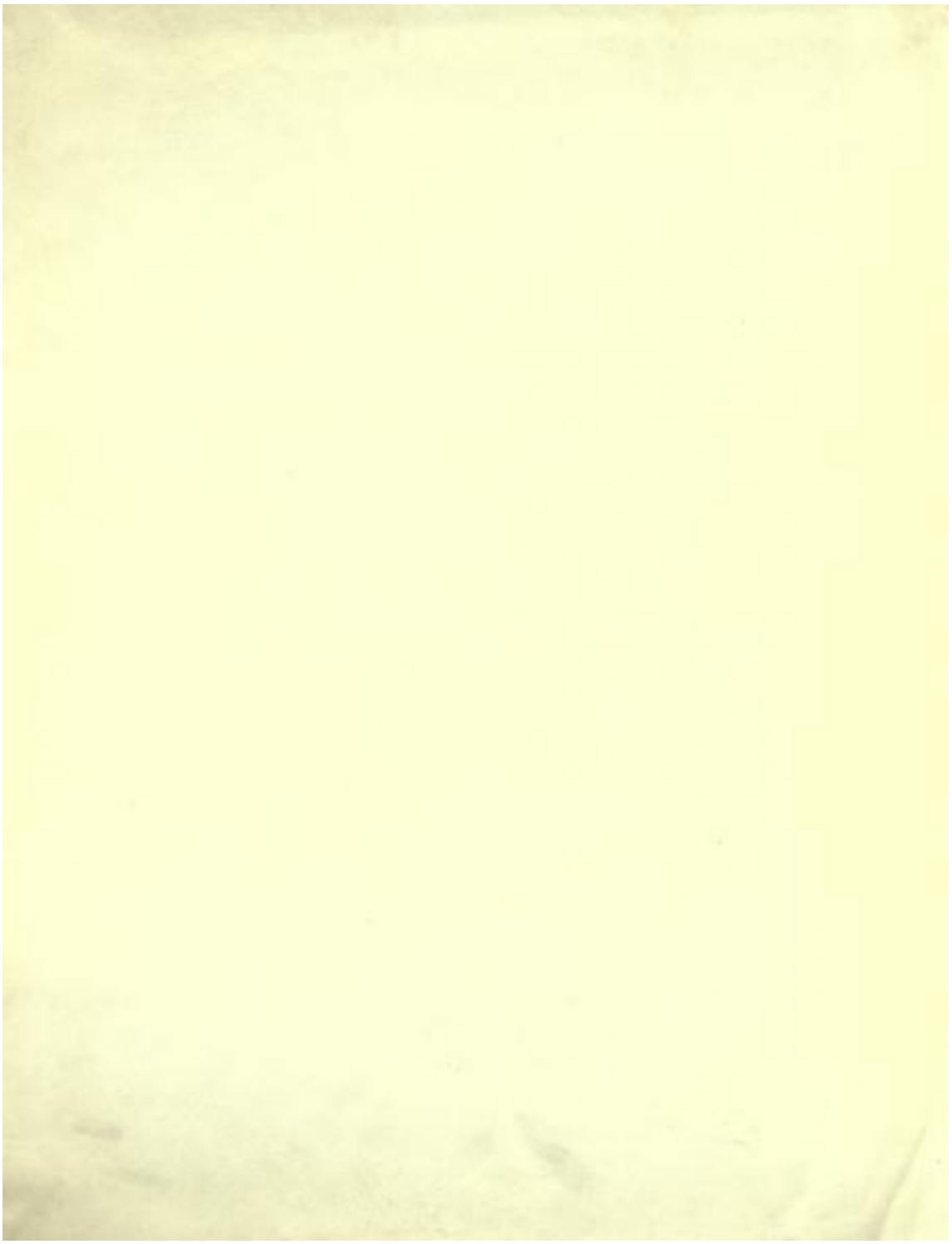
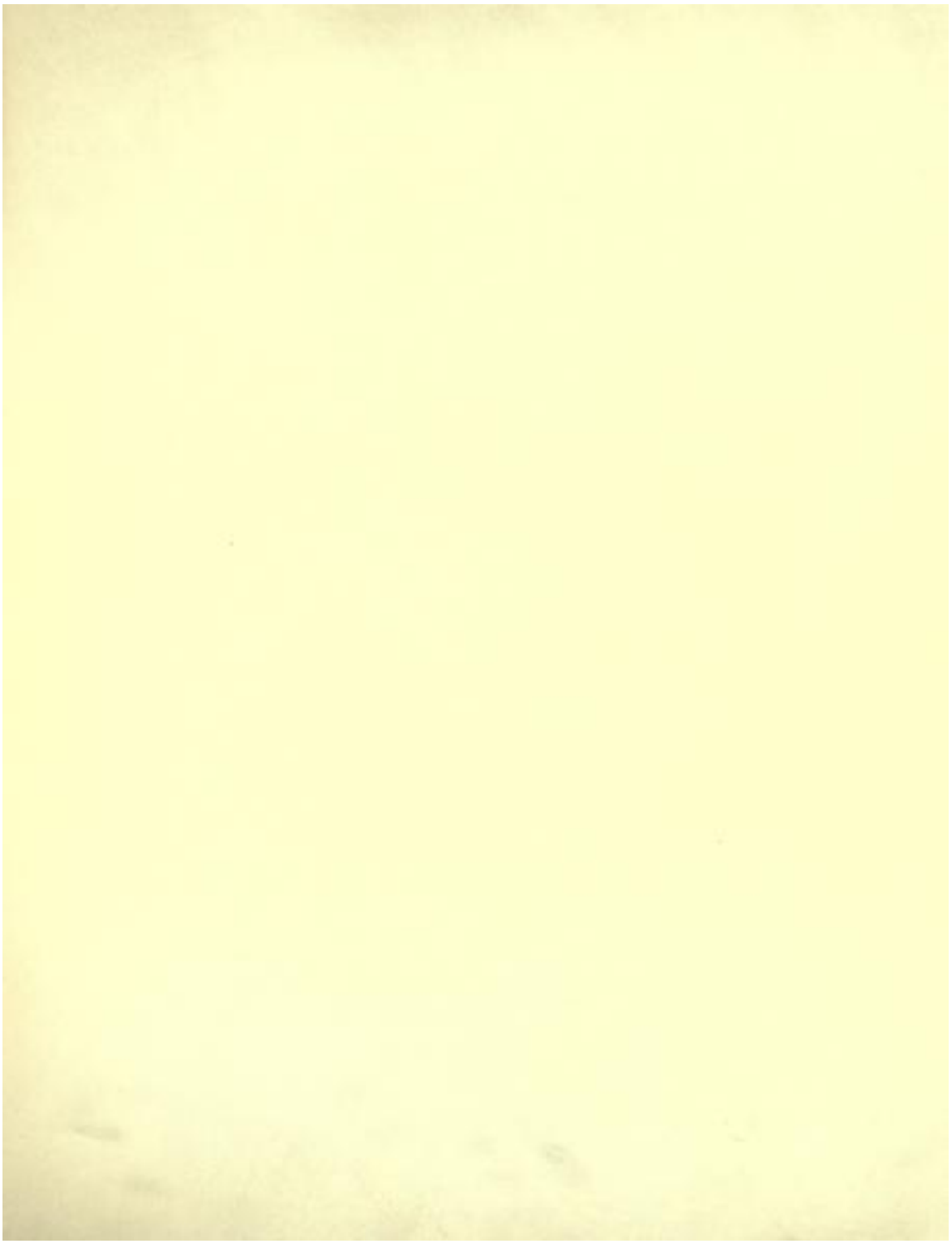






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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME VII. O, P.

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
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TORONTO AND MELBOURNE

A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME VII. O, P.

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PE
1625
M7
1888
V.7

PREFACE TO VOLUME VII.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letters O and P. Including the Main words, to which separate articles are allotted, the special Combinations or compounds, explained and illustrated under the Main words, and the Subordinate entries of obsolete and variant forms entered in their alphabetical places, with a reference to the Main words under which they are treated and illustrated, the number of words amounts to 41,667. The Combinations of simple and obvious meaning, of which lists are given under the Main words, without separate explanation, but in most cases with illustrative quotations, number 7,203, raising the actual total of words and compounds recorded in the volume to 48,870.

These words are thus distributed among the letters:

		Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total No. of Words.	No. of Quotations.
O	(386 pages)	7,118	1,198	892	2,173	11,181	38,675
P-Pf	(404 ")	7,208	1,811	1,281	1,470	11,770	41,800
Ph-Py	(836 ")	15,974	3,284	3,001	3,560	25,919	94,675
	Total	30,300	6,293	4,974	7,203	48,870	175,150

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are distinguished approximately into those which are native or fully naturalized, and still *current*, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those considered to be *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ‖), although in the case of both the latter it is often difficult to draw the line. The distribution of the 30,300 Main words is approximately as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
O	5,547	1,506	265	7,118
P-Pf	5,477	1,201	530	7,208
Ph-Py	12,302	2,808	1,044	15,974
Total[1]	23,120	5,515	1,845	30,300

Etymologically considered, the O section and the P section of the English vocabulary differ greatly in the proportions of their elements. O is in this respect an ordinary letter, containing a good proportion of words of Anglo-Saxon derivation, beside those of later adoption, from Scandinavian, Old French, Latin, and Greek, and more distant languages. Among the words that go back to Old English use are the prepositions *of* (to the lexicographer the longest and most difficult of English prepositions, the treatment of which in this Dictionary occupies 18 columns), *off*, *on*, *over*, the adverbs *off*, *oft*, *often*, *out*, the conjunction *or*, the numeral and pronoun *one* with its derivatives *once*, *only*, etc., the pronominal words *other*, *our*, *own*, the verbs *ought*, *owe*, *owe*: all of great interest to the student of the historical grammar of the language. There are also numerous well-known substantives, as *oak*, *oakum*, *oar*, *oat*, *oath*, *ooze*, *ordeal*, *oven*, *owl*, and important adjectives as *old* and *open*. To these must be added the words compounded with *out* (1,250, including 773 Main words), and *over* (2,173, including 1,413 Main words). The *out-* and *over*-compounds occupy more than a fourth of O. The words from Latin include the compounds in *ob-* and its phonetic variants, *oc-*, *of-*, *op-*, and important words such as *order* and its family. Among the words from Greek are the numerous compounds in *ortho-*, and the chemical terms related to *oxygen*.

In P, on the other hand, the words that go back to Old English are a very small company. Of the 23,000 Main words here dealt with, about 80 appear in the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, of which, however,

[1] Adding these to the words in Volumes I-VI, we have for the portion of the alphabet from A to P the following figures:

Main words.	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total.
166,519	146,134	11,197	3,188	40,440	30,139	33,819	264,917

For the letters O and P, the comparative scale of this work and of certain other Dictionaries is shown by the following figures:

	Johnson.	Cassell's Encyclopædic[1].	'Century' Dict.	'Funk's Standard.'	Here
Words recorded	4,465	13,873	15,089	17,097	48,870
Words illustrated by quotations	3,661	8,337	8,308	2,579	38,363
Number of illustrative quotations	11,111	30,841	20,340	3,043	175,150

[1] The quotations in Richardson's Dictionary in O and P are 9,640.

50 were borrowings from Latin, leaving only about 30 really 'native', most of them found in other Germanic languages. Among the chief of these are *pan, path, penny, pith, play, plight, plough, puck, pool, pretty, prick, puff, pull, put.* Of these the two last scarcely appear in Old English, but have since become verbs of great importance; the article PUT is, after GO, the longest as yet in the Dictionary, and has proved one of the most difficult. From causes stated in the article on the letter P, this was the rarest initial consonant in Old English, occupying in Bosworth-Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary only one-fifth of the space of O. But its constant accessions from other languages, and apparently its aptitude to form onomatopoeic words, have made it in the modern dictionary next in compass to S and C, with which it forms a triad of gigantic letters, containing together considerably more than a fourth of all the words in the language. The accessions began with the 50 words from Latin already mentioned, some, like *pile, pit,* and *pound,* of West Germanic age, but most of them only pre-Conquest English, either ecclesiastical, as *pall, pope, priest, prime,* or names of foreign plants and animals, as *parsley, pear, peast, pepper, pea(cock).* The accessions continued with the words from Old French, in origin mostly Latin, and subsequently with words formed directly from Latin (sometimes ultimately from Greek), and also, from the 16th century, in the terminology of philosophy and science, from Greek directly. From the 16th century, words began to crowd in from other European and more distant tongues, until now there are to be found in the P division of this volume representatives of more than 50 languages. To these have been added a considerable number of words of unknown origin, many no doubt onomatopoeias of English or its dialects. The compass of the letter has been greatly enlarged by the words formed with the Latin prefixes *per-, post-, pre-, pro-* (with its OF. form *pur-*), and with the Greek prefixes *para-, peri-, pro-,* and the formatives *pan-, panto-, philo-, poly-, pseudo-, pyro-,* etc. The words in PH are an alien group, representing (with few exceptions) Greek words in Φ, for which Roman spelling substituted PH, and which thus come in between PE- and PI-, at once to swell the P vocabulary and to increase its Greek elements. Of the 23,000 Main words in P, nearly 7,900—more than one-third of the whole,—are of Greek derivation, or are formed with a Greek prefix or first element. This is a proportion much larger than obtains in the language as a whole.

The material collected up to 1885 for O to OM- was arranged chronologically and in part sub-edited by Miss Margaret Haig, of Blairhill, Stirlingshire (now Mrs. Alexander Stuart). The section OO- to OPPRO-BRIUM was skilfully sub-edited by the late Rev. W. J. Löwenberg, of Starkies, Bury, 1887–96, who died in 1899, before seeing any part of O in type. The section OPPUGN to OW- was sub-edited 1895–8 by Mr. James Bartlett, of Cloverlea, Bramley, Guildford, who after more than 20 years' voluntary work at the Dictionary, during which he sub-edited also G, parts of M, R, and S, died on 15 August, 1908. The very technical section from OX to OZ- was arranged and sub-edited by Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, B.A. in 1895. For PA-, the material collected by the Philological Society had, in consequence of the death of the person who undertook its sub-editing, been nearly all lost or destroyed. It had in consequence to be collected anew, which was largely done by the late Mr. E. S. Jackson, M.A., Plymouth; as it accumulated, it was arranged, and finally sub-edited, 1882–7, by the late Miss J. E. A. Brown, of Cirencester. The slips for PE- to PELY- were sub-edited in 1884 by Mr. James Britton, F.L.S.; those for PEM- to PERF- by Mr. R. M'Lintock, of Liverpool, in 1885 and 1893–6; and those for PERS- to PIL- by Mr. W. J. Anderson, then of Markinch, who died in February, 1900. The large section PIM- to PROF- was laboriously sub-edited by Miss J. E. A. Brown, one of the most devoted and enthusiastic of our volunteer helpers, between 1900 and her sudden death on 19 February, 1907. Her work was ably continued, PROFIT to PRY, by the late Mr. C. B. Winchester, in 1907–8. The earlier material for PR- to PU- had been put in order by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob in 1885. The whole section PE- to PHY- was revised, with much new material, 1901–4, by our valued coadjutor the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., who also sub-edited, with much original research, the last section PS- to PYXIS in 1904–7. The generous and, in many cases, long-continued services of these voluntary collaborators, so few of whom, alas! survive, call for the fullest and most grateful recognition.

In the revision and improvement of the work in the proof stage, continuous and indefatigable help has been rendered by Misses E. P. and Edith Thompson, of Lansdown, Bath, whose investigations of the sense-history of difficult words, have been most fruitful and valuable; also by the Rev. Canon Fowler, D.C.L., Durham, the Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., Falkirk, Mr. A. Caland, of Wageningen, Holland, Monsieur F. J. Amours, Glasgow, and in later parts by Professor F. E. Bumby, Nottingham. Assistance with the proofs has been only a small part of the gratuitous services rendered to the Dictionary by Mr. R. J. Whitwell, B.Litt. Oxon., who has contributed to the history of legal, historical, and other words by special investigations in the Bodleian and Codrington Libraries, the British Museum, and the Public Record Office. Many of our earlier illustrations for such words are the fruit of his researches. Five of our zealous helpers in this department have been removed by death during the preparation of this volume: the Right Hon. Lord Aldenham, who had sub-edited parts of C and K for the Philological Society, and had read our proofs from the beginning, died in September, 1907, Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., who supplied

most of our quotations for recent medical terms, died in September, 1906; Mr. E. L. Brandreth, who had sub-edited portions of H, K, and N, besides reading our proofs, and verifying references in the British Museum Library, died in December, 1907; Mr. C. B. Winchester, who, as reader, sub-editor, and, after the death of Mr. Brandreth, collater of quotations in the British Museum, was the most valued of our later volunteer coadjutors, died in December, 1908; Mr. Chichester Hart, of Curraghbligh, Portsalon, Donegal, who added to the proofs many quotations from 16th and 17th century dramatists, died in 1908.

The scholars and men of science who have given their assistance in the present volume include nearly all those who have been named in the Prefaces to volumes V and VI, to whom again grateful thanks are recorded. More especially must mention be made of etymological and philological help rendered by Monsieur Paul Meyer, Membre de l'Institut, Paris, and Professor Eduard Sievers, of Leipzig, both Honorary Fellows of the British Academy. Assistance on points of Etymology and Philology has also been received from Professors Napier, Wright, R. Ellis, Bywater, Margoliouth, Driver, Sanday, Rhŷs, Macdonell, Morfill, Bullock, and from the Readers in Turkish, Persian, Hindustāni, Tamil, and Burmese, in the University of Oxford; from Professors Skeat, and E. G. Browne, and the late Sir R. Jebb, Cambridge; Professors Rhys Davids, Manchester; Weekley, Nottingham; Mackinnon, Edinburgh; Murphy, Dublin; Morris Jones, Bangor; Professors Brandl, Berlin; Kluge, Freiburg; J. 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The members of the editorial staff who have assisted in the preparation of this volume are Messrs. C. G. Balk, A. T. Maling, M.A., F. J. Sweatman, M.A.; and, in P only, Mr. F. A. Yockney, Dr. A. B. Gough (who chiefly assisted in the etymological articles), and the Misses Elsie M. R. and Rosfrith N. R. Murray. Also, to a more limited extent in the earlier part, Messrs. Hereward Price, B.A., A. H. Mann, B.A., H. E. G. Rope, B.A., and W. Landells; and Messrs. P. J. Philip and G. Friedrichsen, B.A. towards the close. Important help in the revision of the later sheets has, in the illness of one of the staff, been rendered by Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A., a member of the staff of Dr. Bradley.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

The Scriptorium, Oxford,
31 *August*, 1909.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Obliterature. = Obliteration :—1711 G. Hickes *Two Treat. Christ. Priesth.* (1847) II. 30 A perfect obliterature of all injuries.

Obscure, *a.* 7 and *v.* 1. Earlier examples :—1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 55 There be other names of cities forsoth in cronicles obscure to the intellecte. *Ibid.*, That kynge dreamed that . . the blonde of hym obscurede and hidde the sonne.

Obstinative, *sb.* An obstinate tendency :—1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) 1. D ij b, And of these errors there are diuers other causes and among other the obstinatives of princes.

† **Obtuse'd,** *v. Obs. trans.* To make dull of hearing, deafen :—1639 J. Wellas *Soules Progr.* 109 Old age . . diuorst with lillabess, obtused with deafenes.

O'ccupable, *a. rare.* Capable of being occupied :—1851 Wheewell *Grotius* I. 256 In things which are properly not-one's, two things are occupable; the lordship, and the ownership.

Octagonian, *a.* Earlier example :—1558 [see Hexagonian].

Octve. Early example :—1357-8 *Ely Sacr. Rolls* 1907 II. 180 In Lej pedibus de oggiis octie. per pede liij*d*. ob. iij*d*, 4*d*.

Okapi (*ōkā'pi*). *African.* A quadruped allied to the giraffe, discovered by Sir Harry Johnston in 1900 :—1901 Ray Lankester in *Times* 18 June 2/3 After an examination of the skulls I am of opinion that the 'Okapi' (the native name by which the new animal is known) . . must be placed in a new genus.

Omnium †, **Omnium gatherum.** Quot. 1773 should be dated 1760.

Otherkin. Delete quot. *a* 1572, which reads 'A pes cumne'.

Oudenian. Earlier example :—*a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1598) 345 To meete as that night at Mantinea, in the Oudenian streete, at Chariins vncles house.

Out-be. To be beyond, exist :—1613 B. Jonson *To Earl of Somerset* (ed. Cunningham) III. 463/2 May she . . Outbee that Wife in worth thy friend did make.

Out-dweller. Earlier example :—1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 40 Asks strangers or out-dweller.

Outgutter[1]. Insert after sense 1 :—Publisher. 1583 *Eng. Privy Council Acts* Ser. 1. III. 387 Sellaris and outputtaris of thair saidis bukis.

Outwart. *Elyot.* For *dungne* read *dungne*.

Pachycnic, *a.* Earlier example :—1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pachnicks* Medicines.

Package 2. Earlier example :—1540 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1837) VII. 48 Certain leade . . was stayed at London by the packer for lack of payment of package money.

Pagan. *Etymol.* The explanation of L. *pāgānus* in the sense 'non-Christian, heathen', as arising out of that of 'villager, rustic', given by Orosius (a Spaniard) *c* 417, has been shown to be chronologically and historically untenable, for this use of the word goes back to Tertullian *c* 202, when paganism was still the public and dominant religion, and even appears, according to Lanciani, in an epitaph of the 2nd cent. The explanation is now found in the L. use of *pāgānus* as = 'civilian, non-militant', opposed to *miles* 'soldier, one of the army'. The Christians called themselves *milites* 'enrolled soldiers' of Christ, members of his militant church, and applied to non-Christians the term applied by soldiers to all who were 'not enrolled in the army'. Cf. Tertullian *De Corona Militis* xi, 'Apud hanc [Christum] tam miles est paganus fidelis quam paganus est miles infidelis'. See also Gibbon xxi. note.

Pump. For further evidence of this word : see Pomp *sb.*[2]

Paper. Earlier (in Latin context) in *Ely Sacr. Rolls* 1341–2 pa[per] 1359–60 paper.

Parchollo, *a.* 1. Early example :—*c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* (1860) II. 523 Signified bi likenes in parabolik speche.

Parapet 3. Earlier example :—1793 *Gen. Hist. Liverpool* 173 The foot paths here called parapets.

Parchmenter. Delete 'cf. Passementer'.

Parliament, *sb.* 3 b. Earlier example :—1383 *Cal. Inner Temple Rcrds.* (1896) I. 102 Parliament-house.

Particulate, *a.* In reference to organic matter, introduced 1871 by Sir J. Burdon Sanderson (paper) *On Origin of Bacteria.*

Paltry. Quots. 1480, 1496, 1563 are removed to Pilter *sb.* In their place insert 1483 *Promp. Parv.* 392/1 (MS. S.) Pelltry, *spolium.*

Potty, *a.* 1. *Obs. mid* : exc. in special collocations : see 5.

-phil. Delete ' Hence also -philous, q. v.'

Philosophic, *a.* 1 b. Add **Philosophic cotton** : see Cotton 3.

Pintle 2 a. Delete 'And must . . small boats)' the ordinary practice in all cases being to have the pintles on the rudder.

Pterocorph, Pterophory. In etym., correct πτερόν to πτέρυξ.

Pinky 2. Literary example :—1891 G. P. Merrill *Stones for Build.* 39 Fine grained compact rocks . . break into concave and convex shell-like surfaces . . such stones are called *pinky* by the workmen.

Pinup, *sb.*[2] Earlier example :—1477 Norton in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* 83 In Pinnys . . Where herein Water ariseth after Ayre.

Pollie : see Pottier.

Polymorphian (*pŏ.lĭ.mō'ɹfĭăn*). Delete 'sconce-end.' Earlier example :—1838 *Register's Catal.* 22 Polymorphian series of New Testaments [etc.] 32 mo. sewn.

Pommel, 6 b. Should be a distinct word, a. F. *pommelle* in same sense. Earlier example :—1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 377 The pommel (*pommelle*) is so called because it clothes the palm of the hand.

Port, *sb.*[2] Earlier example :—1643–4 (Jan. 11) *Adm. Ct. Exam.* 52 (Rygges's Depos.) The sayd [ship] might have layed his helme a port.

Portiter. Later example :—1737 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* Lists 113/2 Portiter and Taylor to the great Wardrobe, Mr. John Mills.

Postneres. Read : So **Postnarial** *a.* (*a*) situated behind the nostril : 1866 [see Prenarial 2]; (*b*) belonging to the postneres.

Postulles. For definition ¶, substitute : b. Subsequently used in the sense Publieu, as more fully shown under the form Pustle, q. v.

Prebalteres. Earlier :—1840 see *pseudhalteres* : s. v. Pseudo- 2.

Providence. In etym. read 'Late Lat.'. Early example :—*c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 83 (Sk.) For which it sits *not* y-deyed pavidence, but it sholde rather ben cleped purvyaunce.

Principal, *sb.* Earlier examples :—[1 *c*] 1438 *Early Chan. Proc.* (P. R. O.) 73/11 One Roger Gray, Clerk, principalle of Bourcestre in Oxynfforde. [2 *d*] 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 24 The Principals put on their Pumps.

Prosolalectic. Substitute for definition 'Catalactic in its former colon'. 1843 T. F. Barham tr. *Hephæstion* 193.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *go* (gō).
h ... *ho!* (hō).
r ... *run* (run), *terrier* (teriaɹ).
s ... *hoe* (hos), *farther* (fɑːðəɹ).
s ... *see* (sī), *cent* (sent).
w ... *won* (wun).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

ẓ as in *azure* (aẓhuɹ), *lasih* (laẓ).
θ ... *thin* (θin), *bathe* (baᵘθ).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃyp), *dish* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃyp), *ditch* (diʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (viʒun), *déjeuner* (deʒœ).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒudʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (siŋiŋ), *think* (θiŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ñ as in *French vanné, cevinne* (vañné, sᵉvíñe).
lʸ ... It. *meglio* (meʎ·lʸo).
nʸ ... It. *signore* (siɲ·ñʸoɹe).
χ ... Ger. *noch* (nχ), Sc. *loch* (lɔχ, lɔχᵂ).
χʸ ... Ger. *ich* (ɪχʸ), Sc. *nicht* (nɛχʸt).
ɣ ... Ger. *sagen* (zɑ·gən).
ɣʸ ... Ger. *legen, regnen* (lɛ·ɣʸən, ɹɛ·ɣʸnən).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mod).
aĭ ... *aye=yes* (aĭ), *Isaiah* (aĭzaɪ·ə).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pɑs), *chant* (tʃɑnt).
ɑɔ ... *head* (hɑɔd), *new* (nɑɔ).
e ... *eat* (eːt), *see* (seː).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
e ... *survey sb.* (sə·ve), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃé).
(e) ... Fr. *chef* (ʃe).
ə ... *ever* (evəɹ), *nation* (nēʃ·ən).
əĭ ... *I, eye,* (əĭ), *bind* (bəĭnd),
je ... Fr. *eau de vie* (jō də vē).
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mistik).
i ... Psyche (saĭ·kī), *react* (ɹi,æ·kt).
o ... *sober* (sʰ·bəɹ), *morality* (moɹæ·liti).
oŭ ... *sell* (soŭl), *lay* (loŭ).
o ... *hero* (hĭə·ɹo), *zoology* (zo,ɑ·lŏlŏg).
y ... *what* (hwyt), *watch* (wyʧ).
ɐ, ɐʰ .. *get* (gɐt), *soft* (sɐft).
ɪə ... Ger. *Köln* (kɪəln).
ɪə ... Fr. *peu* (pə).
ʌ ... *full* (fʌl), *bush* (bʌsh).
ʌə ... *devotion* (dʌvōʰ·ʃən).
ʊ ... *note* (nʊɔte), *fragility* (frʊ-).
ʊə ... *Matthew* (mæ·θjʊə), *virtue* (vɐ·ʧjʊə).
ʊĭ ... Ger. *Müller* (mʊ·lĕɹ).
ʊə ... Fr. *dune* (dʊən).
ə (see i-, ĕ-, ŏ-, ŭ-) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
ɨ, ə (see ə̆, ə̆ʳ) }
' as in *table* (teĭ'bl), *eaten* (iː'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

i as in *shine* (ʃaĭn), *bee* (bi).

ĭ ... *coil* (kŏĭl), *fire* (fĭə).
ĭ (iː) ... *there* (θĭəɹ), *pear, pare* (pĭəɹ).
ɨ (ɨː) ... *vein, rain* (vɨ·n), *they* (θɨ).
ɨ ... Fr. *faire* (fɨ).
ɔ ... *lit* (lĭt), *iron* (ĭəɹn), *earth* (ɨɔθ).

i (iː) ... *hire* (hiəɹ), *clear* (kliəɹ).
i ... *thief* (θif), *see* (si).
ŏ (ŏə) ... *hear, here* (hŏəɹ), *glory* (glŏə·ɹi).

ɑ (ɑː) ... *no, arm* (nɑː), *anal* (ɑːnl).
ɑ̈ ... *walk* (wɑ̈k), *wart* (wɑ̈ɹt).
ɑ̈ ... *short* (ʃɑ̈ɹt), *thorn* (θɑ̈ɹn).
ɑ̈ə ... Fr. *cœur* (kɑ̈ə).
ɑ̈ð ... Ger. *Göthe* (gɑ̈ðə), Fr. *jadis* (ʒɑ̈dis).
ŏ (ŏə) ... *pore* (pŏəɹ), *nourish* (nŏə·ɹiʃ).
ŏ, ʊŏ ... *pore* (pŏəɹ), *lure* (lʊŏəɹ).
ŏ ... *tone moans* (tŏ mŏnz).
ŭ, ʊŭ ... *few* (fŭ), *late* (lʊŭt).

ŭə ... Ger. *grün* (grŭn), Fr. *jus* (ʒŭ).

OBSCURE.

ə as in *emotion* (əmōʰ·ʃən).

ə̆ ... *accept* (ə̆kse·pt), *maniac* (mə̆·niăk).

ə̆ ... *datum* (də̆ʰ·tə̆m).
ĕ ... *moment* (mŏʰ·mĕnt), *several* (se·vĕɹĕl).
ĭ ... *separate* (sə̆·pə̆ɹĕt).

ŏ ... *added* (æ·dĕd), *estate* (ĕstēʰ·t).

ŭ ... *vanity* (væ·nŭti).
ŭ ... *remain* (ɹĭmēʰ·n), *believe* (bĭlĭʰ·v).
ŭ ... *theory* (θĭʰ·ŏɹĭ).

ŭ ... *violet* (vaĭ·ŭlĕt), *parody* (pæɹŭdi).
ŭ ... *authority* (ŭθɔ·ɹĭti).
ŭ ... *account* (kŭnɑ·ŭt), *amount* (ə·mŭnŭʰt).

ə, ŭ ... *vacuum* (væ·kjŭəm), *measure* (me·ʒŭɹ).
ŭ ... *altogether* (ŭltŭgɛ·ðəɹ).
ŭl ... *circular* (sɔ·ɹĭkŭlŭɹ).

* ɨ the e is soft, of medial or doubtful length. † Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY.

OE. *e, ē,* representing an earlier *a,* are distinguished as ę, ę (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɛː, or ɛ, above): as in *gæst* from *ansēt* (OHG. *ansēt*, Goth. *andsēts*), *nǫmen* from *naman*, *gē* from *ar*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoptive of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, *adj.* ... = adjective.
absol., *absol.* ... = absolutely.
abstr. ... = abstract.
acc. ... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.
adv., *adv.* ... = adverb.
advb. ... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ... = apparently.
Arab. ... = Arabic.
Arch. ... = in Architecture.
arith. ... = arithetic.
Archæol. ... = in Archæology.
assoc. ... = association.
Astr. ... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ... = in Astrology.
attrib. ... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ... = before.
Biol. ... = in Biology.
Boh. ... = Bohemian.
Bot. ... = in Botany.
Build. ... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ... = *circa*, about.
c. [in 15th c.] ... = century.
Cat. ... = Catalan.
catachr. ... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf. ... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ... = cognate with.
collect. ... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ... = colloquially.
comb. ... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ... = Combinations.
Comm. ... = in commercial usage.
comp. ... = compound, composition.
compl. ... = complement.
Conch. ... = in Conchology.
concr. ... = concretely.
conj. ... = conjunction.
cons. ... = consonant.
Constr., *Constr.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ... = Danish.
dat. ... = dative.
def. ... = defects.
derv. ... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ... = Dictionary.
dim. ... = diminutive.
Du. ... = Dutch.
Eccl. ... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ... = English.
Ent. ... = in Entomology.
errors. ... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., *esp.* ... = especially.
etym. ... = etymology.
euphem. ... = euphemistically.
exc. ... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. [in subordinate entries] ... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr. ... = French.
freq. ... = frequently.
Fris. ... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ... = German.
Gael. ... = Gaelic.
gen. ... = genitive.
gen. ... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ... = general signification.
Geol. ... = in Geology.
Geom. ... = in Geometry.
Goth. ... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ... = Greek.
Gram. ... = in Grammar.
Heb. ... = Hebrew.
Her. ... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ... = with herbalists.
Hort. ... = in Horticulture.
imp. ... = Imperative.
impers. ... = impersonal.
impf. ... = imperfect.
ind. ... = Indicative.
indef. ... = indefinite.
inf. ... = Infinitive.
infl. ... = inflexional.
int. ... = interjection.
intr. ... = intransitive.
It. ... = Italian.
J., (J.) ... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) ... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's [Johnson.
lang. ... = language.
LG. ... = Low German.
lit. ... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ... = Septuagint.
Mal. ... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) ... = masculine.
Math. ... = in Mathematics.
ME. ... = Middle English.
Med. ... = in Medicine.
med. L. ... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ... = Middle High German.
midl. ... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ... = in military usage.
Min. ... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ... = modern.
Mus. ... = in Music.
(N.) ... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action ... = noun of action.
n. of agent ... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ... = in Natural History.
Naut. ... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) ... = neuter.
NF., NFr. ... = Northern French.
N. O. ... = Natural Order.
nom. ... = nominative.
north. ... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ... = New Testament.
Numism. ... = in Numismatics.
obj. ... = object.
Obs., *arch.*, *obs.* ... = obsolete.
occas. ... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ... = Old French.
OFris. ... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ... = Old High German.
Olr. ... = Old Irish.
ON. ... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ... = in Optics.
Ornith. ... = in Ornithology.
OS. ... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ... = Old Testament.
OTest. ... = Original Testonic.
orig. ... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ... = passive or past participle.
pass. ... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ... = past tense.
Path. ... = in Pathology.
perh. ... = perhaps.
Pers. ... = Persian.
pers. ... = person, -al.
pl. ... = plural.
Pg. ... = Portuguese.
Philol. ... = in Philology.
phonet. ... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ... = phrase.
Phren. ... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ... = plural.
poet. ... = poetic.
pop. ... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., *ppl. adj.* ... = participial adjective.
pple. ... = participle.
Pr. ... = Provençal.
prec. ... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ... = prefix.
prep. ... = preposition.
pres. ... = present.
Prim. sign. ... = Primary signification.
priv. ... = privative.
prob. ... = probably.
pron. ... = pronoun.
pronunc. ... = pronunciation.
prop. ... = properly.
Pros. ... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ... = present participle.
Psych. ... = in Psychology.
q.v. ... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., *refl.* ... = reflexive.
reg. ... = regular.
repr. ... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ... = substantive.
Sc. ... = Scotch.
sc. ... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ... = singular.
Skt. ... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ... = Slavonic.
Sp. ... = Spanish.
sp. ... = spelling.
spec. ... = specifically.
subj. ... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ... = subsequently.
subst. ... = substantively.
suff. ... = suffix.
superl. ... = superlative.
Surg. ... = in Surgery.
Sw. ... = Swedish.
s. w. ... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ... = in Theology.
tr. ... = translation of.
trans. ... = transitive.
transf. ... = transferred sense.
Trig. ... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ... = in Typography.
ult. ... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ... = unknown.
U.S. ... = United States.
v., *vb.* ... = verb.
v. str., or w. ... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ... = verbal substantive.
var. ... = variant of.
wd. ... = word.
WGer. ... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ... = West Saxon.
(Y.) ... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‡ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes prints out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
3-7 = 13th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

O.

O (ō), the fifteenth letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, and the fourth vowel letter. O was the fourteenth letter in the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in form and value to the ancient Greek Ο, derived from the sixteenth letter of the Phœnician and ancient Semitic alphabet, 𐤏, ◇, ⋄. (Heb. ע), called *ayin*, i. e. 'eye'. The latter represented a peculiar articulation or consonant, the "glottal catch" (modern Arabic ع, ʿ), a sound unknown to Greek, to which the symbol was appropriated to the vowel *o* (which the sound of Semitic *ayin* in conjunction with *a* may have somewhat resembled). In early Greek, O was used for both short and long *o*; subsequently a new symbol Ω, ω (*Ō mega*, 'great O'), was added to the alphabet to distinguish long open *ō*; the original O *o* (now known as *O micron*, 'little O') being then restricted to short *o*. From Greek times downward, this letter has regularly represented some variety or varieties of the 'mid-back-round' (or labial) vowel of Bell's Visible Speech scale. On account of its intermediate position, this vowel is (like *a*) liable to considerable variations of quality; and many languages distinguish, as practically different vowels, 'close' (or 'narrow') *o*, and 'open' (or 'wide') *o*; the former tending to approach, and at length to pass into, the still closer vowels *u*, *ŭ*; the latter tending to fall into the still opener *a*, *ă*.

In OE., short *o* and long *ō* were etymologically and phonetically distinct. Short *o* was originally both close and open. Short *close o* was normally derived from an original *u*, as in OE. *ofer* OE, Skr. *ubháu*, GE. *übèr*, Gr. ὑπέρ, Indo-European **upháteri*. Short *open o* normally represented an earlier *a* before a nasal, as in OE. *on*, Goth. *ana*, Gr. ἀνά. This OE. *o* from *a(n)* is often distinguished for etymological purposes as *ǫ*. OE. long *ō* corresponded generally to Com. Teut. long *ō*, in which were combined Indo-European *ō* and *ā*, as in OE. *bōc* book, OTeut. **bōkī*, Doc Gr. φάγος, L. *fāgus*; OE. *flōd*, Goth. *flōdus*, Gr. πλωτός swimming. Long *ō* also arose out of a lengthening of short open *o* from *a(n)*, with *n* absorbed, as in *ōð* tooth, OTeut. **tanþ*, Indo-Eur. **dnt-*; *hōn* to hang, OHG. and Goth. *hāhan* from OTeut. **hanh-*, **hanx-*. Long *ō* was prob. originally both close and open, but in late OE. it must, from its subsequent history, have been close. In unstressed syllables, *o* was the ordinary OE. representative of the obscure vowel (ə); and in this capacity it often varied with *a*, *e*, *u*.

In the Middle English period the distinction between open and close short *o* is no longer discernible; and the vowel was apparently always open *o* before a consonant in the accented syllable. Of long *ō* ME. had two distinct sounds, open and close. Open *ō* was the normal representative (in midland and southern speech) of OE. long *ā* (or lengthened *a*), which passed through the sound of (ɑ:) to that of (ɔ:), being sometimes written in the 13th c. *oa*, but, eventually, simply *o*, or *oo*: thus OE. *mōna*, *wōg*, *stōl* (*stōle*), ME. *moone*, *moon* (mɔ:n), *woon*, *woo*, *stol*. It often represented long *ō* derived from Fr. or L., or arose out of an earlier short *o* in an open syllable, as OE. *hopa*, ME. *hope*. ME. close *ō* represented OE. *ō*. This *ō* must have been a very close sound, for about the end of the ME. or beginning of the mod.Eng. period it passed into the sound of (ū), usually with the spelling *oo*, though sometimes with the simple *o* spelling, as in the words *do*, *to*, *two*. ME. open *ō* either continued into mod.Eng. as *o* (*bone*, *ore*, *hope*), or was, from 16th c., written *oa* (*oath*, *moat*, *coal*); but in usage it became at length close and quasi-diphthongal (ōʊ), except before *r*, where it remains open (ōə). In the 13th c., *o* began to be written in certain cases for *u*, esp. before *m*, *n*, *v* (= *v*), as in *nome*, *sone*, *love* (= *lufve*), OE. *nama*, *sunu*, *lufu*. This, which has largely survived into mod.E., was merely a *graphic*, not a *phonetic*, change.

The normal sound of short *o* is now (ɒ), low-back-round, varying with mid-back-round-wide (ɔ), and low-back-round-wide (ɑ); but it frequently stands for (ʌ), as in *son*, *doth*, or (ə), as in *word*; and in unaccented syllables sinks to (ə), as in *nation*. When original short *o* comes before *r* final, or *r* + consonant, as in *or*, *her*, *corn*, *wort*, it is now lengthened into the corresponding long sound *ō* (ɔ:, ɑ:, ə:, ɑ:). A still more recent lengthening of *o* often takes place in southern English before certain consonants, as in *cross*, *off*, *moth*, *soft*, *wool*, being as yet only partially recognized, is here represented by ɔ.

The normal sound of long *ō*, as in *no*, *toe*, *home*, is the quasi- or imperfect diphthong (ōʊ); but before *r*, as in *bore*, *choral*, *story*, the sound is that of the open quasi-diphthong (ōə). In London and the south of England, this *ō*, esp. when *r* follows in the same syllable, as in *ore*, *worn*, *porter*, is usually identified with the (ɔ:) mentioned above as arising from ME. short *o* before *r*. This is not the case, however, in the educated speech of the country as a whole, nor in America, and the sounds are still separated by most orthoepists (see Ellis, *E. E. Pronunciation*, I. 94-95), and in dictionaries generally; they are distinguished in this dictionary, as in *boarder*, *border* (bō·ədəɹ, bɔ·ədəɹ), *mourn*, *morn* (mōən, mɔən).

Hence, in modern English, the normal sounds of *o* are

1.	*o* in *no*, *bone*	nō, bōn.
2.	*o* „ *one*, *glory*	wʌn, glō·ɹi.
3.	*ō* „ *or*, *north*	ɔ:ɹ, nɔ:θ.
3 a.	*ō* „ *ore*, *mouth*	ɔ:ɹ, mɑ:θ.
4.	*o* „ *on*, *got*	ɒn, gɒt.

Exceptional sounds, due to special causes, and usually spelt otherwise, are

5.	*o* (*u*) in *to do*	tə dū.
6.	*o* „ *one*, *other*	wʌn, ʌðəɹ.
7.	*o* „ *wool*, *worthy*	wʊl, wə·ðĭ.

No. 1 is also represented by *oa*, *oe* (final), *ow*, *ough*, *eau*, *ew*; as in *boat*, *hoe*, *sow*, *low*, *oh*, *beau*.

No. 2, by *oe*, *ou*, *oo*, rarely *ow*; as in *tone*, *prove*, *Groom*, *door*, *flood*. In *brooch*, *oo* has the sound (ō).

The combination *oo* now normally represents long (ū), long (ʊ·), short (ʊ), as in *moon*, *moor*, *good*; exceptionally, it has the sound of 'short *u*' (ʌ), as in *blood*, *flood*, or of 'long *o*' = Nos. 1 and 3 above.

Ou, *ow*, usually represent a true diphthong (ou), as *bout*, *how*; or an imperfect triphthong, as in *Maid* (meəʊd).

Ow, *eow*, also normally represent a diphthong (au), as in *out*, *house*, *now*, or an imperfect triphthong, as in *how* (hauə). But *ow* has also various other sounds, as in *town*, *tow*, through, *yew*; *wool*, *poor*; brought, cough, enough; in unstressed final syllables it is commonly (ə), as in *forever*, *piano*.

In unaccented syllables, all the sounds of *o* are liable to shortening and obscuration, and tend to sink through *o*- or *oo*-, *o* or *u*-, to *ĭ*, *ĕ*, *ŭ*, and (ə), as in *tobacco* (ə, ă, ĭ), *accuracy* (ŭ), *dilatory* (ə), *sulfur* (-ə), *comfort* (ə), *cannot* (ŭ, ə), *parrot* (ə), *notion* (ə), *taxation* (ə).

The change of OE. *o* to *u* in ME. was a characteristic of the northern and midland dialects, and that of Standard English. But the northern dialects retained *o*, the grammar of which formed *sun*, *sone*, *love*, *come* = *sune*, *done*, *more* = *mare*, *done*, *more*, in one of the most distinctive features of northern English and Scotch. In later times this *o* is often written *oo*, or *oe*, and corrupted to *ou*, *o*, or (ŭ, ĭ, ə). The change of OE. *ō* to (ū, ʊ), is also proper to Standard English and the related dialects, the sound having become in Scotch and also in German (and E. or Fr. *eu*) *ui* or *u*. This, like the English (ū, ʊ) sound, is often written *oo*, but more distinctively *u* or *ui*, as in Eng. *good*, *to*, *good*, *goods*, *guide*. The northern dialects also retain the earlier (ō) for English (ou); this is often written in Scotch, as in ME., *oo*, *ow*; but in modern times sometimes *oa*, as in *roa*, *whoat* = *roe*, *wheat*.

The fancy fondness or mockery of the old and rich *o*, that the shape of the letter O represented the rounded form of the mouth in forming the sound, is seen from the history of the letter to be without foundation in fact.

I. 1. The letter. (In quot. *c* 1480 = the Greek Omega.) The pl. appears as *Os*, *O's*, *oo*, *o's* (ōz).

O per se, the letter O forming by itself a word, as in the inscription O U (*CE. A per se*, *I per se*.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 5 Ou þam [vocale] gyrdon hi swa eáce, þær synd singallice: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. *c* 1480 *Henrysoun Mor.* l. 1 Ego sum alpha et ω, I am the first, the last also. 1598 FLORIO *Worlde* 3 In *Aleph* [*Heb.*] sen. 5[0]. LXXIX. are Heaven and wilde swanes like an O. 1599 PORTER, &c. O is the Irishes sweg hath two diuers manner of sounds. 1600 Diuerse riddles O per se O, or a spruce Crow of Lanthorne and Candle Light. 1701 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 ¶ 3 Whipped for writing an O for an S, or an S for an O. 1824 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xxvii. 46 For more quickly then e'er pen Wrote O or I, he bended, heav'd and clear'd it.

Comb. 1592 *Shakesp. Ham.* ii. Cvi. 6/1 The whole regue-directors is supported, [by A and O shaped nostles.

b. The sound of the letter, the vowel-sound *o*.

1840 THOREAU *Epist.* to Mrs. Mowbray cut his hollow out and out. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 61. 34 What sounds of *o* exist. They are all round vowels, that is, the action of the lips with a tolerably round opening is necessary.

2. Used, like the other letters, to indicate serial order and distinguish things in a series, as the 'quires' or sheets of a book, the parts of a figure, the companies of a military force, the batteries of the Royal Artillery, the different Mfrs. of a watch, etc.

3. In *Logic*, the symbol of a particular negative.

1550 T. WILSON *Logike* G vij b, *I* doeth signifie a particular affirmative, *O* doth signifie a particular negative. 1552 HULOET Let *I* (the letter) al. 1860 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* viii. (1870) 87 A proposition of this kind is generally to be almost rather an O than I.

4. In *Chem.* O is the symbol for Oxygen.

5. O, in an abbreviation, as, for some Christian names, as *Octavius*, *Oliver*, *Odevia*, *Oswald*, *Otwyn*, etc.

b. for '*old*', as in OE., Old English, OF., Old French, OHG., Old High German, ON., Old Norse, etc.; O.F., old prices (see 6); O.S., old style; O.T., Old Testament; and frequently in public school abbreviations, as O.W., Old Wellingtonians, and the like. **c.** for "Order", as in D.S.O., Distinguished Service Order; O.S.B., Order of Saint Benedict, etc.

1772 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 9382/1 The 19th of the last Month, O.S. 1784 *Hist. Mrs. Spencer Stanhope*, August 29, O.S.

1830 Wiseman *Lenten Lect.* (1836) I. 258 The record of the Veil is very circumstantially minuted down in the later books of the O.T. 1900 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 6/1 Guarded by friends of O.W.'s ... would unnecessarily embarrass Wellington College.

d. In other combinations: as O.K. (orig. *U.S. slang*; a humorously phonetic abbreviation for 'all correct', all right); O.P. (*a*) 'old price', 'old prices', referring to the demonstrations at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1809, against the proposed new tariff of prices; (*b*) (also o.p.) 'opposite the prompter side' in a theatre; (*c*) 'over-proof'; (*d*) (also o.p., *o.p.*) in Bookseller's Catalogues, 'out of print'.

1841 Rose *Semaphore* 158 (Farmer) His express reported himself ... accepted Allies (but all was O.K., and corrected the *Editer*. 1859 Thomas *Wanderings of St. Paul* iv. (1866) The use of the O.K. 1888 *Troy Daily Times* 20 Feb. (Bartl.) The Canadian customs-house is required to stamp an American vessel's paper O.K. 1898 *Pacific Nation* 21 Jan. 1/1 In case of his inside being found to be defective ... he will be 'All O.K.'. ...Mr. Justice Ridley—It means 'all correct'. [Understood. 1900 *Law Times* 10 Nov. 55/2 The Essex Court (U.S.) seems to have outdone itself ... by a lawyer's marks such a decree O.K., for so, by so doing, stripped him questioning that decree by appeal.

1813 Byron *Let. to Moore* 10 June, Which will end in an O. P. confusion. 1819 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 693 Perry's farewell, who nightly imitated John Kemble's 'What d'ye want?' during the 'O. P. row' at Covent-garden theatre. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii, That great bugaboo ... bringing behind the scenes from the O.P. side. 1874 Walsh *Hand-book Anecd.* (Timmins) 21 Old Mills took to quoting O. P. 1900 *Sporting Life* 20 Apr. 2/2 'Polaire', styled finely by Chas MacTavish 'In his beautiful O. P. Stroll'. 1898 W. H. Pollock *Dramas to Contemp. Eyes* June 52 The disturbance was hardly less than that of the O. P. riots in England. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 3/1 (Thos) occupied the box next the stage on the o.p. side.

O (ō), *sb.*[1] [From resemblance in shape to the letter O: see prec.]

1. The Arabic zero or cipher 0; hence, a cipher, a mere nothing.

1625 Sharp *Lect.* 1. 211 Now then set an O without a figure, I am better than I am now: I am a Finite, then set nothing. 1654 Milton *Eikon.* xxvii. Wks. (1851) 313 To let men weary like as many Naughts in Arithmetick, unless it be to serve the O of their insignificance into a commission with the people. 1883 J. Thomson *Studies at Hampstead* ii. 24 The ring is round, Life caught, the world an O.

2. (Pl. ? **oxen**, **oon**, ? **-ons**.) Anything round, as a circle, round spot, orb.

Cleopatra 18, the perfect circle which the Sudian painter Glotes [*sic*] said to have thrown off five heads.

1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 45 O that your face were full of O's. 1590 in *Mirr. Mr.* 20. *Old Fairy Helena* ; who wears eyeglass like night. Then all you beetle eye, and eke of light. 1599 in *Hen. V*, i. Chorus 13 Or may we cramme Within this Wooden O, the very Casques That did affright the Aire at Agincourt. 1638 Chillingw. *Mon. Eik., Invoc.* (1789) VI. 68 There is ... the free dash of a master's hand 'round as the O of Giotto' [cf. verse]. *Ibid.* 72 It was ... necessary that those works should be produced rapidly; and, round or not, be drawn off like Giotto's O. 1884 Browning *Confessions* vii. Their eyes might swim And search themselves to Oes. 1887 Lit. *Focus Gaz. Dec.* I. 282, 284 His lips seemed themselves unconsciously form a small o. 1889 Ruskin *Queen of the Air* iii. 108, I saw ... that the practical teaching of the masters of Art was summed by the O of Giotto. 1887 G. Hay *Round about the Round* (), The round O. A name given by seamen to a St. Catherine wheel window, or S. in Stanzaic, in the guise of the sixth message of the school *Abbey of Arbroath*.

attrib. 1884 *Atlantic Lond. Notes* Chronic. Bis. 1931 Beady eyes and an O mouth.

†**b.** *spec.* (*pl.*) Small circular spangles used to ornament dress in the 17th c. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Paillettes*, Spangles, or Oes. 1613 Chapman *Masque of Inns of Court* Plays 1813 III. 39 A Side of sea lawne, imbroidered with Oes and Spangles. 1624 Burton *Anat., Mancipia* (Arb.) 240 Oes, or Spangs, as they are of no great Cost, so they are of most Use. 1683 Dryden & Lee *Thebaïs* ii. C2 75 Here and there gold Oes among Pearls the seem.

O', **O**, *sb.*[2] The Irish word *ó*, see, Ofr. *oe*, 'descendant', used as a prefix of Irish patronymic surnames, as *O'Connell*, *O'Connor*, *O'Neil*. Hence, a person whose surname begins with *O'*, a member of an ancient Irish family.

1770 Pelloew *Two Friends* i. 18, Ireland has O's, for Mac's in Scotland boast. 1887 T. Gilmore *Nursery Annalia, An Irishmen* who claims his Irish descent from Fyn M'Cool, or some king whose name begins with an 'O' or 'Mc'.

See also **O**, obs. *I. O'* *Ir.*, grandchild, nephew.

O, *sb.*[3]: see *O interrog.*

†O, **oo**, *numeral adj. Obs.* The reduced form of *ane*, *one* [:—OE. *ān*], Orm, used in ME., southern and midl., before a consonant. The earlier form was *a* (which also continued in the north): see A *adj.*[1] and One.

c 1200 Orm. *Ord. Nom.* 39 Uss dohhenn dorf bâe dodenn-tigetiw an of o mann.) c 1205 Lay. 3866 Þat he nam bi wille bonke. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 348 Þet is mare þen oore monnes lunge vuele binnad. 1380 Lollius. *Fr. Pt.* A. v. 58 At ye yeris maie whan ye rekne schal. c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 32 O [*v.r.* On] fresh thyn hous, and a fresh as I gesse Hath mo [*v.r.* oon] lordes, ley nede and no desyre. c 1425 *Towne Reg.* (P.) thei O day a mayn he bode. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 113 He sent oon lenge on Arne after a nother. *Ibid.* vi. 146 Inespeande...thene tyen a Brigh ame on othe.

†O, **oe**, *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. pple. **ood.** [f. O *sb.*[1] + -E.] *Assoc.* To spangle, to decorate with small circular disks of tinsel.

1607–27 Fletcher *Knt. of Malta* v. ii. 36 Dolaty ... will cast a far more radiant lustre, than the finge presents us with, though on it and spangled in their goodness eyes.

†O, **oo**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: (1–3 *ā*), 3–5 *o*, *oo*, (4–5 *ho*). [The form taken regularly in ME. by OE. *ā*, which remained in the north, till both forms were replaced by the cognate Ay from Norse. See A *adv.* and Ay.] *Ay, ever, always.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Wised þe...him þat wile fif on heffn and wunnid þer ō and ō ohtuers ende. c 1250 Gen. & *Ex.* 191 Fif o fifti he leued on. c 1305 *Chr. Gloucest.* 9 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 128 Lutse ne wel hit lasted o. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 21, 303 Deuille he shal here for euere and fre. a 1425 *Cursor M.* (1901) (Trin.) Of wam sulcne þat has lerst o [*variator* ā(3) o, oo]. To o3en *Chester Pl.* xvii. 481 A I lord, bemened his thew on, That so hath saved from mischo wee.

O, o' (ō, *I*, ə), *prep.*[1] [Worn down or apocopate form of On *prep.*, used in ME. before a consonant; sometimes also, in mod. dial., before a vowel: cf. A *prep.*[1]] = On *prep.*, in its various senses and uses; in early use including 'in'.

†**a.** in ME.

The ME. literary use appears to have ceased *c* 1400.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 97 Al so leoun ich holde wiþh a worde and a worde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Ele sig leiden mein, and stan o dat. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Wiuedeð o hali & unspeke. c 1250 *Kath. Hom.* 19 Lecchefe o paddelrad... wurrede o his wife. a 1240 *Ormulum* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 Att [he] ——— to Wærde God, þatt Lare wass hy-sette. ——— 4 Wærde God, þatt Lare wass hy-sette. ——— 4 Wærde God, þatt Lare wass hy-sette. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6749 (Cott.) If...he gede to sun o night [*Trin.*(*c* 1400) on nyȝt]. *Ibid.* 11880 Crised o rode wid-eten mouth. c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* i. 2 Fruitfoul in an euyl ordured o lenght and lowd. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 289 Of noble Lordes as ben o thrifschiff. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3145 Of nowne thing we wite þat woman to gyete. a 1500 *Sir Amadace* 4075 Neuere to don ...bot euere more a lyue.

†**b.** In ME., frequently joined in writing to the following word, or hyphened to it by editors. *Obs.*

In early times this was esp. the case when it was followed by *be*, *bi*, *bet*, or by words with which it combined to form an adv. or quasi-adv., now usually formed with *a-*, as *a-bed*, *a-bed*, *a-bout*, *a-bove*, *a-gain*, *a-gainst*, *a-lone*, *a-loft*, *a-right*, *a-side*, etc. The more important of these will be found as main words, in A or On.

c 1200 *Ancrene Riwle* 6/1 Ofte wise þet te leaue þe mid. c 1300 *Havelok* 2320 That ilche [he] bere o-boute sweve. *Ibid.* 2319 The mere...Stabbed and bi hiȝte o-bove. a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxv. 7 Depart me for þe mare in lowe, for we are for sowȝte in werd. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 12 þai þat were bisde me stode o-bihinde.

c. In modern Eng., *o'* is frequent in Shaks. and later dramatists, esp. in *o' th'* for 'on the' (cf. *i' th'* = in the). It also occurs in some archaic or traditional phrases or collocations, and dialectally.

In *o' nights*, and the like, though representing ME. *on* (on nyȝtes), it is often associated with *i* = *in*: cf. *in o' nights*.

1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* i. 1. 40 Has a' my life, if I were young again, the sword should end it. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iv. 1. 48 Cupid hath clapt him o'th' shoulder. 1602 — *Troyl.* i. 1. 93 A groan of true thrust, you handling ... Ding. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 31 Harry o' me. [*Cf. Merry W.* iv. 1. 10, *John* ii. 1. 22.] 1647 R. Stapylton *Strada* 283 Where were oft wagd by lately play'd. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss.* (1800) 234 Oft' tenth or night the gods brought to me to land. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* iv. iii, Tender! no, not perphaps to; o' my conscience. *Ibid.* iv. ii, Being knocked o' the head by-and-by. 1887 A. Russell *Other Days* 220 Ye, my He did not always go home o' nights. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Outl. Hist. Ill.* (In want to thank the kind Sundays.

d. = *A prep.*[3] 10.

1892 James *Headsmen* III. vi. 337 O' Harrod's sake, thy glass o' kirsch-wasser!

O, o' (ō, *I*, ə), *prep.*[2] [Worn down or apocopate form of *of*, used before a cons., and sometimes in dial. before a vowel: also : cf. A *prep.*[2]] = Of in its various uses. Now *Obs.* exc. as in b.

In ME. sometimes joined to the following word.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3726 His wijf fader and moder he gaas O þis hering ar ete he bas. *Ibid.* 10292 It comes a wild. c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 13 Was it to shon such up on comyn fame o lesse, a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1898 Þi lust be bente, as I trowe, o forthange vtende. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 102 Þerne messengere [—of Nazareth]. 1587 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 158 Of God, 1598 O] pure bale it mon euery Myne-seruis bone diuyne I mene.

b. In forms *a'*, still used *dial.*, *colloq.*, and in some traditional phrases and locutions; esp., *What's a' clock? six a' clock*; also in *John a' Groats*, *Jack a' lantern*, *Will a' the wisp*, *Tom a' Bedlam*, etc.

Formerly in many others, as *Jots a' Court*, *man a' war*, *Tale a' Wood*: but in these *of* is now usually written, even when *a* is habitually pronounced. The contracted form is common in the dramatists in familiar phraseology, and is occasional in modern poetry; it is usual in the representation of dialectal or vulgar speech.

1592 Greene, *Pace Gent.* 1. ii. 85 But sing it to the tune of Light. O Lion. 1593 — *A Myr. Wit*, 1. i. 186 Many like a Swaddler then a man o' th' church. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iii. 2. 216 You should salue me what time o' day. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 103 In time o' th' premises. 1616 Shakes. *Hamlet* i. 1. 63 The greatest part o' the gates. 1709 S. Penrose *Seneca Lucil. Prov. Philosophy of The* 104 Universities have been commonly reflected o' late. 1864 Tennyson *Soldier's Return* 43 Ye know the soldier o' a service. 1884 Tennyson *Harold*, *Farewell* v. ii, Now sworn to hatred o' me to safety the things that a th. 1888 Browning *Ring & Bk.* i. 14 Just a spice O' the proper fiery acid. *Ibid.* i. 48 The lamentable edge O' the godsend.

†O, *prep.*[3] *Obs.* [Worn down from of, OE. *ōðe*, before *ā* or *ēa*: cf. A *prep.*[3]] In the early ME. phr. *o that*, until that.

c 1300 *Northum. Gosp.* (1858) Thou shalt hauu to louuiss ay O thin cume dumes day. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 119 O hur ai hem to wowe so-spreng Se noreisse of pe wode pe tre bouȝes falle.

O (ō), *int.* (*sb.*, *v.*) [A natural (or what now seems a natural) exclamation, expressive of feeling. OE. had neither *ō!*, nor *á!* (which would have phonetically given ME. *ō!*). Not in OHG., or early ON.; in Goth. prob. from Greek; in MHG. and later (Christian) Norse, prob. from Latin. In early ME. 12th c., app. from L. (or Fr.); but often varying with *A!*, esp. in northern writers. Would has *O* (or *A*) only when *O* is in the Vulgate. In OE., Lat. *O* was rendered by *Ēl* or *Ealá*.]

1. Standing before a sb. in the vocative relation.

c 1205 Lay. 11026 O Arðille þe kinig, he feolhest ure a wille kinig. a 1225 *Leg. Katth.* 1163 O milde meiden! O milde meiden! O wiȝtes wimmon! O schene sehenhede & schupe se swiðe meiden. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 34 O mine leoue nuriȝen, leou. Eue hauede wunie deaðnesse þe wilnede hore wisdom. a 1300 *Cursun & sacrh.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 O milde mon wo wort þi rede whon al þis werch sal be for þe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 93 O gost, hou is nou gast be mochelnesse of þine sunnenes. 1380 Wyclif *Ps. cxviii*(*i*). 25 O Lord (Vulg. *O dominus*) mak me saf, O Lord, wool he shon wellnes [*marg. Ps.* O, helt *Hosie* A.]. c 1386 Chaucer *Wife of Bath's T.* 1007 O blisful goddesse of the wodes grene. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* liv. [lv.] O God thou yᵗ hast cast vs out [Wyclif God, thou hast put vs abac]. 1587–89 Fenn *C. & M.* (1908) 315 We are, O empetor, your soudiors. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxxii. 11 Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem: praise thy God, O Sion. 1710 H. Carey *Loyal Song* i, O Lord, our God, arise! Scatter our enemies. 1726 E. Hutton tr. *St. Pierre's Grad. Nat.* (1796) I. 230 O Eternal! Have mercy upon me, because I am passing misery. O Father! because I am but a speck. 1890 Tennyson *In Mem.* xi. 3 O heart, how fares it with thee now?

2. In other connexions, or without construction, expressing, according to intonation, various emotions, as appeal, entreaty, surprise, pain, lament, etc.

In this use, in 13th and 16th c., often written On (q. v.); but this form is now used only when the exclamation is quite detached from what follows (see On): O being used with an impassive, optative, or exclamatory sentence or phrase, as in *O take my hand again!* *O remind Thwere thou!* *O that I might see him!* *O for another glimpse of it!* *O the pity of it!* *O dear me!* *O dear!* *O no!*; often also in *O yes*, *O no*, *O indeed*, *O really*, and the like.

c 1205 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 O, will þer be loue, wel þer be rest, wel þer be mare blis wiðe þeowlen ze his þeoden. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 O strenkest o, lec mihl, be milder of wlite & of chere leoten. *Ibid.* 180 O, þohtes vre Leoued þet ut þus bihuldi, I wihul þes [*MS.*] sg., *K. E. A.* 168. *P.* E. 87) O O! my Sunday so fre, your face is so strange. 1588 Wylie *Kenn.* xi. 33 O! the happiness of the children of the wisdom and of the knowing of God. 1590 *Spenser, Muiop.* 168 O! 1591–1592 *Mirr. our Ladye* 30 Then bursteth hopeneth with O!...here ys assaieth prayenge and sorrowfuge, as when a man seith or herith a thynge that ys vyghte mervaylous, he seyeth O, what ys this, or such other. 1598 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 176 O, who soldre can be there? 1599 Chettle *Kind-H.* Pr. Sc. (Sh.) 6 O that I had wynges like a dove. a 1600 Hanmer *Eglogues* (1628) 48 Woe is me! O woe is me! O woe is me wretched man! 1611 Sherwood *Gold. Age* iv. 1. Wks. 1874 III. 41 Wisdom. O salutem ye Gods! Are all you grieued? 1887 Morton *S. L.* iv. 311 Pendrell, where's the Gold Endorsed with all thair gifts, and O but like to end sweet. a 1748 Watts *Improv. Mind* (1801) 222 But O! how unintelligible (Alcoll) is it. 1788 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxii, O misery! "Where, cried I, "where are my little ones?" 1790 Burns *Whistle* st. 7 O! *Leezie* Lindsay, if we do forgather, An kiss an' clap in pleasure's way, Thou'll no think lang. 1818 Scott *Rob.* xxxi, O dear, my poor Steenie, the pride o' my very heart. 1833 Mrs. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker's* i. 10 O no, Ruth protested; it was...quite out of the question. 1837 — *Sun. Amer.* III. 43 O, but we all live beyond our income. 1854 Tennyson *Brook*, *Avalon* iii, O for the touch of a vanish'd hand. 1890 — *In Mem.* xxxv, O me, what profits it to put An idle case? 1893 Westcott *Manchester Evening* 10, It's O for a ready life in the camp!

3. In ballads (chiefly Sc.) added after the time-word at the end of a line. App. identical in origin with A *int.* 4, as is the Shakspearian 'the stile-a', 'a mile-a', the *a* being at length treated as *ist*.

In quot. 1804, from the songs of street cries.

1794–7 Ramsay *The Monk* iv. O! the mill, mill-O, and the kill, kill-O, and the cogging of the wheel O, ... And round wi' a rumpe merrily O. a 1775 *The Barring o' the Doors* (*C.*), It fell about the Martinmas time, An' a gay time it was then, O! (*many* yeas, O!). 1781 Susan *My Hawk*, O! Behind yon hills where Stinchar flows, Mang moors an' mosses many, O. The wintry sun the day has clos'd, And I'll see ye Nicsie, O. a 1800 *Tranent.* *Gloomy winter's now awa'* : The merle sings fr' cheery O [*cheery lowrie* O, weary O]. 1830–83 R. E. Warburton *Hunt. Songs* xxxii. 3rd. 50 Ev'ry Stage in the forest he, keeps to the valley-o'. 1832 Mrs. Carr-Sight *p. Pl.* xvi. 191 The shoes at Saville House remained above O!

B. as *sb.* 1. The interjection considered as a word. So **O** 1510, **O dear**, etc.

1604 R. Jonson *Case Abused* v. i, O me no O's, but hasa. 1626 Chudleigh *Lady's Flor.* xxv, A desperate O me! drew from his deep breast. 1633–6 J. Ronan *Ibrahim* (1846) 67 They are not Virgil's Eurtalus, with an O and an E, 'one of loves martirs'. 1889 Tennyson *Foresters* xxxvii, Mary O's of admiration.

2. pl. *O's of Advent*, the seven Advent Anthems sung on the days next preceding Christmas Eve, each containing a separate invocation to Christ beginning with *O*, as *O Sapientia* (O Wisdom), *O Adonai*, etc.

sin of St. Bridget or *Fifteen O's*, *Hours*, meditations on the Passion of Christ, composed by St. Bridget, each beginning with *O Jesu*, or a similar invocation.

1530 *Rider Dex. Morris* (1793) 63/1 Then to the ex. use the whyte the body oxygen called brighta water (moist) is easy daily bathe the body vnethe. 1547 *Homilies, Good Wks.* iii. (1859) 61 Other kinds of superstitious expeditions and abuses, as of Beads, of Lady Psalters and Rosaries, of Fifteen Os. 1599 *Jacob Law Diet.* s. v. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 636/2 The seven greater antiphons or *anthems* .. called the O's of Advent. 1898 *Contin. Hist. Eccl.* 132 These hymns were called O's, because all vespers on those days the anthems all began with O.

-o-, *suffix of combining forms of words.* On the analogy of Greek combinations (in which the combining stem usually ended in *-o-*, as thematic vowel or its representative, or as an addition to a consonant stem), and their adaptations and imitations in Latin, late and mediæval, like *Iapetigenia*, *Galligenus*, *Galliobritannī*, *Anglicocentrici*, etc., *-o-* has come to be, in modern Latin and in English, the usual connecting vowel in combinations, not namely in ethnic names as *Anglo-Saxon*, *Anglo-Indian*, *Indo-European*, etc., but in scientific terms generally; it is allied, not only to terms of Greek origin, but also to those derived from Latin (Latin compounds of which would have been formed with the L. connecting or reduced thematic vowel, *-i-*, especially when compounds are wanted with a sense that Latin composition, even if possible, would not warrant, but which would be authorized by the principles of Greek composition. Such are *cocaine-*, *common-*, *cyano-*, *delicho-*, *oblongo-*, *onto-*; *chloro-*, *indo-*; *circlo-*, *cuneilo-*; *acapito-*, *pneumo-*; *dramatico-*, *economico-*, *historico-*, *politico-*; *faco-*, *sero-*; etc.

1. The primary and etymological function of a combining form in *-o-* is to qualify adjectivally the adj. to which it is prefixed; as, in Gr., ἀπλόχρως 'wholly green', pale green; mod.L. *ovato-cordatus* 'ovately heart-shaped'; *cordate with ovate modifications*; *Anglo-Norman*, Norman as modified in England. Such a comb. is, as it were, the adj. with adverbial qualification, belonging to a sb. with adj. qualification; thus, as to the qualified sb. *cranky industry* (adj. + sb.) the corresponding qualified adj. is *cranky-industrious* (adv. + adj.); so to *political economy* the corresponding adj. is *politico-economic*. Lord Campbell has used *lego-literary* in the sense 'pertaining to legal literature'.

2. But the use of these forms has been extended, so as to express, as by a kind of abbreviation, almost any manner of relation between the two components. *Anglo-French*, originally 'French of an English sort', 'French as established or spoken in England', is sometimes taken with the common meaning of 'English settled in France', and commonly with that of 'English in alliance, conjunction, or partnership with French'; so *France-Germain many-even mean* 'French combined with German', *Græco-Latin* 'common to Greek and Latin'; *panama-panic*, 'communicating with both lungs and stomach'; *occipito-frontal*, 'reaching from occiput to forehead', or connecting these parts; *occipito-temporo-parietal*, 'including the occipital, temporal, and parietal lobes of the brain'; *graminico-universal*, 'feeding on grass as well as flesh'.

3. This *-o-* is used also, on Greek analogies, in word-formation. From its regular appearance before certain suffixal elements, as *-cracy*, *-graphy*, *-logy*, *-meter*, it tends to be treated practically as a part of these elements; hence, such expressions as 'the *bureau-cracy*, *chef-cracy*, *trade-cracy*, and other *-ocracies*', 'a professor of all the *-ologies*', 'the last new *-ology*', 'galvanometers, lactometers, and other *-ometers* without number'.

Oacumbe, obs. form of OAKUM.

Oad, oade, obs. forms of WOAD, ODE.

Oaes, pl. of O sb.[1] 2.

Oaf (*ōf*). Also 7–8 **oph**, 8 **ouph**. *Pl.* **oafs** (also **oaves**). [A phonetic variant of ALF, earlier *aulf*: see also OUPH.] An elf's child, a goblin child, a supposed changeling left by the elves or fairies; hence, a misbegotten, deformed, or idiot child; a half-wit, fool, dolt, booby, as being by inference a changeling.

1609 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Pt. Walkin* i. iv. Free as both from the fear of breeding fools and oafs, sick by style thinkers. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. i. I am .. an oaf, a simple creature, no inventor. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* v. 5 So grow you senseless Oafs. 1700 *Dk Fox Good Advice to Ladies* 112 Every maid to spoke way like an Oph. 1708 ASH, *Oafish* We do .. Pray notice what Names most the Fairies Oafs give? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 248 ¶ 1 Messages .. between the most accomplished Women, and the veriest Oafs. 1806 SURTEES *Psaltr* 161 Those terrified oafs, who take flight at every puff of wind. 1858 RUSKIN *Sel.* 10 What saved we must appear.

b. *Comb.*, as *oaf-crushed* a.

1892 STEPHEN *Wordsw. Lects.* *Improvised*, fantasies, of essentially weak fame (the results) applied by early biographers.

Hence **Oa'fdom**, state of being an oaf, stupidity.

1883 ALGER *Drama* (*N. Y.*) *Impels, Our Marquise* 30 Crowning contempt to our oafdom.

Oafish (*ōfiʃ*), *a.* Also 8 **ouf-**, **ouv-**. [f. prec. + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of an *oaf*, dull-witted, stupid, loutish.

1620 *Selden's Eng. Nomen Prof.*, *An idle oafish silliman.* *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Oafish*, *Stupid*. 1734 NORTH *Examen* i. ii. § 123 Can he think that his Readers are so oafish as to imagine [etc.]? 1898 Mod. H. Wood *Pr. Fr. Peasants* 197 She's got that oafish lad .. being wood her self.

Hence **Oa'fishness**, stupidity and awkwardness.

1707 ESSEX, Vol. II. *Oafishness*, foolishness. 1892 *Ind. Rev.* 25 Apr. 475/1 The whole is ruined by the oafishness of touchwood.

Oager, -er, Oagle, obs. ff. AUGER, OGLE.

Oak (*ōk*). Forms: a. 1 *āc* (*Ācer Ker*), 3 *ooc*, 3–5 *ok*, (4 *oek*), 4–5 *cok*, (5–6 *okke*), 4–7 *oke*, (5 *hoke*, *a nocke*, 5–6 *hooke*), 6– **oak**, *Sinl.* 6 *oyke*, *woke*, 6– *weak*, 7 *yoake*). *B. merck.* and *Sc.* 5– **aik**, 6– **aik**, (3 *a nak'n*, *ayk*, 6 *eike*, 9 *dial.* **yek**, **yuk**. [Com. Test.: OE. *āc* fem. (pl. *æc*, gen. sing. **æc*, *æcr*, dat. sing. *æcc*, *æcc*) = OFris. *āk*, OSax. *ēk* (MDu. *eike*, *eec*, MLG. *ēk*, *ēke*, Flem. *aeke*, Du. *eik* masc.), OHG. *eih* (MHG. *eich*, Ger. *eiche*), ON. *eik* (in Inst. = 'tree', Norw. *eik*, *ek* Sw. *ek* 'oak'), Da. *eeg*, *eg*] **aikn*, a non-consonantal stem; ulterior relations obscure.]

1. The name of a well-known British and European forest tree, *Quercus Robur* (under which botanists now distinguish two sub-species, *Q. pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora*, DURMONT), noted for its timber, and bearing a fruit or species of mast called the ACORN; thence extended to all species of *Quercus*, trees or shrubs: the common species in N. America being *Q. alba*, the white oak, and *Q. macrocarpa*, the bur oak: see b.

a. 749 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 48 Of æcrean treowe on ða healfan æcc of Sæxa (*MS. Sæxe*) healfan æc on eastewe hylle oððewarde. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 130 Hio hyrdeneð .. mast ut nioh. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 58 Wiþ eiche, ð gewæge ace. *c* 1050 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 1873 Dæg he is dael under ac sun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3701 A gret oh he wolde hauede ydoun, as it a smal spel were. *c* 1300 CHESTER *Sheth.* ii. 201 Ich habbe a nok ine ðe forest of Wyndesore. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxix. (1495) 690 The holm .. is a tree that bereþh mastes. *c* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 10, *As he* vnglate he a noke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Okk, or, *Quercus*, arcus. 1526 *Will of Chesshyrton* (Somerset Mus.) Vnder the grete hoke. 1532 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 66 If thou wylte longer an oake of the female, ashe twenty or an hundreth yeres. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 The first place of right belongeth to the oak. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 10 Marry this is our Garden. This Fairy[e]s at that Oake shall meete with vs, dwell. v. 71 Our Dance of Custome, round about the Oke Of Herne the Hunter, let vs not forget. 1611 COTGR., *Chesnes*, a grone of Yeakes. 1664 CHARLTON *Stonehenge* 3 Lord of the woods, the long-surviving oak. 1840 SILAS *Brit. Forest Trees* (ed. 3) Of the various North American oaks, many are distinguished for the beauty of their foliage [etc.]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 168 There are where forty different species of oak introduced into Great Britain. 1854 LOUDON *Hortus* 910 On their pathway .. Lay an oak, by storms uprooted. 1899 W. R. GILCHRIST *Scotland* (1900) 3 The majestic Oak, the Monarch of the Scottish forest. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. i. 6 Hardly knowing a touch from a wych.

B. *c* 1300 HAVELOK (Rawl.) 31, ȝe A son of ðis. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Conse.* 1. 3 Till ouerthrow þat wasse on the ok. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 60 Wallace ascendit hevyt a harry oak. 1573 DUDDAM *Answ. to Prob.* 169 Exalting the holyest fruit, and ye weak stok. *c* 1580 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* I. 53 ¶ 2 Nor Hercules, that ankirt beyst a hairy oak. 1592 TURNER *Herbal* 1. 109 Quercus .. is called .. in ye North countre an Elke tre. An acorn or an Eykorn, that is ye corne or fruit of an Elke. 1801 MACKENZIE *Perths. Wkly. Mag.* No. 8. And as ellum, ash, and yew-tree, 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* II. 6. Matthew slew'ye cutter the yoke and the eyken. That grew owre neare the kirk nore? 1893 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Yek.

b. With defining adjective, applied to other species of (mostly) which are very numerous.

Black or **Dyer's Oak**, *Q. tinctoria* = *Quercus nigra*. **Blue Oak, Mountain White Oak**, *Q. Douglasii* of California; **Box, Bussy-cup**, or **Overcup Oak**, *Q. lyrata* of N. America; **Chestnut Oak**, *Q. castanea*, *Prinus*, and in N. America, *Q. Prinus* and other species having leaves like the chestnut; **Cork Oak**, *Q. Suber*, having layers like the chestnut; **Cork Oak**, *Q. Suber*, a species of southern Europe and northern Africa, the bark of which furnishes cork; **Evergreen** or **Holm Oak** (also *Q. Ilex*, *Italian Oak*, *Q. Ilex*, *Q. Ilex*, *Q. Ilex

a 1000 *Exeter Gloss.* in *Cod. Cantabr.* Sacculi, Heredes, ac sodales scholæ nostræ. 1683-9 CHAMBERLAYNE *Gentleman* 1. 160 The English Oak, which, next to Gentlemen the Proud. 1726 COWPER *Country* 15 When Cook... Severed Britain's oak into a world unknown.

6. *Univ. colleg.* An oaken door; esp. in phr. *to sport one's oak*, to shut the outer door of one's rooms as a sign that one is engaged.

1789 Oxon. *Decl. Colleg. Exegesis* 6 b, To sport oak; to shut the outward door of a student's room at college. a 1803 C. K. Sharpe *Notes Oxford Guide* in *Mem.* (1888) I. 71 Any sporting of oaks they ask shutting of doors. 1812 SOUTHEY to Henry *Life* (1856) I. 193 Then the oak is such a blessing. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 71 Shaking in the middle of the night called up his oak. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. xliii, A great many more days, any oak which I spent when I say one may want to be quiet. 1890 BESANT *Dorothy Forster* I. vi. Your oak was opened and you were not at home to anybody.

5. The leaves of the oak, *esp.* as worn in a chaplet or garland.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2432 A coroun of a grene oak cerial Yit on his heed. c 1587 GOLDING *Tr. Mornay* xli. 680 The Oakleaf of Oke, in regard of the much use...both...upon the triumph. 1667 SHARP, Com. 2 lit. 46 To a would Where I send him, there whence he return'd, his browes bound with Oake. 1732 FRANCKLIN *Anct. Relig.* (1756) I. 362 Our custom of wearing oak on the twenty-ninth of May.

b. A simile of leaves like that of the oak-leaf when opening.

1888 *Lady* 19 Oct. 368/1 (Illustr.) In the new and beautiful shades of brown, chocolate, oak, taan, and black.

6. *dial.* The salt of clubs in cards. (=GER, *Eichels*, the salt bearing the figure of acorns.)

1850-76 HALLIWELL, *Oak*, the club or cards. *West.* 1886 ROCHESTER *N. Lore. Words* 66, *Clubs*, the use of clubs in cards. "Clubs be trumps, Mr. Hemgard."

7. *The Oaks*: a race for three-year-old fillies, founded in 1779, and run at Epsom on the Friday after the Derby.

So called from an estate near Epsom.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott. Gentl.* xxviii. (1855) 305 What race I allude to? Oaks or Derby? 1864 *Sporting Cal.* 131 Stonewall of the Oaks makes for 50 sovereigns each. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1327 The stakes run for at the Oaks have recently totalled in amount those of the Derby, and sometimes surpassed them.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib. (also =GARDEN *a.*), as *oak bough, door, forest, grove, leaf* (*whence oak-leaved adj.*), *roofing, saplings, sil, table, timber, wreath*; *oak-land*. **b.** objective, as *oak-clearing adj.* **c.** instrumental, as *oak-bowered, -boarded, -clad, -crested, -crowned, -timbered, -wainscoted adjs.* **d.** similative, etc., as *oak-brown, -ribbed adjs.*

1578 C. HEGHAMIUS *Gardens* vi. (1614) 72 Let *Oak-apples be thrown into water and those only shall remain in the water. 1739 BOWEN *Compl. Farmer* 10 Oak is ever worth 6*d.* a *oak-bushel. 1888 W. J. TUCKER *R. Forests* 72 A low, *oak-beamed room. 1837 BARHAM-GUILLIM in *Mag. Ant Sept.* 272 The broad oak mullions gave access to a great gallery, *oak-boarded. 1805 *Beauties Poet. Portland* 1. 364 Another corkscrew drops in *oak-bowers. a 1728 THOMSON *Hymn Solitude* 43 From Norwood's *oak-clad hill. 1849 BRIGHT *Lear* iv. 2, 3 Varieties of *Oaks-clearing Thunderbolts. 1840 *Sporting* (U. S.) XXIII. 436/1 This *oak-covered tract is a mile in width. 1795 COLLINS *Pastorals* 72 The *oak-crowned Sisters, and their chaste-eyed Queen. 1730 T. WATTS *Oak* vii. 2 Vessels of *oak-cover'd size alone. 1789 J. BIDDULPH *View Portland*, I. 364 For polishing...*oak floors and furniture. 1855 W. S. GILBERT *Woodlanders* (1880) I. 6 Covered with *oak-dressed hill. 1833 CHAMBERS *Com. Jrn.* 66 Sir Alistair remained his own and wears and dwells in ye *Dragoun of Hamra. 1788 J. BARTRAM *Trnl.* 32 *Ins. & Shark Ins. E. Florida* 36 Cynips-oranges and *oak-leaves-like excrescences second with pine-land. 1725 *in Hearne's Hist. Troy. Pomp.* 224, 10 A stony hill...the said *oak-leaved hedge. 1850 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lawrence Ashton* iv. The mountain shrubs, and the oak-leafs below. 1789 in *Kings Collect. Printed* 122 A packhorse of *Oaken Lewes. 1708-14 TUSSER *Lt. Husb.* (1878) II. 77 Yet little thy vote hurting the oak-leaf. 1893 *Lancet. Hosps.* 201/2 As hospitals are ordered to go on oak-leaf in Winter. 1856 MRS FAILY *Hasmon.* IV. iv. 275 *Oak-leaved Corselets. 1883 N. E. PEARSON in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 396/1 The oak-leaved hydrangeas. 1883 TRISTRAM *Tour, Lit. to.* 267, I long thicket of dense *oak-like trees. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I. A certain *oak-panelled room with a deep bay window. 1888 MRS SUTHERLAND *Painted Tiles* I. 1. The chief characteristic of the interior was the *oak-panelling. 1804 SCOTT *Lay M.* viii. What now called the great *oak-parlour, a long room, panelled with well-varnished walnut. 1599 *French Pass.* (1632) (Pynson) *Oke plante, *Ornus*. 1787 HUTCHINS *Life Nobleman* 150 Never an oak-plant of a transplantation dies. 1663 GERARD *Content.* 78 *Oake Roseing resisting poison eight dayes one way. 1833 A. SMITH *Life Dramas* II. 21 At the *oak-roots I've seen it stand a dozen. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 249/1 The *Oak scale-gall...is formed by Andricus radicis. 1886 *Sussex in Cricket Fighters* (1884) I. 16, 308 A set-to with *oak saplings. 1903 PITTMAN, *Hazel* I. 174 But the *oke setton and the acorn is...in old time accounted. 1820 in *Colchest. Rec.* (1860) I. 83 Gunning *oak-stiff...a bottom of yellow clay. 1890 J. G. FRASER *Gold. Bough* II. iv. 364 The King of the Wood must have been personification of the *oak-worship. 1893 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 170 Orders issued for securely rubbing some old *oak-wrings. 1798 COLLINSON *Hist. Mist.* 102 n. The ground on *Oak-wrings. 1787 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 250 Complaints of the decay of *oak timber. 1883 G. ALLEN *Babylon* v. In the *oak-wainscoted study. 1821 MACDONALD *Parent, Man also is This* *oak-weaving mountain would stand where's blast. 1879 FRANCIS *Cæsar* 36 He...won the *oak wreath, the Victoria Crown of the Roman army.

9. Special combs.: **Oak-bark**, the bark of the oak, used in tanning, and as an astringent; **oak-barren**: see QUOT. 1889; **oak-beauty**, a beautiful geometrid moth (*Biston* or *Amphidasis prodromaria*), the larva of which feeds on the oak; **oak-beetle**: see QUOT.; † **oak-berry**, a berry-like gall found on the oak; **oak-boy**, a member of a body of insurgents in Ireland in 1765, who rose against forced labour on the roads and the exaction of tithes; their badge was a sprig of oak worn in the hat; **oak-button** = *oak-gall*; **oak-eggar** (EGGER) = sb. EGGER; **oak-fig**, a gall, somewhat resembling a fig, produced on twigs of white oak in the United States by *Cynips forticornis*; **oak-fly**, a fly used by anglers; **oak-frog**, a small light-coloured toad of North America, frequenting oak-openings; **oak-gall**, a gall or excrescence produced on various species of oak by the punctures of various gall-flies; *spec.* a nut-gall or gall-nut used in making ink; † **oak-holes** = HOLME-OAK; **oak hook-tip**, a moth (*Platypteryx falcula*) inhabiting oak-woods; **oak-lopper**, a moth (*Gastropacha quercifolia*) the wings of which resemble a dried oak-leaf; **oak-leather**, a fungus found on old oaks and somewhat resembling white kid-leather; † **oak-lungs**, a kind of lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*, hogwort *Obs.*); **oak-mast**: see QUOT.; **oak-moth**, a moth (*Tortrix viridiana*) living on oaks; † **oak-nut**, an excrescence found on the oak; **oak-opening**, *U. S.*, an opening or thinly wooded space in an oak-forest (Webster, 1864); **oak-pest**, an insect (*Phylloxera rileyi*) which infests oaks in the United States; **oak-plum**, a plum-shaped gall produced on the acorns of the black and red oaks in U. S. by the gall-fly *Cynips quercus-frumosa*; **oak-potato**, a potato-shaped gall produced on the twigs of white oaks in U. S. by the gall-fly *Cynips quercus-tuberis*; **oak-spangle**, a kind of fairmont fungus-like gall, occurring on the lower side of oak-leaves; **oak-truffle**, a truffle growing among the roots of oaks; **oak-wart**, an oak-gall; **oak-water**, a medicine made of oak-bark; **oak-web** *dial.*, a cockmaster; **oak-worm**, a worm that lives on the oak.

1666 J. DENHAM *Milit. Garden* (ed. 2) *An herb* as *Oak-bark. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (ed. 2) 722 Oak-bark is inodorous, has a rough astringent taste. 1892 W. S. CALDER *Woodlands* 16 A description of Oak-bark has been used...by modern medicine. 1833 W. LEGGE *Tour Province* 194 The toll of these *'oak barrens' is tons and tons of wood, being little better, at times, than a mere quickwood. 1889 FARMER *Entomologist's Oak harvest*, notably oak heads, the unusual growth of which indicates an extreme paucity of gall. 1832 J. RANSOM *Comp. Sailor's* § 87 104 The *Oak Beauty...appears in March or April...Rather scarce. 1832 R. JESSE, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 191 *Oak-Beetles (*Curculionidæ*)...Living in decayed oak-trees. 1626 *Oak-berries [see *oak-nut*]. 1776 R. TWISS *Tour Ireland* 243 Youngsters, who were out hunting in Oak boys, and called themselves *Oak-boys. 1782 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 168 The oak boys used most boys had their oaks in the interests of rents. 1680 LISTER *Engl. in which C. IV.* 201 The Oak-boys appears to have first risen against the Road Act. 1892 T. BAKER *Art of Angling* (1867) 8 The *Oak-Fly is to be had on the bark of an Oake or an Ash...It is a brownish Fly. 1853 WILTON *Angler* v. 119 You may make the Oak-fly with an Orange tawny and black ground, and the brown of a Mallards feather for the wings. 1787 BEST *Angling* 101, 114 The Oakfly comes in about the midmonth of May, and continues up till about a week in June...It is bred in oak-apples. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 210 The Oak Fly, called also the cinnamon fly, the dun-bill or downlooker. 1708-72 TOOKE *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 59 Grubs, *oak-galls, and variegated leaves [are] the discoverers of plants. 1838 LINDLEY *Introduction* III. 1126 Oak-galls...much in demand for the manufacture of ink and for dyeing black. 1861 HOLLAND *Things* II. 177 The Scottish grubs growing upon the *Oak-leaves. 1724 WATTS *Agents to Work. Towns* XLVIII. 301 Mr. Ray says, that the Pongus...is found upon genteel oaks in England, where it is called *oak-leather. 1750 E. HARRIS *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 102 Take of *Oak-leaves, French sumac, and cudbear, of each a handful. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 681 The sumac [*Rhus coriaria*] officinarum, tree-fung-wort, or oak-fungus. 1899 W. S. CALDER *Woodlands* (1908) 7 These mosses or *oak-moss as they are collectively called. 1888 WILDE, *Mildmay* (without) IV. 180, 201 One of the most common among the Lepidoptera is the pretty *Oak Moth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 630 Besides the acorns, it beareth galls, Oak-apples, *oak-nuts which are hollownesses, and oak-berries. 1855 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 17 (Bartlett) We ascended the hill, taking a course through the *oak-openings. 1840 *Zoologist* IX. 3309 Oak-berries, with galls, commonly known as "oak-apples"...attached. 1892 W. S. CALDER *Woodlands* (1896) 19 The parasite 'Oak-spangles'...were formerly considered to be parasitic fungi, but are now ascertained to be insect galls. 1884 *Gard. Chron.* 16 Feb. 208 Oak-spangles. 1884 *Gard. Chron.* 20 Sept. 370 Vendors...strolling oaks have been raised, and with them, what have been termed *oak-truffles. 1889 HARTWIG *Caribou* xxiv. 320 The pile of...*oak-wedges. 1888 *Lancet* 20 Oct. 766 Oak-water is to be...used as a wash. 1903 FITZGERALD *Black & W.* 1 appeared in his woodland like *oke-weave. 1771 GOUGET in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 331 This enemy was so powerful with such shallow or *oak-water, that in many gentlemen there not every grass thing, but either. 1880 W. CAMPS, *Glass, Oak-wood*, a May-fair; the *oak-bushes. 1851 WILLIAM *Angler* 11 The duck-weed, the *oake-weed, the gris-leaf, and the fennel in water.

Oak, Oakam, obs. forms of YOKE, OAKUM.

Oak-apple (*ōk,æp'l*). **1.** A globular form of oak-gall; *spec.* the bright-coloured spongy gall formed on the leaf-bud of the common British oak.

a 1000 *Riddle* 30 (Exeter Gloss.) Ic wæs...Heredes, ac sodales scholæ nostræ. 1578 *Hb. St. Alkanet* B vj b, Take... the apples and make lace of thyme. 1598 LANE *Tailors* vi. (1615) 145 The Oke-apple-tree grow to greatnes, and the bright to bid in September. 1789 CRADOCK *Gent. Instr.* 102, If the oak apples...be found full of worms...it bodes, if not a plague, yet an extraordinary year. 1808 KIRBY *Entom.* x. 256 Silvery oak-apples, and flowery leaves. 1872 ROBERT *Dorp. & Mor.* (ed. 2) 1. 72 The oak supports several kinds of galls...one produces the well known oak-apple.

2. In Australia, the young cone of the She-oak.

1889 J. B. MARTIN *Uncle Norton* 87, I...(Minnie) Christmas there' the young cones [of Casuarina], which they call 'oak-apples'.

Oak-apple day, an **Oak-apple day**, the 29th of May, the day of the Restoration of Charles II, when oak-apples or oak-leaves have been worn in memory of his hiding from his pursuers in an oak, on the 6th of September, 1651.

1827-8 SIR. SCOTT *Fortune's Lot.* Wks. 1829 II. 8/2 It does not say whether this is a loyal procession, like Oak-apple Day. 1832 W. S. CALDER *Woodlands* (1896) 13 Oak-apples, as much in vogue on the 'Twenty-ninth of May, Oak-Apple Day', are also reminiscent of this custom.

† **Oak-leaf**, *a. Obs. rare.* Have like oak; oaken. 1590 SPENSER *Tr. Rutters* iv. 49 Under the oaked bark.

Oaken (*ō·kĕn*), *a.* [f. OAK + -EN².]

1. Made of the wood of the oak. (Now often replaced by 'oak' used attrib., OAK 8 a.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 370 The face of bees is plesyn, and hard, & in his wones an oken hard. 1500-1 *Rates Derby's Exp. Kenilworth* 137 For xiij okyn spurres, iijli. 8*d.* 1595 *Statut. Ant. Hen. VII* (1638) 524 Oaken plantes. 1626 SURFL. & M. *Country Farme* 555 Stake well with strong Oaken stakes. 1703 *Modern Mod. Essays*, 277 An Oaken plank. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1830) 122 An oaken chest, half eaten by the worm. 1864 *Man. Gothic Furniture &c. Mat. &c.* 11 The chancel, where there were carved oaken screens, *&c.* 1877 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1878) 1. 337 When the houses were builded of wicker, then had we oken now. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 63 And he, the man of oaken hand, He had his hand.

† **2.** Of, pertaining to, or forming part of the oak. *Obs.* or *arch.* (replaced by 'oak' used attrib.).

a 1440 *Ipotis* in *Anglia* (1883) 24 The lepis on he stalkeun it on the oken lepf. 1522 FRANS *English Lapidary* (1932) H vj b, The water of oken buddes...drunken in cattle when...they be sick. 1589 WOLFIUS *Sylva Aspri.* (1600) 50 The Acornes, or Oakren-Mast. 1697 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Inventions*, xviii, Oaken Trees, and...Oaken Timber. 1837 DICKENS *Pict. Gossip.* i. 100 Jove...shook from Dodon Leaves the liquid Gold. 1894 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 245 Many oaken leaves shall fencel me.

3. Formed of oak leaves or twigs. *arch.*

1805 SELLAR. Cat. n. 1, 168 Memoirs, her crown the third time bore with the Oaken Garland. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 480 Let the inlisting Hind With Oaken Wreaths his hollow Temples bind. 1780 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 619 Around her head an oaken wreath was seen. 1880 C. E. MAURICE *Perm. Bard* 98 A Knight of the Netherlands Lion, and Commander of the Order of the Oaken Crown.

4. Consisting of oak trees. *arch.* and *poetic.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 63 How this ...Oaken-belt of thickets is said here to say Trees to have been by...of Sir, the Sanctuary of the Lord. 1700 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. 3. (1852) II. The Druids ...their oaken ordinances for their sacrifices. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 20 With breezes from our oaken glades. 1880 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 32 Like the smell here in the oakenshaw.

5. *Comb.*, as *oaken-hearted, -panelled* adjs.; **oaken-pin**, a name for a hard kind of apple; **oaken-tenant**: see QUOT. 1619.

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Manif.* St Lord may endue the Lord, as a means or will, recommended. Melchisedec, and Christ Ministery, as Freeholders: Oaken-tenants. 1727-52 HARTSOEKER *Physick* (T.) Chrysolite, so called From its hardness, it is lasting Stuff. 1742 *Compl. Farm.* (Pinck.) II. 370 Apples (sour) Oaken Pin...Golden Russet. 1883 HAVERGAL *Our Old Home* (1893) 253 Vast college halls, high-windowed, oaken-panelled. 1900 WESTM. Gaz. 24 Feb. 2/2 The low-ceiled, oaken-beamed parlours.

Oaker, obs. form of OCHRE.

Oak-fern. [A transl. of L. *dryopteris*, Gr. δρυόπτερις (Dioscr.), said to be applied to a fern growing on the trunks of oaks or other trees; but employed by Linnæus as the name of a species of *Polypodium* (*P. Dryopteris*), the Smooth Three-lobed Polypody (not the ancient δρυόπτερις).]

† **1.** Variously applied by the early herbalists to the Common Polypody (which grows on the trunks of trees), and to several other ferns.

Those include *Nephrodium Thelypteris*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum* identified by FUCHS with the Greek δρυόπτερις, and *Polypodium calcareum*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 35, I have named it [a herbe growing upon trees] in Germanie, It may be called in englishe fern, or okefern. *c* 1550 LAURE *Treas. Health* (1587) L.v, An old cooke filled with the ferne or wallwort. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. 868, 871 The herbe is called in Englishe Polypodie, Wall-Fearne, and Oke Fearne. 1616 *Dryopteris candida*, White Oke Fearne [=*Cystopteris fragilis*, *Dryopteris nigra*, Blacke Oke Fearne]=*Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. *Comm.* 1278 The Moderns have discovered that Oak-fern has seed.

2. Now applied by botanists to *Polypodium Dryopteris* of LINNÆUS.

1892 *Nineteenth Cent.* Sept. 470 The name of this Fern, derived from *Dryopteris*, appears as inapplicable as that of Beech Fern ... and is adopted in deference to the opinions of others. 1893 T. Moore *Nature-printed Ferns* Plate 1. The smooth three-branched Polypody ... or Oak-fern.

Oakham, obs. variant of OAKUM.

Oaklet (*ōʹklĕt*). [f. OAK + -LET.] A small or young oak-tree.

1871 THOMAS *Pamper. Ec.* (1892) II. 16 On the ground near the tree little oaklets were successfully fighting for life. 1892 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 288 Struggling willows and oaklets.

Oakling (*ōʹklĭŋ*). [f. OAK + -LING.] A young or small oak; an oak sapling.

1884 ROBERT ARMSTRONG (1778) 11 Oakflags, young branches, Ash and some others, spring from the self-sown. Mast and Keys. 1788 RICHARDSON *Guardian* (1789) II. note, 132 He would plant an oakling for every oak he can down. 1839 *Q. Rev.* 351 The oakling withers beneath the shadow of the oak.

Oak-tree (*ōʹktrī*). = OAK 1.

a 1000 *Wife's Complaint* 28 (in *Cod. Exon.* 8. 1934) Hafa mec mon wunian on wuda bearwe Under actreo in bone anrihtnidh. *Ibid.* 36. 1552 PALSGR. 249/1 Oke tree, chesne. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Jan.* 1. 19 Admonish'd of the shortnes wherein ye leaves so doth fall. 1809 SPENSER *Expl. Misc., Portrait Lucrece* 6. 10 Of the flatulent fruits arise oaks ... beyond dates are oak trees. 1820 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 111 The oak tree guarded and watch'd. 1841 CARLYLE *Past. & Present's Kent.* The smallest living acorn is fit to be the parent of unknown wide-waving oak. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 270 The brave musqueteers bee (the stings) to bee oak-tree silke.

† **b. Oak-tree Clay,** W. Smith's name for the Wealden Clay: from the oak forests of the Weald.

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* Pl. 11. 21 The Oak-tree Clay also may be mistaken or confounded with the Brick Earth, which in several parts produces good oak.

Oakum (*ōʹkŭm*). Forms: 1 *acumbla, wecumbe,* 2 *okcumbe, okcome, okum, ókkym, ocom, ocome,* 6–7 *wesse,* 6–8 *okam, ockam,* 7 *ocum, oc(c)ome, ockam, wecumbe, okeham, okame,* 7–8 *ockam, -ham, ockham, okum,* 7– *oakum.* [OE. *ácumbla* fem. or neut., *ácumble, ácumcumbe,* var. of *ácumelu, ácumse,* pl. -*an*, lit. off-combings = OHG. *ábkambî,* MHG. *âbkambe, âbkampf* neut., f. *ā-*, *ā-* (privative, 'away', 'off'), + *cumb-* stem of *cymban*, KEMB to comb.]

† **1.** The coarse part of the flax separated in hackling: hards, tow; also, clippings, trimmings, shreds. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLF. *Lucubal* II. 22 Æfyl ðu wundu, & mid acumbran wecumbla. *Ibid.* (*Somner MS.*) *acumbrum wecumbre.* c 1000 *Sermo Pr. in Wr.-Wülcker* 134/13 *Stuppa, wecumbe.* c 1300 *Gildeleo Gloss.* c. 3055 (Napier *MS.*) *Putamina, wesmbla. Hyd.* 3. 187 *Acumbla.*

2. Loose fibre, obtained by untwisting and picking old rope; used in caulking ships' seams, in stopping up leaks, and sometimes in dressing wounds. The picking of it as an employment of convicts and inmates of workhouses, which was formerly common, is now falling into disuse.

1481–90 *Rimeord Nunnaly, Mss.* (Roch) 24 Item, for pich and okom vij d. 1485 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 180 Item a grose okom, viij*d*. 1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 16 Pitche xxvis viijd and other stuffe. 1492 *Ibid.* 164 Okome bowghte & spent alongste Calleyng. 1497 NOTTINGHAM *Diving* (1841) in Mayo *Hist. ...* assy ... new okam. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship* II. 61 b/2 Caulked with the bushes of Cotton cloth beaten, yelowed ther made Occome. 1627 J. LANE *Cast. Sport.* 7. 240 With tallowes, tarde pitch, okeham, tarr, bellpipe. 1660 E. HOWARD *Wks. I. Sea* 133 Procured 2 Jarles or vessels, Occupied very much, and ... myself all to occombe. 1830 J. TAYLOR (*Water Fl. Female Hypothesis*) Wks. 121 Sticks, Barks, Slopes, Drinkers, Cradles, Boats, all would sink, but for the Okam swelling in every chink. 1868 *Universe Sons Mirab.* xxiv, Some drive old Okum through each seam and rift. 1888 POPULAR *History* 4 James, Who should it be but Mr. Daniel, all pacified and ... with his right eye stopped with oakum!

1708 PHILLIPS, *Oakum, Okham, or Ockam,* is Sea-Yarn. 1753 F. LODWICK *Universal Lett.* 23 Many Letters as first, with an picking of Wool or Cotton, instead of Oakam. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Ockam, Ockum, or Oakum, is made of tarred rope. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii, By picking oakum, until we got enough to caulk the ship all over. 1856 *Chr. Ser. Tracts* IX. 35 An odious position to have applied.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oakum-half, -hog,* †*-shield; oakum-headed, -reticulated* adjs.

1772 *Ring. Incendiar. Pref.-Advertisem.* 17 A sufficient Number of Suits of Oakham Rolls. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 193 From the first Officer in the lowest Oakum-boy (at Deptford). 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. 26 The oakum-headed, salmon-whiskered man.

Oak-wood (*ōʹkwʊd*).

1. The wood or timber of the oak. **b.** Growing oak-timber; oak-trees.

1574 *Plantation Cursc.* (Gardner) 188 They have sold the wood of Nunhold. 1660 MILTON *Magnalia* 13 The cliffs crown'd with oakwood. 1850 PRAED *Poet. Remains* II. 10. 229 The meadow was ... fenced by the friction of oak-wood.

2. A wood or forest of oaks.

1863 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 287 Land, great part of which consists of oak-woods. 1898 MONTHLY *Library* 4 *Dec.* 11. 1898) 344 On the table-lands of Clifford are the thick oak-woods of Badnor. 1861 PEARD *Lit. Industry* viii. 134 Among the undressing thistle and oakwoods.

Oaky (*ōʹkĭ*), a. [f. OAK + -Y.]

1. Resembling oak; strong, firm, hard.

1852 CHRISTIAN *Ann. Life Nature* ... in that ivy more strong and oaky age, than in this ivy weeks and thirds declining. a 1898 RR. BELL *Soldier Life* Wks. 1899 V. 182 The oaky, sooky, fleshy hearts of men turned into flesh.

2. Abounding in oaks.

a 1829 BLOMFIELD *Lines Written in Switzerland* Poems 227 What silence dwelt in England's oaky forest.

Oaph, obs. form of OAF.

Oar (*ōə*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *ar,* 2 *aer, ære,* 3–7 *ore,* (3 *hore, ayre*), 4–6 *aare,* 6–8 *oare,* 6– *oar,* (6 *oer, owre,* 6–7 *owre*). *S. north.* 3–6 *ar, aare,* 3–8 *are(e,* 4 *arre,* 7 *aer.* [OE. *ár* fem. cognate with ON. *ár, ár* (*ær, ár, ara,* Da., Norw. *aare*):—OTeut. **arōi*: pods, radically akin to Gr. ἐρ- in ἐράσσω *rower,* ἔρετμον *oar.*]

1. A long wooden lever used to propel a boat, consisting of a short pole, widened and flattened at one end into a blade, to press against the water as a fulcrum.

A small oar, a pole of which is used by one rower, is called a scull. Large ship oars are called *sweeps.* Oars are sometimes made for steering, as in whale-boats.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* viii. 22 Stigon hiæliun in scip, ... & cuoman ofer ðone lacu. c 1000 *Ælfric's Lives of Saints* (Skeat) I. 370 Drihten bæd hie se ár hreðe. c 1250 *St. Eng. Leg.* I. 402 (*Cott. Jul.*) Hiy drouwen þe ærl and ore. c 1300 K. HORN (Cambr. MS.) 1040 Hiy drowen þe ærl and ore. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16609 Anoyer, ores, oneli to hande. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.*, *Cleopat.* 1. 60 Hir ores weyen faste the swote lusty. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 161 An hundred schippes and þritti, wiþ vifftene and wiþ ores. 1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 19 A Cable of viij ores. 1513 *Remembrancer Carried.* (1868) 193 A cobbell of 4 ores. 1536 *Naval Acc. Hen. VIII* (1896) 162 Oxys for the marye Rose. c 1590 *Midsomar nite*, 171 (Hr) vowed to five gallyons with eight hores. 1599 THYNNE *Emblem. Prem.* (1600) 21 He ought to handle the ores of Ulysses. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. 61 Manibus *Cod. Pal. Urb. Addit.* 16899 I. 94 John Pope (who held of us of the owers and crept in my hire. 1622 EDEN *Decades* 125 Willows ores ...they were vsed anoyes by the vyolence of the water. 1580 SIDNEY *Astrop. Black* x. (*Arb.*) 10 The ores are thrise splintred. 1623 EDMUNDS *Josephus* 63 They had also a ship of fifty ores. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 To bring our Ores into the boats. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 A banked Gallery of Ores and flowry banks with the same to an ores, his armed bar. 1633 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 19 They must first take a turn at the Oar, before they come either to the Helm or Sayle. 1702 COLLIER in *Harmsl Chron.* I. 111 In the modern galleys...*One turn*...are forty-four feet long. 1803 FR. A. KRUMPF *Travels in Georgia* 36 Pulling an oar across the stream.

b. Eg., *Sir Tristem* 124 His maister han hal fund A lut and an ore. 1505 BARCLAY *Eclogs* vi. 376 Nets were till ores, and ores till oar. c 1525 WOLSEY *Cons.* 14 viii. 23 Nane of hame hal shaw vyoris here Wythe myne. c 1570 HARRIS *Worthies* viii. 1083 A hundreth schippes, that valeye was and vyer. 1599 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The gallioune put forthe ... nine hundreithe ores on eueryie syde. 1777 SIBBALD *Chron. Scottish Poetry* I. 102 Syne a bark upon Lochlomond, But bankes, ais, or Rother. 1805 SOUTHEY *Fair Maid* 144 (*Gent. Gold*) 21 Before the ship by an oar land, and got forth ane ore.

b. In reference to slaves or condemned criminals compelled to row in galleys: see GALLEY *sb.* 1.

1811 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16511/1 To contract Criminals...to the Oar. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Parl.* (*Trial*) 19 The Ringdoll and Smart that Stole Bread, were sent down from you to the Oar.

2. *fig.* Anything that serves, like an oar, as a means of propulsion in the water (or *transf.* the air).

c 1386 CHAUC. FRANKLEYN *Pr.* 11710. 11, (The river) That glideth with hardhood ouer corough wawy sky. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. 1. 27 To see the fish Cut with her golden oares the silver streames. 1625 CRASHAW *Delias* 22 Sad Love ... Now it off with-oares of ore hands. 1798 SIR T. BERNARD *Lloyd's Cyprus* II. 73 The Oars or busy feet of Water-Fowl. 1830 MRS. *Maxwell Ayrlie & Wales* II. 18 With my gun therefore raised in my left hand, and resting on an oar of my right, I recommenced to cross over. 1872 G. MACDONALD *A Dish of Dreams* iv. 1. 8, He (a swan) comes...With strokes of powerful oar.

3. *transf.* **a.** A rowing-boat. *Pair of oars*, a boat rowed by two men. (In quot. 1811 including the rowers.)

1811 (TARLTON) *Narr.* (1896) A 3/2, Turbot ...caused a pair of Oars to row him, who, at night, called on him to be gone. 1832 SOUTHWOOD, *A pair of oars, perte rames, an batteau doge round pair about batteaux, ayrair chaucun deux auteaux.* 1832–3 BALLANTYNE *Trees.* (Chisholm Sm.) To take ... a pair of oars to Greenwich. 1863 FRITH *Diary* 15 July, There being no oars to carry me, I was fain to call a shoter. a 1889 CLEMENCE *Miss. Bell* iv. I 20 He ... went into a pair of Oars that was ready. 1898 *Daily Chronicle* 28/3 Lighters, Wherries, Oars, or Scullers.

b. An oarsman. *First oar*, the man who rows stroke; *fig.* one who takes the first place.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1846) II. 163 Legge, who ... was very ore. 1774 C. DIBDIN *Song*, Poll, Young Waterman, He was always first oars when the Sea ran highest. In a party to Ranelagh even, at Vauxhall. 1800 HUGHES *Two Stories at Cott.* I, One of the best oars in the University boat. *Ibid.* iv, I hardly...was accepted one of Five.

4. A stick, pole, or paddle, with which anything is stirred: *esp.* in *Brewing*, one with which the mash is stirred in the tun.

1721 *Lond. & Country Brew.* 22 *Ibid.* 26 A second Person ought to with an Oar or Paddle, so to move out of the Back. 1840 MRS. DODS *Cook's Man.* 242 The temptation to increase the space or vessels of the ear allow the mash to be shaken through. 1850 *Intel. Recruit* XI. 222/1 The perfect solution of the sugar is aided by stirring with long poles or oars.

5. Phrases. **a.** *To have an oar in every man's boat* (*barge*), etc., to have a hand in every one's business or affairs; so, *to put one's oar in another man's boat, to put (in one's) oar*, etc. **b.** *To rest (lie) on one's oars*, to leave off the handles of one's oars and thereby raise them horizontally out of the water; *fig.* to suspend one's efforts, take things easy; cf. *To have, take, etc.*, *the labouring oar*: see LABOURING *ppl. a.* 4.

a. 1593 URSULA *Memoir. Appleb.* 9 As he is sche master-barn, would he have an ore. 1633 H. CROSS tr. *Pinart's Trav.* 216 One of ours...who would needs have an ore in our talk, bid him hold. 1708 HUDIBRAS *Wonder* (*Wonder-packed* (1708) 64 He's apt to have an Oar in other Mens Concerns. c 1720 E. COMBER-ORE tr. *Lyde Lex. Mon.* (Chambers) 402 Whilst I have such a friend to put his oar in, why should I put in my oar? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. vii. 7 I...put in my oar whenever I thought I could say a good thing. 1866 ROGERS *Orbilius* 17, 122, Now, don't you put your oar in, young woman. You'll find many out of the way, you bet!

b. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 221 They lay upon their oars for some time, in spite of all I could do to make them keep their way. 1784 S. PEGGE in *M. Cuffar I.* 68, xiv. (1888) I. 171 Many of these are unable to be long at their oars, wishing the decision of Congress on our petition. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, Mr. Southedge immediately pulled the boats to the upon their oars. 1858 LORD GRANVILLE *Lett.* Oct. (1894) II. 213 We shall be able to rest on our oars for a long time. 1887 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 505/1 The managers of the most extreme gathering of paintings...will rest on their oars.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *oar-hand, -bench, -blade, -barker, -craft, -cung, -crook, -thong, -tie, -lanyer, -work*; objective, instrumental, etc., as *oar-bruiser, -master; oar-formed, -footed, -like, -loving* adjs.; **oar-fish,** a name for fishes of the family *Regalecidæ*, esp. *Regalecus Banksii*, from their compressed oar-like bodies; **oar-holm,** an oar used as a helm; **oar-leg** (see LEG); **oar-pog** = *oar-thole*; **oar-port** = OAR-HOLE; **oar-propeller** (see quot.); **oar-rudder,** an oar used as a rudder; **oar-thole,** a thole-pin.

1841 FABRICIUS in *R. James Life* (1860) II. 192 We broke the 'oar-bench'; we were 'three' back and sideways. 1868 T. WHITE *Bowden Armada* iv. (*Narrative of Arag.* 1914) 'Oar-benches given with smoking gladness. 1845 GOSSE *Canada* II. 181. V. 179 The 'oar-blades were broken by collision. 1892 *Archæologia* V. 392 An ancient Irish oar-blade of black oak, found at Tynan Bog. 1893 PENNELL *Cruiser's II.* 40 For the reward a ship the 'oars-fish' Galileo got. 1846 WORCESTER, 'Oar-footed', having feet used as oars. *Boswell.* 1883 A. R. CALDECOTT in *Jrnl. Scient. Lond.* I. 106 By means of a large 'oar-like tail worked over the bow. 1856–58 R. D. WILDE *Aranjuez*, 34 note, The 'oar-leather was a strap by which the oar was fastened to the rowlock. 1844 *Times Civil. Acad.* 3 1859/2 Their 'oar-like feet. 1867 J. F. KNOX *Three Years Wand.* I. ii. 34 A row six-oars, with fathered oar-like oars. 1866 RICHMOND *Memoir & Diary* I. 13 All the 'oar-loving Paphians beyond the waters of Mersey. 1883 F. BOASE *Shetland Note*, 111 Eighteenth in order stand the 'oar-makers' shops. 1874 (*Advertisem in Ch. 4777*) All galleys, had their 'oar-ports placed obliquely above each other in horizontal rows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Oar-propeller, a device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling. 1845 STRICKLAND *Womanh. Brit. Indies* (1854) 184 Native boats ... their strange 'oar-rudders for governing. 1777 JEFFERSON *Writ. Ed.*, Rowers. There is now an 'oar-rowing used by the Hebridians. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Oar-swivel, a pivotal device for to use on the gunwale. 1884 F. D. DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* I. 441, 443 The 'oar-thole, were hollowed from the gunwale. 1886 CHAMBERS *Encycl. of England* II. 198 There was no such 'oar-work done in the white fleet.

Oar, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To propel with or as with oars; to row. *Also transf. and fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. 1. 216 He...saved Himselfe with his great armes in lusty stroke To shore. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 347 And when thrown hands have oar'd them to the sea's pit. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. xxvii, The eagle ... Oaring with easy feet its silver boat. 1842 TENNYSON *To E. L.*, To. 1887 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* II. 320 Many boats ... oared by the lazy young watermen.

2. *intr.* To row; to advance, as if propelled by oars.

1709 *Trans Comm. 1 Chas. Iv.* 11 Not oaring in other mens boats nor meddling in other mens fishgrounds. [Cf. Gal. *ut Gal.* 1599 POOR *Odcon.* 120 yet Neither, I deign amidst the flashing mass ... And, can't with inboring arms plying the fluid. 1818 SHELLEY *Feast Peacock* 1. 21 Among the oared cars with upraised oars. 1883–92 E. DOWDEN *Lives & Friends* Supp. vii, Till, oaring here and there, the oarsmen be found.

3. *trans.* To make (one's way) as with oars.

1810 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. vi, Now oaring with slow wing her upward way. a 1832 D. M. MOIR *Poems, Remembered Rowers*, Grateful as the gone Darling his way oarlessnt a summer lake. 1883 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* I. vii. 180 Stately white swans oaring their way with easy feet.

4. To strike (the water) as with oars, to traverse as by rowing.

1713–63 HARRY *Cod. Jour.* 20 The Paladin...can't with exactness keep The billowy helm.

b. To strike with an oar.

1892 E. GRAHAM *Pagan Papers* 158 A golden carp of fairies build, I caused a to misadventure waters.

5. To move (one's hands, etc.) like oars.

1885 JEFFERIES *Bevis* I. ix. 148 He got his fist hands together; pushed them out and oared them round so he had other done or hard.

Oar, oare, obs. forms of ORE *sb.*

Oarage (*ōəreĭj*). [f. OAR *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. The action of oars, rowing; movement of limbs like that of oars.

1760 *Genl. Mag.* 122 Hoods that with even oarage part and meet. 1832 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 7 They raced with gigantic oarage From the dear-loved isles of Derry. 1886 E. WYNNE in *Woodgate Boating* 3 The first man...whose speed the oarage of his arms and legs.

2. Apparatus or fittings of the nature of oars; outfit of oars; rowing apparatus.

1626 J. BEARE *Bancroft's Laws, Remigium*, all that part of a ship's furniture which is connected with the rowing of it, or (by might be said) the oarage. 1633 SHIRLEY *Firapol* I. 192 His yoke shall bring the Emperour out On th' oarage of his wings. 1869 SWINBURNE *Queen & Lover* 18 Like scaled oarage of a beast this fish Its measures. 1880 BARNES *Disp. Words* 'o' also his with the oarage crippled, the ship sticks slowly her way.

Oared (*ōəd*), *a.* [f. OAR *sb.* + -ED².] Provided with oars; also in parasynthetic combinations, as *four-oared*, *six-oared*.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* to vi. 191 The sixteen oared barge. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 63 A two-oared boat filled with soldiers, appeared. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 23/1 Total rooms for the classification of oared boats. 1866 MEADE *Scrampage & Stampede* 41 When shall we see sacred galley. 1884 [HARRISON] *Younger Set* II. 18 As a pace which quickly put naval pursuit out of the question.

Oar-hole (*ōə·rhōl*). Also 5 **oreholle**. The hole in the side of a galley, etc. through which an oar passes.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 750/30 *Hec calamulus*, a oreholle. 1598 *Pal. Pastime* (Roxb.) II. 191 Robs of them as ore robs in Banks, At oare-holes vills, as I understande. 1698–98 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Riem-gaten*, *Roei-gaten*, the Oar-holes or port out the Oars. 1882 WALLACE *Rob-Roy* 21, I..Each one hole was a vent through which the labourer...had plenty of sweet air.

Oaric, obs. form of OAT.

Oario- (*ōāriio*, *ōāriŏ-*), combining form of Gr. *ōārion* little egg, taken in sense of L. *ōārium* ovary, found in a few rarely used terms of Pathology, etc., instead of the more usual OVARIO-. Examples are: **Oariocele** [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], hernia or tumour of the ovary. **Oariopathy** [see *-PATHY*], disease of the ovary; hence **Oariopathic** *a.*, pertaining to oariopathy. **Oariotomy** [Gr. *τομή* cutting], excision of the ovary, ovariotomy. So also **Oaritis** (*ōāri·tis*) [see *-ITIS*], inflammation of the ovary, ovaritis; hence **Oaritic** (*ōāri·tik*) *a.*, pertaining to oaritis.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1609 Oariocele, Oariopathic, Oariopathy, Oaritic, Oariotomy. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oaritis*, same as *Ovaritis*, etc.

Oarless (*ōə·rles*), *a.* [f. OAR *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no oar or oars; unfurnished by oars.

1590 SHAKESP. *Com. Errors* v. 61 O Mart-ian oar-less, and from Mariner Sir. 1813 BYRON *Sir Alyabbo* iv. xxvi, A broken torch, an oarless boat. 1880 TENNYSON *To-Flower's Summons* of the motionless meadow, motionless marsh and oarless sea.

Oarlock (*ōə·rlŏk*). Forms: 1 *árlocc*, 2 **orlok**, 7 **orelock**, 9 **oar-lock**. [OE. *árloc*, f. *ár* OAR + *loc* lock, closure, enclosure. Cf. also ROWLOCK.] A notch or fork in which the oar of a boat plays; a rowlock.

a 1100 *Ager. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 288/6 *Calumbaria*, orlon. a 1300 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 235 La hute qe vaget deins eelle.. paiues i denier. *Ibid.* 236 Une paire noef ove orlokes. *Ibid.* 239 De qualibet oare in une navigatur infra orlokes. *Ibid.* 265 M sarrigs o forfeit, sanis desarrez. 1893 HOLLOWAY *Landlubber* by Rotary Inlet Ship worn orelocke [print o pecc. 1880 SC. H. *Banner Journal Extr.* 208, I heard in the distance the noise of oars moving in the oar-locks.

Oarsman, *rare*. [f. as prec. + MAN.] = ROWER.

1808 D. THOMAS *Rec. Pol. & Mor.* 56 Like vain oar Oxon-men, looke one way, and row another. a 1619 *Fragment. Athenæ.* ii. 16 § 4 (1892) 251 The Oxon-men, and Rowers of her Barges. 1623 DEKKER *In Pilf. Trans.* XXXIII. 283 (Tyler) oares for Men, viz. the Harpooner to the Fore-part of the Boat, four Oar-men, and the Steers-man. 1818 MOORE *Summer* 177 The homage fame'd by her fair handmaids, and her oarsman gay.

Oarsman (*ōə·rzmăn*). [f. OAR's, possessive of OAR + MAN: formerly *oarsman*: see prec.] A 'man of the oar'; one who uses oars; a rower.

1844 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* I. 316, I was one of the most expert oarsmen that rowed on the Isis. 1870 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 13 Scarcely the more Rapaud white to the reckless barrow of oarsmen. 1892 A. J. EVANS *Diana* xvii *Sandy's Cut* is well known to Cambridge oarsmen.

Hence **Oa·rsmanship**, the art of rowing.

1873 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 5/6 The apparent decline of good oarsmanship on the Isis. 1880 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/6 The amateur oarsmanship of the London Clubs.

Oa·rswoman, [f. as prec. + WOMAN.] A woman who rows.

1882 J. PAYN *Kit* II. You are a first-rate oarswoman. 1892 *Lady* 12 Sept. To distinguish herself as an oarswoman.

Oarwood, variant of OSIERED.

Oary (*ōə·ri*), *a.* [f. OAR *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of the nature, or having the function of, an oar or oars; oar-like. **b.** Furnished with oars; oared.

1580 HOLLYB. *Pt. I.* 11, 440 The Swan with finched neck .. proudly Rowes Her oary with Orbic feet. 1592 *Comm. Disord.* 2. 158 All beasts that have hairs have the feed. 1837 J. ADAMS *Sel. Cyb. Classic Poets*, *Æschylus' Agam.* 23 So, when lamented the valiant pile Their oary ships adjacent the city. 1870 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi. 51 Came and shook their heavily fin pennons oary before me.

2. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as *oary-footed*, *oary-winged*, having oary feet, wings.

1830 GAL. ELLIS *Middleton. Prol.* 117(8) 3 Here and there a cygnet ..never finds the living persons in fellowship with its own oary-footed kind. 1830 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iv. 4 Gaily-wing'd oldier To fleet beyond them, or to coast beneath a calm.

Oas, obs. forms of OOZE *sb.*

Oasis (*ōē·sis*, *ōāsis*). Pl. **oases** (*-sīz*). [a. L. *oasis*, a. Gr. *ὄασις* (Herod.), app. of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *ouahe* (whence Egyptian Arab. *wâh*) dwelling-place, oasis, f. *ouaš* to dwell.

As to the quantity of the *a* in GR. and L. there appears to be no direct evidence; but the tradition of the schools, and the proportionality of English usage, as well as the position of the *genit.* makes it long, *ōā·sis*; so also, Gr. and Sp. *ōā·sis*, *ōā·sĕs*. The pronunciation *ōăsis* is however used by many, esp. in Scotland and U.S.]

A name of the fertile spots in the Libyan desert; hence, gen. A fertile spot in the midst of a desert.

1615 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. I. 542 Ptol. sets no more Inhabitants to Oasis, and other Region subiects. 1681 tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* v. 301 Now this Oasis was a sad barren place, from whence no Man could ever return who once were entry'd into it. 1732 CHAMBERLAYNE tr. *Lemprière's Hist. Impers.* I. 17 They banished them into great Wastes, as formerly in Egypt. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 2) 130 Near it is a model of the pyramids...accompanied by an oasis with its grove of palms, and a caravan of camels. 1838 EMERS. *Napoleon* 178 The guardians of the oases, or 'tutors of the desert.' 1841 EDWARDS *Mem. Bod.* I. 7 A waste of sand, in which are oases of different size and fertility. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 101 A little oasis of date palms indicating the presence of a spring.

fig. 1810–24 COLERIDGE *Friend*, *Ess. for Sir F. Burdett* II, England could not spend A less scale in the desart ground Of Europe's slavery. 1840 TENNYSON *A. Hovey* 3 By one Oasis in the frost and drouth Of city life! 1866 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 604 The rare pleasant oasis amidst the dreary memories of a voyage.

Hence (*irreg.*) **Oa·sal**, **Oasi·tic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling an oasis.

1868 W. SMYTH in *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Press* 12 Sept., Castle Hill looks like an oasal remainder in the midst of a desert of low wood-hills. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 483 Overcrowding of animal life in these oasitic areas.

Oast (*ōəst*). Forms: 1 *ást*, (4 a nost), 4–9 *oost*, 4–7 *hoost*(*e*, 5 *oste*, 7 *oust*, 8 *ooust*, 6– *oast*. *β.* 5 *oist*, 7 *oaist*, *oast*. [OE. *ást*, corresp. to MLG. *este*, Du. *east*, formerly also *oest*:—OTeut. **aistoz* from **aidhos*, f. root *aidh*, work made *idh.* *it*, *aid* (Skt. *edh*) to burn, whence also OE. *ád*, OHG. *eit* blazing pile, funeral pyre, and, outside Teut., L. *aedes*, OLat. *aedis* hearth, house, *aestus* heat, *aestas* summer, Gr. *αἶθος* heat, Irish *aoth* heat. *Oast* is the native form: *ást*, *east*, *east*, introduced from Flanders.]

1. = A. *Arch.* = KILN. **b.** Later. A kiln for drying malt or hops, now *spec.* for drying hops.

a 1300 *Englis Alfabet* (Trin. 60 Wr.-Wülcker 484/20 *Siccatorium*, *ofn*, *ast*. 1382 *Acc. Durh. C.* 364 (Pub. Rec. Office) (Cited by John Hodgkin of a cottage, &c. in Friar and Hazelle, near) *in Syndecroft*. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/2 Oste or Werne *Arefy*. *Caleo*. a *Tylar* burne *and dry* bere in a oost or in an ovene. a 1500 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 493 Wel dark & fer from oxes, lest it stable. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 91, A Brewhouse with an Oast for drying of Malt. 1589 *Warwicks. Lieet. Agres.* (1871) 150 To compile..the hill of your Oast or Kill, or a Standert tacked round the same about the edges. 1722 *Act 9 Anne* c. 12, § 4 No Person..shall..make use of any Oast Brewhouse or other Place or of any Kiln for curing or hanging of Hops. 1804 R. W. *Dunmow Flitch Agric. Adapt.* II. 242 It is necessary to keep the east or kiln constantly at work. 1881 *Worcestersh. Nights* 14 Oasts and other buildings must be built.

2. *Comb.* **oast-cloth**, **oast-hairs** (see quot. 1861); **oast-house**, a building containing a kiln for drying hops; also the whole structure composing a kiln.

1440 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 726/2 Three cloth. 1480 *Will.* (1867) *Ostehous*. 1689 *Worcester Lieet. Agricult.* (1871) 151 To the Hill, Bird, without any Oast-cloth, but your Hops by Basket-fulls. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct. 211 Covered with the sacklock, a sort of haircloth blanket, on which the hops are laid to dry. 1868 CANTERB. *Marriage Licences* (1892) Robert Tye of St. Peter in Thanet, "hostiler weaver. 1877 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 250 The square above, beautifully supporting the Oast-hair and the Maidi. 1964 *Worcester Worthies* 8 These poles [of hops] are...carried..to the "oast-house, where the hops are to be dried. 1880 St. Leo *Word to Wise* 8 The hops he passed to a dishonest and oast-house keeper.

Oast, **Oasten(s**, obs. forms of HOST, HOSTESS.

Oastler, **Oastman**, obs. f. OSTLER, HOSTMAN.

Oasy, obs. form of OOZY *a.*

Oat (*ōət*, *sb.*) usually in *pl.* **oats** (*ōəts*). Forms: *sing.* 1 *áte*, *áta*, 4–7 *ote*, (3 *hote*), 6–7 *oate*, 6– *oat*, 7 *oats*, *oat*, 8– *oat*. *pl.* a. 1 *átan*, 3 *atun*, 3–4 *otes*, 4 *oten*, 5 *otyn*. *β.* 4–7 *otes*, 5 *otys*, *otis*, (*hatys*), 5–6 *yotes*, -*is*, 6 *otten*, (*wot*, *Cot*), 6–7 *ootes*, 6– *oats*: *Sc.* 5 *aits*, *ates*, *atis*, *aittes*, 8– *aits*. [OE. *áte*, *pl. átan*, wh. fem., not found in the cognate langs., and of obscure origin. The general Teutonic name is O'Teut. **haftoz*- and its representatives: see HAVER.

Oat differs from other names of cereals, wheat or barley, as *wheat*, *barley* (*bigg*, *beer*), *rye*, *rice*, *maize*, *millet*, and from its own synonym *haver*, in that while these are like *chest*, *wood*, *water*, names of substances or things in the sense, the collective form of which is singular, they having in ordinary language no plural, nor is an individual singular, the collective or mass sense of which has to be expressed by the plural. e. g. "In the crop one or more [= wheat, barley, and oats are raised." Comparing this with *shoes*, *peaches*, *potatoes*, and other names of similar grammatical form, a man in ordered shoe primarily or not was not the plant or its produce in the mass, but denoted an individual grain; of *grass* with its collective pl. *grasses*. This may point to oats being eaten originally in the green state, like wheat and barley, in the form of wheat or flour. But the scanty early evidence is not sufficient to show this.]

1. *pl.* The grains of a hardy cereal (see sense 2) forming an important article of food in many countries for men and also a chief food of horses; usually collectively, as a species of grain.

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 82 *Gecnéd bean meoh*..*ðíne ætsomne*, *ádle beorn*. 1:1000 *Med. Ill.* 190 With ætsne grasses. c 1100 *O. N. Chron.*, anno 1124 (Laud. MS.) Man sæide,..þet corn and ætes, þet is flowen and bigon to beonne acliðegen. c 1205 LAY. 25036 Þre hundret hit gon ætenen drof and clud and ates. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 He cleneð of cud deðne ates and bowne. 1380 LINCL. *Pr. Pl. A.* xi. 42 A tenþe of Tre-quarter corn. 1393 *Hist. C.* 11. 316 A fewe coddes and cetynes, and a calfe of mine. c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 107 That noble shield he gyuen to the horses. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 131 Thow duddis and beggis mais bair and aittis. c 1530 *Howards Acc. Hampton Crk.* in Lew *Hampton C.* (1862) I. 363, x bushells of wotes at 4*s.* the bushell. 1611 T. TUSS *Hymnis, Ord. Edin.* 21 (1856) 14 Hay and otes, fitter and sowing and other necessaries for fil horses. 1730 *Inventories Bishop of Dur.* in *Archæol.* (1861) L. 192 Oats, cleaning, sowing, and perfecting. 1838 BLACK *Acct. Kng. Breadstuffs* 2, vi. 77 In the south of England oats are not employed for bread, but only for feeding horses. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 3/1 Wilts., two-rowed barley and potatoes of 100 and Quaker Oats...we made a great feast of mussel porridge.

b. *sing.* A single grain of oats. *rare*.

1877 GREY *Anat. Poultry* 10. I. § 21 A Chance of other little Bags, above the ingress of an Oats. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 268 Nor would the horses touch an oat, while they could get nettles.

2. The cereal plant *Avena sativa*, which yields this grain, cultivated in numerous varieties in all cool climates. **a.** Usually in *pl.*, collectively, as a crop. 1523 E. BRUNE *Disord. Spouse* xxxiv When came will not perfect. As corn thrown, or barleybre. c 1525 *Vis. in* Wr.-Wülcker *Maps* 672 *Avena*, otys. 1525 TINDALE *Hosea* ii. 22 There be als manie of oates, that is to saye, rotte eares, blacke eares, and roughe eares. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. 111. 462 The pibble Oats are sowen in the gardens of Herbaliers. 1601 SHAKES. *Twelfth N.* iv. 60 Cures ..by the rides Loue of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Pitchers, Oates and Peason. 1670 H. 'St. *Reasons. Colleg. Ch.* Now do they sell it (but) much cheaper than oats itself. 1788 BURNS *Ja. Dorrel* 13, Let...Kits rair up their sonsie bears. 1855 J. S. *Sorry Prudent Farming* (ed. 2) 227 Upon the same field which will yield only one harvest of wheat, two successive crops of barley may be raised, and three of oats.

b. The singular, *oat*, is used either to individualize the plant or a particular variety or sort, or to denote a single plant (but this would ordinarily be called an *oat-plant*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcii (Tollem. MS.) Ote is an herbe, and he yeld [*read* yeldi] accordyb to oon of nines and of hors. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/2 Ote, or harow ouene. *Avena*. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lancash.* 40 It resembleth a singular swelling qualitie from the Oats. 1791 *Compl. Farm. Piece* 255, 491 There are two sorts, the white or Polish Oat, and the Black Oat. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 17 The oat is the finest of all cereal plants.

3. *sing.* and *collect. pl.* Applied to wild species of *Avena* (called also *Oat-grass*), several of which are indigenous to the British Isles; esp. the **Wild Oat**, *Avena fatua*, a tall grass resembling the cultivated oat (of which it is perhaps the wild original), a frequent weed in cornfields, and noted for its long twisted awn, which makes an excellent hygrometer. **False Oat**, the Oat-like Grass, *Arrhenatherum*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 320 *Lolium*, ates. a 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 460/36 *Avenaria*, ates, ælbe beorn. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* (Add. 15562) 34 *Hec avenaria*, wild beyre. 1552 TURNER *Herbal* I. E 7, I have seen ii. kyndes of ote: the one is called in Englishe comonly, ote: and the other, wilde ote. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlii. 267 Also there is a lesser Oat, of some called the pore Oat, of others wilde Oat. The Parmentars or wilde Oate, (namely vp in many places amongst wheate and wilbroe sowing. 1597 GERARD *Herb.* Grass 3. 170 Avit oats wilbroe, and *Avena* blackmore. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 141 Bromital Oat grass, vulgarly called Wild Oats. 1820 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 40 Wild oat or brome. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* II. 81 *Avena*, wild Oat. *A. strigosa*, bristle-pointed Oat.

attrib. 1878 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 631 The correspondence of this kind of Hygroscope in comparison of those made of wild Oat-beards. c 1750 GRANGER *Biogr. Engl.* (Malkin 1806) II. 30 An antler now still a charger (hygrometer) may be made by a wild oat beard, which lengthens with dry weather and contracts with moisture.

4. Phr. *To sow one's wild oats*: to commit youthful excesses or follies; to spend early life in dissipation or dissolute courses (usually implying subsequent reform). (In reference to the folly and mischief of sowing wild oats instead of good grain.)

1596 SHAKESP. *Lucrece's Complaint* 1030 That wilful anguish sowes wrongs seed, which harbors sorrow and debasement, and no one sowes hath not sowed all Steps weeld Oates. 1783 T. WYNDE *Conductor of Love Smarts*, Blinde that all my wilde Oates are sowne. 1809 DARWIN *Botanic Gard.* Pt. II. (1812) II. 9 You, ha married enough now ; to sowe your wilde oates. 1820 *The Fire Capers*, *Singleton* in *Chapel* 184 They called my first harvest of wild oats. 1845 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. vii. (1866) 103 A tendency which they term their "..A young man must sow his wild oats and reform. 1856 *Farm. Mag.* (U. S.) Nov. 417 The wild oats, fully sown, are a veritable road to ruin.

†**b.** Hence *Wild Oats*, a name for a dissipated or dissolute young fellow; a 'wild' young man. Obs.

a 1562 Becon *Reagent* Wks. (1564) 104 The foolish desire of certain light heades and wild oats, which are altogether given to newfangledness. 1600 *How Chuse Good Wife* (N.), Wild, go to, wild oats! quotheth I; prodigal! 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* II. i, For this wild oats here, young Flowerdale, I will not budge.

c. *attrib.*, Pertaining to the 'sowing of wild oats'. 1882 *Pall Mall Monthly* XIX. 133 Gleb, If means have to pass through a salivary climacteric, as their brethren through a wild-oats period.

3. *transf.* (*poetic*). A pipe made of an oaten straw, as a pastoral instrument of music. [After L. *avena*.]

1637 Milton *Lycidas* 86 That strain I heard was of a higher mood: But now my Oate proceeds. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Dean-bourn*, That thou (with sweet, my pipe do'st single) Every three reed, an instrument. a 1806 M. Cregan *Lincoln Lyd* in Poems (1888) 81 While an old shepherd with his oat Pipes to the autumn breezes.

0. *Comb.* **a.** General combinations: simplicatrith., as *oat-beard* (see BEARD *sb.* 6), *-bran*, *-chest*, *-grain*, *-hull* (see HULL *sb.*[1] 1), *-husk*, *-stalk*, *-straw*, *-stubble*; made from oat-grains, as *oat-ale*, *-beer*, *-bread*, *-flour*, *-groats*, *-malt*; containing or carrying oats, as *oat-bag*, *-cart*, *-field*; objective and obj. gen., as *oat-bruiser*, *-consumer*, *-eater*, *-impostor*, *-thriller*, *-typing*; *oat-bearing*, *-growing*, *-producing* adjs.; instrumental, as *oat-fed* adj.; similative, as *oat-chaped* adj.

1893 *Hammond Town* 3, I had rather d' been drinking "Oat-Ale at a Cake-house. 1866 C. E. Doree *Nimrod's Collect.* 67, II. 229 A draught of oat-ale. 1882 Ruskin *Agric.* 9 Prince III. 360/2, 1000 "oat-beaver" 1878 *A. 1374* "Oat-beard [see sense 3]. 1893 Dr. Arnold *Thomas Arnold, Jun.* xi. 250 Pieces of Oat-bearing land. 1795 Hearne *Collect.* 25 Oct. VI. 87 A Mr Saunders Malt & "Oat Brew. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 5/6 Porridge made from "oat-flour [*heading*] 1578 Lyncurium *Conf. Heshbus* (1637) 438 "Oatmeal nourisheth but little, and is not very agreable to mankinde. 1780 A. Young *Tour Ire.* I. 273 They also [*sc.* milk, potatoes, and oat bread. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 206 Attached to meat and water, which he made with oat-bread boiled in the water. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 5/3, I saw a lean creature, a chaff cutter and an "oat feeder. 1810 Cox, Hercules *Diary* (1893) I. 47 We observed his people at "oat cart. 1869 Pinnock *Rambles Kent.* III. 248 "Oatcher from the mill...makes part of the mixture. a 1688 [Bannatyne] *Knapdale Lord. Poems* (1875) 191 Anil white "Oate-eater that does dwell; In Stable small as Sign of Bell. 1870 Miss Braddon *Rod as Rose* I. 140 A young "oat-fed mare. 1900 *Daily News* 3 May 7/2 A glance at those ruthless sowers the improver gets which "oat-flour plays in all of them. 1881 Dickens *Pict. Mundi* ii. 111 In one of the chambers there was a decayed "oat-grain, with its husk. c 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Dyce hen with wyne, With "oote groutis, and whyte lawke eke. 1892 E. Knevet *Hammond Bound by Brotherhood*...in our chief "oat-growing country. 1603 Markham *Caval.* v. (1617) 11 A fowr Pease or Beanes mixt with "oate-hulls, which are taken from oates when you make Oatemeale. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 251 The water were allowed to flow through the crevices of "oat-husks and bran. 1797 Hunter's *Wash.* (L.) In Kent they brew with one half "oatmeal and the other half barleymalt. 1893 Dr. Arnold *Thomas Arnold, Jun.* xi. 255 "Oat-producing acres. 1892 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 292 The "oat-chapped or mutilated husks. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 370 Stools ...very small and few, about 6 inch long, oat-shaped. 1850 *Outing* (U. S.) XXXII. 334/1 Black oat-shaped worms. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6091/2 Robert Watford, late of Preston, "Oat-Shifter. 1882 Rowse *Wild Sol.* to *Sir* The unbridled fancy, the "oatmeal's barren. 1884 T. Hughes *Sport Hights* iii. 29 Their bed...should consist of clean "oat-straw. 1897 Yorkshire *Agric. Trans.* (1898) 168 The "oat-stubbles are cleaned immediately after harvest.

b. Special combinations: **oat-fowl**, a local name of the Snow Bunting; **oat-grass**, a grass of the genus *Avena*; sometimes also applied to those of some allied genera, as *Arrhenatherum*, *Trisetum*; **oat-hair**, the hairs or villi of the grain of the oat; **oat-hay** = *oaten hay*: see OATEN 3; **oatland**, land on which oats are grown; **oat-like** *a.*, like or resembling an oat; **oat-like grass**, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, considered by Linnæus as *Avena*; **oat-mill**, a mill for grinding oats (in quot. 1837 humorously applied to a horse's mouth); † **oatmonger**, a dealer in oats; **oat-pipe**, **oat-reed**, a musical instrument made of an oat-straw; **oat-cridder**, a sieve or riddle for sifting oats; **oat-seed**, † (*a*) the season for sowing oats (*obs.*); (*b*) the seed or grain of the oat; hence *oat-seed bird*, a local name of the Grey Wagtail; **oat-straw** (see quot.); **oat-thistle**, Turner's name for the cotton-thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium*.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 461 A small bird, rather less than a sparrow, comes here in winter...and is called by the people here "oat-fowls, because they prey on the oats. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 72 Snow-bunting.—Orkney. 1742 *Univ. Exig. Lat. Dict.*, "Oat-grass, *Avena sterilis*. 1908 Lyde *Drifters* 11, xiv, 313 Specimens of the Bromeae it hath with Oats...we may call it in English, Haver, or "Oat grasse. 1760–1 Lee *Introd. Bot. Appx.* 320 Oat-grass, *Bromeae*. 1892 Lawrence *May Flowers* 11 viii, The narrower ears show next On the oat-grass and the meadow-grass, and the bulrush in the pool. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 93 The tall Oat-grass, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*...in many instances forms a very considerable portion of good meadow and pasture. 1847 Wilson *Rural Chem.* 8, 211 Other kinds of nitrogised colloid...enable principally the Gramineous species of the grain of oats...and are nourishing matter to the popular designations of "oat-hair colloid. 1892 Cheshire (S. Afr.) Reporter 4 May, in "Oat-hay...50 tod. 10/ 50 tod. 1894 *Daily News* 31 June 3/3 Oaten Oaten-hay. 1708 Phillips, *Oat-thistle or Oat-thistle*, a kind of Thistle. 1811 Clare *Vill. Minstrel* II. 103 Marjoram of crumbling leaves And flighty custards of a lighter hue. 1835 Hunter *Hist. Hallam* I. 40 *Arrhenatherum*, "Oat-like grass. 1688 Plot *Staffordsh.* 331 I was shewed an "Oat-Mill, that heals the Oats and whatever is them, and then grounds them to meal. 1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 290 Hold up your old nutmeg, and see if you can smell the marks at anchor's. 1910 in Riley *Mem.* (1888) 167 Drain in "Oatmonger. 1788 W. Wilson *Eng. Proverbs* (Arb.) 73 All is a fine "oate pipe those pleasant songs [*with the Shepherds*]. 1824 Dodsley *Musical Ent.* Feb. 32/1 I the 'oth wonderful duet in the small "oat reed Trash my song. 1723 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. 206 A fine Malt-mow, to improve the small Sort of Welsh Coal, all is then an "Oat-Ribbon. 1837–39 J. Mayo *Hippo. Med.* (1840) 91 xxv. The journey was fast, and it was the habit of their "oat-cart. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 5/6 Distributions of oats to stable fungs. 1884 Atkinson *Prov. Names Birds*, "Oat-eared-bird, Eng's wagtail. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 24 Grey wagtail (*Motacilla melanope*)...Oat seed bird (Yorkshire). 1892 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. *Mod. Ill.* 294 Those unconscious compilers [*of "receipts or formulæ, which are composed of the indigestible fragments of oatmeal.* 1708 Thomas *Humour of Hurlers* 3 Assemblean...ways to outlast its neighbor "oatshafts, because the weaker are tyke unto rough oats.

Oat (*pret.*), *v. U.S.* [I. pres. *sb.*: *cf.* CORE *v.* 6.] *trans.* To feed (a horse) with oats. Also *absol.*

1732 *Machpherson Diary* (1892) 31 Got up early, an oat, saved at Potter's. 1791 *J. Adams Diary* Wks. 1850 II. 140 Oated my horse at Newbury. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life, etc.* (1888) I. 290 Stopped at a miserable hut of a tavern and oated my horse. 1788 *Ibid.* 302 Made a stage at Jamieson's ...only to oat. *Ibid.*, After eating, we went on to Hartford.

Oat-cake. [I. OAT *sb.* + CAKE *sb.* 1 a.] A 'cake' made of oatmeal; = CAKE *sb.* 1 b.

1599 [BARN. RICH] *Mast. Jobs* 90, I ha Magh Oatcakes sir, or George Iunckets. a 1640 PRESTON (J.) A blue stone they make barne or oatcakes upon. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 191 The Derbyshire Miners in winter, prefer oat cakes to wheaten bread; finding that this kind of nourishment enables them to support their strength, and perform their labour better. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 392 Mr. C. used to be his oat-cakes. 1886 Robson *Proverbs* I. xi. 338 With an oat-cake and butter—for I was always a gourmand.

Oaten (*ōʊ·tn*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. OAT *sb.* + -EN[4]. In first quot. perh. the gen. pl. of OAT = OE. *ātena*.]

1. Composed of the grain of oats, or of oatmeal.

c 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 49 Take groits, with fat fyt mete. With oote groits. 1503 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 They lacked oten meale to make cakes withal. 1610 Holland's *Camden's Brit.* I. 572 They did eate...oten bread. 1850 *Trip. Infirt. Food* 72 Oaten cakes are much used in Lincolnshire.

2. Made of the straw or stem of an oat.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 72 [She] broke his oaten pypine. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 33 Yeve me my pipe the praises of my Lone, And while thy oaten harbrocke resource How fyre the is. 1837 Milton *Lycidas* 91 The Bland Dryades...Temper'd to th' Oaten Flute. 1746 Collins *Ode Evening* 1 Sagely of oaten reeds, as pastoral song. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* II. iv. (1849) 161 Oh! sweet Thestylis! had I oaten reed.

3. Of or belonging to the oat as a plant. *Oaten hay*: see quot. 1899.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 217 When Shepheards pipe on Oaten straws. 1861 Holland *Plant L.* 136 Drowning it in with an oaten straw. 1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at Home* 241 The farmers grow their maize and their oaten hay and sell it, and are comfortably off. 1899 *Daily News* 30 June 3/1 There has recently been a demand for "oaten hay, or oat hay, for English race horses. Oaten hay, or as it is called in Cape Colony 'oat hay'...consists of oat sheaves with the oats not threshed out of them.

† **4.** Abounding in oats; oat-producing. *rare.*

1630 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 998 The Oaten land or Meden Thistle. c 1648–50 Bayfield *Surrenders* [*Yeat* co. R.], Thence to oaten Dunns fieldfall.

II. *sb.* An oaten pipe: see 2 above.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XIX. 61 Why Which, when as the reject spoke, From their green downs sent oaten.

Outer, obs. form of OTTER.

Oath (*ōʊþ*), *sb.* Pl. **oaths** (*ōʊðz*). Forms: 1–4 **aþ**, 4p, (3 half), 4–4 **aþ**, **oþ**, 3 **aaþ**, **oaþ**, **oth**, **ooth**, *Orkn.* 4–5 **eoþ**, 4–6 **oath**, (5 = o., 4–7 **oth**, -e, (6 **oith**, **ooths**), 7– **oath**, (*dial.* 5 **wothe**, **wooth**e); also *B. north.* and *Sc.* 4 **ath**, **athe**, **aythe**, 4–5 **athe**, **ayth**, (5 **haith**, 6 **aith**, 7 **eath**), 5–9 **ath**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *āþ* str. masc. = OFris. *ēth*, *ād*, OS. *ēth* (MDu. *eet*, *eed*-, Du. *eed*, MLG. LG. *ēd*), OHG. *eid* (MHG. *eit*, *eid*-, Ger. *eid*), ON. *eiðr* (Sw. *ed*, Da. *ed*), Goth. *aiþs* = OTeut. **aiþa-z* := pre-Teut. **oitos*, cf. Olr. *aeth*.]

1. A solemn or formal appeal to God (or to a deity or something held in reverence or regard), in witness of the truth of a statement, or the binding character of a promise or undertaking; an act of swearing; a statement or promise corroborated by such an appeal, or the form of words in which such a statement or promise is made.

To take (*put*) *oath*: to utter, or bind oneself by, an oath; to swear; also *to make* (*put*) *oath*, and in earlier use *to swear an oath*. † *To take an oath of* (*to*) *a person*: to impose (him) to swear; to administer, or be witness to, an oath (obs.). *To* or *upon oath*: under the obligation of an oath; as having made an oath.

Beforeoff 1326 [*cf.* AB was produced. c 1200 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 7 He hehet he sealde [*Vulg.* hyre te sellanne eam] hwæt hio bæne bæde. a 1225 (?) *St. Cuthb.* 20 (1891) He nolde alle gebeodenlan. 1297 R. Gloucs. (Rolls) 6108 With

helpinge of hy kun...strop ich swere, Wyb him to holde bevorebbe, & bonke pe bere ete. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2618 Be his right hand he sett his oath. a 1300 *Sowe Psalms* 15 Swa ellene alle ottemenes, te dalle be ta wele ofte. a 1300 *Cleve. Virtues* 11, 250 We were ane mellie. c 1440 *Partin. Prydc* xv. 26 Sum hath sett his achievement. c 1450 *Merlin* 140 Whan the two kynges hadde take the oth of hom ren. 1480 *Mont of Knowlage* (1879) 36 He...hade hom with grete instrument and worshyp that the seson aughte...the lampes were sayd schuld be lyghtyd. 1522 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 3 John Hunderbie with take a 'othe to ye vice chan. 1528 *Pilgr. Perfyt.* (W. de W., 1531) 90 Perfaytes to whome they have frendes. Resonable by mene, ignorance or vnwa. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xcv. 320 Thenperour hath so made hys oth and promyse & hath sworne by his crowne imperyall. 1535 Coverd. *Ecclus.* xli. 21 Speake truly in thy neighbored, and thine oath. — *Lam. Jerem.* iii. 128 He taking an oath of them, he her revenge, reuealed the acte. 1539 — *Hos.* x. 4 In 335 My Lord of Burgundy were to take your Oath...for stuffe of our Lodgyng. 1561 — *Acts* xviii. 21, 283 Aulus him vpon his oath, If hee do's thinke [etc.]. 1631 Hexham *Lemonds Odinge* 1139 Which swearing, or oath, is a form of speech, added to a promise; by which his thus promiseth, signifieth, that unless he performe, he renounceth the mercy of his God, or calleth to him for vengeance on himself. 1784 Bible *Prov. Canon* 293 The establishing of an oath to witnesses by justices of the peace. 1808 Jas. Hall *Brit. India* II. v. 4. 279 He declared exasperation upon oath. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xv, I would take my oath he said son. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 633 The new oaths were soon drawn up by the Commons. 1861 [J. Hunter] *Rime Havringtone* xlii. (1888) 46 Rime ...made oath to her and she would swear him.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 30886 And gain vpon his name his oth Dede, mak ane addel. c 1330 in Hill *Middle Scots Poets* 70 At Hawick Feast To re-Here us forbodynes arise with curtane chosen. 1575 Bannatyne *Memor.* (1836) 340 Sum of the sons of the Castell Cair, till his pece and maid kine oth. 1592 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 61 The first condition required to ane faithfull oth is verite or treuth. 1809 Pitcairn *Rep. Med.* 15 To make one oath before ane Judge. 1885 Black *Shandon* 8 *Dr. Hornbook* 141 I'm free to tak my oath.

b. Locally applied to an asseveration in the form of an oath, but not involving a reference to God or anything sacred.

1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* iv. i. 192–3. 1608 Shaks. *Macb.* v. vi. 82, But...laughed, and blushed, and oft the like My pretty cozen, by Yea and Nay, She could not, would not, durst not say?

2. Such an appeal made lightly in ordinary speech in corroboration of a statement, etc.; a careless use of the name of God or Christ, or of something sacred, in asseveration or imprecation, or a formula of words involving this (often with suppression or perversion of the sacred name, and becoming at length practically meaningless, or a mere expression of anger, surprise, or other strong feeling: an act of profane swearing; a curse.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Me hauæ þe þeos deliveres some to mide ofe or to oþre. Hit [*sc.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Blaspheme...þat oweneð godes clæðes...ðeo þeiheðeð horeðl, oðer ancleð hi God, oðer hi his halzunge. 1382 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 177 Ne wostow ojtes no bing, bote þat hi bedes. c 1440 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1093 He hymself ofters ay vseth Diuersely with ydel othes grete, and eeke Lyme for lyme. 1550 Coverdale *Ezekiel* xvi. 59 The wyckard othes, and the lyenge despysynge. 1608 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 201 Oathes are Crotches, vpon which Lyes...go, and needs no other purpose. ...Oathes are wounds that a man made into himselfe. 1708 H. Hooper tr. *St. Chrysost.'s Hom. Matt.* (1740) II. 501 Many curses of the city-rogue with the horrible oaths of their damning sinners. 1837 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) I. He closed the window with an oath. 1898 D. C. Murray *Value* 209 Oaths are the flash-terms of speech.

3. With qualifying words, as BOLD *oath*, BOOTED *oath*, BOOK *oath*, CORPORAL *oath*, *oath of abjuration*, *of allegiance*, *of office*, *of supremacy*, etc. *Great oath*: an oath of special solemnity, or (in sense 2) of special emphasis or profundity; the form of oath held by the swearer, or considered as the most sacred.

a 1225 [see *pl.*]. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 73 Perfor William he wrogt...mony a grete othe, þat he nolde neuere more Scalond bide on holde euerlonde, what so þei were. *Ags. Ch.* 4273 (Bod). MS. *Nowhe* ...hab yemene his grete oth þat he ne sbal i-wis neuer be nomo fe his hond bere be fore yemene. 1589 in Sir W. Fraser *Memoirs of M.* (1888) II. 19 Then thyrupon ...Sully and Beauly to be faithfull ...under the paynes forenamed, the holy evangelia touchyt, the great oth betwixte hes sowrs. c 1500 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xx. 1980 He swore the great aith boldly. c 1540 *Primp Parv.* 210/2 Grete othis, *imprecationes*. 1552 Pilkington 255 His hath commanded me ...by a hole othe (*per eum arcanum est sanctum Deum*). c 1585 Leicester (Fragment) *Comm. Rem.* (1844) 1. 41 The chancelor sware to his grace with and bodie sacrament thats was ...so ortho...that he knowth as well. 1589 Cooper *Admonit.* 32 Thomas Dewis ...himselfe hath vpon his booke such dooings, that he hath pleased John booke. 1606 *Pres. agst. late Treasons* 2 Should receive several conjuncts often vpon the holy Evangelists. 1609 Barnes *Rep. Engl.* 12 Twelue lyuall men ...will be chosen; who shall receive the great oath in presence of the parties, that they will declare iudicially of their bar their clyte. 1772 E. Lowe *Friend of Mag. Pastor* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 104 I'm ready to take my little oath on't. 1777 G. Colman in *Speaker* (1790) *Amer. Eve.* 1783 I. 623 To attend at Kingston, and take the oath of office in consequence of our late appointment. 1838 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xii, I threw him in harder Rascal, I'll take my book oath. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 504 A law...imposed certain penalties on every person who refused to make the oath of supremacy when required to do so.

4. *transf.* A person by whom, or thing by which, one swears. *rare.*

c 1605 Bacon *Poems, Euphuismus*, iii, Where are The schismatics, oath, and perjur'ous, Of idolatrous excellence.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oath-parody*, *-pledge*, *-rite*; *oath-breaker*, *-breaking*, *-making*, *-taker*, *-taking*; *oath-bound*, *-despising*, *-detesting* adjs.; **oath-sick** *a.*, fastidious about oaths, having an objection to take an oath; **oath-worthy** *a.* = *oath*, worthy of credit as oath, worthy to be sworn by.

1850 *Fall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 6/2 An open organization and not "oath-bound, except in the case of the council. 1804 *Oath, Name of God, &c.* Freemasonry is an oath-bound fraternity. 1660 *Unum Pacificum, Humour* 158 Blasphemers and "oath-breakers. 1598 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 56 I told him gently of his "Oath-taking. 1846 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* xli. I. iii. 2 The deputation of his "oath-despising retainers. 1586 Bishop *Edwards Cry & Prayer* xiii. Dempster, a true Dun bone the counter; Thou "oath-detesting, cheate Kilkenny. 1553 Gascoigne *Chevrets Offense* xi. (1578) 180 He is an "oth-makinger, no wher the fawte but what the vertue of it is, ought to be considered. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* i. (1662) 161 When "Oath-office is kept in London; I know not. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 10 Aug. 7/2 These spite and humour of "oath-parodies. 1882 *Congregationalist* June 487 The sacramental rebuking the "oath-pledge against oath. *a* 1834 Coleridge (J.), All the "oath-taken said, I have pounded for educated fool. 1598 Greene *Orpher* (1599) I. 2 Here ... enclosed upon Styx the majestic destruction of being thy Herkny, or "oath-inhabitant of the Gods. *a* 1598 Sidney *Psalms Lowin* xxxvii IV. 109 A scripture "Oath-rich Conscience. 1618 Conway *Eccl. Hist. Eng.* XXXIII. 69 The Magistrates, who co-operated with the three of "oath-takers. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 483 Oathmakers being sadly prone to [to their chiefs, as it were. 1598 Warner *Albion* Addit. to 20th *Hist.* (O.) Comm. *Appx.* v. 339 That we were ... be counted unto this Number. *All the said title were only for the seven credits that he took as his "value anyway.* 1880 Sharpeyre-Tucker *Anglo-Sax. Elect* 9 *Aluerycle*, Gif he *Aluerycle* bib, "if he be "oath-worthy. *Laws of Ine* 46. 1886 *Country Path of Argument* 72, 170 By all that are of old have deemed holy and oath-worthy.

Hence **Oathed** [ɔ·ðĕd] *a.*, furnished with oaths; **Oa·thful** *a.*, full of oaths; **Oa·thlet**, a small or petty oath.

1848 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 196 Cording and rounding in whoop in a "many-oathed language. 1887 Stevenson *Gulf* x. 170 An extreme "oathful desire for victory. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 200 A few rare "oathlets.

Oath (*ōth*, *ōwth*), *n.* *rare.* Forms: 4 *othe*, 6 *othe*, 7– **oath, oathe.** [f. Oath *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To impose an oath upon, put to one's oath, conjure. *Obs.*

13–*Shoreh. Shead.* 1240 in Horrig *Archiv* LIII. 402 Ich gret god we yhuue othe [L. *conjuramus vos*] *Ihut ofyg* We wyl ariden fol sore [L. *contendere*] vorsoth.

2. *trans.* (or with *obj. cl.*) To utter as oath or oaths, to swear. *Also to oath it.*

a 1617 P. Baynes *Lect. Isthiah* (1877) 187 They curse their sinne in their love bond, keeping sinne, calling it. 1621–37 Fletcher *Wanderer* v. 220, 'tis easy to know a beginning swearer ... His oathes it, as a cowardly fencer playes. 1892 R. F. Burton *Unit. Arabia* 302 *Complaisance* swears that he was not quit; whereto replies he the one that he was. 1900 *Longm. Mag. Nov.* 70 Some of the soldiers ... laughed and indeed in evident glee.

3. *trans.* To take to oath, swear by.

1740 T. Cooper in *Gentl. Mag.* 462/2 I do oath the holy gospels (i.e. sacraments), His soul's with Patrick now in heaven.

4. To address or call with oaths.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 41 Some lusty oyster is heard cursing a lot of the blood syndicate. 1893 J. D. Osborne in *Yale Lagoons Mediæval* II. 22 The Lugs ... kept up growls of defiance, till their owners curbed them into quiet.

Hence **Oathing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1880 I. C. *Vibel Courts* 196 If there be no oathing at swearing, there can be no for swearing. 1881 Stevenson *Jrn Mancunian Wks.* 1726 I. 198 These Mancunians by their Scots and their Oathing'dom to catch them.

Oathable (*ō·ðăbl*), *a.* *rare*[–1]. In 7 **othable.** [f. Oath *sb.* or *v.* + -able.] Capable of taking an oath; fit or able to be sworn; oath-worthy.

1657 Sexby, *Tyrann.* 17. 15 You are not Othable. Although I know you'l swear, terribly swear.

Oatmeal (*ō·tmēl*). Forms: see Oat and Meal.

1. Meal made from oats.

c 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Take almondes and drenche hem ... Put eyr-mele to. 1440 in *Norvic Secul. Fest. Pron.* 141 A man likelde ane mesch of milke and mele compleyninge, ... as ... Porage of oat-mell. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxvi. 193 Bakyng the oatmell, that [the Scottes] would have a lytle cake full of oatemeale. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxvii. 22 Though thou shuldest bray a fode with a pestell in a morter like oatemell. 1683 Trotter *Way to Health* 29 Oatmeal is to be accounted the best of all Flour. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. 88 v. (1784) I. 331 The common people in Scotland ... are fed with oat-meal. 1813 J. Taylor *Lect. Baptism*, *Parables* ... formed of oat-meal. 1873 Kingsley *Lect. Ireland* II. 227 For growing children, oatmeal is invaluable.

† **b.** Proverb. *Obs.*

1592 Dekker *Strange Horse-race* (1607) 329 Lucifarous had persuaded the sons of Adam to make wooll, hanging out aging to delude all the worlds enemie. 1615 Markham *Cheapham. Whore* iii. The worlde is not all made of oatmeale, nor all to our guste that glisters. 1673 *Plongher & Mard. Wrchs.* Lett., You think ... that all the world is oatmeal.

c. Short for oatmeal porridge.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **2.** *pl.* A name for a set of rations or pudlgate young men early in the 17th century. *Obs. slang.*

"No trace of this odd appellation has yet been found except that the author of a humorous pamphlet has taken the name of Oliver Oatemeale' (Notes [illegible].

1624 From *Lord's Feeding* 1. 1. Do mail pouch with flour bag toss and mammock.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oatmeal dunnocary*, *grouty*, *gruel*, *-mess*, *mill*, *porridge*; *oatmeal-brown*, *-coloured*, *-make*; also applied *attrib.* to cloth of a minutely speckled pattern suggestive of oatmeal, as *oatmeal frieze*, *serge*, etc.

1792 Byrom's *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3 I desire you would find out some Name for these moving Damsels, ... Trash-carry, "Oatmeal-shavers, Pipe-sweepers, Chalk-lichers (etc.). 1901 *Blue Chron.* 4 Sept. 5/6 New "Oatmeal Cloths, in plain and fancy cloths. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Jan. 3/1 Fancy "oatmeal cream serge, with beauty to match. 1785 A. Cant. *Recd. Lavgh.* 58 Fashionable, of everlasting wear, pass over between the Cowhides and "the round robin. 1778 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* 259 To make "Oatmeal Pudding. 1904 *Daily Mail* 12 Oct

Obcompressed (*ɒbkɔmpre·st*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [See Ob- 2.] Compressed or flattened in the opposite of the usual direction: see quots.

1847 Maund *Explan. Lex.*, *Obcompressus*, *Bot.* Applied to the [pericarp] when their greater diameter is from right to left, as in the Cowslip: elsewhere compressed. 1849 *Appl. Ibid. Lex.*, *Obcompressed*, flattened antiwardly.

Obconic (*ɒbkɒ·nik*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* = next.

1849 Robertson *Rational Conchol.* 122 *Fissurella*...lobed pedal with four fourth lobe obsolete. 1857 Hooker in *Fruit Forms. Nat. Cinch.* II. No. 9. 233 *Remijia*...flowers, mostly and third lobes obconic.

Obconical (*ɒbkɒ·nikăl*), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [See Ob- 2.] Inversely conical; of the form of a cone with the base upward or outward.

1806 Gilpin *Bot. Int.* + *Indivisum*...lobes compound, emarginate; intermediate obsolete. 1848 Baker *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 298 Antennæ with obconical joints. 1872 Owen *Vert. Bot.* ii. 133 Carpels...immersed in a large, obconical receptacle.

Obcordate (*ɒbkɔ·ɹdĕt*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [See Ob- 2.] Inversely cordate; heart-shaped, with the apex serving as base or point of attachment.

1776 J. Jackson *Gen. & Specif. Distr. Br. Pl.* Gloss., *Obcordate*, heart-shaped with the apex downwards. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 113 Thorax obcordate, the base very narrow at the...extremity. 1858 Robertson *Bot. for Beginners* vi. 42 In the Wood Sorrel we have an obcordate, or inversely heart-shaped leaf.

So **Obcordiform** *a.* = prec.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Obcuneate (*ɒbkiū·nĭĕt*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [See Ob- 2.] Inversely cuneate; wedge-shaped, with the thin end at the base of the organ or part.

1870 Bentley *Bot. Fibres* 186 Segments of submerged leaves obcuneate. *Ibid.* 346 Stamen of floating carbon broadly obcuneate.

Obcurrent, obs. variant of Occurrent.

Obdeltoid (*ɒbdĕ·ltoid*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [See Ob- 2.] Inversely deltoid; of a triangular form, with the apex downward, or at the base of the organ or part.

1830 in *Cent. Dict.*

Obdiplostemonous (*ɒbdĭplŏstĭ·mŏnŏs*), *a.* *Bot.* [See Ob- 2.] Diplostemonous with the disposition of the two stamen-wheels reversed; having the stamens of the outer whorl opposite to, and those of the inner whorl alternate with, the petals. Hence **Obdiplostemony**, the condition of being obdiplostemonous.

1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. 198 It...proves that the antipetalous stamens are more or less exterior to isostelon, and that the sepals, when isomerous, are alternate with the isostelonic and antipetalous stamens, and therefore opposite the petals. ...This arrangement takes the name of Obdiplostemony. 1880 *Nature* 7 Dec. 126 The ...curious "obdiplostemonous" arrangement in the ...genus *Platylobium*. 1888 Stevens *Origin Floral Struct.* 21, 163 In...most genera, obdiplostemony...is due to the parallism which of diagrams being, as we say, thrust outside the level of the calycine wheel by the protruding bases of the carpels.

Obdormition (*ɒbdĭɹmi·shŏn*). [ad. L. *obdormitiōn-em*, n. of action from *obdormīre* to fall asleep, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 d) + *dormīre* to sleep.]

†**1.** A falling asleep, or the condition of being asleep. *Obs. rare*[—0].

1634 Sir H. Vane *Countenance*, *N. T.* 16, xxvii, A passionate exhortation in the last of sins and horror.

2. Numbness of a limb, etc. due to pressure on a nerve; the condition of being 'asleep', *rare*[—0].

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1888 in Treves *Med. Dict.*

†**Obdu·ce**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *obdūcĕre* to draw over, cover over, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 d) + *dūcĕre* to lead, draw.]

1. *trans.* To cover, envelop.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 103 This sheet is...obducted on every side with long strait...layers. 1703 Blount in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 71 A certain Crust, obducing the Cells. *Ibid.* 116 Cellules...obducted with a thin Membrane.

2. To draw or put over as a covering.

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* v. ii. 63 A Cover that is obducted over the Cells, as in Elephants.

†**Obduct**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *obduct-*, ppl. stem of *obducĕre*: see prec.; cf. Induct.] *trans.* = prec. 2.

1664 Cotgrave, *Obduit*, to cover. 1746 Sir T. Browne's *Funeral Exp.* xv. 118 When the Liver is...so obducted and covered with thick veins, that it cannot diffuse its vitals.

†**Obduction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *obductiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obducĕre*: see Obduce.] The action of covering or enveloping.

In quot. 1605 *rare*. L. *obductio* of the Vulgate, tr. Gr. περιοχή of the LXX., variously explained by the versions.

1598 Bonetus *Nich. Man* v. 34 A strong Ligament within the scrot...beside the outward obduction, and clothyng with Tunnicles. 1604 Edm. *Discourse Exchan.* ii. 2 Make no stay in the time of obduction. 1615 Crooke, *Obduction*, a covering. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Obduction*, a covering or laying over.

†**Obdu·cticate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Ob- 1 d + Ductile, L. *ductĭcāre* to ventilate, f. *ductĭl-is* ventilated, f. *ductĭl-* (supine) of L. *obdūcĕre*.] *trans.* To ventilate.

1656 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 56 Such medicaments are obducticated with cordial electuaries.

Obduracy (*ɒbdiŭɹăsi*). [f. Obdurate: see -acy 2, and cf. late L. *obdūritia*.] The state or quality of being obdurate.

1. Stubbornness, obstinacy; obstinate hardness of heart, relentlessness; persistence in evil.

1597 Bacon *1 Hen. VI*, v. i. 31 Thou check'st me so here in the Hearts Books, as Time and Patience, for obduracie and perseverance. 1630 R. H. *Most Comfortable* x. 11, etc. He is so constant in his resolutions, that it passes almost to obduracy. 1726 Wilson *Sagitt. Com. of God* II. xvi. 346 To break the Obduracy of my Hardness and ungrateful Heart. 1835 Marsden *Lect. Chr.* (1884) I. x. 111 *If Rome in times* was counted with promising subjection, at others it was opposed with inflexible obduracy.

2. The state of being physically hardened. *rare.*

1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 504 They [tumours] are found to acquire the obduracy of a rigid scirrhus.

Obdurate (*ɒbdiŭɹĕt*, *ɒbdiŭɹĭt*), *a.* [ad. L. *obdurāt-us* hardened, hardened in heart, pa. pple. of *obdūrāre*: see next.]

1. a. Hardened in wickedness or sin; persistently impenitent; stubbornly resisting, or insensible to, moral influences.

a 1440 *Sarah's Wyll* 126 [to] be so obdurate in here wyckydnes. 1598 Sir William *Serv. Lucrece* 401, 96 What obdurate rebellious is this, not to recognize Thine so great benefites. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 1095, 1096 What...Wonders move Obdurate to relent? 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. iv. 78 Meekly and Zelous the Hardness of my Obdurate Heart. 1850 Scott *Dominion* v. 366 The obdurate conscience of the old sinner.

absol. or *ab.* 1830 W. Phillips *Mr. Stead's* v. 177 Rebuking ...With righteous wrath such obduracies.

b. Hardened, or hardening oneself, against persuasion, entreaty, the sentiment of pity, etc.; stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, inflexible, relentless, hard-hearted, irremovable.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i, If humble suits or lamentation...Might have entreated your obdurate hearts, 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 191 Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible; Thou, stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. 1690 Dryden *St. Evremond's Ess.* 189 The miserable condition of old King Priam touches the most obdurate soul. 1737 Johnson *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 5 To supplicate obdurate breasties, was hopeless. 1818 Barclay *Extr. Labour* iv. 31, But cousins seldom blind our obdurate The brilliant hearts. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Look at Card* xiv, Why the fair was obdurate None knows,—to quote a Wag said she was saving her cap at the Cursin. 1886 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xxvi. (1892) 301 She was compelled to be more obdurate than even her father had been. *fig.* of things.

1797 Scott *Let. Rep. Unique* Wks. 1772 II. 1. 188 They have joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel. 1824 Lockhart *Valerius* 1869, 69 The obdurate and destructive element. 1872 *Cent. Pamph. Pol.* xxxvii. We all were silent. Ah, obdurate earth! 1890 Dickens *Old C. Shop* ch. Said Kit, hammering wearily at an obdurate nail.

†**2.** Physically hardened or hard. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gwillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 249 The Sinewes are filled up with some obdurate substances and callosities. + 1800 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.*, *Cornus* (1798) tr. Tyne...the more thereof having an obdurate stone found in the veynes of the membranes. 1793 W. *Hunter's Lectr.* 394 Attended with an obdurate Callus. 1794 Cowper *Task* v. 50 Well-meant if balm, Obdurate and mortifying.

b. *transf.* Harsh or disagreeable to the senses. *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* i. v. xxxiii, I mean not Nature hath obdurate light.

Obdurate (*ɒbdiŭɹĕt*, *ɒbdiŭɹĭt*), *v.* [f. Obdurate *a.*, or L. *obdūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obdūrāre* to harden, harden in heart, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *dūrāre* to harden.]

1. *trans.* To make obdurate, to harden in wickedness, or against moral influences, entreaty, etc.; to make stubborn or obstinate; to harden the heart of, make relentless or pitiless.

a 1340 Barbour *Bruce* (1377) 259/6 The holy Ghost myth I will obdurate the hart of Pharao. 1609 J. Davis *Conf. Atheism* x (Dent) hasst so hardned and obdurated them selues, that they have no sences or feeling. 1632 Heywood *Fonder 24* Shes (Venice) is obdurated with the same kind of vigor and worse as ell Rome. 1660 Penn *Cæsar* 38 Most of the punishments...are but slender, which cherish the vices other chastisements...like offenders. 1720 Defoe *Memoirs Cavalier* (1840) 1 Pity *Mrs. Pringle*, by Not ...from God, shewing to perdition, repenting, obdurating, dooming, but Rom: does ...obdurating or hardening himself to sin.

2. To harden physically. *Obs. rare.*

1597 [see Obdurated below]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 9/2 Ignede is an ioynt...and is the right hand with obdurate hands. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 70 So as either too much to obdurate or soften.

†**3.** *intr.* To become hard. *Obs. rare.*

1632 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 263 This way brings forth blossomes, first white, then greene, afterwards red, and then obdurates, from whence come the cherry.

Hence **Obdurated** *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gwillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 249 The obdurated spike of the obdurated bone or callus. 1602 — tr. *Caroli Stephani's Bk. Physicke* 98/2 When as a woman getteth an obdurated Stone. 1700 *Acc. Last Dishonest Tricks Wicked Stepmother* 15 Old Young, and not too Obdurated. Kit Carr. 1872 *Private Lett. Scots.* 201 The obstinacy of an obdurated will.

Obdurately (*ɒbdiŭɹĕtli*), *adv.* [f. Obdurate *a.* + -ly 2.] In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; relentlessly.

a 1722 Kay *Hymenæus Poet.* Wks. 1811 15 Israel grown obdurately perfidious. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvii, 200, (that) the Lifeguard, regardless of the arms, acted obdurately too. 1865 Trollope *Belton Estate* xxii. 227 What your duties obdurately against them).

Obduratenass (see the adj.). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being obdurate.

1. = Obduracy 1.

1648 Gloucester *Journ. Winchest. to Colest. & Hazel Mss.*, (1795) 24 If the doctors continued in her obduratenass, and would not desist from her fantastic magic, and inevitable presumptions. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 23. 3/1 What horrour have we obduratenass be thrown. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 150 How often have I for this Obduratenass of Heart wished?

2. = Obduracy 2. *rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gwillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 249 (Surtaynes) must be softe...because through the obduratenass thereof, they might leave their parts. 1697 Vincentius *Renou's Disp.* 196 It presently required a newly obduratenass.

Obduration (*ɒbdiŭɹē·shŏn*). [ad. L. *obdūrātiōn-em* hardening, n. of action from *obdūrāre* to harden.] The action or fact of hardening, or condition of being hardened.

1. A hardening, or condition of being hardened, in sin or wickedness; a making or becoming stubborn, obstinate, or insensible to moral influences: *rarely*, a hardening, or condition of having become, relentless or insensible to entreaty (*spec.*).

[1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 351 Thus the Canonistes supported with more obstinacion of herte against their prynce, made thereof a contynuance counsel Pharyse Antycrist. 1508 Fisher *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 406, Obdurācion or vngrate falsnes. 1583 Fenner *Def. Ramus* v. 61, 362 This ...was the obdurācion of Pharao. 1647 N. Hyrnton *Disc. Right Govt.* 1. ix. 3 God doth work...upon the will, either by way of Obduration, or by way of Mollification and conversion. 1708 Kennet *General Methods in Obduration* follows public shame. 1778 *Bp.* Lowth *Isaiah* Notes xxi. 121 the Obduration of the Jews of that age. 1880–3 Bennett *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1792/1 Nothing under this judgment of Obduration of which Isaiah speaks.

2. Physical hardening. *rare.*

1839 Gaitskell *Pulm. Nerv.* 15, 16, 113 The obduration of his Bronchus,...always parallel by continued hardenings upon his Aorta here below. 1860 *St. Cuth's Trinity Mail.* xxi. 41 IV. 231 At the obduration and obliteration increases.

†**Obdura·tious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. Obdurate: see -acious.] Characterized by or showing obduration; obdurate.

1659 Torrey *Baptism's Synod* 5 I had been guilty of an obduracious self-saving, and perfidious silence.

†**Obdure** (*ɒbdiŭɹ*), *a.* *Obs.* (exc. arch.) [f. Ob- 1 b + *dūr* as hard: after L. *obdūrāre*; see next.]

1. = Obdurate *a.* 1.

1608 Heywood *Lucrece* iv. ii. Wks. 1874 V. 223 My deare the day time to my friends are free, But in the night the theeues gates are vnto kinde. 1630 G. Daniel *Eccles.* xvii. 43 Her maide abhorr the heart of a proud King Thou'lt. 1632 Heywood & Rowley *Fortune by Land & Sea*, I. Wks. 1874 VI. 363 The boy's inflexible, and I obdure. 1849 Mrs. Browning *Sonn., Hearing of the Lark*, When thy inutility need is obdurate (more soft dreamers).

2. = Obdurate *a.* 2.

1624 Quarles *Sion's Sonn.* xxiv. 1832 = *Div. Fancies* (c. xvi. (1880) 24 Gods sacred Word is like the Lamp of Day, Which softest wax, but makes obdure the clay.

Hence † **Obdu·rely** *adv.*; † **Obdu·reness**.

1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* i. 37 The form For her obdurenesse have I not introduc'd. 1634 Sir H. Vane *Countenance, N. T.* 21, *Christ Surveyed*, Oh the unthankfulness and obduracies of this nation of gentiles! 1648 Lytton *K. Arthur* iii. 221, The meanest least obstinately sought.

Obdure (*ɒbdiŭɹ*), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *obdūrā-re* to harden, to render or become hard; f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *dūrāre* to harden, f. *dūr-us* hard.]

1. *trans.* = Obdurate *v.* 1. (In quots. 1640 in good sense: To strengthen, fortify, 'steel'.)

1598 Venus *Diana* 14 Now melliflu the dire Heathens and hearts of stone so much obdured. 1633 Heywood *King Edw.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 30 Hath...stone so obdur'd thy heart? 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* (Wurtz) 103 We may not sit as others secure for to let the Spanish keys, who would not so much as charge a countenance at their hearing. *Ibid.* 253 It concerneth the state to observe himself against those evil hours, 1658 R. Rawlet *Aphor. Quadrare* v. § 26. 133 God causes ... to have either a desire to fear them, or fears their more great desire. 1880 [see Obdurate *v.* 1].

†**2.** To harden physically; = Obdurate *v.* 2.

1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* i. 55 A dragon they name (Dubar'd to mean, 1669 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 222 Brick ...hardned by the Sun, which makes them...as hot solid and unbelt that those the Fire obdures.

†**3.** *intr.* = Obdurate *v.* 3. To become hard. b. To become or remain obdurate; to persist stubbornly. *Obs.*

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* vi. 5. Sometimes of good as others they were obdure. 1641 Smectymnuus *Answ. Pam.* (1642) 88 Becket obdures, denies that vile ... Canon have authority to judge him. a 1650 Somerville *Roule'd Abbey* 223, Resolues to revenge the grosse abuse'd.

Hence † **Obdu·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1623 Malynes *Diuersa* v. 70, He...would little perplex his thoughts for the obdureing of one hundred and twenty such as will daily take worse liueries.

Obdured (*ɒbdiŭɹd*), *post.* (*ɒbdiŭɹĕd*), *ppl. a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [pa. pple. of prec. vb., after L. *obdūrātus* obdurate.]

1. = Obdurate *a.* 1.

1589 Pap. *Pasq. Pasquil* (Arb.) 23 To ignorance obdured, spoiled neither sense nor wit. a 1624 Fotherby *Atheom.* i. 20 § 2 (that) the A certaine sadnesse of obdured ungodliness. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* iii. 61 (title) Of Obdured Sinners, Judgment to the unbelieving and obdured sinner. 1887 Morris

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oath-parcel*, *-pledge*, *-rite*; *oath-breaker*, *-breaking*, *-making*, *-sanctioner*, *-taker*, *-taking*; *oath-bound*, *-depriving*, *-detesting* adjs.; **oath-sick** *a.*, fruitless about oaths, having an objection to take an oath; **oath-worthy** *a.* *arch.*, worthy of credit on oath, worthy to be sworn by.

1850 *Punch* 18 Oct. 163 An open organization and not "oath-bound," except to the vote of the council. 1894 *Cath. Times* 26 Oct. 3/3 Freemasonry is an oath-bound body. 1600 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 146 Blasphemers and "oath-breakers. 1598 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 98 I told him gently ...Of his "Oath-breaking. 1856 Hen. Smith *Tent Field* (1858) III. 1 The dispatchers of his "oath-despising swaiters. 1586 Bishop *Lincoln Con. Prayer* 281, Damnable, a true like four Tun reasons'; Thus, "oath-detesting, thinke Killerous. 1455 Gregory *Chron.* (1876) 14 1456 ste In an "oyle-wedding, not what the bride but what the verray of it is, ought to be considered. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) II. 160/2 The Wise "Oath-office is kept in London; I know not. 1902 *Daily Tel.* 12 Aug. 5/6 Those upon and hearers of "oath-parties. 1889 *Congregationalist* June 463 The sacramental tokenship, the "oath-pledge against evil. *a* 1631 Donne (J.) All the "oathcakes said, I have accepted for attested bail. 1848 Gaspey *Gypsy* (1862) I. 8 Even ... confessed upon Nays the respective declaration of being the Hebrew, or "oath-confessors of the Gods. *a* 1716 South *Twelve Serm.* (1737) IX. 219 A scrupulous "Orthodox Conformist. 1616 Cowell *Pol. Disp.* XXXIII. 49 The Magistrate, who co-operated with their lives of "oath-obeyers. 1897 Miss Kingsley *W. African* 463 Oathobeyers being partly prone to file their claims, as it seem. 1658 *Walton's Angler* 2 1668 *Eng. Hist. Misc. Comm. Rep.* v. 190 That no man ... be received unto the franchise, of the said city save only for the mere oaths that he sweth or his "oaths takyng. 1880 Ingelow *Twelve Months Single Blessedness* 111 *Abnegate*, till he changeth title, "if he be "oath-worthy"; *Lawn of the A.* 1886 *Country Folk of Argyll* II. 170 By all that we of old have deemed holy and oath-worthy.

Hence **Oathed** (in comb.) *a.*, furnished with oaths; **Oa'thful** *a.*, full of oaths; **Oa'thlet**, a small or petty oath.

1848 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 196 Cowling not scrupling to triumph in a "many-oathed language. 1883 Isaacson *Golf* 2, 121 An earnest "oathful desire for victory. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 470 A tiny taut "oathlet.

Oath (*ōth*, *ōth*), *n.* *rare.* Forms: 4 **othe**, 6 **otho**, 7– **oath**, **oathe**. [f. Oath *vb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To impose an oath upon, put to one's oath, conjure. *Obs.*

13.. *Rewley Wood* 1141 in *Hazlitt Remains* I.211 486 He gan me there othe [L. conjuravit me] *Ibid.* 1695 We wer othed full sore [L. conjurati sumus].

2. *intr.* (or with *refl. cf.*) To utter an oath or oaths, to swear. Also *to oath it.*

a 1382 P. Repps *Lect.* (1654) 161 They carry their vines in their fore-head, bearing outs, nothing it. 1607–27 Feltham *Resolves* 1. xiv. 67 'Tis easy to know a beginning swearer ... He oathes it, as a cowardly fencer plaies. 1631 R. F. Browne *Con.* 302 Complainant swears that he was not paid; witness oathes he the sum that he was. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 72 Some of the soldiers ... laughed and oathed in ordinary glee.

3. *trans.* To take to oath, swear by.

1592 T. Cooper in *Gentl. Mag.* 1811, I do oath the holy seven (i.e. sacraments), His soul's with Patrick now in heaven.

4. To address or call with oaths.

1631 *Tisdo's Mag.* I. 41 Some hasty curses in hand cutting a bit of the blood asunder. 1893 L. G. Osborne in *Univ. Lagoon Medicus* II. 11 The dogs .. kept up growls of defiance, till their owners oathed them into order.

Hence **Oa'thing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1660 I. C. *Vind. Clarke* 108, it is If there be no oathing or swearing, there can be no for-swearing. 1881 Hodgkinson *Sin Everlasting Wks.* 1716) I. 388 Those Manslaughters for their Sworn and their Oathing-Sins to catch them.

Oathable (*ō'thăb'l*), *a.* *rare*[–1]. In 7 **othable.** [f. Oath *sb.* or *v.* + -able.] Capable of taking an oath; fit or able to be sworn; oath-worthy.

1637 Shakes. *Timon* IV. iii. 123 You are not Othello, Although I know you'l swear, terribly swear.

Oatmeal (*ō'tmēl*). Forms: see Oat and Meal.

1. Meal made from oats.

a 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Take almesdire wellefaire ...Put ote-mele to. 1440 tr. *Secrets Secret. Poor. Prov.* 194 A man thinkis ane mesin of cakis and mokel complayneth, ...or ... Potage of oatemell. 1503 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxiii. 71 Bolynde the soudyl, they [the Scotis] wyll have a fyle cloute full of oatemele. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxvii. 22 Though thou shouldest bray a fole with a pestell in a morter (lat. stampel), 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 19 Oatmeal is to be accounted the best of all Flour. 1708 Adam Smith (*J. S.*) v. 82 b (1889) I. 121 The common people in Scotland ... are fed with oat-meal. 1813 J. Dodsley *Lett. Indians.* 133 Pinkhow. Served of oat-meal. 1871 Ecology *Cath.* (1876) II. 227 For growing children, oatmeal is invaluable.

†**b.** Proverb. *Obs.*

1592 Wilkins *Revenge Adult.* (1607) 259 Lecatheous had patronized the cause of idleness to make water, saying or sayng to thinke all the worlde ourmeale. 1605 Camden *Remaines.* (1870) 311 The worlde is not all made of oatemeale, nor all to our gobbs that glowres. 1673 *Ferguson & Mast. Wedn. Lect.*, You think ... that all the world is oatmeal.

c. Short for oatmeal porridge.

1857 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**2.** *pl.* A name for a set of riotous or profligate young men early in the 15th century. *Obs. slang.*

[No trace of this odd appellation for 300 years found except that the author of a ballyhoo pamphlet has taken the name of Oliver (last outside (Morris Libel 1888).

1824 *Tom Jones's Dwelling* v. i. The small parish with Rose-bug lane and oatmeals.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oatmeal flummery*, *gruel*, *groat*, *-man*, *mill*, *porridge*; *oatmeal-lover*, *-eater*, *-maker*; also applied *attrib.* to cloth of a minutely speckled pattern suggestive of oatmeal, as *oatmeal frieze*, *serge*, etc.

1722 Swift *Lett.* No. 431 ¶ 3, I desire you would find out some Name for those riveting Threads. 1726 Oatmeal-cheeses, Pipe-chargers, Chalk-Schoolers(?). 1886 *Elgin Chron.* 4 Sept. 2/6 New "Oatmeal Cloths, in plain and fancy cloths. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 5/1 Dresses of "oatmeal cream, with bonnets to match. 1765 A. Carmichael *Epistle to Professors of everlasting smile*, give your bonnets the Cowdelite and "Oat-meal-color. 1708 Mrs. Kirkman *Eng. Housekpr.* 219 To make "Oatmeal Pudding. 1594 Lige *Mock. Bomb.* in *D. Pl.* (1780) I. 256 You "oatmeale-groats you were acquainted with this plot. 1811 *Chart for Ladies & Gentlem.* 134 Commonly grocers asked to change. 1575 Lamb in *Gard. Health* (1633) 427 Throw upon it "oatmeale groundi well sifted. 1320 *Canterbury Marriages* (MS.), Thomas Jones ... Oatmealmaker. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5805/3 Thomas Cowell, ... Oatmeal-maker. 1649 Taylor *Eng. Impost. Scales* (1651) 220 For fine flour Crupe, being but 2d Quart, I could have had five pound an Acre, being offered it by an "Oat-meal man. 1811 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 553/2 Oatmeal boiled to water "oatmeal porridge.

Oaty (*ō'ti*), *a.* *rare.* [f. Oat + -y.] Of the nature of, or full of oats, †esp. of wild oats.

1609 Owen *Pembrokeshire* 76 (1892) 33 Verye Indifferent corne especially barlie, but it is accounted oatmeal nor wil yet bee as that of the other parties. *Ibid.*, The negligence of husbandmen in sowinge of bad and oatie seade. 1611 Cotgr., *Avenier*, oatie, belonging to oats.

Oaze, **Oazy**, obs. forms of Ooze, Oozy.

†**Ob**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Perh. *ob.*, abbreviation of *objection*, used in conjunction with *sol.* = *solution*, in old books of divinity.] In phr. *Ob(.) and sol(.)* = objection(s) and solution(s); scholastic or subtle disputation. Hence †**Ob-and-seller** *Obs.* nonsensical, a scholastic or subtle disputant.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 12 Very skilfull in the learning of ob and sol. 1620 Preston *Anat. Mist.* on ch. i. 16 (1631) 171 A thousand idle questions, vain distinctions, schismes, Ob and Sols. *c* 1660 *Lapet Serapt* (1733) II. 123 While he should give us flat's and No's, He brings us in some simple lobs. 1676 Bowles *Stud.* 22, I can Tie puns for Drop and Lozenge: Schemes Although but Tokens, Ob and Sollers.

†**Ob**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. Heb. אוֹב *ōbh* A necromancer.] A wizard, magician, sorcerer, ventriloquist.

1609 Greene *Thieves* A. iii. sold 336 They pop and mutter, like Ob and Pythons, whispering as out of the earth and their bellies.

†**Ob.**, abbreviation of Obolus, formerly used to denote a halfpenny.

1592 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 380, xvi Shepeys of grete packethorde ...at ob.s a peec; xx at xviijd. 1683 *Surry Wills Records* 30 To prayers xx s. to five poor strangers ... 1688 *Dict. Cotswold Vocal Eng.* (1893) 49 His son at a party, his chikes at ob. 1708 Brand *Hist. Berwick* 1. iv. 301 Irons, tacks, two Gallons, v.s. viijd. ... Irons, Broad, ob. *Primus*. O mentorious, but one halfe penny-worth of bread to this invaluable drake of Sache! 1851 Wheler *Hist. Prot. Ref.* 156 The Hospitall of Saint James was ... valued at the suppression to 36*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* ob.

Ob., abbrev. of L. *obiit*, died; used before the date of a person's death.

Ob-, *pref.* The Lat. prep. *ob* 'to the direction of, towards, against, in the way of, in front of, in view of, on account of'. In combination with *vbs.* and their derivatives, the *b* is assimilated to certain consonants, becoming *oc-* before *c*, *of-* before *f*, *op-* before *p*, and *opp-* before *o-* (in *annihilate*). In combination it has the following senses: **a.** In the direction of, towards; facing, in front of; so *attentive* to turn towards, *obedire* to listen to. **b.** Against, in opposition, so *accuse* to sue against, *obloquy* to place against; often merely implying the injurious or objectionable character of an action. **c.** Upon or over; down upon, down; so *obfuscate* to draw upon or over, *obligate* to bind down, *occidere* to fall down. **d.** Completely; sometimes pleonastic, so *obsolescere* to sweeten (completely), *obdormire* to harden greatly; often with a colouring of sense 2.

In English use, *ob-* (*oc-*, *of-*, *op-*, *o-*) occurs

1. In combinations already formed in Latin in the senses above-mentioned; merely in words formed in Eng. itself on Latin elements; e.g. **a.** *obedience*, *obsertion*; **b.** *object*, *occur*, *opponent*, *opposite*; **c.** *obface*, *accident*; **d.** *obdurate*, *obsolete*.

2. In mod. scientific Latin, and hence in Eng., in Botany, etc., *ob-* is prefixed to adjs. in the sense 'inversely', or 'in the opposite direction'; e.g. *obcordate* (Linnæus), *obovate*, i.e. cordate with the base or broad end presented; *obovate*, ovate or egg-shaped with the wider end presented; *obtriangular*, triangular with the apex downward. See below Obclavate to Obtuserate.

This is not an ancient L. use, where *ob.* was rarely combined with an adj., the chief example being *obliquus* Cicero), which exactly merely by its sense the model for these words. Apparently the garden suppressed the *ob.* of the adj., *obovate* Gerarde 1597, and is the abridged representative of that word.

†**Oba-ccurate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. pa.t. stem of L. *obaccidere* to controlled. (Derived according to some Lat. grammarians from *ocno*, *occ-* shaft.] Hence †**Obaccura'tion**, a stopping one's mouth.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Obaccurat*, to stop ones mouth, that he cannot tell one his tale. 1658 Phillips, *Obaccuration*.

Obale, obs. form of Orle.

†**Obak**, obs. form of Aback: cf. O *prep.*[1]

1433 *Rolls Parl.* V. 401/2 Ne yit obak ne abrode. *c* 1440 *Partenay* (Sarrazin) 5184 His pryde was par obak.

Obambulate (*ob-am'bĭŭlēt*), *v.* *rare.* [f. pa.t. stem of L. *obambulāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob-) + *ambulare* to walk.] *Intr.* To walk about; to wander hither and thither.

1824–25 Brit. *Wks.* (1826) 392 Senses departed ...the not obambulate and wander up and downe, but remains in throne of happiness or unhappiness. 1893 Eng. Mayor. *At Mondo* (1898) 100 In the interim the brute dark are wander and obambulate. 1894 Morris in *Nineteenth C.* (1895) 93 We ...were still obambulate, inquisitive of the Court.

So **Obambula'tion**, walking to and fro; **Oba'mbulatory** *a.*, habitually walking about, itinerant.

1600 G. E. (*M. Sutcliffe*) *Exped. Libel* v. 100 Their obambulatie obambulations about the bodies of parishes. 1870 Rock *Wks.* (1902) 373 Their obambulations of spoons and appetites of dead men. 1828 J. Brown *Popish* 103 Obambulation much befriends The priest for which a mass contends. 1893 Cassell's *Mr. Travels* III. i. 26 Many obambulatory merchants of each waves.

†**Obang** (*ob-bæn*). Also 7 **oeben**. [Jap. *ō-ban*, f. *ō* great + *ban* (a. Chinese *fan*) sheet, division: cf. Koban.] A gold coin formerly current in Japan, of an oblong form rounded at the corners, and equal in value to ten koborgos.

1660 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 12 (1669) 148 A thousand Oebans of Gold, which amount to forty seven thousand Thalers, or crowns. 1803 *Reader* 21 Nov. 392 The half-oblong is almost literally an oblong, which is oblong in form, cut in half. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/3 The need is one to this wonderful coin is the Japanese 'obang', which weighs rather more than two ounces and a half, about equal to ten English sovereigns.

†**Oba-rmate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*[–0]. [f. pa.t. stem of L. *obarmāre* to arm against.] *Trans.* To arm (Cockeram, 1623). Hence †**Obarma'tion**, an arming (Bailey).

1658 Phillips, *Obarmation*, an arming against.

†**Oba-rmi, oba-rma.** *Obs.* [Russ. *obarmyat* *obarmyi*, acidified, prepared by acidifying.] In full, *mead obarmi*, i.e. 'acidified mead', a drink used in Russia, and known in England *c* 1600.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 481 One measure of acidified mead called *Obarmi*. 1609 *Pimlico* C iv b, With spiced Meades ...As Meade Obarmi, and Meade Charuach. 1618 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* I. i, Chimney-sweepers (hot gin) To their tobacco, and strong-waters, Rose, Wrath, and Obarmi.

Obay'e, **Obbet**, **-fi**, **-yt**, obs. forms of Obey, Orr. **Obbley**, variant of Oblay *Obs.*

†**Obbligato** (*ŏbligā'tō*, *ŏbligā'tō*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Mus.* Often **obligato**. [a. It. *obbligato*, formerly *obligato*, obliged, obligatory.] Indispensable; that cannot be omitted: applied to a part essential to the completeness of a composition (or to the instrument on which such a part is played); esp. to an accompaniment having an independent value. (Opposed to *ad libitum*.) Also *transf.*, indispensable; forced, compulsory.

1724 *Explic. Five Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 30 Obligato Necessary, Expressly, or on Purpose. 1730–6 Bailey (folio, *Obligato*, signifies he, or on purpose, or expressly; as *the violin obligato*, on purpose for the violin.] 1798 Matthias *Purs. Lit.* (1808) 340 And with Rimmel's fire, and warlike art, Plac'd some French General's obligato part. 1821 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 194 He added an obligato accompaniment of a large hand-bell. 1876 E. J. Hopkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 70 An accompaniment may be either 'Ad libitum' or 'Obligato'. It is said to be Obligato when ...it forms an integral part of the composition.

B. *sb.* An obligato part or accompaniment.

1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 176 The scena and rondo, *Non temer*, with pianoforte obligato. 1880 *Times* 26 Aug., He has published a set of "obbligato" or accompanied part-songs.

Obbraid, corrupt form of Upbraid.

†**Obcaecate**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 **obse-**, 6–7 **obce-**. [ad. L. *obcæcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obcæcāre* or *occæcāre* to blind, f. *ob-* (Ob- 2 b) + *cæcāre* to blind, *cæcus* blind. See also Occecate *v.*] Blinded; blind; destitute of mental or spiritual vision. So †**Obcæcated** (-æse-) *a.*, in same sense; †**Obcæcation** (-æse-), blinded condition; mental or spiritual blindness.

a 1398 A. Kin in *Remaynes MS.* (1870) 23/40 And pitous of nature the very image sold be, The eyelids but voyde to blind and obscure. 1599 Fenne *Godlie Fruit.* 221 His obscure and blind ambition. 1607–12 Fulbecke *Direction* 2, 1682 291 Mother was their ambassador or their obcæcation. 1641 Bramhall *Vind. Liberty* in *Hurt. Misc.* (Malham) IV. 437 Let not so perspicuous verities ...that our great god Custom is obscured. 1658 Phillips in *Blount's Glossogr.* (1841) I. 119 The Sibyls, with which the Issue's eyes are bandad ...to represent their Obcæcation.

Obcass, obs. (error.) form of Cassock.

Obclavate (*ŏblēi'vēt*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [See Obv.] Inversely clavate; *club-shaped* with the thickened part at the base. 1830 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Obcompressed (*ɒbkɒmpre·st*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See Ob- 2.] Compressed or flattened in the opposite of the usual direction: see quots.

1847 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Obcompressus*, *Nat. Applied* by R. Caspary to the ovary and fruits of the *Lysimachiæ* (= *Corydalis*), when their greater diameter is from right to left, or in the Caryopsis: discouraged. 1854 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obcompressed*, flattened vertically.

Obconic (*ɒbkɒ·nik*), *a. Nat. Hist.* = next.

1819 Kirwan *Elements. Compend.* 133 *Bromus*. Ariid palea with two fourth joint awnlet. 1847 Henfrey in *Proc. Roy. Nat. Coll* II. No. 5. 133 Acrocoa . . clavate, ovoid and third joints obconic.

Obconical (*ɒbkɒ·nikăl*), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [See Ob- 2.] Inversely conical; of the form of a cone with the base upward or outward.

1806 Gardner *Brit. Bot.* 1 *Salicornia*..Joints compressed, semiglobose, truncades obscured. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 298 Anemone with obconical joints. 1870 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* n. 135 Carpels . immersed in a large, obconical receptacle.

Obcordate (*ɒbkɔ·rdĕt*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See Ob- 2.] Inversely cordate; heart-shaped, with the apex serving as base or point of attachment.

1778 T. Jefferson *Corr.* 2 (1858) I. 1 Obcordate, or heart-shaped with the apex downwards. 1819 Sowerby *Exotical Conchol.* 133 Thetis circularis, its base very narrow or pedunculated. 1846 Lindley *Bot. Sch. Beginners* vi. 40 In the Wood-sorrel we have an obcordate, or inversely heart-shaped leaf.

So **Obcordiform** *a.* = prec.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Obcuneate (*ɒbkiū·nĕt*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See Ob- 2.] Inversely cuneate; wedge-shaped, with the thin end at the base of the segm or part.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 166 Segments of submerged leaves obcuneate. *Ibid.* 396 Leaves of floating radicle broadly obcuneate.

Obcurrent, obs. variant of CONTRERY.

Obdeltoid (*ɒbdĕ·ltoid*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See Ob- 2.] Inversely deltoid; of a triangular form, with the apex downward, or at the base of the segm or part.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Obdiplostemonous (*ɒbdiplɒstī·mŏnăs*, *a. Bot.* [See Ob- 2.] Diplostemonous with the disposition of the two stamen-wheels reversed; having the stamens of the outer wheel opposite to, and those of the inner wheel alternate with, the petals. Hence **Obdiplostemony**, the condition of being obdiplostemonous.

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. 198 It . . seems that the antipetalous stamens are more or less external in insertion, and thus the carpels, when numerous, are alternate with the inner and antisepalous stamens, and therefore opposite the petals. . . [The arrangement takes the name of Obdiplostemony. 1880 *Nature* 7 Dec. 108 The . . curious 'obdiplostemonous' arrangement by the . . genus *Platythea*. 1888 Hemsley *Oxygen Privet Stirax* 10. 189 In . . most genera obdiplostemony . . is due to the peculiar whorl of stamens being, as to size, raised beside the level of the calyculus whorl by the protruding . . bases of the carpels.

Obdormition (*ɒbdjɒ̄·mĭ·ʃŏn*). [ad. L. *obdormītiōn-em*, n. of action from *obdormīre* to fall asleep, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 d) + *dormīre* to sleep.]

†**1.** A falling asleep, or the condition of being asleep. *Obs. rare*—1.

1634 Dr. H. More *Contempt. N. T.* iv. xxxii, A peaceable obdormition in thy bed of ease and honour.

2. Numbness of a limb, etc. due to pressure on a nerve; the condition of being 'asleep', *rare*—1.

1847 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in Tanner *Med. Dict.*

†**Obduce**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *obdūc-ĕre* to draw over, cover over, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *dūcĕre* to lead, draw.]

1. *trans.* To cover, overlap.

1652 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 223 This place is . . obduced or every side with long scales. 1709 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 71 A certain Cover . . covering the Cuticula. *Ibid.* 118 Cellulæ . . obduc'd with a thin Membrane.

2. To draw or put over as a covering.

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 1. ii. 63 A Cornu that is . . obduced over the Coxis, as in Elephants.

†**Obduct**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *obduct-*, ppl. stem of *obdūcĕre*: see prec.; cf. DEDUCT.] *trans.* = prec. 1.

1615 Crooke, *Obduct*, to cover. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Funeral Urns* iv. 2. 168 When the Liver is . . so obducted and covered with thick skins, that it cannot diffuse its virtue.

†**Obduction**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *obductiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obdūcĕre*: see DUCTION.] The action of covering or enveloping.

In 1706, 1721, L. *obductio* of the Vulgate, tr. Gr. σκέπασμα of the LXX., variously explained in the versions.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* 3 A strong Ligament within the knee . . beside the outward obduction, and clothynge with Ligamentes. 1594 Bunce (Bonce) *Exodus* ii. 2 Make an hut in the time of obduction. 1614 Cockeram, *Obduction*, a covering. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Obduction*, a covering or laying over.

†**Obdulcorate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Ob- 1 d + late L. *dulcōrāre* to sweeten, f. *dulcor-em* sweetness, f. *dulci-* sweet: see L. *obdulcāre*.] *trans.* To sweeten.

1656 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 78 Such medicaments are . . obdulcorated with cordial electuaries.

Obduracy (*ɒ·bdiūrăsi*). [f. OBDURATE: see -ACY 3, and cf. late L. *obdūritia*.] The state or quality of being obdurate.

1. Stubbornness, obstinacy; obstinate hardness of heart, relentlessness; persistence in evil.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 30 Thou dost in thy passes of life Do all the ill conclude in the measure, that it passeth obduracy. 1599 Weever *Epigr. Lives of Card* II. sect. 428 To banish the Obduracy of my Heathen'd and ungranted Hues. 1683 Milton *Lett. Chr.* (1824) I. ii. iv. 238 If Rome at length was content with promising reformation, as others it was opposed with inflexible obduracy.

2. The state of being physically hardened. *rare.*

1800–34 *God's Grandy Man* (ed. 4) IV. 214 They [concretions] are found to require the obduracy of a rigid nucleus.

Obdurate (*ɒ·bdiŭrĕt*, *ɒbdiū·rĕt*), *a.* [ad. L. *obdūrāt-us* hardened, hardened in heart, pa. pple. of *obdūrāre*: see next.]

1. a. Hardened in wickedness or sin; persistently impenitent; stubbornly resisting, or insensible to, moral influence.

a 1340 *Twenty Wint.* 126 [let us be obdurate to love reproffers. 1598 Bp. Watson *Serm. Sacrum.* 216 What obdurate recklessness is this, not to recognise these so great benefits. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 1190 What . . Wonders were these of sullenest resist[a]nce, more obdurate to God? I. iv. 18 Middle and farthest the Heathen of my Obdurate Heart. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* v. 368 The obdurate confidence of the old sinner.

absol. or *ellipt.* 1830 W. Faulkner *Mt. Ararat* iv. 127 Beholding . . With righteous wrath such obduracies.

b. Hardened, or hardening oneself, against persuasion, entreaty, the sentiment of pity, etc.; stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, inflexible, relentless, hard-hearted, inexorable.

1588 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i. If hostile oaths or imprecations...Might have entwined your obdurate hearts. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, v. v. 52 Women are soft, mild, pitifull, and flexible; Thou, stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. 1640 Decrees *St. Bartholomew's Hos.* 269 The miserable condition of old King Priam touches the most obdurate breast. 1741 *Jerusalem Rambler* No. 110 ¶ 2 To supplicate obdurate hostility, was hopeless. 1818 Scholey *Brit. Islands* iv. 61, But certain motives induced these obdurate Britons to submit. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Look at Clock* xii., Why the fair was obdurate Rose knows,—to be sure it Was said she was setting her cap at the Curate. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xxvi. (1874) 311 She was compelled to be more obdurate than even her father had been.

c. *fig.* of things.

1707 *Short Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1723 II. 1. 288 They have joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel. 1814 Anderson *Surg. Obs.* 69 This obstinate and destructive disease. 1874 Coit *Death, Jud. xxxiii*, We all were silent. Ah, obdurate earth! 1892 Dickens *Old C. Shop* vi, Said Kit, hammering sturdily at an obdurate nail.

†**2.** Physically hardened or hard. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gallobelgicus's Fr. Chronog.* 1918 The fissures are filled up with some obdurate substances and cadmeyes. 1620 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 2 Tyrie . . the stones thereof having at distances some spiral in the veynes of the mountaynes. 1649 tr. *Bleterus's Surg.* 392 Attended with an obdurate Callus. 1784 Cowper *Task* i. 30 Wrinkled hides, Obdurate and impenetrable.

b. *transf.* Harsh or disagreeable to the senses. *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* v. ii. xxxii, I mean not Narrow-hook-obdurate light.

Obdurate (*ɒ·bdiŭrĕt*, *ɒbdiū·rĕt*), *v.* [f. Obdurate *a.*, or L. *obdūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obdūrāre* to harden, harden in heart, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *dūrāre* to harden.]

1. *trans.* To make obdurate, to harden in wickedness, or against moral influence, entreaty, etc.; to make stubborn or obstinate; to harden the heart of, make relentless or pitiless.

a 1340 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 259/1 The holy Ghost saith, I will obdurate the hart of Pharao. 1604 J. Dove *Confut. Atheism* 1 [They] haue so hardned and obdurated them selues, that they haue no sense or feeling. 1652 Howell *Vorst* 24 She [Nature] is obdurated with the same kind of vigor and vertu as old Rome. 1680 Penn *Cause of Most of the punishments...we* has drawn, which drains by over other obdurates the offenders. 1702 [see Obduration below]. 1880 Penny *Mrs. Peagle* 84 Mrs. . . from God, according to prediction, reprobating, obdurating, damning, but from man . . abhorring or harrowing himself to sin.

2. To harden physically. *Obs. rare.*

1597 [see Obdurated below]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gallobelgicus's Fr. Chronog.* 1/1 Spredz it on two papers...and in the night it will obdurate itself. 1697 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 10 So as either too much to obdurate or mollify.

†**3.** *intr.* To become hard. *Obs. rare.*

1699 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 163 This iron brings forth blossomes, first white, then green, afterwards red, and then obdurates, & on wherein come the cloves.

Hence **Obdurated** *ppl. a.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gallobelgicus's Fr. Chronog.* 20/2 The deadliest spyte of the obdurated Iews ys ouble. 1599 tr. tr. *Gallobelgicus's Fr. Chronicle* 148/1 When as a woman putteth on obdurated Bones. 1612 *Am. Last Dishonest. Vow* 8 Sayes it to the Young, and not to the Obdurated Old Cats. 1879 Pauper *Lost Sheep.* 301 The obduracy of an obdurated sin.

Obdurately (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. Obdurate *a.* + -ly 2.] In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; relentlessly.

a 1711 Ken *Manuductive Poet. Wks.* III. 71 Israel grown obdurately profane. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xv. Still Mr. Lillyvick, regardless of the storm, ruled obdurately on. 1869 Trollope *Before Fork* ii. 111 Must your doors obdurately against [ghosts].

Obdurateness (see the adj.). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being obdurate.

1. = Obduracy 1.

1648 Gataker *Pacif. Whirlwind* (title), *St. Mark's Rhet.* (1729) 24 If the doctors continued in her obduratenesse, and would not desist from her fornicate impure, and sinfull prosecutions. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 23. 3/1 With Reverse hearts of obduratenesse he blames. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Jesus of God* II. 161, 332 How often have I felt the Obduratenesse of Heart within?

2. = Obduracy 2. *rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gallobelgicus's Fr. Chronog.* 44/1 [Bandages] serue to soffer . . humors through the obdurateness thereof, they might haue their parts. 1850 Dublin. Univ. *Review's Magic* 146 It presently acquired a stony obdurateness.

Obduration (*ɒbdiū·rē·ʃŏn*). [ad. L. *obdūration-em* hardening, n. of action from *obdūrāre* to harden.] The action or fact of hardening, or condition of being hardened.

1. A hardening, or condition of being hardened, in sin or wickedness; a making or becoming stubborn, obstinate, or insensible to moral influence; *rarely*, a becoming, or condition of having become, relentless or insensible to entreaty (*spec.* 1 Esd. 8 [9] 68).

1535 Coverd. *Ezek.* iii. 7 Thus the Gentyles are prouyded with more obduracion of hertes agayn their prynce, made agayn a contynuall rebell. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Polity, Pref.* iii. 8 1599 Sir T. Egerton *Let.* in *Egerton Papers* (1840) 308 Obduration or resistance. 1783 Pegge *Chr. Eccles.* ii. 16. 369 This was the obduration of Pharao. 1847 M. Bergsma *Jew. Right Gent.* i. & 5 God doth work upon the will, either by way of Obduration, or by way of Mollification and conversion. 1708 Ramsay *Essential Mistake* 20 Obduration follows public shame. 1778 Bp. Lowth *Isaiah Notes* xxi. 130 On the Obduration of the Jews of that age. 1880–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1720/1 Falling under that judgment of obduration of which Isaiah speaks.

2. Physical hardening. *rare.*

1693 *Country Plain Dict.* 70, 118, 175 The obduration of his Testicles, . . almost petrified by continual hardnings upon his Arms bare backs. 1800–34 *God's Grandy Man.* (ed. 4) IV. 250 As the distension and obduration increases.

†**Obdura'tions**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. Obdurate + -ious.] Characterized by or showing obduration; obdurate.

1650 Baxter *Saints' Rest* i. 4, I had been guilty of an obdurations self-seeking, and perfidious closure.

†**Obdure** (*ɒbdiū·r*), *a. Obs.* (exc. *arch.*) [f. Ob- 1 b + *dūre* as hard: after L. *obdūrāre*: see next.]

1. = Obdurate *a.* 1.

1608 Heywood *Lucrece* iv. E. Wks. 1874 I. 274 My desire the day time to my friends are free, But in the night thy obdure gates are least kinde. 1630 G. Daniel *Esther*, 211, 40 Hee made oblique the heart of [' proud King Pharch. 1812 Hogarth & Reveley *Fortune by Land & Sea* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 363 The boy's unbendable, and I obdure. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lover's Mourning of the Lord*, When thy mortify need is obdurate (*later edd. Insolent*).

2. = Obdurate *a.* 2.

1626 Gilbert *Sidney's Sonn.* xxiv. 1632 — *Div. Emanat.* 6, 201 (1860) 54 Gods sacred Word is like the Lamp of Day, Which softens wax, but makes obdure the clay.

Hence †**Obdu'redly** *adv.*; †**Obdu'redness**.

1604 Hieron *Comm.* i. 33 The Iews for her obdurednesse have had here desire. 1633 Br. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* vi. *Christ Betrayed*, Oh the selfishness and obduratenesse of (in some of professors)! 1648 Lupton *K. Arthur* iv. 267, The wounds healt obdurely rough.

Obdure (*ɒbdiū·r*), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *obdūrā-re* to harden, to render or become hard; f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *dūrāre* to harden, f. *dūr-us* hard.]

1. *trans.* = Obdurate *v.* 1. (In 1510, 1640 to good sense: To strengthen, fortify, 'steel'.)

1598 Yong *Diana* 23 How possible thy dire Hardnes and heart of stone so much obdured. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 50 Hath never sensible touch my heart? 1640 Br. Hall *Chr. Moder.* (Wardl. ed.) We may see an obdure ourselves to it: be like the Spartan boys, who would not so much as change a wry face in their beatings. *Ibid.* 253/2 It cannot be a wise man to obdure himself against these wish hearts. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* v. § 16. 233 God causes . . to have obdur'd their Hearts, to shut them unto greater Sins. 1880 [see Obdurated 1, 2].

†**2.** To harden physically; = Obdurate *v.* 2.

1604 Hieron *Gospels* i. 33 A dangue they apply Glaba's to stones. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 111 Brick hardned by the Sun, which makes them...as less solid and useful than those the Fire obdures.

†**3.** *fabr.* = Obdurate *v.* 3. To become hard. **b.** To become or remain obdurate; to persist stubbornly. *Obs.*

1604 Hieron *Jacob, Tryal* 72 A. Soundness of good as cannot they cause obdures. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ. Pam.* (1653) 86 Bucket obdures, thence that Sir, Courts have authorities to judge him. c 1730 Somerville *Hunt'd Hare* 223 Reason is wrongs the prize obtain'd.

Hence †**Obdu'ring** *vbl. sb.*

1604 Hieron *Defence* v. 111, He...would little ponder his thoughts for the obduring of nine hundred and ninety such as will daylie take more libertie.

Obdured (*ɒbdiū·rd*, *pret. ɒbdiū·rd*), *ppl. a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [pa. pple. of prec. vb., after L. *obdūrātus* obdurate.]

1. = Obdurate *a.* 1.

1583 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 72 To ignorant obdured, gainst willful errour bent. a 1625 Fletcher *Schism.* v. iv. I'll [the] A sensible reproach of obdured ungodliness. 1629 Br. Hall *Contemplations*, ix. 80 (1634) 310 Discovering [unpardonable] to the unbelieving and obdured sinner. 1667 Milton

P. L. II. 588 Arm th' obdured breast With stubborn patience as with triple steel. 1830 CAROLINE *Kitchen in Miss. Ess.* (1872) III. 40 A man with such obdured features like triple steel, round his breast.

† **2.** = OBDURATE a. 3, 4. Obs.

1804 H. HUNTER *Fuller's Answ.* (POCK. Soc.) 9 It could ... Bloody times a lawyers should their vice requital With noble lives in the obdured list.

Hence † **Obdu'redness**, obduratedness.

1833 *Bp.* HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 183 With further mollifications of heart. *c* 1636 — *Specialties Life* Rem. Wks. 1660 (1) The obduratedness and hopeless condition of that man. 1652 USHERWOOD *Synod Wks.* (1874) 180 Their impenitible obdurateness, and incorrigibility of nature.

† **Obdu'rity**. *Obs. rare.* [f. OBDURE *a.* + -ITY: cf. DURITY.] Hardness; obduracy.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 18 A stone called a Moor-stone. ... Hardwearing thefe natural obdurities, the Cornifh people have a device to cleave them. 1653 T. G. tr. *Student's Arithmetick* (1655) IV. 108, 2. 113 Which you discover any obduracy or inhumanity in him. 1837 Unicornian *Nature's Diary*, 116 Because of their obduracy and density they preserve the strength of those excitements.

Obe (*ōbē*). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. ὠβή.] A village or district in ancient Laconia; a subdivision of an original φυλή or clan.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 1. 303 An obe, which originally signified a village or district. *a* 1862 LITTLE *Philosophers* 11, 71 The divisions or obes acknowledged by the State.

† **Obeah** (*ō* be). *obi* (*ō*-bi). Also 8 obia, 9 obea, **obeyah**. [A West African word: cf. Efik *obia*, 'a thing, or mixture of things, put in the ground, as a charm to cause sickness or death; the Obeah of the West Indies' (*Goldie Dict. of Efik* 1874). With the senses cf. those of JUJU.]

1. An amulet, charm, or fetish used by negroes for magical purposes.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 22, 83 A superstitious obia or amulet tied about his neck. *Ibid.* (1813) II. xxiii, 362 To whom he sells his obias or amulets, in order to make them invulnerable.

2. A kind of pretended sorcery or witchcraft practised by the negroes in Africa, and formerly in the West Indies and neighbouring countries.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 362 In Obia, all the men of skille Afric term. 1800 MRS. FLOCKHARTE *Grateful Negro* (1850) 108 note, Sicily investigation ... has ... been made after the profeffors of Obia. *a* 1816 M. G. LEWIS *Trial W. Ind.* (1834) 19 The trial in Obeah is now greatly widened. 1823 T. ROBERTS *Tarquin Examin'd* (1826) 81, 83 Perhaps the horrid and abominable practice of Obia is [*sic*] fo, fo-mouthing and ghofting one another. 1885 H. *J. Rees. Obeah: Witchcraft in W. Indies* 1, 9 Before the introduction ... the practice of Obeah was rampant in all the West Indian Colonies. 1889 *Pall Mall G.*, The awful mysteries of Obeyah (*sedge Obi*) and the powers poffeffed by the Obeyah women of those days, were ruthlessly known to all the fire-worfhers of the West Coast.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *obeah* (or *obi*) -man, -woman, one who practises obeah, a negro sorcerer or sorceress.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 372 *note*, The negro-conjurers or obia-men as they are called. *a* 1816 M. G. LEWIS *Trial W. Ind.* (1834) 177 Adair, the reputed Obeah-man. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xli. 'Yes ... had always been considered as an Obi-woman. 1888 *Chambers's Journ.* 18 All Under world. 1889 *Pall Mall G.*, The awful mysteries of Obeyah (*sedge Obi*) and the powers poffeffed by the Obeyah women of those days, were ruthlessly known to all the fire-worfhers of the West Coast.

Hence **O'beah**, **o'bi**, *v. trans.*, to bewitch by obeah, put under a spell; **O'beahism** (**obeaism**, **obeism**, **obiism**), the practice of or belief in obeah.

a 1816 M. G. LEWIS *Trial W. Ind.* (1834) 179 Edward had Obeahed him. 1838 E. HOWARD *R. Rayder* xxxiii, Such superstitious notions as Obeahism. 1861 BICKMORE *Travels in Mal. E. Islands.* Tamahela 321 Obeahism ... is the art of possessing, combined with the art of imposing upon the credulity of ignorant people by a pretence of witchcraft. 1874 SIR H. H. *Storey To Jamaica* 216, 231 Belief in witchcraft, under the name of Obeism and Myalism. 1893 H. *J. Rees, in Stubbes Creeping Cavaliers* xi. 83 Mimbo, I'm Obeahed, I know I'll go dead!

Obecha, var. OBESHA *Obs.*, to obey.

† **Obe'dible**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *obedīre* to obey: see -BLE, -IBLE. Cf. OF. *obédiable* obedient, docile.] Capable of obedience; docile.

1600 FR. HALL *Contempt. N. T.* 12 *Christ wept Conquered, Spirits* ... may be moft fenit sensible of pains, and by the flexible submission of their created nature, wrought upon immediately by their appointed torturers.

Obedience (*obī'diĕns*). Also 4–5 -iens(e, 4–6 -yens(e, 5 -yans; 4 obyd-, 6 **obedience**. [a. F. *obéissance* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obœdientia*, n. of quality f. *obœdient-em* OBEDIENT: see -ENCE. With senses 4–9 cf. med.L. *obœdientia* in Du Cange.]

1. The action or practice of obeying; the fact or character of being obedient; submission to the rule or authority of another; compliance with or performance of a command, law, or the like; the action of doing what one is bidden.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Vor nouȝt ouer, ah ... obedience of hire herlinge, other of hire lauerd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Of leggynge ... be uiffde bouȝ obedyhce ... nys be leste bet be bep to be obedience. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 For fervaunt obedience is ofpred vnnote vnkyndenes. 1382 *Genesis Foreign. of Abrah* v. 16 Violence and lies for faules of obedyence. 1387 WYCLIF *Powr Sinful Prest Prol.* Wks. 1888 I. 39 For oni lewid wel dos obedience vnto oni lawfulyl fouereyn. 1600 HOLLAND *tr. of Pl. Pannell.* Introd. 1 To bee brought vpon to the obedience of Lawes. 1658 tr. *T. Hieronym's Trav.* 108, 17 If They refuse them carried to such obedience, as unto a Call or Whistle ... a great Beast will follow them like dogges. 1704 *Spectator Pyrard. Wks.* 1760 IV. 170/2 the Obedience ... in the unbending and yielding of the Will of one, to the Will of another. 1805 *Intercourse Antwerp.* Wks. 1834 I. 3 The King's Council ... hold their places at will, and were in most humble obedience to our will. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, In obedience to this request the qualifications were all gone through again. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 69 Superstitious, blind obedience to custom, and the other subdivisions for a right and indispensable use of the word.

b. *fig.* The action or fact of yielding to some actuating force or agency: see OBEY v. 1 d. Usually in phr. *in obedience to.*

1667 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 102 They remove from one place to another, in obedience to their fickle Humors and rogue Necessities. *Ibid.* A lowsy body falls to the ground in obedience to the law of gravitation. The *a* becomes *e* in obedience to Verner's law.

c. *Passive obedience.* (*a*) Opposed to *active* obedience: an obedience in which the subject allows himself to be treated according to the will of another; or in which he refists without reasonableness or resistance. (*b*) Unqualified obedience or submission to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful.

1696 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 251 Whether a power to reform abuses and inconveniences be necessary to a King, to which all his Subjects owe at least passive obedience. *a* 1708 HUNTINGTON *Theol. Theol.* (1716) III. 326 As by Christ's precept active obedience we are freed from the guilt of sin, so by His active obedience we are invested with righteousness. 1712 BOOKLESS (title) Passive Obedience; or, the Christian Doctrine of not refisting the Supreme Power, proved and vindicated, upon the Principles of the Law of Nature. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 12 The doctrines of passive obedience had never ceased from the benches into the streets since.

2. The fact or position of being obeyed, or of having others subject to one; command, authority, rule, dominion. (Now chiefly of ecclesiastical authority, esp. that of the Church of Rome.)

c 1200 *Trin. & Thirteen* 3 Segge [*read* seȝ] of hem selue, ȝif he his of hehe mennes, oðer of he hiuiȝ ones ine clouȝ-wisen. 1382 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 210 Holy churche hoteth alle menne ȝilde Vnder obedience to me and heuene to ȝelde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1983 All be gentlem godeliz bot ȝe ground vnneȝe, All at vnder my obedience, ȝbedire I telle. 1535 EDEN *Decades* 19 We are determyned nomore longer to bee vnder power & obedience. 1542 tr. *Fitzherb. Prof. Bk.* xi. b 1/2a, 320 C. D. is a Monke professed vnder the obedience of the same Abbot. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 29 To dispute the authority and obedience of the Bishop of Rome. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 214 The prospect of reducing Spain to the archduke's obedience. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 558 The two Houses decided ... to remain in the obedience of the Papal See.

b. *transf.* A sphere of authority; a realm, district, or body of persons subject to some rule, esp. ecclesiastical; a dominion.

1633 PARRY *Christ'singer.* 3, III. (1638) 175 Children ... of the Parifh of Cordwainers obedience. 1832 tr. *Tocqueville's Mor. Esp.* ix. 109 On the 17th of July, the assembled cardinals of the pars 'Conclavists' named to their place a third, Alexander VI. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 16 All the English bishoprics, unlike William's obedience. 1878 STUBBS *Shadwell & Med. Hist.* viii. (1900) 184 The Armenian Church ... was so far schismatic as not to be altogether a portion of other Masses or Byzantine obedience.

3. A salutation expressive of submission or reverence; a bow or curtsy; = OBEISANCE 3. Now *arch.* and *dial.* *To make* (one's) *obedience*, med.L. *obedientiam facere.*

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 76 To his [Dame Nature] chair makes to mak obedience, Full low inclynnand with all fine reverence. 1604 DEKKER *Owle* (1731) The gueste Owle (the Obedience done) That to his Liege Lord reverently began. 1821 KEATS *Diary in Rem.* (1861) 'After obedience to their several approaches to my throne. 1880 HARPER MAGAZ *Constantia Neville* III. xxiii. 293 'Be sure to bring your music books; he cried, as I made my obedience. 1883 J. S. WARDEN *In Quarters* iv. 103 A ... queue ... who rose and made her obedience when he entered.

4. In a monastic or conventual establishment: Any office, official position, or duty, under the abbot or superior; the particular office or duty of any inmate of a convent; also, the cell, room, or place appertaining or appropriate to a particular office; = med.L. *obedientia* (see Du Cange).

1397–41 CHRONICLE *Cycl.* x. 1, *Obedience, Obedientia*, is sometimes used in the canon law, for an office, or the administration of it. ... *Obedientia* was used in the general, for every thing that was imposed on the monks by the abbot. ... If a place remained vacant [it] was applied to the farm belonging to the abbey, to which the monks were sent, either to look after the farm, or collect the rents. 1815 MONK in *Camden Miscellany, Journal Monast. Pt. Regal* III. 31 All the obediences ... were put into ... Abendon. Obedience is the name given to those conventual establishments for the different kinds of works in which monks are employed. ... There were a great many of these obediences at Port Royal, as for example, obedience for the linen, the cellars, the storehouse, the building, the furniture, the drugs, the apothecary's shop. 1882 DEDRON (Arnoudin), *Obedience* ... 3. An artificial prosthesis or other formal instrument by which a superior in a religious order communicates to one of his subjects any special precept or instruction. 1892 *Cath. Dict.*, *Obedience* ... 4. *Rochet* ... 18. In Roman Catholic monasteries, any ecclesiastical and official position, with the estate and profits belonging to it, which is subordinate to the abbot's jurisdiction.

† **Obe'diencer**. *Obs.* [f. OBEDIENCE + -ER: cf. F. *obéissancier*.] = OBEDIENTIARY 2b.

a 1380 WYCLIF *Ord. Wks.* III. 21 At euen prelatis wib her obedienceres and her lyvyng clopiers be meteren and be potter of Crist. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 32 Eiber to be obedienceer or preyere ober to mynistre. 1395 MIRK *Festiual* (A. Wtn. 1511) God willed the woman to be subiecte and obedyencer of man. 1535 *Bot. to Mem. VIII.* c. 28 § 13 The abbottes or priorats to whome they be obedyencers. 1540 *St. Germain's Doctor & Stud.* 182 All that the Obedyencer hath in the Superiour's. 1589 KING *Jonathan* (1605) 31, Wo vnto ... our obedyencer.

Obedientaries, obs. form of OBEDIENTIARY.

Obe'diency. *rare.* [ad. L. *obœdientia*: see OBEDIENCE and -ENCY.] = OBEDIENCE 1.

1804 R. TRAVIS *Rep. Antib. Lect. Powell's in Ward, Endeavo* XI. 366 Great Contrast! shadow easy degree of use To what he pleases. *Light.* So speaks obediency. 1820 COLERIDGE *Literature*, v. ii. The holy habit of obediency.

Obedient (*obī'diĕnt*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–6 -yent, 5–6 -ient, 5 **obeydyand**, 6 **obedyent**. [a. OF. *obedient* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *obœdient-em*, pr. pple. of *obœdire* to OBEY.]

1. That obeys or is willing to obey; submissive to the will of a superior; complying with or carrying out a command or commands; doing what one is bidden; submissant; dutiful.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 322 Bidde hem obedient to hare dames in alle binges, bute ine onne ssen. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* I. 3 That I [*wrote*] ... whan he wile fende be bat obedyent. 14.. *Twelfth's Wit.* 1944 Lordȝ ay God ... And to hym euer obeydyand were. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cix. [cx.] 3 They were not obedient vnto his worde. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 178 The obedient obeyfance of your countrefs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 246 Such delight hath God In Men Obedient to his Will. 1712 DR FOE *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. Introd. 7 To be made obedient to what they have already learnt. 1826 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, He lattks the homage and obedient affection which the greatest princes received from his family. 1833 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1840) III. I. 272 He was ... obedient to the senate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 300 They were obedient to the laws.

† **b.** Owning, or subject to, the rule of another as sovereign or superior; subject. *Obs.*

1390 HAMILTON *Pr. Comm.* 4072 We ha ben ost to man be baptiseme, Ne obedient to be kirk of Rome. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 18 Cattenays that ben obedyent to the Emperour. *c* 1440 GESTA *Rom.* v. 13 (Harl. MS.) A noble obedyente to a new gouernaunce. *c* 1521 tr. *Kyng Alb. Amon* (Sotb.) Introd. 30/1 [It] is not obedient to the church of Rome.

2. Conventionally used as an expression of respect or courtesy, esp. at leave-taking, or in the conclusion of a letter; in phr. *your obedient servant.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 172 This schedule by your humble and obedient seruor Francois. 1587 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 88, I am so entirely myself as being, Sir, Your most obedient and most devoted servant E. Lhuyd. 1599 SHAKSPERE *Sonn. Introd.* 1, I, *Sonn.*, Mr. Harfield, your most obedient. (*Lucr.*) You. Mr. Roufe, your most obedient. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 322 Redeem his wrongs, or get rid of her, Tom quite you, with—Your most obedient, Sir'. 1883 *Times* 29 Nov. 10/4 You will greatly oblige, Sir, Your obedient servant.

† **2.** *Astrol.* Said of certain signs of the zodiac, etc.: Subject: see OBEY v. 5. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 Which [the ram Benendon] of his kinde obedient Is to Manaffe and to Venus. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 18 Thise evidente signes ben obedient to the signes but ben of the Ascendente.

† **3.** Yielding to desires or wishes; compliant. *Obs.*

1580 LODGE, *Pr. Pl.* A. iv. 20 Children ar bedeawes and parents to obey. 1597 Dr. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect* C & b/1 If we be obedyente vnto our bodies, god is obedient vnto our prayers.

4. *fig.* (chiefly of things or involuntary agents): Moving or yielding as actuated or affected by something else.

1598 TOURNEUR *Rewth. Dr. F.* E, 2071 Iouis (Poet. MS.) His feeble mouer more able and obedient to his meetings be more noble impreffion he receiue from heauen. 1640 T. WALKER *Lapide* (1661) 434 Other effebient causes that are obedient, are but instruments of nature, as Hatchetes, Mannors. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* 1844 I. 3 In My wife and ... Reading ... obedient to the occasion. Who carried towards Convers, as we thought. 1798 LESSE tr. *Aikin's Annals* I. 40 The Act is accounted very obedient in all matters of Works. 1837 FIGANIERE *Portfo.* I. vii. 344 Soldiers five upon an element which more obedient to man.

† **B.** *sb.* One who is obedient or subject to authority; a subordinate: see quots. *Obs.*

1626 C. TURNER tr. *Father Paul's Hist. to Ep.* Apt to commend and applaud any action whatsoever, if it were not done with their knowledge and counsell, as also to handle all the affaires of their Obedients. 1682 *Rab Three Dis.* 11. 139 Here [Glasgow] are most eminent about forty students of the first year, which they call obedients.

Obediential (*obīdiĕ·nʃĭl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *obœdientiāl-is*, f. *obœdientia* OBEDIENCE + -AL: cf. F. *obédiential* (1698 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by obedience. [Common in 17th c., chiefly *Theol.*; now *rare* or *Obs.* in gen. sense.]

1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) 19 Which ... distinction of Doctrinall and Obedientiall Knowledge ... is sufficient to clear all doubts in this point. 1645 SANDERSON *Prayer & Fast.* Parish xxv. (1657) 271 Repenting ... hath a power obediential to heal what God hath, and do it. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mank.*

4. 3. 56 There is no Power in the World too great ... to disobedient withdrawing to the Lord of Nature. 1733 S. Wesley Serm. 3 An obedient spirit ... is the only Qualification for happiness to us. 1807 Coleridge Lect. Revel. vi. 77 The occasional sufferings and death of Christ.

3. *Jr. Law.* (See quots.)

1832 Tomlins *Includebat* 1. iii. § 3 (ed. 2) 21 Obedientiall Obligations are those, which are put upon men by the will of God, not by their own will, and so are most Natural, as introduced by the Law of Nature. 1903 Encycl. *Ind. Law* (ed. 2) I. § 9. 474 These are called by Lord Stair *obedientiall or natural obligations*, in opposition to conventional.

1832 Austin *Jurisp.* (1879) II. 926.

† **B.** *sb.* See quot. 1 Obs. *rare*—[1].

1674 Ravent *Glowgup.* (ed. 4) *Obedientials*, those that execute an Office under Superiours, and with obedience to their commands.

Hence **Obedientially** *adv.*, in the way of obedience; **Obedientialness**, a relation of obedience.

1640 Gataker *The Law*, &c. (1641) 22 No man or nation are more obediencially disposed to an heavenly patterne. 1650 J. Howard *Agrippa's Ghost Philos.* 18 Which obedientialness...is such as our bodies to our souls. 1708 Reverend *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 373 To do...works of charity to the poor, obedientially to God's command.

Obedientiar. *rare.* [Obe- 1.2.] = next, A. 2.

1892 Kirk (title) Accounts of the Obedientiars of Abingdon Abbey.

Obedientiary (*obī·dĭ·ĕnʃĭărĭ*), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 -enciall-, -ency-. [ad. med.L. *obedientiārius*-us, adj. and sb., f. *obedientia* OBEDIENCE: see -ARY.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** A person practising obedience, or in a position of subjection; one owning allegiance; a subject; a layman. *Obs.*

c 1440 Jr. or Basgen in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 131, I..yow verye humble obedeyence, most entierlye beseechinge your favour. 1583-87 Fulke *Def. A* 2 (1726) 624 The great prelates and fat doctors, and other obedientiaries of the Romish sea. 1603 *Trans. Tacitus* (1638) 209/1 In respect of the whole realm, London is but...a subject and no free citizen; an obedientiary and no place ordained with...absolute power.

2. A member of a monastical establishment charged with any duty as 'obedience'; the holder of any office in a monastery, under the abbot or superior. (See OBEDIENCE 4.)

1594 W. Thomas *Hist. Florentine* 94 The prior, sub-prior, the third prior, and other obediencies of the order. 1660 *Ordinances* 3 July 19/1 In the case in point the convent is the corporate capacity; and to the obedientiary in the relation of owner of the fee. 1897 E. L. Taunton *Engl. Black Monks* I. 92 These peculiar rents often assigned to those officers of the abbey, obedientiaries as they were called. 1902 Kitchin (title) Obedientiary Rolls of St. Swithun's, Winchester.

† **B.** *adj.* Practising or professing obedience; owning allegiance; subject. *Obs.*

1700 J. Brown *Temp. Kings Scot., etc.* iii. (1707) 310 John... ordered his Realm Tributary, and himself an Obedientiary Vassal to the Bishop of Rome.

Obediently (*obī·dĭəntlĭ*), *adv.* [f. OBEDIENT + -LY 2.] In an obedient manner; in or with obedience; submissively, dutifully.

1526 Tindale *Rom. Pr. Pr. R.* 12 n. (1537) b/2 b/2 Subdue under himself, subject to god obediently, & not compelled but by very lovinge. a 1550 Mrs. M. Basset tr. *Rowe's Treat. Passion* Wks. (1561) 77 b/2 ... he readye obediently to fulfyll his most blessed will. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* 8, Wks. (1851) 282 Bridges ... confessing without error those that give themselves obediently to be led accordingly. 1728 Bradshaw *Clarissa* (1785) II. xxiii. 192 You are so obediently punctilious. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* v. v, Obediently they came, Like sheep. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Feb. 6/1 To exhibit obediently to the powers that be.

† **Obedientness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obedient; obedience.

1591 Gosson *Catilin on Pr. sen.* 2 With how ready obedientnesse he submitted his bodie to Cæsar rule. 1683 — *Catilin on Prov.* iii. 23 A true tryall of their obedientnesse.

Obeisance, -esse, obs. forms of OBSTACLE.

Obeite, obs. form of OBIT, 2.

Obeisance (*obē·sĭăns*). Forms: 4- obeis-; 4-5 obeys-; also 4 obeich-, 5 obeysch-, obeisse, obeyse-, (obeyes-, obeyz-, obbeis-, obeisi-), 5-6 obeyse-, 7 obeys-; 4- -ance, 4-5 -aunce, 5-6 -asse. See also the aphetic BESSANCE. [a. F. *obéissance* (13th c. in Littré), f. *obéissant*, pr. pple. of *obéir* to OBEY: see -ANCE. *Obéissance* had the same relation to *obéissant* that L. *obēdientia* had to *obēdiēns*-ens. With assim 2-4, cf. med.L. *obēdiscere* in Du Cange.]

†**1.** The action or fact of obeying; = OBEDIENCE 1.

c 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 49 He have him to yeresonal obeisaunce. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xv. 22 Barli is obeischaunce (1388 obedience) bot than sacrifise. a 1400 *Ant. ob in Tour* (1868) 28 Alle women ... to yat of the obeisaunce that a man hadde with hem. 1513 Lord Dacre *Lett. to Hen. Engl. Soc.* I. II. 188 To remayne ffor ye your obeysaunce and dueties to the moste Crystene of this Realme. 1580 Baldwin *Figurative Ep. ded.*, A testimony of my obeisaunce and humble submission to your judgement.

†**2.** *The obeisance (of any one):* the obedience which he claims; honor, Authority, rule, command, sway; = OBEDIENCE 2. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W. (Cleopatra* 70 (compressing regnes and honour Vn to the name of reste...To han the worlde vnder hem obeisaunce). 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 360 Generally thei serve the lawe by dwelle...holde us in...vnder the obeisaunce. c 1555 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E iij, The realme of Assyre reboigned him...grounde, bende, to the owne obeysaunce of the empire. 1884 *Fladdan N.* 2 5 To bring that Land to his obeysance.

†**b.** The sphere within which any one rules; a district under the rule or jurisdiction (of some one), a dominion; = OBEDIENCE 3 b. *Obs.*

1429 J. de Ampesire in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 73 The Abbot...hes sent for safe conduit for to come to your obeysshans. 1587 *Whitgift Answ.* to *Cartwr.* Introd. 45 Cartwr. 849 ... you No more without Scotland out of the Kyng of Inglonds. 1593 Shak. *Hen. VI* in *Four C. Engl. Lett. (Camden)* 9 The Flemmings and other of the archduke's obeisaunce. 1789 T. Norton in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1728) I. iv. 362 The country round about where her obedience. 1816 R. C. *Times Pilgrip* II. 192 The Jews, together with their Palestine, Which he by force will conquer, and confine To his obeisance.

3. A bodily act or gesture expressive of submission or respect (almost always, A bending or prostration *of the body* in token of this); a respectful salutation; a bow or curtsy: = OBEISANCE 3. Often in *phr. to do, make, pay obeisance*, in mod.L. *obedientiam præstare*. The chief current sense, but almost restricted to literary use, and often with an archaic tinge.)

(In F. *Godefroy* has one 16th c. example of *obéissance* = *révérence, salut*, but no OF. examples. The sense is not in Cotgr., Littré, or Hatz.-Darm.)

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1268 *Dido*, And can no wel don alle hire obeysaunce And worpyly hire at festes and at daunces. 1483 Caxton *Fables of Alaynus* 1 They approched to theyr kynge for to make obeysaunces vnto hym. a 1533 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2 *Kyng* 1625) 130 A poorehouse that brought the cors in making obeisance, For every fit to the ground. 1616 D. Fergusson *Calvin's Pract.* 2. xvii. He bowed low With prone obeysance. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 124 He made a low Obeysance. c 1650 Cally Pitcairn *Diary* (1888) 60 They showed me the meaning of ye gesturs which ye obedience of his vassays. 1785 H. Walpole *Orranto* iii. (1798) 42 The breath made three obeisances. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 448 The young merchant made his obeisance, by throwing himself with his face to the ground. 1859 Froude *Hist.* II. i. 6. 46 The Spanish prince was welcomed...by a goodly company of English lords, assembled to pay him their obeisance.

4. In more general sense: Respectfulness of manner or bearing, deference; respect such as is or may be shown by bending the body; homage, submission. Often in *phr. to do, make, pay obeisance*, &c., = to 'do homage', submit, show reverence or respect. (In mod. use regarded as *fig.* from 3.)

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1375 *Hypsiph.*, Thyne fayrnde wordes...With thyn obeysaunce and lowtelle cheres. c 1450 Rolland *Howlat* 870 Quhow that myself with reuerence, And lawtene obeysance. c 1550 *Crt. of Love* 58 Love arged me to do myn obeysaunce To his estate, and doon him obeysaunce. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. cli. 2 A Threat to which compared Nature called Obeysance. c 1726 Seccle *Amor. VIII.* vi. (1742) 184 The eye must do obeisance to the window, and discover submit to servitude. 1885 Shirley *Rose Mervyn* (1888) I. 81 (Of the Baptist) Old eminence to the puerile of lowest happiness.

†**5.** Alleged term for a company of servants. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, *An obedyence of servauntis.*

Obei-sancy. *rare.* [Obe- -ANCY.] = prec.

1828 Worcester cites Poison.

† **Obei-sand, obeysand,** *a. Obs.* [A northern form in which F. *obéissant*, OBEISANT survives the northern participial ending -AND, and then becomes in turn the pr. pple. of *obeir* OBEIE v.] = OBEISANT, OBEDIENT.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* viii. 27 That land He held till him all obeysand. c 1390 *Lancelot* (Turn.) He...makith al obeisand to his bonde, That noght is left wythstandand in that land. a 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* 1827) 194/2 He ... ordanit all to thy command to be, And dure to be obeysand to his bowk.

Obeisant (*obē·sănt*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 3-8 **obeysant**, 4-6 **-aunt**, **obeisaunt**, **-asnt**, 5 **obeysaunt**, **-aunt**, (**obeyssiant**, **obeicesant**), 4- **obeisant**; also 4-5 **obeisch-**, **obeesch-**, 5 **obeyshaunt**. [a. F. *obéissant*, pr. pple. of *obéir*:—L. *obēdire* to OBEY: see -ANT.]

†**1.** = OBEDIENT 1. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10222 Pat hem ne wol & ne bolt Obeisaunt ben ywore. c 1386 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 107 Pei chesiden bondes & obeisaunt to worldly lordis. 1389 — *Enoch* xxiv. 7 We shulen be obeysaunt. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 4 He...hauid hem more lowly and obeysshaunt to him than any other were. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) Your voting your obeisaunt subjectis. 1548 *Hopkins Comenius* (E. E. T. S.) 96 We, your ...most obeisant bedes people. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 284 He obeysant to God and unto Lawis.

† **b.** Subject; = OBEDIENT 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxv. 283 Many ben obeysaunt to the grete Chane. 1483 Caxton *Cyrurgia* (Wynk.) sig. a iij (Rel.) made them all longe and be obeysaunte to ye kyngdome of Rome. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 71 All regionis circuyt with the seruice, ane, & obeysant to Romane lawis. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxiii. 178 400 They...payned themselves soon him, as dwelled next obeisant officers.

† **c.** Compliant; = OBEDIENT 3. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xl. 41 Pat pei schuld...be obeisaunt to myne ordynaunce.

d. *fig.* = OBEDIENT 4. *Obs.* or arch.

1430-40 Lydg. *Sochas* vi. 61 (1554) 161/1 Of humanity vsen the dyspositon In obeysaunt wise ordeyne to assayse. 1616 Market *Farew* 178 The lash obeisant to the darkning eye.

2. Showing respect or deference, deferential; humbly or servilely obedient, obsequious.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 92 If Esdras an Israelite King, bending of a clause from God was so obeysant...as to cause all the throne, and worship God. 1784 Robert Wynne *Sheph.* xv. 6, Obsequious servants, honour, wealth, and ease. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. 162, 254 They were reminded to be the obedient accusations of the Emperor ...of which they did not submit the justice. 1858 *Simpson Faith* 27 The obedient shoots would bring rare crops.

3. Doing obeisance; offering homage; bowing. 1900 *Expositor* Jan. 77 Joseph dreams of obeisant sheaf and obeisant sun.

† **B.** *sb.* One who is obedient, an obedient servant, one under authority, a subordinate. *Obs.*

1422 (tr. *Mirkhond* (Rieu)) 39 In defence of leagues to ensure obedientness. 1800 W. Watson *Decennalia* (1801) 110 A Collection herein a loyal commendation, and a loyal criticism.

† **Obei·santly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an obeisant manner; obediently; deferentially; with an obeisance.

c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 240, iii. 108 Perfore schulde he...Knelinge[n]lych come to hym bis. 1597 *Twelve Tales* (1613) in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 224 By the kynge they were led obeysantly downe thayr hordes they cost. 1622 Jos. Fleming *Pa. hist.* 103 Obeysantly To lyft my handes.

† **Obei·sh, obei·s,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **obesche, obesshe, obeische, obeische**, 4-5 **obeische**, 5 **beesche, 5 obeissche, obeysche, obeysshe**; 4-5 **obeis, obeis, obeyse**, 5 **obeisse, obeise**. [a. F. *obéiss-*, lengthened stem of *obéir* to OBEY (formally corresponding to a L. inchoative type **obēdīsc-*). As to construction cf. OBEY.]

1. *a. trans.* (*or intr.* with *dat.*) = OBEY *v.* 1.

c 1400 tr. *Alexander* 1894 Jour seruyse, jour seruyce wele worthe obeyshyng. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Lam. *Lovelich* 17 To hese, humoure, obeise, and drede he dyngn. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F iv b, Ye ought to...obeysshe and have hym honour.

b. *intr.*, with *to*: = OBEY *v.* 2.

1393 Langland *Piers Pl.* (C.) 20. The earth calleth, that heuenly Oreisun vil his seruyse. c 1580 Wyclif *Serm.* Ind. Wks. I. To Him owtest more obeische to God pan to men. c 1400 Prince *Rights* 11. 1. 421 Pou[whosoeuir pou were,...Seiyng pou, Seruaunte, obeische pe to Seiynge lordis. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3134 To these comaund, god wil, y wil obeis.

2. *refl.* = OBEY *v.* 4.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta* (1870), *Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Whereto ... hat his subgits of oon accord obeische hem to his lordschipe.

3. *trans.* (*or intr.* with simple *dat.*) To do obeisance to, bow to; = OBEY *v.* 6.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 864 Byfore gaste chayres, & ße ladyes bowes ße lyte obeus. *Ibid. B.* 745 Pise Abrahames chenelyd hym & holy hym beuldeus. c 1400-20 *Alexander* (Dubl. Pet.) 1000 ...sekis to him ouyghe... Qui he obeschid on knes and heuide pe heichep of vertu?

† **Obei·shing, obei·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] = OBEDIENTIA, OBEISANCE; homage. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3780 For service and obeising 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1350 Hale mak I your obeising, As liege lord of lande.

† **Obei·shing, obei·sing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2: cf. ORDAINING, the northern equivalent.] = OBEDIENT, OBEISANT.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 53 Whan al his wittis and wille his seruyden hem obeisshinge to reuerse. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1388 *Thisbe*, Thus bryngeth hem ay wrooth & obeysynge. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D vj b, Al day that ... lasshe he obeisshyng to his commaundements.

Obeism : see OBEAH.

Obele, -ey, obs. forms of OBELY.

† **Obelion** *obī·lĭŏn*), *Anat.* [mod.L. a. Gr. ὀβελιαῖον dim. of ὀβελός spit.] (See quots.)

1876 Bartlett tr. *Tuphtarel's Handbook* 11 § 234 Obelion... the region situated between the two parietal foramina, where the sagittal suture becomes simple, which is generally at its fourth posterior fifth. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obelion*, the point of a line stretching between the two parietal foramina where the sagittal suture becomes simple and where in skulls generally synostoses, about four fifths of an length from the base of the suture.

Hence **Obe·lial** *a.*, pertaining to the obelion.

Obeliscal (*obĭlĭ·skăl*), *a.* Also **obeliskal.** [f. L. *obeliscus*-us OBELISK + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an obelisk; of the nature of an obelisk.

1763 Sylvester *Palingen., Sagitta* xii. In the open temples of the Druids, they had an obeliscal stone, not upright. 1832 G'Harris *Pharos. Evol. Math.* 316 (of 150 feet, A pyramidal or obeliscal stone, six or seven feet in height, is said to have stood in the centre. 1880 *Times* 8 Nov. 9/1 The obeliscal character...between the legs and the lower half of the upper and smaller 'king'.

Obeli·scar, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AR, after an analogical L. **obeliscāris*.] = prec.

1837 *Penny's Mag.* XVI. 392 Confirmed by the obeliscar inscriptions. *Ibid.*, The obeliscar sculptures.

† **Obeliscoly·chny.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *obéliscolychnie* (Rabelais), ad. Gr. ὀβελισκόλυχνον, a spit used (by soldiers) as a lamp-holder, f. ὀβελίσκος spit used (by soldiers) as a lamp-holder, f. ὀβελίσκος small spit + λυχνία lamp-stand.] A lighthouse; a light tower.

1604 Mottoux *Rabelais* iv. xxii, Loosa Light on my *Obeliscolychny*. *Ibid.* v. xxviii, We were numbered ... by them *Obeliscolychnys*, Military Guards of the Port, with high-towred Piers.

Obelisk (*o·bĭlĭsk*), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6-7 **-lisk**, 7 **-isck**, 7-8 **-iscus**, **-ise**. [ad. L. *obeliscus*-us dim. of ὀβελός spit, pointed pillar. In F. *obélisque* (1537 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

3. A tapering shaft or column of stone, square or rectangular in section, and usually monolithic and finished with a pyramidal apex; a type of monument specially characteristic of ancient Egypt.

1594 Thynne *Mirr. Troubl.* (1927) 33 Obeliscus is a stone that being broade and square at the foote ascended proportionallye lyke sharpe pinnacles. 1683 J. Somner tr. *Lycophron's Vers. Alexia* 132 The Spaniardes named [it] an auncyent Obeliscus whose the inscription of the sheete, as he had diuers reasons, did not belong to the Romanes. 1683 Protestant Pilgrimage 72 A 450 Obelisks; three Pillars of 200 stone, fashioned like a needle. 1698 J. Raymond *It. Mem. Ital.* 28 The Obeliscus which ... is held to be the biggest of any stone ... that ever came into Rome. 1699 E. Bernard *Pref. Adapter to Pantheon* in *Mis. Curios.* (1708) III. 54 A very tall and stately Obelisk or Pillar, consisting of seven large Stones, besides its Capital. 1733 J. Price *Hieroz. Pharaon* 3 Stone Obeliskes for Lamps. 1865 Robinson *Ant. Mod.* 3 Historical events ... recorded ... sometimes on obelisks or pillars.

†b. Loosely applied to a column or pillar of any form: in quot. 1698 appl. to a minaret. *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1340/1 Two obeliskes or round spires, and betweene them a triangular arch. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 368 At constant Hours the carrier Clergy ... from their Obeliskes ... call to the People to Prayers.

c. A natural formation resembling an obelisk, as a lofty sharp-pointed mountain peak.

1804 Dennys *Vac. Hyd.* 5 (1892) 16 At St. Helena ... some pinnacles of a nearly similar figure ... had been formed by the injection of melted rock into yielding strata, which had then formed the moulds for these gigantic obelisks. 1880 Tyndall *Glac.* x. 90 The dark and the snowy obelisk of the Matterhorn. 1886 Stevenson in *Fleeming's Inglesides* 2 An avenue of cypress trees formed a double colonnade of green obelisks.

2. A straight horizontal stroke, either simple (—), or with a dot above and one below (÷), used in ancient manuscripts to point out a spurious, corrupt, doubtful, or superfluous word or passage (= Obelus, Gr. ὀβελός); in modern use applied to the mark † used in printing for marginal reference, foot-notes, etc. (= Dagger *sb.* 8). *Double obelisk*, the double dagger (‡).

1583 Fulke *Defense* (1640) 27 Whatsoeuer is not found in the Greeke of the Euan. St. Jerome did throw through with a spit or obelisk, as not worthy to be mentioned. 1647 [see *Spit* 7 in *Kersey*]. T. L. to It is sufficient to note those things with an obelisk: They are dead points. a 1661 Hyde (J.) Having compared it (the Septuagint) with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by obelisks what redundant. 1707 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp. to Obelisk*, It is a work of Reference to the Margin, thus, †. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 20 Learned commentators ... may transfer it with their 'obelisk' of condemnation to spurious.

†3. An ornament of Gr. ὀβελίσκος q. 1578. *Obs.*

1620 Pratinas *Compl. Gard.* 26 (1654) 108 *Obelus Ocymus* it carryed the forme of a spit or obelisque so called was the sixth part of a thrum.

4. *Comb.*

1803 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 326/1 Obelisk-covered silver-cycle. 1832 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 1862 Architecture in Mar. 426 A magnificent obelisk-shaped pillar-room.

†D. *as adj.* Obelisk-shaped, obeliscal. *Obs.*

1658 tr. I. Hondius' *Trans.* ind. 4/2 Combining of Figures, obelisk, cylyndric, and pyramidal.

Obeli'skine, *a.* nonce-wd. [irreg. f. prec. + -INE¹.] Pertaining to or resembling an obelisk; obeliscal.

1818 Sawrey *Fr. Wks.* (1868) III. 51 Cypress groves whose obeliskine forms of intense green pierce the grey shadow of the misty hill.

Obelize (ǒ·bĭlaiz), *v.* Also 9 *erron.* **obelise**. [ad. Gr. ὀβελίζειν to mark with a critical obelus: see Obelus and -ize.] *trans.* To mark (a word or passage) with an obelus or obelisk; to condemn as spurious or corrupt.

1660 Cosin *Cred. Eccl. Rep.* to Bp. Sch. 3 (L.) Such reasons Aristarchus as are wont obelizare.] 1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Obelize*, ...to make a long stroke in writing, to signifie something to be put out. 1830 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 872 A scientific dictionary ... distinguishes the gold and silver words, and obelizes the base Mammonite copper coinage. 1837 Wordsworth tr. *Aristophanes* I. 210 Well, These and the three following verses were, according to the Scholiast, obelized by the ancient grammarians. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 216 The line *Od.* xx. 63 is obelized as spurious.

So **O'belizing** (Gr. ὀβελισμός, f. ὀβελίζειν to obelize), the action of marking as spurious.

1660 D. Cosimus in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 158 The office of a Dictionary ... is eminently regulative ... It supposes the spurious less by genuine, either ...by the way of exclusion, ...or by careful obelizing.

†**Obelus** (ǒ·bĭlŭs). Pl. **obeli** (-lai). [L. *obelus* spit, critical obelus, a. Gr. ὀβελός spit, obelisk, critical mark.] = Obelisk 2.

1582 Webbe 2 *Chron. Prol.* sd 4a., Then after euery [q] vnto ... obelus ensueth, that is, a speede, as more before, there is mentioned what the seuenty interpreters added: and by three obeluses a is set out. 1583 Sir W. Herbert *Dispt. Dr. Gardiner's* (responsible edition of the *Apologetica*. 1608 Torsell *Hist. Serp.* (1658) 140 They stand likewise without an obelus in Dr. Gardiner's

c 1300 *Cursor Mundi* (Fairf.) 8 (1 Gottel *obeisch* to Cayne, and Canne to his Lord.) ...And thus sweren o signes that ben clepe for his kynd of capricorne, *obeisch* swerth of him to sonne. 1598 FLORIO *Int.* 35 *Obbrigo Lupo*, the bondage, or the bar signe of the Zodiack are so called. 1619 WILKINS *Discv. Astron.* (Newberry reprint) ...are also called commanding signes, because planets in them are said to command, and them to the opposite signes to obey.

†**6.** [with various *constructions*]. To do obedience to, submit respectfully, bow to. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor Mundi* III. 22221 With that love *ogheir* lord can myld And to us thoruperour obeid. c 1450 *Gen. & Exod.* 6688 When he come to his presence, He shuld him with gryte reverence. a 1500 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 150 Folke goodly that mesrecord and obeyed nothe to other as louyng cosynes and parentes. c 1575 *Balfour Bk.* 83 As euery tyrane obeyit vnto yours bothe Wisdome yow requyre. a 1650 *Sir Launfal* 291 in Pamph. *Percy Folio* I. 160 Hee...obayd her to the King soe bold, & rode leuer away to wend.

Hence **Obeyed** *ppl. a.*, **Obeying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Obeyingly** *adv.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvii. 191 I wyll that ye were obeyeng to me. 1600 HOLLAND *Plin.* I. 308 The willing obeying of the Lord. 1659 tr. *Kasy Oxenter Parthen.* (1668) 158 Nemesis had given an obeyed command. 1798 *Artif. Manchest.* 31 They are strongly and obeyingly of S. 1823 CRABTREE *Field & Fl.* iv. 82 The more obeying to the fundamental act of governing. 1884 WORCESTER, *Obeyingly*.

†**Obey**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. pass. vb.] = OBEDIENCE 1. In phr. *at his obey* = at his command.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. ii. (1886) 308 Six and twentie legions are at his obeie and commandement.

Obeyable (*ōbē·ăbl*), *a. rare.* [f. OBEY *v.* + -ABLE.] That can, or should, be obeyed.

1676 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason in Church* (1708) II. 230 No Authority is obeyable or believable in it self, without further consideration. 1894 *Speaker* X. 80/2 The mark commandment seems to me fairly obeyable.

†**Obey·ance.** *Obs.* [f. OBEY *v.* + -ANCE: cf. ANT.] Obedience; obeisance; homage.

a 1300-30 *Alexander* 3208 To your honoure with obeyssaunce ure sere I commande. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Pers. Prol.* 131 Thus shalte thow fynde Fremdis without Feythe, obeisaun to al thynge. 1580 CAXTON *Chron. Ireland* (Rolls) 191 In which letter he made a vayne obeisaunce to the King.

†**Obey·and,** *a. north. Obs.* [The pr. pple. of OBEY *v.*, treated as identical with OBEYANT.] Obeying, obedient.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roch.) iii. 15 Pat ye were obeyand to pe kirke of Rome. *Ibid.* xvii. 78 Pai pat ar all obeyand. 1450-20 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1107 Now will I be obeyand.

†**Obey·ant,** *a. Obs.* [f. OBEY *v.* + -ANT 7: not in Fr.] Obedient.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roch.) xxvii. 104 Will ge be obeyaunt vnto my commaundements? 1450 tr. *Secreta Secret., Pers. Prol.* 103 Al they shal be to your obeyaunte. *Ibid.* 133 That he be...obliente and obeyeaunte to the laue of god.

Obeyer (*ōbē·ăɹ*). [f. OBEY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who obeys.

1523 T. WILSON *Logike* 22 The enemie is the efficient cause...the swellour the efficient ofsolyth. 1580 BARNES *Cath. Communion* (1883) 17 You should have distinguished...the will of the Law and Law-maker from the will of the Obeyer. 1593 HOOKER *Serm.* (1648) II. 210 A true obeyer of the laws. 1689 TAYLOR *Lett. & Inc. Advice* vii. 133 Neither the philosopher, the persistent, and obeyer of truth.

Obeyers·hip (*ōbē·ăɹzhĭp*), *-n·(i)ship*, *-ship*, *-ship*, *-

† Obit, *n. Obs. rare.* In 3 **obitte.** [adl. L. *obitus*, pa. pple. of *obire*: see prec.] Departed, deceased, dead.

c1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 289 But [prophesi] saide her I [shuld] schulde be obitte, To kill: but I schulde rayse hir, And yeve hir immanente fo[r] her pitte.

† O'bital, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [L. Obit *sb.* + -AL: the etymological form from L. *obitu-s* is ORITAL.]

A. *adj.* Recording or commemorating a death or deaths, or the celebration of obits (see prec., 2 b).

1690 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 392 May 20, obiturus Thomas Filbie *Mert.* [Entered] in obital book. 1692 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 401 This obital book I have in my little library. 1694 — *Life* 25 July (O. H. S.) III. 460 Edward Wells...spoke a speech in praise of Dr. John Fell (being his obital day). 1713 M. Dixon *Athen. Redd.* L. 100 The White-Book, or Obital-Book of that Church.

B. *sb.* A record or register of deaths, or of obit-days; an obituary.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 412 This English obital was given by another benefactor.

† Obita'nneously, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. **obitanneous* *adj.* (irreg. f. L. *obitus* (see next) + *-aneous*, as in *instantaneous*, *momentaneous*, etc.) + *-LY*².] By the way, in passing; = next, A.

a1652 CARTWRIGHT *Ceophus, Resp. Ophr.* II. (1918) 18 That such a Doctrine...should be left thus basely, thus obiterously, and, if I may so say, obitanneously, declared.

Obiter (*o*·bitəɹ), *adv., adj., sb.* [L. *obiter* adv., orig. two words, *ob iter*, by the way.]

A. *adv.* By the way, in passing, incidentally.

1572 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 All this was spoken *obiter* in the table. 1606 BILSON *Perpet. Govern.* 8 The Commendation of Swords...hath been touched *obiter* in the Declaration of Swords. 1708 M. DIXON *Athen. Redd.* II. 204 (He) never thought worth his while to mention his Life nor Writings, but so much as *obiter* or accidentally. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Tamworth Reading Rooms* in *Discuss.* & *Argts.* (1872) 260 As Sir Robert does *obiter* talk of improved modes of thinking. 1886 Sir C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 31 The present Master of the Rolls...expressed *obiter* an opinion...with which...I cannot agree.

b. *esp.* in the phr. **Obiter dictum** [L., (a thing) said by the way]: in *Law*, An expression of opinion on a matter of law, given by a judge in court in the course of either argument or judgment, but not forming an essential part of the reasons determining the decision, and therefore not of binding authority; hence *gen.* Anything said by the way, an incidental statement or remark.

1610 *Rolls. Rep.* XIX. 30 It was more of an *obiter dictum* than of a point ruled. 1632 *Lithgow* I. IV. 169 The *obiter dictums* of a Judge or two. 1669 *Yorks Chapt. Laws* 1. 5/2/2 The supposed revelation of happiness from the *obiter dictum* of an ancient *sedet Apostol.* 1884 in A. Birrell *Obiter Dicta* 1884-90. An *obiter dictum*, in the language of the law, is a gratuitous opinion, an individual impertinence which, whether it be wise or foolish, right or wrong, binds nobody even the Spy that utter it.

B. *quasi-adj.* (after *obiter dictum*). Made or uttered by the way; incidental.

1767 LD. MANSFIELD in *Burrow's Rep.* IV. 2086 That is an *obiter* saying only: and not a resolution or determination of the Court. 1789 DUNDAS *Ibid.* 2094 Mr. Justice Wilson...declared, that he should give no *obiter* opinion about personal property...being liable to be taxed. 1840 SIR R. WESTON in *Daily News* 21 Aug. 3/2 The *obiter* observations said to have been made by magistrates' clerks.

† C. *sb.* Something said, done, or occurring by the way; an incidental matter. Obs.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* (1610) To an Title a toy volume these were objects, what would be worthy reading? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 219 Each parenthesis of our Historie is full of heavenly matter, and his *obiter* more to the purpose, than other men's dare.

† Obiterly, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *obiter* (see prec.) + *-LY*².] = prec., A.

1609 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Introd.* 8. (1628) 60, I have hitherto spoken as I yet intend to speake (except obiterly).

Obital (*o*·bităl), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. *obitu-s* OBIT + *-AL*: cf. *habitual*.]

A. *adj.* = OBITAL A. (In quot. 1886 in reference to an obituary notice.)

1708 DUDLEY, *Obituary*, a Calendar, or Register-Book, in which the Priest in a Monastery enter'd the Obits, or Obital Days of their Founders and Benefactors. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/1 The *Times* (a newspaper) was so tearfully obital.

B. *sb.* = OBITAL B, OBITUARY A. 1.

1870 J. BASSE *Chas. Collard.* (1875) 302 The nonchalant princes frightened by their Obitals from perusing the parchment each commemorated.

Obitua'rial (*o*·bitiū·ăriăl). [f. OBITUARY + -IOUS: cf. *botanical*.] The writer of an obituary notice.

1792 CHARL. *Thoughts* 163 When the tomb claims his books shall the Obituarian say, Where's now his eminence, or brilliant—or any...? 1851 W. COLLINS *New & Mod.* II. 262 The obituaries of Charles Dickens have more of them felt bound to defend him against the charge of being vulgar.

So **Obitua'rise** *v. rare*—, to write an obituary notice.

1851 *Lond. Rev.* IV. 622, 1370's The unanswerable difficult case of 'obituarising' with appropriateness on a departed enemy of their country.

Obituary (*ŏbi·tiŭări*), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. med.L. *obituarium*, -*ius*, -*ium*, f. *obitu-s*: see OBIT and *-ARY*. Cf. F. *obituaire* (1840 in HAMEL-DARM.).]

A. *sb.* **1.** A register of deaths, or of obit-days.

1708 (see OBITUAL A). 1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne Prof.* 25 *memoria*. The Obituaries, or Obit Rolls of Benefactors. *Ibid.* 26 As may appear even from the Obituaries, or Obit Books.

2. A record or announcement of a death or deaths, esp. in a newspaper; usually comprising a brief (eulogistic) sketch of the deceased.

1738 BOSW. *Life Johnson* M. 3 Who, 1738 I. 92 He *died* at his House in Bromley-Row, November 1780, according to Mr. Richard Smith, his Neighbour, in his Obituary. 1790 BURNS *Lett. to Mrs. Dunlop* 6 Dec., I scarcely look over the obituary of a newspaper, that I do not see some name that I have known. 1804 J. H. BARNEY *Barney Mem.* I. vi. 167 The cold and sickly of the spring, which yearly fill the obituaries. 1883 *Gazette Notes* 31 Dec. 1/1 The obituary of the year is somewhat heavy.

B. *adj.* Relating to or recording a death (usually with a biographical sketch of the deceased).

1808 WARNER, *Obituary*, a tending to the decease of a person or persons; as, an obituary notice. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* 269 His Lordship has given obituary notices of them in his blue book of 1881. 1900 G. C. BOURNE *Mem. & Impr.* 139 If he could have written his own obituary memoir.

Hence **Obitua'riality** *adv.* (irreg.—*), in the manner of an obituary (Webster, 1864).

Object (*o*·bdʒĭkt), *sb.* [Partly ult. use of OBJECT *ppl. a.*: cf. Lat. *objecta* pl. things objected, charges, accusations; but in philosophical and derived senses, ad. med. Schol. L. *objectum* (Duns Scotus *a* 1308, Pantl III. 208), lit. thing thrown before or presented to (the mind or thought); cf. OF. *object* (Oresme, 1348 c.), *now obsol.* In branch II rendering L. *objectu-s*, and so in origin a distinct word.]

I. From L. *objectum*, pl. *objecta*.

†1. A statement thrown in or introduced in opposition; an objection. Obs.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 237 It is fer to answelle alle[n] oppos[ic]ons. *Ibid.* II. 74 How God answeriþ to *obiectis* of fals Jewis. 1603 MIDDLET. *Dutchm.*, An object or objection.

†2. Something 'thrown' or put in the way, so as to interrupt or obstruct the course of a person or thing; an obstacle; a hindrance. Obs.

c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxii. 144 By [with] whom[e] how best [expedient] to many souls chances & conversacions. a1564 BECON *Comp. Lord's Supp.* & *Mass* in *Prayers*, etc. (1844) 380 The messenger putteth and laboureth that the accusation of the new law...to him that putteth not an object or let (I use the school men's words), that is to say, to him that hath no actual purpose of deadly sin...gives grace, righteousness, forgiveness of sins, the Holy Ghost.

3. Something placed before the eyes, or presented to the sight or other sense; an individual thing seen or perceived, or that may be seen or perceived: a material thing; *spec.* the thing or body of which an observation is made, or an image produced, by means of an optical instrument, or in drawing or perspective.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xvii. (1495) 120/1 Be-cause of the eye is all þ[at] may be seen, & all þ[at] may be seyde is comen in the herynge. 1587 MARTIN *Cr. Forest* 79 That the earth...should give to our eyes obiects so sweete. Or nature were to strong. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* IV. 3. 70 His eye begets occasion for his wit, For every object that the one doth catch, The other turns to a mirth-moving jest. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 610 Both Land and Water finding variety of nature with variety of objects. 1708 *Butler Hudib.* I. iv. 1064 Like Colours, from their Objects birth, are daily growing worsted with the objects about them. 1811 CRABB *Lect. Drawing* iii. 163 To represent your object in the state of appearance which it has by its light and shadow. 1839 MOSSES *Angler in Wales* I. 180 The lunch's glare gave horrible misdirection to objects. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 Several persons...pondering different objects of value, declared that they had been given to them by the bishop. 1877 G. MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* xxviii. [The patient] looking up and finding no object in the form of his eyes.

b. Something which on being seen excites a particular emotion, as admiration, horror, disdain, commiseration, amusement; a sight, spectacle, gazing-stock; formerly sometimes, an object (sense 4) of pity or relief, an afflicted person, sufferer; in colloq. use, a person or thing of pitiable or ridiculous aspect, a gazing-stock, 'guy', 'fright', 'sight'.

1588 GREENE *Pleasaunt* 42 Women are more glorious obiects. 1589 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 21 Prodicus the bridler...lived under this climat, Rare[1] 1627 — *Pierce* 10. 14. 100 Severus against Objects. For Actions on them carrie, and on them eyes. 1677 MILTON *Samson* 968 To all kinds in the hunderd Search...to visitation goes, Or pitied object. 1708 BOTTOM *Inscr. Pall. Duke L.* 208, I have some objects will be more dearer to begins of mine. 1846 in Mozley *Ess.* II. 200 That dear supposition...were rendered objects for the reminiscence of each friend. 1858 SIMMONS & NICHOLSON *Arch. Manuf.* (1867) 280 The children are...making out again, in a way dreadful to look on, Everyone is nothing but an Object—an Object—from headforemost to soles.

4. That to which action, thought, or feeling is directed; the thing (or person) to which something is done, or upon or about which something acts or operates (= *materia circa quam* in Scholastic philosophy). Const. of (the action, etc. or agent).

1586 CYVIL PLEASANT. *Pr.* (1871) 1, Wars and war are the chiefe object unto. 1611 BEAUMONT *Arb. Frauc.* v. 3, Why...(quoth he) My affections find but little The object of mens observation. 1658 H. CLEMENTS *Hum. Reason to Chemist* (1918) 15 Matters that concern Religion...being...a part of the Understanding's Object as well (but...not other. 1692 LOCKE *Lett. to Stillingfleet* Wks. Index II. 340 Ideas are...the immediate objects of our minds in thinking. 1713 *Guardian Amer. Poor* 27 He...will be deemed a proper object of public charity. 1892 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 21 The volume...which had formed the object of his study. 1893 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. v. iv. 150 To established objects of sense he objects of imagination.

5. The end to which effort is directed; the thing aimed at; that which one endeavours to attain or carry out; purpose, end, aim.

1678 Thomas Aquinas *Summa contra Gentes* I. lxxii. *Objectum voluntatis est finis.*

1907 SMART, *Ode*, *Jr.* 72 As the Most worthy Nature fills our reach, What God becomes her Object? 1884 SIR T. HOLMES *Trans.* (1911) 289 A Tragedy is not to imagine pleasure his object. 1738 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 69 Rendering public good an object and end to every member of the society. 1780 BENTHAM *Penal Legisl.* xvi. § 2 The first object...is to prevent...all sorts of offences. 1820 D. STEWART *Progr. Philos.* II. iv. (1858) 202 The profession of Sophist...made it an object to him to try to accustom even the younger of his study. 1892 H. MACPHERSON *Hist. Fatalism* iv. 52 Most humanist and forget...never an object but that for which they were created. 1875 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* (ed. 2) I. 129 When you have learnt the object of one verb.

6. *Metaph.* A thing or being of which one thinks or has cognition, as correlative to the thinking or knowing *subject*; something external, or regarded as external, to the mind; the non-ego as related to, or distinguished from, the ego; also extended to include states of the ego, or of consciousness, as thought of or mentally perceived. (Cf. OBJECTIVE A. 2 b.)

1903 DOUGLAS *Kinds* I. Prol. 303 *Objectum* and *subiectum* ...mettes me, Quhilkis or...ane strange clerkis in scule.) 1631 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. 6 [The thoughts of men] are every one of them a representation or appearance of some quality or other accident of a body without us; which is called an Object. *a* 1652 KERR *Diss. Truth* (1682) 193 Concerning the truth of things, or Truth in the object. 1760 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 422 Every thing we perceive or are conscious of, whether a being or a quality,...is with respect to the perceptive power an object. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss., Philos. Unconditioned* Notes 5 The exact distinction of subject and object was first made by the schoolmen;...These correlative terms correspond in the first and most important distinction in philosophy; they embody the original fact/data in consciousness of self and not-self. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaphys.* xxix. lx. (ed. 2) 391 The consideration of the synthesis of all cognition in...subject and object, the word *object* being used in the most general sense in which it can be employed to signify any thing, or thought, or state of mind whatsoever, of which any intelligence may be cognizant. 1860 MANSEL *Prolog. Logic* 4 (ed. 2) 7 Every case of consciousness necessarily implies two elements of knowledge, a conscious subject, and an object of which he is conscious.

7. *Gram.* A substantive word, phrase, or clause, immediately dependent on, or 'governed by', a verb, as expressing, in the case of a verb of action, the person or thing to which the action is directed, or on which it is exerted. Also, the word dependent on or 'governed by' a preposition, indicating that to which the preposition expresses a relation.

Direct object of a verb: the word, etc., denoting that which is directly affected by the action immediately expressed by the accusative, or case of direction in, in Latin and other languages; the word 'governed' by a transitive verb. So *indirect object* of a transitive or intransitive verb commonly expressed by the dative case in Latin, etc.; an *adverbial object* clause, a clause or subordinate sentence forming the object of a verb, as in 'we know that he is alive'.

1530-42 PALSGRAVE *Compl.* 216, I verb, Verbe. In that which signifies an action that has no particular object whereon to fall but which, of itself, takes up the whole idea of the action. 1539 CROMWELL (L.) The accusative after a verb transitive, or a relative in some clause, is called, by grammarians, the object of the verb. 1584 L. MUNDAY *Alex. Greece*, ad. 3 L. 265 Verbs neuter do not act upon, or govern, nouns nor pronouns;...They are, therefore, not followed by an objective case, specifying the object of an action. 1853 C. MORRIS *Lang. in Rhode Mont. Coll.* II. 18 The word denoting the consequence of the action [of a transitive verb] is called *object*. 1877 WARDALE *Essent. Eng. Gram.* ii. 10 We speak of both verbs and prepositions as governing in the objective the word that is their object. 1879 REID *Lat. Gram.* 10. viii. § 1121 Some verbs have...two direct objects, one being a person, the other a thing. *Ibid.* iv. § 1122 Not unfrequently...the indirect object in Latin corresponds to the direct object in English. 1881 MAHON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 389 The Direct Object denotes—(a) the Passive Object, or that which suffers or receives the action denoted by the verb...(b) The Factitive Object, or that which is the product of the action.

II. [= L. *objectu-s* (*-tum*), = OBJECTUS 3, 4.]

†8. The fact of throwing itself or being thrown in the way; interposition, obstruction; = OBJECTUS 3. Obs. rare.

1599 THYNNE *Pecorbo M. Ind.* (1875) 16, 108 Those waters shoulde lye farrest absente for the objecte or resystaunce of those lande (tr. Petrus Martyr *Angleium Unde creabant ea aquæ simulo magnæ fallacia advenæ*).

†9. The presentation (of something) to the eye at perception; = OBJECTUS 4. Obs.

1608 SMITH *Tr. & Ch.* (1851) 21 Reason from the object of all Saints. 1609 — *Cor.* I. 1. 10 The object of our misery, is as an inventory to particulars that abandoned. 1618 CRAVEN *Instructions* 15 He observing...not all the sea-coast, or shelves others.

III. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *object-carrier*, -*rod*, etc.; **object-ball** (*Billiards*, *Croquet*, etc.), the ball

1877 Roberts *Handbk. Mod. Geog.* 16 I. 19 The actual colour of planets is uncertain, especially those of an objective character. 1898 *Athenæum* 23 July 126/1 *Vol. V.* for the members the subjective and objective signs of calendar division.

4. With ref.: That is the object of sensation or thought; that is presented or exposed as an object, perceived, apprehended, etc. In *Metaph.* Related as object to subject (see OBJECT *sb.* 4).

1760 GARVIN *Mem.* 38 In 1754 IV. 140 Opposition, which not much objective to move by the means of speech, persons and action. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 535 The labour-tasses of this kind were seldom 'objective' to the garden eye of Amy. 1841 MYERS *Catech.* 72. 73 § 33, 102 The Supreme Creator has not remained Himself from His creation so as to make it objective to Himself.

5. *Perspective.* That is, or belongs to, the object of which the delineation is required.

1708 FREZIER *Theor. Stereotomy* in Perspect.) is the Line of an Object; from wherein the Appearance is sought for is the Draught or Picture. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Line, Objective Line, in perspective*, is any line drawn on the geometrical plane, whose representation is sought for in the draught or picture. *Ibid. s.v. Plane, Objective Plane*, in perspective, is any plane drawn in the horizontal plane, whose representation in perspective is required. *Ibid. s.v. Perspective*, To exhibit the perspective appearance, if, of an objective point, H.

6. Applied to the lens or combination of lenses in an optical instrument which is nearest to the object (*objective glass*) now commonly called *object-glass*, or simply *objective*.

1733 Issue in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 163 An Instrument which is an instrument, consisting of two objective glasses, for measuring the diameters of the planets. 1788 MUDGE *Ibid.* LXX. 277 The object-glass of my 5 foot telescope. 1837 GOODRICH & FARNHAM *Mariner* 134 So far as the objective part of the instrument is concerned.

7. GRAM. Expressing or denoting the object of an action; *spec.* applied to that case of noun, Eng. in which a substantive or pronoun stands when it is the object of a verb, or is governed by a preposition, with which it forms an attributive or adverb. phrase (see OBJECT *sb.* 5); also to the relation of such noun or pronoun to such verb or preposition.

The accusative and dative of earlier Eng. (as well as the instrumental, locative, and ablative of prehistoric times) are merged in mod. Eng. in the objective, which in personal and relative pronouns is distinct in form from the nominative, but in the, and other pronominal words is identical with the nominative.

1785 LOWTH *Eng. Grammar* 106, ¶ 31 A Case, which follows the Verb Active, or the Preposition: answers to the Oblique Cases in Latin: and may be properly enough called the Objective Case. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gramm.* 2nd. 5) I. 56 There seems to be great propriety in retaining a name in English substantives, which shall serve to denote the objects of active verbs and of prepositions; and which is, therefore, properly termed the *objective* case. *Ibid.* 168 Part of a sentence may be said to be in the objective case, or to be put objectively, governed by the active verb... Sometimes an phrase under this circumstance, may be termed objective sentence or phrases. 1879 ROBT. *Lat. Gramm.* 11, 16, ¶ 1301 (Genitive denoting) Object of action implied in substantives and adjectives. *Objective genitive*: 1881 MAHON *Eng. Gramm.* 108, 247 § 368 Where a verb, participle, or gerund denotes an action which is directed towards some object, the word denoting that object stands in the objective relation to the verb, participle, or gerund.

8. *Objective point*: orig. *Mil.* the point towards which the advance of troops is directed; hence gen. the point aimed at.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct., In acquiring possession of Arbour the Federals have gained a great advantage. It is the objective point to which their western campaign was directed. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 157 We fight so as to the next "objective point," as the slang phrase goes, has yet been gained. 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 5/1 When the railway is extended to Mafeking, the objective point in Matabeleland it will be miles from the town. 1893 EARL DERBY *Private H.* 358 The city of Bhotan being my objective point.

9. Characterized by objecting; that states objections: cf. OBJECTIVELY 4.

1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVIII. 52 [or rendered Mr. Pilgrim's objective progress. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Bandle Farm* I. 14 'And what says Sergeant Napier?' 'He too is of the objective school, sir'. 'And what's his objection founded to?'

B. *pl.* (elliptical use of the adj.)

1. Short for *objective glass* (see A. 6): the object-glass of an optical instrument.

1833 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1846) I. 51, I commonly make use, in important investigations, of the three strongest of Plössl's objectives. 1879 SORORBY & HUGHES *Lectures* 61 The curvature of the achromatic objectives. 1889 *Nature* 30 Oct. 628 An objective which can be adjusted to work on either a photographic or visual objective.

2. GRAM. Short for *objective case*: see A. 7.

1880 ANDREW *Handbk. Eng. Tongue* 223 Objective with Private Verb. 1881 MAHON *Eng. Gramm.* 108, 251 § 80 note, The fact that pronouns will distinguish the Objective from the Nominative ... compels us to recognize three cases in English.

3. Short for *objective point* (see A. 8); also *fig.* something aimed at, an object or end.

1880 FORSYTH *Hist. Thomas* 150 At Johnstown, one division was the Cumberland Works. 1880 *Times* 10 Feb. Service Railways...have been for years past the objective of honourable financial struggle. 1881 *Standard* 14 July, The objective must be Cairo, ... the most useful strategical point. 1892 *Public Rec. Asp.* 241 The bring bail for the objective was thrown, and unfortunately the religious policy ... subsequently signalled upon it.

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4. Something objective or external to the mind.

1884 C. BP. CRESWELL in *Mind* 236 The value and attendant of the antagonists and objectives.

Objectively (*ɒbdʒe·ktɪvlɪ*), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².] In an objective manner or relation; in senses 1–3 opposed to *subjectively* in various senses.

†1. In relation to its object; as to the object of the action. *Obs.*

1604 DR. MORTIMER *New Copy* 132 Confessing myself... 'does shall not prove it' neither 'subjective particular but objectively': the not-having place or meaning of a Woman. 1632 THOMAS *Aquin. Explained Prol.* 38 The people... worshipped God and the King: the commands was, materially the same: but objectively different one Gods, the other Secondi. 1673 H. MORE *Apoc. Apocal.* 166 ye the same... love towards the Chevalier objectively, and not merely representatively. 1698 ROBERT *Present. Theol.* (1699) IV. 181 That love whereby a man loves God, taking the Term objectively.

†b. By means of, or in the way of, an objective cause'; by the attraction of some object or end. (See OBJECTIVE 2 b.) *Obs.*

1674 BOYLE *Cont. Age Wks.* 1865 V. 184 Some think that Christ by his beauty did objectively attract Saints to accept him, that so he might embrace him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 170 That which is not being moved, [objectively, or by Appetite and Desire of the First Good] moveth other things.

†2. As an object of consciousness, as presented to or perceived by the mind (not as it is in itself). *Obs.*

a 1667 P. ROYAL *Cont. Idea* (1674) 313 It from any inward habit ... but from some external species objectively apprehended. 1690 W. PENN *Serm.*, 24 Our Christ is objectively, called our Faith. 1698 SIR T. BROWNE *Funeral Rel.* (1712) The Parthian ... reserveth the spoil of his Antiquity and renowned enclosure which objectively meets his vision. 1882 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* iii. § 3 The Divine Intellect doth understand things by their Ideas, which are ... the things themselves as they are objectively represented to the understanding. 1882 H. MORE *Answer. Glanvill's Lux* ch. 177 As subjectively, not really. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* (*Ib. Reality*, A thing is said to exist objectively, objectified, when it exists no otherwise than in being known; or by being an object of the mind.

3. As an object of consciousness, in distinction from the mind or conscious subject; in relation to what is external to the mind; externally, really, in actual outward fact.

1697 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 420 The manner in which the thing becomes a phænomenon...is explicable only subjectively, not objectively. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiii. (1861) II. 268, 272 In the language of Kant, that mode objectively which has without the understanding or which the understanding knows by looking beyond itself. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. I. vi. 110 What is objectively a nervous action and subjectively a feeling. 1879 *Gd. Words* 30 Any miracle...ascribed to our Lord was objectively real.

†4. By way of objection or adverse reason. *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 40 How allowed his fathers learn? For his time, hence may man thinke objectively yourself with him. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Militia* 24 Let me here by way of anticipation prevent that which might also come to objectively upon me.

5. GRAM. In the objective case or relation.

[Cf. 1606, 1898 in sense 1.] 1824 [see OBJECTIVE A. 7]. 1881 MAHON *Eng. Gramm.* 108, 247 Indeed, Possessive case ... used objectively, 72.

Objectiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being objective; the quality of presenting itself as an object of sense (*quot.* 1677); existence as an object external to the mind; (of a person, work of art, etc.) the character of dealing with or representing outward things rather than inward feelings.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. I. i. In these such a motion or objectiveness of outward Bodies which produceth light or colour. 1788 FAUSSET of Sight is found to receive that impression or objectiveness, and that objectiveness hath form and commodity to that Faculty. a 1832 COLERIDGE *Confess. Inq.* (1840) 93 No man ... can recognize his own inward experience in such writings, and not feel an objectiveness, a condensing and reducing into unity, and all the main objectives of reality, reflected themselves on the spirit. 1848 FRASER *Mist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 301 The healthy objectiveness of an old English Chronicler is no longer possible for us. 1880 LA CORTE *Sight* 13 In result, there is an equal commingling of subjectiveness and objectiveness.

Objectivism. [f. OBJECTIVE *a.* + -ISM.] The tendency to lay stress upon what is objective or external to the mind; the philosophical doctrine that knowledge of the concepts is prior in sequence and importance to that of the ego; the character (in a work of art, etc.) of being objective. So **Objectivist**, one who holds or advocates the doctrine of objectivism (also *attrib.*); **Objectivistic** *a.*, characterized by objectivism.

1870 W. G. WARD in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 70 It is a favourite argument of Mr. Mill's, that objectivism keeps moral science in a stationary state. *Ibid.*, Objectivism looks on morality as phenomenonary, that the morality of actions is imperatively affected by their consequences. 1876 HUTCHISON *Lect. on Man.* 19 The dogmas which the objectivist philosophy monopolizes. 1883 EDINBURGH *Life Messiah* (1886) I. 208 True religion is ever objectivistic, sometimes subjectivistic.

Objectivity (*ɒbdʒektɪ·vɪtɪ*). [mod. f. mod.L. *objectivitas*: see OBJECTIVE, -ITY. Cf. F. *objectivité* (1878 in *Littré, Suppl.*).] The quality or character of being objective; external reality; objectiveness.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* I. 256 In both these views it [philosophy] has reference only to their objectivity. [1860 SPENCER (*Quart. Journ.* I. 220 & (definition of Order the Aristotelian would have called) Objectivity and Subjectivity.] 1898 J. H. STIRLING *Lect. on Comte* 20, 21, (1858) 213, I see not keeping ...the objectivity of movements. 1890 CARLYLE (heading to E. Irving) The principle of this difference ...seems to be that with-known out of the predominant objectivity of the Pagan mind. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* v. 71. I. (1885) 68 Kant appears to have no escape from assigning this objectivity of space to phenomena.

Objectivize (*ɒbdʒe·ktɪvaɪz*), *v.* [f. OBJECTIVE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render objective; to objectify.

1898 MARION *Mus. Chr. Poetry* 250 Goethe's theory of personal or emotive literature was, that it is nothing else than the search of his consciousness objectivized as they can. 1894 BLACKWOOD *Purpose & Love* Introd. 104, I ...pronounced for the word as one by which the disciple objectivizes his own feelings. 1899 QUARN. *Gen.* 8 June 371 The tendency to personalize and objectivize spiritual things.

Objectivo- (*ɒbdʒektɪvō-*), used as combining form of OBJECTIVE *a.*, in **Objectivo-objective** *a.*, of the nature of an object-object; **Objectivo-subjective** *a.*, of the nature of an object-subject.

1858-9 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiii. (1861) II. 384 The opposition ...to Objective or rather Objective-Objective, when held to consist in an immediate perception of the power or efficacy of cause in the external and material world; and Subjective, or rather Objective-Subjective, when viewed as given in a self-consciousness alone of the power or efficacy of our own volitions.

Objectize (*ɒbdʒe·ktaɪz*), *v.* [f. OBJECT *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into an object, render objective, objectify. So **Objectization**, the action of making (something) an object of thought.

1888 WILLIAM *Essay Chas. II.* 61, 107 Actions of the Understanding and Judgment ... in the first Objectization of a thing: or the collective Thought about it. 1892 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* viii. (1880) 134 The intelligence in the one tends to objectize itself, and in the other to know itself in the object. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 193 Man objectizes himself as the human mind.

Objectless (*ɒbdʒe·ktlɪs*), *a.* [f. OBJECT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of an object or objects.

1. Having no object to which it is directed; not relative to something else as an object.

1804 *Spectator Monthly* I. 10, His eyes ... Fix'd, Objectless, or objectless they roll'd. 1808 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* I. xv. 104 Her eyes, had no definite objective outlook.

b. *esp.* Having no object or end in view; aimless, purposeless.

1878 *Blackw. Mag.* CII. 224 The dull and objectless mode of life imposed by the necessity of our mobility. 1898 TWAIN *Afloat. Introd.* (1880) 27 They must not be aimless and objectless, fantastic freaks of power. 1879 JULIAN HAWTHORNE *Laughing Mill*, etc. 36, I set off on an objectless journey.

2. Devoid of (visible) objects; presenting no object to the view.

1800 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 283 As we were obliged to keep the glasses up, our drive for several miles was objectless and dreary. 1800 GRANT *Kose, Kail, Whist.* 190 We view the same land he sat to the collector of the 263, breaking into view out of the objectless vagueness.

Hence **O'bjectlessly** *adv.*; **O'bjectlessness**.

1834 E. F. BURTON *Comm. Afr. in Trad. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 11 They be ... objectlessly, needlessly, when but would be more profitable than falsehood. 1880 F. HALL *Modern English* 3 The freedom of the objectlessness of Burton's unrelated negations. 1884 W. H. KINGSTON *Mem. Chiltip* p. lxxvii, The objectlessness of inventing such a tale.

Object-lesson: see under OBJECT *sb.* 10.

Object-matter. [f. OBJECT *sb.*1 a. + MATTER.]

†1. (Properly two words: see OBJECT *sb.*1 a. 1.) Matter presented to view, or to be employed as an instrument or means to some end. *Obs.*

1650 GAUDEN *Hieraspistes* iv. The object matter or signall means of drawing the things to heaven, or us earth).

2. The matter that is the object of some active or study; the matter dealt with or treated. (Usually coincident in sense with the more common *subject-matter*.)

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 91 The first and second (definitions) define philosophy from its object-matter; that which it is about. 1860 MAURICE *Prophets* (1948) II. 93 To think actually we must think about something; the something, the object matter of thought, must in this way become to applied through the senses. 1864 in *Lewis's Logic* 56 A textbook in which the ...requirement would be completely satisfied in regard to any given object-matter.

Objector (*ɒbdʒe·ktər*). Also 7 -er, -ore. [f. OBJECT *v.* + -OR, the form being coincident with that of the L. agent-n. from *objicere* to OBJECT. But the Eng. form is -or has also been used: cf. *rejector*.] One who objects or makes an objection; one who brings forward a reason or argument against something, or expresses disapproval or to disagreement with it.

1540 BP. HALL *Apol.* 21, 18, 119 Lest we put the Objector to mistake that [etc.]. 1649 MILTON *Tenure* Wks. 1738 I. 235 (*Jhnst. 1651*) If these objectors might be the judges of human liberty. 1659 WILLIAMS *Thirteen Cpl.* 7 Never can the half-witted Objectors that I may meet with, 1720 WELTON *Christ. Relig. Appl.* iv. 61 Another objection, which ground, to be proposed by an objector. 1883 [see OBJECTIVE, 2]. 1883 FARRAR *Adam Hist.* III. x. 72, 113 Expressions ... repelled by orderly objectors. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 Jan. 90/2 A considerable objector to ourselves can ... accept all practices.

† Objectual, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *objectus*-ī a throwing against, an object + -AL.] Of the nature of an object; that is the object of sense action, or that which is aimed at; that is a material or external object; objective.

1626 *Pres. agst. Sins Tradition* 339 Without any other power or scope objectual to move unto. 1804 T. Adam *Temple Wks.* (1861) II. 198 Concerning the material temple, external or objectual idols.

Objicient *(ŏbjĭ·shĕnt)* [adv. L. *objicient-em*, pr. pple. of *objicere* to OBJECT.] One who objects, an objector; an opponent of a motion or proposition.

1884 in Webster. 1888 Oxford *Univ. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 1180/2 The objicient's character, antecedents, and circumstances.

Objuration *(ŏbjŭre·shŏn)* [as. L. *objūrātio* n. (c. 1426 *Cent. Aug.* see *Trans. of Jewish*), The "adjurers" do their best to turn our difficulties which may puzzle the opponent of the truth, who is called the 'defendant'.

Objure *(ŏbjŭ·r)*, *v. rare.* [ad. L. *objūrāre* to bind by an oath, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1) + *jūrāre* to swear. Cf. obs. F. *objurer* (1460 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To bind by, or charge under oath.

1814 R. Cumberland *Public Advt., Observ.*, binds by oath.

2. *intr.* To utter an oath, to swear.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 108 *As the people only* laughed at him, he cried the...more vehemently; nay, at last, began objuring, bowing, imprecating.

Objurgate *(ŏbjĭ·ĕrgĕt, ŏ·bjĭrgĕt)*, *v.* [f. L. *objurgāt-*, ppl. stem of *objurgāre* to chide, rebuke, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1) + *jurgāre* to quarrel, scold.]

trans. To rebuke severely; to chide, scold.

1606 Bulleyne *Bp. Exeter, Obsequie*, to chide, to reprove sharply. 1630 R. H. *Vitruvius Mysticus* (1800) I. 140 Violently had he objurgated that wretch of a groom. 1873 Tennyson *Maud* v. 50 The old man...objurgated his son.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1642 Jer. Taylor *Epist. ded.* 78 Command, but not objurgate. 1859 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vii, Thou poor Legislative...cannot act: can only objurgate and persuade. 1870 Spencer *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 284 Cartright walls, approach, threatens, objurgates.

Hence **Objurgated** *ppl. a.*, **Objurgating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1664 *Let. Bor.* XVIII. 443/2 Objurgating Inquisitors has always been abolished...even when first introduced. 1880 A. Hewlett *Other Days* Ser. 2. 24 A history of thought during this objurgated period. 1893 Times 16 Mar. 9/1 All the hypocritical whining and objurgating in the world will not alter these circumstances.

Objurgation *(ŏbjĕrgē·shŏn)*. [ad. L. *objurgātiōn-em*, n. of action from *objurgāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *objurgation* (13–16th c. in Godefroy).] The action, or an act, of objurgating; a sharp or severe rebuke; chiding, scolding.

1550 Hooper *Jonas*, Pomel I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 441 The fourth part [of the book of Jonah] containeth an objurgation and rebuke of God. 1653 A. Wilson *Jac. I*, 208 He handled him roughly, with objurgations. 1848 Miss Mitford *Village Sto.*, ii. (1863) 34 A weary young sailor...by no means insensible to female objurgation or indifferent to female charms. 1875 Kingsley *Greek Heroes* (1877) V. i. 366 The angry objurgations of others.

Objurgative *(ŏbjĕ·rgătĭv)*, *a.* [f. L. *objurgāt-*, ppl. stem of *objurgāre* to OBJURGATE + -IVE.] = next. Hence **Objurgatively** *adv.*

1822 'Mrs. Hofland' (Mary Hassell Aikin) xvii, The driver's objurgative eloquence. 1837 Blackw. *Gossip Months* xvii. 180 They expressed their disapproval...loudly and objurgatively.

Objurgatory *(ŏbjĕ·rgătŭrĭ)*, *a.* [ad. L. *objurgātōri-us* reprochful, f. *objurgātor*-em reproacher, agent-n. from *objurgāre* to OBJURGATE: see -ORY. Cf. F. *objurgatoire* (Cotgr.).] Having the character of scolding or chiding; conveying or uttering an objurgation or sharp rebuke.

1578 Fraunce *Pansph. Epist.* Eph. Bivb, Detestande, Objurgatorie, Perlucte. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 210 Touched in the quicke by some objurgatorie reprehension. 1 1843 Hopkins *Lect. subj.* I. v. Lecture ...commonly ...are either monitory, objurgatory, consolatory, necessary, or ornamentary. 1700 Prior *Cyril*, 21 In Alfred II. 110 The objurgatory question of the Pharisees. 1832 Gen. Repos. & *Rev.* II. 65, Remarkable for the facility with which she could relapse from her official objurgatory tone to one of fondness.

Hence **Objurgatorily** *adv.*, in the way of objurgation, chidingly.

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 291 May I not objurgatorily smile at? 1880 W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 130 We are not seeking to speak objurgatorily but only to express our meaning, when we say [etc.].

Oblanceolate *(ŏblănsĕ·lĕt)*, *a. Bot.* [f. Ob- 2.] Inversely lanceolate; shaped like a lance-head with the more tapering end at the base.

1830 Dana *Geol. Appx.* i. 773 The grooves [leaves] are quite narrow oblanceolate. 1870 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* ii. 102 Cyclamen Persicum...A pyramidal herb, with oblanceolate...radical leaves.

† Oblat. *Obs.* [F., ad. L. *oblāt-us.*] = OBLATE *sb.*1; also, a dubbed soldier placed by the king in a monastery to be there maintained.

1698 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oblat* (Fr.), a Soldier, who, grown impotent or maimed in service, hath maintenance for the beliefs of a Monks place assigned him to an Abbey; Also the name or place of a Monk, or such Soldier.] 1893 tr. *Ratzinger's Hist. Monast. Orders* 203, 239 These Oblats have to Vows in the Chapter. 1908 Pearson, *Oblats of St. Charles*, a Congregation of Secular Priests in Italy, founded by St. Charles Borromeo. See 1901–11 Rahlf.

† Oblata *(ŏblē·tă)*, *sb. pl. Law.* [L., neut. pl. of *oblātus*, used absol.: see OBLATE *sb.*2] See quot. 1670. (In quot. 1564, errou. pl. *oblatis*.)

1296 Finchden Priest. *Exchequer Ord.* 78 *Oblatæ*; Oblatas or old Debts. He makes a distinct the next title of the Charge of the Shreife. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Oblatæ*... in the Exchequer it signifies old Debts, brought, as it were together from precedent years, and put to the present Sheriff's charge. ...Also Gifts or Oblations made to the King by way of his Bailiwick; which were ... entered in the Pipe Rolls under the Title *Oblatæ*; and, if not paid, estreated, and put in charge to the Sheriffs. 1760 Mirror *Mist. Eng.* I. App. 2. 232 Fines, amerciaments, and *oblatas*. 1848 In Wharton *Law Lex.*

Oblate *(ŏblē·t, ŏ·blēt)*, *sb.*1 [ad. med. L. *oblāt-us*, fem. use of pa. pple. of L. *offerre* to Offer.] A person devoted to a monastery or to religious work.

1901 *N. & Q.* 10 Aug. 111/1 A child dedicated by his or her parents to a monastic life and placed in a monastery to be trained. 1b. One who has devoted himself and his property to the service of a monastery in which he lives as a lay brother. 2. A member of a congregation of secular priests or a community of women devoted to some special work, as *Oblate of St. Charles*, a priest of the order of St. Charles Borromeo, etc. *Also attrib., as Oblate Father.*

1869 (title) The Complete Works of St. John of the Cross ... Edited by the Oblate Fathers of Saint Charles. 1889 *Mem. Libr.* 9 May, Dr. Manning ... was also chief of an order called The Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. 1889 C. E. Norton *Church-build. Mod. Ages* 191 One Master Guerin paid his wife, Mona, who had given themselves as 'oblates', with all their property to the church (in Rome). 1889 — in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 781/2 Born of humble parents, who offered him to his early youth as an oblate at the altar of St.-Denis, he had been bred in the schools of the abbey.

Oblate *(ŏblē·t)*, *sb.*2 [ad. L. *oblāt-us*: see above.] *obsol.* in *oblate roll*, an exchequer roll containing a record of the OBLATA.

1833 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 398 The Pipe Rolls of Henry II are supplemented under John by Oblate, Liberate, and Close Rolls.

Oblate *(ŏblē·t, ŏ·blēt)*, *a. Geom.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *oblātus*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 but 7 c) + *lātus* in L. *perf. pass.* lengthened ref.] Flattened at the poles: said of a spheroid produced by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis. Opposed to *prolate*.

1704 Cotton *Phil. Trans. Abdg.* I. 111/2 56 Rythin Geometrician, Inscribes in this Globe will prove towards the Centre, the not exactly Globe-like, but more Oblate Spheroidal Figure of the Earth. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 12 The earth ... is in figure, which, from being round, was now become oblate. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 20 To his oblate form. 1797 Encyclop. *Britan.* (1824) I. 218/1 The figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid. 1832 Dana *Crust.* II. 1068 A large oblate less-shaped carapace.

Hence **Oblately** *adv.*, in an oblate manner; **Oblateness,** the quality or fact of being oblate.

1753 N. Torriano *Mathesis* 90 The Words ... become about the Mark obliately [*sic*] spheroidical. 1797 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 402 Various ellipticities or different degrees of oblateness. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Simpl.* 210, 215 Centrifugal force would satisfactorily explain this spheroidal oblateness. 1880 *Chem. Abstract. Soc.* 2nd. 31 2/2/1 *A* (deep-shaped, crescentic with the ends rounded) very obliately curved.

† Obla·te, *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. and pple. **oblated**; also 5 *Sc.* **oblatit.** [f. L. *oblāt-*, ppl. stem of *offerre* to Offer; cf. *refer, relate.*] *trans.* To offer.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 78 b. To render the citie upon reasonable conditions, or then by the French king were put and slayed. 1580 Holland *Crt. Venus* v. 130 Are golden Bull, the spoile himself oblate To Venus.

b. To offer as an oblation.

1870 O. Shipley *Glos. Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Oblation*, According to the Roman use, the elements were separately oblated, which in England was followed by York, whilst the other two uses, of Sarum and Hereford, oblated both together.

Oblation *(ŏblē·shŏn)*. [a. OF. *oblation*, *-acion* offering, a sacrifice, a kind of impost, ad. late L. *oblātiōn-em* offering, presenting, gift, in eccl. L. sacrifice, n. of action f. *offerre* to Offer.] The action of offering; an offering.

I. In religious or ecclesiastical senses.

1. The action of solemnly offering or presenting something to God or to a deity; the offering of a sacrifice, of thanksgiving, or of religious devotion.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* v. 208, He...spak him nearly in his oblacions And hid deuocioun in his orysons. 1534–6 *Tindale's Wks.* (1849) 53 He was called Cryst for this reason For he for ever offered unto otherwyse. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xcvi(i). 8 Thorlies wil I offer in his dwellinges, the oblacion of thankes geuynge. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Pompl. Wks.* I. 79 What other oblation have we to make but of obedience, of good feelinge, of good works, and of holding out perseuer? 1598–9 *Ill. Cath. Prayer Communion Service, Prayer of Oblation.* 1628 Wither *Brit. Remembr.* A. 1640 Christians of your freedom, and love; 1841 J. Jackson *Treat. Remedy* T. iv. 38 The One ... is an holy oblation, being one of the means for obtaining and merition. 1893 Lucas *Hom. Chr.* (ed. 3) This oblation of us bears, fixed with dependence on...him, is the most acceptable offering we can put him. 1732 tr. *Lediard's Ann. Mod.* I. Pref. (1810) 32 By the oblation of the most precious of the spoils. 1788 Young *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 120 [Faith] is a submission of our understandings, an oblation of our darkest reason, to God. 1791 Priestley *Lectr. Gener.* 228 Free will is good as founded upon free-grace, and grateful free grace upon the perfect oblation which Christ made upon the cross. 1885 J. H. Rigg *Oxford Reformers of 15th Century* 159 This beautiful temple was erected ... by Amerpachius I, for the purpose of sacrifices and oblations.

2. The action of offering or presenting the elements of bread and wine to God in the Eucharist; also, the whole office of the Eucharist.

The Eucharistic service of the Roman Catholic Church contains two oblations: the offertory or anticipatory oblation, in which the unconsecrated bread and wine are offered, and the great oblation, in which the consecrated elements are presented or sacramentally the body and blood of Christ (forming the second part of the prayer of consecration).

a 1550 Lancelot. *Medit. ghostly Exerc.* (Surt. Soc.) 8 Wood xy ℔. xxi. As yᵉ offeryng when yᵉ preist doith take yᵉ Challice and bidde yᵉ ro and forwyn yᵉ Oblacyon. 1599 Hist. *Supplt. Jewish Wife* 303/2 By the sacred oblation of that holy sacrament offred for the is the reason. 1637 C. Carpenter *Cert. Relig.* 1. 135 They doe not admit Eucharists, and oblations, because they doe not confesse the Eucharist. 1660 [see Taylor *Worthy Communic.* i. § 6. 21 These men ...renounce many glories of the Holy Sacrament ...calling it ... the sacrifical oblation. 1708 Hickes *Collect. 39 Jan.* (O. H. S.) I. 171 The Oblation or Incension of Bread and Wine before Consecration. 1886 Rituale *Ecclesiæ S. Mirensis* 213 Morning by morning for Great Oblation is made in our temple. 1889 Cath. *Dict.* (ed. 3 *Sole's* The great oblation of Christ's body and blood must be carefully distinguished from the Offertory or anticipatory oblation of bread and wine.

3. That which is offered or presented to God or to a deity; an offering, sacrifice; a victim.

[c 1230 Lyon. *Vertues of the Masse* (MS. Harl. 2253. If thou What a man offrithe to god his best Richest oblacion.] 1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xx. 39 Now...shall bring his oblacion vnto the Lord. 1658 Trapp *O. Lev.* 1 Offer it, &c. Heb. *make me, gods!*...I stand up an oblation, To meet your welcome and accustom anger. 1788 Gregor *Duch. & P. I.* 301 Millenial V. 29 The life of a man is the most acceptable oblation to departed a public calamity. 1800 Hesse *Hymn*, 'Prophetic' 9 *Sent* 70, Vainly we offer each empty oblation; Vainly with gifts would his favour secure. 1808 Maurice *Rev., Hadleian* (1887) 46 To lay all their oblations at the shrine of St. Thomas.

† b. *transf.* A person sacrificed as an accursed; a victim. *Obs.*

1599 Daniel *Cleopatra* v. 396 Have to be made th' oblation for his Sinnes. 1613 Heywood *Narm. Kings* 51 Many Innocents were made the oblations of his ambitious fancies.

4. The presentation of something to God for the service of the Church, the maintenance of its ministers, the relief of the poor, or other pious uses; that which is so presented. b. A donation or bequest of property. c. A customary offering made on certain occasions, especially in connexion with the Eucharist.

1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 304/2 Pensions, Portions, Tithes, Oblations, ...or ocon other thynge to the said Priories ...belonging. 1547 *Injunctions to Clergy, Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 201 Which chose you shall set and farmer your sons the high altar, to the intent the parishioners should put their alms and oblations and other duties. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Conn. Engl.* 87 b. The whole Provision of Tithes, gave yearly to this Hospitall certain summes of corne: in respect as an oblation of the first fruites of their owne graines. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 4 The name of Oblations applied not onely here to those small and petite payments which yet are a part of the Ministers right, but also generally given unto all such allowances as arose for their spirituall maintenance, it both ancient and consecrated. ...Reading ...some prayer then to give the name of Oblations to such payments, in token that they offer unto him whatsoever his Ministers receive. 1637 Percy *Christ-mass* 221 Churches...and their Livings were dedicated unto God, by the solemne vow and oblation of the Founders. 1649 Hammond *Power Keys Direct.* I. § 18 Many portions of Scripture are by the Liturgie designed to be read to stir up & quicken this bounty, and those of these sorts, some belonging to good works in general, others to alms-deeds, others to oblations. 1660 St. Geo. Prayer, [*Intercess. Serv., Prayer* C8, 1662/1662] We humbly beseech thee most mercifully to accept our alms and oblations. *Margin*, If there be no alms or oblations, then shall the words [of accepting our alms and oblations] be left out unsaid. 1706 Phillips, *Purgatory* (*Oblations*), ...in answer to the Requests or Defaults of the deceased Party in paying Tithes, or other Ecclesiastical Dues. 1847 Stevens *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1854) II. 740 Those two and three which go by the name of surplice fees ... and Easter offerings, and mortuaries: all which are mentioned generally in our books by the name of oblations. 1885 Cath. *Dict.* (ed. 3) *Table* The oblations of bread and wine by the faithful begun to fall into disuse about the year 1000. [See Dr. Dowden *Ch. Altars and Oblations* in *Trans. Edinb. Archæol. Assoc.* April 1900.]

II. In general senses.

† 5. The action of offering or presenting: a. of a gift, esp. in token of respect or honour; also, a gift so offered. *Obs.*

1595 Montague *Life K. Gricrick* (Arb.) 43 If [men's] memorials of diuerse ages, I offer as oblations. 1609 Euing *Adv. Learn.* i. To the King 8 b, I thought it more respective to make choyce of some object, which might...referre to the...excellencie of your individuall person. 1683 Trotter *Bibl. Fruit.* 2 To your Illustrious Highness therefore the Oblation of these Sheets...is most justly due.

† b. of an opportunity, inducement, or the like. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1656 Glos. *Cert. Gentile* III. 76 The provocation and incentive of the mind to listen, the affection of curiousness and eagerness.

c. (In Roman law) of an amount due.

1680–1901 Halloran *Foreign Jud.* 9, 26, 30 'Debite', 'debitis', of the precise amount due, followed by 'payment here court'...which extinguishes or suspends the debt.]

† d. A present or gratuity. *Obs.*

1432 *Oxford Archiv.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 256 Herafter no more shalle have more obblacion except the ordinarie and fulsom.

† 7. A subsidy or tax; a gift to the king. (Cf. Oblate.) *Obs.*

1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 232 This Poll-money...other Authors entitulate this in Obolums of the Iewes to their Temple vsuall. 1638 Rushw. *Glossary*, *Oblation*, ... an aid or subsidy granted. 1668 Pepys *Account England* 203 Queen-gold was paid for every Tun and Oblation answering to an Hocks and upwards.

Oblational, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to an oblation; of the nature of an oblation.

1689 M. Pitcairne in *Eng. Reliq.* & *Lit. Rec.* v. (1880) 222 The words ... here are and the same multifold or oblational meaning. 1878 S. Manning *Land of Pharaohs* 251 Those long oblational processions to the sacred shrines.

Oblationary, *sb.* and *a. Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *oblationārius*, f. late L. *oblātiōn-em* Oblation.]

a. sb. One who receives the oblations at the celebration of the Eucharist. *b. adj.* Having the function of receiving the oblations.

1872 O. Shipley *Glean. Eccl. Terminol.*, *Acolyte*, 4 Archived Obituary who received the oblations. 1893 *Month* July 260 Two other subdeacons and an acolyte to act as oblationary to make way for them.

Oblationer. [f. Oblation + -er 1.]

† 1. One who makes an oblation or offering. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 22 The ...profane sacrilegious oppressors of Ecclesiasti obblationers. 1655 H. More *Myst. Godl.* viii. xiv. 403 He...presents himself an Oblationer before the Almighty.

2. = Oblationary *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

Oblatory (*o*blēitəri), *a.* [f. L. *oblāt-*, ppl. stem of *offerre* to Offer: see -ory.] Pertaining to oblations or offerings.

1621 Sparke *Hist. Ch. Brit.* x. 1. (1911) 1074 Masses and oblatory sacrifices. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 291 Our Prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church is yet Oblatory ...and in the very beginning thereof we desire Almighty God to accept our Alms and to receive our Prayers. 1838 R. L. Edgeworth *Memoirs Dr. Cliff* II. 18 Anglo-Catholic Theol. era Plato is to that our Church intended a double offering—one oblatory or gift, alms for the poor—another oblatory, for the maintenance of the clergy. 1877 Cousins in Lathbury *Nonjurors* 180 The Oblatory Prayer goes upon this ground, that the Holy Eucharist is a proper sacrifice. 1882 T. Shahan in *Archæologia* XXVI. 343 The Queen's oblatory coin of the same value of seven-pence. 1881 T. F. Simmons *Alms and Oblations* 6 This prayer is in substitution of the oblatory portion of the prayer for the Church Militant.

† **Oblatrant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *obltrant-em*, pr. ppl. of *oblātrā-re* to rail or carp at, f. *ob-* (Ob- 12) + *lātrāre* to bark.] Railing, reviling.

1620 B. Jonson *Pan-hater* v. iii, *Hor. Barmy braid, pagle, baffety, bergalmes and rugmadam are come up. Tub.* O terrible windy words. ...*Hor.* Here's a thick obstruct, *Antehand, Animis, circumcens.* Can. How all's come up, I trow. What a rumble he had in his belly.

† **Oblatrate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *oblātrāt-*, ppl. stem of *oblātrāre*: see prec.]

1623 Cockeram, *Oblatrate*, to barke or raile against one.

† **Oblatration.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *oblātrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblātrāre*: see Oblatrant.] Barking at a person, railing, scolding.

1586 Countesse of Pembroke's *Ivbiley* 61 A Papist and Proud Confutation of Caimell's corbyke Obtrectation. 1588 Sir Hugh *Evans*, in *Lab. Lost* v. i. 8 The speech heere, none of these corbik oblatrations. 1660 J. Stillingfleet *Preservatives To Rule*, He that hopeth obtrectation must not travel.

Oble, obs. form of Oblet.

† **Oblect**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *oblectāre* to delight: cf. obs. F. *oblecter* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* = next.

1588 Ant. Fuzzle *Pr.* xxix. 328 Obsayed I here: thy sentence is not for simple eares Oblected me.

† **Oblectate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *oblectāt-*, pp. stem of *oblectāre* to delight, f. *ob-* (Ob- 12) + *lactāre*, freq. of *lacere* to entice.] *trans.* To delight, please, rejoice.

1611 Cotgr., *Oblecter*, to oblectate, rejoyce, delight. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 102 Most secrets...to obstruct the pallate. *Ibid.* (1622) 32 Nothing doth more oblectate the heart. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* 905 That which adorns the bath is oblectated by the palate and throat.

† **Oblectation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oblectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblectāre*: see prec.] Delight, pleasure, enjoyment.

1508 Fisher *3 Penit. Ps.* vi. Who (1876) 18 If every oblectation of synne shall be done away by weepynge. 1508 Kal. Shep. *Pageny* 3 b, 20/2 Whatsoeuer he vseth corporall oblectation. 1609 Woodcock *Inst. Apost.* (1611) 113 Pleasure Hills, or obedience Valleys, delightful Meadows, or either for the like Obtestation. 1632 Lithgow *Pilgrime* iii. x. 126, I wish...Forsake the great oblectation unto his neighbour.

Oblee'ge, -lete'h, -loom, obs. ff. Oblige.

† **Oblevium.** *Obs. rare*—1. [L. obs. F. *oblivion* (in Cotgr. *oblavion* "sore hurt,...great harme"), ad. late L. *oblatiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblædere*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 12) + *lædere* to hurt, injure.] Hurt, injury.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oblevium*, an hurting or wounding.

Oblidge, -lie'dge, -lioth, obs. ff. Oblige.

Obligable (*o*bligăb'l), *a. rare*—1. [ad. L. type **obligābilis*, f. *obligāre* to Oblige: see -able.] Capable of being brought under an obligation.

1680 Ernesse *Cond. Life* vii. (1682) 160 One man can never order obligations to which you can ever be...obligable and another is not.

Obligancy, *rare.* [f. next: see -ancy. Cf. med.L. *obligantia* (Du Cange).] Obligatory quality or character.

1808 Caroline *Notebook* 7 Dec. in *Private Life* I. xx. 372 Whence comes...the obligancy of this order.

Obligant (*o*bligănt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *obligant-em*, pr. ppl. of *obligāre* to Oblige.]

† **A.** *adj.* That obliges or binds, obligatory. *Obs.*

1604 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 221 Fit to be done, but not obligant. *Ibid.*, All the Precepts thereof are perpetually obligant.

B. *sb. Sc. Law.* One who binds himself, or is legally bound, to pay or perform something.

1732 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 318 One of several obligants of this sort, who pays the whole debt or fulfils the obligation, is entitled to a proportional relief against the rest. 1821–32 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* vi. (1874) 170 The other obligants withdrew their names from the bond. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 298/1 The debtor, whom the English term the obligor, is in Scotland termed the obligant or grantor. 1880 *Times of India* 24/2, £ 42,636 has been paid to creditors by other obligants.

Obligate (*o*bligĕit), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *obligāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *obligāre* to Oblige.]

† **1.** Bound by oath, law, or duty; obliged. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 161 A man *obligate* [1387 Trevisa *fol* holde *obliged* hym self] to the dowble for be bolle of a barrin. 1598–9 *Barrit. Hist. Wond.* (1588) 21 That they be to no one...obligate by the same.

2. *Biol.* That is of necessity such. *Obligate parasite*, an organism of necessarily parasitical habit.

1887 Goebel tr. *De Bary's Morph.* & *Biol. Fungi* 18 Obligate parasites, that is, species to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the attainment of their full development. 1890 B. A. Whitehouse *Hygiene* & *Pub. Health* x. 107 Parasites...found to grow under any known conditions as saprophytes are distinguished as "obligate" parasites.

Obligate (*o*bligĕit), *v.* [f. L. *obligāt-*, ppl. stem of *obligāre* to Oblige.]

† **1.** *trans.* To bind oneself, bestow upon. *Obs.*

c 1600 *Troas* xx. v, Let it be lawfull for me...to figure and obligate your eares with my words.

† **2.** *fig.* To bind, commit, attach. *Obs.*

1597 Hooker *Eccles. Polity* v. Wks. (Parker 1841) I. 370 Therefore is not the interpretation of the scripture obligated unto an ordinary power, but to the most part.

3. To bind (a person) by a moral or legal tie. **a.** To put under moral obligation, bondage. Chiefly in pass.: To be bound or compelled.

1668 in *Addresses* (1832) 2 [we] do hereby oblige ourselves not to render service with obedience to her commands. 1784 *Fourth Mayor of C.* 2 Wks. 1799 I. 331/2n, I am obligated to leave you. 1798–24 Turner *Ch. Eng.* (1826) II. 308 The more they wherewith we are obligated to pray, the more by means is necessary to us. 1829 W. Anderson *Dissertation* 308 You are not only exercised but obligated to vindicate yourself.

b. To bind by law.

1722 Maseres *Incumbrances* II. 102 If a Master sells his Slave the new Master and Slaves shall not be obligated to render service with obedience to her commands. 1784 *Fourth Mayor of C.* 2 Wks. 1799 I. 331/2n, I am obligated to leave you. 1798–24 Turner *Ch. Eng.* (1826) II. 308 The more they wherewith we are obligated to pray, the more by means is necessary to us. 1829 W. Anderson *Dissertation* 308 You are not only exercised but obligated to vindicate yourself.

5. To bind by law.

1722 Maseres *Incumbrances* II. 102 If a Master sells his Slave the new Master and Slaves shall not be obligated to render service with obedience to her commands. 1784 *Fourth Mayor of C.* 2 Wks. 1799 I. 331/2n, I am obligated to leave you. 1798–24 Turner *Ch. Eng.* (1826) II. 308 The more they wherewith we are obligated to pray, the more by means is necessary to us. 1829 W. Anderson *Dissertation* 308 You are not only exercised but obligated to vindicate yourself.

† **4.** To make (a thing) a security; to pledge, pawn, mortgage; cf. Oblige v. 3 a. *Obs.*

1541 in R. G. Marden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Aldw.* (1898) I. xcv The...capitayn...hath full power...to lend and obligate...the ships with the Kynges...stuffe. 1774 Sir Hallifax *Anal. Rom. Law* (1799) iv. Acts Invocate...for the recovery of goods obligated by the Pledge, as a security for his Rent. 1850 E. Jenkins *Ken Cathedralis* 37 Which things...are forbid to be alienated and obligated, except for the sake of the redemption of captives.

5. = Oblige v. 6, 7. (Not now in good use.)

1850 Smith tr. *Livius* (1856) I. 302 While the Countesse person thinks that he is obligating and doing such an one a kindness, the Friend person...accounts him to be only paying a debt. 1708 G. Masters *Four Years Voy.* 119 Yet, said they, we are more obliged to St. Antonio, because it was by Him directed the Portugueze...to that Island. 1820 *Sessions Lett. Pr.* Wks. 1887 III. 333, I am much obliged by the trouble you have taken to fit it for the press. 1880 *Matters* XXV. 155/2 For which all scientific men will feel deeply obligated.

d. To receive (conduct, etc.) obligatory.

1879 G. Matheson *P. Father* I. xvii. 219 The purpose justified an increase in his expenditure beyond what prudence obligated.

Hence **O'bligated** *ppl. a.*

1721 Richardson *Parents* II. 72 Your so much obligated Pamela. 1873 T. Hughes tr. *Lucretius* I. 70 Comes p. xxx, If...the only obligated difference ...be the subjection to mortality.

Obligation (*o*bligē'ʃən), [a. OF. *obligation*, *-acion* (1333 in *Godef. Compl.*), ad. L. *obligātiōn-em* an engaging or pledging, a binding agreement or bond; esp. in Jr., a binding; fig., an entangling, ensnaring; n. of action f. *obligāre* to Oblige.]

1. The action of binding oneself by oath, promise, or contract to do or forbear something; an agreement whereby one person is bound to another, or two or more persons are mutually bound; also, that to which one binds oneself, a formal promise.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8191 Pe king...let him ...to him to gladnesse wende And made him obligacion & swoge him pat wende pat he nolde to him come at nede. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 154 He with scrite & seel mad obligacion, Pat he wore no faith...bot wore to his legeaunce. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22718 Iustly, pis confession is worth no obligacion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 b, Of the obligacions made betwene god and vs. 1632 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 40 As well to discharge themselves from their obligation as to give satisfaction unto the people. 1879 G. Russell *Serm.* 88 *E. Gladstone* 316 A valid obligation could not be made with the Court of Rome without communication with the Pope himself.

2. *Law.* An agreement, enforceable by law, whereby a person or persons become bound to the payment of a sum of money or other performance; the document containing such an agreement: *esp.* in Eng. Law, a written contract or bond under seal containing a penalty with a condition annexed. Also, the right created or liability incurred by such an agreement, document, or bond.

1580 *Weston Lodge* 201 b, And for no debt to him. Took this obligation, and also from, and with seale. 1592 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 298, I...sufficient pleggis, bowndyn vs bam to a pynde [*sic*, penalty] obligacion, for to make a trewe delyverance of certeyn quantyte as they conveye. 1598 Florio, *Fede*, Fee; pl. Fedi, Faith, Trust, Credit, Bond, Obligation. 1607 *Cowell Interp.* s.v. The bond or bonds by which the subjects of this realm do usually double the summe of the principall vnto whome they are bound, are called single bonds, & in effect no penalties, and no obligations when it commeth to penalty, which is generally double the summe of the principall vnto whome.

3. Moral or legal constraint, or constraining force or influence; the condition of being morally or legally obliged or bound; a moral or legal tie binding to some performance; the binding power of a law, moral precept, duty, contract, etc.

Of obligation, obligatory. *Day* or *holiday of obligation*, a day on which every one is obliged to abstain from work and to attend divine service.

1600 Statute *Hamm.* I. ii. 30 Bound In Shell Obligation, for some wrong To th' obsequious Sorrow. 1838 Bloxam tr. *Bellarmin's Lect.* 1758 II. 47 There is no Obligation to follow them in their opinions. 1880 Pusey tr. *Liddon's Lect. Intercession* L. 1 Who ever fell away? Blood-Guiltiness? sufficiently measure the Obligation of the Law of Moses only to that People. 1900 Greir Cases *Sacred* 10. S. I. 14 And Nanna appointed 22 Holy years the Romans, says Plutarch and Livy, as the chiefest Obligation upon Feasts and Trade. 1738 Hoadly *Measures* I. § 13 They took great pains to strengthen the obligations to virtue. 1780 Burke *Sp. Bristol Aff. Misc.* Wks. III. 321 What obligation lay on me to be popular? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 170 He had a strong sense of moral and religious obligations. 1883 Littledale in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 451/1 The Mohammedan pilgrimage...consists of two main classes, which may be distinguished conveniently by Latin theological terms, as those of 'obligation' and those of 'devotion'. There is properly only one Muslim pilgrimage of obligation, that to Mecca. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 901 § 364/2 All bishops and priests with cure of souls are bound to say Mass for their people on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

b. Without moral or legal reference: The fact of being legally or customarily obligatory.

1584 J. Wier *Witches* (1886) 87 So many other Obligations infuse us to grant the being of Purgatory there. 1696 A. J. Horden *Fundbooks* 44 Setting the military bands aside as forming a province ruled by its own law, the French pitch not nations as appertaining to profession and not obligation.

4. Action, or an act, to which one is morally or legally obliged; that which one is bound to do; one's bounden duty, or a particular duty. Sometimes with the further notion of novelism: An enforced or burdensome task or charge.

1619 Shakes. *Lear* v. iv. 144 I cannot dismiss my Sister in the least Would fain her Obligation. *a* 1704 T. Brooke *Popular Disobedience* Wks. 1730 I. 36 The Rod hinges away their Arms in perpetual drudgery, in slavery and obligations. 1748 Mosheim *Eccles. Hist.* II. iv. 370 Thus shall the virgins ourselves for his Faith and for his Power, as in the obligations of every gentleman of Honour and Character. 1827 Thomson *Savile Portrait* 64 If he have not fulfilled his obligations in one respect, he cannot rightly claim his prerogatives in the other. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Empr.* iv. 108 He released the Pisans from the obligation of tribute.

5. a. The fact or condition of being indebted to a person for a benefit or service received; a debt of gratitude.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Romanoa* 47 She...might not see him, to acknowledge the obligation she owed him. 1761 Francis *Rambler* No. 82 ¶ 3 They receive benefits, because obligation is a pain. 1827 Mitford *Childr. N. Forest* x. You have no right to put her under an obligation. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* I. xvii. 301 Inglesant...returned a courteous message expressive of his obligation for her extraordinary generosity.

b. A benefit or service for which gratitude is due, a kindness done or received.

1598 Rose, or Service in *Farthw. Papers* (Camden) 51 Which I will ever acknowledg to you for a great obligation. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, Captain, give me your hand; an offered handsomely acknowledged becomes an obligation. 1821 Lamb *Elia* for v. *Valentine's Day*, What a heart-ache it gives you, though but passing by, ...we should feel it as an obligation.

†**c.** Obligingness, civility. *Obs. rare.*

1604 Peter *Parry* 4 Jests. To make him thrill, and to entertaine by words of great obligation to his officers and men.

†**6.** Legal liability. Cf. Oblige v. 5. *Obs.*

1636 Hale *Contempt* v. 53 As an impaled ecclesiast with the obligation unto punishment. 1738 S. Hoadly *Serm.* I. 2 Guilt is an obligation to punishment on account of sin.

†**7.** A binding, fastening, or connecting; a connexion, link. *Obs. rare.*

1626 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 222 Yet is there one link and common connexion, one general ligament, and necessary obligation of all whatsoever upon God.

†**8.** A bond by which one is held captive. *rapre.*

1580 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 23, I see thee...to be in the gall of bitternesse and the obligation of iniquitie.

9. *Comb.*, as *obligation-maker.*

1658 *Commissary-Audit. Scot.* Contents p. v. 8:0 Three unlawfull Incumbrances and Obligation-makers.

Obligational, *a.* /ɒblɪˈgeɪʃənəl/. [f. prec. + -al.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to an obligation.

1887 E. Greene *Treatises* (Anti T. 19) Whether the action, where this latter obligational form is given to it, ceases to be actionable, is perhaps no more than a verbal question.

Obligationary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ary 1.] Pertaining to a legal obligation or bond.

1880 Merchants' Guild Digest 363 The Guild was entitled to allocate her on any steamship, amongst which obligationary claims were included.

Obligative /ˈɒblɪgətɪv/, *a.* [f. L. *obligāt-*, ppl. stem of *obligāre* to Oblige + -ive.] Imposing obligation; obligatory.

1598 Barr. Hyde *Speech* 22 b, Or else power obligative upon them. 1600 Holland tr. *Ammianus* *Epist.* 3 Into this evil accident...prosecution, justification, obligation, remuneration, and infinite other the like. 1879 Pater *Gaston* I. 208, if by Conduct in the narrower sense may be distinguished as an obligative conscience.

Hence **Obligativeness,** obligatoriness.

1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1687) 164 The Obligativeness and Reasonableness of the Institution. 1831 R. Baxter *Life & Rem.* (1854) 130 The obligativeness of moral conduct.

Obligato, variant of Obbligato.

Obligator /ˈɒblɪgeɪtə(r)/. *rare.* [a. med. L. *obligator*, agent-n. f. *obligāre* to Oblige.]

1. *Law.* One who binds himself; = Obligor.

a 1662 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1678) 294 So if two be bound to an obligation to a less sum, and after the taketh one of the obligators to husband, the whole debt is released.

2. One who confers an obligation; = Obliger 2.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 41 His son was interested by the ingenious obligator.

†**Obligato·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ous.] Obligatory.

1600 Fulbecke and Pr. Parrell 18 It is on both sides obligatorious.

Obligatory /ɒˈblɪgətərɪ/, *a.* [ad. late L. *obligātōri-us*, f. ppl. stem of *obligāre* to Oblige: see -ory.]

1. Imposing obligation, binding in law or on the conscience; of the nature of an obligation; that must be done or practised. Const. *on, upon* (*† to, † of*).

1500 (*title*) *Cyprian How* (W. de W. 1506) sig. L 1 *iij* Also it is a thinge obligatorye. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), Whether it be not obligatory to Christian princes. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 14 This his confirmation of King Edward's Laws was...but a personal act...and no way obligatory of his successors. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 130 Duties and things counted in the Old Testament...which are not now obligatory on us Christians. 1700 Rowan *Ecol. Hist. Ireland* 59 They were not obligatory to other nations. 1722 Wodrow *Hagiol. Scotor.* I. Wks. VIII. 189 There are ebullitions...in which, therefore, these duties are obligatory. 1875 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2 I. 426 The obligatory and compelling power of the good is as nothing. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Aug. 16/1 A Royal decree...making it obligatory on managers of theatres in Madrid to light them from buildings by electricity.

2. Creating or constituting an obligation; esp. in *writing* (*bill*, etc.) *obligatory* = Obligatory 2.

1498 Sir G. Hoo *Law Arrest* (S. T. S.) 180 Suppos the Castane, said allane, hes he his leuers obligatorie. 1580 Canon *Chron. Eng.* (ed. 2), As the wrongful of the letter obligatorye is manyfest. *a* 1598 Hist. *Chron., Edw. IV* 296 A sufficient instrument obligatorie...for the...consecration of the same money. 1644 In Cosin *Cabinet* (1868) 28 All obligatory bargaines and pledges. 1661 J. Davies *Hist. Caerlaverock* 156 They commonly deliver obligatory acts to their Masters...by which writings they oblige themselves to serve them...three years. 1692 Boyle *Wks.* (1772) I. 158 the Wisemen that pervade John Want to subdued unto one to the sum of 50*l.* by bond or bill obligatory. 1778 *Trial of Mendocenus* 23/2 I never heard of his putting his seal to obligatory papers, on which money was to be received. 1840 *Daily News* 30 July 2/3 The Judge decided that the fact that the document was not 'under seal', removed it from the legal definition of a 'writing obligatory'.

3. *Mod.* = Obligate *ppl. a.* 2.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 473 Obligatory microbes, which must be supplied with oxygen. 1898 *Bull. N. York Pub. Lib.* II. 161 All observations should be confirmed, the rubrics inscribed could no longer be considered an obligatory practice.

Hence **O·bligato·rily** *adv.*, in an obligatory manner, so as to be obligatory; **O·bligato·riness,** the quality or fact of being obligatory.

1583 *Stv* Fenn *A. & M. Apology* 70 Being bound obligatorilie, both for himself and his successours. 1630 R. Hollingworth *Extent. Church* 1 Obligatorinesse of Scripture. 1708 Jeremy *Continuity* 7 For some obligatorily. 1873 Fleming *St. Paul* I. 419 The obligatoriness of circumcision had at that time been less authoritatively impressed.

Oblige /ɒˈblaɪdʒ/, *v.* Forms: *a.* 3 **obligi**, 4 **-ege**, 4–5 **-iche**, 5 **-iyze**, 6 **-ienge**, 7 **-ydge**, **-iege**, (**-ligze**, 8 **-ledge**, **-leadg**; 3– **oblige**. *β.* 3–5 (7 *Sc.*) **oblisch**, 4–5 **-lish**, **-lysch**, 4 (6–7 *Sc.*) **-lisch**, 5 **-lesche**, (**obblish**), 7 *Sc.* **oblisch**, **-leish**. *γ.* *Sc.* 4–5 **oblise**, 4–6 **-lis**, **-lys**, 5–6 **-lyss**, 5–7 **-liss**, 6 **-leise**, **-leis**, **-lese**, **-lese**, **-les**, 6–7 **-leis**. [a. OF. *obligier*, *-ier* (1267 in Hatz.-Darm.) to bind by oath or promise, pledge, render liable (also refl.), ad. L. *obligāre* to bind or tie around, bind up, bind by an oath, promise, or moral or legal tie, render liable, pledge, mortgage, involve, instrude, *I ob-* towards + *ligāre* to tie, bind. Formerly pronounced *ɒblɪˈdʒ* after Fr.]

I. 1. *trans.* To bind (a person) by an oath, promise, contract, or any moral or legal tie (to a person or a course, or *to do* a thing); to put under an obligation or engagement, to engage. Now only in *Law.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1992 Pe while william ne king...ne non...were obliged [v.r. obliched] be king of scotland. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 40 Iun pil bei [*sc.* clerkes] ne owen to pes statut of pesen. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 1 All inquisitors were prohibited...whiche would...by othe be obliged truly to serue and counsaile hym. *a* 1667 R. Lovelace *Lett.* (1684) 275 I looked this Next...by a Letter to my Brother, and oblig'd him to be very careful in sending it. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. vii. § 93 Rules have commonly supposed, That a Father could oblige his Posterity to that Government, of which he himself was a Subject. 1739 Jeremiah Apostate viii. My father had obliged me to the improvement of my talent, not by a penalty which I was at liberty to incur. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Gaius* II. § 104 Slaves...cannot be obliged to any...person. *Ibid.* § 115 In contracts, where one, by making an entry to the other's debit, has also made an obligation, it is only the latter that is obliged.

2. *refl.* To bind oneself by an oath, promise, or contract (*to* a person, *to* a course or *to do* something, † that something shall be done); to come under an obligation, to pledge, engage oneself.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2082 His lone wolde oblige & obscure vindy grete To lone him clene for trauge. † 1313 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 323 Pane was he wrob: 'Ȝit I se Dacyan his oath...I oblise me.' Pe ramesage to Dede dede'. 1419 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 603/2 We, obliegeing us, by thyse presentes, to fulfill all maner accordes. *a* 1535 *Pilgr. Perfect.* (Somerset. Hengrave Coll. 30) We oblish us, and promise that...the said abstinence of wine...shall continue. 1609 W. H. *Man in Moone* (1849) 37 Having pledged your faith and solemnly obliged yourself unto an Husband. 1680 Maxwell *Cert. Wks.* 1850 I. 134 The vow by which he had obliged himself being copious). 1721 in T. W. Hamb *Early Friends* (1886) 29 We Desire John Cocker to take his place and...we doe obleedg our selves to ayd him as abell. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 3/1 In gratitude for the bequest of Preston, the town council obliged themselves to lay on an ivied clock also to his memory.

†**3.** *trans.* To make (lands, property, a possession) a guarantee or security for the discharge of a promise or debt; to pledge, pawn, or mortgage. Also *fig.* to pledge (one's life, honour, etc.). *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6713 Pe vrenssme of rome to him...obliegede he, & obligede[d] hi her messagers alle bing pat was hire. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* xvii. 18 Wyse thou he with hem that obligheden [1382 bynden down] her hondis, and that geuereden him self borowis for dettis. 1390 Percies' *Romances.* (1868) 6 King Jon obliscede his rewme of Ingeland and his lordshipe of Irelond in a thousand mark, to be paied pare bi yere. 1404 Canon Chron 450 Whom with oblige thy merit to me ayenst my hem I wyl place wyth the. 1605 Marston *Dutch. Mist.* Wks. 1870 II. 229 The gentlemen...were ordered to oblige each their houses, not to take any commission. 1700 Thomas *Hist. Pope* II. 208 (title) Sentenc all the Parliam... to oblige their Life-Rent to the See of Rome. 1750 Darnell *Lex Mercat.* (1756) 213 The ship is tacitly obliged for their wages.

†**b.** To agree to as obligatory. *Obs. rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iii. 6 The holy prestis and the haistlis gyrd Of pese and concord eldest and owrest.

4. a. Of an oath, promise, law, covenant, etc.: To bind (a person); to make (one) morally or legally bound *to* some action or conduct, *or to do* something; also, *to* a person (*obs. exc. in Law*).

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 70 Vche gode dowlle, in Goddis myracle, shulderhen mon moste to serue God. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 28 b, The statutes and ordinances...bothe not oblige and bynde them to that case, but to certayne purpose. 1589 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 28 The command obligheth you to obey. 1640 W. Read *Answer of Kings* 9 As the Kings Oath tieth and obligeth Him to the People, certainly the Peoples Oath ties and obligeth them to the King. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. i. (1801) 15 Christianity is made Our sacred obligee to...do besides the assistance of the true God. 1889 W. G. Peterkin *Acadia* I. 220 The names of those whom chiefly oblige to attendance are read over morning and evening.

b. With simple obj.: To bind, to be binding on (a person, conscience). Also *absol.*

c 1440 *Apol. Lollt.* 101 Four things are required to pe werre pat obligeth. 1643 Petition *Eccl. Power Parlt.* 1. 108, 21 Yet these Lawes would no waies oblige them, seeinge they subscribed conditionally. 1660 Stillingfl. *Irenicum* (1662) 68 Which...obliges all Christians to the same Duties. 1693 Mather *Rel. Prophil.* II. 291 You say they are no Laws unless they oblige the Conscience. 1708 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* vii. 193 Two inconsistent laws cannot both oblige.

c. *pass. To be obliged*: to be bound by a legal or moral tie.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adriane*) 165 He was obligit til his wyfe To spoke with her in-to his hyll. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* 81 I promysed to the sowdyn as I is the presence of whom I was obliged so I haue. 1550 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 44 We ar obliedit to laue God. 1609 Bible *Rom. Mod.* 1:1 (Douai Marg.) 4, 595 The wife is made obliched to obaine his husband. 1632 Lith *Pilgr. Obs.* viii. 1 (1682) 288 That Every and Respect wherein we stand obliged to others. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 244 Martyr excused his coming, partly, because he was obliged to the city and church of Zurich. 1822 Hoskins *Serm.* (1823) 229 Thus it should seem, that Christians are clearly obliged to the observance of a Sabbath.

II. 5. †**a.** *trans.* To make (any one) subject or liable *to* a bond, penalty, or the like. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 223 Pe semedlic he pet anne dyadlich...is pollyked to ane pene grenkeop. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 7 573 This cursed synne ageyneth generalliche hem that is knowen And hem to whos rente, for he obligeth it to synne and to peyne of dampnacioun. 1533 Bell *Pype* 109 Quhen Achas should be ordeit Iesus of ald at his offering to the eternall deid. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 12 It is to be lamented how these lessons have obliged to so sin, if we transgress.

b. *refl.* To render oneself liable to punishment, to involve oneself in guilt. (*Lat. se obligare.*) *Now only in Civil Law.*

1589 Wilkie *Pope* 181 c3 Who backbiteth is any thing, he obligeth himself to as the time to come. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* III. § 206 Most agree that, as theft dispends upon intent, such a child can only oblige himself in respect of it when he is close upon puberty.

III. 6. *trans.* To bind or make indebted (*† to oneself*) by conferring a benefit or kindness; to gratify and *by doing* something; to do a service to, confer a favour on; † to be of service to, to benefit (*obs.*).

1587 Turner *Gentl. Ed.* 71 And oblige men unto thee by this lesson. *a* 1620 Hooker *Discipline* (1636) 13 If any

must be oblig'd, he will commend him to succeed the former. 1613 G. Sandys *Trav.* 2 Here take ye Lord this ring of gold, and by giving it to the one, oblige it unto them. 1646 T. Browne *Common Errours Table Crit.* 38 Pliny ... proceeds ... That the greatest disability in all not a small part oblige his Heir. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* 2. 6. 16 That his Family had oblig'd Hungary with a Queen, and France with a Queen or Two. 1772 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 6 My grey Pacchond, light to oblige Sir Lucius. 1840 Thackeray *Barry Lyndon* xv. Oblige me with the milk. 1883 the W. C. Field in *Law Rep.* 13 Queen's Bench Div. 413 The customer requested the appellant, to oblige her, to send the leaves home with other goods she had purchased.

b. Said of the service, kindness, etc.

1638 Baker in *Shakesp. Lett.* (ed. 1235). If this consideration proceeded from a self offendgence spirit, yet it would ... oblige me infinitely with you. 1685 Boulton *Paraphr. N. T., Rom.* xvi. 3-4 The ... helping an prisoner Minister, may oblige many Churches. 1708 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* (1831) II. 139 Your early attention to this application will much oblige me, your very faithful and obedient servant.

c. *absol.* To confer a favour; *esp.* to favour a company (with some performance). *colloq.*

1733 Fam. *Prod. Sat. not to obliging*, that he never oblig'd [read being d]. 1763 Dodsley *Mod. Fr.* iv. 25, 86, would you oblige with the verses. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Nov. 5/2 Tonight, Mr. Grossmith ... and all the talents will oblige. 1897 in *Sichel's Cousin Jane* 12 He 'obliged' at the pianoforte. 1899 Weyman, Gent. 17 *Age.* 2/1 A chairman was elected, obliged with a song, and then called upon a member of the company. When gents were shy, or shy, or both, professional talent obliged.

7. *pass.* To be bound *to* a person by ties of gratitude; to owe or feel gratitude; to be indebted *to* a person (or thing) *for* something. Now used only in reference to small services, esp. in making an acknowledgement or request; also, formally, where there is no real indebtedness, as in offering goods from a tradesman, etc.

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 39 Yf ye chaunce me by your pride to recover ... I shalbe so muche obliged and bounde unto you. 1619 Worthy *Lett. to Eng. & Germ. Gentlem.* 22 For the demand resolution to your Majesties propositio ... the good of so many of your branches, they held themselves exceedly obliged. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. 255 To these Hills we are obliged for all our Metals. 1708 G. Roberts *Four Years Cap.* 52 I told them, I was very much obliged to them for their Good-will. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* 302/1 The republick of letters is infinitely obliged to M. Conx for the pains he has taken. 1838 Macaulay in *Trevelyan Life* I. v. 413 There is an oversight in the article on Bacon, which I shall be much obliged to you to correct.

†8. *trans.* In honour sense: To gratify, please, attract, charm. *Obs.*

1634–48 Jane *Discourse Apost.* v. (1), 1653 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 8 Without which it is impossible to oblige in conversation. 1679 G. B. tr. *Rochefoucault's Theat. World Decl.* 2 Perceiving many things in it which did oblige my fancy. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 1, It was reasonable to suppose, you would be very much obliged with any thing that was new.

IV. 9. *trans.* To constrain, esp. by moral or legal force or influence; to force, compel. **a.** *to do something.*

1631 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Erasmus* 31, I will obey you (my Lord) for all things oblige me so to doe. 1719 De Foe *Farm. Instruct.* i. 22 (1841) I. 64 From this time I resolve to oblige all my family to serve God. 1776 *Trial of Hancock* 1758 He is an weak that he had been obliged so to hold up by people when he came out of the house. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* 30, 231, I will give you a certificate from under my hand of my having obliged you to march. 1898 T. F. Tout *Edw. I.* (ed. 2) 70 The revolt of Llewelyn committed so many misdeeds that the king on his return was obliged to make a stern example.

b. *to* a course of action, etc.

1634 tr. *Sandoval's Civil. Pol.* 88 See here the reasons which obliged this Heardsman Prince to his resolution, and the wise Shepherd of an glorious go action. 1722 De Foe *Plague* 153 Self-preservation obliged the people to those severities. 1875 Howorth *Perpetual Curate* 129 It is flattering to a man to be indispensable to a woman as long as he is not obliged to it.

† c. To restrain *from* action, etc. *Obs.*

1561 *Mary Assynth's Last Will in Hard. Misc.* (1908) VIII. 225 Darrell, being ...to oblige him the Rebellion that on Foot, created a Marquis. 1709 J. Jones *Clergym. Vade M.* 2. 9. 1625 To oblige the Indigents from the temptation of his Vocation.

10. To render imperative; to necessitate.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 82 In some sort to oblige their dependance upon his acts and favours. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* III. 80 Policy ... obliged from the dear Gentleman this Freedom and Acknowledgement. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 719 The custom of the Elizabethan theatre obliged this double authorship.

V. †11. *trans.* To fasten or attach closely; to bind, tie up. *Obs.*

1598 Barrage *Meth. Physic.* viii. (1597) 222/1 Touching is Spirit accorded, from the Hypocondrik part to the Superficies, or that is procreated that which is obliged to it. 1598 Minsheu *Quest.* v. 201, (1870) 242 As soon as Mariners had fastened him, the...left him so strongly obliged, that it was impossible he should disengage himself.

†12. To fatten, consume. *Obs.*

a 1592 Robinson *Feather* xiv 2 Pul eve obliglit and bal fill. 1780 Bailey *Pr. Dict.* s. That has obliglit, and bilbo.

† Obli·ge, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 **oblige.** [f. prec. vb.] Obligation.

1611 Speed *Hist. vii. Brit.* ix. viii. § 11. 856 Whether he did it to policy...or else of dutie of oblige...is uncertaine.

Obliger, *obs.* form of Obligee.

† Obligea·nt, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *obligeant*: obligati, pr. pple. of *obliger* to Oblige.] Obliging.

1654 tr. *Gracian's Critick Pol.* 61 Imparted the least civill and obligeant Phrase of all the world. a 1734 North *Examen.* iii. 8 (1740) 442 It is prodigious how a Parcel of ... Lyes ...shall be thus industriously vented to the soft and obligeant ears of Inquisitiveness and subsequent Addresses.

Obliged *(ŏbla·idʒd), ppl. a.* [-ED 1.]

1. Bound by law, duty, or any moral tie, esp. one of gratitude; under obligation; now chiefly in phr. *obliged servant*, used in signing a letter, etc.

1689 R.C. *Comment. Tullii Offic.* (1699) Obliged, bound or beholden.

1810 Jos. L. *Decipe. Comedian Favourite* Dedic. To the Hymen of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by His most obliged servant, Joseph, by the Grace of God, King [etc.].

1892 Jos. Taylor *Mod. Living* 66 If a (1707) 134 A Prayer to be said by Masters of Families, Captains, Nurses, or other obliged Persons. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* Dedi. Your Lordship's most obliged and most devoted Servant. 1880 Tillotson *Lett. to Mary to Addresses* (1800) 20 Your most obliged humble Servant. W. M. Thackeray.

2. †a. Rendered binding or obligatory, bounden (*obs.*). **b.** Compelled, necessitated.

1589 Hanmer *On Ps.* lxvi. 2 It is the obliged duty of all. 1890 Sylvester & Dubartas *Weeches* xii. Every spoke of the wheel a rank lust an obliged experiment.

Hence **Obli·gedly** (-ĕdli) *adv.*, in an obliged manner; **Obli·gedness** (-ĕdnĕs), the condition or fact of being obliged.

1639 D. Pell. *Impr. Sea* 1-2, A little recompence of that great respect I obligedly, and deservedly bear you. 1660 J. Trapp *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 20 He was ... the chief author of the election of Innocent X., who certainly himself to this person more effectionately, obligedly, and in way of gratitude. 1687 Boyle *Martyrd. Theodora* 28 (1703) 130 Ladies, wherein both gratitude and obligedness displayed themselves. 1893 Tennyson in *Mem. J. Richol* (1898) 120 Expressing my thanks to all,—I remain, my dear Sir, yours obligedly, A. Tennyson.

Obligee *(ŏblidʒī·)*. Also 6 **obligye.** Ilgee. [f. Oblige *v.* + -ee 1.]

1. *Law.* One to whom another is bound by contract; the person to whom a bond is given. (Correlative to *obligor*.)

1572 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 124b, If ye obligee release to the obligor al actions. a 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 80 So upon condition that the Obligee shall bring to the Obligors shop (being a baker) three yards of cloth which he shall be chapen, and the Obligor to make the Obligee a gowne of it: the Obligor must shape it. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 341 If the condition ... becomes impossible by ... the act of the obligee himself, there the penalty of the obligation is saved. 1841 S. Warren *Ten Thousand a Year* xxiii, The obligee of the bond ... was Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse.

† b. One who undertakes an obligation. *Obs.*

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 581-2 Nouadyes to be accounted a covenantes ... then ... the delaiede of an obligation is to be accounted for an obligation before it be sealed and delivered by the obligee or his acte and deede. 1689 *Dryd. Loyalty and Tyranny* 194 Can the undertaking of one of the Obligees quit the rest of their engagement?

2. One who is under obligation on account of benefits or kindnesses received.

1800 W. Frankincense *Art of Courtsy* Ep. Ded. 2 Practitioners of worthy wits and particular Obligees to eminent Patrons. 1882 Vallance (Ch. Stockton) *Character Why* (1884) 170 I am so highly your Obligee for the manner of your Reception. 1889 *Lovers Pilgrim* xxiii, If you wish to please, you will find it wiser to receive—which even—favours, than to reward them: for the vanity of the obligee is always flattered—that of the obligee rarely.

Obligement *(ŏblai·dmĕnt).* Also 6–7 *Sc.* **oblis-, obleis-.** [f. Oblige *v.* + -ment.]

1. The fact of obliging or binding oneself by formal promise or contract; a contract, covenant; = Obligation 5. *Obs. exc. in Scots Law.*

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 334/1 Confirme to their obligements and contractis respective maid ar the said Colonell thairupon. 1612 W. Forbes *Corrodies Devotion* 58 What man there trust his friend ... you almost upon the meanest obligement that may be deuised or deuysed? 1670 *True Narrative* 107 If he confirme the sentire by an Oath, the form and vulous thereof doth also reach all the offending, concerned in the obligement. 1832 in Pitcairn *Criminal Trials Scotland* III. 606 Obligements by the Nobles of Queensberry to him, obliging themselves to remove therefrom when desired. 1880 Hutchison *Gother* I. ii. 132 As regards character or obligement.

2. Obligation (moral or legal); obligation for benefit or kindnesses received; a kindness, favour.

1610 Sylvester *Mod. Ch. Scotl.* 72, viii. § 22. 256 Finding how had not the away her, thought her obliged for obligement of his first Agency about the Crowne. 1684 Bunyan *Acts of Ladies* iv. 1, This I would endure, And more, to cancel my obligements to him. 1693 Congr. Com. *Lawsuits* 10, Yet I have some Obligements to him. He teaches me very Airs on the Guitarre. 1808 Lord in *Rambler. Mag.* XXIV. 211 All we believe ...Would not express a tythe of the obligements I every hour incur. *Mod.* (Sc.) 'It would be a great obligement if you would' etc.

† b. Attachment (to affection or regard). *Obs.*

1697 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Engl.* i. 8, The deep obligement of the people unto those their Nations, in a devotion beyond the reach of other Nations.

† c. A bond of union; a tie. *Obs.*

1609 *Doleing of Samuel Aspect to Church, Misc. Hudib.* III. 146 Those obligements which bind them to that nation.

† 3. Compulsion, constraint. *Obs. rare.*

1642 Milton *Reform.* i. (1851) 1 Urgently pressing a necessity and obligement of joyning the body to a fleshly resurrection.

† Obli·gence. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *obligeance*, f. *obligeant* to Oblige: see -ence, -ance; cf. med.L. *obligantia*.] Obligation.

1620 W. Frankincense *Art of Courtsy* To Rdr. 2 They can also be their Lords and commanders their Obligences.

Obliger *(ŏbloi·dʒĕr).* [f. Oblige *v.* + -er 1.] One who obliges.

1. One who binds another to the performance of a contract, law, or duty; one who imposes obligation. (? In early quots., One to whom another is bound: = Obligee 1.)

1650 Hobbes *De Corp. Pol.* xii Universally ...all obligations are fundamentally in the Will of the Obliger. 1652 = *Govt. & Soc.* ii. 3 § 19, I call him the Obliger to whom any one is tyed, and the Obliged him who is tyed. 1691 G. W. tr. *Cicero's Incl.* 122 If the Covenantor dislikeith and repenteth any thing and the Obliger another, the Covenant is no more valid then [etc.]. 1728 *Westminster Jrn. Legend* I. 40 Obliger, Gen. in general, commonly implies an Obliger. a 1822 Shelley *Fr. Wks.* (1882) II. 191 There can be no obligation without an obliger. 1842 *Edin. Rev.* July 109 Obligation implies at least two terms—the obliged and the obliger.

2. One who confers an obligation or favour.

1632 W. Towers tr. *Barlow's Lent Serm.* D 3 b, You are to gratitude an obliger, that is doth seem augment the value of your bounty. 1708 Rochester *Charissa* (1871) II. 9, 12 Shall it be said, that Star makes us more gentle obligers than here? 1893 E. Gaskell *Pages Rev.* by Some reference seems almost pent on the delicate feelings of the obliger.

Oblight, variant of Oblige *v.*, to forget. *Obs.*

Obligi·ng *(ŏbla·idʒiŋ), vbl. sb.* [f. Oblige *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Oblige, in its various senses; obligation. (Now only *gerundial*.)

c 1580 Wyclif *Lect. Wks.* III. 431 It is good obligyng to be bonde to perpetuel bryngyng of suche maner ofgyne. 1590 Hieronym *Mow. Fool.* 2, *Tom* & *Will.* 78, 'God I my bond or obliging!' said he, 'Do bald ye with or where for to labor?' 1783 Wesley *Four Serm. Three Quest. Wks.* (1788) I. 60 My business is to fulfil the obliging. 1896 *Pall. Trans.* XI. Dod., Nations ...contending ...who shall exact the other to the most hundred obligings of Mankind.

Obliging *(ŏbla·idʒiŋ), ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That obliges.

1. That imposes obligation; binding in law or morality; obligatory. *Now rare.*

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 22. 161 Whether the Decree of a Councell, without the Popes confirmation, be such an obliging proposall. 1678 J. Bryan *Life of Faith* II. iv. (1800) 158 The ceremonial law was not obliging. 1748 G. Wynne *Serm.* (MS.) Yet the Second (Commandment) 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself' is ...no necessary and obliging. 1883 E. White *Life in Christ* II. x. 1878 As the all-obliging commandment of the Supreme.

2. Of persons, their disposition, etc.: That confers or is willing to confer kindnesses; ready to do service or favours or show polite attention; complaisant, courteous, civil, accommodating.

1636 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 86 You being the obliged ...I must consequently confess he the obliged unto you. 1685 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 303 Of a very gentle and obliging Nature. 1702 Mod. Wishes in *Wither's Cent.* (1689) IV. 100 My uncle Heaven was so obliging as to call hers yesterday. 1832 Mayhew *Angler in Wales* I. 63 The ...was very clean and comfortable ... and the landlady short and obliging. a 1850 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 81 Keppel had a sweet and obliging temper.

3. Of actions, words, etc.; Courteous, civil, polite; †gratifying, pleasing (*obs.*).

1630–36 Cowley *Davideis* iii, 320 All that was done, or said: the Good, Hope, Fame, His troubled Joys, and his obliging Tears. 1692 Sir R. Bickerstaff in *N. Papers Caledon.* 193 His Majesty's gracious letter ...was not only most welcome but very obliging. a 1722 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 185 The Kindnesses of her Mind were every way extraordinary and highly obliging. 1808 Cowper *Lett.* Wks. 1836 XV. 87 My principal design in so timely you ... for your obliging perusal. 1834 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. viii. 122 He spoke some obliging words to Gen. Colbert on the hour of parting he had displayed.

Obli·gingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an obliging manner, so as to oblige. **a.** In a binding manner, so as to impose obligation; so as to limit or constrain. **b.** So as to confer a favour or gratification; courteously, with kindly manner.

1634–48 Jane *Concord Parishes.* (1868) 80 Testimonie, which my resolution is so obligingly ready to confer to me. 1683 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. ii. 27 The Resident's settled being obligingly consented to the person was made ready to entertain him. 1858 Carpenter *Mental Phys.* ii. 1. 1. 1. Something unjust or unlawful, which therefore cannot be obligingly commanded by any authority whatever. 1740 Richardson *Clarissa* II. viii. 3 Nothing ...could be said more obligingly either in his words or manner. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* x. So obligingly consented to act as companion.

Obli·gingness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being obliging. **a.** Binding quality or character, obligatoriness. **b.** Readiness to oblige by doing a service or favour; complaisance, courtesy; kindness.

1638 Lit. Dean *Lett.* (1651) 3 It is an inconsiderate thing upon you by your excess of favour and obligingness. 1648 Lit. Fairfax, etc. *Remonstr.* in Three Declarations, 108 remains ...perpetuall witnesses against the validity thereof, or any obligingness to them. 1650 Milt. *Tenure Kings* 2 This is always longer where permitted or sworn for native obligingness. 1654 Jane Austen *Mansfield Park* I. viii. 91 She should ask the greatest obligingness. 1851 L. J. Reynolds in *Corr.* (N. Y.) to Wks., The complaisance

and sensibility is more rare in monarchical England than it is in republican America.

Obligor (*ɒblɪgɔ·ɹ*). *Law.* Also 6–7 **-our**, 8 **-ar** (*-dʒɑ·ɹ*). [f. OBLIGE v. + -OR.] One who binds himself to another by contract; the person who gives a bond or obligation. (Correlative with *obligee*.)

1541 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 32 § 6 If any manors..be in the estate and possession of..persons, other than the obligour or obligours. 1574 [see OBLIGEE 2]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 215 If the Obligor or Lessor pay a lesse sooner..and the Obligee or Feoffee accepteth it, this is a good satisfaction. 1722 HUGHES *Instructor* II. 58 Wo, Thee J. E. Garrardy, as principal Debtor, and Obligour; and Don J. E. Hotham, as Security, ..acknowledge that we owe..to Thee M. del Duque, three Thousand Dollars. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 463 It was more convenient that the counsellor should give his advice to the obligee, than to the obligor. 1879 THOMAS *Ford's Rent. Ass.* 1680) 113 The obligor, in his indenture promise to pay, had twelvepd.

†b. = OBLIGEE 1. *Obs. rare.*

1680 H. COKE *Positive Verdict* 7 Now here let any man see..whether our Author does not make obedience to consist, on the obligors part, in conformity to a delegates and schoolmans power of their own making.

Obligulate (*ɒbli·gjʊlĕt*), *a. Bot.* [See OB- 2.] Applied to a ligulate floret of a composite flower, having the ligula on the inner instead of the outer side.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obligulate*, Caudle's term for a floret of a composite plant when there is a small ligula on the inner side, as in *Zinnia*.

†**Obligurgate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Origin unascert.] 1699 COCKBURN, *Obligurgate*, to speed in bellyfishes.

†**Obligure**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *obligurī-re*, f. *ob* (OB- 2) + *ligurīre* to be dainty, lick, lick up.] 1623 COCKERAM 2, *To Banquet, Obligure.*

Oblike, *obs.* form of OBLIQUE *a.*

†**Oblima·tion**. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from next.] Covering or stopping up with mud or slime; silting up.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oblimation*, a darkling or covering over with mud or soft clay. 1691 T. SMITH *Acc. New Invent.* p. 168, Harbours .. destroy'd by Oblimation or Sullage.

†**Obli·me**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹⁰. [ad. L. *oblīmāre* to cover with mud or slime, f. *ob-* (OB- 2 b) + *limus* mud, slime.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Oblime*, to cover with clay.

†**Obliquangled**, *obs.* form of *obliquo-angled*.

1688 J. S. *Fortification* 5 Obliquangled [*Parallelograms*] are such as have obliquo angles.

†**Obliquangular** (*ɒblĭkwæ·ngĭlăɹ*), *a.* [f. mod. L. *obliquangulus* or f. *obliquo-* OBLIQUE + *angular* AN·GLE¹) + -AR 1.] *Obliquo-angled.*

1688 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 106 Memoirs of equal obliquangular sides. 1822 NAT. H. *Dairy Chem. Philos.* 198 The rays of light in passing through obliquangular crystalline bodies, follow different laws. 1847 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Obliquangular*, A quadrangular, obliquangular plane.

†**Obliqua·ngulous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1680 T. LEONARD *Mille mots Franc.* 23 The Parts and Terms of this Art, their Lines, ..their Lines, Parallels,.. Triangle, Rectangulous, Obliquangulous [etc.].

†**Obliquate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *obliquātē* *us*, pa. pple. of *obliquāre*: see OBLIQUE *v.*] Bent to one side; twisted obliquely.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 69 Scribat the stomach might be long *Obliquate* or crooked.

†**Obliquate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obliquāt-*, ppl. stem of *obliquāre*: see OBLIQUE *v.* and -ATE³.] *trans.* To bend aside, twist obliquely.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 142 Shall three crooked rules *obliquate* three level masters which are as great in St. Paul? a 1703 WILLIS *Serm.* (1710) 108 They represent God's simplicity obliquated and refracted by reason of many inadequate conceptions.

†**Obliqua·tion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *obliquātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obliquāre*: see prec.] A bending aside or in an oblique direction; a twisting awry.

a 1646 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 334 That cause such obliquation of Religion hath begotten. 1658 tr. T. Barnes *Gentl. Cyrus* III. 98 The right and transverse lines are determined by the oblick lines, and so must frame a Rectilinear and Orthonoidal Figure by their Obliquation. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 109 Obliquations or crooked ways. 1820 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 21, 271, I .. passed through the several..with a gradual obliquation of my body.

Oblique (*ɒblī·k*, -*lɪ·k*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **oblyke**, 5–7 **-like**, 7 **-lick**. [ad. L. *oblīqu-us*, f. *ob-* prep. + -*us* element *Sque*, *Ecu* (cf. *ārcuus* bent upward): cf. F. *oblique* (13–14th c. in Godef.).]

1. Having a slanting or sloping direction or position; declining from the upright or vertical, or from the horizontal; lying askew; diverging from a given straight line or course.

Oblique pinnatrix: see PINNATRIX.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 207 The oppose bestia..nowe gnata of Ethiopiens be oblike and contrarious [*sic*; *obliquos et parva-contrarios*, *Higd.* text] to thengyse wiche be fowle-vysed that pole atlike. 1604 T. JOHNSON Tax. *Cr's Embossings*, 'She [Anna] like the pyne, And holds the oblique scarf that gleds the sphere. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 725 Mirrors [*Specula*] are sometimes made straight, and not Oblique. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 402 Five Windows are contriv'd, that strike To the four Winds oppos'd their beams oblique. 1703 STEELE *Tatler* No. 20 ¶ 2 The oblique glance with which hatred doth always see things. 1781 COWPER *Iliad* x. *P.* xxiii. II. 120 Advancing their whole wing of cavalry in an oblique line. 1840 THOREAU *Time Fishes* 225 If straight thy track, it oblique [*sic*] shifts. Ibid. Then know to rest. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. ix. 67 My shadow was oblique to the *grain*. 1879 KINAHAN *Dict. Mech., Oblique Annil.*, also called a *clinoannil*. 1880 A. J. HAMMER in *Geogr. Mag. Mus.* II. 466/1 *Oblique Planes*, a cottage pianoforte the strings of which are disposed diagonally, instead of vertically as is usual in upright instruments.

b. quasi-*adv.* = OBLIQUELY 1.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 671 They with labour push'd Oblique the Centric Globe. 1796 *Instr. to Rep. Cavalry* (1813) II. 37 If the column halts oblique..to the new line, the divisions will proportionally wheel so as [etc.].

2. Specific uses.

a. *Geom.* Of a line, a plane figure, or surface: Inclined at some angle other than a right angle. Of an angle (less than two right angles): Either greater or less than a right angle. Of a solid, as a cone, cylinder, or prism: Having its axis not perpendicular to the plane of its base.

Oblique hyperbola, a hyperbola the asymptotes of which are not at right angles to one another.

1570 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. i. Q3, Of Solides called Prismalia, there are two kindes, the one rectis et quadri .. the other obliquis et inclining, whose Parallelogrammes are obliquely situate on their bases. 1695 ALEXANDER *Geom. Epit.* 7 An Oblique Angle, is either Acute or Obtuse. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* iv. 1. (1734) 362 A Stubborn, or Oblique Line. 1727–40 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Oblique Planes*, in sailing, are such as incline from the north, or incline toward the horizon. 1846 DARNELL *Fifth Alleg.* 72 L. His Highness held the horde at an oblique angle with the chandelier. 1857 BROWNING *Magnet.* 177 A position more or less oblique to the plane of the paper.

b. *Astron. Oblique sphere*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place; which it is at any part of the earth's surface except the poles and the equator. *Oblique ascension, descension*: see ASCENSION 3, DESCENSION 3. *Oblique horizon, ? climate*, one which is oblique to the celestial equator.

1509 *Kalender of Shepherdes* I ij, They the speych dwellyn other places vn-vnder them ye vnyuersal hey[e] they ye poynt obliyk. 1706 BUTTERFIELD *Exerc.* 11. (1758) 108 If the declination be Southward, then adde the ascensional difference unto the right ascension, and the sum shall be the oblique ascension. *Ibid.* 12. 1. xvii. 373 Where is it said to be an oblique Horizon, and theirby to make an oblique Sphere? 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.*, *Orbit* 293 In such Countries where the seasons and variations of weather more exactly followed the Celestial Configurations, that is in those more oblique Climates. 1708 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 223 To an Oblique Sphere, where the Horizon ..cuts the Equator ..at oblique Angles; neither of them passes through the Poles of the other. 1854 TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 37 The circles described by the stars are inclined to the horizon; whence this position of the sphere derives its name of oblique.

c. *Anat.* Having a direction parallel neither to the long axis of the body or limb, nor to its transverse section; said esp. of certain muscles; also of various lines, ridges, ligaments, etc.

Oblique processes of the vertebræ: = ZYGAPOPHYSES.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 801 Of each Muscle worke by 2. wils, that the oblique descendent drawes the humble obliquely to his owne side..the oblique ascendent lookes the chyn obliquely to the humbles. 1698 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 71 Wherein according to common Anatomy the right and transverse fibres are decussated, by the oblick fibres. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Human Bod.* (ed. 2) 28 The two inferior oblique Processes of each Vertebra. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* X. 141/1 When the oblique muscles act together with force, they hold the eyeball freely against the lids and to the nasal side of the orbit.

d. *Bot.* Of a leaf: Having unequal sides, inæquilateral; see also quot. 1778.

1778 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1788) 208 Oblique, when the base of the Leaf looks towards Heaven, and the Apex or Up towards the Horizon; as in *Prunus* and *Portulacaria*. 1832 NUTTALL *Brit. Flora* 145 *Ulmus major*..leaves acuminate, very oblique at the base. 1847 HOOKER *Elem. Bot.* 72 *Oblique*, is applied to leaves where the portions on either side of the midrib are unequal, as in the Begonias.

e. *Cryst.* = MONOCLINIC.

1876 GUNTON *Crystallogr.* 31 Crystals of..the Oblique or Monoclinic System.

f. *Naut. Oblique sailing*. (See quots.)

1708 PHILLIPS, *Oblique Sailing* among Seamen, is when a Ship sails upon some Rhumb, between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an Oblique Angle with the Meridian. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Oblique Sailing*, is the reduction of the problem of the ship from the various courses made good, oblique to the meridian or parallel of latitude.

g. *Oblique perspective*: see PERSPECTIVE.

3. *fig.* Not taking the straight or direct course to the end in view; not going straight to the point; indirectly stated or expressed; indirect.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 The office of a poete is to commende thynge whiche be done vertly to other mankynde in olike figuracions with poleshede. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. *Cr.* v. 1, So The primitive Statute, and obliquest mercifull, of Cicholds. 1616 tr. *Gotch Coll. Low.* II. 403 His pleading [concerning] was an oblique taxing of the Justice of the Realme upon him. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Lett. xxvii. 21 Insinuations, and Parables, and oblique Meanings. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell an. Ann.* All censure of a man's self is oblique praise. 1818 *Jas. Mill. Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 191 Their manner refused by proclaiming the Company from such oblique Demands of gain. 1878 MARTIN *Ebrin. Serm.* vi. 132 The language of oblique and indirect expression. 1883 *Harvard Mem. Stud.* I. iv. 42 Oblique accusations were raised against him.

b. Of an end, result, etc.: Indirectly aimed at; resulting or arising indirectly.

1596 *Wm. Lisle to Gentlemen* in *Bergen Rent. Mem.* (1910) I. App. xxvi. 80 Whereby may arise ..oblique damnage or prejudice to the our sayeddjues. 1832 DRAPER *Human Physiol.* iii. Forms (1856) 422/2 For that the love we bear our friends .. Hath in it certain oblique ends. 1911 *Spectator* (*Insur. Sec.*) 30 Sept. 8 Not..for any oblique Reason..but purely for the sake of being Wise. 1893 *Sir*] comma a.c. *Moral*, 'This is only an oblique sense.

4. Deviating from right conduct or thought; morally or mentally one-sided or perverse.

1578 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 60 Albeit he follow an oblique and crooked opinion. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 182 Oblique regard to private interests doth subvert and overthrow their Republick. 1732 *Servt. Servm.* (1737) I. vii. 108 There are persons to be found ..who grow rich and great..by various oblique and scandalous ways. 1837–9 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. 6. ¶ 80 (1849) II. 482 It is seldom discovered with all the temper and freedom from oblique views which the subject demands.

5. *Gram.* a. *Oblique case*, any case except the nominative and vocative (or sometimes, except the nominative, vocative, and accusative): see CASE *sb.*¹ 9. b. Of speech or narration: Put in a reported form, with consequent change of person and tense: = INDIRECT 3 b (L. *oratio obliqua*).

1530 PALSG. Introd. 30 Pronownes..have but three cases, nominatyve, accusatyve and oblique, as *io, me, moy*. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholeem.* (1815) 138 Indeed [Sturm] *Maister* and *patrone* *Augustinum* *patronithus*. I believe, the best Grammarians in England (for scarce give a good word), why prefer the nominative case .. to an oblique cas amongest so many oblique cases. 1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Oblique Cases* in Grammar, are such properly the Genitive, the Dative, and Ablative; however some will have all Obliques but the Nominative. 1880 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Mr. Pinches* II. 17 We have adopted the oblique narration in most of his form, which runs the first person. 1888 GLADSTONE *Two Mem'ls* (1892) 289 He is mentioned six times in oblique cases .. and five times in the nominative. 1889 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 482 There is scarcely a single oblique sentence throughout St. John's Gospel.

6. *Mus. Oblique motion*: see QUOTA. (Opp. to *similar* and *contrary*.)

1812 HOWE *Dict. Mus.*, sub 31 *Oblique Motion*, that motion of the parts of a composition in which one voice or instrument repeats the same note, while another, by ascending or descending, reaches from or approaches it. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* I. 20 Oblique motion is when one part remains without moving while another ascends or descends.

7. *Comb.*, as *oblique-angled*, *-angular*, *-leaved* adjs.

1570 BILLINGSL. *Euclid.* vi. (1878) 129 If they have right sides, each Triangles are equiue right angled Triangles, or oblique angled Triangles. 1744 EMERSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 18 An oblique-angular Parallelogram. 1850 ROBERTSON *Gen.* v. 18 An oblique-angled parallelogram. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Journ.* I. ii. 26 An oblique-leaved fig-tinsha the other trees.

B. absol. as *sb.* (usually elliptical).

1. An oblique muscle: see *A.* 2 c. Also in L. form *obliquus* (*ɒblī·kwăs*), pl. *-i*, as *obliquus* (*abdominis*) *ascendens*; *obliquus capitis inferior*; *obliquus oculi inferior*, etc.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 2 The obliquus, the antagonist of the tensor muscle. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* X. 141/1 If the pupil be inclined either way, to the nose or to the temple, the inferior oblique increases the inclination. 1889 H. UPHAM in *Rep. Mich. Ac. Sci.* 1903 A rolling or oblique motion of the eyel is provided for by two ..muscles called obliquus.

2. *Geom.* An oblique figure: see 2 a above.

a 1626 Sir F. VERE *Comm.* 122 A piece of ground..marched out in the form of a geometrical oblique or oblong

Oblique (*ɒblī·k*, -*lɪ·k*), *v.* [ad. F. *obliquer* to march in an oblique direction, rarely, to make oblique, f. *oblique* adj.; cf. L. *obliquāre*, trans., to make crooked, turn or bend aside, in med.L. intr., to go aside or astray. It. *obliquare* 'to crooke, to make crooked' (Florio).]

†1. *trans.* To turn askew or in a sideling direction. *Obs.*

1573 SANDERSON *Rivals* iv. iii. When her lovelyes was fixed on me, (rather, her eye of state, was finely obliqued.

2. *intr.* To advance obliquely or in a slanting direction, esp. (*Mil.*) by making a half-face to the right or left and then marching forward.

1796 *Instr. to Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 104 The leader of the head division orders his second subdivision, Left Incline, March! on which it briskly obliques to the left. 1847 ANNAN tr. *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* II. xv. 1. 368 They gradually obliqued from the direct ascent. 1857 MAYNE REID *Myne. Trail* viii, Savage and Saxon were now obliquing towards each other. 1865 *Star*, Feb., General Curtis with how the smooth water formation from General Axen..to obliqne to the right.

b. Of a line, etc.: To slant or slope at an angle. 1864 SCOTT *Wom. of Rs.* ..achieved a compromise with his glare by projecting his person towards it in a line which obliqued from the bottom of his spine.

Obliquely (*ɒblī·klɪ*), *adv.* [f. OBLIQUE *a.* + -LY².] In an oblique manner.

1. In a slanting or sideling direction or position; with deviation from the straight line or direct course; diagonally, or so as to make an oblique angle; askew, sidewise.

1570 [see OBLIQUE *a.* 2 a]. 1704 HUTCHESON, *Elem. Ph.* I. xxii. (1756) 320 According as any portion of the Ecliptique stands or passeth rightly or obliquely. 1819 [see OBLIQUE *a.* 2 b]. 1834 PENNANT *Contin. Hist. Brit.* v. 1. 37 The features of the Britons running obliquely or sideway. 1880 E. COUES

Twelfth Night iii. 72 The *passive* ball are reflected to right angles, the former is to and the more obliquely they are reflected, the either it is. 1795 PORTLOCK *Voy.* 161 His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders' being. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiii. 201 Runnings and myself neared the mountain obliquely.

2. *fig.* In a way that is not direct or straightforward; by suggestion or implication; indirectly; with deviation from the point; †wrongly; not straightforwardly, dishonestly, unfairly (*obs.*).

1620 Dr. W. BARLEE *Defence* 181 The scriptures... ascribeth to it faith, not obliquely, brazenly, and ambiguously. 1646 THOM. COMBE *Judas* in *ad.* 10 They answer obliquely and over-gently. 1731 SCRIBLERUS *Lett. to Mr. Chester* Corr. 1844 I. 191, I shall think myself happy, if the subject of my debates... may be obliquely and accidentally the means of undeceiving you. 1808 *Quar. Journal Mother v. Angel*, In fact, the reader, very likely, will find some truths, tho' told obliquely. 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* 276, They approached each other obliquely, as it were, and then advanced each sideways by implication.

b. In or by oblique motion. (See OBLIQUE a. 5 b.)

1624 L. MOSTYN *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) 8 423 When a question is brought in obliquely after a comma, a capital is commonly.

Obliqueness. [f. OBLIQUE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being oblique or slanting, obliquity.

1612 COTGR., *Biaiserie*, obliqueness, byasnesse, obliquenesse, or obliquitie. 1707 in *Sharp's Corr.* III. 1744 in JOHNSON. 1879 *Daily News* 5 July, Windows of aggravating obliqueness, which prevent your seeing any object in them properly. 1879 MOSELEY *Coral. Mollusc.* Introd. 21 Cuttlefishes... marked by obliqueness, exactness, a staidness of locus.

†**Obliquiangular,** *obs.* var. OBLIQUANGULAR.

1656 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Navale* 12 The obliquangular spherical Triangle.

†**Obliquid,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [app. for *obliqued*, from OBLIQUE *v.*: cf. OBLIQUATED.] Directed obliquely.

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 16 That verse... In clouds and changed from his native tone, by others opposition or oblique wise.

†**Obliquite,** *v.t.* Prob. a misprint for *oblique*.

1647 SANDYS *Trimm.* II. iii. 18 All's *obliquite* [*later edd.* All is oblique]: There's nothing found in our current Nature But direct villains.

Obliquitous *(əblɪ·kwɪtəs)*, *a.* [f. OBLIQUITY + -OUS: cf. *felicitous, suspicious.*] Characterized by obliquity; morally or mentally perverse.

1864 S. F. DAY in *Athenæum* No. 1932. 370/3 Morally obliquitous to the distinction of virtue and vice. 1884 HERBERT *Art of Sing.* iv. 138 They will not... be disposed... to ascribe to the obliquitous nature that of simplicity of mind.

Obliquity *(əblɪ·kwɪtɪ)*. [a. F. *obliquité* (Oresme 1486 *v.*), ad. L. *obliquitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *obliqu-us*: see OBLIQUE and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being oblique; inclination at other than a right angle to any straight line or plane; degree or extent of such inclination.

Obliquity of the ecliptic, the inclination of the plane of the ecliptic to that of the equator.

1557 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 198 A Circle diuerslye in...the obliquitie of the Horizone. 1624 W. GARRARD in *Gage Dict.* s. v. (1655) 114 By reason of the obliquity of the Ecliptick line. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 136 Several Spheres...Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities. 1738 LAWLESS *Short Acc. Pilot Widdon Bridge* 7 The Inclain of the Tide..., will carry the Pitcher within very near the Obliquity. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. 40 The rays undergo no alteration, because they have no obliquity of incidence. 1832 DARWIN *Zool. Mem.* II. xiv. 344 The obliquity of the eye, which is greater in the Chinese and Japanese, is exaggerated in their pictures.

b. *Bot.* Of a leaf: Inequilateral quality.

1832 GEORGE *Elem. Bot.* x. 131 Observe the obliquity of the base of the leaf-blade, characteristic of the Lime.

2. *fig.* Divergence from moral rectitude, sound thinking, or right practice; moral or mental perversity or aberration; an instance of this, a delinquency, a fault, an error.

c 1500 *Ballatis Yonathas Mouil*, By the 1509 Jer is noysit We shal understande fulle whate is rooted, wisdomles oblisioun or rooteldenesse. 1552 CALVINUS *Answ. Gardiner* 1. Who (Parker Soc.) I. 19 Your book is so full of truths, slights, shifts, obliquities, and manifest untruths. 1607 DEKKER *Sonne. Warres.* 1873 The perverseness and obliquity of my will. 1739 BUTLER *Fr. Thought* I. 66, A most wicked crime and obliquity, as he call'd it; in my manner of setting up my rule and justifying the principles upon which I had done it. 1844 GLADSTONE *Gleanes* V. xxxvii. 109 Mr. Ward reform the same through one-sidedness and obliquity of judgment.

†**3.** Deviation from any rule or order. *rare.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* by Lot 10, therefore, ... learne the rule from the obliquity, as well as the obliquity from the rule. 1737 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 2 For the greater part...deviate at first into slight obliquities.

†**4.** Deviation from directness in action, conduct, or speech; a way or method that is not direct or straightforward. *Obs.*

a 1639 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* 2. xii. § 8 (1622) 172 We may behold it seen in the Athenes, by a kinde of obliquity, (from needfull fore-stepps, and acknowledgements of a Diuinity). 1707 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 149 ¶ 9 The hardiness of boasting falsehood terminates not in negative ruinous or subjective of friends. Easy often told to suppose many of the subjective from which charity has snatched me. 1718 Jos. MILL *Brit. Indian* II. v. 91. 134 The obliquities of Rumbo: negotiation were not the temper of Lally.

†**5.** Gram. Case-inflexion, declension. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. vii. 448 The capable of that kind of Obliquity by prefixing Prepositions, which is commonly called variation by Cases.

Obli·quo-, comb. form of L. *obliqu-us* OBLIQUE *a.* = obliquely-, oblique and —. (See -o *suffix*.)

1832 DANA *Geol.* ii. 108 Polar obliquo-transverse... and lateral, in south case line of fracture.

†**Obli·quous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obliqu-us* OBLIQUE + -OUS.] = OBLIQUE.

1624 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan's* v. 33 Through the aire the flying game Obliquous measures. The cruelest knight. 1732 *Hervas Bro.* 7 (1736) I. 120 A causeway, which upwards extends two obliquous leagues.

Oblisse, -**lise** *v.*, -**lize**, obs. forms of OBLIGE.

Oblisk, obs. variant of OBELISK.

†**Oblite,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *oblīt-us*, pa. ppl. of *oblinĕre*: see OBLITE *v.*?] Daubed, as if partly blotted out; indistinct, obscure.

1630 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 172 His obscure and oblite sentences is made of those worthies.

†**Obli·te,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also **oblight.** [f. L. *oblīt-*, ppl. stem of *oblīvīsci* to forget.] To forget.

1525 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 62 Item, I give to the byse office for oblight thinkes a newe altare cloithe. 1580 PUTTENH. *Castelyne* iii *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 158 Then ought alright my memory to oblite.

†**Oblite,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *oblīt-*, ppl. stem of *oblinĕre* to smear over, f. *ob-* (Obs. 1 c) + *linĕre* to smear.] *trans.* To smear over, daub.

1652 TORRIANO *Resner's Disp. obs.* A little bottle oblited with wax.

Obliterate *(əblɪ·tərĕt)*, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *oblīt(e)rātus*, pa. ppl. of *oblīt(e)rāre*: see next.]

1. Blotted out; effaced; cancelled; obliterated. Now only *pred.*

1598 in *New Hist. Rich* (1840) 130 It is concluded that all those grievances be obliterat and buried. 1623 JACKSON *Creed* v. xvii. § 1 The Priests of Moses Institution, almost obliterate and corrupted by the sloth and negligence of former times. 1657 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. 72. iii. A matter... through time almost obliterate. 1674 J. SMITH *Old Men's Mouths Stopt Syrinx, Med. Greece* (1844) 67 History records a time (Though to the splendour of the other light) Nearly obliterate.

b. Concerned as *subj.*

a 1633 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 18 Impossibilities and forgeries, and obliterate families. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 72 It may moderate...a highly perswasion against an obliterate Church. 1737 BRADLEY *Fortifier* (1756) II. 208 Parts of their Bodies become obliterate and defaced. 1880 HARPER *Metr. Ess.* 67 *Trigger* 39 Dwindled doubtful to oblivious shade.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 292 *Obliterate*, when the borders of spots fade into the general ground-colour; and when elevations and depressions, &c. are so little raised or sunk from the general surface, as to be almost erased.

Obliterate *(əblɪ·tərĕt)*, *v.* [f. L. *oblīt(e)rāt-*, ppl. stem of *oblīt(e)rāre* to strike or blot out, erase, blot out of remembrance (rare in lit. sense), f. *ob-* (Obs. 1 b) + *lit(t)era* anything written, a letter. Cf. F. *oblitérer* (13–16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To blot out (anything written, figured, or imprinted) so as to leave no distinct trace; to erase, delete, efface.

1622 BACON *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1641) 44 That the Senate decreed that his name should bee obliterated out of all monuments in Rome. 1702 CHRON. *Chron. Scand.* 2 n. 66, 43 records in Rome. 1702 CHRON. *Chron. Scand.* 2 n. 66, 43 When we forget Things...the Impressions are obliterated. 1823 LAWSON *Lead Ore.* 1. 11, The colours were half obliterated by time and damp. 1823 BADHAM *Bk. Hunter* 44 As he did not obliterate the original matter, the printer was rather puzzled.

b. To cause to disappear, to efface (anything visible or perceived by the senses).

1697 TORRIBIO *Funeral Sermons* (1698) 120 The fragrancy of every green bush perfumes such a shower as doth not a little obliterate and overstrong the savour of the beast. 1833–6 J. KNOWLES *Shakesp.* (1856) 333 The snow, obliterating the very ground on which you trod shortly after. 1848 W. H. HARTLEY *Egypt as Pict.* ii. (1851) 24 Everything upon the lower levels of the Nile must gradually or rapidly be obliterated by its inundations. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 New waves being thrown up as one rises and old ones being obliterated as another.

2. To efface, wipe out (a mental impression, memory, or feeling); to do away the remembrance or sense of; to do away with, destroy (qualities, characteristics, etc.).

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (ed. 2) 114 To obliterate, eradicate, and utterly extinguish the name of Bishops. 1604 EDEN *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 12 He designed to obliterate and extinguish the memory of heathen antiquity and authors. 1732 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. 50, 200 It evidently obliterates the glory of all his other actions. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T. Introd.* 44 The professional training of scribes can rarely obliterate individual differences.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* To efface, close up, or otherwise destroy for its special purpose (esp. a duct or passage, the cavity of which disappears by contraction and adhesion of the walls). Also *fig.* for 1708.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 422 Consequently a less extent of surface in the new parts is required to obliterate, or fill up this cavity, than what formerly filled it. 1846 D. CR. HAMILTON *Rep. Cases Surgery of Genitals* 284 The neck of the womb gradually obliterates. 1859 + TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 840/2 The umbilical vessels have obliterated at the period I. 840/2 The umbilical vessels have obliterated at the period after...gradually completed is established. 1870–72 T. B. *Jones Anim. Physiol.* (ed. 4) 318 Ultimately the communication between the parent [ovisac] and the young individual becomes obliterated.

Hence **Obli·terated** *ppl. a.*; **Obli·terating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Oblitération*, obliteration. 1832 GEORGE *Botanical* (1837) 144 His proper names be erased or the obliterating of principles. 1834 BRANDE *Rees's Cyclopæd.* (1951) 4/1/1 Obliterating up the lumen or almost obliterated formation of Lin. 1863 EDWIN *Bl. Hunter* 3 An obliterated manuscript written over again is called a palimpsest. 1880 HARPER *New Amer. Obs.* 60/2 (Their) showed their contempt, pleasure and obliterated consciousness. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* iv. 134 Hence, till an obliterating time. *Mod. Ad.* obliterating stamp for cancelling postage stamps.

Obliteration *(əblɪtərē·ʃən)*. [ad. late L. *oblīt(e)rātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblīt(e)rāre* to OBLITERATE: cf. F. *oblitération* (1787 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of obliterating or fact of being obliterated; erasure; effacement; extinction.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Obliteration*, a blotting out, a cancelling or shadowing. 1670 in *Somers Tracts* II. 50 This ... in of my edicts a Cancellous, as may it is, there cannot be a total Obliteration of it. 1753 *Scots Magazine* XVIII. 36 Canis, from being the name of a particular object, has become, in consequence of the obliteration of that original signification, a remarkable abbreviation in language. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 227 The examination of almost all valleys in mountainous districts affords abundant proofs of the obliteration of a series of lakes. 1858 LD. STANHOPE *Hamdy Bk. Progr. Lore* xviii. 193 If the obliteration is effected, of course the designation in the will as it originally stood cannot be made out.

2. *Phys.* and *Path.* The disappearance or extinction, in regard to its original purpose, of a structure, vessel, cavity, etc., e.g. of a duct through adhesion of the walls.

1827 MASON *Explos. Law*, 184/2 Obliteration. 1875 H. C. *Wood Therap.* (1879) 422 Iodine has been very largely employed by injection into serous cysts ... for the purpose of exciting inflammation and causing obliteration of their cavity. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 117 The curative effect is worth attention of obliteration of the carotid artery. 1884 in HOBBS & SCOTT *De Saty's Pharm.* 540 The obliteration of the naso-palm. begins in the oldest terminal vessels of the nares, and advances...in the centripetal direction.

Obliterative *(əblɪ·tərətɪv)*, *a.* [f. as OBLITERATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the quality of obliterating; tending to obliterate.

1800–12 BENTHAM *Explan. Nadel. Evid.* (1827) III. 32 Forgery is susceptible of one more distinction—into fabricative and obliterative. 1858 *Rational Rev.* Oct. 340 If the education and lives of women have been so utterly obliterative of such important qualities (etc.).

b. *Phys.* and *Path.* (See OBLITERATION 2.)

1859 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 302 Specimens of obliterative endarteritis.

†**Obli·ve,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. stem of L. *oblīvīsci* to forget.] *trans.* To forget.

c 1500 *Pynkerton in Antiq. Repl.* (1809) IV. 407 He that hath no use oblivying, and hold mynde of offenders.

†**Obli·vial,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *oblīvi-um* OBLIVION + -AL.]

1721 BAILEY, *Oblivial*, causing Oblivion.

†**Obli·vianse.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 **oblyvyanse.** [f. L. type **oblīviāl-is* : see OBLIVIATE and -ANCE. (Cf. OF. *oublïance*.)] Oblivion.

1503 HAWES *Example Virt.* xii. vii, To renew cast me in oblyvyanse.

†**Obli·vianey.** *Obs. rare*—1. = prec.

1800 *Examiner* No. 889, 609/1 Extraordinaries which, as he observed, of 'the immortal memory of Wellington and Nelson', can never be cast into the shade of oblivianey'.

†**Obli·viate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **oblīviāt-us*, f. *oblīvi-um* = *oblīvio*, OBLIVION: see -ATE[3] 7.] *trans.* To forget, commit to oblivion.

1661 in *Typographer* (1902) 12, I will not *obliviate* the Right Hon. and late Lord Commissioner of Berwicke. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* III. 228, till the windows... and tried to obliviate her memories in sleep. 1839–40 HOOD *Comic Annual*, (1861) 205 They obliviated their sorrow and left her.

Oblivion *(əblɪ·vɪən)*, *sb.* [a. OF. *oblivion* (*c* 1245 in Godef.), ad. L. *oblīvio-n-em* forgetfulness, state of being forgotten, f. vb.-stem *oblīvi-*, found in inceptive deponent *oblīvīsci* to forget: f. *ob-* (Obs. 1 b) + **līv-*: cf. *livēre* to be black and blue, *lividus* black and blue, dark.]

1. The state or fact of forgetting or having forgotten; forgetfulness.

c 1340 GOWER *Conf.* II. 17 Which King has of Oblivion The noun. 1450–80 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 131 There be other [cities] also, of whom non inhabitants memorie, ... ben other oblivion. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, Make an Acheron Lethe by your gentle conceipts: That for two dales oblivion smother griefe. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1858) I. 740 Thither to renew the greatest duell equale To sweet oblivion of his daily care. 1873 HAWTHORNE *Transf. Life* I. xv. (1879) 94 Time and had become dead to sheep's existence.

b. Forgetfulness as resulting from inattention or carelessness; heedlessness, disregard.

To **take oblivion** (*obs.*), to forget, disregard.

To **cast** (*obs.* **put**) **in oblivion**, to forget, disregard.

1470 G. ASHBY *Policy Princes* 659 Take this lesson to your children. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80b/2 By oblivion or forgetynge of our wylle. c 1700 DRYDEN (J.), By oblivion or forgetynge of our wylle. c 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Among our other oblivion may be set; But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. 1892 CARLYLE *Letters of Cromwell* I. 47 The deep oblivion of the Law of Right and Wrong [*Ref.* 2] by no means innocent. 1892 *Pictorial World* 5 Feb. 160 Oblivion of this fact is the root of the essential opposition to private bills and imported labour.

c. Intentional overlooking, esp. of political offences. *Act or Bill of Oblivion*, an act or bill granting a general pardon for political offences.

In Eng. Hist. the term is specifically applied to the Acts of 1660 and 1690, exempting those who had taken arms or acted against Charles II and William III respectively from the general consequences of their former deeds.

1612 Norden *Pharisech. Triumph.* 1033 A law that no man should be called in question nor troubled for things that were past ... called Amnestia, or law of oblivion. 1640 Canterbury *Privil. Bath* 18 § 40 The Arrests were to be dissolved: as Act of Oblivion passed. 1674 tr. *Zendevy's Curia Pol.* 56 The oblivion of injuries is an Act every way as noble as revenge. 1703 Robert Ram, *Publius Aelius Who, after* L. Inv. & valuable Friend ... asked me what I thought of acts of general indemnity and oblivion, as a means of settling States. 1804 Wellington in *Gurw. Disp.* (1837) III. 401 There shall be a general oblivion and pardon of all injuries on both sides. 1833 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 708 William ... supposed that he might obtain a bill of general pardon and oblivion which would be ... procured for his service.

2. The state or condition of being forgotten. (Hence many phrases and fig. expressions.)

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1230 Your names shalbe put to oblyvyons. 1447 Bokenham *Lyvys* (Roxb.) 2 To..Thecoyn & hy book] to the myght of oblyvyon. c 1546 Hugh Oldcorne, Prebd. (*Dugd.*) Recited in the police of oblivion. 1588 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* (1878) IV. 681 Drowned in the whirlpoole of oblivion. 1591 Sylvester, *Bethl. Eliz.* 10 Oh! the swallowing Gulfe Of darke Forgetfulnesse, and deepe Oblivion. 1607 Euseb. *Ecclesiast. Hystorie* 6 Men have sought immortality and Freedom from Oblivion, by Marbles, Statues, Trophies. 1709 Steele *Lover* No. 1. 1 A question ... which ought to have been buried in oblivion. 1810 D. Stewart *Philos. Ess.* iii. 337 In England ... this doctrine has sunk into complete oblivion. 1848 Hallam *Const. Hist.* II. xi. Trials. II. 38 Let him pass into the grave of oblivion, where many things as good, or worse, are piled away.

† **b.** *transf.* A thing forgotten. *Obs.*

1598 Yong *Diana* 73 Minds change from that they were to love, Oblivions doe receive againe.

3. *attrib.*, as *oblivion point*, *future*.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. vii. 3 I never blessed to oblivion-point. 1877 Mackay *Mem. Patter* vii. 92 If first recollections are suffered to die away, the world's oblivion-power does its work.

Hence † **Obli'vion** *v.* (*Obs.*, to put into oblivion; **Obli'vionist**, one who holds a theory of, or favours, oblivion.

1648–9 *Harrod's Diary* (1918) III. 229 I wish there were not to children all these things. 1808 T. Beddoe *Hymns* ix The oblivionists do not clearly see the whole truth here.

Obli'vionize, *v.* [f. Oblivion *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To consign to oblivion.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 48 Let thy deeds satisfy; Dark oblivionize their memories. 1617 Drayton *Gertrude Obsèq.* Soc.) 11, I will oblivionize my love to the Welsh wives. 1790 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* 30 May, I am personally prepared to repel for providing his thoughts about the oblivionized. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* LV. 8 A consistent, ... ever-regenerated or obliterated by leaders of the Opposition.

Oblivious (*ăbli·vĭəs*), *a.* [ad. L. *oblīvīōs-us* forgetful, producing forgetfulness, f. *oblīvīo-n-em* or *oblīvium* Oblivion: see -ous.]

1. That forgets or is given to forgetting; forgetful: scantily. Const. *of*.

c 1440 *Sentlefl* (Rawl.) 86 Ye were oblyvyous of my desyres. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 430 Gods memory is not so oblivious, that it can ouerslip Kinges their covenauntes. 1597 Lodge *and Greene Looking Glas.* 1613 Songster What shall we negros make ye oblivious author? 1780 Dibdin *Rom. Rel. Wks* III. 162 The then boundary of an oblivious and drowsy nothingness. 1880 Tyndall *Glac.* x. 105 Happily for him, he was more oblivious of this.

¶ *perverse.* Unconscious. Const. *of* or *to*.

Thos Daily News, 18 Apr. 1894 (*W.*) Oblivious of the fact that he was an Irish gives no observation as to be frequently oblivious of what was passing around him. 1888 Mrs. Francesca *Nay & Verily* I. 24 The oblivionness of lovers to anything but themselves is truly amazing.)

2. Of or pertaining to forgetfulness; attended by or associated with oblivion.

1589 R. Greene *Epistle Dedic.* 72 In deepe oblivious grounds. 1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* iv. 4 Some sweet Oblivious Antidote. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 966 Wherefore let we then our faithful friends, ... Lye down The oblivious pool. 1704 Mrs. Penny *Epistle* II. 308 A full but gentle river gliding slowly ... into a dark oblivious lake. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Sec. 1, *My relations*, Consigned to the oblivious limbo-room.

† **3.** Forgotten. *Obs. rare*.

1535–6 In *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 140 Item, I gave to dr James his vicar [in memory, for oblivious] xiiis iiiid. 1611 Bible 1 *Esdras* viii. 84 O. L. Strata *Rel. Addr., Cui flava* 21 His life a Shade, his memory a Stream, Oblivious drown'd In deeper in Lethe's stream.

Obli·viously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an oblivious manner, forgetfully; with oblivion.

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 29 Obliviously forgettinge, and lately remembryng, that [etc.]. 1603 J. Davies (Wilder P.) *Wks.* (1878) II. 249/2 What good deed was it, that the ... memories of them (Pharaoh's chariots) had not been obliviously swallowed in the Egyptian Gowlfe. 1612 *Examiner* 10 May 409/1 Before the public act, or obliviously by past mistakes of blood and wrongs. 1870 Rose *Standard* 10 Oct., These who are so obliviously generous to France to the loss of her nationhood.

Obli·viousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being oblivious; forgetfulness.

1533 Peter *Swete, Bp. Rochester Wks.* (1844) 163, I wonder what oblivionness is come upon him. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* 254 (1870) 294 Immoderate slepe, ... unlusty, and expert oblyvyousnes. 1597 in *Rymer* xvi. 81. 1850 Maitland *Hist. Reign Joseph* (1860) VI. 1.147 This incapacity of extraordinary weakness and obliviousness. 1870 T. Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. 99 Humanity evolved after an interval of obliviousness.

Obliviscence (*ăblĭvi·sĕns*). [f. L. *oblīvīscent-em*, pr. pple. of *oblīvīsci* to forget: see -escence, and cf. obs. F. *oblivicence* (c 1440).] The fact of forgetting or state of having forgotten; forgetfulness.

1734 *Nat. Hist. & Ant. Eng.* 1062/2 He had resumed to life ... with a total obliviscence of every past transaction. 1832 *Boston Herald* 21 May 1/8 It would take a volume to record his obliviscences. 1877 Jessop in *Mind* VI. 156 His mind has probably effected on the fixes and rejected the accumulated mass by the law of obliviscence.

† **Obli·vism.** *Obs.* [f. *oblīvīosus* + *-ism* after *oblivion*.] = Oblivion: forgetfulness.

1609 Bible (*Douay*) *Ecclesiasticus* 24 (Preface) was of old, no doubt, wisely brought to the Table at all, as moved to *Oblivism* and the *Delucan*.

† **O·blivy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oblīvi-um*: see prec. (Perh. refash. from *Off*, *public*, *publive*.)] Oblivion.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3708 Your sone Fromont is oblivy put ou: 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. Prol. 4 Lethe, Cocytus, the warsch of oblivy. 1590 J. Case *Sph.* 4 *Pol. Metaphys* 1 139 (1877) 96 Who...ought not to be put in oblyvie.

† **O·blocate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *oblocāt-*, pple. stem of *(post-cl.) oblocāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *locāre* to let out on hire: see Locate.] *trans.* To let out on hire. So † **Oblocation.**

1623 Cockeram, *Oblocate*, to set out to hire. *Oblocation*, a setting out to hire.

† **Oblocu·tion.** *Obs.* [o. OF. *allocution* (1352 in Godef.), ad. late L. *allocūtiōn-em* contradiction, n. of action f. L. *obloqui*: see Obloquy.]

1. Evil-speaking, obloquy, slander.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 33 The kynge ...schulde forbeleeve, gessinnge that he myste not use obloucion (*sic*) that is that pryde. c 1440 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xli. 101 For he hym of good fame semi to suffre all lesynge...wronges, obloucions, reprefensions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Proud backbytynge ...& whan one ... meruayle vpon's obloucion or myght of their neyghbour. 1731 Bailey, *Oblocution*, obloquy. 2 Rapin.

2. Bad location or utterance, bad delivery.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 70 Cryst conserue ... the peruerse here plesid, that the pronunciacion Of hese scrolus to be reyd nere be mis and mare, And that non obloucion make this matere obscure.

† **Oblocu·tor.** *Obs.* Also 7 -quutor. [a. L. *allocūtor*, *-quutor*, agent-n. f. *obloqui*: see Obloquy.] A gainsayer, contradictor; a detractor, slanderer.

1613 Heywood *Gyn. Angels*, xxiii. 191 To stop the mouths of all carping obloquutors. 1696 in Bancroft *Glanegal.*

Oblong (*ŏblŏ·ng*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *oblongus* somewhat long, longish, (later) oblong; f. *ob-* + *longus* Long. Cf. F. *oblong* (Cotgr.).

The exact force of the prefix in *oblongus* is obscure: there is no analogous word in Latin.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Elongated in one direction (usually as a deviation from an exact square or circular form); having the chief axis considerably longer than the transverse diameter; *spec.* in *Geom.*, Rectangular with the adjacent sides unequal.

† *Oblong narrower*, the methods *oblongum* (*obl.*). *Oblong oblongum*, a prolate spheroid.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 370/1 Make ynde...The cuttle square oblongy, as it is bende *Scribe ye* in begyne, it out to spende. 1611 Cotgr., *Oblong*, oblong, somewhat long. 1637 S. Purchas *Pil. Pilgrimage* 4 (The Basis) shapes it forth, brown, hoving, oblong. 1698 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 113 The beds of the Antients were disposed from east ... being framed oblong. 1706 Phillips, *Oblong*, of a Figure, inclining to long, longish, or somewhat long. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 384 The eggs, though round when in the body, yet become much more oblong than those of birds. 1797 W. Tennyson *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 80 An antient mill with vessels, forming a kind of oblong square. 1802 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Supp. II. 904/1 (*Oblong spheroid*.) is formed by an ellipse revolved about its longer or transverse axis in contradistinction from the *oblate spheroid*. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys.* iii. 18 (*title*) On the waters then attracted by the moon would assume the form of an oblong spheroid. 1855 Rose *Orlando Fur.* III. (1856) 91 It was in shape an oblong cube.

b. *Bot.*, and *Zool.* (See quots.)

1793 Coldham *Cycl. Bonpl.* I. v. *Leaf Oblong Leaf*, one the length of which is twice times equal to its breadth, and the extremities of which are both too narrow to form segments of circles. 1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms (1814) 380 *Oblongate*, oblong, above the Length of its Breadth. 1848 Kane & Sc. *Entomol.* IV. 283 *Oblong*, having the longitudinal diameter more than twice the length of the transverse, and the ends curving, as rounded. 1882 Mrs. Prior *Flowers, &c.* VI. 191 *Oblong-Maltese*. ...Front lanceolate or oblong, grooved, hairy beneath.

c. Of a sheet of paper, page, book, picture, panel, postage stamp, etc.: Rectangular, with the breadth greater than the height: as an *oblong octavo*, opposed to an *ordinary* or *upright* octavo.

1688 tr. *Jacques Primbert's Cassell* 84 1848 *Kopse Paul's Lett. of Publications*, Sizes of Books: ...the breadth being greater than the height—the size is described as 'oblong' being, 'oblong' 4to, &c.

† **2.** *fig.* Unopportunely long, drawn out. *Obs. rare*—1.

1643 P. Sterry *Greatie Doct.* 22 Their prayers are oblong and tedious, for they are...repetitious...have leaden long.

3. *Comb.* (*Bot.*) in derivations of form, implying an oblong modification of another shape: as *oblong-acuminate*, *-cordate*, *-elliptic*, *-hastate*, *-ovate*, *-wedge-shaped* etc., adjs.; also *oblong-leaved* adj.

1785 Marsh in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 179 note, Little oblong-acuminated vessels. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 158 Leaves...cleanly oval, or *oblong-wedge-shaped*. 1802–34 Gould's *Trinity Hist.* (ed. 4) I. 120 The three species of trefoil are called trifoly, ...the heart-leaved, ...heart-leaved, ...and oblong-leaved. 1847 W. B. Rogers *Field Bot.* 9 Lower leaves oblong-lanceolate. *Ibid.* 156 Fruit oblong-ovoidate. *Ibid.* 158 Fruit globose, oblong-cordate. *Ibid.* 160 Fruit globose ... oblong-cylindrical. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 74 Radical leaves oblong-elongated, or ovate or ovate. *Ibid.* 158 Leaves oblong-cordate. *Ibid.* 326 Spikes oblong-cylindrical.

B. *sb.* An oblong figure, or something having an oblong form: *spec.* in *Geom.*, A rectangle of greater length than breadth.

a 1808 Sir F. Vane *Comm.* 134 Reverted out in the form of a geometrical oblique or oblong. 1824 H. Moses *Myst. Eng.* xvii. 61 Stand to divide that or the two squares or oblongs. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life, Journ.* & *Corr.* (1888) I. 330 Were the sails increased ... I should prefer an oblong to a square. 1899 Gentry *Homer* (n. 600) VI. 208 Xenophon then moved ... But the march closed in as a hollow oblong, with the baggage in the centre. 1890 *Pioneer Daily World* 6, 31 Each image would also be a horizontally placed oblong.

Hence **O·blongness.** *rare*—0.

1797 Bailey vol. II, *Oblongness*, oblong Form, or the being of the Form of a long Square.

Oblongatal (*ŏblŏngēi·tăl*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *oblongāt-us* (as in *medulla oblongāta*), pa. pple. of *oblongāre* to prolong, f. L. *oblongus* Oblong + -al.] Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata, the hindmost segment of the brain.

1883 A. H. Buck *Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 224 *Fourteenth cranial*, the oblongatal continuation of the cephalic downward ... column.

Oblongated (*ŏblŏngēi·tĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Prolonged; in *oblongated marrow*, the medulla oblongata.

1810–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 1 The cerebrum, or brain, properly so called, the cerebrel, or little brain, and the oblongated marrow.

Oblongish (*ŏblŏ·ngĭʃ*), *a. rare.* [f. Oblong *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat oblong.

1625 Evelyn *De la Quint. Orange-Trees* vi, 12 Though they sometimes make little Round ones, and other plants for varie[t]y. *Chinquapin*. 1732–10. *Lovegrove Silver. Gloucs.* 53 A round oblongish figure of the bigness of a pitching nut. 1766 *Families of Plants* I. 56 Anthers oblongish.

Oblongitude (*ŏblŏ·ngĭtiūd*). *rare.* [f. Oblong *after longitude*.] Oblong form. Hence **Oblongitu·dinal** *a.*, having an oblong form.

1738 Bell, Cheyne M. *Apparently on Newton's Theory* (1740) II. 28 This Oblongitude of the solar Image. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 2/1 Mr. Gladstone ... sat in the curve of an oblongitudinal sequence, as one correspondent's informant described the Premier's situation.

O·blongly, *adv. rare.* [f. Oblong *a.* + -ly 2.] In an oblong manner or form.

1850 Holmes *Autocrat. Brkf.* Like a ball of wax, obliquely spread. 1940 Cowper (J.), Had the globe...been richer spherical, or obliquely spheroidical.

Oblongo-, used in *Nat. sc.* as combining form of *oblong adj.* in sense 'with oblong extension' = Oblong *a.* 3, as *oblongo-cylindrical*, *-elliptic*, *fusiform*, *-lanceolate*, *-ovoid* adjs.

1775 W. Jones *Essay Def. Pl. Gloss.*, *Oblongo-ovate*, partly oblong, but rather more of an oval. 1848 Hemsley in *Proc. Bristn. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 190 The spindle ... are regularly oblongo-elliptic. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 142 Leaves oblongo-lanceolate. 1871 Lindley *Elements of Botany* 57 *Oblong or oblongo-ovoid*.

Oblo·quial, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -al.] = *obloquial*.] Of or pertaining to obloquy.

1790 J. Williams *Memor. Tuesday* 24 Obloquial answers seldom wide around, But from that quiver River hangs—lukkid.

Obloquious (*ŏblō·kwĭəs*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *obloqui-um* Obloquy + -ous.] Characterized by obloquy or evil-speaking; bringing reproach or disgrace.

1660 Cotton, *Blasphemy, reproachful, detractive, obloquious.* a 1835 Nassoon *Fragm. Exp.* (1876) 18 Emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious accusers. 1898 Fuller *Ant. & Indiv.* v. 155 After many obloquious factions the pot the Africans on fire.

† **Obloquity.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *obloqui* or *obloquium* (see next) + -ity.] Opposition or contradiction in speech or writing.

1620 Bacon in *Lords's Hist. Cases. Trial* viii. 350 To do it by way of narration, or by obliquity (*factor scil.* oblic) of words. 1624 F. Watts *Rspl. Fisher* 363 A line or narration cannot escape these Criticisms, if there appeare obliquities, or contrarieties in their severall fragments.

Obloquy (*ŏblŏkwi*). Also 5–6 obloqui, -quye, 6 -loqua, -loquit, -qu, 6–7 -io. [ad. late L. *obloqui-um* contradiction, f. *obloqui* to speak against, gainsay, contradict, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *loqui* to speak. (The early spelling *oblige* may have arisen through confusion with *obligue*.)]

1. Evil-speaking directed against a person or thing; abuse, detraction, calumny, slander. † Formerly also with *an* and *pl.* An abusive or calumnious speech or utterance (*obs.*).

1480 Caxton *Chron. etc.* In this tyme cam ouer a bulle... which reuoked all the graces that had be graunted ...of which ye which dismaide and obloqui sprad the Church. 1502 Arcerius tr. *De Sacramentis* iv. xl. 104 Inferentes, & inferre, obloquium & reprouam...theyr obrayde; *Infra* in pardon rationis. 1551 Sparke *1 Hen. VI*, ii. v. 45 Me...Set vpbraid me with my Fathers death: Which obloquie we haue before my tongue. 1877 *True Words, God* 3. 6. I shall not

south country my self with the obloquies of such men. 1719 Wentw. Philip II (1862) 272 It would be prudent perhaps not to expose himself again to the obloquy of his detractors. 1817 Shelley Alastor Advt. 12 They had to ... bear the obloquy of their conviction. 1819 — Cenci I. iii. 140

Oboe (*ō*bōʊ, *ō*ʊbōʊ). [a. It. *oboe* (*ō*bōe), adopted spelling of F. *hautbois*: see HAUTBOY.]

1. A wooden double-reed wind-instrument, forming the treble to the bassoon: = HAUTBOY, 1.

1719 *Explic. Fr. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 31 *Oboe*, or *Oboy*, is a Hautboy, or Waits. 1728 PEPUSH *Harmon. Oboe* 103 *Obbo*. The name of this Instrument is from the French *Hautbois*: and not from the Italian *Oboe*. ...*Oboe* has no meaning, as the French name has.] 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. With the tender accents of his oboe, 1840 *Hood's Own* 1st Ser. They played upon fiddles, oboes, &c. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Gush.* in 180 The trumpet listening to the flute, and the oboe confirming both.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1881 J. T. SHORE *Troyon. Manch. exhi.* 256 Gregory, clarionet; Hughes, oboe player.

2. Name of a reed-stop in an organ, with metal pipes, giving a penetrating tone.

[c 1720, 1849 see HAUTBOY 2.] 1872 *Specif. Organ Work Minster in Lincoln Cath.* *Man. L.* See Swell Organ ...an Mixture, 19 Trumpet, 8 an Oboe.

† **O-bolde**, obs. form of ABOLD.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4902 A slawe ilmast schalle lerof him al nojte.

Oboist (*ō*bōʊist). [f. OBOE + -IST.] A performer on the oboe.

1883 HUEFFER in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. III. 453 The oboists of the first generation taking reeds of very large dimensions. 1884 tr. J. C. Hoffman *Hymns Ant., Ambros.* 253 The former astronomer (Haschel) was oboist in the band of the guards at Hanover.

Obol (*ō*bɒl). Also 8 obole. [ad. L., *obol-us*, a. Gr. *ὀβολός*.] = OBOLUS 1.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 223 The Romans says Plutarch, allowed Nine Obols, or Pillars Power a day to him that was most Abused upon a publick Treaty. 1777 ROBER. *tr. Phil. Trans.* LXII. 269 The current coin of Athens, was the silver Drachm, which they divided into 6 Obols. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 31 A man That hath not one small obol in his purse. 1872 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1274 To snuff the scent's Obolost with the due three-obol fee.

Obolary, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *obol-us* + -ARY.] That contributes an obolus; or, Possessing only oboli or small coins, impecunious.

1820 LORD *Elia* Ser. 1. *Two Race Men*, Disasters ... to rust ... as intimated between the Augustus Majesty, and the poorest obolary Jew that paid it obolum-given at Jerusalem.

† **Obolate.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *obolata* (*terra*), f. *obol-us*: see -ATE¹ 2 (= It. -*ata*, Fr. -*ade*, F. -*ée*).] A portion of land assessed to be worth a halfpenny a year.

1622 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* c. vii. 58 Quantities of Land taking their denominations from the small Coines in Forraigne Countries, Obolates, Denarates, Solidates, Libraes. *Ibid.* 59 That must the Obolat be 8 Acre, the Denarat 20 Acre, the Solidat 12 Acre.

Obole (*ō*bōl). [a. F. *obole* (1382 c. in Littré), ad. L. *obolus*: see OBOLUS.]

1. A small French coin orig. of silver, later of billon, in use from 10th to 13th c.; also called maille = ½ a denier.

1856 ROBERT *Glossary, Obole* (obolus), a Coyn, variable according to the Country, with an S.h as halfpenny. 1870 [E. HAVERGAL] *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 47 The obole or half denier of Henry the Second.

† 2. = OBOLUS 3. *Obs.*

1820 HALLAM *Philip II.* 56 An obole or half a scruple.

1858 TROOST *Glossary, Obole*, ...Also a halfpenny weight, twelve grains among Apothecaries, and fourteen among Merchants and Goldsmiths.

† **Obolet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. OBOL + -ET dim.] = OBOLUS 3.

1707 W. HOSKINS *Pop. Man's Comp.* 399 There are reduced into Drachms, Scruples, Obolets, Carats and Grains.

Obolite (*ō*bōlait). *Palæont.* [f. L. *obol-us* + -ITE.] A fossil shell of the genus *Obolus*. *Obolitoid*, a name for the Silurian formation containing these.

1839 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 103/1 Obolites, etc. 1864 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Obolus*, a genus of brachiopods belonging to the Lingula family, and characterized by their orbicular, conical, calcareo-corneous, subcompressed shells. ...There are several species occurring in the Silurians of Northern Europe; hence the 'obolus grit' of Sweden and Russia.

Obolus, errom. form of OBELUS.

Obolus (*ō*bōlŭs). Pl. **oboli** (-ai). [L., *obolus*, a. Gr. *ὀβολός*.]

1. A silver (in later times bronze) coin of ancient Greece, of the value of ⅙ of a drachma, or about 1½*d.* of English money.

1559 *tr. Bovers Historie* (1612) 275 Small pieces of money ...called *Obolí*, whereof five make a Drachmá. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1854 I. 256 An as or an *obolus* may pass as higher price than a *denarius* or a drachma. 1858 TROOST *Elem. Chem.* 287 The 300 fee precedence in the assembly was raised from one obolus to three. 1892 WILKINS *Plautus Life*, xvii. (1895) 88 Athenians selling an obolus or more touching three a third sailor who lost his sight before the mast.

2. Applied to the French OBOLE, and to other coins, mostly of small value, formerly current in Europe; also used allusively for any small coin.

In the Middle Ages these were *oboli* of gold, silver, and copper: see Du Cange s. v.

In English monetary reckoning formerly used for a halfpenny and (abbreviated as) ob.: see Ob., and cf. DENARIUS 2.

1560 H. WALLACE *Lett. to Mason* 28 Dec., Their first bulla bonds did not fell an obolus under 300 *crowns*. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxiv. (1850) 232 The least, who knew nothing of gewels, demanded four silver *oboli*, or danchins. 1858 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 209 We women should ...not throw such an obolus scoffed With Cæsar's image lightly. 1880 *Mem. Prel.* II Note., The obolus of St. Peter continues to remain the Government of his Holiness with ample means of providing for the pecuniary exigencies of the State. 1888 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* l. 78 I bought a monastery an obolus: 1892 ROBERTS *Covering Alls. Diss.* 6 n. In the Ionian Islands, before the introduction of the system of the French Monetary Convention, the Obolus was a tenth part of the Lunar Dollar, worth 3*d.* English.

† 3. *Apothecaries' Weight.* A weight of 10 grains, or half a scruple. *Obs.*

[1598 TORRIO *Florio Its F.* 370, xxvii. (1611) 278/1 The last quote of weyghes hyghte Calculus and the fourth parte of weyghes Obolus.] 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvii. 748 (1678) 740 The grains of them [barley corns] make an Obolus. 1680 LONDON, DUBLIN, *Pharm. & Mist.* 20 The Scruple gives 3 Oboli being drunk with hot Water help the spitting of blood.

4. *Palæont.* A genus of fossil brachiopods, with smooth orbicular bivalve shells, found in the Silurian rocks in Russia and elsewhere.

1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 103/1. 1864 [see OBOLITE].

Obone n. **Obout**, obs. ff. ABOVE, ABOUT.

Oboval (*ō*bōvăl), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* = next.

1857 in *Mereat Explor. Lex.* 1890 in *Cent. Soc. Lex.*

Obovate (*ō*bōvēt), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [Obs. 2.] Inversely ovate: egg-shaped with the broader end upmost or forward.

1760 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 292 *Apios floribus* ...Bracteæ two opposite, obovate, and at the base. Bracteæ two lesser opposite, obovate, and at the base. Calyx-leaves they are obovate. 1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 610. 137 The figure, in those larvæ of the water-beetles ...approaches to an obovate shape. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* 9. vi. Stem leaves obovate, having petioles.

b. In comb. with another adj., denoting a form intermediate between the obovate and some other, as *obovate-cuneate*, *-lanceolate*, *-oblong*, *-spathulate*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 56 Leaflets oblong, or obovate-cuneate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 191 Stem pyramis ...leaves obovate-spathulate. 1868 *Ibid.* 324 Virgin albata, ...leaves obovate-lanceolate dentate. 1868 *Ibid.* 160 *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, ...pinnæ 3-7 obovate-cuneate.

Obovatifolious (*ō*bōvătĭfōlĭŭs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. med.L. *obovatifolii-us* (f. *obovat-us* OBOVATE + *folium* leaf) + -OUS.] Having obovate leaves.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Obovato-, used as combining form of med.L. *obovatus* OBOVATE, as in **obovato-lanceolate** (= *obovate-lanceolate*), **obovato-retuse** *adj.*

1826 GALLOWAY *Brit. Bot.* Nos. 383 (Linnæa) obovato-lanceolate. 1838 HARVEY in *Trans. Botan. Soc. Edinb.* I. 109 Lentiscus obovato-retusus.

Obovoid (*ō*bōvoid), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [Obs. 2.] Somewhat egg-shaped, with the broader end upward or outward; somewhat obovate.

1834 G. SINCLAIR *Hortus. Gramineus* 278 Antherae ligulatæ basi ore mucrone. *Semen* ovoideum, *Stylus* obovoid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 361 Cryptocoryne Griffithii ...lip ...obovoid.

Obproborious, etc., obs. ff. OPPROBRIOUS, etc.

Obpyramidal (*ō*bpĭrămĭdăl), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [Ob- 2.] Inversely pyramidal; of the form of an inverted pyramid.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 210 Fruit obpyramidal.

Obpyriform (*ō*bpĭrĭfōrm), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [Ob- 2.] Inversely pyriform; pear-shaped, with the thicker end at the base.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 408 Cases membranous. ...Fruit obpyriform.

Obraid, obrayde, obreide, corrupt ff. UPBRAID v.; cf. ABRAID v.²

Obregge, obs. errom. form of ABRIDGE.

1494 *Fabyan Prol.* V. 124.

Obreption (*ō*brĕpʃŏn). [ad. L. *obreptio-nem* a creeping or stealing upon, n. of action from *obrep-ĕre* to creep up to, steal upon, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *repĕre* to creep. Cf. F. *obreption* (1457 *surreption* in Godef.).]

1. The obtaining or trying to obtain something by craft or deceit, *spec.* in *Eccl.* and *St. Law*, of a dispensation, gift, etc. by false statement. (Opp. to *subreption*, obtaining by suppression of truth.)

1611 COTGR., *Obreption*, an obreption; the creeping, or stealing vp or thing by vnperceiuable degrees. 1623 COCKERAM, *Obreption*, a getting of things by craft. 1726 tr. *Duplex's Eccl. Hist.* 1868 C. II. 70 with why Dispensation ...shall be invalid; if the Obtainer ...shall not first take ...Cognizance of them, to see whether there is no Subreption or Obreption in their Petitions or Requests. 1730 MCCLAURIN *Seut. Lawyer* Introd. II. 10, 11. 1813 COLEBROOKE *Inheritance* 10 Obreption, *i. e.* their being obtained by concealing the truth, or suggesting a falsehood. 1894 *Month Mar.* 350 If in a petition for a dispensation, there is a narrative or statement which is false, there is said to be obreption.

† 2. A stealing or stealing upon one unawares.

1642 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 Cor. xv. 51 in *Disc. Lord's Supper*, (1676) 81 Sudden Incursions and Obreptions, also of more ignorance and inadvertency. 1658 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 3 The like obreption or unavoidable importunities of Thoughts, which offer or force themselves upon the Mind.

Obreptitious (*ō*brĕpti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *obreptici-us* (f. *obrept-um*, pa. ppl. of *obrep-ĕre*) + -OUS: see -ITIOUS.] Characterized by obreption (see prec.); containing a false statement made for the sake of obtaining something. Hence **Obreptiously** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Obreptice*, obreptitious, stolen, filched in. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obreption*, a creeping, or stealing upon by craft; whence *obreptitious*, i. stolen upon by crafty means. 1730 *Hist. Litterarie* IV. 223 An obreptitious and surreptitious Worden. 1879 MARTINEAU in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 16 The Archbishop, believing the Bull to be obreptitious ... would not publish it. 1880 T. E. BRIGHT *Synod.* 4 Forg. of Pretence the receipt ... was obtained obreptitiously or surreptitiously.

† **Obrize.** *Obs.* Also **obryse**; **obriuse**, -**ezze**. [ad. L., *obryz-us*, *obryzum* (*aurum*) = Gr. *ὀβρυζος* (*χρυσὸς*), lifted or standard gold, in 16th c. F. *obrizé* (*or*). Cf. L. *obrussa* the testing of gold by fire, test, proof, touchstone.] In *Obrize gold*, also (*gold*) *obrizate*: Pure or refined gold: fine gold.

1432-50 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. viii. (1554) 272/b, Sapher resembled, pure and his lether cleere Obtayned clothes were white cleere. 1849 MAITLAND tr. *Herodian* (1629) 322 His Vessells, were of Massie Gold, some of Obryze Gold. 1858 W. HARRISON *Descr. Britain.* 158 A most fortunate jewel in Britain, better worth being than Copper, then either Gold, 1858 PHILLIPS, *Obrizum* (*aurum Obrizum*) q. *Optimum*, fine gold, gold of Ophir. 1870 [see] The Golden Calf ... its which is handled The...Wonder of Nature in Transmuting Metals: viz. How the inferior Substances of Lead, was to one Measure Transmuted into Gold-Obryze.

† **Obrode**, obs. form of ABROAD.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 190 And either jul thousand shoote.

Obrogate (*ō*brŏgēt), *v.* *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obrogāre* partly to repeal a law by passing a new one, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *rogāre* to ask, supplicate, propose a law, introduce a bill.] **a.** To repeal (a law) by passing a new one. † **b.** (See quot. 1656.) So **Obroga·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obrogate*, to derogate or interrupt one in his rule, to gainsay. *To abrogate* [*sic*, of. 1674 *abrogate*] a Law, is to prohibit a contrary Law, or to take away the former. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obrogation*, an interrogation, or hindring, also a gain-saying. 1893 A. H. GRANDISON in *Chron. Eur. Oct.* 345/2 An act of parliament had been passed which was in direct conflict with a charter; ...and after plea the clause in the charter was abrogated. But we need not be surprised if the conservative party refused to admit this abrogation.

Obrotund (*ō*brōtŭnd), *a.* [f. L. *ob-* + *rotund-us* round, after L. *oblong-us* oblong.] Of a rounded form, but longer in one direction than in the other; somewhat round.

1830 BENTHAM *Autikakogood.* vi. (1838) 102 In Sussex, they have Eyes, chestnut, of green colour. 1832 *Lind. Nat. Ord.*, *Obrotund*, somewhat round.

† **Obround**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *ob-* + ROUND.] = prec.

1688 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 68 Of one single herb or several, whether Obround, Compressed, Oblong, Conoid or Scaly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 374/1 *Obround* [is] a round that is longer one way than another.

† **Obrumpent**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. (reputed) L. *obrumpĕre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 d) + *rumpĕre* to break.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obrumpent*, breaking or burning.

† **Obru·te**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obrŭt-*, ppl. stem of *obru-ĕre* to overwhelm, bury; f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *ru-ĕre* to fall, rush down.] *trans.* To overwhelm, bury; to cover over.

1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* in *Early Wks.* (1843) 57 If ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were obrued and overwhelmed before. 1587 TURBERVILE *Epitaphs Lady* 72 Obrued with dung after they were put into a new pit.

† **Obsalutate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsalūtāre* to offer to salute, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *salūtāre* to salute.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Obsalutate*, to offer to salute. [1654 Published in *Vindex Anglicus* 3, 61.]

† **Obsa·turate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsaturāre* to sate, clog, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *saturāre* to fill.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Obsaturate*, to fill too much, to glut a man to the full.

Obscene (*ŏbsī·n*), *a.* [ad. L. *obscēnus*, *obscæn-us* adverse, inauspicious, ill-omened; traced *obscœnus* ab 'Ob Scena' (Festus) 'quod in scenam a caput.' 1564 H. MORE *Apol. Invis.* (1712) 3 Obscenous ...are those with obscene Dogs out of the holy City. 1593 PERY *Defens.* 23, 283 Images thereof to remain. 1844 Mrs. JAMESON *Mem. Early Ch. Painters* II. 13 Human impulses, as subjects fitting, ...and other crawling and flying obscene and simulacrous things. 1889 RUSKIN *Cl. of Art* 84, 178 The bright Wanton, divine of widows as Comely, to filled ... with old chaos, obscene creatures, and adieu.

2. Offensive to modesty or decency; expressing or suggesting unchaste or lustful ideas; impure, lascivious, lewd. † *Obscene parts*, privy parts (obs.).

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xxxviii. 272 Be they obscenest through wantons in thy times. 1598 FL. HALL *Rem. M. Ax.* (1880) 102 [He] was his tongue loose to obscene and filthy Commendation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 423 Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moabs Sons. 1698 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Wife* I. iv. Ye Gin the Walks ...were obscene Images. 1709 WARTH

Light i. iv. § 3 Words that were once obscene, by frequent use from obscene and unchastely. 1705 *Pope Odyss.* xxi. 272 Her [Penelope's] party obscene the singing billows hear. 1805 *Macaulay Bac. Milton* (1851) I. 51 The saddle of Comus, reeling to obscene dances. 1850 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 427/2 Our best writers are sorely rather than obscene.

† **3.** Ill-omened, inauspicious. (A Latinism.) *Obs.* 1630–48 Cowley *Davideis* iv. 618 The trembling Serpents shoot and silent fire The Birds obscene for Jove his Passage fly. 1652–4 J. Eaton *Obscurer* (1656) 130 Knibbling fowl, and hurt obscene.

Obscenely (*ǫbsī·nlĭ*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an obscene manner: **a.** Repulsively, loathsomely (*arch.*); **b.** Indecently, lewdly.

1598 Shakes. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 142 Most heinously indeed, and obscenely as it seems to me. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 311 The minorites . . gave us, in their rude and ill-favored Talmud, that all words which in the law are not obscenely, must be changed to more civil words. 1700 *Dryden* Wks. 1742 V. 3 For speaking obscenely to the Ladies Penelope Tenthwold. 1726 C. Fitz *Memoirs* 20, 222 There on a lofty beam, the matron try'd The worse deliverer, and obscenely dy'd.

Obsceneness (*ǫbsī·nnĕs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obscene; obscenity.

a 1637 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. Rolfe 1716/2 Blandishments (that impudence and propriety (of words), when we see them lett, . . to when we . . escape shamefulness, and gain to the grace and property which helps significance. a 1700 Dryden (J.) Fables . . free from any note of idleness or obscenenss.

Obscenity (*ǫbsī·nĭtĭ*). [ad. L. *obscœnitās*, f. *obscœnus* OBSCENE: perh. immed. ad. F. *obscénité* (1511 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Obscene quality or character: **a.** Impurity, indecency, lewdness (esp. of language); **b** *pl.* obscene words or matters.

1608 Willet *Synopsis Papal.* 830 In matter of their . . filthinesse, . . their vile and such like words . . are not obscenities. 1649 Milton *Eikonox.* x. 61, Wores . . those the worst obscenities of heathen superstition. 1709 Pope *Rem. Creat.* 230 No garden vile Obscenity should find The' wife and yet conspire to move your mind. 1829 Scott *Demonol.* vii. 208 The . . greatest obscenities ever imprinted on paper. 1855 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 921/3 Pictures of foul obscenity not to be surpassed in Pompeii.

b. Foulness, loathsomeness; in *pl.* foul acts, dirty work. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1628 Sir Thomas *Tobacco Battered* 252 Consuming more, in their Obscene Obscenities, On Sundaie and Munch, with their supposed Vanity, Then their whole Tithes etc, when they molested'st Honour at home, and forrain Glory gain'd. 1821 Bloxam *Anat. Mol.* v. iii. 21 (1840) 321 Dishes . . merrily dressed by cleverly cooks, that after daily obscenities, never wash their greasy hands. 1827 C. Richardson in *Academy* (1868) 20 Oct. 402/1 One of the victims . . was a self-made young man. . . He danced for a while before the chief (Juggernaut), then rushing suddenly to the wheels he died his blood under the tower of obscenity.

† **Obsce·nnous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *obscœn-us* + -OUS.] = OBSCENE. Hence † **Obsce·nnously** *adv.*, † **Obsce·nnousness**.

1592 Harington *Def. Pun.* Prof. 87 In all Artists . . there is not a word of vilainy or obscennousnes. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* vi. 331 Obscenous and smeghey Baskets. 1608 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiii. To Rd. (1612) 330 Their Libertines obscennously So wrath to Scorn'dain.

Obscura camera = *camera obscura*, CAMERA 4. 1728 in Phillips.

Obscurancy. *rare*—[1]. [f. next: see -ANCY.] The quality of being obscurant.

1829 *Edin. Rev.* XLII. 422 The time will certainly come when that system [Prussia] will expose that vile and wicked web, Barbarism, Obscurancy, and Despotism.

Obscurant (*ǫbskiū·rănt*), *sb.* and *a.* [= Ger. *obscurant* (18th c.), f. L. *obscūrāt-*, pa. ppl. of *obscūrāre* to darken, obscure: cf. mod.F. *obscurant* (Littré).]

A. *sb.* One who obscures; one who strives to prevent inquiry, enlightenment or reform.

1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 397 On their adversaries they endeavour to impute the names of Jacobinism, Obscurantism, or Illuminism. 1829–30 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) II. 155 I will venture to appeal to those self-obscurants whose faith dwells in the Land of the Shadow of Darkness. 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 622 The obscurants of that sympathetic sentiment ranked only the more strenuously every effort as a rebuke within. *Colegio Jan.* 6. 1900 E. Clodd in *Literary Guide* 1 Nov. 164/2 Here . . the battle between the psychological evolutionist and the theological obscurant still rages.

B. *adj.* That obscures or darkens; of or belonging to an obscurant: see A.

1808 Coleridge *Introd. to H. More's Poems* 46/1 Sycophantic and obscurant speculation. 1829 G. Meredith *Egoist* I. v. By All accounts, she was plaguing her hand to garrison—obscurant rules whose touch leaves a stain.

Obscurantism (*ǫbskiū·rănt,izm*). [f. prec. + -ISM: = Ger. *obscurantismus* (1801 c.); in mod.F. *obscurantisme* (Littré).] The practice or principles of an obscurant; opposition to inquiry or enlightenment.

1829 Geo. F. Tennyson *Essays* III. 4 When the charge complains . . of the Duke influences they possess . . the hereditary observations of their caste is . . at once the reason and the delusion. 1838–48 [see next]. 1880 Maine *Lect. Engl. Lang.* 8 Continental liberty is threatened . . now by Mazzinian barbarism, and now by priestical obscurantism. 1883 *Guardian* VII. 1 A system of obscurantism and ignorance—not enlightenment and progress.

Obscurantist (*ǫbskiū·răntist*), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

A. *sb.* One who opposes the progress of intellectual enlightenment.

1838–48 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 301 People have been crucified On whom for many years past all over Europe against whom their self-constituted and self-appointed . . Head. The most circumstances are the passions, the prejudices, the blinding delusions of our nature, except by evil habits and self-indulgence; the real obscurantism is bigotry, in all its forms, which are many, and ever changing. 1858 Carl. *Frederick the Gt.* IX. lxvii. 3 The obstacles thrown in the way of Education by the English Obscurantists.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an obscurantist; opposed to enlightenment.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxii, You are making men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and obscurantist, and hating the cause of the people. 1880 Grant Allen in *19th Cent.* July 6 A priesthood as absolute and as obscurantist as the Druidic.

† **Obscurate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obscūrāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *obscūrāre* to obscure.] Obscured; darkened.

1431 Rolls of Parl. IV. 406/2 Bothe the Sonne and the Moone . . shulde be obscurate and derke. 1580 Hollyband *Fr. Treas.* s. 305 Except four towers the sunne is obscurate.

Obscuration (*ǫbskiŭrē·shŏn*). [ad. L. *obscūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obscūrāre* to obscure. So mod.F. *obscuration* (Littré).]

1. The action of obscuring, darkening, or clouding over; the hiding or putting out of sight: obscured or dimmed state or condition; in *Astron.*, occultation, eclipse.

1431 Rolls of Parl. IV. 406/2 Bac in Anno 1262 the Thre Kyngs were the Nerth pryncis by observacion: Of the Red Mon and the White Wyfe called Rithyanion. 1559 W. Cuningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 103 If the time be the beginning of his obscuration be more, than that which I have before placed. 1665 Hollard *Plutarch's Mor.* 1216 The obscuration or eclipse of the Sunne. a 1715 Burnet (J.) As to the sun and moon, their obscuration or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery meteor. 1816 Pearson *Nat. Phil.* (1829) II. 139 The moments . . determine the beginning, the greatest obscuration, and the end of the eclipse. a 1832 Middleton *Mod. Hist., The Talk* (1834) 126 Here, by the word, . . there is no confusion or obscuration of the sky by the foliage.

transf. 1864 Lowell *Biglow P.* ii. Poet. Wks. (1890) 258 Our old dominations are full of such obscurations . . of the ill, making note's of whether. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/3 By working these jobs [*sic* original] vowels with the mark of obscuration, we are enabled to indicate at once the theoretical and the actual pronunciation.

2. *fig.* The darkening or dimming of intellectual light, of the mental vision or understanding, of the sense of words, of truth, etc.

1611 Cotgr. *Crucifixe* 331 Note on the obscuration but the illustration of Gods glory. 1792 Burnet (J. Tolmen) El. Tr. Ethereum, whose supreme superiority was the exercise of his reason, the disturbance or obscuration of that faculty was the evil most to be dreaded. 1879 M. D. Conway *Demonol.* II. xv. xxiv. 256 The obscuration of religion is superstition.

† **Obscu·rative**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f.L. *obscūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obscūrāre* to obscure + -IVE.] Tending or serving to obscure or render dark.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 134 Antichristianisme is an obscurative Schisme to Prophecy which sets down one measure of time for another; as a Week for Seven years.

Obscure (*ǫbskiū·r*), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. OF. *obscur* (14th c.), earlier *oscur* (12th c.) = It. *oscuro*, Sp., Pg. *escuro*:—L. *obscūr-us*, f. *ob-* (OB- 3 c) + *cūr-*, f. root *cū-*, Skr. *śāv-* to cover; cf. L. *cū-dere* shield, Gr. κεύθ-ειν attire, covering, κεύθος hide.]

1. Devoid of or deficient in light; dark, dim; hence, gloomy, dismal.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5346 Love is right of this mirrore; Nose is fair, and nose obscure, . . And whylom dim, and whylom clere. c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 19/2 Hys . . chere obscure and darke right wherfore enclosed them in long. 1583 — *G. de la Tour* E vij b, Put in a prison which was right darke and obscure. 1598 Shakes. *Merch. V.* ii. 28, yet let's take this Lead containing but thy value, so may you miss me; But if you chuse that wherin I am contain'd, Follow me: this inscroll, after fortunes obscure blessings. 1615 Bacon *Prop.* 22, so Who so cometh his father or his mother, his lampe shall be put out in obscure darkenesse. 1625 Massinger *Emp. Naples* (1632) 27 Their Chappell is large but obscure. 1709 Cowper *Confessions* 1 Obscurity might involved the sky. 1813 Kane *Chemistry* 1 Obscurer light involved the sky. 1813 Kane *Chemistry Exp.* xliii. (1856) 326 The tiny worry and obscure.

b. *Obscure rays*, the dark or invisible heat-rays of the solar spectrum.

1704 J. Harris *Philos. Light.* 101, 22 Here is therefore a species of light which we may term obscure. 1860 Tyndall *Libr.* v. 1 109 Rays which have obscure to-morrow not luminous to others. 1883 — *Heat* 180 These exceptional cool-points emit an abundance of obscure rays—of rays of more least, which have no illuminating power. 1883 W. Lant Carpenter *Ib.* vii. 125 Most sources of heat emit heat rays, which are partly luminous and partly obscure.

†2. *fig.* Intellectually dark; unenlightened. *Obs.*

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Logike* 139, 3. 1. 2 The obscure headplaces of use of very learning Friers. 1598 Barrey *Mast. of Ch. Com. Law Dict.*, The more ignorant and obscure time undertooke to correct the more learned and flourishing.

2. Of, pertaining to, or foreboding the darkness; associated in darkness, and so eluding sight.

1605 Sylvester, *Mach.* iv. 34 Ye obscure Bird clamor'd the lowring Night. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 192 The Legions . . with obscure wing Scout far and wide into the Realms of night. *Ibid.* ix. 130 Wynge to scout Of midnight vapor, flight obscure, and prie In every Boske. a 1680 Sprigge *Anglia Rediviva* (1854) 71 *note*, Sir Edward Hungerford . . was found . . under his corpse, he was so obscure. 1882 O. F. Adeane *Last Sc. Grace, Last Lovely* xiii Then we reached the least promontory into Arrochar's deep and shrouded obscure.

3. Of colour or hue: Approaching black, dark, sombre; in later use, dingy, dull, not bright.

1440 *Cursor Mundi* 2018 (Fairf.) Pe folk wonne fulcom to pe sacrifice bestes blinde and obscure. 1604 E. Grimeston *D'Acosta's Nat. Indies* viii. 388 The wild . . divided it selfe into two companies, whereof the one was of very obscure colour. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 19 Hung'd all over with blacke Arras . . for an assurance of those obscure colours, there was not any wind stirring. 1640 Bolton *Arraignment.* 167 It is an ill cause . . If it cals darkenes to a field or obscure colour. 1662 Merrett *Pinx. Hist.* 4.v. Pourage, If the new Moon has obscure Horns, and that the upper Horn is obscurer than the lower, it will rain in the Wane of the Moon. 1664 G. Starkey *Anatomical Compound* 158 Wings partly obscure, partly diaphanous. 1668 Knox *Jl. Sir Anthonie Shirley* . . 4 A cachery which reflects the light but little. 1840 A. E. Wallis *Darwinism* 12 An obscure colour may render concealment more easy for some.

4. Without clearness of form or outline; indistinct, undefined; hardly perceptible to the eye; faint, "light".

1593 Peele *Dealing w. Deuce* 20 Draw an obscure in light line from A. to B. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. (1684) 58 You must take your Paper or Parchment without obscure Meridian Line, and Parallel Lines. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4434/4 The Wag hath two obscure Bob Pennels on his Buttocks. 1735 *Pennsylvania Gazetteer* No. 180 p 2 What is distant is in itself obscure, and, when we have no wish to see it, vastly augments our notion. 1808 Sydney *Essays. Nat. Hist.* II. 340 Wings slightly tinted with brown, and the nerves obscure. 1832 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1846) 34 The small . . lines eclipse Jupiter, sometimes passing like obscure spots across his surface.

b. With reference to other senses: Indistinctly perceived, felt, or heard; indistinct.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gallemard's Fr. Chirurg.* 45 He hath a rumble, hurlie, and obscure noise. a 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Grammar* iii. E . . whose is middle, and pronounced obscure and faintly. 1668 Stanley *Pract. Physic* 320 An obscure voice. 1791 Walker *Eng. Dict., Pronunciation* 25 Nothing tends more to terrible and subgrim the pronunciation than the short and obscure sound of the accentuated a. 1803 Emery *Engl. Sounds* 63 The change of the old a into *e* was fully established in the Transition period . . Wallis calls it an obscure sound. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 24 In the Vowels, ordinary or short quantity is sometimes . . obscure quality by 3a.

5. Of a place: Not readily seen or discovered; hidden, retired, secret; remote from observation.

1589 Greene *Farewell to Folly* 5 He seeme take byre secretely in to his bowre, and hide byre in to a more and obscure place. c 1590 *Marlowe* 328 His departed & went by a ways obscure 'till he find a field. 1598 Shakes. *Tw. N.* v. 61, 77 Why are you acquainted with all your outlets? . . And wouldest hither to an obscure plot. 1660 Boyle *Seraphic* 23 Pendent hail conveyed Him here the obscurest part of it [a cupola]. 1708 Brome *Lat. Works Lit.* Wks. VIII. 8 The genius, even such as are, into the obscurest retirements, and lead them before their revolutionary tribunals. 1830 Lytton *Disowned* I. v. 56, I also keep arms even in this obscure and safe retreat.

6. Inconspicuous, unelaborated, unnoticed.

1592 Kyd *Dorastus* 310 Good virtuous parentes & inventors of proud & obscure beggers-upps. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 62 If you take Nature at the rise . . in her rudimental and obscure beginnings. 1708 *Dr. Fox Farm. Instruct.* (1840) I. Introd. 2 The sense of this term seems to me laid very remote, or the circumstance obscure. a 1834 B. Ryan *Lect. Mag. Hist.* v. (1836) 14 The small and obscure beginnings of great political institutions.

b. Of persons, their station, descent, etc.: Not illustrious or noted; unknown to fame; humble, lowly, mean.

a 1526 Skelton *Ware, Hawe, Fysh.* 33 The yonge man . . was descended of a house and obscure parentage. 1559 Edin. *Treaties To Rdr.* (Arb.) 49 It had been better for them to have byn obscure & unknowne. 1660 Ward *Life Shirley* (O. H. S.) I. 260 Died a little better than to an obscure condition. 1703 Stukeley *Itinerarium* Pref. 20 Be obscure and unnoted, rather than conspicuous and guilty. 1730 Gent. *Magaz.* 20 Let not Ambition mock their useful toil, Their homely joys, and destiny obscure. 1818 J. F. Hurst *Nunc* vi. 61 Jesus called poor fishermen, unlearned men, obscure working-men, neglected children.

7. *fig.* Not manifest to the mind or understanding; imperfectly known or understood; not clear or plain; hidden, doubtful, vague, uncertain.

1589 Greene *Farewell to Folly* 18 Of a common grounde upon a darke and obscure cause. 1598 Drayton *Legends* 1, of Amid brought the most obscured Things to light. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 16 The King of Canada, who grew to obscure degrees of familiarity. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 172 Not to know at large of things remote From use, obscure and subtle. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 302 To know the Cause and seat of this Disease, which is often obscure. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 266 Yet geologists have presumed to resort to a remote series of things . . to explain every obscure phenomenon. 1868 Rudler *Petrology* 89 The origin of land is still obscure.

b. Of words, statements, explanations, meanings: Not perspicuous; not clearly expressed; hard to understand. Also, of a speaker or writer.

1535 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Which acte . . is so obscure darke and diffuse that the true entent of the makers thereof cannot manifestly be understanded. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 61 b, So confusyng to be short be not obscure. 1577 tr. Bullinger *Decades* I. 6 A darke, obscure and confused order. 1597 Hooker *Eccles. Pol.* v. xlv. 332 Some of the obscurest places of the New Testament. 1699 Pegge *Kent. Gloss.* (1876) 11. 184 This dis-course was obscure. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. 1. 27 Hypothèses or Reasons, is very obscure, and is rendered by the translation of Ficinus, in some degree, more obscure by the exposition of the Oracles. 1878 E. W. Dale *Lect. Pastoral.* xiii. 190 If there are passages which are of an obscure . . .

8. *sb.* **1.** Obscurity, darkness; the "outer darkness."

1680 Milton *P. L.* ii. 918 Who shall . . through the palpable

obscure find out His onmark way. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xvi. 438 Celebrate to th' obscure be hop'd to fly The curious search of Eurybius's eye. 1802 S. Rogers *Voy. Columbus* xxi. 12 In his progress thro' the dread obscure. 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *Dist. Ne Vile*, As though a palpable obscure had clouded the face of things.

2. Indistinctness of outline or colour.

1725 A. Young *Nat. Science* (1785) 30 An unbounded... mass of infinitely varied parts—melting gradually into the distant obscure. a 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 223 And, in the calm obscure of eves, All things and colours fade.

3. *Painting. pl.* The 'shades' of a picture.

1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 Remove progressively the light, and you will weaken both the clears and the obscures.

Obscure (*ǒbskiū'ə*), *v.* [f. Obscure *a.*, or the comp. L. *obscūrāre* to obscure, darken, OF. *obscurer*; earlier *escurer*; cf. It. *oscurare* to darken.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make obscure or dark, to involve in darkness; to darken; to deprive of light or brightness; to dim.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. (1557) C iij b, The clouds... Whose moisture dark cheapen afterward shone. 1590 Shaks. *Com. & Ant.* 748 Now of this dark night I perceive the reason: Cynthia for shame obscures her silver shine. 1592 Harsnet *Lenvite* 1 E 3 The light of the Sun obscured the light of the Starres. 1593 Peele *Wonder* 30 Her glimpse closely obscures the cheerful day! 1761 Cowper *Hope* 339 Around that shadows should obscure the sight Of one whose birth was to a land of light. 1833 Lytton *My Friend* xx. xxii, The candle-fish, that by obscuring the water with fumes its enemy.

b. *intr.* (*for refl.*) To become dark.

1590-91 Dyonis *Heaven* (roll. 5) The sonle shil nimmell, the saints cruell, The sone obscurit of his licht.

c. *transf. trans.* To make obscure in quality of sound, etc.

1873 J. A. H. Murray *Dial. S. Counties Scot.* 132 In other positions the vowel sounds are dulled or obscured to such an extent that they lose their original quality and fall into the obscure *ĕ* described. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 24 In modern English speech, vowels are regularly obscured in syllables that have neither primary nor subordinate stress, especially in those that follow the main stress.

2. To dim or lessen the lustre or glory of; 'to put in the shade'; to overshadow or outshine.

1548 Latimer *Serm. Plowers* (Arb.) 32 To darken and obscure Gods glory. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 21 You have seduced the sun Of purpose to obscure my Noble birth. 1761 J. Moore *Chin. Sat. Ep.* (1762) II. Introd. 311 His liberality...obscured the glory of all who had preceded him in the office. 1819 Sidmouth *Corr.* (1851) III. 102 That birth no agency shall obscure in me. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 As yet... the fortunes of the University [of Oxford] were obscured by the glories of Paris.

3. To cover or hide from view; to conceal.

1626 G. Wh[ettenhall] *Hist. Intrigue* 1626) 122 He lay long to obscure himselfe in an old ruinged and shadowy place. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 210 Blind-drowsy Apollonia, who in holes, caves, and bushes, lie clubfooted, waiting for...Tyrannies. 1636 Mrs. Jean *Sir P. Parry's* (c. 1) What shall I do? You too late to obscure yourself. 1697 Dryden *Virg. I.* 70, I have late obscured in the evening mist, Always they mount, and ... have hill'd 19 of them. 1787 *Coles of Blood* 10 They plac'd me below ... and obscur'd me with boards. 1819 Scott *Lady of L.* iv. 10, His girded brand and mailed hide Obscured a virgin of Scandal. 1882 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii. (1878) 348 The moon was now quite obscured.

† **b.** *intr.* (*for refl.*) To hide oneself. *Obs.*

1603 Peters in *Farr S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 102 When you might see all pleasures shun the light, And love obscure, as Ellen's fall. 1623 Fletcher & Rowley *Maid in Mill* iv. 1, How! there's bad tidings: I must obscure and hide it. 1632 Sherley *Changes* iv. 1, Here He obscures. [Withdraweth.]

4. To conceal from knowledge or observation; to keep secret the identity of; to keep dark; to disguise. Also *refl.* † **a.** Of persons. *Obs.*

c 1330 *S. Cent. Rhod.* (1809) 22, I wolde that they wolde not the persone to the peeple send by thair jugdeyn chesyne my rede ignorance. 1599 Shakes. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 85 The Prince obscur'd his Contemplation Under the Veyle of Wildenesse. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 403 Shortly...find thyselfe ...to Arabia... Thither of God's where to obscure himselfe, he went first to consecrate both discipline and eloquence.

b. Of things.

1597 Foxe *Author* i. Wks. 1739 I. 543 Ay, Robin, there's no obscuring sermons of many talents. 1601 Shakspere *Epitaph.* 33 Then Mirror by whose ... All shapes both glorious which thou grantest me I dye, were the dim words which obscure thee now Flesh, lightning-like, with unaccustomed glow.

5. To render dim or vague to the understanding; to render unintelligible. † *To obscure oneself from*, to render one's meaning obscure to (*obs.*).

1582 in *Spottiswood Misc. Ch. Stat.* vi. (1847) 331 He at first obscured himself from me, and would not be plain. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 119 To obscure, rather than illustrate, that which is so plainly there expressed. 1732 Pope *Essay Man Ep.* iii. 198 The evidence [of creation] by common arguments. 1840 Maz. *Misc.* 9 *Disc.* (1872) I. 402 This language ...serves not to elucidate, but to disguise and obscure. 1873 Oxenham *Mon. Form* xii. 57 In [the Gospel Form for charcoal] should be freely adopted wherever it does not too much obscure the sense of the words.

Hence **Obscuring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1600 Hooker *Ecclesiast's Rem.* v. iv, Under the hatches of obscuring cloth. 1611 Cotgr., *Obnubilement*, an obscuring, darkening, clouding, overcasting, overshadowing. 1697 Dryden *Virg. I.* 454 This obscuring of the Sun (by clouds) at noon, is commonly sudden. 1730 tr. *Lemnerius' Mirac. Christ* 198 The sun ... is but with obscuring clouds. 1873 J. A. H. Murray *Dial. S. Counties Scot.* 132 To indicate this obscuring of unaccented vowels. 1883 *Athenæum* 28 Sept. 396/2 The relations between five and less heather-like Taxa, until the premature shattering of that bright young piece of merchant.

Obscured (*ǒbskiū'əd*, *poet.* -*ēd*), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.] Made obscure; darkened, dimmed; hidden from the sight or perception; fallen into obscurity.

1590 Shakes. *Com. Err.* I. i. 67 What observed sight the heavens did grant, 1598 — *Merry W.* v. iii. 13 They are all couch'd in a pit hard by Hernes Oake, with obscur'd Lights. 1763 Edwards in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 109 Reflection of obscured things to me, when reflected from the water. 1892 T. Harvey *Jour.* (1900) 193 Pages of works devoted to extinct, half-extinct, obscured, and ruined families.

Hence **Obscuredly** (-*ĕdlĭ*), *adv.*

1626 Gauden *Funeral. Tithe* (1659) 400 This vanished while the fiery days between resurrection and ascension; Christ ceased not ... obscuredly; but appeared oft. a 1661 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 340 This continued among Pagans...though obscuredly.

Obscurely (*ǒbskiū'əlĭ*), *adv.* [f. Obscure *a.* + -ly 2.] In an obscure way, manner, or degree.

1. a. Darkly; dimly, dully; not brightly or luminously. **b.** So as to be indistinct to the sight or other sense; dimly, indistinctly. **c.** With a dark, sombre, or dingy colour; dully.

a 1526 Jhesus *Seven Champions* II. vii. (1638) 134 They stood obscurely hidden the trees. 1820 Keats *Lamia* II. *Poems* (1848) 148 Obscurely hidden from his fellow men. 1832 J. Hogg *Shepherd's Calendar* II. 82 Thither, which through of pure white mail were yet all artificially made obscurely brown. a 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 420 There my Winds, obscurely bright, Still shoot the little lamp by night. 1849 Dickens *Pict. Nat.* xvii. (1875) 408 It is conjectured of obscurely-studded hard sandstone. 1871 — *Uncom. Man* II. 28, 70 The young are obscurely tinted. 1872 Rose *Lect. Grace.* I. Prof. 73 In English we are in the habit of changing, or pronouncing obscurely, short vowels in unaccented syllables.

2. *fig.* With obscurity of meaning, expression, or exposition; not plainly or clearly.

1597 R. Tresse in Halliwell *Pop. Tracts* (1849) 123 It is easy not to be but obscurely set out. 1683 Wagstaff *Four Sacr. Days Devot.* Wks. 1708 I. 107 Only but so uttereth the said promises in obscurely? 1832 J. Heywood tr. *Ewald's Grammar* 28 By your absence have I obscurely glimmered, and by your lenses clearly understood of the strange superfluities. 1797–1823 Vidocq in *Life* (1828) I. 139 To reveal, though obscurely. 1858 Dickens *Misc. Writ.* iv. 82 In vain went on for an hour obscurely at an attachment.

3. In obscurity; inconspicuously.

1550 Gardin *Gerard's H. Wyll* (1867) 8 You will live accustomed...a prisoner, if ye live there obscurely. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 380 Most Poets dye poor, and consequently obscurely. 1780 H. H. Wallace *Farmer's Assist. Parish* (1788) III. 223 He lived obscurely in Knaresborough, by profession a house painter. 1878 Browning *St. Martin's* 2, Though corpses rot obscurely, Ghosts escape.

Obscurement. *rare.* [f. Obscure *v.* + -ment.] = Obscuration; production of obscurity.

1658 S. Fisher *North. Hem.* (1807) 282 The standard royal was advanced by Charles the First...not far from the obscurements of Manchester's Hobs. a 1703 Pomfret *Misc. Poems* (1702) 139 Now ladder fitter appears, And o'er the palpable obscurement spurs, Gaining and gets an falling Ladder. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 625 There is a noble vein of poetry ...which shines through all the obscurement of translation.

Obscureness. *Now rare.* [f. Obscure *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being Obscure (in various senses); = Obscurity.

1529 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1509) 53 To knowe of Logike ...For by argument it maketh matters Manifest eloquence. 1533 Eden *Decades* 129 The obscureness of the cave into the which he was first entered. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. Propl. 192 The difficultie and obscureness of this booke. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 2 The privateness or obscureness ...of life of contemplative men. 1707 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Draught Acres*, If you observe some spots, Obscureness, or Whiteness therein. 1732 Edwards *Freed. Will* iv. viii. 247 The imperfection of our manner of conceiving of Things, and the Obscureness of Language. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 81 The characters of boundless, obscureness, and depression, were commonly ascribed to the Jewish Messiah.

Obscurer. *rare.* [f. Obscure *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which obscures.

1630 Lord *Bacon's Apophthegms* 4 A master and obscurer of truth loudspeaker. 1669 *Gentl. Nurse* 23 Now, in case fortunate that we were not dependent for Illumination on these partial obscurers.

† **Obscurify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obscūrus* Obscure *a.* + -fy: cf. obs. F. *obscurifier* (Nantes 1640).] *trans.* To render obscure; to hide.

1622 Wilson *Medea Philther* in Bullen *Old Plays* IV. 367 Now that I...with obscurified Her spacious Beauty. 1626 Bacon in *Works* (1730) VI. 452 Misapplication of any one of the three obscurified terms—*time*, *use*, and *confidence*.

Obscurism. *rare.* [f. Obscure *a.* + -ism.] = Obscuration.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 342 We have objected to the theological obscurism of blind submission which some are preaching as a cure for the evils of the day. *Ibid.*, To exclude that obscurism in religious doctrine.

Obscurity (*ǒbskiū'rĭtĭ*). Also 5 **obscurte**(**e**, **-ote**, 5–6 **obscurte**, 6–7 **-itie**. [a. F. *obscurité* (1265 in Hatz.-Darm.), also in OF. *obscurté*, *escurté*, *esc(u)ré*, ad. L. *obscūritāt-em*, f. *obscūr-us* Obscure *a.*: see -ty.] The quality or condition of being obscure.

1. Absence of light (total or partial); darkness; gloom, dullness; concr. a dark place.

1483 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxiv. 116 The thynge is the clowde, for it hath not so moche obscurte that it letteth not to the clerenes of the day. c 1500 *Melusine* 29 Nyght obscurte or darkenes was now come about it. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lx. 2 We waite for light, but behold obscuritie. 1792 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* 5, The obscurity of the dawn confined his views. 1833 Kane *Arctic Explor.* xlvii. (1856) 225 A strange, palpable obscurity ... gradually wrapped itself over every thing. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. xv. 277 Candlemas ... galloped in the deep obscurity by another route in Paris.

2. The quality or condition of being unknown, inconspicuous, or insignificant.

1613 Drayton *Idea* 2, Thy gifts thou in obscurity dost smother. 1699 B. Mason *Funeral's Iron Age* 239 A certain Fellow of the very dregs of the People, who had dyed in the obscurity of his birth, had not this fortune rescu'd obscured him. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* (1757) The sigh for suffering Worth Lost in obscurity. 1873 Harrison *Introd. Logic* v. 86 (1875) 120 The greater number have to remain in positions of obscurity.

b. An obscure or unknown person.

1822 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 51/1 How East goes through the whole number of obscurities from Leibnitz to East. 1850 R. L. Gillespie *Rec.* 4 *Stud.* 306, I left them all and married this poor, young obscurity.

3. The quality or condition of not being clearly known or comprehended.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 229 The thought is enveloped in obscurite and under the clowdes. 1605 Marlow *Fluberell's Mor.* to In Philosophie, where in the first there seemeth... to be some management, obscurite, and I wot not what bareuenture. 1675 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 156, I must confess I have some fits uneasy to finde things in so much obscurity. 1825 J. Trotter *Lord Saltoun.* 302 To remove any part of the obscurity which prevails with regard to the nature and progress of mortification. 1896 Hennessy *Camb. Coll. Mem.* ii. 7 The precise date of the origin of colonial money is lost in obscurity.

4. Lack of perspicuity in language; uncertainty of meaning; unintelligibleness.

1536 Starkey *England* II. i. 141 Al obscurite and darkenes hath in writyng and in al commendacion sprongeth therof. 1600 Carpenter *Exp. Creed* Wks. (Oxford) 152 There is no writing too brief that, without obscurity, comprehends the intent of the writer. 1792 Jeremy *Member* No. 169 ¶ 23 One of the most pernicious effects of haste is obscurity. 1850 Neucomen *Rec.* 4 *Stud.* (1873) 273 Rapid and offhanded obscurity comes merely of inadequate thought embodied in inadequate language.

b. An obscure point; an unintelligible, or not clearly intelligible, speech or passage.

1598 Thynne *Bawdy Tis D. K.* v. (1910) 3 Dowtous to understande the obscurenesse or darkenesse of holy scriptures. 1729 Butler *Serm. Prof.*, But even obscurities arising from other causes than the abstruseness of the argument may not be always inexcusable. 1874 *Sweet Primer* xvi. 2 211, 23 The obscurities of early Greek poets arose necessarily out of the state of language.

† **Obscurous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *obscūr-us* Obscure + -ous.] Dark, gloomy, obscure.

1492 Caxton *Vitas Patrum* (W. de W. 1495) v. xlviii. 97 b/2 A cauerne where the sonne in the noon tyde not entre, but there was alwayes obscurous and darkenesse.

Obscurs, *sense.* form of Obscurate.

Obscrate (*ǒbskrē'ĕt*), *v. rare, pedantic.* [f. L. *obscrēt-*, ppl. stem of *obscrēre* to beseech, entreat (prep. in the name or for the sake of something sacred), f. *ob* on account of + *sacrare* to make sacred, f. *sacer*, *sacr-* sacred.] *trans.* To entreat earnestly, as in the name of something sacred; to beseech, supplicate (a person); to beg (a thing).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 70, I most humbly obscrate all men to receiue gratefully this my labours. 1621 *Mirrour* & *Caroles Loyall Subj. Last Huntington* v. 8. in Hart. *Drolleries* VIII. 135 (*Staph. Interlude*) I obscrate ye with all reuerence ... you would vouch or deign to present. 1787 Cowper *Letters* (1788) 173 (*Stiffkey*) I obscrate you, Mr. Duncie, to console me here of absence. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxii, Andrew Fairservice employed his lungs in obscrating a share of Dougal's possession.

Obsecration (*ǒbsĭkrē'shən*). [ad. L. *obsecrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obsecrāre* to Obsecrate: perh. introd. a. F. *obsécration* (1381 c. in Godef.).]

1. Earnest entreaty, supplication; sometimes in sing. L. sense. Entreaty made in the name of the deity or some sacred thing.

1380 Wyclif *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 2 Lord, perceyue myn obsecracioun (Vulg. *obsecrationem*). — *Prov.* xviii. 23 With obsecracioun speketh the poor man. 1582 *Stonyhurst Pageants* (1871) 19 For his manyfold obsecracions, prayers and obsecrations. 1599 tr. *Bellinger's Decades* (1592) 322 In invocation or petition we sometimes obsecration, which is a more vehement prayer. a 1639 Stollenwerck (J.) That those were comprehended under the name, is manifest from the old form of obsecration. 1854 Fraser *Counsels to Students* 20, 21 Sir Harry Vane's Observations is the nothing of mere motives or adjuration to our demands in prayer). 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 86 (1886) 17 Behold the serpent ...raising hand in obsecration, assuring and hymn.

b. Used quasi-*adv.*

1609 E. Bunny *Faithful Sheph.* 63 Observation: this is nothing of respect to the Hearers, intreating for audience to avoid some thing for their good. 1897 Temple *Bodl. Lib.* 63 XVI. 3/2/1 *Obsecration*, in *Rhetorica*, a figure by which the orator implores the assistance of God or men.

2. *spec.* One of the suffrages or prayers of the Litany introduced by the word 'by' (L. *per*).

1687 E. Duncn *Preparative* 150 The Obsecrations which commence as we use to prepare for Deliverance from the evil we complain of. 1890 Mrs. Percy Greg in *Canad. Lit.* 1. 132 He began the Litany ...he omitted certain of the obsecrations.

Hence **Obsecra'tionary** *a.* =next.
1859 T. Hook *Sand to Harvest* 36 The obsecrationary obsequies is beautiful.

† **Obsecratory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pple. stem obsecrāt-* (see above), or *obsecrāre* (see OBSECRATE) + -ORY.] Characterized by obsecration.
1604 Dr. HALL *Powr Mother* I 26 (R.) Thus gracious and obsecratory things of the blessed Apostle of the Gentiles.

Obse'de, *v. rare.* [a. F. *obséder* (16–17th c.), ad. L. *obsidēre*: cf. POSSEDE *v.*] *trans.* = OBSESS *v.*
Hence **Obse'ding** *ppl. a.*
1883 E. L. & F. FRANCILLON *Dynamiter* 132 Half a minute...and he would be Sen. Rose his obseding badger.
1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 2/2 The Devil engined over to a basket of fowls...thereby the body of a Bavarian boy.

† **Obsee'k,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [appr. f. L. *ob-* (Obs. 1 a.) + SEEK *v.*, through association with L. *obsequi*: see next.] *trans.* To seek to obtain.
1598 J. BARNFIELD *Encom. Am. of Scots* Yet fauorites...cannot euer want to obsecke that Office of Censorship.

† **Obsee'qua,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obsequī*: see OBSEQUE 2.] *trans.* To comply with, yield to, obey.
1590 J. JOHNSON *Cam. Eng. Ch. Ius*, If he formerly obsequed the Deuil ouer Effectuously, now let him fast by Way of Restitution.

Obsequ, variant of OBSEQUE 1 *Obs.*

O'bsequence. *Now rare.* [ad. L. *obsequentia*, f. *obsequent-em* OBSEQUENT.] Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness.
1613 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Mans fame of his...thus voluntary obsequence. 1620 CREPHAM *Council Conformity* 47 Inducing them by Reason and obsequence into the princes Power. 1884 D. G. MITCHELL *Samuel Tyrrler* II. 92 The monarch was charmed ...not less by the splendor of his war than by his grave courtly obsequence to lady.

† **O'bsequent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obsequent-em*, compliant, yielding, etc., pr. pple. of *obsequī*: cf. obs. F. *obsequent*, and see OBSEQUE 2.] Compliant, yielding, obedient.
1590 SPENSER *Faëry Queene* I. ix. 8 Beyonden, himself, obsequent. 1611 FLORIO *Dedic.* Nijb, The gentle parts of the liested ones that were there, were...obsequent to the pleasure and will of the bystanders of Rome. 1620 HOLLAND *Pliny Pref.*, The tongue is as Englishmans head is fruitfull to flexible and obsequent, that it can pronounce naturally any other language. 1623 FORDHAM *Aphorisms* 20. § 3 (1660) 181 Plants, and obsequent to his pleasure.

Obsequial (*pləlˈkwiəl*), *a.* [f. OBSEQUY 2 + -AL.] Of or pertaining to funeral obsequies.
1625 UssHER *Religion* 19 with, 183 Funerary and Obsequial Festivals. 1824 H. H. WILSON *Sanscrit Indian* I. 407 To perform the obsequial rites. 1830 S. *James Magazine* II. 5 (1871) 172 Patrick Walker, as the last obsequial act...thanked the people for their kindness...to the dead and the living.

Obsequian, *a. rare.* [f. L. *obsequi-um* + -AN.] *Ancient Hist.* Of or pertaining to the *Obsequium*: see QUOT.
1708 Comm. *Deut.* & *J.* II. V. 398 The troops, who, in the new language of the empire, were styled of the *Obsequian Theme*. Ibid., In the division of the *Themes*, or provinces described by Constantine Porphyrogenitus...the *Obsequium*, a Latin appellation of the army and palace, was the fourth in the public order.

Obsequies: see OBSEQUY 2.

Obsequio'sity. [ad. med.L. *obsequiōsitāt-em* (DuC.) f. *obsequiōsus*: see next and -ITY.] Obsequiousness.
1880 H. James *Little Tour* xxiii. 188 His application will be accompanied with the forms of a considerable obsequiosity, and in this case his request will be granted as civilly as it has been made.

Obsequious (*pləlˈkwiəs*), *a.* [ad. L. *obsequiōsus* compliant, obedient, f. *obsequium* OBSEQUY 1: cf. F. *obsequieux*, -euse (13–16th c. in HATZ.-DARM.).]
1. Compliant with the will or wishes of another, esp. of a superior; prompt to serve, please, or follow directions; obedient; entitled. *Now rare.*
a 1450 *Mankind* (Wood) (1856) 4 Owre obsequyous servyse to hym wolde be ageyne. 1530 TINDALE *Prospr. Portholet* Wks. (1573) 386/1 Whether ought to obsequyous and servyceable. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 6, I am your obsequious to your love. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 10 Light issues forth, and at the other door Obsequious darkness retires. a 1703 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 6 An army may be so contrived as to be...efficient against an enemy, and yet obsequious to the civil magistrate.

† **b.** Through association with OBSEQUY 2: Dutiful in performing funeral obsequies or manifesting regard for the dead; proper to obsequies. *Obs.*
1588 SHAKES. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 155 Stand off, good Nuntius, lest Virtus frowns upon this Tumbe. 1600 — *Hamt.* I. ii. 92 The frowardst boord to filial Obligation. 'Tis an obsequious Sorrow. c 1674 JEREMY TAYLOR *Measures Ch. in Gentil. Relig.* I. XXX. 2 (R.) In memory of Sir Anne Fisher...His obsequious son Richard Weeks set up this monument.

2. Unduly or servilely compliant; grossly submissive; manifesting or characterized by servile complaisance; fawning, cringing, sycophantic.
1600 MARSTON *Sat.* & *Mal.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 21 With most obsequious duck-knee'd imitation. 1632 MASSINGER *Unnat. Mrs.* (1655) II. 322 The House was then and obsequious, Now empty. 1720 DEFOE *Duncan Campbell* Wks. (1840) 1. 5 Following him out, with most obsequious politeness.

Obse'quiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an obsequious manner; † with ready compliance or eagerness to serve or please, dutifully (*obs.*); with undue submission, deference, or complaisance; in a servile, fawning, or abject way.
1598 MARSTON *Sat. Virlanus* I. iv. 121 To day, to day, legerion obsequiously: Tyrus and he mistresse will. 1625 BURGESS *Exemplars* 21 What travels sooner he obsequiously? 1721 DE FOE *Treas. Serv. Eng.* 29 No Subjects more obsequiously obey. 1738 SWIFT *Dial. I & 2 Lady's Dress.*, Where thanks for you the women beggs. And the tea brew, obsequiously low. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xi. (1868) 120 'Will you please to walk into the parlour, sir?' said Chubb, obsequiously.

† **b.** With dutiful performance of funeral obsequies or due tokens of regard for the dead; in the manner of a mourner. (Cf. OBSEQUIOUS 1 b.) *Obs.*
1594 SHAKES. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 3 Wish'd I might obsequiously perform A wife's due duties. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 6 Slender obsequiously bestow Th' outward part of Vertuous Lucrece. 1608 B. JONSON *Sejan. Characters* to There obsequiously to offer up unto the angry Goddess many a bitter sigh and tears.

Obse'quiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obsequious; obsequious conduct.
a. Ready compliance or obedience; eagerness to serve or please; dutiful service. *Now rare or Obs.*
1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntis* (Roxb.) 150 In al this tyme wych ye largly han shewyd Your gracis obsequyousnesse. 1598 *Ulpian, etc. Fragm. Pan. Jurisc.* 28. In This woman obsequiousness and humble towardes me. 1638 RANDOLPH tr. *Aurelius's Life & Death* 1650/114 A singular good Mother...and Nurse, Who...was more Famous, for her Liberty, than Wife; And yet, in true Fashion, for her Obsequiousness towards her Husband. 1787 LEWIS *Dublin* 2. 303 note, In order to ease her difficulties by his Obsequiousness.

b. Servile submission or complaisance; servility.
1613 SHERWOOD *Trans. Paradin* 302 According to the corrupt conditions of all Courts, in which the Love of Obsequiousness to the Prince...is more powerfull then the Feare to do ill. 1707–38 GAY *Fables* II. ix. 23 With what obsequiousness they bend, To what vile actions condescend. 1867 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxii. (1878) 190 The obsequiousness...that marks the relations between the master...and the guest at an hotel.

Obsequity. *rare*—1. [irreg. f. OBSEQUIOUS + -ITY.] Obsequiousness.
1892 *Cornh. Mag.* June 586 He saluted the Provincial with a servile obsequity which was unpleasant to look upon.

† **O'bsequy** 1. *Obs.* Also 6 **obseque,** 6–7 **obsequie.** [ad. L. *obsequi-um* compliance, complaisance, obedience, in pl. acts of compliance, f. *obsequī* to follow or comply with, f. *ob-* (Obs. 1 a.) + *sequī* to follow. Partly a. obs. F. *obsequie* 'obsequiousness' (a 1410 in Godef.).] Ready compliance with the will or pleasure of another, esp. of a superior; deferential service; obsequiousness.
1532–50 tr. *Hylton* (Rolls) II. 272 Bones and other sweet reuers, whiche were ornate...to the obsequy of sathenesse [*sic*] obsequie subjectyuenes]. *Ibid.* III. 72 Ligurgus gaf leuen obsequies subjectyuenes]. 1583 CAGNIE *...marriage* pryde to the obsequy of princes. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin Gen.* 340/1 His gal tyte to his neyghbour for seuere [*sic*] obsequy and obsequyon. c 1590 DEE *Compass Guid Eng.* (1842) 122, I owe him not only obsequence but also the obsequy I owe. 1632 ELIZ. MOORE tr. *Boethius's Hist. Ireland.* 59 Very great is the obsequie which the whole People show unto him. 1640 HEAD *Print. Disp. Mass.* 17. 6, and We find every Command of the Divine Will ... answered by an immediate obsequium in the created Matter.]

b. Ritual services, rites, rare.
1550 BALE *Apol.* 30 Appertayned to the ceremonyall obsequyes in the burnes of God. 1604 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 110 You enioye a husband and may freely Performe all obsequies you desire to him.

Obsequy 2; now always in pl. **obsequies** (*pləlˈkwiz*). Forms: sing. 5 **obsequie,** 5–6 **-qui,** -quye, (6 **exequie**), 6–8 **obsequie.** 5–8 **-qy** ; *pl.* 4– **obsequies,** (6 **-euyes**). [a. AF. *obsequie* (also OF., 1316 in Godef.), = anal OF. *obsèque* (*obsque*, etc., 12th c.), pl. *obsèques*, ad. med.L. *obsequiæ*, sec. pl. *obsequiale*.
A solitary and doubtful instance of late L. *obsequiæ* (otherwise used exclusively sense) in an inscription. Late or Med.L. *obsequiæ* appears to have arisen through misuse of classical funeral rites, and *obsequium* drifted across into those words in the Congo, and cf. EXSEQUY.]
Funeral rites or ceremonies; a funeral. † Formerly sometimes including commemorative rites or services performed at the grave of the deceased or elsewhere), or denoting these alone. † **b.** *sing. Obs.*
c 1425 *Purchasyn* 1356 His funerall obsequye to-marie we the 1450 *Mcr. Godlynes Contentment* (Ort. 1890) How Iohoiachin the Queene and nobelmen of the Kight hight and wyndon Obsequies, Lade Exequye. 1598 *Richmond Wealth* (Farmer) 116, I will that my executors...shall make my obsequi yearly for my soule in the place where I am buried. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 11. 86 Now the seuenth day ensuing, but the seuenth day of the moneth and yeere, whilst their owne houses they ensue this obsequie. 1631 MILTON *Samson* 1718 To fetch his bones, And solemnly attend With silent obsequie and funeral train Home to his Fathers house. 1708 *Ladies Invit.* 2 Without noise Mournful Pomp and Obsequie.

b. *pl.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 158 To the lufsom he ordeyned Obsequies, as men myghte best devyse. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* l. 2 The bones of his brodrehoode that were dede To solempne the obsequies of the dede. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin Gen. Serm.* 1571 The people...keepe here as vsyng their vsyinges

and in diuerse obsequyes as long as she liued. c 1590 LD. STANHOPE *Lord. Lyd. Royal Wks.* (1614) 38 The liuings...reuoked her obsequyes to be done right solemnely in the Church. 1598 SHAKES. *Tit. A.* I. i. 180, Lest we deny The funerall obsequies those traitors, I render for my Brothasses Obsequies. 1600 DEVISES *Com. Stranmore* v. i. Two perform'd their Funerall Obsequies. 1708 BRIDGES *Rightwise* 145 At Peter's obsequies I sang no dirges. 1877 CHANCELLOR *Cobham* IV. xxiv. 362 We three performe the Solitary with abundant Teares for splendid obsequies.

† **O'bserate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *obsērāt-*, pple. stem of *obserāre*, f. *ob-* (Obs. 1 a.) + *serāre* bolt.] *trans.* To bolt, to lock up. Hence † **Obsera'tion.**
1623 COCKERAM, *Obserate.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obseration* (1706 *Obsertation*).

Observable (*pləzəˈvəbl*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *observābil-is*, f. *observāre* to OBSERVE: see -ABLE, and cf. F. *observable* (a 1300 in Godef.).]
A. *adj.* **1.** That must or may be observed, attended to, or kept.
1608 T. HOOKER *Preamb. Exercises* 30 Observable for perpetuall remembrance. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xii. 42 This is the observable night of our Lord. 1619 H. SMITHES *Prim. Epistl.* § 326 Forms observable in social intercourse.

2. That may be observed or taken notice of; noticeable; perceptible.
1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 101 As the hand may be declined by the plica, it may the same way be relieved: so is observable in inclination. 1721 ARBUTHNOT *Epist. Wks.* 1738 I. 209 Any little thing is more conspicuous and observable in his Cabbinet than in another's. 1813 H. J. ROSSEAU *Introd. Crystallogr.* 33 The regularity and symmetry observable in the forms of crystallized bodies. 1872 *Gentl. Stand. Mod.* viii. I. 311 A marked change in public sentiment became at once observable.

3. Worthy of observation, notice, or mention; noteworthy. † Formerly in stronger sense: Remarkable, notable.
1609 Sir R. HOBY *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 8 The Naturalistes, amongst manie other observable relacions, record this of the Tyrrelion. 1611 BACON *Hist. Lif. Hen. VII*, 1. 1. 8 A man of no observable eminencies, or that he had his owne name to laugh. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 27 July, Hugo is the most observable ambassador that ever was known. 1772 JOHNSON *Western Isl., Jack Kennedy*, We met with nothing very observable. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* I. 403 There is an observable old chair in the vestry of this church. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. v. 244 A very observable incident in the history of Charles. 1883 Sir R. BALLANTINE in *Law Rep. 27 Chanc. Div.* 106 It is observable that the application must be made on sufficient ground as affidavit or otherwise.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A noteworthy thing, fact, or circumstance. Chiefly in *pl. Obs.*
1630 FULLER *Holy War* viii. (1647) 50 Adam entertained no with these observables. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Feb., Among other observables we found the King's hands out of a silk cap that was given by King Henry VIII to this Company. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. i. 341 Another Observable in the Fibres of the Lard, is their orderly Position. 1748 G. ANSON *Voyage* (1776) 111 (The Book.) This new guard obey Animal hath many curious Observables. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 364 Among other observables, it ought to be noted that she has another names for her domestic implements.

† **2.** A thing that may be observed or noticed. *Obs. rare.*
1680 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. vi. 70 Apparent as well from what they write of his birth and manners, as from other observables in his liveys.

† **3.** A point to be observed or attended to. *rare.*
1703 T. St. *Copy* 4 *C. Pembroke* 30 Of Observables in Dressing and Laying Bricks.

Hence **Obse'rvably** *adv.*, noticeably, perceptibly, † notably; **Obse'rvableness,** the quality or fact of being observable.
1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 313 It grew observably shallower in his days. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Observableness*, fitness, easiness, or worthiness to be observed. 1830 CARLYLE *Hymns* I. (1858) 168 A primary law of human nature, still everywhere observably at work.

† **Obse'rval.** *Obs.* [f. OBSERVE *v.* + -AL 3.] The action of observing; observance.
c 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. v. (1740) 659 The full Force of the Libel will not appear without a previous Observal of what has been said of them. 1789 J. BROWN *Cyc. Treat.* (1804) 490 The outward observal was partly remembered.

Observance (*pləzəˈvəns*). Also 3–6 **-aunce,** (3 **observ-**, 4 **-ans**, 4–5 **-ans**). [a. F. *observance* (c 1120 in Godefroy), ad. L. *observantia* regard, attention, notice; respect, reverence; keeping or following of a law, custom, etc.; in late L., religious worship, f. *observant-em*, pr. pple. of *observāre* to OBSERVE.]
I. 1. The action or practice of observing, keeping, or paying attention to (a law, command, duty, ceremony, set time, or anything prescribed or fixed); due regard to (a custom, practice, rule, method, or any principle of action).
1340 CURSOR M. 1314 Fyf pinges...with-in he halv ordenaunce. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* To hope and bidde in observaunce. 1390–91 DEVISES *Pierce* xlv. 13 Thus I gife out the observaunce Of holy ope-rynge. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 30 In straight observance of religion vow. 1600 SHAKES. *Hamt.* I. iv. 11 It is a Custome More honour'd in the breach, than the observance. 1667 MILTON *Samson* 1038 To teach his house, observance to no rule. 1742 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 2 You owe nearer duties...than those of observance to strangers. 1782 PRICE *Serm. Public.* xiii. (1816) 213 To every advice. 1789 PRICE *Serm. Public.* xiii. (1816) 213 To every advice. 1789 PRICE *Serm. Public.* xiii. (1816) 213 To every with the religious observance of Sunday. 1821 LAMB *Elia* II. 3 In the observance of this festival. 1848 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. xiii. 89 The solemn observance of Sunday.

of the whole company wants the slightest observance of discipline.

b. The keeping of a prescribed ritual; the performance of customary worship or ceremony.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 432 All observance in lyves of holye profyteth to many men, wenyinge. It was a gay open fclye to make hoolf a rowle for to goo for ever. c1386 CHAUCER *Cant. T.* 640 For to shun his observance in Lente. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 27 Do your observance devyne To him that is of kingis King. 1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 1 Dayly necessary, and free will offerings; the one proceeding upon ordinarie observance, the other upon occasion. 1720 DEFOE *Hist. Plague* 6 *Dec.* 3 173 To do the observance due to apright May. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* iii. 72 The scenes of Shakspeare and our bards of old, With due observance splendidly unfold. 1834 GORDON *Advent Mag.* viii. 8 3. 309 The King's first acts were directed rather to points of state observance.

2. An act performed in accordance with prescribed usage, esp. one of religious or ceremonial character; a practice which is customarily observed, customary rite or ceremony, custom; †something which has to be observed; an ordinance, rule, or obligatory practice (*obs.*).

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Hire vuldwilt hire, nis hi ofte observances, maskel of ure ordre. c1350 CHAUCER *Introd.* 61 I 4 Thanne ben observances of lustiful mariages & eyeres of paiens. c1400 *Mayst. Alph.* Chaste care all our marchis & in the observances. c1430 *Pilgr. Lif Manhode* iv. xxiv. (1869) 190 He is bounden and bounden aywis bound with observances. 1540–2 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 100 They all condemned, that make lawes to their hed, more sensible as for the whiche they were bounden to certayn observances. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 38 There are other strict observances: As not to see a woman in that terme, ... And one day in a weeke to touch no food. 1599 BUNDLE *Servy Religion* Wks. 1874 II. 30 Superstitious observances .., will not ..stand matters with us. 1680 WILMOT *Enc. Orobend.* II. xvi. 270 Almost all the free acts derived their origin .. from religious ceremonies and observances.

b. An ordinance to be observed; *esp.* the rule, or one of the regulations, of a religious order; *spec.* of the Observants or stricter Franciscans.

1389 WYCLIF 1 *Corinth.* xiii. 31 And hope thei the observaunce [*observancium of the tabernacle.* 1611 *Bible.* *Ps.* cxix. 8 Ie han purre keepers of myn observaunce in my myn mouth to your will. 1580 TUSSER *Hyghe Dutie* Wks. 1878 VII. 401 Poor han fo observaunce for monkyshood to fast [Compline] ordour; fell schol were ye monnen Fatres [etc.]. c1450 tr. *Caxton's Chronicles* (Harmsw.) 1400 By name observance per fect regard before al, swallowe pan land pat vsed. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 136 There he did make fifteen of ye observaunce. 1708 tr. *Dugdale's Anal. Hist.* (1681) II. iv. 26 The Franciscans were divided into Conventual Friars and Friars of the strict Observance. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 211/1 Two large bodies, comprehending the whole Franciscan order, which subsist to this day; namely, the *conventual brethren*, and the *brethren of the observance*.

c. *transf.* A company of religious persons observing some rule, or belonging to some order; also, their convent or place of habitation. *rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, An observaunce of hermytes. 1878 ROSSETTI *Pantheistic* xvii. 14 Lately was collected A corpse in its sepulchre, decent By St. John's Observance.

II. 3. The observing of due respect or deference to a person; respectful or courteous attention, dutiful service. (Rarely const. *of*.) *arch.*

c1375 CHAUCER *Anel.* & *Arc.* 216 Who so wyste how That ..Gilofre hire observaunce Aowte to don and chaunge hir no wyse. 1403 *Pol. S. Kinges* (J.), Seruis, Quhare hi hym observance, ... The lady awayte, the lordly observance, That quhilum was wrangly thayre in 1517. a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 30 Of his humble duetie and observaunce, which he ought to the kyng his soueraigne. 1647 PARKER *Scandal. Lawes to Rite Orig. Lett. Spec.* ix. III. 230, I will never forget the personal respect and observance I did owe you. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 230 He attached himself very early to the observance of Crassus. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 48 He compass'd her with sweet observances And worship.

III. †4. Observant care, heed. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 705 The Antecessour saw..Moch more observance in lowynge of his wyues thyn..to stryue of Thees crie. c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 108 The considerynge and the observaunce Aristle and Alfarabeu which is to be had in such Maner. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 10 Note the Action in the Play, the Word to the Action, with this special observance: That you ouerstep not the modestie of Nature. 1680 BAXTER *Cognitio* 119 This observance is absolutely necessary to Domestick ruine.

5. The action of paying attention (to what is said), of observing or noticing (what is done); notice; watching; = OBSERVATION 5.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. ii. 141 Take a taste of my finding him, and relish it with good observance. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 13 Vouchsafe me, then, your best observance. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* v. i. I guessed, and guided by every glance, without observance. 1750 NUGENT *Mem. Pascal* I. 20 The Pedant party..put him upon a new observance of her carriage. 1850 ROBSON *Two Paths* iv. 138 Combine how much intellect was needed in the architect, and how much observance of nature.

Observancy (*ŏbzē'rvănsi*). [ad. L. *observantia*, or directly f. OBSERVANT: see -ANCY.]

1. The quality of being observant or observing; †the action of observing, observance (*obs.*).

1587 MIRROR *Gr. Forest* 61 Aristotle by observancy had much commendith their flight. 1604 DEKKER *Gentle. Craftsm.* Wks. (1873) 230 Living here under the awful Hand of Discipline and strict Observancy. 1871 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. *Cr. Lath.* I. viii Slowedness, accurate observancy.

2. Respectful or obsequious attention. *arch.*

1600 J. WEEMES *Trivial Comm. Bibl.* A 5 b, The diuerſitie of Obſeruancie, and Preambles, which the said Company alwayes obſerued towardes you. *Epistle-dedicat.* 1626 B. C. *Three Weeks* vi. (1814) A supple knee, And early mouth and much observancie. 1671 J. ARROWSM *West Riechery* 119 To please their husbands, to whom they are taught by their Mothers to bear a dutiful observancy. 1688 TRAHERNE *King & Sh. Sc.* 230 How hard him To such observancy of luck and toil.

†3. Observance of forms, rules, or ceremonies; a rule to be observed. *Obs. rare.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* viii. xcvii, Which they enlarg'd more outward and free, Than can grow free to chaſtiſt with Obſeruancy. 1626 VENNER *Battle of Baths* (1650) 180 By his clerical and customary observancies.

4. A house of the Observant order.

1676 BROWNE *Panchiarotic* 212, 3 A convent of monks, the Observancy.

†**Observa'ndum.** *rare.* Pl. -a (ăzrnă. -ăă). [L., = (thing) to be observed.] Something to be observed or noted.

1704 *Spect.* *T. Tod* 18, Those Jubilees Collections of bright parts, Rovers, and Observandas. *Ibid.* Coroll. The issues of my Observanda begin to grow too large for the results.

Observant (*ŏbzē'rvănt*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *observant* (formerly 20 sb.), pr. pple. of *observer* to OBSERVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Attentive in observing a law, custom, principle, or anything prescribed or fixed; careful to perform or practise duly. Const. *of* (*to*).

1618 TOMKIS *Lingua* (1632) 720 Thinking, by this device(..) to the observant manner to please the wrath of God. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 When ouerone hath brought a thing to become, himself, whereouer is not observant, and obedient thereto, is dishonored. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* I. 19 Exactly observant of Sincerity and Truth. 1849 LEITCH *Dictionnet* xi. (title page) very observant of the little whistles of phrase and manner. 1854 MOZLEY *Angler in Wales* II. 350 Conscientiously observant of contracts.

†2. Showing respect, honour, or deference; dutifully regardful; considerately attentive; assiduous in service; obsequious. Const. *of*, *to*. *Obs.*

1609 E. CONNOCKE *Table Alph. Observant*, dutifull, full of Obſeruant ſeruice. 1609 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 1 Beholding you not with the ſuppoſitious eye of preſumption .., but with the obſeruant eye of duty and obedience. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 130 Yet the ..made them a Viſit the more obſeruant to me. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* x. 344 Obſervant of the Gods, and mindful Iſſue. 1743 PENNANT *Peace. Zool.* I. pt. iii. 169 They are to the higheſt of very kind masters, and are as obſervant of them.

3. Carefully particular about a matter; heedful.

1647 HAMMOND *Apol.* 10. vii. § 6. 238 Of ſuch weight they were to cuſtom and obſervant, that they had their weighed money thrown at their very noſes. 1650 T. MUNDY *Acts Mons Synod.* 10 The Dutch .. are equally obſervant with us, in the chuſeing their Rulder from. a 1775 GARTH *Hist. Essex* II. 118 To be scrupulously obſervant to avoid offending the people. 1847 LINDSAY *Trad. Observ* I. iii. 103 The very difficulty of getting a correct copy of the lands of the ſcribe muſt have had a tendency to make the nation more obſervant about the character of his own original.

4. That takes notice; attentive in marking or noting; quick to notice or perceive. Const. *of* (*to*).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 72 This same ſtrict and moſt obſervant Watch. 1699 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. vi. § 9 The noble Poet of a creature, a place, and him obſervant ago. a 1861 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 424 A moſt accompliſhed gentleman, and an obſervant traveller. 1703 PERC. *Deject.* x. 3 Wandring from cloſe to cloſe, obſervant every ſtep. 1801 EGG. HAMAN *Mr. Margaret's Cave* (1819) I. xvii. 193 Continually obſervant on all that paſſed. 1804 BYRON *Turk* 27, 20 Obſervant of the foibles of the croud. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v. (1868) 33 Felix Holt, who ſat ſo ſtunned, was not in an obſervant mood.

†5. *subjective.* Observable. *Obs.*

1603 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 201 Only ſuch things as moſt obſervant were, .. I thought to ſhadow briefely.

1623 ALABASTER *Serm.* 34 Foure things in Chriſt ſo to be moſt obſervant. 1653 HARVEY *Serm.* (1841) 243 I wiſh we could have this image of ingratitude always obſervant to our eyes.

B. *sb.* †1. One who observes a law or anything prescribed or fixed. Const. *of*. *Obs.*

With the pl. *observancy* (= OF. *observance*) in first quot., cf. *inhabitancy*, early pl. of *inhabitant* sb., *Accidence*, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Assem. Gods Prologue* 360 Maiſte euen reaſon to be obſervancy Of olliene laws as ſhulde yeve attendance.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 70 b, Our Lords ..whom no rewarde is forye temporall obſervants. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 130 Noble cohort's three obſervants of the Lawes.

2. *spec.* A member of that branch of the order of Franciscan friars which observes the strict rule, as restored at the beginning of the 15th cent.; the other branch being the Conventuals. Also *attrib.* and *appos.*, as *Observant Friars*, *Friary Observants*.

1432 CAXTON *Chron.* 10. 2. *Kyllis, Religious men as newden Obſeruaunce Obſeruantes.* 1500 *Pettyt Parish Rec. Bible of Worb* (1896) 36 The Wyfyes Obſervaunce of Grenewiche. 1693 tr. *Erasmus's Wint. Monast. Obſ.* 216, 170 They were called Minors of the Obſervants. a 1708 LYDE tr. *Gabr. Coll. Chart* II. 196 Frier Forest, one of the Obſervant Friers. 1858 *Penny Hist. Eng.* II. 190 The houſes of the Obſervants at Canterbury and Greenwich were ſuppreſſed. 1883 *Athenæum* 19 June 805/1 The Obſervants Order was ..ſuppreſſed before all the others.

†3. A faithful or attentive servant or follower; an obsequious attendant. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. 6. 229 Tweaſy *Hyſtericke* obſervations, That ſtretch their duties nicely. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 720 For the Prefect of this Stone-god, ..the Merchants, his devoted and faithfull obſervants, .. brought a ſtone ..to repreſent that Idol. 1617 *Famous Exp. Lord Fitzwilliam* by .. your highneſſes moſt humbleſt obſervant I. S. P.

Hence **Obse'rvantly** *adv.*, in an observant manner, attentively, heedfully; + with dutiful service; †**Obse'rvantness**, the quality of being observant.

a 1625 W. GOUGE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxvi. 2 Read obſervantly the hiſtories of the Goſpel. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *La Mesne's Voyage* 363 The whole multitude .. obſervantly return to the Temple. 1707 DUCKET *vol.* II. *Observationes*, regardfulneſs, reſpectfulneſs. 1817 FORSYTH in *Life & Corr.* (1848) I. xvi. 367 He had obſervantly traversed the ocean.

†**Observa'ntially**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. ?*obſervantial* adj. (f. L. *observantia* OBSERVANCE + -AL) + -LY 2.] With careful observance.

1659 *Gloria Magnatum.* 170 In that regard ſhall many every obſervantially to exhaut not only to moon and planetary conſtellations, but to plants, &c.

Observantine (*ŏbzē'rvăntin*). Also 7 -tin. [a. F. *Observantin* (a 1573 in Godef.), f. OBSERVANT: see -INE¹.] = OBSERVANT B. 2.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IX. 503 He held three Monaſteries for the Conventuall Friars of Saint Francis order, and three for the Obſervantines. 1658 PHILLIPS *First. & Fr.* (1696) II. v. 348 He obſerved for this purpoſe the Obſervantines of the Franciſcan order.

Observantist = OBSERVANT, OBSERVANTINE, in some recent Diets.

†**O-bservato**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *observātus*-us, pa. pple. of *observāre*.] = OBSERVED.

1652 *Gentl. Magazine.* 103 No ſuperſtition, cuſtom, and obſervato experiment.

†**O-bservate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [L. *observāt*-, ppl. stem of *observāre*.] *trans.* = OBSERVE v.

1652 *Gentl. Magazine.* 169 Whether chiromancy or palmiſtry ..may not be accounted for a ſcience to obſervate and ordinarily practiſe and ſtrengthen?

†**Observa'tical**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *observāt*-as observation + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to (scientific) observation; observational.

1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* p. iv, A Compleat Experimental, and Obſervatical Hiſtory, will be of great use to ſatisfigate the ſoul of many rare and uſeful Experiments, Inventions and Arts.

Observation (*ŏbzĕrvē'shŏn*). Also 4 -cioun, 6 -ciou. [ad. L. *observātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *observāre* to OBSERVE: cf. F. *observation* (1200 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of observing; the fact observed.

1. The action or practice of observing a law, covenant, set day, or anything prescribed or fixed; practical adherence to a custom, usage, or rule: = OBSERVANCE 1. Const. *of*, *to*. *Now rare or Obs.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 10 This preſent act ..ſhall ..bende every officer ..to obſervation thereof. 1552 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 190 Obſervation of thoſe expeditions, which in other countreys be in greate obſervation. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 274 Affirming that Circumciſion was commaunded & the obſervation of the Lawe. 1598–7 *Perkins's Disco.* (1608) I. 320 An Act for the better obſervation of the Lord's day, read the firſt time. 1782 *Mem. Rev. in Hen. Reg.* 11/8 An inviolable obſervation of public faith. 1809 in COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 298 The faithful obſervation of a covenant. 1825 MACAULAY *Bac., Milton* Wks. 1877 V. 7 The *obſervation of the Sabbath*.

†2. That which is observed or practised: = OBSERVANCE 2. *Obs.*

1580 WYCLIF *Neh.* xi. 23 (Bl.) Thei begonne the obſeruaunces of Gods God, and the lawisnesse of clensing [*observationes Dei sui & observationes expiationis*]. 1590 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 16 The lawfull olde ceremonies and obſervacions of godlie ſeruice. 1633 *Bp. Mocs. Synod Textes, Jer. xl.* 272 Ceremonies and the reſt of thoſe legall obſervations. 1658 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 191 To ſpeake in an old obſervation when ..the end for which the obſervation was made, ceaſeth upon us for an almeſſe, is not obedience but obſtinacie. a 1718 PENN *Lett. to Friends Cornwall* Wks. 1726 I. 91 Will performances and external obſervations.

†3. Regard, respect, honour; respectful or courteous attention: = OBSERVANCE 3. *Obs.*

1624 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1631) 33 A countenance that is revered breeds fear and obſervation. 1702 STORYE *Rural Mus.* I. 181, 334 They continued in their loving and friendly obſervation of his Majeſty.

†4. Observant care, heed: = OBSERVANCE 4. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 87 So his gentle life, And obſervation ſtrange, my meaner miniſters Their meaneſt duties have done. 1600–3 tr. *St. Augustine's Manuell* (1636) 104 I pray ye at this time more than an ordinary obſervation how I behaue myſelfe.

5. The action or an act of paying attention, marking, or noting; the fact of being noticed; notice, remark; perception: = OBSERVANCE 5.

1597 N. T. (*Geneva*) *Luke* xvii. 20 The kingdome of God commeth not with obſervation. 1598 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 98 *Boyet* How hast thou purchaſed this experience? *Biron* By my penne of obſervation. 1648 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 98 Some lurking thing, which had more cunne obſervation, and had not been blinded by..Hands. 1700 *Eng. Theophrast.* 11, I made a thouſand obſervations during this three Journey, that fully confirmed me in this Opinion. 1751 MRS. *Rowe* Lett. *Devout L.* They were ..in the deepeſt of obſervation. 1865 KINGSLEY *Lect.* (1866) II. 160 The firſt thing for a boy to learn, after obedience and morality, is a habit of obſervation.

b. The faculty or habit of observing or taking notice.

1605 TIMON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Men of narrow obſervation. 1827–37 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1628) 48 He is thought

...use of for acting as observation. 1880 HUTCHINSON *Hard. Paces* xvi. Touches I. 181. 36 The stones had life and observation in it.

c. Inspection of, or attention to, presages or omens; an act of augury or divination. (Now only as in general sense.)

1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 2 (Experimental Addiction.) As for most part in superstitions; such as were the heathen observations upon the inspection of sacrifices, the flight of birds, the swarming of bees. 1620 MAGINI *Astrology* (tr. The vigorous promotion of Nature's powers, which are Idolatry, Divination, and false observations. 1708 *Brit. Mercury* No. 60 P 4 The last Observation of Omens was not sufficient: It was likewise necessary to Accept them.

d. *Mil.* The watching of a fortress, of an enemy's movements, etc. *Army (corps, etc.) of observation*, a force employed in watching an army of the enemy, so as to be ready to check their movements.

1756 *Annual Register* (1850) 296 V. xxxix. § 67. 314 He has since taken a command being in observation to garrison.

†**4a.** *Of observation*, worthy to be observed; noteworthy, notable. *Obs.*

a1633 MORTON *Progress. Exp. (Arb.)* 91 It is of further observation that my Lord of Essex (after Leicester's decease) ... loved him not in secrecy. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* (ed. 2) 67 Haven *P. delle Vacche's Town.* 364 There is one great and fair Tree growing in that Soil, of special observation. 1679 LD. FINCH in *Shorthand MSS.* (Harl. MS. 6800) I. 230 The case being of great consequence to the parties, and of great observation.

6. The action or an act of observing scientifically; esp. the careful watching and noting of a phenomenon in regard to its cause or effect, or of phenomena in regard to their natural relations, these being observed as they occur in nature (and as opposed to *experiment*); also, the record of this.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 180 What is th' observations of this moone, by whiche you obtayne that to doth not exactlye perteyne Northe and Southe? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 7 Gilbertus our countryman hath made a philosophy out of the observations of a loadstone. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr. Pref.* b, The Science of Nature has been already not long made only a work of *Hist. Physica*: It is now high time that it should return to...Observations. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 1 Observations are the only sure Grounds whereon to build a lasting and substantial Philosophy. 1704 HICKMAN *Disch. Mod. Astron.* I. 398 Aristotle having recommended his Regimen Catholicum to...send him an account of their earliest Observations, it appears?...that they exceeded no higher than 1903 Years before that time. 1806 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 281 The result of these investigations...agrees nearly with observation. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. vii. § 4 (1856) I. 472 Observation...without experiment...can ascertain sequences and coexistences, but cannot prove causation. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 94, I hasten to check the observations already made. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. v. § 322 Isothermal Lines, Lines of Equal Dip, and a host of other data and phenomena...are thus deducible from Observation merely.

b. *Spec.* The taking of the altitude of the sun (or other heavenly body) by means of an astronomical instrument, in order to find the latitude or longitude; the result obtained.

To work an observation, to ascertain the latitude or longitude by means of calculations based on a measurement of the sun's altitude.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 178 Longitudes and Latitudes...require longe and diligent observation. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 81, I have showed you how to take an Observation by the Pole-Star. The next thing ... will be to show you how to work your Observation. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii. I...learned how to...take an observation. 1880 FOSTER *Descript. Bathchildren* 398, I got capital observations, both of sun for longitude, and Polaris for latitude.

7. Observed truth or fact: something learned by observing; a rule or maxim gathered from experience. Now *rare*.

1620 SHAKS. *A. V. C.* v. vii. 41 To his brains. He hath strange places crammed With observation, the which he vents In mangled forms. 1624 F. GREVILLE (*or D'Ewes*) *Hist. Treat.* (1670) 10, 170 The Mariners hold it for a certain rule and observation, that within the Tropicks continually raines Easterly winds. 1719 DURFEY *To a Young Clergyman*, There is one observation, which I never knew to fail. 1725 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (1759) 172 In many years my observation of some one, that trees and shrubs raised from seed grow the largest.

8. An utterance or remark embodying observed; a remark in speech or writing in reference to something.

1603 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. vi. 108 Tut, that's a foolish observation. 1619 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 2 A scattered history of those natures...with politic discourse and observations thereupon. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. v. 3 The first passage...upon which a good deal of observation will be founded. 1863 *Mod. Hom.* I. 129 The annexed letter contains some observations on the late Influenza. 1898 DARWIN *Descent* II. 162 Mrs. Chick made this impressive observation to the drawing-room.

†9. An object of attention or notice. *rare.*

1778 BURNEY *Evelina* II. 178, Insomuch that this one earthly divinity continue to be the observation and the wonder of all the world.

10. *attrib.*, as *observation cell, duty, hole*, etc.; **observation-car**, an open railway carriage, or one with glass sides; **observation-mine**, a mine (originally) fired from an observing station.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 10/1 'Observation cabins' are very conveniently fixed by a most ingenious method. 1894 J. UNCLE *Round the World* 208 An 'observation' car, made for the purpose of seeing the scenery. 1897 *Daily News* 10 July 6/3 A revolving observation-house was opened at Great Yarmouth on Monday. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 7/1 The thousand...was placed in an observation cell, being visited every quarter of an hour. The door would not be opened every time, but he would look through the observation place in the door. *Ibid.*, Through the observation hole in the door it was impossible to see the left-hand corner of the cell.

Observational, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to observation or taking notice.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 344 Means of facilitating the admission of the public, and displaying the observational powers of the nation. 1883 *Brit. Almanac Compl.* 3 The observational and hygienic influences of a distinguished magistracy and city.

2. Of or pertaining to scientific observation.

1834 COLERIDGE *Philosemaior Progr.* n. ii. II. 191 At the commencement of this observational process. 1846 DAVIS *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. 248 We have in astronomy Science ... the observational element. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 109 Materials for observational and experimental research.

Hence **Observationally** *adv.*, by means of observation.

1893 HUGGINS in *Watts, Gen.* 21 Dec. 4/1 A profound section of all long chains of definitive researches...either the links could be experimentally or observationally tested.

Observationalism. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The theory that all knowledge is based on observation.

1888 COLERIDGE *Lectures Keble. Under.* 24 Oct., Observationalism...sought an explanation of existence in the facts of common experience.

Observative (*ɒbzɜ·vătiv*), *a.* [f. L. *observāt-*, ppl. stem of *observāre* to OBSERVE + -IVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to observation; given to observation, observant, attentive, watchful. Now *rare*.

1611 BIBLE *Wisd. Sol. Introd.* 10, xv. § 30, 307 Let us learne by this point the observative Knight. 1893 J. H. *Medina in Pract. Refr. Learn.* 39 Observative minders might have ... various of former whereupon to work. 1851 *Times*, 2 Aug. *Diary* CXXVII. 16/2 [He] took an observative and practical interest in the Illinois Institution.

†2. Worthy of observation; observable. *Obs. rare.*

1626 TOMKIS *Serpents* (1858) 637 By the Serpent to holy Writ, are many observative significations.

†Observator. *Obs.* Also 6-7 -our. [adl. F. *observateur* (1495 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *observātor*, agent-n. f. *observāre* to OBSERVE. Earlier stress *observatoure*, *observatór*, *observatór*.]

1. One who observes a law, command, or rule; = OBSERVER 1.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. lii. 89 Good & faythfull cryston people and true observatours of the commaundements. *Ibid.* viii. 101 The observatour of this commaundement. 1583 GERARDE *Counsel* 61 A common observator of the three chief Principles of Building.

2. One who marks, notes, or makes observations. Formerly a frequent name for a newspaper or pamphlet, and often applied to the editor or writer. = OBSERVER 5.

1642 *Five Print. Pol. Int. Observat.* 3 Prentices and Porters are below our Observation. 1660 TR. T. BROWN *Chr. Rep.* 61 To [wrongfully] Observe the whole World in a Hyperactic. 1708 *Ignot. Lucanus. Test* Wks. 1715 II. 1. 223 The archbishop of Dublin...whom you roundly suffer to be abused...by that paultry rascal of an observator. 1766 A. GIB *Instr. Confirmed*, 298 It is quite another sort of world that the Essayer and his friend the Observator are for.

b. One who 'observes' by way of distinction: cf. OBSERVE v. 6 b.

1632 GLOUC. *Magnetism*, 287 Two great Diurnall astrologers, and so precise observators as that they calculated the kinds of the very brute beasts in their fatalles.

c. One who keeps watch over or looks after something; a monitor.

1612 CORYAT, *Observations*...an observator, monitor, tell-keeper, in Schooles. 1898 SIR T. BROWNE *Repertory* 1. 26 The Provincial Guardians, or tertiary observators. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Observator*,...a Monitor in a School.

3. One who makes scientific observations, esp. in astronomy: = OBSERVER 4.

1664 PEPYS *Exp. Fluids*, 10, 186 The Observators mentioned (to make observations in suspended occasions). 1683 WORLEY *Wks.* (1870) XIII. 308 Our best observators should never find the paralax of the sun to be above eleven seconds. 1776 *Coast & City Exp.* 1842 Astronomical Observator, Rev. N. Maskelyne. 1798 J. HUTTON *Introd. Bradley's Astron. Observ.* 1, The office of Astronomical Observator at the Observatory of Greenwich.

4. One who makes a verbal observation: = OBSERVER 3.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. *rules* 3 § 16 Which is well noted by the observator upon the mythologies of Natalis Comes. 1683 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1693) 270 She may be handsome, yet be Chaste, you say: Good Observator, not so fast away.

5. A cause or receptacle for the host, serving the purpose of a monstrance.

1580 *Burgh Rec., Peebles* (1872) 180 *Item* monstrance of brass to the vechtrie.

Observatorial, *a. rare*—[f. as OBSERVATORY *sb.* + -AL.] Of or belonging to a (scientific) observer; of the nature of an observatory.

1826 FAREY *Derp. Pagan Idol.* I. 10 n. 3, 373 With respect to Cuchulinn...the gigantic astronomer Ulloa, whose observatorial chair it is reported to have been.

Observatory (*ɒbzɜ·vătări*), *sb.* [Corresponds to a L. type **observātōrium*, neut. *sb.* from **observātōrius* adj., appl. to masc. F. *observatoire*: cf. -ORY, and see -ORY.]

1. A building or place set apart for, and furnished with instruments for making, observations of natural phenomena; esp., for astronomical, meteorological, or magnetic observations.

1676 ROGER *Diary* 10 Sept., Mr. Flamsteed the learned astrologer...whom his majesty had established in the new Observatorie in Greenwich Park. 1749 *Low Observer* 41 1872 VINCE *Hist. Comm.* 300 Magnetic observatories have been established in England, other parts of Europe, and the United States. 1894 *Whitaker's Alm.* 643 The Brit. Meteor. Observatory was to have ceased work...in October of this year (1896). *Ibid.* The Magnetic Observatory at Toronto has been abandoned, and the magnets of the U. S. Naval Observatory have been rendered useless by the electric railways passing near.

2. A position affording an extensive view; a building erected to command a wide view.

1599 LD. PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxl. 198 He looks about him from the high Observatory of his Providence. 1809 EDINBURGH *Trans.* III. xxiii. 153 A building called the observatory, a name by which...we are...to understand...a station signal house. 1823 SOUTHEY *Pilgrim* I. 301 Mimmo gives *A fine* Faun his observatory sign. 1860 EDINBURGH *Coast Life, Adventure* Wks. (Robert II. 367 The birds have...the advantage by their wings of a higher observatory.

3. (MODERN USE.) A place of observation.

1880 SPRINGMAN *New Amph. Nov.* (1884) 19 The observatory was blinded, a wardrobe having been drawn in front of it upon the other side. 1880 — *Kidnapped* 238, I could hear the noise of a window gently thrust up, and knew that my uncle had come to his observatory.

Observatory, *a.* [f. L. *observātōri-um*, or *observāt-*, ppl. stem of *observāre* to OBSERVE: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to scientific observation.

1884 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 493 The opinion of her fellow, the very best for observatory purposes...is ignored. 1884 C. B. MARSHALL in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/2 The observatory work will be valuable, by supplementing the notes taken on board her Majesty's ship *Discovery*.

†Observa·trix. *Obs. rare*—[1. fem. of OBSERVATOR.] A female observer.

1893 E. SARGENT *Physiogn.* 2 Ch. 01 which, Physick her self (like a diligent handmaid) is a continual observatrix.

Observe (*ɒbzɜ·v*), *v.* [a. F. *observer* (10th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *observāre* to watch, look towards, look to, attend to, pay attention to, guard, keep; f. *ob* (OB- 12) + *servāre* to watch, look at, guard, keep.]

1. To attend to in practice; to keep; to follow.

1. *trans.* To pay practical attention or regard to (a law, command, custom, practice, movement, set time, or anything prescribed or fixed); to adhere to or abide by in practice: = KEEP v. 11.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 253 That lorde shall be served And ek the lawe of god observed. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Legend* 6 b, Good Children ought to observe and kepe wel the commaundements of their good parentes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 3 Whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 They ...observe Circumcision. 1780 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1790) II. 168 xxi. I shall observe your prohibition not to order you to any medical book. 1884 A. E. PERKINS-WIGGIN *Io* 198 They declared that neither birth nor gentility was to be observed to the detriment of the Catholic Church.

b. To adhere to, follow (a method, rule, or principle of action).

a 1726 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 4 So that ... he observing the ingenuous trait amongst the people was deemed stoick ... more than the malyce of the enemie. 1689 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 189, If you will seriously observe these short Directions ... you shall never have your Expectation deceived. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Visions* § 58 Wks. 1871 I. 363 In considering the Theory of Vision, I observed a certain known method. 1759 C. LEADBETTER *Short Acc. Paper Trade, &c.* 60 A Precaution, which good Engineers often observe in the Foundation of Banquets. 1872 *Second Rifle Lett.* xv. 139 In military writing and speaking this rule is seldom observed.

2. To hold or keep to, to follow (a manner of life or conduct, a habit); to continue to hold, maintain, retain (a quality, state, or condition): = KEEP v. 23.

a 1586 CHESTER *Parv. T.* 9 Hys Vnion myght of women not observed, chastitie must be chefe in home. 1597 BP. ALLEN *Mem. Prophet.* C 43, Your religious new observings *things shadowed*. 1613 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 2 Benigne, affable...gentle and well observed a religious life in Sherifhoth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 340 A race to observe honestie and peace. 1718 *Account Freeholder* No. 18 ¶ 2 The present government...will on her observe this kind of Conduct, as to refuse her. 1843 LINGARD *Angl.-Sax. Chur.* II. ii. vii. 180 The people observe a dead silence. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1872) II. i. iii. 134 Oswine observed the 8th of 9 November, till he became a clergyman.

†b. To follow the practice, be in the habit, 'use (*to do* something'). *Obs.*

1640 HOUSE *N. Brown* viii. 90 Against S. Andrews day ... I observed (with but many prayers together, to invite two or three...preachers. 1749 *Compl. & Country Parson*, iv. 208, of ord. Another who used to have his strong Drink by nine one Morning, observed to thrust down a good Handful of fresh Hogs-Lice over the Tapp-hole.

3. To celebrate duly, to solemnize in the prescribed way (a religious rite, ceremony, fast, festival, etc.): = KEEP v. 12.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 10 Ye observe the dayes and monethes and tymes and yeares. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. 1, Like Neptune's yearly wrath in marle, to observe The rigor of May. 1612 BRERETON *Travels*, 28, 27 To shun observe the feast of unleavened bread. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 208 The day wherein he overthrew Sennacherib, was ordinarily observed every yeare amongst them. 1636 LAUD *Hist. Troubles* (1695) 6 Orders to observe Feasts ... not observed

so usual. 1834 R. Carew *Addresses* (1878) 16 A score of Indian tribes ..observed the rites of that bloody and horrible Paganism which formed their only religion. *Mod.* Christmas is now observed in Scotland much more than formerly.

II. †**4.** To treat with attention or regard. *Obs.*

†**5.** *trans.* To show regard for, respect, defer to. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 179 This Proctor doth the Steres fro mayne Wan of this awarder wham ..He nolde no suich extortioun observe. Yeeldе shal he have for yeere wel dooinge.

†**b.** To show respectful or courteous attention to (a person); to treat with ceremonious respect or reverence; to worship, honour; to court; to honour, gratify. *Obs.*

1390 Dedom *Serven* xvi, No spirit but takes thee for her guide, And thinks she must observe thee. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 88 Mark I observe you? Marke I stand and watch. Vnder your Tunie Hamon? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 610 They which dwell on the River observe as Idoll of great note. 1731 Recognitions Gwenllian VII. xiii. 209 Gwenllian loves to be punctilliously observed.

III. To attend to with the mind; to mark; to perceive.

†**8.** To give heed to (a point); to take care *that* something be done, or *to do* something. *Obs.*

1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 Foure thynges be necessary to be vnderstande & obserued of all them that entendeth to vnsayle the same. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 5 One poynte diligently to be observed and attended, that he never put ..hope out of ye hand. 1601 Bible *Deut.* vi. 25 It shall be our righteousnes, if we observe to do all these Commandements. 1608 *Rome Conspir.* 41 You must ..observe to take a worse Seat than his Lordship. 1707 Purnell *Virg.* 164 Observe that you come not too near the Cape. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 93. I took off ..the most remarkable points, ..observing to have one on each reef ..of such size.

9. To regard with attention; to watch; †to watch over, look after (*obs.*).

1587 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 98 The which dois observe the Sessone, To mak to thay bin with (trest) haist. 1600 Saxon. *Alf's Will* n. 48 Say to him I live, and observe his repaire for me. 1684 Boston *Paradise St. T.* xxiv. 36 Converted Souls and planted Churches, must be further visited, observed and watered. 1777 tr. *Frisi's Voy.* 63, I observe'd them attentively ..and did not ..see one striking Circumstance among them. 1811 M. Peterson *Mem.* (1889) I. 36 Edward ..requires his ambassador to observe the young prince, and to inform himself of his character and disposition. 1884 *Punch* 3 Apr. 161/1, I fancy I was being "observed", as they say on the Stage.

b. *spec.* To regard with attention by way of augury or divination; to interpret for purposes of divination; to watch or take note of (portents or omens). L. *observare* or *servare caelum, ciliera, nutus stellarum*, etc.; cf. Observation 5 c.

c 1550 Crowley *Answ.* n. ¶ 4 The astrologer ... is a thing which hee thinke Astrologicall. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. III* (1605) 43 Yet hath it (like standing of *Nilus* hard) ben, of an olde time and customes, observed as a rule ..notably foreging some great misfortune. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xix. 26 Neither shall ye use inchantment, nor observe times. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 613 Which are great Witches, and observe wizards of sundrie Seasons. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61 ¶ 13 As for the Occident, upon which the Ancients had Recourse to Prognostics .. it was judged requisite to observe Them, more especially, in Enterprizes upon any Undertaking.

c. *Mil.* To watch (a fortress, the enemy's movements, etc.); also *absol.* or *intr.*

[1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xi. 16 When Ioab observed the citie.] 1792 Pasley in *Orders Mem. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 102, I was observing, with three regiments of cavalry, between the right flank of Colonel Wellesley and the left of General Harris. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 274/2 The forces ..lie ..observed by some parties of Cossacks. 1836 Alison *Europe* (1840-42) V. xxviii. § 18. 67 Friedrich, with the thousand men, observed Cork. 1853 Stephenson *Mil. Enquiry* I. 61, *To observe the motions of an enemy* is to keep a good look-out by means of intelligent and steady spies or scouts.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To make observations.

1804 Southey *Odes* 71. II. 240 Set on thy wife to observe. 1780-90 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 158 You have seen and observed upon many coasts of late. 1791 Burke *To Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 72 He has not observed on the nature of vanity who does not know that it is unconscious.

†**7.** *trans.* To watch for in order to take advantage of (a proper time, an opportunity). *Obs.*

1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 175 Observing the tymes, he by litle and litle withdrewe him into suche places. *Ibid.* 176 Good diligence in observing the opportunity of time in serving & pleasing. 1580 Digby tr. *Stubbes's Canons.* 109 The byshop ..for this cause made the league, observing the occasion of time. a 1640 Jon W. *Newes Newes Yorke's* (1714) 3/1 They must observe the Spring-Tides to come over the Bars.

8. To take notice of, to be conscious of seeing (a thing or fact); to notice, remark, perceive, see.

1580 Digby tr. *Stubbes's Canons.* 183 The Saxons kiked pale and thinne, ..And this was not observed in Germany only, but also in France, and England. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 103 King Henry .. observing simplicity in the Messengers delivery. 1758 Reeves *Annal* v. 6. Wm. 1874 I. 31 The every one observer is to be the general course of things. 1759 Sterne *Tristr.* v. 5, I observe you have got an odd kind of a cast method of smoaking. 1793 Cowper *Let.* 6 Sept., Hearing the half-clock, I observed a great difference between that and ours. 1833-6 J. Eagles *Sketches* (1856) 200, I am not, observe, here saying one is preferable to another.

absol. 1609 Bible *Ath. Learn.* iv. n. 3 ¶ 17 men will hasted to observe, they shall find much worthy to observe. 1763 Hume *Hist.* v. I. 200 We remark, in the way of observation, in order to remember or observe, in the way of consideration, in order to judge.

†**b.** To pay attention to (a person, i. e. to what he says); to mark. *Obs.*

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. ii, *Mrs. Mal.* Observe me, Sir Anthony. I would by no means wish a daughter of mine to be a progeny of learning.

9. To take notice of scientifically; *esp.* to examine (phenomena) as they are presented to the senses, without the aid of experiment; to perceive or learn by scientific inspection. (Cf. Observation 6.)

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 180, I saw whitherly ..Quadrans, observe the height of the moone, and starres, well) that he came to the meridian. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 5 As for ..experimentation, ..they ought to have been expertly observed by multitudes of assistants. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* iii. 108 You must observe with your Instrument the Angle CBA, and measure the Distance. 1704 Harris *Descr. Hist.* (1705) I. 208 The Chubbascoe, ..said they had begun to observe the Stars about three hours before Alvarado's Expedition thither. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 370 The Marquess of Worcester had recently observed the expansive power of moisture confined by heat. 1870 R. Scivener *Water* 163, Adding this to the height of the barometer which was observed at the same moment.

absol. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. v. § 369 When, as in astronomy, we endeavour to ascertain these causes by simply watching their effects, we observe; when, as in our laboratories, we interfere artificially with the causes or circumstances of a phenomenon, we are said to *experiment*.

b. *spec.* To make an observation (see Observation 6 b) in order to determine the altitude of (the sun or other heavenly body), to ascertain (the latitude or longitude), etc.; also *absol.* or *intr.*

[1559: see 9.] 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Grammar* ix. 32 Observe the height, then 6, or twelue o clocke to take the height of the Sunne. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 78 The Mariner's Cross-Staff ..by which we observe the Celestial Lights. 1761 Dunn in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 187 In taking altitudes, I always observe, when the sun, or other celestial body, is as near the prime vertical, or east and west azimuth, as possible. 1854 Baxendell *Elem. Astronomy* I. xvi. 351 Lieutenant Wilkes observed here, and found the latitude to be 21°18'42", longitude 203°34'51".

IV. 10. To say by way of remark; to remark or mention in speech or writing.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 14 Your Majesty doth excellently well observe, that wickedness is the height of Madness. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 270 He handsomely observed, that the malice of other Religions never gained by Christianity. 1709 Atterbury *Serm. Luke* x. 30 in *Serm.* (1740) II. 242 His Compassion and Benignity towards little Children is observed by all the Evangelists. 1710 Addison *Free-holder* No. 20 ¶ 2 He ..observed, upon this, that he observed no one, there half hour, no good Weather since the Revolution. 1833 Mr. Martineau *Charmed Jar* i. 3 "You will not mind the story one to-night," observed one of the persons. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. iii. 319 The king ..observed that ..a free choice was not indeed left to mortal souls.

b. *absol.*, or *intr.* with *on* or *upon*: To make a remark or observation, to comment (on).

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 220 Scaliger ..observeth ..concerning the Jewish years. The Iewes (saith he) use [*sic*]. 1625 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 80 I only the northern bar the Cornish hawks of the Earldom Sir Tom. Bacon observeth. 1713 Cal. *Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 59 It is mentioned that they should be read, for the members of Council to observe upon them. 1829 S. H. Frothe *Rem.* (1878) I. 253 I will make my sensibus simple as I can, without being observed on. 1883 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 12 Queen's Bench Div. 391 These sections I thought it necessary to observe upon.

¶ **11.** *catachr.* To keep, preserve; to retain. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 330 Samson: ..With wine ..observe your shewed longe. 1577 Hesshus *Ans. Rich. Hist.* 31 The fatherly affection of Rome, which .. poor bishop not easily observed his engagement. 1598 Dallington *tr. Lucilio's Hist. Scott.*, n. 131 This woman we knowe ever his effectuously to haue observed.

Hence **Observed** (-vɪ·rd), *ppl. a.*; **Observedly** (-vɪ·dlɪ) *adv.*, notably.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 164 The glosse of Fashion, and the mould of Forme, Th' observ'd of all Obseruers. 1613 Chapman & Odham *tr. Iul. Firmicus* III. 136 It is observed said, 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* iii. 130 When the Dead Reckonings differs from the Observed Latitude. 1880 Tennyson *Gen. Prol.*, To refer the observed phenomena to their physical causes. 1892 C. C. Coe *tr. Reclus' A. & Life* II. 30 Science, and observedly the science of geology, has found its.

Observe, *sb.* [f. Observe *v.*]

†**1.** = Observation 5, 6, 7. *Obs.*

1688 Gilbert Calvert *Surface* 1 Dr. 14 Shows that about without aim, may absolute Rules Observes for superstitious. 1830 Gallt *Lawrie T.* xv. I. (1849) 142 The Squire, and I, could make the river, and make observes.

2. A verbal observation, a remark, *&c.*

1701 *Country-Man's Last to Court* 27 The observe of a certain Politician, that seventeen *negatives* a-month holding generally true. 1708 W. Wotton *Disc. Reflect. Ch. Lord.* (1718) I. 32, I shall first offer a few observes concerning the Church. 1880 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xii. 220 'And that's a good observe, David', said Alan. 1893 Gunnery *Mayfield Alhestor* 73 A most wrinkled for observe.

Observer (*plu·rvər*). Also 6 -ar, 7 -er. [f. Observe *v.* + -er1.] Cf. OF. *observeur* (Godef. in sense 1).

1. One who observes or keeps a law, rule, custom, practice, method, or anything prescribed or fixed.

1550 Bale *Declam.* 118 A diligente observar of his ceremonyed religion. 1680 B. Cole *Power & Duty* 198 A diligent observer of the government, rites, and ceremonies of the Church of England. 1720 O. Bourne-ame *tr. Verstegan's Restit.* *Fasting*, 84 Supposed to be a carnival? observer of the Jewish law. 1728 Rentoniensis *Cautions* (1730) II. xxxiii. 241, I am ready an observer of manhood, that I can go [etc.]. 1880 Wallace *Rom. Hist.* 51, 20, They were ..rigorous observers of the Law as found in the books of Moses.

†**2.** One who shows respect, deference, or dutiful attention; an obsequious follower. *Obs.*

1602 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 58 The soul (humbled and observed, recompenced) her observer. 1613 Chapman *Byron, Bussy D'Ambois* v. iii. 3, His last attempts of Duties, Passions, Sensible observers. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* v. 3, You are my gracious patrones and supporters, And I your poor observer.

3. One who watches, marks, or takes notice. (A frequent title of newspapers.)

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 214 His observer, whom he (Plato) allowed to go abroad to see fashions. 1600 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 94 See He is a great Obseruer, and he lookes Quite through the Deeds of men. 1772 Pennsylv. *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 24 This is the conclusion of a superficial observer. 1880 Tennyson *Gloss.* s. nn. 1916 This completes the glorious circuit within the observer's view. 1900 W. Ashley *Chronicler* 136 Hawthorne is one of those true observers who concentrate in observation every power of their minds.

b. One who observes passages or events: see Observe *v.* 6 b.

1788 Pearce tr. *Blanchard's Hist. Chinese* 348 They were great Agriculturists or observers of times...if they ..meet with a Cayman or lizards, they know it to be a signe of cold forsake. 1812 Bible *Introd.* xviii. 10 An observer of times, or an lecherer, or a witch. 1856 Froude *Hist. E. India* I. P. 125 Strict Observers of Omens.

4. One who observes phenomena scientifically; one who makes observations in a particular science; sometimes the official title of the person in charge of an observatory.

1725 *Proc. Board of Longitude* 8 June 11 agrees, The ... Astronomical Observer at the new Observatory, founded by the Trustees of the Radcliffe money. 1803 *Mod. Speak.* XIV. 385 It has been, and is still my intention, to confine the present survey to original observers of the classes. 1839 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* II. (1873) 46, I have ..consulted some standard and experienced observers. 1871 R. Brewster *Wear Mel.* II. 8 40 Observations obtained after this method by different observers. 1891 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXVII. 373 Immediately on his [Hornsby's] appointment in 1772 as the first Radcliffe Observer (at Oxford), he laid the foundations of the present observatory.

5. One who makes a verbal observation or remark.

1794 Sheridan *Daughter's Lett.* Wks. 1874 V. 11 93 The maxims of common observers, that those who meddle in matters out of their calling, will have reason to repent.

Hence **Observership,** the office or position of Observer.

1838 J. B. Mozley *Lett.* 3 Apr. (1885) 90 Johnson of Magdalen Hall is standing for the place of Radcliffe Observer, vacated by Rigaud's death...they owe him much for the Observership, whereas it must be an M.A. for the other [sc. the Professorship].

†**Observrious.** *Obs. rare*—1. [A hybrid form arising up *observer* and *servious*.] = Observer 2.

1624 Shirley *Love-tricks* iv. v, I am your humble observrious, and wish you all consolations of prosperity.

Observing (*plu·rvɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. Observe *v.* + -ing1.] The action of the vb. Observe; observance; observation.

1508 Fisher *Treat. Pr.* (W. de W. 1532) 33b The vse and obseruynge of the x commaundements. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 10 The confluence of the heauens wheele, which seeme to the moment of obseruing is past obseruing. 1709 Ibr Fox Cranch n. iv, I leave observing, and return to the story. 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 356/1 An extreme beginner in astronomical observing.

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 11/1 The person in charge of the observing station.

Observing (*plu·rvɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [-ing2.]

1. That observes or takes notice; quick to notice, observant; engaged in scientific observation.

1608 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (1688) 624 If any Credit may be given to ..the most observing men. 1705 J. Trapp *Abra-Mule* v. ii. 247 Her Beauty would not ..move the observing Eyes Of men. 1838 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 8/4 I do not believe that a single member of the whole observing party ever doubted the possibility ..of a cloudy day.

†**b.** Near-sighted. *Obs.*

c 1720 Hearne in *Reliq.* (1848) App. II. 337 Mr. Wood was afterwards urged by the common room, and his company accused as an observing person. 1723 Swinton *Words* I. 6, [He has a most observing thumb; and ..therefore he waits for the convenience of making marginal notes.

†**2.** Complimentary, obsequious. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 137 [They] voice write in as observing kinde His humorous predominance.

Hence **Observingly** *adv.*, in an observing manner, observantly.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. 1. 5 There is some soule of goodnesse in things euill, Would men obseruingly distill it out. 1608 Fr. A. Kinsayder in *Rem. Greatness* (1628) I. viii. 200, I have seene and heard observingly. 1884 A. E. Bass *Foot & Ankle* xii. 253 His father listened patiently and observingly.

Observrist. *nonce-wd.* [f. Observe *v.* + -ist.] One who makes observation his business.

1847 Carlyle *Goeth. Mem.* II. 75 He is no mere observist and compiler.

Obsess (*plu·s*), *v.* Also 6 *errom.* **obsess.** [f. L. *obsess-*, ppl. stem of *obsidēre* to sit at or opposite to, sit down before, besiege, occupy, possess, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a, b) + *sedēre* to sit. Cf. obs. F. *obsesser* (16th c. in Godef.).

The word appears to have become obsolete early in 18th c., and to have been restored in 19th c. cf. Obsession.]

†1. *trans.* To sit down before (a fortress, the enemy); to besiege, invest. *Obs.*

1509 in Eliz. *Oxfd. Leet* (Ser. 1. I. 55 Parties so to be besieged, wounded, or obsessed by the said Taylor. 1534 *Whitelocke Chattels* (1870) 1 These that be besieged or obsessed of their enemyes. 1647 Warwick *Scilluan Mystery* Wks. (1662) 234 The People of this Country shall be obsessed, or besieged, they shall not dare to go out of their Towns.

2. Of an evil spirit: To beset, assail, or harass (a person); to haunt; to move or actuate from without.

1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 34 b, I meet to speake of the confession of dyuels, which... were cast out of people, which were obsessed. 1608 Bp. Barlow *Rem. Lights* A 2 b, A man is said to be obsest, when an euill spirit followeth him, troubling him at diuers times and making opportunity to enter into him. 1708 Dr. Hickeringill *Witchcraft* 72 The Spirits obsess, haunt and dog them. 1827-49 Sir H. Taylor *Isaac Comnenus* II. iv, Which unto it more powerfully for freeing the obsessions? *Essential.* That is...according as they are opened or corrected.

3. *transf.* To haunt, assail, or harass like a besieging force or an evil spirit; in modern use *esp.* to haunt and trouble as a 'fixed idea'.

1532 Bible *Gen.* xl. 15, Where unlawfu approchyt to women, and the myndis is obsessed with inordinat ghostis. 1548 *Patt. Exact. Justic.* 98 You are ... Accusy-spirited and obsessed with Sathanes. 1885 F. W. H. Myers in *Psychol. Rev.* XXXVII. 643 The subject ... felt the hypnotiser's will obsessing him. 1894 *Spectator* 26 Apr. 560/1 The system to which political professors are obsessing users's minds. 1899 Hewlett in *Literature* 3 June 538 The spirit of war seems to have obsessed our periodical literature.

Hence **Obsessed** (-ē'st'd) *ppl. a.*; **Obse'ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1623 Cockeram, *Obsest, one possest with a spirit.* 1665 Manning *Mod. Medicines* 409 To the obsessing and destroying of those two most noble Vital Instruments of the Body. 1845 G. Oliver *Coll. Eccl. Sing. Loc. Exeter* 75 His fame for discovering obsessed persons becoming notorious.

†**Obse'ss,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. vb., or L. type **obsessus*.] An investment, siege, blockade.

1602 Marston *Antonio* v. 250 Obsesse [*F. obsidion*], Storm and Fight bang-out.

Obsession (*ŏbse·ʃən*). [ad. L. *obsessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obsidēre* to Obsess: cf. *F. obsession* (1699 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. The action of besieging; investment, siege.

1513 More *Richard III* in Hall *Chron.* (1809) 408 They which were in the castell...sent also to the Earle of Richmonde to advertise him of their sodaine obsession. 1638 Penkethman *Artemid.* ii. 61 b, Venice, remained through the Enemies obsession, or other stops.

2. The hostile action of the devil or an evil spirit besetting any one; actuation by the devil or an evil spirit from without; the fact of being thus beset or actuated.

1604 R. Jorden *Fugitive* v. 28, Great failure, he is possest ... nay if there be possession, And obsession, he has both. a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 190 To give them up to the power of Satan, to possesse, and really inhabite them, or by obsession to worke, actuate and steare them. 1698 *Account Mirac.* 158 But this and abundance more to be genuine, for the Scratches is a most Hellish note. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 113 These cases belong rather to obsession than to possession, the spirits not actually inhabiting the bodies, but hanging or hovering about them.

3. *transf.* The action of any influence, notion, or 'fixed idea', which persistently assails or vexes, esp. so as to disorganize the mind.

1680 R. L'Estrange *Mem. Ld. Preas & Pulpit* 21 Never was any Nation ... under such an Obsession [*printed* Abs.] of Credulity and Blindness. 1832 Fraser's *Mag.* XLV. 648 Some ... by foreign, by back-stairs, and domestic influences, by obsessions at home and abroad. 1853 H. Chakleyensteen *Wreckage* 39 The thought of South Segas to haunt him till it became a constant obsession.

Hence **Obse·ssional** *a.*, of or pertaining to obsession or to a siege; obsidional.

1837 *National Mag.* II. 304 Plots of obsessional, or siege, country bound by private individuals.

†**Obse·ssor.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. L. *obsessor*, agent-n. from *obsidēre* to Obsess.] A haunting or familiar spirit.

1652 *Gerard Magastromm.* 179 How many magicians ... have had their obsessors, their familiars, and assistants.

†**Obsi·bilate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsībilāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob-) + *sībilāre* to hiss, whistle.] (See quot.) Hence †**Obsibila·tion.**

1658 in Blount *Glossogr.* *Obsibilate*, to make a whistling noise, as Trees stirred with winds. 1658 Phillips, *Obsibilation*, a hissing noise.

†**Obsi·da,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obsidē-re*: see Obsess.] *trans.* To beset, assail, surround, encompass. So †**Obsi·dant** *a.* [ad. L. *obsidant-em* ppr. pple.], investing, encompassing.

1633 Bonnaby in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 19 Though the proper Coats of the Veins and Arteries seem to be inferior to themselves, yet those thin Membranes which divide them are most requisite of Sense. 1708 — in *Ibid.* I. Proper *Hist & Coll. Bath* 17, 213 The degrees of heat pressing on, or shading the Body. 1844 Dunn *Nat. Beauties* xvi. (1848) 278 Flies...is so easily overcome by any obedient body when it is obsyed.

Obsidian (*ŏbsi·dĭăn*). *Min.* [In current form ad. mod.L. *obsidiān-us*, in sbd. of Pliny for *obsidianus*; so called from its resemblance to a stone found in Ethiopia by one *Obsius* (*recus.* *Obsidius*). In *F. obsidiane*, -*enne* (1752 in Dict. Trévoux).]

The synonyms *Obsidian, obsidianite*, occur in the earliest printed edd. of Pliny; but *Obsius, obsianus*, must down through the mediæval writers on *Natural History*.]

A dark-coloured vitreous lava or volcanic rock, of varying composition, resembling common bottle-glass; volcanic glass.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xcix. (MS. Bodl. B. 264/8, 3e stone colouris is lyckynd amonge glas, and hys is sometyme grene transyent lyche to glas & clere & bryȝt. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 498 There may be ranged among the kinds of glasses, these whilst they call Obsidianes, for that they carry some resemblance of that stone, which one Obsidius found in Ethiopia. 1681 Lister, *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 79 The Obsidianus [representeth] Nigritiæ. 1799 *Edinburgh Monthly Magaz.* 208 Obsius, or Obsidianus, is of a black transparent colour in the Likeness of Glass.] 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 184 Obsidian ...is found in Hungary, inhering in basalt and dolomite, and making porphyritic rocks. 1811 Pinkerton *Petrol. Il.* 390 Black or blue obsidian. 1832 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 151 Their weapons were bows and arrows; the latter tipped with obsidian. 1868 Dana *Min.* 201, 350 Any lava will become glassy, and then make obsidian, by rapid cooling. 1885-92 R. Brandis *Rivers & Peoples* Jan. 60, A gem...of dark obsidian's sweet green.

b. Also *obsidian stone* (*Anglo Obsidi'an*).

1660 Holland *Pliny* II. 609 As touching the stone Obsidianus, I know without sufficiency.] 1836 Hudson (*Image*—Obsidian Stone) a precious stone, mentioned in Pliny. 1866 Pope *Englishm. Life* The Obsidian stone. 1713 tr. *Pantalogia's Extreme Mem.* I. 1, 25, an Obsidian Statue are black, but very shining. a 1800 Shelley *Fr. Wks.* (1880) III 72 A remarkable figure of Sleep as a winged child...sleeping on his great half unfolded wing of black obsidian stone.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 330 Obsidian Porphyry. Black, or greyish black. 1880 Tylor *Anahuac* iv. 57 Obsidian-headed arrows. 1883 Harper's *Dutch Zealand* 213 It is an obsidian mountain, it looks like a mountain of broken glass bottles. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 Dec. 813/3 Obsidian knives, and flakes...resembling those of the Mexican examples in the British Museum. *Ibid.* The so-called flint flakes of Marathon are, in reality, obsidian flakes.

†**Obsi·dion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. OF. *obsidion* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *obsidiōn-em* siege, f. *obsidēre*: see Obsess n.] Siege; state of being besieged.

a 1450 *Milemete Lofancknes* 1578 At the last fulnes of mesure, Paris lefte the chefe of your obsidionne.

Obsidional (*ŏbsi·dĭănăl*), *a.* [ad. L. *obsidiōnāl-is*, f. *obsidiōn-em* siege: see prec. Cf. F. *obsidional* (1576 c. in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a siege; *esp.* in *obsidional crown* (*coronet, garland, wreath*), tr. L. *corona obsidionālis*, a wreath of grass or weeds conferred as a mark of honour upon a Roman general who raised a siege. *Obsidional coin*, coins struck in a besieged city to supply the want of current coin.

1540 Vocab. *Synon. Angels.* 219 *Corona obsidionalis*, a garlande obsidionall. 1548 Lanham *Fol. Vses. de Jewes.* (1) 2b, 12b, Obsidionall Garde yt was worne of him that rescued a citie besieged & was made of Grasse. 1600 Holland *Livy* I. 512 Scipio...presented Aculeonem, with honoured with an Obsidionall Coronet in Africk. for saving those cities besieged. 1791 Mudgeman *Cleric* II. 66, 177 An Obsidional Crown; which though made solely of the common grass, was esteemed the noblest reward of military glory. 1804 *D. Repos.* I. 130 The obsidional coinage of Leyden in 1574. 1889 H. Tuttle *Darcy's Pub. Life Engl.* 43 The idea of sending obsidional money by balloons.

2. *fig.* a. Besetting, obsidious. b. *nonce-wd.* Apt to have people by staying too long.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 840, My dear Child, whom I love very much, though a little obsidional or so, remains till three. 1879 *World* 26 Nov. 1018 The obsidional disease of suspicion, which great public sufferings are apt to develop.

Obsidionary (*ŏbsi·dĭănări*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec. 1.

1889 W. Cotton in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XI. 32 These obsidionary Ormond coins may be called wreath.

Obsidious (*ŏbsi·dĭəs*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *obsidiōn-em* siege (f. *obsidēre*: see Obsess v.) + -ous.] Besieging; besetting.

1614 T. Adams *Mystic. Bedlam* Wks. 1861 I. 261 It is safe from all obsidious or insidious oppugnation, from the reach of fraud or violence. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 3 Oct. 5/2 The struggles of the heroine...against her own soul-imposed, chivalrous desire to comply, to yield.

†**Obsi·gillate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *ob-* (Ob-) + late L. *sigillāre* to seal; after L. *obsignāre*: see next.] *trans.* To seal up. So †**Obsigilla·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Obsignillate*, to hide, or seale. 1658 Phillips, *Obsignillation*, a sealing up.

†**Obsi·gn,** *v.* [ad. L. *obsignāre* to seal up, f. *ob-* (Ob- 12) + *signāre* to mark, seal, Sign.] = next.

1534 Becon*ne* *Works* (Parker Soc.) I. 301 The sacraments of his body and blood, wherein he doth ... give and obsign us unto himself wholly. 1598 J. Rainolds *Sinfull* v. 56 Sacraments...obsigned with a Religious and spirituall intention, that they obsigned with a Religious Orth. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch.-Divis.* 32 The Sacramental obsigning and investing sign.

†**Obsi·gnate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsignāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To seal: to mark as with a seal; to ratify or confirm formally, as by sealing.

1623 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 291 Moles, with which nature hath obsignated the parts of the body. a 1677 Barrow *Expl. Creed* Wks. 1830 VII. 22 Kingdom she hath obsignated with the character of Christ.

Obsignation (*ŏbsignē·ʃən*). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *obsignātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obsignāre*: see Obsign v.] The action of sealing.

1. Formal ratification or confirmation of something, as by sealing.

a 1556 Cranmer *Catechism of Christ's Cross* x. Wks. II. 267 This is a sacrament...in this ... we receive of God obsignation and full certainness of Christ's body broken for our sins, and his blood shed for our salvation. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.*, on His subscription to, and obsignation of his divine Truth. 1892 Nonconf. *Pract. Disc.* 182 This Obsignation...whereby the Spirit is said to seal to best Witness with our Spirit. 1899 *Ind. Rev.* 373/2 This obsignation...only to be understood by adepts and experts in M. Comte's cerebral theory.

†2. The action of sealing up; a fastening or restraining as with a seal. *Obs. rare.*

1623 Cockeram *Vind. Answ. Nov.* 160 The word of obsignation or sealing up, hath ... a manifest notion of restraint. 1679 Hales *Eccl. Lyght.* II. 72 The Rock was sealed by a Figure; not that there was any weaker obsignation than upon, or good obscurity in, the sacred Oracles.

Obsignatory (*ŏbsi·gnătĕri*), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *obsignātor* a sealer, or *obsignāt-*, ppl. stem of *obsignāre* to Obsign: see -ORY.] Having the function of, or pertaining to, obsignation; ratifying or confirming as with a seal.

1630 R. Wood in *Under's Lett.* (1886) 428 Most of our Divines do make...all Sacraments to be mainly Obsignatory Signes. 1633 P. Fleming *Disc. Earthquakes* 102 His Consolations then speak the Power of that Evidence ... whose is an obsignatory way this is given unto the Soul. 1890 *Guardian* 26 Mar. 422 What may be called the 'obsignatory' view of sacraments' operation.

Hence **Obsi·gnatorily** *adv.*

1630 W. Bridge in *Under's Lett.* (1886) 422 If you will ever find Baptism washes away otherwise than sacramentally, that is obsignatorily seigniorat Sins.

†**Obsi·st,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *obsistēre* to stand against, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *sistĕre* to stand: cf. OF. *obsister* (13th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To stand against, oppose, resist.

1532-52 tr. *Wyclin* (Rolls) VII. 177 The kynge ...called ... remedies who of Worthmaberlande, to obsiste Godwynes the erle. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII.*, 2 To obsist the first Sturdy assaultes he were lothe.] 1832 I. L. *Winnow Fights* 327 Satan come every day, who can obsist them?

No †**Obsi·stent** [ad. L. *obsistent-em* pr. pple.], something that resists; in quot., an antidote.

1897 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 840 Preservatives, and many more obsistents to poyson.

†**O·bsitted,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *obsīti-us*, pa. pple. of *obserĕre* to set with, cover with (f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *serĕre* to set) + -ED.] Covered thickly as if sprinkled with something; studded, beset.

1892 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 431 Two horns ... studded with many tubercles.

Obsolesce (*ŏbsŏle·s*), *v. rare*—1. [ad. L. *obsolēscĕre* to grow old, decay, fall into disuse, inchoative form of *obsolēre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 2 b) + *solēre* to be accustomed, to use.] *intr.* To be obsolescent; to grow obsolete; to fall into disuse.

1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* vii. 266 Intermediate between the English which I have been treating of, and English of recent occurrence, stands that which is obsolescing.

Obsolescence (*ŏbsŏle·sĕns*). [f. as Obsolescent: see -ence.]

1. The process of gradually falling into disuse or growing out of date; the becoming obsolete.

a 1646 Cranmer in *Ghost* in Webster. 1889 W. Paterson *Introd. Pope's Ess. Man* 18 The same process of obsolescence is gradually affecting parts of Pope's poems. 1890 Lowell *Study Chaucer* III. 1161 He recognized the obsolescence of his language, if not its obsoleteness.

2. *Biol.* The gradual disappearance or atrophy of an organ or part, esp. in the history of a species, and as a consequence of disuse.

1859 Dana *Geol.* ii. 104 By the *obsolescence* of the articulation *b* and the last supposed becoming obsolete. 1878 Bentham *Fl. Hong Kong* 480 An occasional example of the *obsolescence* of supposed solitary tubercles. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 20 July 35/2 All parts which are seldom or never exercised tend to atrophy or obsolescence.

b. Nearly complete effacement of a mark, spot, etc., e.g. on the wing of an insect.

1877 Coues & Allen *N. American Rod.* 291 The black spot at the tip of the 1st varies greatly in extent in different specimens, in some being reduced almost to obsoleteness.

Obsolescent (*ŏbsŏle·sĕnt*), *a.* [ad. L. *obsōlēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *obsōlēscĕre*: see Obsolesce v.]

1. Becoming obsolete; going out of use or date.

1722 Jeremiah v. v. *Nonsuch.* All the words compounded of *Aare* and a preposition, except *Aaron*, are obsolete, or *Aare* and a preposition, except *Aaron*, are obsolete, or obsolescent. 1863 Kemble *Hand Bk.* II. 82 The wonderful obsolescent epithets and denying terms. 1880 Plowright *Comm. Luke* 360 'They were fearful'. The adjective is obsolescent here: the list of obsolescent words. 1892 Pall Mall Gazette passing into the list of obsolescent words. 1892 Pall *Advocat Engl. Prod. Dict.* 5 In another generation the characters will have become obsolete.

2. *Biol.* Gradually disappearing; imperfectly or slightly developed; said of an organ, structure, or mark, which was formerly, in the life of the individual or the species, or is still in cognate species, fully developed or well-marked.

1846 Dana *Zoophl.* iv. (1848) 80 The Echinoderms are subordinate to the Radiates, and are obsolescent examples of permanent polyps, and obsolescent examples of permanent polyps. 1873 H. Alleyne Carter *Manual* 22, 28 The law of growth...whereby a permanency appears becoming gradually obsolescent. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obsolescent*, applied to such a thing as a tubercle in the long which is disappearing or becoming the seat of subsequent deterioration. 1897 [illegible]

Aylmer's Jour. Med. II. 11 The thrifft patcher...not a farre of what is called retrograde or obsolescent tailorcism.

Hence **Obsole·scently** *adv.* (cf. *a* above).

1846 Dana *Zeaphi* (1848) 310 Perhaps obsolescently tautological.

Obsolete (*p'bsŏlī·t*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 -let. [ad. L. *obsolēt-us* grown old, worn out, pa. pple. of *obsolēscĕre*, or rather its primitive **obsolĕre*: see OBSOLESCE. So mod.F. *obsolète* (1810).]

1. That is no longer practised or used; fallen into disuse; of a discarded type or fashion; disused, out of date.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Dedi.*, Such olde and obsolete wordes are most vsed of country folke. 1708 HARCOURT *Faith. Mem.* (1850) 133 A faithful friend is hard to be found; the here name onely remaineth; the thing is obsolete and growne out of use. 1683 *Pilgrim's Progress*, or *It. Creampuff* (1870) 138 Though many pretty stories shall happily be told of this obsolete Princess. 1780 HANNAH *Fables, Essay* (1846) 292 Of things obsolete, the names become obsolete also. 1847 Miss YONGE *Lady of Manor* I. iii. 366 Two female servants, whose prim and obsolete appearance were perfectly consistent with the venerable aspect of the place of their habitation. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 311 Another ancient custom was now instantly obsolete. 1884 H. ARNOLD FORSTER in *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 1/1 On the Pacific station ... we have not obsolete hearths; the briefness.

2. Worn out; effaced through wearing down, atrophy, or degeneration.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cent. Countries* I. 330 The obsolete Tomb of Nero. It is embellished with cypresses, and bears a nearly obsolete inscription. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 1 Anything of the surface indicates that beneath it there is probably a shrunken or obsolete testicle. 1851 GOSSE *Nat.* in *Tenerife* 31 After a while, the cliff becomes gradually obsolete, and the beach of coral sand reappears. 1857 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 34 Cases of obsolete tubercle found in cancer...examined post-mortem.

3. *Biol.* Indistinct: not clearly or sharply marked; very imperfectly developed, hardly perceptible. Usually implying the absence or rudimentary development of a character which is distinct in other individuals, or in allied species.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* v. xxxiii. (1765) 160 *Carthamus*, with an obsolete pappus to the seeds. 1789 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxvij. (1794) 258 The middle lobe obsolete or so small as to be obscure. 1827 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 372 *Convolvulus*, with no obsolete stamen, devoid of all beauty. 1846 KEMP & SO. *Electrical* IV. 193 *Obsolete*,—when a spot, tubercle, punctum, &c. is scarcely discernible. ... This term is often employed when one species, or genus, is more, or less, or nearly so, a character which is conspicuous in the other one, or in the species or genus to which they are most closely allied. 1864 J. G. MORRIS *Neuro* & *Eggs Brit. Birds* I. 89 They [eggs of Long-tailed Tit] are sometimes uniformly white, or with the spots almost obsolete.

B. *absol.* or *sb.* One who or that which is out of date or has fallen into disuse.

1708 BURNABY *Reformer* (1711) II. 17 We handled it about among twenty of us as an obsolete. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 4/2 Instantly to the rule of all the services ... which fills the army with anecdotes, the navy with tales, ... the State generally with the sensible obsolete. 1900 *Daily Express* 16 June 4/4 Bringing out Obsolete (the war-ships Indian, Dreadnought, and Superb).

Obsolete (*p'bsŏlī·t*), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. OBSOLETE *a.*, or f. L. *obsolēt-*, pp. stem of **obsolĕre*, *obsolēscĕre*: see OBSOLESCE.] *trans.* To render or account obsolete; to discard, or practise no longer, as being out of date; to disuse.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. 1892 I. 133 But when Religion is interrupted, ... our ordinary Laws already obsolete [etc.]. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos. Dict.*, We are not to be justified in obsoleting so many of our Words and Phrases. 1874 E. HULL *Mod. Eng.* vii. 180 note, And here I may mention wrought, for 'work', only recently obsoleted.

Hence **O·bsoleted** *ppl. a.*; **O·bsoleting** *vbl. sb.*

1637 W. MORTON *Canon ground* Epist. Ded. 5 40 Preaching determined with an oath ... to the disparagement and obsoleting of the holy name. 1880 HOLROYD *Pagan's Death Journey in Solace, Mr. Mart. Misc.* (1933) 450 The care of gaining words becomes obsoleted.

Obsoletely (*p'bsŏlī·tli*), *adv.* [f. OBSOLETE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an obsolete manner or degree.

1800 *Europ. Lond.* I. 681/1 Calycled acidocordia...leaves oval, ovate-lanced, obsoletely serrulate. 1843 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 67 Stem obsoletely angular. 1887 C. J. SMITH *Syn. Brit. Lep.* 20, The obsoletely famous representation of 'Rustred time or Vauxhall'. 1889 H. SWINBURNE in *Athenæum* 27 July (1/3) Words obsolete or obsoletely spelled.

Obsoleteness (*p'bsŏlī·tnes*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being obsolete.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* IX. xv. § 2 The decay of Dialects, the obsoleteness of phrases...might breed some difficulties unto posterity. 1708 JOHNSON *Prophet. Pointed. Diabol. Wks.* 1709 IX. 253 The reader in therefore endeavoured at once to find out such foreign languages, with obsoleteness and inconstancy. 1884 SAMUEL in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 505 We are startled at the obsoleteness of the opinions he expresses.

Obsoletion (*p'bsŏlī·ʃən*). *rare.* [f. L. *obsolēt-ior* OBSOLETE: see -ION.] The action of becoming or condition of being obsolete.

1804 *Monthly Inquisitor* 332 Words and phrases ... verging ... toward obsolation. *Med. Rep.* Provincial dialects, still spoken, the new fire going into obsoletion. 1847 KELTIE *Lect. Wks.* 1869 III. 38 Lamentation on the obsolation of Christmas gambols and pastimes.

Obsoletism (*p'bsŏlī·tiz'm*). [f. OBSOLETE *a.* (or its L. source) + -ISM.]

1. An obsolete term, phrase, custom, or the like.

1799 G. E. GENTLEMAN in *Robinson Mem. W. Langton* I. 258 Neither defying by bold neologisms, nor offending by contemptible obsoletisms. 1823 F. HALL *Mod. Engl.* viii. 226 In these ...obsoletisms...is comprised everything...or all answering, as to language, of any days but our own.

2. The condition of being obsolete; obsoleteness.

1804 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 102 The former editors promoted a great drawback upon the reader's pleasure in the old orthography, and the obsoletism of many of the expressions. 1892 E. T. KIMBALL in *Yale Law Journal* V. 201, 2 Reply to Hanks in his defense of Pro-Englishism. 1873 C. W. BARNARD *Eng. Sacraments* 316 note, Our Authorized Version still preserves the 'prevented' from obsoletism.

Obsolute, Obsolution, Obsolve, obs. errors f. ABSOLUTE, ABSOLUTION, ABSOLVE.

†Obsonation. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *obsŏnātiōn-em* catering, n. of action f. *obsŏnāre*: see next.] A feasting (Cockeram, 1623).

†O·bsonator. *Obs. rare.* Also 6–. [L. *obsōnātor*, agent-n. f. *obsōnāre* to cater, purvey, treat, feast, f. L. *obsōnium* (*ops-*), a. Gk. ὀψώνιον provisions, viands.] A caterer or manciple.

1538 in *Feodar Hist. C. C. C.* (C. H. S.) 231–2 (D), This John Middleton occupyeth ... as Obsonator or Manciple, 12[li.] 1856 BURNEY *College, Obsonator*, a buyer or purveyor of meats.

†Obsorb, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *absorbēre* (poetical) to sup or drink up, gulp down, f. *ab-* (Ob- 2 c) + *sorbēre* to suck in.] *trans.* To absorb.

1684 T. BURNET *Sac. Theor.* II. 204 The earth and all its dependences are charged here a mass of lies.

Obsorbent, *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. L. *absorbent-em*, pr. pple. of *absorbēre*: see prec.] **a.** *adj.* Imbibing, absorbent. **b.** *sb.* An absorbing substance.

1727 in *Ashmol. Extract* 303 To these cordials may be added chalybeates.

†Obsorption. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *absorbēre*, *absorpt-*: see OBSORB.] Swallowing up; absorption.

c1620 WILKINS *Spir. Brit., Cornwall* (1708) 3 The Sealers ...that they have of a more sandy or tender substance under not have so long prevented Cornwall unto absorption. *Ibid.* 42 Marle doubtless they was the occasion of the absorption of the church [by pulling down]. *Divided absorption in Bath* (1660) 1893 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 810 There would succeed other Remotions and Regenerations, and other succeeding Destructions and Obsorptions.

Obstacle (*p'bstăk'l*), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 *ostobstakil*, -kyl, -kele, 5–6 -kell, 6 -cull, 4– *obstacle*. [a. OF. *obstacle*, earlier *ostacle*, *estacle* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *obstāculum*, f. *obstāre* to withstand, resist.]

1. Something that stands in the way and obstructs progress; a hindrance, impediment, obstruction.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxvii. 31, I sall ouercome be wall [MS. *ostakil*] of synn. *c* 1380 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 370 And whan he knew that ther was noon obstacle. 1432 *Mirour Mond.* 2,166 For Vicharce he dayes to all his lettars, & all ostakyls he hyrnde inogdyes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 72 Makers an obstakell that on the bakeside they be not assaylyed. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 116 They made bonefyres or obstacles full dyuyse of thornes. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 148 Seyng that mariyenge yn the only or chefe most parpyche ... we must ...redy to take away al obstacules and lettys with we fynd them. 1891 T. HUGHES *Alfr. Beverl.* I. 6 The Obstacle the course of the Tide meets with by London-bridge. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 1 His shrewd reasons the Obstacle which prevented the Love of his Night. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Beat.* viii. (1879) 117 The great table-land presents an obstacle to the migration of species. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 91 A glacier ...when lowered from one opposing obstacle will be checked by another.

†**2.** Resistance, opposition, objection: in phr. *to make obstacle*, to offer opposition. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 208 When the Oxen saughe that thei made noo obstacle to performen his commaundement thanne he thoughte wel that he myghte trauaile in hem. 1489 *Sherburn's Boece* 302 (Rolls, MS.) Therto all the lord plaies that exis, That lord nane that thaim obsteyll wald. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 156 The French nere making obstacle to pay that which I had given.

3. *Comb.*, as **obstacle-race**, a race in which natural or artificial impediments have to be surmounted; also *transf.*

1889 *Sporting Life* 17 Mar. 4/1 Among the races on the [Thames Club Upcraft] programme were not a few of a character entirely new to the athletic world, viz. an 'Obstacle Race'. 1890 *Walter Rye Essex Hous. Rec. Lord. Add. Ch.* [refers to that this was the occasion of the introduction of the term, he having then invented it.] 1893 *Chronicle* (U. Cal. Mag.) IV. 34 Obstacle Race. Two men were two couples, each two and under one couple placed between the bath. 1898 H. PENTREATH *Forth. Rec. Jan.* 31 For some time he [the ship] became engaged in a terrible obstacle-race and makes little progress.

Hence **O·bstacle** *v.* (*Obs.* except *absol.*), obstruct, stubborn; † **O·bstacleness,** obstacle.

1598 *Hist. of Z. Rumbold* (Somerset Hse.), If they or any of them be obstacle & resist accord. 1598 UDALL, etc. *Hymns, Exp. Mark* ix. 6/b, O brethrend soules...Have long shall I...strive with synne vnbridled obstaclenesse? 1599 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 17 Eye him, that will be so obstacle.

O·bstacle, *v. rare.* [a. obs. F. *obstacler* (16th c. and in Cotgr.), f. *obstacle* sb.] *a. trans.* To place obstacles or difficulties in the way of. **b.** *intr.* (*Mil.*) To erect obstacles to impede the progress of the enemy. Hence **O·bstacling** *vbl. sb.*

1598 S. H. *Abrid. Laws* 18 Let not the parishes (if...have no lesse obstacle ingressus) judgement. *Ibid.* 84 Subiects also oppose the People to...or it obstacled his own Subiectiones Kingdo. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Aug. 5/5 The duty for obstructing has absolutely changed...to plan the most unpleasant & change from pick and shovel work. 1889 HENRY T. TUCKER *Diary of Civil Proc.* in *Virgin.* (N. Y.) 14 Oct., Much I feel my present friendship...should have been in no wise obstacled.

†**Obstaculous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obstācul-um* OBSTACLE + -OUS.] Of the nature of an obstacle.

a 1645 J. SMITH *Trifles, & Mirror* v. (1646) 103 Though many things obstaculous to them lye in the way, and confound them, and be impediments to them. 1652 W. MARSH *Curse gone away Def.* 216, 217 They stood obstaculous in their way, who stood not for Presbytery.

Obstain, obs. different forms of ABSTAIN.

†**O·bstance,** *Obs. rare*—°. [a. F. *obstance* (13th c. in Godef.) resistance, opposition, ad. L. *obstantia*: see next and -ANCE.] *prop.* Opposition, resistance; but in quot. used trans. for 'substance'.

c 1390 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 18 In obstance of his wicked lyes to be lafe of Iheus whilke es feddo and lyghtenede by swilke manere of vnsyght.

†**O·bstancy.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *obstantia*, f. pres. t. *obstāre* 'to withstand' (Du Cange), f. *obstāre* -ent: see next and -ANCY.] Opposing quality or effect.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. ii, After marriage it is of no obstancie.

†**O·bstant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obstant-em*, pr. pple. of *obstāre* to stand against, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *stāre* to stand.] Standing against; resisting, opposing.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 59 That nather schield nor obstant plait of mayll This saitfe hunt has helpit swar a dell. *c* 1590 GARNIER *Tobiasse* Prol., Like a sea or high mounting Rock, All obstant lets, downe with his fury flog. 1824 CRICHTON, *Obstant*, resisting.

Hence † **O·bstantly** *adv.*, resistingly.

1580 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1728) II. 200, yet if any person ... be thereof lawfully convicted ... and will obstantly stand in the same.

Obstetric (*p'bstĕ·trik*), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *obstetric-us*, for L. *obstetrīc-ius*, f. *obstetrix*, *-trīc-em* midwife. Association with words having the suffix *-ic* has led to the formation of such derivatives as *obstetrical*, *obstetrist*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a midwife or accoucheur, or to midwifery as a branch of medical practice.

1740 PEAD *Domestick* iv. 104 There all the Learn'd shall at the labour stand, And Douglas head his soft obstetric hand. *c* 1750 SMOLLETT *To Mr Wilkes* vii. To you potent ruler pregnant beer—Entering your clements gave. 1793 R. BURTON *Lying* A Dissertation on the Progress of the Obstetric Powers. 1798 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 433 The obstetric art ... began to emerge from its barbarity during the eleventh century. 1822 *Boston Sch. Number* (1823) 160 Fool of Nature, the father of obstetric surgery. 1898 T. BENNET *Fraud*, *Jrnl.* I. for In obstetric works cases are recorded.

Obstetrical (*p'bstĕ·trikl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. *Obstetrical toad*, the nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans* (*Century Dict.* 1891).

1775 in *Ann. Reg.* 1776 *Pennant Zool.* III. 17 They spawn like frogs; but what is singular, the male affords the female obstetrical aid [etc.]. 1855 *Edinburgh Obstetr. Med. & Gynæcological Soc.* 1, which, in an obstetrical point of view, as well as economically, are worthy of consideration. 1892 *Ib.* 138 much interest in the obstetrical students. 1899 BARTLEY *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1908) 223 Its surgical and obstetrical practice.

fig. 1892 *Boston Lit. & Scott* 4 May, Mr. Murray has several things of value in his obstetrical hands.

Hence **Obste·trically** *adv.*

1799 STRUTT *Tr. Chaucer's* II. xi, Art thou aware, that...a daughter of Lucina is par obstetrically sent thy head?

†**Obste·tricate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obstetricāre*, f. *obstetrix*-*em* midwife.]

1. *trans.* To act as midwife; to aid in childbirth. Also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Obstetricate*, to play the Midwife. 1652 NICHOLAS *Med. Politica*, *Consultation*. To deny that such a Sacred thing should be made to obstetricate to rebellious irregular designes. 1889 EDMUND *Spirit* 93 Some advise us to break the shells of Eggs to facilitate their delivery, and I have seen it so but to my loss: Nature does obstetricate, and do that office of her self when it is the best season. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 431 Words...will probably...obstetricate at the birth of those affiliated kingdoms that are to be extracted from the bowels of the Austrian monarchy.

2. *trans.* To bring to the birth; to help the delivery of. *Chiefly fig.*

1632 in *Harriott's Lagnes* (1641) 237 Though you were not the parent of this legitimity, yet you were the hand that did obstetricate and give it birth, which else had been strangled in a private hand. 1653 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1864) 409/2 Prayer hath had the name of old for its excellent usefulness to obstetricate mercies. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 180 Sir...neither needed a Bee-Hive to obstetrize his expressions, nor thereby somewhat bombast it.

†**Obstetrication.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from prec.] The action or office of a midwife or accoucheur; delivery.

a 1623 DONNE *Sermons* (1644) 38 Assemblies...to the delivery and obstetrication of those children of ourselves. 1794 DR. HILL *Free Prisoner* 88 There he were [sic] to be an eternal prisoner, till...he shall be born helpless obstetrication down forth into the large prison of the world.

†**Obstetricatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as OBSTETRICATE *v.* + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to the office of a midwife.

1640 J. DEAN *Worthy Comment. To Rdr.*, Which made me...offend my obstetricatory assistance in this Posthumous Infant.

Obstetrician (*ɒbstɪtrɪ'ʃən*). [f. L. *obstetrix* midwifery + -IAN.] One skilled in obstetrics or midwifery; an accoucheur.

1808 in Worcester citing *Med. Repos.* 1808 M. Rose *Mem. Midwif.* iv. 1. It may be necessary to use a few words apologetic, for my adoption of the word obstetrician. 1879 Cleaves's *Treatise Midw.* IV. (1916) Obstetricians may oppose it, but I believe our patients themselves will favor the use of it on the profession.

† **Obstetri'cious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *obstetrici-us* pertaining to a midwife + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a midwife; = OBSTETRIC.

1692 Hickes, *Lett.* III. in *Ho doth the chaunticleer* (1810) 18 And he is obstinate to forward I will be least none of all. 1900 Harcourt *Mem.* (1917) I. 60 Obstinate Rebellion wants not thy wit and temper. 1902 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, Irreverently delivering & unprovoking his said clergyman opprobrious words in the malice of the holye Churche. 1680 Bulkley *Wond. Creation* II. 490 The obstinate Men (say you Sold Opinions, but they hold him... 1705 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett. & Chron. Marr.* 30 Jan., It yielded after an obstinate defence. 1892 *Malmsb. Lat. Chr.* (1870) IV. 311 In. 194 His obstinate hostility existed their flattering importunities.

3. Unyielding, *still, rigid*; *spec.* of a disease, etc., not yielding readily to treatment; refractory, stubborn.

1838 Rennie tr. *Bostock's Life & Death* (1841) 7 Bones, grown hard and obstinate with age. 1880 in T. Brown *Treatis* 113 This may probably destroy that obstinate disease. 1784 Jackson *Lab. to Mem. Thrale* 9 Feb., I have been forced to fill up empty nights by an obstinate sleep-lessness. 1850 Marshall *Prem. & Cases Obs.* 12, 218 An obstinate diarrhœa sometimes sets in. 1891 S. C. Scribner *Our Fields & Cities* 13 The Nottinghamshire clays—obstinate and dear, good for bricks and oak trees.

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3. Refractory. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 W. Hamilton *To the Countess* 251, Slaves and obstinate to the neighbour's fame, How swift to praise, how obstinate to blame.

B. *sb.* A stubborn or inflexible person.

1300 *Harl. Cryptic Man* (W. de W. 1506) 21 b. 190 Prompcyan vyncyan, wyse obstinate and pernycyous: they malyce. 1581 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst. Prof.*, One of the houses of these heretikes, calvists, and obstinates. 1613 T. Scott *Conf. § the King* (1623) 8 These obstinates be of two sorts...The Dogmaticall obstinate are such as vow to judgement. 1781 Jefferson *Pens. Lett. Lewis XV.* I. 69 They were, in the Regent called them, some obstinate, that is to say, persons who could not persuade themselves, that power was of greater value than money.

Obstinate (*ɒ'bstɪnət*), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *obstināt-*, ppl. stem of *obstināre*: see prec. and -ATE³.] *trans.* To render obstinate; to cause to persist stubbornly. Also *refl.* (= F. *s'obstiner*).

c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 6 And so 1445 they has obstynyatyde to-worde in corrupcyon. 1588 E. Aston in *Misc. geneal. Lit. Pitman* II. Being of great likelihood that the Spaniards would obstinate themselves against such great forces. a 1625 T. Cromwell *Conf. Edm. N. T.* (1658) 356 One that hath obstinated himself against the Church. a 1648 Lo. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 143 Those Means and Conferences...being published, Luther became more obstinated. 1884 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 208 If he still obstinates himself, he is finished by being made to consume one of the marble pasté, which look like rather scarish bullets, and are found to be the best.

Obstinately (*ɒ'bstɪnətlɪ*), *adv.* [f. OBSTINATE *a.* + -LY².] In an obstinate manner; stubbornly; pertinaciously.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 196 If Jew will not Moses obstinately obtain wordis... Jew be wilfully and obstynately forsaken crist wordis. 1552 Rider *Decades* 30 Cruell and severe to such as obstinately withstande them. 1684 Boyle *Porosity Bodies*, 9 *Solid Bod.* 18, 113 The obstinately adhering Odour. 1697 Vernon *Corr.* (1913) I. 191 Un-knowing how to do, and obstinately hope to win or fall. 1722 Mitchell in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 143 Obstinately chronical Maladies. 1895 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 201 In a few hours it was known that Londonderry held out as obstinately as ever. 1895 S. Reynolds *Celia. Church.* 33 Bowels ... often obstinately confined.

Obstinateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obstinate; obstinacy.

1590 in *Wore. A. & M.* (1908) 424 Whose against yᵉ ob-stinateness of the said William Swinfurthe, we thought good to omitte, and did omitte. 1613 Rogers *Catholic Ordure* 208 Being much concerned that we have a Gentle-man should be lost by his own obstinateness.

† **Obstina'tion.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 -cioun. [a. F. *obstination* (1338 in Littré), adv. L. *obstinātiōn-em* determination, resolution, n. of action f. *obstināre*: see OBSTINATE *a.*] = OBSTINACY.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* viii. 3 And ofher hale grones in obstynacions. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Obstynacyon or wyl-dayng. 1500 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 132 All the transcriptions ...bee grounit of the ignorance & conditionis of the commone people. 1580 Hollyb. *Spec. Papistry* 40 The incurable obstina-tion of the Presbyterian Party in Scotlan against the Episcopal Church. a 1722 Rec. *Aberdeen* Prof. Wks. 1501 III. 402 Yet still with Obstination I, To win the Battle endure try. 1824 J. Taylor *Records*, &c. 253 The obstruction of the harmony raised by adhering to the words, even when the latter is proceeded to its choice.

† **Obstined**, *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. after L. *obstinātus* or F. *obstiné*, f. L. *obstināre*: see OBSTINATE *a.* and -ED¹.] Made obstinate or persistent.

1608 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* 11 In *Magnificence* 1574 You Whose spirits, self-obstined to old vanity Know, Reproche the Truth.

† **Obstipate**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *obstipāt-*, ppl. stem of L. type **obstipāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 8 b) + *stipāre* to press together, pack: see STIPATE.] *trans.* To block or stop up; to stuff up; *obscl.*, to produce constipation.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Obstipate*, to stop close. 1657 R. Coxeter *Astral* 5 An impediment in the mesaraick to being obstipated. 1708 Pitcairn *Pharmacopœia Extemporanea* 11720 292 A Clysterum. Hydragalli. edulcorati, incrassati, obstipati.

Obstipation (*ɒbstɪpē'ʃən*). [ad. L. *obstipātiōn-em*, n. of action f. **obstipāre*: see prec.] The action of blocking or stopping up. In *Med.*: see quot. 1888.

1597 Lodge *Chirurg.* (1634) 88 The cure consisteth ...In purgations, dyet, and bleeding, which may be observed also in the cure of the obstipation. 1658 Phillips, *Obstipation*, a stopping up. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 237 Obstipa-tions or stoppings, which ends either to an ulcerus of the abdomen, or becomes fatal to the animal. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (ed. 3) 532 The term *Constipation* has been already defined to denote a greater amount of difficulty than constipation, that is, obstruction of the bowels, either as a functional disorder or dependent on various lesions.

† **Obstrepency.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *obstrepent-em*, pr. ppl. of *obstrepĕre* to make a noise against, almost as: see -ENCY.]

1623 Cockeram II, *Noyse, Obstrepency.*

† **Obstre'perate**, *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *obstrepĕr-e* (see OBSTREPEROUS) + -ATE³ 7.] *intr.* To make a noise or clamour.

1765 Stukeley *Itin. Curiosa* VII. xxii. Thump—thump—de-scription! the elders ... with the rest of her gothicked race against the bottom of the church.

Obstreperous (*ɒbstre'pərəs*), *a.* Also 7 ob-; (humorous or illiterate, chiefly in sense 2) 8 ab-, **obstrepolous**, -**alous**, 8–9 **obstropulous**, -**olous**, -**ulous**, 9 **obstreperlous**. [f. L. *obstrepĕr-us* clamorous (f. *obstrepĕre* to make a noise against, almost at, oppose vocally or tumultuously) + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by great noise or outcry, esp. in opposition; clamorous, noisy; vociferous.

1600 *Timon* I. ii. (1842) 7 Pressed it thus still with the importune noyse. 1623 R. Lemon *Jephthah* v. iii. They (devils) cast all sights, filling the eyes with their obstre-perous bawlings. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 201 He ... was very obstreperous in arguing the case for transub-stantiation. 1708 Shrewsbury *Nat. Funal.* 116 (1804) 41, I heard him very obstreperous in his cheap. 1732 Jenyns *Random No.* 82 ¶ 11 The most careless and obstreperous merriment. 1838 K. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 21 The obstreperous clamourings will plague me with their big words. 1874 Lubbock *Lect. & Ess. Nature* v. 131 Obstreperous meetings of the drones.

2. Resisting control, management, advice, etc., in a noisy manner; turbulent or unruly in be-haviour, esp. in resistance.

1637 [see OBSTREPEROUSNESS]. 1707 *Philip Quarll* 107 Fearing she would grow obstreperous, they each of 'em took hold of one of her Arms. 1713 Guardian *Sleepy to Cary.* 'Sir, I'm sure you did not treat Miss Hardcastle ... in this ob-streperous manner. 1808 Scott *Wisdom the Land*, ind. 3 III. 3 You have been quite obstreperous; no getting any food into your mouth but by force. 1820 Scott *Diary* 2 Oct. in *Lockhart*, We dined at Wynlee, where an obstreperous horse resented on for an hour at least. 1824 Bernard *My Time* I. a Comedy having my own way ... and becoming remarkably obstreperous when thwarted. 1881 *Harper. Mag.* Nov. 40 The most obstreperous and unmanageable of all young mortals.

Obstreperously (*ɒbstre'pərəslɪ*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an obstreperous or clamorous manner; noisily; with loud vociferous.

1623 Cocker *Body of Man* 223 The Peripatetians ob-streperously deny the Tenskins the power of perception of sounds. 1633 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 40 The multitude...at the very first behooted themselves so obstreperously, that some of them were forced to be gagged, before they would be quiet. 1720 Jonathan *Swallow* No. 12 ¶ 2 Upon this, they all laughed so obstreperously, that I took the oppor-tunity of sneaking off in the crowd. 1819 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) I. 322 Its vigilant defenders ... were one and all snoring most obstreperously at their posts.

Obstreperousness (*ɒbstre'pərəsnɪs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obstreperous; vociferousness, clamour, noisy behaviour; *now esp.* noisy and unruly resistance to control.

1632 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. v. § 18 Things not being sanctified with Scholastical Formality, but managed with tumultuous Obstreperousness. 1637 Rogers *God's Plea* 37 This finding fault with God's actions, is called an obstre-perousness against the Almighty. 1692 Wood *Life* (1891) II. 420 A commerce moved...assistant to be hugely taken and exercised with his obstreperousness and unchaste canto. 1883 Miss. Worcester *Lighterships* xxxiv. (1892) 120 Compound-ing himself with the utmost self-assertion and obstreperous-ness.

† **Obstri'ct**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *obstrict-us* bound, obliged, pa. ppl. of *obstringĕre*: see OB-STRICT.] Morally bound; bounden; obliged.

1507 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 192 His good brother; to whom he recognizeth how oft he is somuche indebted and obliged.

Obstriction (*ɒbstri'kʃən*). [ad. med.L. *obstrictiōn-em* obligation (Du Cange), n. of action f. *obstringĕre*: see OBSTRICT.] The state of being morally or legally bound; obligation.

1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1911) Intr. 87 Some say amongst Whom as it pleases him by choice From National obstric-tion. a 1734 North *Examen* iv. 70 § 21 (1740) 537 The Points ... by their Consecration, and more by their Obligation Ob-stinate, hobnose their Piety.

† Obstri'ctive, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *obstrict-*, ppl. stem of *obstringĕre*: see OBSTRICT and -IVE.]
1640 *Animadv. Observator's Notes* 4 The same obligative of Leiden and Hamme is so strong upon Kings, (and both were loath) held more powerfull and obstrictive to them, then to any state encouraged by a Commonalty.

† Obstri'gillate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *obstrigillāt-*, ppl. stem of *obstrigillāre* to bluster, oppose, destructive of *obstringĕre*: see OBSTRUCT.] *trans.* To oppose or resist. Hence † **Obstri'gillation**, opposition.
1623 COCKERAM I, *Obstrigillate*, to resist. *Ibid. s.v. I resist* etc. *Obstrigillation*, Opposition. 1656 in BAILEY.

† Obstri'nge, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obstringĕre*, f. *ob-* (Obs. 1 c) + *stringĕre* to tie, bind.] *trans.* To put under obligation; to bind.
1538 *Embassy Lat. to Wolsey* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. App. xxii. 36 His and the see was and is obstringed and bound to your Grace. 1660 R. *Impossibilia Transl. concl. Eulog.* 12. 6. 423 It was never lookt upon as so just or strong, for those who are obstring'd one to another by those bonds to partake in the punishment of their Relatives.

Obstropalous, -olous, -ulous, etc., illiterate variants of OBSTREPEROUS.

Obstruct (*ɔbstrʌ·kt*), *v.* [f. L. *obstruct-*, ppl. stem of *obstruĕre* to build against, to block up, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *struĕre* to pile, build.]
1. *trans.* To block, close up, or fill (a way or passage) with obstacles or impediments; to render impassable or difficult of passage.
1661 COTGR., *Oppiler*, to stop, obstruct, shut up. 1697 HOMBERG *Lembeck* in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 570 Wind in the head that obstructeth the roots of the Nerves. 1697 MAUNDRELL *J. J.* 8, 8/2 Both Sea, and Land, and yawning Graves at last, Through Bones obstruct the mouth of Hell. For ever, and ever up his carcasses Jawes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Aleppo* (1707) 78 The door is now so obstructed with Stones. 1756 H. HOUSTON in *St. Peter's Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1761) III. 103 Rolling stones, which cover and obstruct the roads in the greatest part of the surface of this island. 1832 LETTICE *Pompeii* II. 168, 'Rise: thou obstructest the way'. 1845 RUSK *Dis. Liver* 68 The stomach could not supply compressed and obstructed by enlargement and hardening of the pancreas. *mod.* 1884 *Cent. Exc. Pennsylv.* I. 269 But what then obstructed I am not certaine.
2. To interrupt, render difficult, or retard the passage or progress of; to impede, hinder, or retard (a person or thing in its motion).
1625 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. Excuse, Sir, quickly will Turn in, if not observated still. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 2. IV. 174 The Wind.. we believe obstructs the coming of any letters from Holland, and keeps back the Dutch fleet. 1788 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xlix, If but a cloud obscure the solar ray. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 75 These, by obstructing the free current of air.. render such places damp and unwholesome. 1821 CRABB *Lect. Drowning*, viii. 199 If .. the particles of air are obstructed and refuse light. 1823 J. AUSTEN *Randle's Hick. Ref.* III. 302 They did not even take the trouble to obstruct his passage over the river.
3. *fig.* To stand in the way of, or persistently oppose the progress or course of (proceedings, or a person or thing in a purpose or action); to hinder, impede, retard, delay, withstand, stop. *To obstruct justice* (in *Law*): to commit the punishable offence of intentionally hindering the officers of the law in the execution of their duties.
1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 435 A Servant .. the prejudice to whom Private accordingly obstructed all overtures made in Parliament for his service. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 10, To expect that their voting or not voting should obstruct the Commons. 1663 WALTON *Life Hooker* 10 *Ad.* 2 What, should I be the man that so untuned Nature, that would not be excited by God's people, but obstruct his discipline. 1758 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 164 The said Officers were obstructed in the lawful Discharge of their Duty. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I don't know of a law that we have to obstruct the course of most noble birth. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1808 II. 21 Obstructing the execution of lawful process, is an offence against publick justice. 1823 A. PEARCE *Mist. Anti-Corn. Law League* I. 168, 250 Many .. had come to obstruct the proceedings. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 102 He had obstructed good subjects, who would have done their duty, had he allowed them.
4. To come in the way of, interrupt, shut out (the sight or view of).
1713 W. *Frankin's Pop.* 49 The next Morning .. a thick Fog obstructing our Sight, we weigh'd, to go up 140 thither. 1807 J. BAILEY *Colonel*, IX. 144 And hills above them still obstruct the skies. 1829 GEN. ELIOT *A. Bonfil*, On the..north western side, there was nothing to obstruct the view.
Hence **Obstru'cting**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Obstructingly** *adv.*, so as to obstruct.
1689 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii, This is mischief without remedy, a stifling and obstructing evil that hurts no rest. 1817 COLERIDGE *Poet. Rem.* XXXIII. 39 One of the effects .. was the obstructing of perspiration. 1869 AARON THOMAS *That Other Woman* III. vi. 98 Two or three obstructingly sized bodies got to their way. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 594 The obstructing agent may be .. a parasitical adhesion by which a loop of bowel is seized.
[O **betrust**, *sb.*, conjectural emendation, by Warburton, of *abstract* in the following passage (but not otherwise known):
1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 62 His pardon for succession. Which cannot be granted, being an element 'twixt his Lust and him.]

Obstructed (*ɔbstrʌ·ktĕd*), *ppl.a.* [f. OBSTRUCT *v.* + -ED 1.] Blocked up, stopped up, hindered, impeded: see the vb.
1611 COTGR., *Oppilé*, obstructed, stopped, shut up. *a* 1698 CLEVELAND *General Epistle*, As an obstructed Saunder's head Cuts the mould off from the streams And bombs are disinherited. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* Notice p. xxiii, Obstructed Perspiration, vulgarly called Catching Cold. 1749 *Jacques Jones* 191, 18. If a Dog vomit his.. fill it's Intestines of obstructed love. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 630 The symptoms of an obstructed hernia, as of obstructed intestine, are not very definite.
b. *Med.* Having a functional obstruction.
1680 R. MORTON *Phil. Adch* 29 One Maid.. being distracted about five or six years, insomuch as she grew very diseased. Hence **Obstru'ctedly** *adv.*, with obstruction.
1656 DIGGES *Stereometria Rudiers Pictura* 10 Epistle, Others in one discourse speak.. weakly or obstructedly.

Obstructer, variant of OBSTRUCTOR.

Obstruction (*ɔbstrʌ·kʃən*). [ad. L. *obstructiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obstruĕre* to OBSTRUCT. Cf. F. *obstruction* (1540 in Godef. *Complt.*).] The action of obstructing; that in which this is embodied.
1. The action of blocking up a way or passage with an obstacle or impediment; the rendering impassable; the condition of being so blocked; frequently in reference to passages, organs, or functions of the body; *esp.* the ill-condition produced by constipation of the bowels. *Cold obstruction* (also *fig.*), stoppage or cessation of the vital functions; the condition of the body in death.
1533 MORE *Apol.* xxii. Wks. 870/2 A diete as thinne as Gallene ordeineth for hym that hath an obstruccion in his liuer. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 120 This dust makes more obstruction in the blood: This cross-gartering. 1663 — *Mens. for M.* IV. i. 129 To die.. To lie in cold obstruction, and rot. This sensible warme motion, to become A kneaded clod. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 1013 Where deafness proceeds from an obstruction of the auditory duct, by wax. 1813 DRYDEN *Garmer* 68, Where cold Obstruction's apathy Appals the gasping mourner's heart. 1844 DARWIN *Zoology* 73 The most efficient local means of causing .. obstruction of the Eustachian tube. 1878 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 230 The cold obstruction of our ceremon thaws, and the stream of speech .. sinks and in old windings. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 30 Accumulations of fluid in the interior of hollow organs, as the result of obstruction at an orifice.
2. The action of hindering or rendering difficult the passage or progress of a person or thing; the fact of standing in the way; the shutting out of light by interposition.
1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 43 Cla. Why is Sath her Wits thrown vnto impeach as harbinger,..and yet complement this of obstruction? 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 289 Souls unfit to separate from obstruction of matter, or distance of place. 1842 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 413 He advanced without further obstruction to the capital.
3. *fig.* The hindering or stopping of the course, performance, or doing of anything; *spec.* the persistent attempt to stop the progress of business in any meeting or legislative assembly, e.g. in the House of Commons.
1598 SYLVESTER *Bartas, Philos. tr.* (1605) 144/1 To one who asked him what folly is, he said, the obstruction of Knowledge. 1674 TEMPLE *Let. to Coventry* Wks. 1731 II. 300, I am confident .. that an Obstruction of the Peace will now arise from hence. 1698 PENN *Acc. R. Judea* 8 *F.* 78 The general observation of Trade, occasioned by the War. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* I. v. 361 This obstruction given to Clarke's return. 1772 *Parish's Case Dict. rel. to c. Pension, Act obstruction of an action upon criminal process.* 1843 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* v. i. 6/2(2) 39 A project of this sort is liable to much obstruction from the difficulties in the way of fixing the primary or original valuation. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess., Irish Catholic* 59 The obstruction offered by the Irish members in Parliament is really an expression of this immemorial Irish antipathy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 272 Its progress [the Ballot Bill of 1871] was delayed by that practice of talking against time which has more recently become famous under the name of obstruction. 1883 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/2 Mr. Gladstone .. defined obstruction as consisting in the use of the Standing Orders otherwise than by argument.
4. Anything that stops or blocks a way or passage; that which hinders or prevents passage or progress; an obstructing obstacle. **a.** physical.
1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 69 To.. purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop Our very Veines of Life. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 301 Acid removes the Obstruction. 1758 W. IRVING *Johnsoniana* I. 160 The turbulence and rapidity of the current .. gave the navigators reason to think they were approaching the great obstructions of the river. 1892 CRYSTAL *Locks & Keys* 92 The forms of these movable obstructions to the bolt, in locks of modern date, are of unique variety. 1893 KINGZETT *Diet. Miracle*, 1302/1 The over-anxious .. throw in front of an engine, to push obstructions from the rails.
b. (concretely).
1620 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. v. 129 Why this [assumed] is evident to any formall capacitie. There is no obstruction in this. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* 307 Their designs meeting with such defects and obstructions, that many of them grew weary of it. 1822 R. HALL *Wks.* (1841) V. 161 Guilt is a legal obstruction to an approach to God. 1878 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermons*, ix. (1879) 159 The great obstruction to generosity is our reliance in prudence.
5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **obstruction guard**, a bar, etc. fixed in front of a railway-engine to remove an obstruction from the rails.
1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 834 When once the obstruction symptoms have become definite. 1898 *Daily News* 25 May 3/3 A rail-mark had been placed on the rails. The inquiry was to prove so severe as to smash the obstruction guard in front of the engine.

Obstru'ctionism, *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice of systematic obstruction, as in a legislative body.
1879 *Full Hall Budget* 11 Sept., If obstructionism were to become evident immediately, it would not have passed away without having a lasting .. impression upon the character of the English House of Commons.

Obstructionist (*ɔbstrʌ·kʃənist*). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or systematically practises obstruction, esp. in reference to the proceedings of a legislative body.
1848 R. HALL *Cassiday* 327 Luckily there is always an obstructionist in the House of Commons .. to start up with an objection by way of order to the very silliest of nonsensity. 1880 *Western Rev.* Jan. 60 Obstructionism ranks horrible, and heroism ranks obstructionism. 1882 *Tribune* IX. 8/2 5 Apr., It is hard to see what motive could have influenced the Democrats to act as obstructionists in this matter. 1882 GEORGE in 19th Cent. Aug. 289 The powers of discretion possessed by the Irish obstructionists last winter.
attrib. 1879 *Full Hall Budget* 10 Sept., The mischief which obstructionist ingenuity has already worked.

Obstructive (*ɔbstrʌ·ktiv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *obstruct-*, ppl. stem (see OBSTRUCT *v.*) + -IVE: cf. F. *obstructif*, *-ive* (1698 in Hatz.-Darm.).]
1. Having the quality of obstructing; tending to obstruct; causing impediment. Const. *of*, *to*.
1620 CARTE, *Opilatif*, opilative, obstructive, stopping. 1637–50 RUSHW. *Hist. Collect.* 1014 The King .. knowing how obstructive it would prove to his purpose, sent for Bishop Blackburne. c 1653 J. MEARS *Diary. New York* (1842) 19 Things .. either wanting or obstructive to the happiness of New York. 1712 PHILLIPS *Distrib. Ch.-ornaments* vii. 4 69 Nothing is to be pretended there which shall be .. obscurative of it [divine service]. 1727 *Penn. Building A. George I.* For from the Brave, obstructive Slumbers shake. 1839 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* II. *French Rev.* (1846) 400 Suppose it [a second Chamber] constituted in a manner, of all others, least calculated to render it an obstructive body. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1869) 39 Academies may be said to be obstructive to energy and inventive genius. 1880 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. 222, 227 This angry knot .. might some day..be obstructive of his own work. 1882 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* iii. 108 That obstructive old man beyond no shaving Mr. O'Toole's parlous herself.
2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of obstruction of the bowels or of any bodily duct or passage.
1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 85 It .. alloweth obstructive humours in the stomacke. 1676 BOYLE *Tr. & Pract. Med.* (1678) 331 Obstructive and congestitious diseases of the nerves and animal orifices. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 67 The inflammation of skin in these cases is usually not so deep as that found in ordinary obstructive jaundice. *Ibid.* 393 Obstructive suppression may forbid the exit of the urine .. after it has been completely formed by the kidneys.
B. *sb.* **1.** An obstructive agent, instrument, or force; a hindrance.
1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epist.* (1647) 2 Ephesiacus .. was loath to see an obstructive to the diffusion of holiness and Heaven. 1654 HARRISON *Pseudom.* 222, 229 The second obstructive..is that of the Pithichists. 1880 THOMAS *Gloss.* s. nervi, 216 The healing make..proved a mere obstructive.
2. One who obstructs or retards progress in legislation, education, parliamentary business, etc.
1648 R. A. VANSLEBE *Mystics* (1680) II. 170, 6, 45 He must stand condemned ..as one of the obstructives of his fate.
1848 EDINBURGH *Rev.* *Tracts, Tithe Tithes* Wks. (Bohn) II. 118 The people are familiarised with the names of reform, and, one by one, take away every argument of the obstructives. 1879 SIMS in *Daily Tel.* 28 June, A middle-class and ministerial body of political obstructives who called themselves the Constitutional Association. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 239 Every Oxford man was a Liberal, even those whose names had palpably dotted for obstructives.

Obstructively *adv.*, so as to obstruct; **Obstructivism,** the system or practice of being obstructive.
1883 MATTHEW BELL *Pelic. Speech* 190 Gradually raising the palate of the tongue .. till it comes upon the palate obstructively, and at times the latter D. 1892 DICKENS *E. Dorrit* iii, Fragments of old wall [etc.] .. have got incongruously or obstructively built into many of its houses and gardens. 1883 *Academy* 10 Nov. 307/2 A fusion of fanatical obstructivism with official corruption.

Obstructiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Obstructive quality or practice.
1797 in Rogers *vol.* II. 1858 FARISH *Hist. Eng.* (1878) II. vi. 4 In.. contentions in the religious houses, the superiors .. rendering abortive that equal facilities for disquisitions. 1883 *Spectator* 12 *Lord Spencer's* The mischievous obstructiveness of the House of Lords.

Obstructor (*ɔbstrʌ·ktə*). Also 7 -our, 7–9 -er. [agent-n. on L. type, f. *obstruĕre* to OBSTRUCT: cf. *constructor*, *instructor*.] One who or that which obstructs, stands in the way of, or impedes; a hinderer; an opponent of progress.
1649 J. GOODWIN *Obstr. Vox Populi* 7 Obstructors of Justice. 1663 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *R.'s Wks.* (1888) I. 72 The common people hereabout, as loath to believe the blessing to be theirs, as the very obstructors of God's Discipline. 1670 W. COX *Baptized Infants Plea* 33 The Hollanders are the great Supplanters of Trade, and Obstructors of Commerce. 1753 *Scots Mag.* 1/2 Obstructers, not their leaders or opposers. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 The[se] fund chosen to have himself into a deliberate obstructor of Irish measures.

Obstruent (*ɔbstrʊĕnt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *obstruent-em*, pr. ppl. of *obstruĕre* to OBSTRUCT.]
A. *adj.* Obstructing; *Med.* closing up the ducts or passages of the body: cf. DEOBSTRUENT.
1793 TOMKYNS (*Statutes*, binding, blocking up). 1877 W. H. S. JAGO *Folk Carols* 130 If you subject me to such constant interruptions as these. 1897 MAUNDER *Treasury Lett.*, (*Statutes*, shutting or closing up:) applied to medicines: obstruent. 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
B. *sb.* **1.** Something that obstructs, an obstruc-

tion. 3. *Med.* A medicine which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels, or the natural passages of the body.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 32 Vitiated by such an obstructive coagulum with proceeding to the strength and degree of the obstruent. 1888 A. S. Wilkins *Roman Education* 3 Some obstruent to throw away. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Obstru'ee**, *a.*, error. form of Americane (formerly frequent, after *obstruct*, false reading in L.).

1614 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 2. 268 In such an obstruee difficulties, he that speaketh most eloquently and pathetikly, moueth the least. 1689 Memoirs *Mod. Egypt.*, *Painting* 367 Obstruee Words and Phrases. *a* 1732 Roger Evans in S. § 12 (1748) 32 If we sink, we lose more obstruee Reaches.

Obstupefacient (*ɒbstiūpī·fĕ·shĕnt*), *a.* [ad. L. *obstupefacient-em*, pr. ppl. of *obstupefacĕre*: see before and -ENT.] Stupefying; in *Med.* = NARCOTIC.

1850 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Obstupefact**, *a.* (*sb.*). *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *obstupefact-us*, pa. ppl. of *obstupefacĕre*: see next.] Stupefied, stupid; as *sb.* a stupid person.

1660 B. Jonson *Forrester* 1. 35, *How now, Complices? Cruel.* O. — *obstupefact.* *Tilt.* Nay, that we all are.

† **Obstupefa'ction.** *Obs. rare*. [n. of action f. *obstupefacĕre* to render senseless, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b, d) + *stupefacĕre* to make stupid.] The fact or condition of being stupefied; stupefaction.

1605 [Acacius *Creed* v. 21 § 1 That obstupefaction wherein we are vnder, are naturally dreamed by those dolours [on whom bodily sides of corruption. 1624 H. Mosse *Myst. Iniq.* 436 Whether them...for, *a*...rather to a kind of confusion and obstupefaction of mind out of fear and suspition.

† **Obstupefa'ctive.** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *obstupefact-* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Tending to stupefy.

a 1633 *Ant. Assect* (J.) The force of it is obstupefactive, and so stupifies.

Obstupefy (*ɒbstiū·pĭfəi*), *v.* [f. L. *obstupefacĕre* (see above), after STUPEFY.] *trans.* To stupefy, esp. mentally.

1613 Jackson *Creed* v. xii. § 1 So had the diuels ... caught to work wonders since the Egyptian Idols, which did obstupifie the people. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godliness* iv. 1. 158 Some Lethargick or obstupifying disease. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 58. 2/1 To Parchingmaster and...explain all obstupifying Quiddities. 1889 C. Pebody *Seven Th. Autumn*, 169 You cannot obstupefy such a man.

† **Obstupe'scence.** *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *obstupescent-em*, pr. ppl. of *obstupescĕre* (*obstupefĭcĕre*) to become stupefied: see -ESCE.] The condition of being in a stupor.

1727 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 318/1 The obstupescence and loose wherein she...began hastily not often times relent. 1857 Maunder *Explor. Lex.*, Obstupescentia, old name for...that state when the patient remains still, with open eyes, as if astonished, and neither moves or speaks: obstupescence. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Obstupe'rate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obstupefacĕre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *stupefacĕre* to ravish.] *trans.* To ravish; = CONSTUPRATE.

1658 Rhodocon. *Exam. Specimen* 10, 169 Snatching a thing from her father that did constuprate her, delivered it to her Niece.

Obtain (*ɒbtē·n*), *v.* Forms: 4–6 ob-, op-, -teyne, -tayne, -teigne, -tegne, (3 ogtʒ·ne), 6 obtaigne, optaine, (*Sc.* obtene, obtine, optene), 6–7 obteine, -taine, (optaine, ? *Sc.* obtean), 6– obtain. [ME. *obteine*, *-eigne*, *-ene*, a. F. *obtein-dr* (1348 a. in Littré), ad. L. *obtinēre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *tenēre* to hold, keep. Cf. CONTAIN.]

I. *trans.* To come into the possession or enjoyment of (something) by one's own effort, or by request; to procure or gain, as the result of purpose and effort; hence, generally, to acquire, get.

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1082 And so the victory shall ye obteyne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 291 Sheo of Norweye...nedynge hem Denemerke, oppressede and lyfnedde that prouerbe, cudlonge hit Normandy. 1450 *Crowland Knowles* 2, 40 [Kanut] optenyd her grace for to conqueren. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 7 Blessed are the mercifull: for they shall obteyne mercy. 1548 *q* (*Mar.*) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Coll. 23rd Sund. aft. Trin., Graunt that those thynges which we aske faithfully we may obteine effectually. 1562 Homilies *Loyalty*, *n.* xxvii. 159 Obteining Pardon by Money, or other recompence. 1598 C. Lowes *Rem. Pastors* III. 108 Gilded clothings...had obtained the name of Bath garments. 1600 tr. *Lagrange's Chron.* I. 273 The gouernors obtained to complaine of barynes. 1680 Tyrrell *Gen.* I. xx. 348, I (Ibrahim) so obtain a general view of the surrounding scene. 1850 Maurice *Casuistry & Casuists* v. 161 The process of obtaining a livelihood.

b. With *obj. cl.* expressing what is granted in answer to a request. Now rare or Obs.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 350 Oppressyde saintes of God that he sawhe of the monastery whiche he schende. 1580 Gascoigne *Councel. Lover*, 259 The other opposed that there schuld no private longing to Royal Alliance...he compelled Sir to gaine the dyners to the King. *a* 1648 Lo. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 318 They obtained that Francisco Mora should be admitted to the Emperors presence. 1737 Whiston *Josephus Wks.* I. xvi. 4 § Hasdrubal...earnestly begged and obtained that he would be reconciled. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* xxii, I obtained that all of them...should sit at the table.

† **c.** With *inf. obj.* expressing what is got *from*, *of* a person; = to prevail upon. *Obs.*

1561 Daygan *Job.* 4 *Addit.* To Rob., I could not obtain from myself to show Absolon reuerence. 1720 Stukeley *Palæogr. Francis* III. 119 The Gentlemen...obtained of Mr to give several Tenures the Subtenat. 1731 *Female Tenderling* I. 170 It was with Difficulty...I had obtained from myself to have this Conversation.

d. *absol.* (Cf. 4.)

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 Runne so that ye may obteyne. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. Wks. (Gifford) 1/3 Endeauour me, I may do him more than him...Nay, Then dost obtain. 1851 Wiseman *Moment of the Eucharist* 88, The simple heart, that freely asks to love, obtains.

† **2.** *a.* With *for pple.* as *compl.* To procure something to be done; = GET v. 26 a. *b.* With *inf.* as *compl.* To induce, prevail upon (a person) *to do* something; = GET v. 30. *Obs. rare.*

1525 *Pauline Lett.* I. 25 Sir John Pastow...hath captured me condemned to him in 100*li.* marck. 1592 Nashe *Strange Newes*, 39b, In Sleppon Sack. (Sandw. (1596) I. 300 His Arch not be closed To take upon him this Realmes gouernaunce.

† **3.** To gain, win (a battle or other contest).

a 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* i. (1530) 2 All the Saxons which he obteyned in France. 1624 G. Sandys *Trav.* 1. 4 That memorable sea-battell there obtained against the Turk. *a* 1640 Wotton *Misc. Poet. Rem.* (1672) II. 140, I might have obtained the mean I had in hand.

4. *Intr.* To win the victory, gain the day, prevail; to succeed, prosper. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1301 When alle Aungeres had seen and herde...How Vertue had opteyned. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxvii. 134 Pes, heritage, thei merry, he plente, wrathe noh opteigne ne pernycle in his purpose. 1526 R. Wakefield *Moorlaye* (1562) 72 For whose election was a stryfe, but he obteyned, and well ruled. 1840 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 315 Too confident in the soundness of his think to obtain with me. 1702 Soame *Conduct Parties* 2 *Comm. Affairs* 6 *Essex* 81 This, though it failed at present, yet afterwards obtained. 1847 Emerson *Prine.* viii. 96 Less prosperously the second sect obtained.

5. To attain to, get as far as, reach, gain. † *a. Obs.* with *to*, *unto*: To get to. *Obs.*

1477 Rous *Hist. Regum Castrod.* (Taylor 57 Adus Turgumentum...of god, and to day and to dayring, thou wayest ydeyes vnto hys grace. 1535 Roye *Dyaloge* To Rede. (Arb.) 31 Dalmacia obteyned by his indigestyble desyre to Ophir. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 32 The Poets have thinking to the...top of their profession. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learning* (Arb.) 309 If a Man cannot obtaine to that indgement.

b. *transf.* To attain, reach, gain. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xvi. Wks. (1591) 2/1 Which...hath not long since obtayned his part. 1733 T. Short in *Essays Dr. Sup. Vol.* II. Engl. Pilots. Wks. I. 561 The Ice is seldom obtained. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 326 If once the lion obtains the rocky precipice. 1832 Kirby *Dymond* (1834) 384 The strength of liberty...does always at length obtain the age of manhood.

†**c.** with *inf.* To attain or come *to be*, *to do*, etc.; to get opportunity, permission, ability, etc. *to do* something; to succeed in doing something. *Obs.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1815 I trust we shall opraine To do you seruyce. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1627) 51 Cheiflie by whatsoeuer importunitie obtained to go with him. *a* 1680 Commons *Journal. Mar.* (1742) 122 The weaker Measures cannot obtain to be heard. 1705 Hickeringill *Jovius, Verus* (1716) 3 It was not without much importunity that we obtain'd to have the use of a dry part of the House.

†**6.** To hold; to possess; to occupy. [A Latin sense.] *Obs.*

1580 *Mirr. of Fantasie* (Arb.) 150 To have and optayne here in my lappe or bable here in my bosome. *c* 1592 Lyly *Endimion Wks. Lyl. Boyle* (1858) 428 Who shal keepe and obtaine this scepter after vs, with that Arthur is dead. 1603 Marlow *E. II.* v. 67 He who obtains the Monarchy of Heav'n. 1720 Bradley *Philos. Mistakes Accord.* v. 1 (1721) 61 Varying the significations of such figure [in Arabic notation] according to the place it obtains.

7. *Intr.* To prevail; to be prevalent, customary, or established; to be in force or in vogue; to hold good, have place, subsist, exist. [? Allied to 4 or 6.]

1648 Hexham *Gold. Rem.* ii. (1673) 68 Their opinion have now obtained for a hundred years. 1840 Dr. Hall *Manch. Remonstr.* 17 That forms of Episcopall Government, which both believers obtained in the Church. 1792 Burnaby *Adapter* v. 3 A position which obtains only among the idle part of the nation. 1804 Rees *Cyclop.* I. s. *Laws of nature* which universally obtain. 1842 Gregg *Chem. Philos. Forces* 75 Static equilibrium, such as that which obtains by the two arms of a balance. 1860 Lo. Eustace in *Law Times Rep.* I.XIII. 230/2 The new mode, which now obtains, of dealing Acts of Parliament is not to be legislate by incorporating other Acts of Parliament.

† **b.** *pass.* = IMPL. SENSE. *Obs. rare.*

1589 More *Dyalogs* 21 Wks. 183/1 Which thing had undoubtedly neuer been obtained among yᵉ people of god had not Josephus & yᵉ Iewes themselfe...[Jewry, *Engl. Hist. Hanthing* (1612) 422 Which that is the Prince, or Elder, to whom the Sacrifice...And the same word, Sacrificer, is now obtained by Custome.

Hence **Obtai'ned** *ppl. a.*, **Obtai'ning** *vbl. sb.*

1488 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 Preamble, Your most notable approving against Richard. 1530 J. Fortescue in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. II. 102 For the obteynyng of his gracyous pardon. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 1 In the very beginning of his new obteyned reigne. *a* 1625 Bacon *Hist. Life* (1638) 19 Whether those obtained inheritances ought to be looked upon as true gift. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 23 The advantage won by the mind in the obtaining of a language.

Obtainable (*ɒbtē·năbĭl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be obtained or got; procurable.

1629 Hexham *Whs.* II. 198 We see which is the only joye; we see it is obtainable. 1888 *Ch. Advance Nov.* 6 *Engl. Pulpit* III. 1256 1883 Effects. So no means obtainable by the moving force immediately applied. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Maps &c.* i. 4 As all obtainable temperatures, and under all obtainable conditions of pressure.

Obtainal (*ɒbtē·năl*), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = OBTAINMENT.

1863 W. Taylor in *Aids. Rep.* I. 233 That assurance...which is carried on with the richest nation...is most favourable to the obtainal of capital. 1869 *Daily News* 20 May, The obtainal of a supplementary charter, to enable the University [of London] to grant certificates of proficiency to women. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 2/2 The competitive system of all offices on the obtainal of high prizes for hard-headed selling their country.

Obtai'nance, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] = OBTAINMENT.

1846 H. W. Tompkins *Exam. Bill. Hist.* 120 The great and only resource for the obtainance of victory.

Obtainer (*ɒbtē·nəɹ*). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who obtains; a gainer, winner; a getter.

1590 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admr.* (1894) I. 98 The obtayner thereof ought by the said statute...to be guilltie of wrongfull adicy condemnation. *a* 1598 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 26 b, The more encreased is the glory, and the more immortall of the vanquisher and obtayner. 1837 M. Rayne *Hist. Gent. Engl.* 2. vi. (1839) 31 All obtainers of precedence in the Court at Rome. 1855 *Fraser's Magazine* LII. 160 The obtainer of the Papal and Royal privileges for the University.

Obtai'ning, *ppl. a.* [f. OBTAIN v. + -ING 2.] That obtains; winning; prevailing, prevalent (also).

1680 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 17 (1713) II. 104 The Wind Continueth...in the Constantinopolitan and most obtaining sense, signifies a strengthening or convehemency. 1864 Miss Cummings *Pearl & Minstrel* I. 191 A charming creature, who sings like an angel, and will be very obtaining ..., when she gets amongst them! *Ibid.* IV. 191 The result of the experiment will very shortly...prove it, ... I believe it is on the eve of becoming very obtaining.

Obtainment (*ɒbtē·nmĕnt*). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of obtaining or getting.

1571 Gentian *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 11 For obteynement of forgiuenesse of his sinnes. 1697 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 52 Every one is delighted in the Contemplation of what he loves, and in Reason *Various Trades, Revd.* (1707) I. 104 A species of Syndicate, consisting of...the predecessor of which consisted of transportation for three years. 1884 W. Symonds in *Contemp. Rev.* July 79 Restrictive preventive obtainment of land.

b. Something obtained.

1829 E. Jesse *Trad. Naturalist* 35 Grants from successful heats for generations (that is) these [prizes] were recorded with care as valuable obtainments.

Obtalmia, etc. form of OPHTHALMIA.

Obtect (*ɒbte·kt*), *a. Entom. rare*—1. [ad. L. *obtect-us* covered over: see next.] = next.

In mod. Dicts.

Obtected (*ɒbte·ktĕd*), *ppl. a. Entom.* [f. L. *obtect-us*, pa. ppl. of *obtegĕre* to cover over + -ED.]

a. Covered by a neighbouring part, as the hemelytra of some *Hemiptera* by the enlarged scutellum.

b. Applied to the form of pupa characteristic of the *Lepidoptera*, in which the limbs, etc. of the future insect are indistinctly discernible through the outer covering (pupa, or *aurelia*); in later use sometimes extended to all pupæ in which the whole body and limbs are enclosed in a horny case (including *coarctate*). Also said of the metamorphosis in which such pupæ occur.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 19 Those of all lepidopterous insects...by Linné are denominated obtected pupæ. 1826 *Ibid. IV.* 332 Obtected (*Obtecta*). When the Hemelytra are covered by a pectiniform membrane. *Ibid.* 432 Metamorphosis incomplete. Metamorphosis obtected. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 122 The obtected pupæ is either angular, as in the majority of *Lepidoptera* with tuberculated thoracic...or it is conical, as in *Sphinx*.

Obtectiveness (*ɒbte·ktĭvnĕs*), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *obtect-us* covered over, veiled + -IVE(NESS.] Applied to a leaf having the principal and longitudinal veins connected by simple cross-veins.

1866 Lindley in *Trans. Bot.*

Obtemper (*ɒbte·mpəɹ*), *v.* [a. F. *obtempér-er* (1478 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *obtemperāre* to obey, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *temperāre* to qualify, temper, to restrain oneself.]

1. To comply with, yield to, submit to, obey; now only in *Sc. Law*, to obey (a judgment or order of a court). **a.** *trans.*

c 1480 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxvi. 93 But for to obtemper your request, for this tyme I graunte hym his lyf. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 62 The lords...wald nocht obtemper his command. 1540–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 78 Being asked, if he would obtemper and obey the Acts of the said Assemblie. 1708 *Hebrew Com.* (1736) III. 402 Refusing to obtemper the Acts of Assembly. 1862 *Edinburgh Courant* 22 Mar. 3/1 Lord Adam...granted decree of Absolvitor, the present having failed to obtemper Lord Fraser's order.

† **b.** *intr.*, with *to*: To be obedient. *Obs.*

1547 Calvin *Plain Pasm.* (W. de W. 1549) 1. 183 b/1 To obeye wyckyd workes...to obtemper or to agree vnto. 1558 Bullinger *Decades Comm. Scott.* (1851) II. 21 Kinsfolk, obtemperyng to Satan Cosyn, vnadvysed. He made to Lyth, obtemperand to Satan Cosyn, vnadvysed. He made to Lyth. 1562 Homilies *Die Barber Prophets Dutt.* That former desire I had to obtemper unto your blameless commandement.

† **2.** *transf.* To temper, moderate. *Obs. rare.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 91 This was kingis valid mercie but rude lawyis, How we no way obtemper wald our rude ire.

† **Obtemperate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* -at. [ad. L. *obtemperāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *obtemperāre*:

see 1800.] **a.** as *adj.* Obedient, submissive. **b.** as *Sc. pa. pple.* of next: Obeyed, complied with.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 The body schulde be... obtemperate [*Trev.* buxum] to the soule. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 72 Ye wald nane have obtemperant, and obeyit my charge. 1596 RAW *Corr. Misery Assembly* 101 (1858) 168 Others who had not obtemperat the act.

Obtemperate (*ɒbtɛ·mpərĕit*), *v.* [L. *obtemperāt-*, *ppl. stem of obtemperāre*: see OBTEMPER.]

1. = OBTEMPER 1. **a.** *trans.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls VII. 259 Duke Humfrie, throughe fauour to obtemperate and fermen the ryotte rather then the priuate profite of his broder. 1603 CHAPMAN, tr. *Hesiod*, *Georgics* 1. 1. To obtemperate, obey. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 104 The King had fit Instruments...that could fit and obtemperate the Kings humour. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Cunningham* 60 When the order given is obtemperated by acceptance. 1885 *Standard Rep.* Sept. 3/3 After a violent quarrel she grudgingly obtemperated his commands.

b. *intr.* with *to*: To be obedient.

c 1550 Do Wise *Instruct. Sc.* in Falugo. 1598 Dallaway, to obtemperate to his plesure & affection. 1884 *A. A. Watts Life Liberty Weekly* 31 To this suggestion he flatly declined to obtemperate. 1885 *Nat. Rev.* 10 [Ye the?] The Manders refused to obtemperate to any such demand.

†**2.** = OBTEMPER 2. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1580 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 983 (Jalousie we wald thir to obtemperat Jour will with wit, and yeir wrod mit last. So †**Obtemperance**, †**Obtemperation**. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Obtemperance*, obeying. 1661 COTGR., *Obtemperation*, obtemperance, obedience. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obtemperation*, an obeying, a yielding obedience.

†**Obtend**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *obtend-ĕre* to spread in front of, f. *ob-* (Ob- 2 *a*) + *tendĕre* to stretch.]

1. *trans.* To put forward as a statement, reason, etc.; to pretend, allege, maintain.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 13 The lotis of men gif ony wald obtend, Kinrod or friends to be our guid mater strend, All is but vane. 1609 HOLAND *Ammian. Jul.* XXIII. 374 Ye obtende also the relief of the Kirk. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), Obtending hate's in whate'er its field.

2. To hold out; to present in opposition; to oppose.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 148 And for a Man obtend no empty Cloud. 1703 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 38 [Some forth your swords, And to his Aids th'amaz'd three weigh boards.

Obtenebrate (*ɒbtĕ·nĭbrĕit*), *v.* [f. L. *obtenebrāt-*, *ppl. stem of obtenebrāre* to darken, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 *e*, b) + *tenebræ* to make dark, *tenebræ* darkness.] *trans.* To cast a shadow over; to overshadow, shade, darken.

1611 COTGR., *Obtenebrer*, to obumbrate, obscure, darken. 1616 ALEXANDER *Parænesis*-*verse*, 29 In Mount Calvary all is obtenebrated. 1649 ELIKAN *Πανάκεια* 1. 16 15 Meditation, which should direct and quicken the passion, is more obtenebrated. 1819 H. BUSH *Tattersall's 3rd Chronic. obtenebrate the other light.*

Obtenebration. [ad. late L. *obtenebrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtenebrāre*: see prec.] The action of overshadowing, or condition of being overshadowed; darkening.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 501 In severe Megrim, or Vertigo, there is an Obtenebration joyned with a Semblance of Turning Round. 1689 GILBY *Crt. Gentiles* II. 68, 8. 99 The Obtenebration of the Sun, Moon, Stars, and Light. 1880 E. H. BICKERSTETH *Holy Spirit* ii. 19 The dense obtenebration with which the object is surrounded.

†**Obtenebrous**, *v.* [Not ~ous.] = OBTENEBRATE.

1653 W. SALTER *Lent Feast Sermon* (1656) 23 The Bravery of the Nights is much obtenebrated and obscured.

†**Obtension.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. [n. of action from L. *obtendĕre* to OBTEND: cf. *extension*; the L. form was *obtensio*.] The action of obtending.

1728 in JOHNSON. (No quotation.)

†**Obtent**, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *obtent* (in phr. *pour obtent de* out of regard to), adj. L. *obtent-us* a spreading before, prevent, pretense, f. *ppl. stem of obtendĕre* to OBTEND.] Purpose, intent.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 13 Celpeus...did gilde hym sadle...for the obtente and wille of chaulles.

†**Obtent**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obtent-us*, pa. pple. of *obtinēre* to OBTAIN.] Obtained, procured.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* Hist. Castis (Rolls VIII. 463 Alsoone ...as[s]ewyn licence obtente of thoos prelates.

Obtention (*ɒbtĕ·nʃən*). [a. F. *obtention* (1512 in Godef.), n. of action from *obtenir*, L. *obtinēre*, *obtent-* to OBTAIN: cf. *detention*, *retention*.] The action of obtaining; obtainment.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 370 The Fathers ...speake of obtention and impetration. 1702 *Eighteen Articles vnder Hyde Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 198 Not satisfied with the obtention of those like advanced points. 1790 WILKINSON (F. Fitzdare) *Sp. to Lords Debate* Wks. 1801 II. 273 note, Interest made for the obtention of this Honour. 1813 MARG. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. 300 He inquired at his obtention, if a word I could let my passing remembrance. 1888 *Athenæum* 29 June 815/1 Their obtention of capitulations with the empire.

Obtest (*ɒbtĕ·st*), *v.* [ad. L. *obtestā-ri* to call to witness, to protest by, f. *ob* on account of + *testārī* to bear witness, call upon as witness. Cf. OF. *obtester* (c 1350 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To call upon in the name or for the sake of something sacred, to charge solemnly, adjure: to beg earnestly, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate [a person *that* ..., or *to do* something].

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 447 He earnestly obtested the synod and prayed him that he would...send over one. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 343 I beseech and obtest you in the Lord to make conscience of rash and passionate censure. 1703 FENN *Paston Lett.* 458 These obtesting bont's I assure'd you of. 1803 SCOTT *Lay Minstrelsy* xiii. (1848) 68 To whom you so sincerely by every form of supplication.

†**b.** To beg earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 6, I humblie obtest your favorable countenance. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 191 Now supplicants...Obtest his clemency.

2. To call (the Deity, etc.) to witness; to appeal to in confirmation of a statement. *rare.*

1640 PRYNNE *New Disc.* 87, I once calmly obtest the Highest, 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 420 He obtested heaven and earth that his devoted attachment to the parliament had rendered him no inferior to the army, that [etc.].

3. *intr.* or *absol.*, or with dependent clause: **a.** To make earnest supplication or entreaty; **b.** To call heaven to witness, to protest.

1640 BASTER *Ashtar' R.* 10, 58 (1862) 198 He in vain obtested with them, that they should take in good part, what was delivered with a good intention. 1683 MAGALOTTI *Lord C. Wilmot* 192 She obtested, that being a Woman, and so both by Sex and Fortune, exempt from troubles, and as she her self believed, reconciled to him [Sydenham]. 1687 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* 113 Whose grandeur Reformeth...if they could be raised up now to hear them, would shame against them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 182 Eumæus hears'd His hands obtesting. 1846 J. B. BURY *Later Rom. Empire* (1), I dissent, or obtest, against all conclusions. 1892 CARPENTER *Pr. Ken.* III. vii. 7, Deputies, putting forth hand, obtest, implore.

Hence **Obtesting** *ppl. a.*

1592 J. KING *On Jonah* (1618) 19 When he had...thither, with an hitherly a spirit, and such obtesting protestation. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. 1, Obtesting Deputies orient calmly.

†**Obtestate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obtestārī*: see prec.] = prec.

1614 B. CANDLER *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Obtestate*, humbly to beseech, or to call to witnesse. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* IV. 108 Rendir to die, the Gods she obtestates.

Obtestation (*ɒbtĕstē·ʃən*). [ad. L. *obtestātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtestārī* to OBTEST: cf. OF. *obtestation* (1518 in Godef.).] The action or an act of obtesting.

1. A charging or beseeching by some sacred name; solemn adjuration, entreaty, or supplication.

1541 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii. With whiche words, obtestacions, and teares, Titus encouraged... brought further with great difficulte his wordes to this wyse. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 30 The apostle,... with a most vehemente protestation and most earnest obtestation, doth here exhort the Hebrues. 1608-27 MIDDLETON *Tryall* v. Theo. i. Who (O!) 111. 1 By way of adjuration or obtestation. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 107 Observe ... their detested Arcanas and Obtestations and ... leave ... at once to beg, and how to beg of Pardon. 1890 MACPHAIL *Presb. Emp.* (1891) VI. xiv. 10 The godless ...resigned liberty, in spite of their cries and obtestations, to the hands of the executioner.

2. The action of calling (the Deity, etc.) to witness; a solemn appeal or asseveration in confirmation of a statement; protestation.

a 1595 BARLEY *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 14 Note what a solemn obtestation God useth. 1689 PETTERSON *Eng. Feasts* xx. (ed. Arb.) 211 By way of ... obtestation or calling God and the world to witness. 1808 CRESWELL *Enfield Speak.* I. iv. I 14 We That Form of Obtestation ... by Jupiter and the Gods. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.*, *Dramas* (1824) 122 Frequent prayers and obtestations of the Deity. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vii. 3, They made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another.

†**Obtested**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—⁰, [f. L. *obtestā-ri* to OBTEST + -ED.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Obtested*, wounded.

Obtick, obs. form of OPTIC.

†**Obtortion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obtortiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtorquēre* to twist away, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *torquēre* to twist.] A twisting, distortion, wresting; perversion.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Prof. Essay. Uncasuisted*, Those strange obtortions of some particular prophecies to private interest.

†**Obtrectation**, *n. Obs. rare*—⁰. [Erroneously f. L. *obtrectātor-*, *-trix*, *detractio*: see DETRACTATION and -ION.] Slanderous calumnious.

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 140 (Bk) nihil. How my wyll cyrst I wyll not utter such obtrectation words.

†**Obtrect**, *v. Obs.* Also **obtract**. [ad. L. *obtrectāre* to disparage, detract from, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *tractāre* to drag, haul.] *trans.* To detract from; to disparage, decry.

1596 J. TRAVERS, *Prof. Pleas to Southwell's Fri. Death.* 623 Him the works o worthie of your view, Obtract not him which for your good it pend. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* 83 Who can once well speake their praises of men absent, obtracting and detracting from them. 1617 HIERONYMUS & ROBERT *Pasq.* (1871) I. Then dost obtract my flesh and blood.

†**Obtractation.** *Obs.* Also **-tract-**. [ad. L. *obtractātion-em*, n. of action from *obtractāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *obtractation* (14th c. in Godef.).] Detraction, disparagement, slander, calumny.

1583-87 FOX *Acts & Mon.* (1641) Charging also the Prelates and Priests for their slanderous detractations, and unlearned contradictions. 1648 WILLIAM *Hampden. Lord* 418 False discoursing, and obtractation of them that are absent. 1677 FOUL *Quakerism.* 203 [Lyttleton] defended it against the obtractations of Joseph Hodgkin. 1700 ADDISON tr. *Juvenalis Satyrs* I. 103 Obtractation is a sign of Liberty in a Commonwealth.

†**Obtrectator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *obtrectātor*, agent-n. f. *obtrectāre*: see OBTRECT. Cf. F. *obtrectateur* (15th c. in Godef.).] A traducer, detractor.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 235 The grete Pompeius ... was not pereymbrans for drede of obtrectatores [*textus alt. invidentes*]. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 92 Some were ... a great deal more laborious in their care than their obtrectators. 1879 L. ADDISON *tr. St. Athanasius* 67 That they be no obtrectators, or given to Calumny and Back-biting.

†**Obtrectator.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [For *obtrector*, f. OBTRECT v., the suffix being assimilated to the L. *-or* of agent-nouns, as in *corrector*.] = prec.

1583-84 FOX *A. & M.* 3/1 They as wicked contentious men ... obtrectators of his worthy land and fame.

Obtriangular (*ɒbtrəiæ·ngĭŭlă*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [Ob- 2.] Triangular in form, with the apex downwards, or at the base of the organ or part.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxvii. 304 The fourth joint is very large and obtriangular.

Obtrigonal (*ɒbtrĭ·gŏnăl*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [Ob- 2.] = prec. Also **Obtri-gonate** *a.*

1864 G. ENGELMANN *Entomol. Compend.* 131 Ovarium ... maxillary palpi with their last joint obtrigonate. 1898-8 W. C. MUIR *Pine-the-Miners Lind.* I. 125 Antennæ moniliform, third joint ... obtrigonal. *Ibid.* 170 Head oblong, oval or obtrigonal.

†**Obtrit-ion**, *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *obtrītus*, pa. pple. of *obterĕre* to bruise, crush.] Worn, bruised; troddien under foot (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). Hence †**Obtrition**, "a bruising, or wearing away against anything" (Phillips, 1658).

Obtrude (*ɒbtrū·d*), *v.* [ad. L. *obtrūd-ĕre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *trūdĕre* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust forth; to eject, push out. *Also refl.*

1603 E. CAYLEIAN *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Obtrude*, thrust with violence. 1648 KING RICHARD in 1016 *Eng. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 3 Reasons why I ought not to be obtruded from my house at Bebside. 1764 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 119, I thought I saw a little dull tremulous vibration shrink itself on the back of the lens. 1819 *Examiner* 13 Mar. 169/2 He ... ripped him open, and the bowels obtruded themselves.

2. To thrust forward forcibly or unduly; to thrust (a matter, a person, his presence, etc.) *upon* any one. Const. *on*, *upon*, *into* (†*to*, *unto*).

c 1555 HARDWICKE *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 36 To reject such definitions as by most wise ... men have been delivered unto us, and to obtrude to us other, partly their own. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) II. 431 As for their traditions, which they cannot prove, but obtrude unto us without testimony of Scripture, let us contemn them. 1634 SELDEN, *Tract. Tithes* ii. (1618) 2 To attempt ... to obtrude any Temple Jurisdiction upon us. *a* 1680 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 360 A man of low birth and high pride, obtruded on them...by the king for their general. 1732 FIELDING *Virgin Unmask'd*, iii.

top off the head or top of; to top, decapitate. Hence **Obtruncated** *ppl. a.*, **Obtruncation.**

1623 Cockeram, *Obtruncate*, to cut off ones head. *Obtruncation*, a cutting off. **1657** Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 281 The Female [Viper] oppressed with pleasure obtruncates the male. **1660** Jeremy *Tr. Identity* V. 66 The grandest pyramid of marble, hieroglyphics, and obelisks obtruncated by the traveller's hatchet. **1883** Harrisse *Doc. Hist. Amer.* I. 56 Beside chairs...ponderously fashioned out of the stumps of obtruncated trees.

Obtruncator. *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from L. *obtruncāre*: see prec.] One who cuts off.

a **1884** Lucian in *Athenæum* (1889) 23 Nov. 703/3 The English King...obtruncator of contrary heads.

Obtrusion. *(Obtrūʒən).* [f. L. *obtrūsion-em*, n. of action f. *obtrūdĕre* to OBTRUDE.] The action of obtruding.

1. The forcible pushing or thrusting (of anything) into any space or place, or against anything else.

1647 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* (1687) II. 360 Stretched into motion by the dilatation of surrounding bodies. **1675** Kircher *Celestia* V. 1. (1676) 211 Ligandi's obtruders by reason of the obtrusion of the Heights.

2. The importunate obtruding or thrusting of some one or something (upon one, or upon one's attention); also *concr.* something thus thrust upon one.

1641 Smectymnuus *Answ.* Vii. (1653) 34 The Obtrusion of a Bishop upon the Church of Alexandria without the...voyce of the Clergie or People is Canonicall by Antiquitie. **1649** Milton *Eikon.* xi. Wks. (1650) 402 Those violent and scrupulous obtrusions which for almost twenty years he had his fleering eyes beside conscience by all sorts of Petitions. **1732** *Gentleman's Magazine* II. 1013 Disturbed by the obtrusion of new ideas. **1869** *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 491 The obtrusion of those topics upon persons not conversant with professional technicalities.

b. The forcing of oneself or one's company upon any one.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* xvi. (1599) 163 He was at last made Pope...notwithstanding the many obtrusions and resolutions of the most resolute Cardinals. **1634** G. Bennett *Winged M. S. W.* II. viii, On the approach of danger, or on the obtrusion of strangers. **1848** *House Lds. Sheltie* II. 123 There was no end of obtrusion: the word intrusion is not strong enough.

Obtrusive *(Obtrū·sĭv)*, *a.* [f. L. *obtrūs-*, ppl. stem of *obtrudĕre* to OBTRUDE + -IVE.]

1. Projecting so as to be in the way.

1748 T. Martyn *My Namesake in Fraser's Mag.* Dec., Rang went my branch against an obtrusive angle of my hat.

2. Characterized by forcibly thrusting (oneself, one's opinions, etc.) into notice or prominence; forward; unduly prominent.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 104 Not chiding, not obtrusive, but retir'd, The more desirable. **1798** Malthus *Popul.* (1826) II. 248 Human institutions appear to be, and...often are, the obvious and obtrusive causes of much mischief to society. **1840** Maccoll *Trans.* 47/1 The beggars...are seldom obtrusive, but a donation is not well being arrested upon you. **1870** Morley *Eng. Lit.* xi. § 207 An excessive prudence of his birth.

Obtrusively *(Obtrū·sĭvli)*, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an obtrusive manner; so as to obtrude.

1808 in Wheeler. **1844** Macintosh *Misc. Eng.* x. II. 646 His advice was never asked, and, when obtrusively and impertinently offered, was coldly received. **1853** C. Bronte *Villette* xii. One or two gentlemen glanced at me occasionally, but none stared obtrusively. **1879** *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 56 The 'Vision of Sir Launfal'...is perhaps rather too obtrusively didactic.

Obtrusiveness *(Obtrū·sĭvnĕs)*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obtrusive.

1693 *J. Mason Mrs. Nonsuch* II. 240 Religion, or truth could never appear, without a look of obscurity, or obtrusiveness. **1863** Wharton *My Namesake Lady* 69 We thread a corpse where frequent brambles spring With keen obtrusiveness from each rotten rotting. **1881** *Athenæum* 20 May 661/2 His complaint of the obtrusiveness of the censors, and even especially of the women.

† **Obtumescence.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *ob-* + *tumēsc-ĕre* to swell up: see -ESCE.] A swelling up; swollen condition.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 238 It alones its clarity and obtumescence.

Obtund *(Obtŭnd)*, *v.* [ad. L. *obtundĕre* to beat against, blunt, dull, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *tundĕre* to beat. Cf. obs. F. *obtondre*, *-tundre* (a 1300 in Godef.).] *trans.* To blunt, deaden, dull, deprive of sharpness or vigour, render obtuse (the senses or faculties, physical qualities of things, etc.). Chiefly in medical use.

a **1500** *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 83 Colde fungie wiche...obtundeth or castes forth to mikenesse of be same vlcus. **1601** Ramus' *Comp. Arith. Pref.* in *Index*, (1631) 310 Which Unwritten Beauty obtundeth our speculation. **1620** Venner *Via Recta* viii. 164 Nothing...doth so greatly obtunde and weaken the native heate...as doth [superfluous] fulnesse of the stomacke. **1665** H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 350 This passage, if there had been any force in the former, does quite obtund it. **1710** T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 96 Crayfish, Crabs and Lobsters...obtund the acidity of Vinegar to nell. **1730** Lemery *Examiner Rec.* 56 ℞ 2. No man can at pleasure obtund or invigorate his senses. a **1836** D. M'Nevin *Inquiry Magic Wks.* (1837) 102 The sacred sensibility of the character is...blunted. **1870** Conder *Dis. Theosoph.* 206 The sense of smell is obtunded.

† **b.** To deaden, dim (the eye). *Obs. rare.*

1644 [see Obtunded below]. **1654** Montagu *Rabbath* 1. (1737) 125 If not too many Verbs offend, Nor with one life your Auditor obtund.

Hence **Obtunding** *ppl. a.*, deadening, deadening.

1842 Hughes *Collect. Wks.* (1856) 283 Johnson-Wesley and Johnson-Hales...have filled our Law books with the stimulating story of their spats and trials. **1884** tr. *Brandt's Hors. Compl.* 20 To The Heart-burn...is to refer to be connected with (brooding and obtunding) Medicines. **1892** *Scotsman* 11/6 Obtunding or anæsthetic properties.

Obtundent *(Obtŭndĕnt)*, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. L. *obtundent-em*, pr. pple. of *obtundĕre* to OBTUND.] *a. adj.* Having the property of dulling sensibility. *b. sb.* A substance used to dull sensibility or allay irritation; a demulcent.

(1733 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* *Obtundentia*, a word used by some authors to express such medicines as are given to obtund, or attemperate the acrimony of the humors.) **1840** Barnes' *Disp. Pract. Sci.*, 810, *Obtundents*, mucilaginous, oily and other bland particulars, supposed to shelter parts from acrimony, and to blunt that of certain morbid acrimonies. **1864** Webster (see Fomentation). **1891** *Cent. Dict.*, *Obtundent*, I. *a.* Dulling; blunting.

† **Obturant,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *obturant*, pr. pple. of *obturer*, ad. L. *obturāre* to stop up.] Stopping, closing. 'Corot, as pple.)

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 61 b, The field is Gules, an Argo obturant her eares d'Or.

† **Obturate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obturāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obturāre*: see next.] Stopped up; *fig.* impervious.

a **1580** *Philoponus* in *Holinshed's Wks.* (1548) I. p. xxvi. O pore rare and recent...Channel and obturate, Obsubylate, obturate.

Obturate *(Ɔbtiū·rĕt, Ɔbtiŭ-)*, *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obturāre* to stop up, in *Pharmacy*.] *trans.* To stop up, close, obstruct. Hence **Obturated** *ppl. a.*; **Obturating** *ppl. a.* (*spec.* in *Gunnery*: see OBTURATOR 2 b).

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 683 In a...Bottle well obturated, that nothing may expire. **1758** *Account in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 314 An orb as this. *Ep...Ad.* not exactly obturate the Aperture. **1859** Farrar *Fellow Heirs* viii. His ears were so obturated with vanity. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 192 The canals traversing the thrombus...re-establish the circulation through the obturated vein. **1884** S. V. Benet in *Rep. Chief of Ordnance* 18 (Cent.) These forms of an obturating primer have been manufactured recently at the Frankford arsenal.

Obturation *(Ɔbtiŭrē·ʃən)*. [ad. L. *obturātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obturāre* to stop up: cf. F. *obturation* (13–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of stopping up; obstruction of an opening or channel; *spec.* in *Gunnery* (cf. next, 2 b).

1620 Bannister *Mech. Physick* (n. accent) (1639) 160 About the beginning of obstruction and stopping, the urine is ...little in quantity. **1811** Cooke, *Compilation*, Obturation caused by the obstruction of the Optick nerve. **1834** Bp. Hall *Contempl.*, N. T. iv. 8, Some are deaf by an outward obturation. **1880** *Daily Tel.* 30 Dec. 2/6 The reading of the bench, or obturation, as it is called, is effected by an expanding steel cup on the face of the breechscrew.

Obturator *(Ɔbtiŭrē·tŏr)*. [n. mod. L. *obturātor*, agent-n. from *obturāre*: see prec.; in F. *obturateur* (1539 in Darm.).] Something that stops up.

1. *Anat.* (almost always *attrib.*). Name of a membrane (**obturator membrane**, or **obturator ligament**) which closes the thyroid foramen; applied also to structures connected with this, as

Obturator artery, a branch of the internal iliac artery, supplying the obturator and other muscles of the thigh; **obturator canal,** a funnel-shaped opening in the obturator membrane, through which the obturator vessels and nerves pass; **obturator foramen,** another name for the thyroid foramen, a large opening in the innominate or, separating the division between the ischium and pubis; **obturator muscles,** two muscles (*e. externus* and *i. internus*) serving for rotation and other movements of the thigh; **obturator nerve,** a branch of the lumbar plexus, having twigs distributed to the hip and knee joints and various muscles of the thigh; **obturator vein,** a branch of the internal iliac vein, accompanying the obturator artery.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Obturator*, in anatomy, a name given to two muscles of the thigh...covering up the foramen or aperture between the os pubis and the hip-bone. **1740** Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 211 The obturator Muscles. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Obturator Ligament*, is one of the proper ligaments of the ossa innominata, and fills up the semicircular arch. **1803** Abernethy *Surg. Wks.* II. 228 The anterior crural and obturator nerves. **1840** E. Wilson *Anat. Guide Bk.* (ed. 2) 122 The Obturator ligament or Membrane is a condensation of fibres stretched across the obturator foramen. **1870** Rolleston *Myology* 20 The internal obturator.

2. An artificial device for stopping an opening; *spec.* **a.** *Surg.* A plate or other contrivance for closing an opening of the body, esp. an abnormal opening, as in cleft palate. **b.** *Gunnery.* A cup, pad, or the like, used for preventing the escape of gas through a joint or hole, esp. through the breech of a cannon in firing; a gas-check. **c.** A shutter of a photographic camera. Also *attrib.*

1808 Pearson *Chemical Jnr.* IX. 122 Mr. Snell...made for me an obturator according to the following plan:—A metal plate was made to accurately fit the roof of the mouth [etc.]. ...Immediately after the obturator was applied, the patient could articulate the letters *s* and *x* to perfection...which the was quite unable to make before. **1867** *Brit. Med. Medog.* 24 June 592/1 A new obturator or hermetic opener. **1874** *Cent. Mag.* X. 6, A Broadwell stop, a Prime obturator, a Bo Bango obturator, or an Armstrong gas-check. **1892** *Times* 20 Oct. 5/1 The Chinese received the servant guichbeare while ...struggling ... to replace obturator stops.

Obturatory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Serving to close or stop up. † *Obturatory muscles* = *obturator muscles*: see prec. 1.

1704 Glossogr. *Anglicana Nova* (ed. 2), *Obturatory Muscles*, some of those that bend the Thighs.

† **Obturb,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *obturbāre* to make turbid.] (See quot.) So † **Obturbation** [L. *obturbātio*].

1623 Cockeram, *Obturbe*, to trouble. *Obturbation*, a troubling.

Obturbinate *(Ɔbtō·ɹbĭnĕt)*, *a. Nat. Hist.* [Obs.] Inversely turbinate; having the form of a top with the peg upwards. Also **Obturbinated** *a.*

1857 Maund *Botanic Lex.* (1877) *Obturbinated*. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obturbinate*.

Obtusangular *(Ɔbtiŭsæ·ŋgiŭlăr)*, *a.* Now *rare or Obs.* [f. L. *obtūs-us* OBTUSE + ANGULAR.] = *Obtuse-angled*: see OBTUSE 2. Also † **Obtusangulous** *a. Obs.*

1660 T. Lydiat *Bille Vnder Trone*, 33 Terms of this Art, Rectangulous, Obliquangulous, Obtusangulous. **1706** Phillips, Obtusangular. **1732** Berkeley *Alciphr.* VII. § 5 Triangles...are distinguished...obtusangles, acutangles, or rectangles. **1808** Knox & Jr. *Euclid* III. xxxvi. 370 A transverse obtusangular lune.

Obtuse *(Ɔbtiū·s)*, *a.* [ad. L. *obtūs-us* dulled, blunt, pa. pple. of *obtundĕre* to OBTUND. Cf. F. *obtus*, -*use* (1542 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Blunt (in various senses): opp. to *acute*.

1. *lit.* Of a blunt form; not sharp or pointed: *esp.* in *Nat. Hist.* of parts or organs of animals or plants. The opposite of *acute*.

1563 Pettenham *Eng. Pointe* 16 viii. (Arb.) 114 Such shapes as might not be sharpe ... to passe as an angle, nor so large or obtuse as might not nowe come nye unto the past two that other as the rounde. **1693** S. Pordage *Pol. Mystag.* (ed. 2) Their tails are sometimes sharp, like Dragons more obtuse. **1760** Baker *New Exp. Phys. Mach.* xxxix. 320 An Oval Glass ... with a short Neck at the obtuse end. **1793** Cranstoun *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Level*, *Obtuse Level*, one terminated by the segment of a circle. **1797** Encycl. Perthensis I. 533 A blow with an obtuse weapon. **1845** Loudon *Arb. Brit.* I. (1856) 20 Leaves are *ovate*, or nearly so, in the ordinary sense of those words. **1855-85** Bentley *Wild Fl.* p. viii. Spur none, and obtuse.

2. Geom. Of a plane angle: Greater than a right angle; exceeding 90°.

Obtuse Angularity: the line bisecting an obtuse angle, e.g. between the optic axes of a crystal. *Obtuse cone*: a cone of which the section by a plane through the axis has an obtuse angle at the vertex. *Obtuse hyperbola*: a hyperbola lying within the obtuse angles between its asymptotes.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. def. 11 *An* obtuse angle is that which is greater than a right angle. **1655** P. Fleming *Pantphl. Inf.* 16, 120. Into two obtuse angled Isosceles. **1727** Gentl. Conn. *Lexicon* s. v. § 18 All Sides are Angular; which Obtuse, Right, or Acute Angles. **1819** Webster *Amer. Lect.* 4 This bone forms an obtuse angle with the pubis.

3. *fig.* Not acutely affecting the senses; indistinctly felt or perceived; dull.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii. 31 The wine...carried the name, which otherwise is of an obtuse operation, into all the parts [of the body]. **1728** Swift *To a Lady*, Beauty lovers, dirt, clouts. **1750** Chesterfield in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 486, I ...felt an obtuse pain ... in my stomach. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 126 Pain, sharp or obtuse.

4. Not acutely sensitive or perceptive; dull in feeling or intellect, or exhibiting such dullness; stupid, insensible. (In quot. 1626, Rough, unpolished: = Bluff *a.* 4.)

1599 Hewet *Pract. Pilots*, xvi. (Percy Soc.) 123, I am but rough, it is so an obtuse Gr opon matter; to presume to reform. **1802** Marryat *Animals Kent.* I. iii. With 1836 I. 72 I cannot so much the obtuse part of a Snake. **1808** Warren *Cath. Eng.* xvi. 120 (*Oxford Obtuse to please.* **1867** Milton *P. L.* xi. 542 Thy Senses then Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forgoe. **1849** Bucke *Hist. of C.* II. Obtuse in his understanding, 'not kin' and faithful in his disposition. **1884** Miss Broughton *Fascination* I. xi. 122 We were too obtuse to understand their peculiar way of manifesting it.

5. *Comb.*, as **obtuse-angled,** having an obtuse angle or angles (also **obtuse-angular** *rare*—1); also in *Nat. Hist.*, with another adj., expressing a combination of forms, as **obtuse-elliptoid.**

1660 Barrow *Euclid* v. Def. xxvii. An Amblygonium, or obtuse-angled Triangle, in that which has one angle obtuse. **1708** Phillips, *Obtuse-angled Cone.* **1858** A. H. Green, etc. *Conf.* iv. 136 The two types of fructification are sometimes distinguished as obtuse-lobed and acute-lobed. **1880** Gunyon, *Obtuse-angular*, having obtuse angles.

† **Obtuse,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 **ovtuse. obtuse.** [f. Obtuse *a.*] *trans.* To blunt, to dull.

1618 Bolton *Flos. Josuah.* (1631) 21 Bacchus, thou god of all ebriety Which dost obtuse and blunt the edge of wit.

† **Obtu·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., or f. L. *obtūs-us* Obtuse *a.* + -ED 1.] Blunted, blunt, dull; = Obtuse *a.* 1 and 4.

a **1586** Jane Grey *Lett.* (1876) 26 Thy obtused eares, to...reject the voice or foundation of the christian truth. **1884** Pioneer *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Blame be Chance...mens'd eyes and obtus'd towards the left.

Obtusely *(Ɔbtiū·slĭ)*, *adv.* [f. Obtuse *a.* + -LY 2.] In an obtuse manner or degree (*lit.* or *fig.*); bluntly; dully; stupidly.

1611 Cotgr., *Obtusement*, obtusely, dully, bluntly. **1789** *Gent. Lat. Gr. Poems* (1791) 190 The arches are pointed, those *Lat. Gr. Poems* (1791) 190 The arches are pointed, those more obtusely. **1800-32** Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 38 The hæmoid humour is obtusely globular. **1885** *Nature* 26 Nov. 78 Crustacea distinct and valves obtusely toothed. **1885**

Cotgrave *Cleare Abstr. Char. sig. 3b* They are so obtusely blind as earth-worms.

Obtuseness (*ɒbtiū·snés*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obtuse, bluntness, want of sharpness; usually in *fig.* sense: Dullness of feeling, apprehension, etc.; defective sensibility, stupidity.

1648 *Jewess Ritual Guide* iv. 104 The obtuseness of the stomachs. 1681 STEARNE *Tr. Change* III. xi. (Jod.) Now did this arise from any insensibility, or obtuseness of his intellectual parts. 1850 H. ELLIS *Criticism* 14 *Coventry* obtuseness.

Obtusi- (*ɒbtiūsi*), combining form of L. *obtūsus* OBTUSE, as in †**Obtu·angle** *a. Obs.*, obtuse-angled; and in some rarely used terms of *Natural Hist.*, as **Obtu·sifid** *a.* [mod.L. *obtusifidus*, after *bifidus* BIFID, etc.], divided into obtuse segments; **Obtusifo·lious** *a.* [mod.L. *obtusifolius*, f. *folium* leaf: see -OUS], having obtuse leaves; **Obtusili·gual** *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue], having an obtuse lobule, as the bee of the division *Obtusilingues*; **Obtusi·lobus** *a.* [mod.L. *obtusilobus*], having obtuse lobes; **Obtusipe·nnate** *a.* [mod.L. *obtusipennis*: see -PEN²], having obtuse wings; **Obtusiro·strate** *a.* [mod.L. *obtusirostris*], having an obtuse beak. (Hayne *Expos. Lex.* 1837, and *Cent. Distr.*)

1831 DENNIE *Pantom.* v. Elem. 8 Eq. *An Obtusiangle* Tri. angle hath one obtuse angle. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 86 The Arts of this Obtusiangle hexahedron.

†**Obtusion** (*ɒbtiū·ʒən*). *Obs.* [ad. L. *obtūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtundĕre* to OBTUND.] The action of blunting or dulling, or the condition of being blunted or dulled.

1669 *E. Jones Loyer's Effectors* 36 The deception of the sight, and the obtusion of the other senses. 1697 HARVEY (J.), Obtusion of the senses, internal and external.

Obtusity (*ɒbtiū·sĭti*). [adj. med.L. *obtūsĭtās*, f. *obtūs-us* OBTUSE: see -ITY. Cf. OF. *obtusité* (13th c. in Godef.).] The quality of being obtuse, obtuseness; dullness, insensibility, stupidity.

1623 SOUTH *Pass. Lect.* 11 Jan. (1841) II. xiv. 161 What a needful thing . . obtusity of sight would be to me. 1848 POE *Dickens' Wks.* 1874 III. 480 His continual conceit and obtusity. 1851 *Herald* II. 504 A lack of moral sense is often accompanied with an obtusity of the sense-organs.

†**Ob·umber**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 -bre. [a. OF. *obumbrer*, *obombre-r* (14th c. in HAUT-DENIS), ad. Lat. *obumbrāre*: see OBUMBRATE.]

1. *trans.* To overshadow; to shade, obscure.

a 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 13 For shrubbe wol the grondtacches Obumbre from the sonne, & wol defende. *Ibid.* 1420 LYDG. *Pilgrim's Castle of Love* 102 On half the Mone who could write or tell, When the Holy Ghost to thee was obumbred? *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxxxix. 1, His shadowe so obumbred all England. *a* 1500 RADCLIFF *Mirrour Monasteries* (1521) B 5, Many things be hid and . . with obscure knowledge obumbred. *c* 1550 R. HUNNIS *Hyde Vertues* B 3, And darke . . it [or him doth obumbre.

2. *intr.* To cast or make a shadow.

a 1366 in *Somerstone MS.* 109/68 The verses of the Holie Ghost overlyen Where thy wonne sall obumbre and schyne.

†**Obumbilate**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 -plate. [? a scribal error for *obumbilate*: the OF. instance of *obumbler* in Godef. is a misreading of *obumbrer*: see -ATE¹ 2.] Obscure.

c 1580 [see CHYMICAL *a.*].

†**Obu·mbilate**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec.: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To obscure, shadowlate.

a 1500 KAY *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1911 II. 86 To chill, me hings, *Overchen* his Heart.

Obumbrant (*ɒbu·mbrănt*), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *obumbrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *obumbrā-re*: see OBUMBRATE.] Overshadowing; *spec.*: see quot.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 330 *Antellum* . . *Obumbrant*, when it overhangs the mandibles.

Obumbrate (*ɒbu·mbrĕit*), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *obumbrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obumbrāre* to overshadow: see next.] †**a.** Overshadowed, darkened, *Obs.* **b.** *Entom.* Concealed under some overhanging part, as the abdomen in some spiders.

1593 DRAYTON *Mort. Pearl* 98 Wed and feast thine heart with that bowle. 1599 B. LANGLEY *Pomet. Hist. Fish.* A 2 b, In some obumbrate Oaktet let up dwell. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 456 To have Mecenas praise This light obumbrate, Arthur courts the North. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 331 *Abdomen* . . *Obumbrate*, when it is overshadowed by the trunk and concealed under it.

Obumbrate (*ɒbu·mbrĕit*), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *obumbrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obumbrā-re* to overshadow, to shade, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *umbrā-re* to shade.]

1. *trans.* To overshadow; to shade, darken; to obscure. *lit.* and *fig.*

1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 Whome the holy goost did obumbrate or shadowe . . with his presence and grace. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 450 To obumbrate the true light of the Gospell. 1634 [see *Boundary's Curtis Pol.* 19 *Inspiring* Rampants which obumbrate the Adriatique Sea. 1788 SCHLABITZ *Quer.* ii. 21. 267, Madam Diana having taken a trip to the Antipodes, and left our mountains disinherited, and our valleys obumbrated. *a* 1878 E. GREY *Life* 190 An action that for a while seemed to obumbrate the glories of Caesar. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* v. 18 Such as that awful wig which accompanies Dr. Parr . . that portentous head which is thus formidably obumbrated.

¶ **2.** Misused for ADUMBRATE, to shadow forth.

1830 LINGARD *Trans. c.* 232 More clearer than the face of politic can obumbrate their wicked dealings. 1791 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 356 The promises and denunciations . . obumbrated a future state of rewards and punishments. 1864 STEVENSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 40, I rather take her to be obscurely obumbrated as the *Ma nimium gaudens*.

Hence **Obu·mbrated** *ppl. a.*, overclouded.

1590 R. H. *Hippocrene* 1 My eyes before used to such obumbrated darkness. 1598 SHAKSPERE *Pers. Pla.* IV. 108, Their countenances had begun to be a little obumbrated.

Obumbration (*ɒbumbrē·ʃən*). *Now rare.* [ad. L. *obumbrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obumbrā-re*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *obombration* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action of overshadowing or condition of being overshadowed.

a 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 18 The lyvenest lee of Phebus to helpyne With obumbracioun. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1088 He lady was to the blessed virgin his mother by the heavenly obumbration of ye holy ghost. 1647 H. HUTTON *Dis. Eight Cant. Introd.* to His production . . supernatural and Mystical, by an incomprehensible Obumbration of the Holy Ghost. 1804 H. DAVIS *Pleasant Spa Fortal eclipse* . . Brighter the Orb from casual obumbrations. 1858 O. S. FARIS *Lett. Preacher, Sower*, 193.

¶ **2.** Misused for ADUMBRATION, a shadowing forth.

a 1632 DONNE *Serm.* xxxix. 363 That delineation, that obumbration of God, which the Covenant of God exhibits to us. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm. Introd.* 1675) 275 In the dark glass of typical Obumbration.

Obu·mbratory, *a. rare.* [f. L. *obumbrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obumbrāre* to OBUMBRATE: see -ORY.] Having the quality of obumbrating or darkening.

1730 in *Lyrical Poh. Trans.* II. 322 The sublime or obumbratory style. *By the assistance of this*. . a plain subject is obscured.

†**Obu·ncous**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *obunc-us* bent in, crooked (f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 d) + *uncus* hooked, crooked, curved) + -OUS.] 'Very crooked' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hence in PHILLIPS, COLES, Ash, and mod. Dicts.

†**Obundation**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *obundā-re*, noun of action f. *obundāre* to overflow.] "A flowing against" (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

¶ **Obus** (*ōbŭs*). [F. *obus* (1697 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Ger. *Amhubis*: see HOWITZ.] A howitzer shell.

1877 *Daily News* 26 May, The Japs within sevens [of Paris] were bestrewn with the débris of shrapnel and obus. 1879 *tr. Les Napoleon III* 2 Sept. 1870 to Winter, Gen. 12 Feb., All the shells the chasse-canard down heavily upon the agglomeration of human heads.

Obvallate (*ɒbvă·lĕit*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *obvallāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obvallāre*: see next.] Walled up; surrounded as by a rampart.

1646 DIGBY *Treat.* (1658) 227 This species . . differs in its obvallate cells. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Obvallātus, . . applied to opposed leaves when they are disposed by spiral pairs, so that those one or more themselves at an acute angle, as the Gladiolus *obvallatus*; obvallate.

†**Obvallate**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *obvallāt-*, ppl. stem of *obvallā-re* to surround with a wall, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *vallāre* to intrench.] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a wall or entrenchment.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obvallate*, to compasse about with a trench. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 284 Which is obvallated with pricks reperiodly devolved.

Hence †**Obvallation**. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Obvallation*, an invironing or encompassing with a trench.

†**Obvarionate**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. type **obvāriāt-us*, repr. by *obvāriātor* one who obstructs another in his way (Paul. ex Fest.).] (See quot.) Hence †**Obvariation**. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obvariate*, to stop one of his passage. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obvariation*, a hindring any in their passage.

Obvelation (*ɒbvĭlē·ʃən*). *rare.* [n. of action from L. *obvēlāre*: see next.] A veiling over, a hiding or concealing.

1664 H. MORE *Epinthes Prophs.* 330 The title might have been more properly the obvelation or obscuration than the revelation. 1874 STEVENSON *Treas. Dan.* Ps. xxviii. 2 Every revelation of God must also be an obvelation.

†**Obvele**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obvēlāre* to cover over, hide, conceal, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *vēlāre* to cover, veil.] *trans.* To wrap up, veil, cover.

1634 TAYLOR *Theol. Treat.* i. 23 This mist mingled action obvoled by a skin of words.

†**Obvene**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obvenīre* to come in the way of, to happen to, also, to prevent, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *venīre* to come: cf. F. *obvenir* (1369 in Godef.).] *Intr.* To come, befall, happen.

1634 TAYLOR *Theol. Treat.* vi. 273 What is needful to [obtain by word of mouth, how things then obvene.

†**Obvent**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obvent-*, pple. stem of *obvenī-re*: see prec.] *trans.* To prevent, frustrate.

1620 HARSNET *Pop. Imp.* ii. 2. 181 We do require to obvent these leaves. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* ii. 30 To obvent the malice of such Spies.

Obvention (*ɒbvĕ·nʃən*). [a. F. *obvention* (1381 in Godef.), or ad. L. *obventiōn-em* reverse, n. of action f. *obvenīre*: see above.] That which comes to one incidentally; in *Eccl. Law*, an incoming fee or revenue, esp. one of an occasional or hardly-denied character.

1632 *Rolls of Parell.* V. *Hen's Aff.* . . Portions, Pensions, Dymes, Oblations, Obventions, and other Emoluments and Profites. 1695 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c.* 21 § 6 Tythes oblacions obventions advocacions. 1832 FRASER'S *Christmings* 21 (1878) 21 You shall keep them Oblations and Obventions to be of great value. 1854 THOMS *Cl. Mythol.* v. iii. 8 § 20 Here we speak not of the accidentals, as Legacies . . and other Casualties, and Obventions. 1726 W. TURNER *Myst. Revelation* 27 To the preaching belong all Obventions or fees under pretence of. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Trans. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 304 There were . . revenue as obventions and spiritual fees sheep and goats, cattle and provisions.

†**Obverrant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obverrant-em*, pr. pple. of *obverrā-re* to take position over against, to appear, f. *obversus* OBVERSE.] Standing over against, opposite, contrary; also, placed in front of; hence, familiar, well-known.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. v. 21 Error is chaunged vnto verite, & contrary vnto it. *a* 1600 BACON *Let. to Sir R. Carrell* in *Remembrancia* (1682) 108 Examples . . drawn from the Wild of Man into the Smithsonie of that which is most obverrant and familiar towards it. *a* 1734 J. M'LAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 326 Our obligations to love and honour God are . . always obverrant to our view and continually before our eyes.

Obverse (*see below*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *obversus*, pa. pple. of *obvertĕre* to OBVERT.

Single instances of the adj. and sb. are known to 1708 c.; otherwise the word is not recognized till end of 18th c.; neither Johnson nor Todd has it, though giving *obversant*; under *reverse*, of coins, Chambers Cycl. (1727-41) and Johnson, in speaking of the other side, do not use *obverse*; both sell, and sb. are in Webster (1828.)

A. *adj.* (*ɒvĕ·rs, ɒbvĕ·rs*).

1. Turned towards or against; opposite.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 956 They fought . . until Cæsarion having overcome his obverse wing, wheeled about with a circumference and came upon the back of his enemies. 1840 S. R. TOMKINS in *Trans. Assoc. Soc.* IX. 708 The obverse pinnacles of the Ortlan.

2. Of a figure: Narrower at the base or point of attachment than at the apex or top; *spec.*, in *Nat. Hist.*, a general term comprising the various forms severally called *obconic*, *obcordate*, *oblanceolate*, *obtrate*, etc. Also in *comb.*, as obversely, Ob- 2, as *obverse-lanate*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 308 When there are three of these organs [antennæ] they are arranged in an obverse triangle, in a space behind the antennæ. *Ibid.* IV. 199 *Obverse* . . When an object is viewed with its head towards you. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Nosophyllum*, the name in *Gt. Observ. Islands*, apparently obversely-conical-shaped. 1875 KNIGHT *Pict. Mech.* 1324/2 An obverse tool has the smaller end towards the haft or stock.

3. Answering to something else as its counterpart.

1713 POPE *Guard* 10, 2d. 2 s. 93 To every mode of Allegation there is an obverse mode of Execution. 1880 A. AUSTEN *in Mac. Mag.* XLIII. 402, I felt sure I should come to the other side of the shield, the obverse hollows of all this enclosed and . . somewhat insipid appreciation.

B. *sb.* (*ɒ·vərs*).

1. That side of a coin, medal, seal, etc., on which the head or principal design is struck; the opposite of *reverse*. Also *attrib.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Hydriot.* 78 Silver pieces . . with a rude head upon the obverse. . . and on the reverse a horse on the reverse. 1739 *Gentl. Instr. Intl.* 321 On the obverse of the piece there are portraits of Francis and Mary, first to face. 1823 CHARLES *Tuckwell. Elist., Reverse*, the back side of a medal, as opposed to the obverse. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 324/2 The medal . . The obverse represents the king standing in a wood. 1862 HEPWORTH *Alex. Hist. & Pop. xxxv.* 400 The equestrian figures of the obverse of the Great Seals. 1893 *Pinchon. Bronze Coinage* 21 May, Every Penny should have for the obverse impression Our Effigy with the Inscription 'Victoria' [etc.].

2. The face or side of anything intended to be presented to view; *front* as opposed to *back*.

1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. x, In looking at the fair tapestry of human life. . he dwells not on the obverse alone, but here chiefly on the reverse. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Nothing so like, but has these two faces; and, when the observer has seen the obverse, he hasts it over to see the reverse.

b. *fig.* The counterpart of any fact or truth.

1660 W. M. ROBERTS in *Fraser's Mag. Aug.* 191 To say No, and stick to it, is a necessary obverse of the power of saying Yes to some purpose. 1880 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* I. 271 (1882) 293 Here you have the two sides—the obverse of medallion, and its obverse, the genuine of statement. 1894 H. R. HAGGARD *John Bright.* viii. 310 His answer to expressed sympathy on a mistake, as an instance, on the obverse of good.

3. *Logic.* A proposition obtained as the result of obversion. 1856 [see OBVERSION 2].

Obversely (*ɒbvĕ·rsli*). *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In Nat. Hist. after mod.L. *obverse*[*-*].] In an obverse form or manner; with an adj. of shape = Ob- 2.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Mod. Apoth.* 361 The tailed Vespertilio, with a foliaceal and obversely cordated nose. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Obversely ovated Leaf* . . a leaf of the same figure with the ovated leaf only fixed to the pedicle by its smaller end. *Mod.* Botany Pub. 4, Leaves . . Obversely-cordated. 1899 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Zoöl. Soc. Lond.* II. No. 2. 388 An obversely conical elongated vesicle. 1889 *Pat. Office Instr. Brief* 14, xxiii. 304 Ovate, Acid, obversely, If a person acts [etc.].

Obversion (*ɒbvĕ·rʃən*). [ad. L. *obversiōn-em*, n. of action from *obvertĕre* to OBVERT.]

1. The action of turning towards some person or thing. 1680 in WHARTON.

2. *Logic.* A form of immediate inference in which, by changing the quality, from one proposition another is inferred, having a contradictory predicate. Also called PERMUTATION.

1826 *Rees Cyclop. art. Il.* in *Cycl. Sci. (U.S.)* I. 429 The most searching equivalence of verbal forms in Observation, or the stating of a fact from its other side. **1848** J. WILSON *Mem. Logic* xxi. 91 I. ex. iii. 252 Obversion is a change in the quality of a proposition made of any given subject, while the import of the judgment remains unchanged. The original proposition is called the Obverend, and that which is inferred from it is named the Obverse.

3. The formation of an obverse or counterpart.

1850 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/1 There is no proof ... to insist that in the name of what this distinct obversion should exist, which nature demands not.

Obvert *(ɒbvɜ·ɹt)*, *v.* [ad. L. *obvert-ĕre* to turn towards or against, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a, b) + *vertĕre* to turn.]

†1. *trans.* To turn (something) towards; to place fronting. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Obvert*, to turne against one. **1646** [see 1. ELSEWH. *Postel. Ep.* vi. 16, 20] The name of meridian to the Romans, the eleven next to the Winter scorn, that is, South-East. **1681** GALE *Cadpet. Rediv.* i. 40, 43 The Lunar Light being obverted towards us. ..In the Quadrature. **1781** WHISTON *Who* (1870) IV. 202 If the northern hemisphere be obverted to the sun longer than the southern.

†2. To turn (a thing) in a contrary direction.

1646 [see T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. 6] If we place a Needle touched at the form of tongues or audiences, it will obvert or turne aside its Cuspis or North point, not conforme its compts or touch universe unto the audience. **1657** VENNER *System Theol.* 132 That the manner of preparation and motion to sin obverted thereby.

3. *Logic.* To change the quality of (a proposition) in the way of OBVERSION.

1826 J. WILSON *Man. Logic* ind. 21 I. to. iii. 252 The one simple rule for obverting any proposition:—Negative the predicate and change the quality, but leave the quantity unobverted.

Hence **Obverted** *ppl. a.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 10 Place to warm south, or the obverted pole. **1848** J. WILSON *Man. Logic* ind. 21 I. to. iii. 249 The corresponding forms with negative predicates are termed the Obverted Converse, the Obverted Contrapositive, and the Obverted Inverse.

Obvertend *(ɒbvɜ·ɹtend)*. *Logic.* [ad. L. *obvertend-us*, gerundive of *obvertĕre*: see prec.] The proposition to be obverted.

1848 [see OBVERSION 2].

† **Obviate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *obviāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obviāre*: see next.] = OBVIATED.

1632 *True Nonconf.* 10 This is already obviat by the Lord's own determination.

Obviate *(ɒ·bvi,ēɪt)*, *v.* [f. L. *obviāt-*, ppl. stem of *obviāre* to meet, withstand, oppose, prevent, f. *ob* against + *via* way. Cf. F. *obvier* (1480 in Godef.).]

†1. *trans.* To meet, encounter; hence, to withstand, oppose (a person or thing). *Obs.*

1600–9 BISHOP CARPENTER *Answer of Cheshire* 37 As on the way I [thereof], A Russell present I Obviated, Interrogating times Circulation. **1634** EARL MONM. tr. *Montemayor's Winter of Flanders* 308 [They] advanced suddenly with ... 300 Foot to obviat him. **1693** J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script. Doct.* 722 To obviate these scrupling cavillers. ..I have taken all proper courses.

2. To meet and dispose of or do away with (a thing); to clear out of the way; to prevent by anticipatory measures.

1598 TOMK *Ochme* 158 So did she obviate this doubt with a needless remedie. **1658** CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*, That I might ... advise with you about the remedies and means to obviate these dangers. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 243 [This] will obviate and preclude the most considerable objections of our adversaries. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 ¶ 11 But how has he obviated the inconveniences of old age? **1809** LD. ELDON *Speeches* in *East's Rep.* V. 132 The defect ..cannot be obviated in the manner suggested. **1826** MARRYAT *Pirate & Three Cutters* II. 178/2 The risk of transporting money from one country to another has been obviated by the use of ... Bills of Exchange.

† b. To anticipate, forestall. *Obs.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 383 ¶ 4 If I do not take care to obviate some of my wary Readers, they will be apt to tell me, that my Paper is still beneficial [etc.].

†3. To lie in the way between. *Obs. rare.*

1705 STANHOPE *Epictet* I. 8 A Jargle line is That, All whose Intermedial Parts do obviate the Extremes.

Obviation *(ɒbvi,ēɪ·ʃən)*. [ad. L. *obviātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obviāre* to OBVIATE. Cf. OF. *obviacion, -ation* (1478 in Godef.).] The action of obviating or preventing; prevention.

1 1900 *Langham's Library* 200 A surplus waste forces by time ; with obstructions debarring by force, but most of by [i] vessels before sold no come apart here by wounds. **1685** T. HOOKER *Progr. Partridge's Mystic Disc.* 89 By way ... of objection, prevention, preoccupation, and anticipation. **1892** *Times* 20 June 5/1 The obviation of all cause of quarrel between Germany and England is ... an object of great price.

Obvious *(ɒ·bvi,ɒs)*, *a.* [f. L. *obvi-us* in the way, meeting, obvious (f. *ob* against + *via* way) + -OUS.]

1. Lying or standing in the way; placed in front of, or over against; fronting. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1604 SHAKESP. *Ham.* IV. v. 18, No more sallying in the obvious Hight. **1609** C. BEDWELL *Trim. Mem.* 2 (1617) B 2b, They (the leaves of the bay) serue to glue warning to the darke, of any obvious thing quicke or dead that might offend her. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 46 As in a Looking-glass, every part will show the shadow of that face which is obvious to it. **1644** H. L. KEMBALL *Chas. I* (1650) 5 Paris being obvious to him, and in his way to Spain, he lighted there one day. **1709** J. PEARCE *Splendid Villain* 80 So his Apartment's set with Anchors ... upwards, Obvious to vagrant Men. **1725** ADDISON *Pleas. Imag.* iii. 126 They strike his different from the grass's various eye. **1814** CARY *Dante (Inferno* C.) 256 From her ... The appellation of that star, which views Rome obvious, and rose evening the sun.

†2. Exposed or open *to* (action or influence); liable. *Obs.*

1621 DANIEL *Def. Whose* (1623) vi. 68, Such as obvious were hatred acts. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 182, 630 It signifies the Native obvious to many discommodities. **1689** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 189 If your Garden be obvious to the cold winds. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 ¶ 7 The Parlour is so obvious to Eclipses. **1780–81** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 13 She was artless, and obvious to seduction.

†3. Coming in one's way, met with; frequently met with or found; commonly occurring. *Obs.*

1580 W. WARDE *Engl. Postilla* (Arb.) 28 The Latinists, which are of greatest name and most obvious among us. **1598** [see T. HUDSON *Tasso* bk. xvi. 42 no. 2] Nor will you of a fish or a, which in these seas were obvious. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 9 The next Quarry, or Chalk pit, ..there are so many and obvious in almost all Places. **1780–81** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 120 Though your women were as obvious to my endless yonder movement.

4. Plain and open to the eye or mind, clearly perceptible, perfectly evident or manifest; palpable.

1635 QUARLES *Emblt* iv. 14. (1718) 103 *My Bane is not so* that, as Sun, And has more obvious rules than those. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 10. 98 Things present are obvious to the sense, things to come to our Reason only. **1692** RICHARD *Single Life* iv. 108 Rocked and wounded here in obvious meaning. **1708** LOCKE tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 1/2 If you make it in Water, it is obvious that the Front will touch it. **1733** BERKELEY *Alciphron* VII. 1842 I. 691 It appears obvious to me, that one or the other of these two great ways, that is, Mr. *Fire* or Mr. *Fire*, must be mistaken. **1803** KNOWLES in *Actors Manif. of Protest* I. 68 A small pittance, not obvious to the sight. **1838** BISHOP *Christ.* (1873) II. viii. 352 His predecessors in his master had neglected their obvious duty.

b. *Zool.* Plainly distinguishable, clearly visible, evident, *as an obvious marking or stripe*: opposed to *obscure*.

Obviously *(ɒ·bvi,ɒsli)*, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. By the way, in passing, incidentally. *Obs.*

1587–97 FULWOOD *Enemie to Idleh.* 234 He that hath inspection thereto but by the by and obviously.

2. In a clearly perceptible manner, evidently, plainly, manifestly.

1638 [see T. HOOKER] *Trans.* 108 21 year Trans of holy Writ obviously were or passed. **1688** HALE *Pract. Evidc's Abridgm.* 1/1 Other matters more obviously deducible by Argumentation. **1738** *Avadon's Pol.* 10. I. 310 The other two Islands were obviously enough incapable of furnishing us with any assistance. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xi. *Author* ..was obviously in a bad temper.

Obviousness *(ɒ·bvi,ɒsnĕs)*. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

†1. The state or condition of being exposed or open *to*; openness, exposure, liability. *Obs.*

1689 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 184 According to the height of the Pole, nature of the ground, and obviousness to Winds. **1697** HALE *Vulg. Orig. Mank.* iv. viii. 360 In respect of its vicinity and obviousness to Observation. **1841** TAYLOR *Primitive Christ.* (1864) 467 The obviousness of the widow to the Road. ..And manner of oppression and wrong.

2. The quality of being clearly perceptible; the state or condition of being easily seen or understood; plainness or openness to the eye or mind.

1692 J. WILKINS *Mercury* i. 17 Where obviousness and confusion are meaning to know the subject. **1704** NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 198 Some are thought to write clearly merely through the rankness and obviousness of their matter. **1814** SOUTHEY *Lepell* v. 138 Shunning darkness on account of its seeming veritably and obviousness. **1823** *Lond. Times* LXXVIII. 209/1 It has been remarked, with equal truth and obviousness, that [etc.].

† **Obvi'scate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *viscāre* to smear.] *trans.* To smear over; to smooth as with a slimy coating; to mollify.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* 201 Syrrs sweet things ..obviscate and blunt its sulfur Activeness. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extempt.* 35 It .. obviscates, and mollifies and restrains their (hemorrhing particles of the blood) impetuous Tempt to the small Canals.

† **O·bvolate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *volāre* to fly.] (See quot.) So † **Obvola·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Obvolate, to fly against. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Obvolation*, a flying against.

Obvolute *(ɒ·bvĭlŭt)*, *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *obvolūt-us*, pa. pple. of *obvolvĕre*: see next.] (See quots.)

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* ix. xvi. (1765) 203 Obvolute, rolled against each other: when their respective Margins transversely embrace the same Margin of the opposite Leaf. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 304 **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Bot.* 208 xv 349 If the half of one cotyledons had overlaps in its fold the half of another folded in the same manner, the variation is half equitant or obvolute. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 199.

Obvolution *(ɒvŏlū·ʃən)*. *rare.* [ad. L. *obvolūtiōn-em* a wrapping round, enveloping, n. of action f. *obvolvĕre*: see OBVOLVE.] The wrapping or folding of a bandage round a limb; also, † a fold, twist, or turn (of something rolled).

1578 RANDOLPH *Med. Man* 12, 87 Ye, their folles, wonders abundantes, and Obvolutes, so much needs to consumed.

1644 BULWER *Pathomyot.* ii. v. 124 Although the Tongue may seeme a Muscle, because of its several Obvolutions and replications ... yet it is not. **1857** HOLMES *Explan. Lect., Obstetrics*, ..applied to the employment of bandages that are wrapped round any limb ; obvolutions.

Obvolutive *(ɒvŏlū·tĭv)*, *a.* [f. L. *obvolūt-*, ppl. stem of *obvolvĕre* (see OBVOLVE) + -IVE.] = OBVOLUTE *a.*

1866 in TOMLINS *Brit. Dict.*

Obvolve *(ɒvŏ·lv)*, *v. rare.* [f. L. *obvolvĕre* to wrap round, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *volvĕre* to roll.]

1. *trans.* To wrap round, muffle up; to disguise.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obvolve*, to fold round about. **1632** HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* viii. 492 The doubtfull Oracles ..of things obvolved hence. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* + 288 Obvolved with an olive and flannerish colour. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 108 Pill mauve ..must be obvolved in fine bandage.

† 2. To cause to roll round or revolve. *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* ii. v. 128 His [the Mouth's] Closure ..with a kind of circular motion obvolve or roll the Eye to the greater height.

Hence **Obvo·lving** *ppl. a.*, wrapping round; *spec.* in *Zoology.* (see quots.).

1826 KIDD & SP. *Embryol.* IV. 308 Protheca. ..Obvolving, when there are neither ova nor solace to separate it from the nonparent. *Ibid.* 334 Elytra .. Obvolving, when their epipleurae cover a considerable portion of the sides of the abdomen.

Obvolvent *(ɒvŏ·lvĕnt)*, *a.* [ad. L. *obvolvent-em*, pr. pple. of *obvolvĕre*: see prec.] Wrapping or folding round; *obvolving*: see quot.

1847 *Mayne Expos. Lex., Obvolvens*. ..Folding about; wrapping round; applied to muscles. ..which act by affording mechanical support, as bandages, etc. ; *obvolvent*.

Obyta, -yti, obs. forms of OBIT.

Oc, var. *Ac Obs.*, but ; ME. pa. t. of ACHE *v.*

† **Oca** *(ō·kă)*. Also 9 OCCA. [Sp. *oca*, a. Peruvian *occa*: cf. Gonçalves *Vocab.* 1608, 261 ' Ocas, yerua vsay Bastarda son '.] A name of two South American species of *Oxalis*, *O. crenata* and *O. tuberosa*, cultivated for their tubers, which resemble potatoes; the former also for its acid leaf-stalks.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE? *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xviii. 283 The Papas and Ocas be the chiefe for nourishment and substance. **1668** [see P. BARLOW tr. *Garcilasso's Peru* viii. 22, There is another sort which they (Peruvians) call Oca, of a very pleasant taste ; it is long, and thick as a man's little finger]. **1780–81** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 263. **1840** PENNANT *Hist. Litt. Man* 431 In the hot grounds they planted maize, and the oca, or cuala. **1880** C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 103 Beds of Indian corn ..were resting on the plots before their little heaps of chuños, ocas, potatoes, and other provisions.

Ocam, obs. form of OAKUM.

Ocarina *(ŏkărī·nă)*. [f. It. *oca* goose (in ref. to its shape) + -INA 1.] A simple kind of musical instrument consisting of a somewhat egg-shaped terra-cotta body with a whistle-like mouthpiece and finger-holes; its notes are soft and sonorous, but it has little compass; it is made in several sizes to produce variety of tone.

1878 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Musc. T., Ocarina* (Cl.), a series of seven musical instruments, made of terra cotta, pierced with small holes, invented by a company of performers calling themselves the Musicians of the Apennines. **1877** *Pictorial Specif. T. Zach* No. 1220 A musical wind instrument, preferably formed of clay, and then baked or burnt ; it is to be called the 'Ocarina'. **1883** *Gd. Words* 132 Ducks and geese, which seem to the hinder ..Cochin China, what an ocarina is to a Signora. **1893** *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 Feb. 1/2/1 A single player with fife or ocarina.

Occasion, obs. f. OCCASION; var. ONCATION *Obs.*

Occasan, obs. form of OCEAN.

† **Occas'cate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 OCAS-. [f. L. *occascāt-*, ppl. stem of *occascāre* or *obscāre* to blind, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *cascāre*, f. *cascus* blind : cf. OBSCATE *a.*

The form in OCAS- is more in accordance with L. analogies; but that in OBS- appears to have been more frequent in use. L. *ob* will go to Eng. *ob-* (before *c*.)

To blind. Hence † **Occas'cated** *ppl. a.*

1580 E. W. *Conf. Chaucer, Gd. Old Canon* (1880) 80 Like as occascated Tobit. **1664** H. MORE *Synopsis Prophh.* 230 Whereas God is said ..to occascate the Jews, or deceive the prophets, it is to be understood of the permission of these things.

† **Occasca'tion.** *Obs.* Also 6OCAS-: see also OBSCATION. [ad. late L. *occascātiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *occascāre*: see prec.] The action of blinding; a blinded condition.

1608–27 BP. HALL *Hores Medit.* I. 17 It is an addition to the misery of this inward occascation, that it is ever joyned with a certain confidence. **1651** H. *Lauderdale's Primitive Rem. Monks* xvii. 31 133 O monstrous occascation.

† **Occasilated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *occallāt-us* having a hard skin, callous, pa. pple. of **occallire* (f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *callum* hard skin) + -ED 1.] (See quot.) Hence † **Occalla'tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Occallated* brawnie, hard. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Occallation*, a making hard like brawn.

Occam, obs. form of OAKUM.

Occamism *(ŏ·kămĭz'm)*. [f. name OCKAM or OCKHAM + -ISM.] The doctrine or system of the English scholastic philosopher, William of Ockam, who lived in the first half of the 14th c., called in later times the ' Invincible Doctor '.

Ockam was a pupil of Duns Scotus, but opposed and opposed the Realism of his master, forming a new speculative sect who revived the tenets of Nominalism. His controversial

that general laws have no objective reality out of the mind, but are merely a product of abstraction. His teachings prepared the way for the overthrow of scholasticism.

Hence **Occamist, Occamite**, a disciple or follower of Occam; **Occamistic** *a.*

1839 Fisher *Ref. Reform* 332 Bewailings between the Thomists, and Scotists, Albertists, Occamists. 1857 Reader *Wedding-ring* Pref. p. xx They differ in many hundred points, as the schoolmen of the Scotistean, the Thomistean, and Occamean, and Ockamenist... do declare. 1872-9 Haagen *Mist. Lib.* I. 31, 3 69 Masters of arts were bound by oath never to teach Ockhamism. 1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects, Occamites*, the school of English Nominalists, or rather the revivers of Nominalism, who followed William of Ockham's lead in the first half of the fourteenth century, and whose opposition to Realism brought about the decline of scholastic philosophy.

Occamy (*o*·kămi). Forms: 6 **ochamie, ockamie, occam,** 8 **ochimy,** 8–9 **ochamy, occamy,** (**ochamy**). [A corrupt form of *alcarazo, alcarazy*, ALCARRAZA.] A metallic composition imitating silver; *cf.* ALCHEMY 3. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1598 Nashe *Saffron Walden* N iij b, A tongue of copper or ochamie (cunnedly counterfeiting siluer) such as vrgent players and recusants vouche not safe of. 1754 Sterne *Coxcomb*, No. 3 P 1 This thimble and no mystery spoon. 1795 Jamieson *Ochamy*, a mixed base metal. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 839 The fawning spirit of conventional homage gilding the ochamy shield of Chivalry. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 410 This ochamy of rubbish shattered by those of the verbal alchemists of the day.

Occar, obs. form of Ocker, Ocre.

†**Occase**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *occās-us* a falling, going down, setting, f. *occīd-ere* to fall down, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *cadere* to fall.] Falling, fall.

1609 Hayward *Bird. Troy* v. xxiv, The lights in Lemnos, nor can Volcan die By the occase. 1637 Tomkinson *Renard's Disp.* 303 A small .. seed .. follows upon the occase of its flowers.

Occasion (*ăkē*·*ʒən*), *sb.*1 Also 4–5 -ioun, -youn, 5 -ione, 5–6 -yon(e, (5 -eion, 6 -ycon, -tyone, 6–7 -tion). [ad. L. *occāsiōn-em* falling (of things towards each other), juncture, opportunity, motive, reason, pretext, in late L. also cause; n. of action f. *occidĕre* (see prec.); in F. *occasion* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a learned form, which at length displaced the popularly descended OF. *achaison, achoison, achaison*, north. Fr. *aicion, aidcon, aoison*, etc., also OF. *achaiz-, achaiz-, achaz-, achaiz-ans*, etc., etc., *anchaisun*, etc., 'occasion, cause, reason, motive, accusation, accident, circumstance', whence the ME. forms Achesoun, Archeison, Encheason, Chesaun.]

I. 1. A falling together or juncture of circumstances favourable or suitable to an end or purpose, or admitting of something being done or effected; an opportunity. † In early use *esp.* in poignant sense, Opportunity of attacking, of bodily leading, or of giving or taking offence; a 'handle' against a person. *To take occasion*, to take advantage of an opportunity (to do something).

1380 Wyclif *1 Kings* v. 7 Taketh hond and werk, that occasiouns (Vulg. *occasiones*) be nedeful ayens me. 1382-Ecclus. 12 That that I do, and I schal do, that I yiue awey the occasiouns of men, that wolen occasioni. 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg.* 168/2 Men .. wolde yeue occasion to hym some harme and domage to the cyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, All this he dyd to gyue vs an occasyon of moreyse humylyte. 1538 Starkey *Dialogue England* v. 164 Let not occasyon slyppe. 1580 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* b. 141 Of which wordes the Apostle .. takes occasion to make this comparison. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 322 Till time occasion'd coynage offered it selfe. 1689 Penn *Diary* 6 Dec., I took occasion to go up and to bed to a pet. 1703 *J. London to Wm. West. Jun. Mem.* IX. 230 We take all possible care to avoid giving occasion. 1779 J. Moore *View. Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. 1. 5, I now enter the first occasion of communicating the whole to you. 1795 Burke in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1813) XXX. 1 Colonel Wellesley's division turning the right flank of the enemy, gave occasion to General Hope .. to dispose to advantage of infantry. 1803 Bentham *Justice, Introd.* 124 A prime minister has not on every occasion for acquiring information respecting farming on a farm. 1872 Lowell *Fable for Cr.* 127 Has.. we may take occasion to quote as correct an error which occurred at p. 362. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* iv. 103 Occasions of war had been sought as with rich commanders.

b. Personified as a female held behind; esp. in *to take occasion by the forelock*: see Forelock *sb.*1 2.

c 1500 Margaret, Sister of Martin v. ii, Bogis beclose: occasion's held behind. 1600 Dekker *Old Fort.* Wks. 1873 I. 87 Set every day hold upon that locke, which, from this occasion hath growing on her forehead, being held behind. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 215 And and daily are not slow, But as Occasion headlock watchful wait. 1879 Barclay *Creed* v. 5 We've only escape even now, So we take first occasion by the hair. 1891 Tennyson *To the Queen* 31 To take Occasion by the hand.

2. A juncture or condition of things, an occurrence, fact, or consideration, affording ground for an action or a state of mind or feeling; a reason, ground; also, in pregnant sense, good or adequate reason. = Cause *sb.* 3, 5 b.

† Occasion why = 'reason why'; cf. 1290 *why*, Cause *sb.* 10. † *Brief occasion*, inducement to an, 'offence', stumbling-block. Cf. Ob. **occasion** in N. T.).

c 1385 Chaucer *L. C. W.* 569 *Dido Aneid* shortly tolde al the occasioun Why Dido cam in to that Regioun. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 17 He not accused for [any] occasion. 1513 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxxvii. 264 Tyll news there was come vnoon why. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xviii. 7 Wo be vnto the worlde because of offences. *Ibid.* 8 Wherfore breake we thy foot geue the occasion of ruyne. 1530 *Lo. Primerol. Fr.* dyed v. 3 Wy shuld ye the least glue them occasion to thinke more seriously of their sorow. 1613 R. Hall *Pardon. Pimp Poet.*, *If every parable ... had occasion to praise God*, we are there. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 32 For progress, upon small occasion he beheaded and strangled many of them. 1704 Swift *Pros. St. Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. 7 What occasion the ministry may have given for this coldness. 1708 Remembrancer *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvii. 298, I beg your pardon ... for having given you occasion to remind me of the date of your last. 1783 J. Bacon *Poetry & Mus.* 16 Out of the fair fullness of a growing Profession is to avoid all Occasions of Offence. 1823 Dickens *Christmas Carol* ii, The occasion of its using .. a great extinguisher for a cap.

† b. A pretext; an excuse. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Phil.* i. 18 The while on al manere, eithir bi occasioun (L. *per occasionem*), eithir bi trouthe, Crist is schewid. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/1 That none of the saide officers .. for occasion or under colour of her Office take none other thing. 1598 Jonson *F. G.* iv. 2, 23 Deter... Whose manner was all passengers to stay And entertaine with her occasions. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* iv. Wks. (1847) 068 All this.. was but a mere colour and occasion taken of his resolved absence from the parliament.

3. An occurrence leading to some result; hence, generally, That which produces an effect: = Cause *sb.* 1. Const. *of*, † *that*. *To give occasion to*, to give rise to, to occasion.

1380 Wyclif *Serm. sel.* ii. 31 Bi this occasioun grete pees dudden turne awey ouer reiste fro the cloost of the Lord. c 1400 Lydg. *Compl. St. Aug.* 164 Thoughte & sentence were occasioun That he that lay in lamentacioun. 1580 Daniel *Civil Warres* (Comm. 1958, Histories ...to the regreefe of Christ,.. or the which may be no occasion of reioicing. 1665 Manwell *Lat. Magaz. of Hist.* Wks. 1706 I. 222 The second of banishment ... occasioning us to tie both Interests and Adventures, ... which indeed is the occasion that I have this rigor left at night. 1708 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. 203 The expedition of the Shepherds by the Kings of Thebais was the occasion that the Philistines were so numerous in the days of Saul. 1732 Jortin *Remarks* No. 240 ? To A mistake which had given occasion to a heap of controversies. 1829 Tennyson *Gerontion* 103 A little weed on losing of the hive, A little to the vile occasion.

b. Something that contributes to produce an effect, by providing the opportunity for the efficient cause to operate; a subsidiary or incidental cause. Distinguished from *cause* = 'efficient cause' (Cause *sb.* 3).

1592 T. Wilson *Logike* i. 13b, Those causes, that are declared here of, and hauing but halfe reason, partly and by the whole, serue onely for occasion.] 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Himselfe[self] considereth rightes of Marques, with the occasions of reprisalles. c 1703 Brerewood *Consumption pl. Bks. in Essays Life* (1850) 230 What reasons Cause or occasions? Nothing but a heape of inconvenients. 1803 Coleridge *Anthrop. Lib., Coleridge* II. 254 Such were the causes; but the immediate occasion of his conversion .. was the favourable opportunity .. of migrating to a pleasant way. 1860 Maurice *Prophets & Kgs.* iii. 52 Elijah's banishment is not the cause of least the occasion of every object of our prophecy. 1871 Mahaffy *Econ. Lang.* § 233 The injury to the individual ... though it is never the cause of the action of a Court of Law is the occasion of it.

c. A person who causes or brings about something; *esp.* one who does so incidentally.

a 1598 Hugh Cheyne, *Hen. VII* 57 He suspected ye Gerrits wife of Kyghare .. was the cause and occasion y^t he had not succeeded nor atcht next to him. 1804 Vansittart *Doc. Introd.* vi. (1818) 183 The Queene of English blood raysed, was occasion that the Inquieted English nation was incited against ye house and crowne. 1880 *Edenb. Rev.* 350 He will not forget those who have been the occasion of trouble. 1891 Sybil *Ident.* No. 236 p 3 He was the occasion that the Manchester kept their Old in an odd-like a manner. 1894 Nineteenth *Century* 1021, 033 Vain hope—if all the evil was occasioned. And we the poor occasion.

† d. The action of causing or occasioning. Also *transf.* That which is caused or occasioned.

a 1535 Lo. Berners *Huon* 331 He made his complaynte, how by the occasion of duke Huon of Burdeaux, he had lost .xii. of his children. 1580 Duck tr. *Stubbes's Canon*, 256 They saye it is to be inquired, partly to their owne errour, partly to the occasion of others. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. viii, Without reflection of your Ambition or Occasion. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iv. 1, 156 O that women that cannot make her fault her husbands occasion, let her never nurse her childe her self.

† 4. That which gives rise to discussion or consideration; the subject treated or debated. *Obs.*

1619 Lutkin *Indictm.* (1624) 31 In the Sergeant of this book I have written more at large upon the same occasion. 1628 Dr. Ussher *Let. to Abp. Canterb.* in Hales *Gold. Rem.*, Since this time the Synod hath been somewhat wearied: but before we were laid with small occasions. 1631 Weever *Ancient Funerall Monuments* (1767) 15 Taking from that in a general oneself all occasions, defendings, ephesies and judgements ought to be free.

II. 5. A juncture of circumstances requiring or calling for action; necessity or need arising from circumstances. Const. *for* († *of*) or *inf.*

1526 Pilgrim *Pamphl. Epist.* 276 Tell the (good friendes) when occasion commaundeth you, to make warninge hether! 1536 Bullen *A Mon. Pl.*, 1574 G. 3 b When he had occasion to be seene, He was but in the Cardinals le las, Hyred, and regarded. 1605—*Timon* iv. 1. 13 Hauing great and instant occasion for ten fifty Talents. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 120, I gave packs of flower, for a reserve, if we should have occasion of any. 1710 Addison *Spect.* No. 230 ? 3 There will be no Occasion for Mrs. 1762–91 H. Walpole *Letters* (Cunningham) II. 231 Having frequent occasion to make use of counsel. 1800 Mrs. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 20 The carriage .. scarcely had occasion to alter a word. 1884 *Chamb. Journ.* 17 Sept. 599/2 There is no occasion to call in the magicians, and the astrologers. 1889 *Law Times* LXXIX. 230/1 Every lawyer who has had occasion to thread the labyrinth of the statutes under which London is governed.

† b. A particular, esp. a personal, need, want, or requirement. Chiefly in *pl.* = needs, requirements. *Obs.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1. 1 139 My purse, my purse, my necessarye occasyon Lyeth all vnlocked to your occasions. 1563 Sir T. Hoby *Trans. Castiglione* 274 Seeing the People our Lords have many thinges, and divers the which to serve their occasions. 1592 J. Classe *Rules. Health* (ed. 3) 101 The Table Tongue wants Words to answer a great variety of our manifold Occasions. 1732 Fielding *Amelia* iii. vii, He had not a shilling left to spare from his own occasions. 1795 Burke 29 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1844) II. 58 A total deprivation of sight for many common occasions to life in the consequence of the loss of part of the eyelids of my right eye. 1806–7 J. Bramston *Minerva Hum. Life* (1808) v. Court, I hope you can contrive to visit them in my occasions.

† **6.** That which one has need to do; necessary business; a matter, piece of business, business engagement. Chiefly in *pl.*, Affairs, business. *Obs.*

1529 Sir T. More *Dyalogue* iii. xv, Whan he hath had his occasyons, he wyll ryde to Rome. 1532 Starkey in *Hist. Wriothesley Chron. Edw. VI* (1892) 27 Sterche as .. have occasion with the governours. 1609 *N. Riddley Rec.* (1688) I. 173 They spoke about their occasions. 1636 Earl of Manchester in *Winchcomb MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 108 My occasions are so many as I know not whether they will give me any leave to see the country this summer. 1659 G. R. to *Egerton's Theat. World* v. 91 They employed themselves about their lawful occasions. a 1703 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 70 You are discharged, and may take your Liberty, to go about your Occasions. 1783 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 83 his manifold hours of absence, to go to Lisle, to France, on my private occasions. 1850 Robinson *Impol. Leg., Lunch of Fishers*, Broke thy self in thy lawful occasions.

† b. *pl.* Necessities of nature. *Obs.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 Where they do all occasions, bearing their Excrements there. 1725 Bradley *Quix.* IV. xx, My master Don Quixote .. eats, drinks, and does his occasions like other men. 1765 M. Mason tr. *Pervilhac* (1766) 38 note, It was unlawful to do their occasions or to make water in any sacred place.

III. † **7.** A juncture of circumstances (in itself); the falling out or happening of anything; a casual occurrence; an event, incident, circumstance. *Obs.*

1534 Elyot *Doctr. Princes* 9 b, Diuers thus sayinge is false, were other men knowe what time and occasion is conuenient for the. 1600 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. iii. (1888) I. 41 Since my last book is genuine no occasion worthy the advertising. a 1649 Winthrop *Nov. Eng.* (1853) II. 308 There fell out at this time a very sad occasion.

† b. *gen.* The falling out or happening of things or events; the course of events or circumstances. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. 2. 111 With-hold the speed, thwarth[e Occasion: O make a league with me, till I have pleas'd My discontented Peares. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. 1. 72 Wee are within a way the Streame of Time doth runne, And are enforc'd from our most quiet there, By the rough Torrent of Occasion.

8. A particular casual occurrence or juncture; a case of something happening; the time, or one of the times, at which something happens; a particular time marked by some occurrence or by its special character. † Formerly sometimes in more general sense, A case, an instance.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 176 Henrye the king upon an occasion to talke of brands. 1573 J. Sanford *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 120 When there were dealte xi Mees .. xiiij verye noble... yong men, Alcinus made upon that occasion, these wittie verses. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 141 Your the verie occasion that we seeke. 1633 Evelyn *Diary* (1620) *Compl. Gent.* I. 37 It ought to have a Ballroom with some Steps to come down into that Garden, which is an Ornament to be added if for no other Occasion. 1703 Cowley *in Watch. & Guard.* 143 Thus argues Boyle in several Occasions. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* v. I. 218 Those Months drawing the Eye and on seasonal Occasions. 1761 Cowper *Friendship* 158 Sometimes occasion brings to light One friend's shelter long hid from sight. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 114 Till that occasion, I never had known what terror really was. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 310/1 An article of his appearing on the occasion of the death of Gogol. *Mod.* On the occasion of her marriage with Mr. —.

9. An event or function of some special kind.

a. A religious function or ceremonial; in Scotland, a Communion service; the annual, half-yearly, or quarterly sacramental season. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1584 A. Wilson *Papers 4 Lit. Frauds* (1858) 9 It has been our custome, on the Tuesday's night after our Occasion, to be hearty over a pint. 1603 A. Pedder *Serm. 4 Lett.* (1840) 130 Our ordinary occasions had been good three to many. 1644 *Sage's Wks.* I. 366 note, They [servants] were to be allowed to attend at certain seasons of their own choosing on occasions during the year. 1840 C. G. M'Crie *Worship Presbyt. Kirk* 321 The administration of the Lord's Supper upon what are styled 'occasions'. 1900 Chronicle Harbours in *Archæologia* (1901) 50, 109 What the Hynes-going is, I want to say... 'by Hynes' was Hynes... Also I would touch with a Church of England occasion.

b. A special ceremony or celebration; a 'function'; an 'event'. *Chiefly colloq.*

1880 Bateson *Catal. Lib., Cultivat* Wks. *Robert* II. 274 Keep the room for occasions, but the books should be handed to undergrads. 1892 Dickens *A. Round* iii, Those occasions soon to go off tolerably well without me, Pussy. *Mod.* It was a great occasion.

IV. *Phrases and Comb.* **10.** † **a.** *By occasion of*, through the (incidental) operation or agency of; by reason of; on account of; because of. *By occasion that*, for the reason that, because. *Obs.*

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 546/1 Be occasion of the saide division. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 58 What many men vainly hope to obtayl by occasion of pilgrimages. a1580 FURNIVALL *Ch. & Chr. Mem.* lx. (1881) 126 We have also seen ..some of the kynges subjectes ryfled from beyonde the seas, by occasion that thei lended and offered ware in prestes of the bande. 1580 TIMME tr. *Stockham's Comm.* 468 The Archbyshops of Mentz, Trevers and Colling by occasion of the warres met ther ryses together. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 119 They which by occasion of knowledge or vnacknowledgement could not vse obedience vnto Pharaoh. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, The wrong the youth of this office has occasion'd by this regard's occasion.

b. † *By occasion*, by chance, casually, incidentally (*obs.*). *On or upon occasion* († *by occasion*), as occasion or opportunity arises; now and then, occasionally. *On or upon* († *by*) *occasion of*, in casual or incidental connexion with.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 356 A few dides after, Iulia Sleidane, by occasion of talke spake of the cause to the Emperours Ambassadours. 1580 LYLY *Euphues Anat. Vyce.* (Arber) 58 One of the copies of this worke by occasion ... lighted into my hands. c1585 E. HOWARD *Answ. Cath. Apologie* 5 The prayers may be .. left off by occasion; as when the Minister is to preach. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 190 Nay, I can gleeke vpon occasion. a1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New-Eng.* (1825) II. 56 Mr. Peter by occasion preached one Lord's day. 1683 TRAPP *Theol. Theor.* (1867) 9 Piety inherit .., which ... serves, and is not defied, but upon occasion. 1691 STERRY *Spirit* Nov. 238 By Upon occasion of the mention of the Battle of Petrowa, I could not forbear the Elmer newspaper, which ... seem to have concluded the war at the world for his occasion. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Prophets* 388 Whose counsels are on occasion of others, others shall be consulted on occasion of him.

12. *Comb.*, as *occasion-giver*.

1588 GRATTON *Christ. Ref.* 11. 103 Stephen ... which had been the occasion-giver of all the tumults.

† **Occa'sion**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *occasion-em* (see prec.), taken as n. of action of *occidere* in sense 'to go down, set', for which the actual L. word was *occidisse*.] Setting (of the sun).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 67 After the occasioun of the sun. *Ibid.* 172 None was the occasion fast nocking to his occasion.

Occasion (*ǀkē·ʒən*), *v.* [f. OCCASION *sb.*[1] = F. *occasionner* to cause, occasion (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*); cf. OF. *acoisonner* to pick a quarrel with, to accuse; med.L. *occāsionāre* to burden with occasional taxes.]

†**1.** *trans.* To give occasion to (a person); to induce by affording an opportunity of a ground; to urge or impel by circumstances; also, to do this habitually; hence, to habituate, accustom.

a. to a course of action. *Obs.*

1550 *Proper Dyalogs* to *Rude mo*, etc. (Arber) 134 By the occasion whereof I & many other ..are occasioned to dout or wonder. 1598 URSWICK *Christ. Reason. Fair Ladye* 116 This is thy duty, in which thou art occasioned to consideracion. a1616 LAURENCE *Serm. & Expos.* (1640) 243 That ye...do...the best that you can to occasion your posteritie to grace. 1680 I. MATHER *Remarks. Preface* 5 (1840) 4 My children ... poor souls, whom I had occasioned to such an evil in their tender years, when as they could scarce be sensible of death.

†**b.** *to do* something (passing into 2 b). *Obs.*

1598 CRANMER *N. Test. Dedi.* Such ignorant bodies ... shall through this small labour be occasioned to attain unto more knowledge. 1585 MONTIGNY tr. *Fasting* (1632) 194 Fasting was one of the meanes whereby Almighty God was occasioned to alter the thing which hee had purposed executing. 1590 RECORDE, etc. (*tit. Arithm.*) (1636) 403 To occasion you to study the better, I will have this question ... to be ... set in your owne words. 1658 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 614 Aristotle ... was not occasioned to do that ... because it was a Doctrine that Generally Received, but only because he had a mind, silently to impose such a thing on the Pythagoreans.

2. To be the occasion or cause of (something); to give ground for, give rise to, cause, bring about, esp. in an incidental or subsidiary manner (cf. OCCASION *sb.*[1] 3, 5).

a. With simple obj. (Sometimes also with indirect personal obj.).

1596 TOURNEUR *tr. D. Vincent's Serm.* 61 b, I see My kindnesse cann be not sufficiently vnderstood through my misdeeme. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 247 Either eies light, or too fast leading hath occasioned you this disease. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan., I considered much with with a ballet I brought with me, which ... 1758 SWINTON *Travels* 1. v. 80 Any course of action which will probably occasion their greater temporal inconvenience. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 230 Its spray rises to a great height in the air, occasioning a thick cloud of vapours. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Records of Girlhood* III. 1 was an advertisement which occasioned me much thought. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 168 He whose folly is occasioned by his own pushing ...is to suffer more heavily.

b. With *obj.* and *inf.*: To cause (a person or thing) *to be* or *to do* something; to *pass.* To be caused or constrained by circumstances.

1620 HOLY *Wks.* (1650) 413 I am occasioned here to quote a pitiable and unchristian people. 1707 tr. *Frontin's Strat.* 27 When any Man happens to have a Subject Full, which occasions him to kneel at the Stone. 1800 MED. *Repository Manual* I. (1808) I. 260, 109 This occasioned him to be much in the dirty. 1849 *Gentl. Cookery* 11. (1864) V. 53 It occasioned them to make indignant remonstrance.

†**c.** To give (one) reason to go, to take (one's).

1653 WALTON *Angler* I. v. I have stretch'd my legs up Totenham Hill to overtake you, hoping your business may occasion you towards Ware.

†**3.** To enquire for one's occasions or needs, to make use of. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1630 STEARNE *Hist. Sacrifices* (1638) 202, I know a Merchant-man ... that bought the Customs of two noble Libraries for 40. a piece. This stuff hath lie occasioned himself of Grey Paper by the space of more than these ten Years (of good Paper Bale, who has occasioned.

†**4.** The pa. pple. was formerly used to introduce the cause or occasion of a preceding fact; *occasioned by*, in consequence of. *Obs.*

1632 Sir T. HAWKINS *Trans.* 47 [The ship] sanke and was swallowed by the Sands, occasioned by a hole, neglected by the Carpenter. *Ibid.* 183 Some of which ..were destroyed, unable to swim, occasioned by rage, and violent course of the Sea. 1637 R. LEIGH *Barbadoes* (1673) 17 Our locks too...will rust in the wards...and all this occasion'd by the moistness of the Air. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W. of Old* (1840) 123 The Indians' dwellings ...were all in a disconsolate fear ..occasioned ...by the storm overflowing the flat grounds near its banks.

Hence **Occa'sioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1630 *Inner Church Censur Examined* 134 Mr Broughton and Mr Young were both to be sentenced, the one for making the distinctions, and the other for occasioning of it. 1883 *Bank. Mag.* (1888) 881 An easy Excise ..upon such Commodities, as naturally tend to the occasioning of Pride, Idleness, Luxury, etc. 1897 CRANBROOK *Diary* 349, 30 He attends five agents, or occasioning causes.

Occa'sionable, *a. rare.* [f. OCCASION *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being occasioned or caused; likely to be occasioned.

a1677 BARROW (cross. Wis. 1686 III. 288, 141 This Practice will force us against humbleness displeasure occasionable by unjust hard opinions.

Occasional (*ǀkē·ʒənăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. OCCASION *sb.*[1] + -AL.; cf. late L. *occāsionālis* as occasion arises. F. *occasionnel* (1538 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

†**1.** That happens or arises casually or incidentally; casual. *Obs.*

1588 GRATTON *Christ. Ref.* 11. 109 The stealing of their Apples, and their other occasional damnages. 1634 EARL MONM. tr. *Boetius's Wonders of Flanders* 360 He said...that the occasionall...might be caused by some occasional confusions.

2. Happening or operating on some particular occasion; limited to specific occasions; acting out of, required by, or made for, the occasion.

Occasional Conformity, Conformist: see CONFORMITY 3, CONFORMIST 2; *Occasional Bill*: OCCASIONAL Conformity Bill. *Occasional cause* combines the meanings 'operating on a particular occasion' and 'serving to set occasion or secondary cause': see quots. under sense 4, and cf. OCCASIONALISM.

a1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 27 For other occasional proofs, the Church had need of a continual confession of the Spirit of God. 1660 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. 52 The pestilent Spirit of God. 1662 — *Ibid.* 11. 52 The pestilent Spirit of Noah as it was remarkable, so it was occasional. 1677 W. HOWARD *Narrative* v. (1689) 247 By his occasional going from the Sermon, being forced thereunto by the Extremity of the Torchock. 1702 *Secret Lett.* III. 183 They say the Occasional bill is brought to-day into the House of Lords. 1708 ANON *Satyr W. N.* 2. (1889) 1. 308 Gold and silver which he would otherwise have been obliged to keep by him for answering occasional demands. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 310 The vice of the ancient democracies ... was, that they ruled ...by occasional decrees, *ψηφίσματα*. 1825 BRITTON *Autob.* Exer. 3 With regard to remarks, the most important division is into occasional and permanent.

b. Of a speech, literary composition, religious service, etc.: Produced on, or intended for, a special occasion. Hence *Occasional speaker, writer*, etc., one who delivers occasional speeches or writes occasional verses, pamphlets, etc.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 339 Yet all these letters were not writ to all. Nor first intended, but some private friend Was secret to the rest. 1708 *Stanley's Mem. Philos. Thes.* 4 These Occasional Sermons, Letters, Occasional Speeches. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 389 In an occasional performance no height of excellence can be expected. 1843 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 640 Dr. Comyns, better perhaps than any occasional speakers in England. No one is quicker at seizing the spirit of an occasion.

c. Of an article of use, building, piece of furniture, etc.: Made or constructed for the occasion; adapted for use on special occasions.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 84 (We have) a large hole in the side of our ship...for which we had an occasional plug prepared. 1813 CRABBE *tr. Arist. Rep.* 11 The occasional saloon was completely novel and beautiful. 1879 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* III. 218 A low, or occasional table. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 1/1 The choir that the Queen sat in was an occasional structure. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 5/3 During the service was a Chippendale occasional Spanish mahogany couch.

d. Of persons: Acting or employed for the occasion or on particular occasions.

1739 *Ann. Reg.* 140 That the occasional persons take all proper care ..for the due observance of the Lord's Day. 1776 *J. of Mademoiselle* (1801) I. 133 An occasional maid of honour, who supplies the place of her own when she is absent with Comtesse. 1785 PILLANS *Misc. Pebbles* (1808) II. 491 Some ranks of occasional and newly-levied troops. a1839 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 24 The occasional soldier is no match for the professional soldier.

II. Happening at an occasion presents itself; but without certainty or regularity; taking place, occurring, or met with now and then.

1632 (implied in OCCASIONALLY 2). a1774 HOOKER (J.) According to many occasional reflections dispersed in other places of Scripture concerning it (the Book). 1828 WEBSTER s. v., We make occasional remarks on the events of the age. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 293 In spite of the occasional outbreaks of the Commons. 1865 LECKY *Europ. Morals* I. 208 With the exception of an occasional leopard, there are no beasts of prey to disturb domestic animals. 1878 L. P. MORGAN *Ancient Soc.* 61 The human teeth have doubtless been subject through all time to occasional disease. 1880 J. RUSSELL *Hungry* v. 109 An occasional raid upon his neighbour's moveables.

4. Constituting or serving as the occasion or incidental cause; rarely const. *of*. *Occasional cause* (*Metaph.*), (*a*) a secondary cause whereby or whereupon the primary or efficient cause comes into operation; (*b*) in the Cartesian philosophy: see OCCASIONALISM.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (L). The ground or occasional origin hereof. 1682 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 119 Second, partaking reason, also free mediating conclusions, and occasional ones accompanying them: over all which...God is the total, immediate, and independent cause. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Cause, The motion ... of the soul and body, are only occasional Causes of what passes in the one or the other. a1840 ROBERTS *Diary* x. *Circ.* I. (1854) 129 Even then nothing else occasional Of my long illness. 1854 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 476 The Cartesian doctrine of occasional, or the God-produced from self-bent causes. 1892 *Daily News* 19 May 5/3 The 'occasional' question—using the adjective in the metaphysical sense—is a question about wages.

B. *sb.* †**1.** An occasional speech or writing. (Chiefly *pl.*) *Obs.*

1633 FELTON *Ch. Hist.* IX. x. 887 Honest Mr. Dod...fell into a pertinent and reasonable discourse (as many better at occasionals). 1680 LD. WARW. (title) Light in the Way to Paradise, with other occasionals.

2. *collog.* An occasional workman, etc. (cf. CASUAL B. 3).

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 1/1 There is no way of meeting both cases at once except by discriminating between the regulars and the occasionals.

Hence **Occa'sionalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Occasionalism (*ǀkē·ʒənălĭz'm*). [f. prec. + -ISM, after G. *occasionalismus*.] The doctrine of the Cartesian philosopher Geulincx which accounted for the interaction of mind and matter by supposing that on occasion of every volition God produces a corresponding movement of the body and on occasion of every affection of the body a corresponding idea; mind and body thus standing to one another in the relation of occasional causes.

1840 in BROWN *Dict. Int. etc.* 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* xxi. 91 The philosophy of Malebranche ...in its single leading thought that we see and know all things in God, demonstrates itself to be, like the occasionalism of Geulincx, a special attempt to overcome the dualism of the Cartesian philosophy on its own principles and under its own presuppositions. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 119 The first assumption would only have led back to the occasionalism of Geulincx.

Occasionalist (*ǀkē·ʒənălĭst*). [See -IST.]

†**1.** An occasional conformist. *Obs.*

1709 CIBBER *Apol.* x. *Speaker in Hard. Misc.* (1808) XI. 30 He ...makes an inference against the Occasional bill, because he is a sort of an occasionalist himself.

2. One who holds the doctrine of Occasionalism.

1736 BUDD *Cases, Lett. to Tobe Scandr.* (1840) II. 110 Our love to the occasionalists, but not server of occasions. 1738 *Weekly Mag.* XLIV. 134 From Arbroath, down through the whole Scots Mag. XLIV. 134 From Arbroath, down through the whole Scots Presbyterian Synod, the occasionalists obliged, with consent of Dissenters either found themselves obliged, with the Occasionalists, to call in the aid of the Duke. 1901 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 79/2 It contains ... much information about the great Occasionalist thinker (Geulincx).

Hence **Occasionalist** *a.*, of or pertaining to Occasionalists or Occasionalism.

1884 MARK *Leibnitz* I. v. 230 He admits in advance on the occasionalistic theory of Descartes.

Occasionality (*ǀkē·ʒənălĭ·tĭ*). [f. OCCASIONAL + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being occasional (in various senses); esp. of being prepared, composed, or 'got up' for the occasion.

1787 A. CUNNINGHAM *Epistle*, ad. *et al.* He was disgusted at the occasionality and unfashionableness of her dress. 1800 *Scots Mag.* LXII. 62 Some of the worst specimens of the occasionality obliged, with consent of Dissenters either found themselves obliged, with the Occasionalists, to call in the aid of the Duke. 1837–9 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* I. iii. I. 42 From their occasionality or want of merit, for the greater part have perished.

Occasionally (*ǀkē·ʒənălĭ*), *adv.* [f. OCCASIONAL + -LY[2]. Cf. L. *occāsionāliter*, F. *occasionnellement*.]

†**1.** By chance, casually, accidentally. *Obs.*

1622 *Relat. Engl. Plant. Plymouth in Arber. Pilgrim Fathers* (1897) 108 The house was burnt occasionally by a Fathers (1897) 108 The house was burnt occasionally by a spark that flew into the thatch. 1634 GOUGHE *Hist. Afghan-*

24 Cunlig mine eye occasionelle on this Verlet's Fairnesse, I chaunced to light...on the Allegations of two Authors. 1518 Athenæum Lovers 11 III. 121 He appeared to them ... somewhere or places where he had before appointed to meet them, sometimes occasionally, as they were travelling on the way.

2. On, for, or with a view to, some particular occasion; on certain particular occasions; when occasion arises. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1632 G. Herbert *Priest to Temple* xxvii, He ... hoarded some stark in his discoverer occasionally, according to the rules of the house. 1658 Cromwell *Ladies' Apol.* 2 in 4 tr. 393 Plato because, occasionally cites this Remarkable Testimony of Philolaus the Pythagorean. 1758 Jas. Love *Life Bristow* Wks. IV. 251 A treatise which seems to have been occasionally written. 1778 G. Semple *Building in Water* 18 The Rods were in three Pieces...which screwed together occasionally. a 1793 Wesley *Diary* 5 Wks. 1872 IX. 48 One Sermon more occasionally made, "Behold they who wear gorgeous apparel are in kings' courts". 1881 *Lady. Gloss., Occasionally*, upon occasion arising; if necessary.

†b. On the occasion of something else happening or being done, incidentally. *Obs.*

1647 Hevlin *Stat. Ref.* I. 21 Whilst Farmers and Renters have been occasionally and collaterally confirmed in Parliament. *Ibid.* 29 Reformations which were made occasionally to that Saintly Church. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 558 *As was intended first, not after made Occasionally.* 1684 *Considering Nobility* 10, 33 Accordingly, Wherein occasionally is given a Brief Account of the Reign of King Charles.

3. Now and then, at times, sometimes.

1832 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1868) II. xviii. 188 To exempt occasionally the whole county, and other of the towns in our way, and occasionally carry the middle station, as the times by conventions. 1864 D. Stewart *Hum. Mind* II. I. § 4. 89 All of these writers have ... been occasionally misled in their speculations. 1884 *Fox Countess* 7 Occasionally, his eye... had rested on the motionless form of a person fallen.

† Occa·sionarily, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -LY 2.] (From something) as the "occasional cause".

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. iv. 256 The yeelis which occasionarili comen out fro the having ... of profitable unskilis. *Ibid.* III. xi. 340 Which cause occasionarili seith hir.

† Occa·sionary, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Occasion *sb.*1 + -ARY.] Occasional, made for particular occasions.

1720 *Evangelical Hist.* Love and Business: In a Collection of Occasionary Verse and Epistolary Prose.

† Occa·sionate, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 -at. [ad. med.L. *occasionāt-us*, pa. pple. of *occasionāre*, f. *occasiōn-em* Occasion.] **a.** Occasioned, brought about. **b.** = Occasional 4.

1402 Rotter *Comp. Medic.* 113, 201 in Ashm. (1652) 122 Fyre commonyde we call Inmanuall. *Medic.* 1166, By help of fyre Occasionate. 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 73 Its effects and qualities cannot...be natural and occasionate, but Artificial. 1658 Osborne *Advice to Son* (1673) 18 Be sollicitous and careful to do good as occasionate, but slow to occasionate your good by others. 1692 Ozanam *Recreations* (1735) II. 38 Therefore from this cited, directly to the contrary, is inferred, that, but a bad foundation for a good building. 1847 H. Moore *Song of Love* in 66 x. xxxiii, The lowest may occasionate much ill.

† Occa·sionately, *adv. Obs.* rare—1. [f. Occasionate *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a manner brought about by some occasion or secondary cause.

1649 Bp. W. Barlow *Acces. Numerous Lords* 122 Not inferentially from the Subject, but occasionately by the view of the Church.

† Occa·sionative, *a. Obs.* [f. as Occasionate *v.* + -IVE.] Serving as occasion or cause, esp. as incidental means. Hence **† Occa·sionatively** *adv.*, in an occasionative manner.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 Rather immediately or mediately, absolute or indirectly, principally or occasionatively. 1655 tr. *Lanckman's Peregrinatio Gallo-Belgica* 8 Yet they may be impedimentive of good, or causative, or at the least (for we may use such words) occasionative, of evil. a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 In these ...things there may be sympathie occasionative of the...Evil.

Occasioned *ppl. pa.* (*ppl.*) *a.* [f. Occasion *sb.*1 and *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Caused, brought about, esp. indirectly; †having a ground or reason (*obs.*). **† b.** Accustomed (*obs.*).

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 102 The many conversations being dissolved...they [have] thereupon returned to their old nature, wonted manners, and occasioned greeting. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* v. § 1. 18 Though he abandoned from all pleasant board ... in his occasioned humiliation, for one and twenty dayes.

Hence **† Occa·sionedly** *adv.*, with occasion or cause, with ground or reason.

1632 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* vii. 22 Where as her sins will occasionedly recur. *Ibid.* xii. § 2. 133 Was occasionedly exclusive of these Ingredients.

Occa·sioner. *Now rare.* [f. Occasion *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which occasions.

1402 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 388 His...commanded ...to enquire of suche persones as were occupyours and susteyners of that riote. 1559 Tottenham *Epistle.* Prose (1574) 118, Corrupte pithoghers...plotted many dayes vnto vyne, because they were the occasioners and procurers of all euyll affections and lustes. a 1636 Hacket *Gold. Rem.* i. (1693) 109 Those things that were occasioners of his sin. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanger* 388 The Accountant, as the willful occasioner thereof, is obliged to make good all the loss. To 1800 *Jennie Baxter* viii. In Child *Ballads* (1882) VIII. 246/1 (1890 36) Thou wast the first occasioner Of parting my gay lord and me.

† Occa·sionist. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Occasion *sb.* + -IST.] A small occasion.

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* (1593) iii. It is a Courtly feate, to snatch the least occasionist of aduantage, with a nimble dexteritie.

Occa·sionless, *a. rare.* Without occasion.

1832 R. Rogers *Doctr. Faith* 194 Who dispenseth his...mercies upon an occasion occasionless.

† Occa·sive, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *occāsīv-us*, f. *occās-*, ppl. stem of *occidĕre* to go down, set: see -IVE.] Pertaining to the setting sun, western.

1800 O. Gregory *Astron. Is Amplitude is* ... either north and south, or occasive and occasion.

† Occa·tion. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -cion. [ad. L. *occātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *occāre* to harrow.] Harrowing.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 21 Somme seyn the bynne ordeyn Is pleyn nought is best to fruytlle. Or bote yf me do wors occasion [*Bodl. MS.* occacioun]. 1706 Phillips, *Occation*, a harrowing or breaking of clods.

† Occatory, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *occātōri-us*, f. ppl. stem of *occāre* to harrow: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to harrowing.

1681 *Revue New Engl.* 1 197 Occatory questions.

Occean, occian, obs. variants of Ocean.

Occeasation, var. Occasation, blinding. *Obs.*

† Occi·da, *n. Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *occīdo* to cut down, kill.] *transf.* To kill.

1634 Heywood *Rulers* v. (1637) 250 One Hobbinoll was'd...upside me.

Occident (*o·ksidĕnt*), *sb.* and *a.* Chiefly *poet.* and *rhet.* Also 5 **occydent, occidente, occidents, -entt.** See also Occident. [a. F. *occident* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *occident-em* setting, sunset, the west, orig. pr. pple. of *occidĕre* to fall towards, go down, set, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *cadĕre* to fall. Opposed in all uses to Orient.]

A. *sb.* **1.** That quarter or region of the sky in which the sun and other heavenly bodies set, or the corresponding quarter or region of the earth; the west. *Now rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Manc' Lawe's T.* 159 Dryue nowe...out of myn occydent Thou monstre. ...thou...horrible al fouc Est til Occident. a 1400 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4038 Wode in the bowke, there he cryen Shulden han resorte... And with be bak bowke, who be nolden. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 387 b/1 The same same sterres and planettes ... mouen fro thorient to occydente. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 63 By this [the sun's] bright passage to the Occident. 1607 Rowlands *Song Earl Warw. & Ros Phœbus to the Occident declines.* 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 120 Towards the occident, it bordereth with the great Lake. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., *Equinoctial Occident*, that point of horizon where the sun sets, when entering aries, or libra. *Retreat Occident*, that point of the horizon where the sun sets at his entrance into the equinoctial, when the days are longest. *Horizontal Occident*, that point of the horizon where the sun sets, when entering the sign of cancer or leo at which time, the days, with us, are shortest.

2. That part of the earth's surface situated to the west of some recognized part; western countries, the West; i. e. originally, the countries of Western Europe or of the Western Empire, or of Europe as opposed to Asia and the Orient; also, in mod. use, a poetic appellation of America or the Western Hemisphere.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 104 Thei ben of londe fele fer occident. 1477 Rom. Rayne (Caxton) *Dictes* 32 In suen yeres he [Alexander] sought alle thorient and occident. 1550 *Lancelot Manuscript* 3963 All Prouis of the Occident At full his grace obeyden. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 61 Greek and latin Orient and Occident doe bear true, finished testimonie yet their can be exception be made. 1589 *Disc. Liberty upon Tyranny* 125 Constantine and Licinius governed the Empire together, the one in the Orient, the other in the Occident. 1870 Joaquin Miller *Songs of Sierras, Full Absolution* 107 Over Indy of the Occident!

† 3. *adj.* Situated in the west, western, occidental. 1393 Langland *Rhetic* viii. Prol. 92 Marc occident, entre-grante to his spuse. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 3 In Ynde the wilder the occident is. *Ibid.* II. 642 The Yle in the occident se.

Occident, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec., after Orient *v.*] *trans.* To turn or direct towards the west; to place (a church) with the chancel at the western end.

1898 James Payne in *Life* xii. (1900) 289 The Bishop...came to the west or rather the east door, as the Church is occidented.

Occidental (*ŏksidĕ·ntăl*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *occidental* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *occidentāl-is* western, f. *occident-em*: see Occident and -al. Opposed in all uses to Oriental, but less used.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to, situated in, or directed towards, that part or region of the heavens in which the sun sets; of or in the west, western, westerly; *spec.* in *Astrol.* said of a planet when seen after sunset, or when in the western part of the sky.

c 1390 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 3 The remenaunt of this lyne... is clepid the west lyne, or the lyne occidentale. 1391 Blundeville *Exerc.* iii. ii. xv. (1636) 446 Their shadow is... sometimes orientall, and sometimes occidentall. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 166 His taken is sunder and occidentall Iesuite Model Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepie Lampe. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* 182, 124 To be Occidental is to be seen above the Horizon, or to set after the Sun is down. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 422 On the oriental and occidental tribes of the enlightened hemisphere of that planet. 1807 J. Rennie *Colonel.* i. 234 Which...lead to that part of occidental sky.

fig. 1611 Bible *Transl. Dedic.* Upon the setting of that bright Occidentall Starre, Queene Elizabeth of most happy memory. [With allusion to 2.]

2. Belonging to, found in, or characteristic of, western countries or regions of the earth (i. e. usually, those west of Asia; also formerly, Western Europe or Christendom; occas., America or the Western Hemisphere); belonging to or situated in the West; Western.

1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 190* The Occidentall or weste churche (now cal'd Europe. 1580 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 243 This confederacie...was never...received in the Oriental Church, but onelie in the our Occidentall Church. 1585 Fitzherbert *Eng. Parsons* 1. vii. (Arb.) 28 Learned men, who wrote about the time of Charlemaines reigne in the Kingdom Occidentall. 1630 Dr. Wilson *Consid. Considered* 107 The Oriental and Occidental Jews. 1795 Bisshop *Farm. Hight.* 9 n. Corn. The finest is not so disagreeable as that of the occidental Crete. 1860 Daily *Mail. Gent.* 384 Both the oriental and occidental Continents.

3. Applied to precious stones of inferior value and brilliancy, as opposed to Oriental *adj.* 4 : see quot. 1747.

1747 Hanway in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 393 These are some of the inferior Class and Beauty... These are commonly called by Jewellers Occidental Stones: They are mostly the Produce of Europe ...and are so named, in Opposition to those of a higher Class, which are always accounted Oriental, and supposed to be only produced in the more Eastern Parts of our Continent. 1758 Ranger *Essay Mem. Ind.* iii. 51 The Occidental Topaz ...Exposed on a moderate heat...is said to become red, and then becomes ruby of Brasil. *Ibid.* 108 Occidental or Brasilian Sapphire. 1860 C. W. King *Antique Gems* i. (1866) 42 These occidental stones are of a deep, rich hue, but have very little brilliancy.

B. *sb.* **† a.** A western country or region. *Obs.* **b.** A native or inhabitant of the West.

1587 Hollinshed *Descr. Brit.* i. 2, in *Chron.* I. 30/1 The Ile that lie about the north coast of ... Scotland ...are either occidentals, the west Iles (1807). 1837 W. M. Tennent *Land & Book* ii. 121 That comparative ignorance which distinguishes Orientals from Occidentals. 1875 Lowell *Democracy Fr. Wks.* 1890 IV. 282 For an Occidentals he has a kindly memory word.

Occide·ntalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] Occidental quality, style, character, or spirit; the customs, institutions, characteristics, ways of thinking, etc. of Western nations.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 293 The Sultan Mahmoud and his Turkish subjects ...have no taste for ...the occidentalism, the journalism, the bulgarism, the parliamentarism of the 19th Century. 1845 *Militia Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. 277. 1 204 There is a ...conflation of cosmogonical elements, of Orientalism and Occidentalism, in the language [ecclesiastical Latin]. 1890 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 206/2 The copious translation from Orientalism to Occidentalism, of which contemporary Japan is the theatre.

Occide·ntalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] **a.** One who favours or advocates Western customs, modes of thought, etc. **b.** One who studies the languages and institutions of Western nations.

1853 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xvii. 158 The literary society of Moscow was divided into two hostile camps—the Slavophile and the Occidentalists. 1890 [. Ross in *Academy* 10 May 372/1 How was I, a benighted occidentalist, to know [etc.].

Occidenta·lity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Occidental quality or state.

1. The state of being in the western part of the sky, or of being visible after sunset, as a planet.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* 182, 124 Their [Mercury's & Venus's] occidentality [is] when they are in some degrees of the Signe due O to us, or in the next subsequent. 1730 Gent. *Mag.* I. 249 Their [the Planets'] Orientality or Occidentality in respect of the Sun.

2. Western style or character; with *pl.* a Western (i. e., in quot., American) trait or peculiarity.

1873 W. S. Mayo *Never Again* I. His occidentalities had for her the charm of novelty.

Occide·ntalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render occidental; to conform to or imbue with Western ideas or characteristics. Hence **Occide·ntalized, Occide·ntalizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Occide·ntaliza·tion.**

1850 O. W. Holmes *Mechanism in Th. & Mor.* (1880) 111 To occidentalize and modernize the Asiatic mother of Thought which here comes down to us. 1868 *Francis's Mag.* XVII. 61 The Occidentalized natives dressed in coats and trousers. 1868 *Athenæum* 24 July 99/2 In India-China, in China, and to figure the same process of occidentalization may be seen in operation. 1879 F. Adams *New Egypt* 23 The touch of his Occidentalizing hands, as soon as cruder and so ruthlessness. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/3 Mr. Hosie: ...from the old Japanese people more than...their modern 'occidentalizing' Government.

Occide·ntally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an occidental manner or situation; in the west; in a Western (e. g. American) fashion.

1633 G. F. Fenn *Euseb. Ecclesiast. Hist.* 170 The occidentally extinct apostasy of Paganisme. 1801 R. F. Burton *City of Saints*, The "civilized unclothed members"—I speak, of course, occidentally.

† Occi·dual, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *occiduāl-is* western, f. *occidu-us* going down (f. *occidĕre*) : see -AL.] Going down, setting; pertaining to the setting of a heavenly body. Also † **Occi·duous** *a. rare.*

1656 COCKERMAN *Formation Magni, Needle* 3 The Angle...under Oxford or Occidual of the Sunne. 1658 PHILLIPS (*Compact., Occiduous, that goeth down, that will finish.* 1721 KEN *Edward Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 320 To brighten his occiduous Rays. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Angle, Angle of Incidence is of two kinds; uniform, or uniform; and occidual, or occidentous.*

† Occident, *Obs.* Also 5 **occyent.** [a. OF. *occident* (1468 in Godef.) :—L. *occidentem.*] = OCCIDENT *sb.*

c1460 *Lancelot* 262 Her Sulye was kyng of Brytte, Of occident for and regne. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey Bouill.* 35 Thereupone dyuyded of hym of thoccident of his people, and of other barons of thoccyent.

Occipital (*ŏksi·pĭtăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late or med. L. *occipitāl-is*, f. *occiput, occipit-.* see OCCIPUT and -AL. So F. *occipital* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Belonging to, or situated in or on, the occiput or back part of the head. Chiefly *Anat.*, in names of parts having this position, as *occipital artery, bone, condyle, foramen* or *hole, muscle, nerve, protuberance, sinus, suture,* etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurgy.* D iv b, The seconde bone of the heade is the hynder parte is called Occipitall. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* 37 A Mouse in the occipitalle parte of the heade. 1679 in Hickes *Spec. Papery* (Somerset) That the whole Occipital bone was shattered all to pieces. 1739 BOERHAAVE *Fr. Shanvill* II. 261 In the cellule of the occipital parts of the cerebellum. 1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxiv. 113 The head is armed with three occipital spines. 1837 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 59 The occipital bone may be considered as being the commencement of the spinal canal. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 1 The occipital artery is the large trunk which supplies the occipital region of the head, with the branches of the great occipital nerve. 1879 MACALISTER *Zoötomy* 302 In the Amphibians...and in the Mammals, there are two 'occipital condyles', by which the skull is jointed to the neck. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Occipital bone*, a somewhat rhomboidal bone forming the lower and back part of the head, by means of which the cranium is attached to the spine, and affording a communication between the two cavities by a large aperture, the *Foramen magnum*. ... *Occipital arteries*, the *Foramen magnum*. *Ibid., Occipital muscle*, the hinder part of the occipito-frontalis muscle; it is flat and thin...[and] expands over the outer side of the occiput.

2. Having a large occiput; having the back of the head more developed than the front.

1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 250 A poor ill-endowed Semite, belonging to the occipital races.

B. *sb.* **a.** The occipital bone. **b.** The occipital muscle. **c.** *pl.* A pair of occipital plates on the head of some serpents.

1758 J. S. *La Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 84 The Foramen of the Occipital. 1880 HOLE in *Nat. Hist. Rev. Ann.*, The superior semicircular ridges of the occipital.

Hence **Occi·pitally** *adv.*, as regards the occiput; in the region or direction of the hindhead.

Mod. Head occipitally well developed.

† **Occipi·tial,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -ciatal. [f. L. *occipiti-um* (see next) + -AL.] = OCCIPITAL.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 29 The Cerveal bone, in...the middest of the head ... ioyned with the seconde bone called Occipitial. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 73 That which we call the Occipital Line...is drawn from the top of the Head to the first Vertebre of the Neck.

† **Occipi·tium.** *Obs. rare.* [L., = *occiput*, and more usual.] = OCCIPUT.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 18 If that of the Occipitium transgresses the bounds, the Head is uncommon. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Occiput or Occipitium.*

Occipito- (*ŏksi·pĭto*), before a vowel sometimes **occipit-**, used in *Anat.* as combining form of OCCIPUT, to mdc. expressing a relation or connexion between the occiput and another part, and denominating a ligament, muscle, measurement, etc. ; as

Occipito-atlo·idal, *a.* [-OID], pertaining to the occiput and the atlas vertebra. **Occipito-a·xial,** *a.* [-OID], pertaining to the occiput and the axis vertebra. **Occipito-frontal,** pertaining to, or extending between, the back of the head and the forehead; also adopt. as *sb.*, the *occipito-frontal muscle* or *occipitofrontalis*, the large flat muscle of the scalp, composed of the occipital and frontal muscles with the connecting aponeurosis connecting them. **Occipito-hyoid,** pertaining to the occiput and the hyoid bone. **Occipito-na·sal,** pertaining to the occiput and the nasal process. **Occipito-nu·chal** [L. *nucha* chin], pertaining to the occiput and the chin, extending between these points. **Occipito-o·tic** [Gr. *ὠτ-, ous*], pertaining to the occiput and the ear. **Occipito-pari·etal,** pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones. **Occipito-ste·rnal,** connecting the occiput with an orbicular muscle. **Occipito-temporal,** pertaining to the occiput and the temporal bone. **Occipito-zygo·matic** [-ZYGOMA], pertaining to the occiput and zygomatic bone.

1837 F. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 178 Between 'Occipito-frontal Ligament. *Ibid.* 203 Another ligament exists between 'occipito-parietal'. 1848 PHILLIPS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 8 The Office of the 'Occipito-Frontalis' is to pull the Skin of the Head backward, drawing up the Eye-brows.] 1861 HUXLEY *Med. Educ., Occipito-frontalis*...*Occipito-frontal* of Turner. 1867 BRODHURST *Cloquet's Midwif.* 102 The occipito-frontal extends from the occipital protuberance to the frontal bone. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Occipito-hyoid muscle, or occipital muscle arising from the occipital bone and inserted into the hyoid bone. 1893 HUXLEY *Elem. Biology* (1898) 224 The 'occipito-nasal nerves'...connects the occipital with the internal portion of the temporal bone. 1897 BENNETT *Cameron's Midwif.* 101 The greatest circumference of the head corresponds with the 'occipito-mental diameter. 1873 HUXLEY in *Engrd. Med.* I. 265/1 The supraoccipital...is...somewhat keenly jointed with the frontal and parietal and with the complex 'occipito-ale bone. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Occipito-parietal fissure, the reflection between the transverse diameter of the skull and the distance from one meatus to the other, the former being taken at 100. 1894 DUNCAN in *Cyc. Sc.*, Organs. *Nat. I.* 230 An 'occipito-sphenoidal bone ...formed...by the coalescence of the basioccipital with the basisphenoid.

Occiput (*ŏksipŭt*). Chiefly *Anat.* [L. *occipŭt* back of head, f. *ob-* against + *caput* head ; in F. *occiput* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The back or hinder part of the head.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lv. (1495) 108 The occiput, the nolle is the hynder parte of the heed.] 1600 *tr. Fr. Rotrou's Antigone* 1. 1. 3 Your head passes...I assure your head passes. c1640 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xviii, Expedition is the life of action, otherwise Time may shave the back occiput, and shake his posteriors at them in derision. 1691 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 400 Redfern, who first by a Blow on the Occiput brought him to the Ground. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 261 *Occiput* (the Occiput). The back part of the head, when it is vertical, or nearly so, to the point of junction with the trunk. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 81 The straight but inclined line of the occiput.

b. The occipital bone of the skull.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* Proem. B iv, The first Vertebre immediately annexed to Occiput. 1698 tr. *G. Havers Nova Theor.* 267, It was but half a skull, ... the occiput had entirely disappeared. 1889 LISTER *Presb. Times* 16 Oct. 1/2 The American skulls are characterised by a flattened occiput.

† **Occi·se,** *v. Obs. rare*[1]. [f. L. *occīs-*, ppl. stem of *occīd-ĕre* to cut down, kill. Cf. *concise, incise.*] *trans.* To kill, slay.

1580 ROLLAND *Cert. Venus* iv. 168 Across quhome thair to gart occise With his awin dagais.

† **Occi·sion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *occision* (1178 s. in Littré), ad. L. *occīsiōn-em*, n. of action from *occīd-ĕre* to kill, slay.] Killing, slaying (esp. of a number of people, as in battle) ; slaughter.

1572 BULLEIN *Bulwarke* (1579) 120 The noble Earle...Mahi. in a skirmish in the trains, and was hilleuse occasioner, c1630 *Virgin Loft Manchade* iv. (1) 1789 113 Hereupon is to expect ... and occision. 1692 CAXTON *Virtuous Foole* (W. the W., 1493) v. xiv. 344/2 The horrible occision which there hath comonyed. 1578 BELLENDEN (Cron. *Scot.* (1821) II. 334 The place quhare maid occision and slauchter was of Danis. 1594 NASHE *Isle of Dogs* Wks. 1883-5 XIV. 287 Why stand I still, and rather do not fle the great occision which the enemies make. c1677 HALE *Hist. Pleas Cor.* xlii. (1736) I. 456 This kind of extinct of a man according to the laws of the kingdom and to convenient thereof ought not to be translated to the rank of crimes.

Occlude (*ŏklē·d*), *v.* Chiefly in scientific use. [ad. L. *occ-, ob-clūd-ĕre* to shut up, f. *ob-* (1 b, c) + *claudĕre* to close. Cf. med. F. *occlure.*]

1. *trans.* To shut or stop up so as to prevent anything from passing in, out, or through ; to obstruct (a passage) ; to close (a vessel or opening).

1657 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* 163 An ulcer...there where by the Herpes was almost occluded and stopped. 1696 tr. *T. Burnet's Sacred Theol.* Ep. to tr. 31 Gregory in the text of ... an herbaceous plant...which...they take up, and ... roll it up in earth, whereby occluding the pores, they conserve the natural humidity. 1832 HUMBOLDT'S *Trav.* (1814) II. 83 Exercises upon the Piano ... which, otherwise, by too much rest are occluded and shut up. 1850 CARPENTER *Phys.* (1854) II. 203 There was naturally a port in Europa, which ... was not occluded to British commerce. 1854 J. BONNER in *Owen's Cosm. Sc.*, Chem. 322 Occludo either end of the ... tube with a ... lamp. 1880 M. MACDONALD *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 88 To produce suffocation by occluding the larynx.

2. To prevent the passage of (a thing) by placing something in the way ; to shut in, out, or off ; to include or exclude.

1823 COLERIDGE *Outlines*, to shut out. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravolx's Mag.* Its Mediterranean are occluded in some convenient vessel. 1879 STEVENSON *Pulv. Constans* 102 The lights alternately occluded and revealed.

b. *Chem.* Of certain metals and other solids : To absorb and retain (gases) within their substance.

1866 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 415 (in *Jrnnl.* it may be allowed to speak of this power to absorb hydrogen as a real heat, and to assert that [an] as a power to occlude or shut up) hydrogen, and the result as the occlusion of hydrogen by platinum. *Ibid.* 424 One volume of spongy platinum appears capable of occluding 740 vol. hydrogen. 1880 *Athenæum* No. 2756. 626 Title Metal [Aluminium] occludes Hydrogen. 1881 W. CROOKES in *Nature* XXIII. 310 These gases are partly occluded or absorbed within the coal. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Magz.* Apr. 272/1 Hydrogen gas should be occluded in one of the platinum plates.

Hence **Occlu·ded,** **Occlu·ding** *ppl. adjs.*

1866 *Philos. Mag. Third. ser.* § 4. (1869) 249 The opening of this occluded mouth. 1866 F. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 422 (in *Jrnnl.*) The volume of occluded hydrogen is much larger than in the fused platinum. 1881 PRESTON *Piano. Sc. Stud.* 32 Some metals carry many times their own volume of occluded gas. 1895 *Lancet's Jrnl. Metal.* VI. 279 These vessels are made...to filling the occluded.

Occludent (*ŏklē·dĕnt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *occludent-em*, pr. ppl. of *occlūd-ĕre* to OCCLUDE.]

A. *adj.* Having the property or function of occluding. **b.** *sb.* Something having this property.

1760 BROWN *Fr. Adamah* V. 58 The coldest heat and moisture ; may be preserved ... by unconducible, impermeants, and occludents. (Brown *Mem. Vitæ* 3 *Hermet. Calcin.* 1761 *Per Consubstantion, Impermeable, & Occludentible.*) 1860 WEBSTER, *Occludent*, serving to close, shutting up. 1872 BUCHAN *Anal. Sec. Retin.* 16, 129 On the inner skin of the occludent margin of its sockets.

Occlusa (*ŏklē·sā*), *a.* [ad. L. *occlūs-us*, pa. ppl. of *occlūd-ĕre* to OCCLUDE.] Occluded ; stopped up, closed ; shut up, enclosed.

1889 WESTON *Elem. Mineral* 16 The Italians ... make the Occlusa Aqueous, especially the Gingival...other than we do. 1892 MURRAY *Eclipse, Lect., Occlusus*...applied to the forms of the lip shut up in the Bulla respects or fruit ; occlusa.

Occlusion (*ŏklē·zhŏn*). [ad. L. **occlūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *occlūd-ĕre, occlūs-* ; see OCCLUDE. So med.F. *occlusion* (1898 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of occluding or fact of being occluded ; stopping up, closing. (Chiefly scientific.)

c1845 HOWELL *Lyst.* I. xx. xxiii. By the constriction and occlusion of the orifice of the Matrix. 1796 FOURCROY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 31 To explain the Manner of the Occlusion of the Eyes. 1866 W. LEE in *Quarto Centr. Assoc. Rep.* (1867) IV. 136 In agreeing to the occlusion of the navigation of the Mississippi. 1878 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 768 (1) 183 Agassiz denies true correction or occlusion of arteries.

2. *Chem.* The retention of gases in the pores of metals or other substances.

1866 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 422 [see OCCLUDE 1b]. *Ibid.* 428 The occlusion of hydrogen by palladium. 1872 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 181 The fact that red-hot platinum and iron are gaseous for hydrogen may be explained by the absorption or occlusion of the gas on the one side of the metallic tube or plate and its evaporation at the other side.

Occlusive (*ŏklē·sĭv*), *a.* [f. L. *occlūs-*, ppl. stem of *occlūd-ĕre* to OCCLUDE + -IVE.] Having the function of occluding or closing.

1888 R. POOR in *Medical News* (Philad.) LIII. 113 The wounds...closed with an antiseptic occlusive dressing.

Occlusor (*ŏklē·sŏr*). [agent-n. in L. form, from *occlūd-ĕre* to OCCLUDE.] Something that occludes or closes ; chiefly in *Anat.* a structure which closes an opening. Also *attrib.*, as *occlusor apparatus, a. muscle.*

1877 *Bryant Anat. Voc. Rudim.* vii. 158 The vocal organ of the Fly would then appear to be a modification of the occlusor apparatus of the stigmata. 1878 BELL *Carpenter's Comp. Anat.* (1881) 339 They form a defensive organ for the eye by the possession of occlusor muscles.

Occoast, Occoy, obs. or errors. ff. ACCOST, ACCOY. **Occome, Occorna, Occour,** obs. ff. OAKUM, ACHE, OCHRE. **Occra, -re,** var. OKRA.

† **Occru·state,** *v. Obs.* [f. med. or mod.L. type **incrustāre*, *-āt-*, f. *ob-* (Obs. 1 c) + *crustāre* to CRUST.] *trans.* To enclose in a crust, to encrust ; *fig.* to harden, render obdurate.

1633 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 140 To arm and accoutrate themselves in this divelish Armour. 1681 — *Exp. Dan. Prof.* xii. These deceivers, who are sealed and accoutred on the inside of their impieties.

Occular, -ate, obs. forms of OCULAR, -ATE.

† **Occulca·tion.** *Obs. rare**. [n. of action from L. *ob-, occalcāt-* to trample down, f. *ob-* (Obs. 1 c) + *calcāre* to tread.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Occalcation*, a treading on or upon.

Occult (*ŏkŭ·lt*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *occult-us*, pa. ppl. of *occul-ĕre* to cover over, hide, conceal, f. *ob-* (Obs. 1 c) + **cul-ĕre* [= OE. *eal-an*, OTeut. *hel-an*, Idhal-n.?] ; cf. L. *cēlāre* to hide. OF. *occult* (12th c.) app. did not enter Eng.] Hidden (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1. Hidden (from sight) ; concealed (by something interposed) ; not exposed to view. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1587 MUNDAY *Gr. Forest* Prol. A vij b, Metalles ... are nothing else but the mettle hid and occult Plants. 1633 BACON *Sylva Sylv.* iii. 284 (1644) 188 It pleaseth it self upon other grass ... through some occult passages under ground. 1671 GALE *Anal. Plants* I. i. 8 The heart of the two said Appendents lies occult between the two Lobes of the Beam. 1708 T. MOFFET *Insectorum* (1811) I. 1. 18, 224 The eyes of the hyæna ... because occult when the sun rises. 1820 KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* xix, We two will stand beside that shrine, Occult, withheld, untried.

b. Applied to a line drawn in the construction of a figure, but not forming part of the finished figure ; also to a dotted line. † *Obs.*

1669 SOLLEY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 205 In the Latitude of 15 deg. 20 min. I drew ... an occult Parallel, and reckon ... towards the West. I drew by that Longitude an occult Meridian. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 139/2 Chimb or *White Line*; is a Line drawn out by points or pricks. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 319 Describe an occult Circle. 1752 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 3 Draw the Occult Lines E.K., E.B. 1805 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 339 Occult arcs, or such as are to be rubbed out again.

2. Not disclosed or divulged, privy, secret ; kept secret ; communicated only to the initiated.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* x. (1822) 60 Began to rise in the day occult sklandouris and crueltees in his cite. 1605 BP. I. HALL *Occas. Consid.* (1634) 60 By occult instruments of State. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Co.*, *Milton* 223 These suffrages are all secret, that is, given by putting of balls into ballotting-boxes, or the like occult Artifice. 1710 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 251 ¶ 2 Occult and secret Intrigues were followed. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1881) 201 Printing considered ...a secret and occult art. 1887 SIR W. HAMILTON *Rem. & Fragm. Table* 86, Of these gems several [they] are whispering an occult faith.

3. Not apprehended, or not apprehensible, by the mind ; beyond the range of understanding or of ordinary knowledge ; recondite, mysterious.

1595 BUSHBY *Francus* To Rdr. in *Inform. Reader* (1898) *Pretermitte* 19 To pronounce any matter of the occulter Improvement of gold. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 1. 1. 1. Occult Art of the Stone, which so to speedy sought, and secret Art of the Stone, which so to speedy sought, and secret Art of the Stone, which so to speedy sought, and without the help of any Instrument. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler*

No. 160 ¶ 3 Some have .. an occult power of exalting upon the affections. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* i. ii. 30 If .. the essential condition .. be really occult, or incapable of being exposed in any form intelligible to our understandings.

b. Not affecting, or traceable by, the senses; imperceptible. Now *rare* or merged in prec.

1692 Evelyn *Antitheism* 170 The Dissolution of those things which constitutes our *body*, being occult and a thing which escapes the search of our senses. 1745 *Lond. & Country Brew.* 17, ed. 2) 156 There .. cannot an occult Commotion upon first mixing it (the apparent enough non-ebullit). 1818 Hunter *Rude Link. Royal* to Assess on Thames, the occult or unseen God hidden in the powers and operations of nature.

c. Applied in early science or natural philosophy to physical qualities not manifest to direct observation but discoverable only by experiment, or to those whose nature was unknown or unexplained; latent; also *transf.* treating of such qualities, experimental. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*, or as merged in 3.

a 1692 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* x. 351 (1856) 413 Those natural antipathies .. being nothing else but occult qualities, or natural instincts. 1689 Sydenham *Dissp. Introd.* ¶ 2 (1848) 8 It will be the least of all questionable in the sagacious to admonish Steps and occult qualities, when the Origine of the whole world is resolved into an occult quality which gives motion to Atoms. 1691 J. Wilkins *Mathemat.* II. 26 Others experimentally have something in this occult Science. 1704 Newton *Opticks* (L.) The Antecedents give the name of occult qualities..to such qualities..as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects. 1747 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 92 How the Blood came first to be Moving..I have to be determined by the occult Philosophers. 1797 Dr. *Five Spec. Magick* v. (1840) 58 Occult powers, known to Nature, but unknown and unseen by vulgar hands and eyes. 1830 Herschel *Newton* (1855) II. 201 To the accurate law of reviving the occult qualities of the schools.

d. Of the nature of or pertaining to those ancient and mediæval reputed sciences (or their modern representatives) held to involve the knowledge or use of agencies of a secret and mysterious nature (as magic, alchemy, astrology, theosophy, and the like); also *transf.* treating of or versed in these; magical, mystical.

a 1633 Aubrey *Wodst.* (1656) 149 Much virtue and power is attributed to these .. by the Occult Philosophers. 1651 J. Fabian (title) Three books of Occult Philosophy, written by Henry Cornelius Agrippa .. Translated out of the Latin into the English Tongue. 1712 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. ii. 1. 53 From this Parent Country of occult Science, .. he was pretend'd ..to have learnt ..judicial Astrology. 1830 W. Irving *Alhambra* I. 208 A books of baleful rites, reversed with Arabic inscriptions, which were pronounced a prodigious specimen of occult science. 1850 D. Wilson *Prehist. Ann.* (1863) II. v. iii. 227 A charm, or occult sign. 1882 H. Jennings *Rosicrucians* 251 An assertion of the occult philosophers.

†**B.** *sb.* Something hidden or secret. *Obs. rare.*

1596 S. H. *Gold. Law to Do Natural, and not Natural to Do* (title) Natural and not unnatural, unlike to the title King.

Occult (*ɒkʌ·lt*), *v.* [ad. L. *occultā-re* to hide, conceal, freq. of *occulĕre* : see Occult *a.* Cf. mod.F. *occulter* (Littré).] *trans.* To hide, conceal; to cut off from view by interposing some other body; also *fig.* Now chiefly in scientific or technical use (see b and Occulting below; cf. *eclipse*).

1597 Abraham Bosworth's *Disputt. Westerne* B 3 b, The same water scrubbeth and bedeth the pumpkin .. in the fore. 1707 A. M. tr. *Gentleman's Fr. Chirurg.* xviii. (1) The vine which is sensible to the rest of the bundle. 1830 *Penny's Mag.* I. 349 Knowing when the sun was occulted. 1832 Procter *Other Worlds* vi. 230 The sun is supplied by the forenoon and afternoon; but free from eclipse in the middle of the day. 1867 Rossetti *Early Italian Poets* 133 Nor was his personality by any means occulted.

b. *spec.* in *Astron.* said of one heavenly body (as the moon, or a planet) hiding another (as a star, or a satellite) from view, by passing in front of it.

1704 Montanari in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 221 The Virgin's spike was occulted by the 3 days night. 1830 Procter *Eng. Lyrics.* (c. 1) The epochs when the moons ceases to be when Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed or occulted.

Hence **Occulted** *ppl. a.*, hidden, concealed; **Occulting** *ppl. a.*, that occults; *spec.* in lighthouses, applied to a light cut off from view for a few seconds at regular intervals.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* 241 The occulted are not called, because we know what exactly supra them. 1830 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 63 If his occulted guilt, Do not itself unkennel in one speech. 1880 *Trinity House Advt.* 30 Apr., During ..June, 1880, the light at the North Foreland will be made occulting. That is to say, it will, once in every Half-minute, suddenly disappear for Five Seconds, and then re-entirely reappear at full power. 1892 *Strand Mag.* IV. 521/2 The occulting light..may be seen long after the town itself is lost to view.

Occultation (*ɒkʌltēi·ʃən*). [ad. L. *occultātion-em*, n. of action from *occultāre* : see prec. Cf. F. *occultation* in *Astron.* (a 1300 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of occulting or fact of being occulted.

1. Hiding, concealment (*obs.* in *gen.* sense); the fact of being cut off from view by something interposed. Now only *scientific* or *technical* : see also 2.

1532–52 tr. *Hippocr. Medici* III. 110 Stocke swadlinge clothes, liklenges of leprous members he wolde in the lande of Pamphilie. 1580 R. Tofte (*Rhem.*) *Ep.* xxvii. fr. Augustine saith ..In the Old Testament there is the occultation of the News; and in the New Testament there is the manifestation of the Old. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 30. 308 Ignorantly attributing the Passion of Fruits, their Appearance and Disappearance to the Gods ..they preside over them. 1760–72 tr. Yeats & Usher's *Exp.* (ed. 3) I. 424 *At his occultation* (he) send the Pinnacle its light was very faint. 1880 *Standard* 31 Mar. 1/3 The Light will be under occultation three times in each succeeding twenty Minutes.

2. *Astron.* †**a.** The disappearance of a star in the sun's rays when in an apparent position near that of the sun. *Obs.* **b.** The concealment of one heavenly body by another passing between it and the observer, as of a star or planet by the moon, or of a satellite by its primary planet. (Also, the concealment of a heavenly body behind the body of the earth; so in *circle of perpetual occultation*, for which see Circle *sb.* 12 a.)

Commonly applied only to those cases in which the occulting body is of much greater apparent magnitude than that occulted; the (partial or total) concealment of the sun by the moon is called an *eclipse*. In the case of Jupiter's satellites, an *eclipse* takes place when a satellite passes into the planet's shadow, an *occultation* when it passes behind the planet's disk.

1550 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 146 When more stares is to ryghte vnto the Sun that the Sonne doeth take away or hyde the lyghte of it, it ought to be called the Hydynge or occultation of that stares, and not the setynge of that stare. 1613 Jackson *Creed* v. xxx § 6 The cessation of the pole .. doth give us the degrees of the others occultation. 1669 Flamsteed in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1020 In this Occultation, .. the Center of the Moon passes very near the Star. 1697 Whiston *Lect.* (1707) 229 There who .. registered the times of occultations of Jupiter's satellites. 1698 Kirk *Rom. Kings* I. 261 148 We had an occultation of Saturn at 9 a.m.

c. *fig.* Disappearance from view or notice.

1824 Jarvis *Don Quix.* II. 249 The reappearance of such an author after three long periods of occultation. 1892 Hall Caine *Shadow* (novel), To cloud the face of the honeymoon. With a dismal occultation!

Occultism (*ɒ·kʌltiz'm*). [f. Occult *a.* + -ism.] The doctrine, principles, or practice of 'occult science' (magic, theosophy, etc.: see Occult *a.* 4); mysticism.

1887 A. P. Sinnett *Occult World* (1893) 3 It is chiefly in the East that occultism is still kept upon its feet and to adherent countries. 1888 *St. Paul's Gaz.* 25 Sept. 6/1 Occultism was, indeed, a necessary concomitant of polytheism. 1892 P. Bayne *Two Apost.* 340 Occultism deals with forces of nature not generally known.

Occultist (*ɒ·kʌltist*). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One versed in, or believing in, occultism; a mystic.

1887 A. P. Sinnett *Occult World* (1893) 12 The occultists have been a race apart from an earlier period than we can fathom. 1888 *Lucifer* (N. Y.) May 23 Our occultists and mystics had various explanations of the higher significance of the sacred cross.

Hence **Occultistic** *a.*

1898 A. McMillan *Freemasonic Prophets* I. (Heading).

Occultly (*ɒkʌ·ltli*), *adv.* [f. Occult *a.* + -ly².] In an occult or hidden manner; secretly, privily; imperceptibly, latently; mysteriously, mystically.

1620 Francis Dodd. v. (1631) 108 The humidity of the water hath the humidity of the salt laid up occultly in it. 1659 R. Hooke *Further's Iron Age* 111 The affairs of the last Assembly were conducted there so occultly. 1700 J. Taylor *Hymns to Saints* 200 The dreadful shades, in mystic fables feign'd, Occultly signifies the greater wound'd. 1842 Mrs. Eliot *Lett. Impl.* (1850) I. 109 To believe this philosophic thinking, like morals, is learned, however occultly, by high faculty of any kind. 1889 Weyman *Gent. in Fur.* xiv. 160 (Madame Hauteclef) ..entered her companion that before ever he appeared she knew occultly that he was being drawn towards her.

Occultness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being occult.

1707 Bailey vol. II. (Occultness), hiddenness, concealedness. 1715 in Johnson. 1875 Monck Mason *Freedom*, 260, who Conceiving in a certain mistaken degree of sickness..acquisitiveness, occultness, goodness, or possessiveness.

Occupance (*ɒ·kiŭpăns*). *rare.* [f. Occupant: see -ance.] = next, 1.

1814 Scott *Diary* 4 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The chief stress is laid upon occupancy. 1880 Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh *Alan Dering* II. x. 158 Lady Rosilven herself was in occupance of the pretty mansion.

Occupancy (*ɒ·kiŭpănsi*). [as prec.: see -ancy.]

1. The condition of being an occupant; the fact of occupying; the act of taking, or fact of holding, actual possession, esp. of land (*spec.* in *Law*, the taking possession of something not belonging to any one, as constituting a title to it); actual holding of or residence in a place: = Occupation 1, 2.

1596 Baron *Use of Law, Property in Land* i. An estate for another man's life by occupancy, may at this time be granted by deed. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parlt.* i. ind. 2 You a thing which by its owne nature is not capable of an Occupancy, nor seizable by any. 1678 Butler *Hudibras* II. iii. 218 Occupancy is the taking possession of those things, which before belonged to nobody. This is the true ground and foundation of all property. 1774 Justamond *Antelap. App.* Who (by L. 140 Kings) individual of the Society may appropriate to himself such lands as by Deeds vacant, and occupancy will give him title. 1818 M. Cutlaw *Fun.* (1819) I. 72 The occupancy of the Kingdom throne. ..by the line of Hanover. 1884 *Law Rep.* 10 Chanc. Div. 633 That ..he should take a larger house for their joint occupancy.

attrib. 1883 *Law Times* 372 The two parties by an occupancy tenancy. *Ibid.* 436 Rents..credited to occupancy rights. 1883 *Harsh Reform* 3 Note 3/1 The formation of an occupancy franchise for the counties.

b. In *Admin.* A place occupied.

1884 Carlyle *French. Rev.* (ed. 2) IV. 360 note, The Saxon 'Comp' or Occupancy.

2. The fact of occupying or taking up (space).

1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 3) II. 3 Such expansion or occupancy of space by a small quantity of matter. 1875 Lyall *Princ. Geol.* II. xx. xlii. 431 The first..need, by the mere occupancy of space, to preclude other species.

3. The state of being occupied or busy: = Occupation 4.

1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 127 A train of reflection .. which his former state of professional occupancy had tended to exclude. 1843 J. Carlyle *Letter.* xvii. 295 We are literally superseded as a form of busy occupancy.

†**Occupand,** *pr. ppl. Sc.* Obs. [corrup. to F. *occupant*, L. *occupānt-em*, with Sc. ppl. ending -and.] Occupying.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ii. 1. It is not enouch to pass King in deid, But ye wirchoun sturthmuntis occupand his eard.

Occupant (*ɒ·kiŭpănt*). [ad. L. *occupānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *occupāre* to Occupy, perh. immed. a. F. *occupant* (1378 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A person occupying or holding in actual possession (property, esp. land, or an office or position); one who occupies, resides in, or is at the time in (a place); an occupier.

1622 Bp. Hall *Contempl. N. T.* xv. 50 One room is left void for a future occupant. 1632–62 Hexham *Carnage.* (1670) 211/1 Retaining a third part of the profits to himself, and leaving two thirds to the Occupant. 1787 Belsham *Essays.* II. i. 10 The most universal and effectual way of abandoning property, is by the death of the occupant. 1823 J. Mardall *Carpt.* (1860) 284 [The Indians] were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the soil. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Engl.* v. (1880) 64 The northerns occupant of the English Crown. 1883 R. S. Wright in *Law Times Rep.* L. 253/2 The voter was the occupant of two rooms only in the house.

b. *Law.* One who takes possession of something having no owner, and so establishes a title to it.

1596 Baron *Use of Law, Property in Lands* iv. § 2 This land [goods]..to the party that first entereth: and he is called an occupant. 1832 Bp. Hall *Rules Gd. Life* 295 Whose shall those things be? ..perhaps a stranger, perhaps no to case of undisposed Lands; the occupants. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xiv. 259 Belonging therefore to nobody ..the law left it open to be seized and appropriated by the first person that could come upon it ..under the name of an occupant. 1844–75 Williams *Real Prop.* xvi. 211 § 10 The person who had so entered was called a general occupant.

†**2.** A pensioner. (Cf. Oucupy 8.) *Obs.*

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* Prol. 166 Whose senate were damn'd Occupant barnacles. *Ibid.* iv. vii. 208 He with his Occupant. *Ant. Mell* ii. 10 close, like those women in the morne That be't not one.

†**Occupate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *occupāt-us*, pa. pple. of *occupāre* to Occupy.] Occupied, taken into and held in possession.

1609 Bacon *Abr. Laws*, ix. Consil., Those parts .. are commonly occupate, or not well conquered by the inland of men. 1618 *Doct. Determinate Rankin* 15 The Tenderness, occupate and possest by the Spaniards. 1880 Kingsley *Wes.* I. 62.

†**Occupate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *occupāt-*, ppl. stem of *occupāre* to Occupy: cf. F. *occuper*.] = Occupy. Hence †**Occupated** *ppl. a.*

1542 Boorde *Brev. Health* cxxxiii. b, An universal sickenes doth occupated all the partes of a mans body. 1659 H. Hexham *Haribud's Iron Age* 104 The Inquisitors deputed out of Bohemia, and all the other occupated places. *Ibid.* 162 The Lands which had been occupated, or seized on by the Swedes. 1697 J. Spencer *Lawful Pluralist.* 108 If they be not Parochial, one of them must necessarily derive the other out of the Space it occupates.

Occupation (*ɒkiŭpēi·ʃən*). [a. F. *occupation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), Anglo-F. *occupacioun* (1292 in sense 1): ad. L. *occupātiōn-em* seizing, taking possession, employment, n. of action from *occupāt-* ppl. stem of *occupāre* to Occupy.] The action of occupying or condition of being occupied, or that in which this action is embodied (in senses of the verb).

1. The action of taking possession, esp. of a place or of land; seizure, as by military conquest, etc.; entrance upon possession.

[1292 Britton v. ii. § 3 Tuit ces autres heritages dount nul n'est en seysine, si..soit autre chose guerpie, demeurant hors de charetel seysine, ou quele chose homme en poet purchacer par occupacioun.] 1592 Harington, *Occupation an Impediment to Contemplat.* 1624 Bacon *Considt. Warre with Spain*, I speak not of matches or unions; but of arms, occupations, invasions. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 1 249 b, Occupation ..signifieth a gathering out of a mass Freehold in time of warre, and it is all one with a disseisin in time of peace. 1655 R. Hooke *Fontnell's Iron Age* 370 Wars began, and carried on..for the ..occupation, or seizure of Countries. 1787 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxv. 1830 222 Occupation, that is, taking or including them, gives the property to him. 1832 Tomlins *Jun. Rep. Introd.* 38 Its inhabitants must have possessed the art of working in metals before the Roman occupation.

2. Actual holding or possession, esp. of a place or of land; rarely, also, of an office or position; tenure; occupancy.

Terms of occupation, an estate left to occupy a specially conditioned occupancy or explain usual the conclusion of hostilities or establishment of a settled government.

1587 Turberv. *Hyphin* (Rolfe) VII. 305 Fortie bagde he

occupations of Je pope. c1475 *Crathlinne Reg.* (1859) 22 The vill pone of the occupacion of the saxt Jone, Priorisse. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 4 Twelve Hidages or a yard may have a sundrie occupacion, possession, or reuenue. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 108 If we speak of corporal occupation, to this we add also, that they excluded others from the Sea. 1791 W. *Hunter Rep. Winter Islands* 21 A Turnpike-bridge over the Witham for the occupation of the common. 1840 *Baines Hist. Lancaster* xxv. 8 22 Maintaining the usurp of occupation. 1870 *Pharmac. Journ.* 3 Comp. L. 629/2 A. that Owners of lands from the necessity of occupation, 1870 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 160 The little peasant-...has... confounded the occupation with the ownership of the land. *Mod.* During his occupation of the house and land.

b. A piece of land occupied by a tenant; a holding. *Local.* Cf. Occupying *vbl. sb.* 2.

1792 R. Young *Pract. Prospect* 411 These small occupations are a real loss of labour to people are fed upon them, whose time is worth little or nothing. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 108 The occupation formerly belonging to the late Mr. Hall. 1879 T. H. S. Escott *England* II. 69 Hold by tenantry whose occupations range from 100 to 300 acres each.

3. The taking up of space or time. *rare.*

1480–90 *St. Cuthbert* 8 Wherby ye may make soon grete manere whereas cost or trauaile, and without occupacion and lesyse of tyme. 1803 John Aubrey *Remains* 1. 5, Stooping down is complete occupation of the footpath.

4. The being occupied or employed with or engaged in something; that in which one is engaged; employment, business. † *To have in occupation*, to be occupied or busied with. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 5 Þis worldes occupacyon and vayne occupacyons. c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 1703 He that he ydel, and casteth kyst to no occupacion. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 Thanne sat we some other worldly occupacions. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 Dayngs her other ffrs & occupacions. 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 211 To the craft or occupacion of brewers. 1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poesie* III. i. 180 Though he lost but 3 nobles by occupation. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 357 Farewell: Othello's Occupation's gone. 1792 Burke *Fr. French Aff.* Wks. 1842 I. 572 Confirmed...in a mass of ancient sort of lands, holden, and occupation from Bolsena. 1868 Bryant *Iliad* xvi. 1 Nestor *Aversus at Chance* (1880) II. 199 The character of man depends more on their occupations than on any teaching we can give them.

†5. *spec.* Mechanical or servantlike employment; handicraft; trade. *Obs.*

1550 *Prophet Dialogue* 169 in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 158 *Artificers* & other occupacion. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 569 Take aweye loitering from among men, and lette their trades mechanicall, occupations (I meane) be maintained? 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. vi. 97 You that stand so much Upon the voice of occupation and The breath of Garlickeaters.

†6. Use, employment (*of* a thing). *Obs.*

1588 Wyvill *Pol. Wks.* IV. 14 In consciences of a cloth [given when playing with a bolen cloth]. 1594 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxix. 169 Churches and temples they assigned to vse of stables, and other vyle occupacions. 1599 Holland, Champions or two, xxxii. 1781 *Rep. Gold Comp. Cov. Yard* (1832) 231 note, My wyfe ... shall have the occupation of the said silver spoones during his life. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 136 Reckon the whole Floor first enough for all common Occupation.

†6. The exercising (*of* any business or office); exercise, discharge. *Obs.*

1550 *Pension Lett.* I. 30 Receyuyng and occupation of the Kinges seruice. 1559 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 562/2 To receive the said pensions for your occupation of them and office for the pensioners. 1583 *Gild of the Bakers, Exeter* in *Eng. Gilds* 356 Vn-occupyers of the said crafte.

7. *attrib.*, as occupation franchise, the right to vote at parliamentary elections as a tenant or occupier; occupation bridge, a bridge for the use of the occupiers of the land, *e.g.* one connecting parts of a farm, etc., separated by a canal or railway; occupation road, a private road for the use of the occupiers of the land.

1837 Waterton, etc. *Rly. Traveller* (1838) 210 The occupation bridge, at Rotherham, ... consists of two separate engineers. 1839 Weissnig *Embankings* 230 Making the requisite occupation roads. 1848 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 309 Soon after...we came to an occupation bridge. 1884 Gladstone *Sp.* 26 Feb., There were four occupation franchises in triangle. One of these was of clear yearly value, and the other three were the lodger, the householder, and the service franchise. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 2/1 No sufficient allowance was made for tenant's improvements, nor for his occupation interest in his holding.

Hence **Occupa'tional** *a.*, of or belonging to an occupation or occupations (sense 4 b); † **Occupa'tionary**, one engaged in an occupation (*obs.*); **Occupa'tionist**, one who advocates or favours occupation (sense 1); **Occupa'tionless** *a.*, having no occupation, unoccupied, idle.

1890 Hutchinson *Autos Maitlands* (1893) 362 She seems not like a lady, but with an "occupational air." 1880 R. H. Patterson *Illic. Hist.* & *Art* 146 for reasons of physical, mental, and occupational variety such as he will meet with nowhere else in the world. 1590 G. Harvey (*Nashe's Supplic.* (1596) 19) Let the brave emptier ... remember Valiantly, and count Mercurials "occupationer ... be occupated. 1890 *Telegraph* (*Croydon*) 22 Feb. 6/1 No more a government "occupationist Lot Egypt) now than he was an incendiary communitarian some years ago. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 304 To the Occupationists, eagerly waiting.

Occupative (*ɒ'kjŭpătiv*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *occupāt-*, ppl. stem of *occupāre* + -IVE; cf. F. *occupatif* (1552 c. in Godef.).] Characterized by occupying or being occupied; in *Law*, held by a tenure based upon occupation (see Occupation 1).

1696 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v., An *Occupative Field*, in that which, being deserted by its proper owners, or Heirs, is possessed by another. 1894 *Spectator* 24 Feb. 269 The saying of the Neapolitan Carbonari—" The throne of Russia is occupative or elective, but occupation".

Occupiable (*ɒ'kjŭpiăb(ə)l*), *a. rare.* [f. Occupy + -ABLE.] Capable of being occupied.

1865 *Pall Mall* 11, 20 Sept. 3/2 There are points ... above a man on an elevation, and with a glass, can clearly see across Canada—namely, that is, the occupied, probably the most public portion of it.

Occupied (*ɒ'kjŭpid*), *ppl. a.* [f. Occupy + -ED 1.] Taken possession of; held in possession, dwelt in; taken up, filled up; busied, engaged, employed: see the verb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 256/1 Occupyed, *occupatus*. 1538 Coverdale *Jas.* xxxiii. 14 The palaces ... shal be broken, and the greatly occupyde cities desolate. 1884 Sir R. Rawlinson in *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 1/2 Eastern peoples ...are to this day bad occupiers; there occupied ones are bad. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/2 A mentality ...greater than that of occupied units generally.

Occupier (*ɒ'kjŭpiəɹ*, *-ɪəɹ*). Also 4 -our. [f. as prec. + -ER1, or vernacularizing of AF. *occupiour*.] One who occupies, in various senses.

1. One who takes, or (more usually) holds, possession; the person who holds or is in actual possession *of* (a piece of property, esp. a house or land, or a place, position, or office); a holder, occupant.

(1381 *Act 5 Rich. II*, Stat. 1. c. 3 Occupiours des biens ... de diverses persones. *Ibid.* c. 10 Occupiours des biens ou terres seisiez.) 1580–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* (1. v. (Skeat) I. 63) Fabricatour of falshed, or of bold lesinges, ... shalle not lawe enhaunce no richesse, that are ffoule curse, for if that he had, it is grete sclaundre and villanie to the occupier. 1590 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 626/1 By the bayvins of the Freemen, Collectours or Occupiours, of the said subsidie and xvinge. 1599 Fairfax *Citron.* in collin. 135 He had been occupyer of a kynges name by 37 yeares onely 2 yeres. a 1618 Raleigh (J.), If the title of occupiers be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled thinly? 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India* & *P.* 50 [The] Prince ... in all India is sole Proprietor of Lands; allowing the Occupiers no more than a bare Subsistence. 1723 *Lords Mag.* Feb. 91/1 Some occupier of the premises. 1887 *Fortnightly Rev. Nov.* 21 vii. (1896) 628 The local rates fall with the greatest severity upon the occupiers of houses.

†b. A dweller, resident (in a place). *Obs.*

1525 Berners *Froissart* 451 b, To every citie according to the number of the occupyers in the same.

†2. One who uses, employs, or deals in (something); one who practises or follows (a specified calling or occupation). *Obs.*

1537 Cranevela *Let. to M. Thegnonius* in *Fenestr. Hist. Reg.* 1811. 45 A merchant & occupier of all facetis. 1548 Gest *Pr. Maroc* in H. G. Douglas *Life Abp. L.* (1840) 70 He would ... delyuer it [the new talent] to the well occupiers of the ffyve. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 41, All my Auditoryes were occupiers of husbandry. 1611 Speed *Hist.* xxviii. 29 The occupiers of thy merchandize.

†b. *esp.* One who employs money or goods in trading; a trader, dealer, merchant. *Obs.*

1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 211 All occupiers almost maketh gilte double In every chaffer. 1533 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxvii. 23 Thy marchants, thy dispensators, ...the occupiers that brought the thinges necessary. 1587 Mascall *Bk. of Letters* (1634) When they have given out their money unto occupiers and merchants more. 1611 Beaum. *Knt. Burn. Ashey* II. iv. In Rich. Coxledge K. 308 His will ... Lin. Some three ten city occupiers Or cunning tradesmen.

†Occupion. *Obs. rare*—1. [Some kind of erroneous deriv. of Occupy v.] ? Occupation; or ? things 'occupied' or held.

c 1408 *Plumpton Corr.* 38 They all not having any low or halvis, or any other goods whereby they might live, nor any other occupion.

Occupy (*ɒ'kjŭpi*), v. Also 4–6 occupie, -ye, (3 -ī). 4–7 occupis, 5–6 -ys, (4 occipie, 6 ouccupye; 4 okupie, 5 okepye, -puey; 4–6 ocew-, ocy-, occupy; 5 hokewpye; 6 hocupy, *pa. pple.* okepyde); *pa. t.* and *pple.* 4 occupid, 4–6 -yd, 6 occuped, &c. occupeth. [(*reg. L.* OF. *acupier*, ad. L. *occupāre* to seize (by force), take possession of, get hold of, take up, occupy, employ, invest (money); f. *ob-*, *ob-* (Obs. 2 b) + *-capere* in *capĕre* to take, seize. The final *-ō*, *-pe*, *-y* of the English word, found in the vb. and its inflexions and derivatives (*occupier*, etc.) at their earliest appearance *c* 1340, are not explicable from the F. *occupe* etc., *occupant*, *occupie*, etc., and their origin has not been ascertained. It is possible that the change took place in AFr., in which Act 5 Rich. II has *occupiours*, *occupiour* = occupiers: but this may be from Eng.]

†1. *trans.* To take possession of, take for one's own use, seize. *Obs.* in gen. sense: see 3.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cviii. 8 Þeire substaunce sal þarnast occupy. ...Lettyse occupie[d] has ner be maistry of þaim. c 1440 in *Eng. Rental* (1897) 69 All be lees on Hes side Wirle sulden ner be occupyd. 1483 in *Paston Lett.* (Gairdner) III. I beqweithe to Thomas Waughome the pongge my vaklere of ivory. ... And if he will not occupye hym I bequethe the said vaklere to ... his wyf. a 1526 Hall. *Chron., Hen. VII*, 60 *Alias* dyed ... the tyrrany-clouds clearethyron, whose offyce Charles ... occupied and inlarged. 1533 Bellenden (J. *Cheviot* 11. 4 Some occupied duelles, some spulzeis, and other some sauld ... keipit to vse for to thair profeit. 1604 Edmund *Hist. Wonders* v. 2 b, (1614) 288 Which done, they occupied the Citie, Lands, Goods, and Wiues of those, whom they had murdered.

b. *spec.* To take possession of (a place) by settling in it, or by military conquest, etc.; to enter upon the possession and holding of.

1377 Langland *Piers* v. 48 Þeues he worþe till occupye Londe, þer noe rijt kin nyrtheneed. 1490 Caxton *Eneas*, v. xxiv. 84 A Saxon named Ella...drew many Britons...and after occupyed the Countre. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 13 b, That he would...vnder...occupye the territory of Ryswyndon. 1600 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials*, *Rec.* (1888) II. 370 The fyrsching, compleining and occupying ... the building. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. II. 562 The Dutch had occupied Chelsea and Kensington. 1855 *Ibid.* xviii. IV. 203 Glasgow was to be occupied by troops.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To take possession. *rare.*

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5305 Wo so euer so fell ...þat hir occupie ouer hir, ouers go how-so. 1880 Mrs. Norton *Lady of La Garaye* I'vol, Gustavus that dwelt above Occupy boldly.

2. *trans.* To hold possession of; to have in one's possession or power; to hold (a position or office).

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 384 As þe lawe of be kynge occupiþ & gouernyþ his lauerers or his knyztes. 1440 *Morte Arth.* 238 Before and Bamoyes, and Bardewyne the thryde, They occupyde be empyre xxtiche zeres wynnynge. 1580 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer*, 300 You who occupie the chiefest places amongst the States of the Empire. 1588 Greene *Orlando Fur.* II. 194 The Turkes not forbids which to that day had kept and occupied the same Isle [Rhodes]. 1784 Cowper *Task*, 414 Least qualified ... To occupy a second, useful post. 1845 M. Patterson *Am. Gallery* I. 24 Gregory ... occupied the see of Tours twenty-three years. *Ibid.* 28 The ... infidels Franks ... passed boundaries, fully armed, under the person occupying all the entrances. 1887 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 400/2 A married woman is now to occupy the same position as her unmarried sister.

b. To reside in and use (a place) as its tenant, or regular inhabitant; to tenant.

c 1390 Minstrel. (Rawl.) xxiv. 104 His ...occupies he same land þat he was born on? 1589 *Stat. 1 Eliz. V.* 15 If any such owner or owners ... take hyre & occupy any such house or houses & lands to his or their own hands. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 1. 3 By constantly occupying the same individual spot, the limits of the parish were ascertained. 1873 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1877) II. 1. 1. 2 This room ... is at present occupied by Oxford communities. 1887 J. Russell *Reign* 3 Bonnycastle House ...has been occupied by the Judge for more than seven centuries.

†c. *trans.* or *absol.* To hold possession or office; to dwell, reside; to stay, abide. *Obs.*

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1237 Where Vertue occupyeth most sadyes well dwelle. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 331/1 He ... ordeyned an holy man to occupye in his place. 1503 Hawes *Exam. Pref.*, The custumes of the lordes and tenauntes that occupye. 1552 Cornelius *Matt.* xvii. 21 Whyle they occupied in Galile Iesus sayde vnto them [etc.].

3. *trans.* To take up, use up, fill (space or time); also in weakened sense, To be situated or stationed in, to be in or at (a place or position).

1390 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3015 It may occupy no rowle. 1580 Wyllie *Lazio* 228 b Kin to dwarfe, whereof commeth it the tythe? c 1586 Chaucer *Sqyr.* T. 56 Thanne nolde it occupie a mannes thyng. c 1590 *Three Kings Cologne* 97 Þei come so late and all places were occupied with pilgrymes and oþer men. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 15 b, Lyke a cytyzen in whatsoeuer that is lerned to vse figures but onely occupieth a place. c 1586 A. Hall *Iliad* xv. 77 Neptune's Court, Which occupies a wonders story. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxxiii. 107 The Word Entry significth that which ... occupyeth some certain room. 1834 G. Rose *Not. Publ. Rec.* 389 The black cover ... containing, still bearing, the names in the place it previously occupied. 1885 R. W. Dale *Jew. Temp. Arch.* 253, I shall not occupy your time with any description of the form of the sanctuary. 1894 Jeanne Plain I. 220 The voyage...has occupied thirty days.

4. To employ, busy, engage (a person, or the mind), attention, etc.). Often in *pass.*; also *refl.*

c 1390 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 15 If þou in any pase gyuenly occupeis þiselfe in any of þese stodyes. 1577 Lanem. *F. F.* B, 7 am I so occupied who day, holiday and other, With yded jules arte am. 1603 *Flor. Jonson Commun.* 1. 326, Great ye He occupied my written with other thynges. c 1689 Caxton *Summer of Aymon* xxviii. 308 Many nyghtes...prouyded for to occupye at noon all the ouuerte that were there. 1598 Stow *Dialogue* 136 They occupied their selues in the searchinge of particular causes and matters. 1804 R. Gilpin *Sermons of Nicodemus's Visit.* Indiscretion I. 227 Then shall he truly occupie himselfe in the studie of Philosophie. 1780 Cotton *Conciseration* 27 Whatever subject occupy discourse, 1798 *Lond. Chron.* IV. 330 It ... would have occupied the subscribers of all companies. 1880 Tennyson *Ode*, 2 wet, yng. clan

4 1 Then is the plenglee the mente occupyenge betymmente there as husbande can occupie. 1580 Hanmer *Hh. of Notes* 34 When the night is past ... why should we occupie our longer a candle. 1584 *Cleven Hawkes Hawkit* (1618) 113 What you will occupie alone, at least, you may put to more use or ly it over the fire, unlit in bands. 1594 C. Kyrtz *Hamner's Hist.* Lessons, occupye your wheel.

† b. *Intr.*, with *of*. Obs.

1598 Warner tr. *Alcazar Secr.* (1980) 92 b, Occupie aboute of this Sope, when you will washe your hands. *Ibid.* (1588) 64 b, Anxiety than that you will occupie of it, more or well.

† 8. *trans.* To employ oneself in, engage in, practise, perform, carry on; to follow or ply as one's business or occupation. *Obs.*

1530 in *Hist. & Antiq. Mummery* of Ills is called Effaytes, and those was silence of Country and manner lyves occupied.

1565 *Parker Lett.* II. 180 Love wellwillyngs whyche men may be occupyed to outwardly. 1594 tr. *Fleury's Answer* (1688) App. 10, 137 Intimation to grants to the royal Rights, that he shall no more occupie Pirates. 1599 Chettwind *Pt.* (1613) 119 They that go downe to the sea In ships, & occupie their business in great waters. 1681 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* II. (1876) 48 Therefore men will the gladder occupy husbandry.

† b. *Intr.* To be busy or employed (in some capacity); to exercise one's craft or function; to practise; to do business, to work. *Obs.*

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 420 To sailed my patent, praying me full power me to occupy. 1512 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 To exercise and occupie as a Freedom. 1536 *Lichfield Cathed. R. E. T.* 80 *et Adnotand.* ... to occupie in a master, journey-man, or servaunte within the said Citie. 1618 S. Fuller *Ancient Londoner* A.], I do essentially you. How do you occupie? What can you use? 1633 Unknown *Rabbinical* 16 The Samaritan (when the point of their pencils was broken) began to work and occupie with the tail.

† 9. *trans.* To employ (money or capital) in trading; to lay out, invest, put out to interest, trade with; to deal in. [L. *occupare pecuniam.*]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161b, This parchase he hath graunt to me to occupie. 1580 Dyer tr. *Giraldus's Comm.* 113 He commaunded that the tributes received should be occupied that they might be made gainfull. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 1013 Woe be commaunded to occupie our Lords money, and not to hide it. 1600 Fulbecke *2d Pt. Parall.* 15 If two Merchantes occupie their goods and merchandizes in common to their common profite, the one of them may laue a writ of accompt against his companion. 1601 Hulet *Exam. newly* 9. 1615 Jonson *Let. to Mrs. Theodosia* 17 May, Upon two thousand pounds diligently occupied, they may live in great plenty.

† b. *intr.* To trade, deal. *Obs.*

1506 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxl. [cxli.] 318 Barthasche of Mayence ... occupyeth to Dorpte, to Cuyne, and to Almayne. 1534 Tindale *Luke* xix. 13 Occupye till I come (*Gr.* πραγματεύσασθε). 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 651 [He] gained much by occupying with the Iewes and Christians. 1630 Fuller *Pisgah* v. v. 219 Such as occupied in his Oats with all goodnes unto.

† 10. *transf.* and *refl.* To deal with or have to do with actually; to inhabit. *Obs.*

[Cf. L. *occupare amplexus*, Ovid F. II. 593; but perh. of Eng. origin.]

1449–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 47 Men of Lancastreshe ... fatigate and vexyd two the contynyvnes of Daies with hunger or thurst, made a fowle and unfeasonable thei that schulde occupye [Trevisa, 1387 Higd., *Abstinebat sibi cotidi manere*, thenkynge Qe materies of mete to be corrupede by that.] c 1500 in *Lanchaster's Lab.* (1810) Introd. 130 To make home your husband I hyme to occupye with yone. 1528 Paynell *Regr. Princes* (1550) 38 b, As long Rebeken ... occupyed Abrahm his husbande. 1530 Rastell *Pastime* II. iii. *Answer* Ye must go, I to Hull. *Disfeelp* Kill. 111 Being partners, they did occupy long together before they were married. 1660 Hickman, *Damnation now Present*, To Lie with, or to Occupie a woman.

(Note. The clause of this verb in the 15th and most of the 16th c. is notable. Against 230 quots. for 16th c., we have for 17th only 6, outside the Bible of 1611 (where it occurs 22 times), and for 18th c. only 11, all of its last 32 years. The verb occurs only twice (negatively) in Shaks.; it actively almost from the Concordances to Milton and Pope, is not used by Gray; cf. Johnson's quots., exx. 4, are from the Bible of 1611. It was again freely used by Cowper (13 instances in Concordance). This evidence appears to have been due to the vulgar employment in sense 8; cf. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV.*, v. iv. 160 *Do thou stand to occupation!* Gods light these villaines will make the word as odious as the word occupy, which was an excellent good word before it was ill sorted. 1639 R. Jennix *Statute, Ale Draper* [title] 1711 Many out of their owne diocese Apprehensions, refuse proper and fit words; as occupie, convey, and the like.)

Occupying, *vbl. sb.* Now *rare* exc. as gerund. [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb OCCUPY, or that in which the action is embodied.

1. The taking or holding possession.

1272–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 16/1 That no persone be charged for the any name or occupyenge of the said Londshippes, Londes, Tenementes or other premisses.

† 2. A place of land occupied or held; a holding. *Obs.*

c 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 0, 388, 224 The same lifelogh and her occupyenge. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xiii. (1877) 1, 259 In the mentioned conveiance ... they [houses] stand scattered abroad, each one dwelling in the midst of his owne occupying.

b. Residence in a place as its tenant. Chiefly *attrib.*

1884 Gladstone *Sp.* 28 Feb., The proportion of occupying franchisers ... to the property franchisers. 1885 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/2 His votes on pensions, proprietary and occupying ownership.

3. The action of engaging or busying, or fact of being engaged in or busy about something; † that which occupies one, or in which one is engaged; occupation, business; trade, traffic.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 204 Þei sellen oolemen medis for myenglist: wib vsurien of bulle þeruen here dwellynge and occupiynge aboute þe world. 1398 *Barth. de P. De R. Vs.* xix. Arrys parisht ... engrosse ... he ben curates, the commendables and occupyinge whereof commeth vnkindnes to Syrchelinge. 1580 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xix. 13 Have much every man hard gained by occupying. 1588 J. Mellis *Bright Starr.* B 1155 A butcher might tell you ... all the fitles, hides and tallowes growing and comming by his occupying.

† b. Carrying on, practice (*of* something). *Obs.*

1547 Cunningham *Rec. IV.* 30 For chopping of rompes disturbing buildings. 1580 *Rolls Appl.* 31 A full unaccused carelessness in that occupying of misrules.

† 4. Using, use, employment (see also 3 BE). *Obs.*

1532 Cunningham *Nares. Is.* 26 The wines and their garden and all that belongeth to their occupiynge. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Woman* U 15, He hir diligence & occupying of wool, his house shal lack nothing. 1552 Stat. *Sessions Epistle* 10 b, From the fyfthe occupying of an horse he cometh straight to the Arden. 1579 Gosson *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 31 Iron with much occupying, is worne too smothe.

Occupying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That occupies (see the verb); usually, That actually holds or resides in (a place or piece of land).

1552 Huloet, *Occupyinge, occupians.* 1580 A. Vesey *Time Prov.* B. 141 The occupying tenants have from 15 to 100 acres. 1687 J. Bell, *Nat. to S. Amer.* II. 27 To protect the occupying army from this danger. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Apr. 559/1 The extinction of great landlords and the creation of occupying owners.

Occur (*ɒkɜ·*), *v.* Also 6–7 occurre, 7 occurr. Inflexions **occurred, occurring.** [ad. L. *occurrĕre* to run to meet, run against, befall, present itself, occur, f. *ob-*, *ob-* (Obs- before *c*, *f*, + *currĕre* to run. Cf. obs. F. *occurrir*, *ocurrir* to present itself, happen (1568 in Godef.).]

† 1. *Intr.* To run to meet a person, to run up (to the spot); to run against something or against each other, to meet, encounter. *Obs.*

1536 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 177 The Scottis horsle to cover the enemye prouisoun, ... Tutheslie accords in al haste. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. ii. 119 She was of a charitable nature, and did therefore presently occur to cure Don Quixote. 1632 Bertram *Royal Lect.* vii. 135 The whole multitude might freely occur ... with very little inconvenience or interfering. 1693 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 200 Such of them Companies, as happen'd to occur or meet together.

† b. With prepositions: To meet *with*, encounter; to happen or light *upon*; to make resistance *against*, resist, oppose; to reply *to*, meet in argument (an adverse statement or contention); to prove adverse *to*, to stop the way of. *Obs.*

1597 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 253 The Frenche King was determyned that I should meete, encounter, and occur with Iames Angus. 1598 Foxfer *Pol. Pleas.* I. Ded. 2 Hauing in him great plenty of strange Histories, ... I mooued vpon some which I deemed most worthy the promulgation. 1598 D. Rogers in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Sec.* II. 111. 122 How by a hoggish they might ... occurre against the dangerous practises of the papistes. 1660 Pearson *Ne Nimis. Expl. Ck. Engl.* 3 To leave nothing unanswered ...I shall endeavour to occurre to all Particulars which may seem to inforce the Doubtfulness of the Question. 1692 Bentley *Cripps Lect.* 103 To this last advantage of the methodical scholars we can occurre several ways. *Ibid.* 138 Bodies ... have ...a certain and determinate motion according to ... the resistance of the bodies they occurr with. 1738 *Hist. Cri. Europe*, vi. 213 No time seemed to run for King.

† c. *trans.* (by ellipsis of prec.; see b.) To meet, encounter; to oppose, resist. *Obs.* (In quot. 1587 humorously pedantic.)

c 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 180 b, That the element .. might occurre their enemies, and relieve their freedes. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1056/1 To occurre all inconuenient whatsoeuer. 1650 Gauden *Hagiastes*, 148 Were many .. ready to occurre and prevented. 1787 A. Campbell *Lanark.* (ed. 2) 1 Most happily occurred, my very benevolent parochial assistant.

2. *Intr.* To present itself; to be met with or found, to 'turn up', or appear (in some place, class of things, course of action, etc.).

1538 Cromwell *Let. to Sir T. Wyatt* on Feb. (R.), As soon as any opportunity shall occur for the same. 1565–7 Buchanan *Fullonius. Sel. Andrew Wks.* (1892) I. Other things ... to be done on commodities and upon accounts. 1609 Clemens *Rom.* 60 That same dark often occurre in olde evidences. 1763 Douglas *Lascivious* 9 The first object that occurs is a ruinated wall. 1808 Canon *Digest Ind.* II IV. 470 The variety of cases that may occur is positive. 1823 H. J. Rhodes *Introd. Conveyancer* 230 The different classes of primary liens to which irregular secondary liens occur. 1832 Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* 103 Above fourteen species have occurred to me. 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Notebks.* (1869) I. 230 Marble also occurs here. *Mod.* The wild tulip is said to occur in challenges.

b. To present itself to thought, come into one's mind. Const. *to*; in mod. use often with *it* as subject, referring to a following clause or phrase.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 401 There doth not occurre to me, at this present, any one Classical, for proofe. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 3 Such Reflexions as occurred to me upon that Subject. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. 7 It did not but occur to me that you would be agreeably surprised. 1833 *J. Rennie Alphabet* (1856) 88 A glance occurs to my mind's vision. 1879 Dowden *Poets Brit.* iii. 131 A New Ideas occur to him to the act of writing. *Mod.* It did not occur to me to mention it.

3. To present itself in the course of events; to happen, befall, take place as an event or incident.

1599 *Compl. Scott.* 2 The universall perdition and miserie, that hes ensuit amongis the peill. 1780 Adv. Harrison *Cantab.* (1854) 4 All torment and distraction that occurrs or may apparently occurr. a 1800 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 17 It is universally, when Such Wonders will occur upon. 1833 Uwe *Philos. Manuf.* 400 It is almost impossible for an accident to occur. 1852 Thoreau *Walden* (1876) 270 To Mrs. Orne she told all that had occurred. 1892 W. J. Dawson *Redemption, E. Studies* 71 All Repentance was not a thing which occurred and was done with.

4. *Anat.* (See quot., and cf. Coeur 2 c.)

1683 Nehem. Tan *Lithopæd.* 109 One Festival occurs with another when the two bones fall on the same part.

Hence **Occurring** (*ɒkɜ·rɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* (now *rare*).

1639 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremo.* v. vii. 23 Fasts which are appointed for occurring causes. 1680 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 82 (1713) II. 149 To suggest the most occurring and probable Conjectures.

Occur, Occure: see Ocker, Ocre.

Occurrence (*ɒkʌ·rəns*). [prob. f. Occurrent: (see -ence); but cf. med.L. *occurrentia* (Du Cange), F. *occurrence* (1473 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

† 1. An incidental meeting or encounter. *rare.*

1609 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 366 When Andromeda was ... cast to mourn those savage beasts, the lion ... came toward him softly ... so the man began to know him, and took of them to congratulate each other to their inspired occurrence.

2. The fact of occurring, *i.e.* of presenting itself, being found or met with, turning up, or of happening, taking place.

1599 Wotton (J.), Voyages denote the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new. 1680 Temple *Gard.* 9. vii. 162 A number of facts of common occurrence. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 600 Evidences of the occurrence of this fish on the Kentish coast. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. ¶ 24. 250 Landslips are of frequent occurrence. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 3/2 A bird whose occurrence in England can be counted on the hand.

3. That which occurs or is met with, or presents itself, formerly sometimes with the sense of *opposition*; now with *an* and *pl.*: Something that occurs, happens, or takes place; an event, incident. (=Occurrent B. 1, the earlier word for this.)

1539 Cromwell *Let. to Wyatt* 13 Feb. (R.), Here we have no notable news and occurrences. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 264 All the occurrence of my fortune since Hath been between this Lady, and this Lord. 1613 Purchas *Microcosmus* 109 While we march, let Discretion with the hinde most before, giving advertisement of all occurrences. 1632 Massinger tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 5 What Circumstance soeuer seeme to oppose the Dominion of Sea and what Arguments are wont to bee made against it. 1722 Steele *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 3 The chief Occurrences of my Life. 1729 Wesley *Journal* I. 1, The Sick and feeble mind Turns all occurrence to its own advantage. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* v. i, I can be acquainted with every occurrence as it arises. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Microcosmus* 230 The relations in which empty Time stands to the occurrences which fall within it.

4. *Astrol.* (See Occurs 4; cf. Concurrence 2 b.)

1803 Neale *Eur. Liturgist.* 109 These are all the occurrences, etc. which take place during this year. 1809–1889 (see Concurrence 2 b).

† **Occurrencer.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [Sce -ER¹.] One who narrates occurrences; a newsmonger.

a 1680 *Feary & Jealousie Court* 2 The Shame of an Occurrencer, or ... the base and detestable Artifices of the French Politicians.

† **Occurrency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] = Occurrence 3.

1656 Hobbes *Elements Philos.* (1839) 399 Discerning ... on the occurrency of the times. 1687 D. A. *Art Converse* 21 A soldier's wages upon all occurrencies. *Ibid.* 56 To laugh on every right occurrency.

Occurrent (*ɒkʌ·rənt*), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **occorent**, 6–7 **occurrant**, **-ente**, (7 ob-currant). [prob. a. F. *occurrent*, *-ant* (1475 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *occurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *occurrĕre* to Occur.]

A. *adj.*

1. That occurs, presents itself, or happens; occurring; current (at a time or place). Sometimes *spec.* That presents itself casually or by the way; incidental.

1533 E. Hawkins in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Sec. II. 71. I have written ... advising you of such newes as hath ben occurrant. c 1535 Hamerolle *Chronic Kings. Writ* (Camden) 170 The manifold examples whereof be to manne occurrent. 1602 Holland *Pliny* I. 162 Many other accidents and occurrent effects. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 5. 1. Acting nothing, and which miserably, in that occurrent time. 1893 Nineteenth Cent. Thousand Talents should be by them disbursed towards the occurrent affairs. 1894 Eats. Morte tr. *Boutrigaille's Warre Flanders* 268 To treat with the Duke ... upon the occurrent necessities of the Leaguer. 1893 Dionysius *Compl. Ambassad.* 11 12 Suits, you partakes of such brutes as are here occurrents. 1661 T. Tarvin *Apodixis, Philos. Physics* 338 Something mutable and occurrent is acquainted to intimate to things which were undertaken with counsel and deliberation. 1880 I. Taylor *Spec. Mods., Poetry* (1887) 32 [Words] which are technical or geographical, ... and which are rarely necessary in literature.

† 2. Liable to encounter (something); exposed or obnoxious to. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Florio *Pal. Pleas.* I. 26 It is not meete for them to be your companions, that be seldom and occurrent to trials and especially.

B. *sb.*

1. Something that occurs, presents itself, or meets one (formerly sometimes in an adverse sense); an event: = Occurrence 3. (Common in 16th and 17th c.; now *Obs.* or a rare archaism.)

1548 Pur. le. Pocock *Eng. Reft* I. 241, I wrote two letters unto you ... ascertaining you of my arrival and other occur-

...ments there. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 180/1 The King ...brought to him a note by the cardinall against all occurrents. 1600 Shakes. *Hen. V*, ii. 368 So will his wrongs and his occurrents ruine and ruin. Which time reflected, 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* v. 4 There is neither adversary, nor euill occurrent. 1648 Essex *Decl. Lord Fairfax* 3 Many Occurrents and Dangers that did befal to the said Armies. 1702 in R. Church *Hist. Prerog. Writ* (1820) II. 245 Acquaint me of your proceedings and all occurrents. 1873 H. Rogers *Eclip. Faith* vi. 168/2 All receiving impressions from every new occurrent.

† **b.** *transf.* A narration of what has happened; *pl.* news. *Obs.*

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Common. Eng.* (1635) 91 Such letters or occurrents as he sent to himselfe. 1598 Barrett tr. *Cornelius Agrippa* 158 The occurrents he had already received of the Spring. 1633 Heywood *Lovesick Maid* Wks. 1874 VI. 210 Such lucky news, Lucky post Horse to these inclosed Occurrents.

† **2.** A person or thing that meets, encounters, or runs against one. *Obs.*

1590 E. St. *Hippocrenocladia* 11, I resolved .., to get out, that I might the better meete such suspected occurrents. 1600 Weakestone *Ophelia* (1874) 139 *Another* .. Incite .. thought his .. harmlesse were made of lively glasse; wherefore to abandon all occurrents. 1614 Cranmer *Body of Man* 581 All had been made of a thicker and solider bone, it.. would not have yielded to outward occurrents.

† **Occurs'ation.** *Obs.* rare—[1]. [ad. L. *occursātiōn-em*, n. of action from *occursāre* to run to meet, freq. of *occurrĕre* to OCCUR.] = OCCURSION.

1613 Cranmer *Body of Man* 84 The skinne .. is meete to the preservation or confirmation of outward effects.

† **Occurse.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *occursu-s* meeting, n. of action from *occurrĕre* to OCCUR.] Meeting.

1601 Rowlands *Knave Mad* 2 B1 vo, Is a sodaine accident, occurse, or meeting. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* (ed. 2) 553 Conjunction of any wild beast. 1676 Cotgrave *Interp. Terms* s. v. I 2 vo, 37 The mutual Occursions and Encounters of Atoms. 1742 Baxter in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 606 Running or dancing with sudden Occursions and Motions, like the Antrum Boraley.

† **Occur'sive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *occurs-*, ppl. stem of *occurrĕre* to OCCUR + -IVE.] Such as may present itself, or be met with by the way. Hence † **Occur'sively** *adv.*, by the way.

1592 R. D. *Hippotamithmachia* (1874) 330 Gems accidentally met with by Voiadz in the Russian lands. a 1656 Usher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 422 He would seem much to have detested the sudden occursion of any wild beast. 1676 Cotgrave *Introit. Sport.* s. v. I 2 vo, 37 The mutual Occursions and Encounters of Atoms. 1742 Baxter in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 606 Running or dancing with sudden Occursions and Motions, like the Antrum Boraley.

† **Occur'sion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *occursiōn-em*, n. of action from *occurrĕre* to OCCUR.] The action, or an act, of running against something; attack; encounter; collision.

1535 Bellenden *Livy* vi. (1822) 332 Gems accydentis war maid be Vesuvie in the Romane landis. a 1656 Usher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 422 He[e] would seem much to have detested the sudden occursion of any wild beast. 1676 Cotgrave *Introit. Sport.* s. v. I 2 vo, 37 The mutual Occursions and Encounters of Atoms. 1742 Baxter in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 606 Running or dancing with sudden Occursions and Motions, like the Antrum Boraley.

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1592 R. D. *Hippotamithmachia* (1874) Wipe out of thy remembrance all foreplanted guides, occursive troubles. 1596 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* (1592) 22 Some occursively proclaimed themselves to unknowne shops. — *Pierce's Super.* (1593) The emperour Charles the fifths army passing through Rome, occursively sacked the city.

Oocyan, Oocyant, Oocyolen: see OCEAN, OCEANIC, OCEANIDE.

Ocean (*ō*·*shĕn*), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 3–5 **ocean**, -ien, (4 oxian, 4–5 ocoian(e, ocyon, 5 -oi), 4–6 **oceane**, 5–6 -ane, 6 -eane, ocian, -eine, -yane, 6– **ocean.** [a. F. *océan* (*océane* 12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *Ōcĕan-us*, f. Gr. *Ὠκεανός*, orig. the great stream or river (cf. *flos Ὠκεανοῦ*, Iliad xviii. 399 in Homer) supposed to encompass the disk of the earth, and personified as 'the god of the great primeval water', the son of Uranus and Gaia, and husband of Tethys; hence, the great outer sea, as opposed to the Mediterranean.]

1. The vast body of water on the surface of the globe, which surrounds the land; the main or great sea. (Down to *c* 1682, commonly *ocean sea*; before 1400 also *see ocean*, *sea of ocean* = L. *mare oceanum* (Cæsar *Bell. Gall.* II. vii, Tacitus *Hist.* IV. xiii); OF. *mer oceane*, *oceanne*, *occeanne mer*, where *oceane* was adj. fem. qualifying *mer*; and *ocean* may sometimes have been viewed as an adj. in Eng.)

In early times, when only the one great mass of land, the Eastern hemisphere, with its islands, was known, the ocean was the Great Outer Sea of boundless extent, everywhere surrounding the land, as opposed to the Mediterranean and other inland seas.

(a) *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 18 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 190/2 Is he mochele se of Oxiene [*MS. Harl.* 2277 ocsiene] so ore leoued be lasch. (*a*) *c* 1375 Cursor *Mundi*, 10, 2021 vii. 1122 (*Cotton. MS.*) The water sinery vese ...se sourgrib, est to dawes his dryghine in the se of the occian. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxviii. (Tollem. MS.), De ocone was fram by se se of occian (L. *fluxit omne mare oceanum*). *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiii. 143 Toward the se Occyan in Inde. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 402/2/2 The hete of Occyan see drawe vnto to the vttridge. 1513 Bradshaw *Compl.* 45 I repute it is as well possyble For the occyan se to be wode and wete. 1552 Eliz. Moore tr. *Boethius's Hist. Alcuin* 2 These Provinces are lyeinge by the Ocean Sea. 1722 Oxell tr. *Erasmus's Sp. Ecclesiastes* 58 The King had given Orders to the Great Ocean-Sea. 1847 Mary Howitt *Ballads* 72 The ocean-sea doth roam and roam Like an enamell'd globe.

(*b*) *c* 1300 Cursor *M.* 11393 A fift fire and fire swemis, Wommed to be se ocean, —ean, —ian). 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 932 Pat pou nelle ouer taken, w[ith]-in ne wip-oute. 1450 Cursor *Rawlin.* 6688 Abone the lowynes of the gron ton that men, calle occeane in the maydens or the ayron grauge—calde. 1591 Spenser *Ruines of Time* 341 For from the east he could to his other coast, Stretch his strong chaplets and his Oceanes mantle wide. 1634 Sandys *Ovid. M.* vi. 84 (1632) 183 The ocean, in that generall collection of all waters, which environeth the world in every side. 1713 Young *Last Day* v. 54 See how earth melts, and how the ocean roars. 1812 Cumberl. *Fr. Heathens of Engl.* ii. The track to sea (the field of fame, And Ocean was their grave. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Pelag. Geog.* 103 (U. K. L.) The Ocean is spread over nearly seven-tenths of the globe.

2. One of the main areas or regions into which this body of water is divided geographically.

These divisions are partly natural, through the intervention of portions of land, partly arbitrary for geographical convenience. It is usual to reckon five of them, the *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *Indian*, *Arctic*, and *Antarctic* Oceans, of which the first two are sometimes subdivided into Northern and Southern. But the Pacific, Indian, and Antarctic really form one great ocean, the 'South Sea' (of which the Atlantic and Arctic again form a smaller prolongation), divided from the larger basin only by an imaginary line drawn between the southern points of Africa and America. The upper ocean was formerly given to smaller portions of some of these; the North Sea has still the synonym German Ocean.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 22 Pere be se of occian of Affrikel lieþeþ out [1432–50 (Hatf. MS.) the ocean Atlanticke]. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 31 The Spanish Atlanticke Ocean. 1684 tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* II. 56 He expected a Conqueror even to the British Ocean. 1707–42 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. Ocean, According to Many, the ocean may be commodiously divided into *superior* or *upper*, and *inferior* or *lower*. *Upper Ocean* which the Ancients called the *exterior*, as environing all the known parts of the world. .. *Inferior* or *American Ocean* .. which washes the coast of America; unknown to great measure, at least, to the Ancients. 1730–6 Bailey (folio) s. v. *Ocean*, Hyperborean Ocean .. Pacifick Ocean .. South Ocean. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxvi. *Fair Lights, Viadel a Soap*, As the Atlantic and German Oceans unite at this point, a frightful tide runs here. 1827 Lg. Ross in *Memoirs & Mat.* (1916) XVII. 112 It was an hardship to bring steam such an ocean, as it was to attempt to "harness the Atlantic ocean". 1848 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 30) 12 The part of the North Atlantic Ocean lying between Europe and America is frequently called the Western Ocean. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* I. 53 Though the sea is one continuous liquid mass, it has been for the sake of convenience in description divided into different areas, termed oceans.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* An immense or boundless expanse of anything; *hyperbolically*, a very great or indefinite quantity.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ii. 10 As A Beare and Tygre being met ...in Lybicke Deserts wide, 1591 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (c. vi. 64 A devoured nation, as Ocean calls it, Worlde) not welcomed to my Pyghouse. 1592 Ist L. Stanhope in *Lismore Papers* (ser. a. (1886) V. 62, I am now going a long an ocean of troubles. 1625 J. H. *Motive to Good Adv. Learn.* 38 Then are they .. with their paper Castles conveighed to the great Ocean of Learning. a 1711 Ken *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 161 Ocean of Sweetness overflow'd the Shore, And yet his chilmy Spirit hang'd for more. 1801 Beaumont *Poems of Louisiana* (1964) 120 To the left, we beheld the ocean of prairie, with skies at intervals. 1817 Keats *Ch. P., Epistle* 70, Till in the ocean of Thy love We lose ourselves in Heaven above. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1846) 273 The ocean of light and heat perpetually flowing from the sun. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 338 Ale flowed in oceans for the populace.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In simple attrib. (often hyphened): of or pertaining to the ocean in its natural and physical relations, as *ocean area*, *bed*, *bottom*, *brim*, *cave*, *cliff*, *current*, *depth*, *flood*, *foam*, *fowl*, *ice*, *tide*, *level*, *main*, *monster*, *nymph*, *race*, *roll*, *storm*, *tide*, *water*, *wave*, etc.; connected with the ocean in its commercial, political, or social aspects, as *ocean line*, *liner*, *port*, *passage*, *power*, *road*, *steamer*, *war*, *warrior*, etc.

1850 S. Baird *Cantabria* iv. 9 Proposals, on the party Pontic Oceanean. 1857 Mayne *Explor. Labrador* 268 So sinks the Ocean-Queen of Learning. a 1911 Kipling *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1920 II. 161 Ocean of Sweetness overflow'd the Shore, And yet his chilmy Spirit hang'd for more. 1801 Beaumont *Poems of Louisiana* (1964) 120 To the left, we beheld the ocean of prairie, with skies at intervals. 1817 Keats *Ch. P., Epistle* 70, Till in the ocean of Thy love We lose ourselves in Heaven above. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1846) 273 The ocean of light and heat perpetually flowing from the sun. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 338 Ale flowed in oceans for the populace.

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B. sb. A native of Oceania; a Polynesian.
1850 *Western Rev.* Jan. 19 The Oceanians are...superior in beauty of form and features to the other races inhabiting the South Sea Islands. 1861 HUMBR in *Magazine London* I. iv. 26 The Malays or Oceanians.

Oceanic (*ōʃiæ·nik*), a. [*ad.* med. or mod.L. *Oceanic-us*, f. *Oceanus* OCEAN: cf. F. *océanique* (1548 in Hatz.-Darm., also in Cotgr. 1611): see -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to, situated or living in or by, the ocean; flowing into the ocean.
1656 [see OCEANIDS]. 1799 in JOHNSON. 1870-84 CASS *Pop. Geogr.* VI. 2116 Shells, pearls, and other oceanic wealth. 1892 LESLIE *Prim. Cust.* I. 144 The population of all oceanic islands are particularly exposed to ravages by such consumptives. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1849) 33 The Mediterranean and other oceanic rivers. 1850 *Westminster Medicine* 19 The oceanic coast, and multitudes of other floating medicines, pass their lives on the open sea. 1854 DARWIN *Derip. Isles* iv. (1876) 82 An oceanic island as few right creeks to have been highly favourable for the production of new species. 1869 RAILTON *Amer. Hist.* 21 The rivers of the circumpacific ocean are...oceanic, i.e. they navigate themselves with the waters of the great deep. 1880 W. E. CARPENTER in 19th *Cent.* No. 38. 598 The proper oceanic area is a portion of the crust of the earth...depressed with tolerable uniformity some thousands of feet below the land area.

2. Of the nature of an ocean, ocean-like; of immense extent or magnitude; vast.
a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Eng. Divines* (1853) I. 209 His reading had been oceanic. 1834 — *Table-t.* 13 May, The body and substance of his (Shakspere's) works came out of the unfathomable depths of his own oceanic mind.

3. Of or pertaining to Oceania; = OCEANIAN A.
1850 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 330 The Oceanic race, is, on the other hand, the most beautiful...of all the nations who inhabit the isles of the Great Southern Ocean. 1857 *Chambers' Jrnl.* 11. 296/1 The native inhabitants of all these islands...forming the Oceanic section of the Mongolidæ in Dr. Latham's classification.

Oceanica (*ōʃiæ·nikă*). [mod.L., sc. F. *Océanique*, earlier form of *Océanie*.] = OCEANIA.
1850 LOWE *Prim. Geol.* II. 298 An area in eastern Oceanica, studded with minute islands. 1854 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 326 The human inhabitants of Oceanica divide themselves into three groups. 1899 [see OCEANIC].

Oceanid (*ōʃi·ænid*). Plur. -ids, and in Gr. L. form 3 **Oceanides** (*ōʃiæ·nidīz*). [*ad.* Gr. *Ὠκεανίς*, pl. -*ίδες*, F. *Océanide* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).]

1. In Greek mythology, a nymph of the ocean, one of the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.
1805 LYTTELT. & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.*, *Ὠκεανίς*...one of Thetis...and of all the Oceanids. 1830 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 238 The white Oceanids flash to and fro with noiseless gliding. 1837 WHITE *Cass.* xx. Jan. 2/1 Hearing in the gentle play of the waves round the promontory the song of the Sirens or the Oceanides.

2. In *pl.* A term applied to marine mollusca, as distinguished from *Naiads* or 'Fresh-water shells'.
† **Oceanina**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *oceanus* + -INE¹.]
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oceanick*, *Oceanine*, belonging to the Ocean or Main Sea. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Oceanographer (*ōʃiănɒ·grăfəɹ*). [f. OCEANOGRAPHY + -ER¹, after *geographer*, etc.] One who studies or is versed in oceanography.
1880 W. DITTMAR in *Rep. Challenger Exped.* XXI. 6/1 One of the foremost duties of observing oceanographers. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 5/2 The Scottish oceanographer, Dr. John Murray, and the French Admiral Dupetit, were elected honorary members.

Oceanographic (*ōʃiănōgræ·fik*), a. [f. as prec. + -IC, after *geographic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to oceanography; oceanographical.
1859 *Athenæum* 21 May 647/1 An abstract of Admiral Maury's little work on oceanographic researches. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 225 The foundation stone of its oceanographic museum...was laid.

Oceanographical (*ōʃiănōgræ·fikăl*), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to, or dealing with, oceanography.
1857 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/2 The Section was left free to follow Mr. H. N. Dickson in his oceanographical research in the North Sea. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 620 One of the most important scientific enterprises...was the German oceanographical expedition.

Hence **Oceanogra phically** *adv.*, as regards oceanography.
1883 DITTMAR in *Proc. Philos. Soc. Glasgow* XVI. 56 Oceanographically speaking, the salinity [of the waters] is a function of geographic position, depth, and time.

Oceanography (*ōʃiănɒ·grăfi*). [A mod. formation (Ger. *Oceanographie*, c 1880), f. Gr. *Ὠκεανός* ocean, on the pattern of *geography*, *hydrography*, etc. (*Oceanographie* was used in Fr. in 1584 (Godefroy *Compl.*), but did not then survive.)]

That branch of physical geography which treats of the ocean, its form, physical features, and phenomena; = THALASSOGRAPHY.
1883 DITTMAR in *Proc. Philos. Soc. Glasgow* XVI. 56 An interesting German book on Oceanography, which has lately come out. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 240/1 Prof. Thomas continues to discuss incidentally a number of questions of the deepest interest in connection with oceanography. 1900 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 158 Oceanography dates only from the commencement of the Challenger investigations.

Oceano-logy. *rare*—1. [f. Gr. *Ὠκεανός* + *-λογία* discourse: after *geology*, etc.] = prec. (Webster 1884.)

† **Oceanous**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *oceano-* (= *oceanus*) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the ocean (Bailey 1730–1800; in early edd. *deceased ocean*).

Oceanward, -wards (*ōʃi·ănwĕɹd*, *-wĕɹdz*), *adv.* (*a.*) [See -WARD and -WARDS.] Towards or in the direction of the ocean.
1835 ROGER *Mystic* 7 Swift as eagle passing, deep Oceanwards. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 11 Therefore my gold shall lay as feathers cwicely And floodgates ebbe as we go oceanwards. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 24 Feb. 122/2 For centuries commerce is has flowed on.

B. as *adj.* (only in form *upward*).
Mod. The oceanward view is better than the landward.

Oceanways, *adv. rare.* [See -WAYS.] = prec.
a 1849 DERMODY *Ir. Hearth* 1. 1 Vast solitary mountains, pleasant plains, Embroidered vessels, that oceanways pass proudly.

Oceanwise (*ōʃi·ănwaiz*), *adv.* [See -WISE.] By way of the ocean.
1878 PENNY *Fed. Essex* 196 All this was designed...to keep the carrying trade, both coastwise and oceanwise to American harbours.

Ocellar (*ŏse·lăɹ*), *a.* [f. L. *ocellus* + -AR¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ocelli or small simple eyes of insects or other Arthropods.
1852 *Cent. Diet.*, *Ocellar triangle*, a three-sided space, sharply defined in many insects, on which the ocelli are placed.

2. In *Petrography*, Applied (after Rosenbusch 1887) to that structure of rocks in which minute individual components of one mineral are arranged in radiating aggregations round another mineral.
(Many authors regard the 'ocellar' structure as simply a variety of the 'corpuscular' structure of Becke, 1888).
1889 JUKES in *Q. Jrnal. Geol. Soc.* May 196 The structures which specially distinguish these granophyric rocks are...the ocellar or double structure...and the drusy or miarolitic structures.

Ocellary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY¹.] = OCELLAR 1.
Ocellary plates, name in *Interpretation plates Upsl. Soc. Lin.* 1840. *Ocellary segments or rings* (*Entom.*), supposed primary segments of the ground region, of which the ocelli are viewed as representing the pointed appendages.
1882 WEBSTER, *Ocellary*, pertaining to ocelli.

Ocellate (*ŏse·lĕt*), *a.* [*ad.* L. *ocellāt-us* having little eyes, f. *ocellus* eyelet: see -ATE².] = next.
1847 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 768/2 Marked by spots imitating the pupil of the eye: ocellate. 1870 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Select.* ix. 181 A group of pale-coloured butterflies, more or less adorned with ocellate spots. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ocellated (*ŏse·lĕtĕd*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Marked or ornamented with an ocellus or ocelli; having eye like spots.
1703 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. vi. 408 A very beautiful reddish ocellated [butterfly] lays its...black Offspring...on the Leaves of Nettles. 1814 P. L. BLAYNE *Gentle Shep. Gazet.* vi. This gorgeous scheme of decoration can be observed as occurring also in the Ocellated Turkey of Honduras. 1870 GRIFFITH *Reptiles & Birds* ix. 322 In the Ocellated Lizard, the upper part of the body is green, variegated, spotted, and reticulated or ocellated with black.

2. Formed like a small eye; said of a small round spot surrounded by a ring of a different colour.
1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 418 Body...brown above, white below, as marked by whitish ocellated spots. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 288 Digitalis purpurea...corolla...purple, speckled with ocellated spots.

Ocella·tion, *rare.* [f. L. *ocellāt-us* OCELLATE) see -ATION.] An eye-shaped marking.
1858 DANA *Zoophy.* (1848) 252 The tentacles...marked with ruby ocellations near their bases.

Ocelli-, combining form of L. *ocellus* eyelet, used in forming terms of *Zoology* and *Botany*, as
Ocelliferæ (*ŏsĕ·lĭfĕɹī*), the radiosentary eye or visual spot of Hydrozoa; hence **Ocelliferous** *a.*
Ocelliform (*ŏsĕ·lĭfɔ̄ɹm*) *a.*, having an ocellus or ocelli, ocellated; **Oculiferous** *a.*, having the form of an ocellus or little eye; **Ocelligerous** (*ŏsĕlĭ·dʒĕrŭs*) *a.* = *multiferous* (*Cent. Dict.*).
1893 GOODRICH in *Proc. Zoolog. Soc.* Oct. 11. 624 In *O. bilateralis*, and given prominence...dorsally to the ocelliferous tubercle. 1896-6 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 222 With two ocelliform points.

† **Ocellus** (*ŏse·lŭs*). Pl. **ocelli** (-*ai*). [L. *ocellus* little eye, dim. of *oculus* eye.]

1. A little eye or eyelet; *spec.* a. One of the simple, as distinct from the compound, eyes of insects and some other Arthropods, etc.; b. sterness. b. The simple or rudimentary eye or visual spot of Medusæ, Hydrozoa, and other animals. c. One of the faints or segments of a compound eye. (Nearly always used in *pl.*)
1804 G. SHAW *Zool. Lect.* I. 1. 1. 1

...ple which the rude and rustical people and rout all Gregos after their owne lusts. 1592 R. Armin tr. *Lopez de Vega* 181, There followeth a Demolition: by the carriages, and bringing them whereof, is signified the Ochlocrats. 1632 C. Thornton *St. Basil. of Ceasar* (1634) 18 If it begin to degenerate into an Ochlocratie. 1647 Ferrar *Antip. Comical* 5, 'tis ochlocratie, ...brought in a confus'd Ochlocratie, where by the Populace, and breath of the Rabble elected, no more a share in the Government, as Princes of the Highest Birth and Quality. 1710 Mackenzie *Plant. Godlive Wits.* 1748 III. 103 The authority of a corrupt and tumultuous populace has indeed ...been regarded rather as an arbitrariness than a democracy,—as the despotism of the rabble, not the dominion of the people. 1888 Pierce *Amer. Commun.* III. 6, 270 The command of the old charges against democracy was that it passed into ochlocracy.

Ochlocrat (*ɒ*klōkræt). [f. prec. after *aristocrat*, etc.: see -CRAT.] An advocate or partisan of ochlocracy.

1680 E. Morse *Rhetorica* in E. Alison *Gallowidia* 1 One which no democrat, who is not a mere ochlocrat, need repudiate. 1888 tr. F. Dreyer *Lessons* 13 A charge brought by the ochlocrats or powers in power.

Ochlocratic (*ɒklōkræ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ic*; cf. *F. ochlocratique* (Littré).] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or upholding ochlocracy.

1649 T. Watson *Original* 1 (1887) 9 By the ochlocratic principle, I mean the principle of rash government, or government by too large means. 1863 Lord *Lovaine Life* 58 Ochlocratic institutions (those giving political power to the more masses, the numerical majority).

Ochlocratical (*ɒklōkræ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-al*.] = prec.

1649 *Concerns Prophet. Officers Armies to Fairfx.* 3 What...privileges have you ...to govern that most Tyrannical Government? having when not onely admitted, but made and Authorized the meanest (most ochlocratical) people and oppression? 1845 T. Watson *Original* 1. (1887) 9 It becomes to practice either oligarchical or ochlocratical.

Hence **Ochlocra·tically** *adv.* (Webster 1864.)

+Ochlocra·torie, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. ὄχλο-ς crowd, multitude, populace + *-κράτωρ* ruler + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to a ruler of the multitude.

1647 R. Baillie *Anabaptisme* Ep., A body of new Lawes, a model of a new Ochlocratick government.

Ochloglobist (*ɒklōglŏbist). *rare.* [f. Gr. ὄχλο-ς crowd, mob + *-φοβος* -fearing + *-IST*.] One who has an aversion to a crowd.

1887 *Blackw. Mag.* July 21 The Easter trip of two ochloglobists. 1888 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/1 The ochloglobist ...has but a hard life in London just now.

Ochlotic (*ɒklŏ·tik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ὄχλο-ς a throng: the etymological form is Ochlesic.] Of, belonging to, or caused by ochlesis.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Fever, ochlotic*, Laycock's term for Typhus fever. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 868 These speculations ... have connected themselves with every possible influence—miasmic, telluric, ochlotic, exotic, ochlesic [sic.]—to account for obscure visitations.

Ochone: see Ochone.

Ochopetalous (*ɒkŏpe·tălŏs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. Gr. ὄχη holding, capacious + Petal + *-ous*.] 'Having broad and ample petals.'

1857 in Hayes *Explan. Lex.* 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ochra, variant of Okro.

Ochraceous (*ɒkrē·shəs), *a.* [f. L. *ochra* Ochre + *-aceous*. Cf. mod.L. *ochraceus*, mod.F. *ochracé* (Littré).]

1. Of the nature of ochre; = Ochreous 1.

1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 324 Whole banks of ochraceous minerals. 1789 *Mem. Acad.* LXXX. 98 A vein of blue chalcedon ...not far from which is an ochraceous earth, and spouts hot iron ores. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iv. 148 The deposit is covered by grey cellular lava, with a rough ochraceous, clayey base.

2. Of the colour of ochre; = Ochreous 2.

1776 Pennant *Zool.* II. 370 The head and neck cinereous, mixed with ochraceous yellow. 1814 Cooke *Fungi* (1871) 217 Fungi exhibit an almost endless variety of colour, from white through ochraceous to all tints of brown, until nearly black. 1856 Farr *Adv. Tract-bk. Geol.* xviii. 331 These sands, however, are not uniformly green, but patches of ochraceous and yellow tints.

Ochre, ocher (*ō·kə*), *sb.* Forms: 5–9 okre, 6–8 *oakor*, 7– ochre, 9 *U. S.* ocher, (also 5 ocur, okyr, okoro, 6 ocrar, okar, 6–7 ocrar, 7 ocre, 8 okre, 9 ocher). [a. F. *ocre* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ochra* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὠχρα yellow ochre, f. ὠχρό-ς pale yellow.]

1. A native earth, or class of earths, consisting of a mixture of hydrated oxide of iron with varying proportions of clay in a state of impalpable subdivision; varying in colour from light yellow to deep orange or brown. The ochres are extensively used as pigments; particular kinds are known as *brown, red, white, yellow, Oxford ochre*, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxii. (1495) 816 Ocre laueth in the plonte Tapsion therr. Sothernwode is fumeth and is amerynge made of Ocre.] 1480–90 *Stanzaic Chronicle Ebor.* (Rawl.) 220 Inna, in yela okyr o lit. c1489 *K. K. Misc.* (Warton Club) 16 To temper oakore, grynd hit with gumme and water. 1580–6 in Wills & Clerk *Cambridge Inv.* I. 419, 9 lib de colore fulue vo. okre. 1591 Spenser *Ruines of Time* 204 All is but lifeless, and doth nothing differ From that thing whereof it first deriued was, as soiled Ochre or Sil, or vnmoulding hard to bee reduced into goodnes. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* i. 188 To the sulphur is ioyned a smoky dimension by a corrupted red ochre. 1668 R. Hooke *Micrographia* 11. 50 Of earth are several sorts, as ...Marle, Clay, Ocher. 1787 W. Williams *Mechanic of Old Colours &c.* Brown colour ...may be made from yellow ochre. 1808 J. Farnum *Treatise* 272 A new ...was led through the streets followed by all the Shoppers, with their clouths, bats, and hands daubed over with yellow ochre. 1819 Kentucky *Trans.* II. 8, 190 The yellow ochre is a mere deposit of magnesian argillite. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 410, Native red ochre is called red chalk and reddle in England. It is an intimate mixture of clay and red iron ochre. 1854 T. H. Fielding *Painting in Oil* 9 If of Oil and, of ochre (Ochre is ...sometimes called Oxford Ochre, being abundant in that neighbourhood.

b. As a pigment; also the colour of this; esp. a pale brownish yellow: cf. 4.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/1 Ocre, colore. 1530 Palsgr. 249/1 Ocre, red ochre, *ocre*. 1671 C. Cotton *Lack of Gold* 1, To match the yellow ochre of the cottage interior walls.

2. Applied to the earthy pulverulent oxides of other metals, as *antimony, bismuth, chrome, manganic, tantalic, tungstic ochre*.

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 334 Tantalic oil of Antimony ... Bismuth ochre, or Carnauba or Antimonyochre. *Ibid.* 335 Tungstic or Bismuth ochre, occurs native, as bismuth-ochre. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 3) 262 Bismite, Oxyd of Bismuth, Bismuth Ochre, Melliochre, Bismyltana or Melliochre Ochre, Melliochre Acid. *Ibid.* 288 Tungstite. Tungstic Ochre. *Ibid.* 292 A metallic ochre occurs on crystals of tantalite at Penobscot ...ochre brownish, lustre vitreous. *Ibid.* 310 Chromic Ochre, a chromic mineral, containing some 10% of chromic.

3. *slang.* Applied to money, in allusion to the colour of gold coin.

1859 Dickens *Uncomm. T.* v. 16, Pay your ochre at the door and take it out. 1890 *Punch* 20 Feb. (Farmer), If I was flush of the ochre, I still par T'd make the thing hum.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ochre bed, pit*; of the colour of ochre, as *ochre hued, bloom, colour, dye, face, pigment, wash*; *ochre-coloured, ochre-brown, -red, -yellow* adjs.; **ochreman** (+ **okerman**), a man who works or deals in ochre, a colourman.

c1386 Chaucer *Prologue* 671 *Ceruse*, and eek *Vernice*, Makeden hir *Ocre* ful riche. 1808 Wollaston (*P. Pindar*) *Two more Frags. of R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 379 Wollaston, sweet Miss is, Varies blooms. 1834 E. S. Barnes *Vegetable Worlds* 67, *Ibid.* 74 Forehead and sides of face dull ochre-brown. 1878 *Lucia Darforth* 11. xiii. 224 Flowers ... of a faint or 'Ochre colour colours. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 134 Great horned Owl. Body variegated and waved with black and ochre colours. 1877 Raymond *Mineral Mines & Mining* 167 The ore, an 'ochre-coloured earth, is found evenly deposited upon a hillside. 1888 J. A. B. *Notes* 11. II. 47 This ore, also reader, was none other than the salvage in his native dress. 1892 S. R. *Noble Scribbler* 11. I. in *Bailey Q. Pet.* (1894) I. 127 You Dear with th' 'ochre face. 1902 Nares *P. Penniless* xii. 91 13 Their lips are as lastingly red, as if they used to kiss an 'ochreous-navy mixture. 1917 *Life Adv. Content.* To Rob. E v b, Use by this 'Ocre marking he may know his owne sheep. 1898 F. Manning *Trop. Diseases* iv. 93 In such anthers it is seen that the 'ochre pigment is no longer in solitary grains. 1830 Ure *Dict. Arts* 614 A section of the 'ochre-red Devons. 1897 J. Watson *Chr. Faith* (1937) I. 159 The walls are scarlet in the streaked 'ochre-wash.

Ochre, ocher (*ō·kə*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To colour, mark, or rub with ochre. Chiefly in *pp.* *ppl.*

1808 *Dict. Law. Tricker* 10, I (1881) 31 Where you see sheep newly ochred (in a night time) they're trailtopes. 1832 Beaton *Shakespeare* 183 Those arms and thighs Ochred, and dyed with red ... and yellow. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 193 With horse-hair wig and ochred cheeks. 1858 J. Gilfillan *Heroes of Faith* 57 The ochred skin of the savage.

Hence **Ochreing** (*ō·krĭng*), *vbl. sb.*

1856 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/1 The yellow ochreing of the Scandinavian has been practised for some time.

Ochro, variant of Okro.

Ochreish (*ō·krĭsh*), *a.* [f. Ochre *sb.* + *-ish*.] = Ochreous 1 and 2.

1834 R. T. Paxton *Contr. Adv. to Treat. Geog. Sci.* XXIII. 38 Dull-coloured fragments of ochreish earth. 1877 M. G. Paton *Denial Queens* 2 You cast man doomed to earn of flannel stained a dull ochreish red.

Ochreo-, combining form of Ochreous, as in *ochreo-ferruginous, -chalcedonial, -cretaceous* adjs.

1798 Woodward *Fossils* 1. (1799) I. 235 The Ochreo-ferruginous Marine. 1800 Pearson *Observ. Medicine* 1. 1. 259 These remains are found in ...what the Abbé Fortis calls an ochreo-calcareous earth. 1847 Hayes in *Proc. Boston. Nat. Chat* II. No. 2. 22 The abundance and refractoriness of ochreo-ferruginous.

Ochreous (*ō·krĭəs*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *ochreus* ochry + *-ous*: cf. *aqueous, cupreous, lignosus*, etc.]

1. Of the nature of, containing, or abounding in ochre.

1798 Woodward *Fossils* (1799) II. 30 A dusky, yellowish, ochreous Earth. ...Ochreous Earth, of a red Colour, sometimes approaching to Pink. 1800 Dearne *Ib.* 2 *Art* II. 417 Four parts in a native ochreous earth, of a light brown. 1858 Gosse *Mar. Zoology* 18. 229 The red ochreous matter with which the water was charged.

2. Of the colour of ochre; *spec.* of a light brownish yellow.

1790 Reeve in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 405 In stabilated ochreous and green grasses. 1845 Rennie *Mod. Pisbat.* 116 (1) I. 2. 10. § 2. 190 A brown, brickly, ochreous tint, never bright. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Trails.* I. 9. 98 Two species, one ochreous brown. 1900 *Trans. Bright. & Agric. Soc.* 104 The front wings are ochreous olive with a number of black spots dotted over them.

Ochray, variant of Ochry *a.*

Ochre, variant of Ochr, an excellent plant.

Ochro- (*ō·krō*), comb. form of Gr. ὠχρό-ς, ὠχρά (Ochre), employed in various technical terms, to indicate a pale-yellow or ochreous condition, as **Ochroi·tprous** *a.* (*Ornith.*), yellow-footed; **Ochroleu·cous** *a.* [Gr. λευκός], yellowish-white (Mayne *Explan. Lex.* 1857); **Ochro·nosis** [irreg. f. Gr. νόσος disease: see quot.], = **Ochrop·yra**, **-ty·phus**, yellow fever (Mayne, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 708 (1) 525 Virchow describes an ochronosis a peculiar black coloration of almost all the cartilages and ligaments of the ...joints of the synovial membranes. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 400/1 Chlorophyll-green, yellowish-white or between white and yellow. 1882 E. Tyndall *N. Amer. Lichens* 253 An ochroleucous form occurs commonly in Sweden.

Ochroid (*ō·krŏid*), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὠχροειδής pale-yellow-looking.] Pale-yellowish.

1797 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* II. 50 There are two varieties of the disease, the one characterized by the presence of brownish or yellowish white particles, like fish roe (the pale or ochroid form). 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* xxxviii. 577 Thus we have the white or ochroid, the black or melanoid, and the red forms of mycetoma.

+Ochroite (*ō·krŏəit*). *Min. Obs.* [Named 1804 (*Ochroid*); by Klaproth, f. Gr. ὠχρό-ς Ochre: see -ITE 2.] A synonym of Cerite.

[1804 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VIII. 201 heading] Chemical Examination of the Ochroites, a Mineral ...containing a new Earth.] 1886–92 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 150 *Ochroite*, an impure cerite mixed with quartz, analysed by Klaproth.

Ochrolite (*ō·krŏlait*). [Named 1889, f. Gr. ὠχρό-ς pale yellow + λίθος stone (see -LITE).] Chlorocentrosilite of lead found in small crystals of a sulphur-yellow colour.

1889 *Amer. Jrnal. Sc.* XXXVII. 300 Ochrolite ... occurs in tabular orthorhombic crystals.

Ochrous (*ō·krŏs*), *a.* Also 9 [*U. S.*] **ochreous**. [f. Ochre or L. *ochra* + *-ous*: cf. *herby, horrible*. The spelling *ochreous* is not on L. analogies.]

1. = Ochreous 1.

1797 Walker in *Phil. Trans.* L. 225 All chalybeat waters deposite their ochrous parts, when exposed some time to the air. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 224 The ochrous earth of iron, commonly called red ochre. 1800 Bennet *Ib.* 3 *Art* II. 418 Raw Terra Sienna is a native ochreous earth brought from Italy. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXX. 619 The red ochreous soil of their stony cities.

2. = Ochreous 2.

1877 Patmore *Unknown Eros* (1896) 21 Mary a haggard maid Ochreous with ancient stains.

Ochry, ochery (*ō·krĭ*, *ō·krĭ*), *a.* Also 6 ocrie, 8–9 ochrey. [f. Ochre, *ocher* + *-y*: cf. *filthy, merry, stony, starry*.]

1. Of the colour of ochre; = Ochreous 2.

1587 Mascall *Gr. Farmer* 21 b, Some Ocrie or yellow as the Marigold. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 292 Stones of a pale ochery colour. 1768 *Ibid.* LVI. 23 Of a dusky ochry colour. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 333 Foreign and real ochery hills. 1860 Tennyson *Turner* I. 393 Walks of nice, ochry earth. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 105/2 This bright ochery ornament reappears on the hickory beyond. 1892 Stoker *Crystal Trumpet* I. 13 Rockstone-purple, ruddy and ochery.

2. Of the nature of ochre; = Ochreous 1.

a 1708 Woodward *Fossils* (R.), This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, ochery, and other bituminous. 1783 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil.-Techn.* 240 Precipitating the iron nearly in the same ochery state. 1823 J. Headrick *Observ. Mineralogy* 233 Umber, Cologne earth, and different ochry argillaceous earths.

Ocht, Ochymy, Ocian, obs. forms of Aught, Ought, Ochre, Ocean.

Ociosiltie, Ocious, obs. ff. Otiosity, Otious.

+Ocl·vity. *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *acuité*, after assumed L. type **acūtĭtās*, f. **acūtus*, f. *acūtus* for *ācūtus* esse. The Fr. word really goes back through OF. *aguité, aiguité*, to a pop. L. **acūtĭa-ta* (= **acūtĭtās*) substituted for *ācūtus*: see Ogive, Ogival.] Sloth, laziness.

1590 *Marston Scourg. Complan.* II. 63/1 We owe unto our selues the exercising and sharpening of Wittes and sensible...

-ock, *suffix*, forming diminutives. A few examples of *-ock*, *-ac*, appear in OE., as *bealloc* hillock, *bullac* bullock. In mod. Eng., the chief instance of the dim. suffix is *hillock* (found already in Wyclif); but other examples occur in the dialects, esp. in Sc., e.g. *hillock, lirnock, yaurock* or *yaurack*, *wallock, wyllock*, also proper names as *Bullock, Hassock, Killock*: see Jamieson s. v. *-ie, -ock*. Several names of animals, esp. birds and fishes, have the same ending, and are prob. orig. diminutive; among these are OE. *cranuc, earnuc* (dim. of *cran*), *cnucc*; *ruddoc* (*rudd* red); redbreast, redshank; cf. the modern (some ME.) *shamrock, haddock, gurnock, paddock, piddock, pinnock, pollock, puffock*; also, as names of things, *buttock, hattock, tussock*. In other words (some of which, as *hammock, hummock*, go back to OE.) *-ock* appears to be of different origin.

Ockam, obs. form of Okam.

Ockamite, -y, variants of Okamite, -y.

Ocke, variant of Ac *Obs.*, but.

+O·cker, o·ker, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 *okker*, 3–4 *okir*, 4 *okyr*, *-er*, *ocre*, 4–5 *ocur*, *okere*, 5 *okoure*, *-yr*, 4–6 *ocrar*, 6 *-or*, *okker*, *-er*, *ocker*, 6–7 *ocar*, *-ere*, 5–6 *ocre

ocker. [ME. *oker*, n. ON. *okr* increase of money, usury (Sw. *aker*, Da. *okker*), contemp. to OE. *wæcor* increase, fruit, offspring, OLG. **wekkar* (OFris. *wekker*, MLG. *wekker*, MDu. and Du. *weecker*), OHG. *wecchar* (MHG. *wucher*, Ger. *wucher*). Goth. *wikrs* increase, usury (= Gr. *ἴκρια*) ; f. a root *wak-*, pre-Teut. *weg-*, perh. ultimately related to *aug-* in L. *augēre*, Goth. *aukan* to add, and to Teut. *wak-*, *wax*, grow.] The lending of money at interest, usury. [Usually referred to as a crime or sin.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Vor vt deuinge hauelt þreo hoordagas. Ediliurie, —Sikurie, Gastelÿhed. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xiv. 5 Þe his siluer til okir (Wycliffe vsure) nogte is giuende. a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lv. 11 In þame falles not okires, for þai asks nane in all thynges þan þai gif. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 114 For þe tyme comis ydirnes cause þat gyltis na þat cume be tane. 14.. *Promp. Parv.* 55 Okyre, or vsure, or wodde hyre *Fenus* agnis scluffyng he wold lawe nan. a 1450 Mirc *Fest. Fr.* 301 Vsure and okere þai both al on. 1552 Huloet *Abcedarium* (1568) 140 This ouer thar he was awarid in non payment was ay doubyll on him he wonne and ekkit. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Prov.* xxviii. 8 He that heapeth togither riches by vsuries and ocker. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 47 b, Gif he transeres back against euair ane he gaines his counsells vsuris and ockes. c 1641 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 14 Did wickedly receive some guiftes and filthy Ockes.

†O·cker, o·ker, *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb. : cf. Sw. *åckra* to practise usury.]

1. *intr.* Of money: To grow with, or as with, the addition of interest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Þe gleu, her chaunȝ euere: vor nouȝt to þet eauhwo hath þet he sinelȝ to gaunȝ, & to okere of pine.

2. *intr.* To take usury; to lend at interest.

a 1580 Wyllie *Serm.* Bdl. Wks. I. 260 God chastȝ not wilfman bot þt God make be excuse. 1580 — *Duat. xxviii.* 12 Thow shalt okyr to many folkis, and þi self shal not haue to oker of eny man.

3. *trans.* To increase (money) by usury; to put out to interest.

1593 R. Bruce *Hanell. Sermo* 1821 A usyrar, when men lacche haue mone His chancelar pens to hes chaist. a 1680 Wyllie *Serm.* Bdl. Wks. I. 103 Wha geuat þou not my money to be takin, to be okered?

Hence **†O·cking, o·kering,** *vbl. sb.*, the taking of interest, usury.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6056 If þou lent lesin and thing, þou aus to tenght wit usering to o þerwigt. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1821 A usyrer, when men lacche haue mone His chancelar pens to hes chaist. a 1580 Wyllie *Serm.* Bdl. Wks. I. 103 Wha geuat þou not my money to be takin, to be okered?

Hence **†O·cker·ing, o·ker·ing,** *vbl. sb.*, the taking of interest, usury.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6056 If þou lent lesin and thing, þou aus to tenght wit usering to o þerwigt. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1821 Okeryng to vs ouer þe chaist. a 1580 Wyllie *Serm.* Bdl. Wks. I. 103 Wha geuat þou not my money to be takin, to be okered?

Ockere, obs. form of Ocher.

†O·ckerer, o·kerer. *Obs.* [f. Ocker *sb.* or *v.* + -er 1 : chiefly of northern, and finally Sc. use.] One who takes interest for the loan of money; a usurer. (Commonly referred to as a criminal or heinous sinner.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14234 (Cott.) A man vplum was wont Penis for to lene vn-done, Þis man he was an okerer [*Fairf.* okerar]. a 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conc.* 10 [Ps. 14] The okerare receaue all his substaunce. c 1440 Gesta *Rom.* I. xxi. 71 (Harl.) His [the rich] brotherȝ clerery and false marchaundz. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 297 Of lurdanes and okerars and lakers of synnes. 1532 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5708 Fornicatouris, and Okereris. 1550 Jas. I. *Pareis. Poet. Essays.* (1911) The treasoun gathered by the pairis,—sone, Of dure forefaderis successoure. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 40 All the gudes and geir pertcheing to ane ockerer, quhilkis he dewes frome or vnricht, perteines to the King. 1892 in E. W. Dunbar *Soc. Life Mersey* (1889) 35 Under the certificating of being pursued as Ockerers or Usurers.

Ockham, Ockro, Ockster: see Oakum, Okro, Oxter.

O'clock: see Clock *sb.*1 3 d.

Ocoom, Ocopy, Ocous, obs. ff. Oakum, Occupy, Acorn.

Ocra, Ocraceous, obs. ff. Okro, Ochraceous.

-ocracy, the suffix *-cracy*, with the combining *-o* (orig. taken from the stem of the prec. element); in quot. 1894, used as a nonce-word, 'the rule of any class'. See **-cratic,** -crat.

1832 *Tait's Mag.* I. 180/1 The trade-ocracy and bureaucracy must now ... prepare themselves to bow to the opinion of the men of hardened hands. 1892 *Monthly* 14 July 40/1 (Tit) 1912 The great pillar of human brotherhood on the vices of all the 'aristocracies'.

Ocrea, obs. form of Ochre ; var. Okra *Obs.*

† Ocrea (o·kriă). Entom. **ochrea.** *Pl.* **-æ.** [L. *ocrea* a greave or legging, worn by foot-soldiers, hunters, and country people.] **2.** *Bot.* (*a*) A sheath or tube round a stem or stalk formed by the lateral cohesion of two or more stipules ; (*b*) The thin sheath surrounding the seta in mosses. b. *Zool.* An investing part or growth similar to this ; the 'boot' of a bird (see Ochreate *a.* 2).

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 The cohesion of the stipules into a sheath, technically called an ochrea, or less, to indicate to distinguish Polygonum from all other plants. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 308 When stipules surround the stem of a plant they become an ochrea. 1863 Bentley *Bot. Manual* (1899) 331 Ochrea, a little sheath sometimes investing the base of the fruitstalk, distinct from the vaginula.

Hence **Ocrea·ceous** *a.*, *Bot.*, of the nature or form of an ochrea.

1858 Morrison *Hookey's Bot.* 303 The...plants of this order may be distinguished by the peculiar ochraceous stipules.

Ocreate (o·kriĕt), *a.* Entom. **ochreate.** [f. as prec. + -ate 2.]

1. Wearing or furnished with an ocrea, greave, or legging; booted.

2. *Ornith.* Booted: having the tarsal envelope fused into a continuous ocrea or boot, as in Stadius wall's group of Birds, *Ocreatæ*, containing the thrushes, nightingales, redbreasts, etc.

3. *Bot.* Having the stipules united by cohesion into a sheath surrounding the stem.

1832 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 Agrostideæ distychidous, with ... ochreate stipules. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 ed. 6 (of Bladder-dock stipules, the sheet of Polygonum, are said to be ochreate, or (better) ocreate.

†O·created, *a. Obs.* [-ed 1.] = prec. 2 ; booted.

a 1660 Philips *Worthies, Nebraska* 2. (*Hist.*) 272 A Scholler undertook ... to address himself ocreated unto the Vice-Chancellour.

Ocreo-, Ocrio-: see Ochreo-, Ochry.

Ocro, variant of Okro, an esculent plant.

Oct-, form of Octa- and Octo-, used before a vowel, as in Octahedral, Octahedrite, *octamerous*, see Octa- 5.

Oct., abbrev. of Octavo, October.

Octa- (*o*ktă), a. Gr. *ὀκτα-*, comb. form of *ὀκτώ* eight, with which it varies in some words. Most of the English derivatives of *octa-* appear in their places as main words ; the following are of minor importance : **Octachronous** (-o·krŏnəs) *a. Phys.* [Gr. *χρόνος* time] = *octasemic*. **Octacrite** (-æ·krīt) *a. Fros.* [Colon 3], consisting of eight cola. **Octaphonic** (-fo·nik) *a. Mus.* [Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound], composed in eight parts. **Octapodic** (-pɒ·dik) *a. Pros.* [Gr. *ὀκταπόδ-ης, ὀκτάπους*, -*ποδ-* eight-footed], containing eight metrical feet ; **Octapody** (-æ·pŏdi), a verse of eight feet. **Octasemic** (-si·mik) *a. Pros.* [L. *octasēmus*, Gr. *ὀκτάσημος*], containing eight more or units of time. **Octastrophic** (-stro·fik) *a. Pros.*, consisting of eight strophes or stanzas.

1900 H. W. Smyth *Greek Melican Poets* 199 We eight strings the passage in Octagonline.

b. In *Chem.* *octo-*, *oct-* (*octachloro octi-*) indicates the presence of eight atoms or units of an element or radical, as in *octachloride*, *octochloride*, *octomercide*.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 403 The octamercuridiphenic compounds consist of double molecules of tetramercuric-phenide compounds having two or more molecules. 1897 Octachloride (see Octo- 3).

Octachord (o·kăkĕɹd), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* Also **octo-.** [ad. late L. *octachord-us*, a. Gr. *ὀκτάχορδ-ος* eight-stringed, f. *ὀκτα-* Octa- + *χορδή* string, Chord. In mod.F. *octacorde* (Littré).]

A. adj. **a.** Having eight strings. b. Relating to a scale of eight notes.

1580 Stubs in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 727 In the time of the octachord lyre. *Ibid.* 772 Dorping that the octachord system could have anything to do with his invention.

B. sb. **a.** A series of eight notes, as the ordinary diatonic scale. (Cf. *tetrachord, hexachord.*) b. A musical instrument having eight strings.

1776 Bonnet *Hist. Mus.* I. 33 Forning that the whole system of the octachord, or heptachord, as I understand it. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), Octachord, an instrument, or system, consisting eight sounds, or seven degrees. The Octachord, or lyre, of Pythagoras, comprehended the two disjoint tetrachords expressed by the letters E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E. 1880 *Academy* 13 Apr. 276 His mode of reasoning is ... like the octachord itself, somewhat artificial.

Hence **Octachordal** (octo-)*a.*, of the octachord.

1880 *Academy* 13 Apr. 276/2 The octachordal scale is of great antiquity.

Octactinal (ɒktæ·ktĭnăl, -o·ktĭnăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτὶς* or *ἀκτῖν-* eight + *-arius*, *ἀκτῖν-* ray + -al: cf. Actinal.] Having eight rays ; spec. belonging to the *Octactinia* or *Octocorallia*, sub-class of *Anthozoa* (see Octo- 1). So **Octactinian** *a.* and *sb.*

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 180 Dibrid segments...Hint the Gasteiden are possibly Octactinian. 1892 Cent. Dict., Octactinal.

Octad (o·ktăd), [ad. L. *octas, octad-*, a. Gr. *ὀκτάς*, -*άδ-* a group of eight ; see -ad 1 2.]

1. A group or series of eight ; *spec.* in ancient systems of arithmetical notation : A group or series of eight characters corresponding to successive powers of ten (analogous to the groups of six figures marking millions, billions, etc. now used).

1883 Sir E. C. Reeves *General Mod. Numerals* 6 in *Trans. N.-Zealand. Inst.* XV. 46 (The Greeks) had, however, a system of 'octads' and 'tetrads' for expressing numbers of very high value. *Ibid.* 50 By collecting the alphabetical signs in groups of eight or 'octads', decimally arranged.

2. *Math.* **a.** *Mod. Geom.* The set of eight intersections of three quadric surfaces.

1889 Clebsch in *Messenger* XVIII. 190 The eight points of intersection of any three quadric surfaces are an octad.

† b. *pl.* A system of eight imaginaries analogous to quaternions, also called *octaves*. *Obs.*

1849 J. T. Graves in *Phil. Mag.* XXVI. 315–20. cf., Cayley *Collected Papers* I. 386.

3. *Chem.* An element or radical that has the combining power of eight units, i.e. of eight atoms of hydrogen.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* I. 266 Rolleiston] and Odlingite] form transitions [analogous to octochloridan], and may therefore be regarded as octads.

Hence **Octadic** (ɒktæ·dik) *a.*, *of* or pertaining to an octad. *Octadic surface* (*Mod. Geom.*), a quartic surface, eight of whose nodes form an octad.

1870 Cayley in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* III. 20.

Octadrachm (o·ktădrăm), **octo-.** [ad. Gr. *ὀκτάδραχμ-ον* adj., weighing or worth eight drachms, f. *ὀκτα-* + *δραχμή* Drachma.] An ancient Greek coin of the value of eight drachmae.

1876 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man.* v. 40 The Edonians issued octadrachms, pieces of eight drachms. 1889 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 284/1 A silver octadrachm of the town of Ichnæ, in Macedon, and a very fine tetradrachm of Camarina.

Octadral, etc. : see Octahedral, etc.

Octaeterid (ɒktæ·tĕrĭd). Also in Gr. form **octaeteris.** [ad. Gr. *ὀκταετηρίς*, -*ίδ-*, f. *ὀκτα-* Octa- + *ἔτος* year. In F. *octaétéride* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] In the ancient Greek calendar, a period of eight years, in the course of which three months of 30 days each were intercalated so as to bring the year of 12 lunar months into accord with the solar year. So **Octaeteric** (-ĕtĕ·rĭk) *a.*, of or belonging to this period.

a 1727 Sherman *Chronol. Amended* (1758) 5, 73. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, Octaeteridas, in chronology, etc. the space, or duration of eight years. 1753 in *Cycl. Supp.*, Octaeteris ... in astronomy, a cycle, or term, of eight years, at the end of which three entire lunar months were added. 1896 Greene *Greece* II. ii. ii. 353 note, The properties of the octaeteric or ennaeteric period. 1882 Sir G. C. Lewis *Astron. Ancients* 38 The octaeteric cycle, attributed to Cleostratus. *Ibid.* 39 Three months of thirty days apiece were intercalated in each of the two first octaeterids. 1899 Warde Fowler *Roman Festivals* 2 In the octaeteric or lesser cycle there were 99 lunar months.

Octagon (o·ktăgŏn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 octogona, octogone, 7–8 octogon. [ad. L. *octāgōn-us*, *octāgōn-um* adj., a. Gr. *ὀκτάγων-ος* eight-cornered, f. *ὀκτα-* Octa- + *γωνία* corner, angle. In F. *octogone* (1540 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. sb. **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure having eight angles and eight sides. Hence applied to material objects of octagonal form or section.

1696 Bonnet *Geometry Octagon.* 1880 Ramsay *Euclid* (ed. 2) *Introd.*, Then will ABI be the side of Octagone. 1884 tr. *Schaffer's Lapland* xvii. 89 They [the tents] were octagons somewhat broader towards the bottom. 1893 Pavonia *Travelling* II. 284 A tower at each corner, which ... are octagons. 1898 Allen *Star at Mar.*, The ceiling of the room is coffered in octagons geometrically arranged.

2. *Fortif.* A fort having eight bastions.

1708 in Phillips. 1725–41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

B. *adj.* = Octagonal.

1679 M. Stevens *Further Discov. Mars* 81 The faces is octagon or eight square. 1680–81 H. Wilkins *Vertue's Award. Painef.* (1688) IV. 139 The octagon buildings at each end. 1772 Wesley *Meth. Mag.* II. 308 A ... magnificent octagon hall. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xxvi, Dun-Edin's towers, a pillared stone, Rose on a turret octagon. 1882 Mrs Ballantine *Lady Audley* vii. 72 An octagon satin-chamber.

C. *Comb.*, as **octagon-faced** *a.* (after *double-faced*) ; **octagon-stitch,** a stitch in crochet-work.

1885 Mrs. Beeton's *Time-b.* (1888) 62, I will show you how to do the octagon-stitch. 1892 S. Hutton *Lord's Prayer* 219 This pinnacle must be octagon-faced, at the least.

Octagonal (ɒktæ·gŏnăl), *a.* Also 6–8 octo-. [In 1618 *octogonal*, ad. mod.L. *octigonālis*, in F. *octogonal* (1510 in Hatz.-Darm.) : see prec. and -al.] Of the form of an octagon ; eight-sided.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* iv. xxv. G ij, A figure ... enclosed with 8 equiangle Octogonall and 8 equilater triangles playnes or bases. 1589 Watson *Mist. Riddington* 4 The Gothic buildings on the faces of its [a font's] octagonal pyxes. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama* (ed. 2) *Art.* I. 57 A ... triangular, square, or octagonal line. 1880 Tyrrell *Illus.* i. v. 40 A little octagonal building.

Hence **Octa·gonally** *adv.*, in an octagonal form.

1752 Johnson in *Rolt. Voyages Arct.* III. 433 Our cockpit both octagonally.

† Octagonian, *a. Obs.* Of or belonging to an octagon.

Applied to a Dissenting congregation in Liverpool, worshipping in a building known from its shape as the Octagon.

1813 Jefferson *Wks.* (1830) IV. 455 The best collection of those poems is that of the Octagonian dissenters of Liverpool.

Octagynia, etc : see Octogynia, etc.

Octahedral (ɒktăhī·drăl, -hĕ·drăl), **octo-,** *a.* Also **octaedral, octoedral.** [f. late L. *octahedr-us*, a. Gr. *ὀκτάεδρ-ος* eight-sided ; see Octahedron and -al.] Having the form of an octahedron ; contained by eight plane (esp. triangular) faces.

1728 Ross in *Shaw's Chem.* I. 259 The crystals of Alum are octaedral. ... These octaedral solids are triangular pyramids, having their angles cut away, so that five of their surfaces are hexagons, and the other four triangles. 1798 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 102 Various modifications between the octaedral figure and the cube. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 370 Some detached crystals of octaedral form. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 72 Crystallized in cubes and octahedral forms.

b. Of or belonging to an octahedron.

1818 Cranmer *Crystallogr.* 88 At each angle of the octahedral face.

Octahedric (-hĕ·drĭk), *a. rare.* Also **octo-.** [f. Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον* (see Octahedron) + -ic : in

anat. F. *octaédrique* (Littré).] = prec. Also **†Octahe·dricad**, **octo-**. *a.*

1827 W. Kidd in *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* 1: 25 The forming of Alum into an octahedrical figure. *a* 1891 Rolfe *Hist. Arr. Orient* 249 The shape appeared to be ... completed in many Octahedral grains. 1930-6 Bailey (title), *Octahedral, cal.* 1847 *Nuttall Cycl.* II. 888 Minerals of barytes appear in octahedric crystals.

Octahedrid (*ɒktăhī·drĭd*), *Anthrid*), *a. Cryst.* [f. as prec. + -ID².] Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, which intersects all the three axes of coordinates; so called because a group of eight such planes would form an octahedron. Opposed to *prismatoid* and *pyramid*.

1892 Rosen-Muscraves *Crystallogr.* II. 1 18.

Octahedrite (*ɒktăhī·drəit*, *-he·drəit*). *Min.* Also octo-. [f. as prec. + -ITE¹ 2 b.] Native dioxide of titanium, occurring in crystals of octahedral and other related forms; also called ANATASE.

1800 B. Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 402. 1832 Brewster *Optics* 208. 1868 Dana *Min.* 208 ed. 5) 292.

Octahedron (*ɒktăhī·drŏn*, *-he·drŏn*), **octo-**. Pl. **-ons** or **-a**. Also 5–8 **octo·h·edron**, 6–9 **octaedron**, 7–9 **octoedron**. [a. Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον* an octahedron, neuter of *ὀκτάεδρος* adj., eight-sided, f. *ὀκτα-* OCTA- + *ἕδρα* seat. In L. *octaëdrum*, mod.L. *octa(h)edrum* (Du Cange), F. *octaèdre*, also *octohèdre* (1587 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Geom. A solid figure contained by eight plane faces; usually, one contained by eight triangles (such as is formed by two pyramids on opposite sides of a quadrilateral base); *spec.* the *regular octahedron*, one of the five regular solids, contained by eight equal equilateral triangles (formed by two equal pyramids with equilateral faces on a square base). Hence *gen.* Any material body, esp. a crystal, of this form.

Truncated octahedron, a fourteen-sided solid formed from the regular octahedron by truncating its six corners, and thus forming six new square faces, while cutting down the eight original triangular faces into regular hexagons.

1570 Dillingley *Euclid* xiii. *prop.* xvii. An octahedron is divided into two equall and like Pyramids. 1655 H. More *Enchid. Ath.* App. (1712) 183 There are Five regular Bodies ... the Cube, the Tetraedron, the Octaedron, the Dodecaedron, and the Eicosaedron. 1658 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 180/2 The Octaedrons consist of eight like sides. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogy*, 240 Octahedrons with rhombic bases. 1832 Rudimentary Cyst. v. 56 If we take a cube and cut off all the eight corners till the original faces disappear, we shall make it an octahedron. 1880 Clerk-Maxwell in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 640 The figures of bodies, structures, and land ... crystallize in octahedra.

† Octahe·droza, *a. Obs.* In 8 **octoedroza**. [f. stem of prec. + -OUS.] = OCTAHEDRAL.

1708 E. Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1074 Copper Ore ... does run to an Octaedrous form.

Octakis-, Gr. *ἀκτάκις* eight times, as in **O·cta·kishexahe·dron** *Crystal.*, a solid figure contained by forty-eight scalene triangles.

1876 (see HEXAKIS-).

Octamerous (*ɒktă·mĕrəs*), *a. Nat. Hist.* Also **octomerous** (*ɒktǒ·-*). [f. Gr. *ὀκτα-μερής* to eight parts (*μέρος* part) + -OUS.] **a.** *Bot.* Having the parts of the flower in series of eight. (Often written 8-*merous*.) **b.** *Zool.* Having the radiating parts or organs eight in number, as an actinoid zoophyte.

1864 Webster, *Octamerous* (*Bot.*), having the parts in eights. Gray, 1879 Sargent & Dyer in *Trans. Bot. Soc.* 363 Pentamerous flowers and ... those which are truly tetramerous (or octomerous). 1892 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 193 The fleshy tentaculum. Anthozoon passes through a tetramerous and an octomerous stage.

So **Octa·merism**, the state of being octamerous (*humorously*, the state of being in eight parts).

1883 Watters *Orient. Stud.* 333 Announced ... to form eight volumes ... perhaps the estimated octomerism of the work was never to be understood in some peculiar sense.

Octameter (*ɒktæ·mĭtəɹ*), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* Also **octometer** (*ɒktǒ·-*). [ad. L. *octametr-us*, *-trum* adj., a. Gr. *ὀκτάμετρ-ος* (*μέτρον* measure).]

a. *adj.* Consisting of eight measures or feet. **b.** *sb.* A verse containing eight measures or feet.

a 1625 Fr. Philo, *Composition*. The rhythme ... of the 'Karen' ... is resolued, in octametre acatalectic, abounding with beginning catalectic ... and terminating with ultra-meter catalectic. 1883 *Athenæum* 25 May 655/1 'March on Olin' [by Swinburne], is the only instance in the language of a poem written in octameters. 1900 H. W. Nevinson *Open Window* 1 The long, swelling octameters.

Octan (*ɒ·ktăn*), *a.* [a. F. *octane*, in Pant. 1808 *c.*, *octaine*, ad. L. *octānus*, found only in sense 'of the 8th legion', but cf. *quartāna*, *quintāna*.] *Octan fever*: a fever in which the paroxysms occur every eighth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).

1892 *Stedman's Syst. Med.* II. 318 Further modifications have been recognized by nosologists as quotan, tertan, octan.

† Octandria (*ɒktæ·ndrĭă*). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀκτα-* eight + *ἀνδρ-* (*ἀνήρ*) man, male] see -IA¹.] A class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants with eight stamens. Hence **Octa·ndrian**, **Octa·ndrious** *a.*, **Octa·ndrous** *a.*, belonging to this class; **Octa·ndrous** *a.*, having eight stamens.

1733 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Octandria*, ...a class of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, and eight stamina, or male parts in each. 1808 Winterl *Alexander* ... *Octandrous*. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 69 Ceratophyllum genera belonging to this family. 1880 Sir R. Kane *Papers* II. 23 The flowers are octandrous.

Octane (*ɒ·ktēn*). *Chem.* [f. Oct(a-, Ortho- + -ane 2 b.] The paraffin of the octanethron series (C_8H_{18}). So **O·ctene** (-*ēn*) [-ene], the olefine of the same series (C_8H_{16}), also called *octylene*; **O·ctine** (-*ain*) [-INE⁵], the hydrocarbon of the same series (C_8H_{14}) homologous with acetylene or ethine; **Octo·ic** *a.*, applied to fatty acids, etc. of the same series, as *octoic acid* ($C_8H_{16}O_2$), one isomeric form of which is *caprylic acid*.

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem. Vi.* 877 (heading). C_8H_{18}. This hydrocarbon is one of the constituents of American petroleum. *Ibid.* 910 Hydrocarbons ... Second Series. ... Olefiant Gas ... Octylene, C_8H_{16}. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 59 Third Series. ... Ethine or Acetylene Series. ... Octine, C_8H_{14}. 1881 — *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1404 Octoic acids, $C_8H_{16}O_2$.

O·ctangle, *a.* and *sb.* † Obs. [ad. post-cl. L. *octangul-us* adj. eight-angled, f. *octo* eight + *angulus* ANGLE.] **a.** *adj.* Having eight angles, octagonal. **b.** *sb.* A figure with eight angles, an octagon.

1613-24 Chapman *Masque Mid. Temple* 84 A silver Temple of an octangle figure. 1851 J. Fergusson *Egyptian's Chin. Pilgrim.* 253 The other figures, viz. triangle, quadrangle, pentangle, heptangle, octangle. 1880 Alexander *Paleology Ethnic.* 322 The Octangles which environ the Ceiling. 1908 Lange tr. *Alberti's Architt.* III. 4/1 The middle Round (on Octangle may be called a Pyramid of eight faces.

Octangular (*ɒktæ·ngĭŭlăɹ*), *a.* [f. L. *octangul-us* (see prec.) + -AR.] Having eight angles; octagonal.

1824 *Edinb. Encycl.* xv. 671 A Cabinet of an octangular form. 1838 J. Jones tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 27 An octangular bowling-green. 1857 G. Challener *Calculus* I. 1. 6. 122 An octangular vane of brass. 1877 W. Jones *Fingering* 147 An octangular ring of brass.

Hence **Octa·ngularness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Octant (*ɒ·ktănt*). [ad. late L. *octans*, *-ant-em* a half quadrant (Vitruv.), f. *octo* eight: cf. *quadrans* QUADRANT. So F. *octant*, in sense 3 (1683 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The eighth part of a circle; *i. e.* either (*a*) an arc of a circle, forming one eighth of the circumference, or (*b*) one eighth of the area of a circle, contained within two radii at an angle of 45°.

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 69 Then the whole orbit DA, B, D, consisting of eleven octants, will be equal to CLXV. 421 The irregularity of the wind ... varies in each octant.

b. Each of the eight parts into which a solid figure or body (*e.g.* a sphere), or the space around a central point, is divided by three planes (usually mutually at right angles) intersecting at the central point.

1790 Wildbore in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 422 Disposed in the eight octants of a regular parallelopipedon. 1813 Farnaby & Dyer tr. *Sacchi' Inst. arith.* 89 Octahedral ... consideration of Solids [as consisting of four lower and four upper octants of a sphere. ... Each octant now breaks up ... into an outer and an inner cell. 1891 Rosen-Muscraves *Crystallogr.* II. 8 Three planes, *FZ*, *Z.C*, *AY*, divide the space round the origin into eight hollow spaces or octants.

2. *Astron.* That point in the apparent course of a planet at which it is 45° distant from another planet, from the sun, or from some particular point; *spec.* each of the four points at which the moon is 45° from conjunction with or opposition to the sun, or midway between the syzygies and quadratures.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 772 About the Octants from the Aphelion and Perihelion. 1708 Phillips, *Octant or Octile* (in Astrol.), when a Planet is in such an Aspect or Position with respect to another, that these Places are only distant an eighth part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees. *c* 1756 Watson in Ruggiero *Corr. Sci. Men* (1840) I. 273 It will be of great use, if I could have a few places of the moon when in the octants or nones. 1787 Encyclopædia *Londin.* XIX. 583/2 In the third octant ... the node appears direct. 1834 *Mag. Astron. &c.* 438 (U. K. S.) A third [inequality of the moon], called the variation, ... is greatest in the octants.

3. An instrument in the form of a graduated eighth of a circle, used for making angular measurements, esp. in astronomy and navigation. (In Fr., mentioned 1683 in Le Cuvelier, *Instrumens des Pilotes*.)

1731 Hadley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 150 The Instrument consists of an Octant *ABC*, having on its Limb *BC* an Arch of 45 Degrees, divided into 90 Parts or half Degrees. 1774 H. Maskelyne *Marvellous Invent.* 2 The principal Instruments used in surveying; such as the Theodolite, the astronomical Quadrant, and Hadley's Octant, or Sextant. 1862 I. Mendelsohn *Cyclopæd. Merchant*, 726 Hadley invented to divide all sextants and octants by the same engine.

Hence **Octa·ntal** *a.*, of or pertaining to an octant.

1776 Hodgson in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 363 If from these ... we reject the octantal stars.

† Octapla (*ɒ·ktăplă*). Also anglicized **octaples**. [ad. Gr. *ὀκτάπλα*, neuter pl. of *ἁπλοῦς* eight-fold, after HEXAPLA. Cf. mod.F. *octaples* (Littré).] A text consisting of eight versions, esp. of the Scriptures, in parallel arrangement.

1684 N. C. *Corr. Emp. Edict. Bible* xviii. 126 Origen never wrote any Octaples. 1709 Hickeringill *Priestcraft* iv. (1710) 108 St. Hieroms had not only the Aid of the Learned Origen (his Hexaples and Octaples) but he himself also was a great Hebraician. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Octaples*, a term by the sacred writers, used for a kind of psalters, polyglots or bibles, consisting of eight columns. 1832-3 E. Burton *Acad. Hist. anim.* (1845) 326 Having succeeded in finding a other Greek translations, he (Origen) added them to the two (the Hexaple); and thus the whole was arranged in eight columns, and was published with the name of Octaples.

Octapodic, -pody: see OCTO-.

Octarch (*ɒ·ktăɹk*), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτ-ή* eight + *ἀρχή* beginning, origin: cf. DIARCH.] Arising from eight distinct points of origin, as the woody tissue of a root.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phanero.* 330 In the hepta- or octarch examples of L. *clavatum* investigated, I almost always found one of the smaller phloic bundles, and of course hexarch-like cross-section, the other smaller and much fewer. *Ibid.* 363 In the species of Lycopodium the variegated, triarch to octarch bundles usually occur.

Octarchy (*ɒ·ktăɹkĭ*). [f. Gr. *ὀκτ-ώ* eight + *-αρχία* rule, f. *-αρχος* ruling, ruler.] A government by eight rulers; an aggregate of eight tribal or petty kingdoms each under its own ruler; applied by some historians (instead of HEPTARCHY) to the eight kingdoms reckoned by them to have been established by the Angles and Saxons in Britain.

1799-1809 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. xv. v. 330 Eight Anglo-Saxon governments were established. ... This state of Britain has been improperly denominated the Saxon heptarchy. When all the kingdoms were united, they formed an octarchy. 1834 Medwin *Lect. Chr.* II. 32 One of the northern kingdoms of the Octarchy. 1889 *Ind. Rev.* 16 Nov. 302/2 His plan for the division of England ... into an octarchy of provinces.

Octaroon: see QUINCAROON.

Octarticulate, *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *octo* eight + *articul-us* joint: cf. *articulate*.] Having eight joints; eight-jointed.

1830 & W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 340 Antennæ octarticulate.

Octastich (*ɒ·ktăstĭk*). Also 5–9 in Gr. form **octastichon**, 7 **octo-**, **octastick**. [ad. Gr. *ὀκτάστιχ-ον* of eight verses (*στίχος* row, line).] A group of eight lines of verse.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 910/2 Where I. Leland the famous antiquarie wrote this wellwishing octastichon vnto the said Walleis. 1598 Barret *Glossogr.*, *Octastick*. *a* 1625 Chapman *Epithalam.* xv. xviii. 143 It is inscribed in this Octastich. 1851 Dublin *Review* LII. 17. 301 Several pentastichs and hexastichs, a heptastich and an octastich the other.

Octastichous (*ɒktæ·stĭkəs*), *a. Bot.* Also **octo·stichous**. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having eight leaves in the spiral row, and thus eight vertical rows in the phyllotaxis.

1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 238 A fourth variety of Phyllotaxis ... is the octastichous or 8-ranked. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 124 Octostichous, or Eight-ranked ... occurs in the Holly, Aconite.

Octastyle (*ɒ·ktăstəil*), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* Also **octo-**. [ad. late L. *octastyl-os* (Vitruv.), a. Gr. *ὀκτάστυλ-ος* (*στῦλος* pillar). Cf. mod.F. *octostyle* (1580), earlier *octastyle* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

a. *adj.* Having eight columns in front or at the end, as a building. **b.** *sb.* A building or portico having eight columns.

1706 Phillips, *Octastyle* or *Octastylos*, a Building that has eight Pillars in Front. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The eight columns of the octastyle may either be disposed in a right line ... or in a circle. 1842 Elmes *Lights Metrop. Ch.* 133 The Pantheon, which was octastyle. 1888 Fairfax *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. x viii. 141 The temple in Doric, octastyle, or with eight columns at each end.

Octateuch (*ɒ·ktĭtiuk*). Also **octo-**. [ad. late L. *octateuch-us* (Cassiod.), a. Gr. *ὀκτάτευχ-ος* containing eight books (*τεῦχος* book); (sc. *βίβλος*) the volume containing the first eight books of the O.T. (Eusseb.). In mod.F. *octateuque* (Littré).] The first eight books of the Old Testament collectively; the Pentateuch together with the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth.

1877 Harmon *Trans. Judg.* 32 Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodotion in his quotations upon the Octateuch. 1908 Mozley *Ruffinus* 74 Mss. (G. H. S.) I. 222 The first Volume is to be confined to the Octateuch. 1892 Century *Guild Hymnal* 229 One MS. of the Octateuch, or first eight books of the Old Testament.

Octaval (*ɒktē·văl*), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Pertaining to an octave; proceeding by octaves, or by eights; octonal. (In quot. opposed to *decimal*.)

1864 *Athenæum* IV. 423/2 An octaval system of numeration, with its possible subdivision 8, 4, 2, 1, would have been originally better.

Octave (*ɒ·ktĭv*), *sb.* (*a.*). Also in sense 1 (*pl.*) **4 utaves**, **4–6 vias**, **5 octaves**, **octas**, **octase**, **7 octas**. [a. F. *octave* (1278 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *octāva* fem. of *octāv-us* eighth (sc. *dies* day), which superseded the prop. OF. *ostieve* (*ostieves*, *huitieves*), sing. f., also *huitieme*, *septieme*, pl. masc. (park.:—L. *octāvi*); semi-popular forms in OF. in sense 1 (pl.) were *otaves*, *ostaves*, *uctaves*, *octaves*, AF. (pl.) were *otaves*, *ostaves*, *uctaves*, *octaves*, AF. (pl.) were *otaves*, *ostaves*, *uctaves*, *octaves*, AF. *octaves*, whence the early ME. forms in 4.]

I. *Eccl.* (Formerly always in *pl.*: see ant. I. octas, OF. *huitieves*.) **1.** The eighth day after

a festival (both days being counted, and so always falling on the same day of the week as the festival itself). b. (In later use.) The period of eight days beginning with the day of a festival.

In the octaves annexed to mod.1. *in answer* 'on the eighth day' of a festival.

c. 1350 *Act 25 Edw. III* (*Statutes of Provisors*) A his octaues (*Add. L. &c.* 1660) de la purification Nostre Dame.] 13.. *Treatise of Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 128 Lat ani Jesu Maiden bi youre heste Wib-inne be octaues of be feeste. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 In þe þrue[e] þe xv. noþul. restynaut of Estertu. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 2. 768 Where be octaue of hure dumpur Seynt Edw. 1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 340/1 After the octaves of Seint Martyn in Wynter. 1483 *Harry Wyatt* Examined of 'In controuers arrente wythe wife' vij the Vse of my townday in paseo. 1490-3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 463/2 He appointed not...in the octaue of saint John the Baptiste. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 40 b. For who knowe of the day...and euery days of the wike. 1509 *Life Sir T. More* by Warden *Rest. Mag.* (1820) II. 192 It is Saint Thomas's Eve, and the Vtas of Saint Peter. 1622 Bellamy *Camden's Brit.* 11 Ireland 166 A Parliament was held at Kilkenny in the Octaue of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. *Ibid.* 181 On the Monday after the Octaue of Easter.

8. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 303 Þus þre is þe melodie [*c.r.* octaues, octaues, octaues. Hulme in octaue Epitoniu] of þe tretiþe day was made a parlement at Londoun. 1432-50 *Hist. Ps.* In whiche yere a parlemente was holde at London in the octaues of the Epiphany. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 249/2 Betwyxe the octaues of vsury and pentecoste. 1581-6 Fuke *A. & M.* (1636) 1012/2 Dining all the time from the date of Saint Martins to the octaues following. 1580 Fuke *Sponsus Ecclesiæ* 196 (T.) Edwardus granted from the feast,—and to the octaues, euery day, thirty thousand years of pardon! 1688 Dryden *Hist. Eccles.* 11 When his wondrous octaue arose again, He brought a royal tribute to his train. 1739 Warburton *Div. Leg.* (1778) 169 The Vestal rites ran to *thirteen* the Octaves of Easter. 1818 Cruden *Digest* ed. 2) V. 392 A writ of entry was returnable on the octaves of St. Michael, which was the 36th of October. 1883 W. H. Hale *James Exp. 2. Command* (Bodl. L. 8° 1006). The festival of S. Silvester is on December 31, so that it is always within the octave of Christmas.

6. *transf.* A period of festivity.

1597 Shakes. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 22 Hope will be odd Vile: it will be an excellent stratagem. 1600 *Cont. Edward 4 Prol.* 10. 44 In Mad. *Dudley* VIII. 331 Let us begin the octave of our jollity.

2. A group of eight lines of verse; a STANZA of eight lines (*spec.* = OTTAVA RIMA); = OCTET 2.

a 1588 Sidney *Arcadia* (1590) 297 With wonderfull melodie it vttered the octaue. 1604 R. Cawdrey] *Table Alphab.* (ed. *Indkw* 17, 1616), 432 They have likewise put our compositions of stanzaes into their language, as Octaues, Sonets, and Rondelets. 1618 Bolton *Epit. to Marriage* 19 Sage, I have finished the Five Canzo's (any one of which is extreamely...) 1681 *Athenæum Oxon.* (1817) 408/1 A group of sonnets...written in the regular form of octaves and sestets.

3. *Mus.* (Formerly EIGHTH, q. v. Sometimes abbrev. 8va.) **a.** The note eight diatonic degrees above (or below) a given note (both notes being counted), which is produced by vibrations of twice (or half) the rate; it forms the starting-point of a new scale of identical intervals but different pitch, and thus has the same name as the given note, and is treated in harmony as a replicate of it. Hence, by extension, any of the notes at successive intervals of eight degrees above or below a given note (*second octave, third octave*, etc.). **b.** The interval between any note and its octave; an interval of eight (or strictly seven) degrees of the diatonic scale, comprising five tones and two diatonic semitones. **c.** A series of notes, or keys of an instrument, extending through this interval. **d.** The concord of a note and its octave; two notes an octave apart played or sung together.

Consecutive *octaves*, Hidden *octaves*: see those words. *Rule of the octave*, a scheme, formerly in vogue, of harmonies for the successive notes of the scale. *Short octave*, the lowest octave in some early organs, in which certain notes were omitted.

1593 Rastell *Glasgow Archives* 20 eighth is Diatesk. 1637 *Poor Oxfordish* 293 One Harper...could no more fly fast, to sing an octave in the same time. 1694 Holder *Harmony* 70, *Diapason* 40 A Treble ascending to an Octave above the Third:...The Octaves being but a Repetition of the Unison, or given Note below it...It closeth and terminates the first perfect System, and the next Octave above it ascends by the same Intervals...and so on. 1749 *Pottor Pneu. Numbers* 10 The Octaves...is the most perfect Concord. 1778 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 3 The Greek scale in the time of Aristoxenus...extended to two octaves. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 398/2 Octave, the *Ruth 4th*. *Hist.* 401 A complete...organ should have three sets of keys, and at least two octaves of pedals. 1863 Hullah *Pop. Lect. Mus.* vii. 8 p. 08/3 311 The ear...can discriminate tones only between certain limits, comprising about nine octaves. 1876 Hous *Concil. Organ* I. (1877) 5 Short Octaves only occur in very old Organs. 1887 Haweis *Pantheism*, Chas. *Antonia* ii. Eve are legal could search an octave. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* ii. § 13 The division of any string into halves, quarters, eighths, or sixteenths, gives the various upper octaves of the 'gamma'. *Mod.* Playing octaves with both hands.

c. An organ-stop sounding an octave higher than the ordinary pitch; name usually called *Principal* (but sometimes distinguished as of a different quality of tone).

1708 *Shadl. Organ St. Chad's, Shrewsbury* in *Organ Dict. Mus.* II. 296 Great Organ...1. Open Diapason. 2. Stopped Diapason. 3. Principal. 4. Octave to middle C.

1880 E. J. Hopkins *Ibid.* II. 291 Octave, or *Principal*, an open metal cylindrical organ-stop, of four feet on the lowest and eight feet on the pedal...At the Temple organ the two stops, of metal, are called 'Octave' and 'Principal' respectively: the former being scaled and voiced to go with the new open diapason, and the latter to produce the first two notes to the old diapason.

f. *transf.* An interval analogous to the musical octave; *e.g.* the difference of vibration-period of rays of light or heat whose rates of vibration are as 1 : 2.

1870 Youmans *Notes on Light* § 104 White...the musical scale, or the range of the ear, is known to embrace nearly eleven octaves, the optical scale, or range of the eye, is comprised within a single octave.

4. A group or series of eight.

a 1626 R. White *Rem.* (1631) 408 Plato's cypres sing not only from the planetary octaues. *c* 1627 Hume *Tasso* § 68. II. 13 Iames and Elizabeth lay the ring and the double octaue that evening. 1688 Miss Tucker *Pulpit St. Tribe* xv. 240 That Creation was due to no Quinal, or Octave of Principles. 1748 *Thomson* 2 Apr. (1917) The ...tallest brother of this remarkable octave stands 6 ft. 11½ in.

b. *Laws of octaves* (*Chem.*), the 'periodic law' as originally stated by its discoverer Newlands, according to which, the elements (excluding hydrogen) being arranged in order of their atomic weights, a recurrence of similar properties occurs (generally) at every eighth (or strictly seventh) term of the series.

1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 299/1 Mr. Newlands...provisionally called his generalization the 'Law of Octaves'....At length the Law of Octaves, modified and much amplified, emerged as the 'Periodic Law'.

† **5.** = OCTAIN 2 b. *Obs.*

† **5.** A Portuguese gold coin: the Dobra of 12,800 reis = 3*l.* 4*s.* 11½*d.* sterling. *Obs.*

1599 *Gowl. Mag. appl.* The Portugall[s] fleet...arriued at Lisbon, Sept. 22, and brought...13,720 octaues of gold, and 330,180 crusadoes of siluer. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 144 Arrived, at Lisbon, from the Brazils, a fleet with 1,200 octaves of gold, and 200,000 crusadoes of silver.

6. *Fencing.* (In full *Octave parade.*) The position of parrying or attacking in the low outside line with the sword-hand in supination (if in pronation, it is *seconde*, q. v.).

1771 Olivier *Fencing Familiarized* 25 The octave parade ...is the opposite contrary to the half circle [now called *septime*], still one of the most useful parades in fencing. 1784 Mc.Arthur *Fencing* 10 Octave parade...is a lower outward parade. 1803 Richard *Fencing* 41 By this method your fall must, for certain, arrive at the body. If he does not change to an octave, or any other parade. 1889 W. H. Poland, etc. *Fencing* 22 Octave, the same as seconde, but the hand is supinated. *Ibid.* p. 25, Time Thrust in Octave.

7. A small wine-cask containing the eighth part of a pipe, or 15½ gallons.

1880 in Weaver *Dugdale*. 1882 *Price List*, Importing and delivering Sherries in Octaves.

8. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) and *Comb.*, as octave compiler, a device on an organ for connecting keys an octave apart (see COUPLER 2 a); **octave flute**, (*a*) a small flute sounding an octave higher than the ordinary flute, a piccolo; (*b*) a flute-stop on an organ sounding an octave higher than the ordinary pitch; † **octave rime** = OTTAVA RIMA; **octave stanza**, a stanza of eight lines, *spec.* = prec.; **octave stop** = 5 c; **octave-stretch**, the stretch of the hand over an octave on a keyboard (in quot. *fig.*).

1880 E. J. Hopkins in *Organ Dict. Mus.* II. 296 In 1728 John Harris and John Byfield, jun. erected a fine...organ for the church of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol....The Redcliff organ...contained the first "octave coupler" that was ever made in England. 1798 *Annual Lit.* in Rogers *Poet. Lit. Gothick* I. 324 Pulled out my flute "octave flute." 1832 Penney *Organ* in Tr. 1. 1. 1

1830 *Eng. Mech.* 28 June 401/1 A quadrillion is the next highest number to a million; then quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions. 1880 *Examiner* No. 2110 Professor Young says what we take to be the systematic American system of notation, saying that the earth's mass amounts to about two octillions of tons.

Octino (*Chem.*): see under OCTANE.

Octingentenary (*ɒktɪndʒɛnˈtiːnərɪ, -tɛnˈ-*), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *octingenti* eight hundred, after *centenary*.] A. *sb.* The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event.

1843 *Lit. News* 17 June 561 The late octingentenary of St. Colchester.

Octipartition, -petio: see OCTAPARTITION, -PETIO.

Octo- (before a vowel **oct-**), combining form of L. *octo*, and sometimes of Gr. ὀκτώ eight. (The Greek form is more frequently ὀκτα-.) The more important combinations of *octo-* will be found in their alphabetical places; the following are technical terms of less frequent use:

Octobrachiate (*ɒktōbrēˈkiːĕt*) *a.* *Zool.* [L. *brachium* arm], having eight 'arms', as a cephalopod; octopodous.

Octocentenarian (*ɒktōsɛntɪnɛˈrɪən*): see OCTA-.

Octocentenary (*-sɛnˈtiːnərɪ*), **Octocentous** (*-sɛntəs*) *adjs.* *Zool.* [L. *adpos* horn], eight-horned; belonging to the *Octocera*, a name proposed by some naturalists for the *Octopoda* (cf. *dicerous* s. v. DICA-).

Octocorallian (*-kŏrælˈiən*), **-coralline** (*-kŏrəlīn*) *adjs.* *Zool.* [CORAL], belonging to the *Octocorallia*, one of the main divisions of *Anthozoa* or corals, characterized by eight chambers of the body-cavity and eight tentacles (cf. *Hexacorallian* s. v. HEXA-); as sb. one of these corals.

Octocotyloid *a.* *Zool.*, having eight cotyloid fossettes, as a worm.

Octodactyl, -dactylous *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. δάκτυλος digit], having eight digits.

Octodecimal *a.* *Cryst.* [L. *decem* ten], having eight faces on the prism or middle part, and five on each of the two summits: so *Octodecimal-octad* (eight and twelve), *Octoctodecimal* (eight and sixteen). **Octodentate** *a.* [L. *dens* tooth], having eight teeth (Webster, 1828).

Octodiaconal-plenary *a.* [L. *octo et octoginti* eight from six hundred; cf. *centenary*], applied to a period of 592 years. **Octodecuple** *a.* [L. *-plus* = -fold], divided into eight segments, as a calyx or corolla.

Octofid *a.* [L. *-fidus* = -cleft], divided into eight segments, as a calyx or corolla. **Octofoil** *a.* [after *trefoil*, etc.: see FOIL *sb.*[1]], *sb.* an ornamental figure consisting of eight leaves or lobes; *adj.*, eight-lobed (also **Octofoiled**). **Octogamy** *nonce-wd.* [after *bigamy*], the marrying of eight spouses.

Octoglot *a.* [Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα tongue: cf. *polyglot*], written in eight languages. **Octolateral** *a.* [L. *latus* side: LATERAL], eight-sided, formed of eight straight lines, as in *octolateral dodecagon*, a figure formed of eight straight lines connecting twelve points on a cubic curve. **Octolocular** *a.* *Bot.* [L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus* place], having eight cells, as a seed-vessel (Webster, 1828).

Octonematous (*-nɛˈmătəs*), **-nemous** *adjs.* [Gr. νῆμα thread], having eight filaments or filamentous organs. **Octopetalous** *a.* *Bot.* [PETAL], having eight petals (Bailey (folio) 1730–6). **Octophthalmous** *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye], having eight eyes. **Octophyllous** (*-fĭləs*) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], consisting of eight leaflets. **Octoradial, -radiate, -radiated** *adjs.* [L. *radius* ray], having eight rays. **Octosepalous** *a.* *Bot.*, having eight sepals (Gray *Struct. Bot.* 1880). **Octosexdecimal** *a.* : see *Octodecimal* above. **Octospermous** *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], producing or containing eight seeds (Webster, 1828). **Octosporous** *Bot.* [Spore], name given to each of the eight carposporic produced by certain algæ: so **Octo-sporous** *a.*, producing eight spores. **Octovalent** *a.* *Chem.* [L. *valere* to have power or value], having the combining power of eight atoms of hydrogen; octadic. †**Octo-virate** [L. *octoviri* number of a council of eight: cf. DECEMVIR], a body of eight men, a council of eight.

1827 Mayer *Explan. Lex.* 191/1 *Chromodromus. 1888 *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 150 Pleuring the coast of an *octobrachiate Urbera. 1847 Mayer *Explan. Lex., Octodecimfidus, Cubl.* Having eight fingers .. *octofactylous. 1829–37 R. Jameson *Char. Min. Syst.* 3 ed. 78 *Octahedral with four edges. 1830 Prior *Oglebird.* 200 [Thomas Lydiat] first construed the 'Octodecennenary Period' (Cf. 95) to be that the whole period, or 532 Lydiatian years, do contain as many Julian years by five days. 1829–37 R. Jameson *Char. Min. Syst.* 3 ed. 78 *Octo-hexahedral acidulated iron oxyd. 1780 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 2 xxxii. (1765) 152 *Lamium*, with an *octofid Corolla. 1785 Marryat *Lucretius's Nat. Hist.* xxiv. (1799) 341 The narrow calyx.. in Hibiscus is octofid. 1874 Dawson *Archaia. Pl.* 168 The mucous vessels protected with which the leaves are studded. 1886 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 331/1 An engraved figure of the Agnus Dei.. within an *octofoil depression. 1892 *Monthly Review.* (Boston) 70 Flattened octofoil stems. 1848 *Pterodactyl of N. S. Ill.* 20 A pinetta with two trifoliate.. one circular, one *octofoiled. 1848 B. Wyse *Cronia. Pictorial.* 43 The side windows are large octofoiled circles. c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 33 Of so manion manifold was his *Octogamye or of *Octogynyes. 1888 *Spec. Comp. Dict.* s. v. *Calyx*, There was an .. *octoglot edition for Pierrot in 1624. 1847 Mayer *Explan. Lex.* 1056 Having eight arms or tentacula, as the subfamily of the *Octonemous* subgenus; *octonemous. *Ibid.*, Composed of eight distinct .. *octopetalous. 1840 *Athenæum* 10 July 525/2 A simple *octosepalal medium. 1847 Mayer *Explan. Lex.* 1056 *Octoradiate. 1828 Webster, *Octo-radiated. 1829–37 R. Jameson *Char. Min. Syst.* 3 ed. 31 Observed in the *octosexdecimal tropes. 1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 208 ed. 2/2 The *octosporous ultimately decay unless furnished by zoothecoids. 1832 Fraser's *Magazine* Dec. 647 In *Nicotia* incurate the same hypothesis produces ordinary *octosporous sacs, and others filled with a multitude of far more minute bodies. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 180. 1880 Cleveland *Worth Adams.* 118, 125 In pentachloric acid and in ionic acid .. carbonic and nonium are as *octovalent elements. 1822 J. Foster *Rev. Ezek* (1838) 333 The cherubim of that *Ottavian were over Paphos in their hearts.

Octond (*ɒktɒnd*). [Arbitrarily f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight.] = OCTAD.

1897 G. Hughes *Celtic Druids* 180 The ever-happy Octond of the Christian heroes.

Octochaos. [a. F. *octochaos* (Littré Suppl., *octachaos*), f. L. *octo* eight + *haos* HAOS.] A very large instrument of the viol family, invented by J. B. Vuillaume about 1849: it had three strings, which were stopped by keys worked by the fingers and feet.

1851 Kramer *Illust. Musick*, *Octochaos*, an instrument of the viol family, the low octave of the violoncello. 1889 *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 340 No 12. B. Vuillaume and his 'Octochaos'.. to the Paris Exhibition of 1849. At the London Exhibition of 1851 he had ..his perfected 'Octochaos', for which he was awarded the Grand Council medal.

October (*ɒktōˈbəɹ*). Also 3–7 **-bre**; in 7 sometimes abbrev. 8ber, 9ber. [In OE. and mod. Eng. a. L. *October*, *-obrem*, f. *octo* eight (orig. the eighth month of the year): in ME. a. F. *Octobre* (1303 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *Octobrem*, which supplanted the popular OF. *ottovre*. Med.L. had also the analogical form *Octimber*, *-imbar*, 1382 c. F. *Octembre*, Pr. *Octembre*.]

1. The tenth month of the year (according to the modern reckoning).

c 1250 *Ayenbiten's Handbo. to Angelin* VIII. 326 Fridlen septembre & octobre holdall hwate. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9558 Pe wynter ȝer of octobre bi-comeþ ingare. 1398 Langtoft *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 320, xviii. Oct. Duds. II. 9617 Octobre, is kyndelik colde and drepe. c 1440 Medl. *Chron., Hen. VI*, 1861, In the month of October this present year. 1874 *Harlem Chron.* (Caxton) 190 The Privy Council will meet adjourn'd till 30 ye of 8ber. 1884 Whitaker in *Collect. Ecc. Hist.* XIII. 104, 30th ye 8br. 1703 *Priest Her. Let.* II. 61 'Tis flat no 10br there years and more October next it will be forty. 1848 Clarke *Bathe* 11, Bright October was come, the sultry bright October.

2. Ale brewed in October. (Common in 18th c.)

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 8 Rouse us upon .. his strolling himself with October. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 223 He ordered Jonathan to let the evening be passed merrily..with what everyone liked, whether wine or October. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xvii. 338 For strong October, five quarters of malt to three hogsheads, and twenty-four pounds of hops. 1892 *Manchester Mist. Exp.* 10 III. 331 A great record of applies after a crowd, to which doubtless neither October nor claret had been spared.

3. *attrib.*, as *October beer*; **October-bird**, name in the West Indies for the sea-bird or bobolink; from the time of its appearance there.

1740 *Lond. & Country Brew.* 1 ed. 4 58 When Toast or October Beer is to be made. 1793 B. Edwards *Hist. W. Ind.* (1801) I. 81, 224 note. The most delicious bird in the West Indies is the Ortolan, or October-bird.

Hence **Octo'berist**, **-brist** *nonce-wd.* [after SEPTEMBRIST]: see quot.

1756 Brown *Appeal. Prose* in Wks. IX. 29 But to comes a gentleman in the fag end of October, dripping with the Fops of that humid and uncertain season.. This is what the Octoberist says of the political interests of England.

Octocentenary (*ɒktəʊsɛntɪnɛˈrɪ*). [Arbitrary f. L. *octo* eight + CENTENARY. The etymological form from L. is *octingentenary*.] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* So **Octocentesimal** *a.*

1889 *Times* 10 June, The programme of festivities in celebration of the octocentenary of the House of Worth. 1893 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 911/2 In prospect of the octocentenary of the consecration of Hereford Church, Mr. Bradley has organized .. three documents. 1889 *Times* 19 June 7/2 The celebration of its octocentesimal day of honour.

Octochord: see OCTACHORD.

Octodecimo (*ɒktədɛsɪˈməʊ*). [For *in octodecimo*, from L. *octodecimo* eighteenth, as in *octavo*, *duodecimo*, etc.] The size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-eighteenth of a whole sheet; a book of this size. Abbrev. 18mo.

1858 G. W. Holmes *Anc. Synagog.* 7, 1280 19 A little duck picture of microfilmic.

‡ **Octodon** (*ɒktōdɒn*). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + ὀδών or ὀδούς tooth.] **a.** A genus of South American rodents, resembling rats. **b.** A genus of suborder teeth.

1840 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* VII. 61. 1845 *Ill. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* II. 120 Cuming's Octodon is one and large somewhat a waterrat.

Octodont (*-dɒnt*) *a.*, having eight teeth; cf. = prec. a.

Octodrachm: see OCTADRACHM.

Octodrant, error, for OCTANT (after *quadrant*).

1888 S. Hughes *Answers to 500's Another sort of mans Questions*, 21 Octodrant.

Octoedral, etc.: see OCTAHEDRAL, etc.

Octogenarian (*ɒktəʊdʒɪnɛˈrɪən*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *octogenarius* (see prec.) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of the age of eighty years; also *transf.* of or belonging to a person eighty years old.

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xli, Hired old Dandolo: The octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe. 1843 *Passmore Member* (1850) I. 73 His papers were incinerated.. and the octogenarian author began the work of translation from the Mexican. 1888 Stanley *Africa*. xlvii. 10, 180 The closing scene of Lord Palmerston's octogenarian career.

B. *sb.* A person eighty years old.

1829 *Paris Chronicle* 108, (title) II. 59 Five at least is due to a feeble octogenarian. 1840 Miss Sinclair *Lett. Adv.* I. 47 There are four women, octogenarians. 1883 *Manchester Rec.* II. 229 (They) assemble to .. as the production of an octogenarian.

Hence **Octogena'rianism**, the state of being eighty years old.

1884 *Congregationalist* Nov. 901 My brother John and I have lived in the greatest amity for a period approaching octogenarianism. 1893 *Forum* (N. Y.) May 272 The opening years of octogenarianism.

Octogenary (*ɒktɒdʒɪnərɪ*), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare*. [ad. L. *octogenārius* containing eighty, f. *octogeni* eighty each: see -ARY. Cf. F. *octogénaire* (1605 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec. A.

a 1796 Antony Lines, *de Lunac* (1798) I. 178 Being then octogenary, and very decrepit with the gout. 1823 *Jefferson Writ.* (1830) IV. 380 A bridge .. whose sixty months is still sufficient to give exercise and amusement to an octogenary rider. 1879 Browning *Red Cott., Ri-cap* 1139 After how long a chrysalis .. Was it, he crunched octogenary jaws?

b. *sb.* = OCTOGENARIAN B.

1808 in Webster, citing J. Adams.

Octogon, etc., obs. forms of OCTAGON, etc.

‡ **Octogynia** (*ɒktɒdʒɪnɪăˈ*). *Bot.* Also **octa-**. [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + γυνή woman, female + -IA.] An order in several classes of plants in the Linnean System, comprising those with eight pistils. Hence **Octogy'nious, Octo'gynous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order; having eight pistils.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* x. xiv. (1765) 220 Octogynia. 1848 Worcester, Octogynous, having eight styles. *London.* 1857 Mayer *Explan. Lex.*, Octogynious. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 200/1 With Octogynous eight-styled flowers.

Octohedral, etc.: see OCTAHEDRAL, etc.

Octoic *a.* (*Chem.*): see under OCTANE.

Octomeral (*ɒktōˈmĭrăl*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + μέρος part + -AL: cf. the more etymological OCTAMEROUS.] Having parts in sets of eight, octamerous; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the division *Octomeralia* of *Scyphomedusæ*.

Octomerous, Octometer: see OCTA-.

Octonal (*ɒktōnăl*), *a.* [f. L. *octōn-i* eight at a time, by eight, f. *octo* eight + -AL.] Proceeding by eights: = OCTONARY A.

1883 L. F. Ward *Dynamic Sociol.* II. 24 The advantages of the octonal system. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 527 The advantages possessed by a decimal over a duodecimal or octonal system [of notation].

Octonare (*ɒktōnēˈ*). *Pros.* [ad. L. *octōnārius* sc. *versus* Iambic verse of eight feet.] A verse of eight feet, an octapody.

1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VII. 399 All stichic divisions of the iambic octonarius.

Octonarian (*ɒktōnēˈrĭən*), *a.* and *sb.* *Pros.* [f. L. *octōnārius* (see prec.) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Consisting of eight feet. **b.** *sb.* A verse of eight feet.

1892 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 222/1 Octonarian and septenarian lambic lines. 1892 A. S. Wilkins in *Classical Rev.* May 206/1 In Varronian Satire vii. 8 it is a pity not to recognise the unmistakable octonarius.

Octonary (*ɒktōnărɪ*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *octōnārius* containing eight, f. *octōni* (see OCTONAL).]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the number eight: consisting of eight; proceeding by eights.

1623 Jackson *Creed* IX. xv. § 4 Eight .. compared with seven is a greater number, .. and yet the ordinary number applied to time, is less than the ordinary applied to seven-nominal accessibles. 1653 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 17 In Noah's seventy Epistle, .. was a son of Sebat. 1893 B. Taylor *Lichtenberg's Aug.* xxxiv. (1880) 61 In favour of octonary legislature .. would be the proceedings of the octonal system to use among the Saxons. [He believed in the belief that the octonary .. was the one followed.

B. *sb.* A group of eight, an octonal; a group or stanza of eight lines of verse (esp. used of the divisions of the 119th Psalm).

1535 *Coverdale Lamentations* Pr. 1185, The first Octonary. *Ibid.* The second Octonary. *Ibid.* [etc.]. 1892 Thom *Comm. Ps.* 1186, ‡ Pindaric and other Irish had their Octonaries or Octonains. 1897 Moulton *Intern. Ed. Bible* 1/2 Acrostic Verse. *Ibid.* Pr. 1/2, 119, 1176, verse 16. 1880 Bickersteth *Treas. Ps.* 1186, The whole Psalm proceeds by octonaries.

Octenocular, *a.* † *Obs.* [L. *octōnī* eight at a time, eight *a* *oculus* eye + *-ar*¹: cf. *ocular*.] Having eight eyes.

1704 S. Midgley in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1300 The Tarantula is an Aquifuge Spider of the Octenocular kind. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* viii. iii. 201 Most Animals are Binocular, spiders for the most part Octenocular, and some Innumerable.

Octoon (*ɒktūˈn*). [L. *octō* eight + *-oon* in *quadr-oon*.] Variant of Octaroon.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xlii. 79 The least drop of Spanish blood, if it be only of quarteron or octoon, is sufficient to take them from the rank of slaves.

Octopartite (*ɒktōpɑ·ɹtəit*), *a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *octopartītus*, f. *octo* eight + *partītus* divided.] Divided into or consisting of eight parts; *spec.* in *Law*, of a contract, indenture, etc.: Drawn up in eight corresponding parts, one for every party: now *illegal*. (In quot. 1854, Of an eighth part.)

1730 Cowel *Hist. Eng.* III. 360 (*R.*) Jamie Ruffian . . brought with him the octopartite indenture signed by Morton among others. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 431 The Lichtenstein, sovereign and subject as under; octopartite protectors of a mere clerical. 1870 Sir D. Dalrymple *Lord. Archiv.* II. 198 This may be carried out on all four sides, and thus become an octopartite mark.

† **Octopartition.** *Obs.* rare. In 7 octi-. [f. L. *octo* eight + Partition.] Division into eight (equal) parts.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 34 *Octipartition*, or to divide by 8. Is but to take half the quarter part.

Octopean (*ɒktōpīˈăn*), *a.* [irreg. f. Octopus; cf. *Briarean*.] Pertaining to, or like that of, an octopus.

1898 *Law Times* CI. 238/1 Amongst . . to escape the octopean grasp of a notorious Arbitration Clause.

Octoped (*ɒˈktōped*). Also **-pede.** [f. L. *octo* eight + *pes, ped-em* foot.] An eight-footed animal or thing.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* XI. 492 The table is standing a most steady octoped on its most trustworthy feet. 1841 Lytton *Night & Morn.* I. vi. I. 149 One class of spiders, industrious, hunt-working octopedes.

Octopod (*ɒˈktōpɒd*), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. ὀκτώπους (also ὀκτάπους), stem of ὀκτάπους Octopus, in neuter pl. ὀκτάποδα *Octopoda*.]

A. sb. An animal having eight feet; *spec.* an octopus, or other member of the suborder *Octopoda* of cephalopods.

1850-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 225 The Dibranchiate Octopods. 1859 Jamieson in *Proc. Berwic. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 198 Where are now this octopod has grown on the belly. 1871-6 Woodward *Mollusca* 84 In the argonaut, and some octopods, there are blue cells besides.

B. adj. Eight-footed.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 28 In the Octopod branch (of the *Aptera*) a further dichotomy takes place. 1850-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/1 The Arachnidans are octopodal.

So **Octo·podan** *a.* and *sb.*; **Octo·podous** *a.*

1850-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 537/1 In the . . Octopodous tribes. 1851 *Cornh. Mag.* (*Webster*), *Octopodan*.

‖ **Octopus** (*ɒˈktōpŭs*). Pl. **octopodes** (*ɒktōˈpŏdīz*), anglicized **octopuses**. [mod.L. *Cephalopus*, n. Gr. ὀκτώπους, acc. ὀκτώπουν-α eight-footed, f. ὀκτώ eight + πούς, with-loss.] A genus of cephalopod molluscs, characterized by eight 'arms' surrounding the mouth and provided with suckers; an individual of this genus (*esp.* one of the larger and more formidable species).

1758 Reaum. in *Phil. Trans.* L. 778 The Polypus, particularly so called, the Octopus, Pieuvre, or Poisson-diable. 1832 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 308 The body of the octopus is small, it has legs sometimes a foot and a half in length, with about two hundred and forty suckers on each leg. 1880 Bancroft *Native Races of Pacific States* I. 40 Polypi: The old mythical things like an octopus! 1884 H. H. Lawson *Knight Notes Nat. Hist.* 48 Saying that enormous octopuses existed on the western side of Panama, in the Pacific Ocean.

b. fig.: usually applied to an organized power having extended ramifications and far-reaching influence, esp. harmful or destructive.

1862 Geneal. *Mem. Rec.* I. 91 We are the very octopus of nations. 1869 *Boston (Mass.) Trans.* 15 Mar. 2/1 The election octopus. Formal organization of the New England Steam Railway Company. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 2/2 He was an administrative octopus, a consumer of red.

c. attrib. and *Comb.*

1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 108 Then they laid octopus-limbs on her. 1892 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 460/1 An octopus power sought to tear the human images from its clinging place. 1898 F. Manning *Trop. Diseases* I. 3 A corkscrew-looking octopus-like creature.

Octoreme (*ɒˈktōrīm*). Also **octeresse**. [f. L. *octo* eight + *rēmus* oar.] An (ancient) ship with eight ranks of oars. (In quot. 1892 humorously for 'eight-oared boat'.)

1708 Cocchius in *Naval Chron.* I. 122 Ancient galleys, called Triremes, Quadriremes, Quinquiremes and Octoremes. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/6 There is a bad mess between the Trial Eights, and this is how Thucydides would infallibly have described it: 'And when the antagonistic octoremes appeared' [etc.]. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Octoreme*.

Octerson (*ɒktēˈɹsŏn*). [A non-etymological formation from L. *octo* eight, after *quadroon* (in which the suffix is *-oon*).] A person having one-eighth negro blood; the offspring of a quadroon and a white; sometimes used of other mixed races.

1881 D. Bourgeault (title) The Octoroon. 1882 *J. E. Cabaniss Knoxf. Semper.* 17 The mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons . . who now form so large a proportion of the whole enslaved population of the South. 1884 Worcester, *Octoroon, see Octaroon*. 1892 *Times* 8 Jan. 5/1 The mulatto, the quadroon, and the octoroon are chiefly products of the slavery period.

Octosaliclous, Octosylic: see Octa-.

Octosyllabic (*ɒktōsĭlăˈbĭk*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *octosyllabus* (Mar. Vict.), in late Gr. ὀκτασύλλαβ-ος (Dyscr. *De Metris*), f. Gr. ὀκτά, ὀκτω- eight + συλλαβή, L. *syllaba* syllable: cf. Syllabic.]

A. adj. Consisting of eight syllables (chiefly in *Pros.*, of a 'verse' or line of poetry): composed of lines of eight syllables each.

a 1771 Gray *Corr.* (1843) 236 Octosyllabic, Mixed. 1814 *Bowles Let. to Moore* 2 Jan., Scott alone, of the present generation, has hitherto completely triumphed over the fatal facility of the octo-syllabic verse. 1837 *Lockhart Scott's Mem.* xii. 1820 The octosyllabic measure of the Lady of the Lake. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 2/2 [He] succeeded in managing the octosyllabic stanza.

B. sb. A 'verse' or line of eight syllables.

1842 Miss Bronsden *Gods, Chr. Faith* 108 An Ariadne a rhythm so easy bear comparison with many octosyllables of our day. 1884 *Athenæum* 17 May (Jex.) Books . . produced 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel', which were set . . every versifier from Byron downwards writing romantic stories in octosyllabics with acrostic variations.

So **Octosylla·bical** *a.* rare⁻¹.

1898 in Webster.

Octosyllable (*ɒktōsĭˈlăbl*), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *octosyllab-us*, after *syllabic*: cf. F. *octosyllabe* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

a. sb. = prec. B.; also, a word of eight syllables. b. *adj.* = prec. A.

1773 *3 Townsend Lang. Character Notes* 60, I call this the octosyllable metre, from what I apprehended to have been its original form. 1892 Hare *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 364 The octosyllable metre, of which modern writers are so fond. 1898 Worcester, *Octosyllable*, *a.* A word of eight syllables. *Chambs.* 1882 Saintsbury in *Dowden's Wks.* (Elegant) III. p. lxvi, A . . poem in octosyllables.

Ostoteuch: see Octateuch.

Octrain (*ɒktrēˈn*). *rare.* [irreg. f. L. *octo* eight, after *quatrain* (in which the suffix is *-ain*).] A group of eight lines of verse.

a 1887 J. M. Goss in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 1 Twenty-two octrains or divisions of eight lines each.

‖ **Octroi** (*ɒktrwɑˈ*, *ɒˈktroi*). Also 7–8 octroy, 8 octroit. [*F. octroi*, from *octroyer*: see next.]

† **1.** A concession, a grant; a privilege granted by a government, *esp.* a commercial privilege, as an exclusive right of trade. *Obs.*

1614 W. Crashaw in *Purchas his Pilgrimes* (Hkl. Soc.) I. 131 Those merchants . . much importune the Lords for octroy to make a company. He answered me, that they purposed . . not to give to great merchants. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5901/1 They may obtain an Octroy or Grant for 21 Years.

2. A duty or tax levied on certain articles on their admission into a town (*esp.* in France and other European countries).

1714 *French Ill. of Rabb* 23 Duties called the Octroits, in the City of Rouen, upon Sugar, Wine, and Tobacco. 1898 *Mun. Pol. Encyc.* v. 61 § 4 (1876) 500 An octroi cannot prohibit a large revenue, without pressing severely upon the labouring classes of the towns. 1897 G. Gissing *Charles* (1899) 156 The octroi at the gates of towns.

b. The barrier or limit at which the tax is paid; also, the service by which, or body of officers by whom, it is collected.

1861 Reade *Notes Dalmatia* II. 41 At the octroi one driver gave out his christian-name. 1873 Farrenny *Real Cath. Ir.* 198 This is the colonial Saint-Ruthersan Who smuggled in tobacco, built a pound! The Octroi found it out and fined the wench.

c. attrib.

1860 Trollope *Philip* (1869) II. viii. 104 The octroi officers never stop gentlemen going out . . upon dwelling business. 1863 *Days of Yore Oct. 5/2* Articles liable to the town or octroi tax. 1884 Y. Stuart *Expelled* 140 The octroi duties are very mischievous and vexing.

Octroy (*ɒktrɔi*), v. [ad. F. *octroy-er* (13th c. in Littré), for earlier *otr(o)yer*, *otroier* = Pr. and OCat. *autreiar*—L. **auctōridare* or *auctōrizāre* (through a pronunciation **autorizāre*: see Hatz.-Darm. s. v.) to authorize.] See also Octroyer v.

1. *trans.* To concede, grant, accord: said of a government or appointed authority.

1592 Spottes 2. xiv. 14 (*R.*) Nor no priveleg, by wrong obteyn'd, nor no statut do so fix'd & sure, to perpetue, but may [1598 see Octroyer.] 1680 Cantos (*Smith's Mem.* 25 (*L.*), Sanctions octroyed and granted here this 1680. 1845 Lp. Cranworth *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxiii. 144 The Chief Justice . . thought that all our Statutes were octroyed or granted by the Crown.

2. To impose by authority, to dictate. [= Ger. *aufoctroyiren*.] rare.

1885 *Nation, Ken.* I. 107 The doctrine of State rights, though severely stricken, has sufficient vitality to prevent the President from entering State constructions.

Octuor (*ɒktiuɔ·ɹ*). *Mus.* [F., irreg. f. L. *octo* eight, after *quatuor* four (in *Mus.* used as = *quartet*).] = Octet 1.

1824 in Webster. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Octet*, Beethoven's 'Grand Octuor' Op. 103 . . is an arrangement of his early Serenade Op. 25, for 1 violon, 2 clarionets, 2 horns, and 2 bassoons.

Octuple (*ɒˈktĭp'l*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *octuplus* eightfold, f. *octo* eight + *-plus*, as in *duplus* Double: cf. F. *octuple* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Eightfold; eight times as much as . . ; composed of eight.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1196 The Diameters of Venus and the earth, are in double proportion, but their globes or spheares beare octuple proportion, to wit, eight for one. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Epid.* v. (1686) 180/2 The Overseers of the Poor, made all the four rates double to what they were before, or instead of dwelling the Alms they made it Octuple to what it was. 1877 Pusey *Daniel* 493 To quadruple the distance . . to octuple the time. 1896 Kinns & Sr. Edmund (1897) I. 56 Its . . triple or sometimes octuple arguments. 1899 H. W. Wiener *Essays Assyrian.* x. 214 The octuple *mas a* in Orion.

B. *sb.* That which is eight times something else, or consists of eight parts.

1850 *Capt. Smyth's Sailor's Comp.* 11 370, 219 The Octuple Ocean is 220. 1898 *Sheaves. Lond. Mercury* 2 Feb. 1903/2 A masonry superfluity . . called the 'Octuple', because eight separate Companies were parties to it.

O·ctuple, v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *octupler* (1558 in *Dict. Acad.*).] *trans.* To make eight times as much, increase eightfold.

1850 T. Dickinson in *Electric. Mag.* XII. 387 This prolific community had at least octupled itself in forty years. 1899 G. B. Longstreet *Annual Reports* 50 In New Hampshire . . the nine town populations have trebled the addition to the rural community, and in the case of Massachusetts have octupled them.

O·ctuplet. [f. as prec., after *triplet*, etc.] A set or combination of eight: in *Mus.* 'A group of eight notes which are to be played in the time of six' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1898).

1892 De Morgan in R. P. Greene *Life for W. E. Hamilton* (1895) III. 338 Then if AB to BC, CD to DE, EF to FA, correspondent, also give a ratio of equality, why not say ABCDEF are Surrounders? We have then an hexacircle quadrangle and octuplet, and we might have octuplets, &c.

O·ctuplex, *a.* [a. L. type **octuplex*, *-plic-em* (whence *octuplicātus*), f. *octo* eight + *-plex*, -fold, as in *duplex, triplex*, etc.] Applied to a system of electric telegraphy by which eight simultaneous messages can be sent along the same wire. Hence **O·ctuplex** *v.* *trans.*, to render octuplex.

1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Mar. 5/2 If the line . . is quadruplexed, the phenomenon is commonly well 'octuplex' or 'octuplex' it. 1893 *Rep. of Rev. Dec.* 608 Mr. Edison is confident of attaining octuplex and octuplex tyranny.

† **Octuplica·tion.** *Arith. Obs.* [ad. late L. *octuplicātion-em* (Mart. Cap.), n. of action from **octuplicāre*, f. *octuplex*.] Multiplication by eight.

1670 S. Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 25 Octuplication, or to multiply by 8.

Octyl (*ɒˈktĭl*). *Chem.* [f. Oct(a-, Oct(o- + -yl.] The hydrocarbon radical of the octacarbon series (C_8H_{17}) sometimes called *caprył*. Also *attrib.* as *octyl alcohol*, etc. Hence **Octy·lamine**, the amine of the same series ($C_8H_{17}N$); **O·ctylene** = *Octene* (see under Octane); **Octy·lic** *a.*, of or pertaining to octyl, as *octylic acid, alcohol*, etc.

1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 170 Octyl. Caprył. C_8H_{17}. *Ibid.* Hydrate of Octyl. Octylic Alcohol. Caprylic Alcohol. $C_8H_{17}.HO$. *Ibid.* 172 Octylamine is a colourless, limpid, very caustic, inflammable liquid, having an ammoniacal fishy odour. *Ibid.* Octylene is a very mobile oil, lighter than water and insoluble therein, very soluble in alcohol and ether. 1872 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 333 Octyl alcohol is obtained by distilling castor oil with potash. *Ibid.* 345 Dibutyl or octyl hydrate.

Ocular (*ɒˈkiŭlăɹ*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 oeuil-, oeuel-, oeuillare, 6–7 oeular. [ad. L. *oculār-is*, f. *oculus* eye. Cf. F. *oculaire* (R. Estienne 1549).]

1. Of, belonging to, or connected with the *eye* as a bodily organ; seated in, or in the region of, the eye. *spec.* in *Entom.* Pertaining to the compound eye of an insect (distinguished from *ocellar*).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12 b/2 The Eye, or oeuillare organ. 1677 Pare *Captivitie* 32 Greater distresses in Heaven. 1786 E. W. Darwin in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 313 When any one has long and attentively looked at a bright object. An image . . continues some time to be visible: this appearance is the eye we shall call the ocular spectrum of that object. 1826 Steen *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 131 Exterior ocellus . . located near the ocular peduncles. 1832 Burmeister (*title*) transl. 304 The bluish great image of the scales is called an ocular spot, because it is impressed on the eye. 1850-6 Westwood *Mollusca* 25 Snails, whose ocular tentacles have been destroyed, reproduce them completely in a few weeks. 1884 Tuckey *Med. Dict.*, *Ocular Cone*, . . a cone formed in the eye by the rays of light, the base being on the retina, the apex on the retina. 1898 E. E. Maginn *Ocular Muscles* II. 63 Our studies of the ocular muscles up to this point have been quite independent of the ocular muscles.

b. Used for, applied to, or relating to the eye.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 251 A trymbe Oculare vnguent. 1680 Lister *Hist. Anim.* v. *Aran.* 85 It's used in ocular remedies. 1683-4 *Phil. Trans.* I. 120 He hath already begun his Objectglasses for the mentioned two Ocular eyes. 1883 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 177 Alluded to the constant insertion and withdrawal of the different eye pieces, having a . . shining and reflecting surface at the ocular end.

c. Of the nature, form, or function of an eye.

1842 Sinnett *Astrip. Comfort.* 171 The ocular and pedicel or pedestal form of the earth. 1859 D. Peel *Sights Sun* 193 The excellency of that ocular Organ that God hath bestowed

spite ears. 1892–3 T. E. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 316 *A* 431 An ocular appendage...composed of two eyes united together.

d. Expressed by the eyes; conveyed by the look of the eye.

1647 Dolorr *Serm.* V. 28 They did countenance that which was done with...ocular applause with fixing their eyes upon the Preacher. 1880 Eadmer *Const. Lyfe, Bahaviour Wks.* (Baker H.) 364 The eyes of men...are made as their tongues: the ocular index needs no dictionary.

2. Belonging to the action of the eye, and hence to the sense of sight; visual.

a. Made or performed by the eye or sight; done by means of the eye; chiefly in *ocular inspection*.

1 1579 *Sidney's Friendship* (1632) 180 The Lords of counsel, be ocular inspections, may observe...any losse, contrast...or other such, to his State and Estate. 1840 Howells *Fem. Trust.* (Add.) 19 One's name Ocular viper...will still find out something new. 1850 Hawthorne *Stand. Nat. Phil.* § 193 To make the infinitude of their love a matter of ocular inspection. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 370 In these regions we have no ocular testimony of thirteen months' consecutive darkness.

b. Obtained by the use of the eye; derived from what one has actually seen: *an ocular testimony*. *Ocular witness*, an eye-witness. *Now rare or Obs.*

1646 Donne *Juvenal Poems* Dis. To bee an Ocular witnesse-bearer of what I speake. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 99 Words will sometimes seem credible by the modern relations of some ocular witnesses. 1670 Walton *Lives* I. 42 He gave an ocular testimony of the sickness and regularity of [Ch. Ch.]. 1785 Dickinson *Comm. Ps.* xc. 15 Depending on the ocular testimony and remembrance of the witnesses.

c. Addressed to the eye; perceived by or manifest to sight; visible; conveyed to the mind through the actual sight of a thing. (Chiefly, now almost exclusively, in *ocular demonstration* and the like; formerly said also of material things.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xiii. (Arb.) 98 Your comelie proportion doeth disclose the nature of the subiect: for if it please the eare well, the same represented by delineation to the eiue pleaseth the eye well. 1624 Smeaton *Old. Test.* 22. 360 Glue me the Ocularie proofe. 1629 Gaudden *Odyse* xxvii. 349 The rose That still remaines a marke too ocular To make your heart yee blushed. 1658 Rowland *Moufet-Theat. Advt.* (1746) 1 Giuing his Testimony, by Ocular Demonstration. 1708 Butler *Lovers. Anatomiz.* 10 The Science of Opticks, deduced from ocular Experiments. 1819 Jeffrey *Pillars* (ed. 2) III. 383 (If any one can shall have ocular demonstration).

d. Of or pertaining to the sense of sight.

1837 *Fraser's Exp. Acct.* xxv. 290 A peculiar ocular deception. 1849 Rimmer *Sports Laugh* vi. § 4. 186 It is not a question of mere ocular delight.

B. *sb.* †1. Ocular quality or property; that which is manifest to sight: cf. A. 2 c. *Obs.*

1548 S. H. *Gold. Lam.* 72 Ire Natures, and not Manners; as vocalles, and not sensibles, audible to the eare Ibid.

2. The eye-piece of a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument.

1833 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 17 An Amici's achromatic ocular. 1856 Wyse in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 745 The Ramsden ocular is never achromatic. 1890 Anthony's *Photogr. Bull.* III. 84 The objectives and compressing oculars now available for microscopical research.

3. Humorously for 'ocular organ', 'eye'.

1863 C. M. Wetherell *Boy. Spy* I. 164 The gawniest looking wonders I had ever seen. 1880 W. S. Gilbert *Pinafore*, To cut his curly hair, and stick an eye-glass in his ocular.

† **O·cularily,** *adv. Obs.* [L. Ocularis + -ly 2.] = Ocularly 2.

1609 Charnock *Tutorage Poet.*, Orderly to present you with examples of what I assume to you.

Ocularist (*o·kiulărist*). [n. mod.F. *oculariste* (Littré), f. *oculaire* Ocular: see -ist.] A maker of artificial eyes.

1880 *Morn. Star* 28 Feb., French artists...draw, not sculpture, but ocularists. 1893 Virchow's *Glances Instr.* II. xxxiii. 244 In several ocularists' waiting rooms collections of artificial eyes were displayed.

Ocularly (*o·kiulărli*), *adv.* [f. Ocular + -ly 2.]

1. With or by means of one's eyes or sight; by ocular testimony (*spec.* 1646).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 269 Andrew Thevet in his Cosmography doth ocularly contribute to the Sun whitenesse, he saw no *Sun* with his middle tone therein, and 3 rayned. 1880 in *Parentalia: Archbishop* I. 1. 3 Who are made certain, and do ocularly behold that the thing is truly so. 1892 *Standard* 28 Dec. 2/2 Twelve tornadoes, expressed excitedly or ocularly.

2. To the eyes or sight; by ocular demonstration; visibly.

1648 Jackson *Creed* IX. iii. § 2 The other passages in the same psalm were similarly accomplished and fulfilled in Him. 1884 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 98 It is similarly manifest. 1892 Bernstein *Optics* xxiii. 297 That the multiplication and colour of the images is according to the causes now explained may be proved similarly.

† **O·culary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ocularis*, f. *oculus* eye: see -ary.] = Ocular *a.*, 1 b, 2 b.

1600 W. Vaughan *Golden Grove* (1608) I. v. Heyroun, Hawke, ornitary vomenths. 1610 Holland *Camd.* II. 272 Elevations, and other oculario medicines.

Oculate (*o·kiulĕt*), *a.* Also 7 ocu-. [ad. L. *oculātus* possessed of eyes, f. *oculus*: see -ate 2.]

†1. Furnished with or possessed of eyes or sight; sharp-sighted; observant. *Obs.*

1599 T. Bodley *Matthew's Bible* Dedic. He that walketh without this lanterne...he be neuer so oculate...yet he is but blynd. 1613 Cotgrave *Body of Man* 231 In oculate (or perchance) volumes the Anatomist be very diligent and sensible.

1637 Townsend *Xenos's Diary* 277 An oculate Schollell Surnamed. 1660 Bunyan *Holy Comm.* (1692) 113 Kings are as Exhibite Angells to...set a Wing pattern...before the Oculate Judges, that they may judge righteous Judgments, by sight more than by quicklide.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Having eye-like spots or holes resembling eyes.

1858 Baxter's *Limnæ*...*Cyclops*, full of species holes. 1863 Lubbock *Prehist. Anim. & Man* Language, Rare oculiform and oculate...uniform ocellate and clustery. 1908 Pycraft, *Oculate*, full of holes like eyes. 1897 in *Harmsworth Encyc.*

† **O·culate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 ocu-. [f. L. *oculat-us* eye: cf. D. *oculeren* 'to eye, or look narrowly vnto' (Florio). (L. *oculāre* had not this sense.)]

trans. To set eyes upon; to eye, see, behold.

1609 *Ep. Wem. in Hymn.* v. 5 *in* Bullen *O. Poems* IV. Ulem barking herself, being discovered or oculated by Actæon.

O·culated, *a.* Also 8 ocu-. [f. L. *oculāt-us* (Oculate) + -ed.] = Oculate *a.* 2.

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 392 Occulated Butterflie. 1712 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 150 The oblong, oculated Porcelliana...The Argus-shell.

† **Ocula·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. L. *oculāre* to furnish with eyes, after *oculātus* to mean 'eye or bud' of a plant.] = Inoculation 1.

1611 Florio, *Innestare ad occhio*, to Inoculate, to graffe by way of occulation. 1625 in Cockeram. 1657 Manne *Expos. Lect. Cowley*, *Nut*, a term for grafting; oculation.

Oculi ferous, *a.* [f. L. *oculus*, *oculi*- eye + *-fer*: see -ferous.] Bearing an eye or eyes, as the tentacles or horns of snails, and the pedicels of certain Crustacea.

1858-9 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 309 A transverse pair of oculiferous tentacles at his apex.

So **Oculi gerous** [-gĕrəs] *a.*, in same sense.

O·culiform, *a.* [f. as prec. + L. *-formis* -form.] Having the form of an eye; eye-like.

1828 Webster s. v., An oculiform pebble. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 107 The second ganglion situated beneath the oculiferous spot. 1850 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ocelli*, *Acera gracilis*, the marginal corpuscles of the Medusæ ...supposed to be visual organs.

Oculimo·tor, Oculimo·tory. *a.* = Oculomotor.

Oculist (*o·kiulist*). [a. F. *oculiste* (in Paré 16th c.), f. L. *oculus* eye: see -ist.]

1. One versed in the knowledge or treatment of the eyes; a physician or surgeon who treats diseases and affections of the eye.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 338 Those whom we call Oculists, that is, such as professe and kenne the cure of the eies. 1830 Dalrymple *Eng. Cauldron.* (1841) 197 It is observed by prudent Oculists, that whereas all creatures have but foure muscles to moue their eyes round about, man hath a fift to pull his eyes vp to heauen. 1911 Academy *Apoc.* No. 1214/3 Having consulted many Oculists for the bettering of his Sight. 1866 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* xxviii. 303 I must go at once to an oculist.

†2. One who has good eyes, or uses them well; a sharp-sighted or observant person. *Obs. rare.*

1680 Bunyan Rid. *Slayer* Ep. Ded. (1761) 8 As a second Oculist that could see to the end of a mystery. 1833 Miss A. *Mason. Amer.* I. viii. 238 The fair oculist overtowed our fellow traveller.

Hence **Oculi·stic** *a.*, of or belonging to an oculist; practising as an oculist.

1880 *Lond. Rev.* 24 Nov. 589 Mardy [1510] learned upon her return according to her words any but an occulistic curiosity. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 16 *Advt.* Mr. — — Oculistic Opinion. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Sept. 607 Men whose occulistic work seemed to have extended...over a great part of the country.

Oculo- (*o·kiulō*), before a vowel **ocul-**, used as combining form of L. *oculus* eye (see -o) in several terms of Anatomy, etc., as **Oculan·tidotary,** *a.* [Acuitory], having the functions of an eye and ear together, as certain sense-organs in some Hydrozoa; **Oculefrontal** (*-fr-*) *a.*, belonging or relating to the eye and the forehead; **Oculomotor** (*-mō·tŏr*) *a.*, serving to move the eye; epithet of the third pair of cranial nerves, which supply most of the muscles of the eyeballs; *sb.* the oculomotor nerve; **Oculonasal** (*-nē·zăl*) *a.*, belonging to or relating to the eye and the nose; **Oculopalpebral** (*-pælpĕ·brăl*) *a.* [Palpebral], to the eye and the eyelid; **Oculozygomatic** (*-zigomæ·tik*) *a.*, to the eye and the zygoma.

1850 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oculo-frontal*...*O. region*, the ventral furrows in the discs which extend upwards from the root of the tens. 1880 A. M. Mummery in *Trans. Microsc. Soc. Jrnl.* 76 The third or 'oculomotor' nerve. 1850 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oculo-nasal*. 1874 Lawson *Dis. Eye* 69 The 'oculo-palpebral fold' of mucous membrane which extends from the palpebral edge of the cartilage on to the eye. 1875 Walton *Dis. Eye* 630 The oculopalpebral and ocular portions. 1850 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oculozygomatic*.

Oculus (*o·kiulŭs*). Pl. **oculi** (-*ai*). [L. *oculus* eye, used in technical and transf. senses.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* a. An eye; *spec.* a compound eye, as in insects (distinguished from *ocellus*). b. A spot resembling an eye: as ocellus.

1857 Maunder *Biogr. Lex.*, *Oculus*, *Anat.*, *Med.*, *Physiol.*, the eye or organ of vision.

2. *Bot.* A bud-bud: = Eye *sb.* 10 a.

1787–91 Claparede *Cyclo.*, *Oculi*, *Knots*, in botany, the protuberance, or buds of a plant just putting forth. 1888 Prior *Elem. Bot.* 1. *Oculus*, an eye, i. e. a bud-bud.

3. *Arch.* a. 'Applied to the large circular window at the west end of a church, common in foreign churches, but not usual in England' (Parker *Gloss. Arch.*). b. A round hollowed stone.

1848 Rickman *Architecture* p. xvii, The circular window...in the centre of the west front...was a common feature in the Norman style, and was called the 'Oculus', or eye of the building. 1850 T. F. T. Dyer *Church Lore Gleans.* 135 At Waverley Abbey, Surrey, in 1752, there were found in a stone coffin, two bodies dishes soldered together, containing a human heart, well preserved in quicklime.

4. **Oculus Christi** (= *Christ's eye*), mediæval Latin name of two plants: (a) Wild Clary or Sage, *Salvia Verbenaca*; (b) a Composite plant, *Inula Oculus-Christi*.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/2 *Oculus Christi*, herbe, *Alysia*. 1538 Turner *Libellus, Verbena*...quibusdam vulgus ipsa vocant Oculus christi. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. xcvi. 208 Wilde Clarie is called after the Latine name Oculus Christi, of his effect in helping the diseases of the eies. 1658 Phillips, *Oculus Christi*, a certain herb very good for the eyes, otherwise called wild clary.

5. **Oculus mundi** (= *eye of the world*), mediæval name of the variety of opal called Hydrophane.

1670 Boyle *Virtues of Gems* Posthum. 3. Wks. 1772 III. 503 Though the *Oculus mundi* be reckoned by Claudy Agricola among the rare Gems. 1799 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 228 The *oculus mundi*, which has the property of becoming transparent in water, is nothing but an opaque, decomposed opale. 1796 Kendrick *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 229 *Kalmsbury*. This is the stone called *Oculus Mundi*.

6. **Oculi Sunday,** a name for the third Sunday in Lent, from the beginning of the Introit (Ps. xxiv. [xxv.] 15), *Oculi mei semper ad Dominum*.

Ocum, Ocupie, ocupy *n.*, obs. forms of Ocaum, Ocotpy, Ocur, var. Ocrid *Obs.*; obs. f. Ochre.

Ocydrome (*o·sidrōm*). [nd. mod.L. *Ocydromus* (Wagler, 1830), nd. Gr. *ὠκύδρομος* swift-running.] A bird of the genus *Ocydromus* (family *Rallidæ*), natives of New Zealand, incapable of flight, but swift runners. So **Ocydromine** (*-sidrōmin*) *a.*, belonging to the subfamily *Ocydromina*, typified by the genus *Ocydromus*.

1892 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 782 The 'cyclopean', cubical birds with perfect wings, yet incapable of flight. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* s. v. *Weka*, The chief interest attaching to the Ocydromes is their inability to use to flight the wings with which they are furnished, and hence an extreme problematical of the form becoming wholly extinct in a short time.

† **O·cymus.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ocimum*, a, Gr. *ὤκιμον* basil.] The plant Basil, *Ocymum basilicum*.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* (ed. 6) iv. 161 To these resemble for melancholy I may add...Origan, sweet Annise, Wine.

Ocypode (*o·sipōd*), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Ocypoda*, f. Gr. *ὠκύπους*, *ὠκυπόδ-* swift-footed.]

a. adj. Belonging to the genus *Ocypoda* or family *Ocypodidæ* of crabs, characterized by long legs with which they run swiftly. b. *sb.* A crab of this genus or family; a sand-crab or racing crab. Also **Ocypodan** (*osi·pŏdăn*) *a.* and *sb.*

1892 *Yrk Corr. Rep.* 302 The red Ocypode Crab.

Od¹, **'od** (*od*). Also odd. A mincel form of *God* (Lord) *sb.* 13, 14, Gad *sb.*², which came into vogue about 1600, when, to avoid the overt profanation of sacred names, many minced and disguised equivalents became prevalent. Very frequent in 17th and early 18th c.; now *arch.* and *dial.*

1. Used interjectionally, by way of conversation: cf. Gad *sb.*² 2, Gog *sb.* 13. Still *dial.* (with little or no consciousness of its origin).

1592 Chettle *Love for L.* iii. iv., Odso, my son Ben comes! Odd, I'm glad on't; Where is he? *Ibid.* v. ii. Odd! I have never liked absent me yet. 1777 Sheridan *Knock* i. i. Odd! Sir Anthony will storm! 1787 Penn *Tales* & *Sk.* VI. 62 But od, you see, I couldna (as relayed a hair of the lovely creature's head. 1824 Scott *Red. gauntlet* Let. x. Od, ye are a clever bikkle! *Mod. Sc.* Blunt, Od, man, but it's a queer story.

2. In imprecations and exclamatory phrases, as *od rabbit it*, *od eat it* (*dial.*, cf. Drat), *od save*, etc. Still common dialectally from Cumberland to I. of Wight, Kent, and Devon.

1729 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. ii, Odrabbit it. *Ibid.* xvii. iii. When we imagined we had a fox to deal with, od rot it, it turns out to be a badger. 1778 Sheridan *Rivals* i. i. Odd, rabbit it! when the luckless lad got lost on the fair, I guess'd 'twould person to the Bess! 1824 Tennyson, *Lobster's Key*, ay Oddsfish! my heart may do' wather-spaniow. *Mod.* Ill. & T. Smith *Rep. Addit.* 60. *The Burning*, What are they fear'd on? Faith! 'od rot 'em! 1869 *Lowlands Glossa.*, *Od* swinge, a mode oath. *Ibid.* *Od drat it*, *Od rottet it*, *Od rot it*, *Od help it*, a species of mild imprecation. 1887 *E. of W. Glossa.*, *Odd eat it*, an exclamation. 1887 *Kent Glossa.*, *Od rabbit it.* 1888 *Suffolk Glossa.*, *Odd drabbet*, an angry exclamation.

3. The possessive 'od's (*od's*, *odds*), also Ads, Uns) occurs like *God's*, *God's*, in many asseverative or exclamatory formulæ. See Gen 14 a, b, c, Glad 3.

This origin of 'od's being forgotten, it was written ads, odds, or was rewritten with the following word, as odsbo, odso.

Among the phrases (now mostly obs., arch., or dial.) are *od's blood*, *bobs*, *bones*, *death*, *fut*, *flesh*, *foot*, *life*, *malkins*, *mark*, *sangrenowns*, *blessed wounds*, etc.; other words characterizing oaths and protestations of wonder, as *'od's bud*, *buds*, *bodikins*, *bud* (=*blood*), *fish*, *heikins*, *hilts*, *hookers*, *whimsy*, *whimsies*, *whimsies* (=*wimsies*), *or wimsicks*, *whoobs* (=*hoobs*), *woodikins*, *zookers*, *zooks*, and *zounds*, *odsbobs* (=*bobs*), *odsbodikins* (=*bodikins*), *odsbud* (=*buds*), *odsbuds* (=*buds*), *odsbuddikins* (=*buddikins*), *odsbuds* (=*buds*), *odsbuds* (=*buds*), *odsbuds* (=*buds

od wounds (= *woundsh*, etc.: also hollowoundy, 'od's hartlets, *Addebrekes*, etc. (cf. Bob Acres' fancy oaths in Sheridan *Rivals* iv. 1).

1636 Suckling *Poems* (1836) II. 66 "Odds lifelet! I have risen! 1708 Shadwell *Hist. Timon.* (Tauchn. 1849) 24 "Odds bob! I'd broke my brains soon. 1861 Pateman *Wedlegrave Ch.* x. iii. Hark ye, hark ye! "Odsbodkins, you are caught, lady. 1800 Mrs. Hannay *Masculine Penn.* I. 188 Odds bobs! how you talk! 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 132 ¶ 2 "Odsbodikins, you do not say right. 1734 Fielding *Don Quix. de Leg.* ii. viii. As sure as a gun—this is beyond—odsbobs! 1878 M. Arnold *Friendship's Garland* v. 91, "Odsbodikins!" exclaimed Lilias, "a noble reward!" 1883 Lt. C. E. Pearse *Autobiog.* iv. (1898) 59 "Odds bones!" said I, "don't they seem to give any quarter, then?" 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* ii. v, "Odsbobs, I would say 'twas one an Egyptian Mummy for the joke. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxi. Od's bud, Jean, you have lived two centuries too late. 1704 Swift *Quart Bk.* My wife has her back whisked, "Odsbobs, why don't you break her limbs? 1880 *Oyster Soldier's Fort.* v. 5 "Odds fish! I have a great fellow for them. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xlvi. 'Odsfish!' said the King, 'the light begins to break in on me'. 1705 Vanbrugh *Country Mr.* v. Wife. (Bridg.) 46/2 "Odsfish! we shall break all the laws in the country. 1663 Dk. Newcastle & Duchess *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. 1, "Odsfish, sir, there are some hazards...that are so well worthy to marry for, as any man. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. x. ¶ 13 "Odsbodikins and cockers! thought I. 1634 Heywood *Rebellion* iv. Arch. (1716) 59 "Odsbobkins, if seven...we are within two fingers breadth of Damnation. 1740 Young *Love of Fame* (1798) I. 6 "Odsbil then it was all Loch indeed. 1708 Price *Letter Answer* 13 "Odds bib! must one swear to the truth of a song? 1811 Sharp. *Theol. W.* v. 1. 181 "Odd's lifelings, burn me if— 1643 Cartwright *Ordinary* ii. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 242 "Odsdigs, I guess's so. 1708 Motteux (P. Pindar) *Death of Eckermond's Dog* Wks. 1872 III. 438 And lifted hands...and cried Odsdigs! 1598 Shaks. *Henry IV*, iv. 1. 25 *L.* How many Soldiers in it? *Novent.* Hy. Two. *C.* ...I thought there had been one Number more, because they say "od's Nownes. 1614 Middleton *Epicoene* v. viii. (1778) 70 "Odsnouns, odsbodikins. 1880 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 114 Od's nouns, I think they has Nigits. 1811 Sharp *Critic* iv. ii. 203 "Odsplutikins, can it be she sate for it? 1826 Blak. Surrey *Fair Maid* (1828) I. 253 "Odd gridikins! my master', cried Ms. 1831 Francis *Courtier Castle* vii. (1866) 51 "Od's swaggers, sir, some Aspasia and any other Athenian name of the same sort of private pay Sir. 1598 Shaks. *Henry IV*, i. 2. 253 "Od's precious blood...I will not be clapped in the green. 1708 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* v. i, Wife. Master! let how! the Man that I saw—"Odsnouns! 1880 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 114 "Od's wounds! How many are yours? 1785 *Lond. Herald* 9 "Od's wounds and 120,000 fair maids there. 1893 Crockett *Love for L.* v. ii, "Odsnobs! I'm a young Man. 1722 Vanbrugh *Pro. Provok.* iii. 48, "Odsnobs! ...I will go with that. 1825 Hone *Dead Robbers* iv, "Odd sounds! Two pounds, How comes it singular?

b. In *od's me*, *od's my life*, *od's my will*, and the simple '*od's*, *odds*', originating from the foregoing through some confusion; or perhaps (as has been suggested) '*s* is for *sese*, but no fuller form appears. Cf. God 14 *a*.

1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* v. iv. 24 Od's me! *quo ay le oublis, abus* = *Je N. V. I.*, etc.] Oh my little life, I thinke the masters is mought my wife this. *Ibid.* iv. iii. 19 Od's my will, this hose is not the Hose that I doe haue. 1632 Shirley *Hyde. Lasse* iv. vi. Wks. 1833 III. 42 Od's me! I must go see her. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv. v, Odds fish, my life, I'll have him murdered! 1712 *Mischief of Fool.* 3 Odds Fly's a brave Man indeed. 1683 Tryon *Wayes of H.* ii. Wks. 1691 I. 171 Odds me, brother Brute, can you tell what is become of my wife? 1823 Scott *Peveril* iii, Oddsmylife, madam...nine strand can speak for itself.

Od[2] (*ŏd*, *ōd*). [Arbitrary term: see quot. 1850.] A hypothetical force held by Baron von Reichenbach (1788–1869) to pervade all nature, manifesting itself in certain persons of sensitive temperament (streaming from their finger-tips), and exhibited especially by magnets, crystals, heat, light, and chemical action; it has been held to explain the phenomena of mesmerism and animal magnetism. Also *attrib.* as *od force*, etc. (Cf. Odyle.)

1850 Ashburner tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* 214, I will take the liberty to propose the short word *Od* for the force which we are engaged in examining. Every one will admit it to be desirable that a peculiarity-word beginning with a vowel should be selected...for the sake of subsequent compounds in the manifold compound words. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 23 To his new force...Von Reichenbach ...gave the arbitrary but convenient name of Od, or the Od force. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* vii. 193 That od-flame of German Reichenbach Which will from female finger-tips harm him. 1883 H. S. Olcott *Theosophy* 102 So much of light is he (or rather the old domain of Church 'exorcism') by chemistries and the Od discovery.

b. Forming the second element in various derivatives, as *hyod* the 'od' of animal life, *elyesod* chemical 'od', *crystallod* the 'od' of crystallization, *elod electric* 'od', *helliod* the 'od' of the sun, *magnetod* magnetic 'od', *zoaxod* 'od' in general, *zolirod* or *zerlirod* lunar 'od', *thermod* heat 'od', etc.

1850 Ashburner tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* 214 Instead of saying, "the Od derived from crystallization", we may name this product crystallod.

Od, ME. form of *Ad* Obs., funeral pyre.

Od, obs. form of Odd, Woad.

Oda (*ōdă*). [a. Turk. عدة *ōdā*, *oda* chamber, hall.] A chamber or room in a harem; *transf.* the inmates of such a room.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1390 They have Bassoes, which the Turkes call Oda's, but we may more properly (in regard of the ten they are put vnto out from Babylon,

1824 J. Perkins tr. *Porcacchi's Civil Inhabit's Savoy.* 2 Four several Chambers, called Oda's, which are to be more than fifteen, where they lodge...whatever is necessary for young persons. 1860 Baker *Ismail.* Nile (1880) I. 191 The women made ready entertainment and distributed them among all the Odahs of the Harem.

Odacine (*ŏdăsīn*). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Odacinæ* pl., f. *Odax* a genus of fishes, sd. Gr. *δηξ* adv. 'by biting with the teeth'.] Of or related to the genus *Odax* of labroid fishes.

Odaum, obs. variant of Odeum.

Odal (*ōrdăl*), *sb.* (*a.*) See also Udal. [a. ON. *ōðal* property held by inheritance (Norw. *odal* etc., Sw. *odal*, Da. *odel* now adj. and in comb.) = OHG. *uodal*, also *uuotil*, OS. *ōðil*, OE. *ēðel*, *æðel*, f. root *aō*, *āō*, whence also OHG. *adal*, Ger. *adel* noble descent, OHG. *gōtil*, Ger. *edel*, OE. *æðele*, *ēðele* noble.] Land held in absolute ownership without service or acknowledgement of any superior, as among the early Teutonic peoples; *esp.* such an estate among the Scandinavian peoples, or in Orkney and Shetland (where the usual form of the word is Udal, q.v.). Chiefly *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *odal-born adj.*, *odal-land*, *odal right*.

In references to Norway, the Da. form *odel* is often employed.

1774 tr. *Footerskelven's Nat. Hist. Norroway* 280 Every freeholder in Norway has vastly enough to think himself as good as noble by Odel, or right of inheritance. 1893 Karkeleby *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The most probable opinion respecting the Pictland, seems to be that which regards it as the same with the Odal-land of Scandinavia. 1897 I. A. Blackwell *Shetland's Ancient Antiq.* 284 Not rendered for Odal-land in Scotland. 1880 D. Balfour *Udal Rights and Feudal Wrongs*, a Memorial to Orkney. 1872 Evelyn *Contd. Hist.* I. 56 I say The homestead of the original soldier...with the share of arable and appurtenant common rights, here among the northern nations the name of Odal, or Riddal. [1888 J. Cheape *Fall of Asgard* I. 57 A fair odal you have here, Heidreh ; and Uodwan. *Ibid.* 138 Odal Hardsheer. Jarnin himself, in pure odal-right, held in Tryggvason's kingdom.]

† Odalisque (*ōrdălĭsk*). Also 7 -iche, 8–9 -isc, 9 -isk. [a. F. *odalisque* (1664 in Hatz.-Darm.), corrupt. Turk. اوطه‌لق *odalïḳ*, f. *odalï* Otta + *-lïḳ*, -*lïḳ* expressing function.] A female slave or concubine in an Eastern harem, esp. in the seraglio of the Sultan of Turkey.

1680 Baron *Cabinet*, *Odalisques*, a Slave. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 201 500 Slaves and upwards with one of Mahomet the Fourth's Odalisches. 1708 Motteux tr. *Rabelais's Gharms* (1708) II. 170 A Sultan...in honour of his Turkish pagan'd, Whose every nightie the labour shar'd. 1825 Byron *Don Juan* iv. xxiii, He went forth with the lovely Odalisque. 1874 O'Shaughnessy *Music & Moonlight* 28 An Odalisc, unseen, ligniously combed on piled up cushions green.

Odaller (*ōrdălăr*). [f. Odal + -er[1].] A fee possessor by odal tenure: = Udaller.

1880 D. Balfour *Odal Rights* 13 The crowing shadow of the first feudal grain which menaced the freedom of their Odal soil, roused the long-suffering Odallers into rebellion. 1892 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess. Introd.* 91 Every member of the free community was an Odaller. Attesting Aisling in Odaller. 1874 Byrons *Coast. Hist.* I. v. 100 note, In the bidding to sell the threefold division of the land allotted to the Norse odallers.

† O dam. *Obs.* Forms: 1–3 **ādam**, 3 **ōdom**, **oðom**, 4 **odame**. [OE. *ādam* = OFris. *ēthom*, OHG. *eidum*, *eidam* (MHG. *eidem*, obs. G. *eidam*, now *dial.* *Adm*, *Am*, *Ahm*) = OTest. **aiþmaz*, possibly related to **aiþaz*, OHG. *eid*, OE. *āð*, Oath.] A son-in-law.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xix. 12 Hwæla þu oðre sunu oððe dohtra oþþe hyra hyrlig oððe ydmes? *c* 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 183 Nis he gut sikur of þe hwuhwede ... Nis he sikelsidur of þiss ilche. *c* 1205 Lay. 3161 Leir ...gon Agmodrayne; þat was his ieme alsuo (c 1275 ofsuo). *Ibid.* 23206 Eft wulle seid me beden: Leir mine ofsuo. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3768 Leir hes wes to cheue þulke kinges reume wes. 13.. *E. Allit. poems* Ostlake, Elenes' sonnes, After thenne come he nam.

Odd (*ŏd*), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 4–6 **ode**, 4–7 **odde**, **od**, (4 **hod**, 5 *hi*, *eyd*), 5– **odd**. [ME. *odde*, *a.* ON. *odda-* in comb. in *odda-maðr* (acc. *oddamann*-stem) third man, odd man, who gives the casting vote, *oddatala* odd number, in which *oddi* is genitive or comb. form of *oddi* 'point, angle, triangle', whence 'third or odd number'. The root of *oddi* :—**ud-no-* is also that of *odde* point, spot, place, OHG. *ort* angle, point, place, OS., OFris. *ord*, OE. *ord* point, tip, beginning, origin etc. OTest. **undr-*; but none of the other languages have developed from 'point' the notion of 'third or odd number'.

The sense seems to have been extended from the *third* or unpaired member of a group of three, to any single or unpaired member of a group, and from 5 as the primary "odd number", to all numbers containing an unpaired unit. But this development was anterior to English and is recorded in Scandinavian.]

A. adj. **I.** With reference to number.

1. Of an individual: That is one in addition to a pair, or remaining over after distribution or division into pairs; constituting a unit in excess of an even number.

Odd man (ON. *oddamaðr*), the third (Hdb. 1851) man. In a body of voters, a committee, etc., also, in case of a division of opinion, one who gives the casting vote; a decider, an umpire. *Odd trick*, in whist, the thirteenth trick, won by one side after each side has won six.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 302 Non of vche haued kynde wyt ne on oddes þ bourned ay on ouer & halped him fayre. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lx. (Add. MS. 27944) And synowes help nomaned in alle soo & þerny pepes þ one side greuous. 1461–8 *Durpk Rec. Freemen* 28 Jan. (1899) 30 That hede ink Michel Masson of Aire the 25th man for Oxon hacks. 1552 Thomson *Pract. Probates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 292 That six lords of Almany...with the King of Bohemia the seventh, to be the odd man and umpire, should choose him for ever. 1587 Mirror Gd. *Rerue* 1874 There be two a breed, and the 8th an odde Crane...Both all alone before. 1588 *Jas. Acts Sess. VI* (1814) III. 1216/2 Quhairthrow his lieges as ofttymes hes maid commendit chaiss he hath the middis partis ...may get finall decisioun. *c* 1632 Sanderson *Tables-t. Oaths* (1) 42 They hold that Omnipotency enough...that the Holy Ghost is President of their General Councils, when the truth is the odd man to all the Holy Ghost. 1722 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 100, 2/1 The Party...got the Odd Trick. 1883 Lefroy *E. Malherbe* 230 There is one more on the odd trick. 1888 Baron *Amore Commerc.* I. 6. In This fifth was the odd man whose casting vote would turn the scale. 1901 Foster *Bridge* 33 A player should always go over when he has any chance for the odd trick.

2. Of a number: Having one left over as remainder when divided by two; opposed to even.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (Matthew) 308 He to be lik vnto a wys man, þat bildit his hous apon a ston. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* Def. 1 Of whiche kynde be all odde numbers, as 3. 5. 7. 9. 11. 13. 15. 17. 19. 21. 23. 25. 27. 29. 31. 33. 35. 37. 39. 41. 43. 45. 47. 49. 51. 53. 55. 57. 59. 61. 63. 65. 67. 69. 71. 73. 75. 77. 79. 81.

...ourse hope I course. 1880 STOCK *New Eng. Phys. Mech.* 330. 100 Every cubic..if not fifty grains bubbles of Air. 1909 *Manchester Guard. & Dispt.* 18 Oct. We have fifty-odd of our troops taken. 1923 *Interviews Wrest.* 18 Sept. 32 *Funeral of seventy odd Soldiers.* 1882 *Lancet* Times LXXIX. 1151/1 The 1300 odd pages...contain much of extreme value.

d. *elliptical*. denoting age. the word 'years' being understood. *colloq.*

1845 HOOD *Pathetic Sally Brown* xvii. His cheek, which happen'd to be his best, At forty-odd befell. 1861 THACKERAY *Wr.* (1896) X. 293 At sixty-odd, love, most of the ladies of thy acquaintance have lost the bloom of youth.

4. Used to denote a surplus over a definite sum, or a remainder of lower denomination of money, weight, or measure.

1581 *Fol. Primer (Bodley)* L. 208 Of twelve months are twenty one. And odde days seven or two. 1603 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 628 The Mexicans divided the yeare into eighteene months, ascribing to each twenty dayes, to that the five odde dayes were excluded. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 36 It was one 1696-7 etc. I had been so much, and the odd money was my own before. 1813 HOOD *To Mrs. Vesey* I. 1 She would relax his hold on the odd cole and dozens.

† b. *and odd or odd* (denoting an indefinite number) qualifying a sb. of lower denomination. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 31 b. When he had reigned xiii. yeres, x. monthes and odde dayes. 1603 PURCHAS (*title*) *Pilgrimes in Part I. P. Yeas. I* (1626). Three thousand and od hundred eleuen years. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 43 It is in the latitude of twenty two degrees, odde minutes north. 1714 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 5253/3 71 Fish odd Inches in the Mash. 1823 Sir R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 434 Thirty-eight thousand odd hundred infantry, two thousand odd hundred cavalry.

† c. (*and*) *odd money*, denoting a surplus sum of lower denomination. *Obs.*

1502 John Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 48 Your bylle a lore dowrych iij marke and ode moneye. 1550 Rent. *St Jewel. Revs.* (Roch.) 283 The rent of thirty thousand pounds and odde money was just seven an years. 1680 WOOD *Life* 8 *June* (O.H.S.) III. 304 [They] broke as many windows as came to 20. and od money. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 93 Pay the Thirty-five Pounds odd Money...(and the remaining Four Pounds odd will be a little Fund...towards the Children's schooling.

d. A surplus of lower denomination of money, weight, or measure (as in b and c) is now expressed simply by adding *odd*.

1742 [see c]. 1851 MAYHEW *Lon. Prisons* 15 The proceeds of the exhibition and sale amounted to 47*l.* odd. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 301/1 It was orally agreed ...that the pence of such sums should be taken as 6*d.* odd.

II. Transferred senses.

5. That exists or stands alone; single, sole, solitary, singular. *Now only dial.* † *By odd*, separately, by itself, alone (*obs.*). † *All and odd*, all and each, one and all (*obs.*). *An odd one* (*merch. slang*) a single one, one only.

c 1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9614 Long tyme... dide pey reuke; Euer yn Tenone Rule pey bote make, Agayn pe schipes neid dicon od. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Quintyn*) 130 Say nocht of gestis, bot of god, Fore pai wald allwais ay be odis. c 1390 MERC. PRIOR *Wks.* 68 As he [God] as soueraigne dignitie is odde, So will he as loue no partyng felowes haue. 1538 LAURIN *Tractate* 163 Quhat gyve pynchouris, all and od, Trowlie out forth the word of God. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Odd, all, single.* 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss., Odd-house*, a single dwelling, unattached, always goes this name. 1877 *E. Mt. Lone. Gloss., Odd*, ... single, lonely. ...'Odd kittle, puppy, pig, chicken, smoking &c. 1888 *Shepherd Gl., Odd*, lonely. 'An *odd* house', 'an *odd* place'.

† 6. Singular in value, worth, merit, or excellence; unique, remarkable; distinguished, famous, renowned; rare, choice. *Obs.* (Compared *adder, solitest.*)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4097 With Elenor of chiualre aloft to weyte. *Ibid.* 4283 So od vnto in armes, & right to fight. c 1400–20 *Alexander* 1831 Ane of pe oddist Emperours of pe worde. *Ibid.* 2121 pe knowlis of pat odde Chiualer Iesu pe gyete. *Ibid.* 3161 Kyng porus...of bad assembild Arabiens and of odnesse bare oft to pe oddis. c 1568 ANDREW *Scholem.* (*Arb.*) 102 For our tymes, the odde men to performe all thyngs pertaining vnto to my proper opinion, *Inhonesty Discouered* 1579 *Dee Math. Pref.* 20 A Gentleman (which...for that he is the Mathematicall Science and Languages in the Old man of this land). 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 360/2 He would...have better...known for an od gentleman ...to write in the English parts of Ireland. 1592 MARPRELATE *Mar. Prelate* (*c.*) Good Robert Sout...Who, vnlit than Syr, for honestie was od. 1621 COTGR., *Rebours, Un entendement à double rebours*, an odde braid, a notable wit, a terrible pate. c 1660 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* (1662) 72 He was an Odde man indeed, for all the Popish party could not match him with his equal in Learning and Religion. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 249 Where were many Neat Tombs; but the Oddest, because New, was one house with Young Cypress Trees.

† 7. Not even, accordant, or conformable; uneven, unequal, discrepant, diverse, different. *Obs.*

1592 GEORGE *Conf.* III. 158 The word makes the range of Spring. Set every thing or table or square. 1592 URSULA *Erasm. Apoph.* 262 b. How have odde those passions are from the nature of that prince. 1592 HARVEY *Lett. Nathaniel* in *Pierces Supererog.* (1593) 1. 230 Londer; what Deuis hyest were nothing vil Vnto their aspyringe that they tell! 1598 ROBINSON tr. *Mizald's Utopia* (ed. 2) Trauel, as Ritt., The successe and ouc (wrong place things here odde. 1598 ROBSON *Elegy on Essex's Ashington* b, Upon the branches of those trees, The ever-crimped purple ash, Distinguished in od degrees, One part in this, another that.

† b. Not even or 'square', having a balance on the wrong side. *To be odd* with, to fall of being 'even' or 'quits' with. Cf. EVEN a. 12, 12 c. *Obs.*

1440–50 *Collegium* & *Gate.* 334 Thus said bonys bold,... We are odd with that is on, or not in the pase. c 1550 BRETON *Auot. Gerneside* Wks. 1843 I. 110, I have me but to be od With neighbor of yow sexten.

† c. At variance or strife; at odds (*with*). *rare.*

1561 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* 190 Thrift and there are od. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. Gr. to. v. 109 The generall sayes I feare, Can agree herein you to be odde with him.

8. Extraneous or additional to what is reckoned or taken into account; hence, That is not, or cannot be, reckoned, included, or co-ordinated with other things; not belonging to any particular total, set, or group; not forming part of a regular series; unconnected; irregular; casual. Also, in weakened sense, merely conveying a notion of indefiniteness or fortuity, esp. with *indef. advs.*, as *some odd* [= 'some or other'), *any odd* [= 'any chance' 'any sting'). *Odd ends, odd things*, odds and ends (see ODDS *sb.* 7).

a 1440 MYRC *Instr. Parish Clerks* 1870 Lyke also they make non odde worldynge. a 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) II. 22 Thus shalt thou bryng in 31 odde draughtes in one by be a draught labynth. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 120 Britaine, populacious of women, and such od seruings. 1677 tr. *Bellinger's Decades* (1592) 166 Volcanoes speaking of many odd hallgeests. 1598 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 337 Odde old (*Qo.* (1597) old) ends, stolne forth of holy texts. 1636 CHAPMAN *Gentlem. Usher*, (1862) *Beatrice* 6, When we are parish then by odd orders, Shall pi bengel founde a lytle wyndell of wheat. 1707 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 120 Britaine, populacious of women, and such od seruings. 1717

with all sorts of 'odd-and-end characters about. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 326 Some supplementary patrols, and what elderly ladies in country towns call "odd-come-shorts". 1867 Emma Worboise *Mossy* I. 79 A closet-party .., a square or two, a square or two, a cushion or two—such odd-come-shorts as can be got together ...at briefest notice. 1876 — Nora (1877) 46 An old board tree, into which every odd-come-short that the family has not known where else to deposit has been put. 1938 *Soviet Public Contracts* 5 *Col. Miss*, when will you be married? *Miss.* One of these 'odd-come-shorts', colonel. 1890 Scott *Lett.* II. 120, I will write her a long letter—one of those odd-come-shortly. 1892 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 103 No cards, dice, "odd-house, or tossing-up to be permitted. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxvii, Giving the "odd trays or plain Worcesters for "odd-ginger bots. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 126/2 The good luck which attends us in the political "odd-man-out" game. 1884 *Sir. Weaver's Gaz.* 3 Dec. 5/1 At coin-spinning the game generally played is "odd man wins'. 1894 Dominion *Illustrated* 3 *Nov. Ser. Agricult. Gaz.* 1893 XIV. 23 Nearly one third of the arable land is constantly under the culture of wheat, and that third, during its preparation for the seed, is turned the 'odd' year. 1895 *Ibid.* XVI. 2. 210 Supposing his allotment of wheat alone to seven...he received the full amount of the half year's crop.

† Odd, *v. Obs. rare*[1]. [f. Odd *a.*] *trans.* To make odd or irregular (in quot. in reference to syncopation).

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 84 The third is a driuing note in two crochets and a minime, but odded by a note, so that it must consume more till the close.

Odder, *comparat.* of Odd *a.* : obs. form of Other.

Oddfellow, Odd-fellow. [A fanciful appellation: cf. Odd *a.* 9 b.] A member of a society, fraternity, or 'order', organized under this name, with initiatory rites, mystic signs of recognition, and various 'degrees' of dignity and honour, for social and benevolent purposes, especially that of rendering assistance to members in sickness, distress, or other need.

The name 'Odd Fellows' appears to have been originally assumed by local clubs formed in various parts of England during the 18th c. for convivial and social purposes, notably with those of Manchester, Sheffield, and Leeds, which appeared to imitate those of Freemasonry. Associations of Odd clubs were formed from time to time for purposes of mutual recognition: of which that called the 'Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity', formed about 1813, has grown into a vast organization, having local branches or 'lodges' throughout Great Britain and the Colonies, as well as in the United States and some Foreign countries. Besides this, there are numerous smaller societies of the name 'Odd Fellows', as the Grand Order of Odd Fellows, a similar federation also extant in the United States, which, beginning in 1819 in connexion with the Manchester Union, organized from it in 1842, and is now a great and important organization.

1811 *Lex. Bal., Odd Fellows*, a convivial society: the foundation to the most noble grand, armorial & royal order, is well worth seeing at the price of becoming a member. 1834 Thomas Walker *Wks.* (1888) 229 Most will...if they only converse, turn out to belong to their dangerous odd-fellow society. 1837 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 6/1 A grand gathering of Oddfellows was held last evening at the Masons' Hall tavern,...to welcome the grand master of the Manchester Unity. 1881 Statistics of Mem. 6/1 A General Council Meeting of the Scottish Order of Oddfellows' Friendly Society was held on Saturday at the Oddfellows' Hall, Edinburgh.

Hence **Oddfellowship,** the status of an Oddfellow; the principles and organization of the 'Oddfellows'.

1870 *Daily News* 30 June, I am forgetting that some of my readers are, perhaps, unacquainted with the rudiments of Odd-Fellowship. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 566/2 On its institution in Manchester, the main purpose of Oddfellowship was declared by its laws to be, "to render assistance to every brother who may apply, through sickness, distress, or otherwise, if he be well attached to the King and government, and faithful to the Order".

Oddish (*ǒ·dĭʃ*), *a.* [f. Odd *a.* + -ish[1].] Somewhat odd or peculiar.

1705 Hearne *Collect.* 1. 1. Such a misery, abominable, oddish ...[&c] of a Husband. 1829 *Metropolis* I. 213 Some oddish coincidences occurred in the theatre. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 532 He's odd-ish, and quite unlike other people.

Oddity (*ǒ·dĭtĭ*), [f. Odd *a.* + -ity.]

1. The quality or character of being odd or peculiar; peculiarity, strangeness, singularity.

1739 tr. *Lucrezius' Mem. Concer. Fool.* All Manner of precious Stones that have been ever valued for their Beauty, Colour, Oddity, Curiosity. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxvii, Your dry old wit, my sir for wit and oddity; there is nothing in life so irresistible as contrasting to them differently from other people. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 15 Dec. 1/2 The oddity of the situation seemed to strike both at the same time.

2. An odd characteristic or trait, a peculiarity.

1705 Stanza *Guardian* No. 104 ¶ 3 Our very street-beggars are not without their peculiar oddities. 1808 Dibdin *Vic. Grey* II. 20, All people have their oddities. 1867 Dickens *Hunted. Prelim.* v, All Lord's Labour Lost is...a comedy of oddities of dialogue.

3. An odd or peculiar person.

1796 Sensitive *Red Rosed, etc.* (1804) 209 This ridiculous oddity danced up to the table at which we sate. 1875 Helps *Pt. Pleads* vii. He did not wish to gain the reputation of having married an oddity.

b. Something odd or peculiar; a fantastic, grotesque, or strange-looking object; a strange event.

1830 L. Rogers *Wand. by Seine* 40 When any oddity took place in the town, such as an illustrated marriage, or a ridiculous bon-mot, 1840 Miss Mitford *Dramatic Sc.* (1846) 10 Such often glanced half contemptuously at the various oddities which decorated the chamber of the old politician.

Oddlegs. [Odd *A.* 7.] = Jerry 6.

Yorkshire Correspondent. The tools called *Jeanies* are sometimes called *oddlegs* or *ought*. They are compasses with one long leg.

Oddlike, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Odd *a.* + -like.] Odd-looking.

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. 1, An odd-like wife, they cast, that now & mongis wanded gossey. 1825 Scott *Chr. N.* xxxix, Is not it an odd-like thing that this west neuk in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession? 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Oddlike*, eccentric, odd-looking.

Oddly (*ǒ·dlĭ*), *adv.* [f. Odd *a.* + -ly[2].] In an odd manner.

1. In reference to number: Not evenly; in *oddly even, oddly odd*: see Even *a.* 14 f, Odd *A.* 2 c.

1634 Jhonn *Arith.* (1696) 3 Even Numbers Oddly, those may be parted into equal halves, but the halves will be odd.

† 2. Singly, solely, alone. *Obs.*

?1. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 903 Pou art *oddely* þyn one out of hir sy3te.

† 3. Singularly; remarkably; oddly, crankily. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 898, I compast hem a kynde crafte ...A semed hit to myn ordenaunce *oddely* done. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6899 So *oddly* hai hight. That the grekes gat bake. *c* 1440 *Sir Cleriodus* (E. E. Angelia VIII.) 1005/40 Yon was I *oddly* euery. 1598 Barckley *Misgouy.* (1604) The wretch & my nephewe oddly well agreed. 1742 Elstob *Gen. tr.* vi, Causing no *oddly* great passengeance.

4. In an uneven, irregular, or incongruous manner; † so as not to be even or equally balanced (*obs.*); irregularly; in a haphazard way.

1592 Shakes. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. 4. 61 How *oddly* thou reply'st! Your Loue sworn like an honest Gentleman: Where is your Mother? 1598 — *Merch. V.* i. 2. 79 How *oddly* he is suited. 1658 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 168 By Perle. Iustice is so *oddly* ballanced. 1699 G. Daniel *Triumph. Rlds. II*, xxxiv, Nothing comes *oddly* in; but from a fist Determination, all things Right or Full. 1722 De Foe *Colonel* (1884) 310 People ... who having no Inclination or Habitation... live *oddly*. 1861 Closs *Vill. Minstr.* I. 89 Pattering across *oddly* deep.

5. In an extraordinary, unusual, or peculiar manner; strangely; fantastically, grotesquely.

1600 Shakes. *Troyl.* v. 2. 127 How *oddly* will it sound, that I Must ask my Lyfe's Imprisonment! 1603 Rob. Jones *Love C.* (1878) A Jason Lovell, *oddly* painted. 1613 Shelton *Hydas & Pilat.* I. Wks. 1891 I. 203, I profess it sounds *oddly*, to say that water is not sweet. *c* 1633 Fanshawe *Pastor Fido* (1664) II. 29 How *oddly* beauties will behave! 1677 Black *Grave Fast.* xxiv. (1678) 190 Oddly enough he seemed to take a greater interest than ever in the Two Rooms.

b. Often hyphened to pples. used *attrib.*

a 1704 Lodge (J.), Some *oddly*-shaped fowls. 1865 Kingsley *Ornithol.* (1878) I. 221, 'tis The most monstrous adventurer of this oddly-faced Prince. 1879 Dowden *Southey* v. 136 The oddly-assorted pair met in Taylor's house. 1880 E. A. Maude *Ship* vi. 113 Oddly-shaped stones.

Odd-man; see Odd A. 1, 6, 8 d, D. 2.

Odd-mo-dod, dial. corr. of Howadjeu.

1880 Jefferies *Greene Ferne F.* 237 Times, you great odd-me-dods—you don't know what it is!

Oddments (*ǒ·dmĕnts*), *sb. pl.* [f. Odd *a.* + -ment.] Odd articles, items, fragments, or remnants; odds and ends; esp. articles belonging to broken or incomplete sets, as offered for sale.

In *Printing* applied to the parts of a book other than the text, i. e. the title-page, preface, contents, etc.; sometimes to the pages, whether of text or other matter, remaining over after making up complete sections or 'sheets'.

1796 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 10 July, I have still so many book oddments to accomplish to arrange. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 83 The younger ranks, with some oddments to 'x. 1858 Lett. *Br. Museum* (1859) 10 Everybody reads up a parcel of copies or some [sic] oddments. 1879 Miss Thackeray *Mrs. Y. Folger.* x. 71, I'd Manuel was one lot of oddments or an auction. 1883 *Lit. World* 17 Oct. 361/1 Made up of plasma and mouth-boxes and medicine-bottles and heaven knows what other oddments. *Mod. Lethe*, To clear off special offer of Remnants, Oddments, &c.

Oddness (*ǒ·dnĕs*). [f. Odd *a.* + -ness.]

1. Unevenness of number.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvii. (Add. MS. 27944) And so in equal division is equal numbreness medled with oddenesse, number oddenesse with euenenesse. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* ii. (Arb.) 79 The first manner shorter then the later, which shewes a more oddnesse ...by reason of his sharpe accent which is upon the last syllable. *a* 1805 Fothergill *Anthems*, iv. 2. 2 (Ayrton) 307 Take but One, from Three; And you destroy the oddness. 1873 Jodrell *Phaëton* (ed. 2) I. 427 The numbers three, which gives figure to oddness, excludes the seven.

† 2. Unique or rare character, singularity. *Obs.*

1580 Middleton *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 168 Obtaine the repeale of that whereof which we are not to effect, but beare of to speeche, falles out very hard. 1624 Br. J. Williams *Gt. Instr. Sabbath* 36 So well I compare them two Kings ...that you may see, by the oddnesse of their proportion, how they differ from all Kings besides. 1660 J. Durham *Heart. Carefully Tak.* 227 No worldly mirth, that the eye counteth be-cause it wants considering the oddness of their shapes.

II. Divergence from what is ordinary or usual; strangeness, peculiarity; eccentricity.

1612 Cotgr., *Bizarrerie*, ...oddnesse of humor, fantasticalnesse. 1711 *Spectator Epact.* No. 7 ¶ 1, I was ridiculing with my self on the Oddness of her Fancy. 1824 Robert Forsyth *Gilderoy* I. 228, The oddness of the insect world make people curious. 1838 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 323 The oddness of the dryness of the principal personages.

† 4. Want of congruity or harmony; irregularity. *Obs. rare.*

1660 Owner *Orphan* IV. ii, So my house I only mean with oddness and disorder.

5. With *an* and *pl.* Something odd; † an irregularity, a discrepancy (*obs.*); a peculiarity.

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 10 ¶ 1 I shall be exalted ...to entertain several gentry subscribers by the talking and walking up of goats. 1714 *Hist. & Cry after Dr. S—th* in Somers Tracts I. 390 Take Pen in Hand: Write some Odnesses. 1748 Walker *Ox. Pilot. Tweez.* XLI. 103 Neither of these Solanders would account for the Variety of Oddnesses I have met with. 1888 Gen. Exper. *F. Hall* xxxvi, It seemed an oddness requiring explanation.

Odds (*ǒdz*), *sb.* Also 6–7 **oddes, ods,** (*S. Sc.* **oddis, odis,** ? **odd's,** *pl.* **oddses**). [app. pl. of Odd *a.* taken subst.: cf. *sense.* In 16th c. regularly, and in 17th and 18th c. usually, construed as a singular, 'the odds *is* or *was*'; an isolated instance of 'the odds *were*' appears in 1614, but this construction is unusual before the 19th c.

It is somewhat difficult to comprehend how the plural of *odd* came to be taken to express the sense 'difference'; and also how a word originally plural should, while still retaining the plural form, have been so commonly viewed and construed as singular. The most likely explanation is that *oddes, odds* first meant 'odd' or 'unequal things' (cf. entry in "pare things or matters"), a relic of which appears to exist in the phrase 'to make odds even', found in the earliest quotation. But the notion of two *odd* or unequal things as especially involving that of the relation between them so easily to pass into that of 'inequality' or 'difference', as it perhaps already did in the phrase in question, and as is fully developed in sense 2. After the sense 'difference' was once established, the plural character of the word might be lost sight of, the more easily that in this sense no singular was in use, nor, from the suggested origin, possible. We may compare the history of *news, means, pence.*]

1. (?) Odd or unequal things, matters, or conditions; inequalities; hence *to make odds even*, to equalize or level inequalities, to adjust or do away with differences; † to do away with, atone for, remit, or forgive shortcomings and transgressions; not to reckon his sins or crimes against a person.

(Cf. Odd *a.* 7 b, quots. 1440-70, 'We wil vnto that le odd'.)

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxvi. 58 Imaginis, adore, their inclinis, To mak our oddis evynnis. 1570 Levins *Manip. Vocabula*, evn, To make even oddis. 1572 Satir. *Poems Reform.* xvi. 30 Quhen ye forgaif him all his crymes, And remit his oddis euin. 1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* v. 1. 442 Yet death we fean That makes these odds all even. *a* 1632 Fanshe *Poems* (1884) II. 271 Death looks down with teeth and smiles, And makes the odds all even.

2. The condition or fact of being unequal; inequality; disparity in number, amount, or quality; dissimilarity. = Difference *sb.* 1. *Now rare.* † *At odds*, unequal, different (*obs.*).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* ii. (1877) 180 Augustus ...admonished his daughter how it was to be what great difference and oddes there was, betwixte twoo women of high estate. 1548 W. Patten *Exped. Scot.* in Arb. Garner III. 60, I am to certaine the excellency of his acts, and the blessed of my hope to be as far at oddis. 1585 Harrison in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 58 Euen among the most blessed Apostles... in Scripture of heauen there was oddes of power. 1589 Jewel, *Repl. agst. Harding* (1611) 11 Pretended heere and Original and heere oddes and equall differences. 1587 Holinshed *England* II. 1. (1877) 2, 36 There is an unreasonable oddes betweene them and those of the papists. 1603 H. Ethelr *Magn. Bodies Prol.* 2 Their proportion...being at too great oddes. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. 8. § 13, 229 But whatsoeuer disproportion was betweene the two Armies: there was greater waste the oddes betweene the Captaines. 1632 Mir Lancs Conc. 10. 309 Twixt whom and Christ was as great an ods as Almost, as betwixt the Father and the Gods. 1650 Lightf. *Temp. Chron.* (1660) 10. 206, § 12 The' there be a manifest odds betwixt the Bigness of the Diameter. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre in *Spectator* (1884) 13 Dec. 5/8 To see the odds of cheapness in one country from another entirely puts out Majesty. 1803 Gent *Entrap'd* I. 18, I see the odds of 500 Rix money a year. 1838–9 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) 10. iv. § 48. 189 Names has made little odds among men of stature and as to strength or knowledge. 1854 Lowell *Cambridge Thirty Yrs. Age* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 70 The New England parson's reply, 'All seasons are good, but—there's odds in seasons'.

b. The amount by which one number or quantity differs from another, or by which one thing exceeds or excels, or falls short of or below another; amount in excess or defect; difference.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 79 Whiche is by a great oddes higher. 1603 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 27 Most words by adding thereto may be found. 1690 W. Bulkley *Free Conference* (1693) 87 What shall weighs down this odds but power? 1887 Milton *P. L.* iv. 449, I chiefly who enjoy So fair the happier Lot, enjoying data Possessions by so much odds. 1871 Mahaffy *Contr. Whs.* 1872-3 II. 384 It is still was retained by the odds of two votes. 1729 Wodrow *Corr.* (1842) XIV. 249 The cheapest and by odds the most convenient mode. *a* 1845 Hood *Agric. Diabo.* vi, As long and fast the odds we split. 1866 Rowcliffe *Pearl, Life* 30 By all odds, the longest in Florian's were the most interesting.

c. Difference in the way of benefit or detriment. *Now colloq.* in *What's the odds? It is or makes no odds.*

1640 Bp. Hall *Answer To Rdr.*, So great the odds is, in what way a truth be assayed. 1693 W. Mompesson *Curate assert. Dark* 10, 200 Archetypes would have found no odds in dying by the line of 2 Lies. 1695 Locke *Money Wks.* 1727 II. 39 Whether it be my Odds or England. 1708 *Cl. Calendar Philips. Relat.* (1801) I. 2. 116 Their being compounded would make no odds. 1841 Dickens *Mart. Chuz. Ink*, It makes no odds whether a man has a thousand pounds or nothing there. 1883 T. A. Gourlay *United States* viii. 92 But there, it's no odds. 1886 Hawley *Christ. Gibson* I. iv,

What's the odds to a working-man whether he spells right or wrong?

II. Disagreement, discussion, variance, strife; = DIFFERENCE 3. Chiefly in *at odds*, *to bring to odds* (cf. DIFFERENCE 3 b).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treasurie* 21 In (1617) 1, and Thine = what otherwise would lose an *n*-sion, and quicklie be at odds. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 12 A misplaced bravery... to bring the king and him to odds. 1600 SHAKS. *Ado* II. iii. 180 I cannot speake Any beginning to this peeuish odds. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 The Bishop... findeth so great fault with them for their oddes and leaving. 1639 R. HARRIS *Further's Trim. Sign* 27 In Germanie, they fell to odds principally about the Sacrament of the last Supper. 1654 MERCURIUS *Pacificus* (1) 2000. (1737) 137 Elsewhere against whom he is eternally at odds. 1705 STANYAN *Tr. Cluverius* VIII. 2. About which your reverences have so often been at odds with one another. 1813 BRANDRETH *Real Cott. Jrn.* 1132 Old folk and young folk, still at odds, of course!

4. Difference in favour of one of two contending parties; balance of advantage; superiority in numbers or resources. *At* (*a*) *odds*; *odds*, with the balance of advantage for or against one.

1594 HOLLYBAND *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* Ep. Ded. (1577) 5, I was constrained with too much oddes, to endure continuall warre with both these forlorne spirites. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Edmund Ironside* 82 At home, with odds, they durst not lyde the matter. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 129 You old tales Sirrha tought to fight... there is such oddes in the men. 1648 WYNNE *Extr. Records* Prof. 235 The title is more then ten to three. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* xx. 156 Nor does it need; so much we have the odds. 1708 SWIFT *Sacheus. Tatt* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 109 There appeared at least four to one odds against them. 1834 MARRYAT *Angler in Wales* I. 199 The odds were now greatly in their favour. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 140 England had many times fought successfully against the same odds.

† **b.** Superior position, advantage. *To take odds of*, to take advantage of. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO *F. Q.* vi. ii. 18 Unarm'd all was the knight... Willessed he taking oddes, straight hits him right Himselfe to yeeld his Lore. 1628 HOSKINS *Directi.* (1901) 54 When... we cause to undertake any dangers we have this oddes by it. 1707 A. HAMILTON *Hist. Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. 305, I am very ignorant of the great Odds that the Bishop had of me, both in Education and Capacity. 1732 J. NELSON *Treat.* (1736) 13 I have the oddes of you, for I have a much worse opinion of myself than you can have.

c. Equalizing allowance given to a weaker player or side in a game of skill or an infinite competition in a handicap. Also *fig.*

1598 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 72 A. What advantage or oddes will you give me? *B. None* at all: why should I give you oddes? *A.* Because you play better than I. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. II*, v. i. 6 So Which to maintaine, I would allow You oddes, And marke him, were I like to runne shorte, Euen to the frozen ridges of the Alpes. 1640 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xx. 246 Warre is a game wherein very often the side lowest which hayeth the oddes. 1705 BARON *Examin. Collins*, I. In There's no great Honour in getting a Victory where Odds is taken. 1888 ERSKINE *Journ. Cameron. Hl.* II. 183 Each side looks that it cannot allow any odds to the other.

5. In *Betting*, Advantage conceded by one of the parties in proportion to the assumed chances in his favour; the inequality of a wager, consisting in the ratio in which the sum to be given stands to that to be received. *To lay* (*give*, etc.) *odds*, to offer a wager on terms favourable to the other party; *to take odds*, to accept a wager thus proposed.

1592 GREENE *A Alph.* 47, v. 2, 2112, I will lay oddes, that see this youre eyghes, We leave our Castle bounds... As fayre as France. 1600 — *Hon. V.* ii. 272 Your Grace hath laide the oddes a' th' weaker side. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. 21. 136 He was so confident of his skill, as to offer odds, that he would disbar kill the Duke of Espernon, or very much endanger his life. 1728 *Whitehall Evening-Post* No. 403 The Odds, at starting, were 20 Guineas. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* v. 2, 'I'll take the odds against Caniche'. 'To points?' 'Done'. 1869 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 391 The facilities... would not give the rebels, and could hardly be induced to take any moderate odds. 1874 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 120 What odds will you lay against him?

6. 'Chances' or balance of probability in favour of something happening or being the case; esp. in *It is odds* (*that*, *but*), now usually *the odds are*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eccl. Matchbox* (1869) 41 The oth has I shall rightest there through the knokkes into the braie. 1603 BACON *Eccl. Causes* (1876) 103 If a Man watch too long, it is odds he will fall asleepe. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 125 It is infinite odds but he will quench the Spirit. 1680 BOYLE *Excell. Theology* I. 84 Those that...Can tell the Oddness of all Games. 1692 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded., The Odds are against him that he loses. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* VII. (1840) 148 It was 5 millions to one odds that ever he could have been relieved. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. Ccccl. 108 It is odds but you touch some body or other's sore place. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mtd. Nun* viii. 17 It was odds but she had been embarked again this blessed day from the literal Bay of Biscay. 1871 E. H. HEATON *Eng. Effort* I. 48 A game of chance where the odds are a hundred to one against you.

7. Odds and ends, odd fragments or remnants, miscellaneous articles or things. Cf. END *sb.* 8.

Perhaps, in origin, an alteration of *odd ends*, found in some other south-eastern text. Otto 2. By the later form having a better length, and more comprehensive appearance.

1598 J. COLLIER *Tim Bobbin's View Lanc. Dial.* Gloss., *Odd-ends-and-ends*, odd trifling things. 1837 — *Life in Rhymes, To E. Tattersall*, 'Twas Thursday last, when I, John Goose-quill, Went for some odds-and-ends to Rochdale. 1879 G. KEARY *Man's Mast.* iv. 61 To lost sovereigns, my chance words, being our very odds and ends, and the affair by one. 1891 ROSCOE *Pennsylv. Investic.* Hearing pick'd up several odds and ends of free thoughts. 1894 DELANDS *Mart. Chas.* vi. Fragments of old patterns, and odds and ends of spoiled goods. 1899 MRS. CAMPBELL *Lett.* II. 135 There are still some odds and ends for the carpenter to do. 1900 *Indian Antiquary* 10 In the very odds and ends of time may be worked up into results of the greatest value.

8. *Comb.*, as (senses 3) *odds-giver*, *-receiver*; **odds-on** *a.*, on which odds are laid.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/8 The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by the defeat of an odds-on favourite. Penrith. 1892 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 5/6 Fortunately enough the odds-giver was never in the race. 1898 *Ibid.* 30 May 1/3 Every contingency or odds-on favourite was backed even. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 3/3 We have played against the hundred giving the odds of the Q.R. and have invariably made use of the right of casting Q.R. without the least objection from the odds receiver.

Odds (*ɒdz*), *v. dial.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To make different, alter; to balance.

1865 GROSART *Water-Rats* 16, etc. In the 6 *odissaan, oddsman.* [Alteration of *odd man* (ODD *a.* 1); cf. *thirdsman, fourthsman*, etc.] An umpire, an arbiter.

1580 *Ct. Arch. Pas. VI* (1614) III. 490/1 Robertt be the oddes person ... for the nominie bond as parte men and oddesmen. 1583 *Decree Arbitral of Pas. VI Can. Edinb.* (1742) 7 Odd-Mans and Oversemen, commonly chosen be Advice and Consent of baith the saids Parties.

† **Oddswoman.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. ODD *a.* + WOMAN; after *odd man*.] A female umpire, an arbitress.

1580 *Ct. Arch. Pas. VI* (1911) And remedeis the persone nor nominie forbi forrane woddes be oddswomen and oversemen.

Oddsbooks, Oddsrounds: see ODD 3.

Ode (*ōd*). Also 7 **oade**. [a. F. *ode* (= 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.), = It., Sp., Pg. *oda*, ad. late and med.L. *oda*, earlier also *ōdē*, a. Gr. ᾠδή (contracted from *ἀοιδή*) song, f. *ἀείδειν* to sing.]

1. a. In reference to ancient literature (and in some early uses of the word in English): A poem intended or adapted to be sung; e.g. the Odes of Pindar, of Anacreon, of Horace. *Choral Odes*, the songs of the Chorus in a Greek play, etc. **b.** In modern use: A rimed (rarely unrimed) lyric, often in the form of an address; generally dignified or exalted in subject, feeling, and style, but sometimes (in earlier use) simple and familiar (though less so than a *song*).

It rarely extends to 300 lines, and some poems so named are quite short, though rich; the name would not now be given to such. The metre is largely elaborate (especially in 18–19 Dryden, Alexander's Feast, Wordsworth Intimations of Immortality), or consists of stanzas regularly varied (Gray's Pindaric Odes); but, in shorter 'odes', sometimes of uniform stanzas (Gray's shorter odes).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 98 Once more Ile read the Oade that I have writ. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvi. (Arb.) 70 Out of the poesies of Greeke and Latine, as Comedie, Tragedie, Ode, Epistophe, Elegie, Epigramme, and other sorte. 1609 HEYWOOD *Hist. Troy* VII. (1613) 'Twas Orpheus and Amphion sung. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 15 O ergo, quoniam thou with thy humble ode, And yet in lowly or his blessed feet. 1733 GRAY (title) The Progress of Poesy, a Pindaric Ode. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 2 Aug., We have few good English odes. 1804 *Edin. Monthly Mag.* Jan. 10 Thou shalt be Ode to Duty. This ode is on the model of Gray's Ode to Adversity, which is copied from Horace's Ode to Fortune. 1823 MACAULAY *Hist., Milton* (1861) I The Greek drama, springing from the ode. 1830 TENNYSON (title) Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington. 1842 — (title) The Wreck [in *Lincoln. Brit. MUS.* XIX. 1901 Kitchener is, in the nature of things, the very basis of the ode; for the ode is a monolithic, the scene in which it is first himself. *Ibid.* 1910 Coleridge's Ode to Pindar, the finest ode in the English language, according to Bradley. 1890 R. G. MOULTON *Anc. Classic. Drama* iv. 256 From the lyrics of the Chorus a comedy consists in the alternation of Episodes and Choral Odes to any number of each.

Sp. 1841–4 RICHARDS *Zool. Pilot* Wks. (Bohn) I. 164 A turnpost is a rough ode, without husband or mate.

2. *Gr. Church.* Each of the nine Scripture canticles; also, each song or hymn of a series called the *canon of the ode*.

1880 LD. ADDIS in *Enquiry Instr.* XII. 360/1 The system [of Greek hymnody] has a peculiar technical terminology, in which the words 'troparion', 'ode', 'canon', chiefly require explanation. The *troparion* is the unit of the system, being a strophe or stanza ... Combine four troparia in character with regulated variation ... An *ode* is a song or hymn compounded of several similar *troparia*—usually three, four, or five. ... A system of these or their odes is 'octoëchos' or 'octoëchus'. A canon is a system of eight (theoretically nine) connected odes, the second being always suppressed.

3. *Comb.*, as *ode-factor*, *-maker*, *-writing*; *ode-composing* adj.; **odeman**, a writer of odes.

a 1559 FLEET *Lett.*, to *Lantius* in Wks. (1731) V. 120 My copper was ... with a great Foot and Ode-maker. 1748 ANSTRUTHER *Dale Abbotsf.* Nov., They'll be somewhat heavy upon the hands of the ode-factors. a 1785–90 WILLIAM (P. Pindar) *Progr. Curiosity* Augt. 6, Lactantius Odeman. 1788 — *Cottagers to Bard* Wks. 1812 III. 372 Ode-composing Bruce. 1792 LAMPLUGH in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. gentleman present...had been running down odes-writing in general, as a bad species of poetry.

Ode, obs. form of ODD, WOAD.

-ode, *formative suffix*, 1032. Gr. *-ώδης*, *-ώδες*, adj.-ending = 'like, of the nature of', contracted from *-εσ-ειδής* = *-ος* final of root or crumb. vowel + *-ειδής*; e.g. *ἀπλόης* stony, *σφηκώδης* bodily, *ἀπλόης* woody, *φυτώδης* leafless. Thence have been formed mod.L. obs. in *-odium*, Eng. *-ode*, in the sense of 'something of the nature of' that expressed by the first element. Examples: *rhabdoid*, *goods*, *phyllode*, *sarcode*, *staminode*. [Not the same as *-oid* = Gr. *εἶδος* way, path, in *acoustic*, *cathode*, *electroid*, etc.]

Odal: see under ODAL.

Odalet (*ōdălet*). [f. ODE + -LET: cf. F. *odelette* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A short or little ode.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. viii. (Arb.) 112 Plato in the Lady Calia, sendeth this Odalet [*sic*, Odelet] of her praise in forme of a Pillet. 1598 in Harvey *Chronique*, 1872 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 200 He has written and written many an odelet to entertain his friend. 1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 811/2 The gay and charming odelet 'To Minerva'.

O'deling, *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -LING.] A diminutive or 'beatling' ode.

a 1849 MOORE *To Rutherfurdiana* xii, An Ode-ling more will set you all to rights.

Oder, obs. form of OTTER.

‡ **Odeum** (*ōdī·ŏm*). Pl. **odea** (*ōdī·ă*). [Latin f. *ōdēre* (*ōdīrein*), a. Gr. *ᾠδεῖον* a building for musical performances. Cf. F. *odéon* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), also *odéon*.] Among the ancient Greeks, and afterwards the Romans, a roofed building, akin to a theatre, for vocal and instrumental music; also, sometimes applied to a modern theatre, hall, etc., or gallery in such a building, used for musical performances.

1805 HOLLAND *Flaxman's Mem.* 227 Go to the galleries *Aria*, the tenebrose schools (*chiaroscuro*), or the Musicschools (*Odeons*). 1880 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25074. 70 Has succeeded a list of Vocal and Instrumental Musick from the Odeum or Musick Gallery. 1888 E. CARPENTER *Towns. Asia Minor* 53 We now have an stadium, theatre, or odeum. 1890 W. SHARPE *Study & Pl.* (ed. 2) 50 In the fine days of the empire, the need has colonies erected fortifications, theatres, odea, stadia, and temples. 1898 FLINDERS *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. ii. iv. 326 The stadium, the court, the gymnasium, the odeum, the theatre...filled up the days of the citizens.

Odeur, obs. form of ODOUR.

† **O'dible**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *odibilis* hateful, f. verbal stem *od-* hate: see ODIUM and -BLE.] Worthy to be hated, hateful, odious.

1502–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* 110, note, His face was so hateful and so odyble. a 1540 *Manhood* (Brandl) 779 All yourself sentenced to me as curse so odyball. 1590 BP. CYRIL in *Rites Durh. Lent. Stat.* 11. I. 307 The Spaniards ... hating ... no other's peopell unto this opinion so any case. So. 1614 *Rich. Rosegd. Eng.* (1841) 18 There is not a vice so odible, but they have skill to mingle it with the vizard of virtue. 1673 HEATON *Contr. Theol.* II. v. 74 And is it possible to live continually with intelligible, sensible or visible Objects?

Odic (*ōdĭk*), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. ODE + -IC.] Of the nature of or pertaining to an ode.

1883 W. BARNES *in Macm. Mag.* May 76 That the domestic and rustic poetry of the Greeks...was a natural growth from the song-dances of savage life.

Odic (*ōdĭk*), *a.*[2] [f. OD[2] + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the hypothetical force called OD.

1850 ANDERSON tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* Pref. 21 The establishment of the existence of the odic force is that which was wanting in reply to many of the questions respecting life. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Aug. 6/1 The magnetic or odic lights which Reichenbach photographed. 1895 ELIZ. S. PEABODY *Chapt. Sci.* 158 vii. 151 That odic force whose mysterious emanations achieve certain deep and speculative results.

† **Odifferant, Odifferous**, obs. shortened forms of ODOURIFERANT, -FEROUS.

1g. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 390 Hys wood; That has an odyferant and an odoriferous. a 1529 BARCLAY *Ecl.* 3. *Polite Eccogs*, I thought for to have taken sturgeon with an odyfferant flower. 1530 HUGHES *Pastime* iv. (1811) 137 That there be no dyth in them, but good & odyferous savours. 1532 HOLLAND *Calphurnia*, Like to odyfferous, for the heate in the latter phrase. 1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. Working upon humane ordures and by long preparation reviving it odiferous.

Odinism (*ōdĭnĭz'm*). [f. *Odin* + -ISM.] The worship of Odin, called the *All-father*, the chief deity of Norse mythology, corresponding to the OE. Woden, from whom most of the kingly lines of the Angles and Saxons reckoned their descent; the mythology and religious doctrine of the ancient Scandinavian people before the introduction of Christianity.

1838 G. BRIDGES *Wks.* V. 192 A revival of Odinism, or the old Scandinavian superstitions. 1880 FREEMAN *Norm. Eng.* I. 114 Odinism, in the 9th and 10th centuries, was probably very different from what it became at a later date.

So **Odi'nian**, **Odi'nic**, **Odi'nitic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Odin or Odinism; **O'dinist**, a votary of Odin; a student of Odinism; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1805 WORDSW. *Odinic.* 1805 MRS. CORNWALLIS *Singer's Hymn. Mus.* 220 The finest parodies of ecclesiastic discovered by the Odinist vaulter. 1889 RUDOLF GLEINER *Northern Gleams* (1900) 1 Odinic Lore. 1890 *Athenæum* 15 Nov. 658/1 Odinic Lore. 1891 *Ibid.* 31 Oct. 611/2 Odinitic Legends. 1893 in *Standard* (Saturday Cent. June 1919) The mythological Archæan is Odinitic, Odinist, Odinian, Odinic, British legends.

Monthly (N.Y.) Jan. (1874) 198 The Odinic rover, the bird of memory of the old Norse Mythology. **1892** *Athen. Rep.* Aug. 331 The Odinic code commenced the regenesis of society or superhuman reform.

† Odi'ose, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *odiōs-us.*] = next.

1580 Baret *s. Gentleman's Comrade* 36 That their name was in Rome most odious, and hated of him.

Odious (*ōu·diəs*), *a.* [a. AF. *odious* = OF. *odieus* (1376 in Godef.), F. *odieux*, ad. L. *odiōs-us*, f. *odium* hatred, ODIUM: see -OUS.]

1. Deserving of hatred, hateful; causing or exciting hatred or repugnance, disagreeable, offensive, repulsive; exciting odium.

c 1386 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 139 Pe passioun of Crist is odious for to preyse, but shewing of his vertuousnesse is odious to God. c 1390 CHAUCER *Complaint to Pity* 46 Slee quod he an odious mordrer! This day lityel is to wyve ordeyned me. c 1400 *Octavian* 1051 He hete hys lyggeys and odiche hys lawes, That bodyes hyt was to see. 1502 ARCHDEACON *Dr. Instructions* fo. v. 139 So that nothyng be to the ey odyous as synne. R. WYCHERLEY, 1577 HOLINSHED *England* II. v. 56/2 L. 101 A number of their odious companions and confederats were now dressed. 1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* v. ii. 183 You told a Lye, an odious damned Lye. 1733 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 16 P 15, I am raised twenty times a day when I am to learn these odious lodgings. 1880 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* II. The unhappy woman . . whose image became more odious to him every day. 1888 DR. ARNOLD *Religio Laici* vii. (1891) 327 The most odious conceptions of human society which the world has ever seen.

† 2. Regarded with hatred; hated. *Obs.*

1580 WYLEY *Decal.* 121 If a man hate two wyues, euyn hated and needles odyous. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/1 Odyows, or be-hatyd, *odiosus.*

Odiously (*ōu·diəli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an odious manner; so as to cause or incur hatred or odium; hatefully, abominably.

c 1386 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1117 The nullen of evil men Rebellith And wolthe thinge to lyve odiously. 1580 T. NORTON *Calvine's Inst.* I. 268, (1634) 41 So cruelly is broken by odiously breeding together. 1620 R. CARPENTER *Experience* vii. (1) The Spaniards are odiously proud. 1879 MARSHALL *Chem. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 487 No man were ever grown so odiously ridiculous (as the bishops were). c 1718 PRIOR *Dove Poems* (1822) I. 190 They was represented very odiously at Oxford. 1885 J. H. NEWMAN *Catholic* xxviii. He was becoming dangerously, odiously complimentary.

Odiousness (*ōu·diəsnĕs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being odious or hateful; repulsiveness; the quality of causing odium; hatefulness.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 634 QUEEN ISABELL whom, for the odiousnesse of the cause, K. EDWARD desyred it to be chaunged, & to be named Dauncet. 1580 T. NORTON *Calvine's Inst.* I. 200, (1634) 86 Some men doe goe about with the odiousnesse thereof to bring God's truth in hatred. 1613 SHELTON *Trans. Quixote* II. 181 A thing . . of hideous odiousness. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 228 This was represented very odiously at Oxford. 1885 J. H. NEWMAN *Catholic* xxviii. He was becoming dangerously, odiously complimentary.

Odiparous (*ōdi·părəs*), [f. L. *odium*, f. vb. stem *odi-*, *odīre* to hate.] Hatred, dislike, aversion, detestation. **2.** as a feeling or quality of the subject.

1652 tr. *Lemnius's Cures Ind.* 139 Before his death he disavowed himself the object of the People enuies, and odium. 1842 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 63 Ambitious by some mechanicall service to earn a better grace, or contract the universall odium upon him. 1708 O. SCRIVERIUS tr. *Sparks Conv. Amor. Nos.* (1653) I. 262, I will no longer suffer the public odium, since I have it most ready to my power to justify myself. 1808 E. ANTONY *Babylon* II. 389 Though it requires not so odium in every form, I have no limitation in asserting it.

b. as a condition affecting the object: The fact or state of being hated or exposed to hatred.

1620 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epil. (1626) 387 Observing the King . . to be in Odium with his Subiects. 1691 R. KAY *Lett. to Mrs. Griggs* 7 Jacob (Add. MS.), To avoid ye odium vndue with I. lyn. 1726 G. HAMILTON *Rapin's Hist. England* VIII. 1 I should have fallen under an Odium with them. 1874 JEWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 36 The odium which attached to him when alive has not been removed by his death.

c. The reproach attaching to some hated act or fact; odiousness; opprobrium.

1658 CLARGES *Introd. Spirit.* (1911) I. lv. § 10. 389 That he might decline the Odium of having attempted an Schism. a 1680 BISHOP *Serm.* (1708) I. 348 Nero, fearing yet Rome and his Grandf. held the Odium of it on the Christians. 1732 WATTS *Relig. Pract.* (ed. 2) 183 He that . . who shall seek truth with an unbiassed soul; and shall speak it freely to mankind, without the fear of parties or the odium of singularity. 1808 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 8/1 When the odium of the transaction shall be forgotten. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vii. 81 On him had fallen the odium of the proscription and the stain of the massacres.

† d. The object of hatred or dislike. *Obs.*

1680 HOBBES *Decam. Philosophus Wks.* 1750 I. 169 It is not His better that is . . become the common odium and object of the People's Hatred and just Indignation?

Od. Odinos *Skaldgiovare* (med.L.), the hatred which proverbially characterizes theological discussion. Hence, by imitation, *odium anthitacum* (aesthetic), *medicum* (medical), *philosophicum* (moral), etc.

1798 HORNE *Eccl.* 9 Peace saith the one, The Odium

Theologicum, or Theological Hatred, is cured even to a proverb, and means that degree of rancour, which is the most furious and implacable. 1832 FRASERS *Mag.* Aug. II. 118 The *odium theologicum* is ever hotter between sections of the same party which are divided by trifling differences, than between the open representatives of antagonist principles. 1879 LOWELL *Democracy* Wks. 1890 IV. 314 Something of the bravery of the *odium theologicum* if indeed the antithetical be lost in these days the many times of the two. 1879 *Spectator* 1084 On such ground it is little wonder if the odium medicum sometimes approximates in character to the odium theologicum. 1893 *Athenæum* 1402 23 Feb. 261 But the *odium medicum* of the main body of the profession has generally proved too strong for the heads of it.

Odize (*ōdaiz*), *v. rare.* [f. OD² + -IZE.] *trans.* To charge or impregnate with odic force.

1850 ARNOTT tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* § 466. 211 Those in some particulars more subtly awake to odized rays, in the same way that the so-called magnetised water is odized water, that is, air and water charged with Od. *Ibid.*, Water . . when odized . . becomes visible in the dark . . exactly as odized metals acquire or increase in odic incandescence.

† Odling, *vbl. sb.* (?) *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Meaning uncertain: 'must have some relation to tricking and cheating' (Nares). Perh. an error of some kind.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Character, Likely. A fleshed-face shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon bridings. His profession is cozening and odling.

Odly, -ment, -ness, obs. ff. ODIOUS, etc.

Odmyl (*ŏdmil*). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ὀδμή* (Ionic form of *ὀσμή*) smell + -YL.] A mottle sulphur-containing liquid found in the volatile substance given off in the preparation of balsam of sulphur; it has a garlicky smell, and boils at 71° C.

1880-92 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 673 1892 *Lond. Sur. Lect.* 211 (*Odmyl*).

Odnograph: see HODOGRAPH 2.

Odo·logy. [f. Od² + -LOGY.] The science or doctrine of the hypothetical force called *od*.

1851 REICHENBACH in *Life & Lett.* iii. II. 26 Mesmerism, electrobiology, odology.

Odometer, -metrical, -metry: see HODOMETER, etc.

‖ Odontalgia (*ŏdŏntæ·ldʒiă*). Also 7-8 in anglicised form **odontalgy**. [a. Gr. *ὀδοντάλγία* toothache, f. *ὀδον-* tooth + *-άλγια*, from *ἄλγος* pain, suffering. Cf. F. *odontalgie* (1634 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Toothache.

1691 BOHN *New Disp.* 248 The odontalgie or pain of the tooth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Odontalgia*, a Pain in the Teeth, or Gums, proceeding from pain called odontalgy, or toothach. 1800 *Med. Trans.* III. 477 Odontalgia, or the Toothach, the most frequent and painful chronic accident to the human body. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 342 It is employed externally as an anodyne, in rheumatism and especially odontalgia.

Odontalgic (*ŏdŏntæ·ldʒik*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IC; in F. *odontalgique.*]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to toothache.

1797 ROBERT vol. II. *Odontalgick*, pertaining to the Tooth-Ache. 1799 RAIMBACH *Surgery Suppl.* (1808) II. 200 Some Odontalgic Drop, or other Nostrum. 1888 H. F. WOOD *Passenger fr. North* VI. 101 The odontalgic expert—thought (by deceptive—) locked extractions at him.

B. sb. A medicine for toothache.

1797 BRANDE *Surgery Suppl.* (1772) II. 281 Opiates are Opthalmics, as well as Odontalgics. 1865 HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* II. 211, 139 The Lisbon Odontalgics of Dumas . . has obtained a reputation as an odontalgic.

‖ Odontiasis (*ŏdŏntai·ăsis*). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀδοντιά-ειν* to cut teeth: see -IASIS. In F. *odontiasis.*] The cutting of the teeth; dentition, teething.

1708 in PHILLIPS. 1811 in HOOPER. In mod. Dicts.

Odontic (*ŏdŏntik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀδοντικός* fit for the teeth, f. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth: see -IC.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the teeth. **b.** *sb.* in *pl.* (*a*) Medicaments or remedies for the teeth (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892); (*b*) Matters relating to the teeth.

1849 *Physiological Catal.* (Museum), belonging to the teeth. 1852 HARRIS *Medicina* 303 Arkansas . . says of his helium, that it is 'neutral and tasteless,' which, if consistent, as regards the odontics of the gar-fish, is the reverse of hot.

Odontist (*ŏdŏntist*). [f. Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth + -IST.] A dentist.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 602 It was Dr. Scott, the celebrated Odontist of Glasgow. 1861 *Hist. N. 101* His Majesty's Odontist had disappeared.

‖ Odontitis. [f. Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth: see -ITIS. Cf. mod.F. *odontite* (Littré *Suppl.*).] Inflammation or pain of a tooth (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1857).

Odonto-, before a vowel **odont-**, combining form of Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* a tooth, in terms of Zoology, Dentistry, etc., as in **Odo·ntocete** (-SĒT) [Gr. *κῆτος* whale] *a.*, of a cetacean; having teeth instead of whalebone, opposed to *mystacite*; *sb.* a toothed cetacean; hence **Odontoce·tous** *a.*

Odontogra·ic *a.*, pertaining to the origin and development of teeth. **Odonto·graphy** [see -GRAPHY], the generation or origin and development of the teeth; anthropology of dentition (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **Odonto·gnathous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having teeth or transverse ridges in the jaw, as helicoid Gasteropods. **Odo·ntolite** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a fossil tooth; with lapidarists, a fossil tooth or other bone coloured blue by mineral impregnation, occurring in tertiary strata. **Odo·ntoma** [as prec.], tartar of the teeth. **‖ Odontomicro·sis,** necrosis or death of a tooth or part of a tooth (C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 1867). **Odontonomy** [NOMOLOGY] (see quot. 1867). **Odontornithe·s** *a.* [ORNITHES], belonging to an extinct section of birds with teeth (*Odontornithes*). **Odontorhy·nchous** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout], having toothlike serrations in the bill, serrirostral (sea-geese and ducks). **Odontostomatous, Odontostomous** *a.* [Gr. *στόμα(τ-)* mouth], having jaws which bite like teeth; mandibulate (as an insect); see also quot. 1892. **Odonto·tomy,** *Dentistry* [Gr. *τόμος* hole, *τομή-ειν* to bore], the operation of perforating a tooth to draw off pus from an internal abscess (C. A. Harris 1867).

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 593 The Myriapodous have passed beyond the Odontomous in specialization. 1889 THOMSON in *Trans. Philos.* XIV. 418 Odontolite Turquois deserves to be treated as an object of exquisite. 1888 *Trans. Micr. Soc.* 21 180 Most of the tarpoons (and other fish) used in jewelry . . were interoperculo- [called also odontoidal]. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 613 The odontoid matter which surrounds the teeth . . called inner or 'odontoblast.' 1857 MAYNE *Explos. Lex.*, Odontostomatology, . . Odontostomology. 1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, Odontomicrology, a treatise on the diseases of the teeth; also that branch of medicine which treats of the diseases of the teeth. 1874 W. C. WILLCOXON in *Owen's Coll. Essays* VII. 201 Professor Marsh's new 'odontornithic bird.' 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Odontorhynchous, having the mandibles decurved. *Ibid.*, Odontostomatous, having a dentated mouth or opening, as the Rotifera odontostoma.

Odontoblast (*ŏdŏntŏblast*). [f. ODONTO- + -BLAST, germ, embryo.] A tooth-cell that produces dentine; any tooth-secreting cell. Hence **Odontoblastic** *a.*, of or pertaining to such a cell.

1856 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 356 The dentine is developed from the 'dentinal pulp' of vascular connective tissue by the formative agency of a superficial layer of cells called odontoblasts. 1880 CARPENTER *Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 5) 56.

‖ Odontoglossum (*ŏdŏntŏglŏ·sŭm*). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὀδούς* (see ODONTO-) + *γλῶσσα*, *γλῶττα* tongue.] A genus of orchids having flowers remarkable for their size and the beauty of their colours; also, a plant or flower of this genus.

1880 *Orchid Album* I. 178 Vase looked up from the golden blossoms of an Odontoglossum. 1892 *Athenæum* 4 July 25/2 Mr. R. A. Rolfe showed two hybrid odontoglossums.

So **Odo·ntoglot,** rare anglicized form of prec.

1879 BARNES-WARDROP *Terrestrials* xxii. 190 The heavier odour of a chocolate-tinted odontoglot.

Odontograph (*ŏdŏntŏgrăf*). [f. ODONTO- + -GRAPH.] An instrument, invented by Professor R. Willis, for marking or setting out the teeth of gear-wheels.

1837 ROBISON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 596/1 To facilitate the drawing of epicycloidal teeth in practice . . Mr. Willis has published tables of *a* = 2 and *a* = 3, and invented an instrument called the "Odontograph". 1860 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. I. v., Tables are given on the odontograph for finding the graduation on the scale corresponding to any given pitch and number of teeth.

Odontography (*ŏdŏntŏ·grăfi*). [f. ODONTO- + -GRAPHY.] A description, or history, of the teeth.

1840-5 OWEN *Hippo.* Odontography; or, a Treatise on the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth. 1842 *Proceed. Zool.* XXIV. 140/1. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 680 Mr. Owen's . . odontography, odontography, and many cognate homilies, all full under his [Owen's] observation in store.

Hence **Odontogra·phic** *a.*, of or pertaining to odontography. 1880 WESTROP *Suppl.*

Odontoid (*ŏdŏntoid*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀδοντοειδής* tooth-like: see ODONTO- and -OID. Cf. F. *odontoïde* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. **1.** Resembling or having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; *spec.* in *odontoid process* (*odontoid peg*), a tooth-like projection from the body of the axis or second cervical vertebra of certain mammals and birds; when this process does not coalesce with the body of the axis, as in *Crocidura russula* and many reptiles, it is sometimes called the *odontoid bone*.

1849 *Pantologia, Odontoid Process*, a process of the second vertebra of the neck. 1851 E. KANE *Grinnell's Exped.* 193 The posterior surface of the ligament rests upon the odontoid process. 1872 NICHOLS *Elem. Anat.* 221 In many animals we have a distinct 'odontoid' bone, instead of an odontoid process. 1892 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 121 The dens [does not] move upon the atlas, but the atlas slides round the odontoid peg of the axis vertebra.

2. (*attrib.* use of B.) Of or belonging to the odontoid process, as *odontoid ligament, ligaments.*

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 227 The odontoid or check ligaments are two strong, round, fibrous processes, about half an inch long, attached, below, to the apex and sides of the odontoid process. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Odontoid tubercle*, a rough elevation on the knee border of each condyle of the occipital bone by the attachment of the alar odontoid ligament.

B. *sb.* The odontoid process.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Odontoides* (in Anat.), a Part shap'd like a Tooth; as, the Tooth of the second Vertebra . . and of some other Bones. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Cyc. Anat.*, Organs

Nat. I. 112 The rest of the body of the tibia, or 'odontoid', has continued with its proper inward pith. 1846 Nicholas *Diet. Medic. Sci.* The interarticular pad connecting the (dentoid) with the body of the Axis.

Odontology (*ɒdɒntɒ·lŏdʒi*). [f. Odonto- + Gr. -λογία (from λόγος see *-ology*). Cf. F. *odontologie* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] That branch of the science of anatomy which treats of the structure or development of the teeth.

1814 *Encyclopædia of Antiquity, Odontology.* 1840 Brayley *Hist. Sci.*, etc., *Odontology*, the branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.

So **Odontolo·gic**, **Odontologi·cal** (*ɒdɒntɒlɒ·dʒĭkăl*) *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or treating of the teeth, or of odontology; **Odonto·logically** *adv.*; **Odonto·logist**, one versed in the subject of the teeth or in odontology.

1768 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. ii. 19 It would not be tempting to many better style himself *Odontologist.* 1856 R. Carpenter in *Trans. Odontological Soc. Gt. Brit.* I. The necessity of a notice [amongst Dentists] has given rise to the formation of the Odontological Society.

Odontome (*ɒdɒ·ntōm*). *Path.* Also in mod.L., **odontoma**. [f. Gr. τυμ- *τύπτω hew: tooth-formation, f. *ὀδον-* tooth; in mod.F. *odontome* (Littré).] A small tumour or growth composed of dentine; more generally, any hard outgrowth from a tooth.

1850 R. Knox's *Hum. Mistr.* 20, 400 We find in the dentine of the teeth, especially in pathological conditions, masses with bone tissue, termed Odontomes by Virchow. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 370 Tumours which result from the abnormal and excessive development of the dental structures at any time during the tooth's formation have been grouped together by M. Broca, under the name of Odontomes. 1892 *Trans. Am. Inst. Electr. Engineers*, Broca's term for an odontome which arises during the formation of the crown of a tooth.

Odontophoral (*ɒdɒntɒ·fŏrăl*), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as Odontophore + -al.] **a.** Of or pertaining to an odontophore. **b.** = Odontophoran *a.*

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 492 Consin of the muscular bundles on who attached to the fore part of the odontophoral cartilages themselves.

Odontophoran (*ɒdɒntɒ·fŏrăn*), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Odontophora* (neut. pl. of Gr. *ὀδοντοφόρος*: see next), a proposed primary division of the Mollusca, including all those which have an odontophore, i. e. the Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, and Pteropoda, with the teeth-shells, and chitons: see -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Odontophora*. **b.** *sb.* A mollusc of this group.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 508 In such a slightly modified Odontophoran as Chiton, the heart proceeds to reveal position in the posterior region of the fleshy face of the body.

Odontophore (*ɒdɒ·ntŏfōr*). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *ὀδοντοφόρος* bearing teeth, f. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth + *-φόρος* bearing.] A ribbon-like or strap-like structure covered with teeth, forming the masticatory organ of certain molluscs; the lingual ribbon or 'tongue'. Also *attrib.*

1870 Nicholson *Nat. Hist.* 225 The Invertebrata has a neural fissure, and there is no odontophore. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 504 The mouth is... provided... with a well-developed odontophore. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 432 The commissures in the *Gymnothyra* ... connect no organs known as ganglia, composed of a crescentic membrane bearing chitinoid teeth, developed within a sac (radula or odontophore sac), and growing throughout life.

Odontophorous (*ɒdɒntɒ·fŏrŭs*), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Possessing an odontophore.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 87 The three classes Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, are placed together in one division as odontophorous Mollusca. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 503 These are odontophorous Mollusks which breathe air directly.

‖ **Odoom** (*ōdū·m*). [Ashanti *sidom.*] A West African timber tree (*Chlorophora excelsa*).

1887 Mallory *Forestry W. Afr.* 223 The 'Odoom' tree of the Gold Coast... To those Colonists this wood is invaluable, as it can withstand for years not only the weather, but also the attacks of the 'white ant'. *Ibid.* 225 Where such wood as 'odoom' ('sidom') is available. 1900 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 5/1 Two trees, the mahogany and a tree known locally as Odoom, which are found of large size and in considerable abundance, are admirably adapted for cane timbers.

Odophone (*ɒ·dŏfōn*). [irreg. f. Gr. root *ὀδ-* smell + *φωνή* sound, tone.] A scale of scents or odours.

1883 C. H. Fenno in *Evangel. Revl.* XVIII. 223 Tinctures ... made upon a quasi-scientific basis, namely, that of the influence or gamut of odours of the late Dr. Sightman Fenno.

Odor, another spelling of Odour.

†**O·dorable**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *odōrābilis* perceptible by smell, f. *odorā-re* to smell, scent; cf. OF. *odorable* (14th c. in Godef.).] That can be smelt; perceptible to the sense of smell.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (1. 1. xiv.) 19 The sniffler [is honoured] by shrine, tissen and ascents: for odorable by smelling of sundry compernions. 1683 Boyle *Firmness Anim. & Vitall Bod.* viii. 219 The directly visible or odorable Excretions of Bodies.

†**O·dorament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *odōrāmentum*, perfume, f. *odōrāre* to scent, perfume. Cf. OF. *odorement.*] Anything used for its scent or perfume; an odoriferous or odorous substance; a perfume.

1580 Wyclif *Rev.* xviii. 13 Alle vessels of precious stone... and of odoramentis, and ointmentis, and encence... 1597 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1809) II. 1. 222 [In Egypt] they have great abundance of odoraments, which is good to sprinkle the senses with refreshment. 1637 Tomkinson *Renon's Disp.* 202 Pleasant odoraments were made be grateful to the brain.

†**Odora·minous**, *a.* *Obs.* rare—1. [f. L. *odōrāmen*, *-mĭn-* perfume + -ous.] (See quot.)

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Odoraminous*, smelling sweet, fragrant, odoriferous, pertaining to odours.

Odorant (*ō·dŏrănt*), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *odorant* (13–16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *odorant-em*, pr. pple. of *odorāre* to perfume.] That emits a scent. = Odorous, Odoriferous.

1 1585 *Mir. Medl.* 403 b. 204 Disposed plentifully...With odorant odours fet copiously. 1594 Plat *Jewell-House* 100, 239 The seeds of lauzels, that Flowres more odorants, By whose transplant, rest from comforts finde. 1610 Holland *Pliny* II. 53 The tast...of Parsly, Dill, and Fennell, sharpe, and yet odorant withall. 1750 tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 42 The grosser...may be again restored by re-distilling it with the odorant spirit which originally effected it. 1832 J. M. Ingleman *Pillar of Fire* 184 At night, the odorant flowers echo with the dewed rose of lovers moisture.

Odorate (*ō·dŏrĕt*), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. *odōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *odorāre* to perfume, scent. Cf. F. *odoré.*] Scented, fragrant.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 789 Where there is Heat and Strength enough in the Plant, to make the Leaves Odorate, (more the smell of the Flower is rather Evanish and Weake, than that of the Leaves. 1849 Maxwell tr. *Herodotus* (1855) 208 All kinds of fragrant and odorate Fruits, Herbs, and Gums. *a* 1725 R. Lucas *Divine Breathings* (1736) I. 51 A rose on thy garlick is sweeter, because the more Earthly juice of the earth goes into the garlick, and the more odorate into the rose. 1800 *Med. Trnl.* IV. 386 He found them to contain...of odoriferous and fetid-odorate matter, but a small quantity, besides some odorous.

2. *sb.* A scented or fragrant substance.

a 1680 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1683) 273 A transcendent Perfume made of the richest Odorats of both the Indies.

So **O·dorating** *a.*, diffusing odour or scent.

1848 in Webster. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Odora·tion. rare—1. [ad. L. *odōrātiōn-em* (12th c.), n. of action f. *odōrāre* to perfume. Cf. F. *odoration* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1623 Cockeram, *Odoration*, a smelling or smelling.

Odorater (*ō·dŏrĕtăr*). [Agent-n. in L. form from *odōrāre* to scent.] An examiner for diffusing perfumes, etc.

Odoriferant (*ōdŏrĭ·fĕrănt*), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *odoriférant* (c 1420 in Hatz.-Darm.), pr. pple. of *odoriférer* to smell, shed perfume; cf. mod.L. *odōrĭferāns* for cl. L. *odōrĭfer.*] = Odoriferous, Odorous.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 The sueit fragrant smell...of balmes, balsyf, floyris maist odoriferant. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. (1619), 784 White Roses...whitish, weyed and odoriferant. 1604 E. G[rimeston] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxx. 292 Cedars...some white, and some reddish, very odoriferant. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flores*, Odoriferant or smelling Flowers. 1850 in *Rep. Soc. Lit.*

†**Odoriffera**, *a.* *Obs.* rare—1. [a. F. *odorifère* (1456 in Godef.), or ad. L. *odorifer.*] = Odoriferous.

1597 Abraham Fraunce's *Dorrill Whyten Q* 6a The same [rose] were brought from Jewie [read Iurie] against to their weight, with his smelling and odoryfere vertue and myraculous.

†**Odori·ferise**, *v.* rare—1. [f. L. *odōrifer* (see next) + -ise.] *trans.* To render odoriferous; to scent or perfume.

1624 *Bleeding Map.* XVI. 699 Perfumers, able to odoriferise and adorn the noblest.

Odoriferous (*ōdŏrĭ·fĕrŭs*), *a.* Also 5–6 odory-, 6–8 odori-. [f. L. *odōrifer* (f. *odōr-*, *odōri-* Odour + *-fer* bearing) + -ous.]

1. That bears or diffuses scent or smell; odorous; fragrant; *esp.*(*ly*), of an unpleasant odour.

a 1529 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 536 Of swoote odoryferous was her sustynaunce. 1537 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect A* 5/2 The odoriferous & sweet vyolettes of all obedyence. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 32 What should I speake of the odoriferous sharlocken, the fyne velvet [etc.]. 1600 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xii. (1612) 288 If odoriferous scents be smelt, he lickers them as best. 1719 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 87 Her dead Body was surprisingly beautiful and odoriferous...and it remains odorous and unchange to this Day. 1800 Scott *Miged* 26, Free air, impregnated, however rarely, with the odoriferous fumes of the articles in which the ship-chandler deals. 1843 Dennistt *Mountcashel* I. 129 The coarse [wash] strewed with odoriferous herbs and flowers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3/1 When...busy wherves take the place of the former muddy and odoriferous foreshore.

2. *fig.* Fleeting, sweet; 'fragrant'.

1577 Hollyman *Gossarot's Fayn.* 88 b 577 That which was to your lasse, chaste, smote, precious, and odoriferous. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 11 Whose prayers and prayses is...odoriferous before the lorde.

Hence **Odori·ferously** *adv.*, in an odoriferous manner; with scent or fragrance; fragrantly.

Odori·ferousness, fragrance.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 492 Yet they may have...to be added, a little Muscke, for odoriferousness. 1617 Cockeram *Lover's Mart.* 80, It makes them smell so odoriferously. *a* 1652 Mayow *Med. Phys.* (1674) 187 The Marbels smell odoriferously with Spices. 1872 H. Stevenson *Prim. Physiol.* (1876) II. vi. 20, 144 The insensible expulsion from which odoriferousness results, is one of the reactions consequent on the reception of heat. 1888 Rogers *Proverbs* I. 70, 167 The coffee generally roasting odoriferously in the street.

†**Odori·fic**, *a.* *Obs.* rare—1. [f. L. *odor*, *odōri-* Odour + -fic.] = Odoriferous.

1598 Minsh. *Guide Tong.* (ed. 2) 168 They extract waters of a odoriferous and odorific kind.

†**O·dorine.** *Chem.* *Obs.* [f. L. *odor* Odour + -ine 5.] (See quots.)

1840 Hamilton *Elem. Art.*, etc., *Odorine*, one of the products of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone; it has a very concentrated and diffusible empyreumatic odour, and is regarded by Unverdorben as a peculiar volatile base. 1846 Worcester, *Odorine*, 1866–74 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 174 *Odorine*, a volatile base obtained by Unverdorben from bone-oil. It appears to have both empyreumatic and pyridine.

Odorise (*ō·dŏrīz*), *v.* rare. [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To fill with an odour; to scent.

1889 *American* VIII. 302 The gas comes out in a cloud, odorising the country for a long distance. 1892 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 30 June 1087/1 Put the mixture [rose leaves and spices] in a large jar with a lid. Keep closed, but open once a day to odorise the room.

Odorosity. rare—1. [f. as next + -ity.] The quality of being odorous; odorousness.

1847 Lewis *Nicol. Philos.* (1860) II. 363 In the manner it possesses Superority, Odorosity.

Odorous (*ō·dŏrŭs*), *a.* [f. L. *odor*, *odōri-* or Odour (or *odōr-us* fragrant) + -ous; prob. after obs. F. *odoreux* (16–17th c. in Godef.) or It. *odoroso* (Florio). Formerly sometimes pronounced (*ōdī·vrăs*).] Emitting a smell or scent; scented, odoriferous; more usually, sweet-smelling; fragrant.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* i. viii. 29 The sweete smoke of the odorous incense. 1590 Shakes. *Mids. N.* II. i. 1 An odorous Chaplet of sweet Summer buds. 1613 T. K. tr. *Marini's Slaughter Innocents* To The hills, and dales, that fragrant odorous bare. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 277 If o'rlook'd Showers the bearing Branches bend. 1749 Lapostolle *Exotics. Medic.* & *Culinary* 11. 1774 I Most of the English beans dried before always remain odorous and encouraged. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 434 Venus ... to his chamber glared him, With sweets odorous, ointment-exciting sweets. 1817 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 158 At the same time the grassic acid becomes more odorous and more volatile. 1880 Percy *Hist. Peopl.* 202 A rich ointment ... to which odorous substances, myrrh, cinnamon, ... and cassia gave scent.

Comb. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 20/2 Swarms of youngest sisters, odorous-tressed, Whose lips are worshipped by the breezes, Spring!

Hence **O·dorously** *adv.*, in an odorous manner, with smell or scent; **O·dorousness**, the quality of being odorous.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Odorousness*, sweet-sweetness. 1823 E. H. Barker *Cortes* iv. (ed. 2) 122 Odorously illumed the vast dome of a new-built's shrine!

O·dorscope, o·doroscope. [f. L. *odōr-em* Odour + -(o)scope.] An instrument devised by Edison for determining or testing an odour.

1885 *Rec. of Rev. Dec. Sub Odoroscope.*

Odour, odor (*ō·dŭr*). Forms: 3–4 odur, 4–odour, 4, 6– odur, (4 odere, -yre, 4–5 odir, -e, 5 odyre, hodure, 5–6 odoure, -owr(e, -our). [a. AF. *odour*, OF. *odor*, *odur*, ad. L. *odōr-em* smell, scent. The spelling *odor*, occasional in ME., became obs. in 14th c., but arose again in 16th c. after L., was frequent in 17th c., and is now usual in U. S.]

1. That property of a substance that is perceptible by the sense of smell; scent, smell; sometimes spec. sweet or pleasing scent; fragrance.

a 1300 *Land of Cokayne* 36 In *E. E. P.* (1862) 138 This mayde hab he bore, he vind, sauet of swet odur. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3302 Pe odor [G. o. odour] o pe sauerenes It smelles als o pleasans. *a* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (Quintin) 114 Al be pingis Fadingis of bel odyre wer. 1390 tr. *Innocent, Contrel. Wretc. Pryde*, 108 By the tree-tymbre we have knowleche of odoure and sauelesse. *Ibid.* 241 In wynnyge the bodure of lyte thynges... In somer odure of vilde thynges. 1513 Douglas *Æn.* x. *Epithalamium.* (Percy Soc.) 9. 1881 The sote smoke dothen A smell als sweete odoure And nothing to same is unto chalmeaune. 1598 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. 3. (1686) 91 The effluvium or odor of Steel. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 374 All Spices, Perfumes, and Sweet Powders that have Savour or Odour in their Smoke. 1667 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 610 Fume with stinking Galbanum thy Stalls: With that rank Odour from thy Dwelling places To drive the Vipers Brood. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 313 The trees of sunny seas Distilling odours. 1832 Wesley *Preachings* I. ii. 28 A more reassuring odour I never inhaled. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* (1874) 41 There is no odour of sweet briar about, hovering in the warm, still air.

2. *transf.* A substance that emits a sweet smell or scent; a perfume; *esp.* incense, spice, ointment, etc.; also, an odoriferous flower, seed, or *Obs.* gum.

1388 Wyclif *Exod.* v. 1 The fourte and twenti elders ouer... hauiden eche of hem lirpis, and goldun violis ful of odours, 1513 Douglas *Thirde* & *Ferde Q.* Quhen ... lusty May ... Had maid the leuis to leggis thair bonis among the sessile odouris mild and quhyt. 1596 Tourneur *Lady* v. 3 Bils but was to lean odorate [*Q. F.* perfume]. 1630 tr. *Tablet* 270, 40 Then take duey the body of Iesu and wrappe it in lynnen clothes with the odoure [*1611* spices]. 1689 Maundrell tr. *Alexandrian* (1697) 107 They threw in the longest all Sorts of Spices, and Sweet Odours. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 61 With Nectar she her Sons nourishes...Hence from his blood rise Bees with Stellar she her Sons nourishes...Hence from his blood the Sprightful Odours rise. 1709 Prior *Song.* 'O sweet sweet sweet'. The Myrtles sweet, the Odours burn. 1877 E. Rhys *Carmarthen* 122, by A royal virgin, in odours richly steeped.

†3. The sense of smell. *Obs.* rare.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. (1495) 1. 1/1 Odour makeb ioye to be smelle, and bat...vnsele adiecte to odour and smell of sauerynesse. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls)

I. 291 *Twelve* ..which he more vile than words ... and more ruthless to the odours.

4. *fig.* **a.** 'Fragrance'; 'savour'.

a 1300 HANMER *Paulin's epistle.* 18 Pei can not yee the riȝt wey, and pei ðink not pe gode odor of cries. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ii. 14 Thanke we thankinge to God, that ..schewith by vs the odour of his knowyngis [1388 the odour of his knowleche]. — *Eph.* v. 2 Crist ..ȝaf him silf for vs an offryng and sacrifice to God, in to the odour of swetnesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. lxvi. 1116 Whete ..is ofte ysowe in feld, in to the odour of swetnesse. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31b, Let the swete odour of vertuous and prayer ascende vp to thy lorde. 1609 E. JAMES *Fashion* 11. 4 I had thought the odour, or, of your good name Had been more precious to you. 1702 BLOUNT, *Tobacco* 1, The political principles in which he was educated, and of which he ever retained some odour. 1813 BOOTHS *Hist. Sect.* VI. lxv. 10 No odour of religious intolerance attaches to it.

b. (*Good or bad*) Repute, favour, estimation.

1647 *Ulster. Lond. Mem.* 14 *July* 6n/1 To day he was in better odour. 1804 D. G. MONCRIEFF *Will Dixon of Edgerstoun* 188 Bluebib was in good odor during the days of the commonwealth. 1886 *Spectator Private Diar. Ps.* cxlii. 4 When a person is in ill odour it is quite wonderful how weak the memories of his former friends become.

8. Odour of sanctity (*F. odeur de sainteté*, 17th c. in Littré) : a sweet or balsamic odour stated to have been exhaled by the bodies of eminent saints at their death, or on subsequent disinterment, and held to attest their saintship; hence, *fig.*, gracious manifestation of saintliness; good repute as a saint, reputation for holiness: sometimes used ironically or sarcastically.

(For statements of the reputed fact, or reflections on it, see SWEDENBORG *Celestial Arcana* (1758) § 1207; *Goliahs Wrestling with Heaven Acts Xviiiiii.* (1640) IV. 111, 118–23; *Eleventh Bk. S. Francis* (1738) 3; *Passionate Lett. Mind* I. 331; 3. 72; LA ROCHE CHASTE, *Bonnet's Hist. Dividists* (1711) II. 402; VOLTAIRE *La Pucelle* (1762) x. 207; EARL *Hist. Sanctity* 10, 118; *St. Germain Prod.* Essex 1. 1872, 138ff.; WILLIAM OF MALMES. *Gesta Reg.* I. 11. § 208 (tr. Edw. in 1216, 1440); MALORY *Arthur* xvi. 28; FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. iii. 311 also (1066, 1134 in OXFORDSHIRE, Oxonians).

1708 ALLEN BOTHAM *Lives Cathol.* 69 Apl. 13. 169 She [St. Brook] died in 1174, leaving behind her a sweet odour of her sanctity and virtues to all France. 1778 SIR CHARLES WOOTTON to *Stonehenge's Heaven & Hell* I. 443 There was also a sensation of aromatic odour, as of a dead body embalmed, for when the celestial angels are present, what is inferior than endues a sensation as of what is aromatic. *Mem. by* T. HARTLEY 1778. This may serve to explain what ..[is] related by authors of good credit, concerning certain persons of eminent piety, who are said to have died in the *odour of sanctity* from the fragrancy that issued from their bodies after death: 1829 SCOTT *Demonology* iv, My respected grandmother, Hilda of Middleham, who died in odour of sanctity, little short ..of her glorious namesake, the blessed Saint Hilda of Whitby. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* Poet. Wks. VII. 264 There kissed Rosella, of saintly report and, in the odour of sanctity died. 1832 READE *Brief Auth. Duchess Cath.* 54 Saints sleeping in all the odour of incorruptibility. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 90 There is an odour of bigotry, you must know, as well as an odour of sanctity.

II. *Comb.*, as *odour-survived, -veiled, odour-breathing, -folded, odour-like* adjs.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 904 Under this head, you may place all Imitations of Arts, where the substance is materiall, *Odour-like.* 1821 HOLLAND *Peacock Cott.* 12 A The odour-breathing sleep Of Satyr-night flowers. *Ibid.* 12 B, In both the quick growth of ..odour-veiled blooms. 1876 LANIER *Poems, Psalm of the West* 180 While wavering way the odour-harried ox.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **O'donred**, a. faint smell; **O'doured** a. = ODOROUS.

1805 L. *Hope Bath Guide to Tunbridge* 133 He makes odourous. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 30 May, Most lasting, precious, odorful, choicest Thanksgiver of praise is of inspiration.

Odoured (*ō·dĭəd*), *a.* [f. ODOUR + -ED.] Having an odour; scented; chiefly in comb.

1440 *Sir Generides Stanzai, Poets. Poets.* 242 His is good to smite—It a sote bathe, in clothis Sundre well odoure. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 304 And richest odord sheets, and Arras coverlets. 1617 GERVASE *Markham's Cit.* 190 A glittell, sweetned, or odoured thus. 1878 LANIER *Poems, To our Mocking-bird* 4 Doth down through sandal-odored flame.

Odourless (*ō·dŭlĕs*), *a.* [f. ODOUR + -LESS.] Without odour or scent: inodorous.

18.. FOX *Nasal Hygiene* Wks. 1868 II. 12 It is inodorous, but not odourless. 1879 WILSON & GUNN *Annot. L. Timbs's Log. Age* Conjectures, odourless tryings, 1884 HOOKER *Himal. Journ.* II. 6 The oxygen of the air ..colourless and tasteless.

O-dreghs, variant of A-DREGH *Obs.*, away.

Ods, obs. form of ODDS.

Odsbob, -bodikins, -body, -bud, -fish, -heart, -life, -nigs, etc. : see OD[1].

† **O'dso**, *int. Obs.* [Minced form of GODSO, as OD[1] for *God*; cf. GADSO.] An exclamation of surprise or asseveration.

1699 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. v, Odso, by my soul! Let me see the Paper. 1703 SWIFT *Tatler* 8 *Jones.* Wks. 1761 III. 178, I will speak to lord *creasecent*, *he-mortar*.—Odso! I had forgot; I thought I had been in London. 1709 *Pilot Pamph.* Sig. A 2 (2) Odso! ..you're beguil'd, I see.

O-dsoons, Odspittikins, etc. : see OD[1].

O-dur[1]**e**, obs. ff. ODOUR, ORDURE, OTHER.

Odyfferaunt, -ferous: see ODIFFERANT, -EROUS.

Odyl (*ō·dil, ŏ·dil*). Also **-yle.** [f. OD[2] + GR. *ὕλη* material: see -YL.] = OD[2].

1850 W. GREGORY *Lect. Anim. Magn.* (ed. 2) 20, Of all the known influences, that of *odyle* appears to offer the best prospect of success to the investigator. 1863 H. S. OLCOTT *Philosophy* 178 The whole starry heavens is pervaded with a subtle agent, or ..imponderable fluid. ..He called it Od or Odyle. *Ibid.* 178 Must be found to enormously increase quantitatively the flow of Odyle through a metal conductor.

Hence **Odyl'ic** *a.*, of or pertaining to odyl or od; **Odyl'ically** *adv.*, by means of odyl; **O'dylism**, the doctrine of odyl or od; **Odylisation**, the action or process of odylising, the communication of animal magnetism from one person to another; **O'dylise** *v.* *trans.*, to subject to or affect with odyl.

1853 CHAMBERS *Hone, Pop. Antiq.* II. 43 Mr. Reichenbach ..calls the so-called magnetic agency, *odyle*. 1870 H. COLLINGWOOD *Rambler* II. iv. 103 When a man and woman meet there is always a certain magnetic or odylic communication between them. 1882 Mrs. WARTNEY *Odd or Even* I. 41 An odylic thrill in the fingers that held her side of the cover. 1883 H. S. OLCOTT *Theosophist* 158 The Reichenb. ..attending his 'odylically-gained morality' sound to the fire. 1886 *Proctor's Mag. Oct.* 517 Mesmerism ..with its kindred subjects, variously known as animal magnetism, electro-biology, thoughtreading, od, odylism, hypnotism. 1896 CARPENTER in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 180 The curious phenomena which, under the names of mesmerism, odylism, electro-biology, psychic force, and spiritual agency, have been supposed to indicate the existence of some new and mysterious form of energy. 1903 *Spectator Eucharistic Breakfast* v. (1904) 86 The spirit of the meeting getting 'odylized'..by the aura of the spirit in the Dwarfess.

Odynometer (*ŏdĭnǫ·mĭtəɹ*). [f. Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain + -(O)METER.] A register or measurer of pain. Hence **Odynome'trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to the measurement of pain.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* (ed. 3) 8 As yet, we have no odynometer, or even good subjective measures, to test and measure pain. 1893 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/6 But we have no odynometer, and cannot tell whether, when one person bears pain better than another, he is bearing the same amount and quality of pain.

Odynophagia (*ŏdĭnŏfē·jĭă*). *Pathol.* [mod.L., badly f. Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain + *φαγεῖν* eating.] Painful swallowing (as a symptom of disease).

1881 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 26 There is sometimes odynophagia of the most severe character. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 633 In consequence of the odynophagia, the saliva collects.

Odyous, **o.** **Odyr**, *obs.* ff. ODIOUS, ODOUR, OTHER.

Odyssey (*ŏ·dĭsĭ*). Also 7 **Odyssea**, **-yssee**, **-isse**, 8 **-yssee**. [ad. L. *Odyssēa*, a. Gr. *Ὀδύσσεια*, f. *Ὀδυσσεύς* Ulysses, a king of Ithaca. Cf. F. *Odyssée*.]

1. One of the two great epic poems of ancient Greece, attributed to Homer, which describes the ten years' wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses) on his way home to Ithaca after the fall of Troy.

1561 HOLLAND *Fline* II. 370 In his Odyssea, where he discourseth of the adventures, travels, & fortunes of prince Ulysses. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 909 The Odysse or Iliad of Homer. 1700 *Spect. Centuries' Notes & Corrs.* Wks. 1739 II. 1. 21 Several passages in the Odyssea. 1818 BYRON *Years* I. 16, Their Hymns, Iliads, and Odysseys. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 169 In the Fourth Odyssey he is described as the slayer of Amphitryon. ..In the eleventh Odyssey, he is named for his personal beauty.

2. *fig.* A long series of wanderings to and fro; a long adventurous journey.

1889 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 4/7 He is on this odyssey of rebellion now, though we do not know precisely among what people, or at what Court. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 1/2 The odysseys of historical beasts would make from the subject of an interesting volume. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 326 Songs of adventurous wayward fate, after which Odysseys of adventure, have come to rest within the shelter of a glass case.

Hence **Odyssean** (*ŏdĭsē·ăn*) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Odyssey.

a 1710 KEN *Hymnodicæ Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 289 Odysseus rides upon the Main. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks. Ser.* 1. (1871) 155 Even common subjects could not tell the story of their wanderings without rising to an almost Odyssean strain. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* ii. 42 The poet does not appear to feel any need of bringing a new personage with the Odyssean vision.

Odsookers, Odzooks, Odsounds: see OD[1], and ZOOKS, ZOUNDS.

† **Oe** (*ō*). *rare*—[1]. [For Da. *ø*, *ö* = Norw. *ǿ*, Icel. *ey*. OE. *ēg*, isle, islet.] A small island.

1857 SCOTT *Harefell* 112, The bald Baltic's echoing strand Looks o'er each grassy oe (error *grave*).

Oe, another form of OY *sb.*, grandson.

Oe, obs. variant of O *sb.*[1], O *adj.* use, O-ed.

Œ (in the earliest times, and now often, written separately *oe*) was in Early Old English the symbol of the *i*-umlaut of *ā*, *a*, as in *fāt*, *fǽt*, *sacan*, *sæcan*, *sōkte*, *sōhte*, doubtless originally sounded like Ger. *ä*, *e*, but afterwards written (and sounded) simply *ā*, *a*, to which form it passes down into Middle English.

In modern Eng. *œ*, *æ* reproduces the usual L. spelling of Gr. *αι*, which often in med.L., and in Romance, was treated like simple *ē*. In words that have come into Eng. through med.L. or Fr., or other Romance langs., Eng. has usually a simple *e*, as in *economy*, F. *économie*, L. *œconomia*, Gr. *οἰκονομία*; *penal*, F. *pénal*, L. *pœnalis*, f. *pœna*, Gr. *ποινή*; *cemetery*, L. *cœmeterium*, Gr. *κοιμητήριον*; but in recent words derived immediately from L. or Gr., *œ*, *æ* is usually retained, esp. (1) in proper names, as *Œdipus*, *Eneas*, *Phœbe*; (2) in words referring to classical antiquities, as *sestet*, *Phœbe* (in which, however, some represent Gr. *αι* by *ai*, as *aither*); (3) in scientific and technical terms, as *anæmia*, *anæsthesia*, *asteræ*, *dioicous*, *diœcious*, *homœopathy*, *pharmacopœia*, *mesomitosis*; but there is a tendency, stronger in America than in Great Britain, to substitute *e* for *æ* in these words when they pass into popular use or become familiar, e. g. *diarrhea*, *esophagus*, *hemoid*. This *œ*, being only a diphthong and subsequently a long vowel, is usually pronounced as 'long *e*' (*ī*), rarely as 'short *e*' (*ĕ*); when changed to *e*, it submits to the same usages as ordinary *e* from Gr. and L.

In French, *œ* is an occasional etymological or orthographical substitute for *e* in the diphthongs *ei*, *eu*, as in *œil*, *œuf*, *cœur*; when these words are borrowed in Eng. they retain the Fr. spelling. *œ*, as also occasionally represents Ger. *ö*, *ø*, *ǿ* (*Goethe*), and the *ö*, *ø* of Scandinavian tongues (*Faroe*).

Œcist (*ī·sĭst*), **-okist** (*ŏ·kĭst*). Also **œkist**. [ad. Gr. *οἰκιστής*, agent-n. from *οἰκίζειν* to settle (a colony), f. *οἶκος* house, dwelling.] The founder of an ancient Greek (rarely *transf.* a modern) colony.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. II. 42 The legend of the Rhodian archæologists respecting their ancient Archæænids. 1858 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 320 The œkist of Cape Colony, Van Riebeeck. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/1 The Oracle of Ghazi, to give Mr. Oliphant his proper designation. 1883 Lord R. HARVEY *Island Cook. Mod. Gr.* 222 Megara Hyblæa in Sicily ..went for an œkist, or colony leader, from her old home, Megara in Hellas proper.

† **Œcode micol.** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *οἰκοδομικός* (f. *οἰκοδόμος* builder, architect) + -AL.] Relating to the building of houses; architectural.

1658 CHANDLER *Introd. Arist.* 1. ii. § 27. 121 If the Œconomical Art, which is in the Mind of the Architect, were supposed to be translated into the Stones, Bricks and Mortar.

Œcoid (*ī·kŏid*). *Biol.* Also **œkoid**. [f. Gr. *οἶκος* house, dwelling: see -OID.] (See quot.)

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Œcoid*, Brücke's term for the substances, or atoms, of a pal bloid corpuscle which is charged with or contains the coloured matter and the nucleus, where there is one, together called the ecoid. Also, the same as the spongioplasm of an unnucleated cell.

Œcology (*ĭkŏ·lŏdʒi*). [mod, f. Gr. *οἰκο-* house, dwelling + *-λογία*: see -OLOGY, after *economy*.] The science of the economy of animals and plants; that branch of biology which deals with the relations of living organisms to their surroundings, their habits and modes of life, etc. Hence **Œcolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to œcology.

1873 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat. Pref.*, The great series of phenomena of comparative anatomy and ontogeny; ..thirdly and œcology. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 114 All the various relations of animals and plants to one another and to the outer world, with which the Œcology of organisms has to do;—ideas of simple and natural organisation only on the Doctrine of Adaptation and Heredity. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 16 Sept. 615/1 Œcology, which takes all the knowledge it can obtain from the other two (physiology and morphology) but chiefly rests on the explanation of the endless varied phenomena of animal and plant life as they manifest themselves under natural conditions.

Œconomic, -nomy, etc. : see ECONOMIC, etc.

† **Œconomus** (*ĭkŏ·nŏmŭs*). *Hist.* Also 6 *Gr.* **œconomos**, **iconymus**, **yconomus**, **-imus**. [L., a. Gr. *οἰκόνομος* house-steward.] The steward or manager of the temporalities of a religious foundation or society; the steward of a college.

1514 in *Ld. Archæologia* (1849) I. 461 Discharging ..all other economus, monasteries, farmes or other persones whatsoever. 1532 *St. Antic Soc. Pr.* (1846) III. 369/1 Ludwick, clerk of iconom commissioner of the priorie of sanctus Oswin and his promises. 1599 *Ibid.* IV. 159/1 That their owne ..are counsell of that valuacion [St. Andrewes] ..exhibit sufficyt powers to hold the tyvidence in quiet subsidge. 1634 RAINES *Rep. Cathl.* 11. ii. 404 Christ Jesus, disposing them all by himself and administering them severally, not by any one œconomus, but by the several Bishops as inferiour Heads. 1725 in *Duplin's Econ. Mast.* 1728 C. I. ii. 41 All the Alms, and all the Revenues ..were kept in common, under the Care of the Deacons, and Œconomi. 1834 MELMOTH *Lat. Chr.* I. 373 A steward or œconomus ought to be appointed in each church.

† **Œcu·menacy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. Gr. *οἰκουμένη* (Ecclesiastical *ecclesia*) the inhabited earth, the whole world + -ACY: as in *episcopacy*, *papacy*, *primacy*.] The ecclesiastical primacy or supremacy of the world.

1646 CRAD. I in *Cent. Relig.* (1844) 22 When the Roman Monarch assaild ..Such his pow'rs from East to West, he might make the Bishops of Rome œcumenacy as large as was his Empire.

Œcumenian (*ēkĭŭmē·nĭăn*), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IAN.] = ŒCUMENICAL 1.

1889 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1896) 252 Two œcumenian Councils in the Quinisextan Canon.

Œcumenic (*ēkĭŭmĕ·nĭk*), *a.* Also 7 *errom.* **œco-**, *q.* **ecu-**. [ad. L. *œcumenic-us*, a. Gr. *οἰκουμενικ-ὸς* of or belonging to *ἡ οἰκουμένη* 'the inhabited (earth)', the whole world. Cf. F. *œcuménique* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1586 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 103 The decrees and councils of the Holy, Œcumenik and Generall Counsel of

Trans. 1892 How *Life in Walk Faith* 183/2 That churchday and holiness can know no one home [*sic*] save Œcumenical Synod. 1919 M. Hodge *Arthur. Mind.* I. Pref. 21 The only fashion that is universally found—to a far more Œcumenical extent than even that of the Jewish Pantheon. 1892 I. Taylor *Spir. Dolphi* vi. 263 The great crossing of provincial governments and of incipient[?] nationality. 1892 Percy Gard. XVI. 400/1 Cornelia called Œcumenia, or Cosmopolis.

Œcumenical (ēkiumĕ·nikăl), *a.* Also 7 erron. -ique, 9 now-. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Eccl.* Belonging to or representing the whole (Christian) world, or the universal church; general, universal, catholic; also: applied to the general councils of the early church, and (in mod. use) of the Roman Catholic Church (and hence occas. to a general assembly of some other ecclesiastical body); also assumed as a title by the Patriarch of Constantinople; formerly sometimes applied to the Pope of Rome.

1588-87 Pilkington *A. & W.* (1598) 8 That sole one Bishop whom the ouer had the name of œcumenicall, or vniuersall,—or head —that is not to be found. 1624 Heylyn *Aerius.* *Bailly* 33 John Bishop of Constantinople .. assumed the title of Œcumenicall, or universall Bishop. 1633 Prynne *tr. Pol. Wentworth* 88, iii. 82 By the supreme resolution of all those general Councils, whereof you so commonly[?]. 1673 Marvell *Rehf. Transp.* II. 272 You imagined the whole world had been of their mind, and would pass for œcumenical Doctors. 1801 Strutt *Chron. Eng.* I. (1846) 19 These Oriental Councils were 'general' or even 'Œcumenical' by a name which fairly belonged to none besides. 1814 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 326 It is to the Pope as Ecumenical Council that we look, as to the surest seat of infallibility. 1821 *Pilgr.* Proceedings of the (Ecumenical) Methodist Conference. 1887 Hodgkin *Italy* (*C.*) II. iv. 82 That the first œcumenical gesture of the Church was the patriarch of Constantinople, the second the patriarch of Alexandria.

2. *gen.* Belonging to the whole world; universal, general, world-wide.

1607 J. King *Jonas. Nineveh.* 23 This ephemeral and accidentall contagion. 1658 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 699 They was the Unconverted Philosophy of the Apostles times and of the dayes long before them. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan. & Nahum* 151 The Oracle[s] of Delphi [were] applied to Augustus. 1885 Lancet *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 20/2 No other literature exhibits so impressive and unanimous a protest [as the French]. 1886 W. H. Mallock *Nev. Epoch.* vii. 215 Our œcumenical commerce.

Hence **Œcume·nicalism**, the theological system or doctrine of the œcumenical councils; **Œcume·nicality** = Œcumenicity; **Œcume·nically** *adv.*, in an œcumenical way, in relation to the whole world, universally.

1888 *Chicago Advance* 10 May 290 These errors, Œcumenicalism, Augustinianism, Evangelicalism. 1889 in *Echo* 19 July, It will not be an Œcumenical Council. The primary purpose of (Ecumenicality is wanting to it—viz., a delegation from all Churches. Half Christendom will hold aloof from it. a 1720 Buddeus *Eccl. Author. Ryley* Wks. 1734 IV. 349 The church œcumenically assembled. 1892 Dublin *Univ. Mag.* Feb. 241 The papacy is substituted not œcumenically, but as a universal Church, for all nations.

Œcumenicity (ēkiumĕnĭ·sĭti). Also 6-. [ad. eccles. med.L. *œcumenicitās*, f. *œcumenic-us*: see above and -ITY. Cf. F. *œcuménicité* (1752 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] Œcumenical character; universality, catholicity.

1640 Glanvill *Ch. Pride.* 300 It is .. the supposed œcumenicity of the council, which renders it binding to them [viz., the Church of Rome]. 1677 Gilpin *Dæmon.* (1867) 60 An Heretic .. [who] denyed the œcumenicity and authority of Trent. 1880-3 Schaff-Herzog *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 1948/2 The disputed œcumenicity of the reformatory councils of Pisa, Constance, and Basel.

† **Œdem, œde·ma,** obs. anglicized forms of next. [A. F. *œdeme* (1345 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1350 Joh. I *Pant. Exerc., Pardo* 689 Together with the Hyem, and—The hundred Œdema chasm. 1398 Trevisa *De Proprit.* v. 1. xi. *Pierce* 466 Tumour, Sugar & Œdema [enlargement, tumour: *At Phlegmon, Œdema, Scirrhus, Erisipilas.* 1626 Bullokar *Engl. Expos., Œdema*, a watrish swelling in the body without paine.

‡ **Œdema** (ĭdī·mă). *Path.* Also 5 **vdima**, 9 **edema**. [mod.L., n. Gr. οἴδημα (-ματ-) swelling, swollen condition, f. *οἰδέ-ειν* to swell.] A swelling produced by the presence of serous fluid in the areolar tissue or in the substance of a part; being a local dropsy. *Cyc. Sci. Anc.* 1892).

a 1400 *Sawles Warde Cotton. Homil.* 208 As superfluite [*sic*] cumth of humur, is clepid edema or vdima. 1543 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* v. F ij, Tumour .. is called œdema. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* iv. 401 In vitiosus Œdema and Anasarca all sorts of cold and Hard Tumors. 1708 J. S. tr. *La Dran's Observ.* (1737) 90 An Œdema .. in almost a certain Symptom of a Suppuration. 1874 Bumpstead & Taylor *Psych. Med.* 180 Œdema of the brain, a state in which the tissues of the organ is unnatural by water or serosity.

attrib. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 691 An area which.. contains a considerable quantity of serous fluid.

Hence **Œdema·tic, Œde·matous** *adjs.*, = next.

a 1658 Harvey (J.), A phlegmatous or Œdematick tumour. 1879 St. Bens *Universal* 61, 593 Rashly they pass his œdematic state. 1884 *Brachet's Æsch-Inchiries* 1. 203 The œdematic state. 1900 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extempt.* 213 "Œdematous Tumours.

Œdematous (ĭdī·mătŭs, -dē·mătŭs), *a.* Also 9 **œd-**, **ed-**. [f. Gr. οἰδημα- (see prec.) + -OUS.] Pertaining to or of the nature of œdema; affected with œdema, swollen with serous fluid; dropsical.

1698 Jos. T. Browne *Pneum. Ref.* 10. iii. 163 An Inflamma-

tion .. Œdematous, Schirrous, Erisipelatous according to the predominancy of malignancy, Bilious, or choler. 1708 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 200 The diseases hard Tumours, dropsies Œdematous swellings. 1808 Worcester, *Edematous.* 1892 Jones & Sieb. *Pathol. Anat.* (1899) 234 A general œdematous condition of the brain.

Hence **Œde·matously** *adv.*

1788 Bisshopp Coxon xxiii. (1808) 108 Healthy young women will often burst their legs very œdematously. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 777 The joints..are œdematously swollen and tender on pressure.

Œdipean (ĭdĭ·pĭăn), *a.* [irreg. f. Œdipus: see -EAN.] Pertaining to, or like that of, Œdipus; clever at guessing a riddle.

(In quot. also with allusion to the story of Œdipus putting out his own eyes on discovering that he had unwittingly married his mother.)

1880 Quiller *Argyllshire & P.* Introd., Many have ventured (aiming to the Œdipean conceit of their ingenious Reader) to write non-sense. 1892 Lang *Lett. to Dead.* (1894) 194 Did the eyes come away kindly with an Œdipean avulsion?

† **Œdipo·dic,** *a.* Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Gr. οἰδίπους, -οδ- (see next) + -IC.] Swollen-footed, gouty.

1634 Mottoux *Rabelais* IV. xlii, Oh! what good wou'd it not do my œdipodic Leg.

Œdipus (ī·dĭpŭs), *sb.* Also 6 **Edipus**. [a. Gr. Οἰδίπους, *Œdipod-*, lit. 'swollen-footed', a proper name.] Name of the Theban hero who, according to the ancient Greek legend, solved the riddle propounded by the Sphinx; allusively applied to one who is clever at guessing riddles.

1592 N. Gorbam *Gorbuduc' Ezekiel to Father's Mis.* (Arb.) 101 Because you can so hard a knot vnloose: You shall I count an Œdipus in wit. 1603 E. Jonson *Sejanus* II. iii. (D.) I am not Œdipus enough, To understand this Sphinx. 1608 Earle *Microcosm., The idle scholler Man* (Arb.) 33 Not Œdipus being a riddle himselfe, but yet hath finde Oedipusses. 1777 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1840) VI. 140 No mortal man could be found to expound those oracles: not an Œdipus in the whole society.

Œgopsid (ī·gŏpsĭd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also **ægopsid**. [f. Gr. *αἰγ-αν* to open + *ὄψις* vision, pl. -οπ- + -ID.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Œgopsida* (-*ē*), a division of decapod dibranchiate Cephalopods, having the cornea of the eye 'open', i.e. perforated by an aperture. b. *sb.* A cephalopod of this division. (1839 tr. *ægopsid.*)

[1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 460 In certain *Cheiroteuthis*, for *Cheiroteuthis*.] 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, Œgopsid.

‡ **Œil-de-bœuf** (œ̃ydəbœf). [F., lit. 'ox-eye', term for a round window, etc.]

1. A small round window: = Bull's-eye 6.

1834 Trelawny *Pandemic* xxv, Like a peep at the ladies in the hall through an *œil-de-bœuf*.

2. The name of a small octagonal vestibule lighted by a small round window in the palace at Versailles; hence *transf.* and *fig.*

1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, The servitors conveyed him to a sort of *œil-de-bœuf*, an octagon vestibule, or small hall, from which radiated [rooms opened]. 1832 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. i, To govern France were such a problem; and now it has grown still-nigh too hard to govern even the *Œil-de-Bœuf*. 1880 Wharton tr. *Mem. D'Hertaut* II. iv. 27 The regular gayety had preserved the manners and levity which had once distinguished them in the *œil de bœuf* and petites maisons of old Versailles.

‡ **Œillade.** Forms: 6 **oyllade**, **; oliad**, **oliad**, **illiad**, **illiad**, **y œillade**. [a. *F. œillade* (1580 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *œil* eye + -ADE 1 a, as in *cannonade*, *fusillade*. Formerly worn or less naturalized (*Oilad*, *Oilade*); now occasionally French (œjya·d'.)] A glance of the eye, *esp.* an amorous glance; an ogle.

1592 Unton *Diaput.* Addr. a What amorous glances, what ouldding Oyllades. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 66 Pages with .. [eyes more good eyes now] scanned my face with most delicious liliads. 1603 — *Lear* III. v. 17 Her great stranger Blinds us to her [women's] loues: Iustifies Bawdy by Lasts, Oathes, Iniur Fathes Deaths. a 1625 C. L. Lovers *Mem.* (1804) I. 98 With a most impossible oilliade from the white of his eyes only. 1825 Southey *N. Cavendish* iv. 10 Heroic .. forsaking Alice with a languishing *oeillade*.

Œillet, œlet : see Oillet.

Œkology, var. spelling of Œcology.

Oen, obs. form of Ouen.

Œnanthic (ēnæ·nθĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *œnanthē*, a. Gr. *οἰνάνθη* (f. *οἶνος* vine + *ἄνθη* blossom, bloom), a vine-shoot or bud, vine-blossom, vine. (Also a plant like the vine, applied by Pliny to an unidentified plant, and taken by Linnæus as the name of a genus of Umbelliferæ including the poisonous Water Dropwort.)] Having the characteristic odour of wine. *Œnanthic acid*, an acid (or mixture of acids), $C_{10}H_{18}O_2 + H_2O$, obtained from œnanthic ether, forming a colourless oil solidifying at 13° C. into a watery mass. *Œnanthic ether*, a mobile oily liquid, the source of the peculiar odour of wines, obtained by distillation of wine-lees.

1856 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 138 Of œnanthic acid. This acid was discovered by Liebig and Pelouze, constituting one of the component parts of œnanthic ether to which wines owe their peculiar smell. 1882 Bloxam *Chem.* (ed. 4) 510 Caprylic, œnanthic, and caprylic alcohols are all liquid at the ordinary temperature. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 841 The bouquet and aroma [of wine] are due to the compound ethers, especially to œnanthic ether.

So **Œna·nthol, Œna·nthyl, Œna·nthylene, Œnanthy·lic** *a.* *Chem.* (see quots.); **Œna·nthylate**, a salt of œnanthylic acid.

1892 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 139 (Dumas & Liebig) *Œnanthol*, *Œnanthic*, is formulated by the formulæ $\frac{C_{14}H_{14}O_2}{H_2}$. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Œnanthol*, or *œnanthyl hydrid*, $C_7H_{15}H$, a hydrocarbon of petroleum. 1892 *Watts's Dict. Chem.* IV. 136 (Cannizzaro) $C_7H_{14}O$, the hypothetical radicle of œnanthylic acid and its derivatives. The same name is sometimes, but inappropriately, given to $heptyl, C_7H_{15}$. *Ibid.* 139 (Cannizzaro) *œnanthylic acid*, $C_7H_{13}O_2$, is a homologue of valeric oil, having an unpleasant odour like that of rue-fish.

Œnanthin (ēnæ·nθĭn). *Chem.* [f. Mod. L. *Œnanthe*, name of a genus (see prec.) + -IN.] A poisonous resinous substance obtained from Water Dropwort (*Œnanthe fistulosa*).

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Œno- (ēno), occasionally **œno-** (ēno), combining form of Gr. *οἶνος* wine, used in a few scientific and quasi-scientific compounds of rare occurrence.

Œnogen (ī·nŏdʒĕn) nonce-wd. [after *oxygen*] (see quot.). **Œnolin** (ī·nŏlĭn) *Chem.* [see -OL and -IN], a colouring-matter ($C_{16}H_{12}O_7$), obtained from red wine. **Œnology** (ēnŏ·lŏdʒĭ), [-LOGY], the knowledge or study of wines; so **Œnolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to œnology; **Œnologist**, one versed in œnology, a connoisseur in wines. **Œnomancy** (ī·nŏmænsĭ) [-MANCY], divination by means of wine. **Œnomania** (ēnōmē·nĭă), **œno-** [MANIA], *sb.* a mania or insane craving for wine or other intoxicating drink, *Dipsomania*; (*b*) mania resulting from intoxication, delirium tremens; hence **Œnoma·niac**, a person affected with œnomania. **Œnometer** (ēnŏ·mĭtəɹ) [-METER], a hydrometer for measuring the alcoholic strength of wines; so alcoholometer (Webster, 1864). **Œnophilist** (ēnŏ·fĭlĭst) [Gr. *-φίλος* loving], a lover of wine. **Œnophobist** (ēnŏfō·bĭst), **œno-** [Gr. *-φόβος* fearing], one who has a dread of, or aversion to, wine. **Œnopœtic** (ēnŏpœ·tĭk) *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός making], pertaining to wine-making. **Œnothionic** (ēnōθaĭŏ·nĭk) *a. Chem.* [Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur], in *Œnothionic acid*, an acid ($C_2H_6SO_4$) obtained by treating alcohol with sulphuric acid; *ethylsulphuric* or *sulphovinic acid*.

1817 T. L. Phipson *Refinement* (1870) 111 Inflated with "strange gas, or, in other words, with the fumes of wine. 1888-97 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 136 "Œnolin. 1824 *Literary Mag.* XVI. 72 The different branches of "œnological science. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3/1 The Œnological and Pomological Academy for the scientific culture of the forest cultivators. 1892 Thudichum & Dupré *Pract. Treatise Wines* (title) .. including many works of interest and importance. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 222/1 Our medical "œnologist. 1824 *National Observer* 8 Jan. 204/2 The genuine œnologist, to Dr. Thudichum can't bear. 1824 *Acad. Literary* 136 His "œnology of British wines. 1889 *Lab. Rev.* 12 Aug. 1038 To give, not milk, but strong drink to the babes in œnology. 1892 *Gentl. Magazine* 264 "Œnomancy, divining by wine. 1822 Sharon *Turk.* (Encyclop. "Œnomania. 1892 Worcester (title) "Œnomania. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 870 Dipsomania or œnomania is a form of impulsive mania revealed with sensible cleanlessness. 1897 J. Mollan *Advoc.* (1898) 20 A lady who had become a frightful "œnomaniac. 1874 Buchanan *R. Time Poets Mod.* (ed. 3) 297 The chief fee drink .. Mindly hails the chronicler as a coarse agitator which his causes and his convictions alike rebel. 1892 Thudichum *Physic.* 1226, Are the Vegetables to follow "Œnophilist or not? I just may we answer "Œnophilist or not stop the praises of our favourite plant? 1893 Swinburne *In the Key of Blue* 17 Those surprises which steward the diligent œnophobist in Italy. 1887 *Pall Mall Mag.* CII. 274 The English and American "œnophobists. 1892 Thudichum *Wines Past & The work of R. A. Lamb* consists of a less celebrated and a second "œnopœtic part. 1892 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, "Œnothionic.

‡ **Œnochoe** (ēnŏ·kŏĭ). *Gr. Antiq.* Also **œno-**. [a. Gr. *οἰνοχόη*, f. *οἰνο-* wine + *-χυσ-*, *-χυ* pouring.] A vessel used for dipping wine from the crater or bowl and filling the drinking-cups.

1892 *Guide to 1st Vase Room, Brit. Mus.* (ed. 2) 23 On the armchair, No. 180 (Case 62), the figures are drawn in outline, on a white ground. 1892 *Aldenham Monthly Mag.* 302 An œnochoe in shape like *skeuli* for filling the wine-cups. 1892 Cassel, Œnochoe of rare form, with modern additions.

Œnomel (ī·nŏmel). Also 7-9 **œno-**. [ad. L. *œnomeli* (acc. L. *-melem*), a. Gr. *οἰνόμελι*, f. *οἶνος* wine + *μέλι* honey. So mod.F. *œnomel* (Littré).]

1. A mixture of wine and honey, used as a beverage by the ancient Greeks.

1572 Bullein *Bulwk Sure* 32 The best Œnomell is that which is made of ville and neat wine and the best purified honey. 1697 Evelyn *Kalendar.* (1729) 20 Amongst sweet potions is mulsum or œnomel. 1880 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* iv. i. 18, 24 Whosoever sees heavens, by leave or by dull, Hold no lights for him their divine sentient.

2. *fig.*; *esp.* applied to language or thought in which strength and sweetness are combined.

1644 Mrs. Bouverie *Wine of Cyprus* xiii, Those memorious .. Make a better œnomel. 1880 Myers *Essays, Fourth Ser.* 78 While night serenely fell, fragrant-fired in sweet's œnomel. 1892 Chevalier of Ord. 1722 Rude shapes from which thou knew'st as well To mix for need or knead an œnomel.

‡ **Œnothera** (ēnŏθī·ră). *commonly* **Œnothera** (ī·nŏθē·ră). *Bot.* [L. *œnothēra*, a. Gr. *οἰνόθηρα*, name of some plant, f. *οἶνος* wine + *θήρα* catcher; com-

easily takes as = 'situ-trap' (see quots.); but some Gr. authors have the name as ὀφθάλμου ἀπατεών (in Pliny *anothive*); another name was ὀφθαλμοτραπής = ass-trap.] The typical genus of Œnotheraceæ, comprising plants (chiefly natives of America) with large handsome flowers, yellow, white, or purple, in some species opening in the evening; commonly called *Evening Primrose*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 229 Likewise Oenothera, otherwise named Onagra, . . an herb good also in wine to make the heart merry. 1788 REES *Cycl.*, *Primrose, night or even, œnothera.* 1817 J. BRADBURY *Travels Amer.* 80 A number of large white flowers . . belonging to a species of œnothera. 1818 *Rural Economy* 1. 1. 1. The roots of the species *Œnothera biennis* are eatable, and were formerly taken also; flower as theirs wine, an advice now not known the name (*Œnothera*, or wine-rose). 1863 J. SMITH *Life in Essex* II. 304 Splendid primrose, œnothera, missouri.

† Oeps. *Obs.* [a. AF. *oeps* (earlier *ues*, Britton) = OF. *oes*, *oés*, *uis*, *vues*, *eus*, *ofr.*, *oeps*, *oeps*, *oefs*, etc., work, need, use, benefit, profit:—L. *opus* work, use (for), need (of).] Use, benefit, profit.

1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 6 Et nul soit receu de tenure leur prisun a nostre oes, ni a lour. 1385 *Act 7 Rich. II*, c. 10 Que il a son propre oeps ou a ceux [*sic*] queux [*sic*]. 1408 *Survivor Misc.* (1888) 7 To be expend . . to be oeps of our servaunts lords be trying. *Ibid.* 9 To be oeps and profit of he ones. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 390/1 Which persons shall be annull to the Kyngis oeps. 1438 *Ibid.* 501/1 Thes subsidiaunce . . that . . have cause to be owen oeps, or thes to whos oeps other persones have ordeyn.

Ocptas, ceptatus, obs. E. ALPHAB., OCTAVE 1.

O'er (ōəɹ), poetic and dialectal contraction of OVER; also in combination: see words in OVER-.

Oes, pl. of O: obs. form of OOSE.

Oeso'phagal, *a.* = ŒSOPHAGEAL.

1778 [W. MOSELEY] *Mirandæ Apoth.* 26 Jan. 1778, Perhaps he mechanged his stomach: and . . the explosion chased the œsophagal orifice.

† Œ'sophage. *Obs.* [prob. a. F. *œsophage*, in 14th c. *esophagus* (HATZ.-DARM.).] = ŒSOPHAGUS.

1550 R. COUSLAND *Cadyon's Treatyse.* 2 H 5. Thynke . . medycynes to cure it make contrarye to ye partyes of the bolke or œsophage. 1599 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 241 The whole passage and pype, called œsophage or the throate. 1657 TORLESON *Evans's Disp.* 409 This is easy with longer to the œsophage.

Œsophageal (*ēsŏfăʤēăl*), *a.* Also 9 œso-. [f. mod.L., *œsophage-us* (f. *œsophage-us*) + -AL.] Of, belonging to, or connected with the œsophagus.

1807 KIDD in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 127 The action of the œsophageal glands. 1830-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* in *Encycl. Metrop.* IX. 105 A case of œsophageal obstruction.

Also, in same sense, **Œsopha'gean** *a.* [cf. F. *œsophagien*]; **Œsopha'gian** *a.* [irreg. after *carotian*].

1856 WEBSTER, *Œsophagean.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Œsophagian.* 1898 J. H. BARNEY *Nutrition* I. 11 The œsophagic orifice [of the stomach].

Œsophagitis (*ēsŏfăʤəi'tĭs*). *Path.* [f. ŒSOPHAGUS + -ITIS. In mod.F. *œsophagite* (Littré).] Inflammation of the œsophagus.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1859 SYDNEY *Diphtheria* 191 Sometimes œsophagitis and pseudo-membranous gastritis are found. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 874 Chronic œsophagitis has been ascribed to alcoholic excess.

Œsophago- (*ēsŏfăgo*), before a vowel **œsophag-**, combining form of Gr. ὀισοφάγος, ŒSOPHAGUS, in various terms of Pathology and Surgery, as **Œsophagalgia** (*-ă'ljĭă*), **-algy** [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain in the œsophagus (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1851); **Œsophagectomy** (*-ĕkt'ŏmĭ*) [Gr. ἐκτομή cutting out, excision], excision of a portion of the œsophagus. **Œsophagocele** (*-ăʃĭl*) [Gr. κήλη tumour, hernia], 'hernia of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus through an opening in the muscular wall' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). **Œsophagodynia** (*-ădĭ'nĭă*) [Gr. ὀδύνη pain], pain in the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagopathy** (*-ŏ'păθĭ*) [Gr. πάθος suffering], disease of the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagoplegia** (*-plĭ'ʤĭă*), **-plegy** [Gr. πλῆγή stroke], sudden paralysis of the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagorrhagia** (*-ŏrĕ'ʤĭă*), **-orrhagy** [Gr. -ρραγία bursting], hæmorrhage from the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagoscope** (*-ăskōp*) [-SCOPE], an instrument for inspection of the œsophagus; so **Œsophagoscopia** (*-ăskōpĭ'kă*) a; **Œsophagoscopy**, inspection of the œsophagus. **Œsophagospasm**, spasm of the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagostomy** [Gr. στόμα mouth], 'an operation for opening the œsophagus and keeping the opening permanent, so that food may be supplied to the stomach by its means' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Œsophagotome** (*-tōm*) [Gr. -τομος cutting], an instrument for cutting into the œsophagus; so **Œsophagotomy**, incision into the œsophagus.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Œsophagectomy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 370 In the rare condition of simple or membranous stricture Mr. Rendel Fowler has performed œsophagostomy with success. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Œsophagocele. 1864 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 14 Dr. Waldenburg invented an "œsophagotrope." 1890 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 360 (Œsophagoscope). . . are hardly ever used in practice. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 31 Sept. 738 On "œsophagoscopic exploration. 1812 CURRIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 222 The remaining operations, viz. œsophagotomy, "œsophagostomy, and gastrotomy. *Ibid.* 21 The "œsophagotome, consists of a gum-elastic bougie, about fifteen inches long [etc.]. 1830-47 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* III. 576/1 The operation of "œsophagotomy. 1888 D. W. CHESTON (title) Two Cases of Œsophagotomy for the Removal of Foreign Bodies. 1898 T. BAYLEY *Pract. Surg.* I. 396 Œsophagotomy has an established position in practical surgery.

Œsophagus (*ēsŏfăgŭs*). Also 5-6 **psophagus**, 6 **isofagus**, **hysophagus**, **oisophagus**, 8-9 **eso-phagus**. [mod.L., a. Gr. ὀισοφάγος the gullet; of uncertain origin (see below). The med. and early mod.L. representative of Gr. οἰ-, was *i-*, *y-*: cf. F. *ysophage* (14th c. in Littré).] The tube or canal (in man and the higher animals muscolo-membranous) extending from the mouth to the stomach, and serving for the passage of food and drink; the gullet.

In *Zool.* extended to include a canal in any class of animals by which food enters the organism.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiv. (1495 Bodl.) II. 245/1 Esophagus, pat is by way of mete and drinke. 1563 T. *Forme of Homilies* (*Surg.* Tit.) Of the thirsty gall called hysophagus and ventose. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F iij b, The Mayl adioynynge called Ysophagus is ye way of the mete & drynke. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1. 1. 1. The ministers to the Esophagus being discovered. 1683 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forbes, Cyclo-Pæd. Professions* . . Chirurgia Manipolatrica . . Anatomical œsophagus sometimes perspect. 1706 *Acta Eruditorum Hist. An.* v. ch. xxiv. 218 *Ad ostia* "*Æsophagi* occultum, which goes to name from its length and its operations; but does not explain how. According to its etymon, viz. αἴσω φέρω ought to mean 'carer of odors'; which seems inept. A late Greek or Byzantine Scholiast on Oppian, explains it as from the (so imaginary part, so-called = φαγεῖν ἐστὶ τὸ φέρειν τὰ κατ, which, though plausible in sense, is really impossible, φέρειν in all compounds meaning 'caring (something)', never.']

Oest, obs. form of HOST *sb.*[1], a company.

Oestre, Oestridge, obs. ff. OYSTER, OYSTER.

Œstro, variant of ESTRO *Obs.* = ŒSTRUS 2.

1846 LETTSOM *K. Arthur* III. (MANN), The knights suddenly nearly Caught the full centre of the poet's fire.

Œstrous (*ī'strəs, ĕ'strəs*), *a.* [L. *œstr-us* (see below) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or causing, or caused by, œstrus (sense 2 b).

1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2093. 792 The recurrent poisons in the blood of an œstrous mule.

Œ'strual, *a.* [irreg.[a] + -AL.] = ŒSTRUS 2 b: by association with *menstrual*, *menstruous*, etc.] Pertaining to or affected by an œstrus; œstrous. So **Œ'struate** *v.*, to be affected by an œstrus, to be in heat, to rut; **Œ'struation**, rutting.

1892 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Œstrual*, of or belonging to the œstrum or orgasm. *Œstruation*, . . the state of being under influence of the œstrum. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Œstruate*.

‖ **Œstrus** (*ī'strəs, ĕ'strəs*). Also 8 **œstrus**. [mod. L., var. of ŒSTRUS (*Addenda Ovidg.* xx. viii. 23).]

1. = ŒSTRUS 1; in quot. 1636 applied to a fly; in 1854 a parasite infesting fish (a sense of *Gr. ὄιστρος*).

1636 B. HOLLAND *Lucan* (1904) 17 Defying the eagerness of those mongrelen-crossed Kurrours. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Œstrus*, or *Oëstrus*, the Gad-fly. 1776 *Marches for Tabernacle Frenzy of Madd'ning Mares*, by Lust or Oestrus stung. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 186 The conduct of the gare thereby under the scourge of the sea œstrum.

2. *fig.* = ŒSTRUS 2.

1665 BOYLE *Hydr.* 1. 8. 422 What Oestrus, what Phrenetick Mood Hides you (this broth of your Blood)? 1781 JEFFERSON *Notes Virginia* 224 Love is the peculiar œstrus of the goat. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* iii. Other times stung by the œstrum of some ever-roving complaint. 1888 STEVENSON *Examiner. St., Cash. Knowl.* (1898) VII. iv. 83 When . . the real divine œstrum descends upon him.

b. *Physiol.* = ŒSTRUS 2 b.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 113/1 The times, in which animals of different species feel the œstrum, by which they are stimulated to the propagation of their respective kinds. 1837 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Œstrous*, *Œstrual*.

‖ **Œstrus** (*ī'strəs, ĕ'strəs*). [L. *œstrus*, a. Gr. οἶστρος gad-fly, breeze, also sting, hence frenzy, and impulse.]

1. *Entom.* A genus of dipterous insects, of which the larvæ are parasitic in the bodies of various animals; an insect of this genus or of the family *Œstridæ*; a gad-fly or bot-fly.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 236 This flying Plague . . Oestrus the Grecians call: *Asylus*, we: A fierce loud buzzing Breese. 1799 *Sir J. Hill's Hist. Anim.* 90 The black and yellow-bodied Œstrus, with black variegations in the wings. 1848 PALMER *Primitive Rome* 60 Virgil powerfully describes the terrors of the maddened cattle from the torment of the œstrus. 1876 DARWIN *Dis. Anim.* 563 Oestrus, or the Fly deposits the ova unknown to the individual.

2. *fig.* Something that stings or goads one on, a stimulus; vehement impulse; passion, frenzy.

1850 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 208 The Impress, the Lyrical oestrus, is gone. 1852 HERLEY *Confessions* iii. (1888) 113 They too were pricked by the oestrus of intellectual responsibility. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* 101 xix (Milton) would not write more verses when the oestrus was not on him.

b. *Physiol.* A vehement bodily appetite or passion; *spec.* sexual orgasm; the rut of animals.

1890 *Science Nat. Hist. Dict.* II. 633 (*Œstrus*) . . 1. Rut, orgasm, (Shorts).

Oeylade, obs. form of OILLADE.

Of (*ŏv*, *ŏf*, *əv*), *prep.* Also (3 *Orm.*) *g-3 off* (*ᵻ* *ofte*): 3-6 **o**, *ᵻ-* **o'**: see O *prep.*[2] [OE. *of*, weak or unaccented form of the word whose rare strong form was *æf*, originally *af*, corresp. to OFris. *af*, *of*, *ef*, OS. *af*, MLG. *af* prep. and adv. (MDu. *ave*, *af*, *of*, Du. *af* adv. 'off'), OHG. *aba*, *ab*, MHG. *abe*, *ab-* prep. and adv., Ger. *ab* adv. 'off', 'away', ON. *af*, Goth. *af* prep. and adv.:—OTeut. *abə*, unaccented by-form *ab*; corresp. to Skr. *apa* away from, down from, Gr. ἀπό, L. *ab*.

The form whence the OE. was immediately derived was *æf* (as in OS., ON., and Goth.). Like other prepositional adverbs, this developed two forms, according as it was stressed or unstressed in primitive OE., *æf* and *of*. In historic times the stressed form appeared only in a few nominal compounds (e.g. *æfþunca displeasure*, *æfwyrcend abuser*), while the originally unstressed *of* survived, as inseparable verbal particle and preposition. In OE. this *of* began to be used also as a separable particle or adv. as in *lif of sille*, dat. inf. *of to drinne*, *sie, pette of ic sidde*, imperat. *drif ût of*, pa. t. *he ûteode of*, *ic ordrand, cl. Se he of ofsloh*; and, as the acc. in this position always succeed the verb, this gave rise to a new stressed form. But to the end of the ME. period, and often to nine or later, both unstressed and stressed forms were written *of*. About 1400, the spelling *of* appears casually, and usually (but not always) for the stressed form, to which it gradually came in course of the 16th c. to be appropriated (though *of* was sometimes used even in the 17th c.). This emphatic form was restricted to the adv. and those emphatic senses of the prep. which are akin to or derived from the adv. *the off: get off the table: hands off: hands off the money* &c. while the original spelling of (pronounced *ŏv*, *ŏv*, *əv*), further reduced dialectally, colloquially, and in certain connexions, to *o'* (see O *prep.*[2]), remains for the weak senses of the preposition. Thus *of* and *off* are now really as different words.]

General Significations. The primary sense was *away*, *away from*, a sense now obsolete, except in so far as it is retained under the spelling OFF. All the existing uses of *of* are derivative; many so remote as to retain no trace of the original sense, and so weakened down as to be in themselves the expression of the vaguest and most intangible of relations. The sense-history is exceedingly complicated by causes of the introduction of senses or uses derived from other sources, the mingling of these with the main stream, and the subsequent weakening down, which often renders it difficult to assign a particular modern use to its actual source or sources. From its original sense, *of* was naturally used to the expression of the notions of removal, separation, privation, derivation, origin or source, starting-point, spring of action, cause, agent, instrument, material, and other senses, which involve the notion of taking, coming, arising, or resulting *from*. But, even in OE., this native development was affected by the translational character of the literature, and the employment of *of* to render L. *ab*, *dē*, or *ex*, in constructions where the native idiom would not have used it. Of far greater moment was its employment from the 11th c. as the equivalent of F. *de*, itself of composite origin, since it not merely represented L. *dē* in its various prepositional uses, but had come to be the Common Romanic, and so the French, substitute for the Latin genitive case. Whether *of* might have come independently in Eng. to be a substitute for the genitive is doubtful. In the expression of racial or national origin, we find *of* and the genitive ᵹen, interchangeable already in the 9th c. (in Bede's *Eccl. Hist.* III. xix, Wæs þes wer . . of þam ærlicestan cynne Scotta = *de nobilissimo genere Scottorum*; Ibid. III. xxi, Se ilcana wes Scyttisces cynnes = *eiusdem Scottus*: as was one Scotta cynnes = *de natione Scottorum*); and this might have extended in time to other uses; but the great intrusion of *of* upon the old domain of the genitive, which speedily extended to the supersession of the OE. genitive after adjectives, verbs, and even substantives, was mainly due to the influence of F. *de*. Beside this —the most far-reaching fact in the sense-history of *of*—the same influence is also manifest in numerous phraseological uses, and esp. in the use of *of* = F. *de*, in the construction of many verbs and adjs. Many of these can be clearly distinguished; but, in other cases, the uses derived from F. *de* have so blended with those derived from OE. *of*, giving rise again to later uses related to both, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate the two streams, with their many ramifications. All that can be done here is to exhibit the main uses of the preposition, and to show generally how

far back each of these is exemplified. It has not been attempted to classify or even mention all the vbs. and adjs. which are or have been construed with *of*; examples occur under the chief senses and uses, but the construction of any individual vb. or adj. must be looked for under that word itself, where also will be seen what other prepositions above or have shared the same function with *of*.

I. *Of motion, direction, distance.*

†**1.** Indicating the thing, place, or direction whence anything goes, comes, or is driven or moved: From, away from, out of. *Obs.* exc. in the restricted sense in which it is now written OFF, q. v.

a 893 *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 *Hit* [it was pulled] *ofdune* fro of East Lydsey cuntr. *Ibid.* an. 792 And Cenbrede binnen and Eadbald binnen of þam lande ofcomen. *Ibid.* an. 823 Þa cuom se Ælbwulf fan cuntr of þare lande. *to* Cent. 1893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* IV. iii. § 2 Hie þa Dunmetias of þæm rice adrifon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Cild of heofenan hammerum ys fæmne gesæd mislipes. *Ibid.* 73 Farya of stowum to oþrum. a 1225 *Cott. Hom.* 229 (Hal) Ic alle mirðlas of heofen reome aurisde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 13208 A cometh day þeos wes cud, of londe reyn to Ro. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20 (*Ld. C. F.* 188) 63 Þat he sal of his world wend. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10198 (Edin.) Wit vnglentnesse he went of Crist. of trauu. c 1350 K. ALISAUN *Chron. Wace* (Roll) 5341 Þe sparkles þeyre no fer of þeyres. 1430 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 302/1 The said Places of the wilsher that were removed. 1589 CAMPION *Summe of Apostas* 180, 350 When Longis dyed shuns the spere to be wyse degree and, the water ranne of it. 1590-3 *Ibid* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 8 none owther persone . . the wiffe dyenge vpon yolde of their mariage. a 1592 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 246 (They) did surrender contrey thame selfe and their companyeis of the town. 1893 PEDDIE *Nightingale* (1894) 240 With the least drawing blood of another.

†**b.** Indicating the place or quarter whence action (e. g. shooting, calling, writing, looking) is directed: From. *Obs.* (In quot. 1589-70, prob. after L. *ex*.)

a 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* II. vii. § 5 Oa fæmn ðæges þingedon hie of norwean. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xiii. 3 (xiv. 3) Drihten beseah of heofonum. c 1050 *Hatt. Metrol.* 5 Of þæt eyren he bihalt of þe world under him. a 1300 HAVELOK *Fragm.* xiii. 3 Lord Alwyf of heuen on he sendes of sonn. 1589-70 KNOX *Lett. to Cecil* 2 *Jan.* (R. P. O.), In Sanct. of Edinburgh, the messal of Jamez. Yours. . John Knox.

†**c.** Following an adv., with which it is sometimes closely connected: e. g. *down of, up of, off of. dial.* or *Obs.* exc. in FORMS *of, OUT of*, q. v.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvii. 2 Þreo ne wyll ænuh up of þare eorðan. 1123-40 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Se kyng aldode dune of his lond. c 1340 *Ayenb.* 179 (*E. Engl. Leg.* I. 238 Ase he come up of þe se. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 3540 (Cott.) Out hayred radid. . Dun o hill. [*Fairf.* dune of þe hill, Edin. and Inverness. c 1580 *Sir Firumbr.* 1110 Þey comen down of þe toun. c 1598 HOLL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 26/1, He a lyghted downe of his horse. 1598 BARRANDUNE *Cicerone* (1611) V. 211 Rising my leg, get off of thee, as fast as possible.

2. Indicating a point of time (or stage of life, etc.) from which something begins or proceeds. *Obs.* (originally by *from*): exc. in archaic expressions, and in verb phrases as *of late, of recent years, of old, of yore*, which have gradually come to have the sense of 'during', 'in the course of' the time indicated: see 34.

c 900 *O. Sweet's Oros.* I. viii. [xx.] (*Bosw.*) Oþ þæt ilcan tide þe he Nerone ryxode wæs he cyning. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Mark* x. 20 Eall þis ic gehealdd of mínre geogoðe. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 72 Ofe meidnes wan . . bidrahen & worhchen of hire childhade. c 1400 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 237 Thus haue I brefly, with all my diligence, Entended the offices of vche aungeles. c 1450-60 *Merl.* 1.270 (E. E. 1483) Carves ofte an ore *Merl.* II. 1. One his chaumbrelayen whiche he had enaryssched and brought vp of his youghthe. 1540 WARTHMAN *Prog.* (1550) Kb, Brought vp supplye of lyuell ladies. 1598 TRINITY *Merch.* iii. 21 How longe is it a gon . ? And he sayde, of a childe. 1599 BARNFIELD tr. *Ariosto's Orlg.* to *Sr.* (1846) 193 The seven yeares . whenbe they doo beginne of their name before doyn. 1599 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 3 One that I brought vp of a puppy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 534 (Wonderful Kine they were assigned to the Chinois, until 3000.). a 1625 in Gaudy Coll. Cov. I. 168, I bred him of a Child.

†**3.** Indicating a situation, condition, or state, the departure from or emergence out of which is (or was) as (and often accompanied by) actual movement. *Obs.* (supplied by *from* or *out of*).

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 68 Þæt þu of deaðlic sáwe. c 1000 *Vita Coll. Hom.* 53 On þe þridde dæl he wæs of deaðe. c 1205 LAY. 12172 William bemaðede þat weoren [*Otho* *Ant.* *misse of* 'of-weren'] i-fyðe. 1530 ST. GERMAN *Doct. & Stud.* II. xxxviii. 160 Of slepe. c 1580 *Sir Firumbr.* 1025 Many was he sixtene yere Þat he had beyn of hous. a 1592 *La Morte Arth.* xxxii. 168 (Caxton) Whan he myght be of bedde. 1613 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* viii. Poet. 58 The third to be of thrittage Length had gotten. 1615 tr. *Nostra Phisicall* (1618) 34 Being deliuered of his captiuity. a 1680 HONEY *Annales* (1821) 34 To be free hostiles of the councels.

4. Expressing position which is (or is treated as) the result of departure, and is therefore defined with reference to the fixed point. †**a.** Away from, out of. *Of like, out of life, dead. Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Leechd.* III. 210 Þisse cwidelf gyt hi of mennen bacoð. c 1205 LAY. 9207 Heo cuðinne Kinhelme þet his feder was of liue. a 1300 K. *Alisaunder* How þat Alysaundir was Aloe he wyes of wirk. c 1350 *Wisd. Philerm* 400 Some of his corp he beried withoon wone. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11456 (Trin.) Israelk . . wende be midis were of Iesu.

b. Now used only in certain phrases, as *north of, south of*, etc., *within* (a mile, an hour, an axe, etc.) *of, with of, back of* (U. S.), *backwards of* (such), *upwards of* (a number or amount): see these words.

1491 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Every such Fish should be splitted downe or an Handful of the Tail. 1537 *Lett. Eng. Rep.* *Monast.* (Camden) 122 Within 11 or 12 myles of Ely. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 124 That no woman shall come within 3 miles of our Court. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. i. 79 West of this Forrest, scarcely off a mile, . . stands my Cousin Esquire. 1782 CRESS. in *Ann. Reg.* 1024/2 Upwards of 15,000 lb. weight. 1798 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 431 Cuzco lies . . nearer to the east of those two. 1823 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIV. 180 He was generally pretty much of his weight. 1887 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 32 § 14 Churches . . within four miles of one another. 1889 FALCONER in *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 623 Commenced within a few days of each other.

II. *Of alienation and privation.* Expressing separation from or of a property, possession, or appurtenance. (In OE. expressed by *of, from*, or genitive case.)

5. In the construction of transitive verbs, of various classes; as

a. *To cure, heal, recover; cleanse, clear, purge, wash; bring to bed, deliver, disburden, ease, empty, free, lighten, rid of*, etc. **b.** *To hinder, deprive, divest, drain, exhaust, oust, cut, spoil, strip of*, etc.

In these, by a kind of zeugmatism, of involucres that which is removed, the person or thing whence it is removed being made the grammatical object: that, a prisoner in said to be stripped *of his clothes*, when in reality the clothes are stripped *off or from the prisoner*.

a 900 K. ALFRED *Solil.* 187 Us geclænsad of endlean unrim synnum. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 22 Sóþ sio se gehælde. — *Luke* viii. 21 He gehælde manega of adlum 7 of wóman and of yfelum gastum. 1154-89 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1104 Sis mon[ne] cyðde of hare wepne and of hare rædum. c 1200 TRIN. *Coll. Hom.* 183 Arod us leosed of ecke deaðe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 453 Although a man must first be stirped of sinful lyuynge. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces in Transition M.E.* (1867) 37 We arne þat we be delyuered of all ill thynge. c 1440 *Promptor.* 151/2 Be . . chyne, hyde hare of his mydelle, 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 As he were lepred, cryenge *Vnclene vnclene*. 1608 W. HOW, tr. *J. Bruel's Vinge* vii. (1880) 182, I humbly beseech your sacred Majesty . to free me of this close prison. 1632 J. HEYWOOD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 20 Without suspecting his cattle of his cloathes. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (1899) III. 6 Comm.) I. 253 The King . would release his Christian Majesty of his word. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 481 The Parent . . eases of their Hair, the loaden Hearts. 1716 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 2 Who knows that she was brought to Bed of a Judge. 1800 KEIGHT *Georgics Eton* iv. What Gyle vows . Is emptied of its Gall. (his gloss reads) 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* 21 ch. § 3 (1883) 670 A recovery by one party costs the other of his right to recover.

6. In the construction of some classes of intransitive verbs; as

a. *To recover.* †**b.** *To him, come, stint.*

15.. *Gaw. Warne* (A.) 845 Of sikenyg will bid neuer stynt. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 51 to Þe ile of Farneys in schede. c 1450 *Merlin* 59 Neuer to haue recouered of that wou. c 1580 *Timothy Myst.* xxxi. 91 Carvaris, one of dich sort. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 3, I thinke it lacke of reuelle. 1844 J. T. HEADLEY *Parsons & W.* viii. 80 He recovered of his wounds.

7. In the construction of verbal abs. and nouns of action, akin to the preceding verbs. (Now mostly *Obs.* and replaced by *from*.)

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxii. (xxiii.)[4] He þeccaþ Gode his gyltenne of his unrihtwisnesse. 1450 in *Archæol.* (1880) I. To Þe ile of Farneys in schede. c 1450 *Merlin* 59 Neuer to haue recouered of that wou. c 1580 *Timothy Myst.* xxxi. 91 Carvaris, one of dich sort. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 3, I thinke it lacke of reuelle. 1844 J. T. HEADLEY *Parsons & W.* viii. 80 He recovered of his wounds.

8. In the construction of adjs.: **a.** *whole (of a wound)*; *clean, clear, free, pure, quit, rid*, etc.; **b.** *bare, barren, destitute, devoid, empty, naked, void*, etc. Some of these, e. g. *clean, empty, free, naked*, etc. were in OE. followed by the genitive (cf. IX.); in some *from* has now taken the place of *of*: see under the adjs.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Mark* v. 34 Beo of þinre ádle gehál. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Of hire cumen moder ne cristen . . c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14828 (Fairf.) Lasedi of sunne þou sun be. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. 618, He Tristram was . . hole of his wondes. 1513 tr. *Mortimer's Husbandry* 6 Their dispeeding of vermin, is vnyde of the holes. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* v. 28, 31 If . . she be not defiled, but be clean. 1616 *Lond. &c. Proclam.* 21 Ye are poor of thanks. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 407 The Farmer, now secure of Fate. 1785 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii, Picking her people to bare an winter Of a' kind coin. 1856 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1869) II. 271 Macaulay was singularly free of vices.

III. *Of origin or source.* Indicating the thing or person whence anything originates, comes, is acquired or sought.

9. Expressing racial or local origin, descent, etc.: after the vbs. *arise, be, come, descend, spring, be born, bread, propagated*, and the like.

a 890 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 250 Of hyrsum his genetenum. 950-1050 *Durh. Ritual* 1. 22 Ic [=Eadred] of Ulfunan framum cynlicu Cuðwinu . Of framum . cunnan Eadwynum and Sulfwinum and Wynnewarum. *Ibid.* 11. xxviii. 250 Þone wyr of Scotta þeode. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 8 Þæt he of gaste is acenned þæt he gæst. 1154-89 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Henri of Þa cuninges sune of Rome. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He wes ibore of ure hefdi Eadmi Mariæ. c 1200 ORMIN 456 Affe . þatt off þa cwedpar prinnesse comenn. c 1205 LAY. 320 Hiis hine he let of Iormanie sende. *Ibid.* 11119 He wes of Imost cunne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14030 (Cott.) Fadne I was] am o (o. o. of) Ir. c 1425 *Wynnere & Wastoure* 107 Þou is comen of Cristen kynde. 1430 *Tract. Christopher* (1886) 167

obs., as of one's own accord, of choice, consequence, course, force, goodwill, one's own head, one's own knowledge, motive, will, one's own good pleasure, purpose, right, one's own valet; also of courtesy, custom, duty, favour, grace, instinct, kind, nature, office, reason, etc.

The common use notices of origin and cause.

c 900 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxii. § 2 Hit is of þi agenre gecynde, ealle of hyre. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* 441 139 Hwylon hie of þæm willan ne gewyrgdi ne of unwillenne. c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* v. xvi. [xvii.] (1890) 366 Þæne is hit of Iudeas to cleanne. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* (1884) 1580 Þe Keiser lætte hit honnsed as wel mare, of wildhe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3103 Other werkes oughe dose of mercy. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 130 Gold of þis spryngil comes hard his grauel. c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 81 Inspyring of fleisse to hem anonyone. c 1500 *Treatyse Pepers* (Camden) 133 Contreyed and consigned of malyce and dyspleasure. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gyadon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Galyen sayeth of the auctoryte of Vyarme, that [etc.]. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 6 It is of thy goodnes that we be made, of thy justice that we be punished, and of thy mercy that we be delivered. 1598 LAYE *Diederer* tr. Iberri. 330 Apples of hare grow not of their owne kinde in this Country. 1681 MOLLINEUX *Fortifiers* xxxiii. (1689) 108 If Cannon of double bottom burst, and splinters, [etc.] 1877 CAYLEY *Homer* I. (Argos) 320 They serve him more of Grace then love. 1701 *St. Germain's Doctor & Stud.* 120 It seemeth of Reason. *Ibid.* 323 The Justices of Assize will most commonly help forth the party. 1706 *Trial of Mountebanks* 29b Did you know of any Book? I know every knavishness? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. II. 453 Lewis ... laboured, as if of set purpose, to estrange his English friends. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 23 I silent my own of himself and moved downwards.

b. *Of oneself*, by one's own impetus or motion, spontaneously, without the instigation or aid of another.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. John* viii. 28 Ic na ne dyde þing of me sylfum. *Ibid.* xvii. 34 Cwyst þu þis of þe sylfum? 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* i. 13 The wise man seiþ not of him self do ony þing, no but þat þing þat he schal se þat þe fadir doynge. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 24 Þe cuntree ys ryche of alle gode þinges, ynogh of hem self. 1500 CHRON. *Arthure, Aftyrgh.* 150 Whatsoever tyrnyng ever son of is self goeth. 1598 CHAPMAN *Hiliade Epistle of Alexandrian* Wks. 1875 I. 11 A man that of himselfe like downe and hits you well. come on your heads. 1805 CAMPBELL *Pennsyl. Reader* (1856) 87 When an Ox or Cow is neither sine did dye of themselves. 1821 BP. MIDDLETON *Diabolus* 303 I speake not of my self or without leader. 1707 W. FORRELL *Voy. round World* 20 The Goats ... would many of them come of themselves to be milked. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 126 Matter is of itself entirely passive, incapable of moving itself. 1836 CARLYLE *Lett. to sister Jenny* 15 May, I judged that Robert and you were happy enough of yourselves for the present. 1888 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 561/1 [They] therefore can do nothing good of themselves.

13. Indicating the cause, reason, or ground of an action, occurrence, fact, feeling, etc.

a. After an intrans. vb. (e.g. *die, perish; answer, vouch, vouch, touch, ring*; etc.)

The verb of cause is sometimes weakened into that of the subject matter of the action (VIII).

c 825 K. ALFRED *Oros.* v. iv. § 1 Þær he of Saxe cynne Pharaon þone cyning[e] mid hyrde. 1119-30 O. *E. Chron.* an. 1114 Forbærnde se mon Dalbeorhte of Flandrum of þone wurðan þe he ...gebeg. 1124-31 *Hist. an.* 1124 Se mon ... he ran [ged] se hreddle wund of hungre. c 1205 LAY. 3940 Hes ... comden þeore to Pendan Of Dunt þat hi ligen. c 1300 *St. Edmund Conf.* 322 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 81 Of him were þeode nawiht wan. c 1325 EXTON. *Cato* 48 Wonf thus of God smaleth. 1450-80 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1181 *My mother dyed of me. Ibid.* a. xii. *Al the lewed rout of the nacion.* 1548-9 HALL *Chron. Prologue, Liuinge, All wronges shuninge of (Arb.)* 6 *Dyenge, Cryng

Carnarvon-one of white free stone, and the free building of that material I saw in those parts. 1780 Gentl. Mag. (N. Y. 1922) 83 He sent me a very fine present of duck-eggs. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 5/2 A kind of whip of three flags or leaflets. *Mod.* A bridge of boats. A flock of sheep or lambs. A house of cards.

22. After a collective term, a quantitative or sensual word, or the name of anything having component parts, *of* introduces the substance or elements of which the constant. [= OE. genitive.]

c 1200 Ormin 170 He shall restenenn mikell thurr Of hiss holledæȝ þeodc. *c* 1205 Lay. 308 Bliȝe knihten ant leoneden Of beornes. *Ibid.* 23618 Ten hundred pareis Of seolure and of golde. *c* 1485 Caxton *Blanchardyn* vii. 131 Sadoyne .. lefte wythin his tente..fyue thousand of goode knyghtes. 1497 St. Albans *Hawk. Prologue*, C iij, By a longe tracte of tyme. 1533 Stanbridge *Voc.* *Ixxi ij, Pyg, Wythin his spere ne ton ne thre of mis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 191 b, A pece of Cynamom. Vitrea. *Ibid., Hen. VI* 132 With leagues of money, ye chosen of place. 1624 Gorton *Simp. Cant. Gold's Pyramid* 1 131 A masse of mutiest heresies. 1642 E. Leigh *Barbadoes* (1673) 34 A family of a dozen persons. 1688 W. Thomson *Wonder's Philip III* (1699) 351 With a Spanish army .. of thirty thousand men. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 551 A crowd of five hundred gazers. 1898 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 603/1 A division of your property.

b. After *class, order, genus, species, kind, sort, manner, etc.* See these words.

1382– [see Kind *sb.* 14]. 1600 Carew *Cornwall* (1811) 63 Of whom there are two sorts. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 322 All manner of Hides. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 322 Of the ..eagle, there are but few species. 1870 *Anderson Mission Amer. Ind.* II. vi. 81 It was a sort of travelling school.

23. *Of* connects two sbs. of which the former denotes the class of which the latter is a particular example; or, of which the former is a constitutive and the latter a denotative term (= *genitive of definition*).

(Here passing into grammatical opposition, e.g. the River Thames, formerly 'the River of Thames'; the city of Rome, OE. Rome-burh; cf. *L. urbs Roma, urbs Italiæ*).

1125–30 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Forbærnde mid micel ær burh of Lincolne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Wilhelm þurt hirdi of Jerusalem. 1497 R. Guoco (Hilte) *Abr. Fr. hist. of armorie*, 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 De gouernaus of dus and of valdus. 1530–50 tr. *Nepotian* (Rolls) l. 93 The Bonde of Turie. 1550 Pilgrim. (1856) 58 The colonies of the Romayns. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 3 b, Within the cytie of London. 1558 Robinson tr. *Hore's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 77 marg., In the tower of Thames. 1593 Shaks. *K.John II*, i. 56, 150 This Fayre repayring of our Rode. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 398 He was brought into the tower of London. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. viii, The month of November. 1822 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* 11 *Coleridge* 156 In the circle of Edmund Oliver; written by Charles Lloyd. 1880 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 92 The free towns of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. *Mod.* The queen of John. The Isle of Wight. The peninsula of Spain and Portugal. The hour of dawn. The action of opening. The vice of drunkenness. The fact of your meeting him. The circumstance of there being no one near. A cause of war.

24. Between two sbs. in sense-opposition.

a. In the sense 'in the person of; in respect of being, to be, for'. *arch.*

The leading sb. is the former, of the qualification of which the phrase introduced by *of* constitutes a limitation: thus 'he was the greatest traveller of a prince' (i.e. the greatest traveller in the person of a prince, or so far as princes are concerned. The sense often merges on that of the partitive genitive, q.v.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xv. 421, He was a right good knight of a yonge man. *Ibid.* xvi. 462, The fayrest lord of a knyght that ever bestrood women. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. The king [is] a very good man of a Moore king. 1697 Dampier *Voyages* I. 480 *Julius Cæsar* .. in his Travailes, of a Prince, that had ever been. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. clixxii. 237 Allowed to be the best scholar of a gentleman in England. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xlix. 1 Greatest speaker of any born a Roman, Marcus Tullius.

b. In the sense 'in the form of'.

The leading sb. is the latter, to which the prec. sb. with *of* stands as a qualification, equivalent to an adj.: thus 'that fool of a man' = that foolish man, that man who deserves to be called 'fool'; 'that beast of a place' = that beastly place. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 58 There is a lake hotly of a woman. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 32 Some such spirit of an Ironicke it is. 1685 Boyle *Med. x.* ii. 321 Take a strange riddle of a lady. 1687 Evelyn *Mem.* 1 Dec., That monster of a man, Lord Howard of Escrick. 1785 Bickerstaffe *Dr. Last in his Chariot* iv. 29, (I) shrivel'd a Sibyllean, here I found you out! 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lii, That scamp of a husband of hers. *Mod.* An angel of a woman. A gem of a poem. A duck of a hat (colloq.).

†**25.** Indicating a person in whom one has, finds, or loses something: = in the person of. *Obs.* (supplied by *in*).

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xv. 16, There hast not the yeven (gift) of only nobley sydel yeven. 1598–7 *Plantagenet Cens.* 102 To have a great treasure of Mr. Grainyere. 1603 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. 851 The worse of Gennes hath lost of late a right valyant man. 1611 Shaks. *All's Well* v. 3 You shall find of the King a husband, Madame. 1705 *Bellum. Ibid.* xv. 2, 15 You have women. A wife of me. *Ibid.* v. 16, 2 We find a benefit of her. 1850 C. Cavendish *Civil Wars* i. 2 It may be your Lordship hopes to meet with a weaker Elegancie of me. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) II. 292 We shall have a heavy loss of our Head Nod. 1860 Hughes *Tom Br.* IV. 347 A precious reproachful I must have had of her.

b. Of things, as in 'to have a bad time of it'.

Of (*it*) appears only to mean 'consisting of' or 'completed by' the fact or circumstance referred to.

1643 Trapp *Comm. Jos.* xxvii. 2 One Captain had a bloody victory of it. 1650 R. Montagu tr. *Bandello's Hist.* (1654) Misc. Comm. I. 463 Count the Commission has had a troublesome journey of it. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* II. 33 What a fine Time a Parson would have of it, I assure you.

VIII. Indicating the *subject-matter of thought, feeling, or action*, i.e. that about which it is exercised.

26. In sense: Concerning, about, with regard to, in reference to. After verbs, substantives, and adjectives.

a. After intransitive verbs: esp. those of learning, knowing, thinking, and expressing thought, as *hear, read, know, think, dream, judge, tell, relate, write*, and the like. In subject-headings, titles of sheepcots, etc., often without a vb. as 'Of Snakes in Iceland'; here, *of* is now often omitted. To these may be added such as *sp, complain, doubt, dispute*, etc., which are closely akin to IX.

Rare in OE. (which commonly used *be*, or with some vbs. the genitive): but *of* occurs also negat. to tell, and in late OE. after *specan* to speak.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Pref. ii. (1890) 5 Swylcne he ne mæðe of þæssum gewrite. 1125–30 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 And þær wurðdon spræcan of ealle Godes ðinge. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Þæt we ne ðinc[ð] eall of hire wurpe ne speoc. *c* 1200 *Ormin Ded.* 180–81 Wrohhtt and wrihhenn upppe hiss Off Cristess hemm rimm, Off hiss ssaȝ Godd wass wrihhenn messtt...hiss off þatt he shall cumenn off. To demenn alle þeoȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24758 (Cott.) Þat i mai of his bonking rede. 13.. *Bibl. hist. Reading* (1871), Of mayres non wil I rede. *c* 1325 [see Degree *sb.*]. *c* 1450 *Tryv. Portugal* 180 Lete us now of Tarquyr thans, And speke we of thys squyre wors. *Ibid.* 1104 Lenvoyth, lordis, of a chanson. 1535 *Rolls of Parth.* V. 232/2 Enquyrers, here, and determyne of Offens. *c* 1540 tr. *Fal. Corp. Exp. Hist.* (Camden) No. 49 pt The Ambassadours & Prescharmon bagynne to treate of peace. 1590 [Udall] *Erasm. Apoph.* 93/2, Of these games is often mencioned. 1592 Swinburne *Testaments* (1611), Of mayters non wil I rede. *c* 1595 [see Degree *sb.*]. *c* 1632 *Tryv. Portugal* 180 Lete us now of Tarquyr thans, And speke we of thys squyre wors. *Ibid.* 1104 Lenvoyth, lordis, of a chanson. 1644

c1580 Carter *Sermon of Apostasie* xiv. 341 We shall fare but three of being true. 1593 Lv. Bindon *Perjur.* L. viii. 18 That the archers shoulde beare our ensignes of Ivie. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* xi. vi. § 12 Take ... care of his old age. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 320 Those were ... prohibited who demanded justice of the murderers. 1850 *Gentleman's Mag.* Sept. 259/1 The traveller must keep watch of his clothes.

30. In the construction of adjectives. Besides those mentioned under the preceding divisions, many adjs. are construed with *of* and an object; the following are representatives of some of the chief groups: *fruitful, prolific, assistant, redolent; liberal, lavish, prodigal, scant, short, sparing; culpable, blameable, susceptible; worthy, unworthy, guilty, guiltless, innocent; certain, uncertain, confident, diffident, doubtful, sure; aware, conscious, unconscious, ignorant, sensible, insensible; careful, careless, forgetful, heedful, heedless, hopeful, hopeless, mindful, unmindful, reckless, regardless, thoughtless, neglectful, negligent, observant, watchful; ambitious, desirous, eager, envious, enamoured, covetous, fond, greedy, jealous, studious, suspicious; disdainful, indulgent, patient, impatient*; those in *-ble*, as *approbative, communicative, descriptive, distractive, expressive, indicative, productive*; and some in *-ic*, as *characteristic, symbolic*.

Many of these involve a substantive, which may be considered as the subject of the positive relation: e.g. *helpful* of, having heps of, exercise of; having regard of, etc.; others are verbal derivatives, and are closely akin to the objective-genitive group X, e.g. *expressive of* = that expresses.

a 1225 (see Goldy.). 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xciii[i]. 16 [xciv. 17] The Lord is hir of me. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 32 He that wende to healpe of me hath failed. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 160 They shulde never be consenting of this infydelyte and grete trayson. 1531 Cromwell *Mem.* 2. 10 The workeman is worthy of his meate. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 221 For mayde thynges ye were to before me, we let well the vse of. 1587 Manlie *Gr. Forest* (1) He is of good memorie and long remembrd of a good seruice. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Gregorio's Conc. Mor. Theo* 2. I was impatient of seeing him. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 83 The Generous Youth, ... *studious of the Prize*. *Ibid.* vi. 736 Four Heifers ... all ordayning of the Yoke. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 570 They were very ... *expensive* ... of those of the other side. 1732 Dodwell *Hymn. Hymn. 'Ye servants of the Lord'* 1, Ornament of his heavenly word. 1840 Lane *Educ. Sinc.* 2 *Carter's Manipulat.* I am constitutionally susceptible of notice. 1860 *Stradbroke & Bingham's Exp.* L. 477 It is conducive of the facts stated in it. 1873 Brunswick *Rail Cott. Nt.-cap* 143 Symbolic of the glass and people too.

X. Expressing the relation of the *objective genitive*.

31. After a vbl. sb. in *-ing*.

When the vbl. sb. is preceded by *the* or other determinative word, *of* is still used (x.): otherwise the form in *-ing* is treated as a gerund taking a direct object without *of*: but the form with *of* is still in archaic and dial. use (x.). See *-ing*[1].

A. *c* 1440 (1356) *Pr. Wohunge of our Ladyende* 1780 Wylde Gos, etc. cr. The King of Scotlys wife cam into the cyrcuyng of him. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (1878) 120 For the ouersyghinge of swerde. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* IV. 202 Not the Clothing nor Feeding of Christ but the housing of him. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Sermon* 108 The robbing of the church for the saving of some money. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 292 ¶ 2 *Add* ... Notices and Observations which he has made by his reading of the Poets. 1814 Dodsley *Life, Compl. Sp.* i. The impelling of a moral feeling. 1849 Robson *Sp. Exch. Lawyer* 2 To enter into any curious or special questioning of the bindrances.

b. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 21 Here is forbidden vnprouyde byrynge of any persone. 1503 Lv. Bindon *Feuds* L. (1512) 132 The Knyghtsbren departed without wyttyng of any charge. *c* 1553 Brasbridge *Poems* *viii (Camden) 84 *For avoiding of prohibite*. 1641 Bp. Reynolds *Sermon* 432 Rebuked for grieving of God. *a* 1687 Penn *Fiat Lux*, x. (1694) 68 The Burthen of preserving of Order will best ripe upon the chief Kingdom England. *a* 1703 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 540 His fear of the danger the king was in by the duke's having of guards. 1732 Fielding *T. Wilkins* (1883) I. 139, I can't help loving of you heartily for it. *a* 1800 T. Bellamy *Bygone Bar* (1801) II. 187 By speaking of children. 1874 Wharton *Pract. Cons.* xxxiii. 178 We must mean throwing of stones either at salids or aquatics. 1879 Darnell *Pilings* I. 272 He that owned to burning of churches in the West.

32. After what was formerly a verbal sb. governed by *do* or *a*, but is now identified with a present participle. The use *of it* is now *dial.* or vulgar.

1529 Lv. Berners *Froiss.* I. 126 He was then forty a hunting of all his pensioners. 1532 Tindale *Matt.* iv. 7 He gave a man rule a messengar of captaine. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 383 Camilla, whome he fancyde in pittying of Rosina. 1584 Rowlan *Pilgr.* ii. 25 She is ... a taking of her husband for her Country.

1585-87 Fenn *L. & M.* (1601) 121, all four's Has found the kissing hearing of himself against a great fire. 1593 Tell-Troth's *N. Y. Gift* 4 Who was walking home of the young gains. 1607 Shakes. *Timon* v. 1. 161 Why, I was writing of my epitaph. 1608 Pryce *Diserp.* 29 Mar., I being clearing of the ridge. 1634 Richards tr. *Pomey* 278 If, go you what the merchant ... is doing of. 1649 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Cl.* 122 Such tricks of Lucretia's Ravyne. *c* 1400 (1600) The kings call Malegyne. *a* 1598 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 208 Testifying the vnruliness of the people. 1585 Ascham *tr. Conc. Prosper & Tauruan.* (1625) 178 Confirmation of children, by examining them of their knowledge. 1656-7 Mayflo. *Cases, Wks.* 1694 II. 310 Observation of the publick passion. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) II. 326 He had the management of a secret press. 1792 Miss Benjamin Jones *Story* I. v. 49 An heartbreak-feeder of admiration. 1880 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 A destructive visit in search of heretical books. 1813 Shelley *Rosalind* I. 322 The betrayal of a secret. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 592/3 His explanation of various facts is not even.

34. After an agent-noun.

Sometimes closely approaching the relation of the object possessed, in 28 b.

a 1250 *Leflunge in Cott. Hom.* 227 Ich lilleue on god fader almihti schuppen of heouene and of eorðe. 1580 Wyclif *Matt.* iv. 19. I shal make you to be maad fisheris of men. 1591 *Battle of Alcazar*, V. (1598) Subiect of me, that knowes it[s] crowne. 1599 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 175 They are great drinkers of Aqua vitæ. 1611 Speed *Theat. B.* i. 6. 19, I am a great lover of books. 1683 J. P. tr. *Pancirolus' Rare Inventions* i. 46 Nature, the Architectress of the Body. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 397 The Architect of the Globe. 1856 'Carlyle' *Kilkenny* (1893) 6 Many Englishmen are very excellent hunters of the sun.

XI. Indicating that *in respect of* which a quality is attributed, or a fact is predicated.

35. After an adj. (e. g. *exempt of fear*): In respect *of*, in the matter *of*, in point *of*, in. Now literary and somewhat archaic, esp. in particular phrases, as *blind of one eye*. (In OE. *on*; F. *de*; L. abl. *gen.* (*qui.* of respect).)

The *of*-clause is grammatically an adverbial qualification of the adj., for which an adv. may often be substituted, e. g. 'sound *of* mind' = 'mentally sound'. Taken together, the adj. + the *of*-clause = a compound (parasynthetic) adj., e. g. *light of foot*, 'light-footed'; *strong of limb* = 'strong-limbed'. It is further equivalent to the genitive of quality in XII. e. g. 'a man weak of mind' = 'a man of weak mind'; the latter being the ordinary prose form.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Sing of yesse and he was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3530 (Gött.) Bifel it noght he was ille of fote, or of hand. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxxvii. 8 [lxxxviii. 9] I am ... blynde of yhen. 1393 *Piers Pl. C.* xx. 265 Be lorde ... be louelese of lyuinge, And swetter of sauour and swyfter of wynge. *c* 1440 Partonope (Roxb.) viii. 24 Not so blinde of reason. 1500 *Ane Addicioun* (Rolland) 708 That hath ... lyttyll of lyfe. *a* 1533 Lv. Berners *Huon* 324 The emperour was lame of his thyghe that Huon had broken. 1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* ii. 2. 22 Infirm of purpose. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* iv. 4 A sonne that was lame of [Coverd. and his feete]. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 190 Of ribs Body, sound of Limb and Wind. 1783 Mobell *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* *s.* *Lumen*, blind of one eye. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 418 Hard he was of hand and harder of heart.

b. After *long, late, quick, slow, hard*, etc., and followed by a vbl. sb. Still in use, esp. in *idiol.* (So *long* of or *I*), but more frequently expressed by *in*, *at*: see the adjs.

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 104 I belve it not, by cause they have ben so long of coming. 1740 *Modern Amat. Bonus* no. 3 36 The Bones ... are so long of hardning. 1804 Miss Francis *Indoc.* 108, That day may be a while of coming. 1840 Aubrey *Hist. Europe* (1850) XI. xxxiii. 3 121 The winter was unusually late of setting in. 1887 Bridges *The Shorter-tail*, xxviii. 209 [He] was very long of learning sense. *Mod.* He is rather hard of hearing. I am so quick of catching cold.

c. *Of length, breadth, height, depth*, or the like, define the extension of a statement of measure. *Obs.* exc. in *of age*; in other cases superseded by *in*.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 8 Pe ernne ... was of lengh viij. cubits. *c* 1440 *Merlin* 31 The werke of this tour is 66 or 68 fadom of hight. 1545 Lv. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 90 The blade was two ells of length. 1596 Thomas *Lodge* (R. 2) Iasus hir sonne was almost thirty yeare of age. 1823 *Pearson's Mag.* XXVIII. 632 He is ... fifty-three years of age.

†36. Following a verb: In respect of. *Obs.* (supplied by *in*).

13.. *Cursor M.* 10617 (Gött.) As scho of bern was ilk-gat wel in hir blamed. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 6 For bothe of Yaues passid of berthe a3 other Ellen in fair creance of Vrsle. *c* 1440 *Merlin* 92 The noble gentil ... excersed maiden of pepils. 1583 Hyll *Art Gardein.* (1593) 40 To make it spread of breadth in the growing. 1890 W. Wallace *Edinburgh Argyle Lect.* 140 Land was at price very much.

37. Following a sb. : In respect of, in, by. *arch.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 450 Pat 3onge ... pat 3eue is of alle fruites of hirbes and frib. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F j. A man ... whiche of his craft was a rope maker. 1588 Cogan *Haven Health* xvii. 98 He pt is a diuine of his tonge, maketh diuine sermons. 1699 Evelyn *Numismata* 2 Nov. 292/2 His explanation of various facts is not even.

XII. Indicating a *quality* or other distinguishing mark by which a person or thing is characterized. (For OE. genitive; F. *de*; = *genitive of quality or description*.)

38. Indicating a quality possessed by the subject. The quality is usually expressed by a sb. qualified by an adj., but many cases of a sb. alone, as in 'a man of rest'; 'a text-book of authority'. It is often equivalent to an adj., as in 'a man of rest' = a restful man; 'a work of authority' = an authoritative work; 'a flag of three colours' = a tricolour flag; 'a people of many languages' = a polyglot people.

c 1000 Grave 40 Alle pe leop hiorte scearon Of wlenum fleotum. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 455/70 A tour of grut bolde, &c. ; Cursor M. 17282 (Gött.) Pam sine lat he ... of [Gött. of] grete riches of gretis pride. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Pastworthei to Heresy* Wks. (1880) 100 To be of 3oue mekenhe. *c* 1440 *Sir Tristrem*, 102 Pay Bumped wele of myzhte. *c* 1450 (see Ass *sb.* 3). *c* 1490 Promp. *Parv.* 362/1 Of a colowre, *ejus coloris*. *a* 1500 *Pride & Lowl.* 238 in Babees Bk. (1868) To be ententy wordy and of mon fonde or effect. 1548 Thomas *Matth.* iii. 10 Bringe fo[r]th therfore fruite of good dede. 1552 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* fo. 87 The prosperitie of gold hope. 1580 Day tr. *Alphonso's Canon.* 19 He is self of the same labede. 1591 Shakes. *Twelfth*

of Time 363 Two Brunes...Of subtle aspect, and haire as soft as silke. 1632 Sir T. Herbert *Trans.* 57 Standing a mile, of 100 thousand tuftes. 1660 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iii. § 4 A God of infinite Justice, Purity, and Holiness. 1701 Swinden *Epist. Wks.* II. 2 * The way of capture some but part of the party destined to be hanged. 1793 Richardson *Pamela* II. 280 Four Misses of pretty much of a Size. 1794 *Mist. to Ann. Reg.* 36 Several ...officers of note fell. 1817 Byron *Manfred* ii. i. 36 That word was made For tyrants of heirdom, not the lords of prey. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Jan. 5/1 An Evangelical of moderate views. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 79/2 All the parties ... were out of age.

b. qualified by *all*, indicating (temporary) condition.

1633 H. Cogan tr. *Pinda's Trav.* v. 12 The moone and all spirits were all of a flame. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iii. Has observed, that ... she was all of a smack of sweet. 1840 Dickens *Old Cur.* Cxxv. vi. I, The poor man, sir, was all of an agon. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xvii, 'He 'pon my set!' Smyke said, all of a tremble.

39. Indicating quantity, age, extent, price, etc.

c 1205 Lay. 391 A þeng mon Of þeki penn. *c* 1250 *Hall Meid.* 21 For an eldrich dole of an hundreth hwile. *c* 1290 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6617 Before he was of yeres fourteen. 1563 Lv. Bindon *Feuds*, L. xxxv. 170 Three spreyers of 1500 foote of length. 1609 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* v. 1. 204 Ayes vnto of fourscore pounds a yeare? 1620 Boteler *Accad. Mil.* 12. 4. 21 (1631) 200 Caliuers ghoses of four quarters a pece. 1631 Sir T. Herbert *Trans.* 12 A Portugall Carrack of eleven hundred tunes. 1788 *Misc. in Hom. Eng.* 134 A woman turned of forty. 1869 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* ii. 5, A boy of fourteen. 1878 Mark. Stevens *Rambles Chr. Abroad Introd.* 3 Simple churches of one chamber. 1892 *N. & Q.* 18 Dec. 502/2 Small farms of from twenty to one hundred acres.

b. To this construction with *of* an adj. is sometimes added: this is frequent in the case of *old*; less so with *long, broad, high, deep*, etc. See Old *a.* 5 b.

1508 Fitzher. *Surveyes's Explan.* (1523) 16 Lengthe of a yearde olde. 1611 Speed *Cornw.* (1. v. 31 Clen Vran, but of a reformer sith. 1672 *Massachusetts Treat. in Arch. Gen. Lords Trav.* 2. (1711) 86 Large Swaths of an Inches long. 1759 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 224 The stalk ...of once one fifth part of an Inch thick. 1883 Rawnsley *Our Old Home, Cavendar Ess.* 30 Persons, A shilling ...soldier of Foy months high.

40. Indicating an action, fact, or thing that distinguishes, characterizes, or specifies a time, place, etc.

This passes into XIV.

1300- Day of doom (see Doom sb. 3. Doom 16. 1582 Wylde *a Sant. scrib.* 20 In the dum of sworn [who is sure of sworn]. — *Rom.* iii. 4 Time of weping, and time of laghing; time of wedding, and time of leping. *c* 1450 (Golagros & Gaw. 1 In the tymne of Arthur. 1638 Angle of Incidence, etc. (see Angle *sb.*[1] 2 b). 1660 F. Bayard tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3 Caves ...formerly inhabited by the Christians in time of persecution. 1705 *Contl. Mag.* 545/1 The plants of our herb and arbarium. 1806 J. Wilmot *Duty of Prayer* v. I am ... in the hour of prayer? 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 You will find yourself in the country of the mulberries.

41. Followed by a noun of action with possessive, equivalent to a passive participial phrase, *e.g.* 'trees of our planting' = trees planted by us.

This has affinities with III and XIII.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Not of myne inuencion. 1593 T. Wilcox *Iudah* (1596) To the supportation and maintenance of our owne intentions. 1607 Shakes. *Cor.* i. 3. 90 Flay'd Tarquin...Of their owne choice. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxvii. 16 Syria was dry merchant by reason of the multitude of the wares of the working. 1805 Wordsw. *Hymn to Duddon* xxi And bless the Lord, Ye people of His choice. 1841 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 222 Their immediate superior was of her appointment. 1885 Bible (R. V.) *Ps.* cxli. 3a margin, The leaven of their choice. — *Isa.* v. 7 margin, The plant of his delight. *Mod.* Vegetables of his own growing. A career of my son's construction. The new nobility of Henry VIII's creation.

XIII. In *partitive* expressions; indicating things or a thing of which a part is expressed by the preceding words.

42. Preceded by a word of number or quantity.

Of many now reader L. *ex ex dis.* Obs. but were commonly the qualifier case, e. g. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iii. 18 [Ic] ane ... hiwise þara broðra. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Lives of Saints* (1881) I. 114 Hwelpe þara broðra. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 8 Ic is an þara gerefenena. See count, of One, None, etc.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iii. xiii. 240 Wæron þær se þa tid twentige of Ongelþeode þonnoht eal gewiss Angelcynnes. *c* 1000 *St. Andrew* (1851) 18 Þu us gesohte senigne of Godes þam heligum. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gosp. Matt.* v. 29 An of þinum eagum *Mid.* us leofre is, worðan. *c* 1000 *Ibid.* Luke vi. 2 Sume cwædon sume of þam sunder-helgum ipsidem *Pharisæorum*]. *Ibid.* vi. 11 Þa ...spræcon twiðl of hire *Scribtes* [= Gothic *twiflo*]. 1437-38 *C. R. Devon.* 246. 1538 In quod of Iv Gerbe wotes. *Ibid.* 249. 1558 [III] dogges apiñe asked of his gangs. *c* 1575 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Kat of Ben comes. *c* 1205 Lay. 611 Six hundred of his cuðinen. *Ibid.* þeines An of Ken Hagn. 1390 *Gower.* 232 Tel me of yo[n] lond fern ye hider be comen. 1580 Wyclif *Lake* viii. 24 And sterf[ed] was maad among hem, which of hem schulde be seyn to be more. 1593 Lv. Bindon *Feuds*, L. (1618) 201 More than one of his predecessors. 1598 Barret tr. *Camden* (1614) 338 Whether euery of their predecessors should send their ambassadors. 1624 Sir Meautys *Epit. Caesar* 149 Either of the two States deputyed. 1660 F. Bayard tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3 Of forty five persons that we were in all, but five escaped. 1670 Quinze *Poems* (1680) 34 Most Knights-o'th Post Have many of imposture. 1802 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 126 The rest of the world. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 328 Of sixty magistrates and deputy lieutenants ...only seven had given favourable answers. 1865 Carpr. *Plain. introd.* Prol. I. Thane...found little of inquiries or refutation in their preachers. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 19/1 For which none of us would gladly give all the novels ever written.

b. Preceded by a sb. (or adj. used *absol.*).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xx. 392 Sume hæmon of Scottum ealonian þæs [*de omnere religione*]. *c* 1000 *Ælfric*

Gen. ii. 22 An ox of Jess hairy Flesh. 1382 WYCLIF *John* iii. 4 That was a man of Pharisees [*L. ex Pharisæis*, Hexaplar Id. manus]; a prince of the Jewis. 1387 MONLEY *Gr. Friars* 23 b, In the high grease, where nothing can be espied of his [the Pope's] heresye. 1393 MIRK *Festivals* (1868) 77 Madelin [is] the only birde of this nyche. a 1600 CHESTER *Wks.* IV. 195 The magicians of mankind. 1804 *Down in Appr. Pub. Trials* (1808) IX. 190 The dredger of the party. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 297/1 Had these men, of whom Thomas reminded mein.

c. Under the partitive form the whole may be included. (In sense these have affinity with 22.)

1539 W. PATTEN in *P. Lett.* III. 242 That he & myners of them. 1581 CAMPION *Ryegate Exam.* (Arb.) 21 Though they of us were bred vp vnder our Catholicke vs. a 1598 HOLL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 160 b, You of the Clergie preache vse against Mariage, that the temporalties, bee not cleane[r] and vncorrupted of mariage and wyues. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 90, If I fought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch of Radish. 1611 *Revenge Sacr.* No. 13 ¶ 1 We all of us complain of the shortnes of Time. *Ibid.* There were only three of you: and yours than value so many of them. Take part of it, nor the whole of it.

d. Followed by an adj. used absol. (*other* F. or L.).

1630 EARL MORG. in *Somerv'l's Mem. &c. Chailly* 302 Love answerable to that of governors, without the assistance of flatters. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 62 This Source hath that of peculiar to itself, that [etc.]. 1708 *Lond. Mag.* 400 If their souls carried nothing with them of sensuality. 1800 FOX in *Corr. w. Windham* (1913) 338 In the last...there is something of comic. 1820 BYRON *Juan* XI. xvi. All that is bad of body he has bolstered. 1868 RICHARD CYNRIC *Wild Dukes* (1871) 143 Whenever of late he can remember.

43. Preceded by a superlative or comparative; or by a word equivalent to a superlative, e.g. *chief, flower, crown, drupe*.

a 1225 LAY. 27810 He of alle monnen monst blee hebbe. c 1330 *Will. Palerne* 4218 For hatten...his Sone is of alle bolde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3736 He [the giraffe] of vnce pecis. 1508 SIR T. PHAYER in *P. Lett.* III. 268 Ye shalde have that name in jestynge with your wyffe to the lenger lyve off your bothe. 1589 W. CLERKENWELL *Carnegie Glasse* 27 Ye Earth...is fruitie of all Elementes. 1596 FLEMING *Panoplie Epist.* 108, I count him the rather of the twelue to bee chosen. 1599 SHAKS. *P. O.* v. i. Introd. 1 O lyely virgin, shield of grace. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 100 He guides a fleet of all In Spring the Roses, Apples in the Fall. 1800 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 42 (1820) I. 384 The gloriosus or swell is the most copious of all the dramatis of fear. 1839 MOSES *Angler in Wales* II. 263 We made the best of our way back to Tregaron. 1842 *Bookworm* Oct. 277/1 The most cogent of fighters, the most dangerous of enemies. *Mod.* Which is the oldest of you two?

b. ellipt. *Of all (of any)* = most of all; especially.

1579 *Rob. Cleves* 38 He trusted of alle thynges, His brother schulde have made hym kynge. c 1580 *Treasury Mod.* xi. 31 Blyssed be that of alle women. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, iv. i. 68, I doe not like the Tower of any place. 1732 BRADLEY *Alcibius* v. 83 It is what I desire of all things. 1879 TENNYSON *Promise Free* 400 The Rue cheerest is of all things. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 5/1 He, of all men, should have some sympathy with drunkers like himself.

c. *Of (all) other*, and the like, in which *other* after a superlative is illogical (*values of* orig. had the notion of 'singled out from', 'taken from').

a 1580 WELSH *Sel. Wks.* III. 320 Christ vther studde he moniene more of vther, and mekeste of vther men. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. 870, There art Egrost of alle other. 1599 W. CLERKENWELL *Carnegie Glasse* b, The place most excellent of other in the Earth for pleasure. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 4 Of all men else I haue auoyded thee. 1834 A. STEVENSON *Hist. Church* 45 It seemes to them the last of all other. 1867 MASSIE *P. L. P.* iv. 104 The fairest of her Daughters Eve. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 4/4 It is the thing of all others that we want you to do.

d. (One) distinguished out of a number, or out of all, on account of excellence; also with repetition of sb., sometimes intensive, as in the Hebraistic *Song of songs, holy of holies*; as *book of books, man of men, heart of hearts*.

1580 WELSH *Song Sol.*, How greuuth the lone that is chefest Sonne of Sonnis. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iii, That man of men. 1602 DEKKER *Fortunatus* C. 1b, How the Glass was one of a thousand. 1632 MASSINGER *in Lett. & Lett.* (1862) I. 243, He gave me a diuese of Colours. 1866 W. CHALLEN *Armadale* IV. ii. II. 170 The new sailing-master is a man of two thousand.

44. Followed by a possessive case or an absolute possessive pronoun.

Originally partitive, but subseq. used instead of the simple possessive (of the possessor or author) where this would be awkward or ambiguous, or as equivalent to an appositive phrase): e.g. *this son of mine* = *this my son* = *a son of (one's)* = *a son which is (one's)*, *a dog belonging to John*. (All the early examples, and many of the later, are capable of explanation as partitives.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6460 Ic neghbour will pese vnght at hame, Ne oght [*Gött.* nor wiif, Trin. hame] of his, ne iuel, ne mune. c 1330 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 400 (518) A freend of his hed talked was Pandare. c 1380 — *Monk's Prol.* 13 Any neighbore of myne. a 1400 GOWER 241/2 Now I have printed many copies of chyses, Three score I ne myghte, I printed one or two of myne'. 1483 *Duty Wife* (Caxton) 72 I pose here...the clothes of myn that longe to the bedde, that she hath here in. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 70 A yong boye of the Queenes. 1595 R. TOFTE in *Blanch. Epist.* (1858) 110 Two Psychomors, friends of mine. 1633 CROMWELL *Misad.* viii. 5 O thou enemie of myne, compare not at my fall. 1800 BRAND, *A. F. L.* v. ii. In London, have eaten a Loaue of mine, and a loaue of hers. 1837 HAYDN *Dictator* 100 That sacred head of mine. 1858 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Lord Bateg.* I. 268/1 A Major presented Admiral of mine. 1887 CHARLOTTE *Old Ranch.* iii. vi. Adelbert, who's in Berlin, enlisting of mine? 1718 WATTS *Ps.* cxxxix. 6, Those hast hedg'd this heart of mine Thy statutes to fulfil. 1904 DE VERE *Mem. Canadian* (1911) 101 This was...a false step of the...general's. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 6 It is possible not to look into that garden of his.

45. Without pers. partitive word, as obj. of a verb, or pred. after *be*: = a portion of, one of, some of, some. Mostly arch.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xx. 296 Wæs he of diciplum Aidanes hersid *ab discipulis*, c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxiv. 10 Nom he of his hiredes ælmessan hond *de facultatibus domini sui*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. xxvii. 180 Se hælende of þam mettum bið mid...Gif he hælende of þam mettum bið, he bið hælende on mod. c 1000 — tr. *St. Basil's Hexam.* (Gen. ii. 8 Hine...þrotan he of þam treowum wæstmes. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Grein) lxxiii. 8 Syndon ealle stowa eardes. c 1205 LAY. 14472, I þes werð wulle of hæse of þisse londe. *Ibid.* 31597 He an of þan oþren. c 1300-50 *Alisaunder* (*Otuel*) 626 Þan commaundede he king oþli to leue Of hus þat hedde hest. c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 748 Of smale houndes hadde he þat he fedde With rosted flesh. c 1450 *Merlin* I. 23 Like as þat lyeth her of the thryn. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. v. 334 Is there of the Wicked? 1633 MS. EARL OMMEN *Pamilion. Chyld* 222 To lose of his own Hous, or so Ell of the Kings, were equal aduantages. 1710 JOSEPH *Tatler* No. 268 ¶ 2 You may of this in many Ways of Life, and in every Profession. 1880 RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* V. As though of hemlock I had drunk. 1890 HALLY *Travels Somaliland* 92 When the horses tasted of the grass, they both fell dead.

b. After *partake* (also formerly *part, participate*); = *partake of*, take of goods for to be had. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xi. 17 And thou ...with them partakest of the roote and fatnesse of the Olive tree. 1634 tr. LOD. GUICCIARDINI *Pan. Mem.* (1636) 687 My looke participated of my hopes. 1648 FITZGERALD *Letters*, etc. (1889) I. 292 Whom Sidney I accordingly partook of.

46. = One of, a member of; hence, belonging to, included in, taking part in.

1449-50 tran. CONCORD. 28 ff. 2 1440 *Tindale also* He was one...with hym of assyse. 1823 G. LONDON *Trans.* 103 Their Priests were...of his counsell in all businesses of importance. 1837 CHAMBERS, *Sp. in Apr. in Carlyle, Misc.* (1872) 1 Some of a queer open chat nature. 1873 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 58 If any desire so to inlarged of the University. a 1709 ATTERB. *Pasq. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 72 Kelly, of Counsel to the Lord B. 1748 ROCHESTER *Common Sense* (1801) IV. 348 I am sure of forty against anyone. 1808 JAMIESON *Hist. Scot.* (1830) IV. 41 Every one knew of almost every conversation during the session. 1845 SHERWOOD *Lost Leaders* 1, Shakespeare was of us, Milton was for us, Burns, Shelley, were with us. a 1859 MACAULAY *Mist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 83 He had not been aware of the Council.

b. Followed by an adj. in the superlative: = one of, some of, something of; formerly also *advb.* = as a thing of.

1549 COVERD. *Erasm. Apoph.* 211/1 The matter grewe[th] not all of the worst. 1598 — ERASM. *Par., Luke* 7 If any man do not vse all of the best thing whether of his nature or the very best. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 204 Those who thought thy late Proceedings to have been all the severest. 1709 WM. MASLEY *Lect. Mem.* (1778) I. 109 That Satisfaction...he was now afraid came of the latest to him. 1807 J. H. CLARKSON *Diss. Worship* 222 The bread should be of the whitest and finest. 1856 F. A. KEMBLE *Rec. of a Girlhood* II. i. 32 My person was indeed of the slightest.

XIV. In the sense *Belonging to or pertaining to*; expressing possession and its converse: 'the owner of the horse', 'the house of the owner'.

Formerly expressed by the genitive, and still to some extent by the possessive case (with consequition of order). The use of *of* began in OE. with about 971, expressing origin. After the Norman Conquest the example of the French *de*, which had taken the place of the L. genitive, caused the original genitive of *of* in all cases in which OE. had the genitive; the purely possessive sense was the last to be so affected, and it is that to which the genitive or 'possessive' case is still chiefly used. Thus, we say *the King's English*, in preference to *the English of the King*; but *the King of England* in preference to *England's King*, which is not natural or ordinary prose English.

47. Belonging to a place, as a native or resident. This verges in OE. with the sense of origin = 'springing or coming from, belonging by origin to' (properly 13 b; in the 13th c. this passed into the sense 'belonging to as the inhabitants or occupants'; 'living in', and so of things 'situated in or at'.

a 855 K. ALFRED *Oros.* Cæsares is xlii. He Gallie of Narbonense Romleodre. *Ibid.* 10 hi ii 3 Mosken...ys mare of Nasse hyrde. c 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 Þa wæs of Londone byrig. 1571 *Bullein. Simon.* 72 He is an Andrewchirs wyfe of Colchester.

1137-54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 ✠ 2 He ræmede ærylle þa castelas wera of þe land mid castel weorcum. *Ibid.* ✠ 7 Þa bisscopas of Seresbyr 'bishops on Salisbury site]. c 1075 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þet wetre ...was ðle and swete þan folce of israel. Þo wes ure mid hiðene alle þon wateren of þese londe. c 1205 LAY. 633 Þa reðlesse of þan castle. 1380 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 42 Men of Nynyue shal ryse in doome with this generacioun. 1388 — *Judges* iv. 13 The gy-ant...and diuysere the cuntrie of the Lilies. 1393 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 102 They of the towne were not ware the garrysone was become. 1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 320 They of London, namely the honest Citizens were greatly offended. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4464/1 Nathaniel Osborne of Chippingsudbury...Cheese-Factor. 1832 LONGLEY *Narr. Irish Sch.* 38 The Black Birch of North America. 1897 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 34 We of the court.

b. Belonging to a place, as situated, existing, or taking place there; belonging to a place or thing, as forming part of it or of its equipment, or as attached to or derived from it (in which sense it approximates the partitive).

c 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1001 Þeodes ...hæfdon þa wynnes of Burh. *Ibid.* an. 1016 On Mone þone þeoden hæfde sell of þere wynne of Burh...and ...sell þa mæsse dæl of þa tune. c 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 282 Tubal ...Wynne of wapen and rof of gold Wel ofte wan [read hapen]. 1300 HARDING *Rimer* 87, 3 He rade, and left the ground of Spayne On north half hym. 1412 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 640/1 Robert Tirrild late of the Kynges Bench. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 13 For the rente of the Prioris of the Wodis [Abbey of Marcilla]. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 162 The Scituation of Sodome or his inseparable collateli thinge. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 725 The Deserts of Lybia have in them many Elephants. 1839 DE LISLE *Comedy Nineteen* 326 Tales of the cycle of Arpich can caress. 1858 MRS. LINNÆUS in *Lady's Mission.* x. 149/1 One side of the barrenders. 1869 MASSEY *Gut Eliz* vii. 101 ¶ 13 Innumerable articles of housekeeping. 1873 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 696 Napoleon reached the palace of Caen. 1894 LANGDON *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1898) I. iii. 125 Completion of his walls. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 100/1 The 8th section of the Act.

c. Belonging to a time, as existing or taking place in it.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 21 It was sayd vnto them of the olde tyme [WYCLIF to old men; other to them of old time]. 1540 PALMER *Heresies*, With the Priests and Gospels of Sundays and holydayes in Englishe. 1580 DIGGS in *Gladman's Comm.* 138 b, Your letters ...of the 10th of Decembre. 1636 EARL MORG. in *Somerv'l's Admin. &c. Parliament* 11 20, [1634] 123 They finished that which appeared so dreadful to many of former times. 1837 THACKERAY *Ring. Hoggs.* (1869) 14 A man of that time. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 29 The wanton and imposing style of the fourteenth century. 1870 BROWN *Hand* I. iv. 121 By rules like these The men of your bold local towns and towers. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/2 A thing of the same nature. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 403/1 The two landscape gardeners of the day.

48. Belonging to a place as deriving a title from it, or as its lord or ruler, as *king, earl, bishop, abbot of*.

Prob. also from the notion of origin. Rare in OE. 1138 (see 1), where it became the regular equivalent of *Fr. de, of* and its object being found in apposition with a positive case.

a 855 K. ALFRED *Oros.* v. xi. 3 ÷ Alexander, Philippuses sunu þes cyninges of Treuisia hæfe hyrde, gewon þæs cyninges wif Monebasar of Lacedemonia Creca byrig. 12.. *Rit. Dun.* 60, 166 to Sir Sedley de Dalegate...delegate of Sodomie and Gomorre [says modella perdit. a 1250 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1066 (MS. C) He[ald cyning] of Norweyen [*Lond MS.*: Harold re Norwaie 1304] and Tostig *corl.* c 1250 *Ibid.* an. 1101 (MS. E) He [1123 and se corl Rotbert of Escancestre. *Ibid.* an. 1104 he sett Robert of Normandi and Robert de Bellamu. *Ibid.* an. 1106 Sire corl of Engle lande and o[f France. Se corl of Flandrysed and se of Perche. c 1205 LAY. 14431 Þe archebissop of Lundene sede ut his tiþe tiþinde and hi his leh sede þe [Abt] of Ennesebir. c 1425 LOND. *Assembly of Gods* 469 Godfrey of Bolayn. 1612 STOW tran. *Hayton* The Memory of...Don Quixote of the Manche. 1778 *Hartford Mem.* Suppl. 18 Sept. 2/1 (Hd) consent Lord Harbors, Baron Berkeley of Charlesey and of Lyddow. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1775, Mr. John Spottiswoode the younger, of Spottiswoode. *Ibid.* The King of Corsica Belonds, Prince of Wales, Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Wellington, Earl of Derby, etc.

b. Related to a thing or person as its ruler, superior, possessor, or the like. (Akin to the objective genitive, sense 34; and sometimes interchangeable with a possessive case, esp. when the object is a person.)

1297-30 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1130 He was hatte of Seon Rotomakes. c 1300 *Orosius* 108 Morgan was hatfuel mann [*MS.* Insunte þeode. *Ibid.* 322 þort stronc þeot was Alhestidy Godol. & King of alle kingess. & Prest of alle preostes &c. c 1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 21 Father god of alle Steppe. *Ibid.* 121 Of mercie ways of mankin ded. Was nelle mad mankes of sped. 1380 WYCLIF *Lodo* viii. 41 He was prince [1388 Tweard, etc., a ruler] of a synagogue. — *Luke* v. 17 Vertu [1388 Blondi] to God and the helth of men Lord Jesu Crist, helid of maneles and [out of al] maners. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 81 Cynde. That lord is non of Thebes the Cites. 1472 *Paston Lett.* I. 16 The leyward of the seyd Shir of Northfolk, of al hem leelnesshepes in Northfolk and Suffolk. 1570 *Marsh. N.* iv. 6. 170 But now I was the Lord Of this fayre ramden, mannor of my servants. 1648 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Paradise Fidge*, Wks. (1653) 60 The Master of the house. 1680 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. iv. § 4 Oldham the Judge of Israel. 1702 STEELE *Spect.* No. 448 ¶ 2 The Spleen of him was a consumed. 1848 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 203 The chain of guard, or band of the Merchant Company.

49. Belonging to a person (etc.), as something that he (etc.) has or possesses. (= the *possessive genitive*, and akin to the subjective, sense 37.)

In OE. always, in ME. most frequently, and in Mod.Eng. preferably expressed by the genitive or possessive case, except when for some reason this is difficult or awkward, e.g. in cases = 1380 *personify, ripple, dress*.

c 1000 *Ormin* 868 Till þatt hiss...sede þe wille off mannkinnde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20185 (Cott.) Or was Langage of þe werkmen lorn. 1380 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xi. Foreuch I am of God [Vulg. *Deum*], forouch I of Angelis, forouch I of Cristis lord Crist. [*Ibid. Gregory's Past.*] xvi. Psalme...Apollan. Prose. Crisen.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 70 In the temple of the goddesse Diane. *Ibid.* 131 The house of hire Emilie that were there. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxvii. 5 Both the walls of the one & the other. 1539 W. CLERKENWELL *Carnegie Glasse* 177 The nedes of men and women. 1590 ARMADA *F. C.* ii. 6. 73 The children of one sire by sundrie dames. 1598 SHAKS. *Twel. Nt.* v. i. 89 He is...inlaw to my Lords of the noble Viscounts. 1599 THYNNE *Animad.* (1865) 51 The Arches of Bowes. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 428 ¶ 2 The Milk of a Doe. 1808 JAMIESON *Popular Ballads* II. 60 The tenth moone of plente. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 1/2 The tomb of England's first martyr. 1894 *Law Times* CI. 253/2 The wisdom of a man who had been killed on a level crossing.

50. Belonging to a person or thing as a quality or attribute. (Also interchanging with the possessive case, esp. when the object is a person, animal, or spoken of class, as 'a monk's salary'.

c 1000 *Sermon* 319 Dryf gnese off ure eorgan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19995 For gastnes of his sith. c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 30 To tellen you al the condicion Of ech of hem.

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 104 It is of be for to forgete Alleyn vergas: both more and mynes. 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 180 In the moncle age of you. c 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1811) 2 The value of the pennie or lyth. 1550 ABLANCE *Shorte view Dicts.* The realme or dukes of the estate realme. 1804 SYDNEY *Gen. Vi.* 1 And that per the glory of it, Ingen. ch. Ingen. the glory of it. Ingen. 1848 *Rambler's Magazine* 219 Words cannot express the lamentableness of it. 1904 ATHENÆUM *Apost.* No. 3536 p 14 The chief Tendency of the Pagans. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 219 The little irregularities of bearing. 1800 MRS. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. Prof. 1 The state of. The Kingsmith' is laid in Swedish. 1823 *P. Pasley's Acct.* IV. 340 The boundless stillness of the summer air. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 560/1 His future seems ...to be due to a want of singleness of aim.

50. Belonging to a thing, as something related in a way defined or implied by its nature; e.g. the *cause, effect, origin, reason, result of*; the *correlative, counterpart, match, opposite, antipodal of*; a *copy, derivative, image, likeness of*; the *square, cube, logarithm, tangent, differential*, or *other mathematical function of*. See under these words.

c 1000 ORMIN 708 Hiss name shollde bin flighting off Jesu bliss. c 1230 *Lives Saints* 36/1 c 1380 (see ANTHEM 2b). c 1385 (see CURE sb.). 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B iij, The parentage of her here...was owne and semblable of suche lowylike commendacion. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 72, I am glad you remembred the cause of it. 1600–(see CUNNINGHAM 2). 1627–(see CUNNINGHAM). 1639 LOVE *Wks.* (1644) II. 277 No good cause can be assigned of it. 1646 (see CURE sb.). 1706 STANLEY *Anacr. Ixx.* 130 ¶ 10 The Anniversary of the Birthday of our Glorious Queen. 1708 *Modern Acct* II. 18, I informed them the cause and reason of my coming. 1809 MATHIAS *Imp. Poets, Harmony Lang.* (ed. 2) 201 The analogy of the language. 1809 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 252 We may also derive the fluxion of any function, or the quantity of any variable quantity divided by another. 1827 LETTER *Lincolnshire Wds.* ...the effect of the complaint I have applied.

51. Belonging to an action or the like, as that to which it relates.

1530 *Rede of Scripture* (see KING sb. 23). 1593 DRAKE *Letters* 103 For both the purpose of his coming hither, He makes excuses for his tarrying there. 1627 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1631) II. 140 Those two days affected him matter of writing. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1829) IV. 273 It would only change the topic of abuse. 1886 *World* 18 Aug. 18 The weather is the ordinary topic of conversation.

XV. Indicating a *point or space of time*.

52. At some time during, in the course of, on.

App. taking the place of the Com. Teut. and OE. *gerihte of time. Now only in the colloquial or vb. *strong*, *of a morning*, *of a Sunday afternoon*, and the like.

1301 *C. E. Chron.* (Ld. A.) Pa. other hem hem Rom nowmes gegadrede mest fole to. c 1330 *Hold.* 22, 27 Pe was pes Bischop yware his nom. c 1205 LAY. 2660 Pare pe vaderr se gledeliche, whenne se mihte. *Ibid.* 3222 Hue weddes... fulles...hore hing...hafes and ahnes.) 1380 WYCLIF *Ser.* xv. 8 Among of the appil [1388 in euer] tyntyng, Abraham [etc.]. 1420 *Proverbs. Parlay by Barlow Mss.* (1888) 17 Many saith, & whyll the neyghbours of Babylonnelle. 1590 SPENSER *Mistr. N.* 72 Three sithens Tytania, sovereine of the night. 1612 *Acct Ad. W. Wray to Antiquary* XXXII. 214 Great Grandes...and also the like of their names day following. 1850 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1886) IV. 172 For buying and selling pullen both of one day. 1931 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 199 Of a Thursday my dear Father and Mother were merry'd. 1740 CIBBER *Provoked Com.* (1800) III. 158 Have the company most of a summer's evening. 1850 J. H. MORRISON *Life* (1851) I. 220 My presence to wait of a day to Mayfield. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterl. Ess.* i. iii. All the heathen of the place assembled of an evening. 1879 W. J. KNOX *Life Fortune* I. 19 The father made his last Will and Testament of a Monday.

b. Sometimes the genitival *-s* is retained; poth. often understood as plural. Cf. A-TOURNS.

1790 CRABBE *Lett. to* [*sic*] I. lyrig, 190 (The) deep sound of nights. 1793 A. MURRAY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 30 (These) begin to drop in here of Evenings. 1800 LORD *Mem Rev.* x. *Church's Hands* 12 Five days, Week up by himself of nights, 1809 TWEDDELL *Prudential* 180, Dice can be played of mornings as well as after dinner.

53. *Of this date*, dating from this day. (Sh. and *Cf. E.*)

1888 *Glasgow Trade Circular*, The Subscriber ...has retired of this date from the Company. 1880 SHAKESP. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 184 All intelligences against Grand Britaine would cease of the same date [with of the said date].

53. During, *for* (a space of time). (In later use only with a negative.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1380 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1125, I was watchinge al of my sorow Of al day after. c 1394 — *Prologue* 1. 280 That Pandare [MS of al be day bydeen We myghte hem owhere Troylus trete. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11408 The bigging ...was of long tyme beleft. c 1440 *Sir Gener.* (Roxb.) 7703 Wallestead al of that long night Ne satisfy never might dope night. 1503 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. c. 12 They were out of two dayes what they were. 1580 HOLINSH. *Chron.* Castile, Diuers (other) city Gloe hir no mind of so house or pavilion. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 100 That he should not weare a shirt of three yeares. 1874 P. HOOKE *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 287 It had not rain'd of many weeks before. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 23 Not seeing or hearing from him of a long time. 1855 S. AYRTON *Chalon. Gazette* II. 218 Persons whom we have not seen of a long time.

54. *Of old, of yore, of late, of late years*, and the like, prob. orig. were in sense 51: but have come to mean In or during the time specified.

c 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 179/24 Thulke kinges wild come by counsel of olde, for to lere at the lere by the lith spelen. 1513 *Bally of Parell.* IV. 1082/1 Ye wrong and treen ouskynge of old and of covetousnes. c 1450 [see LOVE B. 2]. 1578 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 422 Wee were of late yeares like sheepe, both lewde, and also backed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 108 Carkum is that City which of yore ages was called Apamia. 1666 COTTON *Virg. Br.* 208, Your poor Subjects and I have suffered very much of late. 1802 BURNEY *Ld. Hen.* v. xvii, Where deeds of yore the Lusians' hardens opprest. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 181/1 The duties...have been very much lightened of late years.

XVI. In *Locative* and other obsolete uses.

Many former uses of *of* are difficult to class. Some of these arose from employing it as a literal rendering of French *de* (or of L. *de*, *ex*), *ab*, in phrases where English idiom would have required some other preposition; others arose from a confusion with *on*, or erroneous expansion of *a*, *o* = *on* (A *prep.*1, O *prep.*1); or of *be*, *a* for *i* = *in*. Others were app. due to confusion of construction. Whatever may be according to distinguish these, examples are here given in various senses.

† **53.** In sense *on*. *Obs.*, *rolling*, or *vulgar*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 350 Pis is not *generalite* of Crist. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Of grene of a quod was he [a brotherhood]. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. Pepyn* 25 There holden set upp of the quene of Inne Johnesse Towne. 1508 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 80, I will that myn wyf lay a stone of my grave and that an ymage of our Lady be set of the same. 1535 COVERDALE *Matth.* vi. 33 Mony ...runne thither together *of* him. 1589 *Marprel. Epist.* (1844) 60 He [Bonner] whelm hinder of him. 1596 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* iv. iii. 104 I saw none so hot *of* him: they I have of my face. 1597 LYLY *Nature to Nurture* 16 b, Of that trendleth I am vnable. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants at Ordinarie* (Percy Soc.) 15 Pulling downe a house of Pyes. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 64 Moreouer that ryme of all the tryumphs betweene the godes. 1621 *Every Wife Cane.* (1815) 161 Drawings...he would bestowe some of my household of my brother Rylon. 1666 DENNELL *Chr. to Scrut.* xii. 3 (1894) 32/1 They turn their backs of their fights. 1668 DAVENAN. *Gond. Love* iv. iii, A mischief of all foolish Jingleboxes! 1758 ELIZ. WALSINGHAM in *Southwark MUS.* (Illust. MSS. Comm.) I. 284, I could not light of the Day ... Of yesterday. 1796 WRIGHT *Wks.* (1869) II. 15 Nor might send him of his errand. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* v. I, 181, plague of his envoys.]

† b. esp. with *ride*, *hand*, *foot*, or similar word. Cf. F. *du côté de*, L. *ad*, *ex parte*, etc. *Obs.*

1450–70 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 51 Assyria bathe on the eest parte of hit [at erste] Ynde, of the southe [at eastest] Medie, of the weste parte the Rowde of Tigrin. c 1484 CAXTON *Conquest of Ayerne* (K.) 23 Of the one side of it is high rocke was laying a grete river. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiii. 2 Of other pryde [SEE ANYMORE POINT] of the tyrant was there wode of lyde. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Mace.* v. 36 They coulde not go by it, nether of the right hande nor of the left. 1548-9 (Mach) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 21 Of these parts a great token of charitie. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 68 Of his Fathers side, he was descended of King Cadmus. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lorrey* (C. 1. 84 b), They ...of all London hastened there. 1602 J. DENTON *Accurate Rep. Antiq.* 200 Bishopsgate ...is closed of all sides with a high Wall. 1708 *Modern Lett.* vol. 3) 136 They thought the Advantage was wholly of their side. 1779 FORDYCE *Serm. N. Colleges* 63 His banks of puddles, three yards of a side.

† **56.** In sense *in*. Mostly *Obs.*

c 1440 LYDGATE *Lyfe Our Lady*, etc. 50 In *Fol. Ed. & L. Poems* 18 Astronge and goode...Lyuyd in desert of wilde pasture. 1503 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxlvi. (1812) 300 They ...made the greatest feast of the worlde. 1598 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 172 He the saide mother the house of the saydon. 1598 Of conscience was Constance ob. xxi. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Rom.* xxxii. 17 Because of the lying of water of the inhabitantes. 1613 *Middlesex, Lincolnshire Mss. Court Rolls*, Those that are resident of their house which they keep comune for. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* ii. 1, I have just been installed manager of all your concerts.

† **57.** In sense *at* (or *on*). *Of all*, at all = F. *du tout* (see also AVAL). *Obs.*

1419 *Somerham Tynedale to Surtees Mss.* (1888) 15 Two pestes...he sal be of kyn comin. Ta 1500 *Wyclif* (ed. Pynson) *Ibid.* 4. xvii, That her two women ...myght not one of hys eyghe open & one of hys left eyde. c 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 137 All other progress, were held of no occasion grete, where he rode continue. c 1550 CHRON. *Mary's* in *Ch. Hist. Soc.* (1846) 2 Queen and all Queene of y^ right lineal and ab'solute of y^ right lineal and ab'solute of y^ left hand. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 299 They hearing in Mass, nether in one kind or all. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Angelo-Lat.* 54 It is closing of Farmers pennies. 1696 [J. F. *Merchant's Warehouse* 30 They look very fine of the Price.

† **58.** In sense *to*. *Obs.*

1503 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxiv. 191 They ...set fyre of Pyrenis cytyzens in Thoulouse. 1804 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 66 He ...would set fire of one of the Magazins.

† **59.** In sense *by*. *Of himself*, by himself, alone. *Obs.* (Cf. 12 b.)

1300–20 *Alex. & Dind.* 73 We han aungle of us all 6 as men hi here. 1805 *Blessed Adv. Lovers* 1. vii. 8 She was ordeyn, and of herselfe, 1846 — *Sylvia* § 303 *Another apple*, of the same kind, that fell of itself.

† **60.** In sense of A *prep.*1 (= on, in, into): *of three* = A-THREE, in three; *fall of* = fall a-.

c 1 *Sawyn Sag.* (W.) 980 The godhead wolde never sound by, Til that adder were tuene of thre. 1451 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 228/2 For surplucke as the parsonnes...ussed, hath been of longe thanne a thousand pence. 1850 MARVELL *Kids. Drawgh.* 1. 164 Others full of cycling and fatthering their Armour.

† **61.** In sense with. Mostly *Obs.* (See also 26 d.)

1303 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlv. 569 They fell in communication of the love Charles of Blois, and of the lord John of Montfort. 1808 *Gregory Fleet Mark's Ireland* 6, These armes ariseth found light of this working. 1823 LOWER. *Spon. Kindred* 1. v. *Father Frenchmen!* Father Frenchmen! What do you mean of Father Frenchmen?

XVII. Phrases.

62. a. *Of* followed by a sb. forms attrib. or adverb. phrases: *as, of age, of a certainty, of choice, of consequence, of course, of force, of him, of office, of necessity, of purport, of right, of a truth, of use, of wrong*, etc.: see the sbs.; also *of old*, etc. in 54.

† b. *Of* followed by an adj. (or adv.) formerly formed adverb. phrases [cf. F. *d'assez, de bien, de travers*, etc.]: *as of before, of certain, of enough, of ere, of fair, of free, of fresh* (*of afresh*), *of hard, of high, of light, of more, of new* (*of anew*), *of night, of ordinary, of the same*. *Obs.* exc. *as of a sudden*, or as repr. by worn-down forms in *a-* (*afar, afresh, aright, anew*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 300 An wot wes hem her ofter maide to londe more of hem. *Ibid.* 8018 A wonne peire of iren he ofer eadde him bogte. a 1225 *Corner Mr.* 10048 (Titus) If he opened wore of me. c 1440 HENRY *Bradshaw* 80 (1513) In my statut, as I of fre legan, I will contreye. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D iij b, The doth that of right shuldeth them. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* A. 6, He ...called of herauld, "Bayard." I hope well that Bayarde semy me ... *Ibid.* ch. xxv Begyn the begyll of a feuble. 1600 W. WARNER *Chron. Cornish* (1810) 60 They being of fresh summoned. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 39 That the same thing...may...be produced of a thing.

63. *Of* forms the last element of many prepositional phrases: e. g. *because of*, *by reason of*, *by reason of*; *for fear of*, *for the sake of*, *for want of*; *in behalf of*, *in case of*, *in comparison of*, *in consequence of*, *in face of*, *in lieu of*, *in regard or respect of*, *in spite of*, *instead of*; *on account of*, *on behalf of*, *on condition of*, *on the point of*; etc. See the sbs.

Of-, *prefix*1, the prepositional adv. OF, OFF, in comb., corresp. to OS. *af-*, ON. *af-*, Goth. *af-*, OHG. *ab-*; L. *ab-*, Gr. ἀπο-, Skt. *apa-*, forming compounds of different ages.

1. In vbs. and their derivatives of Germanic or OE. age, retained in ME., but now obs. In these the original literal sense 'away, off' seldom survived even in OE.; the compound verb formed by the close union of particle and verb, having usually undergone a modification, extension, or transference of meaning, in which the original sense of the elements, esp. of the particle, was obscured or lost. Examples: *afhealt* to hold from, withhold, *afinke* to put away a charge, deny, *afflitan* to displease, grieve, *afrek* to ask for, get by asking, *afrope* to call for, *afreted* to send for. (*Of-* frequently added to the verbal notion that of 'to do away with, finish off, destroy, kill'; as in *afslay*, *afstang*, *afstead*; of 'to injure, hurt'; as in *afte*, *afeat*, *afsit*; of 'to outdo or overcome'; as in *afride*, *afrun*. Closely allied to this is the sense, in participial adjectives, of 'overcome or exhausted with the action expressed by the vb.'; as in *afsliden*, *afstrigt*, *afswungered*, *afthirst*. Words of this class which came down into ME. will be found in their alphabetical places.

In ME. *of* before a cons. was frequently reduced to *a-*, and thus identified in form with several other prefixes of different origin: see A- *prefix.*, and On- *prefix.*2 and cf. ARCHAIC, ORTHOGRAPHY, ATTAINT, etc.

2. In later combinations of OE. and ME. age, the sense of the two elements remains manifest, the particle being usually = 'off'; the union is much looser, the particle being in vbs. mostly separable, with its position depending on the syntax. It was only in pples., verbal adjs., and abs., that the combination became more or less permanent. In the 16th c. *of-* in this connexion passed imperceptibly into *off-*, which is always the form in later combinations. Hence these naturally attach themselves to OFF- *pref.*, under which see the ME. examples.

Of-, *prefix*2, in ME. sometimes to represent an earlier *a-*. OE. *of-* being often phonetically reduced to *a-*, there arose a confusion between the prefixes, so that original *a-* was sometimes expanded to *of-*. See OFFEAR, OFFRIGHT, OFFSHAME, OFFSHOOT, OFFER, OFFCAST, OFFTAKE (in some of which, however, *of-* may be original).

Of-, *prefix*3, in ME. sometimes varies with *after*, OVER, from which it may be shortened. Cf. OFTO, OFFEAR, OFFTAKE. But this cannot always be distinguished from OF- *prep.*1 in the sense 'outdo or overcome' as in *afride*, *afrun*.

Of, erroneous form of *ab*, *ob*. OFF *conj.* until.

Of, apocopate form of *for*. THOMAS *conj.*

Ofaild, variant of OFFALD *a.* *Obs.*, single.

Ofall, obs. form of OFFAL.

† **Of-a-ask**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *ofāscian*, -ascian, f. OF-3 + *āscian* to ASK.] *trans.* To inquire, to ask for; to get or learn by inquiry.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* iv. 10 Hu he eftsonis bonet his sunu fram Orfeus. a 1200 in *Leg. Kath.* 2 Pat hit hire elmessen mihte be halpen eche. c 1300 *St. Kenelm* 343 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Hue of eschen whar pen lif were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 113 Ho ine-sup-seiinge leste his by rod of ssome and y-cnid. c 1400 *Sc. Alexander* (Laud 610) 567 Whan hid iuligeon Joseph speke, Ne kyn of kouth is to him.

† **Ofca'le-n**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [OE., f. OF-3 + *calen*, pa. pple. of *cælan* to be cold. See also ACALE.] Affected with cold, chilled, frozen.

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 298 Petrus mid ofslean an fiscs cneohtum. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5580 Pat weore .. ryzwond a pray bo þat it bynne cnowe and of rade [*orig. of rode, of rad, madde, rabie*] were ofq.

† **Ofsle'pe**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *ofslǽpan*, *-slǽpian*, f. Of- + *slǽpan* to CLEPE, call.] c1000. To call for, summon, get by calling.

c1000 *Ælfric Lambt. Z.* 2001 G. (Engwald 103 Bæteo hine mid bryneor þorre headdinga ofslæpende. 1884 *E. Ælfr. Hom.* Bk. *ofslæpan*, his cleanonbore. c1250 *Ayenb.* 8 *Mayes* 1519 Ye him oder on Farisper And ofsleped his cleanonbre.

Ofslaw, variant of ASLAW *v.*? *Obs.*, to wake up, recover from a swoon.

Of-down, ofdune: see ADOWN.

† **Ofdra'w**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. Of- 2, Off- 2 + DRAW *v.*] *trans.* To draw away, draw to oneself, abstract.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 298 Þeo hot of-draheð ure þeo luue of eðre. *Ibid.* 388 Wiðdrel ureo of-drawell luue. *Ibid.* 390 Cuore of-drahen of ne mei luue wioward him.

† **Ofdre'd**, *v.* *Obs.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* 1 *of-dred*; 2-3 *ofdred*, 2-4 *ofdrad*, afterwards suffered to *adread*, ADREAD, *q. v.* [f. Of- + OE. *drǽdan* to DREAD; in OE. only in pa. ppple.] *trans.* To terrify, frighten; *pa. pple.* frightened, afraid; *refl.* to fear, be afraid.

c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 25 Ic ondrede me, and hy-bylde þin pund-in eorðan. 1131-56 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Wurðen eten sulle of wunnred & ofdred. a1200 *Moral Ode* 93 (Lamb. MS.) Na þurf he lute of-dred (*Trin., Egerton, ofdrad, Nero adrad*) of fuhs. *Ibid.* (*Trin. MS.*) 283 Þer wes wummon bwon ofdred and wes ut of-dredde (*Trin. ofdradde, Egerton, adredde, Lamb. adredde*). c1205 LAY. 1915 Hiz eien weoren of-dradde þ[e] adredden. a1300 *Cursor M.* 17793 (Cotton. MS.) 20 Me þenc wrang ofdred þat he bare her. c1300 *K. Horn* (MS. D) 900 Wel were ȝe wo of dredde (*MS. L.* adredd) þat hire wile hem nele nede. *Ibid.* 1102 Wel sore hyre of dredde þat hiren child ded were. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1203 Alle þeȝ weoren sore of-dred.

† **Ofdru'nken**, *v.* *Obs.* In 2-3 *Ovm.* **off-drunnen**. [f. Of- + DRUNKEN *v.*?] *trans.* To drown, swallow up in water.

c1000 *Ormin* 14801 Þær hatiȝ wærenn ȝatt to hemm Off-ȝuzzenniȝȝ alle dimmess. *Ibid.* 14830 Forrwenne ȝeorpp, Þatt wærenn ofdrunnenndd i þe see.

Ofeald, variant of OVELD *a.*, *Obs.*, single.

† **Of-ea'rn**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 2 of-orn. [f. Of- 1 + EARN *v.*] *trans.* To earn, deserve.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 He hæuð þer þeoh ȝeleuen hundes wele and of-eornd helle pine. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Þæ þe þolieð wo þe hokinedh worne of-earnieð. *Ibid.* 194 Nim ȝiwinge to ȝe cume mukelunge, þet of-earnið mucle mede.

Ofen, Ofer, obs. forms of OVEN, UNDER.

Ofere, oferre, obs. forms of AFAR.

Off (*ɔf*), *adv.*, *prep.*, *adj.*, and *sb.*[1] Forms: 1-7 of, 3 ofe, 6 offe), 5- **off** (*dial.* **aff**). [Originally the same word as OF, as explained under that word; *off* being at first a variant spelling, which was gradually appropriated to the emphatic form, i. e. to the adverb and the prepositional senses closely related to it, while *of* was retained in the unaccented and weakened senses, in which the prep. is usually strongless and sinks to (ɔv). *Off* appears causally from *c* 1400, but *of* and *off* were not completely differentiated till after 1600: cf. A. 3, B. 1.]

In this article are included all examples of the adv., whether spelled (a) in the earlier spelling *of*, or (b) the later *off*; but, of the prep., only those uses for which *off* is now the recognized form; for others see OF.

A. *adv.* **I.** Simple senses.

1. Expressing motion or direction from a place: To a distance, away, quite away; as in *go, run, drive off*. Also expressing resistance to motion towards: as in *beat, hang, keep, ward off*.

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 3 Man scealde mid spere on þa weorld tæmian, and mid sare of þæm lande. a1000 *Andreas & Elene* 7 *T. Prok.* 38 Ic hæfde ic wiht fæcnes bigeat of deorcne. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 32 Come of, thou that art disgysed to fray all for the fame of Jesu. a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 182/1, Peces of ordinaunce whiche shot off. **b.** 1587 *Mirror Mag. Introit* 12 *Neuther myght we keepe off . . our extreame enimies.* 1603 D. PARK *Luelpe, Sun* 111 To close off his melancholy thoughts. 1706 G. ROBERTS *Four Times Cap.* 16 To send my Mate off with the Boat. 1708 GOLDAR *Dic. M.*, 108, She is gone off with two gentlemen in a post chaise. 1860 DICKENS *Uncom. C. Ship* 65 Mr. Quilp put his hat on and took himself off. 1898 *Lake Times C.* 308/1 (Hu) succeeded in getting the animal under control, and rode off.

b. *fig.*

a. c1000 *Laws of Ine* c. 74 § 2 Bitere he him wille lokie of scrapien. 1503 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxiv. 170 The kynge bought of us Thomas Hollande, . . and made of Lancaster E. and payed for them twenty thousande nobles.

3. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus*, 11. 170 With hayre woodes [*sic*] put them off for that tyme. 1666 J. DENHAM *Wint. Carrelly Feb.* and They will fall off from what they have promised. 1709 W. PITTIS *Fun. round World* 229 A small matter of Money will buy off a great Fault.

c. In nautical lang.: Away from land, or from the ship; also, away from the wind.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. 53 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her own courses off to sea againe, lay her off. 1621 ROWE *Acts* xxvii. 30 Then the mariners cut off the ropes of the boat and let her fall off into the sea. 1711 BLOUNT & FL. *Thevenot's Travels* iv. 8 I would I had A cannon too, to bring me with off. 1897 Daintree *Pilot. I.* 230 He stood off to sea, and we sailed up under the shore. 1899 *Mod. Yachting* 11. 13 Then she would fall off a bit 3 Points from the Wind. 1903 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Yac.* 27 To call to the Isle of Sail, and bring off all the People. 1880 SLADE *Transatlantic Sail.* 61/2 *Nothing off!*, To bring the ship's head nearer to the Wind.

d. *elliptic.* Gone off, just going off. Also *fig.* Silent or falling asleep.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* lx. (1809) 306 My horse . . was off with me in a jiffey. 1823 CRUIK. in *Grain. Bag.* of his mind to himself up, and held almost inarticulately, 'I am off', and expired. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 'Cruncher Confirmation' 76 I'm off for the Bad Sun. 1892 Miss. SHEPHERD *Bridle Road* 280, Come, Geraldine, it is time to be off! 1901 St. *Nicholas Knickerbocker* 910/2, He was so fast off as a top. 1903 DICKENS *Dr. Marigold's Prescription* 1. 32 'While you're talking in your sleep (. . .' 'When was I talking sleep?' . . 'Gentle, I think—but I was just off then'.

2. At a distance; distant. Often after a statement of the distance; also in APAR *off*, FAR *off*.

a. a1300 Gloucester *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 113 One come and said that she was in myle of. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 58 Peter followed hym a farre off [so 1611 c. 70., 1611 off].

b. 1573 J. SANDFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 123 Greece a noble land and a hearded woman there myles off. 1614 PURCHAS (*Pilgrimage* (1614) 620 An Ilande of fourteene q Miles off. 1658 Sir T. HERBERT *Trans.* (ed. 2) 24 We saw the Cape or submarin point of Africk 21 leagues off. 1670 R. MONTGOMERY in *Borderers MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 300 There are projects a great way off. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. xii. A street or two off. 1804 DIBDIN *Shiff a Life* II. 173 We shall meet in Oxford In October, not much more than a month off. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* xi, Glory stood off from the looking-glass and looked.

b. *Naut.*

1897 TAUNTON *Voc.* I. 30 In the morning we discovered a Sail off us Dea. 1908 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Yac.* 16, I lay off at 25 Anchors.

c. *fig.* Distant or remote in fact, nature, character, feeling, thought, etc. (*Obs.* or arch. (in Gr. Britain)).

a1333 ROLLE *Wks.* 115 So far off is it that they do confirm this opinion of transubstantiation, that [etc.]. 1579 BUDGE-GOD *Detect. Mary Wks.* So far was it of that lyfe lodging and dyngen . . was provided for him . . that he found not any one token toward him of a friendly minde. 1609 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 64 That's off, that's off: a rather Dr. MONTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 182 Canus . . was altogether off from thinking it probable. 1887 *Preacher Summer* (C. S.) 61 Oct. The books . . do not merely go to the subject of future profession, but also with regard to the Lord's day.

3. Expressing separation from attachment, contact, or position *on*; as in *to break, cut, pull, shake, take off*, etc.

a. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 30 gif his swiðre hand þe scandaþ, aceorf hi of & awurp hi from þe. c1000 *Ælfric Coll. Hom.* 159 He het hine of aceorfan. *c* 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 370/8 Þe ti heued was of i-smiten. 1382 WYCLIF, *Ps. lxi.* 6. 1711 Jeune Clement le Cabinet (*note of his clothes*). c1440 PROMPT. *Parv.* 1. 5. 52 Þ wode hit myȝt arwe to be sarpe & ofsmyte. 1838 STEWART *Cook. Inst.* III. 440 He . . of his clothes stillatelle hys dome. 1908 THOMAS *Horsbal* iii. 74 Valiere makes . . whether with a light occasion full of. 1870 THOMAS *Pandora* iv. 121, (Gilt), To cut or tear away. Employed . . what part (used to be) . . 1898 J. HALL *Horse Vet.* 63 The taking of the Phrenic of a choke to make it go to the better Order. 1903 MARIE *Mod. Enters.* 34 Good blood breaks chain of all Ones.

b. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 7 To sum a litil bake of breadcrigs, and to lauge of [*1388* fro] hem. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Rolls) viii. 32 He cliff þe schinne of þe fote. 1530 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* v. 3 Shuld I defyle (1611 put) me clothes. 1588 TURBERV. *Dial. Marriage* C iv b, [He] hit off his own tongue. 1633 *Star Chamb. Decree* 5 20 In the parting off the heads. a1728 MRS. HADDOCK *Virt. Prostit.* (1777) 43 Let it serve . . then write it off. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 72 The bull . . took one of the most beautiful in the house of my host, and gloried off. 1886 MARCH *Exam. in Eth.* 63 The active surface of a country . . divided off into hexagons.

b. *fig.* In spot. 1710 for 'off their hands'.

1556 THOMAS *Thucyd.* (1822) 398 Let us shake off this desolutenesse. a1660 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxiii. 73 Cast of thy combes. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 252 ¶ 1 The common Drudgery of Portents is to get their Gods off as well as they can. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 3 Will thought this off at first as well as he could. 1713 WARNER *Albion II* (1589) 100 The people threw off the cruelties which they had hitherto maintained.

c. with ellipsis of pa. ppls. = *come, cut, fallen off*; esp. *put* or *taken off* as clothes; no longer *on*.

a1400 *Cursor M.* 5101 (Trin.) Mi streinghel to be wode in my here. If bir were of, I were not bare. 1513 STANLEY *Jew* xxxiiiv *marg.* 1550 TINDALE *Francis Spirit Preserv. Wks.* (1573) 1003 When the ring was of, he commaunded to breye her. 1620 MASSINGER *Parliam. Love*, iv. 2, Wks. 1838 I. 52 Have Balanzio with a hazard battle of, hath on. 1719 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 221 With some of his clothes on, and some off. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* I. 48 Chatham (ed. 6) I. 168, 271 The blossom was off, and the fruit was set. 1868 *Lore Rose* I. C. P. 279 The horse had his bridle off and a nose-bag on.

4. So as to interrupt continuity or cause discontinuance; as in *break off, leave off, declare off*, etc.

a. c1340 *Sir Beues* (C. 121. 1587 THYNNE *Speculum Bodlei* VII. 107 Laws of Ch. *Dunstell*, Gwent, with her good wille. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 204 Of with his sonne George's head. 1601 — *Kal.'s Wks.* I. 168 Of with 's whole vis versibilis. 1707 E. HATTON *Clavileno* v. 74 Off, or I fly for your brains this night. 1889 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* iii. 28, I'll Off with you! and so not tempt you. 1892 FRANK FIELDING, with Some cried 'Off, off!' As at a hunt. 1897 SWINBURNE *Sevens.* XXIII. 402 Off with your caps and throw them up and cry 'Hurrah!'

10. *Right off, straight off*: straightway, forthwith, immediately. See RIGHT, STRAIGHT.

11. Subjoined to *well, ill, better, worse, badly, comfortably*, and similar adverbs, and after *how* ('How are they off?'), *off* has the force of '-circumstanced', '-conditioned', esp. as regards command of the means of life; *well off* is good circumstances, etc. Rarely *attrib.* or as *adj.*

This goes back, across from the phrase *come off Comp.* c. 6. D. One who has 'come well off' or 'done well off' from (or has 'well out' of it) is one who has 'come well off' from (or has) a struggle; may be said to be 'well off'; cf. esp. quots. 1733-61. The word appears not easy to explained as 'that has come off, or fared (well or ill)' in the battle of life.

1733 SWIFT *Apology*, Since I began being worth a penny. 1761 *Connoisseur* No. 18 ¶ 1 I think I'm very badly off. 1762 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 120 Are not my circumst. Miss, tolerable? . . for I know how ill off. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakefield*, Marriage is as easily off. 1768 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* [*MS. Notebook*] Thus

present so much use of fashion, that a lady is very well off, who can get any husband at all. 1776 C. Lee in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 481 How are you off in the article of intrenching tools? 1849 Douglas *Lond. Rev.* (1850) I. 129 The clergy ... had lost the advantages of close juxtaposition, and were miserably off. 1851 H. Mayo *Pict. Sculpture* 306 n. 188 The earth in the best case ... 1887 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* v. xii. I say in another way of business. And I am rather better off. 1873 Mrs. Oliphant *Perpetual Curate* III. xii. 322 He was not well enough off to marry. 1884 W. Stevens in *Cornhill Mag.* June 570 While to the well-off the question seems less of luxuries, to the thrift a serious loss of accustomed.

1884 G. Allen *Philistia* III. 161 They are very badly off, poor people. 1888 J. Payn in *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Mar. 256/1 is well-known and well-off man of letters.

13. *Either off or on*, either one way or another, in any way. *Neither off nor on*, without reference, irrelevant (*to*); cf. "neither here nor there"; irresolute, fickle. See also Off and on.

1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 It was easyer of nor on, to that than Paule sayed.

II. *prep.*

I. Of motion or direction.

1. Of removal from a position *on*, attached *to*, or *in contact with* (anything): Away from, down from, up from, so as no longer to lie, rest, or lean on.

a. *a1325 (A.E. Chron.* 49, 292 [He] komande ... him of his seeth adrenchte. *c1400 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We habbeth don of us pe nakle sunn. *c1405* Lay. (plus fut maidens ... doth of him singen *Ar* of his reign. *a1500 Carmen Al.* (Cott.: Rendehan pat hede o (Galba, *etc.* of) hogh. *1508* Fisher *Funeral Serm. Dk. Richmond* (1714) 322 Lyons fell of from its oyster tyme. *c1440 Generydes* 2098 Of his here he felle vppon the playn. *1640* tr. *Verdugo's Compl. Job* iii. 8 [orig. 9] To deliver armes of hand by hand off a footbreath to be removed all parcells of the hand. *1665* Manning. *Curs. Wks.* (1877) II. 184 Our navy is spending to chase the Dutch again of our seas.

b. c1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) I. 8 Fonr gyftes of pe same tree pat his fader gaf pe appel off. *1626* tr. *Sir T. Herbert's Trav.* (1677) 68 Six Negroes ... had each a Bullet off his Forpart. *1688* Gentleman's *Calendar* II. 89 His bracelet was pulled off his hand. *1708* Swan. *Trans. Ghr.* xv. 1 As How she washed through the dust to pluck him off me. *1800 — Il. V. L.* v. II. 18 I could shake them off my coats. *1870* Nansemond in *Ann. Sum. Lake Trip.* 1 (1902) 64 And gathered several green apples off the Trees. *1911* Andrew *Spect. No.* 259 ¶ 7 Take these Eyes off the Hedges, said he. *1743* H. Walpole *Lett.* (1840) I. 206 A man falling off a ladder. *1873* Rossetti *Poems* (1881) 199 The cherry leaves drifted off the land below. *1881* Rimmer *Air Months in Norfolk*, 178, I came across an object that nearly brought me off my head.

b. *fig.* From resting, depending, determining, etc. upon. *Off and*: Hands, *and*: Head: see the sbs.

a. *1382* Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 291 Vndirstond, pe kingis wordis be ryytis off his fyngre. *1388* Gesta Rom. (Sloane) II. 89 His kerchefe was pulled off his hand. *1598* Shaks. *Taw. Shr.* IV. i. 80 How she wanted through the dust to pluckes him off me. *1600 — A. Y. L.* I. iii. I could shake them off my coats. *1870* Nansemond in *Ann. Sum. Lake Trip.* 1 (1902) 64 And gathered several green Apples off the Trees. *1911* Addison *Spect. No.* 259 ¶ 7 Take these Eyes off the Hedges, said he. *1743* H. Walpole *Lett.* (1840) I. 206 A man falling off a ladder. *1873* Rossetti *Poems* (1881) 199 The cherry leaves drifted off the land below. *1881* Rimmer *Air Months in Norfolk*, 178, I came across an object that nearly brought me off my head.

b. *fig.* From resting, depending, determining, etc. upon. *Off and*: Hands, *and*: Head: see the sbs.

a. *1580* Sidney *Arc.* (1912) II. 72 Now had a mouse shall take this dungeon off me. *1704* Dr Fox *Mem. Consider* (1841) 164, I had persuaded him off that. *1737* Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) II. 30 If we took such Fools off their Thots for five Weeks they were dregs. *1742* Fielding *T. Jonathan* iv. II, His hatch takes several pots off our hands. *1805* Malkin *Gil Blas* x. II. 7 An honest jockey who would take a long weight off my hands. *1885* J. S. Winter *Mrs. Bob* (1892) 170 That woman must be going off her head.

2. Of motion: From the bench, charge, or possession of; esp. with *take, buy, borrow, hire*, and the like. Also expressed by From. Cf. Of.

1535 Coverdale *2 Chron.* xxxv. 21 And they kylled the Passouer, and the preestes toke it off their handes, and sprenkled it. *1669* Sylvius Scriblerus' *Magn.* I. 31 Those Lines are taken off a Scale, that is divided into 20 parts to an Inch. *Mod.* to Take off your Scale of Equal Parts with your Compasses the ... *1732* Berkeley *Alciphr. Dialogue* v. 108 It was drawn from a platform of Paris Rayon cut off against. *1883 Act 46 & 47 Vict.* c. 40 § 1 (1) A grant may ... present any easement to be vested in the grantee at large ... for the purpose. *1892* C. James *Kew. Expressions* 38 A villager had come ... to know whether Blanche 'would take a ground off him'. *1897 Daily News* 2 June 3/3 She admitted borrowing the 15 *l.* of the plaintiff.

3. Of material or substance: with *close, out, etc.*

1813 W. H. Ireland *Scribleriana* 302 He always ... cuts a square off each cracks, nearly two- *1828* F. Cottrell-Dormer *N. E. Wales* (ed. 2) II. 313 Each day the convict was drawn to devour off either beef, pork, or plum-pudding. *1861* G. Macdonald *Xmas Harrowing* viii, An old gentleman who had dined there ... four days in the week, off dishes dedicated to the particular days.

4. Of deduction, or abatement: From.

1833 Alison *Europe* (1849) I. xx. § 13. 224 The sums ... which she saved off her allowance. *Mod.* To give something taken off the price.

II. Of position.

5. Away from: being on; not on; *esp.* no longer on.

†*Off the stones*, off the city pavement, out of the town. *1532* R. Hyrde *Comm.* (1892) 141 If I were of lond, pe wares sold were wyrsse.] *1622* R. Hayne *Armoury* 12. 272/2 It is reported of the Spanish Dunkirkes that the Sun is never off some part of it. *1732* Brown *Compl. Farmer* 110 As soon as the Dew is off the ground. *1797* Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xix, They are all off the bridge now. *a1845* Hood *Cth contributed to Hymns*, Not then the city crossings flow'r; They make no music at that go, The' never 'off the stones'. *1870* *Lit. World* 1/3/2 You are scarcely fast footing when once off the beaten road.

b. *fig.* Of state, or condition: (*a*) Away from (something normal or usual). (*b*) Not occupied with, engaged in, or bent upon; disengaged from.

1680 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 63 The grand jury for Middlesex were almost ending a bill against the Kings guards as riotous, but they are now off it. *1680–* Jane Dismal *etc.* 3 [1] *1699* Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 108 Finding it to be sought, he would have been off his Bargain. *1706* Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Pindariana Wks.* 1812 IV. 101, I am off my feeding. *1808–* Jane Fenn *etc.* 1 [1]. *1817 Examiner* 187/2 Yet was nothing him, because he was off work. *1851* H. Mayo *Pict. Superst.* ind. 27 The attention is off duty. *1854* Dickens *Hard Times* II. *Sissy* 219, I have been off my head ever since the blow fell.

6. Distant from (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a1697 Marvell *Wks.* (1872) II. 6 Two mile off this place. *1705* Addison *Italy* 321 About Two Miles off the Town. *1824* Gen. Elect. *Kennedy* 161, the caught sight of Tonga, only two yards off him. *1880* Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 13 White, or a little off white.

b. *Naut.* To seaward of; opposite or abreast of to seaward; also, away from (the wind): see Wind. See also Off-shore.

1664 Sylvius *Mariner's Mag.* 10 *n8* Ready to give his last judgement of his Distance off the Shore. *1707* W. Fennell *Voy. round World* 108 Off in the two Bocks or small Islands. *1708* G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 3 The Ragg Rocks off the Lizard. *1726* Gemini *Diet.* s. *F. ville*, (1728) I. 228 The fleet ... had been stationed off the Isle of Wight. *1813* *Examiner* 2 Jan. 6/1 The enemy keeping two gallies off the wind. *1872* Pascoe *Canary Isls.* 298 A sea battle,...was fought off the eastern promontory of the Bay of Quiberon.

7. *elliptical.* Opening or taking out of.

1693 Mrs. Caroline *Lett.* I. 300 St Mary's little room (off my study's). *1851* H. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 101 (Shopper) Worlings-street, Kew-lane, Old-bridge, and other thoroughfares off Cheapside and Cornhill. *1880* *All Year Round* No. 66. 300 In a small street off one of the west-central squares.

8. From off: = sense 1, *off from* (A. 7).

a1225 *Cursor M.* 22396 (Fairf.) Pes bestes pan war pine fro of pes cruune in Bestlen & hune. *1390* Sinister *F. Q.* III. ii. 43 Shall ...quite from off the earth their memory be outer? *1595* Shaks. *John* I. i. 241 Would I might never stirre from off this place. *1788* Robert. *Lond. Tavern*, (1878) I. 139 (Advert.) Wiping them [wine] away from off the cheeks of Duchess and Earl of women. *1819* Percy Jennet. Incendi, As if to win a part from off the weight He now increasing on his father's heart. *1849* *Arthur Bon Gualtier Ball.* 30 His lightest down from off his scarf.

C. *adj.* [The *adj.* used *attrib.*]

(Arising apparently from the dropping of the hyphen in an adverbial combination: thus *off-side, off-side.* See Off- 4.)

1. Situated farther off, more distant, farther, far.

1636 Mrs. Cavendish *Lett.* II. 186 To leap from the top of the wall, which was only high on the off-side. *Mod. Newspr.* It is on the 'off' side of the spectator.

b. *Naut.* Farther from the shore; seaward.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 66/1 The *Lilly* Frigat, ... then in the off-going of her station, near this Coast. *1759* *Du Pan Course* iv. 181, One man...stands at work ... on the off side. *1796* Sheridan *Pizz. Armed World* 207 It was happy for us that our masts fell all over the off side. *1797* *Lond. Mag.* 315 What I had to do with this Ship, the largest of all 402 on my Off-Shore, put me between two Fires.

2. *spec.* **a.** Of horses and vehicles: Right, as opposed to the near or left side, on which the driver walks, the rider mounts, and the passenger enters a vehicle. Hence *off horse* (of a pair), *off foot, leg, wheel*, etc. (Often hyphened.)

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1004/4 A black mare Horse, four years old, roaled for a lameness behind on the off-side. *1708* *Ibid.* No. 4277/3 His off-Knee is broke. *1721* *Ibid.* No. 5960/3 His Off Foot behind white. *1784* Newton *Bucklers* II. xiv. 50 To drive the cart so as the off-wheel should go in the same track the near wheel went in before. *1789* *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 70 Enables the off-horse ... to walk in the furrow. *1800* *Gentl. Mag.* I. 161 The [Manchester] rider always mounts on the off side of the horse. *1842* Mrs. Sarah *Lett. Landing in the Bahamas* Wks. 1859 II. 198/1 I know very well the danger of getting out on the off-side. *1849* De Quincey *Eng. Mail-coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 139 With the branch of an iron leader we had struck the off-wheel. *1884* E. L. Anderson *Mod. Horsemanship* 5 B. 8 The rider should practise mounting and dismounting upon the right or off side of the horse, as well as upon the usual side. *1895* Doyle *Mem. S. Holmes* 23 Silver Blaze with his white forehead and his pastern of snow-leg.

b. *Cricket.* Applied to that side of the wicket, or of the field, opposite to that on which the batsman stands (*i.e.* in the case of right-hand batting, the side on the right of the wicket-keeper).

1850 Bat *Crick. Man.* 21 The bowler is frequently obliged to cover many steps from the off, both to the leg and off side. *1884* L. Budd in *Alexander's Cricket Alm.* 3 Some of his [*sc.* pitched balls on the off side.

3. Lying off from, situated aside from, leading out of the main part. Cf. Off *prep.* 3. See Off-s, in precisely the same sense.

1852 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 202/2 The '*off*' parts of St. Paul's Church-yard. *Ibid.* 203/1 Ivy-street is one of the smaller *off* thoroughfares. *1892* W. H. Tinsdale *Russia.* I. 29, I rode with him one day to his *off* farm...and bought my first horse.

b. *Off chance, Off-chance*, a contingency out of the probable course; a remote chance, a by-chance.

1660 Wood's Museum *Cand. for Nothing* I. 202 Yet be sure, there is the *off*-chance of a settlement by a violent death. *1693* *Town & Tale.* It is always a very *off*-chance whether an office ...may fall; quiet times have the slightest opportunity of finding no abilities roughly tested. *1843* *Sydenham Board of Patent* 144, I thought there was an *off*-chance he might go back on the whole thing.

4. Said of a day, evening, season, etc., when one is 'off work'; or when the ordinary work, business, or course of affairs is suspended, or does not take place or occur. The precise meaning depends on the context. (Sometimes hyphened.)

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* iv, It was with a team of three very horses, as an *off*-day; that Miss Sharp was brought to the Hall. *Ibid.* xxxvi, She has to board two or three of her pupils to the *off* season. *1868* Yates *Rock Ahead* 70, It, for the afternoon [drop] was meant to the *off*-hours evening phrase ...giving a little musical entertainment. *1880* Miss Braddon *Vixen* III. *I saw* xxxv, Dressing ... to Hyde-murderers on the *off* days. *1880* Cornhill 28 May 1820's Last year, being what we here call the 'off year' for Apples. *1892* *Munch. Guard.* 28 Oct., That is borne all such meetings to hold on 'off days' in preference to 'market days'. *1893* J. Fennell in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 723 This has been an *off*, a prohibited, year in practical cycle construction.

5. In reference to the sale of excisable liquors: Short for '*off the premises*', as in *off licence, sale, consumption*; house *off-licensed, off-licensee*, etc.

1892 *Lloyd's Mem.* 22 Sept. 7 Five beer houses 'on' and six *off* licenses. *1892* W. H. Kenworthy *Intemperance* 69 A circumstance entirely due to the competition of the 'off' houses. *1892* *Daily News* 31 Oct. 3/6 Three big *off*-palaces and a swarm of *off*-licensed houses. *1897* *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 234 Four new *off*-licenses were granted by the magistrates. *1899* *Ibid.* 25 May 671 That licensed houses should be closed in England throughout Sunday, except for one hour of *off*-sale at mid-day, and two hours of *off*-sale in the evening.

D. *sb.* [absolute or ellipt. uses of the *adj.*]

1. *Naut.* = Offing.

1799 Hadley *Voy.* I. 292 The ships lay tweast to windward, on the *off*, as the Southwesterlies renew.

2. The condition or fact of being *off*.

a1683 Trapp in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxvi. 10, I have had my *off*s and my *on*s, ...I have passed through several frames of heart and variegates of soul. *1892* Mrs. Dowie *Gallia* 119, I love to feel the air and *off* of the boats and to watch the way the gale seems to feel its way through the traffic.

3. *Cricket.* = Off side: see C. 2 b. *Comb.* **off-drive**, a drive to the *off*.

1851 Hughes *Tom Brown* x. viii, Johnson the young bowler is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the *off*. *1861* *Standard* 28 June 3/1 Wishing down Stubb to the *off* for four. *1881* *Daily News* 9 July 5 Making an *off* drive for four. *1882* *Daily Tel.* 19 May, An *off*-drive for 3. *1894* *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/3 Steady cultivation of a head from the *off* is a better investment than the premature effloration of being an Amphitryon.

4. (See quot.)

1893 [J. K. Starr] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 237 To buy Lincolnshire hogs or offs, lambs taken off from their mothers.

Off, *v.* [Elliptical (chiefly colloq. or illiterate) uses of Off *adv.*, at length inflected as a vb.: cf. to In, to Back.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put off; to defer. *Obs.*

1840 Sir E. Bandel *Sp. on Reply.* 36 The further debate of this was called [*revived shall*] to the next day.

2. *intr.* To go off, make off. (*Illiterate.*)

1893 *Weston. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 2/1 He took down to bat, an' off 'e.

3. *Naut.* Of a ship: To move off from shore, to get clear. *offing.*

1882 (Dec.) [see Downside], We were *offing* at the time the accident happened.

4. *trans.* To take off, eat off, swallow.

1887 Emerson *Fuel & Friends* 78 *Awaiting* thy sign To eat leeks, *off* meatball.

5. *To off with*, to take off instantly. (Cf. Off *adv.* 9.) *Illiterate, or humorous colloq.*

1892 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 3/1 They *offed* with his head. *1893* K. Grahame *Golden Age* 36 When the Queen said 'Off with his head!' she'd have *offed* with your head. *1895* *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 111 'So thou he oft with his diamond ring'.

Off-, *prefix.* The *adv. off* occurs in combination with verbs, ppl. adjs., vbl. sbs., and other sbs. In earlier times, it was written *of*, as explained under Of- *pref.* 2; but each of the ME. compounds so survived into modern Eng. were then written *off*, which is the only form found in recent compounds. In verbs, generally, the combination is very loose (see 1 below); in participles used as adjs. the union is closer, and in vbl. and other sbs. it becomes permanent, though combinations of this kind can be formed at pleasure whenever the sense requires. In a few cases, the combination is so specialized in sense, or otherwise important, as to require treatment as a main word. In verbs, the stress is now usually upon the root; in the other classes (2–4) on *off-*.

1. With verbs. *off-* (ME. *of-*) enters into quasi-combination, chiefly as a separable particle, like Ger. *ab-* in *ab-reisen, ab-schreiben*, etc., in which the particle stands before the vb. only in certain syntactical conditions. In ME. *of* was frequently put before the vb. in the infinitive, as in *of glide, of here*, and in this position (though usually written as a separate word in the MSS.) is often hyphened by modern editors (*of-glide, of-here*); modern prose usage prefers the order *glide off, here off*; but in the poles, the adv. is still sometimes put first, and it then sometimes hyphened to the vb. (as is regularly done in 2). ME. examples are the obsolete *of-cnell, of-quell* (to kill off), *of-, off-drive, of-glide, of-here, of-hurl, of-race* (to pluck or tear off), *of-rive, of-shear, of-shred, of-smite, of-swipe* (to cut off with a sweep of the sword),

of-tear, *of-turn*, *of-twitch*, *of-vaute* (= twist off), *of-warp* (= warp off). Later examples are *off-clap*, *-clip*, *off-chute*, *off-stand*, *off-trench*, etc., but these are exemplified chiefly in the pa. pple., where the hyphen may be regarded as simply syntactical as in 2.

See also OFF-DRIVE, OFF-HAND, etc.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* 58, Her head (lose fils with whirling vaut) 'off chops. c 1600 DEKKER *Sat.* Four last my children are lose (lock) to violet nurse 'off-children. c 1670 *Lone Ken* 23 In 17 *St. Mary* 23 Prize and duly less with 'off-cruise. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Feb. 3/2 With the flight of touches going the darker oblique arrows. c 1400 *Lanfranc's C.* 472 The Hazell of his haires 'off-shide. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 5402 Hyndes [he] 'offsone hastely has. *Ibid.* 5502 His haires 'of hede, & his bed hare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 6702 Be strember of hungre nal [nor] non clawes [he] hase aywe. Bestes hes nal 'offrocs. *Ibid.* 7102 *Ibid.* Thre aywe: Bestes 'of erthe and rote. 1552-4 LANGHAM *Gerardi. Rime* (1560) 227 They not their crowns 'off shake. c 1618 SYLVESTER *Sol Triumph.* I. 72 His flesh, now ripe, shall be off-shaken all. 1890 TENNYSON *Charge of Light Brig.* II, so We can not, but stand. Off-shaken our steeds. c 1300 *Sir Beues* 3116 (MS. A) A spasone of pe goom he tore With he sweord he hab 'of schaue. 1535 COV. *Exodus* 1 Ye They ar horrible offcheuers fra ye lawe of Christ. 1300 *Gawan Conf.* I. 238 The hewe he schorte in hoste: And he 'of schorte wery hauncle. c 1205 LAY. 18111 Arður ... of-ræs heste scunet...And luc hit hem 'ofcumae (1275 *Cotton*). *Ibid.* 18310 he king seid his cwenede hat hulle [in] 'of-sorgen. 1300 *Gawan Conf.* I. 246 That he hire Poppes dradde 'of tare Out of his hoste. 1515 BARCLAY *Eclogues* (1570) E v b, My cares and cares 'off wrached were alone. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1300 William hent hardili he hart, and nedlere, he knocke, And as smarli as he[l] myhte he drowe 'of tarwed. c 1300 *Sir Beues* 3880 (MS. A) His sclauin ech pulpoer 'of tarue. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6889 Pat was stani hinne 'of wrout. c 1300 *Sir Beues* (MS. I) 588 Her breed 'of wode as a drauzte.

2. with pres. and pa. participles, forming adjs. (stress on *off-*), as *off-hitter* (= hitter off), *off-shed*, *off-sleeping*, *off-steaming*, *off-thrown*, etc. [Such combinations are possible with any pple. of suitable sense.] See also OFF-LYING.

1888 Yeomen *Hereford* 90, 27 It may be called also Off-biter, because a piece of the cross is bitten off. 1879 N. Famous *Fault & Info.* 47 The worlds whole throng of hard, wide, and off-standing bodies. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* II. 1. 72 A small green dell Built all around with high off-sloping hills. 1855 KANE *Coldwell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 408 It has surrounded us with the off-shed fragments of the floes. 1888 LELAND *French Echo.* 5, 25 An all-burning twig.

3. with 'ebl. sbs. and nouns of action, forming sbs., sometimes concrete (stress on *off-*): *off-cutting*, *off-setting*, *off-shaving*, *off-standing*, *off-taking*, *off-turning*; *off-braud*, (a break off), *off-fall*, *off-fare*, *off-look*, etc. See also OFF-FALLING, OFFHOLDER, OFF-GOER, OFF-ON, OFF-SHEAR, OFFSET, etc.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 182 The 'shaking of the World, and the 'rest of all people. 1907 R. BRIDGES *Spir. Nero.* (1914) 202, I have ... wrote my will 'of life to the off-setting. 1892 WARREN *Sing. Many Wives* (1893) 69 As it were subconscious, or off-shaking of the intention. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 87 Two such worlds would touch without any more ado; there being no off-touching betwixt them. 1758 FRYER *Accompt.* (1864) 220 Not imagining he would want any assistance on the off-setting.

1724 R. DARBY in *Coll. Philog. Treatise.* (1806) 214 Notwithstanding of Mr. Ely's ... offside views on. 1821 *Colonial Monthly* XLVIII. 320 The superb outlooks and offside views to windows and doors. 1892 O. H. MAY *Sprigan Ch. Indiv.* 197 Her cause had been greatly thrown by the off-break of Protestantism.

4. with other sbs., usually with the sense, 'lying or leading off from the main trunk, etc.': as in *off-branch*, *off-drain*, *off-spur*, *off-stream*. By omission of the hyphen, *off* comes to function as an adj.: see OFF *a.* Other compounds of *off-* with sbs. appear in their alphabetical places.

1725 W. CHAMBERS (title) Report...on the means of making Wexford River, ... as an off-branch from the Lough-Kine and Ballycanew Navigation. 1850 MCCULLOCH *Lond. Labour* II. 27 *Shrimps.* The many off-streets and alleys which may be called the tributaries to these great second-hand marts. 1852 *Trial E. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 87 Crooked off-spurs of flat land. 1878 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 104 An off-spur from South the river Styx. 1884 *Pinkie Hour.* 8 Pub. 47/1 Those smaller off-drains should be finished into the main water drain. 1892 *Antiquary* XXII. 9 In an off-room is exhibited the Horncastle statue. 1898 WESTC. Gaz. 2 Mar. 7/2 A very significant announcement is that away to an off-stream of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Offage (*p'fēdj*). [f. OFF *adv.* + -AGE, as in *luggage*, *garbage*.] Refuse.

1707 tr. *Justice's Peace. Concl.* 74 § 365 Into beds made of the sweepings of grass, offage herbs, greens, or long straw.

Offal (*p'fal*). Also 4 offall, 5 offalle, -alle, 6 offalle, -awle, 6-7 offall, 7-8 off fall, (7 offull, uffal(l), 9 *dial.* offald, offil). [f. OFF *adv.* + FALL *sb.*?: cf. Du. *afval* shavings, refuse, garbage, Ger. *abfall* waste, rubbish, *pl.* parings, shavings.]

1. That which falls off or is thrown off, as chips in dressing wood, dross in melting metals, etc.; the part which, in any process, is allowed to fall off or neglected as refuse or of no immediate use; refuse, waste; also *pl.*, Scraps of waste stuff or refuse. Now only *techn.* or *dial.* = *offal corn* or *wheat*, *offal leather*, *offal wood* (cf. 6 c).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lv. (Tollem. MS.) Pe grosnes of pe offal of golde. *Ibid.* xvii. xxxvii. (1495) 691 Hollow and offall and not euen of coun. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 360/1 Offal, that ye lefyth of a thynge, as chyppys, or slyt tyllc. 1552 HULOET, Offall of bowne, *Abolitio*. 1587 MASCALL *Husbandry* xx. (1662) 66 To digest the gross overmuch, and to separate the offall. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 80 Drawne by Sweep-wires offall will serve to consume them gallons of water, and to make sufficient and good mends of the same. 1683 CHARNOCK *Creation* (1684) 49 To manage the offall of the Timber. 1758 BAILEY *Hancock Disc.* 304 They...feed their cows from the offal of sugar. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 252 The offals of the farm and stables will maintain a certain number of poultry. 1808 JAMESON *Leather Manuf.* 284 The same offal applies to all the parts outside the hands. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss.*, *Offalls*, refuse of any kind, but more particularly refuse corn. 1880 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, *Offal*, waste wood.

†**b.** In collective sing. and pl.: Fragments that fall off in breaking or using anything; crumbs; leavings; relics, remnants. Obs.

1383-88 WYCL. *A.* & *H. Bible* (1388) II. 308 There were left ovirlast brokun, twelve weymis full of brokelons and offalis of thes twei. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 82 If Gods eternal free love chuseneed offal Of Troy destroyed not burne. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid. Tra.* III. 1. 21 Fine Lunatics...only weare cittgarings, offalls. 1639 H. PEACHAM *Gent.* (1906) 190 Upon these Planckes, Yerbs, Mosse, and offalls of the Wood, before all the Mariners got nere to the Shore. 1788 A. MACLEOD *Christ's Counsels* (ed. 1798) 198 To partake of the Crumbs and offals in common with the dogs.

2. a. The parts which are cut off in dressing the carcase of an animal killed for food; as earlier use applied mainly to the entrails; now, as a trade term, including the head and tail, as well as the kidneys, heart, tongue, liver, and other parts. † Formerly also in *pl.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Take the offal and the lyuer of the swan, & grate bredde thre nerbe bene [then, 1565 *Harod. & Hyacinth Rom.* (Roxb.) 241 Recouered...for the loss and the offalls of a bullock, &[c.]. 1559 W. WATSON *Famelie Fuit-time* 11. vii. 198 Some...wash the bones clalne the beasts for sacrifice, use to have parts of the offalls to the fire. 1593 *Rep. Perplexity* (1860) 149 The Butchers offalls were ther accustomed wages. a 1635 AUSTIN (J.), How he use the offalls of his meate as victuals, and kept a register of such delicate to his pocket-book. 1666 *Daily Notes* 19 June, What is technically termed the 'offal' of slaughtered animals ...forms a most important feature of the metropolitan food-supply trade. 1877 *Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Offal*, the cuttings of pork when a pig is killed.

b. Contemptuously: The parts of a slaughtered or dead animal unfit for food; putrid flesh; carrion; also, opprobriously, the bodies or limbs of the slain.

1581 DRAYTON *Image Ind.* v. 87, Though stones wipes and offalls like please voluptuous mouths. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 5 Hang it [*Jack*] to be carried in a basket like a barrow of butchers Offall? and to be thrown in the Thames? 1609 — *Ilym.* II. ii. 108, I should have farted all the Regan Kent With this Sisters Offall. 1687 MARVELL *P. L.* 11. 253 Till reason's self gang'd, might have With ravin and gluttonous offal. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 221 Dripping Offals, and the mangled Limbs Of Men and Beasts. 1848 SMITH *F. M. Perth* vi, Where is the hotel...Is it called on the public pillory, or hung as offal to the homeless dogs? 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. xi. (1898) I. 81, I'm supporting life by feeding on the most horrible offal...on cats, dogs, and rats. 1867 BOOTH *Nile Tribut.* iv. (1870) 61 A flock of carnivorous birds were tearing at the offal.

3. In the fish trade: Low-priced and inferior fish as opposed to those called *prime*; *esp.* small fish of various kinds caught in the nets along with the larger or more valuable kinds.

1839 NEILL *Fin. round Coast* (1861) 17 'Offal' means odd lots of different kinds of fish, mostly small and broken, but always fresh and wholesome. 1887 F. J. MATHEW *Rec. and of Dogger* ii. (1889) 19 Prime and offal were vigorously kept apart. The prime fish are soles, turbot, halibut and brill, Plaice, haddock, cod, ling, etc. come under the technical name of offal.

4. Refuse in general; rubbish, garbage. Now chiefly *slang*.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 137 Great pits to bury and to cast the offall and garbadge. 1598 *Anct. Scandar* Bv. 9 (1595) 180 Emperor orders were given to offend them no other sustenance from the offals that might be collected to the stoves. 1877 E. COX *Safe Myself* iv. (1878) 83 It became the common complaint of the city that the offal was unfit.

5. *fig.* Refuse, offscourings, dregs, scum. Chiefly in *collect. sing.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 234 That barbarous offall of all kinds of people. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 3 The Minor threw him with, as an Offall, Upright in his foot to lose humilitee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 129 What crush is Rome? What Babilon, and what Offall? 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* I. *Prol.* 2 Those Varlets, generally...the very Offal of the Ottomans. 1848 MACAULAY *Eng. Madness* (1850) I. 88 Wretches...whom every body now believes to have been ... the offal of gaols and brothels.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. *lit.* (See preceding senses.)

1598 *Shakspeare Restor.* (Shaks. *Jest Bks.* 1864) 11 Chippes and offall wonder of the tree bolted. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* iii. 61 209 Fed with offall scraps, that sometimes fall From Tinrell wits. 1643 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 22, 18 Fish Crops from offall Corn are rarely found. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 300 Offal Meats: which consists in Heads, Tongues, Entrails, Feet, ... which they eat on Fish-Days. 1784 *Mansion Residence* III. 281, I supposed ... that they would go to the tolling, or offall ones. 1798 (title) Memorials of Offaly. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 1. 1. Any offal, which ... eighteen inches long, answers the purpose. 1800 *Extras Highways Cottage Court* 16 40 dry offal wells. 1880 *Times* 2 Dec. 5/4 For sale by auction, at Her Majesty's Dockyard, ...offal wood...about 50 tons. 1888 *Chamb. Encycl.*, *Offal corn*, *offal wheat*, the lighter grains separated from the marketable samples, and used for feeding lowls. 1892 J. J. LIGGE in *Cyclopedia of Fruit-growing* 1 Prefer...any kind of barren, hard and offal leather.

b. *fig.* Outcast; worthless; vile. Now *rare*. *Obsol.*

c 1600 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* sig. 1, The offal fugitives of barren Cornwall. 1638 *Times' Whirl.* 1. 3 Poor, The last few years being the period of the M——n [Mildmay] misery in this Island. 1680 GEN. REED *Mem.* 20 *Pl.* 2, In. Why an offal creature as you comes about the princes. 1857 *Hotherwood Gloss.*, *Offal*, worthless: vile.

7. Comb., as *offal-eater*.

1889 J. INGRAM *Haunted Halls* I. 68 The refuse-eater and the offal-eater following each other.

Hence **Offalist** (*nonce-wd.*), a gatherer of offal.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 250 Ackerman, that offalist and great gatherer of all town and country talk.

† **Off-fa'll**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *ofafallan*, f. OF- + *feallan* to FALL.] *Trans.* To fall upon; to kill, destroy.

a 1000 *C. S. Chron.* an. 560 (Peter. MS.) Sigibrht cyning hine ofslō[g]. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* II. 510 [Jan swerd]... forðon ofslō[h] he mann to deaðe. c 1275 LAY. 6849 Wenneus was ofslæh. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls VII. 350 (MS. Harl. 1900) That he sone was sloo and al his meyne ofslayn and ofsleie [MS. *Corp. Chr. C.* 66 ofslaȝe].

Off and on, *adv. phr.* (*adj.*, *sb.*) [See also ON AND OFF.] [OFF *adv.* 4, 11, 12.]

1. With interruption and resumption of action; intermittently, at intervals, now and again.

'Of ye on', *Tract. Portugal* 143, to spin, a current reading. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron. xxviii.* 1 Offeren sacrifyce vpon the fyre, to go of & on after their course. 1580 NATHE *Fidel Zeale.* 103 A bloody War ensued, for almost forty yeers, off and on. 1709 CENTLIVRE *Busie Body. Advert. Rev.* (1852) II. 136 They had been bantering upon the business for almost two months, off and on. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 40, I...sings off and on...all the way to Crewe.

2. *Naut.* On alternate tacks, away from and towards the shore.

a 1808 SIR F. VANE *Comm.* 29, I plied...only to windward, lying off and on from the mouth of the Bay to the sea. 1866 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 11363 Then Concepcion to be return, standing off and on for high water. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 150 Some...privateers lay off and on in the mouth...1892 Fa. ROBT. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 148 The Captain continued standing off and on till daybreak. 1894 *Daily Graphic Rainbow* (ed. 1) 66 She's been heaving off and on a' day with her tug's rushed.

b. Used prepositionally.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/3 We lay off and on Dunmore all Day Yesterday. 1789 FALCONER *Shipwr. Chart. Mariner* (1780) 1. 6, (If) When a ship is bearing to windward, so that by one board she approaches towards the shore, and by the other sails not to sea-ward, she is said to stand off and on shore, alternately.

3. In vacillation between connexion and the reverse; with a no-new policy.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 367 To this sort stand the Samaritans wavering off and on with the Jewes a long time.

4. *tr.* To play off and on with, to take off and put on alternately.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* XII. 4 Sarah...in deep confusion, played off and on with one of the richly jewelled rings she wore.

B. *predicatively or as adj.* Sometimes off and sometimes on; intermittent, taking place at intervals; vacillating, inconstant; *fluct.* (of a sick person) sometimes better and sometimes worse.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* 40, Their hoping is but off and on at aduenture. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 142 We are wavering and loose, off and on, and so hold to be taken of us. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 399/2 The Peacock, Off and on, like a Cock Sparrow. 1804 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 181 The faithful dog, The off and on companion of my walk. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 308 After about two hours of off and on sleep, I awoke.

C. as *sb.* (by ellipsis of a vbl. sb.) Intermittent or inconstant action, see-sawing, vacillation.

1589 W. COLE *Lett. & Treat.* (1850) 366 After many years of...off and on, he hastened to calling for his...stipend.

Off-bear (*p'fbēə*), *v.* [f. OFF *adv.* + BEAR *v.*] *trans.* To bear or carry off; *spec.* in *Brick-making*, etc. (see quots.). Hence **Off-bea'rer**.

1883 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* 18 Others still are off-bearing [*sic*, edit. bearing off] the bricks. *Ibid.* (1884) 130 The off-bearer takes the dried mud into a pile, and carries it into a half-barrel, called 'the tub'. *Ibid.* 132 A something going common at our labours called the 'off-bearer', and even able-bodied men called the 'shuttle', and one boy called the 'off-bearer'. 1893 *Colombo* (Ceylon) *Observ.* 8 Mar., An off-bearer at — 's saw-mill was horribly mangled to-day.

Off-branch, **Off-break**: see OFF- 4, 5.

† **Off-ca'p**, *v.* Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. the expression *off cap!*] *intr.* To take off or doff the cap, in reverence or respect to (a person); fig † **Off-cap** *sb.*, doffing of the cap.

1609 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. I. 10 These Gentlemen of the Citie, (by personall suite) to make me his Lieutenant Off-cap to him. 1626 in *Rollins's Comm. Theor. spectators*: They are common, ...all their doings, lookings, and off-caps, and good deeps ...are dained.

Off-cast, offcast (*p'fkast*), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **ofcast**. [f. OFF *adv.* + CAST *pa. pple.* (cf. CAST *v.*).]

A. *ppl. a.* Cast off, rejected. (Cf. *cast off*.)

1577 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ciii. 10 The offcast Jews whom elsie were mislaied hath banished from the Church. 1637 *Negro Confessor* (Percy Soc.) 125 Some heathen & offcast negro-women. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 70 Even the highest and offcast words in the mouth of Homer. The highest and offcast words in the mouth of Homer. 1821 J. FLAXMAN *Lectures on Sculpt. Rep.* iv. 201 Many towards this offcast man.

B. *sb.* A thing or person that is cast off or rejected (*lit.* or *fig.*). Cf. *outcast*.

1580 GOLDING *Tr. Mornay* xxviii. 372 How would those goods soon have perished to such an offcast? 1594 J. DAVIS *Immoderate Seruants Deal.* Wks. (Hakl. Soc.) 296 The words of God prohibited to the blessed recovery of the Israelite offcasts. 1632 SANDYS *Ps. Meditation* lxv. 80 (1638) 300 The offcasts of all the profession—doctors without pulpits, lawyers without briefs. 1820 KEATS *Oriental. Rom.* ii. 118/2 30 This wood...is the offcast of the great Siberian and American rivers. *Mod.* attrib. 1761 THOMSON *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 1. 1

...years the Age of Sixteen Years shall be convicted of any Offence punishable by Law, either upon an Indictment or at Summary Conviction before a Police Magistrate.

† 8. A fault, a blemish. *Obs. rare.*

1587 MARCOT *Gr. Forest* 11 b, Poor therefore is nothing else but a defaute and an offence in the...improvement of any inheritance.

† **Offe·nce, offe·nse,** *n. Obs.* [a. OF. *offense, offension* (1456 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *offensio*, representation of *offendix*.] = OFFENCE *n.*

1502 *Ordyne in Thistle Priest Kirk.* (1826) III. 48 By thir laws we ordy generally offensand God. 1525 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 118 Anone send that offensit mundane. 1570 SINCLAIR *Ornaments* Wks. (1890) 25 Pursuing eternal glory in offending. 1604 SHAKESP. *Othello's Remorse* vi. 342 Every Blame, when Time Arms offence's.

Offe·nceful, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. OFFENCE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of offence, sinful.

1603 DEKKER *Meas. for M.* v. D. 16 Your most offence full act Was notoriously committed.

Offe·nceless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without offence; unoffending, inoffensive; not causing offence or disgust; incapable of offence or attack.

1604 SHAKSP. *Oth.* v. ii. 273 Even as an ass would burn his offenceless dragge, to affright an Imperious Lyon. 1610 CHAPMAN *Mag. Lord Plays* 1873 II. 303 O most offenceless Saint. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd. Wks. (1738) 274 I shall endeavour to carry my self offenceless to other mens eyes. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Love A. Fem.* 108 A sober'd maid, a meek offenceless grace. 1765 SHENSTONE *Poems and Essays, Jemmy*, Times and reasons as to this.

Hence **Offe·ncelessly** *adv.*, without offence.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess. Div.* (1651) 139 We may inoffensively since there is nothing but [God] himself so large as the world: that compares him to the World. 1868 MORRIS *Cr. Pl.* (1869) *Prol.* 29 If I might offencelessly have spoken.

Offenceless, Offension, etc.: see OFFEN-.

† **Offe·nsious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *offens-ion*, OFFENSION + -OUS.] = OFFENSIVE *b.*

c 1590 MARLOWE, &c. *Massacre Paris* v. Bill, Wherein hath Rheims been so offensious?

Offend (*ofe·nd*), *v.* Also 4–6 **offende,** (*afend*(*e*)). [= *pr. pple.* **offend,** *pa. t. and pa. pple.* **offended.** [a. OF. *offendre* to strike against, attack, injure, wrong, sin against, excite to anger, de·nnis, etc. = Sp. *ofender*, Pg. *offender*, It. *offendere*, adj. L. *offendĕre* to strike against, stumble, commit a fault, displease, vex, hurt, injure, etc., f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *-fendĕre* (found only in compounds).]

I. ¶ 1. *trans.* To strike with the feet against something, to stumble. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xli. 5 He that shal offende (Vulg. *qui offenderit*, *F. V.* he buckle or that stumbleth) of hem in the lawe. — *Num.* xii. 11 Wher thei offenden us that thei schedden bifor hem? c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 230 If men wolde wepe & be ruyfull, howe they offende in fast dyschese.

2. To make a false step or stumble morally; to commit a sin, crime, or fault; to fail in duty; to do amiss, transgress. Const. *against*, † *to*, † *unto*.

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* ii. 2 *Alle* we offenden in many thingis. If any man offendith not in word, this is a parfijt man. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 10 Wist ayther he kynge or we? For vnto hym I neuere offende. 1552 CALFHILL *Answer* 216, 18, I neuer dyde errore, nor neuer offended against him. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Conf., We have offended against thy holy lawes. 1580 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 45 They that offende hereby to be possessed to the Magistrates and punished. 1599 PORT. *Mis. Cyril.* 109 Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend, And rise by faults you Critics dare not mend. 1614 DONNE *Sonnet* iii, Such fear alwayes as we bring to those Who can offend no more.

† **3.** *trans.* To sin against; to wrong (a person); to violate or transgress (a law, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1320 CAST. *Love* 1023 Hit ne' bot hem amende Of that that they dude God offende. 1390 HAWKWOOD *Prose Tr.* in Boke Assem Cesaries...but how...offende not thi conscience. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 101 Justice nathelies Was kept and it nothing offended. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. 210, Thow hast so grevously offended and blasphemed the goddes. 1520 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 Sundry persons...have not feared...to offende the said lawes. 1609 SKENE, *Mens. for II.* xx. 6, 16 Merry his, he hath offended the Law. 1641 HUMPHREY *Jewish* 12, xxxvii. 198 The person offended, is Almighty God.

† **4.** In Biblical use: To be a stumbling-block, or cause spiritual or moral difficulty, to (a person); to shock; to cause to stumble or sin. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 6 Whosoeuer offend one of them [vtell wone which believe in me. — *Mark* ix. 43 If thy hande offende the cut hym of. 1577 HANMER *Ans. Jewel. Hist.* (1619) 214 That, if it were possible, the very Elect themselues should be offended. 1638 *Bk. Sports* How he...§ 7 If any every eyes or hands offend us that is, prove causes to us we must rather part with them.

† **b.** *pass.* To be caused to stumble, to be spiritually or morally shocked. *Obs.*

1580 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiv. 21 It is good for to not ete flesch, and for to not drynke wyn, nether in what thing thi brother offendith, ether offendidde, either is maad syk. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* viii. 13 If meate make my brother to offend.

II. † **5.** *trans.* To attack, assault, assail; also *absol.* to act on the offensive. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1121 Hop I not Love...With dissespair me offendeth? That straught to yow he doth assay Sorys Herketh... c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10230 Makis hym kyng of his ilis...yone for to offend. 1590 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 The same...is a great defence and succor of the realme in time of warre, as well to offende as defende. 1633 *Ailwarde ex* The Second Tryers...shall not offend you, while I and ye may ride. 1708 LOCKE tr. *Abbadie's Archbp.* I. 6 A Fort...well disposed for offending by cannon. 1722 OZELL tr. *Brumoy's Gr. Theatre* (1910) I. 302 Some Romans...whereof I neither know, nor will offend M. de Gebelin. 1888 ROSEBERY *New Quar.* II. 302 Don Quixote...very proud to see how well his squire defended and offended.

† **6.** To strike so as to hurt; to wound, to hurt; to give (physical) pain to; to harm, injure. *Obs.*

c 1382 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 390 Whan a flye offendith him or hirteth He with his tayle awey the fle enjoyeth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 296 The blynde Sadoc seyde and knewe offending hym. Not to myne to seme hym seme. c 1386 ALDHELM tr. *Bonifacius's Theol. Works* (1755), Some...could not by no manner be offended or grieved with any kinds of poyson, or venom. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. xi. 3 His bare thighs With Brimmark so sore did him offend, That...he could not till his hurts be did amend. 1683 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* v. 42 The least will offend one's hand at several times the thickness. 1687 B. HARRISON *Abridgt.* tr. *A small hist.*...very strongly arm'd; so as no bullet can offend it. 1738 *J. to Jo. Swift's Diary, Intry.* (1766) 284 The Passage of the Sword...penetrated into the Thorax, without offending the Lungs.

7. To hurt or wound the feelings or susceptibilities of; to be displeasing or disagreeable to; to vex, annoy, displease, anger; now *esp.* To excite a feeling of personal annoyance, resentment, or disgust in (any one). (Now the chief sense.)

13.. CHAUCER *Compl. to Lady* 119 Wel bette is me bidden pyne and deye Than for to any thing se displese or seye That myghte your offencioun to any tyme. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 269 Peeres Candidus offended pe people in delynge of preyes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 253 b, Many disputes whiche myght offende manie myndes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 9 The rankest compound of villanous smell, that ever offended nostrill. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 188 If honesty suites offend you, we'el leave very little of it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 591 Let not my words offend thee, Heav'nly Power. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 22 If I were not afraid to offend the delicacy of polite ears. 1840 THACKERAY *Diary Dreams* 204 You shake your head, I perceive seeing Your face does not offend me.

b. *To be offended*: to be displeased, vexed, or annoyed. Now, usually, To feel personal annoyance; to feel hurt, to take offence. Const. with, *at*, or with clause.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 27 [He] was sore offended and greatly grieved with the Hungrois, for keeping from him perforce his towne and largys. 1578 FLEMING, *Panopl. Epist.* 102 Although I was offended at the enterprise, I was loath to forsake my friende. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* 2 I doubted of The truthe is, Mr Prynn ... would make the people altogether offended with all things are the powers. 1660 *Divinity Fables* Prol. I find some people are offended that I have named them fables; I can readers English, because they think there is no divinity in any fables. 1833-6 J. HAMILTON *Absalom* (1858) 320 You cannot think of these together without being offended at the laxness and timidity of Church.

1599 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 150, I praye you be not offended although at this present I interrupte you. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 28 Wonder then at their pleading thirstiness, offended if you give them fair light. 1774 KELLY *Sick. for Widow* iv. 6, Don't be offended because I doubted as if you see additional wrong. *Mod.* He was highly offended at being passed over. I am not offended with me. I assure you I am not in the least offended.

† **c.** *intr.* = prec. *Obs. rare.*

1561 Q. MARY in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) 178 The Queen offendeth that I use the Title and Arms of England. c 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent.* (1826) 1. 5 a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iii. (1655) 174 A Noble man...deserved, that it was a devout imagination, wherewith John Knox did greatly offend. *Ibid.* iv. 370 The King did highly offend at his escape.

Hence **Offe·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Offe·ndedly** *adv.*, in an offended manner.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373 Abusyd, or offendyd, *offensus*. 1607 TOURNEUR *Revenger's Tragedy* (1656) 200 These being all mingled together, let the offended please to vomit them. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 53 No sooner an I was with offended King, I will be known your Advocate. 1687 MILTON *P. L.* x. 926 They...Cloud those Lawes Anon, which to offended Justice With repenting minde reqvired. 1716-7 HEARNE *Collect.* (1906) II. 82 To obtain peace and reconciliation with their offended Sovereign. 1804 EDGEWORTH *Act for Lady without Fear* I. 104 Our masters, indeed! why...look offendedly grave at those fearless fellows in conversation. 1847-9 HALLIWELL *Friendly Lr. C.* (1852) I. 126 Offended vanity is the great repeaser. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. vii. 101 He disdained to notice them, and looked offendedly to have his clear sight of the weakness.

Offe·ndable, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being or liable to be offended.

1588 HARV. *Rowland.* xvii. (1856) 480, I am the least offendable of mortal men.

Offendant (*ofe·ndănt*), *a. and sb.* Also 7 -ande. [a. F. *offendant*, pr. pple. of *offendre* to OFFEND. The spelling *-ant* is after Latin: see -ANT.]

† **A.** *adj.* Causing injury or mischief. *Obs.*

1597 BOSTOCK *Serv. Health* unpaged, 103 b, Reforme the matter the which is offendant.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who offends or does wrong; a transgressor, an offender. *Now rare.*

1597 BACON *Theorie God's Judgem.* (1616) 259 Malefactors was he never supposed, vnlesse that the offendant...was stained in death and honor. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxvii. (1655) 197 It was expected the offendants...were should be hanged, some banished, some imprisoned. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 341 Ah! smirk, offendants of the goddess!

† **2.** An assailant. *Obs.*

1604 WOO *Germany* (1630) 23 Gunnadus...the offects whereof are of no less esteem; whether it be for the offendants or...defendants. 1646 *Prose Lit. Published's Infallibility* 122 If he make a defect...he then becomes offendant or assailer.

Offender (*ofe·ndəɹ*). Also 4–6 -our, 6–7 -or. [f. OFFEND *v.* + -ER¹, or a. AF. †*offendour*.] One who offends, who transgresses a law, or infringes a rule or regulation; one who gives offence, displeases, or excites resentment; † an assailant (*obs.*). In Law. One who commits an OFFENCE (sense 7 b).

Juvenile Offender, a person under a certain age (14 or 16) who commits an offence, and for whose case special statutes have been passed. *First Offender*, one who has committed a first offence, and is thereby entitled to the mitigated treatment of juvenile offenders provided by the 'First Offenders Act' of 1887, etc.

1484 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 536/2 An Action shuld ayenst the said offendour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 96 b, A grevous and offensyf of gylt. 1532-3 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 They shall have full power...to make prison ayenst the offendours of this acte. 1550 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Conf., Rose mercy upon us miserable offendours. 1565 MALVERN *Greatest Love* 15, Warner Esq. Splendis...prosecuted against them as Offenders against the Law. 1595 *Hoyle's new Math. Printing* 103 As I have put Restrictions upon the Defender, so the Offender or Disturber must be likewise limited. 1840 *Act 20 & 21 Vict.* c. 60 An Act for the more speedy Trial and Punishment of Juvenile Offenders... In certain Cases, to ensure the more speedy Trial of Juvenile Offenders...it is expedient to allow of such Offender being proceeded against in a more summary manner than is now by Law provided. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 86 An Act for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders in Great Britain. Whereas Reformatory Schools for the better training of Juvenile Offenders have been...established. 1882 W. FORTESCUE *Rec.* (1869) I. 42 A thief or an evasive expression subjected the offender to a fine.

† **Offe·ndicle,** *Obs.* [ad. L. *offendicul-um*, f. *offendĕre* to offend (see -CULE), or a. OF. *offendicle* (16th c. in Godef.).] A stumbling-block; something that causes spiritual stumbling; a cause of offence; an occasion of sin or spiritual difficulty.

1525 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* viii. Q vij, In the middes of these difficulte and offendicles. c 1565 BOURNE *Sermonds Hooly Scripte, Of Prayers* 161, (Parker Soc.) 1850 What is it therefore to offend, or to be offendable to any man? 1573 *Ann. Paulin. Cant.* (Parker Soc.) 434, I am a principal party, and so offendable in him.

Offending (*ofe·ndiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. OFFEND + -ING¹.] The action of the verb OFFEND; offence, transgression; † hurting; a stumbling-block (*obs.*).

1388 WYCLIF *Tr. & Pr.* 2 If thou takist awei this offendyngis [1382 hurtende thingis] for my love, thou schalt not be myndi. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 39 To fenyie my nychtbouris offending. 1605 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 60 To the vaile head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent; no more. 1614 *Remedie v. Satan* 3 Against Sathan's offendings in this respect, were very slight and few.

Offe·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That offends (in various senses of the verb).

1550 BECON, *Offendings, offensare.* c 1580 CYRIL *Pyramone Fr.* (1592) 10, Offending horses and armor for defence. 1595 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 91 If it be a sinne to crave Pardon of thy Queene. But wherefore? for my Offending Rode altho. 1634 SIR WM. *Battle Dupleix* (1672) 202/1 It gives Knot and Help to most Diseases of the Breast and Lungs,...calling forth the offending Matter which causes Cough, Hoarseness [etc.]. 1713 *Every Cadman* 9 Pancras 240 Offending daughters oft wou'd lose Fathers praise easy to their sex. 1838 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* (1858) I. iii. 192 They determined to compel the offending bishop to withdraw his words.

Offendress. *rare*⁻¹. [f. OFFENDER + -ESS.] A female offender.

1620 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. i. 322 Virginitie murthers it selfe, and should be buried in highwaies out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate Offendresse against Nature.

† **Offe·nsable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *offensable*, f. *offenser*: see OFFENSE *v.*] Offensive, aggressive.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. v. 136 Defensable were it priveleged unto more than is worte offensable.

† **Offe·nsant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *offensant*, pr. pple. of *offenser*: see OFFENSE *v.*] Hurting, hateful; injurious.

1578 RANDOLPH *Hist. Man* 1 24 That the...neighbors of the nations, might not be an easy prey, to the satisfaction of the same (numberless) offensants.

Offense, variant spelling of OFFENCE.

Offensible (*ăfe·nsĭbl*), *a.* Also 7 -ible. [a. obs. F. *offensible*, -*ible* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *offensibilis* liable to stumble, f. *offens-*, ppl. stem of *offendĕre* to OFFEND.]

† **1.** Of the nature of an offence, fault, or crime; hurtful, harmful, injurious; offensive. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 236 Those y^t will take in hand any enterprise that naturally is ineffable, or offensible. 1593 *Bond Vine* (1848) 25 Horrible and offensible conversions. 1601 SHAKSP. *Twelfth Night*, That Olivia might not to offensible That he is Duellous surely, should be known. 1611 COTGR., Offensible, offensible, hurtfull.

2. Liable to take offence, easily offended, *rare*⁻¹.

1681 BP. BRAMHALL *Lett. R. H. Myrton* (1693) I. xxiii. 150 From my own proper consciousness of offensible and loose.

† **Offe·nsion.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 -cion, etc. [a. OF. *offencion* (1381), *offension* in Gower *Mirour*], ad. L. *offensiōn-em* injury, offence, stumbling-block, etc., n. of action from *offendĕre* to OFFEND.]

1. Hurt, injury, damage; displeasure, annoyance; what is offensive or causes disgust; wrong-doing, mischief, fault: = OFFENCE *sb.* 4–7.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 51 (Camb. MS.) But yif he haue of thy lyf wille lather to displesed with any

offension. *a* 1586 — *Ant. & C.* I. iii. My loued mayd [was]... That neuer yet to Any offension Of mine was of cheere. 1510-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xxix. He was alwais agayne them of the towne In his person to do offendyons. *c* 1529 HENRY WARREN in *Ann. Wallon* 116 Fyfti all tenhouse... myche hold of offendones. 1580 NORTON *Mon. Matrones* A. 130 Thy neyghe commeth all offensiue.

2. Stumbling; striking against some obstacle.

1549 THOMAS *Figure Chirony* 110 *Nimuch* is I. 114 Offendyng or stumblyng, in whom one hurteth himself by occasion of some thyngs lyenge in his way. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonymie.* 304 For wounding, pricking, and all kyndes of offentions and the sorthynge that come thereupon. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* Urto, I. vie. 17 The offensions of bodies may happen without any hurt, those of the soule cannot.

b. Spiritual stumbling, or the occasion of it.

1580 WHITGIFT *Brethr.* 1006. 7 The true of offendone is spell of many meschiefes. — *Rem.* in. 32 Let I I praise a stone of offendone [1598 -sione] to Sion, and a stone of scandale. — *1 Cor.* vi. 7 To no man giuing any offensione, that our seruice be not reproued.

Offensive (*ofe'nsiv*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 -syue, 7 -sive, -siff. [ad. med.L. *offensīv-us*, f. pa.t. stem of *offendere* to OFFEND (see -IVE); in F. *offensif*, -ive (1538 in Godef. *Complt.*).]

1. Pertaining or tending to offence or attack; attacking; aggressive; adapted or used for purposes of attack; characterized by attacking. Opposed to *defensive*.

1547-64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Pollit) 113 They haue armour defensiue to defend their owne backs, and armour offensiue to assayle the good maysters of others. 1580 HOLLY *Tacitus, Hist.* 59 b. (1591) 147 A power ..sufficient .. to vse warre offensiue, but vnfit to stande vpon their defence. 1660 ENGL. *Protest. Proff.* 3 A whole armorie of weapons, both offensive and defensive. 1678 tr. *T. Hyperius' Pract. Inf.* 67 pins A long rapier, her teeth sharp, and offensiue. 1834 H. J. RICHARDSON *Chas. I* (1850) 58 Connection with Both in a league Offensive and Defensive against their common enemies. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxiv. III. 233 The four magazines and arsenals of offensive and defensive arms. 1858 TREVELYAN *Greece* III. 219 Dionysius now felt himself strong enough to attempt some offensive movements against the Greeks. 1877 T. N. SEARLE in *Nautical Mag.* Oct. 1870. They [Fenians] are exceedingly frivolous, and always offensive in their habits.

†**2.** Hurtful, harmful, injurious. *Obs.*

a 1526 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 277 All enemyes, straiger, and enemes .. that hath bin offensyve to Godds people. *a* 1550 GAVIN DOU. *Pr.* v. 1. Beware in taking an Yrke with, gone was offensive to your wounds. 1681 CHETWOOD *Angler's Guide* viii. § 10 Thunder and Lightning are very offensive and spoil the Angler's sport. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 180 Water Food are offensive to the Stomach sometimes by reason of their Gliitinous. 1813 tr. H. Davy *Agricl. Chem.* (1814) 103 A number of chemical substances which are very offensive and even deadly to animals.

3. Giving, or of a nature to give, offence; displeasing; annoying; insulting.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 114 Neither will I vouch any thing, which might seeme scrupulous and offensive (vnto *good Christians*). 1597 BACON *2 Eliz.* IV. 21. I am Loth to offend him, That hath wrong'd him on, to offer no more. 1612 SHAKESP. *Lond. Lil.* 302. 258 When by long entreaty the order is once made knowne, it will be no more offensiue. 1713 DE FOE in 1708 *Kal. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* iv. 76. I would do nothing .that should be offensive to my benefactors. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 66 In The Pensioner are very insolent, and hardly less offensive to the English than to the French. 1873 WHATELY *Life Lamp.* iv. 138 The scenery .. has its duties, offensive to the ears of old bachelors.

4. Causing painful or unpleasant sensations; now in reference to taste or smell, or to the moral feelings: disgusting, nauseous, repulsive.

1526 PILG. *Perc.* (1531) 6 Such springes as be offensiue in smel. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 103 They [bats] nowsoke and spil one the other, in most offensive wyses. 1683 TRYON *Wond. World* v. 58 The Stars do into offensive pools. 1708 FERRAR *Hosier's Ghost* 5 The offensive details. .vivid .portraits no of the extreme corruption of manners. 1819 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. v. 126, I am upwardly disappointed at finding 'The Jasp.' very little offensive. 1880 *Lancet Times* LXXXII. 250/2 Permitting offensive smells to emanate from certain drains.

†**5.** Having the quality of transgressing or committing offence; of the nature of a transgression.

1607 ROBINS *Serm. Dial.* I. 31 The most offensiue will sumble most of their wrong. 1609 TOURNEUR *Rev. Virtue Ep. Ded.* If you say Offensive words were more discouraged By words than by Action. 1620 FREEMAN *Rod. Imm. Epistle* (1870) 133 When the offensive life suppose shall grieue thee. 1689 DR. HALL *Contr. Cases.* (1692) 102 Some things are forbidden because they are justly offensive; and some other things are only therefore offensive because they are forbidden.

†**6.** Causing offence (sense 1, *Reg.*); that is an occasion of stumbling. *Obs.*

a 1640 J. MAIR *Assem. Canon* (1840) 4. 110 In a false church .. to continue a member .. may be scandalous and offensive, an appearance of evil.

B. *sb.* [Absolute use of A. 1.] *The offensive*: the position or attitude of attack; aggressive action. *Phrase, to act on the offensive.*

1710 WOLFIUS *Right Steps Prof.* 2 In my Vindication .. I was chiefly upon the Offensive, against the Advocates of our common Faith. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 183 We do not know whether .. the council now .. felt itself strong enough to act on the offensive against him. 1850 GALLENGA *Italy* 230 He showed no disposition to take himself up to Mantua, or even to give up the offensive. 1879 S. FERRIS in *Daily News* 13 June 3/8 Mechanical offensive is one thing; infinite offensive quite another thing.

Offensively (*ofe'nsivli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an offensive manner.

1. By way of attack or aggression; aggressively.

1526 J. HAYWARD *Epistler & P. Sermons* 141 Thei [rebels] post himself nothing offendedlie. 1580 DIGGES in *Stratioticos* Camera, 37 They .. begin, not offensively but defensively. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1804/1 That Count will not be in a posture to act offensively against the Turks this Summer. 1792 BURKE *Pres. Sit. Affr.* Wks. VII. 92 They must make war ..either offensively or defensively. 1877 G. CHAPMAN *Caledonia* I. i. iii. 109 By this daring to act offensively, they are said to have inspired terror.

2. So as to excite displeasure, resentment, or disgust; disgracefully, unpleasantly, insultingly; † injuriously, hurtfully (*obs.*).

1578 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 110 Any thing .offensively spoken to the disquiet of your person. 1580 HOLLY *Sure Eccl. Polyc. Miscel.* 91 In The surrounding soiles of the Romishe seate possible, and almost offensively bounde to it. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. Speaking very offensively. 1813 *Mod. Trial* X. 100 You will readily believe that what I have thought freely, I could not mean to express offensively. 1883 *Manch. Examn.* 18 June 4/3 Less might the same insubordination was displayed still more offensively.

†**3.** With displeasure, with resentment. *Obs. rare.*

1580 FITZHERBERT *King. Feeds* iv. subfi. (*Ashe*) 272 The king laughed heartily and spoke it nothing offensively. 1604 R. CRAWSHAW *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. i. 4 Was ought not to take it offensively.

†**4.** In violation of law or order. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 184 Tyrsher lyinge vpon the same [bed] offensively.

Offensiveness (*ofe'nsivnes*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality, character, or fact of being offensive; injuriousness, hurtfulness; *esp.* unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

1618 LUSHER *Seed Sk. Pulmonary* (1633) 23 Otherwise .. there is no content to be had .. but displeasure offensiueness and vexation. 1648 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 337 In regard of their offensiveness to the stomach. *a* 1688 W. CLEVELAND *St Lucia.* (1694) 87 The offensiveness of their offensive is .. abated. 1733 HALES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 344 The smell of the ascending vapour was very offensive, which offensiveness abated much by their separation. 1847 FRANCIS *Hist. Eng. Railw.* (1968) II. viii. 244 The offensiveness of the soil was dissipated by the charm of the good.

Offer (*o'fə*), *sb.* Also 5-6 **offre**, 6 *Sc.* **offir**(e, [a. F. *offre* (OF. *offe*, 12th c. in Littré), vbl. sb. f. *offrir* to OFFER. (The cognate Teut. langs. have a parallel formation from the vb. in the sense 'offering, sacrifice' (ON. *offr*, Sw., Da., Du. *offer*); but no analogous sb. existed in OE.).]

1. An act of offering (see OFFER v. 3, 4); a holding forth or presenting for acceptance; an expression of intention or willingness to give or do something conditionally on the assent of the person addressed; a proposal.

1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 429/1 My said Lord of Bedford .. made knowen diuerse offres and offres. *Ibid.* Of the which his Highnesse offre he said Lords humbly kepte. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 298 Him, lyen thus offre that reasonable accorde to you. 1590 HARVEY *Lett. betw. Nashe & Three Ladies* C. iii. There should not ouer-Liue to giue offer of another fight. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 748 If any of his subiects hath any precious stone of value, and make vnto him the offer of it, it is death to him. 1697 WOTTON *Power of Kings* (ed. 2) This prophetical affirmation having no mandat or offer of good assent to it. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 7 A virtuous Woman should reject the first Offer of Marriage. 1888 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xvi. 329 [She] had long been profuse in his offers of service.

b. *spec.* A proposal of marriage.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 32b. [She] there renoyed a contynuall offer of him to marry her eldest daughter, which offer she neuer coulde bee brought .. to accept. 1604 T. LODGE *Wks. Seneca* 1. 1/1 Thou hast .. I shall a will to, I trauell for at. ye better. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 20 When such is high they come between; Making by unconfirmed their offers. 1760 *Times* 19 July (8/1) The proprietor does not find himself to accept the highest or any offer.

c. The condition of being offered; in *Comm.* the fact of being offered for sale. *On offer*, on sale.

1731 GENT. Masters in Sparke *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 48 A chronic was in my offer on most singular terms. 1882 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/6 *Hurdles' Reports* Old wheat scarce and dear. Very little barley on offer.

2. *concr.* That which is offered. **a.** Something presented in worship or devotion; an offering. *Now rare or Obs.*

1548 *Gwre Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. 5 To .. [we] were more seruaunt to appoint before him wholesome new offre, more or less. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Fair creatures, .. let the tribute offer of my tears prevent your easy wiles. 1840 HOOK *Hierurgia* in *Ecclesiologist Lect.* III. 16, 1 cast of flax to a Greater holds Was accepted Homer's offer.

†**b.** Something presented for acceptance. *rare.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 110 Were it a draft for Juno when she bequeaths, I would not taint this innocence with this bribe.

3. An attempt, an essay at doing something, or a show of this; the act of stating or something, as *adv.* *Now rare or Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* i. 80 (1602) 19 To repeate all

mention of spoyne & bloud .. before that it should grow vp to any offer of danger. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Euil* v. 67 *Ibid.* (1638) 132 Many inconuenes are .. remedied often and easyest. 1683 MEXON *Math. Exerc., Printing* xvii. 290 The right side .. [is] too thick, and must by several offers be filled away, .. not all at once. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 298 One sees in it a kind of Offer at Modern Architecture. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 His Lord .. can neither strike them Words, but he made an Offer of throwing himself into the Water. 1840 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv. 140 You'll make a fair offer at anything but an answer to your school-master.

b. A knob or bud showing on a stag's antler.

1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* iv. 69 Little knobs appear on the beam, like points about to grow, which are said to be 'offers'; or if a point had offered to grow there. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 429/2 A splendid red deer from Mamore .. with fourteen good points and an 'offer' or two.

Offer (*o'fə*), *v.* Forms: 1-2 **offrian**, 2-3 **offrie**, 3 **offrin**, (**offri**, 4 **offir**, -yr, 4-5 **-ire**, 4-6 **-fre**, 5 **offere**). 4-7 **offre**, 4- **offer**. [OE. *offrian* = OFris. *offria*, *offerja*, OS. *offrôn* (MLG., MDu. *offeren*, LG. *offern*, Du. *offeren*), Incl., Sw. *offra*, Da. *offre* to offer a sacrifice; all L. *offerre* to bring before, present, offer, bestow, inflict, in Vulg. and Christian L. to offer to God, offer sacrifice. In these last senses the L. verb was adopted with Christianity in OE. and the cognate langs. Meanwhile the more primary senses continued in F. *offrir* (ONF. *offerir*, Pr. *ofrir*), Cat. *oferir*, It. *offerire*), and, after the Norman Conquest, gradually passed into Eng., sense 2 being a natural transition. With the exception of Dutch (from Fr.) the other Teut. langs. retain only the sense 'to offer in sacrifice'.]

1. *trans.* To present (something) to God (or to a deity, a saint, or the like) as an act of worship or devotion; to sacrifice; to give in worship. Also with *up*. Const. *to* or formerly with simple dative.

The oldest may be a material thing, as a slain animal, vegetable produce, incense, money, etc. (cf. OFRIANNE *infr. sb.* 2); or, by extension, prayer, thanksgiving, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxv. 15 Geoffriahe neorhtes in offra fe [L. *holocausta medullata offeram tibi*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xii. 6 And offrian hit [symbols for pure flesh] on æfen. *c* 1200 — *Hom.* II. 426 Hit was getrywyth .. þæt man sceolde offrian hit offrunge on eorum orfes. *c* 1225 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Hwi scolden offrien of alchon kinnelge gode an lomb. *c* 1300 OXFORD *Sarum Brev.* 18 Ic offrie þe mi bonen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conscience* 1746 Þe offrand þat þou offres Þat þou offres to þi Fadir. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* x. 20 The thingis þat heithene men offren, þei offren to deuelis and not to God. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1882 His offert ouerly in betynge of Vessis, & gobet of gold. 1483 *Burv. Wills* (Camden) 77 The seid prouste to haue xl. s. to offre at the tapres. 1500 CHAUCER *Last Transl.* 402 Chaunge was neuer offered for me. To mehede for all our synne. 1600 SHAKESP. *Antonio's Rev.* III. v. I haue a prayer to him to offer my..Affect hauing washed myself, and offered up my Morning Deuotions. 1608 TOURNEUR *Atheistus* 69, I would not see one of them were there, Not ox's a ram, were offer'd to thee. 1873 JEBB's *Pilate* vii. 161 Offer up a prayer with me and follow.

b. *absol.* To present a sacrifice or offering; to sacrifice; to make a donation as an act of worship.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. vii. § 2 Moniue nebben for Lacedemonia mangkennes mid hæres offrien. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* v. 1 Farhet mín folc, þæt hi mægen offrian me on þám westenne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 313 Þese offrede to þis mynstre & honoured it ioue. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 141 And be poore widwes for a peire of wynten, þan alle be þat offreden to-ȝeres grotthynge. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 133 All þe people ..came & visited him and offrid to him ech gret donacioun. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 230 We..are goyng to offre at ye holy sepulcre. 1548-9 *Ch. Com. Prayer, St. Lawrence,* Rubric, So many as are disposed, shall offer unto the poore mennes boxe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 92 Ere-passers have reserued to offer here and to make many their vowes to Gorgon. 1720 *Ogden's Revel. Mind.* xxiii. C. 1. 239 Were it to forbidden in the Canons to the Deacons to offer. 1893 C. L. KETTLEWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXII. 670/1 Those who offer on his altars and receive his absolution.

†**2.** *gen.* To give, present, make presentation of (*obs.*, to a superior as an act of homage, etc.). Const. as in 1. *Obs.*

The first two quots. may be regarded as intermediate between 1 and 3. The purpose being religious.

c 1120 *O. E. Chron.* an. 963 He nam 30 Sīa Kynehelp and S. Kynesiff ..and S. Tilles .and bröhte heom to Horch, and offrede heom [MS. D. Foer on ire dæi]. *Ibid.* an. 1023 *Abingd.* ..bohte ..of Florentines helmstan, and hinen hi heahof, to .v. hundred pundu, & offrede hit Crist & Sc Petre. *c* 1250 GEN. & *Ex.* 3001 His fole, Oblyuden him silver and golde. He it bringis beuisted. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4234 When he gaue bridegome Sayne Cesse ofte hem seruise bryngne. 1422 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. *Supp.* Offre, ȝyue ytz, made to hym poder in tenys wife. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 172 That all his hoipes .. should offre a hart of fyne weight and value, as a relefe and homage doue. 1588 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 250 To swearne were him homage and battle, the which *every* one .. did willingly offer.

†**b.** *absol.* To give something as a present.

1670 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* 181 The Negro's likewise call every one by name who Offer, saying Tubeau (or make an end here to us much.

3. To present or tender for acceptance or refusal; to hold out (a thing) to a person to take if he will. (The prevailing sense.) Const. indirect (dat.) and

direct obj., or direct obj. and *to*, *unto*: either obj. may be the subject of the passive verb: 'the place was offered to him', or 'he was offered the place'.

c 1475 *Sir Deg. Sadyle* xxxiii. (*Laing*) 310 Be king Jame xiij fadirne Of gret honour gret offeris to hir gaue. c 1500 *Melusine* (1895) 168, 23 That offers hem to do alle that the lauers ordeine. c 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV*, 46/1 To suppose what excellent pe might offer. 1598 Dekker *Caes. Sh.* (c. 1. 38) Nay, I have offred all, I have no more. And she can have no more than all I have. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 22, I offer thee three things; choose thee one of them. 1665 Manley *Greenleaf Lyric C. Warrener* 27 He offered himself as a Peacemaker between them. 1750 Hon. Roseleene *Rom. Forest* iv, I cannot accept the honour you offer me. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 116 One of the shipbuilders ... was offered a pardon if he would own that Quinbarrow had put him up. 1874 J. W. Dawson *Dawn of Life* Pref. 5, I offer no apology.

† b. with dat., and inf. as direct obj. *Obs.*

(The object being what the person is permitted or allowed.)

1534 Sir T. Holmedon *Trans. to Hy* offered her faithfully to have peaceable, and then the future Mogull out of his dominion should keepe all former Quarrells. 1633 Day *Quarter Lect.* (1866) 167 If he offer me so many laws, this hole will be more agreeable to my humour than any place that is more in the world.

† c. with *obj. cl.* To make the proposal, suggest (*that* something be done). *Obs.*

1580 Marprel. *Epist.* Wks. 1593/1 If, as Rome offred...that only the hands 'in vppon', which receiue the benefit, should be bound with the strictest. 1597 Pore, etc. *Art of Thinking* 124 It is therefore humbly offered, that all and every individual of the inferior orders have a firm constitution.

d. *absol.* To make an offer or proposal; to make an offer of marriage, to 'propose'.

1596 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 124 We offer fair, take it advisedly. *Prov.* It will not be accepted. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 143 I offer boldly: we will wear your highest. 1859 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* v. 2 He never hesitated about offering to a lady, after a three days' acquaintance.

e. *Comm.* To present for sale.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 25 I understand that your Steward hath offered to sale your goods. 1721 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 310 A particular estate...which she was now offering to sale. 1850 *Daily News* 29 May 2/3 Short attendance and very little wheat offering.

f. In *to offer battle*, etc. there is perh. some connexion with sense g.

1580 Baret tr. *Alvearie's Comm.* 64 So great a number of enemies are assembled to offer battell. 1596 Fleming *Panegyl. Epistl.* 208 To keepe off Tyrone furiously offering the conflicte. 1598 Shakes. *Trans. Lucr.* v. ii. 1 And soldiers I that meaning are or single, To offer warre, where they should kneele for peace. 1633 Tomkinson *Greene's Tu Quoque* (1614) C 3 Dunton...was about to meet him and to offer battle.

4. with *inf.* To propose, or express one's readiness (to do something), conditionally on the assent of the person addressed.

1533 *Rolls of Parlt. IV.* 455/1 My said Lord of Buthyf...offred and agreed him, to serue the King. c 1555 Lo. Berners *Huon* lii. 201 His offerynde to make restytucion. 1588 Hickscorner in *Bowdler Papers* (1864) I. 308, I ... did offer to send Sir John Selby and some others to confer with them. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 183 They have too great plenty, and offred to sell us some. 1704 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 270, I offered to go to the king. 1819 Thelwall *Italian Exile* I. 13 He had offered to accompany her to Italian.

5. To make an attempt to inflict, deal, or bring to bear (violence, or injury of any kind); to put forth one's effort to make (attack, resistance).

1552 Pilkin. 646/1 Every man offereth him wrongs. c 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* x, For the injury he offered me here in your presence. 1597 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 111 That hath sworn'd him on, to offer attacks. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 398 [They] arrogant themselues for such wrongs as by the Turkes...had lately offered them. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1) I. 82 The battle which he offered to an ambient chapel of Basilisk. 1863 F. Bennett *Backyard Farm.* 102 Offering...serious resistance with the fists and latches.

b. with *dat.* To make an attempt or show of intention (to do something); to essay, try, endeavour. (In early use sometimes nearly = to venture, dare, presume, have the hardihood.)

1526-6 Bible *Transl. Gen.* 49 After that the emperour had constituted in this wise his power, there was no man offered to reply thereto. c 1555 Chron. *Kepeler* D iii, v, (An 13) 58, I beseche your maiestie if ye offer to strike me. 1613 Jackson *Creed* ii. xxx. § 17 Blessing and offering with might and main to get out. 1658 Br. Hall *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 201, I may not offer to look into the bottom of seas, which there hath reserved for themselfe. 1703 *Modern Mach. Lovers.* 35 You should not offer to cut the Grooves to their full width at the first. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxiv. 284 He did not offer to kiss her.

c. *fact.*, with *at*: To make an attempt at or upon; to aim at. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1622 B. Jonson *Catiline* v. i. (Bilby) 278/1 Offring at wit and why, Gallo, When hast thou heard it? 1649 Milton *Eikon. Pref.*, This Man, who hath offer'd at more cunning Sculpture to undeceive our Libertins, then any British King before him. 1683 Wagstaffe tr. *Bovet's Utopia* 268 If the beast at which he offered were so cold and dull. 1687 — *Pract. Ho.* (1732) 289, I will not offer at a Description of the glorious Object. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Alexander M.* 301 Several offer'd at the Empire during its time, who came to nothing. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 3 He did not offer at coming in.

† d. *fact.* To incline, tend in some direction; to have an inclination or disposition to. *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xiv. (1840) 203 They suspected him to be remarkable in his religion, and offering to Christianity. *Ibid.* v. xxv. (1840) 256 We find some struggling ways and bounds of nature offering that way.

7. *trans.* To bring forward or put forth for consideration, to propound. (In quots. 1634, 1636, To 'give', let one have; to mention or cite by way of example.)

1583 Stockwood *Lect. to Whitgift in Fuller Ch. Hist.* IV. v. § 3 But now they coming to me, I offer here your Grace proceeded with them. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 42, I will offer you a little of the Arabian Tongue as he spoke to that Countrey. 1636 *Hist. Ind. & Occ.* The text I offer unto this my poor counsell withall. 1706 Phillips (*ed. Kersey*) *Tribus v. 308* When all that I have offered hath been duly considered. 1726 H. Hughes tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1796) I. 322 We shall offer a few thoughts hereafter on this part of Harmony. *Mod.* On this I wish to offer a few remarks.

8. Of a thing: To present (to sight, notice, etc.); to furnish, afford, give.

1578 Florio *Second. Epist.* 24 Sundrie circumstances which offered them selues to my iudgement. 1598 Florio *Anc. K. Englis & F.* 38 A generally Feast with rich bounty towards others, besides the liberall Lords, Gentrie of Countrey. 1709 Steele *Prof. Lover.* Wks. 1854 II. 3 It is impossible to avoid judging...of almost every thing which offers itself to one's thoughts. 1832 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1858) 40 Their motions offer the singular phenomenon of being retrograde. 1890 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 41 Each page offers its characteristic problem.

b. *pass.*, for *refl.* To present itself; to occur.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 17 There offereth to our sight, first the coarse Weeds. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3200/3 Faire Wind and Weather offer for his Embarking. 1697 Dryden *Virgil, Georg.* iv. 631 To Cassian others, and the Greek consider, 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 4 P 1...shall take any Thing that offers for the Subject of my Discourse. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. v. 91 Taking the first guide that offered, we soon galloped out of the town. 1832 A. M. Crawford *Gen. Crawford & Light Infantry* 8 His ...distinguished himself wherever an occasion offered.

Offerable (*p*fə·rəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -able.] That can or may be offered.

1597 Fulke *Combat. Pamp.* 190 The onely once offered and no more offerable sacrifice of Christ his death. 1648 W. Mountagu *Devout Ess.* I. v. § 7. 124 Allowing all that Such Deare Image onely to be offerable to Christ.

Offeranz, variant of Offrand *Obs.*, offering.

† **Offerd**, offered, obs. ff. Afeard, afraid.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 He left of haven offerd. c 1300 *Florice & Bl.* 670 Here il hede offerd.

Offered (*p*fə·əd), *ppl. a.* [f. Offer *v.* + -ed.]

1. Brought as an offering; presented for acceptance, etc.: see the verb.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þe leftheste lomb þer he mihte finde offrede himself vnlete dudden. 1588 Ancient *Distinction C* vij b, The common prouerbe saith, that offered seruice seldome. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 320 Then they self with solemn Rites and sacrifice, Bedew the offer'd wrong. 1681 Flatm. *Heraclit. Ridens* xxxiii. 190 The offered oil of offered olivation. 1690 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 547 A...Goat...Whom offer'd Bloodie death. 1819 Shelley *Prometheus* Some offered Heavenly draft. 1879 *Athenæum* 25 *July* 104/1 Those...disqualified the offered aid.

2. [f. Offer *sb.* 1 b.] That has received an offer (of marriage). *rare.*

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 1 It assigns to a long Despair the Women who is well offer'd, and neglects that Proposal.

Offerer (*p*fə·rəɹ). [f. Offer *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who offers a sacrifice, or prayer, etc.; one who brings an offering.

1580 Wheler *Treat. exch.* 32 That it be a gentile sacrifice, and that the Gentiles of the offerer bee beleeued. 1598 Thomas *Heb.* v. 2 The offerers ones purged should have had...no more consciousness of sinnes. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 370 Prayers and Praises which the offerers render and...a 1718 Sentry *Serm.* (1718) II. 30 It is true, that will be sure to receive the offering, though mercy should spare the offerer. 1808 Lamb *Poems, by a Sister* 47 *Lines of Infants*', The true sense, the cup of water cold That to their way approved the offerer's zeal.

2. In other senses of Offer *v.*, q.v.: One who presents something for acceptance; one who makes an offer or proposal; one who makes an attempt at something; a tidder, etc.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 180 One were more than halfe gone, when they will venture, when none seeth but the offerer. 1602 *Two Noble K.* v. vi. Nay, he's no offerer at all. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 189 The sufferers of violence would have more patience if they...empowered with might equal to their malice. 1804 Worcester *Country Wife* i. i. (1750) 14 He's one of those nauseous offerers at wit. 1826 Lamb *Elia Ser.* II. *Pop. Fallacies* 26, There are forestallers ... which...resolve as much gain upon the monopoly as the offerer. 1868 *Football. Trial of Jones*, The greatest Tanner (who is not to be an Offerer) will give directions for shaving the boundaries.

Offering (*p*fə·rin), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 offrung, 2–3 offrung, 2–5 offringe, (3 -inke, -ingge), 3–6 offring, -yng(e, 4–6 offeringe, -yngge, 6– offering. [OE. *offrung* vbl. sb. from *offrian* to offer. (Senses 1 a and 2 a were also expressed in ME. by Offered from Pa.t.)] The action of the verb Offer; that which is offered.

1. a. The presenting of something to God (or to a deity or object of worship) as an act of worship or devotion; sacrifice; oblation.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 456 Þes offrung is na mycclielic ac[c]ræft Cristes þrowunge. c 1200 *Ayenb.* 6 Þat offring þe ys mycclielic ase Crystes þrowunge. c 1400 *Alex. & Dind.* 1068 *Ye* Heuedyr ye nere be offring pe per worthed pe pe halpud pe offringe?. c 1480 *Henry VI* 2 Þe offering...be offringe. c 1600 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Þat we ne children, and þer ofte offeringes, and be leuinis be offrinc. c 1050 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *T. R. Mem.* 10 Wende to Sei-mes mæsse offrinde hen an oferm. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxxvi. 5 The puple offrith ofte more than nede is to the werk of the offryng of the halewis. c 1386 Chaucer *C. T. Prol.* 440 He at the parisshe wel an wight offrynge, That to the offrynge bifore him stoode gaynes. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 56 The kynges that made offrynge to oure lord, when he was borne. 1548 J. Hooper *Declam. Lords* (1880) 60 Miss was long vsurping and small offring. Malachi yeares persons. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 102 And down the vistas to the offering go.

transf. c 1450 Lydg. *Minor Poems* (Percy Society) 27 *Ave* with his prayngis he maketh his offryng As ale stedis, sitying aprys the morow.

b. The action of the verb Offer, in other senses: tender or presentation for acceptance, for sale, etc.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 9, i. § 1. 40 Offering, proffer, tender, bid, ...overture. 1708 Phillips, *Offering*, the Act of him that offers. 1884 in *Labor's Login* 103 Offering words, speaking generally, in favour of the seller ; holding as in favour of the buyer. 1900 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/3 Only moderate offerings of Smithfield's were made...holders still adopting an attitude of reserve.

2. *concr.* a. Something presented to God (or to a deity, etc.) in worship or devotion; *e.g.* a slain animal, fruits, money, or other things, given as an expression of religious homage or as a feature of religious worship; a sacrifice; an oblation.

Often qualified by a prec. word expressive of its nature or purpose, esp. in Biblical terms relating to the Levitical Law: as *burnt-*, *drink-*, *free-will*, *grain-*, *heave-*, *meat-*, *peace-*, *sin-*, *thank-*, *trespass-*, *wave-offering*, etc.: see these under their first elements.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxiii. 7 Þa aras Isaac ner offrung eft, ber ys wyrlic and fyr. c 1380 *Sinners Gost* Mak. xxiii. 18 Swa holic was ordeyn in þare offrynge þe ofte þ wordyl yis, se is quitk. 1387 Trevisa (*Rolls*) viii. 281 He wolde be myne Indeyelle ... & wol nojte in offringe to be boye wroght ben. c 1398 Chaucer *C. T. Prol.* 289 Rather wolde he yeuen out of doute Vn to his poure parisshens aboute Of his offryng, 1552 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 234/1 Tithes or offrynges beyng in Spirituelle mens handes. 1592 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 25, I profess me the poor bearings of God alone all lesser offerings. 1611 Bible *Num.* v. 9, 10 Pleasing the priestes of an Offring forth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 441 His Offring soon propitious Fire from Heav'n Consum'd. c 1728–9 tr. *Epistler's Dream* in Swift 241 That jewels...to the amount of many millions, shine in useless offerings in the church of Loretto. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* xi. 408 At the hallowed fane, when the offerings thaw to the skies.

b. Something offered to a person for his acceptance, esp. as a tribute of honour or esteem; a present, a gift.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Offryngge, or presente to a lorde or Cryste[masse], or ober temps. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 236 All which rabble receive liberally from such as exact them, Offerings of good will and Charitie. 1728 *Gentl. Dict. & P. de L.* 323 *Courses of gold*, the offerings of grateful clients. 1880 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. v. 102 I was not obliged to fling his offerings back in his face.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as † *offringlar* (Lazb. 28/1), offering-bason, -box, -day, -dish, -fire, -house, -money, -plate, -priest, -stone, -table, -time, -vessel; *offering-bread*, -cake, -loaf, -wafer, -wheat; *offering-bason*, -box, -dish, -plate, -table; *offering-day*, -time; *offering-priest*; *offering-stone*, -table.

1440 in Rumble *Cal. Dipl. Vt.* 136 His bowell vnto *Cryste*...bynn bequeth offring-wheat. c 1460 Oseney 139 Offringlar chis gaf hath Affleet his Father wife. 1510 in *Somerset. Incumb.* (1888) 1. 13 That ... the general hall ... be ympes ... all the offering tymes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Rubric, At the offering time appointed, every manne and woman shall goo to the Curate, the clerke and accustomed offeringes. 1592 Percivall, *Sp. Dict.*, *Ofrenda*, an offering, a thinge offering vnto. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 430 They go in diuers on their offering-stone, and worship it. 1784 Sir J. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813) 23 In 1528, the customary tenants paid their lord at Christmas a small rent, called offering-silver. 1855 Bruce *Ch. of Fathers* III. 6, 35 Their offerings of bread and wine, which they brought...having their hands muffled up in a very clean fine linen cloth or offering-sheet.

Offering, *ppl. a.* [f. Offer *v.* + -ing 2.] That offers, in various senses: see the verb.

1598 Barret, 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. i. 64 Wee of the offring side. Most keepe aloofe from strife betweene. 1858 Hayden *Diary Primer* (ed. Rich), Hen. ... must not expect to be alwaies on the offering hand, but, in contest to take such money as they use to give. a 1715 Sydney *Diary Time* (1764) I. 238 Yet person...had the courage to move the offering proposition for any limitation of prerogative.

Offertorial (*p*fəɹtōɹ·iăl), *a.* rare—1. [f. L. *offertōri-um* Offertory + -al.] Pertaining to an offertory; used in sacrificial offerings.

1887 J. B. Hutchinson *Trowsdingian's Fortune's Wheel* v. 54 (The) highest mass celebrated together.

Offertory (*p*fəɹtĭm). Also 4 offetory, 5 offry-, offre-, 6 off-, offrytorie. [ad. med. L. *offertōri-um* (histor. 4–6 at), offering place, offering, oblation, etc. (cf. late L. *offertor* chorus (Commandinus, c 1145), med.L. *offertia* offering). f. late L. and Romance *offert-* ppl. stem, substituted for *offer-*, of *offere* to Offer: see -ory. Cf. F. *offertoire* offering (1488 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *offertorio* 'an offering, an offring place' (Florio).]

1. *R.C.Ch.* An anthem sung or said in the Mass immediately after the Creed, while the offerings of the people are being received, and the unconsecrated elements are being placed on the altar. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, applied to the Scriptural sentences read or sung in the corresponding part of the Communion Service (now usually called *offertory sentences*).

c 1386 Chaucer *C. T. Prol.* 512 With hande he rong a merie offertorie. 1580 Downame *Anglers Modest.* 67, 291 For the

present and be offerorie (n.s. offertory) sebalde he Lorde to fore be sacrament (Caxton, 1507 trad.). 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 430/1 After the priest hath Orenyd. Incense be sayth the offeryne. c 1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr. to Palsgr. 1083 Wherfore than shall the preest after the offeryne .. pray for me, etc. T. 1548 q. Mar. I Eliz. Com. Prayer, Communion Rubric, Then shall follow for the Offertory, one or mo, of these Sentences of holy scripture, to be sung whilst the people doo offer. 1549 C. Wriothesley Hist. Chas. (Camden) 68 (L.) 204 The Sentences .. are in the place of the Antiphona or Anthem which we find in the old Liturgies after the Gospel, and which from their being sung whilst the People made their Oblations at the Altar were called the Offertory. 1883 Cath. Dict. (ed. 3) Offertory. (2) An antiphon which used to be sung by the choir while the faithful made their offerings of bread and wine for the Mass, of gifts for the support of the clergy, etc. .. The Offertory is said immediately after the Creed.

2. That part of the Mass or Communion Service at which offerings are made; the offering of these, or the gifts offered. Also in *R. C. Ch.* applied *spec.* to the antiphonary oblation (see Oblation 2).

1559 *Bk. Ceremonies* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. App. cix. 187 Then followeth the offertory, whereby we be learned to prepare our selves to God's grace to be an acceptable oblation to him. 1559 Injunc. (Scotch) 224 When the people was ye said mone at the offertorie, the kings profeist them selues to go to kysse the crosse with the sayertaues, but offered nothynges. 1661 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall the Priest return to the Lords Table, and begin the Offertory, saying one or more of these sentences following, as he shall think most convenient in his discretion. 1852 Rock *Ch. Fath.* (1871) 342 The offertory is so called because it is that part of the Communion Service at which the offerings are made. 1883 Cath. *Dict.* (ed. 3) 1. 1. The great oblation of Christ's body and blood must be carefully distinguished from the Offertory or antiphonary oblation of bread and wine.

3. *Transf.* †a. The offering *of* anything, esp. to God. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 111 Deal, To offer to your vertues this poore offertory of my labours. 1602 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 3 They made Offertorie of his Standards, and Ordenaunce, and To Drum against song. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Exemp.* 2d Rem. v. We shall .. ascribe to God an offertory in which he cannot but delight. 1660 Rutilio *Manni fr. Bernardi* 200 remarked, Many .. would willingly contribute .. their general Sermons, and some of them their Text too, as a grateful offertory for such a reasonable and alchearling mercy. 1683 T. Hooker *God's Decrees* 162 The Jews did make these offertories by the especial dictates of God.

b. In recent use, An offering or collection of money made at a religious service.

1861 In Mozley in *Cornhill Shrubland Asap.* One offertory ever since the cathedral has been opened for divine worship has been about £300 instead of £18. 1874 Stubbs *Sh. Hist. & Growth* (1898) I. xiv. 197 After the sermon we .. contributed to three distinct offertories. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 8 His ordered collections so he made for the poor at Jerusalem by a weekly offertory every Sunday. 1892 *Ch. Times* 20 May 456 It is within a few years only that the word 'offertory' has been freely used for any collection of money for religious purposes.

4. a. A cloth used in the celebration of the Eucharist. b. A piece of plate used in the same. (Cf. Du Cange, *offertorium*, for both senses.)

1850 in *Archæol. Cantiana* (1886) XVI. 134 note, Given .. contents lying) some Plate, viz. a flagon, offertory, purse, and chalice with a cover, for ye holy Communion. [1908 Pollen-Eeles, *Offertorium* (in old Latin Records), a piece of silk or fine linen used exclusively as a receptacle for the Occasional Oblations or Offerings made in the Church.] 1909 in *Dugdale's Hist. Hist.* 1708 C. L. 6. 64 The Chalices were cover'd with a Piece of Linen which was call'd the Offertory.

5. *attrib.*

1841 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* x. 30 So was the Paschall Lambe (the type of Christ), and the other offertory Lambes too. 1904 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 27913 The Offertory Sentence being read. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 401 Beside the candle, there is seen by the subdeacons .. the offertory-veil. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 272 A principal Ornament to be used in Celebration is the 'Offertorium', or Offertory Veil. 1879 Hanna Stretton *Through a Needle's Eye* I. 98 The offertory money passed through Mrs. Cyrille's hands. 1886 *Chr. Harvard* (N. Y.) IX. 163 An offertory-box placed at the door of a famous place of worship.

†**Offerture.** *Obs.* [a. *F. offerture* offer (-ch e, in Godef.), as adj. used *L. offertorius* offering, oblation, f. late L. and Romanic *offert-*: see prec. and -ure.]

1. Offering in worship.

1593 Bunyan *Treas.* (1905) 82 At three three times .. By presents rich made royal offerture, Our new borne Saviour's bounty to procure. 1614 T. Wilson *Regl. Pastor* 288 Their excessive worship by Vowes, Oathes, Offertures.

2. The offering of something for acceptance; an offer, proposal, overture.

1632 Colepeper in *Rushw.* Now much more advantageous would an invasion of greater force have been, than a forced offerture? 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 29 They had prevented us with offertures of Thy love. 1657 W. Morice *Coron. quasi Corona Prof. S. I.* ..received with much complacency this undeniable offerture. 1684 T. Hooker *God's Decrees* 322 More overjoyed with the love of your empty enjoyments, than with the offerture of an eternal possession.

Off-fall, *vbl. noun.* of Offal.

Off-falling, *Sc.* [f. Off *adv.* + Falling *vbl. n.*] *a.* That which falls off; *pl.* crumbs or scraps that fall from the table; also *fig.* b. A falling off in health, excellence, or goodness.

1598 Rutherford, *Lett.*, *to Lady Kenmure* (1891) I. 24 O how many rich off-fallings are in my Kings house! 1637 *Ibid.* (1891) 329 O that I had but Christ's cold off-fallings! 1 1649 Dundee in Howie, *Hist. Scot.* Fan. I. (1832) 20 Many who were accustomed to be Copartners of such off-fallings, begun to storm and repine at his actions. 1893 Jamieson, *Off-falling*, a declension. It is often used of one who declines in health or external appearance; also in a moral sense.

Hence **Off-faller** (*Sc.*), one who falls off; a deserter. 1888 Middleton *Let. T. Rosmiluk* in *Shields Faithful Contend.* (1780) 40 (Jam.) Shut us up by all ranks of off-fallers from the course of God.

Off-go. *Sc. colloq.* [f. Off- 3 + Go *sb.*] A start, beginning; = Go-off.

1880 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 3 The first .. will likely please ye best on the first off-go. 1898 Ian Maclaren *Kate Carnegie* 56 He was a sore fractious ne'er-sell-wilted at the off-go.

Off-going *vbl. sb.*, departure, going away, removal (in quot. 1770 *attrib.*); **Off-going** *ppl. a.*, that goes off or away, or is being removed.

1707 F. Walker *Life Wallwood* in *Mag. Prodigy* (1801) I. 388 He kept a rabbit and many Off-going. 1720 *E. Dorchester Parish Acct* 14 Leading and taking away the offering stone. 1880 W. Barnes in *Macm. Mag.* June, 130 The paths of the returning and offgoing kine. 1892 *Salisbury Jrnl.* 6 Aug. 2/4 Annual Sale by Auction of about 3500 Off-going Dorset Down Ewes, Lambs and Wethers.

Off-hand, offhand (see below), *adv.* and *adj. phr.* [f. Off *prep.* + Hand *sb.*]

A. *adv.* (*o*ffhand').

1. *At once*, straightway, forthwith; without preliminary deliberation or preparation, extempore.

1694 *Weekly Left* 3 Mar. 36 *Id.* 8.) III. 426 The speech before mention'd, being off-hand upon the debates of the House of Commons, was burnt by command of the House. 1721 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 102 He was a learned Man .. and would .. speak very readily off-hand in Latin. 1784 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 183 He read the office off to a good Latin off-hand, as the saying is, and without any hesitation or mistakes. 1849 Fitzgerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 199 Wonderful bits of Poems, written off hand at a sitting, most of them. 1870 Lowell *Among My Bks.* (1890) IV. 245 Hobbes is so gnarly and cannot be made off-hand.

2. *Of.* From the hand with no other support. *rare.*

1840 A. H. Lonsdorfer *Georgia Scenes* (1848) 207 That they (rifles) should be fired off-hand, while the shot-guns were allowed a rest, the distance being equal.

B. *adj.* (*o*ffhand'); *sc. predicate constr.* (*o*ffhand').

1. Of action, speech, etc.: Done or made off-hand (see A. 1); unpremeditated, extemporaneous, impromptu; having the air or style of something so done; free and easy, unstudied, unceremonious.

1709 *Post-Boy* No. 1057/2 A very Familiar, Off-hand Epistle. 1710 a young Gentleman. 1785 in R. Cumberland *Observer* No. 109 (R.) This .. supplies him with many an apt couplet for off-hand quotations. 1800 Harriet *Tuthill*, Jan. 2. xvii. (1887) 322 The dashing off-hand manner of the men, man of business. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* vi. Speaking in his regal, off-hand way. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xvii. (1889) 149, 'I do not ride'; Laetitia replied to the off-hand inquiry.

2. *Transf.* Of persons: Doing or saying things off-hand, free and ready in action or speech; acting in an off-hand manner, unceremonious, curt, brusque.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 82. 3/2 Who cares the Nature of a Riddle Or Off-hand Man upon a Fiddle. 1720 Ozell tr. *Erasmus's Epist. Ridiculosissimis* 2 An off-hand ready Wit, and lofty Words. 1852 Lytton *My Novel* v. vi. Egerton is off-hand enough where he runs glibly thro' paragraphs that relate to others. 1896 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 210 They are painfully off-hand with me, absolutely refusing to be familiar.

Off-handed (*o*ffhan'did), *a.* = Off-hand B. esp. in reference to style or manner. (In quot. 1840 irreg. as *adv.* = Off-hand A. 1.)

1838 Moore *Diary* 13 Aug. in *Mem.* (1856) VII. 103 Found Bulfinch very off-handed and agreeable. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Hand of Glory* ii. Nor, I'll venture to say, without scrupulo could he Pronounce his off-handed, a Punch or a Judy. 1890 *Rose Humanness' Cat. Eighteen-Eighty* 180 He's an off-handed chap.

Hence **Off-handedly** *adv.*, in an off-handed manner, in a free and easy style, without ceremony; **Off-handedness**, the quality of being off-handed.

1803 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 364 There is in those .. an open off-handedness (to use a significant freedom). 1813 F. M. Perry *Confessed* xiv. His wife spoke sometimes of the off-handedness of Dorothy's manner. 1892 *Ch. Monthly Almanac* 3 At Isabel Boynton answered a little offhandedly.

Office (*o*ffis), *sb.* Also 3 **offis**, 3–4 **-ys**, 4 **-ise**, **-ice**, **-yse**, **ofice**, 4–6 **offyce**, **-ys**, **offys**, **-ce**, **-esse**, **offis**, **offic**, 6 **offise**, *pl.* 6–7 **offices**). [a. AF. and OF. *office* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp. *oficio*, It. *officio*, *ufficio*, sol. L. *officium* service, duty, function, ceremonial observance, business, place, appointment, in med.L. also service prescribed by the Church, introit, ecclesiastical court, building or place for work; f. *ob-* (Obs. 12) + *-ficium* doing.]

1. Something done toward any one; a service, kindness, attention. Chiefly with qualification, as *good, kind office*; *office of kindness*, etc. Hence with sel. of the opposite kind, as *ill, evil office*: A disservice.

1380 Wyclif *e Cor.* iii. 12 For the sprynnesse of this office ..shewiden by manye to diverse of thankingis to the Lord. 1509 Q. Eliz. in Edm. Dorp. *Lett. Inst.* 4 II. 105 Which we have Gilberte, forbore to withdraw .. for the small offices which he hath done Secretary did them. 1553 Becon. *Relick. H.* 10 b. 131 Little office will the hopeful Christian performe for us. 1598 *Merry W.* v. 5 I am sure I could doe a good office betweene you. 1633 Jos. H. Lamprocle in Nicholas *Papers* (Camden) III. 128 He respecter Sidney Taffon hath done him some ill office. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 210, I know .. that .. ye design of getting themselves into ye place will encourage divers to doe me spightfull Offices. 1780 Mirabeau *Mem.* (1834) II. 188, I was .. in those ill offices which his enemies .. could employ against him. 1837 Southey *Doctor*, v. 126 Making men capable of mutual offices of kindness. 1887 *Spectator Annuals* L. 33 In return the girls seem little inclined to offer him the same little kindly offices done for her.

2. That which one ought, or has, to do in the way of service; that which is required or expected: †*a. gen.* Duty towards others; a moral obligation (*obs.*). b. Duty attaching to one's station, position, or employment; a duty, service, or charge falling or assigned to one; a service or task to be performed; business; function, one's part.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18366 I. 422 Sais office ne-pis-hase pis vn-pesquened spuse i mense. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 22 Porte take pe wynge. Pedir & Thorston to pat office wore fette. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 124 Rhinis were what he schuld do and Molly yonge of Jonis offices. 1483 Caxton *Cato* D v b, Thou oughtest to be more gracious and humble in thyne office or service. 1532 Warrington *Pardon Officers* 1. (1910) 27 Hearyng, that in the offices and duties of mein. a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 61 To thentent yt he worthely might be called a king, whose office is to rule and not to be ruled of other. 1589 Sidney, *Apol. for Sk.* (n. d.) 13 Doe you your office, or giue vp your Place. 1596 Bernard *Want. Pastor*, v. (1910) 163/1 To make a Hole in the Office of a Ship-wright, but to put it rightly of a Pilot. 1599 J. Thomson tr. *Gabriel Bucay's Vita* 112 The Cardinal de Bonelli, appointed by the Pope to perform this office in his stead. a 1716 Mrs. Heywood *Mark Prevost* (1736) 232 Her own office .. is to rub the nerve and fire-irons. 1832 Mr. Martineau *Hist. & Parties* v. 75 He .. had .. taken upon him the preacher's office. 1858 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* viii. 221 They exercise the offices of the judge, the priest, the counsellor.

†**c.** Performance of a duty or function, service, attendance. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Sir Beues* 3337 (MS. A.) Beues maiden marchal Him serue ne bonde bere schal. While Beues was in bis office Ne knigte were. A wile to Beues stable. 1536 Cranmer, *Lett.* (Camden) 2. 5 What He Queue of right Anne owes of all the offices of Salomon .. & the offices of his ministers, and their apparatus...the woodwal surroundings. 1611 Cotgr., *Les Femmes, Estuber* (1058) 104 We gave commandment .. That by the office of our Bonnable Sand, Queen Vashti should in state attended be.

3. That which is done or is intended to be done by a particular thing; that which anything is fitted to perform, or performs customarily; = Function 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 30 De gode hele yan office, hase-of he ys natheleste to be yseli. De vyfte ase is to speche. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 63 The bare science .. is Principal, what office The vertu tyrelh for this vice. 1546 Sir Guidotius *Strideritge* 81 Then *fit* your office in denoting the worke (office and contribute) to signifie what liyth forth. 1588 W. Holme *Armoury* 22, 3rd is hath to name Cooler, from his Office, which is to cool the Hot Wort. 1594 Oglande, *Nat. Hist.* (1978) VII. 197 It sometimes happens, that when the animal is interrupted in performing the offices of excretion, the young ones burst the shell within the parent's body. 1840 R. Knox *Beddoe's Anat.* 128 The office of the arteries is to lead the blood from the heart into all the parts of the body.

†**b.** A bodily or mental function as operating; the proper action of an organ or faculty. *Obs.*

a 1572 Calfhill *Answ.* 1. 40 b, 2. 4 Cateth. Mr.) When the say the...with-owte office of tonge and al dombe. a 1625 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 72 The same day was restored to him the office of his tongue. 1804 Swan, *Odes* xi. lv. 119 Whom I, with all the Office of my heart Instantly honour. a 1856 Unger *Ann.* xi. (1858) 156 A certain young man, who wanted his senses...performed all things by the office of his feet.

†**4.** *spec.* The function or action of discharging excrement, etc.; excretion. *Obs.* (Cf. Sense of *office*, House *sb.* 14 b.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 227 They hadde maked me bothe That he to serve for office and for use Of engendrure. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 623 Washing themselves, as they doe also after the offices of Nature.

4. A position or place to which certain duties are attached, esp. one of a more or less public character; a position of trust, authority, or service under constituted authority; a place in the administration of government, the public service, the direction of a corporation, company, society, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2071 Bo sich ben in al prines manes, And on be offis set euen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15010 Pilate was o grat offise In rom; offisid he was bar wid iustis. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 124 Rhinis were what he schuld do and Molly yonge of Jonis offices. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 466/2 Chosen to the Office of Governor. a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 133 b, The duke of Yorke was discharged of the office of Regent. 1600 Rowlands *Hist. St. Dunstan* 18 He .. left the service in his court to a base office in his kitchen. 1771 *Nuncle Lett.* 182, 1...do not assume you the more for the high office you possess. 1859 Prescott *Philip II.* II. ix. (1860) 301 He devoted his purpose of throwing up...all the offices he held under government. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 119 The claims of the Nonconformists were not to office...by the abolition of all religious tests for admission to offices or degrees in the University.

b. In absolute use: Official position or employment; *spec.* that of a minister of state. Hence *to take office*, *leave office*, etc. *Man of office*, an officer or official. *Back to (out of) office*: see Jack *sb.*1 3b.

1577 *Office* (Lord *Office*), by virtue of office, officially. *Obs.* 1597 In Cogan. *Haven Health* 300 To some come by gifts and not by office. 1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* v. 5 Sir, I am sorry I have not in my office Answered properly. 1599 — *Hen. V*, iv. i. 279 Upon the King! Let us our lives, our souls, our debts, our careful wives, Our children, and our sins lay on the King! 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 68 Now, good master Adam, Have you left to love? Now I think you have not: But it is the love Of a good man and true, That can no more disdain his office for my sake Than he can stop his breath. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxii. 19 I will drive him from his station, and from his state shall he pull him down. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1130 Thou therefore whom thou might'st bind or loose On both, what he by me hath bound On earth, shall bind in Heaven, and loose. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 1 Next those Who, born to greatness, are with pomp carest, And courted by the busie and the best: Those who in offices and arms are grown Old servants to the Monarch or the Throne. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 2 Those who are in Office. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. iii, Sir, I am sorry I have not in my office answered properly. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. iii. 1 Those who are in great employments, and enjoy plenty of money, think they can never have enough. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* I. 1. 1 Mr. B. .. is in Office, and has a Character to support. 1776 Adam Smith *Wealth N.* I. xi. (1784) I. 345 Those who are in office. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 1. 1 Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless contiguity of shade, Where rumour of oppression and deceit, Of unsuccessful or successful war, Might never reach me more! 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1799) II. 1. 1 Those who are in office. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxiii, Those who are in office. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint* 1. 1 Those who are in office. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* iv. 1 Those who are in office. 1870 Lowell *Among My Bks.* (1890) IV. 245 Hobbes is so gnarly and cannot be made off-hand.

2. That which one ought, or has, to do in the way of service; that which is required or expected: †*a. gen.* Duty towards others; a moral obligation (*obs.*). b. Duty attaching to one's station, position, or employment; a duty, service, or charge falling or assigned to one; a service or task to be performed; business; function, one's part.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18366 I. 422 Sais office ne-pis-hase pis vn-pesquened spuse i mense. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 22 Porte take pe wynge. Pedir & Thorston to pat office wore fette. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 124 Rhinis were what he schuld do and Molly yonge of Jonis offices. 1483 Caxton *Cato* D v b, Thou oughtest to be more gracious and humble in thyne office or service. 1532 Warrington *Pardon Officers* 1. (1910) 27 Hearyng, that in the offices and duties of mein. a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 61 To thentent yt he worthely might be called a king, whose office is to rule and not to be ruled of other. 1589 Sidney, *Apol. for Sk.* (n. d.) 13 Doe you your office, or giue vp your Place. 1596 Bernard *Want. Pastor*, v. (1910) 163/1 To make a Hole in the Office of a Ship-wright, but to put it rightly of a Pilot. 1599 J. Thomson tr. *Gabriel Bucay's Vita* 112 The Cardinal de Bonelli, appointed by the Pope to perform this office in his stead. a 1716 Mrs. Heywood *Mark Prevost* (1736) 232 Her own office .. is to rub the nerve and fire-irons. 1832 Mr. Martineau *Hist. & Parties* v. 75 He .. had .. taken upon him the preacher's office. 1858 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* viii. 221 They exercise the offices of the judge, the priest, the counsellor.

†**c.** Performance of a duty or function, service, attendance. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Sir Beues* 3337 (MS. A.) Beues maiden marchal Him serue ne bonde bere schal. While Beues was in bis office Ne knigte were. A wile to Beues stable. 1536 Cranmer, *Lett.* (Camden) 2. 5 What He Queue of right Anne owes of all the offices of Salomon .. & the offices of his ministers, and their apparatus...the woodwal surroundings. 1611 Cotgr., *Les Femmes, Estuber* (1058) 104 We gave commandment .. That by the office of our Bonnable Sand, Queen Vashti should in state attended be.

3. That which is done or is intended to be done by a particular thing; that which anything is fitted to perform, or performs customarily; = Function 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 30 De gode hele yan office, hase-of he ys natheleste to be yseli. De vyfte ase is to speche. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 63 The bare science .. is Principal, what office The vertu tyrelh for this vice. 1546 Sir Guidotius *Strideritge* 81 Then *fit* your office in denoting the worke (office and contribute) to signifie what liyth forth. 1588 W. Holme *Armoury* 22, 3rd is hath to name Cooler, from his Office, which is to cool the Hot Wort. 1594 Oglande, *Nat. Hist.* (1978) VII. 197 It sometimes happens, that when the animal is interrupted in performing the offices of excretion, the young ones burst the shell within the parent's body. 1840 R. Knox *Beddoe's Anat.* 128 The office of the arteries is to lead the blood from the heart into all the parts of the body.

†**b.** A bodily or mental function as operating; the proper action of an organ or faculty. *Obs.*

a 1572 Calfhill *Answ.* 1. 40 b, 2. 4 Cateth. Mr.) When the say the...with-owte office of tonge and al dombe. a 1625 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 72 The same day was restored to him the office of his tongue. 1804 Swan, *Odes* xi. lv. 119 Whom I, with all the Office of my heart Instantly honour. a 1856 Unger *Ann.* xi. (1858) 156 A certain young man, who wanted his senses...performed all things by the office of his feet.

†**4.** *spec.* The function or action of discharging excrement, etc.; excretion. *Obs.* (Cf. Sense of *office*, House *sb.* 14 b.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 227 They hadde maked me bothe That he to serve for office and for use Of engendrure. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 623 Washing themselves, as they doe also after the offices of Nature.

4. A position or place to which certain duties are attached, esp. one of a more or less public character; a position of trust, authority, or service under constituted authority; a place in the administration of government, the public service, the direction of a corporation, company, society, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2071 Bo sich ben in al prines manes, And on be offis set euen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15010 Pilate was o grat offise In rom; offisid he was bar wid iustis

1552. He keeped he kith of office. 1598 *Bilgr. Conf.* (W. & W. 1599) 310 *It encourages and elevates, put in office by the Kingdom.* 1607 *Sharpe. Sermon* 2. ii. 20. Would I were (gently put out of Office, before I were forc'd out. 1789 *Courier Paris* 10. 272 The rugged Romans and ancient rebells Of leaues in office. 1845 *Botanic Gard.* II. 308 'Peel ought to have taken office', said Lord Maurice. 1861 *McCarthy Hist. Times* IV. xxiii. 133 He had consented to take office as the head of a powerful party.

c. Personified, or denoting an office-holder or office-holders as a body.

1600 Shakes. *Hum.* iv. i. 73 The insolence of Office. 1634 *Hausteres Univ. Verses* 22. ii. Now, master Office, What is the reason that your vigilant Greatness, Arbest up from me The way to see my mistresse? 1765 Bentley *Nephew Pompey* 181, Coward Office...wanting courage to interfere in cases of treason. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 464 Except that Office clips it as it goes.

3. A ceremonial duty or service; a religious or social observance; *esp.* the rite or rites due to the dead, obsequies; now chiefly in *last office* (*-es*).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 439 He lete lyuede he office of his owne dede [L. *fili custodiuerit exequias*]. 1538 *Chronicles* i *Chron.* xxiii. 31 Odde [same in hist.] for all manner of vsages of euery office. 1618 *Bolton Last. Agon.* 57 To show their love in this last office done To a dead friend. 1680 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. § 10 The other great offices, whereby their Religion did so much consist, viz. Sacrifices, Ablutions, of vessels, observation of Festivals, circumcision, and such like. 1711 *Spectator* No. 333 ¶ 1 An eminent Prelate...used to his private Offices of Devotion to give Thanks to Heaven that he was born a Freeborn. 1820 Scott *Night.* xxxvi. I...will be free to render these the former offices due to the dead.

6. *Eccl.* An authorized form of divine service or worship: **a.** The daily service of the Roman breviary, comprising psalms, collects, and lections for the several canonical hours, which vary with the day (more fully *Divine Office*); in the Church of England, Morning and Evening Prayer. *To say office*, to recite the Divine Office. **b.** The introit, sung at the beginning of the Mass or Holy Communion; also, the whole service of the Mass or Holy Communion. **c.** Any occasional service, as the *Office for the Dead*, *for Baptism*, *for the Visitation of the Sick*, etc.; also, a special form of service appointed for some particular occasion.

c 1290 *Beket* 292 In *S. Edw. Leg.* I. 113 Pe hali seint...sang hire Masse of seinte trenite. *Ibi* [same calls to prayer here: to be 9th hour he was lyein. c 1340 Hampole *Prickne Conf.* 1 He pretyne is assigned to pe office of ded men. c 1375 *Lay Folks' Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 61 pis tyme...pe gret Sapyence offys of pesme. *Ibid.* 360 Pe pretie tarmes of his seruyce. And takis fastlie more of his office. 1398-9 (May) *St. Cuth. Penpont* 121 The office, or Introite (as they call it), 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 60 The Archpriest of Canterbury came ordenly to Powlles...and dyd the office [the mille in a cope and no vestment, nor myter, nor crosse, but a cross staffe. 1663 Cosin. II. 30 Julii. Cuthwigbi. *Hereford. Ordinale* (1694) 130 Nor is it not only content to say the greate office in the breviary, every day. 1683 *Trevoux Mem.* 1 Sept. It being the day of public thanksgiving for his Majesty's late preservation, there was an office or'd, compos'd for the occasion. c 1708 in Wesley *Prim. Methodist* 29 Whereas...does not worship God in the Manner she prescribes...must be supposed to slight and contemn her Offices and Rites. 1845 Stoddart *Comm. Lamas Eng.* (1874) II. 248 The celebration of marriage in this country according to the office of the Church. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1852) 149 Every day she recited the Office of the Virgin. 1859 *Jerrold's Brit. Sailor* II. 240 Proceeded to sing the office of the dead. 1896 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 1005/1 There is an office for the reopening of a church in the Priest's Prayer-book.

7. An official inquest or inquiry concerning any matter that entitles the king to the possession of lands or chattels: *to Inquest of Office*, INQUEST 1 b. *To find* (+*take*, +*return*) *an office*, to return a verdict showing that the king is then entitled. *Office found*, a verdict having this effect.

1432 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 396/2 Of the which Manor the said Grantee...by an office was put out. 1471-3 *Ibid.* VI. 111/1 That all Office founden of the premisses or of any of them...be...voide. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Diuerse...have been...molested by pretensed and counterpretensed entrying untrue offices to hir founden. 1629 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Office doth signifie...also an Inquisition made to the King or any thing by vertue of his office who ordinarily, and therefore we shoulden the style of an office found, which is nothing but such a thing found by Inquisition made ex officio.* a 1649 Rawleigh *Essay. Wards* (Weale, Hist. Soc.) 10, 132 Bewdley...became...the purpose of his address...as was found by an office, after his decease. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xvii. 259 If they find the tenants or heirs...of the party accused...the king is thereupon, by virtue of this office found, entitled to have his forfeitures. 1857 Burrington *Exception* 177 There may be a forfeiture without such office found.

8. A place for the transaction of private or public business of some kind; often including the 'staff' by which the business is conducted, or denominating the department of which they are officers. Applied to the room or department in which the clerkly work of an industrial or other establishment is done, a counting-house; also to that in which the business of any particular department of the operations of a large concern is conducted, as the *banking-office*, *goods office*, *inquiry office*, *lost property office*, *superintendent's office*, etc. at a railway station. Formerly used of the court of an ecclesiastical official, as still of a police court (*police office*); now, often preceded by a possessive case, or combined with a sb. indicating the business or purpose, as *collector's*, *inspector's*, *surveyor's*, *town clerk's office*; *assay-*, *bar-*, *coach-*, *Crown-*, *fire-*, *post-*, *telegraph-office*, etc. The more important of these are entered as combinations under the first element or as main words.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 103 I wol han yow gon prest. Or I wol compon hire wordes anon in office. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Office, or place of office, officina. 1566 in Foss *Jud. K. B.* (1865) 300/1 Whether she was not detected to the office of Will. Shaxb here Bishop of Lincolne. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* viii. 11 *Ho* What time the chest was brought vnto the Kings office. 1689 Maintenon *New Wks* II. 88 A light in which My vows, in that high office registered, Are faithful witnesses. 1830 [see Canvassing 2]. 1840 Ainsworth *Jack Sheppard* xxxi, Rids visited the country till I gave you the office. 1857 *Dickens* (*H. S.*) XXX. 111/2 The dropping of the hands is called "giving the office" to start [a foot-horse runner]. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade Suppl.* 12 Office-boy.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple, as (senses 2, 4) *office badge*, *chair*, *duty*, † *fellow* (sense 6) *officefriend*; (senses 8) *office bell*, *boy*, *clerk*, *copy* (see QUOT.), *drawing*, *girl*, *hours*, *stool*, *work*, etc.; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as (sense 4) *office-fitter*, *-holder*, *-holding*, *-keeper*, *-polishing*, *-seeker*; *office-seeking* adj.; (sense 8) *office-cleaner*, *-keeper*. Also OFFICE-BEARER, -HOLDER, etc.

1792 *Convention* ii. 9, 13 This my staff, viz. "Office badge to Court. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 21 A blue plate with "office-bell" upon it. 1883 Pauncefote *Norse, Comp.* III. 16, 30 The two chief ministers of the funeral ceremony...bearing their "office-books in their hands. 1892 *Nation. Obs.* 17 Apr. 4/1 The officials [in New York] intend to dismiss the large force of "office boys in the various departments and replace them by office girls. c 1519 Wyckeliff *Fruit. Wks.* (1756) 168 How many men have had the Lock to wear A Chain of Gold, and All the "Office-Chair! 1899 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/2 Chairmanship, "office-cleaners, pensioners. 1880 G. Manville *Tragic Com.* (1881) 326 'Am I not gentle as an "office clerk?' she said. 1896 Wharton *Law Lex.*, "Office copy, a transcript of a proceeding filed in the proper office of a court under the seal of such office. 1894 *Encyclopædia* XVI. 194 Mr. Nixon sends an "office-drawing of a proposed orchestral for South Australia. 1870 Owen *Rec. Bisney. Lore* xxi. 87 If he not part of their "Office-Duty, to walk over them. 1753 Gentleman *Cheats* (Office) 12, (1758) 138 Act 30 Aquilini, my "office fellows, and families, had not arise forth the cause, that shoulde be enquired course. 1847 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 390, I should not like to have my name bandyed about among the office-seekers and "office-grinders at Washington. 1874 L. Stephen *Comb. Amer.* (1874) 4 "Office-holders, civil and military. 1880 Mozley *Sermons* (1886) I. 5 The office holders...were not greatly for the spoils of office. 1890 Union Gaz. *Morals* I. 170 Their sentence to be out of the burden of "office-holding. 1892 *Bird's Florist* 180 Early rising has compensated for long "office-hours. 1800 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 141 The crowd of "office-hunters. [c 1880 (1886) An Humble Proposal to Parliament against "Office-Jobbing. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* 304 The Lord Privy Seal and his Officers. Richard Fountaine, "Office-keeper. 1788 Gibbon *Vin. Lit.* 20, He assured me that I was on the very point of ruin, in listening to the office-keeper's promises. 1897 "Office-seeker [see *office-friend*]. 1897 Pauncefote *loc. supra*, The office-seekers had all folded up their recommendations and gone home. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Oct. 5/2 The "office-seeking throng, who for so much to win elections. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ix, Within Finsbury Rampart, was following himself on two legs of an "office stool. 1889 *Jewish Chronicle of Privacy* 18. 1/2 The greater portion of work done in the Sanhedrim was mere "office work.

† Office, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. Office *v.*]

1. *intr.* To perform divine service: = Officiate 2, 3.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iv. 18 [?] The same priest schulde office to God. 1500 *Orol. Crysten* (W. de W. 1506) iv. 230, [?] The clarke so ordeyned shulde not office.

2. *trans.* To perform in the way of duty or service, *rare*[—1].

1600 Shakes. *All's Well* iv. iii. 109 Although The eyes of Paradine did fan the house, And Angels offic'd all.

3. To appoint to, or place in, office, *rare*.

1600 Shakes. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 170 [to stands this Squire Offic'd with me. 1765 Chronicle *Dwellist* 6, 193 Before her Magna Charta lay, Which some great Lawyer...was to offic'd to explain.

4. To drive by virtue of one's office. *nonce-use.*

1600 Shakes. *Cor.* v. ii. 68 You shall perceive, that a Jacke guilded outsides officed with reason. 1611 Cotgr., *Office doth signifie...also an Inquisition made to the King or any thing by vertue of his office who ordinarily, and therefore we shoulden the style of an office found, which is nothing but such a thing found by Inquisition made ex officio.* a 1649 Rawleigh *Essay. Wards* (Weale, Hist. Soc.) 10, 132 Bewdley...became...the purpose of his address...as was found by an office, after his decease. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xvii. 259 If they find the tenants or heirs...of the party accused...the king is thereupon, by virtue of this office found, entitled to have his forfeitures. 1857 Burrington *Exception* 177 There may be a forfeiture without such office found.

5. *absol.* To 'give the office' to (a person); to give private notice of (something): see prec. sb. 11.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 287 This letter was to office That silver lining lets on thick. 1819 Moore *Tom Crib's Mem.* 19 To office, with all due elegance, through the air, To the Bulls of the Abbey the fate of the Bear.

Hence † Officed *ppl. a.*, Having a particular function; fr. Of a church: set apart. 1538, 1611.

1598 Florio, *Officiato*, officed, or officiated, or officiall, duely and orderly performed, or duly served. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* 1. ii. 227 When light was'd Twice Of Esther's Could, with...My speculation, and officed Observation. 1611 Florio, *Officiato Chiesa*, a Church officed or served. 1788 Gibbon, officed, served with due office.

Office-bearer (*ɒfis,bē·rəɹ*). One who bears or holds office; an officer.

1645 Dowr. *Israel's Call* 10 Civil and Ecclesiastical office-bearers. 1833 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* viii. 111. 600 One [Act]...enabled every officebearer to deny Transubstantiation...and to engage into Communion of Popish...*Ibid.* viii. IV. 316 The right...of the office bearers of the Church to meet and administer something like discipline. 1865 H. Ainsworth *Tow. Crew* (1898) 10 As a plain citizen of the republic of letters, and not as an office-bearer in a monarchy.

Office-house. A 'house of office' (HOUSE sb.¹ 14); now only *pl.* apartments or outhouses for the work of domestics, offices (OFFICE 18, 9).

c 1440 *Sir Cleges* (Ritson) 648 Pe kechone gatt mete all in haste, pe ostelry hem offed fast, pe gest wyde. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 449 This Pallace ..hath neither entered walles nor gates...nine onely some office houses without. **1837** RICHARDSON *Lett.* (1861) I. 102 A field and an office-house for the rest of His servants to exercise themselves in. **1900** *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 2086/2 A large fire proof concrete office House of 2 Floors. **1897** CARLYLE *Gossip. Essays* II. 120 A big, and various extent office-houses.

Officeless (*o*·fisles), *a.* *rare.* [See -LESS.] Having no office, out of office.

1483 CAXTON *Angel.* 1581/1 Officeles, *amouus* ... *officiferlos.* **1834** *Fraser's Mag.* X. 729 I now must wander through a world all officeless and cold.

† Office-man. *Sc. Obs.* An officer; an official.

a **1568** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) I. 303 (The king) made Sodan sope house with all maner of office men that was necessar to be had for him. **1583** in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 140 The Magistrats and Office Men, viz. the Provest, Bailies, Dean of Gild and Thesaurer. *a* **1830** SMITHWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1850) 402 The Ambassador ...had office-men standing by him to wait.

Officer (*o*·fisəɹ), *sb.* Also 4 **officere**, **-iser**, **-yser**, **offisere**, 4–6 **offycer**, 4–7 **-isier**, 5 **-yssere**, **-yssere**, (**-yssyr**, **-iseer**, 6 **officeer**, **-eere**, **-eare**), *Sc.* 5–7 **officiar**, (6 **-iare**, **-ioure**). [a. AF. *officer* = OF. *officier* (1334 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *officiārius*, f. *officium* OFFICE: see -ER².]

† 1. One in whom a charge is committed, or who performs a duty, service, or function; a minister; an agent. *Obs.* exc. when qualified as in 2.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 So if apostlis ..moun fro presis serve to pe Chirche, pei weren nat clepe bere Cristis officeris, but officeris of Antecrist. *c* **1425** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 446 Resonables have yt made me your officyere, All tho with my dart lyvalty to chastyse That your dyssheryted. **1600** SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 36, I know that knaue, ..a filthy Officer he is in those suggestions for the young Earle. **1619** tr. J. Sterrey's *Carvelgir Manifest* 18 So long as God hath Officiers of his worship on Earth; so long must Tithes be their Inheritance. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 718 Ho, the Supreme Good, to whom all things ill Are but as slavish officers of vengeance. **1689** PENN *No Cross* (1878) 8 The Lieutenant Emir and Deputie ..has no Office to invent, and a Cook to devise.. the Spacies.

2. One who holds an office, post, or place.

a. One who holds a public, civil, or ecclesiastical office; a servant or minister of the king, as one of the great functionaries of the royal household, etc.; a person authoritatively appointed or elected to exercise some function pertaining to public life, or to take part in the administration of municipal government, the management or direction of a public corporation, institution, etc. In early use, applied esp. to persons engaged in the administration of law or justice.

Often with qualification defining the nature of the office, as officer of hearth (see HEARTH 1b), *of the Household, of Treasure, of the Lawe, of State, etc.; governmental, municipal, public, Crown-, court-, Majesty's, Revenue officer, etc.*

c **1300** *Song Dan Gruffudd ap Dafydd* 73 In *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Ne pou be swain ne officer..What canst pou deynte lykkish be-sine. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 Pe K[yng]e's answere was suare, & said, 'I ne (pe) wille .. no lowe ne to chaun, ne to officers to chaunge, & pat pou at pine grane.' **1377** LANGL. *Piers Plowman* I. 150 Sclaueryne and lasshynge .. And Actyf with officeris, That for to gouern lond affeiris. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) 184 After whom was sone Lord-ledd before pe kinchyne and pe officers of pe hous. **1423** *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxxviii. (1859) 65 Is your seruyse al your officeris pe contrarie, dyrst wel dwyn deseyve. *c* **1450** LYDG. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 72 (MS) pis werre..Of pe officers of pe kyng. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 198 pe grete officers off pe lande, as Chaunceller, treasorer, and grete seall. **1473** in *Eng. Gilds* 413 Fulepanne ..in the Maire, Shirref, Recorder, and other officers. **1578** in *Reminiscences Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1877) 290 According to pese divisiun, eueri 3 nait pe thrawfull Officiars in the Chirch. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 2, I am an Officer of State, and come to speak with Coriolanus. *a* **1627** HALE *Prerog. Orig. Mem.* v. (A Writ directed to the Sheriffe Commands the Officers, Bailifs, Citizens of Exeter) cited. **1802** HAMILTON *Hydr.* (1880) VII. 231 The first officer of the government ..speaking in his official capacity. **1834** *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, c. 76 § 109 The Word "Officer" shall be construed to extend to any Person who shall be employed in any Parish or Union in carrying this Act or the Laws for the Relief of the Poor into execution. **1844** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. iii. (1852) 328 Governments have usually consulted the officers employed in the collection of the revenue respecting the best modes of rendering taxes efficient. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 172 Another act ..required every officer of a corporation to swear that he held resistance to the king's authority to be in all cases unlawful. **a 1860** *Order in Archbish. Peter's Law* (ed. 10) 72 The guardians shall ..appoint fit persons to hold the under-mentioned offices, viz. Clerk to the Guardians. .. Medical Officer for the Workhouse. .. District Medical Officers. &c. Master of the Workhouse. .. Matron. .. Nurse. .. Relieving Officer. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xi. I. 343 The great officers of the household...furnish the king with the first elements of a ministry of state.

b. A person engaged in the management of the domestic affairs of a great household or collegiate body, of a private estate, etc. ; formerly, also, a subordinate of such an officer; a menial, domestic.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 134 How-vp-on he ys to him officeres Gaderen[de] for the feste to purueye. .. in *Shipman's T.* 62 (This Monk hatte) oak an Officer out for to ryde To ouer-se his graunges and leue bernes wyde. *?c* **1475** *Sqr. lowe Degre* 280 The officers arne cast for cull, Both worker, pantre, and botler. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 111 Was the officers to mynystryes of religyous vsede the worken of the mayne lyfe. **1611** SPEED, *Theat. E. in.* v. 53 Calling my Officers about me, to my branch'd Velure gowne. **1612** *Lynch. 151* I. 63 Cæsar, that hath now Kinge his Seruante, then Thy owne Domestike Officere.

c. A person holding office and taking part in the management or direction of a society or institution, *esp.* one holding the office of president, treasurer, or secretary; an office-bearer.

1721 SPECTATOR *Spect.* No. 36 ¶ 5 At last the Battery was formed, and proper Officers were appointed. **1882** *Nature* 3 10 in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 9, 10, A General Meeting shall be held annually ..to elect the Officers for the ensuing year. **1897** T. HOLMES in *Charity Organiz. Rev.* Apr. 102 A Society-paper in old times was a place for the gentlemen receptive of causes grave enough, in the judgment of its officers, to need treatment in the words.

d. *Officer of (at) arms*, a herald, pursuivant. Cf. ARMS *sb.*¹ 13, HERALD *sb.* 1 *d*, KING-OF-ARMS.

c **1390** *Three Kings Sons* 51 Sum officers of armes & pursuyuauntes þan had he, to þis iourney went he. **1548** HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 209 This counterfaicte Herauld ..there put on his coate of Armes. The Englishe out-runners perceyuyng by his coate, that he was no officer of armes, greatly reuiled hym. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 104 Lord Marshall, command our Officers at Armes, Be readie to direct these home Alarmes.

3. *spec.* A petty officer of justice or of the peace; a sheriff's serjeant, bailiff, catchpole; a constable (now *rare* in England); † a jailer; an executioner (*obs.*). See also PEACE *officer*, PARISH *officer*, SHERIFF'S *officer*.

[*c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 364/1 Officere of cowrte, as bayly or taylore, or other lyke.] **15..** *Adam Bell & Clym of Clough* 322 Wyllyam yerne to an officer of the towne, Hys pes ouer all hys hande he wrouge. **1584** J. NEWBERY *Lat. in Ash. Catech.* 111. 151 With officers, I mene diuers times out of the Castle in the morning, and odd things: and, at night, returned again to prison. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 11. 110 Thumbe doth heare much lyuely mr Officer. **1598** — *Rich. III*, v. i. 98 Come leade me Officers to the blocke of shame. **1597** SIGNE *Dr Verd. Sayn. & v. Schiveghe.* The Schiveghe arrested, or officiate, could haue nae leaue. **1609** — *Rep. Misc.* 1 The monastery call'd the mynde he was lawfull summoner (or officiar). **1619** BARLEE *Count* C. I. 39, I desire no officers nor, whilst we speak, Sent to arrest us. **1884** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Aug., Sergeant McBryan .. was set upon by a crowd of roughs, who threw him down and kicked him in a most brutal manner. In trying to use his revolver the officer shot himself through the left thumb. **1888** E. H. MARSHALL in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 233/2 It is no solecism to call a police constable an "officer." .. A police constable is a peace officer, with the rights and duties of such, and is therefore entitled to be styled an "officer".

4. A person holding a military or naval command, or occupying a position of authority in the army, navy, or mercantile marine; *spec.* one holding a commission in the army or navy.

Officers in the army and navy are sometimes divided into *combatant* and *non-combatant* (the latter comprising medical and commissariat officers, paymasters, etc.). In the army they are distinguished as *general, staff, commissioned, field* and *company* officers, and as *commissioned* and *non-commissioned* officers; in the navy as *commissioned, warrant,* and *petty officers.* (See these words.) † *Commission officer*: see COMMISSION *sb.* 13. *Officer of the day*, "an officer whose immediate duty is to attend to the interior economy of the corps to which he belongs, or of those with which he may be doing duty" (Simmonds). *Officer of the deck*, the officer temporarily in charge of the deck of a vessel, and responsible for the ship's management. Pl. *officers* : see the word. (The appellation was app. used on shipboard earlier than in the army.)

† **1585** *Sir F. Mandeno' and Vop.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 88 In casting of the forsaid, a marvellous mis-fortune happened to one of the Officers in the ship. **1598** W. PHILLIPS *Chancellors* in Arb. *Garner* III. 420 All the Officers of the ship assembled. *Ibid.* 423 There grew a great noise and mistrusting in the ship, that cursed the Captain and Officers, because the ship was badly provided. **1706** *Westm Words Disarmed* (1708) 8 We allowes no Distinction betwixt an Officer and a Souldier. **1788** NELSON in Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) I. 222 The want of good Petty Officers, and consequently good Quarter-masters, ..[was] most severely felt during the late War. **1887** SIDNEY *Sailor's Word-bk., Officer of the Watch*, the lieutenant or other officer who has charge of, and commands, the watch. **1889** PAT *Sanitas* 3, I would rather be a naval officer.

1729 SWIFT *Mod. & Ft. v. Ft. Poet* ..Are those Officers, or are they Men, common, and popular? *Wag.* I am a Gentleman of a Company. **1807** — *Corr.* II. vi. 30 Colin Maitland was A worthy Officer I'll Warrant. **1883** MACLEAY *Greatest Lord C. Warren* (1903) 197 Sheridan, the other Officers and Soldiers also earnestly persuaded Frederick to surrender. **1898** LOVERIDGE *Brief Rec.* (1901) IV. 391 All the disbanded officers, that are to have half pay, to doe duty in the standing regiments. **1706** *Char. in. Trans. Reg.* 10 They become colonels, before they are officers; and have commissions to command any other officers than they. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 178 The Captain, or Officer of the Day, is...to inspect the meals, in order to see that they are wholesome, sufficient, and properly cooked. **1880** *Mem. Prof.* 99 Sept. 5/4 The staff is unlikely compared of cavalry officers.

5. A member of a grade in some honorary order. (In Ord. Legion of Honour, a member of the grade next above that of *chevalier*.)

1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 191/1 *Legion of Honour*. The entire strength of the order is: *chevaliers*, ..officers, commanders, grand officers, and *grand croixes*. ..To obtain the rank of officer it is necessary to have served four years as a chevalier; to officer must serve two years in become commander.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4), as *officer-instructor*; *officer-like adj.*; **officer-tree**, an officer's saddletree.

1839 *Mendicity Instr.* 63 The *Assignment* of the performance of such signal or useless acts ..to be handed over to the "officer-instructor," or battalion sergeant-instructor. **1848** *Spectn. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 6/1 The Russians have ..insisted on the dismissal of the British officer-instructors in the Chinese naval brigade schools, who are to be replaced by Russian naval officers. **1778** HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 337 Such carelessness and indifference to the service as is unknown to every "officer-like quality. **1810** MARL. GOODRICH *Explan. Mag. Master of Horse* 313 The mettled officer of the quiet, an exceedingly officer-like and handsome man. **1834** *Mirror's Mag.* Feb. 130, I carefully adjusted my Whitman's officer-trim over a wealth of saddle blanketing.

Hence (nonce-words) **O·fficerage**, the action of as officer; **O·fficeress**, a female officer; **Office·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to an officer or officers; **O·fficerhood, O·fficerism**, the position or function of an officer; a body of officers.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. Spanish Field-officerism awaits under as such extra-mundane spirit. **1838** *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 662 They were ..of the class officerial. **1839** *Ibid.* XIX. 740 They ..say, not only that such an officership exists, but that the king's a Clerk. **1840** *Blackw. Mag.* L. 222 How much have they cut to pay for carriage, passenger, officership, cotton-house officerage. **1884** D. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* 42, 43 The belief...that he had sufficient influence with the officerhood of Gordon's force to bring them over.

Officer (*o*·fisəɹ), *v.* [f. prec., sb.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To furnish with officers, esp. military or naval (cf. *to man*). **b.** To lead, command, or direct as an officer. Esp. in *pass.*

1670 CULPEPER *Rolenhave* 1, v. 102 Perhaps an Militia in Europe were better (Methinks) if, for horse Officer'd then Hery. **1709** *Female Tatler* No. 39 Pray they seem to be the prettiest Men to officer, seamen, and keep up an Army. **1814** WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp. Wellesley's Disp.* (1838) 276 Both these corps were commanded, and in general officered by Frenchmen and other foreigners. **1832** MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxiii. 340 The French must have been very badly officered. **1858** *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 65 The appointed system ..has *officered* our ships. **1870** BALLOU *Square Rod.* Pearl 278 Our system of officering the army.

2. *transf.* To command, direct; to lead, conduct, manage; to escort.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvii. Kate .. accompanied by Miss Knag, and officered by Madame Mantalini. **1841–3** EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 97 Society is officered by men of parts, and not by divine men. **1884** *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., The fire had only been partially got under, ..the steam fire-engines, ..although well officered, being apparently powerless.

Hence **O·fficered** *ppl. a.*; **O·fficering** *vbl. sb.*

1587 T. BROWN *Salute to Cyprus* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Whether you were single or double officer'd. **1783** PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (ed. 23) II. 432 The direction and officering of the army. **1850** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 460 An ill-fed and ill-officered militia. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 2/1 His troops are all either black or English-officered fellaheen.

O·fficerless, *a.* [f. OFFICER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without an officer or officers.

1803 R. KNOX *Manx Invas.* 122 This offenders, rebel regiment. **1848** *Whitm. Gaz.* 28 July 5/3 The officerless privates then went in and did nobly.

O·fficership. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The position or rank of an officer; a staff of officers.

1805 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. xxiv. (1879) 249 He ..drank health with him, as if alike, in the peaceable of his officership, to allied plenty of good-humoured supervacuity. **1883** *Sat. Rev.* 17 Nov. 626/1 The whole officership under the very popular and able presidency of Mr. W—. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 3/2 To the vacant officership, Mr. B— ..has been appointed.

† Officeship. *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Officiatura*, an officeship, officiousness.

Official (*o*·fi·ʃəl), *sb.* [In branch I, a. F. *officiel* (14–15th c. in Godef.), sb. L. *officiāl-is* adj., shortened use of *officiālis* adj.: see next. In branch II, absolute use of next.]

I. One who is invested with an office.

† 1. One who holds office in a household. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 57 Zombe leyde pe grante officials pet byeb ine pe house of pilke rente.

2. *Eccl.* In the Ch. of Eng., the presiding officer or judge of an archbishop's, bishop's, or archdeacon's court; now usually styled *Official Principal*.

The Official Principal of the two Archbishops' courts is now the Dean of Arches as Judge of the Court of Arches; in the Bishops' courts, the office is united with that of Chancellor of the Diocese; the title is more ordinarily known as that of the presiding officer of an Archdeacon's court.

1534–49 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 355/1 Le Iuge ecclesiastic du seal accordis in Official en Evesqes.] *a* **1547** *Pynne Answ. Edw. II* (Percy) 200/1, Official & deputy That mayntene schame holde. *c* **1550** *Crede* (Percy Soc.) 60 Thorri officiale pat pinges purgeth, Pe bischop an official, Dene pagement an ine. **1556** *Fol. Decres* (Rolls) II. 256 Wythe officyall our dene an former date pis, Pat if ar tyssany shewe them sylver crosde. **1558** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 169 Of Glasgow officiall that was he. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iii. (1677) 102 [He] was preferred first to be Official of Glasgow, afterwards made Bishop of St. Andrews. **1907** HEARNE *Collect.* 10 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 77 Mr. Pruett ..was made official of Berks. **1899** *Law Quarterly Review* III. 'Prof. sc. John B., Official of the Court of Canterbury, and lately Dr. [the Dr. of Exeter's] Official-Principal.' **1900** *Webster's Alm.* 258 Peculiars of York. (Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, The Hon. Sir Arthur Charles.

II. One who is invested with an office of a public nature, or has duties in connexion with some public institution; as a *government, municipal,* or *railway official*.

1839 *Mendicity Instr.* 63 The *Assignment* of the performance of such signal or useless acts ..to be handed over to the "officer-instructor," or battalion sergeant-instructor. **1848** *Spectn. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 6/1 The Russians have ..insisted on the dismissal of the British officer-instructors in the Chinese naval brigade schools, who are to be replaced by Russian naval officers. **1778** HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 337 Such carelessness and indifference to the service as is unknown to every "officer-like quality. **1810** MARL. GOODRICH *Explan. Mag. Master of Horse* 313 The mettled officer of the quiet, an exceedingly officer-like and handsome man. **1834** *Mirror's Mag.* Feb. 130, I carefully adjusted my Whitman's officer-trim over a wealth of saddle blanketing.

1552 Rites *Durnham* 124 I being there...thoffycial of Instley in that shire at yeares mentelon appoynctemente. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 68 The cayde Kingerouy, hath...an Agente, and Secretary of estate, with Scribes and all other Officiales, 1599 adhoonors. 1597 Miss Radcliffe *Dublin* 106, The official repeated the sentence without feigning to reply. 1898 Procter *Hist. Eccl.* (1958) I. v. 375 He regarded Mohammed as an official of the state religion. 1874 W. P. Mackay *Grimm* & *Tredt.* 315 I could travel from, and the railway officials could find no fault. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 1/1 The Irish Under-Secretaries...are supposed to be impartial administrative officials.

II. 4. a. Short for *official letter*. **† b.** *pl.* Official performances, rites: cf. Office *sb.* 9.

1508 Dunbar *Lent. Nowis* (1833) IV. 224 Our priest he alsone is absent, nor to cum is visible mowis as mony of their officials. 1884 C. G. Compton *Trans.* 2 Nov., I then wrote him an official; he wanted me to write him an order. I said 'No.'

Official (*ŏfi·ʃăl*), *a.* [ad. L. *officiālis*, f. *officium* Office: see -al. Cf. Of. *officiel* (14th c. in Godef.); also mod.F. *officiel* (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. Relating to duty. *Obs.*

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 177 Quhilk [sacrifice] verbum is also called *official* or *ministrall*, for that of thame proceidis...al kynd of offices, and ministeis.

† 2. Performing some office or service; subservient *to* something else or *to* some purpose. *Official member*, a bodily organ which serves the needs or purposes of a higher organ. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 19 Officiall members [and Synewes, whiche doo serve to the brayne]: Armures, or palmes, whiche do serve to the harte. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xxxvii. 57 Principall members be foure, the harte, the brayne, the lyver, and the stones. ... All other members be officiall members, and doths longe to the principall members. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 The brains, and Strings (nerves) officiall. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 196 The Oesophagus or gullet, ... a part officiall unto nutrition. 1887—*Let.* Frnds. Wks. (1931) I The Measured Sentence Official to such Provinces. 1875 Seeley *Stanley Leighton, Friends*, the part is beasts official to the discharge of wrine.

3. Of or pertaining to an office, post, or place; belonging to the discharge of duties; connected with the tenure of office.

Official arms (*Her.*), arms representing those of an office or dignity, as those of a city, as used by the Mayor and officers of the corporation.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 148 The Tribunes endue you with the Peoples Voyce, Remaines, that in th'Official Markes inuested, You anon doo meet the Senate. 1708 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Telem. Nav.* (1750) II. 161 The supreme administration of landed and official property. 1808 Camden *Misc.* (1837) I. 134 Perceiving in official garments from the entrance. 1840 Barham *Ingoldsby Manor* II. 26 The subjoining official Assignment will render this obvious. 1864 Livingstone *Zambesi Trib.* 3 A copies of papers in the Portuguese Official Journal. 1877 Clairmont *E. Crisis* 1 A trustworthy appeal from the official to the personal conscience.

4. Of persons: Holding office; employed in some public capacity; authorized to exercise some specific function.

1533 Hy. Hagenbad *Lawes & Lagges* A. v. 3b It must be to some official person. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxii, The hearty footfall of the official watcher of the night. 1839 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 308 The Bill...was strongly opposed by the official men, both Whigs and Tories.

5. Derived from, or having the sanction of, persons in office; authorized or supported by the government, etc.; hence, Authorized, authoritative.

1832 H. Reeve *Rev.* II. i. 61 Adhering to the truer and far more important solution "by the way", and omitting it to the "official chapter and Canon". 1851 Mozley *Ordin. Hist. Sec.* i. *Conclusion* (1856) 66 The official religion of the country ...was Hebrew and sacrificial. 1870 *United Service Mag.* July 404 The Official History of the War of 1870. 1898 T. Mozley *Reminisc.* (1901) I. 52 The school played preamble... still remains the official definition of a charity.

b. *Med.* Authorized by the pharmacopœia; officinal.

1882 *Pharmaceut. Soc. Proceed.* 9 The official preparations and active principles of each drug are enumerated. 1893 *Pharmacopœia of U. S. Prod.* 36 (Funk) The word "official" has been used in the edition of the Pharmacopœia in place of the word "officinal". The change was made by a special vote of the Committee at one of its first meetings in 1890. 1898 *Kans. Med. Observ.* 22 An official quinine-pill had become almost a necessity.

6. Having the manner or air proper to one in office; or denoting relations which arise from one's office, as distinct from those which are personal; formal, ceremonious.

1820 Mme Roland *MS. Repos.* III. i. 3 Having it with official solemnity to Mrs. Tringwell. 1898 H. Field *Ashes* I. 17 Be distant and official.

Officialdom (*ŏfi·ʃăldŏm*). [See -dom.] The position of an official; official routine; the domain or sphere of officials; officials collectively. (Often in hostile sense: cf. Officialism.)

1863 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 382 The little man...made an excellent speech to officialdom, and to me, and to everybody else. 1880 Miss Rhoda Broughton I. 57 The stage, one half of which was reserved for foreigners, the other half for Japanese officialdom. 1884 *Liverpool Mercury* 10 Oct. 5/6 [He] has been the bonds of officialdom. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 384 The language of officialdom is evidently French.

Offi·cialese. *nonce-word.* [f. as prec. + -ese.] The language characteristic of officials or official documents.

1884 Vicar *Russell* ch. I. 116 What was called, in delightful officialese, 'the double Immersion' was abolished.

Officialism (*ŏfi·ʃălĭzm*). [f. Official *a.* + -ism.] The mode of action characteristic of officials; perfunctory and literal discharge of the duties of office; official system or routine; officials collectively or in the abstract. (Often in derogatory sense = *red tape, red tapeism.*)

1857 Samuel *Shipbrokers* (1892) 233 Their greatest national enterprises have not been planned by officialism. 1873 H. Spencer in *Stud. Sociol.* (1880) 170 The usefulness of officialism is daily illustrated. 1886 J. Macdonald *Ch. Eng.* in *Contemp. Rev.* L. 63 There is necessarily an indefinite amount of unreality and officialism in worship, i.e. of worship maintained by mechanical injunction. 1893 *Times* 7 Jan. 4/1 What was lacking ... was a little common-sense to help officialism at headquarters to grasp the practical situation.

Officiality (*ŏfiʃĭæ·lĭti*). [a. F. *officialité* (1283 in sense 1, in Hatz.-Darm.), or mod. Lat. *officialitas*, f. *officiālis* Official: see -ity.]

1. The office or dignity of an ecclesiastical official (Official *sb.* 3); the court of such, or the building in which it assembles. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a1180 Hevlin *Canel* (1888) 288 Bloi, who had the Officiality of the place. 1890 Wood *Life* 3 Oct. (O. H. S.) III. 403 Mr. James Pranell ... had the officiality of Berks confer'd on him by Mr. William Richards, archdeacon of Berks. 1710 Hearne *Ant. Minsden* (1711) II. 483 note, Many of the miracles of Abbot Paris were proved extraordinarily before the officiality, or Bishop's court, at Paris. 1838 Nicolas *Hist. Testament. Ch.* Introd. 32 The officiality was, for some time, kept open both by night and by day.

2. = Officialism. *rare.*

1851 Carlyle *Nerves* vi. 142 To go it is to eliminate work, to shirk officiality. 1858 — *Frankl. Cor.* (1870) III. ix. 92 An animal Frankes Commissary hangs out his accommodations and officialities at Trenantwitch. 1867—*Essays* (1872) II. 113 A cheerful, lively element, in spite of Reform Bills and officialities, which, before long, supervened.

Officialize (*ŏfi·ʃălaiz*), *v.* [f. Official *a.* + -ize.]

1. *Intr.* To do official work. *rare.*

1830 tr. S. Rousseau in *Life* (1840) I. lii. 90, I should be just as contented if I were set to grind coffee...as when I am hearing or officializing.

2. *trans.* To render official, give an official character to; to bring under official control.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr. 504 The most officialized of officials, smooth, monotonous, colourless. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 177 This officializing of voluntary effort would ... give the working classes a larger influence. 1892 *Spectator* 9 Sept. 297/1 *Mr.* Engels officialized and reprinted to death!

Officially (*ŏfi·ʃălĭ*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an official manner or capacity; by virtue, or in consequence, of one's office; with official authority, sanction, or formality; by or in presence of an official.

1590 Bund. *Fr. Bolt.* 241 No excuse is good: and therefore you grant a proportion of landed property may be held officially by Obs. 1808 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 3) Prof. 56 Buonaparte is officially announced to have quitted Malmaison for Rochefort. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* vi, He wished...at two of the company, who were known officially as the 'famous' and the 'very-high'. 1882 Dickens *Uncom. Trav.* xviii, Some gentle-hearted functionary ... who I suppose was officially present at the Inquest. 1891 Mozley *Fortnightly* (1892) 2 The fiery darts of the officially orthodox.

Official Principal: see Official *sb.* 2.

† Offi·cialry. *Obs.* [See -ry.] An official post. 1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 20 A Country-Justicary, or Custos Morum (Anglice, Justice-Officialry).

† Offi·cialship. *Obs.* [f. Official *sb.* + -ship.] The post of an ecclesiastical official; a body of such officials: = Officiality 1.

1480 *Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV in Household Ord.* (1790) 97 These lordes rewarde theire...daughetyrs...with officyalshippes, deanries, prebendes. 1535 Cranmer *Let. to Nine Abbots* (Parker Soc.) II. 268 Which maid Thomas Rose...exercised the room of the Lord Archbishop in Essex. 1890 Wood *Life Oxon.* I. 342 A Canonry, and an Officialship of the said Church, he kept to his dying day. 1761 tr. *Swedenborg's Spir. Geog.* IV. 250 The officialship has the direction of all persons and things relating to the service of religion.

Officiality (*ŏfiʃĭæ·lĭti*). *rare.* [f. Official *a.* + -ity.]

† 1. = Officiality 1. *Obs.*

1708 Amadis *Parergon* 163 An Officiality as an Archdeacon.

2. = Officiality 2, Officialism.

1858 T. Hughes *Rebellion* ii. (1870) 21 When pleasant malt liquor...had...nourished some of the effects of officiality.

Officiant (*ŏfi·ʃĭănt*). [ad. med.L. *officiant-em*, pr. ppl. of *officiare* to Officiate: cf. F. *officiant* (1890 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who officiates at a religious ceremony or conducts a (formal) religious service; an officiating priest or minister.

1844 Lounger *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 273 A prayer pronounced by the bishop or officiant. 1881 Footnote *Lond. Life Christ* xvii. 288 The priests were essentially officiants. 1893 Sir W. Hunter *Old Missionary* 136 The officiants at the mosque...fixed the wayside and subsidized.

Officiar, obs. Sc. form of Officer.

Officia·rian. *nonce-wd.* [f. as next + -an.] One who makes duty the principle of ethics.

1865 J. Grote *Moral Ideals* (1876) 126 There hence arises ...a continual contest between the exemplars of duty and the assertors of feeling, the officiarians and sentimentalists.

Officiary (*ŏfi·ʃĭări*), *sb.* [In I, f. servant; in II, ad. med.L. type **officiārius*, f. *officium*: Office.]

I. 1. An officer or official. *rare.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. 922 § 28 (1623) William our treasurer, receiuer or impeachment ... by his bonne, or by any his Officiaries, Mayors, or Subiects. 1614 Cranmore *Lord, to D. Stuard* 50 Oct. (1892) 633 Honour [archepiscopus]... knows nothing of persons, other than as superiors, officiaries, subjects. 1892 [T. Mozley] *Reminisc. Misc.* (1896) 194 The staff of government officiaries.

2. A body of officers; an official body. *U. S.*

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 5 Apr., It would be next to impossible ...to get a city officiary in sympathy with the law. 1889 *Am. Druggist* (N. Y.) 20 Jan., The virtual contract between officiary and governed.

II. 3. A division of a Highland estate, in charge of a ground officer. Still (1902) in use on the Breadalbane (and possibly on some other large) estates, where, however, several officiaries are now in charge of one ground officer.

1720 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 72 The great estates are divided into officiaries, each consisting of an ancient barony, or a tract of land sufficient to entitle the possessor to the privileges of a baron of the realm, provided he held his land of the crown. In each of these districts resides a ground-officer, from which circumstance they have derived their modern appellation. *Ibid.* 416. 1900 A. Sharp (Breadalbane Estate Office) in *Lit. Agric.* 17 There are 11 officiaries on the Perthshire Estates under the care of only 3 Ground Officers.

Officiary (*ŏfi·ʃări*), *a.* [ad. med.L. *officiāri-us*, f. *officium* Office: see -ary 1.]

1. Of a title, etc.: Attached to or derived from an office held. Of a dignitary: Having a title or rank derived from office.

1622 Selden *Diuers Dissertat. Fulk-talk* 16 This title being officiary, not hereditary. 1630 Heylin *Hist. Presbyt.* i. The City and Signiory of Genoa ... was governed by Officiary and Titular Lords. 1709 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* iv. 16. 274 The Earl Marshal of England, is not only Honorary, as all the rest, but also officiary. 1800 R. Potter *Aristot. Mem.* 145 The reminder's appointment was officiary.

2. Belonging to, or holding, office; official. *rare.*

1735 *Answer Mem.* 17/40 I. 296 The Scotish mass and then...retirement of the Regent from its officiary dignity. 1837 Hampden *Bampt. Lect.* (1893) 60, I hold these lights officiary only.

Officiate (*ŏfi·ʃĭēt*), *v.* [f. pple. stem of med.L. *officiāre* to perform divine service, f. *officium* Office.] To discharge an office.

1. *intr.* To discharge the office of a priest or minister; to perform divine service, or any rite or ceremony, in an official capacity.

1641 Hyrne *Hist. Epis.* ii. (1661) 246 There were many Parish Churches ...as doth appeare by Epiphanius, who... tells us also who officiated in the same, as Presbyters. 1683 *Brief Disc.* 72 The Deacons officiated only in Towns of Note. 1719-26 Gibson *Synopsis Mem.* (1900) 45 An ancient Invitation...to officiate but only one and officiate to his family. 1832 Mayhew *Angler in Wales* I. 210 note, Bonaparte had some difficulty in persuading Pope Pius VI to officiate at his coronation. 1878 J. Inchbold *Love in Veil* I. The Earl kept a good old Protestant Chaplain to officiate.

† b. *trans.* To perform, celebrate (a religious service or rite); to execute, exercise (a spiritual charge or function). *Obs.*

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 125 Deacons had the charge to...helpe the Priest in divine Seruice to be officiated now by our Parish Clerkes. 1638 E. Bagshaw *Gerv's Case Consc.* 108 Which hope...did hardly officiate the Care, by one of their own Function. 1727 *Entertainer* No. 6. 52 A Priest officiating the Common Prayer. 1728 Chubb *Sermon* v. 106 He...has...been seen...to officiate Publick Mass in the Church of Notre Dame at Antwerp.

c. To serve (a church). *rare.*

1894 *Contr. Q.* R. 1 July 6/1 'The Church of the Holy Sepulchre', by customary, is officiated by the Latins'.

2. *intr.* To perform the duties attaching to an office or place, or any particular duty or service.

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 51 To put him in Master of 'e Rolls, who doth Solemnly promise to officiate therein with care and Diligence. 1688 *J. R. Hist. Monast. Convocat.* 136 Under him are ten Officers, that officiate in Buying up Corn. 1708-9 *Act 10 Geo. II*, c. 23 § 20 The clerks or other officers officiating in the circuit courts. 1841 Miss Mitford in L. Huntingt *Life* (1870) III. viii. 103 I have...a delicious housemaid-daughter, who officiated as his private secretary when he was Prime Minister.

† b. Of a bodily organ, etc.: To perform its function, to act, operate. *Obs.*

1633 Chillingw. etc. *Education* 2. 32, 288 Nature will goon dull by too much use of Clysters, and at length will never officiate that way. 1737 Belchier *Dissertat. Purgat.* (1738) I. 31 To the End that when one Lobe of the Lungs is hurt by a Wound, the other...may officiate.

† 3. *trans.* To perform the duties of (an office or place); to execute, fulfil, do (a duty or charge, business). *Obs.*

1639 Essex House in *Southampton's Alliz. Relat.* 36 Her place is to marry things officiated by her Niece the Lady Katherine Lyttn. 1664 Mercurius *Mach. Exerc. Pretorian.* xviii. 8 A Man that...is first might officiate all this Work. a 1704 T. Brown *Pompa Funebris* Who ...in Life officiating only the place of my brother Lucius. 1706 *Phœnix Quarrel* 149 This lovely Animal was officiating the Charge it had of its own second nature.

† 4. *a. trans.* To minister, supply. **b.** *intr.* To minister, be subservient. *Obs. rare.*

1678 H. L. Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 227, I am not here the oldest person or sex thereof ... nor at all officiate to the rest of Consanguinitarians. 1687 Miege *N. E. now as The Protestant ...* And all her manifold Stores, that seem to revolt ... merely to officiate Light Round this opposite Earth.

Hence **Offˈciating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1850 Barnes *Def. Instit.* 229 The Baptisms of Infants you carefully call "Officiating Priests": 1852-61 Hanson *Mont. Ref.* II. I. 8 vi. 37 Of a set and appointed place, for the officiating of God's publick Service. 1868 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 348 The officiating minister...was brought in between two big stewards.

Officiate, *sb. rare*—1. [f. L. type **officiātus*, f. ppl. stem of *officiāre*: see prec. and -ATE 1.] A body of officials or officers.

1869 *Even. Standard* 10 Mar., There were present...about fifty members of the branch, including most important officials and members of the University officials.

Officiation. [f. OFFICIATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of the verb OFFICIATE; performance of a religious, ceremonial, or public duty.

1598 N. Drake *Lib. Honors* (1600) III. 71b 172 He introduced the erection of temples, the officiation of Priests and Priestesses. 1673 R. Gardiner *Mede Catholic Ch.* 300, 183 The unity of the Church lies deeper than any organization, uniformity, or officiation whatsoever. 1890 E. T. Bullen *Mist. Wrestling* 193 The magistrate, during whose officiation the contest was very carefully made.

†Offˈciative, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as OFFICIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to officiation.

1653 Gataker *Shrouds* 311 It is only meant of those peculiar gifts, or powers of the Holy Spirit, which are properly ministerial and officiative: as from Christ and to his users.

Officiator (*ɒfi·ʃiɑ·tə*). [a. med. L. *officiātor*, agent-n. f. *officiāre* to OFFICIATE.] One who officiates; *esp.* an officiating priest or minister.

1832 Moore *Diarry* 24 Oct. in *Mem.* (1854) VI. 191 After breakfast proceeded to the Bible church...Fisher, the officiator. 1837 *Old Commodore* II. 250 The officiator...made a low, squally bow. 1857 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 4 The office of the Choir representing the people, was to respond to the officiator or officiators.

Officier, obs. form of OFFICER.

‖ Officina (*ɒfisəi·nă*). [L., = workshop, laboratory; *contr. of opificina*, f. *opifex* workman; cf. F. *officine* pharmaceutical laboratory or shop; *fig.* manufactory (of calumnies, plots, etc.).] Workshop; place of production.

1831 J. W. Croker *Rev. Fr. Rev.* vi. (1857) 332 The Legislative...showed...it was...the real officina of business, the chief mart of popularity, and the widest arena for political struggles.

Officinal (*ɒfi·sinăl*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *officīnāl-is*, f. *officīna*: see prec.

Officina, in ancient L. 'a workshop, manufactory, or laboratory', was applied in med.L. also to a storeroom of a monastery in which provisions, medicines, or necessaries of any kind were kept for use; in later use it seems to have been somewhat like *shop*, from a workshop to a sale-shop. Its successor L. *officinālis diversus*, *officinalis*, *officinalis* also in the same sense as *officinus*. As most of herbs and drugs, it is not quite clear whether *officinalis* meant 'of the sort used in the pharmaceutical laboratory', or 'of the sort kept in the shops of herbalists and druggists'; the question never 'need or recognized in pharmacy or medicine', being the same in either case.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of a herb, plant, drug, etc.: Used in medicine or the arts. Of a medical preparation: Kept in readiness in apothecaries' shops; made according to the recipe prescribed in the pharmacopœia. Of a scientific name: Adopted by the pharmacopœia.

As applied to plants, it answers to the Linnæan specific name *officinalis*, *-e*, given to that species of a genus which has been used in medicine, and known 'in the shops' by the generic name: e. g. *Anchusa*, *Borrago*, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, *Lithospermum*, *Symphytum officinale*, = *Anchusa* of the shops or herbalists, *Consolida Minor*, etc.

To the transferred sense, 'recognized by the pharmacopœia', *officinal* has been recently superseded by *Official* (3 b).

c 1720 W. Gibbs *Farmer's Dispens.* iv. (1734) 228 Those officinal Oils and Ointments that are most used in the Factory practice. 1734 Hoadly in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 844 This I have long endeavoured to do kept here as an officinal medicine. 1765 *Lond. Mag. Dec.* 601 Was presented to the Society of Arts, a large pack of the true officinal rhubarb. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. (1794) 124 It [*Veronica officinalis*] has the titular name of officinal, because an infusion of it is sometimes used medicinally. 1832 W. Macgillivray *Lives Lindsays* 308 He gives the Swedish officinal name. 1855 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 108 The order is comparatively rich in officinal herbs. 1866 *Artizan Prosp. Mod. Ind.* 16 It is not altogether immaterial which of the numerous officinal preparations of iron are to be prescribed. 1878 Hooker *Stat. Mod.* 316 63 Botanic acid is not officinal.

2. Of or pertaining to a shop; '*shoppy*'. *rare.*

1732 Jortin *Remarks* Wa. 129 ℔ 2, I had always in my officinal desks been kept in pens for lace and embroidery.

1858 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, Times Who Shakes? II. 101 'The Times'...is now to prove to be official, and even official.

B. *sb.* An official drug or medicine.

1823 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 308 Since his time many officinals have been fully illustrated in Point. 1720 Ramm *Stat.* LXXX. 192 The officinals which have been then granted...under the names of Nitch'datus and Venice Treacle.

Offˈcinally, *adv.* [f. OFFICINAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In official use; according to the pharmacopœia.

1810-32 *Lindl. Synop. Mod.* (ed. 2) I. 62 The three species of rinchens used officinally. 1863 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 197 The digitalin of the U. S. Pharmacopœia is officinally described as "a white or yellowish-white powder, with no odor, and having a very bitter taste".

†Offˈcine. *Obs.* [a. F. *officine* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *officīna*: see above.] A workshop, a laboratory; an office in a monastery.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Who shulde not be astonyed ther to see...dyuerssible lyuynges of plite...where sumtyme was a comyn officyne of dampned spirite. 1540 Boke *Reg. Priories* v. (1542) 21 An inuentorie...taken before his officiens. 1629 Feilder *Ch. Hist.* VI. B. (1845) III. 302 Of the prime officers and officines of Athens. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 126 Which should be expounded by a longer section in our Officine.

†Officiosity, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *officiōsitās*, f. *officiōsus*: see -ITY.] The quality of being officious; attentiveness, dutifulness.

1589 Stanihurst tr. *Æneis's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. fo. 135 She...ceased not in vse such courteous officiositye, all the dyetest time.

Officious (*ɒfi·ʃəs*), *a.* [ad. L. *officiōs-us* obliging, dutiful, f. *officium* OFFICE: cf. F. *officieux*.]

†1. Doing or ready to do kind offices; eager to serve or please; attentive, obliging, kind. *Obs.*

1589 Stanihurst tr. *Æneis's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. fo. 137 She ...came to the table, shewed her selfe very officious in carueinge, to the bryskyne and all the body saith. 1590 *Marre. Wiv.* v. v. 5, I, sir Hugh, Be gone, and be officious here, good Master Slender. 1600 Shakes. *Much Ado* II. iii. 208 Shee...doth nothing but speake of thee, and her passion ends alwayes with a admiration; her hart is full of anguish, that may redound to madnesse: I am sorry for her, as I haue iust cause, being her neighbour officious. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 436 An officious lie, when one telleth a lie to do another good. 1633 Fr. Hall *Hard Tymes, Jer.* 7, 22 Make this merry and officious lie for my sake. 1636 G. Typpeaker *Dream* 300 Conversing officious falsities. 1676 Crowne *Island. Spul.* v. iv. 38 Ignorantly useless Christians, who were for Officious Lyes and Pious Frauds. 1788 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VII. 42 Concerning officious lies, those that are spoken with a design to do good, there have been numerous controversies.

†2. Dutiful; active or zealous in doing one's duty. *Obs.*

1588 Shakes. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 22 Comes, come, be every one officious, To make this Banket. 1596 Tourn *Jacob. Medit., Shepherds* Kal. (1656) 117 As he shews others who are officious towards God. 1640 R. Carpenter *Experience* v. iv. 13 To stand like officious and dutifull servants. 1708-48 Thomson *Winter* 311 In vain for him the officious wife prepares The fire fair-blazing and the vestured wave. a 1750 Anderson *Chron.* (1764) I. 72 Cherybulus, The officious daughters plow'd around.

b. Of a thing: Performing its office or function, serving its purpose, efficacious. *rare.*

1628 Br. Hall *Contempt., N. T.* v. 5 If virtue in the day we doe not present God with our solemn invocations, we make the Gospell leave officious, that the Law. 1884 Lt. Dillon-Hall in *Law Times Rep.* L. 324/1 That interpretation which makes (the words) more efficient with respect to the purpose of the instrument is to be preferred.

3. Unduly forward in proffering services or taking business upon oneself; doing, or prone to do, more than is asked or required; interfering with what is not one's concern; pragmatical, meddlesome.

1600 Warner *Alb. Engl.* ix. xlv. (1612) 223 Withers, that dyte, officious, and the Lordly Cardinall. 1636 Rogerson *Mem. of Mods* I. 5. (1864) 13 He...knows not whom, without some officious bye hand, betray'd me. 1700 Lediard *Flatarch* (1712) I. 262/2 He would not be so officious as to interpose. 1806 Dibdin *Vic. Crop* v. 44, One of those officious, noisy little men who are always ready to give you unasked information. 1883 Lieut. Elder *Kimedo* 220, He glanced suspiciously at the officious stranger.

†4. Pertaining to an office or business, official; hence, formal. *Obs.*

1620 J. Dove *An Advert.* 56 He thereth, that, as there is one adiuration which is religious, belonging to God, so there is an other, onely officious, belonging to all ordinarie Oathes and execrations. a 1732 Scarth *Liturg* (1848) II. 44 He put off offensive talk of government or politicks with [into 1736 Bishop *Mem. Nottingside* II. 283 To waste his precious moments in answering letters purely officious. 1892 J. H. Thompson *Single Unity. Ethic.* 326 The Servants of Princes are first Divines in the innocentest contrary, how offices are they more repertories of miscellaneous and officious learning.

5. *Diplomacy.* As opposed to *official*: Having an extraneous relation to official matters or duties; having the character of a friendly communication, or informal action, on the part of a government or its official representatives. (= F. *officieux* (*Littré*), It. *ufficioso*.)

1892 Lo. Palmerston in *Mem. Lt. Malmesbury* (1884) 158 When the *Affirmative* can do not be too reserved, but perhaps some conversation may explain what you may in *officious*. *Ibid.* 208 1853 Old diplomatists must know the difference between an official and an official communication. The first is the free interchange of opinions between the two Ministers, and compromises neither; the latter would be no, and may [shall] Governments. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 10/1, I rather put out in the officious sense. 1887 *Bird o' Nor.* 2/1 Every individual who receives [official] permission from a foreign Government becomes in his turn a centre of attraction to his friends and dependants, and spreads that distant from which is known as "officious" protection or a ray of ultimatical progression. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 5/2 We want the great European Powers to continue to be our spectators with the Indians. They would act as officious, if not in an official capacity.

Officiously (*ɒfi·ʃəsli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an officious manner.

1. With eagerness to serve; attentively; obligingly, courteously.

1609 B. Jonson *Entertainm. at Althorpe* 220 A number of the Queens themselues, who most officiously presented themselues. 1708 J. Hughes *Let to Mourne Calliope* (O. H. S.) II. 129 He leads me from whom, and officiously conducted me to my Place. 1788 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 61, Little Dick officiously reached him a chair. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxvii, Has two hapless bairnsmites ... endeavoured to suppose a smuggled laugh...by acting very officiously in Mr. Touchwood's service.

†2. Dutifully, dutifully. *Obs.*

1603 H. Crosse *Virtues Commw.* (1878) 125 They ought... building sacred places, to labour earnestly and officiously to suppress those horrible vices. a 1677 Hopkins *Serm.* (1690) 113, viii. 322 Let us therefore use ourselves readily, cheerfully, and officiously toward him. 1700 Dryden *Cinyr & Alib.* 108 As danger taught Each to his way officiously they brought.

3. In an unduly forward or obtrusive manner; with importunate forwardness; **†** without being asked or required; gratuitously.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 31 Officiously intending their others to bribes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 18 Would you officiously act an enemy right that was walking a wrong street? 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 160 He would not be engaged to him, although he had not officiously lost any of them. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. ii. 288 The French East India Company, the affairs of which the ministers of the French King had so officiously overruled. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* ii. (1850) 102 The Arabs officiously picked up specimens of pure turquoise and small pieces of iron-ore.

4. As opposed to *officially*: Informally on the part of authority or its agents.

1883 F. W. Gunn *Europeana* 10 When Mr. Dunn...applied to the French Government for two hundred goats, his case refused officially, but officiously referred to Spanish merchants. 1888 *Times* 10 Aug. 3/2 They [the Municipalities] fix the price "officiously"—that is, as a quotation which may serve to guide the public without acting as a legal restraint on the labor.

Officiousness (*ɒfi·ʃəsnĕs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being officious; officious conduct.

†1. Readiness in doing good offices, performing one's duty, or discharging any function; eagerness to serve or please; dutifulness; diligence. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Officiosità*, officiousnes, serviceablenes. 1600 Warner *Alb. Engl.* ix. lxi. (1612) 228 His Virtues and officiousnes so forwards as had wrought, That vnto him bore than Loue she, by Degrees, was brought. 1676 G. Towerson *Decalogue* 310 The late officiousness of a Sir. 1683 Jeremiah *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., The interchange of that social officiousness by which we are habitually endeared to one another. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village Sto.* 1. (1863) 272 We had missed the pleasant bustling officiousness ... which no good neighbour fewed so well.

2. Overforwardness in proffering services or taking anything upon one as a duty; well-intentioned meddlesomeness.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 234 Of what their names and Nation I am loath to write, least I wrong the Knaues with tedious officiousnesse. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 132 The smoaking Officiousness of the Banyans, who presend me my Hooh, and... waited like Lacquies. 1780 Cowper *Dyal.* ii. *P.* xiv. II. 170 Constantine had a right to disclaim the officiousness of his ministers, who had acted without any specific orders from the throne. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 279 Of all faults, officiousness and ostentation were the most offensive to him: and Burnet was allowed...to be the most officious and ostentatious of mankind.

†Offˈ-lˈeper, -pard. *Obs. rare*—1. [cf. L. *offendĭculo*, *offendĭculare* one who makes an ill use of lawyers: in late L., one who throws away his labour.] The throwing away of one's labour.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 131, I thought it worse... to sell and consecrate my sold seruice ... vnder pains of obliquued to do nothing without my Prouincial Gaoler crossed.

†Offˈ-ley, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *offrir* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *offerīre* to OFFICIATE.] *Intr.* To perform divine service: = OFFICIATE *v.* 2.

c 1440 Pecock *Repr.* II. v. 174 It is not to be trowid that diuerse officiatis whiche shal presente were not offeryng. *Ibid.* 310 What for dyuersite of outward habit...and of diet and of waking and of offeryng.

†Offˈ-ll, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 3 **of-fullen.** [app. f. Of-[1] + Fill *v.*: cf. Affil.] *trans.* To fill completely.

c 1205 Lay. 10458 Þe wes dinglunc leod: mid wunne of-fullen [c 1275 i-fulled].

Offing (*ɒ·fiŋ*). *Naut.* Also 7 **offen**, 7-9 **offin.** [f. Off *adv.* + -ING 1.]

1. The part of the visible sea distant from the shore or beyond the anchoring ground.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Grammar* iv. 41 The Offing...is the open Sea from the shore, or the middest of any good roadde is called the Offing. 1633 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 308 Vessels in the Offin of the Sea. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1136/2 At Two this day...the Generals discovered Trump ...in the Offen. 1758 *Life of Captain* 26 Just in Night [Sept. Alton (1898) VII. 31 Steele, Friend at anchor His Majesty's Ship the Dreadnought, the Gorgon and Success, with a Convoy in the Offing. 1880 Harper *Pilot. Lang. Sea* I. 121 In the offings of the Baltic, sometimes as far out as a hundred miles or more from the land, patches or patches of Mixologil water may be observed on the surface of the sea.

2. Position at a distance off the shore. *Esp.* in phrases, *as in gale, get, keep, make, take an offing.*

1888 R. HUGHES *Scouring* II. 35/1 An Office or Offing is to be met in the open Sea from the shore-wood. 1893 DARTMOOR *Yrs.* III. 109 By Nine a Clock at Night we had got a pretty good Offin. 1708 *Answer's Voy.* x. viii. 63 By noon we had gained an offing of near twenty leagues. 1880 SMILES *Engineers* II. 101 186 *Ann*[*ing* vessel...could be set upon either tack, and make an offing. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sea Queen* II. ii. 31 My father had...kept in what an offing that the English shores were but little more than a cloud upon the distant water.

Offir, *obs.* forms of OFFER.

Offis, -ise, Officer (ɒ, *obs.* ff. OFFICE, OFFICERS.

Offish (*ɒfiʃ*), *a. colloq.* [f. OFF *adv.* + -ISH1; cf. *unfish.*] Inclined to keep aloof; distant in manner. Cf. STAND-OFFISH. Hence **O·fishness.**

1892 *Betty Bethel* 183 (Farmer), I am naturally pretty offish and reserve to my ways with strange men folks. 1880 BARNETT *Lect. Americanisms, Offish*, distant or unapproachable in manners. 1894 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* II. She is...quite offish and careless, I know. 1895 *Standard* 19 Sept. 3/2 With all our 'offishness', we and our cousins in the Far South get along amazingly well. 1899 F. CARRINGTON in *Bookm.* May [note 1998]. The robust self-dependence, selfishness, offishness of wild life.

Offitorie, *obs.* corrupt form of OFFERTORY.

†**Off-vorous,** *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. OFFAL + -VOROUS.] Offal-eating.

1919 DARWIN *Pilgr. Theol.* iv. vi. (1938) 197 note, It is Dog, and other offervorous Quadrupeds, to very large.

Offlet (*ɒflĕt*). [f. OFF- 3 + LET *v.*1; cf. *inlet, outlet.*] A channel or pipe for letting water off.

1858 F. W. GREEN *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* iii. 2 Offlets...conveyed to carry away the water. 1879 ANON. *Young Mine Hist., Aberdare* 15/2 The mouth or offlet of the lock. 1880 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Offlet*, a pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal, etc., to let off the water.

Offlete, variant of OFFLITE *Obs.*, waif.

Off-load (*ɒfl,lōd*), *v. S. Africa.* [f. OFF- 1 + LOAD *v.*, after Du. *afladen.*] *trans.* To unload.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 3 My ox, too, overdone, you must not offload. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 101 The waggon stuck fast and we had to offload. 1889 F. OATES *Matabele-Land* 130 At last we offloaded a large part of our cargo. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 22 Feb. 3/1 The rocks are that dynamite must be offloaded within twenty-four hours after arrival [at Johannesburg].

†**Off-ly-ght,** for *aflight* frightened, pa. pple. of AFLEY *v. Obs.* [See OF- 2.]

c 1375 SCOTTAM (E. E. T. S.) 133/636 Lord, Jo we herde hi, We were of Egipc.

O·ff-ly·ing, *a.* [f. OFF- 1 + *lying*, pr. pple. of LIE *v.*1] Lying off, at a distance or out of the way; remote; lying off from the central or main part.

1862 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 5/1 The offlying suburbs of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. 1886 CORYN *Saddle* 121, xxvii. 313/2 An offlying apartment to which she sleeps with her maids.

†**Of-fou·ght,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 4 *of-fouȝten.* [f. OF- 2 + *fought*, pa. pple. of FIGHT *v.*] Exhausted with fighting.

c 1300 *Sir Isum.* 599 (MS. A) Jul Brons was so wod of bataile, Jhat of him al he no rouhte. *Hid.* 1183 Ichaun wes of-fouȝte wore. c 1325 *Joseph Arim.* 532 Jhai were wel of-fouȝten.

Off-print, off-print (*ɒfprint*), *sb.* [f. OFF- 3 + PRINT, in imitation of Ger. *Separatabdruck*, Du. *afdruk.*] A separately printed copy of an article, etc., which originally appeared as a part of a larger publication.

1883 *Nature* 20 Aug. 111 Various terms, such as 'reprint', 'reprint', etc., have been proposed to denote a separately-printed copy of a pamphlet...By comparison with 'offshoot' I think we might use 'offprint' with some hope of engrossing what is meant. 1888 F. H. WICKS in *Academy* 10 Apr. 235 Having now obtained, through Canon Taylor's courtesy, an off-print of his paper. 1893 E. W. B. NICHOLSON *Mag. Art* Nov. 2/2 I have...published five photographs of it, two of them attended by Lord Southwell to go off-prints of his paper.

O·ff-print, *v. rare.* [f. OFF- 1 + PRINT *v.*, after prec.] *trans.* To print off or reprint (as an excerpt).

1891 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Off-put (*ɒfpŭt*). Chiefly *north.* [f. OFF- 3 + PUT *n.*] An act of putting off (in any sense: see PUT *v.*).

1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 228 The delays and off-puts in the matter of Mr. Glass are what I do not understand. 1893 Miss. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 38 He replied he was just setting off to town...I supposed this a mere off-put.

So **O·ff-putter,** one who puts off; *spec.* (on the Tyne), 'the leader of coals into a vessel at a staith or spout' (Bishop *Northumberland Wds.*); **O·ff-putting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of putting off; *ppl. a.* that puts off.

1587 Turbus *Nilgbon* (Roll) VI. 402 Pauses for Dyvglas[s] kyth self accomplaide for preparyde. And he wonder of his of prolyngis he maide haist takis up Portuncus in poyn out of his grasse, and smytis of his head, and presis he body unto Tybeus. c 1598 LEIGHTON (*Theocritus*) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 79 Quhene the cuvis knew their presence of na effect but ane offputting of tyme. 1788 *Act* by Stuart *Newcastle* (1789) I. xxv. Keeling an ox off-going or off-putter at sixty coal staiths upon the said river. 1892 WYCLIF. *Gen.* xx. Note, In Judea used to answer his affectionate natures with an 'off-putting' type seldom heard.

†**Offrand, offerand.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 offrande, 3–5 offrand, 4 offrande, 4–5 offrond(e, 4–6 offrand(e, offerand(e, 5 offerond, offerand. [Early ME., a. OF. *offrande* (1118 in Littré), ad. med. L. *offerenda* 'offering, oblation'; fr. 'thing or things) to be offered', gerundive of *offerre* to OFFER. Used in ME. in some sense as OFFERING, and still (under Fr. influence) by Gower and Caxton, but otherwise peculiar to north. dial. after 1350, and after 1500 only Sc. The northern texts of Cursor Mundi, Hampole, Maundeville, etc., have regularly *offrand*, where the southern texts have *offring, offering*. In later times often spelt *offerand*, and prob. associated with *offerand*, northern form of *offering*, pr. pple. of *offer* vb.] = OFFERING *sb.*1 1, 2.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 83 Al swa fe gode blisseð fe mon his owene almesse for his agene weorcke. c 1290 *Old Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Al swo hi habbeo vgunnled here offrandes swo hom ei mon for hom nolde here. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10851 (Cott.) For his offrand [*Gerizim*, offrande, Trin. offrogte] was rightwys. *Ibid.* 12401 (Cott.) Our lauerd delightes...Him Abel wel in

c. A minor branch of a mountain range; a spur. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 230/2 A hill, called Mount St. Elias.., which, by offsets, occupies the southern part of the island (Afognak). 1879 L. O. Pratt *Yosemite* vi. 83 Hills, which are an offset of the Black Forest range.

4. Something that 'sets off', embellishes, or throws something else into prominence; a set-off. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 53 The excellency of Virtue needs no offsets. 1721 Ramsay *Content* 322 Three wadding swains .. (No rare't beneath a head of silks and lace, Another hears the offsets of the face. 1884 Fenton *Gr. Pilchin* (1886) I. xii. 358 A fill or offset or complement.

5. Something 'set off' against something else so as to counterbalance it, as an item on one side of an account equivalent to one on the other side; anything that counterbalances, compensates, or makes up for something else; a set-off. 1708 N. Cannan *Rep.* (1811) 81 Defendant may plead an offset of any sum due to him by the plaintiff. 1830 G. Downes *Lect. Const. Commerce* I. 209 As an offset to this, its luxury of flogging is very gratifying to British sides. 1870 Lowell *Study Windows* 269 The Spanish and English [dispelled agree in the Teutonic peculiarity of admiring the luxurious offset of the clown.

6. *Surveying.* A short distance measured perpendicularly from a main line of measurement, as from the straight line joining the two ends of an irregular boundary, to a point (*e.g.* an angle) in the boundary, in order to calculate the area of the irregularly bounded part. 1771 Brandon *Pract. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying.* Before you begin to measure the Line, take the Offset to the Hedge, viz. the Distance [*sic*]. 1817 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 80 Observe when you are directly opposite any bends or corners of the boundary...and from these measure the perpendicular offsets...with the offset-staff, if they are not very large, otherwise with the chain itself. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 94/2 Before he proceeds to the determination of the distances or dimensions, technically called 'offsets'.

7. *Arch.* A horizontal or sloping break or ledge on the face of a wall, pier, etc., formed where the portion above is reduced in thickness. 1721 Prance *Diagonals Stonesd.* 109 The Work being carry'd up with good Earth by proper Off-sets. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 57 Made with a broad bottom or the foundation, and gradually diminished in thickness by offsets. 1881 Rivington *Engineers* II. 112 vi. 183 Longitudinal beams, firmly fixed to the offsets of the piers and abutments.

b. A horizontal terrace on the side of a slope or hill. (*local U.S.*)

1864 in Webster. 1869 in Farmer *Americanisms.*

8. See quot. (*U.S.*)

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Offset. (Carriage Manufacture.)* The fork at the point in the back-stay where the branches separate to reach the kind axle at two points.

9. A more or less abrupt bend in a pipe, made to carry it past an obstruction in its course.

10. *Printing.* = Set-off: see quot.

1888 *Inventor Printers' Pr.* 30 (*Offset*), the set-off of ink from one sheet to another of printed work while wet.

11. *Comb.* **Offset-blanket**, a blanket or sheet of thick soft paper attached to a special cylinder on a printing-press for the purpose of receiving the offset, or excess of ink, on freshly printed sheets of paper; **offset-glass**, an oil-cup or journal-oiler with a glass globe flattened on one side so as to allow it to stand close to the side of an object (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **offset-pipe**, a piece of pipe having a head, used for effecting an offset: see 9 (ibid.); **offset-sheet** (*Printing*), = *set-off sheet*: see Set-off; **offset-staff** (*Surveying*), a rod used in measuring offsets.

1817 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 87 An offset-staff...for measuring the offsets and other short distances. It is 10 links in length, being divided and marked at each of the 10 links.

Offset (*pfset*), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. Off- 2 + Set *v.*]

1. *trans.* To set off as an equivalent against something else; to balance by something on the other side or of contrary nature. Also said of the equivalent: To counterbalance, compensate.

1792 N. Cannan *Rep.* (1811) 84 The demands of plaintiff and defendant must be mutual ... or they will not be allowed to offset one against the other. 1880 Edinburgh *Coml. Lib. Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 390 In former notices, against the spasm of energy we offset the continuity of drift. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 298/2 He had but twenty-four letters to offset the twenty-five Democratic votes which Luthers received. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 526/1 We traveled southward; but an ounce of a thousand feet offset, and more than offset, the change of latitude.

2. *intr.* To spring, branch off, or project as an offset *from* something else (*obs.* exc. in 3 c).

1833 Knox *Christ. Recip.* xiii. (1836) 192 Ridges, offsetting from the higher range, project in spurs laterally. 1879 R. F. Burton in *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 566/3 To the south-west offsets the Nyassa ..range.

b. *trans.* To furnish with an offset (see prec. 9).

1883 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Aug. 102/1 Bending and offsetting of the pipe is a matter of necessity in turns with the pipe tongs.

3. *Printing. Intr.* To cause an off-set or set-off.

1888 *Inventor Printers' Pr.* 122 When the ink offsets from one sheet to another.

Hence **Offsetting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Offsetting blanket** = *offset blanket*: see Offset *sb.* 11.

1856 Kane *Arct. Explor.* I. lii. 53 Made the offsetting streams of the south, and here up to the northward and eastward. 1887 [see 1 b].

Off-ship, *a.* [f. Off *prep.* + Ship *sb.*; cf. *offshore.*] That is off the ship.

1893 Kane *Criminal Exp. applic.* (1898) 320 When the ship's thermometer gave 66°, my observations were 70°.

Offshoot (*pfʃʊt*). [f. Off- 3 + Shoot.]

1. A shoot springing from the stem or other part of a plant, a lateral shoot; a lateral branch projecting from the main part of anything material, as a servo-trunk, mountain-range, street, etc.

1814 J. Mundy in Banks *Lett.* (1980) I. xi. 274 Insured offshoots of felled trees. 1831 Carruthers *Mem. Pilgr.* ind. 2 130 The vesicular matter of the retina is an offshoot (so to speak) from that of the optic ganglion. 1870 Rankine *Useful Mines & Mining* 103 It consists of successive offshoots from the great central chains. 1872 *Jamestown Guide Exp. Ladies* (1879) 140 Leucadia Fell is the most eastern offshoot of Shickhot.

b. *fig.* A collateral branch or descendant from a (specified) family or race.

1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 10 (Hist) finds her self related, by some Offshoot or other, to almost every great Family in England. 1854 Baddam *Ch. Hist.* & *Genius* (1856) I. iii. 187 An offshoot of the great house which had already given Dukes to Florence.

c. Something which originated as a branch of something else; a derivative.

1810 *Sporting Sports & Past.* 121 vi. 101 Off-shoots from the Salmonidæ disfigurement. 1867 Lady Hardman *Cradle I.* iii. 139 A large school in the town, which has offshoots in the surrounding villages. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 2 The much older settlement of which it may have been an offshoot.

†2. Something that 'shoots off' or emanates; an emanation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 28 The body is ... making out whole swarms of little volatile effluvias.

Off shore, o'ff-sho're, *adv.*, *phr.*, (*adj.*) [f. Off *prep.* + Shore *sb.* Opposed to In shore.]

A. *adv.* a. In a direction away from the shore. 1720 *Ten Voy. Capt. Singleton* 208, I kept my Way Northward, off shore. 1834 G. R. Richardson *Diary. Cook's Voy.* (1836) 67 *Let her head off shore.* 1845 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 63/2 The fish wants in any direction, offshore or inshore, or along the coast.

b. At some distance from the shore. (In quot. 1745, inland from the shore.)

1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 92 Gusts of Wind from the Mountains Off Shore. 1887 *Fisheries U.S.* Sect. v. II. 16 The best months for whaling offshore are from September to May.

B. *adj.* (*attrib. predicative*). a. Moving or directed away from the shore.

1842 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* viii. 139 An hours on the wing, with an offshore breeze, would be very apt to be blown out to sea. 1880 *Mem. Maritime Mag.* VII. 170, I might take the offshore tack.

b. Situated, existing, or operating at a distance from the shore.

1883 G. B. Goode *Fish. Industr. U. S. A.* 20 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The off-shore fisheries are prosecuted on the great oceanic banks extending from Nantucket to Labrador. 1884 *Science* 14 Nov. 469 The cases of the offshore fishermen.

Off side, o'ff-si'de, *phr.*, *pl.* Off *prep.* + Side.] Away from one's own side; on the wrong side, *i.e.* in Football, Hockey, etc., between the ball and the opponent's goal. [The specific meaning varies in the different games.]

a. As *adv.* *phrase.*

1867 *Sheffield Football Assoc. Rules*, Any player between an opponent's goal and goal-keeper (unless he has followed the ball there) is offside and out of play. 1871 *Rugby School Football Rules* vi. in *Fortn. Rev.* (1880) A player is off side when the ball has been thitched, touched or is being run with by any of his own side behind him. 1880 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 W. succeeded in kicking a goal, but he was declared to be off side at the time. 1887 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 284/2 We don't consider it fair to strike when off-side of an opponent.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (*predic.*).

1881 *Cheltenham Coll. Football Rules* vii. in *Fortn. Rev.* (1888) No offside play is allowed. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 1/2 The majority of the strikes resulting from the Scottish half players' persistently offside game. 1892 *Chering* (U. S.) XXVII. 190/1 The off-side rule should be clearly understood.

c. See also Off *a.*

Offskip, variant of Offskip.

Offspring (*pfsprin*). Forms: 1-7 **ofspring**, 1 -spring, 1-2-sprinz, 2-sprinke, 2-4-sprong(e, 2-6 -springe, 3 **of sprouch**, **ofsprung**, 3-6 -sprynge(, 3-7 **of-spring**, 5-6 **offsprynge**, 6-7 **-springe**, 3(*Orm.*), 3-**offspring**, (7 **off-spring**). 3, 3-5 **ospring**(e, (3-4 **osspringe**, 4 **ospreng**, **hospring**, **osspring**, **ospring**). [*Of.* *ofspring*, *f. of* prep. adv. Of, Off + *spring-an* to Spring.]

1. The progeny which springs or is descended from some one; children or young (or, more widely, descendants) collectively; progeny, issue. Applied without indef. art. to a number, or to one; with indef. art. always collective, and usually with an adj., as *a numerous offspring*. Rarely of plants.

c 1325 in Ritson *Coll. Hist. Ill.* 300 He ne spoke for Edward and his offspring. c 1400 *Mandev.* (*Ld.*) x. *H. Text.* (Cotton *Vitell.* C. xvi.) Kyd hem offspring fro him of euere. c 1425 *Lonely Hous.* 93 On whom shal we ete, nor wol or of hem offspringe. c 1500 Grene Knyt *Jhesu* xii. 600 Jhesu all hem offspring shulde ben Trybolum and nothyngeshil ben all hem myddelfuul. c 1575 *Godly Christmas* 21 in *Ch. E. Misc.* 140 We bende alle his offspring. 1597 R. Glocest. (Robt.) 499 To him and to his offspring [v. rr. seppring, sopringe]. c 1600 *Chester Pl.* 138 (Cott.) Where I will of adam mill Of his seapring [Corr. keeping] Twie, supringe, and of non. c 1600 Malvern (Roxb.) vii. 24 Where Jacob his patriark and his offspring dwelt. a 1637 Sunday *Miracl.* iv. (1638) D 6b, Of Godfrid this name shepring should be bo. a 1677 Barr. I. Barrow *Comment. Eccl.* (1860) 12 Any of his seniors or of spring. 1692 J. Harrison tr. *Ziegenb's Erroneus* 187 Not easily a number of a numerous offspring, but also likely to be shortly a grand-mother. 1722 Steele *Spect.* No. 283 ¶ 5 The Sun endeavouring to repeat the worthy Offspring of such a Father. 1772 Jackson *Jas. Duke.* 166 To purge his now-fledg'd offspring to the skies. a 1814 *Forgery* II. 8 In *New York Theatre* I. 302 The joyful procedure of an offspring from them. 1815 Pennant & Owen *Zoolog.* *Rec.* (ed. 2) In the variety-kyloth (of plants)..some of the non-essential characters of the parents sometimes appear themselves in the offspring unconditional aids by rule. 1861 J. Owen *Evang.* 70 *Adoption* I. 246 The modern humanitarian reposes himself as the offspring remedy as well as physicality of a long line of ancestors.

b. Rarely in *pl.*: † (*a*) in individual sense = children or descendants (*obs.*); (*b*) in collective sense = progenies, broods, families.

a 1548 Hall Chron., *Hen. IV* 137 The wife of Richemond, one of the offsprynges, of the blood of king Henry the sixte. 1634 Tegnmouth *Chr. Ridden* 300 As the weaker was the glory of man, so were their offsprings the glory of both. 1686 *Plain Dealer* 28 The Naturalists took care to transmit to Posterity the birth-places...of all numerous Offsprings. 1726 Thomson *Hist. Britain* IV. 229 The wolves, and the offsprings of the prowler, the badger, (1847). 1808 *Mem. Emmet Pedlar* I. 73 How much do these beloved offsprings add to our love and our happiness!

c. *fig.* Of persons in relation to place of birth, or origin.

1587 Turbv. *Ovideus* Bj. 77 Mar. ..h as Abbilgaunt or Kentyman thereof (the World) or if you please, the Sun, or Off-Spring. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. lxxvi. 4 Oh dull clouds Kindreaux her with Off-spring terse. a 1599 Peele *Farew.* (1784) II. 300 Beautiful Albion, we will weep for thee: For thou art for thine offspring!

2. *fig.* That which springs from or is produced by something; produce, product; issue, outcome, result; † fruit. a. usually collective.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 23 The fifth years you shal rate the fruites, gathering the offspring, that they bring forth. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 72 The prolific buds that are the genuine offspring of the stock. 1684 Scottish *Martyrs' Mag.* Bed., Accept. (his Off-spring of some square Hopes). 1703 N. Kornmann *Th. Physick* 109 Whey is the Offspring of Milk. 1726 Keill *Comm.* (1738) I. 4 The law of motion ..is the offspring of modern times. 1838 Thirlwall *Hist. Rom.* (1859) I. I. 63 The discoveries of Newton were the offspring of those of Copernicus.

† b. with *an* and *pl.* in individual sense. *Obs.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 31, I will multiplie the fruits of the tree, and the offsprings of the fields. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. 88 ¶ 1. 200 Almost all Kinds of Vice are the Excesses and monstrous Offsprings of Natural Appetites. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 44 Our spleen are the offsprings of the fallen spirit. a 1814 *Forgery* II. 8 In *New York Theatre* I. 282 Those dark engender'd looks, ..offsprings of accursable designs.

† 3. A Generation (sense 5). *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21425 (Cott.) Jac Jud offred, praild, and mand, Thre dais sulper sin on drane, Bot thrin be ospring [Gött. ..Trin. ospring, *Land* ospryng] bei fild. 1387-88 Chaucer *Pr. Marriage* 11, 67 Y- beginning, expanding and spreading fourth of al things from offspring to offspring.

† 4. The fact of springing or descending from some ancestor or source; descent, origination, derivation, origin. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 48 Y-comen of kyn soprynge. c 1500 Barclay *Myre, Gd. Manneres* (1570) D iij b, Knyghtes..Of whom this noble Prynce had his birth and offspring. 1521 T. Wilson *Logike* 20 b, Those vertues, through their offspring bee from God, yet those maketh them perfecte in the lyues of men. 1542 J. Heywood *Spider, & Fly* ix. The monsters upon earth were to destroye their offspring from their own Adam, by generation. 1648 J. Cook *Monopol.* 3 The ..Drain owes its name and offspring to a Lake of the same Name. 1703 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 267 A great John into the offspring of those Dukedoms Archpoints.

† b. *transf.* Family, race, stock; ancestry. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11298 (Cott.) Pe saint sun of his sopring [Gött. Jud bare he the hem bring, c 1400 *Maundev.* (*Roll*) xv. And so was said to Darryd the kyng, That was of Christes owne offspryng. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 370/1 Ospryngge, *deriuacio[n]* kynrede. 1480 Hist. K. *Alexander's Conest.* (1) 81 The Frenchmen ..came of the same offspringe that we do. 1580 Digges *Stratiot.* *Knyde* ii. (Arb.) 48, I wote not, I wyll not deny my Countries offspring. 1624 Heywood *Lang. & Lady*, 422 Wher if the honourable people of..the huge continent of Asia, be also of the same offspring?

† 5. That from which anything springs or originates; spring, fountain, source, original. *Obs.*

1398 Langl. *Piers Pl.* V. 64 Wher ys the very Heil of his ye is a great Sorse Dwingle appeleth very litle or no water, yet is the stream sterkl with many Offsprings reserving to one Botme. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/1 Having discovered and dissolueded the Pollution, vnto his roote or first offsprings and originalls. 1604 Pedroso *2nd Pt. Three Comedies, Rog.* 87 The Inventions or offsprings, from whence this disorder hath taken her beginnings.

¶ The alleged sense 'Propagation, generation', repeated in Dicts. from J., appears to be an error, J.'s quot. being app. to sense 1.

1721 Hudson *Bird Pref.* 1, 2 That which cannot increase by general extension (strikes personally), doth seek to continue itself another way, that is by offspring and propagation.

[**Off-square**: see *Half-square* in Half-, II a.]

Offtake (*ɒ·fteɪk*). [f. OFF- 3 + TAKE *sb.*]

1. The action of taking off; *spec.* the taking of commodities off the market; purchase of goods.

1883 *Manch. Examin.* 20 June 4/2 In provincial supply and offtake seem to have been brought pretty well into conformity. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 1/1 The proportion of the total offtake of the Shanghai market supplied by Great Britain or her Colonies was 29 per cent.

2. That which is taken off; a deduction.

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Offtakes*, all deductions assessed from the men's wages for house-rent, housecoal, doctor's fees, tool-sharpening, closet tickets, etc.

3. A channel by which, or place where, something is taken off: *spec.* a. *Mining.* A subsidiary drainage-level: see quot.

1883 *Coal Mines Acts* III. 320 There are subsidiary levels, called offtakes or drifts, which discharge the water of a mine, not at the mouth of a pit, but, where, from the form of the country, it may be run off level-free.

b. The taking off or flowing out of a branch-stream from the main channel of a river; the place of such outflow.

1888 1908 *Cent. Jrn.* 21 The third of the Hugli headregulators has its principal offtake from the Ganges again about forty miles further down.

† **Offtract.** *rare.* [comp., app. f. OFF *adv.* + *-tract* in *abstract, extract.* Cf. OFF- *obsol.*] That which leftdrawn or taken from something as its source.

1589 J. BARRY in *Lett. Pollut.* L (1846) 77 The energies of language were entire, more at command, and, as the more immediate offtract [*printed* offtrack] of thought, outwardly accordant to the energies of art. *Ibid.* L 112 It is the mind of the artist which is visible in what he does: the eye must necessarily be an offtract of the other.

† **Offu'se,** *a. Obs. rare*[1]. [a. F. *offuscat* (15th c. in Godef.), or ad. L. *offusc-* (Floric), L. type **offusc-ar* (not found in ancient L.), f. *ob-, ob-* (OF-) + *fuscus* dark.] Dark, dusky: = OBFUSCATED.

1849 LETTICE Cicerone II (Aldeshot. Mss. 181) Dressed [almost] not wear a man round with an offuse and upper clothe a fold.

† **Offu'scant.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *offuscant-em*, pr. pple. of *offuscare* to darken (see next); or ad. corresp. F. *offuscant*.] One who obfuscates or obscures; one who opposes enlightenment, an obscurantist.

1709 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 180 The offuscants do fear (for 'Illusion') affected to call the teachers of vulgar prejudices. 1806 — in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 102 There are systematic offuscants; not reasoners, but sophists.

Offu'scate, *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *offuscāt-us*, pa. pple. : see next.] = OBFUSCATE *ppl. a.*

1863 HOLLAND *Pilgrim's Mor.* 698 Their eye sight...is offuscate and darkened by the great light. a 1845 THORNE *Ess.* (1851) 104 The certainty of the Person in History is thereby obfuscate. 1890 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 456 Mist offuscate eyes.

Offu'scate, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *offuscāt-*, ppl. stem of *offuscāre* to darken, f. *ob-, ob-* (OF- 1) + *fuscāre* to darken, *fusc-us* dark. See also OBFUSCATE.]

1. = OBFUSCATE *v.* 1.

1898 BISHOP *Glossogr., Offuscate*, to make black or dark. 1892 B. HARDY *Firebrand's Iron Age* 256 The exhalations... which offuscate, or darken the Sun. 1893 WILSON *De la Cruise Compl. Guard.* L. 21, 216, 43, I should fear those Dutch might grow so large as to offuscate or shadow the Well-Found or Kingdom. 1899 HEARNSHAW in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 184 The brilliancy of the metalline ground on which these faint rings are seen, the contrast of which will offuscate their feeble appearance. 1806 F. H. NEILSON *Hist. Germany* I. 11. 261, 292 A constellation, by whose transcendent radiance all inferior luminaries were offuscated.

2. = OBFUSCATE *v.* 2.

1893 HALE *Arrogance. Dr. Dod.* A. Has was forced to yield to such conditions as did much offuscate the splendor of his former victories. a 1734 NORTH *Examen.* II. v. § 1 (1740) 293 To take all Occasions and Handles that may operate to that Design, and to deep or offuscate all the rest. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cclix. (1862) 589 That knowledge is ...obfuscated or obfuscated by its [the sun's] union with the body. 1842 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 426 His gaiety and his gravity offuscate one another.

3. = OBFUSCATE *v.* 3.

1832 J. HAWKINS tr. *Bilnder's Romances* 93 She had her spirits so offuscated as...not to know her cards. 1797 *Philip Quarll* 230 The Tears...which offuscated his Sight. a 1750 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 328 Some men's modesty offuscates their understandings. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrs. & Monck* III. ix. 230 Mowbray's brain...was somewhat offuscated.

Hence **Offu'scated,** **Offu'scating** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1825 *Quarterly Misc.*, etc. (1827) 382 Such a purblind knowledge, as renders their understandings more offuscated and gloomy. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/1 To Enlighten their Offuscated Intellects. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 227 The former offuscating philosophy. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. ii. 35 Those vain and offuscating disputations.

Offusca'tion. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *offuscātiōn-em*, n. of action from *offuscāre* (see prec.): cf. F. *offuscation*, also *obf.* (1411 in Cotg.).] = OBFUSCATION.

1599 *Grat. Cornelius Agrip. Of the W.* (1908) 10, 115, 267 To hinder offuscacyon of the very knowledge. 1609 *Dr Hall Recantation* 16 The wicked and grievous offuscations of the Church. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 400 The accumulation, and the appearance of clouds and notable offuscations. 1803 J. LETTICE *Calvinisme* II. 191 This offuscation of intelligence to vulgar eyes.

† **Offu'squize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *offusquer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *obf-, offuscāre* to darken: see OFFUSCATE and the earlier *offusque*, OBFUSE.] *trans.* To obfuscate, obscure: = OBFUSE.

Richardson cites BULLOKAR, but the orig. ed. has *offusque*: see OBFUSE *v.* 3a (1676, 1731).

Offward (*ɒ·fwɑd*), *adv.* (*sb.*) and *adj.* [f. OFF *adv.* + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* In a direction or position off or away from something; *spec.* (*Naut.*) away from the shore. Also quasi-*sb.* in *gibe, to the offward.*

1620 *Sp. Answer Exch. Vessels* (1622) 3 Hee was so wise, to lie as far of ward as possibly he might. 1640 Capt. SMITH'S *Seaman's Grammar* 4 Bee[f]ward is contrary to the shore: as the men of a Ship lies to the Off-ward, and lay head to the shoreward. 1778 [M. MARMADUKE] *Minister Appeal.* 15 May 1/1/3 The cattle may be eased, by turning *offward* as required, at pleasure. 1794 *Sailing & Sweetmeats* II. 256 Offward, from the shore. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The ship heels offward.

B. *adj.*

† **1.** Turned or directed off or away; averse. *Obs.*

1583 MAY *Magnalia' Commendat.* 20 To hate any offwarde will and turned from God. 1628 TR. ANDREWES (title-page) 1615 Righteousness was not so offward hitherto, but she is now so forward.

† **2.** = OFF C. 22. *Obs. rare*[1].

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4573/2 A Side white on his offward Hind heilded.

Hence † **Offwardness** *Obs.*, state of being turned away, averseness, aversion.

1600 ADP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 1 His offwardnesse from God and God's favourable inclination ever more to him. *Ibid.* 137 Their marvellous offwardness and unwillingness... to the shedding of blood.

Offwards, *adv. rare*[1]. [f. as prec. + -WARDS.] = OFFWARD *A.*

1892 *Capt. Dodd's Seaman's Comm.* ii. 21. 123 For the Kitch offwards 3 foot.

Offyrnie, *obs.* corrupt form of OFFERNET.

† **Of-gave** *ppl. a., obs.* by-form of ALAVE, AGHAST: see OF- 2.

1305 *St. Kenelm* 210 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 53 He was bi wode of gaste.

† **Ofge't,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3 of-yete'n, -yiten. [f. OF- + OE. *gietan, -gitan* to Get, Cf. ONGET, OE. *ongietan* to perceive.] *trans.* To perceive, discern.

c 1205 LAY. 22172 Ȝif he him nalle of-giten. *c* 1275 *Poem of Times* 38 Ne hise nalle of-giten.

† **Ofgo',** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofgān*, f. OF- 1 + *gān* to GO. For sense-development, cf. Ger. *hinkommen* to obtain. For senses 3, 4, see OF- 3.]

1. *trans.* To demand, require, exact.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 340 Se godcunda...nán halignes ongánnes ǽnne náwiht ofgán be ær...hálgunge. *c* 1200 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1018 Hire broðher Rodbert wearð hi ȝeh-nemne, swa swa he hit ær hæfde ȝiongan of-gán. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 Ich hit wolde luuiendliche inwiðe of-gán. 1340 *Ayenb.* 13 He nolde nouȝt ane day of dawe to...ȝeldene ne holde he þet he hedde of-gan ine hise wraððe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 128 To ȝe...and ogain [*MSS. W.* ongain] her bylhales.

2. To go through, permeate.

1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3173 Yet he proyned to it ofte he vehten so þeos toune þet it of wolde [*v.r.* ongrowen] al þet holy and to dyke þis toun bezonde.

4. To come by with, overtake.

c 1300 *Beket* 52 Me ne mȝi here nout ofgo.

Hence † **Ofgo'ing** *vbl. sb.*, deserving, earning.

1340 *Ayenb.* 215 Hare Demere...here owe pelde te here ofgoinge.

† **Ofgra'ine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF- 2 + GRAINE *v.*] *trans.* To vex, irritate. Known only in pa. pple. *of-grained* vexed: cf. ASGRAINED.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Þus here cunne sinnes here deouhil and his lust ȝe-grunede will here nelle.

† **Ofgre'de,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. 4 ofgrad. [f. OF- 1 + GREDE *v.* to cry.] *trans.* To call for, summon, cp. *E. Allit. 282* (Bodley MS.) The kyng it only and wonder bad: Alle his maistres he of-grad.

† **Ofgreet',** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. 4 ofgrett. [app. f. OF- 2 + GRETE *v.*] *trans.* ? To strike off.

c 1250 *Arth. & Merl.* 1346 (Kölbing) Þe helmes hounde, þat leth of here, who se mest Hastiliche þe hemed ofgrett.

† **Ofgri'sen,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [By-form of *agrisen*, pa. pple. of AGRISE *v.* : see OF- 2.] Terrified.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Nu ben þe eadwale wiðe ofgrisen. *Ibid.* 223 His...hell wolle of-grisen.

† **Ofhea'r,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF- 2 + HEAR *v.*] *trans.* To hear; or ? to overhear.

a 1300 *E. Horn* 41 A Payn hii ofhurde And hym wel wore manerede.

† **Ofhea't,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. 3 ofhet. [f. OF- 1 + OE. *hātan* to HEAT.] *transf.* To overcome with heat.

c 1205 LAY. 2324 His wæi swiðe ofhæt þ[æ] ilke ȝ-fæsl þat al his hurte wes ȝe-swæt.

† **Ofhe'ld,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *ofhéaldan*, f. OF- 3 + *healdan* to HOLD.] *transf.* To withhold, keep back.

1055-90 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. C. Ha...let almest al kyne wilde be laisinan gewoenia þe hes ofhealden ne wolden. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Þis hoem...nes nouȝt to edmode ne of hyndele ofhe[l]denne þing. *Ibid.* 46 He ne may nouȝt ine goode manere ofhealde þet he wyle. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 208 Mysprision and mesnagers ... wel-holde [*MSS. F.* ofholden] hym hoth a gome.

† **Ofhu'ngered,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 ofhingrod, 3 of-hungrot, (of-fingrod), 3-4 of-hungred, of-hungred, 4 of-hongret. (Hence ATHUNGERED, q. v.) [OE. *ofhingrod*, *-ed*, f. OF- 1 + pa. pple. of *hyngrian*, -*ian* to HUNGER.] Afflicted with hunger, very hungry. Also *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Homil.* I. 104 Eadlay lareð þa he sóid ofhungrode and ofdryes ehtendlicnysse. *c* 1205 LAY. 31804 Mi sune wule an hunder þat ofhingrod ore were. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 396 Ȝif þu art of hungred ofter þe earde. *Ibid.* 404 Ȝif þu art to ofhungred, ȝif him wule. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 400/113 Þulke þet weren nyeðe and ofhungred. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1998 Wel sore of hungred and cold. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 63 Rede ofhungred [*v.r.* athungred] and a-thurst.

Ofhus, Ofhuse, *obs.* E. OFFICE, OFFICES.

† **Ofcina** (*ɒfsi·nă*). [Sp., ad. L. *officina*: see OFFICINA.] A factory or 'works' in a Spanish-speaking country, as in South America or Mexico.

1889 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/2 The extension of the Mexican Railway Company to the Southern Mexico deposits must prove to be of great importance to the former. It is probable that one or two other offcinas might use the line when made. 1892 *Weekly Grap.* 4 Nov. 8/1 The directors had the offcina closed down entirely ... and the works will remain closed until there is a reasonable advance in the price of silver.

† **Ofern,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. OF- 2 + KERE *n.*[1]: cf. AKERE *n.*[1]] *transf.* To encumber, dismay, perceive.

c 1205 LAY. 1899 Þa Godlem þa king þuss cumð of-kumð [*c* 1275 hemmeð].

† **Ofern,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. OF- 2 + KERE *v.*[2]: cf. AKERE *v.*[2]] *trans.* To bring forth, give birth to.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 in *O. E. Misc.* 164 Hire schulen leuen the leuedi þat hiren erist ofkenede.

† **Ofete.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ofæte, -læte, -læte, (ofeláte), 2 ouetete, (3 ouehete), 3 of-l'ete. [mod., ad. OE. *ofæte, -læte* wk. fem., ad. ecel. L. *offăta*, sb. use of fem. pa. pple. of *offerre* to offer; cf. O.Icel. *offāta*, *offāt*, OHG. *offāta* (Ger. *offate*), and see OBLET. (If the old word had survived, its mod. form would have been *offet*, or *evelet*.)]

1. An offering, sacrifice, oblation.

c 1825 *Vesp. Psalter* l. 21 Hwæm ðu ondfenst ðæs ondfenlicnisse ofætnisse ofætan. *c* 1000 ÆLFR. *Ps.* xxxix. 6 Nealles þu ne ofrunge and ofæta nanne. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Bdl.) Offered and ouetete neld þou nought ne. [1881 T. E. PRESSLEY *Hist. Holy Eucharist* I. 167 A pure offete or oblation.]

2. A sacramental wafer; a wafer generally.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 114 Secondlyce ... sceolde ane ofrunge, and hat wæl þære sceoldan for þam sacramentum. *c* 1200 *San. Leechd.* III. 42 Wiþ wæteh þæs wæl sceal sincan æt. lyte oftæten ieyhen sum wíd oðrum & writeæ þus sceryes on oftete oftæten. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 96 Ernst þ hell cuoinde ... and oftet ... tacneð þe hest to þole. 1844 Lancaster *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. 121, 268 The offete or bread for the oblation. 1849 RICH *Ch. of Fathers* I. 136 Instead of offetes these [altars] Breads came to be called by the name either of 'Unleavened', or of 'singing-bread'. 1884 A. J. DUNLOP *Anc. Lect. Ch. H.* 30 The Greek ritual still mentions the use of a napkin or *ripidion* to fan the offete.]

† **Offie',** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofligan*, f. OF- 1 + *ligan* to LIE.] *trans.* **a.** To injure by lying; to overlie. **b.** To fatigue with lying. **c.** To lie with. Cf. FORLIE.

c 1000 *Metbre Instruc. Poem.* 1. 41 in *Thorpe Lancy H.* 298 Ne lyst ic on clæne bín bearn ofligan ðæt hit cleað wunde. *c* 1205 LAY. 19300 Hwam ilomen þeoȝ[ð] cnihten þeines and oðres þa wenden wed of lætten [*v.r.* ȝe-lete]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1303 Ich ofte hi cherchiæn hore bére of-ligge, Tha mis and whare hie sunn legge.

Of-lofte : see LOFT *sb.*

† **Ofo'nged,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *ofangod*, f. OF- 1 + *langod*, pa. pple. of *langian* to LONG, cause longing.] Seized or overcome with longing.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 176 Swilce hie ðære ilcan lustes for Godes ege wæren ge-ofangod ongeanwinne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Hwa ofte wes of-langed wiðuten þe lihten. *c* 1205 LAY. 19319 Alðeo þa ic was of-langed[e] swiðe of-langed. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 24 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 His wax swiðe of-longed in his feder wombe.

† **Ofo'st, -list,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *ofwæsted, ofwæst*, f. OF- 1 + *wæst-ed*, pa. pple. of *lystan*, to delight, cause desire, LUST *v.*] Possessed with a strong desire, affected with longing.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Forþon he wæs ofwæst ðære mislicgendre wynne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 158 Ða wæs ðes mon swiðe ofwæst ðære Hælendes wordcwyde. *c* 1205 LAY. 30124 Þa wes he wunderliche of-hæst Alðeo þeines. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 24 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 His wax swiðe of-longed in his feder wombe.

† **O-fold,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 ofealt, 4 ofald. [Reduced f. **ofelid*, OE. *ánfeald*: see AFALD; also OFFOLD.] **a.** Single. **b.** Simple.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 Ofealt ihne ræfhuld is fich mon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29703 (Gött.) Anefeld, þat es to sai, ofald. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Þis hoem...nes nouȝt to edmode ne of-fealde þing. *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* 420, 258 Now knowe I wel þat his and he þat O-fold god is he þre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 357 Þyse wordynge[s] cumbek hym o-fold, þat is, euen to-contrarie as þese dowbyll bibl hauyn[ge].

Ofor, *obs.* form of OVER.

Ofoorn, variant of *afforn*, obs. form of AFORE.

† **Ofpi'ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF- 1 + PINE *v.*] *trans.* To torment.

13.. *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 111 Þeos he of-pyne me to sekenesse wore, þis is for my gulte.

Ofre, *obs.* form of OFFER.

† **Ofrea'ch,** *v. Obs.* [f. OF- 3 + REACH *v.*] *transf.* To reach, get at.

a 1225 *Juliana* 31 Hwer se hit of cuðe ȝe-ȝi. Mit ordeal *a* 1300 *K. Alisaun* 1067 Þat hond to-hit ofraughte, And nom an hundred schelles. *c* 1300 *Beket* 863 (MS. B) And nam mony Frenss schelles. *c* 1300 *Beket* 863 (MS. A) And nam mony Frenss

an obsequy, pe heued of as pe fleesc cleueth. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4813 *Nu* sixti pei sulp ofredde seuenteend seuer ofter. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 6 Of..stynte passiones and gnaweres pe people pat ofreuepe.

† Ofre·de, *v.* Obs. *rare.* [f. Of- 1 + Rede v., to counsel.] *trans.* To counsle in counsel, to outwit.

c 1205 [see Ofredde].

† Ofri·de, *v.* Obs. [OE. *ofridan*, f. Of- 1 + *ridan* to Ride.] *trans.* To ride down, overtake by riding, overtake.

900 *O. E. Chron.*, Se cyning het ridan eafter, and se eorle het him eac eafter ridan. *c* 1205 Lay. 12134 Alsuic ofter weoll hem heoren ofþ-hat þo hilp ofriat. *c* 1205 *Prose Morals* (Titus) 61 *O. N. Hlíta*, 136 For þe leddre wes an asa ofridden, þeruore þeoues ofsloȝen.

† Of-ru·n, *v.* Obs. Ia 1 of-irnan, ȝ of-erne, of-kerne, of-urne. [OE. **ofirnan*, *ofyrnan*, f. Of- 1 + *irnan*, *iernan* to Run.] *trans.* 2. To overtake by running. b. To run away from, flee from.

c 888 K. Alfred *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 13 Forþi he þeowa ofhreac þæræt nolwære, oþ he ofereȝ þa swiftan hundas. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 402 Ðæs wiergan cnapa, Cyrus ..ofþam Rome Seyron Manneus. *c* 1205 Lay. 17220 Þe oðlend an hæfde heap ..And nome gon ofaeten þe aeuel Uurtigerne. *c* 1275 *Poet. Vocab.* Otto, smale hic cenide. After þam Cyrus þe Uiðer weres ofyrne & 1325 þe Vðer wes-cumen).

† Ofsa·ke, *v.* Obs. [OE. *ofsacan*, f. Of- 1 + *sacan* to contend, charge, accuse.] *trans.* To deny.

c 1000 *Lives of Æthelthryth* v. 4 & ȝ in Thorpe, ȝif hwa ofsacan wille, ða ðæt mid eaðre and truwerðe ðallwyrðne begonne. *c* 1205 *Christopher* (in *E. E. P.* (1862) 62, I se mal hit ofsaȝe ..& þus we reoð wore. 13.. *Hrdsk. Versus* (Ff) in *Hearnianus Adamph. Lap.* (1855) 38 þat þe glewe ne of wille ne ofsaȝe.

† Ofsca·pe, *v.* Obs. [f. Of- 3 + Scape v.] altered from Asoape, Escape.] *intr.* To escape.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 409 Hii hue nolde ofscapie (*v.r.* ofskape, askape) bigonne to de vaste. *Ibid.* 580 Þou ne miȝt, ne hare þer manie nas, ofskapie ne lute. *Ibid.* 1196 He was wel ȝ wode gret hoȝeste Of hare þat ofscapede.

† Ofse·che, *v.* Obs. [ME. f. Of- 3 + *seche* to Seek. Cf. ON. *ofsækia* to persecute.]

1. *transf.* To seek after, search for; *absol.* to make a search; *fig.* to attack (as a disease); to approach or come up to.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Þe þet..fondeð wel ut his cuene feldeuon. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7098 He was ase of wor. *c* 1305 *St. Godelieve* 13 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 43 He nom wiþ him fiue ȝeomen; and so þe gyrnour gon wende And let ofseche þerafter. 1340–70 *Alexander* 1171 Cum fell, þou fals Kyng!.. Was wiþ schame of-soȝte. *Ibid.* 1196 He was wel ȝ wode gret hoȝeste Of hare þat ofscapede.

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2. To beseech, entreat.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8663 Þe king of saȝe him wolde yeue.

† Ofsee·, *v.* Obs. [OE. *ofsēon*, f. Of- 1 + *sēon* to See.] *trans.* To see, perceive by sight, catch sight of, observe.

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxiii. (*Quinque Virgines*) 145 Ða ofsæh he anne ȝeongne cnaa. — Gen. xvi. 7 Ða ofsæh hiʒ Godes engel. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 1288 (MS. A) Vnnðe a fehe mesde nu, þat nan hemm gann ofsene. *Ibid.* 1834 Þeonn hem nonn ofsaȝ. *c* 1250 *Will. Palerne* 98 Þeose ofcasen he fal awey þat swiðliche þidde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 3739 Watton a cnit he ȝeaplinn ofȝ, he Amyrel wel sone him ofsaȝ.

† Ofse·nd, *v.* Obs. [OE. *ofsendan*, f. Of- 3 + *sendan* to Send.] *trans.* To send for.

c 1225 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 Ofsende se cyning Godwine eorl. *c* 1205 Lay. 10748 Heo him sæiden þet he of-sende Magan hid wes a mikel ferd. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8476 Soiet adwardes moder þoruȝen he of sende, Erneȝ garde of engeleud, þat hue hider wende. 1360 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* ix. 57 Sir Symonye is of-sent to sompne þe Chaneres. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 5318 Marados adrede for wel wide þat hoy were afaerd.

† Ofse·rve, *v.* Obs. [f. Of- 1 + Serve. (*c* 1225): perh. after Of. *desservir*; but the *of-* has the same force as in *ofyernen*.] *trans.* To deserve, merit; to obtain by deserving; to earn.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 238 Þis mid riȝte ofserueð þe heuenliche kenedom ureon. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 34 Þa heuene leoh ase ȝeomeringe of-serued. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6693 As he it selde of serued, yeue he selde of ȝet. *c* 1305 Seuenbeam 30 Þese ben of-serued ȝeyndyche Þe ȝeyer of helle pyne.

Hence **† Ofse·rving** *vbl. sb.*, Obs., deserving, desert, merit.

a 1250 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þis sawend nawt mon wiðuten þeoh þis ofseruinge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Þet ȝiefte ȝeue and nyt ofserui3e þe mayster wyþoute oere ofseruinge.

† Ofse·t, *v.* Obs. [OE. *ofsēt-an*, f. Of- 1 + *sēt-an* to Set.] *transf.* To beset, oppress.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 15 Þe deofel..ofsetteð ofte mon mid unwilcit þeoh his ofcunnunge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Þet ȝiefte and nyt ofserui3e þe mayster wyþoute oere ofseruinge.

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† Ofsha·ke, *v.* Obs. [OE. *ofscacan*, f. Of- 1 + *scacan* to Shake.] *intr.* To escape.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 409 Hii hue nolde ofscapie (*v.r.* ofskape, askape) bigonne to de vaste. *Ibid.* 580 Þou ne miȝt, ne hare þer manie nas, ofskapie ne lute. *Ibid.* 1196 He was wel ȝ wode gret hoȝeste Of hare þat ofscapede.

† Ofsha·pe, *v.* Obs. [f. Of- 3 + Shape v.] altered from Adapt, Educate.] *intr.* To escape.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 409 Hii hue nolde ofscapie (*v.r.* ofskape, askape) bigonne to de vaste. *Ibid.* 580 Þou ne miȝt, ne hare þer manie nas, ofskapie ne lute. *Ibid.* 1196 He was wel ȝ wode gret hoȝeste Of hare þat ofscapede

Actions. 1592 Tr. Fox *Treatises Englishm.* 11, 118 Seldom ..., often in the wrong. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 ¶ 5 Let me beg of you to write to me often. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 34 The crown of England, always ill-settled, and often at war, with its own barons. 1883 MORLEY *Irreligion in Mod. Europe* in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 174 The manifestations and reactions she felt ... were often and often self-caused.

Comparative and *Superlative*.

1587 *Diodin. Worcy. to Reg. Gilds* 380 [They] shoffen vsen and assemble together in. euery quarter of the yeare, oftner or oftener and it needs. 1598 Dr. WILSON *Sen. Sacrum.* 22 It is like, that the oftnest said with most reuerence commeth. 1660 ROGER *Synagog. Love* xvi. (1706) 32 He is rather welcome to God that comes to Him oftenest, and stays with him longest. a 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 698 As has happened oftner than once before. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 421 As idle, as whose shrine Why oft'nest sues the fervent fickle heart. 1866 HARDWICK *Origg. Spec.* ind. xl 10, 104 Those individual flowers ... would be oftenest visited by insects, and would be oftenest crossed.

2. In many instances; in cases frequently occurring.

More often than properly outside the statement, referring to the frequency of cases in which it can be said: thus quot. 1809–28 easily means 'it often happens that the disease will remain stationary during life'; quot. 1876 'it often happens that a good character is worth'; etc.

a 1586 CHARLES *Miller's T.* 41 Yombe and slide is often or seldom. 1594 FLORIO *Pan. Javow. Cyuil Ricktionarie* Wks. (1878) 190 Full often sucke no cause of eyther pain and woe builds father staff maides, heart greete whitnes of teares. a 1646 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 8 Worldly chanoers ... in adversitye often changes from weal to good and so to bettre. 1822 CRUIKSHANK *Exp. Physiol.* 83 It groweth in moist grounds...often rises in the dry and open fields. 1843 DICKENS *Pictures* v. 6 Words Heaven, of their whole Universe possest, Are often Ruin'd in their own Request. 1707 FLORIO *Peterborow's Cond.* 58 Such effects ... are too often paid for by an after-reckoning. 1807–28 S. COTTON *Hirel. Louis Lucy*, xv. ind. 5 (a) The Chinese will often remain many days *Saying* (&c.). 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* viii. 92 A good shoemaker is often worth a great deal of money. 1888 FLOYER *Abbreviations* (1892) 177–8 A statement in addition a cheerful plain—oftenest indicates the feeling that nothing could ever have been prosperous.

3. Like other adverbs, commonly hyphened to a ppl. adj. when this is used *attrib.* (cf. HARDLY).

1860 *Mary Magd. Lament.* ii. 22, This often-heard regret. 1867 DIXON *Cornh.* xxii. 208 Second or oftener-tenanted Marriages. 1906 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 30 In the often-cited charter of Henry the first. 1850 J. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 316 That often-repeated affirmation concerning the purpose of the death of Christ. 1877 A. S. HEWITT in Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 324 An often-recurring heresiah.

B. *adj.* (The adv. used with gerundial and verbal sbs., and at length with other sbs.) Done, made, happening, or occurring many times; frequent. (Very common in 16th and 17th c.; but rare after 1688, and now arch.)

1450–530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 124 Had not he byn often comforted: the wyghte not knowe Joseph the tyme of hys conception with hys wyfe. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* v. 23 Vse a lyttell wyne for thy stomaches sake, and thyne often diseases. 1530 PALSGR. 723/2 Hoften, *frequentatif*. 1578 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. lv. 397 There should be no often changes in religion. 1579 tr. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 24 Especiall thanks for your secret and often letters in mi behalf. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Pastancie* 11. ii, Any favours, that may worthily make you an often courtier. 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xiii. Liable to an often neglect. a 1670 HOWARD *Hist.* (1689) 103 (OED.) Impudent, and often Epithets. 1685 EVELYN *Mem., Cambridge* I. To my often admiration. 1709 FENTON in *Walsh's Wks.* Observ. 19 Her blood is hard pent, by often alliances with great and Princely families. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x. The greatest and oftenest laughed. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Palestine* v. *Engl.* 220, I know those hamsas ... from often study of them on their shelf.

C. *Comb.* With nouns denoting time, as † **often-sithe**, † **-tide**, **-while**, **-s** = OFTENTIME, **-s**.

a 1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 284 Hume & Aldgarnone gould it the arbennest Midsomere oftentide. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's P. T.* 2009 And thonkeden hym...often sithe [*Harpsfield & Camb.* often sythe: *Corp. & Hatt. ofte sithe*: *Lansd.* 28 *ofte*: *Petw.* many sithe]. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 76 (N.), For whom I sighed have so often sithe. 1603 SHAKESP. *Tw. Nights* v. iii. 10, Cockscombe, my good brain-sick Oliue: Neuer be sad for Cockscombe: nay, send a leaf Vnder Fooles with thy grace and humour often-whiles. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* v. (1874) 40, I had oftenwhiles many troublesome fears.

† **Ofte'na**, *v. Obs.* [f. OF- + TEAR *v.*; cf. AGREE *v.*] *trans.* To irritate.

c 1290 *Owl & Night.* 1254 Noo wit hem reike longe And wes offeonned swithe stronge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 76 Pacyence hit is ofteynnet: ine [*sic*: here-long] hent eni hit zeie of his luetjes aristinde and stiffinde.

† **O'ftenly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. OFTEN *a.* + -LY 2.] = OFTEN *adv.*

1577 *St. Aug. Manuel* (Longman) 88 So much the more happily as her fault is more oftenly. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gall. gault. Journal* O iij, Yet oftenlie are wonty hauen tuay sonne. 1591 FRENCHAM *Lib. Dict., Frequentationnement, oftenly.* 1730 LEVERETT *Exodus Mark. & Papists* 22, 1730 Most oftenly the whole Discourse is the Devil's.

† **O'ftenness**. *Now rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact or condition of occurring often; FREQUENCY.

1569–70 (Worcester Inv. Ornaments) 1559 *Worcest. Recd. Pol. I.* viii. § 1 Degrees ... there could be none, except perhaps in the entitlements and oftenness of doing well. 1639 SELDEN *Worthy Canonicus* 49 St. Paul is at his forward his oftenness of which Thomas gives a reason. 1656 HARRIS (Gilmore) *Conscience* 4 A multitude, oftenness. 1730–6 BAILEY (Johns. Continuat. frequency, oftenness).

O'ftens, *adv. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. OFTEN *adv.* with advb. genitive *-s* (as in *whilom*, *whilst*, etc.), perh. sometimes felt as a plural.] = OFTEN *adv.*

1587 DIGBY *Horace, Ep.* i. *ad.* Fvij, How have your frowardest style Full oftens made my rather rise, and others made me smyle. *Ibid.* v. ii. H v, The things I often talke vpon And oft I thinke of this. 1805 BRONDERS *N. C. Glossary* (Clifton, *offens, the plural of often. Qubic comment.* 1808 ATKINSON *Cleveld. Gl.*, *Oftens* (*pr. oft'ns*), often, oftentimes. 1887 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincs.* 352 (*Oftens* [*sic*] indeed, tell a hunter.

O'ftentime, *adv.* (*adj.*) *rare.* [f. OFTEN *adv.* + TIME, as an extended form of OFT-TIMES.] = next. (In quot. 1876 as *adj.* Frequent.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) I. 14, I hope other tymes sone to. c 1440 *Jac. Assoc.* (MS. C) 1252/1021 In wise alle... That oftentyme [so Sloane Harl. 2250 greatly] will save. 1893 TENNYSON *Promise* ii, at Oftentime (so prevent is in no sense popular form it is greatly superior to the sense in 1842 to Lucile ... down. 1896 Mrs. WILFRID WARD *Sights & Ins.* II. xviii. 273 Where Canons of the Student had to oftentime balanced.

Oftentimes (*o*ftəntaimz), *adv. Now only arch. or literary.* [f. OFTEN *adv.* + *times*; an extended form of OFTTIMES.] Many times; on many occasions, or in many cases; frequently, often.

c 1450 *Lyf Tryamr. Nedewis* 61 The kynge...thenkynge clyde nought. 1522 *Golfe of Parth. V.* 1511/1 He to forbede as often tymes as he oftendide. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 115 b, He shulde oftentymes warned. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* x. 11 Offering oftentimes (WICLIF, TYNDALE, etc. *ofte tymes*) the same sacrifices. 1774 J. BEVERLY *Method.* 3 Such buildings were oftentimes light houses. 1800 WORDSW. *Fet Lamel* iv. This song to myself did I oftentimes repeat. 1849–6 THOMAS *Hist. Lect. Sec.* v. ii. 166 An oftentimes fatal readiness. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanr.* (1879) VI. 134.

† **b.** Rarely in COMPAR. and SUPERL. *oftener times*, *oftenest times*. *Obs.*

1561 CRANMER *Answ. Poin. Blasse* (Parker Soc.) 107 Many ... take of the sacrifice once in the whole year, some twice, some oftener times. 1592 WILLET *Armoury* 125 Oftener times when least we do minister. 1609 TYMME *Four-fold Temple* (1658) 450 The female is oftener times taken then the male.

† **Ofthi'nk**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *oftyncan*, 2–3 *-puncke* (*o* (*u*), *-pincke*, 3–4 *-pinke*, *-penke*, 4 *-pynke*, *-thenche*, 4 *othynke*, 3 *othenkyn*; *3rd sing.* 1 *oftyncp*, 2 *oftinch*, 3 *-thenche*), *-thenkith*, 3–4 *-thinke*), *-pynketh*. *Pa. t.* 1–3 *oftuhte*, 2 *-puhte*, *-pruhte*, 3 *-poste*, *-pouste*, *-thogte*, 3 *othogte*. See also ATHINK. [OE. *oftyncan*, f. OF- + *pyncan* to seem fit, to seem: see THINK *v.*?]

1. To seem not good; to displease, vex, grieve. Chiefly used *impersonally*, with dative of person, and genitive of thing, *or that*.

Rimeraff 2211 Mani þen heuire oftyncan Beoden Heaðenkinen. c 1200 S. *Margrete Seuth. versc.* § 4 Du scrudde þam gigantum oftyncan þet he hafdle lutera riche. c 1205 — *Oreis.* 6, 2 § 4 Hine þa oftyncedon ðæt his folc swa feondgode wære. c 1250 — *Gregory's Past.* 221 Ofe Drihten hine þinceð [*orig.* þuhte] na se oftþuncð. c 1200 *Ancren. Riwle* 1, 66 Hire þuhte elegnes ofþuhte. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þeonne oftþunchedð hit him sare. *Ibid.* 251 Hwer oftþuchte þet he unkinde hit him were. *Ibid.* 257 Hwer oftþuchte þet he unkinde hit were to longe þenie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 729 His of houpe he lyber ȝyuene þat hire feder ayleȝ to muche. c 1320 *Sekel nouȝt* Oue hit oftenkeð wou.

2. *impers.* To cause (one) grief or regret (to have done something); to 'repent'.

c 1200 *Ergherl. Confess.* Penne is Thurpe *Lamb. Hom.* 11. 130 (Whosoð he sulne þe he to ofte hafde gewraht) ? c 1200 *Ancren. Riwle* 1, 72 Þe ofþuncð þe he to ofte hafde gewraht. ? c 1200 *Ayenb.* 11, 2 Hine þe oftþynceð ðæt hit þe ofte zwicðe þeodegene wære. c 1897 — *Gregory's Past.* 221 ofe Drihten hine þinceð [*orig.* þuhte] na se oftþuncð. c 1200 *Ancren. Riwle* 1, 66 Hire þuhte elegnes ofþuhte. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þeonne oftþuncheð hit him sare. *Ibid.* 251 Hwer oftþuchte þet he unkinde hit him were. *Ibid.* 257 Hwer oftþuchte þet he unkinde hit were to longe þenie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 729 His of houpe he lyber ȝyuene þat hire feder ayleȝ to muche. c 1320 *Sekel nouȝt* Oue hit oftenkeð wou.

3. (with personal subj.) To grieve, be sorry; to repent.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Du aan shall be pellican: *of* þenche his owhne sunne. c 1250 *Owl & N.* 1187 Ichulleð of eue þinge þan þe oðer of penche. c 1275 *Lyric, O Mirie* 134 He her-after of Moder wore And her-of nele-mare[l] and cou. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezekiel* xxxii. 14 After thi deeth thou shalt not oftirthe [1388 repentist not thee].

Hence † **Ofthi'nking** (in 3 **ofpunchunge**) *vbl. sb.*, displeasure, vexation, disgust, grief, sorrow.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Þe þridde kunnild is Of þonchunge *of* alðere guld. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Agrisse an ikinge ladliche ȝeres of þenchunge.

† **Ofthi'rst**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *ofþyrsted*, *ofþyrst*, f. OF- + *þyrsted*, pa. pple. of *þyrstan* to THIRST.] Earlier form of ATHIRST, q. v.

c 1000 *Judges* xv. 18 In Thamin *Hexat.*, He [Samson] much to swipe of þyrst. c 1200 TRIN. *Coll. Hom.* 199 Þenne ihe hefd of þonne ryuendd to euer wolle. c 1205 *St. Peter of Mead* 480 in *O. E. Misc.* 123 Sum of þeose and fel hongri. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 74 Ryhte a-hyngreþ and a-þurst [*B.* a-þurst].

O'ftly, *adv. rare.* [f. OFT *adv.* + -LY 2, after other *adv.* in *-ly*; cf. UPTHELY.] Often.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 60 Oftly remaining with Knights. 1 1662, That I had sense of sadness the fewer. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Cataract of Lodore* 26, Will you oftly Murmur softly.

Oftner, Oftnest, obs. comp. and sup. of OFTEN.

O'ftness. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6–7 **oftnes**, **-nesse**. [f. OFT *adj.* + -NESS. The spelling *oftnesse* unlike that with *oftenness*.] = OFTENNESS.

1548 ELYOT *Dict., Crebritas*, often [1538 *ye oftnesse*, 1562 *oftentymes*]. JOHN *Battles of Bible* 20, 1576, Great resort of people, oftnesse and abuse of the same. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiii. § 4 But the oftnes [1617 *oftentimes*] of those battles, for them especially whereof the Prophet speaketh, was not altogether needful. 1630 ROGERS *Naaman* 326 By ... oftnesse communication.

† **Ofthra'd**, *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *ofþrædan*, f. OF- + *þrædan* to THRAD.] *trans.* To tread or trample down; to injure or destroy by treading.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* vi. iv. § 4 Hiet wæron xxxiiC. oftþrædde and of hiora geate afliemde. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lives Saints* (1900) xxiv. 1 Hi þæt land oftþræddon. *Ibid.* *Kingis* 340 He hem hi ðiowdelf ofþræddan hraðlice under foten. c 1200 ORMIN 10830 Forrþi þatt ure alle forrt Ofþrædenn gleawnessess.

Oft-seasons: see OFT *C.*

† **O'ftsithe**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 **ofsiðen**, 3–4 **ofte sipe**, etc.: see OFT and SITHE: also 4 **ofte-sythe**, **of-sith**, **of-sipe**. [In early ME. *ofsiðen*—OE. **ofsiðan*—*ofsiðum* dat. pl., corresp. to ON. *ofsinnum* many times, oft-times (cf. OE. *on ofsiðas* on many occasions, oft-times); f. OFT + *siðen* dat. pl. of *sið* time: see SITHE. By normal phonetic processes *ofsiðen* became *ofsiþe*, *oftsiþe*, *oftsith*, in which the original pl. form was lost, but app. reinstated in the later *oftsithes*: see next, and *oftsithis* in OFTEN C.] = next.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 Of swuche wlonge is likunesse muchel mei ofsiðen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1321 Ofte sipe [MS. *Trin. Coll.* ofte sythe, MS. *Digby* 2 ofte sythen] chaunge he was, and blonke ofte sipe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11159 (Cott.) And of-sith [*P.* of-sithe, Göt. *oft-sipes*, *Trin.* *ofsi*] redeand [he said]. c 1300 *Clofred Incident* (? tr. *E. E. P.* (1862) 40 [on] þe child were gong, of þe deol ofte sipe he bigon. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7580 A þis mirrour es þan þam nemd *hali eyn*. Als oft-sithe þair gayn sulle new þam lightin. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 77 For and wolde ofsiðis ouer-rede or synne. c 1440 HOCCLEVE *Balade Dis. Ford* 51 If þei [. . . ony colours unto ofte sythis were].

† **O'ftsithes**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **ofsipes**, (-*sis*, -*s*), 4–5 **ofte sipes**, etc., 4–5 **ofsithes**, etc. Also *E.* 4 **ofsayes**, **ofsaies**, **-ayes**, **-eies**, 4–5 **-ayes**. [*orig.* *ofsiðes*, a southern form (but also Kentish in *Ayenb.*) corresp. to southern *ofsiðis*: see prec. The *-s* was prob. a plural ending, taking the place of the lost dat. pl. *-um* in *ofte sithum* (cf. OE. *on ofsiðas* on many occasions, oft-times); less prob. the adverbial genitive *-s*, or repr. the *-es* of ON. *oftsinnis* oft-times.] = OFTSITHES, often.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7313 (Cott.) Oftsiðes [*Fairf.* oft sithes, *Gött.* oft sith, *Trin.* ofte] noght he tites he nan. *Ibid.* 16614 *Ayenb.* 191–20 To ane cnihte manne hi were ofsiðes to lic. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3208 Oft sythes of þe day man sulde be syne, þat clarkes vnsid sulde. c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 470 Syxtie he was y-coupled ofte sythes (*Ellesm.* ofsithes). c 1420 *Liber Remonstr. Miser.* xxiii. [*Vernon* G.] b, Ho ... cause to more as he was wonte to do ofte sythes. c 1440 *Chast. Goddes Childr.* 16 Some haue had oftsithes sweete sensible visytes ouer Gastes or Gode hymselfe.

B. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17180 (Cott.) Wi[t] a sayd as leitle and oftsias [*Fairf.* of sithes] he ouercomed hat, she followd ther. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Appolonia*) 1121 Of lessith thurhfallyd gud oft-syis. c 1450 *Merlin* 210 Oftsithes [*Add.* oftsythis] wondir wondir thingis. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1294 Bot he was ofsayes, he proued wel oft-sayes. a 1568 in *Examinations &c.* (1878) 180 Of myne he sicke, and sayd, Adam.

O'ft-times, *adv.* (*adj.*) *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see OFT and TIME; also 5–6 **oftyme**. [f. OFT *adv.* + TIME, substituted for *oft-sithe*: as in other phrases.] = next. In quot. 1598 as *adj.*: Frequent, that has often been: cf. *sometimes*.

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Thynke I do ofte tymes amys. 1583 CALFHILL *tr. Ap. for Ttme* 83, Oftymes his chyldrenith good. 1594 RICHARD CAR *tr. Celtes(Epiches.* (Percy Soc.) 9 To do the 1300 oftyme whyle he was habile. 1597 *Sonlit. Pastor Eglantine*, v. 147 For mee oftyme of mattered sort, ... Hee gaue gude counsell to the wyse. 1598 *Pastly Hours* 61 Sept. 5/1 The oft-time Founder of the Colledge.

Oft-times, ofttimes (*o*fttaimz), *adv.* Now *arch.* and *poet.* Also 4–5 **oft times**, 4–6 **ofte times**: (4–6 **oftymes**, **ofttimes**, 6 *Sc.* **oftymmes**). [f. as prec.: the *-s* is prob. the plural ending, originally substituted for *-sithes*, as in *fole times* (Langland) *for foleȝthes*, many times.] = OFTENTIMES.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xviii. 21 For why oft tymes [*Rh.* oft sithes, 1388 ofte tymes, TYNDALE oft times, 1611 ofte times, *Rhemish* often times] he sulkith in to me, and oft tymes [1388 *c.* om. oft, 1611 ofte, *Rhemish* often] he is wrooth. 1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* II. 31, 1 schal ȝif þe ofte times þine cruelte ne to synne. 1526 TINDALE *Pericl.* (*W.* de W. 1531) 6 Thus is he oftymes moost vyle the state of misery. 1561 HOLLAT *Gr. Forest* 308, That which is holsome and profitable for one kind, oftentimes is hurtfull for another. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 113 b, Adyoyne to the end the name of Iesus. 1660 BOHEMUS *Orig. Sacr.* xi. § 8 10 Presbyters, which oft-times passage corroborate by stories. 1711 J. LAW *Comm. Trade* (1712) 9 They are oft-times directly opposite to one another. 1814 *Cases Javels, Pyrandus* xxvi. 172 I oft-times read my plan. 1879 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 256 Offences he hated and oftentimes he subdued his enemies.

† **Ofwa'rka**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF- + WARK *v.*: app. errom. extension of *a-wark*.] *intr.* To awaken.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 5600 He oftwarkede & had wonder; His swerde he hild his herte bisides.

† **Ofwa'lked**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [f. OF- + *walked*, pa. pple. of WALK *v.*] Exhausted with walking.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 214 What þow art wery for-walked [MS. C. ogh walked].

OG, O.G., contracted form of OGEE.

Ogaine, Ogaines, etc., obs. ff. AGAIN, AGAINST.

Ogam, Ogamic, var. OGHAM, OGHAMIC.

†Ó gart. *Sc. Obs.* [Another form of *augart*, ANGARD *sb.*, q. v.] Arrogance, presumption.

1572 *Reg. Mess.* 48 Her away ye alle enamyed bak, Ongart and rysing to fornek.] *c* 1575 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi (*Theodore*) 215 Nin ogart sal peyl it be with-tain. *Ibid.* xl. (*Ninian*) 1334 Alace! for owre ogart I had tyne grace ... 1590 HENRY *Wallace* x. 159 For thi ogart onto thow sall de, Or in presoun lyrk.

Ogdoad (*o*·*gdŏăd*). Also 7 **ogdoade**. [ad. late L. *ogdoas*, *ogdoad-em*, a. Gr. *ὀγδοάς*, *ὀγδοάδ-*, f. *ὄγδοος* *of* *fourth* eighth, *ὀγδώ* eighth.] **1.** The number eight. **b.** A group, set, or series of eight; *spec.* in *Gnosticism*, a group of eight divine beings or aeons; also, the heavenly region.

1621 FR. MOUNTAGUE *Diatribæ* 238 Thale Ogdoades, Decades, Tetracosmi, Pantomoy, Hydras, Sagas, and all the Mysteries, Metaphrenias superstitions. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 263/1 The Ogdoad, they said was the first Cube, and the only number evenly even under ten. 1893 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* I. 292 note, The arbitor ogdoad, or the eight Cabiric gods of Egypt. 1832 GROTE *Aristotle* I. 251, 203 Irenæus also wrote the treatise on the Ogdoad, or the number eight. 1882-3 SCHAFF-HERZOG *Relig. Knowl.* II. 1772 Mind, Word, Intelligence, Wisdom, Power, Justice, Peace,—which with the Father, constitute the great Ogdoad, the type of the lower spheres. 1889 FARRAR *Early Christ.* I. ii. 110 note, All things sprang from 'depth' (Bythos), the unfathomable and silence (Sigè'), the immediate parents of 'Mind' and 'Truth', the 'Word' and 'Life', 'Man', and the 'Church'. These formed the Ogdoad and represent the Supreme Being absolutely and relatively.

‖ **Ogdoas** (*o*·*gdŏăs*). *rare.* [Gr.] = prec.

1847 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. 20, Upon this universall Ogdoas is founded every particularness.

†Ogdoastich. *Obs.* Also 7 **-tick**, **-ique**, and in quasi-Gr. form **-ikon**. [A by-form of OCTASTICH, after Gr. *ὀγδοάς*: see OGDOAD.] A poem or stanza of eight lines: = OCTASTICH.

1612 SYLVESTER (*Stanley*) *Dubartas's Triumph* 1. 19 His request to Thetis, in an heroicke, and her answer in an ogdoastick ... are in the British story. 1631 WITHER *Abuses Whipt, Finis Mon.* (1633) I have read this Ogdoastique following. 1642 HOWELL *Inc. Tears* (1678) 31 It will not be much out of the bias, to insert (in this Ogdoastique) a few verses of the Larkin which was spoken to that end.

Ogee (*ŏŏdʒī*, *ōŏdʒī*). Also 5 *pl.* **ogges**. Sometimes written **OG** or **O.G.** [app. worn down from F. *ogive*, OGIVE, with which it is identified by Cotgrave and others in 17th c.: see sense 1 and OGIVE. The use of *ogee* as the name of a moulding and curve is exclusively English, and the history of this is not clear; but it seems possible that the 'ogee moulding' was so called by workmen as being the usual moulding employed in ogives or gothic-tibs, in which it is a development of the roll-and-fillet (see PALEY, *Gothic Mouldings* (ed. 1862), 3b. 3b, 28, 32).]

†**1.** = OGIVE 1. *Obs.*

1440-9 *King's Hall Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 441 note, Item pro ij peciis [of stone] pro arcubus Regis viij*s*. Item pro iij gutt' de Ogges viij*d*. [App. worked money from Buswell and Hyndon.] 1610 COTGR., Ogive, an Ogive, or Ogee in Architecture.

2. *Arch.* and *Joinery.* A moulding consisting of a continuous double curve, convex above and concave below; a cyma reversa.

In cross-section, its outline is a sort of S shape when the moulding (with reference to the solid on which it is worked) is towards the observer's left hand, and like the reversed when towards his right. If the S outline is towards his right, or the reversed shape towards his left, the moulding is termed a hook-ogee, a cyma, or a cyma recta. An inverted hook-ogee (frequently used as a base moulding to a wall or plinth), and an inverted ogee, are such mouldings respectively turned upside down. The double-inverted fall of a plinth is a familiar example of the inverted ogee. The term ogee is sometimes applied to all the above curves indiscriminately.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 66 Scima recta, or Ogee. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 2 An O.G. with a Fillet over it. *Ibid.* 20 An O. G. or a Moulding somewhat resembling an S. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 624/2 There are eight regular mouldings in constructing pilasters ... *scamoz*, talon, or ogee. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Mem.* 252 *Ogee*, a moulding, consisting of a portion of two circles turned in contrary directions, so that it is partly concave and partly convex. 1858 *Gwilt's Builder's Prælection* 48 In Pointed capping, with OG under. 1880 RICHARDS *Carp. Archit.* 71 The ogee, which has the round uppermost and over-hanging. 1889 TEN BY. *Short Lect. Archit.* I. 150 The upper basin was often converted into a kind of ogee.

b. Any curve or line having this form.

1842 BUILDER *Rimmy Pro.* I. v. 8 17 This double curve is called the Ogee; it is the profile of many common bodies made, of many Turkish dishes. 1879 FURNESS *Magazine* viii. 89 The slides of this variety usually have the outer edge shaped in alternating ogee.

c. Short for *ogee arch*, *canopy*, *plane*: see 3 a, b.

1817 *Mission Mech. Exerc.* (1825) 73 Planes in use amongst joyners, called blocking planes; as, the Ogee. 1835 STUART *Stones of Athens* (1874) 211 The window-head is of that earliest form of ogee, a circle just turned up to a point in the centre. 1880 RICHARDS *Carp. Archit.* 183 The second canopy is the ogee, which runs about half up the edgepieces, and then is turned the contrary way, and is finished as a straight line running up into a finial.

3. *attrib.* **a.** Consisting of an ogee or a series of ogees; having the outline of an ogee: as, *ogee character*, *curvature*, *curve*, *shape*; **ogee** front, the bill of a pantofle shaped in an ogee curve; **ogee head**, -*top*, a roof or covering, the upper part of an opening, when shaped like an ogee; **ogee member**, the outline of an ogee as an element of form; **ogee mould**, a template for ranging an ogee moulding in plaster, etc.; **ogee moulding** = OGEE 2; **ogee plane**, a joiner's moulding-plane with an ogee sole.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 296/2 An other sort of Mould by which a cornice is run about a Room or Mantle-trees of Chimneys. ...is termed an O.G. Mould. 1733 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* iii. 46 The variety introduced by the ogee member, which is not only composed of waving lines. 1804 E. WARREN *Prideaux*, Harmonic (glass-door) ... O.G. front 6*s.* in rose wood. 1867 F. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 3 An A moulding of the ogee kind, called a Cyma reversa. 1876 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 1134 Ogee moulding, called also cyma reversa. 1899 FREEMAN *Archit.* 108 A circular tower... crowned with an ogee cupola. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. ii. § 6 18 The variation of the ogee curves are infinite. 1880 RICHARD COCK, *Archit.* 298 Triangular canopies ...some with ogee heads. *Ibid.* 311 Canopies ...are generally of the ogee description. *Ibid.* 385 Octagonal towers, ...with battlements, pinnacles, and an ogee top. 1884 *Harrison Rev. Hints to Pupils* 178 The arches having an ogee curvature. 1895 *Knight Dict. Mech.* II. 1347/1 *Ogee-plane*, a joiner's plane for sparring ogee-mouldings. 1897 W. B. SCOTT *Academy* I. 1. 8 It was framed by intimate ogee stone bench and architrave.

b. Ogee arch, an arch formed by the union of two contrasted ogees meeting at its apex. Similarly **ogee doorway**, **ogee window**, etc., a doorway, etc. having the form of an ogee arch.

1825 RICKMAN in J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 172 The ogee or contrasted arch, has four centres: two to describe the apex, and two above it, and reversed. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. 31 The beautiful ogee doorway. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. ii. § 14 But if the arch in all any known form, especially ogee, the points must be in particular places, and the successive steps, or it will not be thoroughly good and serious; and the five schools of the ogee arch have only arisen in countries where it was the custom to build arches of five points.

4. *Comb.*, as *ogee-headed* adj.

1897 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 208 This [window] is ogee headed.

Hence **Ogee-d**, **ogee'd** *a.*, furnished with an ogee or ogees; having the form of an ogee.

1832 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. vi. § 2 The form of the arch ... may be rounded, or lowered, or ogee'd, or anything else. 1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 280 A pinchin, in the south wall of the aisle, has an ogeed, freckled arch. 1882 *Mod. Build. Illustr.* XIV. 364 On the exterior the labels are ogeed.

Ogel, oggel *a.*, ugly, horrible: see OGLE *a.*

†**Ogganni'tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action f. L. *accusare*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *canire* to snarl. Cf. OBGANIATE.] Snarling, growling, grumbling.

1625 BP. MOUNTAIGU *Acts. Canno* 168 Nor will I attempt, notwithstanding your opposition, to follow the steps and practice of Ambrofe.

†**Oggle**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 3 **oglȝ**. [prob. for **oggvle*, freq. or dim. of OE. UNCE *v.*, to shudder, Cf. *agȝl*, *aggvl*, OGRE *a.*] *intr.* To shudder or quiver for fear.

c 1450 *Coer. Mynd.* 181 (Shakes. Soc.) 393 Myn herte gynneth oglȝ and quake for fer.

Ogglesome, variant of UGGLESOME, hostile.

Ogh, variant of OH *int.*

1580 SIDNEY'STEAD *Affects* (1621) 116 God forgiue, ogh lord! Quod she, shal hee marie thee?

Ogh., **og.** obs. forms of OWE *v.*

Ogh. for *hogh*, obs. form of HEUGH.

Ogham, ogam (*o*·*gămˌ*). Also **ogum**, **oghum**. [a. Olr. *ogum*, *ogum* (gen. *ogmine*), mod. Ir. *ogham*, pl. *-aim*, Gaelic *ogham*, a name traditionally connected with a mythical inventor called in Irish legends *Ogma*, said to have invented the Ogam 'to provide signs for secret speech only known to the learned'. Cf. "Ογμιος, the name according to Lucian of a Gaulish deity, who seems to have presided over language or eloquence. Rhys takes the word as possibly connected with Gr. *ὄγμος* straight line, row, furrow, Skr. *aṅas* course, road.]

1. An alphabet of twenty characters used by the ancient British and Irish; the system of writing, or an inscription written, in such characters; also one of the characters themselves.

The characters consist each of a stem line or stroke, or a group of from two to five such parallel strokes, arranged along either side of, or drawn across, a continuous median or guiding line. Thus *b*, *l*, *s*, *n*, *h*, *d*, *t*, *c*, *q* are represented by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 strokes across the line; *g*, *m*, *ng*, *z*, *r*, by four strokes crossing it obliquely, thus /, //, ///, ////; by short strokes crossing at right angles. In inscriptions, the edge of a squared stone usually serves as the continuous base line.

1837 O'DONOVAN *Grammatical Intr.* 21 Consonants hogenail medial, vulgo aghaim, Anglicanglice Hibernice ogum notum. ... Alia autem vocabula methodo in millenario cursu abhorrentia, quasi longo vocabuli aghaim, particulam naturalem methodo includunt. 1839 T. INNES *Crit. Enq. Anc. Irish Hierth. Purity Brit. Is.* 221 That the first author was Fenius-Farsaidh, who composed ... the alphabet of the Hebrews, Greeks and Latins; the Beth-luisnion, and the Ogum. *Ibid.* 231 Warren ... tells us, that the Ogum did not contain the Irish vulgar characters, but a Saxon way of writing. 1839 *Bulletin Univ. Nat. V.* 72 The Ogham was the sacred character of the Druids. 1842 O'DONOVAN *Gram. Irish Lang.* Introd. 1852 D. WILSON *Archæol. Ann.* (1863) II. 17, I. 222 The Pictish Stone ogham have hitherto baffled all attempts at interpretation. 1877 *Rolls Lect. World-Philol.* 51, 170 Monuments in Ogam are known only in the British Isles. *Ibid.* 171 The continuous line merely represents the edge or ridge of the stones on which the Ogams are written.

2. An obscure mode of speaking used by the ancient Irish.

1607 CAESAR-MACCONNEDUR tr. *Annals of Clanmacnoise* (in O'Donovan), a.D. 1596. Murrish O'Hidhessy ... was excellent poet in Irish, an eloquent and exact speaker of the speech, which is Irish is called Ogham. 1857 [see 1].

3. *attrib.*, as *ogham alphabet*, *inscription*, *stone*.

1784 T. ASTLE *Orig. Writing* vi. 160 King Charles I corresponded with the Earl of Glamorgan when in Ireland, in the Ogham alphabet. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxiii, Answering the Ogygian character...upon the key-stones of a vault. 1857 G. HARRIS *Celtic Dwarfs* 21 There were the Ogham-belief, the Ogham-spell, and the Ogham-wands, which mimic Ogam-inscriptions. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 464 Monumental stones with Ogham characters and words. 1878 WESTROP STOKES in *Rhys Lect. Welsh Philol.* (1879) 272 Genuine Ogham Inscriptions exist both in Ireland and Wales which present grammatical forms agreeing with those of the Gaedhil Engdhilic monuments.

Oghamic, ogamic (*ŏgă*·*mĭk*, *ōgă*·*mĭk*), *a.* [f. OGHAM, + -IC: cf. OLDRIC.] Of or pertaining to ogham; consisting of oghams.

1876 STOKES in *Transl. Brit. Ir.* 366/1 In the Book of Ballymote, compiled near the close of the 14th century, the oldmost styles of Oghamic writing and the order of the letters are explained. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 183/2 Material for Oghamic study.

Oghen, ogen: see OWEN. **Oghne**, obs. f. OWN. **Oght**, **-e**, **ogt**, obs. forms of AUGHT, OUGHT.

Ogival (*ŏdʒăi*·*vĭl*, *ōdʒăi*·*vĭl*), *a.* (*sb.*). [f. next + -AL, or a F. *ogival* (in J. Michelet 1833).]

a. Having the form or outline of an ogive or pointed ('Gothic') arch.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 130 (in Michelet *Hist. France* II. 666) As the ogival octagon, in the ogive, two lines are bent. 1868 *Athenæum* 25 July 114/3 They ...show ...how a fan-headed shed must practice an inclined plane, lower than a shed with an ogival head. 1892 MARSHALL *Builders' Pocket-bk.* 269 Its roof is supported by an ogival vault or an arch. 1893 *Wand. Plays. World* I. 11. 86 Black lines forming parabolic or ogival curves. 1898 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Mar. 8/3 The ship had ogival ends like the head of a Pullman projectile. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 May 1136 With regard to the head of the bullet, the ...type which offers least resistance is that known as ogival, which means that the curve is ... part of the circle, the radius of which is equal to two diameters of the base of the bullet.

b. Characterized by ogives or pointed arches.

1895 W. *Lubarte's Handbk. Arch. Bibl. Ages* v. 103 The style of ogival architecture. 1880 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. xxiv. 450 The peculiar ogival forms of Persian and Saracenic architecture. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 6/1 The rise and growth of the Ogival—or Gothic—style.

c. *Comb.*, as *ogival-cylindrical*, *-headed* adjs.

1888 *Rep. Brunt. War* 126 A solid steel shot...having either a cylindrical or ogival-cylindrical shape. *Ibid.* 367 The ogival-headed shot, ...has not such the spherical shot.

B. *sb.* An ogival head of a shot.

1894 *Times* 2 Aug. 5/6 Its ogival and point had been found ...to fall into the line with the first shot.

Ogive (*ōu dʒaiv*, *ŏdʒaiv*), *Arch.* [a. F. *ogive* (1268 in Godef. *Compl.*), formerly also *augive* (1315), *aygive* (1395), *augive* (1435), *aive*, *aloive* (1462–3), *ogive* (1503); of uncertain origin: it has been conjecturally referred to F. *auge* trough: in It., Sp., Pg. *augo* 'the highest point of any planet' (Florio), culmination, highest point, zenith. Arab. ‏سمت‎ *samt* (prep. a term of Astrology or Astronomy); and to L. *augere* to increase, augment (LITTRÉ).]

1. The diagonal groin or rib of a vault, two of which cross each other at the centre.

1661 COTGR., *Branches d'augives*, branches ogiued: as, Groines with ogives. *Doue aiue* (Cotgr. s.v.) 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Ogives*, arches or branches of a Gothic vault, which, in lieu of being circular, pass diagonally from one angle to another. ...The middle, where the ogives cut or cross each other, is called the key, which is sometimes carved in form of a rose, or *a and de* knight. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* (1876) 930 *Ogive*, ...designated originally a diagonal band in groined vaulting formed by the intersection either of barrel vaults or of bent vaults, to both of which the terms *ogive* or *cross of ogives*, or *table of ogives*, were applicable. 1856 VIOLLET-LE-DUC *Lects. Rome* 362 (Referring to the church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva) The clustering columns raised to unusual heights, the ogives which dared not soar, the rounded vaults conformed to the heavy majesty of the Roman style.

†**2.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

(Unexplained statements due to Congreve (who says, misunderstood the Fr. word, as no such sense appears in French dictionaries or authors). Blount who copied Congreve, and Phillips who also followed Blount, also altered Fr. *ogive* to *ogive*.)

1681 COTGR., *Augive*, an ogive; a wreath, circlet, round band, in Architecture.] 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 296/2 *Ogive*, (Fr. *Augive* or *Ogive*) a wreath, circlet or round band in Architecture. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

†**3.** An ogee moulding. *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City and C. Purchaser* 114 O.G., Ogee, or Ogive, a sort of Moulding in Architecture. 1708 PHILLIPS, Ogive, or Ogee, ...a Member of a Moulding which consists of a Round and a Hollow.

4. A pointed (=' Gothic ') arch.

(Apparently so called from the shape of the spaces between the ogives or ribs of a vault. ' An equivalent to a pointed arch, quite in exactly the popular modern sense, of an ancient term, coined by the ignorance of some writers in the present [19th] century.' *Gwilt Encycl. Archit.* (1842) 1031.)

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 670 [see OGIVE 2, 3]. *Hist. Ar. Michelet.* The common application of [ogee, which is the mystery of the ogive, is frequent in India and Persia. 1852 *Robinson's Archit. Terms* I. 1. 433 It will be difficult to distinguish the Arabian ogives from those... both under ... Gothic influence. 1863 *Pugin's Glossar. Archit.*, *Ogive*, ... a pointed arch; hence, a window in the pointed style. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 7 June 443/3 The architects freely mixed the two styles, so that a mullioning two stories of round arches between the ogives on the ground floor and those in the clerestory.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ogive window*; *ogive-wise*, *-windowed* adj.

1842 Bentley *Impost. Lay., Blasphemer's Warn.* The large ogive window that lighted the hall. 1882 E. O'Donovan *More Oasis* I. ii. 28 The houses of the genuine ogive-windowed, flat-roofed Persian type. 1898 T. Hope *Winter Pictures* 222 High halls with tracery And open ogive-work.

Hence **Ogived** *a.*, consisting of an ogive or ogives; having the form of an ogive or ogives.

1870 [see OGIVE 2]. 1892 Peters *Rec. Arch. Ireland* 230 Of the triangular or rather ogived label ... an example is found over a doorway of a temple on a coin of the Emperor Lucius.

Ogle (*ōg'l*), *sb.*1 [f. the vb. or cognate with it.]

1. An eye; usually *pl.* the eyes. Orig. *Vagabond's cant*; in early 19th *c.* in *Pugilistic slang*, etc.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew* s. v. *Ogling*, The Gentry-mort has rum Ogles, that Lady has charming Cock Eyes. 1708 E. Ward *Hud. Redivid.* (1716) I. vi. 12, *He scorn'd* his Ogles with a Grace Becoming no swollen Face. 1721—*Quix.* I. 246 Turning up his Ogles to'rd The Shining Heavens, in a Fondon. 1819 Moore *Tom Crib's Mem. Appx.* ii. 31 Round face and ogles flew the fragment full. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 80 The latter ... got a small taste over his left ogle. 1823 'Corinthian Tom' *Trudgett Genes* ii. 30, I'll raise a jolly mouse on your ogle, my lad.

2. An amorous, languishing, or coquettish glance; an ocular invitation to advances.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 2, I have...bought over with me a new flying Ogle for the King. 1713 *Steevens's How's the Master* v. 65 Her ogles dart this way. 1803 Dyson *Tasso* vi. lx. If fond of a chaste ogle at her glass, 'Twas like the fears, which, in the lake displayed, Beholds her own shy, shadowy image pass. 1830 Tennyson *Eng. Hymn.* 6 (1853) 184 You see him, deflecting a killing ogle along his spotted tube. 1880 Mrs. Edwardes *Ballroom Repentance* I. xv Entering also her wrong notes and her ogles.

† Ogle, *sb.*2 *Her. Obs.* Pl. **3 ogles.** [Origin unknown: the sense is the same as that of OGRESS.] A representation of a cannon-ball as a bearing.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, Ogles in coate is sonys gonnepowder.

Ogle (*ōg'l*), *v.* Also 8 **augle, ongle.** [Appeared late in 17th *c.*, as a cant word, app. from Du. or LG.: cf. LG. *ogeln*, freq. of *ogen* to look at (Bremischen Wörb. 1767), Ger. *ögeln* to ogle, to leer, freq. or dim. of *ogen* to look about, to eye, f. *auge* eye. Cf. also early mod.Da. or Flem. *oegheler*, *oeghelier* flatterer (Kilian); and for the noun the Da. *oegne* to direct or cast the eyes, in Hexham (1660) 'to cast sheepes eyes upon one, or to aime or take a mark by the Eyes', f. *oog* eye.]

1. *intr.* To cast amorous, coquettish, or insinuatingly familiar glances.

1686–87 [see OGLING *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1689 *Roch. Rediv.* (1885) V. 387 With them still sparkle in the Box, And ogle to the King? 1713 Love M. W. Shrewsbury *Lett.*, *to Miss Wortley* Mar. (1837) I. 87 His sighs and ogles are, that he would do your heart good to see him. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 256 Here is one can Ogle finely. 1779 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) I. 102 I watched the whole evening, but the company behaved extremely well, for they only ogled! 1886 Fenn *Master of Caxton*, II. Her sheer ogled and smiled, and watched them for paint and diamonds.

b. *trans.* To turn or bring by ogling.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 2, He would ogle you the remainder of his eye himself, and the white upward. *a* 1810 *Massinger-ing, in New Brit. Theatre* II. 229, I might ogle a small blind...before I should get a blind look from her.

2. *trans.* To eye with amorous, scheming, or insinuating glances; to 'smile eyes' at.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 2 As soon as the Minuet was over, we ogled one another through our Masques. 1745 Lady M. W. Montagu *Town Bellegarde* I. The prince to ogled; some the King present; But your Romans only Shows You. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxiii, 'Is that my Sally?' croaked the dwarf, ogling the fair Miss Brass. 1880 — *Mystery, Chas. xv.* Mr. Tigg ... ogled the three Miss Crucifixes with the least substance of leisure in his circumstances.

3. To keep one's eyes upon; to eye, to look at.

1800 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) I. 150 There were portly parsons, whom I observed ogling several wealthy widows through an eye glass. 1859 H. Smith *Tom Coraggio* (Farmer's Miss Kay ogled the superscription, and then the seal, very curiously. 1892 Clark Russell *My Shipmate Louise* 83 He stood ogling the watch through his binocular.

Ogler (*ō·glər*). [-ER 1.] One who ogles.

1692 Information (*From Worcester Prob.*, To the Lords, who sworn 28 ii 1692, To hear an petrie, and see the Oglers shewn. 1709 *Tatler* No. 242 ¶ 1 A certain Set of professed Lovers in the Regions of the Fair Sex, called Oglers. 1787 Wolcott (*P. Pindar*) *Odes upon Odes* Who else I ask? for vocal and tender style of Ogilers. 1897 La Rose *J. C. Grove* 208 The most incongruous ogler as match.

Ogli, ogliu, obs. forms of UGLY.

Ogling (*ōg'liŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. OGLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb OGLE; the throwing of amorous, languishing, or insinuating glances.

1686 Goodman's *Tryals* 2 *Disco'ry* 15 Egll. (1692) So They say their Wives have taught in the Pit [*with dots*], A British Word among the Canters for glancing). *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew*, *Ogling*, coming a sheep's Eye or Handsome Woman. 1709 Hughes *Lett. to Cheshire* 53 Jan. (Bodl. Ballard MS. XII. 102), As for Angling—I only used it, as a word which signifies to eye or look with a fixed eye. 1728 Durfey *Pills. Prose* I. Why WIFE, not to wear out enough, from the speech from the throne ... those eye ogglings and glances of tenderness. 1878 E. Jenkins *Haverhams* xv *If driving*, and ogling, and flattering ...could have saved a party, the Wiggs would now have been in the ascendant.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* iv. iv, A proud mounting for the ogling officers of his youth. 1902 *Answers Specl. No.* 40 ¶ 3 Being thus qualified, I intend, by the advice of my Friends, to set up for an Ogling-Master.

Ogling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That ogles; casting amorous or admiring looks.

a 1725 Ld. Hallifax *On Countess Dowager of ——'s Having* at the Court of Venice ogling beau. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* viii The ogling, well-bred lady with her troop of girls.

Ogllo, obs. form of OLIO.

† Ogloga'rchial, *a. Obs. rare*—1. Error for *Oligarchial*, from OLIGARCHY. So **† Ogloga'rchian** *a.*

1690 W. Watson *Dsiacrodia* (*about* 30) Intends they [the Jesuits] a Democracy or an Aristocracy, or an Ogligarchial? or what kind of government is intended by them? *Ibid.* 224 The ecclesiastical state in Scotland, their synods, rules and principles of their government Ogligarchian.

Ogmic (*ǫgmik*), *a.* [f. Ogma, OGHAM + -IC.] = OGHAMIC.

1874–7 *Rhŷs Lect. Welsh Philol.* vi. 186 The Ogmic monuments in our island are not confined to the West, for others are known in Scotland. 1880 R. C. Maclagan *Scot. Marks* 21 The inventors of the Ogmic called each letter by the name of a different plant. 1892 Peter Kennedy in *Scotsman* 14 Apr. 5/3 A provision that he (Prof. Rhŷs) had made [in] Early his own was Ogmic Epigraphy.

† Ogrant, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Aphet. for *agrant*; cf. AGREATER *v.* and AF. *agreantier*, ONF. *agreentir* = OF. *acreantir* to promise, assure, guarantee, grant, agree, consent (Godef.). The form of the Eng. word is not easy to understand, unless it be short for *agreanted* pa. pple., which again makes the sense difficult.] † Agreed, consistent.

c 1550 R. Bruce *Chron.* (1810) 91 Herald...To be [so kyng & lede be kind was well ogrant.

-ography: the verbal element -GRAPHY, preceded by the connective *-o-*, belonging to the prec. element (see *-o* suffix 3); applied to a branch of knowledge the name of which ends in this, as *biography*, *geography*, *lithography*.

1828 *Privy Seal Book, King's Coll.* 12 Your Graphs and Ographies...as useless to a College.

† Ograve, *Obs. rare.* Epithet of a variety of wheat: see quot.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 321 The most [wheat] is small Pollard, which loves an indifferent earth.... Then Ograve wheat, which loueth none well-order earth.

Ogre (*ōugə*). Also 8 **hogre.** [a. F. *ogre* (first used by Perrault in his *Contes*, 1697).

The alleged instance of 1529 to Hans. *Chron.* is an error. It has been suggested that Perrault may have formed *ogre* on the Bk.-Slav. **ogre* for *ongr = It. *orco* demon, monster, from L. *Orcus*, Hades, the god of the infernal regions, Pluto. The Offa. name of *Orcus* was *Anwa* (Pipe Roll), *Anwgr*, *ongr* (Dan.: Mod.Da. agree 'ogre' is from Fr. *Kongleskræk* has tried to use it to give the ethnic name *Ogre*, *Ungri*, *Ungri*, applied by nearly writers to the Hungarians or Magyars: see Ukrain. But this is historically hopeless.)

In folk-lore and fairy tales: A man-eating monster, usually represented as a hideous giant; hence, A man likened to such a monster in appearance or character.

1713 tr. *Arabian Nights* I. 78 He perceiv'd that the Lady was a Hogrue. Wife to one of those Savage Demons call'd Hogrues, who stay in remote places, and make use of a thousand wiles to surprize and devour Passengers. 1811 [see OGRESS]. 1888 tr. *Boccaccio's Fiametta* (1887) 27 With the grin of an ogre. 1890 Scott *Dismantled Ho.* 218 Some darling ogre of a fairy tale. 1894 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* lx, 'He's the most hideous, grisly-eyed creature,—quite an ogre'. 1894 *Old Storyteller, Night-cap Thumb* 33 She warned them that they were in the house of an ogre, who especially delighted in eating young children.

fig. 1892 Kinglake *Alt. Lucknow* ii, Irresponsibility of ex-planters, slavery of the employed,—that is the system they represent...Why, it is the very ogre that is eating us all up.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ogre-dying*, *-land*, etc.

1898 E. Ball *Life Cometary* viii. 215 Headed by the giant West Indian Leonard and followed by all the other ogre-monopolists. 1899 J. R. Planché *Recoll. & Reflect.* (1901) I. 70 *Ye Ogre & Dragon Tree* (1838) 183 It is the cottage in Copsehurst that the Ogre, Ogress, and the young Ogres occupy deep in their fine gold crowns. 1899 Ld. Lovat in *Nineteenth Cent.* xl. 988, I was lately told With a diamond ring by an Ogre-king.

Hence **Ogreism** (*ōugərizm*), the character or practices of ogres.

Ogreish, ogriah (*ōugəriʃ*), *ōugrəiʃ*), *a.* [f. Ogre + -ish 1.] Resembling, or characteristic of, an ogre.

1850 Dickens *Lloyd Ho.* II. iii. 41 There is an Ogriah kind of jocularity in Grandfather Smallwood to-day. 1880 G. Davis *Ballad Dances* II. 110, I know that I am a rude ogrish fellow. 1897 G. W. Hosmer *Canvallan Angel* xxiv. (1898) 316 He glared at it in a dreadfully ogrish way.

Hence **Ogreishly** *adv.*, in an ogrish manner.

1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 71/1 A great illustrated allusion ...appeared upon the wall, leering ogreishly over the pillow.

Ogress (*ōugəs*). Also 8 **hogress.** [a. F. *ogresse*, fem. of *ogre*; see -ESS 1.] A female ogre.

1713 [see Ogre]. 1785 Gentlem. *Magazine* 1034 I. There is hogress, or female cannibals. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* ix, Like some fair ogress who had set a trap and was watching for a nibble from a plump young traveller.

Ogress², *Her.* Also 8 **ogresse.** [Origin unknown: the sense is the same as in OGRE *sb.*2; but it is difficult to find a formal relation between them.] A 'rounded sable', *i.e.* a black circular spot on a shield, supposed to represent a cannon-ball: called also a *pellet*.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* ii. 37 b, Beareth Vayre, five Fermaulxes in Cruce D'Or, a Bordur d'Argent, charged with eight Ogresses: or, after the French blasone, 'Ogressis de sinople' pleine'. 1638 Paulain (tr. *de Guymier*) Int. 126 *de Agressus*), certain round figures in Heraldry resembling Pellets, always of a black colour. 1892 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26252/2 A Vaire Argent between Fusilles charged with 3 Ogresses. 1906 *Foster Heraldry Hist.* (1287), *Ogress*, term used by English Heralds only, to express the black Roundelets, which are also called *Pellets* and *Gunstones*. 1882 Cussans *Her.* (ed. 2) iv. 53 The Pellet, or Ogress.

† Ogrillon (*ogri'lyn*). *nonce-wd.* [f. Ogre + Fr. suff. *-illon*, in *mortaillon*, *vigrillon*, *oiselillon*, etc.] A little ogre.

1880 Thackeray *Round. Papers* xv. (1882) 255 What... brutal behaviour to his children, who, through ogrillons, are children!

Ogrish: see Ogrish.

Ogtiern, Ogtorn, var. Ochtern, Ochar.

Ogygian (*ojī'dʒiăn*), *a.* [f. L. *Ogygius*, Gr. *Ὠγύγιος* (f. personal name *Ὤγυγος*, *Ὠγύγου*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the mythical Attic or Ilusnian king Ogyges; of obscure antiquity; of great age.

Ogygian deluge, a famous flood said to have taken place in the reign of Ogyges.

1649 Hibbs *Ogygia* i. ii. 148 He...wished the Ogygian deluge were returned. 1818 Hogg *Life Shelley* I. iv. 132 Mr Pyncbe being Ogygian, grave, and bedridden.

Ogyl, variant of Ougle *v.*, to shake.

Oh (*ō*), *int.* (*sb.*) [Another spelling of *O* int., prob. intended to express a longer or stronger sound.] An exclamation expressing emotion of various kinds; formerly often used in all positions in which *O* is now more usual; now chiefly used when the exclamation is detached from what follows, and esp. as a cry of pain or terror, or in expression of shame, derisive astonishment, or disapprobation, in which case it is often repeated as *Oh! oh!*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 231 b, Oh Lorde, Oh saluer Ouayle,...haue you thus done in deede? 1552 Huloet, *Oh*, a voyce of an amazedman *Admiratiuus*, *vbi supra*. *a* 1593 Udall *Roister D.* iv. viii. (1847) 58 Oh! hussy, thou kissest me. 1595 *Trag. in Verse Eccl. Mem.* (1731) III. App. xliv. 224 Oh! what a heinous wrath is this to the eares of God. *Ibid.*, Oh! what inexorable hearts are these. 1632 Rowlands *Lett. Letts.* (1880) I. 192 Oh for that cloud of black wrath and fury of the indignation of the Lord. 1633 Weever *Ancient Fun.* 109 Oh me! he hurt broke all, there's half a line and a good hook lost. 1707 Walton *Reprev.* 'There is a land of pure delight' v. Oh! could we make our doubts remove. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 146 ¶ 2 Oh how glorious is the old Age of that great Man. 1728 Congreve *Amc. Mar.* iv. iv, But oh! more horrible than that to the curse to a dead man's eye! *Ibid.* v. i, Oh sleep! it is a gentle thing. 1820 Keats *Poet. Poet.* v. 422 But pause not—oh! never, never more...shall Sweet Quiet shed her sweets! 1857 Hood *Song of Shirt* iv, Oh, Men, with Sisters dear! Oh, Men, with Mothers and Wives! 1879 Jeaffreson *Pitfalls* (ed. 2) I. 31 And Oh! let me put another case. I said.

II. *sb.* The interjection or exclamation *Oh*, as a name for itself. So *Oh dear*, *Oh fie*, etc.

1592 Mirr. *Conf. agst. Trift* (1. 2. 1847) 223 He fet a long sigh with an oh! from the bottom of his breast. 1597 Montanus *Wisdom of Solomon* xi. 14 God sent out Oh's for chastisers of Israel. 1911 Sylvia *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 2 He was reproved, perhaps, with a Shew of the Fan, or an Oh Fy! 1912 *Ibid.* No. 400 ¶ 2 An Interjection, an Ah, or an Oh, or some little Hazard in moving or making a Step. 1820 W. Tooke tr. *Lucian* I. 388 Never-ending oh's and ahs. 1832 Dickens *Sk. Lett.* v. (1880) I. 364 Oh! the profaneness; oh! the guilt; and oh! the Friends—these three oh's all such as dreadful beginners.

Hence **Oh** *v. intr.*, to exclaim 'Oh!' *trans.* to greet with 'Oh!' Also **Oh-oh** *v.*

1833 E. H. Fagan in *Rem.* (1858) I. 301 People would... 'Oh!' oh!' *Ibid.* 302 There is no choice of to being 'Oh, oh!'ed. 1898 Stewart *Lect. & Essays* iii. 162 It is very well for secular historians to give up a tradition...and for a generation to ohoh it; but the Church cannot do so.

1832 Dickens *L. David* v. xxxiv, All their hooting and oh'ing, and shaming.

Oh, obs. form of Owe *sb.*

† Ohm (*ōm*). [Ger., = Aar.] An obsolete German liquid measure: equivalent to from 32 to 38 gallons according to the locality.

1832 Lyman *Guide Exp. to Cassinet Attraction*, 8 ounces from Rudesheim on the Rhine...four ounces make Rudesheim the ohm (about 32 gals.).

Ohm [1] (ōm). *Electr.* [From the name of the German physicist Georg Simon Ohm (1787–1854), who determined mathematically the law of the flow of electricity (*Ohm's law*).] The unit of electrical resistance: see quots.

'It was in this country that the term "ohmad" or "ohm", suggested by Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark as the meeting of the British Association in Manchester in 1861, first came into use as the name of a decimal multiple of the absolute unit of resistance convenient for practical purposes. At the Congress of Electricians in Paris in 1881, the Ohm was unanimously adopted as an international standard.' *Nature* 24 Feb. 1882, 388/2.

1872 F. L. Pope *Electr. Tel.* iii. (1876) 23 The Ohm ..is equivalent to about ½ of a mile of galvanized No. 9 iron wire. 1878 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 9 B is constant...to use a symbol to represent the ohm as we use ° to represent degrees, and ' minutes. The symbol used by us is Ω, the Greek omega. Thus we say that the resistance of a wire between London and Birmingham is 120Ω. 1892 Gisbert *Electric. Terms in Lightning* 7 Mar. Suppl. The Ohm is the resistance of a column of mercury of a constant section of one square millimetre and of a length of 106·3 centimetres, at the temperature of melting ice.

Hence **Ohmad** = OHM; **Ohm-a'meter**, an instrument for measuring electrical current and resistance, a combination of an ammeter and an ohmmeter; **Oh'mic** *a.*, pertaining to or measured by the ohm; **Oh'mmeter**, an instrument for measuring electrical resistance in ohms.

1886 H. M. Paterson *Electr.* 231 This is called the S.A. Unit of resistance (1864, or 25 Ohmad). 1889 *Electr. Rev.* 25 Oct. 411 At present Dr. Fleming and a few others talk of 'ohmic' resistance, to distinguish substance from the relation between the back electromotive force and the current. 1892 'Edgcumbe' *Pioneer* No. 12. 6 Ohmmeters indicate the ratio of the pressure between the ends of a conductor to the current passing through that conductor.

Ohm, Sc. dial. var. of OH- = AM-, without.

Oho (*ohō'*), *int.* Also as two words O ho, Oh ho, etc.: also 4 O how. [See Ho *int.*] 5.] An exclamation expressing surprise, taunting, exultation, etc.; in quot. 1589 as a shout to arouse a sleeper. (Cf. Ho *int.*)

13.. *Cursor M.* 11249 (Gött.) 'O ho!' alle þan gan hal *oil*, 'Qua lord euer was gren forþ!' *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctr. Homely* 179 This messager ..cried O how, awaketh sonere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 166 of O, ho! thu is a wonderfull thyng to wit. 1600 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iv. iv. 31 Oh ho, do you come neere me now. 1602 — *Temp.* i. ii. 349 Oh ho, Oh ho, would't had been done. 1778 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 28 Aug., O ho, this is a good beating! 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* ii. 'Oho!' ..we are the fellows to see this to rights!

Ohone (*ohōn'*), *int.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5 ochaon, 7 oh hone, O hoan, 7– O hone, 8– ohon, 9– ochone, ohone. [a. Gael. and Ir. *ochón*, *och* alas! Often erroneously analysed, as if it contained the Eng. *O*!] A Scottish and Irish exclamation of lamentation.

c 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 341 Ochaon! Now is my hoole with stormy stoundis stad. ? 1604 I. C. *Edgar, K. Edgars Conf. at Penrith* (1619) 63 He that made the Ballads of oh hone. 1620 Bonfrer *Jesuit. Mor.* ii. iii. v. (1631) 341 Howling O Hone, as those Irish women. 1685 *Wings Lament. to Roch. Bull.* (1689) V. 324 What have the Whigs to say? O hone ! O hone ! Tories have got the day; O hone ! O hone ! 1714 Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* i. *Cowper* 1. John Cowper's dead!—Ohone! Ohone! 1821 Scott *Glenfinlas* i. 'O hone a rie!' O hone a rie!' The gilds of Alloa's line is over. *Note.* O hone a rie signifies—' Alas for the prince, or chief'. 1826 — *Antiq.* xv. Ohone! it's an ill feight wine he that wine has the worst o't.

B. as *sb.*

c 1680 Etrick Rom. (1792) I. 180 The Heathers ..repeated the Ochaons Of the Wild Irish and chronicle Times. 1833 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xi. They could never hear plainly the 'Ochone, Ochonerie', of some wild woman.

O-hoy, variant of AHOY, call used in hailing.

1685 Baxter *H. Saltonstall's Hymn* (1689) 228 As he struck he shouted "O-hoy! O-hoy!" like his Forerebels' forefathers.

Ohl, Ohle, obs. forms of AUGHT, OUGHT.

Oh yes: see OYEZ.

Oiconomical, obs. form of ECONOMICAL.

-oid (*oid, oi'id*), *suffix*, *ad.* mod.L. *-oïdes*, Gr. *-ωειδής*, i. e. *-ω-* of *γένος*, element or connective + *-ειδής* 'having the form or likeness of', 'like', f. *εἶδος* form; *cf.* L. *-ēformis*: see -FORM. (A parallel Gr. formative was *-ώδης*: see -ODE.) Examples: *αἱματοειδής* (*αἱματώδης*) 'like blood, of the appearance of blood, hæmatoid'; *ἀνθρωποειδής* 'of human form, manlike, anthropoid'. In other mod. langs., as in Ger. and L., the *o* and *i* make distinct syllables (L. *anthropoïdes*, F. *anthropoïde*, Ger. *anthropoïd*); in Eng. also, some pronounce (*oi'id*) or (*oi'oid*), but the prevalent pronunciation of the suffix (said in many words, as *alkaloid*, *asteroid*, the only one) is with the diphthong (*oi*) as in *void*.

Extensively used in scientific terms, taken from Greek prototypes, or formed on Gr. (rarely L.) words. These are primarily adjs. with the sense 'having the form or nature of, resembling; allied to'; but also (as sometimes in Gr.) sbs., in the sense of 'something having the form or appearance of, resembling; related or allied in structure, but not identical'. The sbs. are esp. numerous in Mathematics, where, in imitation of *rhomboid* (Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* approaching a lozenge (*ῥόμβος*) in shape, a *rhomboid*) and *trapezoid* (Gr. *τραπεζοειδής* having somewhat of the form of a table (*τράπεζα*)), the suffix has been used to form the names of many geometrical figures.

'Examples:—*adj.*: Anat. *adenoid*, *arachnoid*, *arytenoid*, *coracoid*, *hyoid*, *zygoid*, *thyroid*; Zool. *annuloid*, *auditoid*, *cancroid*, *cetoid*, *cichloid*, *cyclostoid*, *hydroid*, *labyrinthoid*, *malacoid*, *simioid*; Bot. *ascoid*, *scandaloid*.

sbs.: Bot. *carpoloid*, *cyclosi*, *cliftonoid*, *hyperboloid*, *rhomboid*, *spheroid*, *trapezoid*; Anim. *asteroid*, *planetoid*; Chem. *albuminoid*, *alkaloid*, *amyloid*, *colloid*, *crystalloid*, *metalloid*, *mineroid*; Bot. *acroid*, *fruitoid*, *rhizoid*; Zool. *anoid*: Min. *anorthoid*.

The word-el. *-oïdia*, *-oïdea*, *-oïdine*, *-oïdei*, *-oïdeus* (Eng. *-oïdeous*), are derivatives of *-oïdēs*, *-oïd*.

-oidal. When the form in *-oid* is a sb., an *adj.* is formed in *-oïdal* (see *-AL*): as *conchoidal*, *cycloidal*, *rhomboidal*, *trapezoidal*; so *alkaloidal*, *asteroidal*, *fucoidal*, etc.

Oidematous, variant of (E)DEMATOUS.

‖ **Oidium** (*oi'dĭŏm*). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ᾠόν* egg + *-ιδιον* dim. suffix.] A former genus of parasitic fungi, comprising species now regarded as the conidial stage of various fungi of the family *Erysiphei*; they cause various diseases of plants, and of the human subject. *spec.* The species *Oïdium Tuckeri* (*Erysiphe Tuckeri*), or the disease of the vine produced by this: grape-mildew.

1837 Bakewell *Cryptog. Bot.* § 311(1.) It has already been shown that these supposed species of oidium are not true moulds, but merely states of different species of erysiphe. 1859 *Times* 20 Sept. 8/3 The late rain has favoured the growth of the grapes which escaped the oïdium and the hail. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 277 The unfavourable season for the oïdium, the most formidable disease that assails the vine. 1882 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* 398 The way and system current had brought on the oïdium.

Oier, Oies, -es, obs. ff. OYER, OYES.

Oignament, obs. form of OINTMENT.

Oigopsid, variant of (E)OGOPSID.

Oiklat, Oiklotd, variant of (E)CLAT, (E)CLOID.

Oil (*oil*), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. See also ELE *sb.* [Early ME. *oli*, *olie*, *ogle*, *olle*, *a.* ONF. *olie*, OF. 12th c. *olie*, *oille*, 13th c. *oile*, *veille*, 15th c. *oyle*, *huille*, 16th c. *huile* (mod. *huile*), in Fr. thal, *oli*, *ouli*, Pr. *oi*, Sp. and It. *olio* (It. formerly *oglio*):—L. *oleum* oil, olive oil; *cf. oliva* olive. The OE. word was ELE, earlier *ele* (=**æli* = OHG. *oli*, Ger. *öl*, pl.l. *olivum*, *olivus*; this was represented in 12–13th c. by the Fr. word in two types, *o. oile*, *ile*, *ele*, and their later repts. (some of these perh. influenced by later F. *(h)uile*). The 14th c. *oeil*, *eoile* (see ELE), *ovile*, connect the OE. and F. types.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 2–4 *oli*, 3 *olige*, 3 (6 *Sc.*) *olie*, 4 *Sc. olge*, 3 *oly*, *oyly*, *olie*; *Sc.* 6 *olyve*, *oley*, *ovlie*, *vlye*, *vlie*, 8–9 *ulye*, 8 *ulzie*, 8–9 *ulyie*, *oolie*, *uley*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 An holewile Man ..smeth his wunden mid wine and mid *oli*. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1498 His bac wes spreid.. Wiþ crisme and *olie*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/2 *Oly*, or *oyel*, *oleum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/1 *Olie*, *oleum*. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvii. 38 The vly burdi out. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. iv. 59 The fat olie [ed. 1553 *oliff*] did be yet. 1536 Inventory *Cowt. Stairs* (1820) I. 52 xxxvili. Ane fontane.. quhair streame of ovlie springis thairoffe. 1540 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 160 The..vlye maikis the fyir mair bricht. 1568 *Rannelagus MS.* (Hamilton Club) 311 Nane of vthir spreuis nor quaiks. 1594 Plat *Jewell-h.* 2. 57 Wt lanigar ellies or ovlie. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Election Poems* (1845) 21 The barber ..smeddl in wi' sklate[=]-uley. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* x. Would ye grease his honey brown hair wi' your nasty ulyie? 1836 H. Fortescue *Scottice Tokens* 31 Unctuous the wyte, unbarrid here. 1858 Robinson *Rambles Sea.* ii. (1860) 260 The oley-pot, or oley cruse.

β. 3 *oolie*, 3–7 *oyle*, 3–8 *oyl*, 4–7 *olle* (4 *ille*, *oyel*, 4–5 *oylle*, *ille*, 5 *oel*, *heyle*, 6 *hoill*), 4, 7– *oil*, (9 *troelyar* and *dial.* *ile*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2505 Þat of he hahte hatten .. *Aumelt* oðer *wulle* ut. 1297 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) 223 He let falle vure & oyl & win to ssede ssille. 1310 *Chron.* 33 In he wolcynges he chargede alle ore frend.. Alle of liþnes ore wondage '. Of hire ayle hyrde pouered, he her gaf hele ynnel hyngare. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 11860 (Gött.) Fic and oil [Cott. *ole*, *Fairf. oyle*] of his hi[h]ous. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.* T. 2, 2205 Wiþ wiminis medi maked with ellne [*Ip. ex.* oyle, *oile*] ensemple. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 67 Þei tellen merueyle droppes out, as it were of olue. 1577 Earl Bedford (Camden) *Misc.* (1702) I. 1 have gotten more olle to my lampe to studie by. 1699 Sylvius *Disp. Fluids* III. ii. 130 One sort is fluid, as Honey, Oyle. 1884 E. *William Nat. Exper.* 91 If ..the Vial be filled with Oile. 1707 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* II. iv. 251 The consumption of oil by lamps. 1888 *Daily* 3 Dec. 5/6 *Oil*, fuel, 6 yolls, 7 yollk(?), youll.

? 1388 in Sweven *Papers Aberdeen Ant. Society* (1898) 116 Pynt of yelle for the Bellis vij. 1800 *Mrs. Fitz. St. John's Hough., Cambrid.*, For polish and varnishes ..*Ibid.*, For youll.

B. Significations.

1. A substance having the following characters (or most of them): viz. those of being lipid at ordinary temperatures, of a viscid consistence and characteristic smooth and sticky (unctuous) feel, lighter than water and insoluble in it, soluble in alcohol and ether, inflammable, chemically neutral.

a. without *an* or *pl.*; in early use almost always = OLIVE-OIL.

c 1175 (see A. 1). 1290 *S. S. Psalter* cxxiii[i]. 3 Noo fatnel in oil nel breed ybe. *c* 1305 *Lives of Children* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 237 Þei hedy water .. Of oile, milk, hunie and wine. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) I. 6 He wold send him of his oile of he tree of mercy. 1528–9 (Mar.) *Sk. Com. Prayer*, Vnder thisk, As with this visible oyle thy body outwardly is anointed. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* iv. (1840) 68 The fine fruities engine..kept safe. 1750 Hume *Hist. Eng.* lii. 41 To the oil which renders the motion of the wheel more smooth and easy. 1886 Rudyard *Kipling Sk. &c.* 22 (Daisy) spread their own oil to feeding their own lamp.

b. with *an* and *pl.*, indicating a particular kind or different kinds.

The oils constitute a very large group of natural substances, of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin. They are divided into three classes: (a) *Fatty* or *Land oils* (see FATTY 6, FIXED 4 *d*), of animal or vegetable origin, which (in common with *fats*) are chemically triglycerides of fatty acids, and produce a permanent greasy stain on paper, etc.; these are subdivided into *drying oils*, which by exposure to air absorb oxygen and harden into varnishes, and *non-drying oils*, which by exposure become and become rancid; they are used as lubricants, as illuminants, in making soap, and for various other purposes. (*b*) *Essential* or *volatile oils* (see ESSENTIAL 2 (b)), chiefly of vegetable (sometimes of animal) origin, which are acrid and limpid, and have the characteristic odoriferous principles of plants, etc.; chemically, they are hydrocarbons, or substances of hydrocarbons with resins, etc.; they are extensively used in medicine and perfumery, and in some cases in the arts. (*c*) *Mineral oils*, which are chemically mixtures of hydrocarbons, and are used chiefly as illuminants.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 108 (MS. Bodl.) If *oyle* Mary diuers oile is possible cure of many diuers ieuyes and some oile is semple: as oile of *olive*, oile of nutmeg, oile of popie.. and some oile is medled and compowned. 1632 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* i. *Apoil*, a Deer commonly so an Oyl or Oyntment. 1699 W. Salmon in *Phil. Trans.* 100 Perhaps he distributed among them Sweet Oyls, to be used in or after their Bathings. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 160. 1742 in *Nichols* (1782) XXVI. 600 An oyle extracted from a flinty rock for the cure of rheumatick ..and other cases. 1879 *Dict. Dist. Arts* III. 438 Essential oils ..are not greasy to the touch, like the fat oils. 1892 Morfit & Mrs. Watts' *Dict. Chem.* III. 930/1 Oils are said to be 'fixed' when they cannot be distilled either alone or with steam without undergoing decomposition: only that can be so distilled being termed volatile or essential oils. Fatty oils that absorb oxygen from the air, and thus become thereby converted into varnishes are termed drying oils, e. g. linseed, hemp-seed, poppy oils. Dryling oils contain glycerides of linoleic and similar unsaturated acids.

c. *Holy oil*: oil used in religious or sacred rites, as the anointing of priests or kings, chrism, extreme unction, etc.

c 1305 *St. Katherine* 301 In *E. E. P.* (1862) 58 Of hire tunelle þer cruþ þat holi oyle. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxxv. 25 The gretter preest that with hooli oyle is anoynt. 1509 *Mirr. Magn. Mon.* 172 b, When a sayntes is rauisshed away with oyle of holy thwastes. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 59 She had all the Royall makings of a Queene: As holy Oyle, Edward Confessors Crowne. 1683 *Cath. Ch. Gt.* 108 3 sorts Were the seuenth consecrated, the Holy Chrisme, consecrated at any time, have been Vsurped by the Bishop in the Mass of this day (Maundy Thursday).

† d. *Old Chem.* One of the five supposed 'principles' of bodies. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips s. v., Among Chymists, Oil or Sulphur is one of the five Principles of their Art, being a subtil, fat substance, capable of taking fire, which nourishes and feeds the Spirit. 1709–42 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Elements*, The four principles, salt, oil, water, and earth, are always found in all plants. *Ibid.* s. v. *Principles*, The chymists make five principles; three whereof are called active principles ..such as salt; sulphur or oil; and mercury or spirit. ..The two passive principles ..are phlegm and *caput mortuum*.

2. In the names of the various kinds, subdivided in number: **a.** denoted by *oil of* with the name of the source (plant, animal, etc.), or sometimes of a person, as *oil of almonds*, *amber*, *ben*, *cade*, *dill*, *eucalyptus*, *fennel*, *geranium*, *juniper*, *lavender*, etc., etc.; *oil of Hartshorn* (see quot. 1864), *oil of serpentine*, *oil of philosophers* (see PHILOSOPHER).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 108 (MS. Bodl.) If. 277 b/1 Oile of popie .. is sweete smelle of fleshe popie seede. See also 3 b.] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 222 Oile of rosis, & þe whijte of an ey, bat3 good bolsun. 1552 Huloet, *Oyle of almonde, emplem.* 1641 Frenche *Distill. B.* (1651) 73 There will remain ..the true Oil or Essence of Antimony. 1661 R. Maynie *Diet. Alch.* ¶ 6v, 170 Annealing is with Oyl of Amber and Oyl of Roses and Sugar. 1745 Compl. *Farm.* ..*Pharm.* I. 87 Take Oil of Scorpions, and Oil of Bees-wax. 1831 Southey *Doctor* xxiii. I. 238 Oil of swallows, procured by pounding twenty live swallows in a mortar with about an many different herbs. 1858 I. Thomson *Chem. Org. Positive* 389 Oil of Bitter Almonds may be obtained by distilling bitter almonds with water. 1892 Bloxam's *Chemistry* 180, s. oil 345 A general definition of oxide of ethyle, commonly called oil of wine. 1860 Holmes in *Memoirs Paradise* ii. 20, I. The entire Animal is valued by oil ..Scorpion oil.—F. Mandrake, 1870 J. Payne *Standish* xii. 180, 16 48 Pieces of cotton impregnated with oil of cedar or of birch. 1876 Harper *Mus. Med.* (ed. 6) 413 Oil of Cade is a brown inflammable tarry liquid, with a strong acrid taste.

b. The name of the source, or other defining word, preceding *oil*: as *argan oil*, *brick oil*, *coal tar oil*, *cottonseed oil*, *fish oil*, *linseed oil*, *olive oil*, etc., etc., *hair oil*, *salad oil*, etc. (see these words); **animal oil**, any oil obtained from an animal body;

spec. *Digital's animal oil*, an oil prepared by distillation from stag's horns, etc. and used in medicine; **dead oil** (see DEAD D. 2); **sweet oil** = OLIVE-OIL.

1585 in *Rep. Priby Counc. Irel.* L. 360 Two hanell of whit herth. 1586 MARCELLUS *Pantheon* xxxiv. (1587) 123 Thes were they opened with sweete oyle. 1588 *Gentl. Mag. Apr.* 1731 The oil called *Zacchaeus's oil*, is expressed from the fruit of a tree that...is said...to be of the kind which Zacchaeus climbed. 1813 CRAIG *Technol. Dict., Sulphur's animal oil*,...so called from the chemist who first observed it. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 208/1 Bunch-nut oil, the approximated rate of the benchmen...yield about 15 per cent. of oil resembling olive oil. 1861 HOOKER tr. *Muspratt's Chemistry* I. 121 Animal oil is produced in a great abundance by the Whale and the Porpoise. 1883 *Pharmacop. Roberts' Cattle* 208 *Whale Oil*, White and Black Purpose Oil,...Seal Oil, Sturgeon Oil, &c.

c. rarely, with defining word following, as † **oil castor** = CASTOR OIL, † **oil olive** = OLIVE-OIL.

1719 M. CLYDAL in *Lett. Youth. & Corr.* (1886) I. 13 Making a screw to express "oil castor. [1720 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 8, barrells "olial olive.] 1769 in *Hibberd. Orel.* (1796) 120 Olyve oile for Lent. 1933 CHAMBERLEN *Lett.* 140/1. 2 Thes they brynge pure cyle olyve bestes for lighter. 1949 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 204 A 3311 syle Olyve. 1875 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6108 That Aqua vita swims upon Oyl-Olive.

d. in partly-anglicized phrases from French; † **oil-de-bay** (*-baie*) = oil of bay (obtained from the bay laurel); † **oil d'olive** = OLIVE-OIL; † **oil-de-rose**, tr. L. *oleum rosaceum*.

1545 *Rates of Customs* C iij b, "Oyle delaye the barrell containynge v. gallons. 1601 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. 158 Some take the Bay berries only, and therewith grosse oile-de-Bayes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 203 A Goose feather anointed with Oyl-de-bay. c 1620 *Lanthorne's Cleanse.* 17 'Oile de olive but is more easie. 1639 *Letter Abbas Rolls* I. 222 Kaskes de olle dolive. 1688 *Lexicon Salern.* 2017 Ter...mix...saffron with oyl-dolive. a 1689 PEMBERT *Epitaph. Henrietta* 234 For thy breast ...take oil-olive Mixt with a mouthfull of melancholy. c 1900 *Pollard. on Blasph.* vi. 213 'Oildrawn Mo may baptist and name bli.

3. In figurative and allusive uses.

a. In allusion to the use of oil for anointing (ceremonial or medicinal), or for maintaining light or heat; *esp.* in reference to 'smooth', *i.e.* soothing or flattering, words (see also *b*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 5/148 With Oyle of milce smeorden him. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9211 Pe oil o mercy, o 1325 ROBERT OF *Psalter* (Surtees Soc.) 4 Enoyed with oyl of charite. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 38 No deuocioun to be ayde. 1382 — *Ps. xliv.* 8 [*xlv.* 7] Therfore anoynteth thee God, thi God, with oile of gladnesse bifore thi felowis. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 Swete vnccyon of oyle of the holy goost. 1552 ELYOT *Cast. Lv.* 221, I wyll set three droppes of the swete oyle of remembraunce. 1598 SHAKES. *Merch. Judith* iv. 61, A little oyle of farwell will scoure them agayn. And make them shine as bright. 1637 THOM. *Comm. Pet.* 2 Pet. xxiii. 15 He had so fourbished the sword of Justice with the Oyle of Mercy. 1680 tr. *Hevas Rivers-dap' Bk.* II. 251 His wants are supplied by the oil of his tongue. 1877 G. DAWSON *Progress* (1878) 46 When the oil of His love ran out.

† **b.** Phr. *To hold or bear up oil*: to use flattering speech, flatter. *Obs.*

1587 TURBERV. *Hyphin* (R. 1608) III. 237 A great deal of base...bibbs up his tongue with it, *magna conscientiam parra accendendo*. 1590 GREENE *Canc. Bel.* III. 272 Peraduenture false mayes are To bare up oil, and tell the Alderman that which he hath told. 1599 LODGE, *Rich. Redeless* xx. 168 For bragging oile and bastings vppon olliue.

c. *To add (put) oil to the fire, flames*, etc.: to heighten or aggravate fury, passion, or the like; to 'add fuel to the flame'.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 820 The Turcs were also carefull other mutinous and heapy persones who added Oyle...to the Furnace. 1580 DIAB. TO *Stubbes's Contr.* 129 As the common saying is, powred oyle vpon the fyre. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Inconstancy* iv, But Wife, alas, you Oyl to th' fire, Your Scorn Powrs in, Serving only like oil to the flame.

d. In various phrases referring to the use of an oil-lamp for nightly study; e. g. † *to love one's oil*, to study or labour in vain (*obs.*); *to smell of oil*, to bear marks of laborious study; *to burn the midnight oil*, to study late into the night.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 55 b, That they were like to lose their worke and oyle. 1598 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* Epistle, None of indifferent iudgements, shall thinke his paines to haue lost. 1850 SIR E. BRYDGES *Pamph. Ep.* 26, cf. *Tr. Wks.* 3 A work of this nature...should smell of oyle if duly and deuoutly handled. 1850 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Creation Asaph.* 18 As were that words too Studious, and Midnight Oyle. a 1888 DRYDEN *Poems* II. *What* from Johnson's oil and sweat did flow. 1872 E. WILSON *Shakespeare Dictionary* That much needs not smell of Oyl. a 1787 SOMERVILE *Rhyme* xl. 21 I think'd my long, consum'd the midnight oil. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 227 He may have...wasted the midnight oil in preparing...manuscripts.

e. *To pour oil upon the waters*, etc.: to appease strife or disturbance; in allusion to the effect of oil upon the agitated surface of water. (Cf. OLEO, quot. 1834.)

1704 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 2. 441 (heading) Of the stilling of Waves by means of Oil. Extracted from sundry Letters between Benjamin Franklin LL.D. etc. 1706 447 Pliny's account of a practice among the seamen of his time to still the waves by a means not unlike what we use.] 1847 W. E. BAINES in *Cruiser Papers* (1865) III. 220, 223 Lord G. (Hamilton)...spoke angrily. D'Israeli poured oil and calmed the waves. 1878 *Modern Dutch Life* v. 1 (1880) 163 The fiery words of Dirk John were not pr oil to troubled waves. 1887 TENNYSON *Chron. Parnell* II. 266, Then Mrs. Gaudly...comes to change the subject, and throw oil upon the waves.

f. *To strike oil* (*U. S.*): *lit.* to reach the oil (petroleum) in sinking a shaft or it through the overlying strata; hence *fig.* (*colloq.*) to hit upon a source of rapid profit and affluence.

1860 *Punch's Almanack* first page, Rather has struck "Oil," but it will not do for the lady. 1865 *Punch* 6 May, 190/1 He has certainly "struck oil" in the Cotton Mine and Bondstone basin. 1868 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 209 We are a nation which has struck ile.

g. In humorously allusive phrases, imitating the names of kinds of oil (see 2, and cf. ANOINT 3 b, g, GREASE v. 4 b, OIL n. 2): † *oil of angels* (ANGEL 6), gold employed in gifts or bribes (*cf.* INTELLIGENCE *oil*); *oil of barley, oil of malt*, malt liquor; *oil of bacon, birch, hazel, holly, whip, hazel oil, hickory oil, shirrup oil, strap oil*, a beating or flogging (with a birch-rod, hazel-stick, etc.); † *oil of fat*, flattery used to befool a person (*obs.*).

1592 GERVASE *Clerk. Conviction* B 3 b, The patter of their hands so hot that they cannot be cooled without they be rubd with the oile of Angels. 1623 MASSINGER *Pict.* III. 2 Is it not a heavy case, his daughter must be rubb'd with the oile of Angels. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Oil of Barley*, strong Drink. 1808 WYNKEN *Dict.* 308 They call it vulgarly the oyle of Thatch, or a sooter cudgell. 1828 CRAVEN *Cleve. Gal.* xii. 2 *Oil of* Stick, a flogging with a birchrod. 1789 WORCESTER (B. Pardon) 326 *Duly to H...s*, Benjolls...pardon, seek the Comfort which / And learn to manufacture oil of Stick. 1816, 1825, 1841 *Oil of* Hazel, hazel-oil (see HAZEL 1 c, 4). 1825 BROCKETT *N.C. Glos., Oil-of-hazel*, a round drubbing. 1830 H. GREENOUGH *Compl. Parricid* 168 If I believed that way with my father he would have prescribed a little "bitbury oil. 1868 *Pennsylvan. Genl. in Hard. Mise.* 108 Pretty I. 183 The oil of "holly shall prove a present remedy for a shrewd housewife. c 1848–50 BALLANTINE *Barnabas Brad.* (1872) 9 The style of "work and jargon of spiritual oracles Hayes deals out Mose more valiant than Hector. 1893 *Four Rabies* (N.C. Note for to cure such a disease as this, The opt of "whip the cursed medicine is.

4. = OIL-COLOUR. Often in pl. *oils*.

1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 331 The...paynctinge and colloringe...wth gould siluer and oyles. 1591 *Pilot Prince Orb.* no. 32 To refresh the colours of olde pictures that are wrought in oyle. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 61 Painters work of ordinary Lights of windowes is oyle. 1811 W. SHEFFIELD *Duels & H. Ist.* II. 25, 10 gal. Landscapes painting in oils may be considered to have been by him [Pyne] brought almost to perfection. 1867 *Hist. Inquis.* I. 631 Antonello da Messina...the first Italian who painted in oils.

b. *colloq.* An oil-painting, a picture painted in oils. Chiefly in *pl.*

1850 *Knt. Illustr. Mag.* 272 Some fair oils by German artists. 1852 *Punch* (title) 26 May 231 Visitors to the studio will also find some cheap or fairy small oils of dogs.

5. *colloq.* abbrev. of OILSKIN. Chiefly in *pl.*

1890 J. DIXON *Round the World* 330 A young man dressed in 'oil a full suit of 'oils'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Of, consisting of, pertaining to, or dealing with oil, as *oil-cask, -brush, -crafter, -drops* (hence *oil-drop* vb., to treat with oil-drops), *-fuel, -globule, -merchant, -monger, -mongery, -particle*, etc.; containing or conveying oil, as *oil-bottle, -can, -cell, -chest, -cock, -duct, -flat, -horn, -jar, -pot, -pump, -safe, -vial, -tank, -vase, -vat, -vessel*, etc.; producing, or used in the production or distribution of oil, as *oil-factory, -land, -region, -shale, -ship, -well*, etc.; obtained or made from oil, as *oil gas, spirit*; in which oil is used as fuel, etc., as *oil-engine, -lamp, -launch, -motor, -stove*; belonging or relating to oil-painting, painted in oils, as *oil group, head, picture*. **b.** Objective and obl. gen., as *oil-bearing, -carrying, -containing, -distributing, -producing, -refining, -yielding* adjs.; *oil-atomizer, -cruncher, -distributer, -dresser, -dripper, -refiner, -spreader*. **c.** Instrumental, etc., as *oil-burdening; oil-bright, -buttered, -dried* (*dried* of oil, having the oil dried up), *-driven, -fed, -fired, -laden, -lit, -smelling, -soaked* adjs. **d.** Similative, etc., as *oil-like, -green, -yellow* adjs.

1880 A. WILKINS. *Weekly Gaz. Field* 136 The particular causes and conditions of "oil-accumulation. 1888 I. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 663 Exposed...by means of an "oil-bath, to a temperature between 300° and 350°. 1770–4 S. HOOPER *Gloss. Eve.* I. 57 Rape-seed prepare the "oil-bearing plants. 1908 R. GRANT *Other Gilpin* 29 Hence with those fellows whose "oily-haloed faces Are Flanders vats dyed. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4124/4 An Apprentice to an "Oyl-Cooper in London. 1858 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 31 The price of cake...gives a higher profit to the "oil-crushers. 1659 T. DAVIES in *Lett. Liby Eminent* 324 Tillotson...was a wet and dry-saltor, or "oil-drawer in London. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 258 "Oil-vessels must with vire. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 801 Oile will, and then "oyle-bags be idle. 1599 HOLLAND *Pliny Antiquit. Hyeria, Amorchus, Amurca.* 1793 SMEATON *Edyst.* IV. 1. 18...see Mr "oyle-house Lamps. 1894 *Times* 20 Mar., This "oil-driven locomotive is of once an interesting and a success. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 1/3 One of the modern oil-fuel motors. *Mod. Mech.* 1 Dec. 8/2 The first subtle of any "oil-engines in this country...in 1887 in the Agricultural Hall. 1875 *S. Eng. Leg.* (Mid. Engl. 1956) to Hevig Avoder LXXXII. 1911 A wild minister...Young as "oliue in hare hele. 1888 A. WILKINS *Weekly Gaz. Field* 136 I will now give you the whole philosophy of "oil-fueling and oil-combustion. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 1/1/1 "Oil-fuel boats, and Hovering apparatus. 1893 J. HARDY *Dan. Amusem.* 19 "Oil Gas...this obtained from oil. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne huile à mettre l'huile*, an "oyle glasse, a vyole. 1852 HUME *Ess. Liberal* 200 Some well-known small "oil-gladiators, marked by the close sing-

1872 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3414 One "Oyl green Carpet. 1852 PHILLIPS *Geol.* 224 Of a fine oil-green, or greenish-yellow colour. 1890 *Statutes of Sept.* 1053 This process of "oil-hardening, has refused first by Lord Armstrong in the case of barrels, is now almost universally adopted for all gun barrels. 1532 CUTHBERT *Lett.* 206, 1, Then take Damsel his "oyle stone, & annoynted him. a 1661 HOLYOAKE *Dictionar.* (ed. 2) The stone with his great oil-bony mouth is fit. 1892 *Encyclop. Brit. Magaz.* 266 (1823) 303 A small "oil-lamp on the floor. 1893 TIMES *Chronicle* 1. 20, R.S.V.P., Inclusive the musical, smoke, original "oil-bike. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* Feb. 134 Olympic, pulmonick, and "oil-mak'rapes. 1837 WESTWOOD, etc. *Mr. Traveller Gilpin* 140 *Anodonta* applies of "oil-mouthed; that mostly in several oils, and a few leading articles of foreign produce, turned into colours. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 6/2 The Daimler "oil-motors ...were strongly in evidence. 1882 TENNYSON *Lib. Farmer* I. 198 His early "oil-pictures were dark and heavy. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* (Harl. MS.) 3772 *Oyle*, or oily vessell. 1889 E. MARTIN in *Bardwell Mill.* (Oliv. Mills Comm.) 6, 448 A vinegar pot, oil pot, and sugar box. 1893 STOCKMAN *Round Oil. Mere. Indian Indigo* 37 Corn, cotton, "oil-producing plants, and sugar. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Trad.* 22 Nov. 2/5 The Pennsylvania "oil-region. 1877 A. H. CHASE *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 6. 72 Brown Shales contain enough bituminous matter to be used for the manufacture of Paraffin they are called "Oil Shales. 1879 OLIVER *Barer. Popish Plot* 31 Where they found an "Oil-shop, which the said Grosse brags'd he fit'd. 1792 tr. J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 503 They generally purchase ...the humours of the snake at our oil-shops. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clocks.* 47 "Oil slots are formed in watch and clock plates so that...the oil in large cises to the pivot. 1892 H. GREENOUGH *Compl. Parricid* 133 It was the smell of smoke and "oil-soaked cloth. 1884 *Scottish Leaflet. Cattle Stys Pottery* "Oil Stoves. 1883 J. S. STOCKBRIDGE tr. *Hebel's Wand. Pilants & Anim.* 24 The numerous "oil-vases given as prizes at the games instituted by Philoxenus. 1902 in SWAINE *Syriac Church Ann.* (1908) 2, 3 "oil-vessels of silver. 1811 *Repos. Transil. Progr.* 3 A whole cellar full of "oyle vessels. 1882 ROBINSON *Mining* 77 Coal, "oil-wood, a drug or wood well, from which petroleum is obtained by pumping or by natural flow. 1849 FAIRHOLT *Lord.* 211, Of a rich yellowish-green, or "oil yellow colour. 1887 *Montreal Formery* V. *Adv.* 38 The principal "oil-yielding seeds.

c. Special Combs.: **oil-beetle**, a beetle of the genus *Meloe*, which exudes an oily liquid when alarmed; **oil-berry**, † (*a*) an olive; (*b*) the name for the fruit of the Oil-Palm (*Elaeis guineensis*); **oil-bird**, name for various birds yielding oil; (*a*) the GUACHARO of the West Indies and S. America, *Steatornis caripensis*; (*b*) a FRIGATE-BIRD of Ceylon, *Halieastur intermedius*; (*c*) the FULMAR, *Fulmarus glacialis*; **oil-box**, (*a*) a box in which oil is stored; (*b*) in *Machinery*, 'a box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other device' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **oil-bush** [Rees *Cycl.*], a socket containing oil in which an upright spindle runs; **oil-can**, a can for holding oil; *spec.* = OILER 3; † **oil-case** = OILSKIN (*obs.*); **oil-cellar**, (*a*) a cellar for storage of oil; (*b*) a small reservoir for oil in a piece of machinery; † **oil-cloak** [CLOAK *sb.*] = *oil-bottle*; **oil-coat**, a coat of oiled cloth, as oilskin coat (*cf.* OILED 1 c, quot. 1672); **oil-cup**, a small vessel to hold oil for lubricating, either portable (= OILER 3), or attached to the machinery and acting automatically (*cf. oil-box* b, *oil-cellar* b); **oil-derrick**, a derrick or frame used in boring for mineral oil; **oil-drop**, name for the rudimentary umbilical vesicle in the eggs of some fishes; **oil-field**, an area or a tract of country occupied by oil-bearing strata; **oil floor-cloth** (see OILCLOTH); **oil-garden**, a garden of olives grown for oil; **oil-gauge** (*gage*), a hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of oils, an oleometer; **oil-gilding**, gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface prepared of linseed-oil mixed with a yellow pigment (*oil-gold size*); **oil-gland**, a gland which secretes oil; *spec.* the uropygial or oleaginous gland in birds, which secretes the oil with which they preen their feathers; **oil-gold** (see *oil-gilding*); **oil-hole**, a small hole drilled in a machine, into which oil can be dropped for lubricating; **oil-jack**, a vessel with a spout, in which oil can be heated; **oil-meal**, ground linseed cake; **oil-paint**, paint made by mixing a pigment with oil (= OIL-COLOUR); **oil-painting**, (*a*) the action, or art, of painting in oils; (*b*) a picture painted in oils; **oil-palm**, a species of palm yielding oil; *esp. Elaeis guineensis*, which yields palm-oil; **oil-paper**, paper made transparent or waterproof by soaking in oil; **oil-plant**, any plant yielding an oil (usually with defining word, as *castor-oil plant, cotton-oil plant*, etc.); *spec.* the GINGELI, *Sesamum indicum*; **oil-press**, an apparatus for expressing oil from fruits, seeds, etc.; **oil-pressure**, one whose trade is to press oil from seeds, etc.; the manager of an oil-press; **oil-rubber**, in *Engraving*, a roll of woollen cloth moistened with oil, used for cleaning plates, etc.; **oil-sand**, a stratum of sandstone yielding oil; **oil-shark**, any species of shark yielding oil, esp. *Galeorhinus zyopterus* of California; **oil-shoot**, a short mode of oilskin or oil-paper; † **oil-silk**

= OILED *adj.*; **oil-smoother** (*U. S.*), a person who professes to discover oil-bearing strata by soothing by the sense of smell; **oil-spring**, a spring of mineral oil (with or without admixture of water); **oil-stock**, *Rail.* a vessel for containing lady oil; **oil-tawing**, the process of tawing skins in oil, in the manufacture of oiled leather; **oil-tempered** *a.* (of steel), tempered by means of oil; **oil-test**, **oil-tester**, a contrivance for ascertaining some property of oils, as their flashing-point, burning-point, or lubricating quality; **oil-tight** *a.* [after *watertight*], of such a degree of tightness as to prevent oil from passing through; **oil-tongued** *a.*, having an 'oily' tongue, characterized by smooth or flattering speech; **oil-tube**, a tube conveying oil, as the veins in the fruits of *Umbelliferæ*; **oil-way**, a channel for the admission of oil to lubricate a hinge or the like; **oil wheatstone** = OILSTONE *sb.*; †**oil wort**, ? a vegetable yielding oil, or eaten with oil (*obs.*). See also OIL-BAG, OILCAKE, etc.

1698 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1026 In English it may fitly be called the Oyl-beetle, or the Oyl-worm. 1879 LOWNDES *Ess. Lett.* 41 A small periodic ..in one of the will bees was the larva of the oil-beetle. 1580 WILLET *Ant. agst. P.* As the shaking out of the oile berie (1588 the fruyt of olyue tree). 1858 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. iv. 180 The oil-berry tree, the black fruit not even, which might be made a valuable article of commerce. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 3/1 The 'oil-bird of Trinidad, so called on account of its excessively greasy fat, not to say oily emphasis. 1893 MAYOR *Phil. Mods. Crusaders*, the Spanish Arabian name of what English writers have lately taken to calling the Oil-Bird, the *Steatornis caripensis* of ornithologists. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 28 'Oil-boxes and hoop-behind wheels are great improvements. 1892 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* 71, There fell upon me the ..'oil-cart. 1741 *Gent. Mag.* XI. 15 Tea to 'oil-cans' hogs. 1764 WESLEY *Treat.* 16 Jan., I was ..persuaded to put on an oil-cloth hood. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 449 Ma ende also thou other diligence Aboute an 'oilestoke, bi for to warme. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Oil-stone*, an oil-reservoir in the bottom of a journal-box. 1653 *Flemings in Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 62 For an 'oyle-stone and hott-cake ..18—0a. 1850 CARTER *Dispatches* I. 11. 31 It falls from off me like the rain From the oil-coat. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, * *Oil-cup*, to have portable, for oiling machinery, they are considered as Oilers. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 59 Oil-cups for screwing into these openings may be purchased. 1885 *Science* 29 May 402/1 The egg of the cod ..buoyant, but without an 'oil-drop. 1894 *Daily Chron.* 6 Oct. 4/2 The principal sources of liquid fuel are the American and Russian 'oil-fields. a 1538 MIDDLETON *New Present* (1771) 158 Directions concerning 'Oil Flora-Cloths. 1881 CRUMBLE *Jane*, viii. 94 There busy hands and 'oily hands and 'oily-gathers shall be taken. 1893 *Trans. Chem. Assoc.* I. 107/2 The neck of the [gut] ..can be made to apply the tank to the uropygial 'oil-gland. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v., Analysis of the secretion of the 'Oil-gland shows that its composition closely resembles that of the sebaceous product of Mammals. 1720 *Bath Spectator* III. No. 8. 2/1 Night Peices ought to be ..in 'Oyle Gold, or Oyl-Lacker. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Oil-grinding*, Oil-gold size, made of boiled linseed-oil and ochre. 1875 *Ure's Dictionary of Arts* III. 203 (s. v. *Varnish*) The mixture is then put by the 'oil-hook ..laying the spout over the edge of the pot. 1888 C. ROBEY *Sheep-Farming* 31 Linseed cake, or 'oil-meal as it is sometimes termed, is always relished by a sheep. 1790 REES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 284 The French rocks were covered with several inches of 'oil-paint to prevent their imbibing the salt water. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 3/1 His splendid success in the use of oil paint as an artists' material. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Further Accord. Painl.* 106 (*L.*) ..to mix Mr. Bunpe ..last general that 'oil painting was known long before its pretended discovery by Van Eyck. 1859 GILLIES & TYTLER *Poems*, 96 Until the days of Correggio and Titian, the peculiar beauties of oil painting were unknown. 1862 THORBURN *Life Thrower* I. 331 In this first period Turner's oil paintings were bold and dark. 1880 TYTLER *Brit. Painters*, 241/1 *Elaïs guineensis*, the African 'Oil Palm, which yields the celebrated palm oil, is a native of tropical Western Africa. 1876-9 HUMPHRYS *Ld. Roe, Stanley* 6, The candle in the transparent lamp, manufactured of 'oil-paper, has been blessed. 1898 *Ir. Agric. Institute's Trans. Cattle plague & Indian oil Investigation* (*Oil plants*), *Ricinus communis* (castor-oil tree). 1874 MULLER *Plantas., Acanthaceæ Sphingeæ*, ..Ground-nut or Earth-nut Oil-plant; *Sesamum longifolium* Spr., Hiljeo, or Hiljelo oil-plant; *Carapa guineensis* Camp., Crabe, or Andiroba Oil-plant; *Croton Tiglium*, Croton-oil plant; *Ricinus communis*, ..Castor oil-plant; *Sesamum indicum*, ..Ghingelly, or Gingelle, Oil-plant; Til, or Teel, Oil-plant; *S. Indicum* and *S. orientale*, Benne-oil-plant. 1719 CAMPE *Palladio's Archit.* (1756) I. 69 On the right-hand you have the 'Oil-presses, and other places for the Oil. c 1885 LAYMAN in *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 1/1 Mr. Brotherton ..is a large 'oil-grower. c 1790 IRELAND *Scenes Life* II. 44 The tools necessary for engraving are, the 'oil-rubber, burnisher, scraper, oil-stone, needles, and rules. 1885 *Century Mag.* July 330/1 When the 'oil-well is struck, the oil, mingled with gas, spouts up with great force. 1683 CHARLES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 146 This day at the 'oil-works ..by a large 'oil-presse

Oilily (oi·lili), *adv.* [f. OILY + -LY².]
1. *lit.* Like oil; with the consistence or appearance of oil.
1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 393 Oilily bubbled up the scum. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 111 The river.. slipped oilily past the wall below.
2. *fig.* Smoothly, blandly, flatteringly.
1882 TENNYSON *Lady Farmer* II. 231 Parrying the threat with the ordinary statesman's skill of dexterity, politely and oilily suggested. 1889 *Chr. World Pulpit* XXXV. 170 The love which smiles tolerantly and oilily upon all kinds of wrong and trouble.

Oiliness (oi·linės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
1. *lit.* Oily quality; the quality of being full of, covered with, or of the nature or consistence of, oil.
1398 FLORIO, *Oliosità*, oyliness, fatnes. 1811 COOPER, *Glutinative*, oyliness, or an oyle substance. 1846 tr. *V. Ricord's Consid. Eth.* 324 Unctuous bodies, and such whose oiliness is evident. 1880 A. YOUNG *Time Past* II. 199 The oiliness and richness of the ground. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Sept. 300/1 The fine.. music that absolutely glistens, and subsides, fused in the greatest of mere temperate emotion.
b. *concr.* The oily matter of anything.
1808 BOOTH *Salina* I. 331 Fat and succulent leaves, which influences if it be drawn forth by the cautic..will make a very great change. 1847 FRANCIS *Herald* 181 (1850) 81 The oiliness will separate from its body. 1899 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 36 Get some lean, and with it rub off all the oiliness.
2. *fig.* Smoothness of behaviour or speech; bland or flattering manner; 'slipperiness'.
1851 HERLE *Comp. Saints* 6, (1874) 16 The hardness, stiffness, and impervialibility of the world. 1900 A. MAUD *Delicate Ill.* 30 In attempting nonchalance, he fell into oiliness.

Oiling (oi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. OIL *v.* + -ING¹.]
The action of the verb OIL.
1. The application of oil; anointing, lubrication, etc. with oil.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Oylynge wythe oyle, *olicio*. 1562 *Form. Parish Ch.* (Parker Soc.) 16 In the ministration of the sicke..they use no oiling. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing* 2. ¶ 3 To oil or the oiling and inking of the Form. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 1 The ore had lost its power by reason of the oiling. ..The oiling was continued seven hours, and the small quantity of 3 lbs. was used.
2. Turning into oil, or into the consistence of oil.
1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Filamentary* Heat with some Remedies of Milk for Fear of Oiling. 1789 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 7 Putting in now and then a little cream to prevent them [almonds] from oiling.
† **Oi·lish**, *a.* Obs. [f. OIL *sb.*¹ + -ISH¹.] Resembling oil; having the consistence or appearance of oil; somewhat oily.
1451 EARLY *Comp. Acct. Roll.* 20 In Aceto (1856) 189 That Oyleth substance. 1549 HOLBEIN *Rom. Homilie* Introd. 10 b, Yf it [wine] be corrupte it easily degetteth a sour humour. *c* 1680 J. COLLINS *Meeting of Salt in Eng.* 87 Red, fat, oylish, rich and pitchie.
Oilless (oi·lės), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of oil; containing no oil; not lubricated, or not requiring to be lubricated, with oil.
a 1787 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1810) 199 You content yourselves with an oilless lamp of a base profession. 1892 SCHARFF *Chaucer's Window. Addr.* 21, (1899) 140 Those beautiful oilless candles which are sold under the name of spermaceti. 1894 *Nat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 753 The discount will of an oilless door. *Mod.* A patent carbolic oilless bearing.
Hence **Oi·llessness**.
1866 J. K. H. SARGENT *After the Storm* II. 226 Those who have their fingers at the gauze [in oil shops] quickly vanished into outer silhouettes.

Oillet (oi·lėt). Forms: 4 oylete, 4–5 -ett(e, 4–9 oylet, 4–6 oilet, 5 olyet, 6 oylot, 7 oslet, 8 oellet, 9 oellette, oillet. [a. OF. *oillet*, used F. *œillet*, dim. of *œil*, *oeil* eye. The spellings *oylet*, *oyllet*, represented the F. *l mouillé*. In later use changed, under the influence of EYE *sb.*, to EYELET.]
† **1.** A small round hole worked in cloth for purposes of fastening, etc.; = EYELET *sb.* 2 a. *Obs.*
1380 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 5 The ouerys shal haue fifti oilets in white yarn, as an ile, that is oylete (1388 *v.r.* oon oilet) many eiyed eyen sondrie (1388 *v.r.* an oilet eyelet). *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Oylet, made yn a cloth, for sperynge. 1847 CRAIG *Dict.* (ed. 2), Oillet, a hole in a shoe, for receiving a lace or cord to renew up and down.
2. An aperture or loophole for observation, etc.; = EYELET *sb.* 2. *Now only Hist.*
1583–4 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 46 *Solut'* hymoni uitriolato pro cylettis istius fenestrarum claustri xxxvij. 1598 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Oylet, hole yn a walle. *Alt. P.* lyttil hole). *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 647 Through the oylettes of his helm. 1706 tr. *Buckford's Unbloody Sacrif.* 37 Throwing themselves ..at the oyllets here they were.., through the oilets of the tower. 1796 *Archæologia* XII. 149 The younger often had the mortress pierced with long circular mullets to round holes, called oeillets. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. 71, 274 A good battlement, with oillets. 1887 MACGREGOR & ROSS-CASTELL *Y Dom. Archit.* II. 378 Lighted with narrow loops ..with top and bottom oylets.
† **3.** A small eye of a plant; = EYELET 3 b.
1754 HILL *Planting* 86 Oillets ..a name chiefly made of oylets or eyes found by the side shoulder wood. 1800 HILLHOUSE *Plant* I. 234 Provided slender that the oilets stand 3 foot asunder. *Ibid.* II. 84 The little oilets and shoots from the root.
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **oillet-hole** = EYELET-HOLE 1; **oillet-shell**, a shell of the genus *Terebratula* (or family *Terebratulidæ*), characterized by a circular perforation.
1530 PALSGR. 249/1 'Oylet hole, *œillet*. 1850 PERCY *P. Wheatley* I. 61, I cut my skin on pounded frill of oyster-holes with the buckle of Achilles. 1887 A. LOCKHART tr. *Thoreau's Trans.* II. 97 A Waterfowl quilted with Cotton and set thick with Oillet-holes. 1892 MRS. VERNEY *Country Life* II. xxxii. 253 The collar worked with eyelet-holes. 1893 W. S. MAXWELL *Never Again* xii. 164 Now studying insects, down the ground, From narrow oillet panes. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* XXVI. 72 *Terebratula*, the Hole-sack, or Oillet-shell.
Hence **Oi·llet**ed *a.* [-ĕd²], furnished with eyelets.
1585 BY FOSS *A. & M.* (1684) III. 502 He prayed them to forbear a little, till he had put off his doublet, being oillated.

Oilman (*o*·lmăn). **a.** A manufacturer or seller of oil. **b.** A dealer in sweet oils and eatables preserved in them, etc. **c.** A worker in an oil-mill. **d.** A man who oils machinery: = OILER 2.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 Oly-mayre, *...he that makythe, or sellythe oyle, olearius.* 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 577 A Hog so Small, transmitted by a certain Oyl-man. 1732 [JOHNSON, *Oilman*, one who trades in oils and pickles. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* 19, Who, from a lazy fat oilman was an oil-man. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 175 Sold not only by oil Companies, but also by grocers, oilmen, and chandlers.

Oil-mill. A machine in which seeds, fruits, etc. are crushed or pressed to extract oil; a factory where oil is expressed by such machines.
c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 405 Olyelles, whelle, wrought, ..y tell not spoke of corne. 1705 *Tract. Ether.* (Harleian) V. 372 Also my oile mylne. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 73 We have many oil-mills in this province, it being a great commodity for flax. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* iv. 28 Because their fathers were professional men, or had large oil-mills.

Oil-nut. A name for various trees and large seeds which yield oil; also for the plants producing them; *spec.* **a.** the Castor-oil Plant, *Ricinus communis*; **b.** the North American Butternut, *Juglans cinerea*; **c.** the North American Buffalo-nut or Elk-nut; **d.** the Oil Palm, *Elæis guineensis*.
1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 136 The Oil-Nut Tree .. seems not to be different from the European Walnut. 1796 HUTTON *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 White Walnut, Butternut, or Oil-nut. 1866 WHITMAN *Mosq. Inside's Trad. Ft. Wks.* 1889 I. 80 We passed many trees, well loaded with walnuts and oil-nuts. 1877 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Macleay Forestry W. Afr.* (1881) 40 The longer the oil-nuts remain underground the thicker the oil will be when made. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Pyrularia oleifera*, Buffalo nut, Elk nut, or Oil-nut, of N. America.

Oilometer (*o*ilo·mĭtăr). Also *errone.* **ollo-meter.** [*irreg.* f. OIL *sb.*¹ + -(*o*)METER: cf. *gasometer*.] **a.** = OLEOMETER, ELAEOMETER. **b.** A reservoir for the storage of oil; cf. *gasometer*.
1876 *Canad. Sel. App. S. Kens.* 91 Oilometer, An instrument for ascertaining the density of oils. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/2 The Eastern Oil Company, whose works.. include scores of 'oilometers', besides quantities of oil in every stage of preparation.
[**Oilous**, error for OILEOUS in mod. Dicts.; Gerarde, who is cited for *adject.* use? *oilcous*.]
Oil-ring. **a.** In *Seal-engraving*, a ring with a small dish on top to hold a mixture of oil and diamond-dust: it is worn on the forefinger of the workman, and the wheel is allowed to rotate in the dish to replenish the engraving-tool. **b.** In *Machinery*, a ring surrounding and riding upon a journal, etc., which, whilst revolving, is continuously lubricated by raising oil from a reservoir in which it dips.
1900 *Mod. Cat. Electr. Co.* (Diamond Dynamo) Oil rock, Oil hole cover, Journal box, Oil ring.

Oi·l-seed. Any seed yielding oil, e.g. linseed, rapeseed, mustard-seed. *spec.* **a.** that of the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*; **b.** that of *Guizotia oleifera*, an East Indian Composite plant, the oil of which is used for lamps and as a condiment; **c.** that of the Gold-of-Pleasure or False Flax, *Camelina sativa* (*Siberian oil-seed*); **d.** cottonseed (also attrib. *oil-seed cake*).
1578 TURNER *Herbal* II. 134 Sesamen whyche maye be called in Englishe a sylke seede is usuall for the stomacke. 1789 J. LIND *Introd. Bot. App.* 320 Oil Seed, *Ricinus*. 1817 *Monumenta Hierarchy W. Afr.* 340 Imported into this country from the West Coast of Africa as an oil-seed. 1840 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/3 In the Punjab the season..was fairly good for oilseeds, the spring crop which was the largest on record. 1894 *Whitaker's Almanac* 284 Exported from U.S.: to the United Kingdom in 1893..Oil seed cake, £ 760,000.

Oi·lskin. Cloth made waterproof by being treated with oil; a piece, or garment, of such cloth; = OILCLOTH 2 b.
1806 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci.* & *Art* II. 332 They proceeded to unite the oil-skins from the backs of their sides. 1808 MISS MITFORD *Village Sto.* (1863) 37 A large package..covered with oilskin. 1884 CAPT. RUSSELL *Sailor's Country-ship* xxviii. II. 223 There were two men at the wheel in yellow oilskins.
b. Often *attrib.* (made of oilskin); also in *Comb.*
1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Paris Drury Lane* 25 The belt and oil-skin hat he wears. 1840 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* x. 96/1 God in a suit of shaggy blue, with an oilskin hat. 1842 A. WILLIAMS *Windy Weal* 72 Linsmen, in yellow oil skin suits and sleeps and steaming everywhere...crowded about the red-hot stove.
Hence **Oi·lskinned** (-skind), *a.*, dressed in oilskin.
1897 *Century Mag.* Sept. 771/1 They lay...oilskinned and sou'wested.

Oilstone (*o*i·lstōn), *sb.* A smooth and fine-grained whetstone, the rubbing-surface of which is lubricated with oil; the stone of which such whetstones are made (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).
1881 HOUSE *Practical Stonemason's Guide* 40/1 *Oil-stones*, ..are softstones, as a Hollow when smeared with oil, or spittle. 1898 in FLORIO tr. *Sacchetti's* 1. *Sacchetti's* XXVI. 402 I set it sometimes upon an Oyl-stone or Hone. 1901–2 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 134 They will leave the surface of metal...almost as smooth as an oil-stone.
Hence **Oi·lstone** *v.*, trans., to sharpen on an oilstone.
1896 J. ROSS *Forest. Manchukuo* II. 31 If, therefore, a hole requires to be made unusually smooth, the [boring] tool must be given less nip-rake, and may then be oilstoned. 1902 C. M. WOODWARD *Manual Turning* 20, [chap.] 147 To grind the pivots and oilstone it.

Oil-tree. Name for various trees and large shrubs which yield oil; as the Castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*); the Physic-nut tree (*Curcas purgans* or *Jatropha Curcas*); the Tung (*Aleurites Fordii*), and the Oil-palm (*Elæis guineensis*).
In the 16th–19th centuries of Beth-shemesh, prob. almond or wild olive (cf. 2 Kings vi. 23, Neh. viii. 15 K.V.).
1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xli. 19, I will plant in the wilderness the Cedar, the Shittah tree, and the Myrtle, and the Oyle tree (LXX *ἐλαίαν ἄγριον*, 1582). 1727 *Inchiquin Ant. Appx.* 310 Olivum, *Anglice*, Wyldolive, *Hibernice*, an Indian tree of the genus Jasmin. 1879 H. N. MOSELEY *Notes on 'Challenger'* I. 57 A very thick growth of oil-trees (*Jatropha curcas*).

Oily (*o*i·li), *a.* (*adv.*). [f. OIL *sb.*¹ + -Y.]
1. Of or pertaining to oil (in quot. a 1732, produced by the burning of oil); of the nature of or consisting of oil; having the consistence or appearance of oil. *Oily acid* = FATTY acid.
1398 FLORIO, *Saponoso*, full of Chese made ceremonially of good myelke sufficiently oyly. 1599 HOLLAND, *Cyfole*, an oil tree, *oleaster*, *oliaster*. 1613 tr. *De Serres's Theat. E. Indies* 28 Being cut it sweateth a kind of fat oyly liquor. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. Gallery* I. 332 Sparkling Large thick sparkling Light adherent, And in the Sockets Oily Bubbles dances. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 84 Our men made some better shift...but it grew rank and oily. *a* 1732 GEO. FISHER (1740) I. 183 Oily cozy Shot from the crystal lump. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 240 Whether the oily principle in all the fixed oils be the same. 1848 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 3/1 The Admiral..was flowing each and oily, but quietly, between the banks.
2. Containing, full of, or impregnated with oil; smeared or covered with oil; greasy, fat.
1390 SPENS. *3 Hym.* (*F.*) 11. 21 This deep Russell is known as well as Pontus. 1822 — *Wond. T.* v. iii. 63 The saddenest eyes for Lyque to see: Yours more in it, by the time it stayes your eyes With Oyly Painting. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 228 A piece of oily flannel. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxv. 2 Or gloomy groves's oily glooms, or vallies sun-lap yielding. 1879 BOUVERIE *Red Rhodes* 24 He mopped his oily face.
b. **Oily grain**, † **corn**, a name for the seed of *Sesamum orientale*.
1597 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 10, xxiii. 430 *Sesamum*...Oyley corn is Emollient and helps Strikes (1615). 1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. App. Oily-grain*, the name by which some call the berenices of Dioscorides and others. 1897 MAUDE *Explor. Lex.*
3. *fig.* 'Smooth' in behaviour or (esp.) in speech; subservient, complaisant, 'supple'; bland, soothing, insinuating, fawning, 'unctuous'; 'slippery'.
1598 E. GUILPIN (*Skial.* (1878) 7) An oyly shave: he anoynted for repaire, Will greatly sometimes then. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. ii, By smoothing flattery or oily words. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Relig. Epicur.* v. (1), 38 Courtiers and Hogs are the most oyly Wights. 1765 BUCHANAN in *Lett. Scots.* (1775) III. 129 He had a smooth oily tongue. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 64 Bills of oily eloquence. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 171 Oily silky and common-place sweater. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 32 What had this oily scoundrel of a servant to do with it?
Hi. *adv.* = OILILY.
1798 TENNYSON *In Mem.* (1850) I. 156 The low sun oily-red.
C. *Comb.*, as *oily-bathed*, *-brown*, *-like*, *-looking*, *-smooth*, *-tongued*.
1867 T. TAUSSIG *Chem. Ind.* 31 H. the Thick oily-like fluid. 1898 — *Chem. Org. Radicles* 334 An oily-looking body will be observed in the vessel. 1834 MRS. VENUS *Cloth Dolls* 71, An oily-tongued Coach, who ran near the King. 1880 WINTER MELVILLE *Mar. Hawk.* 22 A *Sarsaree* of oily-brown sherry. 1875 BRANDRAM *Arcadia*, *Aphel.* 272 The coarse oily-bathed Ivy encloses moats. 1884 [HARRISON] *Pearl in Shell* 20, 37 The oily-smooth rollers.
Hence **Oi·lyish**, *a.*, somewhat oily.
a 1732 LEIGH *Nat. Hist.* (1736) 344 Give her a spoon of cream.. before it is turning to butter, viz. when it is oilyish.
† **Oime, oimme** (*oimē*), *int. rare.* [It. *oimè*, *ahimè*, f. *ahi!* alas! + *me* me.] Alas! Ah me!
1880 HAWKE *Poetry of Russia* 3 Oimee! I am afraid that Morphaeides hath a purpose to reconsolidate me. 1890 *Harper Mag. Fol.* 70. ii. 340 Oime! Oime! and more I die only found.

Oino-: see OENO-.

Oint, *v.* Obs. or arch. Forms: 4–8 oynt, 6 oynct, 8–9 oint. [f. F. *oint*, 3 sing. pres. ind., or pa. pple. of *oindre*:—L. *ungĕre* to anoint.]
trans. = ANOINT *v.*
1375 CHAUCER *Bo.* II. Metrum 6. 130 Ne oynt with holy oynement. *Ibid.* 131 Ne oynt with holy oynement. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vii. 46 Thou oynte not myn heed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 346 Thei..Ben for lullyed *Nine* Gyen king Jeu of hise owne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 66 *De Vost* (1886) 191 Bisne is the fonde that yo[u] he chaune the throne that ordeinde. 1580 SPENSER *Shep. Kalend.* (*March*) 32 His temples with black coart grisled ar oynted. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 683 They also their naked Limbs with mother'd Oyl. *a* 1722 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 320 To me he Water, Oil, Eyes, Wool, Tenderness, cyrst, warm, and wing my Mind. 1833 SHELTON *Don Quix.* II. 356 Those whom some other was more fortunate to anoint for Kings.

Hence **Oi·nted** *ppl. a.*, anointed; **Oi·nting** *vbl. sb.*, anointing, unction (also *attrib.*, as *anointing-box, -stick, -tool*).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Canticles* 303 Þe ointynge of þe heligast. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 20 Of the kyn of ointyd preestis. *a* 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 587 With ointed hands & beard. *a* 1825 ANDERSON *Fr. in Pict. & F. Nat. I.* (1828) 78 They mallow for ointing their head with clearing oil. 1892–6 HOYLE *Cumbrian* II. 118 (E.D.S.) 240 Ointing, Weddings, and the like Superstitious practices. 1897 ZIMMERN *All round* x. 201 Dressing ointed arrows from afar ; And death with poyson new'd. 1903 SHEARMAN *Virgil* II. 237 Along the waters ships the ointed fir.

† **Oi·ntling.** *Obs.* nonce-wd. [f. OINT + -LING1: cf. *shavelings*.] An anointed priest, (*contemptuously*.)

a 1862 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rheim. N. T.* (1618) 620 You...are Anointlings, by comparing your Ointings with Melchisedec.

Ointment (*oi·ntmĕnt*). Forms: α. 3–5 **oign-ement**, (3–4 *pl.* -mens, -mens), 4 **oignt-**, **oynt-**, **ongne-**, **one-**, **oine-**, 4–5 **oyne-**, 4–6 **oyn-**, 5 **ongy-**, **hone-**, **unjement**. β. 4–5 **untement**, 6 **ungt-**, *Sc.* **unt-**; 4–7 **oynt-**, 5–6 **oynte-**, 6 **oynt-**, **oynct-**, 4–**ointment**. [ME. *oignement*, a. OF. *oignement*:—L. type **ungŭmentum* for *unguentum* UNGUENT, *f. unguĕre* to anoint. In 14th c. confused to the vb. OINT as *ointment*; first in northern texts.]

1. An unctuous preparation, of a soft consistence like that of butter, often mixed with some medicament, used chiefly for application to the skin, for medicinal purposes, or as a cosmetic; an unguent.

α. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 245/331 Nimeth here þe gumis ongnement. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17088 (Gött. MS.) Mary moni3te3 And wolde anoint, hede bright here ongnement. 13.. *Cop. Worm.* 183 (MS. Ashm. 61) 1 vnzement pocthain for þat maide the vlonge ver of life. *c* 1350 *Will.* *Palerne* 338 A zeigement anon alle mais. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 630 His oynement that sholde clense and byte. *c* 1400 *Rom. St. Alexis* (E. E. T. S.) 15 With oþer hondes held hir pleasaunce and his viaunce. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Poems* 247 Vyrgyn of hornement ys after the tyme and complexioun. 1530 PALSGR. 249/1 Ointement, *oignement, oyncture*. 1538 ELYOT *Dict. Sine. Ad mia.* 17 b, The ointmentis & drogaris yt use hirbandis wok.

β. *c* 1395 *Medit. Hum.* 27 Scho hauid bobt þis vntement. *c* 1475 *Cursor M.* 14205, 19080 (Cott. MS.). *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2326 With oile and with vntement aldit berfore. 1538 MOUFET *Five sp. Lotus* 39 De vntamentis grecis. *c* 1580 CALTON *Epistle of Aymon* 161, 284 His unguentis. Rayporis with sic vnjowmentis. 1596 TOURNEUR *Nobody* III. 3 All the lennox smelled all the juices of Inexpressives. 1599 SHAKES. *H. V.* v. ii. 41 The dreadful bag ; With wicked licchis and vntiments dyd besmeare my body. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* Introd. 11 Our Lord says of the Woman who poured the Ointment on him. 1732 tr. *Lemeries Mem. Minerals* 137 Physicians dissolve it in the juice of certain herbs, and make an ointment of it. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvii, She had given him a pot of that precious ointment.

fig. *a* 1300 HOLYBOURNE *Dy Reg. Princ.* 1429 The ointment of holy sermocynges Hym lap in vrgoun bann he to receyuede.

† **2.** Anointing, unction. *Obs.*

1510–20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 132 Receyve of him The holy sacrament and ointment together. 1526 TINDALE 1 *John* ii. 20 Ye have an ointyinge of the holy goost. 1620 *Brotherhood New Testament* (1630) 83 But he annointed continuall there He stands.

3. *Comb.*, as *ointment-maker* ; *ointment-like adj.* ; **ointment-carrier**, an instrument for introducing ointment into the body.

1561 WINJET *Barlow*, 1888 II. 7 The ointmentis makaris that maks pyrmetis of sweitsmaik. 1598 TARVIN *Search. Th. F. F. Sect.* iii. (1622) 113 The ointment have that the gospel speaketh of. *c* 1640 *Skeyne to Prayer's Arcan* (1882) App. iv. 326 A Complement made vnguentarie-like. 1932 HUXLEY, *Ointment maker, ointmentarius*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 744 In place of the injection, ointment may be introduced by means of one of Allinburn's ointment-carriers. 1899 *Daily News* 25 May 4/7 Customer: When do you call yourself? Witness: Well, an ointment station.

† **Oi·nt-plaaster.** *Obs.* In 6 **oynt-playster**. [Cf. OINT *v.*, also OF. *oint* sb.] A plaster of ointment.

1536 *Lave Dudleian* III. 228 Yo be applyed, outwardly in oynt-playsters.

† **Oi·ntuos·as,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. OF. *ointueus, ointueux*, It. *untuoso* (Florio), L. *unctuōsus* UNCTUOUS.] = UNCTUOUS.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 237 Þat oolme alle or moon ointuous þing fallip not wiþinne þe brayn passus.

† **Oi·nture.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **oynt-**. [a. OF. *ointure* (12th c. in Godef.):—L. *unctūra* UNCTURE, *f. unguĕre* to anoint.] Ointment.

c 1440 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. *xxxvii.* (1869) 129 I ran with good ointure enoynte a diuerside wisse þat crysth.

Oire, Oie, obs. forms of EYRE, OYER.

Oi·se, obs. form of USE.

Oisi·vity. *nonce-wd.* [ad. F. *oisiveté* : cf. OCTIVITY.] Idleness, indolence.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 728 The boldness and hebetudinary obscurity of Campbell.

Oisophagus, obs. variant of OESOPHAGUS.

Oist, 16th c. Sc. form of HOAST. HOST.

Oistor, Oistrich, obs. ff. OYSTER, OSTRICH.

Oistie, Oistillary, Oistlaste, -lar, obs. Sc. ff. HOSTIE, HOSTELRY, HOSTELER, HOSTELAR.

Oistermaille, Oither, obs. ff. OATMEAL, OTHER.

Oit, var. *Act Obs.* 7 obs. f. EDE, OAK ; obs. pa. t. of ACHE.

† **Oka, oke** (*ōkă, ōkē*). Forms: α. 7– **oka**, (7 **oquas, oqui**, 7–9 **okka**, 9 **ocka**). β. 7– **oke**, (7–8 **oque**, 9 **okk**). [a. TURK. *oqa* (1709 in Somavera), P. *oqye, oqyat*, ad. Turk. *wqīyah, wqīyat*, Arab. أُوقِيَّة *ūqīyah ; ūqīy.* ad. (through Syriac) Gr. *οὐγκία*, L. *uncia*, although the actual weight is now very different. (Devic in Littré *Suppl.*)]

A Turkish and Egyptian measure of weight in general equal to about 2¾ lb. English; also, a measure of capacity, equal to about ¾ of a quart.

α. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. viii. 1172 He sent him one hundred thousand Oquas of gold. 1665 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lii. 5 Three hundred Oquasses of gold. 1680 WILLIAM YEATS *Gerard's* 37 We bought Wine at four Aspers the Oka. 1682 tr. *Tavernier's Coral, Turquoise's, Amber, &c.* (Stanf.) Weights a hundred Okkas. 1800 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* II. lii. 240 (Stanf.), 1400 ochas of flour. 1809 *W. Gleaner's Mem.* 209 Exports...1 okka—2,795 lbs. *Ibid.* 302 Turkey ...1 Almud (8 Okas)=10,199 gallons.

β. *c* 1625 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. iv. 23 Richard at sundrie readings'd there and thirty okes, which is 8 sommers wear upon the Magna of 400 quarts. 1687 tr. *Thevenot's Trav. Levant* in the T. F. Bibliot. *Mod. Trav.* (1949) 68 Sweet and strong Rosoglio. Opium, at Sognaneri and 100 Dgnes the Cloue. 1708 PHILLIPS s. v., The greater Oke of Smyrna, is 2 Pounds, 11 Ounces and 13 Drams English ; the middle Oke is 2 Pound, 11 Ounces 6 Drams ; and the least Oke is 1 Pound, 11 Ounces 6 Drams. 1847 EMERSON *Tim-ned* II. 31 We might...buy it all up at many places per oke. 1852 W. JAMES *Mohamed* xxxi. (1853) 160 To Abu Sofian he gave one hundred Ounces and forty okes of silver.

Okam, okoome, okeham, obs. ff. OAKUM.

Oke: see OKA ; obs. f. OAK ; obs. pa. t. ACHE.

Okecorne, okehorne, obs. forms of ACHER.

Okenite (*ōʊkĕnəit*). *Min.* [Named 1828 (*okenit*), after Lorenz Oken, a German naturalist : see -ITE 2.] A hydrous silicate of calcium, occurring in minute needle-shaped crystals, usually forming a tough fibrous mass, of a whitish colour, and subtransparent. Also called *apophyllite*.

1828 *Edin. Philos. Trans.* VI. 386 Okenite, a new species of zeolite. 1830 DANA *Min.* 308 Okenite occurs in amygdaloid in Greenland.

Okepy, okewpy, obs. forms of OCCUPY.

† **Oker.** *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. L. *acus* : see OCHEA. (But cf. HODGES, COCKER.)] (See quot.)

1658 ROBIN, *Carpentum*, ploughstaves Dorset, made of crooked bodies, they cause to be called okers [*sic Ash.* 1720–51 *cf.* 1765 (Cooper) *ockers*]. 1880 HOLLOY, Boons for ploughmen called Okers.

Okl(k)er, var. OCKER *Obs.* ; obs. f. OCHER.

Okk, okka: see OKA.

† **O·knea, o·knon,** *phr. Obs.* = Or knows : see ACHER and O *prep.*1 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Oaiuhe oknon werkward 130 Se hed. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2350 O-knon fol hayre he him nesta.

Okore: a, **Okre,** obs. forms of OAKUM, OCHRE.

Okoure, variant of OCKER *Obs.*, usury.

† **Okro, okra** (*ōkrə, ɒkrə*). Also 8 **ocra**, 8–9 **ocro, ockro, ochra**, 9 **ochro, ochra**, (**ocero, ocevo, okero, okkro**, ? **okreo**). [app. West African: Christaller, *Dict. Asante & Fanti* (1881), has *nkrw-nse* 'an annual plant, and its green seed-pods, used for soup, salad, pickles; okra, *ochra, okro, Hibiscus esculentus*'; where *-nse* is a formative suffix of noses, the root-word being *nkrw* : cf. *nkrun*, the name of the town Extrapolated as ACCRA. (J. Platt in *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 1900.)]

A tall malvaceous plant, *Hibiscus* or *Abelmoschus esculentus*, indigenous to Africa, now cultivated in the East and West Indies and the southern United States; the young unsegligneous capsules or 'pods' are used as an excellent vegetable and for thickening soup; the stem furnishes a fibre suitable for ropes. Also a name for the pods. (Also called *gumbo*.)

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 222 Ocra, this has a round green root, which runs straight up to the or twelve foot high. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 302 Winged Okro Pease or Ochra. 1732 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 207 The flower is succeeded by a cucumerdar Pendy pod, every way resembling that of an Ochra. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 322 The common were the leaves of the okra (*hibiscus esculentus*). 1852 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 150 The only native vegetables, which I like much, is the ochra, which tastes like asparagus. 1856 CLEMO in Maloney *W. Afr. Fisheries* (1889) 31 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) This stew is made piquant and wholesome by the addition of salt, lime tomatoes or onions, shallots, ...and abundance of red pepper. 1873 GRISEBACH *Veg. Jamaica* 301 A quart of okroes. 1890 A. SIMPSON *Lonely Colonist* 42 To help her mother gather the green okras for the soup.

b. Applied, with defining words, to other species of *Hibiscus* or *Abelmoschus*.

1850 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 392/2 The okra...is very closely allied to *H. Abelmoschus*, now *Abelmoschus moschatus*, ... by Bruce, in his 'Nat. Hist. of Jamaica', called Musk-okra.

Okrawd, and Comb.

1708 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 183 The Okro Plant. The pods of this plant are full of a mucilaginous Sugar, and the principal ingredient in most of the pungs and pepper-pots, made in America. 1823 MUDIE *Feel. Almanac* (1824) 281 The negroes here get an herbal of oak, fish and okroes boil'd, that they eat this by way of a relish.

† **Okselle.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Appears in MDu. *oxhoofd* (Du. *okset*, Flem. *okshôf*) : —OLG. **ōksla*, **ōksla* ason-pit ; from a root *āks-*, *ōks-*, seen in OE. *āx-ea*, OHG. *ahs-ana*, *ansh-ōst*, *ash-ana*, MHG. *ahs-e*, *ash-e*, also OE. *āhs-ta*, *ax-ta*, in Epinal G. *hasta*, *Sc. ax-tar* ; also, with weak grade, in OHG. *ahs-ala*, MHG. *ahs-el*, Ger. *achs-el* ; further, in L. *axilla*, and OIr. *esal* ; all in the same or an allied sense.] The arm-pit ; cf. OXTER.

1589 CAXTON *Eyenes of S. vi.* xxxvi. 150 He dide putte two grete longyes vnder his okselles and swymed...In the see.

Okst, obs. form of ASK *v.*

Okupie, okypy, obs. forms of OCCUPY.

Okur, -yr's, var. OURIE *Obs.* ; obs. ff. OURIE.

Okym, Ol, obs. forms of OAKUM, WHOLE.

-ol, *suffix*, used to form chemical terms.

1. The termination of *alcohol*, used to form the names of substances which are alcohols in the wider sense (ALCOHOL 3), or compounds analogous to alcohol ; e. g. *cardinol* (methyl alcohol), *menthol, pinenol, pityrol* (terpene alc.), *glycerol* (glycerin alc.), *phenol* (phenyl or benzene alc.), *naphthol* (naphthyl alcohol), etc. In some cases this systematic nomenclature has not displaced the name which the substance had previously received, e. g. *glycerol* is more commonly known as *glycerin* (or, commercially, *glycerine*).

2. From *phenol*, the ending has been transferred to bodies belonging to the group of *phenols* (which are alcohols), as *anethrenol, anethrol, cresol, cymenol, eugenol, thymol*, and to some other phenol derivatives, as *anethol, creosol, guaiacol, phenetol, phlorol, pyrogallol, veratrol, xylenol*.

3. In some words *-ol* is a deriv. of L. *oleum* oil ; in which case it is more systematically written *-ole* ; e. g. *furfurol, indol, oxindol, pyrrol, terpinol*.

Ola, variant of OLLA 2, palm-leaf.

† **Olam** (*ōlăm*). [Heb. עוֹלָם *ōlām* a long period of undefined limits, an age (Gr. *αἰών*), perh. properly 'that which is hidden', f. *ālam* to hide.] Used by some for : A vast period of time, an age, through a succession of which the universe or the earth is supposed to have passed. (Cf. ÆON.) Hence **Ola·mic** a., of or belonging to a vast period or age. (Cf. ÆONIAN.)

1832 T. LITTON in *Lange's Comm. Revlat.* 16. 19 (ed. Clark) 72 Closely allied to the cyclical idea so prominent elsewhere in the book and the idea of the chain as the unity of the cosmos in time. 1864 tr. EICHHORN on 'Olamic or secular words in Scripture'. 1875 DAWSON *Geogr. World* vii. 139 The references to God's olamic faithfulness. 1880–9 in *Expositor Ago.* 187 But man fell, and lost the perpetual or olamic inheritance.

† **Ola·st,** var. ALLAST *Obs.*, lastly : cf. O *prep.*1 b.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 227 Forst in his ore hond and secchen to his ofer, ofast in his oþre hurlunge.

-olater, -olatry (see -o), the forms in which the suffixes -LATER, -LATRY usually occur.

Old (*ōld*), *a.* (*adv.*, sb.1) Forms: see below. [Com. Teut. : Early ME. *ald*=OE. *ald* (WSax. *eald*)=OFris. and OS. *ald* (MDu. *out, aud-*, Du. *oud*, MLG. *old*, LG. *ol*), OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *alt*=OTeut. **aldo-z*, orig. a ppl. formation (corresp. to Gr. forms in *-τός*, L. *-tus*) from OTeut. vb. stem *al-*, Goth. *al-an* to grow up, ON. *al-a* to nourish, bring up, cognate with L. *al-ĕre* to nourish : cf. COGN. a. OTeut. **aldiz* was then app. = 'grown up, adult', corresp. in form to L. *adter* grown or become great, tall. ON. wanted the positive (supplied by *gamall*) ; corresp. *eldri*, superl. *elztr*) ; Goth. had the related derivative form *aljeis* (=**aldjos*). The original OE. form *eald* (also in Early WSax. and Early Kent.), remained in Anglian, and has come down in Northern dial., in later Sc. written *auld, auld*, in north. Eng. *aud, aud, ad*. In midl. Eng., OE. *ald*, lengthened to *āld*, became regularly *āld* (*at. hald, cald, ball, tall, all*), which remains the standard Eng. form. (In ME. also written *eald*, in dial. *auld, auld, audd, ah, aud*).

The WSax. and Kentish *eald* came down into ME. as *eald, yeald, yald, eld, ild* ; it is now extinct (but cf. ELD *a.*). The original comparative and superlative, still retained in particular uses, are ELDER (=**aldiðra*), ELDEST, q. v.] In the general sense these have been superseded by *older, oldest* (see also ALDER, ALDEST). Derivatives are † ALD, † ALDER *sb.*2, ALDERMAN, ELD *sb.*3, a., ELDEN *sb.*3]

* **Illustration of Forms.**

α. 1–3 (*Ōl.* –6) **ald**, (4–5 **alde, 3–4 hald**, 4 **alld, halde**, 4–5, *Sc.* 4–, **auld**, (4 **aulde, hauld**, 5–6 **aulde**, –6, 7– *north. Eng. dial.* **awd, awde, awd**).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 272 *Antea*, ald ærð. *Ibid.* 1824 *Senex*, ald. 1 Ælfc. *Lexicon Gloss.* 131 *Quetus*, hes ald ; *senex*, ald. *c* 800 *Corpus Prudius* xxxiv. 12 Alde ald gingrom. *c* 825 *O. E. Chron.* an. 871 Hiebon ond ...se alde. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 18 Ic beom ann ald. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* viii. 6 Da wæs hys ærendwreca alde. *c* 1205 LAY. 1455 Þe alde kleg. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1183 For hiom alde ydye. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3005 (Cott.) Fore hundren winter ald (*Fairf.* halde, *Trin.* alld). *Ibid.* 10158 (Cott.) Ar he was tuelue 3eir ald

…ld, *Fastol* elder] 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 124 He is old. *Ibid.* 1711 A good old wife. c 1450 tr. *Lyc. Sarisb. Polychron.* 413 I were auld & feble lathe. c 1500 *Melusine.* (Roxb.) 11, 12 to non olde carnell. a 1529 *Skelt. Magnyf.* 1163 As wobbe passe tellen. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 1 Quare old women. 1588 A. King tr. *Commin. Cataph. H.* 6, To send kalendar. 1611 Shak. *Wint. T.* iv. i. 6 To auld Neptune mates. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 13 Auld Ayr, whom ne'er a town surpasses.

fig. 3–4 **auld**, 3 **ald**, 3–4 **old**, 3 **ould**, 4–5 **eald**, **yeald**, **yald**, 4–5 **olde** (**holde**).

c 850 *Lindisf. Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 448, Hold auld holden. c 888 K. Alfred *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 3 Da eald gesceadu. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 18 Ic eom to eald. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 On þa eadie lare (*Hatt.* on þan alde lare). c 1200 *Ormul* (Ush.) 4 (Ægerton MS.) Þeoh ich ben a wrenne eadd, to þenn ich eenn ut riche. c 1205 Lay. 2122 Þe mægo wilnen ti þe alde[n] o ruȝe holde[n]. c 1275 *Hist. rerum Angl.* in Ann. Mon. (Rolls) III. 198 Hubert clerke hot was a lork riche. c 1290 *Becket* 156 in *S. Kath. Leg.* L. 110 Ann hi were ounes ȝer old. c 1300 *Beket.* 1 Þou þe nobles lorg. *Ibid.* 46 Þat þe noble lorde. c 1386 Wyclif *2 Kings* iv. 14 His housbonde is eeld. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 133/1 Elde or olde [1499 or *Pynson* auld or *wynne*].

γ. 3- old, (**3–5 hold**, **4–5 -e**, **eald**, **-e**, **4 owd**, **5 ale**, **wold**, **-e**, **5–6 olde**, **6 owld**, **-e**, **6–7 ould**, **-e**, **9–5 dial. owd**, **wold**).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 Þanne his helf old. c 1205 Lay. 3102 Þe olde [c 1275 holde] kinges. 1340–50 *Alex. & Dind.* 347 Whan we holde wexen. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xliii. 27 Þeire eeld fadir. c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 23 Þe Wild Testament. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 23 Wedir þat he were hold or yong. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Ole, ful-wexyd, as elderys. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 49 The noble lore. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 252 There was none more ne nolde. 1530 Palsgr. 240/1 Owlde, houre that is to saye. 1557 Wastenesaye *Chron.* (1827) I. 81 The ewld judgement of thes ewsses. c 1796 Clarke (Tim Bobbin) *Lancs. Dial.* Wks. (1806) 58 There's no owd Cranchersby Gardenson.

1824 J. Train *Northern Farmer* 3rd S. 1 Sowd 'a taäkin yowd Joänes. 1892 T. Hardy *Tess* (1902) 51 I've got a wold silver spoon, and a wold guinea-rod at home.

ββ Signification. I. Having lived or existed a relatively long time.

1. That has lived long; far advanced in years or life. Said of men, animals, and plants, also of their limbs, organs, faculties, etc. (Opposed to *young*; less emphatic than *aged*.)

Often absolutely: *The old* (*folk*), *old people*; *to old and young*, *young and old* (*to, people*).

Ancrene 227 Þeo Wydlger ant eald and ueblac. c 1300 *Lion A.* 25 c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4909 (Cott.) Yong and old, hath bern and sal. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 3 How ongoing by ongoinge olde fallen wynges. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xiv. (1495) 198 Of eyghe fedres...the yonge fedis þe olde whan þei mayn not fle ageyn þere þei owen norys. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 1713 Of myrobolis age, and eeldist yonge hem olde. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. 16, Now when I am hyȝonne old and feble. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Married Women* 277 Wyd vnsch. I...like bill old E. 1568 E. Tilney *Disc. Marriage* A iv b, An olde Gentleman called M. Erasmus. 1593 Shakes. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 81 What shall good old Yorke there see But empty lodgings? 1597 Middleton *Wisdom of Solomon* sig. I Bvb, because old, old, because living long. 1602 Jonson *Volp.* iv. iii. 2 My old bones ache. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 97 When...young and old come forth to play On a Sunnies Holiday. 1776 Goldsmith *Deserted Vill.* 20 The young contending as the old survey'd. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 172 Under an old oak's domestic shade. 1858 T. Taunton *Chron. Eng. Bishops* 240 Old trees are frequently affected with a kind of ulcer. 1864 Tennyson *Grandmother* 18 All my children have gone before me, I am so old. 1891–4 Fenwick *Eos., Lane* Wks. (Bohn) I. 71 This passion...though it begin with the young, yet forsakes not the old.

Ab. 1300–50 Dunbar *Poems* xlvii. 3 As the ne lath vnnis nocht, The nobill dar become nane, And quickly will grow old. 1600 Shakspere *Twelfth N.* I. iii. 138 Long before the day Was old.

b. Having the characteristics (physical or mental) of age.

1838 Lytton *Eugene A.* i. vi. We grow old before our time. 1850 Rimbault *Pictorial Hymn Bk.* 160 *Appears* to have an old head upon very young shoulders. 1852 Tennyson *Gardener's D.* 52 So old at heart, At such a distance from his youth in grief. 1886 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 3 It is not a pleasant thing for a young man...to have an old cousin. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/1 'Secondays', the old say, 'is as nasty old people who do not grow old'.

c. Used disparagingly; esp. *ealdor* and *slang* in such collocations as *old bloke*, *bugger*, *cat*, *codger*, *fogy*, *trot* (see these words).

1598 Dekker *Tim Married Woman* 126, I...be taught both to the knaue that the coy wife, For obeying of that old shrew. 1598 Shakes. *Taw. Shr.* i. ii. 81 An old trot with ne'er a tooth in her head. a 1625 Fletcher *Humr. Lieut.* iv. iv. Peace, you old fool. 1800 Southey *Hymn to Penitent* 45, Hallow! old fellow with the crooked shoulder! You grub these stumps? 1886 Carlyle *Remin.* I. (1887) 188 An agricultural dandy: an old bogie, of Silbertian type. 1888 R. Ross *Retired Military Officer Abroad* (Pearson), I used to laugh at him, and call him a regular old crawler.

d. Proverbs.

c 1450 *Assoc Addito Policy* 605 After the noble dogge the yonge whelpe barkyth. 1631 Heywood *Wisdom, Hospitall.* (1906) 43 There is none so progenerate and lost to hope to live one yeere longer. c 1668 Dryden *Sir Martin* v. i, As the proverb says, put an old cat to an old rat. 1892 R. Chevenix *Lect. to Boys' Hist. Eng.* (1898) XIII. 102 There is an old proverb 'old young, young old'. 1897 Watson *Mixed Chap* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. (1901) 8 A man is as old as he feels, and a woman's as old as she looks.

2. *Ironic.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, old persons; of or pertaining to advanced life; esp. to *old age*, the period of life of the *old* or advanced in years, the latter period of life, = Aux. 6; also *adverb.* and *attrib.*, as in *old age pension*, etc.

13[–]. *Sowdan Say.* (W.) 10 He that schal, to this old age, Receive the this heritage. c 1580 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 362 It was miracle þat so wolde folk brouȝten hem þe childe to her olde dame. c 1440 *Hymns Virg.* 79 Lene us grace Þis gost amal on parfore to serue owre mast. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxvii. 17 Thair vyage neuir mair, That thay wald thidir ganne on nane wis. 1605 Shakes. *Lear* v. i. 19 How? thrive by our wits to be old Cuntries, in a Country new. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 389 He rushes there with old Champion. 1611 Bible (Auth. Ver.) *Genesis* xxv. 8 Abraham...died in a good old age (Wyclif in a good elde). 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4322/4, 1782 per Ann. to Lease count of which are 1000 old Lives). 1813 Sheridan *Sp. Mad* iv. 120 Old age and infirmity Presumptuous jurymen. 1868 Freeman *Norman Conq.* (1876) II. iv. 224 The great Earl...died in a good old age. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 2/1 There is excessive reluctance to devote any of their earnings...to securing an old-age annuity.

3. Of material things: Having existed long, long-made, that has been long in use. (Opposed to *new*.) Hence, Worn with age or long use, or deteriorated through the effects of time; worn out, decayed, dilapidated, shabby, stale, etc.; also, Discarded after long use, disused, gone out of use.

Absolutely: *The old*, that which is old.

Ancrene Wisse (Cleopatra) 210 Nowiht eald and euele, c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 21 He dyde...eac mon sinen clathas wyrp on eald wad. *Ibid.* xiii. 52 Niwe þing and ealde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 He clæþeden clathes here to brekene and ealde. c 1300 *Havelok* 342 In an old cloth wraþen. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* ix. 17 Neither men senden newe wyn into olde bolis. — *Luke* v. 39 No man drynkynge old (Trevisa olde wine), wole anoon newe; seiþ he soþ. The olde is the beter. 1454 *Test. Ebor. Surtees Soc.* IV. 113 On of my auld gowneis furred. 1540 *Hyd. Ho. Rec.* (Camden) 70 Twelve *Rouge Crosses*, fine, for (1) olde, one ferde. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, Drake i.e. *old dog* at Deptford may recover circle the world again. 1602 Warner *Albion's England*, 220 John Oldcastle is, Mans nouuorn, with new, forgets the old. 1620 Dekker *Honnest Who.* vi. They bring old iron and glass again the stage. a 1680 Cotton *Scoffer's Scourge* 13 They (sheep) gathered close around the old pit's brink. 1841 Thackeray *Ch. Huggerby Diamond* iv, Pale cheese, old port, and not and come again. *Mod.* A dealer in old books, old china, and old pictures. A very old book with torn clasps.

†**b.** In old clothes, shabby. (*Obs. rare*[—].)

1596 Shakes. *Taw. Shr.* iv. i. 141 There were none fine, but Adam, Rash, and Gregory, The rest were ragged, old, and beggerly.

4. Of (*any* specified) age or length of existence: e.g. *How old?* *ten days old.* When used attrib. with a pron. numeral and sb. these are usually hyphened to *old* (*year* being used instead of *years*), as in *a six-months-old child*, *a two-year-old sheep*, etc. Those attrib. forms are also used *absol.* as obs.: e.g. *a flock of two-year-olds*.

The numeral and sb. were in OE. in genitive or as adv. determination of *eald*, e.g. *þrittiger gamra eald* (cf. *Gen. Ant. þrittiges eald*, *xxx dagas eald*, *þrittiges gear eald*; but by the 12th c. the genitive inflexion was dropped: cf. quots. 1100–1200). See also b.

c 890 K. Alfred *Gregory's Past. Care* xlv. 383 He he wæs þrittiges winra eald. c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xlvii. 8 And (Pharao) cwæð þone fæder eald: hu wæron. 1100–1175 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1100 He [se wæpned wæs...fiowertiges sumra eald. 1130–50 *Hist. rer. Britt.* xiii. (1718) Sadic ubi fe cuoen thru ellu eld mone. c 1200 Ormin 3803 Þes wass seoxtij winnterr eld. c 1205 Lay. 301 He was fiftene ȝer eald. c 1300 K. Horn (Camb. MS.) 1 Rodri wes Ke he wes neuere ȝer eld. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 405 A she asse sees ȝer olde. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xviii. 12 Euery manchilde whan he is eight dayes old, shalbe circumcyded. 1590 Shakes. *Com. Err.* i. i. 45 My gossips vse not thus nowadaies olde. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 102 Dromio Ephesus I am but two houres old. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* ep. iii, Your son is old enough to govern himself. 1852 Lady M. Barron in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 26 Was request the new Duchess she is not fifteen years old. 1872 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* No. 11 ¶ 4, The Story you have given us is not quite two thousand Years Old. 1880 A. Young *Farm Prod.* I. 182 A child 3 years old earns 2d. a day spinning. 1892 Hooper *Two Women* v. i, I say, young fellow, How old are you? 1894 Rudyard Kipling *Jungle Bk.* 1, A wolf will suck two human cubs as well as his own litter, if they are dropped within two hours of each other. 1898 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/2 A five-year-old girl...Mother of twins, Gen. 25 Nov. 6/2 Under the seventy-old mens.

Absol. 1789 St. Peter's (Devon. 10–11 Aug. 3/2 (Horse-race) First-prize-eight, 9 10. 1892 Acts *Parish Councils Lap.* (1902) 27 Young two-months-olds. 1893 Tennyson *The Brook* 139 That was the four-year-old I sold the Squire.

b. The expression '*x* years old' may be preceded by a prep., as if it were a sb. phrase = 'the age of *x* years': e.g. 'a child of ten years old', 'from two years old and under', 'at, under, or over six months old'.

This construction appears first with *of*, which may possibly represent the OE. *fela Cons.* Twentigwinlice gio...or the corresponding Fr. *âgé*, with *de* (see quots. 10–45, 20 Mar.) 'a child of x years old' might be orig. = 'a child old (in respect) of *x* years'. But there is a chronological gap between the two constructions, the earliest examples of the latter being in Caxton. In one instance, the oldest text has 'a ten year old'. In other instances, the oldest text has 'a ten year old'. In one instance, the oldest text has 'a ten year old'. In other instances, the oldest text has 'a ten year old'. In other instances, the oldest text has 'a ten year old'. In other instances

with agent-noun, etc.): That has long stood in some relation to one; that has been such from of old; not new or recent.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 624 (Gr.) Wrenall saldon stift. a 1000 *Exp. Exod.* 1360 *Se dearra Drihten ... wes cuael to sare ealde thaslicnisse.* c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 63, I wolde nere com nere yee anee For alde acquayntaunce ye bydeene. c 1450 Henry Wadeston's *Chr.* (1) ennonges oncongis of baronage bind. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 68 To thy auld schirrewdis have ay E. That lang hes lyntyt into the. 1592 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 63 Cordandik, that is gude for yne ald bonis. 1598 Wodroe *Worthi Deiscreit* (1628) 19 That gaudy for those preceptorous Assumption of his proper Title, but out of an old Custom. a 1599 Hamlet *Auld Langtyne* v. Thou'lt scald acquaintance be Sought Tho' they refuse with scorn? 1640 R. H. Drake *Rep. Mount* xxvii. H. Mount a good fighting in the mist, did he not pay up old scores. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 322 In satisfaction of an old debt due to him from the crown. 1873 Trollope *Phineas Redux* (ed. 2) I. 61, I have a claim upon you as an old friend of your father.

c. Known or familiar from of old, or because of former association.

c 1000 *Ælfric Homily* xxxix. I 73 Sholdiað þa nanglu þa aldan eðlan þe hi an gemunegon wæren. 1200 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1103 He nom forð þe his aldrian wiuenman. c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 689 O Sathan envious ...Wel knowestow to wommen the olde way. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 402 Yet I know a trick Of the old rage. 1598 — *Merry W.* i. iv. 84 yet Vere husband is in his olde lynes Just so. Revel applies. 1600 — *Jul. C.* v. i. 63 *Anal.* Old Cassius still. 1784 Cowper *Task* iii. 332 Following her old plan. 1800 Southey *Hymn to Mercury* Introd., While he considered another piece of his Son, One of his old tricks. 1833 Macaulay *Mist. Eng.* xiii. IV. 501 The old wars had again met in the old hall. 1863 Lightfoot *Galatians* (1874) 10 The Apostle had been travelling over old ground.

8. Used as an expression of familiarity, **a.** in addressing or speaking of persons with whom one has an acquaintance of some standing, or whom one treats as such, as in the colloq. *old boy, chap, fellow, man*; **b.** with names of places which one has long known, esp. of one's native country: see also 11 b. Often in the collocation *good old*, a rolling, or cant expression of commendation or appreciation. (Cf. 6.)

a. 1588 Shakes. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 92 Looke how the blacke slaue smiles vpon the father; As wise thereof, my old Lad: I can no more perswade *Titus*, then I can perswade you not to smile when you heare your Infant cry. 1600 — *Twel. N.* iii. ii. 58 Hee's in the third degree of drinke, hee's drown'd: go look after him. 1611 Speed *Spec. Brit.* xi. 17 § 3, I never hear him so lavish of his fine things, as when old Noll Twist. 1626 Bacon *Apoph.* 10, Iceland, or England was very England, when Old Christmas brought his sports again. 1665 C. M. Wemysscott *Rem. Life* I. 136, I met old fellow. 1672 *Penn* 24 Aug. *Info. & Reform* who can take a joke good-naturedly (for you can, old boy. 1683 *Hist. J. Lett.* 41 Visit he thinking I've got the blue-noddies, old man. 1690 R. Bellingham *Tr. C. Rufferscue* (1691) 203 Take another turn(ie), old man. 1692 Aubrey *Vices Popish* Int. ii. 27 Never mind old chap. 1828 Dickens *Tragic Revenge* ii. 16 Three they go giving the slam! Good old Caesar! Caesar!

b. 1598 Shakes. *Merry Wives* v. v. 67 What hempen gole Hoodes you to Pydan bower, from old Windsor? 1659 D. Pell. *Impr. Sea* 141, I may take upon me to tell old England. 1730 Bradley *Multfar.* ii. 63 Hath not old England welcomed for many ages without the help of your company? 1783 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* xiv. Frae scenes like these, auld Scotia's grandeur springs. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. Introd. 68 Nae falsed old Scotland to preserve, At each high-tide, her spacious grave. 1834 Ann. Scotia *Adv. Mr. Ladbury* (1850) I. xii. 90 That's old Gravesend!

9. Applied to the devil, **a.** orig. in reference to his primeval character; in O.E. *se ealda* (= "the old one"); also in particular appellations, as *old serpent, dragon, enemy, adversary*, etc.

a 1000 *Ælfc. Sp. Homily* (Sth 183 *Rebendeb* þe eoldu. c 1000 *Vita Cuthb. Hom.* 150 *Se ealda syndrga* þæ hlapeten was and adam. c 1050 *Hatt Homil.* 15 Na hihtað se aldra feond. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xx. 2 The olde serpent, that is the feend. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Rev.* 178 *Old Dragon* under ground. 1636 Sir T. Herbert *Trans.* (ed. 2) 10 Scoffing their selfish civilnesses with Jayes ... or what the old ingenious nickname them with. 1849 Hood *Fortth of Athan.* iii. 38 Called above by the 'auld thief', as they styled him.

b. So in various jocose appellations, as *the old one, the old* GENTLEMAN (*in black*); *old* HARRY, NICK, SCRATCH, etc.

1668 R. L'Estrange *Fab.* Quer. (1708) 64 They were all sent to Old Nick. 1700 T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) III. 200, I know not who'll take 'em for salves, but the old gentleman in black. 1782 Bentley *Lett. Greenfield* ii. 9, the more have sold themselves to Old Scratch. c 1796 Colman (The Soldier) *Colem. Quad. Humor, Quad. Wish*, names for the devil. 1785 Burns *Address to Deil* i. O Auld Sautie! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1824 *Miss Cumming Memoirs* 30 He would not allow us playing up Old Harry in every possible shape and manner. 1825 J. Nicol *Poems Tomahawk* I. 193 His Master ... the Old One. 1859 Antler *Sc. Times* 4/6 I. 213 The balls did whistle round like 'old Billy'.

III. Belonging to an age or period now past **10.** Of or pertaining to the distant past; belonging to antiquity or to a bygone age; ancient, bygone, olden. (Opposed to *modern*.)

c 1000 *Ælfc. Gram.* Ladwica, Þ Seofen endon auld wiuena nama. c 1000 *Ælfc. Pr. Verse*, 3 (Gr.) Þa, þe nealle ðegne eft gesprecan. a 1087 tr. *Lucidus Cod. Digby* 174, 200 Nero for ðy ordlican sinnum ordered wæs. c 1200 Ormin 13754 Þatt alde folle off Godess laffdes lede. c 1205 Lay. 9916 Þa hefde Gurmun ihurd þa eorðe dudut. 1300 *Havelok* 1014 An old Bischop hat heten Jotmaun. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* v. 10 Þei kun bemis þat ben old to olde men; 1388 Tyrr. vnto them

Acts xxv Bills of exchange drawn by the government of Canada on that of Old France. 1780 *Mirr.* No. 127 Newly arrived from Old Spain. 1802 *Edinburgh* vi. Dec. 228/1 Thomas Miranda had called ... for Old Spain. 1803 J. Belsham *Trans. Amer.* 321 It gives them an opportunity of making enquiries respecting the 'old country'. 1837 Hy. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 41 They are restless: their imaginations live in the Old World. 1844 Miss Mackenzie *Twelve Yrs. Exper.* II. 122 Forming details which apply ...to practice in the 'Old Country'. 1880 Lowell *Among my Books* VI. 241 It [the Sounding of Horwell] lessened our intellectual independence of the Old World. 1896 *Ld. Chr.* The most conservative accomplices of the Old Home.

c. *Old style*: see STYLE. *Old Christmas Day, Old May-day, Old Michaelmas-day*, etc., these days according to the computation of old style.

1889 *Hone Everyday Bk.* 1324 September 28...Old Holyrood. 1826 *Ibid.* II. 629 A festival called Beltane, annually held in Scotland on old May-day. *Ibid.* 1303 October 12. This is 'Old Michaelmas Day'. 1861 *Times* 26 Feb., The old style is still retained in the accounts of Her Majesty's Treasury. ...The first day of the financial year is the 5th of April, being old Lady Day. 1883 *Book of Days* I. 32 January 6 Epiphany or Twelfth Day (*Old Christmas Day*). *Ibid.* 92/2 *Auld Hansel Monday*, i.e. Hansel Monday (*Old* style, or the first Monday after the 12th of the month (January).

† **11.** *adv.* In ancient times, long ago. *rare*—1.

1618 Bolton *Flor.* i. Pref. 1 To sing a song that old was song. From ashes, ancient Gower is come.

C. *sb.*1 (elliptical uses of the adj.)

† **1.** = Old man, old woman. *Obs.*

c 1370 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Ninian) 126 He said, þat old his presence hatit. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (*Magdalene*) 508 Þe ane [part] said þat ane old, [*Magdalene*] ane ȝong. *Sir Land. Caus.* 13013 O, thow Olde! what hastow do, Vnmanly me so sweyte so? 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. ix. [x.]34 Sche...Him sweart to his brocht...And sett the auld doun in the hally sete. c 1550 *Crt. of Love* 980 What doth this olde Thus for prayse to prese?

2. *pl.* (*old*). Old ones (of a set or class); old persons, etc. *mod. colleq.*

1883 Besant *All in a Garden Fair* v. vii. (1887) 167 Young clever people...are more difficult to catch than the olds. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 1/2 Although the 'Olds' have been the pioneers ...of the movement, the 'Youngs' show an impatience with them at every meeting.

3. *pl.* (*olds*). Hops more than two and less than four years old. *Old olds*, hops more than four years old.

1850 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 7/4 Old olds are still selling. 1898 *Ibid.* 25 June 7/7 Some few transactions are taking place in yearlings and olds.

4. = Old time, the olden time; an earlier time or period: = Eld 5. Chiefly in *more, times, days, etc. of old.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10923 He has...deserued my doghter to wed, Follow as the payll, thy gurges of olde. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 5 Thou remembrest I the tymes of olde, & the yeares that were gone. c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxxix. iv, I bid to thinke...Upon the yeares of old. 1597 N. R. *Comedies Hist. Fables* i. sig. E 7 Appereshed in kindes a'bn the manner of old. 1784 Cowper *Sof.* Sought *Hist* of Joseph few than I have known in days of old. 1847 M. Fuller *Rev.* (1889) I. 10 Events...in...their beyond all others in the traces of the men of old.

b. Adverb. phrase. *Of old*: of old time, in the olden time, long since, formerly; also, From old days, for a long time (preceding the present).

c 1386 Chaucer *Franl's T.* 325 Pay me quod he *Me lerne* which that thou canst for of old. 1393 *Gower Conf. Prol.* 1. 1486 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxxiii. iv, I bid to thinke...Upon the yeares of old. 1597 N. R. *Comedies Hist. Fables* i. sig. E 7 Appereshed in kindes a'bn the manner of old. 1784 Cowper *Sof.* Sought *Hist* of Joseph few than I have known in days of old. 1847 M. Fuller *Rev.* (1889) I. 10 Events...in...their beyond all others in the traces of the men of old.

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c 1386 Chaucer *Franl's T.* 325 Pay me quod he *Me lerne* which that thou canst for of old. 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 171 Somtime I was acquainted with your conseyeours of old. 1535 Stewart (trans. *Boece*) I. 4 Ireld was plain called Ecchoidis, ...Lang of the old thair was their repetitor. 1599 Shakes. *Much Ado* v. i. 146 You abuses one with a better taken, I know you of old. 1625 Milton *Lear. Massacre Piedmont*, Who hope thy truth as yours of old. 1779 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 27 It was the ...sacred place, where of old the everlasting fire was preserved. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* 1. 4 You of old old hold them Something worthy.

D. Old- in Comb.

1. a. With another adj., in antithetic or consequential relation, as † *old-cool, † old-excellent*; *old-new, old-young*. **b.** With a pr. pple., forming an adj., as *old-growing* (growing old), *old-lasting*. **c.** With a pa. pple., in advb. sense 'of old, long, accidentally', as *old-acquainted, -branded, -built, -cut, -established, -gathered, -landed, -licensed, -used* adjs.

1390 Shakes. *Com. of Err.* ii. ii. 210 This night I hold an *old accustom'd* Feast. 1535 Coverdale *Lett. to Queen of Chaphi Synod* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 502 Wt. old accustomed Friend, Master Haukins. 1708 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett. to Lady* — 18 Aug., This is a very large town, but most part of it 'old built. 1807 Tennyson *Eth. Temp.* 1. 8. Who, after ill, or O what ill to fancy a 'old-world Pilate. 1820 Coleridge *Table Talk* 17 Sept., These supposed 'old-coal smoke fungus. 1587 Bentham *Def. Church* xiii. 341 'Old-established orders. 1640 Parker *Com. to Apol.* 67/1 Some of the olde-established Fathers pehaps to deal for ought at all. 1800 F. Hoskins *Bankruptcy* 5 In the knowledge of Frauds they are 'old excellent. 1843 Tupper *Crown, Cent.* xii. 1 Abraham was old-accredited as a [unfinished]. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 1 In According to the nature of the 'old-growing world. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village Sto.* 1. (1863) 1/2 Against them the 'old-looking, pompous heroes. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 227 All the olden looking, darkwalled old-apples. 1530 Palsgr. 230/1 'Owld sayd wives, *grenaille*. 1598 *Barret Theor. Warres* v. i. in Hart. *Disdeign* II. 379 An old-said saw is to...None but, some cobb. 1868 *Contemp. Obser.* Oct. 274 It's an old said saw, and a true one.

2. Parasynthetic combinations: **a.** general, as *old-aged* (of old age, aged), *old-blooded* (having

old blood; *old-bran-bird*, *-faced*, *-hearted*, *-phrased*, *-sighted*, etc., *adjs.*; hence *old-sightedness* (= *presbyopia*). b. Used in some recognized phrase, as *old-in-Sedevick Charing* the character associated with an 'old bachelor'), *old-bayish* (of the nature of an 'old bay'); so *old-bay-like*, *old-cattish*, *old-fayrish*, *old-gentlemanly*, *old-masterly*, etc., *adjs.*; *old-bachelorship*, *old-fellowhood* (the status of an 'old fellow', e. g. of a college), *old-fayrism*, *old-ladyhood*, *old-liner* (one of the 'old line'), *old-lordot*, etc., *sbs.* See also derivatives of OLD MAID, OLD WOMAN, etc.

1580 LYONET *Anat. Processe Caterp.* 31 "Olde-aged experience guided beyond the Rhetoricall Phylosopher. 1604 MYRC *Mirrour College Inst.* x. (1887) 238 Every thing was...so exceedingly to order, as both of auncient worcy, yo thoroughly olde-fashioned. 1632 *Hist. Sec.* v. 326 Every female peniteat ...prophesied old-bachelorship, and all its evils, to the conviction and performance. 1694 H. NEVILE *Stark Lord's Mem.* 216 The hostess ...that swore in his grand, "old-fashioned terms. 1696 Hist. *Quae Ab. Engl. Chan.* (1850) 125 The curious treasured "old-records are of this...race of men. 1707 DRAYTON *Miscellaneous* 29 *A. Evesham of "old-fashioned* Dukes. 1780 HIST. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 303, I don't I begin to talk to an "old-Scottish manner of speak? 1808 *Salmon Techn.* II. 238 To test the transfer of your "old-fashioned Cast-Iron Plates, Can take you from our messengers of Warre. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, He had now passed into the stage of "old fellowhood. His hair was grizzled. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 570 The full old-time whiskers, which of late are becoming "old-fogeyish. 1889 *Daily News* 31 Jan. /The Quarterly Review's never-failing...time-honoured, curious, or "old-fogeyish. 1892 PRICE *Point* I. xxxvi, A good "old-gentlemanly vice. 1888 *Lady* 11 Oct. 274/1 Capt. ...charmingly suggestive of pretty "old-ladyhood. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Post* 26 Sept. 2/2 The "old-timers appear to be out of the fight. 1880 *Academy* 24 Aug. 123 Scarcely and careful an "old hand. 1880 *Athenaeum* 3 Jan. 16/2 This dogmatic and, if the term be allowed, "old-monarchy work. 1888 J. CROSBY *Bull & Anguard* II. 136 He listened to him telling of...his "old-pleasant oaths.

3. With a sb. (or adj. used absol.), forming an attrib. phrase, as *old-book*, *old-country*, *old-story*, *old-life*, *old-line* (following the old lines), *old-Roman*, *old-school*, *old-service*, *old-town*, etc. See also OLD-TIME, OLD-WORLD.

1882 *Bowker Sk. Members* 25 In the "old-book trade there are opportunities for the exercise of ingenuity. *Mod. & well-known* frequenter of the old-book shops. 1890 *Talbot* 30 June 581 Georges in "old-shop Surrey. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/1 There is one book exhibited, which ...has put on a new "old-ivory tone. 1887 A. C. RANNEY *Pilgr. Lang.* 31 That Palæozoic or "old-life period. 1892 *Cutting* (U. S.) XXX. 224/2 The source to the old-life remains. 1832 *Gentl. Mag. Libr. Engl.* 1. 78 "Old-Roman example of the superfluous. 1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 19 Adam, according to this "old-school Catholic, was the Federal Head, the representative of his race. 1894 *Witness* (Can.) 29 Sept. 6/1 One of the few remaining "old-service gardens.

4. Special combs. and phrases: **old-bone** *v.*, to manure with old bones; †**old boy**, a kind of strong ale; **old-clothes-man**, a dealer in old or second-hand clothes; **old-clo'thes-shop**, a shop for the sale of old clothes; **old gentleman**: see 9 b, also QUOT.; †**old-grey** [GREY *sb.* 3], old man, greybeard; **old hand**, (*a*) one who has been long employed or has experience in any business, one who is skilled in doing something (see HAND *sb.* 9); (*b*) one who has been a convict; also *attrib.*; **old hedger** (see QUOT.); **Old Lady**, collectors' name for a species of moth, *Mania maura*; **old-like** *a.*, old in appearance (*obs. exc. Sc. and Anal.*); †**old-sir, old-sire**, an old man, an aged sire; **old-sledge**, a game at cards = ALL FOURS 1; **old-soldier** *v.*, to 'come the old soldier over': see SOLDIER *sb.* (*colloq.*); **Old Stow**, the plant *Mahlstaxe carvalia* (sweet tussell), also a local name of *Anthemaria margaritacea* (pearl cudweed) (Britten & H.); **Old Squaw** = OLD WIFE 2; **old-standing** *a.*, that has stood or existed long, long-standing; **old style** *a.*, belonging to the old style, old-fashioned; **Old Tom**, a kind of strong gin.

1849 JAMESON *Legend. Sacred.* 59 On the "old-bound field, the crop was four times as costly as on the enclosed field. *Ibid.*, This old-fashioned custom is largely honoured both by the tawny and by the coal-tenpe. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. 126 If you find it to the same new Drinks, with their Sediments, and call it "Old-boy, Stout, or Dog. 1782 WOLCOT *P. Pindar and Ode to R. J. A.* Like an "Old-fashion'd Man about London Smoak. 1784 C. JOHNSTONE *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 221 The server went to dress at his usual waistcoat, an "old-clothes man. 1848 G. HARRISON *Rambles in London* 17 An "old gentleman' in rural somerlike longer and thicker than the rest of the pack, and now to consolidate the non passenger for 'Inside'). 1580 HOLYBAND *French* (Hatz.), By Him passed myfelf left a wayward choyce "oldgrey. 1789 CROSS *Dict. Prov. T.*, "Old hand knowing or expert in any business. 1898 HARRISON *Crossing* xii, Yours, as an old hand, had a desk to himself. 1869 THOMAS *Austral. Creep.* i. 89 Returned convicts, or, in the language of their proverbial cant, 'old hands'. 1884 STOCK *Prov. Perfumer* 200 "Bodmin', in the old-hand vernacular, signifies a Miller. 1870 *Cornhill Mag.* XXXVI. 10 The Oldfieldians who have always used themselves as "old-soldier-sapperbolters ... who may not know why, though they hold certain sacerdotal. 1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Stella Fr.* xxvii, The "Old Lady appears the end of July or beginning of August. 1894 W. ZWEIFEL in *Bailey's Lett.* (1898) I. 34 It is one more "old-line than his Father, and as over-aware as a ship. 1893 ROSEBERY *Whitby Obss., And Ser.* lacking xiii. 'He is beginning to grow very old like'. 1588 J. B. *La Perissonel. Yr. Maid.* 6. (1595) 59 Of a crooked "old-man, we say that his spine wanteth old wood here. 1892 W. BESANT *Capt. Fortunes* I. 161 [This] drew a temporary stigma upon the name of "old-sledge". 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3/2 Mr. W. R. tried to "old soldier" him, but, as Harry said in connection with the Colonel's having seen ...1894 MORRIS *Cod. Eyrbr.* II. 401 *Mistletoe-sweeper*, a feeble priest ...with long blossom; has a singular peculiar office, whereas it is vulgarly called "Old Stow"; and in the place where grow the peculiar flowers to Asbridge chosen. 1898-9 MIDDLETON *Wilder* I. 8, Your college for your "old-standing scholar. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 47 Old-standing cases of chronic pachymeitis. 1883 BIRMINGHAM *Rail Cert. Rep.* 148/2 Dignified And gentry-fashioned "old-style manner of doing. 1893 *Edward. Rev.* Sept. 223 The old-style controller had been working from time immemorial. 1898-9 DICKENS *Un. Pen.* (title-page) 101 Great curio...bearing such inscriptions as "Old Tom, 1745". 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 148 When overcome, and diluted by the retailers gin is known as gin sordid as "Old Tom".

† **Old**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ald*, 2-3 (*Ormin*) *ald*, (4 *alde*, 4-6 *auld*); *pl.* 4-6 *olde*, [3 *nolde*, 3-5 *old*. [Early ME. *ald*, *eald*, *sbs.* n. ON. *öld* (=*ealdō* or *aldō*), gen. sing. *aldar*, etc., agc, an age:—OTeut. **aldiz* OLD *a.* But the Eng. word may be in some cases, esp. later uses, directly from the adj. *old* in Eng.; or may be an alteration of ELD *sb.* after *old*, *old* adj.]

1. Age, duration of life or existence.

c 1000 [see AGE *sb.* 1].

2. An age, or secular period of the world.

c 1000 [see AGE *sb.* 2].

3. Old age, the advanced stage or period of life; also, The wane of the moon.

a. c 1205 LAY. 19411 Brutus hafden mochel mode ...for hes kinges olde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10280, I am nu wilf on yis ald. 1530 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 444 Vnnaturall harte in old and youth.

b. (c 1325) SHOREHAM 9 Wanne mon dreuth [MS. olde-wond, Wel ofte his lyues ahreb.) † 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1084 He hadde a Sprea thyes cuffdel for old. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv. Nomb.* 11, 459 In old ab of the mone is this sweet good. *c* 1475 *Sarum Sup.* (F.) 841 He wille bryngge the adoun in olde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* X. 13 Lat them be sowen in the olde of the mone. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 104 Virgins, and Boyes; old-age and wrinkled old (c)n. shrivel. 1726 SCOTT, & MARSH, *Complete Farmer* s. *Moon* 83 They must not be grinded...in the old of the Moon.

† **Old**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **aldian**, 2 **aldien**, 3 **alden**, **holden**, 4-5 **olden**, 3-8 **old**, (6 *Sc.* **auld**). [ME. *alden* = early ME. *aldre* (=OE. (Anglian) *aldran* in WSax. *ealdiend*, f. *ald*, *eald*, OLD *a.*: see ELD *a.*?] *Intr.* To grow old.

a 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cii. 5 Is aldende hæreth ælc freond mine. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Vhi is he nyes eldeth. *Ibid.* 101 Þes leoden ne aldeð nauht. *c* 1205 LAY. 2537 Þe hildede [c 1275 aldede] he king and hildede his willen. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvi. 3 Now I haue oldid (1388 eldid). 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv. xxxvii. 208/1 *Nothyng elde nothyng holde*. *a* 1586 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 73 Auld's rejoicand. 1592 J. STEPHEN *Lett.* 15 Jan. in *Academy* (1879) 20 Feb. 150/1 The Protestor looks wounlily oldest since I was here last.

Old, *obs.* f. WOLD; var. HOLD *n.*, *Obs.*

Old Catholic: see CATHOLIC B. 3 b.

Olde, *obs.* f. WELD, a plant used in dyeing.

Olden (*ō*·ld'n), *a.*[1] [f. OLD *sb.*[2] + -EN[3]. (It has been suggested that the suffix may represent an earlier inflection of *old*. Cf. GER. *in der alten Zeit*.)]

1. Belonging to a bygone age or time; ancient, old: esp. in the phr. 'the olden time' (Shaks.). *Literary and arch.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 18100 (Trin.) To seide he selde now com ner neuere þat I seide in olden dawes. 1526 ALEXANDER *Prymer* 22 The goodys of holy churche ... That other han wonne in holdene dede. 1603 DRAKE *Mouth.* 162 (T.) Blood hath been shed ere now in the olden time. 1608 KING & JOHN *Gent. L.* 30 To talk and write ... the time of 'olden time'. 1868 SCOTT *Tudor Ser. Lonsdowne Ser.* 1. Introd., A young person, who delighted in the collection of olden tales and legends. 1877 LOWELL *Democracy & Oth. Ess.* 19 The words of the olden-time inspiration. 1894 MRS HUNGER *Ophelia* xlvi. (1896) 316 Some new bond had made the very memory of that olden pledge a sin.

2. *poetic* for OLD *a.* 1, 2. *rare*.

1825 BYRON *Prom. Unb.* III. 1. Olden she was—but had been very young. 1892 S. KEGG *Cotswold Lambs* xxvii. 1 Boy, young caterer of Falconian riddles.

Hence † **O'ldenness**, olden quality, antiquity.

1440 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prol.* (1870) 123 The D[octor] is that supremacye ys to be consend to the oldenesse of hit, the olde erthe is to be reprendid; but of oldenesse hit passith all maner of erthe is wele.

Olden (*ō*·ld'n), *v. rare.* [f. OLD *a.* + -EN[5].]

1. *intr.* To grow old, to become older in appearance or character, to age.

1840 MISS FRANKLIN *Trad.* (1883) 331 May flax be obtained and more cotton. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, In six weeks he oldened more than he had done for fifteen years before. 1870 — *Esmond* i. iii, She had oldened...as people do, who suffer greatly great mental pain.

2. *trans.* To cause to grow old, to make older in appearance or character, to age.

1840 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1), It was curious how emotion seemed to oldien him. 1863 *Daisy* II. 188 When oldened by sorrow he might feel old days and that Doctor personed.

Hence **O'ldened**, **O'ldening** *ppl. adjs.*

1892 MRS. WOOSEY *Sights & Sou.* II. xxiv. 325 It was the eye of oldening years. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 580 Miss Bland's oldened and silvered locks.

Older, *obs.* f. ALDER, pa. pple. of HOLD *v.*

Older (*ō*·ldəɹ), *a.* and *adv.* [f. OLD *a.* + -ER[3].]

A. *adj.* The later 'levelled' comparative of OLD, which has superseded the earlier ELDER *a.*, except in special uses. (The levelling down of the comparative appears to have begun with the form *aldor*, found already *c* 1200.)

1205-1280 [see ALDER *a. comparat.*] 1390 NORTH. *Rom.* 2 *Pal.* 1. 10 Yong Romeo will be elder (1560 older) than you. 1600 FORD *Witch* 1. ii, — Pal. *C.* iv. iii. 30, I am a Toddler, I. Older in question, Alder then your selfe To mother Confessors. 1850 MRS OLIPHANT *Lucy Crofton* xxiv, Much older than they age through sun-shift look. 1713 J. WARDEN *Free Assessment.* 16 In June and July, they [wasps] are both older and bolder. 1883 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 6 Deposits of older date. *a* 1884 MONTGOMERY *Lighthouse Fables* (1889) 68 A house in the older part of the town. *Mod.* She is ten years older than her sister.

2. In the sense of ELDER *a. comparat.* 1 b: the elder of two of a family, etc.; senior. Only *dial.*

c 1300 LAY. 3720 Of hes eldre sustren. 1483 MALORY *Pylgrym* iv. *Prol.* 1 I have delyuered your elder sonne to wark. *Mod. Sc.* He is my eldest brother.

B. *sb.* †**1.** *pl.* Predecessors: = ELDER B. 1. *Obs.*

a 1450 TETTNEY *Orat. C. Flandrensi* (Camden 1961) 8 To preche of the noble dedes of thyre eldres, I wil...continue that thyre successors have be of stowmyne nacionde.

† **2.** [A person's] superior in age, senior (chiefly in *pl.*): = ELDER B. 2. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K vj, Twoty this yonge man...beforeth his cosynesyke of his eldre. *a* 1500 *Hym the Pilgrime* formed his Pater-Noster so in Hast. *E. E. P.* I. 251 As I haue herde myne eldres tell. 1582 J. HARVEY *Disc.* (1867) 28, I have heed of myne eldres.

† **3.** A person advanced in life: = ELDER B. 2 b.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Sl. Kath.* v. 868 One of the eldres spirit ran to his mynde: 'O precyous spouse of god'!

Older, *comm. Sc.* form of *mother*, ETTERN *comp.*

Oldest (*ō*·ldĕst), *a. superl.* [f. OLD *a.* + -EST.] The later 'levelled' superlative of OLD, which has superseded the earlier form ELDEST in all except special uses: see ELDEST *a. superl.* 2, 3, 5.

1. In ordinary senses derived from OLD: Farthest advanced in age; first made or produced; most ancient: = ELDEST 1, 3.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 37 It is on of the oldest townes of the world. 1490 CAXTON *Eneas* (W. de W.) 107 How can a Mother that will...consyle The eldest sonne, the newest borde of wayne. 1603 — *Lear* v. iii. 303 The oldest hath borne most, we that are young Shall never see so much. 1676 HOOKE *Lond Prof.* (1705) 2 They that...look upon it with the oldest spectacles of a Critick, may approve it. 1743 BULLOCK & CLARKSON *Exp. C. Lond* 120 The oldest Seamen on board never saw a more dismal Prospect. 1792 DUKE *Fr. Eng.* 83 One oldest inhabitants in that of Magna Charta. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 210 A's interest in the same remains...when A is the oldest of the three.

2. Occasionally found in uses properly belonging to ELDEST. *Now dial. or vulgar.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1311 Bolde Bebonne þer wore his heire eldest. *c* 1440 *Pallad. Husb.* I. 1102 Pleyne, Pollidamus brother...eldist her he. 1585 PILOT *Mon. Phalea* (1618) I. xxiii. 103 The not making a will, in a very valuable mansion... where is twenne daughters, or younger children, at the mercy of the eldest son. 1899 *Tit-Bits* 12 Aug. 396/1 The eldest more.

O'ld-fa'ngled, *a.* [f. after *new-fangled*: cf. FANGLE.] Characterized by adherence to what is old, old-fashioned. Hence **O'ld-fa'ngledness**.

1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* vi, Low'd fangled Gunz' the reason so old-fangled. 1870 M. COLLINS *Mog. o. Month* I. vi. 208 Old-fangled cut glasses. 1894 *Chamber's Weekly Mag.* 7 Apr. 302 Regarding the new-fangled remedy, they resorted to the olden-fangled nostrum. 1897 *Spectator* 25 Dec. 1021/2 We like better, out of a certain old-fangledness, to turn back again to the old-mild modes of French's beginnings.

Old-farrand: see ARLED and FARRAND 3.

† **O'ld-fa'shion**, *v. Obs.* [f. OLD *a.* + FASHION *sb.*] = OLD-FASHION.

1593 PEELE *Edw. I* 3 July, I...viewed the new hall, a new old-fashion built. 1883 MIDDLE *Mock Exam., Printing* 38 ✠ a There are now accounted old-fashions. 1598 CHAMBERS *Sancta Maria* 111. 19 A high, long, old-fashion room.

† **O'ld-fa'shionable**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] = next. Hence **O'ld-fa'shionably** *adv.*

1589 H. WILLIAMS *Lett. to G. Mervyn* in Misc. (1898) IV. 400 We...lurked in old-fashionably, that I returned to give eighteen shillings for it. 1897 E. D. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 18 Hypocrisy is decried as old-fashionable and useless in this liberal age.

O'ld-fa'shioned, *a.* [See FASHIONED *ppl. a.*[2]]

1. Formed or constituted according to the fashion of former times; antiquated in form or character.

1593 WILSON *Arigho* (L. G.) They were old-fashioned Poetes, but indifferly good. 1883 *Middle Mock Exam., Printing* 38 The Old-fashion'd Printer. ...used here in England. 1888 PATRICK *Spect. Mus.* 108 ✠ 2. An old-fashioned Roman instrument, but given on Hire. 1897 MRS ROMANES *W. Africa* 118 Good, old-fashioned, long shirts.

2. Attached to old fashions or ways; having the tastes of former times.

1580 J. BARNES *Lament. in Ulysses* Who wept I in Thees old-fashion'd quarter wonder. 1702 *Athenian Oracle* III. 369 ✠ 2. Will in one of those old-fashioned Houses mentioned by Cowley, but given on Hire. 1897 MRS ROMANES *W. Africa* 118 Good, old-fashioned, long shirts.

3. Attached to old fashions or ways; having the tastes of former times.

1580 J. BARNES *Lament. in Ulysses* Who wept I in Thees old-fashion'd quarter wonder. 1702 *Athenian Oracle* III. 369 ✠ 2. Will in one of those old-fashioned most of all old ✠ 2. An old-fashioned Roman instrument, but given on Hire. 1897 MRS ROMANES *W. Africa* 118 Good, old-fashioned, long shirts.

1880 Gen. Eaton *P. Hoff* I. 1880 25 You have come back to a family who have old-fashioned notions.

3. Having the ways of a grown-up person; hence, precocious, intelligent, knowing. Chiefly *dial.*

1844 *Yorks. Comm.* 18 (E. D. D.) A sharp-sellar...began o'takin' on't, as owd-fashioned as if his son had been wate fifteen. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxv. (1858) 298 The little fellow had a fine mind, but was an old-fashioned boy. 1854 Robinson *My Uncle* II. vii. I suppose at this age I must have been very old-fashioned. 1888 *N. W. Line Obsn.* 6 Oct. The gosy was a bit old-fashioned, and could open the gate with his mouth.

Hence **Old-fa-shionedly** *adv.*, in an old-fashioned manner; **Old-fa-shionedness**, the quality or condition of being old-fashioned.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 320 Old age was the most old-fashionedness the ways. 1893 Mrs. Caddle *Lett.* II. 108 It is remarkably but plainly and old-fashionedly furnished. 1888 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 321/1 She has given a pleasing air of old-fashionedness to her language.

Old field. Land cultivated of old; esp., in U. S., cultivated by the Indians, before the coming of the white man.

1676 *Rec. of Braintree, Mass.* (1886) 7 A highway layed out in the old field for goodman Heyrik to bring his corne out. 1765 J. Bartram *Jrnl. of Trav. in South Am. & Florida* (1766) 10 Landed at Mount-Royal, where there are 40 acres of cleared old fields. 1792 W. Bartram *Travels* 32 These old fields and planting land covered up and down the river. 1856 F. A. Ridge *Econ. Bot. Virginia* I. 405.

b. *attrib.* in **old-field birch**, 'the American variety of the white birch' (*Cent. Dict.*); **old-field lark**, the field-lark; **old-field pine**, the frankincense pine (*Pinus Taeda*).

1856 Darlington *Flora Cestrica* 85 Current name Yankee-notion a corrupt of corquenedra name of the valuable properties of this old-field pine, so that they may be profitably brought into use in more cultivated regions!

Oldhamite (*o*·ldəməit). *Min.* [Named 1870, after Dr. T. Oldham of the Indian Geological Survey.] Meteoric calcium sulphide of a pale-brown colour, found in small spherules.

1870 *Phil. Trans.* 599. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 69.

Oldish (*o*·ldiʃ), *a.* [f. Old *a.* + -ish 1.] Somewhat old.

1866-9 Paton *Diary* 20 Feb., She is an oldish French woman. 1875 Mrs. D'Arcy *Lovely Diana* (1880) II. 48 Miss Lake, a very obliging and sweet-tempered, oldish maid. 1878 Cassandra Smith *Pop. Phobias* 121 An Ascension cotton gown, an oldish black bonnet. 1883 Dawson in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 41 Time is slipping away, and we are getting oldish. 1884 G. Victoria *Mere Luttrell* 169 An oldish woman; a character, who worked out a back-motive.

† O·ldly, *a. Obs. rare*—1, [f. Old *a.* + -ly 1.] Verging on old age, elderly.

1582 White *Ser.* sig. A1 (32) He shal eyeuen the or so an oldly man (Vulg. *quasi senescentem*).

† O·ldly, *adv. Obs.* [f. Old *a.* + -ly 2.]

a. In the manner of one that is old. **b.** In an old or bygone manner. **c.** In old time, long ago.

c 1000 Ælfric Gen. 1 Ure gumegode forferedy & aldolice leofdon. *Hom.* xxvii. (Bo.) 200 Se ðe ær full oldelice To Forgeate Godfrea wæregde. c 1440 *Rome Rym.* 248 He englysch and oldely gyuen. 1552 Vaughan *Chron.* 121, 134 This no oldly founded Is so surely grounded That no man may confounde it. 1580 Wilkins in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 13 With the continuation of the lot, above that which is oldely accustomed, to the nature of all. 1582 J. Harvey *Pron. & Elegy.* (1887) 116 Tallet or wallet oldly or newly; Tasks and wallet grossly and rowly. 1586 Hieronymo *Mourn.* in *Add.* (1602) 103 Pitch neighbor be nearking From the thyre oldtye thanke.

Old maid.

1. A woman who remains single considerably beyond the ordinary marrying age; an elderly spinster: usually connoting habits characteristic of such a condition.

1530 Palsgr. 230/1 *Ordre maydo, Inlerding.* 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. i. § 4 An old Maid is now...look'd on as the most calamitous Creature in nature. 1711 *Spectator* No. 7 ¶ 2 An old Maid, that is troubled with the Vapours. 1829 *Mirabeau* III. 232 The Miss Twigg-ensteights, or Gallicus against—forty old maid bumps! 1887 Bunce *Proverbs* II. 26, 221 Her...spent most of her accession in travel, with another wise old maid for companion.

2. A name of a bivalve mollusc of the family *Mytilidæ*, also called Geyser or Gaping Clam.

1883 J. G. Wood *Com. Objects of Seashore* (1884) 19 The Common Gaper-shell or Old Maid (*Mya arenaria*)...Its name alludes to the animal in need for food, and in solid noise the name of 'Old Maid'.

3. West Indian name of a plant, *Plinia rosea*.

1885 Mueller *Plant-n.*, *Plinia rosea*, Madagascar Periwinkle, 'Old Maid' of the W. Indies.

4. A simple round game at cards in which one card (usually a queen) is removed from the pack and the rest distributed among the players, who draw cards from one another till all are paired except the odd one, the holder of which receives the title.

1892 in Cassell's *Bk. Sports & Past. Bks.*

Hence **Old-mai-dhood, -mai-denhood, -mai-dship, -mai-denship**, the state or condition of an old maid; **Old-mai-dish, -mai-denish, -mai-denly** *adjs.*, like or characteristic of an old maid; **Old-mai-dishness**; **Old-mai-dery**, the habits or characteristics of an old maid; **Old-mai-dism, -mai-denism** = *old-maidhood, old-maidery.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 2/1 The woman [was] one of the sort to which 'old-maidenhood is with kings as every fold of the gown. 1867 J. H. Stirling in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 380 The gloss, simple...but somewhat 'old-maidenish and inconvenient. 1870 Miss Edwards *Read Sheke for Husband* 19 Till the horizon of 'old maidenism frighten her into civility. 1872 Mrs. Campbell's *Lett.* I. 28 The lady, verging on old-maidenism. 1884 F. Rose *Barbara Curzon* II. 287 She has only a few seasons 'old-maidenly fallow ghost her. 1898 Mrs. Caffyn (*Anne Greenaway*) 31 You know the cross-grained old-maidenly sort of a person that hers is. 1884 R. Hare *Gardener Curzon* II. 304 Besides attention to charity, cards, and scandal, the solid comforts of "old-maidenship. 1894 *Longfellow Odd* I. 149 Nonchalantly smelling the "old-mayberry and mulberroberry of their Miss Fiddy. 1820 T. D. Fosbroke *Berkeley MSS.*, Inclosed to parliamentary old maidery. 1883 N. Shrewsbury *Gen. Lloyd's Gen. Introd.* 14 Marriage for debt arising from poverty or "old-maidhood. 1737 Mrs. Glasse *Lett. Mystery & Prudence* (1760) III. 9 Sensible and agreeable, but formal and "old-maidish. 1880 Light & Graves x. 104 She was a very methodical and old-maidish little body. 1804 Miss Mitford *Village Sto.* 1. (1863) 213 If ever she fattened on a story of "old-maidism, it was on the score of her cups. 1875 H. James *E. Huebow* III. 205 There is nothing like maidenery for evoking old-maidishness. 1776 Mrs. Delany *Lett. Ser.* 2, II. 253 To come to the latter so strongly tinctured with "old maidism. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVIII. 338 He is fiddly, almost to the point of old-maidism. 1880 *Nat. Rev.* 10 July 83 The chilling dreadful of "old maidship has been reached.

Old man.

1. *lit.* A man advanced in life. (Formerly sometimes as one word.)

The old man, familiar term for a husband or father.

c 1000 Ormin 13222 To gan biloenenn alle manne fra alle gode læwess. c 1275 *Lay. Lazamon* iii. 1 (Madrasse) nes Sifyn herre, ... ho hit sibbesse rustiked hi. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 126 Dat olde man...Hasbo a wif. 1535 Coverdale 1 Sam. ii. 31 There shal no eldemane be in thy house. c 1645 Howell *Lett.* iv. *Lord. M. Lap.* As that dishonest victory An Vnwoman...Kill'd with regret that Old man skonced. 1788 Dyche (cont. Perry, 1778) II. 191 (Great Ely wife ...gave her old man again, as their children and grandchildren danced before them. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xviii. His wife ...called him...her dear John—her old manher lord and master. 1850 M. C. F. Morris *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 61 'I' an'th mon'—a'th woman' are synonymous with father or mother.

b. [See quot.]

1823 *Routledge's Ex. Rep's Ann.* 242 The term 'old man', as much applied by sailors to their commanders, was hardly aptly applied, among the captain was only twenty-three.

c. As a term of affectionate familiarity: see Old *a.* 8.

2. *Theol.* Unregenerate human nature (Old *a.* 12: cf. *Old Adam*).

1380 Wyclif *Serm.* ii. 10 Do ze away ze filthe lyuyng the olde man. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* xi. xxxix. 120 Alle ! ȝis lisib in ese be olde man; be is not al crucified. 1587 Gude & Godly B. (S. T. S.) 148 The holy Spreit ve gone, Quhilk may ane auld man mak nawayis. 1733 *Fotheringham Pathbook* 11, 20 You provoke me to Wrath, and if you should raise the old Man, you can't tell what mischief may ensue.

3. A local name for the Baldrib of Jamaica (*Thrinax parviflora*).

1893 Mag. by *Lat. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The referring of the *Old-man*, or Bald-heads, to the Cedrus. 1794 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 313 They are called Old-Men from the light brown, or grey colour their downy feathers are of. 1894 Nuttall *Bull. Bird.* 634.

4. In *Australia*: A full-grown male kangaroo.

1826 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 2) II. 132 His colours...that he has been fortunate enough to kill an old man as he came along. 1833 J. D. Lang *Colon. Gaz.* 30 The 'old man' fastens on the first. 1864 R. Boldrewood *Melbourne Mem.* iii. 24 The heroic "old man' fervour did not seem to be too heavy weight for her.

5. A name of the Southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*); perh. from its hoary foliage.

1844 Mrs. Chichester *Marian & Children* ii. 23 She tied up two or three posies and a rose with a bit of old-man and some sweetbriar. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* i. A few hearty 'hardens, a black-currant tree or two...with possibly a rose tree and "old man' growing in the midst. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 234/2 Roses, and "lad's-love', or "old-man's'.

6. *Mining.* An old vein or working which has become exhausted or has been abandoned for a long time; also, useless stuff, waste or rubbish left from the working of a mine; see also quot. 1879.

1853 Hamond *Land Mines* 170 No miner omits of an Old man to set To such a Lead-room, or Lead ore to get, Until the Engineerer a view hath taken And find such work an Old work quite forsaken. 1708 Dr. Nicholas in Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberld.* (1794) II. 224 A new belly was happily discovered before the forehand of the Old Man, which proved as rich, that in less than twenty-four hours they had filled several carts with fine and clean-washed wassoes. 1797 Encycl. Britann. (ed. 3) II. 51 Greate Whelme is sometimes very fat nowadays, for Oldmen. 1869 Gilbert's *Hist. Derby* I. 61 Ironstones, in chronological notation, containing exploits of carbonate of iron (*Old man*). 1886 *Devon. Coal Quest. Inf.* 21 pm. The thousands of tons of blinks and clags—'old man' as it is locally called...left by the Romans.

7. *Comb.* **Old man cactus**, a Mexican plant (*Pilocereus* or *Cereus senilis*) with long grey hairs covering the top of the stem; † **old-man-house**, a hospital for old men.

1852 Beaufoy Prop. (Christian Soc.) 23 Here (Hoxton) is a most worthy asylum—old-man-house. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5/1 Another singular product is Pilocereus Senilis, or "old man cactus", from Mexico, the body of the plant being hidden by long grey hair.

8. Combinations of *Old man's* in plant names: **old man's beard**, (*a*) a name of the epiphytic plant *Tillandsia usneoides*, also called black-moss, hang-moss, and Spanish moss; (*b*) the Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; (*c*) the strawberry saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (*d*) the South European Compositæ *Geropogon*; **old man's eyebrow**, *Drosera filiformis* (*Trans. Bot.* 1866); **old man's head**, (*a*) a name of the pink or carnation (*Dianthus*); (*b*) the old man cactus; see 7.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 191 "Old-Man's-Beard, this slender parasitical plant is found upon the trees in many parts of Jamaica. It is frequently imported from North America for the use of seafarers and cushmakers. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Old Man's Beard, *Clematis*. 1861 Clark *Vill. Botany.* I. 64 Old man's beard from woodland hedge. To twine a summer chain. 1892 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Old Man's Beard*, common name for the Cercopegonia. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 "Old Man's Head, *Limnitus*. 1898 Home *Exp. Rhapsd.* 340 *Sempervivum* consists of that genus in what is popularly termed *The Old Man's Head* (*Cereus senilis*).

Oldness (*o*·ldnis). [-ness.] The quality, fact, or condition of being old: in any sense of the adj.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 292 We sweltyen be dorigendlicne oldnysse. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* ix. 5 Olde shoon, ne vnhole to the doom of oldnes ben soonid with pacchis. — *Eccl.* xii. 5 The ȝate Sodom and his dowtris shulen turne ayen to her oldnesse. — *Wisd.* vii. 6 That we serue in newenesse of spirit and not in oldnesse of letter. 1430-60 Malory *Arthur* xviii. xviii, My limbis which was al done of oldenes is become yonge ageyne. 1540 Coverdale *Old Faith* 1, Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 13 Concerning the antiquity or oldness of our christian faith. 1628 Speed, & Markh. *Countries Former* 60 After foure yeares the wild Boars growneth loose through oldnesse of tuskes. 1893 in Cockayne *Leechd.* III. 62 How shall I avert the scare of those urchins who laugh at the oldness of my topics? 1893 J. Peabody *Loyalty to Christ* II. 180 Where the Spirit of the Lord is there is liberty. Oldness and deadness are darkness.

Oldster (*o*·ldstəɹ). [f. Old *a.* + -ster, after *youngster*.]

1. *Naut.* A middyman who is no longer a 'youngster'; one of four years' standing.

1849 Maurice *F. Middleton* II. 34, I became the Wilkes Tell of the party so having been the first to resist the tyranny of the oldsters. 1868 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 427 It is their duty as 'oldsters' to keep the 'youngsters' in order. 1888 *All Year Round* 4 Sept. 193 They, having been youngsters and felt the misery of it no doubt has step, were determined to be oldsters, and let us know it in this.

2. *gen.* One who is no longer a 'youngster', youth, or novice; an elderly person; an old stager. *colloq.*

1848 Dickens *Dombey* x. Her eyes would play the Devil with the youngsters before long,—and the oldsters too, Sir, if you were to that', added the Major. 1883 R. E. Bush in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 256/2 The next night appeared for the oldsters, and the youngsters went on first.

O·ld-time, *a.* Also **-times**. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the ancient or olden time.

1844 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnl.* (1845) 495 An old-times chamber is was, sure enough. 1856 Kane *Arct. Explor.* II. xxix. 108, I took a Bible ...and we went through the old-time service. 1868 M. C. Lee *Mild. Ingreb.* I. 40 Support for the old-time prejudices of the Church. 1894 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 51 A piece of old-time folk-lore.

So **Old-ti·me-like** *a.*, old-fashioned; (*U. S.*); **Old-ti·mer**, one whose experience goes back to old times; one of long standing in a place or position; an old-fashioned person or thing (chiefly *U. S.*); **Old-ti·mishness**, old-fashioned character.

1889 *Chicago Advance* 24 Jan., A small hotel, recommended to us as being more old-time-like than the others. 1880 W. H. Bishop in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 45/2 A few recently, hasty-erected old-times hang about the corners. 1894 *Outing* (*U. S.*) XXIV. 392/1 A corner of some six to eight tons...a regular old-timer. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 209/1 A picture whose old-timeness would have thrown a Boston novelist into ecstasy.

† O·ld-ward, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Old *a.* + -ward.] Having the old tendency. *At oldward*: at the old way of action.

1604 T. Scott *Vox Populi* 19 Of their oldward, and wonted policy. 1897 Trait Comm. *Ps.* cix. 12 Ere they were three days older they answered again...they were soon at oldward.

Old wife, old-wife.

1. An old woman. Now usually disparaging (cf. Old *a.* 1 c). (Formerly sometimes as one word.)

Old wives' fable, story, tale, a foolish story such as is told by garrulous old women.

1340 *Ayenb.* 259 A good old wyf purchaude more of penitence for one-halue ouere hondredes; panne manie de a bisschop, knyhtes ...& long time be hare wonne. 1382 Wyclif *Matth. Addit.* 966 Thanne answeride ze Arthure to these olde wyf. 1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* iv. 7 Cast awaye vngostly and olde wyues faables. 1588 Wilkie, this wymmonnes fables; 1532 Coverdale, olde wyuish fables]. c 1609 Fitzherbert *Husbandr.* (c. ed. 8) 7 (1620) 256 Countrymen doe vse to lighten their sighing ...whereas, their sighing ...by ... ould-old harmonie. c 1680 Burton *Rem.* (1759) IV. 36 So simple were those Times, when a grave Sage Could with an Old-wives Tale instruct the Age. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 6 A solid system of old-wives chaps. 1883 Jessopp *Diary in Arcad.* xi. 3. 47 These are the sort of old wives' tales which he sings and recites to us.

2. A name of the Long-tailed Duck (*Harelda glacialis*); also called Old Squaw.

1834 W. Wood *New Engl. Prosp.* (1865) 34 The Oldwives or Ducks that haven much talking day or night, something bigger than a Ducks. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 634 Old squaw and old wife are two names of the Long-tailed Duck.

3. A name of various fishes, esp. of the families

Labrida (wrasse), *Sparida* (sea-bream), *Blennida* (fire-fish), and *Clupeida* (shewels and menhadens).

1788 HERBERT *Fragments* II 61. There are also ... Oxeyes; Mullets; Plaice. 1802 CARTER *Communal* 32 Of fish: Skate (here and there), Turbots, Dories, ... Oldwife, Hake. 1828 MACGILLIVRAY *Moorfowl & Shorefowl* xiii. 184 Of Fresh-water Fish: ... Old wives (because of their sweeping and sweet countenance) are so dainty and wholesome of substance, as they are large in body. 1796 F. BROOKE *Narrative* 436 A saying ... That an Old Wife is the best of fish, and worst of flesh. 1841 CUMMING *Zool.* II. 42 Several species [of *Labroidei*] are found upon our own coasts ... known, among the fishermen by the name of 'Old Wives of the Sea'.

4. A cap or cowl to prevent a chimney from smoking. *Sc.*

1887 JAMIESON *Suppl., Auld wife*... 3. The cowl or screw of a chimney-can, used as an anti-reek.

Hence **Old-wi'fely, Old-wi'fish** *adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of an old wife; **Old-wi'fery**, the habits or actions characteristic of an old wife.

1535 [see quot. 1598 in 2]. *c* 1550 A. ALLAN *Amadas, Wizard of Gaul*, Hurlespreis, old wrangsum and ouryeus fulden. 1600 D. JOHNSON *Pleas Rabby.* (1604) 200 *note*, Opposed by a large number of old-wifely ladyes. 1867 *Contrib. Curio. Knowl.* (Ed. 1) This notion, he named *auld wud oldwifery*. 1893 J. W. BENGOUGH *Christian Ortho.* I. 3 *note*, 1 Tim. iv. 7 ... Repudiate the irreligious and oldwifish mythologies.

Old woman.

1. *lit.* A woman advanced in years; hence, A person compared disparagingly to an old woman; a man of timid and fussy character. **b.** Among the vulgar = Wife (=my old woman"); mother. *Old woman's fable, tale, story*: see OLD WIVE 1.

1588 WYLDE *x Tim.* iv. 7 Eschewe thou unreasonable fables, and olde wyves-tonge fables. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. in* Wr.-Wülcker *Wright's Vocabulary*, an old queene or an old wyfeman. *c* 1450 *Pecock's Repr.* v. 1. 470 Eche womanysch fabile. 1588 PARSON *Pal. Pleas.* II. 593 The good olde woman, willing to follow his minde, ordred his cloke. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 22. 2/2 People are apt to call it an Old Woman's Story. 1720 *Dr. Faw Plague* (1754) 24 The old Women, and the Propounds Hypochondriac Part of the other Sex, which I could almost call old Women too. 1781 COWPER *A Fable* 21 For reverie, though, as birds of omen, They much both conjurers and old women To tell us what is to befall. 1880 *Academy* 8 May 337 By old women of both sexes.

2. = OLD WIFE 4.

1681 WILLIS *Mercurius Mor. Hard.* vi. 46 A chimney adorned with what is called an 'old woman'—an ingenious contrivance to prevent it from smoking.

3. *Comb.*: † **old-woman-house**, a hospital for old women: cf. OLD MAN 7. Also names of plants, as **old woman's bitter**, *Picrasma Antidesma*, and *Cneoraceæ cneorum*; **old-woman's tree** (JAMAICA), *Cecropia jamaicensis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1634 BULLEIN *Virgo.* (Chetham Soc.) 50 Blue (Harebell) are also fine on old-women knottes.

Hence **Old-we'manish, Old-we'manly, -like** *adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of an old woman; **Old-we'manism**, the characteristics of old women; **Old-we'manliness**, old-womanly quality; **Old-we'manry**, an old-womanish trait or practice.

1773 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin. casuist.* (1783) IV. 107 You are chained down by an "old womanish reluctance, to a set of ideas. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 660/2 The Cardinal appears to be surrounded by a tribe of fools, more idiotic, if possible, and old-womanish than himself. 1848 *Kingsley Lett.* (1878) I. 60 Instead of "old-womanism ... is made up a Highland prophecy. 1859 *Autology of a Beggar-Boy* 188 There is a species of old womanish silent misery of the gentlefolk neighbours. 1901 *Academy Turner Pt.* No. 1 (1794) 12 A great deal more of such "old-woman-like stuff." 1879 *Tuesday Mag.* 33 (Gleig) go about their business with an air of "old-womanishness and self-importance. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 114 note, Why should the hoodwinking trade continue to be favoured by these "old-womanly rules? 1860 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 192/1 The evils caused by this old-womanly kind of legislation. 1868 SCOTT *Diary* 9 May, in *Lockhart*, Talking discussions about ambassadors, "old womanries. 1892 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* XIX. 385 In the same receptacle of antiquated old-womanism.

Old-world (*o·ldwōrld*), *a.* [The phrase *old world* used attrib.: see WORLD.]

1. Of or pertaining to the old world or ancient order of things; belonging to, or characteristic of, early or bygone times.

1702 APPLEBURY *John Bull* 22 In, Silly auld world Ceremonies. 1810 SCOTT *Bijou* 218. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess. Hallam* (1887) II. 21. 2 The great old-world cities of Seleucia and Babylon. 1838 GEO. P. TOMLINSON *Audit Ale* I. 1818. 183 The great Sagittarius; which ... seems to be the way to call the Bogsthorns of old world history. 1870 OUIDA *Winter City* ix. 237 She watched the simple pastoral old-world life around her.

2. Of or pertaining to the Old World or continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, as opposed to the New World or America.

Hence **Old-we'rldish** *a.*, characteristic of the old world; **Old-we'rldism, Old-we'rldiness**, old-world character or quality.

1888 W. J. THOMAS *Z. Europe* 402 His notions are old-worldish. 1889 STEVENSON *Cruise with Dynamite Yacht* in *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 400 There is a sort of goodness of old-worldism. 1892 *Nation* (New York) 3 Nov. 335/1 Old-worldiness, or quiet unrest about it. 1888 Mrs. HUNGERFORD *New Mrs. Vereker* I. 12 There was a touch of old-worldism, of a countryside-in-residence, about everything. 1894 *Atlantic Monthly* May, 610 There is a sort of genteel old-worldism.

Ole, variant of OLLA 2, pulse-loaf.

Olea, obs. f. OLD; var. OLLA 1, pot, stew.

Oleaceous (*ōlēi·ʃəs*), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Oleaceæ*, f. *olea* olive-tree: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Oleaceæ*, comprising trees and shrubs chiefly of temperate regions, the typical genus is *Olea*, the Olive.

1857 in MAUNDER *Explan. Lex.*

Oleaginous (*ōlēi·ʤĭnəs*), *a.* [ad. F. *oléagineux*, -*euse*, L. *oleāginus*, -*agineus*, -*aginius*, of or pertaining to olive-tree; cf. (late) L. *oleāginus* the olive (Vesant. Fort. *c* 600); also med. L. *oleāgo*, -*agin-is* oily matter, such as in the bath was scraped from the oiled bodies of wrestlers.]

1. Having the nature or properties of oil; containing oil or an oily substance; oily, fatty, greasy.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xxiii. (1678) 644 There are three differences of these oleaginous juices. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1716) I. xi. 8 24 Receptacles of a fat, or oleaginous Matter. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 250 The soft oleaginous state of the strata on which they are found. 1873 MRS. BRASSEY *Sri. World* I. 1. 1 Like the oleaginous slush that pollutes the surface of a city river.

b. Producing oil.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Oleaginous*, ... out of which Oil may be ground. 1711 W. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 134 Having in it a little oleaginous Kernel. 1848 MRS. *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 2. 53 Growing flax, hemp, oleaginous plants. 1882 MIVART *Cat* 298 Sebaceous and oleaginous glands.

2. *fig.* = OILY 3.

1879 FARRAR *Fathers House* xv. 119 The lush party who swallow the responses with such oleaginous succulence.

Hence † **Oleagi'nity**, † **Oleagi'neness**, **Olea'ginousness**, † **Olea'giny**, the quality of being oleaginous, oily nature.

1630 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 124 One part of Alcali will turn two or three parts of Oil into most fixt, without any the least oleaginity. 1658 E. B[OLTON] *Cabbal* 11. ii. 142 The true Property of Differencing of the Medicine is Oleaginy. 1660 ROYLE *Primitive Chem. Princ.* 11. 88 In speaking of the Oleaginousness of Urinous Spirits. 1692 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 126/1 Filtring and exhaling it to an Oleaginity. 1880 J. LEIGHTON in *Academy* 10 Jan. 27/2 From its oleaginousness it will feed for its own level in the cooks.

Olean·der (*ōlĭ,ændə*). [a. med.L. *oleandra*, fr. F. *oléandre* (1581 C. in Hatz.-Darm.). It. *oleandro*, Sp. *oleandro*, Pg. *leandro*: origin obscure.

Confounded by Dioscorides with *Nerium* (*Rhododendron*), *Oleander* was applied as a vulgar corruption of *rhododendron*, -*dros*, by Italian Originals (1561, 1597 *Rhododendros* (= ?), *rodendrone*; good surrogate *ἀγναμάλιον* (= ? *Agnus-castus*) *veratrum*, quod est folia lauri similima, flore ut rosa, arbor venenosa'. (Cf. the Fr. name *laurier-rose*.) Du Cange cites also the form *laurifolium*, or *laurifolium*; the latter may have given a further Romanic series *dauro*- or *laurandro*, *Lorandro*, *Lelandro*, of being taken as the article, and the final form *-ndro* influenced by *olea olivo*, *oleastrum*: cf. *Alpinia*: *Galanga* s.v. *alpinia* obs. 3.]

An evergreen poisonous shrub, *Nerium Oleander* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), a native of the Levant, with leathery lanceolate leaves, cultivated for its handsome red or white flowers; also called *rose-bay*. Hence, by extension, any shrub of the genus *Nerium*, as the sweet oleander, *N. odorum*, a native of India, with fragrant flowers.

b. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* (MS. A.) 192 He hurte white Borgge, oliborum vigrum, alborum veratri, oleandrum aña. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 56 Nerion otherwyse called Rhododendron, and Rhododaphne ... It maye be called in englishe Rose bay tree or rose Laurell. This tree is named of some oleander. 1562 *tr. Herbal* II. 85 The flowres and the berrys of oleander be poyson. 1870 ROLLESTON, *Aristotle's Animals* Index, under *olive*, quod Oleander. 1883 MASTERS *Rousseau's Bot.* 276, (1774) 104 The Oleander is one of the most beautiful plants of this order—Contorta. 1808 KIDD & SIR *Botanical Cabinet* II. 91. 180 The oleander ... yields a watery fluid, known kind to evacuate of ingredient, Ens. 1892 CANTLEMAN & H. *tr. Pinel* (1880) I. vi. 138 The oleander, 'the favourite flower of the Levantine Mahometans', abounds in the lower water courses.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *oleander-bud, -tree*; **oleander-fern**, a fern of the genus *Oleandra*, having fronds resembling the leaves of the oleander.

1880 WILSON *Trees, Canada* 2, 39 Wild Vines ... and Oleander-trees. 1899 W. H. GRENFELL *Egypt* II. 207 Watercourses, with oleander corners. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Oleandra neriiformis*, Oleander Fern. 1894 ROSE *Flowers* vi. 3 The crimson glory of the oleander buds.

Oleandrine (*ōlĭæ·ndrĭn*). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -INE⁵.] A yellow, bitter, poisonous alkaloid, the active principle of the leaves, etc. of the oleander.

1889 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.* 1890 in MORRIS & MOR *Worth' Dict. Chem.*

Oleaster (*ōlĭæ·stəɹ*). Also 3 ell-. [a. L. *oleaster*, f. *olea* olive-tree: see -ASTER.] **a.** The true Wild Olive (*Olea Oleaster*), the wild variety (or sub-species) of the cultivated Olive, with more or less thorny branches and small worthless fruit. **b.** A small tree of the genus *Elæagnus*, a native of southern Europe and some parts of Asia, somewhat resembling the preceding, with abundance of fragrant yellow flowers, and reddish-brown inedible fruit; also called *Wild Olive*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 92 Genimra lufuðce & ellreoðuðe & oleastres. [MS. *h*, white elebeam.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlix. (1495) 806 Oliuere is a white tree and hath that name for he is lyke to the olyue tree: but the leaues thereof ben broder and this tree is harayne and fyrter and not clened. *c* 1400 *Failed. on Heab.* 21, 223 Banys of

Olle, illusive by. 1890 SARGENT *Sylv. Mod. Fr. and Brit.* 224 1737-3 *Miscell. Geneal. Herald.* n.s. (1879) The Oleaster is very hardy, and will endure the severest Cold of our Climate. This will grow to the Height of sixteen or eighteen Feet. During the Season of the Flowering, (which is in June) it perfumes the circumambient Air to a great Distance. 1893 SWINBURNE *Tragic* I. 284 Let the palm Or a huge oleaster fit some cruel Orestheion. 1874 PARKER *Classif. Gallo-Rom.* 202 We find fossil in this district what we have not found to be olive.

Hence † **Olea·strol, -dal** *a.* Obs., pertaining to a wild olive (with allusion to Rom. xi. 17).

1600 W. WYMAN *Dysenteria* (1610) 81 *Sublimate* fretting, and vesicatorie dispositions, spring out of oleastrall grafts amongst us.

Oleate (*ō·lĭēt*). *Chem.* and *Pharm.* [f. OLE-IC + -ATE⁴.] A salt of oleic acid; also applied to pharmaceutical preparations composed of alkaloids, or metallic oxides or salts, dissolved in this.

1850 T. P. JONES *Conserv. Chem.* xxx. 303 Soap made with potash may be considered as an oleate and margarate of that alkali. 1851 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 3) 1142 The solution now contains pure oleate of potassa. 1884 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 5) 98 When an alkaline cleanser is mixed with pure water. 1893 G. M'GOWAN in *Bernstein's Oxygen, Ozone* 177 Soaps consist of the alkaline salts of palmitic, stearic, and oleic acids, hard soaps containing soda salts, chiefly of the solid acids, while soft soaps consists potash salts, principally oleate.

† **O·leated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *oleāt-us* oiled, preserved in oil + -ED¹.] Oiled.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 418-9 It's cured...by vomit with an oleated feather.

Oleborum, obs. form of OLIBANUM.

‡ **Olecranon** (*ōlĭkræ·nŏn*). *Anat.* Also 8 -cran. [a. Gr. *ὠλέκρανον*, shortened from *ὠλενοκράνιον* head or point of the elbow, f. *ὠλένη* elbow + *κράνιον* head, skull, cranium.] The process or epiphysis at the upper end of the ulna, forming the bony prominence at the elbow.

1707-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The olecranon is received into the hind part of the lower end of the humerus. 1752 MOSES *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 248 The...Cavity lodges the Olecranon in the Extension of the Member. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 99 A girl...had a collection of fluid under the triceps extensor cubiti, near the olecranon. 1858-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 634/1 Frequently, the olecranon forms a remarkable prominence.

b. attrib., as olecranon fossa, the depression in the humerus into which the olecranon fits when the arm is extended; a. process = olecranon.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 88 Bounding the greater sigmoid notch posteriorly is the olecranon process. 1879-81 *Sir Sharpey-Schafer Hum. Phys.* 150 Dissections revealed the performance of the olecranon process as one of the most decided characters of his Anglo-African species of man.

Hence **Olecra·nial, Olecra·nian** *adjs.*, pertaining to the olecranon; **Olecra·noid** *a.*, "resembling the olecranon" (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), but recom. used for *olecranial*.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 683 The other passes backwards into the olecranial cavity. 1837 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 540 There two extremities are separated...by the greater sigmoid, or semilunar fossa, or olecranoid cavity. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 23 The olecranoid or internal fossa. 1883 N. *Joys Man before Mankind* 70, viii. 311 The olecranoid cavity is often perforated. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Olecranoid.

Olefactilde, obs. variant of OLFACTORIE *a.*

Olefiant (*ōlĭfæ·ĭənt, ōlĭ·fĭənt*). *a. Chem.* [a. F. *oléfiant*, in *gaz oléfiant*, the name given in 1795 by the Dutch chemists, Deiman, Paets van Troostwyk, Bondt, and Lauwerenburgh (*Crell. Ann.* 1795 II. 195, 310, 430); as form *a* pa. ppple. of a vb. '*-olefier*' to make oil, to '*-olefy*': cf. *Ml.* Making or forming oil: only in *Olefiant gas* (the name originally given to heavy carburetted hydrogen or ETHYLENE (C_2H_4), from its forming with chlorine an oily liquid ("Dutch oil", "D. liquid").

1805 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 403 This gas, which was first examined by the Dutch chemists, received from them the name of *olefiant gas*. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1836) 124 Olefiant gas burns with a bright white light. 1823 WEBB *Farmers' Chem.* (ed. 2) 168 Olefiant gas is colourless, neutral, and but slightly soluble in water. 1850 — *Farmers' Org. Chem.* II. 56 Ethers, or Ethereal Oils, also called Olefiant gas... mixes readily with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, forming oily liquids.

Olefine (*ō·lĭfēn*). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. OLEFIANT with ending -INE⁵.] The general name for the series of hydrocarbons homologous with olefiant gas or ethylene, having the general formula C_nH_{2n}; forming with chlorine and bromine oily dichlorides and dibromides analogous to Dutch liquid (see prec.). Also *attrib.*, as *olefine series*.

1860 F. GUTHRIE in *Trans. Chem. Soc.* (1) XII. 109 The inclusion of the so-called organic radicals, the hydrides of the olefines. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 229 The higher carbons series yield olefines corresponding to ethylene. 1873 WATTS *Farmers' Chem.* (ed. 10) 332 Olefines are polymeric. 1879 HARTSHORNE *Rifle & Shot. Organ. Chem.* (1892) The second series we call, with Gerhardt, the Olefines, after the initial member which was first known as olefiant gas. 1894 E. F. SMITH *Richter's Organ. Chem.* I. 83 Cn Hen: Olefines, Alkylens, Alkenes.

Oleic (*ōlĭ·ĭk, ōvĭ·ĭk*). *a. Chem.* [f. L. *oleum* oil + -IC.] Pertaining to or derived from oil; spec. in *Oleic acid*: one of the fatty acids ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$), occurring in most fats, and a com-

ultimate of most soaps; obtained as an oily liquid, colourless, tasteless, and inodorous (when pure); also called *oleic acid*; in *pl.* extended to the series of acids to which this belongs: see quot. 1899. *Oleic ether*: a general name for the oleates of hydrocarbon radicals, *esp.* oleate of ethyl, $C_{17}H_{33}C_2H_5O_2$.

1853 T. G. Cavazzi *Chem. Acad.* 323 *Oleic acid* was obtained by Chevreul from the soluble portion of the soap formed with hog's lard and potassa. 1856 *Edinburgh Mag.* XXXIX. 309 One of these acids, either the oleic, margaric, or stear. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 192 Oleic acid crystallizes from alcoholic solution in dazzling white needles. *Ibid.* 193 *Oleate of Ethyl or Oleic Ether*...is a colourless liquid of specific gravity 0·87 at 18°. 1870 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 382 The natural oils and fats are all compounds of glycerin, chiefly with palmitic, oleic, or stearic acids. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 20 Apr. 1/2 The smoothing of troubled waters by means of oil has been recently scientifically investigated...the quieting effect of all oils or soaps used is in direct proportion to the amount of free oleic acid they contain. 1899 E. T. Sayer *Richter's Organ. Chem.* 108 *Oleic Acids, Ordine Monocarbocylic Acids*, $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$. II. The acids of the series, bearing the name *Oleic Acids*, become oleic acid belongs to them, differ from the fatty acids by containing two atoms of hydrogen less than the latter.

Oleiferous (*ōlĭ'fĭrəs*), *a.* Also erron. oil-ferous. [f. L. type **oleifer*, f. *ole-um* oil: see -I-, -FEROUS.] Producing oil.

1804 *Med. Trans.* XII. 51 The different Chinese radish...is much cultivated in Piedmont and the Milanese. 1849 *Blackwood's Edinb.* LXVI. 248 The Americans in Tennessee, which are more or less oleiferous from Quebec to the Mississippi Islands. 1852 *Lawrencetown Trans.* 27, 272 Comparative values of various other oleiferous seeds.

Olein (*ō'lĭĭn*). *Chem.* [Named *oléine* by Chevreul, f. L. *ole-um* oil + -IN⁵, after *glycerin*.]

1. *Chem.* The triolate of glyceryl, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$, one of the most widely diffused of the natural fats, obtained as a colourless oily liquid, solidifying at −6°C.; also called *olein*. In *pl.* applied to the oleates of glycerol or glycerides of oleic acid in general; the above being distinctively called *triolein*.

1858 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 228 Olein is white, very liquid, and lighter than water. 1869 Lavoisier in *Circ. Sc.* I. 341/1 Unlike certain of several fats, one of which contains it liquid at ordinary temperatures. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 179 (Drying oils) contain an oleïn different from that of the non-drying oils, and yielding by saponification, not oleic, but linoleic acid or an acid similar thereto.

2. (See quots.)

1853 Thomson *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 234/1 (Olein...is applied) commercially to any liquid oil obtained from partly solid oils by pressure. The product of the cold pressing of cocoa-nut and palm oil is known as 'cocoanut olein' and 'palm olein' respectively. *Ibid.* 36 An impure oleic acid, known as olein or *wool oil*, and employed for oiling wool, and for making lubricants and soaps, is prepared from the 'Yorkshire grease' obtained from the soap used in cleaning...fibres, yarns, and cloth.

† **Ole'ity.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *oleitās*, f. *oleus* olive.]

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oleity* (oleitas), the time of gathering Olives, or the Olives when they are gather'd to make oyl of; also Oyliness.

† **Olen, ollen.** *Obs.* [Russ. олень *olen'* deer, stag = OSlav. *jelenĭ*, Pol. *jeleń*, Lith. *élnis*, OLith. *ellenis* stag; whence Ger. *elen*, *elend*, *elendthier*, teutol. to the elk (Russ. *los'*, Pol. *łoś*): see also ELAND, ELLAY, ELLEDI.] A red deer, a stag.

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Common-Wealth* (Soc.) 74 Their beasts of strange kinds are the losh (=elk), the olen (=stag), the wild horse. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 284 He commanded them to kille foure Olens or great Deere. *Ibid.* 332 Samoeds...whose onely foode is flesh of Olens or Harts, and fish. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 77, 478, 432 They worship the Beare, the Olen and the Lusy (elk), and such like.

† **Ole'nghit.** [O. *prep.*¹ b and Length 16.] Afar. *a* 1300 Hampole *Psalter* xxxviii. 10 Þai þat were vnnie me stode olenghit.

Olent (*ō'lĕnt*), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *olent-em*, pr. pple. of *olēre* to smell.] Smelling, giving out a smell or scent.

1807 Turner *Financ. Reports* (1858) 156 Muriat carbon is (the fire) *olidum sulphur*—an olent or smelling vapor. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 503 The whole number is disgustingly olent of parliamentary affairs. 1888 Bouvier *Bring & Bd.* 1. 351 The 1695, to be instantly (spelt) so, but with olent breast Open to great wraths, but not such as we.

-olent, suffix of words from L., as *magnivolent*, *violent*, *virulent*: see -VLENT.

Oleo (*ō'lĭō*).

1. Commercial contraction for OLEOMARGARINE, esp. in the U.S. sense of artificial butter or MARGARINE.

1874 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/6 There is one firm in London which is able to turn out from 200 to twenty tons of this valuable oleo per week. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 10/1 'Where does the fat [cows] consume?' the editor of 'oleo' for which it was...From 2c. to 3½ per pound more has been realized for the summer make of butter than would have been were it not for the 'oleo' law.

2. *Oleo oil*: a name given (esp. in U.S.) to OLEOSTEARINE (in the Eng. and Fr. sense).

1893 Tweedy *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 22 Tristearin is practically supplied, and the expressed oil constitutes the 'oleo oil'...a soft, granular, tasteless, and nearly colourless fat. The hard fat remaining in the filter bags forms the 'lard' or oleostearin...sold to the soap and candle makers. 1895 *Bulletin* (Cornell Univ.) 89 Sept. 3/2 In this country...they can also sell, or use other foreign fat, in order to make as close and good an imitation (of cheese) as they can.

Oleo- (*ōlĭō-*), used *a.* as combining form of L. *oleum* oil, in various technical and scientific derivatives and compounds. [Cf. late L. *oleomelis*, *oleosalinus*, in Isidore *Orig.*, c. 1450.] The chief of these appear in their places as main words; the following are coinages.

O-leoduct [after *aqueduct*], a duct or channel for the conveyance of oil from an oil-well or oil-field.

O-leoplaxtor, an automatic apparatus for injecting oil for lubrication.

Oleo-meter [-METER], an instrument for determining the density, and so the purity, of oils; = ELAIOMETER. **O-leopte-ne,** *Chem.* [Gr. πτερόν winged, volatile], the liquid part of a volatile oil; = ELAEOPTENE (Webster, 1864).

O-leorefracto-meter, an instrument for measuring the refractive power of oils. § **O-leosa-charum** [mod.L., f. L. *saccharum* sugar], a pharmaceutical preparation made by triturating an essential oil with sugar.

b. as comb. form of *oleic*, *oleate*, as in OLEO-MARGARIC: *oleo-palmitin*, *oleo-stearin* (see CHEMICAL quot. 1893). **O-leophospha-tic** *a.* *Chem.* in *oleophosphoric acid*, "a phosphoretted fatty acid contained in the brain" (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 10/1 The Government decided upon the construction of an "oleoduct"...The line must start from Baku, but the terminal point on the Black Sea is left open for the present. 1894 *Month. Electr. Critic.* 120/1 Patent "Oleometer for lubricating steam engine cylinders. 1861 Hughes tr. *Moigno's Traité* II. 21/1, 100 Cod-liver oil...should stand at 920° of Lefebvre's "oleometer. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 181 Lefebvre...has constructed...a hydrometer of peculiar construction, called an oleometer, having a very large cylindrical bulb and a very long stem, on which are inscribed densities from 0·8 to 0·94 for the temperature 15°, each density corresponding to that of a commercial oil. 1872–97 Tilden *Chem. Acad.* III. 182/2 A peculiar fatty acid called "oleophosphoric...1893 Roscoe *Pelet. Chem.* 188 Oleophosphoric *Acid* is a yellowish greasy substance, composed of oleic acid, glycerin, and phosphoric acid. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 7/3 This...is an "oleoscientist"...whose business it is to tell...the truth about our butter, our oil, our fat. 1737 A. Cooper *Distiller* 2. vi. 67/60 150 Yoke more five Loaf Sugar and...Oil,...rub them well together in a Glass Mortar, which is what the Chemists call making an "Oleosaccharum.

Oleograph (*ō'lĭŏgrɑf*). [f. OLEO- + -GRAPH.] A picture printed in oil-colours in imitation of an oil-painting. Hence **O-leogra phic** *a.*, pertaining to oleographs or oleography; of the nature of or resembling an oleograph.

1880 Western Stand. (*Cincinnati*) 2 July *Pall Mall G.* 5 June 6/1 Conventional oleographic misrepresentations of individual figures. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 July 23/1 His oleographic re-touchings of the guiding impressions of the school-room prints. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 422 Framed oleographs of English farmyard scenes.

Oleography (*ōlĭŏ'grăfĭ*). [f. OLEO- + -GRAPHY.] The art or process of printing pictures in oil-colours, by a method of chromolithography.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* XXII. 170 They would employ the detestable art of Oleography. 1884 tr. *Figuier's Elem. Light* 10, 250 We must express an adverse opinion against oleography.

Oleomargarine (*ōlĭōmɑ'rdjĭrēn*, *-in*). [f. OLEO- b + MARGARINE. Often mispronounced (-mā'rgărēn), as if spelt *-margerine*.]

A fatty substance obtained by extracting the liquid portion from clarified beef fat by pressure, and allowing it to solidify; with the addition of butyrin, or more or less admixture of butter, milk, etc. and sometimes of refined lard, it forms a substitute for natural butter, formerly sold as *butterine*, but now legally called in Great Britain (also in France, Germany, Denmark, etc.) *margarine*.

In U. S., *oleomargarine*, popularly *oleo*, is the recognized name of the commercial product, the expressed fat being distinguished as *oleo-oil*.

The name *oleo-margarine* was applied as early as 1872 by the French chemist Berthelot (1827–1907; *Chim. Org.* II. 241 footnote) to a solid substance obtained in 1858 by Poltzin and Boudet (*Comptes Rendus* VII. 685) from olive oil, which was regarded as a combination of the olein and 'margarine' of Chevreul and Berthelot. (See Mouneyrat.) According to the view then held, olein, 'margarin', and stearin were regarded as the essential constituents of animal fat. At butter, or the fat of milk, consists according to Chevreul entirely of olein and 'margarine', with a small amount of butyrin and allied principles. M. Mège-Mouriès in 1869 experimented on its artificial production by the separation of the olein and 'margarine' from animal fat, with subsequent processes for the addition of butyrin, etc. Hence the name *oleomargarine* for the supposed combination of olein and 'margarine' thus extracted. As further research has shown that neither the 'margarine' of Chevreul, nor the oleo-margarine of Berthelot are definite chemical substances, these names are no longer in chemical use, and 'oleo-margarine' has only a manufacturing or commercial use for the fatty substance from which olein, or (as in U. S.) for the artificial butter (*Oleomargarine*) made from it.

1883 *Ind. Amer. of Sug.* 729 Illinois 1884 M. Mège has endeavoured to utilize the leaves and stomachs obtained on pressing animal fatty matters in the manufacture of stearine.

1892 *Standard* (*Lincoln*) 140 Cent. xviii. Trilo-margarine 320 M. Mège Mouriès non beurre margarique. 1894 *Food Patent Specif.* No. 3411 A perfect combination of the 'oleine margarine' and milk is effected.) 1895 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 546,220 In order to separate the oleomargarine from the stearine, separated crystallizes or crystallizations, as pressed compressers have been already employed. 1875 *Ind. Amer.* 26 Oct. 256 The manufacture of artificial butter by the 'Oleomargarine Manufacturing Company'. 1881 *Laws of Illinois Made by Chicago Times* 4 Jan., No person shall mix oleomargarine...with any butter or cheese...without distinctly marking...the article or package. 1881–82 (see BUTTERINE). 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xcv. 878 ...prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine as butter. 1891 Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 522/1 The greater proportion of the oleomargarine extracted by America and elsewhere is, however, exported direct to Holland, to be there converted into margarine. *Ibid.* 522/2 The term 'oleomargarine' should be confined to the animal oil used in making margarine. 1900 Fowles & Kimmins *Organic Chem.* 80, 270 Artificial butter, or margarine, is prepared from oleomargarine...manufactured from the best ox-suet. When carefully prepared, it is a wholesome substitute for butter, and probably just as nutritious.

Hence **Oleomarga ric** *a.*, consisting of olein and 'margarine'; pertaining to oleomargarine.

1873 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 146,102 The crudest is deposited in the form of coats at the middle of the oleomargaric liquid.

Oleone, -on (*ō'lĭōn*). *Chem.* [f. L. *oleum* oil + -ONE.] An oily liquid, obtained by the distillation of oleic acid with lime; supposed to be the ketone of oleic acid.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 429. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 196.

Oleoresin (*ōlĭōre'zĭn*). [f. OLEO- + RESIN.] *a.* A natural mixture of a volatile oil and a resin; a balsam. b. A mixture of an oil (fixed or volatile) and a resin or other active substance, artificially obtained by evaporation from an ether tincture.

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 298 The oleoresin of the Male Fern is an excellent remedy for tapeworm. 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/1 Turpentine freely absorbs oxygen from the air, and is converted into an oleoresin. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 116. 6 403 These leaves...secrete a large quantity of oleoresin which smells as a narcotic or to granular masses from cracks in the bark. 1898 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* V. 82 The internal administration of...the essential oils, the oleo-resins, and the balsams.

Hence **O-leore sinous** *a.*, of the nature of an oleoresin.

1861 Stevenson *Mem. Bot.* 412 Trees, which abound in an oleo-resinous juice. 1867 Maclagan *Pharmacol. Encyclop.* II. 1054/2 Dissolving any other resinous deposit in...rectified spirit.

Oleose (*ō'lĭōs, -ōz*), *a. Now rare.* [ad. L. *oleōs-us* oily, f. *ole-um* oil: see -OSE.] = OLEOUS.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 464 Skins, out of which they suck something oleose. 1704 *Hudibras Redr.* XLVIII. 339 The oleose part of the spirit of wine. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 350/2 It is of an oleose consistence.

Oleo-sity. *Now rare or Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. It. *oleosità* 'oyliness, fatness' (Florio 1598).] Oily quality or consistence; oiliness.

1620 B. Jonson *Sad.* II. v, By his oleosities, His emollities, and his unctuosities. 1647 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1671) 37 Saffron...in both notably Astringent, and hath besides an Oleosity.

Oleous (*ō'lĭəs*), *a. Now rare or Obs.* [ad. L. *oleōs-us*, f. *ole-um* oil: see -OUS.] Of the nature or consistence of oil; containing oil; oily.

1620 Holland *Pliny* II. 172 The tree yeeldeth an oleous substance, but a sudden juice. 1682 T. Gibbon *Rome* (1691) 9 It is bred of a viscous and oleous segment of the blood. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Diseases* 248 They...may be combined with oleous remedies.

Oleophant, -aunte, *obs.* forms of ELEPHANT.

Oleopl, -y, var. OELAPT *Obs.*, oily, oils.

Oleopotride, *obs.* variant of OLLA PODRIDA.

Oleor, variant (now *dial.*) of ALDER.

1665–76 Ray *Flora* (ed. 2) 56 A good country of short sticks of Oleor, Willow, or any soft wood. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Oler: See Owler...Owler, *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—*Chas.* (or Oler).

Oleraceous (*ŏlĕrē'shəs*), *a.* [f. L. (*h*)*olerāceus* (f. (*h*)*olus*, (*h*)*oler-* pot-herb) + -OUS.] Of the nature of a pot-herb, or vegetable used in cookery; obtained from a pot-herb.

1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 200 Barley and oleraceous vegetable. 1842–54 *Gard's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 287 The oleraceous and especially the mucilaginous leguminous. 1848 Harley in *Pereira's Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) II. No. 2. 309 Caterpillars of various...moths that infest oleraceous plants.

† b. Belonging to the division *Oleracea* or *Holoraceæ* in Linnæus's proposed Natural System, corresponding to the *Caryophyllaceæ* and other apetalous Orders, and including various succulent herbs, as spinach, beet, etc. *Obs.*

1789 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. (1794) 210 Among the *Oleraceous* plants in the natural orders of Linnæus, by other authors called *Aquatiles*, [such are all the Gooseberries]. There is very rarely added to them...The Gloucester are also of this Oleraceous tribe.

Olericulture (*ŏlĭkŭ'lchĭŭr*). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *olus*, *oler-* (see prec.), after *agriculture*, *horticulture*, etc.] The cultivation of pot-herbs or other esculent vegetables. So **O-leric ulturally** *adv.* (*rare*⁻¹), in relation to olericulture.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 829 The *Dryad Rudis*...olericulturally considered they are quite distinct.

†**Olerie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *olerie* (= Sp. *olería*, Pg. *olaria*) the earthen vessel; f. *oler* pot, jar, f. L. *olla*.] Earthenware.

1850 KNOX *Ethnology Eur.* p. xxvii note, The Oleries, or Archives in Alsace: beginning with O.

†**Olerous.** *Obs.* Also 5 **oldrys**(**ous**, **oirus**, **old**-, **olr**-, **ver**-, **vulderous**. See also ALLECRE. A kind of coarse fabric (app. for sail-cloth); fatigually made at Oldrys in France.

1501 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 1438, 128 bolts of 'oldrynes'; 100 the bolt. 1525 *Acts of Customs* c. 1, Olerus the bolte vjs. viijd. 1563 *Ibid.* D. v b, Oulderous the bolt containing xxx. Yardes xiijs. iiijd. 1582 in *Rogers Accts.* 2 *Privy* III. 400/2 Oldrous canvas 24 bolts @ 15/8. 1582 *Ibid.* 401/1 Oldrous canvas.

Olesa, obs. form of UNLESS *conj.*

Olfacient (*ǫlfēʃiĕnt*). *rare.* [ad. L. *olfacientem*, pr. pple. of *olfacĕre* to smell (trans.), contr. from *odefacĕre*, f. *odor* to smell + *facĕre* to make.] Something that affects the sense of smell.

1800-32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 102 An atmosphere, in which only a few particles of miasmatous or other acrid olfacients are floating.

†**Olfact,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *olfactus* a smelling, smell, f. *olfactus*: see prec.] The organ or sense of smell.

1597 THOMAS *Roman's Dish* 174 To the gust acclamation, to the olfact fragrant.

Olfact (*ǫlfæ·kt*), *v. rare. olfacted.* [f. L. *olfact-*, ppl. stem of *olfactĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To smell, scent. 1603 BOTTOM *Hunt.* v. 342 There is a Huntsmanlike Phrase (Through ev'ry Nare olfact it out). 1827 T. HARRIS *Science of Life* II. 102 Some olfacted scents to dear friend Sarpe. 1846 Blok. Sarpe *Tow Hall* 1858 II. 332 Can you olfact this virulent vapour, and yet true not burn it?

Olfactible (*ǫlfæ·ktĭbl*), *a.* Also 8 **olfactable**, 9 **-ible**. [f. L. *olfact-*, ppl. stem (see prec.) + -IBLE.] That may be smelled.

c 1710 BERKELEY *Comm.-bk.* 88, in Fraser *Life* (1871) 436 Unreasonable and olfactible perfumes. 1845 Jos. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 168 Palpable vibrations' he might as well have called it olfactible vibrations. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large, Microscopic Drama*, As our world is mainly a world of visible objects, theirs [ants'], I believe, is mainly a world of olfactible things.

Olfaction (*ǫlfæ·kʃĕn*). [n. of action f. L. *olfactus*: see above.] The action of smelling or the sense of smell.

c 1646 *Dyscrasies Lond in Worcester.* 1873 A. FLINT *Phys. Man. Exer.* 246 The special senses, such as sight, audition, olfaction, and gustation. 1877 *Gilbert's Syst. Med.* IV. 631 If the sensorium of olfaction be due to local disease.

Olfactive (*ǫlfæ·ktĭv*), *a.* [f. L. *olfact-*, ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to the sense of smell, olfactory.

1634 GUYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxiii. 274 His nostrils (the olfactive lorum before he will storm). 1680 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* 1. xxii. (ed. 3) 426 The tickling pleasure which this smell produces in the brain, by means of the olfactive nerves. 1851-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 711/1 The contact of the odoriferous medium with the olfactive nerves. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 38 Either the Optic, the Olfactive, or the Auditory nerves.

Olfactor (*ǫlfæ·ktər*). *rare*$^{-1}$. [agent-n. in L. form from *olfactĕre*: see above.] He who or that which smells; a smelling agent.

1889 SHERWOOD *Tit-T. Mixer* (1892) II. 256 And if thy nose were anything more than the ghost of an olfactor, I would offer thee a pouch [of snuff].

Olfactory (*ǫlfæ·ktərĭ*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. **olfactōrĭ-us* adj. (found only in the abstr. *olfactōrĭa* bouquet), f. *olfactor*: see above and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sense of smell, connected or concerned with smelling.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Olfactory*, belonging to the sense of smelling. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2080 Antonius was the first, that rightly observed the Olfactory Nerves. 1799 *Med. Facul.* I. 243 Daily experience proves the importance of the olfactory organism. 1880 GILLMAN *Notes* 103 The olfactory organ is single in Branchiostoma and the Cyclostomes.

B. *sb.* An organ of smelling.

1823 J. HAWORTH *Hem. Aromatica* 166 Persons, who keep their olfactory nerves in the offensive of other's ills. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 84 Something. Mind affects the mind directly, by the olfactories.

†**Olfe**, *sb.*2 *rare.* [New quick.] *Obs.* 1592-^{3}.

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Olfactory*, a Pole or Nose-gay, any thing to smell to. 1775 *Ash*, *Olfactory*, the power of smelling.

Hence **Olfactorily** *adv.*, in the sense of smell.

1880 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 363 He was olfactorily impressed.

†**Olfend.** *Obs.* Also 3 **olsende**, **-ende**, *Orm.* **ollfennt**. [Cons. Teut.; OE. *ælfiend* and *ælfiendu* = MHG. *albeit*; also with change of formative OE. *ælfrædan*, ON. *ælfráðr*, Goth. *albandus* MASC., OHG. *albanta*, *albenta*, MHG. *albende*, *albende*, *albendiu* FEM. See note below.] A camel.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 189 Ic he seid hyt eaxan hearpic was getacnod be ðæt ælfiendu hæfdon anredne weg. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Johannes . hæfde reaf of ælfiendra hayrum. *c* 1180 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. *Of ælsende haire.* *c* 1200 ORMIN 2206 Hiss clæþ wass off ollfennesss hær. *c* 1205 LAY. *Brut* 20, 21 Wæs hiden under ælfiendes hæ[r]e . Þa wes Uther Pendragon þurmed þurg þat lech þæruore. [Note. The etymology becomes this specimen Teutonic name for the camel, and the Gr. ἐλέφας Elephant, has excited much attention, without receiving any satisfactory explanation. Some have thought the Teut. word adopted from Gr., with attraction (modification of the ending) ; others think of an original relationship between pre-Hellenic (Aethiop) and pre-Teut. *albant, as the name of some real or imaginary gigantic beast. But the resemblance may also be merely accidental; it is strongest in the case of OE. *ælfend*, Orm's *ollfennt* 'camel', and ME. *olifaunt*, *olifaunte*, 'elephant'. The only sure outside cognates of Goth. *albandus* are Slavonic: Cz. *velbloud*, *velbloud*, Russ. верблюдъ, *verblyudŭ*, *verblud*, Czech *velbloud*, Lith. *wer-bludas*, which Miklosich considers to be adopted from O.Teut. with modifications by popular etymology.]

Olfineo, olfinent, var. OLIFANT *n.* *Obs.*

Olfi. Olfiastur, obs. ff. OLE, HOLY, ORIASTER.

Olfian (*ǫ·lfĭăn*). [a. F. *olfian* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *olfactare*.] = next.

c 1330 *Kennedy Lives* 254 Something to Accoustike exhibeans Sanctimonying Olfians. 1857 *Old Commonplace* II. 29 Ours olfian and repeat two common words.

†**Olfibanum** (*ǫlfĭ·bănŏm*). Also 6 **olybanum**, 7 **olibanum**, [a. med.L. *olibanum*, 11th c. (in Sp., D. *olibano*, F. *oliban*), ironed. or indirectly from Gr. λίβανος, late L. *libanus* (Vulgate) frankincense.]

An aromatic gum resin obtained from trees of the genus Boswellia, appearing in concourses in the form of irregular yellowish tears; formerly used as a medicine but now chiefly as incense.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxiii. (1495) 774 The tree .. hyght Libanus and the gumme therof hyghte Olibanum, and hath that name of a cyte in Arabie. *c* 1475 *Lpt. Jesus Chapel* 629 Cloves that be sweet smelling, Frankincense and olibanum. 1585 *Statutes of Customs* [*Dict.*], Olibanum the pound wight . . . 1593 THOMAS *Courtyard* 56, 372 Take . . olues kepet, myrrhe, olebanum, mastic. 1665 FLORIDO *Pilgrime* I. 22, xi. 273 A small Frigat of Madure, laden with coarse Olibanum. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 201 Olibanum drops from the Tree plentifully, in roundish Drops. 1809 WORDS. *Geo. IV Sonn.* 8/3 It is popularly supposed that there is a trade secret in the making of incense, but . . it is consequent simply of good olibanum, Siam benjamin, camphire buds, myrrh, and aloes wormish.

[*Note.* Various suggestions have been offered to account for the med.L. form: e. g. that the word has been influenced by *oleum* oil, or was pure, contracted from *olibanum* (*thus*); that it represents the Gr. article ὁ *libanos*; that it is derived from or influenced by the Arabic *al-lubān*.]

Olibene (*ǫlĭbē·n*). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ENE.] A volatile oil, $C_{12}H_{12}$, obtained from olibanum.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1419 Olibene, treated with dry hydrochloric acid gas, forms a crystalline hydrochloride, smelling like camphor . . melting at 105°.

†**Oli'bian.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *olibanum* + -IAN.] = OLIBANUM. Chiefly *attrib.*, as *olibian-tree*.

1609 TOURN *Revenger* III. iii. 121 Take . . of the barke of the olibian tree. 1646 J. CHANDLER *Nature's Obs. Bp. Bedell* (1656) 4 Like those fumes/incenses Olibian Lampets.

†**Oli'ebe,** obs. form of ALIBI.

c 1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 21 Sayden Ingla hadd vij oliebe.

Olid (*ǫ·lĭd*), *a.* [ad. L. *olid-us* smelling, f. *olēre* to smell: see -OUS.] Having a strong disagreeable smell; fetid, rank.

1682 BOYLE *Pneumat. Chem. Exper.* v. (1) Wks. I. 616 Urine, of which . . old and despicable liquor is chosen to make my instances. 1689 tr. *Boyle's Advt. Coupled*, 270, 271 The olid or rank smell of Belzebuth. 1800-35 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 241 The cancer is copious, but proves by its acrid and olid smell, that it is a morbid secretion.

†**O·lidous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [=OUS.] = prec.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iv. 274 This humor may be as genuine excretion, or a morbific peel of illicious separation.

Olin, obs. form of OIL; **Olifant**: see OLIPHANT.

Olifa, obs. var. of *olive*, ALIVE. **Olif, Olifant, Olifens**: see OLIVE, OLIPHANT, OLIVINE.

Oligacanthous, Oligamia, Oligandrous, Oliganthous: see OLIGO-.

Oligarch (*ǫ·lĭgɑ̄rk*), *sb.* [ad. Gr. ὀλιγάρχ-ης, f. ὀλίγος few + ἄρχειν to rule. Cf. mod.L. *oligarcha*, mod.F. *oligarque* (1798 *c.* in Littré).] A member of an oligarchy; one of a few holding power in a state.

a 1680 PLUTARCH (*Theophrastus* (1718)) by *Olympiodor.*, as principal aim in a state, have three conditions. 1820 BYRON *Two Foscari* I. i. Council under the name oligarchs. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xliii. V. 587 He established the oligarchs in that town on citizens and sold the Donax to slaves. 1868 *Spectator* 24 Jan. 1339 In mediæval Hungary the central power of the Crown had to contend with that of the great territorial oligarchs.

Oligarch (*ǫ·lĭgɑ̄rk*), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. ὀλίγ-ος few + ἀρχή origin.] Proceeding from few points of origin, said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1882 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanog.* 322 In almost all Dicotyledons where the xylem has been investigated, the original bundles of the root is oligarch, usually with 2, 3, or 4 rays, more rarely with 5 or 6. *Ibid.* 360 Mostly vibrant plants . show the usual behaviour of oligarch roots.

Oligarchal (*ǫlĭgɑ̄·rkăl*), *a.* [f. OLIGARCH *sb.* (or med.L. *oligarchia*) + -AL.] = next.

1787 GEORGE *Alcheusiad* xxii. Powers (*thus*) 1256/1 The whole deficient. Our oligarchal tyrants born to bend. Ark gave barbarians, source these troubled strong. 1828 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1872 in *Cent. Dict.* Close boroughs are said to be an oligarchal institution as the ancient Corporation of England.

Oligarchic (*ǫlĭgɑ̄·rkĭk*), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὀλιγαρχικ-ός, f. ὀλιγάρχ-ης OLIGARCH: see -IC; path through a mod.L. *oligarchic-us* or F. *oligarchique* (Littré 1748).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an oligarchy; carried on, administered or governed by an oligarchy; supporting or advocating oligarchy.

c 1645 HOWELL, *Of Hyeres*, Monarchicke Wits . . . . He took a lesson to the heads of his government of Scotland, declining the unjust proceedings of the oligarchick power against his royal person and kingly office. 1788-96 TUCKER *Lit. Mar.* (1834) II. 426 Universal and crying abuses have been committed . . in every government under all its forms, whether democratical, oligarchic, or monarchical. 1851 HOLCOMB *Speer Primacy* 109 The increasing hatred against monastic or oligarchic opposition.

Oligarchical (*ǫlĭgɑ̄·rkĭkăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1586 ROBERT *Mirbeck.* 28 Which ungodelie of ad-ministration manie will none of, nor yet with any indigni-tie at all to mate. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1 (1594) 364 Magdeburg . . governeth the oligarchicall governments. 1620 WILSON *Amer. Mod.* 20, I. 13. 34. 1630 (1651) 180 Will . . wear the branches by her oligarchicall governments. 1630 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 488 V. 160 A large share of power was thrown into the hands of an oligarchical faction.

Hence **Oligarchically** *adv.*, in an oligarchical manner, by an oligarchical government.

1830 CICERO *Cicero* ii. iv. VII. 19 Tapes, drawn on the founders of Lacedæ and oligarchically governed, was heavily attached to Sparta.

Oligarchism (*ǫ·lĭgɑ̄rkĭz'm*). [f. OLIGARCH *sb.* + -ISM.] Oligarchy as a principle or system.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 26 Jan. 2/6 The opposition to the Sovereign of the King and the more dogmatic and exclusive oligarchism of M. de Bismarck.

O·ligarchist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.

1839 HAMMOND *Valerius & Publicola* Wks. (1850) 480 Such as are plainly Oligarchists, or shall exercise by a force, and without election by the People, such a Power as is built entirely and exclusively on the People, and on them only.

Oligarchize (*ǫ·lĭgɑ̄rkaiz*), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into an oligarchy; to subject to an oligarchy.

1850 GROTE *Greece* v. (ed. VIII. 36 The remaining five to oligarchize the dependent allies. *a* 1873 [ATTOR PARKMAN] in *Ib.* (1856) 471 Sparta . . will no more have the power to oligarchize subject-states.

Oligarchy (*ǫ·lĭgɑ̄rkĭ*). [ad. Gr. ὀλιγαρχία government in the hands of a few, f. as ὀλιγάρχ-ης OLIGARCH + abstract ending -ια; probably through med.L. *oligarchia* (Du Cange); cf. F. *oligarchie* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Government by the few; a form of government in which the power is confined to a few persons or families: also, the body of persons composing such a government.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 289 But if those chief or head men use evil manners to come to authority . then is their government not to be called an Aristocratie, but an Oligarchie. *a* 1628 SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 5 An Oligarchy or the rewling, or the corruption of an Aristocracy. 1637 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. 241, 25 They that are displeased with Aristocracy, called it Oligarchy. 1792 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 283 An upstart oligarchy founded on the destruction of the crown, the church, the nobility, and the people. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 327 It seemed to be, in the Greek sense, an aristocracy; it became a faction, an oligarchy. 1861 DISRAELI *Sp. Amer.*, 4 Dec. (1868) 30 Those whose sympathies were towards the slave oligarchy of the South.

Oligist (*ǫ·lĭdʒĭst*). *Min.* [Named 1800 (*oligiste*) by Haüy, ad. Gr. ὀλίγιστος least, superl. of ὀλίγος few, little.] More fully *oligist iron*: A variety of native iron sesquioxide or hematite: so called as containing less iron than the magnetic oxide.

1808 HAÜY tr. *Phillips' Oligist iron*, so called, is a crystallized subsoxyd of iron. 1823 TH. ROSE *Mineralogist's Tour.* III. xxxii. 320 The oxides . appear similar to that of oligist iron. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1918. 490/1 On the calcined Oligist of Vesuvius. 1892 tr. *A. Brongniart's Mineral Lett.* 17 The forms of the fossil are entered red with oligist or specular.

Hence **Oligistic** (*ǫlĭdʒĭ·stĭk*), **Oligi·stical** *adjs.*, containing or resembling oligist.

1828 WEBSTER, *Oligistic.* 1849 D. CLEVELAND *Inorg. Chem.* 180 Specimens of iron . in fused native crystallized to beautiful black metallic-like crystals, termed, as oligistic, or specular iron. 1884 PHILLIPS *Found.* iv. 135 In specimen of the kind we found plenty of oligistic iron.

Oligo- (*ǫ·lĭgo*), before a vowel **olig-**, combining form of Greek ὀλίγος small, little, pl. few, in forming nouns and adjectives, as: *Oligocarpous* with little fruit, oligocarpous, *Oligophyllous* having few leaves, oligophyllous. Hence many modern technical terms, on Greek models, or Greek analogies:

Oligacanthous *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn], having few spines, as *Mimosa oligacantha* (Mayer *Exped. Lex.* 1857). **Oligæ·mia,** also **-EMY** [Gr. ὀλιγαιμία Actius], deficiency of blood. **Oligandrous** *a. Bot.* [see -ANDROUS], having fewer than twenty stamens. **Oligan·thous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower]: see quot. **Oligarti·culate** *a.* [L. *articulus* joint], "confined to a few joints, as an arthritic" (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Oligeli·nia** [Gr. βλέννος slime, βλέννη debelling], deficiency of mucus (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **Oligocy·thæmia** *a. Bot.* [see above], having few fruits. **Oligochroma·sia** Gr. χρῶμα colour, -ασία blind], deficiency of hæmoglobin in the red blood-corpuscles. **Oligochrome matter**: see quots. **Oligocy·stic** *a.*, having

few cysts or cavities. **Oligocythæ'mia** [Gr. *olīgos* a hollow, *olpos* blood], deficiency of the red corpuscles of the blood; so **Oligocythæ'mic** *a.* **Oligodo'ntous** *a.* [Gr. *dōnt-* tooth], having few teeth (Mayne). **Oligodyna'mic** *a.* [DYNAMIC], produced by small forces. **Oligogala'ctic** [Gr. *gála, gálakt-*, milk], scantiness of milk-secretion (Dunglison 1833). **Oligogla'ttism** [Gr. *glôtta* a tongue], slight knowledge of languages (*ibid.*). **Oligomo'nia**, madness manifesting itself in a few directions only. **Oligomenorrhœ'a** [MENORRHŒA], defective menstruation. **Oligo'merous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *méros* part], having fewer divisions than is normal; so **Oligo'merp**. **Oligonesto'chia**, *Philol.* [Gr. *pertrych* a participle], avoidance of participles or participial constructions; so **Oligonesto'chic**, *a.*, containing or using few participles. **Oligope'talous** *a. Bot.*, having few petals (*Funk* 1893). † **Oligophœ'nous** *a.* [Gr. *-phoos* bearing], of wine: that will bear but little water, weak. **Oligophy'llous** *a. Bot.* [see above], having few leaves (Mayne 1857). **Oligopo'sitary** *Philol.* [Gr. *pósitos* a preposition], sparing use of prepositions; so **Oligopo'sitic** *a.* **Oligosi'dric** *a.* [Gr. *sídēros* iron], containing only a small proportion of iron. **Oligosi'deribe**, a stony meteorite containing a small percentage of iron (*Funk* 1893). **Oligospe'rmous** *a.*, containing few seeds (Mayne). **Oligospo'rous**, **-ospo'rous** *a.* [Gr. *spóros* sowing, seed], of or belonging to the *Oligosporea*, Schneider's name for the minute parasitic spore-masses of the genus *Cucoidium*, the cysts of which produce a small definite number of spores (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cent. Dict.*). **Oligosto'monous** *a.* [Gr. *stóma*] = *Oligostomous* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Oligosylla'bic** *a.* [Gr. *sullabḗ*], having less than four syllables. **Oligosy'llable**, a word of less than four syllables. **Oligo'taxous** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *táxis*], laying less than four eggs (*Cent. Dict.*). **Oligo'trophy** [Gr. *throphḗ*], deficiency of nourishment. **Oligo'vic** [Gr. *ōóon* making eggs], **Oligu'ric** [Gr. *oûron* of urine], deficient secretion of urine.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oligamia* . . *Oligomy*. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 61 Under the name general anæmia are included diminution in the mass of blood or *oligæmia* (BECL). 1870 ROGERS *Stud. Fibres & Ligaments*, Cross . . *Fibrous*, often spoudaic and "oligandrous. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oligarchies*, having but a small number of Rulers; in the Type subregn *oligozoica*, *Ophiderpetologia*, "oligarchous. *Ibid.*, "Oligocarpous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* (1876) This oligocarpous is applied to cells in which the spore-cases are few in number. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 60 Where the blood contains many of these pale corpuscles . . the condition is called *oligocythæmia* or "*oligocythæmia*. 1893 CASPARY tr. *Tschirch's Clin. Diagn.* i. 76 *a* 3 hr. with oligochromæmia, exhaustion of haemoglobin. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oligodactylous*, term for an instrument invented by Del Negro for measuring the minute fractions of time; so "*oligodynamometer*. *Cent. Suppl. s. Kym. Sig.* *Oligodynamometer*, an instrument for measuring the smallest fractions of time.—Applied to the measurement of the velocity of projectiles. 1870 FREMAN *Norm. Conquest* IV. i. I have . . adopted the term "oligonymic system as more distinctive than mononymic. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* ed. 6. 324 "Oligocythæmia, diminished amount of red corpuscles, is the key to reveals. 1898 *Westminster Gazette* 13 The amount of blood-corpuscles . . is considerably diminished so as to cause an anæmia, or latter "oligocythæmia, condition. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 734 There are two classes—the "monolytic and the oligolytic-forms. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oligomerous*, phenomena Nägeli means those produced by secondary (real) quantities of sensible substance. 1891 *Med. News* I. 472 BOSANQUET . . to justify the subscription of the term "oligomenia for menorrhagia. 1883 W. ROBERTS *Pract. Obstet.* (ed. 2) 611 She had suffered from anæmia and "oligomenorrhœa, but got quite well of them. 1857 WILLIS *Hom. Pl. Plants & Ferns* I. 74 The gynœcium, . . in most cases has fewer members than the outer wheels or is "oligonerous. *Ibid.*, "Oligonery of the gynœcium. 1888 GILMAN *Gems in Amer. Prod. Philol.* IX. 124 If first . . the characters to consider the participle so as elements of style, and if they are right in so considering it, "*oligosuffixion and polysuffixion* cannot be neglected by us. 1600 *Statutes Cowentrie Harvest* 10 xviii. See The wives of high Normandie . . be not strong or mighte, but "oligopithie or. 1857 TORLESSE *Evans's Disp.* 225, 1856 J. THOMSON in *Chemical Rev.* Feb. 63/1 The inquiry leads to the general law that genus is polysynthetic and poetry "oligosynthetic. The gradual development from genuine "oligopathetic to considerable polypathetic, in the Tragic women, is especially worth out and fully demonstrated. 1881 *Nature* 17 Nov. 70 Bodies closely resembling some "oligotrichous ciliates. 1850 CRAIGMILE *Pathol.* 30 Spec. An ideal a synthetic made up of so few words, and those so "oligosyllable, as may I remember. 1706 PHILLIPS, "*Oligotrophy*, a Decrease of Nourishment, or a very small one. 1756 in BAILEY. 1800 COOPER tr. *Rollock's Obs. Diseases* viii. (ed. 4) 292 The "Oligœsis and suppression which herald an attack of anasarca.

Oligocene (o·ligōsēn), *a. Geol.* [coined, f. OLIGO- + Gr. *kainós* new, recent.] Of certain Tertiary strata: Of an intermediate age between the Eocene and Miocene formations.

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Oligocene*, employed by M. Beyrich (1854) to designate certain Tertiary beds of Germany . . which appear to be neither exactly of Eocene nor of Miocene age, but to occupy an intermediate position. 1870 R. B. SMITH *Mining Statist.* of The Pliocene rocks of the Murray basin and those to Upper Lake, which . . overlie Miocene and Oligocene and Eocene rocks. 1880 GEIKIE *Geol. Sk.* 461 As far back as Miocene or Oligocene times.

Oligochæte, -chete (o·ligōkēt), *a.*, *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Oligochæta*, f. OLIGO- + Gr. *khaítē* mane, taken in sense 'bristle.'] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Oligochæta*, one of the divisions of the *Chætopoda* (see CHAETOPOD), including the earthworms and lugworms; so called from the small number of their bristly foot-stumps or parapodia. **b.** *sb.* A worm of this order or division.

1876 tr. *Semper's Anim. Parasites* 47 An oligochæte worm, *Nereidonyx speciosa*, from the Gulf of Naples. 1896 *Saturday Rev.* 27 October 18 The embryology of oligochæta.

Hence **Oligochæ'tous** (-kī·tăs) *a.*

1877 MOSELEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 191 *Albertia* is an oligochætous, and *Polyenia* an oligochætic, form. *Oligochæta* Annelids. 1889 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 698/3 On the economy of an oligochætous worm of the genus Dero.

Oligoclase (o·ligōklēz), *Min.* [Named 1826, f. OLIGO- + Gr. *klásis* breaking, fracture; because thought to have a less perfect cleavage than albite.] A lime- and soda-felspar, resembling albite, of light grey, yellow or greenish colour, occurring either in crystals or massive.

1832 HENRY *Min.* 246 Oligoclase. 1845 NICOL *Min.* 229 Oligoclase occurs in granite and gneiss. 1872 R. E. GRANT *Facts. Creator to Rabbit* 130 The felspar of the quarry is of two kinds, orthoclase and oligoclase, the large crystals, the former pink, the latter quite white; both . . equally fit to stand for the manufacture of porcelain.

Ollo (*o·lio*). Forms: 7 olleo, 7–8 ollio, olio, 7–9 oglio, 7– olio. [a. Sp. *olla*. Pg. *olha* (both pronounced *ōlya*) pot, stew, hotchpotch = It. *olla* pot =L. *olla* pot, jar; the final *a* being represented by the more common *o*, as in *armada*, *bastinado*, and other words from Sp.: cf. OLLA 2.]

1. A dish of Spanish and Portuguese origin, composed of pieces of meat and fowl, bacon, pompions, cabbage, turnips, and other ingredients stewed or boiled together and highly spiced; by extension, any dish containing a great variety of ingredients, a hotchpotch.

a 1643 BOURNE *Lett.* (1648) 88 Like great Olleos: they rather make a show than gratifie Appetite. 1668 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's Tale* 2 A sort of olio, and in it bones of Modern living at Hall with salts fat'd up of cabbage-barrow. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. to Jan. Sea. Lately Exp.* i. 89 The first Course was Soppes, then Olleos, then Pullets. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1798) II. 6 Such a soup, or olio, as stock in vogue. 1773 SMOLLETT *Humph. Clink.* (1815) 201 The Olio still preserves its rank and dignity in the centre of the table. 1833 A. B. REACH *W. Adrift* 80 The olio, that is, the ingredients of which the soup is made, served up as a second course. *Lond.* 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 139 To make an Olio Pye.

2. *fig.* Any mixture of heterogeneous things or elements; a hotchpotch, farrago, medley.

1648 *Elton Rec.* 70 Such as Ogles or Medley of various Religions. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. viii, I have such an Olio of affairs really I know not what to do. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 69 The company were an olio of all sorts. 1804 Miss GRANT in *Mem.* (1844) II. 246 This ogling of a lover. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv, An olio of all ages and all countries. 1880 H. *Nunez's Gen.* 16 Oct. 12 Those olios of partisan opinion with the facts left out.

b. A collection of various artistic or literary pieces, as engravings, verses, etc.; a miscellany; a musical medley, a *potpourri*.

1833 DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* (1881) The Worlds Olio. Nature's Potpourri drawn by Fancy's Pencil to the Life. 1840 *Knick. Mr. Sam changing Notes* (ed. 2) 17 Entertaining olios with . . a fashionable Ogle at Lockets, or the Miss Poets. 1900 MOTTRAM *Prof. Fortyshire's Succession*, An opera, like an ogle, needs the eyes. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 720/1 The second part of a minstrel show is the "olio" . . and this is only a variety entertainment, of banjo-playing, step-dancing, and the like.

Olio, obs. variant of OLLA, palm-leaf.

O'liphant. *arch.* Also 3–5 olifa(u)nt. [a. OF. *olifant*: see ELEPHANT.] Obsolete form of ELEPHANT, occasionally retained by modern writers as a historical spelling in sense 'horn or trumpet of ivory': see ELEPHANT 4 b.

c 1205 LAY. 22778 He is oliuð wel al clane of olifantes horn. 1340 *E. E. Allit. Poems* (1869) 1. 1. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. Many an horne, many an olyphaunt, & many a charyot & mansyons were thrown. 1847 T. J. MACCARTHY in *Dubliner's Chr. Examiner* I. 38 Roland . . to his distress sounds the olifaunt. 1855 tr. *Lamartine's Hist. Mod. Egypt* As a specimen of the sculptured ivory of the 16th century, we give . . a large elephant or rancher's horn. 1888 *Lond. Eve.* 29 May 5/2/1 There were two ivory horns (or Olyfaunts, as they used to be called).

† **O'liprance.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 oly-, 4 -prauns. [Origin unknown. No similar word is known in continental Fr.] † Pride, vanity, ostentation; in later use 'splendour, showy-making, jollity.' **b.** = finde, foolerous merriment'; a romp. *dial.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9281 Pryde . . Of ryche atyre to have noumbre, Pryking here here with olyprauns (*Fr. Les orgueuse nomeie al atir*). *Ibid.* 4691 Here wone lese here of a daunce, Of here, lorde of olyprauns, Pan any grete of God of heuene (*Fr. De pechie dient enchaucie, Tenir cuite, E fol brigaut*). 1340 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1349 In pryde & olyprance his empyre he holdes. 1430–40 LYDGATE *Pilgr. S.* Thou that to the tavernes hoes, With mekille olyprance.

1512 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 330 Sone after this with noble olyprance Ane grete weltonit sword was out of France. 1578 PERCY in Pitcairn *Ane. Cr. Publ.* (1833) II. 168 *Olyprance*, is a word still used by the vulgar in Northamptonshire, for rude rustic jollity. *Olyprancing*, shewings, dressings, disorderly, mischievous spendings formerly used in Pilgrimages. 1796 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Olyprances*, the preceding doings, tricks, behaviour mentioned, a romping match, *Northamptonsh.* 1890 Miss ELSOM *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* s. v., When a party of young people go out gipseying or gathering violets, and have had a day of great enjoyment, they will return home and say "We've had a rare oly-prance."

Olitory (*o·litŏri*), *a. rare.* [ad. L. (*Hortus*) *olitorius* of or belonging to a kitchen garden: see vegetables, f. (*h*)*olitor* kitchen gardener, f. *holus*, *holer-*, pot-herbs, vegetables: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to pot-herbs or kitchen vegetables, or to the kitchen garden.

1658 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Dec., Mine was publish'd my "French Gardener"; the Rev. . . that intended ye use of the Olitorie garden. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.*, *September* 204 Let such Olitory-Herbs run to Seed as you would save. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1050 The Sylvan, Hortulan and Olitory sallets. 1788 (R. Graves) *Eugenius* II. 5 The proper supplies of herbs, and other olitory preparations, for the kitchen. 1895 *Nature Notes* Oct. 247 Any vegetable cultivated in the olitory garden.

† **B.** *sb.* **1.** A pot-herb, a culinary vegetable. *Obs.*

1696 EVELYN *Sylva* (1827) III. 364 A world of unique plants and olitories. 1699 — *Acet. Hort.* (ed. 3) 130 Trees not to the accidental Mildews of the Weather, so as to neglect timely Care to your tender Olitories.

† **2.** A kitchen-garden. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Olitory*, or *Olitory Garden*, a Kitchen-Garden. 1725 BRADLEY *Hermetic Female Speech.* No. 13 (1728) III. 122 The refreshing salad, and all those early products of the useful olitory. 1793 W. ROBSON *Lusiad* (1806) No. 63 (1794) III. 5 Why should I relate the olitory, by reminding thee to double of its attractions? 1900 *Rider to Lares* 167 No old-world garden was without its "olitory" or garden of herbs, savoury, aromatic, and quaint.

Olive, obs. form of ALIVE: see also LIFE 14.

† **Oliva** (*o·liă*). [L. *oliva* olive.]

1. *Zool.* A genus of gasteropod mollusca; a member of this genus; an olive-shell (see OLIVE *sb.* 5).

1830 TENNENT *Pict. Beauties* I. (1864) 3 So polish, equal to that of the fossil olive shell.

2. *Anat.* The olivary body (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

3. "Olive-tree gum" (Ogilvie).

Olivaceo- (*olivē·ſio*), used in *Nat. Hist.* as combining form of next, prefixed to other adjs., to denote a colour mixed or tinged with olivaceous, as **olivaceo-atrous**, **olivaceo-cinereous**.

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 3. 107 Head . . with the frontal region or *olivaceo-atrous*. 1889 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 21 Stem 1 to 2 inches long, black, olivaceo-cinereous at the base.

Olivaceous (*olivē·ſiăs*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *olivaceus*, F. *olivacé* olive-green, f. *oliva* OLIVE: see -ACEOUS.] Of a dusky green colour with a tinge of yellow (like the unripe fruit of the olive); olive-green; olive. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 326 The head, neck, back and wings are of an olivaceous ashcolour. 1836 *Family Tour through England* II. 48 The colour . . being that of a rich olivaceous green. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1858) 402 Both chain and nodules here . . an olivaceous tint. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 21 Stems at first nearly even, olivaceous-umber, dark at the apex.

† **Olivader,** *a. Obs.* (*olivē·dĕr*). = OLIVASTER, for which it is prob. a misreading or misprint.

1662 EVELYN *Diary* 30 May, A train of Portuguese ladies . . their complexions olivader and sufficiently unapprovable.

Oliva'nder, *a. rare.* Error for OLIVASTER.

1884 ANNE MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-ho.* i. 5 A lank . . Personage, of olivander Complexion. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 256 His olivander cheek and chin.

Olivart, *a. rare*[—1]. [? CITRONIN-ed. F. *olivâtre*.] Of olive complexion.

1884 MRS. EDMD. *Story of Short Life* vii. He had a smooth, oval, olivart face, and dreamy eyes.

Olivary (*o·livări*), *a.* Also 6 **olivare**. [ad. L. *olivārius* of or pertaining to olives, f. *oliva* olive: see -ARY. Cf. F. *olivaire* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Shaped like an olive. In specific applications:

a. Surg. Applied to a cautery or catheter with an oval head. **b.** *Anat.* *Olivary body*, each of two oval prominences of nerve-matter, one on each side of the medulla oblongata (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *olivary process*, a prominence on the sphenoid bone, supporting the commissure of the optic nerves. Also applied to parts of or connected with the olivary body, as *olivary median*, *olivary peduncle*.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F iij b, The seconde cautere is named Olivare because it resembleth a kynnell of Olyue. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Olivaria Corpora*, two Protuberances or Knobs of the under part of the Brain. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 490 The olivary eminences . . are enveloped, like the rest of the spinal marrow, with a white external layer. 1837 *Quain Elem. Anat.* (ed. 2) 701 The olivary bodies are so called from their oval round form, like an olive. 1847 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 102 It is not improbable that the true origin of each nerve is from the central part of the medulla oblongata, the olivary columns. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Olivary cautery*.

† **Oliva'ster,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *olivastre* (1575 in Hatz.-Darm.), now *olivâtre* somewhat obsoleted: cf. OF. *olivastre* wild olive: see -ASTER, and cf. OLEASTER.] Olive-coloured; having an olive complexion (see OLIVE 3).

1648 Herrick *Noble Nu.* ⅌ 101 But the Cuttricles...where they meete are Tawney, and Olivester and Pale, are generally more handy, and Dry. 1858 Pereira *Polarscope* 68 an olive colour; also a wild olive-tint. a 1897 *Nursery Lines, Nursery* 1898 I. 310 Round faced, olivester complexion, little chin, round, very black, full of spots.

Olive (*ɒ·liv*), *sb.*¹ Also 4 olffe, 4–5 olyf, 4–6 olyve, 5–7 olyfe, 6, 7 olif. [a. *F. olive*:—L. *oliva* olive and olive-tree.]

1. An evergreen tree, *Olea europæa*, esp. the cultivated variety *O. sativa*, with narrow entire leaves, green above and hoary beneath, and axillary clusters of small whitish four-cleft flowers; cultivated in the Mediterranean countries and other warm regions, chiefly for its fruit and the oil thence obtained (see sense 2 b).

c 1000 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Þar buth fife ... þeres on hem hatede bleoten rune palm twig, and eten leth of olive. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3268 Branches Ni bere Of olyue ⅌ is eyre hit ni wex neuer more. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lx. (Tollem. MS.) With oone spray of olyue ne pomegarde were none made in Rome to gete pees, nober to purche pees by olyue more. c 1450 Lovel. *Mir. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 180 The olive ... myght not forsake his fruytfulnesse. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 Throughe the operatione of the eternis, the olive, the pepil, & the euer vyse changis the collour and ther leyndis. 1562 Cooper *Elizab. Hom.* 84 As the beautifull olive hath a sweete leaue & in some seasons, 1813 Forsyth *Rem. Abyssin.* I. 5 Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit. 1859 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 79/1 It was those very olives themselves, the venerable witnesses of so many days, written on earth and in heaven. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 102 The olive is indigenous to Palestine, Greece, and the slopes of the Atlas mountains.

b. Extended to the whole genus *Olea*; also applied, with qualifying words, to various trees and shrubs allied to the common olive, or resembling it in appearance or in furnishing oil.

American Olive, the Devil-wood, *Osmanthus americanus* (*Olea americana*). **Bastard** or **Black Olive**, *Notelæa ligustrina* (N. O. *Oleaceæ*) of Australia and Tasmania; **Black Olive**, *Bucida Terminalia Buceras* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*), and *Nectandra americana* (N. O. *Lauraceæ*), of the West Indies; **Californian Olive**, *Umbellularia* (*Oreodaphne*) *californica* (N. O. *Lauraceæ*); **Chinese Olive**, *Canarium commune* (N. O. *Amyridaceæ*), a tree bearing triangular drupes, which yield an oil used as a condiment and for lighting; **Holly-leaved Olive**, *Osmanthus* (*Olea*) *ilicifolius* (*Olea aquifolioides*) of Japan; **Negro's Olive**, *Terminalia Catappa* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*); **Spurge Olive**, *Daphne Mezereum* (N. O. *Thymelæaceæ*); **Sweet-scented Olive**, *Osmanthus* (*Olea*) *fragrans* of China; **White Olive**, the Fly-honeysuckle, *Diospyros hirsuta* (N. O. *Ebenaceæ*) of South Africa. **Wild Olive**, the wild variety of the common olive (=OLEASTER 2), or any wild species of *Olea*; also applied to various trees and shrubs resembling this, as *Elæagnus angustifolia* (=OLEASTER 3); *Daphne Thymelæa*; *Rhus Cotinus* (N. O. *Anacardiaceæ*); *Putranjiva Roxburghii* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*) of India; *Bontia daphnoides* (N. O. *Myoporaceæ*), *Buckia Buxifolia*, *B. capitata*, and *Terminalia americana*, of the West Indies. *Dict. Trees*, *Bot.* 1866, and Miller *Plant-n.* 1884)

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 b. The wilde Olive, in Greeke Agnothaine, in Latine Oleaster. 1725 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl. Add.* s. v. Olive, Wild Olive of Barbadoes, a name by which some call the Bontia, a distinct genus of plants. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 191 This tree is called the Black Olive in Jamaica. 1866 Rowan (title) The Cyprus or Wild Olive. 1880 *S. Africa* 206 (J. 156) Wild Olive ... wood of small size and generally decayed at heart. Used for fancy carving.

2. The fruit or 'berry' of *Olea sativa*, a small oval drupe, bluish-black when ripe, with bitter pulp abounding in oil, and hard stone; valuable as a source of oil, and also eaten pickled in an unripe state.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxl. (1495) 624 The more blacke olyues ben worthest: the more ryper they be wyrthe. 1535 Eden *Decades* 209 They use for the most part of the coloured oyl olyues. 1578 Lyncurium (tr. *Dodoens*) 438 The ripe Olives ouercome the stomach, and cause vomiting thereto. 1730 Abercrombie *Rules of Diet* 108 Olives are seeded by their Oil. 1846 Eastmure *Agr. Trans. Pap. to Eng.* Wks. (Robert) II. 12, I find the needle an accepted trade, that for tomatoes and olives.

† b. *Oil of Olives* (= OLIVE-OIL, *Olea*.

1580 Wesley *Lett.* xxiii. 2 Compared to the noone of Tyrrel, that deal beyonde to them oyle of olyues. 1586 *Ish. St. Albans* C vj b, Annoynt it with oyle of Olyfe. 1707-40 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. Oil, Oil of olives is the most popular, and most universal of all others.

3. A leaf, branch, or wreath of the common olive, as ancient emblem of peace; hence allusively.

c 1440 Maundev. (1839) ii. 11 Olyve bereth ech Yer. 1587 *Mirror Gr. Power* 34 The valiant and soldiers vanquishers ... were honoured and crowned with the Olive. 1591 Sylvester *Fr. Bellay* (a), His right hand did the garnished olive wield. 1596 Spenser *Jrel.* ⅌ Cl. 77, 96, I The olyue neuer will should bleare like Olive lowly. 1722 Pope *Windsor Forr.* 409 Where Peace descending bids her olives spring. 1742 Somerville *Pleasure Introduct.* 400 Peace rears her olive for industrious hands. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xvii. 256 But the sounds of the twigs of the olive, and I am safe.

b. A child (= OLIVE-BRANCH 2); also *attrib.*

1603 Anne Stevens *Lett.* (1810) VI. 194, I hope ... that the fair encrease and her young olives are well. 1638 Dugdale *Hist. Pork. etc.* Four olive Kinsfolkes who sat up together. 1891 Mortimer & Mortimer *Churchman* 13 There is a ring of bright olives (the name of the town) about Dundee.

4. The wood of the common olive; olive-wood.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) ii. 22 The Table ... was of Olyue.

5. A gasteropod mollusc of the genus *Oliva* or family *Olividæ*; or its shell, of an elongated oval form and fine polish; an olive-shell.

1843 *Zoologist* I. 24 That beautiful, elegant and (relatively) polished genus of shells called Olives. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* vii. 303 Since the period of the Eocene Tertiary formation, there have been ... Cones and Olives in the London Strata. 1863 Gosse *Land & Sea* 132 Cowries and olives.

6. *Cookery.* (*pl.*) A dish composed of thinkish slices of beef or veal, rolled up with onions and herbs, and stewed in brown sauce: cf. *alive pie* in C.

1598 *Epulario* C ij b, To make Olives of Veale or any other flesh that is lean. 1598 Florio, *Tornedisi*, ...that meate which we call olives of veale. 1824 Mackenzie *Eng. Dictionary* s. v. 1864 in Webster. To roast Olives of Veal. 1884 Mrs. Rundell *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 112 Veal Olives. 1880-81 Mrs. Beeton *Bk. Household* ⅌ 201 Beef Olives.

7. † a. A kind of oval bit for a horse (*obs.*). b. An oval button, or a piece of wood of the shape of an olive covered with silk or worsted, for fastening a cloak or other garment by means of a loop of braid. c. An oval perforated plate attached to the strap of a bag, through which a stud or button passes in fastening it.

1607 Markham *Cavel.* ii. (1617) 76 Three Mellowne Olives, meane but very smooth and full of holes, which the Horse will take great pleasure to champe, and chaunge vpon. 1611 Cotgr., *Olivette* ... a little Olive-like bit for a horse. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Olive*, an escutcheon attached to the strap of a traveling bag or satchel and perforated for the passage of the selected stud or button.

8. *Anat.* The olivary body.

1699 *Aldrich's Anat. Mod.* VI. 82 For This connexion with the medullas of the cerebrum, through the so-called pedunculi of the superior olive being very intimate.

9. = Olive colour: see B.

1682 J. Dunton in *Gleanings' Fun. Sermons* 287 A fell face; but yellowish or inclining to an Olive. 1831 Lieutenant *Lately* viii, Charlotte Margaret Carpenter ... was rich in personal attractions, a complexion of the clearest and lightest olive. 1884 *Christian World* 17 Jan. 40/1 All wool Rich Oriental Dress Material in Olive. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 30 The sun has dyed Her cheek with olive.

b. A woman or girl of olive complexion.

1703 *Spectator Guard.* No. 102 ⅌ Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion to touch the Olives and the Brunettes. 1808 *Lights & Shades* II. 216 One sees Olives and Brunettes trundling mops and crying muck-rat.

B. *adj.* 2. Of the colour of the unripe fruit of the olive, a dull somewhat yellowish green. b. Also, applied to a yellowish brown or brownish yellow, in the complexion of persons or races. c. Also, of the colour of the foliage of the olive, a dull ashy green with silvery sheen.

In 'olive colour' = 'colour of an olive', *olive* is strictly the sb. used attrib., as in 'mouse colour': but in 'a greenish or olive colour', we see it treated as an adj., and in 'an olive complexion', 'an olive beauty', it has become a full adj.

a. 1657 R. Lovell *Herbarium* (1675) 70 The Pomegranate ... the leaves small, with a green hue: with Olive colour. 1830 J. C. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* 21 Its light and cheerful green ... contrasts agreeably with the dull, olive tarty leaf of the generality of the silver-firs. 1845 Penny *Encycl. Lower* 239 It has generally the greenish or olive colour proper to bile. 1875 W. Gregory *Energy* 1 Sum (ed. 3) 230 Peninsula of Mercury ... is a black or dark olive patches.

b. 1834 Sir T. Stamford *Trans.* of The Inhabitants are of an Olive colour. 1913 Annesley *Gazetteer* Bk. 109 ⅌ 2 You must know I am a Native olive beauty. 1914 Conrad *Nigr. Brit.* (1918) II. 104 Indians are of an olive colour, and, in the more southern parts, quite black. 1825 Jennings *Modern Jud.* II. 220 Her olive cheek ... leaves her olive more than in this beauty. 1894 Dowie *Mem. S. Holmes* 216 A beautiful olive complexion.

fig. 1824 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 338 We have just received the 'Mudcour' of the 3rd, with the conditions of peace. To my sight the treaty is not of an olive colour.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *olive-garden* (= OLIVE-YARD), *garland*, *ground*, *grove*, *leaf*, *tint*, *-tree*, *shade*, *sheet*, *wreath*, etc. b. Instrumental, as *olive-bordered*, *-clad*, *-leafy*, *-shaded* adjs. c. Similative, with words denoting colour, etc., expressing a colour resembling or suggesting that of an unripe olive, as *olive-brown*, *-green* (= B.), *-grey*, *-yellow* adjs. and sbs., *olive-pale* adj. d. Parasynthetic (from B.), as *olive-backed*, *-cheeked*, *-sided* adjs. e. Special Combs.: **olive-anaxibius**, in decorative art, an ornamental form of acanthus leaf with lobes each resembling an olive leaf; **olive-back**, a North American species of thrush (*Turdus swainsoni*), having the upper parts of an olivaceous colour; the olive-backed thrush; **olive-bark**, (*a*) the bark of the olive; (*b*) the West Indian tree *Bucida* (*Terminalia*) *Buceras*, of which the bark is used for tanning; **olive-berry** = sense 2; † **olive-bit** = sense 7 a; **olive-cautery**, an olivary cautery (see OLIVARY); **olive-crown**, a wreath of olive (as a token of victory); **olive-fly**, an insect injurious to olive-trees; † **olive grape** (see quot.); **olive-nut**, the stone of the fruit of species of *Elæocarpus* (N. O. *Tiliaceæ*); **olive-ore** = OLIVENITE: see quot. 1804 s. v.; **olive pie**, a pie made with olives of veal (see 6); **olive-plum**, the drupaceous fruit of any tree of the genus *Elæodendron* (N.O. *Celastraceæ*), or the tree itself; **olive-shell** = sense 5; **olive-tyrant**, any bird of the subfamily *Elainiinæ* of tyrant flycatchers, having generally olivaceous coloration; **olivewort**, Lindley's name for plants of the N. O. *Oleaceæ*.

1588 F. G. Jacques *Manor, Pontus* 16, 150 Carried like the 'olive scutellum, it is moulded with concave markings. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* I. 206 (1852) 142 The 'olive-headed mallard and chained among the reeds. 1897 *Century Cy.* XXX. 450/2 The red-footed, 'olive-backed, footlike looking bird. 1880 *Trans. Bot.* 277/2 The 'Olive-bark, or Black Olive of Jamaica, produces wood which is valuable on account of its not being liable to the attacks of insects. 1908 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (Cam. MS.) xvii. 1. 1. 1

Moors, blacke Negros, ... olive-coloured Americans, thould with the whitest Europeans become one cleanse fable, under one greate Shepherd. 1693 R. Saunders *Physician.* 113 If that woman be olive-coloured or yellowish, with her black eyes, 1732 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 180 The large, smooth, olive-coloured Prawn. 1754 Gillies *Hist. Mexico* II. 200 The complexion olive coloured, and the hair black. 1839 *Lays Wand. Youths* 302 They were remarkably handsome lads, with ... olive-coloured features on their backs. 1883 Trevelyan *Competit. Wallah* (1866) 12 Hampered by fashion with blanket-woven and by crowds of olive-coloured children.

Olived (*o*·livd), *a. rare.* [f. Olive + -ed².]

† **1.** Cut up into 'olives' (see Olive 6). *Obs.*

a 1641 Cartwright *Ordinary* iv. i, *Harv.* So mild words shall bury My spleene, which each o' — *Sil.* Olive, knife! — *Harv.* Rose'd fay.

2. Furnished or adorned with olive-trees or olive-branches.

c 1795 W. G. Hamilton *Parl. Logick* 101 (1808) 102 Jove's fair daughter, olive'd Peace. 1799 Anstey *Pleasures Bath* 37 Shows us of old such site'd petrel under. a 1800 — *Poet. Wks.* (1808) II. 156 Rose Plats walks his olive'd Academes.

Olivenness (*o*·livnės). *rare.* [f. Olive II. 4 + -ness.] The quality of being of an olive colour.

18.. *Cent. Diet.* (im Cassell).

Olivenite (*o*·livənəit, *o*·livnəit). *Min.* [f. (1820) Ger. *olivenit*- (= inflected case of *olivin* in *olivenit-erz* (Werner, 1789) olive-ore + -ite¹.] A native arsenate of copper, occurring in crystals or masses, usually of olive-green colour.

1805 R. Jameson *Min. Il.* 249. I saw the name Olivenite to places of Olive Copperore. 1820 *Phil. Mag.* LV. 31 Earthy, Acicular Olivenite. 1832 Greg & Lettsom *Min.* 304 The finest specimens of Olivenite known have been found in Cornwall.

Olive-oil. The oil obtained from the pulp of olives. Formerly *oil of olive*(*s*) (Olive 2 b), *oil olive* (Obs. 2).

A fixed non-drying oil, of a pale yellow or greenish-yellow colour, turbid and insipid, viscid and greasy to the touch, and very light: much used in cookery and medicine, and for various kinds also for illuminating, lubricating, etc.

1579 Gosson *Nat. Hist.* (1598) VII. 202 His remedy which was nothing more than olive oile. 1691 W. Stevens *Duty & Int. Ind.* III. 366 The most important articles which our country receives from Italy are, Unmanufactured Silk, and Olive-Oil. 1879 Tenth *Rep. Bibl. Comm.* 208 Olive oil is largely used ... in dressing woollen goods, and for machinery.

Olive-plant. **1.** = Olive 1.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab. xiii Oliuis, to rere withouten olive plantis. 1611 Bible *Ps. cxxviii.* 3 Thy children like olive plants round about thy table.

2. *pl.* (in allusion to Ps. cxxviii. 3.) Children. (= Olive-branch 2.)

1626 Sir E. Sandys *Ps. in Furt. S. P. Tim. I* (1648) 60 Thy children purest, as virtue bred, Pale olive-plants, this hand to boast. 1842 *J. Aitken Domest. Econ.* (1857) 315 The training of the olive-plants that must arise around a minister's table should be a matter of much anxiety and many prayers.

† **Oliver**¹, *Obs.* [a. AF. *oliver* = OF. *olivier* olive-tree, doublet of *olivier*:—L. *olīvārius* of or pertaining to an olive: cf. med.L. *olivārium* olive garden or grove.] An olive-tree.

13.. *E. Allit. Poems* (Mf. Bodl.) And fonden good trewes, and frayses, Purpre, virgines, and Oliveris. c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 98 Alle they broode ... alle hire Oliveres and vynes eke.

Oliver² (*o*·livəɹ). [Origin uncertain.]

A tilt-hammer having the arm or handle attached to an axis, worked with the foot by a treadle which brings the hammer down, and with a spring which raises it: used esp. in the shaping of nails, bolts, and the like.

Such a contrivance is described in 1680 by Plot *Oxfordsh.* 200 'A large swing... set to an axis of wood, from whence goes a rod of iron fastened to a pallet that reaches not a little beyond the anvil, which being drawn by the fore of the smith ... is returned again by three springs of lasby that clasp the axis the contrary way'. This mention of 'springs of lasby', together with the variant *bellyber* in quot. 1874, has suggested that the origin may be found in *belly*, although the established spelling which evidently goes back to times anterior to being memorized points to the proper name *Oliver*.

1846 Mechanics *Farriery & Shoeing Manuf.* 360 The *Oliver*, or small tilt hammer ... was used when the author first saw it, in making long stout nails, intended for fixing the tires of wheels. 1874 *Eng. Mech.* 30 Dec. 365/1. 1881 Chambers's *Cyc.* 237 The tree plan are ... formed upon *oliver*, to touch the nuts manner as described for stamping with dies. 1883 *Standard* 26 Dec. 5/1 The 'Oliver' ... on the top of which is fixed the stamp of the particular pattern and size of the nail required to be made. 1883 *Chem. Sundays* 4 *N.* (1884) 30 The 'Oliver' or 'Helliger' consists of a top and bottom swage united by a spring. 1894 *Cyclist* 8 Jan. 26/2 The brasses and saddle bracket...By these are the cranks always and swinging pedals.

Hence **Oliverman**, a man who works an oliver.

1883 *Wilson Daily Post* 21 Oct., Oliverman wanted, to enter, used to small Cranks Rods.

Oliver, to *a Roland for an Oliver*: see Roland.

Oliverian (*ŏlĭvē·rĭăn*), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 -erian. [f. proper name *Oliver* + -ian.]

A. *sb.* A partisan or adherent of Oliver Cromwell; a Cromwellian.

1658 Wood *Life* 30 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 198 Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian ... died on that day. 1707 E. Ward *Hind. Profit.* II. 22, of A Scotch Synod of Presbyterians, Or pious English Oliverians. 1881 J. Brown *Rambles* 130 The very Oliverians were becoming Royalists in their sympathies.

B. *adj.* Cromwellian.

1710 *Annotat. Tatler* 8th No. 13 (1711) 74 The principles of the revolution, and one of the Oliverian magnitude.

Olivet¹ (*o*·livĕt). *Obs.* exc. as in b. [ad. L. *olivēt-um* olive-grove.] A place in which olive-trees are grown; an olive-grove.

1580 Wylde *Arcon* iv. 9 Your olyfe yerdes and olyuetis (*olyue or olyuis* wher olyues wexen). 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezech.* xxiii. 11 So shall they doe in the vineyard and thy olivete. 1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* v. 166 (Good for grasse, Elmes, Vine-yards, and Olivets).

b. Now only as proper name of the Mount of Olives, the scene of the Ascension, on the east side of Jerusalem; hence allusively.

c 1475 *Passion of our Lord* 272 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Yee leuyed non his apostles. And forþ wente him leddis to be Mont of olyuete. c 1540 *Jacob's Well* 250 Ȝe bun to be to grounde of mercy bot not to olyuete. 1611 Bible *Acts* i. 12 The mount called Olivet. 1888 Whittier *Our Master* 21 And forth has still its Olivet, And love its Galilee.

Olivet², Also **olivette**. [a. F. *olivette*, dim. of Olive: see -ET.]

1. = Olive 2b. 7 b.

1829 *Army List* in *Pall Mall Gaz.* (1892) 24 Nov. 3/2, 20th Hussars ... Jacket blue, and cross loops and olivets in gold; blue facings. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/1 The three cord olivettes and buttons...correspond in colour to the cloth.

2. (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Olivet*, a kind of mesh used in some bags made for the African trade and prized by the negroes of Senegal.

Olivetan (*ŏlĭvī·tăn*). [From Monte Oliveto (or Uliveto): near Siena, the site of the mother convent: see -AN: in F. *olivétain*.] One of an order of monks founded in 1313 by John Tolomei of Siena, and subjected to the Benedictine rule.

1631 tr. *Epistleman's Observ. Sienna. Nights* 23 Prepar to associate with the Canon Regulers, or Olivetans. 1777 *Philosophical Trad. Trav. Italy* 19 Jan., Wks. 1811 IV. 326 In the vineyard of the Olivetans. 1840 *Mon. Intrusion Lay Monast. Ord. Introd.* 40 The Olivetan, a congregation of Reformed Benedictines, produced some celebrated artists.

Olive-tree, = Olive 3b, 1.

(Also with qualifying words: see Olive 1 b.)

c 1325 Initiation 130 Þat ner be colmen of rose, Þat berarte be lemanbe of olyue tre. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 41 Beryngo brauncheth of olyue tree in thoie Iamdes In tokens of peas. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* St. E. I 10 (Bk. 2 graue olyue tre is ye seruyce of God. 1598-7 tr. *Kyghley's Trav.* (1861) I. 275 The olive-tree is an evergreen, but the colour of it is not vnlyk, but fairer, and resembles a willow. 1883 Blackmore *Springhaven* (1888) 380 The wood makes olive-trees as prettier bell Wreton and cheddon.

Olive-wood.

1. The wood of the common oliver, *Olea europæa*; used in ornamental work.

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May. There are others of mother of pearl and olive wood inlaid. 1872 J. Smith *Pract. of Gardening* (ed.) 224 Olive wood is beautifully veined, and has an agreeable smell. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 2/2 The installation ... of objects of devotion in mother-of-pearl and olive-wood.

2. Any tree of the genus *Rhododendron* (N. O. *Celastraceæ*), furnishing an ornamental wood.

1888 in *Treas. Bot.*

Olive-yard (*o*·liv,yāɹd). An inclosure or piece of ground in which olive-trees are cultivated.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxiii. 11 In thre thinges shalt thou do the tyrd yeer, and in the thre yeer. 1611 Bible *Josh.* xxiv. 13 Of the vineyards and oliveyards which ye planted not do ye eat. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 84 We gave it three large Olive-yards. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 140.

Olivi-cerous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *olīvifer* + -ous.] Olive-bearing.

1658 Rowland *Gibnagar., Olivifereus*, which bears or brings forth Olives. 1658 in Phillips.

Olividform (*ŏlĭ·vĭdfōɹm*), *a.* [See -form and *cf.* F. *olividforme*.] Having the shape of an olive. In *Conchol.* Resembling an olive shell.

1857 Hogan *Explan. Lect., Gasteropoda*, shaped like the olive.

Olivil (*o*·livil). *Chem.* [a. F. *olivil*, f. *olive*.] A crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.

1810-26 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 550 Olivile is a name given by M. Pelletier to the substance which remains after gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive tree. 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 200 *Olivil.* $C_{16}H_{18}O_5$. ... A residual substance occurring ... in the gum of the olive-tree.

Hence † **Olivilla**. *Chem. Obs.* = Olivil.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 688 From the undistilled portion [Resolene] alcohol dissolves the olivilla, which is deposited in crystals on evaporating the solution.

Olivine (*o*·livain, -in). *Min.* Also -in. [Named 1790; f. L. *olīva* Olive: see -ine⁵.] A variety of Chrysolite, chiefly of olive-green colour, occurring in eruptive rocks and in meteorites.

1794 Kirwan *Min.* 163 Olivin ... is found generally in rounded grains. 1816 E. Jameson *Min.* II. 79 Olivine is nearly allied to Augite. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 128 Olivine is a common constituent of many eruptive rocks.

b. *attrib.* Containing or resembling olivine.

1870 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* i. 12 Hornstone and olivine rocks. 1884 *Scotsman* 6 Nov. 1/2 These two localities are keeped in local hands, with olivine anges.

c. *In comb.*, naming mixed minerals, as *olivine-diabase, olivine-gabbro*.

Hence **Olivi·nic, Olivini·tic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing olivine; **Olivinoi·dal** *a.*, consisting of yielding olivine.

1892 *Trans. Manchr. Soc. Engrs'* XXV. 194 The various rocks of Glendevon Hop. 1894 L. Fletcher in *Mineralog. Mag.* X. 322 A volcano of the olivinoi type.

Olivite (*o*·livait). *Chem.* [f. Olive + -ite¹ 4.] A bitter substance obtained from unripe olives, and from olive-leaves.

1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 204.

† **Oli·vity**. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *olīvitās*, f. *olīv-us* Olive: see -ity.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Olivity* (*olivitas*), the state of pullating Olives, or making Oyl; see Glory.

Olk, obs. Sc. form of ouk, Week.

Olla¹ (*o*·lă). Also 7 ollia. [a. Sp. *olla* (pronounced *o*·ʎa, whence spelling *ollia* and Ola), in Pg. *olha* pot, stew, hotchpot:—L. *olla* pot, jar.]

1. In Spain and Spanish-speaking lands, an earthen jar or pot used for cooking, etc.; also, a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a pot; hence = Olio 1, Olla podrida.

1620 Mabbe tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 11 I, 120 We did alwayes finde a sticke in euerie same-thing, though it were but for the boyling of their Olla. *Ibid.* Margete, Olla, is a pot or Pipkin, wherein flesh, and other things are sod; by the Figure Metonymie the Olla is taken for that which is boyled in it. c 1640 Howell *Lett.* x. xxxvii, (1650) 319 He can make but fish, unles quicke ...; he is passing good for an olla. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 22 Oct., He taught me to cook several outlandish delicacies, such as olios, pepper-pots, pilaws [etc.]. 1830 *Vig. Infant Feast of Man* 104 The olla ... with which a Spanish dinner commences. 1842 Lover, *Man. Kind.* i. v, Give a Spaniard His onion, his olla, and his Doña Luisa. 1877 Dean Greenwell, *Basket of Summer Fruit* 69 Everything that is good in itself is good for an olla.

2. In parts of the United States formerly Spanish: A large porous earthen jar for keeping drinking-water cool by evaporation from its outer surface.

1837 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* ii. 320 The olla was filled with water from the adjacent stream. 1844 Bartlett *Mex. Boundary* I. vi. 170 The olla, or earthen pot almost their only domestic utensil. 1882 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance Moquis* x. 109. I found three large four or five gallon ollas.

§ **3.** An ancient cinerary urn. [Latin.]

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 107 Of this pale red ware were also made the jars or *ollæ* which held the ashes of the dead.

§ **Olla**². Also 7 olas, 8-9 ola, 9 ollah, ola. [a. Pg. *olla*, var. of *ola*, a. Malayalim *ōlla* (Tamil *ōlai*).] A palm-leaf, esp. a leaf or strip of a leaf of the palmyra, used in Southern India, etc., for writing on; hence, a native letter or document written on such a leaf: = Cadjan 2.

1665 Pyrard *Pelsaert* II. x. 228 He sent another mandate, that he should not sending all he had as Olla or Letter writers with his hand in letters of gold. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India* 66 The Houses are low, and Thatched with Olives of the Cocoa Trees. *Ibid.* Index, Olives, Book, 1718 *Propag. Gospel in East* pt. iii (N.) Davadian Letters, commonly called Olas. 1781 Alives in Dalrymple *Oriental Repert.* (1808) I. 377 (*N.*) Orders for Olas to be made out for delivering of what Englishmen were in his Kingdom to me. 1868 C. Buteman *Chr. Researches* (ed. 2) 90 Many persons had their Ollahs in their hands, writing the sermon in Tamil shorthand. 1892 Tennent *Ceylon* (1860) I. x. 372 The books of the Singhalese are formed similar, as they have been for ages past, of *olas* or strips taken from the young leaves of the Talipot or the Palmyra palm.

§ **Ollamh, ollav** (*o*·llăv). *Irish Antiq.* Also **ollave, ollaon**. [a. Ir. *ollamh* (= *olav, olaon*) *n.*, Olr. *ollom*, learned man, doctor.] Among the ancient Irish, A master in some art or branch of learning; a learned man: a rank answering to that of a doctor or professor in a university.

1715 O'Connor tr. *Keating's Hist. Ireland* 130 Ollamh Fodhla was his Successor in the Throne. *Ibid.*, Ollamh signifies a Person that excells in Wisdom and Learning. 1844 Petrie *Ecclesiast. Archit. Ireland* 340 The author of this law refused to allow him more than the ollaon in poetry, or the ollaon in language, or the teacher. 1888 *Athenæum Mag.* Dec. 691 The Ollaves being specially devoted to genealogy before the advent of the Normans. 1893 *Ont. Nat. Mag.* XXXIV. 432 A family of hereditary historians who were ...ollaves (i. e. chief chroniclers or professional antiquists of the O'Briens.)

Ollapod (*o*·llăpŏd), abbrev. of Olla podrida.

1889 Collins *Scripscrap* A 35 This little Ollapod, made up of 'Tribes light as air'. 1892 Hogg *To Shakespeare* i. Framed the whole race of Ollapods to frit.

Hence **O·llapodism** (*nonce-wd.*), a sentence made up of various languages.

1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 737 His natural volubility, aided by ... a plentiful sprinkling of Ollapodisms ... astonished the men.

Olla podrida (*o*·llă,pŏdrĭ·dă). Also 7 olio (ollio) **potrida, oleapodrida, olepotrida, ollapod**, 9 **olla-podrida**. [a. Sp. *olla podrida* = 'rotten pot', f. *olla* (see Olla¹, Olio) and *podrida* = L. *putrida* putrid, rotten. The spelling *olepotrida* simulates Fr.]

1. A dish of Spanish origin composed of pieces of many kinds of meat, vegetables, etc. stewed or boiled together: = Olio 1.

1599 Minsheu *Span. Dial.* 20. I desire to know, from whence or why they called it olla podrida [*margin*, A rotten or putrified pot. Also a hotchpotch of many meats together]. 1613 Middleton *Eng. Monsieur.* ii. ii, (1668) 67 An excellent Olepotrida, ...the only principal dish of boyled meat which is esteemed in all Spain. 1620 Mabbe tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf.* I. iv. 1. 220 *Insurgis, Olla podrida*, is a very great one,

containing in it divers things, as Medicines, Books, Herbs, Cigarres, Shavings, Paper boxes, Candles, Cravats, &c. It is called *Podridge*, because it is real Minestra, yet it be rotten as we say and ready to fall in pieces. In English it may well bear the name of Hodge-podge. 1647 H. Stubbe *Transcript Antid. Bell. Inquis.* [Sandoval] *Antidote* 1681 Two hours hundred pieces to bespeake his olla podrida. a 1648 Lo. Herbert *Autobiog.* (1886) 102 Nine Dishes... the best whereof was, three other pottridges, 1649 *Eikon. Regis* LXXXIV. 175 Mr. Hughes ordinarily prefers a beefsteak to an olla podrida.

2. A hotchpotch, medley; a mixture of languages: = OLIO 3.

a 1633 Randolph *Muse's Looking-glasse* i. iv, A mere Olla Podrida. A medley of ill-placed, and worse penn'd humours. 1663 Cowley *Cutter Coleman* Ep. to v, My little Gallimaufry, my little Olio-podrida of Acts and Arms. 1819 Scott *Kenilworth Introd.*, Wks. 1820 IX. 258 Their accusation was an olla podrida. 1830 H. Knowles *Lect.* II. iv. 189 An olla podrida, made up half of words supplied by the new languages, and half of words supplied from the other. 1859 Gosse *Left.* x. (1911) 91 That olla-podrida of a brain of mine.

Hence **O-lla-podri-da-ish**, **O-lla-podri-fied** *adjs.* (nonce-wds.), heterogeneous.

1867 *Saturd. Rev.* 23 May, My ideas were olla podrida-ish. 1870 *Dickens's Mag.* I. 248 his strangerous and eloquent-blood characters.

† **Olle**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ME. 1 OE. *ellan*, in phr. *mid alle* with scorn or contempt.] *trans.* To pour scorn or contempt (on).

a 1200-50 *Alexander* 1861 He set awhile his hope .. To alle ay on his wellwing his ouen-lauke a quyle.

Ollen: see OLLE.

Olleo, ollio, obs. forms of OLIO.

† **Ollite** (*ɒ*·lait). *Min.* [f. L. *olla* pot + -ITE 1 in L. *lapis ollaris*, *F. pierre ollaire*.] An obsolete synonym of pectolite, or steatite.

1800 Pennington *Fossil.* I. 82 A dark olive-green-coloured with golden colour. *Ibid.* 370 Steatites .. calls to mind the substance which I term the paste of olla.

O lof(f)a, Olon, Olouta, obs. forms of ALOFT, ALOFT, ALOUD.

-ology, -ologry (*ɒ*·lŏdʒi), *suffix* and *quasi-sb.*

1. *suffix.* The form in which the suffix -LOGY (Gr. *-λογία*) usually occurs in words derived from Gr., the *o* belonging etymologically to the penultimate element (*-λογ-ο-*); hence the form of the suffix in modern formations, often operative nonce-words.

1803 Pennsylvania *Typewhite Transformation* 1. 108, 2 of 108 sorts, Syllable discoveries in the abstruse sciences of Astrology, astro-ology and nothing-ology. 1804 J. Lemprière *Classical Cuttle* (1809) 402 The contemplation, either of physiology, or cosmocriticology.

2. *quasi-sb.* Any one of the various sciences or departments of science.

1811 E. Wasse *Thinks-I-to-myself* 108, 11 L. 68 Else .. was therefore supposed to understand Chemistry, Geology, Philology, and a hundred other ologies. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 400 This is the Ology of the day. 1866 Carlyle *Young Adelphi.* 189 Middle-natures, I hear people complaining, are getting hemmed in by the 'ologies'. 1884 J. Bassnagan *Unity Jurist.* in *Camden. Rev.* 5 Nov., Suppl. p. xxxvi, The full chook of such new 'ology'.

So **O-lo-gical, Olog-i-stic**, *a.* nonce-wds., of, pertaining to, or versed in the 'ologies'; **-o-logist, O-logist**, a student or professor of a 'ology'.

1834-43 Sydney Smith *Lects.* (1848) 246 Not so for the scientific or geometrician, the geometrycologists. 1850 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 449 We have eight or nine ologists of different sorts staying with us. a 1861 Clough *Dipsych.* 23 Christmas assemblage vast, with gossip light From modern ologists' learnings mixed. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May, 6/1 Mr. C. is doing forty, sensible, and 'ological'. That is, he goes in for the 'ologies'. 1898 Weyman *Gen. Ivery* x. 'Every feature of the face .. has long before now been made an index to character' by 'ologists' of various persuasions.

† **Olorina**. *Obs. rare.* [mod. L. *olorina* ('of swans'), *in herba olorina* swans' grass.] A grass or herb eaten with avidity by swans: swans-grass.

The grass of Loch Sidney, referred to by Burns (see Dargle and Leith, p. 299, *Glyceria fluitans*, called locally 'Swan grass' (Rampini *County Hist. Ayrsh.* 98) and 'Pike grass'.

1598 Hakluyt VI. *Tartary Hist. Introd.* 8, 40 Money has a Proper water hath called Sayssan, that nettle abunden in Tartaria, he quilleth both in a certaine herb vnto vse and vtility to be found, in quilleth because the Swan hee or goat delyeth, we cal the herbe olorina (because the swan to latin is olor) In. Linnæi *Iter Gerg.* 300.) *Ibid.* (1598) 68 Herba quadam vna .. qua quidē Anglus Interpres Interpretatus, Olorinam nem dixerunt). 1798 Hunter *Amœn. Georg.* II. 150 The great olorina which grows in his waters.

† **Olour**. *Obs. rare.* [*prob.* f. L. *olōrus* gen. pl., 'of swans'.] = prec.

1538 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxxiv, The cause quhy the swannis multiplyis so fast in this lach [*Spynie*], is quhow ane lauche nayst Quest [*sc.* Rosse *Hist.* 1598] Descript. B. Is, Herbe quarhope (nane nemine [Holmes] nuncupare valemus), nupte ab Hebreum supernomine.

Olp, olph, olf (*ɒlf, ɒlf*), local variants of ALF 2, *a.* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Grunsell*, the grass finch, or, more properly, green greenbird. *Ibid.* *Hedgesparrow finch*, *Pinche*, *Olp*. This is meant to the pronunciation in Suffolk, there *Olf* in Norfolk.

Olra-, obs. form of ULTRA-.

Oluenta, variant of OLIBANUM *Obs.*, cassel.

† **Olshnen**, *v. Obs.* Also 3 **olhnen**. [Early ME. *alshnen* (*al-*) *sceg.* for **ælshnen*, f. OE. *ælsċ* Saxon (Ricks. Hom. 99), connected with *ælcian*, *alecian* to flatter.] *trans.* and *intr.* To flatter.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 He ne is fæstnd neure þen ancher, & neure þrefulnd. 1250 *Will. Shoreham* 80 He ne [= nele] nouht amettrien þe mon þ[a]t ssel ssewi þe þinge, ac þe þinge þ[a]t ssel ssewi þe mon.

Olsom, obs. form of ALSOME.

Olt, *Obs.* Also 3 **oltes**. [Early ME. *oltes* (*al-*) *sceg.* for **ælteas*, f. OE. *ælsċ* Saxon (Ricks. Hom. 99), connected with *ælcian*, *alecian* to flatter.] *trans.* and *intr.* To flatter.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 He ne is fæstnd neure þen ancher, & neure þrefulnd. 1250 *Will. Shoreham* 80 He ne [= nele] nouht amettrien þe mon þ[a]t ssel ssewi þe þinge, ac þe þinge þ[a]t ssel ssewi þe mon.

Olt, obs. form of OLD.

Oltaic (*ɒltē*·ik). *Geol.* [f. L. *altus* high + -AIC.] Of or belonging to the highest of the Pleistocene strata.

1894 *Nature* 31 May 102/1 The Oltaic, Deltaic, and Lacustrine deposits.

Oltre-, obs. form of ULTRA-.

Oltrecuidance, **-cuidant**, **-cuidie**, obs. forms of OUTRECUIDANCE, -ANT, -Y.

Oltremarine, obs. form of ULTRAMARINE.

Oltrepassen, obs. form of OUTPASS.

Oltrer, obs. form of ULTRIER.

Oltrey, obs. form of OUTRAY.

Oltrigh, obs. form of ULTRAGE.

Oltrigious, obs. form of OUTRAGEOUS.

Oltrop, obs. form of ULTROUS.

Oltrous, obs. form of OUTRAGEOUS.

Oltrye, obs. form of OUTRAY.

Olue, obs. form of OLIVE.

Oluen, obs. form of ALIVE.

Oluenta, obs. form of OLIBANUM.

Oluer, obs. form of OLIVER.

Oluerne, obs. form of OLIVARY.

Oluet, obs. form of OLIVET.

Oluey, obs. form of OLIVE.

Olumpiad, **-ick**, obs. forms of OLYMPIAD, -IC.

Olus, obs. form of OLIVE.

Olusion, obs. form of ALLUSION.

Olyet, **Olyf**, **-yff-e**, obs. forms of OLIVET, OLIVE.

Olyfant, **-aunt**, **-elle**, obs. ff. ELEPHANT.

Olympiad (*ɒlī*·mpiăd). Also 5–7 **Olympias**. [a. F. *Olympiade* (1555) in Hatz.-Darm., but prob. earlier), ad. L. *Olympias*, acc. *Olympiad-em*, a. Gr. *Ὀλυμπιάς*, *-άδ-*, f. *Ὄλυμπιος* OLYMPIAN: see -AD.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to the next, by which the ancient Greeks computed time, the year 776 B.C. being taken as the first year of the first Olympiad. Also *attrib.*, as *Olympiad era*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xx. lv. (MS. Bodl.) H. 251/2 Þe grete .. chapel for feste þan þrieu þe first Olimpias. c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1009 The Greeks were wont to reken by Olympiades whiche ben four yeres. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 6 This nature of hers, Pythagoras of Samos first found out, about the 42 olympias. *Ibid.* II. 264 The originall and beginning of the Olympiades. 1880 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* x. § 10 Let Ephorus and Timæus .. be lyars in their accounts of Olympiads and Olympiads glve them accounts of His ancients. 1879 Evelyn *Fragil. Diarie* (1) 136 Nor Hellas ean enroll Thyrsis' fore olympiads two each lustres. 1876 Sayce *Hist. Gr.* x *Hom. Antiq.* (1737) A new Olympiad arcta .. came into use under the Roman emperors. 1882 Liddell & Scott *Greek Lex.* Intl. 31 (cf. Οὐλυμπιάς, The 1st Olympiad began 776 B.C.: the 293rd and last in 393 A.D.).

Hence **Olympia-dic**, † **Olympia diual** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to an Olympiad or Olympiads.

1858 Muir *Crit. Lang.* (1860) 298 In this third year of the King, just at the end of this Olympiadical year, .. came forth the Edict of Edictus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Olympiadic era.

Olympian (*ɒlī*·mpiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *Olympian-us*, I earlier *Olympi-us*, a. Gr. *Ὀλύμπιος* of Olympus. The fem. *Ὀλυμπία* (sc. *χώρα*) = the Olympian region, Olympia, was spec. applied to a district of Elis in Greece, by the city of Pisa, where the *Ὀλύμπια* (sc. *ἱερά*), Olympia, or Olympic games, were held.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Olympus; heavenly, celestial.

1583 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1249 Our Olympian or celestiall earth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 3 Above th' Olympian Hill I soare, Above the flights of Pegasean wing. 1713 G. Wade *Coley Pindar* II. (1715) 1, 21 O Sun of Rhea, Chief supreme! Whose kingly throne is th' Olympian Seasons shield! 1818 Keats *Endymion* II. 302 Light .. quick and sharp enough to blight The Olympian eagle's vision. 1900 G. C. Bompas *Life*, the Wise Professor Miss Mollie will calls his 'Olympian manners' never regarded me.

2. Of or belonging to Olympia: = OLYMPIC A. 2.

1592 Spenser *3 Hymn* 77, iii. 61, 23 Such rewards As Victors weare at the Olympian Games. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 550 As at th' Olympian Games or Pythian fields, 1673 Temple *Gard. Poetry* vi. 183 The Olympian games were held in Elis once in five years, during the summer.

B. *sb.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Olympia; an athlete who took part in the Olympic games.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. 233 When thou a fog of Grecian blood hast'd thee in, Like an Olympian wrestling.

2. An inhabitant of Olympus; one of the greater gods of ancient Greek mythology; *spec.* (*the Olympian*) Zeus or Jupiter.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. i. Midas longed for gold, and touched the Olympians. 1850 Sir E. Bulwer *Woman in Pr.* If you entered a game or battled in a duel, you might tumble over a nymph or a satyr, or perhaps an Olympian.

Hence **Olympianism**, the polytheistic system of the ancient Greeks, in which the gods of Olympus were the chief deities; **Olympianize** *v.* (*a*) *trans.*, to turn into an Olympian; (*b*) *intr.*, to play the Olympian; **Olympianly**, **Olympianwise** *advbs.*, in the style of an Olympian.

1870 *Rolle* IV. Jove, The Tower .. A little too Olympianly, a little too that Mr. Gladstone's argument for the Bill Gentlemen on workers'. 1893 W. C. Wilkinson in *Bulwer's Parth. Kalig.* II. 1249 Olympianism? I may use such a word to describe a certain otherwise wonderful polytheistic idolatry. 1877 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 480 Orphism became to a great Olympianized. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 6 A .. promised educated free .. to .. guess Olympianwise perform.

Olympic (*ɒlī*·mpik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Olympic-us*, a. Gr. *Ὀλυμπικός*, subg. 'of Olympus', hence 'of Olympia'.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Olympus: Olympian; celestial. rare. 1-Obs.

1600 Thomson *Transl. Metamorph.* vii. To climbe vpon Olimbe to visit a heauen hall.

2. Of or belonging to Olympia in Elis (see OLYMPIAN), to which the most famous games of ancient Greece (the *Olympic games*) were celebrated in honour of the Olympian Zeus. Also *transf.*

a 1600 Hooker *Ecclesiast. Polity* iii. (1648) 68 Wrestlers there [at the Olympicke games]? 1816 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 3, I have looked over all the Olympic Games, and do not find anything in them like an Ass-Race. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* I. VI. 272 Hippodameia, who had gained the Olympic prize. 1879 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 348 There life will be likened to the life of Olympic victors.

B. *sb.* An Olympic game: usually in *pl.* Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1600 [Spenser] *Cupid. Underwrit* 2 In Bodies O. Fit, To see the Chorean sell fish in the hall and ride the wild mare, and each Olimpicks. 1678 W. Dillingham *Serm. Pan. Lond. Alarm* 6 In the Greek Olympicks, or in the Roman Circus. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 289 As their Isles .. they perform their rude Olympicks.

Hence † **Olympicly** *adv.*, in Olympic fashion.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 33.

† **Oly·mpical**, *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec. A. 1632-30 tr. *Walpole Rubbe* II. 403 Victorye .. at the noble Olimpicalls. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 83 Removing from my lappe all foorthall Gambles, with her Olympicall imperie. 1648 Thomas *Antiphonia* (1868) 169 Clemens Alexandrinus .. hath these words: .. 'These fat, dull, grosse, and Olympicall enemies of ours are worse than wasps'.

Olympionic (*ɒlĭmpĭo·nik*). [ad. Gr. *Ὀλυμπιονίκης* conquering in the Olympic games (*νίκη* victory).] An ode in honour of a victor in the Olympic games.

1774-81 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 49 In the Olympionick an ode is considered as a single work.

† **Olympionicoast**. *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *Olympionīc-a*, a. Gr. *Ὀλυμπιονίκης* a victor in the Olympic games.] A victor in the Olympic games.

a 1638 Urquhart *Rab.* (1653) 89 Streamed .. the Olympionicoast, i.e. one that had won the ball in the games at Olympus.

Olympus (*ɒlī*·mpŭs). (Also 6 **Olimp**.) [L. *Olympus*, a. Gr. *Ὄλυμπος* name of several lofty mountains, each app. the highest in its own district; esp. that mentioned below.] A mountain in the north of Thessaly, the fabled abode of the greater gods of ancient Greek mythology; hence applied to heaven as the divine abode; rarely, to the sky.

1599 *Compl. Scot.* Epistle 3 Vodin the mestress of the supreme olimp. *Ibid.* v. 30.1

1580 Sidney *Upon the Death of Lad. C. Pembrokeffe Arcadia*, etc. (Arb.) 156 They sent God ganimede with nectar to blessed Olympus. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. 56, ye Ay if Olympus from Mole-hill should to supplication Nod. 1703-62 Pope *Iliad* v. 751 To move the rock I'll go To great Olympus crown'd with hoary snow. 1818 J. Pitts *Ap. Freedom* I. 81 The gods of the Buddhist Olympus. 1879 Farrar *Christ* II. vi The Greeks introduced them to an Olympus of divinities.

Olypha(u)nt, **-vaunt**, obs. ff. ELEPHANT.

Olyue, obs. form of ALIVE, OLIVE.

Om, var. of *hem*, form of HIM *pron.*, them.

Omarle, occas. form of OUTRELE *Obs.*, ouya.

‖ **Omadhaun** (*ɒ·mădhŏn*). Also 9 **madaun**, **-dawn**, **-dhawn**, **-dhoun**, **-thaun**. [a. Ir. *amadán fool.*] A fool; as an Irish term of abuse.

1812 Lady Morgan *Antiphlog.* (1818) 30 In vain, you omadhaun! 1825 J. C. Hall *Ireland* I. 263 The Omadawn!—to think of his taking in a poor soft boy like that, who was aware from his mother. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iv. You gobemouthed omadhaun. 1895 Lord Randolph Churchill *Speeches* 64 Big Hugh M'Hanrahy, whose people were apt to call us omadhawns.

Omage, **Omager**, obs. ff. HOMAGE, -ER.

‖ **Omalgia** (*ɒmăl·dʒiă*). *Path.* [L. Gr. *ὦμο-* shoulder + *-αλγία* from *ἄλγος* pain.] Rheumatism in the shoulder.

1842 *Lond. Soc. Lex.*, *Omalgia*, pain in the shoulder. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 611 Varieties of muscular rheumatism ..as omalgia when the shoulder muscles are affected.

Omalo-, incorrect form of HOMALO-.

Omander (*ɒmæ·ndăr*). A name of an East Indian ebony obtained from the tree *Diospyros Ebenaster*; akin to calamander.

1883 Harrisse *Tarning*, &c. 82 Mr. Lobel says there are three varieties of Cocoanuttel; the Calamander, the Calambenet, .. and the Omander, the ground of which is as light as English pear, but of a redder cast, with a few slight veins and marks of darker dots. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Omander-wood*.

Omang, -**e**, obs. forms of AMONG.

Omast, variant of OVERMAST.

‖ **Omasum** (*ōmē·sŭm*). [L., bullock's tripe.] The third stomach of a ruminant; the *psalterium* or manyplies.

1708 Phillips, *Omasum*, the third and fatty part of the Belly of an Ox, etc., fat Tripe. See *Abomasum*. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ombe-: see UMBE-.

Omber, obs. form of UMBRE, a grayling.

Omberly, variant of UMBERLY *Obs.*

Ombra(*h*), obs. f. OMBRE, Mohammedan preacher.

Ombrage, **-eous**, obs. ff. UMBRAGE, -EOUS.

Ombre (*ɒ·mbĕr*, *ŏ·mbĕr*). Also 7 **Hombre**, **Hombre**, **ombere**, 7–9 **hombre**, 8–9 **ombre**. [a. Sp. *hombre* (—L. *homīnem*) man (see quot. 1661); perh. through F. *hombre*, *ombre* (1718 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A card-game played by three persons, with forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens of the ordinary pack being thrown out.

Ombre was very popular in the 17th–18th centuries, but about 1776 it was superseded as the fashionable card-game by Quadrille.

1660 *tr. H. Grotius at Jan. in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 200/2 To play at Hombre, the new game at cards now in fashion at court. 1680 CORNELIUS WYTH *Interpr. ind.* 21 211 L'Ombre is a Spanish Game at Cards, wherein he who undertakes to play it with *Ye sup* (L'Ombre, I. e. I am the man) for to the word *L'Ombre* signifieth. 1688 EDMUNDS *The world of the court* 12, 32, Were [I] every afternoon at my Lady Brisbo...at Ombre and Quadrea. 1698 WYCHERLEY *Plain-Dealer* v. i, Captain, I beg your pardon; You will not make one at Hombre? 1892 ELIZABETH *Pastor Wife* (1898) 356 Such copies of pearl her arms encumber, She scarce can find the cards at ombre. 1708 PRIOR, Ombre, or Quadrea. 1710–14 PEPYS *Lady Lond* 10, 27 At Quadrea (rightly to decide their doom, *a-1788*, J. CARTWRIGHT *Birth Genius Poems* (1791) 14 They taught him with address and skill To shine at ombre and quadrille. 1848 THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* xlvii, The night when he and the Marquis of Steyne won a hundred thousand from a great personage at Hombre. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 88 Ombre and Quadrille are terribly complicated for a beginner.

2. The player at this game who undertakes to win the pool.

1707–42 COLLEDGE *Cyd.* v. 1., If any will arrange for a [the stake or pool], he henceforth is called the ombre. 1858 H. Grace *Ombre* 20 He is then the *Ombre* (if Hombre) the true of the monosyllable champion who stands the game.

3. *Comb.*, as *ombre-bar*, *-player*, *-table*.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 ¶ 10 Ladies...who as soon as the Ombre-Table is called for ... are immediately Transmigrated into the ombre Women in Nature. 1739 *Pope's Lett.* I. 319 Things...below the Consideration of a Wit, and an Ombre-player. 1858 H. Grace *Ombre* 3 A regular Ombre-bar has four trays within it each with its several coloured counters, and in the middle a pool-fish.

Ombrifuge (*ombrifiūdʒ*), *rare*—1. [? Irreg. f. Gr. *ὄμβρος* shower of rain + -FUGE.] A refuge or shelter against rain.

1888 Babington *King & Bk.* v. 483 The belfry proves a fortress of a sort, ..Turns ramparts, parapets, and ombrifuge.

Ombro-, comb. f. Gr. *ὄμβρος* shower of rain: **O'mbrograph** [see -GRAPH], 'an automatic instrument for recording the time of occurrence, quantity, and rapidity of rainfall' (Funk, 1893). **Ombro logy** [see -LOGY], the branch of meteorology that deals with rain; hence **Ombrolo gical** a. **Ombro meter** [see -METER], a rain-gauge. **O'mbrophil** [see -PHIL], **O'mbrophobe** [-PHOBE], see quot.

1887 *Athenæum* No. 2990. 345/2 The "Ombrological Almanack. 1845 F. LEES *Orbit: Hints for Astrology and Ombrology*, with a Weather Almanac for 1846 and 1846. 1744 R. PRINGLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 119 (2) Of the "Orbrometer. This Machine consists of a tin Funnel, whose Surface is an Inch square, a flat Board, and a glass Tube let into the Middle of it in a Groove, ...and an Inches. 1789 *Bingley Anal.* I.111. 29 If you...keep an ombrometer, and register of the rain. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. 1. 255 I found a very brief description of an instrument of this kind, but under the word *ombrometer*. 1897 WILLIS *Flowers Pl.* I. 133 Wiesner...divides plants into "*ombrophiles*, which are unhurt by without injury long-continued rain, and "*ombrophobes*, whose leaves soon decay or fall off under such circumstances.

Omega (*ōʊmī·gă, ōʊmeɪgă*). [Gr. *ὦ μέγα* i. e. 'great O', in contradistinction to the *o-sounds* 'little O'.]

1. The last letter (Ω, ω) of the Greek alphabet, having originally the value of long open *o*.

1873 *tr. Bopp's Arb. G.* The Greeks therefore have *omicron* standing for a short *o*: and *omega* for this double or long *o*, as [ ] 1876 in BLISS'S Gleanings, Oregon. 1707–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. O, The Greeks had two O's, viz. *omicron*, o, and *omega* ω. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 813 The outline of such a loop is that of a cephal omega.

2. *transf.* The last of a series; the last word; the end or final development. *Alpha and Omega*: see ALPHA 4.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* i. 8, I am Alpha and Omega the first and the laste. 1592 R. BARON *Disc. Gods. Reg.* v. xxviii. (1730) 152 Formerly the Pope usurped the power to be the Omega to the resolves of all Councils. 1596 WARNER *Hymns* 'Little Divine' ii, Alpha and Omega he. 1800 *Lelat. Jam. Mag., Pres. E. Ind. No.* 69/1 A letter ...contained the alpha and the omega of the business. 1832 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 208 'Omega!' then art Lord', they said, 'We find no marker to the dead'. 1850 NEALE *Hymns, Draw night, and take*', Alpha and Omega, to whom shall bow All nations at the Throne, in web to woe. 1886 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 863/1 These two volumes may be considered as the omega of Hebrew bibliography.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *omega-shaped* adj.

1880 MRS. GRAY *14 Months in Canton* (1881) 311 They are always in the Omega or horse-shoe form. 1883 *Mayor Chinese Drama* 19 The omega-shaped tomb so common in the south (of China).

Omelet, omelette (*ɒ·mlĕt, ɒ·mlĕt*). Also 7 *amoulet*, *-otte*, *amoulet*, *oulet*, *oulett*, 7–8 *amulet*, *amulett*, 8 *anulet*, *aumulet*. [a. F. *omelette*, in 16th c. *homelette* (Rabel.), *amoulette* (O. De Serres), for earlier *amelette* (13th c. in Littré, also still in Fr. dial.), app. by metathesis from *alumette*, a synonym, by substitution of suffix, of *alumelle*, *alumelle*, lit. thin plate, 'the blade of a sword or knife' (Cotgr.); 'that is, the *omelet* was named from its thin flat shape' (Skeat). Menagier, 14th c., has 'alumelle (*p. r.* alumette) ôte au sucre'. Godefroy exemplifies the successive forms *alumette*, *amelette*, *emelette*, *enfumelette*, *omelette*. The forms in *am-* and *amou-* were also Eng. in 17–18th c. OF. *alumelle* appears to have itself arisen from *lamelle*, *lamelle*, sel. L. *lamella* dim. of *lamina*, by an erroneous analysis of *lalamelle*, i.e. *la lamelle*, as *l'alumelle*: cf. JAUBERT.]

A dish mainly consisting of eggs whipped up, seasoned, and fried; often varied by the addition of other ingredients, as cheese, apples, parsley, chopped ham, fish, mushrooms, etc.

1662 COTGR., *Alumelette*, an Omelet, or Pancake of egges. 1693 tr. *Com. Hist. Francois* 1. 22. 58 I was commanded to make an omelet, it being Friday. 1697 E. LEIGH *Barbadoes* (1872) 36 *An Amulet of eggs.* 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 163 An Amulett of Eggs. 1698 tr. *M. Scarron's Pilot Trans.* XX. 30 A Fresh Egg in Fishion of an Amoulett. 1699 TYRRELL *Lichfield* 1 may run to Oulett, made up with Cream, fried in Sweet Butter. 1708 MRS. E. HARRISON *House-kpr.'s Pocket-Book* 2. (ed. 4) 56 Eggs drest'd, in several sorts of Amulets. 1731 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* 196, 14 30 An Amulet of Eggs the nicest way. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 83 Make an Amulet of yolks of eggs. 1806 A. HUTCHIS *Culina* 161. 3 203 The omelette is an extemporaneous dish that admits of great variation in its composition. 1880 HARRISON *Mistr. Pomp* xxv. (1883) 207 Old Stella...quickly followed it with a savory omelet. 1883 E. IRWIN *Pearl* 98 In preparing omelettes, the albumen is more consolidated.

b. *Proverb.* 'Omelets cannot be made without breaking eggs'; transl. the French, *On ne saurait faire une omelette sans casser des œufs*, said in reference to operations which cannot be accomplished without the sacrifice of something in itself valuable.

1850 GEO. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xv. 69 We are willing upon ages, and whether we tread East or tread West, the casuist will not be easily without the breaking of some. 1858 *Times* 20 Jan. 7/5/3 Omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs, and war cannot be waged without losses of this kind occurring.

Omelie, omely(e, obs. forms of HOMILY.

Omell, var. AMELL *Obs.*, enamel.

Omen (*ōʊmĕn*), *sb.* [a. L. *omen*, OL. (according to Varro) *osmen*, perh. for *asmenen*, f. root of *audire* to hear + *-men* (as in *carmen*, etc.).] Any phenomenon or circumstance supposed to portend good or evil; a token significant of the nature of a future event; a prophetic sign, prognostic, augury.

1581 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 116 Yea Gods of countrye this is the yeare prosperous arreste. 1600 E. JONSON (*implied*) *Bart.* iv. iii, I take it for no good omen, to find mine Owner so deceived. 1637 HEYWOOD *Challenges* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 103 Far be that Omen from us!—L. *absit omen* (). 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* iv. i, May all the gods watch o'er your life and empire, And render omens vain! 1838 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 196 They rendered much of the Indian belief in charms and omens. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4. 440 Men noted as a fatal omen the accident which marked his first entry into Lambeth.

b. Without an and *pl.*: Indication of good or evil to come; foreboding; prognostication. In quot. 1742 personified.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 214 And so, her Cherub, the Bird-dove of Spring, Pale Omen sees. 1805 LETTICE *Lisbon* 78, I trust your business to our Countries guest is of good omen and pleasant import. 1888 FOTHERGILL *Mirem. Comp.* II. ix. 326 A day of the brightest omen. 1898 MAULDE *Diab. Jurem. in.* (1878) 73 Birds of evil omen fly to and fro.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as *omen-bearing*, *bird*, *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-monger*, etc.

1892 CORNEVIN *Lang. Am. Negro* 16 Ehuntsi by a dreamer, an omen-hunter. 1903 H. WILLOCK *Lotti, or M. Cole* vi Sept. (1848) V. 270, I hope fatalists and omen-mongers will be confuted. 1899 A. S. TORRY *Moral Cod. Wicked* 130 The eagle and other omen-bearing birds.

Omen (*ōʊmĕn*), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. L. *dominare*, *-dari*.] *trans.* To presage, prognosticate, foreboode.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* ii. 28, An offering which shall more propitious deem, And omen sure success. 1818 SHELLEY *Mont. Alast.* xxiii, The pot containeth residue, of which, however, all omened the tragical contents. 1870 CHESTER *tr. Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 32 Good or ill luck for the whole year being omened by your liking or otherwise of the first person that accosts you on New Year's morning.

Omened (*ōʊmĕnd*), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Having an omen. Chiefly in *combin.*, as *ill-*, *well-*, *happy-omened*.

1790 DERRICK *Pref. and Anc. v.* 29 To meet my triumph in ill-omened words. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 230 Soon, with commanding joy to summon his prayer, An omen'd Voice invades his ravish'd ear. 1898 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 133 Convened to observe well-omened words.

O'mening, *vbl. sb.* [f. OMEN *v.* + -ING¹.] A foreboding, prognostication.

1798 CRUIKSHANK *Lett. to Poole 4 July in Misc. Lit.* (1841) II. 389, I was afraid to give way to the musings of my heart. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* II. Those evil omenings do but point out conclusions...most unlikely to come to pass.

Omenti : see OMENTUM.

Omental (*ōʊmĕ·ntăl*), *a.* [f. OMENTUM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the omentum.

1708 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1731) Illus. Cx. viii. *Epiploomphale*, is Rupture Omental Rupture. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 158 Singular Case of an Omental Hernia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 618 To decide whether a tumour be glandular or omental.

Omentocele (*ōʊmĕ·ntōsīl*). *Path.* [f. next + Gr. *κήλη* tumour.] Hernia of the omentum; = EPIPLOCELE. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892.)

† Omentum (*ōʊmĕ·ntŏm*). *Anat.* Pl. -a. Also 6 in anglicized form OMENT. [L. *omentum*.] A fold or duplication of the peritoneum connecting the stomach with certain of the other viscera, as the liver, spleen, and colon; the caul.

Three divisions of the omentum are commonly recognized: the *gastrocolic* or *greater omentum* descending over a part of the intestines from the lower border of the stomach to the transverse colon; the *gastro-hepatic*, *hepato-gastric*, or *lesser omentum* extending from the liver to the smaller curvature of the stomach; the *gastro-splenic omentum* connecting the cardiac end of the stomach with the spleen.

1541 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 88b/1, The fell called Omentum is lasse. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* (1870) 90/1, The causes of Dyphse which is a pelicle the whicke doth compasse and doth hare up the guttes. 1587 T. GOGGE *Stand. 19* The Omentum adorneth with vessels of several sorts. 1597 GUILLE *Treat. Wounds* I. 109 Wounds of the omentum are of the mortal kind...the effused blood, falling into the cavity of the abdomen, will kill the patient. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Lit.* The glandular in the right border of the lesser omentum. 1873 MITCHELL *Klinic. Anat.* xi. 436 A great fan, appendicular flap of the peritoneum called the great omentum, hangs down loosely in front of the bowels.

† Omer (*ōʊməɹ*). [a. Heb. *עֹמֶר* *ʿōmer*, (identity of the word in the two senses uncertain.)]

1. A Hebrew measure of capacity equal to the tenth part of an ephah, or 3⅓ pints Imperial measure. (Formerly rendered GOMER 1, 2, 3; also erroneously *homer*, in which form it is confounded with a much larger measure of capacity, HOMER².)

[1000–1650: see GOMER.] 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xvi. 31 Take a pot, and put an Omer full of Manna therein. 1662 *tr. Nieuhof's Embass.* 1. 28 Nine ass. Omer is the tenth part of an Ephah. 1823 CRICKMORE *Omer*, a pottle. *a* 1838 CLEVELAND *Model New Eng.* 91 For Japan are 1500 an *Omer* for a Scholar. 1906 PHILLIPS, *Homer*, a twofold Measure among the Hebrews; one liquid, and the other dry, the former containing three Pints and a half.

1858 *Meyer's Lindy Bible* 140, 1 Kings ... 1 omer...31 pts.

2. A sheaf; *spec.* the sheaf of the wave-offering: in *Counting of the Omer*, the formal enumeration of the days (day by day) from the eve of the 2nd day of the Passover (when the *omer* was brought) till Pentecost is reached; a custom observed by the Jews in synagogue and in house, after Leviticus xxiii. 15, 16.

1880 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 569/2 The ..'days of the omer'. 1871 *Daily Telegraph*, Prayers, etc., Introd. to The Counting of the Omer. 1892 EMANUEL *Chidiy, Ghetto* II. 194 They counted the days of the Omer till Pentecost and the synagogue dressed with flowers.

Omer, obs. form of UMBER, grayling.

Omest, var. OVERMEST *Obs.*, highest, topmost.

-ometer (*ɒmĭtəɹ*), the element METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure, preceded by *-o*, belonging to the proc. element, or merely connective (see *-o*), in which form it usually appears in words from Greek, and hence in modern formations, as *dynamometer*, *gasometer*, *olfactometer*, etc. Also as a quasi-*sb.*

1858 *Farmer's Mag. Jan.* 63 The barometers, thermometers, anemometers, and other counters.

† O'minal, *a. Obs.* [adj. L. type **ōmināl-is*, f. OMEN: see *-AL.*] Of or pertaining to omens; from which an omen is drawn.

1621 J. FERRAND *Apologie* 1 Obs. Philo. 122 But these are the chiefest which Oriental birds shall foretell. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Cleirac.* To Rdr. (1682) 8 The confounding names and epithets bestow'd by the ominal commentators, which affrighted all loyall and rational eyes.

† O'minate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *ōmināri*, *-āre* to prognosticate, f. *ōmen*, *ōmin-* OMEN.]

1. *trans.* To prognosticate from omens, to augur, foreboode.

1580 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 87 By the God ascended...to contract such-like thing. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 327 The augurs, ominating thunderings and unfortunate things to the Roman army. 1742 HOGARTH in *Mrs. Manley's Lett.* II. 173 To whom I have ever been wishing and ominating every thing that is good.

b. *intr.* To augur, to have or utter forebodings.

1652 HOWELL *Dodona's* Wks. (1754) VI. 127 Of doubtful things thus ill you ominate. 1667 BP. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. 1. (1713) 88, I cannot ominate as will touching this Congress.

2. *transf.* To be a prognostic of, to portend.

1598 BARCLAY *Satir. Mem.* iv. (1605) 171 This unfortunate bird [L. *ut ave*]...ominating some evil to follows. 1642 *Perth. of Remonstr.* 12 If the disgracing of the Arke of God scarcely should ominate the fall of it. 1708 PHILLIPS, *To Ominate*, to give an Omen of, to foreshew or foretell. 1827 GALT *Lif. to Aug. Parish Mem.* (1850) 43, I had no visitors to ominate wars and conquests.

b. *Intr.* To be or serve as an omen, to portend.

1682 *Decay Chr. Piety* iv. 56 And this is it which ominates sadly as to our divisions with the Romanists. 1852 NORTH *Lif.* 32 Dec. in *Lives* (1890) III. 228 May the new year be better than the beginning ominates. My brother Dudley died last night about seven.

Hence **† O'minating** *ppl. a.*

1889 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* xiii. (1689) 108 These ominating presages. 1902 H. DARNELL *Apol.* 146 in S. Parker *Church's Dr. Pimlico*, This...filled them with ominous and evil ominating Hopes.

† Omina'tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ōmināti-ōn-em*, n. of action from *ōmināri*: see prec.] The action of ominating or presaging; prognostication, foreboding.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. (Arb.) 124 If any other name be small happen upon a better connexion. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. 263 Nor was the name (talking of Salt) a generall appellation of future evill unto the ancients, but a particular relation unto the bonds of friendship. 1690 TAYLOR *Comm. Num.* xxiii. 10 *Additur* happy conclusions and gratulations. 1883 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1885) 102 Ominations by Words, Names, Places, Times, &c. so many several Chapters full of the basest vanity.

Ominous (*ǫ·mĭnəs*), *a.* [ad. L. *ōmīnōs-us* portentous, f. *ōmen, ōmin-* OMEN; see -OUS. Cf. mod. F. *ominous* (1609).]

1. Of the nature of an omen, serving to foretell the future, presaging events to come, portentous.

1549 WARNER *Alb. Engl.* VIII. xxiii. (1586) 207 If the Some stroke might be construed ominous to Englands court or ill. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 29 'Twas a Rule... to undertake nothing... in numbers, without some ominous presentation. 1788 GIBBON *Pref. Misc. Wks.* 1796 I have given over an ominous circumstance that happened, the last time we played together. 1821 BYRON *Sonn. a Fourth* i. 13, I feel a thousand fears Which are not ominous of right.

b. Regarded upon omens.

1670 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 135, I do not reckon much upon these ominous collections.

† 2. Of good omen, auspicious; fortunate. *Obs.*

1590 M. HOWARD in A. M. to *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* sig. ¶ Whom I pray to give ominous and fortunate event to your divine attempts. 1602 R. MATHEW *Unl. Adult.* 175 This Medicine is... most ominous in all kind of Fluxes.

3. Of ill omen, foreboding evil, inauspicious.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Engl.* VI. xxiv. (1602) 131 If ought fore-warn be ominous, dreadful any fowle, the L. 1591 SPENSER, *1 Hen. VI*, iv. vi. 107 Let me be Duke of Clarence, George of Glocester, For Gloucester Dukedome is too ominous. 1666 J. DENHAM *Milit. Carthus Lab.* 301 If ... a dog, as one would say, did bark at them, thinking it ominous, they immediately return'd. 1784 *Tunbridge Lamb.* xxiv. 38 There is an ominous frailty in it, which even the spurious disposition of the family cannot escape. 1832 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Prophet.* I. 8 The brightest and the freshest hopes are universally ... being upon the auspicious or ominous aspect of English Christianity. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 300 An ominous choice of the head supplied the remainder of the omission.

b. Marked or attended by evil omens, disastrous.

1832 HERVEY *Meditation Sea* 22, Wks. 1839 IV. 140 O my ominous fate, 1869 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-3 II. 289 It is the second fatal and ominous accident that hath befell one. 1871 R. BROWN *Wind* 140 The E. Winds... being ominous to our Gardens and Fields, by blasting the buds and fruits.

c. Of doubtful or menacing aspect or appearance.

1837 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* 226, 647 Colossus of Memnon... presenting... a mutilated, ominous, shapeless, half-built, half-demolished appearance. 1884 BUCHAN *Art of Keep* ii. 66 In the closeness or convenience of common light.

Ominously (*ǫ·mĭnəslĭ*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an ominous manner, by way of omen or presage, portentously. † **a.** In general sense; or *spec.* With presage of good, auspiciously, happily. *Obs.*

1590 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2/1, I have my wife very luckyly and ominously done the same. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 332 His sublime and unbridled disposition, was ominously knowne him, in his very name. 1636 *Petition to Colchester* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XV. 697 That Reason which God hath here pleased ominously to ordain in our dayes.

b. With presage of evil or disaster; inauspiciously, menacingly.

1649 MILTON *Eikon Bas.* 3, Wks. (1847) 316/2 Which of all those oppressive acts ... did he ever disclaim ... till the fatal vote of this parliament being ominously over him? *a* 1784 VICARY STEDMAN *Cruel* (R.), Their cannable natures, who high in power, And deep in guilt, most ominously shine. 1848 C. BRONTË *Jane E.* xxvi. 278 The mental shock which had fevered on me so ominously from the beginning of Gateshead. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Nature* v. 106 The fact...speaks ominously as to the general state of minerals.

Ominousness (*ǫ·mĭnəsnĕs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ominous, or of presaging good or (more usually) evil to come.

1616 BULLOKAR *Expos.*, Ominousnesse, ill presaging. 1623 COCKERAM, Ominousnesse, the unlucky omennesse of the same. *a* 1625 BURGESS (*Nares*) Which I now tell, to shew both dulnesse of wit, to despaire the skew, and heightened the opinion of the ominousness of this ordinary. 1656 T. HALL *Rel. Retire* II. 20, 22 His mother's inclemency was not without ominousness.

Omite, obs. form of ARMIE *adv.*

† **Omi'se**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **omyse**. [f. F. *omis*, pa. pple. of *omettre*, ad. L. *omittĕre* to OMIT, Cf. *demise, promise.*] *trans.* To omit: = OMISSE.

a 1425 *Freedom, St. Bartholomew's* 25 No thynge hath be omysed.

Omissible (*ǫmĭ·sĭbl*), *a.* [f. L. *omiss-*, ppl. stem of *omittĕre* to OMIT + -IBLE.] Capable of being omitted.

1828 BOSTON *Christmastide* I. Wks. 1849 VIII. 15 Least generally useful branches...in case of necessity, omissible. 1856 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Ep.* xv. x. (1872) IX. 298 All more possible, omissible to this place. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Apr. 303/1 There is nothing omitted nor anything omissible.

Omission (*ǫmĭ·shən*). [ad. L. *omissiōn-em*, n. of action from *omittĕre* to OMIT. Cf. F. *omission* (1323 in *Hatz. & Darm.*). I. 338/2.]

1. The action of omitting or leaving out, or fact of being omitted; failure or forbearance to insert or include; also, an instance of this.

1533 J. BELLENDEN *Livy* in *Cornelius Livy. Hyst.* (1822) 318 Except virgins have obtained the ordinare of his omission. 1608 T. SEDGWICK *Logick* 63 A causation or ordaine of action... 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 10 To supply the omission in the preceding narrative. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Ethwin* III. 80 The omissions of certain chapters in some parts. 1887 BOSWORTH *Parthenope*, *F. Fowler* 12, What does man owe... but fidelity to record, forbearance to supply?

2. The non-performance or neglect of actions or duty; an instance of this.

a 1382 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 400 Many men in ordinance synnen ofter crist. 1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 V^ synne...by the manere of wanhe, dedes or thoughtes, omyssyons or other neglygences. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. 40 We have omitted all manner of omissions and commissions. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 19 June, His feares to me seem only great confidence. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 122, I am ill...he be sure to jail for my omissions. I should certainly not long remain to grieve over my sin, for such it is.

Omissive (*ǫmĭ·sĭv*), *a.* [f. L. *omiss-*, ppl. stem of *omittĕre* to OMIT + -IVE.] Characterized by omitting, neglecting to perform, or leaving out.

1624 Bp. HALL *Serm. to Lords* 29 Feb. [R.], The first is an untowardness of omission, the second of commission. The omissive untowardness shall lead the way. 1680 HARVEY *Anim. Oxford* 61 To this man hath the Geometrical skill to call *Omissive obedience* by the name of *Passive*. 1798 *Diary Thomas* 19 Should I be silent on the Occasion, I might well be deemed truly omissive in my Duty. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 202. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) I. 389 Actions, omissive as well as commissive, 1832 *Examiner* 225/2 We compared these worthies and ministers part with the part of the people, performed with prodigious energy.

Omit (*ǫmĭ·t*), *v.* See also OMMIT. [ad. L. *omittĕre* to let go, let loose, lay aside, disregard, f. *ŏ-* = *ob-* (OB- 1) + *mittĕre* to send, let go.]

1. *trans.* To leave out, not to insert or include.

1532-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 [They were] well in quantities, but the consonants of syllables is to omitte the faulte commeth of that his remayne, after the grete overthrow. 1598 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 182a So moche as they omitted or lefte vnsayd. 1597 BLUNDEVIL *Astronomye* Prol., What I have omitted & left out must needs supervayne to this boke. 1603 CAMDEN *Rem.* 200 Thus I may omitte other of his speeches. 1758 REYNOLDS *Idler* I. vii. 130 Parts of them are omitted to be quoted. 1823 *Scientific Pocket-bk.* 41 [I] still The intermediate passages are omitted, having only the dialogue.

†b. *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1550 J. CHEKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldr* § 24 (1870) 30 Other matter arose which, to finishe this matter, I omyt of.

2. *trans.* To fail or forbear to use or perform; to let alone, pass over, neglect, leave undone.

1533 More *Apol.* xxiv, Wks. 879/1 They had ... omitted no charitable means vnto him that might be to Dutie mindes. 1580 DALTON *Countrie Country* 180 It, His will omit nothyngue, that concerneth his diuine. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. C.* IV. iii. 200 There is a Tide in the affayres of men, which, Omitted, all the voyage of their life, Is bound in Shallowes, and in Miseries. 1608 G. WHETSTONE *Lives Emperours* in *Hist. Trajane* I 5, And for his delight in hunting, hawes, dogs, omitting the affaires of his Empire. 1632 HOSKINS *Lamentr.* in *Arb.* 128 Which ... to do, or omit, is contrary to the Lawes. 1732 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 135 P 12 To do nothing is to every man's power; we can never want an opportunity of omitting duties. 1841 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 23 No traveller...should omit visiting the two latter.

b. Const. with *infin.*

1509 WISDOM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Sec. 1. II. 2 Without omitting so to do. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 24 The Princesse...not omitting to visite her *Sister*. 1720 DE FOE *Plague* 122 Some people, notwithstanding the danger, did not omit publickly to attend the worship of God. 1852 HUSSEY *Pastor Pastor* I. 58 Insinuation did not omit to appears at this compliment.

† c. To leave disregarded, take no notice of.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. 5. 182 But wherefore gnaw I on so hard a point? Omitting bankrout exile, my owne Treasons? 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, iv. iv. 17 Therefore omit him my sight. Heart not his Lore...By speaking cold, in neglexion of his will. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 77 What if we do omit This Reprehension?

† 3. To forbear or cease to retain; to let go. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 71 The poore soule Sate sighing by a sycamore tree, Sing all a greene Willow: Her hand Her salt teare fell; her heart of her owne accord Did break. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iv. 27 Their mental Natures, being so subtly by the Divine Deuiseours. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 106 (1686) 93 By the fire irons such many decode and evolute parts.

Hence **Omi'tted** *ppl. a.*, **Omi'tting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 190/1, In omitting of these duties. 1552 HUTTOM *Whistl.* (1811), I will set forthe here these omitted numbers. 1613 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicking Wives* Wks. (1630) II. 34 It is too late to put old nothings to new remainings.

† **Omi'ttance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. OMIT v. + -ANCE; cf. *admittance.*] = OMISSION.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 134 I marvel why I answer'd not again, but that's all one; omittance is no quittance.

Omitter (*ǫmĭ·tər*). [f. OMIT v. + -ER 1.] One who omits or leaves unperformed.

1601 W. SCLATER *Key* (1609) 108 The omitting of a thing forbidden of God, erroneously lodged lawful to be done, is a sin in the omitter interpretative, as the schooles speake. *a* 1680 FULLER (*Webster* 1864), The omitters thereof should not scarcely censure each other.

† **Omlah** (*ŏ·mlă*). *East Indian.* Also **oomlah, amla.** [ad. Arab. عملة *ʿamalah*, pl. of عامل *ʿāmil* AMIL, 'operator, agent'; properly used as a collective pl.; but sometimes erron. with Eng. pl. -*s* added.] In northern India, A body or staff of native officials in a civil court.

1776 H. VANSITTART in *Lower Bengal* (1894) 121, 100 Rupees to the Omlah of the Cutcherry, or officers belonging to the establishment. 1834 *Asiatic J.* XVII. 322 The table surrounded by the Amlah and the Mookhtars. 1840 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 92 The corruption of the omlah, or native officers of the courts. 1888 TEMPEST in *Punch Pamphlet* 31 in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 320 We will hint to the omlah we discover a fact which it is necessary that they shall keep with great solemnity. 1892 L. RAJAMAN *Life in India* vi. 153 The venality and treachery of the native amla of our courts.

† **Ommatidium** (*ǫmătĭ·dĭŏm*). Pl. **-ia.** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. type **ὀμματίδιον*, dim. of *ὄμμα, ὀμματ-* eye.] A structural element of the eyes of Invertebrates; *a.* = one of the simple eyes which make up the compound eye of an insect. Hence **Ommati'dial** *a.*, pertaining to an ommatidium.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 410 note, Patten... points out...the following general features...Every eye consists as a rule of a number of eye-elements or ommatidia, which may and do occur isolated as well as aggregated. Every ommatidium is composed of 1-4 corneal cells or retinophora, more rarely united, and including 3-6 axial cones, and of one or more surrounding circles of pigmented cells or retinulæ. *Ibid.* 420 (Arthropoda) In a polymorphous eye 3 simple lens-forms, *a.* ommatia, and retinula constituent an ommatium'; or the two latter ... an ommatidium.

Ommatophore (*ǫmă·tŏfōr*). *Zool.* [a. mod.L. *ommatophorus*, f. Gr. ὄμματο- eye + -φόρος bearing.] In the Mollusca and other Invertebrata: Any part, as a tentacle, bearing an eye; an eye-stalk; *e.g.* the 'horn' of a snail. So **Ommatophorous** (*ǫmătŏ·fŏrŭs*) *a.*, bearing an eye, as an eye-stalk.

1858 HILL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 322 The tentacle ...which may be converted into a special eye-stalk (ommatophore). 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ommatophore.*

Omnarity (*ǫnă·rĭtĭ*). *rare.* Also 7-9 **omniarity.** [f. L. *omnār-is*, *omne* all + -ITY 1: perh. immed. from a scholastic L. **omnarĭtās.*

A more regularly formed L. *omnālĭtās* (of which the Eng. *-ality* would be *omnity*; cf. *quality* etc.) is used by Petrarch *Rimis de Contemptu Philosophiæ* 108, Venice (1554) 13, *nequitiæ, hæc philosophiæ* Gr. πανουργία. (Prof. Sykes.)

The condition of being all; 'allness'.

1656 W. GILBERTS in *Ulsker's Lett.* (1688) 494 In the apprehension of God's Omnarity, and his own Nothing. 1657 [? T. BROWNE] *Reply. Nich.* 14 It is nothing because nothing and Omnarity [sic] (the Quality) influenced Nothing into an Essence. 1808 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 330 In the language of the old schools, Unity + Omniety = Totality. 1880 R. HERRICK tr. *Goethe's Faust* Notes 167 The Germ...in the Divinity of the metaphysicians.

Omni- (*ǫnĭ*), combining form of L. *omnis* all, used already in ancient L. in forming compound adjs. as *omnifer* all-bearing, *omnigenus* of all kinds, *omnipotens* all-producing, *omnipotens* all-powerful, *omnivorus* all-devouring. The number of these was increased in Christian and late L., by such additions as *omniscius* all-knowing, *omnisonus* omnifarious, *omnivalens* all-powerful, and in med. Schol. L. by such as *omnigenarius, omniscientia*; finally in mod.L. and esp. in Eng. itself by a multitude of words formed more or less on the model of these, or to supply a latinized equivalent to an Eng. compound in *All-*, as in *omnipatient* all-suffering, *omnisperception* all-perceiving, etc. The longer-established and more used words in *omni-* will be found in their places as Main words; the following are of more occasional occurrence:

Omnia'ctive *a.*, active in all things or everywhere (also *absol.* as *sb.*). **O'mnarch** (-ārk), ruler of all things. **Omnibene'volent** *a.* [after *benevolent*, etc.], benevolent towards all; so **Omnibene'volence**, universal benevolence. **Omnipresa'bility**, the fact of being the cause of all things; universal causality. **Omnipo'tentist** *a.*, competent or having jurisdiction in all causes; so **Omnipo'tentness**, competence in all causes. **Omnisorpo'real** *a.*, comprising all material bodies. **Omnisen'sity**, universal sensibility, capacity of believing anything whatever. **Omni-e'reditie** *a.*, learned in all (or very many) subjects, having universal erudition. **Omni-e'ssence**, universal essence or being. **Omni'fervous** *a.* [L. *omnifer* see -FEROUS] (see quot.). **Omni'fidel** *a.* [after *infidel*], believing everything, holding all creeds. **Omni'gerent** (-*jĕrĕnt*) *a.* [L. *gerent-em*, pr. pple. of *gerĕre* to perform, carry on, do], universally working, performing all kinds of work. **O'mnigraph** (see -GRAPH), 'a pantograph (*rare*)' (Webster 1864). **Omni'legent** *a.* [L. *legent-em*, pr. pple. of *legĕre* to read], reading everything, acquainted with all (or a very great amount of) literature. **Omniling'ual** (-*lĭ·ngwăl*) *a.* [f. *lingua* tongue, language], speaking or understanding all languages. **Omni'loquent** *a.* [L. *loquent-em*, pr. pple. of *loqui* to speak], speaking of all things or on all subjects. **Omnilu'cent** *a.* [L. *lucent-em*, pr. pple. of *lucēre* to shine], shining upon all or everywhere. † **O'mninode, Omni'modite** *adjs.* [L. *omnimodus*, f. *modus* MODE], existing in all modes or ways, of all sorts. **Omnipo'tence** (*-nĭpō·tĕns*) [after *omnipotence*: see RADICOT], acquaintance of everything, universal ignorance; so **Omnipo'tentist** *a.*, ignorant of everything. **Omni-**

parent *a.* [L. *omniparens*: see PARENT], producing or bringing forth all things: *in quot.* 1609 as *sb.* = parent of all. **Omnipo'tent** *a.* = prec., (in quot. *absol.*). **Omnipo'tency** [see PARITY], the state of being all equal, universal equality. **Omni'parous** *a.* [late L. *omniparus* (*v. supra*), L. *-parus* bringing forth, producing] = *omniparient*. **Omnipotient** (pǒmpō'shĭent) *a.*, patient of everything, having unlimited endurance. **Omniperceptivity** *a.*, perceiving all things; so **Omniperceptiveness**. †**Omniperpi'ency**. †**Omnipe'rfect** *a.*, all-perfect. **Omnipro'gnant** *a.*, *ready to produce anything*. †**Omnipro'dent** *a.* [see PRUDENT], having universal foresight, or overruling universal providence. **Omnipresent'aneous**, the quality of being *representative* of all forms or kinds. †**Omniscitu'rient** *a.* [L. **scitūrire* to desire to know], desiring to know everything. **Omniscri'bent**, **Omniscri'ptive** *adjs.* [L. *scribere* to write], writing on all subjects. **Omniscribence** (*-scrī'bens*), universal feeling or sensation. **Omnisignificance**, universal significance or meaning. **Omnispective** *a.* [L. *spect-*, pple. stem of **spicĕre* (*-spicĕre*) to look], looking into or beholding all things. **Omnitu'niversal** *a.* [L. *tempus* time], relating to all times; including in its meaning all the various tenses. †**Omni'tenent** *a.* [L. *omnitenens*, f. *tenēre* to hold], holding or containing all things. **Omnitolerant** *a.*, tolerant of everything. **Omnitonic** (*-to'nik*) *a. Mus.* [F. *omnitonique*], relating to all tones or tonalities (see quot.). **Omni'vagant** *a.* [L. *vagāre-ant*, pr. pple. of *vagāre* to wander, cf. L. *omnivagus*], wandering everywhere. †**Omni'valent** [late L. *omnivalens*], †**Omni'valous** *adjs.* [L. *valēre* to be strong], all-prevailing, all-powerful, omnipotent; so †**Omni'valence**, omnipotence. †**Omnivarious** *a.*, of all varieties or different kinds. **Omniverti'vorous** *a.* [L. *vertĕre* and *vordre* to devour], capable of 'swallowing' all words (*humorous*). **Omni'videnee** [L. *videre* to see: after *omnipotence*, etc.], the capacity of seeing all things. †**Omni'vidency**, a seeing of all things; 'universal inspection' (Devon). **Omnivision** (*-vi'zhon*), the action or faculty of seeing all things, omniscience. †**Omni'volant** *a.* [L. *omnivolens*], willing everything.

Among other self-explanatory *compounds*, chiefly nonce-words, which have been used, are *omni-constructing*, *omni-conclusive*, *omnidecidedly*, *omni-Dissolvo*, *omni-loving*, *omni-motive*, *omni-penetrable*, *omni-productive*, *omni-relation*, *omni-resulting*, *omni-subtlest*, *omni-sufficient*, *omni-victor* (*adjs.*). *As derivatives from adjs.*, Bailey (vol. II, 1727) has *omnificousness*, *omnifarentness*.

1848 J. Martineau *Misc.* (1852) 108 The simplicity of Monotheism cancels the pretended host, and takes the collective universe as the symbol of the Omnipresent and the 'Omnipotent Mind'. **1873** *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 19 He is ever lovingly within creation as its truest life, omnipresent and omni-active. **1898** *Pall's Mag.* XV. 396 The hierarchy will extend from the anarch, or head of a sphinxage, to the 'omnarch, or head of the universe. **1830** Disraeli *Vivian Grey* VI. 80 So the ordinances of the world, drawn up, might kill the Omnimob. **1834** L. Hunt *Tatler* No. 9. 69 The old difference between omnipresence and "omnipresence perplexed the understanding then as it does now. **1888** Harcourt *Sermons in St. Paul* xi. 200 Omniscience could stop Omnidemoniacal parleys. **1879** *Punch Adelp. Prov.* 11. 180 What an Omnimate and Omnipresent God He knew and could do for Man's habitation, an "Omnibenevolent God ..would certainly have done. **1658** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 6. 200 Absolute perfection ... does ... not only comprehend ... perfect knowledge or understanding, but also "omni-causality and omnipotence. **1900** *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Jan. 291 That [bodies] which would [resist] the "omni-impression of parliament. **1867** Bushnell *Logical Sermons*, Who else? E. *Mrs.*'s indigestion unfathomed ... fathomless "omni-scipience. **1889** Macmillan *Sel. Plant Dissected* Contr. 9. 161, Men no longer see any objection to the King's court making itself an omni-competent court of last instance. **1708** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 347 [In ancient Egyptian theology] He (God) is both Incorporeal and "Omnicorporeal, for there is nothing of any Body, which he is not. **1844** G. *Mon.* LXXV. 203 He loses no opportunity of showing the "omnicredulity. **1792** G. Harvey *Farmer's Letter to Landowners* (1823) II. 194 What an unlikelihood, or rather "omni-disorderly, had the man. **1832** Southey *Doctor* xcv. III. 211 That "omni-reader was himself as likely to have seen the books from whence Gaffarel derived his knowledge. **1814** *Dowie Spirit*, xlii. 430 In mine omnipotence, in mine omnipresence, in mine "omni-summer, he is equall partner with me. **1658** Barnet Glasgow, "Omnipotent omnipotent, that knowest no beginneth all things, or of all kinds. **1848** *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 31 He is, then, rather "omnibibl than bibl. **1813** E. Bunnett *Wade Land's End* 253 Here that old "omni-present worker (the ocean) has never neglect. **1816** *Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 392 In all the ranks of the "omnilogous philosophers. **1892** Manchester *Exc. Engr. Lib.* 1892) 332 De Quincey ... was no sceptic, as Southey was, "omnilogical. **1893** E. E. Fossett *Trip to Spain*, etc. 79 Antonio is apparently "omni-lingual. **1824** *New Monthly Mag.* X. 228 These "omnilogical professors of Paisley. **1830** Mill *Brit. & For.* (1832) III. 234 The bustle of encouragement and intelligence from omnilogical Dogs. **1897** *Boston Nose Night* 2 The nerves and "omni-hairy fountain, the Intellect. **1818** M. Maurice *Old Monk's Tales* II. iv. 117 The wide influence of heaven ...omnipresent, omnilogical. **1858** Ruskin *Glasgow*, 'Omniversals', ...of all manners or fashions, relative to season, of every way. **1897** W. Sharpe *Engl. 3 Thess.* (1898) 170 You will be found to continue an "omnimodous desolation of the Roman Empire. **1894** Howe *Wide World* 139 *Absolute* surrender, simplicity. **1856** R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 43 In "omni-existence we approach Omnipotence. **1880** *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 361/1 The astounding pretension to universal knowledge and our omniscience displayed in all his speech and deeds. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 574/2 One of the omnibuses, or "omni-novibus, governs who the 'London Correspondent'. **1894** J. Downe *Holy Bands* 1878) 22 O Thou all-powerful and "Omnipotent, What holds the hands that should defend thy head? **1897** H. More *Poems* 132 Omnipotent Sol with golden Visage, Thou. **1880** Spencer in *Macmillan's Salisbury* v. 76 The supreme Rabbis, the "Omniscient, the Intelligent. **1848** F. White *Salford Ep. Dict.* 9 They command whatsoever their working hands affect ... to wit, "Omnipotency of Churchwomen. **1800** *Mon. Monthly Mag.* V. 248 Worse than this ...is the bowing and bending of ages by this preposterous omnipotency of appearances. **1733** Jortin *Sermons, Advertising*, that which interesting thing; "omnipresent. **1892** *Canadian Instr. Rep.* n. 81 With this key to omnipotence or rather "omnipotent Talents of being Called. **1880** A. Somerville *Autobiog.* 167 That plain solid omnipotent man had within him some immense resource of high principle and pure passion. **1664** H. More *Antid. Idolatry* ii. 22 This Omnipotence or "Omnipotence invincible. **1840** H. Nicoll *Rest God's Rom.* 133 He saw many different phases of this omnipervidence, which may be lessened at any moment upon the independent decision of the ancient law, or black magic. **1664** H. More *Antid. Idolatry* ii. 23 The Communication of this "Omnipresence. *Ibid.* 40 An "omnipresent Omnipresence, which does bear and see what ever is said or transacted in the World. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 332 This is the Perfect and genuine Idea of the first "Omnipotent Eye, everywhere Being. **1811** Horne *Panegyrical Four Gospel's Creed*, "Omnipresent ...They knew all ways for which the beggar calls. **1812** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. 326 A certain omnipregnant, whole-parturient genius of my acquaintance. **1892** Vicar *God in Hymns* (1842) 1 The omnipotent and "omnipresent great God of heaven and earth. **1832** Mrs. Browning *Lett. Chr. Poets* 43 The secret of his wonderful fertility and "omnipresentativeness. **1897** C. Lever *Sir Jasper* I. 106 There "omnipresent grocery immediately ... one of the monster words of Aristophanes. **1850** *Eat. Rev.* 13 Jones reads The subject has since been dealt with by the "omnivicious Mr. Thomas Evans. **1800** *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 398 In short, he may be reckoned "omni-scriptive or panglottic. **1892** J. R. Hume *Undine & Fishing* 6, 14 in *Poems of early years* by Mid-comers of the University, all feeling, eye and ear In "Omnisensation poised, he flew throughout the mid sphere. **1833** Southey *Doctor* xcix. III. 231 Which in its "omnisignificance may promise anything, and yet pledges the writer to nothing. **1723** N. Bacon *Discourse on Trade*, great omnipotent "omnispective Power! Then fire and hail—(Psalm cxlvii.) plus! **1890** *Classical Rev.* Oct. 362/2 In this sense it [the Infinitive] may be called timeless = "omnitemporal. **1796** Hannah Glasgow, 'Omnitemporal... that contains all things. **1833** Bancroft *Lib. Mind, Cowper* (1854) I. 264 A vague, formless, "omnitolerant idleness. **1879** Clarke *Dict. Music* I. 317 The "'omnitonic' system [of Fétis], whose main principle is that harmonic combinations exist by which any given sound may be resolved into any key and any mode. **1898** Rutter *Cabourg*, v. 'Omnivagant', wandering every where, that runs up and down in all places. **1831** I. Mendez *Pilgr Mimes* III. xxiii. 200 Vice was omnivagous and rampant supreme. **1887** J. Dixon *Summer Twilight* (1888) 27 Which Sorrow is it has the three Intelligences, Making mother one with Nature, or "Holy Ghost? it is borne so strong, ye or "Omnivalous, True by Her pow'r thy pow'r is vanquished? **1903** J. Rose *Pentecostals* i. 236 (MS.) By undue proof of that omnivalent power. *Ibid.* x. 39 The dreadful dungeon of "omnivicious gaoles. **1844** Blackwood's Gleanings xxvii. 221 Tiberius Cæsar bedded that chamber, wherein were discovered the "omnivicious shapes of beastly and preposterous luxuries. **1858** O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf. t.* xi. 200, I am "omnivolitionous by nature and training. **1884** E. A. Abbott *Flatland* ii. 20 (K.) "Omnivolvers in the attributes of God alone. **1886** Pulpit *Homilies* x. (1887) 26 Not to pretend inspection into the Book of life, seeing all other books have come under their "Omnivolvents. **1861** Miss Bradford *Knight, Sqr. & Sqr. Chevalier* I. v. 59 His hand signifying "omnivolence, and the countenance, chiefly typical of cruelties and of the world. **1898** Robert Grimge, 'Omnivorous, that subsists or cleaneth all things.

Omniana (*pl.*, *-ānă*). [L. *omnis* all, *omnia* all things + *-ANA*.] Notes or scraps of information about everything, or about all (or very many) kinds of things; '*ana*' of all kinds. Also *attrib.*

1807 W. Taylor in *Robberds Mem.* II. 189 *Now it is only* in the Athenæum that I get at the nonsense passing in your books. **1824** Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 326, I should very well like to edit Sir T. Browne's works ... and add such Omniana notes as my stores may enable me to furnish.

Omnibenevolent, etc. : see OMNI-.

Omnibus (*pǒmnibŭs*), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *omnibus* (1828, in Dict. Acad. 1835), a. L. *omnibus* 'for all', dative pl. of *omnis* all, in Fr. phrase *voiture omnibus* = *voiture pour tous*, 'vehicle for all'.]

A. *sb.*

1. A four-wheeled public vehicle for carrying passengers, with the inside seats extending along the sides, and the entrance at the rear, and with or without seats on the roof; usually plying along a fixed route. (Colloq. shortened to Bus.)

1829 Specimens *Mem. to Chairman of Board of Stamps* 3 Apr. 3, I am engaged in building a Vehicle after the manner of the recently established French Omnibus, which when completed I propose starting on the Paddington road. **1829** *Saturday Magazine*, The new vehicle, called the omnibus, commenced running this morning in July from Paddington to the City. **1830** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 8 A hurricane was formed across the road by one of those long coaches to which the Parisians have given the name of Omnibus. **1834** L. Hunt *Wand. to Seine* 129 note, A steam omnibus has also begun to ply regularly on the crowded thoroughfare of the City Road. **1834** Marryat *Olla Podr.* vi. (1839) 90 Omnibuses, old gentlemen, or cats, which are attached to the ... steam-tugs. **1860** R. Tangye *Notes & Adv.* Ser. 2. viii. 181, I was put down at the station, where omnibuses were in waiting. **1881** Grant White *Eng., Within & Without* iv. 72 The London omnibus, or 'bus as it is universally called ... is no form a more ugly square box on wheels.

b. *fig.*

1832 W. Bevan in *Life & Lett.* (1884) II. 255 The great reform omnibus [the Reform Bill] moves but slowly. **1894** J. H. Overton *Eng. Ch.* 1708 Cent. 222 His [Arnold's] scheme of making the Church a sort of theological omnibus large enough to take in all sorts.

2. = *Omnibus-box*: see B. 2.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* vi, Having just arrived from the omnibus at the opera.

3. *Glass-making.* (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Omnibus.* a. *Glass-making.* A sheet-iron cover for articles in a lear or annealing arch, in order to protect them from drafts of air.

2. = *Omnibus-boy*: see B. 2.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* xxi, Having just arrived from the omnibus at the agents.

3. *Glass-making.* (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Omnibus.* a. *Glass-making.* A sheet-iron cover for articles in a lear or annealing arch, in order to protect them from drafts of air.

4. A man or boy who assists a waiter at an hotel, restaurant, etc.

1888 *Star* 11 Aug. 2/3 To pay to what is known in a restaurant as an 'omnibus'; i.e. a lad that clears the tables. **1897** *Daily News* 19 June 7/6 Omnibuses ... apprentices—who wait on the waiters.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *omnibus-cad* (CAD 2 *f*), *driving* sb., *fashion* adv., *-riding* sb., *train*, *traffic*, *ticket*; **omnibus-man**, the driver or conductor of an omnibus.

1832 *Tait's Mag.* Feb. 121/1 The omnibus trade became too *Bostonian* not to be looked to what are called the 'metropolis roads'. **1847** Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xlix, A supposed antipathy of omnibus-cads and costermongers. **1887** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. 101, Omnibus-driving expectations. **1868** *Law. Mag. & Rev.* The rattle of omnibus wheels running down in the railway stations. **1884** *Daily News* 19 Sept. 5/2 The railways must strike the facilities of omnibus traffic with their greater speed. **1900** *Hist.* 12 Nov. 4/8 For the benefit of the Omnibusmen's Superannuation Fund.

B. *adj.*

1. Relating to or serving for numerous distinct objects at once; comprising a large number of items or particulars: e.g. *an omnibus bill*, *clause*, *order*, *faculty*.

1837 in Hertg *Baltridge* XXII. 183 *Omnibus-bills*, bills which contain many chancellor in their character and purposes. **1884** Western *Daily Press* 22 Feb. 5/3 The Corporation Omnibus Bill has been rejected. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 2/1 The Revenue Bill which Mr. Goschen introduced is an omnibus bill of four parts, dealing with Customs, Taxes, Stamps, Excise, and Miscellaneous, in twenty-six clauses. **1889** *Boston* (Mass.) *Trans.* 26 Feb. 6/4 The instructions moved ... to the Conference Committee upon the omnibus Territorial bill. **1892** *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5/6 There is what is called an 'omnibus resolution' embracing a whole programme of reforms. **1900** *Durham Chron.* 9 Feb. 10 Omnibus Faculty for 1899 for the following works.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Omnibus box*, a name given to large boxes on the 1st tier in some theatres and opera-houses, appropriated to a number of subscribers. **b.** *Omnibus train* [after F. *train omnibus* (Hatz.)], a railway train stopping at all the stations on the route. **c.** In electrical works, applied to a bar, wire, etc. through which passes the whole of the current proceeding from the source.

1833 H. D. Wilde *Pict. Mem. Edin.* 150 So those ... are kind for the nonce by families, while others are omnibus boxes, or let off to ephemeral places. **1884** W. Lindsay *Specialist. Opera* 13 [The great' Fauxbourg Row' at opening of Opera season 1840]. The famous omnibus boxes were filled, towards the conclusion of the opera, with the fashionable allies of the coalition. *Ibid.* 18 The whole party of the noble and fashionable occupants of the omnibus boxes hopped on the stage ... The gallant chevaliers of the 'omnibus' proved their late triumphantly and shouted 'Victory!'. **1880** Sidney Williamson *Reform.* I. 293 He was in the omnibus box at the opera. **1883** Miss. Braddon *Dead Men's Shoes* 184 We ... were advised ... to travel to Padua by the ordinary omnibus train, and be the speedy go by. **1891** *Times* 17 Jan. 5/5 A doctor was found lying on the terminal ... which was possessed with the omnibus bar, and the deceased had, it was stated, left the omnibus plug on when it ought to have been off.

Hence **O'mnibus** *v.* *nonce wd.* (*a*) *To accumulate by*, to travel by omnibus; (*b*) to place in an omnibus.

1836 Cor. Harvard *Diary* (1857) II. 121, I was obliged to ob'n. omnibus it, and run it the whole morning. **1886** *Theatre's Mag.* Sept. 229 The other day I was omnibused with a bore.

Omnicausality to **Omni-essence**: see OMNI-.

Omnicity: see OMNITY.

Omnifarious (*pǒmnifē'rĭŭs*), *a.* [f. L. *omnifari-us* (f. OMNI- adj.: cf. *multifariam*) + *-OUS*.] Of all kinds or forms; accordingly various; relating to or dealing with all kinds of things.

1655 H. More *Immort. Soul.* III. xv. (1712) 179 That all the species of things ...came first out of the Earth, by the omnifarious attempt of the particles of the matter upon one another. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 17. 98 The Confused Chaos of Omnifarious Atoms. **1708** J. Phillips *Cyder* ii. 209 If Thou ...unwillingly Drinkst wine the Vintner ... Illusion *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. 1. § 21 A mind capacious of omnifarious wisdom.

Hence **Omnifa'riousness**.

1808 W. Taylor in *Robberds Mem.* II. 119 In the vast cyclopædianism of the story reel in the omnifariousness of the languages.

Omniferous, etc. : see OMNI-.

Omnific (*ɒmnɪ·fɪk*), *a.* [f. med. or mod. L. *omnific-us*, f. OMNI- + *-fic-us* making.] Making all things; all-creating.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 162 Hither, as to their fountain, other stars Repair, and drink their fill Omnific Word. 1736 PHIL. *Sarm. Il. Trad.* 491 Who attributes to chance an omnific influence upon the free acts. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vi. 133 The creation of the world by one Omnific God.

Hence **Omni·ficence** (Bailey vol. II, 1737).

So **Omnifi·fferent** *a.* = OMNIFIC.

1880 MRS. SIDGWICK *Lost Tri. Inf.* 156 Virtuosities, the omnipresse of the gods, but properly the *omnifferent*, to his home tax his fingers.

Omniform (*ɒ·mnɪfɔ·ɹm*), *a.* [ad. late L. *omniform-is*, f. OMNI- + *forma* shape, form: see -FORM.] Of all forms or shapes; taking any or every form; exhibiting or comprising every variety of form.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. 62, This is that ancient Hidden omniform Spirit of Nature. 1658 *Phil. Collect.* (1681) III. 159 If the Soul be united to this omniform Element of God. 1725 BRADLEY *Gentl. Farmer* xix. (1736) 216 The three...Stand classed into two omniformal spheres.

Omniformity (*ɒmnɪfɔ·ɹmɪtɪ*). [f. late L. *omniformitas* (see prec. and -ITY.)] The quality of being omniform; the being of all forms.

1850 HUTCHISON in *Tribes, Disciples, & Creed.* (1860) 28 We have...undertaken...the establishment of Uniformity, and how can that stand with this Omniformity...I understand not. 1847 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. ii. xlii. The soul...By her own Centrall omniformity Brings forth in her own self what ought doth move her. 1902 MORRIS *Ideal World* 1. 1. 10 Considering some useful account of the Divine Ideality or Omniformity. 1816 CRABBE *Lap Sirens.* 326 Symbolizing the unity of nature, while it represents the omniformity of her delegated functions.

Omniformness = prec. (Bailey vol. II, 1737).

Omnify (*ɒ·mnɪfaɪ*), *v.* [f. OMNI- + -FY.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make everything of; to account as all in all. *Obs.*

1620 WARE *Sermon, Christ all* (1881) 3 That he might...magnify or rather, as you see [Col. iii. 11] omnify his Lord and Master Christ. 1668 HORN *Rise. Righteous* (1695) 89 A nullifying of self, and magnifying (I may call it omnifying) of God.

2. To render universal.

1870 COCKBURN in *Life, Rem.* (1878) III. 210 Omnify the diagonal point into a transcendent, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. 1898 *Chicago Advocate* 10 Dec. 8/3 If it all 'edifies-do' circles, the family wish to be omnified, to give money to real primaries of poverty or disease.

† **Omniga·therum.** *Obs.* Also 5 **omnegadrium**, 6 **omni-gatherum**, **omnegatherum**; *Sc.* 6 **omnigatherome**, **-rine**, 7 **omnigad**: *dirum*, 9 **omne-gatherum**. [f. OMNI- + GATHER *v.* + *-um* after L. *ens.*] = OMNIUM GATHERUM; spec. in Scottish burgh records, 'a name given to the miscorporated craftsmen of a burgh' (Jam. *Suppl.* 2).

14.. HOCCLEVE in *S.W. Addit. MS.* 14580 (Wks. E.E.T.S. Index) 36 *notā* Omnegadrium. 1580 TURNER *Herbal* (1), 70 b, Dioscorides of whom he [Pliny] hath conveyed so much learned stuff into his omnigatherum. 1579 *In Reform. Parl.* (1836) 432 They [Shoulders] were a rash confused multitude of Omnigatherum together, having no reason nor patience. 1598 G. HARVEY *pref. Lett. to Hadda, Alfadus* &c. 1, (1884) 136 A Rayler, a beggar, an Omnigatherum, a Day-drabbing. 1604 SIR C. HEYDON *Def. Astrol.* 101, 402 The sort of his lotch-potch and omnigatherum against Astrologie. 1620 *Forsyth Records Aberdeen* (1871) 172 Their niche (synsel, yrnlis, to the counsell of this burgh, ten of the old merchand baillies, and ten of the omnegaidrium, as extraordiner persones of counsell. 1622 *Stat. of Nov.* viii. The ten said gay yardis & the gaild brethren &c., the craftis &c., the craftsmen &c., the omnigatherum, viz. the wrichtis, masounis, couparis, Slaters, glassiewrichtis, plaisteraris, pavelouris, the rowme of the pensill yardis. 1630 *Ibid.* (1886) 90 The merchandis and omnigatherum. 1872 W. TURNER *Prehistor. Eternal* (1878) 37 And terrour grow'd there leap pell-mell...In omne-gatherum at that bell.

Omni·gener, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. late L. *omnigener* (in Gloss. *Cyrill.*) of every kind, f. OMNI- + *genus, gener-* kind.] = next.

1837 *Nat. Mag.* I. 321 Bulwer Lytton who on the whole has achieved the omnigener ultimate success.

Omnigenous (*ɒmnɪ·dʒɪnəs*), *a.* [f. L. *omnigen-us* of all kinds (f. *omni-* all- + *genus* kind) + -OUS.] Of all kinds.

1832 H. PRINGLE *Sketches* 18 I could demonstrate it to be Homogeneous, Heterodixous, Incongruous, Omnigenous, Plurisonous. 1866 G. CARLYLE *Lett.-Locrafter* 92 109 Spinoza, known too well to him, Who dar'd a God omnigenous to frame. 1874 COLERIDGE *Lett. to S. Kinsey* (1892) 640 A miraculous combination of wrathful, kind, deep, and omnigenous. 1879 *Times* 10 Mar. 9/1 Rational Museums and universal omnigenous collections and museums of all conceivable things.

Hence **Omni·genousness** (Bailey vol. II, 1737).

Omnigerent to **Omniperfect**: see OMNI-.

Omnipotence (*ɒmnɪ·pŏtĕns*). [ad. late L. *omnipotentia*, f. *omnipotent-em*: see next, and -ENCE. Cf. F. *omnipotence* (1327 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being omnipotent; infinite or unlimited power; almightiness. **a.** *Absolutely*, as an attribute of deity; hence *transf.* an omnipotent force or agency.

1386 CHAUCER *Prioress T.* (Camb.) Who shulde him helpe him but the maister of us all. ... Hath not in hym omnipotence also To helpe and gouerne all thinge here below? 1600 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 76 Trusting to a powerful spirit to Omnipotence. 1692 HOBBES *Considerat. in reply to Bramhall* 1. 1. 1.

†Omni·sciency. *Obs.* [L. as prec., or from next + -ENCY.] = prec.

1640 FULLER *Worthies' Cont.* (1867) II. God, by the omniscience of His wisdom, surveyed the latitude of all occurrences. 1680 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 284 That Intellectual Omniscience, which contains all the Natures and Ideas of things. 1731 E. EDWARDS *Serm.* Who, 1870 II. 253 My eternity and omniscience are as much to him as to myself.

Omniscient (*omi·shĭent*, -*sĭent*), *a.* [adj. mod. L. *omniscient-*, -*ans*, substituted for med.L., *omniscius* (OMNISCIOUS) under the influence of *conscient-*, *conscius* (see prec.), the substituted element being L. *scient-*, *-ans* pr. pple. 'knowing'. Grotius *De Var. Rel. Cler.* uses both *omniscius* and *omniscient-*. So *F. omniscient* (1237 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Knowing all things, all-knowing, infinite in knowledge. **a.** Strictly: esp. of God.

1644 R. CARPENTER *Truth Triumph*, *Omniscient*, knowing all things. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 310 By no means trust to your own judgement alone; for no man is omniscient. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* III. 1024 This lays the Omniscient Power was pleased to give, That every kind should by succession live. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 127 With awaked eyes the omniscient Judge knows the base hireling. 1837 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* IV. 134 Imagination does not make man omniscient.

b. Hyperbolically: Having universal or very extensive knowledge.

1731 BERKELEY *Siris* § 240, 1778 note, A gentleman ... from his extraordinary stores of knowledge, ... called omniscient. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) x. 233, I was crossed by a very pleasant meeting with the most omniscient of mountaineers.

2. *absol.*, or as *sb.* An omniscient being or person: *spec.* (*with the*), the Deity, God.

1734 COLLINGES *Destiny of Nations* iv, Those blind omniscients. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hrsetics* (1860) II. 230 This divine order, which the Omniscient hath established and maintains.

Hence **Omnisciential·ness** = OMNISCIENCE.

1730 BAILEY vol. II.

Omni·sciently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -*ly* 2.] In an omniscient manner; with universal knowledge.

1696 WHISTON *Omniscience*, by omniscience. 1884 *Pall Mall Mag.* XXXV. 362 Both are omnisciently silly.

† Omni·scious, *a. Obs.* [f. med. Schol. L. *omniscient-ans* all-knowing (f. OMNI- + *scī-re* to know: cf. L. *nescius*, *insciust*, etc.) + -OUS.] = OMNISCIENT.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 84 Schoolmen many phantastically deuise ... of ... Gods positiue wisedom, euen in that omniscious, and vnsearchable veine. 1618 Dr. HALL *Old Relig.* 139 It is an Omnipresent and Omniscious God with whom we deale. 1708 FLETCHER tr. *Burnet's Revelat. Mosaic Const.* in Enchey to. *Burnet's M. Dead* 47 Omniscious Providence, knowing all these things, accommodates itself to the various Orders of humane Things.

Omniscitursient to **Omnispotive:** see OMNI-.

† Omnist (*o·mnist*). *nonce-wd.* [Irreg. f. L. *omnis* all + -IST.] (See quot.)

1832 HOOD *Poems* III. (1846) 38, I am an omnist, and believe in all Religions.

† Omnisufficience. *Obs. rare*[1]. [f. as next + -ENCE.] = next.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 58/2 *Parmenides*, omni-sufficience, endued with parts sufficient for totality.

† Omnisufficiency. *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ENCY.] The quality of being 'omnisufficient'; all-sufficiency.

1577 TUSSER *Comfort. Poore* 50 With thyne owner acknowledge the omnisufficiency of the bountie of waste redemption by the mercie of God? 1620 DENNIS *Serm.* xvi. 148 To find an Omnisufficiency in ourselves is an Intrusion, an Usurpation upon God. 1858 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 132 Amid the pedantic farrago of his (?) Harvey's omnisufficiency to lecture one of his own words) we come suddenly upon passages where a purity of diction reminds us of Landor.]

† Omnisufficient, *a. Obs.*, *or rare.* [adj. mod. or med.L., type **omnisufficient-ans* all-sufficing, f. OMNI- + *sufficient-em*, pr. pple. of *sufficĕre* to SUFFICE.] All-sufficient, all-suffering.

1593 BRUNE *New Year's Gift to Rarely Wife* (1846) 302 Like to an alms for the omnisufficient Saviour. 1601 W. PARRY *Treats. Life & Charity* (1863) 10 The truth thereof ... is a warrant omnisufficient for the report. *c* 1625 HOOD *Whs.* (1629) 388 His passion was an Omnisufficient sacrifice for the sinnes of the whole world. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 103 These Staffe princes must lean upon, being ... such Masters as are neither omnisufficient, nor Independent.

Omnitemporal to Omnitonic: see OMNI-.

Omnitude (*o·mnitiūd*). *rare.* [f. OMNI- + -ITUDE, after L. type **omnitūdo*.] The fact of being all, 'allness', universality; 'the all', the whole, the total sum.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (1848) 329 Holding in itself the omnitude of Being. *c* 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lects. Metaph.* (1859) II. 367 Some, though always in a certain degree indefinite, is definite so far as it excludes omnitude. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 9 He spoke ... with accuracy, authority, and omnitude of knowledge.

Omnium (*o·mniŏm*). [L. *omnium* 'of all (things, sorts, etc.)', genitive pl. of *omnis* all. In sense 1, also, *omnium gatherum*, which may have been the original appellation.]

1. *Stock Exch.* The aggregate amount (at market price) of the parcels of different stocks and other considerations, formerly offered by Government, in raising a loan, for each unit of capital (i.e. every hundred pounds) subscribed.

'The subscribers to the Loan ...are entitled not only to hold their share in the capital [the funded loan], but to an annuity for ten years, and to the right of receiving a certain number of Lottery tickets on advantageous terms. They may sell their capital to one person, their annuity to a second, and their right to the tickets to a third. The value of all these interests together is called *Omnium*: and, in order to obtain a ready subscription, it ought to amount to 100*l.* or upwards, on most of them.' This allowance is called the *Bonus* to the subscribers'. *Glasgow Mech. Magaz.* (1826) I. 6. *Punch* 1860 CHARLES *Fully Remembered* II, The Omnium, sir, Miss! [For the Omnium, and don't care how large a premium I give for them. 1870 C. JOHNSON *Plain Man* v. vi, How small was an hill with wealth, talks, omnium, consols, and lord-mayors shows. 1878 T. MORTIMER *Etc. more Key* (1879) *Broker* 163 Omnium is the whole subscription (consolidated) and is known in the Alley by the name of Omnium Gatherum, a cant phrase for all together. 1883 J. ALLARD *Wks.* (1893) VIII. 127 (*Stand.*) The English omnium, which at first was sold for eight or ten per cent. profit, fell to one and a half. 1890 CHISLETT *Hist. Stat. Debt* 320 The Omnium of this loan was at first at a premium of 18*s* per cent. but soon fell to a discount. 1894 T. MORTIMER *Com. Centres. Stock Exch.* (ed. 6), Omnium, a term used among the Stock Jobbers to express all the articles included in the Contract between Government and the original subscribers to a loan, which of late years has consisted generally of different proportions of Stock, and four per cents. Stock with a certain quantity of terminable annuities. 1892 *St. James's Gazette*, *Omnium*, n. v., In the loan of 36,000,000*l.* contracted for in June, 1871, the omnium consisted of 15*l.* 3 per cent. reduced annuities, 10*l.* 3 per cents. consols, and 10*l.* 4 per cent. annuities, for each 100*l.* subscribed. *a* 1892 *Rider Stock Exch.* in C. Pebody *Eng. & For. Bonds* (1893) 120 The settling-day in English omnium and scrip shall be two days prior to the respective days of payment of each of the several instalments.

b. Colloquially applied to other combined stocks the constituents of which are capable of being dealt with separately.

Thus 'The London Extension Stock' issued in July, 1860, by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, which could be divided into ordinary and preference stock, and gave a right to Debenture Stock on certain terms, was known on the Stock Exchange as 'Sheffield Omnium'.

2. (with allusion to prec.) The whole sum of what one values or is interested in; one's 'all'.

1768 COLMAN *Clandestine Marriage* IV. iii, The sea only with its presents, my cousins, as I may call it. 1818 *Sporting Rev.* 1018, You, that use your father's sum-total—his omnium—you that might have been the first man in the first house in the first city.

3. Applied to a large wagon (carrying the whole of a person's possessions).

1836 A. F. GRISENOR *Leeds Country* 312 Still on the continent removals move, by twelve or fourteen mile stages.

4. 'A piece of furniture with open shelves for receiving ornamental articles, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Omnium gatherum (*o·mniŏm ga·ther*ŭm), *colloq.* Also hyphened; and 6 **omnium gotherum**, 7 **gotherum.** Cf. OMNIGATHERUM. [f. L. *omnium* (see prec.) + *gatherum*, a mock-Latin form from GATHER *v.* quasi 'a gathering'.]

1. A gathering of all sorts; a miscellaneous assemblage, collection, or mixture (of persons or things); a confused medley.

1550 CROWE *Let. to Cranmer* (MS. Cott. Vit. B xiii. 191 b) Certayne subscriptions unto the kynge, wherof euell is, there ys none worthe a button, but be omnium gotherum. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 63 [The Jewish] have made religion ... a very bench porch of omnium gotherum. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mayor, Lam.* v. iii, A rout of specious gathered omnium assisted by the aide of the Family of Love. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 343 The Apothecary had amassed it up his several Shops and compounded the Composition of Omnigatherum. 1708 J. ADAMS in *Penn. Lett.* (1798) 104 My letters to you are an odd mixture. They would appear to a reader, who has not the clue which is sometimes called *omnium gatherum*. 1850 *Daily Express* 7 Jan. 2/5 (Sth and orch. and omnium-gatherum, and this, that, and the other, enough to fill 200 museums.

†**b.** as adv. In a confused medley, promiscuously. *Obs.*

1648 *Mem. Acad.* No. 1. 4 Being cast *omnium gatherum* into the Convocation-house. 1650 A. B. *Hulsius' Voiage all Whitney* 20 ground as drunkenly reeling as the Ship, omnium gatherum, all together.

†**2.** A kind of dance in vogue in the 17th c. *Obs.*

a 1650 *Danois New Acad.* v. Wks. 1671 II. 110 *Sixth.* Play then, Let your musicians. *Nob.* That's the French name on't Cuds, 'tis in Dutch call'd Alles-Mall; and I call it in English, Omnium Gatherum, 'tis the daintiest dance. *c* 1653 *Nocturn Tabbich* (1826) 60 There has been nothing but French-new-set the Cushion Dance, omnium gatherum, salley, galley, hales come hales.

†**3.** = OMNIBUS 2.

1778 (see OMNIBUS 2). 1793 W. ROBERTS *London* 10 No. 32 (title) II. 303 With the omnium-gatherums, coaches, chronometers, etc., it appeared that the funds and credit of Virtue were gradually rising.

Omnivagant to **Omnivolent:** see OMNI-.

Omnivorous (*omni·vŏrus*), *a.* [f. L. *omnivor-* (f. OMNI- + *-vorare* devouring) + -OUS. Cf. F. *omnivore* (Buffon 1803 *Dict.*).] All-devouring.

1. *lit.* That devours or feeds on all kinds of food. (Opposed to *carnivorous*, *herbivorous*, etc.)

1646 BROWNE *Glympses, Omnivorous*, that devours and eats all kind of things. 1829 W. LAWRENCE *Physiol.* (1848) 143 In a similar way we conclude man to be naturally omnivorous. 1857 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (title) 40 The Chub is rather an omnivorous fish. 1880 ROMANES in *Nature* No. 604. 534 Worms are omnivorous, dragging pieces of vegetable refuse and rags into their burrows for the purpose of eating them.

2. *fig.* (Cf. senses of DEVOUR v.)

1792 BURKE *Let. to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 32 He has not observed on the nature of vanity, who does not know that it is omnivorous: that it has no choice in its food. 1814 HAZLITT *Our Old Home* (1869) 182 An omnivorous appetite for everything, swaggs and rags. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* I. iv. 106 Hamilton, darkly metaphysical, omnivorous of books.

See various nonce-words: **Omnivore·city** [f. late L. *omnivorāx* (Lagrelius 1736 d.)], **Omnivore·sity** [f. OMNIVOROUS: see -SITY], **Omnivorousness**; **Omni·vorous** *a.* [L. *vorāt-em* devouring], all-devouring, omnivorous; **O·mnivore** [a. F., cf. *carnivore*, etc.], an omnivorous animal or person.

1885 *Spectator* 19 Dec. 826 Not for the ravish the 'omnivorosity of the wealthy collector, the Library Stock Exchange might any day be convulsed with an obligatorily resistant smash. 1892 C. W. HUMPHREY *Talpa* 62 Everywhere 'The Fly' was omnipresent and 'omnivorous. 1892 *Knowl. Present & Past*, Some of the immigrated were vegetarians, and some 'omnivores. 1898 *Internat. Portraits* viii. 243 With the 'omnivority (what a beautiful word!) of youth I eagerly devoured them.

Omni·vorously, *adv.* [f. OMNIVOROUS + -*ly* 2.] In an omnivorous manner (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1830 *Penny's Mag.* XLV. 244 A fish ... so omnivorously disposed. 1883 *Fashion Short Stud.* IV. x. iii. 197 Newspapers had read omnivorously.

Omni·vorousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being omnivorous (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1797 in RAREVIEW II. *a* 1867 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. lvii. 151 Do I boast of my omnivorousness of reading? 1884 *Times* 30 Dec. 7 The omnivorousness of children is balanced ... by powers of digestion which soon little short of miraculous.

Omo-, *obs.* erroneous form of HOMO-.

Omo-hyoid (*ōmōhoi·ĭd*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. ὦμος shoulder + HYOID.] Relating to, or connecting, the shoulder and the hyoid bone: applied to a long slender digastric muscle which arises from the upper border of the shoulder-blade and passes obliquely along the side and front of the neck to the lower border of the hyoid bone. Also as *sb.* the omohyoid muscle.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 126 Disturb the process of fascia from the omo-hyoid muscle. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 121 Ligature of left common carotid, above the omo-hyoid.

So **Omohyoi·dean, Omohyoi·deus** *adjs.* = prec.

1835 HOLMES *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 124 Behind the notch is the origin of the '*omohyoideus*' muscle. 1897 MAUDE *Explos. Lex.*, Omohyoideus.

Omolo-, erron. form of HOMOLO-, HOMALO-.

†**Omophagia** (*ōmōfēi·dʒiă*). [med.L., a. Gr. ὠμοφαγία, f. ὠμός raw + -φαγία eating.] The eating of raw food, esp. raw flesh. So **Omophagic** (*ōmōfæ·dʒik*), **Omophagous** (*ōmō·făgus*) [f. Gr. ὠμοφάγ-ος + -ΟUS, -ΟΣ], eating, or characterized by the eating of, raw flesh; **Omophagist** (*ōmō·fădʒist*), an eater of raw flesh.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Omophagia* (Gr.) a Feast of Bacchus, in which the mad Devots eat Goats alive, tearing their Entrails with their Teeth. 1869 ROBERTSON-GEDDIE *Orig. Relig. Belief* I. 407 These bloody 'Omophagic feasts were celebrated every third year. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Dec. 3 She cut from the victim's palm a piece of flesh and ate it raw—a literal 'omophagist. 1897 MAUDE *Explos. Lex.*, Omophagous, living on raw food. 'omophagous. 1899 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 562 That redoubtable friend of Mr. Freeman the omophagous Teutonic colonist.

Omophore (*ōmōfēi·*), *rare*[1]. [ad. Gr. ὠμοφόρ-ος one who bears on the shoulders, f. ὦμος shoulder + -φόρος bearing.] (See quot.)

1872 TYLER *Primit. Cult.* I. 318 The world-bearing elephants of the Hindus,...the gigantic Daughters of the Rhodhumna cosmology, are all creatures who carry the earth on their backs or heads.

†**Omophorion** (*ōmōfō·rĭŏn*). *Gr. Ch.* [Gr. ὠμοφόριον 'a woman's tippet covering the shoulders' (Liddell and Scott), also cool. in sense below (see *omophorium* in Du Cange); cf. prec.] A vestment resembling the pallium of the Latin church, worn by patriarchs and bishops.

1868 MASKELL *Vest. Chr.* 135 The Omophorion, worn as matter of privilege by Patriarchs and Metropolitans in the East, and ... not of usage rather than theoretical right by almost all Bishops. 1888 I. W. ALLEN *Holy See* 124 He ... caused his archdeacon first to remove his omophorion, and appeared in the garb of a simple priest.

Omoplate (*ō·mōplēt*). Also 9 -plat (-*plăt*). [ad. Gr. ὠμοπλάτη, f. ὦμος shoulder + πλάτη broad surface, blade.] The shoulder-blade, scapula.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* 340 The bullet ...remaining in the inferiour angle of the forenamed Omoplate. 1653 UNIPHET *Enchiridion* xxvii. 82 ...shock scarcely their omoplates or shoulder-blade. 1853 MAYNE, *Omoplat*, the shoulder-blade. 1893 *Pharmaceut. Journ.* 3 *Ser.* v. 728 The inscription or scapula is not unlike the omoplat. 1898 *Pharmaceut. Journ.* 4 *Ser.* v. 728 There is no allusion in this omoplat May clip my speech all too abruptly short.

Omoplatoscopy (*ōmōplătŏ·skŏpi*). [ad. Gr. ὠμοπλατοσκοπία (Pollux), f. ὠμοπλάτη (see prec.) + -σκοπία looking: see -SCOPY.] (See quots.)

1871 TYLER *Primit. Cult.* I. 111 Divination by a shoulder-

blade, technically called Scapulimancy or omoplatoscopy. 1832 *Lond. Soc. Lit.*, *Omoplatoscopy*, the name given to a mode of divination formerly practised by some tribes of American Indians, founded on the direction of the cracks which appeared on a blade-bone when placed on a fire.

Omostegite (*ǫmǫstē'dʒəit*). *Anat.* [f. Gr. *ὦμο-* shoulder + *στέγη* covering, roof + -ITE¹ 3.] The posterior part of the carapace, covering the thorax, in certain crustaceans; opp. to cephalostegite. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 91. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* vi. 263 The carapace presents a posterior division (omostegite), obviously developed from the anterior thoracic somites.

‖ **Omosternum** (*ǫmǫstē'nəm*). *Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. *ὦμο-* shoulder + mod.L. *sternum*, Gr. *στέρνον* breast.] A cartilage, or an ossification of such cartilage at the anterior extremity of the sternum.

It is usually always carried from the ventral ends of the coracoids, and is called by Gegenbaur *Episternoid*. The name has often been applied to the membrane bone covering the fore end of the sternum, and more properly called *episternum* or *interclavicle*.

1888 W. K. PARKER *Monograph Structure Shoulder-Girdle* (Ray Soc.) 80 The procoracoid bar is larger than the coracoid,...and the 'omosternum' and true sternum have not yet made their appearance. *Ibid.* 81 In front of the bony bar a small block of soft new cartilage is seen...: this is the first rudiment of the 'omosternum'. 1893 MIVART *Anat.* iv. 161 The omosternum becomes amongst Mammals very conspicuous in certain Rhesus and Mice. 1896 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Omosternum*, the intercalar fibro-cartilage of the sterno-clavicular articulation.

Hence **Omoste'rnal** *a.*, pertaining to the omosternum.

Omothyroid (*ǫmǫpəi·rɔid*). *Anat.* Also **thyreoid**. [f. Gr. *ὦμο-* + **shoulder** + THYROID.] A slip of muscle, of exceptional occurrence, connecting the sterno-hyoid muscle with the thyroid cartilage. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Omothyroid*, a variety of the omohyoid muscle when it has an attachment to the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage.

† **Omphacine** (*ǫmfəsəin*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ὀμφάκιν-ον* made of unripe grapes, olives, or the like, f. *ὄμφαξ* unripe (grape, berry); see -INE¹.]

1. In *oil omphacine*, an oily liquid expressed from unripe olives. Also as *sb.* = oil omphacine.

1706 *Lemphrey's Cornuy.* 137 Mead of grapes of clyster from but not ripe. In simple oils sedacinum. *Mod. Dispensatories.*] 1708 tr. *Pechlin's Obs. Apoll.* to Reader *Vivia. Physiol.* (1731) 108 By Olives, of which oils omphacine is made, we understand the wild berried to ripe. 1800 Vitruvius *Vin Recta* vi. 210 The Oyle that is made of the unripe Olives, which is called Oyle Omphacine, is not to grosse and fatty. 1710 tr. *Peter's Hist. Drugs* I. 197 Hereof is made Oil of Roses, Omphacine, and Oil of Quinces.

2. Unripe. *rare*⁻¹.

1851 Sharp *New Disp.* 188 Omphacine grapes.

Omphacite (*ǫ·fəsəit*). *Min.* [adj. mod.Lat. *omphacit-es* Werner, 1811, f. Gr. *ὄμφαξ* (see prec.) + -ITE¹.] A leek-green mineral, allied to pyroxene.

1818-32 Webster cites Cav. 1820 DANA *Min.* 316. 1832 Omphacite occurs near Hof in Bavaria, Bavaria. 1835 URE *Dict. Arts* 1. 183 The obliquely from Eppersmith ...contains about 70 per cent. of omphacite and 25 of garnet.

‖ **Omphacomel.** *rare*⁻¹. [L., ad. Gr. *ὀμφακόμελι* (Dioscorides), f. *ὄμφαξ* (see above) + *μέλι* honey.] A drink made of the juice of unripe grapes mixed with honey.

1875 in *Pollard. on Heart.* ii. 197 R. E. T. 5.; 178 *Kidder's* energy. 227. To make omphacomel (least horrible).

Omphalic (*ǫmfæ·lik*), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὀμφαλ-ός* navel, boss, + -IC.] Of or belonging to the navel; umbilical.

1808 Pettigrew *Orig. Hindu Relig.* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 20 The Arghya is a vessel of copper...in the centre of it is an oval rising compound, and by this the Vaishnavas worn, is meant the navel of Vishnu. The Saivas, however, make this Omphalic rising to mean as the emblem of the Linga. 1830 in MOORE *Hindu Lore.*

Omphalism (*ǫ·mfəlizm*). *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Centralization in government.

1868 DUKE *Greater Brit.* I. i. 11. 224 The system of this omphalism, the government from the centre, will be brought about (sic).

Omphalo- (*ǫmfælo*), before a vowel **omphal-**, combining form of Gr. *ὀμφαλός* navel, boss, hub.

Omphalo-otomy [Gr. *ὀτομή* a cutting out], excision of the navel. **O·mphaloce·le** (-*sil*) [Gr. *κήλη* tumour, hernia], umbilical hernia. **O·mphalomancy** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination], divination, by the number of knots on the umbilical cord at birth, of the number of future children of the mother. **O·mphalo-mesente·ric** (*-mesentə·rik*) *a.* [MESARAIC] = OMPHALO-MESENTERIC (MIVART, 1874). **O·mphalogy-ukite** (*-pəi·lik*) *a.*, **O·mphalo-pyxidite** [Gr. *πυξίς* box], one of a sect of quietists who practised gazing at the navel as a means of inducing hypnotic reverie. † **Omphalo·ptist** [Gr. *ὀπτής* one who looks or spies], a double-convex lens (*obs. rare*⁻¹). ; so † **Omphalo·pytic** [OPTIC] *a.* = prec.; *n.*, of the form or structure of a double-convex lens. **Omphalo·tomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], the operation of dividing the umbilical cord.

1832 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Omphalocèle, exclusion of the umbilicus' 1832 *Med. Mod. Year Book* 1 Feb. 187. 1708 PHILIPS, 'Omphalocele, or Hernia Umbilicalis. 1858-9 Vol. VII.

Terms *Cyc. Anat.* II. 709/1 Affected with omphalocele. 1832 GALEN *Magnetism*, 263 'Omphalomancy [divining] by the navel. 1832 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1832 1708 Cent. *Diet.* to The 'Omphalomancies, with whose hypocrisy reverie is obtained by gazing at the navel/ation. 1880 ? Rom. *Love the Debt* viii. Bob has become an 'Omphalopsychite. Those vision animated pictures had brought on fragments on the brain. 1707-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Omphalopter, or 'Omphalopter. In optics, a glass that is convex on both sides, popularly called a convex lens. 1893 H. BOSE *Discover* 237 The omphalopter mode. 1808-32 WEBSTER, 'Omphalotomy. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Omphalode (*ǫ·mfəlōd*). *rare*⁻¹. = OMPHALIDIUM (in both senses). 1864 in WEBSTER.

Omphaloidic (*ǫmfəlōi·dik*), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -IC.] = CRYPTALIC. 1832 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Omphalodium** (*ǫmfəlō·diəm*). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀμφαλώδης* navel-like, f. *ὀμφαλός*: see -ODE.]

1. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1858 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 142 The caruncle of the hilum, through which the penetrating spermic pass, is called by Turpin the *omphalodium*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 803/1. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 326.

2. *Anat.* The umbilicus or navel.

1832 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Omphaloid (*ǫ·mfəlɔid*), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὀμφαλοειδ-ής.*] Resembling the navel.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Omphalo-mesenteric (*ǫmfəlōmesəntə·rik*), *a. Anat.* [f. OMPHALO- + MESENTERIC.] Pertaining to, or connecting, the navel and the mesentery.

Applied to the first blood-vessels (veins and arteries) developed in the embryo of vertebrates, which pass from the umbilical vesicle into the body of the embryo; also to a part representing the part of the yolk-sac within the body-cavity when persistent ...after birth (also called vitelline duct).

1707-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1797 CRUIKSHANK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 202 The omphalo-mesenteric artery was very distinct. 1857 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 720 The persistence of the omphalo-mesenteric or vitelline duct.

‖ **Omphalos** (*ǫ·mfəlǫs*). [s. Gr. *ὀμφαλός* navel, boss, centre, hub, etc.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* **a.** A boss on a shield, etc.

1857 RICH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 410 Some shields have their ornaments, or bosses, sculptured to represent a head of Pan.

b. A sacred stone, of a rounded conical shape, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, fabled to mark the central point of the earth.

1850 LEAKE tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 442 Apollo sitting on the tripod and with his foot on the omphalos.

2. *gen.* and *fig.* A central point or position, centre, hub.

1833 KINGLAKE *Winter. Ho.* xii, It is the very omphalos (ὀμφαλός, navel-boss) around which the town...has organized itself. 1884 L. GRANGE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 386 The centre and omphalos of a world-wide empire. 1894 *Spectator* 8 Sept. 331 Jerusalem ...became to their imaginations the spiritual omphalos of the world.

Omphalotomy: see OMPHALO-.

‖ **Omrah** (*ǫ·mrə*). Also 7 ombrach, umpra, umbrawe, imbraye, 7–8 umara, umbra, omra. [Urdū ʿumrā, ad. Arab. pl. of *amīr* 'commander, lord', but used already in Urdū in sense 'lord or grandee of a court', with pl. *umarāyān* 'umrahs' (Yule).] A lord or grandee of a Mohammedan court, esp. that of the great Mogul.

1609 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* I. 491 Presently came a great Umbra. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 55 His Lieftenants of Provinces, and Viabassies of Tributes and Kings. 1664 J. FRYER tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. ii. 1. 58 (Title) A great Court, where the Omra's, that is to say, the great Lords of the Kingdom...keep Guard in Person. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4481/3 That Prince...is join'd by one of the most powerful Omrahs of the Country. 1860 BUCHANAN *Hist. India* I. ii. 68, 69 The rebels had made him an Omrah of the empire without a jaghire.

† **O·my**, *a. obsol.* ? Obs. [? f. OIL + -Y.] = OILY.

1683 WOLFIUS *Syst. Agric.* (title) 309 *Omy*-Land, mellow Land. 1872 RAY *N. C. Words, Comp.*, mellow, spoken of Land. Hence, 1892 BARNETT *N. C. Words*.

O-mys, obs. form of *amis*: see MISS *sb.*

Omyst, obs. form of OVERMAST, upmast.

Omyt'ta, obs. form of OMIT *v.*

On (*ǫn, unstr. ən*), *prep.* Also 1–5 **an**, 2–3 **o**, **a** (see *An prep.*, A *prep.*¹, O *prep.*³); 3 **ane**, Orm. **onn**, 4–5 **oon**, 5 **onne**, 5–6 **one**, **un**, 6 **ene**. [OE. *on*, *an* = OFris. *an*, OS. and ODu. *ana*, *an* (MDu. *ene*, *en*, *ane*, Du. *aan* (dial. *an*), MLG. *ane*, LG. *an*, *aan*), OHG. *ana*, *an* (MHG. *ane*, *en*, Ger. *an*), ON. *á* (Norw., ODa. *aa*, Otw. *å*), Goth. *ana* :—O'Teut. **ana* prep. adv. = Gk. *ἀνά* on, upon, up, Zend *ana* upon, Ossan and Umbrian *an*. The original WGer. *an* was sometimes retained in OE. (see *An prep.*), but the simple stressless form was *on*. Before 1200, unstressed *on* before a cons. was worn down to *o* and *a*, e.g. *o þisse mire* or *this wise*, *a þisse*, *a þise* in Ilk, and in this form often coalesced with the following word as *alike*, *alive*; when the following word began with a vowel, the enclitic form was *on*, as *on-efter*, *on-ende*, *an-hand*, *on-high*. See *A prep.*³, *An prep.*, *O prep.*³ This form *a* (rarely *an*) survives only when its connexion with *on* is no longer felt, and usually in combination, as *ashore*, or in special constructions as *set a going*. The regular prep. and adv. in OE.–16th c. the prep. was often colloquially, and in the dramatists, reduced to *o'*, as in *o' my life* (Shaks.), *o' my conscience* (Shadwell), a form now prevalent in north Eng. dialects: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

General Sense:—The preposition expressing primarily the relation of contact with or proximity to the surface of anything, and so that of being supported or upheld by it; also, from the earliest times expressing motion to or towards such a position; these two senses being (as in the preposition IN) distinguished by the case of the word affected, the former taking, in OE., the dative (purely the instrumental) for earlier locative, the latter the accusative or case of motion towards. But the OE. point of view often differed from the modern, so that the accusative was not seldom used where we should expect the dative, and vice versa. (See Wilking *Syntax Alfreds der Grossen* II. § 784, 801, 821). In ME., the distinction of case disappeared, but *on* continued in both uses, the sense being generally indicated by the accompanying verb (e. g. to *lie on*, to *lay on*), though not infrequently with ambiguity, to remedy which the sense of motion began in the 16th c. to be indicated in case of need by the collocation *on to*, now sometimes written *onto*, after the analogy of *into*.

From the earliest times in the Teutonic langs. this prep. has been used in reference not merely to the upper surface or top of a thing, but to the front or any surface (this being the most Gen. and Dis. use of *an*, *ane*, e.g. *an eir þare* at the door, *an ehe þare* to the door); this was also the use in OE. But here *on* received a notable extension of sense, by being used to include also the notion of 'in', almost to the elimination of the prep. *in* from W. Sax. and the dialects influenced by it. (Cf. In *prep.*) So in Early southern ME., *on* still included the sphere of both 'on' and 'in' (sense 3); but *on* was gradually restored; not, however, without the survival of many traces of the former prevalence of *on*; these also a difficulty, in some of the transferred senses, in determining whether the starting-point was 'on' or 'in'. Eventually, not only was this extension in the direction of 'in' given up, but the language has shown a growing tendency to restrict *on* to the upper or at least the supporting surface, = F. *sur*, so as to correspond in use rather to *auf* than *an* in German; this comes out strongly also in the transf. and fig. senses in which *on* indicates the basis or foundation of action, feeling, etc. In OE., when the upper surface was specially in view, *ofer* was sometimes used; but the notion was usually expressed by the combination *uppan*, *uppon* (= *up* + *on*: cf. ON. *upp á*). When, in course of time, *on* itself came to be more associated with the upper surface, the distinction between *on* and *upon* gradually faded away, and *upon* may now be used instead of *on*, to positions into which no notion of *up* enters (see UPON). These changes in the sense-territory covered at different times by *on* make the historical and logical order of the senses difficult; and the following arrangement is in many respects provisional. Even the primary division into senses implying position and those implying motion or direction is difficult to carry out in the figurative uses, in some of which the point of view has gradually changed since they first arose, so that what was originally felt to express a direction of the mind towards something is now felt as a static attitude or mental state.

I. Of position. [OE. *on* with dative.]

* Of local position outside of, but close to or near, any surface. Primarily of things physical, but also of non-physical things treated as having extension.

1. Above and in contact with, above and supported by; upon.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [ele.] (1890) 480 WIHE...*on* þunnelic stanenic wan. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* xxi 5 Stondeb on Lifes. *Gosp. uppon*] sonnie fi on folen sunn þare sonne. c 1200 *Ormulum* 1 De lasse stanz on telle. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12425 (Edin.) John he gastspelles, Pat lai on [C.Gt. of lam bone to-gaper. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1848) 6 Crist yede on a hill, may not be hid. ? 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Frol.* 380 Ful wel semed eek of hem a fair burgeys To sitten in a yeldehalle on a deys. ? 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1013 A bottes gayenli stood on þis bolne on hy. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Legend*, 139/1 On, *supra*. 1588 BARNES *Tob.* (J.) v. 16 To the blinde chapp medicyn on every hond. 1638 S. HARRIS *Three Serm.* 11 He had a long stone in his Horse back in a gentleman's pocket. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 188 Some think on the mother Silver swims. 1804 *Monthly Mag.* III. 183 The supper on table Silver serves. 1824 BYRON *Corsair* iii. 30 They two will come after (all) evening. 1829 ROBERT *Gutenberg* 30 They were found on their pedestal. 1832 T. KEIGHTLEY *Secret* 9 'A soldier found on the bones of a skeleton.

b. Said in reference to (the) earth, land, ocean, water, etc.; also, any part of the earth viewed as a surface, e.g. a continent, coast, heath, plateau.

With earth, field, road, street, wall, etc. usage varies, as 'on the ground, bottom, or end', according as they are viewed: cf. *In prep.* 7, and see the individual words.

c893 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 102 Cilyt ða he on eorðan wæs. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 358 Ylde hæfð on eorðan eaðmedo tunfiht. 1225–32 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 Þurmidne sumeres, feole mapenas on eorðe and on wætere. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2277 Hiiren cannibh þare he dwellede her þes cedre hoge with eorðe. 1561 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 1 Þe moste parti of þe people þat passiþ ouer on eorðe. c1600 MONTGOM. *Cherrie & S.* 1 He may wende many ways, bathe on þe see and on þe land. 1822 ULPH. *Homers Odyssey* 134 In battail on the sea, *Ibid.* 302 A, He toiles with hym ... a greate waygte that he hardely attaine on y' waye, as he wente. 1849 *Compl. Scot.* vi. He tarbe nan ee on þe fieldis for hyr recreatione. 1734 J. SPENCER *Herodotus* (1758) II. 229 On the coasts of Lydia. 1780 GIBBON *Cit. H.* 8, More gainful than all the fortune I ever made or had. 1797 NELSON 7 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) III. 288 Captain Trowbridge on shore to negotiate to Capitulate offhand. 1803 CRABBE *Pop. Rep.* in 24 Or, life's temptations see. 1829 MACAULAY *Mist. Eng.* v. I. 559 During his residence on the Continent. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 19 Lines of grace and beauty, whose forms were still on the earth. 1898 *Century Mag. Mar.* 796/1 He... ceremoniously took a short stroll on the street.

c. Indicating the part of the body which supports one, being itself in contact with the ground, etc.: e.g. *on one's feet, knees, legs, back, face, on tiptoe, on all fours.*

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iv. ix. § 12 On cnowesan stronde. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 14 On gæst on þinum bringe. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 134 Gif mon þonne eft ... astande on handle. c1205 LAY. 20038 Þa læg hit ut ouerwræn. c1330 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) *Philemon* 1368 William & þe meyde þei were wher beren, ȝyf hit ne were fram ȝe. 1521 T. DENNYSSHE tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 22 Constrained to come to Rome on barefoote. 1842 CHURCH *God's Revenge* v. 8 20. 24 Creeping ... on their own knees. 1869 MACLEAN *Mrs. Cecil Doubtful Town* (1871) 125 That he should ... talk about being on his legs. 1885 *Antrim Friend Pioneer* xii. 130 Lavender went down on all fours on the hearthstone.

d. Said in reference to a means of conveyance: e.g. *on foot, on horseback, on an ass, on the wind, on the wing*, etc.: see also the abs. (With an enclosing carriage, *in* is used.)

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 6 [5] Ða cild sceall on hiora eaðum. 1225–32 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Mi eallene on ewerte hese & on ywere bisnen. 1150–53 *Mid. Gospel* Mtt. xv. 1140 Sum fiscH lacth an hise to Wurlighford. c1205 LAY. 300 An horses ȝ eo[r]ð 1275 ALDHELM. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 58 By this Desert, no Man may go on Horse back. 1538 *Rites Durham Surtees Soc.* xxi. 20 At the north en hyr ende. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 561 When his Head... Would fly the Waters, was on Shekles born. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* v. viii. 216 Shadoons ...shouting and playing on the wing. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Poets* 162, Never the sinner... Wrestled on the wind around. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 367 The legs were carried on horseback. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 490/2, I should go away on the first train.

e. Said in reference to a supporting axis, pivot, or centre of revolution.

1885 (see ACT *sb.*[1] 1). 1892 (see HORSE *sb.*[1] 28). 1897 *Pract. Mag. Electr. Curiosities* 59 A Line is ordered to 'Change Front' on a Base. 1898 *Yellowboy Mem.* (1899) 63 The soldiers are wheeling on their pivot men. 1899 F. A. GARDINER *Artill. Man.* (1901) 51 Change front on the left company. *Ibid.* 52 To change front on a flank Company to the rebellion. 1918 LAURENCE *Elem. Lettres* II. x. (1829) 58 All the planet rotates, or turns on their axes, in the same direction.

f. Indicating that on which the hands are placed in making oath: also with *conscience, faith, honour*, etc., as the basis of an oath or affirmation.

In OE. the dative was used with the material object touched, the accusative with the ideal object or element being expressed as.

c950 *O. K. Charm.*, Oreð him þa ælmes ontocen on þara halgena bocum. c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iv. vi. § 13 He him geswor on his gode swelce hit wære. *Ibid.* 2 c1000 *Laws of Æthelred* (1) II. (Schmid), Þe he ðurre on þare halgestowe sworien he ælce mane on hond scyle. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 16 Wundriað eaðe swiðlice se wundrað, he awendeð his word on eall swa þeah þe him ælce ege. c1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxii. 4 Eadlic þe he on hiora eðle swerieð [L. *qui juravit in eo*]. c1205 WORCESTER *Hom.* xlvii. (1888) 230 Se þe swer balewise on eallc Godes halgan and on ða eorðan, ðe þe on gesyhðe. 1340 R. ROLLE *Psalter* (1884) 110 Þe þeld prayes þer wild...þer þe ðinegoddis for ouer cald to forgyue, ...he swere þat on þe bodie. c1475 *Sankt Cudbert* 937 They swole on their swerdis, swythlle all thre. 1595 LD. HOWARD *Proclam.* II. 280, [title:] 1st Let hym go on goddes name whither it shall please hym. 1768 GIBBON *Gentl.* & *Mem.* v. On my conscience, I believe [it]. 1789 tr. *Filangieri's Legisl. Sci. Introd.* V. v. § 2. 198 All those contagious lands ... which rush on the gospels. 1892 Bowdler *Love Dict.* I. 389 In courts of equity peers ...answer on their honor only.

g. In various elliptical and transferred uses, as (*a*) = Stationed on, at, or in charge of: (*b*) enlisting or dependent on: in the charge or care of; (*c*) on the list or staff of, employed on: (*d*) on an official list, e.g. *on half-pay*.

1708 BOTHMAR, *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 17 (One) endeavoured to raise himself on the Civil List, and the other...on the Military. 1780 *Gent. Lett.* Wks. 1883 III. 18 If the boy was to 'be on the foundation [at Eton]. 1791 NELSON 8 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) I. 249, I have told Captain Hoseason and Captain Wilkes, who is on the battery, that [etc.]. 1798 *Nelson Disp.* VII. p. clix, Having made you strong yards back to the Tonnant and desired particulars to be placed on it on board her. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xv. (1857) 228 She had to leave her mother on the care of a neighbour. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 398 A colonel on half-pay. 1857 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ch. III. 209 Scarcely ever had he been on a guard duty. 1880 P. FITZGERALD *Keepsake Lit. Men* (1881) 130 A leading writer on the press. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Feb. 2/4 A captain on the General Staff. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3/2 Speaking of these several appointees ... I learned that Secretaries were 'on the prize'; another 'on the kitchen'; and a third 'on the table'.

h. Hence other many phrases, originally expressing physical situation, of which the sense becomes more or less figurative, as an expression of what is done or implied in such a position. Such are the following, for which see the respective sbs.:

On the bench, on the boards, on the books, on the cards, on the carpet, on Change, on the fence, on the fold, on foot, on hand, on one's hands, on one's own hook, on one's knees, on one's legs, on the market, on the wall, on the parish, on the road, on the shelf, on the slate, on the streets, on the stump, on tenterhooks, on the throne, on the turf, on the way, on the wing, on the world. Phrases originally literal, when they could *be*, sometimes serve as models for others which never were literal, e.g. *on a bleat, on an equality, on a par.*

2. Expressing contact with any surface, whatever its position: e.g. *to hang, stick on a wall; to border on an estate; a fly walking on the ceiling; blisters on the soles of the feet.* Also, of things that cover or clothe, as *a coat on his back, shoes on his feet, a hood with a cover on it.*

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 131 Ealle ða heargas ...wæron aðfæst on Sanc wege. c1000 *Gregentius Christ* 1115 Þa he on rode wæs. c1205 LAY. 310 Alle hire wunden leoȝden On hire breoste. 1350–82 MALORY *Arthur* v. 1. He sate ever vpoppon gravestyppe on a tyssone of a vane. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 12 And hard on hand vpon the blumyn mesde—Archyle sittis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 1 On his brest a bloodie Crosse he bore. 1611 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* 308 A cleaning plaster on an hurge. 1692 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 589 On Shields they hovered, when KARUS *Isabella* wrote, Isabella on his mantle hung. 1832 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. III. 362 With eight wounds on his body. 1886 W. WILLIAMS *Pract. Mech.* 141 The ... valve is always on the chain. 1892 *Westminster Gaz.* 20/1 A small suburban ...pleased on one side only.

3. In proximity to; close to, beside, near, by, at: on the bank of (a river or lake); on the coast of (the sea).

c1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1003 (MS. E: 88), ræmdon hiire scearpest on Temessan. c1000 *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, 9 Bethlaym ...on þe ðat of þe diune þe sonn clupper mann cleopes. 1393 LD. RICHARD *Pierce* I. xxxviii. 572 The quenell of Gernes gone the sea. 1398 DESCHENES tr. *Lindo's Hist. Jam.* I. 13 Pastay ...is situat ...on the River Carronn. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1857) I. 74 They came up marching on the head of their garden. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 351 Mr. Anson ever-touched the galeon, and lay on her side. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* v. i. 122 There is a dwelling on the lone sea-shore. 1839 H. ANDREW *Remains* I. 229 His residence, St. George's-grove, on the Uxbridge Road. 1852 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) I. 31 Detained long at the Dunes on the Italian frontier. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 493 Kirke and his squadron were on the coast of Ulster. *Mod.* Sunrise-on-Tour, Clacton-on-Sea.

4. Expressing position with reference to a place or thing; esp. with *side, hand, line* (of a ship), and words of particular direction implying 'side', as *front, back, rear; north, south, east, west*, etc. (In OE. these took the accus. = 'looking unto or towards' the left, the south, etc.)

Hereon is many *sb.* and *transf.* uses of *hand, part, side, behalf*; and such phrases as *on the contrary, the adjacents*, etc.: see these sbs. and adjs.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. 1 § 2 Þonan on Sann scribleiz, þan he, Asiam þonnen þonan hendit. c1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xlv. 11 Þær ærest cwæs he on ðy eorðlicon healfe. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 38 Ða on þa wiðeran healfe and oðer on þa swiðran. 1225–32 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 Hi ærgen an norð east fra Sancti & land. c1300 *Cursor M.* 12008 On oðer side was half ful sea. c1330 *R. Brunne* (Rolls) 8168 On þat oþer half he hit gete. 1340 *Gawayne & Gr. Kt.* 1813 Glad had the ende ben þider, Whare ayper ayrbe on ayther side. 1421 *Kalendar of Gentrie* III. 60/1 This is the ordenaunce...made betwene William Lord the Roos on that oon partie and Robert Tweng...on that other partie. 1598 C. KYRE tr. *Stepyn Hen. Rich.* (1604) I. App. 6 The Moor dwelling on their party, but they will observe the duty. 1630 Sir T. EDMONDS *Plumb Isl.* 116, 21 49 The Cape de las Agullas lieth one on both sides neer it. 1671 H. M. tr. *Tavernier, Collop.* I. I am glad on your behalf. 1740 *Anson's Voy.* (1748) 60 The Indians agreed on all hands. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 93 The Indians, lying on the back of the Portuguese ambassador. 1858 THEOPHILUS *Greece* (1870) III. xxiv. 336 Thessalonike ...does not venture to place the numbers on either side. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 123 Stones of two or three pounds on the starboard bow of the Clan Hudson.

** Of position within [OE. *on* for *in*].

†5. Within the limits or bounds of: = *In prep.* 1, 9. *Obs.*

In OE. (W.Saxon) and early ME. (southern): see above.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Prol. 5, In wæs biscop on Cantwarabyrig. *Ibid.* Oððe on Hrum, oððe on oðre. c1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxvii. 13 Hwæt gehyrdon heahlaf sona on Sichemum. c1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxiii. 20 Ða him ætron mistlice on portum. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Ic wolde ... drenn on Godes mod ne mistes nan of mines childrene. c1275 LAY. 24587 Þo ȝiboȝen ... hæfde cnihtes on hondes. c1280 *K. Horn* 633 (MS. C) Hue...ne ne be nome. c1300 *Cursor M.* 24132 (Fairf.) To ga on-lyf of day. ?c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 250 Chese he not the on his ael to lust?

*** Of time, or action implying time.

(In OE. with dat. or accus.)

6. Indicating the day of an occurrence, treated as a unit of time: so with *night, morning, afternoon*, a defined date, *a time, the eve, morrow, occasion of . . . On the instant*, instantly.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* ii. viii. § 2 Þa on Þære Nean dæge [Schism Codex on his hon]. 1230 *Lives of Ab.Ford* Introd. § 2 Wynemath anne eye dymes, and on þam sixtiðan ymbrill eom. Forbon (DARNELL) hire nowon on þone seofoðan dæg. c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 182 He gehengc on cræftes ord. 1225–32 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 On þe ilcel vl[e] Agst. *Ibid.*, Þat wes on þan dæiwe [MS. *k* Nouembr], 1137–40 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þe Eastren ...on lengtiðast hin on rode bringen. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3301 On morgen hi hunt a ther ȝeiȝten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14650 Was spused ane mayd on a bridal. c1400 *Destr. of Troy* 6 (Thornton MS.) Ons a dayes þay þoos dighte to þe dogge-fetis. c1450 *Merlin* 250 On an euen com a ȝeste. 1540 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 132 b, Anaximenes was, on a tyme, in making an oration. 1598 CHAPM. *Gr. Pictures* (1632) 14 They were one more Marryers day. 1800 LADY MARY SMITH in 1778 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 22 On Tuesday wee are to goe see the severall part of it. 1784–7 LYTTELTON *Henry II* (1771) I. 93 On the eve of St. Matthew. 1788 GALLOWAY *Lab. Mod.* 16, The days ... on which we were to dispense. 1792 TOWNSEND I. 103, Reading ...taking Jenner, noble on the instant. 1836 GLADSTONE *Church* (1837) II. 258 Croker attacked, and assailed on the instant, some of Macaulay's celebrated speeches on Reform. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 210/2 On the 19th Jan. 1884 they absconded, and on the following day the Exs suspended payment. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 532 On a day he gravely complained to open court that [etc.]. *Mod.* Presented to S. E. in the minutes of his wedding.

†b. Formerly used of any time or period, where current usage has *in, at, during, by*. (Also before the adeh. genitives *dayes, nightes*, which were prob. then taken for plurals.) *Obs.*

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. 1. 13 On hærfeste on whera ft se sunnen ...on hæglde. *Ibid.* 19, ft eg þæm dæge [*Ibid.* 1 þæm gæste] wæs wiþ. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Josué* 2, 1 On þære nihte Josue sende twegen ongitan on calanne. c1250 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 31 God sende him a wikeninge on nyght ast he sleep. 1325 *Bannock. Bruce* 10, 316 And the Carlele on nyghtes 1338 *Rolls Parl.* II. 113/2 Ou the nuuen tymes. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 10 Also Daniel ... worshypped god thryes on the day lyenynge. 1547 W. SCLATER *Expl. 1 Thess.* (1630) 135 Rome was not all built on a day. 1850 PUSEY *Pagan in Sev. Temples* viii. 316 It never rained on the day-time. 1854 H. COGHLAN tr. *Justine* x. 124 On the break of day. 1908 *Survey Work.* (1840) II. 298 Rascals that walk the streets on nights. 1909 *Fish. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 1/2 The time was about six inches higher on the full moons than on the changes.

†c. Formerly also: Within the space of; = *In prep.* 20. *Obs.*

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* Continent v. 6, Hi on anum geare wendon hi twa hund hund towerpenn. c897 — *Gregory's Past.* xliii. 301 Ic hæbbe twa or wintan. c1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 40 Ða þeliþ ðingode þus eft gewitnode. c1205 LAY. 7004 And þes dusie ani þrowe wiðuten Wenden to Lundene. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Rawl.) xiii. 57 Men may wende to Damasc on three dayes. 1893 *Acad. Clergy Sund.* 60 They give the Archbishop of St. Andrews on twenty-four hours to compear before them.

d. = Close upon, touching upon. Also, *in on time* = exactly at the (right or prescribed) time.

1823 MRS. CASTLE *Lett.* I. 131 It is now just on post time. 1830 BRAZENNOSE *Minor's Right* (1842) 180/1 Academy almost being 'on time' for the wild-duck stage. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 3/3 The following are a few arrivals at Preston. September 23 ... 2 minutes early. December 22 ... On time.

7. Followed by a noun of action, etc., expressing the occasion of what is stated.

e.g. *on reading* ... = when I (he, &c.) reached ...: *on my return* = when I returned; *on hearing this* = when (and because) I heard this; *I changed on* = *from*.

1393 LANGL. *Lucifer* 186 He ... defiaue What following serue may on this arise. 1703 SWIFT *Mem. Stella* 2 *Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 266 On second thoughts, I do not think it so evident. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 100 A disposition to be seized with the most dreadful terrors on the slightest accidents. 1780–2 HUTTON *Math. Amus.* (1803) I. 80 He had ten thousand Irish boys ... who on a motion of his finger, were ready to fly to arms. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 68 Which would on the first blush induce one to suppose there was something subjective in this case. 1800 JEFFERSON in 1776 (1830) IX. 178 On our arrival here. 1856 GLADSTONE *Church* (1879) II. 333 It attracted little notice on its appearance. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 241/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter.

8. Of order, arrangement, manner, state.

†8. Indicating physical arrangement or grouping: = *on* (a row, a heap, pieces). *Obs. or arch.*

a 1000–1871 [see *House of Ass.* 3 a 1300 *Harrow Drâst.* 258 Alle þe riche ne ȝeten, Riȝtwisnesse and Pees. c1400 LANGL. *Sankas.* viii. (1554) 25 Kepe þam from vnder, þat lyen on twinne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 On a thynge, or togedre. *Coventry* 1777 *Archæol.* (1780) 6 Þat þe Grocers schal ȝif lord others ... cloue to þeder togedur in to þe churche. 1600 *Peter Rash* 8 They came all on a cluster. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. 1133 There lyeth nine little Bands on a row. 1882 in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Sec.* 111. IV. 180, I saw the monks standing on a row ... before the altar. 1888 C. G. PARR *How to Behave* I. 184 In women stand on hoops to the right hand and to the left.

9. Indicating manner: = *in, On, etc.* in archaic phrases, as *on this wise.* (In OE. with the accus. Cf. Ger. *auf diese weise.*) Here also belong such modern phrases as *on the cheap, on the sly, on the square*: see CHEAP, etc.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. 10 Wa orgiuch hwilum men on ælne wisan, or ælne hine God sceop[t]. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xiii. 3 On þa ylcan wisan synnode Moyses. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Do forht ȝe for ȝe ssine on þes wise. 1598 *Prod. Hist. III* 6 Brast hir oder inwarde on eule wise. *Ibid.* 11 Al on þe ilche wonder. ?a 1586 CHESTER *Rich. Rose* 984 These arrows...Were alle fyne on one manere.

c1380 WYCLIF *Ser.* Sel. W. I. 372 On two manere is Godds word hird. 1483 CATH. *Angl.* 259/1 On Alle wyse, *omnimode*. 1546 TURNER *Herb.* I. iij The hyrbe of Clowne wort is verye wyse, *a* 1552 *Durham Discovery* (Surtees) 18 But the lords on us weryne wald nat suppryse. 1647 J. SHERARD *Solid Philos.* 440 To begin his search after Truth on this preposterous manner. 1884 *Dialect Text & Exercises* (1887) II. 248 VIF's words were on this wise.

† b. Indicating language: = EN 12 c. *Obs.* (In OE., as in the other Teutonic langs., with *secgan*.)

c825 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* Prol. 1 Noldend on Leden forscrifen, and on Englisc þiowdisc. c1005 LEO. 33 An oðer he nam on Latin þe mahtede oðer afelle. c1300 *Cant. Laws* 19 On Englisch I wyl my resun shewe. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 92 Hermite, that is Grew, in elvishnesse on Lateyn.

10. Of state, condition, action: (*a*) with a sb., as *on fire, on live, on sleep, on trust, on the hop*; (*b*) with noun of action, as *on loan, on sale, on the look-out, on the move, on the run, on the scour, on the watch*; (*c*) formerly with vbl. sb., as *on singing, on building*. (See also 19.)

In (*b*) on is still normal: of those in (*a*) most have now in, *into* (*b*), or *out*; some retain on, many have ousted it to a, more written in cases (*asleep, alive, asleep*: see 29); in (*b*), or *work*, or having been first reduced to a, and then ousted in mod.Standard Eng., whereby the vbl sb. comes to function as a pass. pple. (But *sch was on building*, was *a-building*, was *building*). See *A.Jrnl.* 1v(1933) 100–7.

a893 (mss 925) *Cod. Exon.* 101, 32 (K. E. T. 8) Nu hafaþ hiht on hyrdas. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Þæt hus cwæð on sunnan fiel on ysenbeame þa him heora. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Sup.* De Falsis... and þeet while eer heora þeet. a1300 *Cursor M.* 17850 All on drape he lied þeet fem. c1385 *Rede & Smith Sir Gawayne* 597 The world shal al a-fyre brie. c1475 *Alf Duke of Mold* 180 in *D. A. Mus.* 201 When I was on bed bringing on be made. 1587 TURBERV. *Epistles* (Rolfe) I. 203 While ye musse in our synagoges. *Ibid.* 278 While he gospel was on earthyage. c1635 *Trav. Portugal* 303 While Turnois on hunting went. 1932 *Pauline Lett.* 8. 102, I lay on myyte up on my bedde. 1970-85 MARTIN *Arthur* 253, 18, a good a man as any is on Iron. 1974 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiii. 77 Venus, all on fleith, Aneyd her sonist remembring myny a threfald. 1800 HOLCROFT *Philip I.* 14 When the Field is frozen and all on you. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* (1816) 40 The *Aurora* (which were all on a flame). 1901 *Public Opinion* No. 3181 You might see his imagination on the bench. 1725 PRIDEAUX *Tom Nokes* 9, He' prudence was as much on the guard, as if she had all the enemy to apprehend. 1808 EUSDEN *Submit Britain* IV. 31 Ghosts Walk, which was then advertised, and on sale. 1811 W. S. STEVENS *Poems* 211 Folly herself has long been on the wane. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 608 Some men of the Horse Guards, who were on watch, heard the report. 1859 *Hist. Coll.* IV. 32 But fortune was already on the turn. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* lx. 208 Workmen on strike. 1880 *Hansard, Lord. Debs.* 3 Ser. 251 Before a dissolve of limbs ...than might content them on our best behaviour.

b. Engaged in, occupied with.

1598 G. WARNER *Letherne* 20, As you have been so lately *on the pratty of* ingelton.

c1000 Indicating non-material basis, ground, or footing. (fig. extension of 1.)

11. Indicating the ground, basis, or reason of action, opinion, etc.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 1 Forðon he... mæge gesuncfullan þæt he lyfa on his willan. c1205 LAY. 3556 Al þese we ikne wælden Þis folc on his willen. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. I. 15 Þif men prechiden bote on his resons. 1578 WARRINGTON *Pompey* 2 Cæsar. 24, 2 The diuorce was geuen on causes, and not on spite. 1594 *Plat Pl. Conclusions* (1611) 35, I do accuse thee on high Treason here. 1608 tr. T. Beza *Life, to Reader in Fulke's Lett.* (1658) App. 21 They turned back on their own accord. a1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 164, I thinke that he [St. Thomas] was absent on occasion. 1682 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* (1693) 5 Statling for a long side on a different measure. 1858 THORNBURY *Greene* IV. 202, 174 The negotiation on which Aubrey surrendered. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 389 He... was convicted on evidence which would not have satisfied any impartial tribunal. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 8 May 15/2 A careful opinion on full knowledge. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 21/2 We have on good authority that settlement has become not well established.

b. In many phrases; e.g. *on account (of), on division, on indeed, on pretence, on purpose; on terms; on a* (*or the*) *average, on the whole*; for which see the sbs. † *On his* than: see UNLESS.

12. Indicating risk, pain, or penalty: on peril of.

c1300 *Cursor Mund.* 7 (Fairf.) 26 Anlas That ðo thy lord is bareyned on his hand. 1589 in *Eng. Garner* (1910) 10 On be payne of xl.d. to pale to be vse. 1614 *Sir Roger Wrenford* (MS. M) The pinfolde on my lyfe, Charged me, vnsene to take myne. 1788 SMART, *L. L. L.* I. 124 On paine of loosing her tongue. 1867 MARTIN *P. L.* 230, 396 Obedience to the Law of God, imposed On penalties of death. 1869 DENNIS *Ind. Engineer* 16, 1, On thy life answer for Pilate's Gate. 1888 MAY, *Treatise Civil Mod.* No. 3 (1889) 18 (The Scheriff charged him on his blessing to abandon all studies of that kind). 1898 G. W. BRANDES *Anc. Breastf.* 2, vii. 51 Many adults wear charms their boy now and then, on penalty of getting out of tune or losing their voices.

13. Indicating that which forms the basis of income, taxation, borrowing, betting, profit, or loss.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 306 We must consequently have gain'd something considerable on the length of the particular Days, but have lost on the ... number. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 445 ¶ 2 The Tax on Paper was given for the Support of the Government. 1726 *Gal. Rec. Pamphlet.* V. 34 For raising of money on the Inhabitants. 1733 HARVEY *Trans.* (1762) II. 72, 14. 178 The king borrowed considerable sums on his jewels. 1784 *Asp. to Citizen.* in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (1918) Girls at stanting—Nine to four on London. 1804 FRANCIS *Horace's Art. Poet.* 200 Then two thousand on the whole. 1883 *Cornh Courier* 10 Sept. 2/3 The largest proceeds distributed on the smallest of capitals. 1883 in E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 292/1 Any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 222/2 The interest on the debentures. 1892 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 80/1 Showing a loss on the last year's business. *Mod.* The margin of profit on the sales.

II. Of motion or direction towards a position.

14. To or towards the position expressed by senses 1, 2; on to.

In its reference to non-physical things treated as having physical extension, or to motion that is merely ideal.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiii. (1890) 388 Aonah se ... mid[stream] ...on ða dune upp. *Ibid.* iii. vii. 80 (1) Of ðæm hæse hlinap. c1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* v. 1 He astah on þone munt. c1220 *O. E. Chron.* 161, 1222 In 1222 ... wende hit on þa munke. c1225 LAY. (mod. Mss. have here) On ðis hæmed leiden. *Ibid.* 13022 He wes ane cnape ... On þeos manne he hes dude. a1300 *Cursor M.* 10393 Here gast was tan, And ðan on rode. 1382 WYCLIF *Matth.* v. 42 That... reyseth on [AV. raised against] vs. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4031 Þere water passes on goldeñ greues. 1578 GOSCALVUS *Pilkington* (Ark.) 97 They now wax come on knies. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 58 "Come on that Crosse", quoth he, "and leave the Serpent". 1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 722 A Plague fell on the dumb Creation alike. *Ibid.* 769 Ye Gods ... turn that Impious Error on our Foes! 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 224 A sort of a Harangue that ends generally on this. 1807 CRABBE *Parl. Regr.* x. 559–60 His shoes of ambler on his feet he placed; His coat of darkness on his limbs he bound. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxvi, Those delicates he heaped On golden dishes. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilsyth* 19 If so much a Tannit here He shall happen on a maiden. 1898 *Law Times* C. 468/1 The vestry served a notice on the re-spondent, calling upon him to repair the drain. 1899 DIXON *Clergyman* 200 He has never left his coast on you. *Mod.* He threw the cakes on the table. They fixed glances on the South.

b. *To lay hold on*, seize *on*: see those vbs.

c850 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* iv. 40 Þæt hine þæt on ðæm gripen mæ ongeallon on þæt ilce. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 49 Anoþer proud partriche ...smoth up his pen, 1591 SHAKSPER *tr. Ariosto's Orl.* II. iv. (1882) 270 They layde hands on them. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 55 How doth the generall care Take hold on this. 1708 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 93/2 They had seized on the citadel. 1870 ALEXANDER *Mission Amer. Ed.* II. ix. 68 The natives ... laid hold on the sailors.

c. Of the incidence of a blow or the like.

1897 K. ALFRED *Oros.* v. 3 § 3 He Nisus on þone suðrihtan gehrepode. *Ibid.* v. xv. 6 § 1 He ða niwlecnode ðeg mid his handle on þone weg. 13.. *Cursor M.* 21303 (Gött.) Cum matthew ...fell fast on þair helpes bede. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 7 And he smote Peter on the cheyke. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V*, 53 He strake the chefe Justice with his fiste on the face. 1710 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 313 ¶ 3 Dame Ralph's fist on the Lad. *Mod.* A blow on the head.

d. In such phrases as *keep on &c.*: *continue on &c.*; *on a journey, expedition, voyage, trip*; also *on an errand, a message*. See these sbs., and cf. AWAY.

15. Into contact or collision with, esp. in the way of attack; against, towards.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iv. v. § 1 Æfter þæm he wearp on Scotlon. c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiii. (1890) 394 Þone bæt he be on his bæc. 1340–50 *Alexander* 1204 When Philip had with his folke faren to Grece. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 190 On treasonys ar ourpassyt. *Ibid.* vi. 584 On thaim! On thaim! thai fenyis thar! 1598 GRENEWEY *tr. Tarsia* II. 252 That they be never made prisoners, but alwayes fought and went on his enemies. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 140 He bears his Rider headlong on the Foe. 1756 PORTER *tr. Reg. Lusitania* (1824) 197 That they would never arrive on the enemy at the same time. 1894 S. DARIEL *Hamlet* II. iii. 31 If the calls his friends towards him, they lend their hands, And always there on the prey. 1895 *Standard* 3 May 3/2 His...howling oaths caused to have the wicked. 1899 *Manchester Weekly Advert.* 11 Apr. 11/1 If he drew his knife on her and attacked her.

16. Of aspect or direction towards: *to smile on, turn one's back on*.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 1 Hi sæfre healdaþ wið hera ungeæ on his wordlican fultog. a1000 *Cædmon's Exodus* 532 On þæt wendon mon. a1300 *Sir Beues.* 1005 The heþene folk ...Wenden on hem ful high. 1552 CRANMER *Philomela* (1861) 150 He spake with his face on Philomelus ſum. 1726–46 THOMSON (Winter 500 Hoard o'er the steppe Alps frown on Alps. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. vii. (1848) 290 He turned his back on his wife. 1824 MACAULAY *Ess., Earl Chatham* (1887) 624 The minister...stood for a time glaring on each other. 1892 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxxiii. 308 They melancholily gave were here, that...would always smile on her. 1894 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 307 For Philip's dwelling frowned on the street.

b. *absol.* Formerly in the direction of, directed towards.

1888 ROSA HOUGHTON *tr. Harper's Mag.* July 201 Feeling that I was on him, I pitched, and ...I saw the man throw up his arms.

† **17.** = INTO, [Cf. In *prep.* 30.] *Obs.*

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* v. i. § 7 Þy ilcan geare com se here Romane fon. 1897 — *Gregory's Past.* c. 61 Þa gesyndrode he Lectras to Engles mynstre. c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxviii (1890) 372 His wuldon his lim on stwe upræ gedon.

Malory *Arthur* vi. 5, Some there were that ... passed alle their felowes in prowesse and noble deedes and that was well armed ...on were lamenting the lides. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 221 Ellen is well on you knees on your knes. 1609 J. Melton in 1366 *Rep. Mun. MSS.* (Comm. Appx. iv. 49 These were on kies three or four judges. 1708 *Act 6 Anne*, c. 21 Art. xiii, No writer to the signet [shall] be...admitted a lord of the sessions unless he undergo a private and publick tryal on the civil law. 1787 Nicolson 13 May in *Nicolas' Displ.* (1846) I. 198 To occur a Court Martial to be held on him. 1814 Jefferson *Writ.* (1858) IV. 176, I do not consider with you on your reliance. 1858 T. Erskine Cheos. *Org. Bodies* 366 note, This statement does not agree with my experience on the subject. 1895 Wallaces *Nat. Rep.* II. 8, 1873 He never attended the meetings of his colleagues on foreign affairs. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 13 May 5/1 The appellants had failed on the main question.

b. Expressing the object to which mental activity is directed; after such verbs as *think, consider, remember, dream* (now usually *of*); *meditate, reflect*, etc. Also after derived *the, no thought, meditation, reflection*. See these words.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 6 God is on Drybtne geornes to beotonienne. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (Brandl) 209 Thynke ferely on this. *c* 1500 *Sir Cleges* (Thornton) 1090 On his lyvys was all his thoght. *c* 1450 Henry Wallace I. 13 Bot we sold thynk ons our lyvys halve. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xv. 60 Ane on the soul hes no remembrance. 1590 Greene *Never too late*, 86/2 *Studie*, When I an here commanded on my sins. 1632 Lodge *Seneca* 1140 This being absent thus above, which is thought on, when People talk of Education. 1756 E. O. Conne-ton *Surrender* 21 'Twas a plan I never dreamt on. 1806 J. Wilson *City of Plague* iv. 3, Thy restless heart will never learn To think more on thyself and less on others. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 262 The sleepless nights in which he meditated on the trophies of Miltiades. *Ibid.* Reflect on the natural results of such conduct.

c. After *speak, write*, etc., q. v.; after *book, article, essay, lecture, poem, treatise*, etc., or an author's name; also elliptically in titles and the like.

1422 *E. E. Wills* 91, iij quayres of Dextrone on Matheow. 1609 Conyers *Rem.* (1637) 411 On a childe drowned catching of an Apple. 1669 Price *Ep. to Fleetwood Shepherd* 138 Cotton I send on other score, And Serpent upon Gem. again. 1692 Coyer tr. *Dupin's Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. v. 1. 4 What he says on this Point is as follows. 1785 Wilberforce in *Life* I. 93 Heard Newton on the addition of the soul to God. 1830 Sharpe (title) Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft. 1835 Carlyle *Lett. Eng.* 10, 196, Lapland's Bush on the Moon. 1884 A. B. Pennington *Weeks' Lib.* 190 A course of lectures on the Epistles of St. Paul. *Mod.* Cobs on Literature; Mill on Hamilton; Fuss on the Feuds.

III. Other senses, obsolete, archaic, or dialectal. (All these originally belonged to branch I.)

†**23.** After verbs of *winning, gaining, taking* (by force) = from. *Obs.* Here orig. belonged the *of wrestling or taking vengeance, avenging, revenging*, still construed with *on*: see those.

c 825 K. Alfred *Oros.* IV. vi. §5 Romane gesawon on him sylfum wundr. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Josh.* viii. 1 Cheruuron he wyrre wib Israela beare, and eahta on him gewunn. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 57 Magnus ... chased away Swane, & Danemark on him wan. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 215 Yf they were so bold to take on kyn or on kyn people my thing. 1543 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxxxv. 502 Howe the Englysshmen toke the stronge dyamte marche on the Frenchmen in Bordeloys. 1625 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 183 But what art thou That hast this Fortune on me? 1671 Milton *Samson* 430 All those boasted Trophies won on me.

†**24.** Indicating that to which a quality has relation: In respect of; = *to prep.* 33. *Obs. perh.* 32.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* i. Proœm., se wæs in hiorcnehtum geond middangeard on cræftum. *Ibid.* xxxvii. § 1 Eneas þa wæron eadge mannes begeton on wisan. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. Introd. (1890) 16 Hy is wurlig to sæcgenne oncnawan and on tocwenne. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Se mann is wel eadi þeos is eri þer eadie. *c* 1275 *Lewd Men* 52 in *O. E. Misc.*, of Ho is hat & wikke on bonen. *c* 1330 *Rom. Partenay* 6834 Sche had a derworthe douzter ... ze Sirre on face. 1523 Lp. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxxx. 403 He was blynde on ye one eye. 1535 Coverdale 2 Esdr. iv. 4 A vessell which was lame on his feet. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/4 Robert Stephens...works on the left Eye.

†**25.** Indicating the medium of action. *Obs.* Now expressed by *with*.

a 1325 *Prose Lyric.* 181 Ne wil not wib hym ... water þat cumy þat he mon bem on. 1589 *English Mock-Verse* xx. 160, 1 Servandus may on would purchase on gay mas. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 139 When his children were on that crisis. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 87 The bridge must be on eight Arches with the Current. 1795 Jefferson *Writ.* (1892) III. 370 All rules of our proceedings are received on various duties. 1794 Hist. A. M. Brewery *Elliot* III. 32 Elliot was walking on a stone culvert yesterday.

27. In senses now expressed by Of. In *sell* and the like, common in literary use to *c* 1750; now *dial.* or *vulgar*.

In early times generally an actual difference of idiom, but from end of 16th c. due to confusion of *of* and *on*, esp. owing to the reduction of both to *o'*. See Dr.

1298 *Pract. Hen. III*, 1 Hous' burg' gudes habeant liberam potestatem[em], Licenced on Tribarels, Dub on Boyse, &c. Aquitaken and sett on Sesine. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) 202, That dreek that I shall on the. *a* 1340 *Ayenb. Inwit*, 222/15, O pays on his and on lande. *a* 1400 *Sir Eglamour* 903 Wele rescowed on yon wemmode. *c* 1550 tr. *Erasmus' Serm.* C3, Some regard a fee this our sermon may assoile on him which is...the words of the father. 1573 Gascoigne *Garrion* 1. ii. *All Oo'mes* on the days. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. i. 130 The perfect Spy o' th' time The measure of'th. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. 5. 184, I am very glad on't. 1640 Lo. J. Digby *Sp. to Ho. Commons.* 20 Aug. 4 The truth on't is. 1651 H. M. tr. *Erasmus' Colloq.* 343 Though I would Lucy mon on them all. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 22 ¶ 7 May, you are in the Right on't. 1738 Berkeley *Siris* 11. § 6 The best cure in the World every day grows worse. 1768 G. Williams in Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) II. 57 Those handles that the Indian makes bell-ropes on. 1782 Eliz. Rowe *Gen. Enchantress* I. 81, I know she'll take care on him. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Ov'*, of is. [1841 widespread in Eng. dialects.]

IV. 28. *On* is used in the construction of many verbs, besides those mentioned under the preceding senses, e.g. *depend; attend, wait; follow; believe, rely; feed, live, subsist*; also after the direct object, in *beget, bestow, confer; lavish, spend, waste; congratulate; plume, pride, value oneself*; or as a second construction, e.g. to *consider, commit, wish* a person *on* something. See these verbs.

29. *On* was formerly frequent in connexions in which *a-* is now usual: e. g. *on back* (= aback), *on brede, on breche, on breed, on dregle, on fire, on fierce, on frek, on head, on live, on lyft, on long, on loud, on low, on light, on noon, on part, on round, on room, on side, on strap, on sunder, on thirst, on wode, on wry*. These were usually written as two words, but have often been hyphened by modern editors, in imitation of forms in *a-*. See Aback, Abreed, Aground, etc.: also the obs. Back, Brede, Breach, etc.

On hand, on high: see Hand 32, Hoe *a.* 18.

On (ɒn), *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*). [Orig. the same word as prep., viz. OTout. **ana*, OS. *ana, an*, OE. *an*, *on*. In the OE. instances almost always intimately connected with a vb. as a 'separable particle', like the Ger. separable *an* in *an-kommen*, etc.; in mod.Eng. often an elliptic use of the prep. = *on* something understood.]

1. In the position of being in contact with, or supported by, the upper surface of something.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iv. (1890) 274 Sume wæron ofsmeate on to timbrenne. 1830 Marryat *Diamond* I. 130 Then to the well-loved magic wand, If Juventa heaved back be on. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* ii, The pudding plates had been washed...while cheese was on.

2. Into the position defined in 1.

1897 K. Alfred *Gregory's Past.* xviii. 129 Dat se te Jo wunde leornan wille gaire wis on. *c* 1205 Lay. 311 Brutus sette se his fet. His swerde to sonnen þat hen fer. *c* 1275 *Lond Lickpen* 61 To-morne on the morning, ychon thou salt on leg, Prynt on thy pasting, how thou thare dede. 1893 Eveleyn *Diary* 12 Apr., Dudding the...whipcord over their shoulders, as hard as they could lay it on. 1844 Bunn *Years* xv. 120, They also set a glazed Westphalian ham on.

3. In the position of being attached to or covering any surface, esp. the body; on the body, as clothing or a limb.

c 1205 Lay. 1533 He hafde hwales on. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 673 Nine other clothes hadde he on. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1189 Largesse hadde on a robe fresh. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 191 Thei hadde on harnes al wite. 1570 R. Gosse *Pep. Kingd.* v. 26 To weare a lesser Ephod on. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 196 O for one Horse on Hastings, and he gone To Bosworth, while my Steeffull Head is on. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. 1. 28 You drew Creek with your sandals on. 1722 *American Sport.* No. 128 ¶ 2 He had a linen Shirt on. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vii, A chisel'd or a stone? For he will see them on tuesdays. 1887 'Rolf Wyndham' *Time Travels. Country Month* xxiv. 274 Her pretty buff cotton gown, which was clean on that morning. 1890 J. Hill *Upstart. Arrangem.* I. vi. 144 He had on an unobtrusive suit of dark brown tweed. *Mod. slang*, Keep your hair on!

4. Into the positions defined in 3.

a 1000 *Fate* (Cod. Exon.) 87 Þam ... semd wlitlee fagel monnum, bradre se hordes. 1536 *Bp. Hamilton Cat.* (1884) 180 Ane vther [sin] ... is to put ane Bridle on the yonge bodye, quhen ye thynk gude tym. 1590 Lodge *Rosalynd* (Cassell) 93 And with that she slipped on her petticoat. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. ii. 70 Get on your Nights Gowne. 1718 Addison *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 5 He immediately drew on his Boots. 1786 C. Jennings *Misc. P. Pamphlet* II. 44 To wake...dressy, by frequent tryings on, and shewing them off our lovely Cousins. *a* 1814 *Wags to wait Rep.* v. 32, *Olive Brd. Theatre* II. 466, Mother to string on her goldstone.

b. *allow, let go on*; see with = put on, don.

c 1460 *Eight Mast.* (1881) 22, 1283 On gall my warmest coat myn onys. 1605 Shakespeare *Hall's Chron. Lanc* 52 On with your armes. 1733 Fiona *Eng. by Parts* v. Wks. 1794 I. 72 Fit on with my Jerkins. 1816 Dibdin *Lib. Amusem.* vi. 8, I will doff my travelling cap, and so with the monk's cowl.

5. In a direction towards something, or; as *to look on*.

6. Towards something in the way of approach; approaching in space, time, or condition.

c 1300-50 (see Cook tr. *Secr.* 6) (see Dove tr. *Merl.* 1869) 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4004/3 The great size of them confined to moving on or off their great Slips. 1883 *Truth* 2 July 5/1 It was getting on for two before supper was served. 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life Marlborough* II. lxv. 159 How dreadful are the words 'Go on!' to the man who longs to mingle in the fray, and shout 'Come on!' instead.

7. Directed towards, in, or to a law-suit, something.

1802 Neilson Acc. in Nicolas *Displ.* (1846) V. 300 The mark for being clear of the Hollow Sands E.S. by the Guard-House on the Sands ...on with the last hillock of the nearest range of mountains. 1879 Rowland *Kidder's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 187 He will be allowed with sufficient necessary if he

proceeds ...be kept 'on with' the outer ends of the oars of the boats.

b. *Straddle on, face on, stem on*, etc.: With the face, stem, or other part directed to the point of contact.

1800-40 Jane Shakespear 28 1 cl. 1898 *Leisure H.* V. 330/1 He lost his hold, and fell face on into the water. 1884 *Standard* 19 May 5 The vessels struck one another stem on.

8. *Cricket.* To the *on* side.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, This In shortly followed up by driving C. T. Studd on for 2.

9. Onward, forward, in space or time.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1338 Reordon on sonne. *c* 1200 Ormin 7717 Hu wollde ... þatt þeowwenn wass Þa forrþwarrt þeggen Iohann. *c* 1250 *Hall Meid.* 17 Þe maidenes beringe be on wib her to dyenne. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 9981 (Gött.) Wend on þann, oþer ye will go. 1580 Caxton *Chron. Engl.* 161, 238 Or half a yere be go þo. 1600 Holland *Livy* 12 Yet was they gone on through the citie. 1615 Bedwell *Odyssey* (1670) 256 From that day on, summers and years are born. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. 7 § Do they get on in the world? 1820 Byron *Mem. Pal.* xi. 1. 12 Seeing this Patrician pestilence spread on and on. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 8/2 (The police officer) possesses the power...of ordering them to 'move on'.

b. *slang.* = Go on, advance.

c 1405 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1097 On in Place name! On! & all ye comen! 1590 Shaks. *Com. of Err.* I. ii. 9 On, Dromio! walk on with Antipholus! 1847 Emmerson *Lyrics*, I. 184 Unless God keep him back, he must on. 1773 J. Watson *True Interpreter* 32 Yet on they must. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XI. xxxiii. Change, Chester, change! On, Stanley, on! 1893 Kipling *Plain & Parti.* 181 But you'll be mum on for master's sake.

10. Gone onward or ahead; in advance in space or time.

17... *Old Song* in *Burns' Works*, Oh Kennedy's on and away, While I 1879 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 301 It was now well on in the afternoon. 1887 A. Russell *Oliver Delisle* Ser. x. 52 Lame on ecstic was dragged into the Bay.

11. Onward movement or action; continuously; *to speak on, hold on, work on*, etc.; *to continue to speak, hold, work, wait*.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* xxi. 256 Mid mycle hatan hi ongan þone hælend ferh on. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 434 Mo hendi on ei heolen his heofenne ssamnen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cook's Prol.* 10 Now wole ye, Roger, looke that it be good. 1579 Gosson *Schoh. Cal.* (1841) 31 Now say on Diggon. 1589 Pappe-with-a-hatchet Comm. 2 Tushe Chevaper talk on with your Tales. 1595 Bunde *Regis. Femin.* Wks. 138, 28 Speake on! 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 272 The regent waited on, and the event came. 1892 Dora Russell *Secret of Rivers* I. xiii. 184 We want no money regular, to keep on the house.

12. Into action or operation: *Heard on*, pressed to thrash.

17... *Gen. & Gr. Kist.* 1900 Wy Jemeh on, how Jeo mon, how Jeonn to longe. *c* 1400 (see Cant. tr. *Secr.*). 1557 (see Drant tr. *Horace*). 1598 Barckwood tr. *Lodge's Hist. Jos.* I. 213 They set more to-on, desiering no danger. 1687 Wolrige *Pr. C.*, v. 133 Converse with Adam ... and much discourse being on, At may advise him of his happie state. 1793 P. Thomas *Trial. Assize's* I. 278 The Taffrons commonly come on... suddenly. 1830 R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 373 At last it came on to rain. 1892 *Church. Trial. 4 hours* 360/1 We turned our lantern full on.

13. a. Of persons: Engaged in some function or course of action; on the stage, the field, etc.

a 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 84 How does, now then, Now on, now on, Unanimis as the dove. 1640 (see Orr and so 8.). 1703 W. Rogers *Lieder-ore* No. 34 (1736) II. 313 Then to the Playhouses anon, If Quick or Bullcalf be on. 1803 Mrs. Carleton *Conversations of Children* 31 I try to keep things tolerably decent, but it's a hard matter... I am always on', replied Alice. 1813 G. H. Sive *Lifeland* etc. on the war on all the Lines last winter—She played in the Comedy since. 1888 Steel & Lyttleton *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) 81, 'I thought he was on with Daisy', burst forth her son. *Mod. colloq.* He has been on for three years, and now retires.

b. Of things: In progress or course of action; in a state of activity.

[1609 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 170 So will you wish on me, when the rash mood is on.] 1850 *Examiner* 78/1 Several commissions being 'on' at the same time. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii. 23 There was a considerable sea on. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 11/2 The schools at Oxford are 'on' once more. 1884 *Manch. Examn.* 3 July 5/3 There is a rumour now on between the old and the new divisions. *Mod.* Is the gas on? The water was not on.

c. Having a wager on (something).

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 23 They declared themselves off, a thing unknown to sportsmen after they had been on. 1883 *Standard* 28 June 2/4 The something of Winchester has been a rare blow to those who were determined...to be 'on' early.

14. Used idiomatically with many verbs: e.g. *carry, catch, come, get, go, hold, keep, look, put, send, take, try on*, etc.: see the verbs.

B. *adj.* (Cf. Off C.)

1. *Cricket.* Applied to that side of the wicket on which the batsman stands, or to the corresponding

side of the field (i.e. in the case of right-hand batting, the side on the left of the wicket-keeper). Opp. to OFF C. 2 b.

1852 *Illustrated Sporting & Dramatic News* 8 A good general all-round place there was inward of two on the 'on' side. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 3/6 A cricketer who has studied Lord's play,... will put most of his balls on the 'on' side. 1897 *Westminster Gazette* 19 Oct. Let us now turn our attention to cricket on the on-side.

3. In reference to the licensed sale of liquors: Short for 'on the premises'; opp. to OFF C. 3. Often hyphened, as *on-license*.

1891 *Daily News* 11 May 3/2 The number of licensed houses mentioned in the on-licenses return. 1892 W. BEATTIE-KINGSTON *Intemperance* 83 It is not in the least necessary to persecute the 'on' licensee. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 2/2 The Bill which placed off-licence holders under similar control as on-licence holders. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 6/1 The influence of the 'on' licensed houses.

C. *sb. Cricket.* = On side: see B. 2. *adverb.* In *on drive*, *on-drive*, a drive to the on side.

1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 He then drove Mansfield to the on for four. *Ibid.*, Newton scored ... three for a good on drive. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 3/2 Wynyard then made a fine on-drive off Trumble for 3.

On, *particle*, the prep. *on*: = Up 1, often written separately in ME.; also, in mod.Sc. dial., in sense 'without': see Op- 4.

†**On,** *strong.* ME. expansion of *a* = *all*. Own *conj.*, until: cf. O *prep.*[3]

c 1300 *Cant. Law* 412 Ich...wole wib be holi ore hyf Ihese on for the myst'...nowre oure wole take.

†**On,** ME. 1 and 3 sing. pres. of Unnen *vb.* *Obs.*, to grant.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 Ich on me alsuhtel God.

On-, *prefix*[1], the prepositional adv. *on* [unstressed form of OE. *on*, *ge*] in combination with vbs. and their derivatives, and sometimes with other sbs. The old nominal compounds had the stressed form, as in OE. *ongilden*, *ongyrwan*, beginning, *onfeld*, *onfylle*, Anvil. The compounds in *on-* belong to the following classes:

1. Old verbal compounds, as *onbidan* to Obbide, *onwindwian* to struggle, Anxious. Such of these as survived the OE. period appear in their alphabetical place under On- or A-.

2. Later verbal compounds or collocations of adv. and verb. In these the union of elements is incomplete, and the adv. may be moved to another position then immediately before the vb., where however it regularly stands in the Inf. and pples., so that these acquire more the character of permanent combinations. Examples are †*on-become*, to befall, happen; †*on-ery*, to cry or call upon; *on-draw*, to draw on; †*on-lace*, to lace on; †*on-look*, to look on; *on-sweep*, to sweep on; †*on-take*, to take on, assume, behave: see Take *v.*

c 1300 *St. Lucy* (in *E. E. P.* (1862) 122 To selven Lucia nouhte be wendre; and swibre him forst 'What Lucie were ze "onlicnest".' *c* 1325 Shoreham *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 146 Hyt ys bycumbe me nobe plawe for to *onbynde* bodyes grene To leye wel bynne. 1884 *Fortnightly R.* n. s. 41 Then each Captain he did "onery." 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 81 By Junkington, near to east, As he "onbrew, Dave plowed the brandl'ath. 1913 Douglas *Words to Print* 210 Boys hit the bags of flour up in the loft. On hit the ballers bobs of long 'ozlers. *a* 1815 J. W. Miles in Inhalf & Gibson *Lilts, Ballads, Poetry* (1881) 35 That all his chastened sins, his hopes beway, Are in God's unsunn'd deep and fathomless "unways. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1748 Pat he moste bon "on take [*v.r.* on to take], to wer for knizte do. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hy. Wardr. Why Allas!* what sholde hi seon ende, Pat wolden here her god forsake?

3. With pr. and pa. pples. forming adjs., as *on-carrying* (= carrying on); hence *on-carryingness*, *on-marching*, *on-riding*, *on-running*, *on-ranging*, *on-creeping*.

a 1834 Coleridge in *Literremains* (1836) II. 69 On. 1674 The "on-carryingness of his [Bossu's] diction. 1805 Eaden *Life Wesley* (ed. 2) 1. 68 Gather'd by the "on-marching Romans. 1883 *Nat. Sci. Angel* I. 184 To thrill by his aura for some secondary spot of the researching multitude. 1891 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* I. 18 The "on-rolling billow of Austrian victory. 1899 Daniel *Broadsides* 303 To pull back the "on-running wave of things. 1899 *Chicago Advance* 30 Jan., The fury of the "on-raging barbarians. 1898 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 2/2 The "on-weaving purposes...of God.

4. With vbl. sbs. and nouns of action, forming sbs. (sometimes concrete), as *on-bringing* (= bringing on), *on-carrying*, *on-leaping*, &c. *Jumping* (= mounting a horse), *on-setting*, *on-putting*, *on-creeping*, etc. (which can be formed at pleasure); **on-go**, going on, progress, advance; **on-roll**, onward roll; **on-sweep**, onward sweep; also with agent-nouns, as *on-bearer*, *on-goer*, *on-pusher*, etc. See also Onlooker, etc.

1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 125 Changing snow my "on-bearer I conveyed the downland. 1898 J. Dennis *Key. Revelation* v. vi. (1861) 122 This harmony is of her own "onbringing. 1737 R. Emmett *Serm. Wks.* 1872 II. 452 The "on-carrying of the designs of his glory. 1894 *Church Advocate* 10 Oct. 467/1 As viewed in the atmosphere of the times [Scotus] "on-goes to indeed extraordinary. 1800 Lowell's *Comic. to Select. Sp. Hard. Misc.* (1818) 190 Master Alexander Nadbrey ... longed him fast astride to entertake his maleeste before his "onbegoing. *a* 1670 Hacket. *Abp. Williams* I. 50 (Nares) Of the "on-bringing the cost of Duplin, and Lord Lindsey ... had some private speeches with him. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 2/2 It is a memorable night to witness the "on-moving of a great army. 1898 *Congregationalist* 28 Apr., The acts of diplomacy are but mere enhanced echoes unseen by million people are the on-lookers and "sympathizers. 1599 Jas. I *Basilic. Answer* (title) To speake of purposes, the "on-putting whereof in the ordinary action that followeth next to counsell. 1883 *Gd. Words* 482 The steady "on-roll of the mighty waves of time. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 16 June, All the prodigious swing and "on-sweep of development. 1885 *Standard Extra* 19 In the tremendous "on-workings of society.

On-, *prefix*[2], the OE. unstressed form of *and-*, *ond-*, against, opposite, in reply, in return (see And *conj.*), corresp. to Gothic *anda-*, *and-*, OS. *and-*, *ant-*, Du. *ant-*, OHG. *ant-*, *ent-*, *int-*; e.g. OS. *andfindan*, OHG. *ant-*, *entfindan*, MHG. *entfinden*, *entfinden*, *entfinden*, Ger. *entfangen*, Du. *ontvangen*, OE. *andlēa*, pa. t. *endlēag*, to receive (*cf. a-wā-*, *gewāfongen* receive); OE. *andgietan* to understand, discern (*cf. a-wā-*, *gewāfod* understanding, intelligence). In ME. this prefix is to form indistinguishable from On-[1]: e.g. *anfine*, *anginne*.

On-, *prefix*[3], the same particle originally as the prec., used with counteracting or undoing force; is early OE. *an-*, is late OE. very generally *an-* [levelled with *ān-* = On-[4]], in ME. usually *an-*, but sometimes *en-*; in mod.Eng. always *an-*. Examples: Goth. *andbindan*, OS. *antbindan*, OHG. *ant-*, *entbintan*, Ger. *entbinden*, OE. *anbindan*, *anbinden*, ME. *an-*, *en-bindan*, to Unbind; OE. *andberan*, *-bindle*, OHG. *antbiutan*, MHG. *entbiuten*, OE. *-bindle*, *-bindle*, ME. *-bindle*, *-bindin*, to Unbind; OS. *antwordan*, OHG. *intwurtan*, MHG. *entwurten*, OE. *-wendan*, *-wendle*, ME. *-wendle*, *-wendin*, to Unwind. See Un-[2].

On-, *prefix*[4], frequent ME. early mod.E., and dial. variant of Un-[1], before *dj-*, *pl-bl-*, *wl-*, and their derivatives, as ME. *andone* for *anelone*:—OE. *anelēne*; ME. *enevyrsyn*:—OE. *anwerrian*. Cf. Goth. *wenvis*, Ofs., OHG., OE. *wenvil*, Du. *zwijger*, *envijl*, ME. *wenvis* (*wenvil*, *wenvile*), Unwise.

Formerly often written separately (see e.g. *Pastor Lect.* No. 1901) but generally hyphened by modern editors. In some modern dialects written separately before *pples.* or *vbl. sbs.* as *on* (or *clad*) in sense 'without', e.g. *on eaten*, *ake used*, *unused*, without there being said, without saying, *on mentin'* without making.

‖ **Onager** (*o*nădjəɹ). Pl. **-gers**, **-gri**. [L. *onager*, *-ăg.* Gr. *ὄναγρος* = *ὄνος ἄγριος* the wild ass; also both in Gr. and L. in sense 2.]

1. A wild ass; *spec.* the species *Equus onager* (*E. hemippus*) of Central Asia.

a 1382 Richard *Fitzralph* (title) *In librum actus exegetici* in Jean Hilton. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. (Bartlett. 1492) 872 Onager is a wylde asse, and vocht asse; he gendreb wyth wylde in Affryk. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 256 The onager, or wild ass, is more in still greater abundance than the wild horse. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 6 July 1/1 The various natures and usages and symptoms and stories which span the gulf between horse and ass. 1898 *Standard, Mag.* May the House the difference ... between a camel's donkey and an onager.

2. An ancient and mediæval engine for throwing stones in warfare.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxiii. 61 Ere Uzes which also the ancientest times hath imparted the name of Onager. In this regard, that wild asses when they are cruelest by nature fling with their hinder heeles stones often times off behind their backes. 1840 L. Gruner *Windsor Castle* 204 Of the more powerful military engines that in use, were the scorpion or large stationary crossbow, the onager or wild ass. 1880 Smiles *Lives* II. *Handyman's Salmonds* 188, 300 Catapults were as frequently called onagers, because they cast like wild asses which threw stones by kicking.

‖ **Onagra**[1] (*o*nă*g*ɹə). *Bot.* [L. *onagra*, a. Gr. *ὀνάγρα*, fem. deriv. of *ὄναγρος*: see prec.] A former name for the genus Œnothera.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 322 There are yet...Onagra, Lychnis. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* II. 182.

‖ **Onagra**[2]. [pseudo-Latin, fem. of Onager.] A female wild ass; *humorously*, a she-ass.

1880 Black *Christie of H.* III. 198 Onagra!...had put his Onagra in harness.

Onagraceous (*o*nă*g*ɹē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. Bot.L. Onagr-ideæ, f. Onagra[1]: see -aceous.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Onagraceæ*, of which *Onagra* or *Œnothera* is the typical genus. So **Onagrad** (*o*năgɹăd), Lindley's name for a plant of this order.

1845 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 624 The Onagrads are in general tasteless. 1866 Treas. *Bot.*, *Clarkia*, a small genus of onagrads. *Ibid.* The Fuchsia, Willow-herb, and Enchanter's Nightshade are onagraceous plants.

Onan, onane, obs. forms of Anon.

On and off, *adv. phr.* (*sb.*) = Off and on, 2, 3; also in more general sense (see On *adv.* and Off *adv.*).

1893 Bateman *Ap. Bloomsbury Idyll* 189 It shuts ... Halfway into the next cell, on and off. 1895 E. H. Encyclopædia in *Empire Pract.* 208 If X-ray Hedges on leader...are usually of such a size as to make flying them impossible, or at least undesirable. Horses jump them on and off. 1899 *Bigland, P. W.* (privately ill. 3) 1 [He] has been working with us on Union Sundays a good deal on and off. 1899 *Chron. Mod. Hosp.* XVIII. 1922/2 A stage which lasted on and off for twenty years. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 1/1 [He] had lived with her on and off since 1892.

b. *attrib.* n. as *sb.* A putting on and taking off; intermittent action; in sport, 1834, a leap on and off a fence, a fence to be so jumped.

1832 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 17 They then made for a large field at the back of the house, with hedges, bars, hurdles, "on and offs," "on and overs," all sorts of fancy leaps scattered about. 1834 Egerr. Warburton *Hunt Songs* (1837) No. 33 28, Which method best answers to form a fall. The Cheshire on-and-off jump, or the Leicester clearing off? 1839 M. St. Dower *Cecilia* 259, I have to find the on and off of the brook and to reach the way the pole enters to find its way through the traffic.

Hence **On-and-off** v., (*a*) *intr.* to sail in alternate tacks on and off the shore (see Off and on 2); (*b*) *trans.* to leap on and then off; **On-and-offish** *a.*, inclined to be on and off, somewhat fluctuating (in mood, temper, or health): *cf.* Off and on B. 3.

1827 Fisher *Peter* xx. (1828) Who keeps you on and off-ing On a hen-shore. 1832 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 90 'I'll have a word with you,' said Sponge, on-and-offing the hedge. 1888 E. J. Goodman *Tor Cottage* xiii, As well as she ever is. Rather on-and-offish.

† **On and on,** *Obs.*, one by one: see One.

Onanism (*o*nănizm). [I. proper name *Onan* (Gen. xxxviii. 9) + -ism.] Self-abuse, masturbation.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Onanis*, and *Onanism*, terms which some late casuists have framed, to denote the crime of self-pollution. 1894-9 Tuke *Cycl. Insan. Pr.* 1287/2 A young man successfully subjected to operation. 1894 Foulkes & Tuke *Psych. Med.* 216 The Onanism is a frequent accompaniment of insanity and sometimes causes it.

So **Onanist**, one who practises onanism; **Onanistic** *a.*, relating to onanism.

1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Onanist*. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Onanistic*.

Onbethink, *vbal. t.* Unbethink, to consider.

† **Onbide,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onbīdan*, f. On-[2] + *bīdan*, Bide.] *intr.* To abide, remain, stay on.

Farmer's year Oxford ... *other other cronic.* *c* 1440 *Cov. Mysteries* (E. E. T. S.) *Judgem.* (1892) App. 60 Hys lust With pre onbid & sad reuerencyth.

On-holpen, *Obs.*, engaged: see Abelpen.

† **Onbow,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onbūgan*, f. On-[2] + *būgan*, Bow.] *intr.* To submit, yield.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 213 Þæt he sadre sacrilican wræhtbisan mon...swiðran onbugan wolde, þonne hi ða ware. *c* 1000 *Ælfr. Gen.* Hom. v. 15 Hi þa onbugende þonum wilgemedenum healde. *c* 1205 *Lay.* 6281 *Ayel* him alle on-bowen.

† **Onbraid,** *v. Obs.* [var. of Unbraid or Abraid *v.*?] To upbraid.

1530 Palsgr. 648/1, I onbraide, I vpbraide or cast in the teethe, *Je reprouche*.

† **Oncall,** *sb. Obs.* [f. On-[2] + Call *sb.*] The act of calling upon; **a.** Invocation; **b.** Claim.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19995 (Edinb.) *Pe* oncalle of his hali nam...35, *Hist. Holy Childh.* (Camb.) His halies iuuoni bon sal bi quik Of alle oncall, and oghte wirk.

† **Once II,** *v. Obs.* [f. On-[2] + Call *v.*, after L. *invocāre*.] *trans.* To call upon, invoke.

1548 Gest *Pr. Manas* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1820) *Appx.* 227 How angles or saus Christ be reverenced or oncalled to present to his meetings. *Ibid.* 229 Those ministers bon so oncalled as aforesayed and spoken.

Once (wʊns), *adv.* (*conj.*, *adj.*, *sb.*). Forms: see below. [ME. *anes*, *ones*, genitive case of *an*, *on*, One, for the earlier *ānes*, Ænes (q. v.), which took the place of the OE. instrumental-adverbial *ānes*, ME. *Enes*, at the time that the genitival *-es* was taken by so many adverbs. *Ænes* continued to use in the south till 1300, and even later: *anes*, *ones*, are found *c* 1200, but are not frequent before 1300, from which time also *anes* is only northern. The word resolved disyllabic in some dialects till 14th c., but in others was reduced to a mono-syllable early in 14th. The final *s* retained in south sound, and so began *c* 1300 to be spelt *-ce*, as in *hence*, *pence*, *fence*, &c., *mice*, *twice*. From this a dial. form *cent* (worst) has arisen in north. midl., Ireland, etc., as in *against*, *amidst*, *amongst*, etc. The development of the initial long vowel in Standard English as *wʌn*, *wʌns*, in north. dial. and Sc. as *wān*, *yo-*, is the same as in One.]

A. Forms. **a.** See Ense.

β. 3–5 (6) anes, 4 ans, 4–6 anys, ans; 5–7 anis, anys, 6–7 ans, 6– anse, ainse, (anse, pance, pense, pinse).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 On ssome wrie...were a dei...Cursor M. (Fairf.) Bo king Iesus ores [Gött. ones, Fairf. anis] on his bis mete. *c* 1300 Mandeville (Roxb.) xxvi. 113 Pat ore bat ware on be day. *c* 1475 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. xiv. 41 Offere ylke ban ance or twice. 1500 *Troyebook* iv. (Gud.) *Pastes* 1878 C. Lives II. 201 He was dey Minstere anis in pyne Regne. *c* 1550 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 327 Your infidelitie ance anuis begane. 1768 Ramsay *Rep. Sept. Prol.* 6 Anys in the yere. *Ibid.* Prayer of Priests 126 The consecration of the principal dayes, being ance remembred. 1794 Burnet *Theol. Misc.* (1868) I. 79 Ye shall bee ane good guides That ever were of the twaal. 1800 H. Ainsworth *Cheshire Prob.* (1841) 102, I never had confidence inside Cheshire ance. 1808 J. Wilson *Isle Palms* v. 120 Ance a year. 1808 J. Wilson *Isle Palms* v. 120 Ance a year. 1810 G. P. Mossm *Rather...than* ance to express myself can. 1810 G. P. Mossm *Poems* (ed. 13) 136, I adore the positive degrees.

Y. 2-7 oones, 4-5 oonis, -is, -ys, -us, oonis, 4-6 onis, onis, -ys, -es, oonis, 6- once, (Scottish, oncis).

a 1200 [see E. pd.]. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1068 Hire dai. Onis he [Sarah] is wexgen eche. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 3 Wib joy alle at ones hee went. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 732 Wib o stroupe ouerthrow seuene barnes at ones. c 1350-1534 Chron. Jas. II, 1 and 18. c 1375 Cursor M. 4837 (Fairf.) Ches to be wroke ilke ... c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. II. 261 Crist ... entrede ones in to holi. Ibid. III. 360 Oones a fore he was in to mannis hous hat. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 368 Onys, or onys, or onys, or

'morphological views. 1883 W. Stephens in tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* 372 An instrument which consists of two parts, one termed the 'oncometer or vesical plethysmometer,' in which the organ is enclosed, while the other part is the engineering portion of oncography. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 806 It has been demonstrated by means of Roy's oncometer. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 326 'Oncometric' observations show that such calculous paroxysms produce vascular dilatation of the kidneys. 1527-41 Cranmer *Corr.* 'Oudenarde, in abbreyance, the supervisor of opening a trenche, or abacion.' 1858 Simmonds, *Dictionary.*

Oncome (*ǭnkʌm*), *sb.* [f. On- + Come *v.*] *cf. to come on.*

1. Something that comes upon one, as a calamity or visitation (*obs.*); an attack of disease (*now Sc.*).

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Þis ofer is þe feie sickenesse þe we dieiæ hatiæ Þeruh Deaþe. 13.. *Cursor M.* 25170 (Cott.) Hard oncome [*orig.* Gott, anedisl *sal* I send him ore, Rath on him and his kingdon. *Ibid.* 29017 Þat tides oncome [*orig.* Inn kin fell. 1580 Lyttor *Mancip.* 166/38 An Oncome, Obsque, *accidens subitaneum.* 1818 *Scott. Sir. Lament.* xxvii, Especially its recovery, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases, which baffle the regular physician.

†2. An attack, invasion. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cix. 20 comon.. To gaynes þe land and bestes wip oncome.

3. Coming on; = Oncoming 2b.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1036 Evidences of the gradual oncome of chronic renal disease.

4. *Sc.* a. 'A fall of rain or snow'; = On-fall, b. 'The commencement of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion. *Fife.*' (Jamieson.)

†**On-come**, *v. Obs.* [Not an original compound *vb.*, but a 'separable compound' or collection of Or *adv.* and Come *v.*; now expressed by *come on.* By ME. written commonly written as two words.] *intr.* To come on: = see Come *v.* 62.

a 1250 Gen. & Ex. 840 On homes wes cuðeliure, King of elues, wið ferding mor. 13.. *R. R. Glouc. P.* A. 544 Þer on was a bote ac nys. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1850) I. 7 For the twelfe oncomynge bi swogynge [*prophetic halfe-hours*].

On-coming (*ǭnkʌmiŋ*), *sb.* [See On- 1.] Coming on; advance, approach, access, etc.

1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* xiii, Since the oncoming of twilight. 1883 *Academy* 16 Mar. 200/2 Cassells commenced to the oncoming of paralysis.

On-coming, *a.* [See On- 1.] Coming on; advancing, approaching, etc.: see Come *v.* 62.

1844 Lt. Hargrave *Mem. Mang. Settlers, Texas & Nebo* *embroiling the Creek tribe.* A dark, dark shadow of oncoming woe. 1863 Mrs. Lemmon *Sketch in Black & White* 72 Unutterable signs of an oncoming storm.

Oncorn, obs. form of Unicorn *Sc.*, wild oats.

Oncosimeter (*ǭnkǫsi·mĭtəɹ*). [f. Gr. *ὄγκωσις* swelling, increase of bulk (f. *ὄγκοῦν* to distend, f. *ὄγκος*: see Oncus) + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the variations in density of a molten metal or other substance.

1881 *Times* 5 May, Experiments with a new instrument called the 'oncosimeter' (a measurer of increase in bulk). 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 402 By means of the oncosimeter.. they had determined the density of fluid bismuth.

Oncost (*ǭnkɒst*). *local Sc.* Also 6 uncost. [f. On *adv.* + Cost *sb.*] **a.** Contingent cost or charge; 'extra or additional expense' (Jamieson); **b.** *attrib.* or *adj.* Applied (esp. among miners) to work done on their wages. *Oncost man* (also *oncastit*), man who works on such terms.

(The *oncost of a contractor* includes all the cost of upkeep, making and maintaining shafts and roads, pumping, etc., as opposed to the amount paid for actually hewing the coal and bringing it to the surface. The latter work is paid by the ploat; but engineers and others employed on the oncost work are of necessity paid by time.)

1535 *Abstat. Exig.* (Jam.), Pensyls and victuals of certane gret.. 1795 J. F. Erskine *Agric. Survey Clackmannanshire* 401 [note.], [This] yields but a very small return to the coalmaster, on account of the overpowering contingent expenses known in collieries by the name of Oncost. 1867 *Statistician* 30 May 371 The oncost men, who receive fixed wages for various duties at the colliery. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Oncost Labour.* Engineers, labourers, and others working for a fixed rate of wages, per day, or per hour. 1894 *N. E. Daily Mail* 19 Sept. 5 In Uddingston district 10-hr four-vents worked.

On-cry, *sb.* [f. On- 1 + Cry *sb.*] A battle-cry or slogan.

1892 *Standard Mag.* Nov. 603/1 Their badge of the gorgeous feather and their on-cry of 'Cuau' were feared from Cathcart to Candos.

Ond = *and, sb.*, Sc. for *ax sb.*

a 1585 Montgomerie *Ch. & Dbt* xxxi, I mevvld mithfull ond.

†**Ondatra** (*ǫndæ·trə*). [Native Canadian name: so in F. (Dellon).] The musk-rat of North America (*Fiber zibethicus*).

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 224 The Ondatra is a native of Canada. *Ibid.* (1776) IV. 38 The Ondatra..is almost the size of a small rabbit, but has the hair, the colour, and the tail of a rat, except that it is furred on the sides.

†**Onde**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ande**, **onda**, 2–5 **onde**, 4 **oundo**, 4–5 **ond**, 5 **oonde**: *obl.* Anden. [OE. *anda*, *genda*, ONorth. *w*, ON. *andi*, OHG. *anado*, *ando*, *ante*; ON. *andi*, *önd* breath. The southern *onde*, *oonde* is almost confined to the OE. senses, and became obs. bef. 1500; the north. *ande*, *oundo* in the ON. sense is still in use; see Anda.]

1. Strong feeling against a person, 'animosity'; spite, ill-will, envy.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* 89 *Rancor*, onda. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 18 Hig hyne for onðe hæfdon geseald. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Hwuðene us haldeð ofd and onde. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Of gremðe, & of onde, & of wræððe. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 1211 (MS. Jes Sessions bokken onde Þat he schulde ordeie to Þe lifelod londe. 14.. *Gav. & Gol.* 1 Þat ne gyf me non onde. 14.. *Chester Plays*, *Water* 146 Agayn enough I Have mande. That for his wrathe, yre, & onde, Sesande he non... An angry wight, a chiderone.

2. Strong desire, longing.

c 1300 *Cast. Love* 272 Of no þing hee nedden onde Bote him to holden vnder hande.

3. Emotion, perturbation of mind.

1300 *Gower Conf.* I. 72 Awakened with a grisse onde Sche sawe non but housebonde The swiche.

4. Breath. (More common in the northern form Aynde, *ayond.*)

13.. *Cog. & Crane* 16 Þe on may nouȝt ete no mende, Þe tother frayne his onde. 13.. *E. Allit. Poems* (Gayk) thare laide him to lande. In his body þat was ferd onde. 14.. *Chester Pl.* 238 (Gibl.) Als orphel'd ore ayond wold hase in hyme to lond. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 160 Þerinn on the water ther lyhe gresseth with a thwitlinge onde.

†**Onde**, *v. Obs.* Also **oonde**. [Midland and southern form of northern Aynde.] To breathe: in quot. 1340, ? To sniff, smell.

1382 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 242 Þy sir Jesse he seiep of eyȝþe, and of tonge þoke, To smyȝinge, to smellinge, in alle ȝe fyue wittes. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 20273 (Trin.) And as sheping oonde þe (Cott. als a shepnol aande oft). c 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 252 Þei lowen, oondis on lyues.. no wonde lyves wide.

†**Ondé** [F.], variant of Undy *a. Her.*

Ondee, obs. form of Undee.

†**Ondful**, *a. Obs.* Also 2–3 **ontful**. [f. Onde *sb.* + -ful.] Spiteful, envious.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Þeos world is wiðiseoc and ontful and yuele iwon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 203 Þe ontfulle fiond. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Þet te ontfule [MS. C. ondfule] ne mowen hire on luuien. c 1250 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þe ontfulle deouel bihuld te.

Ondine, variant of Undine, water nymph.

On-ding (*ǫndi·ŋ*). *Sc.* [f. On- 1 + Ding *v.*] The act of 'dinging on' (see Ding *v.*² § 6); esp. a persistent heavy fall (of rain or snow). Also *fig.*

1708 C. Kirke *Farmer's Ale* xix. 9 Rain we'll ken, Or ey-ding o' some kind or least. 1808 *Scotsm. Hist. Mold.* viii, 'Look out, Jacky what kind o' night is't?' 'One-ding o' snaw, father'. 1891 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 52 To think that she should have all the ending of their ill tongues. 1898 Ramsay *Reminisc.* (1909) II. 178n(2) 30, I have seen many many ey-dings of snow.

†**On dit** (*ǫn di·*). [The Fr. phrase *on dit* = 'they say', 'it is said', used as a *sb.*] An item of gossip; something reported on hearsay.

1808 Dibdin *Vis. Grey* v. 8, I thought it was a mere *on dit*. 1828 F. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 107 Our various Australian journals furnish intelligence and *on-dits*. 1892 *Pall Mall Mag.* 30 Sept. 137 How is it possible to judge a case of this sort fairly upon an *ex parte* statement or *on-dits*, more or less reliable, from a distance?

Ondleri, -lett, var. Adleve *Obs.*, counterfeit.

†**Ondreagh**, *v. Obs.* var. Adrag, to endure.

1250 Gen. & Ex. 3219 'Belle', quaþ he, 'and ondreag, Gastes felouse heal is þi fel nes'.

On-drive, *v. Obs.* [f. On *adv.* + Drive *v.*] *trans.* To drive to the on: see On *adv.*

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 3/1 It..drove it, *for* a.

Ondy, variant of Undy *a. Her.*

One (*wʌn*), *numeral a., pron.*, etc. Forms: see below. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ān* = OFris. *ēn*, *ên*, OS. *ēn* (N.Du., Du. *een*), OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *ein*, ON. *einn* = *ain-r* (Da. *een*, Sw. *en*), Goth. *ains* (= O'Teut. **ainn-az*)—gen-Teut. **ainaz* = L. *unus* (OL. *oinos*); Olr. *óen*, OSlav. *inŭ*, L. *ūnus* one; cf. Gr. *οἶνος*, *οἴη*, *οἷον*. OE. *ān* became in regular course in south. and midl. dial. *ōn*, exemplified before 1200. By 15th c., *ān*, *ōn*, in s.w. and west, had developed (through *ēn*, *æon*, *aiin*, *eun*, *eon*) as initial *w* (cf. the s.w. *wud*, *wust* = *ask*, *ast*?), which only occasionally appears in the spelling (see A. before), but is now the standard pronunciation. The first orthoepist to refer to it was apparently 1701 : earlier grammarians, down to Cooper 1685, give to *one* the sound that it has in *alone*, *atone*, and *only*; Dyche in 1710 has (*ǫn*) beside (*wʌn*). In the north, *ān* was retained in ME.; but through the narrowing of orig. long *ā* to (*ǫ*, *ō*, *ɔ*, *ɒ*, *o*) *ān* has sunk in dialectal utterance through *ōan*, to *oane*, *oën*, *yon*, *yun*, the development of (*yun*) in the south being the counterpart of that of (*wʌn*) in the south. In OE., *ān* had the full adj. inflexions, definite and indefinite, remains of which persisted in the south to c 1300, and in East still later (see A. 5); but, in north. and midl. Eng., the undefined *ān*, *ōn*, with the definite form *ðan*, *ðon* (OE. *ðone*, *ðæne*), is found in the accus. and dative, as well as the nom. by 1200. Already also, *ān*, *ōn* were reduced before a cons. to *ă*, *ŏ* (*an*), which did not *ōn* out till the 16th c.

In the north the suppression of *ān* and *ā* was more pervasive; as the present day to Sc. the full form *ane*, *ain*, etc., is only used absolutely or in the predicate, as, *can, in the attrib. form before cons. and vowel alike, as ān, an yer; we hae ane*; so in north Eng. dial. with *yn* and *yin*. From the early 16th c. pronounced proclitically without stress, across the 'indefinite article' *An, A.* 9-11. In northern dial. the numeral and article were long without alike, the spoken or emphatic stress distinguishing them; so with s. Sc. both were written *ane*. (See Anes(s'), Ane.)

By reason of less permanent confusion of a preceding *Mak*, the collocation *that ane*, *that one*, *that o*, *that n*, became *the tane*, *the tone*, *the tae*, *the to*. (See Tane.)]

A. Illustration of Forms:

a. 1 ān, 2–3 (north. 3–6) an, 3 en, 4–5 (*Sc.* 5–) ane (4 ene, 5 ayne, *Sc.* ayne, 6 *Sc.* ain, anvil, *dial.* 7– yane, 8– yan, yon, *Sc.* 9 eane, yon, yin).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* x. 29 An of Þam. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 An cnihht. c 1200 Orrm 1332 An Godd of twinne kinde. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4082 An eal nome. c 1300 — *Pente Pr.* 8 Ane es, Þat ache es never pliȝt. c 1450 *Gy Gesner* (Roxb.) 1337 Ane an sword agayn he gaf. 1588 A. Kinc tr. *Camerar. Calech.* 129 Sic a ane as thaine nocht ane ane ane ane. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1774) 1 Ane ane ane ane. 1805 Scott *Last. Min.* xxvi, Ane's a Yankee in Lochaw. *Kendall Rep. Evang.* 181 Ane ane ay, ane bair, ay bonny pea.

β. 2–3 an, 4–6 one, 4–6 none, (5–6 owne, un, 7 own), 5– one, (5 onlyng, un).

a 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 203 On is hordlese Godes. 1380 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 269 On cristene kynge. 1397 *Ibid. B.* iv. 182 One (MS. none) sentence kynge. c 1560 *Wisdom Sol.* Who. I. 156 One hande and non fote. c 1595 *Cursor M.* 5444 (Trin.) None the lenger was he none. 16.. *Mrs. Mount* 1588 E. 31 in T. H. Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 102 Un fote, 3 wyn, his schall be bride. 1790 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 19 The one half thereof. 1791 *Pennsylvania Gaz.* 216/2 Certain messages depending between him & certain George Fullarton. 1797 in *Berefield Archaeol.* (1883) VII. 63 One parson of chadyn. 1803 *Cursor Pseudo-Sackville* (1817) 173 Absence or two of the clocke. 1898 Clark *Wint Sess.* xli. (1899) 98 The two leaned the Glasses, and the other toward the water. 1899 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* (1878) 139 It was only the young one.

γ. 3–6 wun, wunn, wonne, 6–7 wonne, *dial.* wan, 9 wonne.

c 1200 Ormin *Introd.* 360 Hannlike engenle hafeen hem forr þatt wonn, and wonn. 14.. *Harlington in Rel. Ant.* I. 63 Thane ij knyghtes was bott of wonne gentill dyschre. c 1580 *R. E. Min. Warwicks.* (1855) 8 Wherein wighteney exercyng I cannot wonne *Domesday Inclos.* (1656) I. 190/2 Wen Rychard Sengar...had wun hundr parryis. 1598 Trevisa *Higden* (1871) IV. 211 Of wun hous is her iudgment come. 1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 241 To have a good wun. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 180 Wee may not be much on the hazza season. 1892 Lo. Tennyson in *Macm. Memorials* MSS. in 4th *Exp. Hist. Mich. Comm.* 986/2 He has not two fingers.. was to say Black Rock and turber to my Land of Hankery. 1893 W. Barnes *Dorset Poems to Sad. Line*, 104 They had wonne chile beside.

δ. 3–4 (*Ld.* –of) a, 4 at. 5– north., yan, *Sc.* ae.

c 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 39 Um ælchren dead ble dusles to gedrien us of i-mon. c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 30 Some are of a ton and some are of another. 1390 Wm. Wheteley *Wyntoun. Chron.* 84 Thare to nowcht Blakkis An yan Prins. 1792 Burns *Farewell to Nancy, Ae fond kiss*, and then we sever! 1894 Ian Maclaren *Domie Inver Bush* iv. 2. 136, I had ae son, and he is gone.

ε. 3–6 ai, 4–6 oo: see O *adj.*

c 1205 Lay. 6262 Ich O *adj.*). 1377 *Piers Plowman's Creed* 1 Ich Hadde. *P. P. Pl.* B. 263 Yet sed I ones Of ye gyaunts. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. 160 A thing could I vnder-

ζ. *Inflected forms.*

c 1200 *Ormin Introd.* I. 27 God he gewrohhte an ene mannenn. c 1200 *Ags. Gosp. John* xvi. 32 Þær ys ænes cumende. c 1200 *Ancrene Riwle* (Titus) 200 Ich ne mei nout beo ane. a 1225 *Juliana* 19 Þeo þe beo ane. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5093 Wiþinnen a wilderness hir ane. 1380 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* i. 146 Hue þou wilte ones ensaumple to leyenthe ene. c 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 148 Schir wonde his complayntes in his owne.

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B. Signification.

I. As simple numeral.

1. The lowest of the cardinal numbers; the number of a single thing, without any more, the addition of another to which makes *two*.

a. In concord with a sb. expressed.

c 893 *K. Alfred Oros.* (Parker MS.) Introd., Þa hæfdi Sweorring ealle þa ceastre ær genæ þær, þær an aðfore bude. 1297 *Eccl. Antiq.* (1844) 1 Ælfwerde þa nyxte ane þæt clæppe. c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 130 Hastily he lete her ansyre dele after twyn. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. Eng. *Text* S. 19) For it is wrongen, bote o longgynnge on oon Lyf. 1580 Wyclif *Works* (1880) 22, I have don a worch, and ofte ye wondren. 1587 Turberv. *Heroides* (Rollo) I. 67 Mete thee ye wonnders. 1587 Turberv. *Ovid's Epistles* (1837) 1 Mete thee hazzell-... eighte fingres to one hande. 1588 Fenkenham *Treasury Pleasant.* (1596) 17 One mone nor owne. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. 1 Hannibal and Scipio, of all the rest, were one the yonger sonne. 1606 — *Suetonius* 1 Of Kings it hath the one only surname *Augustus* [Tiberius] is (both) of Kings in the one only surname *Caesar*. 1611 — *Pliny* xxxvi. 15 Of one stone was made.

ss This test for one requires forgot the purpose That you re-ceived Coffee. 1722 Bradley *Philos. Mem. Kennel.* § 12 We say one book, one paper, one live, etc.; all these are equally wrong. 1841 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 230/1 Mr. Stansfield brought forward his resolution for an amendment of the registration law, and the adoption of the principle of "one man one vote".

b. With ellipsis of *sh.* (expressed in or understood from context).

a 1000 *Riddle* (Ex) xlii. 10 Þæt sceal ... se treðra Mæ-wealh ge an bean. *c* 1000 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 40 Twelf on wife habbe on eradu bute on. *c* 1230 *Ancr.* R. *Morf.* 3/21 Hi-dweȝh þeos ilæȝe ȝeoue. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Serm. Sel.* iii. 8 Ac-cordyngely of this lawis tyxe ariseþ fourty stroks yif þou lakke. 1456–90 Lydg. *Serpent* 10. (1559) 205 b, Prayng the Lord, one, two, and three, Whose mercifulnesse no clerke may compre-hende. 1580 Digby tr. *Alcedinus's Comm.* 171 By the wayes than one. 1610 Bacon *Depl.* I. 173 I make further mes. of tens, One of a million. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 231 One sentiment silences the rest ... Was chosen leader. 1803 Irving *Jonas* 9, 100th. Thermometers pack down to ... one. 1870 *Routledge's Ms. Boy's Own. Mag.* Supp. 1/2 The one-and-sixpenny packet contains ten varieties.

c. esp. with ellipsis of *hour*; as in *one o'clock, half past one, train due at one twenty five* (= h. 25 m.). Phrase: *like one o'clock*, vigorously, quickly. (See *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. i. 500, etc.).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 50 b, On Mondale. by one of the Clocke. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. 6. 29 To night at Herne-Oke, iust 'twixt twelue and one. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* iv. 32 Dunces, as they pass'd, struck one. 1732 Young *Ni. Th.* i. 31 The bell strikes one. We take no note of time, But from its loss. 1843–78 Halliwell, *s.v.* Like one o'clock, i. e. very quickly, said of a horse's movements, etc. 1857 Mundy *Legal Lethe* (1861) I. 31 Then he started as like one o'clock. 1892 Thackeray *Ballad Ms.* 20, Mr. Guppy and Mr. Jobling ... find Krook still sleeping like one o'clock, quite insensible to any external sounds, or even to gentle shaking. 1870 Mrs. Beeton's *E. Econ.* ii. xviii. 311 We pulled every one to pieces like one o'clock.

d. *colloq.*, or in *slang use*, with ellipsis of other *sbs.* as *blow* (also *fig.*), *kiss*, etc.

(?) a 1300 *Chester Pl.* x. 332 But yet wolden I well be: Have here one, two, and three. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* vi. I. (1849) 120 I owed him one for his shortness about family concerns. 1833 Sherman *St. Comerdale* xxxvii, I certainly owe Comerdale one, for his manner to me just now was anything but civil. 1882 W. S. Gilbert *Iolanthe* 18, I heard the fairy request, She'd meet him ... And give him one! 1892 *Spectator* 7 May 648/1 Ye are a clever person borrowed from the cards, with two "ones" Mr. A. and none for Mr. Gladstone. 1894 W. E. Norris *St. Ann's* II. 197, I venture to prophesy that, between us, we shall be one too many for the Colonel. 1895 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* II. 276, I have owed him one for many generations! I have paid it. 1900 Scott *In London's Heart's.* 25 It was, in the coldest language of Kensington Street, "one in the eye" for her aunt.

2. Joined to the tens (*twenty, thirty*, etc.), like the other units, and originally always preceded (*one-and-twenty, three hundred and one and thirty*, etc.), but now more usually followed (*twenty-one*, etc). So with the ordinals: *one-and-twentieth*, now more usually *twenty-first*. (See Twenty, etc.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xii. 18 Of þam to and twentegodan dæȝ þære ȝeare æfenlac. *a* 1200 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 On þam to and twentegan ȝeare þare Se Wil-helm ... Englelande. *c* 1205 Lay. 3242 Hes wenden þene Wisemeere se and twenti wilene. 1580 Hayward *Edw. VI* (L.), One and forty men, among one and fifte, Would for one and thirtie, to flee one verthrifte. 1599 Porter *Madbrul Pref.* 196 The one and thirteenth Chapter maketh the exposi-tion. 1705 Dr. Fox *Voy. round World* (1711) 134 They were one and twenty days in this country. 1806 Sir Walter *de Lond.* ted. 31 L. 236 Edward had assumed his one-and-twentieth year. 1847 Hewitson *Ac. Females Rom.* 12 A. Gellius, 1587, in her twentieth, or one-and-twentieth year.

b. *One-and-thirty*: an old game of cards apparently similar to, or the same as, Ecarte-ace: cf. quot. 1823. *One-and-fourty*: a species of shuttlecock.

c 1550 *Interl. Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 194 I can teach you to play, At the trimmy and one-and-thirty. 1600–1697 [see Bone-lace]. 1708 Gould *Instructed* (ed. 2) 19 You would have thought this one and twenty came in a Great Line from Hercules, by that he'd the Fortune to Entry. 1708 Ward, & Co. *Poets. Mood.* 16, I, You and I, and Sister, forsooth, sometimes, to an Afternoon, may play at One and thirty Bone-Ace, gravely. 1763 *Foote Lad. Ld. Melancholy* I. 330 You all see whether I play what very often, but otherwise at one-and-thirty, which is the fashionable game among the young ladies of this country. *a* 1849 *Poems Eng. R. Angela*, One-and-thirty, a game at cards, much resembling Vingt-un.

c. *One or two* = a very few, a small number of.

1552 Coverdale tr. *2 Kings* xviii. 23, I have gathered up one or two sticken. 1598 Richmond *Christes Who.* (1887) 11 Say for the sake of some managing one or two mercan-dizes. *Mod.* Butterflies are coming out: I have seen one or two to-day.

3. Used before collective numerals (*dozen, score, hundred, thousand, million*, etc.), and fractions (*half, quarter, third, eighth*, etc., to which *one* is often hyphened), with more positive or definite force than the indef. article *a*, *an* (*a dozen, a hundred, a half*); and so usually in legal phraseology, and in association with other numbers. (See also the words in question.)

13.. R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. XX. 508 Mo schulde þise bise, mon Or hundred schillinges. *a* 1398 Holt *Chron. Wint.* (T.) 120 Amounting to the some of one thousand pondes. 1608 C. Wolseley *Hist. Justice* 21, 46 In his Army were thirty two thousand horsemen, forty thousand and five hun-dred horsemen, and one hundreth, fourescore, and two thirtye. 1778 Adam Smith *W. N.* i. viii. (1869) I. 72 One-half the children born ... die before the age of manhood. 1803–20 Colquhoun *Police* (1806) 151 The price of labour ... is fully one-third less. 1870 Pearce & Stevenson's *Tele-graphy* 139 No less weight than one-hundredth ...of the strain-ing wire will be reckoned. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 6/5 There was a keen competition for the three one-hundred guinea cups. *Mod.* Elementary dating: In the year of Our Lord, One thousand, eight hundred, and seventy-nine.

†**b.** Formerly prefixed to other numeral ex-pressions. Now Obs.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Cross* (Parker Soc.) 224 When Caleb and Josua, or hardly more, ... were ready to one three days with shame lost. 1601 *Bond. Dan.* iii. 19 That they should heat the furnace one seuen times more than it was wont to be heat.

4. Sometimes put for the ordinal number *first*.

Most chiefly in giving the number of the year or day of the month, or in other cases when the *th.* precedes, as *St. Swithin, chapter fifty-one, Psalm seventy-one, the Hundred, book one. In the year one* (humorously), a long while ago, time out of mind.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxi. 1 In the ellenetithe mon, in the thritithe mounth, to one of the mounth [1388 the firste dai of the monethe]. 1384 E. Brut *Chron. Windsor MS.* 20 xxx. (1888) 328 This prelate ... being the fifte one passinge. 1611 Bible (*ed.* viii.) 13 In the nine hundreth and one yeere, in the first moneth. 1629–9 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. 1427 The twentie one day I set vpsaile from Bullomah. 1754 *Peerage Knights* i. Wm. 1709 I. (p. 8, epoch of his grandfather's birth in the year 1. 1833 Miss Nicolls *Agatha's Husb.* II. v. 127 Fred was a very fascinating young fellow when I was a child—like all that belongs to the year One.

5. *adnol.* (with the abstract conception of number).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. (1495) 904 One is the eyre and ayenbier of nombres, and ayre is not nombre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 364/1 Onne, nowȝt. 1585 Dalrymple *Cosmographie*, viii. (1630) 66 A thousand is not so because the Lord. 1591 Spenser *Two Cant.* v. I. 12 Twenty to one (here, for it should rightly ... 1680 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 376/2 They make a difference between the Monad and One, considering the Monad to be that which exists in Intelligibles; One, in numbers. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew, One in Ten, a Parson.* 1705 Hickeringill *Cowbell* v. 3, One, two, three, and away! 1719 *Dr. Faustus* ii. 18, It would be a thousand to one but he would request his choice, *Mod.* One from twenty leaves nineteen. The question of one divided by nought is infinity. Twelve is to four as three is to one.

6. Hence, as *sb.* with plur., Unity; a unit; a single thing, or the abstract number denoting a single thing.

1340 Rolle *Ps. Cant.* 272 The Syxte place is the place of vnyone or ones, and euery counter set in that fyxte bondeneth but ones. 1375 Lindesay *Lyt.* (1871) 24 Nor (nocht) is self one well bot ocumand a nauther, bot rather a frendly conjunction of ane ones. 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* ii. 4. (1878) 2 Nombre is a collection or gaderinge of many ones or vnites added togidres. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 248/1 All Singulars are reduced to a One, that is, to their respective Communities.

b. A single person, thing, example, etc.

1640 Trecentale Carleton L. *Memorials*, mustering by ones and twos, came the village musicians. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 3/2 Magsman ... which are now sold in ones where they used to be sold in hundreds.

c. The symbol or figure (1, I, i.) denoting unity. *Mod.* A row of ones. *A* Roman one. Your ones are too like sevens.

d. *colloq.* (*one number one*) = Oneself, one's own interest.

1787 S. Edwards *Banner & Pilot in* Hall. *Dodsley* IV. 16 All my time at school I have not spent vainly, I can help one: is not that a good point of philosophy? 1796 tr. *De Maulde's Port. Cassette-Mystif.* (1836) II. 186 But as a Gentle-man ... very already made off, to take care of one. 1832 Gait *Lawrie T.* iv. iv. (1849) 125 By that an eye should be to number one. 1841 Disraeli *Lofty & Lofty* I. 360, I do not see my way clearly, beyond humbly endeavouring to subserve Number one.

II. Emphatic numeral.

7. One in contrast to two or more: one and no more, one only; a *single*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Luke* xviii. 22 Du ȝyrwst ne healend an þing þe is to wrenne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Ant ase þer is nawiht to nakede lease Bokes. *a* 1586 Cheviney *Cant. T. Prol.* 304 Myght a word ageth be spoon then was needs. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 48 We myȝt nou on bodi, & a life for alle tobun part of oo bok & of an evyne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1 Pastor is *P. Lolt.* 181. 190 Was no more, 3 yere lacke cakyd on alle ynne. 1535 Coverdale *Hos.* iii. 2 Hos. *Chron., Rich. III* 56 Both hospitall with one lease deuided betwixte them. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 134 That set not by the Frenche kyng one lense. 1550 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* i. (1895) 108 The one and selfe cause to the wealthe of a commonwelthe. 1600 E. Bodenham *Cosmographie Apol.* A ij b, Tell me if ... I have omitted any one point of importance. 1619 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 2 No one man is sufficient for them (things). 1867 Munroe *P. C.* v. 31 *Apol.* tongueless like Will For one re-straint, Lords of the World besides. 1868 Lady C. Long *Left to Lady Morgan's Autobiog.* (1869) 49 So you did not vouchsafe one word to me,—what, not one? 1886 Revis *Amer. Commerce* 13 No one man must be given the power of direction.

b. Strengthened by *but, only, single, sole, alone*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Robes he seiðe hwa-so-euer doeð on his kinedh onhon. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 143 None elles, quod she, but a maiden sister I have. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 301 My child is dead. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* (1891) 161 It befelle on hem to do He as for to do the werke, alle parauenture and vother one thynke. 1598 Yorkshire *Cast. Rudby* I. (Add.) 109 They are all one apples I warrant you Syr. 1666 Lovayne *Elem. Arithm.* 12 (1699) 36 All the planets receive round the sun in one direction.

8. *predicatively*. The same; the same thing. Often strengthened by *all*: see All C. 5.

Ælfc. I. 251 Amidde the mere one cwelp ylmeste Men. *c* 1618 See W. Mure *Misc. Poems* (1843) 28 If thou wouldst but on myste. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lv. 237 One person always at the garrison merged. 1849 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 He had but one voice amongst many. 1883 Lyttelton *Prim. Times* v. (1898) 319 Only one single unwedded Elder.

9. *a.* *pronominally*. Single, individual.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5773 (Cott.) God ... as an [v. rr. ane, in one] and thre. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* iv. 36 Manie ... leiden to me sike men, for þei ben ouer-comen of manie euelis, and he in ech of hem leide his hondis. 1526 Tyndale *De Conf. Pidgn.* (1848) 238 Yff there be on brother in the Church that be trouble another tempte. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* ii. 8 § 3 (1622) 302 If that second entity be read, he is of all things, the Onest. 1700 Wotton *Reflc. Ant.* ix. 180 We know no such thing as a part of matter purely one or individual. 1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xxxvi. 300 The soldier is neither one, entire, nor great. 1892 Bridgeman *Introd. Soc.* 101, 28, 139 The army is one, and that is the essence of unity. The soldier is one, but that is the essence of the unit. 1894 Bowen *Logic* 228, 229 The hylogistic process is the mind in unity one and undivided.

b. *adnol.* or as *sb.*

c 1205 Lay. 1804 Heyen nomen se hardi swane selhen ... Reuen hes sone cumen, þa heuen alre hazerd wes. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* iii. 29 The One or Vnitie whereupon all the ehoter Vnities are grounded. 1598 Chapman *Twelfth Nt.* v. iv. (1600) D That the Common-wealth was but one body, and therefore to be governed by one only wisedom. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 245 The Good or One. 1830 Barlas *Zoilus* xxvii. (1850) 462 Thus spoke the One again: Behold, O Earth! ...it is I who gave thee birth.

9. One at least, one at any rate (as distinguished from 'none at all').

1580 Cuyton *Expound* xxx. (Arb.) 72 Thee hes many of them died for his sake and hese wife moreover lyf and good. I know my self for one. 1598 B. Barnes *Parthen. Lyrl.* (ed. 2) 19 It sufficeth me that I have this one way left me. 1785 Fourth Commissary 72. 1788 *Sc* That's one comfort, however. 1788 Wilkie *Let. to Lindsay* in A. Dunnan *Life* (1868) 46 Let me be favoured by one only wrestling, 1794 Burnley *Addr.* 8 All The Good or One. 1830 Barlas *Zoilus* xxvii. (1850) 462 Thus spoke the One again: Behold, O Earth! ...it is I who gave thee birth.

10. One made up of many components, a united.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 284 *Alle* þara þeawa is God, þeah-hwæþere is eaðe an God. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 Se Jesus hatiȝ o God. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. C. W. Prol.* 298 (They) sungen with o voice. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 32 They semde sodes tyxe In vnisoun O thoth they lawe. *c* 1400 *Anter.* (1068) xxxix, Thenne sey ye with on assente. 1526 Tyndale *Matt.* xix. 5 They twayne shalbe one flesshe. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus* II. 210 The chiefe Leaders ... ay it were in a fiery crystl with one voyce, By the bloud of God. 1625 Webb *Logic* 1. iv. § 1 We ioin simple ideas to make one complex one. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 16 One cry of grief and rage rose from the whole of Protestant Europe. 1892 *Law Rep.* 1893 *Jurisdict. Statutes* 1. 1. 256 All of them with one voice vehemently asserted.

b. *fenal.* (esp. = united in marriage).

1590 L. Lodge *Rosall. Euphues* 50 The victory of this triumphant King did much exceed all their victories having made one. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 7 We have been both one these two Months. 1800 London *Hermit Epistle, Thompsonville & Knowe* 36 He speaks; and on the morrow they were one.

11. One in continuity; the same in all parts, at all times, or in all circumstances; uniformly the same; one and the same.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 For þi hes he euer on & wiðal hwon, wiðuten uuoȝlunge & wiðuten chaungunge. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 438 But ȝyue mynd anyȝt is wun dyuyne. *a* 1525 *Cursor M.* 1004 (Trin.) In one stide stod he euer in stid. 1588 Gratton *Chron.* II. 135 But the weight of the matter They ... continued alwayes one. *a* 1592 M. Roydon *Immortal.* Treat. I. 163 Month after month he is all one. 1856 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 284/1 Nothing is one, indi-visible, nor the same, because all things are in continual alteration and fluxion. 1894 Bernard *Lects* I. 322 God remains for ever one and the same. 1895 H. Paterson *Error. Infdy* 188 Existence is one and uniform throughout the universe.

12. One in relation to two or more things or persons; one in substance; identical; the same. One with, forming part of one whole with.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 264 Hi sulu habbad an gewrit, and ane gesomnunge, and ane wununge. (MS.) ... *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Hi alle hebben ane hearte and ane saule. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Alle ore sunen sone holden ane stude. 1382 Wyclif *Eph.* iv. 5 O Lord, o feiþ, o baptym, o God and fadir of alle. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 4028 (Trin.) Fulfille ... held loueþ in mendeful lore Þat bot þai ware ane sone. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, We be one with Christ, & Christ with vs. 1892 Lyttelton *Trans.* 193, 203 Those branches and stockings being all one. 1897 *Dawson Prop. Georg.* iv. 206 Thereby one have they live, And with one Common Stock their Traffick drive. 1799 *Med. Trans.* I. 370 The different castles ...are combinations of one and the same simple substance, the basis of earth. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* III. 80 It is made one with Nature. *a* 1898 R. W. Hamilton *Rise & Fruition.* viii (1899) 305 The nature of nature and Christianity is one.

13. One in kind; the same in quality or nature. Formerly used also with *of*, *sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16845 (Cott.) Bred and hold of a [v. rr. on, one] bon wroȝt. 1535 Lyndes. *P. Pl.* II. xv. 437 That bot noman of o colour, And of on wille. *c* 1580 Chastelain *Knt.* 7 134 Bothe he nor Arnes weight ful richely. *a* 1592 *Knt. of St Trust* (1868) 161 It becloue us bone to do He as for to do the wille, alle parauenture and vother one thynke. 1598 Yorkshire *Cast. Rudby* I. (Add.) 109 They are all one apples I warrant you Syr. 1666 Lovayne *Elem. Arithm.* 12 (1699) 36 All the planets receive round the sun in one direction.

b. *predicatively*. The same; the same thing. Often strengthened by *all*: see All C. 5.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 28 It is al oon to seie þat þese goodis ben þus ournid. c 1400 *Destr. of Troy* 2 Þat was ȝerid in a litil plasse, fer in þe Orient, and þat in oon stede. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* (1582) 56 b/1 [Castanheda] is all one with rebellion. 1631 R. HOOKER *Consid. Affl. Comm.* vi. (1632) 38 All is One to Him, to make an Angell, or an Ant. c 1670 HOBBES *Philos. Concern. Learn.* in *Wks.* (1839) I. 462 one act of his wrote Judge himself. 1818 J. WILSON *City of Plague* v. iv. 371 All names are one to me. 1862 DISRAELI *Lothair Advert. Nov.* 11 All fishes by tale and silver by weight was all one.

14. One in mind, feeling, intention, or bearing; in unison, harmonious; at one.

c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Inlond* 10 As holy kirke's feyth ale on were hole. c 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxxvi (Bodl.) Þe Romeyns were alle of one herte and wille. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Þey alle and I were one; one vsyd nought In perfyt seruyce or in prayere thoght. 1600 CAMPION *Lawful's Of swearing* 40 Their mouths are a thousand, their hearts are one: 1800 PERY in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 97 Addington and I are not again. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxiii, In all her motion one with law.

IV. In a particularizing or partitive sense.

15. One from amongst others, one of a number or of several; a particular, an individual. **a.** *adverb. One day*, on a particular day in the past; on some undefined day in the future; *one time*.

App. O. K. Chron., Her ærest lang leoma of; hellren on one healfe, leoftem on oðre healfe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10183 In þeire bir grafen did he sein, þat grond had bare bim of his bon: To þone gat þai gat he non. c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin. T.* 104 One of the beste leryinge was to synge. c 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 83 In þe tyme of Vytas. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3837 Þay þe rode in þe lande O dayes a xxxti to fende. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K ij, (He) ryde on his courser that one tyme thedi usede. c 1489 — *Caton's Morall* 2 Caton o, yee that all Frenche I am one of the best. E. HALL *Chron.* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 277 One day there assured into the towne .. to H. Englefelde. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 5 Hope to see them one day all put downe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* tr. 132 One-while we weep, and suddenly we laugh again. 1630 R. WILKINS *Epistolary Mor.* xxxiv, One while your Hand you Envy In Wrestling. 1725 R. GOADBY *Camera* 26, 40 214 Being hunting one Night with several of his Subjects. 1789 BURNS *Address to Deil* viii, An dousy, sonsy, waesome wight. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 677 I. 17 Such is one aspect of these old arrangements.

b. absolutely with *of*; formerly with gen. pl., as *one de*, one of us; rarely without either, as in *to make one*, to form one of a company.

App. O. K. Chron., Hiðred cyning ..hiera ær þeðeng. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Luke* xv. 4 gif he forleose an of þam. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þah ure an hæfde ihon oower alle mycle. c 1200 TRIN. COLL. *Hom.* 159 On of þe wise ymen þe prophetes. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13005 Philip, þat was o dekene an, he sexes his sonnes was slan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 199 De more of þe religion ... þet ne beoþ nouȝt of þe religion. 1483 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 333 John Wyllyamson, one of the Chamberleynes. 1588 PARK tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 351 Fearing one of them was bound to give the king 10 ounc. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 48 If I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. 1633 MASSINGER *Picture* v. ii, He killed one of their best men, and rescued the rest. c 1680 *Beau's Philos.* (1750) 16 One of his Friends came and proposed to him, to ravish one of a Week. 1733 *Gentl. Mag.* July 362/2 *Inscr.* ..to one of those edged tools which requires skilful handling. 1851 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. III. 104 One of the wealthiest Roman Catholics in the kingdom.

16. In antithesis to *one* in the sense of 'another'.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 4 Þeos mislenga sworca, þa ane, oðrum and ic hælde þas. c 1250 *Ancr. R. Nicol.* 1850 The child worth the nobles mon Of al this world ne for an one. c 1386 R. BRUNNE *Aymon. Cartwright* 3 All Master Cato's weighten sygnement Sithen from one to one, till it come to nothing at ende. 1590 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. iii. 66 One hour to woe, and one to shame. 1648 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 25 The Corcyræans ..were divided into three commands under the three commanders one under one. 1700 ADDISON *To the King of One Age* the Hero, one the Poet hands. 1758 GRAY *Alcaics* i. 12 Of Pan one, and one from Ephyre.

b. Phrase. **One by one** (also *one after one*), formerly *one and one*, *by one and one*: = One after another, one at a time, singly.

c 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 380 Se þeoð ne mihtest heora ne oðer oðrum. c 1000 *Ælfric Homil.* I. 58 Eft ..wæron ænd mycle. c 1150 *Hali Meid.* 13 Mon ..sloande an after an. c 1250 GEN. & EX. (1927) He gan him to-nimen to and on. c 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lv. (MS. Bodl.) If ȝe fy Nowþ, alle arn ones but ten and one. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 302 The sayles þat he can fell vp drawe, By ones and ons. c 1540 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 140, I will examyne you one by one, not all together. 1553-87 ADD. MANUSCR. *Lovell.* (Shelton Ms.) 208 Rushes them up by one and one. 1607 MARKHAM *Cheval.* i. (1617) 18 So must you vse the rest one after one. 1703 CROMWELL tr. *La Clerc's Treat. Arabick* I. 32 The Children must only chuse one by one. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 1361 By little Jots we toy One and One. 1800 KENT *St. Agnes* 178 By ones, and ons, the lords fell away slain. 1823 WORDSW. *Love lies bleeding* 31 One after one, answering to their knock. 1869 KINGSLEY *Hereward* v. One grudged him by one such of his gowns.

17. In antithesis to ANOTHER, OTHER, *others*; with or without *ch.* following. *One with another*, more than one, two or more in succession.

c 1000 *Cædmon's Exodus* 98 Ac oðrum ȝe þurt wæl-niðas ræsað. c 1200 [see 13]. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1404 Sal þeis for-ȝet vs on and ane? [Vnic. to some & ane:] þou art my sister and I þi brober. c 1325 *Metrical H.* 633 ȝe ne ȝiue þre bye a myse ybed, Ac ofere vs nader oþerlinde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 16 Þei ete eche oþir þe goodis of þe pore þat oþere men ȝeuen. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iv. 15 The husbande bad all tho other neyghbours. 1503 *Hornc. Ord. Ho.* (1790) 48 Knaues ware neuer ofter wheres it is lawfull one maister to driue another away? 1672 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 All sidelings one and other are nothing but gallons or shillings of bodies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 54 ¶ Tokens went from one, by one or other of the Club. 1790 WORDSW. *Descr. Scenes* 170, 915, What's one man's weal to another man's poison. 1871 DARWIN in *Rom. Remfry Hunter Meetings* I. 87 one another another's eye. *Mod.* I have heard it from one and another during the week.

b. *One with another*: ? *a.* (also *one and another*), Together (*obs. or arch.*). *β.* One taken with another so as to produce an average; on the average.

1297 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 58/1 [Merchants] with another. 1426 *Hoccleve Mon. Wks.* (1796) 183 Ij nonne ..prien oon with another. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (Sloane MS.) xxxiii. 93 Thei were alle gadered togedir, ..eche man with his neighbour, oon with another. c 1500 *Dream of Rosy, by Skeat* (E. E. T. S.) 121 For many nowne and nothing, ..eche man with other. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. xlviii.* (xlix.) 2 Hye & lowe, (bothe & goode, one with another). c 1550 *Disput. of Purg.* by *Skeat* (E. E. T. S.) 121 For many nowne and nothing, ..eche man with other throughout all.—There is one place destroyd. 1588 GREENE *Carde. Fl.* 1586 When all the Romes were assembled, they were one with other fifth thousand fighting men. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* v. 272 ȝ 2 Of which the Heathen one with other were altogether ignorant. 1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 21 *Bantamites' Hist. Rodol.* 13 They contribute one year with another eight millions of Florins, for the service of their general union. c 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 21 The mercury .. in the tubes will sink down to about twenty nine inches and an half, one time with another. 1809 R. LANDOR *Introd. Trade* 115, 25 bales of silk, weighing one with another 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lb.

18. Of two things, now usually, **the one** ... **the other** (rarely in poetry without *the*). *The one and the other* = both (= F. *l'un et l'autre*).

OE. text only &c. *after*, but the article is found prefixed in 1340 (cf. which the second part is *Ayenb.* implying the final -l is consonantal, because the 1175 MS. for all genders, *ȝe þat se þat ne cunel. þat se þat after, commonly divided the two (m. fem.) as...the other*), still generated distinctly, either to tell or to take one's leave: *farther*. In course of the 16th c. *the one*...*the other* had become the literary form. *The one (that is, that one)* = one of the two, i. *other*, in also used when *the other* is not expressed. See also TWO, THOSE.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 36 Twegen beoð an monn: ðe hiȝ gesamnes, ðone hiȝ lætteð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Þa ne is nouȝt ðe an ne ðe oðer. c 1340 *Ayenb.* 199 De oon is ȝe-marchet at heuen ȝate. c 1205 LAY. *Brut* þe an sloh þeon oðren; þe oðre þe an sloh þeon oðre; þe an sloh þeon oðre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 50 Hostlesse of engelond þe on half al þi wone. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3208 Or he be ȝiue, bot a, he ist sikir o þeis iuisses. 1340 *Ayenb.* 159 De on ne ȝe-ȝit ne cnoȝ ne ches noȝ þe oðer. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 20 He was clad he oukede, and þe tother heb. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 13 Ther is one kynd, whych hateth the other bringe hether. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. viii. § 10 Unless God's miracles had strengthened both the one and the other's doctrine. 1599 THYNNE *Argent. Hymn. Apograph.* in *Hazl. Coulson's Ed.* VII. 237/1 I could likewise name, But it is best when there is two in one. 1620 MASSIN. tr. *Menander's Guardian & Def.* v. 34 Reasonable men, both (one and t'other. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 158 One Mansion were no house upon Earth: ..That other looks like Nature in Disgrace. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 193 A little awkward Pieces of One-and-t'other. c 1775 GRAHME *Hist. Greece* I. 386 Both the one and the other is an equally unjust justice and injustice. 1818 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxvii, But I cannot make the one and the other.

b. When *the one* and *the other* refer severally to two things previously named, they are by some taken as equivalent to *the former* and *the latter*, by others as = *the latter* and *the former*.

The first of these appears to be the earlier and easiest use; it is also that observed in FL. and GR.: see G. DOUGLAS *Eneados, Bk. Governor*, ed. 1542, I. 40/1 GRIMM 1. c. *Analysis* 308. The second is probably suggested by the LL. use of *ille* and *iste*, or Eng. *this* and *that*.

c 1300 *Cast. Love* 830 A child ..; þat ivon Hare and Iyrtenbrig hatten, And another ..; þat hatte Hunt or Hund Isaac...þe on hatte Iacynde oure mayd And þat oþer is hatte Rebecke. Dedicatorium 2 Pe maistrie of deuynynge of gold for siluer ..Whanne þe oon ouercome þe toon bi þat craft. 1390 MARK *Dyalogue* 92 C Wha, yee. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. Sel. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 110 The tenne cuntrie ..denied the matter vtterly. The seconde felowe ..acknowledged the facte...The one denyed the matter, and the other confessed it. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxi. § 13 In the presence of Varro a Roman, and of King Agrippa a Jew, St. Paul speaking the one, who neither knew the Jewes religion nor the books, speaketh unto the other of things familiarized by Moses and the Prophets. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 220 Sir Claudio, and the prince. Stand by me. Master Leonato, the one is my friend, the other. 1624 SMITH *Eccl. Buildings* (Arb.) 149 A Title for the Banquet ..and a Title for the Hundred: The One for Towne and Towne-ships, the Other for Dwelling. 1688 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xx. (1713) 171 Barnes the Inquisitor and Sculenius, not to enflame a Flame on the one, nor to humble it on the other. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* (Oxford ed. 1706) vii. § 83 (N.) One single Book have all abstract as well as concrete names; the one reserved as a subsistitive, the other as adjective, as whiteness, white. 1726 W. HOGARTH *Anal.* (1736) II. 102. 1771 GRAHME *Hist. Engl.* I. 321 The death of John and the abdication of Lewis...The one was brought about by accidents, and the other by the prudence ... of the earl of Pembroke.

1873 L. LLOYD *Memoirs of Mod.* (1876) 197 Sampson and Hercules ...the one possessed his Club as Dalmatians feat, the other consisted his strength to the beauty of Delilah. 1896 G. WHITEHORNE *Mod. Fashion* in *N.* The manner were accepted nothing inferior to the ones. For as the one founded the Empires of the Persians and Bactrians, so the one erected the supremacy of the Amazons. 1913 PERCIVAL *Pilgrimage* 186-1893. 1883 H. GRADDON's *Caterham's Church

meaning) the speaker himself; = you, or I, or any one; a person, a man; we, you, people, they; = OE. *ōnra*, ME. *ōn*, G. *man*, F. *on*. Fuss, *one's*, obj. *one*, reflexively OSELF (formerly *one's self*); but for these the third person possess. *his*, obj. *himself* were formerly usual, and are still sometimes used; then, 'If one showed oneself (himself) to one's (his) townsmen, they would know one.' (The pl. poss. *their*, *them*, *themselves*, were formerly in general use on account of their indefiniteness of gender, but this is now considered vagrammatical.) In this sense *one* is quite toneless (weak), proclitic or enclitic.

1477 KNT. RIVERS (*Caxton Dictes* 37 He herde a man say that one was sayer in keping his vynge, than he myghte speke, for he myghte language one may lightly ryve. 1530 PALSGR. 580/1, I heare, as a sycknesse, fedeth one. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 44 It is one thing to change ones self, and another thing to will that there should be a change. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iv. 40 Why, may one aske? 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 136 When in church a high tower or hil, the higher he doth mount, the lesse doth every thing appeare which is below him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 748 Their wings are no bigger than lufft coat hands. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 800 Ivie makes one thinke of the lines

a 1225 as sb. = unknown', *puzzled*, *-amazed*, *-astied*, *-astoied*, *-astrad*, *-astrayed*, *-astred*, *-mydered*, etc. ▪ Parasynthetic formations in *-ar* (see -AR[2]), as *one-a-ster* 'a piler in one act', *one-decker*, *one-founder*, etc.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11/1 'The Burglar and the Judge', the very clever "one-acter" by F. C. Philipps and C. H. Brookfield. 1898 *Cosmos (Cal. Sup.* XXXIII. 13 He opened the "one-armed Admiral." 1890 *Quarterly Rev.* July 112 This writer...has great power, but of a one-sided sort. 1872 J. D. Hague *Original Papers* 31 Varieties of stroke:—Double, four "One-half" or report-strokes, in which each one half is counted, and "Two-half" or compound strokes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 3/1 "One-hitch" nuts are less common than they used to be. 1874 H. *Hamilton's Ilford Mem.* I. Pref. 21 Our "one-mile Antiquarians of the Lauderdale period. 1832 Acres *Dismal Recrs.* (1871) 132 The banker is a "one-or-other" duty to address goods. 1763 *Wesley Wks.* (1809) VII. 140. I went to the "one-day" medicine to Bath. 1898 H. Fenton in *Century Mag.* Nov. 96/2 A "one-dollar" treasury note. 1853 Cobb *Creatures' Assoc.* A 5/1 The tricycle gaiter, which we call in English the "one-eyelet gaiter." 1877 Rayleigh *Theory of Sound* I. 4 A "one-foot rule" or other gauge. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 "O-fotyd beest [P. or one foot beest]. 1598 Lo. Hunsdon *Acts. to Ellis. in Hazel. Mss.* (Malo.) II. 160 A people all "one-hearted in religion. 1615 Crooke *Body.* 21. 63 See in charles inclosed. Their "one-hoof'd horse. c 1205 *St. Machar.* 1 *Leges*, ad modus subdesque of his "unbrandit horses. 1851 *Ib. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 19 Pliny ...mentions the one-horned rhinoceros. 1885 Tollemache *Before Exit.* 10 Love, four-wheeled. "one-horsed little chaises. 1896 Irish *Times* 30 Dec. 6/2 Violet "one-hued with her hair. 1859 Mrs. Worcester *Cont. Am. Indian.* 9. 1. An "one-Jew Cyprus. 1880 Punch *New People*, 198 He professes the "one-indebtedness of the Church. 1883 F. P. Cobbe in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 46/1 The old-fashioned "one-inch mortar. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/6 There are 386 one-person in London who are "one-room dwellers. 1894 H. Miller *Gt. 4 Schem.* (1858) 211 The "one-roomed cottage which I shared with its three other tenants. 1898 Gaelic Journal *The Passages*, 84 Oh, find I were able, or worthy to open! but his "One-Sealed Books. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXV. 400/2 He did not move from his place ... to the "one-seated vehicle. 1872 *Play. Sailor. Fund* 37 "One-seated Wherry, 10 St. Peter's corner, Tothill-street, Westminster. 1888 G. Allen in *Gd. Words*. 56 "One-seed-leaved plants. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* viii. 25 Four lines of "sanitary planted buildings. 1870 Hoskyn *Wyeld. Nature.* (1890) 198 The little one-story dwellings. 1861 In Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 155 The lowest "one-storied wing of the façade. 1901 Seymour *Glory of Grass* 47 They who have the most, are, but as the "One Talented Man. 1808 Strutt *Chron. Hist.* I. 253 "One-tool Elf. Pan universally, thin and short, composed of one tool, without a claw. 1788 T. T. Wilkinson *Newcastle* 19 The "one-tree canon may be considered the best of northern Europe. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Aug. 153/3 To visit the interiors... with the same zeal and unwonted expedition.

33. Special Combinations: **one-coloured** *a.*, of one colour, of uniform colour throughout: **one-Goddite** (*Somerset words-bk.*), a monotheist; **† one-gotten** *a.* *Obs.* = One-begotten, only-begotten; **one-ness** *a.*, consisting of, connived, arranged, or done by, one man only; **one-pair** *a.* (a fall, *one pair of stairs*), situated above one 'pair' or flight of stairs, *i.e.* on the first floor; **† one-penny**, name of some obsolete game; **one-time** *a.*, that was so at one time or formerly, 'sometime'; **one-two**, name of a stroke in boxing (see quot.); so *one-two-blow*; **one-way** *a.* † (*a*) applied to a kind of bread (see quot.); (*b*) applied to a plough which turns the furrows in one direction; **one-while** *a.* or *adv.* = *one-time*.

1880 Miss Vonge *Scholastic Lassie* iii. (1880) 43 A lady with a good-humoured, "one-coloured face. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 10. (1881) 32 A one-coloured yet patterned silk. 1891 Lord Lytt., *Ill Master* (1891) II. 214 Did G. D. mind his young trust...to convert me to Unitarianism?...why I am so old a "one-Goddite as himself. c 1205 Orm. *Ingwar.* 4, in *Angelia* X. 344/32 Mirst "oregotenn sune. 1880 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 5/8 To keep like fit, if that may be done without erecting a "One-and-Government. 1834 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 3/3 If it remains a clause establishing one-man-one-vote, they will meet it with an amendment embodying in their resolve the principle of one-vote-one-object. 1897 *Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 508 Mr. Glass and I dipped a one-man in one, and the water lapped over the edge in an alarming...1728 *Three S. May to Ashton Old Tymer* (1881) 3/2 The Hare under the "one-pair-of-stairs window. 1857 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. one A big man...leaning from a one-pair window. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator, Ianitrix*, ...The shops called "one penie, one penie: some after two. 1398 in Pegge. 1877 in Hotten. 1881 J. T. T. Brown *Memorials Ayrsh.* (1893) One very handsome pair of English ...pistols ...with their "one-stone sword"-name on them. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June, 2/2 Prize Minutes of the maritime department of Van Diemen's Land. 1899 Rudyard *Pharaoh* 21 In the system of "one-two you disengage alternately, on one side of the adversary's blade, and then return on the other. *Mod.* 3. If the adversary parries the one-two-one feint. 1820 Vicaire *Fish Kettle* 3 (It Sometimes) only the greater part of the bait is by a hearty appetized from the hook, and a broad scale of that which is added, pulled in many pieces. "One many dressed. *Ibid.* (1820) 10 Why are Olympic needle races a little below mention, and that with one-way-bread? 1882 F. J. Lloyd *Sci. Agric.* 198 There is one other though it called the "one-way" or "movement" plough. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 219 Madness, the "one-while beloved of Gideon.

One (wʌn), *a.* Now rare. Forms: 4–5 oone, oone(a, ooyn, 4– one. [ME. *oone*, *oon*: OE. had *ge-ānlīc* (pa. pple. *ge-ānlīcod*): in OHG. *einlīh*, usually *gi-einlīh*, MHG. and G. *einig*; f. *ein*, One. Cf. L. *unlus*, F. *unni*, from *unus*, *un*.]

1. *numer.* To make into one; to unite.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret. Mod.* 20, xiv. [*title*] Of two here wonnes to make be possessor [*orig.* unus] accorde and amendeth. c 1500 *Melusine From Tr.* 32 I come hyder to the Erthe and to be assoile to kyss to bide. *Ibid.* 38 Of the assoile of love, whiche was sayd fully to be gedyngle. c 1586 Courtier *Complin.* 7, 180 Kith thyng that is used to be called by many other names than it is translated. 1587 Turner *Hyginus Rodius* VI. 180 Hyginus ouneth the hyppodame. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Oone, or make oone, or make knowlage. 1440 Caxton *Dictes Philos.* (W. de W. 1480) 1. xlix. 58 All the Pryntes were ouyed and sayd with the whyppes. 1587 *Byrd's Psalms*, *Songs, etc.* in Arb. *Garner* II. 93 David (as you have conferred) With the assorted word: 1892 Caxton in *Shillings. Libel. Ch. Essex* xii. 2 222 Our soul is so fulcounder ouned to God. *Ibid.*, The nature to whom it is ouned. 1898 Cranes *Compl.* ed. 1700, to avone. 1899 Barnes *Poems* ii. (1850) 63 It is this which ones us with the whole and God.

† **2.** *refl.* and *intr.* To agree, unite; to come to terms. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 119 Yef two of one craft habe ryghtes ine ure to habbe. c 1400–50 *Alexander* 3119 He ... Anne with Olympiadas ...And bilt him bote, as his lyfue wolde. c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* iv. 1018 Anoding, Quhen he Kyng Aneyrous angyl wyth hy Rowmanys.

† **One, oane,** *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* [An early ME. deriv. form from On, on the analogy of Inne, etc. (Cf. Offe.)] = On.

a. as *prepositional adv.*, or *prep.* after relative.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 Inre hacke he þrop þe poure ane warken. *Ibid.*, Hy ...hed here bileggen a wig ane re riche. c 1200 Ormin 3711 O þan sahhe þatt Crist wass borenn ennan. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 191 Wordis to him oonan. — *Sel.* II. 211 þei dar not speke þat I wot wel þei have ynow. a 1400 *Pistill of Susanne* 184 To be lord and to lowe þou are owne lorde. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 676 þou myghtel ouzhe wan owne þarellur MSS. and to us. *Ibid.* 5713.

b. as ordinary *prep.*

c 1205 Lay. 4080 Cheon hauede Corneuile, þat he hedil and ane gelde. *Ibid.* 6119 þe king ...nom ane þe tuzzi and his hondé Ane wiuere swenge. c 1220 *Bestiary* 438 He lihed one þe bonn hit. *Ibid.* 504 ? c 1300 *K. Alis.* (Auch. Trin. Dubl.) 1248 He lihgge him of bliunie [*Ld.* a one blonie].

† **One,** app. var. of Hone *sb.*, delay, tarrying.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5370 Ase vaste ase hy myhte ane Cuedigren þe kingus broþer mid is owe schoon Aneleþe bore ri þ to ore.

One, obs. strong form of One *a.* **One,** now cross. f. Wone, Obs., abundance, store.

-one, *Chem.* formative suffix. [Gr. -ων feminine patronymic.]

a. An ending used anonymatically in forming the names of chemical derivatives, as in *acetone* (Gmelin 1848: an Ketone), *menthone*, *guiacone*.

b. In the systematic nomenclature proposed by Hofmann 1866, the formative of the names of hydrocarbons of composition C_nH_{2n-4}, as in *propone* C_3H_4, *quaterone* C_4H_4, *pentone* or *quintone* C_5H_6, *sextone* C_6H_8, etc. These are seldom used.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 64 The only known member of the furry group belonging to this series is valylene or propone C_3H_4.

One-, obs. var. Un- in many ME. words, e.g. *one-hyenesche*, *-inexcusly*, *-inexcusli*, *-inelenging*, *-inexcusable*, *-inschamefly*, *-unphabide*.

Oneale, obs. form of Aneale *v.*

† **One-a-nes,** obs. northern f. ones, Anes.

c 1475 *Sc. Leg. Saints* lv. (*Jonitus*) 175 And so purlyte mad he one-anes.

† **One-begotten,** *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also oon-, on-. [tr. L. *unigenitus*.] Only begotten.

1382 Wyclif John iii. 16 God so loudide the world, that he 3af his oon bigetun sone. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. 28 In Angelis VIII. 15676 þe onbegotun sone of þe kyng kynge of heuene. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxii. 30 The onebegotten sonne of God.

One-berry (wʌnbeːrɪ). Turner's name for *Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris); from the single berry, produced at the summit of the slender stem. (Used by later writers, but never vernacular.)

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 8 Pantellauchen, whiche we may call in englishe Liliarthrum or one berry. 1578 — *Herbal* 20, 21 The herbe that I call one berrye hath a roundie stalke...and in the top of the stalke about a roundie black berrye come out foure small leaves. 1878 Prior *Plant-lore* 46, 1 *Herb Paris*, an Herb otherwise called True Love or One Berry, the Leaves whereof grow like a True-lover's Knot, with a Berry in the middle. 1789 G. Watson *Sullivan* (1837) II. 16, I found *Paris quadrifolia* both Fruit or One-berry.

One-blade. [f. One *a.* + Blade, leaf.] Lyte's name for *Ophrys Nidus* (*Maianthemum bifolium*), a herb allied to the lily-of-the-valley, having a large solitary leaf springing from the root-stock, and two smaller alternate ones upon the flower-stalk.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 378 Maruglillen...may be also called in English, one Leafe, one Blade, or Singleblade. 1878 Prior *Plant-lore* 46, 1 One-blade, an Herb good, especially in wounds of the Nerves. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot. App.* 360 One Blade, *Convallaria*.

One-eared (wʌnɪːrd), *a.* Having one ear.

1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 668/1 Two little one ear'd Fats.

† **One-eared,** *a.*? *Obs.* ? An error for *one-yeared*.

c 1825 Hoccleve *Lett.* vi. xxvii. This Wyne is oft one-eard, and lithe, though yee Dan of Italian Cask to English liane.

† **One-eye.** *Obs.* [tr. med.L. *nonnenkloster*.] A name for the cowslip or 'blind gut'.

1542 R. Copland *Guydoy Quest. Chirurg.* H iv, There be hygyenoth the grene called one eye, or the bag, for it resemble it is hath but one eye.

One-eyed (wʌnɪːɪd), *a.* Having only one eye; also, blind of one eye.

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxviii. 301 Þa com hider non leahter to wite wenglede. 14.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 310 He hade but, he hade but, he hade no sight. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Oone eyede, *monoculus*, *unioculus*. c 1550 Crowley *Misc.* xviii. 5 Better is it for yo to entre vnmaymed into life. 1862 Dennis *Cornel Obelisks.* Ser. 3 I. Look how you can see my vengeance of heaven Hath fluter'd me melancholy [as] of night. 1889 Manitoba *Chart. Rhythmed.* Among the blind the country of Michael reigns. 1901 Pall *Mall G.* 20 Oct. 3/2 From all daily dress this one-eyed race repair. 1893 Stallard *Conflict* 14 The one-eyed children of the Demon God. The man-destroying Cyclopes. 1898 Letters *Water* will be always one-eyed and a cripple.

Onefuld (wʌnfʊld), *a.* [f. One + -ful.] Obs. but *frighful*, *-fold*, whence ME. *-nefold*, *-nefald*, Scots. *-nevin*, *-nevyn*. A single instance of *manifold* (perh. a scribal alteration of *manifeste manifold*) is recorded in 31, but the extant word seems to be a new formation.]

1. Consisting of only one member or constituent; single; simple.

[c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 334 Hayll, *oone-fold* god in persons thre!] 1844 *Longman Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. 2. 111 The rule for greater crimes was called the threefold, that for smaller, the *onefold* ordeal. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* III. 192 The subject ought to be studied instead of classified. 1892 R. H. *Stores Agric. Mem. Stud.* Ch. iv. 142 The Greek preacher, like Origen, was not content to extract a moralist lesson from his text.

2. Simple in character; simple-minded; single-minded; free from duplicity.

1882 Macdonald *Weighed & Wanting* II. vi. 72 Harry is one instance completely, but Amy was single—*one-fold*.

Hence **O'nefoldness,** singleness, unity; simplicity.

1874 N. Fairfax *Bath & Tabb.* 27 The united essence of God is so much his all-knowingness, his all-Mightiness, or his unfoldness, or his everlastingness. 1887 *Library. Mag.* (1891) 140 The simplicity ...which is opposed to duplicity, and which may be called one-foldness.

One-handed, *a.*

1. Having only one hand, or only one hand capable of use.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Oon handyd, *manicus*. 1530 Palsgr. 200/2 Onehanded, *manipart*. 1598 Urwin, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 75, I have restored the one handed to health.

2. Used, worked, or performed with one hand.

1611 Cotgr., *Estoque*, ...a one-handed sword. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 283/1 The one-handed (*manicorde*) alphabet was invented in Spain. 1894 *Field* 3 June 756/1 Mr. J. was followed by a one-handed catch in the slips after making third.

† **O'nehead.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 on-, anheede, 4–5 on-, one-, onhede, onhed, 4–6 onhed, -ede, 5 onede, 5 oonede. [f. One *a.* + -head.]

1340 *Ayenb.* 122 Þe worlde is vore þe onheede. 1382 Wyclif *Ephes.* iv. 13 Til we alle comen in to the vnyte of the feith, and of the knowyng of the sone of God, in to a perfit man, in to the mesure of the age of the plenytude of Crist. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 389 Ryghtwysnesse ouercle the hyzeghtnes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Onehede, *unitudo*. c 1450 Cursor *Mundi* 4018 Þarne is it for ye to ourne ouerred into life. 1882

1898 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. (1891) 122 I have seen a monstrosity—one with a monstrous intellect and a one-horse consistency. 1898 Lowell *Higher Journ.* Introd., Americanisms properly so called, . . such as *caucus*, a one-horse affair, *to reserve*, to caucus. 1899 E. E. Hale in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 144/2 They have a one-horse sort of a tavern-y. 1897 R. Barnes in *Wilson Gaz.* 19 June 3/1 My company is not a one-horse show.

Onehow (wʌ·hau), *adv.* [*rare*. OE. a. + How (cf. *somehow, anyhow, nowhow*).] In one way (as opposed to another); somehow.

1519 Dr Fox *Creeper* ii. 440 Vbi Deinum . . could certainly have taken'd in their Account, or confess or what we should have seen Reason to have expected there.

One-idened, -idea'd (wʌ·nəi·dĕnd), *a.* Having, or possessed by, a single idea.

1849 Thomas Ward *Concord Elec., Preacher* 121 Cyclo, and one-idea'd, like a schoolboy's theme. 1852 Miles *Friends in C. Ser.* ii. II. iv. 174 One-idened persons in 1548 grown. 1899 W. James in *Talks to Teachers on Psychol.* 109, I refer to contrary to an . . one idea'd or a melancholiac.

Oneiric (*oinəi·rik*), *a. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *ὄνειρος* dream + -IC.] Of or belonging to dreams.

1830 *Life Edm. Henderson* vi. 378 The oneiric medium of revelation.

Oneiro- (*oinəi·rō*), also **oniro-**, before a vowel **oneir-**, combining form of Gr. *ὄνειρος* a dream.

† **Oneiro-crisy**, *noun.* **-critocracy** [ad. Gr. *ὀνειροκρισία*] = Oneirocritism; † **Oneirodynia** (*oinəirōdi·niă*) [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain]: see quot. 1804. **Oneirology** (*oinəirǫ·lŏdʒi*) [Gr. *ὀνειρολογία*: see -LOGY], the science or subject of dreams, or of their interpretation; so **Oneiro·logist**, one versed in oneirology. **Oneiromancy** (-mænsi) [see -MANCY], divination by dreams; so **Oneiromancer, Oneiromantist** [cf. Gr. *ὀνειρομάντις*], one who divines by dreams. † **Oneiro·polist** [f. Gr. *ὀνειροπόλος* one who 'deals in' dreams, i. e. either a dreamer, or an interpreter of dreams], an interpreter of dreams. † **Oneiroscopist** [f. Gr. *ὀνειροσκοπεῖν* scrutiny dreams], a seeker of dreams. **Oneiroscopy** (*-ǫ·skŏpi*) [Gr. *ὀνειροσκοπία* an interpreter of dreams], examination or interpretation of dreams; so **Oneiro·scopist**, one versed in oneiroscopy.

1893 R. Bagshaw *Pythagor.* 102 This Chapter of 'Oneirocrisie, that is to say, the judgment of dreames. *Ibid.* 114 Oneirocrisie is the prudence of gessinge future contingencies by dreames, for the welfare of man. 1854 T. Trotter *Drunkenness* I. 12 "Oneirodynia, disturbed sleep, which comprehends sleepwalking and nightmare. 1800 St *God's Testify Mod.* vol. 4 III. 40 He [Paul] . . makes Visions the genus, and oneirogm melancholia, mania, and even oneiropsia, or separate species under it. 1893 Fortnightly *Doctor* (1st) II. 323 Artemidorus, not the "oneirologist, but the great philosopher at the Court of the Emperor Hadrian. (See also Onirocritic.) 1818 M'Cuse *Life Alcohol* I. ii. In Melville was a believer in Oneirology and expert in the interpretation of dreams. 1854 R. Baxendon *Physiogn.* 121 The Queen related the dream to an "Oneiromancer. 1852 Gentl. *Magazine* 161 "Oneiromancy, divination by dreams. 1863 J. Inskeep *Prestigiæ* (1863) 242 Does such observations were at last lacked into an Art (Physical Oneiromancy) to which Physicians from a consideration of the dreams preceded to a Crisis of the disposition of the person. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 108 Oneiromancy . . is not confined to the lower races. 1893 R. Bagshaw *Physiogn.* 121 The dreame is the "Oneiroscopist. 1850 Household *Magazine* xxvii. The dusky "oneiroscopist or dreamseller will delight us with nocturnal ghosts and goblins. a 1893 [see Oneirocritic]. 1852 Gentl. *Magazine*, 163 Carpentier . . used incantations . . especially as oneirological interpreters, "oneiroscopists or dream-seers. 1727 Bailey vol. II, "Oneiroscopy. 1869 Mrs. Lynn Linton in *Temple Bar*, Mar. 368 (He) made investigation for the occasion.

Oneirocrit e, oniro- (*oinəi·rŏkrit*), *rare*. [L. F. *oniricrite* (Rabelais), ad. Gr. *ὀνειροκρίτης* judge or interpreter of dreams.] = next, 2.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 64 The Pythagoreans . . had their *oneiropompi*, *Oneirocrites*, Judges and Interpreters of Dreams.] *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* iv. xlii. 291 Such a one by the Greeks is called Oneirocrit, or Oneirocritic. 1832 Southey *Doctor* lxxxvii. IV. 224 The Onaleandrine or Oneirologists, in their who pretended to lay down rules for the interpretation of dreams called *Oneirocrisia*.

Oneirocritic, oniro- (*oinəirŏkri·tik*), *a.* (*n.*) [ad. Gr. *ὀνειροκριτικός* pertaining to the interpretation of dreams; in F. *oniricritique* (Cotgr.): cf. 1701, and -IC.]

1. A judge or interpreter of dreams.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. iii. (1821) 223 The Jewish doctors . . commonly prefer the authorities of them, to the sentence themselves. 1698 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. 122 According to the canon of the ancient Oneirocritick. 1712 Arbuthnot *Apol.* Wks. 1751 I. 6 An Onirocritick, or, in plain English, an interpreter of dreams. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dis. Primitive* (1856) I. 332 He was the first prophet and oniricritick and diviner. 1889 *Cath. Rev.* 10 Nov. 616 A second oneiro-critic searched the neighbourhood in vain.

2. (Usually in *pl.*) The art of interpreting dreams; oneirocritism.

1619 Sylvester *Tobias Hon.* 54 In Ægyptians . . schoolmistress was of Egyptian necromancy, that fame often occurres. 1704 A. Collins *Gr. Orth. Relig.* By Oneirocritick and Hieroglyphick and other Mystical Arts of interpretation. 1730 Bailey (trans. *Dict. Legal* vi. 6) (R.), Some especially of the art of interpreting dreams was practised in the time of Joseph. 1893 Saturday *Oxford Bill.* 292 Oneirocritika.

B. *adj.* = next. *rare*—0.

1575 Ane, *Oneirocritic*, interpretative of dreams.

Oneirocri·tical, oniro-, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to, practising, or expert in, the interpretation of dreams.

1788 J. Hervey *Dict. Profil.* 16 No Answering Revelations, or Oneirocritical conjectures. 1893 R. Bagshaw *Physiogn.* 114 The knowledge of Oneirocritical [*printed* —critical] precepts. 1714 Byrom *Spect.* No. 557 P 10 My Oneirocritical Correspondent has directed him. 1806 Sporting Anec. xvi. Well, I will allow for once the oneirocritical science. 1892 Spectator *Dissert. Bell.* 248 Artemidorus . . founder of the Oneirocritical science, as he call it.

Hence **Oneirocri·tically** *adv.*, in relation to the interpretation of dreams.

1826 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan. Idol.* III. 292 He never himself quite unable to assign any adequate cause of a tongue being oneirocritically symbolized by a merchant ship.

Oneirocri·ticism, oniro-. [f. Oneirocritic + -ism.] The art of interpreting dreams.

1819 Byrom *Tibbs Hon.* x. iii. 83 In Onirocriticism, dreams of inquiries Tibbs were asked to such as had sale and commerce. 1870 Ida T. Bronte *Lit. Friend* 8 18 To dream that we are dead, was no considerable Forsaken in old Oneirocriticism, as having a significacion of Liberty, vacancy from Cares, exemption and freedom from Troubles, unknown unto the dead. 1897 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 6 The whole system of pagan oneirocriticism. 1889 *Jew. Mail.* 27 Nov. 708 The science of Oneirocriticism . . appears to have always been no less vague in its principles than anomalous in its results.

Oneirism (*oinəi·riz'm*). *neuro-mod.* [-ISM.] A doctrine or system of which one is the centre.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 600 The various, the Idea of the German, making for each individual his own mind the centre of his universe.

Oneith, obs. form of UNEATH *adv.*

O'ne-leaf. ? *Obs.* = ONE-BLADE, q. v.

1578 [see One-blade]. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, One-leaf, Twin-leaved Lily of the Valley.

One-legged (wʌ·nlĕgĕd, -legĭd), *a.*

1. Having only one leg.

1683 Brackenbury *Trans. Ist.* 1. 1. (1688) 7 The one-legged walking man. 1699 Wafer, Gen. in Mar. 107 The one-legged lonely-gooley. Ann obviously gives way to the less monstrous gees-organs.

2. *fig.* Unt to, or efforts, only one half of what is required; that is a half-measure; one-sided.

1840 Rep. Soyer *Let. Burning advice on Railroads* Wks. 1859 II. 323/1 To pass a one-legged law, giving power over one door and not the other. 1867 Motley in *Corr.* (1889) II. 105 You...have actually sanctioned this one-legged correspondence through all these years.

Onelepy, Onely: see ONELEPY, ONLY.

† **O'nement.** *Obs.* [f. ONE *v.* + -MENT; an early instance of the addition of the Romanic suffix *-ment* to a native Eng. vb. Cf. the Inlt ATONEMENT.] The fact of being made into one.

1. Physical union, conjunction.

1588 Wright *Passions* xxxviii. 78 Ingine that the veins are so fer tother in to a trunk in three; and the scholer he is at oneement [edit. vnengaid] in this hand.

2. Union of mind or feeling; agreement, accord, concord; reconciliation: = ATONEMENT 1, 2.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2298 But oneinesse that hym semyd moste, Or ryotte; ye hertes hauen nought. 1533 tr. *Erasmus' Comm. Creed* 160 His shold . . reconcile hymselfe and make an oonement with god. 1537 *Bible* Rom. 5. 11 vii. 64 That unto such thinges twist agreeing parts, Which never can be set at oonement more.

† **O'nemest**, *a.* Obs. [f. ONE, after *inmost*, *Attainest*, etc.: see -MOST.] 'Most one': absolutely the only one: applied to God.

1597 J. Sym *Def. Diuines* (1608) 74 Our one and one-most God. *a* 1638 Mede *Apost. Lect.* Times (1641) 30 As God is most one, and without all multiplicity, . . the one-most God must have an one-most service. 1643 Cabel *Sacr. Cant.* 91 It makes a special notice of all those who shall take it with the One-most God.

Onemos, obs. variant of AUNTY *prop.*

† **Onerne**, *adv. Obs.* [f. ON *prep.* + ERE: cf. *at ene.*] At once: = ANON 4.

a 1450 *Minour Salutation* 1024 But ought marked distinct onerne yt clist was borne.

Onerous (wǫ·rŏs), [f. ONE + -EROUS: OE. had *ānæse*, which became regularly in 13th c. *oonre* in south, *onnre* in north. (See ANDREW.) But this became obs. bef. 1320, and *onerous* was formed anew in 16th c.]

1. The quality of being one in number, singleness. (Esp. of the divine unity.)

[1175–1225 *ure Aunsse* 1.] 1321 Hymns *Virg. Vol.* 11 B. 8 Oor God is one, or rather very oneness, and nouns unlike. 1650 Bulkeley *Gospel Feed.*, An eternal Being, an infinite Oneness. 1685 Penrose *Mystic. Div.* 21 The Holy Trinity are one, and yet three in that oneness. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Sermon.* 235 The Science of the universal, having the Idea of oneness and allness as the two elements. 1870 Dixon *Mean. God*, 383 Man of one species.—This oneness of species is maintained by the following considerations.

b. The fact or quality of being the only one of its kind; singularity, uniqueness.

1775 J. Cornelius *Ref. upon Ridic.* (1776) 28 Here is . . the singularity, oneness of this jewel, one jewel, none other like it. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* v. 4 The thing itself being utterly indivisible in its oneness.

2. The fact or quality of being alone; solitariness, loneliness. *rare.*

[*c* 1200–1300 see Anness 2. *c* 1200 Vices & Virtues 137 Anness and loneliness He hateð ormeste.] 1839 Lady Lytton *Chevelyn* xxi. (C.) I. 2. 202 In my cause no fee is required, both of fact and feeling." 1892 Mrs. Riddell *Early Kent* I. In her loneliness, in her oneness, And the fellow by that oneness.

II. The quality of being one body or whole (though compounded of two or more parts); undividedness, integrity, unity.

[c 1200 tr. *Bede's Hist.* v. iv. 80 *Se.* gehwæpen . . se ænesse hæfð halgan cirican.] 1626 Jackson *Creed* viii. 8 § 3 To Oneness of person in the union of God, Christ Jesus, God and man. 1697 Ld. Preston *Boethius* iv. 143 If by discovering & segregating the Parts that Creature is annihilated, it is no more what before it was. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. 17 The Simplicity and absolute Oneness of a living Agent. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. i, His somewhat peculiar view of Nature, the decided Oneness in relation to Nature. 1876 Whittier *Pr. Wks.* (1889) III. 288 It overlooks . . the solidarity and oneness of humanity.

4. The fact of forming one whole (said of two or more persons or things, or of one person or thing with another); combination, unity, union.

1697 Aubrey *Brief Lives* II. 22 This Union and Oneness between us, and God the Father. 1698 *Christ Espoused* 8 Is not this taking their Person into Oneness with himself? 1880 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 13 The closest human oneness, of husband and wife.

5. The fact or quality of being one and the same, sameness, identity; the character of remaining the same in varying circumstances or at different times, constancy, unchangingness.

1622 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 322 This oneness . . of God, is not unmeet, . . her both subjection, either to the unchangableness of God, and his keeping one modely, and reserved course in ruenfying all. 1689 J. Maidwell *Enc.* II. 253 The physical and moral oneness of existence. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* x. 20. 320 The numerical oneness or identity of the soul at different times.

b. The fact or quality of being the same in kind; identity of nature or character (of two or more things).

1637 Austen *Fruit Trees* ii. 124 To stand for Uniformity or Oneness in the external part of the worship of God. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 386 All are so outwardly limited into a oneness of character. 1882 W. Hughes in *19th Cent. Aug.* 224 The essential oneness of the mammary gland with the gas composed of carbon and hydrogen.

† **6.** The fact of being the same, or alike, in relation to two or more; community. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 *Answ. R. C.* 32 My whole sudden assault of oneness of Judges, & of other what of vnre Iudges, but in oneness without Interest in oneness of a hour & of a will.

7. Unity of mind, feeling, or purpose; union, agreement, harmony, concord.

[c 1175 see Anness 3.] *a* 1225 *Ancr.* 118, *c* 1250 Hatelond *Chronica Cant. Vitæ Lanfranci* 18 For the oneness & conformity of mind that both were in, touching this matter. 1647 Bp. Hall *Christ Mystl.* § 20, 124 A spiritual oneness arising from an hearty compliancion of their thoughts and affections. 1649 W. Dell *Stage of Power* 18 The members of the body are judges of the oneness of Spirit that is among themselves. 1850 Robertson *Sermons*, Ser. xv. iii. (1870) 38 Have reason to suspect any other oneness in the Church of Christ than that of a oneness of spirit.

Oner (wʌ·nəɹ), *sb. slang* or *colloq.* Also **one-er.** [f. ONE + -ER 1.]

1. *slang.* A person or thing of a unique or very remarkable kind; *esp.* a person prominently addicted to or expert at something; a prime one.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lviii, Miss Sally's such a one-er for that. 1857 Mudie *Life Amer.* II. 20 You are a woman for having the vapors. 1861 Trollope *Philip* (1882) II. 216, 'You should see her eat; she is such a one-er at eating. 1884 G. Allen *Phillida* III. 179 You always were a one-er you know.

b. *fig.* A heavy blow.

1861 E. D. Gray *Hard Hunter's Daughter* x. I. 230 Oh, I've got it as heavy—a one-er—down off my legs. 1883 G. Allen *Babylon* iii, He caught Hiram such a one-er on the nose.

2. *colloq.* Something consisting of, denoted by, or in some way characterized by the number one.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 8/1 He figures . . for 19 anything because a five and two are twenty hundred years. 1898 *Daily News* 20 May 10/3 On Sundays, Mr. Gladstone went to church at least twice. As he used to put it himself, he thought nothing of "one-er".

† **O'ner**, *n. Obs.* rare. [f. L. *onerare*: see below: cf. *encumber*.] *trans.* To burden:—Overlate.

1595 *St. Papers Scot.* VIII. V. 429 Who be witness to tailings of gossips, and carriage of stones. 1595 Jews *Rom. Ant.* 1. I. Edited with how few single pure and sweet Antiquities Christ ordered & not entered his disciples.

† **Onera·rious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next + -OUS.] = OVERBURDENSOME.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 53 b, To have a rule to kyng considered, not for an honor, but for an onerarious charge and daily burden.

Onerary (*ǫ·nĕrări*), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. L. *onerārius*, f. *onus* burden: see -ARY; cf. F. *onéraire* (Rabelais 1562 c.).] **A.** *adj.* Fitted for the carriage of burdens. **B.** as *sb.* A ship of burden, transport.

1898 Phillips, Onerary, serving for burden or carriage. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* I. ii. 13 Carrying with him 100 waggon-like Vessels besides oneraries. 1721 Bailey, Onerary, fitted for carriage or burthens. (Wilkins in 1668, Dalby.)

† **O'nerate**, *v. Obs.* [Pa. ppls. in † **onerate**.] [f. L. *onerāt-*, ppl. stem of *onerare* to load, burden,

(…onus, oner- a load, burden.] *trans.* To load, burden, charge, oppress. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1526 in *Eng. Gilds* (*Lott. Sec. 21*) II. 360 My Master .. sold .. many stones out with more corne without any manor of profict. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. III* 30 Partely overcome and vanquished with the faire glouynge promises. 1604 THOMAS *Fabricius* Ch. 2 Perhaps they thinke themselves ouerawed in conscience for the trust reposed in them to beware [etc.]. 1708 ATLEDGE *Passenger* 233 An aforesaid Legacy happens, when the Testator commits his Executor (or charging him to remove all his Goods and Estate unto such a Person.

† **Onera'tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: cf. med.L. *onerātio* (1388 in Du Cange).] The action of loading or burdening; loading or filling the stomach, taking of food.

1634 HERBERT *Lucidall.* 1. vi. 25 Of this Kind are all Constitutions and Exonerations of the body. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Oneration*, a loading or burthening. So WILKINS, SANDYS, and in most Dicts.

Onerative (*ō*·nĕrătĭv), *a. rare.* [f. as OPERATE *v.* + -IVE: cf. obs. F. *onératif* (1678 in Godef.).] Conveying a charge or imposition.

1800–12 BENTHAM *Rationale. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 332 Operative, or say imperative and onerative. *Ibid.* V. 204 Self-executive (without). *Ibid.* 300 Distinctions of .. declaratory, .. dispositive, obligatory or simply executive.

† **Onero'se,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *onerōs-us*: cf. next below and -OSE.] = OPPRESSIVE.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxx. 100 Ne I wote, dyddyr, clyke, & ober lewyes lyuyng to be body are contrey to a feruent spirit. 1587 N. [*implied trans. Abbp Leweis* 284 By whatsoeuer contract, either Lucrative, or Onerose they haue come.

Onerosity. *rare.* [f. as next + -ITY. Cf. obs. F. *onérosité* (1578 c. in Godef.).] The quality of being onerous; in *Sc. Law*, the fact of something being for a consideration.

1879 LD. WESTBURY in *Court Sess. Cas.* 4th Ser. 481 Where a clause is presumed to a bond, there is no presumption of onerosity as between the drawer and the holder.

Onerous (*ō*·nĕrŏs), *a.* Also 5 honorous. [n. OF. *onereus*, *honereus* (Oresme 14th c.), F. *onéreux*, ad. L. *onerōs-us*, f. *onus*, *oner-* burden: see -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of a burden; burdensome; oppressive, troublesome.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5631 For he ryt he impetous Ure, ay nyght, on honorous. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xv. 88 If bis tyres be onerous and herp, yenne bi bis grace bis is holy merkery. 1533–4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Dyuers onerous .. ouermuch sources to his highnes and his subiectes. 1620 BISHOP *Answ. Myst.* v. 5, iv. vii. (1636) 109/1 Oppressive and tormented with worldly cares, and onerous businesse. 1778 JOHNSON *Thes.* 29 Called to any onerous service. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 233 The duties of a wife .. among Indians, are little less onerous than those of the husband.

b. Of the nature of a legal burden, or obligation.

1536 *Rutter Let. to Cromwell* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 2, II. 117 Discharged without any recompence, rewarded only with the order of Knighthode, honorable and onerous. 1708 ATLEDGE *Passengers* 18 A Seaman's Person .. remains all Things onerous to himself, as a Punishment for his Crime. 1872 POLLOCK *Contr.* v. Introd. To enforce that performance .. from the person to whom it is onerous, that is, to whom it is unprofitable. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Nov. 10/2 The 1708 section .. provides for disclaimer of onerous property.

2. *Sc. Law.* Done or given for value received, being for a consideration: opposed to *gratuitous*: as in *onerous consideration*, *grant*, *property*, *title*, etc. (So, in Fr. law, *titre onéreux*, etc.)

1732 MACCLELLAN *Genealogical Collections* (1900) 372 1704 EARNOCH *Prince. Sc. Law* (1894) 139 If the grant be made for a valuable consideration, it is said to be onerous: if for love and favour, gratuitous. 1811 W. BELL *Dict. &c. Law Scot.*, Where value is money, or goods, or services, has been given in return for the deed, the consideration is said to be onerous. *Ibid.*, 1815 A deed granted for a gratuitous consideration, where not struck at as a fraud against onerous creditors, is as effectual as a deed granted for a valuable consideration.

Hence **O'neronsly** *adv.*, in an onerous or burdensome manner; **O'neronsness**, burdensomeness.

1658 WHARTON, *Onerously*. 1866 A. L. PEREY *Elem. Pol. Ec.* iv. 108/3 (1878) The comparative convenience of the respective efforts. 1877 OLIVER *Mag. Wollaston's Disp.* Introd. 29 The problem .. which Wollaston was determined to compel them to recognise in all its weightiness and onerousness.

† **Ones,** obs. form of ONCE: used in ME. also in the sense 'at once'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 486, I rede eeuw to goddes digne wreche Herkneth heuene, ye that here al ones. c 1400 HENRY *Wallace* v. 125 Had that here gud, all sayis we had ben. In ones kept the contrar ane to sayis.

Oneself (wʌnsĕ·lf, *pron.* Also 6– ones, one's self. [orig. **one's self** (see OWN *a.*1 and SELF), after *my self*, etc.; afterwards assimilated to *himself*, *itself*.] An emphatic or distinctive equivalent of the indefinite pronoun ONE, used chiefly in the objective (after *vb.* or *prep.*) or (in sense 1) as a nominative in opposition. The corresponding possessive is *one's own*: 'occupied with oneself and one's own affairs.'

1. Emphatic use: A person's self; himself or herself (meaning or including the speaker or writer).

1611 LODGE II. *Wounds Civ. War* 103 Hands is left, but by one's wife. 1637 MAS. CAWDREY *Lett.* I. 13, I have believed to tell about oneself. 1643 PRYNNE in *L. C. Speeches & Pr.* (1668) 19 If one does not know something of them oneself. 1648 HERRICK *Hesperides* 71 One might wear the archive one's self. a 1688 *Prob. Wealth* 7, Oneself alone is the subject to which a man is most closely interested. *Mod.* It is a case which one would rather keep to oneself.

2. Reflexive use: objective case of ONE *pron.*, as 'One is obliged to keep oneself by oneself.'

In this sense often *unemphat.*: e.g. *to forsake oneself*.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Scum of Gunnerie* C 7/2, To speak more softe where none were. 1663 BOYLE *Occas. Reflt.* iv. vi. (1848) 204 To enhance ones self not by the testimonies of ones Countrymen. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. §12 It were folly to sacrifice ourselves for the sake of such. 1788 MADISON *Federalist* No. 10 The Reason has also just title to dominate, when considered in reference to the clearing either of oneself or others. 1807 LAVINIA PHILLIPS tr. *Ib.* be pleased with oneself is the surest way of offending everybody else. 1880 THOLUCK *Sermons* I. 71 To sit down to silence all by oneself! 1881 STANLEY & RAE *Caught at Sea* in *St.* (1882) 750 To dress one's self in the morning is the accompaniment of sweet music. 1887 JOWETT *Aristotle* II. 66 To produce oneself at will into remote periods in the past.

† **O'neship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ONE + -SHIP.] The condition of being one or alone; oneness.

1630 HARRISON *Serm.* II. 303 From the unchangeable one, & one ship (if I may so say) hath of Prince & Subiects.

One-sided (wʌnsai·dĕd), *adj.* Also hyphenated, & see ship (if I may so say) hath of Prince & Subiects.

One-sided (wʌnsai·dĕd), *adj.* Also hyphenated, & see ship (if I may so say) hath of Prince & Subiects. *a.* [Facetiously humorous formation on ONE *a.* + SIDED, after Ger. *einseitig*.]

1. Relating to, considering, or dealing with only one side of a question or subject; partial.

1831 DE QUINCEY *Rebellion* 58, Observations in *Tait's Mag.* (1834) 483/2 What the Germans mean by a *one-sided* one-whipper judgment. *Ibid.* in Wks. 1862 I. 190, 'It marks the rapidity with which new phrases from themselves into currency.... One this word now (1831) familiarly used in every newspaper, does (1834) required a sort of apology to warrant its introduction.' 1838–9 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* III. iv. 6, I can see, I think, the well-written sentences a little one-sided. 1878 Mrs. S. HALE *Women of England* 99, 191 To say a popular Government, it is but a *one-sided* view of the subject that we take. 1892 GEO. P. TOMKINS *Reform.* (1896) VI. 311 A partial, or as the Germans call it, a 'one-sided' view of things. 1892 MARIA in *Kennedy* II. 7 The marriage was a one-sided one. 1892 BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 30 They are subject now but a one-sided view of truth. 1895 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 466/2 A one-sided report of a trial was not a privileged publication.

2. In physical sense. a. Leaning to one side; larger or more developed on one side than on the other.

a 1845 HOOD *Church Lyrics*, iii, For the plague-smitten party will feel ill. 1847 HOWITT *Year Book* II. v, Tom's face began to look very one-sided—there was little green leaves on his forehead. *Med.* The one-sided leaf of the stem, of the tongue, etc.

b. Having the constituent parts (*e.g.* the flowers of an inflorescence) all on one side; collateral.

1875 W. MCDONALD *Gaelic Wigtownshire* 48 On the right is a one-sided stone. *Mod. Bot.* The one-sided inflorescence of the lily of the valley, of the cuckoo-pint.

c. Existing or occurring on one side only.

1874 WORCEL, *One-sided*.—(*Med.*) Growing on one side of a stem; as, *one-sided* flowers. 1875 HOOKER & THOMSON *Dr Jussieu's Pioneer*, 360 This usually one-sided silkiness of the calabrenia. 1895 *Athen.* 5 *Sept. Med.* VI. 360 The Cause in which local syncope is predominantly and perhaps exclusively concerned.

Hence **One-si dedly** *adv.*; **One-si dedness**.

1856 *Mem. Prod. Parties* II. xvii. 270 Insisting one-sidedly on the authority of the Church. 1890 SWEET *Text. Lang.* 1. 7 To look at language from a more or less one-sidedly formal or logical point of view. 1895 *Pioneer Qrly. IV.* 1907/1 What has been eqally termed one-sidedness of mind. 1898 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* & *Lit.* I. 1 (1889) I. 14 With a good deal of pedantry and considerable ide was knew the German word S. 1899 J. OSG *Chr. Plan God* ii. 33 Opposite one-sidedness cannot reach others.

† **Onesprute.** *Obs. rare.* [For **onesprunt*, f. ON- + SPROUT.] Inspiration.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcii. 16 For ons-sprute of gast of wrath bise.

Onest, **Onestly**, etc., obs. ff. HONEST, etc.

Oneth, **-eths**, obs. ff. UNEATH, UNEATHS, *adv.*

One-til, **One-to**, obs. ff. UNTIL, UNTO.

Onewhere (wʌ·nhwēə), *adv. rare.* [f. ONE + WHERE, after *somewhere*, *nowhere*.] In one place (as opposed to another); in one place only.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxiii. 9 we translate the Hebrew or Greek word ..somewhere Journeying, some Travelling, Sometimes Thither, some Hither. 1870 L. MORRIS *Songs Two Worlds* 3rd. s. 3 Yellow ray Not onewhere, but pervading all.

† **Oneyers.** Origin and meaning uncertain.

1598 STOW. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. 5 In With Nobleye, and Tymperlaine: Roregonamia, and great Oneyers.

Onez, obs. form of ONCE.

Onfaithful: see UN-.

† **Onfake**, in *Aneyenfake* (*Fulled. on Hard.* ix. 247): see ONEYENGERS.

Onfall (*ō*·nfĕl). [f. ON-1 + FALL *sb.*]

1. An attack or access of disease, plague, or calamity. Now *Sc.*

c 1000 *Sermo Lucidi.* 11. 104 Drony wib onfealle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5223 Fed ynes on gode wrogte Jbal cald To Sare for folk on bat onefall. *Ibid.* 10256 Wiseli it es a heuch onefall. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Onfall*, a disease which attacks without any apparent cause.

2. *gen.* An attack, assault, onset. (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. 11, Death by starvation and military onfall. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* vi. 78 A violent personal onfall upon Joseph Hall. 1889 DORA *Mund Circle* xxxii. 321 Who ever saw a stamp so exposed to an onfall!

3. *Sc.* a. A fall of rain or snow. b. The fall of the evening.

1724 *Edin. Old Song* (Jam.), But or the onfa' o' the night, She fand him drowned in Yarrow. 1820 *Ayr Courier* 1 Feb. (Jam.) The snow has stuck .. but the on fall hath ceased.

† **Onfa'ng**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1–3 onfōn, 3 (*Orm.*) onnfongenn; *pa. t.* 1–3 onfēng, 4 onfeng; *pa. pple.* 1– onfangen. [f. ON-1: see FANG *v.*]

1. *trans.* To receive, accept.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. iii. *Gebeáh* ge Cheadlan .. onfoñne þæt þæs biscopdom .. on agenredd onfēng. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xviii. 5 Ælc swilcum þæra ungeleaffullra onfehð .. þone .. feðm. c 1000 *Ælfric Lambeth* II. 298 Se þe þone onfehð on Minum naman. c 1000 ORMIN 18435 Forr he ne mot nohhte Cristenn fanh Nó Cristess hird onnfongenn. c 1205 LAY. 2089 Rodie wes onfo þis on-fan.

2. To take with the mind; to conceive or understand (in a particular way).

c 1000 ORMIN 19106 Þatt hiere nan kinnd ne kinnenn lirh Onnfenn and onnfo onnfenndenn.

3. To undertake.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 139 Hwylc ora þehfeðh .. þonne sceal he midre ehtere gedrihtnunge for Criste farenn. c 1000 ORMIN *Intr.* And te þatt drahenn þatten onnfen To lofenn eppan Cristenn. c 1205 LAY. 20254 Mi sceld te wulleu onfon.

4. To conceive (offspring).

a 1000 *Aga. Fr.* (Bk.) 1. 6 Þa wæs þæt ic wæs eall onfeðmedwæsse cwiðegen. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* l. 7 In wikkednesse onfangid am I, And in sinnes me gat me-dyn mi modir me-fo-te.

Onfarrand: see UN-.

† **Onfa'st, onfe'st,** *adv.* and *prep.* Also on fast, on fest (ONF.) **ondfæst.** [f. ON *prep.* and *adv.* + OE. *fæst*, FAST, firm, close. Known only in early ME.] Near, close on, 'fast by'. a. *adv.* b. *prep.*

a. c 1000 ORMIN 2112 Þær onnfasst i þatt Illa land Wass wibrenn mikell tohrenn. *Ibid.* 3308 Hiss onnfasst in hemm i þ Dæfell wrahe þe Þer an wass wa I 1205 LAY. 1892 Þa ne wes Heðen wolle þe Þer an wast was I. 1275 Lay. 3 Þa wunnede se Engleis .. On þan Radmonan [c 1275 Fast bi Radmond. *Ibid.* 1870 Mit mykelle an mengin ondfæst [c 1275 an-twast] þe hulle. *Ibid.* 2013 Fastt hi gon ride In to Lundone And ancones gunnen wende On fast Westminstre.

† **On faste, on feste,** *adv. phr. Obs.* Also 3 on vaste, on veste, an vest, a. [f. ON *prep.* or *adv.* + OE. *fæste* FAST *adv.*] Swiftly, speedily, with speed; = FAST *adv.* 6.

c 1205 LAY. 1455 Hehe cumen on spure. *Ibid.* 10752 Iesse on veste leah In to þere burh. *Ibid.* 10783 He on-lætte þeosy Fearen his breahen. *Ibid.* 11440 Nouðe he ondde noht An vnc tuo-ward Rome.

Onfeirie, onfery: see UN-. **Onfestyn, onnestnes**: see UNFAST, -ER. **Onflit**: see UNFLED.

On flote, on-flote: see FLOAT *sb.* 1, AFLOAT.

Onflow (*ō*·nflō). [See ON-1 4.] The act or fact of flowing on; onward flow.

1880 G. H. TAYLOR *Health by Exerc.* (1883) 388 The outflow [of blood] unprecedented. 1883 *Indian Mutiny Journ.* 18 A constant outflow of information. 1890 H. W. MOSES *Climate Force* vii. 92 Countless outflow of life and time.

So **O'nflowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1880 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 40 As the ceaseless flowing of the world had no beginning, so it has no end.

† **On-forced,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Forced upon (one), enforced.

1636 EARL MORTON in *Sancroft's Advice, St. Paroxism.* 437 It would be sufficient to observe that on-forced [*or* cold] vows, 1675 URQUHART, that hath brought me to live upon legal and unjust.

Onfortunate, Onfortune, Onfoughten, Onfowlie, Onfreizel, -freond, -friend: see UN-.

† **Onfre'st,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ON-1 + *frest*, FAST *v.* to delay.] *trans.* To delay, put off.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1337 Do þou nouth onfrest his fare.

Ongart, var. OGART, ADGARD Obs., arrogance.

Ongain, ongen, obs. forms of AGAIN.

† **Ongel**, obs. variant of ANGEL.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 17 An engel of heuene.

† **Ongenes**, obs. form of AGAINST *prep.*

1298 *Proclam. Hen. III*, 1. 4 20 and ohre onle cumen bo-ongenes hit. 1. 5 ænnes alle mend.

Ongentle, Onglad, Ongodly, etc.: see UN-1.

† **Ongi'n,** *v. Obs. Pa. t.* ongan, -gon. [OE. *ongin-an*, I. ON-1 + a radical -*grinnan*; see BEGIN. Much used in OE.; last lost early in 13th c.; retained till 14th in form AGIN *q.v.*] To begin.

c 1000 *Beowulf* Gram. xxiv. (Z.) 127 Forbon he ongunnon .. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* iv. 17 Fram bonne ongan se Hælend bodian .. — *Mark* x. 13 Ne hrendon hiora cildhiwa ongunnon Se Hælend .. c 1000 ORMIN 1880 Þatt child I Nihne-stan ongonn To lillenenn I wass. *Ingelbo.* a 1225 *Juliana* 19 Alfwen feng eft an & to fondin ongin.

† **O'ngle.** *Obs.* [a. F. *angle* :—L. *angulus* hook, claw, talon, dim. of *ungues* nail.] A claw.

1483 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* x. xxxii, The lyon .. whiche his clawes or ongles he vnder the eyr. 1633 HEYWOOD *Fourth on Times* 13 The Eagle, .. and the Lyon, .. the one had parted with his talons, the other with his teeth and ongles. 1658 PHILLIPS *Ongle*, *Ungle*, or *Ungula* the Longest whitish nayle in beast his Ongle with his eagles and teeth.

† **O'nglet.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *anglet* *angulus of a petal: dim. of *angle* above.] The claw of a petal.

1794 SOWERBY *Engl. Bot.* II. 6. *Stems.* They are of the

Organs with a Pair of Scissors, that is, the small white pail the Roman have at the University of their Lessons.

On-going (*ɒ̃ngōʊiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [On- 3 4.]

1. *fig.* = Undergoing (see Going *vbl. sb.* § 4); impendings, doings (esp. of a notable kind).

1805 Harmony *St. C. Hosea*, *Chronology*, conduct, doings, assistance. 1808 *Miscellany Mag.* XXIII. 360 The inner-go-goings, beneath what, to our imaginations is a hallowed roof. 1838 Monthly *Rev.* II. 57 (MED.) had to describe the ongoings of angels. 1854 Cockaigne *Emblems* 130 It breaks my heart to hear you upbraiding each ongoings.

2. *concr.* The action of going on; proceeding, process, continued movement or action. *rare.*

1850 *Punch Half C.* 18 June 2/2 The repeated grounds . . were never more than half full, and everyone had an air of restless ongoing. 1850 *Chicago Advocate* 28 Sept., The stream of tendency in the ongoing of God's spirit and providence.

On-going, *a.* Going on: see Go v. 84.

1880 in Ogilvie.

Ongrou·f, *prep.* : see Groof 1; cf. Aboufe.

Onhallow, Onhalsit, etc. : see Un-.

†**Onhang, Onhit, Onhoogred** : see Ann-.

Onhanger (*ɒ̃nhæ·ŋəɹ*). [On- 3 4.] = Hanger-on : see Hanger 2 5 a.

1848 *Edinbro. Mag.* LXIV. 30 A throng of unruly unbeggars. 1880 Besant *What does Mistress Branded* 14 A large company of dependents and onhangers.

†**Onhea·ve, onhe·re**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *onhebban*, pa. t. *onhōf*; *onhafen*; Du. *ophefen* = *Ophemen* Heave. Cf. Anheave.] *trans.* To lift up, raise.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Pyrre . . onhef his mode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 (Hit) onhefð hi selfan. *Hist.* 121 Þæs ena he is onhearre on his hire seole. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 He wolde drenne on-fenuelon up here sealen.

Onhit, var. of Anhit v., to hit.

†**O. Ni, oni.** *Obs.* An abbreviation of the Latin words *oneratur, nisi habeat sufficientem exoneracionem* 'he is charged, or legally responsible, unless he have a sufficient discharge', with which the account of a sheriff with the King was formerly marked in the Exchequer; sometimes used adjut. as a name for this phrase or the fact itself.

1642 *Cases Ch. Ld.* 21, 196 The course of the Exchequer is, that an oner or a Mittit or Exclusa oner lies by account for issues, amerciaments and mean profits, in such cases his land O. Ni., which is as much to say, as *Onerabitur, nisi habeat sufficientem exoneracionem*, and presently he is become the King's debtor, and a Debet set upon his head, and thereupon the parties prejudic are become debtors to the Sheriff or Exchequer, and discharged against the King. 1708 Phillips, *Oni.* a 1726 Gilbert *Treat. Crt. Exchequer* (1758) 137 As to the Sheriff's Discharge first he may discharge himself by an Oni; (that is to say) by Order of Court, upon any particular Article, or by shewing the King's Great or Privy Seal, discharging it out of the Account.

Hence †**Oni, o'ni** *v.*, *trans.* to mark with *O. Ni*; to charge to the sheriff.

a 1726 Gilbert *Treat. Crt. Exchequer* (1758) 13 The Sheriff was (*i. e.*) oni'ed on his Account, and entered the Book of the Clerk of the Pell, in his Discharge. *Ibid.* 111 *Margins*, Rent paid or Tally to be Oni'ed. *Ibid.* 242 The Sheriff pays to Profters to the Value of the Crown Rents, because these he must Tot or Oni' before the Cursitor Baron.

Oni, onis, obs. or dial. forms of Any.

Onies, Oniche, Onichi: see Oniyrel, Once, Onycle. **Onicolo**: see Oniche and Nicolo.

On-ide, obs. form of Undide.

Onift, obs. variant of A-height : see O *prep.*†

Onilieke, Oninete: see Un-liker, Uninete.

Onimaney : see Ornimancy.

†**O·ning**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [1. Ore 2, + -ing 1.] An only one; a darling.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* 241 Of Ore-ninge sal seath fra sword ay to-ȝete. And fra hand of hundes myne onlage.

†**O·ning**, *adv. obs.* [? Obs. 2 + -ing 1.] A raking one, uniting, joining in one, union.

1340 *Ayenb.* 87 Þis vnryzteuc . . wax on payh and þet ze leoth hete pays god anyzinge. c 1350 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 38 By be vertu of this vyyfell anyinge whilke may noghte be made to corrupped. c 1400 Love *Rosemund Myrr.* xi. 31 (Gibbs MS.) Pe anyinge and lovyinge to hym spoken fore of pees. c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. 1018, *Anelyng*. Now ordeyt Aschelyn Kyng, With be Romanis myde anying. 1480 Caxton *Dicon. Hist.* 14 The danes regned in North-northerland ouer yere vnto the anoyng of the kyngdome.

Onion (*ɒ̃nyən*), *sb.* Forms: 4, 4–6 oignon, 4–8 oignon, ognyon, 6–7 ognion, 8– onion; also 4 uniown, ognioun, 4–5 ognyon, 5 ognyoune, ognoun, ognoune, ognyone, kongon, kungn, 6 unjeon, ongyon, ungyeon, 7 ongeion. *β. Sc. and dial.* 5 ynion, 6 ynion, ingewns, ingjeon. [? *pejoin*, 8–9 inion, ingon, 9 ingon, ingin. [a. F. *oignon* (formerly also *aignon*, *eignon*, *ognon*) = Pr. *aignon*, *ignon* :—L. *ūnio*, *ūnion-em* unity, union, a kind of large pearl, a cystic Roman name for a single onion.]

1. a. The edible rounded bulb of *Allium Cepa*, consisting of close concentric coats, and having a strong pungent flavour and smell due to a volatile oil which is destroyed by boiling; it varies much in size, and in colour from dark red to white; it has been used as a culinary vegetable from the earliest known times. b. The plant *Allium Cepa* itself (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), supposed to be originally a native of central Asia, but very widely cultivated in almost all climates.

1326–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls*, Unguens [are *ordinated*] in 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 1387 Wyclif *Num.* xi. 5 The leeks, and the vnyouns (1388 oynyouns) and the gardins. c 1390 Chaucer *C. T., Prol.* 624 Wel loued he garleek, oynons and eek lekes (v. r. oignons, ognyons, ognyouns, ognounes). 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 162 (1495) Dyoscorides and Arcolaous lerneth leuen ynyons to an yonge. 1474 *Paston Lett.* III. 70 Wyllyam Wyndham sendyth me word . . that he wyll sende me a barell of oignons. 1530 Palsgr. 228/2 *Onyon*, oignon. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 56 Wel loued he garleke, oynons and eek lekes. 1562–81 Heywood *Proverbes* 128 A coupled oignion dram with milk he mix. 1597 Parkinson *Herbal* i. 70 Who would ask for her opinion Between an oignon and an onion? 1613 Jonson *Poetaster* iii. 1 (1631) They will have a rellish-milk, and cheese, and onions.

B. c 1460 *J. Russell. Bk. Nurture* 389 Put to loue seodyn yonge to medille wit galantyne. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 208 Wyt hane hang vp with ropes of onions! 1596 *Compl. Bk. D. of Cambridge* (N. H. S.) 72 Shall a lust of Ingenoile. 1598 Ingon [see *onion-head* (c)]. 1618 Sidney *Lady Mawdrine* 8, Our Spanish colonel, whom I could have liken'd unto the peeling of an ingon. a 1625 Bloxs *Lord Hale* 12 He'll be mingled . . at his child being sick; and the beef and the ingons are done!

2. With qualifying words: a. Applied to varieties of the above or other species of *Allium*, as **Egyptian, Potato**, or **Underground O.**, a variety which produces numerous small bulbs from the parent bulb; **Pearl O.**, a variety or sub-species with a small bulb; **Rock** or **Welsh O.**, a bulbless species (*A. fistulosum*) cultivated for its leafy tops; the Chibol; **Top** or **Tree O.**, a variety of Canadian origin, producing a cluster of small bulbs instead of flowers at the top of the stem; **Wild O.** (U. S.), *A. canadense*, a species with nodding rose-coloured flowers.

1551 Huloet, Onyon called a rokie onyon, *Ascalonia*. 1562 Turner *Herbes* (1568) 21*ff* They are sometymes named also to Salomy Thomas onions. 1573 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Onion*, Which Onions, a sort of onions propagated by gardeners, for the use of the table in spring; they never make any bulb, and are therefore only to be eaten green in salads. 1632 *Eng. Indust. Found* 190 The Tree, or Bulb-bearing Onion. 1664 Dillenius *Hist. Garcd.* (1861) 40 Few gardeners, if any, yet say they have ever seen a pomiferous in Byzas. 1666 *Trans. Hist. Soc.* 40/1 The Under-ground, or Potato Onion . . has the singular property of multiplying itself by the formation of young bulbs on the parent root. The bulb-bearing Tree-Onion, . . was introduced from Canada in 1820, and is considered to be a stripperous variety of the common Onion. *Ibid.* 40/2 How the *A. fistulosum* obtained the name of Welsh Onion is to impossible to say, as it is a native of Siberia and certain parts of Russia.

b. Applied to plants of other genera, mostly bulbous, as **Barbadoes O.**, *Ornithogalum caudatum*; **Dog O.**, a name for the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*; **Dog's O.**, the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; **French O.** : see 6.

1548 Turner *Names Herbs* (1881) 21 Ornithogalum is called in Colen Hundsy vilsch, after the Schowyges of the dutche tonge it may be called dogheles or doggis onion. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (1881) 21 Scilla is named of the Frenchemen squilla, in english a sea Onion, and in some places, a French Onyon. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* i. xxiv. (1633) 17 The ordinary squill is our onion. 1601 Tourneur *Funeral Rites* (1608) 20 Pardon, ye mistaken bulbs . . are mixed with the pulpe of the Onyon, and of onekorn bran to powder. 1617 Rowlands *Archard. Graia* 22 b. 21 Drawing round the parson purified a squill, or sea-onion.

†3. *transf.* A bulb (of any plant). [= *F. signon.*] *Obs. rare.*

1708 Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. 22, § 4 Nothing can only Tulipfavers or Tulip-eating out of his Onion or Tulip.

†4. A louse. *Obs.*

1683 D. Low *Verus Christianologus*, or a Scientific Inquiry into the causes of Lice, Warts, Onions and other painful or offensive cutaneous excrescences. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Sept. 2/1 He swallowed Cures, Onions, or Nits growing into the Quick. 1846 Baxter tr. *Mangnall's Hist. Opin. Temp.* 64 The onion has a large bass, and several layers of epidermis (like the layers of an onion) adhering to the skin in several points.

5. A rounded projection, bulb, knob. *Obs.*

1598 J. Nicholas *Operat. Medicinal.* 134 The end of the rod, &c. has a knob or onion on it, by which it can be moved sideway while it is turning in the box C.

6. *Thieves' slang.* A seal or the like worn as a watch-chain.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Onion*, a watch-seal, a bunch of trinkets, to several seals worn upon one ring. 1824 *Sketch. Mag.* XXVI. 130 Then his dickey I set a-going . . And his onions, chains and key. 1839 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* xx. 1, With my handsome frame, and my rather gay.

†7. A pearl : see Union. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 265/2 The Onion, or Unions, or Pearls are little round Stones, white. 1750 G. Lucas *Gentlem. Mirr. Stones* 200 The Pearl is for the most part round, and by some is called an Onion.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *onion bed, bulb, head, seed, seller*; *onion-eating, -like, -red adjs.*; †**onion asphodel**, a kind of asphodel with a bulbous root; **onion-couch**, a species of wild oat (*Avena elatior*), so called from the rounded nodes of the root stock; **onion-eyed** *a.*, having the eyes full of tears, as if from the effect of raw onions; **onion-fish**, a name for *Cepola rubescens* (see quot.); also (in Massachusetts) for the gunnellus, *Murænoides vulgaris*, from a fancied resemblance of its eyes to onions; **onion-fly**, a dipterous insect, *Anthomyia cepetorum*, the larva of which is very destructive to onions; also the allied *A. brassicæ*; **onion-grass** = *onion-couch*; **onion-maggot**, the larva of the **onion-fly**; **onion-peel** = *onion-skin*; **onion-shell**, name for various molluscan shells of rounded form, as those of species of *Ostrea* (oyster), *Lutraria*, and *Mya*; **onion-skin**, (*a*) the outermost or any of the outermost of an onion; (*b*) (also *onion-skin paper*) a very thin smooth translucent kind of paper; **onion-sauce**, a parasitic fungus (*Dictyonia Cepulæ*) infesting onions; **onion-twitch** = *onion-couch*; †**onion-water**, a medicinal liquor prepared from onions.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* i. lxv. 85 Of Onion Asphodill. 1573 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 21 An "onion bed, or a place planted with onions. 1846 Mrs. Hofland *Cottage Inn.* ix. (1863) 303 Most ingeniously weaving her onion-bed with a new ring—now a dip, and now a twist! 1850 Loudon *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 104 In consequence of the free phosphoric acid which the common "Onion bulbs contain. 1880 Bentley & Holland *Eng. Plant-names*, "Onion Couch. . . *Avena elatior*. . . It is the tall(er) Oaten Grass . . and Onion Twitch. 1882 R. Bagnall *Through Aurergne to Au* "onion-eating or garlick-eating people. 1806 Young *Ann. A. & C.* XV. 6. 32 Leeks they weigh, And I an Anon, an "Onion-eyed. 1753 *Anger Coach* I. 23 But your women are all onion-eyed. 1832 Bulwer *Maltrav.* xiv The "onion-fish, whose lively pens you Rakes like that fish, and who sojourn through the waves like a leek. 1880 *Garden* 4 Mar. 243/2 The well-known "Onion fly. 1846 *Daily News* 17 July 6/2 Onion fly, which causes serious injuries to the entire crop. 1806 Ranson *Syden* I. 145 It may be a wind also, with putting Onion-Seed into an "Onion-Head, which thereby (perhaps) will bring forth a larger and earlier Onion. 1708 Ramage *Last Sp. Minor* v, My parent prudent'd an Onion head, To please my mom. 1513 *Pilot. Papers*, XXVIII. 92 About the biggest of an "Onion-Nut. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 6/4 It is not the ordinary foreign paper, nor the "onion pael. . . so called from its transparency. c 1550–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398 In Cepis et "unyonnes. 1571–2 *Ibid.* 24 Pro [. In. Cepis et unyonnes et aliis herbis. 1626 [see *onion-head*]. 1683 *Cath. Angl.* 260/1 An "Onyon called, *cepa vel ascalonia*. 1733 Cheselden *Cyl. Sight*. "Onion-shell. . a peculiar kind of stone, which is of a roundish figure, and very thin, and transparent, and is like the peel of an onion. 1860 Dawson, *Onion-shell*, a species of oyster of roundish form: also, species of Lutraria and Mya. 1875 *Gardener's Chron.* 10 Apr. 457/2 "Onion Twitch. 1894 Baker *Bath's Diggon.* (1713) 259/2 You may make it with Pease, Arsmart, or "Onion-water.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **O·nionet** [*F. oignonet*], a small onion; **O·nionized** *ppl. a.*, flavoured with or smelling of onions.

1880 *Bladder. Mag.* VIII. 89 Peas not large, fat, yellow, mashed onions, or poor Soda. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 1/2 *Punch's Mag.* I. 330 The unwashed fraternity of unbridled "onionettes.

O·nion, *v.* [*f.* prec., sb.]

1. *trans.* To season or flavour with onions.

1752 Hanway *Chola*, iv. 92. 208) IV. 86 They boiled him with all backs of beef reboiled.

2. To apply an onion to; to produce (tears) by application of an onion. Also *fig.*

1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* I. 125 The fellow wiped his eyes which had been well onioned for the purpose. c 1790 Mackenzie *Quaker* 4 Have I, When parents Benefactors, Pard'n'd'n his father's will, and dyed the onion'd tear. 1900 Grant *Prince Charlie*, x. xxxiii, The undertaker's band lunched, duly onioned with some pathetic phrase.

Onionzy (*ɒ̃nyənzi*), *a.* [-y.] Flavored with onions; having the taste or smell of onions.

1858 T. Tusser *Chron. Orig. Bodies* 624 *A* three-coloured substance, having a strong onionzy odour. 1892 Treasury *Shipbuilding Papers* Wks. 1875 XVII. 120 There would be horrid healthy odour of those onionzy sandwiches. 1894 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 481 Soup very oniony and thin.

Onipo- : see Oreipo-. **Onis**, obs. form of Ones.

†**Onisc.** *Obs.* [Anglicised form of Oniscus.] A wood-louse.

1660 Lassels *Hist. Anim.* 2 Mis. Introd., Their meat is roots and onions, and they live long without meats.

Oniseiform (*ɒ̃nisĭfɔ̃ɹm*), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *onisc-us* wood-louse : see -form.] Having the form of a wood-louse or of the genus *Oniscus*; applied to certain Myriapoda, and to the larvæ of certain Lepidoptera.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxv. 180 An oniseiform one [larva], the legs of which . . are covered with a thick skin; this produced a *Noctua*. 1893 Humphreys *Brit. Moths* I. 6 The caterpillar is oniseiform, naked, and green.

Oniscoid (*ɒ̃nĭskɔ̃id*), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ὀνίσκ-ος wood-louse + -oid.] Resembling or related to the wood-lice; oniseiform.

†**Oni·scus.** *Zool.* [L., a. Gr. ὀνίσκος little ass, wood-louse, dim. of ὄνος ass: used in Zool. as a generic name.] A genus of terrestrial leaped Crustacea, the type of the family *Oniscidæ*. The species are commonly known as wood-lice or slaters.

1858 S. Mackenzie *Med. Hints*, 460. The terrestrial oxidizes forces dark and concealed planets, such as coffers, corpse, holes in walls [etc.].

O-nith, bad SE. spelling of *Onith*, A-NIGHT.

Onix, obs. form of ONYX.

Onlace, Onlase, Onlaud, Onlasse [onlēs]; **Onlawful**: see UN-.

†Onlay, *v.* Obs. [f. ON-[1] + LAY *v.*] *transf.* To lay on; *fig.* and *refl.*: see LAY *v.*[1] 55. Hence **†Onlaid** *ppl. a.*, laid on; **†Onlaying** *vbl. sb.*, laying on.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19261 If he prises [*var.* preyses] late he ought all wise to onlaiynge. 1874 N. Flavell *Bacon & Shakesp. Comment.* 118, That very Bodlian wench, something more smock (as best wears) also onlay'd lushie, and lickyr'd would be all one. 1850 *Scotch Document.* 304 Onlaying of certain kist goods (late) severally one by one. 1856 J. Weaver in *Rhodes. Mag.* XXXI. 173 To prepare a bed beneath the pavilion, and beautiful beforehand to onlay.

Onlay (ɒ̃nlē⁺). *sb.* [f. ON-[1] + LAY *v.*] Anything wrested upon something else or affixed to it so as to rise from its surface in relief, especially in ornamental design (*Cent. Dict.*).

Onleaf, Onleafed, Onlettered, etc.: see UN-.

†Onlepy, *a.* Obs. Forms: *a.* 1 ānlēpiġe, -lipiġe, -lypiġe, -lēpe, (ān-), 2 anlepi, 3 anlepiȝ, anelepi, anilepi, 3–4 anlepi, 4 anlepe, anlepy, 3 anlepy, -lypy. *B.* 3–4 onlepi, 3–3 onlepy, 4 onelepi, -y, oonlypi, 5 onnlepye. γ. 2 ælpiȝe, 3–5 elpi, 3–4 elpi, 3 ælpi. *δ.* 4 olepi, olepy, olepy. [OE. *ānlēpiġ*, *-lipiġ*, *-lēpiġ*, f. *ān* one + *lēpiġ* leap, jump, *lēpiġan* to leap, run + *-iġ*, *-ȝ*. The first element underwent the same phonetic changes as *ān*, ONE, to *an-*, *en-*, *æ-*, *e-*, *o-*, *æ-*, after the latter of which also *-lēpiġ*, *-lipiġ* was reduced to *-lpi*. The form *anlepy* occurs even in late OE. texts 1120. The northern *anlep*, *-lyp* in 14th c. represents the OE. collateral form *ānlēpe*: cf. ON. *einhleypr*.]

1. Only, sole, single. In quot. 1340[1] = one while.

a. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iii. xxvii. [iii.] (MS. O) *Nunctio* ...hæbbe hiz ænne ænlic wifmon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xlii. 2 Nis me onlepe wel din, no forlæst þinige. *c* 1175 *Lambeth Hom.* 73 His anlepi mon. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 8262 Þatt he sannt anlepe sun. 11 For þatt anlepenn sinne. *c* 1205 *Lay. Kath.* 74 Ace Hegen...anlepi fæderr. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2097 Hise hi spak anlepi word. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5620 He had no anlepe son. *c* 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Loh hauue we þe heritede anne, ne anlepi mon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þe holi gost...is anlepi god and[1] anlepi þing and þe wisdom and þe wytte. *Hali.* 1579 A gast hiered ælcðis he ys ...þet hire anlepi sistrue hatede. 1380 Wyclif *Lady* vii. 10 An anlepi Sone of his moder. 14.. in Haskell *Mem. Hil.* II. 240, I bekeue...la Hauis Cliue his anelepye sone.

β. 1283–1300 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1083 Nan ne wlæh Wiht, ne an æcrbi lande...þan oðer gyrde on his geardes. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 On swuðe harde kæthe. *Ibid.* 31 Al þeo aqueð on ane olpi þinge. *c* 1305 *Lay.* 3202 Mid ane olpre cwede. *Ibid.* 24900 *Nenne* ælpe verde. *Ibid.* 31490 Na kaðe. Oswald...*Nenne* ælpiȝe bruðer. *c* 1300 *Cast. & Maid* 132 In Hast. *K. P. P.* I. 61 On alpi word ich be segge.

γ. 13.. *Gog Magog.* (Ad 1035) Hore is gret scorn ahaðy, Whan þat onlyȝ knyȝt schall cum do us michel evyl. *a* 1400 *in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 320 Þey ne no wymmen but onlepy child.

b. *absol.* Single one, only one; darling.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 10 *Andd. hæfenenne* ænlepran ewebre, ah ic his nama cyðinne. 13.. *Cursor M.* 19256 All he þeos were were weri...Þat anlepi þer was not mare. *a* 1400 *Pyrmus* (1840) 103 (Ps. xxii. 20) Ged. *Ankynnen* my soule for drethey and my onlepy for the horrybles hond.

2. Solitary; single, unmarried.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxvii. [xxvi.] (MS. O) *Se* þa anlepan [tr. *c.* anlypan] wunode in synðeþan drihtne. 13.. *Cursor M.* 19255 Ensamples...þan war anlepi women. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollh.* 56 Semple monkennan is betre an ordere mon & an anlepi womman. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 40 Wele I wight sonnis more Ariseyt me have bot I, Þan anlepi me have bot.

3. as *adv.* Only, solely, simply.

c 1305 *Seasonable* 11 O. 102 Oþeȝ [*sic*] mot hym [*Antichrist*] lue þis anlepe.

Hence **†Onlepliche** *adv.*, only, solely.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 58 Mach onlepliche to duȝ, ac alle þe duden i þe ȝeten. 1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Ine onlepliche, nor in gemele and be conuersacion wyþ oþre by wode, ober cuðere mynde þenne ssolde. *Ibid.* 111 Me weyngeþ þe ȝiftes onlepliche, and nouȝt onelliche to spekene and nouȝt to neyþe.

Onlete, var. ATLETH *Obs.*, contention.

Onleven, obs. form of ELEVEN.

Onliches, -lohnesse, var. ANLICHES *Obs.*, likeness, image.

†Onli-ght, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *onlihtan*, *-lihten*, f. ON-[1] + *lihtan*, *lihten* to LIGHT.]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon; to lighten, enlighten, illuminate.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 2 Hafa monnes wuldras onlihten ...of þære mærnesse. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 He þone ilcan onlihte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Þenne onlihteð he þeos leoðen þes he oðerwile sæt hit ȝlh.

2. To cause to shine.

a 1300 *E. E. Ps.* xxviii. 1 O[n]-light it face over hi bliss.

†On-li ght, *v.*[2] *Obs.* For *on light* = light on: LIGHT *v.*[1] 11 2.

c 1440 *Alphab. Medic.* xxxviii, In rayne of þe last he wasse fole, That he ouȝ on lyȝte.

†Onlihede, *Obs.* [f. ONLY + *-hēde*, -HEAD.]

1. Solitude: = ONLIHOOD 1.

1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 13 Þese bilongen þankende, þese bene stable, he ofsiide aspie to more onlihed [1388 abstynaunce].

2. Oneness, unity.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xlvii, The onelihede in substaunce, & distynccion of persones, in the blessed trynite.

Onlihess (ɒ̃nlēs). Now *rare*. Forms: see ONLY. [f. ONLY *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. The fact or condition of being alone; solitariness, solitude. *Obs.*

c 1390 Hoccleve *Prose Tr.* 3 Nyghtes ensuynge weere lost in wantynesse. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 20 Ouerlyuen in multitude with-outen myre & bodily wonge. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xl. It...seemeth swetnesse of body-ly-ful onelihes [*MS.* of onelihed] to ouerlyuenne the multe. 1862 Cheval. *Pictures, an. retirel.*...an exile's curse, or lonelyness.

2. The fact or character of being the only one of its kind; singleness, singularity, uniqueness.

1832 D. Ritchie *Travel. Tartary*, I. 28 Islam hath destroyed the Dualism of the Christians, the Brahmins and confusion of it. 1858 Carnarvon *Intell. Conf.* i. 21. § 12. 203 It evidently appears that there can be but one such being, and that Monotony, unity, oneliness or singularity is essential to it. 1882 Norris *Hercules* Pref. 23 They acknowledg'd God in all his glorious attributes, that of his unity or oneliness not excepted. 1883 H. Allon *Hom. Y. Christmas* 139 It cannot be controlled by the absolute authority of the first...its sullness renders the second impossible.

On live, *phr.*, the earlier form of ALIVE: see this and LIVE.

Onload, Onloathsome, Onlock, etc.: see UN-.

On-long, *a.*, *-en*, obs. forms of ALONG.

Onlook (ɒ̃nlŏk). [f. ON-[1] + LOOK *sb.*] The act of looking on, or looking at something.

1880 Mitchell *Rural Rhet.* 158 He has no right to ignore the outlook of the world.

Onlooker (ɒ̃nlu·kəɹ). [f. ON-[1] + LOOKER.] One who looks on; a looker on; a spectator.

1808 Downe *in* Rhodes, *Lit. Pr.* (Grosvenor) Who (1911) 131 Who will not be an idle onlooker in such persons. 1813 Dennie, *Newman's Lett.* Who (1911) 131 We enlisted one Looker ob' Onlookers to inquire. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* p. xiv, No fit to be an on-looker at a Mild could have. 1865 *Manch. Mag.* Nov. 9/1 It is the onlooker that sees more of the game.

Onlooking (ɒ̃nlu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See ON-[1] 4.] The action of looking on.

1636 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremo.* Ep. Ad Ch. Their carelesse and sawcull onlooking. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Insights* I. xxx. 362 All chance of any appreciative onlooking over what life might be to her.

Onlooking, *ppl. a.* [See ON-[1] 5.] That looks on; looking at something.

1883 Blair *Autobiog.* I. (1898) I. To live always an under the onlooking eyes. 1895 A. Symonds *in Rev. Rev. Canada* vii. 489 Does not an onlooking world perceive the discrepancy?

[Onlotest, *Ancr. R.* 200, error for *on lotest*: see LOATH *a.*]

Only (ōu·lĭ), *a.* Forms: 1 ānlīc, ānlic, 3–4 onlich, -lych, (*ongetl.* unlikest), 4 oonlich, -lych, -lyk; *north.* anli, anly, anlik, 4–5 anely; 4–5 oonli, 4–6 oonly, onlie, 4–only, (5 oonly, onely, onelyy, wonly, wonlych, 5–7 onlye, 5–8 onely, 6 onelye, 6–7 onelie). [*a.* OE. *ānlīc* unique, solitary, only, a later form of *ānlic* unique, singular, excellent, f. AN, ONE + *-līc*, -LY[1].]

1. One, without companion or society; solitary, lonely. Now only *dial.*

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xxiv. 17 preoliðu me, Eadmodnesse mine and þinella in me. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cii. 7 Ic gelicode wear...gelic ic geworden, anlicum fuglum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Anon hire, þet schulde beon onlichest alneis of alle. *Ibid.* 132 To such neure, hire ane is onliche mede...Oðerwise is cheorles eani hire leoneȝ. *a* 1300 *E. E. Prov.* Adam 208 Adam and Eue...þe ȝeten. 13.. *Cursor M.* 2073 (Cott.) An ani lastinde þere þat helde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 110 He wolde ay remembre de his dede and not þes werk to drawe. *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* ii. 179 His is not good man onely to be, Ne woman yf yowseth. 1580 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 92 His-same light. That stand in his kneeling from ghastcomb mellowd mirthe. 1640 Rogers *Naaman* 19 Onely Dogges and Dunces a peece onely man and only woman, being excepted. 1808 Craven *Glees*, int. 16, Onely, Gentle, lonely, retired. 'This is an onely place to live in.' 1883 R. Watson 'Come welcome to the children'. Mine, on'ly mine when dinner aint there.

2. One (or, by extension, two or more), of which there exist no more, or no others, of the kind.

Usually preceded by *the* or a *pron. poss.* or GEN.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Luke* ix. 38 He is ane anlicu sunu. *c* 1180 *Hatton G.* 8[1] He is an anlich sone. *c* 1275 *Cursor M.* 28545 (Fairf.) In his sone ones þone, our ofter only [Cott. oolepi] brede. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De R.* xi. 72 The only home of his mother, and she was a widowe. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Morn. Prayer, The onely sone of Mayden Mary. 1564 Foxe, *Camd. Camden* 2 The onelie mistake he made. 1632 G. Hakewill *Apology* iii. Christ is not onely head, but alone onely heart & breast. 1850 *St. Martin's Camp.* China viii. The onely Southern Port ... to which Boats may have access. 1725 Bond *Disc. to L. Jos. Hunt* 2 Wrongfully only Poet's. 1864 Mrs. Lirriper *Lod.* 72, (1871) 342 Eve ... is the only portrayed figure which is allowable to sacred art. 1879 Jeaffreson *Real Shak.* II. 308 These two passages are the only ones in which Peele makes mention of himself.

b. In litot use, in reference to relationship, also preceded by *an*, and used with a plural: so *an only child, an only brother, only children*.

1850 Browning *and Pr. Eliz.* Gravesende xx. 6, What capital only sons with parents do! 1868 Grimm, Gaudian, Man i. 1, An only son, sir, might expect more indulgence. 1870 Dickens *Edwin* iv. Kate is Tease 1 myself. My wife...and myself are ...only children. 1889 Mrs. Sharpless *Cent. Mart.* v. Thou only son of the Years's true as there is for ends.

†c. *adjunct.*—only one, only ones; so OE.—darling.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xxii. 19 Of handa hreaðra fo anlican mine (= anclaner mater). 1899 Bosw.-Toller *Supp. Anal.* vi. 6 like as the only to her mother, elect to her dalliance xxv. 1898 Dickens *All for Love Prol.* 31 It is the only of the kind without Episode, or Underplot. 1899 — Thousand Dol. (1900) 21 Suppose that Homer and Virgil were the only of their species.

2. Single, sole. *Any only* = any one (*obs.*); *one only*, one single, only one, one and no more, one and no other.

1483 Caxton *Paris & V.* 39 Without leuing of eny only thynge or word. 1490 — *Eneydos* lv. 56 Wyth one only stroke thou haste leyd[ed] to sentence and sorowe thy lyuenes worthi. 1503 Gouernor *Comm. Hareding* 476 Anye only byrthrene or nobelye contracted in my house. 1550 *Pretty Pastime* 21, 22. Wife, I shall for bewrie other not fourth one onely rule gouerne. 1564 E. Grimestone, *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 161.xx. 183 Upon all that coast is known continually with one only winde. *c* 1650 Rogers *Naaman, Dæmon* (1660) 23 This country hath one only diuinity. 1652 Nicol, *E. Twenty-one Mem. Assertions* 1. (1893) 2 One only object ought to be aimed at in the rightly repair; Not to the state of a vessel long since wrecked. 1850 Gladstone *Athan.* (1889) II. 30 In the Creatures, a dying people ...abandoned by all but the object of his love, enslaves of her the saving gift of an only him.

†4. Said of that of which, by itself, without anything else, something is predicated; (the thing in question) acting alone; sole, sole. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Cant's Mor.* 131 *in Cursor M.*, Þis loue ar[t] despende ...sekernes for vnsiht, Mare sinel þen he sigter of sinel mare vnsiht, and wurst he for him. *a* 1225 *Cursor M.* 8451 (Cott.) Ik gimm of only god of hesun Sonne he vnnde to nan oþren mann. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 105/1 Our only hope dyuelx suffyse vs. ?*c* 1525 More *Let. to Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* 1. I. 208 The onely paying thereof hath been alwise from hence. 1544 Patten *Expos. Lych* (1580 K vi), The onely cause of your sedicion is Lyche law. *a* 1564 Pilkington *Aggeus* 1. 10. § 2 (1802) 113 All this fell upon them, for the onely impiety of their Prince. [1894–6 Fletcher *Angel in Inn.* iv. 71, I for the sake of only love, ... he does opposite, like with sickness.]

†b. Placed between a demonstrative or possessive adj. or pron. case and its sb., or before a sb. followed by an *of*-phrase: referring to the sb. as thus qualified. *Obs.*

c 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 11. 2 *pat* Endemid into his owell sufficience. 1579 Higgins *Fasc. Pleas. Verse.* (Percy Soc.) 139, I must abside...Of lyfe or death your onely judgement. 1598 *in Feuyn's Anal.* (1880) App. 186 To the onlye vse and behoofe of the said Thomas Vicary. *a* 1625 Bacon *Ess. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 201 As the Prince's only preservation were it. 1777 Robertson *Charles, Hist. Scot.* 303 At the charges & only expenses of those 16 shippes. 1833 H. Coleridge *in Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 718 Maintained at the Kings onely charge. 1833 Blackert *Peripatus, Poems* (1842) I. 3 Those onely Happie have whom bodies. 1705 Addison *Tatler* No. 111 ¶ 3 She was turned into a Man, and by that only Means avoided the Danger. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. Post. 33 The power was retained; with this onely difference, that [etc.].

5. Unique in quality, character, rank, etc.; peerless, paramount. In OE. in form *ānlic*. In mod. Eng. from 16th c., only as hyperbolic use of 2, = 'the only one to be counted, reckoned, or considered'; with regard, *esteem* (*work, or deed*).

a 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxv. § 2 Hi hafde an onlic ænde wif. 1552 Ascham *in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 17 If Lovaine, Cornwall, Nobilitie, Courte, and Cambridge, should have been all punished as soon by taking away...such a general & costly toye as this, Charles is. 1580 Middleton *Positions* (1581) 32 It may seeme the onely, or the aptliest, principle to learning, to learne to read Latin. 1600 Shakes. *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 7 Your onely Iigge-maker. 1680 Lluyd *Clare, I.* (1774) 104 The land here...the only mainly and magnificent scenery of Europe. 1698 Fryer *Misson*, tr. *Maximilian's Admin. St. Parmesan*, ii. (1719) 107 When the subscribed her name ...[the] added (as she had good reason to do) the only Unfortunate. 1892 Wood *Nat. Obscr.* II. 366 He was accustomed ...to the ancient custom to be called about the affairs. 1708 Foote *Trip Calais* i. Wks. 1799 II. 344 It is the ardent ambition of long her to one's self. 1868 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* x. (1878) 173 The only man in the world counted to be the friend of the only woman in the world. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 313 The kitchen, which, 'endless' thing, under the circumstances.

Only (ōu·lĭ), *adv., conj.* (*prep.*) Forms: 1–3 onliche, 4 oonlych, -lyk, onlike, 4–5 lyche, oone-, 5 woon-. *B.* 4 anli, anelli, -ly; 4–5 oonli, 4–6 -ly; 5–7 onely, 5– only. [1 *ānlīce*, 2–3 *onliche*. (*north.* and *south.* with *l.*) *Anlicke*, f. *Anlich*, ONLY *a.*, with advb. *-e* (see -LY 2); in some northern dialects the adv. was in form indistinguishable from the adj., which from *c* 1400 became the fact also in Standard Engl. In OE. the adv. is cited only in the form *ānlīce* splendidly, elegantly; cf. ONLY *a.*]

A. *adv.*

1. As a single or solitary thing or fact; no one or nothing more or else than; nothing but; alone; solely, merely, exclusively. *Only way* limit the statement to a single or defined person, thing, or number (*a*) as distinguished from *more*, or (*b*) as opposed to *any other*.

1892 Hewitt *and Pr. Eliz.* Gravesende xx. 6, What capital only sons with parents do! 1588 Greene, Gwydon, Man i. 1, An only son, sir, might expect more indulgence. 1800 Dyson *Diary* in *Rhodes Mag.* (1808) 1. 1. 1.

a. Preceding the word or phrase which it limits.

c. 1440 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1373 Ȝe king bonde is wif .. so ȝunge for vt is herre rudnisse ȝe bet on be cusse. c 1440 R. Brunne *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 1350 He ne schuld not other Pryse, Bot onlike his doughter ȝonge. 1535 *E. K. Hilles MS.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xxxvi. 68 Ordeyn ye whyche God I have ordeyn'd my onelie spouse. 1598 Shakespeare *Merry W.* III. i. 60 Vppon his mother cloak, onely of all Apingnes children, of a tawnie cheek. 1680-4 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (1872–5) II. 21, I onely write this word to let you know that [etc.]. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 726 Where Nature were only thats for Sacrifice, 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* II. ii, Brains and boys are only caught with kisses. 1721 *St. Germain's Doctor & Stud.* 56 The eldest son shall only inherit his father. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* vii, The only noble to be good. 1879 Jowett *Plato* I. 180, I only asked the question from habit.

d. *Not only . . ., but, but also.*

1390 *Gower* 167 Bop[e] ordeyne bestes gode to beaute als wele, c 1395 *Chaucer Sir. Thop.* (Add.) He wroot now and wil his lande bi sayde wil wrote. 1399 *Gower Conf.* II. 320 Wight rekkede of the wommen tho, But of the chorle non, also. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11089 (Trin.) Not only of ierusalem bourge Bot also of be cuntre bisinge. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 194 b, Not onely now...but also after. 1589–1623 (see Rule, C. 9 b).

† 2. By or of itself alone, without anything else.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. clx. (1495) 686 By analogye onely as knowyth hymself perfyte good and vertuous. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1074 (Trin.) Wimmen bot (a man) knowen vikes, .. Only to bam-selue bam-selue bigiles. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 191 b, He was restored to his kyngdome, and made lyuyng onely by his grace. a 1555 Philip *Exam.* 4 (Foxe, Pocket Bk.) 66 Master doctor hath affirmed that these words, spoken by the prophet, do make the Sacrament. 1604 Hevwood (*remark.*), 30 The Phrygian pipe was onely sufficient to vexild mankinde to her sacrifices, for that was no oaten boord but there fell into a divine rauyshe resembling sweetnesse. 1786 Warton *Idler* No. 98 ¶ 1 His eye was so piercing, that .. he could know the weapons of his enemies only by looking at them. 1861 Smiles *Identy & Pun.* i. 5, In the see of Norwich, only, was it possessed of no less than thirteen parks.

† 3. Singularly, uniquely, specially, pre-eminently.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. clx. (1495) 686 By analogye onely as knowyth hymself perfyte good and vertuous. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1074 (Trin.) Wimmen bot (a man) knowen vikes, .. Only to bam-selue bam-selue bigiles. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 191 b, He was restored to his kyngdome, and made lyuyng onely by his grace. a 1555 Philip *Exam.* 4 (Foxe, Pocket Bk.) 66 Master doctor hath affirmed that these words, spoken by the prophet, do make the Sacrament. 1604 Hevwood (*remark.*), 30 The Phrygian pipe was onely sufficient to vexild mankinde to her sacrifices, for that was no oaten boord but there fell into a divine rauyshe resembling sweetnesse. 1786 Warton *Idler* No. 98 ¶ 1 His eye was so piercing, that .. he could know the weapons of his enemies only by looking at them. 1861 Smiles *Identy & Pun.* i. 5, In the see of Norwich, only, was it possessed of no less than thirteen parks.

† 4. Idiomatic uses.

a. The sense 'no more than' often passes into 'no sooner than'. = Just *adv.* 3 b. (Cf. Ger. *nur.*)

1638 Mrs. Sowton in *L.* 66 (1880) 50 Only think how long it is since I have written to you! 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. II. 400 They[,] would willingly give to others in if only they could obtain the help of such a force ..as might secure those who should use it unto. 1876 Jowett *Thuc.* ed. 2 III. 195 He is coming—if you will only wait. 1888 *Gunter Year Dorn* 199/1 If I could only give you one-half of the stories...I would make this book a history.

b. *Only not* = all but, little else than.

1579–80 Spenser *L. P., Iouenil* Wks. (1611) 472 I was only not a Iury. 1839 Nature *Pysiol. Wor.* xiv. 16 (Bridg.) II. 222 The Ichneumon-worm...only not abominated by the insects. 1860 Slack *Hymns*, 'Sleep Jesus' i, Thy walk, gentleness short, And only not a wreck.

c. Not before, not till. *Only just*, at a time no further gone than the immediate past: see *Just adv.* 4. (*Only* may precede or follow the word or phrase expressing time.)

1656 Glanvill *Ess. Prof.* x (2), I have now only cast it into the form of a Discourse. 1791 Worcester *Lett.* Wm. (1792) XII. 9 Your ..letter...came to my hands the day before yesterday only. 1846 Tauton *Nurse.* Introd. (1861) 32 The flower dropped off only as the fruit was being formed. 1848 *Worcester Gaz.* 23 Feb. 3/3 A woman ..yesterday killed herself. She was only married on Saturday. *Ibid.* I have only just received it: it was posted only yesterday.

† d. *Only last, but only* : (*a*) = only, merely; (*b*) = except only. Obs.

1578 Primer *Lat.* III. 230 Pelt...for the tythyngton, euerie bod in towne whom it was lesse[d] vp to the lore, paid[d] it. 1609 Chapman *All Fooles* Wks. (1873) I. 280 Now knows all an ghuard, Onelie but Custance. 1698 Dryden *All for Love* v. 1, You but only bang'd a her farewel. 1711 *Lights to Blind* in *Guth Rep. Med. Mis. Comm. Appr.* v. 227 The first designer was onely but to shew the rebels, that the...garrison was watched.

e. *Only for (true, thankful, etc.)* : see True, &c.

f. All only, al only, an emphatic variant of *only* in various senses, at length treated as one word: see Allonely.

B. *Conjunctive adv., conj.* (*prep.*)

1. The only thing to be added being: with this restriction, disastask, or exception only; but (*adversative*); on the other hand, on the contrary.

1382 Wyclif *1 Cor.* vii. 39 Be she maried to whom she wole, onely [Vulg. tantum] in the Lord. — *Col.* v. 13 Britheren in fre ben clepid ye to fredom; onely [vse ye not fredom in to occasioun of fleisch. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 3 Onely the want for his kingdom and soueraigne was such a one, as [etc.]. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 140 Speake all I pleas, onely giue me so much of your time in exchange of it, as [etc.]. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1113 They know not how to...refine the sugre (sugar-canes), onely they eat them raw. 1667 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (1872–5) II. 81 Onely Colonel Gilby will tell you all when he comes down. 1706 Burnet *Mem. Hamiltons* I. 64 No matter; only will shews he could for to all? 1877 Stevenson *Lewis.* XX III. 129 Many a man would have become wise, only he thought he was so already. *Mod.* The Romans are lovely; only they have no sewers.

b. *Only that*: with the exception that, except that, were it not that, but for the fact that.

1708 J. Chand *Let. to Dodwell* (1710) 68 That there is no real difference...only that that which the Platonists call Mind [were]...the Second Written and [unclear] Spirit. 1709 T. Bush *Ser. W. Harrington* (1715) II. 132 Only that I know you don't love books, I should wish you here. 1711 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 520 Something like a castle in wishdom, only that its windows were modern. 1844 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1851) 50, I would see and get it done at once, only that I am in doubt as to the best means.

2. Except. *Only for*, except for, but for, were it not for. *Now only dial.*

1390–1 Eccl. *Image Gen.* (1534) 40 Only for violence they could not be brought to their purpose. 1564 Pepys *Diary* 20 Apr., My wife and I, in their coach to Hide Parke, where ..pleasant it was, only for the dust. 1868 *Hall an Aung.* It is true ..that our whole Office will be turned out, only me. 1878 (S. Bradford) *St. Laura's Mem.* 252 The Project might easily take, only for the horrid Wickedness of the Fact. 1947 *Mem. Australians Col.* I. 38 Ridiculing all forms of worship...only their own. 1811 *Gent.* & *Tailor* I. 30 Only for my tea, I should have had the breakfast. 1887 *R.* & *O.* 7th ser. III. 302 For many years the following notice was painted up at Bolton railway station: 'Do not cross the line only by the bridge'. 1888 *Poor Relief* 251 Only for William, you would have died with her, George!

† b. *In a clause* : Except that, were it not that, but that. Obs.

a 1566 Mrs. F. Sampson *Address Midnight* IV. 187 *And* only my uncle Midnight is feadre of my sister thou he is of me, my vnckly would carry me away for want of a litle ballast. a 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 180 At length their passion became so violent, that only there was no bloodshed, Pyramus and Thisbe were nothing to them for affection and sincerity. 1810 M. Mauryn *Helen of Allenvale* II. 108 Only he is very melancholy, he would be agreeable.

C. Comb. *Only-born, only-created, only-getten* ; also Only-begotten.

c 1440 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 125 *By his* own *only*-getten Sone, only goostel. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 196 His first borne, which also may bee his only borne. 1633 J. H. Newman *Arianism* x. v. (1876) 229 The Arians ..explain the word only-begotten to the sense of only-created.

Only-begotten, *a.* Begotten as an only child; transf. L. *unigenitus*, Gr. *μονογενής* : in OE. *āncennedd*, Ashburton.

1440–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 304 The only begotten sonne of god. 1526 Tyndale *John* i. 14 The glory of the only begotten sonne of the father. 1539 — *Heb.* xi. 17 In that Abraham offered vp Isaac...beinge his only begotten sonne. 1633 J. H. Newman *Arianism* x. v. (1876) 229 The Arians ..explain the word only-begotten to the sense of only-created.

On lyfe, on-lyne, obs. forms of Alive.

Onmeete, Onmeetly, Onmeetable : see Un-.

Onne : see One *adj.* and *prep.*

Onne-, obs. var. Un- *prep.*, as *onne-tyme*, unwise, etc. **Onnette**, obs. variant of Anket *prep.*

Onnet, variant of Unset *Obs.*, useless.

Onnethe, -en, obs. *E. Unneth, -e*, hardly.

† **On-netherward**, *prep. Obs. rare*—1. In the bottom of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 He ne locked nohit for non defles misdeorwurd his heorte.

Onnyan, Onnyeasse, early ME, (Orm.) ff. Aeare, Aeareste.

Onnobeley, Onnumerable, etc. : see Un-.

Onnuy, obs. form of Annoy.

Onocentaur (*ɒnɒsɛ·ntɔ·r*). *Mythol.* [ad. late L. *onocentaurus*, n. Gr. *ὀνοκένταυρος*, f. *ὄνος* ass + *κένταυρος* Centaur.] A fabulous creature, a centaur with the body of an ass instead of that of a horse.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxiii. (MS. Bod.) If alle[?] Onocentaures ..is a beste wondefully schape and ..gendred betwene an asse and a bolle. *Ibid.*, But Philologus...telle[?] but Onocentaures is compouned of be schape of an asse and of a man.] 1587 Mascall *Gr. Fancie* 256, The Onocentaure is a monstrous beast, halfe a Bull & halfe an Asse. 1612 Chapman *Lord's Masq.*, *A Dialogue* (1633), The Onocentaure is a monstrous beast; compounded halfe a man and halfe an asse. a 1721 Kon. *Edmund Pass.* Wks. 1721 II. 107 Gigantick Onocentaurs, there be found, The asshen be to shades of darkness bound. 1845 E. M. Noel *Kidder's Flower Fields* II. xv. 191 The true Onocentaur between hippocentaurs and concentaurs.

† **Onocrotal**. *Obs.* In 4–7 in Latin form. [ad. L. *onocrotalus*, a. Gr. *ὀνοκρόταλος pelicanus*, f. *ὄνος* ass + *κρόταλον* rattle, clapper. Cf. F. *onocrotale* (1578 c. in Godef.).] The pelican.

1382 Wyclif *Lepit.* ii. 19 Onocrotalus [*gloss* that is, a litil with a long bill [*Vulg.* a pyne] *nitet* comendeth] *L. P.*, pelican], and the perfoone thinke double in the thresholdis thereof. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Lam.* iv. 3 Of birdes ..which you must not eate...the ostrouse, and the onocrotal. 1633 Chapman *Rebellion* v. 1878, A Gote great Nose feather, plucked from an Onocrotal. 1811 Bloomf. *Glossgr., Onocrotal*, a Bird like a Swan, having Size as Ass; thought to be a Bittour.

Onofrite (*ɒnɒ·frəit*). *Min.* [*Nonacrl* (1845) from San Onofre in Mexico, where found : see -ite.] A sulpho-arsenide of mercury occurring in lustrous black masses.

1849 J. Nicol *Man. Min.* 471 Onofrite ..occurs at St. Onofre in Mexico, with Mercury. 1892 Dana *Min.* 64.

† **Ono-logy**. *Obs. rare*—0. [L. Gr. *ὀνο-* ass + *λογία* speech : prob. orgn. a mod.L. **onologia* Foolish talking; lowering.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.* ed. 2, *Onology*, vain babbling, talking like an Ass. 1696 Phillips ed. 3 *Lat. Barbarous Words*, *Onologia*, a talking like an Ass.

Onomama'nia. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ὄνομα* name + Mania.] A mania or rage about a name or names.

1834 W. Wadsworth *Eng. & Amer.* 200 While the contemptible brood, bickerings and divisions endured.

Onomancy (*ɒ·nɒmænsi*). Also in Latin form **onomantia**. [Abbreviated form of Onomatomancy : = mod.L. *onomantia*, obs. It. *onomanzia* (Florio), obs. F. *onomancie* 'divination by names' (Cotgr.).] Divination from names or the letters of a name, as, the number of vowels in a name, the sum of the numerical value of the letters, so the like.

1603 Camden *Rem.* 38 The superstitious kinde of Diuination called Onomancie, condemned by the late generall Councell, by which the Pythagoreans iudged the euen number of vowels in names to signifie imperfection in the left sides of men, and the odde number in the right. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Onomancie* (onomantia), divination by names. 1658 Phillips ed. 2 *Lat. Barbarous Words*, *Onomancy*, a Divination by names, or rather a Divination by some observations about an Ass, the first should seem rather to be *Onomomancy*. 1720–21 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Onomancy*, or rather *Onomomancy*, the art of divining the good or evil fortune which shall befal a man, from the letters of his name. *Ibid.*, In strictness, *onomancy* should rather signify divination by asses, to signify divination by names, it should be *onomatomancy*. 1880 W. Jones *Prov. Names* I. 3 note, The Rabbinical writers describe a system of onomancy...termed Notaricon, in conjunction with Gematria.

Hence **Onoma'ntic, Onoma'ntical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to onomancy; practising onomancy.

1603 Camden *Rem.* 38 An Onomanticall or Name-wizard law. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Onomantical*, pertaining unto, or skilful in that kind of Divination by names. 1658 Phillips, *Onomantick*.

Onomastic (*ɒnɒmæ·stik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀνομαστικ-ός* of or belonging to naming, f. *ὀνομάστ-ης* namer, f. *ὀνομάζ-ειν* to name. Cf. F. *onomastique* (c 1600 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Of, relating to, or connected with a name or names, or with the naming of something; consisting of or dealing with names.

1728 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 192 That most Ancient Assembly more useful, than' 'tis noticed and remembred by Strabo. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm.* & *Eng.* I. 726 The noblest house only from the most wholly family monastic consolidation. 1879 *Times* 29 Aug., The Royalist manifestoes bearing the title of Frederick Willem III ... when bitterly ridiculing its monastic festival was [etc.]. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 274 The system which rests on onomastic misinterpretation of a highly imaginative philology.

b. Used in reference to the autograph subscription of a legal document (of which the body is in the handwriting of another person); see quots.

By Durham an ancestral signature or subscription—the affixing of one's name—was distinguished from a specific signature, effected by a seal or sealed; both of these, as mere signatures, be distinguished from holograph. Later writers appear to have mistaken his meaning.

1800-10 Bentham *Rationale Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 222 Modes of authentication of instrument. Holography: 2. Signature: mnemonic or symbolic. *Ibid.* 460 Signature, a superadditage to or rather mode of mnemonic signature. 1840 W. M. Best *Treat. Princ. Evid.* § 210 A document wholly in the handwriting of a party is said to be an autograph or holograph; where it is in the handwriting of another person and only signed by the party, the signature may be called 'onomastic'. 1892 Russell *Law Evid.* 9 Onom., (Onomastic, a term sometimes applied to the signature of an instrument, where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person.

B. *sb.* †1. A writer of an Onomasticon; a vocabularist, a lexicographer. *Obs.*

1603 (Dec. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 340 Let all the Onomastikes, and Mathematicians, or Schoolemen be searched. 1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 249 The learned Lexicographer, Francis Pomey (who being a French-Man should understand the Names and Nature of Greeks and Greek the best of any Onomasticks).

†2. An assumed name. *Obs. nonce-wd.*

1633 Marston *Insatiate Countesse Epilo.* Prol., I suppose the reverend authors were willing to let under this onomastic [Shakespeare's] gravity rest [sic].

†**Onoma·stical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = Onomastic *a.*

1609 [Dr. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 340 What is the name which the Onomastical Censure giueth vnto this charge? 1713 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 5 Pamphlets known to the learned, more by their Onomastical History than by any use that can be made of them. 1708 *Ibid.* II. To Rdr. 3 An Onomastical List of the Principal Authors.

†**Onoma·sticon.** [a. Gr. *ὀνομαστικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*) book of names, vocabulary: see Onomastic.] A vocabulary or alphabetic list of proper names, esp. of persons. Formerly used more widely of a vocabulary of names or nouns, or even of a general lexicon.

Often used as a title of works of this nature, e.g. that of Jul. Pollux (180–238) which was a vocabulary arranged according to subjects and not alphabetically (cf. the Latin *Nomenclator*, and similar works of the 15th c., reprinted by Wright-Wülcker).

1500 W. Horman *Vulg. Sanctus.* 130 What we find in all Thesaurus's, Lexicons, Glossaries, Onomasticons, etc. 1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 To make use of the Onomasticon, published by those learned Protestant Lexicographers, H. Stephanus [*Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ*], Scapula, Scheffelius and Passerius. 1877 Farrar & Wace *Dict. Chr. Biog.* Pref. 10 The intention was interrupted of publishing a complete Onomasticon of the Christian World for the first eight centuries. 1879 Cowper *Testament Pet.* II. 178 The distance...is not much greater than that given by the Onomasticon for Lachish. 1889 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXVII. 198 The leading Journal (unsympathetic) the fulness of 19th dictionary (Christian Biography) as an Onomasticon, there being no fewer than 350 separate articles under it.

O·nomato-chny. *rare*—°. [irreg. for *onomatotechny*, f. Onomato- + Gr. *-τεχνία* f. *τέχνη* art.]

1752–6 Bailey (folio) *Pref., Onomatochny*...the Art of Prognosticating from the Letters of a Person's Name. 1896 in Worcester. And in mod. Dicts.

Ono·mato-, = Gr. *ὀνοματο-*, combining form of *ὄνομα, ὀνόματος* name: the first element of numerous derivatives: see below. **Ono·matomania** *Path.* [Gr. *μανία* madness], 'morbid dread of some word, intense mental anguish at the inability to recall some word or to name a thing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). **Ono·matopha·sm** [Gr. *φάσις* form], a word formed by onomatopœia.

Onomatologist. [f. as next + -IST.] One versed in onomatology.

1893 J. Edmands *Purbeck Scralph.* 236 Dr. Skinner, a great onomatologist. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* (1848) VI. 30 What would our onomatologist have said if he had learned to read those words? 1847 Webster, *Onomatologist*, one conversant with onomatology.

Onomatology [*ὀνοματολογία*]. *rare.* [mod. f. Gr. type **ὀνοματολογία*, f. *ὀνοματολόγος* word-gathering: cf. F. *onomatologie* (Littré).] The science of the formation of names or terms; terminology. 1847 in Webster; in mod. Dicts.

†**Ono·matomancy.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *onomatomantia*, F. *onomatomancie* (Rabelais 16th c.): see Onomato- and -mancy.] Divination by names or the letters of a name.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 169 Onomatomancy, (divining by names. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* xv. xxv. Have you a mind...to have the truth of the matter yet more fully and amply declared unto you...by onomatomancy? How do they call them? 1727 [see Onomancy].

Ono·matop, -ope (*ὀνοματόπ, -οπ*). [Abbreviated from next.] A word formed by onomatopœia.

1896 in Webster. 1899 M. Blundell *Margaret* 20 The chances of selection in the case of onomatops would be still greater. 1901 Gowers-Lindsay & Pocett (title) Primitive and Universal Laws of the Formation, and Development, of Language, founded on the ancient basis of Onomatops. 1890 (S. Cheetham *Round the Calendar* 136 Names that are not mere onomatops, like cuckoo or peewit).

‡**Onomatopœia** (*ὀνοματοποιΐᾱ, -pēə*). [a. L. *onomatopœia*, a. Gr. *ὀνοματοποιία* the making of words, f. *ὀνοματοποιός* making or coining a name, f. Onomato- + *-ποιος* making.]

1. The formation of a name or word by an imitation of the sound associated with the thing or action designated; this principle as a force in the formation of words in a language; echoism.

1551 Pilkington *Gamel. Exhortation*, Onomatopeia, when we invent, devise, frame, and make a name resembling the sound of that it signifieth, as hedybassy, for an agreeable and beautiful voice. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 190 Onomatopeia, or the New name. 1597 J. Davies *Mirab. Elect.* 72 Onomatopeia. *Nimrod* was surnamed *Belus*, the hunting of a name or nation. 1599–40 Chamberlain *Corr.* II. 6 The most etymologies are drawn deduced from the onomatopeia. 1850 H. Spencer *Philos. Style* Sun. other II. 338 That frequent cause of strength in Saxon and other primitive words—their onomatopœia. 1861 Max Müller *Sci. Lang.* 346 Which principle of onomatopœia is applicable anywhere it would be in the names of animals. 1870 Lowsley *Origs. Childh.* 12 (1875) 200 Without...supposing...that all our root-words have originated from onomatopœia.

b. A word formed by this process; a word imitating the sound of the thing or action which it signifies.

1842 Peabody *Dict. Sci., Lit. etc., Onomatopœia*...a word expressing by its sound the thing represented. 1844 Browning *Comm. in Exopol. Mistrop.* I. 179/1 Rust (nozzle to be an onomatopœia of the same nature as the English verb, to hiss. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vii. 120 We call such words 'onomatopoetic', literally 'name-makings', because the Greeks did so.

2. *Rhetoric.* The use of naturally suggestive words, sentences, and forms for rhetorical effect.

1580 Tomkyns *In Mom.* (1840) 11 Or A good instance of onomatopœia is 'Paradise Lost' (ib. 59) 'On a sudden open fly With impetuous recoil and jarring sound The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus.' 1883 Man. Publ. in *Chap. Jr. Life* II. 48 As much taken about as if he had found a table of Chaldean studying onomatopœia in English verse.

Hence **Ono·matope·ial** *a.*, of or pertaining to (rhetorical) onomatopœia; **Ono·matope·ian** *a.*, onomatopoetic; adj., adv. onomatopœic; †**Ono·matope·ious** *a. Obs. rare*—° (see quot.).

1880 *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/1 The tautology of such work is irrepressible; the onomatopoetic sense of sound is most distinguishable. 1880 Farrar *Origs. Lang.* 108 An onomatopeian which grows rise to a large number of cognate words in the Indo-European languages. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 58 In other instances the onomatopœian word is a verb in the one country and a noun in the other; thus the turkey which gobbles in England is a bubbly in Scotland. 1861 Bescby *Onomatopœias*, pertaining to the Figure Onomatopœia, which is a fitting a name from any kind of sound.

Onomatopoesic (*ὀνοματοποιϊ·κ*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀνοματοποιός*: see prec. and -IC; cf. F. *onomatopésique* (Littré).] Of, pertaining to or characterized by onomatopœia, esp. as applied to the origin of names or words; imitative in sound; echoic.

1860 Farrar *Origs. Lang.* i. 18 It originated from the onomatopoetic character of a large part of all language. 1864 Dudley Text & Earnest (1873) II. 69 What has been called that 'first-now' theory of language, which would make everything 'onomatopoetic'. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xiv. 281 Where the onomatopoetic or imitative element is most conspicuous. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* July 124 Laws considering two of the finest onomatopoetic effects in our language, 'I heard the ripple washing in the reeds And the wild water lapping on the crag'.

So **Ono·matope·tical** *a.*, **Onomatope·tically** *adv.*

1880 *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/1 The onomatopoetical sense of sound is most distinguishable.

‡**Ono·matopœ·sis** (*-pəĭ·sĭs*). Also *-poiesis*. [mod. a. Gr. *ὀνοματοποίησις* the making of a name, f. *ὀνοματοποιεῖν* to make or coin names.] The naming of a thing, etc., from the sound associated with it; onomatopœia.

1884 Max Müller *Sci. Lang.* Ser. ii. (1888) II. 63 This is one of the secrets of onomatopœia, or name-poetry, that each name should express, not the most important or specific quality, but that which strikes our fancy. 1896 tr. von Zimmern's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 366 It is also certain that speech is learned only by onomatopœia.

Onomatopoesy, *rare*, Anglicized form of prec.

1889 W. Francis in *London Hum. Physiol.* 106 The imitation of sounds by the organs of speech, constituting onomatopoesy [*sic*, *onomatopœsy*], e. g., the hissing of a serpent, the roll of thunder, etc.

Onomatopoetic (*ὀνοματοποητῐ·κ*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀνοματοποιητικός*, after *poetic*.] = Onomatopœic.

1848 Craik, *Onomatopoetic*, formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified. 1880 Farrar *Origs. Lang.* (1882) 57 Are not *children* irresistibly onomatopoetic? 1883 E. F. Burton *Abraham* I. 100 The bees and the hornets ...appear to them a great complication of ideas by onomatopoetic language. 1885 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 229 An onomatopoetic explanation.

Ono·matopoe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec.: see -ICALLY.] In accordance with onomatopœia; by an onomatopoetic process; onomatopœically.

1880 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX. 449/1 An unused root, onomatopoetically imitating the sound of hearing or striking. 1880 *Manchester City News* 28 Feb. 2/1 The hunting of insects, the twittering of birds, and the hum-drum of towns...all contribute their quota to the onomatopoetically named phenomena.

†**Ono·matopy.** *Obs.* [f. L. *onomatopœia* or F. *onomatopée* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = Onomatopœia.

1658 Phil. (see *Onomatopy* (old) 1706–48 *above*). the blending of a name, from any kind of sound, as *Bombycilla*, L. a Gnat, from the sounding of bees. 1800–32 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 104 The word *fly* is confidently supposed to be an onomatopy, or a sound suggestive of the action it happens.

Onomatous (*ŏnŏ·mătŭs*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὄνομα-* (Onomato-) + -ous.] Bearing the (writer's) name.

1889 *Spectator* 4 May 579 In very many cases we should in a rule prefer the anonymous to the anonymous mode of addressing the public.

†**Ono·monastery.** *Obs. rare*—°. Also **onema-**. = Onomancy; see quots. 1658 and 1747–41 & 1.

O·nomously, *adv. rare.* [f. **onomous* (= Obsolete) adj. + -LY 2.] With the name given or stated; by name.

1800 W. Taylor in *Robberds Mem.* I. 340 The impropriety of using author's names in public journals, when speaking of writings not commonly claimed.

Onon(e, onoon, obs. forms of Anon.

Onond(a, onont, obs. variants of Anent *prep.*

†**Ono·pen.** *v. Obs.* [f. On- 2 + OE. *openian* to Open.] *trans.* To open up, explain.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 Ich ne mail ne wile ne can hoem ne openi. *Ibid.* 219 And nalles bigimme on openi.

Onor, onour, -able, etc., obs. ff. Honour, etc.

†**Ono·rn,** *v. Obs.* Also **onurn.** Variant of Adorn, to deck, adorn.

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 227 An howve covenient onurnede aldermaste alle with goulde and precious stones. *Ibid.* III. 431 Oure woman he sat onurnede that that may be pleasaunte to man. 1545 *Gt. Pageant Hen. VIII*, X. 861 This was in effecte his matter, which he onurned with a great circumstance of wordes.

Onurnment, *var.* Honournment *Obs.*, ornament.

Onoy, Onoynt, obs. ff. Annoy, Anoint.

Onpatient, Onperfect, Onpossibill, Onquest, Onquesnable, Onquiet, etc.: see Un-.

Onqwalm: see Ownerlm.

†**Onra·n,** pa. t. of **an(k)rine*, with changed particle, for *a(n)rine* or *at(n)rine* to touch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21340 Wit alpin nis he com on-ron, Bot allunes lui is still an ston.

Onrebut, Onrevill, Onright, etc.: see Un-.

†**Onre·se,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *arēsan*, f. On- 1 + *rēsan* to rush: see Rese *v.*] *intr.* with *on* or *in*: To rush, make an onset.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* (Ps.) 1 Onrasdon hi on-ron strongas. *Ibid.* (Ps.) 4 Wo longe onrasad ge on mec? *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Ps.) 1 Is on-rasedon vnderwith hit wele. *Hist.* (Ps.) 72 Hwi ge on-rasen in mec mon ves Ylc ni mine yho sla.

†**Onri·se,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *arīsan*, f. On- 1 + *rīsan* to Rise.] *intr.* To rise up (against).

c 1000 *Ælfric Deut.* xxxii. 27 And min yrre ondsat ongen hig on hiere dæyes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1556 Hare hem on rise, to hirte mimen; Swilc ilk S. hire ire best on, He ondsen alle hire for to slen.

Onrush (*ŏ·nrŭsh*). [f. On- 2 + Rush *sb.*] The act of rushing on; impetuous onward movement.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 159/2 Another hurrah and onrush made the enemy throw down their arms. 1858 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* i. 950 In that first onrush of life's chariot-wheels. 1891 G. P. R. James in *Pictorial's Liberal the Son of God* I. 172 The mighty onrush of the waters.

O·nru·shing, *a.* [On- 2.] That rushes on. 1846 Mrs. Hemans *Compl. Gifted* 142 The onrushing waves of the world. 1851 *Chicago Advocate* 2 Mar., The great on-rushing tide of God's Kingdom.

Ons, obs. form of Once. **Onsaddle, Onsatisfait, Onsavoury,** etc.: see Un-.

†**Onsand.** *Obs.* [f. OE. *onsand-e*, f. On- 1 + *sand(a, sond(a*, sending: see Sond(a; app. orig. transl. L. *immissus*.] Something sent or inflicted (by God) upon the people; a visitation.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii(l). 49 Onsande hiefe wrathes yllu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5913 Pan on-sandes he on him sent. *Ibid.* 6005 Pan sent drightin he sent on-sand be folc pharaon to fande.

†**Onsaw.** *Obs.* [late OE. *onsagu*, f. On- 1 + *sagu*, saying, Saw.] A charge against a person, an accusation; reproach, opprobrious language.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 62 Pa pa manega mid leasum onsagum [c 1160 Hatton Gosp. on-sægen] gemeahtlicne. *a* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1092 Or for onsinde, or for on-saue, for wrete to fiht prince knepte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23918 (Edin.) Fain a wes, at hair oware [*Gött.* onsaa, onsagh]. *a* 1350 *Ibid.* 12455 (Gött.) Quebee es his ook or vnsaa.

†**O·nsay.** *Obs. rare*—°. [On- 4.] The saying of 'On!'; the signal to start.

1573 *New Custome* iv. B, O ay, Five cause Nowtymtime, and how gone the onsay: And uthren thinges haue gone wonne euery day.

†**Onsee·k,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onsēcan*, f. On- 1 + *sēcan* to seek.]

1. *trans.* To seek or require something of (a person). [Only in OE.]

a 800 Cynewulf *Juliana* 619 [*Gr.* 222] ond sceal forsacan ond forsion eacnes leoht wergra wyrhta wigena cynnes.

2. To attack.

c 1205 Lay. 3650 Hiet werdien to hoem eftsone pus Bolle heore an ochne. *Ibid.* 16093 Al pat ærendeden him. *c* 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 631 Fiuere on-sekeu and fiue weren, Of pe kinen pe fiue deren.

Onseker, Onsely, Onsensible, etc.: see Un-.

†**O·nsense.** *Obs.* [OE. *on-, ansiene*, WS. *ansiene*, *-ysne*, fem. = OS. *ansiona*, OHG. *ansiuni* (MHG. *ansiune*), sense 1=OTent. **ansuniþō*, f. **ansu*,

On¹ 2 + **tâsnī-*, Goth. *-tass*, OS. *-tass* fem., sight, from ablaut-series *ondse-, agtse-, ansi-*, in *ondtsne, OE. *ándsn* to SEE. Cf. Ger. *anschein, ansicht.*]

a. Countenance, face. **b.** Look, aspect, appearance.

c1897 K. Malone *Gregory's Past.* L. 301 Hyrne mihtigra gesihtes ansýn ofergnéð. *c 1000 Ags. Gosp.* (Mark. xvi. 1 Hi synte wæron ure sán-cennes [*c 1160 Lind.* cennisse; *c 1160 Hatt.* sunlynne]. *Ibid.* John vii. 24 Ne dóme ge be ansyne ac dómað rihtne dom [*1390 Lind.* onsinne; *c 1160 Hatt.* ansynne]. *a 1225* Ureisun to *Cott. Hom.* 231 Maide drunnende engles leomen þin onsunne. *a 1250 Owl & Night.* 1304 Vor nih of me nest no leme, Thet ihere shide mine onsene.

Onset (*ɒ̃nset*), *sb.*¹ [f. On-¹ 4 + Set *sb.*]

1. An act of setting on or attacking (an enemy); an attack, assault. † *To give the onset*, to make an attack, or to commence the attack (*obs.*).

1535 Stewart Cron. *Scot.* II. 193 And in the feild upon ewest nixt ane onset. *1631* Gouge *God's Arrowes* on ¶ 4. 230 The Philistins came up ... to prevent David by giving the first onset, and beginning warre. *1715-20* Pope *Iliad* XVI. 592 He ... durst show himself at such onset more. *1855* Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. IV. 279 Those troops had to bear the first brunt of the onset.

b. [Without article.] Attack, assault.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 984 Sublim'd thy sudden mane. *1720* Cowper *Iliad* VIII. 618 At their ships Give them brisk onset. *1870* R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 230 A sea...whose back no fire, whose front such hosts dare to onset.

a. *fig.* An assault, as of an opponent in argument, etc., of calamity or disease.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prologue Pa. Tales.* 55 Whose fiercenesse hem to hide They cowde tarieth. *1613* Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 324 Other tables are with wine, in which they gave a new onset, as a fresh enemy. *1789* W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 141 Provision for the onset of a fever. *1875* Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 472 His opponent could not sustain the first onset of years.

2. The action, or an act, of beginning some operation; beginning, commencement, start. † *To give the onset*, to make a beginning, to start (*obs.*).

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. B, I...must give the onset to our pastimes this night. *1629* Bacon *Sea, Dialogue* (Arb.) 311 There is rarely no greater Wherlooe, then well to time the Beginnings and Onsets of Things. *1647* Ferguson *Scots. Br.* 48 They had made a fair onset in Christendom;...they were forward in their way. *1880* Holland *Mrs. Gilbert* xvi. 230 She kissed her a dozen times at the first onset, and called her dear heart.

¶ **3.** (See quot.)

1725 Johnson. *Quart...* 2. 'Something added by way of ornamental appendage. This sense, says Nicholson, is still retained in Northumberland, where small mounts a-top.' (No such sense in Northumbld. *Glossary.* Ed.) Todd notes, the spur. cited by J. does not belong to this sense, but to 2.]

Onset (*ɒ̃nset*), *sb.*² *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. On-¹ + Set *sb.*: cf. OE. *set* seat, place of sitting; or setting, stall, stable, or fold for beasts, *ge-seté* dwelling, habitation. The primary sense may have been 'dwelling-place *on* the farm or land'.] A farm-house, with its outhouses; a farmstead. Cf. Onstead.

1535 St. Acts Jas. V (1597) § 3 That ewrie man...quone ewrie tenant of their landes, that has the same in tack and quietteltes, to plant vpon their ouir-set yeirlie for ewrie merke land, xxx trees. *1541 St. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 637 All and haill the ...landis of Barntlig, with houssis, biggingis, yeirdis, orcheardis, tofftis, croftis, mottatis, outsetis [etc.]. *1705* Rentall Gend. Hospit. iv. 2 Peil...The house thereof is xxvii fwote lang. Gleed's onset. *1800* Aberdeen Council Rolls 38 That no one shall build wood to or a lowe. *1893* Inventory *R. C. Glens.*, Ousert, a dwelling house and outbuildings.

† **Onset**, *v. Obs.* [f. On-¹ 2 + Set *v.*] *trans.* To make an onset upon; to set upon, attack.

1600 Caesar *Covenant* 178 This for a while was heavily counted, and a reasonable price offered, but [upon what ground I know not] more coulod again. *1648 R. Shaler Proff in Lhoyd's Answ. to Magor* A 5, It shall where I see ...doubted which doth so on-set; where to begin of him.

Onset, obs. form of Unset.

Onsetter (*ɒ̃nse·tər*). [On-¹ 4.]

† **1.** One who sets on, or urges on; an inciter. *Obs.*

1599 Chettle, etc. *Kinde. Pur. v Peter* 7 Playing the bloudsuppers and not the on-setters. *1600 St. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 191 Persones makeris of the tables tailyeis and cumbatis, sall draw tryell that they war the first onsetaris ... sall be...apprehendit. *1619* W. Scatter *Expl. v Three.* (1636) 175 Let us...beware how we become counsellors to prophane-sons. *1642* Rich. Mocket, tr. *Rivault's Civil Warres* v. 27 The King ...knowing that Clermont and Grace would more redound to his glory, then ... to make himselfe bee believed their on-setter, appeased them: purloining all of them.

2. One who makes an onset; an assailant. *arch.*

1596 Hakewill tr. *Lyndo's Hist. Sect.* 2. 330 The war not the first constraint. *1600* Morgan *Sarpi's Pur.* II. 21. 300 Urged the first, From whom the term of those countries bound.

3. *Coal-mining.* A workman who puts the corves or tubs into the cage at the bottom of the shaft; = Ranger-on (Hawkes² 3 *g.v.*).

1787 Brand *Hist. Newcastle* II. 682 It is the overman's business to hang on the corves upon the cage to be drawn up the shaft. *1867* W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 111 Keeping the load weight as moderate that...the onsetter and banksman can easily handle and run the tubs on the iron plates at the bottom and top of the shaft. *1883 Athenæum* 20 Jan. 90/1 At present the light is only down to the onsetter's naked.

So **Onsetting** *vbl. sb.*, 2-3; the action of placing or fixing on (*obs.*); **b.** setting on, incitement; 4 an attack, assault (*obs.*); **Onsetting** *ppl. a.*, attacking, assailing.

1313 in *Ed. Trans. Acc. Scot.* II. 111 For ...new girths on the parcelle harnes, and for onsetting of thaim. *1340 Ayenbite Inw.* (Pron.) His ten maid...thurste on-setinge & pourmenynge in hym. *1604* W. Scatter *Expl. v Three.* (1636) 229 All the sinnes that by his on-setting and occasion have been committed. *1890* Munday *Song of Accord*, etc. Rhymes 206 v The roar of mounting waves.

On shore, -s-shore, *adv. phr.* (*adj.*) *Naut.* [f. On *prep.* + Shore *sb.* Cf. In shore.]

1. *adv. phr.* (*pre shore*). **a.** To or on to the shore; = Ashore 1. **b.** On the shore.

See On *prep.* and Shore.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* (*pre-shore*). Directed or moving towards the shore.

1815 Shipwreck *Sailor's Pocket Bk* vi. 227 Wind blowing a hard on-shore gale. *1882* Naval *Seamanship* 238.

On side, *phr.* In Football, Hockey, etc., One's proper side; the opposite of Off side, q. v.

18...Rugby School Football Rules § 5 in *Football Ann.* (1871) A player is on side when the ball has been kicked, touched, or run with by any player of the opposite side. *1891 Rugby Union Rules* § 13 in *Football Ann.* Every player when off-side is out of the game and shall not touch the ball...until he is again on side.

Onsight (*ɒ̃nsəit*), *rare.* [f. On *adv.* + Sight, after *Insight.*] The action or faculty of looking onward or forward into the future.

1840-51 J. W. Warren *L'Essay to Southey's Comm. pl.* 255 (V. 713 Such was the continued struggle of Southey, *1869* Mrs. Whitney *Hitherto* xi. 136 She was quick to see, not only into things, but on to what they were to be;...to put her faculty into a single word...you would call it onsight.

Onsighty, Onsilly, Onslain, etc.: see Un-.

Onslaught (*ɒ̃nslɔ̃t*). Forms: 7 **onslaight, onslait, onslaught, anslaeht,** 7, 9 **onslaught.** [Appears first early in 17th c., when also it has the forms *anslaight, anslacht*, and is termed by Phillips 'Dutch'; but the nearest Dutch word, *aanslag*, Ger. *anschlag* striking at, attempt, does not quite yield the required form. On the other hand, the ME. word *slaht, slaught, slaght* 'slaughter' appears to have become obs. *c* 1400.

Perh. it represents the Du. or Ger. word, modified after Eng. terms of action such as *draught*. Cf. the following instances, which seem closely to approach the confirmed words:

1637 Monro *Exped.* II. 32 The Souldiers disappointed of their onslaught, retired after his Majestie to their Leaguer, ...having put a terror to the enemies Armie, by this defeat. *1683* tr. *Tavernier Travels Arrasata* 126 The noise of them (barbarians) hearing Rome when carry them in all Seepoints, Southerlies, and sudden outsprights.]

Onset, attack; *esp.* a vigorous or destructive assault or attack.

1839, not used in the 18th *c.*: cited by J. only from Shakspeare, and by Todd 1818 said to be 'not in use'. Used in 19th *c.* by Scott, and now common.]

a 1605 Fletcher *M. Thomas* v. ii. (1630) D 4 b, I doe remember yet that onslaight, then hunting. *Ibid.* Rollo. *1632 Newes fr. Lame-Country.* 4 What Skermish, Retrait, Onslait, Fight. *1634* Gustus *Floss. Nobles* 19 The severall darts, onslaughts, scarres, and military performances. *1663* Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 422 Which was best, By Siege or Onslaught, to invest The Enemy. *1678* Phillips (ed. 2) *Onslaught* (Dutch), a storming, or fierce assault upon any place. *1748* Scott *N. M. Perth* xii. For whosoever is the onslaught. *1837* Lardner *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 398 The forgeries had made an irresistible onslaught upon the two Provinces of Perception and Reason. *1859* tr. Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) II. viii. 34 The fierce onslaught upon that Government. *1874* Motley *Barneveld* I. Pref. 7 Had withstood single-handed the onslaughts of Spain.

† **Onslay**, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. onsloeg, -slew. [f. On-¹ 2 + Slay.] *trans.* To strike on, make assault. *c 1205* Lay. 1329 To godren hee comen: Hardliche hie onslowen. *Ibid.* 13719 And grendliche on-slowen. *Ibid.* 14202 And mid mainie on-slogen [*c 1275* on-slowe].

† **Onsli-de**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. On-¹ + Slide *v.*] *intr.* ? To slide open; to unfold, open.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 77 Of bolles as blwe as lilz of yeole, As lasnyst sylver je lof compleze.

Onsmed, Onsmey, Onsort, Onspoken, Onspotted, etc.: see Un-.

Onsse, obs. form, Ost, dial. form, of Oven.

Onstable, Onsteadfast, etc.: see Un-.

Onstead (*ɒ̃nsted*). *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. On-¹ 4 + Stead *sb.*] (See quots.)

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh. Gloss., Onstead*, the rent paid by the outgoing to the incoming tenant for such land as the former has eighteen by cropped before his leaving the farm. *1814* Lit. Examination in *East Riptonh.* XVI. 218 The outgoing tenant being bound by his covenant not to carry away the dung,...but to sell it to the incoming tenant for a price to be ascertained in a certain manner, the object of the covenant is that he must in the same time have a right of on-stead on the farm for it. *1876* Whitby Gloss., *Onstead*, that which the outgoing occupier of a farm leaves on the land for the incoming tenant, as manure, straw, etc. *1898* Atkinson's *Lower Dict.* D. 392.

So **Onstead-ing**, the occupation of land for a time by the crops, etc. of the outgoing tenant.

1789 Birmingham Packet. Adv. 22 The ancient owners ... shall pay to the new proprietors ... for the outstanding thereof (i. e. tools).

Onstead (*ɒ̃nsted*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. On- + Stead, place, station, place of occupation. Cf. Ousr *sb.*², which was app. in earlier use.] A farm-house with its attached stables, cowsheds, and other offices, a farmstead: now sometimes *spec.* the offices, as distinct from the farmer's house.

1715 Proceedings Freeholders of All the Ostends upon this Water 300 to the Parish of Lewis. *1787* Grose *Provinc. Gloss., Onstead*, a single farm-house. *St.* *1810* Scott *St. Ronan's xviii.* He ...built in its stead a high narrow 'onstead' of three stories, with a chimney at each end. *1825* Jennings *N. C. Gloss., Onstead, Ousted*, the buildings on a farm—a station or stay near the house for cattle or stacks. *1834* Cunningham *Life Burns* (1850) 248 Burns ...undertook ... to build a complete farm onstead, consisting of dwelling-house, barn, byre, stable and stable. *1839* G. Cornish *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 93 A pleasant onstead with a good farm-house roofed with slates, with houses for servants, with stables and byres. *1855* Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Onstead*, a single farm-house.

† **Onstell**, *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. onstalde. [OE. *onstellan*, f. On-¹ 2 + *stellan* to place.] *trans.* To institute, establish, impose.

971 Blickl. Hom. 33 Mid hi sylfwilde he us hyrsum onstealde. *c 1205* Lay. 3136 Mare nouer ... ðy on mest hit onstalde.

Onsteric, Onsure, Onsweet, etc.: see Un-.

Onsware, obs. form of Answer.

Ontaid, Ontaught, Ontellable, etc.: see Un-. **Ontelndit**: see Upperinde, untithed.

† **On-to-lye**, *v. Obs.* [f. On- (?) + OE. *lýtan*: see Tell *v.*] *trans.* To labour for, earn by labour.

13.. Chron. R. Glouc. (Robb) 224 Pat we mijte bicnowe Jesuc ghesyngnie, vp-lye, on wilpe[out-lawe and Ebbe to ware ouercome.

† **Ontend**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ontendan*, f. On-¹ 2 + *tendan, ME. *tenden*, Teut. = Goth. *tandjan* to kindle.] *trans.* To kindle, inflame (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 890 Laws of Alfred c. 27 *Gif* he on ontendel rihte to bærnenne. *c 1000 Ælfric Hom.* I. 292 Drenc he [he ðindel onnæt to gyrnenge. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 404 Þet schal...ontenden þin for eiþere þe hezze of monne. *a 1250* Creation in *Lamb. Hom.* 163 Ontend me wiþ þe blase of þi hetende hune.

Ontiful, var. Ontiful, malicious, envious.

Onthankful, OnThrift, Ontill, etc.: see Un-.

Onther, obs. form of Udder.

† **Onti-nkel**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Derivation obscure: Possibly repr. an OE. **ondtyncel*, f. *ondt-*, and *(On-)*+ **tyncel* 'characterized by sensing', f. *tyncan* to seem, appear, look like.]

Resembling, looking like.

a 1300 Cursor M. 10811 (Cott.) Þis lacob...lete lesshes cald wite he...Onticlikel was him (Gött. onticlikel till him wap) wit fachis. *Ibid.* 21132 (Cott.) Men cald him (Jacob) or leuest leuiss, Þai war onticlikel an and ayber (Edin. onticlik) lupe til ober; (Gött. onticlikl ayber til ober; *Fairf.* ayber als tille ober). Tvin. Gently either to other.)

On to, onto (*ɒ̃ntu*), *prep.* [The adv. On + the prep. To, used to express the notion conveyed in OE. by *on* prep. with the accusative, and often in ME. and mod.Eng. by *on* with simple objective (*On prep.* B.), so as to remove the ambiguity of *on*, *upon*, after certain verbs, e.g. 'to jump on deck'. *On to* thus has the same relation to *on* that *into* has to *in*. But while *in to, into*, was in use already by 900, the need for *on to, onto* appears not to have been felt before the 16th c., while its written recognition as a combination is still quite recent and limited. Yet, in the sense in which it corresponds to *into, onto* is in speech a real compound, the *n* being shortened by its rapid passage into the allied mute *t*, while in *on to*, as two words, the *n* is long and does not glide into the *t*. But by most writers *on to* is avoided, or used only when ambiguity cannot be otherwise avoided (cf. quots. 1777, 1837, 1865, 1870, 1873, 1881).

On to, onto, in this sense, must be carefully distinguished, first, from 2 ME. *onto*, a frequent medial variant of *unto*; and, secondly, from modern instances in which *on*, as the extension of a vb., is followed by *to* as a separate word, e.g. to walk on to the next station, to *drive on* to the sea, to *hang on* to a party, to *head on* to another point; a ship *lies broadside on* to the waves. Here the two words are no more connected than in *up to, down to, out to, along to, back to, home to*. Some who write or print *onto* have consistently assumed it in such connexions.]

To a position on or upon (or one that is expressed by these prepp.). **a.** Written *on to*.

1580 Reg. *Privy Co.* (1898) 71 I have sente on to the stage ... mentioned in plaie 2 part. *1677* W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) I. 227 Another mortally wounded, got on to an Island in the River. *1681* Woodhouse, *Dunmore* & *Wm.* 1916 I. 360 Now that I have got you on to my own ground. *1777-8* Mme C. A. Bunard in *Mem. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 187 Mr. Smeel tumbled me to the ample elsewhy, Mr. Thrale on to a chair. *1778* M. Cutler in *Life, Journ. & Corr.* (1888) I. 86 This morning I crossed on to Rhode Island. *1837* Dickens *Pickw.* ii. Assisting Mr. Pickwick on to the road. *1865* Cist, *Robert Kennedy Smith*, She jumped on to the beach. *1884* Dorsey *Jay & Earnest* (1873) I. 77 They are...slowly lowered, not right on to the heads of the slumbering guests, but a little on one side. *1890* H. Macmillan *Study v Mind* 13 If laid on its back, it struggles on to its legs again. *1891* Morley *Crit. Misc.* 229 His epithet ...shows like a workman on to the matter. *1911* L. Seymour *Plagge. Eur.* 304 Dropping on to your knees on an ice-staircase. *1913* Miss Tolstoy *Wife, tribal* I. 72 Jumped out of window on to the veranda. *1921* Tennessee Cent. II. *stage direct.*, Comes forward on to step by island. *1922* Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* xviii. II. 191 He subsided on to the rustic bench decisively. *1923 Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 156/1 Two counts ...lifted through the violence of a storm on to the roof of a brickworks.

2. Written *onto*.

(Several early instances of this cited by Pickering, Bartlett, etc., have on examination proved to be mistakes, the original having *on to*, in two words)

1714 Fleetwood *Foundation* 21 All the Ostends upon this Water 300 to the Parish of Lewis. *1787* Grose *Provinc. Gloss., Onstead*, a single farm-house. *St.* *1810* Scott *St. Ronan's xviii.* He ...built in its stead a high narrow 'onstead' of three stories, with a chimney at each end. *1825* Jennings *N. C. Gloss., Onstead, Ousted*, the buildings on a farm—a station or stay near the house for cattle or stacks. *1834* Cunningham *Life Burns* (1850) 248 Burns ...undertook ... to build a complete farm onstead, consisting of dwelling-house, barn, byre, stable and stable. *1839* G. Cornish *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 93 A pleasant onstead with a good farm-house roofed with slates, with houses for servants, with stables and byres. *1855* Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Onstead*, a single farm-house.

1819 KEATS *Otho* v. iv. (Poems, ed. Forman 1906) Please you walk Keith Otto [ed. 1836 Upon] the Terrace. **a 1825** *Forest Sc. & Anglers* Introd. 122 For the proposition upon whom it signifies nothing to us, we use *unto* forty not as good as *into*? **1826** T. HOOK *Throw more cards unto the fire* **1828** (Farmer Giles) (ed. 2) *Onto, upon, on.* 'Put it quoit table'; in Worcester. **1881** E. WARNE *Sunday Hours* 30, *My Under.* xxxvii. 337 A steamer ... was reported to be driven unto the rocks. *Ibid.*, On the 18th there were men trying to send a rope out unto the ship. **1886** C. W. SUPER *Lect. Calvinism* 32 An unclinch is a word which throws back its accent one tone preceding word. **1900** ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH *Valley Gt. Shadow* v, His walking out unto the hillsteep.

¶ Erroneous use of *onto* for *on to*.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 383 Certain somewhere events that take onto the mere present. **1893** *Voice* (N. Y.) 18 *Mar.* 4/6 It is a very pretty guess, governor, but the people are onto it.

Onto, on to, obs. (14–16th c.) form of UNTO.

Onto-, combining form of *Gr. ὄν, ὄντ-* being, present participle of εἶναι to be. **Ontogony** [-γονία generation, production], the history of the production of organized beings (MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Ontography** [-ΓΡΑΦΥ], a description of the nature and essence of things (MAYNE); so **Ontographic** a. **Ontology** [-λογία distribution, arrangement] (see quot.). **Ontosophy** [σοφία wisdom], the knowledge of being; ontology.

1613 J. SYLVESTER (title) *Opus matthæum.* "Ontosophie; or, the science of being. **1707–42** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ontology*, or *Ontosophy*, the doctrine or science *de ente*, that is, of being, in the general, or abstract. **1889** *Contemp. Rev.* X. 501 It was not to be an 'ontology' nor yet 'ontosophy'.

Ontogenal, *a. rare.* [prec. f. ONTOGENY + -AL.] = ONTOGENETIC.

1890 *Nature* 1 Feb. 326/2 He has...confounded ontogenal stages of growth with phylogenal phases of plan.

Ontogenesis (*ɒntədʒe·nĭsĭs*). *Biol.* [mod. f. ONTO- + Gr. γένεσις birth.] The origin and development of the individual living being (as distinguished from *phylogenesis*, that of the tribe or species).

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 253 The phenomena of individual development or Ontogenesis stand, as no other choice. **1876** G. A. SIMCOX in *Academy* 6/2 The analogy between phylogenesis and ontogenesis. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 7 Phylogenesis is the mechanical cause of Ontogenesis. The *Evolution* of the Tribe ... effects all the events which take place in the course of the *Evolution* of the Germ or Embryo.

Ontogenetic (*ɒntədʒĕne·tĭk*), *a.* [f. prec. after *genetic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of ontogenesis; relating to the development of the individual being.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 501 This union is effected during their ontogenetic development. **1883** H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 259 What the Germans call 'ontogenetic disuetude from'. **1894** *Times* 3 May 6/6 The disappearance of a typical organ ... was ... shown to be not an ontogenetic but a phylogenetic process. So **Ontogenetical** *a. rare*—⁰, Hence **Ontogenetically** *adv.*, with reference to ontogenesis.

1872 HUXLEY in *Mivart, Jrnl. July* 185 A series of gradations, through which higher organisms have passed phylogenetically and do pass ontogenetically embryologically. **1894** *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 788 From a psychological as well as from an ethological point of view ontogenetically and phylogenetically as the kingdom would vary.

Ontogenist (*ɒntɒ·dʒĭnĭst*). [f. next + -IST.] One versed or skilled in ontogeny.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* **1899** E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Amphitryon & Antiphon* iii One great Ontogenist ... Beheld the links his System missed.

Ontogeny (*ɒntɒ·dʒĭnĭ*). [f. ONTO- + Gr. -γονία birth, production, f. -γονος born, produced.]

1. The origin and development of the individual being; = ONTOGENESIS.

1872 *Mivart, Jrnl. July* 182 'The ontogeny of every organism repeats its kind'...its phylogeny, i.e. the individual development of every organism...repeats approximately the development of its race. **1892** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iii. 339 Remarkable changes during the individual process of development, or, as it is called, during its 'ontogeny'.

2. The history or science of the development of the individual being; embryology.

1874 LEWES *Probl.* I. 268 & *Mind* I. 380 Either we must know what is, or how it came to be what it is; the thing or its history; Ontology or Ontogeny. **1876** E. B. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 1. 10 By the history of development, only one part of this science has generally been understood, namely, that of organic individuals, usually called Embryology, but more correctly and comprehensively, Ontogeny. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 5, 24 Germ-history or Ontogeny, history of the development of the embryo of the individual organism.

Ontogony, Ontography: see ONTO-.

Ontologic, *a.* [f. as ONTOLOGY + -IC. Cf. *F. ontologique* (1832 in *Dict. Acad.*).] = next.

1761 SYDNEY *Tr. Rhapsody* III. 162, A robbery of the Ontologic Treasury of a jewel. **1898** M. CAZENOVE *Fr. Mediæval & Ecclesiast.* II. ii. 103 Our ontologic poet, meditative of hidden analytic unutterable blank verse.

Ontological (*ɒntəlɒ·dʒĭkăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, ontology; metaphysical.

Ontological argument, proof the *a priori* argument that the existence of the idea of God or of infinity involves the objective existence of God.

1780 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1784) III. cxl. 101 Perplexing himself with ontological inquiries into the nature of angels. **1819** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. v. 98 Any ontological or metaphysical science not contained in such ... psychology was but a web of abstractions. **1825** — *Aids Refl.* (1884) 139 We have our part of the cosmological proof, the proof *à posteriori*, and from the facts, into the ontological, or the proof *à priori*, and from the idea. **1858** DEAN *Logic Chr. Faith* v. I. § 1. 275 *I am* is the indubitable of the ontological consciousness. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. 201, 330 The ontological argument for the being of God.

b. *Path.* (See quot.)

1878 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 3 This conception, according to which disease was a particular entity which lodged in the body, was called ontological.

Hence **Ontologically** *adv.*, in the manner of, or in relation to, ontology.

1848 in WORCESTER. **1859** G. BUSH tr. *Swedenborg's Doctr. of Scripture.* (1875) 9 What are these things, ontologically considered?

Ontologism (*ɒntɒ·lŏdʒĭz'm*). [f. ONTOLOGIST: see -ISM 1.] A form of mysticism, which rests on the principle that 'the order of intellectual apprehension follows the order of real being', and thus holds that 'an immediate cognition of God is essential to the human intellect, so that without this it can have cognition of nothing' (*Cath. Dict.*).

1865 *Dublin Rev.* Sept. 274 We have expressed on various occasions our dislike of the establishment of what we may call two rival schools of philosophy (Ontologism and Psychologism), which now unhappily divide Catholics. **1884** *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3), *Ontologism*...in the sense, first given by Gioberti. *Ibid.*, Seven propositions, embracing the fundamental tenets of Ontologism, were censured by the Holy See...in a decree of the congregation of the Inquisition bearing date September 18, 1861.

Ontologist (*ɒntɒ·lŏdʒĭst*). [f. ONTOLOGY + -IST.] One who studies or is versed in ontology; a metaphysician.

1707 RAMSAY ed. II, *Ontologist*, one who treats of Beings in the Abstract. **1713** BERKELEY *Math. Treat.* 10 The mathematicians have asserted the heavenly *destrictest* for the high priest road. **1824** CHAMBERS *Encyl. Engl. Lang.* (1728) 119 The difference between the rational One of the Ontologists, and the Idea of the living God.

Ontologise, *v.* [f. ONTOLOGY (or its elements) + -IZE.] **a.** *Intr.* To play the ontologist; to deal with or apply ontology. **b.** *trans.* To treat ontologically.

1849 tr. *Nitzsch's Chr. Doctr.* § 65, 141 Whoever constructs a dogma which does not assert what God is...will afterwards endeavour to recover what has been neglected in the conception of his attributes, and thus ontologise in the wrong place. **1884** *Athenæum* No. 1990. 502/2 We are expected to ontologise existence.

Ontology (*ɒntɒ·lŏdʒĭ*). [mod.L. *ontologia* (Jean le Clerc 1692), f. Gr. ὀντ-, ὄντος + -λογία: see -LOGY. Cf. *F. ontologie*, 1752 in Hatz.-Darm.] The science or study of being; that department of metaphysics which relates to the being or essence of things, or to being in the abstract.

1721 BAILEY, *Ontology*, an Account of being in the Abstract. **1729** WATTS *Logick* i. vi. § 4 In order to make due inquiries into all these, and many other particulars which go towards the complete and comprehensive idea of any being, the science of ontology is exceeding necessary. This is what was wont to be called the first part of metaphysics in the peripatetic schools. **1733** — *Logick.* A Brief Scheme of Ontology or the Science of Being in General. **1908** ALICE GERTR. *Sp. N. Gram.* II. v. 1. 331 Infinitives and participles...compared the whole of the sixteenth science of ontology, which was likewise sometimes called metaphysics. **a 1850** DOUGLAS *Forages.* (Bohn) White, 1854 VIII. 190 The study of ontology, or as it may otherwise be termed, the field of supremely abstract riddles, is a yet untrodden labyrinth. **1884** *Examiner* 8 July 30 We cordially approve and admire, not least, the digital demolition of Ontology, in the form of the noumenon, or unknowable substratum of matter and mind. **1884** BRADLEY tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 20 Ontology ... as a doctrine of the being and relations of all reality, had pretensions given to it over Cosmology and Psychology, the two branches of enquiry which follow the reality next to opposite distinctive forms.

Ontonomy, Ontosophy: see ONTO-.

Ontoward, Ontrewe, Ontrusty, etc.: see UN-.

On-uppe, -*o*, var. forms of ABUPPE, upon.

Onur, obs. form of HONOUR.

Onus (*ō·nŭs*). [L. *onus* load, burden.] A burden, charge, responsibility, duty.

1892 J. SARTO *Hundred of Berkeley* (1883) 69 The onus or Charge of this Station or market course is in the exchequer. **1898** tr. *H. Ibsen & Scherer & Centrop.* (1899) I. 98, I should acquiesce under the first onus, and go no further. **1800** COLERIDGE *Comm. Theory* 16, 111 Where an onus or responsibility rests there is locality. **1804** WELLINGTON *Lett. to Major Shawe* in *Corres. Disp.* (1858) II. 288 If...the onus is to fall upon the British troops, their numbers must be doubled, or even trebled. **1884** *Munch. Examr.* 21 May 2/2 On the composite would be thrown the onus of bringing forward a Bill for a new classification of marriage rates.

b. *Onus probandi* (Latin phrase): the burden of proving; the obligation under which one who makes an assertion, allegation, or charge is of proving the same.

1722 *Act Excise, Silk Manuf.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6046/1 The Onus Probandi shall lie on the Exporter, Claimer, or Owner thereof. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 179 The *onus probandi* should be upon me. **1885** SIR J. PARKER in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 455 The *onus probandi* that the lease was improperly drawn would lie upon him.

Onus, obs. form of OWSE.

† Onust, *a.* Obs. *rare*—⁰. [adj. L. *onust-us*.] Laden, loaded, burdened. So **† Onustid,** *a.* *rare*—⁰.

1804 E. CASWELL *Table of Ord.* (Oxford, London, counterbalanced. **1827** THOMSON *Kempis's Disp.* 331 It entitles...branches incensed with small flowers.

On uvven, var. of ABUVEN *adv.*, upon.

O'n-waiting. *Sc.* [ON- 7 g.] The action of 'waiting on', i.e. waiting for, something; a tarrying for the accomplishment of what is desired or expected; an awaiting.

1760 SIR J. MACLEOD *Mem.* (1868) 192 Continued unwalling will be changeable and expensive to you. **1821** R. FERGUSON *Poems. Scotch.* (1821) I. 63 Prayer with quiet on-waiting to thy type of means. **a 1730** T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1820) 158 A believer...may wonder to come on so short on-waiting.

He **O'-waiter** *Sc.*, one who waits 'on' or for something.

a 1800 *Sco.* J. MACLEOD *Mem.* (1868) 136 About his Majesty ... sundry gentlemen begun to look after service and desired vouchers (ed. 1731 On-waiters).

† O'nwald, *sb. Obs.* FORMS: 1 **onwald,** (**onwold**), 2–3 **anwald,** 1–3 **oswald, aswald,** 3 **asdwald, anwold, onwald.** [OE. *onwald, onwold* (rogs. w. OHG. *anawalt*), f. *an, on, On* + *-wald, -wold* power.] Power, rule, authority.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* II. i. § 1 Nu we witon hwa ealle onwealdan ofera hiderstanda. **c 1000** *Ags. Gosp. Luke* xxiii. 7 He gyrnode hyt to wan of hiredes onwalde (*Lindisf.* onwold, *Rushw.* onwald, *Matt.* anwalde). **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Us of þan onwalde. **c 1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 He was pined on galuses anðwealde. **c 1205** LAY. 11580 What hec hadden on anwolde. *Ibid.* 15516 Þe habde þa Romne hetle on anwalde. **c 1275** *Moral Ode* 284 (Jesus MS.) Hec schulleþ wurpen to helle þe seondes onwalde.

† Onwald, *v. Obs.* [Collateral form of AWELD *v.*] *trans.* To bring under one's power or rule; to subdue.

c 1205 LAY. 3303 Nu nellnen hec Romes eal onwald onwalden hi eaðy nohing ȝeteldeð.

† On-war, *a.*[1] *Obs.* [ppp. expanded form of AWARE.] = AWARE, on one's guard.

a 1340 in Wright *Lyric P. xiv. & xv.* Ah hym tresthi he on-war.

Onwar, *a.*[2], variant of UNWARE, WARWE.

Onwar[3] see OUWAR.

Onward (*ɒ·nwĕd*), *adv., adj.* (*sb., prep.*). Also 3 **unward,** *Sc.* **onwart,** 3–6 **onwarde,** 6 **onwe.** [f. ON *adv.* + -WARD: formed app. in 14th c. after *inward, forward*, and other earlier formations.]

A. *adv.* (Formerly sometimes construed with *of*: e.g. *onward of one's way or journey.*)

1. In the direction of what is ahead; towards the front; so as to advance or move on; forward; = ON *adv.* 9. **a.** *lit.* in space.

1530 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 499/1, I have driven hym onwarde one steppe down. **1588** GRATTON *Chron.* II. 111 After the solemnitie...; this yong Queene came onward of her journey. **1608** TOPSELL *Serm. Temp.* Who, 1878 II. 17 You'll bring me onward, brother? **1625** MASSINGER *Emperor A Little onward lend thy guiding hand.* To these dark steps, a little further on. **1781** GRAY *Odes* 13 Onward rolls her way to take. **1849** TENNYSON *Battle* 131 Onward to the Entente eats the three. **1865** SARAH GOULD *Hymns*, Onward, Christian soldiers, Marching as to war.

b. in time, or in succession generally.

1887 MILTON *P. L.* x. 611 Brothers, wherein From this day onward...**1700** WALSH in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 307 And so onward to the proportion. **1839** I. TAYLOR *Ann. Chr.* I. ii. 148 From the apostolic age, and the times of Philo and Josephus onward. **1873** *Sowerby Fields* (ed. 2) 87, 403 Objects of sense must lead us onward to the ideas...which are contained in them.

† 2. Towards the final settlement, provisionally; *spec.* on account, 'in advance'; as an 'earnest'.

1483 *Mann. & Household Exp.* (Roxb.) 208 The same day my master paid to Roger Pope, steward of his works, x *s.* ȝ *a* **1500** *Chester Pl., Christ betrayed*, Then shalbe gaite a hundreth double, And one wastle take thou this! **1555** ROBINSON *Pynnocher* 2 To have something done onward, by God of his goodnes provide something before.

3. In a position in advance; = ON *adv.* 10. **a.** in space, or in succession figured as space.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1111 Onward in his way that ryght he lay. **1393** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxiii. 388 Thynkyng he had knowen thayre he coulde water home, for it was but a lytle more onne myracle. **c 1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* I. My grouds lies onward and my joy behind. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx. It was further onward the same way.

b. In time. Now *rare* or Obs.

c 1435 *Torr. Portingal* 1098 We have no lees, Maybe of this two years, And onward on the next. **1529** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcviii. 219 Tyll it was well onwarde in wynter.

4. *Comb.*

1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* lxii, 'Mid onward-sloping meadows infinite. **1880** FITZGERALD *Polyg. Pantagias* (1894) 170 There is always a new horizon for onward-looking men.

B. *adj.*

1. Of motion, or action figured as motion: Directed onward or forward. Easily of a thing: Moving onward or forward, advancing.

1874 M. FRANCIS *Studd & Sale* 190 This onward continuing... sense which is formed upon God Almighty, is all along made up of things which before were not, afterwards are not. **1598** HOOKER *Discipline* v. 19 Necessity, Time, Rise of servants, but no onward heirs. The onward path! **1892** W. BESANT *Armorer's Pr.* viii Rounding his onward course. **1901** R. ETHEL *Infidelities* 195 Oh, so we onward lead still onward, still unconsolably followed.

2. Situated in front, or in advance (in space, time, or succession generally); advanced. *rare or Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1590) 461 b, [He] came to see how onward the fruites were of his friends labors. 1624 Mourne *Armoth. Theol.* 80 To discover onward things more remote from our knowledge.

C. *sb.* (*ellipt.* use of A. or B.)

†**1.** Payment towards a final settlement. *In onward* = A. 2. *Obs. rare.*

1498 *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer Scot.* I. 302 Item... to Davide Achtymone, in onward of thinking of the chapel of the Counsel in Edinburgh, xxx. viid.

2. (*nonce-use.*) **a.** An onward movement. **b.** That which is on ahead, the onward time.

1634 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. v. 130 A thousand steps, a thousand onwards made. 1687 G. Hickeringill *Bull & Fishes* 137 The misery onward would be him no sign.

†**D.** *prep.* = On *prep. Obs. rare.*

1634 Lithgow tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 4 Two of their Troop... conducted him onward the way to Babylon.

Hence **O'onwarding** *vbl. sb.*, a prompting to move onward; †**O'onwardling**, a small portion or length of time; †**O'onwardly** *a.*, progressive; **O'onwardly** *adv.*, with an onward motion.

1849 E. Jones *Poems, Sens. & Event* 39 The music riseth, To its voluptuous 'onwardings all more. 1674 R. Farmer *Death & Sickn.* 110 For [an atome] not being a proceeding or *gradi* grantion, any more than a new is an 'onwarding or *gradi* accomplished. *Ibid.* 30 Every part of beingness be either a mote, or 'onwardly as well as bounded. *Ibid.* 138 This Motion, as such, is ever onwardly or by degrees. 1859 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 42 The maiden Lost watcheth Where 'onwardly they float.

O'onwardness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of moving onward or advancing: advance, progression, progress.

1598 Usher, etc. *Brereton. Corr. Camd.* v. (R.), Yet is she not idle, but earnestly worketh a vehement onwardness to all godliness. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 16 Gods outward or abstract is in an endless onwardness. 1844 Bushnell *Hora Sol.* 238 We find also great fixtures and onwardness of purpose. 1848 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* II. vi. (1860) I. 229 Was a certain mystic on the side of the truth and onward tone of his time, or against it?

Onwards (*o*nwă·dz), *adv.* (*prep.*) [f. Onward with advb. *-s*: see *-wards.*]

1. = Onward A. 1.

c 1600 Shakes. *Sonn.* cxxvii, If Nature... As thou grow'st onwards, still will pluck thee back. 1657 Denton *Virg. Georg.* iii. 370 The spacey Waves proclaim the nearly War, ... March onwards, and (ranck the rocky Shore. 1819 Byron *Poems* II. 13 The current with a rising gale Still set them onwards to the welcome shore. 1880 Tennyson *Gone*, i. 21 So I her eyes watched from peak to peak, onwards to the remote horizon.

b. = Onward A. 1 b.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 27 From the first century onwards, there was never wanting the testimony of such men.

†**2.** = Onward A. 2. *Obs.*

1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 13 It is not yet time... but onwards, divine comfort gains and presideth within the bounds of Judea. 1637 — *Serm. at Exeter* 14 Aug., Wks. 1660 IV. (III.) 58 He... would stay Gods leisure for the performance of it, four hundred years: Onwards he takes his liberty and ease, and will purchase with money that which the great lord of heaven gave him freely.

3. = Onward A. 3; †*onwards of* = on towards, approaching, nearly (*obs.*).

1595 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 137 Two hundred onwards of a thousand Years before ever this Cause began to take effect.

†**B.** *prep.* = Onward D. *Obs.*

1588 Fenne tr. *Hondius's Hist. Chino* 126 In this sort her grace onwards his way.

Onware, Onwarned, Onwashed: see Un-. [Onwhar, onwar, error for *onwher*, Onwhere.]

†**Onwhelm,** *v. Obs. rare.* [See On- 3.] To overwhelm.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 366/2 Onwhelmyn (*P.* overhelmyd, *overspreyn*).

On wide, widely: see Wide.

†**O'nwild,** *a. Obs.* Also an-. [OE. *āwilde*, f. *An*, One + Wild.] Self-willed, stubborn, obstinate; persistently abusive, impertinent.

1897 K. Flower *Gregory's Feast.* xlii, 305 (Harper MS.) Dame ye offre what she is mesdame Sa newflan. c 1050 *Glass.* in Wr.-Wülcker 467/31 *Protervus*, ānwilla. c 1200 *Ags. Voc.* Ibid. 532/18 *Obstinatus*, ānwille. c 1205 *Ancr. R.* 56 Ne wes he nawiht ic. ȝeas newiht wimmg hucce etc. *Ibid.* 270 Ne wes he nawiht owild, & so al of pisse wisen.

Onwind, Onwise, Onworth, etc.: see Un-.

†**O'nwriting.** *Obs.* [f. On- 1 + Writing, after L. *inscriptio.*] That which is written on something; an inscription.

c 1375 *Barbour. Troy* Liber xv. 24 Hyrne leuin onthirdane & onwrityngis & ordynngis [*Gudiff. Coll.* inscriptionis]. c 1440 Chron. *Mailr.* xxiii. 21 His schrift yeue whose image is wrie, and whose onwriting.

Ony, onie, Sc. etc. forms of Any; obs. f. Horde.

‖ **Onycha** (*o*·nikă). Also 5 onica, 7 onicha. [L. *onycha* = Gr. ὄνυξ, accus. of ὄνυξ Onyx; in med.L. *onicha*, treated as indecl. or as fem. of 1st decl. The Greek word in the accus. occurs in LXX, Exod. xxx. 34; in the nom. *ὄνυχα* in Ezekiel. xxvii. 16; in the latter case the Vulgate renders it *onycha*, but in the former leaves *onycha* in its Greek form; this, being app. not recognized as the accus. of *onyx*, was treated by mediæval writers as a distinct word; hence in Eng. versions of the Bible.] One of the ingredients in the incense used in the Mosaic ritual; the operculum of a species of *Strombus*, or other marine mollusc, which emits a penetrating aroma when burnt.

This sense of Gr. ὄνυξ, app. due to the resemblance of the trans. *onychion* 'lid of a chest'; or operculum, to a finger-nail, occurs in Dioscorides 1. 2, where also mention is made of its fragrant odour 'resembling castor in some degree' when burnt.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxx. 34 Take to thee sweete smellynge thynges, storax, and onycha [1388 onycle], galbanum of good smel [Vulg. *sume...storacem et onycha, galbanum boni odoris*, LXX λάβε...στακτὴν, ὄνυχα, γαλβάνην εὐοσμοῦσαν]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. *clxxiii.* (1495) 713 Onicolum is a certein confeccyon: many precyously ordeyned and made of Onixe and of Stactes, of Galbanum of Tyre. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxx. 34 Take vnto thee sweete spices, Storax, and Onicha, and Galbanum [so *R. V.*, 1885]; Couerdale had Balme, Storax, Galbon, and pure frankencense]. 1732 tr. *Calmet's Dict. Bibl.*, Onycha, or Onyx, this Word ...is put for the odoriferous Nail or Shell, and for the Stone named Onyx... The greatest Part of Commentators explain it by the Onyx, or the odoriferous Shell, which is a Shell like to that of the Shell-fish called Purpura. 1885 *Public Opinion* 7 Jan. 19 The ingredients of perfume by mingling storax, onycha, and galbanum with pure frankincense.

‖ **Onychia** (*o*ni·kiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *ὀνυχ-* nail.] Inflammation of the matrix of the nail, or of the adjacent part of finger or toe.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Onychia*, term for an abscess near the nail of the fingers; otherwise called whitlow. 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 598 Affections of the nails...of the first variety...is one called onychia, the disease begins in the nails themselves; and in the other, called *perionychia*, it begins in their vicinity and involves them secondarily. 1878 T. Bazley *Trans. Surg.* I. 179 Onychia maligna is a disease of the nail matrix...far more severe and obstinate.

†**O'nychin,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad.L. *onychin-us*, *a.* Gr. *ὀνύχινος* made of or like onyx.]

A. *adj.* in *Onychine stone* = Onyx stone.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 12 That is fonulun bdellyum, and the stoon *onychyn* [1388 the stoon *onychyn*, LXX καὶ ὁ λίθος ὁ ὀνύχινος, Vulg. *lapis onychinus*]. 1477 Norton *Ordin. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theatr.* 38 Like in Colour to Onychyne stone.

B. *sb.* (= *onychin stone*). = Onyx 1.

(In 1400–1720 mixed up with confusion of Onyx.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 425 A maner vessel made of a stoon but lasse resteleres; for that stoon clene and bryȝt, c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiii. 191 Ye ȝelow or made of temperes or ermelyon [= *pr. bis* of emelyon or gemmelyon, 1839–71 Yule & *H.* (1886) 134] A certeyne vessell...made of the precious stoon onychynes. 1398 tr. *Lancarlot Hidrs. Stones* 214 *Onichinus*, that is a Onix Stone a Tree of the two Natur, is yet reamber'd among Stones... If put upon a live Coal, in the Manner of Incense, it gives a sweet and fragrant Smell.

†**Onychite** (*o*nikəit). *Obs.* Also in Latin form **onychites.** [ad.L. *onychīt-is*, a. Gr. ὀνυχίτης (λίθος) onyx stone: see -ite 1 b.] A stalagmitic limestone or marble, having a banded structure like onyx, and highly prized by the ancients; also called *onyx-marble* or *oriental alabaster.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 147 Of the aforesayd breede was Onix, one was a precious vessell of stone called Onychites. 1652 Dictionary *Gentilhott* s. vv. 42 From Paris' life was brought the milky white (marble)... From Arabie, the blacking onychite. 1708 Phillips, *Onychites*, Alabaster, a sort of Marble. 1888 Dana *Min.* 2nd. 57 Into the Stalagmites in the Adelsberg (Carniola) cavern [a part ...of Theophrastus, Pliny, and other ancient writers...It was also formerly called *onyx* and *onychites*].

Onychomancy (*o*nikəmænsi). Also 8–9 onyxo-. [f. Gr. *ὄνυχο-*, comb. form of *ὄνυξ* Onyx + -mancy.] Divination from the finger-nails.

1850 Gayle *Magnetism* 161 Onychomancy, [divining] by the nails. 1397–41 Chambers *Cycl., Onychomancy*, or augurie arthe by Onyxmogy, a kind of divination by means of the nails of the fingers. 1854 Dunlap *Orawell Sci.* 312 Chiromancy gives the name of Onychomancy, likewise, to the inspection of the natural signs in the nails.

Onychopathic (*o*nikəpæ·pik), *a. rare*—0. [f. as prec. + Gr. *πάθος* suffering + -ic.] = Relating to diseases of the nails' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Onychophorous (*o*nikfŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-φορος* bearing + -ous.] Bearing nails or claws; applied to a group (*Onychophora*) of aphidian reptiles having rudimentary hind limbs, and to an order (*Onychophora*) of myriapods, comprising the single genus *Peripatus*, having two chitinoid claws on each limb. So **Onychophoran** *a.* = prec.; *sb.* an onychophorous myriapod.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Onychophorus*, having nails or claws...*onychophorous.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**O'nycle.** *Obs.* Also 6 **o'nykle.** [a. OF. *onicle*, prob. ad. med.L. **onyculus*, dim. of *onyx*; but cf. med.L. *onicolus* = *onychinus*, *onychinus* (Du Cange).] = Onyx 1.

a 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 25 Ase gemme in golde, ase ruby vel rybi, ase onycle be ye on ybolden on hybe. 13.. *Cursor Mund.* (Fairf.) 37 Ribbes and schildrons Onikles and cornelolons. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3283 Onycles & cebopes & seuen gemes. (1400 *Tundale* 3008 Amatyne and chrisolyt alle so, Onicle, topaz and other mo. 1548–9 *Will of T. Hall* (Somerset Hse) My Ryngs of Golde set w an Onykelstone.

Onygophagist (*o*nigŏfăgist). *nonce-wd.* [Errom. for *onychophagist*, f. Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *ὀνυχ-* nail + -φάγος eating + -IST.] One who bites his nails.

1834 Sweeper *Doctor* lii. 1869) 3 A substitute for biting the nails which I recommend to all onygophagists.

Onyll, obs. variant of Oyle.

Onym (*o*nim). [ad. Gr. *ὄνυμα* (stem *ὀνυμᾰτ-*), Æolic form of *ὄνομα* name: cf. *synonym.*] A proposed term for a technical name, as of a species or other group in zoology, etc., forming part of a recognized system of nomenclature. Hence **O'nymal** *a.*, **O'nymally** *adv.*, **O'nymize** *v.*, **O'nymizer, O'nymy** (see quots.).

1889 Cones *New Tyrone Zool. Nomenclature* in *Arab Gaz.* 301 I would therefore suggest...as follows:—*Onym*, the tenable technical name of a species or other group in zoology, consisting of one or more terms applied conformably with some recognized system of nomenclature. *Onymy*, the doctrine or practice of using onyms; nomenclature in a proper sense. *Onymize*, to make use of onyms; to employ a proper nomenclature...*Onymizer*, one who, or that which onymizes; a nomenclator. ...*Onymal*, of or pertaining to an onym, or to onymy. *Onymally*, in an onymal manner.

O'nymancy. Also 7 ony-. Shortened form of Onychomancy.

1653 E. Sandys *Physiogn.* 69 Onimancy is commonly called the science of the nayls. a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxv. 208 By Onymancy; for that we have Oyl and Wax near at hand (Onymancy).

Onymatic (*o*nimæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀνυματ-* (see Onym) + -ic.] Relating to names: see quot.

1880 Dr. Monroe *Syllabus Proposed System Logic* 48 Relations which have immediate reference to, or are directly evolved from, the application of names and the mode of thinking about names in connection with objects named, or with other names, may be called onymatic relations. 1897 Jevons in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 667/1 (Dr. Morgan) A new onymatic system of logical expression.

Onyment, Onymete, obs. ff. Ointment, Unmete.

Onymous (*o*nimŏs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὄνυμα* name (see Onym) + -ous: after *anonymous*, etc.] Having or bearing a name; of a writing: Bearing the name of the author; of an author: That gives his name. The opposite of *anonymous*, and usually explicitly contrasted with it.

1775 Stokes in *Lett. to Mr. Granger* 189 My daughter... found out the anonymous character of Mr. Loveday in the preface, without having heard me read the manuscript or the advertisement. 1800 Southey in C. Southey *Life* II. 150 An onymous house too...its name is Miss Onyx. 1814 *Q. R.* XI. 302 Sec. V. 307 An opinion...that all communications ought to be onymous. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Oct. 284 A certain class of critics (whose writings, anonymous and onymous, are to be found in many widely different journals).

So **Onymity** (*onimi·-nit.*), the condition of being 'onymous'; the opposite of *anonymity.*

1897 *Q. Rev.* July 109 With this comes the question of 'onymity' and anonymity, a matter in which all the good is not upon one side.

Onyn, obs. f. Onion. **Onyway:** see Unaware.

Onyways, onywise, Sc. ff. Anyways, -wise.

Onyx (*o*niks, *o*·niks). Forms: α. 3–4 oniche; β. 4–7 onix, 7– onyx. [a. L. *onyx*, a. Gr. *ὄνυξ* nail, claw, onyx-stone; OF. *oniche*, *onice*, *onix*.]

1. A variety of quartz allied to agate, consisting of plane layers of different colours: much used for cameos.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 281 Jacinctes and saphires And oniche of swythe grete. c 1375 *Lamd Cokaygne* 91 Basil, onix, topasiens, Alisaundr and crisolites. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxviii. 13 Crisolites, and onix, and berillus, saphirus, and carbunculus. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 176 Ano of oniches, smeller of colour, smeller of nature. 1587 Marlay *Gr. Nevsel* 36 b, Sardonix, ... by circumstance of the Onix which is white and Sardus which is red. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 611 The Indian Onyx hath certaine sparkes in it. — As for the Arabian Onyches, there bee found of three blacks, with white circles. 1611 Bible *Job* xxviii. 16 It [wisedome] cannot be valued with the golde of Ophir, with the precious Onix, or the Saphire. 1858 Pinnock, *Onyx*, a certain precious Stone, ...of whitish colour, resembling the colour of a man's nailes. Some say it is the congealed Juyce of a Tree called Onycha. 1739 Gray *Lett. to Wharton* (1775) 42 The glory of their collections, was a vase of an entire onyx, measuring at least five inches over, three deep, and of great thickness. 1811 C. W. Kino *Ant. Gems* (1866) 21 The common Onyx has two opaque layers, of different colours, usually in strong contrast to each other.

†**2.** = Onycha. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Bible *Exodus* xxx. 23, I peddled a glossary other like the best niches, as Galbanum and Onix Odorem, Cloves], and sweet Storax [Or, an ointment etc. Vulg. *cassiæ storax et galbanum et unguula*, whereof Wyclif ungeles].

3. *Path.* An opacity of the lower part of the cornea of the eye, caused by an infiltration of pus behind it or between its layers, and resembling a finger-nail.

1706 Phillips, *Onyx*, ... Also a Sore or gathering of Matter under the horny Coat of the Eye, the same as *Hypopion.* 1730 B. Hoopes *Med. Dict.*, *Onyx*, an abscess, or collection of pus between the lamellæ of the cornea; so called from its resemblance to the stone called onyx. 1858 E. Bennet *Pract. Surg.* I. 391 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 402 One...had an onyx involving two-thirds of one cornea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *onyx-cameo, stone*; *onyx-marble* = Onychite.

1591 Greenham *Graue Sayings* (1599) 8 Stones of diuerse colours, as the Onix stone. 1611 Bible *Gen.* ii. 12 There is bdellium and the onyx stone. a 1644 Sandys (J.) The lineaments [of sapphir, or rich onyx stone. 1806 Dan. Eaton *R. Hall* 5 (1868) 21 His hands ... lay on her folded black-clad arms

like finely-cut corpa cameos. 1891 Daily News 16 Oct. 6/2 still by the sea and is often now called Oriental Alabaster or Onyx-Marble.

Oo, a frequent ME. spelling of long *ā*, both open and close, as in *bare, alone* :—OE. *bāra, ān*. Hence in ME. a frequent spelling of O *butterfly*; and in Wycliff a name of the Greek long *ō* or Omega.

In the 16th c. *oo* was restricted to the 'close *ō*', normally representing OE. *ā*, as in *doore* :-*dōre*. In mod.Eng. this sound has been raised to (ū), of which sound therefore *oo* is the normal representative, as in *door, cocoa, cockatoo, cooper, kangaroo*, OE. *ā*. ME. *close ō* has passed into (ū), as *to, who*; which sounds are also often unpredictably written *oo*, as in *loose, otherwise loose, rules, empty*.

1380 Wyclif *Serm.* I. 8. I sai alpha and o, the bigynnyng and the endyng.

Oo, var. *O adj., O adv., O prep.*[1] *Oo leste thare = on lest thare*, Orland, 9.V.

Oo- (*ōo-*), before a vowel **o-**, combining form of Gr. *ᾠόν* egg, ovum, used in various scientific terms, chiefly biological. (See the more important of these in their alphabetical places.) **Ochlast** (*ōo'blast*) [Gr. *βλαστός* germ], 'the primordial cell which develops into an ovule' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*; hence **Oolla'stic** *a.* **Oocyan** (*ōosai'an*) [Gr. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral], a blue pigment occurring in the shells of birds' eggs. **Oocinus** (*ōosai'nĕs*) [Gr. *κόκκινος* a little kernel], a leaf-like sac in which the ova are received and fertilised in certain Polyzoa; hence **Oocin'ial** *a.* **Oogenesis** (*ōoje'nĭsĭs*) [Gr. *γένεσις* production] the production or development of an ovum; so **Oogenetic** (*ōojĭne'tĭk*) *a.*, pertaining to oogenesis; **Oogeny** (*ōo'jĭnĭ*) = *oogenesis*. **Oograph** (*ōo'grăf*) [-GRAPH], a mechanical device for tracing accurately the outline of a bird's egg. **Oometer** (*ōo'mĭ'tăr*) [-METER], a mechanical device for taking exact measurements of eggs; so **Oometric** (*ōomĕ'trĭk*) *a.*, pertaining to an oometer, or to **Oo'metry**, the measurement of eggs. **Oophyte** (*ō'ōfāit*) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant] = Oosperm. **Oorhodeine** (*ōorō'dĭĭn*) [Gr. *ῥόδον* rose], a reddish pigment found in the shells of most birds' eggs. **Ooscopy** (*ōo'skŏpĭ*) [Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to observe], inspection of or divination from eggs. **Oostegite** (*ōo'stĕgāit*) [Gr. *στέγος* a cover: see -ITE[1] 3], an egg-case in some Crustacea, formed by an expansion of the limbs of certain somites; hence **Oostegi'tic** (*ōostĕdʒĭ'tĭk*) *a.* ‖ **Ootheca** (*ōoθī'kă*) [Gr. *θήκη* case, receptacle], an egg-case in certain invertebrate animals; also, formerly, a spongoglan in ferns; hence **Ootheca'l** *a.* **Ootype** (*ō'ōtaip*) [Gr. *τύπος* impression, Type], a dilated portion of the oviduct in some Trematode worms, in which the egg is fertilised and provided with a shell. **Ouxanthine** (*ōoksæ'nθoin, -θĭn*) [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow], a yellow pigment occurring in the shells of birds' eggs.

1875 Sharp in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 322 'Oocyan ... is often associated with yellow substances ... therefore the solution is of a somewhat green-blue colour. 1875 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 794 Some chemical relation between the oocyan and the bile. 1880 G. Rose in *Trans. Microsc. Soc. Jan.* 1 The "ovisacs" in subcylindrical and diffused or the oocyst and some forms of the ovarium. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Oöpyrenes ... 'Oöpyra. 1886 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 863/1 The correlative growths may assume the characters of the "oophyte or protholium. 1893 G. Kinahan's *Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 406 In the Ferns, two stages are well shown in the life-cycle, (1) the prothallium, the sexual generation or oophyte, and (2) the fern-plant, the asexual generation (or sporophyte). 1875 Sharp in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 324 'Orthodeine ... occurs ... in the shells of such a great number of eggs that its entire absence is exceptional. 1884 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 794/2 Inclined to think that orthodeine is in some way or other closely related to cruorine. 1902 Bailey vol. II, 'Oösaccs, production made from Eggs. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Invertebr.* vii. 388 The eggs of the ordinary Entoprocta usually undergo their development in the chamber beneath the tissue enclosed by the "investigation of the thoracic appendages. 1891-6 Woodward *Molluscs* 136 Spores ("oothecal) vermiform, thick, unsegmented. 1888 Roberston & Jackson *Forest Insects. Life hist.* In the monogenetic (Trematode) its [the egg's] shape varies, and is determined by that of the "oötype'. 1875 Sharp in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 326 Rhea-eggs ... are of a fine malachite green colour, due to a mixture of yellow "oxanthein with oocyan. *Ibid.* 327 *Rallidæ*; oxanthein ... differs from yellow oxanthein in absorbing light to a ... greater distance from the blue end.

Oobit, Sc. form of Woodpit, woolly-bear.

Ooblast, -lo, **Oocyan :** see Oo-.

Ooc, obs. form of Oak.

Oocyst (*ō'sĭst*), [f. Oo- + Gr. *κύστις* Cyst.] *n. Bot.* Name for a supposed reproductive cell in certain Fungi; also = Oosperm (*Cent. Dict.*). *b. Zool.* A receptacle for the ova in some Polyzoa.

1875 Cooke *Fungi* 176 A thickest cell which Dr Berkeley has an oocyst. 1880 Ogilvie, *Oocyst*, a chamber appended to the cells of certain of the Polyzoa, which serves as a receptacle for the eggs. Also called *Ovicell*.

Oocinus : see Oo-. **Ooze,** obs. form of Ooze.

Oof (*ŭf*), *slang.* [Understood to be short for *ouf-stick*, Yiddish for Ger. *auf Stücke*, i.e. *auf den Stücke* 'on the table', i.e. (money) laid on the table, (money) down; cf. Ger. *auftischen* to table.] Money. Also in the fuller form **Ouf-tick.** Hence **Oof-bird,** a source or supplier of money, 'the goose that lays the golden eggs'; **Oo'fless** *a.*, without cash; **Oo'fy** *a.*, wealthy.

[1680 Mrs Behn *Sir. Feign'd* III. 28, 'tis all he has [wants]—but utterly undone—reckoned Oxford, who had lately supplied this last stream of speech.] 1823 *Sporting Times* 16 Feb. 1/1 The subject of *ouf* is enough to interest anybody. [With Cockney pun on 'no'=*know*.] 1886 Rowan Hamilton *Cel. Quarters* xxviii, Living like a fighting-cock and rolling in "ouf". *Ibid.* II. 220, 'It be an ouf bird!' (Bird = 'Fellow', answered the Tiger. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Dec., 'I would remark any crime for ouf.' 1892 J. W. Pearce in *Mod. Society* 18 Jan., 'Ouf' as a current generic designation for money has been in use for about seven years, but "ouftick", which also is Workingmen's slang for coin of the realm, has been in use in England over thirty years. 1893 I. Zangwill *King of Schnorrers* 290 No treasury ... no ouf, chinks, shiners, rads, reds, solary. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 777 Mycelly positive ouf. 1899 Pearse *Penguin Williamsburg* 159 'What is ouf?' 'Ouf? Why, oofbirds, gosh, money!' 1899 Bowman *Roundabouts Day by Day* 53 Oofbirds.

Oof, obs. form of Woof.

Oogamous (*ōo'gămŭs*), *a. Biol.* [f. Oo- + Gr. *γάμος* marriage + -ous.] Applied to organisms which reproduce (*or* to reproduction) by union of dissimilar (male and female) cells; *spec.* when one of these (the female cell or ovum) is stationary and fertilised by the motile male cell. So **Oogamete** (*ōo'gămēt*), either of the two (male and female) cells in oogamous reproduction; **Oo'gamy,** oogamous reproduction.

1888 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 886/1 The sexual cells being oogametes. Its affinity is rather with Pandorina than with oogamous Volvocaceæ. 1890 Haeckel in *Nature* 17 July, 261/1 True Parthenogenesis ; the direct development of a fecundated gamete without karyogamy ; ...may occur in ...Oogametes. 1897 *Encycl. Soc. Lex., Reproduction, oligamous, reproduction* by means of an *oosperm or ovum*.

Oogenesis, -genetic, -geny : see Oo-.

‖ **Oogonium** (*ōogōu'nĭŭm*). *Bot.* Also rarely in anglicised form **oogone.** [mod.L., dim. of Gr. *ᾠογόνος* egg-layer (cf. *ᾠογονία* laying of eggs).] The female reproductive organ in the Thallophytes or lower Cryptogams, usually a rounded cell or sac containing one or more *oospheres*.

Usually distinguished from the flask-shaped *Archegoniate* of the higher Cryptogams, but sometimes including this.

1867 Hooker *Microsc.* 61, 62 Organs similar to these long since discovered by Tulasne in *Peronospora*, which have been called *Oogonia*. 1874 *Cassell Fungi* 172 Here, as in the Algæ, the spermatozoids introduce themselves into the cavity of the oogonium, and unite with the gonosphere. 1882 Kirby *Micro-Org.* 148 At the end of a mycelial thread a cell grows up into a spherical large ball, the *oogonium*.

Oograph : see Oo-.

Ooidal (*ōoi'dăl*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ᾠοειδής* egg-shaped + -AL.] Resembling an egg; oval.

1878 Prestwich *Phys. Geol.* 1. 1. v. § 2. 181 This form of shell, I shall term...the *ovoid* or *ooidal* form.

Ook, obs. f. Oak; obs. pa. t. of Ache v.; Sc. f. Week. **Ookroo,** variant of Okro.

‖ **Oolakan, -chan** (*ū'lăkăn*). Also ou-. [A native name.] The candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of north-western America (see Candle *sb.* 7). Also *attrib.*, as *oolakan oil*; **oolakan rake,** an implement used for raking these fish into the boat when in shoals.

1878 Sir J. Richardson *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* III. 106 The Indian name of this fish is Oolachen. The oolachen spawns in the different small streams which fall into the lower part of the Columbia. 1880 *Nature* XXIV. 392/2 A very nutritious oil...known as Oolachen Oil. Obtained from a fish called by the North American Indians Oolachen, or candle fish ... from the fact that when dried the fish ... can be used as a candle.

Oolall, pl. *oolāyi*, obs. form of Wild, dyer's weed.

Oolie, variant of *ulyie*, Sc. form of Oil.

Oolite (*ō'ŏlāit*). *Min.* and *Geol.* [a. F. *oolithe* (Dict. Acad. 1762), mod.L. *oölithi*, f. Gr. *ᾠόν* egg + *λίθος* stone : see -LITE.]

1. *Min.* A constitutionary limestone composed of small rounded granules, like the roe of a fish, each consisting of carbonate of lime around a grain of sand as a nucleus; roe-stone. In later usage restricted to that of the geological formation in 2.

[1683 Hutton in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* I. (1788) 710 Among these, are different species of *oolithi marini*.] 1800 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1802) I. 401 Which consists of shelly fragments and small grained oolites. 1807 *Aikin Dict.* II. 62 Oolite ... occurs in mass and in without form. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 225 A white oolite. 1884 W. J. Lewis in *Trans. Manch. Geol. Soc.* of Aug. 1/2 The oolitesgo did not yet bring eggs from the hills of Bath.

2. *Geol.* The name of an important series of fossiliferous rocks of the character described in sense 1, lying between the Chalk, or the Wealden, and the Lias; sometimes applied to the whole series of limestones, sandstones, and clays, to which these belong; now usually included, with the Lias, in the Jurassic system.

The series is generally subdivided in England into the Upper or Portland Oolite, the Middle, Great, or Oxford Oolite, and the Lower or Bath Oolite.

1808 W. Farey *Strata Identif.* 72 Distinguished from the under Oolite. 1811 Conybeare & Phillips *Outl. Geol.* 11. 8, 1.5, 109. The loosened between the shells and oolites. 1820 Mylne *Cl. M. Campbell* 18, 106, 107, 253 We find...the Great Oolite applied against it [the granite] on the eastern coast of Sutherland. 1880 *Smiths Engineers* III. 333 It consisted of shale of the lower oolite. 1898 Hudson *Pilgrims* 98.

3. *attrib.* Pertaining to or consisting of oolite; oolitic.

1803 Hoskyns *Introd. Geol.* 138-9 The coal formation rises from under the oolite lime-stone. 1818 W. Farey *Strata Identif.* 19 The covering of the upper Oolite rock. 1831 Buckland *Geol.* I. 2 The geological site of this building, which is about the middle of the oolite formation. 1834 Rebellion S. Richardson *Chron. Portland*, ind. of I. 30 The limestones of this oolite group which constitute the Isle.

Oolitic (*ōŏlĭ'tĭk*), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: in mod.F. *oolithique* (in Littré).]

1. *Min.* Of the structure of oolite or roe-stone.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 179 Plaiform, or granular iron ore. Of this sort is the Oolitic Ore found at Cronest near Mount Cenis. 1838 Lonsdale in *Collin's Exeter Canal* 89 Oolitic texture is only found in limestone and ironstones, and it consists either in the entire mass being composed of small globules, or a great number...of such being contained in the mass.

2. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Oolite formation; Jurassic.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Manc.* ind. 37 This group is...composed of various alternations of clays, sandstones, marls, and limestones; many of the latter being oolitic, whence the name *oolitic series*. 1849 Dana *Geol.* (ed. 2) 691 The coal beds are of the Oolitic epoch. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 216 It is the limestones of the Oolitic formations that furnish most of the springs.

Ooliti-ferous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -FEROUS.] Producing or containing oolite.

1884 in Webster.

Oological (*ōŏlŏdʒĭ'kăl*), *a.* [f. as Oology : see -ICAL. Cf. mod.F. *oologique* (Littré).] Of or relating to oology.

1880 *J. Lemont Seabrooke* vi. 89 Multitudes of gulls, fulmars, skua-gulls, and auks. In a state of great perturbation at Strøm's oological researches. 1884 *Zoologist* 30 Apr. 156/2 The only egg of *Myiornis* non-avian which ever came to this country ... the unique oological specimen. 1893 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 774/1 note, Oological works with coloured figures.

So **Oolo'gic** *a.* ; **Oolo'gically** *adv.* In mod. Dictionaries.

Oologist (*ōŏ'lŏdʒĭst*). [f. as next + -IST.] **a.** One versed in oology. **b.** A collector of birds' eggs.

1883 *Spring Light.* 38, I had two or three oologists friends in the town...one of them a keen oologist. 1883 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 773/1 The greatest scientific triumph of oologists lies in their having fully appreciated the ultimate affinity of the Limicolæ with the Cursores. 1892 *Spectator* 20 Feb., One egg-collector calls himself (or oologist ...It is not a pretty name, but it serves a Greek derivation, and a scientific object.

Oologize (*ōŏ'lŏdʒaiz*), *v. rare.* [f. next + -IZE.] **a.** *intr.* To collect eggs. **b.** *trans.* To take the eggs from (a nest).

1870 Lowell *Study Windows* I. 21 The children of a man employed about the place oologized the nest. *Ibid.* 22 The owl oologized, I think...ofloginize, I know no such thereby.

Oology (*ōŏ'lŏlŏdʒĭ*). [mod. f. Gr. *ᾠόν* egg + *λογία* discourse : cf. mod.L. *oologia* (Gesner 1632); mod.F. *oologie* (Littré).] **a.** The study of, or a description of, birds' eggs; that department of ornithology which treats of the eggs of birds, esp. in regard to their external appearance. **b.** The practice of collecting birds' eggs.

1832-9 W. C. Hewitson *Descr. British Oologist*; being Illustrations of the Eggs of British Birds, with Figures of each Species. 1865 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) III. 317 Short bird-nesting has become scientific and dignified itself as oology. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 508/1 Australian birds, whose classification and oology had previously been imperfectly known.

‖ **Oolong** (*ū'lŏng*). Also ou-. [Chinese *wu-lung*, f. *wu* black + *lung* dragon.] A dark variety of green tea.

1850 M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* (new ed.) 1300 Fekoe Current of the Various Descriptions of Teas ...Sing Yang and Oolong, common to fine. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Oolong*, a peculiar description of black tea, possessing many of the qualities of green tea. 1881 *Trade Journ.* The finest Oolong, 30 s. lb. This is high burnt, very pungent tea, and is so especial favourite with the tea-drinking public in America. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 6/1 The competition for Oolongs, Scotch Orange, and Rosary Pekoes is still very keen.

Oometer, -metric, -metry : see Oo-.

‖ **Oomiak** (*ū'mĭăk*). Also **umiack, woniak, oomiack.** [Eskimo.] A large Eskimo boat, consisting of a wooden frame with skins drawn over it, and propelled by paddles.

1789 Fanconer *Dict. Marine* (1792) I. 1, The canoes is called *baidar*, or man's boat, to distinguish it from *umiak*, the woman's boat. 1819 Sir J. Ross *Voy. Disc.* I. lv. 91 The boat was called an umiack. 1824 *Lyle N. Kingdom* viii. 208, I procured an umiack or family canoe. 1894 *Century* XLVII. XXIII. 900/1 Hogs, butchering comrades, loaded to the rail with a mixed cargo of men, women, children, and dogs, all howling, in an overcrowded ...ooglo.

Oon, obs. f. *On prep.*, Can, Own *a.*; dial. f. Over.

-oon, the form usually taken in Eng. by Fr. final *-on* in words stressed on the final syllable, esp. by those adopted during 16–18th c., as *dragoon, cocoon, shalloon*; and hence by the Fr. suffix *-on*, = It. *-one*, Sp. *-on*. L. *-o, -ōnem*; forming

in L. masculine appellatives, often contemptuous, as *balistre jester*, *calcitro* kicker, *capito* a big-headed man, *naso* a big-nosed man, etc. In It. and Sp. usually augmentative, as *donnone* big woman, *hombrón* big man; but in Fr. usually diminutive, as in *anglon* englet, *chaton* kitten, or after another suffix, as *agnillon* little agra. In Eng. in many adopted words, as *balloon*, *bassoon*, *bazoon*, *buffoon*, *cartoon*, *doubloon*, *monkeroon*, *quadroon*; rarely an Eng. formative, as in *spittoon*; cf. also *interoon*.

Eng. representatives of FROM Romanic words in -on, when not stressed on the final syllable, and modern homonyms generally, have regularly -un, as in *baron*, *barton*, *felon*, *jupon*, *pigeon*, etc.

Oondle, variant of OUNDE *Obs.* **Oone**, obs. f. ONE.

Oones, -*es*, -*ys*, **oons**, obs. forms of ONCE.

Oonin (*ōōnin*). [a. F. *aonin* (Littré), f. Gr. *ᾠόν* egg + -IN.] = ALBUMEN. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Oonlegy, var. ONLEGY *a. Obs.*, only.

Oonli, -*liethe*, -*ly*, obs. forms of ONLY.

Oons (*ōonz*), *int.* Now *rare*. Also 6 **ounes**, 8 **ouns**. [Worn-down form of *wounds* (i.e. *God's wounds! Zounds!*), w being dropped before (*ū*), and *d* after *n*, as is common in dialects.] A petty oath: = ZOUNDS.

1593 PEELE *Edw. I* 34 Ye dogs, ounes! do me a shrewd turn, and much me too! 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. viii. Oons how my heart aches! 1779 SHERIDAN *Trip Scand.* iii. i, Oons! if you can't,...how do you think I should do it? 1830 LORD *Chronicles* vii. 31 Oons! cried Jekin, this is magic. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 113 Oons! I'd as soon travel in the land of the Great Mogul!

Oonun, obs. form of OWEN.

‖ **Oopak**, **oopack** (*ōōpak*). [Chinese *wu-fuh*, Cantonese dialect form of *Hu-peh*, name of a central province of China (f. *hu* lake + *peh* north, in reference to the Tung-ting Lake, whence also *Hunan* from *nan* south).] A variety of black tea.

1848 NEWMANN *Dict. Trade, Oopack*, a black tea. 1882 *Standard* 29 Apr. *Advt.*, Oopack. The best value in Tea.

Oophore (*ōōfōəɹ*). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg + *-φόρος* bearing, bearer.] That stage, or form of a plant, in the higher Cryptogams (ferns, mosses, etc.) which, in the alternation of generations, bears male and female organs; the 'sexual generation'; also called *oophyte*. Opposed to *sporophore* or *sporophyte*.

1875 TEMPLETON DYER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 692/1 For the sporogonic generation, in which conjugation takes place, or in which special cells (*oophores*) are fertilized by antherozoids, and become *oospores*, 'Oophore' may be employed. 1880 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 783 The Sexual Generation (Oophore which is developed from the spore always preserves, in Vascular Cryptogams, the form of a thallus.

Oophorectomy (*ōōfōrĕ·ktŏmi*). *Surg.* [f. mod.L. *oophoron* ovary (f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg, ovum + *-φόρος* bearing) + Gr. *ἐκτομή* cutting out, excision.] Excision of the ovary. So **Oophorec·tomist**, one who performs oophorectomy.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 223 *Ovariotomy*...to use a more distinctive term, *Oophorectomy*...whose object and result is the removal of an ovarian tumor. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* 1878 ed. 4 222 We have got some light on it from the practice of the oophorectomists.

‖ **Oophoridium** (*ōōfŏrĭ·dĭŏm*). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **oophorid** (*ōōfŏrĭd*). [f. mod.L. *oophoron* ovary + *-ίδιον*, Gr. *-ιδιον*, dim. ending.] A name for the macrosporangia (or, loosely, the macrospores) of certain *Lycopodiaceæ*.

1879 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) II. 56 *Lycopods*...Their Oophoridia. 1884 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* pl. 1a In the *Selaginellæ*, an additional kind of spore-case is produced, which contains three or four roundish, fleshy spores, many times as large as the granular spores...these larger bodies are called oophoridia. 1888 TREAS. *Bot.* 814/1 (*Selaginellaceæ*) the larger form of spore-case is *Selaginella*...the *Oophoridium Mem. Bot.* 106, p. 76) The sporangia or oophoridia are usually two-valved cases, with four lobes, each of which contains one large spore. 1890 BALFOUR *Stud. Botany* 489 Lycopodiaceæ... larger capsules containing 3-4 much larger spores (macrospores or *oophoridia*).

Oophoritis (*ōōfŏrəi·tĭs*). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ovary.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 72 A consequence of oophoritis. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 2) 636 Ovaritis...has been described by some authors under the name of Oophoritis.

Oophyte = oophore: see Oo-.

Oor, obs. f. ORE ; mod.Sc. and north. f. OUR.

‖ **Oorali** (*ōorā·lĭ*). [One of the many forms of the word WOORALI.] A noxious substance used by the Indians of S. America as an arrow-poison; = CURARE, WOORALI.

1880 TENNYSON *Childe Rlnge* 5 And naught the living dog...Drench'd with the Indian oorali. 1892 *Nation.* XIV. July 130/2 Curare, or woorali, or oorali, as it is variously called. It is the arrow poison of Guiana.

Oord, **Oordoo**, variant of ORD (*Obs.*), URDU.

Oore, obs. f. OAR, ORE. **Oorhudstine**: see OOR-.

‖ **Oorial** (*ōōrĭ·ăl*). Also **urial**. An Asiatic species of wild sheep (*Ovis cycloceros*).

1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 877/3 The Secretary...exhibited...a pair of horns of the oorial. 1892 *Century Mag.* Dec. 218 Oorial and snow leopards abound on the mountains.

Oorie, **Oory**, var. OURIE *a. Sc.*, dreary, dingy, etc.

Oosanopy: see *Oo-*. **Oose**, obs. form of OOZE.

Oosmant, corrupt f. OSMUND, a kind of iron.

Oosite (*ōōsəit*). *Min.* [*ad. Ger. oosit* (Mohs, 1834), f. the name of the Oos valley, in the grand-ducity of Baden, where found: see -ITE 2 a b.] A mineral allied to Pisolite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 108, 36 also *Oosite*...In white to reddish or brownish-red, and occurs in S- and rounded grains. 1868 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 38 Lithomarge and Oosite are like products.

Oosperm (*ōōspĕ·ɹm*). [mod. f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg + *σπέρμα* seed, SPERM.] **a.** *Zool.* A fertilized ovum. **b.** *Bot.* = OOSPORE.

1888 ROSCOE & JACKSON *Amino. Lab* Introd. 21 The ovum has now (after impregnation) become an oosperm, and is speedily undergoes further segmentation and generation. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oosperm*...In Botany, the term is sometimes applied to the complete after fertilization.

Oosphere (*ōōsfēəɹ*). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg + *σφαῖρα* sphere.] The female reproductive cell, esp. in the Thallophytes or lower Cryptogams, which when fertilized becomes an *oospore*.

1879 BENNETT & DYER in *Seeds' Bot.* 210 Oogonia are cells in which the female reproductive bodies or Oospheres are formed. 1880 THISELTON DYER in *Nature* XXV. 391 The beautiful process of division of the primary oosphere in some of the species.

‖ **Oosporangium** (*ōōspŏrăn·jĭŏm*). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **oosporange** (*ōōspŏrănj*). [f. OO- + SPORANGIUM.] **a.** THURET's term for the unicellular sporangiums of certain fresoid Algæ (Phæosporeæ). **b.** Sometimes used as = OOSPHERE. **c.** A case or sac containing an oosphere.

1857 HENFREY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 67. 87 In other cases, doubtless, two kinds of *Zoosporeæ* are produced, as in *Lomithecia* and *Mesoglœa*, as they have the two organs called Oosporangia and Trichosporangia by THURET. 1867 J. HOOK *Alimen.* ch. 1. 25 Section of a lacuna of a frond, showing the naked eight-chambered oosporangia growing on tufts with intercalated hairs. 1870 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* (ed. 3) 361 Commonly called oosporangia or sophoridia. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 175.

Oospore (*ōōspōəɹ*). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg + *σπόρος* seed, SPORE.] The fertilized female cell or oosphere, esp. in the lower Cryptogams, which forms the germ of a future plant.

1869 COOKE *Rust, Smut, etc.* 131 After this contact of the two bodies, the protoplasm acquires a new name, and is called an 'oospore'. 1880 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 535 The rim of the antheridium is so considerable that they naturally add ...to the mass of the oosphere, but you produce a change in it, one consequence of which is that it becomes invested with a firm cellwall, and then constitutes the *Oospore*.

Hence **Oospo·ric**, **Oo·sporous** *adjs.*, having or producing oospores; **O·ospori·ferous** *a.*, bearing oospores.

Oost(e, oostage, obs. ff. HOST, OAST, HOSTAGE.

Oostegite, -*itic*: see *Oo-*.

Oostman: see OUTMAN. **Oostre**, obs. f. HOSTRY.

Oot, mod.Sc. and north. dial. f. OUT.

Ootha, variant of WOOD *a. Obs.*, mad.

Ootheca, -*al*: see *Oo-*.

Ootocoid (*ōōtŏkoid*), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Ootocoidea* (anat. pl.), f. Gr. *ᾠοτόκος* laying eggs, oviparous: see -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Ootocoidea*, a division of mammals in Dana's classification (so called from their affinity to oviparous animals), comprising the marsupials and monotremes (the latter of which have since been found to be actually oviparous). **b.** *sb.* One of the *Ootocoidea*. Also **Ootocoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.*

1881 *Amer. Nat.* XV. 8 *Art.* XXX. 70 The Ootocoids, or non-typical mammals. 1883 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 319 The semi-oviparous method of reproduction in Ootocoid Mammals. 1882 WORCESTER, *Ootocoid*, a non-oviparous mammal.

Ootocous (*ōōtŏkŭs*), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ᾠοτόκ-ος* egg-laying + -OUS.] That lays eggs; oviparous. In mod. Dicts.

Ootsa, obs. pl. of OAT.

Ootypo, Ooxanthine: see *Oo-*.

Oouen, Oous, obs. ff. OVEN, OOZE. **Ooyess**: see OYEZ.

Ooze (*ōz*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **wāc**, 2-3 **woc**, (4 **wuc**), 3-6 **wase**, 6 **woce**, 3-8 **wooze**, 7-8 **wooce**. *8.* 6 **ouse**, 6-7 **ouze**, 6-8 **owse**, 7 **ooze**, (**oose**, **oaze**), 8- **ooze**. [In senses 1, 2, OE. *wāc* juice, sap, expressed juice: cf. MLG. *wase* moisture, etc. Sense 3 is a later formation from OOZE *v.*[1] (itself a deriv. of sense 1). With the loss of initial *w* in the *8*-forms, cf. the pronunciation of *wood*, *wool*, *woman*, in various dialects which drop *w* before (*u*, *o*). [Imitations of *ooze*, *owse*, in sense 2, in 1578 C., were prob. due to confusion with OOZE *sb.*[2], which had then both *oo* and *ouze*.]

I. ¶ **1.** Juice, sap; the liquid which flows or is obtained from a plant, fruit, or the like. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 118 Genim...hwæs-ænne sycthes bremel,...wyl wætrge wæs, genim hyssan wyrte...wos. 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 Uut het by wexeth by of grotliche wose. *Ibid.* 188 Ase ye eyke op wose ase ye lompe ase ye olye wose. 1390-20 *Alphitamelle* 172 Sucinabine...lachen...wose ...Hec stillegia vel ipe wos vros. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. vii. (Tollem. MS.) Vares wosip, pat a seed of Yrale growep to a mene tre, and hatteneb pe wose; pat of pe tree pared, and pe wose pinges may corpen wip pat wose (1535 wose) and lizteneb. *c* 1400-20 *Alexander* 413 Pat laghtare...Swibli pe wose of pe wode hire wengis anoynte. *c* 1440 *Promptor.* 530/2 He drynet bere as mon dope Grapes, to wynne out pe wose.

2. *techn.* The liquor of a tan-vat; an infusion or decoction of oak-bark, munach, or other tannin-yielding substance in which hides are steeped.

a. 1382 LEICESTER *Hirsm.* in *Ir. Archæol. Soc.* II. 209 If any TANNERS ...have tanned any curyar Hides, or wrought them negligently in the Wose, or have not renewed the Wose as oft as need was. 1603-4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, *c.* 22 We shall suffer the Hides...to lye in the Woozes any lesse time than Twelve Moneths at the least. 1658 S. HARE *Chirurg.* in. 63 You may see the red astringent wine, or tanners wooze. 1726 *Devil's Weath. Tract.* 4 Mill. 4 A large Tann-yard...Installed with Pits and Vats...full of Wooze. 1800 *Agricult. Printed Nos.* 1409. 2 The part for tanning and converting the wooze. 1. 1867 MARSHALL *Rural Cambr. Dictat* (1914) 13 Then shall ye take of sharpe Tanners ooze. *Ibid.* 42 After some doo give them of Tanners ooze to drinke. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 346 The skin of Tanners ooze. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheval Horse*, I. xx. 55 Take a pinte of Tanners Ooze. 1892 O. WALLER *Grk. & Rom. Medic.* 27 With tanners Ooze. 1725 *Pharmac. Rat. Disc.* II. 6 C[ol.] Take a Quart of Tanner's Ooze. 1777 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 113 The tanners prepare their bark ... They...use it in the way of infusion, which is called ooze. 1892 *Modern Tanning & Currying* (1893) 256 Vats...two-thirds filled with a weak ooze or infusion of oak-bark. 1875 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* v. 311 An extract of bark, technically called 'ooze'.

II. FROM OOZE *v.*[2]

3. The act or fact of oozing; exudation; gentle flow; also, that which oozes; a sluggish stream.

1708 PRIOR *Solomon* ii. 389 From his hot Eyes fantastic & beguiling ooze, Down to the ears each breath & tainted Sleeve. 1802 KEATS *Isabella* li. Divine liquids come with odorous ooze Through the cold serpent-pipe. 1820-21 *God's Study Hist. vol.* 4) IV. 262 An outlet for the escape of the flood, which trickles down in a perpetual ooze. 1889 *Academy* XXII. 135/1 Small mass of water issuing from the base of these slopes.

III. 4. *Comb.* (from *1*) **ooze-calf**, calf-skin through which the dye has been forced by mechanical means, used for the uppers of boots and shoes, and by bookbinders.

1891 *Daily News* 27 June 6/3 From Montreal comes a hide in buck-skin, tanned like ooze-calf. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 12/2 Orders...for glacé kid, oose calf, American rat skins, and the best English tannages.

Ooze (*ōz*), *sb.*[2] Forms: *a.* 1 **wāse**; 4-6 **wose**, 6 **woose**, **wose**. *8.* 6 **ouze**, 6-7 **ooz**, **owze**; **ooze**, **oaze**; 6-8 **oase**, **oaze**, **owze**, 7 **oaz**, **oaz**, **owze**, 7-8 **oaz**, **oaze**, **oze**, **owse**; 6- **ooze**. [OE. *wāse* wk. fem., cognate with ON. *veisa* fem., stagnant pool, puddle, Norw. dial. *veise* fem., mud, mud-bank. In ME. and 16th c. *wose*, *woose* with *glose*, *diverse*, *repose*, *suppose*. The regular mod. repr. would be *ōz*, *ooze* (*ōōz*), as in the 16-18th c. *oze*, *ooze*, *oaz*, *oaze*, *ooz*, *owze*, *owze*; but from 1540 there are spellings which imply (*ōz*), and show assimilation of this word to OOZE *sb.*[1], either through contiguity of sense, or through the tendency of OE. *wā* to pass through (*wō*, *wū*) to (*wū*, *ū*), as seen in *womb*, *two*, *who*. Besides the distinct forms, there are several ambiguous spellings, so that it has not been attempted to separate the (*ō*) and (*ū*) examples. Forms with initial *w* stop *c* 1600. (In popular apprehension this is not felt as a different word from OOZE *sb.*[1], the notions of 'moisture' and 'oozy soil' running into close proximity.) See also the cognate WASE 'mud', from ON.]

1. Wet mud or slime; esp. that in the bed of a river or estuary.

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 388 *Carenum*, wase. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker, 203/41 *Cenum i.e. fule meregc, uel fulnes out upahe ðrohten*, i. wose *uel* fen. *c* 1050 *Gloss. Ælfric* 5345 *glos'ius Cenum*, wose. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxii. 229 Right as wyndes worpe in wose and in dounge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 532/2 Wose, slyme of the erthe. *Glotun*, *Mixmon*. 1599 PASTE *Alexis* D. [1. 1]...in a slimy lake of mud of slyght no hill in wose [*some* thicknes]. 1727 *Ibid.* v. L. 1. Hyssops of Jelell weene [*view* as I suppose]. 1781 BEWICK *On Northbk. Rts.* v. 241 He endeavoured and struggled himself free in fenne and wose.

8. a. 1548 SURREY *Æneid* iv. 171 And lurked in a mistye all the nyght Among the ooze. 1593 HARVEY (*J. Caroline* 19-23 Being full of mudde and ooze. 1787 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1135/1 Minister Fordstandis Pulpit would haue reuel down with ease and lunch shouted and cast togidder. 1790 WRIGHT *Ferm. Alch.* 32 That the night haue gone vp to the said leg in ooze or mire. 1793 ROBERT *Christ's T.* (1813) 21 The ugly ooze of the channel. 1799 MORLEY *Voy.* II. x. 28 We ascended, and found it fathom water, blacke ooze. 1800 CAREW *Cornwall* 27 The cut or salt water upside. 1803 MONTGOMERY *Ides.* iii. 22. 56 Till it lies buried with the Ocean, or spoil of the Sea. 1823 H. COGAN tr. *Pindar's Pyth.* iv. 69 Having buried him in the ooze. 1868 WILKINS *Real Char.* v. ii. 53 Quicksands, Drift, Shoals. Ooze. 1878-1908 PHILLIPS, *Ooze*, a soft slimy deposit, where a ship cannot comfortably ride. 1880 MORRIS *Gilds. Hart.* (*Antiquary* (1881) 3) By the setting of the Ooze as filth brought down by the...Damsels. 1890 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. (Cent.) 6/1 Unwilling they wallow first in Ooze, Then in the shady Covert seek Repose. 1908 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Pop.* 283 With soft Ooze and Sand was'd. 1989 W. ROBERTS

Nat. Hist. Florida 9 The bottom, which is sandy, mixed in many places with ooze, is excellent for anchorage. 1794 T. Watt *Antiq. Fermor* p. 210, Measuring their land with ozeband, or rather ooze. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 326 The strip of ooze between the grander mountains of Egypt. 1849 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afric.* in *Trans. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 13 The shore of black and fetid ooze that sends forth a northern fever of brown fire and sickening odour.

fig. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 174 To castyn owte synne wose of synne. 1860 Hampton *Ambrose's Rem.* 10 In. Wks. 1856 I. 126 The very ooze. The quicksand that devours all objects. 1892 Blackwood's *Mag.* Gentlem. (1841) 189 Entangled by the weeds and ooze of earthly cumbrance. 1892 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1870) 330 Fishing a manuscript out of the ooze of oblivion.

b. A stretch or extent of mud; a mud-bank; a marsh or fen, a piece of soft boggy ground.

c 1300 *Flores of Fulfilham* 283 in Hunt. *R. P. P.* II. 10 Thefulfulnesse [*sic*] is not only accyrsyde, As ys the mul clyfe in the weste wose [*rime* supposed]. 1466 Original *Lett.*, *to Abp. Fowler* Wks. (1843) 124 By reason of the wode side of the marshes and wose there. . . cleft both of pasture and vertues agayn. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1071/1 Twelve prisoners were hanged on Wimpping, in the ooze beside London. *c* 1598 in *Hist. Mag.* to Reign of Mr. II D 111 (Lord Burghley's Advice) If. 63 [The Stud and Oare, now Kidney Flats, in the Humber Mouth, is [*misprinted*] 'to flat and wose'.] 1883 Cassell's *Family Mag.* Oct. 703/2 The ooze [of the Thames] is thicker, tenacious, sudden, baggy ooze.

2. *Ooze-sweating.* White or grey calcareous matter, largely composed of remains of Foraminifera, covering vast tracts of the ocean-floor.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv. § 809 The ooze of the deep sea. 1870 Nicholson *Palæont.* 9 The common opaque chalk we have at the present day to chalk is probably to be found in the deposit called 'ooze'. 1877 W. Thomson *Exp. Challenger* II. 1. 2 On the morning of the 18th we sounded in 2,275 fathoms with a bottom of reddish ooze containing many foraminifera.

3. *Comb.* **ooze-bank,** a mud-bank in a tidal river, or by the shore.

1845 J. Watson *Conf. Poacher* 40 [We watched the ducks and geese] from behind an ooze bank.

Ooze (*ūz*), *sb.*[3] *Obs. or rare.* Forms: (3 **wase**), 6 **ouze**, **oase**, 7 **ose**, 8 **ozze**, 8– **ooze**. [app. repr. a ME. **wāse* (of which the northern form would be 'slgn' is in Cath. *Angl.*). For the earlier history and origin, see **Wase**. Like Ooze *sb.*[2], this also has been levelled under the more spelling and pronunciation as Ooze *sb.*[1] Sea-weed.

1555 Eden *Decades* 343 Weedes of the sea called reins or oase. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* iv. 1. iv. *Nimble-winged Sky-lions* make their roofs with Reeds, or rushes, or rushes, And some with fishes, with oase, with boughs, and bushes. 1609 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. 1720 Great quantities of Ose, that groweth upon the Borders of the Sea. 1708 Phillips, Ooze, a sort of ugly Sedge. 1750–4 A. Hunter's *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 339 Near the coast great quantities of sea-weed, or ooze are collected. 1833 Mr. Mantell's *Travels Faroe* x. 140 With peculiar heads of sea ooze . . to measure their birds' holes. [This may belong to Ooze *sb.*[2]]

† **b.** The moss which forms peat bogs. *Obs.*

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 198 Which Fuel was no other, than the swarthy Ose growing in the Marishes of Holland, hardned by the Sun, and cut out into Turf.

Ooze (*ūz*), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–8 **wose**, 5 **ooz**, (6 **ozze**), 5–7 **woose**, 7–8 **ouze**, 8 **ozze**, 7– **ooze**. [ME. *wōse-n*, f. *wōse*, Ooze *sb.*[1] 1, 2. The OE. verb was rather (—**wōsjan*) with umlaut: see Wazes.]

I. *Intr.* Of moisture: To pass slowly or in small quantities through the pores of a body; to make way gradually through small openings or interstices; to exude, to percolate.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. xl. (Tollem. MS.) It wosep and rennep out of blood. *c* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 178 To thyn hond wol oppenge or spongie ose [*v.r.* ooze], *a* 1548 *Douce Ghost Chron.* (1806) 148 Ty3 is very clow, .that nothing may ooze out. 1658 Rowland's *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 900 Lest the salt-water . . should soak and wooze into their Hives. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 130 A wet'rish Humour swell'd and wou'd apace. 1708 Brent *Coellner* 11. viii, I saw the water ooze in at several Crannies. 1711 Congreve *Rep. Mankind* IV. v. I 5 (1730) 221 The Solids . . will suffer the thin and serial Serum to ooze through their Substances. 1726 *Weal. Trad.* II. 239 The spring ooze out of a rock. 1802 Mrs. Inchbald *Simp. a Lover* I. 107 The water oozed through the gold, and stood like dew upon the surface. 1833 Hamilton *Phil. Lect. &c.* I. § 18 (1858) 72 When a crack takes place in the water ooze up.

b. with advb. adjunct: *To ooze (it) away.*

c 1845 Pub. *Table Mar.* 1. *Gold Dug* Wks. 1896 II. 77 A summit perceptible credit, oozing its way through a wilderness of reeds and slime.

c. Of a substance: To exude moisture. Also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxiii(i). (MS. Bodl.) lf. 253/2 Pe tree pat pretep out wosep [*v.r.* pat Libanus. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 101 The fruteclothe . . wyl cast in wynter tymes, and ooze of water. *a* 1585 Bishop Cosmo's *Poems* (1860) 401/1 He that deadly wound [for his sins] discover'd, Ne it still ooze'd ordinate. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 137 This passion . . made . His blood burn so that it ooz'd out with sweat. 1884 Tennyson *New Timon* 130 He . . there began to bleat himself, and soon All over with the fat albuminoids oozed That makes the widow bless.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To pass as through pores or minute interstices, and so slowly, gradually, or imperceptibly. **a.** Of air, wind, gas, light.

1884 W. Arrow. *P. Trav.* I. 46 The wind soaking through the rat-holes of the old mansion. 1897 *Bible* 25 Dan., The power that which now oozes out from the stricken houses. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* III. ii. 29 The breeze was coming through the net-work of boughs as through a strainer. 1892 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* III. 198 No gleam of light . . oozed from its boarded windows.

b. Of internal qualities, private information, etc. Often with *out*, *away*.

1772 Sheridan *Rivals* v. ii, (My values is certainly going!.. I feel it oozing out like a sweat at the palms of my hands.) *Ibid.*, Upon my conscience, . . your valour has oozed away with a vengeance! 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* I. Gabriel felt his Romance oozing rapidly away. 1848 Lytton *What will he do with it.* I. 1. The culture has a cold shudder while courage oozed. 1867 A. Fraser *Life C. Murray* vi. 191 Rumours began to ooze out. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., So we understand the facts allowed to ooze out.

3. *trans.* To emit or give forth (moisture, etc.) slowly or gradually. Often with *out*. Also *fig.*

1587 Turberv. *Migdens* (Roby) I. 63 Salt vapour trickle and weareth away brickwork and mortare. 1592 Bradshaw *Faireless Fanfar.* (1758) I. 314 Ulmus: that he cleep and ooze out their Manne thro' . . winding Passages. 1820–32 Good's *Study Med.* ed. 4 IV. 466 A dry inflammation or scaly skin, often ceasing a calaverous material. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 277 His forehead beads water, oozing out. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 3/2 One can now hardly take up a daily paper that does not come Federal House Rule at every page.

Ooze (*ūz*) *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Ooze *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To bury or embed in ooze.

1799 Bewick *Wanderer* iv. 137 The trout, that deep, in silence, weed'd remains, Unmolested.

Oozelet (*ū·zlĕt*). *nonce-wd.* [f. Ooze *sb.*[3] or *v.*[1] + -let.] A small channel in which water oozes through bog or mud.

1885 Carnegie *Pocull. Gr.* xxx. lv. (1892) VIII. 170 Wild grassed . . with lakelets, borders, scrubs, and intricate meandering little marks and oozelets.

Oozily, Ooziness: see after Oozy.

Oozing (*ū·zing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. Ooze *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Ooze; also *concr.*, that which oozes. Also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xxx. ii. (Tollem. MS.) Of metalynge and wrongep [*v.r.* wosing] of chyses and dennes of pe wylde water spryngep. 1555 *Hist. Jas. Lewis* (W. de W.) 6b Of the gum spruyll tree cometh dropping and weeping which whyche is made lardo with coldenesse . . and soo cometh to us a gummous mater that hyghte Electrum. 1605 tr. *Camden's Hope Lt. Chevrons first rod* 28 The oozing out of some little Blood. 1739 Gentlem. *Edward Aut. Pierce Winter. Bridge* 21 The oozing in of the Water thro' the Pores and Interstices of the Gravel. 1800 J. Scott in *Lond. Mag.* Jan., Like carved oozings from a mind gifted with..spirit..feeling. 1883 Cassell's *Pocull.* Gl. 102, tr. V. *pli* Brooklets or sensibly oozings wandering about.

Oozing (*ū·zing*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That oozes; exuding moisture, or an moisture.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extempt.* 124 The Astringency of the oozing Serum. 1878 *J. Knowsley Farm.* 321 It was only an oozing fountain.

Oozoa (*ōōzōu·ă*), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὠόν egg + ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον animal.] Cuvier's term for unicellular animals, as resembling the ova of higher animals; a synonym of Protozoa.

1881 Claus *Elementa* I. 5 Others appreciated the more spontaneous between the ovum, the beginning of life to the simplest animal, and the 'ooze' or simplest forms of animals. Hence **Oozoan**, a member of the Oozoa.

Oozy (*ū·zi*), *a.* Also 4–5 **wosie**, 6 **woosye**, 7–8 **ouzy**; in branch II, **ozie**, **ozze**, **oazy**, **oazy**. [In branch I, OE. *wōsig*, f. *wōs* juice, Ooze *sb.*[1]; in branch II, late ME. *wōsie*, f. *wose* mud, Ooze *sb.*[2]; in III a later formation related to Ooze *n.*[1]]

†**I. 1.** Full of moisture, juicy. (Only OE.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 170 Beps wyrt..pa wel wosig.

II. Related to Ooze *sb.*[2], mud.

2. Of water: Charged with ooze or mud; muddy.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. c. (MS. Bodl.) ff. 129/2 The Kynge Ofac . . cruelt custe of Pavalfee. 3 Ek troubliep wepy ofyrop and wose. 1580 W. Gilpin *Glasses. Wyre* (1581) 53 It's waters now become . . and discoloured. 1590 Cowper *Hard* 12. 1023 Nauther deep-dimpled milk nor wazy tide. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 170 A brook . . Oozy and foul, half choked with geese.

3. Composed of or resembling ooze, having the consistency of wet mud or slime. Of a sea-bottom: Consisting of ooze or fine mud.

1583 Golding *Cæsar* (1565) 123 b, Eyding or anchor is a woopye and open ground. 1850 Holland's *Leaguer Exmoor* 11 Oozy sand in the bottom. 1865 Pusciman *Pilgrims* II. 1170 iv. § 2. 1787 Great Rate of Oats Quagmires. 1869 Milton *Oak Harmony* 124 And bid the wallering waves their oozy channel keep. 1880 Fox H. Richard 13 Oct. in *Hooker's Bot. Mag. Frol.* (1926) 189 The bottom . . part sandy, part muddy and part oozy, and of a black clay. 1777 Tooke in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 870 The Lands in that Tract . . are still very oozy and weaky. 1830 Wordsworth *Long Rd. of the Lowth* 2 Jews, finished in 17 Inch. . . In Oozy Ground. 1874 *Rimmer Fforests* App. 21 Your first soundings will be about its harbors . . oozy ground. 1898 Sykes *Wint. Hist.* I. 198 These birds, frequent sea-shores, and the muddy and oozy margins of large fleets. 1894 Baddow *Maitland.* 42 An oozy bottom does beg for flat fish, such as soles, turbots, and plaice. 1892 H. H. Johnston in *Nature* 13 Nov. 47 All the deep water-residents are pelagic with this.

fig. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 68 Synne holy aubreyth euere more wose of synne, . . pardone pene hedre to a frol oozy pytt. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1620) II. 202 The best of Gods children are ouze and then to fare dashed [= to backsliden] as they ranne[!] thorow this oozie and muddy world. 1879 J. Cook *Marriage* 134 Any cozy region where the snow-mellmost of discussions settles.

b. Of a sound: Resembling that of something falling heavily on ooze.

OPACITY.

1894 Dickens *Mard. Chas.* xlii. It fell with an oozy, shudder sound among the grass.

III. Related to Ooze *sb.*[3]

4. Exuding moisture; damp with exuded or deposited moisture.

1514 Gest *Fabius* 10. 132 The oozy Oyster. 1595 Barnfield *Poem. Dict., Pastorals*, a hollow oozy Urne in the Pastorals. 1701 Ozell *Ovid.* tr. 225 The oozy . . Banks of the watery shades. 1819 Shelley *Prince a Maddened* 111 We climbed the oozy stairs into an old conveyed. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Scud.* I. 100 The Rose of the evergreen oozy with wax. 1881 Wolcott *Sky Scientist Lodge* 20 Thrashers, which To hear on warmish oozy days, Crashed poor souls' coaling sticks.

b. Slimy or damp; said of seaweed.

(Perhaps with some reference to Ooze *sb.*[2])

1592 Turbv. *Ill. Vk.* 10. 256 Oozy weeds And dismal seaweed covers her. 1780–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 681 By oozy weeds grappled fast. 1819 Shelley *Cyb. to Wind of West* 62 The oozy weeds [flowers of ceruleans] which wear The sapless foliage of the ocean.

Hence **Oo·zily** *adv.*, **Oo·ziness.**

1884 tr. *Bonnet's Hist. Conchyl.* 222 Water-farmers assist to double the riskiness of the Earth. 1795 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. 51 A soft and bitter ooziness. 1851 H. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 15 Hands to the winds above Tarchon mostly swinging.

Op, MR. variant of Up *adv.*, *prep.*, and *predic.*

Op, a colloquial abbreviation of Optime, q. v.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 208 Amherst Senior Opt' and ordinary Wranglers. 1892 C.S. *Times* 26 Jan. 84 A gleaner which he would not have exchanged for a place among the Senior Ops.

Op-, the form of the L. prefix Ob- before *p*, as *oppilate*, *oppose*, *oppress*, *oppugn*. (Only one *p* is pronounced in Eng.)

Opaan, obs. form of Opagan.

Opacate (*opē·kĕt*), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *opācāre*, f. *opāc-us* Opaque: see -ate[3] 3.] *trans.* To render opaque, to dim.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 308 A white cross which did..appear as some speak the inside of the Glass. *a* 1691 — *Wint. Afr.* 22, (1692) 198 The Air is. sometimes more dark, and, as it were, muddy, being clouded and opacated with terrestrial Vapours. 1830 H. Taylor *Ess. on Lett.* 20 Eyes..dimmed and opacated by the effects of dissipation.

†**Opa·cious,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *opāc-us* + -ious.] = Opaque.

1642 *Plea for King* 4 The opacious body of the earth. *a* 1652 Brome *Appeal. Conf. to Mist* Wks. (1702) 170 How nothing is opacious, or shadly to keep out the Light. 1713 A. Collins *Useful Disc.* I. 23 In the moon . . a luminous facing f.. May but a dark or opacious body.

Opacite (*ōpēsăit*). *Min.* [mod. (1874) f. L. *opāc-us* Opaque + -ite[1].] (*See quots.*)

1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 188 Opacite is the term applied to perfectly opaque, black, amorphous, submicroscopic granules, patches, or seams. 1880 *Dana's Min.* App. I. 40 *Opacite*, a name proposed by Vogelsang for the black opaque scales or grains..which cannot be dissolved with magnetite, menaccanite, or any other mineral.

Opacity (*opæ·sĭti*). [a. F. *opacité* (13–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *opācitās*, f. *opācus* Opaque.]

The quality or fact of being opaque; opaqueness.

I. The state of being in shadow; darkness, dimness, obscurity; also, an instance of this.

1611 Cotgr., *Opacité*, opacitie, shadinesse, vnlustrous [*sic*.] 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. (1686) 283 Others ascribe their causes to the peculiarity of Opacity and Light. 1708 J. H. *Cabl. Lamp* 302 Artificial Opacities . . to complete thy night, and dispel Opacity. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* (1768) I. He ascribes the opacity of the other more diminutive. 1807 Knox & Jesse *Corr.* I. 156 When the mist emerges from the opacities of the neural bed. 1872 D. Chalmers *Hours. Econ. Cit. Rest. Prof.* 15 The glimmering of the faintest dawn is more invigorating than the gloom of total opacity.

b. The condition of not reflecting light.

1739 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 402 Opacity . . for one sensel signifies want of transparency to the latter, that no light comes from the body. 1880 Tyndall *Mountaineering* ix. 73 It was most interesting to observe . . even after tree losing its opacity and suddenly taking hold of its glory.

2. The quality or condition of being impervious to light: opposed to transparency or translucency.

1632 Prescriptio Gassi. *Kenrey.* 91 139 An Colendi, Im, &c. by reason of their impenetrable .., as are Quicksilver, Silver, Lead, Steele, Iron, Tin, and the like, by reason of their opacity. 1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1684) 102 An Orb of thick Vaporous Air . . through it have not so great Opacity, as by terrestrious bodies. 1739–71 *Commercium Epist. Scholast.* 33 Perspicuity, or opacity, occasion many differences in stones. 1756 Hume in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 2 A lady who had lost the sight of both [eyes], by cataracts in the crystalline humor. 1834 J. Mayne *Man. Anat.* 311 Lastly, When the passage of light is entirely stopped opacity comes on. 1865 *Chamb. Journ.* III. 140/2 The milk-tester which..owes its efficiency to the relative opacity of pure milk and milk and water.

b. *transf. Acoustic opacity*, imperviousness to waves of sound.

1872 Tyndall *Progress* 81 (1879) I. x. 331 Hence we had the *acoustic opacity of the air.* 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 370 In the cases of acoustic opacity...If we had simultaneously made observations in an opposite direction, we would have come to a different conclusion.

3. *fig.* **a.** Darkness or obscurity of meaning. **b.** Mental or intellectual dullness; obtuseness or obtuseness of intellect; *concr.* one in whom this is embodied.

a. 1780 Ranlagh *Cat. Pictures* 14 297 Its full their warble was of crystalline leaf. 1804 *Sir. operabook*.

b. 1640 Fr. Hall *Servit.* 7 *Tribul.* 1. Wks. 1837 V. 421 That gloomy and base capacity of counsels, wherewith our earthly minds are commonly wont to be overclouded. a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 277 No Discourses could ..penetrate those Opacities of Ignorance. 1837 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Mirabeau* (1840) V. 200 Natural capacity being no doubtly not visibly darkened by accidental difficulty and perversion. 1894 *Athen.* (1895) IV. 297 The Opacities have been pleased to suppress this sketches. 1874 Louis Cass *Prof. Cheyenne* I. iv. 111 A light dawned through the thick opacity of his brain.

Opacous (*opē'kəs*), *a. Now rare.* [L. *opāc-us* Opaque + -ous.] = Opaque a.

†1. = Opaque 1. *Obs.*

1610–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* v. iii, What an opacous body had that moon that but chang'd me so! 1657 *Trumpet to Longest Baptists & Chike to This Gentiles* 6 Thick, opacous, and shady. 1709 *Tuffy's Triumph*, Trusting To the dark covert of the opacous night.

†b. = Opaque 1 b. *Obs.*

1709 tr. *Fenwick's Hist. Troyes* I. 108 Too much of the Powder makes the Metal black and opacous.

2. = Opaque 2.

1809 N. Cresswell *Geog. Del.* 1. 1. (1815) 21 The shadowes imitate the opacous bodies, whereon they arise. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 188, The glass becomes transparent, and no more Opacous. 1759 E. Bonvie *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 38 Occasioned by an Eruption of Smoke, and other opacous Matter. 1814 Cary *Dante's Chronicle Classics* 139 Through which thou spie'st no farther, than the mole Doth through opacous membrane. 1888 Lowell *Under Willows* 201 The sound of human voice On footfall...Doth in opacous cloud participate The consciousness.

Hence **Opacously** *adv.*, opaquely; **Opacousness**, opaqueness.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 208/1 The first Mind, by its opacousness eclipsing their lustre. 1688 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 43 Country and levity, brownness and fairness, ...transparency, &c. 1890 E. B. *Ashmole: Chronicle* 147 It moved ...opacously and as Text wins.

†**Opacular**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *opāc-us*, on some mistaken analogy.] Somewhat opaque.

1761 Hymns *Pr. Islands* III. 22, Anth. Pref., To See it from any little moors, or specks of opacular matter.

Opah (*ō'pä*). [See quot. 1730.] A rare fish of the North Atlantic (*Lampris guttatus*), of the mackerel family, having a compressed oviform body with long single dorsal and anal fins, conspicuous for its brilliant colour, which varies from green to bright golden with azure reflexions. Also called the King-fish and Moon-fish.

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 259 The black Prince, and his Consort, from Annamaboe on the Coast of Guinea, and Mr. Coulston, formerly Governor of Cape Coast Castle, upon seeing this Fish immediately knew it, and said it was common on that Coast. ...The Natives call it Opah, and the English there call it the King-fish. 1798 T. Hibbert *Voy. Scarborough* II. 229 The Opah or King-fish is of singular beauty. 1880–3 Cassell *Brit. Fishes* II. 134. 1893 *Dundee Advert.* 28 Sept. 7 A magnificent specimen of the rare British fish the opah has been captured in the North Sea... the dimensions ... are, length 5 feet 7½ inches, width 2 feet 9½ inches, ...and weight 68 lbs.

Opakin, obs. form of Opaque.

Opal (*ō'păl*). [ad. L. *opāl-us* (Pliny); cf. Gr. ὀπάλλιος; according to Weigand II. 311, from Skr. *upala* 'precious stone, gem', the opal having been first brought from India. Cf. F. *opale* (16th c. *opalle* in Littré).]

1. An amorphous form of hydrous silica, somewhat resembling quartz, but in certain species exhibiting a delicate play of colour; these when cut are valuable as gems.

Many varieties have specific names: *common opal*, of milk-white or bluish colour, with reflexions of green, yellow, and red; *black opal*; see quots. 1845; *fire* or *iron opal*; *harlequin*, *precious*, or *noble opal*; see quot. 1814; *wood opal*, wood-opal, or *opalized wood*, see Wood sb.; also various names, Girasol, Hyalite, Hydrophane, Jasp-opal, Menilite. Among the fossils formerly associated with the opal were, that when carried on the person wrapped in a bay-leaf it rendered invisible.

1556 Thevet *Singul. De P., E.* xvi. (1878, Bull.) II. 775/1 Opsidon [sacre Opale aux anc] is a stone distinguished with colourets of divers pourfaicts stones ... pervoy is be first coloured de Carbuncule, he yellowtops parpre of Amathiste, he long green colloure of the Smaragdus, and so colours adiapre [beaux with a narrow diapre]. 1565 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 26 *Opsidius* ... is a stone in colour like to rede waxe, and those cleare castonie grene.] 1598 Florio, *Opale*, a chiara coloured pretious stone called an Opale. 1600 Holland *Pliny* II. 624 In the Opal you shall see the burning fire of the Carbuncle or Ruby, the glorious purple of the Amethyst, the greene sea of the Emerauld, and all glittering together. 1630 R. Johnson *New Inn* v. vi, I had this emblazon'd, &c. to get invisible; ...put an Opal Wrapped in bay-leaf, in my left shoe, to observe Them upon wish. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* xx. iv. (1695) 373 To this, perhaps, will be said, that not an Opal, or the Infusion of Lignum Nephriticum, two Colours at the same time? 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1167 Thick play the refulgent Opal into fiery Beams. 1816 Robin *Med. Pocket.* I. ii. 6, I 72 Every one knows how capriciously the colours of a fine opal vary from day to day, and how rare the lights are which bring them fully out. 1880 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xvii, A cruelly fine opal, coquetting with the lights of every gem...; it shot emulous red flashes, and green, and yellow fire.

It was valued with lightning from, and at times it shot in a milky cloud, reminder of fire, quite unlikelike. 1814 H. M. Wanderer *Man. Prec. Stones* 56 The noble or precious opal...exhibits a rich play of prismatic colours, which flash from minute fissures apparently inlaid with adventitious fires. ...This variety is called the Harlequin opal. *Ibid.* 59 Fire Opal is a rich hyacinth-red variety of opal, from Mexico. It is also called Girasol and Iron opal. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 313/2 The so-called 'black opals' consist of the matrix (of dark brown ironstone) penetrated in all directions by veins and spots of opal, forming a mixture sometimes known as 'iron of opal'.

b. *fig.* In reference to its various and changing colours.

1591 Shakespeare *Tw. Nevtus* v. ii. 306 When we see Aurora peeping gray With Opals paint the Ceiling of Cadiz. 1600 Jonson *Cynth. Revels* v. iv. 77 Tis Tailor makes thy doublet of changeable Taffata, for thy minde is a very Opall.

2. A commercial appellation of semi-translucent white glass; = Opaline *sb.* 2.

1889 *Advt.*, Photographic Views, Medallions, Enclosed and Opals. 1892 W. J. Dawson *Redemption, E. Stockton* II. 42 Her work was to paint flowers and little landscapes on opal.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of or resembling the opal or that of the opal, opalescent.

a 1649 Drummond of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 26 New opal hue Reputeth heaven's crystall. *Ibid.* 40 Aurora...with her opal light Night's horrours checketh, putting them to flight. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 1029 Fire Of th' Empyreal Host's. With Opal Towrs and Battlements adorn'd Of living Saphirs. 1798 C. Lucas *Lun. Whimsy* III. 207 Ashes of opal color is produced. 1807 Crabbe *Borough* xiv Where the opal mists first flushed the sky. 1865 J. Wilson in *Chr. Ins.* I. 149/1 It should present an...opal appearance.

4. *Comb.*, as *opal-coloured*, *-glittad*, *-hued*, *-like*, *-tinted* adjs.; **opal-agate** (see quot.); **opal blue**, a carefully prepared spirit-blue; **opal glass**, (*a*) = Opaline *sb.* 2; (*b*) glass iridescent like the opal; **opal-jasper** = Jasp-opal.; **opal plate**, a plate of opal glass on which a photograph is taken.

1896 A. H. Church *Dict. Stones Mins.*, "Opal-agate, opal, with an agate-like structure, showing bands of different colours. 1880 Tennyson in *Soc. Arts Jrnl.* 442 The hydrochloride ...is known as "opal blue." 1708 Hill-Stubbs *Un Martyr* II. ii. 2. *Beholds* 222 Th' Opal-colour'd Morn. 1849 Emerson *Poems* (1858) 23 The opal-colored days. 1884 "Opal glass (see Opalescent). 1850 *Ashleigh's Phologr. Manl.* 211, 109 For a good negative illuminant, ...a double or other "opal-globed lamp will not be far to seek. 1816 Owen *Movements* 220 An "opal-hued light on land, and sky and sea. 1896 A. H. Church *Dict. Stones Mins.*, "Opal-jasper, common opal with the color of yellow jasper. 1596 Shakespeare *Tw. Nevtus* v. ii. 1. *Arb* 222 Still (Opal-like) some changeable is seen.

Opaled (*ō'pălĕd*), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Opal + -ed 2.] Made iridescent like an opal.

a 1849 Poe *Al Aaraaf* i. 12, A wreath that twined each starry form around, And all the opal'd air in colour bound.

Opalesce (*ōpălĕs'*), *v.* [f. Opal + -esce, repr. L. *-escere* in *adhiscere*, etc.: see Opalescent.] *Intr.* To exhibit a play of colours or iridescence like that of the opal.

1869 J. G. Cullingworth *Chem. Anal.* 440 Nitrate of mercury is a very delicate test of the presence of hyposulphurous acid ...when only one hundred-thousandth is present, it opalesces on a few minutes standing.

Opalescence (*ōpălĕs'ĕns*). [Las rest + -ence.] The quality of being opalescent; a play of various colours as in the opal; milky iridescence.

1869–97 R. Jamieson *Chem. Mins.* (ed. 3) 218 Some minerals, when held in particular directions, reflect from single spots in their interior a coloured shining lustre, and this is often so augmented by opalescence. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 847 A persistent opalescence of the urine. 1879 Roscoe *Chemistry* 72 Not only liquids and solids exhibit this phenomenon of opalescence.

Opalescent (*ōpălĕs'ĕnt*), *a.* [f. Opal + -escent.] Exhibiting a play of various colours like that of the opal; having a milky iridescence.

1823 Rees's *Cyclopæd. Geol.* 713 Vitreous, *silky*, *Opalescent*, transmitting variously coloured light combined with a milky cloudiness, as in the siliceous stones called opal. 1848 Rubini *Med. Pocket* I. 9 v. 168 § 215 Tibias hardly ever present anasarca, but a certain opalescent twilight which for research of human emotion as of intensive truth in it. 1888 Lessing *Madame* 23 The beautiful iridescence, or opalescent fulgor. 1880 *Intl. Rev. on Mins.* 3/2/1 The opalescent effects manifested by specimens of glass after being long buried underground.

Opalesque (*ōpălĕsk'*), *a.* [f. Opal + -esque.] Opal-like in colour or iridescence; opalescent.

1883 *Art Jrnal* June 168 The opalesque colour, and the pearly lightening up of the jewelled forms ... are magical in effect. 1877 Dixon *Diana, Lady Lyle* I. iv. 58, 250 A dainty pearl of many hues, Some said opalesque, some like an amber slab. 1887 Black *Green Pastures*, xxxi. (The bills) are on the contrary of a pale opalesque blue and white.

Opaline (*ōpălin*, *-ēn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Opal + -ine, after *adamantine*, *amethystine*, *crystalline*, etc. Cf. F. *opaline* (1801 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Having the colour or iridescence of an opal; opalescent.

1782 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* xx. xiii. II. 259 Assuming various shades of blue, from a pale amphibolus, to a deep violet colour; which were frequently mixed with a ruby, or opaline tint. 1806 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 283 *Cybosia*, ...a blueish white reflecting the prismatic colours. 1830 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 818 By boiling, they lose their transparency, and acquire an opaline tint. 1894 F. Peacock *Adventures, Young Joe Pardon*, How shall Venusia shine in waters opaline.

B. *sb.* 1. 'A term sometimes applied to a variety of yellow chalcedony which presents an opaline semi-opacity' (Westropp).

1861 C. W. Kino *Antiques Gems* i. 8 When the gems (Calcedony) has a bright tinge of yellow, it is named the Opaline. 1894 Westrope *Gems* 43.

2. A semi-translucent glass, whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxide of tin, or other ingredient; also called *milk-glass*.

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1780/2.

3. An opaline colour, surface, or expanse.

1871 E. Ellis *Caballus* 1.62. 81 When he saw the opaline Azur by the seas' level opaline. 1893 Mrs. C. Praed *Dr. Jane o Lavender* II. v. 73 In some places the pool was covered with a strange opaline.

Opalish (*ō'pălĭsh*), *a. rare.* [f. Opal + -ish 1.] Somewhat like opal in colour.

1809 *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 378 The last portion of exhilarating water dropped through the filter of an opalish hue.

Opalize (*ō'pălīz*), *v.* [f. Opal + -ize.]

1. *Intr.* To exhibit a play of colours like the opal; to opalesce.

1822 Pemberton *Petrol.* I. 360 A coal...in which colours, green, blue, and yellow, perfectly opaline or interchange: so that the melodious hue more splendour than even the noble opal.

2. *Trans.* To make iridescent like an opal. Chiefly in **O'palized** *ppl. a.*, converted into opal, much opaline or opalescent.

1822 Pemberton *Petrol.* I. 139 The beautiful opalised bird of Bologna, called Labrador stone. 1858 F. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 30 Either not at all or only very slightly opalised by caustic ammonia. 1892 Eranus *Dict. Art. etc., Opalized wood*, petrified by silica, and acquiring a structure resembling common opal.

Opaloid (*ō'pălŏid*), *a.* [f. Opal + -oid.] Resembling an opal in appearance; having a milky translucence.

1880 *Druitt's Electr. Illum.* I. 643 Each lamp being enclosed within a ground (glass) or opaloid shade.

O'palotype. [f. L. *opāl-us* Opal + Type.] A positive photograph on opal glass. Also *attrib.*

1865 *Spon's Workshop Appliances* 234 Opalotype pictures. Opalotypes by the wet process. It is only necessary to use opal glass instead of paper plates.

Opan, obs. form of Upon.

Opague (*ōpē'g*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5–9 **opake**, (7 **opake**, 7–8 **opac**), 8 **opaac**, 7– **opague**. [ad. L. *opāc-us* shaded, darkened, dark, whence also It., Sp., Pg. *opaco*, F. *obscur* (c 1200 in Hatz.-Darm.); hence the current Eng. spelling, which is rare before the 19th c.]

†1. Lying in shadow; not illuminated, darkened, obscure. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Palladius on Husb.* v. 282 They hongen hem up in place opake and dirke. 1630 R. Hero *Psalms* 55 The Nights thirtie are That with encompasses worthy opake hall, That retaine in liquid air. 1698 Worcester *Th. Earth* (1729) 35 The Opake and obscure parts were ... perfectly transparable. 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1790/1 The light of the sun was somewhat opake, by the shadows, as if two or three flakes were collapsed.

b. Of a body or surface: Not reflecting or emitting light; not shining or lustrous, dull, dark.

1704 G. Agoon *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 10 The planets are all opake, or dark bodies. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 203 It has an opake colour, interspersed with yellowish spots. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 264 (Drapes), ...a surface which does not reflect the light at all. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1850) 154 There, in our astronomy An opaque star. 1877 Black *Green Pastures*, xxxvii, An opaque, solid gloom—not unlike cooling-wax.

2. Impermeable to light, not transmitting light, not transparent; hence, impenetrable to sight.

1642 Fabian *Dialls* v. (1651) 168 If you would have this means not so be transparent but opaque. 1684 Powell *Exp. Philos.* v. 103 Those Luminous and Opaque Bodies (I mean the Stars and Planets). 1687 Milton *P. L.* III. 619 Whence to way round Shadow from body opaque can fall. 1697 J. Pitfield in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 696 In Leaves are still...and opake (i.e.) not to be seen through. 1707 A. Monroe *On Glasses* 16 Others are by reflection opake, called opaque as the north. 1828 *Foreign Rep. Rev.* VII. 19 Exposed to the air these crystals became opake. 1867 Baker *Nile Tributs.* xii. 314 The hunt...having the advantage of thick and opaque bough. 1884 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* 10 It is the frequency of the reflexions at the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders foam opaque.

b. *transf.* Not transmitting heat, sound, etc.

1876 *Trans Roy. Adv. Phys. Sc.* viii. (ed. 2) 109 Extremely opaque to radiant heat.

3. *fig.* a. Hard to understand or make out; not clear, lucid, or distinct; obscure.

1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xx. Anth. Pref., To darken your hypothesis by placing a number of dull, opake words... betwixt your eyes and your readers' conception. 1789 *Monthly Rev., Med.* (ed. 2) I. v. 342 An opake explanation, upon which they are utterly unable to throw a single ray of light. 1842 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 32 Whatever wisdom...may consist the opaque but authentic Commons Journals.

b. Impervious to reason, unintelligent, dense, obtuse, dull.

1709 Vanbr. *Confeder* vi. Wks. 1715 IV. 260 We have in abundance...brave great men. ...Men in themselves opinion, who borrow brains, from their circumstances, or situation.] 1892 Carlyle *Letter-d. Pamph.* i. A fund of purblind obduracy, of opaque flunkeyism grows truculent and contemptuous. 1880 Mrs. Oliphant *Lit. Mod. Eng.* III. 107 Too opaque to understand her husband's jests.

4. *Comb.*, as *opaque-veined* adj.

1793 Bonnet *Let. to Needle on Aps.*, If any opaque-veined bulbus of marbled complexion.

B. sb. 2. Something opaque; a medium or space through which light cannot pass. Also *fig.*

1790 THOMAS *Wks.* IV. 78 A very thin opaque of natural and of soul, This double night, transmits not piercing ray, To lighten, and to cheer. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 420, I watched...And deem'd the deep opake would blot her beams. 1820 W. THOMPSON *Theory of Hail* 11 Thus pursued through the opaque their lucky flies. 1824 MRS. FRANCES *Ladies Assist.* The light began to penetrate the dim opaque of his understanding.

b. A shade for the eyes.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Jan. 1/2 Mr. R., who has suffered by a long explosion, appeared with an opaque mask over his forehead for the protection of his eyes from the rays of electric light.

Opa·que, *v.* [f. OPAQUE *a.*: cf. L. *opācāre* to OPACATE.] *Obsol.* To render opaque.

1682 S. LOMAS *Fumus, Crystal* 23 Not one but winks Hypocrisy, opaqued with inconsistency still. 1688 *Sol. Answ. I.N.* 102/2 The next ... practical way of opaquing the backgrounds or negatives of Pictures.

Opaquely (*opēi·kli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an opaque manner, so as to be opaque.

1796 ROBISON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 130 To opaquely of a clear White. 1858 CARPEN. *Freeth.* (ed. 2) I. 180/1 II. 36 Raised into a kind of chastely sarcastic Olympus, and opaquely supplies us the life of him. 1880 *All Year Round* No. 40. 260 Glass...opaquely stained with youthful hands.

Opaqueness (*opēi·knės*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being opaque; opacity.

1657 W. MOUNT *Song of Sold* II. 3 n. 2026, The Earths opaqueness exclude to Light. 1748 H. BAKER *Microsc.* 2 xiii. 57 The Transparency or Opaqueness of an Object. 1839 tr. *Liebig's Anim. Chem. Agric* 61, 1842 Giving...complete opaqueness to the colours. 1853 *Colombier* (*Ill. Disp.* to Jem, We are often the victims of our own complacency or prejudice. 1857 HUGHES *Manlf. Vener* II. 14 [It] gives rise to a general and increasing opaqueness.

Opard, obs. f. OPWARD. **Opasom,** obs. f. OPOSSUM. **Opbigge, Opbraid,** etc.: see UP-.

Ope (*ōp*), *a.* and *sb.* [Reduced from *open*, the *n* being dropped as in *ye, ypleas.*: cf. *assoile* for *assoilen, taste(n, brighte(n*, etc.]

A. *adj.* = OPEN *a.* in various senses. [Only *poet.* or after the sb.] Now *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 168 Vor ostlondon leared schomes and hare. *Ib.* 1181 Ic ope and vuolve-spot. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 26/66 He bihihte him his lok. 1296 LYDG. *Destr. Troye*, 4721 The large woode vpon me rode Al hope, I gane hem to refuse. 1549-62 STANBRIDGE & H. *To Dwarf*, There heauens kingdome shalbe set ope. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. 1. 393 The speede of passage shall we fling wide ope. 1658 HERRICK *Pelgr.* 1. 180 To keep ope their drowsie slumbring eyes. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 62 A casement ope at night, To let the warm Love in! 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* xvi. With both eyes wide ope.

B. *sb.* [Cf. OPEN *sb.*]

†**1.** = OPEN *sb.* 2, OPENING *obsl. sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 293 What an ope I should give to adversaries. 1627 — *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1629) 267 In Sennehrib when God ...intercludes all possibility or ope for returne out of straits.

2. = OPEN *sb.* 1, OPENING *obsl. sb.* 1. *Arch.*

1615 BEDELL *Rymed Tenures Instr.* 321 Pointed open, splayed towards. 1858 MRYRICK *Cb. Cb. Cathedrals* 19 The central ope of each triplet having a trefoiled head.

b. *local.* (See quot. 1880.)

1880 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. IX. 320/2 At the street corners, where the name of the street is usually painted, you find Charles' Ope, Chapel street Ope. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Ope*, a narrow covered passage between two houses; an opening. 1893 *Q. Colleg. Oxford. Duchy* 227 Her window panes, over the ope.

Ope (*ōp*), *v.* [Reduced from OPEN *v.* after prec.] = OPEN *v.* in various senses. (Chiefly, and since 17th c. exclusively, *poet.*)

c 1250 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Take he hennes & shulle here & ope here. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 222 Which open his eyelyes to chil and pynes. 1577 WHETSTONE *Remembr. Lady Gascoigne* 26, The windowes of my mone, then straight I ope. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 47 See how they fleet Against our envyer's gates, and they shall ope. 1820 — *Temp.* v. i. 37 The hour's now come The very minute bids thee ope thine ear. 1884 *Wood Life* Jan. 26 H. S.) IL, Going to his study downe and opeing it. 1740-2 *Gent. Agricol.* 450 Open'd his young eye to hear the hymn of gratitude. 1857 CHARLOTTE *Prov. Sayg.* 1. 280 He opes his cargoe, pays, and lets a ship down, to gain applause. 1893 WHITTIER *Legal.* 21, Mark its Lord, ope thine eyes that they may see!

Ope = HOOP *sb.*? 2, bullfinch; cf. OLPE.

1889 WORCESTER *Nest. Agricl.* (1861) 366 Kill the Opes or Bull finches that feed on the buds of Fruit-trees.

Opa, obs. f. HOPE; UP, UPON *prepp.*

[Opeaghe, a misreading or misprint for *gaaphe*, GRAPHEL.

1708 MORRIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 250. 1892 *Enqrid. Scott.* VI. 713/1 ; 2 etc.]

Ope-head: see OPEN-HEAD, quot. 1797.

Opeidoscope (*opei·dŏskōp*). [f. Gr. *ὀπ-*, *ἰσχύειν* + *-σκοπος* lens (image + -SCOPE.] An instrument invented by Prof. A. E. Dolbear (West Virginia), consisting of a tube closed at one end by a tense membrane, having attached to its centre a small mirror, to show the musical vibration caused by speaking or singing at the open end.

1883 A. E. DOLBEAR in *Proceed. Nt. Telephone* (1894) 167 While engaged in making a successful brass capsule, I invented the opeidoscope.

†**Ope-land.** *local. Obs.* [f. OPE *a.* + LAND.] *fig.* Open ground: see quot.

1824 *Rep. E. & E. C. Wards* 14 *Ope lands*, ground plowed up every year, ground that is loose or open, *Staff.* 1828 *Hist. Hand. and Ch. Hands-Lancs*, an ope-land, Land ploughed and sowed every Year.

Opelet (*ōp·lĕt*). [f. OPE *a.* + -LET.] A name of a sea anemone, *Actinoscia cidaria*, so called because the tentacles cannot be retracted.

1880 *Cassell Ambulacria Britannica* etc The English name (Opelet) I have formed for it ...alludes to the habitually open condition of the disk. *Ibid.* 283 No very special care is required to maintain the health and vigour of the Opelet in captivity.

†**O·pely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OPE *a.* + -LY².] = OPENLY *adv.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 833 He is alre wolde mare, but he dorre ope na spelinge. *c* 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 1983 He had the king at spelle, Bicrafte knape child of the king, but scholde dorst he him with-ho. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 311 He myst opely to the prest, berying myche bold in the chirche.

Open (*ō·pn*), *sb.* [Partly vbl. sb. f. OPEN *v.*; partly elliptic. use of OPEN *a.*]

I. 1. = OPENING *obsl. sb.* 2; an aperture.

c 1450 Henry Wallace 170, 1083 The tyr brak in at all partyis about. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/2 A Open of a wyndowe, *fenestra*. 1566 RUTLAND *Lett. Treat. Switzerland*, 20 In Oxford into a kind of chastly sarcastic Olympus, and opaquely supplies us the life of him. 1880 *All Year Round* No. 40. 260 Glass...opaquely stained with youthful hands.

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a

Crescent *Heraldry* xvii 616 Ed. 3) 1358 The noblest coins struck by Henry the Seventh bear an open Crown with flowers-de-lis on the sides.

5. Not covered so as to be concealed or protected; bare, exposed.

Rimthyf xxvii. Head-wyrsa Ead eahl ida-scealh upene standan. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 180 With open hed and fet al bare. *c* 1440 PROMPT. *Parv.* 1. 20. 224 Nonne wommen weryden thanne, ...hiderwhyles, but wereden here open here. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 264 He that lyveth wyde open, & thay goynge ouer hym & lourynge hym. 1604 E. GRIMESTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. vii. 348 When any one dyeth, they layd him open in a chamber, vntill that all his kinsfolkes and friends were come. 1684 EVELYN *Kal. Hort. Feb.* (1729) 103 Sow Alaterna Seeds in Cases, or open Beds. 1846 KANE & St. *Zoötomy* IV. 291 Upper Jaws: Open, when they are not quite concealed by the upper lip. 1892 *Prod. R. Agric. Soc.* I. ii. 227 They will probably require to be laid open with the Evils. 1896 PEARCE & SUTCLIFFE *Telegraphy* 158 Telegraph Lines 208 ... 210. Wherein which open, that is overground, wires are employed.

†**b.** *With adverbial force*: with uncovered face; hence, confidently, frankly; also, brazenly. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* iii. 18 We that with open [1382 schewid, Vulg. revelata] face seen the glorie of the Lord. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 31 We may goon with open face and good conscience. 1837-8 H. *Monks' Manuel. de Paix* to *Pleniss* (1668) II. 384 How ... who ... did ... with open face, to their own vnut Blasphemies and Impieties. 1760 LLOYD *Sp. to Churchill* 11 Critics of old, a sturdy liberal race, Appear'd or censur'd with an open face.

8. Not having the marginal parts drawn, folded, or rolled together; unclosed, expanded, spread out.

c 1450 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 1399 To hir bin bind his Pardyn hab in eyrde. He gert a prayst it oppyn befor him bandit. 1513 W. WARDE *Bk. Knowynge to Bathen Bk.* 178 All manner of fearbat bayynge open thereon as a napon. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 52 Hallyngquaw...hes the leyndz oppin an lang on the quare it is our bandageon. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vi. 32 Carued...of palme trees, and open flowers. 1837 HAM. CASTLE *Lett.* II. 331 With...the open sheet in her hand. 1883 TAYLOR *Bolton Bot.* I. 12 Having an open letter in his hand.

7. Of a line, texture, etc.: Having apertures or spaces between its parts; containing intervities, gaps, holes, or unoccupied spaces; perforated; porous.

Open order (*Mil.*), a formation in which the individual men are three or more yards apart; (*Naval*), a formation in which the individual ships are more than a cable's length apart. *Open harmony* (*Mus.*), a harmony in which the chords are separated by wide intervals.

1649 Manwood *Soldier's Austid.* 39 In Files ...Open Order is that, from betweene person and person ...is Reckon...to stand or march at Open Order, is ever twelue Foote. 1683 GRIMSTON *Counsel* 19 A branch of open work. 1686 W. HOWARD tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* 1. 76, 118, 31 130 You had better use Verdegrease ...because it is more open and disposed for solution by the acids of Vinegar. 1708 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 34 Changes of position in open column, are in general movements of previous disposition. 1803 *Asiat. Researches* IV. 60 The signal for calling to open order. 1820 SOMERVILLE *Ann. Arctic Reg.* I. 229 *Open Sea*, or sailing Sea, is where the places are so separate as to admit of a ship sailing conveniently among them. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 181 Unless a very open and porous collodion be used. 1882 *Gaz. Street. Ry.* 1. 2 (title) 6 134 The motorcar is said to be *Open* or Inside-transoms when the parts do not come into contact in the head, or as to never close entirely.

8. Of a passage or space: Not occupied by anything that prevents passage or view; free from obstructions; unobstructed, clear. Of a country: Free from wood, buildings, etc. Of a river, port, etc.: Not frozen over, free from ice.

c 1300 *Destr. Troy* 1575 The Streets were...of strange hewis, For euer it was open to be myddis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 37 Making open passage by dint of swerde. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 214 He is made to come forth into an open place, where he may hear what to say and to behold. 1660 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1585/2 The Emperor and his Court will remain till the River be open, so that the way go by Water. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 10 The ice being broke, the Signal is again open for the Ships. 1793 *Ox. Free Pap. round World* (1846) 219 The country was all open, with very little wood, and no trees. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 126 The road...is ever very rocky land, remotely and open by having the trees. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xvi. 38 The besieged must have had the river and the sea open to them during the siege. 1898 Sir R. HORNER (title) The Preservation of Open Spaces and of Footpaths and Other Rights of Way.

b. Of the bodily passages: Not obstructed; *esp.* of the bowels: Not constipated.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 213 When Ribs be most open...Then go they to anoint that be weake most close. 1720 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 227 Oil, Butter, and coarse Bread, and Hasty-Pottes keep the Body open. 1862 J. RUSKIN *Address to Workmen* x. 240 *Magnesia alba*...a learned purgative, and keeps the body gently open. 1894-5 *Lancet* Intl. 3) 442 Bowels not open.

9. Of the soil: Unbound by frost or bent; loose, permeable. **b.** Of weather or season: Free from frost, as an *open winter*; also *Naut.*, free from fog or mist.

1613 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1618) 13 In winter ...open, calme, and moist weather is best. 1697 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* ix. (1855) 256 Sometimes the (the earth) is open, as in the Summer and Spring. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 98 Then while the Tract lies open, and softened, Succeeding Suns may bake the Mellow Ground. 1794 DARBY *Cons. Wks.* 1841 II. 323 Hay will certainly be done unless we have an open winter. 1789 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Wb, The weather is said to be clear when it is fair and open. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 197 The meetings shall be held the first open week in or after November.

1884 D. C. HEATH *Geophys. Chiron.* No. 1076 The weather being fine and open and dry.

10. *Naut.* †**a.** Lacking mastheadwise; *open to Ay*: in full view (*obs.*). **b.** Seen with an opening between; clear, detached. Cf. OPEN *v.* 8.

1478 TESTAMENT *Mon.* (Nesbitt 1778) 110 Soulis Sanctæ Michaelis de Low jacet ingilot open upon the Law. *Ibid.*, Le Inchard de Rannes open upon Pennemouth. 1550 FALKIR. 251 Our thingis weren to weake open upon Dunkyrke (...*west Kirwod Dunkyrke*). 1850 MANNINGTON *Voyag. in Arc. Sea-lake Prop.* 11 (1911) 62 When you are at the West part of the Station, you will see three Islands come open, which there is to keep on CAIRL. 1886 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25254/4 They are to keep the Great Light a little open to the Eastward of the Small One, so would their coming others open the Hale. 1909 Dr. FOX CRAIGE 2 n. I found myself open to the northern shore. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1815 As we could not, the next westerly of the two hills ...came open of the bluff point. In a N. W. direction. 1838 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 197 Until you observe the spire...to beareth open of Bradley's head.

11. In various technical uses: **a.** *Music.* Of an organ-pipe: Not closed or shut at the top. Of a string: Not stopped by a finger. Hence, *of a note*, Produced by such a pipe or string, or by the lip of a performer on a wind-instrument without the aid of a slide, key, or piston.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 18 Tune it till it agree in sound with your Treble open. *Ibid.* 124 The open diadon. 1813 SHORT *Dict. Mus. s. v.*, 1832 HERSEL *Organ* to Wa call a pipe open, if its upper end or aperture is not shut up. 1848 MRS. C. CLARKE *tr. Berlioz' Instrument.* 4 Keeping the majority of his strings open. 1880 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 251 Observing the open note a tone and a semitone. 1888 *Murray's Mag.* III. No. 14 The transition from open to closed notes (*Stimmen*) can be quite always.

b. *Medicine.* (See QUOT.)

1806 KIDD & SO. *Zoölogical IV.* 341 *Open.* Applies that terminate in the margin of the wing, or that are not surrounded on all sides by nervures.

c. *Mus.* (See QUOT.)

1874 BENNETT & DRAY tr. *Lischf Hist.* 93 There are...besides *closed* and *open* transitions containing semitones: the former may be termed closed, the latter open...The open form cancelling bonds...continues to produce new layers of permanent tones as long as the cancellans.

d. Of sounds: Uttered with the mouth open. *Obs.* Of vowels: Produced with a wider opening of the oral cavity than those called *close*; e. g. *open a* and *æ* (= *ä*, *ā*), *close e* and *ę* (= *ē*, *ā*).

1582 in *Scotland Papers* (Caudrel) 16 My lord Cardinall...shall spoyl with open voice [*Original* [?] *prononcion farouche* tonne. 1593 DUCHESS *Tricks & Love* 59 The birds did with open voice cry. 1611 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* 628 The Indians have two very different sounds for the two vowels, E. and O. which for distinctions sake, they name the one close and the other open. 1709 *Pens. Soc. Cert.* 342 Those equal syllables alone require, That of the one the open vowels be, 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* 1. iii. 63 But Jespersen's conception of the French sound [of *a*] must have been against that the English. 1889 E. H. KELLNER *Rom. Lat. Fiction.* 3 The vowels open round in *ai* is the closest sharp sound in it.

e. Of a syllable: Ending in a vowel, as opposed to a *closed* (*close*, *shut*) syllable which ends in a consonant.

1851 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 6 An inner syllable is called *open*, if it ends with a vowel...*close* if it ends with a consonant. 1892 LLOYD, SOAMES *Introd. Phonetics* 74 The short accented sounds never occur in open syllables. *Mod.* A Latin short vowel in an open accented syllable is long in Rumanty; e. g. L. *mensis*, It. *mese*, Sp. *mes-a*, Eng. *mi-ss*. An original short *a*, *e*, *o* in a stressed open syllable became long in M.E. *a*, *e*, *o*E., Early M.E. *ā*, *ē*, *ō*, mod. Eng. *a*, *ea*, *o*. Words which have a short vowel in Latin, Romance, and Greek, retain a short stressed vowel in an open syllable, as in *Adam* (Hebrew) from Eng. *Ad-a*, or *Abel-a*.

12. Non-physical senses.

12. Exposed to the mental view, brought to light; patent, evident, plain, clear, easy to understand. Now only in *to lay open*, to lay bare, reveal, explain, 'expose'.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 Da cwæð he: Nu þincð me þæt hi...*c* 1000 OSBERN 232 Dan wæs wurðlæpe tacn to manna, & se hit eall openre tæcnes þæt hyene ænnes wæs Drihtnes bod. *a* 1300 MANNING *Meditor* xxxvii. 31 Þis bon is made of sorgen-þinge for þi is open ynoghe. 1380 WYCLIF *Mirth* xxxii. 33 Truely and thou art of hem, for wikid and old speche maketh thee open. 1390 FLEMING *Commentary* (1651) 31 It is open as light that the Meaning of Rom. 1. 20 is not to prove proofs to worshipp of miracles...as Papist and Pual haddon. 1492-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 21 Yf any wordes seme darke: yet is whyll to make yt more open by more my translacion. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (1605) 8 Lets open your former speeches that I may understand your meaning. 1601 BOHUN *Poem*, xiii. 38 A Sede hereth openy his Kitly. 1708 HICKMAN *Collect.* 3 Feb. 10. H. 8.) I. 182 He lays open some part of Dyngly in...his Story Colonel. 1739 MIDDLETON *Hist. Lett. Rom. Rel.* Wks. 1846 I. 302 I shall only endeavour to lay open the general principles of civil and criminal laws. 1858 W. JACOBS *Materia* I. 68 They...laid open to him the whole scheme of Mr. Acton...and inquired whether they...could lawfully engage in it.

13. Exposed to general view or knowledge; existing, performed or carried on without concealment or so that all may see, hear, or take cognizance; public; †also, declared in public or by public authority. Of persons: Acting in public or without concealment.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* v. xiii. § 2 Ammilcar him selfum ofslæh openre orsorge. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan. Apocryph.* vii. 4 Ne doth non man more than he dyghest an open hus in open sy. *c* 1600 QUEEN ELIZ. *Writ.* (Cam.) Put he no mark unless hindrance of all his ends. 1786 *Rights of Parish* III. 1055/2 Wrongs satisfied, and also open repentance, take to heart. *c* 1400 *Master Tree* 11383 My son ordeyn of all men by open assent. *c* 1405 *Pricke of Conscience* (E. E. T. S.) 59 Anoyte the godly openely was made prest. 1598 GRENEY *Serm. to* H. O. *Englishe Lady* (1840) 190 Which sentence...he caused to be written in his palace and all other open workes (public buildings). 1598 *Acts Eliz.* c. 2 § 2 Matters, Controversy, administration of the Sacraments or other open Prayers ...Open Prayer to and throughout this Act, is meant that Prayer which is the other to come vnto, or hear ... 1714 ARBUTHNOT *J. Bull* v. viii. This affair between Hocus and Mrs. Bull was now no open, that all the world were acquainted in it. 1844 THORNBURY *Greene VIII. Eng.* 144 Churchmen to be tempted with open patronage. 1882 *Law Times Rep.* L. 199/2 He took his name in the most open manner possible, sitting in one of the front seats.

14. Not confined or limited to a few, generally accessible or available; that may be used, shared, or competed for without restriction.

Open champion, one who has been successful in a competition or 'championship' that open. *Open communion*: see COMMUNION 7.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* (1858) 123 This was [K. Alfred]...and an open Scole of divers Sciens at Grantford. 1483 in Paston *Lett. Beverley* (1872) I. 398 So that he hope an open passage to passaging. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 71/1 Since the Thames-bank...forms an open Terrace to enhance every imagination which is not stifled. In this Design. *c* 1750 in *Wesley Gen.* (1906) I. 62 Upon the Foot of a Free and Open Trade to all His Majesty's Subjects. 1881 HOUSMAN *Two Records of Old S.* 31 There were a large number of open fellowships. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Roy. Shirl.* III. 219 The mystery was now an open matter. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 01 Aug. 3/1 Christ Open Hunters' Stakes (Two miles). 1884 C. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 44 He got...an open scholarship, at the college. 1898 *Daily News* 07 Apr. 4/6 Professional competition—Victory of the open champion.

15. Without defence or protection; esp. of a mental or spiritual kind; exposed, liable, or subject to.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 37 The religious man has is without footpathe is open to a grievous falle. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. (1517 Sec.) 201 The speech is open to all people. 1580 J. BARET tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* iv. (1577) L vb, A dangerous place that hee open appare goodnes. 1597 HAMLET *Q. Mar. IV.* v. 2. 5 The nettles...Hath left me open to all tempests. 1780 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. v. 158 Dangerous constructions to which they are now too much open. 1883 CR. *Times* 16 Nov., Whether they really 'need cure...may be open to question. 1893 *Law Times* XC. 499/2 It seems open to doubt.

16. Not given to concealing one's thoughts or feelings; free in conversation; unreserved, frank, candid. Of persons; also of qualities, attributes, or manner showing or marked by candour.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761 A good knight and a gentle...plain and open to his enemies, and never evil secret to his friend. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 210/1 Cutw. You are a strange open man, sir, to tell everything thus. 1687 MARVELL *P. L. Pr.* 62 To entertain them fair with open Face And Brest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 136 One Monarch weeps no more, his open Face. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 8, I will be open and sincere with you. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* II. 143 With cordiale air and open mien. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 284, I wish I was open as a little oyster with you.

17. Free in giving or communicating; liberal, generous, bounteous. *Now chiefly in open hand, open-handed.*

1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 30 Her hath a Teare for Pitie, and a Hand Open as Day) for melting Charitie. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 67 Sir: Having often of your open Bounty tasted. 1698 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxiv. 16 With open hand he gives. *c* 1784 GRAY *Corr.* 8 Liberal hand and open heart. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilmahoe* I. 63 No House could be More ample to leave...? You house his hand was open.

18. †Of a term or period of time: Not finished or closed (*obs.*). Of a question, discussion, etc.: Not finally settled, or determined; undecided, undetermined; that may be decided according to circumstances or at will; hence, uncertain. *Open* PUBLIC, VERDICT: see these words.

1582 *Act* 3 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 Justices...shall certifie every Protestation...to the King's Bench within forty Dayes...if the Terme be then open. 1618 CROKE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 331 The other quarrelled to be...power of issuing was void: but open. 1698 ARBUTHN. *Mem. Scriv.* (1768) I. 1. v. 208 An open policy is one by which the value of the subject assured...is left to be estimated in case of loss. 1894 MARION *Miller* I. 230 The customary decision of what is a kitchen farm, an open question in the Church. 1895 *Gen Statut.* c. 2. 235 Certain questions brought before Parliament are treated as 'open' questions; that is, questions on which Ministers in Parliament are allowed to take opposite sides without resigning. 1896 *Law Times* XCIII. 198/1 Lord Justice Collins...left the matter open for future consideration.

19. Of a thing; course of action, etc.: Not closed or shut against access; that can be used or reached without hindrance; accessible, available. Const. *to* (a person).

1508 TURBERV. *Ants* xix. 31 The love is open, and there are readers. 1614 WOTTON *Final. Treat. Monarchy* 11. 48 He ...argues 'how the way is open enough to rebellion'. No sooner does benefit receive it, *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. 0. 83 In the Holy Scriptures every thing necessary for general practice is open to all. 1880 Mrs. CRICHTON *Lett.* III. 38 Whether the invitation...which I...declined for this year, be still open to me. 1887 TENNYSON *Harvest. Comp.* I. 699, 633 It is open to any one to reject both stories. 1887 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/1 There are items, or perhaps three, common open to all.

20. Of a person: Accessible to appeals, offers, emotions, or ideas; ready to receive impressions,

to respond to sympathy, or to entertain ideas or arguments; accessible to (pity or reason).

1822 G. Fox *Trial* in *Works* (1908) *Quakers* x. 2/2 The people being generally tender and open. 1889 Mod. Society *Cyclist* 1. 7, She seems to open ... in regard ... that I should begin to a short time ere may also be open to conclusions. 1800 Harleian *Miscell.* II. 18 Mr Wm. open to improvement. 1892 Nineteenth *Cent.* Feb. 314 A mind open to all theories. 1889 H. Kingsley *Ken. Civil Is.* (1874) 36 Those whose intelligence is quickest, upmost, most sensitive. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 3/2, I ... know some open-to-conviction employer will bespeak me in. *Mod.* I will not name a price, but I am open to offers.

III. Phrases and Combinations.

21. Phrases. *With open arms*: (sense 8); with arms outspread to receive; hence, with great willingness or eagerness of reception. *In open court*, in the public court of justice, before the judge and the public. *Open ear*, a listening or attentive ear. *Open eye*, an unclosed, hence an observant or watchful eye; used esp. in phr. *with open eye* to denote close perception. *Open hand* (see 17). *With open mouth*, with mouth open to speak; also, gaping with wonder, etc.; open-mouthed. *Open question* (see 18). *To keep open doors, house, (a household)*; or *table*, to provide hospitality or entertainment for visitors generally. See also Open-air, etc.

1732 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 141 And fit, John's self...With *open* arms receive it into Post more. 1783 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 24 Nov., To Bath Court. ... I went, and with open arms was I received. 1840 tr. *Hauptleben's Fairy Tales* (ed. Dilke), She instantly flew towards him with open arms. 1550 Pilkington, 1562/3 *Open courts, court plenaries.* 1598 Shakes. *Merch. T.* iv. 1. 348 He hath refused it in the open Court, He shall have merely justice and his bond. 1614 Taylor *Hog* hath had his *Hide* (ed. Hind) *Dedicatory* A3, 4/2 He'd spend his judgment in the open court As now to me, without being seen either had his private chamber. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Hælðe seoð hire 'mawes opene toward hire dame. a 1398 Holl. Citron., *Hen. VII* 12 b, To give open sure in his regnes. 1879 Cunningham *Mind & Br.* 107 There is something additional in the open eye and open ear. c 1400 Trin. Coll. *Hom.* 33 Ure 'open hus ware opene to liftinde are leliende. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. *Prol.* 1. Wha sittis I, all! Dazeing your open eyis towards yonder part of the heaven. 1596 [see *Access Pride* a *Prol.* II. 1, the day had chased it with her eyes open. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 189 With 'open mouthes and fervis courage, thei came to Queine Margaret. 1595 Shakes. *John* iv. ii. 121 I saw a Smith...With open mouth swallowing a Taylors newes. 1530–1822 To 'keep open house (see Hospit. adv.) 13. a 1398 Holl. *Citron., Hen. V* 111 146 But the Cardinall...kept open housholde, to lordes, ladies, and all other. 1700 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3805/1 Most of the Freeholders are to keep open Table. 1841 Cassell *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xvii. 116 A chief, who must be liberal, keep open doors, and entertain.

22. *Comb.* **a.** With a vb., forming an attrib. phrase, as *open-cry*, *-fire*, *-hand*, *-house*, *-letter*, *-mind*, *-sky*, *-stairs*: see also Open-air, Open-work, Open-hearth, Open-mouth, etc.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Open-cut timbering*, dash timbering with cross sticks, placed at intervals. 1898 B. Chamberlain *Sph.* in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 136 A large 'open-fire ventilating grate. 1873 Knaggs *Dict. Mech.* 'Open-jawed Mould-ing, heavy beams, figure-stones, and ... small plates are sometimes moulded in the face of the boarding, without any rope or top part. 1771 *Convict Cel. Ess.* (1882) XIII. 324 Every open chair and other 'open top riding wheel-carriage [shall be taxed] five pounds. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 4/2 An 'open-view balcony with balustrades in the roof.

b. Paronymetic combinations in *-ed* (collected in number); such are *open-armed*, *-bladed*, *-chested*, *-countenanced*, *-ended*, *-favoured*, *-fronted*, *-grained*, *-hearted* (hence *-heartedness*), *-jointed*, *-kneed*, *-lined*, *-patterned*, *-roofed*, *-sided*, *-sleeved*, *-spoken*, *-windowed* (hence *open-windowedness*).

1880 T. C. Gaffkin *Boston Pattle* 13, 278 The two Sicilies only waited 'open-armed for their delivery. c 1890 W. H. Cooper *Fenellarion* 3 The 'open-bladed fan is useful in moving large volumes of fire air. 1808 Taylor *Hist. Inst.* (1869) I. 139 He was broad-shouldered and 'open-chested. 1850 Bayldon *Miner's Right* xxxiv. (1894) 146/2 A responsible steward, 'open-countenanced miner. 1895 J. Nisbet (*Heart. Mo.* March) 279 The flesh-tearing ammunition, the 'open-ended cylinder. 1874 Lennox *Wild Flowers* 18 of the interesting species comprising with 'open-flowered species. 1598 Florio in *Pilg. Progr.* CCCCVI. 458 So fastened ...surface was 'open-grained, and crystallined. 1804 Anna Seward *Mem. Darwin* 4 'Open-hearted hospitality. 1874 Treasure *Bible Animals* 10 When they are 'open-jointed, the tendons are kept in their correct relative positions by placing blocks of the required thickness between the two bits composing the frame. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 56 So porous and open-jointed are some of the rocks of this series. 1904 Dr. Fell *Orpheus* 61, My breeches ... were only knee length and 'open-kneed. 1895 *Athenæum* 21 July, 92 'Open-lined engravings like Albert Durer's. 1827 A. Knox *Morality Prof.* ix. Introd. 219 Jesus's temple was 'open-roofed. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4048/3 A Person to act as 'Open-Sheet'd Quoter. 1863 S. L. J. *Life on Earth* II. ii. 49 A plain 'open-necked body. 1859 G. A. Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 5 Shops with open, starlight spots,...covering with a jelly-like ! ha.! of 'open-windowedness on the bye-streets.

c. Special combs.: † **open-bellied** a., pictured; **open-cast**, **-cut**, in *Mining*, an open working; **open-faced** a., having a frank or ingenuous face; † also, having the face uncovered; hence *open-faced* adv.; † **open-fronded** a., based on plain or obvious facts; **open-front** (see quot.); **open hearth**, a hearth of the reverberatory type: see Hearth† 3; also attrib.; **open-minded** a., having an open mind, accessible to new arguments or ideas, hence *open-mindedness*; **open-step** sb. vast arrest., of the sight of a gun, arranged with parallel bars after the fashion of a ladder; **open-stitch**, sb. **open-stock**, a style of openwork stitching; also *attrib.*; † **open-visaged** a. = *open-faced*.

1598 Florio, *Candidezza*, bauel, "open bellied. 1891 Greenwell *Coal-trade Former Northward & Dwnk.* 32 Quicksand, a casting in roots, coal, &c., at the top or bottom of an excavation already made, and open to that place. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, "Open-cut, a surface-working, open to daylight. 1600 Geneva *Herodotus* vi. v. (1610) 282 This fashion of shaking helmet and "apparelled with gentlenesse over the sight. 1897 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 6/2 A cynical, well-brushed-looked, open-faced, English gentleman. 1899 H. Lawrence *Essex* (*Antiquarian*) 41 As much as between "open-hearted men and reading. 1901 Graduate *Calculus on Fr.* (title), to An "open-minded elective, that cannot escape the knowledge even of the rudest. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, "Open-front, the arrangement of a blast furnace with a fore-hearth. 1889 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/7 The dust in between wrought or puddled iron and limestone, or the usual "open-hearth" steel. 1897 *Times* 18 Oct. 12/1 The growing importance of open hearth and the diminishing relative value of Bessemer steel. *Ibid.*, Under the open hearth system ... completely control its supervision. 1865 Harper *Ency. Brit. Plates* 3 An "open-mindedness that should even subdue contrary impressions. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xix, Nays a' yees. "Openstreek loons about it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 364/1 The ordinary "open-step sight attached to the barrel. 1490 Eden *Decas.* viii. 388 He was ... "open visaged beyond all the reporte of Possidonius, or y^e all ouer myght knowe and see that he was dede.

B. *adv.* = Openly (in various senses).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18015 His presence open mait be schauen. 1580 *Mirrh of Frenchmen* (Arb.) 98 [He] bewyld and knowes an oddle of money (being vnspliedy), more opynnest and fullyer than he knewes others. 1533 More *Apol.* 100 Some there may be ye plesyr to open and open false. 1600 Shakes. *Twel. N.* iii. 82 To do not thus walke too open.

Open (ōʉ'pn), *v.* Forms: 1 **openian**, 2 **openien**, 3–5 **opene**(n, 4 **open**, hoppe, **opon**, 5–6 **openyne**, & *Sc.* **apon**; 3 *Orm.* **oppenenn**; 3–5, 9 *dial.* **oppen**, 4–6 **ope**, 5– **ope**. [OE. *openian* = OS. *opanôn*, *opanôn* (MDu. *openen*, Du. *openen*), OHG. *offanôn*, (MHG. *offenen*) = Goth. **upanôn*, f. *upan-* Open *a.* Cf. also Ger. *öffnen*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To move or turn (a door, gate, or the like) away from its closed position, so as to admit of passage. Cf. the dial. 'put up' or 'set up' (the door): also Ger. *aufmachen*, *aufthun*, Du. *opendoen*, to do or make up, put up, open.

c 1000 *Ags. Psalms* (Spelm.) cxviii. 19 Openiað me ganz rihtwisnisse. c 1205 Lay. 15468 Drihten wolde openi þe uppendeles þurh[e]. 1275 hopede] to-openi[d]-þeiȝe. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Pauelun þeiȝe wes openes togeines þe est. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 18811 (Cott.) Þou opened vnto his seruiens, lare-cnit to þe. c 1325 *Poem. Vitod.* 19268 (Fairf.) Wiþ lust he opened her eyn-lid. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11398 Nu to pas of þis place, to vs port opene. c 1440 *Chron. Vilod.* 246 Vppe he þoȝte, wyt holly, þat he wolde opene þe ȝatis. 1535 Coverdale *Jer. Lamp* v. 6 When I had opened vnto my beloued, he was departed, and gone his ways. 1704 *Arabian Nights* IV. 122 There [speech]...pronounced these words distinctly, Sesame (which is a sort of corn), open. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* iv. 2, Open, in the King's name!

2. To make (a building, box, or enclosed space of any kind) open (Open *a.* 2), as by moving or turning a door, gate, lid, by removing part of the walls, or clearing away anything that obstructs passage in or out; to break open, enclose, undo; to obtain or provide free access to or egress from.

c 1000 Cædmon 2357 Þurh hæst to halidomes folc Openedon þeiȝes maðelmes. c 1205 Lay. 15468 Drihten wolde openi þe uppendeles þurh[e]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls Ser.) II. 13 His tresorie was yopned. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19403 (Cott.) Al oppid was þair grauen stan. 1380 Wyclif *Sermons* iv. 174 The which openyth a lettel of myht, and no3t to lyte to dryue. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 87 In his cowrage þerinne were i-opened. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11 Þe ȝeatis were opened be ȝerde. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xlii. 35 When they opened their sackes, every man founde his bundell of money in his sacke. 1552 *Pricke of Conscie* 373 In *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 290 Or helyth ȝone ȝone schouris, And oppin þe. 1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* iii. ii. 2 Why, then the world's mine Oyster, which I with sword will open. 1710–14 Pope *Rape Lock* iv. 10 No first the smelling-bottle open'd, then the eyes. 1865 *Lond. Times* 3 XXIX. 2/3/1 As soon as [C— and Co.'s office was opened on the morning of the 19th. *Mod.* Shall we open another bottle?

3. In figurative expressions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26018 (Cott.) Opine to your hoted your here. 1563 Ld. Seymour *Proin.* T. 111888, 141 Chestre opened his gates to all chekes. 1619 Shakes. *Hen. VIII*, iv. ii. 164 My hand he's open'd history to you.

4. With the purpose or the main notion: To give access to; to render accessible to (persons or to the public); or *for* (some purpose); to make freely accessible; to establish for the resource of the public, of customers, etc., as *to open a shop, store, branch of a bank, registry office*, etc. With various qualifications implied by the context.

1580 Hole tr. *Mendoza's Canon* 326 That no man open his house unto other unreasonable. 1647 Boyle *Let. to Darcy* 3 May, With 1500 l. p. annū. Either to lett houses against, or open Voyages for all those, that [others invest]. 1750–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Librarians* 5 This library ... Tobie Caner soon prepared to open for the public. 1892 Manchester *Mod. Progr.* xiii. 181 The Corporation ... ventured to open the Courts of Justice which the Romans had closed. *Mod.* with IV. 102 That the House of Lords and the House of Commons should be open to men to whom he would not open a gaol of debtors. 1889 Mrs. *Ja Horn. Star* 6 Jan., Everyone who gets into Parliament ...by opening the public-houses, goes there to represent the wish of the constituency.

fig. 1813 Mad. Duszynska *Fashion.* I. iii. 118/96 *et Attempts* were made to open the borough.

5. To declare (a building, park, etc.) open, and introduce to public use by a formal ceremony. (Passing into sense 13.)

1889 *Daily Times* 20 June 6/6 Prince Albert Victor visited Harrogate and opened the new Buildings of the Bath Hospital. 1898 *Eastern Morn. News* (Hull) 10 Feb. 1/2 St. Thomas's Church. Opening of the New Lectern. 1898 *Oxford Directory*, The new Town Hall, Courts and Municipal Buildings...were opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on...the 10th May, 1892.

6. To spread apart, widen, expand, unfold, unroll, extend. (Sometimes with combination of sense 1, as in *to open a letter*.) Also *absol.* with ellipsis of object, as 'to open (or a book) at a page, on a part', etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Psalms* (Spelm.) cxliv. 15 Openast þinre[ð] þu hond þine. a 1240 Ureisun in *Cott. Hom.* 221 Bi-twenen hire ðhe weren se swelle wille tocumende and togonde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (Andrew) 196 We grey he, openit þi hand, & lat we se þat clargit wrȝt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 37 When he book was i-opened, 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xxi, The tender floure openis thame and spred. 1580 Carew *Crown King.* (1595) 103 He opened the letter that he had hidden afore time together. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 213 b, It was not well seen to the Emperor, to read his packet with letters and to open them. 1590 Lyte *Dodoens Herball* 20 ‖ Marigoldes, called the same To openne your mouths mornyng. 1600 Lodge *Covetousness* (1878) 8 With his hands he [Contentment] would open and extend him Horne-abone being joynted together. 1700 *Spectator Spect. No.* 225 ¶ 2 This opens the Chest. 1787–9 T. Day *Sandford & Merton, Cure of Gout* (1800) 145 To me had a library, although he never opened a book. 1850 I. Taylor *Anc. Chr.* I. iv. 101 Nor can we do better than open Chrysostom. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 14 June, Three cases were then opened his shoulders to remonstrate style.

absol. 1837 Carlyle *Hist. Lit.* (1868) 172, I will take the first station, on which I have chanced to open, to the Lyrical Ballads. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 5/1 On...there opened out, and ...down the capital...for 3.

b. To expand, enlarge (a hole or aperture).

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 91 To open a Hole, is to finish's Language, to make the Hole wider.

4. To make an opening in; to cut or break into; to make a hole or incision in, † to make a breach in (a wall or fortification). *To open ground*, to break up the surface of ground, as by ploughing, digging trenches, etc.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Wiðen his side wið speres ord[e] opened. c 1205 Lay. 27356 Openid wes his breoste þa hiled wes Eue[h] leche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21140 Bi-hald and ga ma þi blodi side, Þat for þi luue es opened wide. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. Proper. vii.* lv. *Fol. Songs Clemens* and she was o-opened, is bowelles ytreted. 1568 *Bib. Ep. Athens* R vij, With his hoste he ouerȝe the ryth thee he goueth a way. 1588 Greene *Carm.* L. 148 The Spaine wherewith Lord Christes side. 1687 Milton *P. L.* viii. 283 Who pleasing ...to[ld] my left side, and took From thence a Rib. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. 211, 168 A battery of five or six pieces of cannon, would have opened to their companion a short time. 1794 *Mod. Ir. Anec. Exp.* 31 They did not ...resist to the first summons, but waited until the French General had opened ground. 1887 Vaughan *Agric. Devon* (1893) 303 The old woodland ...had not been opened for many successive [of] *Alfred's Spell. Mod.* IV. 192 If a hundred adverse in the covered in the floor, it should be opened and drained.

b. To make, produce, or cause (an opening or open space of some kind). *To open trenches*, to dig trenches in besieging: see Trench.

a 1240 *Leiborg in Cott. Hom.* 201 Þuh þeos ilc wunden-leȝmed o rode. 1380 Wyclif *Ezek.* iii. 26, I shall opene to hise hilles Rodys, and in the myddil of hoolis wellis. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 19 But the Indians her were ... children opened the gorges, and made the ways of her fountaines. 1580 Hollyb. *T. L.* 1. 888 Some had his arme opened into the Hill a spacious wound. 1697 Dryden *Virgil's Georg.* i. He had resolved to open the Place, where he had not yet opened the Trenches. 1800 Spectator *Arabians* ii. Alphius told ... With his scimitar ... opened a chasm in the ranks. 1893 Spectator 20 *Mil. Engrav.* 2, 2. *Trenches*, To open the *Trenches* is to break ground for the purpose of carrying on approaches towards a besieged place.

† **c.** To penetrate by force, break through. *Obs.*

1503 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxxix. 136 Certayne Bretons ... gentlemen opened the archers of the prince Edwarde, and rode and fought with the sayd of seven knyghtes and squyers. *Ibid.* clx. 253 To the entent they myght not breke and to open the archers.

6. To loosen (that which is tight, compact, close together, dense, stiff, etc.). (In various shades of meaning.) ✝ b. To dissolve, decompose (*obs.*).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 2 By Opening, you must now understand removing the Quoins, (if they stand loose). 1688 R. Holme III. *Lonsdy's Centre Chym.* 1. vi. ind. 3/2 Vitriol-greene is nothing but a Copper opened. 1707-42 Chambers *Cycl. s. v. Perspective*, The colors part in one house by perspective, and opening the sulphur. 1765 A. Buchanan *Treat. Agricl.* (ed. 2) 366 All kinds of manures open the soil. 1778 *Instr. to Regt. Cavalry* (1813) 293 The leading troop...opens its ranks, at which time the officers... move into the front of the troop. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 The ranks will then be opened. *Ibid.* 154 From the centre upon your Files.

b. To clear (the passages of the body) clear; to clear away (obstructions) in the bodily passages.

1594 Hooker *Ecclet. Pol.* iii. Wherefore .. are apothecs and open expiations and clisterizations. 1683 Cocceius *Lond. Disp.* i. 4 (Endive) opens obstructions and provokes urine. 1707-42 Chambers *Cycl. s. v. Hellebore*, Sternutatory powder, to clear and open the head. 1753 Johnson, *Affect.* *Jour.*, that .. has the quality of opening the excretory duct passages of the body. 1797 *Abernet's Syst. Med.* IV. 400 The bowels should be well opened at the onset by a brisk purgative.

7. To uncover, lay bare, disclose to sight, expose or exhibit to view, display.

a 1000 *Runic of 3008* Nathu God ryfla.. middi þam Se he wolde .. hond openian. a 1205 Lamb. 54 The stones of Gilla yspened hys, Tokenth the wyl to hevene. 1580 Wylde *Sun.* xxvi. 21 The selfes shal openn (*Gk.* ἀποκαλύψει) his blod. 1583 *Bp.* Barnes *Lib. Occ.* Opening their naked prayers. 1680 Holmes *Pract.* 1. vii. 318 Births of every sort .. Opening their various colours. 1871 — *P. S.* ii. 134 Alloys brown That open'd in the midst a sooty Stone. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 208 The boughs, cracked into a net of regular arches, opened a clear view into the thinner fields. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/1 The tooth which is opened now prospects to his eager views. 1889 *Newcastle Exam. Chron.* 14 Mar., The flapper opened her red light and sounded a short blast.

8. *Naut.* To come in sight of, get an open view of, by rounding or passing some intervening object.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. vii. 73 We opened Straights Le Maire, and soon after entered them with the weather and a brisk gale. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 130 We were...surprised ..to see her upon the N.W. point of the bay. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 3) 94 As soon as we opened the headland to the westward of us. 1837 T. Hood *Tuck Jrnl.* 162, The houses, which have right to his face ..as he 'opened' the spot between Weston's shop and the library. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 227 Taking care not to open the Obelisk on the slope of the North Head. 1898 R. Kipling *That de Boing* v. 46 The ship's sitting at 13 o Indie ..We shall open Dunbar House in a minute round the corner.

✝ 9. To lay bare or make manifest to the (mental or spiritual) view; to reveal, disclose, declare, make known. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. vii. (*title*) Be Albanan ..cyðlice and openlice ..hat he cristen wære. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Of þere hezenliche lihte he us wes ispecnd. c 1200 *Trin. & Virtues* 17 Min hafer on hezenen hit openede to us þisne hurne. c 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl(xli). 5 Y ...shal open to hi[m] mine wrȝe purpos. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiii. 17 Temptacion openeth what we be. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xi. 27 Neither knoweth any man the father, save the sonne, and he to whome the sonne will open him. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 87 Nor open it to others that be vnto Mynions. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* xi. xvii. (1622) 239 Iunius openeth that by letters to Piso: warning him not to go about to temper the *senate* with corruptors. 1647 Ruthen *Comm. 3 Nov.*, My sister open'd to me her marriage. 1777 *Anstey Novices*, Prol. Blog. 122 Striking incidents .. which, if preserved, would open their real characters. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 421 The plan of the work is fully opened in the Preface.

b. *refl.* To disclose or divulge (one's mind, feelings, designs, etc.); *refl.* to communicate one's intentions or feelings, to unbosom oneself.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 932 He renewed his anxiety opposed his hert. 1533 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 219 That we should faithfully open our minds each to other. 1592 Shakespeare *Comedy* iii. 3 Then may he open his matter himself. a 1598 Bird *Catech. Wks.* (1874) 17 Before his purpose was openly published, and his friends opened their faults unto. 1882 Blomfield *Reft. Whs.* xviii. II. 3 I have opened my mind once you. 1911 Sylvia Lynd *Ne.* 140 ? 1 When he was grown familiar with me he opened himself like a good Angel. 1780 Mirabeau *Mem. Regn.* I. 100 The king began with opening his intentions to the Count of Maltzahn. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. II. 408 Russell opened the design to Shrewsbury. 1880 Russell *Mod. Period.* V. iii. vii. ¶ 2. 264 To those, he can open himself, by a word, or syllable, or a gesture.

✝ c. To announce, declare; to make public, promulgate. *Obs.*

1435 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 492/2 For other diverse reasons opened and alleggid. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 230 b, When this matter was opened through England, how the grace was take it.. the more entered, the richer engaged. 1580 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxvii. 310 That the assurance of money by him given be opened by the parties, there or elsewhere, to the parish. 1656 Harrod's *Diary* (1827) I. 35, I received her Majesty's Royal Letter from the gentlemen that have opened it to be blasphemy.

10. To unfold the sense of; to expound, explain, interpret. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1000 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 227 On þisse fore þisle wordd holed Ele gode wared þe his wordes sed openede. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 240 Ezechiel of þese wordes wolde holiken longe þewes mette haven wel ispened. a 1340 Hampole *Prudent. Pref.*, þus sall Ysrel holie expend in holie studie. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxiv. 32 Whi oure hertis was not brennynge in vs, whiles he ..openede scripturis to vs? c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* Prol. 1 First openyng or doyng on wise, thanne next likenyng and afterward lanching. 1538 Cranmer in *Ellis Lett.* iii. I will open unto you, the things ye desire to have enquired. 1591 Daniel *Panegyr.* xi. xii. Who'll, Your gentlest speech how many times the brave vessel is conveyed in the straits. 1642 W. Ames *Marrow of Divinity* (1654-9). A table opening the hard words. 1720 Waterland *Eight Sermons* 231 The force of these Expressions I have sometimes opened and explained.

11. To make more intelligent or sympathetic; to expand, enlarge, enlighten (the mind or heart).

a 1340 in Wright *Lyrics P.* xxv. 71 Thou, my soule dusk tho to, Mis hovete openie and wyde undo. 1580 Wyllie *Acts* xvi. 14 A woman..Lidia..whose name ..whom here the Lord openyde. 1708 Thomas *Lady's Advt.* 43 Thus operated he their witness, that they might understand the scriptures. 1803 Bicknell *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. ¶ 16 Still only opening our understanding ..but chiefly opening our hearts. 1813 Bingham *Christian No.* 39 ¶ 8 His Understanding wants to be opened and enlarged. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. iv. 309 My eyes had been opened, and my heart with them.

12. To render accessible or available for settlement, use, intercourse, etc.; *esp. to open land, to open a country to trade.* Usually *Open up*: see 24.

1613 Sir. Ameer *Descr. World* (1652) 190 The English ..did adventure hereto open the North parts of America. 1626 Breckenridge *Treat. Virg. Missouri* (ed. 2) 58 We resolved ..at the cause of an old Frenchman, who is beginning to open a plantation, according to the phraseology of the western country. 1663 Alcedo in *Gt. Newgt. Mag.* 199 We are to understand that a communication is to be opened between two places.

13. To begin, start, commence; to set in action, initiate, set on foot (any proceedings, operations, or business). *To open an account, open the ball or the campaign, open fire, open parliament*, etc.: see the sbs. (Allied to 2 d.)

1693 Ibid. Campaign 28, 35 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 12 ¶ 3 The Allies known their Preparations for opening the Campaign. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 2 He..opens his Power with the Discord of his Princes. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1361/1 The Duke gave a Ball, which ..his Highness open'd with the Princess Mary. 1735 Steele *Chron. to Nerva* 360 Open your Opera, till your purse is sufficiently emptied. 1780-31 H. Walpole *Fortesc. Assist. Parnel.* (1762) IV. 169 The pictures were...exhibited to the public, and the subscription opened. 1786 *Hist. Europ.* 80 *Ann. Reg.* 24/1 On the 12th of March the Spaniards opened their battery. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 376 They are about to open a loan of one hundred millions. 1807 Robinson *Voy. Consid. Amer.* 32 To open a trade with the Indians in the interior. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 96 § 60 An account to be opened in the name of the Commissioners. 1833 Mr. Macaulay *Miscell. Speeches* 60 Opening the weekly meetings. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 23 Peisistratus ..had opened a correspondence with him. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 174/2 It is the practice for the best chancellor, with other peers appointed by commission ..to open the parliament by stating the Queen's will [etc.]. 1844 Hazlitt *Hist. Eng.* I. 203 A negotiation was opened. 1885 Spectator *Robbery under Arms* 22/2, We opened fire at them directly. *Mod.* The Queen will open Parliament in person.

14. *Legal.* To state (a case) to the court, preliminary to adducing evidence; esp. to speak first to a case, a privilege belonging to the affirmative side. *To open pleadings*, in a trial before jury, to state briefly the substance of the pleadings. Also, To state or bring forward (an argument, assertion, etc.) in opening a case.

1592 Reading *Lords' Conference App.* (1810) 134 The lordes of the whole howse retired to open Court, w[h]ich the Exchequer Crew in divers poynctes opened to their Lordshipps. Mr. Attorney Generall opened diverse poynctes to their Lordshipps touchinge these causes. 1637 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 8 The Complainants Counsell having made their charge, and opened all their proofes, the defendants Counsell having also made their defence. c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) IV. viii. 19 She may make Her self your Client, and employ you to open her Portion. 1678 Phillips, Dryden *Medal* Ep. to Whigs 8 You retained him only for the opening of your cause...your main lawyer is yet behind. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/5 Sir H. D. was open. ing the case for the respondents when the Court rose.

15. To undo, recall, or set aside (a judgement, settlement, sale, etc.), so as to leave the matter open to further action, discussion, or negotiation.

1750 in Vesey, jr. *Reports* I. 1800-1811 The Court gives its assistance to open bidding, for the benefit of the estate and the estate, and of the purchaser. 1808 Sir. Edward *Hist.* XIII. 104 The true Equity and Justice of the Case seem to be, that Purchasers be opened by the Action brought by the mortgagee. 1848 *American Law Journ.* (1866) I. 1. vi. 221 The policy was to be opened. By this, these writers understood that the agreed valuation was to be set aside as the standard and basis of the underwriter's liability. 1867 *Acts* 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 48 § 1 It is the long settled practice of courts of equity in sales by auction to hold under their authority to open biddings even after they close. *Ibid.*, That the practice of opening the biddings ..in circumstances ..unless ..on the ground of fraud or improper conduct. 1877 Sir G. Jessel in *Law Rep.* 5 Ch. Div. 505 The mortgagee is entitled to open the foreclosure on the usual terms.

II. *Gate.* (Sometimes for *refl.*, sometimes *intransitive* or *absol.* use of the trans.)

16. To become open, unshut, or unclosed: (*a*) of a door or other means of entrance; (*b*) of the passage or doorway; (*c*) of the space or enclosure to which this gives access. Hence, (*d*) generally, to come apart or asunder, as so to admit of passage, disclose a gap or vacant space, display the interior or contents. (*e*) Of an abscess, To burst and discharge.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 298 Syndgum openedon mid deadum handum. c 1150 Gen. & *Ex.* 3777 Eoht ..openede vnder Sidon fot. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 3263 (Fairf.) Him þogt he was opened of heuen. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 368 For my wyf whos wombe wolde openede so ofte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185/1 The haire beggeth and lepeth in the body ; and now openeth & now closeth. 1577-87 Holinshed *Hist. Ireland* (1808) I. 172 The skie openeth, or gueth asunder. 1592 Shakes. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 47 Then I enforce thy rotten bones to open. 1697 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet.* x. (1857) 256 The Mistgall opens or gapes with the Sun. 1704 *Tat. Mon. Canadice* (1840) 24 My wound opened again with riding. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 370 The lower corners open and give it a free passage. 1818 Scott *J. M. Perth* iv. They soon came upon the door of the glover's house opened. 1870 E. Peacock *Roxby Gloss.* III. 177 Law offices opened at eight o'clock in these days.

b. Of the weather: To become clear of frost.

1678 Lady Chaworth in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 48 As soone as the weather opens to allow travelling.

c. Of things non-physical, the way to them, etc.

1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 592 The hole to an estate ..when the possession to a estate or becomes vacant upon the death of the proprietor.

17. a. Of a door, etc.: To serve as a passage *to* or *into*; to give access to. b. Of a room or space: To have an opening or passage *to, into, out of*, etc. Also c. To have its opening, or outlet *towards*, to be open *to*.

a. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 224 A door that opened into a garden; and ..another door that opened to the street. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 42 The gate ..opens into an occupation road leading to Prescott. 1889 *Law Times* LXXX. 5/1 The rooms have an outer door opening on to a common staircase.

b. 1819 Bennett *Annals Theatre* 381 Tuke'sacadilla ..is the south of the Arabian gulfe [i.e. Bad Sea], by which it openeth and falleth into the Red sea [i.e. Indian Ocean]. 1720 De Foe *Augur* (1889) 171 The back Road ..opened into the old great Road. 1810 *Lackington* 111. 155 A library, opening through a greenhouse on to a lawn. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor* 168 The house, an old one, opens upon seven acres of ground.

c. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 422 A Cote that opens to the South prepare. 1802 Carrett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 23, I saw a farm opening in the right direction. 1830 Tennyson *Ang. Sonn. Ch.* viii. 240 A valley opening to the sun shone.

18. To expand, extend, spread apart. Of a collective body or its units: To move apart so as to present openings or wider intervals. Also *open out*: see 23.

1598 Barrey *Ranch. Tic P. F.* v. 1870 (MS. Rawl.) E 24/1 For clearing and lay hanging of wheele be Haddier openyth and spreddy. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 462 They about them ..up rising to the zenithest light. 1833 tr. Muchlandt's *Primer* (1837) 142 His horse ..opening to the right and left,.. made room for the foot. 1898 Kent *Arct. Explor.* II. xxiv. 295 The birds flap ..opened once more to the breeze.

b. *fig.* To expand in intellect or sympathy.

1708 Tryon *Gentls.* (1708) 38 To expand his Generous ness, two or three Years before his Understanding opens enough to let him into the Reason...of the Rules. 1725 Steele *Englishm.* No. 25. 224 All Hearts begin to open.

19. To become disclosed or revealed, to begin to appear; to expand to the view, to become more and more visible, esp. on nearer approach or change of position.

a 1728 J. Philips *Cider* ii. 86 Joy and Pleasure open to the View. 1780 Cowper *Table-T.* 283 The varied fields of science, ever new, Opening and wider spreading on her view. c 1800 Shelley *Summer* 8 The stubborn sky Opens beyond them like eternity. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* v. 79 Mournful Contagion, then opened on us in its majestic nakedness. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lay Drama Romaic* 10, 8, Down through the wood ..Till the chapel-cross opens to sight. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 420 Plato had the weakness of psychology just opening to him.

b. *Naut.* To appear distinct or separate.

1748 F. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 36 The Town of Payta ..began to open in a direct line with a little Point that forms the Bay. 1834 Murray *Adrian* I. (1874) 1 The lights...will appear to separate, or to the nautical phrase, they will open. 1898 Mrs. *Minerva Hays* W. 1907 The Lighthouse has opened its own beautiful tenth of the... Obelisk below it.

20. To disclose or declare one's knowledge, thoughts, or feelings in speech, to speak out; to speak explicitly, explain.

a 1641 Sir Mountague *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 300 His enemies... would come in unasked and not once dare to open, if he were at Court. 1693 Fowth *Engl. in Paris* 61 Who, 1702 I. 44 It will be impossible for me to divine: but come, open a little. 1775 T. Hutchinson *Diary & Lett.* I. 221 He opened very largely on the state of affairs. 1805 Malkin *Gil Blas* xii. xiii. ¶ 7 He did not open on the subject of Seraphina, nor did we attempt to draw him out. 1832 Crabbe *Parish Reg.* (1834) II. 304 When I opened, I found that she was very willing to open too. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 231 If he opens upon it I'll give him a sound thrashing.

21. Of hounds: To give tongue, to begin to cry when in pursuit on a scent; hence, contemptuously, of men.

1576-79 Gascoigne *Theseus. Ceyxendnyght comes* ... good hounds that open not but where they finde. 1673 Ray *Voy. Low Countr.* To vendit or open as an hound or spaniel doth, when he hath the sent of some thing. 1708 Swift *Hurry* 87: 2. 309 If I cry out that open no more, never trust me when I open again. 1897 Tennyson tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* iii The deep-mouthed dogs open'd loud. 1735 Somerville *Chase* iv. 230 To chear the Pack, Op'ning to Concert of harmonious Joy. 1856 *Penny Cycl.* V. 376 When in pursuit ... the hound opens with a voice deep and sonorous.

22. To begin; to start or commence operations, in theatrical parlance. To make a début, to begin a season or tour. Often elliptical, for *open first*.

1718 Addison *Free-holder* No. 32 ¶ 2 Our Conversation opened, as usual, upon the Weather. 1780 Foote *Liar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 262 Where the we open? ... Let us see—one o'clock!—at the Hall will be crouded. 1803 Mrs. Wallbank *Diary* (1907) 56 The Invasion of the British army opened against the foes. 1805-39 In Quarter *Montlyr* Wks. 1861 IV. 51 In spite of all, it could do no more, the orchestra opened. 1828 Lingard & Tomkins I. 245 W. Scott opened in '*Liberty Hall*'. 1858 Trollope *Macdonald* II. xv. 269 When the year 1833 opened. 1880 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/5 I open to this piece, gambling myself the company, and entertaining the rôle[sic] of Lord Ogleby. 1884 *Punch* 22 May 2/2 The Lord opened action at higher prices. 1889 *Ibid.* 22 May 2/2 The summer session of the French Chambers opened on Tuesday. 1892 Wallace *Marchmont* II. 273 A battery of eight guns opened on the fleet. *Mod.* Our school opens next Monday.

III. With adverbs.

23. **Open out.** *trans.* a. To render visible or accessible by the removal of that which envelopes or conceals; to unfold, unpack. b. To develope. c. To disclose, reveal, display or offer to mental view. *intr.* d. To expand, extend, move apart: = sense 18. e. To give vent to one's feelings or thoughts; to speak out, speak freely: = sense 22.

a. 1880 *Current Notes*, etc. (1880) I. 298 In one open cases some rare coins have been opened out. 1882 In *Winter Evenings on Coal to Board*: Asses, and Government has opened out a small value for the use of its vessels. 1883 J. W. Sinnett *At Home in the Indies* 110 We...had got out the travelling cases fluids, and were opening out some necessary things.

b. 1808 Bentham *Ch.-Comp.* pr. C. *Borderer*(1812) Whether the studied difference which is now assumed toward me,... will open out anything like a frank and easy intercourse time must show. 1878 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) I. 208 The work of launching the rail and the launch of the territory, and opening out her resources throughout its vast expanse.

c. 1814 Colebrook *Lett. to D. Stuart* (1892) 231 Having for the very first time...opened out my whole feelings and thoughts concerning my past hopes and fortunes. a 1834 — in *Life. Lyon.* (1836) II. 96 The perfect probability of the moment chosen by Prospero...to open out the truth to his daughter. 1862 *Ch. Times* 28 Oct., The newly-formed diocese opened out a magnificent opportunity for a Bishop whose training fitted him for his work.

d. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 134 The left wing open out. 1839 F. A. Cunningham *Artill. Man.* (1860) 50 A Battalion in Close column should first open out to quarter-distance. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* vii. 225, I was glad when the years began to open out...and we came upon the...meadow.

e. 1833 Carlyle *Sart. Resart* iv She now opened out a little, and told me [etc.]. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 40 Tom...[was] very much astonished at himself for having opened out so freely.

24. **Open up.** (*Up* is added to *Open* in many of its senses, often merely with the effect of strengthening or giving emphasis, but esp. in the following.) a. *trans.* To open to view, access, use, passage, or traffic (usually implying the removal of obstructions to sight or access); to lay open (a question previously untouched); to bring to light, disclose, raise and leave open or unsettled.

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 180 To cause up the sessions for the time, and to open up the same. 1793 *Monthly Rev.* XI. 139 The place which is first opened up. 1807 Constable *Rem.* IV. 149 By Miracles and Shellbridge, as we would to opened up. c 1809 Coleridge in *Shedlock's Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 236-53, I...formed two terms: one of these the phrase *open up* is subject, which, I suppose, is an innovation of the metaphor gulphs. 1842 Sir. *Jos. Pal. Hours.* 92 The course of political economy which Sir (Blanche's) genius was the first to open up. 1850 Dixon *W. Penn* I. (1856) 9 Opening up a new and tempting branch of trade. 1852 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) IV. 150 This inquiry, however, opens up and reveals the general fallacy. 1864 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 8/2 Each turn of the road ... opened up new effects in the undulating landscape. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 11/1 He would begin by opening up, say, twenty-five acres his first year, clearing, fencing, and planting. 1893 *Manch. Guard.* 24 Oct. 5/2 The Isles Valley line...will open up the country for the first time.

b. *intr.* To become open to passage, view, enterprise, etc. (by the removal of obstructions).

1897 Lecky *Europ. Treas.* 221 Avenues of wealth opening up so readily. *Mod.* Hoping a way will open up.

IV. Phrases. *To open a (or the) door to*: see Door 3. † *To open one's ears*, to give ear, listen willingly or attentively. *To open one's eyes*, to take notice, regard, look; to stare with astonishment. *To open a person's eyes*, to cause him to see, to make him aware of facts. *To open one's mouth*, i. e. to cease to swallow or eat, or (also *one's lips*) to speak; *not to open one's lips*, to be absolutely silent.

c 1000 *Prov. Coll. Hom.* 23 His eyenedye his eares to heare her dedes bote. c 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott. Fairf.) 1906 Sco mouth...he said noght. c 1340 Hampole *Prother* 196 Pat oppened on me fadre mouth. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* (Peter) 504 To her lowre god lauerd bad swylk. 1382 Lanfr. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 61 (Rawlinson MS.) For god is ther now a dayes and dayneth [see Dene v.] his bowe to open. 1390 Gower *Confessio Lamantis* An He may open his mouthe against Antichriste. 1512 Douglas *Æneid.* Bk. 7 ¶ 6. He...thinkis a great deid, but never opynis his Mouth. 1512 Douglas *Ibid.* Bk. 4 ¶ 1 Ene Remeid'is to open their Lips to Conversatione. 1849 Macaulay *Hist.* Eng. II. 122 To the House of Lords he never opened his lips. 1874 *Q. Rev.* CXXXVI. 130 Already the eyes of her partisans...are being opened to the ludicrousness of the plan. 1879 Escott *England* I. 380 The door is opened to a host of friends.

Hence **O'pened** *ppl. a.*, made open.

1583 *Def. to Wr.-Withers* 369/2 *Aperion*, opened. a 1588 in *Ramsayana* *Ai.* (1605) 617 He had won his the opened silk. 1789 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 190/1 A quarterly of this poison is dropped into an opened vein. 1850 Martineau *Hedg-Preach* iii, Beer was foaming from the nozzles of the opened barrels. 1859 F. A. Cunningham *Artill. Man.* (1860) 40 The smart will be drawn up...with opened ranks. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 4/1 To the present opened-up condition of Central Africa.

Openable (ō·pĕnăbl'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of being opened.

1883 *Nine Months Ring* VII. 415 It is worse than useless to leave box-doors openable from behind. 1887 J. G. Fitch *Lect. Teach.* 68 All pigeon-holes and covered spaces...should be open or easily openable.

Open air, open-air.

1. *Open air*: The unconfined atmosphere; hence, the unconfined space outside buildings, usually more or less exposed to the weather: cf. Air *sb.* 3 b.

1596 *Edgar, Pacif.* (W. de W. 1550) 1/b, Her seruaunt lacke-penny is to be shrude in the open ayre. 1633-1708 [see Air *sb.* 3 b]. 1859 Lovekaft *Poems* 1864 177 Now he takes the open air, Drawes up his wings with nimble care. 1919 Bunyan *Pilg. Four Sleeps* 24 Jan., Who, 1871 IV. 634 *A Jewish* preaching in the open air. 1892 *Buck's Florist* 148 A half of the Victoria regia, said to be grown in the open air at Chelsea.

2. *attrib.* (usually *open-air*). Existing, carried on, performed in, or characteristic of the open air.

1880 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 143, I never heard a complete silence in the open-air world yet. 1884 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* 10 May, 312 Open air Preaching is sometimes heard from a great distance. 1898 Tyas & Stewart *Diocesan Conf.* I. 3 41 In They have an open-air look about them. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 190 The hygienic and dietetic arrangements and especially the open-air treatment.

Hence **O'pen-ai'rish** *a.*, marked by open-air characteristics, so **O'pen-ai'rishness**; **O'pen-ai'rism**; **O'pen-ai'rness**, open-air quality, coolness and freshness.

1881 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/6 Whitecoats and almost nought in their healthy thoroughly *open-airishness* of them. 1891 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 5/6 A Bethlehem age ...[with] for all sorts of refinements of the art—for impressionism, for 'open airism', for colour, for good workmanship up south. 1896 *Q. Rev.* July 201 The coolness and freshness, the open-airiness of England left out of it.

O'pen-a-rse. *Now dial.* [In reference to the large open dish between the persistent calyx-lobes.] An old name of the Medlar, fruit and tree.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122/38 *Mespila*, openarse. c 1398 Chaucer *Reeve's Prol.* 13, I have as double as Openarse; That like pears is wont long the worst, Til it be rotten in Medlary or in straw. c 1425 *Pol. to Wr.-Wülcker* 698/10, *Hec apirbus*, openharses. 1542 Prompt. *Pl. Childr.* (1853) 31/1, Take the kernels or stones that are found in the fruits, called openarse. 1883 Kellaway *Parson's Week.* xi. 8 In Bed. *Philolog.* XIV. 313 An earlier or open-arse garland grows. 1897 *N. & Q.* 10th. Ser. (1898) 1. 1 Open-arse, distillers. 1898 Elworthy *W. Somerset Words*, *Open-arse*...the common and usual name among the working class.

O'pen-back. = next.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 269/1 The open-back, *Sus cristatus* (Spotted Alligators of Japan).

O'pen-bill. A bird of the genus *Anastomus*, allied to the Stork, found in Africa and Asia; so called because the mandibles of its bill when shut are in contact only at the ends, leaving an open space in the middle.

1837 Penniman *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 274 The tufted swifts ... is obviously allied to the open-bills (*Anastomus*, Ill.), a singular form, remarkable for a thick and very powerful bill gaping in the middle. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 2/2.

O'pen-brea'sted, *a.*

1. Having the breast exposed. Of a garment: Not covering the breast or bosom.

1595 Marston *Sco. Villanie* iv. vii. 203 Mount'st thou like that? walks all open breasted? 1666 Pepys *Diary* 20 June, A...[the other] waistcoats ;...open-breasted. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 1 I could scarce keep him this Morning from going out open-breasted. 1819 Lyttle *Dreadnaught* 20 v. 170 Even in June, one could not go open-breasted in those regions of cold and tempest.

† 2. Not concealing thoughts or feelings; frank.

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Capt. Country* v. iii, They are his friend. And therefore I'm he open-breasted to them. 1890 R. Stanislaus *Stradley Lane* C. M'arrow xx, So Count Egmont a brave soldier, open-breasted in his love and hatred.

Open door.

1. A door standing open to give access or admission; hence *fig.* to typify free admission or access, freedom of admission.

1598 Thynne *Ans.* Bi. 8, Behelde I have set before the an open doore and no man can shut it. 1689 Lowman *Hist. Harwood Common.* 16, Site of the open and and open door, With room about her breath for 136 mankind.

B. *Interest. Politics.* Admission to a country, esp. for purposes of commercial intercourse, equiv. to all upon equal terms. Used esp. in 1898 with reference to Chinese ports.

1898 Emerson *Eng. Trade, Month* Wks. (Bohn) II. 134 England keeps open doors, as a trading country must, to all nations. 1898 Sir H. Hicks Beach *Sp. Statement* 13 Jan., If we wanted to keep open doors for our commerce...we must be prepared to accept counties to incur territorial responsibilities. 1898 *Times* (China) The Government were absolutely determined, at whatever cost,...that that door should not be shut.] 1898 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 4/7 Why should Russia object to the policy of the open door which has been proclaimed...as the essence of British policy? 1898 *Times* 1 May 5/3 The incidents which suggest doubts as to the advantages of the policy of the open door by our rivals in the Far East. 1898 Sir E. Monson *Sp. & Prov. Ambassador* We cannot insist upon that 'open door' which has latterly become a household word in our mouths.

attrib. 1898 *Dramatic Monthly* LXXXIII. 228/1 Corporation, because this republic and Great Britain as to the furtherance of the open door policy. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 3/3 Both Governments agree in maintaining the open door principle in all regions where they can exert any influence.

2. *Sc. Law. Letters of open doors*: see quots.

[1693 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. xlvii. § 40 Letters for making patent Doors, when Parties keep themselves or their Goods within locked Doors, and do not give access thereto, for executing of Captions or Poyndings.] 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Letters of Open Doors...authorise the messenger to break open the doors of those places to which the goods of the debtor are lodged.

3. *attrib.* (*O'pen-door'*). Done with open doors, public.

1893 *Weekly Sun* 5 Aug. 2/1 The open-door proceedings are hardly less puzzling.

Hence **O'pen-doo'red** *a.*, having the door open, *hence*, ready to take in or receive; hanging open house, hospitable.

1839 Bunby *Forres* iv. (1840) 55 The open doored cottages and blazing hearth. 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin the Fair* v. (D.) Some, Whose ears are open-doored to plaintents. 1859 Tennyson *Idylls* 311 A house Once rich, now poor, but ever open-door'd.

Opener (ō·pĕnəɹ). [f. Open *v.* + -er¹.]

1. One who or that which opens, in the senses of the verb.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Prof.* 11 An opener and teller of the truth. a 1555 Ridley *Brief Declar.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 29 An opener of high mysteries to Scripture. 1637 R. Hooker tr. *St. Anthony* 1. 1 An opener of the way to obtaine blessednesse. 1738 Bernard *Antiphr.* v. ¶ 17 Divers to the letters of things, the [wonders] and openers of eyes. 1872 A. J. Gordon *In Christ* (1878) 59 Openers of the prison doors to them that are bound. 1883 *Cape Times* 27 Oct. 2/2/1 The opener having replied, the question was put, and carried in the affirmative.

† b. An opening medicine, an aperient. *Obs.*

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. (1636) 450 Ivie is a great cleanser, and opener. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) Ivie is also an excellent Opener for the Liver. 1787 Withering *Bot. Arrang.* (ed. 2) I. 320 A gentle opener and promoter perspiration.

2. A machine for opening or loosening the tussocks of cotton as it comes from the bales and separating dust and other impurities.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 369 Perhaps the most common description of Opener in use is known as the Scutcher. 1890 (L. H. Grave *Text. Man. Cleaning*) 32 In machines called openers, by which 15,000 lbs. of cotton can be opened in 36 hours. 1895 *Oracle Recipes*, 15, 1895 From the willow the [cotton] three pass to the opener or scutching machine.

Open-eyed (ō·pĕnəi'ed), *a.*

1. Having the eyes open; awake, vigilant.

1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 17 Whosoever is endued [by lightening] sleeping, is found open eyed. 1600 Shaks. *Twelfth N.* v. 1. 300 While you here do snoring lie, Open-eyd Conspiracie His time doth take. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contradict.* vi, Gina was all open-eyed amazement. 1888 Ruskin *Præterita* I. x. 338 A...just open-eyed puppy, discoverable at the entrance of the room.

b. Done with the eyes open.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* iii, An open-eyed dream that the world has done with sorrow. 1892 Edith Lyttelton *Urmale* I. ii. 13 His comfortable porch and open-eyed afternoon naps.

2. Having the mental 'eyes' or perceptive powers open.

1698 Bp. Hall *Sel. Th.* ¶ 17 A Christian...can be, in every open-eyed to nature and blind to her. 1873 Spencer *Stud. Polit.* i. 23 The result of open-eyed studies. 1886 Whittier *Vis. Cross* 6 The soul open-eyed to all the facts of the world.

Hence **O'pen-ey'edly** *adv.*, with open eyes.

1894 F. T. Palgrave in *Nat.* (1895) 196 In [A. F. Mozley], perhaps openeyedly, ...faults must be only half or not at all agreed with, from past cheering.

Open field. An unenclosed field; undivided arable land. Chiefly *attrib.* in *open-field system*, a system by which the arable land of a village was planned out into a number of unenclosed portions or strips and distributed among the villagers.

1580 A. Young *Tour Irel.* 140 The manifolds of our open field system in England. 1808 Cobbett *Semmler Rural* V. 120 Land [in Kent] not subdivided by enclosure or open field. 1810 Sharon Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (1823) III. 36 The most important feature of the open field system,...is the fact that...no one field belonged more than its due proportion of the several fertilizing parts which are of a peculiarly unequal nature, and which are all under the same cultivation. 1841 *Quarterly Review* 1 Under the open field system of husbandry, the land is divided into large fields, each of which is subdivided into a number of strips.

the English system the open fields were the common fields—the arable land—of a village community or township under a succession of holdings. 1900 *Trans. Hist. Politics* vi. 21 The Lincolnshire Wolds are typical of the open-field system. The arable land of the village lay in great open fields, many hundreds of acres in extent.

† Open-hair, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. With hair uncovered, bareheaded. Cf. Open *a.* 5.

c 1580 *Sir Firumbr.* 1943 *Al* openherd, & ele ourgeres... Wip a cop aboute hy sholde.

Open-handed, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open hand*: see Open *a.* 22 b.] *fig.* Having an open hand.

a. Free in giving, liberal, generous, bountiful.

1600 J. Jonson *Pleiades* 121 Is he open-handed? bountiful? 1632 Massinger *City Madam* i. iii, Let me yield my reasons why I am less open-handed to him. 1704 Spectator *Pasquin* II. 409 The Liberality of the Wealthiest and most Open-handed Man. 1883 A. Blomefield *Mem. Alp. Blomefield* II. iv. 109 He did it with an open-handed generosity. 1887 Miss Braddon *All Royal* I. i. 17 He was open-handed, and had no petty vices.

† **b.** Ready to receive gifts. *Obs.*

1708 Dr. Fee *Trap-doors Rep.* 1. 201 Its open-handed England, its ladies'd, Has all the Glorings of the World received. 1768 Thomas *Med. Tracts* 121 14 Barely...always open-handed, more ready to receive, than people to give.

Hence **Open-handedly** *adv.*, **Open-handedness.**

1853 L. Wallace *Fair God* v. iv. 382 He struck open-handedly at the page, but with much good-will (etc.). 1868 Jeaffreson *Crewe* iii. xiv. 84 Mercy, bounty, and open-handedness to the poor. 1892 [J. T. Hackett *Fortune's Wheel*] They appreciate his open-handedness that keeps him poor.

† **Open-head,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [Var. Open *a.* 22 : cf. *barehead, barefaced, barefoot*, etc.] = next.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 271 Nis non so ydel hatt openeued, on open heaued. 1297 R. Glouc. (Hall) 6967 Pe king leggynge hi founde Wyndesle & ope heued to-yore, open heued, unclofd, openebrokl. c 1400 *Chron. Kng. Incert.* in Hearne *Ardain* 148, 93 Kay and Bedwere...kneled & wolcome vpon hede stondyng be vpon a tombe. To 1503 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 121 He shall be open hede, and shall bere yr sword of yr enquire yr paper downewards.

† **Open-headed,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [Parasynthetic f. *open-head*: see Open *a.* 22 b.] With head uncovered, bare-headed.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 643 Open-heuded (*a Harg.* 107.) *Corp. cumbrous, Mspc.* open heeded) he hir say Lokynge out of his chere vpon a day. 14.. *Sege Troye* (K. E. T. S.) 1145 Pe bolde bone he bonkes...Ys armure of vche open heded alle, Yp her gates to pelde, with gentes an hastis. 1580 Chester Chron. *Kng. Incert.* in Laud'ps open headed come tyther kyng Arthur and crynd hym merry.

Open-hearted, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open heart*: see Open *a.* 22 b.]

1. Disposed to communicate thoughts or feelings; not reserved, frank.

1611 Cotgr., *Ouvert*, free, blunt, plain, open-hearted, sincere. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 3 I will be no first and open-hearted acquaintance, will suddenly cast to be with a stranger. 1710 Dr. Fee *Trap-doors Rep.* 11. 21 They're so open-hearted, you may know their own secret Thoughts, and others too. 1864 Percy *Lect. Classical* vi. 320 These schools, in their opinionated character, fell into sects.

2. Accessible to noble emotions, especially those of generosity or pity; full of kindly feeling.

a 1627 Hieron *Wks.* I. 45 There be ...few that are open-hearted and handed to relieve. 1680 Hickeringill *Moses & Nebbat* make open hearted not open handed their close-fisted Brethren. 1708-74 Thomas *Lt. Stat.* (1834) I. 230 The generous open hearted spirit into a frowning bright spirit in the present second time. 1893 Lowndes *Heyrick Prof.* 13 He loves to see men and children open-hearted, and willing to be taught.

Hence **Open-hearted-ly** *adv.*, **Open-hearted-ness.**

1611 Cotgr., *Ouvertement*, openly, open-heartedly. 1656 *Hobbes Elements of Nature*, open-heartedness, is filthy disposition. 1708-74 Thomas *Lt. Stat.* (1834) I. 260 Cash, running, and artifice stand opposed to the dwelling, strength, and open-heartedness. 1883 J. G. Bourke *Devil-Worship* II. 196 That open-heartedness that nourishes and pardons, and receives God's word.

Opening (*ō*·*pnĭng*), *vbl. sb.* [f. Open *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Open in various senses; making free of passage, drawing apart, unclosing, unfolding, uncovering, disclosing to the view, etc. Also with adv. as *opening out, opening up.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Pruh heorte bitweonen hare muðes openinge. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Þa schulle gidien þer bere ore be muðes openinge. c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 5 Is openyng of hevene gate. 1486 *Statut. Realm, Hen. VII* (1856) 73 The...opening and newe bryng of old Rivers. 1530 Tyndale *Answer. More Wks.* 1850/1 If another be your witness bicause preached unto the openyng of yr new Testament. 1542 Boke *Conserue Eien. Eye sickesp.*, A dyscloryinge or openinge of the sinewe of eyen. 1611 Bible *Transl. Prol.* 2 If it be carriage...to the opening and clearing of the word of God. 1708 Phillips, *Opening of Fountains*...the first breaking of Ground made by the Besiegers, in order to carry their Approaches to the place besieged. 1731 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 2 We heard a confused noise of the opening of hostels, the grinding of horns, and the roaring of country squires. 1830 Calcott *Difficulties* II. v. 23 A painful opening out Of paths for simpler vision. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Jan. 73/1 The opening up of a market almost as great as India itself.

b. An action of the bowels.

1709 M. Underwood *Treat. Dis. Chron.* 131 One should...not (be) suffered to play until they have had an opening.

2. A vacant space between portions of solid matter; a gap, hole, or passage; an aperture. In *local use*: = Open *sb.* 11 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 Mon, þa deoule, leaþ þat hauoð his, in all his openinges? 1380 Wyclif *Ezek.* v. 3 Ley openyngis in cloob. xx. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. 4 (MS. Bod.) Of openynge of be wombe[1] is made...and be openynge of be Eigle ne is knit. 1832 J. Hawkins tr. *Humbolt's Personal N.* 8...hood which covers the face, saving the space for where one there is an opening. 1905 Dr. Fox *Virgo crowned World* 3/1/2 ...the Clothing up the rocks in the opening on the right hand. 1780 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1784), Opening, a passage, or carriage, between two adjacent coasts or islands. 1874 Carleton *Mod. Mistr.* (1880) I. 159 The blood ...goes through the heart, by an opening called *the foramen ovale*. 1898 Lankester *Kingdom Nat. Hist.* (*Hydroid...*etc.) 142 The lateral circular opening is surrounded by a horizontal wheel.

b. A bay, gulf or other more or less wide indentation of the land.

1579 Dr. Fox *Course* iv. iv, Entering that opening of the sea. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 441 Full in the openings of the spacious main Is an vnsuel villas. 1796-7 B. Hawkins tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 139 These bays, or *openings*, are formed in the sea, merely by the influence of the nearest adjacent lands.

c. The width of an arch between its pillars.

1530 Lemuel *Short Acc. Fleet Weston, Bridge* 41 The lenght my Arch is, in proportion to its Opening. 1880 Rickman *Mining Gloss., Openings*, the spaces of coal taken between the pillars, or the pillars and rise.

3. *U. S.* A tract of ground over which trees are wanting or thinly scattered in comparison with adjoining forest tracts. Cf. *oak-opening* in Oak 18. 8.

1700 *Providence R. I. Records* (1893) IV. 158 On the south side of the plain in the swamp...which is called the first opening. 1745 *P. Thomas Jrnl. Assem's Exp.* 59 Hills...covered with...Groves of Trees, interspersed with many Openings and over-grown Valleys. 1804 Lewis *Agricl. Surv.* in The seven openings. 1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* ser. 1. II. 46 The term used here to distinguish this variety of timber land from the impervious woods is oak openings. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxxiii, We debouched through the mountain pass into a country of 'openings'.

4. The action of beginning, starting or setting on foot; the first steps or commencement; the part, act, words, etc., with which anything opens; the initial steps or stage in a course of action.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 420 ¶3 In the opening of the Spring. 1780 Hist. Rowley *Cavalier* II. iv, She came running into Cecilia's room, saying she had very good news for her. 'A charming opening!' cried Cecilia, 'pray tell it me.' 1789 Gent. Mirror iii Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1836) I. 398 At the opening of the States-General. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 505 The duty which...preceded the opening of the session. 1887 Grote's *Dict. Mus.* IV. 423 The opening of the opera was originally intended to be quite different from what it is now. *Mod.* The King's Speech at the opening of Parliament.

b. *spec.* The statement of the case made by counsel to a court of law preliminary to adducing evidence.

1680 *Trial Regic.* 77 [We] cannot hear you to speak that upon your opening which is treason. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 192 Lord Chief Justice Eyre said, It was manifest from the opening, that it was intended to be insisted on, that...*Sir T. C.* lost his old estate. 1881 *Spectator* 30 Apr. 553 Like the opening of an advocate who has not mastered his brief.

c. The introductory or burlesque part of a pantomime preceding the harlequinade.

The two portions of the pantomime were not separated before the year 1800.

1858 *Mem. Grimaldi* II. 208, He played Folletto in the opening, and afterwards the Lover. 1859 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Jan. 34/1 The introduction or opening, which, but for the comic scenes, differs little from the burlesques or extravaganzas.

d. *Chess.* A mode of beginning a game; *spec.* a definite sequence of moves for the purpose of establishing a line of defence or attack.

1738 Bertin *Chess* iv, Particular instructions...how the player may make the proper openings, to attack, or defend. 1871 M. Collins *Mrs. A. Marsh.* III. iv. 150 She remembered it was an evening for chess, and wondered what opening Miss Griffin would choose. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 628 All openings of regular have distinctive titles, often being named after their inventors.

5. An opportunity; a circumstance or combination of circumstances which offers a chance of advantage, success or gratification; a vacant place in connexion with any business or profession, which admits of being occupied.

1593 Bodin *Lett., to Sir G. Elliot Com.* 1844 IV. 153 Here is an opening which, if neglected by our government,...they will one day make use of (repeat). 1858 Fitzj. Stephen in *Cornhill Mag.* (1876) I. 556 We might have made him into one or two openings in life. 1889 Runcie *Preacher's Life* II. ii. 82 If Thirell saw his opening to set forward. 1898 *Times* 27 Oct., In his early years of pension in the Indian ranks [—rolled steadily on his wonderful career, his necessary for the openings, and his activity.

6. *Comb.* **O·pening-machine,** any machine for opening; *spec.* = Opener 2.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1361/1.

Opening (*ō*·*pnĭng*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That opens.

1. That renders open; *spec.* that opens the bowels or other bodily passages; aperient.

1598 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. 122, (MS. Bod.) *Scilla*, (is) Opening medicyn...openeth veynes þat lyb ascaped and makeþ ferme þynges þat be clyuynge fastest. 1600 Vicars *Vox Regis* 17, 24 Vinegar that is made of White-wine, is more opening, and that which is made of Claret, more binding. 1707 Shipman *Pharm. Disp.* 2/2 *Almond*, Pharmacopœia 20s. of an opening and detersive nature. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 250 She took some gentle opening medicine.

b. That opens, or forms the commencement of, a discourse, entertainment, or proceeding; initial; introductory. (The opposite of Closing *ppl. a.* b.)

1837 Westmor. *Priam Lit.* to (1839) 73 It terminated the opening letter of Junius. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, It was the opening day of the exhibition. *Mod.* His opening remarks were eagerly listened to. The opening event was won by the Dark Blues.

2. That becomes open; unclosing, unfolding, expanding, widening out, developing, beginning, giving tongue, etc.: see the verb.

1638 Martin *Lucidas* 98 The opening eyelids of the morn. 1667 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* II. 577 From the first opening bud. 1720 Rowe *Tamerl.* v. i, 328 Watchful they stood expecting my taking step. 1734 J. Lane *Cricket* (1737) 3 The Ball, then rushing in, strikes where...*Stand to the opening* Pocket rises, a Cas. 1809 *Ir. Magazine Monog. Theatre* 13 A Plan of an opening Web across the Thames. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. 21, Exiled on the view the opening sails. An Admiral sings barrel-fring and strong. 1892 W. R. Dicks *Endymion Life* v. (1893) 184 To the opening mind...it (Life) means the widening feast.

3. *Comb.*, as **Opening-bit,** a tapering tool for widening an aperture; a brauch or reamer.

1882 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1361.

† **O·penly,** *a. Obs.* [f. Open *a.* + -ly[1].] Open to sight, manifest, public.

c 1290 *Lyr. Chron. to We-Wilshire* 223/28 *A pestilence, openliccan, Sbl. 4065) Pestilens, openlicnis.* c 1300 *Vita Edw. Secundi* 2 Ure lauerd þanne vtlawe openelike nemne. c 1300 Orfeo 1029 Pai þurh be wal pore, Inwyd folc, Full openelike þere. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Þauh he ancren an litle swikdome nor openlicke gulten leuen penitence.

Openly (*ō*·*pn*ᵊ*lĭ*), *adv.* [f. Open *a.* + -ly[2].] In an open manner.

1. Without concealment; so that all may see, hear, or take cognizance; in public; publicly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 193 His openlice þet poetrion. c 1200 *Ælfr. St. Swuet Lagtoneat* 23 He it þeruad openlice to-fleon eallum. c 1200 Ormin 13850 Opennlik bifforenn mann, a 1300 *Cursor M.* 175 Here tyme ...openlik to-me, openli, openly) bigan to preche. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 633 The Kyll of sutrowll oppryely Tuk3 playce fold wit3 his enterpise. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiv. 223 He opened the letter ...and red it openly word by word. 1526 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 133 [We] dar neuyr pray oppryely to reuel de vengeance on our evil prieyn. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 78 My love to thee...shall show it selfe more openly hereafter. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 69 The dog...openly declares his alacrity to pursue them. 1858 Farrar *Hist. Interp.* (1886) I. ii. 158 The words had been repeated to Wolsey, who mentioned them openly at his table. 1885 *Chevalier* 30 May 7/1/2 The lady...flirts openly and unblushingly.

† **b.** By people generally, commonly, publicly. 1534 (1. *E. Chron.* an. 1132 § 3 He ordeyn openlice bat clerist slep & his leornches. 1573 *Rolls of Parth.* VI. 531 In the parysshe of Seynt Michell, openly called Paules wodes chirch, otherwise called Warrynton college. a 1598 Nicol *Chron. Scot. Pref.* 144 It was openly knowen, that the French kyng, was really...to make open warre.

2. Without concealment of thought or feeling; without reserve; frankly, unreservedly.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 150 Par-for I-wis bay openly mene; *Hymn, metre de sanctitate* (title), c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* (Andrew) 192 He had bene openly her frend & helpand in his way to be. a 1598 Nicol *Chron., Jehu* 7/122 And he...should make secretly to wyt mere, than in the remembrance he did openly professe. 1816 Scott *P. M. Perth* vii, I speak among neighbours and friends, and therefore I speak openly.

† **3.** In a way easy to see or understand; evidently, manifestly; clearly, plainly. *Obs.*

c 1288 K. Alisaun *Rolls* 162, Can, as wap cuc Romaine bistrangi, or was openliche rehersi. c 1440 Gesta Rom. 72 Pus ze se suggest openli by Lubard Crisen Kayser. a 1533 *Anecd. Lit.* 3 Where he thinks to hold with religion openliare denounced & heinded here to vnto Sonays canonicall epistle I. 1590 *Spenser* 73 Sos bewraie pou with 3ol vnpleasible bow sickname and goostly dothe hyde bryghtie yiddo. c 1500 Melusine, (Roxb.) xxix. 156 Pare se fowles also spekand of hame wordi Englis; and pai wil3 hath men ...spekand als openly as pai were wam. 1589 Caxton *Fables of Bidpay* v. 281, He dyed [as] ye thefe proue more openly than he hath the most parte. 1682 Norris *Miscellan Prof.* 34 Many things might have been delivered more openly and clearly.

† **4.** In an open, not closed, state or condition; so as to admit of entrance or passage. *Obs.*

? a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 300 If that the passage openly Unable be unto me free. 1580-1 T. Twe *Trav. Lyon Prol.* (Skeat) I. 3 Men...that with wares openly spread...enclosen the delectableness of lustes and of riotes.

† **5.** With wide spaces or intervals. *Obs. rare.*

c 1550 Brende *Sch. Ars* II. 48 For your first practise, copy such letters as are openly drawn.

† **Open-mouth,** *a. Obs.* [Osmos. 22.] = next.

1892 E. Eversfield *Slaughter Amity* vi. 61 (1733) 134 They were generally Open-Mouth to the Father, ...with a grievous complaint against his Sons. 1766 O'Keeffe in *Kenr. Bull.* (1887) VI. 383 On Ellingham's expulsion, though all in arrear, Like open-mouth cuts they came hunting.

Open-mouthed (*ō*·*pn*ᵊ*m*ǫ*uᵺd*), *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open mouth*: see Open *a.* 22 b.]

1. Having the mouth open; having an open mouth; hence expansive, in full cry, etc.

c 1550 Dr. Wm *Interrod. Pr.* in Pudge 299 Verbal pronouns ...pose as an wyde open-mouthed to yo 1600. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 61 ¶ 2 A fine open-mouthed Dog. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. iv. 180 Hounds running an open open

mouthed. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 2/3 An open-mouthed army, like an open-mouthed individual, does not strike one as particularly intelligent.

b. Of a vessel or the like: Having a wide mouth. 1680 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 122 The open-mouth'd Glass was by this means almost replenished. 1832 R. Knox *Beddoe's Anat.* 180 Each molecule of the organ is as a manner pressed between two open-mouthed vessels.

2. Gaping, as with astonishment or surprise. 1593 Drayton *Pastorals* v. Poems (1620) 422/1 This fowl peculian, Whereon the fool would open-mouthed gaze. 1596 tr. *Stockford's Catech.* (1887) 116 The poor peasants ... standeth open-mouthed with surprise. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlii. Mr. Swiveller looked, as he was, all open-mouthed admiration. 1850 Mudie *Knowledge Fam.* III. iv. 36 Yet did the shipmen stay their speech And open-mouthed upon her stare.

3. With mouth open to speak; speaking freely, clamorous, vociferous.

1599 Shakespeare, etc. *Old Lavv* v. 3, *Justice*, Indeed, Should ever he chose-mouth'd, and open-mouthed. a 1620 W. Forrester *Count Compo* (1629) 46 What is that matter now to be open mouthed in declaring and censuring our faults? 1800 Jefferson *Writ.* (1858) III. 300 Officers who are active or open-mouthed against the government. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 360 Johnson ... found all the people whom he met open-mouthed about the ludicrous fraud just committed by the Jesuits.

Hence **O'pen-mouthedness.**

1880–3 Sidney *Sonnet Kelly. Kennel* II. 963 His confessed, with the usual honorable open-mouthedness.

Openness (*ō'pənnĕs*). [f. OPEN *a.* + -NESS.] 1. The quality or condition of being open; not closed, concealed, uncovered, undefined, or unobstructed condition; exposedness, etc.

1530 Palsgr. 249/2 *Opennesse, ouverture*, 1599 Hakluyt *Voyages* I. 9, in Holinshed I. 26/2 Their fit resting not to be discommended in this respect, but the openness thereof ...to the weather. 1600 Hilliard *Sk. Engl. Cabe. of God* 10, &c. (1896) 39 More openness to security. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. II. 309 Added by the openness of the work. 1790 Nairne *Four Eng. & Turk.* 239 The openness of the fields makes this improvement impracticable or unprofitable. 1876 Stubbs & Barrett *Disc. Mus. Terms* v. v. *Notation*, *C3* was also changed to *Do* for the sake of the openness of the vowels.

b. The condition of being open to impressions or ideas.

1671 J. Rousdale *Trad.* in *Friends' Library* vi. 144 I found a great openness in the country [Virginia], and had several blessed meetings. 1874 Mozley *Conformity* (1878) 21 [Christ] which...rings every intellectual energy and moral openness.

2. Absence of dissimulation, secrecy, or reserve; frankness, candour, sincerity.

1611 Speed *Chron.* v. vi. 68 Dollars with more openesse your answere. To my demande. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 2 An unconstrained Carriage, and a certain Openness of Behaviour, are the Height of Good-breeding. 1756 Monro *Amer. Geog.* I. 89 (Chickasaw) Are again more open in their countenance and behaviour, encouraging strangers. 1808 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. xi. 208 There is no apparent openness in the speech, which gives a favourable idea of the man. 1879 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2 I. 119 He considers openness to be the best policy.

3. Of weather: Absence of frost; † freedom from closed, clearness (*obs.*).

1611 Cotgr., *Serain*, sereine, clearenesse, ...calmenesse, or openesse of weather. 1838 Kane *Arct. Explor.* I. lx. 47 The known openness of the season of 1820 and the favorable autumn of the following winter. 1880 *Gd. Words* Apr. 229 The openness of the weather during the past winter.

Open sesame (*ōp'n sē'səmi*). Also **open sesamum.** [See SESAME.] The magic words by which, in the tale of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, the door of the robbers' cave was made to fly open; hence, any marvellous or irresistible means of securing immediate admission.

1793 *Arab. Nts.* IV. 229 (Ali Baba) went among the thieves, and perceiving the door, he said, Open Sesame; and the door flew wide open. 1808 Scott *Marm* iv. 24 Sept. in *Lockhart*, A laudatory copy of French verses sent up the evening before by way of Open Sesamum, I suppose. 1837 Mrs. Oliphant *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 163 Genius was understood, and poetry a sort of 'open Sesame' to every noble door.

† **O'pen-tail.** *Obs. rare*—1. A light, indelicate, or reckless woman.

a 1608 Dekker *Scourge of Folly* xxiii. (1878) 91 Rain still enfeebles against great swellers, A bride-body hardly the phales. I more her stomache now so much shoulds falls To bush a medlar, being an open-tails.

† **O'pen-tide.** *Obs.* = next.

1440 *Rel. Antiq.* (Halliw.) *Prol.* (1790) 270 This passage may be made in Lenten, and also in openytyde, in the same manere, withouten ayron. *Ibid.*, Appellan for a Lords, in Openytide. a 1500 Kennedy in *Mis. Laneal.* 1855 (Halliwell) The time between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday, wherein marriages were publickly solemnized, was on this account formerly called *open-tide*: but now in Uniformity, Lent and several other seasts, the time after harvest, while the common fields are free and open to all manner of stock, is called open-tide. 1744 Jacob *Lane Decl. Glossaries*, s. v. when Corn is carried out of the Common Fields.

O'pen ti'me. The time during which anything specified is open: *spec.* †a. The time after harvest when cattle might be turned into the open fields. †b. The time out of Lent when no fast is imposed. c. That which is not close-time for fish, etc.

[1393 *North. wore* 11 *Edw. I Glouc.* xix. 14 In *Abbreu. Placit.* 230 Habuerunt communiam pasturæ per tempus vocatum Open-tide in Theodingtun Temporis Apertio ab post festa et hiidis collectis.] 1585 *Lieutt. of Forest* VI. 995/1 Aswell in tyme vsually called Auowes tyme, as all other tymes. 1589 Puttenham *Arte*, iii. 156 Their common fables lye vpon the backside of the open tyme when harueast is in. a 1592 Harington *Cat. Clouts* (1814) Their deserues...That they ought by the lawe...In open tyme and in Lente. 1633 Prynne *Christenings*, &c. (1636) 236 They feed not vpon Carnalities in open close but onely Wormlesse and Fishlesse.

O'pen-wo'rk. [See OPEN *a.* † 3.]

1. Any kind of work so made or constructed as to show openings or interstices in its substance, as in open-work of iron or other metal; *spec.* such work in knitting, netting, lace, embroidery, or the like, introduced for ornament in any textile fabric.

1647 Trimnell *Princ.* 21, 183 Estates were valued Of open-work. 1683 Hentzner *Itin. Old Rome* 79 There is an iron gate, through the many open-work of which you see a grassy turfe. 1870 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* iii. The chamber was gorgeously decorated in the olden style with open-works of light open-work. 1892 *Daily News* 29 May 6/1 On the bodice a saddle-shaped yoke repeated the spinnaker with its warp and lining.

attrib. 1810–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 180 The whole interior is one series of open-work parapets last on the Norman work. 1890 *Daily News* 24 May 6/1 Open-work stockings will be the only wear when the weather goes a little warmer.

2. *Mining.* Excavation open to the surface.

1881 Raymond *Mining Glos.*, *Open-work*, a quarry or open cut.

So **O'pen-wo'rked** *a.*, **O'pen-wo'rking** *sb.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 9 1816 White open-worked silk gloves. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Characters* iii, Down came Tedros herself, soon afterwards in...Denmark satin shoes, and open-worked stockings. 1888 Rimmer *Arch. Wint.* I. 72 Open-worked tapis and fifteen scarves with wreath. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 3/2 The bolero of embroidered linen very much open-worked. 1843 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vii. 102 The working vessel of the cotton [of lace] is called 'opening,' while the lifting up of the intricate parts is termed either 'lifting' or 'open-working'.

Openyoun, obs. form of OPENING.

Opera (*ŏ'pĕră*). [a. It. *opera*, a. L. *opera* labour, pains, exertion, a work produced, f. *operi*, *oper-* work; cf. F. *opéra* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A dramatic performance in which music forms an essential part, consisting of recitatives, arias, and choruses, with orchestral accompaniment and scenery; also, a dramatic or musical composition intended for such performance, a libretto or score.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 29 Nov., It is the work of Davideo, who, a little before my coming to the city [Rome], gave a publick Opera (for so they call shews of this kind) wherein he payned the scenes [etc.]. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Opera*...In Italy it signifies a Tragedy, Tragi-Comedy, Comedy or Pastoral, which Stories the studied work of a Poet; is not acted after the vulgar manner, but performed by Voyces to that way, which the Italians term *Recitative*, being likewise adorned with Scenes, by Perspective, and extraordinary advantages by Musick. 1674 Evelyn *Diary* 5 May, I went to visite my brother in London, and next day to see a new Opera, after the Italian way, in recitative musik and scenes, much inferior to the Italian composure and magnificence. 1681 Penn *Disney's Judg.* Wks. to Sir William Flyennes's Opera. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2004/4 The Opera of *Albion and Albanius* ...is to be Printed. 1685 Dryden *Albion & Albanius* Pref., An Opera is a poetical Tale or Fiction, represented by Vocal and Instrumental Musick, adorn'd with Scenes, Machines and Dancing. 1710 Addison *Spect.* No. 18 ¶ 2 Arsinoe was the first Opera that gave us a Taste of Italian Musick. 1720 Centl. *Apol.* 117/2 I...say The scheme was to have had five theatres for plays, and another for operas. 1819 Byron *Don J.* xviii. If any person doubt it, I appeal To plays in five, and operas in three acts. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 708/1 Wagner ...has written the Libretti as well as the Music of all his later Operas.

Ap. 1895 Norris *French. Dict.* (1900) IV. 210 We may...expect towards the latter end of this Grand Opera, that the Scenes will thicken, and the Fashion of this World will pass yet more swiftly away.

b. *At or to the opera* includes the notion of the place: cf. *at the play*.

1894 Rhoades *Mem. Jenny*, This night [at Venice] ...we went to the Opera where (as well as other plays are represented in exclusive nooks)..., with variety of scenes painted, and machines for flying in the air, ...one of the most magnificent and expensive diversions the wit of man can invent. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 708/2 If we would know what Handel really meant, we must study him, not at the Opera, but in his own delightful Scores.

2. (Usually *the opera.*) As a branch of dramatic art. (Cf. *the drama*, *tragedy*, *comedy*, etc.)

1739 Gentleman *Jrn.* No. 6 Some years ago the Italian opera was the only fashionable amusement among our nobility. 1783 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 101 Venice was the Place where the Opera first appeared in Splendor. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* IV. 18 This kind of attic, (among the true *operas* without the chorus, or comus, wholly set to Music...should be dated. 1881 Harper-Gem's *Germany* iv. 145 It is by the Opera and the Oratorio that the most flourishing descendants of the old Mystery Plays are to be met with. 1885 G. S. Stevenson in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 807/2 The masques performed at Whitehall and at the Inns of Court were of the nature of operas.

3. With qualification denoting a particular branch or kind: as *ballad-opera* (see Ballad 6); *comic opera* (see Comic A. 1); also in Fr. form *opéra comique*; *grand opera* (see Grand A. 8 b); *opera bouffe* (= F. *opéra bouffe*, also *elliptically*, *bouffe*, and in It. form *opera buffa*), comic opera, esp. of a farcical character, an operatic extravaganza (hence *opera-bouffe*, an actor in opera bouffe; *opera bouffe-ish adj.*, having the character of opera bouffe).

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 18 ¶ 2 It is my Design in this Paper to deliver down to Posterity a faithful Account of the Italian Opera. 1789 H. Walpole *Lett. to C. Montagu* (in Impr.), The Italian comedy, now indeed mute, their *opera comique*, in their most perfect dérision. 1807 *Edinburgh Rev.* No. 18, 103 This lady at the Italian Opera is unparalleled: on the English stage she was formidable. 1808 T. W. M. Lovegrove *Mem. to Times* I. 35, 38 Oberniski ...endeavoured to get a new opera-house—Napoleon or the Wild Arab: 1809 J. Bulgin in *Green Dict. Mus.* I. 339 The appearance of 'opera comique' in France dates from the latter part of the 17th century. *Mod. Boy Grand Opera*...may contain any number of acts, any ballets or divertissements, but if spoken dialogue is introduced it becomes a 'comic' opera. 1880 W. S. Rockstro *ibid.* II. 9 The period in which the history of the Italian opera merges permanently into that of the Opera Buffa, its legitimate foil. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 14/1 The opera bouffes from the Gaiety Theatre. 1889 T. A. Gutmann *Faviad* v. 16, One of the spoilt bouffish cadaver-case remaining ...over the mast. 1891 E. Kinsey *Captains Courageous* 139 The opera-comique over. *granted* him as a bauble.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** general, as *opera ballet*, *bill*, *book*, *box*, *company*, *dancer*, *ghost*, *-reader*, *-singer*, *singer*, *-song*; *opera-going*, *-mad* adjs.

1889 *Daily News* 29 May 3/6 An London truly progressive, ...they now "the embodying point in the History of the Opera ballet in England." Now, to open, the ballet is a mere divertissement. 1902 Athenæum *Apparl.* No. 4013 ¶ 1 The "Opera Ball" for this Day. 1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 196 Like Mendelssohn he [Bartholdy] was in earnest in pursuit of an "opera-book." 1832 Planché *Chronicle Events* yr. I think an "opera box is very substantial comfort. 1880 Rimmer in *Green Dict. Mus.* II. 710/2 A rival "Opera Company was established at the 'Little Theatre, in Lincoln's Inn Fields'. 1759 Goldsm. *Vicar of Wks.* xiii. IV. 10 A kept mistress, an actress, or an "opera dancer generally composes the society. 1883 Lytton *My Novel* x. xxiv. The walls were covered with...the portraits of opera-dancers. 1722–35 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 105, I...dined with Ford upon the "Opera-fare. 1722 Oldmixon *Hist. of Europe* 102, 1456 Unless some unexpected Copy should turn their Arts to "Opera Craft out of a flying Chaise. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 955/1 The "opera-glass, that is to say, the Gibson is an opera boy and no opera Prune of mine. 1833 Mackenzie in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 339 "Opera-going damsels. 1788–94 Towers *Lit. Ann.* (1814) I. 401 Had I the "opera-mad...or stage-mad, I might have found companions more to keep me in countenance. 1726 Pope *Lett.* to Swift 7 July (1735) I. 253 Some Italian Cheynists, Fidlers, Bricklayers, and "Opera-waiters. 1813 Sir E. Wilson *Prin. Disney* II. 188 The Crown Prince was still in Leipsic...dressed like an "opera-master. 1822 De Quincey *Confess.* 110 Tuesday and Saturday were the regular "Opera nights. 1850 Lowell *Study Windows* (1886) 17 The pedestrian's "opera-cloak is a short one. 1742 Fielding *Miss Lucy in Town* Wks. 1882 X. 302 One is an "opera-cloak. 1737 Pope *Hor. Ep.* ii. ii. 11 *A perfect genius at an "Opera-song.* 1800 Bonnie *Lett. to Marriage* 72 Note., I happened to have a spare "Opera-ticket.

b. Special combs.: **opera-cloak**, a cloak of rich material worn by ladies at the opera or in going to or returning from evening parties (hence *opera-cloaked* adj.); **opera-girl**, (*a*) a girl or woman who dances in the ballet of an opera; (*b*) *pl.* a greenhouse plant, *Mesembryanthemum echinatum*, called also Dancing-girls; **opera-glass**, **-glasses**, a small binocular for use at theatres, concerts, etc.; **operahat**, a hat suitable for use at the opera; *spec.* a tall hat which folds flat, and when open is kept in shape by springs; a crush hat; **opera-hood**, a lady's hood for use at operas, or in going to evening parties, etc.; **opera-house**, a theatre for the performance of operas.

1870 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxvii, 283 Maldive in white with scarlet "opera-cloaks. 1780 *Public Minister* 1. 1799 I. 221 An "opera girl is an essential piece of mariage like a pair of fatkins at his coach. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xvi, Her mother was an opera-girl. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 803/2 Opera-girls, *Mesembryanthemum*. 1756 E. Griffith *Letter* 310 There is an instrument sold in the shops which some call an "opera-glass, others a diagonal perspective: it is properly a reflecting perspective, so contrived for viewing a person in a publick place that no one can distinguish who it is you look at. 1823 Blackw. *Mag.* XIII. 5 The common opera-glass is nothing else than the Galilean telescope, invented by Galileo in 1609. 1829 Sir J. Barrington *Pers. Sk.*, I hired mine best finished suit to his best jacket and a large "opera-hat. *Parents' Rev.* I. 'A Peep at modern morning life' 8, No-one but an old fool in opera-hat. 1900 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 27207/1 The "Opera-House in the Hay-Market.

Hence **O'pera** *v.*, to take to the opera.

1833 Baron *Chr. Johnstone* 308 He will fire you, and operá you.

† **Opera** (*ŏ'pĕră*), *pl.* of OPUS † work', q. v.

In this sense *operas* is used by Smollett, perh. after It. *opera* (prop.) = work qu. *opera* work.

1806 Sowerby *Lett.* (1848) II. 28 The two volumes are in the printer's hands, ...one opera ...was to have all my operas in the same size. 1835 *Hist. Fr.* 304 Alban Clerc, Vaughan has sent me his 'Remedy'...My own operas—I mean those into this form when I am gone.

† **O'perable,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [C. L. type **operābilis*, f. *operārī* to OPERATE: cf. F. *opérable*.]

a. adj. That may or should be done; practicable. *b. sb.* Something that may or should be done; a matter or point of practice.

1646 tr. T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. 88 A Being accomplished of operable accommodations...they easily pass upon the visible

operator. 1877 *Gaz. Crt. Gentile* II. 11. 6 In Angkor 'Operate' or execute judgment imports a right judgment about particular specialties.

Operameter (*ɒpɒ'rɑːmɪtəɹ*). *Mech.* [irreg. f. L. *opera* works + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] A device for registering the number of revolutions made by a shaft, axle, or wheel, the strokes of a piston, the copies delivered from a printing-press, etc.

1849 *Patents in Abst. Eng. 1selv.* 8. Walker, Boston, Leeds, for an improved apparatus which he denominates 'an operameter'. 1852 *Ure Dict. Arts, Operameter.*, Is consists of a train of toothed wheels and pinions enclosed in a box, having indexes attached to the central axles, like the hands of a clock, and a dial plate; whereby the number of rotations of a shaft proceeding from the generative part of the loom is shown. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1760/1.

Operance (*ɒ'pɒɹɛns*). *rare.* [f. as OPERANT *a.* + -ANCE.] The action of operating; operation.

1822 *Time Saville E.* 1. 82. The elements That do effect Rare issues by their operance. 1823 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 304 An agency antecedent to order of operance. 1840 J. H. GRAHAM *Vital Dynam.* 22 The mere power is at work under different conditions of operance.

Operancy (*ɒ'pɒɹənsɪ*). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality or condition of being operant; operance, operation.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 303 Taylor ...is always too shy of this 'Omen of God'. ...Some admire it as my separate operancy *per se*. 1840-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. IV.* 1311/2 *Functions* ...implying by that word an immediate organic operancy. 1878 *Dowman Simul. Life* 127 When all intellection and all operancy of will seem to be suspended.

Operand (*ɒ'pɒɹænd*). *Math.* [ad. L. *operand-us*, neuter gerundive of *operāri* to OPERATE.] A quantity or symbol to be operated on.

1866 *Alcan Calcul Comm. etc. Int.* 41 236 The operation of multiplication by a vector is distributive both as regards the operator and the operand.

Operant (*ɒ'pɒɹənt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *operānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *operāri* to OPERATE.]

A. *adj.* That operates, works, or produces effects; in operation, operative; †powerful in effect (*obs.*).

1610 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. 3. 784 My operant Powers my Functions leane to do. 1807 — *Timon* IV. iii. 25 Serue his purpose With thy most operant Poyson. 1877 GALE *Crt. Gentile* IV. 427 The efficacious meditorial grace ...they receive it unwittingly, ...the operant and exercised agency. 1880 CHAMBERS *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 302 The Roman doctrine, that the priest's absolution is operant, and not simply declarative. 1894 G. MACDONALD *Lilith* xvii. (1896) 179 No conscious and also not operant act in this.

B. *sb.* 1. One who, or that which, operates, works, or exerts force or influence.

1500 S. FISHER *Six Penit. Ps.* 98 Where the Operation is sensibly one, the Operant cannot be two. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wight Cannel.* I. x. 89 Cagliostro! how is not ...always the most powerful operant on the children mind.

2. A workman: = OPERATIVE B. 2. *rare.*

1831 LORD *Ellis Sp.* 11 *Mirror*, 30 *Dec. Age*, No fruitless operants were turned out for half the tyranny which this unsparing exercised upon us.

†**Operaneous**, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Operaneus*, ...pertaining to the workman, done with labor.

†**Operancy**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *operārĭ-us*, f. *opus*, *oper-* work: see -ARY.] Pertaining to or based on manual operations or practice (as opposed to scientific theory); practical.

1612 CAPTN. *Disc. Transp. Pilgr.* 1. 2. 36 Extending them selues dexterously well for the operary vses of a skilfull and well exercised hand to worcke. 1840 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. v. 163 A Mechanical Knowledge, which is merely empirical, and operary not depending on Physique.

Operate (*ɒ'pɒɹēt*), *v.* [f. L. *operāt-*, ppl. stem of *operārī* to work, labour, take pains, bestow pains on; in late L., also, to have effect, be active, produce by working, cause, f. *opus*, *oper-* work.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To be in working, exercise force or influence, produce an effect, act, work.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 108 Th' effect doth operate another way. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 196 Mine Italian Braine Gan in your duller Britaine operate More vilely. 1671 *Blakiston Animal. Physiol.* 21 The...Influences of the Moone unto any plants doth begin to appeare when she is within ten degrees aspecting any planet. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1817) II. 418 Religion operates most upon those of whose history we know the least. 1808 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 21 The whole force of the system...which operates to their disadvantage, must operate likewise to confirmation in their minds. 1844 MACAULAY *Mist. Eng.* II. I. 407 The revolutionary spirit, ceasing to operate in politics, 1872 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 119 Though themselves isolated to the outer world, they (nonetheless) may yet operate with magnetic force upon other parts of our belief.

2. Of persons: To bring force or influence to bear *on* or *upon*; †formerly also simply, to exert oneself *to do* something.

1630 HOWELL *Cowell's Inst. Naples* 2 In The Archbishop ...[under His Excellence will] operate to bring to a period that ...controversy. 1682 *Warren Philip III* (1783) II. v. 100 They ...operate to counteract its effects by exerting upon his natural antipathy. 1730 BERTRAM *Nat. & Mil. Mem.* I. 146 He knew the Highland chieftains well, and how to operate on them. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 41 § 81 An account to be opened in the name of the commissioners, and to be operated upon by the treasurer for the time.

3. To produce the intended or proper effect; esp. of drugs and medicines, as cathartics, etc.: To act.

1708 PHILLIPS, *To operate*, to work or stir the Humours of the Body, as Physick does. 1787 J. C. SMYTH in *Mem. Commerce* I. 142 The bolus has operated four or five times. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 300 Everything, regarding the light, operated in a proper manner. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 176 He had taken purging medicine ...which had operated. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 561 The Act of Amanda was a remedy which could not operate till all danger was over.

4. To perform a practical operation or series of operations: see OPERATION 5. Const. *on*, *upon*.

1674 R. GOODYER *Introd. to Alt. Physic Pref.*, I by diligent observation, by Operating, ...having gain'd the knowledge of some Secrets in Physick. 1831 POWER *Formulæ* 9 Ed. 11. 139 It is necessary to operate upon both sides of the penis. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* II. 9 Experiments with which we must operate in reasoning. 1880 *Rep. to Sec. Navy Prem. Mar. U. S.* 277 An armature is now being built to operate upon the arm of the Wasp.

b. *Surg.*: see OPERATION 6.

1730 *Med. Treat.* II. 237 Vesalius ...in his 'Chirurg. exam.' describes the whole process of operating. 1806 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* 324 with, A boy was operated upon in Bladon hospital, and recovered. 1894 *Month. Gaz.* 1 July 1/2 The phrase 'When in doubt, operate'; was I believe, first made use of by Sir William Lawrence with regard to the methods to be adopted in treating cases of strangulated hernia.

c. *Mil.* and *Naval.* To carry on warlike operations: see OPERATION 7.

1808 [see OPERATING *ppl. a.*]. 1813 F. BOASE *Dashwood Mem.* 139 Against no Power whatever could we operate successfully on the coast with our Minorcans, our Fusileers, or any of our Regiments. 1885 *Manch. Examr.* 20 June 5/5 A Russian army operating against India ...could be assailed on the flank.

d. To deal or speculate in stocks or shares; to buy and sell commodities as a broker.

1849 *Athenæum* 23 July 113 A bull in the same jargon, is one who operates for a rise. 1866 HOTT *Fashion* 280 If between times he may operate for some profits he operates.

II. Transitive senses.

5. To effect or produce by action or the exertion of force or influence; to bring about, accomplish, work.

1837 SAUNDERS *Banditti Constantine* 160 To no general position that does which ...both so long cannot operate, or effect any thing. 1842 MILNER *Hist. Sinai, Palestine* 10 Before proceeding to operate the ruin of the Protestant Religion. 1859 N. DEARE in *Baldwin Cossack. Pâpa & Mod. Konst.* 256 The signals was supposed to have operated a cure. 1887 *Nature* 13 Sept. 500/2 Energy is the form of light operated changes in the surface of bodies.

6. To cause or actuate the working of; to work (a machine, etc.). Chiefly *U. S.*

1804 WEBSTER 2 v., To operate a machine. 1872 *Omaha Rep.* in *Times* 18 Nov. 5/3 The steamer [steam-snow-plough] will be operated by three of the heaviest engines on the road. 1876 PRESCOTT & STEINMETZ *Telegraphy* 163 Every current sent on that circuit operates both instruments alike and simultaneously. 1888 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* Nov. 3 Estimates of the cost of operating the cars, by the motor will be furnished. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 187/1 The number of arc lamps which are nightly operated by the different electric lighting companies in the city of New York is probably over five thousand.

7. To direct the working of; to manage, conduct, work (a railway, business, etc.); to carry out or through, direct to an end (a principle, an undertaking, etc.). Chiefly *U. S.*

1860 *Transactions Off. Guide U. S. & Canada* July 92 The Roads owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad. 1867 F. A. WALKER *Pol. Econ.* 430 State railways and private companies' lines were operated side by side. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Aug. 2/2 How long is it to be before the government of the United States will operate the telegraph system of the country as it operates the mails? 1892 *Leeds Merc.* 19 Sept. 11 The...Company operate a large laundry.

Operatee (*ɒpɒɹēti'*). [f. OPERATE + -EE 1.] One who is operated on, the subject of an operation.

1852 THACKERAY *Adv. Younger Son* xxx, Not only the operator, but the operatee, is beautifully compensated. 1883 FR. GALTON *Hum. Faculty* 38 The ...gives an approximate measure of the discrimination with which the operator habitually employs his senses.

Operatic (*ɒpɒɹæ'tɪk*), *a.*[1] [irreg. f. OPERA, app. after *dramatic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, opera.

1799 in *Pohl. Life LA Metastasio* I. 54 My sister went with me last night to hear the Oratorio. It is in the light operatic style. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III. 210 Homer has the full force and play of the drama, Virgil is essentially operatic. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 610 The plot ...affords opportunities for effective operatic treatment.

Operatic, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *operāt-*, ppl. stem of *operārī* to OPERATE + -IC.] = OPERATIVE *a.* 6.

1863-97 T. ARNOLD *Later Rom. Commw.* (1882) II. 426 The plans of our labourers and operatic manufactories being almost entirely supplied by slaves.

†**Operatical**, *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = OPERATIC *a.*[2]

1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Operatical*, of or belonging to an opera. 1756 *Monthl. Mus.* 10 (1756) II. 157 So pretty a farcical, operatical, pantomimical tragedy. 1807 *Examiner* I. 225 The operatical Boss is constantly seen at the King's Theatre on the evening preceding the Sabbath. 1808 *Examiner* 220/1 A new operatical play was produced.

Operatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an operatic manner; from an operatic point of view.

1821 *Examiner* 1/1 *Mozart* ...to speak operatically, ...as should observe them [pas.]. 1883 *Mr. Tweedal Life* I. v. 63 (title) made the great mistake of dressing herself and her daughter operatically.

Operating (*ɒ'pɒɹētɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. OPERATE + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. OPERATE; an instance of this, an operation.

1674 R. GOODYER *Intr. to Alt. Physic* 32 After long sickness, and dangerous Operatings in my purgings, he pitty down his Laboratory.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *operating room*; **operating-table** (see quot.).

operating-theatre, a room constructed for surgical operations before a class.

1884 *Scribner's Magaz.* Mch. II. 309 It is just in the 'operating room', that the skill of the photographer comes into play. 1893 KINGSLEY *Diet. Mech.* 1360/1 'Operating-table' (Surgical), one on which the patient is placed to expose particularly the portion to be operated upon. 1891 *Times* 25 Aug., The recently heard of the hospital...will also provide a convenient 'operating theatre.

Operating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That operates (in senses of the vb.).

1808 WELLINGTON *Let. to Castlereagh* 5 Sept. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) IV. 240 This army ...would be the operating army against what I have supposed to be the French operating army. 1893 J. RICHARDSON *Operat. Mechanic* 10 The operating force of A acting in the direction of A D. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 363 Both to the physician and the operating surgeon.

Operation (*ɒpɒɹē'ʃən*). [a. OF. *operation*, *-cion* action, deed (1448 *n.*, Oresme), ad. L. *operātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *operārī* to OPERATE.]

†**1.** Action, performance, work, deed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 290 Folk ne doon the operacion Aboute no thynge the bye to no fynde. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 135 Everyche operacion or dede of man pere to be goodnesse after the intencion of the doer. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D j b, To ouercome the ordynaunce or statutes... in an operacion of vnryuelonde. 1564-78 BULLEIN *Bulwk. Agst. Pest.* (1888) 33 Riotous gestes before operacions or workes. 1589 *Troad Troas.* (1630) To banish bonnie in thy operation.

2. Working; exertion of force, energy, or influence; action, activity, agency; manner of working, the way in which anything works.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 128 Of this constellacion The verray operacioun Avoldeth. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 193 A man and the worlde be accordaunt ...in operacion the-rinne. 1598 T. HAMMAN *Com. Adv.* iii. 8 There are divers manners of operations and yet but one God which worketh all thynges. 1622 EARL *Tryal. Nowe Ind.* (1681) 14 His [a diamond's] virtue is to bewray poison, and to frustrate thoppression thereof. 1842 TENNYSON *Ode, Tenny.* v. 1. Wks. 1872 I. 134 The Storms whose operations make The fortunes and the destinies of men. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* i. (1765) 20 Can there possibly be Operation, without Motion and Change? 1818 CRUISE *Digest* ed. 2) I. 482 The enemy 24 Geo. II. did not succeed to hinder the operation of law. 1874 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 218 The operation of the condenser pump is very simple. 1882 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 227 Suggesting the operation of intelligence amid that scene of desolation.

b. The condition of being operative or in working. Chiefly in the phrases *in operation*, *to come into operation*.

1818 [see MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 349 The operation of the new constitution ...was ordained to commence. 1836 F. M. LEITNER *Lett. Obs. Med. etc.* [t.], It displays a power different in kind from that of blood letting, and coming into operation after blood-letting has done all it can. 1878 *Woman's Pilgrimage* 80 Many other natural and artificial processes in daily operation. 1883 *Manch. Examr.* 26 Sept. 5/2 The carpentry telegram can will come into operation in the course of a fortnight.

3. Power to operate or work; capacity of producing effects or a particular effect; efficacy, influence, virtue, force. Now chiefly of legal instruments.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. (Percy Soc.) 9 An olde maladye, ...Whose ...operacyon Moche payne hath ben vpon. 1530 Thus the last *cause* is the *Impression*. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Endued with the knowledge of the nature blade, & operation of certain herbes, rootes, & wodes. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 26 If Kaue, Dragges, Toothpicks loose Edges, sound, or operation. 1697 TORRIANO *Fam. Rumph* (1698) 129 Goats fat is better than Swines, not because it hath more operation to it to expell the grief, but by reason it is thick. 1880 St. IGNATIUS *Heartbooks* & *Hymns* 21 (title) 31 Truth are sometimes found in the midst of a false creed, and grace is Operative. 1708 BISHOP *Rapin. Pymet.* Wks. VIII. 161 That heathen and unconverted people, whom Lord Somers had experienced...as dead to energy and operation. 1884 LD. HALSBURY in *Law Times Rep.* L. 565 He cannot ...assign, to his own former, the legal or equitable operation of the instruments.

b. The effect or result produced; influence on something. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 4 Studies have an influence and operation upon the manners of those that are conversant in them. 1659 JEREMY COLLIER *Hist.* v. 4 § 4 The Bands...played manifestly to their Songs and their Songs whereby they had great Operation on the Vulgar. 1678 RALPH MORRIS tr. *Baccalier's Reform. fr. Parnass.* 1. xiv. (1683) 57 Though many remedies had been applyed...yet none of them had procured the desired operation. 1750 *Phædra Lond. Mercht.* 139 We should...have...felt the operation of a precedent. 1851 HERBERT *Nat. Magic* ii. (1853) 29 Among the affections of the eye which...deceive...those also why witness their operation, may be enumerated the insensibility of the eye to particular colours.

5. A particular form or kind of activity; a mode of action; an active process, vital or natural.

1666 HOOKE *Micr. Pref.* 1. xvi. § 4 The authors of such are of widely distinct kinds...There are to be seen operations, some natural, some rational. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 30 Every living manifestor in the by that operation, which is most proper to it. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1718) 304 The Animal Spirits, which are the Instruments of Sensation, and all other Animal Operations. 1789 REID *Intell. Powers* v. i. 111 By the operations of the mind we under-

usual every mode of thinking of which we are conscious. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 56 During the operation of cooking, something must be absorbed by the meat. 1878 Bernstein *Les Sauvages* 291 Wouldn't them five now, regularly down the latrines? For suspend the operation, straight him's breath results in death.

5. The performance of something of practical or mechanical nature, esp. as a practical application of a science or art, or as a scientific experiment or demonstration.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 121 He wayted many a constellacioun Er he had doon this operacioun. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 113 Eft to this mone is mood correccion Of colours Thereinne is oftetyl operacioun. 1555 Eden *Decades* 182 They ... vsed certeine secrete magicall operations. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* (1700) 82 For your further practice ... behold these operations, which I have wrought in prose minutes. 1674 *Diary Prod. in Hist. Oxford* 10 Your Orators not here to practise brought to the mechanick operations wrought. 1846 J. H. Monan *Preach. Among Jud. ser.* xxi. 338 If the latitude found thus differ considerably from the latitude by account, it will be proper to repeat the operation. 1875 Howorth *Introd. Life* v. II. 169 We ought to remember what a slow and painful operation reading is to the uneducated.

b. A business transaction, esp. one of speculative character: cf. OPERATE 4 d. orig. *U.S.*

1865 *All the Year Round* VIII. 459 Just now there's an operation coming off West, in which you could try your wings. 1876 Hollins *Sec. Gold* xi. 142 It was all an astute business operation with him.

6. *Surg.* An act or a series of acts performed upon an organic body either with the hand alone or by means of an instrument, with the object of remedying deformity or injury, curing or preventing disease, or relieving pain.

Surgical operations frequently bear the name of the person who first performed or described them, indicating the particular mode of treatment introduced by him for a special disease: e. g. *Staring's, Buchanan's, Lister's operation.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1/2/2 This words operations is an artificiale and normatiue application wrought by the handes or many instrumentes, whereby the diseased health is restored. 1655 Culpeper *Pract. Phys.* 1/1. 31 Manual Operations, or Chyrurgery. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridiculo* by What Curses might not the Physician vent, who should perform as wonderful an Operation? 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 313 The Rev. M. Le Fanquier ... having become an expert herbalist, instructed them how to perform the operation. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* May 25 He knew how to treat a patient after an operation as well as conveniently to it.

7. *Mil.* and *Naval.* A series of warlike or strategic acts; a movement.

1702 *Marlborough Desp.* (1845) II. 182 The whole business of operations was left to the discretion of the generals. 1811 Wellington *Let. to Earl Liverpool* 12 Sept. in *Gurw. Disp.* (1838) VIII. 190, I had designed the 6th ... in connexion ... of the army in my operations. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1850) VII. xlii. § 31. 119 Not to regulate battles with the English fleet, but to detached operations in smaller armaments. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Line of operations*, in strategy, the line on many fathers to obtain the objective point. 1883 U. S. Grant *Pers. Mem.* xxi. I. 286 The next line of operations for us was up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

8. *Math.* The action of subjecting a number or quantity to any process whereby its value or form is affected. (The general term including addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, involution, evolution, differentiation, integration, etc.)

1704 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* 12. vi. ad. 10 149 If the whole *Numerator* ... be now taken and we proceed in the Second Operation, the Value of *a* may be found to 8 Places of Figures more, and those may be obtain'd by plain Division only. 1742 Emerson *Fluxions* 75 The Series by Ap + B + Cp² + Dp³ &c. and the Operation will be as follows. 1817 H. T. Colebrooke *Algebra*, etc. 188 Operations, subservient to the right investigation, have been thus explained. 1859 J. Edwards *Diff. Calc.* ii. 19, $\frac{d}{dx}$ is a symbol of operation which, when applied to *y*, denotes the result of taking the limit of the ratio of the small quantities $\delta y, \delta x$.

†9. a. The action of realizing or producing something. *Obs.* rare—². b. Something made; a product, work. *Obs.*

1 a 1500 *Chester Pl.* I. 46 The blasting of my bodyparts I grant to my first operation. 1608 R. C. *Times Whistle* iv. 898 It then did please High Love [we to begin many operations] To give vnto the Angels their creations. 1714 J. Bellamy *Method.* I. p. xiii, The whole was the operation of one and the same people.

10. The action of operating or working a machine, engine, railway, business, etc.: see OPERATE 6, 7.

1870 J. Richards (title) Treatise on the Construction and Operation of Wood-working Machinery. 1893 *Weekly Times* 22 Jan. 3/2 Electricity has been used for the operation of the Montreal's tramway for some time. 1898 *Times* 10 Feb. 13 In America, what with us is a single department for Railway[s] is split into ... traffic ... and operations.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 6), as *operation room, wound*, etc.; **operation-table**, an operating-table (see OPERATING *ppl. a.*).

1808 Fourcroy *Philos. Anat.* III. 229 The operation-room is a large circular apartment. 1856 *Chir. Soc. Trans.* IX. 208 The discharge from the operation wound was trivial. 1874 *St. Thomas's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 311 An operation list is appended. 1878 *Watkins Cases.* 9 How 36/2 Smoking his cigar ... until he received the operation table.

†**Operatist.** *Obs.* rare—¹. [See -IST 4.] One who operates professionally; an operator.

1850 Warren tr. *Pelletan's Pop. Rem.* 1. vi. 44 Manual Operatists ... such as touch the cataract.

Operative (*ppl*)ɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *opératif, -ive* (14th c., Cotgr.), or immed. ad. late L. *operātīv-us* creative, formative, f. *ppl.* stem of *operārī* to OPERATE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Characterized by operating or working; active in producing, or having the power to produce, effects; exerting force, energy, or influence; productive *of* something; in operation.

1623 Bullokar *Pleasant Hist.* 547 Animals which are called venemeuable and brute beasts, are endued with reason; howbeit they are not operative with that reason, neither can they actuate it. 1624 Bacon *Nat. Hist.* II. (1661) 32 Whether the Act to Statute of Succession were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting or restoring old right. c 1703 Dunkley *Contemplation* 88 Wks. 1721 IV. 438 Enquiring and judging are actions which depend on the operative faculties. 1796 St. George *Rep.* (1811) 72 Words operative at common law to convey. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. iv. 113 The motive to preserve the Papacy Mild would still be operative. 1863 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* II. iv. 164 The strongest and most operative sense of duty would not satisfy you.

2. Productive of the intended or proper effect; effective, effectual, efficacious.

1598 Bacon *Let to Ld.-Keeper Puckering* 18 Sept., That your lordship may perceive how effectual and operative your lordship's late dealing with her Majesty was. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Communic.* ii. § 1. 137 If these desires be ... as operative as they are impulsive. then we shall preserve the blessings and fruits of our holy duties. 1828 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. 558, 227 Fraud was an operative businessman in the hands of his opposing general. 1859 Tollope *Is* 1308 *Cant. Jan.* 78 The judgment ...is not operative against the reading of wrath.

3. Concerned with manual or mechanical work; practical.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* 2, In Architecture, as in all other Operative Arts, the End must direct the Operation. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* v. iv. 401 In every operative art, the tools, instruments, materials ... must have general names. 1807 Robert *Fessler's* tr. (1818) 460, I should wish to see them merging, for the operative part, none but the most experienced Foremen that can be had. 1859 *Whitaker's Alm.* 181/2 Miss. Superintendent Operative Department.

4. Pertaining to surgical operations.

1783 F. Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 7 The operative part of the box. 1845 J. Saunders *Cat. Med. Exp.* 138 (6) Surgical Science ... chiefly to consist solely in medicine and not, yielding operative surgery. 1850 *Abbott's Lect. Med.* VIII. 31 The prospect of much benefit from treatment other than operative is practically nil.

5. Of a person: Engaged in work or production, putting forth activity, active.

1824 Stewart *Sir T. More* (1836) I. 369 The active, or, in the phraseology of the present day, the operative clergy. 1861 Lord *Elbo Ser.* II. *Inglewood, Mass.* 'Is one of his element as long as he is operative, I am altogether for the 5th commandment. 1870 *Court Mag.* VI. 23/1 Mr. H. is not a little proud of being himself ...the ...head and front of the operative dramatists of the day.

6. Engaged in production as a workman or artisan, working. (Now perh. the sb. (B. 4) used attrib.)

1831 *Mechanics' Mag.* XIV. 108 To the Operative Printers of London. 1844 C. Brooks *Shirley* xxii, Most of them were not members of the operative class. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii, I was still an operative mason.

B. *sb.*

†1. *Alleg.* An operative mood or condition. *Obs.*

1608 D. Pareus *Calv. Warres* 2 The Imperative in God begins an Operative in man, not an Operative.

†2. That which operates or works. *Obs.*

†3. An agent, efficient reason.

1621 Prior *Solit. Prayer Wks.* (1740) I. 369 Water and Spirit be the only operative to Regeneration, and Regeneration the only Way to the Kingdom of God.

†b. A drug or medicine that operates.

1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 333 The most beneficial Operative upon a dangerous Wind, is a Scruple or two of the Flower of Sulphur, with a proportionable quantum *suffic.* of Aniseeds, to make it into a Bolus.

3. One who operates or works; one who is engaged in any branch of industry, trade, or profession; a worker.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) II. 130 The assembling mass of useful labourers and operatives in science, literature, and the learned professions. 1830 Gen. P. Thomson *Exerc.* (1842) II. 18 *Gardening* ab. *Lands*. Glazed Frames, various ... operatives or cheery pots have the whole of society. 1858 Hughenots *Amer. Antiq.* (1873) 208 He was the operative of a scientific person in Boston. 1858 J. E. C. Bodley *France* II. ii. 84 Lawyers and other unproductive operatives.

4. A workman in any industrial art, esp. one employed in a mill or factory; an artisan, mechanic; a mill-hand.

1849 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 109 A few dozens of operatives at two or three shillings a-day. 1853 Hy. Mayhew *Lond. & Labour* II. 3 Belongs exactly to the skilled operatives. 1854 Viets *Jrnl. Mist. Comm.* 272 The Spanish personnel in the Low Countries there were many skilled operatives. 1859 *Cowell's Trade. Educ.* 10, 224/2 The cotton operatives have ...gained very much.

absol. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 113/1 To keep up these operative charges over the whole country. 1846 Glenelg *Glenelg* 311 The reluctant operative classes employed to carry out the experiment. 1850 *Daily News* 3 June 3/3 The Operative and Chartist schools have been commenced at Nine, a large number of operative societies taking part in the ceremony.

Operatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an operative manner; so as to operate, work, or produce effects; effectively, practically.

1620 Dekker *La Fortunati, Fr. Acad.* 21 (1658) 233 The first qualities of cold and dry, wherewith the earth is actually, and the moone operatively replenished. 1624 Church *Assem. Nowel* 132 (Text) Not discharge that part of their function, which consisteth [in] Explanation of things, partly operatively, partly declaratively. 1780 Paine *Lib. Addr. Raynal* (1792) 24 The one was as operatively his foe as the other. 1823 Blackw. *Mag.* LIV. 62 Probably the ancient Persian satraps have much more truly been operatively prosperous to the countries than any thing ... amongst the residents of England.

b. By or in respect of surgical operation.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 310 Closed pupil ... treated operatively.

Operativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being operative; power to work or produce effects; effectuality, efficacy.

1627 W. Sclater *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 62 The cessation of actuall Operativeness of Grace. 1658 R. Fergusson *Christ all* 316 It hath not lost that liveliness and operativeness which it once had. 1880 Mitchinson *Custer Dig.* 292 The operativeness of the intermission depended ...upon the consideration whether the incisions and substances were moistened with or without caution.

Operativity. rare—⁰. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = prec.

In recent Dicts.

Operatize (*ppl*)ɪtəiz), *v.* [irreg. f. OPERA + -IZE, after *dramatize*: cf. *operatic.*] *trans.* To turn into an opera, put into operatic form.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 3 Mr. Charles Kenney's excellent translation of the operatized version of the comedy. 1891 J. W. Hales in 1908 *Cant. Dec.* 220 The play, has been freely modified by somebody, who augmented the lyrical parts and the decora—operatized it, in short.

Operator (*ppl*)ɪtəɹ). [a. late L. *operātor*, agent-n. f. *operārī* to OPERATE: cf. F. *opérateur* (14th c., Oresme).] One who operates.

1. One who does or effects something; a worker, an agent; † a maker, producer, creator (*obs.*).

1611 Cotgr., *Operateur*, an Operator, a worker: also, a Quacksalver, Cheater, Impostor (called so at Tours). 1630 *Jos. Lamb. Cases* (Camden) 173 My Deputie hath answered the matter operative in Mr Thynne. 1646 Evelyn *Numismata. Exist. God* ii. 59 So admirably framed and guarded in this curious piece of workmanship by the oriental operator of it. a 1648 Sidney *Lovers.* (1724) X. 1. 21 This is the philosophy of the purple operators in all their religious performances. 1772 *Chas. in Afr. Rep.* 10 He is recorded as operator of all these goodly works, in a large inscription over the offices. a 1847 Southey *Comm. Pl. Bk. Ser.* I. 74 Prince Rupert is the operator in this case.

2. One who performs the practical or mechanical operations belonging to any process, business, or scientific investigation; a person professionally or officially engaged in doing this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 9/b/1 The Mechanicall operations, or handycraftie parte. 1698 tr. T. Rymer's *Foedera, Ep.* 163 Culinary operators observe that fresh herbs last, when the leaves are loaded with it. 1883 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* II. 292 This ... Iron ... may give information by the Smith's Operator. 1783 Watson *Phil. Ess.* (1843) III. 23 Mr. Christopher Wilson, the skilful and industrious operator of the University. 1798 Lysons tr. *Allardt's Archit.* Post 2 The mutual Operator being no more than an Instrument to the Architect. 1798–9 tr. *Kotzebue's Trav.* (1802) III. 302 In stitching the seam, one is the operator must take care not to hurt his hand over the effusion arising from it. 1837 Bakewell *Nat. Magic* x. (1855) 248 Accompanied by ...his own mechanical operator. 1888 *Cassell's Saturday* 2. 228 The operators [of the Mint] were formed into a corporation by charter of Edward III.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1776 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 23 The following List of Officers established in the most extensive Gaming-Houses. ... An Operator, who leads the cards on a cheating Game called Faro-Operator, who leads the cards on a cheating Game called Faro-Operator, who leads the cards on a cheating Game called Faro-

5. One who operates or works a machine, telegraph, etc.: cf. OPERATE 6.

1850 F. L. *Penn Electr. Tel.* viii. (1852) 123 To become an expert operator requires much time and patience. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wind-assisting Machinery* 103 The following rules ...are recommended to operators when they have occasion to determine the angle and bevel of wood cutters. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 3/2 A machine operator, making nine sheets a day. 1890 *Pearson's Weekly* II. 39 From being a telegraph operator ...he rose to the position of superintendent of that branch.

6. One who works a business, undertaking, etc.

1857 RICHARDS *Statist. Mines & Mining* 238 Messrs. F. S. and J. C. were the principal operators in gold-value last season. 1881 — *Mining Glossa., Operator*... the person, whether proprietor or lessee, actually operating a colliery. 1884 *Scaf. Rep.* 3 July 4/2 The skilled operators who controlled the Chicago Convention. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/4 If the coke-workers in several counties in Pennsylvania carry out their threat to strike work, the operators intend to bank the ovens and stop all production. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 190/1 A yeast and patent distillery ...whose owners and operators divide the result of the year's working.

7. *Math.* A symbol indicating an operation or series of operations, and itself subject to algebraical operation.

1875 CHRYSTAL *Calculus of Operations* 3 The independence of the latter [operation] quite independent of the character of the functional operator.

† **Operatorious,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next + -OUS.] = next.

a 1722 BOSTOCKE *Serm. Lord's Supp.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 86 No less ... their words spoken of the bread are operatorious and mighty to transubstantiate the bread...which thing is absurd.

† **Operatory,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *operātōri-um*, neut. sb. from *operātōrius* adj.: see prec.] A workshop, laboratory.

1651 HUNTER *Lyveleaf*, tr. *Sibly* 1784/2 In what shop, or operatory the fellow made their confections, the old wives have not determined. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Cutlips* (1669) 12 The Houses and Gardens, and Operatories, and Instruments. 1686 MOR. WILKINSON in Docket *Lyte* 30th (1893) 488 A house called Fuscehall, for an operatory for surgeons.

† **Operatory,** *a.* (*sb.*[2]) [ad. late L. (*a quot*) *operātōrius* creating, forming, f. pple. stem of *operāri* to OPERATE: see -ORY.] Producing, or capable of producing, an effect; effectual; concerned with action, practical: = OPERATIVE A. 1–3.

a 1598 CECIL *Decay* (Parker Soc.) I. 36 When this true believing man ...receiveth the bread ...and feedeth the wise ...in him the words of our Saviour Christ be effectuous and operatory. 1638 FEATLEY *Transubst.* 129 That Divine word [we use] is of operatorie. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 411 The Operatory Part consists in the Invention of the Divisor.

B. *sb.*[2] An efficient agent: = OPERATIVE B. 2.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communic.* I. § 5. 41 The whole progression of operation in his body, was still an operatory of life and spiritual being to us.

Operatress. *rare*—1. [f. OPERATOR + -ESS.] A female operator.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 102 He ...had hired an excellent cook; but the said operatress found such difficulties in pleasing herself as the cottage Brydales, that [etc.].

† **Operatrice.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. F. *opérateur* OPERATOR, after fem. forms from F. in *-rice*.] = prec.

1731 ELIOT *Gen.* iii. xxiii. That brighter sapience whereof is the operatrice of all therapia.

‡ **Operatrix.** *rare*—1. [late L., fem. of *operātor* OPERATOR.] A female operatress.

1732 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 10/1 Mr. Maden, husband to the celebrated operatrix on the teeth.

Opercle (*ō*·*pəɹkl*). [ad. L. *operculum* cover, covering, lid: see -CULE.]

† 1. A cover, covering. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* 112/2 A faire boxe opercle for the lazyues, then that ouer inuerented Rolles. *Ibid.* 361/2 To couer them [wounds] with fine clothes, to be an opercle or coueringe to the woundes.

2. *Nat. Hist.* = OPERCULUM.

1840 HALDEMAN *Freshwater Shells*, Shell covered ...aperture closed with a thin corneous opercle. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iv. 331 The want of an opercle or gill-cover, greeting backward even...the gill-slits. 1880 GILLYFLOWER *Pickle* 2. Hence **Opercled** *a.* = OPERCULATE *a.*

1819 [see OPERCULATE *a.*].

Opercular (*ōpə*·*ɹkiŭlă*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *operculum* (see below) + -AR[1].]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an operculum; characterized by the presence of an operculum; see also quot. 1847.

Opercular apparatus, the gill-cover of fishes, consisting of four pieces, the *praeopercular*, *operculum*, *subopercular*, and *interopercular*.

1830 LYELL in *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* 283 Author terminal, opercular. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 326/1 The opercular flap is largely developed in our common Barn-owl. 1849 MURCHISON *Silveria* x. 158 The opercular plate to Lituites. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 193 In the section genus Rudistes, both adductors were attached to large mutilike processes of the opercular valve. 1857 MASKELYNE *Embr. Lect. Operculata*... terms applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies (1846), to the diverging appendages of the tympanic membrane of birds... In Struthio Anelli, of which the two valves are unequal, as the Ostrea, applied to the smaller. 1859 *Maunder's Treas. Nat. Hist.* 1. 118 Opercular deficiencies result from the partial separation of a portion of the wall of the locular. 1872 HOOKER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 734/2 The gill apertures are closed by the growing over them of an opercular membrane.

2. Furnished with a lid. *rare.*

1882 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 240/1 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including ...opercular pipes.

B. *sb.* The opercular bone: an operculum.

1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Operculate (*ōpə*·*ɹkiŭlĕt*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *operculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *operculāre* to furnish or cover with a lid, to cover, f. *operculum* cover, lid.] Furnished with or having an operculum; affected by means of an operculum.

1775 ASH, *Operculate*, covered, close-covered. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Operculum*, Such a capsule is said to be operculate, opercled, or covered with a lid. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 301 *Operculate*, when the eyes are covered by an operculum. Ex. *Notiva semiglobularis*. 1834 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 207 The calyx is said to be operculate, if it falls off without any lateral rupture of its tube, as in Eucalyptus. 1836 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 139 Shell minute, ... operculate. 1857 HUXLEY *Elem. Biol.* 364 The peculiar operculate dehiscence of the calyptra distinguishes this Order.

B. *sb.* An operculate mollusc. In the pl. the L. form **Operculata** is commonly used.

1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 124 Class II. Gasteropoda. Order II. Pulmonifera. ...Section II. Operculata. 1892 *Zoöl. Rec.* Oct. 366 In one aberrant operculate, respiration is conducted by means of a long cavity.

† **Operculate,** *v. Obs.* [f. pple. stem of L. *operculāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To cover.

1615 CROOKE, *Corporis Humani* 70 Inner with a coueing. 1697 TORLESTON *Reneu's Disp.* 302 Keep the first...in a glass well operculated.

Operculated (*ōpə*·*ɹkiŭlētĕd*), *ppl. a. Nat. Hist.* [-ED[1].] = OPERCULATE *a.*

1837 *Physical Dict., Operculated, close-covered.* 1856–60 in CRESY. 1876 DE COSTA *Conchol.* 220 Operculated, or covered with a lid. 1892 MORDHURST *Siberia* x. 229 Several of these operculated fossils. 1894 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 189 Over large distances of the land-snails is furnished with an operculated shell. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1067 The River-Snake poses its large brown operculated eggs ...into the bile.

Operculo (*ōpə*·*ɹkiŭlō*). *Nat. Hist.* [a. F. *opercule* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *operculum*: see -CULE.] = OPERCULUM.

1835–6 *Todd. Cycl. Anat.* I. 683/1 The opening in the *vascula* of the ovum is closed by an operculo. 1882 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* ii. (ed. 2) 21 Lower part of operculo membrous tracked.

Opercul-, combining form of L. *operculum*, as in **Opercull ferous** *a.* [-FEROUS], having an operculum, operculate; **Oper·cull·form** *a.* [-FORM], having the form of a lid or operculum; **Opercull·gerous** *a.* [-GER + -OUS: cf. *ostraligerous*], producing an operculum: said of the metapodium of gastropods; **Opercull·gerous** *a.* [-GEROUS] = *opercul(i)ferous*, *opercul(i)gerous*.

1857 MASKELYNE *Embr. Lect., Operculifera*...provided with a horny opercule, serving to close the cells which they inhabit. *Operculiferous*. 1868 HUXLEY *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 96 *Cadulidæ*. ...Shell symmetrical, ivory valves (subtriangular, the upper ...)operculiform. 1876 *Trans. Opt.* V. 311/1 The opposite valves generally smaller, flatter, and sometimes operculiform. 1880 OGILVIE s. v. *Metaphysics*, The posterior lobe of the foot is oviferous, often called the "operculigerous lobe, because it develops the operculum when this structure is present. 1892 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 47 *Trochus Zizyphinus* ...exhibits ...an "operculigerous lobe.

Operculum (*ōpə*·*ɹkiŭlŏm*). Pl. **-la.** [a. L. *operculum* cover, covering, lid, f. *aperīre* to cover, close: see -CULUM.] An organ or structure forming or resembling a lid or cover; *spec.*

1. *Zool.* a. The gill-cover of a fish; esp. the hindmost and uppermost bone of this.

1732 tr. J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 203 They are in great part covered by the opercula of the gills. 1849 TEMPLE *World Conquered* 201 There is also another species of breast ...without the real spot on the operculum. 1880 GILLYFLOWER *Fishes* 38 The operculum, forming the posterior margin of the gill-opening.

b. The calcareous, horny, or fibrous plate secreted by some gastropods and other molluscs, which serves to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted; also, the flap or lid closing the aperture of the shell in sessile cirripeds.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 67 Lepas ... Common English Barnacle, ...the lid or operculum simply pointed. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 224 The round operculum, or cover of a shell. 1798 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 47 Most spiral shells have an operculum, or lid, with which to close the aperture when they withdraw for shelter. 1866 J. H. MCQUEEN *Comm. Rend.* 204 Oxyrhoa is probably the operculum ...or lid of the shell of a crustacea.

c. Applied to various other parts and organs covering or closing an aperture: *spec.*

(*a*) In aquatic mammalia, as the water-rats, a part of the ear which acts as a valve to prevent the entrance of water. (*b*) In birds, the anal-cowl or feathered flap of the ear of the owl; also, the nasal scale, a small horny or membranous lid or flap which in some birds closes the nostril. (*c*) In insects, the covering of each of the two spiracles on the sides of the metathorax. (*d*) In the king-crab (*Limulus*), the eighth pair of appendages which are conjoined into a single broad plate covering the succeeding appendages. (*e*) In spiders, each of the small plates covering the branchiæ and tracheal organs or breathing-orifices. (*f*) In Cheilostomata and some other Polyzoa, the movable lid of the cell of the polypid which in their dorsal view closes the mouth in withdrawn zooids. (*g*) In *Infusoria*, an *Peritricha*, the lid of the lorica or protective sheath.

1775 DARWIN *Phyt. Think.* vi. 8. 280 note, This Bottom or Base of the Columella [in the brain see of a bird], I call the Operculum. *Ibid.*, As the Cerebrum, or the Side opposite to the Operculum, the under Part of the Auditory Nerve enters. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 119 The moveable operculum on the pipe of the human throat, which is ordained by the end of the organ. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 402 The circumvolvers or opercula (of the cicadæ) close beneath which the sexual issues. 1866 *Med. Vit.* 383 *Operculo*, plates that cover the vessel subsides as becoming insects. 1890 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 368/1 *Hymenoptera*. Animals cylindrical, terminating posteriorly in a tubular, sometimes prehensile. ...[on one side of this body is a curvilinear round operculum. 1892 *Ibid.* XXIII. 111/2 The aperture of the ear...is large, unmarginated. ...In the Brown Owl, more than an inch in height. This is protected by an operculum. 1893 *Ibid.* XXVII. 699/1 In each half of the operculum [in the frog-toad] are to be distinguished one or two auditory pieces and two nasonal laminæ. 1893 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 272 The mouth so-called ...is comparable in outline, and in proximal edge or lip, to the hood. Among the operculum, a structure from which the subscript Chilostomata takes its name. *Ibid.* 302 *Limulus* has six pairs of limbs on the abdominal metamera, of which the first pair fuse to form a genital operculum. 1894 MARTIN *Elect. Meds.* 677 In *Asia*, the opercle is excessively exaggerated...and is furnished in its whole length with an operculum. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1017 The shell [of the egg of Sclerostomides larva] is single, brown, and closed in at one end with an operculum.

2. *Bot.* The lid of the capsule in mosses, and of certain circumscissile capsules in gamopetalous; also, the lid of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*, and the conical limb of the calyx of *Eucalyptus*.

1688 LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) Glass. 400 *Operculum*, a Cover, as to the Mosses. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 82 In Eucalyptus...the sepals are consolidated into a cup-like lid, called the operculum. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 9/2 The cell itself (of mosses) is closed by a lid, or *operculum*. *Ibid.* 448/1 *Operculum*...this term has been applied to the lid which covers in the Pitcher of *Nepenthes*, where it is the blue of a modified leaf. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 403. 1887 J. HOOD *Mosses* 11 The spore-capsules are closed on their summit by opercula or lids.

3. *Anat.* In the brain, the principal covering of the insula or island of Reil, which overlaps the gyri operti from above.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *gen.* A cover. Also *fig.*

1837 *Civil Eng. & Archit. Jrnl.* I. 185/1 They carry small square bits of black paper, which project in front of the screen, and serve as operculi, or covers to conceal the letters. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxiv. (1883) 218 Robin wipes down my pot for he the same operculum to a negligible mixed hot meal.

Operetta (*ŏpĕrtă*). [a. It. *operetta*, dim. of *opera*.] A short opera, usually of light and humorous character, consisting originally and properly of one act, but now sometimes of two or more.

1791 HOOPER in *Monthly Rev.* 180 They sometimes give operettas that are charming. 1827 *Examiner* No. 976 724 The new Operetta produced here, called *Five and Twenty*. 1829 DUTTON COOK in *Once a Week* XII. 139 *Operette*, a colloquy which was first introduced at the Lyceum, or English Opera House. 1880 *Lit. Taste's Comm. on Jap.* 3/2 On Monday a comic opera or operetta...is to be brought out.

† **Operiment.** *Obs. rare.* [adl. L. *operimentum* covering, cover, f. *operīre* to cover.] A covering.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 102 (It) was only for beauty; yet to another place he adds for an ornament. 1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Operiment*, a covering.

† **Operist,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of opera.

1732 FIELDING *Mock Lawyer* in *Tom Wks.* 1880 X. 328 This is certainly one of those operish singers Miss Jenny used to talk of.

Operose (*ŏpĕ*·*ɹōs*), *a.* [ad. L. *operōs-us*, f. *opus, oper-* work.]

1. Made or done with, attended by, or involving, much labour; laborious; tedious; elaborate.

1687 *Cave Ecclesiastici, Ambrose* 371 His Arguments... do not deserve an operose Confutation. 1736 JOHNSON *Oxford Remarks* (1760) 1. 8/2, Boerave might himself have obtained the same excellence by a method less operose. 1842 THIRLWALL *Comm. Lower Engl.* (1848) I. x. 141 The indirect and operose expedient of a fine or recovery.

2. Of a person: Laborious; industrious, busy.

1652 BURTON *Glossogr.* 306 *D. Operose*, busie, diligent in labour, laborious. a 1734 NORTH *Examen.* ii. iii. § 3 (1740) 226 We cannot think such an operose Compiler of History ... should be ignorant of so remarkable a Passage. 1883 *Gentleman Mod. Symaps* 110 The atmosphere of operose indolence.

Operosely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an operose manner; laboriously, busily; elaborately.

1662 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* xi. xxxii. (1713) 248, I take his Sophistry to be as conspicuous, that I think it can scarce operosely to conceal it. 1732 A. YOUNG *Trans. France* 411, I have seen, in the operosely cultivated parts of France, labour comparatively dear, and ill performed, amidst swarms of half idle people. 1858–9 tr. W. HUMBOLDT *Memoirs* (1871) II. xxvii. 288 The petty and ostensible objections they have so operosely combated.

Operoseness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Operose character or quality, laboriousness, elaborateness.

1684 H. MORE *Rem. Spirit. Prof.* 104 b. They...have not that operoseness of Sepulchres so commonly hanging on them. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* vi. 49 All that ...affects pith, is a stiffness and inaptness and operoseness of Style. 1817 R. L. CYPRIANUS *Algebra*, xii. 80 The objection to this mode of finding the diagonals is its operoseness. 1858 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 394/1 Silly, in the midst of his operoseness, unconsciously readily betrayed ...vacuity.

Operosity (*ŏpĕrŏ*·*sĭtĭ*). [ad. L. *operōsitās*, n. of quality f. *operōsus* OPEROSE.] Operoseness, laboriousness, painstaking endeavour.

1623 Cockeram, *Opprobrious*, great pains or labor. 1658 Phillips, *Opprobrious*, reproachful, scurrilous. 1748 Hartley, *Observ. Man* I. Introd. 6 Opprobrious words are such, as express what is mean, vile, and contemptible. 1883 *Nat. Rev.* XI. 69 Sept. 1967/1 This troublesome and polysyllabic opprobry.

† **O perous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *opprobrosus* OPPROBROUS: see -OUS.] = OPPROBROUS.

1642 W. Turner *Prof. Medl's Apost. Letter Timon's* Some things, whereof he had written...In more opprobrous and large discourse. 1652 Torriano *Roman's Engl. Imp.* They have to nothing...in this proposition, either difficult or opprobrous. 1683 *Pious Christ.* Wks. II. 81 An opprobrous, reproachful person.

Hence † **O perously** *adv.*, opprobriously.

1668 Howe *Blessedness* S. 130 Opprobriously to take to proving that [etc.]. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* iv. I. 193 The Creator...had so opprobrously and so illwisely provided for the well-being...of Mankind.

† **Operta mente**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *operiment-um*, f. *operīre* to cover + *-mentum* 'belonging to the class of'.] *Of* secret, hidden, or covert nature.

1658 Rowland *Gilanges, Operimentous*, loose white linen, to secure or to cover. 1778 in *Ann.* and in some mod. Dicts.

† **O pe-tide**. *Obs.* = OPEN-HOUR.

1297 *Eng. Hand. Inf.* v. l. 14 In Suthh openyth euerich boting hote. 1892 — *Synne, Inf. Kyng to Lord* Rom. Who cometh by There is an Oye-tyde by his allowance, as well as a Lent.

Operyryon, Oph, obs. forms of OPTICIAN, OAT.

‖ **Ophannim, ophanim** (*ŏfă·nim*). [Heb. אופנים (*'ôphannîm* wheels.] The 'wheels' mentioned in Ezekiel i and x, as accompanying the living creatures or cherubim: treated in the 'Book of Enoch' as an order of angels.

1821 R. Lowrie *Sk. of Zoroastrianism* There the Seraphim, the Cherubim, and Ophanim surrounded it. 1830 Bishop *Fortes* vi. (1842) 91 Not where the unclothed seraphs burn, Nor cherubim, with winged countenance, but Where not the bright Ophanim. 1892 S. R. Driver *Ezekiel* 9 In the Book of Enoch 'wheels' (*Ophanim*) are a class of angels named along with Seraphim and Cherubim.

Ophian (*ō·fiăn*). *Ch. Hist.* [ad. Gr. Ὀφιανοί (Clement Alex.).] = OPHITE 2b.

1678 Towers *Idolatry* viii. 133 The rest of the Ophians, a kind of Systers of the Cosmites. 1880 3 *Science Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 680 The class of Gnostics, called by Hippolytus Ophites, by Clement of Alexandria Ophians.

Ophic (*ŏ·fik*), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent + -IC: the Gr. adj. is ὀφιώδης.] Of or relating to serpents.

1813 *Athenæum* No. 268. 699/1 The ophic or serpent worship. 1866 *North. Rev.* No. 21. 401 There is no proof of Ophic worship ever having been practised in this island.

Ophicalcite (*ŏfi·kælsəit*). *Min.* [f. Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent + CALCITE. In Fr. *ophicalcite* (Brongniart 1813), Ger. *Ophicalcit*.] A species of rock composed of a mixture of serpentine and crystalline limestone (calcite); calcitic ophiolite.

1842 Webster(s), *Ophicalcite*, n. (*Min.*). 1866 Carpenter in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 197 A specimen of Ophicalcite from Cedra Lips in Bohemia, which gave on decalcification a form of *Eozoon*. 1879 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 238 Three rich colorous, which on being calcareous with magnesian veins may be called Ophicalcite. 1879 Dawson *Dawn of Life* vi. 147 A beautiful variety of ophicalcite or serpentine-marble.

Ophicleide (*ŏ·fiklēid*). Also -cleid. [a. F. *ophicléide* (*Montéclair Eludiment* 19 Ap. 1811) f. Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent + κλείς, κλειδ- key.] A musical wind-instrument of powerful tone, a development of the ancient 'serpent', consisting of a conical brass tube bent double, with keys, usually eleven in number, forming the bass or alto to the key-bugle; also, a performer on this instrument.

1839 *Times* 10 June 6/5 (Westminster Abbey Festival) Ophicleides.—Messrs. Hubbard & Pender. 1841 *Comet Mag.* VI. 352/2 One of the Ophicleides was incompetent to the task he had undertaken. 1844 R. J. Dykes-Pye *Hereford Chimes* 124 The ophicleid club-and-key With soft corruption. 1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 393 From the gradual disuse of the serpent and Ophicleide, the Euphonium is becoming the chief representative of the eight-foot octave among the brass instruments.

b. Name for a powerful reed-stop on the organ, now usually called *tuba*.

1842 in Brande *Dict. Sci. etc.* 691/1. 1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 208 The Ophicleide is the name given by Mr. Hill ...to a new stop of his invention. 1880 Gwilt *Dict. Arch.* II. Sup., 1840 [Organ at] Town Hall, Birmingham. ...This was the first organ that had the 'Great Ophicleide', or 'Tuba', on a heavy wind.

Hence **Ophicleid-dean** *a.*, pertaining to or resembling an ophicleide; ‖ **O phicleid-tist**, a performer on the ophicleide.

1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 489/2 The mighty ophicleidean roll of the...organ.

‖ **Ophidia** (*ŏfi·dĭă*), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. denv. of Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent: app. as arbitrary formation to provide a term in *-ia*, analogous to *Reptilia, Sauria, Crocodilia*, etc. (It can hardly represent Gr. ὀφίδια pl. of ὀφίδιον, OPHIDION.)] An order of Reptiles containing the snakes or serpents.

1828 in Craig. 1834 Owen *Mem.* 2 *Teeth* in *Cyc. Pr. Organ. Nat. Hist.* 722 The vertebræ also are...always found in number less than in the typical ophidia. 1858 Hall *Copenhagen's Camp. Assist.* 226 The snakes of the Swedish and Ophidii are...inhabitants of the whole earth. 1892 Chambers' *Encycl.* IX. 331 The food remains of Ophidia are eaten.

Ophidian (*ŏfi·dĭăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. adj. 1. *Zool.* Belonging to the order *Ophidia*.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxvii. 111 The large or one tribe of Ophidian reptiles. 1839 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Cyc. Pr. Organ. Nat. Hist.* I. 196 The osteology of the...Ophidian reptiles differs from that of the batrachian order.

2. Pertaining or relating to, or resembling that of, a snake or serpent; snake-like.

1832 Lowell *Prom. Conf.* II. 104 The huge ophidian race Is themselves synonymous across the seas. 1870 Nicholson *Palæont.* 331 The Ophidians make their first appearance in the Eocene.

‖ **Ophidiarium** (*ŏfi·dĭē·rĭŏm*), *rare.* Also ophidiarium. [L. OPHIDIUM, after *aquarium, vivarium*, etc.] A place where snakes are kept; a snake-house.

1880 Miss Norton *Sunday Journal* 16, I now invite my readers to accompany me in imagination to the Ophidiarium. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Ophidiarium*.

Ophi·dioid, *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. *Ophidi-um* + -OID.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the group *Ophidioidea* of gadoid fishes, of which *Ophidium* is the typical genus. b. *sb.* A fish of this group.

Ophi·dious, *a. rare.* = OPHIDIAN *a.*

1840 Worcester, *Ophidious*, *Ophidium*, relating to serpents or snakes.

‖ **Ophidium** (*ŏfi·dĭŏm*). *Zool.* Also ὄphidion. [mod.L., ad. L. *ophidion* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀφίδιον 'a fish resembling the conger', dim. of ὄφις serpent.] A genus of gadoid fishes with elongated bodies; a fish of this genus.

1706 Phillips, *Ophidion*, a sort of Sea-fish resembling a Serpent or Eel. 1792 Gen. J. Hill *Nat. Anim.* 258-9 The Ophidion, with four beards on the lower jaw...is frequent in the Mediterranean. The Ophidion, without beards...is frequent in the Baltic, and some other seas. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 10. 1 193 The Ophidium, or Gib-head.

Ophido- *to comb.*, erroneous form of OPHIO-.

Ophio-, *combining* form of Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent, used in various words, chiefly scientific.

Ophiobatrachia *pl. Zool.* = *Ophiomorpha*: see OPHIOMORPH. † **Ophiocephale** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ὀφιοκέφαλος, f. ὀφι-ς + κεφαλή head], having a serpent's head. **Ophiocephaloid** (*Zool.*), *a.*, allied to or resembling the fishes of the genus *Ophiocephalus* (walking-fishes), which have a long body and snake-like head, and are capable of breathing air and of travelling considerable distances overland; *sb.* a fish of the family *Ophiocephaloidæ*, of which *Ophiocephalus* is the typical genus. ‖ **Ophiogenes** (*ŏfi·dzhĭlēz*), *pl.* [Gr. ὀφιογενής serpent-gendered]: see QUOT. ‖ **Ophioglo·ssum**. *Bot.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], the genus of ferns containing the adder's-tongue, the type of the sub-order *Ophioglossaceæ*. **Ophiography** (-OGRAPHY), a treatise on, or the description of, serpents (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). † **Ophiomach** [ad. L. *ophiomachus*, Gr. ὀφιομάχος 'fighter with serpents', a name of the ichneumon, and a kind of locust]: see QUOT. **Ophiophilist** [Gr. -φίλος loving], a lover of snakes; so **Ophiophilism**, love of snakes. **Ophiosaur** [ad. mod.L. *ophiosaurus*, f. Gr. σαῦρος lizard], a lizard of the genus *Ophiosaurus*; or family *Ophiosauridæ*, limbless and of snake-like form; a glass-snake; so **Ophiosaurian** (used in quot. 1882 for a hypothetical reptile combining the characteristics of a lizard and a snake).

1808 Turton *Serpents* (1818) 228 Some of the Heathen had their 'Ophiomachæ Beasts with Serpents heads, which they did worship. 1860 Holland *Pilny* I. 124 Cranes...serve, That in Holloway about Parkeson there was a kind of vast urbeast he named 'Ophiogenes' that if one were wrung with a serpent, with touching only, will ease the pains. 1874 Taylor *Primit. Cult.* II. 218 The Ophiogenes, or Serpent-race of the Triad, kindred of the vipers, whose bite they could cure by touch. 1882 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 19 May *supp.* The genus "ophioglossum, or adder's tongues, which are to the ranks of ferns what the lampreys are to the race of fishes. 1889 Boase (Dunn) *Lect.* vi. 10 As to the books after his kind, the astute, and the "ophiomach (adder battle, *Rev. V.* cricket) and the locust. 1893 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 5/2 "Ophiophilism is by no means an ugly word...but it may be doubted whether Miss Catherine C. Hughes will succeed in persuading her readers to become ophiophilists. 1882 Miss Hughes *Snakes* xviii. 402 A reasoning which may be worth reading by a philologist, should he be also an "ophiophilist. 1892 Mayne *Expos. Lex. Ophiosaurus*, a Family of saurian reptiles, having the *Ophiosaurus* or *Ophisaurus* for their type; 'ophisaurian'. 1882 Miss Hughes *Snakes* xv. 263 Supposed species of reptiles, compound "ophiosaurian, or serpent-ophidian, or who shall say what, in those inscrutable depths.

Ophiolater (*ŏfi·lĭtəɹ*). [f. OPHIO- + Gr. λάτρης worshipper.] A serpent-worshipper.

1847 Emerson *Brief Rpr to* 365 That one Cabir from various were Ophiolaters.

Hence **Ophiolatrous** *a.*, given to serpent-worship; **Ophiolatry**, serpent-worship.

1887 A. B. Ellis *Tshi-speak. Peoples* vii. 91 It has been observed that the Tshi-speaking tribes are ophiolatrous.

Ophiolite (*ŏ·fiələit*). *Min.* [f. OPHIO- + -LITE.] A name for serpentine (*obs.*) or a mixture of serpentine with other minerals (= *verd-antique*): see QUOT. Hence **Ophiolitic** *a.*

1796 in Cleav. 1869 Dana *Elem. Geol.* viii. 67 Ophiolite or verd antique marble. A variegated mixture of serpentine and either carbonate of lime (*calciferous ophiolite*), dolomite (*dolomitic ophiolite*), or carbonate of magnesia or magnesite (*magnesitic ophiolite*). 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* viii. 198 The name serpentine, or its learned equivalents—ophite and ophiolite.

Ophiology (*ŏfi·ŏlŏdzhi*). (Erron. ophidiology). [f. OPHIO- + -LOGY.] That branch of zoology which treats of serpents. Hence **Ophiolo·gic**, **Ophiolo·gical** *adjs.*; **Ophiologist**, one versed in the natural history of serpents.

1808 Warren, *Ophiology, Ophiologic, Ophiological, Ophiologist.* 1880 Miss Hoffay *Snakes Introd.* 19 To enrich ophiological literature. 1882 Stevenson in *Nature* XXV. 256/1 Which mother...has, singularly enough, been very little interrogated upon by ophiologists. 1892 *Academy* 26 Dec. 604/2 The reason ...which precludes the appointment of an official ophiologist in Iceland. [There are no snakes in Iceland.]

Ophiomancy. *rare.* [ad. med.L. *ophiomantia*, f. OPHIO- + Gr. μαντεία -MANCY.] Divination by means of serpents.

1683 Hoffman *Lex. Univ.*, Ophiomantia, Gracè ὀφιομαντεία, divinatio ex serpentibus seu, cujus exemplo pauca dicta.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Ophiomancy*, Ophiomantia, in antiquity, the art of making predictions from serpents. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 201 The serpent held by the female figure refers to ophiomancy, the art which the ancients practised by, or making predictions by serpents.

Ophiomorph (*ŏfi·mŏrfĭ*). *Zool.* [mod. f. OPHIO- + Gr. μορφή form.] An amphibian of the order *Ophiomorpha* or *Ophiomorphæ* (also called *Apoda, Gymnophiona*, and *Ophiobatrachia*); a limbless, serpentiform amphibian; a caecilian. So **Ophiomo·rphic**, **Ophiomo·rphous** *adjs.*, having the form of a serpent or snake; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Ophiomorpha*; **Ophiomo·rphite**, an old name for fossil ammonite shells, from their snake-like appearance; a snake-stone.

1887 Proc. *Cotteswold*, 122 Other Ophiomorphi's there are, that have only straight single rims. 1846 Worcester, *Ophiomorphous*.

Ophiophagous, *a.* [f. Gr. ὀφιοφάγ-ος serpent-eating + -OUS.] Living or feeding upon serpents.

1830 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xxviii. 208. 6 (1) *Ophiophagus* natives and such as feed upon Serpents. 1881 Stevenson in *T. W. Cobb Darwinian Orat.* 23 Man is usually ophiophagous. 1886 *Lint. Rev.* LXI. 490/1 The Ruwalism is the ophiophagous reptile, and gradually but steadily runs up all the other reptiles.

‖ **Ophiophagus**. Pl. -gi. [L., a. Gr. ὀφιοφάγος; see prec.] 1. A serpent-eater.

1599 Sylvester *Bartas's* 2nd Week, *Ophiophagi*. (Scott There is nothing amongst these delicate Swallow, that they succour or nourish as their serpents. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 243 The Cranes, whom they call Ophiophagi, because they are wont to feed on serpents.

2. *Zool.* A genus of very venomous serpents allied to the cobra, inhabiting the East Indies, and feeding upon other snakes. One species is *O. elaps*, the HAMADRYAD, q. v.

1883 Mrs. Bennie in *Science Sk.* 125/2 The *Ophiophagus*, a snake-eating snake over eighteen feet long, whose bite they say is certain death.

† **O phiorch**. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *Ophiochus*, Gr. ὀφιοῦχος serpent-holder.] A (figure of a) man holding a serpent.

a 1637 Ashby *Sacra. Wks.* in *Misc.* (1714) 27 A fine relievo of an Ophiorch (quoere, Ophiouch).

Ophir (*ō·fəɹ*). [Heb. אוֹפִיר (*'ôphîr*).] The name of a place or region mentioned in the O. T., whence fine gold was obtained, the locality of which is still uncertain; hence *gold of Ophir*, *Ophir-gold*, and *Ophir* alone (as in Heb. Job xxii. 24), in the sense 'fine gold'.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 20 Adam'd with Ophir-Gold. 1630 *Evans' Almanac* in *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI. 230 It is not wealth, nor Ophir gold that can enrich our land. 1680 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 28 There is Treen, Alloy, and Embasement in all houses Temper; and he finds without Wings, who thinks to find Ophir or pure Metal in any.

Ophism (*ō·fiz'm*). *rare.* [f. as OPHITE 2 + -ISM.] The doctrine or worship of the Ophites: see OPHITE 2b.

1883 *Chambers' Journ.* 2/2 *Ophism*. Their singular attempt to engraft 'Ophism' on Christianity.

Ophite (*ō·fəit*), *sb.*[1] Also ὄphit. [ad. L. *ophites* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀφίτης (sc. λίθος) serpentine stone, f. ὄφι-ς serpent: see -ITE 1 2 b.] Name for various eruptive or metamorphic rocks, usually green, and having spots or markings like a serpent; serpentine; serpentine marble.

1598 Florio, *Serpentino*, *Ophite* or *Serpentine* stone. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 542 Ophites for it is spotted like an adder. 1667

Marble< Gr. *Ferrat* 13 That kinde of Marble which is called Ophites, which hath spottes like a Serpent.] 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Oct., A column of ophite on which [is] a statue of Justice ...one ent. of porphyrie. 1703 T. B. *Art's Improvem.* 54 *n.* It consists of saw pyled Stone, a kind of an Ophite or Spotted Marble. 1740 DYER *Fleece Poems* 37 Cambrian quarries, and the fine ty veia Of orient jasper. 1868 DUNS *Mem. Ind.* 31 466 The eastern *Serpentines*, Ophites, *Lapis ostridrinus*, allude to the great serpent-like markings of the serpentine marble.

attrib. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., A columne of ophite stone. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxvii, A hard well-polish'd Ophite Stone.

Ophite (*ǫ́fəit*), *sb.*[3] *Eccl. Hist.* [a. late L. *Ophita* (Isidore *Orig.* VIII, v.), a. Gr. Ὀφῖται (Hippolytus, etc.), *pl.* of Ὀφίτης, f. ὄφις serpent: see -ITE[1] 2.] A member of a sect which arose about the 2nd century, who paid reverence to the serpent as an embodiment of divine wisdom.

1690 W. WOTTON tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Writers* I. 110 [Origen] attacks the Ebionites, the Ophites, and the Sabellians. 1707 H. STEBBING tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 194 The Ophites, who said that Wisdom had turned itself into a Serpent. 1854 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 508 Even the Ophites, who worshipped the serpent as Christ 'introduced him to bless their Eucharist'. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 210 The curious which tradition...declares the semi-Christian sect of Ophites to have rendered to their tame snake.

attrib. 1793 W. HUDDESFORD *Mythol. Dict.* 196 The Ophite priests were very learned. 1868 E. HAYES *Infl. Orth. Ideas* ii. 38 But no The Ophite writes. *Ibid.*

HENCE **Ophitism** = OPHISM.

1875 LIGHTFOOT *Colossians* 98 Phrygia roused the hybrid monstrosity of Ophitism.

Ophite, *a. rare.* [*adj.* Gr. ὄφις of or like a serpent.] Of the nature of or resembling a serpent; of a sinuous form; serpentine.

1828 WEBSTER, *Ophite*, pertaining to a serpent. 1851 *Murray's Handbk. Devon & Cornwall* p. xxiv, The gneiss...not invariably in straight lines, and that differ from those which have a true ophite character.

Ophitic (*ǫfi·tik*), *a.*[1] *Min.* [f. OPHITE[1] + -IC.] Of the nature of ophite; serpentine; used of the structure of certain rocks in which crystals of felspar are interposed between plates of augite.

1789 *Phil. Mag.* V. 20 *Aug.* 3/1 A boulder...composed of rich ophitic diorites. 1807 HAMEL *Mem. Palæontol. Soc.* I. 21 A specially characteristic feature of many basic rocks is...what is termed an ophitic structure.

Ophi·tic, *a.*[2] *Eccl. Hist.* [f. OPHITE[2] + -IC.] Of or belonging to the sect of the Ophites.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. ii. xi. 84 Expressions ...brought forward from an Ophitic work. 1867 LONDON *Evangel. Lect.* x. (1872) 227 We find Ophitic Gnostics... appealing to passages in St. John's Gospel.

† **Ophi·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as OPHITE[1] + -ICAL.] = OPHITIC *a.*[1]

1621 CARTAS *Crudelitie* 298 This place of marble may be very properly called Ophitical. 1652 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 251 The ophytical or serpentine marble.

† **Ophiuchus** (*ǫfiū·kŭs*). [L., a. Gr. ὀφιοῦχος, f. ὄφιο- OPHIO- serpent + -ουχος -holding, -holder.] One of the ancient constellations, figured as a man holding a serpent; also called *Serpentarius*.

1638 PENNY, *Ophiuchus*, a constellation in heaven. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 708 And like a Comet burn'd, That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge In th' Arctick Sky. 1727-8 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Serpentarius*, is sometimes a Constellation of the northern hemisphere called also Ophiuchus, and anciently *Aesculapius*. 1850 PROCTOR *Orbs of Heaven* xi. 204 To account for the appearance of the Milky Way between Centaurus and Ophiuchus.

Ophiuran (*ǫfiū·rən*), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ophiura*, f. Gr. ὄφις serpent + οὐρά tail, in reference to the long snake-like arms.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the genus *Ophiura*, family *Ophiuridæ*, or class *Ophiuroidea* of Echinoderms, comprising starfishes with well-defined slender arms (simple or branched) covered with plates or spines. *b. sb.* A starfish of this genus, family, or class; a brittle-star or sand-star. See **Ophiure** (= *b*); **Ophiurid** *a.* and *sb.*; **Ophiuroid** *a.* and *sb.*

1876-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 351/1 The Ophiura has...ten arms...in the central part of the animal. 1884 *Knowledge* No. 83. 194/1 Starfishes, echinoids, or ophiurans. 1876 LANKESTER *Orig. & Mod. Inv.* iii. 61 Among the Ophiurans...we find two well-marked types of development. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* ix. 466 The mouth of the Echinoderm becomes that of the ophiurid. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. iv. 204 A curious ophiurid occurred in considerable numbers. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 462 The technical title 'Ophiurid' describes the snake-like coils of their arms. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 340 The Echinoid and Ophiurid have it known as *Pluteus*.

† **Ophryon** (*ǫ́friǫn*). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀφρύη eyebrow.] That point in the forehead at the middle of the line joining the upper margins of the orbits of the eyes.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* ii. 8. 222 Supra-orbital point, or supra-nasal, or ophryon. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 205/1 A point...immediately above the projection of the glabella, to which Broca has given the name ophryon.

† **Ophrys** (*ǫ́fris*). *Bot.* [a. Gr. ὀφρύς eyebrow: a L. *ophrys* (Pliny) some hirsutate plant, adopted by Linnæus 1737 as a generic name.] A genus of terrestrial *Orchidaceæ*, containing the Bee-, Fly-, and Spider-orchis. Also popularly extended to allied genera, as *Neottia* or *Spiranthes* (Ladies'-tresses).

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 272 The Spiked Ophrys, commonly called Triple Ladies Tresses...on heaths and dry pastures. 1819 A. JOHNSTON *Brit. Mosch.* 51 *n.* v. *Ophrys*, But *Ophrys* ranks among the fine plants that are more generally admired than all the Orchideæ for their exquisite beauty. 1844 S. R. in *Church Poetry* xxi. 21 291 There acrid many weeds I see,...That noxious place, the Ophrys tree.

Ophthalm- (*ǫfθæm*-) before a vowel, = OPHTHALMO-: as in ‖ **Ophthalmalgia** *Path.* [Gr. ἀλγος pain], pain in the eye; neuralgia of the eye-ball; hence **Ophthalmal·gic** *a.* ‖ **Ophthalmatro·phia, Ophthalmatrophy** *Path.* [Gr. ἀτροφία atrophy], atrophy of the eye-ball; shrivelling or wasting of the eye.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Ophthalmia** (*ǫfθæ·liə*). *Path.* Forms: 4–6 ottalmia, 5 ottolmia, 6 op-, ophtalmia, 6–ophthalmia. See also the anglicized form OPHTHALMY. [late L. (Boethius), a. Gr. ὀφθαλμία f. ὀφθαλμός eye.] Inflammation of the eye, esp. of the conjunctiva of the eye; ophthalmitis.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xvii. (1495) 292 A vertue restorynge to the eyen, and therof comyth an yuell that highte Ottalmia, a diseese inwarnynge and rednes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 241 Ofte tymes dyuerse of hir ien...so cleuieden & stoden fyxed. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Forestal.* V. b, Thyrdly is ophthalmia...and that is the euyll of opodeldo. 1562 BULLEIN *Bk. Simples* 2 Ophthalmia...is a sickenes of the eye. 1597 LODGE *Chirurgy.* (1634) 122 Ophthalmia ...is an inflammation of the whole eye, but chiefly of the membranes called conjunctiua. 1799 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 31 Light is so intolerable in this kind of ophthalmia, as proueire to put the finger in the paroxysmia. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett.* II. 380, xiii. IV. 230, I have had a severe ophthalmia. 1858 BOASE *Survey Cornhill* 219, Hannibal, himself tortured with ophthalmia, rode on the one elephant which had survived the last year's campaign.

b. fig. Disordered mental vision.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, Mechanical Professorships, Lord Philosophies, with the sick ophthalmia and hallucination they had brought on. 1863 E. J. MORLEY in *Times* No. 23, 2/1 A temporary attack of mental ophthalmia.

Ophthalmic, *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] A person suffering from ophthalmia.

1884 J. PAYNE *tr. Novels* VIII. 129 As diseases on eyes of ophthalmics dead.

Ophthalmia-ter. *rare.* [f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ἰατρός healer.] An ophthalmic surgeon, an oculist.

1761 (1812) *Adventures of Chevalier John Taylor*, ophthalmiater, written by himself. 1892 JAMIESON *Autology* II. 72 A glorious epoch ocular, or 'ophthalmiater', as he styled himself. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.

So **Ophthalmia·tric** *a.*, relating to the treatment of eye diseases. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.)

Ophthalmic (*ǫfθæ·lik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ophthalmic-us* (in Martial as *sb.* 'an oculist'), a. Gr. ὀφθαλμικ-ός of or pertaining to the eye, f. ὀφθαλμός eye: see -IC.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining or relating to the eye, ocular; connected with the eye, as a nerve, artery, etc.; affecting the eye, as a disease.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ophthalmic Nerves.* 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 22 This ophthalmic Branch...supplies the Glandulæ lacrymales. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 433 The ophthalmic artery. 1852 DUNN *Oreol.* I. 27 The first successful use of ophthalmic eyeglasses. 1858 J. MACDONALD *Rudim. Chir.* 304 *Ophthalmic ophthalmia.* 1877 [see CHEVALLIER cl. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 208 The ophthalmic artery passes along the inner side of the orbit.

2. Good for diseases or disorders of the eye; that treats such maladies; that performs, or is used for, operations on the eye.

1805 THOS. CHEVAL. 111. 132 An excellent ophthalmick medicine for the eyes. 1819 BUCHAN'S *Hum. Med.* II. v. *Eye-waters*, A choice Ophthalmick Water to preserve the Eyes and Sight. 1830 LAWRENCE *Nat. Lect. Hist.* 92 The needs are considered ...as ophthalmic and cephalic. 1871 HARRISON *Stic. Surg. Syst.* I. 216, A competent ophthalmic surgeon.

3. Affected with ophthalmia; ophthalmitic.

1805 R. WARBURTON *Cruel.* I. 134 An ugly ophthalmick sore...drove it thus cruelly out and cure. 1857 WILSON, Gen. 25 Jan. 2/3 Ophthalmic, feeble-minded, asking, and neglected children.

B. sb. (absolute use of the adj.)

1. A medicine or remedy for disease of the eye.

1683 CULPEPER *Pharm. Londin.* v. 308 Such Medicines as are appropriated to the Eyes. I would have called them Ophthalmicks: but not the word been troublesome to the reading. 1693 tr. *T. F. Bidloo's Anat. Hist.* 292 The Liquor of Aetii is commended by Schroder for a most Excellent Ophthalmick. *c* 1800 COWPER in Hayley *Life* (1804) II. 360 One would suppose that reading Homer were the best ophthalmic in the world. 1872 *Edinburgh Cruelty Sought* (Cruel Hospitals)...stomachics, ophthalmics.

2. The ophthalmic or orbital nerve.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Eye*, The first branch of the fifth pair, called ophthalmicks. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 45 Soon after entering the orbit, the ophthalmic detaches a large branch which runs beneath the eye.

Ophthalmious, *a.* [f. OPHTHALMI-A + -OUS.] Affected with ophthalmia.

1822 W. H. GRIFFIN *Knight* I. 12 Pellets...with their lacerated veiled specimen and ophthalmious follicles.

Ophthalmist. *rare.* [f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + -IST.] One versed in the structure and functions of the eye; an ophthalmologist.

1846 J. TOMLINSON *Domestic Encicl. Cyc.* II. 73 The fourth and last Membrane...brought down Ophthalmists have talk'd of a Fifth...in the Retina.

Ophthalmite (*ǫfθælmait*). [f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + -ITE[1] 2 b and 3.]

† 1. *Min.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 63 Mingin...has by some been called Common granite, or Common granitel; and by others, from some resemblance to the eye, ocular granite, or, as it seems properly may be expressed from the Greek, ophthalmite. ...It consists of excessively but irregular circles of white felspar and black schistus.

2. *Zool.* The stalk on which the eye is borne in podophthalmous Crustacea; the ophthalmic peduncle, eye-stalk.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* vi. 302 The moveable stalks, which support the eyes,...'the ophthalmic peduncles' or 'ophthalmites'. 1887 *Athenæum* 4 June 740/2 The segregation of antecedent characters by the loss of ophthalmites.

Ophthalmitic (*ǫfθælmi·tik*), *a.*[1] *Path.* [f. OPHTHALMITE-IS + -IC.] (See quot.)

1893 *Mason Engin. Lex., Ophthalmitician*, of or belonging to *Ophthalmitis*; ophthalmic.

Ophthalmi·tic, *a.*[2] *Zool.* [f. OPHTHALMITE *a* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to an ophthalmite or eye-stalk in Crustacea.

‖ **Ophthalmitis** (*ǫfθælmai·tis*). [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + -ITIS. (Gr. had ὀφθαλμῖτις as epithet of Adonis).] Inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia; *spec.* inflammation involving all the structures of the eye.

1820-32 *Good's Study Med.* ed. 4) III. 177 Amongst the local complaints are to be noticed catarrh...ophthalmitis, &c. 1858 T. TAYLOR *Privat. Surg.* I. 389 Ophthalmitis is usually the result of injuries. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Ophthalmitis, inflammation of all the structures of the eye. ...Also, the name of Ophthalmia.

Ophthalmo- (*ǫfθælmo*), combining form of Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye, used in various scientific terms: the more important are entered in their alphabetical places as main words.

‖ **Ophthalmoblennorrhœ·a** *Path.* [mod.L.: see BLENNORRHŒA], discharge of mucus from the eyes.

‖ **Ophthalmocarcino·ma** *Path.* [mod.L.: see CARCINOMA], cancer of the eye. **Ophthalmocele** *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour, hernia], 'protrusion or excessive prominence of the eyeball' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). **Ophthalmodiastimeter** [DIASTIMETER], an instrument for adjusting the distance between two lenses (as in a pair of spectacles) to that between the eyes. ‖ **Ophthalmodynia** (*-ǫdi·niă*) [Gr. ὀδύνη pain], pain in the eyeball; neuralgia of the frontal nerve in the orbit (Craig, 1848). **Ophthalmography** [-GRAPHY], description of the eye. **Ophthalmolith** [Gr. λίθος stone], a lacrimal concretion (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ophthalmophore** *Zool.* [Gr. -φορος bearing], a specialized portion of the head in Gastropod mollusca, which bears an eye (*e.g.* the 'horn' of a snail); an ommatophore; so **Ophthalmophorous** *a.*, eye-bearing, or pertaining to an ophthalmophore. † **Ophthalmophthists** *Path.* [mod.L.: see PHTHISIS], 'wasting or shrivelling of the eyeball' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ophthalmoplegia** *Path.* [mod.L.: see PLEGIA], 'paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Ophthalmoplegic** *a.* **Ophthalmostat** [Gr. στατός standing], an instrument for holding the eyeball in a fixed position for an operation. **Ophthalmotomy** *Anat.* and *Surg.* [Gr. τομή cutting], the dissection, or the excision, of the eye (Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, 1842). **Ophthalmotonometer** [Gr. τόνος stretching, tension; μέτρον measure], an instrument for measuring the tension of the eyeball; so **Ophthalmotonometry**, the measurement of this. **Ophthalmotrope** [Gr. τρόπος turning], an instrument devised to measure the muscular shortening in strabismus; also an apparatus for rendering manifest ocular movements. **Ophthalmotropometer**, an instrument for measuring the lateral movements of the eye.

Other compounds, given in the medical dictionaries, in which ophthalmo- ('of or for the eye'), -opy, -ic (relating to known words, are *ophthalmoacoustic, ophthalmoclisis, ophthalmocrasis, ophthalmodiagnosis, ophthalmodynamometer, ophthalmogyric, ophthalmology, ophthalmomalacia, ophthalmometer, ophthalmometry, ophthalmoneuromyelitis, ophthalmoplasty, ophthalmoplegic, ophthalmoplegy, ophthalmoplegia

connected by ophthalmologic apparatus. 1897 Horne *Refract. Lect.*, An "ophthalmometer. 1876 *Cantab. Sch. Appl. Sc. Exam.* 272 "Ophthalmotrope.—An apparatus for measuring the movements to right and left of each eye.

Ophthalmolo·gic, *a.* Also **-ical**. [f. as next + -IC.] Of or belonging to ophthalmology.

1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Ophthalmological (*ɒfθælmɵlɒ·dʒikăl*), *a.* [f. as OPHTHALMOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Belonging to or dealing with ophthalmology.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 815/1 In their ophthalmological works. 1862 Offic. Report of the Ophthalmological Congress. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 1/1 A visit, which is primarily ophthalmic is carried out by an ophthalmological expert.

Hence **Ophthalmolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to ophthalmology.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 106 Engorgement of the optic papilla, ophthalmologically...important.

Ophthalmology (*ɒfθælmɒ·lŏdʒi*). [f. OPHTHALMO- + -LOGY.] The scientific study of the eye; that branch of science which treats of the structure, functions, and affections of the eye.

1820 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 4/2 It is proposed to establish a chair of ophthalmology in the medical faculty of Paris. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 340/1 Modern ophthalmology has scarcely a single point of similarity with that of the last century.

Hence **Ophthalmo·logist**, one versed in ophthalmology.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 168 No ophthalmologist ... has paid so much attention to the subject as Professor Beer. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 339 Von Graefe, the great ophthalmologist, first surveyed the fearless of the living human eye.

Ophthalmometer (*ɒfθælmɒ·mĭtəɹ*). [f. OPHTHALMO- + -METER.] **a.** See quot. 1841. **b.** An instrument of the nature of compasses, invented by F. Pepys, for measuring the capacity of the...chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments. 1864 tr. *Donders' Anom. Accommod. Eye* 17 Helmholtz constructed a peculiar instrument, called by him the ophthalmometer for the purpose of determining the magnitude of the reflected images. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/4 Before Helmholtz's invention of the ophthalmoscope and the ophthalmometer, "no one had ever seen a living retina at its task."

So **Ophthalmome·tric** *a.*, relating to measurement of the eye; **Ophthalmo·metry**, measurement of the eye.

1899 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 5/1 The "Diopetic and Ophthalmometric Review". 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 407 The startling and unexpected results of ophthalmometry.

Ophthalmophobora, **-plegy**: see OPHTHALMO-.

Ophthalmoscope (*ɒfθæ·lmŏskəʊp*), *sb.* [f. OPHTHALMO- + Gr. *-σκοπος* viewing, viewer, see *-SCOPE*.] An instrument for inspecting the interior of the eye, esp. the retina.

1847 *Pereira's Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 636 An ophthalmoscope...has been invented, which by reflecting the light on the retina enables the condition of the interior of the eye to be ascertained. 1857 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. [The] ophthalmoscope ...invented by Helmholtz in 1851, for the examination of the interior of the living eye. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 193 The ophthalmoscope dates its introduction has undergone innumerable modifications, but is principle and mode.

Hence **Ophtha·lmoscope** *v. trans.*, to inspect the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope; **Ophthalmoscopic**, **-scopical**, *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the ophthalmoscope or its use; **Ophthalmo·scopically** *adv.*, by means of ophthalmoscopy.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* Such Ophthalmoscopic. 1861 HUMPHRY *Obs. Orbit* 114 A greater number of the ordinary body, which ophthalmoscopically ...was seen and taken by others for a sarcoma. 1871 HOLMES *Clin. Surg. Syst.* II. 661 Ophthalmoscopic examination requires the observer to possess a very thorough acquaintance with the anatomy of the eye, and also with the science of optics. 1879 J. H. JACKSON *Ophthalmoscope* 3 Extremely abnormal ophthalmoscopic appearances may exist when sight is good.

Ophthalmoscopy (*ɒfθælmɒ·skŏpi*). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-σκοπια* looking, viewing.]

1. A branch of physiognomy, by which character is inferred from the appearance of the eyes. *? Obs.*

1730–40 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ophthalmoscopia*, that branch of physiognomy which considers a person's eyes, and looks to discover therein the knowledge of his temper, manners, humour, and manners.] 1732–8 BAILEY (folio), *Ophthalmoscopy*, the knowledge of a person's temper by his eyes. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. Inspection of the interior of the eye; the use of the ophthalmoscope.

1864 *N. York Soc. Practit. Med.* 240 Atlas of ophthalmoscopy. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 104 Works which treat ...of ophthalmoscopy. 1879 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 180 The chapter on medical ophthalmoscopy.

Hence **Ophthalmoscopist** (*ɒfθæ·lmŏskəpist*), one skilled in ophthalmoscopy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 104 The student or practitioner who desires to become a skilful ophthalmoscopist.

Ophthalmostat, **-trope**: see OPHTHALMO-.

Ophthalmy (*ɒfθælmi*). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 6 ophtalmie, ophthalmye, 7 ophthalmia, 7–9 ophthalmy. [a. F. *ophtalmie* (Cotgrave 1458 c. *ottalmie*), ad. L. *ophthalmia*.] = OPHTHALMIA.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 32 b/1 An opthalmie ointment of greene mattes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30 b/1 Against pearse in the hoole, ...ophthalmye and payne in the teeth. 1639 THORN *Comm. Dent. to* (title of God, we trust, with ... more than of this spiritual ophthalmie and phrensie). 1722 WELLS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 386 He had a scrophulous ophthalmy in each eye. 1883 *Englishman's Mag.* Aug. 143 He had ... suffered from an obstinate ophthalmy of both eyes.

Opianmonse (*ɒpɪ·ănmɒns*). *Chem.* [f. OPI(UM-) + AMMONIA.] An amide of opianic acid $C_{10}H_{11}NO_5$, obtained by evaporating a solution of opianic acid in ammonia.

1845 *Pereira Cycl. Suppl.* I. 346 Opianmonse. 1866–99 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 997 Opianmonse is a pale yellow crystalline powder.

Opiane. [f. OPI-UM + *-ane* 22 var. of *-ene*.] An obsolete synonym of narcotine. Hence numerous chemical terms in *opiane-*:

Opianate (*ɒ·pĭănĕt*), a salt of opianic acid. **Opianic** (*ɒpɪæ·nik*) *a.*, formed from narcotine: as in *Opianic acid* ($C_{10}H_{10}O_5$), crystallizing in thin colourless prisms of bitter taste, produced, together with cotarnine, by the oxidation of narcotine; *Opianic ether* ($C_{10}H_9C_2H_5O_5$) crystallizing in rhodonite brilliant white needles of bitter taste. **O·pianine**, a base resembling narcotine, and not certainly distinct from it. **Opian-sa·lphurous** *acid*, an acid derived from opianic and sulphurous acid, forming a transparent crystalline mass. **O·pianyl** $C_{10}H_9O_4$, the radical of opianic acid and its derivatives.

1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Opiane*, *Narcotine*. 1845 *Pereira Cycl. Suppl.* I. 346 Opianmonse of ammonia. *Ibid.*, Opianic acid. 1859 MUSPRATT *Chem. Chem.* III. 1777 Opianine has hitherto only been found in Egyptian opium, and has been, but imperfectly examined. *Ibid.* 1784 The opianyl yields opianic and benzinic acids. 1866–99 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 998 Opianates. 1873 — *Pioneer Chem.* 166, 167 The Opianic Acid is a monobasic acid.

Opiate (*ɒ·pĭĕt*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 **opiat.** [ad. med.L. *opiātus*, *-um*, pa. pple. of **opiāre*: see next.]

A. *adj.* Made with or containing opium; heroic, inducing sleep; narcotic, soporiferous.

1563 THOMASSIN *Vigo's Chirurg.* 122, xviii. 214 Opiate medicines verge pace, benefiteth it is surely after the manner of palliation. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 800 Then gave Dionysius the elder ...a strong Opiat-drink to cast him in a sleep. 1706 BAILEY *Sydon* I. 302 And for the particulars ingredients...& in like they are opiate, and soporiferous. 1867 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 133, Charm'd with Arcadian Pipe, the Pastoral Reed Of Hermes, or his opiate Rod. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 267 Such things as are endued with an opiate Quality. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 420 Morpheus...of mood, and of benefyed opiate nature.

b. *fig.* Inducing drowsiness or inaction.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1676) I. 301 Have a little opiate drowsy ministered to our souls. 1734 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1848) III. 36 Even in France the opiates of the parliaments and clergy are under the same opiate influence. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Lydia Darham* vi, Confessions drawing from an opiate pen.

B. *sb.* Any medicine containing opium and having the quality of inducing sleep; a narcotic.

1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. 2, More comforting Than all your opiates, julaps, apozems. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inq. a Ab. Physic* 195 Instances...of such who with Opium slept 20 Dutch. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 57 A pillow, which, like opium ill-grape'd, intoxicates, but not composes. 1818 SCOTT *L. M. Perth* xviii, Compelled to sleep in spite of racking bodily pains, by the administration of a strong opiate. 1887 FIRTH *Master Craven* ix, The old woman took her opiate every night.

b. *fig.* Anything that causes drowsiness or inaction, or that dulls or quiets the feelings.

1642 MILTON *Animadv.* 2. Wks. (1851) 209 If men should even but threatning the drone of one plain song, it would lose a dull Opiat to the most wakefull attention. 1788 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 ¶ 2, (Ref.) began to lull my conscience with the opiate of flattery. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, Mrs. Transome ...found the opiate for her discontent in the assertion of her will about smaller things.

Opiate (*ɒ·pĭĕt*), *v.* [app. f. a med.L. **opiātre* to form or treat with OPIUM, It. *oppiare* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To stupefy or put to sleep by means of opium; to narcotize.

1611 FLORIO, *Oppiare*, to opiate, to stupefie the senses. 1639 TUKLAND, *Dilligence*, to opiate, to bring asleep, by art, by drugs, as with Opium. 1668 in 5th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 386/1 He opiated the mother and daughter and then ravished the daughter. 1727 THOMSON *Sp. to Lansdowne* Poems 109 The so intangled Senses the brain invest, And opiate all the active pow'rs to rest.

b. *fig.* To dull the senses or sensibility of.

1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* iii. 1. 1188 Wit, in vital pleading eyes inclose, opiates every relaxing. 1784 — *Gotham* ii. 240 Lawn (crypt) I. 190 Happy in his natural imbecility, which seemed to opiate all his affections. 1800 SOUTHEY in C. Bentley *Life* II. 75 One who can by his feelings remain sensible, and opiate his reason.

2. To mix or impregnate with opium. Chiefly in **Opiated** *ppl. a.*

1811 FLORIO, *Allegrette vino*, wine opiated. 1883 KAMMERER tr. *Zoeppritz, ass Weib*, Pref. Venice. The opiated with gloss to the brain. 1892 *St. Nicholas Mag.* 1181 (title) The opiated wine: poisoned with opiated cigarette.

Opiatic (*ɒpĭæ·tik*), *a.* [ad. L. *opiāt-us* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to opium or their use; of the nature of or resembling an opiate.

1626 CULPEPPER *Introd. Astrol.* 2 v. 303 Separated with the dull manner and opiatick vapours of this given body. 1884 in *Sotheby Misc. Complet.* 221, 500 Concerning the right use of Opiatick Physick. 1880 O'DONOGHUE *Brave Days* I. xxvii. 242 To combat the sombre opiatic reaction.

B. *sb.* An opiatic agent; = OPIATE B. *rare*.

1847 GRIFFITHS in *Todd's Mag.* XIV. 168 Either a lulling, soothing opiatic, or a rousing and stimulating gentleman.

†**O·piative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *opiāt-*, ppl. stem of *opiāre* to OPIATE + -IVE.] = OPIATIC A.

1652 B. GOODWIN *Infancy* 6 *Ab. Physic* 130 An Opiative Medicine: does but (not as bad and malevolent whilst, but in by far better corrected than the Laudanum.

†**O·pie.** *Obs.* Also **opy**(*e*, **opi**. [f. L. *opi-um* (see OPIUM).] Opium; an opiate.

c 1585 CALDER *L. G. W. ships. Hydromantia*, The narcotykis & opie (i.e. opies, opies, opies) hes so strange. *c* 1586 — *Kitt.* 7 f. 104 A Charm usual if a corrupt wyn Of Narcotikes and Opie (in.e. opy, opye, opies) of Thebes for. *c* 1600 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 243 Her seeds of me recipes In lauane, or oxele, or opi [*L. opio*] dane dyes.

†**O·pier.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *opier*, †the Opie, water Elder, Dwarfe plane, Whitten tree' (Cotgr.); mod.F. *obier*; app. related to L. *opulus*, It. *oppio*, but of obscure formation.] The Gueldre Rose or Water Elder (*Viburnum Opulus*): cf. OPLE.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 Opulus is a tree ... called in frenche in Gascoyne aspreth opier, and so many it be also called in englishe syl we lynde a better name. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 70. book 730, I think this ree to be the right *Opulus*: but the very tree whiche we cal Wilche, and Wiche Hasel: in Frenche *Opier*. ...Rende more of Opier in the LXXX. Chapter of this booke. *Ibid.* 1454, 560 Of Marrie Elder, Opie, or Dwarfe Plane tree. ... In Frenche *Obiere*, or *Opiere*. ... This is not *Opulus* as some do thinke.]

†**Opifat.** *Obs.* App. an error for prec.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 512 The Opiate or Wild Hazels are worn of mice after the same manner as Elme. *Ibid.* II. 102 Touching the tree (in manner of an Opiat or Poplar) called Bumelaunce.

†**Opi·ferous**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *opifer* help-bringing, f. *opem* help + *-fer* : see *-FEROUS*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opiferous*, which aids or helps, assisting. Hence in Phillips, Bailey, and some mod. Dicts.

†**Opifex.** *Obs.* [a. L. *opifex* (*opific-em*), f. root *op-* of *opus* work + *-fex*, *-fic-*, from, L. *fac-ĕre* to do.] A worker, maker, framer, fabricator.

1599 BARNES *Parthenoph. Prol.* 12 The Sunne only is the Opifex of all the workings of the Moones. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 613 The Opifex of the World, the Fountain of Good.

†**O·pifice.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *opifici-um* a working, f. *opi* perc. + *-ficium* doing, making. Cf. OF. *opifice* 16th c., *opifice* (1358 in Godef.).] The doing or making of a work; construction, workmanship; *concr.* a fabric, a work.

1646 E. C. *Finnes Whistle* 1. 229 Look on the ingenuous...look, I say, Both on their goodly opifice display & power Nature? 1655 GALLUCCIUS *Venetian Empire* (1708) 22 This admirable opifice of God in frames of the world. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 397 There ... apprehended both allurers and confirmations to man by their own opifice. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 201 God an manifestes himself in the whole opifice of the Universe.

†**Opi·ficer.** *Obs.* [f. L. *opifice*, *opific-em* + Engl. suffix *-ER*: cf. *artificer*, *officer*.] One who makes or constructs a work; a maker, framer, fabricator; a workman.

1548 FORMEY *Flores Passiv.* viii. 53 The highe Opifice worthelie set his glorie to be seen participatyue. 1580 T. *Cart. Times* 84 If you respect either Artificers or Opificers, all Nations have been benefited thereby. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 63 Considering the infinite Distance betwixt the most exalted Artist, and the Almighty Opificer. 1761 HANWAY *Trav. Hanway* III. xxxix. 8 In many place-neighbs, and opificers of chief, what have ever since been working upon...my uncle Toby's premises.

Opignorate, **Opilate**, etc.: see OPP-.

Opilism (*ɒ·pĭlĭz'm*). [f. OPI-UM + *-ism*.] The intoxication induced by taking opium; the habit of taking opium as an intoxicant or stimulant. So **O·pilize** *v. trans.*, to affect or intoxicate with opium.

1883 *Leisure Hour* 438 Experience had taught him to know all the ranges of the opiated state. *Ibid.* 440 Unmistakable tokens of the target of opilism. 1884 *Watchm.* (Lib.) 23 July 3/1 A very short time suffices for the assimilation of opilism.

†**Opi·me**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *opīm-us* rich, sumptuous, etc. Cf. F. *opime* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), It., Sp. *opimo*.] Rich, abundant, sumptuous, splendid.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S.T.S.) III. 220 Sa quahayis may be cuitit opimis, bot cuitit thay cuitittis ar takin in ane dukis fra ane wthir. 1882 H. MOSES *Mirr. Amiss.* 408 Those great and opime Professours and Disputers which the worldlinesse and worldly minde so longingly lookes after. 1887 — *Sup. Dom.* vi. 163 He had taken the more costly and opime plenty. 1892 MONTAGUE *Rebellion* v. (1738) 230 To Opime you'd transfer the Diamond.

Opimian (*ɒpĭ·mĭăn*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *Opimiān-us* of or belonging to Opimius.] *Is Opimian wine* (L. *vinum Opimianum*), or absol. *Opimian*, a very celebrated ancient Roman wine of the vintage of A.U.C. 633, when Opimius was consul.

1820 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 429 That these were wine cellars at Rome, supported under by great pyramids of the Opimian wine. 1863 HAWTREY tr. *Suetonius* (Bohn) 230 The very wine which was produced, through us, from the hundred pounds of Opimian bottled in the consulship of Apollo.

†Opi·mous *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. = OPIME.
1658 RUGBY (*title page*) *Opimiana*, &c. grass, in good liking or plight; rich, plentiful.

Opinable (*ō*pi·năbl'l, †-*y*năbl'l), *a.* Now *rare or Obs.* [ad. L. *opinābil-is*, f. *opināri* to OPINE: see -BLE. Cf. F. *opinable* (15 . . in Godef.).]
†**1.** That is a matter of opinion; not certain, disputable, conjectural. *Obs.*
1528 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b/1 My Lord Bedford wylle was made to be hoyeff and general mayor...but all very pore to me: never end; unprofitable. 1577 BOURNE *Camp. Math. Ep.* (in Ashm. 1652) 112 This Sentence is not opinable. But very true by Raymond and others mentyoned. *a* 1586 *Remedie of Love* (in The matter is doubtful and opinable. To a certain you I will say nill unable. 1598 Grafton *Tricidas Shaxton* C iij b, Opinable matters and disputable.
2. That is the object of opinion; capable of being opined or held as an opinion.
1603 MONTAIGNE *Florio's Mor.* 1127 How ...he should admit and have vnto us some and opinion, and not withall allow that which is sensible and opinable, a man is not able to shew. 1658 CHARLETON *Introd. Epicur.* 1. iv. § 38. 371 Non propriety insensible, but opinable only or the object of opinion.
Hence **Opinableness** (Bailey 1721), **Opi·nably** *adv.* (in quot. *opinionably*).
1654 in Hamilt *Engl. Commw. Boro* 33, I speak not opinionably, but what I know, and that experimentally.

Opinant (*ō*pinănt). *rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *opinant* 'tenant qui opine', pr. pple. of *opiner* to OPINE, used subst.] One who opines or forms an opinion.
1660 TAUCHNITZ *Biscard. Pap., Late Count Visconti*, The opinions either pretty much according to the nature of the opinants.

†Opinate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *opīnāt-us* pa. pple. of *opināri* to OPINE.]
1. Opined, supposed.
c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. li. 113 It oughte meryy to leeue to me for gettinge of indulgences, pus myn opinate reasonyng, for defendyng of myn hid consciences.
2. Obstinate in opinion; opinionated.
1450 *Cursor Mundi Fairfax* (*W. de W.* 1530) v. 263 b/1 He had confounded to make it to that office whiche was opinate [*i. e.* as said aue], 'obstynate to my wille opynyon'].

†Opinate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *opināri* (also *opinārī*) to be of opinion, think.] *Intr.* To give an opinion; to pronounce a formal or authoritative opinion; = OPINE 1.
1615 W. S. *True Subject Warr* 19 There is not a matter of State in which...they have not opinated and decreed.

†Opinated, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. OPINATE *v.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having a (specified) opinion; *to be opinated* = to be of opinion.
1500 MARBECK *Materia*, s. *Ebr.* 487 Wee are strongly opinated, that the both make the horses chine to backe a great deale the stronger.

†Opina·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *opinātiōn-em*, n. of action from *opināri* to OPINE: cf. obs. F. *opination* (1580–93 in Montaigne).] The action of opining or forming an opinion, supposition; the mental result of this, an opinion, a supposition.
1561 COOPER, *Opinatio*, an opination, opining, opinion, delivering. 1598 STOWE *Mirr. Policie*, v. (1705) 216/1 Errors, vanities, ignorance, opination, suspition, and ... whatsoever is not of true and constant nature. 1681 RALEIGH *Another Obst. Turks* II. 268 The opinion of this...caused many roving guesses and opinations of the reasons of it.

†Opi·native, *a.* (*ō*.) *Obs.* Also 6 -ITIVE, -PTYVE. [adj. late and med. L. *opinātīv-us* (Priscian 6th c.), f. L. *opināri*-, ppl. stem: see -IVE, Perh. issued. *v.* obs. F. *opinatif*, *-ive* (Oresme 14th c.); cf. It. *opinativo* (Florio 1598).]
1. Still in opinion; adhering obstinately to one's own opinion; opinionative.
1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* (1573) 168, Who (Parker Soc.) 113, 119 They call us him, and call him opinatyue, self-minded, and obstinate. 1532 J. CHEKE *Hurt of Sedition* v. (1641) 58 The Frenchemen ...be opynyftiy, thynkyng Frenche to be of more greater valure then any other nacion. 1601 HOLLAND *Livy* *Hist.* vi. 71 Spanish touch. He was opinative, obstinate to fashion. 1660 H. *Ainsworth Treat. Relig.* as Ie. 370 There is no Jew so opinative, as to account them people for the government of all sorts of Nations in all Ages.
2. Of or belonging to opinion; of the nature of, or expressing, opinion; conjectural, not certain.
1598 J. HAYWARD *Dial. Prodd.* 18 A probable surmise, and opinative collection. 1603 BRADY *Cont. Clerk's Ch. Pref.* 19 The commended and opinative phrases of some. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* v. xix. (1620) 224 He that commends their opinative proofes commends also with it their vnadvised ouersight. 1658 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 182/1 All this part of things, they called Opinative; Wherein they affirmed to be no where but in the Reason and Vnderstand Mind. 1806–30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised Extract Comm. Code* (1830) 4 Judicially augmented with natural reason by the two competent and correspondent appropriate judicial decrees: the first opinative, the other injunctive. 1824 — *Justice & Cod. Pénal*, etc. Opinative (Notwithstanding exercised by declaration) mode of opinion.
B. *sb.* An opinionated person.
1658 DENNE *or* HAVEN *Spirit of Author's Wks.* (1911) 104 Such men...prove themselves to be altogether unlearned and lowborn, malicious opinatives.

†Opi·natively, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an 'opinative' manner, in the way of opinion; with obstinate adherence to opinion.
1533 NOEL *Apology* (1567) Wks. 329/1 He will not behave it opinatively, and therefore yet agayne it may be no heresie.
1598 *Theolog. Tenets, How. VIII* I. ii. 213 (*R. E. C.*) To ascribe to it synergyticly it is heresie against scripture. 1630 LEIGHTON *St. Chrysost's Wond.* xv. 66, (*Heat* 304 If Vices gather not strength, and soon grow not opinatively obstinate to them. 1698 See OPINATE *v.*

†Opi·nator. *Obs.* [a. L. *opinātor*, agent-n. from *opināri* to OPINE.] One who opines or holds an opinion; a thinker; a theorist.
1628 LAUD *Wks.* (1847) I. 247 If they had not been opinators. But God could never have understood His cause spoiled them. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 108 Rounded up and downe, by different Opinators many ways. 1663 EARL ANGLESEY, VI. (1846) 66 Mr. Freeman, a strong opinator. 1676 LORDSHIP *Gentleman's Jour.* iv. 22, I will...only ask him...Whether he holds that God is an Opinator, that he hath an Opinion of things, and knows them successively?

Opine (*ō*pai·n), *v.* [ad. L. *opināri* (also *-ārī*) to be of opinion, think, judge: cf. F. *opiner*, in 15th c. *oppiner* (Littré), It. *opinare* (Florio 1598).]
1. *trans.* or *with obj. cl.* To express an opinion; to say that one thinks (so and so).
1598 DALLINGTON *Math. Treas.* M iij, Where two opinoth of the name of seruice, he saith: of Arthure, the English are the Sonne. 1609 BULLEIN *Comm. Marvell.* 33 Some opined, That they were got by Arbonius. 1618 LA GERTE tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 109, I cannot tell who they are against whom I heare opined. 1634 EARL MANCH. *El Mundo* (1638) 3 All opining, that some one is to be chosen. 1797 J. LANGHORNE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 225 The successor... opines that the old society and friendship subsisting between France and this country ...are banished to Irish. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, Mr. Squeers yawned fearfully, and opined that it was high time to go to bed. 1884 *Athenæum* 4 Dec. 725/1 Without pain, he opines, there would be no gratitude to God, no duty towards man.
b. *refl.* To express or pronounce a formal or authoritative opinion; to give one's opinion in council, etc. Now *rare*.
1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* ii. xxvii. (1591) 106 Once he [a famous Hebridian Prince] Prince that had opined against a matter which Vitellius affected. 1585 FITZHERBERT *Emp. Powre* xi. 8. (Arb.) 234 In all deliberations of importance where counsellours are allowed freely to oppine and shew their counsells. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. 1037 Committee Manlius opined and said, That ten men so yet no lust and sufficient cause of warre. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* (1870) 58 Then the Court sage opin'd. 1856 MRS. GORE *Eng. Chas.* (1857) 91 The stability of the administration is to opined upon, according to the indications of the barometer of that variable atmosphere, the breath of Kings. 1888 FRITH *Regency of Anne & Austria* I. i. 32 [They] all opined for the Regency. 1892 *Law Times* XCI. 224/1 Lord Coleridge opined that even brokers and dealers are not exempt from the general regulations imposed by the Ten Commandments.
2. To form a judgement on grounds insufficient for positive proof; to hold an opinion, or to hold as one's opinion; to think, suppose. *n. transf.* (usually with *obj. cl.*).
1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. i, And from you...do I Opine myself most happy. 1634 M. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 135 Men were left at liberty to opine what they pleased. 1894 MONTAGU *Authority* v. (1636) 252 Opining to revive a Synodicke error. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium Poet. Wks.* (1721) II. 45 Both the same thing opine, Both have the same Design. 1809 TAYLOR *Hollow Sch.* iv. 69 The clergyman would opine that he was simply a reprobate. 1871 FITZJAMES *Fore Cher.* vi. 4 You fancy, doubtless, that I wrote my "opinions"—You are much mistaken. When I only opine things, I hold my tongue; and wait till I more than opine—until I know them.
b. *intr.*
1656 (? I. STEPHENS) tr. *St. White's Firebrand. Inst.* 108 They, whose brain is of a thin, and hot constitution, ...opine rashly and changeably. 1696 G. TOOGOOD *Decalogue* 300 We should ...choose to opine with them. 1881 M. PATTISON in *Academy* 22 Feb. 122 You may opine upon everything under the sun.

Opiner (*ō*pai·nəɹ). Also 7 -or. [f. OPINE *v.* + -ER. = F. *opineur*.] One who opines; one who holds or expresses an opinion.
1611 COTGR., *Opineur*, an opiner, one that delivers his opinion. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 113 The opiners or opinionists old and new; each of them contending. 1658 *Acad. Handsome* 135 Others who are weak and selfish opiners, but not yet arbitrators. 1736 *Dial. Whitehall* 40 A probable disagreement that they were the first Opiners of Dancers. 1881 *Quarto* No. 135 3/1/3 An opinion—presuming the opiner is not a *Solon* in a coat with a correct value.
†**Opi·nial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. stem *opini-* (see OPINIATE *a.*) + -AL.] = OPINIONAL.
a 1550 PEDDIE *Treat. Rash Faith* (1688) 1 There has two manner of faith: one is opinial faith, ...Another faith is miracle faith.

Opiniaster, -astre, -tre: see OPINIATER, -TRE.

†Opinia·strous, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. F. *opiniâtre* (see OPINIATRE) + -OUS.] Opinionated; = OPINIATRED *a.*
1892 MARTIN *Calmet* Wks. (1837) 220/2 The Laws of England, whereof you have intended to be an opiniastrous maintainer, and are bound to defend them.

†Opi·niate, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [In this and the following words to *Opiniatry*, the stem *opiniat-* appears rather to be shortened from L. *opīnāt-us*, OPINATE, or due to the influence of that word upon *opīn-* in *opinate, opinative*, etc.: they are not confined to Eng., for *opiniat-ās*, *opiniatrie* occur in It. (Florio), *opiniat-âtre* in Sp. (Minsheu), *opiniastif*, *opiniat-âtre* in Fr. etc.; but Eng. has more of them. They have mostly parallel forms in *opinion-* and *opin-*: see *opiniast*, *opiniatrel*; with *opiniate*, cf. *opinate*, *opiniator*.] **A.** *adj.* = OPINIATED 3, 2. *obs.* An opiniated person.
1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Book*, 2 Sory to behouldde suche blynde opiniate as fain to mainte very many professes.
Hence †**Opi·niately** *adv.*; †**Opi·niateness.**
1625 *City Alarum*, 48 Must the free house alwayes be corrupted, and the chill how favoured in his opiniateness?
1647 *Sinfulness Discovered by Confessions*, obstinate opiniateness, stubborn, pertinacity in speaking evill of dignities.
1658 J. WALL *Comm. Titus* 10 It makes the knowing more heavenly ignorant, and the ignorant more opiniately knowing.

†**Opi·niate,** *v. Obs.* [Cf. *opiniate adj.*, and the whole *opiniate, opiniatrie*.]
1. *trans.* To hold as an opinion, or to hold an opinion concerning; to suppose, think, opine.
1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 1. 23 These Goddesses ... so they are opiniated, have the government of children in their infancie. 1638 RENNIELL *Euphr.* 1. 10 This present age ... doth not know what is self believeth, or rather opiniateth.
2. To fix (a person) in an opinion; *refl.* to adhere obstinately to an opinion. [Cf. OF. *s'opiniastrer*.]
1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* v. xiv. (1632) 19 Men are prickled by two roads opposing themselves to a place without reason.
3. To pronounce an opinion upon.
a 1727 H. WARNER *Mem. Gen. Ecc.* (1840) II. vi. 238 Rose Tailor said he would not opiniate the point, but declared he was against the procedure.

Opiniated (*ō*pi·niātĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as OPINIATE *a.* + -ED. Cf. *opinated* and *opiniomated*.]
†**1.** Holding the opinion; of opinion (*that* ...).
1622 MABBE *Mateo*, i. book. 150, I am confidently opiniated, that here are cute hed in the wrangler.
†**2.** Having a conceited opinion *of*; thinking much *of*. *Obs.*
1589 *Lady Vav. Sp. & Port.* (1871) 47 It may be you will thinke me...too much opiniated of the Valour, or stimulated of the commendam. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. 168, Not being able to put the old Man out of his Talk, of which he was very opiniated or conceited.
3. Obstinately attached to one's own opinion; opinionated.
1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Book*, 19 Whomsoeuer ye are sturdy opiniated as to ensiste in there owne conceites. 1625 DU B. *D'Ewes Jrnal.* (1783) 63 He being proud and self-opiniated, under his cover was. 1640 WARNER *Wks.* (1772) I. 192 Positive and opiniated to the last degree. 1798 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 109 A man opiniated idiot. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xiii. 78 The gardener, like all landgardeners, was opiniated.
Hence **Opi·niatedly** *adv.*
1637 HUMBLE *Conf. & Sac. Author's Pref.*, [I] Would rather chuse to intrude with jealousie some inconsiderate...then with opiniatedly disturb the quiet of the publique.

Opiniater: see OPINIATER.

Opiniative (*ō*pi·niătĭv), *a.* Now *rare*. [In obs. F. *opiniatif*, *-ive* (15th c. in Godef.); also It. *opiniativo* (in Florio 1598). See OPINIATE *a.*]
1. = OPINATIVE 1, OPINIONATIVE 2.
1532 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 370 Ye are not too much obstinate, and in the matter of disputation extremely opiniative. 1561 SIR MARTINUS *Disorderly Feeder* B. maketh men idle, and yet opiniative, and well conceited of themselues. 1630 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ* v. Wks. 1705 II. 68 They grow so opiniative and so self in their Principles. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 200 Lysias is only Opiniative because he wants sense. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 466 He may be suspicious or opiniative. 1883 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 31 There is something here wonderfully beyond the play of opiniative despotism.
†**2.** = OPINIATIVE 2, OPINIONATIVE 1. *Obs.*
1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supper*, in *Archaion* (1815) II. 68 Opiniative and prejudicate assertions, that strive for a needless and dangerous innovation.
Hence **Opi·niatively** *adv.*; **Opi·niativeness.**
1620 F. WARNER *Sp. Monodactilo* 36 b, Tyrannie opiniatively to their owne wits. 1621 COTGR., *Opiniastrerie*, opiniativeness. *a* 1648 RALEIGH *Arts of Empire* viii. (1658) 74 The first obstacle to good Counsel is Pertinacy or Opiniativeness. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 208 Opiniativeness is the part of one that is a stranger to Wisdom. 1827 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 363, I am ...not surprised with the opiniativeness of Lord Grenville.

†**Opi·niator.** *Obs.* Also 7 -our. [agent-n. in L. form from OPINIATE *v.* In 17–18th c. also often identified with *opiniator*, OPINIATER B.] One who holds or maintains an opinion (= OPINATOR); *esp.* one who obstinately adheres to his opinion: = OPINIATER B.
1583 (COVERDALE) *Old Conf. a. Rites* (1592) B ij, With new hatched opinions & questionable headpeces and studying among them selues. 1638 MARIN *Lucina* (1884) 8 b, I do not wonder that such Opiniators should be sick of the Disease. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 42 He wished that first those Opiniators would go to both Poles. 1714 LEIGH *Art of Petticoat* 180 All Fools are Opiniators.
Also †**Opi·niatory** *a. Obs.* = OPINIATIVE A.
1598 SIR D. CARYSFOR *Sp. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 720 In my opinion, the greatest and wisest part of a Parliament are those that are the greatest silence, as so it is not opiniatory or rashes.

†**Opinia·tre, opinia·stre,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -astor, 6– -ater. [a. F. *opiniastre* (R. Estienne 1539), later *opiniâtre*, It. *opiniastro* (Florio 1598), a Romanic formation on L. *opinio-*: see -ASTER.]
A. *adj.* Still or stubborn in opinion; obstinately

in adhering to or maintaining one's opinion; opinionated.

a. 1646 E. Waterd in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 58 They are the more opiniatre to their humors. 1650 Milton *Eikonokl.* xiii. Who (1651) can blame your zeale, but your heate? 1660 Penn *Direct.* 3 Pulp. A man of excellent learning, but more passionate and opiniatre. 1690 G. Wilson *Gen. & Exod. Mod.* 230 His senses also to have been very Opiniatre in his Paganism.

b. 1710 Gabriel's *Ant. Warre* 297 The strong Fortress had been lost, a thing to be wond'ed of such as be Opiniatre [printed Opiniatrè]. 1791 A. Hume *Hymen* 160, (1891) 64 He not opiniatre and wilful is still makes. 1888 Dowden *Essays Lett.* ii. (1912) 13 If she begins to fly before me, I grow opiniatre as the Devil. 1891 Locke *Robus* I 189 An independent Wrangler, Opiniatre in Discourse...of unattempted Things. 1708 Lady Fanshawe in *Knight's Life* (1824) II. 230 Mr. Hatton, opiniatre friends.

B. *sb.* A person obstinately attached to his own opinion. (In the form *opiniator*, this fell together with the agnom. Opiniator, q. v.)

a. 1613 Sir C. Hoskyns *Ined. Introd.* E. 108, I easily exempt Polemic out of the number of those superstitious opiniatres. 1633 Gaspard Ayrault, Tu Rds. 5 A Prophecy) which every opiniastre is prone to imagine strongly prevaileth the advancement of his opinion. 1634 tr. *Ayrault's Pan. Ants* 201 A monstrous heap of Opiniatres.

b. 1667 Boswell *Lives* (1866) III. 308 A cleverish blockhead, or over-confident to ordinary people, a self opiniatre. 1710 *Am. Lond Distempr. Tom Wilkes* 1. 6 Tom was ever an Opiniatre and a Hobbist. a 1718 Sharpe *Serm.* (1744) X. 214 Sovereignty itself must be fatal...to give way to every religious opiniatre.

Hence †**Opiniatre-treason.** †**Opiniatre-tremble.**

1683 Harvey *Cardiog. Hist. by Report* viii. 51 They continue in the use of the remedies...with that opiniatre-ness and brazen Confidence. 1709 N. N. tr. *Escalante's Allots. S. Parents* II. 52 Hopeful Indignation, Opiniatre-tribe, Blind Zeal, Folly, Senseless Pride and Ambition.

†**Opinia·tre,** *v. Obs.* Also -ster. [a. F. *opiniâtrer*, f. *opiniâtre* adj.: see prec.] **a.** *trans.* To maintain or persist in obstinately. **b.** *intr.* To persist obstinately in an opinion, or in a course of action; to 'insist hard'.

1592 Lyndsay tr. *Ludowyck's Cassandra* 1. 32 Name of the Enemy. Stalling Resistance had opiniatred the fight. *Ibid.* 100 While my Master opiniatres the making himself a passage to him, his horse is slain under him. 1648 Harrison *Def. Tithe Nimes* Wks. 1675 IV. 181 But if The Dissenters should still opiniastre in this matter, let it...stylize effectuous. c 1730 Norris *Reason.* no. 14. I 2 (1742) 342 Dr. Hoare might (Who from what Opinion prevailed, but, to the Cost of a King, must not opiniastre. 1777 *Sheffield in Amer.* (1881) 248 Whether...[Lord] Germaine] will have strength enough to opiniatre this business for another year, must soon be determined.

†**Opinia·tred,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also -ter'd. [f. prec. + -ED.] Obstinately attached to one's opinion: = Opiniatre *a.*

1651 Evel. Mono. tr. *Blondel's Child Warrior* 21, 122 Opiniatred society is oftin fatales. a 1668 Dickinson *Refut. Jewel Wks.* (1672) 331 My most opiniater'd Antagonist.

†**Opinia·treture.** *Obs.* rare—1. [irreg. or misrec. f. Opiniatre.] = next.

1609 C. Gilbert *Sp. Dod. Langbaine's Drama. Poets*, Wit without Opiniatreture, but believe it with a true and peaceable Judgment.

†**Opinia·tretyy, -a·stretty.** *Obs.* Also 7 a-strote, -stroto (-td, -tie, *mispr.* -stroor, -stor, -stricy, -stracy); 7–8 -atrity, (8 -ad). [a. F. *opiniastreté* (*c* 1580 in Hatz.-Darm.), later *opiniâtreté*, f. *opiniâtre*: see Opiniatre *a.* and -ty.] The character of being 'opiniatre'; obstinate adherence to or maintenance of one's own opinion; stubbornness of mind.

a. 1548 J. Bradford *Pupils* 211, (old) Whose'te hee proud Opiniatrete Against Ferdinandus Sanctioner ruelle. 1658 Dugdale *Englis.* I. 73 The Romanists...whom opiniastrety did finally so confirm Reformation of the western Church. 1682 T. Goodwin *Plain's Damon* 290 Arguments ...sufficient to convince opiniastrete and wilful ignorance in self.

b. 1574 tr. D. Camerus in *Hakes' Guild. Rem.* (1673) 1. 177 The Remembrance being excluded from further intermedling, by reason of their Opiniastrety. 1639 Dugdale, or Heaven. *Prophesy* Wks. (1716) 181 Why should any one opiniastrete to the overthrow of the state? 1644 Evel. Mono. tr. *Jovius's Use Paradoxes* (1651) 145 Upon such an occasion Opiniastrety is unreasonable. 1690 — tr. *Jovius's Mem. Ans. Gentily* 30 In not opiniastrete a Fashion now to be always ridiculous? 1834 — tr. *Boethuglius's Marvel. Phenomena* 136 By this opiniastrety of the adverse party. 1890 Lovell *Duke Exod.* x. 11. (1891) 56 What in them was Stiffness, Is in us but Opiniastrety. 1717 W. Reeves tr. *Textile Murray's Advt.* 1. lvi. 80 It turned away with opiniastrety and pardon. a 1721 Norris *Reason.* v. 3. 8 126 (1742) 109 The opiniastrety of his Party misled him.

†**Opinia·try, -a·stry.** *Obs.* [a. F. *opiniastrie* (1581 c.), f. *opiniastre*: see prec. + -ry.]

a. c 1645 Howell *Lett.* Wks. (1726) 36 Opiniastrie is a sullen Porter and...shuts out effectually better things than it lets in. 1663 tr. *Machiavel's Relig. Jesuits* vi. (1682) 47 The most beasts of least opiniastry.

b. 1641 Bramh. *New Disp.* 203 To me therefore as inclinable to the opiniastry only. 1652 Lovell *Robus.* I 98 The other teacher Pelagius, Wranglings, and Opiniatry. 1769 Stukeley *Ch. Abassby* VII. xxxii. The utmost which we have personally ...gotten here is consequence of his (my father's) opiniatry.

†**Opinicus.** *Her.* A term of uncertain origin and meaning, given in modern heraldic works.

The word appears to be corrupt; the supposition has been made that it is an error for *Ophicleus* or *Ophicleus*.

1580 Randolph *Heraldry* II. Chron., *Opinicus*, a Beast...with Beasts, of heraldic invention. The body and fore legs are said to be like those of a lion, the head and neck like those of the eagle; to the body are affixed wings, like those attributed to the griffin; and it hath a chain tail, resembling that of a camel...The Opinicus is the crest to the arms belonging to the Company of the Barber Surgeons of the City of London. 1883 Boutell *Eng. Heraldry* x. (ed. 3) 241 Opinicus a fabulous heraldic monster, a dragon before, and a lion behind with a camel's tail.

Opi·ning, *sbl. sb.* [f. Opine *v.* + -ING¹.] The formation or expression of opinion; an opinion, a notion.

1658 *Adapt. Handmaid* 232 Very few consider the narrow and feeble of things, but take them upon the credit of customary opinings. 1708 St. Dunstan *Milton. Redif.* II. 322 [Satan may even suffer] some him for my opining. 1875 *Lowell Fable* ind. xi IV. 82 This was the source of false opinion and opinings.

Opinion (*ŏpi·nyŏn*), *sb.* Also 4–6 ospyn-, and with the usual interchange of *i* and *y*, -on, -oun, and -ione: 4 openyoun, 5 opeynyon, (o-penyon, 6 *Sc.* openione). [*a. F. opinion* (12–13th *c.* in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *opinion-em*, f. stem of *opin-ari* to be of opinion, think: cf. *obblivion, religion*, and see -ION.]

1. What one thinks or how one thinks about something; judgement resting on grounds insufficient for complete demonstration; belief of something as probable, or as seeming to one's own mind to be true, though not certain or established. (Distinguished from *knowledge, conviction, or certainty*: but sometimes = *belief*.)

In my opinion: according to my thinking: as I think, or it seems to me. *A matter of opinion*: a matter about which each may have his own opinion: a disputable point.

1380–6 L. Usk *Test. Love* III. 1. (Skeat) I. 80 Opinion is whan a thing is in noo certeine, & litelle forme takith vnto knowlechynge, and he no parfite reason fully declared. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 366 Of hem that stellest me and Aristo Thei were diverse opinions. 1483 Lib. Dunensis in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Sec.* ii. I. 127 In myn opinion it shuld be gretly for the welle of that towne and marches. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 70 Seying that ye ar of different beleyve upon and vertus but strong opynyons. a 1628 Preston *Remedie Prohib.* (1630) 118 The object of opinion is something in its own nature uncertaine. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 60 Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. 1708 Norris *Theol. Worlds* II. 130 What we call opinion, which is an imperfect assent or judgment. 1804 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* I. xxiii, Truths such as understand little, remembering most, put up for a fine actor, is very ridiculous in my opinion. 1832 Hen. Iddesleigh *Cecil Tract* (C. 20, 130 Will the position may be a matter of opinion. 1879 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 23 Opinion is based on perception, which may be correct or mistaken.

b. Qualified by *common, general, public, vulgar*, etc.: Such judgement or belief on the part of a number, or the majority, of persons; what is generally thought about something.

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1735 From Adam to Moyses, was idolatry Through the world used in many quarters. 1589 pp Temple *Eliz. Popular Disc.* (1810) Wks. 1731 I. 258 Nothing is so easily changed, nor so commonly mistaken, as vulgar Opinion. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. 121. 227 Even this story is some evidence of the public opinion. 1800 Jefferson in Tucker *Life* II. 200 The mighty waves of public opinion which has rolled over our republic. 1871 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5 That is a question...in which general opinion must ignore the ultimate arbitrament'. 1878 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov. 5/1 When the court has pronounced its decision, then let it be freely commented upon; but until then parties must not attempt to influence public opinion.

c. Also, in same sense, without qualification.

1605 Fleming tr. *Montaigne* (1640) 133 Opinion is a powerfull, bould, and unreasonable party. 1638 R. Baron tr. *Bacher's Loth* (ed. 2) 46 It is not how worthy that opinion governs the world. 1732 Berkeley *Treat. Introd.* §§ 1, 2 Those...who offer battle to the...stupid host, opinion. 1837 Hr. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 7 The worship of Opinion is, as this day, the established religion of the United States. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit. Prof.* (1867) 3 Authors are the creators or the creatures of their opinion.

2. (With *an* and *pl.*) What one thinks about a particular thing, subject, or point; a judgement formed or a conclusion reached; a belief, view, notion.

Sometimes distinguished from a conviction; but in other cases denoting a systematic or definitely-held belief—e.g. an item of one's intelligence, political, etc.) creed, or sometimes in marked contrast with the whole distinctive belief of a sect, etc.—and then practically blended with *conviction*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1643 For-sais my opinion. 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 Ofte bi-valleb ine sinne, and ine vale opinione, and ine ayeyne. 1538 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 369 Alle bes seven werbs have seven synonyme. 1598 Chapman *Mad. I. T. Iv.* Plut thereby thou wert his opinion That to that groom he nobler bare bride of duty. 1605 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1483 Sum I Sem ! great doubte in him ? Sel ! I differ be and pro a poynte ! 1660 Penn in *Gildstone's Comm.* 171 What then his wise get to Ignatius, he boasts many of Luther's false opinions. 1679 E. R. tribe *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 92 The quickest of Fancies and offer is very old, and yet sticketh very obstinately in the minds of some. 1708 Swift *March. C.* xii. 9 30 May, but alter my opinion to of that? 1821 Byron *A Knight* xxvii. 27, How large hath yet between your opinions? 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. iii. (1896) 233 As for my Opinions, whether of Persons, or things, I confess to some little contempt (here my wife, but mind rather than to be such as the Blazes of the things I judge of requires. 1909 Spectator *Pamphlet* 313, 300 No Opinion really good can germinate save Moral Risk. 1585 Bradford *Exp. II.* 18, 326 It is not to [natural opinions, but scripture, that Governance is instituted. 1845 Dwight *Conscript.* viii. 80, As for your opinions, you have no business to have any other than those I uphold. You are too young to form opinions. 1898 Gladstone *Glean.* II. 361 Dr. Rochard had always the courage of his opinions. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc. Ser.* iv. 89 Our opinions are less important than the spirit and temper with which they possess us.

3. *Phrase opinion* (*R. C. Ch.*): a belief commonly accepted, but not enjoined as a dogma or matter of faith. Hence *transf.* (in general use): A belief cherished in the mind, but not insisted on or carried out in practice.

1683 Penny *Truth Exp.* Ch. 110 The Bishop...could not deny ...to decide that there was sufficient ground to retain the [pious opinion] into a matter of faith, as that then was the best rule to define it.

3. Phrases. *To be of opinion*: to hold the belief or view; to think (in a specified way) about something; to opine. (Often with defining clause: *I was of opinion that . . .* = I think that . .)

1483 Caxton *Cato.* C2 b/2 Thenne said the other wyse of the Egyptyens of Scotland. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 30 b/2 Many...whiche amongest them selfes were out of one opinion. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 52 Many be of opinion...that the poesie of Poets...should be the first of any other. 1603 Holland *Xenophon* 49 All, that are of the same opinion, let them hold up their hands. 1700 [Perking Church (1714) 32 I am of Opinion...that the hitherto unknown use of the Spleen, is to intercept the Fermentation of the Blood. 1848 Cecil *Digest Ind.* II. 1/1 351 We are clearly of opinion they were both liable. 1898 Kingston *Eng. Courts, Statutes* Wks. (Rolls) II. 48 They require you to have to be of your own opinion.

4. The formal statement by a member of an advisory body, an expert, or professional man, or the like, of what he thinks, judges, or advises upon a question or matter submitted to and considered by him; considered advice; as a *legal* or *medical opinion, to get an opinion of counsel*, etc.

c 1450 Henry *Wallace* vii. 330 'I sall counsell, or this gud knycht be slayne. Tak yon a quhill, suppon it do we gayne.' So said Adam the aye of Reputatioune; And Kendall als greyntt to that opynyoun. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clii. 514 When Esperyo understode his sonne, he sayd, Syrs, I perceyue well your opynyon is good. *Ibid.* lxxvii. 254 I desyre you all...to shewe me your opynyons. 1598 *Lat. to Hooker* (Ashm. MSS.) 1 Your opinions in writinge or otherwise is supposed. The question is, Of the antiquitie...of parishes in England. 1648 Phillips (ed. 3), *Opinion*, the Thought of him who gives his definite upon any thing that is doubted or consulted upon. 1808 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 496 The Supreme Council...came to an opinion...that [etc.]. 1861 Hobbs *Anc. Law* (ed. 2) 83 Collections of opinions interpretative of the Twelve Tables. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Barrister*, Barristers in England advise on the law by giving an opinion on a case stated. 1892 Gilpin *Gen. & Num.* 172 The three clergymen...who have refused obedience to the Archbishops' "Opinion," on the legality of human and governmental rights.

5. What one thinks of a person or thing; estimation, or an estimate, of character, quality, or value.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Elizabet) 2 Noon man, god ignorys now, bot ryches. 1526 Pilgr. *Perc. Pr.* (W. de W.) 1531 Wks. 1/1 Ye have not beamen the opinyons of philosophres in base of them self. 1605 Bacon *Merch. v.* vii. 32 I have bought Golden Opinions from all sorts of people. 1818 R. Rickes tr. *Sallust's Catil.* (ed. 11) 103 It is impossible for men to suppress the high opinion I conceive of you. 1874 *Jeanie Lind.* xxxii. 253 Their superiorness would have a better opinion of their neighbour and...not a worse opinion of Christ's integrity. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 19 The Coast...formed no even high opinion of my folly than it had formed on me from acquaintance, which is saying a good deal.

b. *spec.* Good, high, or favourable estimate; esteem. (Now only with negative, or such adjs. as *great*.)

1599 Morgan *Introd. Wks.* 123 Those who stande so much in opinion of their own conceite. 1670 Penny *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 94 They have a great Opinion of Wells-Waters, Rocks, and Caves, which have been the reputed Cells and Receptacles of...Saints. 1736 Law (J.) If a woman had my opinion of her own parents and them. 1798 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* I. She is a selfish, hypocritical woman, and I have no opinion of her.

†**c.** Favourable estimate of oneself or one's own abilities; either in bad sense (self-conceit, arrogance, dogmatism), or in good sense (self-confidence). *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 8 Your reverence haue beares...why without affection, audacious without impudence, learned without opinion, and strange without heresie. 1598 — 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. i. 183 Pride, Haughtiness, Opinion, and Disdaine. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 143 Why, what a King is this, whose terror Thus speakes vnto me in my stubborne boldnesse? 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. i. 8 Your mercies haue beares...why without affection, audacious without impudence, learned without opinion, and strange without heresie. 1708 — 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. i. 183 Pride, Haughtiness, Opinion, and Disdaine. 1802 — *Tr. & C.* i. ii. 24 What harsh hands Reserues vnto the creeping feet The modest seate, whereon his Master stood? And this vnspirited Stage-Porter Hath true Mettle in his Heeles, and Mettle in his Head, and Mettle in his Hand, and no Mettle in his Braine, Opinion in's Wit. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. i. 8 Your mercies haue beares...why without affection, audacious without impudence, learned without opinion, and strange without heresie. 1708 Swift *J. S. Jr.* v. 1 I have you have this opinion of a virtuous gentleman. 1885 Cotton tr. *Montaigne's Ess.* Those fellows so make parade and so put upon...are ingeniously perplexing and entangling themselves in their own intricacies. 1909 Spectator *Pamphlet* M. 63 Every Conservative supports

something, not only of Reality but of Excellence too, which it hopes to gain the Opinion of, by such artful Dissimulation.

†7. The thought of what is likely to happen; expectation; apprehension. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 126 b, (*Dict.*) thought rose, that al thynges succeded, according to opinion and good hope. 1588 Greene *Pha'on* (1880) 97 Quiet..soon repaies the opinions of deths, but not the desires of God. 1600 H. Jhonstone *Klagd. & Comforte.* (1860) 197 The waves continueing beyonde opinion, the State was [allowed to procure pay to the armie. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Travels*, Eg. Dial., Having no old experience of the Duration of their Relics, (Men) hold no opinion of such After-considerations.

†8. Report, rumour. [A Latinism of transl.]

a 1382 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 23 And oppressour of Cristis wordis hearis al he kend of Sect. 1 Mak. iv. 24 Et oblit opinio eius in tempore Syrionis.] 1388 — *Matt.* xxiv. 6 Ye schulen heren batayls, and opynyouns (1795 opiniouns) of batayls.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* 97 Seeme...not cloyld Dutton-Monsters and monsie ton cloyld Opinion-holders. 1646 Sherman *St. Reforms* 23 On the part of the non-keepers, coercion ignorance, threats constraction, and active injection, trade. 1657 Warriter *Tent on Search* (1) Qui...Who...Hast left the Maine' haunt to turn The coasts of an opinion-sect, Making his rustic seed of song A weapon in the way with strange. 1675 W. Carr in *Lett. & Treat.* (1841) 201 Morbid confirmation of fancy with opinion-breeding.

† Opi·nion, *v. Obs.* [f. OPINION *sb.*, prob. after obs. F. *opinionner* (in Froissart). There may have been a med.L. *opinionâri, -dre.*] *trans.* To hold the opinion, or hold as an opinion; to think, suppose, opine. (With obj. clause, or equivalent obj.)

1522 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlii. 111 Whosoever they be...they[y] may opinion with themselves that they be some of God's children. 1549 Hewgaud *Serv. Prop. To Truthful Rules*, Those indeed know no other manner to know themselves opinioned by thy rules of understanding. 1653 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 1. § 31 Philosophers that opinioned the worlds destruction by fire. 1656 — *Pseud. Ep.* 1. vi. 26 If any other opinion there are no antipodes. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 191 We opinion a more certain efficiency. a 1693 Fleet *Wks. E. Angelus, Opinions*, to opine. 'I opinion so'; i. e. 'I am of that opinion.' 1832 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. II. 224, I opinion quite the contrary.

† Opi·nionable, *a. Obs.* [f. OPINION *sb.* or *v.* + -ABLE.] That is a matter of opinion, disputable, uncertain; that is the object of opinion: = OPINABLE. Also as *sb.* An object of opinion.

1613–20 C. Mem. *Life Sir P. Mare* (1708) 217 A multitude of opinionable problems of liberty. 1646 Bramhall *Just. Vindic.* v. (1658) 184/1 If Intellect differ from true Opinion, that which is Intelligible differeth from that which is Opinionable; and if so, there are Intelligibles distinct from Opinionables.

Opinional (*ŏpi·nyŏnăl*), *a. rare.* [f. OPINION *sb.* + -AL.] Belonging to, of the nature of, or grounded upon opinion.

(Erroneously attributed by various writers to Sp. French *o'pinio*, whose word was OPINION.)

1594–95 Lewis *Pierced ans Shewing* that faith in this life is only probable or opinional not celestial, which, the Bishop says, is had in the Ideas of heaven. 1608 H. Hawkins *Apoth. Life. Epist.* 84 No more body of opinional truths or doctrines. 1884 J. M. Rodriguez *Exc. Cyst. Math.* 68 Our notional and opinional relation to the total environment.

Opinionaster, -astry : see OPINIONATER, -ATRY.

† Opi·nionate, *a. Obs.* [f. OPINION + -ATE.] perh. as a latinized form of *opiniond, OF. opinioné*: see -ATE *suff.*]

1. Based on opinion, or held in the way of opinion; conjectural, uncertain; supposed, fancied.

1533 *Rowe Trust. Wives Ind.* (Arb.) 10 Errings, with his lights and opinionate arguments. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 430 Wisedome being an essentiall and not an opinionate thing. 1587–97 Fulman *Random* 1. 121, 388 Now is there nearly nere 5 opinionate, but truly argued from the measure of sky, that it moves with from others. 1660 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 1 To church vive he is never so ugly, with no opinionate dust of humility.

2. Unduly attached to one's own opinion; conceited; obstinate in belief; = OPINIONATED 3. (In 1576 *gen.* Obstinate, self-willed.)

1576 Turberv. *Proverbs* iii. 7 Those fellow besides...are more opinionate and headie to be taught than the whyte hounds. 1613 Sir C. Heydon *Def. Judicial.* 82, 421 It were more than an opinionate impudence in M. Chamber to contradict it. 1640 Quarles *Enchyrid.* 111. xxix, In holding of an Argument, be rather challenged, nor too opinionate. 1658 Rowland *Diary* (1836) 204 Arguments springing from the brains of those ambitious and opinionate Inventors.

Opinionate (*ŏpi·nyŏnĕt*), *v. Now rare.* [f. L. *opinātus-um* OPINION + -ATE 3; perh. after OF. *opinionner*, or med.L. **opinionâre*, *-dī-are.*]

1. To form or hold an opinion; to believe, suppose, think; = OPINE *v.* 2, OPINION *v.*

2. *trans.* (also with *compl.* or *obj. cl.*).

1620 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 322 As rude and ill manner'd a company...though much opinionated to bee well-behaved creatures. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzmane d'Alf.* II. 204 Opinionating them to be principall persons. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* 22, 20 Pythagoras opinionated a [the Soul] a Number moving of it selfe. 1656 R. Stapylton *Galen* tr. 1. 1. iii. 28 We also find many who have a fond-madly opinionating every Pharmacie. 18.. Keats *Lincoln Thor* reminiscence, I opinionate that he was one of the gentlemen.

b. *Intr.*

1653 R. Saunders *Physiogn. nhe Astrologi*...Authors that opinionating, I find Haly Abenragel the Arabian. 1656 *Somerset Hist. Pilgrim.* v. (1701) 1056/1 A wise Man may consent to that which is not permitted; that is, he may opinionate. 1692 'M. O'Reilly' *Preacher in Armor* 140, I have always gone my own quiet way, philosophizing rather than opinionating.

†2. a. *transf.* To express as a formal opinion; b. *intr.* To state or deliver one's opinion formally; = OPINE *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1632 R. Baron *Disc. Gunn. Ring.* iv. xxxvii. (1732) 167 To subject the Consciences of all the people to the opinion of one Metropolitan, his might opinionate strange things. 1677 Nalsonus *and Pander Jubilum in Mem. of Shaftesbury* 70 Now was it to be supposed, that the Judges would have undertaken to opinionate aloud in Sagrum a Question.

†3. *refl.* To become or be opinionated or obstinate. *Obs.* exc. in pa. pple.: see next.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 183 Even good Authors doe ill...willfully to opinionate themselves about framing a constant and solide conversary of us. 1620 A. Cooke *Counterpoison* 2 If Wise reasons will their gibds, and opinionate not refuse to renounce and continually bring them into our memory.

†4. To bring *into* some condition, by force of thought or imagination. *Obs.*

a 1650 H. Bennet *Conserv. Health* 16 They...opinionate themselves into Sickness.

Opinionated (*ŏpi·nyŏnā·tĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Possessed of or holding a (specified) opinion; of opinion (*that . . .*). = OPINIONED 1. *Obs.*

1618 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. *Parrell* 34 The Romans is seemeth never to this strongly opinionated for the Gentiles and others his supreme such meditions. 1636 Bramhall *Mist. Disingl. Iesh.* (1845) 284 Divers men are fiercely opinionated. 1649 Fairfax *Herodian* (1661) 146 Hit. Trust towards his son Geta to Antoninus opinionated, that he cared his friends houses, whose wife was that way somewhat opinionated.

†2. Possessed of a particular opinion or estimate of a person or thing; *esp.* having a favourable opinion, thinking highly *of*. *Obs.*

1620 Mervyr *Diamd. Rich. Earl of Huntington* 11 B. In Hist. *Duchess* VIII. 170 How are you, sir, of me opinionated? a 1636 Upshall *Acts.* (1638) 229 The Citizens...being highly opinionated of the mans integrity. 1639 Wishart *Hist.* (1892) I. 68 An opinionated of their own parts and wisdom, as either modern Chiens or ancient Romans.

3. Thinking too highly of, or adhering too persistently to, one's opinion; conceited; obstinate in opinion, dogmatic, opinionative.

1601 Chettwind *Jus.* 71 E. (1630) 323 With one Bess followed to the censure of opinionated ignorance. 1734 Richardson *Grandison* I. v. 20 A young gentleman lately married, very affected, and very opinionated. 1803 Lucinda *Mod. Week* 219 The cynical point of self-opinionated folly. 1883 Trans. *Slaughter* 201 The same high-handed violence of the opinionated and self-willed autocrat.

b. Obstinate, self-willed (in general sense).

1649 Rob. Howes tr. *Simonds's Use Passions* (1671) 31 Of these two Passions...the more valid is the less tractable, and the more furious the less opinionated. 1657 Gouge *Domestl.* (1866) 362 They...who are opinionated in the business of his worship. 1840 Dickens *O. C. Shop* xl. D. 1861 172 The most obstinate and opinionated gossip.

Hence **Opi·nionatedness.**

1880 S. Wilberforce *Addr. Ordination* 203 The quickened religious life...is exposed to all the temptations of religious self-will, party-spirit, self-opinionatedness, and division. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 625/1 Ampleforth...had all the obstinacy and opinionatedness of the Bourbons.

† Opi·nionately, *adv. Obs.* [f. OPINIONATE *a.* + -LY 2.] **a.** In the way of opinion; in one's own opinion. **b.** In an opinionated manner; obstinately.

1647–77 Feltham *Resolves* 1. lxxxv. 131 Where either are only opinionately wise. 1647 *Sectary Disnected* 14 If you opinionately persecute the house of Rimmon, & live many times thereon...and consume you. 1704 *Farther Display* 2 v. 122 A gay, pragmatical, pretending Fool, Opinionately wise, and pertly bold.

† Opi·nionatist. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] An opinionated person; an obstinate dogmatist.

1631 Sir T. Hammer *Treat.* 201 None save detracting opinionatists can justly oppose such worthy testimonies. 1632 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 146 More talking censorious Opinionatists. 1700 *Vindex Anon. Inf. Unbr. Oxford* 21 The pernicious Counsels of some such Opinionatists.

Opinionative (*ŏpi·nyŏnătiv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. assumed L. stem **opinionāt-* + -IVE; or simply f. OPINION + -ATIVE: cf. *talentative.*]

†1. Based upon, or of the nature of, opinion; fancied, imaginary; conjectural, speculative (as distinguished from *real* or *certain*). = OPINATIVE 2, OPINIONATE *a.* 2. *Obs.*

a 1555 Bradford in *Remembrancer* (1615) 1. 1240 Whose *St. Aug. Libr. of God* 346 This opinionative suspicion every one may take as he pleases. 1647–77 Feltham *Resolves* 1. xxiii. 140 If this be not rather opinionative than real. 1700 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VI. iv. 3. (1852) 384 He declared a sentiment in some other, which he thought more opinionative, and so more contentious and unfavourable places.

b. Relating to, or consisting in, opinion or belief; doctrinal (as distinguished from *practical*).

a 1656 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 910 The difference between a strong Faith which layes us in Christ, and that which is true indeed, but not strong, but disputative and opinionative only. 1884 Bishop Pilkington (1842) 82 We will deny ourselves of some things, both Ceremonies and Fraternal, for your sake. 1669 N. Denison *Rem. Lib* to, as for what is done in merely opinionative or technical, and there is no transactional faith.

c. *Of the nature of an opinion, rare.*

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 3/2 The Board to have...the power of refreshing from nothing any award, and of publishing an opinionative report on the dispute instead.

2. Unduly attached to, or persistent in adhering to, one's own opinion; conceited, or obstinately dogmatic; = OPINATIVE 3, OPINIATIVE 1, OPINIONATED 2.

1727 Bonnet *Introd. Examol.* xxii. (1760) 167 The people of Rome be opinionativest, standing much in their own conceits. 1861 Pycroft *Amat. Mod. Ye Rule.* 19 He was no illiterate idiot,...no opinionative ass, a coxcomb, a kind of pedant. 1791 Jemmy *Cheyne Wks. IV.* 304 Too young to teach, and too opinionative to learn. 1857 Mrs. Edgeworth *Bowl* (1858) 324 The common Reader that is intolerable, opinionative and opinionated. 1857 *Winter. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 2/3 An opinionative Anglo-Indian, who spoke as one whose words were officially authoritative, was of the party.

†b. Holding too high an opinion *of*; proud or conceited *of*. *Obs. rare.*

1660 Sir Mountagu *Discourse* 9 Your Selfe, very Opinionative of your knowledge.

†3. *sb.* An 'opinionative' or speculative point.

1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. xv. 11 The Sceptick's is, in opinionatives, indifferency in suspense, sometimes.

Opi·nionatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. In the way of opinion; as an expression of opinion; in relation to opinion or belief. *Obs.*

1 1600 Masterson *Diverse Hon. VIII Kembers* 122 If you use spoken anniversarily but opinionatively. 1683 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.*, Rom. i. 21 [To] receive God's Word, not only opinionatively, but as the Gospel is taken into the Text.

2. In an opinionative manner; with undue attachment to or persistence in one's own opinion; conceitedly; obstinately.

1705 tr. *Duplex's Eccl. Hist.* 15th C. I. 11. 228 He was confident in his Sentiments, and maintain'd them obstinately and opinionatively.

Opi·nionativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being opinionative; undue attachment to or persistence in one's own opinion; conceit; obstinate dogmatism.

1599 Sanders *Europlus Spec.* (1632) 173 Such as are not to interrupt the common Counsel with private opinionativeness. 1659 Howe & Robertson *Gale Lamp.* (*Ind. Introd.*) 8 *Sin An other hurry giving credit to himself, ... much more selfwisdom or opinionativeness.* 1793 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* 2 Corr. II. 188 Carnall or opinionativeness, because no sex or age. 1872 Tyndall *Radium. Theol.* I. 86, not (Lord Falkland) especially deserved...the dogmatic opinionativeness so prevalent in his time.

† Opi·nionator. *Obs. rare.* Also 8 -or. [f. OPINIONATE *v.* after L. agent-nouns.] One who holds an opinion, a theorist; = OPINATOR, OPINIATOR.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 83 Such...are to be called Philosophers not opinionators or lovers of opinion. a 1708 Sheffd. *Serm.* (1734) X. 1. 9 The Pharisees, not the Opinionators of their own holiness.

Opinionatre, -atry, (*-ătry*), erroneous ff. OPINIATRE, -ATRY (*-ĂTRE*), confounded to *opinion.*

1880 J. Hain in *Pagitt's Heresiogr.* Ded. to Sir J. Fenwick, The opinionatry of these sects. 1889 Hunterian *Med. Soc.* in 12 Med. with self-love, Opinionatry and Bigotism. 1893 W. Fraser *Sel. Rec.* 39 The Dogmatical Opinionatre, and the Hasten Cynick.

Opinioned (*ŏpi·nyŏnd*), *a. Now rare.* [f. OPINION *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Having a (specified) opinion; holding the opinion, or of opinion (*that . . .*). Also in parasynthetic comb., as *all-opinioned, strange-opinioned.*

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* x. vii. (1886) 77 How divers people be opinioned. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases Camden* 42 The court was opinioned the words were spoken. 1650 Sir R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 6 Nor was Don John otherwise opinioned of a Truce. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May, 2/2 In it we, that England as a whole is...so opinioned as to prefer a high order of intelligence to the principles of the Reformation?

2. Holding a particular opinion or estimate, esp. a favourable one, *of* a person or thing; esteemly. Thinking highly *of* oneself or one's own qualities, conceited *of*.

1600 W. Sclaterus *Ilich Ecole Lodge* 13 Was ever hypocrite thus opinioned of himself? 1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. 1, He's no opinion'd of his own Abilities, that he is ever designing counsellor. 1707 Norris *Humility* vi. 281 A man well opinioned of himself.

3. Unduly attached to one's own opinion; opinionated.

1640 Milton *Reform.* xiii. Wks. (1851) 441 Untill...we shall out with a Legende for the opinion'd mule, which he thought ludicrous. a 1716 South *Serm.* I. 208 (*T.*) His easy cast him upon a bold self-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper.

Hence **Opi·nionedness** (*self-opinionedness*).

1879 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 6/5 A peculiar kind of religious self-opinionedness sprung up, which tended to make each man more and more a law to himself.

Opinionist (*ŏpi·nyŏnist*), [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†1. A holder or maintainer of some opinion or doctrine at variance with the general belief (or that of the speaker); = SECTARY, a Sectarist. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram II, An Opinionist, Sectarist. 1632 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 260 The Mahometan Doctours...bandied themselves against the two Opinionists. 1660 Rust *Three Disc.* 11. 162 There are few or no mistakes or Opinionists

among them. 1892 T. W. *Short Story Antiquarians Note Bk.* Fred. 4 Now you might have seen the Opinionists casting lots, and contemptuously tearing their books upon the Rabbid Pastors of that Church. 1782 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* (1765) I. 68 This general agreement struck a damp upon the opinionists.

b. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect in the 13th century who held that only those Popes who practised voluntary poverty were true vicars of Christ.

1893 tr. *Kaufmann's Hist. Messenic Ord.* xix. 219 They were called also Opinionists. 1902 Gillespie *Angl. Nunn. Opinionists*, or Nuns given in Pope Paul's time, to a sect that boasted of affected Poverty, and held there could be no Vicar of Christ on earth that did not practice this Vertue.

2. The holder of any specified opinion.

1830 Westcott *Detus* (1841) 44 Every hearer and author hath his private opinion, and every opinionist his peculiar judgement and censure. 1892 *Thompsons Town* (Ill. Mus. CCCXXXVI. No. 22. 1 Whether here you may ground rule of good education...which may be advisable to all opinionists? 1893 Spectator 21 Jan. 72/2 In the "opinionist" sense neither the spleen placed is very variable. 1894 *Mount Pap. Lect. Hist.* I. 53 Whether distinguishes the extremely orthographers as "opinionists" or with reference to their opinions as "orthographers" or with reference to their writings, a distinction which does not seem to me quite justifiable. 1897 Hunter *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 304 When the pulmonary sac is peculiar, and the pallial region small, the branchiæ of the heart is normal,...and the animal may be said to be "opisthopneumonate."

Opisthobranch (ɒpɪ'sθɪbræŋk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Opisthobranchia* (see next, pl., f. Opistho- + Gr. βράγχια gills.] An opisthobranchiate gastropod: see next. Also *adj.* = next.

1852-6 Woodward *Mollusca* 90 The sexes are united in the pectinicolous hermaphrodite, pteropods, opisthobranchs, nudibranchs, and in part of the cyclobranchs. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 368, 372 No Opisthobranch possesses a large classical use of this kind.

Hence **Opisthobranchiate**, the condition of being opisthobranchiate.

Opisthobranchiata (-brænkɪ'eɪtə), *sb.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [mod.L. *Opisthobranchia* + *Cyclobranchiata*: see prec.] Belonging to the order *Opisthobranchiata* or *Opisthobranchia* of gastropod molluscs, comprising aquatic forms having the gills behind the heart. (Also used of the heart or other organs of molluscs when placed as in the *Opisthobranchia*, i. e. so as to have the gills behind it.) b. *sb.* = prec.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* 11, 169 *Omalaxis Typhis*... Animal oblong, convex;... heart opisthobranchiate. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 308 Nearly opisthobranchiate or Gymnobranchiate in other than opisthobranchiate. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 July 63/2 Dr. Pelseneer...maintains...that it is a mistake to regard the Pteropods as a "class" at all. He considers them as forming two subordinate of the opisthobranchiate gastropods.

Opisthocœlian (-sɪ'lɪən), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* [f. as next + -AN.] = next; also, having opisthocœlian vertebræ. Also as *sb.* An opisthocœlian animal, esp. (extinct) reptile.

1854 Owen *Skel.* & *Teeth* in *Cyc. Pr. Organ. Nat.* I. 201 Vertebræ of the "opisthocœlian" type. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 61 The vertebræ, show, ordinarily, the procœlian, though, sometimes, the opisthocœlian arrangement of the articular ends of their centra. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 363 Opisthocœlian...centra are found in exceptional instances (in *Ryncops*).

Opisthocœlous (-sɪ'lɒs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. Opistho- + Gr. κοῖλος hollow + -OUS.] Hollow behind; applied to vertebræ the bodies of which are concave posteriorly: distinguished from *procœlous* and *amphicœlous*.

1872 Mackenzie *Palæont.* 308 In the Rosy Pike, the vertebral column is composed of opisthocœlous vertebræ. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 340 The vertebral centrum may be biconcave amphicœlous, biconvex, concave in front or behind (=opis- and opisthocœlous), or flat.

Opisthocome (ɒpɪ'sθəkəʊm). *Ornith.* [mod. mod.L. *Opisthocomus*, nf. Gr. ὄπισθεν rear wearing the hair long behind, f. Opistho- + κόμη hair.] The bird *Opisthocomus hoazin* (*O. cristatus*), characterized by an occipital crest of feathers; the hoactzin. So **Opisthocomine** (ɒpɪsθɒ'kəʊmaɪn), **Opistho'comous** *adjs.*, allied in character to the hoactzin; having an occipital crest.

1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 783 *Opisthocomus* has a size about equal to the chachalaca of our Texas border. *Ibid.* 784 No fossil forms of opisthocomine birds are known.

† **Opistho'domos.** *Gr. Antiq.* Also in anglicized form **opi'sthodome.** [Gr., f. ὄπισθο- behind + δόμος house, room, chamber.] An apartment at the back of an ancient Greek temple, corresponding to the πρόναος, πρόδομος, or vestibule in front.

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. viii. 72 On the Back side of Minerva's Temple, was the publick Treasury, call'd from its situation Opisthodomos. 1708 Phillips, *Opisthodomus*. 1708 E. Chandler *Trav. Greece* 29 They defied him, and lodged him in the Opisthodome or the back part of the Pronaos. 1898 Worcester, *Opisthodome*, an apartment, or place, in the back part of a Grecian temple. 1840 Ruse *Hellas Mandr.* I. 72 An apartment called the *opisthodome* which contained the treasures of the temple.

Opisthograph (ɒpɪ'sθəgrɒf), *sb.* (*a.*) *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. ὀπισθόγραφος written on the back or scroll, f. ὀπισθο- + -γραφος written.] A manuscript written on the back as well as the front of the papyrus or parchment; also, a slab inscribed on both sides. It. *adj.* = Opisthographic.

1823 Cockerell, *Opisthograph*, a books written on the backs only. 1893 *Cincinnati Archæol.* 28 Feb., Giving to one of his old acquaintance his Wallis, Burke and Opisthographs every week for [Shagreen] one of Tom's towards a little Hill or Pennant. 1898 Venables in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 1040/2 Wax is free of the slabs...bearing a papyri inscription on one side, and a Christian text on the other. These are known as opisthographic. 1889 W. M. Lindsay in *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 304/2 The fragments are opisthograph.

So † **Opistho graphal** (-ɒ'ɡ-), **Opistho'graphic, -ical** *adjs.*, written or inscribed on the back as well as the front; **Opistho'graphy**, the practice of writing on both sides of a papyrus, slab, etc.; *concr.* writing of this kind.

1682 H. More *Answer* 58 To write that which is here in the inside, and that which is first on the outside, full quite contrary to the mode of Opisthographical Writings. 1823 J. Fosbroke *Rom. Remains. Bath* 323 The opisthographic manuscript required, I apprehend, a double leaf as glued that the leaves opened. 1826 Sporting *Mag. Carved* 104 It is Opisthographic, or printed on both sides of the volume. 1838 Eleven Closings, *Opisthographical* 1844 tr. *Pomponius Mela* 1. iii. 11. 138 Some Poems of the Ancients were written with Opisthography, or under'd, Prolixity.

Opisthotic (ɒpɪsθɒ'tɪk, -ətɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) *Comp. Anat.* [f. Opistho- + Gr. οὖς, ωτ- ear, *ἀνα-ὶς* of the ear.] Epithet of one of the otic or petrotic bones, situated at the back of the ear; separate, or fused with one of the occipital bones, in Fishes, Reptiles, and Birds; in Mammals, fused with the other otic bones, and forming that part of the petrosal bone which contains the auditory chamber. b. as *sb.* The opisthotic bone.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 426 A glenoid cavity which is formed...by the squamosal, opisthotic and prootic bones. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 208 The Opisthotic constantly anchylozes with the lateral part of the occipital, before it unites with the *pro-otic* in all Vertebrates below Mammals. 1892 *Lond. Soc. Lex.*, *Opisthotic centre*, the ossification centre of the opisthotic bone.

Opisthotonic (ɒpɪsθətɒ'nɪk), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνα-τόνος* (see next and -IC.) Affected with, or pertaining to, opisthotonos.

1823 Cockerell, *Opisthotonic*, one having his sacks drawn into his shoulders, by shrinking up of the sinews. 1848 in *Rowsons' Dictionary. Horses* 311 An Horse...is said to be *Opisthotonic* when the Diseases is seated in his hinder Parts. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 161 Signs...soon followed by frequent opisthotonic spasms.

‡ **Opisthotonos** (ɒpɪsθɒ'tɒnɒs). *Path.* Also -us. [Gr. *ὀπισθότονος* drawn backwards, f. Opistho- + -τονος stretched, stretching, τείνειν to stretch.] Spasm of the muscles of the neck, back, and legs, in which the body is bent backwards; a form of tetanus.

1697 *Physical Dict.*, *Opisthotonus*. 1708 Phillips, *Opisthotonos*, a kind of Cramp or stretching of the Muscles of the Neck backwards. 1827 *Med. Trans.* XVIII. 213 A universal rigidity of the dorsal muscles, with a strong retraction of the head, assuming the marks of a true opisthotonos. 1880 H. Spencer *Phys. Laughter* Ess. 1892 II. 380 The head is thrown back and the spine bent inwards; there is a slight degree of what medical men call opisthotonos.

Opisthure (ɒpɪ'sθjʊə). *Ichthyol.* [f. Opisth(o- + Gr. οὐρά tail.] The posterior end of the caudal axis in the embryonic stage of some fishes, which is ultimately absorbed into the caudal fin. Hence **Opisthu'ral** *a.*, pertaining to the opisthure.

1892 *Cent. Dict.* cites J. A. Ryder.

† **Opi'tulate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *opitulāri* to bring aid, to assist, f. *ops* aid + *tulā* to bring.] *trans.* To help, assist, aid.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gallemard's Fr. Chirurg.* 'Ij, A Manuell for my wife, to opitulate & succour my memorye. 1599 —tr. *Guilhelmus's Bk. Physicke* 103 Administer to him of this same. As it opitulateth the patrepotrion accordingly.

So † **Opitula tion** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *opitulatio*], help, aid, assistance; † **Opi'tulator** *Obs.* [a. late L. *opitulator*], a helper.

1599 M. Bowyer tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 'Ij, Remedies which through your aydes & opitulations we inuye. 1651 Biggs *New Dispens.* (Hugh.) 138 Speedy opitulation. 1654 F. Warren *Expl. Pindar* 343 Assisting, Pagans make Saturn special opitulators.

Opium (ɒ'pɪəm). *sb.* Also 6 **opyum.** [a. L. *opium* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὄπιον 'poppy-juice, opium', dim. of ὀπός vegetable juice. Cf. F. *opium*, also *opias* (1376 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The inspissated juice of a species of poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), obtained from the unripe capsules by incision and spontaneous evaporation, worked into cakes, balls, or sticks, of a reddish-brown colour, heavy smell, and bitter taste; valuable as a sedative and narcotic drug, and much used as a stimulant and intoxicant, esp. in the East.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxviii. (1495) 681 Of poppy cometh ius: that playnynge callyth Opium other Opyon. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 40 It is not good to gyue a kid opium for to cause to be sclepe of be vrine. 1503 tr. *Arnoldus de Breydenbach's Voy.* F 2/2 Where the poppe is grene, there is it profitable to put therin a lytell Opyum. 1551 Turner *Herbal* 1. B 3a, Apponius vse poppie of the iuice of poppie, called opyum. 1613 G. Sandys *Trav.* 66 The Turkes are also addicted to the vse of Opium. 1706 M. Worsdale *Lett.* (1896) II. 291 Lady Bradford used to

say to her sister: 'Well, child, I have come without my wife to-day': does it, she had not taken her opium. 1858 T. Taylor *Chem. Org. Bodies* 288 Opium yields 12 to 20 troys about $\frac{1}{10}$th of its weight of pure morphina. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 221 Death occurs from opium, in the great majority of cases, by failure of the respirations.

b. *fig.* Applied to any stupefying agent or agency. 1808 T. Morton *Prevent. Economy* 23 Supplied with four Opium of English folly and blinds deception. 1858 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* v. 41 There is no antidote against the Opium of time. 1790 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. lviii. 203 What has opened an universal opium-eye for the whole nation.

2. † a. [In L. *opium*.] A vegetable juice in general. *Obs. rare.* b. [*transf.* from 1.] A juice resembling opium in composition or properties (in quot. *Saccharinum* or *Sacharum*). *rare.*

c 1386 *Pecock on Prayer* 20 1540 And to it hath This opium Quidditt the Greek *To cannot hit*. In water first this opium ethnic, Of sage vail int his steddastle. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 63 A valuable paper on the opium obtained from the inspissated white juice [of the lettuce].

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* In *fig.* sense: Soporific, stupefying, producing drowsiness. *rare.*

1633 A. Stradling *Poem. Glory* (1864) 31 Nothing...is so likesome to me, as to hear their cold Opium Sermons. 1797–1803 Fuseli in *Life & Corr.* (1826) I. 136 There is an opium sky stretched over all the world, which constantly lulls opposition.

b. General Combs.: attrib., as *opium lamp, liniment, plaster, shop, war*; obj. and obj. gen., as *opium-drinker, -drinking, -eater, -eating, -smoker, -smoking, -taker, -taking*; instrumental, as *opium-drenched* adj., *-fumed* adj., *-shattered* adj. c. Special Combs.: **opium den**, a pestiferous room, of low or mean character, kept as a resort of opium-smokers; **opium habit**, the habit of eating or smoking opium as a stimulant or intoxicant; **opium joint** (*U. S.*), a place illegally kept for opium-smoking (see JOINT sb. 14); **opium plant, opium poppy**, the white poppy: see POPPY; **opium-smoke** v. (HONOUR-ing) *trans.*, to bring by opium-smoking (*into* some condition).

1857 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 6/3 Mr. Gurdwood's 'opium den' within 200 Mr. Hine's dentist are noteworthy neighbors. 1864 W. Taylor in *Baltimore Mem.* I. 484 Poor Burnet! Rickman writes me word he is turned "opium-drinker." 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 960/1 The 'husband of an "opium-drinking wife.' 1892 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 6/2 The "opium-drenched and nerve-stricken Dr. Marshall. 1861 DE QUINCEY (title) Confessions of an English "Opium-Eater. *Ibid.* (1862) 123 From this date [1813] the reader is to consider me as a regular and confirmed opium-eater. 1884 *New York Tribune* 7 Dec. Twenty-two males and four females were captured by an "opium joint on Crosby street, New York, on Saturday night. 1892 HAWEIS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 83 Street sides to the Chinese opium-joints in Kingston Street. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 882 Engaged in selling and inducing people to smoke "opium-heaps terrific pellets of opium. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 402 note. The myosis of "opium-poisoning appears, according to Dr. Ogle never to have been definitely referred to (1868). 1845 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 XIII. 303 My frail "opium-shattered self. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 The jaded dandies...at evening, when the lamps are spent, sink to the "opium-sleep. 1892 DOWDEN *S. Brandt* i. The woman has "opium-soaked herself into a strange likeness of the Cimmerians. 1892 MARION *Twas. 1936*'s Russian disciple, who has now fallen into the deadly habit of "opium-smoking. 1791 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* v. v. § 1. (1855) 181 Account of the "Opium-eaters at Constantinople. 1892 *Pall Mall Mag.* XXIX. 181 He...fell a victim to "opium-taking. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* No person can describe the horrors of the "opium trade.

Hence **O'pium** *v. trans.*, to treat with opium; **O'pizmate**, one addicted to the use of opium; **O'pizmist**, a person in favour of opium (opp. to *anti-opiumist*); so **O'pizmite**; **O'pizmy** *n.*, containing or resembling opium; *opiumlist* a.

1893 *Hosp. Encyclop.* III. 7 July I. 200 The latter person, seldom operated to death, will die in unspeakable agony. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 3/2 The opiumists, if successful in the battle, usually plumb-policy. 1893 *Ibid.* 29 June 1/3 The Anti-Opium Crusade. 'Fad or Fact?'—By an Opiumist. 1892 *Wine Drinks Girt in Rock* 21, 196 Poppies, from which opium heads an infamy of is made.

† **Ople.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *opulus* : app. formed by Turner. Cf. OPIAN.] The Guelder Rose or Water Elder (*Viburnum Opulus*).

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 89 Opulus... Cornelius Gesnerus telde me that it is called in Frenche vn *opier*. I never saw it in England, but it may be called in Englishe an ople tre. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. 600 The Opulus or Marrie Eldre, Ople, or Dwarffe Plane tree. 1601 CORYAT *Crudities* (1611) 240 Opulus, water Elder, or Dwarfe plane. Whence [etc.]. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Ople*, a Shrub otherwise call'd Water-elder.

Opli'tic, Opliphorous, errors. f. HOPL-.

1854 BAILEY *Mystical* 290 Then the opliphic troop to goad, Who lead beneath their Jaegers' load.

Opo, obs. form of UPON.

Opobalsam (*opobă'lsăm*), anglicized f. next.

1598 FERRAND, *Opobalsamo*, the gumme, or liquor that distilleth from the Balme-tree. 1730–36 BAILEY (vol. II) *Opobalsamum*, or Balm of Gilead, or Balm of Mecca. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Balsam*, The finest balsam, called Opobalsam or Balm of Mecca.

† **Opobalsamum** (*opobă'lsămŭm*). [L., a. Gr. *ὀποβάλσαμον* juice of the balsam tree, f. *ὀπός* juice + *βάλσαμον* the balsam-tree.] The balsam or oleoresin called Balm of Gilead or Balm of Mecca: see BALM sb. 10.

1596 TOURNES *Reveil. De P. E.* 1072 (title) Balsamum is a precious juice in a vine, of the resin of the stocke is swyms with two candles, drawn dropped dured with Opobalsamum. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Opobalsamum*, a precious juice or liquor. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Balm* (*Gilead*)...Opobalsamum, the finest Balsam or Balm of Gilead, being brought to us chiefly from Mecca, some call it the Balm of Mecca. 1844 LINDLEY *Anglo-Gen. Veg.* (1846) II. 2. 113 The ignorance or experience of antiquity had ascribed to the opobalsamum the most salutary virtues.

b. The tree producing this, a species of *Balsamodendron*.

1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* III. i. § 2 In that place grows...the opobalsamum.

Opodeldoc (*opŏdĭ'ldŏk*). Also 7 -seck, -dosh, 8 -dock, opp-. [Believed to be invented by Paracelsus; perh. containing Gr. *ὀπο-* vegetable juice.]

† 1. *arch.* The name given to the works of Paracelsus to medical plasters of various kinds. *Obs.*

(a 1541 PARACELSUS *Chirurg. Min., De Ajutorio*, xxiii. (1605) 91 Dasypodis oppodeloch. 3. Du nimmst weissleben pomeranzen 3 ℔. Cere Colophonien 2 ℔. Pets mastix 3 ℔. Reduc in angleterren. *Ibid.* xxiii. 92 Dasypodis oppodeloch. 3. Colophonie lb. 3. gebrante ölschlonie, pomeranzen 2 lb. Pinei de lauis, quantum satis est ad incorporationem.) 1656 tr. *Paracelsus' Diabetes* 103 Now you must apply the Oppodeloch Plasters. *Ibid.* 108 Then apply the Plaster Oppodeloch. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* 2 m. lb he cures the Wound doth not bleed...lay a Heal-plaister to it, after the manner of an Opodeldoch. 1721 ALLEYN *Dispensatory, Emplastrum opodeldoc.* 1680 *Mystic. Explor. Lex., Opodeldoch*, the name of a plaister...referred to by Paracelsus.]

2. Now applied to various kinds of soap liniment.

a. Commonly applied to that *Linimentum saponis cum camphora* of the British Pharmacopœia. 'The original opodeldoc of the Pharmacopœias was a soft ointment composed of soap 3 oz. dissolved in a pint of alcohol, and an ounce of camphor, with a drachm each of oils of origanum and rosemary added.' *Lond. Sur. Lan.* 1840. This was the *Unguentum opodeldoch* of the Edin. Pharmacop. of 1722. In 1744 the Edinburgh *Unguentum* took the name *Balsamum saponaceum vulgo opodeldoch*; and in 1745 it appeared in the London Pharmacop. under the name *Linimentum saponaceum*. Of this preparation, the *Linimentum Saponis* of the present British Pharmacopœia is the lineal descendant' (C. C. B. in *N. & Q.* (1900) 9 Mar. 186).

b. As classified in Merchant Shipping Act 1880, a liniment composed of equal parts of soap liniment (as in a) and tincture of opium; *liniment of opium*.

c. *Steer's Opodeldoc*, 'a preparation composed of Castile soap, camphor, oils of rosemary and rosemary, certified spirits, and solution of ammonia' (Martin).

1850 *Chemical Dict. Paracelsus, Opodeldoch* in Paracelsus is an ointment.] 1731 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xii. § 3 (1734) 243 Warm and soften Oil and Ointments, especially our Opodeldoc. 1796 tr. *Mr. Warrenton in Mrs. Delany's Autobiog.* 3 *Corr.* II. 490 Tell my aunt that I use oil of earthenware with opodeldoc as embrocation to dispel the lump. 1805 J. COLLIER *Nat. Hist. Pract. Apoth.* 168 *ol. de Bit. subtil.* 3 with opodeldoch as unguentum warm. 1818 SCOTT *Trad.* 11 Dec., By dint of plasters and opodeldoc I passed a better night. 1842 BRANDE *Suppl. Engy., Bl. Mouthpart*, Her delicate fingers are charged With the bone's opodeldoc, joint oil, and goutweed. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi. (1871) 171 Leaving Rose better for those few words than all the opodeldoc in England would have made him. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 644 Soap Liniment, or Opodeldoc, the constituents of which are soap, camphor, and spirits of rosemary. 1900 C. C. B. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 186 Steer's Opodeldoc, a famous nostrum of the eighteenth century,...an imitation of the old Edinburgh Unguentum opodeldoch, with the addition of ammonia.

Hence **Opode'ldoc** *v.*, to treat with opodeldoc.

1797 J. WARTON in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) IV. 229, I was thinking...opodeldoc'd, &c. and got home as I could.

-opolis, combining form of POLIS, Gr. *πόλις* city.

Opon, op on, obs. forms of UPON.

Opopanax (*opŏ'pănăks*). Also 5 **opopanas, apopounak,** 6 **opopanax** (8, 6- **opopoeax**, opp-, [a. L. *opopanax* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀποπάναξ*, f. *ὀπός* juice + *πάναξ* (also *πανακές*, mod. of *πανακής* adj. all-healing : cf. PANACEA), name of a plant.]

1. A fetid gum-resin obtained from the root of *Opopanax Chironium*, a yellow-flowered umbelliferous plant, resembling a parsnip, a native of Southern Europe; formerly of repute in medicine. Also applied to the juice (*Extract opopanax*) obtained from Lovage (*Levisticum officinale*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 Opopanax [MS. *apopounak*] is wondirful, he helpe of a Goundc, & he wax of Hyrcanie, he gyse of Syrrhen, & *suppus* commendit. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* 30 b, Dioskor. the Cappadocian and Lacharian to some part of the wynn. 1582 N. ANDREWS tr. *Ahrentii Antid.* 21 b, Of Galbanum, of Opopanach, of each half an ounce. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 840 *Sage*, Cypresse, a sugar or liquor flowing in some hot Countries out of a Plant called Panax. It is brought hither dry, being of a yellow colour on the outside, and white within. 1732 ABERCROMBY *Scheme of Diet* 4 290 The plant from which Asparagus is taken, is a sort of Panax. 1867 MARIA *Expos. Lex., Opoponax*, *Anglice*, a common name for the juice yielded by the *Lepidium latifolium*, or forage plant. 1878 HANLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 160 Opopanax was formerly imported into this country from Turkey.

2. In *Perfumery*, any fluid to a gum-resin obtained from *Saccharomicodron Klaisi*.

1892 E. M. HOWARD in *Pharm. Jrnl.* Ser. IV. XXV. 201 The oil of opopanax of perfumery is obtained from a gum-resin which has a totally different origin, being derived from [*Saccharomicodron*] *Commiphora Klaisi*, Engl. 'It is the "Herabol" of Pharmacographia,...and the perfumed bdellium of Dymock,...in appearance it resembles opopanax...but it has a slightly pleasant and quite distinctive odour.

3. Short for *Opopanax tree* (see 4).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **opopanax soap**, soap perfumed with opopanax (sense 2); **opopanax-tree** (*Acacia Farnesiana*), the Sponge-tree of the Southern United States, West Indies, etc., having fragrant yellow flowers; † **opopanax wine**, wine medicated with opopanax (sense 1).

† 1540 tr. *Vigo's Syst. Pract.* A iij, Take Opopanax wyne. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Opopanax*, The plant from whence the gum is produced is known by the names of...Hercules all heal, and opopanax-wort. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trnl.* 30 Nov. 2/3 The opopanax tree is not only a very pleasant but a profitable one to the Indian of Chatsworth, S. C.,...The flowers are made up in tiny button-hole bouquets to sell. 1897 *Harden. Mag.* Nov. 683/1 Opopanax investing the air with the fragrance of their yellow blossoms. 1897 *Outing Magazine* 1016, the same straight boat, he built and by opopanax soap and rare de vervaine.

Oporice (*opŏrī'sĭ*). *Pharm.* [L. *oporice* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀπωρική* of fruit, f. *ὀπώρα* late autumn, fruit-time, fruit.] A medicine composed of autumnal fruits and wine, formerly employed as a remedy in dysentery, etc. (Dunglison).

1559 CALDERON *Conf. Suppl.*, *Oporica*, a name given by the ancients to a medicine composed of the autumnal fruits, and extolled for its great virtues against weaknesses of the stomach and dysenteries. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Oporica*, a cosmetic made of ripe fruit. 1898 in WORCESTER; and COUES, mod. *Dicts.*

† **Oporo'pollist.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ὀπωροπώλης* fruit-seller + -IST.] A fruit-seller.

1871 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 176 A woman that sold fruit, or if you would rather have it in Greek, an Oporopolist. 1725 DANIEL *Erasm. Colloq.*, 309.

Oporto (*wine*) : see PORT (*wine*).

Oportune, Oposse, etc., obs. forms of OPP-.

Opossum (*opŏ'sŭm*). Forms : 7 **opassom, -ossom,** 8 **-assum, -ossom,** 8–9 **-possum,** 8- **-possum.** See also POSSUM. [American Indian name in Virginia, given by early writers as *apasse, aposoum, opasus, ahasum.*]

1. General name of the small marsupial mammals of the American family *Didelphyidæ*, mostly arboreal, some (genus *Chironectes*) aquatic, of nocturnal habits, with an opposable digit (thumb) on the hind foot, and tail usually prehensile; esp. *Didelphys virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States. (Collog. shortened to POSSUM, q. v.)

1610 *True Declar. Col. Virginia* (1841) 13 There are Armadoes, and Apassoums, in shape like to pigges, deuoured in hollow trees of trees. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 14 An Opassom hath an head like a Swine, and a tayle like a Rat, and is of the bignes of a Cat. Vnder her belly she hath a bagge, wherein she lodgeth, carrieth, and vnbeareth (that suckling) her young. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 958 (errata.) The Chamoys [*sic*, opossum] breeds. 1705 W. STRACHEY *Hist. Trav. Virginia* (Hakl. Soc. 1849) 115 An opassum is a beast as big as a pretty beagle, of grey colour. *Ibid.* Glossary Indian Wds. 182 *Apasum*, a beast in bignes like a pig and in hir skin. 1832 BEWICK *Quad.* (ed. 3) I. 3 (1824) 426 [error I.] A beast called Opossum [*sic*, opossum] Panchati. 1888 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 122 An Opossum, as big, and something shaped like our Badgers, hair of a lighter Dun colour. 1719 ORDYL tr. *Dampier's Voy.* 180 The Opossum is of the Bigness of a Pig of a Fortnight old. 1783 WILSON *Compend. of Nat. Philos.* (1784) I. v. § 210 The tender young of the Opossum are delicate morsels. 1789 *Voyages Arct. Land*, III. 19 As the young of the opossum retire into the ventral pouch of the old one. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone*, Like the fabled opossum,...who when he spied the sporting gunner from his gum-tree said 'I'll not run, Happy, I will come down'. 1880 HAGGARD *Plain Tales* 166 All Seven species of Opossum have been found, fossil, in caves of Brazil.

2. Extended to various other small or moderate-sized marsupials; *esp.* the common name in Australia and Tasmania of those of the sub-family *Phalangerinæ*, more properly called Phalangers.

'The name opossum is applied in Australia to all or any of the species belonging to the genus, which together form the sub-family *Phalangerinæ*. The commoner forms are as follows:—Common Dromedary O., *Dromicia nana*. Common Opossum, *Trichosurus vulpecula*. Common Ring-tailed O., *Pseudochirus peregrinus*. Greater Flying-O., *Petaurista sedens*. Lesser Dromedary O., *Dromicia lepida*. Lesser Flying-O., *Petaurus breviceps*. Pigmy Flying-O., *Acrobates pygmæus*. Short-eared O., *Trichosurus caninus*. Squirrel Flying-O., or Flying-Squirrel, *Petaurus sciureus*. Striped O., *Dactylopsila trivirgata*. Tasmanian, or Sooty O., *Trichosurus vulpecula*, var. *fuliginosus*. Tasmanian Ring-tailed O., *Pseudochirus Cooki*. Yellow-bellied Flying-O., *Petaurus australis*.' (Morris *Austral Eng.* (1898) 5, 6.)

1790 CAPT. COOK *Third Voy.* (1842) 1. 294 Here is Backwater River [at Waiwei, Possession, an island like a ram, and unites.] 1877 COUES *Mam.* (1964) I. 109 The only animal of the quadruped kind we got, was a sort of opossum, about twice the size of a large rat. 1889 A. PHILLIP *Exp. Botany Bay* 208 Black Flying Opossum. 1793 J. HUNTER *Voyage* 88 The opossums is also very numerous here, but is in no exactly like the American opossum. 1800 ROBERTSON *Mist. N. S. Wales* I. 63 The Kanalon...was a little larger, made from the skin of the opossum. 1847 LIEUTENANT *Trnl.* 7. 148 The Blackfellows told us, that they had caught a ringtailed opossum. 1862 G. T. LLOYD in *Trn. Tasmania* II. 47 The large white and grey opossums, when disturbed, will either await death in their dark nest or at once spring to the earth. 1872 *Melbourne Spectator* 10 July 1/6/3 A snow-white opossum has been captured on a tree at the Murray.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *opossum bird, skin, trolley*; **opossum-mouse,** the Pygmy Flying Phalanger of

Australia, *Acrobates pygmæus*; **opossum-shrew**, an insectivorous mammal of the West Indian genus *Solenodon*, outwardly resembling an opossum; **opossum-shrimp**, a shrimp of the genus *Mysis* or family *Mysidæ*, so called from the brood-pouch in which the female carries her eggs; **Opossum-tree**, an Australian timber-tree, *Cæsarinia Sieberi*.

1870 J. Bonwick *Trad. & Hist. Tasmania* 1 Wattle blossoming in July. I had the good fortune to take an animal of the opossum (*Didelphis*) tribe. **1789** A. Phillip *Voy. Botany Bay* 101, 149 A small animal of the opossum kind. **1832** J. Backhouse *View Convict's Land* 28 The opossum seems to attract the eye of my largest hero monkey. **1844** Cleveland *Lond. & Paris* The curious genus *Mysis*, or Opossum Shrimp. **1870** Underhill *Nests & Eggs* 21 Starling: they are called opossum-birds here in a most inappropriate manner. **1882** Watts-Malcolm *Ten Bear* 321 What I believe Mr. Poole terms the 'opossum pocket' of the shooting-jacket. **1892** Lucrezia *Mycologists* 228 The Flying Mouse, or Opossum Mouse, is one of the most elegant of the Australian Marsupials.

† **O-ppicate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [L. ppl. stem of L. *oppicāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *picāre* to pitch, f. *pix*, *pic-* pitch.] (See quot.) Hence † Oppica·tion.

1657 Cockeram, *Oppicate*, to pitch. **1658** Blount Glossogr., *Oppication*, a covering with pitch.

Oppidan (ǫ·pidăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *oppidān-us* belonging to a town (other than Rome); as *sb.*, a townsman, f. *oppidum* town.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a town, or to the town (as opposed to the country); civic; urban.

1643 Sir Simonds D'ewes *Protest. appl. on Times* 21 They are inclosed...of the common sort of Oppidan, rurall, and Sea-Townes. **1649** Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* iii. 31 Touching the Ecclesiastical Government of Rome and Oppidan Affairs. **1845** E. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* viii. 102, if the Irish great number of the oppidan population. **1876** Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 1 Between the rural peasant and the opposite artizan.

† **b.** Pertaining to a university town, as opposed to the university itself. (Cf. B. 2.)

1633 Prynne *Hist. Canut.* (1646) 172 These syphilitic calumnies...continued all this king's reign. **1651** Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 400 The oppidan schools then somewhere established.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of a town, a townsman.

1540 *Order in Bathgate* 8 b, Yyon a vycary, chaunrayn Or oppidane be mortigyed. **1614** R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Oppidane*, a townesman. **1894** *Times* 15 Nov. 6/1 It will be a metamorphose which was never contemplated by any orthodox mind,—the conversion of nature into an oppidan.

† **2.** A 'townsman', as opposed to a 'gowneman' or member of a university; also, a student not resident in a college. *Obs.*

1 **1624** Peckius *Lucif.* 1. v. viii. (1628) 28 Haec (in Leyden) aut in Collegio ut olli,...aut extra the face of an Universitie, only there are general Schools where the Schoolers are read by several Professors, but all the Students are Oppidanes. **1636** Wood *Hist. Antiq. Oxford* (1796) II. 33 The Oppidani in the many Cases were not wanting to trouble us, and particularly the Bailives.

3. At Eton College: A student not on the foundation (who boards in the town); distinguished from *colleger*. Formerly also at other great schools.

1559–8 *Eton Audit Bk.* in Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1876), Two newe chandelyckes for the oppidans in the Churche £2. 15*d*. **1661** Pepys in *Athenæ* II. 720 There be many oppidans there maintained at the cost of their friends. **1708** Phillips, *Oppidan*, a School-word for a Townsboy, particularly such as do belong to the College of Queen's Scholars at Westminster. **1809** Smedley *Lect. H. Wks.* (1811) III. 309, I am...preparing my studies as an Oppidan or Rann. **1861** *Tom Brown's Schooldays* I. Chap. viii. The memorable match at the Wall between the Oppidans and Collegers was played in the Eton fields yesterday.

† **Oppin.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. It. *oppio* 'Poppy, Fir or Wish-hazell...*Oppio nero*, the blacke Poplar' (Florio, 1611), 'a kind of poplar tree' (Baretti): cf. Orpin.] Some tree: † the Wish Hazel.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 5 Poplers, white Okes, and Oppins [orig. *olmi*] disposed some here then other.

† **Oppi·gnorate, oppignerate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppignerāre*, *-erāre* to pledge, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *pignerāre*, *-erāre*, f. *pignus*, *pignor-* (also *pignor-*) pledge.] *trans.* To pawn, pledge.

1620 Bacon *Hen. VII* 50 Furthermore...were handled at this time...for the mortgage of the Counties of Rossignon and Perpignan, conditioned to the French. **1623** — *Apophthegms* § 148. 187 Money, Aides of Guine [and] odd and opprignerated old his Patrimonie. **1802** Bentley *Reprof.* xxxii. We appropriated by some hands certain proofs of the cause. **1832** J. Cornell *Trad. VII.* 408, I had been constrained...to...oppignorate, or pledge, or effect a mortgage by way of wadset.

† **Oppignora·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *oppignoration*, adj. suff.], or L. type **oppignerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oppignerāre*: see prec.] Pledging or giving of security; a pawning.

1550 Ascension *Lease* (1840) V. 74 The...passing...by oppignoration, or engaging of some good which we would not lose. **1600** Shakespeare *Merchant of Venice* (1600) Epistle-ing...to the said matter of Oppignoration, let us note the questions of Usuriers. **a 1627** Middleton *Chaste Maid* (1630) 4 The Elect are made over to Christ, not by way of alienation, but oppignoration.

O·ppilant, *a. Med.* [ad. L. *oppilant-em*, pr. ppl. of *oppilāre*: see next.] Obstructing, blocking.

1847 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* **1890** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **O·ppilate**, *ppl. a. Med. Obs.* Also 5 oppilat. [ad. L. *oppilāt-us*, pa. pple. of *oppilāre*: see next.] Stopped up, obstructed.

1 **1400** Lydg. *Two Merch.* 349 His veyne was emptie, as...

Oppilate (ǫ·pilēt), *v. Med.* Also 6–7 **opilate**. [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppilāre* to stop up, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *pilāre* to ram down.] *trans.* To stop or block up; fill with obstructive matter, obstruct.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Healeth* xv. 10 b. A reasonable humour opylateth the cordes of the longes. **1600** Surflet *Fr. de Fuchs* II. 43 It opposeth the passages, and distempereth the humours engendring the serues. **1708** Phillips, *To Opilate*. **1830** J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* x. (1860) 72 The pipes become opilated with cobbles.

Hence **O·ppilated**, **O·ppilating** *ppl. adjs.*

1577 Frampton *Joyful Newes* B. 3a Their fild rotudus opilated, and with well colour of the face. **1600** Surflet *Fr. de Fuchs* v. 86 The property of all Cheese is breede grosse and opilating humours. **1610–31** *Countr. Study Mind* (ed. 2) IV. 84 Unconcerned by a rich and opilated lardo.

Oppilation (ǫpilē·ʃǫn). *Med.* Also 5–7 **opil-**[ad. L. *oppilātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oppilāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *oppilation* (1485 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of stopping up or obstructing, or condition of being obstructed; an obstruction.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 221 It is ogthatnesse of be uaynes, but nouzte for be lyuer. **1533** Elyot *Cast. Helthe* ii. 16. 196 Fluxes...growe much of them which have opilations. **1601** Holland *Pliny* xx. xxii. If one drinke of the white Thyme with water, it is wonderous good for the opilation...of the liver. **1797** Encycl. *Lond. Hort.* xi. *Spartium*. It opens Opilations of the Bladder by its diuretick Faculties. **1800–34** *Lond's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 318 Accompanied with opilation or inflamed enlargement of many parts of the abdominal viscera. **1849** J. A. Carter in *Dunglison's Inaugural* 192 As one who falls...through fumes of Dragon which brings him to the ground, or of other opilation that fetters men. [Note] 'Obstruction' of the vital spirits, 'they kinde a man to die', like those of Epilepsy or 'possession'.

Oppilative (ǫ·pilētiv), *a. Med.* Also 6–8 opilative. [f. as Oppilate *v.* + -ive; cf. F. *oppilatif*, *-ive* (1485 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Tending to stop up or obstruct, obstructive, constipating.

1526 Pepys. *Galenus's Regim.* F 3. Al suche tymes as Elles vse grosse and opilative meate. **1650** Venner *Via Recta* (1660) 126 Figs...make hard and opilative, of hard Digestion. **1708** Brickell *Nat. Hist. N.C.* 22 This Bread is of a cooling, opilative Nature.

Hence **O·ppilativeness** (Bailey 1727).

† **Oppin.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [*Pilot opine.*] = Opinion.

1496 Sir G. Mure *Laus Annal* (S. T. S.) 177 Me think this the tryeth oppin, and the best way.

Oppinion, -oun, obs. forms of Opinion.

† **Opple·te**, *ppl. a. Med. Obs.* Also 6 **opplat**. [ad. L. *opplēt-us*, pa. pple. of *opplēre*: see next.] Filled up, crowded.

1543 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* P 3. The conditions be replete, stopped, & stuffed with vil humours. **1578** Banister *Hist. Man* I. 34 The posterioure part of the leg [is] opplet, and filled with much store of flesh. **1646** J. Hall *Horæ* 87 xi. 134 How should they not be replete with gross humours?

† **Opple·te**, *v. Med. Obs. rare.* [L. ppl. stem of L. *opplēre* to fill up, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 d) + *plēre* to fill.] *trans.* To fill up, fill to repletion.

1600 Surflet *Fr. de Fuchs* II. 42 They...replete their bodies with materials, crudes, and wrothy humours. *Ibid.* iv. 72 This is be not...repleted with much fat.

† **Opple·tion.** *Med. Obs.* [ad. med.L. or L. type **opplētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *opplēre*: see prec.] The action of filling or condition of being filled up; undue fullness of habit or of an organ or part.

1603 Crooke *Body of Man* 306 In the repletion or filling of the ventricles by any humour. **1713** *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 3) 183 An Impediment ends for a Time, and Opplation for insensible Evacuation. **1783** *Characters in Com. Rep. 40's Ho. Lord*...an opplation of the whole habit.

Oppon, obs. form of Upon.

† **Oppo·ne**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *oppōne-re* to set against, f. *ob-*, Ob- b + *pōne-re* to place.] = Oppose (of which vb. in the modern sense it was the precursor: cf. Sc. legal *depone* and Eng. *depose*).

1. *trans.* To set over against or opposite (in quot., in an entry).

1600 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* iv. Card. iv. These are opponed, Residence, Species, Habitude, Circumstance, Instrument.

2. = Oppose *v.* 5, 6.

1550 *Henry's Wallace* I. 24 Thrille till Leith wald have yit laid in thrall, Oppone fra power God can against pame all. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 61 You proceed, by oppone to no-one Stephen Nemo-one, ...I will not contend with your Modernes.

3. *refl.* and *intr.* = Oppose *v.* 7.

1553 Douglas *Æneis* xii. 188, ye be rather slycht Nor I oppone me to resist or anyon With all a mannis[?] **1588** Harrington *Discourse How. VIII Kenelworth* 201 Many other ...were...opponing themselves...against this devyce. **1840** *Gentl. speaking Ch. Engl.* 3 Two opinions, which are already confined and opposite to reformation.

4. *trans.* = Oppose *v.* 9.

1600 S. Jonson *Alch.* iv. ii, What can you not do, Against lords, spoil-sall, or wrongwall, That shall oppone you? **1649** Sir W. Mure *True Church* 3034 To suffer rather than by wrong oppone The Lawful Magistrat. **a 1650** Fr. Mercurius *Anon.* 4 Mon. (1651) 170 Whosoever shall but breath...oppone the Apostle and divine Scripture.

Opponency (ǫpō·nĕnsi). [f. next: see -ency.]

1. The action of an opponent or of something opposing; antagonism, opposition.

1797 Bailey, *Opponency*, opposition. **1828** J. Grahame *Colonial Pref.* 9 Much arbitrary weight have been assigned...by the very nature of the opponency to be contended with. **1834** *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 400 A keen and unyielding opponency to every upon the point between manufactures and agriculture. **1892** R. Hunter *Com. Orchard* 298 Opponency of science falsely so called'...i.e. opposition of the unlearned Greeks).

2. The action or position of the opponent in an academical disputation so as exercise for a degree. (Cf. Opponent B. 1.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Opponency*, the maintaining a contrary argument. **1787** J. Bicknell *Lab. to Exer* 14 Felt to Fawcett of St. (chad) Vill. 177 Clinton has kept a third opponency to the schools with a purpose. **1841** Penrose *Stat. Cambr.* 3 When they had kept...two opponencies...they were presented...as candidates for admission *ad respondendum quæstioni*. **1892** A. G. Little *Grey Friars' Chap.* 87, II. 8.) fo. 30 We have no means of checking these Digests] with regard to opponency [for the D.D. degree].

Opponent (ǫpō·nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *opponent-em*, pr. pple. of *opponĕre*: see Oppose, Opone *v.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Standing over against; opposing, opposite.

1726–46 Thomson *Spring* 761 Her unpolluting loves name his mate. High on th' opponent bank. **1739** Somerville *Chase* iv. 55 Then up th' opponent Hill ...we mount aloft. **1870** W. Collins *Mem. & Monck* II. vi. 180 They are the opponent poles of a cycle.

2. Antagonistic, adverse, contrary, opposed. Const. *to*, † *against*.

1647 F. Rous *Semblative Miracle* 25 We are to consider motions as most opponent to peace and justice. **1670** Cotton *tr. Montaigne's Essays* (1711) 1. 102 Fortune is Enemies all those that bend here, against his Resolution. **1719** Pope *Odyss.* xxii. 324 The passage ...perhaps impervious with opponent speed! **1730** Fielding *Temple Beau* i. ii, I desire to deliver my reasons opponent to this match. **1830** Richard *Two Parks* iv. 182 The genius, whose his pupil is perfect, must see how to have his rules that he may declare his distinct, perhaps opponent, skill.

3. *Anat.* Said of a muscle (*opponens*) of the hand in man and some quadrumana, which opposes a lateral digit to one of the other digits. Also of the digit itself: cf. Opponens 2.

1842 *Blanchet. Mag.* LI. 424 The thumb or fifth finger...to the latter...is opposite...or antagonizing. **1857** Maunder *Explan. Lex., Opponens, Anat.*...opponent: applied to muscles, etc.

B. *sb.*

1. One who maintains a contrary argument in a disputation; esp. the person who opens an academical disputation by proposing objections to a philosophical or theological thesis: correlative to *respondent*. (Cf. Opponent B. 2.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1538 Starkey *Lawrence Lupt* 51 [n. 101 b, The opponent who defendeth the contrary. **1630** G. H. tr. *Hist. Carolinum* v. 6. 39 The Fathers being blamed both Opponent and Respondent, there was no answere given to that question. **1705** Hearne *Collect.* 25 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 56 Dr. ... was Principal Opponent in ye Divinity Schools, Mr. Entwistle being respondent. **1848** Williams *Rec. Brit. Empire* (1849) II. 350 (Trade Cavalier). The 'previous examination' is followed by the 'speculum'...These relics of old scholastic fashions consist of Latin theses (generally on subjects of moral philosophy), which are propounded by the student who is candidate for the degree of B.A. (the respondent), and answered by others, styled 'opponents', in syllogistic form, in Latin.

2. One who opposes or contends against; one who takes the opposite side in a controversy, struggle, or contest; an antagonist, adversary.

1603 *Knox's Hist. Reform.* (1732) The second day the Jesuit appeareth brought in their companie. **1693** Sir Hen. Wotton *Remains* 156, 172 He met with feeble opponents, and such as his credit will was easily able to compass. **1709** Rymer *Fœdera* XVII. 620 The Opponents of the King's government were defeated. **1734** Bolingbroke *View Hist.* 3 He searches about for opponents, to his doctrine. **1824** Lytton *Devereux* II. 26, I had already run my opponent through the sword arm. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 532 The proposal found stubborn opponents among the moderate Royalists.

† **Oppe·rtunate**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *opportūn-us* fit, suitable, opportune + -ate.] *Fit, suitable, proper, opportune.*

1541 R. Copland *Galen's Terapheut.* 2 G 1/1, It is profitable & the blode to haue flowe many tymes in the begynnynge (there is what season ought it shall be more opperturnate). **1830** Dickenson *Reg. Conform.* (1846) 8 Spanish...is now most conquering and an opportunate attending of words.

Hence † **Oppe·rtunately** *adv.*, opportunely.

1592 Henry, Upertunatlie, in season, opportune, tempestiue. **1598** Barrough *Meth. Physick* 108 That is be opportunatly, and done in due time. **1600** Fairfax *Tasso* to Reader 2 Arthurs calling it...is a right opportunately answered...affords comfort to the patient.

Opportune (ǫpŏrtiū·n, ǫ·pŏrtiūn), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5–6 opor-. [a. F. *opportun*, -*une* seasonable, timely; formerly also, enjoyed, liable (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Pg. *opportuno*, Sp. *oportuno*, ad. L. *opportūn-us* fit, suitable, convenient, seasonable; advantageous, serviceable; adapted; exposed, liable, f. *ob-* (Ob-) + *al. Portūnus* the presiding god of harbours, f. *portus* harbour, Port. The same stem is found in *importune* to Importune.]

1. Adapted to an end or purpose or the circumstances of the case; fit, suitable, appropriate; convenient. *a.* Of a time.

1426–30 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* v. v. 1862 Cast. Asia xvi. 8 Whan who sought opportune speech To his leyser. 1450–1530 *Myrr.* who sought opportune speech To his leyser. 1450–1530 *Myrr.* Edward found more who was no manner. **1497** — Richard

& Sons. 1840 When I engaged by her choice Tyrol opportune and hint buyers. 1906 Gourock Cheese II. 331 When time opportune will serve, ye shall due well to advertise him thereof. 1858 G. Townsend Bondager 289 That part of the day is the most opportune for business. 1880 Burke Lett., to T. Burgh Wks. 1842 II. 422 There never seemed a more opportune time for the relief of Ireland than that moment. 1888 E. Edwards Raleigh I. xxiv. 368 He had the unfortunate quality of showing his teeth before the opportune moment for using them.

† b. Of a place. Obs.

a 1548 Hall Chron., Rich. III, 47 b, That his adversaries in no wise should have any place open or opportune easily to take hands. 1620 Shelton Quix. II. xi. 186 The smallest one, The most opportune place... shall enter such Mine horse into lists. 1665 Boate Irel. 168 Which Mine horse into lists. 1665 Boate Irel. 168 Which [Dublin] is the most opportune for Trade. 1678 Cudworth Intellect. Syst. I. v. 868 He had the unfortunate quality of showing his teeth before the opportune moment for using them.

† b. Of a place. Obs.

a 1548 Hall Chron., Rich. III, 47 b, That his adversaries in no wise should have any place open or opportune easily to take hands. 1620 Shelton Quix. II. xi. 186 The smallest one, The most opportune place... shall enter such

place, put down, taken as representing L. *obsidere* to place (see POSE, COMPOSE, DISPOSE, etc.). In OF. chiefly used in the medieval sense of L. *opponere* 'to oppose in argument, question, examine', and in this sense alone found in ME., in which also it existed with *oppose*, ARPOSE, which later became the established form: see ARPOSE v.[1], POSE v. For the more literal senses of *opponere*, which appear in the 16th c., OPPOSE was at first used, but before 1600 *oppose* prevailed, as in *compose*, *dispose*, *dispose*, *expose*, and other assumed representatives of L. *ponere*. Besides I and II are thus of distinct history in Eng., though both repr. L. *opponere*.]

I. ME. uses, in mediæval sense of L. *opponere*.

†**1.** *trans.* To confront with objections or hard questions; to pose; to examine, interrogate, question. = ARPOSE v.[1] 1. *Obs.* (or merged in 3).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 297 And answere there by my precidence To swich thyng as men wole opposen me [*Sir T.* *MSS.*] 1. *c.* 20. opposen, oppownen, oppownyd]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 70 Of me he purposeth to him opposith. *c* 1405 *Promp. Parv.* 60/2 *Opponyn*, or *Interrogyn*, *interrogo*. 1440 *Pallad. on Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.) 58 He was called 370 of the persons, and opposid. 1550 PALSGR. 640/1, I oppose one, I make a tryall of his learnyng, or I laye a thyng to his charge, *Je oppose*. 1552 T. NORTON tr. *Ordel's Calvin.* 328/2 [He] The master opposeth the scholler to see how he hath profited. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 23 You seeme to oppose me [here], and the thing you demaund, will require a longer time.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To put objections or hard questions; *spec.* to put forward objections to be answered by a person maintaining a philosophical or theological thesis, esp. as a means of qualifying for a degree, etc.: = ARPOSE v.[1] 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1390 *Statute Conf.* III. 320 This king ordeyned this statute opponendo, And seeth that what was first opened, ... 1440 [applied in Oxonian c1]. 1580 E. CAMPION in *Campion. etc.* (1581) 87b, Let me oppose. Is it not reason that I should oppose? 1581 W. CRASHAW *Serm.*, I will ... suffer you to oppose and make an argument in this matter. 1630 E. CHE *Priest's Mem.* 108 To the end that he may not prepare themselves to oppose for the same [scholarships, fellowships, etc.]. 1718 M. TAYLOR *Aldam. Brit.* II. 296 He was admitted to the reading of the Sentences, having a little before opposed in Divinity, in 1532.

†**3.** To examine and check (accounts), to audit; = ARPOSE v.[1] 3. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 58 Suche parcelles of prouysyonnours as shal be brought in ... and duly opposed in the countynghouse monethly. *Ibid.* 61 To helpe oppose all the purveyour accompts of offycers.

II. Modern uses.

4. *trans.* To set (a thing) over against, place directly before or in front. Const. *to*, † *against*.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 38 Oppose the stedfast gazing eyes to mine, See if thou canst outface me with thy looks. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 81 Her Grace staid me, ... opposing freely The Beauty of her Person to the People. 1778 tr. *Bielfeld's Educ.* viii. (1768) 238 If one figure opposes his front to the spectator. 1780 CORSICA *Commercial.* 269 The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose, to contrast locutions, tone to tone. 1810–28 J. GILCHRIST *Treasurer Mr.* & *Art* II. 180 When two equal magnets oppose their contrary poles to each other. 1842 TENNYSON *Œnone* 48 My mother's ... That ever with a frolic welcome took The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed Free hearts, free foreheads.

† **b.** To hold out for acceptance; to offer. *Obs.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* v. i, Let his true picture through your land be seen, Opposing great rewardes to him that findes him.

† **c.** To expose, subject. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 And count it a great peece of arte to set lukkem men, to oppose his capeloigne to envie. 1603 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 70 What dost thou a-foot To be oppos'd [Qos. exposed] against the jarring winds?

5. To set (something) against or on the other side, as a counterpoise or contrast; to bring forward or adduce by way of counterbalance; to contrast; to put in rhetorical or ideal opposition (*to*).

1579 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 23 He thinketh Alphonsus good enough to oppose against Erasmus. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 193 Where the flesh is opposed and set against the spirite in man, was understood thereby not the body only, but also the soule of man. 1632 JER. HALL *Funis. Worldl.* v. 86 Opposing the present condition to the succeeding. 1752 *Gentleman's Magazine* Nov. 535 ? 8 The tragedy of *Semiramis Apostata* has been ... opposed with all the confidence of triumph to the dramatick performances of other nations. 1803 *Sowerby Plates* vol. II. IV. 255 Memory and imagination, though so sometimes opposed them, are nearly allied.

6. To set (something) against by way of hindrance, check, or resistance; to place as an obstacle; also, to set or place (a person) as an antagonist.

1598 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 1 To oppose My patience to his fury. 1607 — *Timon* III. iv. 80 What, are my doors oppos'd against my passage? 1704 *Swift Batt. Bks. Misc.* (1711) 232 Nor could the Moderns have avoided present Death, if he had not luckily opposed to the Blade that had been given him by Venus. 1791 *Gentleman's Mag.* 1. 11 Williams, esq. The place who no longer opposed to my wishes. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Mind. Sprinkle* 238 Michael was determined ... to oppose force to force. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. iv. 410 There was now no such unexceptionable rival to oppose to the Normans.

7. *refl.* and *intr.* To set oneself in opposition, contend against, act in opposition or offer resistance to. **a.** *refl.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*. 1. iv, Learn now t' oppose thyself against the King. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 28 There are not ignorant How she opposes her against my will? 1598 HAYWARD *Edward* 1. 167 Others fear Cyprian Hemartine to oppose himself. 1599 PORY *Leo* 160 Oppose thyself as least'n'd dispose my hours.

† **b.** *intr.* *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 42 To all such ... as should oppose against his Sovereignetie. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 77 Arke them againe, quoth he, what they oppose against vs in wrong. 1640 HARRINGTON *Edw. IV* 83, Warwicke opposed against their foes both with language and example.

† **c.** *trans.* Of a thing: To be repugnant or contrary to. *Obs.*

1609 BACON *Advt. Learn.* II. vi. § 2 If it be admitted that imagination hath power, and that Contemplation chiefly imagination, ... yet I should hold them vnlawfull, as opposing to that first edict which God gave vnto man.

d. With *inf.* To forbid. *rare.*

1613 PURCH *Cornucr* II. 80 My story vow and order's laws oppose To break or mingle bread with friends or foes.

8. *trans.* To stand or lie over against (something); to look towards, face, front. Now *rare*.

1598 [see OPPOSITE *pple.* a. 1]. 1604 G. SANDYS *Trav.*, 180 The Promontories opposing the South, of an excellent structure. 1688 CHAMBERS & COLE *Horthol. Annal.* 1. xxviii. 72 They are so climate that each possesses a corner, and opposes one another in manner of a quadrangle. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercy*, xxxv, He walked ... From one side to the other of the road, And with his face opposed the steeples trod.

9. To set oneself against (a person or thing); to contend against with physical force, by exertion of influence, or by argument; to endeavour to hinder, thwart, or overthrow; to withstand, resist, combat; to stand in the way of, obstruct.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 33 He shall be well opposed. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 90 With a Noble Fury ... His zeal oppose his Fen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 911 Anything who oppose'd To ruine, or oppose, to undermine The perfect state. 1714 GIBBON. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 340 With these arms alone, it has often been found to oppose the dog, and even the Jaguar. 1776 *Amer. St. Pap.* I. 22, 500 This commitment to the Cabinet his resolution of attacking Fredk. Lord Bute was the first person who opposed [A.]. 1824 F. CUMMINS *Answer Mr. Blaine* 21 After some hundred feet of ascent, we found ourselves opposed by a parapet of considerable strength. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1835) I. xxiv. 337 The world does not oppose religion as such. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 19 They opposed the idea of ascending further.

absol. 1600 SHAKS. *Hamn.* III. i. 69 Or to take Arms against a Sea of troubles, And by opposing end them. a 1850 THOMPSON in *Whewell. Mem.* (1901) 20 Ch. 273 The duty of an Opposition is threefold: always to oppose, never to propose, and to turn out the Government.

b. To contest. *rare.*

1822 BARCLAY *Calderwood's Magnus Prodromus* 1. 100, I Had so much arrogance as to oppose The chair of the most high Professorship, And obtained many votes.

Opposed (*əpōʊ·zd*, *-pəst.* -zid), *ppl. a.* [f. OPPOSE v. + -ED 1.]

1. Placed or set over against; facing, opposite.

[1592 HOLINSH. *Opposed, oppositus.*] 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 119 Gelding the opposed Continent as much, As on the other side it takes from you. 1703 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 680 The gates opposed pulled wide their valves. 1820 *Blackw. Mag. Lett. Sec.* ii. 15 ad fin. *Rep. to Treas. Sec.*] The Island of England ... is situated in the Ocean ... opposed on the east to the coast of Lower Germany. 1823–31 R. SOUTHEY *Lives* + *Travels* (1851) 227, High in the opposed wall the wondering negro All silvery green to flying green was fleet'n.

2. Standing in opposition, contrast, or conflict; contrasting, conflicting; contrary or opposite to.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 762 Fashioning our humors Even to the opposed end of our intents. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. iv. 62 To offend, and judge are distinct offices And of opposed natures. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. (1874) I. 193 Supposition, and possibility, are often opposed to historical evidence, proves nothing [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 129 They had different national characters as strongly opposed as any two national characters in Europe.

3. Of persons: Hostile, inimical, at variance, adverse (*to* † *against* a person).

1589 R. HARVEY *Discour. Wonders*, 3111. 2111. (1880) 172 Lois a wager with your confederate (whom I mean thereby, or otherwise) be opposed against you. 1613 BEAUMONT *Masque* 10 I will An opposed adversary to God. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Nov. 6 Common and he hath count alone being together those who were opposed.

b. *Adverse to* a measure, practice, system, etc.

1789 FRANKLIN *Let. to Webster* 26 Dec., During my late absence in France, I find that several ... new words have been introduced into our parliamentary language. The word *opposed*, though not a new word, I find used in a new manner, as, 'The gentlemen who are opposed to this measure'; to which I have also myself always been opposed'. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 134 The sense of the nation was strongly opposed to the prolongation of the war. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 132 He was especially opposed to young men being compelled ... to subscribe formally to communion.

Hence **Oppo·sedness** (*-sidnĕs*).

1856 EARL *Thessalonians* 79 This opposedness to all sees the apostle could not condemn.

Oppo·sedness, *a. post.* and *rhet.* [f. OPPOSE v. + -EDNESS.] Not to be opposed, resistless, irresistible.

1603 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 36 If I could beare it longer, and not fall To quarrell with your great opposelesse wilfes, 1589 tr. *Machiavelli's Mandrake* v. 55 The wife saw that the power of his opposelesse fear. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 440 Not possessing the great opposelesse will of his nature.

Oppo·ser. Also 6 -sare. [f. OPPOSE v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who 'opposes' the defender of a thesis in an academical disputation. Cf. OPPOSE v. 2, OPPONENT B. 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* App. A. p. 160, There shall wayte on him [the Doctor] all the Opponers. 1564 *Stat.* p. 300, Mr Whitehorne, Mr Wentworth, the Father [the Opponers], the Bachelor [answerers] and the Bedell.

2. One who checks accounts: cf. OPPOSE v. 3.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 32 The Chamberlayne is his clerke's assistor & opposer.

II. 3. One who opposes or contends against a person, doctrine, argument, cause, scheme, etc.: = OPPONENT B. 2.

1600 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. i. 6 Holy writers the quainell Wyre pozze Omnes part: blanke and blanchd On the opposer. 1603 — *Lear* I. v. 23 Now the fain Confidence Vanquish, Feel shame to lose with Boys, and bear great Charmes Wagtails thy Opposers swords. 1785 *Mem. tr. Frankenstein* 195, I had a much greater number of opponents to combat with. 1778 STORER *Heidelpergiana* (1832) I. vi. 129 His land bears a venerable rampart of the Reformation. 1882 *Standard Monthly* 31 Oct. 378 The opponents of the scheme were a minority.

Oppo·sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. OPPOSE v. + -ING 1.]

†**1.** Confronting with hostile or hard questions; interrogation. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 368/1 Opponynge, *opposicio*. 1550 T. WILSON tr. *Nowell's Catech.* (1853) 109 The Bishop in his whole manner of opposing doth such favor as leave the Catechumenus or child to prepared unto.

2. Acting against; opposition.

1624 LA. E. *Mourning tr. Bandmack MSS.* (Illus. MSS. Comm.) I. 159 There will be no opposing of your sons. 1636 *Articl. Dunedum*, 37 No ... counsayle or opposings of his will. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. x. 233 Those exact bills of our accounts relating all our oppositings even of the smallest motions of the Spirit.

Opposing (*əpōʊ·zing*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That opposes.

1. That stands or lies over against, or comes in front of (something else, or each other); fronting, opposite; confronting.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Prol. 17 By the fast opposing coigne Which the world together joins. 1792 WORDSW. *Descr. Derbyshire* 38 As up the opposing hills they slowly creep. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 129 Ground between the opposing surfaces of the masses of ice.

2. Acting against or in opposition; withstanding, resisting; adverse, conflicting, contrary.

1592 MILTON *Comus* 810 Against th' opposing will and arm of Heav'n May never this just sword be lifted up. 1793 *Human Condnct Minority* Wks. VII. 203 Although parts of our constitution, whilst they are balanced as opposing interests, are also connected as friends. 1822 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 91 They succeeded in persuading the opposing party to permit the despatch of an embassy.

Hence **Oppo·singly** *adv.*, in the way of opposition.

1850 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1856) II. 130 The moral system ... as adopted by Mr. Knox and the Council of Trent, oppositely replies. 1885 G. MASSEVEH *Times* II. iii. 77 Lady Dunsmore's oppositely corresponding address pro-voked Miss Percibank to repartee.

Opposit (*ɒ·pəzit*), *v.* Also † **opposite**. [f. L. *opposit-*, ppl. stem of *opponere*: see OPPOSE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To oppose, resist. *Obs.* *rare*[—1].

1647 J. SANDERSON *Sibbes' Diatpeia* 87 To think they were separated from the Church for opposing those more virtuous persons.

2. *Metaph.* To posit as a contradictory. *rare.*

1881 ANDREWS *Fichte* 119 If there is to be no opositing at all, that which is opposed to it also ceases to be. 1896 — It only becomes plain from much later developments of the system, what is the precise nature of the act of opositing or negating.

Opposite (*ɒ·pəzit*), *a.*, *sb.* (*adv.*, *prep.*) Also 4–6 opposit, (4 -pyt), 5 **opposyte**, (5–6 *anglo*, opposite). [a. F. *opposite* adj. and sb. (1361 c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *oppositi-us*, pa. pple. of *opponere*: see OPPOSE, OPPOSAL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Placed or lying over against something on the other or farther side of an intervening line, space, or thing; contrary in position. Const. *to*, *from*, † *against*.

Said of the two ends or sides of a line in relation to each other, and of two points or the things at the two bounding which would intersect the given line at right angles; also, of the two sides of a quadrilateral or elongated figure which are more or less parallel, or of any object having such a figure; and of two points in their order, the line joining which would intersect the axis of the figure at right angles. In a quadrilateral, *opposite sides* are distinguished from *adjacent sides* which meet in an angle; *opposite angles* are at the two ends of a diagonal. In a circle *opposite points* are at the ends of any diameter. *Opposite sides* of a street, courtyard, or the like, face each other, but *opposite sides of a building* face directly away from each other; the *opposite aspect* formed by two intersecting straight lines are in contrary directions; hence the notion of *opposite directions* in a.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 8 The south of the sonne is thilke degree [as] is equall to the degree of the zenith. 1513 CAXTON *Cicero* (c. 1. K. 3.) On the 8th side the fourth holdeth the place opposite. 1542 *Inst. Christendom* (J.) 1593 NASHE *Cast. Pierce* 1134 There are three lines and more; right opposite, the one against the other. 1832 NAPIER tr. *Lacaille's Mech. Ct. Advt.*, A large fire which, in the end receives a stop...by an opposite stone. 1880 *Harrow Exhibit* 1. 27, If two right lines (as these) are number, they are the two angles which are opposite and equal one to the other. *Ibid.* xxxiv. In parallelograms the opposite sides are equal each to other; and the opposite angles are also equal. 1908 PRICE & CLAPHAM *Conic Sec.* (ed. Lamb.) 1 Two Conics of the like Quality, which are mutually opposite, and have the same principal Axis, Centre, Latus-rectum, are the two Hyperbolas, made by a Plane cutting both those Cones. 1908 *Encyclopædia Britannica* III. 113 It is quite natural ... that persons directly opposite to

each other, and whispering close to the wall, may converse with each other, without being over-heard by the company in the middle. 1756 Mrs. E. Parsons *Afford. Warning* III. 191 A large apartment, that overlooked the opposite side of the Castle from that which he had entered at. 1840–4 F. E. Paget *Tales of Village* 18 Upon the opposite side of the river from that on which [we]... 1880 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vi. 70 At the opposite side of the glacier was the Aiguille Verte.

b. *Bot.* (*cf.* Situated, as similar parts or organs, in pairs on opposite sides of an axis or intervening body, as leaves on a stem; *β*) Situated in front of an organ, so as to come between it and its axis, as a stamen in front of a sepal or petal. Opposed to *alternate*.

1707 Curtis *in Hund. a Gard* St Plants that have opposite Leaves, as the Sensitive &c. 1756–98 Withering *Arrang. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 230 Corne., anglesp.: leaves lance, opposite, sitting. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* 811/1 *Opposite*, placed on opposite sides of some other body or thing and on the same plane. Thus, when leaves are opposite, they are on opposite sides of the stem; when petals are opposite, they are on opposite sides of the flower; and so on.

2. Turned or moving the other way: contrary, reverse.

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Lipsius de Recp* 1b. The inhabitants on the one side and the other have their shadowes opposite. 1800 Cavallo *Nat. Philos.* I. 31 Which... in an opposite direction from that which she had before followed. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iv. (1879) 114 When we marvel in an aqueous main, the objects appear to fly past us in the opposite direction to that in which we are going. *Mod.* Standing together but looking in opposite directions. Two trains coming from opposite directions met in collision. We started in opposite directions.

3. Contrary in nature, character, or tendency; diametrically different. Const. *to, from* (¶ *these*).

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 238 So begin we to be more opposit in opinions: He grave, I gamesome: he studious, I carelesse. 1604 Shakes. *Oth.* IV. iii. 92 You Mirrors, That have the office opposite to Saint Peter, And keepe the gate of hell. 1630 Rawl. Mason tr. *Scaramelli's Man hes Guidly* 72 Self love takes a clean opposite way, from that of Charity. 1734 J. Wesley *Min. Wks.* I. 91 They neither own Wesley and Delamot to make opposite Purposes they were intended for the Grave. 1794 Pilkington *Dict.* (1810) II. 229 There are two opposite descriptions of character, under which mankind may be classed. 1832 Browning *Optics* xxxvii. 303 The accidental colour of any particular colour will be the colour exactly opposite that particular colour. Hence the two colours have been called opposite colours. 1879 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 624 His authority will hardly bear up against so many opposite witnesses. 1887 H. Ames *in Rep. Ch. Soc.* 23 viii. (1888) 256 But he is no opportunist of an opposite kind from those who in politics ...give themselves this name.

b. With *like*: that is opposed to something else; the contrary, the other (of two related things of different character).

1636 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (ed. 11) 12 Fools never any look in their owne side, nor rejoice in the opposite. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 3 Nothing makes a Woman more esteemed by the opposite Sex than Chastity. 1849 James *Woodman* xiii. After the king's death, you conducted in other under the opposite faction.

† 4. Opposed in will or action, hostile, antagonistic, adverse. Const. *to, against*. *Obs.*

1577 Harrison *Ans. Rest. Wyls.* (1865) 226 The adversary, who sets himself opposite against the truth. 1580 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Prose Addi. (1612) 356 Aeneas, supposing the Gods to bee yet opposite to the Troians. 1601 Shakes. *Twel. N.* II. v. 162 He opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants. 1620 E. Blount *Horse Tamb.* 190 You shall finde none to Satisfie... more, when they shew to be most opposite against it. 1718 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 111 He was opposit to the Monopoly of Warwick's Power. 1727 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* xxxi. vi, But God proved opposite to his designings.

† b. Of things: Antagonistic, adverse, repugnant. *Obs.*

1599 Sharp. *Notes* iv. 1 274 All Sects is formeliess, Order rebellious, Sense what is opposite to Englands love. 1664 N. B. (title) A Most Terrible or an Exact Rate:... Shewing how Incompetent Rulers it with Piety usually, and how Opposite Powers it often... 1708–32 Thoresby tr. *Ralph's Mist. Eng.* (1734) II. xvii. 67 Proclaim unchained... against those worldly visions, as very opposite to true Religion.

5. *Comb.*, as *opposite-leaved* adj.

1851 Kingsley *At Last* I. vii. 123 Steep, opposite-leaved, shamrock-beared, bedlam, so covered with leaves of every conceivable pattern. 1884 Millais *Flowers* 179/2 Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*, and in some uses scarcely a sb.]

† 1. = Opposite point, esp. of the heavens. *Obs.* (Cf. Opposition 3.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2038 Entended ther stood a gate of thilke west, Westward right ayein another in the opposit (Corpus MS. in opposite). 1390 Gower *Confessio* xxiii. 111 The lepre his discordaunce... set the contrarie of the sonne. 1604 R. Gloucester] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. v. 232 In eight notable poynts of heauen, which are the two Poles, the two Equinoxes, the two Solstices, and their opposites in the same Circle.

† b. = Opposite aspect, Opposition 3. *Obs.*

1687 Milton *P. L.* x. 659 Planetary motions and aspects In Sextile, Square, and Trine, and Opposite.

2. That which is opposite or contrary; an object, fact, or quality that is the reverse of something else; often in *pl.*, things the most different of their kind. † *In opposite*, on the contrary, on the other hand.

1560 *Compl. Scot.* 31 50 In opposit, Chias vas fra euilly ane of aige spokes be vas vnsle kyng...to be gouernit vel the oniuer. 1606 Shakes. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 130 The present pleasure, By revolution lowring, does become The opposite of it selfe. a 1639 Abercromby *Mart. Quarrels Misc.* Wks. 1711 I. 139 This is Bad Oratours, whose Wisdom can neuerthe inconvenient Opposites. 1884 Contemp. Review *Under.* Character. Also *Antid* to the extreme opposite of Calvinism. 1893 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 3) I. 142 The most extreme opposites have some qualities in common.

b. *Logic.* An opposable term or proposition; † a contrary argument (*obs.*).

1580 Fraunce *Lawiers Logi.* I. x. 46b, Opposites are disagreeable arguments which disagree both in respect and in matter & selfe. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, s. v., *Aristotle* makes four kinds of Opposites. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Contraries are positive opposites,...such are *cold* and *heat*. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vi. 182 The logical doctrine of Opposition shows us what can be immediately inferred as to the truth or falsity of one Judgment, from positing or subtilating...one of its Opposites. *Ibid.* 184 Sub-Contraries can be called "opposites" only in a qualified and technical sense.

3. A person who stands in a relation of opposition to another; an antagonist, adversary, opponent. (Very common in 17th c.: now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1403 [see I *Kingis Q.* clxx, Though thy beginning hath been enuyously, Be forward ageyne.] 1593 Nashe *x Hen. IV*, v. iii. 97 Our foes...Being opposites of such repairing Nature. 1603 Chron. *Jrnl. Joan. in Hard. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 56 If their opposites writings were not extant...we had never heard of such an objection. 1605 Bacon *Lond. Eccl.* Wks. 1760 V. 5 Nevertheless, whatsoever his opposite...and the brave Queen Zenobia of Palmyra, in triumph to Rome. 1731 Johnson (*Cave*) *Wks. IV.* 204 Had Cheynel been equal to his adversary in gravity and learning, it had not been easy to have found either a more proper opponent. 1820–30 Lo. Cockburne *Mem.* (1874) 199 He would have gone ...as far as anybody to tread down his opposites politically.

C. *quasi-adv.*

† 1. In opposition, by way of counterpoise. *Obs.*

1503 Lo. Hamilton *Proxis* I. 1188, 503 In lykwyse, opposit to this doth, the kynge of Englande shewed his quarel in Almayngne, and in other places.

2. In an opposite position or direction.

[1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 998 From his wonted Post Forth stepping opposite, half way he met His darling Eve. *Ibid.* vii. 506 Less bright the Moon, But opposite in levelld West was set His visage.] 1827 Shelley *Ps. Athanasius* ii. 3 *And* Athanasius, but [*sic*]...were opposite and guard. 1856 *Daily Times* 3 June 2/3 Several hon. gentlemen opposite.

D. *quasi-prep.* [*ellipt. for opposite to.*] Over against; facing or fronting on the other side. (Cf. L. *adversus, adversum* prep.)

1556 Colonia *Hist. Prot.* (1827) I. 228 Opposite this Chamber was another. 1777 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 50, I was sitting ...opposite the door of the room. 1834 Lamont *Yachting* Wks. (1863) II. 219/1 We lately dined opposite each other, and said our prayers. 1892 *Law Rep.* 2 Queen's Bench 533 A number of question ...with a block opposite each question for the answer. *Mod.* a ballot opposite the Town Hall.

Oppositely (*ɒ*pɒzitli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In an opposite position or direction; so as to be opposite (*to* or, † *against*); on opposite sides.

Obstinately placed: see prec., 1589.

1593 *Rides* v. *Mem. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 40 Oppositlie [i. 1630 to S. Marie is placed 3° picture of Thom's Langley. 1600 Canon Cornwall (1870) 124 The watchtowers, sometymes by Ormkyn, and oppositely placed to each other. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. (1632) 476 Lord *Fitzwalter*], The oppositely pleasant Downes: when the Kitchen stand opposite to one another on the contrary parteis. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 124 Calyx 5-leaved, tubular, oppositely imbricated in aestivation. 1882 Ellacombe *in Gentl. Mag.* (1884) 25 Sept. 298/1 The bells would be pulled to follow each other oppositely.

2. In an opposite or contrary manner; † in reverse order; in opposition or contrast (*to*).

1587 Mirror *Gr. Forest* 21 b/2, Among...strikes of the Beare his hooues...doth represent ...both the figure and colours of the Rainebow upon the wall next to it, and that oppositely. 1599 *Rounds Paul. Chron.* 63 Have not our Antagonists...done?...to have as oppositly, yet as peremptorily differ'd from one another, as people of any hardy ever did? 1792 *Encycl. W. Prov.* I. 10, 81 His country and he are equally, though oppositely, concerned. 1842 *Mech. Engin.* vi. 81 x (1878) I. 490 The...body which is to be oppositely electrified is the surrounding atmosphere.

† b. On the contrary, contrariwise; conversely.

1661 Fuller *Moth. Grace* xxiii. 400 This sin against the Spirit is...the deadly step to the whole work of salvation; oppositely, when the spirit is restored...links that next the eternal love of God [etc.], runs freely.

Oppositeness (*ɒ*pɒzitnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being opposite or opposed; contrariety, antagonism; † repugnance (*obs.*).

1645 W. Jenkyn *Obd. Drudgery* 20 ...out-going of affection after our own things which we make our idols...by a way of oppositeness even to the things of Christ. 1658 Phillips *Glyd. Enchiridion* I. viii (1680) 91 Notwithstanding his great oppositeness thereto, [Ambrose] was at length so prevailed on as to be made to yield. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 564 The more oppositeness to the accustomed opinions of dunces the publisher provoke in a hundred other points.

Oppo·sibi-, combining form of L. *opposibilis* opposite, used in scholastic (chiefly botanical) adjs., when adaptations of modern Latin terms, as **Oppositifo·liate**, having opposite pairs of leaves; **Oppositiflo·rous**, (*a*) having opposite leaves, (*b*) situated opposite a leaf (as a peduncle or tendril); **Oppositipi·nnate**, oppositely pinnate; **Oppositipe·talous**, situated opposite a petal; **Oppositipe·tar**, having petals situated at opposite ends (as certain nerve-cells); **Oppositise·palous**, situated opposite a sepal (as a stamen).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 167 *Oppositifolious*, which so come out opposite to the leaves. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Oppositiflorous*, having opposing peduncles. ...*oppositifolious*, *Ibid.*, *Oppositipinnation*, applied to pennate leaves, of which the folioles are opposite: opposipinnate. 1882 *Gard. Chronicle Bot.* 401/2 *Oppositipetalous*, placed before a petal. *Oppositisepalous*, situated before a sepal.

Opposition (*ɒ*pɒzi·ʃən). [ad. L. *oppositiō-em*, n. of action f. *opponere*: see Oppose, Oppone v. Cf. F. *opposition* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).

The specific senses 3, 4, 5, and 7, appear earlier than the more general senses.]

† 1. The action of setting opposite or against. (In quot., offering for combat.) *Obs.*

1602 Shakes. *Ham.* v. ii. 216, I assure my Lord, the opposition of your person in triall.

b. *spec.* Cf. Opposable 2.

1699 *Lithotr's Lyre. Med.* VII. 102 Two principal movements, namely, abduction of the thumb, and opposition of the thumb, ...By opposition we mean the power of touching the tips of all the fingers in succession with the tip of the thumb.

2. Position over against something; opposite situation or direction; *in opp.* (*to*), facing, fronting.

1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 800 Fallen into eyes to opposition sits Grim Death my Son and foe. 1845 Stretton Cavendish *in Knapp. Journ.* (1849) I. 130/1 Where only two visible objects are nearly connected, in local situation, they must appear to be placed in opposition to each other, if both be viewed from a distant point; but if can be viewed from the other, it will appear to be placed in opposition. 1854 Dr Quincey *Autobog.* 78...Worsterworth II. v. 130 In one quarter, a little wood ...; more directly in opposition to the spectator, a few green fields.

3. *Astrol.* and *Astron.* The relative position of two heavenly bodies when exactly opposite to each other as seen from the earth's surface, their longitudes then differing by 180°; *esp.* the position of a heavenly body when opposite to the sun.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 329 Now west at this opposition Which in the signe shal be of the hous Ayein Phebus face (this maner) so gesse a flood to bityde. 1392 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 52 Sum tyme the sonne is in oppositioun, that is, quhen the sonne & the sonne are in opposite degrees. 1398 Buchonius *Encom. tr. Ubi* (1626) 220 You shall find the Sonne to be... In an opposition with Saturne. a 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 163 The Moon when she is Eclipsed (and ready in Opposition with the Sun). 1742 Swift *Cadenus & Vanes.*, *Athens* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 35 Pompey and Cæsar, two stars of earth a magnitude, that their conjunction was as likely to be fatal, as their opposition. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2805, In The planet was in opposition ...on the 27th of December.

4. The action of placing one thing in contrast with another; the condition of being opposed or contrasted; contrast, contradistinction, antithesis.

1580 Montaigne *Positions wherein* (1587) 123 Oppositions of vertues by way of comparison in their chiefe commendation. 1641 Hinde *T. Brown* xxxiii. 201 How great is the opposition betwixt that assembly and this company? 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 46 Their Verdure serving as a Ground to the Figures...augments them by the Opposition it produces. 1848 Rogers *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. 21 v. 66 A is very What was made above bright by opposition to blue, being underneath made cool and dark by opposition to gold. 1887 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 599 In the English Chronicle,...the opposition is made between 'French' and 'English'. 1896 J. Fiske *Pursuit* II. xix. 331 Enmity is set in opposition to love, and carnality in opposition to spiritual-mindedness.

† b. *Rhet.* A contrast of positions or arguments; a contrary position or argument; a proposition opposed to a thesis, counter-proposition, objection. (Cf. Antithesis 1, 2.) *Obs.*

1422–30 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxviii. (MS. Digby 230) ff. 123 b/2 There may be made many oppositions Afore pe grounde of pe boke bey pat of Bisence it quos positive. 1508 Tyndale *Prac. Pr.* (1572) 60 Aristotle ...oppositions of silence falsely so called. 1577 Vautrollier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 130 It is contained this indissoluble opposition: that is, If Christ...of the whole world be so that now men honor Christ, there are they not in the world. But if they be not in him, there are they yet in the world. 1678 Phillips (ed. 2), *Oppositions*,...in Rhetorick is a figure of Sentence, the same with Objection.

c. *Logic.* The relation between two propositions which have the same subject and predicate but differ in quantity or quality or both.

The recognised kinds of opposition are four, viz. *Contradictory*, *Contrary*, *Subcontrary*, *Subaltern*: see these.

1597 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxxiii. 108 Four Opposities alwaies mentioned in either Contrariety or Contradiction. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* I. ii. 11 The four kinds of opposition of terms are explained. 1844 Whately *Logic* II. ii. § 1 (ed. 2) 72 "Contradictory-opposition" is the kind most frequently alluded to, because...in dispute,—or in deliberation,—we propose, or to assert, or to inform, in Contradictory. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws* iii. 198 Opposition of Judgments is the relation between any two which have the same matter, but a different form. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vi. 182 Opposition...was first applied only to the relations between two Contraries, or two Contradictories. 1866 Fowler *Deduct. Logic* 90 In (1) and (2) it is only in a Contradictory Opposition (where the opposed terms differ both in quantity and quality) that from the truth or falsity of one proposition we can invariably infer the truth or falsity of another.

† d. *Geom.* That which is opposite or contrary; that which contrasts or counter-balances. *Obs.*

1598 Shakes. *x Hen. IV*, v. iii. 72 The purpose you undertake is dangerous; ...and your whole Plot too light, for the counterpoise of so great an Opposition. 1709 Ecclesiastes 7:14 The Opposition of the Pleasant Hills, to the dull Marshes that consists in those Bodies.

5. Contrary or hostile action, antagonism, resist-

ance; the fact or condition of being opposed, hostile, or adverse.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 345 Was you vouchsafe, to entertain, or no, The Harrold's oppositions of our spirits. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 70 Matters of Law being to succeed, and when it proves with a sudden opposition in speech. 1740 Browne *Serm. Mix. Lords* Wks. 1763 II. 320 Opposition,—to measures which he saw to be necessary, to avoid unnecessary. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 17 They made a brave opposition against the veteran army. 1888 Hulme *Knockout* xvii. (1896) 267 A desperate work will often dissect from you from the mere love of opposition. 1896 Mallock *Unw. Sense* x. (1919) 251 A life of exercise is greatly in opposition to growth in holiness.

†b. Encounter, combat. *Obs.*

1598 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 59 On the gentle Seaven-sodgate banke, In single Opposition hand to hand. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 284 Lifting your six oathes between, by opposition Lively. 1610 Shakes. *Temp.* v. i. 170 Their single opposition, which the Friends and Countrie send a-way,—and English single fight. 1659 E. Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* 28 Our Charles in this opposition made it his adversary. three hatched scurvey and five great thief.

c. *Fencing.* See quot. 1879. (A Gallicism.)

1889 Kerrison *Fencing* 37 The old system of Fencing recommends to use the left hand, when you make the flanconade as an opposition to the adversary's blade from the line of your body. 1889 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 708/2 In fencing, "opposition" signifies the act of covering the body at the time of delivering a thrust, on that side where the foils happen to cross, in order to prevent an armguine exchanging hits.

d. *In opposition*, in the position of being opposed to the administration; said of one of two political parties, or a member of that party, when the other is in office. (Cf. 6.)

1793 Burke *Conduct Minority* Wks. VII. 268 The authors ...of the American war, with whom I have acted, both in office and in opposition. 1840 Emerson *Light, Mor., Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 386 How can he be favoured, when...he went warm with shameless adversity some bad government, or must bark all the year round, in opposition? 1859 Sydney Cox *Ess. Amp.* v/2 They are in Opposition and not in office.

6. *comb.* A political party opposed to that in office; *esp.* the party opposed to the administration in the British Parliament or other legislative body.

1594 Drummond in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II.* IV. 194 They who shall form Opposition hereafter will be thought to be bribed by France. 1744 M. Rymer *Life & Adv.* 263 There is no Senate without an Opposition, nor no Party of Men without different Opinions. 1817 Byron *Diary* 28 Sept. in Moore, hear, hear, from the Opposition, and laughter from the Ministerial benches. 1868 J. Cox Hodgson *Sp. Mr. Commons* 20 Apr. (Harcourt) XV. 235, It was said to be very hard on the majority's members to raise objections to this proposition. For his own part, he thought it was more hard on his majesty's opposition to laugh to compel them to take this course. [The phrase was at once taken up and was used in the course of the same debate by Canning and Tierney.] 1892 H. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) II. v. 118, 308 Three French formed the first political Opposition ever known in Canada. 1898 W. H. Smith *Essex. Essex. Cases* 33 He (Lansdale) adapted to the opposition, with the appointment of proposer to Asia.

b. *Attrib.* Any party or body of opponents.

1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxvii. 303 Every system of philosophy, like every Minister of State, has an opposition. 1869 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* I. 42 In those days the Opposition was not only hungry but desperate.

†7. [from Oppose v. 1.] **a.** Inquisition, inquiry, examination. **b.** = Appositor 1. *Obs.*

c 1550 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 57 Now let us return to the opposition of those things which concerne the state of Religion. 1600 Peter *Diary* 9 Jan. (1847) 5 a I went early ... and looked over and corrected my brother John's speech, which he is to make the next opposition [i.e. Apposition] in St. Paul's School].

8. *attrib.* (esp. in sense 6), as *opposition bencher, cheer, newspaper, etc.*

1860 tr. *Schmid's Historia* II. 19 Sowding in opposition education. 1867 Cornhill *Mag.* I. 18 In H...he will compare the opposition newspapers. 1880 Freeman *Gt. Resources* 27 That was in February, 1779. In April ... the opposition leaders were in power. 1887 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 132 The election of Robert...Count of Paris, as an opposition King. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 6/8 Mr. Gladstone, who was received with Opposition cheers, said [etc.].

Oppositional (*ppzi·ʃənăl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to astronomical opposition.

1680 Gadd. *Calcul. Eclipses* 11. iv. 259 The Quickness of Sol. 2. Stage distant from the Oppositional Line. *Ibid.* 260. 274 This seems a Conjunctional Canon. It may be reckoned Oppositional, in respect of the Fixed Stars.

2. Pertaining to, or having the character of, opposition or hostile action; belonging to, or connected with, the parliamentary opposition.

1804 *Examiner* 234/1 It [the reverse] loses its oppositional, gives, resting-man aspect. 1847 Church *Hist. Vill.* 57, I see the greatest ... and other people, ministerial and oppositional. 1883 tr. *Waldemar's Prodigy, Hist. Israel* iv. 1. 156 Their extraordinary and oppositional action.

Oppositionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

One who professes or practises opposition; *esp.* a member of the parliamentary opposition.

1773 J. Bicknell *Amer. Revol.* (1791) 292 Like modern oppositionists...they seem to have thwarted David, ...but the best way to promote some indirect purposes of their own. 1788 *Europ. Mag.* IX. 201 Ministers and Oppositionists vie with each other who shall be most frugal and saving of the public money. 1819–22 Colquhoun *Prosperity* (ed. 2) II. 191 The opposition to things as they are; we dislike their misery and different classes, 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 229 The various ministers, the Opposition, and officials radiant in.

Oppositious, *a* [f. Opposition + -ous.] Having an opposition.

1758 H. Walpole *Lett. to Montagu* cliii. The parliament is next, but vacant and sadly oppositionless.

Oppositive (*ɒpɒ·zĭtĭv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *opposite*, pa.t. stem of L. *opponere* to oppose, Oppose v. + -IVE; cf. F. *opositif*, -ive (Littré).]

†1. = Opposite A. 1, 4 b. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 281 A little four-squared Room, opposite to the dwelling side of ...Spain. 1657 Merlin *Rights, Lib., Oppositives*, applied to diseases when pleased opposite the division of a simple peritæa, as in the *Lithus* ... as a cure, as in the *Peritonæ*: to pleats when placed before the division of the colyx, as in the *Sarcoris*: opposites.

2. Characterized by opposing or contrasting; expressive of contrariety or antithesis; adversative.

1620 [implied in Oppositively]. 1634 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* v. *Prayer, Triumphs*, Not without some oppositive comparisons: not Moses, and Elias, but this: Moses and Elias were servants: this a Sonne. 1633 Stoddart *Grammar* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 313/2 In most Languages there are negative or oppositive verbs, as *nolo* or *non* in Latin: *ne do* and *unde* in English; *sur* and *sucher* in French. 1884 Lightfoot *Galatians* (1874) 76/1 It is not meant always to retain its proper exceptive sense, and is not simply oppositive.

3. Inclined to opposition, contentious. *rare.*

1885 G. Macdonald *A. Forbes* lxxviii. 334 Neither was the duty or enjoyment to Thomas's oppositive nature.

† B. *sb.* = Opposite B. 2. *Obs., rare*—0.

1580 *Nemo's Chaucer, Astrol.* 268 b/2 Then haste thou East and West, and put commonly the opposite, that is South and North. [Cf. *Astrol.* ii. 8 3b.]

Hence **Oppositively** *adv.*, in an oppositive manner; also **Oppositiveness.**

1620 T. Spencer *Chr. Sacrifice* 20, 103 The will of God... is here said to be perfect. This also I understand oppositively and comparatively. Oppositively, because the old Testament was imperfect: comparatively, because this imperfection is more perfect. 1633 Y. Archer *Exp. 1 Peter* iii. 18 Oppositively, as it is opposed to that external dominion other this world, where time shall be no more. 1814 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 123, I had the origin of "oppositiveness".

† **Oppo·sitor.** *Obs.* [agent-n. from L. *oppōnĕre*, *oppositum* to oppose: see -OR. Cf. It. *oppositore* and obs. F. *opositeur* (16th c. in Godef.).] One who opposes, an opponent.

1598 Florio, *Oppositore*, an opposer, an opponent. 1604 A. Sharp in *Blackwood MS.* (Misc. Maitl. Club) I. 50 My opposites are so many, that I have submitted all to the Archbishop. 1631 Earl Monm. in *Hamilt's Cent. Worcest* IV. 80 For the Constable to send comes him his Charities, who...hath so some that live in these parts his opposites.

Opposium, obs. form of Opossum.

† **Oppo·sure.** *Obs.* [f. Oppose v. + -URE: cf. *exposure*.] The action of opposing; opposition.

1622 Hawkins *Golden Age* 70 Wks. 1872 III. 48 Wisd stand their fierce opposure. 1624 Caldwell *Gifford* 21, 127 Neptune still will his opposure try. 1632 Lithgow *Serm.* Wks. (1682) 116 In the long of dispute and opposure to the sacred imposition of his Hands.

Oppress (*ɒpre·s*), *v.* Forms: 4- *oppresse*, 4–6 *oprresse*, 4–7 *oppresse*, 4– *oppress*. *p.* 4 *oprest*, 5 *oppres*, *oppresse*. [a. OF. *oppresser*, *apresser* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *opprassare* (Florio), ad. med. L. *oppressāre*, freq. of L. *opprimĕre* to press against, press or bear down; to put down, crush, overwhelm, check; to fall upon, take by surprise; to suppress, conceal; in late L., to force (a woman), *cf. ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *premĕre* to press.]

† **1.** *trans.* To press injuriously upon or against; to subject to pressure with hostile or overpowering effect; to press down by force; to crush, trample down, smother, crowd. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Mark* iii. 9 Jesus saith to his disciples, that the litil boot schulde *oprese* him, for the cumpanye of peple, lest thei oppressiden him. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 422 Vif euery tymbr as entre by hymselue, Lest maydes vnto the ende schuln oppresse. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 266 He was slayn at Odiers, oppressed herete to dethe lade. 1490 *Eng. Gymnasium* 13, 1592 Peacm *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 250 Bonosus...when her seated the chin so loaded her with gold, that her coward and oppressed her therewith. 1640 R. Carpenter *Experience* iv. 61, 180 The upper part of a Church full, and the women sitting in the body of the Church many of them were oppressed. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 178, 422 Fear to put on his hat, lest he should oppress his Fortune. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxv. (1869) II. 298 The wounded king was oppressed in the general disorder, and trampled under the feet of his own people.

b. *esp.* To bear down or crush in battle; to overwhelm with numbers. *Now rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3884 (Thal) wounds hee wilfully, wolt hee to ground, Oppressed hee with speer, put hym vtterly. c 1440 Wyntoun *Cronykil* viii. xxiv. 1, 1 The Kyngis...being oppressyd with so grete a multitude, thai war compellyt to flee fra the Abbays. 1625 Bulwer *Man. Philos.* (1900) 80/2 Enclosed by the Enemy who exceeded three to number: they were back and wone to the next opposite, and all killed. 1703 Maundrell *Gallip.* 31, 70 Opprest with multitudes, he presently fell. 1847 Tenny *Tales of Crusaders* Introd. v. 168, 1 shall only say, He continued to avoid fighting at that time, but he should be oppressed by numbers.

c. *fig.* (Of sleep, etc.) To press upon, overpower, weigh down. (Chiefly *pass.*)

1580 M. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xx. 9 A certaine young man...was oppressed with heauy sleepe. 1587 Mirror *F. L.* iv. xxxi. 7 Till drowie sleepe oppressed them, wearied with their anxious plaie. 1597 Daniel *Alexander's Feast* v. With love and wine so much oppressed. 1599–00 Porr *Island* xvi. 402 With love and sleep's soft power oppressed. 1600 Kemp *Nine Dayes Wonder* (1908) Could the purpled wounds of sleep oppress? Has soothed lasks. 1600 Shakes. *Witch of Atlas* lxix, The grave Of such, when death supresses the weary soul, Wins no more and ever-aching brows.

2. To affect with a feeling of pressure, constraint, or distress; to lie heavy on, weigh down, burden, crush (the feelings, mind, spirits, etc.).

c 1300 Cursor *Mundi* 10, 10290 (Gött) Euery spoth his grame go heuie, his pay acloued & oppressed were. c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 31 His enuoth that he hath his hertes oppressed with anger dwell and enemy. c 1555 Lo. Berners *Huon* xxii. 82 Huon oppressed with more than a dyle to three of greter age. 1587 Mirror *F. L.* vii. 149 Knowledge is as fond, and needs no lore Her Temperance over Appetite,... Oppresses else with hurtes. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. 18 Those Reflections oppressed me for the second or third Day of my Hunger. 1783 Cowper *Pr. Hope* x. 208 Then groans the sick, oft by disease oppress'd. They moan a final woe. 1820 Lamb *Elia Ser.* i. *Dist. Corresp.*, The Weary World of Waters between us oppresses the imagination. 1892 Mrs. Cash *Memorials* iii. 122, 188 He was oppressed with a sense of nearness never felt before.

†3. To put down, suppress; to crush, quell, subdue, overwhelm (a person); to check, extinguish, or put an end to (a thing or state of things, being, disposition, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 42 "Scrutator maiestatis opprimitur a gloria": Examiner of be weghes of Godd and of His Maiesté...will be overlayde and oppressede of Hym-selfe. c 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T. Prol.* 4 Welcome...To vanisse and by his contrarie hire oppresse That is to seyn, MAY by lawful increase. c 1398 — *Former* 80 (Camb. MS.) Wil slouthe thou my trouthe oppresse [*v. r.* oppresse]. 1413 Pilgr. *Sowle* (Caxton) 148/2 it), 29/2 Strenge and mighty for to oppressey heyhnes and reuelacours. 1580 Hawk tr. *Melliton's Comm.* 41 b, That the cruelte should be oppressed, and the light of the Gospell extinguished. 1583 Pierce *Gentleness* v, To assure a sufficient strength to oppresse the conspirators. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 733 He...determined ... to passe over into Affricke, ... in hope to oppresse that rebellion in the beginning. 1647 B. Ward *Mirabeg. Pont.* 281, (1673) 187 He [Heraclius] oppressed Cosroe. 1709 *Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 8 An Enormity which has been revived before being long oppressed; and is called Pressing. 1789 Mackenzie *Cant. Nonsp. Harris* Wks. 1846 II. 422 England...who had the power of rapidly recovering Portugal, without the means of oppressing her independence.

†b. To suppress, keep out of sight, conceal.

1538 Starkey *England* i. 1. 17 Than, yf he be brought vp in corrupt opynyons, hath no preuyeraunce of thys natural law, but wilfully hat by euelygnesse to be oppressed, as thow wer so mych neclye plantyd in hym. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Proter Sand.* (1569) 20 His godly nature could not be hydde, nor longe vnder, nor oppressed by any boundlesse. 1580 Hoby tr. *Bullinger's Comm.* 234 This is Gregory their father, that...*Nisi vetat* is vnder name of sanctitude, oppresse Christ and his verite.

†c. *intr.* To be crushed or overwhelmed. 1597–1, c 1585 *Digby Mysl.* iv. 1111 Now I know well I will not oppresse.

4. To trample down or keep under by wrongful exercise of authority or superior power or strength; to load or burden with cruel or unjust impositions or restrictions; to tyrannize over.

1580 Wyclif *Ezekiel* xxii. 29 Thei vsen yuel the offectiues of hem, with the which thei ben oppressid of the Egipcyens. — Tue. ii. 6 Whi schulde men oppresse vs? 1430–*Goddis Compl.* 222 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 134 Pe pouere people bere..bien oppressid With stiefe and wilde. 1598 Dekker tr. *Lodge's Wks. Lond.* I. 124 They do that of all commons, with quicklier or oppose the nobleyes of whole princes. 1600 E. Blount *Horne Dodo*, 309 Every great man...generally oppresseth the common people. 1727 Pope *Hor. Epist.* i. 1. 60 That Man divine whom Wisdom calls her own; ... Skill'd to live, when prudence cannot save, Resign'd when storms oppress'd the brave. 1841 Tennyson, *Gareth* lxii. VIII. 141 The powerful chieftain covered the weak. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 180 She had been pillaged and oppressed by the party which presided at sessions rounds.

absol. 1612 Bible *Ps.* x. 18 To judge the fatherless & the oppressed, that the man of the earth may no more oppress.

†5. Of an enemy, external circumstances, etc.: To press or bear heavily on; to reduce to straits; to molest, trouble, harass, distress. *Obs.*

1580 Wyclif *Tonly.* v. 10 Whether not the Ephesines, and Ancones, ... and Antiochi, and Cheuses oppressiden you? c 1450 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (R.) 1863 The Scottes and the Pyctes, or bene and oppressid this londe, but the pople there ought helpe of the Romayns. 1588 Eliot *Dictionary*, an Feare of the inhabitauntes. Angin their prouinces, because they were euer oppressed with fearefe then any of the other. 1590 Drake tr. *Lindanus's Comm.* 37 b, The fury of the Turkes, and the Hereste of Luther oppresse us both at once. 1611 Bible *Exod.* v. 5 If ye go to war in your land against the enemy that oppresseth you, then ye shall blow an alarm with the trumpets.

†6. *transf.* To fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, take by surprise. *Obs.* (So L. *opprimĕre*.)

1580 Wyclif *Prov.* xx. 19 Whi shuln not fewer men, bot thei sudeynli oppresse [Wylg. *opprimat*]. c 1440 Richard Wich (*Pantes Soul*) 192 Woe be vnto me, if pe day oppresse me as a theuene. 1613 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 803

Hoping...to steale into the easyer undiscovered, and there as it appeares fedyvant sleeping in his traps.

†7. To force, violate, ravish. *Obs.* (So L. *opprimere.*)

1580 WELSH *2 Sam.* xiii. 32 To the day that he oppressed Thamar, his sister. *c* 1586 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 7 Shee rather by consent then oppressed. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. 80 Some cursed fault I commited late, Was mutinously justified on your side, Because what I committed then Was done to you from mere opressed. 1598 — *Merch. V.* iv. 29 The adage...was nowadays dead to hold opportunitie unto women called Historia. 1613 MARKHAM *Mod. Soldier's Hist. Maid.* (Malh.) III. 157 If a man oppressed any woman, he was deprived of his privy parts.

†8. To press, force, urge; *refl.* to force or exert oneself. *Obs.* (So OF. *opprimer*, Godef.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2390 I shall oppress me with prese your power to helpe. *Ibid.* 9400 Oppresse vte with prees, & pursues hym dathe! 1503 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxiv. 262 If I wolde more oppresse you I am sure ye wolde gladly pay 2. thousand crownes.

†9. To press close; to close, shut up. *Obs.* (Cf. L. *opprimere ora, oculos.*)

1583 *Essex for Treason* (1655) 26 Persons that have...stopped their ears against the sound of Justice, and oppressed their hearts against the force of reason.

10. *Her.* = DEBRUISED 2, 3.

Chiefly in *pa. pple.*; see CROSSBOW *pple.* a. 2.

†**Oppre'ss**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **oppresse.** [a. OF. *oppresse*, sd. L. *oppressa*, from *oppressus*, pa. pple. of *opprimere*: see prec.] = OPPRESSION 2.

c 1450 ROBT. WALLACE viii. 344 The gret oppresse off wer. 1500 *Orol. Cyprian Mem.* (W. de W. 1508) iv. xxiii. 330 Suche oppresse of goyters and of congregacyon. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 290 He became in a great oppresse of mind to find so coupled with so ungodly a man.

Oppressed *(əprɛ·st, post. ɛ·prɛsəd), ppl. a.* Also 6–8 **oppreat.** [f. OPPRESS *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Pressed down or weighed down physically or mentally; burdened, troubled, depressed; reduced to straits or difficulties; *esp.* harassed or crushed down by tyranny or unjust treatment; downtrodden.

1580 WELSH *Def.* 3. 17 Holpeth to the oppressid. *c* 1611 *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30 Ye oppose poore of ye whole of Rome. 1603 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 3 Ye that oppressed King I am cum downe. *a* 1687 SIR W. PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 21 The Hollanders have now hundred years done a great and oppressed People. 1760 GOLDSM. *Present. Wpeach* I. 260 He was seized with a lethargy, and other usual symptoms of an oppressed brain, and expired soon after. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xxi. 616 There is not a word to hint that that oppressed nation was what it is now the fashion to call an oppressed nationality.

2. *Her.* = DEBRUISED.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 132 b. The Bulle is de Azure, two winges sturdy or Lawes de Argent, oppressed w^t a lawes Gules. 1688 CHESHIRE *Her. vi.* 208 When no Ordinary surmounts, or is placed over, a Lion, or other animal, is to said to be *Debruised*, or *Oppressed*, by that Ordinary.

†**Oppre'sser.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OPPRESS *v.* + -ER¹.] One who oppresses; = OPPRESSOR.

1588 WELSH *Gen.* x. 9 Nimrod (*q.d.* that is, oppressor). 1607 HOOKER *Whs.* I. 183 The young man will lose hope, ...the oppressor exult. *a* 1617 *Hist.* 1 The Lord was pleased to quit Paul, who before...was a persecutor and a blasphemer and an oppressor.

†**Oppre'ssful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. OPPRESS + -FUL.] Oppressive.

1608 G. WHETSTONE] *Mist. Frederic* viii. 72 Bewailing...the oppressefull estate wherein thereselues stood. *Ibid.* xiii. 78 What teares how oppressfull sorrow imposed vpon themselues, they account it their duty to close them.

Oppressing *(əprɛ·sɪŋ), vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of OPPRESS *v.*; oppression. Now *proverbial.*

1388 (see OPPRESSION 2). 1393 PIERS PLOWM. (1550) 111 Spyllinge poor men with vtlaut wrongs, oppressinges, extortions. 1480 *Rolls of Parll.* V. 383/1 Ride to the oppressing of any of the said rebellious. 1583 CAMD. *Angl. (1607) An.* Oppressinge, *oppressio.* 1586 WHETSTONE *Whs.* (1640) 220 In many ways they exercised the law...the oppressing of the stronger was one.

Oppre'ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That oppresses (in senses of the vb.).

1611 SPEED *Scotl.* IX. 1 Were...to the oppressing clots. 1649 LILBURNE *Liberties Peoples Eng.* (ed. 2) 16 Oppressing, Wicked, Unjust, Tyrannical Lords. 1733 *Gentl. Mag.* III. 65/2 Ride to the oppressingest steps. *a* 1750 J. BROWN *Hist. Rebell.* (1753) 109 They prove an oppressing load. 1800 J. BROWN *Mild. Brit. Cl.* I. vii. 218 The oppressing managers. *Mod.* The oppressing hand of sickness.

Oppression *(əprɛ·ʃən).* Also 4–5 **oppression.** [a. F. *oppression* (1278 o.), ad. L. *oppressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *opprimere* to OPPRESS.] The action of oppressing or condition of being oppressed.

1. The action of pressing or weighing down; pressure, weight, burden. (Chiefly *fast.*)

1392 GOWER *Confess. Amantis* xviii. 98 The torment & suffisaunce whereof the one was borne in virgine grete violence, by the oppression of the shippes, that upwoll her in their suffring. 1393 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, iv. iv. 31 Vnto dauphin Aquitaine, Which they with cliffons, make their yoke bondage with oppression of their prodigall weights. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 266 Three gentle clouds...with soft oppression seiz'd Half his broad vaunt. 1727–41 THOMSON *Summer* 360 Infant hands ...with the fragrant load O'recharged, amid the kind oppression reels.

†2. **a.** The action of weighing down or bearing heavily on a person, the mind, feelings, etc.; pressure of outward circumstances, or of grief, pain, or trouble; the condition of being pressed hard by misfortune, distress. *Obs.* **b.** The feeling of being oppressed or weighed down; bodily or mental uneasiness or distress.

1580 WELSH *Esther*, xi. 9 Dark, black, sterll, and two kounde sword, expressinesse [1578 oppressyngis], hangere, and to-swelling, and scourge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 Over mit mete dark grete oppression To folde mesaduys. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iv. 13 My heart...taught me craft To counterfeit oppression of such grief, That word seem'd buried in my sorrowes grave. 1710 JOSEPH TAYLOR MS. 368 b. 8 He...who performs nothing through the Oppression of his Modesty. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* iv. 4 Fainting beneath th' oppression of her grief. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* 2. ii. 161 Dreams, Agitations, and Oppressions, that Racons in Diet occasions in the Night. 1823 MACKNIGHT *Prophl.* 4 *Kings* iv. 62 With this oppression ...since the dying up of all the moisture and freshness of life, the parching heat of fever.

3. Exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, harsh, or wrongful manner; unjust or cruel treatment of subjects, inferiors, etc.; the imposition of unreasonable or unjust burdens.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2. 1035 Pe world is ... a sted of wykked wrechednes, ...Of violence and of oppression. 1386 *Rolls of Parll.* III. 203/1 Many wronges relatdes, and also grete oppressions, pile to hem. *a* 1400 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2340 Mischiefe to remide here wel gouerne: Oppression eschuh in euery herne. 1559 SHAKS. *Hen. VI*, v. i. 6 You would have sold your King to slaughter,...His liuelands to oppression, and contempt. 1636 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 156/1 She was in danger of oppression by the Magistrates. 1709 DYDEN *Sacr. Indifferent* Wks. 1872 II. 108 There is not a word in our language which expresses more detestable wickedness than *oppression.* 1708 BURNET *Lett. to Hearne Corr.* 1842 IV. 197 You and I have Providence on our side in this point of Liberty. You and I have Oppression on our backs the yoke of it. Why? Because it is a system of oppression. 1800 MONTGOMERY *Hymns, 'Hail to the Lord's Anointed'* i. He comes to break oppression, To set the captive free. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 62 The law itself had been made an instrument of oppression.

†4. Forcible violation of a woman, rape. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1868 *Lucrece*, Openly [he] his cursy lust on a lore Thargh al the Ayren, that nere nyste nor herd her. The horryble dede of hir oppressyon. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T.* 270.

†5. The action of forcibly putting down or crushing, repression. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1191 *Hypermnestra*, With Weren, ayeinthier oppressyon Of hemself, Myrrhys wrecche ywrichen. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII*, Prayers of Passion, That they may ...judge...to the oppression of wickednesse. 1593 SHAKS. *Q. Corthus* (1) 165, The Macedons ...rebelled, for the oppression of whom, Python was sent thither.

†6. *Astron.* Obscuration of the light of a planet or star by proximity to the sun. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 198 The darknesse or Eclipsyng of the starre, whiche chaunce happeneth (contrarie to any starre being within 15 degrees of the Sonne,...is called of many men Combustion. Other construe the name of combustion to vprie degree, and call this Oppression.

Hence **Oppre'ssionist**, one who practises or approves of oppression.

1868 BRITTAIN *Wks.* (1849) X. 381 The enemies of the people may be divided into two classes. The *Aristocratic Socialists*, whose love of themselves is stronger than their hatred to others; and the *oppressionists*, whose hatred to others is stronger than their love of themselves.

Oppressive *(əprɛ·sɪv), a.* [ad. med. L. *oppressīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *opprimere* to OPPRESS: see -IVE. Cf. F. *oppressif, -ive* (1480 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Of the nature of oppression or tyrannous treatment of subjects, inferiors, etc.; unjustly burdensome, harsh, or merciless; tyrannical.

1607–77 FEATHER *Exodus* ii. 158 Upon this, that great, and wrech, and gull, ... Plunders, Perjuries, and oppressive Murthers. 1709 BOYLE *Lett. Scythians* Wks. 1674 II. 103 An hard and oppressive course of behaving ... is most certainly immoral and violent. 1860 WORSLEY *Eur. Arrichmd.* I. v. 73 One of the great vices of the Roman rule was the oppressive taxation of the provinces.

2. Characterised by oppressing, disposed to oppress, tyrannical.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Pract. Obed.* § 42 Calamities and devastation which oppressive governments bring on the world. 1738 WESLEY *Pr.* 1. i. 1. The Persecuting, Cruel to share Oppressive in the Inventor's Chair. 1844 S. AUSTIN-ALLIBONE *Illust. Engl. Lit.* III. 657 In the Danish cities ... there were civic bodies impatient of the yoke of an oppressive aristocracy.

3. Having the quality of oppressing or weighing heavily on the mind, spirits, or senses; burdensome, depressing; overpowering, overwhelming.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 459 ¶ 10 Confusion of his luxurious Health he is oppressive to Persons of composed Behaviour. 1726 H. BOWERS D. *Stafford's Abstr. Rich.* (1729) III. 113 The vexation of the mind, as oppressive as a state of ailment. 1831 LETTER *Edward VI.* I. ii was a height oppressive, sultry morning. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 35 My cold has been oppressive. 1880 OUIDA *Maremma* II. 180 Paris became very oppressive to her.

Oppre'ssively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an oppressive manner, cruelly.

1. With unjustly harsh exercise of authority or power; tyrannically.

1589 BARET *Late Lt. Holborne* 40 Her taxes are more intolerablie and more oppressively leuyed. 1832 LINGARD *Hist. & Ant. Add. Corrs.* (1851) 10 The causes grieved oppressively. 1880 DICKENS *Pickwick*, Postscr. 7 I should be very slow to interfere oppressively with Dick Jack.

2. So as to oppress or weigh heavily on the mind, spirits, or senses.

1859 MILL *Liberty* 150 Opinions dislike ...so those...prevail widely among the serious class, and weigh oppressively on those who are insensible to the opinion chiefly of that class.

1892 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 331/1 Although...we were at an altitude of fully ten thousand feet, it was oppressively hot.

Oppre'ssiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being oppressive.

1592 *Trans Pol. Angelic* Prol. 5 Vpon the necessity of his Oppressiveness and Liberality, the Voice of the People he everywhere applaud is. 1883 H. CHR. *Fourth*, v. 190 Records of the oppressiveness of their jurisdiction. 1883 *Science Hist. Ch.* I. vi. 220 The oppressiveness of the Roman yoke increased every year.

†**Oppre'ssment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OPPRESS *v.* + -MENT.] Oppression; crushing.

c 1550 in Eliz. *Gregs. Lett.* (ed. 2) 111. 38 To the increase of terrour and oppressment of spirit. 1592 WOLFE *Armoris, Ld. Chandos* to Whilst this good king in England reade his story, Him shrines took with...strong oppressment.

Oppressor *(əprɛ·sər).* Also 3–5 **-our,** (3 **-ur**). [a. AF. *oppressour* = F. *oppresseur* (1480 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *oppressor*, agent-n. from *opprimere* to OPPRESS.]

1. One who oppresses; *esp.* one who harasses with unjust or cruel treatment.

c 1325 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 676 Oppressours of poore, and wrongful makers. 1430–40 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 251 Stampeth the lustsome oppressor of men. 1532 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. 16, He is a tollerant man, enjoyng that he is an oppressour, an extortioner. 1621 BACON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (Camden) 40, I have been an vnwilling oppressor of the people. 1704 POPE *Windsor Forr.* 74 To Oppressor *ruled* tyrannic where he cheats. 1872 MORLEY *Condorcet* (1886) II. 72 The patriots of Hungary are sure in possession of their rights and have become friends of their old oppressors.

2. Anything that oppresses the mind or spirits.

1593 DEKER *Lott. to Fight vs Eng.*, Sickenes is a great oppressor.

†**Oppre'ssure.** *Obs.* [f. OPPRESS *v.* + -URE; cf. It. *oppressura.*] The action of oppressing; oppression; distress, trouble.

c 1640–8 B. JONSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (Camden) 64 You first counsel me to a silence in these oppressures. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 452 He complains...of the oppressures of the Commons, of withholding the Wages of poor Labourers. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. W. Williams* (1692) 102 The Oppressures that in Three and twenty years...exercis'd the Defence and Patience of one man, made his stand the stronger.

†**Opprobra'tion,** *Obs. rare.* (In quot. erron. -bation.) [ad. L. *opprobrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *opprobrare* to reproach, taunt, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *probrum* infamous act, infamy.] Reproaching, taunting, reviling.

c 1618 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hercules* Poems (1874) 296 Such a one In all the art of opprobation As not in all the Deities I have seen. 1623 COCKERAM, *Opprobation*, reproachfull, reproofefull.

†**O·pprobratory,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. (In quot. erron. -batory.) [f. ppl. stem of L. *opprobrare*: see -ORY².] Conveying reproach or detraction.

1633 *Prynne's Mag. Vind.* 305 Some observation, either opprobratory or approbatory, touching this portion.

†**Oppro'bre.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **obprobre,** 6 **oprobre, opprote.** [a. OF. *ob-, oprobre, obprobe, oprote* (1278 o. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *opprobrium.*] = OPPROBRIUM, OPPROBRY.

1390 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 She...reputed it to be done to opprobre and reuthe of inhonestyte. 1502 *Ordinary of Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxii. 298 Hym...to deliuer him oppobre what there was place or tyme. 1520 *Scripps in Thynne Prose Exam.* (1608) III. 30, I was wel borne to an vnhappie house for to be none this obprobre. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr. to Palsgr.* 1107 Faillyr de reproche & de detraction.

Opprobriate *(əprōbrĭĕt), a.* [f. med. L. *opprobriāt-*, ppl. stem of *opprobriāre*, f. L. *opprobrium*: see OPPROBRIUM.] *Irans.* To cover with opprobrium; to speak abusively or contemptuously of or to. Hence **Oppro'briated** *ppl. a.*

1642 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cxvi(e) What they with Hen Read T' opprobriate himselfe. 1840 *Fait's Mag.* VII. 167 [They] would never dream of thus opprobriating the great names managed amongst us by the universal voice. 1850 *Ibid.* IX. 385 Known only by his ill repute in the world,—under the opprobrious name of A. G. 1856 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Claret.* (1872) 42 She will probably come in time to be opprobriated as a coquette.

Oppro'brious *(əprōʊbrĭəs), a.* Forms: 4– **opprobrious,** (5 **obprobryous,** 6 **obprobrious**(e, **-yous**(e, **-yus,** 6–7 **approbrious,** 7 **oppropatious**). [ad. OF. *ob-, opprobrieus*, or late L. *opprobriōs-us*, f. L. *opprobrium*: see OPPROBRIUM.]

1. Of words, language, etc.: Conveying opprobrium or injurious reproach; attaching, or intended to attach, disgrace; contumelious, vituperative, abusive. Rarely of persons: Using contumelious or abusive language.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 269 Forpeyng a opprobrious a reproeyngis name were borne: but if they drank. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1850) 109/1 After many obprobryous wordes...they buffe him forthe with a trot. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 198 b, A most contentious, opprobrious, and an infamous person. *Phil. Hom. VIII* 124 There with many opprobrious words, were spoken against the Cardinall. 1600 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 3 The name of Cosmolachen is...used for an opprobrious name for euerie one that sheweth the least occasion of deuill. 1713–20 POPE *Iliad* VII. 248 Stern Menelaus first the silence broke, And, lofty grounding, thus opprobrious spoke. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Hampden* (1887) 226 The multitude pressed round the King's coach, and insulted him with opprobrious cries. 1834 I. TAYLOR

Eng. Chr. I. iv. 146 The opprobrious epithet, hypocrite... is the world's meagre judgment.

† **b.** Of actions, feelings, etc.: Offering or disposed to offer indignity; insulting, insolent. *Obs.*

1630 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Lovers.* xi. iv, The Bridal bed, which Time, or Age Dares never entertain from the opprobrious rage Of envious lust. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Mother* IV. iii, Where that fell Dog...With most opprobrious Injuries has treated.

2. Attended by or involving shame or infamy; held in dishonour; associated with disgrace; infamous, shameful, disgraceful. *Now rare.*

a 1591 MORE *Pitye* Wks. 23/2 The opprobrious death of the cross. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. Introd. § 11 Neither did any thing seduce opprobrious out of which there might arise commodious and profit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 401 The wisest heart Of Solomon he led, to build His Temple right against the Temple of God, On that opprobrious Hill. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 503 Opprobrious more To France than all her losses and defeats,...Her losses of bondage, the Bastile. 1880 FROUDE *Hist. England* II. The reproachful words of the enemies of God are but the echo of the opprobrious deeds of His unfaithful servants.

b. Subject to opprobrium. *rare.*

1804 EDGEWORTH *Ess. on Irish Tales without Title* II. 133 To see their excellencies arise from some other source than titles, the collection of which frequently renders them very opprobrious to their possessors.

Oppro·briously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an opprobrious manner; with opprobrium.

1. With opprobrious language, abusively.

1552 FAVRAU *Chron. vi. Chalcocl.* 189 He refused him otherwyse than was sayenge with his hande, and called him opprobriously. 1598 *Chr. Prayers in Forty Prayers* (1851) 419 The innumerable Lands...who being opprobriously called of, opened not his mouth. 1649 MILTON *Tenure Kings, Ireland*, It serv'd him...to inveigh opprobriously against the person, branding him with no lesse then impudence. 1761-4 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1826) V. lxvii. 69 The king, whom they opprobriously called the Black Bastard. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Ch. Life* (1876) 184 The world (as diviners opprobriously term us). 1893 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 61 He had, at Versailles, spoken opprobriously of the Irish nation.

†**2.** In a way involving shame or disgrace; with indignity, contumeliously, ignominiously. *Obs.*

1608 T. FITZGEORGE *Apol.* 58 The lesser feeding & [*sic*] lineage of Christ], used it more opprobriously, & pointed it with a lance. *a* 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* (1686) 109 The Fish, whereby Freemasons were so opprobriously and injuriously paralled.

Oppro·briousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being opprobrious; reproachfulness, scurrility; † opprobrium, shame, disgrace.

a 1540 RAINOLDE *Wks.* (1572) 241/1 A righteous man is better that liueth many leagues, for he shall be free from opprobriousnes. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. P.* 388 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1875) App. i, Owre chirrey pit farmers,...whan we were wont to walk the wodes of Idlnes, a new object to cure oppriobriousnes. 1592 SHAKESP. *Chaucer* III. *Misc.* v. 42 The Opprobriousness and Absurdnesse of those notorious known Appellations of Free-Livers, Free-Thinkers, Libertinismes.

†**Oppro·brity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. OPPROBRIOUS + -ITY.] = prec.

1591 *Female Friendship* I. 53 It is by Ignorances and Opprobrity that your Redeemer calls you to himself.

Opprobrium (*prɒ·*briəm). [n. L. *ob-, opprobrium* disgrace, infamy, reproach; abusive language or word; cause of reproach, f. *ob-, opprobrare* to reproach, taunt: see OPPROBRATION.]

1. The disgrace or evil reputation attached to conduct considered shameful; the imputation or expression of this disgrace; infamy, reproach.

1665 J. SPRAT *Serm. Sp. Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1722 IV. 86 Persecuted with all the reproach and opprobrium that the most prevailing malice can invent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georgics* Ded. Opprobrium, a Latin word become English, the Shame that ought continually to a loud and vicious Act. 1765 *Tracts Lett. exile.* 134 (May) still assert his natural right to the sanctuary of the convention, and leave all the opprobrium to his enemies. 1856 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1863) II. viii. 277 Spain...has been plundered and oppressed, and the opprobrium falls on the soldiers, not on the soldiers. 1880 TROLLOPE *Duke's Child* I. xxvii, Great opprobrium has been thrown on her name.

2. An occasion or cause of reproach or reprobation; something that brings disgrace.

1650 tr. Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 113 That opprobrium of Mankind ... who were calle himself *our Protector.* 1704 *F. Bellair Mod. Genius.* (1711) 130 This Distemper...is become the Opprobrium both of the Patient and Physician. 1861 TOZER *Lect. Parsl.* I. 42 The May-pole ... on the village green, became a standing opprobrium to the countryside. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 225 A session absolutely ground-less ...the opprobrium of philosophy.

†**Oppro·brous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *ob-, opprobrieus, -ose* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *opprobre* : see OPPROBRE and -OUS.] = OPPROBRIOUS.

c 1530 *Remedie of Love* viii. That opprobrous name subside.

†**Oppro·brey.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **obprobrey**, 5–7 **opprobria**, 5–8 **oppreabry**, (7 **oppreavy**); also 6 **oppeobia**, 6–7 **oppreaby**. [ad. L. *ob-, opprobrium* : see OPPROBRIUM.]

1. A condition of infamy, shame, disgrace, or reproach; = OPPROBRIUM 1.

1450–70 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 283 Guies parte [Pilate to name to be Viceroy of France ... in opprobry of his kynrede, for he was borne in those parties. 1540 BARNES *Parlem. Prologue to Epistle* B 6b. (Parker Soc.) 172 By the manner Anne, the wife of Herkenus...prayed God that he would take away from her the reproche and shame, and give her children. 1597 BACON *Theatre God's Judgment* (1612) 56 By the just vengeance of God he was shamed: lower than hell, and put to unutterable shame and reproche. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Montpellier's Apheis, &c. Pharmac.* 170 That those noble descended Gentlemen may be freed from that shameful opprobry. 1732 *Hist. Litterature* IV. 159 Not being able to endure the opprobry of so infamous a Name.

2. The imputation of shameful or infamous conduct; the utterance of contumelious reproach.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 1*Hard. Cronica* 289 The tyrant rehersede many wordes of obprobrey to the ambassadoures. 1552 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Cross.* (1846) 68 Whether it be...confident in hym selfe, to endure patiently all iniuryes and opprobryes that he woldo saye to hym. 1559 *Godly Prymer Liturgy* B5, 268 They cast him out with foul opprobrye. 1587 *Sagittall* (1588) 200 The cursses and rathesomenesse him by such vile opprobrie. 1708 C. MYLNER *Magn. Chr.* 75, 16 (1858) 432 Some have not scrupled to stigmatize the Indians with grosser opprobry. 1765 JOHNSON *Shakes. Gloss.*, Mids. N. Dr. iii. 8. 3 Patch was in old language used as a term of opprobry.

b. Contumelious treatment; an indignity, insult.

1589 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* v. xxv. 91 He shall bide all the opprobries he knowes or could deuise. 1849 *French Politics* 3 When French-men was there, whose heart did not bleed to see these opprobries?

3. An occasion, cause, or object of reproach; 'a reproach', 'a disgrace'; = OPPROBRIUM 2.

1539 *Geneua Prymer* Prayer of Daniel, Jerusalem and thy people are brought into an opprobry to all that dwell round about us. 1630 EARL MONM. tr. *Simonds's Mine Soc. Gaultby* 191 Poverty is to many the opprobrie of men, but the glory of Christians. 1674 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appl.* ii. 18 Hypocrisie...whose Fruit, Thankfulness, and Love in regard to have been barrish'd the City to its disgrace and opprobry.

b. Conduct that brings or merits infamy or disgrace; a shameful act.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 483/1 They cannot find out such wrath to deuise some so detestable opprobrie. 1599 *Strength. Jew's Love* v. 17 He is fallen into Christes opprobries, accusing his fellow. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 85 Disown'd to be the worse of murther guilt, Oppressry more enduring, crimes that call'd For heavier vengeance.

Oppugn (*ɒpiū·n*), *v.* Also 5 **oppune**, **oppongne**, 7 **opugn**. [ad. L. *oppugnare* to fight against, attack, assail, besiege, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *pugnare* to fight. Cf. obs. F. *oppugner* (16th c. in Godef.).]

† **1.** *trans.* To fight against, attack, assail, assault, besiege. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 289 Furius Camillus oppugnede the walles in an olde parte of the citee. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1002/2 The Towne of Ardres...as it was mightilie oppugned by the Emperour, so it was stoutlie defended by the Souldiers. 1597 BACON *Theatre God's Judgment.* (1612) 274 He was believed ... to oppugne the Emperour Henry by armes. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 3 The Parliament ... may not onely lawfully resist, but oppugne, suppresse all Forces raised against it. 1660 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Early & World* 261 That nation will so predominate Whose pains learn quickest to and to oppugn or Succour another, in wrong or peace.

† **b.** To withstand, resist (attack). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1636 RICHARD *Lacrose* 12. iv. Wks. 1874 V. 103 The walles made to oppugne Hostile invasions.

2. *fig.* To assail or oppose actively by speech, writing, action, or influence of any kind; *esp.* to call in question (a state of things), controvert (a statement, belief, or the like).

1509 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. ix. 103/1 That wolde...so enormously blaspheme and oppugne yt church of Crist. 1560 CONTARINI, etc. *Examin. Pow. o Iohn* 13 He dooth wittingly oppugne manyfest opinyon there, whereas God woulde well vnderstanded. 1596 DRAYTON tr. *Lodge's Hist. Lord.* x. 414 To weld in one and the same time against the Maiestie of God, and my authoritie. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxxix. 62. 1678/1 844 The single medicine alone, hath not strength enough to oppugne the disease. *a* 1683 SYDNEY *Discourses*, § 3 (1704) 10 He that oppugns the publick Liberty, overthrows his own. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 34 That soul afterwards he openly oppugned Popery. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) II. 10 In proportion as any conjecture we produce will oppugn the merits of a contemporary it has once opposed deservedly. 1880 *Knowledge* No. 16. 234 Inviting the officials whose judgment was oppugned to say whether they were offended.

3. Of things: To be opposed to, come in conflict with, run counter to. *Now rare.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Discour. Wrinkelyn* 3111. (1588) 408 Certaine parts thereof...doo not directlie oppugne my purpose. 1615 in *Blackwood MSS.* (Diss. MSS. Comm.) I. 164 A contract or ... action, as nothing doth more oppugne the Law of Nature. 1690 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 10 When Law and Conscience do not agree and Conscience to oppugne one another, the written Law should be preferr'd.

11. *Intr.* and *absol.* To fight, contend, oppose.

1597 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 61 Vnworthy man To oppugne against the noblest Church. 1628 B. C. *Priory Melchi* 4 Every one...can doe nothing if the prohibition Of the Almighty doe oppugne. 1714 MANDEV. *Fable* (1724) I. viii. 191 A Youth...before he can be a Bachelor of Arts...must publickly oppugn for several Days.

† **3.** *trans.* To prevail upon, win over. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1598 DALLINGTON tr. *Lodge's Hist. Turk.* 107 The King of Perchias...sent of the Psychos to oppugne for money, gaue himself them selfes Seruants, waide...forsook their old Auncestors Confession King of Briuonds.

† **4.** To oppose (a statement, argument, or the like); to maintain in opposition. *Obs.*

1580 C. JOHNSON *Pilot. N. Jacobus* I. 128 To this opinion it is oppugned with many verie substantiall, that [etc.]. 1693 *Tatler's Mag.* XVI. 256/1 Lord Raimes thinks it sufficient to oppugn that nominal proportion and those of architecture are addressed to different senses.

Hence **Oppugning** *vbl. sb.*, attacking, assailing. 1559 (see OPPUGNER). 1611 COTGR. *Contrition* 460 Mutine [others opposing of the rioule lieutenant]. 1634 EARL MONM. tr. *Montpellier's Winters Diseases* 183 Troubles and vexations made by men, or any thing else which the necessary of oppugning requires.

Oppugnance (*ɒpiū·gnăns*). [ad. late L. *oppugnantia*, f. L. *oppugnant-em* OPPUGNANT : see -ANCE.] The fact or action of opposing or opposing; opposition; repugnancy.

1642 HOWARD *Lett. Chr.* (1879) V. I. 353 The conflicting dialectic of the lawyers, the opugnance of the laws themselves seemed to demand this ultimate expedient of the whole. *Hist. rep. E. (1660)* IV. 474 The decrees were received with the most vigorous or stubborn opugnance.

Oppugnancy (*ɒpiū·gnănsi*). [f. as prec. : see -ANCY.] The quality or state of being oppugnant; opposition, antagonism, contrariety, conflict.

1646 BROWN *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii Victorie that acting, And backs what Dissent follows: each thing meets In mere oppugnancie. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 72 v. 323 Such a Confusion, Oppugnancy, and Riot of Colours. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 203 Whatever is placed in active and direct oppugnancy to the good is, *ipso facto*, positive evil. 1850 W. WATSON in *Academy* 3 Apr. 340/2 Involving no shade of ideas, no oppugnancy of principles.

Oppugnant (*ɒpiū·gnănt*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *oppugnant-em*, pr. pple. of *oppugnare* to OPPUGN.] Opposing, antagonistic, contrary, repugnant.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1888 To bidinge there frowardie ... By his enemies oppugnant to resist. 1642 WITHER tr. *Palingenius's Pop. Rom.* v. lix. 19 From thence we may gather, that the curing of diseases is in nothing ... so oppugnant to the Ecclesiastical office. 1793 WASHINGTON *Writ. Fitzp.* III. 86 By overthrowing the oppugnant principle of the natural justice. 1840 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 291 One to whom anything approaching inaccuracy and unthoroughness were...oppugnant.

21. *sb.* One who opposes, an opponent. *rare.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 183 A wise and naturally...not another portion into activity as alternate and oppugnant.

† **Oppu·gnate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppugnare* to OPPUGN.] = OPPUGN.

1740 LEONARDUS *Barbus. Medic. & Papists* 11. (1754) 90 We have a List of those upon whom the Judgment of God...fell for oppugnating St. Francis and his Order. 1804 FRANKLIN *Oratory* (1806) II. 30 Will ever oppugnate this morality Of such a pretty genteel quality.

Oppugna·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *oppugnation-em*, n. of action f. *oppugnare* to OPPUGN. Cf. obs. F. *oppugnation, -acion* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action of attacking or assailing; attack, assault.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xiv. 341 To defend the vane oppugnatione and inpring of their wallis. 1580 FLEMING *Hist. Gemini* 119 To the oppugnation of Turnhole and adioyned townes. 1634 EARL MONM. tr. *Montpellier's Winters Diseases* 183 Hither was the greatest rush of the oppugnation from the Spaniard.

2. *fig.* Opposition in spirit, word, argument, or manner of action.

1553 T. WILSON in *Crowley Info. Pr. Writers* (1788) 58 To the oppugnation of it they come yet to this house divided into three sections. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* xxx. 73 [They] spend their lives and labours in oppugnation of him. 1708 M. DELVES *Antiq. Invit.* II. 56 An open and professed Contradiction or Oppugnation. 1721 J. STRYPE *Hist. of Maine* 24 The Spaniards and Portugueze ...considered all attempts of this nature ... as a vile oppugnation of ecclesiastical authority. 1874 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* V. 343 Do you think I feel oppugnation toward these?

†**Oppugnator.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *oppugnator*, agent-n. from *oppugnare* to OPPUGN : cf. obs. F. *oppugnateur* (1488 in Godef.).] = next.

1611 COTGR., *Oppugnateur*, an oppugnator; assaulter, batterer, besieger; vrger; wrong-doer.

Oppugner (*ɒpiū·nəɹ*). [f. OPPUGN + -ER¹.] One who oppugns; an assailant, opposer, opponent.

1535 C. BRANDON in *Lit. Privy Council to Hist. Coll. Ch. Ind. Ireland* Your humble Servitour. ...hath undertaken to represent the Nobility and Gentry of this Realme to the cherishers, in swaying of his Highnesse their supreme Head as well Spirituall as Temporall, and do find much opposing therein, especially by my Brother Armagh, who hath been the main oppugner. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102-8 The Gentilesse are ...perpetuall oppugners of the Papall right and authority. 1642 EARL MONM. tr. *Howell's Civil Warres* v. 161 Whilst the oppugners and defenders were in their chiefest heate, the Lord Talbot came thither with the Lord Scales and the Souldiers. 1750 BISHOP HORNE *Comment.* 130 (They would) find more advocates among the parties, than among the oppugners, of that measure. 1853 MARTINEAU *Hom. Sup.* I. (1907) 10 The tribunship ...afforded ... a ground of vantage to the oppugners of rank and authority.

Oppurtenances, Oppreption, errors. f. APPURTENANCE, OBSERVE. **Oppyyon, -oun,** etc., obs. ff. OPINION. **Oprose,** *v.* obs. f. OPPOSE. **Opright, -rist, -rysit, Oprising, Oprist, Opsecbe** : see UP-. **Oprobre** : see OPPROBRE.

Opsigamy (*ɒpsi·gămi*). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀψιγαμία, f. ὀψίγαμ-ος late-married, f. ὀψέ, ὀψι- late + γάμος marriage.] Marriage late in life.

1824 MCCULLOCH *Scotland* III. 281 Woe to those any danger of Donald's being flogged for opsigamy by the Highland nymphs as the Spartans were of old.

Opsimath. [ad. Gr. ὀψιμαθής : see MATH.] One who begins to learn or study late in life.

1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Feb. 97 Those who gave the name *sophist* to Socrates were not simple enough to think that even an opsimath was not something better than a contented dunce. 1883 *Sat.*

Rev. 3 Feb. 1345 (Hal) is what the Greeks called an *opsimath*: not ignorant, but a laggard in learning.

Opsimathy (*ɒpsi'mǽθi*). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὀψιμαθία*, f. *ὀψιμαθ-ής* late in learning, f. *ὀψέ*, *ὀψ-* late + *μάθη* learning.] Learning or study late in life; learning acquired late.

a 1626 Bacon *Gold. Rem.* (1637) 1. 258 Theodore Gaza's manner, which is not late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice; and very reasonably. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1670 E. Hall *Mor. Essayes Poetic Fabul.* 72 Wherever philological learning is promoted in...in all morning, the least of opsimathie. 1869 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 508/1 The figures show nothing the inevitable weakness of opsimathy.

Opsiometer (*ɒpsi'ɒmĭtəɹ*). [mod. f. Gr. *ὄψις* sight + *-o* + -METER.] = OPTOMETER.

1892 Buchan *Dict. Sci. etc., Opsiometer*, an instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and consequently for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye. 1892 *Public Opin.* (Washington) 30 Mar., The 'opsiometer' is a new instrument for testing the eyesight. It consists of a mahogany case with two focal eyeholes, behind which are two revolving bands exposed to letters.

† Opsomania. (*ɒpsɒmē'niă*). [mod. L., a. Gr. *ὀψοφαγία*, f. *ὄψον* cooked meat, relish, rich fare, dainties, etc. + *μανία* madness.] A morbid longing for dainties, or for some particular food. Hence **Opsoma'niac**, one affected with opsomania.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3), *Opsomania*, ... One who loves some particular aliment to excess. 1847 Maunder *Treas. Lex., Opsomania.* 1850 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Opsomania*, ...Opsomaniac.

† Opsonation, variant of OBSONATION *Obs.*

1658 in Phillips. 1755 in Johnson. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† Opsony. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ὀψώνιον* or L. *opsonium* (*obs.*) provision, victuals, esp. anything eaten as a relish with bread.] Anything eaten along with bread to give it relish; in ancient Greece and Rome, chiefly applied to fish; = mod.Sc. 'kitchen'.

1652 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 333 (marginal) to sec. and much celebrated in opsonies. 1686 W. R. Bohemian to *Enchol. Brit.* XIII. 193/1 The opsonia were very limited—onions and watercresses.)

Opsophagy (*ɒpsɒ'fădʒi*). *nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. *ὀψοφαγία*, f. *ὀψοφάγ-ος* an eater of dainties; f. *ὄψον* (see OPSOMANIA) + *-φάγος* eating, eater.] The eating of dainties, esp. of fish. So **Opsophagist,** an eater of dainties; **Opsophagize** *v. intr.*, to eat dainties.

1834 Buchan *Medicat.* 331 A Rosarite eats at most opsophagize tables. *Ibid.* 329 Opsophagy again was necessarily confined to the rich. *Ibid.* 81 Corinth...the law enacted that none should 'opsophagize' but such as could prove their income sufficient to support the extravagance.

Opsiropolous, *obsolete.* f. CHORTOPETROUS *a.*

Opt (*ɒpt*), *v.* [ad. F. *opte-r* to choose, ad. L. *optāre* to choose, wish, desire: cf. *adopt.*] *intr.* To choose, make choice (between alternatives); to decide [*for* one or other of two alternatives].

1877 *World* 29 Apr., The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, about a month ago ... was allowed to speak of Anglo-German entente between France and Germany. 1879 Sala *Paris Herald Again* I. x. 151 He was supposed to be a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who had 'opted' to become a French subject. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Jan. 8/1 If...he succeed for more than one borough he should be permitted to opt for the borough of Northampton. 1890 *Chatsworth in Lords Harmony* 25 July 7 The present Hedgehanders opting to be British subjects. 1893 *Speaker* 27 Apr. 475/1 The two boys 'opted' for the Navy.

Optable (*ɒ'ptăbl*), *a.* [ad. L. *optābil-is*, f. *optāre*: see prec. and -BLE.] To be wished for, desirable.

1589 Newton *Cicero's Olde Age* 34 b, After death, the estate is either made as it likened and optable, or else it is none at all. 1623 in Cockeram. 1706 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 Foreign'd with even such an Ideal, optable or desirable Schooling Library.

Hence **O'ptableness**; **O'ptably** *adv.*, desirably.

1637 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 427 With this [method]... their Theorems [are] more optably read, and readily learned. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Optableness*, desirableness.

Optalin, *obs. erron.* form of OPTALIX.

Optate (*ɒ'ptēt*), *p. rare.* [L. *optāt-*, 3pl. stem of *optāre* to choose.] *intr.* To choose: = OPT, *v.*

1811 Cotton, *Optate*, to choose, optate, elect. 1854 Mayhew *Rabbinic* v. (1856) 251 O noble infidel who optates there to live! 1895 *Talbot* 28 Dec. 1019 He opted for this title in exchange for that of Sir Callista in the recent public Consultation.

Optation (*ɒptē'ʃən*). [ad. L. *optātiōn-em* a wishing (also in rhetorical sense), n. of action from *optāre* (see OPT). Cf. F. *optation*, in rhetoric.]

1. The action of wishing; a wish or desire. **b.** *Rhet.* The expression of a wish under the form of an exclamation.

1527 Pilkington *Gard. Idleness* P iij, To this ... belong Optation, Obtestation, Interrogation. 1809 R. Kentish *Homily. Skeptic* 69 Optation; where we fall to wishing, to declare our desire and good will towards them. It proceeds of good will. 1826 Sir T. Browne *Funeral. Rel.* 48 Regarding their determined exactness more than private optation. 1892 *Boston Herald Dup.* 20 To which she hath had a strong optation.

2. A choice or preference.

1879 Wedg *Etym.* I. 290 His inclination towards the immediate leaving school may be called (if you will) an 'optation'; but it cannot be called a desire.

Optative (*ɒ'ptătĭv*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *optatif, -ive* (1318 c. in Littré), ad. late L. *optātīv-us*, f. *optāre* to wish: see -ATIVE. The first pronunciation above is the normal one (cf. *adoptive, precantive, volitive*), recognized by orthoepists generally, but the second generally in Eng. grammar school and college use.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Grammar.* Having the function of expressing wish or desire.

Optative mood or mode, optative modus of the Latin grammarians, Priscian, etc., representing eleventh *Eukhnē* (ἐὐχή, *vb. εὔχομαι*) of the Greek grammarians: That mood or form of the verb, of which a prominent function is the expression of wish or desire, as in Gr. αἲ γὰρ ὤφελον, 'αιγ it not happen!' It is an original feature of the vb. in Aryan or Indo-European (where its sign was the element *ī*), unattested in L. f. (marked between the mono-syll. and the personal endings). It is retained most fully in Sanskrit and Greek, and in the so-called Subjunctives of the Teutonic langs. The name has also been applied to syntactical forms expressing the sense of the Greek Optative Mood, as in L. *utinam essem, fuissem.*

1530 Palsgr. 34 The *optative* mode whiche they use when they wysshe a dede to be done, as *fiat dominus*, wel spoke he or well myght he spoke. *Ibid.* 35 The optative mode betwenede also his a tenses of the subjunctive. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lx. 6 Some transpose the pretermeane of the verb into the optative mode, that it may bee a conditional prayer. 1869 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1393 Than you see, how in this little word Ei there is an optative power sufficiently declared. 1732 Hughes *Horace* v. 8, (1778) 16 To speak Sentence, Interrogative, Imperative, precative, or optative. 1845 Stormonth *Grammar in Exerpl. Mirror.* (1846) I. 351/1 We should not be inclined to separate the optative mood from the imperative, even in not that various Languages, and particularly the Greek, distinguish it by a separate inflection. 1879 Rush *Lat. Gram.* II. 231 obs. Use of the subjunctive mood to express desire: Optative and jussive subjunctive.

2. Characterized by desire or choice; expressing desire. **b.** *Rom. Law.* = OPTIVE.

1621 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 176 It is *optative* question in the wish, or desire of the heart, or conscience. 1652 Hobbes *Leviath.* v. vi. 24 The language of Valo-Glory, of Indignation, Pity and Revengefulness, Optative. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* iv. i. (1874) 284 The Will or Optative Power, choosing or rejecting among the objects presented by the mind. 1875 Poste *Gaius* i. § 124 A guardian nominated by the testator is called a dative guardian: one selected by the widow is called an optative guardian.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Gram.* The optative mood.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 38 Some wayes they expresse and declarde optatyves, carrying only the thirde persone singuler. 1611 Speed *Hist. Great Brit.* (1614) 31 How know you the optative? *A.* It wisheth as doeth. 1864 T. Adam in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 4. 3 (Note 2) In God's imperatives...[Verse 5] the should be our optative. 1869 J. Tulloh *Galatians* 108 The first verb in the present subjunctive, where perhaps an optative might have been expected.

†**2.** Something to be desired, a desirable thing.

1609 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2 That by these optatives and potentials many singulars may be the more awaked. 1713 T. S. *Art's Improv.* Pr. viii, By Optatives is to be understood, all those Perfections, that being desirable, are rather very difficult, than absolutely impossible to be obtained.

Hence **Optatively** *adv.*, in an optative manner or sense, in expression of a wish; in the optative mood.

1624 J. Hall *Thanksgiv. Serm.* 29 Nay, God himself may impossibly, and man blaspheme God optatively. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Jud.* xvi. 4 Some read it optatively, as ... Would to God your soul were to my contented. 1652 *Penner's Mag.* VI. 250 They all, and each, inclusively or optatively, contain'd the confusion of the world. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 813 The only persons even optatively addicted to it belong to a species of never-vanished long since.

Optayne, -*teigne*, etc., *obs.* F. OPTAIN.

Optic (*ɒ'ptĭk*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: (5 *obtyke*, 7 *obtick*), 6–7 *optick(e*, -*ike*, 6–8 -*icke*, 7–8 -*ick*, 7– *optic*. [a. F. *optique* (*obtique*, c 1300 in Littré) = Ol. *optico*, It. *ottico*, ad. med.L. *optic-us* (see Note to sense 2), a. Gr. *ὀπτικ-ός* of or pertaining to sight, f. *ὀπτός* seen, visible, f. stem *ὀπ-* (cf. *ὄψ*, *ὀπ-* eye, face, *ὄψομαι* I shall see, etc.).

1638 Bellot *Glossogr.* To Rds., There is a liberty in most Adjectives, whether you will say *Opticus* rather the French, *Optick*, *Optique*, or *Optical*.

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sight; visual. (Now rare or *Obs.* in general sense.)

1599 E. Jonson *Sir Hom. and of Hum.* iv. iii, Dodo, you require to my optique sense. 1626 Bullokar *Engl. Expos.*, *Optick*, belonging to the sight. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* xvii. Wks. 1874 VI. 249, I hardly can withdraw mine Optick sences. 1657 Tuvay *Comm. Tit.* iii. 11 God is all wisdom and he, like the Optike vertue to the eye, sees all, and is seen of none. 1664 T. Harris' *Lenten Lect.* Xvii. iv. 8, May we not well say there is an organical world, ... which will scarce in optic faculty an equal Crocodiles, and famous Twins?

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to or connected with the eye as the organ of sight, or with the sense of sight as a function of the brain; esp. in the names of bodily parts or structures. (Also used in *Path.* of diseases affecting, and in *Surg.* of operations performed on, such parts.)

Optic chiasm, or **commissure,** the commissure of the right and left optic nerves at the base of the brain. **Optic cup,** a cup-like depression in the front of the optic vesicle of the embryo; also that in the centre of the optic disk. **Optic disk,** the roundish slightly prominent disk on the retina at the entrance of the optic nerve. **Optic foramen,** the opening in the sphenoid bone through which the optic nerve passes. **Optic ganglion** = *optic lobe* (esp. when small, as in the higher animals). **Optic groove,** a groove on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, in which the optic commissure lies. **Optic lobe,** each of the two right and left lobes of the dorsal part of the mid-brain, from which in part the optic nerves arise; in lower vertebrates large, and forming two hollow bulbs (*lobi optici*); in mammals small, covered in by other parts, and marked each by a cross-furrow, so as to form four prominences (*corpora quadrigemina*). **Optic nerve,** the second cranial nerve on each side esp. that part in front of the optic commissure, which enters the eyeball and terminates in the retina; they are the nerves of the special sense of sight. **Optic neuritis** (*Path.*), inflammation of the optic nerve. **Optic neurotomy** (*Surg.*), division of the optic nerve. **Optic pad,** an eye-bearing protuberance at the end of an arm of a *star-fish*. **Optic papilla** = *optic disk*. **Optic peduncle,** (*a*) *Zool.* the eye-stalk of a crustacean; (= OPHTHALMITE 3) (*b*) *Embryol.* the narrow tube connecting the optic vesicle with the fore-brain, from which the optic *tract* is developed. † **Optic sinew,** old name for the optic nerve. **Optic stalk** = *optic peduncle* (*a*) and (*b*); also the commissure of a snail or other mollusc. **Optic thalamus,** each of two large masses of nervo-matter in the brain, one on each side of the third ventricle, lying upon the crura cerebri, and forming with the corpora striata the basal ganglia of the brain; from them in part the optic nerves arise. **Optic tract,** that part of the optic nerve between its origin in the brain and the optic commissure. **Optic tubercle,** each of the corpora quadrigemina (see *optic lobe* above). **Optic vesicle,** a vesicle connected with the fore-brain of the embryo, from which the optic nerve and retina are developed.

[The earliest of these is *optik nerves* fr. 16th c. *opticus* nervus, OF. *les nerfs obtiques* (c 1300), mod.L. *nervi optici*: cf. 1666–73 Aubelius or Hath c. xxiii Habet autem [oculus] duas visibiles] egressuras per diversas nervos concavas, quas Greci vocant *optikos*; also a 1300 in Roger Bacon.]

1547 R. Copland (*tr.*) *Guydo's Quest. Chirurg.* B iij, Wherfore are the *optyken* sinewes paired? Answere. For to be the wayes of the spyrytes *visybles*. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* i. ii. 7 That they might receaue the visible spirits by the synewes called Opticques. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* v. (1888) 33 These nerues be called *Nervi optici*[.] 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 330 The Optikke Nerues doe ioyne in middle to bee very short. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. 46 xxix, The eye hath two nerues, the Optick or seeing nerue, and mouing. 1727 Pardie *Abeas* i. 24 Two optic nerves, they say, she has. Like spectacles, across the eyes. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 27 Passing outwards and forwards from the ethmoid process, are the optic foramina, which transmit the optic nerves and ophthalmic arteries. 1859 Owen *Skel. & Teeth in Cyc. Anat. Physiol.* I. 176 The sclerotic coat...pierced by the fibres of the optic lobes. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* § 173 When light of any particular colour falls upon the eye the optic nerve is rendered less sensitive to that colour. 1872 Optic chiasma, optic commissure [see Chiasma]. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 233 By far the greater number of cases of optic neuritis we complain on this are followed by almost total extinction of vision. 1881 Huxley *Lect.* xii The optic thalami are thickenings in the outer walls of the third ventricle. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1. s. v. *Commissure*, The greater number of the fibres of each optic tract cross in the optic commissure to the opposite optic nerve. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 66 The occurrence of optic atrophy did not escape the observation of Galen.

3. Of, pertaining to, or skilled in the science of sight and light (optics); = OPTICAL 2, 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 34 Some after Geometrie, in the Arte Opticke which is called Perspective. 1619 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 26 We have an Optique Rule, that the higher they [Pillars] are,...the less should be always their diminution used. 1633 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 192 The Optick Masters confess and prove that the forms of the Stars are comprehended of the optick infinitely, and not rightly. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v. The Optick Science is that by which the reason of sight is known. 1709 Pemberton *Tr. Vidius* § 6 Another way, mentioned by optic writers.

4. Constructed to assist the sight; acting by means of light; = OPTICAL 4. Chiefly in the phrases (now *arch.*) *optic glass*, a lens, or an instrument having a lens, esp. a telescope; *optic tube*, a telescope; *optic square*: see OPTICAL 4.

1620 Wallington (title) The Optick Glasse of Humors. 1661 Cosmo Cumming Kircher's Oed. Proleg. Trac., The Counsellor in like that *optick*-glasse wherein we see nothing upon of those or neare unto but...of the whole world it selfe may be represented. *a* 1666 Sir Anonymus *Serm.* (1698) I. 42 We shall need no prospective glasses, or optic instruments, to make it visible. 1672 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* 1ed. Ess. Some Optick Glasses. 1676 Wilkins *New Planet* (1707) 120 Between the object & the other, lessen the quantity. 1698 Boyle *Seraph. Love* (1700) 32 A difference resembling that whereby, with Children and Astronomers, divides Galileo's Optick Glasses. 1831 Thompson *Cloudburst* v. 8, 16 Others with Optick Tubes the Mountains hale...Attract through Glasses. 1798 Lady Lennox *Lect. Chemistry* 11 Sept., Mr. Hinchen speaking of the dimension of his Optic Glasses...put me in mind of measuring mine. It is near three inches and a half diameter, convex on one side, and flat on the other. 1809 *Farmer's Mag.* X. 489 By means of the optic square... a right-lined figure of any size can be measured with the utmost accuracy. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* vii, Survey With optic tube the systems circling round. 1880 *Cumberland Pamph.* (1923) The general...with whom he was in communication by optic telegraph. 1889 Raymond *Academy Pict.* 18, Did you need an optic glass, Which were your choice?

5. Of or pertaining to sight in relation to light, or to light as the medium of sight or generally; = OPTICAL 2.

Optic angle, (*a*) the angle between the two lines from the extremities of an object to the eye, being the angle under

which it is seen, or the visual angle; (2) the angle between the optic axes of the eyes when directed to the same object; (3) the angle between the optic axes of a biaxial doubly-refracting crystal. **Optic axis**, (a) the straight line through the centres of the pupil and crystalline lens, the axis of the eye; (b) a line in a doubly-refracting crystal such that a ray of light passing in the direction of it suffers no double refraction.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 1. 8a Take a fresh Eye ... rest it with a plain Parallel to the Optick Axis. 1742 J. Clarke *Enhanced Nat. Hist.* (1749) I. 249 We turn our Eyes to it in such a manner, that the two Optick Axes meet at the Point which we for our Attention principally upon. 1797-98 Cruikshank *Lect.* v. v. *Angels, Visual, or Optic angle*, is the angle included between the two rays drawn from the two extreme points of an object to the centre of the pupil. 1823 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 98 It has been observed, that objects grow indistinct when the principal optic pencil of the eye becomes less than the 40th or 50th part of an inch in diameter. c 1790 Lemon *Gish. Arif* I. 222 Easy to apprehend, by any person who understands the nature of the optic angle. 1881 *Lpd. Soc. Lect., Optic Axis*, the axis of the dioptric system of the eye. It is not identical with the visual line or axis. Also, in a doubly refracting crystal, a line which represents a direction in which the double refraction does not occur.

B. *sb.* **1.** The organ of sight, the eye: chiefly in *pl.* (Formerly the learned and elegant term; afterwards pedantic, and now usually humorous.)

1620 Dalyngruge *Fifth Sermon* Table in *Archæol.* (1833) II. p. v, By that observing muscle by which it is distinguished from the optic in all other creatures, it [the eye] is taught to turn that collateral eye's head, where it may be wholly and solely imbibed. 1642 Howell *Fam. Trans.* (1980) 88 Not by bow-eye only, or through the mist of other mere beasts, but through the clearer comments of his own optiques. 1661 Glanvill *Pan. Dogm.* 3 The acuteness of his natural Optiks. 1713 Derham *Script. Nat.* Providence, Partridge made his optiques rise From a dove-side to reach the skies. a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 286 He surveyed it with all his optics. 1775-83 J. Taylor *Mellifluus* 1. 67 But optics sharp to scorn, I mean, To see what is not to be seen. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 1 For as benign optics may command. 1790 Mrs. R. M. Jameson *Monument* I. 12 Giving that relief to perspective so necessary to the otherwise fatigued optic. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 133 note, An advantage ... which has escaped the optics of former writers. 1830 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* (1883) II. iii. Yet those same liberal optics had a strange, penetrating power.

fig. c 1850 Tennant *Proverbs* 4 *Simple Life* upon *Love* 4 Wherefore if, (but conjoined eyes, we fear, Disorder the optics of our mind). 1900 J. Williams *Thrums Tuesday* 28 Raleigh views the optics of the soul. 1844 Lo. Brougham *Brit. Const.* viii. (1860) 97 The error common to our social and our national optics, of mistaking near objects for great ones.

† b. Short for *optic nerve*; *fig.* visual power. *Obs.*

1613 Cockeram *Body of Man* 561, The first conjugation therefore of the nerues of the braine are the Optickes. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 42 Nor is it in the Opticks of those eyes to behold Melody. 1657 W. Rand. Caldwell's *Life Thomas* 11. 32 The Optick ... in the middle of the Retina. 1687 Cheselden's *Pict.* (1778) 13 Will the organ Touch no Optic Nerve of Sense to Pair, without the Optics of an Eye? 1718 D'Urfey *Gonsalez Hermine* v. 1, On this with covetous Eyes I fed to gaze, 'till I even reach'd their Opticks.

† 2. An 'optic glass'; an eye-glass, lens, magnifying glass; a microscope or telescope. *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne *Dis. Pseuds, To Mr. Tilesius* 48 If then, (O astronomers, whom'so they spy A new-found star, their opticke straight apply), Mine eye, which sees not new, nor sees amisse, Discerneth That is not legible but through an optick Unto us eye. 1673 *Lady's Cal.* II. 83 If the that can make her seeming will an optic to draw a new lover nearer to her. 1711 Ralph Heathcote *Fortnight Exped.* No. 17 (1748) 116, 288 The telescope was again answered, ... when ... they were obliged to draw in the optic, and make fast the window, against which it had been placed. c 1800 S. White *Cabal. Anat.* 10 Now, while bright through Hope's dissolved optics beam'd, (1888 *Daily Tel.* 7 Apr. 5/3 One of the two places ... where alone these gigantic 'optics' can be properly performed.)

† 3. One skilled in optics; = Optician 1. (In quot. 1636, One who has a 'good eye' or well-trained sight.) *Obs.*

1636 Prynne *Classic Apol.* xxii. 400 Artificiall pictures drawne by the pencill of a skilfull Opticke. 1656 Hobbes *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 4 A tablet ...such as would infinitely delight an optick. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 20 Mr. Newton had no reason to tax F. Fabbri of Falsenesse ...For that hath a Optike very well now [etc.].

† 4. The science of sight and light; Optics. *Obs.* (= F. *optique*, Ger., Sp., Pg. *optica*, It. *ottica*, in 16th c. L. *optica*, sing. fem. as well as *pl.* neut.)

1611 Florio, *Ottica*, the science whereby the reason of sight is known, the optike. 1620 Bacon *Instt. Med.* iii. B. 27 (1640) 109 Arithmetick, Geometry, Perspective, Opticks, Astronomy. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* (ed. 2) 120 The extreame parts of a perspicuous body drive and perfit a more fuller light than the middle, as appeareth by Opticke. 1648 Sir Nicholas Lestrange *Troph.* 1. 18 Belonging to Christ by Optick or sense, and making conversion to be by perspective. 1669 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Dec. (1893) Can they be explained according to the laws ... of optic and perspective?

Optical (*ɒptɪkăl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining or relating to, the sense of sight; visual; ocular. (Now chiefly in special collocations, e. g. *see optical delusion.*)

In Addison, most of double uses which appear as only become the two conjunctions are usually in the same line of sight, as distinguished from those physically connected library).

1650 Dee *Mathl. Presf.* 21 By demonstration Optickall, the Exact Science, is confirmed. 1725-26 Cyclopædia tr. *La Cloy's Treat. Optick* I. 31 The most perfect Archer ... aims at the Mark directly; and the Bullets are usually placed on a level with their Centre. There are some Accidents, however, who from an Optical consideration, place them a few Minutes lower. 1790 [see Rainbow 4]. 1800 Wordsworth *Lyrical Ballads* xvii. 184 Hence an observation of any optical or illusory incapacity. 1849-57 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 3) 324 This appearance ...has always appeared to me to be an optical delusion. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* I. (1879) 20 Optical couples, in which the components stars are really distant from each other, and have no real connection.

2. Of or pertaining to sight in relation to the physical action of light upon the eye; hence, Pertaining or relating to light, as the medium of sight, or generally in relation to its physical properties; belonging to optics.

Optical axis = *optic axis* (see Optic A. 5). **Optical centre**, that point in the axis of a lens or situated that all rays passing through it remain undeflected. **Optical density**, the degree to which a refractive medium retards transmitted rays of light.

1990 Dee *Mathl. Presf.* 28 The chief Scheme of the Archemastre ...is an other (as it were) Optical Science. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. 98 An eye thus foster, may be cut along that which Optical Writers call the Optical Axis, and then it affords an instructive Prospect. 1738 Bevans *Acad.* 1. 11 19 Compare optical Experiments. 1832 Encyclop. *Optics* II. § 23. 36 The image ...cannot be used for any optical purpose. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* § 117 Hence the 'dispersion optical law', 'the rise of the angle of incidence divided by the rise of the angle of refraction is a constant quantity'. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 850/1 A series of experiments, having the composition of CaH_2O_2, is formed, of gradually decreasing optical activity, which the author names α, β, γ, and δ arabinose.

3. Treating of, or skilled in, optics.

1590 Dee *Mathl. Presf.* 28 The Astronomer, and the Opticall Mechanicien. 1829 Cobbett *Rem.* 203 Pocklam that Optical Archbishop of Canterbury who writes *Perspective Commentis.* 1704 Nomen *Ideal World* II. vii. 359 So...we are told by the optical men. 1823 D. Stewart *Dissert. Progr. Philos.* 2 n. (1856) 130 The various signs of it, enumerated by optical writers.

4. Constructed to assist the sight, or to enable one to see objects otherwise invisible; acting by means of sight or light; devised on the principles of optics.

Optical square: see quot. 1874.

1598 Lady Lennoxe *Lett. to Shrewsbury* 17 Apr., It would give me pain to see Sr. James's, Vauxhall, Ramleigh &c. &c., represented to us by only a signpost as I see them through an optical glass, which I have lately purchased, (not that I am almost blind with them). 1659 G. Bate *Mod. Philos.* 363 Description of Optical Apparatus, and of the Eye considered as an Optical Instrument. 1675 Kenelm *Dict. Mech. Optical Sympathy*, a reflecting instrument used by surveyors and others for laying off lines at right angles to each other. *Ibid.*, *Anthony's Pharmac. Mech.* IV. xxv Nothing has done more to popularize the optical learning, or taught learners, as it is now commonly called, than the introduction of oriental oil lamps.

Optically (*ɒptɪkălɪ*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an optical manner, or by optical means; by means of or in relation to sight, light, or optics.

1660 R. Harvey *Philol.* 11 Brass generally upon the Artificial searched this Hand optically and throughly. 1698 W. D. tr. *Cornelius' Com. Ind.* 1. 1. 1.

given. 1685 HICKERINGILL *Nehemiah* II. 87 Did where a Priest (unlicked [misprint for unlicensed]) to amongst yourself Optimates divided. 1690 MASSIE *De Creat. Pol.* 82 It is impossible, that the People, as one Body Politick, should covenant with the Aristocracy or Optimates. 1709 GODWIN *Pol. Treat.* (1738) II. 83 In .. Greece .. the order of men is styled the 'optimates', the 'virtuous'. 1850 CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Engineer* VIII. 11 Inevitable 'Chastising the high-handed oppressions of the optimates'. 1863 HALLIWELL *Rom. Rasp.* VIII. intr. 64 The free spirit of the Optimates has been repressed, and he has been concealed to oligarchs and Satire.

† **b.** In literal sense: One who is the best. *Obs.*

1652 HEYLIN *Microcosm.* ii. 102 The world .. governed by One who is the best, and ..that one Optimate is God himself.

† **2.** = OPTIME. *Obs.*

1710 CHARNOCK *Lett., to G. Cole-ridge* (1893) 25 Middleton is fourth senior optimate.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or pertaining to the optimates, patrician.

1838 *Kilkelly Rev.* cited in WORCESTER.

† **Optima'tical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as OPTIMATE + -ICAL, after *monarchical*, etc.] Conducted by an optimacy or aristocracy; aristocratical.

1650 EDM. MORE, tr. *Boethius's Hist. Rebel.* 59 The Government is of three sorts: Monarchical, Optimatical, and Popular. 1657 — tr. *Parrhid's Pol. Disc.* 58 If the Form be Optimatical, wherein virtue is esteemed above all things.

Optimatio, obs. form of OPTIMACY.

Optime (*ɒ*ptimɪ). [n. L. *optime* adv., 'best', 'very well', originating in the phrase *optime dixisti* 'you have disputed very well' (Wordsw. *Scholæ Acad.* 1877, 37–8).] One who has been placed in the second or third division, called respectively senior and junior optimes, in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge.

Frankes' optimus, 'Augustus [honestly] granted without reservation, by the prerogative of the vice-chancellor, proctors and assistants' (Wordsw. *Sch. Acad.* 37–8, 338).

1730 in *Kennet Lett. to Strype* 10 Feb. (Wordsw. *Sch. Ac.* 291) He took his degree very honorably, and I believe will have an *optime*(!). 1733 in *Cambridge Univ. Calc.* (1750) 132 Apthorpe, Jes. Coll. W. C., and Prentice, S. Cath. 1764 *Ibid.* (1815) 82 More Tripos, 20 Jo. Optime .. Dr. Lees Coll. 1st Tues. Optimes. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXII. 703/1 Their names are ..classed in three divisions, the wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes, which constitute the three orders of honour.

Optimism (*ɒ*ptimɪz'm). [n. F. *optimisme*; in mod.L. *optimismus*, f. L. *optim-us* best: see -ISM.]

1. A name given to the doctrine propounded by Leibnitz, in his *Théodicée* (1710), that the actual world is the 'best of all possible worlds', being chosen by the Creator out of all the possible worlds which were present in his thoughts as that in which the most good would be obtained at the cost of the least evil. Also applied to doctrines of earlier or later thinkers to a like effect.

Leibnitz, in his *Théodicée*, uses *optimum* as a technical term, on the model of *maximum* and *minimum*. Hence the Jesuits who conducted the *Mémoires de Trévoux*, in the number for Feb. 1737, gave to his doctrine the name *optimisme*. It appears in the *Dict. Trévoux* 1752. It owes its general diffusion to the attack upon the doctrine by Voltaire in *Candide ou l'Optimisme* (1759); and was admitted into the *Dict. Acad.* in 1762.

[1737 *Mém. de Trévoux* (Févr.) 297 En termes de Dieu, il l'appelle *le raison du meilleur* ou plus avantageux succès, et l'enchaînement entre ces Hémisphères pensants, le système de l'Optimisme, ou l'Optimisme.]

1750 WARBURTON in *W. & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 189 The profound design is to ridicule the Optimism, part of Pope, but of Leibnitz. 1760 WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. 16, 104 Than this Platonic notion, of Optimism, on the best sufficient reasons for the introduction of moral and physical evil into the world. (The words 'Optimism, or' are not in the previous edd.) 1797 ENCYCL. Britannica III. 1759 Voltaire's *Candide*, written to ridicule the system of optimism, which it has done with brilliant success. 1799 D. STEWART *Dissert. Philos.* II. ii. (1856) 213 By some thinkers neither the scheme of optimism has been proposed in a form ..which leads to a justification of moral evil, even with respect to the delinquent. 1840 BADHAM *Dict. Sci., etc.*, s.v., The optimism of Leibnitz was based on the following trilemma:—If this world be not the best possible, God must either, 1, not have known how to make a better, 2, not have been able, 3, not have chosen. The first proposition contradicts his omniscience, the second his omnipotence, the third his benevolence.

b. More generally applied to any view which supposes the ultimate predominance of good over evil in the universe.

1850-9 EMERSON *Lect., Providence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 15 One might find argument for optimism in the abundant flow of the beneficent element of pleasure in every article. 1864 T. SPENCER *Mirror* 18 The optimism that may well be considered kindled in that of Hegel, Rosenkranz, the Hegs., Whiteing, and the development men generally. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH *Pessimism in Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 298 Besides optimism, which affirms the definitive ascendency of good, and pessimism, which affirms the definitive ascendency of evil, a third hypothesis is possible. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* IV. 188, The young reformer's moral simplicity, his firmness, his optimism. 1889 S. ARNOLD *Moral Chas. & Progr.* iv. 93 Mr. Spencer's optimism of 1858 and consequently a kind of optimism. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Tragedy* iv. A shallow optimism is the last theory of all to which a thinking man ought to connect.

2. The character or quality of being for the best.

1795 SOUTHEY in *Cottle Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 7 Of all things it is most difficult to understand the opinions of the different of language. 1821 DYSON *and Lett. Swedes Travels, Wks.* 1832 VI. 403 It may be wrong, but it does not assume pretensions to Optimism.

b. The quality of being the best; 'bestness'.

1798 *Recruits Lett., fr. Spain* (1799) 208 Portugal is the best part of Spain, ...So much for the beauty and optimism of Portugal.

3. Disposition to hope for the best or to look on the bright side of things; general tendency to take a favourable view of circumstances or prospects.

1803 SHELLEY *Ess.* (1850) II. 268 Let us believe in a kind of optimism, in which we see our own gods. 1839 WHEELER tr. *E. Howells* 310, 1 His disposition to look at the bright side of everything. He was the heartbroken of optimism. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 1 Mr. Disraeli's optimism has a great deal too much the air of looking his party to confine itself to the cultivation of cabbages. 1882 BLACK *Sunrise* III. ii. 243 'Let it be cheerful' said he, with his gay optimism. 1893 LECKY, etc. *Life Percy* I. viii. 238 Percy's optimism as to the existing state of German Protestantism.

Optimist (*ɒ*ptimɪst), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *optimiste* (1752 in *Dict. Trévoux*, 1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. One who holds or believes in the metaphysical principle of optimism.

1763 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 119 Oh, connected as to the gentle philanthropists and optimists ..who think all well while they are well themselves! 1791 CRANCH *Smith Columbian* IV. 122 You must learn to be more of an Optimist, and to believe that whatever happens could not, nor ought not, to have been otherwise. 1796 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *Rights Wom.* I. 15 Reasoning because omniscience of solitude: and, being at the same time an optimist, his labours with assiduous eloquence to prove that man was naturally a solitary animal. 1832 PORTER in *Lisbon, etc. Life* (1836) I. x. 229 A true Christian can be the only real Optimist, for he alone can feel that happen what may, it must be best since it comes from a Father's love. 1878 UNIV. *Quart. Compl. Dromiah* I. 238, I am no optimist whose faith man hung On hope! pessimist that puts to bounds!

2. One who is inclined to practical optimism; a person who looks on the bright side of things; one disposed, with or without sufficient reason, to hope for the best or think favourably of circumstances.

1766 MRS. GRENVILLE *Lett. Hayley & Frances* IV. 253, I am a perfect Optimist. I rejoice in a Lottery, when the 600 thousand Pilot passes me by. I immediately conclude that Fortune has gained the 700 Thousand for me. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 On the subjects of reverses, consumers, and fevers, he was a decided optimist. 1835 W. F. HOOK in Stephens *Life* iv. 238, I am a bit of an optimist, I always look to the bright side of things. 1893 Sir W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 27 May 2/6, I have always observed that good physicians are optimists.

B. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of *sb.*) Characterized by optimism; optimistic.

1863 DEANE *Pedestal Lit.* I. 263 The objection to this optimist view is, that it does not take into account the extraordinary social influences of slavery. 1865 *Lit. Rev.* VI. Mar. 289 We are reminded of the optimist governors ..who, when the weather was very bad, was still thankful because it was better than some at all. 1880 T. HUGHES in *Academy* 24 Jan. 62 His view is somewhat too optimist.

Optimistic (*ɒptɪmɪ*stɪk), *a.* [f. OPTIMIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to optimism; characterized by optimism; inclined to take a favourable view of circumstances, and to hope for the best.

1848 M. ARNOLD *To a Republican Friend* 5 The baneful optimistic sophisters Of comfortable modes. 1854 MILLER *Geographies* (1880) 18 The optimistic or sentimental hypothesis that wilderness always lays ill in the world. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 6/1 The director is ever energetic, optimistic, and full of new plans and ideas.

Optimistical (*ɒptɪmɪ*stɪkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 40 The magnificent schemes of optimistical theorists.

Hence **Optimi'stically** *adv.*

1882 *Athenæum* 20 Apr. 520/1 Political agitation, which may be described as optimistically Liberal. 1882 *Nation. Observer Fr. Slaves's Wife* II. 178/2 'You will come to it (love for wife) afterward', I affirmed, optimistically.

Optimity (*ɒptɪ*mɪtɪ). [ad. late L. *optimitās* (Mart. Capella 9th c.), f. *optimus* best: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being the best or very good; excellence.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Optimitie*, nobles, great parts, excellence. 1866 *Gentl. Exper.* cathedral found Originality supremely implies optimity.

2. The fact of being for the best.

1889 *Faith of the Unlearned* 213 No necessity other than the Creator's own entire will ..; it follows that the highest Necessity must either become optimity or, within the scope of finite freedom, must disappear.

Optimize (*ɒ*ptɪmaɪz), *v.* [f. L. *optim-us* best + -IZE, after *optimism*.]

1. *intr.* To act as an optimist; to take favourable views of circumstances.

1841 GRANDPRÉE *Glean.* (1879) V. 118 Neither are we of those who pretend to optimize upon the present condition of the Church.

2. *trans.* To make the best or most of; to develop to the utmost.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* III. 396/1 This is an incomplete view ..but it is to be borne out by fact that both parties to the sale accept it, and endeavour to optimize it. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 3/2 We have the less reproduced in the thundering and last lords of this warmer sea.

Hence **O'ptimizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Optimization**, the making the best of anything).

1891 L. HUNT *Let. to Browning in Athenæum* (1892) 7 July 17/1 Watson, you know, is the optimization of knowledge, the turning it to its best and therefore best self account. 1897 DARMESTETER *Glean.* (1899) I. 180 The optimizing side of the question. 1899 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* 228 The theories fabricated by their optimizing defenders.

† **Optimum** (*ɒ*ptɪmŏm), *sb.* (*a.*) *Biol.* [L., *optimum* the best, that which is best, neuter of *optimus* best.] That degree or amount of heat, light, food, moisture, etc. most favourable for growth, reproduction, or other vital process.

1879 tr. *Sempler's Anim. Life* 50 This may be briefly designated as the optimum of food. 1880 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 742 An increase of the amount of carbonic acid present in the air, up to a certain limit continuous, increases the production of oxygen. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 200 For the most rapid circulation of protoplasm there must be a definite amount of water,—the optimum.

B. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of *sb.*) Best or most favourable: = OPTIMAL.

1884 VINES *Lect. Physiol. Plants* 276 The minimum or zero point is the point at which the performance is just possible; the optimum point, at which it is carried on with the greatest activity. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 213 Experience alone can tell us the optimum temperature for a given kind of microorganism.

Option (*ɒ*pshŏn). [n. F. *option* (16th c. in Littré), also rare OF. (12–13th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), ad. L. *optiōn-em* choosing, choice, f. root *opt-* of *optāre* to choose.]

1. The action of choosing; choice. Also *transf.* A thing that is or may be chosen.

1604 E. CARPENTER *Table Alph.*, Option, choosing or willing. 1624 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* vii. § 2 Promotion ..must proceed from the option of the people, else it sounds like an exile. 1640 in Surtees *Surtees Chancellor. Acc.* (1898) 102 Certayne horses and options lying in the Close of Sarum. a 1660 HAMMOND (T.), He desires to perish the customary faulty, by assigning them their own options. a 1721 KING *Mythomachium* Poet. Wks. 1760 II. 73 Steen, Lord, then Mars didst free events, That Hope's might Option be, not Fate. 1730 BAILEY *Fr. Dict.* 546 They were then to have made their option. 1834 TOCQUEVILLE *Revival* 116 This Act says, according to option, he put into operation to any parish, or in any defined part of any parish. 1885 *Guardian* 1240/1 Under this influence the Duke University introduced theological options into its arts course.

2. Power or liberty of choosing; opportunity or freedom of choice. *Local Option*: see LOCAL.

1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Meditt.* (1636) 82 Might I have my option, O God, give me either a life, with peace and love. 1647 FOSTER *Antip. Greece* 11, 41 (1772) 293 He gave them their option of two things. 1708 WOOD *Curiosities* 65, Wks. 1750 IV. 172 It is, indeed, in man's option, which of them provide them; he will admit. 1892 BP. MACKENZIE *Hist. Powys* II. v. 3 ad. He [Peel] had no option about accepting [office]—his sovereign sent for him, and he must come. 1880 HUGHES *Memor.* I. 7 Hume's option lay between a travelling tutorship and a post in a merchant's office.

3. The right which an archbishop formerly had on consecration of a bishop, of choosing one benefice within the see of the latter, to be in his own patronage for the next presentation. (Abolished by Act of Parliament in 1844.)

1391 in *Cowell's Interpr.* 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 197 He got to be provisor of Chichester [the] being an Option of an Archbishop's. 1783 BURN *Eccl. Law* I. 370 *n.* (*Rochester.*) 1785 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 28. 1818 BARRINGTON *Ch. Eng.* 288 The valuable rectory of Alnmouthford, as the Service, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol, having just become vacant, but the presentation to it devolving to his Grace, as an option, he has liberally waived his right, on condition that it be annexed to the See in perpetuity.

4. The privilege (acquired on some consideration) of excusing or relinquishing, at one way choose, within a specified period a commercial transaction on terms now fixed; esp. that of calling for the delivery, or making delivery, or both, within a specified time, of some particular stock or produce at a specified price and to a specified amount.

The first kind of option is usually termed a *call*, and the second a *put*; the right to either is a *double option*. See also FUTURE *sb.* 6.

1733 BRACKEN *Farriery Improved* I. 401 The Sum given is called Premium, and the Liberty that the Giver of the Premium has to have the Contract fulfilled or not, is called Option, and the Contracts are made to the Buyers. 1837 W. SELWYN *Laws Mod. Prize* (ed. 4) II. 980 The effect of the whole contract ..was only to give the [vendee] an option, to continue the insurance or not, during fifteen days after the expiration of the year. 1881 *Spectator* No. 3787. 693 Millions a year are lost on the Stock Exchange in buying and selling Options alone, just because the bummer of unlimited cheek everything will remain as it was for one more fortnight. 1882 *Truth* 23 Apr. 503 An option, or call of stock means this—a person thinks ..some particular stock will go up, he therefore buys the right to take it, if he pleases, at a fixed price at the next account, or at some still more distant account.

† **5.** A wish or desire. *Obs.*

1604 [see sense 1]. 2 **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1638) I. 62 For this adoption is the fulness of our option, we cannot extend our wish ..any further. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Armr.* (1669) 308/1 He adds his holy option, O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness. 2 1730 *Lapenter's Def. Christ.* 93 (T.), I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetick option, O that men were wise.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 4), as *option day, money, pool, -taker*, etc.

1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/1 At Paris this was option day, but that fact had no influence upon the Bourse, all operations having been previously abandoned. 1883 *Ibid.* 5 Dec. 2/2 'Option goods' ..apply that a number of persons club together for the purchase of a large quota for the pur. or sell

of specific securities... To give away money in the purchase of opinions is bad policy on the whole; and those who take opinion money are on the right side of the hedge as a rule. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 17 Sept. 3/1 A little option business is now being done in the shares, 5/- being given for the call of the shares of £10 each for six weeks.

Optional (*ǫpʃənăl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. That is a matter of choice; depending on choice or preference; that may be done or left undone according to one's will or pleasure.

1792 H. BROOKE *Hum. Mind* Ix. § 2 (1806) 273 In the former case the use of words is, in a great measure, optional; whereas, in the latter, it is essentially necessary. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 166, 693 Even this tuition was optional, not compulsory. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L.I. 653/1 It was perfectly optional with the defendants whether they treated the cheques...as their own or not.

2. Leaving something to choice. *Optional clause*, an qual. 1776. *Optional writ*, see qual. 1809.

1765 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 92 We hush ...any hints more after the 19th of May 1766, containing optional clauses: but such optional notes as are then in the circle may freely pass from hand to hand during any after period. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. 274 Original writs, are either *optional*, or *peremptory*. 1778 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 307 In letting out their landestates ...no Optional Clause, by which they [Scotch Banks] promised payment to the tenant, either as soon as the rent should be presented, or, in the option of the directors, six months after such presentment, together with the legal interest for the said six months. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., *The principle* was an optional writ, i.e. it was in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason wherefore he had not done it.

Hence **O·ptionally** *adv.*, in an optional way, at choice. 1846 in WORCESTER.

Optique, obs. form of OPTIC.

†Optist. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. stem of OPT-IC + -IST; cf. *chemic, chemist*, etc.] = OPTICIAN.

1839 HOOD & SOMERVILLE *Gaily Laug. Ord.* lxxvi. 5 169 An Optist sawdwich (no rains (nor beams) that are for sight, and pay thing set before the eye, that may be seen)...and accordingly he towards spectacles and perspective glasses.

Optive (*ǫptĭv*), *a.* [ad. L. *optīv-us*, f. stem *opt-* of *optāre* to choose.] Pertaining to or characterized by option; constituted by choosing; elective. In *Eccl. Law*: see quotations.

1658 EDMUND GIBSON, *Epistles, see Adoption.* 1676 MASON *Rem. Law* 128 The wife might have the right...of choosing the name herself...and hence this kind of name was called *Nomen optivum*.] 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 154 Tutors appointed by a testament by express nomination are called Tutors dative; those selected in virtue of a power of option, tutors optive.

Opto-, from Gr. *ὀπτός* 'seen, visible' and related words in *ὀπτ-*, used to form modern derivatives and compounds with the notion of 'sight, vision', or 'optic'. See the following words.

Optogram (*ǫptŏgræm*). [f. OPTO- + -GRAM.] Kühne's term for the image formed on the retina by the action of light, which may be rendered permanent by chemical means. So **Optography** (*ǫptŏgrăfĭ*), 'the fixation of a visual image on the retina' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 *Nature Phys.* 20, it will be this way Kühne succeeded in obtaining permanent 'optograms'. 1890 C. LLOYD MORGAN *Comp. Life & Intell.* 296 If a rabbit be killed at the moment when the image, say, of a window, is formed on the retina, and the membrane at once plunged in a solution of alum, the image may be fixed, and an 'optogram' of the window may be seen on the retina.

Optometer (*ǫptŏ·mĭtəɹ*). [f. OPTO- + -METER.] A name of instruments of various kinds, for measuring or testing vision, in respect of range, acuteness, perception of form or colour, etc.; *esp.* one for measuring the refractive power of the eye and thus testing long- or short-sightedness.

1738 W. PORTERFIELD in *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 183 The Instrument formerly mentioned; which...I have called an Optometer. 1862 TYNDALL in *Trans. R. Inst.* 30 When in Hall *Trans.* XCII. 1 Dr. Young ...constructed an optometer, upon the principle of that of Dr. Porterfield. 1874 *Nicholas Dict. Oxford* 91 In this apparatus are being collected instruments of Ophthalmic, Ophthalmoscopic, Optometric (sic) &c. 1886 *Lancet News*, 27 Feb. 278 The opportunities optometer is available for the study of flames in the Bunsen burner.

So **Opto·metry**, the measurement of the visual powers; the use and application of the optometer.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Opto-striate (*ǫptŏstrəɪ·ĕt*), *a. Anat.* [f. OPTO- + STRIATE.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, the optic thalamus and corpus striatum together.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Opto-striate body*, the combined *Optic thalamus* and *Corpus striatum*. 1893 *Gilbert's Syst. Med.* VI. 303 On several occasions I have found atheromatous ulcerations of the opto-striate branches.

Optotype (*ǫptŏtəɪp*). [f. OPTO- + TYPE.] A type or letter of definite size used for testing acuteness of vision; a test-type. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Opoppe, obs. form of OPPOSE.

Opulence (*ǫpĭŭlĕns*). [ad. L. *opulentia*, f. *opulent-us*, *-ent-em* or *opulent-ari* to be OPULENT and -ANCE. Cf. F. *opulence* (R. Estienne 1549).] Wealth, riches, affluence.

1 1500 SKELTON *Why Not. Manners* (1568) D iij, No office nor treasury of greatest opulence. 1588 WILLIAM *Read Chron.* in *Chr. ann. Richm.* 98 (table, Opulencie, Pall, Mantes, Furrowes, Estate. 1592 YOUNG *Jeh.* (R. 15 529 How Fee are rarest Opulence from Want?...Who lives in Plenty, never can be rich. 1598 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. (1880) I. 349 It is this effort...which has maintained the progress of England to wealth opulence. *a* 1626 C. J. FOX in Emerson *Const. Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 409 The most conspicuous public persons have always been performed by persons in a condition of life removed from opulence. 1858 THACKERAY, *Grace* xiii. III. 209 Citizens who had more recently risen to opulence.

b. *fig.* Abundance of resources or power.

1751 SMOLLETT *Pickle. Calliope* Wks. 1856 III. 4 Argument...aided by the most pathetic and picturesque descriptions, spoke the opulence and the powers of that mind. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 657 He has that opulence which furnishes, at every turn, the precise weapon he needs.

a. *transf.* 'Wealth', abundance (e. g. of hair); plenteous or person [from med. Fr.].

1596 B. TOOKE *Psyche* (1850) 21 vi, 229 The loose golden opulence of her hair Them clouds assaught. 1650 B. HOSKYNS *Child Jeph* 131 Learn, in his lovely opulence of flesh.

†O·pulency. *Obs.* [ad. L. *opulentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] = prec.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 38 A *Discourse* of the fabulous Plutarchus That fables youth and opulencie. 1640 BP. *Hall Contempl.* xi. Envy sprang from Opulency. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 47 An air of opulency and magnificence.

Opulent (*ǫpĭŭlĕnt*), *a.* Also 7 oppulent. [ad. L. *opulenz*, *-ent-em* or *opulent-us* rich, wealthy, splendid, f. *ops*, *op-is* power, might, resources, wealth: see -ULENT. Cf. F. *opulent* (14th c. in Littré), It. *opulente*, *-enta*, Sp., Pg. *opulento*.]

1. Rich, wealthy, affluent.

1601 J. WEEMES *Treat. Comm.* 72 The Hauens should growe opulent, and possesse the whole trade of the realme. 1683 HOWELL *Lett.* (1890) I. 324 The poorest monarchies, the greatest republicks, the opulentest cities have their growth, declinings, and periods. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 21, I shall be strangely unfortunate if I meet not with some opulent widow. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 468 His way of life was splendid and opulent. 1832 MRS. HOFLAND *Merit Gentle Town's C.* I. 2 The arrangements of the house, and the general air of the housekeeping, indicated easy and even opulent circumstances.

b. Yielding great wealth, lucrative.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 5 The richest and most opulent Mines lands. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. v. i. 72 So opulent and brilliant a conquest.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Rich or wealthy in some respect; abounding or profuse in some property: **a.** in mental wealth; **b.** in material possessions or qualities; **c.** in physical development; plump [from Fr.].

1750–1865 D'ISRAELI *Curs. Lit., Librarian, Gen.Hist*, whose library was opulent in these luxuries. 1840 CARLYLE *Sterling* v. xiv. (1872) 82 The certain prolgenitorship ... of an opulent, genial and sunny mind. 1864 WHITTIER *My Beautiful Lady* 39, I wonder whether She now her bridal opulent hair wears. 1887 J. H. STEADMAN in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 560 The injustice of applying the epithet 'destructive' to such an opulent and affirmative soul. 1898 *Spectator* (Jan. 22 Mar. 2/1 Although a little short for her build, and somewhat opulent for nature's ideal, she is superbly modelled.

3. Of flowers, etc.: Having a wealth of blossoms, tint, or fragrance; splendid.

1613 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* sig. 2b The lyacinthe... filling the walk with their opulent breath. 1668 TEMPLE *Learning* 146 Or hasst or bird or fish, or opulent flower. 1866 WOOLNER *Nelly Gray* 3 Our pathway ... Is rich with blossom, and opulent fragrance is scattered around.

Hence **O·pulently** *adv.*, in an opulent manner or degree; richly, affluently, splendidly. **O·pulentness**, wealthiness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1611 COTGR., *Richement*, richly, wealthily, opulently, 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Opulently*. (Hence in Johnson, etc.) 1891 A. AUSTIN *Golden Age*, We turned away, and opulently sold. Put forth our swords of steel to classic of gold.

†Opulus (*ǫpĭŭlŭs*). *Obs.* [L. *opulus*, a kind of maple; taken in Bot. as a generic or specific name.] The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Opulus*, a kind of Shrub, which some call Water-beech. 1731 J. BANISTER *Observ. Trees. Pamphl.* 17 A hill covered with spruce, oak spruce, laurel, opulus, etc.

Opunion, -**youn**·**a**, -**youn,** obs. Sc. E. OPUNTIA.

‖Opuntia (*ǫpŭ·nshĭă*). [L. *Opuntia* (sc. *herba*), a plant growing, according to Pliny, about the Locrian city Opus (acc. *Opunt-em*) in Greece; taken by Tournefort, 1700, as a generic name.] A large genus of cactaceous plants; also, the fruit of a plant of this genus; the Prickly Pear or Indian Fig.

Opuntia vulgaris, the Common Prickly Pear or Barbary Fig, a native of America, is now naturalized on both shores of the Mediterranean, in the Canary Islands, etc.

1760 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 91 Near the city Opus there is an herb called Opuntia, which men delight to eat: this admirably stay the hot bath. That if it be laid to the ground, it will take root. 1765 in W. Stark *Acc. East Florida* (1766) 79 The third sort of soil produces the cabbage-tree,...the plank-tree, and opuntia. 1789 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 283 Opuntias are composed of flat joints connected together. 1808 HOOKER & PERS. *Hortus* 177 Enclosed within massive hedges of Opuntia.

Hence **Opu·ntioid** *a.*, resembling the Prickly Pears.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 208 Remarkable for the monstrous convolution of the cellulogenous branches.

‖Opus (*ǫ·pŏs, ōə·pŏs*). [L. *opus* work, pl. *opera*.]

1. A work, a composition; *esp.* a musical composition or set of compositions so numbered among the works of a composer in order of publication. Abbreviated *Op.* Also attrib., as *opus number*.

1804 *Spectator Lond.* (1806) II. 160, I shall do it volume by volume in my great 'Opus'. 1823 *Hull. Mus.* I. 8 I have found out another opus for you when you have completed the 'Wail Indian'. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 131 No opus-number is given on the English copy. *Ibid.* 132/1 No rule is observed as regards the use of an opus...for instance, Beethoven's op. 1 consists of three pianoforte trios, while Schubert's op. 1 is only the song 'Erlkönig'.

2. The Latin expression *opus magnum* or *magnum opus* 'great work', is frequent in Eng. use, esp. in reference to a large or important literary work.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v. 116 His Account of the *Opus magnum* is extremely fine and delicate. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Rev. W. Tunstall* (1856) 108 My magnum opus, the 'Life of Dr. Johnson'...is to be published on Monday, with Map. 1823 MRS. *Logan* v. iii. I 1 To determine what these preparations are, is the *opus magnum* of the more recondite mental philosophy. 1892 *Nature* (N. Y.) 29 Dec. 201/2 Where an author's magnum opus is his only work, we have no right to complain if we sometimes detect repetitive efforts in it. *Mod.* 'How goes the *magnum opus*? What latter are you working at now?'

Opuscle (*ǫpə·skĕl*). *rare.* [ad. L. *opusculum*.] = OPUSCULE.

1656 PHILLIPS, *Opuscle*, a little work, or labour. 1821 WILSON (*Negro's Memorialist* v. v. 3 The various *opuscles* published in the last century.

Opuscular (*ǫpə·skĭŭlă*), *a.* [f. L. *opuscul-um* (see next) + -AR.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a small work.

1820 *Edinb. Rev.* I. 126 (*Mrs. Opie's Poems*) The verses of feeling ...are certainly among the best in our opuscular poetry.

Opuscule (*ǫpə·skĭŭl*). [a. F. *opuscule* (14th c.), ad. L. *opuscul-um*: see next and -CULE.] A small work; esp. a literary or musical work of small size.

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opuscule*, a little work, a little labor. *a* 1859 in Thackeray *Christmas Bks.* (1861) 107 To put forth certain opuscules, denominated 'Christmas Books'. 1876 *Monthly Civil. Mus.* 348/2 III. 380 In the opuscule he points out that Madrid Society is passing through a great crisis. 1883 *Manchester Jury Exh.* III. 1200/1 We ventured to pay a shilling for a tiny opuscule which should have been sold for sixpence.

‖Opusculum (*ǫpə·skĭŭlŏm*). Pl. -ula. [L., dim. of *opus* work.] = prec.

1634 GERVES *Pisan. Notes* 13 Many more unlearned *Opuscula* of that nature. 1657 EVELYN *Mundus* (1697) 121, 30 Dr. Andrews, Grosius, Dr. Hammond, in a particular opusculum...have all treated on this subject. 1780 V. KNOX *Ess. Ori.* (1782) II. 249 Pretty and pleasing opuscula. 1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 208/1 Hitherto undescribed opuscula, both in prose and verse, printed before 1539.

Opyx, variant of OPHX *Obs.*, opium.

Oquassa. [Amer. Ind.] A local name of a small trout (*Salmo fontinalis*), called also *Aberdeen trout*, inhabiting lakes in Maine.

1890 in WORCESTER.

Oqion, oquion, oquil, obs. ff. OKA, OKE.

Or (*ɔ̃ɹ*), *sb. Her.* [a. F. *or*—L. *aurum* gold.] The tincture gold or yellow in armorial bearings.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigrams* (1598) x b, I will begin with the most precious mettall Golde: Or. 1590 SPENSER *Du Bartas* I. v. 372 Amon they bear three Eaglets Argentine, A Chevron Ermin gruled Or between. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 42 And tell you how they bears Gules, or, mon, azure,—heathen words for Red, Yellow, green, blue. 1788 *Poetry Heraldry* (1789) 22 Or, which signifies gold, and is colour yellow, is expressed by points, pricks, or dots. ...The precious Stone to which it is compared is Topaz, and the Planet Sol. 1875 FAIRHOLT *Manchest.* 21 Those arms are only gules and or, on a bar argent a dog in the act of bounding sable.

b. *Or moucle, or noire*: see ORMOLU.

Or (*ɔ̃ɹ, ɔɹ, ŏɹ*), *adv.*,[1] (*prep.*, *conj.*[2]) *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: see below, and cf. ÆR *adv.* [OE. *ār* adv. (late Northumb.): cf. ON. *ár*, Goth. *air*, OE. *ǽr*, OTest. **eir* (?) and **airi*: see ERE. In early ME. *ār*, *are*, later *ǒr*, *ore*, *ore*. But in all the uses exc. A. 1 the sense is that of the comparative, OE. *ǽr*, Goth. *airis*, OHG. *ir* earlier, sooner, before.

The solitary O.Northumb. instance of adv. *ār* in A. 1, with Ormin's *Ar*, the *Ar*, *Are* of Cursor M., and Sc. *ere*, *Are*, was only in use in the ON. primitive adv. *ár* 'early'. To the same origin must be assigned, as far as form goes, the Early ME. and contin. *ar*, occas. *are*, in A. 11 (see having assumed an adverbial -*s* as in *thers*, *whers*, etc.). But the *o* must have in that of the OE. comparative *ǽr*, ME. *ār*, *ere*: as *ǽr* colored also by side with *ǽr* in the positive, it may have assumed also into the comparative, in which *ǽr* ERE, from OE. *ǽr*, was the only etymological form. In this sense Sc. still has *Are*. B. and C. have, besides *er*, *ere*, the form *or* in small (before 1225). In 13–14th c. *or* (*ore*) is found in the north, but appears soon to have been displaced by the mid. *er*, which is still the ordinary northern word. The northern uses of *Cursor M.* have the prepositional and conjunctive *or* (*ore*) but *er* occurs also in the Cott. text, and is frequent in Fairf. In Sc., Douglas finds the prep. *or* at first only in Barbour (*Color den Colbrandt der Frydenhouss or dar-ashuchet. Pieces, Halle* 1892, p. 256. *Ar* (*are*) occurs also in 13–14th c. northern writings: there it may have originated in an unstressed form of OE. *ǽr*. The relations between the positive and comparative of this adv. present complications in all the cognate langs. In all the Scan. groups, also the comparative has developed prepositional and conjunctive uses, as in English.)

A. *adv.* **1.** As a positive (= *ǽr*, 2–3 *ār*; 3– *ar*, 4–6 *are*, 3– *air*: see ÆR *adv.* 3.

†**1.** Early, at an early hour; = ÆR *adv.* 1, ERE A. 1. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 1 Qui exiit primo mane, *glossed* uelle fourthe neuin tid in his morun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6240 Rome or it like a mondaies weuen. a 1500 *Cursor M.* 12693 (Edin., Cott., Gött.) Denark lade lain and are. 1500–20 *Dunbar* Ane ane, or.

II. As comparative (3–4 *ær*, 4 *ear*, 5–6 *ar*, *arr*; 3–4 *or*, 4–5 *orr*, 5 *oore*, *houre*, 3*oore*).

†1. At an earlier time; earlier, sooner; = Ere A. 1.

c 1250 St. Dionysius *Chron. Minor* (Rolls) 10431 Cadiot & hyre ...se þe kasten wel eaþre [MS. *eare*] ouer þe aire þanne to schipe-ward. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6 Gaue ordre Hewen hit and the third night, And or it that it are seyght be.

†2. As a former time, on a former occasion; formerly, before; = Ere A. 4. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 18887 þa se þeod hiðte ut weorra. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3211 (Cott.) Als he said ar [*Fairf.* *erst*]. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) I 82 He said I was [*Trin.* *erst*]. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) I He seise þe kyngle to be justice, þat or was so fre. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Chap.* 361 He was þat it dedelokes, as y ar-spak ere. c 1440 *Generydes* 1276 Ar I departe. c 1450 *Merlin* 3 Ar I dye. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxix. 6 Ar I go hence. 1611 *Bible* *Ps.* xxxix. 13 Or I goe hence. 1611 *Bible* *Ps.* xc. 2 Or euer the mountaines were brought forth.

†3. As a former time, on a former occasion; formerly, before; = Ere A. 4. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 18887 þa se þeod hiðte ut weorra. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3211 (Cott.) Als he said ar [*Fairf.* *erst*]. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) I He seise þe kyngle to be justice, þat or was so fre. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Chap.* 361 He was þat it dedelokes, as y ar-spak ere. c 1440 *Generydes* 1276 Ar I departe. c 1450 *Merlin* 3 Ar I dye. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxix. 6 Ar I go hence. 1611 *Bible* *Ps.* xc. 2 Or euer the mountaines were brought forth.

†B. *before something else, as the first place. Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 1313 Or he vpraxede or of his seruise þat he hiis hoot is hyed. *Ibid.* 1418 Or he suffre he he grete sikenes nere [=here]. c 1400 Cov. & Lic. 88 Fro þat time we tellen of, Or he wist and after he dey. a 1500 *Cursor M.* 928 (Cott., F., Göt.) For I mon come or eiþer we [*Trin.* here]. c 1530 *Hamelok* 708 Hay or he hauede mikel shame.

B. *prep.* (3–5 *ar*, (4 *arr*; 3–5 *or*).

1. Before (in time); = Ere B 1.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 645 he he find þat ilc dunne mi3 fowrti þer or domes-dai. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11383 (Gött.) A tauelmarch ar [Gött. are, *Trin.* or] he mahabe. 1375 Sc. *Legends Saints* xx. 620 It neuyr-mar bid or his day be wold. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 28749 (Tr.) Neuer ar his. 1487–8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 600/1 Which had been done or þat tyme. 1500 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1509) 187 To dye or their day. 1564 Gamage *Pract. Surv.* 3 Ors., Wks. (Parker Soc.) 18 So should we have had the Truth, or this day, to have come to our own doore. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iii. 130 His name ... to the morning coast to Constantinople: and being of middley stature Turkish. *Mod. Sc.* Ye'll be neere the hill bang or midday.

b. In the following there appears to be confusion with the conjunctive *or ere* (C. 12), for *or e'er*, *or ever*, but used simply as = ere, before.

1609 Middl. *Oth Christ's Nativity* 86 The Shepheards on the Lawes, Or ere the point of dawne, haue simply chanted to a rurall tune. 1830 Wordsw. *Sk. by Sea* G. *Pentewan* 35 And long or ere the opening of the sun Or ere dew-dampen'd dust our journey was begun.

2. Before as adv. of time taken subst., as *long, ere*, etc., forming an adverb. phrase: *cf. erelong, ereanne*, etc.; = Ere B. 2.

a 1250 *Cursor M.* 17284 (Land) To wold neuir ar leve ut nane. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 4, I sall neuer or none whare I gang. 1599–1600 Sc. *Coll. Cant. Pr.* in *Tr.* The wold neuer haue long or now compounded. 1788 Burns *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xv. I'll wad my new plough-graith, You'll soon see it tyng. *Mod. Sc.* He'd been there oft or than, for weariet. I've seen him lang or now.

C. *conj.* (or *comparative adv.*). (3–4 *ar*, (4 *arre*), 3–*ere*.)

1. Of time: Before (=L. *priusquam*, F. *avant que*). **†2.** In a comparative *phrase*: (*so*) *or than*, (*so*) *or that*: see Ere C. 2 a. *Obs.*

(*a*) c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1433 Or þan he wann elf werlde here, He [*Jacob*] bede him Godis to him chosen. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* xxvii. 10 What ...he stidi, he blame he ther or than [Vulg. *priusquam*, 1388 lefore that] he die. 1484 *Paston Lett.* II. 199 They were delyuerde out of prysone or than the messanger come agayn. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* (Candon) 29 Or than we rise from the burde thy wambe rum. (*b*) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1800 Ar [Gött. *or* þan, *F.* or þat, *Tr.* or þat] he be maiden dun. *Ibid.* 4908 Ar þou [*F.* or, *Tr.* or þat] he be maiden dun. *Ibid.* 4908 Ar þou [*F.* or, *Tr.* or þat] he be maiden dun. *Ibid.* 4908 Ar þou [*F.* or, *Tr.* or þat] he be maiden dun. c 1380 Chaucer *Anel.* T. 2021 (Harl. MS.) Or [*Six-t.* or] þat we departen hir fro þinne. 1440 Promp. *Parvulorum* 388/1 Or euere prouyde for necessarye thynges or that he begyn housholde. 1548–9 Mat. *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect, Bishops, Our aduersary Christe continued the whole night in prayer, or euer that (eithe before) he did chose and ordeine fortie for his Apostles. 1560 *St. Gerosme's Doctour & Stud.* 220, I would fayne ask thee another question, or than I make answer to thine.

B. *Or alone, in same sense.*

c 1250 *Soulehele* 91 Or he bicumeð vrlesen. *Ibid.* 94 Or he se Godes ansiht cume, hine ȝyuð wrake wiðen. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 710 (Gött.) Ar [*Fr.* or] Adam had forfett þe grett. *Ibid.* 2918 (Gött.) Bute or he þis world wroght [*Fr.* or þis werlde was wroght]. c 1330 *Orfeo* (Ritle 3) Nou yeue ȝiftes or to late, Ar we the god, to ȝe ar bolde grate. c 1330 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4092 Whi wil I spare mi3, Or I spac for my sunnes sake. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 93 Lete us ryde hastely towarde. They ar it be take. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* iv. 19 Wherin men fall or they be aware. 1551 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 208 b, Thou shalt or you go, se will you go or you shalte?. 1582 J. Hayward *Primr. Prayers*, 1608 (1) Lorde ly, Lorde ly or it cease you. 1609 Heywood & Dekker *Fair Queen* v. 1, We must go meet them or it be too late. 1709 Brasbr. cited *Diagth.* v. 2 Ye turned or ... rather than? Sense of Pierlot or he going. 1850 Monsell *Earthly Par.*, II. 20. 219 Yet or fall the night He come. 1880 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xviii. 173 Ye shall talgle nearer a weary foot, or we get clear.

†c. With redundant *or*, or equivalent adv.; = Ere C. 1 c. *Obs.*

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1308 De ȝeten cume ... noldin neuer fe blessing Or or he hedur dede his tocking. 1393 R. Rycharde *Hampole Spirit. Sgs.* 150 Ipf þou trowyst þat þou was ȝoghes Follow or þe worlde was wroghte. c 1530 ... Cleges. (1611) 74 Or Robert wke, or pouke on milk a dole, Ore was his bone ne flesh, ner fly Robyn lay. ?a 1566 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 814 He yse gonge ... That laughede ay in his ambusse, First or the morwh, by ryvenesse. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) vii. 63 Before or þei receyuen hem, þei kissen them. 1483 Caxton *Purvis & P.* 30 Tofore or he wente to his bedde.

d. with the addition of *ever*, *e'er*: cf. Ere C. 2 d.

Never adds emphasis: *or ever* = before ever, before ever, before ... at all, or in any way: see Never B.2. Now, in many early instances, *or ever* does not perceptibly differ from the simple *or*, *ere*, or *before*, whatever feels the later spelling *or ever*: see c.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* v, Or euer I ganne, my hart was nowe to late Upon the writings of this wofull state. 1440 *Knt. of Parth.* V. 1092/1 Make the garnesh ...gaye, or euer they ran gode deliuerance. 1526 Tyndale *Jobn* iv. 49 Sir come awaye or euer that my chylde dye. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 190, I was then almost dead or euer I could get to. 1608 G. Wilkinson *Mod. Sentenc* 99 So They ...put forth to sea, or euer the Lacedemonians got knowledge of them. 1611 Bible *Num.* vi. 24 And the Lorde ...bestow all (that) belong to (graces or euer they came at the Sanctuary of the eye. 1750 Walker *Wint. Gilpin* X. 203 Then answered Spirit [*Jonnson*] or ever they went here! 1784 Cowper *Task* 3. 67 Long thus stagnid or ere our rugged sires Conquiserd. 1848 Kings *Lyra Innoc.* (1871) 78 Stay then, and learn, or ere Thou breathe thy plaint. 1879 Cas. Rossetti *Sink & Fl.* 108 Or ever He ascended up where he was before. *Mod. Sc.* *Ind ar ever* I wast, there I was I' the midst a' them!

e. *or ere*, *but or e'er*, *or ever*; see d, and B. 1 b.

1388 Fulke, *Lobe Will to Lobe* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 322 They shall have somewhat of me, or ere I go. 1600 Shaks. *Lear* 2. iv. 288 For this heart shall burst before I take it, I fall a Weeping. 1605 Lingard *Edw. Conf.* (1858) 188, For his soul should dwell with him in hell, or ere you can go thrice! 1852 Miss. Bronteë *Cone. Cradle Hand.* v. 132 That not a letter of the mourning fell Or ere it touch cold touch His world's deep heart.

2. Of preference: Sooner than, rather than; = Ere C. 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5803 (Cott.) His best sight ar ar-hour to chese Ar for þis commaundes vain [Gött. Or sight his herte haue], a þinges, Or for his commaundis takenes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 302 Ne red noble be rauenesed or [C. xvii. 302 be-fore] be Rede. c 1450 Golagros & Gaw. 322 Or þay be maried with dreid, nor will þat do. 1512 Kinc. Westerayne to Elde *Derby Lett.* Ser. 2. I. 244 Neuer thes .. ladies loued his wife þan he did, but or he wold haue euther a woman abought hym, he hadde leuer be without hyr. 1589 Diaps *Diuorce*, *Epistle Ep.* 2vb, P. Or he would weare a saint of silke the winter should him hit. 1824 Scott *Waverley*, He would scroll for a pipe the street, or she heard what it was to want. *Mod. Sc.* I wad starve or I wad be obleedy to the like a' him.

†3. After a comparative or *other*: = Than. *Obs.* Northern, and in later use only Sc.

c 1450 Gen. & Ex. 2310 And leuere were hir, or it wol, More of hir progeny to-gedere del. *Ibid.* 2926 Hey studen wichen Se euer to see On offers wise or nedre hey. 13.. Gaw. & Gr. *Kt.* 1393 To wyse for...nebbes more of þis art ...or a hundreth of nedes As I say. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. viii. 66 Fyfti these werke wy3 quoyl be, Vnder streuth or prowes force, has dalt with the? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 133 Rather or thow sold ly in poynts. 1657–90 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 320 The Marquess of Huntlehy obtained euere subscriptions ... to the towne and shyre of Aberdeen neid Beadle or any other.

†4. = Lest. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

c 1450 Henry *Wallace* I. 271 Thai gud men drad or Wallace sold be tane; For Suthronys ar full unsellie wichtis men.

†Or, *adv.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Fr. *Fr. or now.*] As an introductory particle: = Now.

1423 *Pilgr. Lewde* (Caxton) vi. xxix. (1895) 82 Or this passage signifyed the kynge Nabugodonosor. c 1450 *Merlin* (Sahan-ceton 1126) Or Salomones throne had geuen ouer, als I saide tofore.

Or (*ɔr*, *ɔ̃r*), *conj.*[2] (*adv.*[2]) Forms: see below. [A phonetically reduced form of the obs. Orrum *conj.*, which, when disyllabic, Orrin wrote *ofere*, when monosyllabic and unstressed, *offe* before a vowel, *orr* before a cons. The s. midl. dial. had *or* c 1280; and c 1300 *or* was in common use in north midl. and northern writers; though the fuller *ofer*, *other* continued in use, esp. in the north, till late in the 16th c. *Or* is properly the conjunction, not the associated adv. (see sense 2), which continued to be *other*, *or eather*, in modern Standard Eng. *either* (i. e. *eather* . . *or*); though *or* . . *or* also occurs: see sense 3. Forms parallel to *or* are *ar* (reduced from *ofer*), Er (from Errum); *ear*, treated here, may be reduced from *eather*.]

A. Illustration of the evolution of *or* out of *other*, and of some variant forms.

a. 3 *ofper*, *ofþe*, *orr*, *ar*.

c 1200 Ormin 2480 Hee ne Wollt ofper nohht I þiss land. *Ibid.* 16010 Þatt hem ofþrenn Holy Gost . An fellbrinding ofer all þinnglinng. Ofte sij hallwig, þatt nohht. *Ibid.* 17388 þatt hiz . . Wass orrsenn cuffle bolldenn. Offe he wass trowwenn trowwe. *Ibid.* 18882 Holiness wass and lisshedd Till Mannesshipp orr till mannlicnesse. *Ibid.* 18890 To don offer ore to spekenn offer off Hell. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. (quarto) 1412 Iose fi. vi ofper . . or. c 1300 *Havelok* 977 King or ofper feste he.

b. 4 *ouer*, *ouere*, *owhr*, 4–5 *ore*.

13.. *Cursor M.* 14222 (Gött.) Godis sister sien ouer leuher [*Fairf.* orr] gete prophetes, sine singer sellu þai kan bete, ouer gudin sister sellu þai kan bidde. *Ibid.* 19203 Nedire ouer leuher [*Fairf.* orr] dat. *Ibid.* 19232 Wit in fol to sammand a fel, ouer [*Fairf.* orr] al þis irdse. c 1300 *St. Lawrence* (L. Lambeth) 17 Neuer ouer hard penis, ore bene 3ut Hi nedle cheste. a 1400–50 *Alexander* (Ashm. MS.) 138 Ouer thereyre gestis Of weye ore [*Dubl. MS.* or] of something.

B. Signification.

I. *generally.* A particle co-ordinating two (or more) words, phrases, or clauses, between which there is an alternative.

Things so co-ordinated may differ in nature, or quality, or severity in quantity, to which case the one may include the other, as in 'it will cost a pound or thirty shillings', 'two or three minutes', 'a word or two'. The second member may also express a correction or modification of the first, which may be strengthened by repeating *or* to *or even*, *or rather*, *or at least*.

c 1200 (see above in A. 2). c 1300 *Havelok* 373–4 Loppe or wolf, wilderne or bere Or ober best þat wolde him dere. *Ibid.* 810–13 He shal him hangen, or quik fri. Or he shal him al vpir grauen. *Ibid.* 2021 þou takes mare coinne hem to pelen, or in a grip, or to be fen. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 134 If wone or wo hat chese. 1380 Wyclif *Matt.* xviii. 20 Where two or three ben gedrid in my name. c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 813 Be it of worse or pees, or bate or loue. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 260/1 Or, aut, vel, seu, *per*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. Prol. 79 Vnlichtit our feith mony chesitis be fand, Quhill lame confessour, or thou ordanandit. a 1548 Hall. *Chron., Rich. III* 250 b, No man bothe were a better countretaylor or player in any Comedie or Tragedie. 1587 Milton *P. L.* i. 585 And all who since, Baptiz'd or unbaptiz'd, Ignorant or Approuers of Mornalities. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 41 ¶ 1, I took a Walk a Mile or Two out of Town, 1788 Cowper. *Vil.* 87, I, The poet was upon it round at most seventeen. 1796 *Scots Mag.* (1797) 1 Did you send a verbal or a written message? 1816 Scott *Black Dwarf* ii. 22 He hunted four Miles or yey aroun. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 483 The possession of the others as other of them. 1832 *Chambers' Informat.* II. 169/1 It is generally the or but slightly undulating. 1880 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 A vice or two. *Mod.* You may walk ten or even twelve miles without feeling em.

b. When singular subjects (sb. or pron.) are co-ordinated by *or*, strict logic and the rules of modern grammarians require the vb. and following pronouns to be singular; but at all times there has been a tendency to use the plural with two or more singular subjects when their mutual exclusion is not emphasized.

When the subjects differ in number or person, the rule is that the vb. and pronouns should agree with the last or nearest, e.g. 'I or they are to blame', 'I, or them, or he is the author of it' (Lindley Murray); but such constructions are apt to seem stiff and pedantic, and are consequently avoided. The question of gender causes further complication, the worst of a 3rd pers. pron. of common gender. To say either 'if he or she has his or her friends with him or her' is clumsy and pedantic, which is avoided by saying 'have their friends with them' or 'Your brother or sister will lead their ride'. Those skilful in appear to have been felt at all times, and have been sometimes guided by making the verb immediately precede or follow the first subject, and agree with it.

1535 *Bible* 2 Wiues kyng, other earl, cum or him to warre. c 1560 D. Jocaste *Perfuasive* iv. 1, As soone as ever your maid or your man, brings you word. 1821 Hazlitt *Dante's View* 328 A great towne or a great Personages house, if they bee good, do much good to the Country. 1849 Phillips *Two Years* xiii. vi, Among whom (Europeans or Indians) [Jews were not numbered. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* ii. xxiv, Wilfrid, or Denzil raves, or you. c 1820 Berkeley *Ess.*, etc. II. 250 note, Taylors, or Livies, or Herodotus, are equally unchristian and uninstructive in translation. 1825 Jon. Bisset *Rhet.* (1831) II. 234 Foundation, or property, or principle are specified. 1849 Richard *Sel. Lucian* 126 If Thucyd. or Gloglione are at hand. 1852 Fitz. Stephen in *Camden. Soc.* 176 Scott or Sir E. Lyttons have generally some fancy name. 1867 M. Arnold *Celtic Lit.* 180 Novalis or Richter, for instance, have their eyes fixed on nature. 1873 L. Stephen *Hist. Freethought* 122 The Pope, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, or even Mr. Spurgeon, are much more satisfactory guides than the prophets of the revolution. 1874 — *Hours in a Library* Ser. 1. 173 Mr. Darwin or Bateson would claim him as their own. 1875 Gladstone *Gleanes* VI. 119 Why should we expect of the Bishop, or of the Judge, that they should be adepts in historical research? 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Tibull* 338 The *orphos* ode on which rage or wantonness vented themselves with impunity.

2. The alternative expressed by *or* is emphasized by prefixing to the first member, or adding after the last, the associated adverb Either, formerly Ouzen or Outher (the latter still in dialect use): e. g. 'you may have either an apple or a pear'; 'I could eat an apple or a pear either'.

The primary function of *either*, *etc.*, is to emphasize the perfect indifference of the two (or more) things or persons; e. g. 'you may take either the medal or the value' = the medal and its value are equally at your option, you may take either; but a secondary function is to emphasize the mutual exclusiveness, = either of the two, but not both. For full illustration, see Either, Ouzen, Outher; the following are early examples of the various forms:

?a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3625 (Cott.) Þat I sold ofper (Gött. either) here ete nouȝt. Or he þe folc vn-rotbuld. *Ibid.* 3638 (Cott.) Þat wastest ofper [Gött. either, *Fairf.* eiþer, *Trin.* outher] fete or hand. c 1300 *Havelok* 354 Oper he sulle him bete or wnde, Or nouht him wan handes spende. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 2 Eyther [*Cassone* other] ... in herte or in balde.

¶b. *Or* occurs also after *neither*, where the normal conjunction is *nor*. See these words.

1303 Lo. Dickenson *Greene Is Lawe* 1. 1401, 32 We fynd not recorded, that ... Scotlande shulde ... be subiect to the realme of Englande, neither by homage, or any other waye. 1597 Bulkley *Wonders God's Iustyce.* (1631) 225 There is neither dragon, cocatrice, asp, or serpent of any thing to harme: neither will turne aside the head of the Aramites. a 1646 Lo. Herbert *Life* 22 From which they are neither profit or honour likely

to mean. 1850 *Weale Arch. Classic.* II. 318 An house that had neither good eyes or feet. 1873 *Public Control*, No. 3 p. 2 Neither party [sc. religious] to domestic affairs, or any other question, have preserved her against loss. 1707 Byron *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1810) 4 Neither on the one side or on the other. 1812 *Sentinel Christian* I. 330 Morality can neither be practised or preserved in a people without religion. 1820 Horne *Lett. Spec. Inquiries* (Oxford) 189 Farmers in *Lift & Lett.* (1841) II. 161 Neither followers in the sixteenth century or Puritans in the seventeenth century seem to say unto the 'religious Shorey'.

g. *Or* is used after *whether*: see WHETHER.

Here *after, or*, took the place of the earlier Hiberno-Saxon particle, OE. *be* (*bi*), *bi*, *bie*, *bia*, Goth. *bai*. The following examples show the introduction of *or* :—

c 1205 Lay. 24841 Hwer . . ureðen whether he wolde gon þe he wolde neoðð ; 1225 *Ibid.* (Otho) 3911 Whether he wolde.

c 1200 *Ormin* 128 Whæþerr i þatt ilke time Ure Laferrd wollde cumenn Off hiss hallȝe Fæderr . . ælc þeȝ þatt wollde Off hiss Fæderr bidenn, Whæþerr he wollde þatt her Off hiss Fæderr wollde wonnenn.

c 1225 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2113 Lette me . . Awellne þe hes bonnes þine þat ich leove . after þes dai . deien. c 1290 *Beket.* 6 *Ed.* pere Engleisshe nonen in temsel were, ȝweðer he rahten Engles or Bret. ?a. *Cursor M.* 10087 (Edinb.) Quelle þam list to lie erste oni luther MSS. 2(1 tok. 1380 WYCLIF *Ser.* xxvii. 91 Whether [1388 wher] þese be my wise Sonis, or noon. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 184 Whedyr wyll ye come or nay ?

3. *Or . . or* is sometimes used in the sense of *either . . or* : this is now poetic.

Formerly, sometimes a literalism of translation (cf. L. *aut . . aut*, *vel . . vel*), but partly, sometimes an actual phonetic reduction of *other . . other*, *other . . or*: cf. *nother . . or* for *neither . . or*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 922 Þan fell hai dope, or hous or tuun, — *Hatt.* 10490 Alkan ? alkin ? þat i or born or getin was ? c 1325 *Poem Image Ecclus.* (Percy Soc.) 60, Or he died thing *or* dredeye, or all gaineth him noght. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. I. 124 If he leave trauile or o thing or other. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 180 And alle tho that hadden be Or in appert or in priue. ?a 1470 CAXTON *Chester* 3 Or thou art a god or a man, or nought. 1508 DUNBAR *Tretis Tid.* (Arb.) 89 He would nowne take it ladie as rich reward. 1590 SPENS. *Faer. Eve.* v. 5 Loth to haue vnaought Or done, or vnespoken. 1603 *Test. Fratricide* 28, 229 You are not alls of one mynde, or Humours ; or Wiues, or Children, or Seruants ; or Virgins, or Widowes. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xii. 356 Or let me glory gain, or glory give ! 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. iv. Without or wave or wind. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story of Doom* vii. 266 Learn that to lord is the one way to know Or God or man.

† **b.** *Or . . or* comes with alternative questions, direct or indirect ; = *whether . . or*. (*Or* alone = 'whether' is rare, and prob. only repr. L. *an*.)

1380 WYCLIF *Sermons* (1756) 5 Or not in worthfulness of love is lerid the werre ? (Pulg. *an non*.) 1388 Whether the manne was not lerid in the wyndful ? 1390 GOWER in Thynne *E. E. Poets* 23 He asked the leeche, or they wolde theraftere warne, 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp. Fooles* 89 Or hast thy selfe his mockynge broke ? Or wenest, proue to the same ? 1598 SYLVES. *Herveh. T.* 10, ii, 64 Tell me where is fancie bred, Or in the heart, or in the head ? c 1600 — *Sonn.* cxli, Or whether doth my mind . Debate my eies presents to this excuse ? Or whether shall I say mine eie saith true 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 50, I doubt Christes feetid ! I pray, what does that ? Or the dead boy munch in the funeral ? Or the flattery in the eghnglue ? 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 249-6 Alike or when, or where, they shine, Or shine, Or on the Rubicon, or on the Rhine.

4. After a primary statement, *or* appends a secondary alternative, or consequence of setting aside the primary statement : = otherwise, else ; in any other case ; if not.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 He said...He wild haf tresoun, or treuore wile put be fore[l]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 91 Lene me al atonys, Or I wol dyen. a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 158 He gaped hem to do him cruelte, Or helle hopes wheneblen. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. iv. 98 Then let thy Loue be yonger than thy owne, Or else augment it by calling me Sir. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 330 Awake, arise, or be for ever fall'n. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 103 Waking I dream, or I behold Lothario. 1741 COLLYER *Seed* v. 92, I hedge aside, or he who rules the Seasons...will be honoured. 1800 KOTZ. *Ace. St. Agnes* xxiii, But dares not look behind or till the charm is fled. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* St Lawr. vii, 21, or I will cure you again. 1860 ARC. TROLLOPE *Lower T.* 72 Indeed, a Child was an unprecedented discovery, or why did the discoverer ascribe a movement? *Ibid.* It is my brother, or I'm a Dutchman !

5. *Or else* (also formerly as one word *orels*, *or(e)lles*) : = or if not, or otherwise ; = sense 4 : see ELSE 4 b. † Formerly also = unless ; = sense 5.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6153 Þou sal noght ete þerof, or elles þou sal be ded. 1377 *Pol. Ballads* (Roxb.) 30 And telleth me thanne tonight and lenges ... wolle they departe the bothen knowen. 1377 LANG. *Rowan* (Cotton) *Vesp.* B. xv. To dye to myȝt gruge, orels suelle forth fram thence. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æn. Wirthergis* i. 198 In woe orels sleuthe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 b, Ouyde to tye a rope fast, 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 21 Whan shall he profite a man yf he shulde wyn all the whole worlde : or by what ȝyft wyll a man redeme his soule ? Or els what shall a man gyue to redeme his soule ? 1538 BALE *Chron., Edw. IV* 233 Neither ye Counsaile had been faithfull to...or els had kept his promesse. 1577 WHITTINTON *Life Cassiogrus* xl, In no cese to suffer him.

6. *Or* connects two words denoting the same thing : = otherwise called, that is (= L. *vel, sive*).

c 1000 Ormin *alle þa halwhil* pwer ...Þatt iss (= hit) iss sinnes sammnenesse wenn Alwrihh *alter* Alwas. 1380-1420 WYCLIF *Wks.* 33, 19 In the mount of the chesis, or flees, thei dwelt ten hundis. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Asplenon or aspleneon named in greke asplenon, of breakspeckle. *Ibid.*, Phebebre or pauebleue is called in englishe Pursewarte or Pedlemete of the wod. *Ibid.* s. v. *Rosmarin*, With a thonger vppe or nede of the lande. 1558 LITH *Diabetes* in *Arch.* xxx. 252 The tunne or pecther Rigolle is vppon passed hote two notes. *Ibid.* 257 Small bonge or bonds. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 777 Of the Taxe or Horse Snicker. 1611 COTGR. *Anet. Aneth* m. & f. Thine, Viuander Thrise or Fiftee. 1842 *Act* 5, 6 & 7 *Vict.* c. 79 § 17 From the centre of the track of the right or off wheel to the centre of the track of the left or near wheel. 1850 *Chambers' Informat.* II. 297/1 Australia or New Holland ... Papua or New Guinea ... Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania. *Mod.* Using a common or garden epithet.

Or, var. *hor*, HER *Obs. pass. pron.*, 'their'.

Or, obs. form of ORE, *d'or* (OVER), YORE.

Or-, *pref.*, frequent in OE., retained in a few words in ME., now *obs.* exc. in ORDEAL and perh. OUT-s, where it is no longer recognised as a significant element. OE. *or-* was the stressed form (used in nominal compounds), corresp. to Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, ON. *ór-*, *ór-*, OHG., Ger. *ur-*, OS. *ur-*, *or-*, MDu. *or-*, *oer-*, Du. *oer-*, orig. an adv. and prep., meaning 'out'. The unstressed form (in verbal compounds) was in OHG. *ur-*, *ar-*, *ir-*, MHG., MLG., MDu., Ger., Du. *er-*, ON., OE. *a-*. Thus OE. *orcést*, OS. *urcâsti*, MDu. *orcdeel*, MLG. *urdêl*, OHG. *urcunti*, Ger. *urteil* decision, judgement ; OE. *ofridan*, OS. *afrîdan*, OHG. *arteilen*, Ger. *erteilen* to decide, allot, share. The primary sense was '*out*', as in Goth. and OHG. *ûtvunns* 'outrunning, exit, exodus', ON. *útfor* out-going, departure ; thence various derived senses, of which OE. had 'out, completely, to an end', as in *orfeorm* 'thinking out, contrivance, skill, intelligence' ; 'out and out', 'extreme', in *orlégde* 'extreme old age' ; 'outwardly, manifestly', in *orcnáwe* 'recognizable', *orgléaw* 'clearly perceptible, manifest' ; and esp. 'without, void of, bereft of', as in the adjs. *orcnáwe* 'unconscious, insensate', *ordéad* 'bereft of courage, despairing', *orcheard* 'lifeless', *orsorge* 'without hope, desperate', *orsorgnes* 'without trust, faithless', *orsorg* 'without anxiety, secure'. (Cf. L. adjs. in *ex-*, as *exanimis*, *anxius*, *exsors*, *exsanguis*.) In this last sense the prefix survived in early ME. : see ORDAYN, ORDIO, ORDALYE, ORFRAY.

-or, a termination of words, and form of various suffixes, of Latin origin.

Latin long *ō* in early OF. was represented by a close sound between *oo* and *ou*, written variously *o* and *u*, as in L. *honōrem*, OF. *onur*, *onor*. In Anglo-Fr. the sound sank into *ou* and came c 1300 to be written *ur* (*eur*). In continental Fr., on the other hand, the sound passed at length into *eu* (*œu*), *u* (*œu*), *eu*, *œu*. The earliest alleged words in ME. had *o* or *u* (*uor*, *uour*), but the regular representation after 1300 was that of Anglo-Fr. *ur* (*eur*, *œur*). In many instances this is still retained ; but, as the Renascence, many of the *-eur* words, which in other tongues were like these L. originals, were conformed to the L. in *-or* ; and nearly all words taken then or later directly from L. were spelt *-or*, though, even in these words, there was at first a considerable vacillation between *-or* and *-our*. In Great Britain the traditional *-our* is still written in many of the words in which it was retained in the 16th c., though not a few of these, as *ancestour*, *author*, *error*, *horror*, *peior*, *senatour*, *tailor*, are now spelt with *-or*, which spelling is extended in American usage to all the *-our* words.

This termination appears in the following suffixes :

1. *-or* (formerly often *-our*), representing ultimately L. *-or*, *-ōrem*, in nouns of condition from nouns, vbs. in *-ire*, less usually from other vbs., as *error*, *horror*, *liquor*, *pallor*, *stupor*, *tumor*, *terror*, *torpor*, *tremor*, etc. Such of these as existed in ME. were formerly spelt with *-our*, e.g. *errour*, *horrour*, *licour*, *tenour*. In other words of the same class, as *ardour*, *favour*, *fervour*, *humour*, *labour*, *rigour*, *rumour*, *vigour*, as also in some words not directly connected with extant L. verbs, as *colour*, *honour*, *odour*, *-our* is generally retained in British usage, but American usage spells these also with *-or* : *ardor*, *favor*, *labor*, *color*, *honor*, etc.

2. *-or* (formerly often *-our*), repr. L. *-or*, *-trix* of agent-nouns, formed on stems identical with the ppl. or 'supine' stems of verbs. Of these there are three varieties :

a. Those repr. L. agent-nouns other than those in *-ātor*, *-ītor*, *-ĭtor*, *-ātor* ; as *actor*, *assessor*, *author*, *captor*, *censor*, *confessor*, *doctor*, *elector*, *executor*, *factor*, *flexor*, *inventor*, *lictor*, *oppressor*, *pastor*, *possessor*, *professor*, *rector*, *sculptor*, *spousor*, *successor*, *transgressor*, *tutor*, *victor*. These are of different ages, going back to OF. words in *-or*, *-our*, AF. in *-our* = F. *-eur*, or L. in *-or*. So far as they existed in ME., they were then spelt *-our*, e.g. *actour*, *assessour*, *authour*, *censour*, *confessour*, *doctour*, *doctour*, etc. ; they are now all conformed to the L. spelling in *-or*.

b. Agent-nouns in L. *-ātor*, *-ītor*, *-ĭtor*, *-ātor*, in coming down in living use into OF., were regularly reduced from *-ëör-eur*, etc., through *-eðr* to *-eir*, *-eür*, AF. *-eour* which became in ME. *-our*, and in F. *-eur*, and thus fell together with those from simple *-ōr-eur* in **a**. Such are *harrateur*, *coureur*, (*=-coureür-eur*), *conqueror*, *donateur*, *emperor* (*=emperëör-eur*), *governeur*, *juree*, *liseur*, *solliciteur*, *vendeur*, *visiteur* (*=visitëör-eur*). To this group also belongs *antiseur* (AF. *cauceiur*—OF. *saliseür*, *salvedör*, L. *salvātōr-em*), which has preserved the vowel before *-our*. To these may be added agent-nouns formed in Fr. or AF. on the vb. stem, in imitation of those in *-ātor*, *-eur*, *-our*, repr. L. *-ātrix*, etc., as *paringer*, *paringour*, *tailler*, *graueler*, *marriour* (AF. *marreiour*), *l. barretor* to war). From want of evidence it is sometimes uncertain whether the agent-noun was already formed in late L. in *-ātor*, *-ītor*, or in Fr. after these suffixes had been reduced to *-eür* and *-eur*, AF. *-eour*.

c. Agent-nouns in *-ātor*, *-ītor*, *-ĭtor*, *-ātor*, *-ātor*, adopted in later times in Fr., or in Eng., retain *t*, appealing in French as *-ateur*, *-teur*, etc., and have now in Eng. the same written form as in L., e.g. *administrator*, *agitator*, *creator*, *curator*, *dictator*, *equator*, *gladiator*, *imitator*, *legislator*, *navigator*, *spectator*, *translator*, *vindicator* ; *orator*, *procurator*, *senator* ; *auditor*, *creditor*, *editor*, *janitor*, *monitor*, *scrutator* ; *executor*. These are of different ages : some from OF. or AF. (in which case they formerly had *-our*, as *creatour*, *creditour*, *dictatour*, *oratour*, *scrutiour*) ; some of later formation immediately from L., which have had the *-or* form from the first. The pronunciation varies greatly, the stress being sometimes as in the L. nominative (*créator*, *créditor*), sometimes on the second syllable before the stressed vowel of the AF. and L. accusative (in which a secondary stress fell originally in ME.), as in *auditor* (*audītor-em*, *audītor-em*), *orator* (*ōrator-em*, *ōrātor-em*), *senator* (*senātor-em*, *cognitor* (*cognītor-em*, *scrutator* (*scrutātor-em*, *scrutīn-em*), *executor* (*executōr-em*, *executōr-em*), sometimes corresponding with that of the Eng. vb., as *admi-nistrator*, *agitator*, *l. emulator*, *procurator*, or otherwise shifted, as *procurator*. In some cases two forms exist, as *curator* after L. nom., *curatour* after *curatōrem*, *cūrātōrem*.

d. *-or* is sometimes an alteration of another suffix, as of L. *-ārium*, F. *-ier*, AF. *-er*, in *bachelor*, *chancellor*, *herbier*, or of Eng. *-er*—OE. *-ere*, as *sailor*, *tailor*.

The frequent appearance of ME. *-our*, mod. *-or*, in legal terms denoting the person acting, as opposed to the person acted upon in cf. *-ee*, e.g. *donor* : *donee*, *grantor* : *grantee*, *mortgagor* : *mortgagee*, has imparted a kind of technical or professional character to the ending, and explains the differentiation of *settler*, one who sells professionally, from *settler*. In ME. there was a tendency to confuse the endings *-er* and *-our* (lodged prob. by the OF. declension nom. *-ere* : L. *-ātor*, acc. *-ātor-em*, etc. : L. *-ātrem*) : thus *butcher*, *officer*, *porter*, *sailer*, *sawyer*, *taylor*, etc. are found also with the ending *-our*. On the other hand, in a large number of words, the original *-our*, *-or* has, since the 15th c., been exchanged for the *-er* of agent-nouns of English derivation ; such are *barber*, *broker*, *chaunter*, *dresser*, *labourer*, *plaster*, *preacher*, *robber*, *sinner* or *sigher*, in all which the earlier *-our*, *-or*, is the etymological form.

3. *-or* [*-our*] sometimes represents F. *-oir*, from various sources, as *manoir*, OF. *manoir*, *manoir*, L. *manēre* ; *mirror*, F. *miroir*, L. **mīrātōrium* ; so with *-our*, *parlour*, F. *parloir*, L. **parabolātōrium*.

4. *-or*, repr. ME. and AF. *-our*, F. *-eur*, L. *-or*, *-ōrem*, a variant of *-ur*, suffix of the comparative degree of adjs., in *major*, *minor*. See *-ER* 2.

Ora.[1] (*ō·rə*). *Hist.* [OE., app. ad. ON. *øyrir* or its pl. *aurar* ; commonly regarded as ad. L. *aurei* or its pl. *aurei* ; commonly regarded as ad. L. *aureus* gold ; but the sense-history is not clear. Cf. ORE 2.]

1. A Danish money of account, introduced into England with the Danish invasion.

In the Laws of Edward the Elder and Guthrum, it is reckoned as equivalent to 16 shillings, in Domesday book as equal to 20 pence.

c 900 *Laws of Edw. & Guthr.* c. 7 *Schmid* Judic. 1008 ores and Denens, and xxx. mlf. and Englene. c 900 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xix. 23 Worhte gereald Eures wiste Sendes his, mihi Send. mo. ore mf Gerg, ic cuoeld to Send, mid ure (*Rushw.* 1 ores). c 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* III. c. 1 (*Schmid*) Hafa man þæt ðridde mearc mid vi healf-ores, and an ores mid vi ores. 1296 PEGGE, *Obs.* 2 Saxon Coin of the value of one Shilling and four Pence. 1838 *Kemble, Anal. Sax.* 71 XVI. 1040's Dr. Hickes observes, that the mode of reckoning money by marks and ores was never known in England until after the settlement of the Danes. 1852 D. WILSON *Prehist. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vi. 345 Upon the other was placed a ring without any mint of the value of two ores. 1879 *Sixteen Months* 121 The mark, the ora, and the thrimsa were other names of account used by the Anglo-Saxons.

2. A measure of weight : see QUART. 1838.

1800 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 322 This Cite paid yearely to the King 20 pounds by tale, and twenty li. ora (or li. ore : that is by weight). 1902 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Prec.* (1745) 73 So that 15 ora make a pound. 1838 *Kemble, Anal. Sax.* (ed. 2) XVI. 124/2 In Domesday-book the ora is used for the ounce, or the twelfth part of the customary lesser pound, and the thirtieth of the commercial.

Ora.[2] (*ō·rə*). [L., = border, brim, coast, shore.] **1.** *Anatom.* The inflexed or inferior lateral margin of the pentlecora.

1828 *Kidd & Sw. Buckland.* III. 316 *Pentlecora*, called by way of eminence the *Thorax*. It includes the *Ora*, *Triangle*, *Clavicles*, and *Paragons*.

2. 'The edge or border of an object' (*Lyd. Sur. Lex.* 1891).

Ora, variant of OERA *Sc.*, odd.

Orabill, Oraoe, obs. ff. HORRIBLE, OMEN.

Orach, orache (*prāʧ*). Forms: 5–6 **arage**, 5–8 **orage**, 6 **arach**(**e**, **orache**, **aroche**, **arroch**), 8–7 **arach**(**e**, 7 **a-**, **orrage**, 7–8 **a-**, **orrach**, 6– **orach**(**e**. [In 15th c. *arage*, 16th c. *aroche*, a. Anglo-F. *arroche* (c 1265 in *Voc. Plant.-a.*, Wr.-Wülcker 559), *F. arroche* (Part 16th c.), Norman-Picard form (Berry *arrouse*, Walloon *Arouse*, Namur *aurousse*) or It. *atriplice*—L. *atriplic-em*, in nom. *atriplex*, ad. Gr. ἀτράφαξυς, -ιν (Δῖος-, Διόφραξις).]

A plant of the genus *Atriplex*, N. O. *Chenopodiaceæ*; esp. the *Garden Orach* or *Mountain Spinach* (*A. hortensis*).

Wild Orach, *A. patula* (including several subspecies), a weed in gardens and cultivated ground in Great Britain.

c 1440 *Prom. Parvulorum* 360/1 Take Borage, ..Bete, Auence, Longefeld, wyth Orage and Spec. *c* 1440 *Alph. Technon.* in *Hermath. Oxon.* (1950) 426 Take rede.. and betes, and orage, and sethe hem. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 15/2 Arage, herb, *atriplex*. 1551 Turner *Herbal* 1. E vb, *Aruche* is of two kyndes: the one is garden aruche,.. the other kynde is called in maystlyke wyld aruche: and it groweth alonde in the mone hilles. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 58 The howfe caused Orach or Arage. 1579 Lancham *Gard. Health* (1633) 34 Arache veal in pottage, openeth the belly. 1586 *Ballad Mahomet.* xxxiii. 452 Rocket and tarragon are not to be refused; no more is orach. 1597 C. Bales *Dials. Character* [iv], Orage herb. 1629 Jos J. Hill *Fam. Herbal* (1812) 12 There is another kind of arroch ..called garden arroch, it is an annual raised from seed, for the use of the kitchen. 1847 C. A. Wedderburn *Transl. Schleiden* I. 301 Fig. 58 *sphæridia*, that grow like orrache. 1859 Denslow *Allied. Gard.* (1861) 72 Orache, or Mountain Spinach—*Atriplex hortensis*. Of this handsome plant there are two principal varieties.

b. Comb., as *orach-like* adj.: **orach-moth**, *Hadena atriplicis*, a noctuid moth, the caterpillar of which feeds on the orach.

1772 J. Fothergill in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 403 In which Orach-like Jagged Leaves. 1869 Newman *Brit. Moths* 401 The Orache Moth .. The caterpillar .. feeds on various species of orache, goosefoot, ..and many other low plants.

Oracle (*ǫ·rākl*), *sb.* [ME. *oracle*, a. F. *oracle* (1165 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ōrāculum* (*ōrīclum*), f. *ōrāre* to speak, plead, pray, with suffix *-culo-* of material instrument.]

I. Originally.

1. In *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* The instrumentality, agency, or medium, by which a god was supposed to speak or make known his will; the mouthpiece of the deity; the place or seat of such instrumentality, at which divine utterances were believed to be given.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 48 To be tynne her y can to be Oracle of be sonne þat Enchaufinde maid for hym, where y fand out ordinaryes mare abidenande bal wyn of Pelopenfine. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 4 And they repayred temples and oracles unto the consummacion of their dayes. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 174 Amongst all the oracles that.. they had in Asia, the most famous was the Oracle of Delphos: for to that place from all parts of the worlde they did repayre. 1611 Speed, *Wint. T.* II. iii. 194 Please your Highnesse, Posts From those you sent to th' Oracle, are come An houre since. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativity* 173 The Oracles are dumm. 1632 Dekker *St. Bartlemew's Fair* 264 We speake like the Oracles to puzzle the World. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* viii, The Delphic oracle foretold That the first Greek who touched the Trojan strand Should die. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* I. xi. 402 The Gods..had a great variety of agents and vehicles at their disposal, for conveying the secrets of their prescience. .. Sometimes they attached it to a certain plant, the seat of their travelling presence, which is then termed an oracle. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 253 The great Oracles of antiquity belonged to the Gentile.

b. Hence, allusively. *To work the oracle*, to influence the agency or medium; to obtain an utterance in one's favour, or to procure a favourable issue in a matter, by influence or manœuvring behind the scenes; also (*slang*), to raise money.

1683 *All Your Kissed to Out.* 168 He has a double, who .. worked the oracle for him. 1688 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2/3 Every reader will be able to form his own judgment of the methods which [certain publishers] adopt to "work the oracle" to their favour. 1892 J. Newman *Sweeping Trade* xiv. 108 With .. big local loan-mongers to work the oracle and swim with them.

2. A response, decision, or message, given usually by a priest or priestess of a god, and as was supposed, by his inspiration, at the shrine or seat where the deity was supposed to be thus accessible to inquirers. These responses were for the most part obscure or ambiguous; to which allusion is made in later senses of the word and its derivatives.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiii. (1622) 85 The Soothsayers alleaged an oracle of Apollo, by which they were commanded to dedicate a temple to Venus Stratonicis. 1613 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 119 Therefore bring forth (And in Apollo's Name) his Oracle. 1847 A. Rose *Mystag. Poet.* xvi. (1892) 318 The seat from whence she (Sibyl) gave her Oracles. 1792 Cowper *Iliad* v. 78 Confirm'd to spoil aright The ramless predictions of the seer. 1856 Trenchard *Greece* III. 29 An oracle was procured exactly suited to the purpose of the leaders of the expedition. 1845 Pusey *Daniel* (1876) II. 89 The temple of Pachacamac continued to maintain its ascendancy; and the oracles, delivered from its dark and mysterious shrine, were held in no less repute among the nations..than the oracles of Delphi obtained among the Greeks. 1883–94 S. Baring Gould *Perils & Pastor Ages.* x. The chasing Pythoness gave oracle, And thus in priestly verse the sentence ran.

II. Transferred to Jewish, Christian, or other religious use.

3. A vehicle or medium of divine communication.

a. That part of the Jewish Temple where the divine presence was manifested; the holy of holies; also, the sacred seat within it.

c 1440 *Wright's Vocab.* 690. 18, 19 Thes schalt make on euer schir side of Godds answering place [*Exod. xxv.* 22 the oracle] twei cherubyns of gold..et cherub be to o side of Godds answering place [*Exod.* the oracle]. 1563 Calvin *Gold. Lett.* 37/2 The promise unto the Arke in the holie of holies and in the oracle of the temple is oftentimes ioyned vnder the wynges of cherubyns. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xxxvii. 6 He made also the Propitiatorie, that is, the Oracle, of the purest golde. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxviii. 2 When I lift vp my hands toward thy holy Oracle. 1867 Heylyn *P. C.*, v. 12 Were Hilli..and Silva's Brook that fleed East by the Oracle of God. 1858 *Baxter. Refl.* xvi. 71 XVI. 224 Oracle is in sacred history sometimes used for the mercy-seat, or the cover of the ark of the covenant; and by others it is taken for the sanctuary, or the most holy place, in which the ark was enclosed.

b. Applied to the breastplate of the Jewish High Priest, the Urim and Thummim, by which divine messages were believed to be communicated.

1868 Magnusen *Pict. Chr.* 5 On the breastplate (or 'Oracle') are set twelve stones of unusual size and beauty.

c. One who or that which expounds or interprets the will of God; a divine teacher.

a 1398 Bale *Chron., Hen. VI* 109 In his company bore the Pucel, whom he used as an oracle and counselour. 1650 Milton *P. R.* I. 460 God hath now sent his living Oracle Into the World, to teach his final will. *a* 1711 Ken *Div. Love Wks.* (1838) 302, I adore thee, O heavenly Oracle of Love, for conferring this grieve in that admirable method. 1849 J. H. Newman *Arians* v. iii. (1876) 81 In the history of Balaam..a bad man and a heathen is made the oracle of true divine messages. 1883 E. T. Neale *Anal. Th.* 4 *Nat. Rel.* 129 Balaam had brought him to the foot of nature, to be a Divine oracle.

4. *Divine revelation*; a declaration or message expressed or delivered by divine inspiration; also, *pl.* the sacred scriptures (from Rom. iii. 2).

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1. 12 Why this a dreme, why this a swevenes, And ought to every man be the reverse, Why this effigiatus, why these oracles. 14.. in *Pamphlet's Vis.* (1843) 27 When cursse was to Kyng Salomon Fall long alleene in Jewene oracle As I fynd schewed by scripture. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matth.* 21 The oracles or sayinges of God. 1557 N. T. (*Geneva*) *Acts* vii. 38 This is that Moses .. who receaued the lyuely oracles to geue vnto vs. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 The former [of Scripture being] Gods word, .. Gods oracles. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* x. ii. 133 First had diuine oracles, by Oracle reuealed the Gentleman to Perfia out of the danger. 1739 Fort *New Spirit* 21, I, of Whose Word is Truth, as sacred and reveal'd, As Moses's or his own Oracles from Aaron heard. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 208 By Him, says the Oracle of inspiration, all things consist. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* I. iv. 213 In the Bible, he [Arnold] found and acknowledged an oracle of God.. a positive and supernatural revelation made to man, an immediate inspiration of the Spirit.

†**5.** An injunction or command of the Pope. *Obs.* (Cf. late L. *oraculum* 'an imperial rescript' (Just. *Instit.*).)

1579 Foxe *Conflict. Sundries* 331 The Frenchmen deposed their King Childericus by the Oracle of Pope Zacharie, which discharged them of their ..oathe of obedience. 1849 tr. *Cæsalpa's Hist. Ailia* I. (1888) 22 A commandment given vivâ voce by the Oracle of the most Holy Lord the Pope, in the virtue of his holy Obedience, and under pain of the greater Excommunication..not to depart the City.

III. Figurative senses.

6. Something reputed to give oracular replies or advice.

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 47 This Patient being..reputed famous in remembrie, this Gentlewoman had recourse to his oracle. 1713 Pope *Windsor For.* 389 I see..a new Whitehall arrear'd? There mighty Nations shall inquire their doom, The World's great Oracle in times to come. 1859 Emerson *Wealth* (1875) II. xxvii. 204 The oracle which he had himself established refused to give its responses.

b. Something regarded as an infallible guide or indicator, esp. when its action is viewed as unconscious or mysterious, as a chronometer, a compass.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. ii. He called it [a watch] his oracle, and said it pointed out the time for every action of his life. 1758 *Jrnl. Commerce* I. 108 Pray, my Lord, what's a Clock by your Oracle? 1762 Falconer *Shipw.* II. 102 And by the oracle of truth below, The wandering magnet, guides the wayward prow. 1839 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 27 The little, whirling, taper-smelling animal is, therefore, called among Indians the 'medicine wolf'; and such was one of Bridger's infallible oracles.

7. A person of great wisdom or knowledge, whose opinions or decisions are generally accepted; an authority quoted or appealed to be infallible.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 92, I am the Oracle, And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark. 1830 Lytton *Pelham* xix. 201 He straight sent for a Jewish Physician, his familiar Oracle. 1837 Carlyle *Hist. Rev.* II. ii. 48 He (Lord Say) had for many years been the Oracle of those who were called Puritans in the worst sense, and stood with all their counsels and designs. 1876 Bancroft *Pacific.* III. 728 The Oracles of the Law being called together to consult, the youngest made of them is Where Christ should be born. 1892 Tennyson *Life Death Dk. Wellington* iv, O Statesman, our chief state-oracle is mute. 1898 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakfast.* vi. 96 It is a fine thing to be an oracle to which an appeal is always made in all the sessions.

8. An utterance of deep import or wisdom; an opinion or declaration regarded as authoritative and infallible; unchangeable truth.

1589 J. Sorbière tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 10 For that cause the Antedeuen consulted Homer his Oracles, of the verses of Homer. 1600 *Holinshed.* III. 58 Are not you Lawyers, from whose reuerend lippes The assured vndoubted learne Oracles? 1630 Massinger *City Madam* iv. ii, *Lady Frugal* [after Sanguine has given an astrological exposition]. Good, and give thanks. *Sir Maurice.* For what we understand not? *Lady F.* Be incredulous: 'tis no sin. 'tis oracle. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Manner* vi. 201 His Words were received as Oracles. 1842 Anne Water Carr (1843) 113 Such opinions .. pronounced with a grave face by those whose looks are classic, and whose words are oracles.

9. An oracular reply; a wise or prudent answer.

1658 *Pennt. Compl.* (1850) 343 It was the glory of Queen Elizabeth ..that wise answer or Oracle she returned to a Pragmatick Petition.

b. A pregnant saying, such as those in allusions.

1596 Br. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* 1. 27 One of their owne late Prophets ..hath very fitly profaned before his yearely false oracles, I would say Almanacks [etc.].

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oracle-monger*, *-shop*; *oracle-like* adv.; also, *oracle-like* adj.

1621 Cotgr., *Oraculeux*, Oracle-like, true as the Gospell. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. 22. 84 Melancolye's Thoughts cannot agree that that Oracle-like wise attained by her. 1683 Cotgrave *Crowne' d Bee*, Your Apollo's Oracle-like Answeres. 1693 Cave *Prim. Chr.* II. v. 5 The Emperor setting up for an Oracle-monger. 1875 Carlyle *Sculpt Pagan* 214 He sets up Oracle-shops in Greece. 1880 Robertson tr. *Herodotus* VII. vi. IV. 6 Oracle-shrine of Athene, an oracle-monger.. who set forth the prophecies of Musæus.

Oracle, *v. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To utter or pronounce as an oracle; to proclaim as by divine inspiration or authority.

c 1592 R. Sorrenson *St. Peter's Complt.* Ded., The Heathen, whose Gods were chiefely canonized by their Poets, and their payrons Deuinitie oracled, in verse. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 158 Was there this difference..to be oracled from those divine lips that leave best how to name them. 1643 Milton *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 245 A Sy-llow from the Pulpit .. more befeeming to the authority of that devout place, then to any sound reason which it could render.

2. *intr.* To speak as an oracle.

1634 Whitlock *Zootomia* 224 If le Oracle contrary to our Interest, or Honour, we will oracle as Angelically ..and make it speak our meaning. 1790 *Bystander* 122 He suggest—or Oracles, if Mr. Bell likes it better—very greatly of the prodigious improvements he would make. 1820 W. Tennant *Anster F.* VI. xxxiii, Now down that cross chuck beldam .. Hath snarling thereto'e'er the like a fool.

Hence **O·racling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1646 T. Age *Canada in Check* 17 A hollow feigned worm which from Witches or Diuiners used in their Oracling Diuinations. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 452 No more shall them by oracling abuse The Gentiles.

†**O·racler.** *Obs.* [f. Oracle *sb.* or *v.* + -er 1.] The giver of oracular responses; the priest or priestess of an oracle; any one claiming to be a medium of divine or diabolic communications.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches* VII. v. (1886) 109 Ye shall see .. the cousenage of these oraclers. 1597 Boissevin *Du Fardeau* I. 16 By Pythias (whom the Delphian Oracler Deluded). 1738 *Diss. Witches* 12 It is certain that Oraclers, when they pronounced their Oracles, did not so counterfeit strange Kinds of Voices.

†**O·racliast.** *Obs.* [f. Oracle *sb.* + -ist.] One whose utterances are esteemed as oracular.

1683 Hammond *Fifth Imprest* Prol., Your Popes being proclaimed by your own Oraclists to the worlde, one to be an Asse, another a Foxe.

†**O·raclise,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ize: cf. Oracullize.] *trans.* To pronounce or predict like an oracle. b. *intr.* To speak as an oracle.

1548 Elyot, or Withersdale's *Dict. Sacra* (1679) 37 Then shal The Comedians Oraclise thy Fate. 1599 *Sir. Abuses* II. No. 1. 32 For as you Orac'lise in Verse.

Oracular (*ǫrā·kiŭlăr*), *a.* [f. L. *ōrāculār-is*, the Eng. *sufx.* of which would be **oracularv.*]

1. Of or pertaining to an oracle; that is the seat or medium of an oracle, or of direct divine communications.

1656 Phillips as cit. *s.v.* Oraculist, belonging to, or having the authority of an Oracle. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1042 The breastplate of the true High-priest, Ardent with gems oracular, that give, In points of highest moment, right response. 1779 J. Bicknell *Mythol.* I. 254 In guardian Delos, whose original name (from Phœbus) and whose divine was oracular. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 389 Once the blest residence of truth divine, Where, in his own oracular abode, Dwelt visibly the light-creating God. 1833 Tennyson *Poss. Lett. yourel.* (1884) 282 An hour more brought us in sight of Delphi,—one of the richest oracular sites in the world. 1898 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 The fable that the ship Argo was topmistress and oracular.

2. Of the nature of an oracle, or of an inspired, divinely authoritative, or infallible utterance.

1631 Dekkar *Wks.* (1873) III. 60 The vulgar Jew scholer him, handling his words diuerslie. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 108 He has left many Oracular Records wherein a man may read.. the State and Condition of the Church. 1700 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* II. 137 He had stamp'd it upon your minds for an Oracular Truth, that nothing alive Death can have any other regard to. 1893 Manchester *Meet. Eng.* 20 IV. 103 Whatever he said or wrote was considered an oracular by his disciples.

b. Resembling the ancient oracles in the mystery, ambiguity, or ambitiousness of their answers.

1778 Trumbull *Patriotism* (1794) 140 Such expressions were often used,—and I believe these oracular speeches were interpreted, as oracles used to be, according as every man's ambition led him. **1849** James *A. Neil* xx, He rejoined his App, with an oracular shake of the head. **1855** Disraeli *Tancred* v. 2, 'The dance!' said the Duchy, who did not clearly comprehend the bent of the observation of his much gad-fleeting...friend, but was touched by its oracular terseness.

c. Of reputations: portent; ominous, portentous.

1800 Bowles *Hist. Enq.* iv. 2. 182 Whose ravings the rather bear oracular tard, Which never knells but for a patriotic death. **1801** Southey *Eclogues* ii. 8. 64 Those prodigies are oracular, and show The presence of the unseen Deity.

3. Of a person: That delivers oracular responses; *transf.* that speaks or writes in the character or manner of an oracle.

1621 D. Stuteley *Edward, Prayer, Philos.* 2, v. 330 In Mr [D. Low's] original speculations, he is weak, paradoxical, and oracular. **1809** *Lucubr. Downman* i. 25, Mentor, you are quite oracular. **1813** W. Phillips *Speeches* &c. 295 The oracular press lays down the law. **1815** Gentz *Fragm.* II. 222, as Livy prophets and oracular ministers.

4. Delivered, uttered, or decreed by an oracle.

1800 Southey *Hymns to Mercury* xxvi, Unbreathed ... be thou the mystery Of all oracular fates. **1803** Mary Shorter *E. Bronte's Grave* ii. 101, 137 Some oracular replies show great political wisdom. **1813** Southey *Cork, Poems* vii. 230 When Cockpen steps his father, he does so to ceremony of oracular warnings. **1856** Stevenson *Recollections* 53 For the rare Kings an of death oracular to thy sons.

Hence **Ora·cularness**, oracularity.

1777 in Rogers II. **1886** *Americana* XII. 189 Their oracularness is merely an opinion. **1892** *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/2 'He's sure to wear a big beard'...said Aaron Gunn, with Mercantile emphasis.

Oracularity (orækiŭlæ·riti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or character of being oracular.

a. The quality of being the medium or seat of an oracle, or of making divine communications.

1818 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 180 *Agreeably* to the notion which ascribed oracularity to the sacred grove.

1823 — *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 230 The remark relates to the supposed oracularity of the Hebrew ship, which was feigned to direct its course by an audible voice what course they ought to take. **1840** — *Prim. Luth.* (1845) II. 36 To invest the Clergy with some dreamy and superstitious oracularity.

b. The quality of being laconic, obscure, and of veiled meaning; with *pl.* an instance of this.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 363 This we conceive to be in the purest style of the hieroglyphics, and to establish Coleridge's oracularity beyond all question. **1845** Tractarian *Fathers Enough* Wks. 1900 XIII. 438 Stanfield has to explain or oracularity about him. **1849** Fox *Wright's Wks.* 1874 III. 363 The quaint, quirks, and cant oracularities of the Emperor [etc.].

Oracularly (orækiŭlăli), *adv.* [f. ORACULAR + -LY 2.] In an oracular manner.

a. In the solemn, authoritative, or sententious manner of an ancient oracle.

1772 Burke *Present Discon. in Lords* Wks. 1815 VI. 161 A third party will give way to an awful judge delivering oracularly the law. **1788** Reid *Aristotle's Log.* i. § 3. 3 He delivers his decisions oracularly. **1884** *Punch* 22 Mar., 1800 Mr. Justice Bingham, speaking oracularly, declared that there was no law against honest commission 'if effected without reference to others'.

b. With the obscurity or ambiguity of the responses of the ancient oracles; enigmatically.

1814 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Utterances even more oracularly ambiguous are ascribed to him at Washington.

† Ora·culist. *Obs.* [f. L. *ōrāculum* ORACLE + -IST.] A professed communicator of oracles.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 320 It was answered by the divining Oraculists that Augustus had onely a hundred dayes to live. *Ibid.* 363 And thus was it shuffled up betwixt the astrologers and the oraculists.

† Ora·culize. *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ōrāculāre* ORACULE + -IZE.] *trans.* To make an oracle of; to render, or hold as, oracular.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 122 That of Tarquin is oracliz'd, *Fatuos asinos comparo non solum Consulibus*, but Caesars themselves.

Hence **† Ora·culizer**, one who constitutes himself an oracle, or plays the oracle.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 169 But he that sits on high... is Seer and twenty hours after proved this great Oraculizer's conceipt lies.

Oraculous (orækiŭlăs), *a. Now rare or Obs.* [f. L. type **ōrāculōs-us*, f. *ōrāculum*: cf. obs. F. *oraculeux* (Cotgr. and Godef.), and *miraculous*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an oracle. (Formerly common; now superseded by ORACULAR.)

1. = ORACULAR 1.

1600 Holland *Ess. Aug. Cæsar* 598 This lowering the wonderfull oraculous diuine of Delphos is ascribed to him onely. **a 1638** Cleveland *Amer. Pamphl.* (1650) 130 Reason ...why Tophet, when he was most Oraculous, was called Leaden Assyria. **1660** Jeremy Taylor, *A Dis. w. Infidel* Prel., Where the Oracles of Delphi ceased, there Mahomet arose, in Asia and Thessalia, those oraculous grots (in Antony's house). **1676** Marla St. Cassiere' *Lament* 219 Where... One, from Argo and it from wandering Greece. **1892** H. Cl. *A. Hamilton's Fairy T.* 124 (He) soon left the oraculous wood a full league behind him.

† 2. = ORACULAR 2. *Obs.*

1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* x. 160 That what he spoke, was held to be oraculous As was his writings worn. **1647** Ward *Simp. Cobler* 52 It cry Bishops no King, such are oraculous Truths? **1651** Jeremy Taylor *Wks.* 1727 I. 670 He...supposes that ... his opinions be received as decisive and oraculous.

† b. = ORACULAR 2 b. *Obs.*

1625 Bacon *Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 329 As for Equivocations, or Oraculous Speeches, they cannot hold out long. **a 1700** Shakespeare (Mr. Rowe) *Wks.* (1709) II. 155 To gratify...when the meaning of this oraculous clause should be.

II. = ORACULAR 3.

1623 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* iv. 2, Like a coxcomb, One of our free oraculous wizards. **1647** Cleveland *Poems* 113 The oraculous doctors' noyse hills, Cockneis hard words made into pills. **1703** Penn *Defence* 10, 319 The oraculous men [Protean] frequent in the Pharisaic synod. **1732** Jeremiah *Examiner* No. 62 ¶ 3 His graves are as sublime oracles and infallible. **1808** T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* xii, He...asked Mr. Flosky, whom he looked up to as a most oraculous personage, whether any story of any ghost...was entitled to any degree of belief.

† 4. = ORACULAR 4. *Obs.*

1623 D. Stuteley *Trans. to* Defiance him in writing the state of the question; who in writing briefly entereth his oraculous answer. **1624** Heywood *Gunaik.* v. 30 Who...very many oraculous replies to the people of Sparta, yet could they not parallel their own thunders. **1624** Gataker *Transubst.* 197 As the oraculous predictions of the Prophets and supreme promises of God themselves describe it.

b. (With allusion to ORACLE *sb.* 3.)

1626 Bacon *Sylva*, Insects, 793 One whose books are disallowed in the Pope ... and so hath had an oraculous reflexion by an allowance *pro tanto* twice.

Hence **Ora·culously** *adv.*, by or in manner of an oracle; as if by an oracle; oracularly; **Ora·culousness**, oracularity.

1632 Brome *North. Lasse* i. 2, Wks. 1873 III. 8 My Cedric counsel, which hath ever been exceedingly good. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 22 The confirmation of Apologies and such as please oraculously amongst us. **1650** Dugdale *Corp. Govep.* 67, 72 The hereditary Branch and vocal Oke, Whose Juice of Old Oraculously spoke. **1733** Jeremiah *Oraculous*—Oraculousness, the state of being oraculous.

‡ Oraculum (orækiŭlŏm). [L.: see ORACLE.]

1. = ORACLE.

1719 Swift *To Sheridan* 24 Oct., But I doubt the oraculum is a great superannuation. **1899** Water-Drinkers *Aphorisms* (1900) III/2 'Two cures to be the Oraculum of the bag-fields, etc.: Have you any other Delphic utterances?

2. = ORATORY 2 c.

1849 Pugin *Encl. Archit. Ireland* 9, iii. 2, 330 Such oratories are often designated by the term *oraculum*, a word which was also sometimes applied to cupolas in Ireland.

O·ral, *adv.* rare. [f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + *-al*: see DENTRAL.] Towards the mouth.

1899 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Ora·ffe. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *oraffe*: see GIRAFFE.] A giraffe.

c 1420 Maundev. (1728) 288 There also bee many Beasts, that bee clept Oraffes.

‡ Ora·ge. [a. F. *orage* (orăʒ)—popular L. *aurātic-us*, f. *aura* breeze: see -AGE.]

† 1. A violent or tempestuous wind; a storm. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1425 Cursor *Mundi* 36 b, Whilke knightes bayng...vpon the sees were ware vexid...with grete orages and tempestes. **1483** — *Gold. Leg.* 173/2 Sodenly descended vpo hemes suche a tempest of rayne and of orage that it couered alle the montayne. **1611** Cotgr., Orage, a storme, tempest, orage. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 183 His gains ... were much greater by his practice in the Hall *Record* as upon him like an orage. — *Exam.* iii. vii. § 63 (1740) 633 But there was then enough of the Church and Loyal Party...to stem that Orage of Faction.

2. An organ-stop designed to produce an imitation of the noise of a tempest. **1891** in *Cent. Dict.*

Orage, *obs.* form of ORAGE.

Orageous (orē·ʤĕs), *a. rare.* [a. Anglo-F. *orageus*, F. *orageux* stormy, f. *orage* storm.] Stormy, tempestuous. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 *Rawl's Pilgr.* lv. Wasen Coll. *Poems* (1908) 61, 19 The seasun was so outrageus, And with outrigh orages, That I so fast did grage. **1894** Tennyson *Demeter* and *Other Poems* 303 M. d'Ivry, whose early life may have been rather orageous, was not a gentleman.

+ Orageu·lle. *Obs.* A kind of fabric: see quot.

1709 J. Roberts *Spinster* 346 Woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk...satin lust, and thrown out of sale, such as... paisleys and chiverons, orageulle's.

Oraison, *obs.* form of ORISON.

Oral (ō·răl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + -AL. Cf. F. *oral* (1676 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Uttered or communicated in spoken words; transacted by word of mouth; spoken, verbal.

1626 Sir Hen. *Old Ridly.* xvi. § 3, *viz* An Ile for oral Traditions, what certainties can there be to them? **1638** *Presb. Conf.* iv. (1647) 43 Opened by himself to small contentment to the publick party wronged. **1780** in Bourne *Francis* I. 272 How often have they frequently urged us to an Oral or Pen Combat. **1792** Jeremiah *Examiner* No. 37 ¶ 10 Temptations to petulance...which occur in oral conferences. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 259 Disputes were easily settled by the oraculist of the manor ...no oral evidence of the custom at issue. **1879** Farrar *St. Paul* I. 133 To throw discredit even upon the Oral Law would not be without danger.

2. Using speech only; communicating instruction, etc. by word of mouth. *rare.*

1892 Anson *Introd. Students's Coleridge* 6 The influence of simply Oral Teachers rests chiefly in the hearts and minds of the Taught.

b. Using ordinary speech as 'lip-language' in the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

1881 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 6/2, I understand that under the oral system both digits and finger-spelling are prohibited. *Ibid.*, If [a deaf pupil] had been sent to an oral school it should have made little or no progress whatever.

3. Of or pertaining to the mouth, as a part of the body.

Great cavity, (a) the cavity of the mouth; (b) in hemiptilous insects, the hollow on the lower surface of the head, from which the haustellum or sucking-mouth proceeds.

1856 Mayne's Glossogr., Oral, pertaining to the mouth, tongue, lips, limb, lower or tongue. **1866** Knox & Dy. *Zoötomy* (1845) I. 89 The sense pits which stretch the lunettes of their oral fringes. **1868** *Phil. Mag.* Ser. 4, XXXV. 373 Their oral organs...are of a Sheep-carnivorous type. **1888** Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 303 Salivary glands...open into the oral cavity, the most important pair belonging to the labium.

4. Done or performed with or by the mouth, as the organ of eating and drinking.

1649 Unton *Anim. Nature* 31 This grosse opinion of the oral eating and drinking of Christ in the Sacrament. *a* 1688 Wood *Life & Lett.* (1891) III. 180 The godliness of Christ's Body is not by the oral eating. **1888** *Ch. Times* 13 July 611 Attendance at the Holy Eucharist without oral communion on every occasion.

II. *as sb.* Short for *oral sound, oral plate*, etc.

1883 *Athenæum* 17 Apr. 475/2 A ring of plates which are the homologues of the five oral plates... These are also the actual representatives of the tentacles. **1887** Benham *Darb. Phonographic* 32 The vowels [may be divided] into Five Diagraphs: Five Orals: Five Diphthongs. *Ibid.* 22 The Orals, short or long, in Pool, Pill, Pulle, Pall, Pool.

‡ Orale (orē·lĭ, orā·lĭ). *Eccl.* [mod.L., = 'veil', neuter of **ōrālis* adj., f. *ōs, ōr-* face, countenance, mouth. See Du Cange.] A veil, covering the face and breast and falling upon the shoulders, worn by the Pope at certain solemn ceremonials.

1850–52 [see PANNI 2].

Oralism (ō·răliz'm). [f. ORAL + -ISM.] The method of instructing deaf-mutes by ordinary speech or 'lip-language', instead of by the manual alphabet.

1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* App. 92 So far as oralism is concerned.

Oralist (ō·rălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One practised in oral delivery; a convent or model speaker. *rare.*

1887 A. M. Bell *Vis. Speech* 109 A comparison of the independent pronunciations of two or three such related orators to fix the alphabet for Visible Speech printing.

2. One who uses oral teaching or 'lip-language' for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

1881 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/2 The oralists say that under the French system signs only are taught. **1882** *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* July 134 An oralist writes.

Ora·lity. *rare*—1. [f. ORAL + -ITY.] The quality of being oral, or orally communicated.

1666 ? Sergeant *Letter of Thanks* 108 The Orality of the Rule of Faith.

Orally (ō·răli), *adv.* [f. ORAL + -LY 2.]

1. By, through, or with the mouth as the organ of eating and drinking.

1626 Sir Hen. Blount *Relat.* 1. v. 30 The prime diet meritine, and orally devour it whole. **1629** Digges *Answ. Jesuit* (1631) 38 That which is universally delivered in the Sacrament, and orally received by the Communicants. **1893** *Ch. Times* 17 Feb. 164/2 It is the duty of every Catholic, as he ground every Lord's Day at the offering of the Eucharist, whether he communicates orally or in the prayers only.

2. By or with the mouth as the organ of speech; by word of mouth; verbally.

1666 Tillotson *Rule of Faith* xi. 11. § 2 The faith of the Jews was not delivered to them orally, but by writing. **1788** H. Tooke *Purley* 32 Without ... Language mankind would have nothing but Interjections with which to communicate, orally, any of their feelings. **1858** Trench *Sermon on Mt.* III. 109 The verse, according to Epiphanius usage, were given orally. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 18 An Act ...forbidding English subjects to hold any correspondence orally, or by writing, or by message, with the exiled family.

Orang (ōrā·ŋ), abbreviated f. ORANG-OUTANG.

1778 Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 149, I had an opportunity of seeing seven Orangs. **1834** Penn *Mod.* & *Tenth in Cyc. Sc., Orgnic. Nat. Hist.* 592 Both chimpanzees and orangs differ from the human subject in the order of the development of the permanent series of teeth. *add'l.* **1884** *Ch. Winter Examiner* 126 One has attempt at orang shooting.

Orange (ŏ·rĭnʤ), *sb.*, *a.* Forms: 4–8 **orenge**, (5 ore-, -indge, -ynge, -ange), 5 **orenge**, 5–7 **ornge**, 6–7 **ornge**, 7 **-yngo**; 5 Sc. **oreyngis**. [ME. *orange*, *orenge*, a. OF. *orange* (13th c.), *orenge*, = It. *arancia* (Florio), now *arancio*; Vanet. *narancia*, Milan. *narenzi*, Sp. *naranja*, Pg. *laranja*, also med. Gr. *νεράντζιον*. The Sp. and Gr. are ad. Arabic ﻧﺎرﻧﺞ (*nāranj*), in Pers. ﻧﺎرﻧﮓ (*nārang*); pl. late Skr. *nāranga*, Hindī *nāraṅgī*; also Pers. *nār* pomegranate.

The native country of the orange appears to have been the northern frontier of India, where wild oranges are still found, and the name may have originated there. The loss of initial *n* in Fr., Eng., and It. is usually ascribed to its absorption in the indef. article in our *norange*, now *an orange*. Med.L. had also the forms *arangia*, *arcangia* (Du Cange), whence *accranelle* by popular association with *accroire* gold, from the colour. So perh. OF. *orange* for *arange*, after *or* gold.]

A. *sb.* **1.** The fruit of a tree (see sense 2), a large globose many-celled berry (Hesperidium) with sub-acid juicy pulp, enclosed in a tough rind extremely of a bright reddish yellow (= orange) colour.

The common variety is variously called the Chinese, Caribe, Portugal, or Sweet (L. the sweet Chinese Orange was

especially common in 17–18th c. Other varieties or species are known as *Blood-red*, *Malta* or *Maltese* (1., a red-peeled variety), *Tuffo* or *Toffee* (1., a brown-skinned and very sweet kind), *Navel* (1., a nearly seedless variety from Brazil, etc., having the rudiment of a second fruit imbedded in its apex), *Cane* (in Ogilvie 1811), *Noble*, or *Mandarin* (1.—MANDARIN), *Tangerine* (1.; see TANGERINE), The fruit of the *Citrus Aurantium* is called the *Bitter*, *Seville*, or *Seville* (1.), and that of the *C. Bergamia*, *Bergamot* (1. or BERGAMOT).

13... *R. E. Alfd. P.* B. 1042 An orange & other fruit. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Addit. Oxon.) 13 *Citrangulum Arausion*, orange. *c* 1440 *Pr. Parv.* 361/2 Orange, fruite. *c* 1440 *Passion Lord* 181 She thatte a hondyd oryngys. 1497 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 330 For Setting of the appill orenyeis. fra the schip. 1548 TURNER *Libellus Medicus nuncupatus* 93 croche. *c* 1550 LAURE *Pynes, Headdi* (1864) 8/2 The sede of Chenolike. 1588 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 147 The rinde of the Orenge is hot, and the spunie within it is cold. 1598 *Epulario* C 5, Take the iuice of an Oringe, or else Vergice. 1598 A. BARRY *Amer. Discovery to Chinas by Oregon, Apples, China-Oranges, and other fruits.* 1598 STRACHEY *Jamestown* II. xxix. 365, I found a crystal glass filled with essential oil of orange ... extracted from the rind or peel of the oranges. *c* 1630 *Coke of York* 28 Seven China Oranges. 32. Michael's Oranges. I vnto Mr ... one or two a peece. 1641 *Moore, & Friends, Exp.* (Roch.) *Fol.* 48 In the 16th of Edward the first [sope] a large Spanish ship came to Portesmouth; out of the cargo of which the Queene bought ... fifteen thousand sweet orenges[*Poma de oranges*]. 1660 *Trans. Bot.* 191 Oranges were unknown to Europe, or at all events in Italy, in the eleventh century, but were shortly afterwards carried westward by the Moors. *Ibid.*, The Noble or Mandarin Orange is a small flattened and deep orange. It is exceedingly rich and sweet. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 173 The rind of the orange yields by distillation a fragrant oil much used in perfumery.

b. Phrase: *To squeeze or suck an orange*, to extract all the juice from it; *fig.* to take all that is profitable out of anything.

1683 *Crocker's Courtier's Orac.* 4 So soon as the Orange is squeezed, it's thrown upon the ground. 1820 G. COMBE in *St. Cuthbert's Chron.* 4 Ye have, in a manner, squeezed the orange: but the public good there is something to do. 1884 HARLEY SMART *From Post to Finish* I. vii. 108 It is rather rough on the boy ...to suddenly discover that his father has sucked the orange, and they he has merely inherited the skin. 1892 DR. DRAKE *Hist. Johnsn. Eng. Prac.*, By this time Dhella was a sucked orange: his brain was dry.

c. *Oranges and lemons*, a nursery game, in which a ditty beginning with these words is sung, and the players take sides according to their answer to the question: 'Which will you have, oranges or lemons?'

1887 J. H. BURTON *Circl Cassan* 48.

2. More fully ORANGE-TREE, q. v.). An evergreen tree (*Citrus Aurantium*), a native of the East, now largely cultivated in the South of Europe, the Azores, and in most warm, temperate, or sub-tropical regions; it produces fragrant white flowers, and the fruit mentioned in sense 1. (Also applied to allied species or subspecies, as *C. nobilis*, *C. Bigaradia*, *C. Bergamia*: see 1.)

Diabetic orange, a hardy shrubby variety used as an ornamental plant and as a stock for dwarfing other varieties. *Lond. Dict.* 1890.

1623 D. ROGERS *Treas.* (1626) 3 Groues of Oranges. 1683 MARTIN *Romance's Bot.* xxx. (1694) 310 The Orange and Lemon may be distinguished by paleness leaves from the Myrtle-tree. 1688 *Trans. Bot.* 191/1 It is said that St. Dominic planted an orange for the convent of St. Sabina in Rome, in the year 1200. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Self. Dec. Prologue* iv. 5, The soft night-wind went laden to shark With smell of the orange in flower.

3. Applied, with qualifying word prefixed, to plants of various families, or their fruit, mostly from some apparent resemblance in flower or fruit to the orange-tree.

Jamaica orange, the fruit of the *Glycoxylis sisrifolia* (*Trans. Bot.* 1886); **Native orange** (*Australia*), (a) the orange-flowered tree, (1889) (b) the small native green parasite, *Cassytha melantha*; **Osage orange**, *Maclura aurantiaca*, a spreading tree of the Southern United States, of thirty or forty feet in height, with orange-like fruit; **Quito orange**, the berry of *Solanum Quitoense*, a species of Nightshade, in colour, fragrance, and taste resembling an orange; **Scarlet orange**, *Mentzelia cinantiaca* (Miller *Plantæ*, 1814); **Wild orange**, (a) of the West Indies, *Zanthoxylum Clava* (*Trans. Bot.*); (b) the Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus Caroliana*; (c) an Australian cyrtaceous shrub or tree, *Carpodetus serpentinus*, also called Wild lemon (North *Myrt.*); see also *Myrtle-scented*.

1847 J. BRANDER *Trans. Amber* 180 note, It blends an acrid milky juice when wounded, and is called by the hunters the Osage orange. 1859 MARIA *Pradria Trees.* I. 18 Wheels made of the bois d'arc, or Osage-orange wood, are the best for the plains, as they shrink but little. 1880 *Trans. Bot.* 190/1 The plants [of the genus *Citrullus*] are called the Native Orange and Orange Quava by the Australian colonists. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants* 11 Small Native Pomegranate', 'Native Orange'. The fruit is from one to two inches in diameter, and the pulp, which has an agreeable perfume, is eaten by the natives. *Ibid.* 18 'Native Orange', 'Orange Thorn'. The fruit is an orange berry with a leathery skin, about one inch and a half in diameter. It is eaten by the aboriginals. 1892 *Bulletin Miag. Jan.* 80 We find three orders of osage orange hedges.

b. Applied to varieties of apples or pears, resembling the orange in colour; cf. *orange-bergamot*, *-musk*, *-pear*, *-pippin* (see B. 2 c below).

1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The Villain of Anjou. It is also called ...The Tulip Pear, and ...The Great Orange. 1767 J. ANSCOMBE *Bk. Man his own Gard.* (1805) 251/1 Pears...Summer orange, Winter orange, Swiss bergamot. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 3/1 'Cox's orange pippin' and 'Blenheim orange', are certain to repay liberally for careful cultivation.

4. = RED ORANGE, a large orange-coloured hair-tharian (*Lophothauria fabricii*) of globose shape.

1775 CHEMNITZ *Cycl. Suppl.* 2. 1, *Orange*, *Sea Orange*, in natural history, a name given by Count Marsigli to a very remarkable species of sea plant, ...It is round and hollow, and in all respects resembles the shape of an orange. 1858 *Simpl. Instr.* 198, 17 XVI. 1787) The body of the orange, as it is called, is formed by lines [fine filaments] to the rock, or other solid substance.

5. (More fully ORANGE-COLOUR.) The reddish-yellow colour of the orange; one of the so-called seven colours of the spectrum, occupying the region between red and yellow. Also, a pigment of this colour; usually, with defining words, as trade names for various shades, often indicating chemical origin, as *cadmium*, *Chinese*, *diphenylamine*, *gold*, *Mars*, *nine orange*, etc.

a 1600 HOLINSHED *Hist. Fleetw.* xxiv. 68 O would orange! willed me to note. 1778-96 WOODHOUSE *Bot. Plants* ed. 3) IV. 320 Pilose Sempervivum tinged with orange. 1832 TENNYSON *Marriage to Sea* xxxiii. 18 Till all the colours changed, and past Into deep orange o'er the sea. 1892 MARIA EDG *Sculp Heart.* I. xv Under the orange predominates in the silvery flowers of the *asclepia*.

6. *Her.* A mythical beast (tawny-coloured).

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 38 The seuenth Sir Gaureth Argent, *vi* Oranges. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiii. (1660) 256 If they [Bandelles] be Tawne then we call them Oranges. 1572-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1888-80 in COLLINS *Peer.* iv.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib.: of an orange or oranges, as *orange-bloom*, *-grove*, *-juice*, *-leaf*, *-pip*, *-plant*, *plantation*, *-rose*, *-skin*, *-strip*; employed or used in the orange trade, as *orange-box*, *-chest*, *-girl*, *-man*, *-merchant*, *-wench*, *-wife*, *-woman*; flavoured with orange-juice or peel, as *orange-custard*, *-pudding*, *-wine*; b. objective or obj. genitive, as *orange-grower*, *-seller*, *-thrower*; c. parasynthetic, as *orange-shaped* adj.

1713 CYRUS WHEELOCKE *Misc. Poems* 16 The 'Orange-Maid, that with each sweetness blooms. 1789 Mrs. ROBERTS *Emp. Memphis* (1878) 256 To make 'Orange Cordials. 1787 Sir J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 195 One poet hopes, that the town is a sea, the playhouse a ship, ... and the 'orange-girls powder-monkies. 1788 J. BARTRAM *Trnl. to Jas. in Stark Acc. E. Florida* 38 We...stopped at a great 'orange-grove. 1797 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 13416 Thomas Martin late of London, 'Orange Merchant. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 329 The 'Orange-Mids, that here Cajoles the Dons. 1810 KEATS *Isabella* xvi, Fair 'orange-mourn Were of more soft mein than lone nuns. 1892 *Gilbert's Agric. Mod.* III. 889 It is impossible to understand how a cherry-stone or an 'orange-pip could enter the appendix. 1719 PRIOR in *Waller's* Wks. Observ. p. xlvii, Where did Prior ever witness the 'orange-plantation of this island worn in good repute. 1789 Mrs. RADCLIFF *Emp. Memphis* (1878) 271 An 'Orange-Pudding. Boil the rind of a Seville orange very soft [etc.]. 1883 PATTY *Diary in Fiji*, Mrs. Jessup...the other day dressed herself like an 'orange wench. 1721 STEELE *Spect. No.* 191 ¶ 1 A Poet...implies the Scent, to refer to the Orange Wenches. 1807 SOUTH. *Cor.* iv. 1. 78 A sweet between an 'Orange wife, and a Forest-seller. 1879 *Pall Mall Trans.* X. 196 Cadiz or 'Orange-wine. 1772 *Hist. Ind.* LXII. 260 He drank a bottle of orange-wine in the course of this day. 1856 OSBORN *Philadelphia* iv. 87 In a day or the Play whisper it to the 'orange-women. 1810 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gast. French Controversy* (1826) 106 Carts and wheelbarrows, and vulgar looking things, fit for orange-women's daughters.

d. Special comb.: **orange-aphis**, a black aphis (*Siphonophora citrifolii*) that infests the orange-tree; †**orange-apple**, an orange; **orange-bead**, an orange-pip formed into a bead; **orange-berry**, an immature orange; **orange-bird**, a bird of Jamaica: see quot.; **orange-brandy**, brandy flavoured with orange-peel; **orange-butter** (see quot.); **orange-butterfly**, a large black and white butterfly, *Papilio cresphontes*, the larva of which feeds on the orange-tree; **orange-chip**, a slice of orange-peel prepared for eating; **orange-dog**, the larva of the orange-butterfly; **orange-fly**, a name of several small flies, whose larvæ burrow in the orange; **orange-jelly**, a jelly flavoured with orange-juice and orange-peel; (*b*) a variety of seeds turnip; (*c*) popular name of a fungus, *Tremella mesenterica*; **orange-maggot**, the larva of the orange-fly; **orange-marmalade**: see MARMALADE; **orange-oil**, the essential oil obtained from the rind of the orange; **orange-pea**, a young unripe fruit of the oranges or other oranges, used as an acrid pea and to flavour liqueurs; **orange-quarter**, (*a*) one of the natural divisions of an orange; (*b*) a fourth part of an orange; **orange-seals**, any scale-insect which infests the orange-tree; esp. *Aspidiotus aurantii* (*Cent. Dict.*); **orange-skin**, (*a*) orange-peel; (*b*) an orange tint of the skin; (*c*) *orange-skin surface*, a name given to the slightly rough glaze of certain varieties of Oriental porcelain; **orange-strainer**, a utensil for straining the juice of an orange.

1580 WILLIAMS *Honor. Apoth.* 13 Volow as an 'Orenge appel. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 980 Orenges and Limons, and Apple of Marie-Horses; ...also 'Orange-Beads; also Beads of Liquorice Alone, Macerated first in Rose-water, and Dryed. 1888 *Cassell Fam. Med. Illum. Bot. No.* 1. 19 The small mountain birds which drop from the trees when disturbed and dried, form the 'Orange berries of pharmacy. 1893 LOUIS BECKE *Tamate* 232 Gathering...Alison ripening Tyson, R. B. is called the 'Orange-bird...from the resemblance of its plume and glowing breast to that beautiful fruit. 1894 MARTIN *Diet. Birds*, 'Orange-bird, a name in Jamaica for *Spermophila* (prop. *Sporoleuca*) *nigrivirgata*, wrongly identified ... with *Fringilla nana*, one of the Tanagers. 1720 CHAMBERS *Hydr. of World* II. v. I Smith all foreign fruits, all ingredients to the tea-table, as 'orange-brandy [etc.]. 1789 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Emp. Memphis* (1878) 250 To make 'Orange Brandy. Pare eight oranges very thin, and steep the peels in a quart of brandy forty-eight hours in a close pitcher [etc.]. 1726 *Court of Exercise* (N.), The Dutch way to make 'orange-butter.—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower water, and as much red wine, and so long become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange. 1879 E. WYNNE *Spadacc. Domitie.* iv. He must eat some 'Orange Chips. *c* 1770 *Royal Recorder* 32 Tea in the Essex, 258 Orange Chips 2s. 6d. 1789 [see CRISP 1 c]. 1892 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*, *Orange Chips.*—Take the rinds of some large oranges. Cut into quarters, and weigh them. ...Put the chips on a sieve to dry. 1890 JESSE P. BALLARD *Among Moths & Butterfl.* 140 The common name in Florida for this caterpillar is 'the 'orange dog', from a fancied resemblance of its rear curlous head to that animal. 1789 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Emp. Memphis* (1878) 200 To make 'Orange Jelly. Take half a pound of lump sugar, and two quarts of spring water; ...and the rind of three oranges pared very thin, and the juice of six. 1893 *Times* 11 July 4/1 Some of the following:—The late cards, hardy reeds, the orange jelly, golden ball lantana, ...in the grey zone range. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1023 Oil of Bitter-sweet of Neroli oil, ...has an agreeable odour, different from that of lemon or 'orange-oil, and is not unpleasant taste, like that of orange-oil. 1847 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Orange Peas, common name for green peas, made from the *Faronella Cornucopiæ*, or German squirt or oranges when dried and hardened. 1908 *Mrs. Mary Eaton's Receipts* 20 Take a off the Zest, and put in your 'Orange-Quarters. 1800-10 *Lord's Lively Mod. Jnl.* of IV. 340 *Ephemeris Comyn.* 'Orange skin. 1888 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25263/4 A set of Castors, and an 'Orange-Strainer, all of Silver. 1719 *Ibid.* No. 5934/4 A silver Orange-strainer.

B. *adj.* 1. Of the colour of an orange (see A. 5).

Only as attrib. use of the sb., as in Ogilvie *adj.*; as in quots. 1797, 'orange hue'; but in 1822, 'orange velvet', an adj.

For the political or party use of the colour (quots. 1703, 1840, 1882), see ORANGE sb.¹ 2 note.

1592 *Com. H. Wards* (1815) 124 Item thirty yeeres of sweetlogs for the chapell of orange lace. 1600 *Order Jan.* 10 Two low stooles of black and orange velvett. 1703 BURNET *Short View Eng. Hist.* (1736) 391 His daughter Denmark bitterwards Queen Anne, with her great favourite lady Churchill, both dressed with Orange ribbands, ...were triumphant in the playhouse. 1730 WOTTON, *Def. Nat. Objects* 48 In the year The orange sky of evening died away. 1831 BROWNING *Cavalier tunes* vii. 10 We have worn Rose, by absention, discomposed ...orange light into yellow and red. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1856) II. 430 The whole High House [of Orange] in 1688 was gay with orange ribands. 1861 *Temple. Bar.* XVII. 63/1 Orange-and, The orange flowers of the *Lemon Bellflower* are worn in Wales on the 1st and 12th July, the anniversaries of the Boyne and Aughrim.

2. Combinations. a. With other adjs. of colour, expressing modification by orange, as *orange-brown*, *-buff*, *-chestnut*, *-cinnamon*, *-cream*, *-crimson*, *-flesh*, *-gold*, *-sulphur*, *-vermilion* adjs. (obs.); also in names of pigments, as *orange-chrome*, *-lake*, *-lead*. b. parasynthetic, as *orange-flowered* (having orange flowers), *-headed* (having an orange-coloured head), *-hued*, *-petalled*, *-spotted*, *-spotted*, *-tailed*, *-winged*, etc. *-adjs.*; **orange-fronting**, that produces orange-coloured fumes; **orange-legged**, **-thighed** *adjs.*, of birds: having the shank or thigh orange-coloured, as the Orange-legged Hobby, *Falco rufipennis*, the Orange-thighed Falcon, *Falco fusco-cærulescens* (*List Anim. Lond. Soc.* (1856) 398).

1799 G. SHAW *Lepidoptera* II. 302 'Orange-brown Body. 1860 ORCHID *Amateur Orchid Grow.* 250 The Scottish Boats on the surface as an orange-brown layer. 1882 GARDEN 21 Aug. 1856 Another with a spot of an 'orange-buff tint. 1874 *Lord's Dict. Birds* III. 480 'Orange-chin, a subdivision of land; a fine orange-coloured pigeons. 1880 GARDEN 24 Jan. 1856 The flowers ranging in colour from yellow to a bright 'orange-cinnabar. 1880 R. H. PATTERSON *Sci. Gossip* n. *Ser.* 97 A wall of an 'orange-cream colour. 1881 *Graphic* 18 Dec. 592/1 A glowing 'orange-crimson, very bright and effective. 1887 W. PENGELLY *Brit. Dictyopteron* 108 The colour varies from reddish-brown to pale 'orange-flesh or salmon-colour. 1855 W. GREENWELL *Surrey Chron.* (ed. 3) 89 Along with paper-making acid, a furnace was found-ing there most of the drugs, often called nitrous acid. 1884-92 R. BARNES *Eyes & Pupils* Misc. 220, Broad and low clouds, which last the sun had been, A wealth of 'orange-gold were thickly shed. 1886 REID *My Lady Capricc* II. 'His highness, in her mother's 'orange-hued presence. 1884 J. BRANDARD *Optical. Mechanic* 317 The 'orange-lake above mentioned...and with great success by a manufacturer in Manchester. ...The colour is produces in that of the 'orange-garnet. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 332 When the temperature is properly regulated, another pigment is obtained, called 'Orange Lead. 1884 *Leader* No. 172 2/1 A 'orange-spotted porcupine. 1892 *Mrs. Mary Eaton's Receipts* 20 Take the rind of three 'orange-melons, the abdomen white. 1894 MRS. HOPKINS *Village Sec.* 1. (1895) 131 Tulip, poppy, &c.—something orange or scarlet, or 'orange-scarlet. 1887 MRS. PIATT *Pioneer* 76 VI. 17 'Orange-tailed Fire-tail. 1894 BENNETT *Anim. Mag.* 1/1/3 III. 240 The 'orange-tailed tree. This is one of the largest of the British Bees. 1884 *Lit. Rev.* 3 July 180 The 'beautiful grebe, familiar to visitors at the Concours at Marseilles as the 'orange-winged blackbird'.

c. In names of orange-coloured varieties of

apples or pears, as *orange-bergamot*, *-russet*, *-pear*, *-pippin*; also in names of plants, animals, etc. of this colour (more or less), as **orange bat**, the *Phlæotyrtis aurantia*, inhabiting northern Australia, the male of which has fur of a bright orange (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **orange-cowry**, a large handsome cowry (*Cypræa aurantia*), of a deep yellow colour; **orange dove**, a Fijian bird (*Carpophaga victor*), the male of which has bright orange plumage; **orange-fin**, a variety of trout found in the Tweed; **orange-fly**, a fishing-fly (*see quot.*); **orange fungus**, a fungus which attacks roses; **orange-grass**, *Hypericum Sarothra*, having minute deep-yellow flowers (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **orange gum**, an Australian myrtaceous tree, *Angophora lanceolata* (Mueller); **orange-leaf**, (*a*) an evergreen shrub of New Zealand, *Coprosma lucida* (Miller *Plant-n.*); (*b*) a quality of dollar; **orange lightning**: see quot.; **orange lily**, *Lilium croceum*; also *L. bulbiferum*, var. *aurantiacum*; **orange-list**, a kind of wide balze; **orange mine**, *mineral*, an oxide of lead of similar composition to red lead, but of brighter colour, formed by oxidizing white lead; † **orange-paint**, a species of mint; **orange moth**, a geometrid moth (*see quot.*); **orange paste** (*Dyeing*), a paste for producing an orange colour; **orange-quit**, a bird of Jamaica, *Glossiptila radiabilis*; **orange-root**, a North American ranunculaceous plant, the golden-seal; **orange-sallow**, a night-moth, *Xanthia citrago* (Cassell); **orange-ship clay**, a clay used in Staffordshire, of a grey colour, having mixed with it reddish nodules, which impart an orange colour to the 'slip' or tempered mass: **orange thorn**: see A. 5, quot. 1884.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 230/1 Fruit-Trees ... By a uniform Plantation ... Pears, ... Orange Bergamot [etc.]. 1829 E. L. LEVERET in *Mass. Agric. Trans.* III. 211 In the same locality he procured the 'Orange Dove', and found ... that its female and young male were green. 1834 SILLAR in *Penn. Farm. Mus. Trad.* I. No. 2. 38 A team ... analogous to the 'Orange fin of the Tweed. 1787 FORT *Angling* (ed. 2) 102 The 'Orange fly'. ... Dubbed with orange coloured wool; the wings off the hackles of a blackbird's wing. 1882 *Garden* 21 Feb. 122/1 There is ... no disease to which the Rose is liable that is so destructive in its effects as a virulent attack of 'Orange fungus.' 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 863/2 Shell-lac: ... is brown, ... or 'button', 'orange-leaf', ... and 'reddish orange-leaf'. 1869 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cyperus fertilis*, Orange Orach-leaf, or Looking-glass bush. 1881 GARDNER *Gen. Pl.* 220 The capsule, loaded with Tetmar powder in the first and 'orange lightning' No. 6, in the second barrel. 1898 DYLLONG *Fl. Guard.* (1887) 36 The 'Orange Lily', *L. croceum*, a native of Austria, may be found in almost every cottage plot of flowers. 1880 BENTLEY & H. *Plant-n.*, *Orange Lily*, the common name in gardens for *Lilium bulbiferum*. 1830 *Penny Cycl.* *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Minium*, The best minium, however, called 'orange mine', is made by the slow calcination of good white lead (carbonate) in iron trays. 1869 EVELYN *Acetaria* 29 The greater Tops of the 'Orange-Mint, some will say; (or Composition). 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 92 The 'Orange Moth' (*Cidaria prunata*). The wings of the male generally deep orange. 1731-3 MILES *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The 'Orange Musk. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *Octob. July* [1729] 210 Pears ... green Chesil Pears, 'Orange Pear [etc.]. 1731-3 MILES *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The Green Orange Pear. 1823 J. BARWICK *Pom. Americ.* 48 The female flowers of the 'orange pepper. 1884 [see A. 3b]. 1892 NEPTUNE *Dict. Birds* s. v. *Quit*, Thus the 'Orange-Quit is *Glossiptila radiabilis*, one of the *Carebidæ*. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* Suppl. *Hydrastis canadensis* is the only species of a genus of Ranunculaceæ, found in damp places in woods, in the Northern United States and Canada, where it is called Yellow Puccoon, 'Orange root, or Canadian Yellow-root. *Ibid.* Suppl. 'Orange-thorn, a colonial name for *Citrus trifoliata*.

Orange (*prindʒ*), *sb.*[1]

1. The name of a town on the river Rhone in France, formerly the capital of a small principality of the same name, which passed in 1530 into the possession of the House of Nassau, and as to the territories of William III of England, styled princes of Orange-Nassau. On the death of William III, the territory of Orange was acquired by Louis XIV, and added to France; but the title continued to be held by the cousin of William and his descendants, who now constitute the royal line of Holland. In Eng. Hist., 'William of Orange' is an appellation of William III.

The hereditary coincidence of this name with that of the fruit and colour (Orange, *sb.*[2]), made the wearing of orange ribbons, scarfs, cockades, orange-lilies, etc., a symbol of attachment to William III, and to the principles of the Revolution settlement of 1689, and led to their use by the Orange lodges and Orangemen.

1598-9 CAMDEN *Annal., Funeral Obsc. F.* in Bergen *Life Gaschom* I. 194 A schollmaster ... (so he or I readily understand it was the Prince of Orange), who standing before the boys, stroake with the hand upon the cheek, and saith: 'Me le fait'. 1689 MONMOUTH *Country Lass* C. 'Grows in Many of the palest Standing that did not heartily love the Prince of Auange. 1689 *True Copy Lett. Sir Holland.* For his ... never Failing Friend Knight Le Strange, at the Orange Coffee, with Care and Speed, hast, hast, post haste. 1698 W. H. RAMSAY in *L. Ramsay's Stud. Tom Tours* I. 303 What are these mottos? ... Those of 1689? But those across the passages of Belgium to the house of Orange.

b. *attrib.* Of or belonging to the Orange family or dynasty in Holland.

1647 G. WARNER *Sallust Hybernicus* or But this is Warranted to an Orange Scarff and Feather. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 36/1 William (IV) Henry Prince ... was raised by the Orange party to the stadtholdership in 1747.

2. *Eng. Hist.*, (*attrib.*) Applied to the ultra-Protestant party in Ireland, in reference to the secret Association of Orangemen formed in 1795: cf. ORANGEMAN.

The exact origin of this use of 'Orange' is somewhat obscure. But it is supposed that 'the two Copes' of 1792 were members of a celebrated lodge of Freemasons then existing in Belfast, styled 'The Orange Lodge', and that these their adherents were known as 'Orange boys' and 'Orangemen'. The name of this lodge probably had reference to William of Orange, as to that one of orange-lodges of the anniversaries at which his memory was celebrated; and it was, no doubt, in this sense that the term became perpetuated as a party name. The first two quots. which follow refer to the Orange Lodge of Freemasons.

1795-3 in *Jrn. Irish Coll. Rolls* (1810). The procession was conducted by the Orange Lodge, to continually acknowledged to be the first in Europe, being composed of 700 gentlemen ... noblemen and commoners of the very first distinction. The Orange Lodge was first revived in Sept. 1781, at which time it consisted merely of the present Past-Master and two other gentlemen. 1792 C. T. STEWART *Tour through Ireland* 236, I was introduced to the Orange-lodge by a Mr. Hyndman. ... Mr. H. informed me the lodge was founded by a Mr. Cuffe, who held a lucrative employment here under Government.

1795 JAMESON *Lett. to Ld. Charlemont* 4 Oct. in 1778 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Commiss. Appx.* VOL. VII. It is impossible ... to disavow the absolute necessity of giving a considerable degree of support to the Protestant party, who, from the animosity of the two Copes, have got the name of the 'Orange boys'. *Ibid.*, My brother William told me he rode through three hundred well armed 'Orange boys' in the middle of the night. 1796 GRATTAN *Sp. in Irn. Comm.* 22 Feb., Those insurgents, who called themselves Orange Boys, or Protestant Boys—that is, a handful of murderers, committing massacres in the name of God. 1797 in 1798 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. Appx.* VOL. 303 We had a display here yesterday morning of the whole force the 'Orange boys', 'Orange weavers, and 'Orange' children could muster. 1798 *Ibid.* 341 The Orange system spreads in many parts of this country. 1808 G. MOORE (title) Observations on the Union Orange Association. 1813 LORD *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 1158 It appeared that Orangemen were regularly in London, Manchester [etc.]. 1824 *Regist.* 2 Oct. 462 Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, are forbidden to institute, countenance, or attend Orange-Lodges or any other Meetings whatever, for Party or Political Purposes. 1826 HAYDN List *S. Godfrey* L. 181 The orange cockbarn's wife. 1834 *Fait Mall G.* 16 Sept. 1/1 Of south-west Lancashire ...the Tarpots is more orange than bootle in the lower grades, and very much coloured by Liverpool in the upper ones. 1869 *Rampol. Irish.* XVIII. 455/1 (*Prof. to Edit.*) Peel became, by the necessity of his situation, 'Orange Peel', and shed the unfaltering engines of coercion and patronage with a vigorous hand. 1906 C. L. FALKINER *Lind. Irish Hist.* 50 On the morrow of that affair [Battle of the Diamond], 21 September 1795, the first Orange Lodge was formed in the house of a farmer named Sloan.

Orangeade (*prindʒēi·d*). [f. ORANGE + -ADE, after *lemonade*.] A beverage composed of orange and lemon juice diluted with water and sweetened with sugar. Now also applied to an aerated water, similar to lemonade but of an orange tint.

1708 in PHILLIPS. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fever*, Let him drink Pekoe ...or else Lemonade or Orangeade. 1869 SIR S. NORTHCOTE in *Life* (1890) I. v. 348 Oranges which thought too acid to eat will make capital orangeade. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6/1 Provide no great chance, a couple of Capons, some Francis, Flavors, an Orangeade-pan, or so. 1895 BRADLEY *Lords of Primrose* 5, I The gathered ... That carries orangeade in its pocket. And sugar-plums, as occasion his discretion. 1898 *Daily Chron.* (1899) 13/2 A little stand attached from which the hard candy-night bath been evolved. 1906 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 161, 233 Pare twelve pippins ... and pour on three pints scalding spring.

Orange-blossom. The white fragrant blossom of the orange-tree. Worn by brides in wreaths, trimmings, etc., or carried in bouquets at the marriage ceremony.

This custom appears to have been introduced from France c 1820–30. According to Littré, 'Women at their marriage wear a crown of orange buds and blossoms; hence the orange-blossom is taken as a symbol of marriage'. (Thackeray's explanation of the symbolism appears to be his own.)

1788 tr. *Burkhard's Fatbuk* (1818) 114 The ground covered over with orange blossoms and jessamine. 1829 THACKERAY *The Dawn* 3 O Love, what hours were these and were, ... In bands of palm, of orange-blossom ... and vine. c 1833 HELENA ROWE *Songs*, 'Sir Mark's servant of roses'; A wreath of orange blossom upon her head she wore. 1848 THACKERAY *Pen, Pencil* 28, Had orange blossoms been invented, then those sparkling emblems of female purity imported, by us from France. ... Miss Mark would have assumed the spotless wreath. 1873 Mrs. MOLESWORTH *Agatha's Husb.* I. ix. 231 So for two long years Agatha sat in her wedding-dress ... sometimes playing with the wreath of orange-blossom which her hair had once worn. 1897 T. S. ANDREWS (title) Orange Blossoms, a Gift Book for all who have wives, are wanting, or are likely to wear them. c 1899 W. E. NORRIS *Marcus Dod, Jehane Esq.* 'Persons that?' 'What can he come to else, lovely cannot fail? To gather orange-blossoms?' (just a bride).

b. In England applied also to the blossom of the Mock-orange, *Philadelphus*.

Orange colour, orange-colour. = ORANGE *sb.*[3] 3; also *attrib.*

1572 *Will of Cooper* (Somerset House), Orenge colour. 1598 *Love Diabolus* I. iii, 21 At the top ...groweth forth Orenge-colour flowers. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 Four new Coaches lin'd with Orange-colour. 1889 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1860) 155 A gorgeous fan of radiant beams, of a pale orange-colour, spread itself over the sky.

Hence **orange-coloured** *a.*

1708 T. JOHNSON *Telemachus Lond.* 11 An Orange-colour'd Mantle edg'd and fring'd with Silver. 1886 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25145/4 Blue Livery lined with Orange-coloured Serge. 1894 D. CUMMINGS *Surg. Chem.* 183 This salt precipitates as an orange-coloured powder.

Oranged (*prindʒd*), *a. rare.* [f. ORANGE[1] + -ED.] Coloured orange, tinted with orange.

1880 TENNYSON *Turner* I. 28 The boy still went on washing in blue skies for Greuze maybe ... with semi-circular orangèd gravel walks.

Orange-flower.

1. The white flower of the orange-tree; = ORANGE-BLOSSOM.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 18 And the like I conceive of Orange-Flowers. 1737 A. COOPER *Distiller* iv. vi. (1760) 128 Take twelve Pounds of Orange-flowers, and twenty four Quarts of Water. 1840 LINDLEY *Gen. Gardener* (ed. 2), *Odours of orange-flowers*. Enriched them. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xli. As on a maiden in the day When first she wears her orange-flower.

2. *Mexican orange-flower* (*tree*), a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choisya ternata*, N.O. *Rutaceæ* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

3. Short for *orange-flower water* (or *? cordial*).

1712 *Arbuthnot Spect.* No. 308, I cannot undertake to recite all her medicinal Preparations, as Salves, Cordials, Repulis, Possets, Orange-flower, and Cherry-Brandy.

4. *Comb.*: **orange-flower bread, -cake**, that made or flavoured with orange-flowers; **orange-flower oil**, the fragrant oil distilled from orange-flowers, neroli oil; **orange-flower tree**, (*a*) *Mexican orange-flower* (*tree*), a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choisya ternata*, N.O. *Rutaceæ* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

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1730 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* & *Corr.* (1861) II. 311 Making 'orange-flower bread, of my own orange flowers. 1718 MRS. *Mary Eales's Receipts* 68 Wet it ... with Orange Flower Water, for the 'Orange-Flower-Cakes. 1858 T. LAWRENCE *Chem. Org. Bodies* 462 'Orange-flower oil, is extracted by the distillation of the flowers of the orange-tree. 1877 *N. W. Lane Gloss.*, 'Orange-flower tree, the Syringa. 1880 BENTLEY & H. *Plant-n.*, Orange-flower Tree, *Philadelphus coronarius* ... from its perfume resembling that of orange-blossoms. It is also called Mock Orange. 1905 CHOLMLEY *White Pilgr.* 2 Fancies 35 He sent her two bottles of 'Orange flower water by his page. 1830 *Ure Dict. Arts* 318 The oil of orange-flowers, called neroli, is extracted from the fresh flowers of the *citrus aurantium* ... The aqueous solution, known under the names of orange-flower water, is used as a perfume.

Orangeism, Orangism (*prindʒi·z'm*). [f. ORANGE *sb.*[2] + -ISM.] The system and principles which the Orange Association was formed to uphold; the principle of Protestant political ascendancy in Ireland.

1823 *Orange System exposed* 40 Evidence ...of the nature, spirit and object of Orangism at that time 1st Dec. 1798. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 104 The most obnoxious ... champion of Orangeism and Ascendancy in the British parliament. 1850 HUTCHINSON *Hist. France* II. v. v. 168 In 1828, on the accession of the Duke of Cumberland to the throne of Hanover. 1890 LECKY *Engl. in 18th C.* VIII. xxiv. 93 Every Protestant who was not well known ... lay under the suspicion of Orangeism.

Orangeman (*prindʒi·mən*). [f. ORANGE *sb.*[2] + MAN.] A member of a political society formed, in 1795, for the defence of Protestantism and maintenance of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland: see ORANGE *sb.*[2]

1796 GRATTAN *Sp. Mr. Curran* 20 Feb., A sanguinary of the county of Armagh ... has spoken of the use of what he calls Orange-men, of the services rendered by those gentlemen. 1798 E. HUDSON *Lett.* 29 May in 1798 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. Appx.* 191 A report was circulated that a number of 'Orangemen' ... were to be there in order to fall upon the Clanbrassils. 1804 E. HAY *Ennerd. Worc.* 56 To them succeeded, in the summer of the same year (1796), a conspiracy of public-house-orators, calling themselves orangemen, who now made their first appearance in the county of Armagh. 1823 *Trial. Hy. Cooper*, 25 June, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the existence of certain illegal Societies under the denomination of Orange Men. 1840 R. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 482 In 1798 the number of Orangemen in England was stated to have been between twenty and forty-men.

Orange-peel. The rind of an orange, esp. when separated from the pulp.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1668) 124 Four or five Orange-peels dry and beaten to powder. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 72. 1648 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 60 The candied sweet of Orange pilles. 1702 tr. *Howard's Hist. Drugs* I. 232 Candied Orange Peel. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiv, Oh, here's Lionel with unexpected news, and I know orange-peel will be my death. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 June 4/1 One of those [Shropshire] journals compares the revival of Sunday simply to a piece of orange-peel in which Mr. Gladstone slipped.

b. *attrib.*, as *orange-peel cutter, mill* (= *orange-mill*), *water*.

1737 A. Cooper *Distiller* 2. 206 (1760) 140 Recipe for one Gallon of Orange-peel Water. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Orange-peel Cutter*, a slicer of Seville orange-peel, for drying or candying. 1865-9 Watts *Dict. Chem.* and Suppl. 872 Orange-peel oil .. The essential oil of orange-peel consists mainly of a hydrocarbon $C^{10}H^{16}$, called hesperidene.

Orange, *rare*. [f. Orange $1 + -ER^1$.] A sailing-vessel employed in the orange trade.

1880 Sir S. Lucayos *What I saw in Kaffir-land* xii. 140 Nothing afloat, from a St. Michael smuggler to a Shipton Orgum, could stand with her in a gale.

Orange-red, a. (sb.) A shade of red approaching orange.

1776-96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 210 Gills half, .. plinic orange red, flat, border turned down. 1859 Gen. Elect. *A. Bell* vii. Each orange-red rose on the bun weights and books and kings.

Orangery (*ɒ'rɪnʤərɪ, -ɒ'rɛɪ-*). Also 7–8 -erie. 8 -erie. [In sense 1, a. F. *orangerie* (1663 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *orange* orange-tree: see -ERY. The etymology of sense 2 is not clear.]

1. A place appropriated to the cultivation of orange-trees; *spec.* a structure or building in which orange-trees are reared and kept, where the climate does not allow them to be cultivated in the open.

1661 Evelyn *Diary* 19 July, The orangerie and artificiall hanginges, and a very large plantation about it. 1705 *Cond. Gaz.* No. 4098/2 The Mansion-House, called Bulstrode, .. with .. a fine Orangerie, is to be Sold. 1722 Mrs. Delany *Lett., to Mrs. Dewes* 303 A sort of portico that will make the prettiest orangery in the world. 1858 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* II. 322 The dilapidation of that fine staircase in the orangery (at Versailles). 1861 Delamer *Pl. Gard.* 124 Large Orange-trees, in colossal tubs, .. wheeled in an orangery, and placed in conspicuous positions in the pleasure-ground during summer.

2. A scent or perfume extracted from the orange-flower; also, stuff scented with this. Also *attrib.*

1696 Evelyntide *Man of Mode* iv. ii, Orangerie: you know the smell, Ladies. 1758 Fairchild *Love to a Bottle* 11. O Lord, do! you must never smoke; 'tis as unbecoming after orangery as grass after musk. 1708 T. Baker *Trade. Walks* 17. A neat scarf box, with the best orangery. 1711 Ranx Heywood *Female Quix.* (1748) I. 83 Another .. box for some fresh orangery and bergamot.

Orange-tawny, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Of a dull yellowish brown colour; tan-coloured or brownish-yellow with a tinge of orange.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 129 The Wosell cocke, so blacke of hue, With Orenge-tawny bill. 1593 *Ann. Reg. 37 Hen. VI* 299 to *Antiquary* XXXII. 348 [pair of Orange Tawny leather]. 1619 Dekker *Ent., Osery* (*Arb.*) 140 That Venice should have Orange-tawney Ruffians, because they are Italians. 1826 *Sport Wonderland* 102, A .. boy, in an orange-tawny doublet. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 11 Dec. 1/6 Each pair of orange-tawny trousers [figured had their choice], with lanyards, pouches, and jackets for the aristocracy.

B. *sb.* As the name of a colour or a fabric.

1600 *Nurcisse* (1895) 198 Thou shalt *Eye* wholly, *and He Eye* semy-lanceye. *a* 1661 Holyday (T.), Barbarus, or knight of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of orange-tawny. *c* 1800 R. Cumberland *John De Lancaster* (1809) II. 47 The dimension of the saddle were arrayed in their gala-liveries of orange-tawney;

b. *Comb.*, as *orange-tawny-coated adj.*

1833 B. Simmons *Pain Pedlar* iii, Thou scum of hell! Unchill, orange-tawney-coated shark!

Orange-tip. [f. Orange A. 5, B. 1 + Tip.] In full *orange-tip butterfly*, a butterfly having wings tipped with orange, esp. *Euchloë Cardamines* and (in America) *E. genutia*. Also **Orange-tipped** *a.*

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 108 Orange tip butterfly inhabits pathways in woods. 1841 *Zoologist* III. 991, I took one beautiful orange-tip on the 1st of June. 1859 *Gosse's Mist. Devon* I. 134 *Papilio Cardamines*, Orange-tipped Butterfly.

Orange-tree. The tree which bears oranges.

1552 Palsgr. 240/1 Orange tree, *orenger*. 1593 Edes *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 No trees will the Orange tree bringe fourth, both in Englande, 1768 Dodsley in *Ann. C. Reg. Lett.* (1801) 50 He shall edify himself in Saints Marie Port among his orange trees. 1798-1 tr. *Kotzebue's Trans. to 1st III.* 313 A covered walk of cedar and orange-trees planted alternately. 1846 Trollope *Child's Pomp.* iv, Convents of Sagunto, from the orange trees. 1866 *Times*, *Rat. mag's*. The Orange tree as the cognizance of St. Isidore of Rome is thirty-one feet high.

b. *New Zealand Orange-tree*, a name given to the Tawata, from the aromatic odour of its leaves when crushed (*Morris Austral Engl.*).

Orangey, *a. rare.* [f. Orange $1 + -Y^1$.] Resembling an orange in colour, taste, etc.

1776 W. Marshall *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 130 The Sea cow orangey. *Ibid.* 131 Sea. Riding orangey: Kidn. *Mod.* colour. 11 mines under orangey.

Orange-yellow, *a.* (*sb.*) A shade of yellow approaching orange.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 326 Nitric acid acts upon the balsam with energy, and gives it an orange-yellow colour when melted by heat. 1874 Sachs *Chemistry* 81 We see only the pure yellow rays, but also the orange-yellow and green-yellow. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 340/1.

Orangism: see Orangism.

†**Orangist**, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *orangiste* (La Quintinie, 1690); f. *orange* Orange^1.] A cultivator of oranges.

1693 Evelyn *Tr. la Quint. Compl. Gard. Dict.* 4 *Orangist*, is a Gard'ner that cultivates Oranges, or any person that understands and delights in the Culture of them.

Orangist ^{2} (*ɒ'rɛɪnʤɪst*). Also **orangeist**. [f. Orange *sb.*^{2}] **a.** A supporter of the House of Orange in the Netherlands. (Also *attrib.*) **b.** An Orangeman.

c 1800 *Pelham MS.* in Lecky *Hist. Eng. in 18th C.* (1890) VIII. 360 note, Some of the most violent Orangists have opposed the measure. 1820 *Examiner* 805/1 The Irish Orangists. 1848 W. H. Kelly *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* I. 371 An Orangist movement which broke out in Ghent was attributed to the English ambassador.

Orangite (*ɒ'rɛɪnʤəɪt*). *Min.* [Named, 1851, from its colour.] An orange variety of thorite.

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XII. 387 The mineral orangite which contains the usual thorium. 1860-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 168 The variety (of thorite) called orangite, found in the alluvia upon one Brevig, is yellowish or yellow to brown, yields an orange-yellow powder.

Orangism, *v. rare.* [f. Orange *sb.*^{2} + -ism.] **a.** *trans.* To render 'Orange' in form or character. **b.** *intr.* To play the part of William of Orange.

1825 Lockhart in *Scott's Nap. Lett.* (1890) II. 308 The Protestants .. call St. Patrick's, Patrick's, and St. Stephen's Green has been Orangeised into Stephen's. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* i, When the seventeenth century, after a deal of ..Oliver Cromwelling, Dissenting, and Orangeing, had each run its course.

Orang-outang (*ɒ'rɛŋ,ūtaŋ'*). Also 7–8 **orang-utan** (*ɒ'rɛŋ,ūtan'*). *Zool.* Forms: 7– orang-, 8–9 ourang-, 8 **oorang-**, **ourang-**, 8–9 **orang-**: 7–9 **-outang**, 9 **-utang**, **-utang**, **-outan**, **-utan**, **-utan**. [Ultimately ad. Malay أورڠ اوتن *ōrang ūtan* 'man of the woods', found in similar forms in most European langs., e. g. Du. *orang-oetang* (also 18th c. *orang-outan*), Ger., Da., Sw. *orangutang*, F. *orang-outang*, It., Pg. *orangotango*, Sp. *orangután*. The last (acc. as to the place of the stress) comes nearest to the Malay; in the other langs. *ūtan* 'woods' has been corrupted to jaghi with the first.

It is stated that the name is not known, at least applied to the animal in Malay; but that it was in use in Java in the 17th c. is stated by Bontius (a Dutch East Indian physician), the first to record the name. Moreover, the Kayans of Borneo are said, in *Trans. Ind. Archipel.* (1850) IV. 186, to know it as *orang-utan*, meaning 'man of the woods' or 'wild man'.]

1631 Bontius *Hist. Nat. et Med. Ind. Orient.* v. xxvii. (1658) 83 Jocosi .. Nomen ei tribuere Orang Outang, quasi Sylvestris silvius significet.

An anthropoid ape, *Simia satyrus*, of arboreal habits, inhabiting Borneo, Sumatra, and formerly Java; the male exceeds 4 feet in height, and has very long arms. The *Lesser Orang-utan* is *S. morio* of Borneo. (The name has been incorrectly applied to the Chimpanzee or other large African apes.)

1699 E. Tyson (title) Orang-Outang, *sive Homo Sylvestris*: or, The Anatomy of a Pygmie, Compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man. *Phil. Trans.*, The Orang-Outang brought to Man more than Apes and Monkeys do. 1707 A. Mahon *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 230 In these are many Species of wild Animals in these Woods [of Java], there is one in particular, called the Orau Outang. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 343 The foremost of the ape kind is the orang-outang, or wild man of the woods. 1777 Mylius in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 370 The orang outang, or wild man (by that is the meaning of the words) I have heard much talk of, but never seen. 1810 Bewick *Anim. Biog.* (1871) I. 33 The difference between the Chimpanzee and Orang Outang is chiefly in size and colour. 1863 T. Wentworth Higginson *Army Life* i. 16, 300 more writers of eminence have asserted that man originally walked upon four feet, and was in fact the same with the race existing. 1879 Bosman *Rhodes to Ashanti* ii. 28, 200 The African Orang-outan (*Pithecus Troglodites*) is found here. 1878 *Penny Cycl.* V. 166/1 The variety of the ape and monkey tribes is endless [in Borneo]: and among them is the orang-outang, or the 'man of the woods'; as the name implies. 1883 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* 69 Among the ape-like adult male Orangs, usually collected by myself in Borneo, the skulls differed remarkably in size and proportions.

attrib. 1851 Tayler *Stud. Words* (1880) 13 The 'orang-outang theory', as it has been so happily termed, according to which the primitive condition of man was the savage one.

Orant (*ɒ'rənt*). [ad L. *ōrāns*, *ōrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ōrāre* to pray.] (See quot.)

1900 W. Lowrie *Chr. Art & Archæol.* (1901) 110 The name *orans* or *orant* designates a figure in the attitude of prayer, with arms outstretched in the manner which was common to both Jews and Gentiles, and was accepted by the Church particularly significant, because it recalled the position of the Saviour upon the cross.

Orarian (*ɒrē'rɪən*), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. *ōrārium* of or belonging to the coast, *l. ora* border, coast + -AR.] **a.** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or dwelling on the coast. **b.** *sb.* A dweller on the sea-shore.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 11 The three tribes of Israelis, Aborigines, and Asiatic Exiles: .. Mr. Dell proposes to confine us from the generic appellation of Orarian, dwellers by the sea-shore.

†**Orarium** (*ɒrē'rɪəm*). *Eccl.* [L., a napkin, handkerchief, f. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth, face: see -ARIUM.] The earlier name of the stole; *spec.* in the Greek Church, that worn by deacons.

1708 Phillips, *Orarium*, a kind of Priest's Vestment. 1720 Ducat *Liturgies* 298 The *Orarium* was a long narrow Towel, which the Deacon hung on his left Shoulder; .. the ordinary Use of it was to wipe the Mouth or the Fingers on when occasion. 1885 Catholic *Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Stole*, The Council of Braga in 563 uses *O.* speaks of the insertion as worn by deacons. *Ibid.*, The Greeks have always regarded the orarion as a sentence peculiar to deacons. Thus, Rabbi acknowledges his fathers after much search to find the reason why the word 'stole' came to be used for orarion.

Orary (*ɒ'rərɪ*). [ad. L. *ōrāri-um.*] = prec.

1844 Sobriety *Rudiments* xxvi, Not in his silk and cope and orary Cæsar Cobus were. 1846 — *Friend. Rural Magic.* 70 (He) told him to fetch a little hair, by which he kept a few perilous things, such as pepper, knives, and cowries.

Oracon, -ONIA, obs. forms of Oregon.

Orate (*ɒrē't*), *v.* [f. L. *ōrāt-*, pp. stem of *ōrāre* to speak, plead, pray.

This word is occasionally humorously used = ORATE, but has only recently come into more common use, as a back-formation from *oration*, app. first in U. S. (1880) in HOLMANDEN § 9 (recorded in Webster *Suppl.* 1879).]

1. *intr.* †**a.** To pray; to plead. Obs. **b.** To deliver an oration; to act the orator; to hold forth, 'speechify'. Now usually humorous or satirical.

c 1600 *Tilney* 21. 80 (1841) 50 O let it be lawfull for men .. to orate and pronne. 1869 Daily Tel. *Guardian* 3, Invited 4 A Ritualistics, whose business is to orate and gesticulate. 1880 *Times* 2 Canary *Rep. Jones* 1041/1 Four agitators, who .. obtained better salaries for orating at Carlisle-house. 1898 Socialist *Rev.* (1899) II. 269 Wells, and some, good fellows as we will agree the principles of free trade. 1894 Daily *N. Jersey Tel.* 28 Nov., Colonel Ebeling .. has been 'orating' in New York. 1896 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 230, I .. passed on, and left him orating. *a* 1880 J. L. Dyer in Caroline Hazard *Hem.* xii. (1887) 232 Last week I went to Andover and repeated my address, and must work do the same at Burlington; or you see my time this summer is much taken up with 'orating'.

2. *trans.* To address in a harangue. *rare.*

1885 W. Rye *Hist. Norfolk* v. 77 A turbaned boy as a platform orated her for the fourth time.

Oration (*ɒrē'ʃən*), *sb.* Also 4–5 **oracion(e.** [ad. L. *ōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ōrāre*: see prec. Cf. rare F. *oration* in Godefroy and Cotgr.; the ordinary Fr. is *oraison* Oration.]

1. A prayer, petition, or supplication to God; orison. *Now only Hist.*

c 1378 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 840 His mekly lovell thote, mainted to goif his oracione. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 70 b/2, I have herde thy prayer and thyn oracion that thou hast prayed vpon me. 1593 R. Bernard *Joseph.* ii. O let us use and have in readinesse These sweet oracions, prouided at his feete. 1850 R. C. Hare *Mediæval Mystics* vi. 98 The Collectaneum, the collects, orations, capitula or short lessons used at all the Hour Services.

2. A formal speech or discourse delivered in elevated and dignified language; *esp.* one delivered in connexion with some particular occasion, as an anniversary celebration, a funeral, etc.

1502 Alvarado tr. *De Inclinatione* i. (L. 1) 136 Eloquent orations with their oracions concluded with elegancy. 1508 Tyndale *Acts* xii. 22 Agon a days appointed, the kynge .. sat vpon his seate and made an oracion vnto them. 1604 Rogers *Exhort. Lepers* (c. 1611) 5 b, Demosthenes .. had ready to vtter a number of perfums for orations and speeches. 1758-9 Hurdis tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 370 What a funeral oration for a wife and a mother! 1824 Lt. Bridgman *Brit. Coast. App.* iii. (1868) 490 The greatest contrast of the two first orations of any ages, Demosthenes and Æschines.

3. Speech, language; now only in *Gram.* as rendering L. *oratio recta* and *obliqua*, 'direct' and 'oblique oration', or use of language.

1689 Dale *Cer. Gentilis* i. 1. 2, 52 Orations was given to man, as a companion, or organ of Reason. 1806 E. H. *Exercise Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 250 Oratio Obliqua (or Relation from Oratio Recta, *direct oration*) is a term especially applied to Substantival Clauses, and, above all, to the Infinitive Clause and its substitutes.

4. *obs.* A noise or bubbub; a fuss.

1826 Cobbett *Rural Rides* (1885) I. 2, 'For sure, boys, what an oration ye make': 1889 *Lincolnsh Gloss.*, Oration, noise, uproar. 1893 *Sussex Gloss.*, 'He makes such an oration about anything'.

5. *attrib.*, as *oration-hall*.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 330 Before marching from the oration-hall.

Oration, *v. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make a speech or oration; to 'speechify'. (In quot. 1800 *trans.* To get (one) by 'speechifying'.)

House Orationing *ref. to.*

1835 T. Dunn *Hist. Septuagint* 79-80 They .. had marvellous promptitude both for orationing and giving judgment. 1784 Tuite *Report of C. to L.* You have heard him orationize on the Action and Eve.. about Russia and France. 1800 H. Martin *Orations of Clemens* I. 253 Aristocrats .. much more straightened, than those are who orationize themself before lower strata. 1876 Cl. Monmouth *Research. Caxton* ii. 18, 43 Now you get out of that trick of pulpit-orationing. I shall be overhere, sir!

Orational, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to prayer in religious worship.

1883 *Ch. Times* 17 Jan. 25/2 A course of children's services for the several Sundays in each month, with some of the orational books of Family Prayer which we have to use in England.

Orationer. *rare.* [f. Oration *sb.* + -ER^1.] One who makes an oration; an orator or speaker.

1765 Foote *Commissary* 21, A Pulpit is the fittest orationer that has published the Book. 1881 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Mar. 3 The whole pack of Radical scribes and orationers. (The sense 'Petitioner' in *Cent. Dict.* and Funk, founded on a quot. from Dunn's *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. 101 note, has no existence: the word in the original is ORATIONER. See ORATOR 2, quot. 1532.)

Orationcle (*ɒrē'ʃənk'l*). *rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *ōrātiuncula*, dim. of *ōrātio.*] A short oration.

1832 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII.

xiii In a short, plain, unvarnished oration &c. (he) told the company that the thing must be done.

Orator (*ɒ·rătəɹ*). Also 4–8 -our, 4 -ur[n. [ME. a. AFr. *oratour* = OF. *orateur* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *ōrātōr-em* speaker, orator, haranguer, agent-n. from *ōrāre*: see ORATE.]

†**1.** One who pleads or argues in favour of a person or cause; an advocate, a spokesman; *spec.* a professional advocate. *Obs.*

c 1393 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 110 (Camb. MS.) Thise oratours or aduocatis doo al the contrarye for they enforcen hem to commende the fayen to han plee of hem þat han suffred. 1580 WILKINSON *Confl. Conscience* (1581) 162 Whose client shall I be, a Turcelle, that pretends lyberty or els spoiles, or accuse[s], whether seemes to the premises carrye Pond. 1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxix. (1602) 193 Take you no Orakers for these, but that they hang as starue. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 30 Reason is onely dumb'd & wilfully posseste, The man of wore stiffened an Orator. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. xiv. Beg oft: remember the Orator on thy right hand, Christ Jesus our Lord.

†**2.** One who offers a prayer or petition; a petitioner or supplicant. (Commonly used in subscribing a letter or petition to a superior.) *Obs.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 436/1 To the King..thewith... your lovynge Orators. *c* 1445 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvi. 320 In *Psalme* LXIII. 3 to Wiffis is bede..Your Orator, Moyse, P. of E. 1532 *Inthronis. of Clergy in Hen. VIII* (MS. P. R. O.) We your most humble subjects daily crauage and beseche..of your clergye of England [etc.]. 1533 CRANMER *Lett.* Dcd., Yours graces humble subiecte and daylye orature, Myles Coverdale. *a* 1667 ROBERT *Jacob.* (1686) I. 2, 136 Devout orpheus and humble orkehenes at the Throne of grace. 1700 P. LORRAIN *Lat. to Oct. in Pepys' Corr.* V. 325 Who with profound respect beg leave to subscribe myself ..your Master's most humble and most obedt Serv[t] and daily Orator, Paul Lorrain. 1747 in *Quincy Mem. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 383 Your Honour must humble orators shall ever pray for the prosperity and happiness of this government.

†**b.** *Law.* The plaintiff or petitioner in a bill or information in Chancery. *Obs.*

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 27 But of his further analyse against your said Orator, he doth threaten your Orator in such sort, that your Orator for want of the said Euidences...dareth not make his just and lawfull entrie. 1603 *Bill of Complaint by N. Shade* Inc. Trans. (1882) 422 Humbly complayning, Sheweth vnto your good Lordshipps, your dayly orator Ellis Worth, of London, gentleman, John Cranber, of the same, gentleman, and John Harry, of London aforesaid. 1708 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 442 The first commencement of a suit in chancery is by presenting a bill to the lord chancellor, in the stile of a petition; "humbly complaining sheweth to your lordship your orator A. B. &c."

3. One who delivers a speech or oration in public; a public speaker, esp. one distinguished for oratorical ability; an eloquent public speaker.

c 1440 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 In Rome, by sovereyne excellence, Of rethorique was Tullius made the floures, Pyth and defence of wysyl eutrynes. 1552 HUTH *Dunelm* 92 Vnnge also thether both of an oratour and preacher. 1600 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 201, I come not (Friends) to steale away your hearts, I am no Orator, as Brutus is. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 670 As when of old some Orator renownd In Athens or free Rome, ..to some grave Assembly addrest, Swaid in himself collected. 1732 HUME *Ess.* I. *Treat.* (1758) I. 129 The vehemence of action, observed in the ancient orators. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 224 The reader are always unwilling to believe that a great orator can be a profound thinker.

†**b.** An eloquent writer. *Obs. rare.*

1589 *Mil. Robert Long* (Shak. Mus.), Whereas ye hath been th'order of all sentant orators ..to reprove ..by counsels all such worthye persons .. as .. have deserved perpetuall remembrance.

†**4.** One sent to plead or speak for another; an ambassador, envoy, or messenger. *Obs.*

1552 FABIAN *Chron.* v. (1008). 112 The next Sommer hauyng knowlege of ye kynges great hoste, assayned, by orators to haue peace, to continue the tyme that they before tyme payde. 1592 ARMSTRONG *Chron.* (1812) 162 When they sende forth the Embassy of Ephelmes had decreed to sende eyght orators to Pompeie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. 908 His Sonne..sent C. Lælius with rich gifts and presents, as an Orator to treat with him. 1675 RAY *Journ. Low C., Flanders* 174 Audience is given to publick Orators and Embassadors.

fig. 1591 S. DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* iii, His daily Messenger dark need, With costly Jewels (Orators of Love).

5. *Public Orator*: an officer of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose functions are to speak in the name of the University on state occasions; to go in person, when required, to plead the cause of the University; to write suitable addresses, letters of congratulation or condolence; to introduce candidates for certain honorary degrees, and to perform other duties of a like kind.

'Orators' were in early times sent by the universities, as special envoys, when occasion required, e.g. to Councils of the Church, as that of Basel in 1431. A permanent Public Orator was appointed at Cambridge in 1510, and at Oxford in 1564.

1614 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Cal. S. Papers Dom. J.* (1858) I. 467 The University Orator, Berkenside .. is posted for pulling the prince Xenophons Cyrops. 1620 J. MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 206, I should not well pass ..how our Orators fathered the Symbolon of our University [Cambridge] upon the Sagapards out of the old Legend of Cambrus. 1642 WOOD *Life* 19 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 68 The first time performed of Chelmsford's making a speech to his auditors, as Dr. Steade, the orator's deputy. 1643 *Hist. Mss. Com.* William Steade, public orator of the University, dead, M., to Mar. anno 1644/5. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 168 Dr. Henry Fairfax, sometime orator of the university of Cambridge. 1889 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 1 Public Orators. 1889 William Walter Merry, D.D. Rector of Lincoln.

6. *Const.*, as **orator-like** a. and *adv.*, like or after the manner of an orator.

1922 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 13 It were not done and Oratour-like. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 The Commendation of an eloquence and oratorlike stile. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 Thess. iii. 4 Here the Apostle, Oratour-like, ..inureth their hearts. 1873 D. WILSON *Educ.* 161 What is well, and Orator-like written or spoken.

Oratorial (*ɒ·rătōːrĭăl*), *a.* Now *rare*. [In sense 1, f. L. *ōrātōri-us* of or belonging to an orator + -AL. In sense 2, referred to ORATORIO.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or proper to an orator.

1598 LAMBARDE *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* v. 9. 20 Aristotle addeuseth that Empedocles was first author of the Oratorial Arte. 1623 HEAD *Gold. Rem.* (1683) 18, 30 The manner of his discourse was oratorial. 1780–81 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) I. 172 The antithetic mounted his oratorial seat. 1832 ELLICE *Stud. Lang.* 51 Inductive contrivers of oratorial arguments. 1880 *Gospel Mag. May* 221 Paul ..began in an oratorial tone.

2. Of or pertaining to an oratorio.

1801 ROBERT *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) *Oratorial*, an epithet derived from the word *Oratorio*, and commonly applicable to that species of composition. 1809 — *Mod. Mus.* II. 462 His oratorial choruses ..exhibit well-worked fugues.

Oratorially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. After the manner of an orator.

1593 GERRARD *Clover's Offices* (1596) Ep. iij, So smoothly and oratorially trained and indited.

2. In the manner of an oratorio.

1884 *Musical Mag.* Dec. 109/1 Rubinstein's proposal to dramatize oratorially the Old Testament.

Oratorian (*ɒːrătōːrĭăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ōrātōri-us* of or pertaining to an orator, *ōrātōri-um* place of prayer, ORATORY *sb.*²]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Of or pertaining to an orator; = ORATORIAL 1, ORATORICAL 2. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 150 Oratorian Action must varie according to the diversitie of people and Nations. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 163 (1740) 400 A Reverend Person who relates the Fact of a Conspiracy in a good Method... and beautiful English: in a Word, in an oratorian Way.

2. Of or pertaining to the ORATORY (§ 2).

1862 in *Dublin Daily Express* 30 Dec., The youths from all lands, whom the Oratorian Father points like doves flying over the blue seas to the windows. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. ix. 93 Father Simon, an oratorian priest. 1880 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 891/2 His life of 1200 study among the Oratorian brotherhood.

B. *sb.* A father or priest of an oratory; *spec.* a member of one of the societies mentioned s. v. ORATORY *sb.*² 3, esp. of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. Cf. F. *oratorien*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oratorians*, a Religious Fraternity or Order instituted the last age by S^t. Philip Nerius, a Florentine Priest. 1679 PRIDEAUX *Addl. Narr. Popish Plot* 47 Monks have a greater hand ..against Priests, Oratorians against Jesuits. 1720 SOUTH in *Hearne Collect.* 18 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 360 The Convent of the Oratorians at Paris. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 53 The black habit is worn by the Augustines, the Servi, the Oratorians and the Jesuits.

Hence **Orato·rianism**, the system, principles, or practice of the Oratorians; **Orato·rianize** *v. intr.*, to follow the method of the Oratorians.

1892 BEANE HORTON *Chr. Remembrancer* XXI. 150 Being more than anything else the germ of Oratorianism, that of worshipping Christ in the same church. 1892 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 322 When Oratorianism arose in its own communities. 1893 BEANE HORTON *Worship & Creed* 156 Whenever Sacris-ties be found with the Eastern Church, it certainly does not Oratorianize.

Orato·ric, *a.* [f. L. *ōrātōr-em* ORATOR + -IC, after Gr. formations like *historic*, *rhetoric*.] = next.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 13 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Not disingenuously, in the oratoric way; but in bet you see the matter of fact. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Relat.* (1857) IV. 86 The oratoric Knight regained the vantage. 1892 R. S. CLOSE (title) The Province of Expression ..methods of developing Dramatic and Oratoric Delivery.

Oratorical (*ɒrătŏ·rĭkăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** = ORATORIAL 2. *Obs.*

1629 FEATLY *Audio, Vid. anno Nov.* xiii. 339 He that hath written the tales of Nevsan, Cardinall Baronius his oratorical person.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an orator or oratory; rhetorical; also, according to the rules of oratory; characteristic of a professional orator or advocate.

1634 W. TAYLOR tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1638) I. A iij, Was not therefore to confound Oratorical manners in Love to other subject than Letters. 1700 H. DODWELL *Epist.* § 3 in S. *Parker Discourse by Protestant* 11 The use he had both of his Philosophical Notions to his Oratorical Discourses. 1882 CARR *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 321 Burke ..by his wonderful oratorical displays on the impeachment of Hastings. 1892 MORLEY *Diary Prince Lett. Introd.* 9 The long sentence ..would unhesitatingly be designated oratorical.

transf. 1878 PRICE in *Encyc. Brit.* I. 13 That which is sometimes called the oratorical accent ..the adaptation to vocal music of the notes to the words, of the sound to the sense.

3. Given to the use of oratory.

1861 MRS. ROBERTSON *Angelina* iv. (1876) 59 "Your friend!" protested the oratorical Sally, threatening Miss Warwick with a hearty hand. 1898 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 5/4 Americans are an oratorical race, and it is as natural for an American to speak as for an Englishman to be silent.

Oratorically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL².] In the manner of an orator, or in the way of oratory.

1882 *Ind. Rev. for Nonconformists* A 5 I say nothing in this Oratorically Ostentatiously, but truly and upon Proof. 1893 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 25 Feb. 199/1 This is emotionally spoken. 1897 CARLYLE *Hitherto* (1898) 180 Charleses, Angels ..that he is acting the rich man) to the fire of darkest, smokes his arm from the shag, and oratorically swings and brandishes it.]

Oratorio (*ɒrătōːrĭō*). [It. *oratorio*—med. L. *ōrātōrium*, ORATORY *sb.*¹] **1.** In the extant sense 1, named from the musical services held in the church of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri in Rome in the latter half of the 16th century; these being virtually examples of the older Mystery Play improved and adapted to a religious service: see GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v. Cf. F. *oratorio* (1739 in HATZ.-DARM.).

1694 ROBERT *Digest* 9 Nov. Jan ORATORY 18.¹ 342. 1850 LONGFELLOW *Kéramos* (1878) II. 107 The house of these good Priests of S. Philip Neri deserves also to be seen...for the great Oratorio sake, where there is every Sunday and Holyday in winter at night, the best Musick in the world.]

1. A form of extended musical composition, of a semi-dramatic character, usually founded on a Scriptural theme, sung by solo voices and a chorus, to the accompaniment of a full orchestra, without the assistance of action, scenery, or dress.

1707–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Opera*, At Rome they have a kind of spiritual opera's, frequent in Lent, The Italians call them *oratorio's*. 1742 FIELDING *Joseph Andr.* III. viii, She had a present of a ticket for the oratorio. 1756–9 BURNEY *Hawkins' Trans.* (1782) I. 400 In the church of St. Philippo Neri, belonging to the fathers of the oratory...Every Sunday evening, during the winter, an oratorio, or religious opera, is performed in this church, which is founded on some scripture history. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 136 [They] performed an oratorio with...observed applause. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 739/1 The year 1600 witnessed the first performance, in Rome, of Emilio's 'Rappresentazione' and, in Florence, of Peri's 'Euridice'—the earliest examples of the true Oratorio and the true Opera ever presented to the public. 1881 ROBERT-DOUAY *Gleanings* iv. 143 It is in the Opera and the Oratorio that the most flourishing descendants of the old Mystery Plays are to be met with.

fig. 1616 T. MORYS *Panlo Jun. Paris* v. 43 Vulgar Hall Mall's oratorio of blasts! 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Literary Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 By Latin and English poetry, we were born and bred to an oratorio of poems of nature. 1859 ANN. ADELAIDE in *Times* 31 Oct. 9/1 The oratorio of the commands Nolls through the hills sublime.

†**2.** A pulpit. [So It. *oratorio* in Florio.] *rare.*

1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 230 The turning of God's oracles, the pulpit, into a place to vent his malice upon the poore people.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 1); as *oratorio style*; *oratorio fragmenting* etc.

1848 *Lights & Shades* I. 101 Certain oratorio-fragmenting people have censured O'Connell. 1882 WILSON *Fr. of Wales in Canada* 140 The Montreal Oratorio Society performed... a grand Cantata specially composed. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/3 The lame choral compositions of Elgar ..and others, which, if scrolled on to story, practically follow the oratorio style.

†**Orato·rious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ōrātōri-us* of or belonging to an orator + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to an orator; of the nature of oratory; oratorical.

1583 LANGHAM in *Gardencourt* (1908) 82 Oratorious Action, which are the most acquisitions and prevayling engynes with Almightie God. 1656 *Antip. Mandatum.* 29 What Rome is to an orator and politik, which some Oratorians wonish both not sought to colonie over? 1683 EDMUND *Mem.* (1691) III. 320 Gentlemen and scholars bring their essays, poems, and other ostentious productions upon a thousand curious subjects.

Hence †**Orato·riously** *adv.*, after the manner of an orator; rhetorically; eloquently. *Obs.*

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) Addings orationably Amplification, to move the said Stedfast to pitie. 1597 BRINSLEY *Lud. to Nobility* Wks. III. 373 Many such Saint Peter translateth how most oratoriously. 1658 *Antip. Mandatum.* 125 Nor do they ..oppose things of this nature argumentatively, as much as Oratoriously.

O·ratorize, *v.* [f. ORATOR *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the orator; to deliver an oration. Now usually humorous or contemptuous: to 'spreadify'.

1820 in S. D'ISRAELI in *Coll. Lit. Fam. I* (1850) 409 Dr. Collins practised, as his master was, most assiduously. *a* 1834 WORDSW. *Lect. a Vicar* v. 82, To hear no conclusions, And orators. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, Mr. Pickwick orationized, and the crowd thundered. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 328 Lectures ..have of late years been peculiarly being the country convulsing on this subject.

b. Const. To set forth with oratory. *rare.*

1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 503 You know, the while these ever words were awakening detonation of Swift, you were discussing a very great claret—all nonsense—and.

O·ratorship. [See -SHIP.] The position or office of orator; esp. in *Public Oratorship*, the office of Public Orator in a University.

Oratory (*ɒ·rătərĭ*), *sb.*¹ [ad. L. *ōrātōri-um* place of prayer (prop. adj. 'for prayer', as *templum*); f. *ōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *ōrāre* to speak, pray, etc.: see -ORY. In OF. *oratoire* (12th c.) whence Sc. ORATOUR, and *oratoire* (14th c. in LITTRÉ).]

1. A place of prayer; a small chapel or shrine; a room or building for private worship, esp. one in or attached to a house, monastery, church, etc. Also in reference to Jewish or Pagan worship.

a 1300 *Cursor Mundi* (c. Hatton) 24997 (Cott.) Þe oratori[e] of Moyses. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvi. 7 Myn hous of preyer schal be clepid of alle puplis. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lvi. 7 My house shalbe called the house of prayer. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lvi. 7 My house shall be called an house of prayer for all people. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 351 Then shall this Mount Become Paradise, and God-inspir'd A Temple, Oracle, and Law, Oratories. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 1000 Then Orpheus in the Shades alone remain'd, Chear'd with his Songs the Desarts and the Plains; Mov'd with his Moans the Rocks, and made the Woods Attend, and list'ning Tygers calm their Moods; Pleas'd with the Consort, Hell forbore to tear The Thracian Bard, the Fav'rite of his Fair. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ⁶ The Oratory of Venus. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 17 Here Thou, Great Anna! whom three realms obey, Dost sometimes counsel take—and sometimes Tea. Hither the Heroes and the Nymphs resort, To taste awhile the Pleasures of a Court; In various Talk th' instructive hours they past, Who gave the Ball, or paid the Visit last. 1727 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 647 Here to her Chapel Clio takes her way, Then to her Grotto and her Cooling Lay. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 1 Where dwells the man who hopes to rise In justice, conscious that he lies In every deed by thee abhorr'd? Seek not his house, thou Lord, his word, His oratory, or his altar. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 113 Thou, Light, are all What dwells within her silent oratories. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 10 Sometimes a light surprises The Christian while he sings; It is the Lord who rises With healing in His wings: When comforts are declining, He grants the soul again A season of clear shining, To cheer it after rain. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Monadnock* Wks. (Bohn) III. 19 Thou shalt not enter my temple, nor climb my oratory. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 1 Every Roman Catholic family had its oratory. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxvi. 3 Strange friend, past, present, and to be; Loyal to known and unknown powers, Behind the veil, behind the doors; Thy oratory the woods and wolds. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) VIII. 1 The Oratory of Venus, the Temple of Vesta, the Pantheon. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 19 Then crost the court To where the lady's oratory, Mounted with carven foliage, from the pile Arose. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 1 Within the oratory of the house Of Venus. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 3 (1882) 124 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1876 BRYCE *Holy Roman Empire* xxvi. (1878) 384 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1877 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* I. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1879 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* II. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1880 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* III. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1882 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1883 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* IV. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1884 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* IV. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1885 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* V. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1886 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* V. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1887 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* VI. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1888 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* VI. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1889 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* VII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1890 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* VII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1891 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* VIII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1892 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* VIII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1893 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* IX. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1894 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* IX. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1895 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* X. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1896 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* X. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1897 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XI. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1898 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XI. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1899 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1900 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1901 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XIII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1902 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XIII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1903 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XIV. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1904 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XIV. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1905 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XV. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1906 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XV. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1907 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XVI. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1908 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XVI. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1909 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XVII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1910 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XVII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1911 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XVIII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1912 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XVIII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1913 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XIX. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1914 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XIX. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1915 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XX. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1916 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XX. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1917 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XXI. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1918 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XXI. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1919 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XXII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1920 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XXII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1921 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XXIII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1922 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XXIII. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1923 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XXIV. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1924 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XXIV. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1925 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XXV. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1926 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XXV. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1927 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* XXVI. 1 The Oratory of Saint Mary. 1928 STUBBS *Const. 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Et figura fe tabito in hac illa oratio in Adamum ostenditur hoc in hac illa homine. 1580 WYCLIF *Nahûm* iii. 2 Ladi weere to to his oratorie, and...quatie aulpis vp on his foul. *c*1586 CHESTER *Ant.* v. 3 (1594) 109 In worshippe of Venus goddesse of loues, There make an Aultre and an Oratorie. — *Wife's Prol.* 854 If woman hadde written stories As clerkes han within hir oratories. 1587 TURNER *Hippokr.* (Bulle) I. 283 Si Gynaikithan shoote ye oratorie of Sehis Kayserwyn, wherein Sandi appiere as it were appel trees. *a*1600 *Alexander* 1830 He pikid in his oratorie (Bellengi's temple) & honored oure lordis. *c*1630 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2010 In his oratory he lay, Mikel o the might to pray. 1907 *Lond. & Church. Wkly.* (Durham Sect.) 20 The misplacing of the open service of the church or oratory of Segrie Surrye (*sic*) Station. 1909 HOSKIN *Anct. Pal.* v. (ed. 4) 61 In Troglos hallowed for privilege we and not in private Oratories. 1960 SHEPHERD *Oxf. Univ.* ii. 81 A 3 Si in Gilegh at the Oratory there, we find a company of Freshmen coming down from the high place. 1998 *Sunday Ct. Times* 11. 4/5 The way to it is full of chapels in the manner of oratories. 1808 *Notes Old Mort.* 260, 'Where is Lady Margaret?' was Edith's second question. 'In her oratory', was the reply—and adjoining to the chapel. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 768 s. v., An oratory is public or private, according as it has or has not a door opening into the public road.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 102/2 For nowyght seyen he gothe in to yᵉ chamber or oratory of his conscyence, wherin god hath baylded in his soule. 1880 J. TAYLOR *City & Dissent.* 87 The former oratory of my soul, Wherein thou once dwellest quick or dead.

†**2.** A falldesk at which a worshipper kneels in prayer. *Obs.*

1850 G. *Chron. D'Ansoys* (Trav. 1908) 130 When a Person of Quality, or a strange Lady comes in, the Sexton spreads a large Carpet before him, upon which his other part an Oratory with Cushions, or else he lends 'em no certain little Chairs...with Glass windows round. *a*1872 GREY in *Camden* (1847) 105 In St. John's Library in what I take for the original of Lady Margaret, kneeling at her oratory under a stayre.

†**3.** = ORATIE 1 : cf. ORATOUR 3. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 173 Respondis, schaw Fouth of my fadris oratory law.

†**4.** A place for public speaking. *Obs.*

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 11 It may be Englished, the great Oratory or place of common-pleas. 1709 POPE *Dunc.* iii. 199 note, John Healey the orator ... set up his Oratory in Newport-Market, Butcher-row.

5. The name of certain religious societies in the Roman Catholic Church.

a. (Originally and etymologically) *The Oratory of St. Philip Neri* or *Congregation of the Fathers of the Oratory*, a society of simple priests without vows, for plain preaching and popular services, constituted at Rome in 1564 and recognized by the Pope in 1575; so named from the small chapel or oratory built over one of the aisles of the Church of St. Jerome, to which the founder and his followers, ('Fathers of the Oratory', carried on their work for six years before 1564. In 1575 the congregation removed to the new church (*Santa Maria*) of the Valicella, in which were constructed the musical services and sermons called, in Italian, Oratorio, q. v. Also, a local branch or house of the congregation, as of the Oratory at Birmingham, the Brompton Oratory, etc.

1844 *Eclectic Diary* 3 Nov., This evening I was invited to hear very sweet singing at the Chiesa Nuova; the black marble pillars whilst led us to that most peculiar Oratory of Philippo Neriso their founder, they being of the oratory of neither priests, nor monks. 1893 J. MORLEY *Recollect.* II. v. 87 Père, the learned Father of the Oratory. 1889 *Catholic Dict. Ord.* 532 s. v., The Oratory was introduced into England in 1849 by Dr. ... Newman, who, during his long sojourn in Rome, had studied closely the work of the holy founder. *Ibid.*, The Oratory at Birmingham has remained under the direction...of its illustrious founder.

b. *transf.* The *French Oratory* or *Congregation of the Oratory of Our Lord Jesus Christ in France*, founded by Cardinal Bérulle in 1611, in order to strengthen ecclesiastical discipline, and deepen devotion among the secular clergy and the population generally. This congregation was dissolved at the Revolution. **c.** The *Oratory of the Immaculate Conception*, a congregation founded at Paris in 1801, the members of which have the same aims as the former French Oratory, and follow its rules. **d.** Also in the titles of other societies.

1815 D. STEWART *Philosophy* (1854) 1. ii. 131 note, Malebranche belonged to the Congregation of the Oratory; a society much more nearly allied to the Jansenists than to the Jesuits. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., Among the students were the French Oratory produced were Thomassin, Lejeune, Richard Simon, Malebranche, Quesnel, Pouget, Massillon [etc.].

Oratory (ɒ·rătĕri), *sb.*² [ad. L. *ōrātōria* (sc. ars) the oratorical art, oratory.]

1. The art of the orator or of public speaking; the art of speaking eloquently according to definite rules, so as to please or persuade; rhetoric.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 855 The motion of a dusk his oratory, Will counsel my reproach to Tarquin's shame. 1598 DALLINGTON tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scant.* vii. 54 For this...teaching Aristotle his praise, that his language was rather made Oratory, vendicatour to the Romane orations. 1851 WEBB *Milt. Orator.* II. 308 He applied himself to Oratory and Philosophy. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* s. v. Young Clergyman, That part of oratory, which relates to the moving of passions.

2. The exercise of eloquence; oratorship; the delivery of orations or speeches; rhetorical or eloquent language.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 92 Else can I vow all our time gentle, But Rome of manne will deserve my Oratorie. 1683 MATHER *P. F.* 20, I might...Countenance, which the heats of prayer...wing'd for Heav'n with speedier flight Then feather'd Oratorie. *a*1735 SOUTH (J.) *Serm.* (1788) IV. 183 A sensible touch of the force of oratory in the churchmen of those ages. 1847 JOHN *J. Marston Hall* 161, The men of insanity to which all this oratory raised the populace may easily be imagined. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 139 It is seldom that oratory changes votes.

b. *fig.*

*a*1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* x. (1590) R 1/2, The story herein with lively oratory stained the dame comfort. 1640 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. iv. 23 His first care is for his eyelid, where fluxion is oratory to a consolidation near. 1708 SWIFT *Cadenus* 21, I, A child, begins a squall, offers the sweet oratory of tokens, to get me for a plaything. 1856 LYTTON *What will He do* v. i, Quotations in the interests on the oratory of tongues.

†**Oratory,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *ōrātōri-us, f. ōrātōr-em* ORATOR.] Of or pertaining to an orator; oratorical, oratorical; rhetorical.

1532 WARHAM *Pallas Oliues* v. Aiiij, Yᵉ exercyse of oratory craftes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 190 Either in the Poeticall or oratorie science. 1630 GILLES *Magnetism*, 298 Epaminondas commended that those that prophesi victory should be loyd on the right hand the oratory chaire, and the other on the left.

†**Oratore.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **oratore,** 4–6 **orture,** 5 **oratour,** 6 **orateur, orature.** [a. O.F. *orateur*, earlier *orator*, *-our* oratory = Fr. *orateur*, Sp., It. *oratore*, mod.F. *orateur*, adj.L. *ōrātōrius*. A northern and chiefly 15c. doublet of ORATORY *sb.*²]

1. = ORATORY *sb.*² 1.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1020 Pis orbere is vgly, with orbes mon-gowen, *c*1395 *Sir Launf.* 1018, [*Highmind*] was Pat eniest in lawe oraore. A kerland, mast lorn oratore, *c*1480 HENRYSON *Test. Creseid* 67 Wikit as ony orature I could. *a*1518 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 126, I will goo to my orature and pray to god for yow. ...Than the kirkmen...led him to his orature. 1598 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 103 Alexis, Kithan studious to amasse, longes, ostiaria.

2. = ORACLE 1. *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 127 The kyng ... gais to seik before His fader Faunus oratour and answeir, Quhilk coueth the fatis for to cum declair.

Oratour, obs. form of ORATOR.

†**Oratourly,** *adv. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. *oratour*, ORATOR + *-ly*.] Corresp. to L. *ōrātōriē*, and F. *oratoirement*.] Oratorically.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 61 Quhou beit that the self pelmist lerit be dyik oratourly.

Oratress (ɒ·rătrĕs). Also 7–9 **-triss.** [f. ORATOR + *-ess*.] A female orator.

†**1.** A female pleader, petitioner, or plaintiff. *Obs.*

1580 WYCLIF *Acts Engl. Ch.* iv. (1582) E.ij, Because I am Lesars Oratresse, and seeke redresse for him. 1613–18 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. 587 Had such an Oratresse been found to plead For faire Polixena. 1880 *Charnw. Hund.* 14 Provided the Lady Parrotia be your Sizeria or Oratress. 1898 [see ORATORIX 1].

2. A female public speaker.

1592 *Pedantius* (1882) 38 Crowned with roses, accoutred with lights; and virgins by reason upload oratresses. 1749 *Gentl. Mag.* 58 *Orchard of Rhidycroft*, To such fair oratress this school Its rhetoric strong affords. 1819 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 334 The oratress gave her opinion pretty freely of the family. 1866 W. WATSON *Poems* 83, Listening to the orators and the oratresses in public halls.

†**Oratrice.** *Obs.* [a. AFr. *oratrice*, ad. L. *ōrātrīc-em*, in nom. *ōrātrix*: see ORATRIX.]

1. A female pleader, plaintiff, petitioner, or utterer of prayers.

1432 *Rolls of Parrl.* IV. 398/1 Granted be his Lettres Patents to yeuen vnto Oratrice. 1447 *Lett. to Sir Amed. Oreas.* (1846) I. 170 Youre fol dyvoute oratrice, be Universite of the cyte of Oxenford. 1523–24 *Act 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 15, Presentlie, Your trew and faithfull bedeyman and daily Oratrice Margaret Pole. 1559 *Reg. St. Andrewes Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 20, Your wretchines's maist humil and obedient oratrice Elizabeth Gatelis. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.*, Chancery § 140 Requests against your said poore Oratrices husband.

2. = ORATRESS 2.

1603 *Nimmo* 115 Being ordained by the people, she came into the Senate, nor needed this fierce Oratrice to vse their eloquence by any artificiall Rhetorick.

†**Ora·tricle.** *Obs.* 1577–[1]. In 6 **oratrycle.** [dim. of ORATOR after words in *-cle*: see -CULE.] A little or insignificant petitioner.

1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 324 Yᵉ poore oratrycles good cuntre of Sussex.

Oratrix (ɒ·rătrĭks, ɒrāi·trĭks). Pl. **oratrices** (*-sēz*). [a. L. *ōrātrīx*, *-trīc-em*, fem. of *ōrātor* ORATOR.] A female orator.

†**1.** A female petitioner or plaintiff: see quot. 1848. *Obs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parrl.* V. 533/2 To graunte unto youre said Oratrice youre moost gracious Lettres Patentes. 1534–5 in C. Hoss *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 253 Your poore contynuall Oratryx Dame Alys More. 1599 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.*, Chancerie § 225 Is dismissed the husband of your said Oratrix...to be bounden by a Recognizaunce. 1727 *Mem. Hatchinson Cor.* I. 307 The king, calling the petition, said to the queen, Your little oratrix has pleaded her self, not to purpose. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (Oratrix, or Oratrice, a female petitioner; a female plaintiff in a bill in Chancery [*sic*. *obs*]) was formerly so called).

2. = ORATRESS 2.

1591 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* 1. 83, I fight not with my tongues: this is my Oratrix. *Clapping his hand upon his sword.* 1603 CHAPMAN *Byron. Consp. Marlowe* iv. (1608) 1, Their weakest and weals of Rhetorick on the part of this Oratrix. 1840 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* i, That magic spell of power, which the elegant oratrix Fame round her surfaces. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* No. xvi. 9/1 The well-known succulent oratrix.

Orayson, obs. form of OISON.

Orb (ɔ̄b), *sb.*¹ [ad. L. *orb-is* ring, circle, round disk; cf. F. *orbe* (13th c. in Littré). In Eng. the general sense appears later than some of the special uses, e. g. 6, 7.]

1. A circle, and derived senses.

1. A circle, or anything of circular form, as a circular disk or wheel, or (less usually) a ring. Now rare or *Obs.* (exc. as in 5).

1590 SPENS. *Mvisk. F.* ii. 3 And I your vile Fairy Queene, To dree her owle spite vpon the gentle. 1598 CLEVELAND *Rustic Romphaea* Wks. (1687) 455 The Wheels, or Orbs, upon which Providence turns. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 554 The rockie Orb Of tessellated Adamant, his magic Shield. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 901 Lo! the great serpent ... gathers up His circles to his tortures. 1802 WORDSWORTH *Address. scatd. 190 Day after day, the bounteous crescent increases, till it is changed into a full orb. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* iv. i. 92 The Romans ... fighting inch by inch, and fencing *his* orb around the palace.

2. *Astron.* The space on the celestial sphere within which the influence of a planet, star, or 'house' is supposed to act.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Orb*, in astrology. An *orb* of light is a certain sphere or extent of light, which the astrologers allow a planet beyond its centre. ...The *orb* of Saturn's light they make to be 10 degrees; that of Jupiter 17°, ...that of the Sun 18°, ...that of the Moon 12° 30'. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 6 s. v., Stars of the first magnitude have 7° 30' for their orbs.

†**3.** *Astron.* The plane of the orbit of a planet, etc.; also, the orbit or path. Also *fig. Obs.*

1708 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 2 The Orbs of the Planets (that is, the Planes of their Orbits) are incliu'd to the Ecliptic in the following Manner. 1732 PHIL. *Trans. Abr.* II. 22 In order the planets to what ends to run. 1735 E. MARTIN *Magn. Orbs & Sc.* v. 22, I observe you here make the Orbs of the Planets circular, but the Orbit of a Comet ... a very long Oval. 1788–94 TUCKER *Lit. Mss.* (1934) II. 609 Whenever my warrant to move in an economic orb.

†**4.** A kind of fish, of a round form (= L. *orbis*, Pliny). *Obs. rare.*

1740 E. BANNER *Art of Angling* 11, [orbis] are The Orb ...is taken in the Mouth of the River Nile.

†**5.** A cyclical period, a cycle.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* i. 28, [1000] 322 The eight years Orb of the Enthusiasts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 580 When fated course Had circl'd his full Orbe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 3 Mighty Years, lagging from their first Orb, in radiant Circles run. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 108 Not on those terms ... From old eternity's revolving orb, Was Time cut off.

†**6.** *Zool.* A division of the offae of nation: see quot. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 In nastyua be commonly xii orbes, otherwyse called xii nacyones ... euery orbe conteyneth ix. parishes, ix. bourns, and xii corporacions.

II. A sphere, and derived senses.

7. *Old Astron.* Each of the concentric hollow spheres supposed to surround the earth and carry the planets and stars with them in their revolutions: see SPHERE. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Yᵉ planets...hath... an other (mother) by the meuyng of the first orbe, which dyuerely them with hym in xxiiii.hr. euery day. *a*1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 b, but with moeuers of gold holye, and the Orbes of the heauens by the crafte of colours in the rolle. *a*1626 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Disc.* to *Vert Ess. & Sonn.* I (1640) 133 As waters in a chrystall orbe contein'd Above the starry firmament, are shield'd From the diuine fire of those raging flames Which ev'ry lower sphaere by motion frames. *a*1627 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 130 It mentions *Astronomical* ... not find the old Hypothesis of the Heavenly Hymns called three in number, by Copernicus, Galileus, and Kepler; the solidity of the Orbs detected in these names, by the plain discovery of Tycho Brahe and others. 1677 MARVELL *Instruct. to Paw. Last to Milton's Prose Works* (1872) 1 The World or Mayflour Universe, as Milton keeps it in his mind's eye...considering within itself of ten Orbs or hollow spheres in succession, enbarding one within the other, down to the stationary seat of our small Earth at the centre.

8. A sphere or globe (in general); anything of spherical or globular shape.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 189 What a hell of witchcraft lies In the small orb of one particular tear! 1598 WARNER *Tri. Eurych.* x. (1606) 58 All these ... shall the 195. and noble 4 rockes & steady Orb. 1756 *Lond. Mag.* 25 Another orb supported his strong right hand. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 35 By the celestial sphere is meant the apparent concave orb which invests the earth. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* 83, Anchored orbs Of rich fruit-bushes.

9. Used as a general name for the heavenly bodies (sun, moon, planets, or stars); with reference either to their actual form (= globe), or their apparent form (= disk: cf. 5). Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. 1. 60 There's not the smallest orbe which thou beholdst But in his motion like an Angell sings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 561 Of Light by far the greater part he took, transfus'd Into the Sun his Orb. 1702 *Ancient Hymn*, 'The spacious Firmament on high' 69, What tho' the rar'ed Vapor ne'er Sound And their radiant Orbs be hear'd? 1797 *Gent. Instr.* 138 Think'st thou you seraphim clad, Rais'd by thy breath, can quench'd the Orb of Day? 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiii. 161, They worshipped the elements, the heavens, and the orbs of day and night. 1872 E. ELLIS *Cædmon* 318, I Reaper his orb long look'd for doth 'gone slowly to kindle.

†**10.** *spec.* The earth, the world: cf. Lat. *orbis (terrarum)*, Gr. *Eratosthenic. Obs.*

1611 SPEED, *Theat. Br.* xii. 1, 23 Foskey or, four walled about the Orbe (for the Sun, it shines every where. 1667 — *Chr.* v. 10, 192 The Sun is Noble, and his Fame fills in This Orbe of his world. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 22 Time (for Orb he [Satan] rightly Wish narrow round:) and with repetition deep Counter'd every Creature.)

10. The globe of the eye, the eye-ball; the eye. *poet. and rhet.*

1588 Harington *Epist.*, Poems (1596) 84 And her bright Eyes (the Orbes which Beauty moves). ▸1656 Marton *Anim. & C. Mirror* 98 *Air Elements*. There you ... can scarce have forgot, How to the life mine own dark sight appear. 1719 Young *Abbadar* v. ii. Sun, O thou eyed ... Whose all-seen thou-read dark burning orbs? 1820 Lord Elgin Sp. 1, *House Baggers*, Old black Tabbies ... casting up their rolled orbs to catch a ray of pity. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 72 Yet no eyelash orb is yearning inebriately to close.

11. The globe surmounted by a cross forming part of the regalia; also called *mound*, formerly *globe, ball*.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/1 The Duke of Somerset Lord President with the Orb. 1760 *Scots. Mag.* II. 503 His majesty was then invested with the sceptre, the purple robe or imperial pall, and orb. 1858 *Office Cerem.* (C. T. Simons in Macduff *Illus. Ecc. Hist.* 111) Then the Orb with the Cross is brought from the Altar by the Dukes of Wurtemberg, and delivered into the Queen's Right Hand by the Archbishop. 1870 D. Sharpe *Silver, Steel, Torture* 2, 6... The minted or silver-mottled ore dominion, and the cross the fetch of the king.

12. *fig.* †a. A 'sphere' or region of action or activity; rank, station. (Often with immediate reference to sense 7.) *Obs.*

1609 Thomson *Pan. Poems* (*In P. Vere* 63) In that soaring orbe of active worre His high command was the true-mistaken stave. 1641 Jeanes *Angel of Eph.* 21 Evangelists of an higher Orbe then ... Bishops. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch. Hen. IV*, cxxxvii, Richard is now in Orbe ii. & lyes still, in his Meridian Circle. 1665 Glanvill *Sceptsis Sci.* vii. 67 Whatsoever we see within the Orb of his activity. 1723 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 2 My Station, not being so Eminent...as others who have moved in higher Orbs. 1747 *Scheme Regul. Men of War* 2 Officers, removed to a quite different Orb, and as far beyond the Sphere of our Capacities as the World in the Moon. 1757 Potter *Aeschylus* Prom., Those, who adorn the orb of higher life.

b. (from 9 or 9.) An organized or collective whole; a rounded mass; a 'world'.

1603 Daniel *Def. Rhime* Wks. (1717) 94 For the Body of our Imagination, being as an endless Orbe, ... is to be wrought into an Orbe of Order and Form. 1668 Wilkins *Math. Mag.* ii. xxvii. (1691) 98 What are those but the mapped Orbs of all Hypocrites? 1849 Isaac *Zygocentric* i. vii. (1850) 31 He regards the race in its totality, as an organic whole, as making one orb of being. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 245 So to the great shining orb of wheaten loaves are made up of millions of heavy orbs.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orb-like* adj.; **orb-fish**, an East Indian fish (*Chaetodon or Ephippitus orbis*) of a circular form; **orb-weaver**, an orbitelous spider; so **orb-weaving** *a.*

1814 Westwood, *Orb-fish.* 1882 Pascoe in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 169 We have in the text an example of an orb in that particular stage of 'orb-ish'. 1890 Stallard *Penn. Cycl.* IV. 110 An 'orbitele' ranger. 1893 *Science* 17 Aug. 1136/1 The spinning habits of the great group of spiders known as 'orb-weavers'. 1895 H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 103 Cocoons spun by an 'orb-weaving' spider.

Orb, *sb.*[2] *Arch.* [Derivation: see below.] An architectural term in use from 14th to 17th c., as to the meaning of which modern writers on architecture have expressed different opinions; the view now prevalent being that of: Blank or blind window; hence plain stone panel, blank panel.

Other indexed or suggested senses are: An arched window; a circular hole; a quatrefoil. The early instances follow in 2; quots. from modern authors in 3. Of the latter the full context should be consulted, esp. that of Willis 1844.

a. 1338 in Wyrac *Fasciculi* VII. 193 (Oath of Bish. II and queen) Et les dits Maires serront Mesnees par xii. Burgeis ...si, a l'une vente, & si, al autre vente ... & le remenant de ces Vynteins les ditz xii orbes, accordantz & semblables as dites Maires par Vyntayn. a 1440 Bowyer (William of Worcester) *Itin.* (1778) 160 It is baked 4 storeys ... In superiori historia tres orbes in qualibet pariete. *Ibid.* 163 In secunda et tercia historia sunt duo orbes in qualibet pariete 4 pedum latorum. In inferiori historia (*sicut hic pariete*) sunt in duobus parietis in qualibet pariete unus et sunt foramina, in aliis duobus parietis ex parte borialis et orientali (*sicut hic unde fecimus*); sunt duo orbes.] 1500-1 *Acct. Lamb. Chapels in Archaeol.* X. 71 There is coming home more to the bench to xxxvi foot and ½ and to the gallery within the cimpin, xv foot grobs and xx orbs. 1510-12 *King's Coll. Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 622 Pynnables, rybbes gyltbetes, Bastelmentes, orbes, in Course quadrat ... and every other thyng belonging to the same. 1548 Hall, *Chron.* 118b, 119a A mighte building of timber set lowne on la carfules Excel with arches battard & al oblanenesse mo-bowed, & the lyneoules adourned with pilers quadrant & the stanes in orbes with crabbes depending & mennines hanging on the pilers. 1889 Bp. C. Wide in *Proceedings* (1891) 304 Salisbury Cathedral) The whole Church is vaulted with Chalk between Arches and Cross-springers only, after the medieval Manner, without Orbs and Tracery, excepting under the Tower, where the Springers divide, and represent a wide Sort of Tracery.

b. 1858 Britton *Dict. Arch.* 818 s.v. *Orb*, In *Williams of Worcester's Itineraries*, p. 280, the arched windows of St. Stephen's church, Bristol, are called *orbs*. ... The two later quotations, 1510, 1535 and 1500-1 placed before the supposition that orbs were similar to what we now call quatrefoils. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., Orb (Lat. *Orbis*), a kind of foliage or flowers placed at the intersection of the ribs of a Gothic ceiling or vault to conceal the union of the ribs. 1844 Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Mid. Ages* 59, I shall proceed to show that these panels were termed 'orbs'. *Ibid.* 72 In all these examples the word [*orb*] plainly applies itself to a blank or blind window. ... The fact that these panelled[sic] was first called by a name that implies a blank window, would explain the history of its introduction into ecclesiastical architecture. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit.*, *Orb*, ... a blank window or panel. See Willis' *Nomencl.* p. 59. [old. 1840-51 had explained *Orb*, as 'plain circular louver.'] *Ibid.* (referring to open, 1321) The lower has tabernacles at the sides, between which are placed black panels (orbs) corresponding to them, as may be seen from the drawing of the nave of Edward the Third (which is exactly similar). 1872 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Orb*, a mediæval word for a blind window. Also the panels in Third Pointed work which so called because they were as it were blank windows. 1882 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 56 The window in the south wall ... is a genuine orb window. [Note] 'Orb' is a blank window or panel.

[Note. In med.L. spust. *orbis*, in Anglo-Fr. in 1292 *orbe*, in F. for med.L. *orbis fenestre* blind window: cf. *orbus* (Isidore) bereft of light, blind, *Orbi Deus*, id. 308, and F. *orbe* 'blind, sightless, ...brave also, darke, obscure, without light' (Cotgr. 1611); *pour orbe* a blind or blank wall, 'an ouer gut n'a ni pertus ni fenestre' (Lacombe 1820). The explanation 'circular hole' goes with a conjectured connection from L. *orbis* circle, like[1]; but this does not suit med.L. *orbis*.]

Orb, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *orb-us* without or bereaved of parents or children: thence F. *orbe* (13th c.) bereft of sight, blind.] Bereaved, childless.

1609 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) 93 No father adopts, unless he be orbe, have no child. 1660 G. Fletcher *Christes Victorie* xi. Edward the Confessor, who dyed Orb or Childless.

Orb (*ôb*), *v.* [f. Orb *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, an orb or circle; to surround, encircle, encompass with a rim or fire.

1634 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vii. 32 This span of feather, plough'd, and sow'd about With Seeds of Riderosses. 1673 Milton *Antient. Oak* 30, Yea Truth, and Justice then Will down return to men, Orb'd in a Rain-bow. 1727 Addison in *Guard* Wks. 1750 I. 253 The wheels were orb'd with gold. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* vii. 235 Romulo Orb'd in pure isolation.

†b. *To arch out*, to shut out as by an orb. *Obs.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cxxxiii, The north of misreport, Kept up a Bridle, t'interpose that light Might Orbe him out.

2. To form or gather into an orb, disk, or globe; to make circular or globular; to round out.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xi. xcix, To orb their squirrel troops, and in firm rank retire. 1638 Quarles *Emblt.* ii. 1. (1718) 102 And with her circling hairs...orbs her glitter'd face. 1640 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Nov. V.* lxxxii, Princes are still Suns, whose day ... by huge fore-seas, orbs themselves about Impassable Spheres. 1800 J. Hunt *Indicator* No. xxxiii. I. 253 Orbing their blood-red bellies in and out. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. 264 Two large stars orbed themselves beneath the Professor's lids.

b. *intr.* To form itself into an orb.

1870 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxv. (In it) that the past will always ... only seem the perfect star We saw not, when we moved therein?

3. *transf.* To carry in its orb (see Orb *sb.*[1] 7); to cause to move in an orbit. *rare.*

1640 Milton *Ch. Govt.* i. 5 That our happinesse may orbe it self into a thousand vagations of glory and delight, and with a kinde of eccentricall equation be as it were an invisible Planet of joy and felicity. 1883 *All Year Round* VIII. 326 Orbing with motion slow as ours Their small but perfect lives.

b. *intr.* To move in an orbit (or like a heavenly orb). *rare.*

1819 Keats *Otho* iv. i. 73 O, thou golden Crown, Orbing along the serene firmament Of a wide empire, like a glowing moon. 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 152 To circle out free space for every human desire, That the whole mind might orb alone.

†**Orbal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Orb *sb.*[1] + -al.] Of, or of the nature of, an orb; circular.

1603 Daniel *Rom. Wares* vi. xxxii, An orbal form with plaine small compound.

†**Orbate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *orbātus*, pa. pple. of *orbāre* to bereave.] Orphaned, bereaved, destitute.

1593 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 480 (A realm) orbate and destitute of an heir and governour. 1597 Patron *Euclid's Pagweak* B[1]b, Departing he into Syria orbate without kinde or kindrede.

†**Orbation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *orbitātion-em*, n. of action from *orbāre* to bereave.] Bereavement, deprivation (of parents, children, or the like).

1603 Dr. Hall *Contempt. ch.* 7, xiii. 96, How much more needs had the want of a mother, of the orbation of parentage? Shakespeare then schoolmaster? 1708 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 317 A conspiracy ...conferring on orbation a triple crown.

Orbed (*ôbd*, *poet. ôrbĕd*), *a.*[1] [f. Orb *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Formed into, or having the form of, an orb; circular or spherical; rounded; arched.

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 23 The orbed earth. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 256 That Orbed Continent, the fire That severs day from night. 1640 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cxxxvii, To make his Greatest Orbed in an Hower. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 595 Let each ...Fit well his Helmet, gripe his orbed Shield. 1820 Shelley *Cenci* iv, Thou orbed maiden with white fire laden, Whom mortals call the moon. 1861 *Pouch Mayhew* IX. *Night*, An orbed cone of the electric fluid. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 63 Hands not a creature smote's her hearer's orbed emotion.

2. *fig.* Fully rounded like a perfect circle.

1804 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 7 An orbed and balanced life. 3. In parasynthetic combinations, as *full-orbed* (having a full orb), *half-orbed*, *gold-orbed*.

1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 340 Let each...Fit well his Helmet, gripe his orbed Shield. 1820 Shelley *Cenci* iv, Thou orbed maiden with white fire laden, Whom mortals call the moon. 1821 *Poems Menophanes* IX. *Night*, An orbed cone of the electric fluid. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 63 Hands not a creature smote's her hearer's orbed emotion.

2. *fig.* Fully rounded like a perfect circle.

1804 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 7 An orbed and balanced life.

3. In parasynthetic combinations, as *full-orbed* (having a full orb), *half-orbed*, *gold-orbed*.

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 90 New-reigned Full-orb'd the Moon. 1827 J. Bigland *Calvert* i. 9 Her half orb'd moon declining to the west. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxi. (1850) 489 Where the full orbed energy glows.

†**Orbed**, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *orbitus* + -ed.[1], after L. *orbātus* Orbate.] Bereaved.

1626 Dekker, or Middleton *Noble Wh.* (1630) sig Wiiij[b] Nicke I can ...Seven daughters ...And none so many, which one fatal day, (Heav'n mention'd) took away.

†**Orbell**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *orbelle* (13th c.), dim. of *orbe*, Orb *sb.*[1]] A circular surface or plot.

1634 Shakespeare *Annal. Pic.* iv. 148 In the lowest part of the garden I might see a curious orbell all of round wherein the Syracusian tyrants were...orderly portrayed.

Orbic, *a. rare.* [ad. *orbic-us*, a former spelling of L. *orbīc-ae circuitus*, I. *orbis* circle.] Of the form of an orb; round, orbicular.

1619 Sir A. Gorges tr. *Nancel's De Sagt. Virt.* 24 How the bodie of this Orbique frame Tyres vnder idlenes so long become vnused. Ving. *Bot.* 19, 24 spes inter mundi concavorum orbes. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 650/1 [He] gave up with regretful orbic eyes.

†**Orbical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. 1580 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 91 Then were there ancient ter pentifer sithed crooked Saturn I beare...dyd harbowre. 1588 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 360/1 Any Collerdesk or Orbical body.

†**Orbicle**. *Obs. or rare.* [ad. L., *orbicul-us*, dim. of *orbis* circle: see *-cle*, -cule.] A small orb, globe, or ball; a globule.

1600 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* x. lx, Such watry orbicles young boyes use Throw Out from their sopy cheeks. 1647 Trollope *Rowe's Disp.* 117 Till they acquire the consistency of pills and then they are formed into orbicles. 1890 Gent *Devizes Divorce* 22, 23 Orbs and orbicles explained, burst Like heroic shells.

Orbicular (*ôrbi·kiŭlă*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *orbicular-is*, f. *orbiculus*: see Orbicle and -ar. Cf. F. *orbiculaire* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of the form of a circle or orb; circular, round.

A. *adj.* 1. Round as a circle or disk; circular, or of circular plan or section.

a 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 230 Yyhroudde, orbicular and turned rounde. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* (Early E. T. S.) 182 The hevenly orbiculer circumference From est to west with owre compasse. 1598 Florio *Second Fr. & It. Dictic. (Addic.)* 14 Enchanted with his winged rodde upon The worlds orbiculer circumference. 1611 Chapman *Iliad* viii. 222 Quite through his bright orbicular targe. 1864 Emerson *Eyebr.* (1878) 304 The work or laugh of a Tree being cut transversely ... showeth several circles or rings more or less orbicular, one without the other. 1731 Gould, *Mag.* I. 136 Signing their Names in an orbicular manner, which they call a round Robin. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. v. 80 Shields, ...some oblong and oval, and some orbicular.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Applied to various organs or structures of circular, discoidal, or ring-like form; *spec.* to those muscles (*sphincters*) surrounding, and having the function of closing, natural apertures of the body, as the sphincters of the mouth, eyelids, iris, anus, bladder, vagina, etc. (Also in L. form *orbicularis*.)

Orbicular spot (Anatom.), a circular spot on the fore-wings of most noctuid moths.

1803 Cheyne *Essay of Man* 163 The outward motion, which the Anatomists called superstrorse is accomplished by transverse and orbicular Fibres contracting the parts. 1804 Bell *Creation* ii. (1836) 49 The Anterior cupola of a cynocephalic Coat, the Third of which is made up of Annular or Orbicular circuitous Fibres. 1861 Stevens *Fr. Manuals* III. vi. Directing ... the orbicular muscles around his lips to do their duty;—by whistled Lilliburlero. 1892 G. C. Keith *Anat.* 64 The orbicular muscle of the eyelids. 1892 Stevenson *Pulpit.* 312 In Durham, the clock is generally circular or orbicular in shape.

2. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, or the like, of circular outline.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, Orbicular Leaf, one of a round figure, the breadth of which is equal to its length. 1789 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxiv. (1794) 253 The leaves are almost orbicular. 1849 Darwin *Journal Bot.* (1858) II. 324 Orbicular; perfectly circular. 1857 — *Bot. Sut.* ix. (1868) 32 Seeds in one row in each cell, oval or orbicular.

2. Round as a sphere or globe; spherical, globular. Sometimes *loosely*. Having a rounded or convex (as opp. to a flat) form or surface.

a 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 322 The nuttes (= apples) rounde, yeldē orbiculate. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* i. 53 This same head (of thigh bone) is almost wholly obscured by an orbicular Appendixment. 1684 Hamilton *Hammer v. Virtue* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 367 Here to my son on this orbicular ball. 1788 A. Monro *Anat. Bones, Nerves, etc.* 103 A round head of one bone lodged in the orbicular socket of another. 1833 Roscoe *Lorenzo* (1846) II. viii. 337 Having some set, instead of orbicular ornaments, between the quarrels.

3. *fig.* Full-orbed, rounded, complete.

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 395 The ends of your publick government will at last receive it not hollow, the most orbicular warrant. 1827-39 De Quincey *Murder* (1862) 36 The household pain was now full and orbicular. 1842 — *Finality Explod.* Wks. 1858 IX. 213 An orbicular system, or total body of philosophy.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Combined with other adjs. of form, to express a combination of the two or an intermediate form: (*esp.* in *Bot.* of leaves), as *orbicular-cordate*, *-ovate*, *-ovate*, etc.

1847 W. E. Steavin *Field Bot.* 106 *Villarsia Nymphoides*. Leaves orbicular-cordate. 1864 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 39 *Lophiolon rudenale* ...pod orbicular-oblong cuculled. *Ibid.* 328 *Salsola suaeda* ...leaves short-petioled orbicular-ovate. *Ibid.*, *Alsine glutinosa*, L.; leaves orbicular-ovate.

5. *Orbicular bone* (= *orbiculare*), a very small bone of the middle ear, at the end of the process of the incus (with which it is united in the adult), and articulating with the stapes.

1708 Phillips, *Orbicular Bone* (in *Anat.*), one of the little Bones of the inner part of the Ear, which is formed by a slender Ligament to the sides of that called *Stapes*. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbicular bone*, a very minute bone of the middle ear, likened to a grain of sand... it is in a separate box in childhood, but by time is locked again in an epiphysis of the bone.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** ? *Orbicular course*, orbit (or ? Orb, sphere).

1525 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 4 Whose Muse strongarmed mounted his lark, Lords of the yere in his orbiculer.

2. *Anat.* An orbicular muscle: see A. 1 b. Also in L. form *orbiculāris*.

1872 Darwin *Emotions* vi. 149 For the sake of brevity these muscles will generally be spoken of as the orbicularis.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 73 Where the orbicularis is thin adherent the earliest manifestations may... resemble that following of muscles [in the eyelid or other facial muscles] supplied by spokes of an 'live blood'.

3. *Entom.* Short for *Orbicular spot*: see A. 1 b.

Orbicularity (*ɔ̇ɹbɪkɪlæ·rɪtɪ*). [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. obs. F. *orbiculārité* (1561 c. in Godef.).] Orbicular form or character.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* i. 10[63] 16 These Nations (founding the orbicularity of their Heads. **1831** De Quincey *Philosophy* Wks. 1857 VI. 175, I have questioned the systematic perfection...the orbicularity (so to speak) of Dr. Parr's classical knowledge. **1883** H. Allen in *Nature* 13 Mar. 462/2 Intermediates types between these two extremes of ovoid, orbicularity and extreme subdivision.

Orbicularly, *adv.* [See -LY 2.] In an orbicular manner; in a circle or ring, round about; in a circular or spherical form.

1509 *Barclay Ship* (R.) Mad. *Elizbeth* I. 13 About the earth and water orderly they [*sic* and four] go, And compass them orbycularly. **1632** Hevwood *London's Tee Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 278 It imbraces the Spheres swift aplanticke, Orbicularly, still tending to Salvation. **1724** J. Mayne *Towers. Hero. Eng.* II. 161 on A most graceful Arch, being one somewhat orbicularly. **1800** T. Taylor *Apuleius* 90 Her garments...orbicularly redunding. **1824** De Quincey *Confess* Wks. 1862 XII. 13 The Book of the parish...is entered orbicularly around a central stone. **1880** Alice Fawcett] *Poem. Poetry* xviii. 208 They both each other by the hand and draped around orbicularly.

Orbicularness. *rare*. [-NESS.] The quality of being orbicular; orbicularity.

1821 Cowd., *Circularity, circularness, roundness, orbicularness.* **1707** in Bailey vol. II. **1755** in Johnson; thence in mod. Dicts.

Orbiculate (*ɔ̇ɹbɪ·kɪlĕɪt*), *a.* Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *orbiculāt-us*; f. *orbiculus*: see Orbicule and -ate 2 a. Cf. F. *orbiculé* (Godef.).] Rounded; Orbicular.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* v. xiv. (1788) 56 *Orbiculate*, rounded. **1783** Mauves *Rousseau's Bot. voy.* (1791) 341 *Dracæ* Hallow fruit... orbiculate leaves hollowed near the petiole. **1846** Brande in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 174 Plana convex, orbiculate. **1892** *Gardeners' Chron.* 27 Aug. 252/1 The leaves are orbiculate.

b. In *Comb.* = Orbiculato-.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 260/1 Shell orbiculate-convex.

Orbiculated (-*lĕɪtĕd*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1] = prec.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Orbiculated*, made round in the form of a circle or compass. **1694** Motteux *Rabelais* v. xlii, On the middle...stood a Pillar orbiculated. **1750** Ibn J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 89 The body of the Medusa is of an orbiculated figure.

Orbiculately, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In an orbiculate manner or form.

1858 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 800 *Cephalotus*...Apertura regular, ribbed, with triangular connected orbiculately, reflexed by age.

† **Orbicula·tion**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *orbiculāt-us* rounded, circular: see -ATION.] The formation of an orb (circle or sphere); rounding.

1659 H. More *Enthus. Triumphatus* Gennell 322 The dividing of water, when a stone is cast into a standing pool, ...might have been more significantly called orbiculation. **1678** Cudworth *I. Oration* 72, It seems first to Philolaus, then to Orbiculation, then Plenation. **1788** T. Taylor *Proclus* I. *Dissert.* 92 An orbiculation...agreeing to the soul, through swiftness; but progression and rectitude according to her own proper nature.

Orbiculato-, used as combining form of L. *orbiculātus*: see Orbiculate, in sense 'orbiculately—', as *orbiculato-cordate*, *-elliptical*: cf. Orbicular *a.* 4.

1830 Gray *Cruel.* 1. 264 The...abdomen is very large orbiculato-elliptical. *Ibid.* 265 The form of the antennæ is orbiculato-ovalate.

Orbifer (*ɔ̇ɹbɪfĕɹ*), *a. rare*—[. [L. *orbi-s* circle, Orb 2[3] + -fer, L. -*ferre* making.] Orb-making, orb-forming.

1895 Bailey *Mystic* 63 Instant impulse to begin The work orbifer.

† **Orbing**. *Arch. Obs.* [f. Orb *sb.*[3] + -ing[1].] The making of 'orbs': see Orb *sb.*[3]

1446 *Contract for Tiles*[?] in *Guildhall Mist. Domestick* (1734) 197 The Walles, the Walkyng, the Tabelling, and the Orbing newly, also the Irogs of Diamids.

Orbit (*ɔ̇ɹbɪt*). [ad. L. *orbita* wheel-track, orbit, f. *orbi-s* wheel, circle: 'orbita vestigium currī, ab orbe rotæ dicta' Isidore xv. xvi. 13. The sense 'orbit' of the moon, etc., was also class. L.: that of 'eye-cavity' med.L., also Fr., 14th c.]

1. *Anat.* The bony cavity of the skull containing the eye and its appendages (muscles, glands, etc.); the eye-socket.

1. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 321 Þy gode out of þe ordre bone, & sonerli bone orbitale, þat is þe bone þinne þat is vp þe eize. **1548–77** Vicary *Anat.* iii. 27 The Cheeuil bone, by which is [? bones or holes of the Eyes. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* IV. 301 In the broad orbit of his monstrous eye. **1787** Goode *Treat. Wounds* I. 331 A pathos...who...had a piece of wood forced into the orbit of one of his eyes. **1879** Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 21 The orbit, in which the ball is lodged, is a hollow cone of bone with the base directed forwards and outwards.

b. *Zool.* The border, or part surrounding the eye in a bird, insect, etc.

1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 199 The orbits of the eyes are black. **1829** Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* (ed. 2) 236 The golden amber and red ribbon-like. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbit*...In Zoology, the skin surrounding the eye of a bird.

¶ c. (By confusion with Orb *sb.*[3] 12.) The eye-ball; the eye.

1508 Yonge *Lete Dame* v. 2 Or rolle the bestil orbit of an eye? Or, in full jay, sinderose a sight. **1830** Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxvii, When we saw The God within him light his face, And glow In azure orbits heavenly-wise; And over those ethereal eyes The bar of Michael Angelo. **1873** Browning *Red Cotton Night-cap Co.* 238 That male will...through such black Cauldian orbits, set into your soul.

2. *Astron.* The path or course of a heavenly body; the curved path described by a planet or comet about the sun, by a satellite about its primary, or by one star of a binary system about the other. (Rarely applied to the (apparent) course of the sun in the heavens, usually called the *ecliptic*.)

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Orbit*, is properly the Tract left by a Wheel in the Road: but Astronomers use the word to signifie the way or course of the Sun, particularly called the Ecliptick, as also of any other Planet moving up according to the Circle of its Latitude. **1708** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* 124 Every Planet describes an Orbit about the Sun. **1810–18** Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 92 Apparent Orbit of the Sun. **1871** Tennyson *Penguins* xiii. (1892) I. 2, as The earth's orbit is an ellipse.

b. *Fig.* and *transf.*

1709 Tindal *Tr. Rights* I. xxi. The backslidings of my mind. Death in her orbit did the same service in establishing my father's system. **1829** I. Taylor *Saturday* x. 266 In the resistant orbits of religious feeling. **1832** — *Edmund's Freed. Mind* Introd. iv. 69 The young horse that, free as a child, makes large orbits over the level mead. **1880** *Academy* 18 Sept. 199 Under 'rights at sea' he considers the 'orbit' and infringement of such rights.

¶ c. Confused with *arc*: see Orb *sb.*[3] 7, 9, 13.

1749 Dr Fox *Spect. Magic* v. 5 (1840) 23 Made immortal at his death, and exalted to shine in a higher orbit. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* II. The planets, each, by its own liquid orbit of light, distinguished from the inferior or more distant stars. **1833** Jerrold *Fleets* (ed. 2) III. 236 He put the moon in the orbit which was meant to the earth.

† B. ? An arm-shaped flat ring. *Obs.*

1526 Ayliffe *Parergon* 463 To the end that a seal may be called an Archbishop's Seal, it ought to have an Orbit and some Impression thereon.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1880 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. x. § 83 A slow change in the position of the orbit-plane. **1883** Ranyard *Pract. Magaz. Orbit-examiner*, (a telescope and lantern) invented by Airy, to follow the inclined path of a comet or planet.

Orbital (*ɔ̇ɹbɪtăl*), *a.* [prob. ad. med. or mod. L. *orbitāl-is*, f. *orbita* Orbit: see -al.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Of, belonging to, or connected with the orbit or eye-socket.

1541 R. Coplande *Gayden's Quest. Chirurg.* Eiij, The eyes are set within the bone orbytall that is a parte of the coronall, & the bones of the temples. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Epid.* I. 44 The Ayelet Gibbon...forehead very low: orbital arches very prominent. **1870** Rolleston *Anim. Life* 7 The temporal is never separated from the orbital bone. **1878** A. M. Hamilton *Nerves*, *Dis.* 168 The anterior lobe of the brain is composed of two divisions, the one inferior, or orbital, formed by the several convolutions called orbital.

2. *Astron.* Of, belonging to, or of the nature of the orbit of a heavenly body; taking place in an orbit, as *orbital motion*, *revolution* (as distinguished from rotation on an axis).

1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxi. (1850) 331 Its mass are all circles: its events, How strange soe'er, are ever orbital. **1870** Yeats *Rudim. Organog.* 1. 1 Orbital motion...is that one earth will gradually lose its orbital energy and approach the sun by a slow spiral motion.

† **O·rbitant**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *orbīta* (in med. L. sense) + -ant[1].] = Orbit 1.

1541 R. Copland *Gayden's Quest. Chirurg.* D ij b, The fyrst bone...called Coronall, that dyuydth and conioyneth the the myddles of the orbytantes vnto the conueyances that transeunth the Crane or skull.

Orbitar (*ɔ̇ɹbɪtăɹ*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [ad. F. *orbitaire* (Paré 16th c.), perh. repr. a med. or mod. L. **orbitāri-us*, f. *orbita*: see -ar.] = Orbital 1.

1732 Mosely *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 19 Which Parts were justly enough to be called Orbitar Processes. **1832** R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 47 Internal orbitar canals. **1877** Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 304 A strong pointed process, the external orbitar lobe.

B. *sb.* The suture between the zygomatic process and the malar bone; the zygomatic suture.

1780 S. Mosely *Anat. Bones*, *Sutures*, etc. 92 The two external orbitars are mentioned, each from the end of the internal orbitar, to the malar and fore-part of the cheek.

Orbitary (*ɔ̇ɹbɪtărɪ*), *a. Anat.* [f. as prec.: see -ARY.] = prec.

1847 Amberton *Surg. Wks.* II. 40 The orbitary process of the frontal bone. **1850** R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 45 Forming the internal orbitary holes.

Orbitelous (*ɔ̇ɹbɪtĭlŏs*), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *orbitēl-æ*, F. *orbitèles*, f. L. *orbis* circle, Orb + *tēla* web.] 'Orb-weaving'; applied to those spiders which spin orbicular or circular webs, as the garden-spider. So **Orbitela·rian** *a.* (= prec.) and *sb.* (= next); **O·rbitele**, an orbitelous spider, an 'orb-weaver'.

1892 Morris *Expos. Lat., Orbitelæ*, applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Orbitelæ*) of the *Arachnida*, comprehending those which make their webs in regular network, composed of concentric circles crossed by straggling rays which proceed from the centre: orbitelous.

Orbito-, used as combining form of L. *orbita* Orbit, in anatomical terms, usually in sense 'relating to the orbit along with (some other part)', as *orbito-alveolar*, *-lacrimal*, *-malar*, *-nasal*, *-occipital*, *-pineal*, *-rectral*, *-temporal* adjs. (See these words.)

1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 90 It is divisible into a superior or frontal portion, and an inferior or orbitonasal portion. **1883** Murdoch & Mackay *Veterin. Dissect.* 134 The large orbito-temporal fossa. **1888** *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 917 A pouch similar to that which covers the orbitopineal canal. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbito-malar*, relating to the orbit and the malar bone.

Orbitoid (*ɔ̇ɹbɪtoid*). [f. mod.L. *orbitōides*, f. *orbita* Orbit; see -oid.] The flat fossil shell of a Foraminifer of the genus *Orbitoides*, occurring in tertiary limestones in N. America, etc.

1883 *Encyc. Brit.* XXX. 30/1 Found...a small specimen of an Orbitoid.

Orbitoidal (*ɔ̇ɹbɪtoi·dăl*), *a. Geol.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Applied to (N. American) limestones containing shells of the genus *Orbitoides*.

1850 Lyell *and Visit U. S.* II. 30 The shell was...formed of an aggregate of corals...called by A. D'Orbigny *Orbitoides*, I had seen the same 'orbitoidal' limestone in the interior of Clarke county. **1896** *Penn. Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* 282 The conformable and orbitoidal limestones, mainly composed of coin-shaped and globular foraminiferal shells, are undoubtedly the most important of tertiary strata.

Orbitolina (*ɔ̇ɹbɪtōlī·năɹ*), *a.* (*sb.*) [irreg. f. next: see -INE[1].] Belonging to the genus *Orbitolites*; as *sb.* a Foraminifer of this genus.

1883 Carpenter in *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 780/1 Absence of any distinguishable differentiation in the parts of the tubular body of even the most complex orbitolinæ.

Orbitolite (*ɔ̇ɹbɪtŏlăɪt*). [In mod.L. *orbitolītes*, f. *orbita* Orbit + Gr. *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] **a.** The fossil shell of a Foraminifer of the genus *Orbitolites*. **b.** A fossil coral of the genus *Orbitolites* or *Lenticulites*.

1883 Carpenter in *Intell. Observer* No. 40. 293 Internal casts of an Orbitolite.

Orbitosphenoid (*ɔ̇ɹbɪtōsfĭ·noid*), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [f. Orbito- + Sphenoid.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the orbit and the sphenoid bone; applied to a small bone or bony process forming part of the eye-socket, and (in man) constituting the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone; in some lower animals it is a separate bone. **b.** *sb.* The orbitosphenoid bone or process.

1892 Owen *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 The 'sensorophyses, called 'orbitosphenoids'... are small ossified plates, presenting the sides of the cerebrum. *Ibid.* 193 The smooth orbitosphenoid plate of the frontal joins the outer margin. **1892** Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 120 Each of the lesser wings of the sphenoid is termed in Zoology an orbitosphenoid.

So **O·rbitosphenoi·dal** *a.* = prec., c.

1892 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 83 A pair of lesser-wings, or orbito-sphenoidal pieces.

Orbitual (*ɔ̇ɹbɪtĭŭăl*), *a.* ? *Obs.* [irreg. f. Orbit, as if f. an assumed L. **orbitu-s* + -al; ? after *habitual*.] = Orbitar *a.*

1808–30 in Webster. **1833** Hoskins *Introd.* v. 191 Having learned to attribute an orbitual motion to the earth. **1877** Noble in Dawson *Origin Worlds* vi. 119 So the same direction with the orbitual motion.

Orbi·tuary, *a. rare*—[irreg. f. as prec. + -ARY 1.] = prec.

1804 in Webster.

† **O·rbitude**. *Obs. rare*—[. [ad. L. *orbitūdo*, f. *orbus* bereaved: see -TUDE.] = next.

1623 Cockeram, *Orbitude*, the lacke of what was lost, when a wife hath lost her husband. **1808** in Todd. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **O·rbity**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *orbitās* bereavement, f. *orbus* bereaved, orphaned: see -ITY. Cf. F. *orbité*, *orbeté* (Godef.).] The condition of being bereaved, bereavement, esp. of children; also more widely, Childlessness.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 379 How hath nations...thy fertility with orbitie and desolation. **1632** Heywood *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 221 Wrapched in that Cittizie And despairation, which yet never had, Or ever shall have issue. **1730** Johnson *Rambler* No. 64 ¶ 6 Nothing seems to have been more extravagantly dreaded by the ancients than orbity or want of children. **1804** W. Taylor in *Cent. Lit. Ser.* 26 I. 21 In spurious families, where the means of maintenance ...are profusely squalled, orbity is common.

Orbiu, obs. form of Hoberau.

Orbless (*ɔ̇ɹblĕs*), *a.* [f. Orb *sb.*[3] + -less.] Without an orb; destitute of orbs.

1800 Mrs. in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 272 Fire-fly, whilst the orbless blast, A tiny lustre twinkles fast. **1892** *Temple Bar* 362/2 Then shall our orbless eyes behold realities.

Orblet (*ɔ̇ɹblĕt*). [-LET.] A little orb.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xx. (1850) 330 Natural honesty, and joy

and here. Three secondary orbites of one life. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 422 Flung rudely on the boards which this orbit's range affords.

Orby (*ōɹ·bi*), *a. rare.* [-Y.] **a.** Of the form of an orb; orbicular, circular. **b.** Moving as in a circle, revolving, 'coming round'. **c.** Of the nature of, or partaking to, an orb or heavenly body.

c 1600 Chapman *Hymn to Night* in *Amint Anthol. sacræ* targe, 1889 — *Odyss.* x. 388 The world was with the spring, and orby hours that grow the round again through herbs and flowers. 1818 Keats *Endym.* IV. 180 (To the Moon) Thine orby power is coming fresh upon me.

Orc, ork (*ɔɹk*). Also 6-7 **orque, orke.** (7-8 **orch**). [In sense 1, a. F. *orque* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *orca*, a kind of whale, taken as a specific or generic name in Zoology. Cf. also ON. *orkn, ørkn*, a kind of seal.]

1. A cetacean of the genus *Orca*, family *Delphinidæ*; esp. the killer (*Orca gladiator* Gray, *Delphinus Orca*, Linn.). By earlier authors applied, after the mediæval L. writers, to more than one vaguely identified ferocious sea-monster.

[c 1300 L. Anonym. *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 256 Orchas is a monstre of the se. It is metal enemyis to the balene, & throch sterdee the bely of the balene.] 1671 Cassia, *Rhinoder*, an Orke: a great swelish mortal monster into the Weal. 1820 Osborne *Polymath* ii. 71 The ogre Orka that for their Lord the ocean woos. 1858 Ruskin in *Macmill. Mag.* I. 258 A Death (1851) 12 Touching that monstrous lusk of the Whale, or Orke, how long it is wished by what spirit, we have received nothing certain. 1867 Holder *S. L. & Ice* The spouts of Seales and Orcs, and Sea-nurses rising. 1880 W. Tennant *Chase of Fish* v. 61 White herds of monsters and of orcs appear. 1897 K. Carrie's *Indian Klosst.* IV. 255 There are the variations of the Delphinian Orca, the Ore and the Grampus. 1889 Rosewood *Rung & Sk.* iv. 250 Nose and snout causes the snorting orc.

2. Sometimes more vaguely (perh. derived from or influenced by L. *Orcus*, Roumish *orco*: see Orcus, and cf. OE. *orcþrýte* 'orc-glutton' or hell-devil', also *orcneat* to Beowulf: see Orkney), **A** devouring monster, an ogre.

1598 Shakespeare *Tw. Nt.* III. iv. 61 *Pistol* as Hungarian Orcus, that runs in me, roguy Alonso of Cracovia in the World would waste. 1638 B. Holland *Herw. Camd.* (1695) 3 Who at one Stroak slew part every three Heads from off the shoulders of an Orke, begotten by an Incubus. 1803 Knowles *Alfonso* I. i. 31 But beyond, things unpalatable—dragons, ghosts, and orcs.

†**3.** A large cask or vessel for liquor, etc.; a butt. (So L. *orca*.) *Obs.*

1638 Wadsworth *Hist. Abbins & Bellamira* E 1b, One had three Hil an Orke of Bastian wine. 1698 Phillips, *An Orck, or Orck*, a monstrous fish...also a Butt for wine, or Ale.

4. *Comb.* (Sense 1.), as *orc-catcher, -killer.*

1632 P. Fletcher *Elisabeth* F 3 b, Because a lover, therefore an Orke-killer. *Ibid.*, Thus Orke-catcher Arachne. *Ibid.* F 4, That Orke smeth of thine did streame thy partridge with my grandsires brains.

Hence **Orc** *v.* *nonce-wd.*, to make an orc or monster of.

1632 P. Fletcher *Elisabeth* F 3 b, I Orke you once, and now the Ile are you for a Cupid.

Orcadian (*ɔɹkē·dĭăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Orcadēs* the Orkney Islands + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Orkney. **b.** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Orkney.

1680 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 134 Quarelers...the poor Orcadians eate them for bread. 1814 Scott *Diary* 17 Aug. in *Lockhart*, For this slavishly labour the Orcadians cannot plead the exemption of belong. 1821 — *Pirate* Note Q. The Orcadian traditions allege the work so to that of a dwarf. 1880 Brand *Edmond Scottish & People* (1883) 124 She knew I was an Orcadian.

Orcall, obs. form of Orchil.

Orcanet (*ɔɹkănĕt*). Forms: 6-7 **orchanet**, 7-8 **orcanet**, 8 **orkanet**, 8-9 **orcanette**. [a. OF. *orcanette*, altered from *arcanette*, dim. of *arcanne* (Cotgr.), for OF. *alcanne* (1258 a. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. med. L. *alkanna*, whence the parallel form Alkanet.] The plant *Alkanna tinctoria*, or the dye obtained from it: = Alkanet.

1548 Turner *Names Herbes*, *Anchusa*...may be named in Englis in white Bugloss or orchanet, as the Greek men do. 1587 [see Alkanet 2]. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 580 But those that bear the root of Orcanet in them, used to sale. 1710 St. *Patrick's Hist. Druids* I. 48 We have brought to us abundance, from the Levant, a kind of Ointment. 1778 Rudd *Miscell. Obst.* 246 Orkanet. 1880 Miss Pratt *Flowers. Pl.* IV. 92 The Common Alkanet, or Orcanette, used by druggists.

Orcein (*ɹɔ·sĭĭn*). *Chem.* [Altered from Orcin.] A red colouring-matter ($C_{14}H_7NO_3$) obtained from orcin by the action of ammonia and oxygen, and existing in the dye called orchil.

1858 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 402 To the substance from which orcin is converted by the joint action of oxygen, ammonia, and water, Robiquet has given the name of orcein. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 2nd. ed. 51 563 The blue colouring matter called orcein, which is the essential ingredient of these dyes.

Orch, obs. (*ɔɹtʃ*.) form of Orc.

Orchal, **Orchanet**, obs. *ff.* Orchil, Orcanet.

Orchant, obs. or dial. form of Uncial.

Orchard (*ɔɹtʃĕd*). Forms: see below. [orig. OE. *ort-geard*, parallel to Goth. *aurti-gards* garden, the first element of which is considered to be L. *hortus* (in late and med.L. *ortus*, It. *orto*) garden. Cf. Goth. *aurtila* gardener, and OHG. *urtlīn* (= **urtilīnn*) to cultivate. Already in 9th c., OE. *ortgeard* passed into *ortgeard, orcgeard*, whence M.E. *orchard*; also, with recognition of the second element *aeck-yard, ert-yard*, or, with later interpretation to L. *hortus, hort-yard*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 **ortgeard, orcheard, 4 ortgerd, 6 ortyarde, ortgard, ortiard, (ortsegarde)**, 6-7 **ortyard**, 7 **ort-yard.**

1587 R. *Harmon Gregory's Pract.* 28 Take the gleanings...sowe or sette dull his ortgeard. *Ibid.* 28b, 29b Hilyer holes...by the earthes in blandon ortgarde. [*Gael. ortgarden.*] 1598 *Charter to Romilly Coll. Hist.* IV. 72 Ilis burgesses pone fere in ye ortiard ad suprilios. *c* 1440 *Cursor M.* 10473 (Lansd.) Swete bis ortsegard [*Cott. orchard*] ofer pride wexe. 1508 *Will of Duckworth* (Som. Hse.) The orte yarde. 1540 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 34 The Garden or ortyard ouer against the College. 1563 *Hom. I. the Gardeyns* and ortyardes belonging to Counsell. 1572 *Bonnyman & Lindsay Trial* 63 Our Ortyarde must be measured by the feete. 1893 Peveril *Pk. in Quart., Orange Tract* 1 In our Ort-yards and Oliuete Gardens.

b. 1 **orcaerd, -ĸyrd**, 1-2 **orcard**, (1 **ortrid, -red, -ræd**), 3 **orchard**, (herechard), 3-6 **orchaarde**, 5 **orchard**; (4 **orthard**, 4-6 **orchard**(e, 5 *Sc.* **orchart**, 6 **orthard, orchrd, orchert, -erth**).

c 840 *Oscgarde* [see 2]. *c* 1000-1100 *Orchard*, etc. [see 2]. c 1200 *Gergia in Angelia* IX. 261 Tindne claudus, orcard cæsus and seandus inserus wyrmes. *c* 1205 Lay. 17021 Her cumme in apon orchard [c 1275 herchard]. *c* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 In hauð gunge hegges ant in Godes orcheorde. *c* 1300 *Thrush & Nightingale* 98 in Hark. *E. P. P.* IV. 31 Ich lichie bute to ben here, In orchard and in erbere. *c* 1440 *Gen. Dayene* 613 In an orchard that lyge, Y-ymade as that were. *c* 1450 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 740 Graf apon thare gay, and orcheris grei that spell. 1535 Coverdale *Eccl.* ii. 4, I made me orcheardes and gardens of pleasure.

γ. 4 **orchiard, orcheyarde, 3arde, -yerde**, 4-6 **orcheyarde**, 5 **orche-yerd, orcheyard**, 6 **orchiarde, orchyarde, orcheyard**, 6-7 **orch-yard**, 7-8 **orcheyard.**

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8109 (Cott.) Wiþin his ane orchiard. *c* 1300 *P. Pl. Creed* 186 Orcheardes and erbers enuued with riche. *c* 1400 in *Wernite Surrey*, *Gen. Lordsh.* and Liberty Jurors to refight to our orche-yerd. 1503 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 102 Set in a garden or an orcheyarde. 1535 Edw. Dunster in To make gardeynes and orchiardes.

δ. 6 **horteyarde, hortyeard**, 6-7 **hort(e yard, 7 hort yard**: see Hortyard.

B. Signification.

1. An enclosed place of ground for the purposes of horticulture. **†a.** Formerly, in general sense, A garden, for herbs and fruit-trees. *Obs.* **b.** Now, An enclosure for the cultivation of fruit-trees.

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 170 Beoð...wyrta mid orgelan afylled. 1388 Wyclif *Eccl.* ii. 5, I made gardis and orcheris [1382 gardynes and erbis] gardynes, *Vulg.* hortos et pomaria]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 Orcheerde, *ortus*. *a* 1450-1500 *Alphita* 122/2 *Ortus*, orcyrd. *Orticulus*, orcherd. 1587 Turbev. *Hyginus* (*Bodl.*) I. 103 In hot orcheyarde Ceres was made [L. *in qua hortis copiosis fuit*]. *Ibid.* VI. 30 (*Duchesne's*) grafte ye orchard of Hyrrye [L. *pomarium hortum scilicet Alcinoum*]. 1588 Wyclif *Jos.* v. 30 Whanne ye schulen be...in an orchard [1382 gardyn, *Vulg.* hortus] with out watir.

b. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 170 Beoð...hyrta wearðe mid orgelan afylled. 1388 Wyclif *Eccl.* ii. 5, I made gardis and orcheris [1382 gardynes and erbis] gardynes and erbis, *Vulg.* hortos et pomaria]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 Orcheerde, *ortus*. *a* 1500 *Alphita* 122/2 *Ortus*, orcyrd. *Orticulus*, orcherd. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 170 Beoð...hyrta wearðe mid orgelan afylled. 1388 Wyclif *Eccl.* ii. 5, I made gardis and orcheris [1382 gardynes and erbis] gardynes and erbis, *Vulg.* hortos et pomaria]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 Orcheerde, *ortus*. *a* 1500 *Alphita* 122/2 *Ortus*, orcyrd. *Orticulus*, orcherd. 1587 Turbev. *Hyginus* (*Bodl.*) I. 103 In hot orcheyarde Ceres was made [L. *in qua hortis copiosis fuit*]. *Ibid.* VI. 30 (*Duchesne's*) grafte ye orchard of Hyrrye [L. *pomarium hortum scilicet Alcinoum*]. 1588 Wyclif *Jos.* v. 30 Whanne ye schulen be...in an orchard [1382 gardyn, *Vulg.* hortus] with out watir.

†**2.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orchard-bird, -branch, -deer, -fruit, -ground, -tide, -tree, -wall*; *orchard-breaker, -maker, -robber*; **orchard grass**, any grass grown in an orchard, esp. in U.S., the Cock's-foot Grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; **orchard-house**, a glass house for the protection of fruit that is either too delicate to be grown in the open air, or required to ripen earlier; **orchard oriole**, a North American oriole (*Icterus spurius*) which suspends its nest from the boughs of fruit and other trees.

1876 Lanier *Poems, Psalm of West* 258 We heard the "orchard-bird's small song. 1599 Pory (*Alex. xxiv. 360 Sate of Barley there. There "orchard-kennels to strengthen and adorn. 1808 Scott *Guy M.* vi, He detected poachers, thieves, fishers, "orchard-breakers, and game-destroyers. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/6 A visit to the "orchard country by the garden of England is a revelation. *a* 1847 Rhea Cook *Annals* (1. The "orchard-duck's head. 1599 Greenham *Treasure* 77 Shun the "orchard-duty. 1884 Nelson *Nat. Hist. Icelng.* 1019 Rye...gather your best "Orchard-Fruits. 1785 *Ann. Reg.* II. 140/2 A seed of the plant which they call "orchard grass. 1882 Garden 8 Apr. 242/1 Orchard Grass should never be made into hay. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Orchard Grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. 1898 Gilpin *Gard. Essays, Ann. Sk.* 206/1 These "Orchard Houses, as they are called, may answer well where there is no hothouse; thus also Agaves come in. 1901 Sinnett *Incl. Stone* I. ii. 222 Many gentlemen and "orchard makers. 1888 Worm. Always with *N. and Q.* 226 The "Orchard Oriole, or Baltimore bird...is equally notable for its skill in nest-building. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 108 Dioscorides writeth of the "orchard Prunes ...and of the wyld Prunes. 1859 Jeaffreson *Lost Sheep* II. Scapegrace, "orchard-robber, sheep-stealer, cudgel-player, and smuggler. *c* 1555 *Ogilvie* 84 (Hal.) walked in the umbrytide To pass to her "orchardside. 1807-9 *Bacon's Life & Times* (1821) 4 Wilde trees, in comparison of "Orchard-trees. 1858 J. Bateman *Lives to Faith* 1. The moment of orchard trees bursting together white. 1599 Barnes *Parth.* 2 Ttd. iv. 6, 63 The "Orchyard walls are high, and hard to climbe. 1634 J. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. 6, Where by the orchyard walls The learned Chyme with smiling waue crawls.

O·rcharded, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with orchards; planted with fruit-trees.

1599 Barnes (*Num. Letter* 17 Mar. 1/2 To be sold...Thirteen Acres of Land, well orcharded.

O·rcharding. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. The cultivation of fruit-trees in orchards.

1664 Evelyn *Pomona* v. (1729) 67 All land is not fit for Orcharding. 1804 *Agric. Mag.* 249 This example probably induced orcharding in Herefordshire...to a much larger scale. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trnl.* 26 Jan. 1/4 An address ...upon "The Advantages of Orcharding in New England".

†**2.** *concr.* Land laid out or planted with fruit-trees. *Obs.* (Chiefly American.)

1720 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 5911/4 Five Acres of Orcharding. 1788 *Alexandria Adv.* 19 June 4/3 Said Farm consists of Meadow, pasturing, and orcharding, and is well watered.

O·rchardist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who cultivates an orchard or orchards; a fruit-grower.

1796 T. S. D. Buchanan in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 211 As I have long wished to introduce the name of orchardist, I have chosen it very value place. 1862 Thompson *Farmers, Wild Apples* (1867) 292, I wonder all orchardists do not get a taste from that root. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Sept. 614/1 An enormously augmented consumption of fruit, for which the British orchardist was not prepared.

O·rchardman. [f. as prec. + Man *sb.*] = prec.

1883 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 210/2 Some of the chief prizes were gained by English orchardmen. 1892 *Standard* 12 July 5/2 Between the orchardmen of East Kent and the householder in London, intervene the salesmen and the greengrocers.

†**O·rchat.** *Obs.* Affected form for Orchard, after Gr. ἄρχατος row of trees, garden.

(Orchat, *orchet*, or *orchet* is described as a northern dialect form (Cumbld., Ruthl.) for *Sc.* and *dial.* Orchard.)

1708 J. Phillips *Cyder* v. 3 His Fruit...in Summer's Pride, When other Orchats smile, abortive fall. *Ibid.* 18 Wealthy then, thy Vats with generous Juice should flow'! Ranges thy Orchats. 1880 in Anderson *Cumbrld. Ball.* 79 The Friends...Are in our wardest welcome spring.)

Orchel, **Orchella**: see Orchil, Orchilla.

†**Orchemo·tical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἀρχημο-τός (f. ἀρχήσασθαι- dancing, f. ἀρχέομαι to dance: see -IC) + -AL.] Pertaining to dancing; in quot. *fig.* Characterized by 'skipping' or omission of intermediate numbers.

1585 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* lxxix, The feete of the psalm [of verses] is Orchemotical, yet is it to easy, founded by tradition or vse: skipping of number by rule and order, as from 1 to 2, 3, 5, and 9.

Orchen, Orcherd: obs. *ff.* Uncial, Orchard.

Orchesography (*ɔɹkĭĕsɒ·grăfĭ*). *rare.* †*Obs.* [ad. F. *orchésographie* (title of a book by J. Tabourot, publ. in 1589), irreg. f. Gr. ἀρχήσει-, ἀρχήσις- dancing + -o- + -GRAPHY.] The description or notation of dancing by means of diagrams, etc.

1706 J. Weaver (title) Orchesography, or the Art of Dancing by Characters and Demonstrative Figures. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 320 The art of Orchesography, or denoting the several steps and motions in dancing by characters, was also invented by M. Beauchamps.

Orchester, variant of Orchestra.

Orchestic (*ɔɹkĕ·stĭk*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ἀρχηστικός, f. ἀρχηστ-ής dancer: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to dancing.

1850 Lawson tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 40 That feeling for what is significant and beautiful in the human form...found its gratification in the food afforded to it by the orchestic arts. 1869 W. Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* ed. 2 1182 The athletic and orchestic arts attained about Ol. 50 a high degree of perfection.

B. *sb.* (more freq. in *pl.* **orchestics**.) The art of dancing.

1850 Lawson tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 40 This variety of arts reaches its highest point in music orchestics. *Ibid.* § 77 Gymnastics and orchestics, arts which were connected with the greatest zeal. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* (1891) 10 The silent art of orchestic has its notes and forms, its touches and hauls,...not less truly than music and poetry.

Orchestra (*ɔɹkĕ·stră*). [a. L. *orchēstra*, a. Gr. ἀρχήστρα the space on which the chorus danced, f. ἀρχέομαι to dance, ἀρχηστής, -τρίς dancer. Formerly stressed *orchestra*, e.g. by Byron.]

1. In the ancient Greek theatre, A large semi-circular space in front of the stage, where the chorus danced and sang.

In the Roman theatre, the orchestra was reserved for the seats of senators and persons of distinction.

1618 Holland tr. *Suetonius* 97 He passed directly from the Stage by the Orchestra, to take up his place among the Knights. 1812 Christ Church 233 In [Theatre of Vicenza] hath an Orchestra made by it according to the imitation of the Romans (Orchestrum). 1892 Sir R. Stuart-Glennie *Pursuit of Happiness* 1. The audience, the orchestra, and the stage. 1728 tr. *Guido's Anat. Mind.* (1761) I. 128 The orchestic...amongst the Greeks was the place assigned for the gentlemen and

dancers. 1900 W. L. Courtney *Idea of Tragedy* 13 A huge semi-circle of seats, perhaps first made of wood, afterwards of stone, banked down upon a central portion, called the orchestra, and allotted to the chorus.

fig. 1648 tr. T. Brown *Hydriot.* iv. 29 They may sit in the Orchestra, and sublime Seats of Heaven.

b. Dancing; title of a poem on dancing.

1596 Davies (title) Orchestra, or a poeme of Dancinge. 1922 Masefield *Sav. Williamson* xi. 201 Peake has *Orchestra* and the shipping list, You shall command him, faith you have his best Knee capring to your fist.

2. That part of a theatre or other public building assigned to the band of performers on musical instruments (and, in a concert-room, to the chorus of singers). **b.** A building or structure for a band of instrumental performers; a band-stand.

1724 *Daily Journ.* 8 Feb. 1/1 *Haymarket*, this Day, *Orchestra*, in that Part of the Theatre, where the Musicians sit with their Instruments to perform. 1787 P. Beckford *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. 267 Orchestras were removed to different parts, and the common people danced in the centre, having the sky for a ceiling. 1877 Mrs. Edgeworth *Harrington* vii. The inquisitive sticks in the pit, and shrill cancels in the gallery, had begun to contend with the music in the orchestra. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 360 In modern theatres the normal position of the Orchestra is in front of the Stage, but on a level with the floor of the Stalls and Pit. . . In concert-rooms, the Orchestra is usually placed at one end of the apartment, at such a height above the general level of the floor that the full length figure of a Performer, standing in front, may be visible to a seated audience.

3. The company of musicians themselves; a company of performers of concerted instrumental music in a theatre, concert-room, etc. (either alone, or as accompaniment to voices).

More restricted in use than *band*: the 'strings' or instruments of the viol class being always present and usually of fundamental importance in an orchestra.

1740 *Gent. To W. Pudsey* 197 But, hark! the full orchestra strike the strings. 1758 *Rambler Pasq.* (1778) I. 111. 40 The orchestra consists of about fifty musicians. 1801 Bysshe *Mason's Fr. Mem. pref.* The poor chapel-organ, whose throbbing one Action with orchestras which he plays to time. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 360 The term Orchestra is also applied, collectively, to the body of Instrumental Performers officiating at a Theatre, in a Concert-room, or on a Stage at Concert Platforms in the open air. 1882 'Vera Lee' *Tried Truly* iii. 110 The singular effect produced by the sight of an orchestra entirely composed of women.

fig. 1740 Warton *Hist. Fk. vs.* 630 High hear'st orchestra thunders utter'd to man.

b. *transf.* The set of instruments played by such a company of musicians.

1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xviii. (1849) 178 The sounds of an entire orchestra may be transmitted and reciprocated. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 360 We constantly hear of 'an Orchestra consisting of thirty stringed Instruments, with a full complement of Wind'. 1888 Miss A. K. Green *Behind Closed Doors* iv. Hearing the bewildering turns of an orchestra mingling with the hum of many voices.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1856 Dancing *Vindic* ix. (1858) 289 Old Baumgarten, who was orchestra-leader at Covent Garden. 1892 J. J. Stehle *Organ* 21 The so-called chamber-pitch . . at this time agreed with the orchestra-pitch.

Orchestral (*ɔ*ːkɛ·străl, *ɔ*ːkĕstrăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to, composed for, or performed by, an orchestra (sense 3).

Orchestral accompaniment in quot. 1844 = having an orchestral accompaniment, *orchestrally accompanied*.

In names of organ-stops, indicating similarity in tone to the instrument used in the orchestra, as *orchestral flute*.

1802 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Orchestral*, an epithet given to music intended for the orchestra. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* 162 With . . orchestral accompanied recitatives. 1869 Gounod *Cantelag.* xxiii. 180 Until the smallest bud goes through a course of instrumentation and orchestral tuning. 1885 W. H. Stone in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 181 The modern orchestral or clear Trumpet . . is made of brass, tuned usual, or silver. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Flute* (2), Tubes appended to flute-stops, . . implying that the quality of tone is similar to the modern flute, . . an orchestral flute. . . consort flute.

Hence **Orche·strally** *adv.*

1880 E. Prout in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 587 These are treated orchestrally rather than as solo instruments. 1897 [see Orchestration 2].

+**Orche·stran**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Orchestral.

1763 *Monthly Rev.* 28 Then, solos, bops a dull Orchestran fluke.

Orchestrate (*ɔ*ːkĭstrēt), *v.* [f. Orchestra + -ate 3, perh. after mod.F. *orchestrer* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] *trans.* To compose or arrange for an orchestra; to score for orchestral performance. Also *absol.* Hence **Orchestrated** *ppl. a.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb., This brief and cleverly orchestrated symphony is brought with profound melancholy. 1882 *Standard* 27 Nov. 5/6 The . . song . . is copiously written, and orchestrated with notable skill. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 3, I got into the way of orchestrating and writing for every instrument. 1892 *Times of Italy* 4/2 A composer who can write sparkling tunes and knows how to orchestrate.

fig. To combine harmoniously, like instruments in an orchestra.

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 431 A symphony of sensation and well-orchestrated spasm.

Orchestration (*ɔ*ːkĭstrē·ʃăn), [f. prec., or its source: see -ation. Cf. mod.F. *orchestration* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The action or act of composing or arranging music for an orchestra; the style in which a piece of music is orchestrated; instrumentation of orchestral music.

1884 in Wheeler. 1884 *Reader* 17 Sept. 364 The services of Liszten and Joachim are set to such dreamy music, with orchestration of so low delicate texture. 1896 *Athenæum* 7 Nov. 611/1 The setting of the vocal parts is so splendid as the orchestration is picturesque and powerful. 1889 *Dict. 3 Years* 216/2 No master of orchestration has had a clearer insight into the individual character and colour of each instrument.

b. *fig.* Harmonious combination, as of the parts or instruments in an orchestra.

1888 F. T. Marzials *Victor Hugo* 98 Music will make them immortal, a kind of superb verbal orchestration that for variety and power, for richness and brilliance of effect, has no equal in French dramatic verse. 1897 Dowden *Fr. Lit.* 458 His vast school ordinarily the orchestration of nature and of humanity. 1900 G. Rose *Flowers, Edwin & the Camera* 232 A new orchestration of imagery is possible by reason of the instruments created for him by the electrician.

Orchestre, -ter (*ɔ*ːkĕstər, *formerly* -stə·rə). [a. F. *orchestre* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *orchestra*: see above.] = Orchestra.

1823 Cockran, *Orchestre*, a Scaffold. 1898 Phillips, *Orchester*, that part of the house in a Theatre, where the Chorus useth to dance; it is also sometimes taken for the place where the Musicians sit. 1730 Cooke *Apol.* (1756) I. 232 The flat ceiling that is now over the orchestre was then a semi-oval arch. 1732 Lediard *Polyeuct* (1829) I. 184/2 As Pericles, a stately orchestre (for) bears. 1837 Colmar *New* VIII. 58 Whose golden likeness waved above my head in fragrant orchestre, whose hymns were said . . By sainted lives.

Orchestric (*ɔ*ːkĕstrĭk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.]

1. Of or pertaining to dancing: more properly Orchestic, q. v.

1788 Gillan *Hist. Greece* I. 12. 109 Their orchestric studies were relieved by the orchestric and gymnastic exercises. 1850 Blaikie *Manliness* I. Prel. 41 The author of the Prometheus really was a professor of the orchestric art. 1888 Dowden *Lives to Col. Hon.* I. ii. and Rome's fathers, who had seen their boyish lot heartwarmed by him to the orchestric art.

2. Belonging to an orchestra; orchestral.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 463 We ourselves may hope to have introduced the word *orchestric*, which we regard with parental pride, as a word expressive of that artificial and gorgeous music which attends, for instance, the elaborate histrionic verse of Rome and Greece. 1892 *Ethical Stud. Engl.* 13 Pub. 311 The orchestric playing was not all that might have been wished.

Orchestrina (*ɔ*ːkĕstrī·nă). Also -ine. [f. Orchestra + -ina⁴, after *concertina*, etc.] ¶ **a.** An instrument of the key-board kind constructed so as to imitate various other musical instruments. *Obs.* **b.** A mechanical instrument, resembling a hand-organ, but of more elaborate construction, intended to imitate the effect of an orchestra. So **Orche·strion** [cf. *accordion*], **Orche·strionette**, names of similar instruments. (See quots.)

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 350/2 *Orchestrina*, a modern musical instrument . . shaped like a piano-forte. It imitates the tones of the violin, the viola, the violoncello, the viol d'amour, the double bass, etc. *Orchestrion*, a musical instrument invented by the Abbé Vogler about 1780. It was a kind of portable organ, about nine feet in height, breadth, and depth. . . Another instrument of the same name, invented in 1796, . . consisted of a piano-forte combined with a barrel-organ. 1850 [Johann Anton] *Kunz, Katal.* 63, An Orchestrion Pianoforte . . Cocksparrow, Orchestrions, or even Barrel-organs! 1880–1 *Lady Theatre, Manual* (U.S.) 8, 69 *Organon-Lyricum*, . . piano-forte combined with 10 kinds of wind instruments . . the first of a number of similar instruments, such as the orchestrion. 1880 C. W. Wood *In Black Forest* 113 The Black Forest is famous for these mechanical organs—*orchestrions*, as they are called.

Orcheyard(e, -iard(e, etc., obs. ff. Orchard.

Orchic (*ɔ*ːkĭk), *a. Anat.*, etc. 1901–2. [a. mod.L. *orchic-us*, a. Gr. ὀρχικ-ός, f. ὄρχις testicle.] 1892 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Orchitus*, of or belonging to the testicles; orchic.

Orchid (*ɔ*ːkĭd). [Introd. by Lindley, 1825, as an Engl. repr. of mod.L. *Orchideæ* or *Orchidaceæ*: see Orchideous, and -id *suffix*.] Any plant of the orchis family (*Orchidaceæ* or *Orchideæ*), a large and widely distributed Natural Order of monocotyledons, distinguished by having one, or rarely two, anther-bearing stamens, united with the pistil (*gynandrous*) into a central body called the *column*, and containing pollen coherent in masses (*pollinia*); the flowers have three sepals and three petals (one petal, called the *lip* or *labellum*, being usually much larger than the other two, and of special colour or shape), and vary greatly in appearance, being often remarkable for brilliancy of colour or grotesqueness of form, in some cases resembling various insects and other animals. Orchids are often epiphytes; many exotic species are now cultivated for their beauty.

1845 Lindley *School Botany* (ed. 3) 131 Order lxx. Orchideæ . . Orchids. 1848 in Cooke. 1858 Gosse *Canad. Naturalist* 88. 171) When orchids are in the common hot-house, they should be in the most shady part, and be more frequently syringed than any other plants. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Species* vii. 169–71 The flowers of orchids present a multitude of curious contrivances. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/1 The popularity of orchids is a growth of the present century.

1885 *Pop. Guide to Mx. Centr.* Pall Mall G. Extra No. 12, Everybody knows Mr. Chamberlain. . . His eyesight and his orchids are as well known as Mr. Gladstone's collars.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1880 Times *Academic* iv. 89 The fantastic shapes and brilliant colours are seen in English orchid-houses. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 3/1 The extent . . [of] the so-called orchid mania can be estimated from the frequency of public orchid sales, the quantity of orchids now imported. *Ibid.*, Mr. Chamberlain's orchid collection, if not the largest in the country, is at least the best known. 1893 *Dk. America Chronic Journal. Soc.* xv. 450 Invading our orchid-houses.

Orchidaceous (*ɔ*ːkĭdē·ʃəs), *rare.* [f. as next + -ous; but improperly used: cf. *cruciaceous*.] One who devotes himself to the cultivation of orchids; an orchid fancier.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 727 There are more fanciers over the civilized world for dicots and as orchidaceous. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 430, I am not old enough as an orchidaceous to judge.

Orchidaceous (*ɔ*ːkĭdē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.Bot. L. *Orchidace-æ*, substituted by Lindley (*Veget. Kingd.* 173) for the earlier *Orchideæ*: see Orchideous, and -aceous.]

1. Belonging to the Natural Order *Orchidaceæ*: see Orchid.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 310/2 Cypripedia . . The principal part of the class consists of Orchidaceous plants. 1845 Thomson *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1856) 57 Nearly all our orchidaceous plants absolutely require the visits of insects, to fertilise them. 1881 *Gardner* 20 May 518/3 Cattleya gigas . . is now within the reach of all who grow Orchidaceous plants.

2. Resembling an orchid in some way, esp. in being showy.

1804 Miss Vesey *Print'l Sq.* I have read of a woman with an orchidaceous face. 1894 R. La Gallienne *Prose Fancies* 72 The single old type of manhood is but long since its endless orchidaceous varieties. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 170 Engaged to be orchidaceous and flamboyant as the foppiest Persian of Babylon.

Orchidal (*ɔ*ːkĭdăl), *a. rare.* = next.

1858 in Cross. 1889 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* ii. 23 The ramellate . . retains the more unusual orchidal form of a broad flat floor to the anther.

Orchidean (*ɔ*ːkĭdī·ăn), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *Orchide-æ* (see Orchideous) + -an.] Belonging to the *Orchideæ*, orchidaceous; pertaining to or characteristic of an orchid.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Orchidaneæ: orchideous. 1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 271 This single genus [Cypripedium], now widely diversificated, as a result of a former and more single mass of the great Orchidean Order.

Orchidectomy (*ɔ*ːkĭdĕ·ktŏmĭ). *Surg.* [Improperly for *orchiectomy*, f. Gr. ὄρχι-ς + ἐκτομή cutting-out.] Excision of the testicles; castration.

1892 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 7 Nov. 9/1 Orchidectomy ought to be resorted to as a punishment. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 June 1748 After orchidectomy distinctions in the size of the prostate followed in every case of the author's series.

Orchideous (*ɔ*ːkĭdī·ŭs), *a.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Orchide-æ* (Linnæus, 1751) an improperly-formed dative of Gr. ὄρχις, L. *orchis* (the stem of which, *orchi-*, was erroneously taken by early botanists as *orchid-*): cf. *orchidlike*, *orchidoid*, in Bauhin *Hist. Plant.* (1650) II. 772.] Belonging to the *Orchideæ* or natural order of plants akin to the genus *Orchis*: orchidaceous: see Orchid. (In quot. 1851, *erroneously*, for the cultivation of orchids.)

1818 Cavanilles *Imperf. Colendar Cavar* 130 Congeneal mallage, from . . straw-roses, cannels, smilax, orchideous roots and schenobenes. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 263 The classification of Orchideous plants. 1851 *Penny Cycl.* I. 440/2 Orchideous air-plants have become comparatively common in the hot-houses of the lovers of beautiful flowers. 1852 Gardn's *Monthly Mt. Gard.* 58 The moist atmosphere of an orchideous house.

Orchidist (*ɔ*ːkĭdĭst). [f. Orchid + -ist.] A cultivator of orchids; an orchid fancier.

1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 256 An English orchidist. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 3/1 What has been done by an amateur orchidist in a small suburban garden.

Orchido-, assumed combining form of Gr. ὄρχις (the etymological form being *orchido-*); usually taken as if repr. Orchid; as in **Orchido·logist**, one versed in orchidology; **Orchido·logy**, that branch of botany, or of horticulture, which deals with orchids; **O·rchidoma·nia**, a craze for orchids; **Orchido·philist**, a lover of orchids. Also in terms of Pathology, etc., as **O·rchidocæ·le**, **Orchido·cæsy**: see Orchocele, Orchocesy.

1892 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Orchidotomy*, Hernia humoralis. 1881 Bentham in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 338 Neglected by subsequent orchidologists. 1886 *Academy* 3 July 3/3 A work called *Reichenbachia*—after the botanical orchidologist of Hamburg. 1893 H. B. Williams *Orchid Grower's Man.* 2 Orchidology being then in its infancy. 1894 *Times' Mag.* X.L. 135 Wonderful the prevailing "orchidomania". 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 301 Such flowers . . as would delight and astonish even the most enthusiastic "orchidophilist". 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Orchidotomy", see Orchiotomy.

Orchil (*ɔ*ːkĭl). Forms: 5–8 orchell, 6–8 orchel, 6–9 orchall, (6 orchall, orsall), 7–9 orchal, (8 orchell, orsello, orseille, 9 orsille), 9 orchil, -ill. See also Archil. [a. OF. *orchel*, *orchell* (late *orsel*), mod.F. *orseille*, in It. *orsello*, earlier *orcello*, Obs. *orchilla*, mod.Sp. *orchilla*. Origin uncertain: see Archil.]

1. A red or violet dye prepared from certain lichens, esp. *Roccella tinctoria*.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Pruenelle, The Colours made with the which Orchell.. fadeth away. *Ibid.* § 15 Orchell or Cork called Jarnewik [Fr. *Orchel ou Cork appelles Jarnewik*]. 1502 Arras in *Archæol.* (1817) 168 The Crafte to make Orchell. 1530-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 With good and sufficient order or orchel. 1605 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4065/3 He also manufactures the Blue Cake Orchel.. and the Blue Liquid Orchil for Scotland. 1775 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 119 Cudbear, Dutch Drops, orchel.. and many other colouring ingredients. 1860 *Pharm. Jrnl.* Boa's *Orchil, Archil, Orchal, & Orchill*, various names for the dye prepared from *Orchella-weed*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 36 note, The cloths are first stained with orcelle or orange rubine.

2. The lichen *Roccella tinctoria*, or other species from which the dye is obtained.

1598 *Hakl. Voyages* I. 619 The orchel, or Canary-wood. 1813 E. Bancroft *Philos. Permn. Colours* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 31 That species of lichen which is now called orchil. 1877 Mayne *Dispens. Pr. Manip.* iii. 103 Others want..no gasket orchil for dyeing.

Orchilla (*ɔ:tʃi·lə*). **orchella** (*ɔ:tʃe·lə*). Also 4–9 orchelle. [ad. It. *orcella*, Olfp. *orchella* (mod. Sp. *orchilla*): see Orchil.]

1. = prec. 1.

1295 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1911/4 The Loading..consisting of Canary Wines, Orchilla, Rosewood, and some few Waxy-Stones. 1720 *Ant Enquirer, Lilli Nomad* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5925/3 Orchella the Hundred Weight,..twenty Shillings. 1860 tr. *Liebermann's Chem.* II. 383 The orchella used in dyeing is under the form of a violet-red paste. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/8 Orchella..100 packages sold at 45*l*.

2. [possibly *orchilla-weed*.] = prec. 2.

1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1204 This, like all the other Canary Islands, affords orchilla weed in great plenty. 1813 E. Bancroft *Philos. Permn. Colours* (ed. 2) I. 244 The orchella was discovered growing abundantly..at the Cape de Verd Islands. 1837 Lyttelton *Trans.* 210 168 We came upon groups of lofty trees as straight as masts, with festoons of orchilla-weed hanging from the branches.

Orchiocele (*ɔ:·kiosīl*). *Path.* Also orchi-. [f. Gr. ὄρχι-ς testicle + κήλη tumour, rupture.] A tumour or hernia of the testicle.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Orchiocele*, a tumour of the testicle. 1848 Craig, Orchiocele, hernia of the scrotum; swelling of the testicle. 1892 in *Cyc. Sur. Lex.*

Orchiotomy, variant of Ozonomy.

Orchis (*ɔ:·kis*). [a. L. *orchis* (Pliny), the plant, a. Gr. ὄρχις testicle, also the plant orchis (so called from the shape of the tubers in most species): cf. Ballocks, Dogstones]. For the pl. *orchises*, *orchids* is often substituted.] The typical genus of *Orchidaceæ* or Orchids, comprising terrestrial herbs of temperate regions, with tuberous root (having usually two tubers), and erect fleshy stem bearing a spike of flowers, usually purple or red, with spurred lip; any plant of this genus, or (popularly) of several other genera having similar characters.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 132 There are thyese kindes of orchis..yf other kyndes of it be other (nouertheles called Testiculus or lose names), and they may after yᵉ Greke be called dogstones. 1633 H. More *Conject. Cab.* (1713) 8 A 37 All your medicines that they have given custom unto from some beasts or other as cynocrambe (etc.). 1793 Bracken *Farm. Dict.* s. v., In the Caliaco of the Orkby the Gentlemen were give it a more Earth and a Northern Expedition. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxvii, Bring wealth, bring the fragrance spice, The little speedwell's darling blue. 1858 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* i. 1086 Each nooks of valleys, lined with orchises.

attrib. 1793 Cranmer *Cycl. Indep.*, Orchis root, in the materia medica, is otherwise named salep. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 470 In the Orchis family..the pollen is of a glutinous nature.

b. With defining word (sometimes denoting an insect, or other animal, or thing, to which the flower bears some resemblance, actual or fanciful): as Ass O., Bee(-wort) O., Bufferance O., Common O., Frog O., Fly O., Frog O., Green-man, or Green Man O., Hare O., Lizard O., Musician's-tongue O., Monkey O., Rose O., Spider O., q. v. Also **Bug O.**, *Malaxis palludosa*: **Cranberry O.**, *Cypripedium discolor* of N. America: **Dwarf O.**, *O. rotundifolia*, also the genus *Spiranthes*: **Female O.**, an old name for *O. Morio*: **Fan O.**, *Leporella fimbriata*: **Fringed O.**, several N. American species of *Habenaria* with fringed lip: **Male, Man O.**, old names of *O. mascula*: **Musk O.**, *Herminium Monorchis*: **Sweet O.**, *Gymnadenia conopsea*.

1784 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 406 Two very common species..are the "broad-leaved and spotted Orchis, generally found in moist meadows. 1797 Dickson *Herbal* i. (1868) 22 "Butter fly Orchis or Satyrion. 1798 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. lix. 701 The flowers..sparkled with most speckes of yellowe purples, likened to Cuckow Orchis, or Ladies bedstraw. *Ibid.* 705 are the fifth kinde is called..mouse fingered-worte, or sweete Ballocke, and "Dwarffe Orchis. *Ibid.* 709 The second kinde of Orchis..is of some named "Male and "Female. 1819 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 405 Two of the most common sorts with double bulbs, are called Male and Female Orchis foolishly, because there is no distinction of sexes. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Orchis, Great "Fringed, "Fringed-lipped, "Galbanum-flowered, Ragged Fringed, *Habenaria laciniata*. 1884 Prideaux *Ann. Wendt Agric.* (1893) 63 "Man-orchis, Red-head, and Frog-wort, are the only English names we have found given to these weeds to any purpose. 1888 *Pharm. Jrnl.* 384 The "Musk Orchis..is occasionally found in pastures and meadows in England. 1789 Harrow Exercises v. *Bot. Lect.* (1794) 413 "Pyramidal Orchis, found in pastures where the soil is chalky. 1798 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. lvi. 701 The "Satyrie Orchis, or Ladie Traces are two kindes, especially to be found..upon hilles and Downes.

Orchitis (*ɔ:kəi·tis*). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὄρχι-ς testicle + -ιτις.] Inflammation of the testicle.

1706 in Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1800–32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 2) II. 230 note, The first symptoms of orchitis. 1858 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1872) II. 699 Orchitis or inflammation of the seminal gland.

Hence **Orchitic** (*ɔ:kī·tik*) a., pertaining to or affected with orchitis.

1897 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Orchotomy (*ɔ:kɒ·təmi*). *Surg.* Also orchito-. [mod. Gr. ὀρχοτομία, f. ὀρχο-ς testicle + -τομία cutting.] Excision of the testicles; castration.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* 1892 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Orchotomy. 1898 Cagni, *Orchitotomy*, castration; removal by surgical operation of one or both of the testes.

Orchyard, **-e**, obs. form of Orchard.

Orcin (*ɔ:·sin*). *Chem.* Also -ine. [mod. f. mod.L. *orc-ina*, It. *orc-ella*, Orchil: see -in.] A colourless crystalline substance ($C_7H_8O_2 + H_2O$) obtained from the various kinds of orchilla-weed, turning red, brown, or yellow, in contact with air or when treated with various compounds. Cf. Orcine.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 480/2 Orcin, a peculiar matter obtained by Robiquet from a species of lichen (*parmelia ocellata*). *Ibid.*, These crystals are orcin, which becomes, on already stated, of a reddish violet colour by the action of the air and alkalis. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 805 Orcin appears to exist ready-formed in all the lichens.

Hence **Orcinol** (*ɔ:·sinɒl*) *Chem.* [-OL 2.] = prec. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Orcinol*, a dihydric phenol, present in the lichens used in the preparation of archil and litmus.

Orcloud, **Orcosme**: see Over-.

†**Orcroist**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [adj. ON. *ørkvista* penury, want, f. *ør-* privative + *kvista* means.] Want of means, penury, indigence.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1702 Ȝef ha ne wheo wule..ut ȝef ha ne cunnat wha eað aðen.

†**Ord**. *Obs.* Also 2–4 herd, 3 ort, 4 oord, 4–5 word(e. [OE. *ord* = OS. *ord* point (MLG. *ord* point, edge, corner, MDu. *oort*, *ert*, *erd* point, beginning, Du. *oord* place, country, *aoortquarter*), OHG., MHG. *ort* point, edge, corner, beginning (Ger. *ort* point, edge, corner, place), ON. *oddr* point of a weapon, front, leader (Da. *odd*, *ad* point, Sw. *udd* point, pick): —OTeut. **urdh-o-*: cf. Orth.]

1. A point, esp. of a weapon; hence, a pointed weapon, a spear.

(With first quot. cf. OE. *eafor ob ord* point and edge.)

Beowulf 3122 Breost-net herdes þæt ge-heaðo-ræs wið ord and wið rond. c 897 K. Alfred *Gregory's Past.* xl. 297 Na ofercyng he limse ne mæg fy speres ordes. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 480 He..sette his earmelse ord togeanes his breoste, and hit him on ageaan. c 1205 Lay. 20856 Tuendan hes hosen corden, Scrifelðen & skapen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7770 (Cott.) Þat dreght sped wit his sword And ran him-self a-pon the ord (Gött. hirth). *Ibid.* 10898 (Fairf.) His wild, his reuin, his lose word, May ne may write wid penney ord (*Digby*, *Trin.* pennil). a 1300 *Disp. Mary & Cross* 149 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 136 Þi frut is prikked with sperres ord.

2. Point of origin, beginning; esp. in *ord and end*.

c 897 K. Alfredde *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 389 Ȝeriht ðu..of ðæs ordes ende ðæt ðu agan hehlic ondfeng ge-rede. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 200 In begynne is ord and ende ælcere þinge. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 83 He is hord luttes herde and wude bitan wode. c 1200 Ormin 18800 Godess Sune ssolenemedd Wipp ord and ende wibbtenn erbe. a 1225 *Juliana* 24 Iseo crist godes monne þe is ord ant ende of al. c 1250 Chron. *Evesh.* 124 in *Rerum Brit. Scr.* II. 277 Y schal telle, ord and ende, The ches with-inne.

‡ **Ordu**, variant of Horde (Tartar *horde*).

Ordain (*ɔ:dē·n*), v. Forms: 3 ordeu-i, 3–7 ordeine, ordeyne, (3–4 hordeyne); 4–5 ordeigne, -eygne, ordeu, -en, -eine, 4–5 ordeine, 4–7 ordein, -eyn, -eyne, -ayne, -ine; 4- ordain, (5 wordeyn(e, hordeu, 6 ordonne. [a. OF. *ordene-r* (pr. stem *ordeni-*, *ordeno-*, *ordene-*, *ordegne-*, later *ordine-r*, mod.F. *ordonner*, AFr. *ardeiner*, *-deigner*, ad. L. *ordinā-re*, f. *ordo*, *ordin-em* Order. Originally the stress was on 1st syllable (from OF. infin. *ordéner*), but at length was fixed on the second (as in OF. *ordéné-ne*). A ME. form Ordonne, after later Fr., is rare.]

1. To put in order, arrange, make ready, prepare.

†1. *trans.* To arrange in rows or ranks, or other regular order; esp. to draw up in order of battle; to set in array; to array, marshal, order. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 72 He his ordeinde to fizte wel. 13–. *K. Alis.* 2043 Let arme the Affricanes,..And ai thre on ordeyn assaut. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 704 Thai thar hastely ordanit thair. *Ibid.* 350 (Bruce) ordanit his men for the fechting. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 273 [They] leden of þe Sarasenes..hadde i-ordeyned his oste bysides Pounte Caudyanes. 1483 Caxton *Cathon* (*Add. MS.*) C iv, Whanne the battayle was ordeyned on bothe sydes. 1513 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccl. 453/1 The Frenchemen ordeyned their great batayles in order of their vyctorye and vyse of armes. xvi. M. 1661 *Lucas Mart. Disc.* (ed. 2) 234 In what manner they were to be ordained and placed.

†2. To set in proper order or position; to arrange; to keep in due order; to regulate, govern, direct, manage, conduct. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 82 (Paul) 144 He ordeynede wel his hous, and his meyne also. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 184 Richesse upon the comun good Ayht noght upon his owne to ordeigne. c 1400 *Rom. of Rose* 1808 For nus ellen is to late Ayein the ordeigne of fortune. 1420–30 *Sowdone Babylon* 1. 1. 1.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11403 At he last [he] ordeined tueluen,... *And* [*he*] hem [*a*] *mynistre* dere. Deuelis to wast he stere. 13.. *Cur. de L.* 239 He let ordeyne, after hys endyinge, His arme Richard to be kyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 182 With certeine officers ordeyned [*v.r.* yordeyned] therfore. 1464 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 521/2 Our Lorde Patentes...by the which we ordeigne the same John to be Clerk of the Peas therof. 1599 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* (1602) 26 Wherevnto are magistrates ordeyned, but that the execution of the ordinance maie easyer be conducted. 1788 GIBBON *Decl.* I. 53 According to present needs, he was ordained king. *a* 1825 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Writ.* in *Misc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* 1. 23 The curate of Orpington is ordeyned by the Vicar of St. Andrewes in Pondelsen. 1832 NICHOLAS tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 102 An Officer was ordained for that purpose. 1849 *Wills of N. Kalnit in Doc. Rep.* (1856) III. 230 And I also ordain, appoint, and devise the said...W. K., G.H., and F.H.H., executors to this my last will and testament.

† **b.** Const. *to do* something; *for* (*one, agent*) under office, etc. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls 12255) He ordeyned messagers to wende, To be Emperour. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 45 Ysaac hyrdde on] alle his goodis he ordeynede hym. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 19 He was yordeyned for to be warden of Ispres town. *c* 1440 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) vii. 21 Certayne persones ar ordeyned to hope pat the Sone, Crystendome Yeuh Cristene is, Do Lisdeyn[es] ordeyned to go bifore with the Arke. 1626 HOSKINS *Direct.* 1, 208 You publish servants of the king unto those Ordained to carry his commandments.

11. *Eccl.* To appoint or admit to the ministry of the Christian Church; to invest with a ministerial or sacerdotal character by the laying on of hands or other symbolic action; to confer holy orders upon. Formerly, and still in a general sense, used of any sacred office, including that of bishop, but now, in the Ch. of England, used esp. of admission to the orders of deacon and priest; in other churches, of ceremonial admission to the ministry; in Presbyterian churches, lay elders also are ordained.

c 1290 *Beket* 136 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 He was in gores fare, Forein Ordeined and Mas: here he be bispes ware. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10248 Mon sais pat of his thonek he ordeined [*Gött.* he or ysese] sexti ordred he. 1382 WYCLIF *Hebrews* (*Rolfe* IV. 96 Pat 3ee shoul Presyndre ... pe apostles ordeyned to pese Iewis...bisshops of Jerusalem. 1388 J. UPTON *Dominacy. Sacerdot.* (Arb.) 26 The Apostles ordained bishops euery where. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* II. § 109 The calmest of the two Popes, either he were rightly ordained Priest. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iv. Wks. (1847) 59/1 The pope is not made by the yeomanry pope, but by cardinals, who ordain and consecrate to a higher and greater office then their own. 1708 *Fourthinker No.* 57 ¶ 2 I am a young Clergyman, Ordained the very Last Ember-Week. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 227 They were ordained to their office by priests. 1844 H. J. ROSE tr. *Gerard. Marsup.* (1847) II. 624/2 It is shewn ... that the Apostles did ordain ministers by the imposition of hands, and did give them authority to ordain others. 1861 STANLEY *Hist. Ch.* x. 259 Methius was to retain his title and rank but not to ordain. 1870 *Acts* *Lab. Nat. Manchin* v. 16 He was ordained an adviser of Rochdale Church by the Presbytery of Manchester in the year Imcc. (&c).

† **12.** To appoint or assign (*to* or *for* a special purpose, etc.). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 894 Pe seruyse yt specyally Ordeynede to worschyp were Iudyn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 The king, which lords...Hire vitas This Maide ordeigned is To Marriage. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 98 In stede of messagers...pei ordeynen dowles for to bere lettres. 1441 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quadripart.* 2 H iij b, All prelacyes...ordeyned in the whore of the Deuyll. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 129 One Bath of the moore is ordeyned to the sick in. 1598 GRENEWEY tr. *Lindo's Hist. Iust.* x. 319 Of the ofdallers borne to ordeyned for the Rete are. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maluezt* (1651) 19 That day was ordained by him to be their Sabbath.

† **b.** To assign (*to* any one) as a share, portion, or allowance; to allot. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 358 And till gret lordis, Bland vyrdis, Ordanit was thair for that lordry. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H v b, Of spyche goodes ... ye most ordeyne and departe to the poure folke a parte of them. 1493 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII, c.* 9 *Proemio*, London...of the yerely value of 20 mark ordeyned to her by the last Wife of the same late Duke. 1598 FLORIO tr. *Lorio's Mont. Essays*, I. 108 To them, for their vsuall portable is ordeyned their ancestours, maidings thereof, honors appoynted.

13. Of the Deity, fate, or supernatural power: To appoint as part of the order of the universe or of nature; to decree, predestine, destine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 283 (Cott.) Pus he ordeined [*Gött.* ordained]. *Poems* ordained, *Fates* ordeyned wil his wille He nulygte stint, governes pis, *Bodies* to be sold tendre. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xi. 141 As his sonden were ordeined by wil of pere lorde. 1440 *tr.* *Secreta Secret.* 28 God ordeyn the planetis forto make and bilde pat comen to the revele and ordir as he ordeyned hem. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (Arb.) 50 So Gods ordeyned thre chances. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 12 Lord, thou wilt ordaine peace for vs. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 384 *Jove* hearde, which the gods for conquering chiefs ordain. 1791 in *Samml. Pred.* III. 260 In your duty...If fate should so ordain it. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 163/1 The moment...which God had ordained from the beginning.

b. With *obj. cl.*, or *ind. or other sentpl.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 67 If it is so beside, That God had ordeyned so I after him abide. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 13158 (Gött.) Vr layerd had ordained [*v.r.* ordeined] to rise in his ouerlage. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 12 God wolmyzte pan for his ydyne to be pore, and out of cowrte. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (Caxton) Bvjvo It ordeyned to be subgecte and thral. *c* 1580 J. SANDS *Poems* (S. T. S.) 200/2 Ar pe gravd in ordinel be hair wail. 1587 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 297 Him First Man, of Men innumerable ordain'd First Father. 1708 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 184 But first, ordains thou deepest Hazels must part. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. xvi. His gaze with me in the pauls we are ordained to tread.

† **c.** To classify or put in list or lists. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23193 To reward ordeine in pis line. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 10 Men and wymmen pat es ordeynede to be pyne of hevene. 1380 *Monk of Evesham* (1846) 38 The dates of al synnes ordeyn to diuers kyndes of penyns. 1398 TREVISA *Higden* xi. *Diuidar* 308 Eels the a fysh, or a fleyt nabl geste. Wythenglis, thes are ordeyne to noo ofis.

d. *absol.* or *intr.*

1320 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 3830 He ane pair course about pe sune...als God ordeynd hem. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 An ignoce fell to ordeyne, Quan his bonds so were ycomyn tweyne. 1590 DIGGES *Pant. & Alm.* 9 In the Sun Lion, their lord, did otherwise ordain. 1893 KIPLING *Natural Hist.* (1900) 41 Elder Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More ...to whom...the opposing the Kings Marriage, and the succession of his Children to the Crown, after it was ordained in Parliament. 1900 PEARSON *Dogs. Tither* 26, 159 The Canons of Egbert...which the same thing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2 III. 209 That which is ordained by law they were handled and [*sic*].

b. with *obj. cl.* or *clof.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24830 (Fairf.) Pat ordeyn him to longge on fode. 1385 RICHARD II c. xiii. 1 How many Parks ordeyned certeyn by Or were be fore, than ordeyn by. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 40 It was ordeyned pat Kalendday schulde be Ghulde pe Sonne Sunday from pe Sonnedai day of pe moneth. *c* 1535 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xx. 78 He ordeyned a grete dongeon to be made ryght. 1607 DEKKER *Orig. Gentl.* 32, 1 To shew this H. the training Lands ordained...To feed the Females, w'ch the Sun arises. 1720 KING *Toland's* 10, 1 1725 He ordains, the fair should know on Pasch. 1893 PEARSON *Princ. II.* 11. 1 (1897) 107 By this edict...it was ordained that all who were convicted of heresy should suffer death 'by fire, by the pile, or by the sword'.

† **c.** To determine, settle, resolve. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 302 Syne ernyng thame greatly Thai ordanit, that he till ost he to expeditis and in gremyne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 98 Dowel and dobet amongen hem weligated To counte one to be kynge to reule hem holde. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 13 After the weapon is wex wrapped than ye shal make the skulle...double ouer thone.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To appoint, direct, command. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. I. 23 Yet pei ordeynen ofte, as Cain himself ordeynede, to lyve in pe world. 1398 TREVISA *Higden* viii. 340 Man to obey; pey part is to ordain.

† **15.** To order, command, bid (a person *to do* something, or *that* a thing be done); = ORDER v. 7. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 33 King Robert...Ordanit...His menyheid with a gret power, To pryk euenyn the ordanis. *c* 1405 *Cursor M.* 10183 (Trin.) Al he world ordeyned he pat pei shulde vade him to. 1508 TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 24 And he ordained the twelue that they shulde be with him. 1540-2 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 144 For so God hath ordeyned you, nature commaundeth you, and philosophie bindeth you. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 223 Is that the will I ordaine, all creatures, that they shall be helpful vnto them. 1887 RUSKIN *Fors. Clavig.* II. 270 Jove himself ordains me to hear those words on the beach.

† **16.** To order (a thing) to be made or furnished; = ORDAIN v. 8. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 167 Of what Sinn his sepulture That schulden make, and what sculpture He wolde ordeine thereupon. 1488 *Pastad Acc. Hen. VII* (1858) 18 Ordeyn and other stuffe ordeyned and bought for the same King. 1590 HARRISON *Pict. H. vi.* 1 Afterward he ordained a boat made of one tree...and went to sea in it. 1620 R. BOLTON *Last. Prof.* 57 (*R.*) *Rehoboam* ordained many cities for defence.

Hence **Ordained** *ppl. a.* (*esp. in senses 11*).

c 1290 *Beket in S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119 Ordeyned *Poem.* 1662 *Ordonnance, ordinatus, constitutus.* 1732 HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) V. 200, and philosophie ordained you, nature commandeth you, and philosophie bindeth you. 1893 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 223 Is that the will I ordaine, all creatures, that they shall be helpful vnto them. 1887 RUSKIN *Fors. Clavig.* II. 270 Jove himself ordains me to hear those words on the beach.

Ordainable, *a.* *rare*. [f. ORDAIN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being ordained.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem.* (1660) 317 The nature of man is ordainable to sin.

Ordainer. Forms: 3-4 **ordenour's**, *or-*, *-our*, 4-5 *ordeynour*, *-owr*, *-ere*, 5 *ordeyner*, 5-6 *-eyner*, 6-7 *-einer*, 6- **ordainer**. [ME. a. AF. *ordenour*, *-ener*, *-einour*, f. OF. *ordener* to ORDAIN: the spelling and suffix altered, conformed to the Eng. *v.* and suffix *-ER* 1.]

1. One who ordains: in various senses of the *v.*

† **2.** One who puts or keeps in order; a manager, director, ruler. *Obs.* **b.** One who appoints or institutes. **c.** One who admits to holy orders; an ordaining bishop, priest, or minister.

c 1290 *Beket* 169 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119 In his wardh he

let do His eldeste sone eke here. Pat he were is ordeyn, and so is ordeinour. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6320 His clene boys pre ordenours, Of al kyn gostlye sedeyours. 14.. *St. Augustin* (in *S. Biblioth. Angl.* 1838) 72 To Him pat schulde hauelyp ordeyned be Alle pe ordenaunces... his ordeynour schuld him fore schewe wib besoyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 91, 1.86 Canon. MS.: So muchel is lasse and no ordenaunce of swynes. 1400 in *Norvic Invent., Pryor. Pryor.* 103 For the sauvarie of alle pere gud, and pere ordeynour of mayntenaunce. 1580 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 253 Those first erectors and ordeiners of civill societie. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 36. 196 The Authours of Governments, and Ordainers of Governours. 1659 BARNES *Chr. Concord* To You cannot shew all the necessities of Orders from the Apostle to your Ordainer. 1778 CARMICHAEL *Mod. Poems* 20 All...dropped him of coming to his bishoprick by the perjury of his ordainers. 1879 COX. ROBERTS' *Lect. & F.* 66 From and gold...are symbols to render blessing, praise, and magnificence, to the Lord their Ordainer.

2. (*Kings. Hist.*) *Ordainers*: The names applied to a commission of twenty-one barons and bishops appointed on 20 March, 1310, in the third year of Edward II, to draw up ordinances for the better administration of the kingdom.

Styled in contemporary documents in Anglo-Fr., *ordenours*, *ordeinours*; in Latin, *ordinatores*; but this was originally only a descriptive designation, as in sense 1, not a specific title. The English *Ordainers*, of *Lords Ordainers* of modern historians, has not been found in contemporary writings, and was apparently unknown to the 16th c. chroniclers.

[1309-14 *Annal. London.* 17 Rex (Rolls 1882) Qe leur pow des ordenours quant as ordinances faire pu dure entre le temps avant dit. 1310 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 282/1 Que nul Home du Terre [etc.] ne face a nul des dits Ordeinours chose leur pour dit ne ordenaunces, ne a nul autre assez nomail ne assent des dits Ordeinours. *c* 1325 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls 1883) 164 Electi sunt ipsius ordinationis *de generalitatibus* et dicuntur hinc inde regni.]

1330 CAXTON *Hist. Engl.* II. 312 An Instrument was signed ...by eleven bishops, eight earls and thirteen barons, to whom...the power of altering the ordinances was vested. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Engl.* I. 238 A commission of eight earls, seven bishops and six barons, who under the title of ordainers were to regulate his household and redress the national grievances. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. 208, 210 The Ordainers had not labored over their work. Six Ordinances had been published and confirmed by the king as early as August 5, 1311. 1882 — *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 152 Names of the lords ordainers. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw. I.* 72, 73 That extraordinary confederation of power which called Thomas, as the head of the Lords Ordainers, was able to bring to bear against Edward II.

Ordai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of the verb ORDAIN in its various senses; ordination. Now only parochial and *arch.*

c 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Of hardie pat god graunede, Wel token power his ordeinge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 98 Selw said all to the king, Thair gangyn and thair ordanyng. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleasure* xxviii. (Percy Soc.) 188 For no my suppose was in ordayning. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 422 b, (They) exercise the inconuenience of the charche, and Contempne the ordeining of priestes. 1643 MILTON *Divorce Prol.* to 2nd ed. Wks. (1847) 68/2 Of marriage. 1662 *Title* The Book of Common Prayer, with...the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

attrib. 1834 BISHOP TOMLINE *Pract. Dict.* II. xvii. § 200 The ordaining power of the crown to council became distinguishable by every definite marks from the assenting power of the crown in parliament.

Ordai·nment. [a. AF. *ordeinement*; see ORDAIN *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action or fact of ordaining; appointment; authorization; order; institution; ordination.

13.. *Cur. de L.* 1134 King Richard they after name, For to her chef ordeynement. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Tariffs* Wks. (1851) 124 (Mad. ed. 3) Tyndale, an ordinance then which nothing more just, being for the defence of Orkney. 1849 — *Taxes* xvii. (ed. 3) 484 Bishops rather by custom, than any ordainment of Christ, were exalted above Presbyters. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Marq. Hamilton* III. viii. 109 According to the ever immutability of musical ordainment.

2. Divine or superhuman appointment; an ordinance of the Deity, of fate, etc.

1609 BIBLE *Ecclus.* x. 5 A man or worthy and of their being and ordainment. 1611 HEYW. *Four Prentes* 3, Ordainm'd from thence death, for mans's sake. By old ordainment. 1837 ROBSON *Scenes Hist.* III. 1. § 26, 13 It is an illustration of an ordainment to which the earth and its creatures owe their continuance, and their Redemption. 1859 *Edinb. Rev.* Mar. 277 The divine ordainment of kingship was an article of their faith with him.

† **Ordalian,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. med.L. *ordāli-um* (see next) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to ordeal.

1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* IV. 3, Wks. (1660) 330 Why put we not men as well to the old Saxon, or Lombard, Ordalian trials of hot irons, or scalding liquors? 1658 SIR ROGER GLOSSOP, *Ordalian Law*, was that Law which inclosed the Criminal... and was long before the Conquest; but did continue in force in England till the time of King John. 1870 MILMAN *Hist. Engl.* v. Wks. (1872) 281 She offered to pass (her) fair between ordeals. Four shares and half, according to the Ordalian Law.

† **Ordalium.** The med.L. adaptation of the word *ordāl*, ORDEAL; in English use in the 17th c.

1599 (see CAMDEN 1). *a* 1614 HENRY *Redemption* (1644) 158 It is so both the apostle of Ordalium based profanely till King Johns time. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xviii. Wks. (1851) 111 As successive to others, as our ordinances law of Ordalium. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T., Trial* (Arb.) 112 Ordalium was a Trial: and was either by going over Nine red hot Plough-shares...or [etc.].

Ordeal (*ɔ·ɹdĭl, ɔɹdī·l*). Forms: 1 **ordāl**, *-dāl*; 4 *ordal*; 6-7 *ordale*, *ordall*, (6 *ordale*, 7 *ordeal*, *-deale*), 7- **ordeal**. [A rend. (1683 e.)

repr. of OE. *ordāl*, *-āl*, a Comm. Teutonic word: in OFris. *ordēl*, *ordēl*, OS. *ordēl* (MDu. *ordeel*, MLG. *ordēl*, Du. *oordeel*), OHG. *urteil* (MHG. *urteil*, *urteil*, mod.Ger. *urteil*) (all neut., but in OHG., MHG. also fem.) judgement, judicial decision; thence med.L. *ordālium*, *ordālia*, OF. *ordel* (Diez), F. *ordalie*. The *dā*, of which the OTeut. type would be **ausdiþiz*, is a nominal compound belonging to a compound vb. of Goth. type **uz-daiþjan*, in OHG. *irteilen*, *irteilen*, MHG. and Ger. *ertheilen*, OS. *adhēlian*, OE. *ādēlan*, lit. 'to deal out'; 'allot in shares'; hence 'to allot or adjudge to one his share, decide, give judgement'. The *th* has come down in the cognate langs. in the general sense of 'judgement, judicial decision'; but in OE. had become restricted, in historical times, to ancient modes of trial which survived from an earlier stage of society.

The word has not been found in ME., except in a single instance in Chaucer's *Troylus* (prob. from Lydg. or French). Its modern historical use begins c 1275, partly as an Englishing of med.L. *ordālium*, partly as an adaptation of the OE. word. The true repr. of OE. *ordāl* would be *ordēl*: the received spelling *ordeal* appears then in Verstegan, who associates the word with *deal* 'part'. OE. *ādēl*, *-ēl* 'is best understood for that or right, deal, for parte, as yet we use it, as an ordeal, is asmuch as to say as five-parts, and at this present it is a word generally used in Germanie, & the Netherlands, in stede of dome or iudgement.' *Obs. Lambd. Gr.* Ignorance of the etymological relationship has led to the pronunciation *ordeal*, as in *to reveal*, *conceal*, [*zeal*.]

1. An ancient mode of trial among the Teutonic peoples, retained in England till after the Norman Period, in which an accused or suspected person was subjected to some physical test fraught with danger, such as the plunging of the hand in boiling water, the carrying of hot iron, walking barefoot and blindfold between red-hot ploughshares, etc., the result being regarded as the immediate judgement of the Deity. Hence applied to analogous modes of determining innocence or guilt, still practised in various parts of the East, and among the less civilized races generally.

With the exception of wager of battle, which is sometimes included in the class, the various forms of ordeal were abolished in England 1215–19.

c 1215 *Laws of Edward* A. c. 7 Kne we cwedon he þem mæssemen, he mæssemenne wæren..þæt hy sððan adwæscte wæren, oð ordales wyrðe. c 1290 *Laws of Edw. & Guthr.* c. 3 Ordel and alle ordes tuxendene þorðe degene and ofte þeines-degene. c 1290 *Leges Willelmi* tit. 1, 4 Gange to ordahham ordale 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 3 Cantelis *Treatise* 110, 397 (1546) What ne were þere he ordal or he ore. 1570–6 *Lambarde Peramb. Kent* (1826) 256 A new church, that he had erected..for the execution of lethpersons by the Ordale. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. i. 21 This..right Can hardly put by Sacrament to th' Ordale, Or triall by combate, or by blendely fight. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* 56 A tryall by fyre, whiche is but a speciies of the ordall: for ordallum was a tryall by fyre and water. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxxvii. (1739) 92 A second sort of Evidence was that of Ordeals. 1680 R. Carr *Power & Privil.* 198 The trial of the Ordal. 1789 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxvii. 340 The most ancient species of trial was that by ordeal: which was peculiarly distinguished by the appellation of *judicium Dei*. 1846 Scott *St. Patrick* xx, If any one of the suspected household refuse to submit to the ordeal of his right! 1869 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 91 During the administration of the ordeal by poison in Madagascar.

2. *fig.* Anything to which resource is had as a test, or which itself severely tests character or endurance; a trying experience, a trial.

1658 Cleveland *Rustick Rampt.* Wks. (1687) 320 The Ordeals of the Sword mentioned in your..considered Property, not his Cause. 1807 *Med. Trnsl.* XVIII. 134 One fifth of the whole number vaccinated has been subjected to this severe ordeal. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. vi. (1849) 402 Adversity..has been wisely denominated the ordeal of true greatness. 1884 Tennyson *Alphonso's Welsh Wife* The tempest A Mavis's summer of his faded love, Or ordeal by kindness. 1892 'T. Adams' *Privy Pals* xiv. 2 In the ladies in the carriages bear the ordeal of public inspection.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ordeal fire, trial*, etc.; **ordeal-bean**, the poisonous Calabar-bean.

1847 Cowley *Mem., Written in Time of Leisure* iv. The ordeal-combat, but reverse A more gentle Ordeal Fire. 1856 Burton *Hist.* xi. 3 To Wo-wight, perhaps, redress his Claim To th' Ordeal Tryal of the Lash. 1872 J. Adams *Wks.* (1892) IX. 339 Politics are no ordeal path among real live gentlemen. 1881 Wilson & Geikie *Metn. Physics* i. 16 The ordeal rocks, on which many suspected of breaking their vows had their innocence tested, or rather their guilt proclaimed. 1883 *Chambers' Trnsl.* 3 Oct. 626 The ordeal of Calabar bean of Africa. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Afr.Stud.* 490 The intelligent native..knows the consequences better by holding the whole matter who makes the ordeal drink.

Ordell, variant of Ordelle, *Obs.*

†Ordenge, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **ordenne**, **-ffene**, **-ee**, 4–5 **-deyne**, **-en**, 5 **-dein**, **-dain**. [a. OF. *ordener*, pa. pple. of *ordener* to Ordain: the final *e* becomes *ordeng*, *ennn* as in *assigne*, *soutire*, etc.] Ordained, ordered, regulated; orderly, regular.

1340 *Ayenb.* 229 Hit bezemth wel to ham of worshipe..þat he by wel ordeine and ameynred ine alle his dedes. c 1370 *Chastoyn Bonde.* 10, 40, 68, 80 (Clarke MS.) The ordenge ordre of nurture or disshis not to-longe forth..to ordene (*Ashl. MS.* ordeyne) nurtynges. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 Ordenge, ordinatus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/1 Ordeyne, ordinare. 1530 Palsgr. *Lesclarc. Introd.* 1 I would..tother to Whan you were pe, thinke gite me of good ordenge and ordeyne.

Order (*ɔ̃ɹdəɹ*), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **ordre**, 4– **order**, (4–5 **-dr**, **-yr**, 4–6 **-ere**, **-er**, 5 **wordre**). [ME. a. OF. *ordre* (11th c.) =*Sp.ordre*, ad. L. *ordin-em* (nom. *ordo*) row, series, course, order, array, etc.

Many senses of the word had been developed before it was adopted in OF. and Eng. The order of the succession of the senses here is consequently not that of their logical development in L., another and mediæval. The specific senses of 'order of angels' and 'monastic order' appear in the Ancren Riwle; many of the ecclesiastical uses, with that of 'a rank of the community', are found by 1300; but the primary sense of 'row or rank' appears first in the 16th c. The arrangement here followed is in many points merely provisional.

I. Rank generally; a rank, grade, class.

1. A rank, row, series; one of several parallel series behind or above one another. *Obs.* or *Arch.*

1583 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 16/1 Thick clouds over us, and commonly a double order of clouds, one above an other. 1589 Camden *Pleasures* 1, 6. *Cassiopea, Terras aperiuntur ordine remi*, that is, oared with three orders of oars in a side. 1807 Vowell *Funeral Russia* (1858) 459 It bears three orders or rows of horns on the head. 1818 A. Willet *Memphis Lond.* 371 Kneels side had three fine orders or ranckes of horns. 1725 P. Thomas *Trnsl. Amaut's Voy.* 135 (1) hath no other Ornament besides one Single Order of Columns. 1851 Brewster (*Webst.* 1h. 109 Seven stars, or rather seven circular spectra or orders of colours. 1863 F. S. Williams *Poems & Transl.* 9 And wheels, a countless order, each like each.

b. *Arch.* A series of mouldings. (See also 9.)

1842 Pugin *Gothic Hintelligr* 10 An arch of two or more orders, in one which is recessed by so many successive planes or retiring arches, each placed behind and beneath the next before it. 1879 Jas. G. Bourne *Mod. Archit.* I. 104 This suggested the system of subordinating the rims, or recessing them, one behind the other, so as to divide the arch into what are called orders.

2. A rank of the community, consisting of persons of the same status (esp. in relation to other ranks higher or lower); a social division, grade, or stratum; esp. in the phrases *higher, lower orders*.

c 1290 *Cursor M.* 19018 Yong and old, both gentil and bon, of alkin ordre þat here on. 1538 Starkey *England* i. iii. 77 Al estatys, astatys, and degres..in our countrey. 1598 Barckham tr. *Leidy's Hist. Scot.* 1. 92 The Scottis people is ouerlait in their ordouris. 1708 Swift *Spect.* No. 437 ¶ 2 A Place of no small Resort for the Gallantry of the lower Order of Britons. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 1 Persons Type Person of the Conversation that arise among the lower orders of the English Gentry, at Horse-races, Cock-matches, and other public Places. 1776 Trial *Scudamore* 21, Who..1759 II. 130 All orders come to give up a great publick benefit, for the ease and security of private persons and peace. 1800 G. Hughes *Grove. Edenhall. Lounger* Introd. *ad Barry*, The young women amongst the lower orders. 1823 H. Bathurst *Sermons*, 317 By all classes of society, and by the middle orders in particular. 1851 J. Aylmer *Sermons* I. 2 That part of the Catechism is written for the lower orders.

b. A definite rank in the state.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 13 (*Add. MS.*) The king..[will] have to transporten vpon al his ordre or his estat, be gift of his real maieste. 1683 *Proclamation Jacobites Pref.* 1, The most High and Sacred Order of Kings, which is the Ordinance of God himself. 1849 Dunlap *Spirit* iv. ii. I made a speech on the order [of baronets of England] at the Chronicle; there were four hundred of us.

c. Rank or position in the abstract.

1887 Milton *P. L.* v. 596 Then was the polus in order and in might. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 356 All the graduated scale Of order, from the chariot to the plough. 1892 Tennyson *Foresters* iv. 1 What ones I be any names? What be order or degree?

3. A body of persons of the same profession, occupation, or pursuits, constituting or regarded as a separate class in the community, or united by some special interest.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 337 To grounde yoke ordere of beggers. 1397 Higden *Rolls Ser.* II. lxxvii. 9 a Blackmoril preest..commeth there that have it from other men, and seiden that there a speciall ordre amounteth unto the service of the Most High. ..Thise differente thynges from other men, is in that they are a distinct ordre. And St. Poul himself divideth the body of the Church..maketh the ordre post thanne, ..the Order of the Lady, the ymmoder port whereinto we ly like not unto the Order of God's Clergy). 1613 Shakes. *Hen. VIII*, iv. 1. 98 The Archbishop Of Canterbury, accompanied with other Learned, and Reverend Fathers of his Order. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xliii. I. 161 A generous though transient ambition aspired to reform the military order. 1842 Macaulay *Misc. Eng.* ii. II. 98 The spirit of the whole clerical order rose against this rejection.

4. A class, group, kind, or sort, of persons, beings, or things, having its rank in a scale of being, excellence, or importance, or distinguished from others by nature or character.

1526 Bible *Rom.* v. 14. It God sees may naturally write, not only amongst themselves, but also with other nations, of virtuous Creatures. 1552 Huloet *Nomenclator Wks.* (1561) 370 Works, parts, kinds, and collections, may be called also the..forme of the first order. The reason..will be better understood, when we have more fully discussed..the nature of the second action. 1704 Collins *Pers. Mor.* (1708) V. v. Every order and rank of animals seems fitted for its situation in life. 1712 Budgell *Lett. to Tck. Portland Coll.* IV. 238 Those of them of the meaner fashion are men of the first order. 1798 H. Rogers tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 353 If we consider the vegetable Order ..we shall find it divided into three great classes, namely, into herbs, into shrubs, and into trees. 1798 Fellows *Mystic Masonry* lv. 134 There may be an unseen different order of beauty in all animals. 1808 Donald *Fin. Compt.* 5 His presumed subject of a high order. 1877 H. A. Page *De Quincey* I. i. 1 All literature that comes under the order of pure discovery. 1888 Boyce *Amer. Commw.* III. xli. 429 Colwell..is an instance..Johns Hopkins (College) in Baltimore is another of a different order.

II. Rank in specific departments.

5. Each of the nine ranks or grades of angels, according to mediæval angelology. Also, any analogous class of spiritual or desirable beings.

The nine orders of angels are enumerated first in the Pseudo-Dionysian scheme (1), according to which there are three hierarchies, each including three orders: these are seraphim, cherubim, thrones; dominations, principalities, powers; virtues, archangels, angels. (The names are derived from the passages of cherubim and seraphim in the O.T., and from words used by St. Paul in enumerating things in heaven and in the earth, in Colosse. i. 16, Ephes. i. 21.)

c 1205 *Lay.* 8 Þa þeoh þisne engleuuiten ordren. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 430 Of angels wald he formed ten, Þe nobil of ordres þir ix. ordeyned had þeir stire. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380 Alle ordris of hali spiritis, gode to be. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxv. 38 Of angellis all the ordourie nyne. 1640 Bramhall *Def. C. Trent* i. 8. 3. 4. (1658) 262/1 Three orders of good and bad Devils, which the Platonists hold. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 883 By Arc they went, Shaded with branching Palme, each order bright, Sung Triumph, and like ioyne Victorious King. c 1710 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 58 Nine heavenly orders wear one Lamp, ..The lowest glitt'ring much brighter than the sun. 1880 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 312 A subordinate order in the heavenly Hierarchy. 1892 S. de Vere *Legs. St. Patr.*, *Ordering St. P.*, Down knelt in Heaven the Angelic Orders Nine.

6. *Eccl.* **a.** A grade or rank in the Christian ministry, or in an ecclesiastical hierarchy.

The orders of the constituted Western Church are those of bishop, priest, deacon, archdeacon, prelate, preacher, reader, and catechist or doctor; variously counted as eight or seven, according as bishop is or is not considered a distinct order from priest. Those of bishop, priest, deacon, and minor (qh. of subdeacon, are the greater, sacred, or holy orders; the others are the minor orders. The Anglican Church recognizes only the three holy orders of bishop, priest, and deacon. In most branches of the Eastern Church the orders recognized are those of bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon, and reader, to which were add that of singer (*psaltes*).

c 1290 *Cursor M.* 26133 (Cott.) For-þat þar kan to giuen to him for preist þat has no order (*Fairf.* ordines) kan. c 1325 *Sir Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philip*) 50 Þese gentile & debonyr Þere mad he..al þe ornementes to ar.. þat ellewyse þere nedid no. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (1) 56 b, Seue degrese is wrete a woreschon & a mese of ordre. & þe hyeste ordre is degnee ayens. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordering of Deacons, Diuerse ordres of ministers in the Churche. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 86 And so orderly proceeding unto all the other Orders, begynne him from the Order of Deacon and Collet, from the Order of Exorcist, from the Lectorship, and last of all, from the Office of Doore-keeper. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 238 Divers having been made deacons, after long and good tryal..were admitted into priests orders. 1842 Pusey *Eucharist. Ch.* (1878) II. xii. 230 The clergy were divided into two classes, one of inferior clerks in minor orders, and employed as lectors, cantors, acolythists, exorcists, and doorkeepers; and the other of clerks in holy orders. 1849 Rogers *Comm. Lond. Disp.* (1884) II. 260 Holy orders, which are the orders of bishops (including archbishops), priests, and deacons.

b. The rank, status, or position of a clergyman or ordained minister of the Church. Now always *pl.*, more fully *holy orders*. Hence the phrases *to take orders*, to enter the ministry of the Church, to be ordained; *in orders*, in the position of an ordained clergyman or minister of the Church; *in deacon's orders*, *in priest's or full orders*.

This has some affinities with sense 3 (see quot. 1552 from Hooker there). Has the pl. form in *holy orders*, *to be in orders*, *to take orders*, etc. exclusively refers to the different orders within the ministry, rather than to the ministerial or clerical order as a class or body of men.

1295 *Cursor M.* 27222 If he to halk order [*Fairf.* ordres] be, c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ Ther ben folk that han yeven hir body vnder to seruage or temporal subieccioun, *Ibid.* ¶ Ther been folk in this bodi vnder to chief of al the tresorie of god. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 34 Here hole order when that hed ordre, That were ensaumplid vpon a tyme. 1580 Rich *Farewell to Folly* 3 to Quite them the soonere to his true Successors. 1800 Bp. Hobart *Nos. Mast. Clergy* 2, ed. Wks. (1856) 542 Confidence is not of the substance of order, nor by Divine Law annexed to it.

fig. 15.. *Cursor M.* 26263 In dedly sin I ask vnaneles, Þan ordres was me nan gyuen. 1590 Shakes. *Mids. N.* Dream iii. 2. 93 Is all forsworne, And all my vowes, with Cupids subtle doble, Neither of neither, in no kind of one But hang in double forme, like the tongues Of Cheerubines. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 10 Feb. My brother John ..is to go into orders this Lent. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 50. 301 Persons, even in Holy Orders, ..have grown unacquainted. 1719 Swift *Pr. Hoyle Conjurers* When they have taken a degree..they are now entitled to pass as they please. 1842 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* I. iv. Yes, I shall take orders soon after my father's decease. 1852 Hr. Martineau *Hour Age* iii. 101 A quarrel of wits, in full canonicals, in exclusive of a country. *Mod.* The Pope has pronounced against the validity of Anglican orders.

c. The conferment of holy orders, the rite of ordination; in the Latin Church ordained one of the seven sacraments.

Letters of Modern date 1892 *Chelsea*, a certificate of ordination given by a Bishop to a priest or deacon.

c 1290 *Statut* 111 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 240 Of as ordene to

was fill strait: and he was to grete him, For-to archebiscop and ... him to be bisen wiss. *c* 1325 Metrical Chronicles, and wondyngynge, Prestes, and alle spensinge, Godes lordy and house of lord, Ordre, and seruinge, That seruen Hock, hold shenche ouermore. 1330 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* (1862) 11. 6 Ilk Nonn were ashrynd to cum whych had not the letters of hys ordere. 1380 Sinful Soules (1895) 1 Alle the Sacramentes of the Churche,...the other fewre, confermacion, ordre, Maryinge, and Unccion. 1893 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xxiv. (1896) 284 The third Sacrament, enjoined by the Article, is Orders. 1899 Gen. Norman in Parly. *Hist. Canl. Amer. Cal. Ch.* I. 68 Acquaint the minister or ministers...that they bring with them their patent and Dimissis Ordinis. 1908 Hudson Calfield, *pr. Mar.* (C. H. S.) I. 208 A friend...has lost his letters of Order. 1580 Conyers *Prayer, Ecc.* 210 Go, cast your ordre at your Bishop's feet. 1892 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (1896) 444 Letters of orders are the bishop's testimonial of having ordained a clergyman, either as priest or deacon. 1871 Mozley *Miscellan. Ed.* (1877) I. 57 In the sacrament of Orders there is given a grace, whereby a priest will always have a perpetual assistance for the discharge of his office.

†3. Applied to matrimony, as a condition of life into which men enter, or as a sacrament. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 109 O blisful ordre of wedlok precious! Thou art so murye and eek so vertuous.

7. A body or society of persons living by common consent under the same religious, moral, or social regulations and discipline; especially, a. A monastic society or fraternity: as an *order of monks or friars, the Benedictine* or *Franciscan order*. Sometimes applied to the rule or distinguishing constitution of such a fraternity, or to monasticism as an institution.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Gif eni oðwenne aseall ou of hwat ordre se hwa, ...oðwenne & niggeð hwi se hwell & nohwi lauen ordre hwi wes Godes apostle. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/138 He bere he gaue To ordre of þese Monnes. *c* 1300 *Ch. Dunelm* 43 in *E. E. P.* (1868) 31 Per was ordre of monekes & nonnes & canons And ec seint Austeyns to Kyngelonde brogte ycliuedden. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 24, I fore þere Freres, all þe Foure Ordres. *c* 1440 Maldeke *Medela* 2, 20 Chaunsons of þe ordre of seynt Augustyn. *c* 1450 Henry *of Ardene* 21, 1241 A yong monk als with him in ordere stod. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 b, The ordre of Monkes is the hereditie of men. *a* 1596 in Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 146 It was the Friar of Orders grey. 1889 Wordsworth *St. Teresa* 6, 1 n. To Bishop the Cath. Assn for Divine Majesty upon this Order. 1908 Nugent *Str. Year, France* IV. 274 The Iasman abbey of La Trappe, of the Cistercian order. 1789 Robertson *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 204 The Jesuits, as well as the monastic orders, are indebted for the existence of their order, not to the wisdom of their founder, but to his enthusiasm. 1823 Dibdin *Tour* (Queen) I. 1. 13 The Friends of Light...were not an order, and still less a Church.

b. A fraternity or society of knights bound by a common rule of life, and having a combined military and monastic character; such as those formed in the Middle Ages for the defence or propagation of Christianity, or the defence of the Holy Land, e.g. the Knights Templars, Knights Hospitalers, Knights of the Teutonic Order, the legendary Knights of the Round Table, etc.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 467 Alisaundre his tyme bigan þe ordre of Templeres. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 102 The hypocrytes and Templers were two fraglinge ordres, instituted fyrste to the mayntenye of Palestine...for the only defence of Christen pylgrymes goyng to and fro. 1598 Grafton *Chron.* I. 126 That king Arthure first ordained the Castle of Winchester, and there founded the order of the round Table. 1643 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T. Collect.* 42 Martin De Gothi, master of the Teutonic order, was taken prisoner. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl. s. v. Malta*, Knights of Malta, an order of military religious, who have been various times called...Knights of St John, order of Malta, religion of Malta, etc. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 600/1 Pope Celestine III....conferred on them the title of Knights of the Teutonic Order. *Ibid.* 600/2 The Teutonic order continued in Prussia until the year 1530. 1839 Tennyson *Geraint* 460 That fair Order of my Table Round, A glorious company, the flower of men.

8. An institution, partly imitated from the mediæval and crumbling orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, or prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity.

1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 386/1 The honorable Ordre of the Gartire. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxvi. 84 Lord Barnard Stewart, lord of Aubigny,...consaluyne ...to...Lowis, King of France, Knight of his ordour, Capitane of the bagage of the bodj. 1550 Pilkington *Apol.* (1562) 251 Knight of the order of seynt Michaell. 1580 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 93 The maner is, that kynges with the ouerdes frowes, shall ambesadrely, the shoulders of them that beares the ordre. 1591 Sidney *Astr. Fl.* 27, 1. 1. 68 Knight of the Noble Order of S. George, Worthy to Michael, and the Golden Fleece. 1642 Prayer Necessary...(title) Her...were a great choice for the Collar of some Order. 1789-90 H. Walpole *Corresp. Mason. Papers* (1906) IV. 221 He...gained the promises of the knights of the Bath, on the revival of that order. 1813 Wellington *Let. to Sir John Hervey* 9 *Jane* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) X. 419 Different ideas and orders of Knighthood...conferred upon me by the Spanish and Portuguese governments. 1893 Fennell *Philip II*, v. 1. (1897) 5 The order of the Golden Fleece, of Burgundy: the president and most coveted, on that day, of all the military orders of knighthood.

9. The badge or insignia of such a dignity.

1559 *Inv. Hatfieldiana*, etc. Yas. 1st. (1878) 22 Item the ordenes of the Empriour with the pelle fells. 1603 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1821 The Ceremony of investing the Prince [elect]...with the Order of the Golden Fleece. 1710 *Hist. Ho. of Lords* To whom he will carry the Order of the Black Eagle. 1834 Harness *Trans.* (1876) I. 10 Invest. 274 This lady wears the order of St. Andrew, which is a blue ribbon. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* I. (1876) 1 A distinguished foreigner. Lists of orders on his coat; an Austrian, I think. *a* 1885 Anne Gilchrist *Century Guild Hastily Wrote* (1887) 13 He stands there in glossy black doublet with the order of the golden fleece round his neck.

†b. *Arch.* A system or assemblage of parts subject to certain uniform established proportions, regulated by the office which each part has to perform; esp. in *Classical Arch.* applied to modes of architectural treatment founded upon the proportions of columns and the kind of their capitals, with the relative proportions and amount of decoration used in their embellishment, etc.

These constitute the *Five Orders of Classical Architecture*, rising above each other in relative height, lightness, and decoration, viz. the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite: of which the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian are the original Greek orders, the Tuscan and Composite, Roman modifications or variations.

1563 Shute *Archit.* F ij b, There three orders of pillers [Doryke, Ionike, Corinthia, to be vsed in houses. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* to *Reader* (1651) 102 There are five Orders of Pillers, according to their dignity and perfection. 1637 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 51 The Chapters seem to be a mixture between that (the Ionick) and the Dorick Order. 1730 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 124 A Colonade of 48 Corinthian Pillars supporting the upper part of the Building which is to be adorn'd with the like Number of Pilasters of the same Order. 1780 Gilpin *Wye* (1782) 82 There are orders of architecture to mountains as well as to palaces. 1804 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 450 The Orders of Architecture constitute the basis upon which, chiefly, the decorative part of the science is built. 1850 Francis *Hist. Eng. Railw.* (1968) I. 5. 2 Just as the four orders of Gothic architecture were the development of the first.

†b. A system of disposal of columns in or about a building in respect of their distance apart or intercolumniation'. *Obs.*

1563 Shute *Archit.* A ij, The placing of the fiue orders, namely, areostylos, diastylos, systylos, eustylos, and picnostylos. *Ibid.* F ij, The fifth and last order is that which Vitruuius calleth Picnostylos.

10. *Math.* The degree of complexity of any analytical or geometrical form, equation, expression, operator, or the like, as denoted by an ordinal number (first, second, third, . . . , nth).

The order of a plane curve corresponds to the degree of its equation, or to the number of points real or imaginary in which it can be cut by a straight line. *A Treatise of the second order* is a Section of a Sector; an *Infinitesimal of the second order* is one infinitely smaller than one of the first order, etc.

1706 Ditton *Fluxions* as An Infinitesimal of another Order or Degree. *Ibid.* 103 These sorts of [Exponential] Quantities are of several Orders or Degrees. 1708 E. Stone *New Math. Dict.* s. v., Order of Curve-Lines. Sir I. Newton...gives an Enumeration of Geometrical Lines of the third Order, in 1704-41 Chambers *Cycl. s. v. Curve, Algebraic Curves* of the same kind or order, are those whose equations rise to the same dimension. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 3 In any Fluxionary Equation, a Quantity of the first Order is that which has only one first Fluxion in it; a Quantity of the second Order has either one second Fluxion or two first Fluxions; Quantities of the third Order, are third Fluxions, product of three first Fluxions, product of a first and second Fluxion, etc. 1748 Lyons *Fluxions* iv. 8 99 A Line of the first order, or which is the same thing, the locus of a simple equation is always a right line. *Ibid.* 8 100 A line of the second order is always a conic section. 1800 Bonnycastle *Fluxional Equations* 4 To find particular functions of the nth order, or to solve the equation $\dot{x}^n = \dot{z}$. 1832 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* (1849) 151 The curves by which the celestial bodies move by the force of gravitation are only lines of the second order. 1845 E. S. Kinney *Algebra of Quantics* 1 The degree of a quantic is the variables *x*, *y*, *z*,...is generally spoken of as its order.

11. *Nat. Hist.* One of the higher groups in the classification of animals, vegetables, or minerals, forming a subdivision of a class, and itself subdivided into families, or into genera and species.

Natural Order (of plants), a group consisting of genera or families supposed allied in general structure, as opposed to an Order in an artificial system (such as the Sexual system of Linnæus), the members of which agree only in some single characteristic which may or may not be important.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 14 § (1765) 72 The first general Division of the whole Body of Vegetables is into twenty-four Classes; these are again subdivided into Orders, the Orders into Genera, the Genera into Species, and the species into Varieties, where there are any worthy of Notice. 1789 E. A. Smith *Acct. Introd. Linn. Bot.* (title) With Tables of the Natural Orders which agree in that respect (perigynous insertion of the stamens) may be arranged in one continuous order. 1808 Sims *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 72 Here the gradations of the Regne animal, Lacepède, and others have made a separate order of the Cheiropotera. 1830 Lindley *Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1 *Sensitive*, The Natural Orders of Plants. 1833 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1860) 468 All these genera descended from *A* have also in order distinct from the genera descended from *B*. 1860 Huxley *Lect. Working Men* 49 If you divide the Animal Kingdom into Orders you will find that there are above one hundred and twenty. 1897 Wallis *Flowering Pl.* I. 242 He will be able to classify...any new order that may be presented to him.

III. Succession, disposition, arrangement, arranged or regulated condition.

12. Disposition of things in which one thing, or each of a number of things, fully succeeds another; sequence or succession in space or time; succession of acts or events; the mode in which this occurs, course or method of occurrence or action.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 122 A tonne...bouen meyne hir hadde ben set. But so hire ordre ordeined hadde, Fortune hem to wrathe no more made. 1562 Winjet *Confut.* I. 8 Whereas Sathanie was set to preathod, in the ordre of his nest silver God (1598) In the order of his coate to fore Crist). *a* 1598 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 23 b, In this order they passed through the palayse. 1598 Barckley tr. *Lando's Mor. Disc.* 11, 311 S. Margaret hath to King Malcolme ... Edgar, Alexander and David: (qualifies all confusion as their ordour was kinge). 1603 Daniel *Musch.* 111. 70, 123 Found not vpon the order of your going. Nor go in steps. 1613—*How. Pilli. in. i. exposition*, The Order of the Coronation. 1 A Lusty Flourish of Trumpets. 2 Then, two Judges. 3 Lord Chancellor, with Purse and Mace before him (etc.). 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 736 Of events Down, sad and slow, and forced anon Came sorrows, and pains, and sequel to, as taught The order. 1737 *Fam. Nav. Exploit.* 11. 4, 326 Payments or Payments, to long order *Avows*. 1799 Mackenzie *Mod. Lond. Nobles*, 103 Wks. 1808 I. 324 He studied to investigate and memorize; he has perverted the natural order. 1833 Coyne *Rambles* 12, in. 83 Now let us pursue the order of our history. 1840 Hall *Logic* v. v. § 8 Inversed of Co-existence and Sequence, we shall sometimes say, for greater particularity, Order in Place, and Order in Time.

13. Formal disposition or array; regular, methodical, or harmonious arrangement in the position of the things contained in any space or area, or composing any group or body.

c 1330 Chronicle *Rauth. rr.* pp. vi. 209 (Camd. Mi.) By the whiche dyuision the parayssone knyghtis alle thinges in hir ordere. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2, 3at ... Of þo ordere of þat rabil home þat cuer for þire kingis Knewe he kynd. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 190 A fayre ordre to myne place ye remembyre. *c* 1440 Hoccleve *Regim.* 338 Gif I call eftsones The order of thar armis. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* 110, 201 Then euerychone of euery parte ... came thether to that best myght, without lokynge of any good ordre. 1592 *Merr. Portugal* (1662) 49 Order is the first disposing of all things. 1665 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (ed. 2, 1723) 183 A broken and confused Heap of Bodyes, placed in no Order to one another. 1710-14 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 288 When rival Queens for Ombre's regal Sway Prepare their Subjects, ranks in lucky order lines. 1880 Trevelyan *Corn.* II. 308, 319 The previous act ... apparently without law or order in their distribution. 1882 Freeman *Sadler's Pocket Bk.* 1. 108/2 The formation or disposition of a fleet is termed its Order.

b. In wider sense: The condition in which everything is in its proper place, and performs its proper functions.

1580 Wilson *Tract* 2, 22 The order of wrestlinhouse and of theirmonde; wher obedience of feith, and vnto order. 1623 *Jon. I Magic* Q. 1 Here, The peacock, the lyon, the beaver, and the ordour digne Of his court rial, noble and benigne. 1709 Inscon. *Mon. S.*, 111. Prol. 3 Hours the devil Whistle, which doth order give To scarels confin'd. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 103 Till at his second bidding darkness fled, Light shon, and order from disorder sprung. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 49 Order is Heav'n's first Law. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* II. 20 His love of order made him always the most regular of men.

†c. Form, shape (as resulting from arrangement). *Obs. rare.*

1598 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxvii. 130 Nettill leaues...reduced to the order of a Pesanrie...proudeth the flowres.

14. Disposition of measures for the accomplishment of a purpose; suitable action in view of some particular end; *to take order*, to take measures or steps, to make arrangements. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. v. App. C. 20 Praying you of to take order, that every commissioner in that shire may have a double or copy of this letter. 1597 *Order of the Hospitalls* D viij, Every Comen before the Master, that order may be taken therein. 1688 Gaultier *Chron.* I. 238 When the king had thus taken order with his affayres in Denmarke, he returned shortly into England. 1689 Sharp *Mem., Sir W.* 11. ii. 23 Let her have twelfth-day, but not longer measure. There shall be order for't. 1802 L. Minors in *Southwell MSS.* (Illst. MSS. Comm.) I. 113, I pray you therefore to take order to send it away with convenient speed. 1832 Neligan tr. *Lelebrè's Nurse* (ed. 2) 222 Certain orders must be made for Fabbro's prosperity, and successful. 1709 Steele *Ann. Reg.* I. 1. 18, 119 After they had taken order to meet them again by eight of the clock in the evening, they dismist them, and departed. 1827 Southey *Hist. Portug.* III. 426, II. 426 Even for this inevitable necessity no order having been taken by the Spanish authorities.

†15. Regular or customary mode of procedure; a method of action; a customary practice, an established usage. *Obs.*

1461 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 469 After the olde ordre of their accustumes. 1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, To make here pacience of his glory by a multytude manere, and contrayre ordre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 143/1, To use a certayne formulatie in the order of the kynges howsholde. 1575 Sibyl: *Fragments to Ellis Original Lett. Ser.* II. III. 25 It is hauntie to count a Northerne Tweate, or any other in his old daies, to serue a newe order of Tawnie. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* IV. ii, He...sweares he will turne Christian, he an order which the friars use. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 3 It came afterward to be an order, that none in the day of Christs resurrection, as the other two, in memory of his death and burial, were solemnly fasted. 1673 Hickeringill *Principles* 11 Behaviour seeing the Elements order with their Engines, fell into a laughing. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 420 The constant order of that prayer was, to set all the pipes a-sounding on Saturday night, that so the curious might be all full by Sunday morning.

16. A method according to which things act or events take place; the fixed arrangement found in the existing constitution of things; a natural, moral, or spiritual system in which things proceed according to definite laws. Chiefly in such phrases as *order of nature, of things, of the world, moral order, spiritual order*, etc. ¶In quot. 1340-70, *A par-*

ticular instance of such method or arrangement, a law.)

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 377 He an order of carry kinds what we holde wolden, / We schulde kun-stren vnto vs. 1382 *Wyclif Josh.* xxiii. 6 Wherfore kun-stren ȝoure hertis, that ȝe kepe and do alle thingis that ben writun in the book of the lawe of Moyses, that ȝe bowe not awei fro it in to the riȝt half ne in to the left half. 1526 *Rhem. New Test. Heb.* xi. 3 By faith we vnderstand the order of times, that he whiche clouth an age in perpe, and a kinge in subiectyd. 1526 *Rhem. New Test. (Heb.)* xi God by the order of his creation hath ordeyned seasons of subiection and obedience. *Ibid.* vii. 1 Iesus appeared . by the order of Godelia creation...that [etc.]. 1604 E. Grimeston tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xii. 158 Agreeing with the wisdom of the Creator, and the goodly order of nature. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 150 Oberon...Which out of nature's common order rise. 1785 *Parl. Mem. Philos.* Wks. 1811 IV. 14 The laws of matter are very apt to be mistaken for the order of nature. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* 240 The old order changeth, yielding place to new, And God fulfils Himself in many ways. 1853 Conybeare *Christ. Mem. Pilgr.* ind. 4 Fig The Saint in the stability of the order of nature, or in the invariable sequence of similar effects to similar causes. 1855 Prescott *Philip II.* ii. ix. (1857) 322 A craving, impatient spirit, which naturally made them prefer any change to the existing order of things. 1865 E. W. Dalton *Temple* xiii. (1877) 104 Christ's death is the foundation of new spiritual order. 1877 Mozley *Eschatol.* (1888) 3 More than two generations of men had almost ceased to care whether there be any moral order or not. 1879 Martin *Mind.* Intel. ii. 28 The Druids, whom the Roman lawyers regarded as having belonged altogether to the old order of the world. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* i. § 40. 80 The existence of an invisible order of things.

17. *Eccl.* In liturgics, A stated form of divine service, or administration of a rite or ceremony, prescribed by ecclesiastical authority; also the service so prescribed.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 66 He hase wo sild ghostly of be power of kneling, but ydolrenile of be kirk on kne to knel to owre vnkin gret worshipping. 1548-9 *Mary I Eliz. Comm. Prayer* 1 An order for Matyens dayly through the yere. 1583 Whitgift *Four Score Three Quest.* Wks. 1588 I. 77 The doctrine and ordinary talkes set forth in Sermons. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Order of Confirmation. 1847 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 197 He had already obtained the privilege to proceed against all their clergy who did not observe the prescribed order. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 229 The service for consecrating a Northumbrian sovereign...is the oldest 'Order' on record.

18. *spec.* (from 15.) The prescribed or customary mode of proceeding in debates or discussions, or in the conduct of deliberative or legislative bodies, public meetings, etc., in conformity with the same; *an order of business*, *to rise to a point of order*, *the speaker or motion is not in order*, *or is out of order*. See also *Order of the day*, in 25.

1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 602 When the House was all in a roar, by order? On which Mr. Speaker was...to 1802 *Parl. Deb.* iv *Examiner* 2 May 1805 Hon. Gen. Manners called Sir Francis to order. 1807 *Parl. Deb.* 1149 Mr. Brougham spoke to order, and submitted, that those were expressions which were not consistent with the decency and dignity of their proceedings. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* i. 1849 in H. Hartshorne *Hist. Penn.* i. 7, 31 A breach of order by some individual of warm temperament. 1888 Rhodes *Amer. Commun.* II. xx. 322 Business begins by the 'calling of the convention to order' by the chairman of the National Party committee. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 6/3 I wish to ask you whether your privilege as Speaker is not limited to enabling questions which transgress order.

19. (= *Civil or public order.*) The condition in which the laws or usages regulating the public relations of individuals to the community, and the public conduct of members or sections of the community to each other, are maintained and observed; the rule of law or constituted authority; law-abiding state; absence of insurrection, riot, turbulence, rowdiness, or crimes of violence.

1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 240/2 The ordre of all politique Rule was perverted, the Lawes . broken, subverted and corrupted. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxvi. 30 Quhy cryis ȝe to haste out the Heretyce, And cangis thrifft but ony ordour. c 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 191 People without order or civilitie. 1548 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 21 The subuersion of all good order, of all equitie and iustice. 1683 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 56 Constables should go to publick houses to see good Order kept. 1710 Steele *Spect.* No. 490 ¶ 1 Order is the Support of Society. 1784 Cowper *Task* ii. 363 He ignored a college, to which order you Was sacred. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 49 Peace and order were maintained by police regulations of German minuteness and strictness. *Ibid.* Those riotous proceedings were at length suppressed and order restored.

20. State or condition generally (qualified as *good*, *bad*, etc.): normal, healthy, or efficient condition (*in phrases to order, out of order*: see 27 b, 30).

1388 Grafton *Chron.* I. 223 This schoole ...newly repayred, and set it in much better order than before it had 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 410 All things in best order to invite Noctvlids regard, or Mariners to repair. 1743 Bolingbroke *Let. to Common-w.* I. Note 1 The Ships were all in prime Order, all hardy sailors. 1778 J. Rowlandson *Agric. Fields* 131 Fallal may be sold on to good order, when it is clean of weeds [etc.]. 1838 *Blackwood's Mag.* XLIII. 180 The shelter ers in the front order during the early part of the summer. 1869 Sir W. R. Grove in *Law Rep.* 4 Queen's Bench Div. 320 To see that the machinery of the track is apparently in good order. *Mod.* The road is in bad order.

Attributively. 1809 *Worcester Jrnl.* 20 Jy. 2/4 Wa...drank at the Bird, as that the servants had and the dining-room were in equally high order when we took our leave. 1829 *Sussex Treat.* 17 July (1840) II. 329 Her husband, being in good order [i.e. drunk] also, did not seem fear till he came to Portsmouth.

21. *Mil.* The position in which a rifle is held at a rest of the command to 'order arms': see Orders, 2 b.

1837 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 A company . was lead from the order with the same ease as from the shoulder. 1872 *Martial-Henry Fifth Exam.* 6 When the rifle has been placed at the Order, the recruit will be instructed always to fall in with it in that position.

IV. The action or an act of ordering; regulation, direction, mandate.

† 22. The action of putting or keeping in order; regulation, ordering, control. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 259 The French kyng, which then claymed to haue the order and mariage of the young lady, as a pupille, ward and orphanes. *Ibid., Hen. VIII*, 240 b, The Cressede Master Horsoler, which had the custayne and order of the performaunce of his mariage. c 1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* 1 Thou shalt [not] agree [to] he will give him [= order of] all yt he hath. 1603 Dr. Hall *Humours ytem Ranish* 156 Who, by ill custome of gouerne by outward, or ex ercises, the order of those is natural to as to Christians. 1650 Norden *Antidvoder* (1654) I. v To give Laws and Precepts for the Instruction and Order of his Disciples.

23. An authoritative direction, injunction, mandate; a command, oral or written; an instruction.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 32 The Ambassador was commaunded to leape his horse to ghoste, ...which order was obeied the Frenche. 1598 Shaks. *Twel. Nt.* iv. iii. 128-9 *Toby.* Grieue gaue order here it should be done, *Cap.* I gaue him no order, I gaue him the order. 1646 Bp. Maxwell *Sacred Synods* iv *Phinees* (1708) II. 227 The Scottish Pope's Nuncio, getcht it so Warrantable, and printed by Order of the House. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 240 Commanded to obey the orders of the Committee of Estates. 1705 *Post Colpus.* 22. 4/2 The ship and sailors but for orders stay. 1720 Wellington *Let. to Lieut.-Gen. Hurrels in Ourm. Desp.* (1838) I. 32, I have not heard anything of the 12 pounders ordered to a new situation by the general orders of yesterday. 1834 Tennyson *Edwd* 130 Then the good king gave order to let them His house for hunting. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Oct. 23/1 The Agreement was under orders to strengthen the China fleet.

24. *spec.* a. *Law.* A decision of a court or judge, made or entered in writing; in the Supreme Court, a direction of the court or a judge other than a final judgement.

a 1708 Gilbert *Cas. Law & Eq.* 137 Two Justices make an Order, that upon Sight thereof the Overseers should [etc.]. 1842 McCulloch *Taxation* ii. vi. (1852) 284 Property sold by order of the Court of Chancery and Exchequer. 1846 ...*Am. Arch. Baptist* (1894) II. 192 *Ballad* ...treated as a hoax ...may be recovered, under an order of justices, by seizure of the party's wages in his master's hands. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div. 321 An order was afterwards obtained for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection. 1884 See H. Cotton in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. D. 341 The Orders under the Judicature Act provide that every order may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment, but still judgments and orders are kept entirely distinct. *Mod. Newspr.* A commercial order was refused, but, by consent, a new order to pay at a month was made.

b. *Banking & Commerce.* A written direction to pay money or deliver property, given by a person legally entitled to dispose thereof.

1673 Lo. Shaftesbury *Parl. Speech in Coll. Poems* 238 He saw ... the difference through all His Business between Ready Money and Orders. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 52 Its considerably done for a Broker ... to make 500 Bills payable to order. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 60 ¶ 2 Pray pay to Mr. Tho. Wildish, or Order, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, and place it to the Account of Yours, Humfrey Wildish. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *Lett.* I. 300, I will send a Post Office order, in repayment. 1860 Calif. *Banking Act* 30 By the Act of 1855 the Treasury is allowed to make a stamped cheque payable to 'order'. 1883 Lo. Blackburn in *Law Times Rep.* (1884) XLIX. 683/1 The bills of lading also were made out in the name of D. and Co., deliverable to their order.

c. *Business.* A direction to make, provide, or furnish anything, at the responsibility of the person ordering; a commission to make purchases, supply goods, etc. *A large order* (*slang*), a large requirement, demand, request, personal, etc.

1850 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 360 He writes the place to order, for Miss Clifton, who gives him a thousand dollars. 1855 Thackeray *Lovel* iv. vi. 'If it's an order, let us have it at once.' 'It is not an order,' said Morley. 1859 Barnaby *Life Med.* I. 25 Pens indeed are not made 'to order'. 1879 St. German *Prejud.* & *Pun.* ii. 3 (1881) 190 Miscellaneous food many orders falling off. *Mod.* 'Boots and shoes ready made, or to order.' 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 July 2/1 Then he, to employ an agreeable phrase of slang, a very large order. 1890 W. S. Gilbert *Mountebanks* i. *Exchange* all the beautiful things I've got inside?...It's a large order.

d. A pass for admission, without payment or at a reduced price, to a theatre or other place of entertainment, or to any place which is not unrestrictedly open to the public, as a museum, library, park, private establishment, etc.

1783 Jeaffreson in *Boswell in May*, He has refused me an order for the play for Miss Williams, because he knows the house will be full. 1879 Saturday Cr. I. 5, On the first night of a new piece they always fill the house with orders to support it. 1898 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ix. And about the best-filled in the season, ...when they give away the orders. 1822 *London as it is to-day* 134 During the session of Parliament, strangers to hear the debates may be obtained by an order from a member. *Ibid.* 243 Members of the Royal Institution. Admission by member's order. 1890 *Whitaker's Alm.* 326/1 Mansion House ...Admission by order and a small fee. *Ibid.* 329/2 The Times and the Daily Telegraph Printing Offices. By special written order. *Ibid.* 1901 Woolwich ...Royal Arsenal ...admission ... by order obtained at War Office.

V. Phrases and Combinations.

25. *Order of the day.* a. In a legislative body, the business set down for debate on a particular day (= *F. l'ordre du jour*). b. Specific commands or notices issued by the commanding officer to the troops under his command. c. *allg.* The prevailing rule or custom of the time.

1792 R. Tucker *Trans. Prosser* 130 note, Writers who wish to spread the taste of revolutions, and make them every where *the order of the day*. 1795 Wordsworth in *Speaks. Life & Writ. Lewis Morris* (1830) III. 68 Peace has been the burthen a modern phrase the order of the day. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvi. By Saturday was the order of the day. 1841 Browning *Dict. Int.* etc. 85/1 The motion *for reading the order of the day* has equally [with a motion to adjourn] the effect of superseding the existing question. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Gov.* x. 121, 130 Orders of the day...order in business for which by orders of the House precedence days are appointed. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* IX. 383 Nowadays 'dark lanterns and gloomy fogs were quite more the order of the day.

26. By order.

† a. = *In order*: see 27. *Obs.*

13...*Cœur de L.* 1982 In order they comen to her maneres. c 1380 Wyclif *Inf. Wks.* III. 332 He is derenye to echo man bat is vnlike. c 1386 Chaucer *L. C. D.* 1124 *Phyllis*, Me-thynketh it sit wel to ansy thy ordre. 1804 E. Grimeston *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxvii. 190 *Ah. Banu* notable Rashbanden ... have succeeded one an other by order. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exampl.* Rubric. I 10 What he obtained by the order to his humbleness and design. 1842 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* x. (1701) 743 Every Citizen, attending to his age, should ...by and in order declare his judgement.

b. By authoritative direction or command: see 23 and 24.

27. In order. a. In proper sequence or succession, according to rank, importance, seniority, size, position, date, affinity, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3050 All pat toldyn hym tale, ...Of hoire auenture, in ordur. c 1500 *Hym Virginum* (*Priscat Papers-master* 113 in Hist. *E. E. T. S.* 103 In order followed them after that. c 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 63 After whome matched in order queue Anne his wife Sherwyn crowned, 1687 Milton *P. L.* x. 320 Forth in order came the grand infernal Peers. 1792 Cowper *Retired Cat* 24 The lowest form, and without step. The rest in order to the top. 1871 E. Ellis *Leviathan* xxxvii. 2 Nimble goat in order next beyond the twins cap-a-pied it. *Mod. Are the letters in order?*

b. In a condition in which the elements or constituents are properly disposed with reference to each other, or to their purpose; in proper condition; in obedience to constituted authority or usage.

1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 247 *In bodies* of halls towers alle bat ne weren, but bese fallen ofaste to bynde bese schippis in order. 1598 Florio *Ir. Conv.* 22 Worlde thynges will I set in order when I come. 1599 Chettle *Ill. a Kinges* 22 v. 1666 Pepys *Fal. Diary* II. 233 Hastings set all things in order for that voyage. 1719 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 572 Then noble arms in magazines we place, All rusting in their order, and disgraced with grace. 1776 *Trial Nobay* (Bell) II. 104 Their house is getting in order. 1876 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 18 Why should we spend a hundred thousand men and millions of money in setting that part of the world to order? 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 323 One of the chief duties of these servants is to keep the women in order.

28. *In order to.*

† a. In regard or respect to, in reference to; for the sake of. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 The eyghnesse of ye worke hath no goodnes, but in order to man. 1548 H. Latimer *Serm. Augustl* 56 Was come to their grandsonne, which, in necessary for us to know, in order to this subject. 1856 Jeremy Taylor *Christ* 313 That which Paul speaketh of Timothy, and Timothy, in reference unto the Corinthians, 2 Cor. 6. 11 is applicable upon Christ in order unto all Christians. 1869 R. Macgregor in *Boscobel Mill.* (Hist. Mss. Comm.) I. 450, I grew ...an account to my last of what I had done in order to his Majesty's commands.

b. With a view to the bringing about of (something), for the purpose of (some prospective end).

1633 *Charles Papers* (Camden) III. 55 Col. Jones and Col. Feversham are sent downe into the west in order to their trysall. 1830 Eclair *Diary* 1 Sept., After this I returned home, in order to another excursion to the sea side. 1832 Lytton *Paul. Clifford* xxxiii. *Annot.* Col. 1. 1. 188 To meet on next week on my business in order to a treaty. 1772 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 426 A meeting ought...to be called ...in order to a regular opposition to parliament. 1837 Hy. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 159 In order to disentailing, there must be a sale. 1869 Gaskell *Wives & Daughters* viii. 83 In order to the extension of love between two parties, there must be a mean affinity between them.

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10. Out of order: Not in proper sequence, orderly arrangement, or settled condition; in disorder or derangement; unsettled; not in proper or normal condition of action, mind, bodily health, etc. (In the same 'collapsed' very common in 18th c.)

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 52 b: The king, being informed, that his ordre of battaile was not set order. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 31 Ilk ane vsis...but lyke-wyiis hatrin, remaining out of ordour. 1608 Torkington *Serpents* (1878) 771 The patient is much disquieted, vexed, and out much out of order. 1611 Bible *Prov.* *Proef.* 3 Most of them, (for the Scriptures) will ordinarie vse...out of order, they [the Scriptures] will ordinarie vse. 1661 Boyle *Style of Scripture* (1675) 115 To mend a watch, that's out of order. 1688 *Verney Memoirs* 8 Aug., Find my wife mightily out of order, and approaching of Mrs. Fawne and Knipp as remedies. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5958/1 His...Majesty being out of Order, by reason of a Chill. 1779 Jerningham *Lit. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 Nov., Since I came to Ashbourne I have been out of order. I was well at Lichfield. 1839 Dickens *Orig. Sk.* in (1868) 143 A high organ-voice would be...more liable to be put out of order and thus silenced. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 Women in Sheffield almost still out of order, and ongoing at a standstill.

21. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *order system*, *ordering* adj.; **order clerk**, a clerk who enters business orders; **order form**, a partially blank form to be filled up in giving a business order; **order-paper**, a paper on which questions, etc., coming in the order of the day, in a legislative assembly, are entered; **order-word** (F. *mot d'ordre*), the military pass-word of the day, a watchword.

1824 *Cobbett* 109 Reader is requested...to...adopt the Shilling Order system. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1892) 70/2 Mike understanding said was daily vexed by reason of the irregularities. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 22 Jan. 54/2 There were no ready-at-so questions on the order paper. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 31 Moments against the third gain the order-word.

Order (*ɔ·dəɹ*), *n.* Forms: 3–7 **ordre**, 5 **ordyr**, 6 **ordoure**, **-ur**, 4– **order**. [ME. *ordre-n.*, f. *ordre*, OFRENCH *ordr-i* cf. OF. *ordrener*; f. *ordre*, and L. *ordinare*, f. *ordin-em*, whence OF. *ordener*, mod.F. *ordonner*; Eng. *to order* is thus the equivalent in sense of L. *ordinare* and F. *ordonner*, and so in part a doublet of ORDAIN.]

I. 1. *trans.* To give order or arrangement to; to put in order; to arrange or dispose in a particular order; to arrange methodically or suitably, place in right order; *spec.* to draw up in order of battle, to array, marshal. *arch.*

a 1250 *Semptr Wurdy in Lamb. Hom.* 161 Nihe wrecche her bueth ofte bo hat hauden ani unorderlike swine...were leng to telle. 1324 Barclay *Cat. & Uphusdynde.* (Percy Soc.) 10 In what manor were ordred they obligeyes. a 1333 Lo. Berners *Huon* lviii. 192 Kynge rogers...ordred them in battaile. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* f. 50 b, He ordred his hoost, like a noble captain or marshall of warre. 1615 Dekker *Travail. Pergl.* 2 When he corrected the Calender, and ordered the years according to the course of the Sunne. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* iii. (1673) 324/2 The news came to him as she was ordering her hair. 1683 *Acad. Prof. Prussia* I. 3, I...found him ordering his Books, and True Papers. 1718 De Foe *Crusoe* I. v, Besides like a dreamer, to order my victuals upon. 1781 *Ann. Reg.* 130 The officiating clerk...observing ...a genteel couple standing in the aile, ordered them into a pew...being afterwards thanked for his civility. 1840 Thackeray *Jrnl. Dressm* 34 Have all things in their plain minds, As all were ordered, ages since. 1873 Morrison *Ferguson Case.* 116 Ordering her hair, some code of which had been learned by her flight.

b. *Mil. To order arms!* (a *word*), to bring a firearm into a position in which it is held vertically against the right side, the butt on the ground.

1806 Scott *Scouts* 168, Order your spunker. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 180 The Commanding Officer is then to direct the Parade to Order Arms. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40/1, Arms are to be ordered without the word Order arms.

†c. To class, to rank. *Obs. rare.*

1662 Petvin *Ch. Hist.* ii. Despising the legions of Angels lovingly ordered, with him. *Ibid.*, All these...are ordered among the Members of the Church.

2. To set or keep in order or proper condition; to adjust, dispose, or carry on according to rule; to regulate, direct, conduct, rule, govern, manage; to settle. (In quot. 1393, to regulate the conveyance of (troops).)

1393 France *Pax, Serm.* (*Ord. Rhetoricæ* Wks. 1696) 298 How canst household with successfulness governest and wyseliest this noble prynces ordred. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 38 b, Whilst he was thus ordring his affaires, certeine noblemen came that the Erle of Richemond was approched Sheppey. 1552 Huloet *Nich. D*, ij, To rule: to order. 1560 Geneva *Ps.* cxii. 5 He shall order his matters with discretion. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 340 Good Lucullus Bellay to order yourself passing to Oxford. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. *Prol.* 39 To order peasants betweene there. 1604 Tourneur *Atheist Tragedy* (1611) 37 Each of the Brethren was left to order the Matter of Religion, as they thought fit. 1710 Prior *Footman's* v. 26 At this he wiped The warm'ning Syrup, and order'd it to bend. 1739 Lawson *Short Acc. Pious Worker. Bk.* iv. 71 A much Aged, which is order'd to be turned under each of the Abstainers. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* I. 2 They order, said I, this matter better in France. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Passion Crowned* iii, "Cargo clear" was the matter by which he ordered his days. 1893 Fortescue *Chron. in Mod. Hist.* iv. 61, 277 The father so rules...as to order and limit his leave.

†b. with clause: To settle, determine. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 The ploughe boie...is set a mayne to order at what dystaunce the ploughe shall goo. 1580 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 63 One verie rich yeer hath forgot another, without ordering at the first, what should be at the last.

c. *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave. *arch.*

1559 Cooverdale *Prov. exiii.* 1 Order thy self sweetely with yr thinges that are set before yr. — 1 *Mace.* x. 25 When they had ordred them selues manly with their weapons & bowdes. 1598–9 (*Mar.*) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Catechisme, To order myselfe lowlye and reverentlye to all my betters.

d. Of the Deity, etc.: To regulate or determine (occurrences, events, etc.); to ordain.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 41 Lo, how doth the Lord order the matters now! 1651 Mayow *Sermon* 30 Why was my journeing order'd and prosper'd? *An-* of a person separate to God, Design'd for great purposes? 1713 De Foe *Crusoe* ii. 11, If the good providence of God had not wonderfully ordered the ship to be cast up nearer to the shore. 1815 Shelley *Corr.* v. ii. 130 So my life was ordered. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 92 It was ordered otherwise, and doubtless wisely.

†3. To get in order or readiness (for a purpose); to make ready, prepare. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (*W. de W.* 1531) 109 b Shewynge how the pylgryme all ye ways of redyenes shulde prepare and order hymselfe. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxiii. 230 Than the counte...ordered Oswalden & an other out of the abbey to spye Huon. 1608 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 775 That manner of ordering things, whereby they are mapped and beaten vnto small. 1637 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 10 Bond your votes...and so order your wits for an explanatory bill. 1680 Penn *Diary of Sage*, They brought us also some necessary, which I attempted to order. 1701 De Foe *Flagon* (1706) 182 Some Kitchen-ware for ordering their Food.

†4. To bring into order or submission to lawful authority; hence, to inflict disciplinary punishment on; to correct, chastise, punish. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (*W. de W.* 1531) 109 An incorrigible persone that will not be ordered. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxvii. 290 Now that he is one of my peers I will order him by ingement. 1542 T. Lupsetus *Pinte Dunding* (1887) 51 Our master Doughty, a Minister,...spake so in pulpitus, ...which was held a disobedience, and the Ministers spake to the Magistrate to order him. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1580/1 This Lord is a very proud and wicked man, and the Parliament is likely to order him.

†5. To take a certain 'order' or course with (a person or thing); to treat, deal with, manage (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1513 More *Rich. III* (1821) 74 Yet is there none that...handeth better to order him, than I that so long have kept him. 1580 in *Child Marriages* 12 He was ordred worse than any servant in his father's house. 1660 St. Amand *Copiosities* 18 Henry...being thus ordered...will have Surrey the second year after the sowing. 1681 Glanvill *Saducismus* ii. 103, I...was assured that he had been with God, and ordered as he used to be. 1721 *St. Giovanni's Doctor* v. *Stud.* 258 To take such persons...that they may be ordered according to the law. 1780 Brown *Compl. Farmer* ii. 43 The way of ordering stacks must be according to the nature of it. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 301 Hang it to dry, and order it as you do other coloured silks.

II. 6. To give orders for (something to be done, etc.); to enjoin, bid, command, direct; to prescribe medically. Const. with simple obj., obj. clause, or obj. and inf. pass., expressing the thing enjoined; more rarely with obj. and complement.

a 1330 *Roberde of Cisyle* 489 In Dunfermelyn he ordeynede (1893) pat Thai ne comperis na to non bataile aplyes, Vndir I ordeyne it, war a grit dispare. 1637 *Star Chamb. Decrees* I. 51 In *Mallory's Assigs* (Mich. 14 E. 2) Sir Sarlon Ordered and Decreed that no Merchant Stranger (&c.) 1667 D. Accarso in 1678 *Eng. Mod. Mercs. Comm. Rep.* 1. 8 They passed the Bill...and ordered it to be reported the next day. 1708 A. Hunyan *Tonight Mus.* vii. 125 Mynns had ordered the Kings a Copy of the Law. 1732 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. 6, I have ordered it to be at Home to meet her yourself. 1736 J. Nettleton *Lett. to Parr* 23 Mar. in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 187, I have...to beg that you will procure the gentleman to order a proper instrument erected to his memory. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* vi. v. 2 A Sir ordered my acquaintance to be handcuffed. 1842 Lever *Arthur O'L.* I. 228 Who ordered again that four armed guards of gold should be given to him. 1892 E. Peacock *N. Danelaw* I. 208 The doctor had ordered as much fresh air as possible.

†b. To appoint (a day) for some purpose, by a parliamentary order. *Obs.*

1660 Marshall *Cert. Wks.* 1692–3 II. 222 Tuesday is ordered for the service of the King's supply. 1668 *Ibid.* 224 They now, ordering Friday next to resume this consideration.

7. To give orders to, command, authoritatively direct (a person or agent, *to do* something, etc.).

1628 Hoskins *Thucyd.* (1822) 79 The Lacedæmonians were ordred to furnish...60 ruuny barks. 1649 Fuller *Pisgah Sight* v. 31, He ordered an elderly Woman to rise...and retire to him. 1693 Penn *Philad. Lett.* 11, 18, 1680) 203 He...ordered them to prepare to march on the following night. *absol.* 1824 Mrs. Cameron *Martins & Scholars* iv. 56 Like some little boys, who, when they are leaving other children say their lessons,...order those as if they were under-masters. 1883 Francis *Short Stud.* IV. ix. 2. 118 He belonged himself to the class whose business was to order rather than obey.

8. *absol.* To command or direct (a person) to go or come to, into, upon (a place, etc.), away, here, home, out, etc. *To order about*, to order hither and thither in a peremptory manner, domineer over; treat as a subordinate.

1667 *Orderly Bk. MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 56 The two soldiers ordered upon him. 1725 Pope, tr. *Homer* I. 155 The Gods ordered him for Ambrosia. 1797 *Short Country Post Wks.* 1732 III. 1. 177 This day's publication...was ordered three pence in a copy. 1797 *Gentl. Mag.* 128 A bill to order it into parliament for vesting the forfeited estates of certain persons in his majesty. 1825 *Blackwood Mag.* XV. 115 Sir He was empowered by the thought that he was ordered about and controlled by Russell. 1858 Rogers *Hdbk. Theatres* I. 3 He...was ordered to a warmer climate.

9. To give an order or commission for; to direct (a thing) to be furnished or supplied.

1858 Mr. Wilson *Diary in Life* (1860) II. xv. 208 We ordered our pennies and sixpences. 1868 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xxii, 'What would you...do, if you ordered one kind of wine and was supplied an inferior another?' 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* I. 13 Shall I order you a cab? *Mod.* What have you ordered for dinner?

III. 10. *Eccl.* To admit to holy orders; to ordain; formerly also, to admit ceremonially into a monastic order; to admit or institute to a benefice. *arch.*

1303 Inst. Gregory 366 n. 1). a 1325 Seuenbarn 27 The bishop, wanne he ordeyn[e] eny chrysten, Taketh hym the chrosse bryst. 13.. *Gaw. Warton* (A.) 3268 He made him a preost knyt Sen he ordred were. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) viii. 205/2 Some frendes of him that shall be ordred ayenste thy fayrthay some gyft. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordering of Deacons, The Bysshoppe shal examine them, before they be ordered. 1562 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 227 Then the Bishop of Rome ordered and schooled all the Bishops throughout the World. *Saith no possibilities, or colour of truth in it selfe.* a 1620 Sanderson *Serm. Notes Num.* viii. 11 § 4 None how fit so to be ordred Ministers in the face of the Church. 1893 Bellamy *In Dreams: Orderer* i. 2 One who has thus been ordered.

O·rderable, *a. rare.* [f. Order *v.* + -able.] Capable of being ordered or directed (*to* an end or result); amenable to direction or control.

1850 J. Sidney *Sacred & Magnet* (1851) 27 No act of the is in its nature orderable to any good end. 1855 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. vii. § 22 The King...being very orderable to all His endeavours. 1858 [? J. Barrancott] tr. *F. White's Perpetual Jour.* 108 It makes a being orderable to all possible Actions.

O·rder-book. [f. Order *sb.* + Book.] A book in which orders are entered. *spec.* **a.** In the army, a book (of which there is one for each company) in which the orderly sergeants enter general and regimental orders. **b.** In the navy, a book kept on a man-of-war for recording occasional orders of the commander. **c.** In the House of Commons, a book in which motions to be submitted to the House must be entered. **d.** In business, a book in which the orders of customers are entered.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* liv. Captain Hamilton came on board and gave me an order-book saying, 'Mr. Simple, I have a great objection to written orders, as I consider that the articles of war are quite sufficient to regulate any ship.' 1842 *Regul. & Gen. Army* 73 To see that all General Orders and Regulations are carefully and accurately entered in the Order Books of the Regiments composing their Brigades. 1855 *Daily News* 16 June 2/5 Directly their order books and all the Lord Mayor's carriages to put themselves up.

Ordered (*ɔ·dəɹd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Order *v.* + -ed.]

†1. In holy orders, Ordained. (Also, Belonging to a religious order.) *Obs.*

1503 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1130 Be hese ordynde men, Or nonne, Hore wyuyly vowe, to be hynne and clene. c 1505 *Poem. Times Edw. II* 104 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Ho is pride, wanne he ordeynd were, Ayeyns pe ordre of holy kirke. c 1580 Chester *Parr.* 7. 2 108 If he be ordered he is irregulare. 1603 Weaverer in *Rudd's Lett.* 13 Neither doe the Ordered use the Ordered give nor receive the Orders as a Sacrament.

2. Set in order, arranged, disposed; disciplined, regulated, controlled; †made ready, prepared (*obs.*).

1578 Timme *Calvin's Inst.* *Titus*, *pref.* The verie Barbarians...have a more ordered state in words and lookes. 1620 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 24 Pure hands, chast eyes, an ordered tongue. 1702 Addison *Spect. No.* 417 P 7 Like a well ordered Garden. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 230 Strong in the ordered ranks of war Forth they went. 1852 Whittier *Bentivoglio & Leonora* 19 And his ear ordered Zion's restless The beauty of The grave.

b. *Mil.* In *ordered arms*: see Order *v.* 1 b.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40/1, Any movement can take place from ordered arms.

3. Commanded, bidden, prescribed, ordained.

1580 Cowper *Tables* 2 The Vine grains can not set at ordered times. 1706 *Instr. to Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 137 The divisions of squadrons make their ordered degree of wheel. 1892 *Daily News* 24 June 5/3 Lower hands and each, even ...the women, to play their ordered parts. 1898 *Mod.* 25 Apr. 8/2 The ordered business of the day was Commons of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

Hence **O·rderedness**, the quality or fact of being ordered or regulated. *rare.*

1794 R. Watson *Ch. Chr. Wisdom* (1816) 183 The orderedness, succession and everlasting nature of the Covenant.

O·rdered, *a. rare.* [f. Order *sb.* + -ed.] Decorated with the badge of an order of knighthood, merit, etc.

1837 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 102 A number of little black starred and ordered Frenchmen.

Orderer (*ɔ·dəɹəɹ*). Also 3 -ourr. [f. Order *v.* + -er.] One who, or that which, orders (in senses of the vb.).

1296–7 *Act 24 Hen. VII*, c. 13 §2 The said ordrourrs and disseuisors in the said Shire. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Hymeni.* (1768) 7 A good husband, and a good orderer of an house. 1593 Daniel *Civ. Wars* v. xcv, Thou [art] no ordinary orderer, Sought'st to reform th' abused Kingdome here. 1619 [see Ordainer 1]. 1624 Dekker *Nat. Bonfires*, (1858) 8 Artificers...the most ingenious orderers of rockets, and diuerse of those conceipters, that ouer lived. 1721 Kennett *Funeral Serm.* 21 Ye the first Causes and supreme Orderers of all Things. 1884 H. F. Wood *Anglesea Asse*

Cato 121 316 How all these terrible ordeals of other men were to be treated could one's little finger!

Ordering (*o'dəriŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the vb. ORDER: ordination, arrangement, regulation, direction, management, preparation, treatment, etc.

a 1325 Instruction (E. E. T. S.) 36 Be blacheuns Mesrynge, *For* þ word *be* adwynynge[*sic*] *betokneþ* alle ordrynge. 1591 Perceu *Chron.* v. 18, 78, I passe over ... the ordayning of the younger sonne called Clodoueldus. 1727 *Bristol Journal. Enroll.* I. (1872) 133 There wants ... a statute and rules for lasts of good ordring & dressings. 1761 T. Nugent *Cicero's Jour.* vi. xxiv. (1764) 329 Losing no of hands, which I gave in true and lawful Orderings to him a Sacramento. 1867 C. Musser in *Phil. Trans.* II. 421 The other two Trees, left without this ordering, had most of their fruit withered. 1730 Bailey (*ed. Ainsworth*), III. *s.v.* Ordering, ... in a new world, for the whole ordering of life. 1848 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Directions about the encampment...and such other instructions as might be necessary to the proper ordering of the field. 1850 Rimbault *In Dunstan's Orchard* 1. 2 This ordering...was accepted, to a lilt-measure like a passage.

Ordering, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That orders, arranges, directs, etc.: see ORDER *v.*

1658 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. I. § 25. 98 An Ordering and Disposing Mind that was the Cause of all things. 1748 G. Hamilton *Oaks Ire. Hist.* 26 His ordering fingers point the dials to time their notes.

Orderless (*o'dəlis*), *a.* [f. ORDER *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of order, arrangement, regularity, or method; disorderly.

1582 J. Stanyhurst tr. *Æneidos's Twa. Bookes* 30 b, The Fellow is cheare to his fere, the Spankarde darkens the Frenchmans shoulderpeece, the Germane overlooks Orderlesse. 1573 *Holy Transfer Frendship* (1640) 30 Their orderlesse fleeting transferres into the Church. 1598 Sylvester, *Du Bartas* II. i. 277 All forms is formlesse, Order orderlesse, Skill wholy is opposite to Engleish lore. 1680 H. Stubbe *Rondezvous of Users* 6, (title) Prof., An orderless rabble of troublesome Citizens. 1868 Longfellow *Guildhall's Homeward* (ed. 3) 369 Are the stars...spread orderless on the celestial vault?

Orderliness (*o'dəlinės*). [f. ORDERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being orderly.

1. Conformity to order or method; regularity.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xciii. 6 Then is their perfection of orderlinesse decayed. 1680 J. Chandler *Disc. Bishop Engl.* 13 The Reformation in England, for its Legality and Orderliness, is unquestionable. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 11. v. 130 He is made to pay dear...by losing his natural good Disposition, and the Orderliness of his Kind or Species. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 383/2 A court in which speed was considered rather than orderliness.

†2. Observance of, or regard for, order; methodicalness.

1632 Gage *Lasards* 7 ex. xiii. (1648) 107 To see how the bodies of orderlinesse...were daily disobeying. 1677 R. H. Hexham *Dict.* II. 14 Goethe...seemeth to have inherited...from his father...the serious orderliness...by which he was always distinguished.

3. Orderly quality of conduct or behaviour.

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 623 Who then would not wonder at such behaviour and orderlinesse? 1678 Ecclesiast *Apologue* 328. 1720-87 Miss Talbot, etc. *Lett.* (1808) 221, I never saw a more perfect orderliness: not but we record going or coming, and our places were excellent. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 126 He bears testimony to the orderliness of the crowd.

Orderly (*o'dəli*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ORDER *sb.* + -LY¹.]

A. *adj.* 1. Arranged or disposed in order; characterized by regular sequence, arrangement, or disposition; exhibiting system or method; regular.

a 1577 Gualtier *Homily for Whit. Monday* Wks. 1609 I. 82 Upon the watching waxes his Fathers and Galilee floure. More formeallie then orderly. *a* 1625 Bacon (1629) 11 If your intention be once right established, all your courses will be orderly. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 402 These Symbols ...have a more ordered orderly respect than the Runes upon the Danish Rimestocks. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxiv. 183 We were...led together, and thus advanced in an orderly line. 1882 Caird *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 275 Where the chief thing demanded in a tragedy was a certain orderly pomp of appearance.

b. Of persons, their temperament, etc.: Observant of, or having regard for, order, system, or method; regular, methodical.

1820 [Stephen] in Osmotherley 134 1892 Mrs. Sidney *Uncle Cæsar* C. xxvi. 229, I thought you were one of the order to sort, that liked to be to bed to a Christian way. 1898 Mrs. Oliphant *Laird of Norlaw* II. 34 Dodds...was of a minutely and orderly temper.

†c. *Orderly for years*: Of mature years. *Obs.*

1585 B. Rich *Pilgrimage to Roodes* (1593) 11 An ancient Citizen, whose name was Philemon, a man very orderly in yeares, and wonderfully discreeting to govern.

†2. Conformable to established order or rule; regular. *Obs.*

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 482 To suppose by orderly deduction some thing orderly to Heauenly...is either impossible or vnto hard. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 10 A private exemption without any orderly calling. 1619 Middleton *Chaste Maid* v. i. (1656) 104 The orderliest feeling of order in it, the morning early. 1637 *Star Chamber Decrees* 8 10 In Milton's *Areopag.* (Arb.) 58 For want of orderly complainants for Innocents prisoners.

3. Observant of order, rule, or discipline; disposed to observe good order; not unruly or tumultuous; well-conducted, well-behaved.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. i. 3 Hee ...grow such orderly and well behaued reproofe to all vncomelinesse. 1620 Bacon *Hen. VII* Wks. 1879 I. 308 Observing their orderly and not tumultuary arming. 1799 Mackenzie *Lond. Lore Nat.* xxv. Wks. 1808 I. 316 The fewest heads of a peaceable and orderly association. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 238 Compensations for the losses inflicted on the orderly portion of the population. 1884 *Manch. Examr.* 26 May 5/2 Elections are now conducted in an orderly manner.

4. *Mil.* Pertaining to orders or their issue; charged with the conveyance or execution of orders.

Orderly book, a book kept in a regiment, or each company of a regiment, for the entry of general or regimental orders. *Orderly room* = B. 2, 3; see also, in other senses, quots. 1753-6. *Orderly officer* (*a*) = B. 2; (*b*) the officer whose turn it is to superintend the domestic economy of his corps or regiment, the officer of the day. *Orderly room*, a room in barracks in which the business of a company is carried on. *Orderly sergeant*, the first sergeant of a company, whose duties formerly included the conveyance of orders.

1703 Blackmore *True Hist.* 49 If their Orderly Men...should bring them intelligence ...that the King was gone to Blenheim. 1707 H. Flood *Treat. Milit. Discipl.* xiii. 188 All Orders, Messengers to those as Orderly-Men, which the Generals of the Day shall receive from the General in Chief, they are to send by their Aid-de-Camps to the Majors of Brigade of the Day for the Whole. ...Upon their receiving such Orders, they are to send them in Writing to the Non-National Majors of Brigade of the Day by their Orderly Serjeants. 1739 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 25 Officers established in the most scrupulous Gaming-houses. ...An Orderly Man who walks up and down the outside of the Door to give notice to the Porter, and alarm the House, at the approach of the Constables. 1751 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 121, I receive by my orderly officer, two letters of yours upon this same subject. *a* 1758 *Army Mod. Record* in W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* 63 Every regimental hospital will be provided with a steady serjeant; with one orderly man, a drummer, ...and one woman nurse. 1778 Capt. Hamilton in *Naval Chron.* I. 329 I sent an orderly dragoon to the admiral. 1810 *Examiner* 7 Dec. 781/2 Sir E. Paget...had but one orderly man with him. 1815 J. W. Croker in C. *Papers* 27 July (1884), [She] made me a present of the orderly book of one of the French regiments. 1824 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 147 A Private Soldier is to be employed as Regimental Orderly-Room Clerk. *Ibid.* 273 Officers Commanding the Out-Counties are to send guides or Orderly-men to the Major of Brigade of the Day; in order to conduct the new Guards, and to carry such orders as may be necessary. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 77 § 16 Adding the name of the orderly room at which each whose business is carried on of the corps...to which he belongs. 1892 *Manch. Lond. Rivers Chronic.* No. 2/3 Private 1000 a leaf from his orderly book.

5. Pertaining to the system of keeping the streets constantly clean by continual sweeping and removal of dirt; see B. 3.

Orderly-bin, a street bin for the reception of refuse.

1851-61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 259 The owners of Windsor...are now in the course of being cleared upon the orderly plan. 1894 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 3/3 The street orderly lots are still occasionally taken for hasty hours.

B. *sb.* 1. A non-commissioned officer or private soldier attending upon a superior officer to carry orders or messages.

1600 *Saint Ann, Bast. Chron.* 22/1 The gentlem...marched down to the number of a hilndred, 1 esquire,...1 orderley, 1 ordere bearer (etc.). 1674 Wellingham *Let. to Turcia of Rhodes* 10 Jan. in *Ordn. Mem.* (1878) XI. 559 In the house of the servant or orderly of the officer in question. 1877 A. S. Edwards *Up Nile* xvi. 438 An orderly comes in haste to bring the news of the battle.

2. An attendant in a military or other hospital, charged with the care of the patients and the maintenance of order and cleanliness.

1689 Wellington *Let. to Col. Peacocke* 19 Sept. in Gurw. *Disp. Suppl.* V. 200 The men of one regiment must not be employed as orderlies to men of other regiments in the hospital. 1694 Mem. Mitchell in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 256, 250 The want of surgeons and hospital dressers and orderlies.

3. A man whose constant work it is to keep the streets clean.

1851-61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 260 The orderlies ...keep the streets free from mud in winter, and dust in summer. 1895 *Times* 26 Mar. 4/6 E. B. and J. L. mean orderlies in the employ of the St. Giles's Board of Works.

4. One who is orderly or a supporter of order.

1830 Hy. Martineau *Ireland* 71 If the orderlies chose to try their strength against the desperate, there should be a fair battle.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **O'derlyism,** the system of keeping the streets clean by means of orderlies; **O'derlyship,** the office of an orderly.

1851-61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 258 *Orderlyism*, or the employment of the poor in the promotion of public cleanliness. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/3 The young soldier ...is then placed in charge of a crossing, where ...he may in a year or so attain to the dignity of orderlyship.

Orderly (*o'dəli*), *adv.* [f. ORDER *sb.* + -LY².]

1. In order; in due order or regular succession; with proper arrangement, disposition, or distribution; methodically. Now *rare.*

1577 Norden *Cond. Abd. Frauds in Adam.* (1892) 10 The effect is here set out Orderly. 1578 Cavendish *Lady* I. 3, I thought it good ...to write the same orderly unto the good Theophilus. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 38 He required of every one orderly, What he had eate? 1604 Verstegan *Restit. Decay* ix. 270 Of Arsaces's blood ...issued three, Calus, Chosdius, and Nous orderly. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* II. lv. 280 The 18 Galleons and 2 Brigantines advanced very orderly. 1847 Lewis *Essays* I. iii. 63 Orderly all things proceeded, and duly and well were completed.

†b. In conformity with order; properly in regard to place in a series; in due course, duly. *Obs.*

1548 Grey *Pr. Masses* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1826) App. I. 56 Be it the next sunshine week a thanksgiving; for it shall not otherwise happen unless that it were an acceptable ...thanksgiving. 1608 Rimbault *Minstrelsy, Formerly* xxxiv. (1871) 72 How ...laughter orderly kindeth, when it comes to his turne. 1640 Brathwait *Ital. Turn Prognet* (1818) 25 We begin our Service with Confession ...And then very orderly. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. viii. 350 So in a various piece of Landskip there are orderly interspersed Clouds.

2. According to established order or rule; regularly, properly, duly; in conformity with good order or discipline; in a well-conducted or well-behaved manner. *Now rare.*

1589 Sir Francis *Pun. Sarm. Cities Richmond* Wks. (1596) 311 Yf the ouerseasoners of the chiefest orderly taken ...be misruled. 1683 Brookes *Gold. Mine*, v. (1862) 120 The church hath no absolute power ...to exact their pastors, as chuse him, to call him orderly. 1823 Byron *Juan* xvi. 72 That...all may know...that thou dostself also walkest orderly and keepest the law. *a* 1859 Hoover *Ones Time* (1906) I. 339 As long as they lived orderly. 1892 *Pilot* (Quincy) 16 July 24, I...let him go with me, which he did very orderly. 1897 Sir Geo. *Wat Tyler* 21 I, Comporting ourselves orderly, As gentlefolk ought to.

†3. *Arch.* (Cf. ORDER *sb.* 9 b.) *Obs.*

1563 Shute *Archit.* B iv b, The diuerse of the five pillers orderly to be vsed, who of them is his kynde, whither order of buildinges be vsurped of Virruuius as followeth *picnostyles, eustyles, diastyles, aræostyles, systyles.*

Orderly-man: see ORDERLY *a.* 4.

†**Ordinable ity.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being ordinable; capability of being ordained or directed to an end or purpose.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 284 That God is the prime efficient cause of the material ordinative act of sin, may be demonstrated...from the ordinability of all evil to some good. *a* 1700 Bp. Bull *Serm.* in Wks. 1827 I. 200 One should seem to God ought to be such, as that it may have, though not a merit of condignity to deserve everlasting bliss ...yet an ordinability to a great degree of our (church expression) [i.e. that is, a meetness, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining of it.

†**Ordinable,** *a. Obs.* [*ad.* med.L. *ordinabil-is*, f. *ordinare* to ORDAIN. Cf. OF. *ordenable*, *ordenable* (Godef.).] Capable of being ordained, ordered, or directed *to* an end, purpose, or destiny.

1587-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) 19 Every thing though it be good, is in *non ad* towarde good, but it is good by that it is ordainable to the greate goodnes. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Montgom's Aduice* xiv. § 32 The Killing any self is not way ordinable to good. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. I. 3 The knowledge...is not much ordinable or applicable to the use and benefit of the Man that knows them.

Ordinal (*o'dinəl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*ad.* late L. *ordinālis* denoting order or place in a series (as a number), f. *ordin-*, *ordo* ORDER: see -AL. Cf. F. *ordinal*, used by Oresme, 1348-c., but not in Cotgr., nor in common use till 17th c.]

†1. Conformable to order, rule, or custom; regular, ordinary, orderly. *Obs.*

c 1386 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 160 We myȝte manlik more be ordynel lyves of men. 1398 Trevisa *tr. Barth. De P. R.* (1495) vi. 115/1 To hope obedyence and ordynall subjeccion of the subgettes to theyr soueraynes.

2. Marking position in an order or series; applied to those numbers which refer an object to a certain place in a series of such objects (*first, second, third*, etc.), as distinguished from the CARDINAL numbers (*one, two, three*, etc.).

1570 Mansion *Ep. Gram.* 12 *marg.*, Ordinall Nauenbs, *chez* Dr. Andrewes *Serm.* II. 222 'Primus' is an ordinal number. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 Number ...whether Cardinal, as three, six, nine; or Ordinal, as the second, third, or fourth. 1702 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 177 Third is an Adjective, and is call'd an Ordinal Number, as There is a Cardinal Number. 1890 Sweet *Short Hist. Eng. Gram.* 156 Most of the ordinal numerals are derivatives of the cardinal ones.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Of or pertaining to an order of animals or plants, or to natural order in general.

1820-32 *Good's Study Med.* ed. 4. II. 1 The ordinal name usually chosen of is Phlegmitis. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 182 The dominance of their capsule; a character which is not now employed as of ordinal importance. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 190 Specific, or generic, or ordinal lines of distinction.

4. Of or pertaining to holy orders. *rare.*

1840 G. S. Faber *Prim. Chr.* (1844) I. 240 Such an arrangement evidently suppose the ordinal identity of Bishops and Presbyters.

5. Relating to, or consisting of, a row or rows.

1892 *Classical Rev.* 480/1 All the pieces move both in an ordinal or straight line...or in a diagonal line. 1897 F. Thompson *New Poems* 139 Hand in hand in ordinal dances.

B. *sb.* An ordinal number: see 2.

1551 Pricketts *Sp. Dict.* F 5, The ordinals are, which declare the order of place or time. 1670 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 41 The Denominators are best propounded by the Ordinals, as halves, thirds, etc. 1880 R. G. Latham *Elem. Comp. Philol.* v. iv. 792 The cardinals as compared with the ordinals are certainly abstract, and, as such, ought, at the first view, to be the newer terms.

Hence **O'rdinalism,** the quality of being ordinal. 1884 Webster cites Latham.

Ordinal (*o'dinəl*), *sb.*[2] [ad. med.L. *ordināle*, sb. use of neuter of *ordinālis* adj.: see prec. Cf. F. *ordinal* (1378 in Godef.).]

†1. A book containing rules, or a body of rules or regulations. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf. III.* 192 To every Monke...He hath after his Ordinal assigned in frigot to serue[*sic*]. 1398 Trevisa's *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) viii. (1535) 176 [Night bell] is a Rule, Siege, or [*sic*] Regimen or an Ordinal, how they a Rule, Siege, or [*sic*] Regimen or an Ordinal, how they shal do, and be ordeyned. 1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2),

Ordinal 1b.—sometimes used for a Book, containing the Orders and Constitutions of a Religious House or College.

2. A book setting forth the order of the services of the Church, or of any one of them, as they existed before the Reformation; a service-book.

1487 Statutes (Rolls) VII. 292 He made [a] ordynal of the service of holy chirche, and clepid it [a Constitucion]. c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 201 As I hane red in dyuerse olde Ordinalis of Cathedral Chirchis and of Monasteries in Yngland. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 2 All Bookes called Antiphoners, Missales, Ordinales, shall be abolished. c 1726 Lisle in Ulrich *Cal. Cur.* II. 189 An Ordinal in which was ordained the manner of saying and solemnizing divine offices. 1848 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xlii, Other Churches equally with that of Sarum would have had their Ordinals.

3. A book prescribing the rules to be observed, and containing the form of service to be used, in the ordination of deacons and priests, and the consecration of bishops.

1658 Blackall *Counsel. Epis.* 122 Their exemption .. were either against our English Ordinall, or against the Legality of our Bishops. 1731-8 Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 84 The new Common Prayer-book was brought into the House, with an ordinal or form of ordaining bishops, priests, and deacons. 1878 *Prayer-book Interleaved* 339 This prayer is in the Roman Ordinal preceded by an exposition of the duties of a priest.

Ordinance (*ɔ·dinăns*), *sb.* Also 4–6 **orden-**, ordyn-, (4 ordrun-, 5 ordeyn-). 5–8 **ordon-**, (6 ordein-). 6–8 **ordin-**; 4–5 **-unse**, 4–6 **-aunce**, **-ans**, 5 **-ause**, **-anse**, **-awnce**. [a. *OF. ordenance*, *ordrun-*, *ordeyn-*, *ordine*, mod. F. *ordonnance*, ad. med. L. *ordinantia*, f. *ordinant-em*, pr. pple. of *ordinare* to Ordain: cf. the various Ordinaire, Ordinarie.] The action of ordaining, ordering, or arranging; the fact or condition of being ordained or arranged.

†1. Arrangement in ranks or rows; esp. in order of battle; battle-array or a mode of battle-array; also, a display of military force; a host in array.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 178 Alle be Saxones assemble to be schalk was seiden, & alle her ordinaunce, kyng B. it wonde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 202 Syrrit that ordinance lerd thai. 1456 Sir G. Hayy *Lawe Armes* (S. T. S.) 110 We fynd be sundre custumis of wourkis than ordynaunce of bataillis. c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 19 He assembled alle his folke and putte hem in fayr ordonnance of bataylle. 1532 [Lyndesay *Monarche* 3419, I saw Pope Julius marschyne Fasse in the feilde .., With ane ryche ordell ordinance. 1600 Holland *Livy* I. 431 A whole troupe of horsmen may ride upright under them in ordinance of battell.

2. Arrangement in regular sequence or proper relative position; disposition (of things or matters) according to rule; ordered, arranged, or regulated condition; *order*. *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 103 Cowth. MS.: Destroy be be disposicion and ordinaunce thynges to necessitie thinges. c 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 303 The *ordenaunce* be cursorye to ordinaunce *After* my lust. c 1440 *Gest. de la Tour* (1868) 134 The kepte hir estate to iustis, and of no good ordinaunce. 1552-60 tr. *Sacrobosco Sphere* 21 Astronomye is divided in foure partes. In the ordinaunce of the sterres; In dispositions of be signes [etc.]. 1552 Cornelius *Chron.* 200[5] 21 This is the ordinaunce of the dooinkeepers .. to remaine in the house of the Lorde. 1699 Lister *Journ. Paris* 36 The Ordonnance and Design of most of the Royal and great Gardens in and about Paris are of his Invention.

3. Arrangement of literary material, or collection of parts, as in architecture, in accordance with some plan or rule of composition or artistic production; also, a characteristic series of architectural parts: = Ordinance 1.

1480 Caxton *Chron.* 313 Which were agreed the ordinaunce of suyr Book. 1484 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 30 To dyuysshe the matter by chapytres in the best ordynaunce that I thof coude. 1593 Lo. Stanhope *Proteus* I. 1. 1. I have interrupted this history in 3^e^ former ordynance and now resolue-wise. 1663 Robins *Diary & Mem.* Yorke's invention is admirable, his ordinance full and strong. 1706 Phillips, *Ordinance*, in Architecture, the giving to all the parts of a Building, the just Dimension and Quantity which they require, according to the Model. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 108 (ed. 2) 73 With regard to the columnar ordinance, the Doric was at this period cultivated to a higher degree of grace. 1880 Fergusson *Hist. Mod. Archit.* 184 It is not easy to ascertain how far the ordinance of the present building was influenced by his designs. 1882 *Academy* 1 Aug. 84/1 Want of ordinance has led Major T. to perpetual repetition.

†3. The arranging of plans; devising, contriving, planning; a device, contrivance, plan. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Otuel* 49 Pei..makeden alle here ordenaunce, To wennen seppen be king of Frizen. c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 480 (516) Ek with be soleyn gostes. Geo be sped I wol half a day to dwelle Right for to spoken of so ordenaunce How we be Grekes mygten don outraunce. c 1450 *Merl. Chron. Camden.* 1856) 19 Cenpere Lolfardus .. hadde purposid .., to haue slayn the kyng.. but the kyng ..was warned of their fals purpos and ordinaunce. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Engl.* ccxxix. 209 Commens hen spoug in englond though contenyng and ordynaunce of the hens purchesers, that sire Edward of Carnarbon was slayn.

†b. Institution; foundation (*of* anything). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* ix. 3 Scribeli the worbi mand parfis bi the ordynaunce of the world.

†4. The action or process of making ready, preparing, or providing; preparation, provision, equipment; a preparatory step or measure; hence, the result of such, provision *of* (something). *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 488 (534) And Troylus lost al his purveaunce Knew as he dorste .. Shulde bere upon us ought gret ordinaunce. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 320 When men passed .. ouer that yle men maden ordynaunce to ete passen by bulquare, ay depse or more. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 10 That he may wisely purveye and make conuey ordynaunce ayens hem. c 1500 *Pol. Expressyons* 50 in Hall. *E. E. P.* II. 98 Grete ordynaunce of gonnes the kynge to make, And stryppe them at London all at ones. c 1530 *MS. Additional* 6113, ff. 108 The counterpeyses clothe of golde, the sumpteus of whyte sarcenette, were of the same sorte and condicion. 1580 Baret *Alv. D* 1088 The first ordinances, or first comings, which is done with a role, *Adventicia*. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 126 But there was no ordinance, no provision made for the establishing of their barbarous customs and manners.

†5. Material adjuncts, appurtenances, furniture. *Obs.*

1422 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 135/1 The Tynne, Stuff and Ordinaunce to the same myne belonging. 1510 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 616 Cyrcumices, mobles, ordynaunces, and many other thyng concerning the same covering. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (*St. Andrew's, Norwich*) in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1862) VII. 92 Item the ordynaunce of the sepulcre geuen ut vr. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 36 *marg.* (Was the house finished) with all the appertenances thereof, and with all the ordinances thereof.

†6. *spec.* Warlike provision, equipment, or stores: now Ordnance, q. v.

5. The action of ordering or regulating; regulation, direction, management; authoritative appointment or dispensation; *control*, disposal. *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) By be ordynaunce of be counsel it was ordeined to Brutayn, Wich Willam conquerd, were bat wile Alayn. c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 733, I putte me holly in youre disposicion and ordinaunce. c 1400 Brampton *Mother of God* 51 Thus schapen art by goddis ordynaunce To gouyn for vs. c 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 200 b, Concerning the lyfes .. made by the duke therunto, and ordinances. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 63 Shilfil be the infinite diuyne ordinanss. 1609 Gaul *Cert. Gostlyes* v. 5 § 2 That Ordinance of God, whereby every creature is governed and guyded. 1683 Richard *Pleas. Engl.* 133 Divers monks exact cash and godly. It is not under St. Cecilia's ordinance.

b. That which is ordained or decreed by the Deity or by Fate; a dispensation, decree, or appointment of Providence or of Destiny.

c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlix. 11 Gods wayes are his ordynaunce & willes. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 69 He wist it was goddis ordinaunce. 1592 J. Bellenden in Stripe *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. ii. App. xxix. 82 By the mere just ordinance you by the sacrifice ordinance. 1611 Speed *Chron. Gt. Brit.* II. 248 If you would consider the true cause.. Why all these things fell out so from their Ordinance, Their Manners, and pre-deemed Fashion.

6. Authoritative direction how to proceed or act; established rule or body of principles; system of government, polity, or discipline. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 201 Of Godes ordinaunce he founde be schaip. c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 For his rede thaddeu clerkes .. gyuen God for his ordenaunce [L. ordinacionem] were hopis to his strengthe. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 98 After be constitucions and ordinaunce of be cuntrey where bai dwell. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 61 Cyuyle ordynaunce ys but as a mean to bryng man to clennesse thys ys of nature. 1642 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. ii. Who (1831) 102 As the reteine from the Captivity things were only verse'd after the ordinance of Moses and David. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 725 Nor has peasant'd Counsel And elegant .. The total subversion and wit of God. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vi. 322 Then the voice Of his own people, uttering their ordinance, musing sedinance.

7. An authoritative direction, decree, or command; in more restricted sense, a public injunction or rule of narrower scope, less permanent nature, or less constitutional character than a *law* or *statute*, as a decree of a sovereign, an enactment of a municipal or other local body, etc.

As to the distinction between ordinance and statute, see Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1878) III. 170, II. Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. 576, § 290. In Eng. Hist. the decrees of the Ordainers (with the king's assent) in 1310-11 were 'ordinances'; the name is also given to the *Ordinances of the Forest* (1306) & to Rd. II., and the *Ordinance of the Staple* (27 Ed. III. st. 2), 1354. The Acts of the Long Parliament also often were at first called *Ordinances*: one of them was the *Self-denying Ordinance* of 1645, ordaining that no member of parliament should thenceforth hold any civil or military office. After 1649 the name 'act' was officially used; but as all these 'acts' were expunged from the Statute-book at the Restoration, they are usually referred to as 'ordinances'. In reference to French History, 'the Ordinances' are esp. those of Charles X in 1830, overthrowing the constitution, and superseding the liberty of the press. See also Ordonnance 2, 3 b.

1363 R. Bruere *Manual. Synne* 1480 Stryuyne ye Godlys ordynaunce. For vengeaunce to take vengeaunce [etc.]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 Pelour here ye ordynaunce of pis gilde. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (c. 1859) 61 Ordynaunces of prynce lawes in Reames and in communtees bin clepid statutes. 1477 *Paynyngha. Parish in Statutes Misc.* (1878) 21 Richard Dyschelyff .. holde it wele [1 mengyn man hauyng .. ganne ordinance of the yon. 1588 *Shef. 3 Rolls* v. 10 § 5 Every Person..that shall take any Licence contrary to this Ordinance. 1591-87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 500/1 This yeare [1302] also there were ordinances made for the state and gouernement of the realme, by the prelats, nobles, and barons, which were confirmed with the assurance of excommunication against all those that should go about to breake the same. 1598 Barrey *Theor. Warres* 11, 30 We shall obey the ordinances of the Emperor Maior. 1620 Cocon *Stat. Genoa* (1647) 230 An Ordinance is a word having a more private and less powerfull signification than the word Law: for it is a Law but of a secondary power, enacted by a Corporation, Company or Committein. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 125 They should have no Ordinance of Parliament for their Indemnity. 1787 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 183 Laws and ordinances, which are framed according to the aspect of the day. 1807 Hazlitt *Const. Hist.* (1858) II. 2, 280 The most popular foundation for the self-asserting ordinance .. was more found in Hamden. 1830-2 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* (1831) On the 29th of July, 1701 [Geo. N. S.] signed three Ordinances which superseded the Constitution. 1832 Arnulph Ord. *Trial* 22 Dec. This gave Genoa ..to the editor of a journal, and wrote against the Ordinances. 1879 Sylvan Court *Hist.* II. xvii, § 192 The Senate is primarily a legislative act, the ordinance is primarily an executive one; ..the enacting process incorporates the senate into the body of the national law, the royal ratification of the ordinance simply asserts that the process mentioned in the ordinance will be observed from henceforth.

8. A practice or usage authoritatively enjoined or prescribed; *esp.* a religious or ceremonial observance, as the sacraments.

1388 Wyclif *Titus* Prol., He weneth that ordeynyngis & ordinaunce of the ordynaunce of preestheed, and of spiritual conversacioun. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 12090 (Trin.) Pei bare be childe..bope be temple For be dy of lijm, bat dide bat ordinaunce[Cott. nouuse] was of be lau. 1843 C. Cant. *Serm.* in Kay *Consonancy & Consonancy* (1847) 163 This service, being according to God's ordinance baptized by Christ, whereby he instituted the sacraments, Christ and the benefits of the new covenant are represented, sealed, and applied to believers. a 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) II. 398 Private members making speeches in the church assemblies to the disturbance and hinderance of the ordinances. 1704 Nelson *Festivals & Fasts* 23 viii. (1706) 320 Candidates of the sacred Ordinance [Confirmation]. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 29 Civil society is but the ordinance and institution of man. 1880 Stanley *Eccl. Ch.* ii. 72 Resisting the Witenagemot .. before the administration of the Eucharist, to guard the ordinance against Arian intruders. 1885 Stanley *Rec. Hunts.* (1886) 3 Many .. presented themselves as candidates for his baptism to implant faith that the ordinance was divine.

b. Applied esp. to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

1632-40 (? To observe the Ordinance', a usual expression with Independents and Baptists). c 1640 Sydserf *Anti-Sanct.* (c. 1658) 68 The table, on which were spread the bread and the wine on days when they had the ordinance; I think that was the correct phrase when our good folks intended 'the communion'.

†9. The decree of an umpire settling a matter in dispute; the authoritative settlement of relations between parties. *Obs.*

1383 Rashdall *Britain* I. 79 This ordinance thaim thocht the best. 1422 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 604/1 This is the ordinance that Thomas Archebishop of Canterbury, and Richard Lord the Grey .. have made betwen William Lord the Roos on that one partie and Robert ..on that other partie. 1589 J. Rogers *Gd. Godly Lone* (1876) 181 The ordinance that God made betweene man and wife.

†10. Appointment to office; *esp.* admission to office in the Church; = Ordination 2. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 140 His successour schal come to be primat of Canterbury, and he schal take his ordynaunce [L. *ordinacionem*, 1482-91 ordinacion] of hym. 1432 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 164/1 To make or ordeine any Officer .. of whom the makyng and ordinaunce..longed to you.

†11. Rank, order (in the state). *Obs. rare*—1.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii. 12 Things ensued ..to .. be still, and wonder. When were the hat of my ordinance stood as to speake of Peace, or Warre.

†12. = *Company of Ordinance*: see Ordinance 2 b. *Obs.*

†Ordinance, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *ordinance*, Ordinance *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with ordinance or military equipment, esp. artillery.

1591 Elyot *Gov.* iv. ii, A shippe of wonderfull bignesse, well ordinanced and manned for his defence and warlik conducte. c 1598 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 20 Frysers and Rowgalies so well ordinanced and with such gonns as was not seen in straytes before. *Ibid.* 109 This was a strong pinnace well waled, pyched and ordinanced but not manned.

Ordinand (*ɔ·dinănd*). [ad. L. *ordinand-us*, *gerundive of ordinare* to Ordain.] One who is about to be ordained, a candidate for ordination.

1892 Bunsen *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ordinand*...in Ecclesiastical Antiquities, one about to receive orders. 1893 Dioces. *Hist. Ch. N. S.* III. 192 The only dress prescribed to the ordinands.

Ordinant (*ɔ·dinănt*), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [In 15th c. a. Of. *ordinant*, pr. pple. of *ordiner*; in modern use ad. L. *ordinant-em*, pr. pple. of *ordinare*: see Ordain v.]

A. *adj.* That orders, arranges, regulates, or directs; †able to order or direct (*obs.*).

c 1400 Sayings *Saints, Cov. Leet Bk.* 109 He by commendour worthe, & spouysis, & ordinant. 1800 Spence *Dem.* v. ii. 48 (Jod.) Every in that was Homers ordinant. 1870 Rossetti *Lect. Art* iii. 72 The instantaneously selective and ordinant energy of the brain.

B. *sb.* One who ordains or confers holy orders.

1840 Bunsen *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ordinant*, a person conferring orders. 1889-93 Schaff-Herzog *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1702 The Council of Trent declares .. that the words of the ordinant, 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost', have efficacy.

†Ordinarial, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. med.L. *ordinalis* Ordinance + -al.] Of or pertaining to ordinances; of the nature of an ordinance.

1697 *Taste Coffee*, *Pr.* 1901. 10 All the passages and proceedings, both ordinarial and provisional whereby to consult and commensurate himself to his people.

O·rdinar, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.*; now only *dial.* Forms: 5 **ordonnayre**, 5–6 **ordinar**, **ordynare**, 6–9 **ordinare**, 6– **ordinar**, (9 **ordnar**). [*a.* OF. *ordenal*, *ordinaire* adj. and sb., ad. L. *ordinārius*: see ORDINARY *a.* and *sb.*]

A. *adj.* = ORDINARY *a.*

Prudes ordinar: see ORDINARY *a.* 3.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. *Aganis.* Consalouris, and chamberlane ordinare to ...Lord, King of France. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 60 The Marycones brake the ordinar tabels of the stayres. 1583 J. BURGHAM *Godlyne. St. Andrew* Wks. (1629) 6 The ordinar expenses of the college of humanitie. 1614 WITHER *Sat. to King* in *Turnaliis* (1633) 238, I speak not this, because I think there be More than the ordinarie gifts in me. c 1670 *Bond to* G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 43, I shall take, or appointed any Person or Persons guilty thereof, and present them to the Judge Ordinar. 1690 Sir W. HOPE *Scoring-Master* 126 The ordinar Complement of all Fencing-Schools. 1806 J. WILSON *Nest. Awake*, Wks. 1855 I. 113, I wad rather get ten five hunder times in an ordnar way.

b. *Ex ordinar.*, adjectival and adverb. phr. (*Sc.*): Beyond what is usual; unusual, unusually.

1893 *Gaud. R. Gillaine* II. 196 They were by ordinars obedient and submissive. *Ibid.* 251 With a calm voice, attuned to by ordinars solemnity.

B. *sb.* = ORDINARY *sb.*, in various senses.

1503 *Bidding Prayer* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 84 *Pro* all prelates and ordinars. 1565 *Pantree Lett.* II. 188 He was chief Justic of the Pees and hes ordinare. 1585 CARTER *Chas.* 12 20 Ye shal bylane in holy churche our ordeinynge maker & her ordonnayre. 1597 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 240 The ordinarbuir getting takin for their ordinar, viz., dennare, supper and bedding. a 1598 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 267 Feild presents, with all their ordinaris at pasche and bellat. 1600 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 3, 102 They name of thame have ordiner here our Judg with thame quhair thai ar chak ordiner. 1628 SCOTT *Grit. Mysd.* xviii, Our minde's one rule-out, where no ordinar, else. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* v. 55 There's not an ordnar man there nor in my ordnar.

Hence †**O·rdinarly** *adv.* = ORDINARILY.

1557 N. T. (*Geneva*) *Tobe* viii, 20 Among them, that ordinarly came to worship. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 286 Ane full diverse ordinarlie. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 Souls ...are ordinarly afraid and stand in awe of false terrors.

Ordinarily (*ɔ·rdinərili*), *adv.* [f. ORDINARY *a.* + -LY².]

1. In an ordinary manner or degree.

†**1.** In conformity with rule or established custom or practice; according to settled method; as a matter of regular practice or occurrence. *Obs.*

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 558/1 *Ar...*god ...tolde's twyce or thryse both euenes and vprysinges to come to him, no doubt for other bokes vwaine, gyuen vnwyse by vnwise ages to, call ordinarily vpon them both of boys lyke yonncy still. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 2 The same ordinaryes ...shall ... procede ... ordinarylye or summarylye, accordynge to ... the said ecclesiastycall lawes. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 8 *Mod. Epist.* 121 Springs and Rivers ...do [not] derive the Water, which they ordinarily refund, from Rains.

2. In the ordinary or usual course of events or state of things; in most cases; usually, commonly.

1559 EDEN *Decades* 176 We ought not to iudge of that whiche chaunceth seldome, but of that which happeneth most ordinarilie. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 388 Ye ...Masters ...there are ordinarily heavier needs. 1692 T. H. (*tit.*) *Anc. New Interest.* 58 Of a more blew colour than Land ordinarily is. 1772 J. LOGAN tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 130 The Trees and Shrubs that are ordinarily made use of. 1849 *Monastery Hist. Reg.* vii. 8. 230 The gates of Whitehall, which ordinarily stood open to all comers, were closed.

3. In an ordinary degree; to the usual extent. Esp. in phr. *more than ordinarily* = unusually, exceptionally: cf. ORDINARY *a.* 3 c.

1637 LOCKE *Seal Wind. Mem. Chr.* 112 If they were but ordinarily fair and prudent Men. 1709 *Tatler* No. 61 ¶ 2, I am more than ordinarily desirous to do Justice to the Ingenious. 1876 MRS. VENN *Homeward Call.* 25 The ordinarily intelligent child, with a healthy appetite for books.

4. In the ordinary way; as is normal or usual.

1851 BRIDGWATER *Operat. with* 181 But D G ordinarily remains fast by the first thumb will be extraordinarily educated by the second. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. Prof. 11 Miserable...to be found in any ordinarily furnished library.

Ordinariness (*ɔ·rdinərinĕs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being ordinary; usual or commonplace character; (with *an* and *pl.*) an instance of this quality.

1604 SHAKES. *Meas.* II. 1. 1 Lay [*sc.* your] deputation and popular love especially upon diligence and ordinariness. a 1665 J. GREGORY *Pellicd in the Spirit* (1677) 297 Whereas the persons yet under reproof are wont to protest ...[*sc.* to] ordinariness of conversation, or teaching, in the ministry which they have a mind to quit. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 326 An idiomatic ordinariness of diction, which has been praised for its congruity. 1871 H. R. FOWLER *Living Truth* 247 The right verses mark through a variety of ordinarinesses to the final.

Ordinary (*ɔ·rdinări*), *sb.* Also 4–7 **ordyn-**, 5–6 **ordon-**, 7 **ordin-**. [In earlier senses, a. early OF. and Anglo-F. *ordinarie*, ad. med.L. *ordinārium* (sc. *forbis*, *liber*, etc.); and in next, *sb. ordinārius*; in some senses prob. immediately from the L. words; later senses are partly native developments of the earlier, partly translations of F. *ordinaire*, and largely, elliptical uses of ORDINARY *a.*, sometimes after F. types.]

I. Applied to a person or staff of persons.

1. *Eccl. and Common Law.* One who has, of his own right and not by special deputation, immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical cases, as the archbishop in a province, or the bishop or bishop's deputy in a diocese.

[1292 BRITTON iii. xxiii. § 3 Et tel cas covendra de ceo estre certifié par le Roialle et par les ordinaries.] c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 384 *Feodo*...hen yeuyngs for buriynge and ober ordinaries. 1480 *Bury Wills Examined* 61 The ordinary, afore whom the next moneent schall be proued. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Mont. Brit.* (1811) 223 Clarkes indyted of felonye shalbe delyuered to the ordynaryes. 1530 SIMONDS *Testamental* 109 The ordinarye which dothe vnderfo the authorite from the lorde to the Bishop or Ordinarye of euerie diocesse. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Ordinarie* (*Ordinarius*), though in the civil laws, wherein the word is taken, it doth signifie any iudge that hath authoritie to take knowledge of causes in his owne right, as he is a magistrate, and not by deputation: yet in our common laws, it is most commonly ...taken for him, that hath ordinarie iurisdiction in causes ecclesiastical. 1680 Bp. CANTERBURY in *Magd. Coll.* & *Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 113 The King...is Supreme Ordinary of this Kingdom. 1787 BUCHANAN *Comic. Ps.* lxxiii. 1 If the bishop be both patron and ordinary, he shall not have a double time allowed him to collate in. 1872 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 561 It was agreed that all Lollards ...should be handed over to the ordinaries to be tried.

2. *Civil Law.* A judge having authority to take cognizance of cases in his own right and not by delegation; *spec.* in Scotland, one of the five judges of the Court of Session who constitute the Outer House (= *Lord Ordinary*, ORDINARY *a.* 2); in *C. L.*, a judge of a court of probate.

1590 [see prec. sense]. 1642 *Terms Ld. & Ly* 122, 1658 in *Publications* ... 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 104/1 From Sir Hugh's ...ordinaries ...the Ordinaries then were fame the Judges of the Inner-House, as they most sometimes read memorials. ...I do not know a more laborious life than that of one of the Lords Ordinary. 1880 W. ELLIS *Dict. Law Scot.* 1356/2 The Junior or last appointed Ordinary of the Five Divisions is appointed to act as Junior of the two permanent Lords Ordinary of the Second Division.

3. An officer in a religious fraternity having charge of the convent, etc.: = med.L. *ordinārius* (Du Cange). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1481 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 66 The Secretary of the Monastrie of Bury bryng Edmund, Ordinarie of the same place.

4. a. A diocesan officer appointed to give criminals their soul-curses, and to prepare them for death; more fully *o. of accts and sentens*. b. The chaplain of Newgate prison, whose duty it was to prepare condemned prisoners for death. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1598 FLORIO (ed. 2), *Ordinario*, ...Also the Bishop of the Diocesans Iudge at Sessions and Assizes, to giue Malefactors their Necke-verses, and to iudge whether they read or no. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. viii, The Ordinary's paid for reading the prayers, and the parish-priest for reading the condemned. 1754 RICHARDSON *Sir. Grandison* (1781) I. 87 He is a kind of Ordinary, out of Newgate, but of course. 1900 Sir W. BESANT in *Daily News* 5 Sept. 6/2 The prisoner was conveyed to the room in a cart over his own coffin, while the ordinary sat beside him and exhorted him.

†**5.** A dirge: = PLACEBO. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 71 b, The players...are prompted by one called the Ordinary, who followeth at their back with the booke in his hand.

†**6.** A courier conveying dispatches or letters at regular intervals; hence, post, mail. *Obs.* (= F. *ordinaire*, 1701 in LITTRÉ.)

1687 THORESBY *Lett. to Ceremide* Wks. 1830 II. 32 By the last Ordinary from Spain, it appears that they dream no more of War there than they do of Fire. 1704 SWIFT *Operation of Spirit* Wks. 1768 I. 202, I have not had a line...these three last ordinaries. 1730 OLIVER SWIFT in G. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 28, I have not the answer, as yet, ...but hope to have one by ye next week's ordinary.

†**7.** A staff of officers in regular attendance or service: cf. ORDINARY *a.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1598 in *Nichols Ord. Househ.* (1790) 161 The ordinary of the King's chamber which have benche at Court & also their diets within the Court. (Here follows a list of officers of the Household.)

8. †**a.** *Mount.* (See quot. 1769.) *Obs.*

a 1640 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 272/1 He is to take care to pay the Ordinary of the Navy every Quarter. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 330 *Rumble's*, that ran 1744, etc. read he allowed for the ordinary of the navy. 1737 BRACEGIRDLE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 32 They were all labouring men, belonging to the ordinary of Portsmouth yard. 1784 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ordinary*, the establishment of the persons employed by the government to take charge of the ships of war, which are laid up in...harbour. These are...composed of the warrant-officers of the said ships, ...and their servants. There is besides a crew of labourers enrolled in the list of the ordinary.

b. (See quot. 1865.) Chiefly in phr. *in ordinary* (of a ship), laid up or out of commission: also *fig.*

1759 *Ent. Mustring Fleet* in Warrant-Officers (1804) Duty on board any Ships in Ordinary. 1841 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1856) I. 192 The ironclads laid up in ordinary. 1883 P. BIGOT *Dockyard Econ.* 132 Dockyard ordinance is merely another name for reserves of ships of war. When ships of war are said to be in ordinary, the meaning is that they are in one of three stages of readiness for commission and active service. 1898 T. E. LAWRENCE in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* XII. 89 "In ordinary" at that time [1802] meant being repaired, or waiting to be repaired, but certainly not fit for service.

II. Rule, ordinance, ordinal. (= med.L. *ordinārius*, *ordinārium*.)

†**9.** A formula or rule prescribing a certain order or course of action; an ordinance, regulation, precept. **b.** A prescribed or customary course or procedure; regular custom or wont. *Obs.*

1503 E. BARNES *Memor. Epwne* (1912) Wyll how persons bye shulde fare or Whan here purpoleuers ogherre myght, Wyll here wedyng, gode spedde. And with ordynarys of holy churche. c 1530 *Lyte Myst.* in *Hymns. Soc.*) 87 To obey the ordinaryes of the temple schewe. 1548 in *Nichols Chron. Grant* 140 The thyrteenth of the Subdeacons ...to make it bake the bread ...according to the auncient ordinary of the howshold. 1594 CARPER *Memorie's Estate*, B7(2) (1626) 129 Oft times they procure the Senate, and their ordinaries in vain make unchaistitie by statutes.

10. A rule prescribing, or book containing, the order of divine service, esp. that of the mass; the established order or form for saying mass; the service of the mass, or that part preceding and following the canon.

1552 FESTIVE *Chron.* an. 1552ff. 249 Bokes, that were occupied in the devyne service of the Churche, as the Ordynall or Commen-prayers, the whyche ...is now named Salysbery use, or the ordinary after Salysbery use. 1629 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. 1. § 23 Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, devised that Ordinary or form of service, which hereafter was observed in the whole kingdom. a 1631 MARMYON *Lovers' Melt.* Wks. 1748 II. 283 The judicial determination, which recognised by the King[s] right ...to make ordinaries for the ruleing rule of the Church.

†**11.** A devotional manual containing instructions for the conduct of life. *Obs.*

1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* colophon, Here endeth the boke named the Ordynarye of Crysten Men, ...enprynted in Flete Strete by Wynken de Worde. 1508 BOORDE (title) The Ordinarye for all Iayfolkes Diryllaus to leade a Vertuous and Godly lyfe.

III. Something ordinary, regular, or usual. (From the adj. in Fr. or Eng.)

†**12.** A lecture read at regular or stated times.

1532–50 tr. *Hyginus* (Rolls) VIII. 219 His lapsede verein Rifeande to forgete that impression ...by studyinge for an ordinary to be hadde in the nouvene Scheppes. c 1590 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 2, xliv, The Bedell or shall cite the Doctor from his place to the common Scooles to reade his Ordinarye.

†**13.** Customary fare; a regular daily meal or allowance of food; by extension, a fixed portion, an allowance of anything (= F. *ordinaire*). *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xvi. 173 They...remayne and kepe were gardes and enbusshes than [*provided* that] they seeth for their ordinarye. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 10/2 Abbots...his house is frequented ...of the nobilitie ...yet his ordinarie is so good, that a verie few set feasts are provided for them. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 119 Give him rather more Hay to eat, than to hold him in waste, and other than to give him his ordinarie of Oats. 1687 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. § 22 Not to be sure to be left to eat a gentleman, whose single ordinary runs not as much as would ...a fair subsistence for some whole families. a 1688 Sir W. WILDE *Dis. Medic.* (1738) 45 Behemoth is satisfied with that ordinary which the mountains bring him forth.

14. A public meal regularly provided at a fixed price in an eating-house or tavern; also, formerly, the company frequenting such a meal, the 'table'.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 17 They might have ...finde pretie dish at the great gentrie ordinarie with Delphidius. 1630 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 356 He kept a daily Ordinary (thanks being the only dish that guests were to pay). 1670 J. WEB. *Stone Coll. of Clerk* and loving society ...in setting table of ordinary. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 ¶ 6 In the presence of the whole Ordinary (for we were gathered about him in the Garden. 1777 MORRITT *Mem. Prod.* xix. (1886) 41 A board being out of a window signifying, 'An ordinary Ordinarily on Saturdays and Sundays'. 1887 H. SWEET *Elementy* xxiv. 2 Jim...played a very good knife and fork at the farmers' ordinary.

fig. 1750 W. KENRICK (title) The Repository, or Poetical Ordinary; consisting of Great Variety of Dishes in Prose and Verse. 1846 CLARENDON *Log. Terms*, 303 The two public ordinaries of literature, the circulating library and the periodical press.

b. An eating-house or tavern where public meals are provided at a fixed price; a dining-room in such a building.

In the 17th cent. the more expensive ordinaries were frequented by men of fashion, and the dinner was usually followed by gambling; hence the term was often used as synonymous with 'gambling house'.

1590 PARSS *Disc. Ind.* (1851) 5 A 1591 may be as well and cleanely tabled at an English house in Ireland ...as at the best ordinaries in England. 1632 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* (1868) 141 The worshipfull sorts of all Eighteenpeny Ordinaries. 1712 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 182 All the odd words they have picked up in a Gaming-house or a gaming ordinary. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 276 The plaintiff had no right to invite upon going into the ordinary or any other particular room. 1885 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* III. 186 In one of the narrow streets leading towards Changside the noisiest a small one an ordinary.

c. In parts of the United States, as Virginia: A tavern or inn of any kind.

1724 P. FONTAIN *Trad. in Jamaica Hist. Rev.* V. 115 All Taverns there (Virginia) call'd Ordinary's. 1799 A. HUNTER *Journ.* 83 When he must take an ordinary. [Thus, here are no called in America]. 1862 WHITTIER *Mary Garvin's Pew* Ft. Wks. 1889 I. 13 By Thomas ...secured himself for the time ...and rode on to the ordinary.

†**d.** A gambling game carried on at an ordinary.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1900/2 Ruffings, Ordinaries, and other publick Games.

13. *Her.* A charge of the earliest, simplest, and commonest kind, usually bounded by straight lines, but sometimes engrailed, wavy, indented, etc.

The principal charges so classed are the Chief, Pale, Bend, Bend-sinister, Fess, Bar, Chevron, Cross, and Saltire.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* v. iii. (1660) 75 These Charges... which...do peculiarly belong to this Art, and are of ordinary use therein, in regard whereof they are called *Ordinaries*, *Ibid.* ix. xxvi. (1611) 182 Sometimes you shall find this Bend borne in the forme of some Ordinary, (as) displayed in Pale, three of them one above another. 1889 *Cussans Handbk. Her.* pt. ii. 38 Armorists usually divide the Ordinaries into Honourable Ordinaries and Subordinaries.

b. Hence, *Ordinary of Arms*, applied (*prem.*) to a book or work of reference in which heraldic bearings are arranged in some methodical order and referred to the persons or families who bear them; the converse of an *Armoury*, arranged in the order of the names of the persons.

This appears to have originated in a misunderstanding (perh. through a confused Ordinary *Book* of the supplicavit. *Book of Ordinaries* properly applied in 1828 by John Wilkie to the MS. work of R. Glover, Somerset Herald (1571–88). R. Glover's own MS., Brit. Mus. Tib. D. 2, has no title.

1828 J. Weaver *Harl. MS.* 1459 This is a true copie of a booke of Armes; otherwise called a booke of Ordinaries; wch was tricht and written by the hands of the late worthy gent. Robert Glouer Esquire Somerset Herauld. *a* 1708 H. Wagner *Descr. Heral. MSS.* 1108 A large collection of the Arms of English Families disposed by way of Ordinary... By a table shewing the Order of this Ordinary is wanting. 1781 Edmondson *Heraldry* (title-p. contains *inter alia*) Glover's Ordinary of Arms, augmented and improved. *Ibid.* Contents, A Copious Ordinary of Arms, originally compiled by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, and now enlarged and improved.

16. a. Ordinary condition, course, run, degree; ordinary state of health, etc. (In quots. 1672, 1710 = ordinary or regular course of reading.) *The ordinary*, what is customary or usual. *Now colloq.*

1582 Stocker *Tacitus, Hist.* ii. xiii. (1591) 177 Of a coldy and rainie wit, above the ordinary of those barbarous people. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 43, I see no more in you then in the ordinary Of Nature's sale-worke. 1672 J. Peaps in *Sel. Rep.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 231 Reading in my ordinary, I read these words Hag. ii. 19. 1710 Ch. Blackmore *Diary* 5 July in *Life* xvi. (1834) 331 In reading the Scripture in my Ordinary I got both reproof and instruction. 1846 J. Hamilton *Manner of Address* 18, 150 If he is in his 'best ordinary' he is content. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 14 Sept., Something out of the ordinary was anticipated.

b. An ordinary thing or person; something of usual or commonplace character. *rare.*

1804 Bloom *Coal. Hist.* iv. 238 Whs. (1871) I. 240/2 At that time Spain had no other worn save those of the Low Countries, which were grown into an ordinary. 1837 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 11, I would not have my Samuel Spriggs ranged any way but by my Samuel, and those by my healthy Sempers, and those by such Ordinaries as have the honest stirrage to them. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 2 Sept. 314/1 To teach and lift the common life about him, till its veriest ordinaries should feel the thrill of the new life.

17. Applied to various things of the more or less usual class or type, to distinguish them from others of some special sort.

†a. A particular make or variety of lawns. *Obs.* b. An unglazed locality of the outer yard, with one privy and one very small school. So called for some years after the introduction of the 'Safety' (1888, c 1885). c. An ordinary share (as distinguished from preference shares, etc.).

a. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 12 Kendes called Ordinar... being well wrought, thickned, milled, dressed and fully dried, shall weigh xx. li. at the least.

b. 1888 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 269/2 A youth who, on applying (at...Lordship) mounted his ordinary, rode out of the yard [etc.]. 1892 *Cycling* 84 Chagrined at his best on the Ordinary was riding when the rear-driver began to establish itself as a racing cycle.

c. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 6/2 The market values the ordinaries at over 113–118. 1900 *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 2/2 Last year the ordinaries were 4½ per cent.

†18. *Phrases.* (These might equally be placed under the adj.) *Of, for, in ordinary* (= F. *d'ordinaire, pour l'ordinaire*), in the ordinary course, as a regular custom or practice, ordinarily. *Obs.*

1598 J. Hayward *Sjiclus v. F.* iii. 23 Spiders of ordinarie hate flies Of all animalles, for weare wabs eated. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 200 In his Orations which ye know is of ordinary to be made before the Prince at the first assembly of both houses. 1596 Dalrymp. tr. *Leslaeus* (1884) 344 Twise that weeke, upon ye ordinarie, and once for them that came to be cured of the Kings evill. 1760 Essex *Kelm. Cert.* (1879) I. 8 It by May we find such round reason during that time, will love the affection a man for ordinary has to them[children]? 1808 Jamieson *Hermes* (1870) 131 We shall start then, in ordinary, but with these navigating cons of sight of the good seamen.

b. *In ordinary* added to official designations: esp. as expansion of *ordinary* (see Ordinary a. 5 b), and like it opposed to *extraordinary*, as *chaplain-in-ordinary* to his Majesty, *physician-in-ordinary* to the Prince of Wales.

a. 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckingham* in *Reliq.* (1651) 56 There is conveyed to Master Villiers an intimation of the Kings pleasure...to be...his Cup-bearer of Sack; and the Summer following he was admitted in Ordinary. *a* 1683 Walton *Angler* I. (1688) 14 Therefore I think we ought to be justly styled 'Jesse's servants in ordinary'. *a* 1688 Pepys (T.), He...was made after made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 30) 320 (List of Queen's Officers and Servants) Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty's Person. 1737 *Stat.* 11 Geo. II, c. 20 Ladies of the Bed-Chamber in Ordinary...Ladies of the Bed-Chamber Extraordinary. *Ibid.* 147 Upholster in Ordinary.

19. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. in sense 14, as *ordinary supper, -chapter, -singing*, etc.; **ordinary table**, the table at which an ordinary was served and which was afterwards cleared for gambling; hence, a gambling-table or gambling-house.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 130 Prepare not three ordinary tables, wher...you both spend your money vainely, and your time idly. 1633 Massinger *Pvem.* (Cholmeley Soc.) 63 We were well met: fie, ordinary suppers, and at breakfasts. 1680 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 72 He shall give guiltyone notice...at a town meeting or by a writing set up upon the ordinary or mill dore. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 166 That Ordinary Keepers within Philadelphia should bring in their Licenses on the day. 1722 *Providence Rec.* (1898) X. 123 Anne Tirpin vpon a license for Ordinary Keeping and 40/00 bond. 1813 Cobbett in *Edpr's Gen. Reg.* 1814 xxiii. 'Hells' in England...were previously known as 'Ordinary-Tables'.

b. in sense 8, as *ordinary ship*, etc.; †**ordinary-man** (see quot. 1789).

a. 1640 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* in (1704) 395/2 The Victualling of the Ordinary Ship hospers. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Hulkers*, *gardien*, the ordinary-men attending a royal dock-yard, and it's harbour or dock.

Hence **O'rdinaryist**, one who rides an 'ordinary' bicycle: see 17 b. **O'rdinaryship**, the quality, dignity, or personality of an ordinary.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 1/1 Taken altogether, the riding of the safety was even more ordinaryish better than that of the "ordinaryites." 1891 *St. Nicholas* 2 Mar. 426 On a wet day a safety rider is simply content with mud, while the ordinaryist is comparatively dumb. *a* 1892 Fuller (Webster), The same...doth not deprive his "ordinaryship, but only showeth that he was made an expert in an extraordinary manner. 1892 *Wheeling Rec.* XIII. 452 His Ordinaryship aiding in three new characters at once.

Ordinary (*o*·*ɹdinəɹi*), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5–6 **ordan-**, **-ane**, 7 **ordin-**. [ad. L. *ordinārius* regular, orderly, customary, usual, f. *ordo*, *ordin-*, Order: see -ary¹. Cf. F. *ordinaire* (OF. *ordenaire*, 13th c.), whence some of the uses are taken.]

†1. Conformable to order or rule; regular; orderly, methodical. *Obs.*

1529 Moor *Dyalogue* ii. Wks. 1163/1 Yf it were thus, God sholde lette none ordinarye ways for his gospell and feyth to be taught. 1555 W. Watreton *Fardle Facions* Aph. 314 Those [laws] that he left written by ordinarie...and hand framed togyther into one ordenarie treatie. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (ed. 2) 32 Your very table within the bounds of ordinary justice. 1639 I. W. tr. *Guzbeo's Chariot. Physic.* title-p., The advice of the best and ordinarist physitians.

2. Of a judge: Having regular jurisdiction, i. e. exercising authority by virtue of office and not by special deputation; *esp.* empowered *ex officio* to take cognizance of ecclesiastical or spiritual cases: now only in special collocations (cf. Ordinary *sb.* 1, 2). Of jurisdiction, ecclesiastical power, etc.: Exercised *ex officio* (now merged in 3).

Judge ordinary: (a) the judge of the Court for Divorce (formerly a branch of ecclesiastical jurisdiction); (b) in Scotland, the sheriff of a county. *Lord-ordinary*: see quot. 1880.

1483 Caxton *Cato* A viij, To understande the sentence of the lawe competent and ordynary to. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 7 Archebysshoppes and bysshoppes, and all other having iurisdiction ordinary. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* viii. § 3 One judge in causes ecclesiastical are either ordinary or commissionary: ordinary, those whom we term ordinaries, and such, by the laws of this land, as some hir gentlemen are. 1656 Blount *Glos.*, *Ordinary Judge*, he to whom his ordinary power is devolved from him to his Successors. 1834 Jos. Grotefend *Ib.* 58 Where Dr. Phill. *Not. Law Lect.* 1808 *Lord Ordinary*. In the Court of Session, the judge before whom a cause depends in the Outer-House is called the Lord Ordinary in that cause. And the judge who officiates in the Bill-Chamber is called the Lord Ordinary on the Bills. 1872 *Whitaker's Lond. Lect.* 108/2, Judge Ordinary, the judge of the Court for Divorce.

3. Belonging to the regular or usual order or course; having a place in a fixed or regulated sequence; occurring in the course of regular custom or practice; regular, normal, customary, usual.

Ordinary year: see quot. 1851 cf. Extraordinary 1 d.

c. 1480 Paston Lett. & Pap. Lxv. 80, (1787) 220 Ordinances for the Kynges ordinarie charges. 1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 146 The servants have their ordinarie allowance assigned. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Atheisme* (Arb.) 270/1 God never wrought miracle to convince Atheisme because his ordinary workes convince them. 1778 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 141 It proves a very useful, good water for the ordinary purposes of family use. 1832 Hampden Pamph. *Evid. Rep.* 198 The 103 ...is collected according to the customary law of retention...[and] is therefore called the ordinary 103. 1851 Jevons *Money* (1878) 220 In ordinary life we use a great many words with a total disregard of logical precision.

b. Of officials, persons employed, etc.: Belonging to the regular staff or to the fully recognized class of such. Cf. Extraordinary 2. Now mostly superseded by *in-ordinary*: see Ordinary *sb.* 18.

1598 Chamberlain *Attiboro'* see Order *sb.* 21 1955 W. Warner *Pamela Pamphet* iv. 2. 130 The Emperour...sente speedily to my Lorde ambassadours...accepte bathe thei and their gifftes...bee pardned by the ordenarie women. 1777–89 Hutchinson *Collect.* III. 173/1 There were in the Service of Cole five hundred English auxiliaries ordinaries,...and of the townsmen not fully two hundred fighting men. 1910 Graves *Digest*, 21, I was an ordinary diocesan. 1911 Dublin *Assoc. Mod.* 4 Jl. 10. 11, A grave and learned Minister and an ordinary Preacher at Alcmar in Holland. 1739 J. Cranston *trans. St. Gr. Brit.* II. 10. 107 Military Boards of the Ordnance...Engineer-Ordinary, Joseph Dag.

c. Phr. *More than ordinary*: (*a*) more in number or amount than is usual; (*b*) with adj. or sb. To a greater degree than is usual, unusual, exceptional; also *subst.* unusually, exceptionally. *Obs., arch., or dial.* So *greater, better, worse* (etc.) *than ordinary*.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 350/b He that taketh yerely of his subjectes more than ordinarye. *Ib.* C. M. Dudley. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xx. (Arb.) 264 Surplusage...hath not only in a word or two more than ordinary, but in whole clauses. 1644 Bulwer *Anthrop.* (Arb.) 57 Though a learner should happily to be judicious more than ordinary. 1660 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. § 9 There was a more than ordinary multiplication of the world from the Sons of Noah after the Flood. 1850 Rathbone *Creat. Clergy* 122 The clouds being more than ordinary thick. *a* 1854 Lucas (J.), This designation of the person our author is more than ordinary diligent to take care of. 1948 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 11, When she aimed to be more tempered than ordinary. 1850 Mrs. Brown *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 197 If Eva, now, was not more angel than ordinary, she would be missed.

†4. Of common or everyday occurrence; frequent; abundant. *Obs.*

1597 Swan. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. iv. 124 Be gallow (Prisons) you doe know, Goes Fits Ass with his Highnesse very ordinarie. 1603 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. (1688) 304 Tobacco-shops are now as ordinary in most Towns as Tap-houses and Taverns. 1703 Earbery *Jamaica* II. 303 There are many jealousy bars...but thirsts not...for want of waters.

†5. Commonly practised or experienced; common, customary, usual. Chiefly predicative, in phr. *it is ordinary*, or *an ordinary thing* (with a person *to do* something, etc.). *Obs.*

1609 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. 6. § 3 It hath been ordinary with politique men to entertaine and disable learned men by the names of pedantes. 1650 Baxter *Cure Ch.-Div.* 260 It is very ordinary with your fancifull women ... to take all their deep apprehensions for revelations. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 172 Her Eyes are fenced upon one who looks from her; which is ordinary with the Sex. *Ibid.* No. 77 ¶ 6 It is ordinary for Lent to make Men Poetical. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. v. § 4 (1817) 98 This proves that a mendicity, more pure and strict than was ordinary, prevailed...in Christian societies.

6. Of the usual kind, such as is commonly met with, not singular or exceptional. Often in depreciatory use: Not above, or somewhat below, the usual level of quality; commonplace, somewhat inferior; also (*now dial. or colloq.*) ordinary-looking, 'plain', 'ugly, not handsome' (Johnson).

Ordinary seaman: see quot. 1789.

1590 Wyrley *Trust.* (1879) 76 We were set to wipe the feet of the kings horses, and to become ordinarie slaues to the vild Court. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 220 A common name for ordinary Blackmoor-horses. 1661 Stapylton *Juvenal's Sat.* (1660) 61 They were Men of ordinary Intellectuals. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 6 *C. Sheffd.* 71 There is those that do it for four shillings a penny, but very ordinary work. 1721 Bradley *Calend.* (O. S.) III. 32 His Books are very mean and ordinary. 1732 Berk. *Alc.* v. § 15 (1871) 90 The most ordinary machine is sufficient to tell the hours, but the most elaborate alone can point out the minutes and seconds. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Ordinary*...in likewise used to distinguish the inferior sailors from the more expert. The latter are rated *able* on the ship's books. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xx. 148 Lady Anne was...remarkable for her ordinary appearance, her person being thin, and her face spoiled by the small-pox. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* v. Miss Miller was most ordinary; really to use plain terms. 1879 *Paper & Printer Trades Jrnl.* No. 29. 3 The get-up and printing of both works being of the most ordinary character. 1883 *Knowledge* 20 Aug. 256/1 In Cambridgeshire...'An ordinary child' was 'a plain child'.

†6. Not distinguished by rank or position; belonging to the commonalty; of low degree; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the common people; common, vulgar; unrefined, low, coarse. *Obs.*

1609 Francis Crest (1848) 112 The ordinary Jews had but the exact understanding of the old Hebrew language. 1710 Dr. Tod. *Plague* (1756) 73 Expressions, such as...even the worst and ordinariest People in the Street would not use. 1742 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I. 204 To speak of Mr. Wharton's call him, or Mrs. Thrupton,...is extremely awkward and ordinary. *Ibid.*, They are the distinguishing marks of the ordinary people. *Ibid.* 232 Most women and all the ordinary people in general speak in open defiance of all grammar.

7. *Phrases*: see Ordinary *sb.* 18.

†B. *adv.* In an ordinary manner; according to, or as a matter of, regular practice; in ordinary cases, commonly, ordinarily. *Obs.*

1598 Dekker tr. *Conches* (1622) 24 My wife was exhibited there,...being lodged at the Trumpet-Inn, and ordinary eating and lodging in the Court. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 241 They mounted without other stirrup...not only when they were ordinary armed in complete garnesse, but then also when they were armed...1697 tr. *Conn D'Avaux's Treat.* (1698) 58 Their Sword ofttimes hangs by their side tied with a bit of Cord, and ordinary without a Scabbard. 1798 Jamieson I. 256 When you are under ordinary dressed, so that no one could guess you for Indian.

C. *Comb.*, as *ordinary-looking*, *-tired* adjs.

1808 Scots *Mag.* Feb. 111 One or two starched and ordinary-looking mechanics' wives. 1832 Fraser's *Mag.* xxiii. 674 Is it capable of accommodating an ordinary sized man. 1892 S. Mayne *Cornelia* 1 That other young man, who...had a turned-up nose, and was quite ordinary looking.

Ordinate (*o*·*ɹdinĕt*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–7 -at. [ad. L. *ordināt-us*, pa. pple. of *ordināre* to Ordain.]

A. *ppl. a. and sb.* Now *Obs. or rare.*

I. ¶1. Construed as *pa. pple.* Ordered, arranged, disposed; ordained, destined, appointed. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (Bodley MS.) The cuttelles or writhen of the eye ben...so ordynate togyders that four ben in the lowest parcyns. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 194 The serpent sweteneste, Which by sorcery was newly ordinate Yen for to slo. 1549 [see TERTIAN *Ord. Eccles. Prof.* § 12 Taking such proportions of their objects which are ordinate to their end.

II. Construed as *adj.*

†2. Conformed to order or rule; reduced to order, ordered, regulated; orderly, regular. *Obs.*

Ordinate power (of God), the divine power as exhibited in the *order of mundane things.* (Opposed to *absolute.*)

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 18 Crist, but in God Abstract, is of his absolut power, may al thing...yet nouȝt out of his ordinat power ȝete he falle for ȝat ordeynyng. 1433 *Rolls of Parrl.* V. 370/1 An ordinate and a reasonable rule. 1552 HUTCHINSON *Prophet* (1560) 2 With comely gesture...with ordynate eloquence, to make us rescreue. 1668 CUDWORTH & USHER *Sacr. Anal.* III. v. 136 The Brain hath comely Circumvolutions without any Method or Order: the Braided hair, circular and ordinate ones.

†3. Observant of order, keeping within orderly limits; orderly, regular, moderate, temperate. *Obs.*

c 1394 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Chese of verrai and ordinat ordinat of langage. c 1400 — *Mercyth. T.* 40 They ar a wedded man...Lyueth a lyf ordinat and ordeynat. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 156/1 His wyf was ordynate in hyre werk. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* (1926) 58 Where is moreouer that profession charitie beginneth at it selfe, if it be ordinate of the charite of God, it is true. 1658 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 124 His life is Ordinate, Starless, Equal, Serene.

†4. *Geom.* Of a figure: Having all its sides and angles equal: regular. *Obs.*

1613 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* v. ii. (1635) 92 An Ordinate figure was ordained to be that which consisteth onely of an equality of sides and Angles. 1729 W. MOLYNEUX *Fluxions* (1736) 341 In Triangles only the Equilateral is Ordinate or Regular.

†5. *Math. Ordinate proportion*, a proportion or statement of equality of ratios in which the terms are in regular order. *Ordinate line* = B.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. vii. 136 This ordinate proportionalitie may be extended as farre as ye list. 1658 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 288 The increasing progress...will be designed by the ordinate lines in the parallels. 1662 TURQUETUS *Euclid* 180 In 19 he defines *ordinate proportion.*

C. *Botany.* Arranged in a row or rows.

1806 KNOX & SIR *Botanical TV.* 190 Orchises. When spots, pimples, &c. are placed in rows. *Ibid.* 353 Orchises. When simple eyes are arranged in a certain order.

B. *sb. Geom.* **a.** Any one of a series of parallel chords of a conic section, in relation to the diameter which bisects each of them; now usually applied to half the chord (i. e. the line from the curve to the bisecting diameter), originally called the *semi-ordinate.* Hence, **b.** A straight line drawn from any point parallel to one of the co-ordinate axes, and meeting the other: see CO-ORDINATE *sb.* 2. (Correlative to ABSCISSA.)

The name *ordinate*, formerly more fully *ordinate applicate*, is derived from the Latin phrase *linea (or chorda) ordinatim applicata*, used in the 16th c. Latin translation of Apollonius of Perga.

1637 *Apollonii Pergæi Conicorum* I. xvi. Definitio 4. Duæ autem rectæ per contactum ordinate applicatæ...Secunda Diametros vocabo. 1656 CHARLTON *In Bignod Conc. Sol. Mun.* (1960) II. 7 The angle that an ordinate in a hyperbola makes with either of the axes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ordinate* or *Ordinate Applicate* (in Conick Sections) is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the Axis, which cuts it into two equal Parts and reaching from one side of the Section to the other. The Half of this Line is properly the *Semi-Ordinate*, but is now commonly called the *Ordinate*. 1708 *Decimal Pharmacy* 30 'Tis required to find the relation of the Fluxion of the Ordinate to the Fluxion of the Abscissa. 1726 S. STONE *New Wark. Dict.* s. v. *Ordinate* (title). Stones (1742). If any Right and Parallel Lines be drawn and terminated on both sides by one and the same Conic-Section, and a Right Line bisecting any two of them, shall bisect all the rest...All the Right Lines so bisected, are called Ordinate Applicates to that Diameter (*ordinatæ applicatæ ad Diametrum*). 1748 HARTSOEKER *Observ. Mem.* v. iii. 229 The Ordinates of any given Curve. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 21 An Ordinate to any diameter, is a line parallel to its conjugate, or to a tangent at its vertex, and terminated by the diameter and curve. 1860 ARTHUR *Engineers* II. vii. vi. 183 Transverse thickness,...laid across the whole of the ribs, and use to the exact form of the curve by ordinates from the centre of longitudinal axis of the ellipsis. 1879 PENDRED *Sir Telephone* 148 With all perpendiculars, or, in mathematical language, ordinates to it, on either side. 1892 C. TAYLOR *Elem. Conics* Conics I The Principal Ordinate, or briefly the Ordinate, of any point is the perpendicular drawn from it to the axis.

Ordinate (*ɔ·dinĕit*), *v.* [L. *ordināt-*, *ppl. stem of ordināre*: cf. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To appoint authoritatively to any office; *spec.* to appoint or admit to holy orders; = ORDAIN *v.* 11. *Obs.*

1582 WHITGIFT *Cens. Travelers* Wks. 1688 I. 73 As the Apostolic ordinate St. Paule and Barnabas. 1585 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 288 As for them ye say, Your Bishops be duly Ordinated and Consecrated. 1593 DEKKER, &c. *If you* iv. 1225 Richard ...this may did ordinate The brave appeasor to the Crowne and Land. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gratian's Fr. Chirurg.* 251 Many do it. Yours, ordinated and chosen gentlemen of the longer practice of pennes.

2. To order, regulate, control, govern, direct. Now *rare or Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* i. 82 He That best knowes how a Realme to ordinate. 1646 BP. HALL *Balm Gilead* 113 That over-ruling hand of the Almighty, who ordinates all their motions to his owne holy purposes. 1702 HOWARTH *Glory of Grace* 24 Even those Great Links, and Branches of Salvation, that are whole as...Are yet so Ordinated, that they are to the Praise of the glory of grace. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Last Days of Emm. Kant* Wks. (1862) XIV. 88 He did no more than regulate and ordinate the evident sense and tendency of the popular usage into a severer definition.

3. To institute, establish, ordain, predestine. Now *rare or Obs.*

1612 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 190 The audible good is power, otherwise heathen and lost wretches are ordinated. 1680 N. JOHNS *Nectarium* 9 *Ordinata* (1686) 168 The Precepts and Actions of Virtue are...all ordinated to one End. 1690 L. HUTT *Astrology* 22(2) 11(8) 199 Providence, by the like reasoning, ordinates dreadful revenge and retribution.

4. To place side by side in a series, to co-ordinate.

1680 PEARSON *Exerc. Creed* (1741) 383 The pronouns are ordinated by simple conjunction, and subordinated to each other by final particles. 1680 HORNE *Two on a Tower* I. xii. 108, I have never ordinated two such dissimilar ideas.

Hence **Ordinated** *ppl. a.*, ordained.

1632 GAUDE *Magnetomm.* 130 To an ordinated destiny of an unfortunate and coarse lot, inordinately, firs, water, a hill, a grot, a crevice.

†**Ordinately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ORDINATE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In an ordinate, ordered, or regulated manner; in due order, in regular succession or sequence; according to order or rule, regularly; properly, duly, temperately.

1580 WOLLEY *Manor.* vi. 40 That women vnely, and orderly. c 1595 LODGE, *Assembly of Gods* 109 Plato...goes to declare euen by and by further her complexions ordinately. 1599 LAYFIELD *1st Serm. Sol. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 10, I will make a lauable thyng, whyche shal compell the to walke ordinately, and in a plain way. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 348 God worketh ordinately, not preposterously. 1657 *Walleis's Chirp* 220 It is impossible, that a thing should particularly and ordinately in its own operation aim at one certain end, except it...knoweth the end.

2. *Math.* **a.** With equality of sides and angles. **b.** So as to form an ordinate; as an ordinate. *Cf.* ORDINATE A. 4, 5, B.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. v. § 3 (1712) 34 If in he has equally round...or ordinately Quinquangular. 1659 *Pl. Apol. Antid.* (1712) 130 To be ordinately figured, is an ultimated Perfection of a Body. 1763 PARAMELLE in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 302 If *DE* be not ordinately applied to *AM*, in *DQ* be ordinately applied to *LM*.

Ordination (*ɔ̀dinē·ʃən*). [ad. L. *ordinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ordināre* to ORDAIN. *Cf.* F. *ordination* (12th c.).] The action of ordaining.

I. 1. The action of ordering, arranging, or disposing in ranks or order; the condition of being ordered or arranged: an arrangement or disposition. (This, the primary sense in L., appears to have been the last to be adopted in Eng.)

1598 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* I. 31 Disposing his trees into his seuerall kinds in regular ordination. *Ibid.* II. 33 Quincuncial forms and Ordinations are also observable in animall figurations. 1704 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 84 By reason of the Ordination, nothing but a well selling of the Model or Scheme of the whole Work. 1829 BISHOP TOMLINE tr. I. Thelwall Demosthenes' of three reasons Gods ordination, ...the people's ordinative War also in three ordinations. 1865 CHARLES CLARKE *Shakes. Char.* I. 18 We must bear in mind the different ordination of ceremony ...in that early and rude stage of society.

b. Arrangement in orders or classes; classification in orders.

1658 tr. *Holdus' Elem. Philos.* (1842) 18, I would not have any man think I define the forms above for a true and exact ordination of natures. 1885 F. MAITLAND *Rep. Cases Trans Bar. Gavel. for* 1884. 11 The ordination of the Ordovices.

II. 2. The action of ordaining, or conferring holy orders; appointment or admission to the ministry of the Church; the fact of being ordained.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 142 If the archebishop of Yorke dye, his successour shalle comme to Canterbury to receyve his ordinacion [*ordinationem ad se suscipiend.*]. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1650) 109 As for Ordination, what is it, but the laying on of hands, an outward signe or symbol of ordination? It cannot be nothing, it confirmes nothing. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 81 Bishops have power of ordination of presbyters in every city. Tit. 1. 5; 1 Tim. 5. 22. 1788 BLAGDEN *Comm. Ps.* lii. 10. 12 That, where the Institution was to be conferred on a mere layman, he was first promoted to the bishop, in order to receive ordination. 1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Calif.* (1844) II. 242 Many of our best divines hold presbyterial ordination to be valid in cases of necessity.

attrib. 1803 JOURNAL *Life Sir Wilberforce* I. viii. 324 The reforms in regard to Ordination work, for which the Church is indebted to him. *Ibid.* 339 The features of a Confirmation or Ordination sermon.

†**b.** Appointment to any office or position. *rare.*

1630 HOSKINS *De Corp. Pol.* 150 An Election or Ordination, howsoever made.

III. 3. The action or fact of ordaining or decreeing, esp. as a divine action.

1580 CARTWRIGHT *Christ. Warfare* The mere cause is of Gods ordination. 1590 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 51 To gainestand be man...subjected be the ordinatione of God. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1696) 255 From hence those other subject heads or alley the powers which are of human ordination. 1722 ATTERB. *Serm. & Exp. Philip.* II. 20. 382 The quality of transparency is given, by a wise ordination of Providence, to the right substances of water. 1844 E. S. WORDSWORTH *Holy Days.* (1850) 122 That such a decree would go forth...had been known beforehand to the Supreme Intelligence and had been part of His ordination.

†**b.** Destination (to an end or purpose); destined or ordained function or disposition. *Obs.*

1607 THOMAS *Pract. of Beasts* (1658) 63 As to...be called a plowe,...slow, and ill-favoured; with many other such names of their nature, ordination, and condition. 1658 WARNER *Coll. Misc.* (1692) 184 Whosoever has such a Natural Ordination to, or Connexion with, the will or ill Being of mankind. 1663 J. L. *Kenne Prof. of Nonconf.* 330 The more prosperity, or ordination, for removing decayed matters.

†**4.** That which is ordained; an ordinance, decree, statute, law; a prescribed observance. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* i. 6 Bruch...walked in all the lawes and ordinations of the lorde. 1632 *Litt. Father Lauyd* (1876) 107 A constant assembly and set hallowed customs to observe ordinations with all supperstitious. 1636 HOOKER *Lib. Hymn.* 4 Choice (1841) 137 If he pretended...that ancient laws are not greatest laws, ...because they are not the ordinations of right reason.

Ordinative (*ɔ·dinătiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *ordinātīvus* (Tertull.), f. ppl. stem of *ordināre* to ORDAIN: see -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the character or function of ordaining, ordering, determining, or regulating; of the nature of ordination or ordering. Now *rare.*

1609 TYRRE *Quarrel* 10. 140 These heavenly beginnings of things they called hypostatical, vertual, and ordinative beginnings. 1630 GAUDE *Magnetomm.* 136 For these, being but the executive acts, must either be directed or directed by the intellectuall and ordinative. 1677 HALE *Cr. Conform.* 16, 480 The holy Ghost, in all his...gubernative, object, viz. whether it be permissive or ordinative, is gloriously vindicated from being the Author...of sin.

B. *sb.* A particle which ordinates clauses. *rare.* (*Cf.* L. *ordinativa adverbia* in Priscian.)

1893 STOCKLEY *Comm.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 424/1 'Where' is an ordinative of place in the following passage. 'He rode Even there, where merchants most do congregate.'

Ordinato-, combining form of L. *ordinātus* arranged in a row or rows, as ordinato-bi-ternate, -multi-valate, -pu·nctate *adjs.*, having litura (or indistinct spots), maculæ, or punctures, in rows.

†**Ordinator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ordinātor*, agent-n. f. *ordināre* to ORDAIN.] One who ordains.

1. One who orders, regulates, directs, or governs.

1613 T. ADAMS *Two Sermons* 83 The wise ordinator of all things. 1629 — *Rom. Ordinary* 83 Wks. 1861 I. 272 Nature, and her ordinator, God. 1680 H. DODWELL *Free Lett.* (1691) 180 The necessity of an universal ordinator of the natural causes both in their own kinds, and...to that of the Universe. 1818 E. P. KANAYE *Speech. Lang.* (1876) 127 His cause appelled the Ordinator or Regulator, as it does still in the modern Coptic.

2. One who ordains to the Christian ministry.

1609 BARNES *Reg. Man.* 29 (If he be bondman) he ordered without the knowledge of his master, and of his ordinator, ...he shall be called back against his bondage, and shall be rendered to his master.

Ordinee (*ɔ̀dinī·*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 ordine, 5 ordinee, 9 ordinee. [In ME. a. OF. *ordiné*, pa. pple. of *ordiner* to ORDAIN: in mod. an irregular coinage: see -EE.]

†**A.** *adj.* Admitted to holy orders, or into a religious order or fraternity; ordained. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 Pat wer bi holy kirke, & alle pe ordines, & bisshop ne pat wirke Ordeyne of clerkes, ordinee. 1663 A. BROMFIELD *Nicon. Ref. Monachatus* (1672) 28 And considering his ordination on the eighteen of nouemb[er], he has dispensed his hunting. 1884 *Ch. Times* 456/2 There was a falling off in the number of ordinees at the beginning of the decennium.

Ordinee (*ɔ̀dinī·*). [A syncopated variant of *ordinance*, ORDINANCE, established since the 17th c. in a certain group of senses. The complete historical illustration of these is given here, although every sense begins with forms spelt *ordinance.*]

†**1.** Military materials, stores, or supplies; implements of war; missiles discharged in war: = ARTILLERY 1. Also in pl. *ordinnees. Obs.* in general sense.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 199 That thei...lefulde myne Here ennemys ...With al here ordinance there, Which that ayein the Cite stode. 1532–50 tr. *Higden* Rich. Cantin. (Rolls) VIII. 282 His ordinaunce and trasynge ordeyn were taken [etc.]. 1537 *Rutual Acts, Hen. VII* (1598) 61 By the first part is declared the...Ensignes of ordinances...By the seconde part is declared ordenances Restrayned and delivered. c 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 51 Armoure, weapons, vitayle and all other ordinaunce, superfluous for warre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 36 He lowsit his ordinance quhen he gaue ordre of ordinnance. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Nissi* 103 For here they left their Ordinance behind them.

2. Engines for discharging missiles.

†**a.** Formerly including catapults, slings, bows, etc.: = ARTILLERY 2 a. *Obs.* **b.** Now, Mounted guns, cannon: = ARTILLERY 2 b.

Formerly often distinguished as great or small, now usually as heavy or light a. *Pieces of ordinance*: see PIECE.

a. 1440 *Sir Gener.* (Roxb.) 5781 He prouyde for mangonelles and bellyfeyr And other ordinaunce of al sorrayne. 1537 *Constables Acts* 22 All the people...bound to have ordinaunce and weiple, bowe and quarrell. 1577 HOLLAND *Lane. wills* (1856) 121 They ouercalled with all their Archiers, neghbors, and ordinance of battaile against the walls.

b. *c*1489 CAXTON *Manchester Rec.* 103 As for gunne to the ordynaunce, ye is late to remyll the shot. 1527 *Naval Acc. Hen. VIII* (1896) 30 Wyches for gonys ordynaunce ... iiij gade. *a*1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 109 That lykyd gonne against gonne...and layd a pece of ordynaunce directly against the wyndowes. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 136 b. The goodly ordynaunce whiche were xiij. greate Bombardes of brasse, and xxxv. grosse Canon pieces [etc.]. 1603 H. CROKE tr. *Plowden's Trans.* (ed. 2) *Small Ordnances*, or Fairegrass and Bums. 1630 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 121 I Denyse Vir Rat Licence to keepe ther xiij. small Iron Ordnance in my Counsell of Sallesburye. *a*1631 DONNE *Devot.* 72 (1839) II. 102 The King and the Duke came to the Tower...to see some invention, where the ordinance. 1660 W. H. RUSSELL in *Mem. Cromw.* 3 Aug., Another week ...wasteth them pieces of heavy ordinance. 1679 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 287 Ribaudequinnes was and frailty by the French in the campaign in Italy in 1679.

†c. With *pl.* An engine for discharging missiles; a large gun, piece of ordnance. *Obs.*

1480 *Wardr. Accts.* in 1908 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 303 No merchaunt...shall bryng none of the saide ordynaunces nore of no creatre beyonde the see. *a*1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 160 The Romaynes shot great ordynaunces, handgonnes, quarrells. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accidl. Yng. Seamen* 24 Granado sponge your Ordinances. 1629 *Waterworks Paliz.* 31 They replying as roundly, made our Mariners quickly...fly to their Ordinance valorously.

†d. The artillery as a branch of the army. *Obs.*

1685 MARLEY *Greatest Loss C. Warren* 203 How was kill'd ...Charles Lawson Funerall, who...at this time was General of the Ordinance. 1688 W. TAYLOR *Watson's Philip III, etc.* (1696) 343 Henrietta married into Bohemia, where he was ...honoured with the charge of general of the ordnance.

II. The public establishment, or branch of the public service, concerned with the supply of military stores and materials, the management of the artillery, etc.

Board of Ordnance, a board, partly military and partly civil, which had the management of all affairs relating to the artillery, engineers, and the materiel of the Army; it was under the Master-General, assisted by a Lieutenant-General, a Surveyor-General, a Principal Storekeeper, Clerks of the Ordnance, and various other officers. After having existed from the reign of Henry VIII, it was dissolved in 1855, most of its functions as regards materiel being now discharged by the *Army Ordnance Department*.

The organization of the Ordnance Department has undergone numerous transformations since 1855. From 1870 to 1887, the *Surveyor-General of Ordnance* was titled the Commissioner-Chief, and was a Financial Secretary; one of three officers to whom the secretary of state for war was then delegated, his position being all civil administrative duties except the Pay Department, with the purchase, construction, and charge of materiel. After 1887 these duties were divided among various officials, e.g., the Controller-General of Ordnance Stores, Director-General of Ordnance Factories, etc. In 1895 they were once more grouped under an *Inspector-General of Ordnance*, for whom a *Director-General* was substituted by an Order in Council of 7 March, 1899.

1585 *Rolls Parl.* VI. 334/2 Maister of euery Ordinaunce and maister of euery Armory. 1598 FLETCHER *Reb. Scott.* B 1 b, Sir Francis Flemynge knight, maister of the ordinaunce. 1603 WILSON *Life* 30 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 442 He was lieftenant of the ordinance. 1738 J. CHAMBERLAYNE tr. *Ch. Prot.* 2. 611 113 Military Branch of the Ordnance. . Gentlemen of Ordnance. John Pulteney. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 22 I should have thought...that the Duke would have gone to the Ordnance, which he would have liked. 1813 H. COX *Instit.* 20. viii. 700 The Master-General of the Ordnance directed ...all those matters with reference to the Corps of Artillery and Engineers, which, as to the rest of the army, belonged to their commander-in-Chief. 1823 *Scagel. Bomb.* II. 301 The Surveyor-General of the Ordnance is [since 1817] charged with 'providing, building, and issuing to all branches of the army and marine forces, land forces...and all other stores necessary for the efficient performance of their duties,' etc.

†4. Occas. var. of ORDINANCE in other senses.

5. *attrib.*, as *ordnance carriage, hospital, officer, park, stores, store-keeper*, etc. **Ordnance Board** = *Board of Ordnance*: see 3.

1800 WELLINGTON *Let. to Major Gen. Braithwaite in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) I. 168 The ordnance and military stores to be sent from Fort St. George. 1803 — *Let. to Col. Murray* 30 Apr., *ibid.* 435 Wheels for ordnance carriages. 1841 LAVER *C. O'Malley* (1858) I. 401 In front of an old ordnance magazine. 1855 *Quartermaster Mil. Encycl., Ordnance Storekeeper*, a civil officer in the artillery, who has the charge of all the stores. 1868 *Regs. in Gen. C. S. Mauleverer's Case* 143 After a time these old guns...find their way to the regimental hospital at Woolwich. 1869 J. MAYHEW *Lon.* II. 298 Do they use their ordnance officers as bail-piecrust? 1893 FRANCIS MITCHELL *Reminis.* 256 *Hastings* 146 The whole of the ordnance park, consisting a large quantity of ammunition and thirty-two guns.

Ordnance Survey: The official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, undertaken by Government, and originally carried out under the direction of the Master-General of the Ordnance. Hence **ordnance datum**, the datum-line or level, to which all heights are referred in the Ordnance Survey, being 245 feet below Trinity High-water mark, and 44 feet above Trinity Low-water mark; **ordnance map**, a map prepared by the Survey; *also ordnance sheet*.

In 1824 the Ordnance Survey was made a department of the Board of Agriculture.

1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 550/2 In 1791 the Ordnance survey was begun. *Ibid.* 560/1 Ordnance Maps...are not only drawn, but also engraved and printed, at the Ordnance Map Office in the Tower, and at Dublin. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 109 Rev. Hoodha, ascertained, by the Ordnance survey, to be the highest mountain in the United Kingdom. 1858 HUGHES *Pilgrim.* 11 Maps of the Ordnance Survey are constructed on the scale of one inch to the mile.

Ordinary, obs. form of ORDINARY.

‖ **Ordo** (*ɔ̍rdo*). [L., = row, series, order.] **a.** *Eccl.* An ordinal, directory, or book of rubrics; an office or service with its rubrics. **b.** In old Latin school-books, (*ordo* tertiarus) The arrangement of words required in translating into English. **c.** *Print.* = COLON ¶ 1.

1899 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 1. 10 The 'Ordo', or priest's Directory for finding the Mass and the Divine office for every day in the year. 1880 *Orvis' Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland*. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 675 note, The Catholic Directory, familiar to English Catholics, contains besides the Ordo a list of clergy, churches, etc.

Ordonnance (*ɔ̍rdŏnăns*, *ɔr*, as *F.*, *ordɔnɑ̃ːs*). [a. mod.F. *ordonnance*, for OF. *ordenance*: see ORDINANCE.]

1. Systematic arrangement, esp. of literary material, architectural parts or features, or the details of any work of art; a plan or method of literary or artistic composition; an order of architecture.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov., A Church...for outward form not comparable to St. Peter's; being of Gothic ordonnance. 1712 *Spectator* No. 370 ¶ 2, I found his opinions wonderfully suited and adapted with that Chime and Indian ware. I could observe a beautiful ordonnance of the whole. 1763 CHAMBERS in *Ld. Clive's Transl. Aurelius* I. 70 Colonies that have Pedestals, are in a more stately Ordonnance than those which have none. *Ibid.* 140 Two Ordonnances of Architecture should never be placed within one another. 1776 tr. *J. Reynolds' Disc.* viii. (1778) 227 Disproportionate ordonnance of parts. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 224 [Difference] between the ordonnance of poetic composition and that of prose. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 196/1 The arrangement of the typography ...is in many simple, perspicuous, and compact.

2. In reference to France and other continental countries: An ordinance, decree, law, or by-law; *spec.* in France, (*a*) under the monarchy, a decree of the king or the regent; applied esp. to the partial codes issued by Louis XIV and his successors; (*b*) an order of a criminal court.

For the *ordonnances* of Charles X, 1830, see CHANCERY 7.

1756 JOHNSON *Jrl. of Francis Wks.* IV. 133 The ordonnance of 1667, by which Lewis the Fourteenth established an uniformity of procedure. 1760 *Stat. in Ann. Reg.* 67 An ordonnance was issued at Copenhagen...prohibiting the importation of foreign tobacco. 1803 HUMBOLDT *Tableau de l'Esp.* (1808) I. 56 Only three days after the publication of the charter, the director-general of the police issued two ordonnances in open contradiction to the fifth and sixty-eighth articles. 1830 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 208 The criminal code did not appear till 1670: it brought no ordonnance affecting the matters had been promulgated in the preceding year. 1878 CROSS's *Dict. Mus.* I. 7 The 'regrands' and such new ordonnances with a new rentrée.

b. (In full, *Company of ordonnance*, (†*ordinance*), *F. compagnie d'ordonnance*). A name applied to organized companies of men-at-arms which formed the beginnings of a standing army in France. So called from the *ordonnance royale* of 2 Nov. 1445 by which they were created.

'*Considerons ces Ordonnances*. The ordinary men of Armes of France; first reduced by Charles the seventh into certaine Companies, and neither pardticuler Orders.' (*Copy.*). (After R. Johnson *Knight. & Commm.* (1603).) 17 Charles the seventh ordered these Ordinances in perfection, made the number certaine, appointed their wages. *Ibid.* 18 His Ordonnances (which he called Compagnies d'ordonnance) continued...to the time of Francis the first. 1759 CAMPB. *Hist. Engl.* III. 47 If Scotland was attacked, Francis was to aid them with certain troops, upon demand, and no orders of entertainers. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* x. Here are my companies of ordonnance—here are my French Guards. 1844 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. ii. (1864) 230 The famous ordonnance of Charles the Bold, the best-appointed cavalry of their day.

†**3.** Occasional early spelling of ORDINANCE.

Ordonnant, *a. rare*—1. [a. F. *ordonnant*, pr. ppple. of *ordonner* to ORDAIN.] That arranges, or disposes in order.

1880-90 COLERIDGE in *Life, Lett.* (1918) III. 73 An ample and most ordonnant Completeness, to the cramped emptiness of those he had not attended.

†**Ordonna**, *v.* a 15th c. variant of ORDAIN, after later F. *ordonner*.

1440 in *Wars Engl. in France* (Rolls) II. 521 Ordonna notable capitaignes unto the keping of the same places. *c*1500 *Melusine* xli. 41 (heading) How they that were ordonned casteins. *Ibid.* xlii. 80 The kinge...ordonned men armed to kepe every town therin.

Ordovician (*ɔ̍ːdəvi·ʃĭən*). *a. Geol.* [f. L. *Ordovic-es*, name of an ancient British tribe in North Wales + -IAN.] The name given by C. Lapworth to a series of rocks, including part of the Lower Silurian of Murchison; applied also to the age in which these strata were deposited.

1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 163/3 Mr. Johnstone...gets over the difficulty of nomenclature by adopting Prof. Lapworth's name of 'Ordovician' for the 'Lower Silurian' of Murchison. 1888 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/2 Rocks representing carboniferous, silurian, and cambro-silurian times.

Ordure (*ɔ̍ːdiuə*). Also 5 ordoure, 5–6 ordur, 6 urdoure. [a. F. *ordure* (11th c. in Godef. *Complt.*), *f. ord* filthy, foul (—L. *horridus*: HORRID.)]

1. Filth, dirt. Formerly also in *pl.* = EVIL 13. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 190 Ye stinken as dooth fern under a tree After the revn. 1450–80 LYDG. *Secrees* 1. viii. 24 Flee with olde rust goddely gomes ordure. 1508 FISHER. *Lutheran's Repros.* (1874) Wemen...whose hire roseryth no ordoure of clene. 1556 WHOLE tr. *Abbatis Specu.* (1578) 202 b, Bidde this together...and if there bee any ordure or filthe in the bottome, you must take it away. 1561 DAUSETT *Poem. Dial.* 2. 6. diar. An Vrner other...is nowadaies vz by a Weomd, some Men, of some Ordure that is corrupted by the Eer. 1587 TURBER *Vng. Mantle* v. 320 The youth...Fell, in the orchard gone and the ordure meeting with it.

2. Excrement, dung. Formerly also in *pl.*

1398 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 27 The Lord smyte the part of hoole wherbi ordoure hath emptied. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* VII. (1520) 104 b/1 In the same place he made his ordure. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 72 They will ...disburthen themselues one vpon an other, by orders, rules, or some other matter. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 910 Mingle Attick honey with the first ordure the Infant voideth. 1719 WATTS *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlix. (1840) III. 203 Dante represents some of his criminals rolling themselves in human ordure. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* viii. 181 Ordure is deposited around countless villages.

3. *fig.* Applied to that which is morally filthy or defiling, or to foul language 'cast' or 'thrown' at a person. (Cf. Deut. *ubi supra*, § b, From sense 3 c.)

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 383 Allas! allas! *no* noble a creature As is a man shal dreden swich ordure! *c*1386 — *Pars. T.* 783 In the stynkynge ordure of synne. 1450–80 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. xxii. (1554) 171 b, With such rebukes and casting of ordure...blurred with his visage. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) I. 6 Knowing their crime vnto, and the foll of ordure...Yet drawe they still. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 188 Those let me clutter what vengeance will they urge, Worse ordures vnother plaister can fire can purge? 1813 SOUTHEY *Wks.* (1838) IV. 304 Those ordures are ragging, disparing the public taste. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 2 (1873) 49, I have been forced to hold my nose in picking my way through those ordures of Dryden.

Hence †**O·rdured** *a.*, defiled with ordure, polluted; †**O·rduring** *vbl. sb.*, the voiding of ordure: *concr.* excrement; † **O·rdurous** *a.*, of the nature of ordure, filthy.

1393 DEGORE *Rel.* viii. 77 The vnto these their ordurous matter flow, into the Sacred and most hallowed Spring. *c*1422 SHOREHAM *St. Peter's Compl.* viii. A sea will scarcely clean my ordur'd souls. 1614 C. ERNOLD *Ghost Rich. III* Powres Orrid 1311 A filthy carpet for an ordur'd thought. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* v. 41 Those high thoughts brought the Dan to his Exeat, happily as a Cockist of Rushmore own ordaining.

†**Ore**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1–4 *ár*, 1–3 *áre*, (3 *aere*, *aere*). *pl.* 1–3 *ora*, 3–4 *hore*, 4 *yore*. [OE. *ár* str. fem., = OFris. *ēre*, OS. *ēra* (MDu. *ēre*, Du. *eer*), OHG. *ēra* (MHG. *ēre*, Ger. *ehre*), ON. *æra* clemency (Isl. *æra*, Sw. *ära*, Da. *ære*, are from Ger.):—*OTeut. *ēzō* (wanting in Gothic, which has the related vb. *az-d-an* to regard, respect, with which cf. L. *as-tum-āre* to esteem, value). The primary sense seems to have been 'esteem, regard, respect', whence the senses of 'honour (glory, dignity), reverence, respect, favour, sparing, mercy, help', etc., found in the various languages. The derived vb. OE. *árian* to regard, reverence, honour, or ON. *æra* to spare, OHG. *ēren*, Ger. *ehren* to honour, is found in Early ME. as ARE v.†]

1. Respect, reverence; honour, glory.

a. *c*900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xvi. (1891) 246 Oswi þeah þa be Cynegils hyre sunu wolde, to wurðe ne wolde ænig wuldor on þære Cristenan arbeadene. *a*1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1080 Cain...on his ansyne fæder ece ne wolde gesewian. *a*1000 *Phenix* 667 Ac and earendil is bam ap-licna Rodlen, rices. *a*1225 *St. Marherete* 3 For he ne sellð nenne, ah ðanð a þe ore. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 4043 (Cott.) Paddee...lauht, lumpe, ne vrrouh and are. *Ibid.* 8770 (Cott.) Pat euer þi sold ass hald in ore (Gött. arei). *c*1340 *Sir Tristr.* 1626 Yiuaile he leued in ore. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (Theodora) 134 Pe...bes trastis first & ld laf mare bas gessane of ore.

2. Grace, favour, mercy, pity, clemency.

Of common use in ME. in appeals to the Deity, entreaties for a hearing, help, etc., esp. in the parenthetic *thine ore* = of thy grace, F. *de grâce*, which tended to become a mere pleonastic phrase.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1600 Hy...grundes fyr ðe ære þe hi him ær forgeal, wlancalu wiðgan. *a*1000 *Andreas* 1131 (Gr.) Ne mihton earmsceapene ore findan. *a*1000 *Metrical Gth* 33 (Lchdl. MS.) For hiddene godes ære. *a*1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 A ðinre ȝiftes ȝeme! hwest ðeȝ þunces þi hird ischad on þe riht? *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 2705 (Cott.) Lucumen sald abraham, bi name þat *Pathi*[2] *Gode* & *Ore*. 1300 *Sir Isumbras* 1 Iesu, þat art bathe god & man, Of me þou haue ore! *c*1400–50 *Alexander* 1580 (Dublin)...pitynes ! Lord Alexandre, þine ore, ouere is þi wrake?

b. *a*1200 *Moral Ode* 298 (Lamb. MS.) Nis a-þer non þare hefde, ore ne kepmonne. *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 Seinte Iame hiȝ ore! *a*1300 *Floris & Bl.* 173 'Dru', he sede, 'bi godes ore, Bo god bi vaunte the wel gore'. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 340 Lemmans, thy grace, and myn ese, and myn ese, by thyn ore. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (MS. Helmingham) II. 64 b, Ay, sire, the weld, for Godhes ore What ye se to do me more. *c*1440 CHRON. *Vilod.* 46. 1156 He sayde, Blessede Virgyne! I vede now mercy and hore. *c*1450 *Erle Tolous* 226 Tholuth in towne, in goddes ore.

3. The condition of being spared; security from danger, peace.

*c*1205 LAY. 16266 And lete we ðat folc wenneche, werien us ores. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9511 Alle ðe wymmen of ðe chastelle, in wurnen, ȝef hem ore. *c*1300 *Cursor M.* 4198 Now hab ordand in ore Testament and ay [Cott. ore Noe hab ordand in ore Testament and ay].

Hence †**O·refol**, **a. refol** *a.* [OE. *árfull*], honourable, venerable; merciful, compassionate; † **O·re-**

lame. **a-releas** *a.* [OE. *ārlēas*], void of reverence, mercy, or pity; merciless, cruel.

1613 R. St. *Thorpe Expl. Angl.* (1623) 18 In *Ælfredi*... was lately done from Iesus "sufficias Uterque Hibernia. **a 1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) cii. 5 Se fe ærfeld-ræddan ond ārleasan Seowa... **a 1000** Cædmon's Exod. 448 Þæt hie hreow ne sendeð, & ārlēas, & mildse, & nyttan. **c 1300** tr. *Boeth.'s Metr.* iii. xiii. [viii.] (1892) 302, & eahnæssas mid þam ārleasan Arrone sweltā & his fæcn. **a 1000** *Judgment* a Murderer in *Anglia* xiii. 410 Ārleasa Murdrera gesteal ordwyrhta ofslōh. **a 1200** *Moral Ode* 106 (Lamb. MS.) Ac hefde king ys ayrn ase I *Frēre. MS.* ayrnēse, *Egerton* ayrnes, *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þus ordeat mannisse; þe ne hauede ore of hire wlisete. **a 1200** Ormin 3861 Arrlanz, & grimm, & grell.

Ore [1] (ōəz). Forms: a. 1 ōra, 4 ōre, 3–7 oore, 5–6 oure, 6 (ower, owre), ur, 6–7 ure; β. (1 ār), 3 or, 4 oor, 5– ore, (6 wore, 6–8 oare, 7–8 oar.) [Two types of this word are found from 14th to 17th c.: viz. (1) *ar(e, ore, oare, ure, or)*, of which (as shown by spelling and by rimes) the regular mod. repr. would be *ore* (ōəz), and which corresponds to OE. *ōra* wk. masc. 'unwrought metal', 'ore', contrib. to Du. *oer*, LG. (E. Fris.) *ār*, of uncertain origin; (2) M.E. *ār*, in 17–18th c. *oar*, mod. *ore*, which answers phonetically to OE. *ār* (also *ār*) 'brass' = OS. *ār* (in *ārin* 'brazen'), MDu. *oer*, OHG., MHG. *ēr*, ON. *eir*, Goth. *aiz* str. neut. 'brass' = L. *æs, ær-* 'brass', Skr. *ayas* 'metal'. It would appear that, about the 12th c., OE. *ār* began to be identified in sense with OE. *ōra*, and that forms descended from both mentioned side by side until the 17th c., when the forms from *ōra* became obs., or were levelled under those from *ār*. Thus the mod.Eng. word appears to derive its sense from OE. *ōra*, but its form from OE. *ār* 'brass', which may have been extended to the sense 'metal', and thus to 'ore'. It is possible that, in very modern Eng., the form *ore* might itself have passed into (ōəz), as in the spoken forms of *door, floor*, and southern pronunc. of *more, poor*; but this would not explain the double forms from 13th to 17th c., nor the 16th c. *oar*.]

1. A native mineral containing a precious or useful metal in such a quantity and in such chemical combination as to make its extraction profitable.

Sometimes, esp. formerly, applied also to a mixture of a native metal with a rock or vein-stone, or to metal in an unrefined or unwrought state.

a. **a 1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xi. 7 Swa þæt seolfor... ryhtum or ure middan bryd. **c 1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iv. 22 *Tubalcain* ... *aerarium opus ferreum* werc. **c 1200** ORMIN 14810 Off þatt hiss herrte lac wærkedd, & wibb, & wollde, & ȝemdde. **c 1300** tr. *Boeth.'s Metr.* iii. xiii. [viii.] (1892) 302, & eahnæssas mid þam ārleasan Arrone sweltā & his fæcn. **a 1000** Judgment a Murderer in *Anglia* xiii. 410 Ārleasa Murdrera gesteal ordwyrhta ofslōh. **a 1200** *Moral Ode* 106 (Lamb. MS.) Ac hefde king ys ayrn ase I (*Frēre. MS.* ayrnēse, *Egerton* ayrnes, *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þus ordeat mannisse; þe ne hauede ore of hire wlisete. **c 1200** Ormin 3861 Arrlanz, & grimm, & grell.

2. Metal, esp. precious metal. Chiefly *poetic*.

1839 G. Daniel *Rodds.* I. 6 His chi require the Glimmar, and mature Salomon's Redmes, In the Sun of Ore D'the molten ore, 1 *Ki.* vi. 21. **1709** Addison *Tatler* No. 116 ₱2 I consider Women as a beautiful Roman Author does Gold; Ore and Silks. **a 1763** Shenstone *Elegies* iv. 27 Let others toil to gain the useful ore. **1830** Tennyson *Death Nin.* xiv, A rich Throne of the massive ore.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *ore bearings, ? dill, extraction, freight, impregnation, matter, shipment, supply*, etc.; consisting of or containing ore, as *ore-land, -bed* (Hist. ch. 1581), *-channel, -chimney, -deposit, -dump, ground, -mass, -pit, -pocket, -sheet, -slope, -stead, -vein*, etc.; used in the getting or working of ore, as *ore-apparatus, -bin, -car, -chute, -dish, -furnace, -house, -mill, -stamp*, etc. **b.** objective and objective-genitive, as *ore-bearing, -buying, -coining, -crushing, -dressing, -extracting, -mining, -reducing, -smelting*, etc., vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs.; *ore-assorter, -breaker, -crusher, -driver, -finder, -hauler, -separator, -sorter, -washer*, etc. **c.** Special combs.: **ore-bearer**, a vein of ore; **ore-bed**, a bed or deposit of ore in a vein, as a vein, bed, pocket, etc.; **ore-breast**, a form of small reducing furnace made of cast-iron, used in lead-smelting; a Scotch or blast hearth. Also OREHOLE.

1881 *Rep. Geol. Exhib. N. Zealand* 2 A trench cut to intersect the "ore-bed" at about 20 feet from the outcrop. **1877** *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 174 The principal "ore-bearing deposits in this mine. **1798** *Monat. Amer. Geog.* I. 341 At this "ore-bed are a variety of ores. **1870** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 25 The two San Antonio flags for these separate "ore bodies. **1877** *Ibid.* 447 From the "ore-breaker the ore went through a chute to the first set of steel rolls below. *Ibid.* 58 On the first foot level the "ore-bearers are about 100 feet in width, with but little waste-rock. **1853** Gosches *Min. Districts* 184 There are two "ore-coin-ing establishments in this state, to the lower level of the mine. **1870** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 327 None had, however, struck the "ore-channel. **1881** *Rep. Sc. Min. Statist. Prov. Metals* II. 8, 25 The "ore chimney is from 40 to 300 feet in length, and the ore is all taken out above the tunnel. **1874** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 31 The entire product of the mine will be run out through the tunnel...to the "ore-chute. **1893** Owen *Pseudonadorus Orbus!* 20 An "ore Code...the ores in the text used in a great variety of ore-bearing country were not uniformly forgone. **1881** *Rep. Sc. Min. Statist. Prov. Metals* II. 8, 25 There have been in California many accidents in "ore crushing. *Ibid.* There should be no waste-rock made as to the value of new ore-crushing machines. **1853** Marcou & Owen *Geologist's Pocket-Book* 18, D. S.] 106 If they [*sc.* the persons of "ore-farming will gain on beneath the earth's surface at the present day. **1879** J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* (1880) 33 Shafts are each used for "ore-ground is reached. **1851** J. Richardson *Operat. Blacksmith* 356 The smelting of the [lead] ore is performed by either a blast-furnace, called an "ore-hearth, or a reverberatory furnace. **1882** *Times* 9 Sept., The smelting of lead in the "ore-hearth. **1888** A. Wilcocks *Worlds Gone, Found* 206 The "ore-masses are large boulder-accumulations. **1877** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 177 Within a few of the "ore-shoots. *Ibid.* 26 The "ore-stopes contribute quite a large share. *Ibid.* 23 An "ore-stope was opened and a considerable amount of ore extracted. **1879** *Ibid.* 331 An "ore-stock, a foot wide, composed of lead, zinc, gray copper, and iron sulphurets. **1882** *Rep. to Sc. Expr. Prov. Mineral U. S.* 384 A patent has recently been granted...for an "ore-washer which has some peculiarities.

† Ore [2], *Obs. rare.* [OE. *ār*, beginning, origin, front, van.] Beginning.

Beowulf (E.) 1407 Se fæs ordgen ar on-andsōc. **a 1000** *Andreas* 640 Seraphin se ærd sealde. **a 1000** *Moral Ode* 179 (Lamb. MS.) Þes bi-ȝinnes stondes a. buten ære (*Trin., Egerton, Jesus* ore) and ende.

Ore [3] (ōəz). **1.** A modern adaptation of OE. *ōra*, Obs.[1], sometimes used by historical writers.

1630 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 258 I have observed that marke, that twentie Ores are worth two Marken of silver. **1632** Rowlands *Dobbe* 81 For every ounce or halfpeny ware twelve ores. **1817** *Scots Magazine* I. 270 And yon, you cow'rd princes, who have plenty in store, Must give Guinea for ransom a palfrey and ass. **1832** E. W. Robertson *Hist. Scot.* 174 The two ores of old, which were paid to the king from the Lancashire carucate.

† 2. Properly *ore* (ōrə): The smallest denomination in the coinage of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the hundredth part of a Krone, about equal to a German *pfennig*; a copper coin of this value.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4459/3 A Silver Coin called 15 Ore Pieces are advanced to 16 Ore. **1758** *Mem. Hist. Trade, Ore*...a copper coin of Sweden; being 2 orths of an English penny; and 48 of them make the ric-dollar, or 4s. 8d. sterling. **1859** Webster's *Amer. Dict.* s.v. Silver coins, Denmark, 1 krone of 100 ores. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 1/1 In Copenhagen...a gentleman of the city put 150 in being paid for every one of the ordinary penny-sized whole but dead.

Ore [3] (ōəz). *dial.* Also 7 wore, woore, oore, 8 oare. [For earlier *more, moore*:—OE. *mōr* seaweed, whence the more frequent northern form WARE, q.v.] Seaweed, esp. such as is cast on the shore and gathered for manure: also called *sea-ore*, † *flood-ore*, and ORE-WEED.

1599 in J. Lewis *Hist. Thanet* (1736) App. 89 To forbid and restrain the burning or taking up of any Sea Ores within the Isle of Thanet. **1600** Lodge *Covetous* 1174 To this purpose also serveth Oare-weed, which is a good growing upon the rockes under high water marke...His one wealth for barly land. Some recommend to burne it to bargin.... This Flowre is now and then found naturally brused like reds, cranks, and such like. **1634-51** Rob. *H. C. Words, Mem., Wears, sea-wrack*...The Thanet men saith Sommer oft it were or woore. **17..** Da. T. Muse in *Rep't. C. & E. Words* (1894), Ore, sea-wrack. **1841** S. C. Hall *Ireland* I. 3 His little car, which was filled with sea ore. **1847-78** Halliwell, *Ore*, sea-weed, used for manure. *Cornish.* **1879** *Antiq. Coast, Ore*, sea-weeds washed on shore by the tides.

Hence **Ore-stone** (*local*), a rock covered with seaweed; **Ory** *adj. dial.*, seaweedy. Also Ore-weed, q.v.

1834 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. X. 332 Glirs. *Pulporea (in Coronwall) Orestone*, the name of some large single rocks in the sea, not far from land. Some fishes when cooked are said to taste *ory*, some things to smell *ory*; that is, like the sea-beach.

† Ore [4], *Obs. rare.* [adj. L. *ōrē*: see ORA [2].] Shore, coast.

1892 Bligtow *Norway Older* I. i. That other, if he is his governor Queen Whatever hath been swept from Lydian seas. **1611** [see NOSE].

† Ore [5], *Obs.* [Of unascertained origin. Blount *Glossogr.*, appears to explain it from Ore [4].] In *Leicester* (i. e. *Leominster*) *ore*, a name for a fine kind of wool.

1622 Drayton *Polyolb.* vii. 124 To whom did never sound the name of Leomster Ore? That with the Silke-worme doth for excellence doth compare. **1648** Herrick *Hesper.*, (Steven's *Folios* of) A bush of mosse...Sorts more Soft than the finest Leomster ore. **a 1661** Fuller *Worthies* 33 As for the wool in this county, it is best known to the honour thereof by the name of Leomster ore, being absolutely the finest in this country, and indeed in all England. **1686** Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) *Ore Lanæ*, the finest or extreme sort: a Region Land or Country. Thus Leomster Ore is that fertile part of Herefordshire, which lyes about two miles round that Town.]

Ore, var. *hor*, HAR (in), their; obs. f. HOME, HOUR, OAR, OR, OUR.

Ore, O're, Ore-, obs. E. *over*, OVER, OVER-.

Oread (ōə·riəd). *Gr. and Lat. Mythol.* [ad. L. *Oriās, Oriad-*, a. Gr. Ὀρειάς, Ὀρειαδ- mountain-nymph, f. ὄρος mountain: see -AD.] A nymph supposed to inhabit mountains; a mountain nymph.

1590 Spenser *Faer. Algrippa* 64 The Nymphs and Oreades here round about Do to lamenting on the grassie ground. **1820** Milman *P. L. in.* 387 Like a Wood-Nymph light Oread or Dryad. **a 1763** Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 273 The sounds fill'd the obsolete well. **1799-1814** Wordsw. *Excursion* 11. 80 That Oreads sporting visibly. **1844** Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* vii, Here ye left the mountain pinetree, Oreads wild, for other trees?

† Oreb. *Obs. rare.* [perh. misprint for *oreb* = *F. orobe*, L. *orobus*: cf. ORCHIS.] The Bitter Vetch, *Vicia Orobus*, or some allied leguminous plant.

1587 Marcell. *Gent. Cattle, Horses* (1596) 122 Sore eies which may be healed with the iuice of wild oares, called Oreb.

Orebear, -burden, -cast, etc.: see OVER-.

Orehill, obs. form of HOUSEHILL.

‖ **Orecchion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *orecchione* (Florio 1598), 'large ear', augm. of *orecchia* ear.

1611 Florio, *Orecchione*, a great eare, but properly that part of a hat-eare which neighbors call the point, the gard, the shoulder or eares to stand the sunnes.]

Orecharge, **Orecome,** etc.: see OVER-.

Oreche, obs. form of ORACHE.

Orectic (ōrĕ·ktĭk), *a.* (*sb.*). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀρεκτικός (Aristotle) appetitive, f. ὀρεκτός stretched out, longed for, f. ὀρέγ-ειν to stretch out, grasp after, desire.]

A. *Philos.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by appetite or desire; appetitive. **b.** *Med.* Having the quality of stimulating appetite or desire.

1579 Lr. Morrison *Ann. Medagh.* I. ix. 68, 120, I come now to a division of the powers of the human mind...The one is a division of the powers of the human mind...The one division I name, is into Orectic and Dianoic;...by the orectic, we desire or incline. **1836-7** Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xii. (1870) II. 272 In the Peripatetic School...the mental faculties were divided into Gnostic or Cognitive, and Orectic or Appetitive. **1880** Spencer *Principles Psychol.* V. xvi. 407 That blending of the orectic with the cognitive may which we call will. **1890** M. Monck *Psychology* xiv Orectic faculty...

is too unfeasible. **1892** *Lpool. Jrn. Law, Oversite*, auditing, or having power to excite, the appetites.

† **3.** *sb.* A stimulant for the appetite. *Obs.*

1691 Salmon *Syn. Med.* 377 Oversides or Stomachicks, are Medicines appropriated to the Ventricle or Stomach.

Ored (*ōrd*), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Ore ¹ + -ed.] Covered or adorned with ore or metal.

1615–27 Fletcher *Bonduca* v. ii. 70 Observe sacrifices, that the frags pierces as with, ore'd and spangled in their sweetest type.

† **Ordolif**, **ordelf**. *Law. Obs.* [f. Ore ² + Delf, digging, excavation, quarry, mine.] The digging of mines! ore; the right to dig minerals.

1579 *Lupton Informacyon Lawes Ordelfe* is where one claimeth to have the ore that is founde in his soile or ground. **1617** in Moseley *Duty Lords*.

Oredrive, Orefflow, etc. : see Over-.

Orefraye, orefrye, obs. forms of Orfrey.

Orefull, *a. Obs.* : see Ore ².

Oregel's, var. Orgel *Obs.*, pride, prond.

Oreide (*ōr-ēid*). [a. F. *oréide*, f. *or* gold: see -oid.] A name given to a kind of brass with golden brilliancy, used for imitation jewellery, etc.

The composition apparently varies: that given in 1900, 1895 is 1555, identical with that of Ormolu.

1879 *Tiffany's Diam. Arts* III. 481 *Oreide* is the name given by MM. Meunier and Vollette, of Paris, to an alloy which has a golden brilliancy. It is composed of copper 100, zinc 25 magnesia 6, calcareous 3·6, quicklime 0·8, and traces of manganese 0. *Ibid.* The oreide is malleable, takes a most brilliant polish, and, if it tarnishes, no trace is observed by acidulated water. **1880** *Mineral Wealth* No. 8. 84 Oreide must not be confounded with orodin. *Ibid.*, Oreide, zinc 13 parts, nickel 6 parts, copper 81 parts.

† **Oreille.** *Obs.* **1** [ME. ad. F. *oreiller* pillow, f. *oreille* ear.] A pillow.

1393 Lo. Surrey *Poems*. I. lxxiv. 91 Their of Mawt have to her seemely rayment, their swetest garden. [Original *Ici a eyse d'argent a trois oreillers de gueules.*] **1566** Chaucer *Chron.* II. 249. **1882** Stewart *Stat. Arms* II. 16.

Oreillet (*ōrilet*), ‖ **oreillette** (*orēlyĕt*). Forms: 6 **orrelette**, **orrellet**, **orilyett**, 7 **aurilet**, 9 **oreillet(te**. [a. F. *oreillette* fem. (formerly also *oreillet* masc.), a little ear, earlet, covering or ornament for the ear, auricle of the heart, etc. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), dim. of *oreille* ear : see -et.]

† **1.** A part of a head-dress covering the ears. † **b.** A covering or defence for the ears. **c.** The ear-piece of a helmet.

a **1548** Hall *Chron.* (1809) 329 Ye residewe (Holinshed (1586) III. 808's orrellets) were of silke wrasled on lawnes drawn before, so that the golde showed through. **1598** *Barr. A. Worshyppes* (1605) 230 Item quoif with a carfoure of holane cloth sewit with crammosie silk. **1603** Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 30 That children should have certaine aurilets (Amyot in Latin, *auriculæ ab foci* or bolsters to hang about their eares for their defence. **1834** Planché *Brit. Costume* 135 Sometimes the orrellets themselves (temp. Hen. VI) have spikes projecting from their centres.

Oreillon : see Orillon.

Oreison, -soun, obs. forms of Orison.

Ore-jade, Orelay, Orelead, etc. : see Over-.

Orelege, obs. f. Horologe, time-piece.

Orelesa, *a. Obs.* : see Ore ¹.

† **Orell.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* v. (1668) Red Oker, is a hard red stone, which we call Ruddle, Orell, Marking-stone.

Orellin (*ōrĕlin*). *Chem.* [f. *Orell-ano*, name of the Amazon river, as used in the specific name (*Bixa orellana*) of the plant from which annatto is obtained + -in ⁵.] A yellow colouring matter contained in annatto, used in dyeing stained goods.

1857 Muller *Elem. Chem.* III. 323 *Annatto.*—This colouring matter ...appears to contain an orange-red colouring substance, called *Nitrin*, and a yellow named *orellin*. **1873–76** Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 600.

Orellin, orelu, obs. ff. *or glue* : see Ore *sand*.

‖ **Oremus** (*orē-mŭs*). [L. *orimus* 'let us pray': see *F. orémus* (1578 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A liturgical prayer introduced by the word *oremus* (in the service of the R. C. Church).

1593 D. *Monster's Progen. Pol.* & *Hist.* II. 460 The monks made their purchases with oremuses, and good prospects to heaven. **1688** *Bioclon. Magn. Dec.* 772 The resolution to know, Oremuses, and prayers and collects not a few.

Oreosche, oreodge, oreonge, obs. ff. Orange.

Oreondron, var. Ozonde *Obs.*, foxglove.

‖ **Oreodon** (*orē-ŏdŏn*). *Palæont.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *ὄρος, ὄρε-ος* mountain + *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth: named by Leidy in 1851.] A genus of extinct ruminant mammals, typical of the family *Oreodontidæ*, the remains of which are found in the miocene tertiary formations of the western United States. Hence **Oreodont**, **Oreodontine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the *Oreodontidæ*.

1857 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 302 The Oreodon is another very remarkable animal, intermediate between the hog, the deer and the camel, which in this time inhabited the whole Continent, from Nebraska to Oregon.

Oreography, -ology, etc., var. Orography, etc.

Oreopass, Oreopeer, Oreoperch, etc. : see Over-.

† **Oreore**, obs. var. of Arere *v.*, to fall back.

c **1440** Hollandc *Howlat* 205 Of my meth wald him rew He had thare schaldis sevin. With a reirow. *Ibid.* 569 For thow wrate the richesse, thi sorrow sall renew.

Oreotund: see Orotund.

Orevale, Orevas, Oreset, Oreshoote, Oreslip, Oresprede: see Over-.

Oreson, *a.* **-soun, -sun**, obs. ff. Orison.

† **Orest**, obs. variant of Erst, first : cf. Or *adv.* *c* **1250** *Gen.* & *Ex.* (ed. A 162 Ere...Orest is blessede, and eldest, ere he latter ripe.

Oresyle, var. Ozmazile *Obs.*, to cover, hide.

Orestake, -throw, -thwart, -top : see Over.

‖ **Ores-tuma.** *Law.* The med.L. phrase *ore tenus* by word of mouth; hence as *sb.* (*nonce-wd.*), A sentence by word of mouth.

a **1832** Cases *Cal. Brit.* Wks. (1849) 339 Values were brought to an Oresmus and fined for driving in a plate of iron into one of the Saxon's chariot-wheels.

Ore-weed (*ōr-*wēd). *local.* Forms: 6– **ore**-, 7 **or**-, 8–9 **oar**-: 6 **-wad**, 7–8 **-wood**, 7– **-weed**. [f. Ore ¹ + Weed. The forms in *wad*, *wood*, app. arose from the second element being unaccented, and may have been popularly associated with other words.] Seaweed : = Ore ².

a. **1588** J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 182 The common people...had a long time lived on limpets, cockells, and such shellfish as they could find. **1600** Carew *Cornwall* 27 Orewood, which is a weed growing upon the rocks under high water marke, or...cast upon the next shore by the wind and flood. **1610** W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* i. x. 30 They use both Orewood, Sea-sand, and Sea-shells, for ouer-heap. **1733** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v., Sea Weed. This call'd Ore-Weed is much used in Cornwall.

b. **1610** R. Hooper *Voy. S. Lew* (1640) 108 He shall meete with banks of orewood, driving to and fro in that sea. **1669** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 68 In Cornwal there is also a Weed called Ore-weed. **1758** Gentl. *Mag.* XXV. 347 A sea weed, called oarweed, is also sometimes used, but principally for gardens. **1835** Kingsley *Glaucus* i. 27 Tender ore-weed, as they call it in the south. **1884** *Weld. Mercy. News* 30 June 3/2 For bats, flats, mussels for ore-weed. **1892** Quiller-Couch *I saw three Ships* in Manch. Inform. that the ore-weed you gather down at the Cove.

Orewhelm, Orework : see Over-.

Orexin (*orĕ-*kĭn). *Chem.* [f. as next + -in ⁵.] The hydrochlorate of phenyl-dihydro-quinazolin, a colourless, odourless crystalline substance, very irritating to the nose, and of nauseous bitter taste, having some repute as a stomachic.

1891 *Lancet* 24 Jan. 211/2 Orexin given in quantities of from five to twelve grains daily ...increases the assimilation of fat in diseased subjects. **1892** *Lpool. Jrn. Law, Orexin* ...has been recommended for the purpose of increasing the appetite, but its efficacy is very doubtful. **1893** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* (Epit.) 20 May 84/1 Paul has discovered that the base of orexin, phenyldihydrochinazolin ($C_{14}H_{12}N_2$), is almost free from taste, and ...acts as well as the sun drug.

‖ **Orexis** (*orĕ-*kĭs). [a. Gr. *ὄρεξις* desire, appetite.] A desire or longing. *Now techn. in Med.*

1615 R. Hutton *Faithful Anat.* 21 Motives his Orexis to provoke. **1875** J. Smith *Cyc. Bible, Appl.* no. 1 § 2. 9 This *Orexis* after dirty Puddings. **1890** Dunglison *Med. Lex., Orexis, synonyms.* **1897** Mayne *Expos. Lex., Orexis*, term for desire or appetite ; orexy.

Orey, Oreyson, obs. forms of Ory, Orison.

† **Orf.** *Obs.* Also 3 **oref**, **orve**, **oreve**, **horf**. [OE. *orf*, not exemplified in the cognate langs., but corresp. to an O Teut. ***uorfo*ⁿ.:—***uorbo*ⁿ, from weak grade of ablaut series *erb-*, *arb-*, *urb-*, whence Goth. *arbi*, OHG. *arbi*, OE. *yrfe*, *ierfe*, *yrfe*, possessive, esp. cattle, inheritance : see Ear.]

Cattle, live stock.

961–97 *Laws of Edgar* (Schmid) iv. c. 2 § 3 *ȝif hit cuce ord bid* ...*Ibid.* § 11 *Þæt hermannes orf and þæt hiwa cuðne ȝyldi.* *c* **1000** Ælfric *Gen.* xli. 18 He hatte þa on eðle wild on þeowrie, on ælbeohan and on mycelre mǽrðe orfes. — *Exod.* xi. 5 On eðles cynnes orf. 19...O. F. Chron. an. 1086 (MS. F) Monn and orf ælcunga ouer þam, he to cwom (*Laud MS.* nowt and orfe to ȝeȝan). *a* **1200** *Ibid.* an. 1052 (Laud MS.) Þeos mycel wiðe was San ȝeaton forloren. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 70 Heofden ...wlenneden here oref. *Ibid.* 92 *Ac he gode hordes wekedē ...mare here orf.* *c* **1205** *Lay.* 12326 Heo neomen orf, hus tunnen corn. *Ibid.* 31803 Þat quale com on orue. *a* **1225** * Owl & Night.* 1135 The fairest cualue of orven. **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2383 Of fulfolc & ofe orve. **1300** *Cursor Mundi* I. 71 Sehepherdes ...Inkelbe beestes-fed forlandis Her orf, for þat thei wolden lacche With mich diuersse.

b. *Comb.*: † **orf-gild**: see quots.; † **orf-qualm**, cattle-plague, murrain.

(Glossary *Archæonomia* (1568) 108, in the words 'quod dicitur cenapred' in *Stat. Will. I.*, c. 3 § 14, adds in margin 'id. ordgild, quod idem est'.) cf. also quots. (1611.)

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Ordgild*, also *Cheapgild*, is a restitution made by the Hundred or County, of any wrong done by any that was in plegio. **1708** *Termes de la Ley* 400 *Ordgild* signifies a payment or restoring the Cattel. **1824** Wilkins *Leges. Anglo-Sax.* (1683) 139 Stubs and cradu, stirk and mouth, "sellwudu and swidu. *c* **1200** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 On þissen ȝeare ware mare orf cwealm. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 80 Ure hierd hiderward us sende sum, other heorh þis, other heorh þeodes,...other heorh orf cwalm.

Orfarian, obs. form of Ordinance.

Orfe (*ōrf*). [a. Ger. *orfe*, F. *orfe*, *orphe* ; cf. L. *orphus* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὄρφος* a kind of sea-perch.] A golden yellow variety of the fish (*Leuciscus idus*), long domesticated in Germany, acclimatised in England in the 19th c.

1797 Encycl. *Orphus*, the sea-rough ; a kind of fish. **1879** Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* *Orfe*, a European sand-diver, a kind of fish of the carp family. **1884** *Century Mag.* Apr. 904/1 The gold-orfe or golden-ide (*id*) a fish bred for both ornament and the table. **1888** *Athenæum* 5 May 604/1 The orfe and the golden tench have been acclimatised in England.

Orferay, orfeve: see Orfray.

† **Orfever.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [a. F. *orfèvre* (13th c. in Littré) :—*orfeur*, L. *aurifaber-um* workman in gold, goldsmith.] A goldsmith.

1511 in *York Mem.* (Surtees) 21 Orfeuers, Goldfinnes, Mone-makers.

‖ **Orfèvrerie** (*orfe'vrĕri*). *Now only as French.* Forms: 5 **orfevrerye**, 9 **orfèvrie**, **orfevory**, **orfèvrerie**. [a. F. *orfèvrerie*, in 12th c. *orfèvrerie*, f. *orfèvre* : see prec.] Goldsmith's work.

1403 [see 1. *Kinges* (). xlviii. A goldy charge of cunnie orfevrerye. **1840** Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *St. Dunstan*, To indulge in a little *orfèvrerie*. **1842** *Ibid.*, *St Cuthbert* 8, Plate of craftwork costly and rare. **1880** Magic *Chronicle* 4 *M.* L. 18 the offered prizes for the best specimens of 'orfèvrerie' in two kinds, religious and secular.

Orfray, orfraye, etc. : see Orphrey.

Orgal(), obs. variant of Argol.

1616 Surflet *Eng. Explan.*, Orgoll, the lees of Wine dried. [So in Cockeram, Bloom, Phillips.]

† **Orgament.** *Herb. Obs.* [Corrupt ad. L. *organum.*] = Origanum, *marjoram.*

1598 Florio, *Amaraco*...hath a flower like to Organum. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 84 Organent, which is vnto ...vs-worshish Sauory, hath many kinds, & all medicinable. **1607** Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 102 Herb-dragon, orchanes, organum, and mentick. **1657** C. Bede *Cabal. Chem.* 110 Organum herb.

Also † **Organy** *Obs.* (*cf.* Origany ²).

1605 Hayward *Bird. Prog.* 16, 21 In The Starke having a branch of Organy Can...flie Aideen sting eschew.

Organ (*ō·rgăn*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **organon**, *pl.* **-na**, **organe** *acc. sing.*; 4 **orgne**, **orgonn**, 4– **organ** (4–5 **orgene**, **-gron**, **-gun**, 4–6 **orgon**[e], **-gen**, 4–7 **organe**, 6–7 **gaspon**, **-gaine**). [ad. L. *organum*, [*pl. organa*, a. Gr. *ὄργανον*, pl. *-να*, instrument, organ, musical instrument. Used in OE. in Gr. form, also *organe* wk. fem. (so OHG. *organa*, -*ōna*, MHG. *orgene*, MDu. *orghene*). In early ME. forms, from OF. *organe*, *organe* (12th c.), *orghene*, *orgeine* (13th c.), also *orgre* (13th c. from *orgue*), mod. F. (14th c.) *orgue* ; all going back to *organa*, treated as a fem. sing. See also the by-form Ordle.

In Greek, orig. 'that with which one works' (allied formation from *ἔργ-ω* work), tool, instrument, spec. musical instrument, surgical instrument, also bodily organ as instrument of action or faculty. In L., instrument, engine, musical instrument generally, pipe, in Christian writers also 'church-organ'. Augustine (c 400), on Ps. lvi. 9(10) 'All musical instruments are called organa. But alone is that called *organum*, which is large and inflated by bellows, but whatever is fitted to accompany singing, and is corporeal, which he who sings uses as an instrument, is called *organum*.' To the same effect Isidore (c. 630), in Eng. adopted first in the musical sense ; in OE. in the more general sense of 'musical instrument', including, no doubt, that of 'church-organ'.]

I. A musical instrument.

† **1.** Applied vaguely in a general sense to various musical (esp. wind) instruments ; chiefly in versions of Scripture or allusions thereto (often understood in sense 2). *Obs.* (exc. as a verbal rendering of Gr. or L.).

c **1000** *Ælfric's Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal ...was fæder hearpera and þara þe organe mægdon [Vulg. *canentium cithara et organo*]. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* cxxxvi. 2 On salig we sealfge...ure organon [*organa*] ne-alungen. *c* **1000** *Ælfric's Hom.* II. 82 Organa synnon swetes ȝeteȝunes, and ða liðran ȝalnesse. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1307 Cubal ...Organs harp and oþer ginn, He drou þam vnder-mannis inn. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* cxxxvi. 2 To be sytyghen to be menske of hir, we hang vp our organes. **1382** Wyclif *Job* xxi. 12 They ...leppe at the sown of the organe. **1388** — *Ps.* cxxxvii. 2 In salowis in the myddil therof we hangiden vp oure organis [1530 instrumentis]. To **1572** *Bptsm. Lingua* xxxv With sons, tymbls and cymbalis, With pypes, organs and hornebuck. **1630** Prin (Gosse) *Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal, which was the father of such as handle harpe & organe. **1820** Keats, *Hum.* xi. b. 383 Will you play upon the Pipe?...There is much Melody, excellent Vokes, in this little Organon. **1821** Byron *Vis.* iii. 4 Praise him with stringed instruments and organs. **1867** Milton *P. L.* vii. 596 The Harp...the solemn Pipe, And Dulcimer, all Organs of sweet stop.

2. *spec.* A musical instrument (in its modern form the largest and most comprehensive of all), consisting of a number of pipes, supplied with *wind* or compressed air by means of bellows, and sounded by means of keys, which on being pressed down admit the wind to the pipes by opening valves or *pallets*.

In the modern organ the pipes are distributed into sets or *stops* of uniform qualities of tone, the admission of wind to the several stops being controlled by handles or *draw-stops*, drawn in and out by hand or by mechanism worked by special pedals (*combination-pedals*) ; and the stops are arranged in groups, each separate group forming a *partial organ* (see 4) and being controlled by a separate Keyboard ; there are usually from two to five in number, one of the keyboards (consisting of pedals) played with the feet, the rest being manually played with the hands ; these can be connected in various ways by couplers so as to sound together.

From its great size and dignity of tone the organ has been distinctively the church instrument from early Christian times, and in modern times is also used in concert-halls and other buildings.

The instrument has of course undergone important changes since the 4th c., when it is first referred to in L. writers, and

every close the date of the earliest Engl. reference. According to Cowell's *Dict. Mus.* II. 326, "At the commencement of the 8th c. the use of the organ was appreciated, and the art of making it was known in England". The earliest mentioned Organ that proved in Latin documents, or English ones, specifically by this name are known in OE. or Early ME.

c 1288 CHESTER *Rent'l. Pr. C.* 31 He vaye was nearer than the nine to organ, Or Monochorda than to duodecachorda.

1387-[see ANGEL *Angel.* 2b.] An Organ, *organum*. To organ or play on an Organ, *organizare*. a 1400 PECOCK *Worshipe* (1860) 33 The first Organ which was ever seen in the West of Europe, was what was sent Anno 757 from Constantine the Grecian Emperor to Pipin King of France. 1587 MUNDAY *P. C.* 1. 308 As for an Organ Song, you shall of such To marry a vose of Pipes the sweetest-sound breathes. 1587 *Diuerses Songs* 68, *Cornelio's Dog* 44 What human Voice can reach The sacred Organ's praise? 1721 BAILEY, *Cabinet Organ*, a small portable Organ. 1728-9 tr. *Ayenbit's Treat.* (1866) III. 334 It is furnished with two fine organs, erected opposite to each other. 1782 FRANCKLIN *Corrupt. Chr.* II. 131 Musician Nanzianz introduced organs into churches. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Indict. Sc.* (1857) I. 221 Cornificius...is said to have invented a...hydraulic organ. 1848 SHARON TURNER *Hist. Mod. Europe* (1861) The so-called hydraulic organ could no military end contemplated here to the last, that it was used in such a manner as to counterbalance the hitherto variable pressure.

†**b.** Formerly in *pl.* denoting a single instrument. (After med.L. *organa* (Du Cange) similarly used, app. to express its composite character: the L. sing. *organum* had also the sense 'pipe'. With '*the organes*' cf. *the bagpipes*, *the pipes*.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11918 Pe hat cruke organ blowe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 3 Organes, pat is vnder to a toupe of ores wiboute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 152 And whil the Organe *go* vp, Organe, Organe, Orgies, Orgin, orgoun] makes melodie To god alone in hertis that ping do. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 The organes so lowe begynne to syng ther notes. 1588 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (Arb.) 68 The long stalk in the South porche before the Organes. 1600 F. GREENWAY *Epit. of Eng.* 457 He ...could not only sing, but play very well vpon the organes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. 8 [1] Many Doctors and Prophane People, went into the Abbey at Westminster, and would have pull'd down the Organs. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 68 No more skill...than a Pig playing upon the Organs. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 10 The pipe, unspoke, attends the organ's blast. 1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 21 Then the organs began to play anew:...The curate endeavoured to stop them. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Organs*, an organ, the musical instrument.

†**c.** Also called *A pair*, or *set, of organs*. Obs.

(Pair here means 'set', not couple.)

1500 *Percy Wrsh. Cameron* 84, I wyll fare be laugth on payr of organys to the clyrche of Wilpert. 1530 PALSGR. 181/1 *Payre organs*, a payre of organs, an instrument of musyke. 1552 T. H. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 6. 91 All the pipes and flutes of a payre of organs being set together. 1608 WILKES *Gen. Gt.* B. Sc. II. 402 The church...containing a good set of organs before the wars time. 1686 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 2121/4 Two pair of very fair Organs to be sold. One pair of Seven Stops, the other Four. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 97 With one pair of organs they can make the whole house ring.

d. Applied, with distinctive epithets, to the separate groups of stops (*partial organs*), each with its own keyboard, which make up an organ.

Of these the chief is the *great organ*, containing stops mostly of powerful tone; the others are the *choir organ*, containing lighter stops used for accompanying a choir (see CHOIR-ORGAN); the *Swell organ*, with *echo organ*, invented in a modified form by SHUDI, in a case, for producing a soft and distant effect, and its successor the *small organ*, inclosed in a swell-box capable of being opened or shut by a *swell pedal* so as to produce crescendo or diminuendo effects; the *solo organ*, to which each stop is of special quality of tone, adapted for playing a solo melody accompanied by other stops; and the *pedal organ*, containing the stops of lowest pitch, forming a base to the manuals.

1808-9 [see CASTIL-BLAZE]. 1864 *Organ Should Worship Cathedral*, The particulars of the great organ. 1880 *Sheriff. Organ Remounting Exam. Whitehall in Comm. Dict. Mus.* II. 190 Great Organ, 10 stops...Recho Organ, 4 stops. 1876 HULLAH *Catech. Organ* 5 (1878) 3 The fourth manual, the Solo Organ, contains stops of a particular species, on a high pressure of wind and voiced specially for solo playing. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 331/2 A complete organ may be said to consist of five parts; choir organ, great organ, swell organ, solo organ, and pedal organ. A large organ therefore consists of a number of small organs differing in quality of tone, and so arranged as to be under the control of one performer.

B. Applied to other musical instruments, as in *Dutch organ*.

1804 ROSE *Sixty-day Jrl.* 1 1798 A band...consisted of 2 double drum, 2 Dutch organ, the tambourine.

Ap. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 729 The creaking...being so loud and shrill, as to have obtained for them from the name of 'Cambridgeshire nightingales', and 'Whaddon organs'!

b. = BARREL-ORGAN: cf. *organ-grinder* in **5**.

1841 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, 'You must be more careful, sir', said Jerry, walking coolly in the chair where he had placed the organ, and setting the stop. 1843 REMBRY *Jrl. Europe* v. 134 He...would also, if he might, grind the organ to God's angels to make their music tender.

c. A keyboard wind-instrument with metal reeds, bellows mostly worked by treadles, and (usually) a number of stops: an instrument of the harmonium class; a reed-organ. *American organ*: a reed-organ in which the air is drawn inwards to the reeds, instead of being driven outwards as in the harmonium proper.

1880 E. PEACH in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 61 The American Organ, or Cabinet Organ, is a small instrument, in which the wind is supplied by the feet, and the reeds are free. 1882 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 61 The American Organ, or Harmonium, is a small instrument, in which the wind is supplied by the feet, and the reeds are free.

d. Applied to the human organ of speech or voice collectively; the larynx and its accessories as used in speaking or singing. [Somewhat rare; perh. associated with sense 5 or 7.]

1600 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 53 Thy small pipe Is as the maiden organ, shrill and sound. 1732 LEDIARD *Sallust* II. 111. 200 Uttering what...danger then was in the power of mere human organ. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 108 The boy's organ vibrates more rapidly than the man's. 1880 *Knight Chamber* 4 *H. St.* (1898) 172 A little muttering was heard outside; Denys's rough organ and a woman's soft and rollow voice.

e. *Physiology.* One of the regions of the brain held to be the seat or material centre of particular mental faculties or tendencies.

1846 *Med. Trnsl.* XV. 220 His organ for thinking is very visible; he has likewise the organ of representation. 1858 *Jos. Cassy Random Recoll. Mr. Lowell* 160, 330 The organ of combativeness is most prominently developed. 1880 DICKENS *Uncommon Trav.* v. Such vigilant church would have that gallant officer's organ of destructiveness out of his head.

d. Used in the names of special structures in the animal body, denominated after their discoverers, as:

Organs of Rolando, the nephridium or urinary apparatus in molluscs; *organs of Corti*, a complicated structure in the cochlea of the ear, supposed to be the essential auditory apparatus; *organs of Giraldès*, the remnant of the Wolffian body in the male, the *paroöphoron*; *Jacobson's organ*, a separated portion of the nasal cavity in certain vertebrates; *organs of Rosenmüller*, the remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, the *parovarium*.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 478 The renal organs, or organs of Bojanus, are usually two in number. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Corti*, The organ of Corti is developed from the epithelial cells lining the canalis cochlearis. 1883 *Obst. Gironcles*, organs of the three or more small lenticular masses grouped in front of the epoöphoron and just above the head of the epididymis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 132 Organ of Bojanus or nephridium (in the Mussel). *Ibid.* 346 A portion of the nasal cavity becomes separated off from the true proper. It is known as Jacobson's organ, and is supplied by the fifth nerve as well as by the olfactory. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Rosenmüller, organs of*, the *Parovarium*.

†**6.** Applied to certain mechanical contrivances, esp. fire-arms of more or less elaborate construction, machine-guns, etc.: see quots. Cf. ORGAN, *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 91 b, *Anel shot*...great gunnes. The elemens of Mauris moche surveighing at these newe organons. 1863 KINGLAKE *Hist. Turkw* (1867) 1023 Was made thirteen field pieces, whereof fours were greater than the rest, which they called organs. 1879 TOMLINSON *Artillery* v. 322 Cincarlon, Mortier, Pistolet &c. might be more properly called Organ-Gun Machines. 1889 FARROW *Dict. Military* (1896) Organs, an organ, or machine, sometimes used in a sea-fight by privateers: it contains several barrels of small arms, fixed upon one stock, so as to be all fired together.

III. An instrument. *fig.*

7. A means of action or operation, an instrument, a 'tool'; a person, body of persons, or thing by which some particular purpose is carried out or some function is performed; *spec.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 103 b, An embassadour, an organon of the deuill, sent from Barbare. *Ibid.* 158 b He was noted to be the very organ, engine, and deuise of the destruction of...the good duke of Glocester. 1679 RACHEL *Cath. Theol. tr.* II. 96 God knoweth all Nature. Nothing Preparations and hydrogians, acids their motive; as they are the instruments, organs or settings of Humane Understandings. 1800 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1880) VII. 219 To provide a faithful and efficient organ for carrying into execution the laws of the United States, which otherwise would be a dead letter. 1829 MACAULAY *Mist. Eng.* iv. II. 325 James...about that his enemies might get this organ of his will (the great seal) into their hands. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. ii. 108 The functions which these officials discharge belong in America to the State Governments or to the organs of local governments.

8. A mental or spiritual faculty regarded as an instrument of the mind or soul; sometimes as compared to a bodily organ (sense 4).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* v. (1650) 180/1 That in Intellect, also the natural Organ accommodated for Inclination. 1699-10 CREMONINI *Perpet.* (1883) 98. 1838 ‡ TOD *W. Hamilton Metaph.* xxxvii. (1870) II. 372 Faith,—Belief,—is the organ by which we apprehend what is beyond our knowledge. 1890 MCCOSH *Psych. Cogn. Pow.* (1892) 298 The conscience is not the law itself, it is merely the organ which makes it known to us—the eye that looks to it.

9. An instrument, means, or medium of communication, or of expression of opinion; *spec.* applied to a newspaper or journal which serves as the mouthpiece of a particular party, denomination, cause, movement, or pursuit.

1588 ROSS *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 3. 56 The silly and vnsubstantiue reasonings...brought forth by this grand organ of silence. 1806 M. CUTLER in *Life, Journ. & Corr.* (1888) II. 156, I am sure, in compliance with the order of the multitudinous council, and as their organ, to address you. 1826 K. IRVING *Rudiphus* II. 383 Not only...the men, but...the organs of the men, the distinguished newspapers which they gave to amongst you. 1833 BECKER *St. India* 3 [Java, A newspaper which was generally circulated throughout India to be the organ of the Government. 1880 *Athenæum* 17 May, 595 The various branches of natural science...have their special organs, by means of which their varieties can communicate with one another.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *organ-bench*, *-blast*, *-case*, *-curtain*, *-harmony*, *-key*, *-music*, *-note*, *-pedal*, *-prelude*, *-seat*, *-song*, *-tone*, *-voice*; *organ-like* a.; (sense 5) *organ allowance*, *convent*, *protestd*; **organ-beater** (tr. med.L. *pulsator organorum*), a player on a mediæval organ, with large keys struck with the fist; **organ-bird**, a name for the South American *Cyphorhinus cantans* and a Tasmanian species of *Gymnorhina*, from their notes; **organ-blower**, a person who works the bellows of an organ; also a mechanical contrivance for the same purpose; **organ-builder**, one who 'builds' or constructs organs; so *organ-building*; **organ-cactus**, the giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, from the shape of its stem resembling an organ-pipe; **organ-coral** = ORGAN-PIPE *coral*; **organ-fish**, a name for *Solenostomus cyanopterus* of the Southern U. S., also called *dragon-fish* (see DRUM *sb.*[1] 11); **organ-gallery**, a gallery in a church or other building, in which the organ is placed; **organ-grinder**, an itinerant street musician who turns the handle of a barrel-organ (see GRIND *v.*[1] 7); so *organ-grinding* adj. and *sb.*; **organ-gun**, a fire-arm having several charged chambers set side by side like organ-pipes (cf. 6); **organ-harmonium**, a large harmonium of elaborate construction or powerful tone, adapted to take the place of an organ; **organ-loft**, a loft or gallery in which an organ is placed; **organ-maker** (*now rare*), a maker of organs, an organ-builder; **organ-man**, (*a*) a man employed in building or repairing an organ; (*b*) = *organ-grinder*; † **organ-metal**, metal used for the pipes of an organ; **organ-piano**, a pianoforte with a special contrivance for producing a sustained tone as in the organ; also called *melophone*; **organ-player** (*now rare*), one who plays an organ, an organist; **organ plant** = ORGAN-PIPE 3 c; **organ-point** (*Mus.*) = PEDAL-POINT; **organ-reed** (*Mus.*) = CLARION *sb.* 2 (1846 in Worcester); **organ-screen**, an ornamental screen on which an organ is placed in a cathedral or other church; † **organ-seller** *Obs.* [see SOLER], an organ-loft or organ-gallery; **organ-stop**, a stop, or set of pipes of the same quality of tone, in an organ (see 5). See also ORGAN-PIPE.

1892 *Nat. Sci. Lond.*, "Organ adhesion, the adhesion which constitutes each pair of a series in correspondence from the circulating channels of the fluids. 1877 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* 73 They [the keys] were struck down by the fist of the player, whence arose the expression 'organ-beater'. 1880 HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 580 There were probably nearly as many springs for the organ-beater to overcome as there were pipes to sound. 1863 BLAKE *Nat. Arrange* xiii. (1882) 228, I frequently heard...the 'cranks' as 'organ-bird'...the most remarkable songster, by far, of the Amazonian forests. 1893 STEVENS *Dict. Birds* 409 Tasmania has...the Organ-bird of the colonists, *G. tibicinalis*,...*or organ-bird*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. 1, The rushing of a mighty organ-blast. 1592 *Ladies Chamber. Acc. Camelot*, A Payre of the Organs Money for his yeares wages...iiij. viijd. 1704 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 404 *Chamber* for ye Organ-blower. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4141/3 Benjamin Hoyle, of London, "Organ-Builder. 1889 Gen. P. THOMPSON *Audit Ale* 12, I marvel, sir, I have, as you know, a weakness for "Organ-building. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag. Mod. geog.* We made haste...to set down an example of the...organum, the "organ-mountain. 1844 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 522 Solar Arches are making during the "Organ case, &c. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Organ-pneumatic, the current entering in the electrical organ of sporule fishes. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 203 The "organ-gallery is supported with Corinthian columns. 1898 *Westminster Gazette* 25 Nov. 3/1 The "organ-grinder is the only person who can make a living out of a barrel-organ. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 1/1 The "organ-grinding nuisance. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 1/1 The "organ-grinding nuisance. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 1/1 The "organ-grinding nuisance.

Hum. Life 73 While an "organ-grinder, or ballad-singer ... are exhausting their whole stock of dimensions. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 401/2 The Italian fruit-vendor or organ-grinder is often a retired workman. 1896 WALLACE *Life* 1. 1 Pinkie (Scotch Wha, elsye Wee) the "organ-grinding Girl, whom Sherardo kill. 1880 *Musical Mag.* XLIII. 256/1 The organ-grinding branch of the musical profession. 1887 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/3 After passing between two fine old "organ cases; thence with half-a-dozen or more bassels. 1889 WYMAN, 'Organ-harmonium, an harmonium of large capacity and power, designed as an economical substitute for the organ. 1840 THOMSON *Sir Galahad* 72 A rolling "organ-harmony swells up. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. i. 34 Cecilia, circled at last "organ keys. 1903 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 178/2 1 can lie in the "organ loft. 1884 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 248 The dusty beneath the organ loft. 1887 LADY HOPETOUN *Cradle L.* iii. 100 The panels of the organ-loft and the screen are all beautifully painted. 1432 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 22 note, John Gyse, "organe maker. 1592 in Chronicle *Rep. St. Michael's* (1882) 23 Item for finishing of the organ makers tools viijd. 1809-10 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 320 Paid Mr. Elliot Organ-Maker for repairing and completing the Organ. 1626 *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 108 Inspirde graces in the "organ-mens for going to Durham about wood, xijd. 1888 HALSE *Scotland* xviii. (1889) 288 The psalm which the organman was grinding out. 1598 in Surtees *St. Lawrence Reading* (1885) 61 Solde to Mathie ye E. of lands which was "organ mendi, viijs. viijd. 1490-91 *Accounts Barwell, Prior. Finds*, 242 The vaultyngall thorowth his "organs xxvis. 1844 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* vi Again the "organ-peal, loud, rolling, meets The battlements of the thrill. 1944 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 68 Gilde, *Reading* in The 'Organ-player' for his pyne-organ, iijli. xvi. s. 1840 J. *Musical Assoc. Trans.* I. 1 (1868) 145 Squeaking rhetorics, organ-players, organists. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 5/2 The issue is slightly rounded, and falls in two "organ pleats. 1847 E. KELLER *Captivity Conveyances* 230 The stripes hatched with his seat on an "organ-grinder's shroud him. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 168 Any increase in frequency of "organ pretrol. 1542 *London Chronicles, Anc. Customs* 4 Mondaynes of the feaste ye the "organ-mayr dowe. c1423 *Jul. Berners of Typefield* in *Anglia* VIII. 1885/31 A wrinal, late is an instrument of "organ-songe. 1893 *Mission Rdw.* Wks. (1840) 201/1 Sometimes the bite or soft "organ tone against vicious voices. 1880 HOWORTH in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 403 *Cornet.* This name is given to several kinds of organ stops. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 196 Milton would not have produced his "organ-tones on a "serpent pipe'. 1884 TENNYSON *Million o Gods* (title) "organ-voice of England, Milton, a name to resound for ages.

† Organ, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* rare. *Also* 6 **organe,** 7 **organon.** [Corrupt ad. L. *argemon*, Gr. ἀργεμών.] = ORMAN; penny-royal.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 258 Dem wyrt be man orgánum & oðrum namum...organe nemned is hatte. *Ibid.* c 1265 *Cockayne Pleas.* 21 Wi...Wyrkan wyrt[e] Organon, organe. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 57, I cannot name the Greke organ in Englishe...nor common organ...is called in greke argemon in latin, and in some places in England wylde marjerom. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* II. 21 Take of the tops of Rosemary, of Sage, of Marioram, of Organe, of each one handfull. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 30 *Pulegium sapratilolium sive Cervinum*...Was in English [1908 in] Friery cresses, Pudding grasse, and Pudell-royall, and in the West parts, by whom Ramer, Organe. 1640 G. H. *Wits Recreations* C 1/1, A good wife, sows a bed of Organe set, The pigs came in and rote up every whit. 1886 RICHARDS *& Somerset Word-bk., Organ*, ... the plant Penny-royal (*Mentha pulegium*) ; 2. In (Stopped mint) and gar (ash) a term called 'Organ-herb broth'.

Organ, short for ORGAN TUNE, a kind of fish.

O'rgan, *v.* rare. [f. ORGAN *sb.*[1]]

† 1. *trans.* To furnish with an organ or organs; to organize. *Obs.*

1630 RUTHERFORD *Theopk.* 27/2 Will Jesus hings my Breath shall organ Us praise with His Resurrection of my Almightie will. 1680 MORGENSTERN *Disc. by Alm.*[1]...thou art Elemented and Organ'd for other Apprehensions.

2. To play on an organ (*intr.* and *trans.*). *Organ out* (*quot.* 1853), to deafen by playing on an organ, to 'play out'.

1847 CARLYLE *Cromw. Rem.* III. 300, I opened, set gently swinging the bellows. 1851 — *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. iii, As to a kind of choral anthem, or heaven peal, of thunder...the Denizens are, so to speak, organed out, and dismissed to their respective places of abode. 1854 R. FERGUSON *Lect.* 1889 I. 191 There is a dreadful vulgar ballad...which is sung and organed in every corner in London. c 1870 BLACKIE to W. Mitchell's *Guide to Greenwich* (1871) 57 Anthem organed from rich clustered bells.

Hence **O'rganing** *vbl. sb.*, organ-playing.

1847 CARLYLE *Cromw. Rem.* III. 300 There was such a pulling and organing. 1878 TROLLOPE *Ireland Yes.* (1878) 183 Laboriously edified with chasons and organings.

† O'rganal, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -enall. [a. OF. *organal, organal*, f. L. *organ-um* + -AL.]

1. *Organal vein* [OF. *veine organal*]: the 'vital' or jugular vein.

1563 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxxiii. 601 The spere head dyd enter into his throte, and dyd cutte asunder the organall veyne.

2. Of or pertaining to a musical organ.

1633 ASHE *Apol. Comm.* 9, yea His decying of Organall exercises to have beene significant or typicall, is without reason.

Organcine, obs. form of ORGANZINE.

Organdie (*ɔ:gəndi*). Also -dy, -di. [a. F. *organdi*; 1723 in Hatz.-Darm.], of uncertain origin.] A very fine and translucent kind of muslin.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. 8/2 The most elegant [dresses] are composed of organdy of the clearest kind. 1882 *Rep. Wines, Hom. Exhib.* III. 1317 The skirts of a very pretty blue and white Organdie. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 1/3 The organdi muslins with French flower-patterns.

Organed (*ɔ:gənd*), *ppl. a.* rare. [f. ORGAN *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Furnished with organs; organized.

1586 BANNY *Mirrhour* 181, 81 Life liueth rather in the seconde...of the soule, giuing it to a fit organed body. 1889 CHARLES *Flatcher's Elegy* Poems 102 Where his well organ'd Body doth rebuild To its first nature.

2. NONCE-USE. Having an organ (musical).

1834 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 19 It should be seen whether the race of Cains, organless, are better than those of organed Colleges.

† O'rganer. *Obs.* Also 5 -our. [ad.L. *organārius*, or OF. *organere, organour* organist. OF. had also *organier* (14th c.) as title of a book on the organ; mod.F. has *organier* organ-maker.] **a.** An organ-maker. **b.** An organ-player, organist.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxxvii. (1483) 84 Many beside is a Carpenter or a potter, thou art Organer; a prynter or an ymager. 1422 in *Edinb. Coll.* (1845) 2, 280 [Five marcis to be paid...to our Annuell] organar in Civitate Herefyn. c 1489 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 (MS. K.), Organer, *Organista, organicus*.

Organette. [f. ORGAN[1] + -ETTE.] A small 'organ'; a trade name for various musical instruments: cf. ORGAN *sb.* 3. In 19. 1892 in OBSOLETE.

1889 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/3 A peculiar sort of photographer's camera ... not unlike an American organette of about a foot square. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 6/1 At Hôtel 'provided the International Library and Artists Congress ... the use of perforated cards for organettes was declined to be an act of piracy. 1893 *Whitlow. Herald* (Boston) Aug. 304 When the organette was played, the crowd soon began to gather. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 9/2 An organette has also been purchased for use in the school block of the workhouse.

Organic (*ɔ:gæ·nik*), *a.* [ad. L. *organic-us*, a. Gr. ὀργανικός of or pertaining to an organ, instrumental, f. ὄργανον ORGAN *sb.*[1]; in L. in senses 'mechanical', and 'pertaining to a musical instrument'. Cf. F. *organique* 14-15th c. in Littré.]

1. Serving as an organ, instrument, or means; acting as an instrument, of nature or art, to a certain end; instrumental. rare.

1527 WITHER *Shaping of Fooles* 1. i, Appoynte you vnto this dutifull and fit vocation to your seuerall organ-pypes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Quest. Chirurg.* C 1 b, Which are the membres compens, and whether are they called organykes & instrumentalle? 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1851) 389 Those organic arts which enable men to discourse and write. 1645 — *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 268 With that organic force that begets perfect so. 1882 — *P. L.* ix. 530 He...with Serpent Tongue Organic, or impulse of vocal Air, His fraudulent temptation thus began. 1867 T. H. GREEN *Prolog. Ethics* § 87 The natural system is all organic merely in finding of the kind just spoken of as complete, to impression...conveyed by the nerves of the several senses.

† 2. Relating to an organ, instrument, or means. (Cf. ORGANICK 2.) *Obs.* rare.

1659 ST. *Interpreter &c. Logick* 1, 3 A System of Logical Precepts consists of two Parts, Theoretick and Organick. [The latter] converses about the Organs themselves, with which the Understanding exercises its Powers.

b. Done by means of instruments; mechanical: = ORGANICAL *a.* 2 b.

1646 SCHOTTUS (title) De organica conditione auctiorum in plano descriptione tractatus. 1704 NEWTON *Enumerable Lineares* vi. Theor. 1, De Curvarum descriptione Organica.] 1885 LECHEVALIER *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 197 This theorem is due to Newton, and was given by him under the title of *The Organic Description of a conic*.

† c. Of or pertaining to musical instruments; instrumental. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Organik*, the epithet applied by the ancients to that part of practical music which concerned instrumental performance. 1823 DANNEMANN *Exegel. Mus., Organik*, according to the Greeks, that part of music which was executed upon instruments.

3. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to the bodily organs; vital; *spec.* in *Path.* of a disease, Producing or attended with alteration in the structure of an organ; structural (opp. to *functional*). *So organic pulse* (F. *pouls organique*), a pulse of such a character as to indicate organic disease.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Organical* or *Organick*, belonging to the Organs of the Body. a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 200 Mysterious Art, Soul, which while he sings remain'd From its Organick Bodyery unchain'd. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 491 If the powers of an agent should ... induce a decided influence on the organic motions of life. 1809 *Med. Chir. Trans.* I. 50 Great organic affections often excite the disease. 1820-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 326 He [M. Bordeu] describes ... an overbalancing activity of organic pulses. 1835 T. S. *Traces Philos. Hypoth.* i. 19 The organic actions consist of the processes by which the existence of the living being is maintained. 1840 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., etc.* 807/1 Tuberculated formation of the liver is an organic or structural disease of that viscus.

4. Having organs, or an organized physical structure; having the characteristics of, belonging to, derived from, or relating to, organized or living beings (animals or plants). (Opp. to *inorganic*.)

1778 J. R. FORSTER (title) Observations made during a Voyage round the World...on 1. The Earth and its Strata ... 3. Organic Bodies, and 4. The Human Species. 1808 COLEBROOKE *On the general Structure and Physiology of Plants*, compared with those of Animals, and the mutual connexibility of their Organic Elements. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* I. (1814) 16 Organic substances in soon as they are deprived of vitality begin to pass through a series of changes. 1813 BABBAGE *Introd. Anal. Engl. Print.* (1826) 3 These rules consist no organic remains. 1833 KIDD *Geol. & Phys. Agric.* I. iii. 136 The animal derives the nutriment from organic matter, the vegetable from inorganic. 1840 CARPENTER *Man. Physiol.* vi. 206 The Muscular tissue of Organic Life ... extends under two forms; that of fibre and that of cells. 1860 HUXLEY *Lect. Comp. Anat.* i. 3 In speaking of the causes which lead to our present knowledge of organic nature, I have used it almost as an equivalent of the word 'living'. 1878 — *Physiogr.* vi. 331 The matter of the organic world.

b. *Chem.* Applied to a class of compound substances which naturally exist as constituents of organized bodies (animals or plants), or are formed from compounds which so exist, as in *organic acid, base, compound, radicals, radical*; all these contain or are derived from hydrocarbon radicals, hence *Organic Chemistry*, that branch of chemistry which deals with organic substances, is the chemistry of the hydrocarbons and their derivatives.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 40 In the processes of organic analysis. 1839 R. KANE *Elements Pharm.* 1. By the mutual combination of these principles are formed the organic elements, which exist only in living beings, and are the exclusive product of organization. These organic elements are, gelatine, albumen, fibrin, fat, sugar, and certain other substances less generally distributed. 1839 H. COATES *Inorg. Chem.* 198 Sulphuric and several organic acids do not cause a precipitate, even in strong solutions. 1864 KOLBE *Principl. Gen. Chem.* 1. 1 The term organic has long ceased to imply a substance that is formed only by organized living tissues, and now signifies only matter with a certain degree of complexity of composition. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 284 Organic Chemistry is defined as the chemistry of the carbon compounds. 1894 SCHORLEMMER *Rise & Devel. Organ. Chem.* 1, If We define, therefore, that part of our science which is commonly called organic chemistry as the *Chemistry of the Hydrocarbons and their derivatives*.

† c. *Organic molecules*: (*a*) Particles of matter supposed by Buffon to exist in living bodies, and to which he attributed the power of reproduction; † (*b*) 'Spallanzani's term for the *spermatozoa*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 39 They acted by the ancient organized centre in the shape of their old organization, and not by the organick molecules of a disbanded people. 1834 J. SCOTT *Vis. Faculty* (ed. 2) 293 His theory of the Earth, now forgotten, and his organic molecules, on which he attempted to raise a system of materialism.

5. Belonging to or inherent in the organization or constitution (bodily or mental) of a living being; constitutional; fundamental. **b.** Belonging to the constitution of an organized whole; structural.

1798 BURKE *Mem. Mediterranean* II. 402, I have, perhaps, a little subjected my organic indolence. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Rep.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 268 We believe that the defects of so many perverse and so many frivolous people ... are organic. — *Eng. Traits.* Ibid. II. 308 These still remain an organic complexity and liberty, which ... wherever found. 1880 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* 202, The base of Waldenshare was a study. Its grass and greenery must have been organic. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 36 The work of plausible writers in minimizing organic difference is easy.

c. *Philol.* Belonging to the etymological structure of a word; not secondary or formative.

Mod. In *Skeat DicE. Ency. Brit.* c is organic, in *Stone* (ME. *Ac, Ak*) it is inorganic.

6. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by systematic connexion or coordination of parts in one whole; organized; systematic.

1830 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1850) 102 [They] bound it up into organic masses. 1833 BRANDE *Rec. Sciences* 12 After all the philosophical advice have called of organic unity. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* x. 307 Consciousness is not a mere collection or aggregate of "faculties" existing side by side,...but a manifested or organic whole, every part of which exists only in and through its relation to the rest.

b. Organizing, constitutive. (Cf. F. *loi organique.*) rare.

1887 G. T. CURTIS *Buchanan* II. 72, see His official duty under the organic Act by which the Territory was organized.

7. Resembling an organ (musical instrument), or the tones of an organ; organ-like.

1800 DUNCAN *1st Elegy Millerius* (modified). He sounds the airs, and breathes the hymnique notes To birds, heaven's choristers, organique throats. 1808 L. HUNT *Salmagundi* Poet. 31 The long organic music of Homer. 1830 — *Poems* Prel. 19 Their young Milton practising his organic numbers.

† b. *Mediæval Mus.* Pertaining to the organum: see ORGANUM 3 a. *Obs.*

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 158 In some French churches, where the supporting the plain chant at a close has ceased, the organist, or substituted part, has frequently been retained in the melody instead of the original tenor.

† 8. *Organic vein*: an old name for the jugular vein. *Obs.* Cf. ORGANAL *a.* 1.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 249 Bete on be rip side and on be left side of be cheste of be lungis bei bete [i. goome veynes bat ben clepid organike or ellis gurgiles.] 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* xiii. b The ingulars or organicke veynes.

† Orga'nical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of music: Performed on an instrument, instrumental; = ORGANIC *a.* 2 c.

1521 J. T. in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* Prol. 1 Hymnes, layes, and glorie, the swynes organicall, Endeles melodye of melodies! 1609 DOUGLAS *Æneis*, *Measel.* 2 Organicall Musicke in Cadent melodie is that which belongeth to artificiall Instruments. 1898 HOLLINGHURST, *Epist. Cicero* (title) The use of organical musick in the publick service. 1708 WARD in *Collect. Ch. Hy. & Ir.* 312 Concerts of musick vocal and organical.

3. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an instrument or machine; mechanical. (In quot. 1729 used specifically.)

1579 tr. *Nicetas Plutarch* (1878) 161 To frame Instruments and Engines (which are called mechanicall, or organicall). 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* v. 311 The Action or Motion of some of these [Machines] is Mechanick and of others Organical...the latter operate by the slight artful Touch of a single Person.

b. = Organic 3 b.

1706 E. Stone *New Math. Dict.*, Organical Description of Curves, is the Description of them upon a Plane, by means of Instruments. [1809 in Rees *Cycl.*]

†2. Serving as an instrument, instrumental.

1603 Timme (Dwight, t. v. 22 An organicall and instrumentall cause. 1639 Jos. Temple *Gt. Example* v. Disc. I. 57 It is not found with an instrument apt and organical to the faculty. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* I. The third Part shall treat concerning such helps and Instruments, or accessaries,...which may (therefore be called the Organical or Instrumental Part. 1681 Burton *Anc. Sheriwicke* vi. 102 The Pinnon Office was made to the organical Office to make the same: for Nature maketh the Heart and other noble organical parts, before the rest of the Body.

†b. *Phys.* Applied to parts of the body having particular functions = Organic a. 3. *Organicall part* = Organ *sb.*[1] 5.

c 1400 Lanfr. *Cirurg.* Bodas (1871) 82 Pe bi presence, Which mynistryinde is membre Organicall hatte. 1599 *Haven. Poleys* (1595) N ij, Eies (which are the organicall instruments of sight). 1639 Fuller *Comf.* (1756) 277 The hands of man are three organical parts which are most active and executive of our power. 1705 Cowper, tr. *Bidloo's Anat.* 49 Plants have...some organical Parts, that are ...like some...we may observe in Animals. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 2 It is not every Animal a Machine of an infinite Number of organical Parts? 1884 Rees *Cycl.*, Organical Part.]

4. Furnished with or consisting of organs, physically organized, as an animal or plant body; pertaining to or having the characteristics of an organized being: = Organic 4.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 39 Organical, is called that which is a perfect body, having all the members and parts compleat belonging to the same. 1597 J. King *On Nowes* (1618) 624 The organicall body of a little Ant, is no lesse to bee wondred at, than the huge body of Behemoth. 1658 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 296/1 The Intellect is not confined to any part of the Body, as not being corporeal, nor organical, but immaterial and immortal. 1772 Bate *Lect. in Wks.* I. 351 The result of such an organical structure as that of the brain. 1800 *Sing. Inspect.* VIII. 267 Our organical frame we call our *body*.

b. Dealing with the 'organic molecules' of Spallanzani; dealing with organized bodies.

1776 *Monthly Rev.* 252 The organical or molecular hypothesis. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Inductive Sc.* III. xvi. 82/2, 316 The sciences which thus consider organization and vital function may be termed organical sciences.

5. Pertaining to the bodily organs; belonging to the bodily or mental constitution, constitutional.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 49 In man it is cross organical deficiency ... that is the cause, that some men are least rational: then others. 1689 Bolton *Elem. Speech* 113 Deprived of Speech, not by any immediate Organical Indisposition. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 78 It is indeed much (since that then is such an organical delight). 1869 Rees *Cycl.*, Organical or Organic Diseases.]

6. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an organized structure; organized; structural; = Organic 6.

1659 Bolton *Key Cath.* n. iii. 422 He that is baptized into the Church, is baptized into an Organical body. 1674 Owen *Hagg. Lipsii* (1684) 119 This various Distribution of Gifts makes the Church an Organical Body. 1788–1804 H. Tooke *Purley* (1840) I. Introd. 14 *B.* Where will you begin? *H.* Not such the organized part of language. 1820 *Sing. Inquiry*, That [indigenous] which constitutes nature as one vast organical structure.

†b. Making up the structure of something; constituent.

1734 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliv. 331 Those particles that are the organical parts of water.

7. *Organical veins*: the jugular veins (cf. prec. 6).

1699 Tuckney *Funer. Sermon* (1708) 107 The Organical vein of the neck, by the best letting of blood, both to crossed and gentle Horses.

Organically (ɔ:gæ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an organic or organical manner.

1. In relation to bodily organs or their functions; in the manner of an organized or living being; vitally. b. *Path.* In relation to the structure of an organ (opp. to *functionally*). c. From organic or organized matter (quot. 1881).

1681 Baxter *Acc. Shewbrooke* vi. 102 If the Head, or Heart, ...be gone, the Soul will be gone, because the Body is not organically capable. a 1704 Locke *Elem. Nat. Philos.* xiii. (1708) 58 Minerals, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants. 1697 *Ld. Br.-Ct. Divin. Defensio* (ed. 3) 152 When the kidneys are...organically diseased, or even partly in a state of corruption. 1881 Bucknill *Man. Psy.* 85 The bark surrounding the wood, to which it is organically connected by means of the multiplying rays and cambium layer. 1879 Mrs Braddon *Vixen* III. 180 Do you mean that Mrs. Wyndham has heart disease—something organically wrong?

1880 Gardn. *Textbk. Geol.* II. v. § 4. 208 Most of the organically derived mineral matter are calcareous.

d. In relation to the constitution of a living being; constitutionally; structurally.

1682 H. Stubbe *Rival Prince*, c. 2. 8 (1687) 128 Were it not...that we have been nurtured to a considerable degree organically sound ...fortuitous results would ensue from the interest of those strong and diverse motives. 1881 Darwin *Bodies*, xiii. Perhaps he was organically of that cheerful and easy nature, which is content to enjoy the present, and not brood over the past. 1887 Mrs. W. J. Wilson *Things Forgotten* 108 Nothing is the matter—everything's the matter. She's organically weak.

2. As parts of an organized whole.

1841 Myers *Catil.* 776 iii. § 11. 41 Though the two Testaments may justly be considered as organically connected with one living whole. 1880 R. W. Dale *Evangelical Revelation* viii. 107 The third chapter of John's Gospel and the fifth chapter of Matthew's Gospel are organically one.

†3. By means of instruments, mechanically. *Obs.*

1797 Encyclop. in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 396 This curve may be described (organically) by drawing one end of a given flexible line ... along a straight line, while the other end is urged by a weight towards the same straight line.

Organicalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being 'organical' or organic.

1883 Francis *Gold. Era* Wks. 1887 V. 169 Christ's body had all the essential properties of a true body; such as eye organicalness, extension, local presence, ... &c. 1907 in Bailey vol. II. 1721 in Johnson. Hence in mod. *Dicts.*

Organicism (ɔ:gæ·nisiz'm). [See -ism.]

1. The doctrine that organic structure is merely the result of an inherent property in matter to adapt itself to circumstances.

1883 *Church Times* XXII. 134/1 The objection that organicism excludes design, on the ground that the living creature has properties necessary to the fulfilment of its functions, and that all is explained by these properties, which produce the organs and set them to work.

2. *Path.* 'The doctrine or theory which refers all disease to a material lesion of an organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Organicist, one who holds this theory.

1843 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Organicism, The doctrine of the localization of disease. 1879 Lewes *Study Psychol.* 56 The two antagonistic schools of spiritualism and organicism, the one referring insanity to disease of the soul, the other to disease of the body. 1893 Vincent in *Standard* 27 Mar., In the second period ... they endeavoured to find in it a certain region the actual organ which might be considered as the seat of disease. On this foundation arose the Parisian school of organicism, which, until late in this century, held a dominant position in pathology.

Organics, variant of Organry.

Organific (ɔ:gæ·nifik), *a.* [f. L. *organ-um* Organ *sb.*[1] + -fic.] Having the property or power of forming organs or organized structures; formative, organizing.

1840 J. H. Green *Vital Dynamics* 78 To ... concentrate the organific energies. 1886 E. G. Robinson in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXX. 234/1 The vegetable seed in the ground decays, but the organific life-principle within it ... organizes to itself a new body.

Organify (ɔ:gæ·nifəi), *v. Photogr.* [f. *organ(ic* adj. + -fy.] In old collodion dry-plate processes, To impregnate with organic matter (such as albumen, gelatin, gum arabic, etc.) by means of a weak solution applied to the sensitized plate, in order to keep open the pores and increase the sensitiveness and durability of the plate. Hence **Organifier,** a solution used in this way.

1873 E. Sims *Workshop Receipts* 1st. s. 264/1 The plate is not to be exposed immediately after it is organified. *Ibid.*, The Organifier must be applied after the removal of the plate from the nitro-nitrate bath. For the second organifier employ albumen, 2 parts; distilled water, from 2 to 6 parts. *Microscopist* (ed. Beale), *Collig.* 11. § 149 From the completion of the language and the organism of the style.

2. An organized or organic system; a whole consisting of dependent and interdependent parts, compared to a living being.

1708–34 Toland *Lt. Nat.* (1748) I. 474 When an artist has finished a fiddle to give all the notes in the gamut, but not without a hand to play upon it, this is an organism. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* vi. (1858) 362 To behold in that great devouring, self-devouring French Revolution; to taste it, so...that it may become organic, and be able to live among other organisms and formed things; not as a wasting destruction alone. 1860 Maurice *Mediæval Philos.* (1888) I. vi. 199 The weight of the strong Protestant organism might have balanced the great Catholic League. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Mar., An army is not a crowd of men, but a vast organism, travelling with indispensable baggage of enormous weight. 1900 J. D. Rosenvelt *Wide Speech* 86, 23 Fuel first taught us to speak of society as an organism.

3. An organized body, consisting of mutually connected and dependent parts constituted to share a common life; the material structure of an individual animal or plant.

Sometimes treated as something possessed by an animal or plant; sometimes as its animate organism, a vital organism, identified with the animal or plant itself.

1692 H. Muggs (J. F. Reader I. 106, 67 40 There are formations which yield their organism shortly to the dissolver. 1758 Linnæus *Scientific Mind.* 157 The simplest organism breathes, exhales, secrets, absorbs, and reproduces by their analogous alone. 1862 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* viii. 207 A material and moral organism separated by a splendid physical organism. 1869 A. R. Wallace *Contributions* 11 The total number of living organisms in the world does not, and cannot, increase year by year. 1894 H. Marsh *Book Lovers*

Room 61 Wounded and insulted in the most sensitive part of his organism.

b. Organized existence in the mass.

1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 336 That quality of beauty which I now saw to exist through all the happy conditions of living organism.

Hence **Organ'mal** *a.*, of, pertaining, or relating to organisms.

1881 Wilson & Gibson *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 103 The power of organic chemistry to alter and extend the organismal relations was fully and acknowledged by all. 1883 *Athenæum* 7 May 601/3 The renewal or organismal transformation of evolution] is naturally commenced with the fundamental division of ourselves in the lowest organism in nature.

Organist (ɔ:gănist). [f. Organ *sb.*[1] + -ist, after med.L. *organista*, or F. *organiste* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One who plays an organ; *spec.* a person appointed to play the organ at the services in a church or other place of worship.

1391 in *Genl. Mag.* (1793) XLIX. 83 He gave 5 yeres rydde unto one of their Parsons, made long since by Master Thomas Morley, then Organist of Paules Church. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 194 This point might well enough be left out, though it be very much used with our Organists. 1840 in Rimbr. *Hist. Coll.* 101 (1890) I. 183 The Mathingal Rents, and Sir John Lands, Surrendered for buying a Tun upon the Town of Hadeden in the County of Bucks, contrary to Law, for the maintaining a pair of Organs and an Organist. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 323 ¶ 2 The organist observed it, and he thought fit to play to her only. 1838 Wilde *Melmoth* 384 The organist play'd out the hymn.

b. A player on a street- or barrel-organ.

1859 *Tribal T. Moir at Edinb.* 38 That the last hero sent by Mr. Mair to an organist in the streets of Glasgow, and desired him to play *ye 104*.

†2. A maker of organs; an organ-builder. *Obs.*

1592 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 56 How much more...ought we to admire that great and Endes organist, that hath made those goodly organs of mans body, and giuen them such a good sound? 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 321 Serius an Organist [*Organarius*] or maker of instruments. 1633 Urquhart *Rabelais* v. xxiv. Looking-glasse-framers, Pictors, Organists, and other such kinds of Artificers.

†3. *Mediæval Mus.* = Organizer 2. *Obs.*

1780 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 77 *note*. *Ibid.* 136 The four singers of the Alleluia are called Organists of the Alleluja, because they organize the melody of it. 1809 [see Organize v. 2].

4. A West Indian song-bird, a species of *Euphonia*, esp. *E. musica*. [*F. organiste* Buffon.] Also *organist tanager*.

1881 Dresser, *Organist tanager*, a species of finch of the genus Tanagra, peculiar to the New World, so called from its musical powers. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Organist*, the English rendering of the *Organiste* of Buffon (*Hist. Nat. Ois.* iv. p. 190), though it may be questionable whether all the information he does really refer to this species.

†**Organister, -tre.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *organistre, organistrie*, earlier form of *organiste*: see -ister.] = Organ. 1.

c 1374 Gap *Wisem.* (A.) 11870 § 336 Organisters and gode ministres, Maistres of musike, and musyk dyuerse. To pleie by hemes bille. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 Tubal hat was fadre of organistres and of harperes [L. *omnium in cithara et organo*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Organystre (*K.* organist, *organista, organarius*).

Organ'istic, *a. rare.* [f. as Organist + -ic.] Of or pertaining to organists or the organ.

1840 *Dental Dict. Mus.*, *Organistic*, an adjective indicating that the music to which it refers, is composed for the organ.

Organistship. [f. Organist + -ship.] The position or office of organist.

1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 722 He resigned the organistship of St. Patrick's in 1800.

†**Organity.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Organ *sb.*[1]: see -ity.] The condition of having organs, or of being organic; organization.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. 71 *note*. In their ethereall corporeity, Devoid of heterogeneall organity.

Organizable (ɔ:gănəi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. Organize *v.* + -able. So mod.F. *organisable* (Littré).] Capable of being organized; *spec.* in *Biol.* Capable of being converted into organized or living tissue.

1859 M. Eliason *Further Discov. Bees* 6 An organizable or assimilable matter extracted by the Honey-Bees from Trees, Plants, Flowers, &c. 1868 Kinahan in *Phil. Trans.* CLVIII. 111 A polyzoa organizable mass. 1874 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 619 They embody first the organized and organizable part of the plant and of every individual cell.

Hence **Organizabi'lity,** capability of being organized; or of being formed into living tissues.

1859–67 *Trans Cent. Acad.* III. 234/1 A fluid ... entirely destitute of organizability. 1897–9 *Med. Ev.* 1035/2.

†**Organi'zate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. med.L. *organizātus*, pa. pple. of *organizare* to Organize.] Furnished with organs; organized.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. xii, Death can ...give dull colours From this distinguish'd organizate form.

Organization (ɔ:gănəizē·shŏn). [ad. med.L. *organizātiōn-em*, n. of action from *organizāre*: see prec. and -ation.]

1. The action of organizing, or condition of being organized, as a living being; connexion and co-ordination of parts for vital functions or processes; also, the way in which a living being is organized; the structure of an organized body (animal or plant), or of any part of one; bodily (rarely mental) constitution.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 223 The body of man was .. so proporcionate to the rasde [*sic* read of compleccion] was he, confounde of organizacion. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 89 The several warps and Organizations of the Body [are] incomplete. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. 179 That being then one Plant, which has such an Organization of Parts in one coherent Body. 1706 Phillips, *Organization*, a Forming of Organs or Instrumental Parts. 1807 J. S. Dicey *Phys. Mod.* 7 Those curious crystallizations bears some resemblance to organization, but performs none of its functions. 1882 Young *Sacks' Bot.* 304 Only in a few plants of low organization does a fertile cotton cube place between sister-cells.

b. The fact or process of becoming organized or organic; in *Path.* conversion into living tissue. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 10 So [a tumour's] organization proceeds upon uniform begun and existing in itself. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Prolegom.* (ed. 3) 238 A chemistry which is undergoing a process of organization gradually diminishes in one, .. and ultimately is lustrous convenient into a fibro-cellular cord.

c. *concr.* An organized structure, body, or being; an organism.

1797 Cuvier, in *Mem.* I. Gard. 27 The Creatures of Plants; whose structure is an Organization compos'd of Fibres. 1798 tr. Tooke *Lit. Nat.* (1799) II. 283 In the wood-formed bodies, and most personal organizations, there lies an immortal spirit. 1880 Duchess Cleveland *Trans.* VI. I must stuff into my delicate organization, a current jam-sandwich which I know will cruel into unmanageable dimensions when it has got there. 1878 Gill *Mem. Roy. Soc.* II. ix. 2018. 30 Choice organizations—natures framed to love perfection.

2. *gen.* The action of organizing or putting into systematic form; the arranging and co-ordinating of parts into a systematic whole.

1818 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 255 In the organization of towns, Bellona was a most extraordinary being. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 132 To gain strength, .. by subordination and mutual organization. 1862 Helps *Ess.* (1868) 72 Thought *Lib. Nat.* (1949) II. 282 In the wood-formed bodies, and most personal organizations, there lies an immortal spirit. 1880 Duchess Cleveland *Trans.* VI. I must stuff into my delicate organization, a current jam-sandwich which I know will cruel into unmanageable dimensions when it has got there. 1878 Gill *Mem. Roy. Soc.* II. ix. 2018. 30 Choice organizations—natures framed to love perfection.

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b. The condition of being organized; the mode in which something is organized; co-ordination of parts or elements in an organic whole; systematic arrangement for a definite purpose.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 30 They acted by the ancient organized states in the shape of their old organization and not by the organic molecules of a disorganized people. 1832 tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* (1858) II. 132 To gain strength, .. by subordination and mutual organization. 1862 Helps *Ess.* (1868) 72 On Organization in Daily Life. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 364 The organization of a service of transport was then presented itself.

3. *concr.* An organized body, system, or society.

1873 H. Spencer *Study Sociol.* vii. 175 Sentiments and beliefs in .. harmony with the social organization in which they are components. 1880 McCosh *Div. Times* IV. iv. 189 This vast organization had apparently sprung out of the ground. 1894 *Pall. Gaz. Spec.* 13 Dec. 504 We now have in the University .. somewhere about fifty-three different 'Organizations', athletic, intellectual, literary, social, and religious.

3. *Mediæval Mus.* The singing of the Organum.

1780 Bonney *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 159 There can be no doubt but that some instrument had been used in the singing schools to teach the organization. 1880 W. H. Stephenson in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 804 Huchaldus, .. who died .. in the year 930, .. prefers us (here to be regarded as the originator of the new method of Singing, but speaks of it as a practice which they commonly call organization).

Hence **Organiza'tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to organization; **Organiza'tionist**, one who advocates or practises organization in any department.

1880 *Freeman's Record* 24 July 1356 It may be desirable to consider .. whether some organizational changes could not with advantage be made. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 3/1 Two of the largest cities in the States submitted for a skilled Charity organizationist'. 1893 *Weekly Sun* 23 Sept. 3/2 A confirmed Charity Organizationist.

Organize (*ɔ·ɹgănəiz*), *v.* [ad. med.L. *organizāre*, *-ĭdare*, f. *organ-um* Organ *sb.*¹; see -ize. Cf. F. *organiser*, *-iser* (1488 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To furnish with organs; to render organic; to give the structure and interdependence of parts which subserves vital processes; to form into a living being, or living tissue. Usually in *pa. pple.*; see also Organized 1.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) II. xxxv. 50 The body was organysed fyndely to serue to everyone, the soule without lyyk. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. Even as the soul doth organize the body, and also unto every member thereof that substance, quantity, and shape, which nature doth most expedient. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 18 Some Chaos Mixt we could see in Eels .. as Mankind: much yet perfectly shap'd and organiz'd. 1707 Curios. in *Husb. & Gard.* 119 For a poor Vegetable become organiz'd by time, it will take a lying Animal like a Dash? 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Prolegom.* (ed. 2) 308 The discussion whether souls formed either inorganic organized or inflexible. 1874 Lubbock *Origin & Metr. Invt.* i. 3 In the perfect state they are highly organized.

b. *fig.* To become organic, be formed into living tissue.

1880 MacCormac *Antiseptic Surg.* 149 The coagulum left behind contracted still presently organizes.

2. *gen.* To form into a whole with mutually consociated and dependent parts; to co-ordinate parts or elements so as to form a systematic whole (with either the whole or the parts as object); to give a definite and orderly structure to; to systematize; to frame and put into working order (an institution, enterprise, etc.); to arrange or 'get up' something involving united action.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 466, I Organize the Truth, you Adiegate the Stone. 1792 Burke *Appl. Whigs* Wks. VI. 231 The several orders ..so organized and so acting .. they were the people of France. 1799 Wilberforce in Howe *Lond.* I. 40 Col. Wellesley was long occupied in .. organizing the Civil as well as the military establishments. 1833 Milman *Lat. Chr.* iv. vii. (1864) V. 380 Neighbouring Christian sees organized or perpetuated a sect. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 8. 188 A new conspiracy was organized to place Stephen of Albemarle ..upon the throne. *Mod.* To organize a picnic, a procession, a disturbance, opposition.

b. *intr. for refl.*

1880 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VIII. 187 The sun organizes itself, as Christ of old was, approach with bottle kissed, but was wronged in the encounter that ensues.

3. *Mus.* To sing the Organum or accompaniment to a plain-song. (*Intr.* and *trans.*)

[1 Med.L. *organizāre*, 13th c. in Du Cange 'a chorale qui organisabat Abbatem, *faisoit le bas*'.]

1380 Bonney *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 130 About the time that the organ was received in churches and convents, the Gregorian chant began to be organized by voices, in the manner which was afterwards called *Discant*. *Ibid.* 132 Hucbald and Odo .. as well as Guido, speak frequently, in their treatises, of organizing. 1819 Pantologia, Organize, the old name applied to those Romish priests who organized, or sung in parts. ..Certain priests or clerks, ..generally four of them, .. sang in parts, i.e. they organized the melody: particularly that applied to the word Hallelujah, to be sung in other parts, and thence were called Organists of the Hallelujah.

Hence **Organizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 Minsheu *Gr. Dict., Organista*, the organizing or drawing the lusty voice into parts and measures. 1798 Fenwick *Hist. Aug.* (1858) I. 1. 21 The feudal system was still the organizing principle of the nation. 1861 Stanley *Jewish Ch.* I. 47 The organizing ecclesiastical system which prevailed in the West. 1884 Mill in *Evening Star* 10 July, Mr. Hare's was the most practical and organizing hand that he knew. 1896 Sylvester & Barrett *Dict. Mus., Tenor* 131 The first step towards harmony was to allow the organizing voices to have a choice of intervals. 1880 E. H. Dixon in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 362 A rude style of part-singing, called 'organizing', had been known for centuries before the Reformation.

Organized (*ɔ·ɹgănəizd*), *ppl. a.* [-ED¹.]

1. Furnished with organs; composed of parts connected and co-ordinated for vital functions or processes; that is, or has been, endowed with physical life, as an animal or plant body, or any part of one; living; organic.

1398 Florio, *Organizzato*, well proportioned, organized. 1647 H. More *Poems* to Hyes dare I not deduce, &c. Enchirid. Of organized bodies. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 200 The Body of the Chick seems but a little Organized Body. 1733 Cheyne *Reg. Medicale* I. v. § 4 (1742) 34 There may be Mechanicals or Organized living Bodies of all Sizes. 1800 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1802) 373 Plants or animals, i.e. organized bodies, with parts bearing strict and evident relations to one another and to the safety of the whole. 1872 Rolleston *Anim. Chem.* xxvii. 290 Such an organized structure as yeast in the simple cell, the germ of living organisms.

2. *gen.* Formed into a whole with interdependent parts; co-ordinated so as to form a system or orderly structure; systematically arranged.

1823 Webb in *Parl. Debates* 577 Until it was necessary to enact the organized rebels in the field of battle. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 40 All other organized principles,—principles within themselves even more inclusive.

3. Made like an organ, or like the sound of an organ.

1805 Flaxman *Monteleone's* 20, Tunable and organized ears. 1819 *Pantologia, Organized Pipes-Reeds*, an instrument of modern invention, consisting of six organ and piano-forte, so contrived that the same set of keys serve for both. 1883 A. J. Hipkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 795 Two clavicymbals or organized claviciths.

Organizer (*ɔ·ɹgănəizəɹ*). [1 as prec. + -ER¹.] One who organizes; one who arranges systematically (see Organize 2); sometimes (with qualifying adj.), one skilled in organization.

1840 Grote *Greece* II. xxii. V. 304 An organizer of that systematic espionage which broke up all freedom of speech. 1873 *Ibid.* II. (1888) XI. 295 The actual organizer and the more scientific institutor of his day. 1880 Rolfe *Sent. Adv.* I. 1. 16 Wallace ..an organizer ..of his fellow-men. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Mar. 4/7 The organizers of observation.

b. *Mediæval Mus.* [See Organize 3.]

1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 600 Nothing could be more natural than ..that the choristers who practised that method of vocalization should be called Organizers, though ..they sang without any instrumental accompaniment whatever. 1882 *Ibid.* III. 21 *Quemadmer* (Old English *Organista*) To sing to Fifths—a French word, in frequent use among contemporary Organizers during the Middle Ages.

Organless, *a.* [f. Organ *sb.*¹ + -less.] 1. Having no (bodily) organs.

1864 Hunter *Adam. Comp. Anat.* I. 17 It is structureless and organless and without definitely formed parts. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 491 These organless organisms out of which the true cell may develop.

2. Having no organ (musical instrument).

1834 [see Organized 3]. 1837 *Daily News* 13 July 3/3 On the 21 general organless orchestra.

† **Organ ling.** *Obs.* Also abbreviated organ. [Corrupted from *organ ling*, comb. of *organ*, Organ, *sb.* 8, *Ordnug ling* was an etymological conjecture.] A large kind of ling (fish).

1599 in Rogers *Agenda & Prices* III. 320, VI. 320 [Earlier entries have *organs*, *orbans*, *organ ling*: see Organs.] Organ ling (many entries from Cambridge, Ness, Worksop, 1590-1610, organ ling (Cook. 1598); Organs (Cook. 1592-1603), organ (Cook. 1592-1610). 1598 *Cal. Mun. York* in *Miscell. Ord.* (1790) 177 Organe Lyngges xxxvi-xd. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 40 Lithrings 34 much. Your other people ..on the Stockeldee or point Johne doe from the bridge organ lynge. 1607 *Corpus Europæ*, Organ, As the greatest sort of North sea-fish, now adaies called *Organ ling* (1632 adds: corruptly from *Ordinary Ling*, because the best are near that Island). 1693 Mercer & Bennet *Healthy Implem.* (1698) 243 Shadding, every Fish-day 20 s. cold Supper at my Lord Mayor's Table, 300 in Quarters, but in getting but a long Cod, whereof the greatest stand is called Organ-Ling, and the other Codling, because it is no longer than a Cod, and yet hath the Taste of Ling. 1887 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* V. 492 Ling, sometimes called organ or great Ling.]

† **O·rganly**, *a. Obs.* [f. Organ *sb.*¹ + -ly¹.] Pertaining to an organ or musical instrument, or resembling the sound of an organ.

1438 *Mirrie Flire of Love* ii. 261 in *Yorks Poems*, 536 mo organly & heuenly songe of euangelis.

Organo-, combining form of Gr. ὄργανον Organ, used in various technical terms, chiefly of Biology, etc. (Organ *sb.*¹ 5), rarely of Music (Organ *sb.*¹ 2): as **O·rganic·ythe** *a.* [*F. organoleptique* (Chevreul), f. Gr. ἀφεπτικός, f. ἀφεπτός to apprehend by the senses], said of the properties by which bodies act upon the senses and bodily organs (1837 Mayne). **O·rganocre·tic** *a.* Chem., 'a term applied to chemical compounds in which an organic radical is directly combined with a metal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **O·rganocre·rphic** *a.* [*mineral* sb. after Anthropomorphic] (see quot.). **Orgo·nophone**, a musical instrument: see quot. **O·rganophy·nic** *a.* [Gr. φωνή voice], epithet assumed by a band of musicians who imitated various instruments with the voice. **Organo·phyly** [Gr. φῦλον race, tribe], the tribal history of the organs of living beings. **O·rganoplas·tic** *a.* [Gr. πλαστικός Plastic], having the property of forming or producing the bodily organs; so **O·rganoplas·ty**, the formation or development of the organs. † **O·rganopoie·tical** *a. Obs.* [Gr. ποιητικὸς capable of making, productive: cf. Gr. ὀργανοποιός *sb.* or *fem.* instrument-making] = *Organoplastic*. **Organo·scopy** [Gr. -σκοπία looking, examination], examination of the organs; *spec.* a name for Phrenology.

1837 Mayne *Expos. Chem.* 331 Several polymeric forms, besides other compounds of these "organo-metallic bodies may be obtained. 1880 Cuthbertson *Wards' Atom. Th.* 270 In organo-metallic radicals properly so called we find properties of the same order which we have met in the ozone series. 1888 *Knowl.* 2 Well do Swiss naturalists .., which describe Man (God) by reference to implements (such as a shield) may be called 'organomorphic'. 1880 *Athenæum*, 'Organophones. (Schmidt, Inventor.) A close imitation of the brilliant and broad effects produced by a well-balanced pipe organ. 1890 *Stradivarius* 20 Jan. *Harrold* 29 Dec. 3/1 He joined an "organophonic band which travelled throughout the district, and gave variety entertainments. 1873 tr. *Haeckel's Anat. Mon* I. 1, 29 "Organophyly. 1884 Wharton, "*Organoplastic*, 1893 tr. *De Quincey Magnum Opus* 120 Under the influence of the organoplastic or evolutive force there were formed proto-organisms of a very simple structure. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hygiene* 'Organoscopy, Major Collard's term for the art of developing organs by appropriate exercise of them. 1884 Powell *Expl. Philos.* 1 71 The limit is in full exercise of her Plastick and 'Organo-Poietical Faculty. 1884 Wharton, "*Organosophy*, ..phrenology. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Organosophy*, the examination of the several organs of the body in order to form an opinion concerning the ..faculties, and other endowments, of the person. Also, a synonym of *Craniosophy*.

Organogenesis (*ɔ·ɹgănədʒe·nĭsĭs*). *Biol.* [mod. f. Organo- + -genesis; cf. F. *organogénésie* (Littré).] = Organogeny a. So **O·rganogene·tic** *a.* = Organogenic.

1889 Trans *Cycl. Anat.* V. 130/1 Organogenetic changes known under the general term of development. 1898 Trans. *Int. Organogenesis*, the gradual formation of an organ from its earliest appearance. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man.* I. 93 Human Organogenesis is a laboratory companion to Anatomy.

Organogeny (*ɔɹgăne·dʒĭnĭ*). *Biol.* [mod. f. Organo- + -geny; in F. *organogénie* (Littré).] **a.** The production or development of the organs of an animal or plant. **b.** That department of biology which deals with this.

1842 Dunglison *Dict. Med. Sc.*, Organogeny ..The doctrine of the formation of the different organs. 1854 H. Spencer *Ess.* (1858) 188 *Growth of Science* (Heer) 1872 ..Biology, therefore, divides into Organogeny, Physiology, Zoonomy. 1877 Huxley tr. *Gegenbaur's Morphol.* 201 A few remarkable particulars of organogeny. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 211/1 Organogeny, or the study of development, then showed that these types were not wholly imaginary.

So **Organoge·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to organogeny; **Organoge·nist**, one versed in organogeny.

1892 Dana *Crust.* ii. 1020 The guidance here rather is relative to the length of organogenic succession of the organs. 1892 *Athenæum* 30 July 159/1 He ..became a pupil of Pajeu, whose work as an organogenist he greatly admired.

Organography (*ɔɹgăne·grăfĭ*). [mod. f. Organo- + -graphy; in mod.F. *organographie*.]

† **1.** A description of instruments. *Obs.*

1555 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr.* (Glasse Godeares), 4 Organo-

graphia, Lib. iii. *Obs.* 40, I will reserve the making of the Aphors, until I have put the compendium of other instruments required to this Art, in my Organographia. 1874 PAGE *Psych.* IX. 225 The Authors Delight of the Anatomicall Organographie of the Excellent Herebius.

2. The description of the organs of living beings; structural anatomy, esp. of plants.

1806 WILLDENOW *Grundriss d. Kräuterkunde* (ed. 2) 1. 1 Organographie, Lehre von den Theilen der Pflanzen. 1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. 247 The Organography (Organographia Philosophica) of M. De Candolle is almost entirely new-modelled. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot.* (ed. 2) 1. 1 Organography, or the structure of plants. 1895 M. C. COOKE *Fungi* 1 Introduction to the Study of Fungi, their organography, classification, and distribution.

3. The description of the organ (musical).

1864 DUSSAUCE *Encycl. Mus., Organographie*, or the description of that musical instrument.

So **O·rganogra·phic, -cal** *adjs.* [In F. *organographique*], relating to organography; **Organo·grapher**, one versed in organography.

1826 WEBSTER, *Organographic, Organographical.* 1831 *London Journal, Bot.* (1842) I. 563 Describing the phenomena ... without investigating, as to their endogenous or exogenous organographic meaning. 1846 CRUDE, *Organographical*, one who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

Organoid (*ɔ·ɹgănoid*), *a.* [a. mod.L. *organoides*: see ORGANO- and -OID.] Resembling an organ or organism in structure; having an organic appearance.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 HUXLEY *Phys.* 9 *Pract. Med.* (1878) 31 Tumours ... organoid or such as are characterised by greater complexity and an approach to the structure of organs. *Mod.* 'Organoid tumours', composed of 2 fibrous framework, or stroma, so arranged as to form a series of small, and of groups of cells which are contained in dense spaces within them.

Organology (*ɔ̃ɹgănǫ·lŏdʒi*). [mod.f. ORGANO- + -LOGY: in F. *organologie* (Littré).]

1. The department of biology which treats of the organs of living beings, in reference to their structure and functions.

1822 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1836 W. L. *Lancet Pap. Med. Sci. Lectures* 108 A knowledge of the embryogeny or organology of the simplest plants is a necessary prelude or key to that of higher vegetables. 1860 BARTLEY *Mem. Bot.* 1 Organology or Physiological Botany; the treats of plants, and their organs, in a state of life or action.

2. The study of the supposed organs of the mental faculties, etc. indicated by regions of the cranium (see ORGAN sb.[1] 3 c); phrenology.

1824 T. FORSTER (title) Essay on the application of the Organology of the Brain to Education. 1836-9 See W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* App. (1870) I. 427 The organology of Gall and his followers. 1880 HARTSEN *Bonds* 220, 228 The use of this convolutional gray matter being altogether differently estimated by the Phrenologist from what it is at present, their 'System' was devised, and their organology defined with no special reference thereto.

3. The study of anything as an organ or system.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. 1880 XI. 201 The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the organology of style. 1877 *Monist Cent. Alm.* 320. n. 317.

So **O·rganolo·gical** *a.* [in F. *organologique*], relating to organology; **Organo·logist**, one versed in organology.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Organological. 1878 BELL in *Appleton's Comp. Anat.* 2 Special Sensory taken for its subject the organological composition of the animal body. 1889 J. MORE in *Rep. Mech.* 13 Mar. 378/1 Sunset must be considered as an organologist.

‡ Organon (*ɔ·ɹgănǫn*). [a. Gr. ὄργανον instrument, bodily organ, etc.; the title of Aristotle's logical treatises; = 'instrument' of all reasoning: cf. ORGANUM. Formerly naturalized in sense 1, with pl. -ons (as F. *organons*, -ons); now treated as alien in sense 2 with pl. in -a.]

†1. A bodily organ, esp. as an instrument of the soul or mind: = ORGAN sb.[1] 4, 5. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii. The soul, Wanting those organons by which it works, Cannot endure, by organs of act. 1597 FRANK *Daniel's Methode* Wks. (Hollig.) 284/1 A worse then brutish skill May feed the organons of all my senses. 1605 BUNNEY *Heart Edw. II*, Invt., Our Mother Nature...By whose we have our apt Organons assign'd.

2. An instrument of thought or knowledge; a means by which some process of reasoning, discovery, etc., is carried on; *esp.* a system of rules or principles of demonstration or investigation; spec. title of the logical writings of Aristotle.

a 1625 LD. FAIRFAX, etc. *Infallibility* (1648) 153 It is in vain to imagine the Organon of Reason, or Discursive principles, but one easy to compose it. 1 1642 HOWELL *Lett.* v. x. 13 When you have digested the Organons, you will find Philosophie far more delightfull and pleasing to your palat. 1654 DR QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* ii. Wks. 1880 XIV. 18 An organon of the senses commanding to us much above it. 1692 HARTLIBIUS *Clavis* (1693) VII. 136 A sound view of it (probability) is our truest, selfest knowledge itself, but is the organon, by means of which that knowledge is to be rightly handled. 1864 DUNCAN *Logic* II. xv. 11 [Logic] is not an organon of discovery. 1882 J. FISKE *Myst. Evil* 178 III. 346 Human intellect...as the organon by which we are to acquaint ourselves with God.

Organo·nomy [1], [mod. f. ORGANO- + -(O)NOMY, as in *astronomy, economy*, etc.] But here associated in sense with NOMOS law.] The study of the laws of organic life. So **O·rganono·mic** *a.*, pertaining to organonomy.

1800 *Med. Trad.* V. 363 *Elementarlehre*; i. e. Elementary Doctrine of Organic Nature, by Dr. F. J. Schelver, Vol. I. *Organonomy.* 1827 HOOPER *Lexicon, Lex., Organonomia*, a Dictionary of the laws which regulate the activity of the organism, or organic life: organonomy. *Ibid., Organonomic.*

Organo·nomy [2], variant of ORGANOTAXY.

1881 WILDER in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XIX. 222 The Names of the Parts—Organonomy.

Organonym (*ɔ·ɹgănŏnim*). *Biol.* rare. [f. Gr. ὄργανον ORGAN + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα name: cf. ONYM.] The technical name of an organ. So **Organo·nymal, O·rganony·mic** *adjs.*, pertaining to organonyms, or of the nature of an organonym; **Organo·nymy** [= F. *organonymie*], the nomenclature of organs, or of a system of organonyms.

1883-9 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 515 (Cent.) The terms...are the names of parts, organ-names, or organonyms, and their consideration constitutes organonymy. *ib.*, Concrete and basic organonymal. *ib.* WILDER (Cent.), Organonymic.

Organ-pipe. [f. ORGAN sb.[1] + PIPE sb.]

1. One of the pipes of an organ: see ORGAN sb.[1] 2.

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Organ pype, or pype of an organ. 1552 PULSIR. 1557 Organ pypes, *Batille d'orgues.* 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 224 The timpanie pipes & iij number viij more and xvj &c. 1850 TENNYSON *Poet. Sent.* xxv. Near gilded organ-pipes...deep St. Cecily. 1852 BEAVAN *Polit. Sat.*, etc. 156/1 Organ pipes are of two sorts, metall pipes and reed pipes, of each...there are several species.

b. *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 23 This pale faint Swan, Who chaunts a dolefull hymne to his own death, And from the organ-pipe of frailty sings His soule and body to their lasting rest. 1600 — *Temp.* iv. 61, 98 The Thunder (That deepe and dreadfull Organ-Pipe) pronounc'd The name of Prosper.

2. *transf.* Applied to things resembling the pipes of an organ. **†a.** Some kind of fire-arm. *Obs.*

1591 BARNIM *Disc. Weapons of Fire* 14 b, Fauconets, Rabinets and Organ-pipes, of them he hath great store.

b. *pl.* Applied to basaltic columns, closely-placed like a row of organ-pipes.

1787 E. T. HALLIDAY in *Phadr. Pastor & Claviers Soc.* n. I. 68 High up in the cliffs of this mountain is a very singular-looking group of red basaltic organ-pipes, arranged with great regularity of structure.

c. 'In costume, a large piping; a rounded flute' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. Organ-pipe coral: see CORAL sb.[1] 1 b.

1831 MANTELL, *Wonders Geol.* (1838) II. 478 Tubipores: Organ-pipe coral. 1850 *Athenæum* 1161/2.

Organry (*ɔ·ɹgănri*). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -RY.] Organ-music; musical matter.

1892 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of Bachelor* 72 Such manly verse as Pope's;—...such wonderful singing organry as Comus.

‡ Organum [1] (*ɔ·ɹgănŏm*). [L., *organum*, a. Gr. ὄργανον: see ORGANON, ORGAN sb.[1]]

1. An instrument; = ORGANON 1.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. ii. 18 By which the Phantasie is representing the Object to the Understanding as but a 'corporal Organum'.

b. An instrument of thought or knowledge; = ORGANON 2. Esp. in the title of Bacon's work called, with reference to the 'Organon' of Aristotle, *Novum Organum*, i. e. New Instrument or set of principles for scientific investigation.

1620 BACON (title) Instauratio Magna, sive Novum Organum, sectio II. Parascue ad Historiam Naturalem et Experimentalem. 1648 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hydrol. Chym.* (1888) I. 80 It is the known great organum, to the search of the what and how the known great organum, to the search of the what and how.

2. *Mediæval Mus.* A part song as an accompaniment below or above the melody or plain-song, usually at the interval of a fourth or fifth; also, *loosely*, this method of singing in parts, the most primitive form of counterpoint or harmony. [Also called DIAPHONY.]

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poes.* II. ii. 71 Organum...combined by singing a part under the plain-song, or chant. *Ibid.* 1. iii. Organum ... was a general name for a single part, or musical voice, added to the melody of a chant. 1880 HAWKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 304 The first kind of variation from strictly unisonous singing in the Middle Ages was the 'Organum' or simple aggregation of melodic sequences chord after chord by the addition of octaves above and below the Plain Song or Melody. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO *ibid.* II. 600 *Gradus Ad Parnass.*...objects to the use of mixed *Mod.* Fourths, and Fifths, in an Organum of three parts, as savours of the disagreeable barbarism.

Organoplasm [1] = ORGANY [2], ORGAN [3], ORGANOGEN. *c* 1450 *Tyrwhitt's Booth. De P. E.* xviii. [x. Old. Bod.] ii. 250/1 Ye seconde Organoplasm [ed. 1495 Organoyal and Bodely is many resseyves. 1535 EDDY *Cast. Healthe* (1541) 5 b, Thynges entryngle the stomake stronge: Membranes: Nerues: Organons. 1552 HULOET, Organon and organe bothe [= *organum*].

†Organoy [1]. *Obs.* rare. Also 4 **organye**. [a. OF. *organie* 'organ', a deriv. of *organe*, the formation of which is not clear.]

1. An organ; a musical instrument.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 3 Of gerles and of *giterne* hem gently me thynned, And how musyk in organye aldo folke organe (B. rec. organon, organe, organa; *Cædm.* hus organa).

2. An instrument, means; = ORGAN sb.[1] 7.

Push, a weapon, for organye.

1609 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 333 Those youth and fair Wits ill-vanished organes to endure you.

†Organy [2]. *Obs.* Also 6 **organe**, 6–7 **organie**. [Corrupt ad. L. *origanum*.] = ORIGAN.

1542 RECORDE *Speak Magnesia* 110 Smike organye or nettle with nyle dyth. 1596 LODGE *Fig. Ile Forced.* 1. 1876. 31 The Wood is chasing the Turtles pretty consorts her nest with Mint, and the Stalke with Organie. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* II. liv. 253 This herbe is called...in English Penny Royall ... and Organie. 1647 LOVE *Chr. Astrol.* iv. 62 Organy or Wild Marjoram. 1708 PETIVER, Organy or Organie, wild or bastard Marjoram. 1880 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 173 Common Marjoram. The plant is sometimes called Wild Organy.

Organzine (*ɔ·ɹgănzēn*). *sb.* Also 7–8 **organsine**, 8 **organsine**. [a. F. *organsin* (1667 in Littré), ad. It. *organzino*, of unknown origin.] The strongest and best kind of silk thread, formed of several strands twisted together in the contrary direction to that in which their component filaments are twisted. Also *attributive* and *adj.*

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 184 The Goodness of Silk is distinguished by its lightness, ... the Organzine is Superfine, it being the best sort. 1732-3 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* I. 56, 3 Upon the Thrower's ... were erected in the late Reign, by Sir Thomas Lombe, those Mills which work the three capital Italian Engines for making Organzine or Thrown Silks. 1750 POLLEN *Ir. Phil. Trans.* LI. 23 The French were desirous of making raw silk fit for organzine or warp among themselves. 1833 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 235 There are three kinds of raw silk, organzine, tram, and bave. 1843 *Libr. Nat. Hist.* XXXIV. 98 The machinery last employed for the manufacture of this country independent of Italy for the supply of organzine.

1732 *Lond. Mag.* I. 36 These Italian Engines for making Organzine Silk. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 102 Organzine silk is of the nature of rope, where the combined strands are twisted in an opposite direction to that given to the separate threads.

Organzine, *v.* [ad. F. *organsiner* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. *organsin*: see prec.] *trans.* To make into organzine; *hence*, To twist threads of silk so as to form organzine. Chiefly in **O·rganzined** *ppl. a.* and **O·rganzining** *vbl. sb.*

1709 CHAMBERS in *Ann. Reg.* 126/1 Five Italian organzined thrown silk. 1789 PENNSYLVANIA *Penn. Packet*, II. 122 Organzining, or preparing the silk for the manufacture of handkerchiefs. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 100 The operation of organzining in France...is said not to exceed 1 shillings and sixpence to three shillings per pound.

Orgasm (*ɔ·ɹgæzm*). [ad. mod.L. *orgasmus*, a. Gr. type **ὀργασμός*, f. *ὀργάω* to swell: as with moisture, be excited or eager. Cf. F. *orgasme* 'an extreme fit or expression of anger' (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Immoderate or violent excitement of feeling; rage, fury; a paroxysm of excitement or rage.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 145 It may be easily conceived that intention or sudden compression by the Organick or fury of their lust. a 1783 SMOLLETT *Ecclesiast.* i. 139 Vain, idly vain the hope Of future peace, this orgasm exhausted is! 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 604 In the poetic orgasm, when excited, alone has he a voice. 1873 LOWELL *Wordsworth* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 361 He saw men such as he can only be when he is aroused by the orgasm of a national emotion.

2. *Physiol.* Excitement or violent action in an organ or part, accompanied with turgescence; *spec.* the height of venereal excitement in coition.

1683 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 609 When there appears an Orgasm of the humours, we rather Spray bleeding or more safe. 1791 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1775) I. 300 A kind of nervous orgasm, or spasm on the whole. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 198 Many viviparous animals are subject to periodical orgasms. 1835 *Hutchinson's Accident Insur.* 8. 119 The state of vascular turgescence which attends the sexual organs.

Orgastic (*ɔ̃ɹgæ·stik*), *a.* [f. Gr. type **ὀργαστικός*, f. *ὀργάω*: see prec. and cf. ASTATIC, *spasmodic*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by orgasm.

1870-72 *Carr's Study Med.* (ed. 2) III. 392 An orgastic state of the genital organs. *Ibid.* IV. 92 The frequency of the orgastic paroxysms.

Orgayne, obs. form of ORGAN.

†Orgays. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **orgais**, 5–6 **orgays, orgase**, (5 **orrays**). [a. OF. *orgais*, of uncertain origin.] A kind of fish; = ORGAN 2 2 b.

[1297 *Act* 31 *Edw. III* Stat. iv. c. 2 En cas que nul orgais, communement apelez pikis grauntz que lob ont trove en meir apelez lobesship. *Ibid.*, Nyent les maistre & marynyers trovez en meir, orgais. *Ibid.* And it is ordeyned that no Orgays, that is to say Fish greater than Lobbes to be found in a Ship called a Lode-ship...The Masters and Mariners shall have all the Lode-ship.] 1497-1502 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 311 Orgays twenty nombre in Cambridge Accts. 1497-8, 1508-9. Orrays twenty nombre in Cambridge Accts. 1489-90. Orrays (1498). Orgais *alias* Orrays Coll. Accts. 1489-90. Cambr. 1508-09.] Orgais ling *alias* tusk. 1881 [Lange 1400-1500] Organ ling, organ-ling, 1497-1600 organ; see ORGAN 1881.]

Orgeat (*ɔ̃ɹʒă, ɔ̃ɹdʒĭăt*). Also 8 **orgeate**. [a. F. *orgeat* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Pr. *orjat, ourjat* (in 17th c. Fr. also *orgis, orgeade*, It. *orzata* (obs.) Florio, *orzata*), f. *orge*, Pr. *ordi*, It. *orzo* = L. *hordeum* barley.] A syrup or cooling drink made originally from barley, subsequently from almonds, and orange-flower water.

1734 *Connoisseur* No. 58 Whatever orgeat or ratafia can inspire. 1789 SCHOTT *Memoirs of Italy* II. 222, 223 Their sherbets mixed with lemonade, orgeat, ... and other cooling drinks. 1796 HAN. MORE *Sac. Sheaf* 208 Nor be the cooling drinks...of orgeat and lemonade, and negus, with white sweets forgot. Of shrub-sweetening, and orgeat-milk-white creams forgot. Of shrub-sweetening, and orgeat-milk-white creams forgot. 1845 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 93 Falling a queer hero over a glass of orgeat (pronounced *orgeet*). 1882 BALL in *Cassell's Tec. Ed.* IV. 290/1 Light refreshments, such as tea, coffee, orgeat, and lemonade, were handed about.

Orgellus, obs. form of ORGULOUS.

Orgels, variant of ORGANS, Obs.

†Orgel, orghel, orhel, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **orgel**, **orgol**, 3 **orgel** (*Orm.* **orrghell**), **orogel**, **orogul**, **orhel**, **horhel**, **horel**. [OE. *orgel*, *orgol*, *orgul* (whence *orgolfri*, *-lic* in Ælfred); etymology uncertain, as is the question of its relationship to the OHG. word which gave OF. *orgoill*, F. *orgueil*, 'pride', by which ME. *orgel*, *orhel*, *orgf* was superseded in the 13th c.: see ORGUEIL.]

A. *sb.* Pride, haughtiness.

a 1000 WULFSTAN *Homm.* (Napier) 158 Hwær wæs ... losaes gimm and orgol, hæfnes se modiga bebeorg and on winters ærgeweal? *c* 1000 PTHA. *Cott. Hom.* 25 Worniað ridiniæ wedhell orgol on unrotes burrin. *Ibid.* 130 Þe forge ure ea hæmeð, þe he fol of þough is orogul. *a* 1225 *St. Nicholas* 12 Ichulde hedren his orrorgart, and his egnes orhel fordrhe ufallet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 Hrehel wolde yeuhhen. *Ibid.* 220 Þe gruðe luuð his hosaern ...earin makien scinn—hal dweðe to echasewen kon horel.

B. *adj.* Proud, haughty, presumptuous.

Sir orgel mod haughty mind, welcome to comb.

c 1200 PTHA. *Coll. Hom.* 19 Þe ey sceo hrep, on ongele mee. oit he wgeinde wiff so ogeleuide. *Ibid.* 31 Alle orogel men, þe telleð hem selues hrihte. *c* 1200 OMMIN *Ordo* 318 Þurt he þeorh orrhellinod Farrhoodhip he to worrhenc. *c* 1250 GEN. & EX. 3787 Þu weldis he ... For orgel pride forð Þu cumen.

Hence **†Orgelness, orgeiness,** pride, haughtiness, haughtiness.

a 1000 *Ahthelm Glosses* (Napier) 23 1128, *Elatitudo*, orgelnesse, orgeinisses. *c* 1200 PTHA. *Coll. Hom.* 213 Þeos wrhel Þe wurre he gretes of orogelnesse.

Orgel : see ORGLE.

‖ **Orgia** (*ɔ́ːdʒiə*), *sb. pl.* [L. *orgia*, Gr. ὄργια neuter pl., 'orgies'.] = ORGIES: see OBGY. (Sometimes erron. as sing., with pl. *orgiæ*, *-as*, in 7.)

1570-8 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 231 There doth he adresse to their orgia. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* (1651) 51 (1886) 54 Those feasts of Bacchus which are named *Orgia*. 1620 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 113 From hence are the Orgiasts, and Pagan Orgiasts and Mysteries derived. 1660 S. PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 9 *Crocodile* (1680) 174 The Triennial Orgia's of Bacchus. 1675 CRAVEN *Ambidexter* 1, 1 When last Night the youth of Athens ran Rome up the Orgia to celebrate. 1749-52 LACHURTON *Earthen. Monit.* 2 *Pagenish* (1800) 188 While they are celebrating the orgia. 1832 GALT *Life Byron* xxviii. 256 The nature of the monsters from the burning, is the most appalling orgia.

Orgiac (*ɔ́ːdʒiæk*), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Gr. type *ὀργιακ-ός*, f. *ὄργια* orgia: cf. *cardiac*, *maniac*.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to orgies or an orgy. **b.** *sb.* (*pl.*) = Orgies: see ORGY 1.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Fourth Wife* (1891) I. 41 He is accompanied with ...the Orgiacs ...and all the grand ceremonies and observances practised at Olympia. 1892 *Murphy's Mag.* Oct. 283/2 The writhing dance of naked black forms, the orgiac round circling in and out of shadows and light.

†Orgial. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *orgia* + -AL.] A song sung at the orgies.

1620 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* iv. 1, The jolly priest ... Crowned with orgials, to honour of the feast.

Orgiasm (*ɔ́ːdʒiæzm*). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιασ-μός, f. ὀργιάζ-ειν to celebrate orgies.] Properly, The celebration of orgies; but in quot. A state of excited or exalted feeling, as of a worshipper at the orgies (? confused with *orgasm*).

1840 HERBERT *Hist. Chr. Ch.* II. 224 The Orgiasms, the horrid rapture, the working of a diviner influence upon the soul.

Orgiast (*ɔ́ːdʒiæst*). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιαστής, agent-n. from ὀργιάζ-ειν: see prec. and -IST.] One who celebrates orgies.

1792-3 in *Shrief Pub. Irish.* (1795) I. 289 The noble disciples of the governing powers to the Orgiasts of Bacchus, was that their meetings were by night.

Orgiastic (*ɔːdʒiæ·stik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιαστικ-ός, f. ὀργιαστ-ής: see prec. and -IC.] Belonging to, or characterized by, orgies; of the nature or character of orgies; marked by extravagance, licentiousness, or disorder; orgiastic.

1798 PENN. *Acct. St. Indies* I. 326 For Instrumental (Wonder), they (Persians) have little regard to Stringed, but the Orgiastick they set very upon it. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. vii. 330 The orgiastic worship of Zeus. 1859 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 821 After the orgiastic confusion of the revelation. 1898 BARING in *Science & Mon.* (1915) The 'seeming' and prophetic 'raptures' which played such a large part in the orgiastic rites of Greece.

Orgiastical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of orgiastic character or tendency.

a 1850 GROTE *Hist. Progress* vi. (1856) 208 The fees which he considers as not ethical, but orgiastical—calculated to excite violent and momentary emotions.

Orgie (*ɔ́ːdʒi*), *sb. rare.* [Irreg. f. ORGY + -IE.] = ORGIAC.

1789 T. TYRWHITT *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 22 After the celebration of the orgic rites. 1883 E. F. LEIGH-BART in *Blackwood. Mag.* CXIX. 3/1 They (Egyptian pilgrims) landed at every town along the river to perform orgic dances.

Orgies, *sb. pl.* : see ORGY.

Orgillous, var. ORGILLOUS *a.*, *proud*.

†Orgion. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Gr. ὄργιον (1707), dim. of ὄργον ORGIA, orgies.] = ORGY.

1623 in E. Hope Counterscuffle 2 If they refuse to dance a rotund to his Orgion; amain, she will be sure they shall not passe without a broken head.

Orgiophant. *Gr. Antiq. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιοφάντ-ης, he who shows or expounds the orgies: cf. HIEROPHANT.] (See quot.)

1888 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict., Orgiophanta*,...a priestess over the orgies, an orgiophant.

†Orgle. *Obs.* Also 4-5 **orgel**. [OE. *orgel* (in comb. *orgel-dræm*), ME. *orgel*, *orgle* = OHG. *orgula* fem., MHG. *orgel*, *-e*, Gsmn. *orgel*, MDu. *orghelet*, Du. *orgel*, Sw., Da. *orgel*: in its origin an alteration of L. *organum*, pl. of *organum* ORGAN.] = ORGAN *sb.*1 1 or 2.

a 1000 *Riddle Exeter*, Orgelbreaca, *organa*. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1121 Orgles, tymbres, al maner gleo, Was thryuen aspyre that lady fre. 1388 Orgels, *orgles* [see ORGAN *sb.*1 2 (b)]. 1408 *Anonym. Poems* 18 He sete harpe, he sote orgle, his orgles han lord ful wyd.

†Orgmoint. *Sc. Obs.* [app. a corruption of *F. orge mondé* 'pilloll nit' cleansed Barlie; also ... Barlie pottage' (Cotgr.). Cf. Litte, *orge mundé ou monnelé*.] Boiled pearl-barley.

1598 DALLYNGTON tr. *Lindsay's Hist. Scot.* I. 98 Vpon Beife, mutill, and cheis, and soume kele or orgmoint (L. *herdeique cocta, pisisque*).

Orgne, Orgon, *-e*, obs. forms of ORGAN.

Orgoll, -olle, variants of ORGUEIL, *Obs.*

‖ **Orgua.** *Obs.* [F. *orgue* organ, instrument, warlike machine, etc., as in quots.]

1. *Fortification.* (See quot. 1706.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orgues* ...in *Fortification*, long and thick pieces of Wood, armed with Iron-Plates at the end, and hung up separately by a Cord, over a Gate; being ready upon any occasion, to be let fall to the Ward, to stop it up instead of a Portcullice. 1761 STUART *Tr. Dioscor* VI. xxii. Those [pastorelles] were converted afterwards into organs, as the better thing. 1851 STRICKLAND *Hist. Engl. Anal.* Organs, are now disused.

2. *Old Artillery.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orgues* is also taken for a Device, consisting of many Harquebusses or Muskets lashed together, as of several Musket-Barrels set in a row within one wooden Stock, to be discharged either all at once, or separately.

3. An organ: in quot. a series of basaltic columns like organ-pipes.

1836 G. DARBY *Hesperides* in *Q. Rev.* July (1912) 191 Where his vast organ, high-Basalt, sounds Basaltic, swept with hillowy hands.

‖ **Orgneil, †orguil, orgul,** *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 **orgull**, 4 **-ugl**, 5 **-ulle**, **-eyl**, 5-6 **orgul**e, **-oil**, **-oill**, 6 **-oyll**, *Sc.* **-weill**. (3-4 **orgueil**). [a. AF. *orgoil* Gower), OF. *orgoill*, *orgueil* (12th c.) = Pr. *orgolh*, *-uelh*, Cat. *orgull*, Sp. *orgullo*, It. *orgoglio*, a. Com. Romanic sb., supposed ad. OHG. **urguoti*, f. *urgund* renowned. (See Diez.) In Early ME. this superseded *orgheil*, *orhel*, ORGEL; it became obs. itself in 16th c. When used now (as in quot. 1833) it is only as an alien mod.F. word (*orgueil*). The adj. use is not French: in ME. it was a contraction of that of *orgel*, ORGEL.]

A. *sb.* Pride, haughtiness. *Obs.* exc. as alien.

c 1200 PTHA. *Coll. Hom.* 63 To vuenden þe lohannes orgull. *Ibid.* 139 Wiðuten þi lichoma þe orgull. 13.. *Cast. Lv.* 1710 For all your lust and your orgul. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* II. xxi. I hatte orgull the capitain. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Lanc. Arms* (S. T. S.) 102 Orgulus amyabylnes mete for pride or orgulle of thair hertis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxiii. 22 When I remembre me how by my desaen & myn orgule and my pryde, that they were bothe layed full lowe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 40 The signyories by their pryde and orgueyl inhonete lordyes. 1560 *St. Papers Mise. Edin.* I. 88 It shall no tribute his high hedes and orgoils. 1585-89 BY YOUNG *A. & M.* (1596) 348/1 Not upon any orgoill, presumption or pride. 1833 LYTTON *England's* II. One reserve, and that orgueil, in which more expensive or discovered than of dignity, which is the ... proverb of our continental visitors!

†**B.** *adj.* Proud, haughty, presumptuous. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Prov. Alfred* 286 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 Ilkelyce and orgul proude, þei here sang wil whose þeowes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. 1, The tyraunt ... dyd the carynge to the second orgulous wyf that thou sayghe he shuld. 1580 EDMUNDS *Cut. Virtue* iv. 61a Sic orgueill regnde to suffer it not forby.

Orguinette (*ɔːgwɪnɛ·t*). [f. F. *orgue*, or OF. *orguine*, var. of *organe* ORGAN (in sense 'lyre' (Godef.) + -ETTE.] A mechanical musical instrument, consisting of a set of reeds and a bellows, the wind from which is admitted to the reeds through holes in a strip of paper which is moved along by turning a crank.

1889 *Church Bells* July 2 *Advt.*, Organettes Made, 15s per foot. 1889 *Banner of Blue* 1889/1 Organettes, with music, quite new.

†Orgu'lity. *Obs.* In 3 **orgulyte**. [f. *orgul* adj. (see ORGUEIL) + -ITY.] Pride, haughtiness.

1340-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. 7, Though our orgulyte be forcouraged beside of you. *Ibid.* x. lxiii, For pryde and orgulyte he wold not obeye the Patriarche.

Orgulous (*ɔ́ːgʊləs*), **orgillous** (*ɔ́ːgɪləs*), *a.* arch. Forms: 3 **orgulius**, 4-6 **ly** arch.) **orgulous**, 5 **orgullous**, **-uis**, **orgeyllous**, 5-6 **orgoyll**, 6 **orgoyl-**, **orgueil-**, **orgueill-**, **orgyllous**, **orgullows**, 6 (9 arch.) **orgullous**, 7 (9 arch.) **orgillous**. [a. OF. *orgoillous*, *-uillous* (12th c.), *orgueilleus* (12th c.), AF. *orgoillous* (Gower), mod. F. *orgueilleux* = Pr. *orgolhos*, *orgolhós*, Sp. *orgulloso*, It. *orgogliuso*, f. *orgoill*, etc., 'pride': see ORGUEIL and -OUS. Used once by Shaks., and retained in the 1634 modernization of Malory's *Morte Arthur*, but app. obs. from 16th c., until employed as a historical archaism by Scottey and Scott, and affected by late 19th c. journalists.]

Proud, haughty.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 70 Of þo reuls maenne gnad mon, of þe orgulius smilde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5722 Thei to driuen hem hingle orgulous. *c* 1440 *Alph. de Pow.* (1881) 84 Thorugh her orgoylous port ... throwen downe of her worshipes and estate. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xvii, And I wyst as orgulous were ye as ony. 1482 CAXTON *Dyanard* xvii. (*Arb.*) 58 He was so prowde and orgullous. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replye* Wks. 1569 II. 234 Odiuous, orgeyllous, and Ryhthaues vproarous. 1549 *Arth. xxiii. Widney* in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 292 The Lord Cardinal of York ...of his high, orgullous, and insatiable mind. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 340 The English orgulous words did me Gaimot Lord Cowcie. 1600 SHAKS. *Tw. N. Ct. Prol.* 2 From Hee of Greece The Princes Orgillious, their high blood chaf'd, Haue to the Port of Athens sent their shippes. 1648 HERRICK *Chrem. Cot* 139 They are of high blood and full orgullous, and I have no thing to this match. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, Pushed for your unreasonable and orgillous prerogatives. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. iii, This our orgulous Earl shall not have the triumph. 1890 *Spec. Rev.* 26 July 99/2 Lord Randolph now things to shrink ... in the best and most orgillous fashion.

b. *fig.* Splendid. c. Swelling, violent.

13.. *Cœur de L.* 4172 His armes was orgulous. 1584 CAXTON *Carlell* 9 Dismay'd, he handle tempestes than to orgullous enterprys. 1595 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cli. [cxxxiv.] 557 They were not how to passe ye ryuere of Dorne, whether was full and orgullous at certayne tymes. 1600 BARNFIELD *Mirh. Polyphel* vi. iii. (1876) 362 Those most orgullous and extreame poines are caused of a very moist and malignt vapour.

Hence **†Orgulously** *adv.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3343 Off A Sarr behold, orgulously wrought, Als with the behold of his eyes towrn.

Orgun, Orgwell, obs. ff. ORGAN, ORGUEIL.

Orgy, orgie (*ɔ́ːdʒi*); chiefly in pl. **orgies** (*ɔ́ːdʒiz*). [In pl. *orgies*, a. F. *orgies* ('les orgies de Bacchus', *c* 1300 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *orgia*, a. Gr. ὄργια pl., 'secret rites', esp. 'a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus', also, in L., 'secret fanatic revels'. The singular *orgie*, *orgy* (F. *orgie*) is later and comparatively rare, exc. in sense 3.]

1. *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* Secret rites or ceremonies practised in the worship of various deities of Greek and Roman mythology; *esp.* those connected with the festivals in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, or the festival itself, which was celebrated with extravagant dancing, singing, drinking, etc.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 150 The Gentlenesse of Hymenie bid their Orgies vnto me [Pan]. 1607 DEKKER *Virg. Georg.* iv. 158 The Thracian Matrones ... With Furies, and Nocturnall Orgies fir'd. 1685 J. BOOKER *Parkes & Mus.* vi. 99 The Orgies of Bacchus ... were famed through all the Ages of Antiquity. 1698 GREEN *Greece* (1851) I. 19 Diffusion of special mysteries, schemes for religious purification, and orgies (I venture to anglicise the Greek word, which contains in its original meaning no implication of the ideas of excess to which it was afterwards diverted) in honour of some particular god.

b. *trans.* 1685 SIR T. HANMER *Trans.* (1727) 118 It would have resembled an Orgy to Bacchus. 1691 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 29 To a barbarous celebrate the religious orgy wakes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 302 In celebrating orgies [L. *orgia*] the Bacchus cry and the choir Paul.

c. *attrib.* 1800 COLERIDGE *Recoll* vi. 136 An orgie dance like those to Siva.

2. *transf.* Applied to any rites, ceremonies, or secret observances, religious or otherwise; with or without implication of extravagance or license.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroicl. Ep.* v. to Gloc'd with the Orgies of my Bridall Feast. *a* 1687 COWLEY *Agric.* Verses & Fns. (1881) 108 The Birds always rejoyce with various strains, And in the solemn Season their Orgies keep. 1689 MILTON *P. L.* x. 403 Yet thence his baneful Orgies he [Pan] mingled Rites to that Hill of scandal, by the Grove Of Moloch homicide, lust hard by hate. 1708 MOTHER *Twelve Matrimonies* (1811), Those orgies, poore men, Decent sorrow, decent prayers, Will to the Lord extend. 1840 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1850) 28 On this night ... the witches hold their orgies on the Brocken. 1892 19th Cent. July 63 Edward Gibbon, of Solent, in whose honour pious orgies are still annually celebrated in that city.

† b. Misused by Daniel in sense 'panegyric'.

1598 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 63 What Nouelties bring I ? unpublished, and worthy Orgies fitting? 1640-2 *Hist. Jas.* To bring His Poems in Catalogues, were but to bring A forced orgie.

3. Feasting or revelry, esp. such as is marked by excessive indulgence or license; wild or dissolute revels; debauchery; often in *sing.* A drunken or licentious revel.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* v. 1, 159 Those rude Bacchus Orgies are for Satyrs. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* ii. 483 The Rolls Council ... Their Orgies kept, and think'st it wise the Organ, Damn'd, and gone. 1758 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 322 Friends of modesty or order of correspondence ... dreading every private supper as an orgie. 1816 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xl. The effect of the Bacchanalian orgies. 1841 *Blackw. Paper* I. 45 Sec. 1, *Stories of Twigs*, Heated and inflamed from his midnight orgies. 1852 W. ARNOT *Gold-smith* 32 He dreaded the ridicule of his fellow-students for the ludicrous termination of his orgies. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxvii. The meetings of the beautiful always made in an orgy. 1883 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 400 The orgy of blood and arrogance—the European tyranny of Bonaparte.

Orgyllous, Orgyn, obs. ff. ORGILLOUS, ORGAN.

Orhil, variant of ORRIS *Obs.*, pickle.

-orial, a compound suffix, consisting of the suffix *-al*, L. *-ālis*, added to L. *-ōri-us*, *-a*, *-um* (see *-ORY*). The termination is originally adjectival (substantival only by ellipsis), and app. arose in connexion with obs. in *-ōriare*, *-ōrius*, Eng. *-ORY*; thus late L. had *territōri-ālis* from *territōrium*. But it has been extended in Eng. to form derivatives from L. adjs. in *-ōrius*, *-ōrius*, from agent-nouns in *-tor*, *-sor*, as *curatori-al*, *dictatori-al*, *picturi-al*, *piscatori-al*, *procuratori-al*, *professori-al*, *sartori-al*, *senatori-al*, and others formed directly as agent-nouns themselves or on the cognate *ppl.* stem of the vb., as *equatorial*, *meditorial*. In sense, these adjs. in *-orial* are usually identical with those in *-ory*, and the two forms are not rarely found side by side (e.g. *pictorial*, *picturory*); but the former is preferred for the adj. when there is a sb. in *-ory* (*purgatory*, *purgatorial*). Words in *-orial* from agent-nouns are chiefly of Eng. formation, the compound suffix being rare in Fr.

Orihi, orehi (*orihi*). Also 9 **orakie, orahi, orihé.** [Cape Dutch, app. from Hottentot.] A small species of South African antelope (*Antilope scoparia* or *Lophophorus sorohi*), inhabiting open plains.

1795 VAILLANT in *Pinkerton's Voy.* (1808) XVI. 92 A very small and extremely scarce goat called Orehi. 1801 SIR J. BANNER *Trans. S. Africa* 138 Orihie. 1827 GRIFFITHS tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* V. 333 *A. scoparia*, the Orehi, which reads, in its native high, four feet long, head eight inches. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* (1840) 19 By valleys amidst which the orihi plays. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 265/2 The Orehi,... called *steinbok* or *steenbock* by the Dutch colonists at the Cape. The corrib inhabits the open plains of South Africa. 1867 ROSEN HOUGHTON *Alice* 70 Another kind of a small red buck, something like that of the orihi. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 74 I shot a fine orihi antelope.

Oriible, -bell, obs. ff. HORRIBLE.

Oriice, Oriocille, obs. ff. ORRIS, ORCHIL.

Oriohale (*ōriōhălē*). Also 6 **orioalohe,** 7 **-ohalch**; and in Lat. form **orichalcum** (also 7 **aurichale**(h'um). [ad. L. *orichalc-um*, a. Gr. ὀρείχαλκον, lit. 'mountain-copper', f. ὄρος, *ὀρε-* mountain + χάλκος copper, applied to a yellow copper ore or brass. In later L. made into *aurichalcum*, after L. *aureus gold*, as if 'golden copper'.] Some yellow ore or alloy of copper, highly prized by the ancients; perhaps brass.

Applied by Strabo to brass, though some Greek writers treated ὀρείχαλκος as a distinct metal; in the Middle Ages, *aurichalcum* is often mentioned as a very precious metal known only by report.

1530 SKELTON *Manners* 28 The metall was of rare and passing price; Not Delfre stuffe, nor brasse from Cambrik Ne, Nor coudy Orioalche from strange Phenice. 1548 HALL *Chron. Prymd. Kfs.* 11 b, Their ciremes,... a substance now as unknowen as was aurichalcum, or Coricalan brasse. 1561 THOMAS *Cooc. T. Smiths Virgil* 150 Second boxes of Orichalch. 1601 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1076 Of Copper, ...together with a discourse of the Rarer and Pretious Orichalchum. 1789 BP. WATSON in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch.* II. 41 On Orichalcum. 1833 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1073/1 Their hir. Arms his coat of mail. With gold and silver orichalcum crisp. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 348 Besprinkle...rough with wrought orichalc and gold.

Orichalceous (*ŏrĭkălsĭəs*), *a.* [f. med. or mod.L. *orichalc-us* (L. *orichalcum*, after *aureus*, *aurigalcus*, etc.): see prec. and *-EOUS*.] (See quot.)

1808 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 283 *Splendens*, ... b. *Metallic*, ... 3. *Orichalceous* (*Orichalceus*). A splendour intermediate between that of gold and brass.

Orichalchs (*Alex.*): see AUTOCHTHON.

Orichard, obs. variant of ORCHARD.

Oriel (*ōrĭĕl*). Also 3 **oryel, oriell,** 3–8 **oryall,** 6–8 **oriall,** 7 **orial, oryal,** 7–8 **oriel.** (9 **oriole.**) [ME. a. OF. *oriol* (*oriiol, oreoriol*) (in Godefroy) 'porch, passage, corridor, gallery', mod.F. (? from Fr.) *oriolum* (in Matt. Paris, *a* 1259) 'porch, entrance-hall, antechamber'.

Of unknown origin: for the conjecture that the *F.* or med.L. might be altered from L. *aureolum* 'golden, gilded', in sense 'gilded chamber', there is no historical foundation; the Fr. forms in *-ie*, as given to an original *i* not one.]

Although much research has been expended upon the history of this word, and upon the development of the current use in several senses, the precise history remains to many points obscure and perplexed. Mr. W. Harper in an exhaustive article in *Archæologia* XXIII. (1831) 114, asserts, and (1) proves, for *oriel* the senses, 'parlour, porch (attached to an edifice), (detached) pavilion, hall, upper floor, gallery for minstrels'. It is also shown in Parker's *Glossary, Archit.*, that the name was applied to a gallery or upper chamber in the west end of a domestic chapel, or to a small private apartment having a window looking into the chapel: see also *Bentley's Ch. Enc.* 1880 Jan. 296. The earliest sense known is that of 'portico, passage, corridor, gallery', derived from OFr. (Godef.) and med.L., and it is probable that 'oriel window' meant at first 'window in a gallery or balcony'. Most of the earlier senses claimed by Mr. Harper are found only in L. context, examples in Eng. being scarce. The modern Gondish use of *oriel* is however an important link.

†1. A portico, corridor, gallery, balcony, etc. *Obs.*

a 1250 MATT. PARIS *Vitæ Abbat. S. Albani* (an. 1191) (1686) 107 Adfuerat Abbatem infidiantem in latendre quod portaus vel Oriolum ingrediens [1388 *Dordrecht Ann. Rerum Belg.* In meridionali fori (1616) II. 58 *Erat ex Hist. S. Vitæ Archiepiscopi* XXIII. 113 Presbyterum, permittens, ut gradatim, in eodem thronio pro ejus Oriolo cupiens Stabulum Habitus. 1440–41 *Rolls of Hon. Ct.* (1864) 180 Item Oweryll pro Oriamento Domini in Aula Bathon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* (Thynne) 300 When ye have the Maschelin, Y schall her brynge to the Chapelle, ... In the Oryall ryght amonde these myrthe, There schall thou see her at thy wylle. *a* 1540 SKELTON (William of Worcester) *Itin.* (1778) 69 Abbotes Hous towne, cum le oryentorye wonn' an. Oriall. *a* 1560 *Mir. Chron.* (an. 1564) in Holinshed & Owen *Hist. Shrewsbury* (1829) II. 259 He... left behynde hym a doughter of his named Blanc Engleis, who cam by chaunce to be a lempre, and made the oryell which portithe ageinge the west side of the aiguile chastlee-parde [St. Chad's], throughe which she ranne aloft to house savoyes ... and an passyn usually upon the bodies unto a glasse wyndowes, throughe which she dayly sawe and herd dayly servyse as longe as she lyvyd.

b. In Cornwall (*orriol*). A porch or balcony at the head of an outside stair.

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* s. v., The ground-floor of a fisherman's house is often a fishcellar, and the first floor serves him for kitchen and parlour, which is reached by a flight of stone steps ending in an *orriol* or porch (Polperro). 1882 MRS. PASS *Adam & Eve* xxxii. 431 The steps which led up to the wooden orriol, or balcony-seat that forms a common adornment to the Polperro houses.

2. A large recess with a window, of polygonal plan, projecting from the outer face of the wall of a building, usually, in an upper story, and either supported from the ground or on corbels. Formerly sometimes forming a small private apartment attached to a hall, or the like.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Oryall of a wyndowe, *cancellus*, *fenestrella*. 1472 *Rolls Jersey* 40 In his oryell there the was Closed with with crystall glas, Fulfylled it was with younguery, Knavy servytors by and by, On vche syde had clenes gyrons, Spendyd with myche a dyvers penne. 1844 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. iv. (1845) III. 301 Sure I am, that small excursion out of gentlemen's halls in Dunmow prospect is east or west is commonly called an oriel. 1814 SCOTT *Lit. of Isles* VI. ii. In an oriel's deep recess. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist. in Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 180 The stones of Longleat and the purely pinnacles of Burleigh. 1841 MACAULAY *Lays* (1885) I. iv. 56 We marched back through the hall with the oriel into a suite of two or three rooms filled with pictures. 1844 F. A. PAGET *Church Restorers* 41 She was pleased ...that they had condescended to visit her little oriel which she had not hoped ever to see thus highly honoured.

b. *loc. oriel window.* (Sometimes vaguely put for *stained-glass window.*)

1805 *Scots Lond Minstr.* 2. 21, The moon on the east oriel shone, Through slender shafts of shapely stone. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet. Art* 18, Then' the topmost Orbit' colour'd flame Two gaddist faces stared below. 1842–76 GRAD *Knopf. Archit.* I. 411 Near to the high table, a projecting or bay window, termed an oriel, was introduced (i.e. in England). *c* 1850–1860 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 98 The gallery ...has one large and two small oriels on the side next to the court.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 2).

1542 LYNDE. *Rowning Star* 1 Lo! in the painted chrid of the West ...shines the Evening Star.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 2).

1542 *Will of Nobs Tyrrit of Worsall* in Jnce (MS.), A better bedde in the oriell chamber. 1843 LEITCH *Lect. Rom.* v. vii. There was a large oriel casement letting from the wall. 1872 RICHARDSON *Fifine* xxx. No violet gaze of oriel amethy Does not Fifine afford. 1883 OMAN *Warwick* I. 17 The painted panes of the oriel casement.

b. Oriel window, the window of an 'oriel'; a projecting window in an upper story.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Strawb.* v. (1858) 58 Calling her aside into the recess of the oriel window of the hall. 1804 DENNIE *Lats. Compl.* 330 The vast bay and mullet windows of the larger apartments. 1838 LEITCH *Sacred Archit.* Obsc. (1871) An oriel window is a projecting window to an upper story; a bay window is a similar one on the ground floor. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 263 The oriel window or bay window was another Mediæval invention.

c. *Oriel College* (Oxford) derives its name from a message previously occupied by Seneschal Hall, but called, in the reign of Henry III, *La* (or *Le*) *Oriole*, the origin of which name is unknown.

This was granted to St. Mary's College as its foundation in 1326, and occupied by the present site (*Archæologia* XXIII. 113). Subsequently known as 'of the Oriole'. By a deed of 1349 they are styled 'the Master and Scholars of the Hall of the Blessed Mary, called the Oriole'.

1440 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 1836 Oxon College in Oxford, called the Oriell.

† Oriolle. *Obs.* Some precious stone: see quot.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 58 And his Nobis is yalowe, after colour of an Oriolle, that is a Ston well schynynge. [? *a.* *ad col. hinc lucens de la colour dun oriol hoc balascus.*]

Oriency (*ōrĭĕnsĭ*). Now *rare*. [f. ORIENT *a.* see *-ENCY*.] 'Orient' quality (see next, B. 2 b); brilliancy, lustre.

1850 COCKERELL *Ld. of Nat. Rep.* 10 The glitters has lost its glow and beauty, the vibrancy of its colours, 1853 BROWNING *Prose Ms. Comp. Treats* 2 Every Link of the Golden Chain. Such is it still the Ornancy, and Riches of all the Other. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 2/3 The delicate oriency of his pearls is lost in the strong heat.

Orient (*ōrĭənt*), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *orient* (11th c. in LITTRÉ), ad. L. *orient-em* rising sun, east, ch. use of *orient-* 'rising', pr. pple. of *oriri* to rise. Opposed, in senses A. 1, 2, B. 1, to OCCIDENT.]

A. *sb.*

1. That region of the heavens in which the sun and other heavenly bodies rise, or the corresponding region of the world, or quarter of the compass; the east. *Now poetic or rhet.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 636 And fro the Orient reede as any fyre So shoon the armure of the Orientes knyghtes of the Est. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 141 His shulde under his meridie ...an hoste down lende, Thei sulden upward ariven. 1420 LYDG. *Assembly* A. 15 Fro Occident A. 15. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (1845) 124 Sayinge the cloudes ryseth fayre and rede Of Phebus castynge in the orient. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Indies* 100 The Westmen ... great Masters of the terrestrial the Orient, where now New York Cruz standeth. 1600 YEAMS. *Jonas* 158, Lo! in the orient when the gracious light Lifts up his burning head. 1719 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 3 All the ruddy Orient heaven with fire. 1849 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 2 More ...Come fluttering all the orient into gold.

2. That part of the earth's surface situated to the east of some recognized point of reference; eastern countries, or the eastern part of a country; the East; usually, those countries immediately east of the Mediterranean or of Southern Europe, which to the Romans were 'the East', the countries of South-western Asia or of Asia generally (*cf.* ORIENTAL A. 3); occas., in mod. American use, Europe or the Eastern Hemisphere. *Now poetic or literary.*

c 1374 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 3 Perle plesaunte...Oute of oryent I hardyly says. *Ne gemmed I neuer her precios pere.* *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 324 They conquereed manye regnes grete In the Orient. *a* 1440 *La Mort Arth.* 2253 A Fele Kynde Aganst hemself. That nought was to the oryente. 1555 STEPHEN *Cosm. Ind.* (1) 198 The Easterne Kingis of the Orient Or Ingland. 1592 LAMBARDE *Memorials* 1056 For Orient and Occident Ye shame were all obedient. 1612 BRERETON *Lang.* 9 *Kirig.* 1. 5 The diuersa of the orient ... contained Syria, Palestina, Cilicia, and part of Mesopotamia and of Arabia. 1676 CURMANTLE *Diss. Lord's Supper* A. 13 Another sort ...known in the orient. 1845 *Calcutta Amusem. & Fun.* v. 3 Sicily, Greece, will invite, and the Orient. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 30 Annual voyages to that vague Orient known as Down East. 1890 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 80 He was sent as consul to the Orient.

b. *Pearl of Orient*: = oriental pearl, oriental pearl; a pearl from the Indian seas, as distinguished from those of less beauty found in European seawels; hence, a brilliant or precious pearl: see quot. 13, above; *cf.* B. 2 and ORIENTAL A. 4.

a 1450 *Sir Degrem.* 850 A fayre ordeyne With pearl of orient. 1500 *Carmelite Wyse of Wisedl* 1. 61, *As dew* by rhen, as a dead whiting's eye by a pearl of orient.

3. Rising (of the sun, or the daylight); sunrise, dayspring, dawn; also *fig.* *Now rare or Obs.*

1382 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* i. 78 In which the Orient from on high hath visited vs. *a* 1849 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Notes Of Wks.* (1711) 57 His life having set to the orient of his age and hopes. 1657 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 118 In whose light the people should walke, and kings in the brightnesse of her Orient. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* (1853) 109 From the orient of the sun. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1863) 171 Draw nigh Thou Orient, Who dost chase And comfort by Thine Advent here.

4. Short for 'panel of orient' or 'orient pearl': see 2 b.

1851 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ii. (1858) 3 A very Sea of Thought ...wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive...and return not (as with one wretch his wife from prison), 1890 BROWNING *Asolando* 10. 238 What upside an orient like some speck Of genuine white, turning its own white grey?

5. The colour or peculiar lustre of a pearl of the best quality: see quot. 1744. *rare.*

1744 GENT. *Mag.* XIV. 32 Orient, the fine ruber or mother of pearle colour, which is seen on some shells. 1881 *Daughter Mag.* III. 392 The British pearls are from the mussel, not the oyster; as are also the Bohemian, which are likewise deficient in brilliancy and 'orient'.

B. *adj.*

1. Situated in or belonging to the east; eastern, oriental. *Now poet.*

a 1440 *Kni. de la Tour-xiv.* 122 She came from the parties orientyx. 1589 R. TOMSON *Servin.* (1648) 61 The Latine and Oriental Kirke. 1609 MARTON *Malcontt* 2. 131 When the Sun... Pillows his glib upon an Orient wave. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* III. iii. A richer dowry Than orient kings can give! 1817–42 WILLIS *Errata-graph* 38 The Danube...rests an orient sea.

2. Applied to pearls and precious stones of superior value and brilliancy, as coming anciently from the East; often a vague poetic epithet: Precious, excellent; brilliant, lustrous, sparkling.

c 1390 MANDEV. (Roxb.) 208 In...precious stones, gode and orient [*Ver.* ane perles derein]. *Ibid.*, A ruby, fyne and gode and orient. 1399 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xxvii. 53 The crown dyuersh in with an orient stones. 1552 HUTT *Decorder* 59 Many of these perles were so bygge as hasell nottes, and orientes as we caulde it), that is, bryght when they of the Easte parties. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. viii. 3 Three Pearles, though not altogether so orient as they in India. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 308 It is possible that the Cornish diamonds may be pure and orient. 1713 YOUNG *Paraj. Lovers* ii. (1736) 69 When orient gems arrayed her temples blazed. 1882 TENNYS. *Misunderstood* 6, 12 The grass...was sown with orient pearls (*i.e. dewdrops*).

3. Hence, of other things: Brilliant, lustrous, shining, glowing, radiant, resplendent (also *fig.*); sometimes (after A. 3) Shining like the dawn, bright red, arch.

1552–40 LYDG. *Bochas* 1. ii. (1554) 1 b, The stones were so orient and pe fine Like quadrifyer reflecting on the pirpine. 1598 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) (1876) Where sat by Hecter, apparelled with orient white cloth of it seeme by it selfe. 1598 LYLY *Endymion* v. iv. 118 The Bounty Isle cries complaint. ...he of an excellent colouring or orient cheeke. 1600

Hierarch. Eccl. Pol. viii. ii. § 8 To make the consecration of such many orients. 1820 Keats *Pilgrim* vii. v. 59 A shrub, whose red berries, or golden, gave no orient specimen to cloth. 1867 Morris *Æ. L.* v. 346 Ten thousand Banners .. With Orient Colours waving. *a* 1703 Burnet *Own Times* (1724) III. 332 The several genius and virtues, which were to orient in the life of Christ. *a* 1881 Rossetti *House of Life* Introit. Sonnet, Its flowering crest bejeweled and orient.

3. Rising, as the sun or daylight; also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxix. (1495) 620/1 Whan thei orient sueene. 1548 J. Cooke *Treat. Lame* 39 That spark of Reformation which I see orient in their court. 1708 Pope *Dunc.* iii. 74 Far eastward .. from whence the Sun And orient Science at a birth began. 1820 Scholey *Hellen* 266 The orient morn of Islam. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* ii. v, A sooty-faced, radiant Aurora, .. this Queen of Orient Lighthologues.

Orient (*ō*-rient, *Ori*-ent), *v.* [a. F. *orienter* to place facing the east, f. *orient* east.]

1. *trans.* To place or arrange (anything) so as to face the east; *spec.* to build (a church) with the longer axis due east and west, and the chancel or chief altar at the eastern end; also, to bury with the feet to the east.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Orienting*, In most religions, particular care has been taken to have their temples oriented. .. So, Gregory Thaumaturgus is said to have made a mountain give way, because it prevented the orienting of a church he was building. 1856 Jessop in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 59/1 The primitive Aryan in taking his bearings (literally oriented himself) and turned to the east.

b. By extension: To place with the four faces towards the four points of the compass; to place or adjust in any particular way with respect to the cardinal points or other defined data; to place or arrange the parts of a structure in any particular relative position; also, to ascertain the position of (anything) relatively to the points of the compass, etc.; to determine the bearings of.

1850 Rankine *Civil. Eng.* 611/1 In surveying, to orient a plan signifies to mark its direction or bearing with respect to the four cardinal points. 1856 *Boat Wonder* 56, 14 To tell him if she saw the Pole-star directly opposite the end of it, so that he might orient his stake. 1884 Proctor in *Knowledge* No. 13. 266 We are certain that the builders of the Pyramid wanted to orient it very carefully. 1886 Gerard in *Nature* XXXIII. 1432 The mines have intersected through the ground-mass .. are oriented in the same direction. 1892 J. T. Bent *Ruined Cit. Mashonaland* vi. 161 To orient it towards the setting sun.

2. *fig.* To adjust, correct, or bring into defined relations, to known facts or principles; *refl.* to get oneself in the right position or relation; also, to ascertain one's 'bearings', find out 'where one is'.

1850 T. Parker *Lect. o Script.* in *Life & Mem.* (1863) 317 It seems to me you might, in this way, *orient* yourself before the public. 1864 R. Sargent *Preacher* I. 141 He tried to orient his conscience as to his duty under the extraordinary circumstances in which he found himself. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guardian Angel* xxix. (1892) 338 Minister Kitty accepted Mrs. Hopkins's hospitable offer, and presently began orienting herself, and getting ready to make herself agreeable. 1883 *Harper's Magazine* LX. 94 Men must orient themselves before they can expect to go right.

3. *intr.* To turn to the east, or (by extension) towards any specified direction.

1856 Jessop in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 59/1 The primitive Aryan ordinarily oriented east.

Oriental (*Ori*-ental), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *oriental* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), adj. f. *orient*-em Orient: see -al. Opposed in all uses to Occidental.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to, or situated in, that part or region of the heavens in which the sun rises; of or in the east, eastern, easterly; *spec.* in *Astrol.* said of a heavenly body when in the eastern part of the sky, esp. of a planet when seen in the east before sunrise (or, by extension, when seen before sunrise to any part of the sky).

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* i. § 3 Whiche lyne .. is clepid the Est lyne, or elles the lyne Orientale. 1590 Greene *P. C.* (1), V. 1 The golden orientall gate Of .. heauen gan to open. .. And Phœbus .. Came dancing forth. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 305 His (the sun's) ascendent and oriental radiation. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* 160, 124 To be Oriental is no other thing than to rise before the Sun. 1794 Sir Oracle xxxviii. A. 23 1833 Emerson *Addr. to Literary Class, Antiocl.* 340 Planets found between the fourth house and the midheaven, rising, are in the eastern half of the figure, and said to be oriental.

†2. Belonging to or situated in the east of a country or place, or of the earth; eastern. *Obs.*

c 1398 R. Trevisa tr. *Higden* (*Polych.*) in Babbage *Rep.* (1856) 191 All the Indies which we call Orientall. 1576 Thomas *Pantom.* A 4 Ariadne ought to be placed in some oriental parte of a heauen. 1610 Willet *Hexapla Daniel* 67 The division of the Romane Empire into the Occidentall and Orientall. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* ii. ii. viii. iii. Mount Hermon ..the most oriental part of all Canaan.

3. *spec.* Belonging to, found in, or characteristic of, the countries or regions lying to the east of the Mediterranean or of the ancient Roman empire; belonging to south-western Asia, or Asiatic countries generally; also, belonging to the east of Europe, or of Christendom (as *the Oriental Empire*, or *Church*); Eastern. (Usually with capital O.)

c 1425 Caxton *Troye* 23 In the partie orientall is an Ile. *a* 1440 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 5618 Poiteris in ye orientall Clawch. 1581 Marbeck tr. *Pt. Tunebook* 10 b, The Persian Bird .. feeding along the oriental sea. Hare Sinkell alone the Arabian continent. 1630 Bastwick *Rep. Cantiens.* (1640) 121 The Alexandrian and all the Oriental Histories. 1679 Baxter *Pens. Inact. Clerk.* C.B. Pref., The four Oriental Patriarchs. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 320 ¶ 3 A Turkish tale, which I do not like the worse for the little Oriental extravagance which is mixed with it. 1777 tr. W. Jones *Poems* Pref. 10 A comparison between the Oriental and Indian poetry. 1829 Hammersmith *Syr. Casabel* (1850) I. 255 The Position ..is .. not unpleasing to an ear accustomed to Oriental tongues.

b. In names of natural products, diseases, etc. occurring specially in the East; *as Oriental alabaster, arbutus, Apricock, plane-tree, poppy*, etc., *Oriental leprosy*; **Oriental sore**, an ulcerous skin-disease occurring in the East, also called *Aleppo boil, Aleppo ulcer*, etc. (See also 4.)

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. xlviii. 528 The Oriental Hyacinthus do flowre before the common sort. 1584 Eveleth *Ezek. Hosea, Jon. in Sydrac* etc. (1923) 190 Oriental Jasmin. Lemnian Nasturtium. 1598-9 tr. *Kyranides Two*. (1880) II. 456 A very grand cure of oriental alabaster. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 364 The oriental leprosy, of which Egypt seems to have been the native land. 1878 T. Bentley *Pract. Surg.* I. 133 The Oriental sore seems to be due to the use of brackish hard well-water. 1880 *Garden* 8 Apr. 290/1 The large Oriental Poppy.

c. *Oriental Stitch*: a close kind of stitch of the herring-bone class.

1840 *Workbox Pract. Needlew.* VI. No. 68. 4 Oriental stitch .. closely resembles herringbone in the method of working, and forms a solid plait upon the surface of the material. 18.. *Pract. Decorative Needlework* (Macpherson) No. 12. 24 If the design is to be worked solidly I would suggest the oriental stitch. 1899 W. G. F. Townsend *Embroidery* 17, 38 A sort of Oriental or herring-bone to alternate colours.

4. Of pearls and precious stones, and hence (formerly) of other things: = Orient B. 2, 2 b.

To some names of precious stones, denoting a species different from, but resembling in colour, that bearing the simple name; as *Oriental amethyst, O. emerauld*, *O. topaze* (respectively purple, green, and yellow varieties of sapphire).

c 1386 Chaucer *L. G. W. Prol.* 250 Of ye perle, fyne, oriental, Hyt whyte semeth wel ynashed al. *c* 1400 Lydg. *Minor Poems Percy Soc.* 36 Perle white, clere, and oriental Rise all finside in mekile shelle blake. 1598 *Edward III*, ii. 1. 21 Bid me name Her her oriental teeth Than brick to coral. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 179 Some drops of very faire Emeraldes, orientall. 1634 Sir R. Rycaut in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 961 The leaves of the stalk are of an Oriental and Pearly Colour. 1747 (see Orientalist A. 3). 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 189 Those that possess this varying splendor are called *Oriental opals*, though they are not found in the East. 1868 Dana *Min.* 138 Corundum. Var. 1. Sapphire; .. includes the gem kinds of fine colors, .. true *Ruby*, or *Oriental Ruby*, red; *O. Topaz*, yellow; *O. Emerald*, green; *O. Amethyst*, purple.

B. *sb.*

†1. An oriental pearl or other gem; see A. 4. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* v. 14 Margerie of dorense pais, and double mantels saffrons, Orandelles and swoges. 1530 tr. *Lancarelot Mirr. Homes* 84 Cornelians in a stone of a reddish or ruddy colour, and such are Orientals.

†2. *pl.* Oriental languages; see A. 3. *Obs.*

1680 H. Dodwell *Two Lett.* (1692) 233 Those tongues .. derived from the Hebrew Tongue, or some of the Orientals now called *Oriental* epoch, though they are not found in the East. 1868 Dana *Min.* 138 Corundum. Var. 1. Sapphire; .. includes the gem kinds of fine colors, .. true *Ruby*, or *Oriental Ruby*, red; *O. Topaz*, yellow; *O. Emerald*, green; *O. Amethyst*, purple.

Orienta'lian. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *orientalis* (sense 3b. of *orientalis*) in med.L. 'oriental studies' + -an.] = Orientalist 3.

1840 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 430 Ms. Sam. Clark an eminent Orientalian.

Orientalism. [f. Oriental *a.* + -ism.] Oriental character, style, or quality; the characteristics, modes of thought or expression, fashions, etc. of Eastern nations; with *pl.* an Oriental trait or idiom.

1789 Hoppner tr. *Virgil* 283 There are frequent instances of the very same orientalism in Homer. 1791 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1871) I. 1 Imagines are a mere mark of orientalism. 1807 T. Williamson *Trans. Transf. Jewish* 25 The sublime orientalisms of Job. 1860 Hertzler *Rom. Emp.* (1883) VI. 182, 193 The Orientalism which had prevailed the court. 1877 Owen *Wellcome's Dom.* 31 xiii. The luxury of the style, unsupported .. by the analogies of infinite Orientalism.

b. Oriental scholarship; knowledge of Eastern languages.

1811 Byron *Ch. Har.* ii. note, Mr. Thornton's frequent hints of profound Orientalism.

Orientalist. [f. as prec. + -ist.]

†1. A member of the Eastern or Greek Church.

1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Hilary* 302 He found .. the Western Prelates .. ready enough to comply, and the Orientalists forc'd to go the same way.

†2. = Oriental B. 3. *Obs.*

1728 Warburton *Dem. Legat.* I. 403 Thinking that the Orientalists had a greater story credible and circumstantial than the Greeks. 1791–1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 371 He .. supposed, like orientalists, they wrote from the right to the left.

3. One versed in Oriental languages and literature.

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Smith* Wks. III. 461 The great Orientalist, Dr. Pococke. 1879 *Cobbe. Peep. Philos. Inc.* 4 The Congress of Orientalists at Florence.

Orienta'lity. [f. L. *orientali-s* + -ity.] The quality or condition of being oriental.

1. The state of being in the eastern part of the sky, or of being visible before sunrise, as a planet.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 306 The Sunne .. hath no power nor efficacie peculiar from its orientality. 1731 (see Occidentality 1). 1849 Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* 2/2 Orientality is generally meant with respect to the Sun.

2. Eastern style or character.

1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xix, There is an orientality in his [manner] we cannot rise up to. 1830 *Empire. Mag.* (July 109 The scene [was] most striking in its thorough orientality.

Orientalize, *v.* [f. Oriental *a.* + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make Oriental; to give an Oriental character to.

1803 Monro *Mem.* (1832) IV. 40 [He] disapproves of my idea of orientalizing the 'Angels'. 1853 Curzon in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 236 He had not Orientalized himself to the least. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* iv. vii, Greece of yesterday orientalized the landscape.

† b. Badly used to render F. *orienter*: = Orient *v.*, Orientate, *Obs.*

1803 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 18 Capt. Kennedy will not have the same difficulty .. to orientalize himself (*s'orienter*) in this book.

2. *intr.* a. To become Oriental in character. **b.** To play the Oriental; to act, speak, or think as an Oriental.

1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Kingd. China* Wks. 1853 II. 248/2 The northward world orientalizes rapidly. 1830 Coleridge *Lit. Remains* XIV. 358 He will perhaps surmise that St. Paul 'orientalizes' in ascribing to the personal agency of Christ what he would have us to see more circumstantially wrought out by his own thought of Christ.

Hence **Orientalized** *ppl. a.*, **Orientalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Orientaliza'tion.**

1846 Grote *Greece* I. xvii. I. 564 Congenial to their orientalized race of thought. 1847 *Ibid.* v. xxxvii. IV. 522 The orientalizing residence—their beginning to spread over the Grecian and Roman world. 1854 Milman *Lat. Christ.* (1864) vi. 345 The fire-drawn orientalism of the Athanasian Hell. 1875 Conybeare *Treatment Pris.* II. 84 A very marked improvement .. in what might be called the orientalizing of the Bible. 1881 S. F. Dawson in *Academy* 29 Oct. 277/1 Then when I may call the Orientalization of the French 'Nights' has been done for me.

Orientally (*Ori*-entăli), *adv.* [f. Oriental *a.* + -ly 2.] In an Oriental manner or position; in the east; after the Eastern fashion; like, or in favour of (past. 1847) what is Oriental.

1796 Bicknell *Hom. Misfortunes* I. 363 Believe me orientally, and with the most sincere .. esteem (1801). 1804 *Examiner* 695 The people .. are unmercifully and orientally ignorant. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. 140 The populace .. so Venice, always orientally disposed. 1892 Willis *Lawrence Crosbie in Midst.* xliv. 263 Our appointments were orientally simple.

Orientate (*Ori*-ente̊t, *Ori*-ente̊t), *v.* [f. F. *orient-er*: see -ate 3 6.]

1. *trans.* = Orient *v.* 1.

1844 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 113 It was always thought preferable to orientate rightly where possible. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* P. ix. 208 'Don't disturb the skeleton !' cried Felix, anxious to make scientific notes .. whether the grave was 'orientated' [sic]. 1888 Wells & Clark *Cambridge* III. 176 A properly orientated chapel. 1900 L. Fletcher in *Brit. Mus. Nature* 156 Exactly orientated sections [of crystals] have been ..optically examined. [Orient v. 1 b.]

b. *fig.* = Orient *v.* 2.

1880 *Ecclesiologist* XXVIII. 158 Gaining the knowledge requisite for practical working .. and orientating himself in general. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12/2 To orientate exactly his present mode of thought.

2. *intr.* To face towards the east, or in some specified direction; to turn to the east.

1850 Neale *East. Ch.* I. 200 [The church] of Hughley Goulston .. in Cone .. orientates north, and [that] of the Assumta .. in the Moors .. orientates south. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* i. 1 The Church should Orientate, that is, should be built from West to East, the entrance .. being at the West end. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 674/2 The chief ..do not fail to orientate.

Orientation (*ōrientē*-shən), [a. of action from Orientate or Orient *v.*: see -ation. So in mod. F. (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The action of orienting, or the condition of being oriented or orientated.

1. The placing or arranging of something so as to face the east; *spec.* the construction of a church with the longer axis east and west, and the chancel or chief altar at the eastern end; also, the burying of a corpse with the feet towards the east.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 193 The primitive tradition of orientation. 1855 Fergusson *Handbk. Archit.* 356 note, The orientation of Churches, by turning their chief towards the east, is wholly a peculiarity of the Northern or Gothic races; the Italians never knew or practised it. 1861 Stanley *Chr. Instit.* xi. 229 The orientation of churches is from the time of Eusebius ungiven. 1883 Bonney, Hist

d'orientation & Orelle-nat (orientation, we should add), is explained by the illustration.

2. Hence, by extension, The placing or construction of a church, temple, house, tomb, or other structure, so as to face in any specified direction; adjustment in some particular way with respect to the points of the compass.

1850 *Hinds Study Ecclés. Antiq.* (Cantb. Cases) Sec. 1846 53 *Orientation.* It is important to realize the duration of a church from east, because it is supposed that the chancel points to that part of the heaven where the sun rises on the Feast of the Patron Saint. 1870 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 360 A series of practices concerning the posture of the dead in their graves and the living in their temples ... which may be classed under the general heading of Orientation. 1871 R. H. PATTISON *Deserts of Exodus* I. The Orientation of the chapel ... had been altered at a later date. 1883 ADAMS *Schliemann's Troyan Trail.* 28 The orientation, towards the South, of the tombs must cease.

3. Position or arrangement (of a natural object or formation) relatively to the points of the compass or to other parts of the same structure; the 'lie' of a thing. In *Chem.*, the relative position of the atoms or radicals in complex molecules.

1803 *Wonders Hum. World* I. ii. 73 This arrangement of the stones is simply a result of the orientation. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 490 The higher (benzoid) derivatives formed by replacement of two or more hydrogen-atoms in the molecule exhibit isomeric modifications, which are supposed to depend upon the relative position or *orientation* of the substituted radicals. 1881 — *Dict. Chem.* 708 Suppl. 1187 'Optical orientation' denotes the order in which the arms of thiokoly correspond to the right-angled crystallographic axes. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanero.* 319 The orientation of collateral bundles in the stem varies ... such that the xylem is turned towards the middle, and the phloem towards the periphery of the whole organ.

b. Transference eastward.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 1/1 That extension of the astral cordials from Paris to Berlin which was one of the cherished hopes of Lord Angelsea's life. 1888 *Cit. Times* 3/2/1 Orientation as the Creed was observed.

4. The action or process of ascertaining, or fact of knowing, the position of anything or of oneself in relation to the points of the compass or to objects in general; determination of (one's) bearings or relative position; *spec.* in *Zool.* the faculty by which birds and other animals find their way back to a place after going or being taken to a place distant from it (as in homing pigeons and migratory birds).

1866 *Amer. Pop. Science.* II. 120 We have no term for expressing this peculiar act of determining the direction of a side of a triangle, or the direction of a chain of triangles, and therefore we have adopted a word from the French, 'orientation'; it is, however, a bad word, used only for the want of a better. 1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 320 Tympanic sensibility plays no role in auditive orientation. 1869 E. *Fluctuations's Lament* 212 Another organ with which I was still more struck. I found on a second week. This was the sense of orientation. 1879 *Hibbert's Jrnl. Med.* VI. 340 Functional disturbance, marked by apathy, darkness of comprehension, variable temper, delusions, imperfect orientation.

5. *fig.* (from various senses): Adjustment, position, or aspect with respect to anything; determination of one's 'bearings' or true position in relation to circumstances, ideas, etc.

1870 RUSKIN *Crown Olive. Relig. Belief* (1871) II. § 32 The double orientation, one towards God, the other towards the world. 1890 CH. *Q. Rev.* XXX. 24 It may be well to make a few remarks by way of orientation. 1893 in HARRISON *Pract. Relig.* I. 229 That is the best education which gives a man, as far as he can, the best orientation; which most clearly defines his relations with society and with his Creator.

O'rienta·tor. *rare.* [Agent-n. f. ORIENTATE v.] A contrivance for determining orientation.

1892 *Nature* 7 Dec. 120 Colonel Tupman, a contrivance for ascertaining the orientation of churches.

O'rientize, *v. rare*[−1]. [See -IZE.] *trans.* = ORIENT *v.* 1.

1881 SMYTH & CHAMBERS *Celestial Cycle* (ed. 2) 35 That [the Arabians] looked to Polaris, and could thereby readily orientize themselves.

†O·riently, *adv. Obs.* [f. ORIENTE, + -LY[2].] In an 'orient' manner; brilliantly, lustrously; clearly.

1509 BARCLAY *Eglogs* v. (1570) D iv/2 Thou seemest glistring bright and oriently. 1605 TIMME *Quadrivium Vener.* F 3/2, Carnelions and Carbuncles, which glistered so oriently. 1689 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 174 Such as Eschatistick Polity as will appear most oriently Luciferian and Antichristian.

†O·rientness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'orient'; lustre, brilliancy.

1512 HUMBER *Pasq.* 302 Pearls well shapt or orientnesse; but rather their orientnesse defaced. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1809) II. (1810) 103 The orientnesse and the beauty of the Colour. 1607-12 TOPSELL *Beasts* (1658) 310 The orientness of the Pearl, which these Fresh-Fishers call Gems. 1680 FULLER *Worthies* v. (1662) 212 Pearls far short of the Eastern in Orientness.

Orifacial (ɔrifē·ʃĭăl), *a. Craniology.* [f. *L. ōs*, orem, face or *ōr-*, mouth + *facies*.] In *Orifacial angle*: the angle which the facial line of Cuvier makes with the plane of mastication, i.e. of the grinding surfaces of the upper molars.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†O·rifa·cture. *nonce-wd.* [f. *L. ōr-*, *ōs-* mouth, after *manufacture*.] Making with the mouth.

1673 *Harmless Rel. Triumph.* 6. Who, 1676 *Ill.* 182 From the manufacture—he will obtain—because an ordinance—of supplication.

†O·rifex, *obs. error.* Form of ORIFICE.

1590 MARLOWE *and Dr. Faustus* (1) iv. All my utensils lack'd: is blood that overlaith from their nether. 1616 SURFL. *& M. Countr. Farm* 1. 111 Yet the spacious breaths of this diuision, Admits no Orifex. 1624 MASSINGER *Guest at Chess* iv. 3, I strike deep in, And baste the orifex gushing.

Orifice (*o*rifis). Also 6 **orifie**, **oryfice**, -**fyce**. [a. F. *orifice* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late Lat. *orificium*, f. *ōr-*, *ōs-* mouth + *facĕre*, in comp. *-ficĕre*, to make.] An opening or aperture, which serves as, or has the form of a mouth, as of a tube, of the stomach, bladder or other bodily organ, of a wound, etc.; the mouth of any cavity, a perforation or vent. (Formerly including larger openings than now, e.g. the mouth of a cave, a mine, etc.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H 3, And once the thre oryfyces of the nayle (the ventricles them by the nethyrdes. 1598 STOWE *A. D.* 10, 22, 22 That same hollow hault wound of his ... closely enclosed under the orifice. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1668) 2. Table Hard Words, Orifice is the mouth, hole, or open passage of any wound or ulcer. 1683 HOLME *Armoury.* III. 1 ii. 2 Both the bladders together with their orifices and connexities. 1691 J. WARREN *Metallogr.* 11, 208 It guided me to the orifice of a Lead Mine. 1882 *Gard. Orist. Lament* 1. 31. § 2 Cyclas open Form as Orifices. 1790 ANDERSON *Mineral* 10. Min. Wtr. 1708 I. 82 There gap'd The spacious hollow orifice for eye-ball infix'd. A ghastly orifice. 1775 — (Gentl. Mo. 107 ** The mountain resembled Rome, being bored through the top with a numerous orifice. 1878 LINDSAY *Mental Dis. Nat. Phil.* 80 The squeeze of the vibrations of the liquid in passing through the orifice are proportional to the depth. 1881 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* (ed. 2) 122 The orifice into the nectar-receptacle lies ... close to the lower side of the flower. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 The solid masses ... fall in showers around the mouth of the orifice.

†Orifi·cial, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *orificium* + -AL.] (But the word meant was perh. *orificial*.] Mouthmaking; hence high-sounding, bombastic.

1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* 69 O sithicht rethetike, wipe thy vaynlaring mouth.

Orifiamme (*o*rifiam). Forms: 5 **orifam**, -**flame**, -**flamble**, **aurriflambe**; 5–6 **orriflambe**, 7 **aurriflambe**, (**oriflamme**); 7– **orriflamme**. (5 **orifleash**). [a. F. *oriflamme*, OF. *oriflambe* (11th c.); also *ori-*, *olr-*, *-flamble*, *-flam*, *-flam*, *-flant*, in Pr. *auriflamma*, *-flam*, *-flor*, It. *oriflamma*, med.L. *aurriflamma*; f. L. *aur-um*, F. *or* gold + *flamma* flame.]

1. The sacred banner of St. Denis, a bendwise of two or (according to some accounts) three points, of red or orange-red silk, attached to a lance, which the early kings of France used to receive from the hands of the abbot of St. Denis, on setting out for war.

Oriflamme: the great and noble Standard of France; borne at first only in warres made against Infidels; but afterwards used in all other warres; and at length utterly lost in a battel against the Frenchmen. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 13 Sir Geffrey Chaucy that bare the baner of the orifleashe. 1548 CALVIN *Lessons of Apostles* 22. 322 When Raymond bare the oryflame of France ouer. 1549 FABYAN *Chron.* v. 72 What tyme pompous Robyn or Aurifflambe was borne ouer Crowne France, the vertue thereof ensued, and lastly was lost, but yet the tyme there of is kept at Seynt Denys. *Mod. Un. Hist.* XV. 361 Sir Reynolde Carnaby bareth ... bare the orriflambe, a speckell stryke thor the Frenche kynges ver to bere battell there in all battayles. 1549 LD. TEYNHAM *Preface* I. (1578) 300 It is needeth that we ... appoynt ... who shall beare the Oriflambe of France. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 20 His Ensigne Bearer of red silke, wherein the French had a wonderfull high esteeme, as of that which was sent from heauen, and called Oriflamme or Aurifflamme. 1791 J. *Gervase Rights Lords* XV. 203 The oriflamme, or grand standard of the king. 1820 K. DIXON *Benedict. Mon. Orkney* 67 note, The Oriflamme ... was the banner of the abbey [of St. Denis]. The last that we hear of it is in the inventory of the treasury of this church in 1534. 1883 BRADLEY *in Hereford & Cosmologist* III. 7 So a new period, the Oriflamme was sometimes powdered with golden lilies of five, as it is represented in the *Pontifex Ecclesiastical* of Lorenzo Ghiberti. 1871 LOWELL *Wendell Phil., Harvard Sel. Cambridge* 89 The Count ... draws from the pocket of his gown A handkerchief like an oriflamb.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Something which serves the purpose of the Oriflamme of St. Denis; any banner or ensign, material or ideal, that serves as a rallying point for a struggle, etc.

1620 W. WATSON *Decacordon* Aiij b, Did not thou the protectors of the East Church ... carry away the worthiest of all religious souls. 1824 MACAULAY *Essay* 30 And he rose without delay to the helmet of Navarre. 1833 LYTTON *My Novel* xvii. 1, If his heart stands his head, and both present in the Great March under a divine Oriflamme. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 369 The March has not lasted for its oriflamme the bloated symbol of Justice to the negro. 1880 WILDE *Garden's Fancy* 1. 47 All Hell displays its oriflamme. 1889 *Standard* 26 May 3/3 (Times) will be raised many hearing the oriflamme of the cross (Paris).

b. Something which suggests the Oriflamme of St. Denis by its golden, bright, or conspicuous colouring, position, etc.

1880 WESTWOOD *Waldings.* The golden spears spoke through the oriflamme of day. 1888 GEO. EGERTON *Life Optics* 1. 22 The new-hatched Bug With oriflamme outlined o'er the snake. 1892 HELEN BLISS *Invocation to Visions of Flowers, &c.* (American, etc. Ed. All the sweet spirituous streams With oriflamme of gems and gold. 1893 MEREDITH *Poems. Woods of Westermain, Symbolic* 15 Spring's Oriflamme of flowers waves from the Soul.

Origan (*o*rigăn). Now *rare*. Also 5 **origon**, 5–6 (9) **origano**. [a. F. *origan* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *origanon* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *origanum*: see next. Also found in numerous other forms, as ORIGANT, ORIGANEUM, ORIGANY, ORIGAN, ORIGANT, q. v.] A plant of the genus *Origanum*, esp. Wild Marjoram (*O. vulgare*); formerly also applied to other aromatic labiates, as Pennyroyal (*Mentha Pulegium*).

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 402 Knit origanes yeraanged with betonycoun, Yppon thyle bede. *Ibid.* 1024 Of tyneberg, pelitor and origon. 1587 MASCALL *Gov. Parrot* 120 In their sweeping they ease of Origan, to sharpe their teeth. 1598 *Lyte Dodoens* II. xxix. 258 Origan is of three sortes, ... garden Origan, wilde Origan, and that kinde which they call Origanum Creticum. *Ibid.* 258 Of Tragoriganes, or Goates Origan. 1599 SHAKES. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 40, I cannot be sure nor I in his accepted love, thinking but to offer to origanum and thyme. 1653 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 728 They put Origan, and other Herbs, powder'd, into it. 1819 H. RUSH *Banquet* 1. 15 The (olive) origan and vulgar basil. 1888 BOSTON *Grad. Mo.* I. 140 Origanum and the winsome gillflower carpeted the borders.

O·rigannize, *v. rare.* [f. prec. or next + -IZE.] *trans.* To flavour with marjoram.

1883 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 580 An organized anchovy atmosphere pervaded, always offensive, but in hot weather worse, than the purest garlic.

†Origanum (ɔri·gănŏm). *Bot.* [L. *origanum*, -*on* 'wild marjoram' (Lewis & Short), a. Gr. ὀρίγανον, -ον, 'an aarti herb like marjoram' (L. & S.); in appearance, a compound of ὄρος mountain + γάνος brightness, joy, pride, whence the scribal alteration ὀρίγανος. Also ORIGANUM, q.v.; and in many anglicized forms: see ORIGAN.] A genus of labiates, comprising herbs and low shrubs, with flowers in clustered heads, and aromatic leaves; as Wild Marjoram (*O. vulgare*), Sweet Marjoram (*O. Marjorana*), Pot M. (*O. Onites*), Dittany of Crete (*O. Dictamnus*), etc. In the old herbals, including Pennyroyal and other labiates.

In 1585 *Fr. Nurses' Plants* by Wi. Wilkes 120/2 *Origanum*, a gilded root, ... wormwood. 1598 TURNER *Herb. De P. E.* xxvii. 98 (MS. Bod.) *M. vulgare* ... ma be putted of like [hearts] tastes hab blome ... ha orchis ys herbe hat hatte Origanum and grawep in cherych. 1640 ELIOT *Jesuit Gen.* 226, 31 The grandsire was likewise crowned with Coronopus, Origanum, and other lyke grasses. 1683 *Mistr. of Curiosity* Dv, Origanum (the general vulgar name). 1783 TUFFIN *Hope As Health* 360 (It) is said of the South where the fine sweet Shallots, the seeds for the same. Herb Origanum, and Buds a Remedy. 1797 CULPEPER *Herballer* 11. ii. (1826) 100 Plants which bring reliable deals natural Fragrance, such as Balm, Hyssop, ... Origanum, Pennyroyal, Rosemary, etc. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 320 Oil of Cloves, origanum, and saffron oils must be avoided.

†Origanty. *Herb. Obs.* = ORIGAN, ORIGANUM.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. 2. 83 Take also of Garden of Pumilion ... Origany, Order of the Monarchs, of each 2 Drams. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cyclopæd.* s.v. *wreath*, (1786) 2/2 Origany, and Thyme, of each one Pound. 1780 *J. Lee Introd. Bot.* App. 370 Origany, Origanum.

Origen (Wyclif, Coverdale): see ORIX.

Origenist (*o*rigenist). [-IST.] A disciple or follower of the famous Greek Christian Father Origen of Alexandria (*c* 185–253), or a holder of some one of the special doctrines attributed to Origen, among which were a threefold sense (literal, moral, and mystical) in Scripture, the pre-existence of souls, and the probable ultimate salvation of all men and of the fallen angels.

1598 GRENTHAM *Dialler.* Nay evil. Then should all men be damned, but all stand at the last, as the Origenistes assert. 1756 BURKE *Reply. Vindicate Wks.* 1842 I. 82 He is an Origenist, and believes in the conversion of the Devil. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Rev. & Rom.* I. 47 Many of the Origenists held opinions which the departed Origen would never have entertained. 1877 ELIOT *Jew. Sects* II. 8 A very able defence of Origenist opinions was printed anonymously, in the year 1680, by Rust, bishop of Dromore.

b. See quot. 1874.

1847 A. ROSS *Mystag. Purt.* iii. (1848) 52 The Recreban, Origenists, Manichæans, and all other Heretikes, who hath condemned Montanus. 1874 H. ELLIOT *Dict. Sects* 9 v., From Epiphanius it appears that there was a sect of Origenists who were followers of some unknown Origen. ... These Origenists are spoken of as given to shameful vices.

So **†Orige·nian** *sb.* (= prec.) and *a.* (= next); **†Orige·nic, Origenical** *adjs.*, pertaining or attributed to Origen; **Origenism,** the doctrines held by or attributed to Origen; **Origenistic** *a.*, pertaining or relating to Origenism or the Origenists; **Origenize** *v. intr.*, to follow Origen, sustain Origenistic opinions.

1668 S. PARKER *Hist. Account of the Nature and Extent of the Divine Dominion and Providence*, especially as they refer to the Origenian Hypothesis, concerning the Pre-existence of Souls. 1728–46 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Origenists*, a sect of ancient heretics, who were vanquished the Arianists. 1876 in GILFILLAN. St. Epiphanius speaks of them as of the Ebionites. St. Epiphanius speaks of them as not admitting to his views. ... They rejected marriage. 1898

Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* v. x. 600 The 'Origenick Hypothesis. That to Angels, there is a Composition of Incorporeal and Corporeal Substances both together. *Ibid.* 601 Ode Origenick Opinion in Phædon. 1800 Asiatic Res. (Bengal) V. 82 Allow the letter of the text, and to lay down the doctrine of it...without allegories "Origenistick". 1727-8 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Origenists*, "Origenism spread itself chiefly among the monks of Egypt". 1839 J. H. Newman *Arians* v. i. 118 [1871] 8 Origenism has been assigned as the actual source from which Arianism was derived. 1879 J. C. Robertson *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (ed. 2) II. 8 [1874] 199 Theodore Asclida, a monk of "Origenistic opinions". 1885 Farrar *Mem. Concepts.* 102 Origenistic allegory and Platonizing methods. *Ibid.* 201 The most "Origenizing" of all the Fathers.

Origon, *pl. of* ORIX, ORYX.

Origin (*prídʒin*), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 5 -yne, 7-8 -ine. [app. a. F. *origine*, ad. L. *origine-m* rise, beginning, source, f. *ori-ri* to arise.

F. *origine* took the place of the popular form *ordre*; although cited by Hatz.-Darm. early from 1370, it appears to be the immediate source of the Eng. word. The immediate form *Alexander* in 1 b is, from its date, suspicious.]

1. The act or fact of arising or springing from something; derivation, rise; beginning of existence in reference to its source or cause. *Certificate of origin*, a custom-house document certifying the place of origin of a commodity imported.

1398 Trevisa *Higden Rolls* V. 201 In þe book of þe conynge þyng of þe world; 1432-50 the beginnynge of the soule = *Distillum de origine animæ.*] 1563 *Homilies* II. *Perils of Idolatry* II. (1859) 182 Lactantius...in his book of the Origin of Errors. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. 1. 784 Yet *Ex* I believe The Origin and Commencement of this greek Sprung from neglected bane. 1665 Glanvill *Compl. Exist.* 143 The Antiquity and Origine of Hieroglyphicks. 1741 G. Rosenvon *Camelford* I. 4 The better ascertaining the Origin of Gavelkind. 1756 M. Hodgson tr. *St.-Pierre's Studies of Nature* (1796) II. 300 Mountains...bears upon his countenance the impress of a celestial origin. 1840 M'Cosh *Div. Conn.* iii. II. (1874) 377 The origin of evil, the worst other beginning, therefore itself in darkness. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 2/1 Under the existing Spanish Customs regulations, certificates of origin are required.

b. In reference to a person: The fact of springing from some particular ancestor or race; descent, extraction, parentage, ancestry.

[a 1300-30 *Alexander* 30 Þe Ascolonas and all þis of þat origyne.] 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. ii. 31 That nature, which contemns its origin, Cannot be bordered certain in itself. 1625 Lo. Preston *Battle* 21, 118 And doth his noble Origine forget. 1758 Gloster *Lucubr.* I. 17 Their kings, who boast an origin divine. 1846 Lytton *Leila* I. iii. Why cannot I boast those origin, thy earth, thy parents? *Mod.* A distinguished man of humble origin.

2. That from which anything arises, springs, or is derived; source.

1602 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 2. 183 What are those delicate tones...but offsprings of peculiar forces, and origines of more substantiall materialls by? 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 83 Mountains are the principal Sources and Origins of Springs and Fountains. 1744 B. Hall *Wks.* III. 32 [T.] To be alienated from the Great Origin of being...must be a calamity. 1862 Thomas *Gilds* v. ii. 18 We hoped...to be able to examine the glacier to its origin. 1870 Lubbock *My Study* M'Ind. 140 It is to the North of France...that we are to look for the true origins of our modern literature.

b. *Anat.* The place or point at or from which a muscle, nerve, etc. arises; the proximal or more fixed end or attachment of a muscle; the root of a nerve in the brain or spinal cord.

1830 Hist. *Creation* II. (1846) 229 The very strong ligaments...which in drawing it back towards its Origins, its fold is up. 1834 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 277 Sometimes these two origins [of the *Abductor Oculi*] pass the third pair of nerves, sixth pair, and nasal branch of the ophthalmic. 1840 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (1850) 238 A good view of the whole extent of origin of the flexor sublimis digitorum.

c. *Math.* A fixed point from which measurement or motion commences; *spec.* the point of intersection of the axes in Cartesian co-ordinates, or the pole in polar co-ordinates. [= F. *origine.*]

1704 E. Brown *Con. Geom.* (tr. *Marquis de l'Hospital's Sections Coniques*) 1 The Parabola infinitely extends itself more and more on each Side the Axis AP, beginning from the Origine. 1873 B. Williamson *Diff. Calc.* 246, I the V on any radius vector...drawn from a fixed origin;...a point...be taken, such that $\frac{ds}{dv}$=1. *Ibid.* § 182 If the form of a curve be the origin of reference, the curve is a curve called the Locus of Pascal. *Ibid.* xiv. § 202 If the abscissa were to originate in the opposite of a curve, it passes through the origin.

† **2.** *attrib. or adj.* = ORIGINAL A. 1. *Obs. rare.*

1619 Sanderson *Twelve Serm.* 223 The origine story is safe...as written at full by Moses in Genesis. 23.

Hence † **Origin** *v. trans. Obs.* = ORIGINATE *v.* 1.

a 1687 Pitcairn *Criminal Tr.* (1781) 98 We must remember that Francis was original without England and Wales were at deadly Feuds.

Originable, *a. rare*—1. [f. ORIGIN-ATE + -ABLE: cf. *penetrate, penetrable.*] Capable of being originated.

1864 in Webster.

† **Originacy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. ORIGINATE *v.*: see -ACY 3, and cf. *conspiracy.*] The fact of originating; origination.

1598 *Barlow's Dialog.* (1638) III. 111 Let them...have right to sit in the other House, but upon any old account, but to have originacy from this House.

Original (*ərídʒinăl*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *original* (1378 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *origināl-is*, f. *origin-em*: see ORIGIN. Cf. F. *originel*, used in some of the senses, e. g. *péché originel* original sin.]

A. 1. Of or pertaining to the origin, beginning, or earliest stage of something; that belonged at the beginning to the person or thing in question; that existed at first, or has existed from the first; primary, primitive; innate; initial, first, earliest.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 108 The love original Which is hath me to the servage. 1392 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw. Dv.* To Rdr., I am so sory, as if the original Copie had lasted my death. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. li. § 3 The very first original Element of our nature. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 90 This is the Original Contract: Hence the Laws Arose and by Nature, and by Reason's Cause. 1725 Jortin *Remarks* No. 158 + 1. The re-establishment of its original constitution. 1794 Paley *Evid.* v. § 2. (1817) 23 Persons professing to be original witnesses of other miracles. 1844 Macaulay *Mem. Eng.* II. 8 xxi Opera...were added a large supplement to the original narrative. 1879 Harlan *Eye-sight* I. 13 The original color of the iris is blue, and indeed, not unto a pigment, or coloring matter, but upon what opinion call an 'interference phenomena'. 1901 *Bombadier's Cantt.*, Sec. 8 (*Sc.*...in the original cut.

b. *Original sin* (*Theol.*): the innate depravity, corruption, or evil tendency of man's nature, in all individuals of the human race, held to be inherited from Adam in consequence of the Fall. Opposed to *actual sin*: see ACTUAL 2, quots. 1513-1550. (The earliest use of the word in English.)

c 1395 Sinfulness (E. E. T. S.) 101/203 Originale ys ȝyue name hyt cleped, For synne of kende hyt takeþ. a 1440 Hoccleve *Prather* l. 6, I am laddre with pe fillh of original synne. 1590 Spenser *Compl. Rhit.* v. 32 The great Dragon original, Which slyly gan in general Unto his bestes hath enveigled. 1677 Hales *Contp. Math.* iv. iii. in Arber. (1693) 124 Created from him originall Sin. 1760 *Articles of Religion* ix. Of Original or Birth-sin. 1777 Northcote *Dialog.* (1826) 3 The bride that taketh away our sins...and original sin. 1847 Cowles *Mistress, Sonnnet* III. ii, Though in thy Thoughts unseen any Touchy heats been, So much as of Original Sin. 1902 tr. *Le Cleve's Peine, Fathers* 17 The Pagans knew nothing of what was called since, Original Sin. 1888 Rogers *Econ. Consumer* (1889) II. xxiv. 464 Experiments, whether it talks of Original Sin or adopts some less scholastic phrase, will recognize that the tendencies to evil in human nature are...of various and shifting sorts in the most civilized societies, as in Hottentot or gond.

c. *transf.* That is such from the beginning, or by birth; 'a born...', EARL.

1700 *Dr. Fox Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 170, I...was...an original thief, and a pirate...by inclination. 1720 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 4 He was an original rogue. 1894 Ian Maclaren *Kate Carnegie* (1896) 10 Jo. 139 Rhoda,...the yo hes that yo're an original coward.

† **2.** a. Having the same origin; sprung from the same stock, or native of the same place. *rare*—1.

14...*Sir Beues* (MS. M) 2051/2158 He hedd tru mone cane wife, Wych him I-am original.

† b. With *after*: Having its origin in, originating from. *Obs. rare*—1.

1679 Knox in *Modern Apol. Papists* (1826) 9 Not only Perkin, Popery, Malignancy and Hostility, but Impenitency, and every thing Original upon and derivant from it.

3. That is the origin or source of something; from which something arises, proceeds, or is derived; primary; originative. (Now usually associated with or merged in 1.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. l. (1495) 737 An venemable beast...the face stared forwrd towarde the este, that is the original and moreyall mansyon wherof it comyth. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 52 For thou hatest more ryot or gyle Than the original fende of helle. 1552 Huloet *Abced.*, Fyre, The cure and original fundatyue of all cyuyll. 1660 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 37 There is another Beast, and indeed the more principal and original one, to the Constitution of these Ecclesiastick Beasts...I mean the Dragon. 1742-3 Gent. *Agric.* 32 Shaks his own creation To be original stems. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 50 A writer...who goes back beyond the printed notation to original and documentary authorities. 1870 W. Gardner's *Lond. Lect.* 198, 5) *Original and distributive errors.* An original is the first of several names, bearing to each other the relation of a particular estate and a reversion.

† **b.** *Original writ* (*in Law*): a writ issuing from the Court of Chancery, which formed the beginning or foundation of a real action at common law; also applied to certain writs for other purposes.

[1532 *Rolls Parl.* II. 61 La Reial originall action soy continuelle par Ley quelle nemer ten Barres.]

1587-8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 693/1 That Informacion so given, shall not be in place of Bille or Writte originall. 1640 *Act* 17 *Chas. I*, c. 10 By Process made by Writ Original in the Common Law. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl. s.v. Writ, Original Writs* are those that issue out of the high court of chancery, to summon the defendant in a personal, or mixed in a real action; either before the suit begins, or to begin the suit thereby. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* s.v., Original writs differ from each other in their issue, according to the nature of the plaintiff's complaint, and are conceived in fixed and certain forms.

c. *spec.* Applied to anything in relation to that which is a representation or reproduction of it; *e.g.* said of a writing or drawing in relation to a copy or translation of it, or an object in relation to a picture of it, etc. (Cf. II. 3.)

1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* I. 241. 68 The originall word translated wrath, signifieth a fierce, fearefull, or vehement...of anger. 1659 Fr. Walton *Consid. Considered* 19 The Original Texts are not composed either by Jews, Christians, or others. 1688 *Coll. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 255 An ye 3^d Delivery of ye Original Letters or Instructions. *Mod.* It may be a misprint; it is but better examine the original manuscript. This is only a copy: the original picture is in —'s collection.

4. Produced by or proceeding from some thing or person directly; not derivative or dependent; **a.** Proceeding immediately from its source, or having its source in itself; not arising from or depending on any other thing of the kind; underived, independent.

1592 R. Gee *Presct. Obs. Causes* 19 When there...arise from no apparent Cause, there may be deemed original Afflictions. 1600-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 421, I mean when the lumping cough is original. 1827 E. B. Carnes *Rec. Faith* iv. 400 It is no original (that is, independent) and perfect record being...such as we ourselves (God in us).

b. Made, composed, or done by the person himself (not imitated from another); first hand.

1710 Dryden *Pref. Fables Ghebet* 422, I have added some original pieces of my own. 1846 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. 107 The unbroken exercise of original judgement in their dominions. 1877 Bunnett *Fol. Econ. Art* I. (1886) 74 There is a certain quality about an original drawing which you cannot get in a woodcut. 1900 D. C. Browne *Mem. & Anec.* 180 Apostles of 'manners really and original research'.

5. Having the quality of that which proceeds from oneself, or from the direct exercise of one's own faculties, without imitation of or dependence on others; such as has not been done or produced before; novel or fresh in character or style.

1728-80 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* I. iii. 190 Dante wrote his sublime and original poem, which is a kind of spiritual Epic. 1848 *Mod. Dead* XIX. 1001, I send you the following observations, not because they are new or original, but because I conceive them to be useful. 1880 H. C. Hendale *Pascal* iv. C. I. vi. 57 Even on the perplexing questions of Aristotle's Ethics he could throw no original light.

b. (*trans.*) Of a person: Capable of original ideas or actions; given to the direct and independent exercise of the faculties in thinking or acting; that does things not known to have been done before; inventive, creative.

1809 Sco. Sayer *Wks.* (1834) I. 296 There are very few original eyes and ears. The great mass see and hear as they are directed by others. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* I. (1858) 20 Such a man is what we call an original man; he comes to us at first hand. A messenger he, sent from the Infinite Unknown with tidings to us. 1879 Jeffry *Elem.* (ed. 2) V. 191 A great original genius struggling with unequal conditions of knowledge.

¶ **C.** *Original sense*: 7 sense for ORIGINAL *sub.*

1488 *Bk. St. Albans* C iv b, Ye he ys (a hawk) hight in the Original tyrynge, and other that yeue his a begge for to eate, and the shall be hardi.

7. *Comb.*, as *original-minded* (see 5 b).

1800 Southey in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* I. 384 For Bramble...subjects; I think Ratbones might be put down, a most original-minded and strong-headed man.

B. *sb.*

1. The fact of arising or being derived from something; origination, derivation; = ORIGIN *sb.* 1. Now *rare or arch.*

1532-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 Englische men other fremme rokes drawe originalle of Germanye. 1580 Digges tr. *Stratioticos's Camm.* 29 The causes and original of that seclusion, was declared also some yeares since. 1648 Bensley *Mem.* (1831) I. 194 It is from these sources that the Rivers and the Ethne...derive their originals. 1708 Lodge tr. *Aubrey's Antiq. H. Gaul* The Circus and Amphitheatre...all owe their original to the Theatre. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. 315 note, those word of barbarous original. 1873 Rogers *Cong. Addr.* (1887) *Agric.* 441 The first verse simply mentions the original of all things in the will of God.

b. Of persons: Descent, extraction, parentage; = ORIGIN *sb.* 1 b. *Now rare or arch.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 17 The people are savys farre and wyde, hauing their original of the sauyluins. 1589 Duncon *Holy War* 5 We will...discourse of the Original of this Diabolus. c 1750 In Glenn *Highlanders* (1893) I. 196 These are subdivisional into smaller branches of fifty or sixty men, who deduce their original from their particular chieftains. 1784 J. Potter *Virtuous Villagers* I. 127 Notwithstanding his mean original, he was not inclined with upwards of three hundred pounds a year.

† **c.** *Anat.* The fact of springing or arising (as a nerve, vein, etc.) from some part; also *concr.*, = ORIGIN *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* 102, 104 Their (the nerves) original is from the brain or foundation of the bodye. 1634 Wotton *Surg. Manh* Wks. (1672) 80 All veins have their original in the liver. 1688 Cudworth & Cale *Barbbel. Anat.* ix. 80 93 The Pleura having taken its Original almost the Back.

† **d.** Beginning, commencement, earliest stage (without reference to source or derivation). *Obs.*

1548 Hanmer *Magnif.* 101 By measure all things in wright As at the first original. 1550-1 Crowley *Pleasant K.ind* (1868) 149 Touching the original, proceeding, and event of these wars, I wilfully repose to speake nothing. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iii. x. § 2 Words, that...will be found, to have their Original...not to stand for any thing...Ideas. 1723 F. Craven *Hist.* The History of the University of Cambridge from its Original to the Year 1723.

† **e.** Applied by Wyntoun to his chronicle or history: see quot. *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. 1, The tyrd of this tretis hale I will in metlle Originalle For thir beginning sall mak clere fo playne paines owre makne.

2. The thing (or person) from which something else arises or proceeds; a source, cause; = ORIGIN *sb.* 2; an originator, author. Now *rare or arch.* in general sense: see 3.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 370 O cursed synne of alle cursednes, O original of owre donnacioun. 1443 *Pol. Poems*

(Rolle) II. 102 *Mineralistis*, ground and original Of this pronoun, *Pan* is contracted. 1555 CHEYNEY *Purches.* v. 13 Fryde is the originall of all synne. 1698 TR. BURNET *Sacred Theory* (1726) 3 Of the Opinion of Thales, that Water was the Original of all Things. 1710 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 221 A Statesman of Discernment, and the considerable original of the deed in question.

b. *Law.* = *Original writ*: see A. 3 b.

1532 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 259/2 A recovere his Briefe..of him Originale de la Chancellarie comme Publiches soen les Briefe dan [written:] 1450 (*Ibid. V. 203/1* Such juggement...as they shuld have upon the originall and ageynst hym by the cours of the comon lawes. 1523 *Stat. 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The plaintif...shall sue for the same, by originall of dates. 1648 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Protect.* In other cases their processe or modes of commencing the suits were as follows:—By original...By bill.

3. A thing (or person) in relation to something else which is a copy, imitation, or representation of it; the pattern, archetype.

a. A writing or literary work (less commonly, a phrase or word) in its relation to another which is a translation of it, or (1901, 1864) which reproduces, or is founded upon, its statements.

1526 CAXTON *L. G. W.* 198 *Hystoyre*, Ye gete no more of me, but ye wyl rede The original that telleth of the cause. 1530-20 LOVE *Chron. Troy* 1. v. Though my makynge be the same in all As Guido wryteth in his *originall*. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliads, 4 Pseudo* 74 Your selfe being The Originall, what would you doe with the translation? 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvi. 7 marg., The word here interpreted wexsters, is the originall considereth about fourescore bushels and a peck. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* vi. The resemblance is more visible in the original than in our translation. 1889 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 39 He would...remain himself by continued appeal to his originals. 1873 LOUISA *Nora Pollard. or Wast.* v. 108 The original is "*Provinciam tuam adjice propere*."

b. The primary or earlier writing or document of which another is a copy or transcript.

1499 in *Sharp Cor. Myst.* (1825) 15 note, Paid to John Harrys for larying of he Originall into Engl. boy. 1536 *Lancaster Archives* (1877) 38 The Chancellor hath also the Books of deeds Justice and Iustyces [*sic*] wrote the Forge and Shape of all Originalls. 1604 E. GRIMESTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. viii. 161 They carried the copie to the King of Spaine, and the original to their viceroy of Peru. 1776 *Trial Wanderowsky* 46/1, I never shewed him the original before I showed him the copy. 1873 TOMLINSON *Pract. Test. Cr. Test.* 3 When several transcripts have to be taken from the same original.

c. The object or person represented by a picture or image; a picture or other work of art in its relation to a copy of it.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 62 Of the Image there must needs be some originall. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 19/2 Copying other men's work, as being originals more commended than any living subject. 1783 COWPER *Charity* 453 Such may the portrait at length draw, The bright original was one he knew. 1844 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iii. (1857) 93 He has now but a portrait of the prince from the pencil of Titian, which she sent to remain, as soon as she was in possession of the living original.

d. *gen.* and *fig.*

1632 CARYLL *Ephesians* 70 In 441 There can be no so *beautiful* Original, from whence pleasant Copies are not to be taken. 1650 DRYDEN *Elenoreta* 300 And, could there be Another like to this, Another Eleonora, Or Copy of the *originall*? 1732 *Gentl. Instructor* 135 An Original for the others to copy from. 1850 GOODRICH *Student's Hist. Eng.* 12 Cassibelan, the original of Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

4. A writing, picture, or other work produced (or-hand by the author or maker; a work of literature or art that is not a copy or imitation; an original portrait.

1583 D. A. *Art of Conveyor* Prol., Of this Treatise, I shall only add, that as it Original...1782-91 H. WALPOLE *Painters' Anecd. Painters* (1826) III. 201 His sold many of his pieces for originals to Italian hands. 1805 SOUTH *Diary* 22 Nov. in *Southey*, Both these great connoisseurs were very nearly...agreed that there are no absolutely undoubted originals of Queen Mary.

5. A person who acts in an original way; one who does things such as have not been done before or one not commonly done (esp. of a ridiculous kind); a singular, odd, or eccentric person.

1591 WARNER *Pl. Dealer* iv. 5, I have behavior, to do anything like other people. All that know me do say the believe to me, I am an original. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 180, I may be looked upon as an original in my way. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii. Mrs., But any sort and size gentleman! Julia, Indeed, such a pair of originals, as I believe, all England could not parallel. 1804 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, A blockhead...was therefore struck up heartily betwixt these two originals. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. 150 This love is a real original.

b. A thing of singular or unique character; a specimen or example of originality. *rare.*

1797 PINK, etc. *Acct. of Lindsay* 36 One more instance is sufficient as original. 1852 SURGEON *Chaucer's Wanderer, Balt.* I. (1856) 12 In adventures...almost every wanderer's voyage is an original.

†6. *pl.* Original elements. *Obs.*

c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 59 Of hem ye maad by knyttinge of resun all maner of vyandes of compoudemens her originals, mineralz, vegetables, & bestyals. And originals is what bing is engendyd yn he soundnes of he erthe, and yn he dominacie of he sonne, & he Cumes of hilles, & yn fontaynes engendyd, & thoo engendyn vyandes. 1618 CHAPM. *Revenge Duke Mon. Emp.* v. Her monsters having yet never borne opposit, but her originals wanted, consumed, nor abound.

1687 MILTON *P. L.* v. 572 Up they caroll With the celestial gods, and mount themselves Not in the likeness of mortal creature, but in their own Conception.

b. *pl.* Original inhabitants, settlers, etc. *rare.*

1909 FRAZER in *Pro. Mich. Soc. Mem.* IX. 205 If the coming of others shall overrule us that are the originals. Modernity. They are only recent members; we be the originals.

Hence **Originalist** *nonce-wd.* = ORIGINAL B. 5.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.* Hence in later Dicts.

Originality (ɔrĭdʒĭnæ·lĭtĭ). [ad. F. *originalité* (1699 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. ORIGINAL: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being original.

1. The fact or attribute of being (primary or firsthand; authenticity, genuineness.

1708 H. TWYSDEN *Trust. Spain* xiii. 320 One of the most valuable pictures in the world. I do not know how Authors come to doubt of its originality. 1881 WARREN S. HOLCOMB, *N. Y.* II. 9 An erudite guide to the discrimination of relative originality of text.

2. The quality of being independent of and different from anything that has appeared before; novelty or freshness of style or character.

1787 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Life Johnson* 383 His (Richardson's) sentiments were his own:...his was no servile...of the originality and importance of many of them, that he would even be talking of his writings. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 51 These essays have a character of originality beyond their companions. 1882 SYMONDS *Sonnet. Shakp. Introd.* II. 1592's Origin...argues the originality of the person of Christ.

b. with *pl.* An original trait, act, remark, etc.

1833 EMERSON *Lect. & Occ. Addr., Genius & Corp. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 103 Whose heroic Plutarch, Lucian, Rabelais, Montaigne...will have a key to many supposed originalities. 1892 W. H. HALE *Amelia, Introd.* 1 (1) (1) (1) Our author's ingenuity has effectually removed all such apparent originalities here.

3. As an attribute of persons: Exhibition of original thought or action; the character of independently exercising one's own faculties; the power of originating new or fresh ideas or methods.

1787 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Life Johnson* 389 Of originality it may now be observed, that, in general, it is originality; and therefore not a defect. 1820 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. v. 103 Originality is the seeing nature differently from others, and you are in it in itself. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. vi. 617 Shirley has no originality, but turns its counterfeit or debased ring sometimes. 1882 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. iv. 228 Originality as understood by the subject is independence of the labours of others. *Mod.* A preacher of great originality.

Originally (ɔrĭdʒĭnălĭ), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In respect of origin, derivation, or causation; by extraction or descent; indigenously.

1550 CROWLEY *Remedie* 70, 19 The inclosinglesse of Woode which first sprang onely of the same...is not originally of these trees. 1599-1600 *Ant. & Mel. Pass. Prol.* 6, 18 I'm Queene (dead) here like Hebrides, as though she had originally but beene within this Realme. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. v. § 2 (1622) 183 Though water...necessarily there be wrought by the Sun: yet are they originally wrought, under by God. 1648 MILTON *Treasure Kings* (1650) 19 The power of Kings was not originally the peoples, and by them conferr'd & in trust, with liberty and right to circumscribe it. 1698 A. BRAND *Trans. Wansleb's Egypt* 60 This is originally a Mongol Tartar, of a brown Complexion. 1721 *Antiquar. Spect.* No. 63 P 3 Natural Historians tell us, that an Fruit grows Originally among us. 1788 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 121 Manner is supposed, originally, to consist of minute particles, or indivisible atoms. *Mod.* He is originally German, but has long been naturalized in England.

2. In the first place, primarily.

1733 *Mem. Comfort. Friendsh. Wks.* 1741 Originally 3^d scripture is known as Youthful knowledge confirmed by some other churches, as the Scythe is originally learned by some other occasions. 1748 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 113 Though it originally required the generation of man, yet is it applicable unto that of other animals. 1783 HALES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* 10. 118 Done to that; which we consider as originally a consolation of the divine displeasure, was in the Second opinion, a chief topic of consolation. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 422 Education is originally to implant in men's minds a sense of truth and justice.

b. In its origin, beginning, or earliest stage; at first, at the beginning, initially.

1632 HOMER *Lonath.* I. 16, 30 As for the Knowledge of Fact, it is originally, Sense; and even after, Memory. 1701 WOTTON *Short. Rom. Hist.* 17 2 The Club of Ugly Faces was instituted originally at Cambridge. 1773 BARNARD *Four Sermons* 19 1771 Originally...Arts were those noble efforts. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I. The bricks...had originally been a deep dark red. 1880 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol. of Plant* I. 298 My readers, originally, one and fifty.

3. From the beginning, from the first.

1833 BRODERIP *Zool. Pict.* II. (1881) 70 First, England is, that is, originally, not shall be by reason of this act. a 1851 GREEN *Hist. Princes* I. (1856) 24 The intolerable power which each man originally possessed of hurting his neighbours.

†4. By the person or author himself; not in a copy or transcript. *Obs.*

1661-2 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-3 II. 77 Two questions, both alike originally subscribed.

5. In a manner or style that comes fresh from the author; with originality. *rare.*

1882 OSBORN, *Originally*, 1. In an original manner: as, the author treats this subject very originally.

Originalness. *rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being original; originality.

1595 in *Rutland MS.* II. 1582 *Rut. of Books* in *Illustr. Engl. Stud.* It would be extremely hard to conclude against the general originalness of the performance.

Originant (ɔrĭdʒĭnănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. ORIGIN-ATE 2. + -ANT; cf. *militant*, *militant*.] Originating.

A. That gives origin to something else.

1847 M. HOPKINS *Obj. Night Creat.* v. 74, 175 The originant principle and...in the glory of God. 1859 CHURNOCK *Attr. Wisd.* (1698) I. 102 Nil subsist thing or act can be called originant, or to many and to have no origin to any other. 1892 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 150 In virtue of that originant power of his will. 1888 W. G. SUMNER *Noordeten* V. (1889) 104 Not equal in true productive force, in real originant and influential power.

b. Acting, taking its origin; = ORIGINATE 3.

1865 CHURNOCK *Attr. Wisd.* (1698) 108 Nor originant, inferred from, existent.

B. as *sb.* Originating agent or influence.

1892 TIMES *Mag. Salisbury* viii. 189 The real originant of Irish disunion.

Originary (ɔrĭdʒĭnărĭ), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *originārī-us* original, aboriginal, f. *origin-em* ORIGIN: see -ARY. Cf. F. *originaire* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.*

†1. That originates or springs *from* (*of*) the thing or place in question; derived, sprung, or having one's extraction *from*; aboriginal, native; *of*. ORIGINAL A. 2. *Obs.*

1591 *Mirr. Policy* (1598) I. (B), In such honors, offices and dignities of a citie, the originarie citizens are to be preferred before strangers. 1633 S. ASHMOLE in *Harrel's Cardan's Cons.* 8, Cardan Cleius...is called in the language of the originary Inhabitants Anam, which is, the Wise. 1683 *Boyle High Commodities*, etc. 218 This hypothesis salutes source seems to be originary of this world of ours. 1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dict. Poems* 21 John Bird, who was a Native of Coventry, the originary of Cheshire.

2. That is the origin or source; from which something originates; = ORIGINAL A. 3.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bat* 14 Remember I am built of clay: and must Resolve to my originary Dust. 1638 NORDEN *Coll. Mem.* (1896) 42 Take wing (my soul) and upwards bend thy flight, To thy Originary fields of Light. 1802 F. HALL (*Orlando Furioso, Sport.* 63 The originary atoms of earth, water, fire, and air.

†3. Arising directly; primary, underived; = ORIGINAL A. 4 a. *Obs.*

1679 LOCKE *Trad.* 15 Now in For Reason *Life* (1698) I. 181, 410 After October no more originary spirit, but such as returned. 1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 31 The very Objections of the Athens against Christ's Originary Divinity.

4. 'Productive, causing existence'. (J.)

1709 CREECH *Phillips. Poem.* (J.) The production of animals in the originary way requires a certain degree of warmth.

5. Arising from or founded upon origin. *rare.*

1878 *New Princeton Rev.* I. 34 (*Cent.*) Without originary title to Palestine, they conceived that it became theirs by his arbitrary bestowment.

†B. *sb.* An aboriginal, a native. *Obs.*

1594 R. ARMIN tr. *Lery's Voy.* 53 The Indians...did boast, that they were the true Originaries. 1656 FELLS *Voyage* 6, 124 And the Originaries, or Natives of the Isle, shall be perfected before others to the Masonry. 1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dict. Physick* 38 Melampus is said also to have been an Originary of Pylus and a Travailer into Egypt.

Hence † **Originarily** *adv.*, originally, primarily.

1620 DYMOCK *Parænet. exercise* 181 Originarily, and fundamentally, the Scriptures of God inforce us, what our endeavours to the Church ought to be. 1660 CAVEL, *Originarie*, or *original*, originally, originally.

† **Originate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [As if f. L. **origināt-us*, pa. ppple. of **originare*, F. *loué* the corresponding pa. ppple. *originé* in 16th c. (Godefroy). See next and ORIGINATED.] Originated, founded, having its origin. (Cons. *upon* = from: cf. ORIGINAL A. 2 b, also *founded upon*.)

1639 J. KEO in *Lett. Ld. V. King & V. Ref.* (1882) 23 My Testimony to and Abhorrence of every formation,...against Christ Royal prerogatives,...Originate upon and derivate from that which they call the Supremacy.

Originate (ɔrĭdʒĭnēt), *v.* [As if f. ppl. stem **origināt-* of a L. vb. **originare* (f. *origin-em* ORIGIN), not in ancient L., but perh. used in med. or mod. L.; cf. It. *originare* 'to fetch his beginning or original' (Florio, 1598), Sp. and Pg. *originar*; also obs. F. *originer* (16th c. in Godef.) and ORIGINATION.]

1. *trans.* To give origin to, give rise to, cause to arise or begin, initiate, bring into existence.

1655-83 ROBERT *Hist. Nonj.* (1840) I. 34 The soul, as would more conspicuously in the brain, there by the originated Neurology, give intercourse to the animal spirits. 1687 FLAVEL *Touch Soul. Introd.* (1752) 23 Christ is...the originating cause; and grace...is not originated, planted and influenced by Christ. 1787 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 133 The exclusive right of the hitherto originating grants. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 213 The bishops of the church...have a separate house, with a right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the house of deputies. 1840 L. TAYLOR *Ann. Chr.* (1842) II. 18 All Poetry does not originate; but it adorns. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iv. 110 Most...have originated remarkable religious movements.

†b. To trace the origin or derivation of; to derive or deduce *from* a specified source. *Obs. rare.*

1654 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 3 The Holy Story originates their knowledge of arts, from God.

2. *intr.* To take its origin or rise; to arise, come into existence, have its beginning, commence; to spring, be derived. Const. *from*, in, *with*.

1772 *Tender Parlor* II. 91 The scandal...which I thought soon certainly originate from the Bible. 1792 *Spectator* # *Sunday* II. 151 Lord Chesterf...sufficient with those two leading affections of mankind originated. 1818 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* II. 194 On the supposition that the connection

originate entirely within the earth. 1848 Wright *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xvii. 171 A cycle of poetry, which originated with the people, and rested with the people. 1885 *Manch. Examin.* 10 July 5/3 The fire originated in the chemical room.

b. *Anat.*, etc. To have its origin (locally); to arise, spring (*in* or *from*); cf. ORIGIN sb. 2 b.

1799 *Med. Trans.* II. 161 Galen's opinion, that the voice originated in the liver, had been exploded. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 56 (1879) 73 The points whence the legs and wings originate.

Hence **Ori'ginated** *ppl. a.* (whence **Ori'ginatedness**), **Ori'ginating** *ppl. a.*

Originating notice, a notice originating legal proceedings.

1697 [see Originated, 1867] Originating [see 1]. 1809 BENTHAM *Position* ♦ *Cond. Publ., Min. Publ. Position* 80 On the part of the judge, of the originating *task-mistry*. 1850 CARNARVON *Publick* 19 July. Every intellectual act, however pure may theologians & by some in respect of the originating faculties. 1859 E. THOMAS *Life Prophet.* 120, By A *Extremely* originated memory. 1880 *P. Hall Hindu Philos. Syst.* 53 The soul's will, &c. cannot be exercised by their originatedness is evidenced by consciousness. 1882 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/7 The number of originating notices served in this district is believed to be larger than in any other part of Ireland. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Apr. 1/1 The solicitor's costs for all proceedings—from originating notice to final order—are limited by the rules of the Land Commissioners to ten shillings when the rent is under five pounds.

Origination (ŏrĭdʒĭnēi·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *origination* (13th c. in Godefroy), adl. L. *originātiōn-em* 'derivation of words, tracing of origin' (Quintil.), n. of action, as if f. a vb. **originate*, *originātus*: see ORIGINATE v.] The action or fact of originating.

1. a. Coming into existence, commencement (in reference to its cause or source); rise, origin.

1642 Jer. TAYLOR *Lib. Prophs.* vii. 124 That promise . . which did not pertaine to Peter personally and by origination, and to the rest by commendation. 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* v. Add § 32 Here is origination enough for sin, without charging our Maker upon Adam. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 40 I begin with Wor, because Aram had a military Origination. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Anarch. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 500 The origination of governments from a contract is a pure fiction. 1863 SIR E. *Fry in Law Times Rep.* I.D. 63/1 The proceeding . . had, therefore, no proper origination in the petition which the statute requires.

b. *Anat.* The fact of arising or springing from some place or part; also *concr.*, = ORIGIN sb. 2 b.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* x. 65 Those muscles . . towards standing their origination may be . . from the back. 1707 *J. Keill Anim. Oecon.* (1718) 170 Muscles whose Originations are as far distant as the Occiput. 1830 *Baltimore Journ. Life* 202 The origination of the postabdominal ganglia.

2. The giving of origin; bringing into existence; original production or creation.

1633 CARLILE *Fr. Ben.* 112. v. v. That old Scotch Body named Lords of the Articles, without whose origination . . the so-called Parliament could legislate to 1641. 1850 CARNARVON *Mem. Pitt* 2nd. ed. 256 The origination of the change by an impressive acting on the central organ. 1856 *Fraser's Mag.* LIII. 1. 114 His marvellous activity . . may have easily connected him with the origination of the plan.

† **3.** *spec.* Derivation (of a word); etymology. *Obs.* (The only recorded sense of L. *originātio*.)

1624 SELDEN *Tithes* (1634) Pref. 4/2, How current were their idle Deductions of the Persian Sophi from Welfare, Talipanes? Is handy origination in the Sophitar, Sophi, or Soffi. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Antonin.* 24 We may by no means out of our old British Tongue seek the Originations also of Towns names in Antich. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 30 The origination of which word must have been from the Hebrew. 1742 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 362 Deduced from the origination of the word itself.

Originative (ŏrĭdʒĭnătĭv, -ĕitĭv), *a.* [f. ORIGINATE v. or its source: see -ATIVE, -IVE.] Having the quality or power of originating; productive, creative, inventive.

1617 I. TAYLOR *Powers, &c. Bks.* xv. (1625) 221 The intellect, more than originative turn of the Roman mind. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 18 Consideration and meditation cannot be originative of a knowledge of the true nature of the soul. 1866 SHUTTLEWORTH *Life Perceival* 19 Persons of a not very originative habit of mind.

Hence **Ori'ginatively** *adv.*

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 110 Left to act originatively.

Originator (ŏrĭdʒĭnēitəɹ). [agent-n. to L. form from ORIGINATE v.] One who (or that which) originates something; an initiator, beginner, creator, author.

1618 LADY MARGARET *Pl. Musarville* IV. iii. 140 An author, an inventor, or an originator. 1851 TYLOR *Primit. Cult.* I. 34 A progressive movement in culture spread, and becomes independent of the fate of its originators. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 253 He is no originator, not an originator of thought.

Sc. **Ori'gina-trees**, a female originator.

1880 WILLS Waterloo *Broadbent Progr.* iv. 8 The Originatrees names. The land of Pseudles . . Its nest of birds.

‡ **Origines** (ŏrĭdʒĭnīz), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *origo* ORIGIN.] The original facts or documents on which any historical or other work is founded.

1850 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Dec. 410/3 If a controversy had not arisen at once as to the *origines* of the volunteers.

† **Ori'ginist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ORIGIN *sb.* + -IST.] One who treats of the origin or beginning of things.

1625 E. BOTERVILLE *Cassia Tist. &c.* 8 Custom betrayed upon the Great Originist, and that accused he given us of the Genesis and Rise of things. 1634 — *Rainbow* 104 The great Originist, Moses.

Originist, obs. form of ORIGENIST.

† **Ori'ginize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ORIGIN *sb.* + -IZE.] = ORIGINATE v. 1.

1656 J. SERGEANT *Solomon Progress* 188 To renounce reason, because it is not originiz'd from his own invention, but proposed first by another. 1664 — *Sure Footing* 151 How the Revelation . . comes to be originiz'd. 1697 — *Solid Philos.* 216 Originized from some Prime Spirit or Angel.

† **Ori'ginous,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. Native, natal; = ORIGINAL A. 1. (Intended as a blunder.)

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* v. ii, What, wigs on your wedding-day, sir? this is right Originous Clay, and Clay of Kilburn too!

Origlion, obs. variant of ORILLION.

‡ **Orignal** (ŏrĭnyăl). [Canadian Fr., alteration of Basque *orignac* stag, pl. *orignac*: HALE-DARW.] Used also from Lancaster *Hist. de la Nouvelle France* (1613) 22, that the European landing on the American coasts gave to the American elk the same *orignac*, and that *orignac* in Basque meant 'stag'.]

A Canadian name of the AMERICAN MOOSE.

1772 J. ADAIR *Hist. Amer.* 460 In North America they have . . species of deer, called by the natives Orignal or Aurignal . . probably the Moose-deer. 1787 JEFFERSON *Notes on Virginia* 68 The animals called . . grey and black moose, caribou, orignal, and elk.

‡ **Ori'llion, orillon.** *Fortif.* Also 7 orillioune, origlion, ?– orillon. [a. F. *orillon* (1578 Pyot), *oreillon* ear-shaped appendage, 'ear' of any vessel, etc., deriv. of *oreille* ear: cf. CROCCHETON.] In obsolete methods of fortification: A part of the defence of a bastion, etc.; see quots.

1637-8 CULPEPER, *Datilla's Hist. Fr.* (1656) 324 every . . Orillion are the round shoulders at the ends of the faces of Bastions next the Flanks, which cover the covered Flanks; little small in Holland, but much in Italy and France. 1654 EARL HOWE tr. *Bentivoglio's Warre Flanders* 303 A half Bulwark was thrust out from the Chaine with a great Orillioune. *Ibid.*, The aforesaid Orillion. 1658 tr. *A. Snell's Tract Cyprus* 126 Origlion. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Orillon*, a maps of Earth in it with a Wall, built upon the shoulder of Bastions with Casemates to secure the Canon in the caste's Flank, and hinder it from being dismounted. 1703 *Pyrotechnia* 8 Each of the four Bastions . . every one has one Orillion. 1823 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Orillon*, . . a projecting tower at the shoulder of a bastion, covering the flank from enemies view.

Orilloge, -loge, obs. forms of HORSELEACH.

Orillyatt, obs. form of ORIELLET.

Orinasal (ŏrĭnēi·zăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ETYM. ORO- + NASAL.] Pronounced with the oral and nasal passages both open, so as to resound in the mouth and in the nose simultaneously, as the 'nasal' vowels in French. *b. sb.* An orinasal vowel.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 12. 69 It is very difficult to determine what is the real basis of the orinasal vowel, as certainly it is modified by the nasal vibration. 1877 — in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* XXII. 363/2 If the nasal passage is left open at all the vowel is 'nasalized', and is it resounds partly in the nose and partly in the mouth it becomes an 'orinasal'. 1892 *Trans. Philol. Soc. Extract. Syllabic*, a consonant-position between the nose and the mouth by means of a false passage through the arch of the palate. 1898 *Addison's Spect. Mod. V.* 235 Cremieux . . used for illustration to an orinasal vowel.

Oringado, Oringo, obs. ff. ORLEDGRASS, ORANGE. **Oringo,** obs. antique form of ERYNGO.

1598 *Songs Cuthroat* (Percy Soc.) 164 Mudam, here are pouncebet nuts, Strengthening orringo roots.

Orisel, obs. forms of ORIEL.

Oriole (*ō·rĭōl*), [ad. med. and mod.L. *oriolus* (13th c. *aryolus*), in OF. *oriol*, OPr. *auriol* and *auriolz*, mod.Pr. *auriou*, Sp. *oriol*:—L. *aureol-us* golden.]

1. A bird of the genus *Oriolus*, esp. *O. galbula* (the Golden Oriole), a summer visitor to Europe and the British Islands, with plumage of a rich yellow contrasted with black; also extended to any bird of the family *Oriolidæ*, comprising various species of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

[1292 ALBERTUS MAGNUS *De Animal.* XXIII. xxiii. (1478) xxiii xxvi a tunc vocis vulgariter sic vocati et dicti Pirolus.] 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 3) II. 320 The oriole . . The beautiful bird is common in several parts of Europe. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 120/1 The genus *Oriolus* or true Orioles of the present day. 1840 *Ibid.* XVII. 137/1 In our own country the Golden Oriole has been found in Hampshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, near Manchester, near Lancaster. 1848 *Life Mammonds* (1852) I. 132 Another very pretty bird . . that is occasionally to be found—I mean the oriole. 1854 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 2 v., Another genus which has been referred to the *Orioles* . . is *Sphecotheres*, peculiar to the Australian Region, and distinguishable from the more normal Orioles by a bare space round the eye.

2. A bird of the genus *Icterus*, as the Baltimore Oriole (*I. baltimore*), the Orchard Oriole (*I. spurius*); or any bird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Icterinæ*, peculiar to America, mostly with yellow (or orange) and black coloration; also called *American* or *Hangbird*.

1732 W. STRACHEY *Carolina* 302 Both species of the Baltimore bird breeders, Lime drivers, Cuckoo spotted birds of passage, and lived in Pennsylvania.] 1732 MARK CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* II. 71 Baltimore. 1743 LINNÆUS *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 6) I. 158 *Oriolus* has 6(1) weak-billed genus. 1832 WILSON *Amer. Ornithology* III. 58 With golden breast to the end. The oriole was singing. 1844 S. H. SPARKS *Woodlife, Birds Ga. Brit.* 97 The so-called Orioles of America belonging to a totally different family of birds, viz. the *Icteridæ*.

Orion (*ōrəi·ŏn*). *Astron.* [L. *Orion* = Gr. *Ὠρίων* of *ὁρίζειν* of one of the Giants of Greek mythology, a mighty hunter, slain by Artemis, and of the constellation by which he was represented.] Name of a large and brilliant constellation south of the zodiac, figured as a hunter with belt and sword. *Orion's Sword*, the dog-star, Sirius (S. E. of Orion).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiii. (1495) 610 Orion is a myghti notable Constellacyon by cause of bygynnynge and also of begynnynge, and is in shape lyk vnto a knyght gyrde with a swerde. 1440 CAPGR. *Remedies* xii. 48 The vygour of Oryon coulomth the waters to be pesable and trouble. 1550 STURMY *T. D.* v. iii. 51 Something Eastes of Sirius Orions hanch. 1674 *Nature Turne Anyone*, sol. 51 or, 20 The most Northerly Star in the Girdle of Orion doth yet decrease in Declination. 1840 THOMPSON *Lectures Hist. Greece* (1850) 3 Orion . . sinking slowly to the West. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 35 The great cubula of Orion is situated in the part of the constellation occupied by the sword-handle. *Mod.* The three stars of second magnitude in Orion's Belt.

Orionid (*ōrəi·ŏnĭd*). *Astron.* [f. ORION + -ID, female patronymic: cf. LEONID.] One of a system of meteors whose radiant point is in Orion.

1878 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 729 The example (of Leonid) has been followed in designating other meteor showers by the constellations in which their radiant-points are situated; so that we have the . . Orionids of October 18-20. 1889 *Nature* Oct. 503 The well-known Orionid system.

-orious, a compound suffix forming adjs., consisting of *-ori-* (L. *-ōri-*), added to L. *-tē-* in *-tē-ri-*, *-ti-* -ORY (see -ORY). Instances of this occur in med.L., as in *victōrī-o-us*, F. *victori-eux* victorious, f. *victoria* victory; but most of the Eng. examples are directly formed upon L. adjs., actual or possible, in *-tōri-us*: e. g. *censorious*, *meritorious*, *notorious*, *proditorious*. The sense is either the same as, or closely akin to, that of adjs. in -ORY.

Oripore (*ō·rĭpōəɹ*). *Zool.* [f. L. *ōs*, *ōri-* mouth + PORE.] A pore or small opening representing a mouth.

1848 DANA *Zoophl.* (1848) 338 Indistinct serious oripores.

Oritrime (*ō·rĭtrəim*). *Zool.* [f. as prec. + L. *rima* cleft, chink.] A cleft or narrow opening representing a mouth.

1848 DANA *Zoophl.* (1848) 364 A vermil pore or punctum (oritrime), marking the position of the mouth.

Oriza, obs. form of ORYZA.

Orizmology (*ŏrĭzmŏ·lŏdʒĭ*). *rare.* [For **horizmology*, f. Gr. *ὅρισμα* definition + -LOGY.] A name for the explanation of technical terms, or for such terms collectively; terminology.

1828 KAYE & TH. *Lexicon.* 1. 1872 L. PAGE 13 The Terminology . . to avoid the barbarism of a word compounded of Latin and Greek; they would beg to call the Orizmology of the science. 1891-97 TIMES (*Spec. Sect.*) 112. 2/2/1 The orizmology of any particular branch of zoological science.

Hence **Orizmolo·gic, Orizmolo·gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to orizmology.

1890 KAYE & TH. *Lexicon.* III. After p. 30, The Anatomical and Odontological Tables. 1892 J. FARRAR *Life Williams Kirby* 331 Combining and perfecting our zoological and orizmological terms. 1892 OGILVIE, *Orizmological*.

Orizon (*ŏrəi·ŏn*, -*ŏn*). *arch.* Forms: 5, 5-3 ureleon, 5-6 orisson, etc. (5 **orezon**, *Castle corygon*), 5-6 **orezon**, etc., 6 **orayson**, **orazon**, 6-7 **orason**, 6-9 **oraison**, 7 **oraison**; *5.* 5-**orison**, (5-7 **-ezon**, **-eyson**, etc., 4-6 **-ison**, etc., 4-7 **horison**, 5 **orisson**, **orryson**, 6 *5.* **wrisson**, **wrissan**, 6-8 **orison**, 6 **-one**): with interchanges in 3-7 *i* and *y*, and of *-on*, *-en*, *-oun*, *-oune*, *-ezon*, with or without final *z*. [a. OF. *orizon*, *orizon* (12th c.), *more orizon* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *orizon*, Sp. *orizon*, It. *orizzone*:—L. *horīzōn-em* speech, caution, in Christian L. an address to God, a prayer (Vulgate); n. of action f. *horāre* to utter words, speak, pray, f. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth. Etymologically a doublet of *oration*.]

1. A prayer. (In later use chiefly in *pl.*: cf. *say one's prayers*.)

a. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þe halie writeres he me steppeð in halie orizūn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Wiggeð se ȝe Se leoue Se to orezūnes, Þenne ȝe seiȝeð: . . *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 84/203 Al ȝyf ic to orysoun . bere be bi nyȝt ville. 1340 *Ayenb.* 91 He begynþ his oreyzun and his bone and his orysoun. 1440 CAPGR. *Hous ac Dis* 1 Certeyn orysons and deuocion prayers that they vsaghe to seye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 146 Where he had made his orayson, there came a messayge to Huon. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 56 The Capuchin Friers . . performing appointed orizons and ceremonies. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* Poems (1761) 21 The pilgrim oft . . bid his orisons hence Aghast the ruins of time.

b. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1056 Þe his bidinnes mide to orisun Þis lerde. *c* 1300 *B. Beryene Metrik* 361 Þe more orysun þat he gaynd before. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* iv. 19 Now knowlen, that God knowe the orisoun of thy seruauntis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 9/363 Of whiche orisons comes to the orisun of the Pope yeuen hath Þerys cristi enchaced nouns thereto. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 92 Therfore holsome & prouide to God. *c* 1440 *Jacob. Dreame* 33 They wolde alle the nyghte in prayers and orisons. *a* 1578

Lieutenant (Pimentel) Chron. Scott. (S. T. S.) I. 392 I cekkit clearis the Gentrice[sic] artaris[sic] quhilk we call the Lordis prayeris. 1586 Gregory Houghton (Arb.) 30 Manie reasons [Arg. manie] to Hymenæus. 1600 Shaks. Hamt. III. i. 89 Soft you now, The fayre Ophelia? Nimph, in thy Orizons Be all my sinnes remembred. 1687 Milton P. L. III. 192 Where Adam first and wise Mother first Hail'd with blest Orizon. 1737 Mrs. Rawlins Italian xv, Repaired me in your orisons. 1822 Byron Ch. Harv. I. xli, Three resigned praise strange Orisons on high. 1868 Milman St. Paul's vi. 144 Provided for the due celebration of these innumerable orisons.

Comb. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* v. xvi, To the same place came his orison-mutterers.

b. Without *use* or *pl.*: The action of praying; prayer. *Now rare.*

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 18 Sent, for holy orisun. Mayt, for gode werkes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18601 Unspaik he fal in orisun. 1483 Caxton *Cato* F iv, Thanne by the space of twenty dayes as he was in orysone. 1530 Lamwell *Lamp. Lond.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 246 Than to Sathren the hous of orisone. 1880 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 19 The soul hath in others familiar converse with God.

†2. A speech, oration. *Chiefly Sc. Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* vi, xv. (1558) 167 b, Through his language, that sayd Tullius Remembled by his sweete Orisons. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 51 The principall schirefdome mald ane orison tyll ye laif of his companyeons. 1804 *Chronicles Scot. Gaelic* (ed. Cameron) 18 Cupids Court as ye had beun vpbrouht.

Orison, -soun, -soon(e, obs. ff. Horizon.

Oristic (*ŏrĭ·stĭk*), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὁριστικός* of or for defining.] Determinately expressed. So **Ori·stically** *adv.*

Ori·stico-mystic *a.* [Gr. *σημαντικός* significative] + *mystic*] Symbolical and mysterious.

Orit, obs. form of Orfe.

Orison:t, orisunt, obs. forms of Horizon.

Ork:a, Orkanet, obs. *var.* Orc, Orcanette.

Orkan, an adaptation of **orcus* assumed as sing. of *orcanus* in Boswell,(?) monsters or sea-monsters.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1113 Eotenas and ylfe and orcnéas. 1814 Thorpe tr. *Rasmus' ed.* Thence numerous births all sprung forth, orcnies, and elves, and orkans.

†**Orkay.** *Obs.* [Corruption of Du. *averhoen*, dim. of *aert*, a small coin: cf. next.] (See quot.)

1680 Hickeringill *Ram Chart, 4th Carribee, An Orkney*, or the fourth part of a penny, is two Doits. 1708 T. Wilkes *Eng. Rail.* (1711) I. 132 The poorer of his Gold scarcely worth an Orkay from him.

†**Orkeyra.** *Obs. rare* —1. = prec.

1552 Huloet *Abcedar. Anglic.* (1572) 30 They that goe about to lye an orcheyra, or vessell for an whipe, dare handle pitch a wyt their fingers.

Orl, dial. form of *air, ale-*, Alder, the tree.

b 1440 see Orlewood.] 1727 R. Bradley *Art of Angling* 72 The Hedge ought to be made chiefly of Orle. 1864 Dickinson *Mod. Hereford* & *Glouc.* (K. D. S.), *Orl*, the wood alder.

Hence **Orl-fly,** *colloq.* **Orl,** the alder-fly, *Sialis lutaria*, used by anglers.

1727 R. Bradley *Art of Angling* 69 The Orle Fly...is the best Fly to Fish with after the May Flyes are gone. 1787 Pegge *Anglicisms* 208 The Orl fly comes on the latter end of May, and continues till the latter end of June. 1879 W. Houghton *Brit. Insects* 84 The well-known orl or *Alder-fly* (*Sialis lutaria*).

Orlache, -age, -agee, obs. ff. Horlage, -ge.

Orle (*ôl*). Also 6 orle. [a. F. *orle*, OF. *orle*, *ourle*:—late L. type **bordula*, dim. of *ora* border; cf. *ourle* border, hem. Cf. Ural a.]

1. *Her.* A narrow band of half the width of the bordure, following the outline of the shield, but not extending to the edge of it.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* ii. vii. (1611) 63 The Orle...is an ordinarie composed of a threefold line inwardlie shielding a resemblance of the field thereunder: the innermost area of which shield is enclosed. 1830 Rogers *Hist. Inv. Cinque Ports*, An orle bears nothing of the inner shape as the escutcheon itself...The field being were within and round it, as with orles. 1870 Rimmer *English Hist.* I. 233 The Orle, a narrow band following the outline of the shield midway between its edge and centre, is a more definite expression of reticence or fortification by name or support.

b. A band of small charges arranged round the shield otherwise. Hence *in orle*, said of subordinate charges thus borne.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 41 K. Isaacke Or, a Lyon Sinople, within an Orle of Ogresses. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1366/1 His bassenets noted, a crosse fourie bylet or, within an orle of mues or. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iii. iii. (1611) 88 Three stars are said to be borne in Orle or Orle wise. 1688 W. Rand *Coll. Mod. Sandwich* (1832) 197 The same legend of St. Mundus within a quatrefoil, with four doubtships conjoined with four demi-lions in orle. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist.* & *Pop.* vii. 92 Sometimes a series of separate charges form an Orle.

c. The chaplet or wreath round the helmet of a knight, bearing the crest.

1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 186 A bonchet...having...the lining or cap within, and the orle or chaplet without.

2. The mural rim of a shield. So mod. Dicts.

†**3.** *Arch.* See quots. and cf. Orle. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips s. v., In Architecture, *Orle* is the same with Plinth. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Orle*...in architecture, a fillet under the ovolo, or quarter-round of a capital.

Hence **Orlewise, -wayes,** *adv.*, in orle: see 1 b.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iii. vii. (1611) 88 Borne Orlewise or in Orle.

Orleanist (*ôːlĭănĭst*). [a. F. *Orléaniste*, f. local name *Orléans*: see next and -ist.] In French politics: An adherent of the princes of the house of Orleans, descended from the Duke of Orleans, younger brother of Louis XIV, whose descendant Louis Philippe reigned as King of the French, 1830–1848. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 235 It had been the hope of Orleanist and Bonapartist conspirators. 1850 *Blackwood's Mag.* LXVII. 1 The Legitimists, the Orleanists, the Republicans, the Napoleonists, are arrayed in one rank.

Hence **Orleanism,** the political principles of the Orleanists; **Orleani·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of the Orleanists.

1885 tr. *Howard Nine Lifes* (1886) II. v. 111 as Possessed, so to say, with an Orleanistic spirit.

Orleans (*ôːlĭănz*). [Name of a city in France, giving the title to a dukedom.]

1. A variety of plum.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233 Plant Trees...for a succession Plantation:...Newington, excellent. Orleans, Damazin. 1732 Forte *Lame Lover* 19, Who from the Ill Tho' green grape, or the orleans. 1866 Prance *Lab. Chron. Wonders* 121 Orleans, greengage, damsons, and all plums.

attrib. 1780 Feathered *Fruit. Trees*, I. 21 The quite acme of an Orleans plum-tree. 1791 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary, Lett. to M. Allen*, I...desire that I may have a ball & Orleans plush *pudding* for my dinner.

2. A fabric of cotton warp and worsted weft, brought alternately to the surface in weaving.

According to Beck, *Draper's Dict.*, introduced *c.* 1835, and the first fabric of the kind known in England.

1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iv. 132 There are two kinds of stuff now made, called 'Orleans' and 'Parramatta' (why so named, it would probably be difficult to say) apparently formed of worsted, but the weft only is of worsted, the warp being cotton.

Orlege, Orleger, obs. ff. Horologe, -ge.

†**Orlo** (*ôːlo*). *Arch.* [It. *orlo* border, hem, trim, etc.: see Orle.] **a.** The fillet between the flutings of a column. **b.** The plinth of the base of a column.

1615–32 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Architt.* (1742) II. 42 The Orlo, Hem, or Square set at the Fluting. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Architt.* (1742) I. 20 Orlo, or Plinth of the Base.

Orloge, Orloger: see Horologe, Horologer.

Orlop[1] (*ôːlŏp*). Forms: *a.* 5–6 **over-loppe,** (*Sc.* 5 ouz(e)r-lop'), 6–7 **-lop,** 7 **-loop,** **-lope.** *b.* 6 **orlopp, or** 6 **loope, ourlop,** 7 **orelop, orlopp, arlopp,** 7–8 **orlope;** 8 **horlop;** 7– **orlop.** 7– *Sc.* 5–7 **ouz(e)rloft.** [a. Du. *overlaep* a covering, '*over-loep* van *Cabeliau*, kot, tabulata rantem coercitis, *per quæ cantus ferentur*' (Kilian, 1599); f. *overloopen* to run over: see Over and Leap v.] Originally, the single floor or deck with which the hold of a ship was covered in, which, by the successive addition of one, two, or three complete decks above, became the lowest deck of a ship of the line; sometimes applied to the lowest deck of a steamer or ship with three or more decks.

The orlop was not usually reckoned in enumerations as a 'deck'; when a ship had two complete floors these were called *orlop* and *deck*; when three floors, they were *orlop*, *lower*, and *upper deck*; when four floors, *orlop*, *lower*, *middle*, and *upper deck*. See Davis in Hakluyt's *Voyages* ii. 250/2 In the greatest ships of 1000 tunnes or more, is found to the greatest ships of 1000 tunnes or more, is found to the greatest ships of 1000 tunnes or more, is found to

† Orn, ourn *a*, *v.* *Obs.* [ME. *ourne* corresponds in form to an OF. **aurner* :—L. *ornāre* to fit out, equip, adorn; but as the simple *vb.* is not cited in OF., which had the compound *aourner* (see ADORN), the ME. word was app. either an aphetic form of *aourne*, or directly from L. with the vowel conformed to *ournement*, ORNAMENT, and the earlier *ourne*, *aourne*. It is noticeable that the orig. Wycliffite version of 1382, in the O. T. portion, often has the fuller *aourne*, *aourne*, which Purvey changes to *ourne*. The 15–16th *c. ourn* is conformed to F. *orner* or L. *ornare*.]

trans. To adorn, ornament.

1382 WYCLIF *Tit.* ii. 10 That thei *ourne* (1388 *ournen*) in alle thingis the doctryn of oure sauyour God. — 1 *Pet.* iii. 3 Hooly wymmen... not in coruenient of clothingis eiournelen...how thei *ourneden* hem silf. 1388 — *Gen.* xxiv. 47 Y heeldide eere ryngis to *ourne* his face (1382 to honoure) *v.* ournede the face of hir). — *Prov.* xv. 2 The tunge of wise men *ourneth* (1382 schapeth) kunnyng. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. lxvi. 292 (Add. MS.) Iuguladis...him maade him withouten, And really *orned* with precious clothing of silke and of golde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 193 Ony mannis hous or ston ground and *ourned* with gold and siluer and peintid. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* 8 Arg. (R.) God *ourned* vp prophetes and vsed his chirche with great glory. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* K.iv b. Was *orned* in Christ Iesus...with ane crowne of iustice.

Hence **† O·rned**, ourned *ppl. a.*, adorned; **† O·rning**, ourning *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, adorning.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* iii. 3 Nat with...curious ourynge of heer...or ourynge of clothingis. 1542 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. D iij b, The goodesse dyuers ornod ymages.

Orn, obs. pa. t. of OF. *prendre*, *rendre*, to RUN.

Ornabi·lity. *rare.* [f. **ornable* (f. L. *ornāre* to fit out, equip, adorn: see -ABLE) + -ITY.] Capability of being adorned or used ornamentally.

1811-32 SHERIDAN *Exerpta.* Orn. *Comm.* Introd., Proportion...desirable...in every language...Ornability, i.e. fitness of being made subservient to the purpose of ornament. — *Sch. Lang.* iv. § 8 Of Ornability or Discreability.

† O·rnacy. *Obs.* [f. ORNATE *a.* + -ACY.] The quality of being ornate, ornateness.

1508 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 221 Supported OF your language...Polyshed and fyned in your ornacy. 1540 MORISON *Tribul. Introd. Wks.* (1877) 1 The worlde, in...ornature, or a temple of God, which of nought he brought forth into the shape and ornacy, that it now is in. 1608 BARON *Kirk-Stories* (1833) 28 Under these three conditions to wit, of simplicity, ornacy, and unpremitate charity to any other use it becomes a Relik.

Ornament (*o*·rnămĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 ornement, (4 vrnement), 4–5 ournement, 4–6 ornament; 5 ournament, 5– ornament. [a. OF. *ornement*, *ournement*, ad. L. *ornāmentum* equipment, trapping, ornament, f. *ornāre*: see ORN *v.*]

† **1.** Any adjunct or accessory (primarily for use, but not excluding decoration or embellishment); equipment, furniture, attire, trappings. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Ant pailetes ilke wule, and alle pe ouere ornementes pel biuoreth hlaste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Hy ssule ageyndy pe and zuen ssil alle hire ornementes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1010 And ooth of othere ornamentes [*v.r.* ournementes, ornamentes] alle That vsen whyle a wedding shoolde falle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 137 The lyuelle is a gretis helpe and ornament of the body. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aphrodisia*, the suckling or ornaments of a child. 1592 STANY. *1 Hen. VI*, v. i. 34 The tenure of money which I promised...For shedding me to these grene Ornaments. *c* 1601 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 430 A surgeon is to be prefer'd, with physic ornaments, Before a multitude. 1611 B. JONSON *Sejan's Conspiracy* iii. iv. (1616) F.1. All attired in black and mourneful Ornaments. 1682 R. BURTON *Admon. Curtis.* (1684) 3 Most of her (England's) other Females and Ornaments are conveyed in the old tattoo following. *Angelus, Mons, Pons, Fons, Scutum, Pretium, Lumen.* 1747 GENTL. *Mag.* Amy to The Hand with its Ornaments, and the Legs regularly placed, first make their Appearance.

b. *Eccl.* The accessaries or furnishings of the Church and its worship: see quot. 1837.

1382 *E. E. Wills. P.* D. 126, With alle pe vrnementz of hit kene (the Jewish Temple) *Mod.* 1535 By Gyles of Je broke...diuerted both pe ornamentes of godes house, pat were maked. *c* 1500 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 With many oper ornamentes and clothing of Aaron and of pe tabernacle. 1530-84 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. 771, The other held a crosse and the ornamentes of an aulter. 1580 *Book of Common Order* (Dalt.) 48 Thou shyngest that were necessarye to the ornamentis of alle the churches, as ye lyghtes or ony other thyngis. 1688 *Act 1 Wm. VII.* c. 9 Chalices, Books, Vestments, and other Ornaments of holy Church. 1739 *Act 1 Edw. c.* 1 § 25 (*Act Uniformity Com. Prayer*), That such ornaments of the Church, and of the ministers thereof, shall be retained and be in use as was in the Church of England, by authority of Parliament, in the second year of the reigne of King Edward the vi. until other order shall therein be taken. 1837 in *Rep. Ch. Patronage Organists* (1860) 62 The Ornaments of all the peculiar ornamentes that pertayned to the Church of Canterwurth at any time sens the decease of the late Queene Marie. 1839 *Decis. Privy Council* in Hook *Church Dict.* (1887) 58 Ibid. The term 'ornaments' in Rubric standing how is not confined, as by modern usage, to articles of decoration or embellishment, but is to be used in the largest sense of the word 'ornamentus'...In modern times, Organs and Bells are held to fall under this denomination.

c. *Ornamentals*: = *ashes*, the robing which stands immediately before the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer in the Book of Common Prayer: so called as referring to the 'ornaments' to be used in the Church. (Cf. 1559 in b.)

1877 *Lower Exp.* Adm. & Eccl. Cts. III. 69 The ornament rubric in the prayer book (as fixed by authority of the statute...1662 Ornaments in 1548 Cert. Nov. 363 Thay [Q. Eliz. and Govt.] outlawed the ornaments which to be partially dormant, but they kept it in force.

2. Something employed to adorn, beautify, or embellish, or that naturally does this; a decoration, embellishment.

1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* iii. 3 And alle tok ournementis (1382 ournamentis) of the armes, and fillis...and eurynge his clif with alle his ournamentis. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Abs. & Lion. Mon.* vii. (1865) 103 Rich stonis...and other iowis and ornamentis conuenyeant to his estate riall. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xv. (W. de W.) b.i. The lyuelle is the kyghest and ornamente of mennes face. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, iv. i. 49 Or whether that such Cowards ought to weare This Ornament of Knighthood (the garter), yea or no? 1663 BUTLER *Hudib. Byf.* iv. 71 The Heavens are so chamolion great Ornaments to a Tree. 1732 JORTIN *Erasmus* No. 170 ¶ 3 Hypocrisy sold some of her ornaments to dress me in such a manner as might secure me from contempt. 1833 L. ROTHEN *Wand. by Lakes* 158 Formerly the chilmans were the ornaments of Princes. 1850 D. WARREN *Prem. Ann.* (1865) II. xv. 191 Linen, band-rings, neckties, and other personal ornaments. 1873 JOSEPH *Poems* (ed. 2) 121 Here ourselves, when deprived of the ornaments of nature.

b. *fig.* A quality or circumstance that confers beauty, grace, or honour.

1580 DAVIS tr. *Mexham's Comm.* 470 Amongst other womanishe of the house of Saxony, this was ever proper unto it, greatly to ornate Religion. 1611 BIBLE *1 Pet.* iii. 4 The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.

c. A person who adorns or adds lustre to his sphere, time, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 23 This kingdome needs the late ornaments of Cambridge and the glory of Pembroke Hall. 1599 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxvi. Tyr'd with all these, for restfull death I cry...As to behold desert a beggar borne, And needy nothing trimm'd in jollity, And purest faith vnhappily forsworne, And gilded honour shamefully misplaced...And art made tongue-tide by authority, And folly (Doctor-like) controlling skill, And simple truth miscall'd simplicity, And captiue good attending captaine ill: Tyr'd with all these, from these would I be gone, Saue that to die, I leaue my loue alone. 1601 PHILEMON *Lett.* (Camden) 110 An ornament to this age. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii. (1840) I. p. cxx, A most distinguished ornament of this age was John of Salisbury. 1796 *Lett. Horace Walpole* (C. 388) 3 Like so many other ornaments of the fourth floor and flue, John Ingles was a son of the manse.

3. The action of adorning or fact of being adorned; adornment, embellishment, decoration (*lit.* or *fig.*); that in which this is embodied or consists.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 59 Courage...Approued oft in perils manifold, Which he atchieu'd to his great ornament. 1611 TOURNEUR *Atk. Trag.* i. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 13 Accomplishments are more for ornament Than use. 1887 MILTON *P. L.* v. 280 The path that led Each thicket long, that winding wound Or in his knot With regal Ornament. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. Introd. 20 The improvement or ornament of the human mind. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 225 There was no luxury...either of artful ornament, or natural relief. 1880 L. F. DAY *Every-Day Art* 1, Ornament is the Art of every Day.

b. Mere adornment; outward show or display.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 73 So may the outward shores be foule themselues: The world is still deuis'd with ornament. *Ibid.* 97 That ornament is best...The seeming truth which cunning times put on To intrap the wisest.

Ornament (*o*·rnămĕnt, *ɔ*·rnămĕnt), *v.* [f. ORNAMENT *sb.* Cf. mod.F. (1798 *c.*) *ornementer*.] *trans.* To furnish with ornament, to make ornamental; to adorn, deck, embellish, beautify.

1390 *Pore Yiland* xxiii. Observ. 1415 The Division, Provisions, or Angles of a Roof are left to be ornamented at the Discretion of the Painter. 1592 DYCHE & PARDON, *Ornamento*, to set off, beautify, make fashionable. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Study of Laws in Comm.* Introd. x. 28 It will ornament and assist them all. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I. Some copies from the antique, which ornamented a cabinet of the Vivaldi palace. 1818 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxiii, A stool, formed of a cheese, and ornamented on the head his country. 1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Ramps* iii. He had ornamented his hat with a cluster of peacock's feathers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 332 The fountains...shall be ornamented with statues and buildings for luxury.

Hence **Ornamented** *ppl. a.*

1736 TUCKNEY *Liberty* v. 342 That very Potion, which...so gay seems the smiling Fields; into Her ornamented Bowl. 1780 *Poems Lett.* xxxii. 140 The ornamented style he has adopted. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* xxxiii. IV. 402 The prime accident of ornamented dress and weapons.

Ornamentabi·lity. [f. **ornamentable* (f. ORNAMENT *v.*) + -ITY.] Capability of being adorned: = ORNABILITY.

1811-32 SHERIDAN *Rat. Ling.* iv. § 1 Properties desirable in a language...Decorability, or ornamentability,as opposed to baldness.

Ornamental (*ɔ*·rnămĕ·ntăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *ornāmentum*-um ORNAMENT + -AL.] Of the nature of an ornament, serving as an ornament or decoration; adding beauty and attractiveness; decorative.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. 401 Discretion, Excellence, or ornamentall subsistence. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 197 The ornamental Peregrinants in Idolatry. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-mother*, Ded., Mak. Useful and Ornamental to the Age they live in. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 34 By the word Ornamental work, is to be understood in Bricklayers Work, all kind of Brick-work, that is carved with an Axe, or rubbed on a Rubbing-stone, or of those wrought with Chissels, or rubbed with Stones, or Cloth. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xiii. (1813) 319 These occasionally form very proper to place at the back of shrubberies. 1805 *London* III. 61 A large piece of ornamental water. 1818 J. SCARLETT *Live in Paris* vi. The main dress of the coat, is more or less ornamental. *Mod.* It may be useful, it certainly is not ornamental.

2. *sb. pl.* Things that are ornamental; adornments, embellishments, as opposed to accessories.

1840 H. BROWNE *Comm. Homilies* 190 The other two are Ornaments that adde to the perfection but not to the essence. 1859 Harrison *Future Church* v. 41, 50 Seeking to deface the Pinnacles and Ornamentals of Religion, but not capable to shake the foundations of it. 1861 *Hom. Rep.* 144 On the odds between such service was placed none as mere ornaments. 1883 S. L. J. *Life in Death* II. ii. 63 Frenck, stucco and the ornamentals.

Hence **Ornamenta·lity**, condition of being ornamental; *concr.* that which is ornamental; **Ornamentalize** *v.*, to make ornamental; **Ornamentalness** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 139 Her picture...looks very fine indeed in its gilt ornamentality. 1869 CAROLINE *Prudh. Cel. xv.* 251 (1870) I. 283 This doubled walk...four set the good man thinking of expensive ornamentalizes. 1892 L. F. DAY *Nature in Ornament* v. 96 Such undergrowth must be ornamentalized accordingly.

Ornamentalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The principle or practice of being ornamental.

1869 W. H. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 192 The Hogarth sculpture verges towards ornamentalism. 1888 *Harper. Lond. Times* 1 Dec. 3/1 The intentional ornamentalism of execution.

Ornamentalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who occupies himself with ornamental art.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 284 The ambitious ornamentalist who will be half artist, will issue but tasteless daubs...The incongruous productions. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 3/2 Mr. Walter Crane, who followed, spoke on behalf of the designer and ornamentalist.

Ornamentally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an ornamental manner; with a view to ornamentation.

1512 SKELTON *Charmide, Misc.* v. ii. 280 Other pellets Tricks ornamentally writ, for politick lore. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Journ., & Corr.* (1888) I. 273 They are neither placed ornamentally nor luxuriously, but...jumbled together in heaps. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* v. 303/2 However ornamentally or beautifully formed it may be.

† Ornamentary, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ornāmentum*-um ORNAMENT + -ARY: cf. *decumentary*, etc.] = ORNAMENTAL.

1505 M. DUNBAR *Aithes. Bridl.* l. 330 Which might serve as a sort of Index supplementary, or as an Ornamentary Appendix to these Annals.

Ornamentation (*ɔ*·rnămĕntē·i·ʃŏn). [f. ORNAMENT *v.* + -ATION: cf. mod.F. *ornementation*.]

1. The action or process of ornamenting; the state of being adorned; the subordinate branch of art which deals especially with ornament.

1810 MAD. *Roper. Cont.* (1861) 49 To the amusement and ornamentation of private life. 1861 BUCKLE *Hist. Eng. Cathedr.* 1368 I. vii. 191 The philosophy of architectural ornamentation is continually being more deeply sifted. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* May 544 In the comparatively petty art of ornamentation, in rings, brooches, trinkets, artificial eyes, and so on, he has done just enough to show his infancy of taste, his hungry temperament.

2. That in which the process of ornamenting is embodied; the ornaments which adorn a thing collectively; ornament in general.

1851 WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. vii. v. 131 A great similarity is traceable in the ornamentation of the whole northern races of Europe. 1873 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 160 The ornamentation on the arms, implements, and pottery...consists of geometrical patterns.

Ornamenter. [f. ORNAMENT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who (or that which) ornaments; an artist who devotes himself to decoration.

1845 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1250 This...profuse ornamenter of whatever he partook to afford it support like ivy). 1852 *Weekly Chron. Rural & Ann.* (1861) 108 The ornamenter would proceed by dipping the thumb, or a round smooth instrument, into the ring. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 19 Jan. 3/3 Ruskinian Ornamenters.—Good draftsmen used to Flowers.

Ornamentist. [f. ORNAMENT *sb.* + -IST.] A professional decorator; a designer of ornaments.

1845 W. B. SCOTT (title) The Ornamentist, or Artisan's Manual in the Various Branches of Ornamental Art. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June, Manufacturers want the services of good ornamentists. 1888 F. G. JACKSON *Decor. Design* in *St. Stages*...wants the attention of the ornamentist.

Ornate (*ɔ*·rnē·t), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *ornāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ornāre*: see ORN.]

† **1.** *as pa. pple.* Adorned, ornamented (*with*). *Obs.*

1450-70 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 349 A lorde was did schewe ...to Diogenes his playe ornate with riche apparaile. 1532 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iii, A noblemanne maie...ornate with verses and wisedome. 1571 *Satir. Sarvitr.* 189 An image of God the Father...ornate with red stones.

2. *as adj.* Ornamented; elaborately adorned; highly decorated or embellished. Also *fig.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. (1555) Lyke a vessell ouerornate and made vnmete. 1558 STURMIUS *Scholemaster* 21, I...cal one ornate...very neat and tidie: to be an ornate and learned in many thinges as other curtesyes be. 1631 MILTON *Lycidas* 110 Fennel of sere it serues. That no lustihed, ornate, and gay, Comes this way sailing Like a stately Ship Of Tarsus. 1653 CROMPTON *Gilbert, Lambeth* II. 329 Those brightest stars of ever-bright Body! Rich, ornate, populous, all resplendent Orbs. 1660 *Contemp. Rem.* XLIII. 382 If we go to churches where the services are ornate, we see a far larger proportion of women than we wish to see.

3. Of literary or oratorical style: Embellished with choice language or flowers of rhetoric.

a 1500 HUCHOWN *De Roy. Prima* (1875) Bookes of his great studying, That is to al the land exhortyng. 1598 GREGG? *Cadmus* (Percy Soc.) 11 Because the matter here so rare, It may made have an ornate stile. 1784 BURNS *Wks.* (Gil.

Prof., The eloquent orators with their regular and ornate eloquence. 1616 Chapm. *Hesp.* LXXXVI. 1. 31 The ornate seals of poetry. 1848 Gladstone *Homer* III. 491 In diction Wright is ornate and Homer simple.

† **Orna·te**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ornāt-*, ppl. stem of *ornāre*: see prec. and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To ornament, adorn, embellish.

1567 Turner's *Herbal Pr. P.* B. 2111 orch. (*H. to W.* 1) Ye Fulles is a sore of spritsey, for therwyth the vyrtuose braule is ornated. 1598 Florio *Worlde Pref.* 6 Who (Myr. 1631 Worldes) ornated my chamber in this manner. 1601 Jonson *Mise. tes. Invit.* 10, 1756 *Wks.* All these forward figures, stories, and ornaments shall be made to garnish and ornate the two Pillars of the Church. 1651 *Featley's Ans. Ferrebie.* (1660) II. 301 I (*C* German tongue for Bible be translated. And it will beseech Analysis ornated.

Hence † **Orna·ted** *ppl. a.*, † **Orna·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1591 Greene *Vilan Pass.* (*W. de W.* 1492) 6 1561's fortunate ornatings of wonder nobuth the prosperyte to be withdrawne for the trouble. 1630 J. Taylor (*Water P.*) *Wks.* (1630) II. 191 Hed I (not schoole'd ornated) with Of Petrark.

Ornately (*orne* the *ai*), *adv.* [f. ORNATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an ornate manner; with ornate language; ornamentally, elegantly; with decoration.

1580 G. Annev *Pithie Philos.* 434 A king dwelle sollourne his house, is quite overly with reptiles. a 1598 Sidney (*Arcad. Old. VIII.* 343), A sovereign mistake, to whom the Emperour Secretary answered roundly. 1610 Healey *Mont. Cit. Brit.* (1. xvii. 1609) 100 He rehearsed them the same matter ornately, as well and eloquently, as anybody not plainly. 1836 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 340 Some of the ornately sculptured fabrics.

Orna·teness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ornate.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. i. 58 Ornateness, adorn, ornat, Orn&, beautifie, embellish, trimm. a 1699 Pope *St. Damon Wks.* (1824) III. 193 A well-disciplined ornateness of language.

Ornation (*orne*·*i*·*ʃən*). *rare.* [ad. L. *ornātiōn-em*, n. of action from *ornāre* to adorn.] The action of adorning; the condition of being adorned; adornment, ornament, † equipment; ornamentation.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 311/1 Thus in sire dayes was knowe and write made and all the ornation of clothe. 1579 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* Ded. (1640) 10 Nor have I benefited it with rhetorical ornations. 1679 [Lawrence] *Hist. Vitæ* I. 8 The encouraged Hardship of Unmanly ornation.

† **Ornative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *ornāre* to adorn + -IVE.] Tending or serving to adorn; decorative.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. 1 54 An evasive and exemplary reason.

‖ **Ornatrix** (*ornē*·*i*·*triks*). [L. *ornātrīx* female adorner.] A woman who adorns, a tire-woman.

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* xi. 66, The ornatrix (i. e. hairdresser) nicely piled, one above the other, a score of small curls.

Ornature (*ō·nătiŭr*). *rare.* [a. F. *ornature* (1550 in Godef.) = It. *ornatura*, ad. late L. *ornātūra* ornament, ornamentation, f. ppl. stem of L. *ornāre*, see -URE.] Ornamentation, adornment, decoration; embellishment; ornament.

1598 Lancash. Pleas. I. New Years Gift p. xxi, A thing that deserued to be numbred large, and to have ornature. 1610 B. Jonson *Pastorals* vi. 47 A nosegaies, for all your other ornatures. 1658 Phillips, *Ornature*, a seeling Birds, trimming, or adorning [ed. 1706 substitutes *Ornament*]. 1814 Southey *Madoc* in *Aztlan* xxi. 215 Ornaments . . . and wrought ornature of gold. 1881 Blazon in 19th Cent. Apr. 672 The Gothic Castle with its . . grotesque ornature of all kinds.

Ornbern, ornbirn, *sb.* Sc. Obs. = ERNBIRN *Obs.*

† **Orne,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Origin and sense uncertain.] † Careful, particular.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 310 Bute he on . . was ouuere of meste & of deopeste inwarde bonc, a 1325 *Sarmoun to Penneell.* E. E. T. S.) 1 Ne ssolde he nouht ssewe bocses, Of orden nedyng ssene.

† **Orne,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1. [app. a. OF. *orné*, with metrical *e* as in *aorigne* (*ab.*), etc.] Orate.

a 1450 *Pynnynge* (ed. Hulme, 1840) 389 Rudeyyk mon ryth with orne speche amonge.

‖ **Orne** (*ōrnē*, *ōr*), F. = 'adorned', in cottage *orné*: see COTTAGE 4.

1811 Shelley *St. Irvyne* xi. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 107 A cottage orné, which I possess in some little distance hence.

† **Ornel.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ornel*, pl. *ornelz* (1468–1568 in Gdf.), ad. Gothic.] A kind of rather soft white building stone.

1440 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 581 Foundynge of a tre ny of Ornell for lodon vs viij.s. Lythgo. 1443 *Ibid.* 588 Foundyn of Ornell quarree and a-hadlar Ornel.

Ornament, *sb.*, form of ORNAMENT.

† **Orneo-,** repr. Gr. *ornεo-*, comb. form of *ornεo-* = *ornis* bird, in numerous compounds; hence the obs. † **Orneomorphs,** † **Orneo-scopist**: see quot. 1727 Bailey, vol. II, *Ornithomancie*, Omens or Predictions given from the Flight, etc. of Birds. *Ibid.*, *Ornithoscopist*, Augure or Diviner by Birds. (So 1730–6 (folio).)

† **Ornis,** an irregular substitute for ORNEO- or ORNITHO- in † **Ornisco·pic,** † **Ornis·scopist,** † **Ornis·scopy**: see quots., and cf. prec.

1727 Bailey, *Ornithoscopy*, the means or qualifications drawn from the observation of birds. 1731 Johnson, *Ornithoscopist*, one who considers the flight of birds, in order to foretel future events. 1706 in Ash. 1828 in Webster, and in some mod. Dicts. 1890 Century Dict., *Ornithoscopy*, same as ornithomancy.

† **Ornify,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **ornefy.** [irreg. f. F. *orner* or L. *ornāre* to adorn + -FY.] *trans.* To adorn, ornament.

1599 T. Bromley tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1675) 48 They likewise ornefied their city with new built Inns. 1600 Nature Pres. *Mir. & Cr.* 1. xxi. 27 Furnishing them also to credite their temples with silver and gold. 1633 J. Dowe *Hist. Tabletop.* 58 As the Master-workmen had ornified their Arts to befuddling and mystifying every thing. 1670 Rastell *Lives Saints*, 2 Gentle I. S. Duke to Overlord with a Sword Mantle and Mitred as his Ornifiers.

‖ **Ornis** (*ō·nis*). [a. Gr. *Ornis*, *ōn*. Gr. *ornis* bird. (Introd. *c* 1849.)] A collective term for the birds or bird life of a region or country; = AVIFAUNA.

1880 *Ibis* 190 (*heading*) On the Diversity of the Estimates of the European Ornis and its causes (tr. Gr. paper by Dr. J. H. Blasius). 1882 in *Edin. Rev.* 840, 404 An accurate numerical basis to the admission of species, but greater as regards species. 1893 *Proc. Somerset Archl. & Nat. Hist. Soc.* 100 The reasons apparent headquarters to augment the Ornis of so large a county as Somerset.

Ornithian (*ornī·ʃiăn*), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀρνίθ-ιος* the north wind which brought the birds of passage, f. *ὄρνις*, *ὀρνίθ-* bird: hence *ornithian* (*ornithias* (Artist. *Acharn.*), a tearpot of birds, an 'Ornithian gale'.] Bringing birds; laden with birds.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Acharnians* 36 *O.* What bring you? *B.* Ducks, jackdaws, woodcocks, redtail-ducks, hawks, divers. *O.* Marry then, like an Ornithian gale, you have come to the market.

Ornithic (*ornī·ʃik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὀρνίθειος* bird-like, f. *ὄρνις* bird. So mod.F. *ornithique* (1875 in Littré).] Of, or pertaining to, birds; characteristic of birds; of the bird kind; avian.

1834 Owen in *Circ. Sc., Organic Nat.* I. 108 Resulting in ornithic types. 1859 *Reader* 10 July 1437 The ornithic character of the list of the Ingleborough. 1898 Newton *Dict. Birds* (*heading*) The ornithic portion of the Fauna of any particular country.

b. Dealing with or skilled in birds.

a 1876 M. Collins *Th. & Garden* (1880) II. 22 A *galinæ* [sic] not ornithic enough to explain. 1881 Rimmer *Land's Mouth* I. ii. 126 You will scarcely find in our ornithic museum more than a specimen about their heading.

Ornithichnite (*ornī·ĸnəit*). [ad. mod. L. *ornithichnites*, f. Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὀρνίθ-*, bird + *ἴχνος* track: see -ITE 1 and ICHNITE. Often used in the L. form.] A fossil footprint of a bird, or bird-like reptile; applied orig. to those found in Triassic deposits in Connecticut, now attributed to dinosaurs.

1836 Hitchcock in *Amer. Trad. Sci.* XXIX. 315 I include all the vestiges of reptile under the term *Ornithichnites*; signifying *stone bird tracks*. *Ibid.* 324 Some of the specimens of Ornithichnites, which I regard as produced by a three toed bird, may have been made by one with four toes. 1844 Lond. *Pract. N. Amer.* I. 93 Red sandstone, remarkable for its ornithichnites. 1848 Lowell *Fables f. Critics* 18 Apr. (1890–1) The Knees resemble very nearly the ornithichnites or fossil bird-tracks of Dr. Hitchcock.

So **Ornithichnology** [see -OLOGY], the branch of palæontology which deals with ornithichnites.

1836 Hitchcock in *Amer. Trad. Sci.* XXIX. 315 Since this is a department of ornithology hitherto unexplored, I should call it ornithichnology.

Ornithine (*ornī·ĸin*). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνίθ-* bird + -INE 5.] A base, $C_5H_{12}N_2O_2$, which enters into the composition of ORNITHURIC *acid*, q. v.

1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1446 (see ORNITHURIC).

Ornithi·vorous, *a. rare.* [comp. f. Gr. *ὀρνίθ-* bird + L. *-vor-us*: see -VOROUS.] Bird-devouring.

1837 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1882 J. E. Taylor *Sagacity of Plants* 276 The larger and peculiarly-constructed *sphenodon*, therefore, may be ornithivorous as well as insectivorous.

Ornitho-, bef. vowel **ornith-**, repr. Gr. *ὀρνίθο-*, *ὀρνίθ-*, combining form of *ὄρνις* bird, as in *ὀρνίθο-βιος* bird-catcher, *ὀρνίθο-φάγος* bird-eating, etc., used in Eng. to form numerous scientific terms: see the following, and the Main words below.

The pronunciation varies with the place of the stress: when the primary stress falls on the following element, there must be a secondary stress on *ornithic*, which according to the etymology ought to be *ornithic*, and is so pronounced by most English scholars in learned words; but conformity to *ornithic-logy*, *ornithic-logical*, has established *ornithic-logical* (instead of *ornithology-gical*), the analogy of which has introduced *ornithic-lore* (for *ornithic-logical lore*) and other words in popular use.

Orni·thichnic-graphy, the pre-history of a bird or birds; hence **Orni·thichnogra·phical** *a.* **Orni·theospha·lic, Orni·thoce·phalous** *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], shaped like a bird's head (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Orni·thoce·prolite,** an avian coprolite, fossil birds' dung. **Orni·thoco·prous,** the dung of birds, guano. **Orni·thoche·iran** [Gr. *χειρ* white], albinism in birds (Mayne). **Orni·thome·lanism** [Gr. *μέλαν* black], melanism in birds (Mayne). **Orni·thomy·ousa** *a.* [Gr. *μυῖα* to suck], living parasitically on birds (Mayne). **Orni·thopa·ppi** *pl.* [*pappus* grandfather, ancestor], an order of Jurassic birds of archaic type, represented by the genus *Archæopteryx*; hence **Orni·thopa·ppine.** **Ornitho·pinnous.** [Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing], bird-winged, having wings like a bird. **Orni·thotrophe** *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *τροφός* feeder], a place to which birds are attracted by food, so as to come under observation.

1846 Dickinson in *Sowerby's Brit. Mineh* (ed. 6) I. Pref. 5 I considered . . no less than twenty-three sorts of birds to exist about my Ornithotrophe, as I humorously denominate it.

‖ **Ornithodelphia** (*ō·nĭθōdĕ·lfĭă*), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., (De Blainville 18..), f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *δελφύς* womb + -IA 2.] De Blainville's name for the lowest of the three sub-classes of the Mammalia, identical with the *Prototheria* of later zoologists. The sub-class, deriving its name from the ornithic character of the reproductive organs, consists of a single order, the *Monotremata*, containing the two genera *Echidna* and *Ornithorhynchus*. Hence **Ornithode·lphian, Ornithode·lphic, Ornithode·lphid, Ornithode·lphous,** *adjs.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of the *Ornithodelphia*.

1831 Hunter *Anat. Varieb. Am.* 114. 1870 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 18 The 3rd sub-class is called Ornithodelphia, and the animals comprised within it are named Ornithodelphous mammals. 1874 D. M. Wallace *Australia* iii. 51 The lowest group of mammals—the subclass Ornithodelphia or Monotremata, consisting of two of the most remarkable animals on the globe.

‖ **Ornithogæa** (*ornĭθōdʒī·ă*, -*dʒē·ă*). *Zoogeog.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀρνίθο-* bird- + *γαῖα* land.] A proposed term for a division of the land surface of the earth, characterized by the existence of many peculiar birds, including formerly some gigantic species, and by the absence of Mammalia, except bats, seals, and whales. It corresponds to the New Zealand region of some authors. Hence **Ornithogæ·an** *a.*

1872 P. L. Sclater in *Manchester Art.-Loch. Soc.* vi. v. 70 Wrongly divided our earth. *Ibid.* (*heading*) ...IV. *Ornithogæa*—Bird-land. 1894 W. L. & P. L. Sclater *Geogr. Mammals* Introd. 11 Mr. Gill...has proposed a division of the Earth into three 'realms'...(1) The Ornithogæan (= New Zealand).

† **Ornithogal.** *Obs.* Also 8 **-gals.** [ad. L. *ornithogal-um* (Pliny), or Gr. *ὀρνιθόγαλον*, f. *ὀρνίθο-* bird- + *γάλα* milk: in Bot. L. *Ornithogalum* (Tournefort, 1700).] The Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*); also an anglicized form of the botanical name of the genus.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xlvii. 201 Dioscorides writeth of Ornithogal that the bulbus or rootal roote thereof may be eaten. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 June...Flowers in Prime or yet lasting...Pinks,...Ornithogalum. 1706 Phillips, *Ornithogals*, an Herb call'd Star of Bethlehem, or Dogs-Onion. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Star of Bethlehem*, The Arabick...and that call'd the Indian Ornithogals, are most esteem'd. [1864 Webster *Comp.* I. 126 Tasteless bulbs, as some of the Ornithogalums.]

Ornithoid (*ō·rnĭθoid*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνίθ-* bird + -OID.] Resembling a bird; approaching birds in structure: esp. applied to certain reptiles.

1858 Hitchcock *School. Mem. Regul. Sys.* I vindic. the Tyrone to the confined Limits. 1859 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 601 Ornithoid fossils or batrachians.

Ornitholestean : see ORNITHO-.

Ornitholite (*ornī·ĸŏlŏit*). [f. ORNITHO- + -LITE.] A fossil of a bird or fragment of a bird.

1858 in Webster. 1878 Mitchell in *Amer. Trad. Sci.* XXIX. 307 For this paucity of ornitholiths, geologists have ...ample probable reasons. 1884 Goldsmith in *Pigeon's Keepers & Breds* Introd. 5 Traces had been discovered...of certain Ornitholites. 1888 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* viii. 370 Many unknown fragments of birds'bones are...ranked under the general term ornitholites.

Hence **Ornitholi·tic** *a.*, of the ornitholite remains'.

Ornithologer (*ornĭθō·lŏdʒəɹ*), *rare.* [f. ORNITHOLOG-Y + -ER 1.] = ORNITHOLOGIST.

1682 *London Mist. Anim. & Min.* 174 Sarcenetts procured & bought by the Ornithologer or Thresh. 20 Days Fine. Yet the Ornithologer and Volatizator dyes 2.

Ornithologic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνιθολογ-ος* speaking or treating of birds + -IC.] = next.

1848 in Worcester.

Ornithological (*ō·rnĭθŏlo·dʒĭkăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ornithology; relating to the study of birds. (In quot. 1875 *antarctic*. Of or pertaining to birds, avian, ornithic.)

1820 Montagu (title) Ornithological Dictionary: or Alphabetical Synopsis of British Birds. 1860 *Pycroft's Cricket.* II. 59 Mr. Montagu...has given a very detailed description of it in his...ornithological dictionary. 1864 Mrs. Mayhew *Village Sec.* i. (1867) 224 The ornithological ear of the master was struck by a regular and melodious call...the note, as he observed, of a sky-lark. 1875 Mrs. Brassey *Voyage in sunbeam* II. i. 3 A marvellous specimen of the ornithological race.

Hence **Ornitholo·gically** *adv.*, according to ornithology, from an ornithological point of view.

Ornithologist (*ō·rnĭθŏlŏdʒĭst*). [f. as ORNITHOLOGY + -IST.] One who studies or is versed in ornithology; a student of birds.

1677 Plot *Staffordshire* 277 She may be placed amongst them by former Ornithologists. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 139 This is the genuine of all the ornithologists except Linnæus. 1879 Cassell *Book of Birds* 16 No one, not an ornithologist, has contributed more to the advance of our knowledge of the birds of the West.

So **Ornithologize** *v.*, to pursue the study of birds.

1830 *Gd. Words* Apr. 256/1 One day in early summer, while ornithologizing amongst the mountains.

Ornithology (*ō·rnĭθŏlŏdʒĭ*). [ad. mod. L. *ornithologia* (Aldrovandus, 1599), f. Gr. *ὀρνιθολογ-ος* treating of birds, f. *ὀρνίθο-* bird + *λόγος* speaking: Cf. F. *ornithologie* (1696 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The branch of zoology which deals with birds, their nature and habits. (By Fuller used otherwise.)

[1893 FULLER (title) Ornithol. Anglic.—or, the Speech of Birds. Hence—true to Nature.]

[1678 WILLUGHBY (title) Ornithologiæ Libri tres, recognovit J. Raius.] 1678 RAY (title) Ornithology, translated into English and augmented in many places. 1708 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Ornithology, a Discourse or Description of the several kinds and natures of Birds. 1713 in Ephemeris. 1808 Bibl. Nicholson Village Sch. 82. 1885 [see Nicholson]. 1713 The learned on ornithology, with which...he had thought fit to favour Paris. 1835 NEWTON Dict. Birds Introd. 20 The other word to the acquaintance of which in Ornithology in this country alludes has been made by Bewick's History of British Birds (1797–1804).

Ornithomancy (ɔ̱ːnɪθəmænsɪ). [ad. med.L. *ornithomantia*, n. Gr. ὀρνιθομαντεία divination from birds, augury, f. ὀρνῑθ- bird + μαντεία divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of the flight and cries of birds; augury.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 369 Ornithomancy (divining by Birds). 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Ornithomancy, among the Greeks, was the name with augury among the Romans. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Misc. Suspects.* Wks. 1862 III. 301 Ornithomancy, or the derivation of omens from the motions of birds, grew into an elaborate science.

So **Ornithoma·ntic** *a.*, of or pertaining to ornithomancy; **Ornithoma·ntist**, a diviner by birds (Bailey vol. II. 1747).

Ornithomelanism, *sb.* : see ORNITHO-.

Ornithomorphic, *a.* [f. Gr. ὀρνῑθόμορφ-ος bird-shaped (μορφὴ form) + -IC.] Having the form and appearance of a bird; birdlike.

1887 LIAS *Birds, Nidwal & Kirby* II. 4 Between these two ornithomorphic extremes (for verily were...Birds, 1893 *Medieval Observer* 12 Mar. 468/2 The 'red-bird' in the ornithomorphic legend of the various genius of wealth.

Ornithophilist (ɔ̱ːnɪ·θɒfɪlɪst). [f. ORNITHO- + Gr. φίλ-ος lover + -IST.] A lover of birds.

1876 *World* V. 3 Like a true ornithophilist, Mr. Spurgeon likes birds, but likes them well.

So **Ornithophilite** *sb.* = prec. (also *attrib.*).

Ornithophilous *a.*, bird-loving; in Botany, applied to flowers fertilized by the agency of birds, chiefly honeying-birds, which visit them for honey.

Ornithophily, love of birds.

1839 I. F. Simmons *Handbk. Zoology* vii. (ed. 3) 73 note, He never omitted this ornithophilist recreation. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 277 Ornithophilous...flowers are to be ranked with entomophilous. 1883 Darw. *Wanderg of the Cross* I. 58, 94 Spenser's curious look of his practice and of his preaching of ornithophily.

Ornithopod (ɔ̱ːnɪθəpɒd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Ornithopoda*, neuter pl., f. ORNITHO- + Gr. ποδ-, πούς foot.] *a. adj.* Having feet like those of a bird; belonging to the *Ornithopoda*, a group or order of extinct reptiles, containing herbivorous *Dinosauria*, whose hind feet closely resembled those of birds in their structure. *b. sb.* A member of this group. So **Ornithopodous** *a.*

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 392 Two of the sub-divisions [of Dinosauria], Stegosauria and Ornithopoda [show notable characters, especially in the hind-limb.] 1888 LYDEKKER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* (1889) XLV. 1. 41 Vertebræ of an Ornithopodous Dinosaur from Cr.-Aptian sand.

Ornithopterous : see ORNITHO-.

Ornitharchy·nchous, *a. Zool.* [f. as next + -OUS.] Having a beak like that of a bird.

1890 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

‖ **Ornithorhy·nchus** (ɔ̱ːnɪθərɪ·ŋkəs, -rɪnkəs). [mod. f. ORNITHO- + Gr. ῥύγχος bill.] An aquatic mammal of Australia, the duck-billed platypus or duck-mole (*O. paradoxus* or *anatinus*), the only species of its genus and family in the order *Monotremata*; it has glossy dark-brown fur, webbed feet and bill like a duck's; it lays eggs like a bird.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 430 My opportunities of examining the Ornithorynchus were principally confined to the Duck-billed. 1801 J. OSBAN *Treat. 2 Exp. N. S. Wales* 284 We saw numbers of the ornithorynchus, or water mole, in the river. 1834 DYER *Poems of God* 28 The anomalous Ornithorhynchus, with the tail of a beaver, the skin of a mole, the beak of a duck, and the spurs of a cock. 1870 CHAPMAN *Paradise of Birds* 70 For he gave to the Earth the first animal bird, and completed the Ornithorhynchus. 1890 J. A. Thomson *Outlines Zool.* 506 The excretory glands in the female Ornithorhynchus open on a fur patch.

Orni·thosaur. [f. as next.] = next, b.

1882 in OGILVIE (Supplement).

Ornithosaurian (ɔ̱ːnɪθōsɔ̱ːrɪən), *a.* (*sb.*) *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Ornithosauria*, neut. pl. f. ORNITHO- + Gr. σαῦρα lizard: see SAURIAN.] Of, belonging to, or having the character of, the *Ornithosauria*, an extinct order of flying reptiles, including the pterodactyl; more usually called *Pterosauria*. *b. sb.* A member of this order.

The *Ornithosauria* are sometimes reckoned as identical with the *Dinosauria* in a wide sense, sometimes as including the *Dinosauria* and *Campylognatha*.

1870 HUXLEY *Anniv. Addr., Lect. Evolution* II. (1871) 61 Hind limbs of a crocodile, a three-toed bird, and an ornithosaurian. *Ibid.* 64 The ornithosaurian limb is comparable to that of an unhatched chick. 1880 HARTWIG *Polar Lovg.* vi. 103 The Archæopteryx is a connecting link between the true birds and the Ornithosaurian reptiles.

Ornithoscopy (ɔ̱ːnɪθɒ·skəpɪ). [ad. Gr. ὀρνῑθοσκοπία, n. of quality f. ὀρνῑθοσκόπ-ος observing (and divining by) birds, augering, sb. = augur, f. ὀρνῑθο- bird + -σκοπος viewing.] Observation of birds for the purpose of divination; augury.

1847 *The Quarterly Med. Inquirer.* Wks. *Obs.* III. 321 Speaking of ornithoscopy in relation to Jews. 1857 A. HISLOP in *Herring's Stud. of Aspas* 251 The original meaning, therefore, of Ornithoscopy cannot possibly have been the mere watching of birds.

So **Ornitho·scopist**, one who professes or practises ornithoscopy; an augur. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

Ornithotomy (ɔ̱ːnɪθɒ·təmɪ). [f. ORNITHO- + Gr. -τομια cutting: see -TOMY.] Dissection of birds; the anatomy of birds.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* (1860) II. 710/1 An additional specific term to ornithotomy.

So **Ornithoto·mical** *a.*, of or pertaining to ornithotomy; **Ornithoto·mist**, one who practises the dissection, or studies the anatomy, of birds.

1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 778/2 The recent changes of most of our general ornithotomical knowledge. 1885 NEWTON *Ibid.* XVIII. 456 To harmonize the views of ornithotomists with those taken by the ornithologists who only study the exterior.

Ornitharyl (ɔ̱ːnɪθərɪl). *Chem.* [f. ORNITH(O- + URIC.] In *Ornitharyl acid*, $C_{10}H_8N_4O_3$, an acid extracted from the excrement of birds whose food has been mixed with boracic acid; it crystallizes in small colourless anhydrous needles.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1398 Its combination with boracic acid is analogous to hippuric acid, being formed by the union of a mol. boracic acid and a mol. ornithuric, with elimination of a mol. water.

Ornithuros (ɔ̱ːnɪθjʊ·rɒs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Ornithura*, fem. pl., f. ORNITH(O- + Gr. οὐρά tail.] Bird-tailed; of or pertaining to the *Ornithuræ* or ordinary birds having a tail terminated by a pygostyle, as opposed to the *Saurura* or lizard-tailed birds, represented by the fossil *Archæopteryx*.

† **Ornomancy.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. ὄρνις bird + μαντεία divination.] = ORNITHOMANCY.

c 1400 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 869 Thou followyst Ornomancy ...Auspicyatory, Omenatory, with Pyromancy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ornomancy*, divination by the soaring of birds.

Oro-anal (ɔ̱ːrōæ·năl), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth + ANAL.]

1. That serves both as mouth and anus, as the single orifice of the digestive system of the star-fish.

1872 MIVART *Elem.* 72 The question is narrowed to its being the same aboral, or an 'oronal' orifice.

2. Extending in the direction from mouth to anus.

1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 439/1 A new long axis is...established at right angles to the original oro-anal axis.

‖ **Orobanche** (ɒrɒbæ·ŋkɪ). [L. (Pliny), s. Gr. ὀροβάγχη, f. ὀροβ-ος Orobus + ἄγχ-ειν to throttle.] A genus of leafless plants (Tournefort, 1700), parasitical on the roots of other plants, chiefly *Leguminosæ*; the broomrape. Also *attrib.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 71/b, It choketh and strangleth them [pulse] where of it hath the name of Orobanche, that is chokepulse or strangleweed. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 141 A weed there is which we named Orobanche, for that it choketh Beanes and other pulse. 1813 TRAVERS *Monog.* xiii. 230 Splendid orobanches, of two species...thrive on the roots of the *Atriplex halimus*. 1850 *Athenæum* 21 June Beg's specimens of an orobanche parasitic upon a pelargonium.

Hence **Orobanchaceous** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Natural Order *Orobanchaceæ* or *Orobancheæ*.

1835 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

† **Orobe.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *orobe* (1545) in Hatz.-Darm.], ad. L. *orobus*, by mod.Fr. botanists applied to *Orobus tuberosus*, now *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*: see next.] Some species of vetch or other leguminous plant.

1514 *Fr. Bk. of Rabbi* 91 Orobe per one weight. 1598 FLORIO *Worlde Wordes*, *Orobo*, a plant, whose seed and root are of great use in medicine and dyeing.

b. Comb. † **Orobe-strangler.** = ORBANCHE.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* v. 72 It hath gotten the name Orobestrangler, that is *Orobestrangler*.

‖ **Orobus** (ɒrōbŭs). *Bot. Obs.* [L. (Pliny), s. Gr. ὄροβος some kind of vetch; taken as generic name by Tournefort 1700.] A former genus of *Leguminosæ*; now divided between *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*, one species being named *Vicia Orobus*.

Usually Englished from Turner onward as *Bitter Vetch*, an appellation founded by Turner upon a passage in Galen (though the early herbalists admit that the identity of Galen's *ὄροβος* was unknown to them).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* v. F iij/b, Galen...and Aetius with one consent hold that the black orobus is bitter. 1562 *Ibid.* v. 72/b *Orobus*...taken in the quantity of a three halfe, called stycon or ounce. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/2 Wood, or wild Orobus (barly like Flowers white, the cod black.

Orocentral (ɒrōse·ntrăl), *a.* [irreg. for *Sphenocentral*, f. L. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth + CENTRAL.] Occupying the centre of the oral side (of an echinoderm).

1884 P. H. CARPENTER in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XIII. 158 I propose to call it (in place of calcareous ossicle) the 'orocentral'. 1885 *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 475/1 The ornamental plate corresponds with the orocentral. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 103 (Echinodermata) In its typical form ...there is an orocentral surrounded by five interradial oral plates, and these in their turn by circles of oral ossicle and tentacles.

Orogenesis (ɒrōdʒe·nĭsĭs). *Geol.* [f. Gr. ὄρος mountain + -GENESIS.] Uniformation of mountains. So **Orogeny** [cf. F. *orogénie* (Littré), and see -GENY].

1886 W. B. TAYLOR in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc.* XXXIV. 202 Does not this sequential testimony form a most suggestive...indication of the secret cause of orogenesis?

Orogenic (ɒrōdʒe·nĭk), *a.* [f. as OROGENY (see prec.) + -IC. Cf. F. *orogénique* (Littré).] Mountain-forming: concerned in the formation of mountains.

1886 *American* XII. 331 The old belief that earthquakes are generally volcanic; they are more commonly orogenic. 1898 J. R. MOTT *Princ. Strategy Gard.* 30 Inversion is a frequent accompaniment of the more local orogenic or mountain-forming movements.

Orographic (ɒrōgræ·fĭk), *a.* [f. OROGRAPHY + -IC: see -GRAPHIC.] Of or pertaining to orography; connected with the physical character, features, and relative position of mountains.

1856 in WORCESTER. 1884 *Leader* 3 May 2/3 The two chains repeat each other in all their primary orographic conditions. 1886 F. R. & G. E. CROMER *Heraclit. to Aristot.* vii. 111 Both being the orographic features of the site. 1888 J. D. WARNER *Names & Places* 81 It needs but little orographic study to find out that a single entirely isolated mountain is something of comparatively rare occurrence.

Orogra·phical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to or connected with orography.

1870–3 tr. *Pothini's Trans. Ichnol.* II. 220 In an orographical respect...Liburgensis deserves every attention. 1880 HUXLEY *Phys. Geog.* v. 207 *An Orographical Map of Africa.* 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Aug. 140/2 An orographical and geological description of the Caribbees.

Orography (ɒrɒ·grăfɪ). [f. Gr. ὄρος, ὀρε- mountain + -GRAPHY, Greek compounds of ὄρος are formed in ὀρεσ-, ὀρε-, and ὀρει-; hence the two forms, of which *orography* is now the more usual. So in Fr., *orographie* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878) has displaced *orélographie*.] That branch of physical geography which deals with the formation and features of mountains; the description of mountains.

1848 WORCESTER, Orography. 1858 A. K. JOHNSTON (title) Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena, Geology and Orography. 1869 *Gal. Knowl.* 11 Feb. 163 He has made an addition to orography. 1880 PAVY *How I crossed Alps* II. 1. 109 The orography of that region. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 401/2 A detailed description of the orography ...of one of the most complex mountain systems on the face of the earth.

‖ **Orohippus** (ɒrōhĭ·pŭs). [mod. L., f. Gr. ὄρος mountain + ἵππος horse.] A genus of fossil quadrupeds found in the Eocene beds of North America, having four toes on the fore feet and three on the hind feet; held to be an ancestral form of the horse and its congeners. The animals were only about the size of a fox.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* v. 121 The earliest of these, the Orohippus, would require, on the theory, to have been preceded by a previous series. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 504 Type of 3d...appears...the Eohippus,...then...the Orohippus.

Oroide (ɒ·rōəɪd). [f. Fr. *or*, f. *ore* (f. *aurum*) gold + Gr. -ειδ-ης form: cf. -OID.] An alloy of copper and zinc, having the colour of gold. Also *attrib.* (See also ORIDE.)

1873 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oroide*, an alloy resembling gold in appearance. 1879 WORCESTER Suppl., *Oroide*. (Also written *oreide*.) 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 173/2 Oroide gold. 1880 *Mitral Weekly Rev.* 6 Sept. 8 Oroide must not be confounded with oreide, which consists of 10 parts of cassolc brass, 360 of salammoniac, 800 of magnesia, 900 of tartar, 10,000 of copper, and 1,700 of zinc.

Orolingual (ɒrōlĭ·ngwăl), *a.* [irreg. for *Sphenolingual*, f. L. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth + *lingua* tongue + -AL.] Connected with the mouth and tongue.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 183 Unilateral extinction of the oro-lingual or of the laryngeal sensation.

Orology, orologic, obs. forms of HOROLOGY.

Orology (ɒrɒ·lŏdʒɪ), **oreology** (ɒrĭɒ·lŏdʒɪ). [f. Gr. ὄρος, ὀρε- mountain + -LOGY.] As to the two forms see OREOGRAPHY.] The scientific study of mountains; the branch of geology or of physical geography which treats of mountains.

1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. through Spain* 191 We are not therefore to wonder, that orology, or the science of mountains, is so little understood. 1862 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) sec. § 362 Equally important is it...to present its geology, by mapping out the bottom of the ocean. 1890 *Daily News* 26 May, 2/7 Originally Mr. Whymper intended to pursue his studies in Orology...in the climb-ragged region of the Himalaya.

Hence **Orolo·gical**, **oreo-**, *a.* [cf. F. *orologique*], of or pertaining to orology (1828 in Webster); **Oro·logist**, **oreo·logist**, one skilled in orology.

1870 PLAYFAIR *Climate. Nations* 114 If the Orologist would trace back the progress of water, till he come in sight of those original structures.

Orology, obs. variant of HOMOLOGY.

Orometer (ɒrɒ·mĭtăr). [f. Gr. ὄρος mountain + μέτρον measure; see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the altitudes of mountains.

1829 *Capell's Tables. Educ.* IV. 310 The chronometer or orometer for levelling and finding altitudes.

Orometric (*oromē'trik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of mountains; = TRIGONOMETRICAL with mountain stations as the points of triangulation.

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* p. 216, *An Orometric Survey* is, when one long Base-line is exactly computed, and the Distances of the Summits of two, or more, high Mountains to the Neighbourhood found from thence trigonometrically.

Oronasal, Oronge: see ORINASAL, ORANGE.

Oronoco, oronocko (*orōnō'kō*, *-nŏ'kō*). Also 8 ORANOCO, ORUNOKO, 8–9 ORONOKO, 8a, 9 ORONOKOO, ORINOCO. [Origin uncertain: app. a proper name, but stated in *A Paper on Tobacco* 118 by J. Frase 1839 to be unconnected with the river ORINOCO in South America.] Name of a variety of tobacco.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Oronoco* is a bright and bright, a Name given to the compost sort of Tobacco in the Plantations of Virginia. 1728 E. CAVE *Int. Gent. Pocket-bk.* (1881) 25 Broad Oronocko bright and coarse, The growth and product of this ground. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 300 Oronoko, *Nicotiana*. 1800 in *Monthly Mag.* IV. 361 Starting from the effects of tobacco, salt-cod, and oronocko. 1833 DUNCAN *Abroad, Cuerdo* 32 Smoking his evening pipe of Oronocko. 1856 F. A. RIDLEY *Kaim. Hist. Virginia* I. 436 Between the sweet-scented and the Oronoco . . there were several varieties.

Orontiaceous (*orŏntī'ā'shəs*), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Orontiaceæ* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the *Orontiaceæ*, a Natural Order or tribe of Endogens closely allied to *Aracæ*, of which the genus *Orontium* is the type; represented in Britain by the Sweet Flag, *Acorus Calamus*.

1857 in MAUND *Botan. Lex.*

So **Oro ntiad**, a plant of the N.O. *Orontiaceæ*.

1876 HOOKER *Brit. Weed* (ed. 2) 383 *Orontiads differ* from the Aroids in having hermaphrodite flowers and usually 2 ovule pendants.

Oro-pharyngeal (*orōfærĭn'jĭăl*), *a.* [f. ORAL: see PHARYNGEAL.] Of or pertaining to the oropharynx.

1890 in *Cassell's Dict.* 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 740 The abscess is generally confined to the oro-pharyngeal region. *Ibid.* 755 Owing to the enlarged tonsils encroaching on the oro-pharyngeal space.

Oropharynx (*orōfæ'rĭnks*). [irreg. f. L. *ōs*, *ōr-* mouth + PHARYNX.] That part of the throat immediately continuous with the mouth; the pharynx proper, as distinct from the nasopharynx.

In mod. Dicts.

Orotund (*ō'rŏtənd*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. phrase *ore rotundo* 'with round, well-turned speech' (*lit.* 'with round mouth') Horace *A. P.* 323, with connection of *ore ro-* to *ore-*. This sense have essayed to alter to *oro-rotund*, for *ore- to ori-rotund*.] Characterized by greater fullness, clearness, and strength than ordinary speech: applied to the voice or utterance proper to good public speaking, recitation, or reading; also contemptuously to an inflated or pompous style of eloquence: magniloquent.

1730-9 T. GIBBER *Autobiog.* (MS. penes E. Gosse, In the winter evenings [1740] my brother Harry's wife . . would read aloud therein in a manner both emphatic and orotund. 1847 WORD. *Philos. Diam. Voice* viii. (1851) 110 The Qualities of voice employed as the means of expression, are a Scale of the Whispering, the Natural, the Falsetto and the Orotund voices. 1849 *Fraser's Cycl. XVII.* 470/1 The name of orotund . . is given to that natural or improved manner of uttering the clearest, which exhibits them with a fulness, clearness, strength, smoothness, and a ringing or musical quality rarely heard in ordinary speech. 1871 M. LEGGARD *Count. Freedom.* 122 Mr. Chauncy would have . . educational, to surround voice, 'Ahas!' 1881 FLOR. *Marriage Service* the *Ordinal* I. xviii. 140 Dreaming . . of natural, falsetto and orotund voices. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Drama.* (1892) 30 1897 T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 196 In place of simple language we had a succession of orotund phrases.

b. *elliptical*, as *sb.* (*sc.* voice, utterance).

1869 ROSE *Public. Hum. Voice* viii. (1873) 110 Few persons have by nature a good orotund. 1880 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 1171 The improvement is a very pleasing and effective acquisition, and may be cultivated with surprising success.

1883 / M. ROBERTSON *Lec. Crit. Method* 243 Such an over-conscious enunciation of the orotund as makes the bulk of My work a mere weariness of the flesh.

Hence **Orotu ndity** (also *oro-rotundity*), **Oro-rotundness**, nonce-wds.

1837 CARLYLE *Sartor's Schoolm* I. 196 note. The number of syllables, and consequently . . of the sound of a word, can never add much. 1840 G. RAWLINSON in *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 198 I . . exclaimed, in all the oro-rotundity I could summon to my aid, 'Hear me' (sic.). 1892 *Bookm.* May (supp. 30) There is a pomposity, an unctuosity.

Orpaen, obs. form (in CARTER) of ORPIMENT.

Orp, *v.* *Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. ON. *sorpa* to throw, pa. pple. *sorpin* thrown: cf. Sc. *throwen* in sense 'cross-grained, perverse, ill-humoured'.] *intr.* To fret, to murmur fluctuatingly; "to weep with a convulsive pout" (*Glossary to Ramsay*).

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Shep.* i. ii. Like dastard wean, That for some fashion whim will orp and greet. 1898 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottagers Dan.* 191 They bend aye keep the earth sae to, To orp wi' grief.

Hence **Orping** *vbl. sb.*, fretting, murmuring; **Orpit** *ppl. a.*, fretful, discontented.

1722 Jos. I Search *Adapt.* (1823) 46 Some use their styling or being discontented, as long as you will with. 1804 Sir W. HAMILTON *Addr. Edinburgh Coll.* 108 Notwithstanding all the persuasions, reasons, favours, you Transmissible ancestry. 1814 Dr. CHALMERS *Philanthropy* 143 You cannot to be very earnest here, but all men may see it to be your Orgil or Ironic conceit. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxiv. (1872) 74 Despise was an orgeil, proudish, lofty sense.

† Orgeil, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *sc.* orgeit. [O.E., of obscure origin.] Stout, strenuous, valiant, bold.

c. 12.. in *Anglia* VIII. 302 Sua gelyfendi omnes Sanctos orgeilist, Sunne he god wesen ongeuth, Sat to Sea gewitlice hæfe[n]ene. *Ibid.* 303 La orgeilla cheste, gif he wylle wiman he mendeat He wi cwelle agenum, sone hwyle gaf hyt op Sæe mannes fleot gaste hyt dereorle, 13.. *Cursor M.* 9770, (Trin.) Bath Wip hem al hundred knistes, Orgeil men & quik in hises. 1300 *Gawayne* 1183 Are he gaynes lyste and segges lest help gerde hente and hende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 109 Now orgeil kepeth me to the lefe lord. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Orgeyle, *audax, ballipotens.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccx. (1520) 205 b/2 As thou hast ben orgeil in thy dedes be dyede in the same manere. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* 611 (1729) 3 Yee you this orgeil grace have, to keepe the liuings and lands?

b. *Of a beast*: Fierce, fierless.

1587 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1593) 199 Yet should this hand . . confound this orgeil zealous. 1594 CHAPMAN *Homer's Odysseis* vii. For an orgeil swine hast lean in the greyne.

Hence **† O rgeilly** *adv.*, stoutly, bravely; **† O rgeilness, † O rgeildship**, valour, bravery.

c 1350 *Arth. & Merl.* 1729 'Orgeilich thou the Sexten And the land thou God to wien. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 233 *Per emperour dede nothing orgeillyche* [L. *arrogant*]. *c* 1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxxiii. in Hearne *Ayenbit* CLI. 14 They defendede here wells and orgeilly ayens here. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. xxxiii. (1495) II. 99/1 Alisaundre pardonede to vyces of cherisshyr and of orgeildship. 13.. *E. Allit. Poems* (1869) 1 Hit folk fal of 'orgeildskipe, Quelche legech to hepe.

Orgement, Orgent, obs. ff. ORDEMENT, ORFINE.

Orghaie, obs. variant of ORFRIE.

Orghaline, variant of ORFRELIN *Obs.*

Orphan (*ō'făn*), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5–7 -ane, 6–7 -ain, [ad. late L. *orphanus* as (Vulg.), a. Gr. *ὀρφανός* without parents, bereaved; cf. OF. *orfene* (1138 C.), It. *orfano*. See also ORFRESIN, ORFRELIN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** One deprived by death of father or mother, or (more generally) of both parents; a fatherless or motherless child.

Orphan's Court, a probate court in some states of the United States, having jurisdiction over the estates and persons of orphans.

[?*a.* *Ælfr.* and Another folk wonneth there bisde: Orphani by hatreth wihte.] 1484 CAXTON *Chevalry* 21 Thoffyces of a knyght is to mayntene and defende pupilles widowes and orphans. 1545-63 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 126 Fourthe persons, orphanis, widdowes, & poore men. 1603 DRAYTON *Moseid. Epl.* to 30 Mak'st me an Orphan ere my Father die. 1632 HEYWOOD *and Pt. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 429 Iason! Orphant sir! thy fadeous dead already. 1708 *Pope Alard* 122. 699 The day, that to the shades the father sends, Robs the sad orphan of his father's friends. 1798 WALTON *Laws Lex.* s.v. *Orphans*, In London the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are the guardians of the orphans of deceased freemen, and also the keeping of their lands and goods. 1845 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 398/2 When a lamb is left an orphan [it is necessary] to suckle it . . upon another ewe.

2. *fig.* One bereft of protection, advantages, benefits, or happiness previously enjoyed.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 140 b/1 Theyre be assembled twelue freres of the Conuent of Bethleme and to deuide that he wold not lese them and disheryted and orphanes le made his testamente. 1644 MILT. *Tetrachord Cpr. of Childhood*, They . . Are orphans of the earthly love and heavenly.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orphan-like* adj.; **orphan-asylum**, *-hospital*, *-house*, an orphanage.

c 1649 DENHAM or HOWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 53 When . . heaven sends his orphan-like Sisters. 1721 C. MATHER *Diary* II. May, in *Mem. Hist. Boston* V. 38 A present of Gold for his orphan-house. 1769 CARTER, in *Ann. Reg.* 62/1 The children of the orphan-hospital . . were ranged in two lines. 1790 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* 40 Orphan-sorrows drew the ready tear. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lect. Lord. Cemeteries* I. 133 The Foundling Church, and that of the Orphan-house. 1837 MARIA *Kaphs. Lab.* 6/2/1 An orphan-hospital, or institution for bringing up orphaned children &c. 1838 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Br. P.* 1.58 Love-breakers needs our orphan cries.

B. *adj.* Bereaved of parents; fatherless or motherless, or both; *fig.* bereft of protection analogous to that of a parent.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 404 b/2 When Machometes was orphane of father & mother he was vnder the gouernaunce of his vncle. *c* 1586 CYRIL PEMBROKE *Ps. Lxxxix.* II. Pergaze his pack, who... Doth sit a father to the orphan-sonne. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxii. (1602) 161 Queene mother and her kindred kild the Orphant King a while. 1733 SWIFT *Cadenus & Van.* 411, (1784) IV. 83 And I beg your worship will consider the orphan state of my daughter. 1814 SCOTT *Lad. of Lake* IV. xvii. Then art a parent left too wild And thoughtless, for this orphan child. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 81 An orphan girl might be claimed in marriage of right by any member of the gens.

fig. 1660 R. ISRAEL *Beatitudo* 4 *Oracula* 11. (1682) 63 (God) doth not abandon the Orphane World to Allmd Chance. 1683 SCHARF *Hist. Church* II. vii. 440, 443 It was probably the martyrdom of Peter and Paul that induced John to take charge of the orphan churches.

Orphan (*ō'făn*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To render an orphan of; to bereave of parent or parents.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xx. 290 One hour hath orphaned me and widowed her. 1830-4 De Quincey *Cæsars* I. Wks. 1880 X. 74 It is, or is to me, astonishing to the extent of years, an advantage to be orphaned at an early age. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* (1877) 22 This orphaning separation had been for 'the season of an hour'.

Orphanage (*ō'fănĕj*). [f. prec. sb. + -AGE.]

1. The state or condition of being an orphan.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 181 Orphanage bringeth many discommodities to a Child. *a* 1625 BURNE *Lect.* (1892) 108 Those that fell to . . Orphanage upon their Children, to whom God is Father. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) VII. 301 A drudging creature not suffered under the name of orphanage. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 203 His early orphanage was not without its effect in confirming a character naturally impatient of control.

b. Orphans collectively.

1827 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints Soldier on Service* I. 34 He will talk of widowed wives and unprotected orphanage.

† 2. The guardianship formerly exercised by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London over the persons and property of orphan children within the City under 21 years of age. *Obs.*

1598 in Strype *Rec. Illust.* (1721) I. ii. App. 10, 222 Al and singuler suche peregrines . . to be ordered regarding to the customes of the orphanage of the cittie of London. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1826) II. 13 The common serjeant in London, an office of considerable account, especially in the orphanage.

3. An institution or home for orphans.

1865 *Illust. Standard* 7 Feb., There is . . an orphanage, in which there are at present 40 children being educated at a low charge. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Dec., The Chinese Government demands the suppression of the foreign orphanages.

4. *attrib.* (chiefly in sense 2).

1641 *Terms de la Ley* 251, His successor may in his owne name have execution of a Recognizance acknowledged to his predecessor for Orphanage money. 1787 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 519 In London the court of the children (or orphanage part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament: . . but after the age of twenty-one if he live from any orphanage custom. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 403 In that part of the will relating to the orphanage share.

Orphancy (*ō'fănsi*). [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + -CY.] The condition of being an orphan; orphanhood.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1590) K b/2, Yet did not the tyrannie, or my childehood, ingorge to of the delightfull graspes. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xxxix. (1602) 184 Her (sc. Roman Offspring) now of Orphancie complains. 1839 LANDOR *Andrea of Hungary* 2 iv. 103 The worst Of orphancy, the numbers of friends. 1866 J. D. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* III. 225 Shall we Elect for widowhood or orphancy?

Orphandom. *rare.* [Suc. -DOM.] = prec.

1852 *Leisure Hour* 320, 1996/1 To coldly-cradled childhood . . had succeeded orphandom.

Orphaned (*ō'fănd*), *a.* [f. ORPHAN *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Made or left an orphan; bereaved.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. xxxvi. (1872) 287 Orphaned Children . . were . . left to starve. 1847 TAYLOR *Eve of Conq.* II. 64 To save the orphaned girl from trouble.

b. *fig.* Bereaved, destitute and unprotected.

a 1849 DERHAM, or HOWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56 Religion orphan'd waileth o'er thy urn. 1897 KATHA *Lee. F.* 52 Israel, Lord, The orphan'd realm thou wilt not leave. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Forty Years.* 148 Ye shall not long live orphaned of the light!

2. *transf.* Of or pertaining to an orphan.

1720 SHERLOCK *Practice* ii. 11. To dry the widowed and the orphaned tears of those Whom fierce protectors have perished in their country's cause. 1880 MRS. RANNEY *Temptation* III. 42 Could he germane on Alice's orphaned loneliness.

† Orphaner, *Obs.* An unexplained by-form of ORPHAN *sb.*

a 1482 in *Cath. Recorder Lond. in Lett.-Bk. D.* fl. 7 *Cale.* (1902) 74 To whom ordeyne to save and mayntene the Right of the Orphaners after he knew and sought of the Cite. 1572 *Satirom. Reverd. to Edw. Arbor* II. 208 b (Rolls) I. 304 Kinge vnder mercy doo deceaue the orphaners sauegarde or tuicion, whose his hyre or wages is to vnlaw.

† Orphanet. *Obs.* [-ET.] A little orphan.

1591 DAVISON *Marrowe Ch., Finding of Moses*, Calling her vnnatural to be orphanet.

Orphanhood (*ō'fănhud*). [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition or position of an orphan.

1824 DERMODY *Film, Prophecy* vi. (1865) 204 The captivity, devastation, and public orphanhood of the Jewish Church was a far more perplexing phenomenon. 1856 LEITH *Memoirs of Lord M.* 5 The gloom, even when the dark shadow of orphanhood had passed away, still lingered on the spirits. 1862 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11 It provides for sickness, age, widowhood, orphanhood.

† Orphanism. *Obs. rare.* [See -ISM.] The condition of being an orphan; orphanhood.

1598 FLORIO, *Orfanezza*, Orphanisme. 1623 COCKER., *Orfanisme*, Orphanisme. 1730 ANNE SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 342 It is an anxious and alarmed life, hence, however, than that of lonely orphanism. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 47 To feign one's relations, starvation, orphanism, widowhood.

† Orpha nity. *Obs.* [a. OF. *orphanité, orfanité, earlier orfenté*—late L. *orphanitās* (6th c. in Quicherat *Addenda*), f. *orphanus* ORPHAN: see -ITY.] The condition of an orphan, orphanhood.

c 1450 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. II. (1862) 183 I have bounde thee the wardeyn 22222, to defende thee fro orphanitee. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 210 b/2 Now I am fallen in orphanyte of parentes & of my londe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 196 The lord went in grete orphanite of ladie lord & of lady.

Orphanize (*ō'fănaiz*), *v.* [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (any one) an orphan.

1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 15 Women and children, widowed and orphanized, also; by the obstinacy of Dutch resolutions. 1842 LOCKHART *Life Scott* (1900) IV. 87 To orphanize my children, with be this sparkling jury my friends.

1879 F. LOCKER tr. *Lenker's Windy* I. 42 The parish was spiritually orphanized.

†Orphanotrophism. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Gr. *ὀρφανοτροφία* bringing up orphans (*ὀρφανο-τρόφος* bringing up orphans + *-ισμός*.] The support and rearing of orphans.

So **†Orphanotrophy** [ad. L. *orphanotrophium*, a. Gr. *ὀρφανοτροφεῖον*], a hospital or asylum for orphans.

1711 C. Mather *Offic. Orphanotrophism* : or, Orphans well provided for. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Orphanotrophy*. 1730–6 (= *Addit.*). House in Jamaica, etc. 1811 Pegge *Anecd.* 1 A Memorial concerning the Erecting an Orphanotrophy or Hospital for the Reception of Poor Out-off Children or Foundlings.

Orphanry. *rare.* [f. Orphan *sb.* + *-ry*.] A house for orphans, an orphanage.

1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale).

Orphanship. *rare.* [See *-ship*.] The position or fact of being an orphan; orphanhood.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 394 [Pleasure] of much habits and temper as would have awakened captivating a blessing.

Orphant, *obs.* corrupt form of Orphan.

†Orphany[1] (*ɔ̄ːfăni*). *Obs. rare.* [f. Orphan + *-y*.] The condition of an orphan, orphanhood.

1538 Cranmer *Let. to Cromwell* in *Strype Writ. (Parker Soc.)* II. 389 My heart is much moved with pity towards the young lord of Burgavenny ... by cause he is tender orphany.

†Orphany[2], app. an error for *orphany*, Orphanry.

1592 Davidson *Pac. Hum.* 1. 343 In venimous quest of money mickle grow ... fatten figures (Fairnyle with Knaifs and Servis, Davidsons, 1605, pyke orphanies their lyke Pelfis, Orphany quhilk sumis cum courtis).

Orphanyne, Orpharas, orphare : see Orphrey, Orphery.

Orpharion (*ɔ̄ːfē·rĭɔn*). Also 6 **orpharyon,** 7 **Orph-Arion, orpharyon, -erion, -ertan, -irian, orfarian,** (9 orph(e)ereon). [Composed of the names of Orpheus and Arion, mythical musicians of antiquity. Cf.

1602 B. Jonson *Poetaster* IV. ii, *Another Orpheus!* an Arion riding on the back of a dolphin.]

A large instrument of the lute kind with from six to nine pairs of metal strings played with a plectrum : much used in the 17th century.

Said to have been invented : (also by John Rose, citizen of London, living in Bridewell), Sun Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 611.

1611 Dekker *Bridgewat* iii. 111 Set the Consort with the Flute, The Orpharion to the Lute. 1620 P. Rosseter [title] A Booke of Ayres set forth to be sung to the Lute, Orpharion and Base Viol. 1620 W. Lawes in J. Hemings *Serv. Keeping Sch.* 11 133 Wire thou or two or three of your fingers, like an Orph-Arion's string. 1628 Bacon *Sylva* § 748 It maketh a more Resounding Sound than a Bandore, Orpharion or Cytern, which have likewise Wire-strings. 1633 tr. *Lives Illust. Frenchmen* v. 20 To one he Portrayed for a Viol, to another for a Lute, to this Musician an Orpharion. 1634 Donnelly *Sweyel. Mus., Orpharyon or Orpherion.* [1636 Grove's *Hist. Mus.* II. 622 A larger orpharyon was called Pentarion, and a still larger one Pandora : Pantarion spells this Pandora or Bandora.]

Orphean (*ɔ̄ːfī·ăn*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Orpheian.** [f. L. *Orphē-us*, (a. Gr. Ὀρφεύς, f. Ὀρφεύ Orpheus, the famous mythical musician and singer of Thrace, in later times accounted a philosopher and adept in secret knowledge, whence the Orphic mysteries and Orphic doctrines) + *-an*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to Orpheus, as musician and singer, who was said to move rocks and trees by the strains of his lyre; hence, melodious, musical, entrancing, like his music.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 43 Charms more than the Orpheus melodie. 1680 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1705) 34 He was supposed (by Mistake) of Arts, And the Orphean skill could ravish Hearts. 1687 Buchan *P. L.* iii. 15 With other notes than to the Orphean Lyre I sung of Chaos and Eternal Night. 1850 Lowell *Growing old Prose Wks.* 1. 11 Orphean fun, that will dance to Orpheus measures.

2. = Orphic *a.* 1.

1837–83 Kitchin *Hist. Reims* (1840) I. 130 The most zealous abettors of the Orphean and Gentile philology, Porphyry, Hierocles, Celsus, and the rest.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the Orphic philosophy.

1816 S. F. Kinnear *Symbolic Lang.* (1818) 4 note, The Orpheans endeavored to express divine things by symbols. 1841 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 33 Mr. Davies is of opinion that the Orpheans were Druids.

So **Orphean** = Orphean *sb.*

1658 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 8 no. 374 The reason of this difference betwixt the Orpheans and Pluto ... proceeded only from an equivocation in the word Logos.

†Orphelin (*ɔ̄ːfĕlĭn*), *a.* and *sb.* Obs. Forms: 4–6 **orpholyn,** 6 **-line, -lan, -lane, orphalline,** 7 **orphaline, orphling.** [a. OF. *orphelin, orfelin* (13th c. in Littré), arising by dissimilation from OF. *orphenin* : see Orphenin.]

A. *adj.* Orphaned; bereaved.

c 1350 Chaucer *Sonth.* 6, 52 (Cmb. MS.) Was there never orphelyne of father and mother. 1512 Herbert in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 105 Shall I abide orphelline in my youge daie.

B. *sb.* An orphan.

a 1440 *Kni. de la Tour* (1868) 111 For to norisshe orpholyns and for to enfourme hem to vertu and science. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 260 b/1 Lene ye not orpholyns. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lx. 224 He dyuyded the kyngdome and moueables, writyng and orpholyns. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* (1732) 102 The Blind, Cruched, Bedrells, Widowis, Orphelingis, and all other Poore. 1630 J. Lenton *Unl. Mans Deed, Of your love to the deceased Author, or your charity to his posthume Orphling.* 1632 J. Weever tr. *Camus' Mel. Paradise* 91 To preserve it for the Orphelins.

†Orphenin, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also **-anin, -yne.** [a. OF. *orphenin, -anin* (12th c.), dautr. of L. *orphan-us* Orphan, subseq. *orphelin* : see prec.]

A. *sb.* = Orphan A. 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Fingerith*) 246 Nouzty & fast ayzeill tyrn til wydow or til orphanyne. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lii. (1869) 56, I am norther of orphanynes, neither to pilgrimes. c 1500 *Melusine* 183 They ought to helpe and succour the widowes an orphanyne.

B. *adj.* Bereaved (in quot. of children).

1480 Caxton *Ordel's Mir.* 202, I am put to this Exile, that of one sone & foure doughters, I am orphenyn.

Orphenist (*ɔ̄ːfĕnĭst*). [n. F. *orphéoniste*, f. *Orphéon*, name of a school of vocal music established at Paris in 1833, and named from Orpheus.] A member of an *Orphéon* ; a choral singer.

1880 Geo. F. Townsend *Stadt Alt.* III. (1918) 72 Ask the Orphenistes how easy this is to the truth. 1888 *Times* 21 Sept. 3/2 2000 Orphenistes will attend and sing one of the composer's choruses.

attrib. 1880 *Athenæum* 8 Jan. 45/3 A grand festival and competition of orpheonic societies and solitary vocals. 1884 *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 187/1 The fourth general meeting of the Orphenist societies at Paris is postponed.

Orpheocreon, orpherian, -on : see Orpheleon.

Orpheoteleast (*ɔ̄ːfĭɔtĭ·lĭăst*). *Corruptly* **orpheotelist, orpheotellist.** [ad. Gr. Ὀρφεοτελεστής.] An initiator into Orphic mysteries ; a professor of Orphic magic.

a 1800 Hailes *Theophrastus* (1808) 67 To the end he may be initiated in holy Orders, he goes often unto the Orpheoteleasts. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 70 He [Orpheus] is represented ... as the founder of a school of magic, whose students were termed 'Orpheoteleste'.

Orpheray, -ry, obs. forms of Orfrey.

Orphic (*ɔ̄ːfĭk*), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. Gr. Ὀρφικός (in L. *Orphic-us*), f. Ὀρφεύς Orpheus : see -ic.]

1. Of, belonging or attributed to, or connected with Orpheus, the mysteries associated with his name, or the writings or doctrines subsequently attributed to him ; see Orphean) ; lenon, ornamental.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 23, 390 According to the Orphick Tradition, this Love which the Cosmogonia was derived from, was no other than the Eternal Venusia Deity. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. iii. 177 That Orphic sentence mentioned by Plotinus, Suis ollus virtus, Jupiter to the Ears, speculis, or like. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Sibylline* is likewise *Orphick Enneads* (1766) I. 296 I myself...to reason in my prefaces concerning the Orphic and Pythagoric system of diet. 1816 D. Sommer *Dissert. Pergam. Phalm.* v. 61 (1836) 304 note, The old Orphic verses, quoted by the teacher Hesychius, ascribed to Aristotle. 1832 Horne Orphic *Hymn to Bacchus* (1887) 483 'Tis evident ever since those back, and no two manners ever were alike', said I, with a degree of Orphic wisdom that astonished me. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 680/1 They are founded on the mystic Orphic doctrine, and were to be part of the sacred book of the initiated in those mysteries. 1882 F. W. H. Myers *Science and Unity* in *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 392 Yet, with an Orphic whisper here, A hint in the west-wind sighs.

b. *Orphic egg*, a term applied to the earth or world, as being held to be egg-shaped.

1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 280 The opinion of the oval figure of the earth is ancient in Orpheus and his disciples ; and the doctrine of the mundane egg is so peculiarly his, that the earth by Proclus the Orphick egg. 1698 Whiston *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 233 Nothing was more celebrated than the Original...Orphick Egg, in the most early Authors. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France*, etc. I. 228 The steamboats, or no Poachers calls it, the orphick egg, is possibly the earliest of all methods taken to explain the rise, progress, and final conclusion of the earth and atmosphere.

2. Of the nature of the music of Orpheus, or the verses attributed to him ; melodious, entrancing, ravishing.

1617 Chapman *Hymn. Louores* (1800) 104 An orphic song indeed, A song divine of high and passionate thoughts, To their own music chanted! 1820 Blackie *Lect. Greek.* (1876) 56 To pass over the Orphic hymns of David. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 1. 20 Language is a perfect orphic song. 1823 Lockhart *Reginald Dalton* xxvi, Homer and Hesiod, and those old Orphic singers, were of another mind.

B. *sb.* **1.** An Orphic song or hymn : chiefly in *pl.*

1832 Eusebius *Horæ. Argon.* 11. 228 They call them the Songs of Orpheus, or the Orphics, to this day.

2. A member of the Orphic school of philosophy.

1837 Lardn. *Encyc. Anc.* 450 These tablets were buried with the deceased Orphic. 1839 E. H. Chapin *Eschatol.* ix. 140 This doctrine first appears among the Orphics.

So **Orphical** *a.* = Orphic ; **Orphically** *adv.*, after the manner of the Orphic writings, doctrines, mysteries, etc. ; **Orphicism** = Orphism.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 17. 594 Aristotle seems to have meant no more than this, that there was no such Poet as Orpheus further to Homer, or that the Verses vulgarly called 'Orphical, were not written by Orpheus. *Ibid.* 300 We cannot believe all that to be genuine which is produced by spurious Fathers as Orphical. *Ibid.* 307 The whole Traducian or Creator Universe, with all its Variety of things in it ; which are not 'Orphically said to be God also, in a certain other sense. 1816 J. Taylor in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 477 Homer likewise calls the multitude Orphically Thrasselessness. 1829 Boyd tr. *J. C. Scaliger* Wks. 1164 III. 630 More profound than the Orphicisms of Alcott.

†Orphi·on. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. Ὀρφεῖον, neuter of Ὀρφεῖος Orpheus.] A musical instrument invented by Thomas Pilkington, who died in 1660.

1680 Cocking *Liturgy St. Pilkington* 9 Blustring all Musick that was known before He did invent the Orphion, and gave more.

Orphism (*ɔ̄ːfĭzm*). [f. Orph-ic + *-ism*.] The system of mystic philosophy embodied in the Orphic poems, and taught to the initiated in the Orphic mysteries.

1680 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 244 The whole system of what H. Clerval designates under the name of Orphism, which ... mentioned the strict necessity on the part of man to shake off the low elements of his nature. 1884 W. H. Roscher in *Knight Brit.* XVII. 1262 The spirit of Orphism was that of the Oriental Pythagoras-cultus.

O·rphizing, *ppl. a.* [From an implied vb. **orphize* to practise Orphism : see -ize.] Practising or following the Orphic doctrines and worship.

1884 W. H. Roscher in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 1262 The Orphizing mystic cultus of Phyle.

Orphling, variant of Orphelin *Obs.*

Orphrey, orfray (*ɔ̄ːfrĭ, -fĭ*). Forms: **a.** 4–5 **orfreis, -eys, -eis, -eys,** 4–6 **orfraies, -eyes, -eys,** 5 **orpharse, -is,** 6 **orefrayes, orfeesus, orfris, -ys,** (**orphois, orphis, orfreis**'). *β.* 5 **orforay, orphoray, orphari, orffray,** 5–6 (9) **orfrey,** 6 **orphary,** (**orfer**), 9 **orfray, orphrey.** [ME. *orfreis*, a. OF. *orfreis* = Pr. *aurifres*, Obp. *aurefres* :—*aurifrisium* (xiiiL. *aurifrisium, auri-frisia, aurifresia, aurifrigium, aurifigium*, *-ia*) for L. *auriphrygium* gold embroidery, f. *aurum* gold + *Phrygius* Phrygian : cf. *Phrygius mitella* Phrygian (gold-embroidered) garments. The final *-s*, belonging etymologically to the singular, is now treated as the plural suffix ; so med.F. *orfrei*, formerly *orfrois*. The Eng. historical spelling is *orfreis* or *orfray* ; *orphrey* combines *Fr.* *or* with the *ph* of L. *phrygium*.]

1. Gold embroidery, or any rich embroidery ; with *an* and *pl.*, a piece of richly embroidered stuff. *Now only Hist. or arch.*

1222 (Inventory, *Exch. Lerons in Liverpool Exg.* Rolls) II. 132 Stola una de auriffis, cum manipulo (*sic*) [etc.]. 1356 *Ac. Adm.* 129 With many bells, of silver wheie, V fastened on orfreys of mantle. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 122 A lode par was of oryens ... in an orfreis [he] is wont. To 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 780 Of hir orfreys hadde she also A chapelet. c 1425 *Chronic. of Arundel* 80 His papyncelle was of pale fyne, His crespure was of Orphoris. c 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 362, One was thanne many orfraies and ryhnes of silke. 1599 Thynne *Animadv. Speght* 33 b/2 ... one that ? embroyd was ? a woond clothe of golde', and not 'golde with woorke'. 1708 Publ. Rec. v. The Cost-Armours of the King's Guards were also termed Orfreis, upon account of their being adorned with Gold-smith's Work. 1893 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Engl.* I. 158 [Charlemagne] lifted to his elbow-chair, gorgeously with broidery, pearls, and orfrays. 1850 W. Motherwell *Eng. Minstr. Mag.* July 363 The King's pavilion ... wrought all over...with orphreys of gold and pearl and gems.

2. An ornamental border or band, esp. on an ecclesiastical vestment, sometimes richly embroidered.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) 233 Clothes dyapred of red silk all wrought with gold, and the orfreys with full of gret pearl and precious stones. 1440 in *Reg. Ch. Paradise* (ed. Peacock 1888) 182 One vestement of white silke with a royal orfreys. 1483 *Churchw. Acc., St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1796) 19 A chalice cope of cloth of golde and the orpharis of blue velvet. 1503 in Kerry *St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 213 The orfrey in the hed a narrow cross with works. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 55 b, All the Copes and Vestimentes to serue ... the Orfreys were with precious and pretious stones. 1842 F. A. Paley *Ch. Ecclesiastic* 21 The orphrey or border of the chasuble. 1877 J. H. Cranmer *Dis. Worship* 96 The orfreys ... are broad and elaborately chased. 1880 *Cantemp. Rev.* Nov. 672 The rockets and the orfreys, worn in the second year of King Edward the Sixth. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May, 589/1 A splendid cope of green bawdekyn, with orphreys embroidered with six scenes from the life of St. John Baptist, of late fifteenth century Flemish work.

3. *Comb.*, as *orphrey-work, -worth.*

1896 Rock *Text. Fabr.* II. 91 On a piece of German orphrey-work. 1890 Skeat & Mayhew *Glossary Huntsrough Parish Ess.* 53 *note*, In the fifteenth century Colegate became famous for the manufacture of orphrey-work.

Orphreyed, orfrayed (*ɔ̄ːfrĭd, -fĭd*), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ed*[2].] Embroidered with gold ; adorned with 'orphrey' ; bordered with an orphrey.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) 160, 233 Arrayed in clothes of gold, orfrayed and apparelled with full precious pelles of grete prise. 1480 Caxton *Ordel's Mir.* 201 b/2, He was clad with a mantel of purple orfreyed. 1598 *Inventt. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 131 Two copes of white damaske, orfrayed with red velvett. 1885 *Exeter Angl.* 201 a/2 The Orphreyed Mitre.

Orpiment (*ɔ̄ːpĭmĕnt*). Also 5–7 **orpyment,** 5 **-ymyt, orpyyment,** 6–7 **orpy·ment, (orpiment),** 6–8 **orpoment.** See also Auripigment. [a. OF. *orpiment* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *orpiument, orpigment* (Godef.), ad. L. *auripigmentum* (Vitruv.) gold pigment. Cf. It. *orpimento*, Sp. *oropimente*.] A bright yellow mineral substance, the trisulphide of arsenic, also called Yellow Arsenic, found native in soft masses resembling gold in colour ; also manufactured by the combination of sulphur and arsenious oxide ; used as a pigment under the name of King's Yellow.

(*Orpiment* is the original Auripigmentum, of the ancients. Also called *Yellow Orpiment* or *Auripigment* ; from the so-called *Red Orpiment* : Realgar, disulphide of arsenic : see Arsenic 1 a, b.

1530 *Acc. Exors. P. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 1 Dr. and

de lill Made de orpiment vermilin.] c 1386 Chaucer *Cant. Tales, Prol.* & *T.* 630 The fiorin spoke quyk silver called is, The mercurie Orpiment *Ir. ov. orpiment, orpyment, orpiment*]. c 1387 Trevisa *Barthol. (Anstr.)* Orpin is *Auripigmentum*, orpiment, arsenike sandaliche de citrino sandaliche citrine. 1398 *Ibid. tr. Higden* II. v. Powder of orpiment blowen upward on herbes. 1422 Yonge *tr. Gesta* v. 13 Orpyment the C. pounde xx. 1597 Hawkins *England* xv. 5. (1878) II. 63 We begin to England with plentie of quicke silver, arsenicke, sulphure, blacke lead, and orpiment red and yellow. 1648 tr. Thomas' *French Hyp.* 50 Arsenick red and yellow, that is, Orpiment and Sandarach may perhaps do something. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiii. 430 Orpiment, Pink, Yellow Ockre, for Yellow. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 393 The other colours I tried were orpiment, pinkbeige, and a few others. 1830 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xvi. 140 A thin piece of native yellow orpiment absorbs the violet and refrangible blue rays very powerfully.

Hence **Orpimen'tal** *a.*, of the nature of orpiment. 1683 Boyle *Salubr. Air* 62 Orpimental or other noxious Minerals.

Orpine, orpin (*ɔ·rpin*). Also 7 **arpent**. [a. F. *orpin* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in same sense, appar. some kind of altered form of *orpiment*.]

†**1.** = Orpiment. *Obs.*

1398 Bleder, *Auripigmentum*, ... a rotulent lyke golde, in englyshe Orpine. 1580 Stubbes *Anat. Abuses* x. (1877) 66 Euen such hath was Solomon with store of sulphurous orpyn. 1673 E. Wilson *Gladiator. Dissolv.* 38 There's no smell of Sulphur, as is when Arsenicum, Orpin, or Mercurius, are melted. 1704 Pharmacop. *Pauper.* (ed. 4) 10 *Rabbit*, Take some Powder of Oyster and Silenstone.

Ap. 1858 Expl. Mann. tr. *Brocklehurst's Advice, &c. Farmers* 11. xvii. (1872) 196 With a little Orpine of silkedad gentleness, they can scarce ...wielded vixen.

2. A succulent herbaceous plant, *Sedum Telephium*, with smooth fleshy leaves and corymbs of numerous purple flowers; a native of Britain, and also a well-known inmate of the cottage garden, being esteemed as a vulnerary. From its tenacity of life, one of its popular names is *Live-long*.

The connection between this and the preceding sense is not clear; it has been conjectured that the name *orpine* was given first on account of their colour to one or more of the yellow stonecrops, was extended to the genus *Sedum* as a whole, and was subsequently restricted to *S. Telephium*. In support of this, Lyte gives *orpin* as a generic name for *Sedum*, and calls *S. Telephium*, *orpin rejetton*, and *S. acre* 'Wall Pepper? *orpin acre*'; but Hatzfeld and Darmesteter know only the former as *orpin*.

a 1387 Lydg. *Barthol.* (Anstr.) 18 Crassula major, sarpan vulgo, *anglice* orpin. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/1 Orpyn, herbe, *crassula major*, *et vocatur Sedum* howsleek *et minimus Sedum* stonecrop. 1530 Palsgr. 250/1 Orpyn an herbe, *orpine*. 1533 Elyot *Dictionary* 135 An herbe maulie lyke vnto that which is commonly called Sengreen or Orpin. 1590 Spenser *Mother Hub.* 1171 Cruelle Wolues, and Orpine growing still. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 6) (1668) 31 Take of Orpine, Smallage, Rapeworr, ... of each a good handful. 1647 C. Harvey *Schola Cordis* 226, 91 Orpin never wanting still. 1707 Mortimer *Husb. Diet.* s. v. *Sedum*, Put some Houseleek with Orpin into Milk, and moisten the Place the Flies pitch upon. 1854 S. Dowell *Balder* 56, Lowlong orpine that cannot die.

Orpington. [From *Orpington* in Kent.] Name of a breed of poultry.

1883 F. A. McKenny *Pub. Fowl-Keeping* 56 Mr. Cook, a poultry farmer, then living in the village of Orpington ... introduced the single-combed Black Orpington to the poultry world in the autumn of 1886. 1897 K. H. D. in Encyc. *New Poultry Chart* 3, 28 He mates ... the other hens with Dorkings, or Orpingtons, as being of cross-good layers, table fowls, and sitters.

Orpit, Orpmont: see Orf, Orfeu, Orfeuerie.

Orpine, obs. form of Oreo.

Orpiolatan, obs. Sc. form of Overmuch.

Orra (*ɒ·rə*), *a. Sc.* Also 8 **ora, orrow**. [Of unascertained origin.] = Odd *a.*, in various senses: esp. 4, 7, 8.

1708 Kennet *Paroch. Ant.* 3, 3rd bay not any orra Joysts On one Girder rests (but glued) their middles. c 1774 Fergusson *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 50 Their orra pennies there to save. 1792 J. Learmont *Poems* 181 Come an' spend a pow'er orrow hours 'Mang grocers an' glaiers. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lii. May be catching a stick of timber at an orra time. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 613 After many ...hazardous ways to work at what is called an orra man, that is, he does all jobs of odd jobs about the farm. 1880 Stevenson & Osbourne *Wrecker* xiii. 177 I daresay you would both take an orra turn right upon the gallows.

Orraoo, obs. variant of Oreas 2.

Orrach e, orrage, obs. forms of Orach.

†**Orrath**, *a. Obs.* [f. Or- pref. 'without' + *rath*, Rath, scathed.] Doubtful, perplexed, irresolute. Hence †**Orrathness**, doubt, indecision.

c 1000 Ormin 3245 For he wass be leofdre to all all Orrowrche & orrathnesse. *Ibid.* 3246 All orrath wiptt he redeȝe dett. *Ibid.* 3253 And he all idle he wass ifedd & orrath bitwen hemm.

Orrelegge, Orrellet, to: see Horologe, Orenleet. **Orrella**, obs. spelling of *or ebu*: see Or B. 3. **Orrenge**, obs. form of Orange.

Orrery (*ɒ·rəri*). [Named after Chas. Boyle, Earl of Orrery, for whom a copy of the machine invented by George Graham *c* 1700 was made by J. Rowley, an instrument-maker.] A piece of mechanism devised to represent the motions of the planets about the sun by means of clockwork.

1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 21 Mr. John Rowley ... sells his Machines the Orrery, in Gratitude to the Noblemen of that Title. 1720 W. Stukeley in *Mem.* (1882) I. 30 A machine ...in the nature of what we since call Orreys. 1728 Young *Sat.* Tth. 70, 189 [It] shows the whole, And makes an universe an Orrery. 1833 Hallam, *Introd.* viii. 187 Those very children were called orreries. 1854 Lowell *Prose, Study Pr.* Wks. 1890 I. 191 When that is once done, events will move with the quiet of an orrery.

†**O'rrest.** *Obs.* [ad. ON. *orrosta*, *orrosto* battle. See Earrest *sb.*?] Battle, contest.

c 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 (Laud) Ær hine se gefadode, and hine ȝe orrestes ofer eom. c 1000 Ormin 10339 In all þatt time þatt he wass lisn orrestt þatt he dredeȝ.

Orrho- (*ɒ·rho*, a vowel *orrh-*), comb. form of Gr. ὀρρώ-ν serum, in a few rarely used terms of pathology, etc., as **O'rrhœyst, -cyst'tis**, a serous cyst; **Orrhymenal'tis**, inflammation of a serous membrane; also, **O'rrhoid** *a.*, of the appearance or nature of serum (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **O'rrhous** *a.*, serous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Orribel, -hil, -ible, obs. variants of Horrible.

Orris[1] (*ɒ·ris*). Forms: 6 **oreys, oris, orreus**, 7 **orreus**, 7–8 **orrice**, 7– **orris**. [Apparently an unexplained alteration of Iris: cf. also Irios.]

1. A plant of the genus *Iris*, esp. *Iris germanica* and *I. florentina* (Mayne); the flower-de-luce.

1548 Hulo *Ipitus* 6 b/2 The nature of the orrice is almost altogether: for there are but few phisicians vsers, 1598 Rosmary *Pract. Physick* 98 The Iuyce of our Orris with Honey. 1708 Quincy's *Compl. Distr.* 120 Orris, or Flower-de-luce, Flowers in April and May. 1861 Lubbock *Comp. Comm., Addr. Dublin & London* Wks. 1863 I. 216/2 note, The Florentines used the iris as the symbol of their city ...We call it *orris*, corruptly.

2. Short for *orris-root*, *-powder*: see 3.

1545 *Rates of Customs* 23 Orreys the C. pounde xiiis. iiiid. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 132 Hee which is his brackwaxer ... hath an ounce of orreis. 1591 C. Kyd *Invis. Myrch.* § 301, 201 Ib. Red Orras. 1688 Mass. Dollars *Tobs & Snuff* 304 He lifted a bit of bacco... scoring the fair score of orris which it held.

3. *Comb.* **orris-pea**, an inner pea inside of orris-root; **orris-powder**, powdered orris-root.

1600 Plat *Delightes for Ladies* 10 b, Take ...some orreis powder, and foure ounces of Benioyne. 1611 Chapelain, *Ans. to Hungerford's, Worcestershire* (Nichols 1795) 30 Paid for a pound of Orris-powder to put among the church Rents. 1880 *Daily Eng. Home* 128 The choicest linen, smelling sweetly of orris powder.

b. Orris-root. The rhizome of three species of Iris (*I. florentina*, *I. germanica*, *I. pallida*), which has a fragrant odour like that of violets; it is used powdered as a perfume and in medicine.

Orris-root oil, Oil of orris-root, a crystalline oil of pearly lustre obtained from orris-root; also, in commerce, a solid crystalline substance obtained from orris-root.

1598 Florio, *Iride*, a kinde of sweete white roote called orris-roote. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 303 Put some Iris or Orris root, or bay berrys, to fragrant ... into the vessel with it; and the ale will receive an natural taste. 1850 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 180 The violet-scented Orris root, the produce of *Iris Florentina*. 1893 Encyclopædia Britannica *Light Enabler* I. 210 Why don't you [Reader] ask the next perfumer for a packet of orris-root? Don't everybody know it's a corruption of iris root?

Orris[2] (*ɒ·ris*). Forms: 8 **orice, orrice, orrice, orrice, orrice**. [Origin obscure: in some skin. to *serge*.] (Orfèvrerie:) but the phonetic relation to that word is not clear.] A name given to lace of various patterns in gold and silver; embroidery made of gold lace; see also quots. 1858 and 1882.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3708/1 A Scarlet Coat with Gold Orrice. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3984/4 A Scarlet Cloth Petticoat with a Silver Orrice; a white Cloth Petticoat with a Gold Orrice. 1710 *Post Boy* 1 Dec. 1 His coat was wonderfully laced with gold orrice. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Orris*, a peculiar pattern, in which gold and silver lace is worked. ... The edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them. 1882 Illust. *Dragon's Dict., Orris*, the name is still in use, but is given a wider application, so as to include nearly every description of upholstery galloons.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orris-lace*, *-master*, *-work*; **orris-pattern**: cf. quot. 1858 above.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4030/3 A Calimanco Petticoat, a Silver Orrice-Lace upon it. c 1720 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 123 A broad flame border of orrice work gold and silver. 1789 *Cheap. in Lond. Reg.* 1256/2 Mr. W. Dod, orris-worker, &c. 1858 Dickens *Hard Times* III. xi, Universal *Hudson's Bay* 79 The sash is ornamented with orris lace. 1892 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1894) 3 Aug. 139 Occupations of the people, orris-weaver.

†**Orris**[3], variant of Arras.

1634 *Custom House* (1896) 27 Five pieces of Orrice hangings. c 1720 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 187 Very fine orris hanging in 108 was made with red gold and silver.

Orrour, Orrybel, obs. ff. Horror, Horrible.

Ors, obs. f. Ours. **Ors, orse**, obs. ff. Horse.

Orsade, -sadly, -sede, etc. obs. vars. Ordeine.

†**Orsallina, orsdeus**, var. forms of Absolute.

1614 Chapman *Caesar & Pomp. C. Bronde's Ghost* Rich. *III*, The Pageant orsallina, That goes the gold to your barbarian race.

Orschadowe, obs. Sc. var. of Outshadow *v.*

Orsolle, orsuille, variants of Orcell, Archil.

Orse-like, *a. Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Orsella* Orcell + -ic.] In *orsellic acid*, a crystalline solid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_7 + 2H_2O$, obtained from South African and South American lichens.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 340 note, Lecanoric acid, according to Gerhardt, is identical with the orsellic and lecanorsellic acids of Strecker. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 939 See **O rsellate**, a salt of orsellic acid; **Orsellic acid**, a crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_8O_7 + H_2O$, obtained by the action of baryta water on erythrin; also called **Orsellinic acid**. **Orse'llinate**, a salt of orsellinic acid.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 343 Orsellinic Acid. *Ibid.*, Lecanoric ether, more properly orsellinic ether. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 615 Orsellinic acid, when boiled with baryta-water, splits up into carbon dioxide and orcin.

†**Orsidue** (*ɒ·rsidiu*). *Obs.* Forms: 6 **orsude, -dy, orsuide**, 6–7 **orsdew**(e, 8 **orseden, 9 -dew, orsidue**. See Absolute. [Derivation uncertain.

The first element appears to be *or* gold, but it is doubtful whether this is original, or altered from *or-*.]

A gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc, rolled into very thin leaf, and used to ornament toys, etc.; 'Dutch gold', 'Mannheim gold'.

1500 *Accounts Chester*, (1872) 234 Orsudy, xx s. *d.* the li. 1507 *Acc. Gilbert, Master of Revels* (P. R. O.), For v sises and di. of orsude. 1542 *Rates of Customs* 3 b, Orsude the gr. xxiis. d. 1589 *Ibid.* D v, Orsdew the cli. pound xiiis. iiii *d.* 1612 J. Smith *Privat of Customes* (1821) 156 Orsedew, or Mannheim Gold, sometimes called Dutch Gold, Dutch Lead, and Dutch Metal, is properly speaking, Lead brass, from the ingredients of which it is made being the same as those employed in the manufacture of Brass. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 16 The brittle shell, glazed over a fold of golden, to give a yellow lustre to the lighter part, is a rich and curious mounting for knives].

Ort (*ɔ·t*). Usually in pl. **Orts**; also 5 **ortes**, 7 **orteus**, 8 **oughts**. [First found in 14th c. in pl. *ortes*, *-es*, but not usual till end of 16th c.; app. cognate with early mod.Du. *oor-aete*, *oor-ete* remains of food (Kilian), LG. *ort* (Born. Wtch.), Sw. dial. *orätt*, *orätt* refuse fodder; cf. N. Fris. *ârte* to leave fragments; f. *or-*, *oor-*, primitive + *eten* to eat. There may have been an unrecorded OE. **ort-æt*, cognate with the continental forms, but the absence of OE. and ME. examples is noteworthy.] Fragments of food left over from a meal; fodder left by cattle; refuse scraps; leavings, broken meat: also *fig.* *To make arts of*, to treat with contempt, undervalue.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Ortes, relef of bestys mete. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 262/1 Ortes, *strongerich, farnagel*, reuesse. 1523 Skelton, *Lanr.* 383 Lo how he hath fared like a beggers orte to ortes. 1598 T. Bastard *Chrystoleros* (1880) 15 She hath the orts and peelings of our time. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 400 It is meate poore Fragments, some shredue Ort of his remainders. 1675 Crowne *Country Wit* IV. 6, 23 Those poor creatures...poore other men of wit and mirth for the scraps and orts of wit that fall from them. 1678 Ray *Eng. Prov.* (ed. 2) 232 Evening orts are good morning Soldiers. *a* 1700 Locke *Educ.* (1732) 198 The greatest boy has care to eat up the orgles. 1808 *Cruden's Concc.* (ed. 2), Ortes, the refuse of her left in the mail by cattle. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* xi. 18 Sometimes, their feasting turned to scraps, ... bits of orts, which were the leavings of the guests. 1880 F. Harrison's *Choice Bks.* 183 These pots and pans, where the engineer writes down the orts of his dishonoured meals.

Ort, variant of Odd *Obs.*, beginning.

Ortalan, ortalon, ortelan, var. Ortolan.

Ortch-y-yard, orte(s) yerde: see Orchard.

†**Orth.** *Obs.* In 1 **orð, oruð**, 1–2 **oræ, orþ**. [OE. *oruð*, *-æð*, shortened from *or-Ā-*=OTeut. **ur-anp* out-breathing; cf. Goth. *us-anan* to breathe out, expire. (Sievers *Agr. Gram.* ed. 3, § 43. 4.) Cf. also OE. *Ōhtor*=**ur-ahtjan* to breathe, and L. *an-imus*, Gr. *ἄ-ημι*, etc.] Breath, breathing: breze, wrath.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1243 Hu orþ-wræcnan tuah. *a* 1000 *Riddles* lx. 13 Ic hine on diddest orað and ærest. *a* 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* 42, 1698 (B) He þe...mid hungre orwræcnige þurf of þam heonegan teah. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Godes þeowe he wæs þa swiþost.

†**O'rthangle.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ὀρθ-ός* right, straight + Angle.] A rectangle.

1867 Holland *Philomath's Mor.* 8 The Numbers, Orthangles and Triangles of Plans (Greek *tetē ὀρθογωνιον* right-angled, rectangular).

Orthaxial (*ɒ̄ɹθæ·ksiăl*). *a. Ichthyol.* [f. Ortho-, Gr. *ὀρθό-ς*, straight + Axial.] Having the vertebral axis straight, as the tail of a diphycercal fish.

cit. Cent. Dict. 1891 I. A. Bryce.

Orthian (*ɒ·ɹθiăn*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀρθ-ός* upright, high-pitched + -an.] Applied to a style of singing, or tune, of very high pitch: rendering Gr. *ὀρθιον*.

1593 Shakspere *Per. Pr.* xxxii. I. 139 His emperor singing the hard Orthian song among the servants below. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 19, 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Acharnians* 9 Clouds come thrilling on to chaunt the Orthian strain. 1870 Rossetti *Dante at Verona* (1871) 83, I swallowed by manner mighty times two The Orthian lay. 1883 Lowell *Among my Books* (ser. 2) 20 Spenser, The stern Orthian or ecclesiastical strain was to so high a pitch that few voices could reach it.

Orthic (*ɒ·ɹθik*), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. *ὀρθ-ός* straight + -ic.] Having the cleavage-planes at right angles to one another: = Orthoclastic.

1837 La Cotte *Rhum. Gard* (1850) 104 note, In this case opposite sounds differ from diatonic only in the tone of the third, which is the former in ordre tempérament, and in the latter ditonic (pythagoric).

Orthid (*ɒ·ɹθid*). [f. mod.L. *Orthida*, f. *Orthis*, f. Gr. *ὀρθ-ός* straight: see -id.] A member of the *Orthidæ*, or genus *Orthis*, of fossil Brachiopoda.

1873 Dawkins *Cavern* v. *Man* iii. 43 Lamp-shells of another type...the *Orthisida*, these have the valves hinged along a straight line, in the middle of which is a notch for the peduncle.

Orthite (*ɔ·ɹ*þəit). *Min.* [= Ger. *orthit* (Hermes, 1817), f. Gr. *ὀρθός* straight: see -ITE 1.] A variety of ALLANITE, found in long slender crystals, or straight masses.

1819 in T. Thomson *Ann. Philos.* IX. 160 Orthite so named because it always forms straight rods. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 429 Orthite occurs in acicular crystals sometimes a foot long; at Finbo near Falun, and at Vitterby in Sweden.

Hence **Orthi·tic** *a.*, of the nature of orthite.

1845 Hussak *Dict. Geol., Allanite*, an orthitic inclusion.

Ortho-, before a vowel sometimes orth-, combining form of Gr. *ὀρθός* 'straight, right', as element of various words, chiefly scientific or technical, sometimes in the physical sense 'straight', sometimes in the ethical sense 'right, correct, proper'.

I. In technical words generally (for the more important of which see their alphabetical places):

Ortha·xis *Cryst.* = *orthodiagonal*. **Orthobrachy·te** *a. Cryst.* [Basic], applied to those systems of crystallization in which the axes are at right angles. **Orthoca·rpous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having straight fruit. **Orthochro·nograph** (see *-graph*.)

Orthocœlia·c (*-sɪ·lɪk*), **Orthocœ·lous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. *κοιλία* belly], having a straight intestine (as an inhumerian), or the intestines arranged in straight or parallel folds (as a bird: opp. to *cyclocœlic*).

Orthocy·clic (*-sɔɪ·klɪk*) *Geom.* [Gr. *κύκλος* circle], the circle that is the locus of intersections of tangents to a conic at right angles to each other: the director circle. **Orthodia·gonal** *Cryst., (a) sb.*, that lateral axis in the monoclinic system which is at right angles to the vertical axis; *(b) adj.*, belonging to or in the line of this axis (opp. to *clinodiagonal*). **O·rthodome** *Cryst.* [Dome *sb.* 3 b], a form parallel to the orthodiagonal in the monoclinic system; hence **O·rthodoma·tic** *a.*, pertaining to an orthodome. **Ortho·gamy** *Bot.* [Gr. *γάμος* marriage] (see *-gamy*.). **O·rthoglossy** *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue, after *orthography*], correct pronunciation. **Orthophony** (*ɔ·ɹθɒ·fɪni*; [Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound], the art of correct speaking or enunciation. **Orthopi·nacoid** *Cryst.* [Pinacoid], one of the principal planes in the monoclinic system, parallel to the vertical axis and the orthodiagonal; hence **Orthopinacoi·dal** *a.* **O·rthoprism** *Cryst.*, a prism in a monoclinic crystal, the faces of which are parallel to the vertical axis. **Orthopy·ramid** *Cryst.*, in the monoclinic system a pyramid for which the ratio of the intercept made by it upon the orthodiagonal is that made upon the clinodiagonal is greater than the corresponding ratio for the primary pyramid. **O·rthostyle** *Arch.* [Gr. *στῦλος* column], a straight row of columns. **Ortho·tropous** *a. Min.* [Gr. *τρόπος* Type], 'having a perpendicular cleavage' (Webster, 1864).

1837 Mayne *Explan. Lex., Orthotomous*, applied by Naumann to systems of crystallization that are rectilinear, orthogonal or rectangular, viz., the inverted prismatic, pyramidal and rhombohedral; "orthotomic." 1881 *Nature* 16 *Sept.* X. 473 This species belongs to the "orthotomous hexagonian Hypersthene. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 33 At the late meeting of the British Association, Dr. Robinson exhibited and explained the "Orthotomograph, an ingenious instrument recently introduced ... for the measuring of current flow. 1882 W. A. Forbes in *Rep. Challenger Exp.* IV. 10 The arrangement of the hexaxial folds in "orthocrelle", the tentacular lobe disposed in eight lobes lying close to and parallel with each other. 1892 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, "Orthotomous. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Orthotomous*, having a straight or longitudinally ranged tentacle. 1892 Tarnier *Obstet. Gynæc. Cancer* iv. § 31 The locus of the points of contact of a pair of tangents at right angles will be shown to be a circle, which we shall term the "*Orthocyclic Note*. It has also been named the *Director Circle*, since it is the parabola's degenerate form into the directrix and the line infinity. 1898 Tarnier & Ulrich 111 The "ortho-hexagonal is shorter than the clino-hexagonal. 1888 Dana *Min.* Introd. (ed. 5) 37 The orthodiagonal section. 1879 Sutton *Stud. Zoöl.* iv. 60 Succeeds lying in the axis of the orthodiagonal. 1892 Stoney-Mennissier, Crystallogr. § 328 This variety of dyslo is termed the "orthodome, because, like the orthodome, it has an ortho-symmetrical character. 1894 E. Bowen *Mem. Rep.* 42 The typical and orthodox method, which may be styled "Orthogogy, or Book ('straight') Inculcation. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 283 The discrepance between our orthography and our "orthography generally obnoxious to foreigners. 1892 W. Rossiter (title) "Orthophony, or Vocal Culture, a Manual of elementary Exercises for the Cultivation of the Voice in Elocution. 1879 Rupert *Stud. Zoöl.* x. 81 When the light falls obliquely either on the basal plane, the "orthopinacoid, or the bordering of a monoclinic hippic. 1889 *U. Penn. Coal. Rec.* XLV. 11. 259 The angles in almost rectangular, and gives the usual right-sided sections. Prismatic, "orthopinacoidal and clinopinacoidal cleavages are present. 1895 Stoney-Mennissier, Crystallogr. § 328 The *vertical* or "*orthoprism* ... usually distinguished as the *prism-form*, the faces of which lie to the axes (100, 010). 1892 Dana *Min.* Introd. p. 1116, White-pyramids. 1898 *Nat.* 120 The pyramids may be used geometrically (1887, *orthopyramids*, (1888) where it is ... or clinopyramids, (1887) where it is ... 1830 *Penny Cycl.* (ed. 2) III. 466/2 "Orthotomic, any straight range of columns. 1888 Standard cited by Webster (1864) for "Orthotropous.

2. In *Chemistry*. **a.** *Ortho-* is used to distinguish one class of acids and their salts from another classed by the prefix *meta-*, which contain the same elements in different proportions, the *meta*-acid containing a molecule of H_2O less than the *ortho*- acid, the *ortho*- salt being also the more basic and the *meta*- salt the less basic. Thus *orthophosphoric acid* H_3PO_4, *metaphosphoric acid* HPO_3; *sodium orthophosphate* Na_3PO_4, *sodium metaphosphate* $NaPO_3$. So *orthoarsenic, orthotungstic, orthosilicate, orthostannate*, etc. This use of *ortho-* originated with Prof. Odling in 1859, *meta-* having been introduced by Graham in 1833-8. With the names of isomeric benzene di-derivatives, *ortho-* is applied to those in which two successive hydrogen atoms are replaced by another element or radical, as distinguished from *meta-* and *para-* derivatives, in which the two atoms are not successive, but unsymmetrically or symmetrically disposed respectively. Examples: *orthobibromobenzene, orthobromonitrobenz, orthoparatoluol, orthocresol*, etc. (This was introduced by Körner, 1867, in *Bronsoni Acad. Sc. Bull.* XXIV. 166–185.)

As ortho-, although usually prefixed without a hyphen, has always its own distinct meaning, chemical names in *ortho-* are not separately treated in this Dictionary.

1859 Odling in *L. & E. Philos. Mag.* Ser. iv. XXVII. 388 On *Ortho-* and *Meta-*salts. Intermediates between common or orthophosphates and metaphosphates we have several varieties of compounds, among which the best defined are the pyrophosphates, salts which result from the union of an atom of orthophosphoric acid with an atom of monophosphoric. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 438 The prefixes *ortho-* and *meta-* have been introduced...to denote two classes of salts...the more basic salts being called *ortho-* and the less basic, *meta-* salts. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 122 The aqueous solution ...deposits *orthophosphoric* acid in prismatic crystals. 1878 Harkut *Min. Wool.* (ed. 2) 10 Neutral solutions of the orthophosphates...give precipitates with salts of lime and baryta. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 410 The di-derivatives of benzene ... exhibit three such modifications which are distinguished by the prefixes *ortho-, meta-*, and *para-*: thus ...Orthodichlorobenzene, $C_6H_4Cl_2$ $C_6H_4(Cl)_2(1,2)$, Metadichlorobenzene, $C_6H_4Cl_2$ $C_6H_4(Cl)_2(1,3)$, Paradichlorobenzene, $C_6H_4Cl_2$ $C_6H_4(Cl)_2(1,4)$.

Orthocentre (*ɔ·ɹθɒsɛntəɹ*). *Geom.* [f. Ortho- + Centre.] The point at which the perpendiculars from the angles of a triangle on the opposite sides intersect.

1867 Bennet *Camb. Math. Jour.* 132 If a rectangular hyperbola circumscribe a triangle, it passes through the orthocentre. 1883 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 213 The directions of all parabolas inscribed in a given triangle meet in the same point, viz. the orthocentre of the triangle.

Orthocephalic (*ɔ·ɹθɒsɪfæ·lɪk*), *a. Ethnol.* [f. Ortho- 'right, correct' + Gr. *κεφαλή* head + -ic: cf. *cephalic*.] Applied to skulls of which the breadth is from about $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ of the length (intermediate between *brachycephalic* and *dolichocephalic*); or, according to some, of which the height is from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length, or of which the height is $\frac{4}{5}$ of the breadth.

1869 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* v. (1890) 129 Now if we class those skulls in which the relation of the breadth to the length is from 75 to 80 as medium heads, ... Orthocephalic. 1886 Huxley *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 88 The skull is orthocephalic, the cephalic index being 0.78.

So **Orthocephalous** (*-sɛfələs*), *a.* = prec.: **Orthocephaly**, the condition of being orthocephalic.

1874 Darwin *Descent of Man* II. 140 In the round barrows, ... they belong mainly to the dolicocephalic division, although some are orthocephalous. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthocephaly*, the condition of a skull which, according to the Frankfort agreement, possesses a vertical index of from 70° to 75°. According to Welcker, an orthocephalous skull is one whose height is to its width as 20 to 21.

† Orthoceras (*ɔɹθɒ·sɪræs*). *Palæont.* Pl. orthoceratas (*ɔɹθɒsɛ·rətəz*). [f. Ortho- 'straight' + Gr. *κέρας*, pl. *κέρατα* horn.] An extinct genus of cephalopods, having long straight (or nearly straight) chambered shells; a fossil shell of this genus.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 122 The gigantic orthoceratas of this era being, to recent multilocular shells, what the fossil ferns, equisetæ, and other plants of the coal strata, are in comparison with plants now growing within the tropics.

1875 — *Antiq. Man* 10, 504 It is said truly that the ammonites, orthoceras, and nautilus of these ancient rocks were of the multilocular division.

Hence **Orthoceran** (*ɔɹθɒ·sɪrən*) *a.*, belonging to the *Orthoceratida*.

1884 Nature III. 193/1 Evidence...that the Ammonitina, with their distinct embryos, arose from the orthoceran stock.

Orthocerastite (*ɔɹθɒsɛ·rəstəɪt*). Also in Lat. form **orthoceratites** (*-sɪræ·tɪtiːz*). [f. as prec. + -ITE 1 2.] A fossil shell of the genus *Orthoceras* or family *Orthoceratidæ*; also, as synonym of this genus or family.

1734 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 800 The orthocerastites is a pellucid transparent shell, ending in a point. 1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 321 Belemnites, orthoceratites, and so on, are all one animal. 1871 Hawkins *Dudleyan.* II. 5, 18 In the more ancient Palæozoic rocks flourished the Orthoceratites, or straight-chambered shells, resembling a cuttle-fish uncoiled.

Add. 1883 Tr. Rose *Handbook's Trans.* III. 2228 The orthoceratites limestone of the Ashgabatsa.

Hence **Orthocerati·tic** (*ɔɹθɒsɛrɪtɪ·tɪk*) *a.*, pertaining to or resembling an orthoceratite. So also **Orthocerotoid** (*-sɛ·rɒtɔɪd*) *a.* = *orthoceratitic*; *sb.* = *orthoceratite*.

Orthochromatic (*ɔɹθɒkrəmæ·tɪk*), *a. Photogr.* [f. Ortho- 'correct, proper' + Gr. *χρωματικός* relating to colour, Chromatic.] Representing colours in their correct relations, *i.e.* without exaggerating the deepness of some and the brightness of others (as in ordinary photography).

1887 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 401/1 The colours were purposely selected to test as severely as possible the capacity of the plate used—a Thiarc's orthochromatic. 1889 *Phot. Mosaics* 21 Aug. 256 We want photography to be orthochromatic, or colour-correct. 1890 Anthn M. Camera *Jrnl. Amer.* 30 'Orthochromatic' plates absolutely free from colour-preferences can be produced by special processes.

hence **Orthochromatism** (*-krɒ·mətɪzm*), the condition of being orthochromatic; **Orthochromatize** *v. trans.*, to render orthochromatic.

1889 *Abney's Photogr. Instr.* II. 323 In order to obtain true orthochromatism it is always necessary...to interpose a transparent yellow screen somewhere between the object and the plate in order to cut off a certain proportion of the blue and violet rays, to which the plate, still remain relatively too sensitive. 1890 *Nature* 18 Dec. 161/1 We will give an easy method by which any gelatine dry-plate can be orthochromatized. 1892 W. J. Stillman in *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Dec. 418/1 'Orthochromatism' avoids the glaring contrasts which need to be made by photography between the color-values of blues, yellows, and reds.

Orthoclase (*ɔ·ɹθɒklēz*). *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt, 1823) f. Ortho- 'straight, right' + Gr. *κλάσις* breaking, cleavage.] Common or potash feldspar, a silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in crystals or masses of various colours, characterized by two cleavages at right angles to each other.

1849 Nicol *Min.* 119 All orthoclase from trachyte contains soda along with the potash. 1883 S. B. Gayler *Pocket. Crystal. Pocket* 142 The felspar of this quarry is of two kinds, orthoclase and oligoclase, in large masses, the former pink, and the latter quite white. 1901 Dalrymple *Min.* 83 Common orthoclase is extremely rare as a glass.

b. *attrib.* Consisting of or containing orthoclase.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* (1867) 111 Four separate ranges of orthoclase-granite. 1869 Bauerman tr. *Figuier's World before Deluge* ii. 33 Alongside these orthoclase crystals, quartz is implanted. 1881 Geikie *Geol. Sketches* 219 The grains of which are mainly of pale clouded orthoclase felspar.

Orthoclastic (*ɔɹθɒklæ·stɪk*), *a. Min.* [f. Ortho- + Gr. *κλαστός* broken, cloven + -ic.] Having cleavages at right angles to each other.

1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* I. 80 We distinguish two principal kinds of feldspar, the orthoclastic (monoclinic) ... and the plagioclastic (triclinic). 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 The orthoclastic rectangular cleavage or that in which the chief cleavages are mutually situated at right angles.

Orthocrasic, Orthodoxus, etc.: see Ortho-.

Orthodox (*ɔ·ɹθɒdɒks*) *a.* and *sb.* [Ultimately f. Gr. *ὀρθόδοξος* right in opinion, f. *ὀρθό-* + *δόξα* opinion. Cf. late L. *orthodoxus* (Jerome *Codex Jacut.*), and F. *orthodoxe* (a 1488 in Godef. *Compl.*), which may have been the proximate sources.]

A. *adj.*

1. Holding right or correct opinions, I. e. such as are currently accepted as correct, or are in accordance with some recognized standard: **a.** in theology.

1611 Cotgr., *Orthodoxe*, orthodox, orthodoxall: of a right form, true beleife, sound opinion. c 1619 Bacon *Adv. Publica* Wks. 1874 I. 120/2 The church of England; which doubtless is as sound and orthodox in the doctrine thereof [i. e. of the true permanent religion], as any diuine visible in the world. 1638 Penkin *Emblem. Proc.* (1861) 47 None of the Orthodoxall or most Iudicious Writers. 1722 Strype *Mem. Cranmer* (1756) I. iv. 267 Was falsely called orthodox and Athenian. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* viii. (1851) 92 We follow...says the Koran, the religion of Abraham the orthodox who was no idolater. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* vii. (1862) 246 To be called 'orthodox'...implies, to a certain extent, slackness of feeling; at times excessive orthodoxy; narrowness, fondness, perhaps even, hardness of intellect.

Hence **b.** in reference to other subjects.

c 1845 Howell *Lett.* v. v. 2 (1650) 125 Of Authors, two is enough upon any Science, provided they be plenary and orthodox. 1890 Lucas *Hom. Cond.* xv. xi. § 3 Orthodox and equivocal terms, capable to make the most attentive or Orthodoxal, very little ... more knowing or orthodox.

2. Of opinions or doctrines: Right, correct, true; in accordance with what is accepted or authoritatively established as the true view or right practice; **a.** *gen.* in theological and ecclesiastical doctrine.

1581 Rainolde (title) Certaine orthodox and catholik conclusions with due probations. 1616 Jas. I *Remonstr. Right of Kings* Wks. 240 To contradict the precepts of the orthodox both. 1720 Sermon *Twelve Bps.* 18 The Doctrine is received amongst you as Orthodox. 1865 Mag. *Mission Corps* (title) L. vi. 135 The received and orthodox view of... Christian Science.

Hence **b.** in general application.

1736 Surry *Trial. Ed. Cartwright* Wks. (1761) 186, I am well aware, how much my sentiments differ from the orthodox opinions of one or two political patrons. 1804 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 40 Every word of mine...however innocent, however orthodox even, is twisted, tortured, perverted. 1888 H. Spencer *Scope Sociology* (ed. 3) This kind of political economy is sometimes called 'orthodox'; though it has the characteristic assumed in orthodox doctrines of being repudiated by the majority of accredited teachers of the day.

3. In accordance with what is regarded as proper or 'correct'; conventional; approved.

1838 Lytton *Alice* 104 Then the orthodox half-hour had expired. 1857 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. 71 Any orthodox thing was to condemn William and Harold alike.

4. (*With capital.*) The specific epithet of the Eastern Church, which recognises the headship of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and of the various national churches of Russia, Servia, Roumania, etc., which hold the same 'orthodox' creed, and recognise each other as of the same communion; the historical representative of the churches of the ancient East, commonly called the *Greek Church*.

The full ancient designation is ἡ ἁγία ἀποστολικὴ καθολικὴ ἀνατολικὴ ἐκκλησία, 'the holy, orthodox, catholic, apostolic Eastern church'. The epithet 'Orthodox' was originally assumed to distinguish it from the various divisions of the Eastern Church, e.g. the Jacobites or Monophysites, Nestorians, etc., which separated on points of doctrine, and have not accepted all the decrees of the ecumenical councils; but it is sometimes used by Historical writers as opposed to 'Catholic'. Also combined with national names, as *Greek Orthodox*, *Russian Orthodox*, *Servian Orthodox*, etc.

1673 Ray's *Prov. Sayings* (ed. 2) 228, 332 That which they call, The Orthodox Confession of the Eastern Church. 1770 J. G. Kori *Rites* (ed. 2) Pref. 18 They are read at the graves to testify to the people that the party died in the true faith of the orthodox church. 1832 *Monthly Rev.* (N. S.) 39 Art. Other has often been proposed between the Armenian and Orthodox Eastern Communions. 1861 *Pusey's Eirenicon* (ed. 3) I. 118 (14) By whatever name we call it—'Eastern', 'Greek', or 'Orthodox'—it carries us back more than any other existing Christian institution, to the earliest synods and times of the Christian religion. 1880 Freeman *Hist. Geog. Eur.* I. vii. 170 The new pretensions of Moscow arose in Russia, to mark the greatest spiritual conquest of the Orthodox Church.

B. *sb.* 1. An orthodox person. b. A member of the Orthodox Eastern Church.

1587 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* 2 (n. 2) The Pelagian heresie, which not a little endamaged the orthodoxes of that land. *a* 1640 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 189 Was he an Heretick, or an Orthodoxe? 1795 W. *Jamieson Dictionary's Introd.* III. 408 In the alternation between a Lutheran and an Orthodox. 1888 *Pall Mall C.* 26 Sept. 2/1 Personal ... by changing all the functions of a Greek Orthodox.

† 2. An opinion generally accepted as right; an orthodox opinion. Obs.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* 2. xiv. § 2 (1622) 150 It is indeed an Orthodoxe: though it be esteemed as a Paradoxe; that *Cosmos Ideally framed was* ... 1646 Bros. *Rich. III*, 2, 4 The Sermon and Indictment of Plantagenet, or Plantagenet after the vulgar Orthodoxe.

† **Orthodoxal**, *a.* Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = ORTHODOX A. 1.

1550 G. Harvey *Pierce's Supper*, in *Archaion* (1815) II. 92 The works of the fathers and doctors, howsoever ancient, learned, or orthodoxal, are little or nothing worth. 1638 Penn *Christianity* (1698) 89 Things ... not decree'd in the Creed, and unanimously received by all Orthodoxall Christians. 1689 *Sovereign Right of People over Tyrants* 5 Mankind, Christian, and Orthodoxal Authors.

2. = ORTHODOX A. 2.

1589-9 T. Bodens *in Arb. Jrnls.* (1897) 298 All churches Protestant and reformed subscribe unto this doctrine, as both agreeable and orthodoxall. 1641 Milton *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1738 II. 40 Who willingly pares by that which is Orthodoxall in others, and unwillingly call out that which is Controversie. 1656 R. Hunnam *Spirit Orthodoxal Navigation*: or the admirable and excellent Art of Arithmetical Great Circle Sailing. 1689 Sanderson *Fr. Bull 3rd Pref.* 10 Shielding from the gaze of others The orthodoxal syllogism.

Hence † **Orthodoxalness**, † **Orthodoxalness**, orthodox quality or condition; † **Orthodoxally** adv., orthodoxly.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* v. 6, 402 They be but really & elegantly wrien'd up in these five ornaments of Orthodoxalness. 1708 *Phenix* I. 163, I. Like an Uniying with them the Authority, Antiquity, and Orthodoxalness of the Romish Church. 1649 W. Crashaw *Rom. Forgeries* 11. Verie soundly and "orthodoxally teacheth in these words, that Christ rested in our manhoodnesse. 1834 *Penny's Mag.* 3. 508 I do very earnestly and worthy pastor, advise, who is not already soundly persons as orthodoxally as if he were a Christian. 1654 Whitelocke *Annot. Animadv. Grant.* (ed. 2) 3 To the Orthodoxalness of Doctor in this, and the like of other Books.

† **Orthodoxa'stical**, *a.* Obs. *rare.* [f. Gr. ὀρθοδοξαστικός according to right opinion, orthodox (f. ὀρθοδοξαστής an orthodox person) + -AL.] = ORTHODOX A. 1, 2.

1589-91 Pasq. *Just.* & *Mar.* (1908) 198/1 Perdoning ... in the ancient and true orthodoxastical faith unmoveable. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 326 Synods not heretofore held orthodoxastical and catholicke.

Orthodoxian (ɔːθɒdɒ·ksiən). Now *rare*. Also 7 orthodoxan. [f. late Gr. ὀρθόδοξος, or med.L. *orthodoxia* + -AN.] A professor of orthodoxy.

1621 Milles *Catalogue Eccl. Lobs.* 10, 2, 263 The Arrian refuted the epistle, but the Orthodoxans without delay went into the fire. 1708 H. Dodwell *Athan. Disc.* II. 253 Athanius was considered by those severe Orthodoxians in no the very true opinion for Holy Ghost. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug. 5/5 To this motley crowd, which gave great encouragement to strict orthodoxians, he peculiarly addressed.

Orthodoxical (ɔːθɒdɒ·kɪkəl), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 328 In [the Church] is ... Orthodoxicall, because it is sound of iudgement, sincere in faith. 1644 Milton *Judg.* to *Answer To Pitch.*, In the publik confession of a most orthodoxical church and state in Germanie. 1800 Eustace *Classical Tour* (1802) I. 162 The proposition of orthodoxical truth. *a* 1880 H. H. Wilson *Rel. Sect.* (1861) I. 161 They ... usually adopt the outward worship of any other division, whether orthodoxical or heretical.

Hence **Orthodoxically** *adv.*, orthodoxly.

1834 London *Encycl. Theol.* Wks. 1853 II. 990/1 Those who discourse orthodoxically on theology. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 21 May 641/2 The Divinity School (Chicago University) is eminently and orthodoxically Baptist.

Orthodoxism (ɔːθɒdɒ·ksɪz'm). [-ISM.]

† 1. The quality of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

1643 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* 36(40) 33 Mr. Prynne's judgement is questioning the Orthodoxisme, yea, the infallibleness of the promised Doctrine.

2. In derogatory sense: The taunting orthodoxy of creed or doctrine as the important feature of religion; the making of orthodoxy one's special aim.

1848 Prime *Hom. Eng.* 69 Examine for [not ... from his understanding the pure intellectual orthodoxism of his day]. 1894 — *College Timely* 33 'An orthodoxism, unadulterated as life'. I ventured to coin this word to designate a [Hebrew spurious claim to orthodoxy. 1880 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. xxxvii. 390 There is too much reason to fear that in the end of time the conceit of orthodoxism will claim implicit authority for its own conclusions, even when they are most antichristian.

So **Orthodoxist**, one who professes or lays claim to a rigid orthodoxy.

1837 Thom. Powell in *Oxford Ess.* 180 In these views of the High Orthodoxists.

Orthodoxly (ɔːθɒdɒ·ksli), *adv.* [f. Orthodox *a.* + -LY 2.] In an orthodox manner or fashion; in accordance with what is accounted the right opinion or doctrine; a. in theology.

a 1625 Donne *Serm.* (1640) Fiiiiiiv Who, why I, say? Concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles. Ask it so sincerely and so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without extream danger to the honour and stability of our religion. 1705 Hickeringill *Jovel Flood.* 123 His short speech so orthodoxly of the Blessed Trinity as a man can reasonably desire. 1883 A. J. C. Hare *Amiens* iv. 168 A preacher old lady ... orthodoxly crossed herself whenever the carriage gave a jolt.

b. in general application: Correctly, properly.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* iii. v. You are most orthodoxly, swear for Sir. 1708 Dunton, tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. (1710) 198 Twenty large Hogsheads, fill'd by my Countrymen, Rang'd Orthodoxly in my Cellar stand. 1711 *Annotat. Tatler No.* 80, 11 (1722) 108, I ... firmly and orthodoxly believe that Animals, as well as Vegetables, in the best method. 1889 *Westminster Gaz.* 7 Sept. 1/1 He had ... offered the extreme tips of his white attenuated fingers with orthodoxly filbert nails to Mrs. Barbara.

Orthodoxness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

1644 *Quarr. Pigman's* 10 *Quest.* 5 The *mischiefes* of Presbytery are called with Orthodoxnesse. 1709 Chandler *Cas. agst. Papists* 70 Want still a Man's Orthodoxness, can contribute to the heating of his Pride, Passion, or Worldliness!

Orthodoxy (ɔːθɒdɒksɪ). [ad. Gr. ὀρθοδοξία (= ὀρθο in L. & S.), n. of quality f. ὀρθόδοξ-ος ORTHODOX; prob. through med.L. *orthodoxia*. Cf. mod.F. *orthodoxie* (Furetière 1701).] The quality or character of being orthodox; belief in or agreement with what is, or is currently held to be, right, esp. in religious matters.

1850 Perfect *Anti-Arminia.* xiii Dying men, especially of such orthodoxie, worth and fame as he, speake truth. 1708-38 [see Doxy]. 1708-54 Taylor *Lit. Nat.* (1815) II. 253 Orthodoxy lies in rectitude of sentiment upon all branches of our duty, not in the characteristic notions of any church, however infallible. 1843 Lardner *Hist. Eng.* VI. 310 By these Articles Henry had now fixed the fundamentals of English orthodoxy. 1889 Farrar *Hibbert Lects.* 111. 66, 105 Lardner was again present at the examples of orthodoxy.

b. With *pl.* An orthodox belief or opinion.

1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 9 The free-thinker (would fain pass) for a person with his own orthodoxies if you only know them. 1872 H. B. Revelation *Notes Suppl.* iv. § 2. 172 The fondness here, the known orthodoxies ... are no clues to analogy, the most striking novelties.

6. *Feast of Orthodoxy*, in the Greek Church, a festival celebrated on the first Sunday in Lent, called *Orthodoxy Sunday*: see quots.

1727-41 *Chambers' Cycl., Orthodoxy*, or *Feast of Orthodoxy*, denotes a solemn feast in the Greek church, instituted by the empress Theodora; still held on the first Sunday in Lent, in memory of the restoration of images to churches, which had been taken down by the Iconoclastes. 1850 Trench tr. *Neander's Ch. Hist.* (Bohn) VI. 311 The 19th of February, the first Sunday of Lent in the year 842, was the day appointed for this celebration. ... This day was ever afterwards observed in the Greek church as a high festival, called the *Feast of Orthodoxy*. 1890 Maude *East. Ch.* I. 272 Orthodoxy Sunday = First Sunday in Lent. *Ibid.* 287, 1892 *Tablet* 3 Aug. 211/2 Hymns which are solemnly anathematized on 'Orthodoxy Sunday'.

Orthodromic (ɔːθɒdrɒ·mɪk), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. τὸ ὀρθόδρομον (sc. ὕδωρ) water straight, ὀρθόδρομ-ος running straight, etc.) + -IC.] (See quot.)

So **Orthodromics** *sb.*, **Orthodromy** (see quots.).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Orthodromicopsis* ... the Art of carrying a Ship the Arch of some great Circle. 1708 Phillips *Orthodromy*, such a Course, which is the most direct and shortest distance between any two Points on the Surface of the Globe. 1775 Ash, *Orthodromics*, sailing on the arch of a great circle; sailing the most direct course.

Orthoepic (ɔːθōe·pɪk), *a.* [f. as Orthoepy + -IC; cf. Gr. ὀρθοεπικός.] Pertaining to orthoepy; relating to correct or accepted pronunciation. So **Orthoe·pical** *a.*; hence **Orthoe·pically** *adv.*

1892 G. F. Hayes *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* (1893) 108, 400 It is often impossible to suggest any explanation of orthoepic anomalies. 1882 Stormonth *Webster's Dict.* 58 The basis of orthoepic canons. 1893 T. Carnegie (title) The Scholar's Orthographical and Orthoepical Assistant. 1893 J. Bucknill (title) An Orthoepical Analysis of the English Language. *Ibid.* (title 2) Illustrated and exemplified by the use of a New Orthoepical Alphabet or Universal Characters. 1887 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 10, 403 Final *e* in the 16th century ... had come to be regarded mainly as an orthoepical symbol. 1894 Wharton, 'Orthoepically', in an orthoepical manner; with correct pronunciation.

Orthoepist (ɔːθōe·pɪst, ɔːθɒ·ɪpɪst). [f. Orthoepy + -IST.] One versed in orthoepy; one who treats of the pronunciation of words.

1756 S. Jones (title) Sheridan Improved. A general pronouncing and explanatory Dictionary of the English Language ... the discordances of true orthoepists corrected. 1861 Pycr. *Amer. Prof. Lan.* VIII. 308 A great disagreement prevails among the orthoepists and grammarians on the subject of syllabication. 1882 (see Orthoepy).

Hence **Orthoepi·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of orthoepists.

1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 101 Attempting to show that formerly *h* was not pronounced in English, and that it was altogether an orthoepic fancy to pronounce it.

Orthoepy (ɔːθōe·pɪ, ɔːθɒ·ɪpɪ). [ad. Gr. ἀρθοέπεια correctness of diction, f. ὀρθοέπ-ης speaking correctly, f. ὀρθό- ORTHO- + ἔπος, ἐπ- word.]

1. That part of grammar which deals with pronunciation; phonology.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 29, I. 298 Parts of Grammar ... Concerning the most convenient marks or sounds for the expression of such names or words; whether by writing, (*Orthography*;) or by speech, *Orthoepy*. 1722 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 32 Orthoepy ... ought to have been reckon'd as a Part of Grammar before Orthography, since Speech precedes Writing. 1789 E. Nares (title) Elements of Orthoepy, containing a Distinct View of the whole Analogy of the English Language. 1830-4 De Quincey *Cæsars* I. Wks. 1862 IX. 11 The grammar and orthoepy of the Latin Language.

2. Correct, accepted, or customary pronunciation.

1773 W. Kenrick (title) A new Dictionary of the English Language: containing not only the explication of words, but likewise their orthoepia or pronunciation in speech.] 1810 Cartwright in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 199 note, Without affording the radical orthoepy of our language. 1879 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. 126, 127 Formerly they regulated their orthography by their orthoepy. 1883 Whitney *Life Lang.* iii. 37 Changes which have altered the whole aspect of our orthoepy and orthography.

Orthogamy, **-glossy**: see Otho-.

Orthognathic (ɔːθɒgnæ·θɪk), *a.* [f. as Orthognathous + -IC.] = Orthognathous.

1890-96 Topp *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1320/1 The front teeth meet at an angle ... instead of being ... in parallel planes, as in those skulls which are termed orthognathic. 1874 Darwin *Descent Man*, v. 167 Their skulls are orthognathic, or not projecting to a lower jaw advancing beyond the vertical line dropped from the forehead.

Orthognathism (ɔːθɒ·gnəθɪz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The condition of being orthognathous.

1874 Darwin *Descent Man*, vi. 201 They are remarkable for ... the delicacy of their features, and the orthognathism of their faces. 1878 A. H. Keane *Ethnol.* iii Progressionism is naturally regarded as characteristic of the lower, orthognathism of the higher races.

Orthognathous (ɔːθɒ·gnəθəs), *a. Ethnol.* [f. Otho- 'straight' + Gr. γνάθ-ος jaw + -OUS; in mod.F. *orthognathe*.] Straight-jawed; having the jaws not projecting beyond the vertical line drawn from the forehead; having a facial angle of about 90°. Said of the skull; also of persons.

1893 in Dungleson *Med. Lex.* 1883 C. Roe *Dent. Cr.* CXIV, 383 No law ... will give to the relative dates of brachycephalous, and dolichocephalous, thick-skulled or thin-skulled, orthognathous or prognathous men. 1887 Thomson *Orig. World* 208 Culture tends to the elevation of the nasal bones, to an orthognathous condition of the jaws. 1887 Tylor *Anthropol.* 60 The European is orthognathous or upright jawed.

† **Orthogon.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 in L. form **orthogonium** and Gr. -γωνιον. [ad. late L. *orthogonium*, neuter of *orthogonius*, a. Gr. ὀρθογώνιος right-angled; so F. *orthogone* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Cf. L. *orthogonalum* a rectangle (Isidore III. xiii. 6).] A right-angled triangle.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid's Geom.* I. 25 An Orthogonion or a rightangled triangle, is a triangle which hath a right angle. 1610 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* II. The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments; your Cylinder for vaulted turrets, and vessel buildings; your Orthogonion and Pyramis, for sharp steeples. 1634 H. Mere *Compleat Cutter* (1676) 20 The Orthogonion what a foundation it is of Trigonometry: every body knows that knows any thing at all in Mathematicks.

Orthogonal (ɔːθɒ·gənəl), *a.* Gram. [a. F. *orthogonal*, f. *orthogone*: see prec. and -AL; and cf. *hexagonal*, etc.] Having or of the nature of a right angle, right-angled (*obs.*); pertaining to or involving right angles; at right angles to something else, or to each other; rectangular.

Orthogonal projection, projection in which the rays are at right angles to the plane of projection. *Orthogonal surfaces*, a series intersecting each of a family of curves at right angles.

1593 Digges *Pantom.* v. Illust. B iij b, Of straight lined angles there are three kindes, the Orthogonall, the Obtuse

and the Acute Angle. *Ibid.*, Echo of those Angles is an Orthogonall or right Angle. 1800 Sessions in *Illustr. Dougl.* 1807–68. 6 ii. Pythagoras's sacrifice after his Geometricall Theorem in finding the squares of an Orthogonall triangular table. 1805 Mortimer *Navigation* 1. (1707) 251 An Orthogonal Line. 1818 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 207 The trajectories in which the angle FMD is a right angle, are called orthogonal trajectories. 1858 Gosse *Crystallogy* 72 If two symmetrical planes intersect at right angles the line in which they cut is called an axis of orthogonal symmetry. 1858 Simmons *Dict. Arithmetic* 61 Orthogonal projections are the only ones which give exact measurements applicable to engineering.

Orthogonally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an orthogonal manner; at right angles.

1671 Dodson *Fluxions* 1. 2. 3. *E* is the fourth proportional to the three *AB*, *BC*, *BD*, orthogonally or in a square from the third. 1684 *Harmony Mundanus Misc.* v. 22 Divide it into 4 Quadrants, with a Diameter, cutting each other in the Center orthogonally. 1727 Bradley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 660 The parallels shall cut the hyperbolic orthogonally. 1861 Maskelyne *Electr.* 4 Maps I. 191 Case of two spheres cutting orthogonally. 1867 R. A. Proctor *Pleiades* *Calc.* 1. 339.

† **Orthogonial**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *orthogōni-us* (see Orthogon) + -al.] = Orthogonal.

1693 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1712) 121 All which refer to Five, as it is the Hypotenusa of the first Orthogonial Triangle, that has its sides including the right Angle, rational. 1660 Cave *Primitive Christ.* iii An orthogonial triangle.

† **Orthogonion**, **-gonium** : see Orthogon.

Orthograph. [f. Orthograph-ic, after *autograph*, *chirograph*, etc.: see -graph.] An orthographic projection or vertical elevation; = Orthography 2 b.

1815 tr. Kaestner *Dict. Math.* i and in mod. Dicts.

Orthographer (*ɔ̇ɹθɒ·grăfəɹ*). [f. Gr. *ὀρθο-γράφ-ος* correct writer (see Orthography) + -er.] One skilled in orthography; one who spells in accordance with accepted usage.

1598 Florio, *Ortographista*, an orographer, or teacher of orthographie. 1599 Minsheu, *Orthograph*, an Orthographer. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. iii. 21 see Ortho-graphy 1c. 1706 Phillips, *Orthographist* or *Orthographer*, one skilled in Orthography. 1732 Mrs. Cockburn *Love Makes a Man* (1760) III. 180 Prince is a remarkable Orthographer, and, unless that Letter [h] is expunged from Johnson's Dictionary, I am afraid we shall not be able to write a line. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 604 The former ... seems nearer to the good orthographer or arithmetician than the latter. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 307 Rapid writer and correct orthographer.

Orthographic (*ɔ̇ɹθɒgrɒ·fik*), *a.* [In sense 1, f. Ortho- 'straight, right' + Gr. *-γραφικός* written, *γραφικός* of or pertaining to writing. In sense 2, f. Orthography + -ic: see -graphic.]

1. Applied to a kind of perspective projection, used in maps, elevations of buildings, etc., in which the point of sight is supposed to be at an infinite distance, so that the rays are parallel.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 840 The Orthographick Projection, by Perpendiculars falling from the respective Points of the Circles of the Sphere, on the Projecting Plain: Such a Projection, if the Plain be the Meridian, Ptolomy called the Analemma. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 56 If the eye be supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, it is called the orthographic projection. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Bridge, Elevation*, the orthographic projection of the front of a bridge, or the vertical plane, parallel to its length. 1868 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 190/3 The orthographic delineation of the skull. 1887 Dawson *Fairies, without Myth.* 12 That mode of projecting a hemisphere or any part of it on a plane is called the orthographic, because if shows the surface as it would be seen straight by parallel lines of sight from an infinite distance.

2. = Orthographical 1.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July, This last is likely to be modified, and to have got through orthographic influence on speech among a generally cultivated 11 people.

Orthographical (*ɔ̇ɹθɒgrɒ·fikăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al: see -ical.]

1. Pertaining to orthography; belonging to correct spelling, or to spelling in general; correct in spelling.

1585 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. x. (Arb.) 172 That I might with better warrant bear vnto me their words, orthographicall or syntaticall, which the learned Grammarians hold readie-made to our hands. *c* 1589 Marl. *Hero & Leander* I. here's not an orthographical jest, I would have sent your Lordship all one this. 1593 Shaks. *Mid. Night's Dr.* v. i. 98 Orthographicall and word-chopping. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ Having rectified some little orthographical mistakes. 1742 Johnson *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 101 The general orthographical contest has long subsisted between etymology and pronunciation. 1867 Mathews (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 3/1 In a majority of the words, orthographical changes have disguised or almost have smothered the radical.

2. = Orthographic 1.

1706 Phillips, *Orthographical Projection of the Sphere*, is a drawing the Surface of a Sphere on a Plain which runs by in the middle; the Eye being vertically plac'd at an infinite distance from one of the Hemispheres. *Ibid.* s. v. *Orthography, Orthographical Section*, in a Profile or Draught, which shows the thickness, breadth, depth and height of any Work, as it would appear, if perpendicularly cut off from the highest to the lowest part of it. 1804 Bonnycastle *Intr. Alg.* II. i. 126 Excellently well skilled in...the orthographical projections.

Orthographically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².]

1. In accordance with correct spelling; in relation to spelling or orthography.

1807 *Vernon Lifer.* 149 I have well not my thesame orthographically. 1820 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 10 When two words of distinct parentage and meaning become orthographically identical, the less usual of the two should be traced back to its original form, and employed in some one of its more ancient but more phonetic spellings. 1847 Cornelius *Mag. Life* 67 They could write orthographically, make smooth periods, and feel the fashions of authorship almost literally at their fingers' ends.

2. On the principle of orthographic projection.

1669 Stourm *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 122 So have you the Sphere Orthographically in Right Lines in the Convex-Sphere. 1833 *Proc. Edw. Assoc. Edward* Wks. 1864 I. 31 The entire northern hemisphere lay beneath me like a chart orthographically projected. 1866 Proctor *Handbk. of Stars* 10 note, The earth viewed from the sun would be seen orthographically projected.

Orthographist (*ɔ̇ɹθɒ·grăfist*). [f. Orthography + -ist.] One versed in orthography.

1646 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Orthographist*, he that professeth or is skilled in Orthographie. 1704 (title) The Expert Orthographist, teaching to write English exactly according to the Doctrine of Sounds. 1882 Sessions *Webster* vii. 238 The orthographists had thickened their oysters more than the orthographies.

Orthographize (*ɔ̇ɹθɒ·grăfaiz*), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

a. Intr. To follow or apply the rules of orthography. *b. trans.* To spell (a word) correctly.

1811 Cobbett, *Orthographize*, to orthographize; to write, or use, upon orthographical principles. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 134 The substitution of a modest letter will certainly not detract from the value of the substitute, but rather orthographize it. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 310 Our amiable Quaker ...does not orthographize over correctly. 1880 Mrs. Whitney *Odd or Even* viii. 279 She had orthographized correctly.

Orthography (*ɔ̇ɹθɒ·grăfi*). Forms: 5–7 *orto-*, 6– *ortho-*, 5–6 *-graf(e*, 6 *-graphe*, 6–7 *-graphie*, 6– *-graphy*, (7 **ortagriphie, authegraphy**). [a. OF. *ortografie* (13th c.), later *ortographie*, mod.F. *orthographie* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *orthographia* (Suet.), a. Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*, n. of quality f. *ὀρθό-γραφ-ος* writing correctly, a correct writer, orthographer, f. *ὀρθό-s* + *-γραφος* that writes, writer: see -graphy. The earlier pronunciation, as in Fr., is shown by the spelling *orto-*.]

1. Correct or proper spelling; spelling according to accepted usage; the way in which words are conventionally written. (By extension) Any mode or system of spelling.

c 1440 *Gen. Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 164 Lete whan seyens ye han devyse, Of ortheigrie, wryttynge, and tunne ortagriphie. 1569 Hewet *Pract. Pleas.* v. (*Percy Soc.*) 20 for all good order to spake directly, And for to wryte by true ortografy. 1570 Pilgr. Introd. 16 For keeping of trewe orthographie. 1572 J. Foxe in *Camb. Transl.* (S. T. S.) 1158 We help vs with words and orthographie. 1582 Stanihurst *Æneis* *Prol.* (Arb.) 13 Although their ignorant pronounce Imperfection, Cosmographie, Ortelgraphie, growing the nearer the more they syllable, yeat that is not there true English pronunciation. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 21 Such lackeys of vtterance, as to speake dout sine tittle, when he should say doubt. 1637 Wilson *Arc. Pleas. Mor.* 803 In our late English Orthography (I know not which manner some write it Whan. 1662 Merton *Colmet. Wks.* (1670) 348 If these Greek Orthographies were of his framing: the hopes of learned might rack'n with him at his Greatness. 1700 Congreve *Lofe* (1717) III. iii. I could care to...the orthography, if I may call bad spelling orthography. 1824 J. Jamieson *Typogr.* I. 340 The singular orthography used in the foregoing legend. 1873 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xvi. 2 Why When we use the word 'orthography', we do not mean a mode of spelling which is true to the pronunciation, but one which is conventionally correct.

b. That part of grammar which treats of the nature and values of letters and of their combination to express sounds and words; the subject of spelling.

1618 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Orthographie*, the art of writing words truely; or words of right, with an e: answe that differeth with the vowell e. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* ii. xiii. § 1. (1622) 348 Orthographie, the second part of Grammar, teaching the Arte of writing. 1644 L. Muggat *Eng. Grama.* ad. 3. I. 20 Orthography teacheth the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

¶ *c.* 1579, an error of some kind for *orthographer*, 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. iii. 21 None to be termed orthographers (Qo. orographers) His words are a very fantastical banquet, just so many strange dishes [*Memo* (1714) read orthographers: *Capell* (1767) conjectured orthographies].

2. Orthographic projection. **b.** A representation in orthographic projection or section; a vertical elevation.

1641 N. Stone *Enchirid. Fortification* 6 Orthographie or Profile. 1664 Evelyn *Architect.* 4 *Architect.* (R.) Orthography, or the exact elevations of the same in front or flank, described to measure upon the former Idea, where all the horizontal lines are parallels. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1800/3 Mr. John Spilbery has finished the Banqueting-house in Whitehall by Orthography, for the sole Printing and Publishing whereof, His Majesty has been pleased to grant him his Royal Licence. 1752 C. Hutton *Bridges* 90 Orthography, the elevation, or front view as seen at an infinite distance. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 384 *Orthography*, or elevation, showing all the parts of a building in true proportion.

Orthology (*ɔ̇ɹθɒ·lŏdʒi*). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὀρθο-λογία* correctness of language, f. *ὀρθόλογος* speaking correctly, f. *ὀρθό-s* + *-λόγος* speaking. So mod. F. *orthologie*.] Correct speaking; that part of grammar which deals with the correct use of words.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* ii. xiii. § 1 (1622) 346 The natural, and so is were the homogeneall parts of grammar be two; orthology, and orthography ...orthology teaching vse the right disposition of names. 1884 A. J. Patterson in *Ir. Addr. Philol. Soc.* 42 The struggle between the respective partisans of 'orthology' and 'analogy'.

So **Orthologer**, **Orthologian** (*ɔ̇ɹθɒ·lŏdʒiăn*), one who speaks correctly, or who treats of the correct use of words; **Orthote·gnost** *a.*, relating to correct speaking.

1844 L. A. J. Monteilhet (title) French Orthologer: or Complete Course of Theory and Practice in the French Language. 1884 A. J. Patterson in *Ir. Addr. Philol. Soc.* 43 Even at the outset of Kastner's career as a 'neologian', there was an opposition on the part of those who called themselves 'orthologians'. 1873 Pearson *Life of Diderot* II. 241 Victims of orthological impropriety.

Orthometric (*ɔ̇ɹθɒmĕ·trik*), *a. Cryst.* [mod. f. Ortho- + Gr. *μέτρον* measure: cf. *isometric*.] Belonging to those systems of crystallization (the isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic) in which the axes are mutually at right angles.

1864 Webster cites Dana.

Orthometry (*ɔ̇ɹθɒ·mĕtri*). *rare.* [f. Ortho- + Gr. *-μετρία* (in comb.) measurement.] The art of correct versification.

1775 *Prose Gram. Eng. Tongue* in *Dict.* p. xlv, Prosody comprises orthoepy ...and orthometry, or the art of making verse. 1893 R. F. Sharpe (title) Orthometry. A treatise on the Art of Versification and the Technicalities of Poetry.

Orthomorphic (*ɔ̇ɹθɒmɔ·fik*), *a. rare.* [f. Ortho- + Gr. *μορφή* form + -ic.]

† 1. *Biol.* (See quots.) Obs.

1866 Beaton & Cox *Encl. Sci. etc.*, (*Orthomorphic*) ...that period in the development of organised beings in which their full perfection is attained, prior to the formation of spermatic and germinal elements. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthomorphic*, term applied to animals which attain their full size before the development of the generative organs.

2. Preserving the true or original shape of infinitesimal parts: applied to a class of map-projections in which small areas retain their correct shapes.

Orthomorphic transformation, or **Orthomorpho·sis** (*Math.*), a functional transformation which expresses the representation of one geometrical plan by another of which the corresponded parts retain their accurate form.

1822 T. Grave (U.S. Coast Survey) *Treatise on Projections* 33 It will be convenient to use the term given by Germain to such projections, and as we shall call them *orthomorphic*. 1832 Gallat *Mech.* XIII. 191 The author (Schwartz) considers the orthomorphic transformation (p. 20 l. 12 of the orthomorphosis) of a square into the infinite half-plane, or into a circle. *Ibid.*, It is easy to deduce the orthomorphosis of the rectangle into a circle. 1900 C. F. Close *Sketch of Map Projections* 10, *Orthomorphic* to conform or conformoidal: to draw the scale in the same in all directions round a point in its immediate neighbourhood. *Ibid.* 13.

† **Orthoneura** (*ɔ̇ɹθɒnjŭ·rə*), *pl.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀρθό-s* Ortho- 'straight' + *νεῦρον* nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a series of prosobranchiate gastropods, in which the commissure to the abdominal or visceral ganglion takes a straight course backwards.

1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 348.

Hence **Orthoneu·ral**, **Orthoneu·rous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the *Orthoneura*.

Orthopædic, **-pedic** (*ɔ̇ɹθɒpī·dik*), *a.* [ad. F. *orthopédique* (Dict. Acad. 1835), f. *orthopédie*: see Orthopædy.] Relating to or concerned with the cure of deformities in children, or of bodily deformities in general.

1840 *Prospectus*, The Royal Orthopædic Hospital for Club Feet, Spinal and other Deformities. 1847 tr. *Duparcque's Improved Rotary Sh* Much benefit is derived from orthopædic means in the latter class of affections. 1859 Mayhew *Upright* ix. 224 A distinguished orthopædic surgeon, Eyleasing, has stated that ninety per cent. of curvatures of the spine...are developed during school-life.

So **Orthope·dical**, **-ped-**, *a.*, = prec.; **Orthope·dics**, **-ped-** = Orthopædy.

1840 Ranking *Suppl. Lancet*, *St. Mildred* 288, It at last came down Plump upon Nick's Orthopedical shoe! 1853 Dunglison *Med. Lexic.*, Orthopædics. 1880 G. H. Tupper *Nourish by Rectum* (1883) 301 Mechanical division...of the highest value in orthopædics. 1900 *Pall. Gaz. Monthly* 101 Hippocrates ...to application to general pathology and general orthopædics.

Orthope·dist, **-pedist**. [f. next: see -ist: cf. mod.F. *orthopédiste*.] One who cures deformities; an orthopædic surgeon.

1833 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Orthopedist*, ...one who practises orthopædia. 1889 tr. *Hugo's Ke the King's Command* I. 2. 20 Let an orthopedist be imagined in the inverse sense.

Orthopædy, **-pedy** (*ɔ̇ɹθɒpīdi*). [ad. F. *orthopédie* (1741 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.L. *orthopædia*, f. Gr. *ὀρθό-s* Ortho- + *παῖδ-* child, *παιδιά* rearing of children.] The curing or correcting of deformities in children, or in persons generally; orthopædic surgery.

1840 *Prospectus of Royal Orthopædic Hospital*, Orthopædy, ...the art of remedying deformities of children. The term is extended to the art of curing distortions in general. 1883 Rossiter *Winter Rest.* viii. 310 There exhibitors lecture on orthopedy ...because they contain cast-iron shoes.

Orthophony, -**pinacoid**, -**al**: see ORTHO-.

† **Orthopnist**, erroneous form for ORTHOPNŒIST; in quots. as *sb.* = an orthopnœic patient.

Orthopnœa (*ɔɹθǫpnī·ə*). *Path.* Also 8-**pnea**. [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀρθόπνοια* in same sense, f. *ὀρθο-* ORTHO- 'upright' + *πνοιή* breathing, breath, *πνέ-ειν* to breathe.] A form of asthma or dyspnœa in which breathing is possible only in an upright position.

1697 *Physical Dict.*, *Orthopnœa*, a weakness of breath by stopping of the lights, that one cannot breath, but lolding his neck upright. 1699 HUME *Sickness & Phil. Trance* XXI. 150 like Bel into an great an Orthopnœa, that she could not, unless erect, breathe. 1800 *Med. Trnl.* VIII. 402 The severe of orthopnœa occurred between nine and eleven o'clock at night precisely. 1859 *Aitken's Sci. Med.* VI. 84 All sufferers and degrees of such disorders, from mere shortness of breath, or somewhat hurried breathing to the most urgent and terrible orthopnœa, or even fatal apnœa.

Orthopnoic (*ɔɹθǫpnōʊ·ik*), *a.* Also 9 -**pnœic**. [ad. L. *orthopnoic-us*, a. Gr. *ὀρθοπνοϊκ-ός* affected with *ὀρθόπνοια*.] Affected with orthopnœa; unable to breathe except in an upright position.

1610 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 320 Others also would . . sticken them in manner of a cruzier unto them that were Orthopnoïcke and Rheumaticke. 1748 tr. *Kempfer Hickory. Persian* 31 From which Thing the Horse becomes orthopnœick. 1859 TODDS *Diphtheria* 39 The orthopnœic affection of which he spoke was not really Malignant Angina.

So † **Orthopnœ'tical** *a.*, † **Orthopnœ'ity**.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 102 To help the Hydropical . . or Orthopnœtical Patients. *Ibid.* 292 The decoction of the seed . . cures orthopnœa, orthopnœity.

† **Orthopny**, bad form for ORTHOPNŒA, perh. assisted by supp. F. *orthopnée*.

1806 in Webster.

Orthoprax (*ɔɹθǫpɹæks*), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as next, in imitation of *orthodox*.] Correct in practice; doing right.

1852 *Lyrics Orthodoxy to Lett. to Scattered* (1856) 190, I know not how I may best convince you that I am orthodox, but . . at least I desire to be orthoprax. . . To be orthoprax, reader, is to do right according to the commandment of the everlasting God, as to be orthodox is to think right.

Orthopraxy (*ɔɹθǫpɹæksi*). *rare.* [f. ORTHO- + Gr. *πρᾶξις* doing, action, performance.]

1. [*after orthodoxy.*] Rightness of action; right-doing, practical righteousness; correct practice.

1852 *Lyrics Orthodoxy to Lett. to Scattered* (1856) 191, I wish there was more orthopraxy in the world. 1859 *Life Alex Henderson* v. 362 Let us have orthopraxy as well as orthodoxy. 1874 F. HALL *Mod. Engl.* iii. 91 What, then, constitutes grammatical orthopraxy?

2. The curative treatment of deformities; orthopædic surgery.

1865 *Reg. Orthopraxy* (1865) 11 Orthopraxy is the legitimate extension of mechanics as applied to therapeutics. 1866 *Lat. Rev.* 420 Why should not 'Orthopraxy' have a representative in the Council of Medical Education?

Orthoprism: see ORTHO-.

Orthopter (*ɔɹθǫptəɹ*). [ad. F. *orthoptère*, f. mod.L. *orthoptera*: see next.] An insect of the order *Orthoptera*.

1880 in OGILVIE.

‖ **Orthoptera** (*ɔɹθǫptərə*), *sb. pl.* *Entom.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of *orthopterus*, f. Gr. *ὀρθό-ς* straight + *πτερόν* wing.] An order of insects, distinguished by more or less coriaceous and usually straight and narrow fore wings, broad longitudinally-folded hind wings, and incomplete metamorphosis; comprising the cockroaches, walking-stick insects, leaf-insects, crickets, grasshoppers, etc.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 310 Orthoptera. . . This Order . . was very judiciously separated . . by De Geer, under the name of *Dermaptera*. . . Its present name was, I believe, assigned to it by Olivier. 1826 STEPH. *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 237 A comparatively small number, such as some of the larger Coleoptera, Orthoptera, &c. exist from six to nine, twelve, and even fifteen months. 1866 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 29 Please tell me whom I can find any account of the auditory organs in the Orthoptera.

b. Rarely in sing. **Orthopteron** = ORTHOPTER.

1880 *Trans. Zool. Soc.* 310 The following remarkable Orthopteron was obtained last year . . by Mr. Kingdon.

Hence **Orthopteral** *a.* = ORTHOPTEROUS; **Orthopteran** *sb.* = ORTHOPTER; *adj.* = ORTHOPTEROUS; **Orthopterist**, a student of *Orthoptera*.

1840 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Orthopterous, Orthoptera*, an order of insects. 1880 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 310 The experienced Orthopterist Herr Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Orthopterology. *rare*—°. [f. ORTHOPTERA + -OLOGY.] That branch of entomology which deals with the *Orthoptera*. So **Orthopterolo'gical** *a.*, belonging to orthopterology; **Orthopterologist**, one versed in orthopterology.

Orthopterous (*ɔɹθǫptərəs*), *a.* [f. ORTHOPTERA + -OUS.] Belonging to the order *Orthoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii. III. 41, I know no orthopterous insect that can be called extremely minute. 1874 *Nat. Rev.* 19 Nov. Sorry The fantastical varieties of orthopterous insects which elevation occasions occur in the forests of Ceylon.

Orthoptic (*ɔɹθǫptik*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. *ὀπτικ-ός* of or pertaining to sight.]

1. *Phys.-anat.* (*adj.* and *sb.*) Name for an opaque disk perforated with three small holes, through one of which the ciliemin looks in taking aim.

1870 *Standard* 11 July 5/3 Some digest has been created amongst the Solder men by a regulation which is to come into force this year prohibiting the use of the 'orthoptic'. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 6/2 Three competitors were using the orthoptic eye-glasses about which there has recently been so much discussion. *Ibid.*, The advantage derived from the use of the orthoptics is that the eyesight is concentrated, and the *orifice* on a side or gun are darkened with great clearness. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 3/3 The use of orthoptics will be forbidden to all competitors to which uniform in ordered to be worn.

2. *Math. Orthoptic locus*: the locus of intersection of tangents to any curve at right angles to each other.

1882 in *Athenæum* 13 June (*Supp.*) "Theory of Orthoptic Loci", by Rev. H. Taylor. 1900 C. TAYLOR *Conics of Orthoptic Loci in Messenger of Math.* XVI. 1 The locus . . may be called its Orthoptic Locus, since at every point thereof the curve subtends or is seen under a right angle.

3. Relating to correct vision.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthoptic training*, a mode of correcting monocular vision produced by squinting, or other defect, by ocular exercises.

Orthopyramid: see ORTHO-.

Orthorhombic (*ɔɹθǫɹǫmbik*), *a. Cryst.* [f. ORTHO- 'right' + RHOMBIC.] Applied to that system of crystalline forms in which the three axes are mutually at right angles and unequal; also called *rectangular*, *prismatic*, *trimetric*, or *orthogeometric*.

1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 116, 325. 1876 GUNNIS *Crystallogr.* 37 There may be three planes of symmetry at right angles. Such crystals belong to the Orthorhombic System. 1880 CLEVELAND POWELL *Atom.* 176, 56 The orthorhombic sulphates of magnesia, zinc, and nickel.

Orthoscope (*ɔɹθǫskǫʊp*). [f. ORTHO- + Gr. *-σκοπος* viewing: see -SCOPE.] a. An instrument for examining the interior of the eye, in which the refraction of the cornea is corrected by a body of water held against it. b. An instrument for drawing projections of the skull.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Orthoscopic (*ɔɹθǫskǫʊpik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Having or producing correct vision; free from, or constructed to correct, optical distortion.

1872 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 68, I beg to refer the reader to my remarks on orthoscopic spectacles. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthoscopic vision*, the appearance of an object which is viewed through a lens or lenses when the surface represents a plane without any curve, spherical aberration being entirely corrected.

Orthose (*ɔɹθǫʊz*). *Min.* [Named 1822 by Haüy, f. Gr. *ὀρθό-ς* right + *-οσις*.] = ORTHOCLASE.

1854 ALLEN *Min. Nomencl.* 28 Common feldspar. . . Orthose, 1868 DANA *Min.* 108, 2. 330.

Orthospermous (*ɔɹθǫspɜɹməs*), *a. Bot.* [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. *σπέρμα* having seeds, f. *σπέρμα* seed.] Having straight seeds or fruits, as certain Umbelliferæ; also said of the seeds.

1832 DUNCAN *Dict. Syn.* s. *ὀρθός* 126 In the Umbelliferæ . . the seeds being sometimes orthospermous in the exterior flowers and cœlospermous in the central flowers. *Ibid.* s.v. (1837) 277 In certain Umbelliferæ the exterior seeds, according to Tausch, are orthospermous.

Orthostade (*ɔɹθǫstēd*). *rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *ὀρθοστάδιον*, f. *ὀρθό-ς* ORTHO- 'upright' + *στάδιον* standing.] A long loose tunic which hung down in straight folds, worn by the ancient Greeks.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Orthosticheus (*ɔɹθǫstikʊs*), *a. Bot.* [f. ORTHO- 'straight, upright' + Gr. *στίχ-ος* row, rank, line + *-ους*.] Characterized by orthostichies.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.*, *Orthosticheus*, straight-ranked.

Orthostichy (*ɔɹθǫstiki*). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-y*.] A vertical row or rank; an arrangement of lateral members (e.g. leaves) inserted on an axis or stem one directly above another.

1859 SEEMANN & DEMP. *Bacchr Bot.* 169 If members are so arranged at different heights on an axis that their median planes coincide, they form a straight row or Orthostichy; generally there are two, three, or more orthostichies on an axial structure. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanerog. & Pteridophytes*, With five or more ranked genuinesses, each of them being opposite to one of the orthostichies of leaves.

Orthostyle: see ORTHO-.

Orthosymmetric (*ɔɹθǫsimɛtɹik*), *a.* [f. ORTHO- + SYMMETRIC.]

1. *Math. Orthogonosymmetric determinant*: a symmetric determinant in which all the constituents in the secondary diagonal, and likewise all those in each of the oblique rows parallel to it, are equal.

Example of an orthogonosymmetric determinant: $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & d \\ c & d & e \end{vmatrix}$

2. *Cryst.* Symmetric about two, or three, axes at right angles to each other; spec. = ORTHOGONOSYMM.

1892 SOLLAS-MIERS *Crystallogr.* § 410 The Orthosymmetric or Orthorhombic system represents the most general case of a crystallographic plane-system referred to rectangular axes (fig. 6) in which the parameters are all different, and the three axes are axes of orthogonosymmetry.

So **Orthosymmetrical** *a.* = prec. 2; **Orthosymmetrically** *adv.*; **Orthosymmetry**.

1880 SORBY *Structure in Meteor. XXI.* 1024 Not being a crystal of any of the orthogonosymmetrical systems. 1892 = *Crystallogr.* § 29 A rhomb is orthosymmetrical, or has diagonals, as a rectangle is to diameters parallel to its sides. *Ibid.*, A face of a crystal or any other plane surface or figure . . symmetrical to two lines perpendicular to each other . . will be said to be orthosymmetrically divided by these lines. 1898 GIBBONY *Crystallogr.* 38 Orthogonal symmetry or orthosymmetry.

‖ **Orthotes** (*ɔɹθǫʊtiz*). [a. Gr. *ὀρθότης* correctness, rightness, f. *ὀρθός* right.] Correctness, propriety.

1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 139 There is among all nations that use Orthotes [ed. 1637 orthoepi] of names which Plato speaketh of. 1800 T. GRANGER *Dis. Logicke* 184 What is the notation, interpretation, origination, true reason, Orthotes, Logos, Etymon, Etymologie of that name?

Orthotomic (*ɔɹθǫʊtǫ·mik*), *a. Math.* [f. Gr. *ὀρθο-* right + *-τομία* cutting (cf. *ὀρθότομ-ος* equally cut) + *-ic*.] Intersecting at right angles.

1837 CATLOW in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* I. 140 The circle cutting at right angles the three given circles, or, as it may be called, the orthotomic circle. 1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 13 Any . . two figures intersecting at right angles, are said . . to be orthotomic.

Orthotomous (*ɔɹθǫʊtəməs*), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] = ORTHOCLASTIC.

1864 WEBSTER cites Dana.

Orthotone (*ɔɹθǫʊtǫʊn*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Pros.* [ad. Gr. *ὀρθότον-ος* having its right or proper accent, f. *ὀρθό-ω* (ORTHO-) + *τόνος* tone, accent.] Having its own accent as an independent word; accented; *spec.* said of a word ordinarily unaccented (as an enclitic or proclitic) when it retains or takes an independent accent. b. *sb.* An orthotone word.

1880 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1892 D. B. MORRIS in *Trans. Oxf. Philol. Soc.* 7 Mar. 21 Enclitics in Homer nearly always follow the first orthotone word of the sentence.

Hence **Orthotone** *v. trans.*, to accent (a word ordinarily unaccented).

1880 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1900 mod. *Philol.*

Orthotonic (*ɔɹθǫʊtǫ·nik*), *a.*[1] *Pros.* [f. as prec. + *-IC*: cf. TONIC.] = prec.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 108 In all other positions the verb is orthotonic, *i.e.* the accent falls on the verb if there is only one verb.

Orthotonic, *a.*[2] *Path.* [f. as next + *-IC*: cf. TONIC.] Affected with orthotonos.

1796 tr. *Kreutzer Diskemp. Horses* 311 An Horse is said to be Orthotonic who is stiff all over his body.

‖ **Orthotonos** (*ɔɹθǫtǫnǫs*). *Path.* Also -us. [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. *τόνος* stretch, strain, sinew.] Spasm in which the body is stretched out straight; a form of tetanus.

1656 tr. *van Zimmern's Cyc. Med.* XIV. 326 Then they also distinguished an orthotonos, when the body was stretched out straight. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthotonos*. 1892 W. OSLER *Princ. Med.* (1901) 104 When the muscles of the back are also involved, there is orthotonos, which is more common than opisthotonos.

Orthotriæna (*ɔɹθǫʊtɹī·ənə*). [f. ORTHO- 'right' + Gr. *τρίαινα* trident.] A triene or tridentate sponge spicule, whose three prongs or cladi project at right angles from the shaft; a simple spicule of the rhabdus type, with three secondary rays at one end, at right angles with the shaft.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 422/1 The spine . . either diverges at right angles with the shaft . . when terminal at right angles as orthotriæne.

Orthotropal (*ɔɹθǫtɹǫʊpăl*), *a. Bot.* [f. as ORTHOTROP-OUS + *-AL*.] = ORTHOTROPOUS.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 423 *Orthotropal*, straight, and having the same direction as the body to which it belongs. 1880 *Standard* 3 Oct. 2/3 Orthotropal ovules, and heretofore determined were the consequences of his conversation.

Orthotropic (*ɔɹθǫtɹǫ·pik*), *a. Bot.* [f. as ORTHOTROP-OUS + *-IC*.] Growing vertically upwards or downwards, as a root or stem.

1880 VINES *Physiol. Plants* 208, 403 Sachs has observed that the young primary shoot of *Tropæolum* major is at first orthotropic. *Ibid.*, The primary shoot of the seedling [of *Lycium*, *q.v.*] is first orthotropic, and radial.

Orthotropism (*ɔɹθǫtǫʊpiz'm*). *Bot.* [f. as next + *-ism*.] The condition of being orthotropic; tendency to grow in a vertical direction, upwards or downwards.

1880 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 62/1 Orthotropism is then solely due to negative geotropism.

Orthotropous (*ɔɹθǫtɹǫʊpəs*), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *orthotrop-us*, a. Gr. type **ὀρθότροπ-ος*, f. *ὀρθο-* straight + *-τροπ-ος* turning, turned + *-ους*. Cf. mod.F. *orthotrope*.] a. Of an ovule: Having the nucleus straight, i. e. not inverted, so that the micropyle is at the end opposite the base: = ATROPOUS. b. Of an embryo: Having the radicle directed towards the hilum: = HOMOTROPOUS.

1832 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 296 The embryo is certainly orthotropous in *Streptocarpus Rexii*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 96, § 6, 276 Orthotropous, or straight ovule, is the simplest but least common species, being that in which the chalaza is at the evident base, and the orifice at the opposite extremity, the whole ovule straight and . . symmetrical. Accordingly it is rare and correspondingly much terms ovules.

Orthotropy (*ɔɹθǫtɹǫʊpi*). *Bot.* [f. Gr. type **ὀρθότροπ-ος*, f. *ὀρθό-ς* + *τρόπος*: see prec.] The condition of being orthotropous.

1848 Lowndes *Introd. Bot.* xxi. 3 It may, on examination of the passage from orthotony to anatropy to evolve] am convinced that the umbilical cord is never subjected to the tendency last

Orthotypous: see Ortho-.

Orthrawin, Orthwart: see Over-.

Ortiard, obs. variant of Orchard.

† **Ortive**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *ortivus* pertaining to rising, f. *ortus* rising, rise. So F. *ortive* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm., 1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. *Astron.* Rising; pertaining to the rising of a heavenly body.

1638 Gellibrand *Variation Magn. Needle* 5 It may likewise be performed by the Amplitude Ortive or Occidentall of the Starre. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* viii. 47 The Ancient Astronomers where to search, commonly called Ortive Latitude. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.*, Ortive or ancient amplitude, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises, and the east point of the horizon, where the horizon and equator intersect.

2. *Arith.* *Numeration ortive*: that part of arithmetic which deals with multiplication, division, involution, and evolution; as arising or derived from *numeration originall*, i.e. numeration (in the mod. sense), addition, and subtraction.

1674 Jones *Arith.* i. i. (1706) 13 Numeration Ortive, which is the Former Species of Numeration Original, and consisteth in two things, *Numeration*, and *Figuration*.

Ortmort, obs. corrupt form of Ortherby.

Ortography: see -graphie.

Ortolan (*ɔ:tŏlăn*). Also 6-8 **ortolane**, ? **ortalan**, **hortulan**; 6, 8 **ortolan**. [In sense 1, a. OF. *hortolan*, *ortolan* gardener (1380, in Godef.), ad. L. *hortulān-us*, f. *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus* garden; in sense 2, a. later F. *ortolan* (Cotgr. 1611 *hortolan*), a. Prov. *ortolan* or It. *ortolano* gardener, because this bird frequents gardens: ad. also L. *hortulānus* adj., of or belonging to the garden.]

† 1. A gardener. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 334 I yiddis my selfe entierly to the will of the most worthie ortolan.

2. A small bird, a species of bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*), found in most European countries, as well as in northern Africa and western Asia, and highly esteemed for its delicate flavour; the garden-bunting. Also called *ortolan bunting*.

1598 Cotgr. *Verses* 9 *Eus., Hermes, Epod.* 3. (1666) 228 Nor Orchans, nor Godwins, nor the rest Of costly names that glorify a Feast. 1680 Wheler *Journ. Greece* i. 87 At Sat on Horseback in Frocks and Hats. c 1754 Pope *Lett.* (1737) I. 144 I love to Meet but Ortolans, and no Women but you. 1768 Graham *Eus., work by Ordinary of Newgate*, Hy., would eat an ortolan for dinner though he begged the guinea that bought it. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 142 The *Ortolan* is a small singing bird...common in France, Italy, and other parts of Europe. It is the epicure's prime favourite. 1891 Ld. Rosebery in *Daily News* 3 July 2/2 The Ortolan is a small singing bird...common in France, Italy, and other parts of Europe. It is the epicure's prime favourite. 1891 Ld. Rosebery in *Daily News* 3 July 2/2 The choicest morsel that you can put before an epicure, and that is an ortolan inside a quail.

1834 Wilson *Birds Pisheries* (1841) II. 53 The ortolan bunting. 1843 Loudon *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 257 The Ortolan Bunting is only a summer visitor to the middle and southern countries of Europe.

b. Applied to American and the West Indies to two other birds somewhat resembling the above, and esteemed as table delicacies, viz. the bobolink or rice-bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), and the green or seven-toed (*Peruana carolina*).

1866 J. Eliot *Hist. Cambridge Inh.* 89 There are also Black-birds, Yellow-tails, Thrushes, and Hedchans, so a stranger like those of the same name among us. 1793 B. Edwards *West Ind.* iv. 32 note, The most delicious bird in the West Indies is the Ortolan or Orchard-bird. It is the *Emberiza* cayennensis of Linnæus, or rice-bird of South Carolina.

† **Ortrow**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 3 **ortruwe**, -truwen, -treuwe, -treu, 3 -trew. [A mixed vbl. sb. of uncert. origin: cf. OE. *ārfæst*, *āryhe* trust, faith.] Distrust, diffidence; suspicion.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Wurdeth wrecched on manere hearde ortruwe for dredd him on hulle. *Ibid.* 73 Ortruwe of egnen selen bitacnet þe manner deadlic. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1021 He bleuh þat he ortruwe þeos ure duren To an of his bruþer deth. c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ire.* xvi Mor hadden gone ortreye vpon hem, þat he...wolde take hym oþ kyngis Lomaund of the lond.

† **Ortrow**, *a.* Obs. [OE. *ortreówe*, *-trýwe*, f. On- privative, 'without' + *trēowe*, *trýwe*, true, faithful, trustworthy.] a. (To OE.) Despairing. b. Distrustful, unbelieving.

c 825 K. Alfred *Oros.* IV. i. § 2 Him ne sohtan wæron ortreówe (MS. C. ortreowe) hwæþer hiis mid mannum ræman mehte. c 1000 Wulfstan *Hom.* xv. (Napier) 72 Wæs to monnum þa ær. ortryme, -treowe] synden gelice ortreowe. c 1200 Ormin 12284 Forr þatt he wærp ortreowe off Crist þurrh sinfull ungleaffenn.

† **Ortrow**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *ortreówian*, *-trýwian* to despair of, f. On- + *trēowian* to trust, believe.]

1. *a. trans.* To despair of; to distrust. b. *intr.* To despair; to be distrustful.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iii. 13 *Tret.* (Gr.) 77 He ortreowde his dihtunge ungehaerscipan. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He ne mid nahwar ortreowian bi godes fulhen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Þe man þe ortreowð godes mildheortnesse, he is dimed to nohe worst on helle.

2. *trans.* To suspect, have a suspicion of.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 380 Þet þet ha ne ortreowe of nenoh þing ortreowli hi him. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1582 Napleis wel me ȝ ortreowde & ne bisette nout in glose. 1580 Wyllie *Nedy.* viii. 11 Gedeon...mette the power of the enemyes that were ortru, and no thing of mischeyfe ortreowden.

† **Ortrowth**, *sb.* Obs. [f. prec. vb. + -th: cf. *trēowþ*, *tryhþ* truth, faith, trust.] Distrust.

c 1200 Ormin 3545 He wass þa healdd ut off all Oretreowþe & wrennesse.

Ortyard, ortyerd, obs. variants of Orchard.

† **Orval**. *Obs. Herb.* [Cf. F. *orvale* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a name given in France to species of Salvia, esp. *S. Clarea* Clary, and *S. pratensis* Meadow Clary (Littré). The connexion between the two senses does not appear.] **a.** = Orpine; b. The herb Clary.

14.. *Stockholm Med. MS.* 1775 (see *Anglia* XXI. 456) Orpyn or Orual (*corpula* mikil). 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Appx., Orual is Orpin. 1658 Phillips, *Orval*, a certain herb otherwise called Clary or Chamepye.

Orvietan (*ɔrvi·ĕtăn*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. F. *orviétan* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.) or It. *orvietano*, f. *Orvieto*, the inventor being a native of Orvieto in Italy.] A composition formerly held to be an antidote against poisons; 'Venice Treacle'. Hence *gen.* and *fig.* An antidote.

1656 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 360 The Orvietan and panace of Lemnia the considerable good to the person discomposed. 1658 Phillips (ed. 3), *Orvietan*, an Alexipharmick Electuary, invented by a Mountebank, who was called Orvietanus. 1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* v. 24 Our Natural Philosophy is our Orvietan against the Fears of Death. 1730 Bucknan *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 120, I have some Gentlemen who esteem'd the Thing...as a sovereign Orvietan or Counter-Poison. 1820 Scott *Kenilw.* xxii. With these drugs will I...compound the true orvietan. *Note*, Orvietan, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison.

Orvieto (*ɔrvi·ē·tō*). [Named from *Orvieto*, a city of central Italy: see prec.] A white wine made near the city of Orvieto.

1880 Blackmore *Mark. Fawn* xxv. (1883) 224 The finest Orvieto...is vulgar in comparison.

Ory (*ō·ri*), *a.*[1] Also 7 orie, 7-9 orey. [f. Ore[1] + -y.] Of the nature of, containing, or resembling ore; metallic.

1566 *Privy Council Acts* II. 242/1 Towres of ory gumbe, ij Orgues. 1626 H. Burton *Israel's Fast* 30 Out of whose Oracle Ruleth the King of England may dig riches Mettals. 1796 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 430 Not deep his ory splendor at all measures the ground. 1872 R. Brash *Calcaire* xxiii. 19 The epsolithum out Davis, known to Tagus' amber ory stream.

Ory, *a.*[2] : see Ore 5.

-ory[1], formerly -orie, a suffix forming *sbs.* originating in ONorm. Fr. and AFr. *-orie* = Central Fr. *-oire*, as in *gloria*, *gloire*, which became the basis for the adaptation of L. words in *-ōria*, and subseq. of these to *-ōrium*, as *victoire*, *offertoire*, *oratoire*, *purgatoire*; these also took in Eng. the form *-orie*, later *-ory*, which thus came to be the normal Eng. repr. of L. *-ōria*, *-ōrium*, F. *-oire*. The most numerous of these are adaptations of L. neuter *sbs.* in *-ōrium*, from adjs. in *-ōrius* (see *-ory*[2]), or formations of the same type. Usually, these denote a place or instrument used in some process, as *crematory*, *directory*, *dormitory*, *factory*, *laboratory*, *lavatory*, *observatory*, *oratory*, *purgatory*, *refectory*, *repository*, *salitatory*, *sudatory*; but occasionally they have other senses, as *auditory*, *promontory*, *territory*. In some learned or technical words the L. form in *-ōrium* is retained; thus *auditorium* is differentiated from *auditory*, *crematorium* is more frequent than *crematory*. In a few words *-ory* is the suffix *-y* added to an agent-noun in *-or*, e.g. *orator-y* (the art of the orator), *rector-y* (the seat of a rector).

-ory[2], formerly -orie, a suffix forming adjs. (whence also *sbs.*), originating in ONF. *-orie*, *-orie*, and repr. (sometimes through OF. *-oir*, *-oire*) L. *-ōri-us*, *-a*, *-um*, itself a compound suffix consisting of the adj. formative *-i-us* added to derivative *sbs.* in *-or* (cf. *terr-is* *tōrr-is*, *cassid-is* *-id-is*), chiefly agent-nouns in *-tor*, *-sor* (see *-or*[3]), but sometimes app. from the cognate ppl. stem in *-t-*, *-s-*; e.g. *accusātōr-i-us*, *amātōr-i-us*, *dīcātōr-i-us*. As to agent-in. in *-or* is possible from every L. vb., as adj. in L. *-tōr-ius*, Eng. *-tor-y* is also always possible, and is often in Eng. use when no corresponding L. adj. is recorded, and even when no agent-n. occurs; thus, we have *compulsory*, *dispensatory*, *illusory*, *persuasory*, without the agent-nouns *compulsor*, etc., and *cursatory*, *hortatory*, *perfunctory*, *predatory*, where the L. verb is not even represented in English. Instead of *-ory*, the Eng. adj. has often the extended form *-orial*, less frequently *-orious*.

Orysl, Orytin, obs. ff. Oriel, Hungrily.

Orysterepe (*ɔrĭstĕrəp*). *Zool.* [a. F. *oryctérope*, ad. mod.L. *Orycteropus* : *-pod-*, f. Gr. *ὀρυκτήρ* digger + *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot. Now usually in L. form.] A mammal of genus *Orycteropus* : = Aardvark.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 398/2 In the *Orycteropus* it (the liver) consists of three lobes. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 122 The oryctéropes have long been confounded with the ant-eaters. There is but one species known, the oryctérope of the Cape. (Two species are now known.)

The **Oryctero-zoöid** (*ɔrĭktĕrōzōɔĭd*), *a.* [*ὀρυκτήρ* + *ζῷον* + *-oid*], resembling the genus *Oryctéropus*.

1892 *Cent. Dict.*, s.v. Orasia.

† **Oryctics**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *ὀρυκτικά* (*-δε*) pertaining to digging or mining: see *-ic* 2.] = Oryctology.

1688 R. V. Tryssa in *Hearne Rem. Jour.* 57 He added that his friend is always to sell his books and buy a quoit, with a view to graduating with honours in Oryctics.

Oryeto-, comb. form of Gr. *ὀρυκτός* dug up (cf. *ὀρύσσειν* things dug up), used in modern compounds (mod.L., Eng., Fr., Ger., etc.), with the sense of 'fossil' or 'mineral': see below.

† **Oryctognostic**, *a.* Obs. [f. Oryctognosy, after Gr. *γνωστικός* in its relation to *γνῶσις* knowledge.] Pertaining or relating to 'oryctognosy'; mineralogical.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* 60n. ed. 2. I. Prel. 13 The second part contains the systematic or oryctognostic collection. 1804 R. Jameson *Mineralogy* I. Introd. 23 The Wernerian oryctognostic system is framed in conformity with the strictest rules of classification. 1833 Tr. Rose *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvii. 402 The crystallisation of Ortez approaches, by its oryctognostic characters, to the former of these formations.

So † **Oryctognostical** *a.* = prec.; † **Oryctognostically** *adv.*

1832 Tr. Rose *Humboldt's Trav.* Introd. 10 The simple fossils which compose the mass of mountains, and of which the names and characters are the object of oryctognostical knowledge. 1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min. Syst.* 37 If One [colour] be oryctognostically considered, pure or accidental with any other, and is called the characteristic colour.

† **Oryctognosy**. *Obs.* [a. F. *oryctognosie* (Littré), f. Orycto- + Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge.] The knowledge of minerals; mineralogy.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* V. 66 Mineralogy might be advantageously substituted for 'Oryctognosie'. 1821 Pinkerton *Petrol.* I. Introd. 32 Werner...in his lectures on Oryctognosy, or the general knowledge of minerals. 1832 Tr. Rose *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 89 Confounding descriptive mineralogy (oryctognosy) with geognosy.

† **Oryctography**. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L., *oryctographia* (Bayer, 1708): see Orycto- and -graphy. Cf. F. *oryctographie* (1771 in Dict. Trévoux).] The description of 'fossils' or minerals; descriptive mineralogy. So † **Oryctographic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to 'oryctography'.

1751 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Oryctography*, is that part of natural history wherein fossils are described. 1811 Pinkerton *Petrol.* I. 93 Fabri, in his oryctographia of Derbyshire, mentions ironstone. 1837 Mantell *Expos. Lect., Oryctographical*, oryctognostical.

Oryctological, *a.* [f. as next + -ical: cf. F. *oryctologique*.] Pertaining or relating to oryctology; mineralogical or palæontological.

1804 J. Farnham *Organic Rem.* I. 22 The oryctological history of...Germany. 1846 J. Baird *Lect. Princ. Agric.* 96, 431 [see A geological, mineral, and oryctological account of the said district having been given.

Oryctologist. [f. as next + -ist.] One versed in oryctology; a mineralogist or palæontologist.

1776 De Saussure in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 132 Impressions or remains of plants...by most ancient and less enlightened oryctologists, supposed to belong to plants actually growing in temperate and cold climates. 1840 R. Mellor *O. F. Sandst.* 260, [cf. p. 301 With which [substances] the oryctologist has still to acquaint himself.

Oryctology. *Now rare.* [mod. f. (F. *oryctologie*, 1742, in Hatz.-Darm.): see Orycto- and -logy.] The science of 'fossils' or things dug out of the earth, either (*a*) inorganic or (*b*) organic; a. the science which deals with the nature and composition of rocks and minerals, mineralogy; b. that department of geology which deals with fossil organic remains, palæontology.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Oryctology*, is the part of physics which treats of fossils.—Under this head comes the doctrine of earths, sulphurs, metals, stones, gems and marbles. 1804 J. Farnham *Organic Rem.* I. 22 To enumerate all the writers on oryctology of this period would be unnecessary. 1840 H. Mellor *O. F. Sandst.* vii. 208, [cf. p. 147 There was almost nothing known at the period of the oryctology of the other rocks. 1848 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 522, I know of no copy of the Oryctology of Missouri in this country.

† **Oryctozoology**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [mod. f. Orycto- + Zoology.] That department of geology which deals with fossil animal remains. So † **Oryctozoological** *a.*

1837 Mantell *Expos. Lect., Oryctozoologia*...oryctozoology. A work was published under this title by Rudwald in 1821. Oryctozoological...oryctozoological.

† **Orycullo**, *obs.* variant of Orl, alike.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Orycullo tre, supra in alibi tre.

Orylogo, Orymal, obs. ff. Horologe, Urinal.

Oryx (*ō·rĭks*). Also 4-7 orix, (4-6 origen, ? *pl.* origes). [a. L. *oryx* (acc. *orygem*), a. Gr. *ὄρυξ*, *ὀρυγ-*: (1) a pickax, (2) a kind of antelope or gazelle, so called from its pointed horns.]

a. The name in ancient Greek and Latin for an antelope of northern Africa, perh. *Oryx leucoryx* or *O. beisa*. In the LXX and Vulgate used to render Heb. *re'ēm* (1611 wild ox, wild bull,

F.F. antelope]; hence occurring in Wyclif, etc. but erroneously identified with some small hibernating animal. b. In *zool. Zool.*, a genus of African antelopes, of large size, with long straight (or slightly curved) pointed horns in both sexes: an antelope of this genus. The South African species is *O. capensis*, the gemsbok.

1562 WYLDE *Dept. xliv.* 3 This is the least that ye cause to smite: yee, and sheep, and the goat, ... gheyere, origen. — *Exo.* 8. 20 The vncleane beste...that is called [with the beaste] 1578 TURNER *Herb. Ep. C. E.* xxvii, Ircle. (MS. Bodl.) If the Oxis eate Thee in Elsewes and is annoyed in the love amongst vncleane beastes, ...he is beate like to a water mowse. 1611 COTGRAVE *Dict.* s.v. These are the Beastes which ye shall eate: Oxen, Sheepe, Goates, Hare, Rose, Eagle, wylde goate, Vulturus, Oxipse and camelion. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Priest.* & *L.* 102 Of this kind be the Oxipes, the only beasts, as some thinke, ...that...have their hoofs growing contrarieties and turning toward the head. 1776 ED. LONDON *Cornish Prod. Mus.* xvi. 141 Of Lilia an oryx is large Horse with beasts in the tails. 1827 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IV. 183 The Caffrarian oryx is an animal of remarkable beauty and vigour. 1876 E. E. FARMER tr. *Verne's Adv. 3 Engl.* & *3 Russ. in C. Kh.* xvii. 173 A band of almost twenty of the species of antelope known as the oryx.

Oryzivorous (*ɒrɪzɪ·vɒrəs*), *a.* [f. mod. L. *oryzivor-us* (f. *oryza*, Gr. *ὄρυζα* rice + *-vorus* devouring) + *-ous*.] Rice-eating, feeding upon rice.

1847 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Os** [1] (*ɒs*). *Anat.* [L., *os*, pl. *ossa*.] The Latin word for bone, occasionally used in Anatomy in the mod.L. senses of particular bones. Such are:

Os cubiti, the head-bone; *os coxæ*, the hip- or haunch-bone; *os sphenoides, basilare*, or *Apollinidis*, the Wedge or U-shaped bone of the tongue; *os transversarium*, the Transverse or hip-bone; *os orbiculare*, the Orbicular bone; *os pubis* = PUBES; *os sacrum* = SACRUM; etc.

1398 TR. BARTHOLOMÆUS *De P. R.* (1495) vi. 72 Three bones ben...bounde towardes the Haunches, and bolne they name and make *Os sacrum*. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Os*, *Os de la hanche*, the third part of *Os Ilium*. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 192 *Os sacrum* is so called from being offered as a victim for its sacrifice. 1749 PHILIPSON *P. Trans.* XLV. 886 The *os sacrum* were plainly separated through the aperture. 1798-9 STELLAR *Midwif.* I. 13 Each *os innominatum* is in infancy composed of three different bones, under the appellation of *os Ilium*, *Ischium*, and *Pubis*. 1820 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 14 The Os Calcis may be known by its large size and oblong figure. *Ibid.* 58 The Os Hyoides...gives support to the tongue.

† **Os** [2] (*ɒs*). *Anat.* [L. *ōs*, pl. *ōra*.] The Latin word for mouth, used in anatomy in naming the mouths or entrances of certain passages: esp. in *os uteri* the mouth or orifice of the uterus; *os uteri externum*, also *os tincæ*, the lower or outer orifice of the utero-cervical canal; *os uteri internum*, the upper and inner end of the same.

1539 *Med. Essays* (Sidney) III. xix. 316, I counsaled her Confessour, and found that the *Os Tincæ* had ... not yielded. 1704-14 SPECTATOR (*Webster*) I. 190 *Os uteri* opened close after. 1830 F. G. THOMAS *Obs. Women* (ed. 3) 25 The changes which the *os* undergoes during pregnancy.

Oa, obs. variant of *Aa*, Ua; see also OAAN.

Oa sce, an illiterate pl. of *O aus* for *O-pen*, OPEN.

Oaage, obs. variant of UAIGE.

Oaan, Oaanna, obs. ff. HOSANNA.

Oaar (*ōˑɑɹ*), *sb.*[1] *Geol.* [ad. Sw. *åsar*, pl. of *ås* ridge (of a roof or hill), a 'ridge' or long hill ridge of uniform height. In Eng. use sometimes *os*, pl. *oars*, but usually *esar* as sing., with pl. *esars*.] A term for certain narrow ridges or mounds of gravel which occur in glaciated regions, the actual origin of which has not been precisely explained.

They are essentially the same as the Asars of Scotland and the *eskers* of Ireland; but they are often much elongated, some examples in Sweden being more than a hundred miles in length. Some American geologists restrict the term to these very elongated and special forms.

1864 H. MILLER *Sch.* & *Schm.* xiv. (1870) 419 There is a wonderful group of what are now termed *asars*, in the immediate neighbourhood of Inverness. ... As *oars*, or gravel hills, the ridge of the boulder clay are of epochs that still live, we may infer that the mysterious *asars* were formed not very long ere the introduction [of man] upon our planet. 1865 *Trans. Highland Agric. Soc.* 429 Oaars and esars, whose conditions of formation were exceptional.

Oaay, variant of OAAY, *Obs.*, a sweet wine.

Oaburow, obs. corrupt f. OFFERING (liver).

Oacheal (*ōəkīˑəl*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὠᾱχε-* (see next) + *-AL*.] Of or relating to the acroteria.

Oacheo- (*ōəkīˑə*), before a vowel **oacha-**, combining form of Gr. *ὠᾱχε-* acroterium; in medical and surgical terms, as **O'acheocele** [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], tumour of the acroteria, cervical hernia. **O'acheolith** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a stony concretion formed in the acroteria (MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1847). **O'acheoplasty** [Gr. *πλαστός* moulded], plastic operation for the restoration of the acroteria (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Oacheoplastic** *a.* (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1852).

1797-1811 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Oscheocele*, in medicine, a kind of hernia, wherein the intestines or omentum descend into the acroteria. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 674 When the abdomen or throat [hernia] has passed into the acroteria it is called a 'cervical hernia,' or 'oscheocele'.

Oacillance (*ɒsɪ·lləns*). [f. L. *oscillant-em*, pr. ppl. of *oscillāre* : see OSCILLATE and *-ANCE*.] An oscillation; a swinging to and fro.

1892 BAILEY *Stories* (ed. 3) xxviii. 368 My heart's pulse now are fixed like oracle to Heaven, ...and all counsel Their varied oscillance (ed. 4, 1898, oscillation).

O'scillancy. [f. as prec. : see *-ANCY*.] = prec.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Oscillancy, a swinging to and fro, a vacillating. 1848 [see prec., 1892].

O'scillant, *a.* [ad. L. *oscillant-em*, pr. ppl. of *oscillāre* : see next.] Oscillating, that oscillates.

1837 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oscillans*...anthers attached...by a very small point opposed towards the middle of their length, so as to be mounted as in equilibrium : oscillant.

Oscillate (*ɒsɪlēˑt*), *v.* [f. L. *oscillāt-*, ppl. stem of *oscillāre* to swing : see *-ATE*[3].]

1. *Intr.* To swing backwards and forwards, like a pendulum; to vibrate; to move to and fro between two points.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) *World. Dict.* s.v. *Oscillation*, If a single Pendulum be suspended between two fixed Cycloids ... so that the String in it oscillates, folds about them, all the Oscillations, however unequal, will be Synchronal by a Wonder-working Motion. 1758 HOWARD *Tactics* 9 *ft.* 19. 28. Move any body...in a pendulum, in one way, and it will continue to oscillate in an arch of the same circle, until the known causes make it rest. 1800 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttonian Th.* 478 There is a certain mean condition, about which our system perpetually oscillates. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (ed. 1858) 107 You look at the waves oscillating hither, thither on the beach. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 120 The magnetic needles oscillated both vertically and horizontally.

b. *Transf.* To move or travel to and fro.

1865 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* iv. 21, Miss Lavinia, oscillating between the kitchen and the opposite room, prepared the dining-table in the latter chamber. 1891 M. COLLS *Double Thread* 316 He spends his time oscillating between Australia and England and then search.

2. *fig.* To fluctuate between two opinions, principles, purposes, etc., each of which is held in succession; to vary between two limits which are reached alternately.

a 1797 BURKE *Powers Parties Private, Libels* Wks. 1877 VI. 362 If they will oscillate backward and forward between power and popularity. 1820 HALLEY *Lect. Orators, Lib.* 140 The language oscillates between bombast and turbot. 1860 HUXLEY *Lect.* & *Add.* 1 Wood i. 13 The temperature of the surface-water oscillates...between 80° and 82°. 1863 DOBELL *Poems* III. 23 Human nature oscillates between good and evil.

3. *trans.* To cause to swing or vibrate to and fro.

1706 BLACKWELL *Conjec.* 61. 58 The Remonstrants, who oscillate the question backwards and forwards till no moral can find out when they mean. 1858 GEORGE GRESSWELL *Life* Lancaster's real skill, oscillated it to its flight, took a flight as extraordinary.

O'scillating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + *-ING*[2].] Swinging or moving to and fro, vibrating.

1725 ERASMUS *Phantoms* 304 If the oscillating Body is not a Globe. 1835 KIRBY *Hab.* & *Inst. Animc.* I. iv. 198 These oscillating plants even their reproductive to different species of animalcules. 1849 *Gilbert's Spirit. Mod.* VI. 211 When the patient's eyes are closed, he may walk in an uncertain oscillating fashion.

b. *spec.* Applied to machines or parts of them characterized by the oscillatory motion of some part or parts, which in other cases are fixed.

Such are *oscillating cylinder*, a cylinder in a steam-engine mounted on trunnions and oscillating through a small arc, so that the piston-rod can follow the movements of the crank; *oscillating engine*, one having an oscillating cylinder; etc.

1820 *Specif. Newsby's Patent* No. 4208, 2 A longitudinal section of the oscillating engine. 1830 *Public Opin.* 28 July 81 The turning gear consists of a small supplemental oscillating cylinder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1360/1 Oscillating steam-engines frequently have oscillating valves working in their trunnions. 1880 *Rep. to Sec. Navy, Prec. Mot. U. S.* 21 A Bevington oscillating mill is used, crushing about 7 tons of ore per day.

Oscillation (*ɒsɪlēˑʃən*). [ad. L. *oscillātiōn-em*, n. of action from *oscillā-re* to swing. Cf. Fr. *oscillation* (1721 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of oscillating; swinging to and fro like that of a pendulum; a periodic movement to and fro, or up and down.

Angular oscillation, gyration. *Axis of oscillation*: see AXIS 5. *Centre of oscillation*: see CENTRE 18.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Oscillation*, a hanging or latining motion, a swinging upon a rope whose ends are tyed to several things. 1713 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. VI. 2 (heading) Of Finding the Centre of Oscillation. 1726 [see OSCILLATE 1]. 1800 IRVINE *Ib.* & *Art* I. 80 Observing the oscillations of a lamp which was hung from the ceiling. 1831 HERSCHEL *Hyperbola* (1850) I. 288. 360 The tides are the consequence of the perpetual oscillation of the waters of the ocean. 1883 LOMMEL-*Ziemlich-Wats* 230 Evidences of the oscillations of land and sea. 1891 B. STEWART *Heat* § 67 The rate...of a watch depends upon the time of oscillation of its balance-wheel.

b. In *Acoustics*, sometimes = vibration; sometimes = BEAT *sb.*[1] 8. *rare.*

2. *fig.* A swaying to and fro between two states, opinions, principles, purposes, etc.; alternating variation, fluctuation, wavering.

1758 MACHEN *Popul.* (1767) I. 21 The most retrograde and progressive movements, with respect to happiness. This sort of oscillation will not probably be obvious to common view. 1829-30 CHAMBERS *Pictorial* (1869) 218 This oscillation of political opinion. 1876 BOWEN *Fed. Essays* 58, ed. 3 There are always oscillations in prices. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *Dr Barry's Primer*, 40 Oscillations and transitions between the related types are by no means rare.

Oscillative (*ɒsɪlətɪv*), *a.* [f. L. *oscillāt-*, ppl. stem of *oscillāre* to OSCILLATE + *-IVE*.] Characterized by oscillating, oscillatory.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 281 This oscillative antagonism between incompatible paradoxes.

Hence **O'scillatively** *adv.*, by means of oscillation (physically, or opinion, etc.).

1831 R. A. *Answer Philosophies* 11, an Bringing your reader to a predetermined conclusion oscillatively.

Oscillator (*ɒsɪlēˑtəɹ*). [AGENT-N. in L. form from L. *oscillāre* to OSCILLATE.]

1. One who oscillates in action or thought.

1839 *Dr Spencer Perry's Acc. Tarpion*, etc. Wks. 1852-3 XV. 207 All others are temporizers, waiters upon occasion and opportunity, compromisers, oscillators.

2. A machine to produce oscillations.

1858 *Newspaper*, Mr. Tesla...claims that he can produce, by means of an instrument called the electrical oscillator, a visionary force capable of causing brilliant lights to burn forth without material connection with an electrical instrument.

† **Oscillatoria** (*ɒsɪlətōˑrɪə*). *Bot.* [mod. L., fem. of **oscillātōrius* : see next and *-ORY*.] A genus of confervoid Algæ, typifying the N.O. *Oscillatiaceæ*, growing in dense slimy tufts, in running or stagnant water, and exhibiting an oscillatory or wavy motion. Also called *Oscillaria*.

1860 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 13 The Oscillatoriæ, are weeds of our fresh or salt waters,...whose thread-like forms twist about like worms.

Hence **Oscillatoriaceous** *a.*, belonging to the Natural Order *Oscillatoriaceæ* : see above.

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 224 Various oscillatoriaceous forms and diatoms.

Oscillatory (*ɒsɪlətərɪ*), *a.* [f. L. type **oscillātōri-us*, f. *oscillāre*, *oscillāt-* to OSCILLATE : see *-ORY*.] Characterized by swinging or moving to and fro like a pendulum.

1728 GAY *Let. to Pierce* (1732) 35, My motions at present ...are much like those of a pendulum or *Os* (so I logically speaking) oscillatory. I swing from Chapel to Hall house, and from house to Chapel or Hall. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* & *B.* iv. xxiii, A gentle oscillatory motion, a sinking and falling. 1833 HENSLOW *Introd.* 24, 369 The prothalia despite the most adverse angles by an oscillatory motion to and fro. 1879 *Pharmac. Pharm. Report* (C. L. 2) Like other movements tending to restore equilibrium, the swinging is motion and oscillatory.

Oscine (*ɒsīn*), *a.* [f. L. *ōscin-*, *ōscēn-* (see next), the end of the word being app. taken as = *-ĭnus* [1].] Of or pertaining to the OSCINES : oscinine.

1883 *Nature* (N. Y.) 29 May, 36/2 *Sturnella magna*...is said to devour the noxious hour-heads of the larvæ of meloe [or] of swaying birds, like the robin. 1889 *Library Mag.* (U. S.) Aug. 57 These liquid bird-pleasures that...have been the same since first an earlier throat was filled with music.

Oscines (*ɒsīnīz*), *sb. pl.* [L. *ōscinēs*, pl. of *ōscen*, *ōscin-*, f. *ob* (Ob-) + *canĕre* to sing.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* The birds from whose notes or voices auguries were taken, e.g. the raven, owl, etc.

1820 BRANDEWIS *Nat. Enchanter* (1870) 32 The Augur having left behind him his Oscines or Prognostic birds. 1856 BLYTH *Glanges, Oscines* are those kind of birds, by whose singing, feeding, noise or voices the Augurs foretold things to come; as the Crow, Pie, Chough.

2. *Ornith.* In some systems of classification, the name of an order or extensive group of birds, the "Song-birds", containing those families of the *Insessores* or Passerine Birds which possess true song-muscles, attached to the extremities of the bronchial semi-rings and forming a complicated and effective vocal apparatus.

Introduced into Ornithology in 1810 by Illiger (Mirbel, in one of the divisions of the *Meromyodi*; also used by Keyserling and Blasius 1840-61, Bp. Sundevall *Tentamen* or *Prolegomena*, Cabanis 1847, Bonaparte 1850-4, Gadow 1893, and other recent naturalists.

1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 168/2 The *Oscines* or true *Passeres*...a group in which the vocal organs attain the greatest perfection. 1890 — *Dict. Birds* Introd. 113 This we reach the true Oscines, the last and highest group of Birds, and one which...is in very hand to subdivide. *Ibid.* s.v. *Ipswich* 940 Most of the Oscines seem to possess five or seven pairs of syringeal muscles.

Hence **O'scinine** (*-əin*), † **Osci'nian** *adjs.*, belonging to the *Oscines*.

1856 BONAPARTE *Consp. Birds* Introd. 66 In all those species he found the vocal organs to differ essentially in structure from those of other Birds of the Old World, which we now call Picarian, or, to be still more precise, Oscinine [1889 in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 251/2 Oscinian]. *Ibid.* 95 The other families forming Swainson's Scansorial Passerines are not Oscinine [*Encycl. Brit.* 40 Oscinian], nor all even Passerine.

Oscitance (*ɒsɪtăns*). [f. as OSCITANT : see *-ANCE*.] Yawning; failure to be alert, inattention.

1658 PHYLLYPOTT *Holy Transp.* (1861) 227 A human infirmity, a true peculiar, that will not dispense With the least carelessness, nay Carelessness. 1847 HALLIWELL *Pioneer of Reign* iv. 32 The negligence or carelessness of these Commissioners.

Oscitancy (*ɒsɪtănsɪ*). [f. as prec. : see *-ANCY*.]

1. Drowsiness, such as is manifested by yawning; dullness, indolence; negligence, inattention.

1613 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* 118 Teaching their governors in the congregation to fall to the exercise, but with such carelessnesse (*grounded* Ordinarily), and gaping drowsinesse, that they regard not what is spoken. a 1620 J. DOUGE *Intl. Serm.* (1622) 34 An ordinarie of spirit. 1658 W. BOSTON *Hth. Amend.* iv. 1 judge it rather the Heathens carelessness, and supine negligence. 1683 CHESTER *Touch* ii. 174 How, whose wishing eye, dead slumbering oscitancy upon the bread. 1900 F. HALL in *Modern Th.* V. 19 Feb. 161/2 That they all went astray owing to a carelessness or oscitancy is clearly beyond belief.

b. (With *pl.*) An instance or example of this.
1677 R. Cox *Palæol. Chron.* ii. ii. § 200 Bishop Usher roundly censures this as an Oscitancy in Him. **1780** *Gent. Mag.* LII. 304 The uncleanness of Mr. Wharton...is certainly deserving reprehension.

2. Yawning; gaping with sleepiness; oscitance.
1919 *Entertainer* No. 2. 15 In the case of Onslowes, where one Person has succeeded or dilated his Jaws, he has set the whole Company into the same Posture. **1820–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 332 The particular kind of disobedience...being called, oscitancy, yawning, or gaping.

Oscitant (*ɒ·sĭtănt*), *a.* *Now rare or Obs.* [ad. L. *oscitant-em*, pr. pple. of *oscitāre* to gape, yawn: see OSCITATE and -ANT. Cf. F. *oscitant* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Gaping from drowsiness, yawning; hence, drowsy, dull, indolent, negligent.
1649 J. King *David's Sinner* 18 They thinke it too long a while for us short o life, they grown oscitant, and will growne soon. **1657** *Weed for Away in Hard. Misc.* (1745) V. 331 An oscitant and universal Kind of Deportment in all Mercenary publick Affairs. **1690** Boyle *Chr. Virtuoso* i. 16 Perfunctory looks of Oscitant or Unskilful Beholders. **1809** Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 321 Southey, who has been my corrector, has been strangely oscitant, or...has not understood the sentence.
Hence **O·scitantly** *adv.*, drowsily, indolently.
1659 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) p. iii. Which those drowsie Noddies over the Letter of the Scripture have very oscitantly collected. **1658** Fuller *E. India & P.* 231 These busy Tenets of Mandlsl, who upbraid the slothful and oscitantly idle.

† **O·scitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *oscitāre* to open (as a mouth), also *-dē* to gape, yawn, f. *ōs* mouth + *citāre* to move, actuate.] *intr.* To yawn or gape from drowsiness.
1623 Cockeram, *Oscitate*, to yawne, to gape for want of sleepe. **1706** Phillips, *To Yawn*, to gape; to oscitate.

Oscitation (*ɒsĭtē·ʃən*). [ad. L. *oscitātion-em*, n. of action f. *oscitāre*: see prec.]
1. The action of yawning or gaping from drowsiness. *Also fig.*
1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* xxxvii. 88 b, *Oscitacio* is the latyn worde. ...In englysshe it is named oscitacion, yeanyng, or gapynge. **1623** Cockeram *Vanity of Man* 162 As to Oscitation or yawnings when one hold our mouth long. **1787** *Winter* xi. iv. 188 The Ladies, after much oscitation, declared they did not understand. **1827** Pettigrew *Man. Dr. Latham* III. 184 The paroxysm came on at six o'clock in the evening with great oscitation.
2. The condition or fact of being drowsy, listless, inattentive, or negligent; an instance of inattention or negligence.
1638 Baxter *Glasgow, Cacothelias*, ...negligence or tillnesse. **1657** Bentley *Epist. Exercitatio* Wks. 1836 II. 202 To a mere imitation of our Schollars, and of Scaliger, that gained after him. **1743–50** Mrs. Carter, etc. *Lett. to/ell* 45 These tiresome fits of inclination, and pretences of business more than a necessary relaxation to the mind. **1869** J. W. Hanson *Apost. Success.* (1883) 158 The natural oscitation on the part of individuals in the matter of rigorous adherence to admitted principles.

Oscnode (*ɒ·skĭnōd*). *Geom.* [f. Osc(ULATE + Node.] A node of a plane curve where the two branches have a contact of a higher order.
1859 Cayley *Wks.* II. 26 The osnode is a double point which is a point of osculation or mere of the branches through it. **1873** Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* 102 Three nodes may coincide at commodore points of a curve of finite curvature giving rise not to a triple point but to the singularity called an osnode, that is to find an osculation or three-point contact of the branches of the curve.

Osculs, *pl.* of Osculum.

O·sculable, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *osculārī* to kiss + -ABLE.] Capable of being kissed.
1853 *Weekly Gaz.* 1 Dec. 2/1 The tangible, way, osculable, Kiss may you...save the loveable Mistress.

Osculant (*ɒ·skĭulănt*), *a.* [ad. L. *osculant-em*, pr. pple. of *osculārī* to kiss.]
1. Kissing. *rare.*
1710 tr. *mod. Dicts.*
2. Situated between and connecting two things; intermediate; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* applied to two species, genera, or families, that are united by some common character, and to an intermediate species, genus, or group, which unites in itself the characters of two groups.
[**1889** W. S. *MacLeay Horæ Entomologicæ* 31 These genera I propose to call *osculantia*, from their occurring as it were at the point where the circles touch one another.]
1840 Kidd & St. *Animal.* IV. 234 The interval seems...to osculate between brother and sister. *Ibid.* 381 They may form an osculant group, partly winged and partly apterous. **1873** G. Henslow *Th. Darwin.* i. 7 Forms...connecting to other forms hitherto well distinguished as osculant or intercalary forms as they are called.

Oscular (*ɒ·skĭulăɹ*), *a.* [f. L. type *osculāris* (used in med.L.), f. *osculum* little mouth, pretty mouth, kiss: see -AR.]
1. Of or belonging to the mouth or to kissing.
Osculor muscle (*musculus osculatorius*), the orbicularis *oris* or sphincter muscle of the lips, the kissing muscle.
1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 870 Neither let inflammation and that ocular lip of theirs. **1832** W. K. Wishaw *tr. Wiedemeyer's Cadet* (1833) 348 Who smiled upon all—though the traps a the sweetest Countenance of peculiar muscle for Peter. **1852** S. Morris *Cervantes* 100 They had...imitated each osculatorious upon Rebel, both verbal and ocular.
2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the osculum of a tape-worm, or of a sponge.
1882 P. M. Duncan *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XLV. 320 The ocular processes are short, massive, differently directed. **1887** Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 420/1 In the sponge ...the function of the ocular spicules is evidently demonstrated.
3. *Math.* Pertaining to a higher order of contact than the first (cf. Osculate 4).
Osculor line, a singularity of a surface, consisting of a straight line which lies upon the surface throughout its whole length, and everywhere in the more tangent-plane; the section of the surface by this plane consisting this line three times.
1869 Cayley *Wks.* VI. 332 The tangent plane osculating the...osculor line may be termed ...an osculor tangent plane.

† **Osculary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *oscul-um* kiss + -ARY.] Something to be kissed: see Osculatory 2b.
1537 Leyland *Serm. before Comm.* B1/b, Some brought forth Harnessyes for handlers of religion,...some oscularies for Kysses.

Osculate (*ɒ·skĭulēt*), *a.* [f. L. *oscul-um* + -ATE.] Furnished with oscula: see Osculum 3.
1833 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Osculatus*, having wall-marked little mouths or suckers, as the *Tænia osculata*: osculate.

Osculate (*ɒ·skĭulēt*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *osculārī* to kiss, f. *osculum* little mouth, kiss.]
1. *trans.* To kiss, salute with contact of the lips; *rare.* To kiss each other. *rare.*
1656 Blount *Glossogr., Osculate*, to kiss, to bow humbly, to kneeling. **1873** *St. Paul's Mag.* Mar. 259 Profoundly symbols...they...mutter, nod, osculate.
2. *trans.* To bring into close contact or union.
1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* ii. § 12 The two main Branches of the Latex both meeting, and being surprized together, are thus forced into one round and tubular Trunk.
3. *intr.* To come into close contact or union; to have close contact with each other, to come together. In *Nat. Hist.* To have contact through an intermediate species or genus (cf. Osculant).
1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 180 You may...cause the Blood-Vessels to osculate, or join together, so that the Wound may be closed in its whole Length. **1849** F. W. Newman *Text* vi. 109 Though in their higher developments the Sciences osculate, yet on the human mind their laws are quite independent. **1848** Phil. *Trans. Roy. Soc.* CXXXVIII. IV. 431 Circulating in separate points with the deepest impulses of the age. **1888** Lad. *Hom. in Age.* 409/1 To show how these contrasts crossed, overlayed, and reacted upon each other.
4. *Math. transv.* To have contact of a higher order with, esp. the highest contact possible for two loci; to have three or more coincident points in common with; *intr.* (*for refl.*) to osculate each other: as two curves, two surfaces, or a surface and a curve.
1727–41 Chambers *Cycl. s.v. Osculum*, A circle described on the point *C*, as a centre, ...with the radius of the evolute *AC*, is said to osculate, kiss, the curve described by evolution, in *A*; which point *A* is called by the inventor Huygens, the osculum of the curve. **1841** J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* ii. 32 Two surfaces osculate at a point when they have a common tangent plane. **1865** Leybourn *Curiosities Prop. Curves*, 184 Three of the four points of intersection of the conics lie indefinitely near to one another, and may be said to coincide in the point *A*; and the conics are said to osculate at the point *A*. **1898** Lewis *Conval. Geom.* 206 ¶ 408 Contact of the third order is...all that two conics can have, and then they are said to osculate one another. ...In general one curve osculates another when it has the highest possible order of contact with the second curve.
Hence **O·sculating** *ppl. a.*, usually in sense 4, as *osculating circle, curve, plane, sphere*, etc.
1816 [*Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 126 This circle, called the *osculating circle*, will be the limit of all the others. **1841** J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* ii. 4 The surface in the direction of that farwill be more closely to the osculating sphere. **1869** *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 1 Lord Granville ...is, as it were, to use a mathematical metaphor, an osculating plane to all the different shades of aristocratic and cultivated liberalism. **1879** Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 8 The plane of the curvature on each side of any point of a torsuous curve ... the *Osculating Plane* of the curve at that point.

Osculation (*ɒskĭulē·ʃən*). [ad. L. *osculātiōn-em*, n. of action from *osculārī* to kiss, Osculate. So F. *osculation* (1588 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]
1. The action of kissing, a kiss.
1658 Phillips, *Osculation*, a kissing or imbracing. **1719** tr. *Fancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. ii. iv. 164 This Ceremony of Christian-worshippers is such as Hosius. **1855** Thackeray *Newcomes* I. xxiii. 220 If osculation is a mark of love, surely Miss Mack is the best of workers. **1898** —*Virginia.* (1899) I. 302 And how, I suppose, fellow osculations between the sisters.
1883 *Nat. Tim.* 15 Dec. 7/2/1 Promiscuous osculation is the best thing he knows of.
2. Close contact: **a.** in general sense. **b.** *Anat.* The natural contact of bloodvessels. **c.** *Geom.* Contact of a higher order; the fact of touching at three or more coincident points: see Osculate v. 4.
1669 W. Holder *Method. Lexic.* 120 The osculation of the vessels of the vessels. **1671** Grew *Anat. Plants* ii. § 12 Those Osculations of the Ligneous Body, and of the interposition of the Insertions of the Cortical, are not to be observ'd by the transverse cut of the Root. **1798** Fenn & Cawood *Lines of Triangles* i. 10 In *Anal. Parabola*, No 1 Circles Join in osculation, verses 1. **1816** tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 138 Called the contact of osculation. **1858** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 52 Formation of ring or lenticle of osculation of limbs. **1880** Pierce *Oreg. Geog.* 22 An *Ara* there any points of osculation between the languages of these three great distinct families?

Osculatory (*ɒ·skĭulătĕɹi*), *a.* [ad. med.L. *osculātōri-um* tablet to be kissed during Mass, f. ppl. stem of *osculārī* to kiss: see Osculate n. and -ory 1.] A painted, stamped, or carved representation of Christ or the Virgin, formerly kissed by the priest and people during Mass.
1563 Brem *Eccl. Laws* I. 161 The archbishops shall find at their own charge...a vessel for the blessed wyne, an osculatory, a candlestick for the taper at Easter. *Ibid.* II. 130 The osculatory was a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ, or the blessed virgin, or some other of the saints, which after the consecration of the elements in the eucharist, the priest first kissed himself, and then delivered it to the people for the same purpose. **1880–3** Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1016.

Osculatory (*ɒ·skĭulătĕɹi*), *a.* [ad. L. type **osculātōri-us* (see prec.), f. ppl. stem of *osculārī* to kiss: see -ory 2.]
1. Of, belonging to, or characterized by kissing.
1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxiv. The two ladies went through the osculatory ceremony. **1881** Lt. Dodgson in *19th Cent.* No. 58. 849 It must be an osculatory process were sealed they sprinkle.
2. *Math.* Osculating; of or belonging to osculation or the osculating circle.
1733 Cheyne *Corr. Lady. Rapp.* 2.v. *Curvature*, Called the *circle of curvature*...also called, especially by foreign mathematicians, the osculatory circle. **1798** Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v., In a circle, all the Osculatory radii are equal, being the common radius of the circle. *Ibid.*, Osculatory *Point*, the Osculatrix, or point of contact between a curve and its Osculatory circle.

Osculatrix (*ɒskĭulē·trĭks*). [mod.L., fem. of **osculātor*, agent-n. from *osculārī* to kiss, Osculate.] (See quot.)
1854 in Webster. **1888** Baker & Cox *Dict. Sci. etc., Involuteids Osculatrix*, the developable surface generated by the tangents of a sinuplane curve. Every tangent plane of the surface is an osculating plane of the curve.

Osculе (*ɒ·skĭulē*). [ad. L. *osculum*, dim. of *ōs* mouth.] A small mouth or mouth-like aperture or pore; *spec.* = Osculum 3.
Field osculе or *osculum*, a pseudostome of a sponge.
1859–6 Trans *Cycl. Anat.* I. 42 By injecting milk into its gastric cavity (of *Echinorhynchus*) the osculi in its anus, and their canales can be rendered visible. **1868** Dana *Zoöph.* (1846) 642 In other species the polyps are wholly connulike, and leave only a small polygonal pore or osculе, marking their position. **1887** Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 426/1 While in some species the original osculе is lost, in others secondary independent openings, designated like osculi, are added.

Oscull-ferous, *a.* [f. L. *oscul-um* + -FEROUS.] Bearing or furnished with oscules or osculi.
In recent Dicts.

Oscul-inflexion (*ɒskĭulĭnflĕ·kʃən*). *Geom.* [f. *oscul(ation* + *inflexion.*] *Point of oscul-inflexion*: a point of inflexion on one branch of a curve, at which it osculates another branch.
1873 Williamson *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 3) xvii. 142 The origin in this case is a double cusp, and is also a point of inflexion on one branch. Such a point is called a point of oscul-inflexion by Cramer.

‖ **Osculum** (*ɒ·skĭulŏm*). Plural **-a.** [L. dim. of *ōs* mouth.]
1. A kiss. *Osculum pacis*, the kiss of peace.
1620 Danæus *Why Ireland*, xxi. (1631) 32 The Kael gave unto each of them *osculum pacis*. **1708** Phillips, *Osculum*, a little Mouth: also a Kiss. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl. s.v.*, Anciently it was a custom in the church, that in the celebration of mass ...the people kissed each other, which was called *osculum pacis*.
† **2.** *Math.* = Point of osculation. *Obs.*
1727–41 [see Osculate v. 4].
3. *Zool.* **a.** A mouth or principal exhalant aperture or "flue" of a sponge: see quot. 1887. **b.** Sometimes applied to the pit-like suckers on the head of a tape-worm by which it attaches itself.
1742–52 Chambers *Cycl.*, Oscula, in anatomy, a term used for ...the orifices, or openings of the lesser vessels. **1841** J. G. Wallbaum in *Shaubenberg's Arabia. Weegel.* II. 2 The oscula or orifices of the excretory ducts are very conspicuous on this membrane. **1857** Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animals* iii. 114 The working of the flagella of the endodermic cells causes the water contained in the gastric cavity to flow out of the osculum. **1887** Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 426/2 [A simple sponge] is a hollow vesicle not closed at the lower end, by which it is attached, opening above by a comparatively large aperture, the osculum or vent, and at the sides by numerous smaller apertures or pores which perforate the wall.

Oscurantist, variant of Obscurantist, after It. *oscurantista.*
1890 Mahl. Pollen *At Home & Abr.* (1892) 229 The followers of the Oscurantist Sect has shown itself more and more plainly in Rome.

Oscurtis (= *actuarii*): see Ostium.

Ose, obs. form of Ooze.

-ose [1, a suffix representing Latin *-ōsus*, forming adjs. from substantives, with the meaning 'full of', 'abounding in'; e.g. *anno-ōsus* full of years, *glōri-ōsus* scrooning, *opŭl-ōsus* rich, *pecūni-ōsus* moneyed, *religi-ōsus* scrupulous. As a living suffix *-ose* came down to OF. as *-ous, -eus*, later *-eux, -euse*, AF. and Eng. *-ous* (ME. also *-ouse*), which survives with pronunciation (*-oz*). But from the 15th c. onward there was a tendency to alter *-ous* words to *-ose* after L., as seen in such forms as *ambitiose, glorieuse, malitiose, pompose, virtuose, zelose.* None of these displaced the earlier forms in *-ous*; but a few words formed directly from L. from the

13th c. onward have taken their place in the language, as *hellénos, glúkos* (1438 tr.), *ákoitos, nárkosis, narkósai* (1766 tr.), *ithónē* (1818 tr.), *gnomónikos, plásmos* (1828 tr.). In a few cases *-ose* and *-ōse* forms are both in use, e.g. *acetose, acetóse, adenose, adénose*, these in *-ose* being more technical. Originally these words have the stress on the suffix, *fau'se, sucro'se*, but this is not always maintained to more recent usage, esp. in words of more than two syllables. Names of state from these suffs. as from those in *-ose*, end in *-osity*: *glúcosity, narkosity*.

-ose[1], *Chem.*, a suffix originating in the ending of the word *glucose*, and employed in forming the names of the related carbo-hydrates, *saccharose* and *cellulose*, with the isomers of these three, as *dextrose, levulose, dambose, galactose, mannitose*; *lactose, maltose, melezitose, melibiose, sucrose, cymanthrose, trehalose*; *amylose*, etc.

These formations are due to the French chemists, and the earlier of them appeared first in Fr. words. *Glucose* was so named by the committee of the *Académie des Sciences* (Thénard, Gay-Lussac, Biot, Dumas), who reported in July 1838 upon the memoirs of Dubrunfaut: 'Il semble que le sucre de canne, celui d'amidon, celui de diabètes, et celui de miel ...contiennent un seul corps, une sous-permanente d'oxygène glucose. (Mots: *glucose* [*glycose*, 1838 *mucose*, *the Sucre*.' *Complete Scientific* VII. 108 (1838). Glucose was thus merely a falsified representation of the Gr. word *glukus* 'sweet, sweet wine, sweetness', with *o* for *u* and *-ose* for *-us*. Liebig's assumption that the name was derived from *glukus* sweet, in accordance with which he assigned to *sucre* it to *glucose*, was thus historically erroneous.) The name *cellulose* was given by Braconnot, Pelouze, and Dumas, in reporting upon the researches of Payen, 14 Jan. 1839: 'Nous offrons, il y a deux ans, à nos lecteurs, la découverte d'une substance particulière, qui est le plus abondant des produits organiques ...Nous avons proposé le nom de cellulose pour désigner cette substance, qui constitue le tissu propre de tous les végétaux, et qui constitue le squelette fibreux de leurs différents organes.' *C. R.* VIII. 51 (1839). *Cellulose* was thus formed on *cellule*, but there is no evidence that its inventors thought of it as, adj. 'cellulose' and app. the ending *-ose* was given simply to match *glucose*. It appears from other statements that the actual author of *glucose*, and presumably also of *cellulose*, was Dumas, the *rapporteur* of the committee. The ending *-ose* was soon extended: *composition of Lamoglucose* (Berthelot) and *dextroglucose* (Kekulé) gave *levulose* and *dextrose*, and the forms *lactose, maltose*, etc. followed.

Osed, osot, var. OSIER, *Obs.*, kind of cloth.

Osel‡, obs. form of OUSEL. **Osen-bregus, -berig,** obs. var. OSNABURG, kind of linen.

† Osey. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **osey**(e, 4- 6 **osay**, 5 **oseye**, 5-7 **osey**(e. [= OF. *Aseaye* incl. *AS.Leechdoms* Alsace.] A sweet French wine, *vin d'Auxay*, wine of Alsace.

1378 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 191 Good wyf of Gaddeyne, And wyf of Osey [*v.r.* ossey]. B. Prol. 208 whose wyf of Oseye[.] 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2 *Osay and alquitras*, and other wynes. Rymyth wyne and Rochelle, chiefe was never. 1438 *Pol. Poems Doddo* II. 183 Here lords hathe ryde, wyne, osey, sese, and grapes. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* x. (1870) 253 Also there bein wynes, as ... lasserde, osey, rumney. 1589 MARPRELATE *Reg. Humanych* (1843) 115 To hasten the same trich like Osaey.

Osia'drian. [f. personal name *Osiander* (see Gr.I. + -IAN.] One of the section of German Protestants in the 16th c. who adopted the opinion of Andreas Hosemann (latinized *Osiander*, 1498-1552), that the Atonement of Christ was wrought by the power of His divine and not of His human nature. (Also *attrib.*) Also **Osia'drist.**

1581 G. MARTIN *Osiand.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* (Parker Soc.) 29 Books and the Osiandrians and Sacramentaries against Turbus the false translations. 1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 111 An error of the Osiandrians. 1597-41 CALDERWOOD *Conf.* x. (1. Osiandrians were much among the Germanes, as held the opinion of Luther and Calvin with regard to this life; and that of Osiander, with regard to the other. 1880-3 SCHAFF-HERZOG *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1071 Hermannsburg ...seceded into the Church's last controversy. 1885 St. *Stephen's Rev. Hist.* 1368 C. viii. v. ... after The Lutherans ...desired the Duke of Saxony to assemble a Synod against the Sacramentarians, the Adiaphorists, the Synergists, and the Osiandrians. It was assembled at Jena in 1580. 1887 POPE *Read Provence* I. (1889) 80 The Roman Catholics ...regarded the Lutherans as 'declare their divorce from the ... Osiandrists and others external to the Confession of Augsburg.'

† Osiarde. *Obs. rare.* [Related to OSIER.]

1350 PALSGR. 290/1 *Osiarde*, a place where ozyliers grow, *osiayre*.

† O'sida, obs. variant of ASTER.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 113 Pat draw hem o ryuht. **Osie,** obs. form of OUSY.

Osier (*ōʻzhiər*, *ōʻziər*), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4 **ozyer**, 5 **ozere**, **ozyar**, **ozyer**(e, **ozyare**, **ozyer**, 6 **ozour**, 6-7 **oziar**, **o, oyster**, **ozior**, 6- **ozier**, **-oize**. *β.* *dial.* 6 **oisoor**, **oaiser**, 7 **oesyer**. [*a. F. osier* (1388 c. in Littré); app. related to 9th c. L. *ansāria*, *ansāria* 'willow-bed' (in *Polyptique* of Irminon), of which the Fr. repr. would be *ausière*.]

1. A species of willow (*Salix viminalis*), the tough pliant branches of which are especially used in basket-work; also applied to other species used for the same purpose, notably the golden, purple, and violet willows; one of the shoots of a willow.

a. *AS. Acts* xxvii. Hine hedh wæned of ozeren, 7 fyrde, And 7 fæstede al with tren ryrde. 1466 LYDG. *De Casib. Pilpr.* xxxvi. The smale ozyers, here and yonder, To-broke thonne, and wonge mynsher. 1497 tr. *Ancient Gardening in Eng.* (1899) 14 (For Sugges ...Anti[mon] ozyers). 1688 *Nov. Kingdom Rec.* III. 240 For a bundle of ozyers. 1578 R. SCOT *Hop-Gard.* (1578) 40 Exactly three other you must cut them ... as you see an Osyer bear out. 1842 PENNANT *Hunt & Pearl.* III. 180, 214 Who will make a shift of an osier? 1880 FLORENCE *Anchil.* C.D. That Basket of Osiers. 1908 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 21 Sept., We began to ascend Mount Cenis ... carried in little seats of twisted osiers, fixed upon poles upon men's shoulders. 1892 LEVERS *Eugene A.* I. 1. A brook, fringed with osier and fennel and luxuriant pellitory. 1894 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 178 The poplars and osiers of the marshy level.

b. 1572 *Northingtonshire Rec.* IV. 244 The assthers by Wylford Furrons. 1894 *Daily Chron.* 30 The young tip of the sandpiper.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of, belonging to, or made of osiers; covered with osiers.

1576 LITE *Dodoens* v. lxiv. 609 The osathers ...eil seize and whistle ryke Osier withies. 1622 WALTON *Angler* xi. 211 If the Sun's scorching heat Makes our bodies swelter, To an Osier hedge we go: For a friendly shelter. 1705 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 307 There, three and three, with osier bands we tie it. c1720 SERVINGTON *Edgcote* viii. 18 Oy let'ning Chorwell's osier banks rustle'd. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. With a small osier basket to receive plants. 1839 POSTE *Poems* (1889) II. 31 His beaming lance and osier shield.

† **b.** *fig.* Osier-like, pliable, pliant. *Obs.*

c1600 FULKE *Matthew* (1640) D. 573 Typical and osier assthers, liable to be bent on either side.

3. *Comb.*, as *osier-tree, -willow*; *osier-bordered, -fringed, -waters* adjs.; **osier-ait, -isle,** a small islet in a river overgrown with osiers; **osier-bed, -holt,** a place where osiers are grown for basket-making; **osier-coloured** *a.*, smelling of osiers; **osier-peeler,** a machine for stripping the bark from willow-wands; **osier-wattled,** wattled or interwoven with osiers.

1587 G. WHETE *Lullabie* 4 Nor., They crossed every night in the same bark. 1599 POOR *Diella* xxv. 333 We made the osier-fringed bank our bed. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 272 Several species are commonly called osier-leaved in Osier-beds. 1798-98 THOMSON *Spring* 780 The stately-sailing swan ... Bears forward Secret, and guards his osier-isle. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love* xxi. 82, We saw the swallows gathering in the sky, And in the osier-isle we heard their noise. c1880 RUSKIN *House of Life* xii, As osier-coloured stream. 1940 *Compl. Sport.* vi. 27 The clue, the pupil, & the 'osier twig. 1893 DRUMMOND *Rabelais* vi. 187 *Ibid.* 'Osier Warbled Willow-Bottle. 1894 YEATS *Tighe, Hist. Comm.* 63 Beds of 'osier-willow for the purpose of basket-making. 1903 WARNER *Osier, Compl. Charwell* I. All gardens from her 'osier-moors how'l Charwell strain.

Osiered *pa.t.pa.*, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] **a.** Furnished, covered, or adorned with osiers. † **b.** Of or of the nature of osier. *Obs.* **c.** Twisted or plaited like osiers.

1593 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 130 There be four sorts of withyes ... white withy, black withy, osiere withy, and sallowe withy. *Ibid.*, Osyered withy will grow best in moist & moyst grounds. 1719 COLLINS *Pub. Employ. Highw.* 136 While I for wet'ring my Ewe some'd shore. 1813 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 207 Garlands ... In baskets of bright osiered gold were brought. 1893 M'Carter *Bird Diamonds* II. 10 Flowers of osiered stalks.

O'siery. [f. as prec. + -ERY: see -SIER 1.] Osiers in the mass; articles made of osiers; 'a place where osiers are grown' (Webster, 1864).

1897 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 418 Green osiery crossed his legs. 1898 HOARE *Lay S. Godfrey* iv. 19 They met the ... basket-weaver, carrying some of her lighter osiery.

Osill, obs. form of OUSEL.

Osirian (*ōsi·rĭăn*), *a.* [f. proper name *Osiris* (see def.) + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Osiris, the Egyptian deity personifying the power of good and the sunlight. So **Osi'ride, Osiri'dean** *adjs.*

Osiride or *Osiridean columns or pillars*, in Egyptian architecture, a square pier having in front of it a standing figure of Osiris.

1849 (W. M. W. CALL) *Reconstructions* II. 225, I see Osirian Egypt stand, Sceptred I see her left her hand. 1880 FLORENCE *Of With* 283 The mystic beside it is remarkable for its Osiride pillars. 1887 *CR. Q. Rev.* XXIII. 280 The vast Osiride figures that were once attached to its pillars were destroyed. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 462 Osiride pillars.

-osis, *suffix*, representing Gr. *-ωσις*, originating in the addition of the general suffix *-ωσ-* forming verbal nouns of action or condition, to derivative vbs. in *-όω* from adj. and sb. stems or combining forms in *o-*: e.g. *διαύγασις* darkening, obscuration of sight, amaurosis, f. *διαυγά-ω* to darken, f. *διαυγὴς* dark; *μεταμόρφωσις* transformation, f. *μεταμορφό-ω*, f. *μετά* + *μορφή* form. Many such words also were formed directly from the sbs. or adjs. themselves, or their compounds, without the intervention of a vb. in *-ώω*, e.g. *βάθυσις* malignant ulcer, sethrosis, f. *βάθος*, *βαθυσκελ-ής*, *ἐξόστωσις* outgrowth of bone, exostosis, f. *ἐξ* out + *ὀστέο-ν* bone.

Many of these Greek terms have been adopted in Latin ancient or modern, whence they have passed into English use, e.g. *anastomosis, apotheosis, metamorphosis*, rhetorical terms, as *anacoluthia, mimesis*, and esp. medical terms, as *amaurosis, anchylosis, cyphosis, exostosis, sclerosis, thrombosis*, etc. On the analogy of these last, others have been freely formed in mod.L., Eng., and other modern langs., from Greek elements, as *chlorosis, cyanosis, ichthyosis, trichinosis*; less frequently from Latin, as *pediculosis, tuberculosis*. The stress is etymologically *-ō'sĭs*; but popular use has shifted it to *metamorphō'sis*; so *amaurō'sis*, etc. The Gen. form of the ending is also *-ōsis*, the French is *-ose*.

Osite (*ō·sīt*). [irreg. for **osate*, f. L. *os*, *ossi-* bone + *-ITE*[1].] A deposit, found on the island of Seaforce in the West Indies, consisting largely of the bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates; also called *Seaforce guano*.

1899-05 *Penn. Scientific Contr., Osite*, a technical term proposed by Dr. Leidy of Philadelphia for the so-called Seaforce Guano. 1898 — *Addr. Penn. Soc.* 10, 430 The osite or Seaforce guano which constitutes the whole of the West India island of that name.

-osity, *comp. suff.* of sbs. = F. *-osité*, L. *-ōsitās*: see *-OSE*[1], *-OUS*, and *-ITY*.

Osken, north. dial. form of OX-EARED, q.v.

† **Oslepped,** var. of *aslepped*, ASLEEP *Obs.*, overcome with sleep.

Cap. Chas Warres (A.) 1619 What of watching & of fasting, & of hot sun oppressing Oslepped swipe men lick was.

Oslet, obs. f. OESELET, a little hone.

Oslin (*ŏ·zlĭn*). *Sc.* [Derivation obscure; perh. of Fr. origin.] Name of a variety of apple, reputed to have been long cultivated in Scotland.

1882 W. FERGUS *Trans. Perth Trees* 84 Oyslins: Pippin, a small early yellow Apple.] 1897 NORTH *Brit. Hortic.* 109 The Oslin ripens to sometimes called the Original, and sometimes the Arbroath pippin: by Forsyth it is named Oyslin. The Oslin has been for time immemorial cultivated at St. Andrew's and Arbroath. 1882 C. INNES *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* iii. 284 Only seven sorts of apples, among which is not found the Oslin, the earliest of all, and the favourite of other generations at Kinnaird.

Osmanli (*ŏsmæ·nlĭ*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 *-lie*, *-ly*, *-loo*. [a. Turkish *osmanlı* adj. 'of or belonging to Osman' (the Turkish pronunciation of the Arabic personal name *ʿOthmān*); see OTTOMAN. Cognate is the native word for which *Ottoman* is the usual Eng. expression.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the family or dynasty of Othman or Osman I; of or pertaining to the tribe or branch of the Turks who became under Osman and his dynasty the ruling race of the Turkish empire; = OTTOMAN.

1849 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 208/1 Osmanli, or Turkish, commonly called so. 1854 ANDERSON *Mission. Amer. Sal.* IV. xxxi. 254 Less freely wedded to the Mother-faith than the remaining millions of Osmanly Turks. 1888 *Knapsack Brit.* XXXIII. 298/1 (*Turkey*) We are wont to receive the name (Turkish) the Osmanli Turks, though they themselves refuse to be called Turks.

B. *sb.* A Turk of the family or tribe of Osman; a Turkish subject of the Sultan; an OTTOMAN.

1823 Byron *Glaour* xxviii. note, The turbans, pelisse, and inscriptive verse, decorate the tombs of the Osmanlies. 1844 EMILY WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* vii. (1850) 98 The Turks, or Osmanlis, are of small number, but high consideration in Egypt. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 461/1 And so I take leave of the Osmanli, wishing them every felicity except that of my company.

Osmate, *Chem.*, another form of OSMIATE.

Osmazome (*ŏ·zmăzōm*, *-zō·m*). *Chem.* [a. F. *osmazôme* (1811 in Hatz.-Darm.), irreg. f. Gr. *ὀσμή* scent + *ζωμός* soup, sauce.] The name given by Thénard to that part of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol and contains those constituents of the flesh which determine its taste and smell.

1813 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 322 Osmazome is obtained from muscle; it has a brownish yellow colour, and the flavour and smell of broth. ... According to Dr. Thomson, it is very essential if osmazome be any thing but fibrin, slightly altered by solution in water. 1823 LUDLOW *Phys. Com. Life* I. ii. 330 It is this osmazome, developed during the process of cooking, which gives their characteristic flavours to beef, mutton, game, fowls, and birds, etc.

Hence **Osmazo'mic, Osmazo'matous** *adjs.* [improp. for **osmazōt-ous*, **osmazōt-ous*, as if from *ζώνη*, *ζωστήρ* that which is girded], of the nature of osmazome, consisted with or pertaining to the flavouring of meat.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 611/1 Osmazomatous ...principle employed in the nutrition of the several tissues. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 202 On what osmazomatic principle this exactly is justifiable we are not informed.

† Osmeterium (*ŏsmĭtĭ·rĭŭm*, *-ēr-*). *Entom.* Pl. **-ia.** Also **osmeta.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀσμή* scent to smell + *-τηριον* formative suffix, signifying 'instrument', 'organ', 'thing used': cf. *σφυγμήριον* censory.] An organ or apparatus adapted to emit a smell or odour; *spec.* a forked process borne by some caterpillars on the segment immediately behind the head, from which they can emit a disgusting odour.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. 221, 241 Some are furnished with a kind of scent-vessels which I shall call *osmeteria*.

Osmiamic (*ŏsmĭæ·mĭk*, *-ē-*), *a. Chem.* [f. OSMI-UM + AMIC.] In *Osmiamic acid*: A dibasic acid, $H_2O_8N_2O_2$, an acid amide of osmium. Its salts are **O'smiamates.**

1879 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* ed. 11 I. 440 Osmiamic Acid.

The precipitate salt of this bluish acid is produced by the action of ammonia on a hot solution of osmious tetrachloride in excess of potash. *Ibid.* The components of the alkali-metals...are soluble in water.

Osmiate (*ɒ̱smiĕt, ɒ̱z-*). *Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ate¹.] A salt of osmic acid.

1822 D. Cleghorn *Essays. Chem.* 159 Osmic acid ...forms a class of salts known as osmiates. Their solutions are decomposed by boiling, metallic gold being produced. 1834 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 324 The fixed osmiates ...crystallize readily and iridize of grande...

Osmic (*ɒ̱smik, ɒ̱z-*), *a. Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ic.] Containing osmium: applied to compounds in which osmium is quadrivalent, as *osmic chloride* $OsCl_4$, *osmic oxide* OsO_2.

Osmic acid, a name given to *osmium tetroxide* OsO_4.

1842 T. Graham *Elem. Chem.* 640 Osmic acid, OsO_4, or the volatile oxide of osmium is best obtained by the combustion of osmium in a glass tube through which a current of oxygen gas is passed [etc.]. 1863 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) I. 440 Osmic chloride, $OsCl_4$, is the red compound obtained by igniting osmium in chlorine gas. 1877 W. Thomson *Exp. Challenger* I. I. 17 A very weak solution of osmic acid is of great value for killing and hardening small gelatinous animals for microscopic preparations.

Osmio-, comb. form of Osmium, in names of chemical compounds in which osmium and another element enter into combination with a third, as *osmio-chloride*, *osmio-cyanide*.

1882 Miller *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 4) III. 630 Osmio-cyanides and Ruthenio-cyanides may...be obtained, corresponding in composition to the ferrocyanides. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) I. 330 Sodium osmiochloride, $OsCl_6.2NaCl$, prepared by heating a mixture of osmium sulphide and sodium chloride in a current of chlorine.

Osmious (*ɒ̱smiəs, ɒ̱z-*), *a. Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ous.] Containing osmium: applied to compounds in which osmium is divalent, as *osmious chloride* $OsCl_2$. (Formerly to the *tri-chloride*, etc.)

1842 D. Cleghorn *Inorg. Chem.* 256 Osmious acid, OsO_2. This acid has never been isolated, but it exists in a class of salts. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 240 Trichloride of Osmium or Osmious Chloride, $OsCl_3$. Tetrachloride or Osmic-osmious Chloride, $OsCl_4$.

Osmiri-dium. Another name of the alloy commonly called Iridosmine.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) XII. 543 A native alloy of iridium, osmium, and ruthenium. This is called ...osmiridium if a pale, waxy, metallic substance, remaining when crude platinum is dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid.

Osmite (*ɒ̱smait, ɒ̱z-*). *Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ite¹.] A salt of osmious acid.

1842 D. Cleghorn *Inorg. Chem.* 259 This solution of osmium of potash when heated with alcohol deposits crystals of osmite of potash (the alcohol employed must be free of sugar). 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 324 Osmites of potash may be obtained.

Osmium (*ɒ̱smiŏm, ɒ̱z-*). [f. Gr. *ὀσμή* odour (see quot. 1804) + -ium.] One of the metals of the platinum group, generally found associated with platinum, in the alloy iridosmine or native platinum. Chem. symbol Os; atomic wt. 199·8 (Fritzsy).

1804 Tennant in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 416 A pungent and peculiar smell... This smell ...arises from the evaporation of a very volatile metallic oxide: and, as this smell is one of the most distinguishing characters, I should call the metal under review by the name of *Osmium*. 1829 *Ibid.* XCV. 307 Metals that were found by Mr. Tennant in the black powder which is analysed by solution from the grains of platina, and which he has called Iridium and Osmium. 1833 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 260 Osmium ...is chiefly remarkable for forming with oxygen a volatile acid, which has a pungent smell, like that of chlorine, and is very poisonous. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar. 356 Scandium cannot be obtained without osmium also.

† **O-mium**, *rare. Chem. Obs.* [see -ium.] A compound of osmium with another element.

1834 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 324 ...two parts of carburet of iridium are...incorporated.

Osmo-¹, repr. Gr. *ὀσμο-* (see -ous), combining form of *ὀσμή* smell, odour, in scientific and technical uses: as **Osmo-logy**, the study of smells, a treatise on odours. **Osmo-meter**¹, an instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Osmo-metry**¹, measurement of odours or of the acuteness of the sense of smell (Mayne); hence **Osmome-tric** *a.*¹ (Mayne). **Osmonosо-logy** [Gr. *νόσος* disease], history of the diseases of the sense of smell (Mayne).

1882 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Gonalgia.* 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 384 Literature is much more than osmology, and the world contains something beyond and above its social sewers. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 90 A treatise ...on 'unconscious physiology, archæological symbolism, mystical osmology', for the author uses hidden meanings in events.

Osmo-², repr. Gr. *ὠσμο-* a push, thrust, impulse; used as comb. form of Osmose in a few scientific terms. **O-smogene** (cf. Gasogene, -gen), an apparatus for carrying out the process of osmosis. **Osmo-meter**², an instrument for exhibiting the force of osmotic action. **Osmo-metry**², measurement of osmotic force; hence **Osmome-tric** *a.*²

1879 Graham in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 181 The quantity of salt diffused from the osmometer in the water (or during the experiment was also observed. 1879 Miller *Elem. Chem.* I. 37 This instrument generally used by the professors (Prof. Graham) in his experiments, and called by him the osmometer. 1883 Graham *Phipold. Bot.* (1891) 214 An osmometer ...consists of a small reservoir furnished with a membranous bottom, and a graduated tube at its upper part.

Osmond, obs. form of Osmund.

Osmose (*ɒ̱smōz, ɒ̱z-*), *sb.* [The common element of the words *endosmose* and *exosmose* taken (by Graham, 1854) as a generalized term: cf. Gr. *ὠσμός* thrust, push.] The tendency of fluids separated by porous septa to pass through them and mix with each other: the action of this passage and intermixture: diffusion through a porous septum or membrane.

1854 Graham in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 181 With the same proportion in per cent.) of different substances, the osmose varied from 0 to its degree. ...The fall may be spoken of as negative osmose, to distinguish it from the rise or positive osmose. 1867 Muller *Elem. Chem.* I. 73 When the liquid runs in the osmometer, Professor Graham distinguishes it as positive osmose. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* 114 *Ibn* incessant mutual interchange of materials is going on between the fluid contents and matter external to the cell, by a process termed *exosmose* or *diffusion*. 1879 Scoffern & Dyer in *Sanit. Rec.* 619 The current of water in the woody substance which replaces the loss occasioned by the leaves by transpiration is not caused by osmose.

Hence **O-smose** *v. Intr.*, to pass by osmose.

1884 J. C. Cutter *Comprehensive Physiol.* 182, 133 Watery solutions readily osmose readily.

Osmosis (*ɒsmōʊ̱sis, ɒz-*). [Latinized form of Osmose, after *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*, conformed to -osis, in -ωσις in Eng. use.] = Osmose.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* 1. iii. 108 The great desideratum of a transparent injecting fluid is, that it shall not by the action of osmosis, dye the tissue meant to be injected. 1878 Foster *Phys.* 1. iv. (1879) 120 Permeable ...in the sense of allowing fluids to pass through them by osmosis. 1900 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 Oct. 303/3 The soluble interchange—a sort of moral osmosis—which goes on between the higher supporting race and the lower supported race.

Osmotic (*ɒsmō·tik, ɒz-*), *a.* [f. Osmose or Osmosis, in imitation of adjs. in -otic, from Gr. words in -ωσις.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by osmose.

1854 Graham in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 177 On Osmotic Force. The expression 'Osmotic Force' has reference to the mathematical measure of Duroches. ...That the instruments of small osmotic power. 1880 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. II. 223 (1887) 77 The absorption of nutrient fluids through the coats of the intestines, is an instance of osmotic action. 1898 Bourne-Lowne *Anat. Mod. Science* 3 An acid fluid on one side of the osmotic membrane, and an alkaline fluid on the other, are conditions most favorable to osmosis.

Osmotically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ally.] By osmotic action: by the process of osmosis.

1882 A. N. Wilson in *Cassel. Chem.* XVII. 631 That it may find its way osmotically through the cell-walls of the stems. 1885 *Nature Proprietary Brother* 260 There need be no surprise that a liquid such as the sap in plants, should be osmotically raised to great heights against gravity.

Osmund (*ɒ̱smŭnd*). Forms: 3-7 **osmond**, 3-8 **osmund**, (3-6 **-monde**), 4- **osmund**, (3-6 **-munde**, 7 **ozmund**, 9 **ozmond**). [From *Sw.* or LG.: cf. OSw. (1340) *osmundr*, in comp. *osmundi-järnsmidh-farw* osmund iron). See *osmond*; also Da. (1402) *osmund*, med. Icel. *ósmundr* (both from Sw.); M.LG. *osmunt* (Schiller & Lübben), Westph. dial. *ósmund* (Woeste).

The actual origin is obscure; the name has been in use in Sweden from early times, and also goes back to an early date in Westphalia; no certain etymology is known either in Sw. or LG. The Eng. form from Sw. is due to Sw. or Da., but the earlier examples have the M.LG. form (which, however, might be due to Hanseatic traders). In 1281 it is referred to as *ferrum Norwagicum*, Northage's iron. Iron and copper were brought to England by Gascon traders at 1300. Scient. 1 is prob. a distinct word.]

1. A superior quality of iron formerly imported from the Baltic regions, in very small bars or rods, for the manufacture of arrow-heads, fish-hooks, bell-gear, etc. Used as a material-name; also, with pl. *osmunds*, a bar or rod of this. **b.** Also, more fully, *osmund iron*, *osmund bar*.

As to the early production of osmund iron in Sweden from bog-iron ores see R. Akerman in *Trans. & Mem. Iron Inst.* 1898 No. 2; also Kirnan *Bergwerksdistrict* II. 253; Hildebrand *Sveriges Medeltid* I. 225, 729; Falkman *Om medel-tids vägar* I. 412, and many other Swedish works. For its appearance in Eng. documents, see E. Peacock in *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 10 Jan. 1880, also Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 470, 471. (Numerous entries from 1260 to 1320.) The osmunds were imported put up in skeeves, packed in barrels, or by 132 of which made a last.

1282 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 431/2 (also from Feodera, Norfolk) [3 garb. Osmond 1278]. 1296 *Rolls Parth.* II. 250/1 Un fust de Osmond. 1408 in Rogers III. 321/1 (also from Windsor) [Osmond 4 garbs at 6*l.* 1210-12 Computus in C. Trin. *Hist. Rolls*] *Osmond* 4 garbs at 8*l.* 1210-12 Wilts. Hist. per 13 last' de landire, in hast' Frankford, in last' osmond. 1296 *Statutes Misc.* (1888) 2 Makers and osmiers of fish ymmolden ... the cutted shorte 3*s*/1 pecce of his English iron...and made here in shappe of osmonden. *Ibid.* 2 Ayen pay nor made ne blend with gode osmondin. 1340 *Pipe-Rolls* 20 *Edw. III* (1887) 8 Ye schall make yerin bokes of steyle & of osmonde. 1362 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 90 My maistir paid for xij. stedis Osmond ...for to make arow heedis, 6*s*. 1390 Rotuli Parl. (Record) 3 1378) 111 Polehead ...fit ove rigged, armond, gald, eyliers. (Swedish) ...fil var rigerad, osmidd, in stugen fordilaan. 1391 *Act 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Item for every last of osmondes ...excepting alle bernde for a last, 26*s*. 8*d*. 1398 Hanseat. *Rec.* I. 289 Stalh. a last of osmondin. 1733 Mem. Gen. Mills, *Rolls* 10-24 For every cast of Osmond brought into Leith 1 pennie. 1880 E. Peacock in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 10 Jan. 1831 Osmonde were clearly ... the very best iron, ... probably used only for the finest purposes, such as arrow heads, fish hooks, ... and the works of clocks.

b. 1488 *Stat. 3 Hen. VII*, c. 9 §1 Other Staff as Lynen Cloth ... comyght from Flan and Wast.] 1591 *Compt. Roath Dan. Wisbeberense* (S. H. S.) 152 To wight 8 gardeels on per se osmond iron. 1893 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 3. 70 Comparative strength of Metals... Bar (Iron) 8,455, Osmium bar 8,741, Cable 9,191. 1898 E. Arrigan in *Trans. Iron & Steel Inst.* No. 1. 84 In certain very remote parts of the country osmond iron, though in rather small quantities, was still produced from bog ore up to the end of the last century.

c. *attrib. Osmund bar, a. iron* (see b); **osmund furnace**, a small primitive sort of furnace for reducing bog-iron ore, formerly used in Sweden, Finland, etc.; **osmund piece**, an osmund bar.

1864 J. Percy *Metallurgy* 699 Descriptions of other processes, such as the Swedish process, the Osmond process...will be found in various treatises. *Ibid.* 700, I shall distinguish it by the name of the Osmond furnace, from the Swedish word *osmund*, which was applied to the blooms produced in this kind of furnace. 1898 E. Arrigan in *Trans. Iron & Steel Inst.* II. No. 2. 7 In the Middle Ages and down to the 16th century, these osmund pieces were very commonly used as currency in the absence of the more precious metals. 1900 R. H. Brunton in *Lat. to Aga.*, Osmund furnaces were in operation in Jamtland in 1830, and in Finland even later.

2. *Osmund stone*: see quots.

1877 M. Rogers *Magna Britain* 3 This stone is called the Magnet...we call it the Loadstone. ...And it is well termed the Osmond Stone, because he is as it were *De Mundi*, the lone of the world. 1896 Pomeroy *Semitic Myth.* III. 10 In the parishes of Eaglesham, Kilbarchan, and others, there has lately been found what is called the osmund stone. ...It is generally so soft, when lately quarried, that it may be cut with a chisel. ...It is used for ovens, furnaces, etc.

Osmund² (*ɒ̱smŭnd, ɒz-*). Also 6 **osmunde**, **-monde**. [In med. L. *osmunda*, F. *osmonde* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), AF. *osmunde*: of unknown origin.]

†**1.** A name formerly given to various ferns. Obs. (Quot. c 1265 may be in sense 2. The Male Fern, *Lastrea Filix-mas*, was formerly called Osmund Royal.)

[c 1265 *Vis. Barnes* (C.) in Wr.-Wülcker 587/33 *Osmunda*, i. osmunde, i. berewen.] c 1440 *Alph. Tit.* (Bodleian) 190 Tak wermot, ...wey londe, the rote of *osmunde* [etc.]. 1548 Elyot, *Dyophtera*, is an herbe, which groweth on old elme trees...Ipheta ferne. ...Synacrallis Osmunde royall. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 21. In. 402 The Male Fearne. Of Matthiolus and Ruellius it is called Osmunda Regalis. *Ibid.* 1616. 402 Concerning the properties of this herbe [*Dryopteris*, white and black] we making every houre, as also for a difference from the other Oke Fernes and Osmundas, we do thinke good to name this herbe, Osmunde Bulbopteris or Fylix Osmunde. ...The Herbe ...may be very well called, in our tongue, Small Osmunde, or Pette Fearne. 1597 Lobelius *Catal. Stirpium* (1605) 230 The rest of male Fearne, called Osmund royal. 1601 Cotgr., *Fougere du chesne*, Oakefearne, parte Fearne, osmund royall [etc.].

2. Now, the 'Flowering Fern', *Osmunda regalis* Linn., having large bipinnate fronds with terminal panicles of sporangia; also (since 1600) called *Osmund Royal*, *Royal Fern*, *King Fern*; formerly *Water-fern*, *Osmund the Waterman*, *St. Christopher's herb*. **b.** Also as the Eng. form of the name of the genus (of which six species are known).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 21. In. 402 We may call it ...Osmunde the Waterman, Waterfearne, and Saint Christophers herbe. 1611 Cotgr., *Fougere aquatique*, Water Fearne, Osmund, Osmund royall, Osmund the Waterman, S. Christophers herbe. 1658 Ivy *Y. Succes. Carol. Cotton* 81, 134 In the east of Ormond or Water fern every year cuts down the form of a Half Moon. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 350 A particular sort of complex Osmund or Flowering Fern. 1851 S. Jones *Manyoneer* (c. 1670) 162 Chamæ or bell osmonde, ought to all noote. 1880 Durning *Early Man* vi. 125 In the meadow there were ashen, osmund royal, and marsh orchid.

Osmundaceous (*ɒsmŭndē·ʃəs, ɒz-*), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. Osmundaceæ: see prec. and -aceous.] Of or belonging to the Osmundaceæ, one of the principal subdivisions of the Nat. Ord. *Polypodiaceæ*, the type of which is the genus Osmunda.

1859 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Nov. 743/1 While not going so far as to refer these carboniferous sporangia...to any distinct genus, he (Prof. Bower) thought the osmundaceous affinity was unmistakable.

†Osnaburg. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **oosnebrugge**, **oosenbrydge**, **osnebrigges**, **osnebridg(e)s**, (**-brouw**), 7 **osenbrigs**, 8 **os-**, **osnabrige**, **-brug**, **osenbrigs**; ? **osenbrugge**, 8 **osnabrugh**, 8-9 **osnaburg**. [Named from Osnabrück (in later Eng. corruptly *Osnaburg*), a town and district in North Germany, noted for its manufacture of linen.] A kind of coarse linen originally made in Osnabrück.

1543 Pasto. of Cornelius (1), Osenbrugge the yarde of. 1550 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 383 In payment of Oosnebrydge for a towell to the kyn (altyd), 18*d*. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) (1860) 280, 221 yde of osnebrige 10*s*. 8*d*. 1569 Newcastle *Trad. in Arch. Soc. Lect. Exp.* (1896) 1. 2 Clerk, Osenbrigs, Tobacco. 1572 *Portmoote Cal. Rec.* (1654) III. 450 That no maide there be given a couple of Shirts, a Jackett and two pair of Sowers of Osnabrigs. 1722 F. Lamport *Inherent Vice*, 227 Osnabrugs and other low priced foreign goods of that kind...ought likewise to be subjected to a duty. 1733 *Westminster Lett.* Wks. 1883 I. 490, I...beg the favor of you to choose me about 150 yds. osnabrigs. 1791 Nicolay *Tour Eng. & Ire.* 200 A great deal of coarse linen cloth, called Osnabrughs, is made here for exportation. 1884 J. Rodenberg *Alpen. Parish* 180 In some of the villages of the Canton of Dorwiler, the inhabitants manufacture osnabrugh. 1897 Bonnick *Eng. Costs. Amer.*

of in exchange we gave them vermilion, mockery, clocks, fine ladies and other manufactured goods.

Oso-berry (*ōsōbĕrĭ*). [? Amer. Ind.] The blue-black drupe of *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, a shrub or small tree of western North America. Also the shrub, bearing racemes of greenish-white flowers.

1883 *Mission Plants* 103 *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, Oso-berry tree, of California.

Osconius, errat. f. Nosocomius, hospital.

-osophy, the latter part of *philosophy*, *theosophy*, and the like (see *-SOPHY*), as a comb.-word.

1892 *Chicago Advance* 28 Oct. 1040/2 That man would be hard to please who could not find...some variety of dizzy, or osophy, or lore, which would come within hailing distance of his theory of life and destiny.

†**O'sor**. *Obs. rare*—°. [a. L. *Nasor*, agent-n. from *odisse*, *os-* to hate.] A hater.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 258 Princes are alwaies loathers, and many times hate most wisely, and may more then any other private person to be so: for the greater honour the greater, are, and grievouser envy.

Osperuye, obs. form of Osprey.

†**Osphradium** (*ŏsfrēdĭăm*). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ὀσφράδιον* strong scent, dim. of *ὀσφρα* smell.] The olfactory organ of some mollusca, consisting of a collection of elongated sense-cells over each gill. Hence **Osphra'dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the osphradium.

1883 F. S. Lamborne in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 696/1 Near the base of the stem of each ctenidium is...Spengel's olfactory organ, which runs the respiratory limit. ...We propose to call it the *osphradium*. *Ibid.* 840 A simple pair of osphradial patches.

1895 *Nature* 8 Nov. 681 Osphradium.

Osphresiology (*ŏsfrēsĭŏlŏdʒĭ*). [f. Gr. *ὀσφρησι-* smelling, smell + *-λογία*, -LOGY.] The scientific study of the sense of smell; a treatise on smelling and odours. Hence **Osphresiologic** *a.*, of or pertaining to osphresiology.

1842 [Dunglison] *Med. Lex., Ophthesiology*. 1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 320 Other osphresiologic anomalies.

Osphy-, osphyo-, repr. Gr. *ὀσφυ-*, *ὀσφυο-*, comb. form of *ὀσφύς* loin, forming pathological terms, as †**Osphyal'gia** [Gr. *ἄλγος* pain], lumbago; hence **Osphyal'gic** *a.* (Mayne, 1847). †**Osphyarthri'tis** [ARTHRITIS], gout in the loins (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **O'sphycoele** [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], lumbar hernia. †**Osphyomyeli'tis**, inflammation of the spinal cord in the lumbar region (Mayne).

Ospreng, obs. form of Orpharion.

Osprey (*ŏsprē*). Forms: 5–7 **ospray**(e, 7 **espray**, **esparay**, **esprais**, **-eis**, 6– **osprey**. [First found in 15th c.; app. repr. L. *ossifraga* lit. 'bone-breaker', in Pliny the name of a bird of prey, through an earlier **ospheye* = OF. **ospheie*, whence later F. *orfraie* or *effraie* (Dalza, 1555). But the connecting Mfl. and OF. forms have not been found, and it is remarkable that the word is of so late appearance in both langs.

Pliny's *ossifraga* is identified by modern ornithologists with the Lammergeyer, but it was resolved by Du Fouilloux (*Vén.* 1628, 101) by Holland (*Plutarch on Superst.*) and the translators of the same from the Latin copyists to the Fish-hawk must have occurred at an early date, if *osprey* actually represents *ossifraga*. See Ossifragan.]

1. A large diurnal bird of prey, *Pandion* (*Haliaëtus* Linn.) *Haliaëtus*, frequenting rocky sea-shores and borders of lakes, and preying upon fish; also called sea-eagle, fishing-eagle, fish-hawk.

c1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 401 Every goos, teale, Mallard, Osprey, & alle swannes. c1500 *Lancelot* 5 *Sparrow* 460 The tale, with the ospreys That perisch fysshes to a fleys. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 211 These Orfaies or Ospreis are not thought to be a severall kind of Eagles by themselues, but to be mungrils, and ingendred of diuers sorts. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. vii. 34, I think he'll be to Rome As is the *Osprey* to the Fish. 1632 Heywood *Hierarchie* Wks. 1874 VI. 313 The wary Osprey whilst the fishes play Above the water, stoopes downe to snare her prey. 1773 G. White *Selborne* (1813) 68 The osprey was shot about a year ago at Fyfield-pond. 1847 Tennyson *Miss Worth* I. 31 On the green Pandion now purloined for the Osprey by M. Sarrazin. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 80/2 A splendid osprey soared in the sunlight on the look-out for breakfast.

2. A milliner's name for an aigret plume worn as an ornament on a lady's hat or bonnet; sometimes, like *aigrette*, extended to an artificial plume or other ornament used for the same purpose. (It has been thought that this erroneous use arose from associating *osprey* with *spray*.)

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 5/2 Fine-colour Ostrich-feathers, many between 20 and 30 inches long, and others shorter, mixed with coque tips, and other elegancies were seen on gold carpets. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/4 A slender spiral feather of the most fragile and delicate appearance. This ornament is called an osprey. 1892 *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 5/2 These [aigret] feathers are white. ...They are often dyed by makers to various tints, and have by them for some reason been named 'osprey'. 1893 *Lady* 16 Aug. 126 Three hens, holding more sprigs apiece, such as oats, pin aigrettes, osprey, or wheat-ears. *Ibid.*, Ten osprey or fancy wings cost from 2s. 6d. 1898 *Globe* 29 Jan. 3/1 'Osprey' (or aigret) is the millinery and dressmakers' term, ignorantly and commonly used, for the plumes of the egret or white heron.

Ospring, **-yng**, obs., also f. Offspring.

†**Ospringe**, obs. var. (or error for) Gorget.

1530 Palsgr. 210/1 *Ospringe*, a brydle.

†**Ospytalle**, obs. form of Hospital.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 370/1 *Ospytalle, hospitale*. 14... *Constituta in Wr.-Wülcker* 704/18 *A xenodochia*.

Oss, used dial. form of Ours.

Ossature (*ŏsătiūr*). [a. Fr. *ossature* skeleton, f. L. *os, oss-* bone + *-ature*, from *-ātus*, -ATE, or *-atura*, *-ature*.]

1. The arrangement and disposition of the bones of the skeleton. *rare*.

1883 *Troll at May-fair's Townhouse* cannot hope to see her because her ossature is so monolith. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Jan. 2/2 Her ossature is not monolith.

2. *Arch.* The skeleton or framework that supports any structure, as the metal or timber beams of a roof, or the metal frame of a glass window.

1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 64 The vaults govern the character of the buttresses. *Ibid.* 70, I then treated only the mechanical framework of the sufficient mere masonic, to use M. Viollet le Duc's expression.

Osse, oss (*ŏs*), *v.* Now *dial.* [Found in w. mid. dialect in 14th c., and still common from the Welsh Border to Cumberland and Northampton; much affected by Ph. Holland in his versions of Latin authors, to render *desiderō* and its synonyms, as is Ossa *sb.* to render *Imago*. The latter has not been found in previous writers, though Holland (who, as Head Master of Coventry Free School, had opportunity of knowing the facts) refers to both *sb.* and *vb.* as old words well known in the North. (See Ossa *sb.* quot. 1600.) According to the known evidence, the *sb.* appears to be derived from the *vb.*, but the origin of both is involved in obscurity.

Holland was confirmed in his use of these words by inferring (how to be derived from Gr. here 'ominous voice or sound, prophecy, premonition', the subsidiary of which and to *vb.* *ἀνα-αύω*, 'to presage, foretokken, foreshew' which one *sb.* and *vb.* is peculiarly very remarkable; yet it is impossible that an English *vb.* in popular use in the 14th c. could be derived from Greek without many intermediate links, of which in this case none are found. The verb is also used in mod. colloquial Welsh as *osio* 'to give token of, show promise of', but in the opinion of Prof. Rhŷs and Dr. Silvan Evans, this is merely a recent adoption from the adjacent English dialects. (Rhŷs's conjecture of identity with *F. oser* 'to dare' (Sandfeld on a modern dialect use), is phonetically and historically futile.)]

†1. *trans.* (with *obj. cl.*) To signify, indicate, make known, show. *Obs.*

1583 *E. K. Hibb. F.* C. 223 His [Jaaak] oxsel kyes by calvyngne fast bay vnder-neeth, Yet he wan fauour fro be face of freyych dreyyyng.

†2. *intr.* To give oracular or prophetic indications; to presage, betoken, or signify as an omen; to prognosticate, foretode, augur, prophesy; to wish auspiciously, with good luck. Also *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

c1400-50 *Alexander* 2263 Pes seggers hase hafen gif gudis & gamen on pis wyse. *Ibid.* 4900 Quat, it has ben Vlixeiores of Ithaca mast to Alexander pis wyrdels wisdeis. c1425 (Rolliston's copy, temp. Hen. VIII), seen to *vb.* to *prophesy*. Halliw.] 1600 Holland *Livy* v. xviii. 292 In this Election ...ye woo and presage happily against the years ensuing, counsel and order. 1608 — *Sueton.* 203 He [Nero] knew (without an oracle) and shewed all the Soothsayers aiming of mischiefs at him & all good unto Galba. *Ibid. Annam.* 68 b, *Nones*, quasi, *non is*, which friendly name so much as *yon* yr say.

†b. With reverse const. *Obs.*

(If not a misprt. is quot. for 'to one unto the ende'.)

1600 Holland *Livy* xx. lxi. 291 Vanishing I am...to leaue such seuerne and to ease the cities unto those calamities.

c. Hence (in *mod. dial.*), To point or direct auspiciously, to commend or recommend (a person *to* something advantageous).

1883 T. Hughes *New Distinct Words* in *Macmillan's* I used to a place. 1889-7 T. Darlington *Todmorden Gl. Check.* 28 I'll osse yo' to a good butcher.

3. *dial.* To give augury or intimation of what one is going to do or be, to bode or promise well or ill, shape well or ill for something; hence, to show signs or give indication of being about (*to do*), to make a show of (doing), to offer (*to do*); to make an attempt, to try, essay, venture, dare; to set about, prepare, be about (*to do something*).

1874-91 May *N. C. Wds., Oss*, to offer to do, to aim at, to intend to do; 'Owing comes to hosing'; Prov. Cheth. 'I did not use to meddle with it', I.o. 'I did not dare, etc.'; *spell at anoth, among*. c1240 Collins (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1806) II. 1...how oft' used Mun th' Fiend, owing o' gut a Tickock. 1892 Mrs. Wheeler *Wynnstay Dial.* 22, I'll bet you are for ossin toward Hookington. 1898 Cumbr. *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Oss*, to attempt, to offer. 1835 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxviii, If I did see a friend who owed to treat me, I never knew how her offering here. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 340 This much dainty person, to use very evil...to 'a as lazy as Ludlow's dog that laid 'im down to look. *Ibid.* 313, I think the chap knows his work, a osses pretty well.

Hence **O'ssing** *vbl. sb.*, presaging; presage.

c1400-50 *Alexander* 732 Hesse a grat ost, Lordis on hym wer fared wtherwart bise strenghis fir. *Ibid.* 2011 For it was kin wist as openly after coming to make. 1600 Holland *Livy* 292 This the Gaules supposing to be a fortunate ossing of euer successe.

Osse, oss, *sb.* Obs. or *dial.* [See prec.]

†1. A word of omen, a presage; an ominous or auspicious word; an auspicious greeting, a wishing of good luck. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* 3 We endue absent lingis with good omen and lucke. Exempulinge (hoec) *auspicium*. *Ibid.* 221 xvii. 1207 xxvi. Valerius Maximus...called this Omen of his owne. I commonly interpreta *Hoec Auspicium* unto ourselues...For want of a proper terme to expresse the [same Omen] all translators (Athens, French, Italian, and English, have been put to their shifts, and helpe themselues with (Foreign)...Whereas that other word [Omen] is very significant, and in multiple equivalent to Omen. I appeale much therefore, why it is (though called strange and new-coming) to English, used no doubt commonly in times past, and at this day current in the North-parts, where the people highly set upon observance of such presaged matter that many other forraine words, brought into our language, and mingled with the English; or why it should be condemned as affectate and not pleasing to the eare, more than here to Vrnde, Ocean whence, who doth not Hear and Ossing both are derived. 1610 — *Philos Regd. Words Art, Omen*, he words out forth as vncertaine, presaging somewhat. 1893 — *Philemon's Mor.* 1393 They take all their words which they passe in play and sport, as omen and presagion. 1608 — *Suetion.* 204 Formerly, of greatings and of Omen (thereunto), 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xxi. 9. 156 For the gods is beyren forbeid the Omen. 1610 in *Camden's Brit.* I. 121 All the omen and presage of good luck. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* vii. iv. § 3. 2 vol. Virgil also maketh the flame to be a luckie Omen or foreshewed successe in Battle.

2. An ominy or attempt (at doing something).

Mod. W. Yorksh. dial. He made an oss at it.

Ossean (*ŏsĭăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ossi-um* bony + *-AN.*] **A.** *adj.* Bony, osseous, as a teleost fish.

In mod. Diets.

B. *sb.* A fish of the order *Teleostei*, having its skeleton well ossified; an osseous fish.

1839 Kirby *Hist. & Inst. Animc.* II. xxi. 388 Osseans in which the skeleton is bony and formed of bony fibres.

Osseid (*ŏsĭĭd*). *Chem., rare.* [f. L. *ossi-um* bone, after *proteid*.] A name including osseïn and the related albuminoids.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 4 The nitrogenous principles are subdivided into albumin, fibrine and caseine by some physiologists: connected with these, but having a horny tabric, are the osseïds, such as gelatine.

Osseïn (*ŏsĭĭn*). *Chem.* Also **ossein**. [f. L. *ossi-um* bony + *-IN* ¹.] Bone-cartilage; the organic gelatinous principle in true bony tissue; the collagenic tissue which develops into bone by the deposit of mineral salts.

1847 Mulder *Elem. Chem.* III. 683 The quantity of nitrogen (1·63 per cent.) given in Fremy's analysis of osseïn. 1852 *Athenæum* 23 July 771 The researches of the new albuminoids to osseïn, gelatin, chondrin, and the like, not true proteids, will, we hope, be followed.

Osselet (*ŏslĕt, ŏslĭt*). Also 8 **oslet**, **oselet**. [a. F. *osselet* a little bone (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *os, oss-* bone: see *-LET*.]

1. A little bone, an ossicle; one of the small bones of the carpus or tarsus.

1688 A. Snape *Anat. Horses* v. xi. 219 The Seven Oselets or little Bones that make the Knee. *Ibid.* viii. 174 The Leg-bone and Rangle of Gambrel which make that part we call the Hock. 1828 Sidney *Hist. Camels* 326 Schreiber...says, that the 'genous of this and camelus were in use at the time Troy was besieged by the Greeks'.

2. *Farriery.* (See quot.)

1726 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* iv. Scrivll. 1758 234 Oslets are little hard substances that arise among the small bones of the knee. 1797 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 303 Spavins, Oselets, Sparvins, and Ring-bones.

3. The cuttle-bone, pen, or calamary of some cephalopods.

1849 Dana *Geol. Rep.* 5 (1850) 708 The osselet in some Cephalopoda. 1862 — *Manual Geol.* 459 Were restored of the cephalic cavity of a Belemnite.

Ossements (*ŏsmĕnts*), *sb. pl. rare.* [a. F. *ossements* bones, pl. used L. *ossāmenta* (12th c. Du Cange), f. *os, oss-* bone: see *-MENT*.] The bones of the dead; bones from which the flesh has been stripped.

1841 I. Taylor *Ane. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 267 It [church] had been poured upon these ossements, which were afterwards covered with earth.

Ossene (*ŏsĭn*). Also **Ossean**, **Osseo**. [ad. late L. *Ossēni*, a. Gr. *Ὀσσηνοί* (Epiphanius): see quot. 1663.] A member of an ancient heretical sect, living to the east of the Dead Sea, who adopted from the Essenes a debased form of Christianity.

[1580 Fulke *Discip. Kindle with.* (Parker Soc.) 300 The old heretics, to which the Papists consent with another heretics ...the Ossens and Marcionites in their Bellarm, and strange tongue in prayers.] 1663 Whitaker in *Smith Hist. Sects* 2 v. Ossens, The strange account which Epiphanius gives of the Ossens...appears to point to some confederacies of Essens and genuine Christian christians. 1880 G. Salmon in *Smith Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. v. *Elkesai*, His accounts of the Jewish Sect which he calls Ossenes (Ossæi, 19).

Osseo-fibrous (*ŏsĭofaĭbrŏs*), *a.* [f. *osseo-*, comb. form of L. *ossi-um* Ossicle + *fibrous*.] Consisting of osseous combined with or passing into fibrous tissue.

1893 Treves & Bowlby *Phys. Anat.* I. 108 Tendons, such as those of the flexor or extensor muscles of the fingers and toes, as they lie in their osseo-fibrous sheaths in the hand or foot. 1898 Bastian tr. *Meissner's Mem. Chem. Surg.* 197 An osseo-fibrous ossific formed by the successive and connected process and the ligament that unites them.

Osseous (*ŏsĭŭs*), *a.* [f. L. *ossi-um* bone (f. *os* bone) + *-OUS*. Cf. F. *osseux* (1609 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of, consisting of, or of the nature of bone; bony; ossified.

1707 J. Drake *Anthrop. Nova* II. v. 161. 183 The Coats of the Vessels...ossified become Osseous, as they are frequently found. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* i. 68. (1765) 75 An osseous Epidermis...commonly called the Shell. 1845 Carlyle *Pearl & Pic* iv. 6, Alas, how the no old osseous fragment. 1872 Rolleston *Animal Parkmat.* 326 As regards their true osseous system or endoskeleton, Fishes vary very widely. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 19 Bones, or osseous tissue, is a substance, two-thirds of which...consists of mineral matter.

2. Having a bony skeleton, vertebrate.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 304 The two great divisions [of Fishes], founded on the character of their bones, as being Cartilaginous or Osseous, are natural and well marked. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* ii. 39 In osseous Fishes the end of the tail is turned up.

3. Abounding in fossil bones, ossiferous.

1823 Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 130 The Bones of a boar from the osseous breccia of Pisa. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 383 Osseous breccia appears singularly connected with the coasts of the Mediterranean.

4. *fig.* Hard or firm as bone.

1780 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* iv. § 4 The osseous and solid part of Goodness, which gives Stability and Rectitude to all the rest. 1860 Pearce *Orig. Lang.* vi. 130 The osseous fixtures in the flesh garment of Language.

Hence **O'sseously** *adv.*, as regards bone.

1677 *Hospital Stock* VII. 108/2 The elbow is osseously strong, but this strength...ranks with the position of the arm.

†**O'sset.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 osset, 6 osset, (*Sc.* ossett), osson(e). [Of unascertained origin. It has been conjectured to be a dial. pronunciation of *worsted*, but investigation does not favour this.] Some kind of woven material, app. of wool. Also *attrib.* Osset loom, a loom for weaving osset.

1480-1 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 321 Receyved of Richmond Colcher vj. yerdes of blew osset to make hym a gowne. 1503 *Ib.* 422 *It. Receyved of Chere at Feb.* (1871), An osset hode otherwyse called a tarvere hode. 1552 *Hutoft. of W. Pantheon* (Somerset Herald) All my osset cheekis. 1578 in Wedley *Revised Wills* (1882) 228 One osset hoode.

‡**Osseter** (*ose'tər*). *Zool.* [a. Russ. осетръ *asétr* = Serv. *jesetra*, Pol. *jesiotr*, Lith. *asetras*, *erkėlėtras* sturgeon.] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser Guldenstädtii*.

1887 *Cassell. Treat. IV. Sport* The sturgeon...and the kindred the great sturgeon or beluga...the sterrage,...the osseter (A. Güldenstädtii), and the small sturgeon or sevruga.

†**O'ssety,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *osse-us* bony + -TY.] Bony, osseous.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* i. 24 The ossety substaunce of thy ribbes is not every where alike.

Osseye, variant of Ossey *Obs.*, wine of Alsace.

Ossianesque (*ɒsiăne'sk*, *-ĭănĕ'sk*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Ossian (see next) + -esque.]

A. adj. Imitating or suggesting the style of the poems attributed to Ossian.

1825 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. *Gal's* The subject being treated with an Ossianesque vagueley of phrase.

B. sb. Ossianesque style or manner.

1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* III. 339 At its worst it...degenerates towards a rather unpleasant Ossianesque.

Ossianic (*ɒsiă'nĭk*, *-ăĕ'nĭk*), *a.* [f. Ossian, Macpherson's supposed form of Oisín (q.v.), name of a legendary Gaelic bard, whose poems Macpherson claimed to have collected and translated as published by him in 1760–63.] Of or pertaining to the legendary Ossian or to the poems ascribed to him; of the style or character of the rhythmic prose of Macpherson's rendering of these poems, which has a peculiar Celtic glamour and charm, but is marred by headiest and rant; hence, magniloquent, bombastic.

1828 *Edin. Rev.* Jan., His Ossianic poetry. 1848 Bunsen *Hippol.* II. 191 Sethnitpan blames the Ossianic inconstancy of his principal characters. 1881 *Athenæum* 28 May 717/1 Those who wish to find what traces of the so-called Ossianic legends still linger in Arran.

Hence **O'ssianism,** the sphere or realm of Ossianic legend and poetry; **O'ssianize** *v.*, to do into the form of Macpherson's English version of 'Ossian'.

1881 *Nation* (*Bost.*) Sept. 230 It is a surprise for the tourist when he comes upon one spot where he can see the old Gael walking out of Ossianism into the light of recent fact, a spot in Donegal. 1884 *Spectator* 15 *Q. Rev.* XII. 63 The Ossianised Gael could do no injury to our literature.

Ossicle (*ɒ'sĭk'l*). [ad. L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, *osse-* bone.]

1. A small bone; a small piece of bony substance. Applied to accessory to the bones of the middle ear in the tympanic cavity (*auditory ossicles*, *s. of audition*); also to those of the tarsus and metatarsus (*tarsal* and *tarsal ossicles*); and to the numerous minute bones which strengthen the sclerotic coat of the eye in birds and some reptiles.

1658 Browne *Hydr. Mem.* v. 72 As touching the Ossicle, or little bone contained within the bowl. 1753 A. M. (= Gentleman's *Mr. Pilgrimbe* 182) Take out...of each from the nethermost muscle, or Claws. 1789 Mrs. Ann Chevenix, n. iv. 37 When...I had laid it open, and taken out the ossicles. 1794 Sullivan in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 330 The Ossicles, viz. the Malleolus...Incus...Stapes...are of a proportional bigness. 1831 *Todd Cyc. Anat.* I. 308/2 The tympanic ossicle is moved by one muscle. 1877 Cooke & Balfour *N. Amer. Rock* 360 There are eight true facial bones, besides a supplementary ossicle.

2. A small plate, joint, etc. of chitinous or calcareous substance in the animal framework.

3. One of the plates or skeletal elements of a starfish or other echinoderm, as the ambulacral and adambulacral ossicles, the ossicles that support the spines, etc. 4. One of the joints of the stem or branches of a crinoid or encrinite. 5. *One of the small hard parts of the generic skeleton of crustacea, as the cardiac ossicle or plate, pterygostomian os, etc.*

1842 E. Forbes *Echinodermata of Brit. Tertiaries* 1 Very ...surrounded by a membrane covered more or less with irregular ossicles. 1847 Maton *Lodge. Lect.* 240/1 Having the...nature...of ossicles, as the articulated pieces of which are composed the columns of animals pertaining to the Crinoidea. 1849 J. A. Thomson *Cuvier. Anat.* 204 [In echinoderms] the ossicles...are called ambulacral ossicles. *Ibid.* The dorsal surface bears a network of little ossicles, and many of these bear spines. *Ibid.* 238 (Crustacea) The [carotid] shell is very complex: ...there are supporting "ossicles" on the walls with external muscles attached to them.

Ossi·cular, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ossicles.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Ossicular, applied by Williams to an Order of fishes, comprehending those that are provided with a true skeleton; ossiculate.

Ossiculated (*ɒsi·kiŭlĕ'tĕd*), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Furnished with or made of ossicles.

1756 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 210 Of these, which have the rays of the fins bony, some have the branchiæ ossiculated, and others have none of these ossicles about them.

O·ssiculo. [ad. L. *ossiculum*.] = Ossicle.

1880 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

‡**Ossi·culum.** Pl. -a. [L., dim. of *os* bone.] A little bone; an ossicle; †the stone of a fruit.

1706 Phillips, *Ossiculum*, a little Bone: Among Herbalists, the stone of a plum, Cherry or suchlike Fruit. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Ossicula auditoria*, ...four little bones contained in the cavity of the tympanum. 1854 Rivers *Dis. Fruit* (1858) 20 There is no record of the ossiculum existing until the 17th century. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animals*, ix. 235 On the semitendinous wall...the ossicula are elongated rods of very unequal lengths, united together.

Ossiferous (*ɒsi·fĕrŏs*), *a.* [f. L. *os*, *osse-* bone + -FEROUS.] Containing or yielding bones; said of caves and deposits in which bones have been found.

1823 Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 180 Ossiferous caves and fissures. 1839 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 149 In several parts of Australia, ossiferous breccias have lately been discovered in limestone caverns. 1877 Dawkins *Cave. Hunters* xiv. 302 In one of the Belgian caves, there are six beds of ossiferous mud.

O·ssifrant, *a. rare.* [f. Ossify v. + -ANT.] Ossifying; *fig.* becoming hard and rigid.

1862 Reader *Chris. Ch. East a Reasoning*, not that the human being has no skeleton, but that it is all skeleton, it founds an ossifrant theory of progress on this negation of a soul.

Ossific (*ɒsi·fĭk*), *a.* [f. L. *os*, *osse-* bone + -FIC.] Bone-forming; becoming or making bone; ossifying. *Ossific centre*, a centre of ossification.

1698 Wharton *Chirurg. Treat.* v. 161, 184 You may ...dry the Bone, and dispose it by virtue of the ossific faculty to thrive out a Callus. 1713 Cheselden *Anat.* 2 (1726) 8 The ossific matter not flowing far enough to complete a bone. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 255 Without any manifest cause existing to excite such ossific inflammation. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 132 The ordinary ossific centres found in other vertebrata.

†**O·ssificated,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **ossificāt-*: see next and -ATE².] = Ossified.

1599 Barley tr. H. *Conformist*, turned or become Bone, hardened from a softer cartilaginous Substance into one of a firmer Essence. 1684 *Trnsl. Dent. Pigeons* 42 The bone-worm is an medicinal insect, arising upon the joints as before.

Ossification (*ɒsĭfĭkē'shŏn*). [n. of action from Ossify. So in Fr. (1709 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The formation of bone; the process of becoming or changing into bone; the condition of being ossified.

Centre of ossification, the fixed point from which the process starts, the point at which cartilage or connective tissue begins to ossify.

1697 E. Bohun (title) Cursus Osteologicus: Being a Compend. Universal of the Bones. Shewing their Names...manner of Ossification, Number and Use. 1733 Belchier in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 196 The greatest Increase of the Bones is described, even from the first Stages of Ossification, to that of an Adult. 1830 R. Knox *Beclard's Anat.* 103 Ossification of the scrotum is most commonly the last of all age. 1831 — *Cloquet's Anat.* 43 This bone...presents three centres of ossification, one for its middle part, and two for the lateral portions. 1859 Holmes *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 12 The bone called the "sacrum" has as many as 35 centres believed in ossification is complete.

2. *concr.* The result of the process, a bony formation or concretion; bone as a formation.

1704 W. Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1570 The Trunks of the Arteries of the Leg...were Obstructed by Petrifactions or Ossifications. 1807 T. Bellin *Mem. Anat.* (ed. 2) 27 It would appear that ossifications are sometimes to be found in this cartilage. 1860 Lond. *Rep. Sec. Chirurgy-Surgeons*, From the mouth of a tree sweep a display...of bone white and shining ossifications, perfect as an...ivy silhouette piece of tapestry.

3. *fig.* The process of becoming hard or callous.

1865 *Spectator* 23 Apr., A mercy, not softened...by...callousness of the heart.

Ossificatory (*ɒsĭfĭkătŏrĭ*). *a. rare.* [f. L. type **ossificāt-* (in *ossificatio*) + -ORY.] Of the nature of, or tending to, ossification.

1892 Billington *Arabic. Lith.* 258 so Not an yet closed up by ossificatory ligaments.

Ossified (*ɒ'sĭfaid*), *ppl. a.* [f. Ossify + -ED¹.] Made or converted into bone; hardened like bone; rendered osseous.

1708 T. Hannemann *Mod. Sandemanik* 20 If any This elect was not in an ossified state. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 33 The first has three ossified phalanges in the middle finger of the wing.

Ossifier (*ɒ'sĭfaiəɹ*). [f. Ossify v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which ossifies.

1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 316 But Power is a frightful ossifier.

Ossiform (*ɒ'sĭfɔm*), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **ossiformis*, f. *os*, *osse-* bone: see -FORM.] Of the form of bone; resembling bone; bone-like.

1832-3 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* IV. 1087/1 The origin of ossiform particles...in the brain.

†**Ossi·fragant,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [irreg. f. L. *ossifrag-us* bone-breaking + -ANT².]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ossifragant*, that breaketh bones.

Ossifrage (*ɒ'sĭfrēj*). [ad. L. *ossifrag-us*, -*a*, name of a bird of prey, the 'bone-breaker', from *ossifragus* bone-breaking, f. *os*, *osse-* bone + *frag-*, root of *frangĕre* to break. Cf. It. *ossifrago*.

The ossifrage of Pliny is identified by modern naturalists with the Lammergeyer, which swallows and digests bones, and is said to let them fall from a great height upon rocks and stones so as to break them. But the name appears to have been early transferred in France and England to the Fish-hawk, to which, in its assumed modern forms *orfraie*, *osprey*, it is now applied. *Ossifrage* has subsequently been taken directly from the L. form, either simply to render the L., or to name the bird held to be meant by Pliny, but has sometimes been used merely as a synonym of Osprey. (In modern Ornithology *Ossifraga* has been awkwardly taken by Bonaparte as generic name of the Giant Fulmar, a bird of the petrel family.) See also Orfray.]

1. As a rendering of L. *ossifragus*, or as a name for the Lammergeyer or Gelt Eagle, or of some kindred species identified with the bird called by the Romans *ossifragus*.

1562 Huloet *Ossifrage*, a bird of Egle, which breaketh the bones with her beake, the same as Osprey. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* i. 24 The ossifrage...is a kinde of Egle, having so strong a beak, that therewith she breaks bones, and is therefore called a bone-breaker. 1588 R. Hakes *Aristotle* 9, 258 The Ossifrage, or Disputed Eagle. Is of greater Body, yet of Effectes colour, from the Eagle. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Martyrs Sarcdalus* 121. xl. 130 Such kin they seemed to their conquerors as the dog to the wolf, the ossifrage to the eagle.

2. Identified with the Osprey or fish-hawk.

1658 Phillips, *Ossifrage*, a kind of Eagle which breaketh bones with her beak, the same as Osprey. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 63 For the Ossifragous or Sea-Eagle we will premise the Reader with the Ossifrages of *Aldrovandus*... a fierce and generous bird, preying upon Fish, and frequenting not only Pools and Rivers, but also the Sea. 1871 Thompson *Zoologist* 2727 Could it elsewhere be the osprey, cormorant, Or ossifrage, that...hangs About i' the foam.

Ossi·fragous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *ossifrag-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Bone-breaking.

1721 Bailey, *Ossifragous*, *Ossifragus*, bone-breaking. Hence in Ash, Worcester, Webster, etc.

†**Ossifra·gulent,** *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *os* bone + *frangĕre*, breaking.] = prec. q. v.

Ossify (*ɒ'sĭfai*), *v.* [f. L. *os*, *osse-* bone + -FY; cf. F. *ossifier* (1709 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To become or turn into bone; to change from soft tissue into bone.

1713 Cheselden *Anat.* i. 1 (1726) 5 Flat bones...begin to ossify in a middle point. 1741 A. Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 2) 32 They become memorable...and at last ossify. 1874 Mivart *Anat.* 63 The walls of the two concave vertebral articular cups easy easily.

b. *fig.* To become hardened and callous; to become rigid and fixed as regards progress.

1858 Faccio *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 197 The outward instinct of veneration had ossified into idolatry. 1871 *Ch. Times* 7 Jan. 9/1 It is said to accelerate the life of a very successful Fellow who may too rapidly to high place, that he ossifies.

2. *trans.* To convert into bone; to harden, to make like bone. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1721 [Mrs. Trapp] *Abr. T. Sat. Speaking*, The Arteries Ossified. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 297 The coronary arteries...were ossified. 1849 Macilwain *Silberlin* 28, 303 The skeletons of these animals were all well ossified.

b. *fig.* To harden; to render callous, rigid, unprogressive, or inoperative.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 7 Their sinews are wrung, their feelings are ossified. 1880 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* v. 174 Our phrases, often repeated, ossify the very organs of intelligence. 1877 E. H. Hutton *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 20 Long-continued media...must in the end ossify the higher parts of the mind.

Hence **O·ssifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1713 Cheselden *Anat.* i. 1. (1726) 6 By the continual addition of this ossifying matter, the bones increase. 1741 A. Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 2) 32 The ossifying of Bones. 1776 Hutchison in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 181 The ossifying substance, which is principally phosphate of lime, is dissolved. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. of a Biogr.* II. 18 His nature had resisted the ossifying process which makes most of us commonplace...to love life.

Ossitation, obs. form of OSCITATION.

Ossivorous (*ɒsi·vŏrəs*), *a.* [f. L. *os, ossi-* bone + *-vorus* devouring + *-ous*.] Bone-devouring, feeding upon bones; in *Path.* bone-destroying.

1676 *Conn. Memoirs Anat. Stomach* 9 Obs. v, 20 A Dog, and other Ossivorous Quadrupeds. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Osteosarcoma*, Ossivorous sarcoma, sarcoma, which destroys the bone. 1850 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.*

Ossivot, obs. form of OSSELET.

Ossous (*ɒ·sŭs*), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *ossōsus*.] Bony, osseous.

1691 T. HOBBS *Rel. Orbyle Mem* II. 337 A single osseous table... The jointure of such bastions into an osseous plate.

† **Ossopringer.** *Obs. rare*—°. [Explained from OSPRAY: cf. OSPRING.] = OSPREY or OSSIFRAGE. (In the passage quoted there is no Gr. equivalent.)

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 339 Like t' the hawk surnam'd the ossopringer, Wing'd from the quarry (Trumpius bill).

‡ **Ossuarium.** *Pl.* -ia. [Late Latin.] = next.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 26 May, I will not place my ossuarium in my garden for my cat, before her bones are ready to be placed in it. 1837 DICKS *Ann. Pottery* (1858) I. 222 A remarkable vase...found...in a tomb near the Flavian, resembles in shape the glass ossuaria of the Romans.

Ossuary (*ɒ·sĭuări*). [ad. late L. *ossuārium*, irreg. f. *os, ossi-* bone; Vulgar *mortuārium* mortuary. Cf. mod.F. *ossuaire* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

A receptacle for the bones of the dead; a bone-vault, charnel-house; a bone-urn.

1698 TRV. F. BERNIER *Hydriot.* 25 The earth had yet...formed the ashes of those Ossuaries. 1776 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *Ossuary*, a Charnel-house or place where Dead-mens bones are kept. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lect. Const. Casuistry* I. 233 The thanks and merits accrue the same elevated way. Answered to the former is a well-filled ossuary, to bone-diggers. 1869 LONDESBOROUGH *Funk. Times* v. 316(6) 136 These abandoned long barrows may have served as ossuaries. 1896 *Times* 19 Mar. 5/6 Conveyed to an ossuary specially constructed in the new cemetery. 1899 ROBERTS *Dialect* 88. *of Wiltsh* I. x. 161 The *hoisum*...was the family or tribal ossuary.

b. transf. A bone-cave, or deposit formed largely of bones, belonging to late geological times.

1861 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Rivers & Eng. Tit.* 229 Bringing the ossuary of the Kirkdale Cave within the period even of the last population of the world. 1880 R. H. PATTERSON *Elec. Illust. & Lect* 126 The caves and ossuaries of Pontnewin and Upper Saxony.

fig. That in which relics of the dead past are preserved.

1870 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi. 198, I love to go to the ossuary of dead translations, as I would visit the catacombs of Rome or Paris.

d. attrib. or as *adj.* Of or for the deposit of the bones of the dead.

1837 WILLIS III. *Charles Barrenger's Instr. Ecol. Build.* xxvii. 8 § This ossuary place or charnel house. 1850 JEWITT *Ecclesiol* iv. 40 Charnel-houses or ossuary chapels.

Ost, oste, obs. ff. CAST, HOST *sb.* (1—6), HOST *v.*

Ostage, obs. form of HOSTAGE.

† **Osta·lgia, osta·lgy.** *Path.* [f. Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *ἄλγος* pain.] Neuralgic pain in a bone.

1822 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Ostalgia*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ostalgia*, ostalgy.

† **Oste,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **ostey.** [a. OF. *oster*, *F. ôter*.] *trans.* To put or take out, to remove.

c 1440 LYDGATE *Assembly* 308 He was so hoorse to him Ostreyd (Ff. oste) In the Mareys as lene is stele.

Osteal (*ɒ·stĭăl*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to bone; *spec.* of the quality of sound produced by the percussion of bone.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 71 The percussion note may become somewhat tonal in quality. 1880 OWEN in *Lancet. Mag.* I. 16 Differences, tonal or dental. 1883 B. COX *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 63 The highest pitched tones are called Osteal because they are yielded by the hard, solid tissues, cartilage and bone. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 603 Osteal and Periosteal Caries.

Osteid (*ɒ·stĭĭd*). *Path., Anat.* [f. Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *-ID*.] An abnormal bony or calcareous deposit in a tissue, tumour, etc.; also, a bony growth in the pulp-cavity of a tooth.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Osteill, obs. form of HOSPRIL.

Osteine, -in (*ɒ·stĭĭn*). *Anat.* [ad. Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *-IN*.] The substance of bone, bony tissue, bone as a tissue.

1854 *Owen Med. & Path* in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 161 When those salts remain chiefly of phosphate of lime, the tissues called 'cartilage', or bone, and 'dentine', or tooth, are consolidated, between which the chief distinction lies in the mode of arrangement of the earthy particles. 1870 L. P. MORGANTE *Turk. Arab.* 20 Bodily tissue, are found albumen, fibrine, osteine, glutoline, carbonate of lime, fluoride of calcium, and other proximate principles.

Osteitis (*ɒstĭ·ĭtĭs*). *Path.* Also ostitis. [f. Gr. *ὀστέον* bone + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation in the substance of a bone.

1835-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 640 Acute arthritis of the knee may be confounded with acute carries of the bones. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 910 The microscopic appearances are those of exudative osteitis.

Hence **Osteitic** (*-ĭ·tĭk*) *a.*, of or pertaining to osteitis.

1900 DORLAND *Dict.*

Ostel, obs. form of HOSTEL. **Ostelar·ie, -ory,** obs. ff. OSTLER. **Ostelment,** var. HOUSELMENT *Obs.*

Ostend (*ɒstĕ·nd*), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *ostendĕre* to stretch out before one's face, expose to view, f. *ob-*, *obs-* (Obs. 1) + *tendĕre* to stretch. *Ostendĕre* had 1pf. stem either *ostend-* or *ostent-*; hence *ostensible*, *ostension*, *ostentation*, *ostent*.] *trans.* To show, reveal; to manifest, exhibit.

c 1440 *Merlin* (Add. MS.) 1966 Dwelling fourty dayes after till god to hym ostendit. *Ibid.* 4722 Kay on his Emperours he ostendit. 1585 *St. Ant. Pad. IV* (1614) 1021/1 (To) ostend and achieve (that) he had to be sibling of the saints. 1592 J. PRESTON in C. S. *Knight Malig.* A ij b, To ostend the good will...I alwaies have toward your worship. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 165 The people Ostend their gratitude to to the Gods. 1837 H. G. WELLS *Plattner Story* (1938) 6 He ostended rather than extended this curious confirmatory circumstance.

(The sense 'to appear prominently, to show itself' given in Davies and copied by later dicts., founded on a gloss from Bp. Hall, has no existence; *the word is offended.*)

Hence **Oste·nded** *ppl. a.*, displayed, manifested.

1808 *Annual Anat. Miscr.* (1811) 45, I am...made bold to give extended extension.

Ostensibility (*ɒstensĭbi·lĭti*). [f. OSTENSIBLE + *-ITY*.] The quality of being ostensible; † ostensiveness, ostentation (*obs.*).

1772 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xxvii. (1778) I. 181 People of low education, and little mind, were always capable of a silly ostensibility, that sooner or later brought them into disgrace. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 117 He studiously avoided ostensibility, and left to others the danger, as well as the honour, of acting an open and explicit part.

Ostensible (*ɒstensĭ·b'l*), *a.* (*sb.*). [a. F. *ostensible* (1740 in *Dict. Acad.*), ad. L. type **ostensibil-is* (med.L. in *Lexic. Hum. J.*, c. 80 § 11), f. *ostens-*, ppl. stem of *ostendĕre*: see OSTEND.]

† **1.** That may be shown, exhibited, or presented to view; hence, presentable; also, made or prepared to be shown. *Obs.*

1761-72 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 140 (Richard) was called to Paris by Mary de' Medici, and painted the ostensible history of her life in the Luxembourg. 1783 Lt. TEMPLE *Let. to Asp. in Mr. Boddam. Cor. Geo. III* (1837) I. 108, I wish you to write me an ostensible letter...upon the conduct of the Portuguese. 1798 *Mem. Emmet, Lord Rokeby* (1809) I. 91 It was the only ostensible person in the country, P. having gone off, and C.'s wages not being sufficient to make good the loss. a 1829 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* (1860) 21 He took great pains to make them respectable for once, for the second time barely ostensible appeal among my best scholars. 1868 ROBINSON *Wks.* (1834) X. 321 You should ...send me two letters—one confidential, another ostensible.

† **2.** That presents itself to view or shows itself; open to public view; conspicuous, ostentatious. *Obs.*

1780 in *Ld. Macartney's Life &c.* (1807) I. 144 Were we to adopt the ostensible and artificial language of that profligate which [etc.]. 1803 MRS. WELLBORE *Lett. to A. Wellesley* at *Jaun to Owen Dogh* (1804) 302 The most direct and most ostensible interposition of the Swiss authority. 1809 HOLCROFT *Old Man* v. ii, ♦ as for his not having to an ostensible occasion...and his father ought to be invited with all the forms of state. 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Irish Fund* 29 Which ...can exhibit to us only the outward and ostensible workings of this complicated mechanism.

3. Declared, avowed, professed; exhibited or put forth as actual and genuine: often implicitly or explicitly opposed to 'actual', 'real', and so = merely professed, pretended.

1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 289 The last of princes is not displeased with the abuse which he sees thrown upon the ostensible Ministers. 1788 BISSET *Hist. Hartmann* Wks 1841 II. 119 A party of British and other troops, with the rabble to the ostensible, and the British realized in the real, commanded. 1830 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 284 There will be less that is ostensible and more that is genuine, as they grow older. 1848 C. BRONTË *T. Hyre* x. (1872) 87 My ostensible reason on this occasion was to get measured for a pair of shoes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 561 His ostensible demand was for English aid in her restoration to the throne.

B. *as sb.* in *pl.* Ostensible matters.

1882 J. PEASANT *Sponge Patent* xxiii. (1882) 251 When all these positive statements and ostensibles were so respectably witnessed.

Ostensibly (*ɒstensĭbli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In an ostensible manner; avowedly, declaredly, professedly; distinguished from, and often implicitly or explicitly opposed to 'actually', 'really', and so = under mere profession or pretence.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* II. 6 So He was ever employed by the treaty of marriage, though ostensibly acting only by the character of a painter. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 199 He put his trust really where he put his trust ostensibly. 1851 H. ARNOUDEN *Temper Hist.* v. 3 The registered Queen was sent to Richmond, ostensibly for change of air, but really that she might be out of the way. 1864 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. 234 The characters which ostensibly play the chief part.

† **b.** Conspicuously, ostentatiously. *Obs.*

1654 HT. MARTINEAU *Eastridge* I. 272 Madame de Staal was exhibited as ostensibly as the French Godfrey to any of the persons on the walls.

Ostension (*ɒste·nʃən*). Also 5 -cion, 6 -tion. [a. F. *ostension* (13th c.), ad. L. *ostens-, ostentio-em*, n. of action from *ostend-ĕre*: see OSTEND.]

† **1.** The action of showing; exhibition, display; manifestation. *Obs.*

1472 CAXTON *Charles* iv. ii. 142 For the adorn of lyon and ostension of love. 1489 *St. Arth. Pat. IV* (1614) 1021/1 The saints promised...his holy effigious Cable for his ostension and a hearing of here Bidalls. 1502 *Ord. Mod. Hosp.* (1804) 41/2 (Spelt *hostia*) ...how many times they shall ostension the Sacrament. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship Fools* (1570) 43/2 Of their hostia

ostenti. 1598 T. Hedley *Worcs. Flowers* The Night waxed wan, As though with an awful sense of such omen.

Ostent (*ostent*), *sb.*[2] Now *rare*. [ad. L. *ostenta-re* a showing, displaying, show, display, parade, f. ppl. stem of *ostend-ere*: see Ostend.]

1. The act of showing; manifestation, indication; show, display, appearance.

1598 Shakes. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 104 Yet all the elaborate of thy life Like one well studied in a sad ostent To please his Grandsire. *Hen. VIII*, iv. 59 Deeply your clothes thoughts To courtship, and such fair ostents of love As shall most seemly become you there. 1598 G. Fenner *Psalms* Wks. 1856 I. 70 Dost angels discourse Twixt verses and ostent. 1657 W. Morice *Coron. gentil.* Known Hon. v. 225 Those Reasons...whereof they make ostent with so many plausible amplifications. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 380 Arbitral in estate, Yahoos in act, in tongue sarcastic. 1848 Jos. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. 540 To govern and ostent the sovereignty of the Mahals...was not to be infringed. 1861 Pycroft *Course of Time*, Mag. V. 26 Nature's schools earned Of lovely flowers in word and mind.

2. Vainglorious display, ostentation.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 383 All such whose glory stands with proud ostent. 1604 Hieronimo *Bedl. Progr.* (1) 1, Thou proud Achilles with thy great ostent. 1632 G. Donne *Sermons* v. 2 Trust not in Riches, with a vaine Ostent Of Fulness. 1655 W. Watson *Father of Power* 15 Goodly the ostents are to the Arel people of men.

b. with *pl.* An embellishment of ostentation.

1638 Penkethman tr. *Youssouf* (Vebbe), [Such] may have The vain ostents of pride upon their grave. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xii. xxiii, Addition shelfish, ostents of Pride.

†**Ostent**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *ostente-r* (1561 c. in Godef.), ad. L. *ostentā-re* to show off, freq. of *ostendĕre*: see Ostend.] = Ostentate *v.*

1611 Speed *Chron.* xx. xiv. Somebody then he seems, that by circumstance can orient or shower a high grandie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* Abbas i. (1614) 31 The pride of the monke ...endeavoth...to ostenting and bragging of some singular vertue, in himselfe or some other of his friends. 1614 T. Adams *Happ. Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 411 Malice not only discovers, but ostenteth her devilish effects. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 3 There is nothing more easy than to ostent the love of God.

†**Ostentate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *ostentāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ostentāre*: see next.] Boasted, vaingloriously displayed.

1619 T. Adams *Blacke Devill* 23 Like the spotted buncheon of the Papists in their ostentate charity.

Ostentate (*ostentēt*), *v.* Now *rare* (? only *U. S.*). [f. L. *ostentāt-*, ppl. stem of *ostentāre*, freq. of *ostendĕre*: see Ostend.]

1. *trans.* To make a show of, show off, display ostentatiously or boastfully.

1592 *Vare. Necessitatis Polemo* in Francis *Addit. Haen. Eng. Pilot* 38 Clothes Holy Boroughly, which...was did ostentate and openly devote to keepe most exactly. 1622 *Peacham's Alphom. Fest.* 10. 1656 *Distributor of Parcels* 18 He was not for extravagant Royalties, as quoit Caliche ons: Valet...gloriously to ostentate their great Mandring, and Infinite Confectionary upon small, or no occasions. 1700 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* vii. v. (1852) 546 This proud Theme would be his preaching ostentate skill in Latin, and to Greek. 1880 *American* XII. 264 The ostentatious ostentate their hymns of Ivib. 1885 *Ibid.* 10 Dec. (1887) Sign Mayor...ostentates upon the upper portion of its façade all the Rabbi denial of the Venetian mystery.

†b. *intr. for refl.* To boast. *Obs.*

1670 G. M. *Hist. Confidents* 10, 11, 337 Let not him that is Maid of a Fortune, ostentate too much.

†2. To show, display. *Obs.*

1632 Lord *Stanhope & Petworth* 37 Not ostentating himself to publike view, but living retired.

Ostentation (*ostentēi·shən*). [a. F. *ostentation*, OF. *-acion* (1366 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ostentātiōn-em*, n. of action from *ostentā-re*: see prec.]

†1. The prouging of future events; a presage; a portent, prodigy. *Obs. rare.*

1578 *Fol. Poems* (Roll) II. 130 Many a day Men have in Books of hare obtellenes By grete tokenes and ostentacions. 1607 Topsell *Fourfl. Beasts* (1658) 263 There have been prodigies, or ostentations of things to come, taken from a Wolf, a Fox, a Serpent, and a Horse, which were called *Auspicia Volatilia*.

2. The action of showing or displaying; a show, exhibition, display (*of* something). In quot. 1689 = Demonstration 5 (military). *Obs. or arch.*

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1151/1 At these wonderful workes done to our frayetul end, but to a fruitfull bone construction and dyen. 1580 Baskerville *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1307/2 With such other like ostentations of treasonable. 1599 Shakes. *Much Ado* iv. i. 207 Publish it, that she is dead indeed: Maintaine a mourning ostentation. 1608 — *Ham.* v. ii. 76, 81, 92 But you are come A Marlon-maid to Rome, and have prounced The ostentation of your Loue: which hath vnthewed, in often left vrging. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 722 When .. they make ostentation hereof in the Market, or publique Stage, they suffer them to bite their feet. 1613 Shakes. *Hen. VIII*, iv. ii. 68, 69 For ostentation of strength and valour, at their publick sights and shows. 1625 Camden *Fragm. Gal.* 122, 81. (1630) VIII. 127 Flock to celebrate ostentatiously...and to make motions and ostentations.

†b. Mere show, appearance, appurition; false show, pretence. *Obs.*

1609 Tourneur *Funeral Rounds* (1878) 124 In truth there was no such thing, and all was but a fantastical ostentation. 1641 Milton *Reform.* ii. 42 He...who thinks by such weak policies and ostentations to gains beliefs and affections.

†c. A spectacular show or exhibition. *Obs.*

1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* v. i. 118 The King would have me present the Princesse...with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant, or antique, or fire-worke.

3. Display intended to attract notice or admiration; pretentious parade, vainglorious "showing off". *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lix. 130 Geues also eschede to...eschue to[se] pleasaunce & ostentacioun. 1533 Bishop *Decades To Rdr.* (1876) 49 The feeble and barbarous ostentation of superfluous riches. 1605 K. Long tr. *Sarpi's Hygiene* 6, 108, 127 Under colour of seeking to learne wisedome, but indeed to make ostentation of his owne. 1661 *Lingua* iv. *Liber. Prospendit.* ix The ostentation of his good works, is not the work of a good Christian. 1784 Cowper *Truth* 171 Heaven ostentation loves, while twenty act, Pours for the vulgar praise which feels regret. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 3, 463 The frivolous ostentation of Buckingham ...gave point to the fierce attack.

Ostentatious (*ostentēi·shəs*), *a.* [f. Ostentation: see -ious. Has displaced the earlier *ostentative*, *ostentatory*, *ostentive*, *ostentous*.]

1. Characterized or marked by ostentation; **a.** Of actions, personal qualities, etc.: Performed, exercised, or set forth in a way calculated to attract attention or admiration; boastful.

1598 Barckley *Felicitie* ... *Contemplation* II. xxxiv. 1, not vain for show or vain-glory. 1598 *Disc. in Greenham's Nest. Philos.* 3 This Philosopher...shewed a World of People by his Proud and Ostentatious Principles. 1706 Addison *Free-holder* No. 30 ¶ 5 His Religion was chaste, not ostentatious. 1780 Mrs. Brooke *Cecilia* II. ii. A display of importance or ostentation made Cecilia already half repent her visit. 1809 Malkin *Rem. Midleton* (1821) 26 To imitate the ostentatious generosity of those ancient knights. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 183 Lewis, with that ostentatious contempt of public law which was characteristic of him, compelled Orange...and very few of the servants. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* xiv. 290 Sir John had taken up his place in a corner of the room, in an attitude of ostentatious humility.

b. Of a person.

In quot. 1671 app. Making a false show, pretentious.

1658 [implied in Ostentatiously]. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* iv. i, An ostentatious person, when such they were, Flourish their Sleeves to all the gaze to see. 1700 Dryden *Fables Ded.* (1721) 2 Look I offend your modesty, which is as far from being ostentatious of the good you do, as it blushes even to have it known. 1732 Berkeley *Life Tobacco Advt.*, Were I to detail the herbs which I have consulted...I should probably be thought ridiculously ostentatious. 1818-40 Whately *Commonpl. Bk.* (1864) 190 A woman who is really beautiful and is always making a show of herself...would be justly censured as ostentatious. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxv. 522 They are not, like the Mohammedans, ostentatious in their prayers. 1884 S. Page *Wind. Eighteen.* iv. 51 Active and ostentatious partisans of the French revolutionary movement.

2. Fitted by appearance, position, or the like to attract attention; conspicuous, showy. *Obs.* (or blending with 1 a).

1593 Stirle *Guard. No.* 6 P 1 Coach or litter horses, of which that country produceth the most strong and ostentatious. 1790 Pennant *London* (1813) 118 That honorable warmth ...should...be placed in the most ostentatious situation. 1803 Pennie *Short Stud.* IV. v. 398 This pair ...are the chief figures in the most ostentatious monument in the...chapel.

Ostenta·tiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an ostentatious manner; in a way calculated to attract notice; with boastful parade or display.

1593 J. Sylvan *Lett. Antiquary* lix. 74 You do nothing ostentatiously. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* 2 F. (1884) II. xxxvi. 332 The wealth of two empires was ostentatiously displayed. 1832 Lord *Vict. Ld. L.* II. 83 The prejudices of a white aristocracy, ostentatiously boastful of its love of equality. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 42 When you go ostentatiously Christian you come across the Bible monumentally unfolded —I say ostentatiously for the benefit of ethnologists.

Ostenta·tiousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being ostentatious.

1658 Rain. Moss. tr. *Parents's Winter Cabinet* 124 To lose their lives without any advantage, would be rather a sign of foolish ostentatiousness, than of true worth. 1780 Chas. St. *Ann. Reg.* 341/1 They boast...to despise ostentatiousness, as being sinful. 1862 L. Swanson *Tenth* v. 103 It would be a great mistake to infer that this ostentatiousness of authority concealed real servility.

†**Ostenta·tive**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ostentāt-us* (see Ostentate *v.*) + -ive.] **a.** = Ostentatious 1 a; **b.** = Ostensible.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 72 An ostentative delight and vainglorious desire. 1600 — *Seaport. Considt.* (1602) 58 An outward ostentative show of advancing the Secular Princes. 1658 *Dis. & Pol. Observ.* To Rdr. 2 One of such a value glory as ostentative persons affect. 1673 H. More *Antid. Ath.* v. § 2 a. 72 The arguments...I do not lessen that ostentative term of demonstration upon them. 1680 Cowley's *Cowley's Cutter* 1. 1 They are ostentative Natures, and the Spanish with the first. 1683 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 72 By the ostentative of one ill deed they have all the thanks of their Ostentative bounty.

Hence †**Ostentatively** *adv.* = Ostentatiously.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* xx. xxxii. (1713) 588 We do not wantonly and ostentatively produce these Keys, but as a dead Art, when no other method will satisfie him.

†**Ostenta·tor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ostentātor*, agent-n. from *ostendĕre* (Ostentate); cf. F. *ostentateur*, 1455.] An ostentatious person; a braggart, boaster.

1620 Cowel, Ostentator, an ostentator, boaster, braggart, vaunter. 1639 W. Austen *Worldly Conversat.* 56 And yet who more ambitious, and Ostentatious ostentators of antiquity in them? 1642 T. Hooper *Protestants. Ichnography* 3 When the ostentator shall look behind him and see...what number of Disciples he draweth behind him.

†**Ostentatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *ostentātōri-us*, f. *ostentātor*: see -ory. In OF. *ostentatoire* (16th c. in Godef.).] = Ostentatious.

1637 G. Strahan *Hidemark's Ghost* To Rdr., The ostentatory but some copious Antiquaries may venture my Apheresis an ostentatory.

†**Ostenta·trix.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *ostentātrix*, fem. of *ostentātor*: see -trix. Cf. F. *ostentatrice* (Montaigne, 1580).] An ostentatious woman.

1611 Cotgr., Ostentatrice, an ostentatrix, braggartesse, boasting woman.

†**Ostentful**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Ostent *sb.*[2] + -ful.] Full of ostent; portentous, ominous.

1648 Chronicle *Herod's Tragi. Poem* 1653 II. 181 All that together saw behold ostentful. 1653 — Ostent. xx. 104 If this ostentful thing (This ought, and this guess) touch us, or you.

†**Ostential**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. Ostent *sb.*[2], or L. *ostent-* ppl. stem + -ial. ? for *ostentanei*.] ? Externally shown or appeared.

1609 Tourneur *Rev. Revenge Lay I.* Vers. 360 The breath of his slander'd penitence, bathed with its ostentiall instruments.

†**Ostentiferous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ostentifer* portentous, f. *ostent-* see Ostent *sb.*[2] + -fer + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ostentiferous*, that which brings monsters or strange sights.

†**Ostentive**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ostent-*, ppl. stem: see Ostend and -ive.] = Ostentatious.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 10 The red herring ...unpale one sight ostentive. In princely nobler as pompous ostentyue as the Vicetuante or Lady Temperance. 1614 Speed *Hen. Dauncaster* 66 That pompous bed which will or triumph bears Rolled in a cloth his ostentive trulls. 1670 J. Lane in *Londesbrough Papers* (Camden) III. 240, 254 The Bishop ...desired Mr Gilbert Burnett to repair, which he did in an ostentive manner. 1736 *Ld. Mar.'s Journey to Lon* (1858) 188 The...affected and ostentive way of the Church of Rome.

†**Ostentuous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Ostent *sb.*[2] + -uous: cf. *portentous*.] The etymol. form would be **ostentuous*, in late L. *ostentuōsus* (Ostentat. Lat. Gr.), f. *ostentu-s.*] = Ostentatious.

1614 T. Scott *Belg. Scould.* 8 A fourth speech out the ostentuous bravery of Princes, and excuse of supersell. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. v. xxix. (1726) 104 Upon the highest Mountain amongst the Alps, he [Lentz. XIII] set this ostentuous Inscription upon a great Marble Pillar. 1887 *New Atlantis* v. 177 Ostentuous. From the simple stem doth please.

Hence †**Osta·ntuously** *adv.*, ostentatiously.

1689 J. Wyse *Some-Thing* (1710) 174 Then stylish Glass Wrestles boldly with great Stones; and to him Dennis Charleton ostentuously with mighty Stones.

Osteo- (*o·stio*), before a vowel also **oste-**, combining form of Gr. *ὀστέο-ν* bone, entering into many derivatives, chiefly anatomical: see the more important words in their alphabetical places.

Osteo-a·rcoyon. [Gr. *ἀγκύλος* curved], inflammation of the bones of a joint. **O·steoblast** [Gr. *βλαστός* bud, germ], Gegenbaur's term for granular corpuscles found in all developing bone as the active agents of osseous growth; hence **Osteoblas·tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or having the character of osteoblasts. **Osteocacho·xy** [Gr. *κακοξία* ill condition], defective constitution or structure of the bones (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); so **Osteocachexi·a**. **Osteocartila·ginous** *a.*, of or consisting of bone and cartilage. ‖ **Osteochondri·tis** [Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage], inflammation of cartilage extending to the bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Osteochondro·ma** [Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage], osteoid tissue containing cartilage which may calcify and ossify. **Osteocla·sic** [Gr. *κλάσις* growth], an osseous cartilaginous tumour. ‖ **Osteoclasis** [Gr. *κλάσις* fracture], fracture of a bone to correct a deformity; dissection or destruction of bone tissue. **O·steoclast** [Gr. *κλαστός*, f. *κλᾶν* to break], (a) Kölliker's term for the many-nucleated colossal cells, found in growing bone, and concerned with the absorption of osseous tissue in the formation of the medullary spaces in cartilage; (b) a surgical instrument for effecting osteoclasis. **Osteocla·stic** *a.*, of or belonging to osteoclasis. ‖ **Osteocoe·nosis** [Gr. *κοίνωσις* a joint], a bone-segment, as a vertebra. **O·steocope**, also ‖ **Osteocopus** [Gr. *κόπος* weariness, f. *κόπ-τειν* striking, toil, fatigue], *violent* wearing pain in the bones, esp. of syphilitic origin; syphilitic rheumatism; hence **Osteocopi·c** *a.*, relating to osteocope. **Osteode·ntine** [Dentine], Owen's term for ossified connective tissue in the pulp-cavity of a tooth, esp. in the teeth of some cetaceans and fishes. **Osteoderma·l, Osteoderma·tous, Osteode·rmous** *adjs.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], having a partly ossified skin; having osseous plates or spicules deposited in the skin, as in the sturgeon. ‖ **Osteody·nia**, also **-odyny** [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], chronic persistent pain in bones (Mayne). **Osteogenesi·s**, gangrene in a bone. **O·steogen** [Gr. *-γενής* produced by bone, f. *γεν-εσθαι* the marrow], a soft transparent substance in growing bone which undergoes ossification by the deposit of lime salts. **O·steolite** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], compact earthy calcium phosphate, similar to bone-phosphate, resembling lithographic

tissue. **Ostealith** = OSTEOLITE. † **Osteali'thical** *a.*, consisting of petrified or fossil bones. ‖ **Osteomala'cia**, **-mala'cia** [Gr. *μαλακία* softness], softening of bones due to the gradual disappearance of earthy salts; also called *malacosteon*; hence **Osteomala'cial**, **Osteomala'cic** *adjs.*, pertaining to or affected with osteomalacia; softened or half-destroyed as regards bony structure. **Osteomala'cic** *a.* [Gr. *μαλακικός* excellent], having the effect of softening bone (Mayne). **Ostearthro'sis** [Gr. *ἄρθρωσις* joint] = *Osteoarthrosis*. ‖ **Osteomyeli'tis** [Gr. *μυελός* marrow], inflammation of the marrow of a bone. **Osteo-ede'stomous** : see *-ODE*, and OSCITOUS. ‖ **Osteoperiosti'tis**, inflammation of the periosteum extending to the bone. **Osteophago** [Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat] = *Ostealist* (*a*). ‖ **Osteophagia** [after *xerophagia*], a box or chest of bones: see *-PHAGY*. ‖ **Osteophleti'tis** [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβ-* vein], inflammation of the veins of a bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Osteoplast**, a modified *Osteoblast* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Osteoptery'gious** *a.* [Gr. *πτερύγιον* fin], having bony fins; of or belonging to the *Osteopterygii*, an order of fishes in Huxley's classification. ‖ **Osteosclero'sis** [Gr. *σκλήρωσις* induration], hardening of a bone. **Ostemto-mahous**, **Ostec-stemous** *adjs.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having a bony mouth or osseous jaws. **Osteo-zygodesmic'ghal** *a.* [SYNDESMOLOGY], pertaining to the anatomy of bones and ligaments. ‖ **Osteozo'a**, *pl.* of **Osteozo'on** [Gr. *ζῷον* animal], Huxley's term for *Vertebrata*; hence **Osteozo'an** *a.*, vertebrate (Harris *Dict. Med. Terms*, 1867). ‖ **Osteozoa'ria** [Gr. *ζῳάριον*, *dimin.* of *ζῷον* animal], Milne-Edwards's term for *Vertebrata*.

1876 Nelaton *Hosp. Gazette*, 3rd. 3/16 Occasionally seen as the result of chronic "osteo-arthritis." 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 260 Case of osteo-arthritis of the hip. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 691/1 (Bone) in the two developments of new osteoplastic tissue which Gegenbaur has named "osteoblasts. *Ibid.*, Calcined, many-anchored cells . . derived from the "osteo-blastic cells in the medulla. 1881 Macalister *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 480/2a "osteo-cartilaginous plate so-called, across to the under edge of the lower calcified body. 1874 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* 178 "Osteo-chondroma, which in structure more closely resembles bone than cartilage. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. IV.* 1137/2 Cruveilhier's "osteochondroplasty is a production of this class. 1870 *Monthly Microsc. Journ.* July 134 His (Kölliker) designation (bone) "osteoclasts (*in osteophagia*). 1873 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 691/1 The product of the formation of osseous tissue by the agency of the osteoblasts, and of its absorption or destruction by the action of the osteo-klasts. 1706 Phillips, "Osteocopic Pains in the Bones. 1881 Hanaman *Can. Dis.* (1884) 262 "Osteocopic pains, and nodes especially, often disappear in an almost marvellous manner. 1850 *Aldbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 493 The osteocopic and myalgic pains are appalling at times. 1845-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. IV.* 89/2 There is also . . a small central tract of "osteo-fibrine in old teeth. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 182 The transition from dentine to osteo-fibrine, and from this to osteo-dentine, is gradual, and the intermediate conditions are found in very many teeth. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 361 Radicular abscesses generally consist of osteo-fibrous mass or has surrounded by a layer of dentine. 1881 Owen in *Nature* XXIII. 402 A reptilian "osteodermal character in the mammalian class. 1851 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, "Osteo-heterotopia, a term applied by Dr. Todd to *Senile Bone*, the Pelobori degree of "Osteo-plastic Tissue in the Bones. 1881 Hanaman *Can. Dis.* (1884) 262 "Osteocopic pains, and nodes especially, often disappear in an almost marvellous manner. 1850 *Aldbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 493 *The osteocopic* and myalgic pains are appalling at times. 1845-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. IV.* 89/2 There is also . . a small central tract of "osteo-fibrine in old teeth. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 182 The transition from dentine to osteo-fibrine, and from this to osteo-dentine, is gradual, and the intermediate conditions are found in very many teeth. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 361 Radicular abscesses generally consist of osteo-fibrous mass or has surrounded by a layer of dentine. 1881 Owen in *Nature* XXIII. 402 A reptilian "osteodermal character in the mammalian class. 1851 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, "Osteo-heterotopia, a term applied by Dr. Todd to *Senile Bone*, the Pelobori degree of "Osteo-plastic Tissue in the Bones. 1875 Bennett & Dyce tr. *Naegeli Bot.* 625 Polished plates of marble, dolomite, or "osteolite (calcium phosphate) are covered with mud to the depth of a few inches, and seeds are then sown in the mud. 1851 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, "Osteoloid, another name for the "Osteoid, or *fibro-bone*, tissue. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 403 The "osteological sentence upwards every way for beneath the limestone rock. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 194 The great softening of bones, he proposes to call "Osteomalacia, and he divides it into two species. 1842-4 tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 408 An analysis . . of the bones of a man . . who died from osteomalacia. 1878 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathl.* 428 In "osteomalacial bones. 1854 Owen & Bowman *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 830 "Osteoplastic inflammation of the soft tissues. *Medullary tissue of the pulp* contained in the Cancelli of spongy bone. 1848 *Aldbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 222 Associated particularly with injuries and diseases of bones, such as osteomyelitis. 1872 tr. *Hoffmann's Anat. Hospital.* 40 We find in the alveolus of the teeth . . a tissue with bone lacunæ, termed Osteoplasm by Virchow, and "osteoblastema by Hoh. 1850 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Osteoporosis. 1848 *Aldbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 840 The frequent occurrence of cancer, osteoporosis, or stones of bone which so often follow in the wake of the disease. 1870 "Osteoplagy (see *Osteoclast*). 1822 *Edin. Mon. Jrn.* Jan. 100 Among the bones of bears found in the caves of the Manor of Odern, brought into circulation, by bereavers near the reputed site of the Lair [subjoined] . . are "osteophages from the name of "Judah" in Hebrew, with a square cross marked below. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1003/2 The "osteoplastic Fibre exhibit powers of reproduction equally extraordinary. 1850 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, "Osteoplastic, *pertaining to the soft tissues that* The bones the general principle of the tissue generally show a high degree of osteoplastic. 1851 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, "Osteoplastoma, applied by Dumeril to a Family of osseous tubuliferous fibres, comprehending those having been naturally osseous, "osteo-cancerous. 1850 *Cent. Obst.* "Osteosarcoma. 1881 *Cantab. Practitioner Diary, Transcripts*, 70 The "osteo-synchondrological laboratory is under the superintendence of the Professor of Anatomy.

‖ **Osteocolla** (*ostiko'lă*). [mod.L. (1565 Gesner), f. Osteo- + Gr. *κόλλα* glue.] A deposit of carbonate of lime forming an incrustation on the roots and stems of plants: found in sandy ground, esp. in some parts of Germany. Also called *glaebularia*: see *quot.* 1663.

1661 Lovell *Hist. An. & Min.* 11 60 Osteocolla . . is glutinous. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. 222 Why it did so wonderfully cement together the parts of broken and well-set bones, that is deservedly the name it commonly hath by the drugs of osteocolla. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 80, 140 One of the roots of a plant, . . converted into the substances petrifaction called Osteocolla. 1818 Cruickshank *Min.* (1849) 126. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* 161. 300 The variety of calcareous tufa called osteocolla consists of calcareous deposits around twigs and leaves.

Osteogenesis (*ostiodʒe'nisis*). [f. Osteo- + Gr. *γένεσις* GENESIS.] The genesis, origination, or formation of bone.

1850 R. Knox *Beclard's Anat.* 180 The formation of the bones, ossification, or osteogenesis is a phenomenon which has much occupied the attention of observers. 1852 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 3 This constitutes the primitive state of osteogenesis. 1880 *Nature* XXV. 408 An exceptional form of osteogenesis, viz. metaplastic ossification, or direct transformation of cartilage into bone.

So **Osteogenet'ic**, **Osteoge'nic**, **Osteogenous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to osteogenesis; bone-forming; **Osteog'eny**, osteogenesis.

Osteogenetic cells, the same as osteoblasts. *Osteogenetic* or *osteogenic layer*, the inner layer of the periosteum, composed in the production of osseous tissue, consisting of branched nucleated white fibres (*fibrillæ*) including osteoblasts. *Osteogenic* or *osteogenous substance*, *tissue*, that which composes the osteogenic fibres. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1756 E. Nugent (*title*) Human Osteogeny explained in two lectures read before the surgeons of London in 1731. 1842 Mayne *Acad. Reader* (ed. 3) 32 The Knowledge of this Part of the Osteogeny . . I think necessary. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. IV.* 74/2 Osteogenic is contrast to the laws of aerial order. 1851 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Osteogenetics, . . bone-generation; of or belonging to Osteogenesis, . . osteogeny.

Osteography. [See Osteo- and -GRAPHY.] Description of the bones; descriptive osteology.

1706 Cockburn (*title*) Osteographia, or, the Anatomy of the Bones. 1735 J. Douglas *Bartholin. Chirurgery's Osteographia*: The third and last of Osteography, as I take it, is to teach practitioners to cure the diseases to which the bones are liable. 1799 Hunter *Med. Obs. & Inquiries*, the description of the bones. 1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.*

Hence **Osteog'rapher**, a descriptive osteologist. 1881 in Ogilvie (Annandale).

Osteoid (*ɒ'stiɔid*), *a.* [f. Osteo- + -OID: cf. Gr. *ὀστεοειδής* and *ὀστώδης* bone-like, bony.] Resembling bone; of the appearance or structure of bone; bony, osseous.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. IV.* 1137/2 Under the names of *osteoid* or *ossifying* fungous tissues, Muller describes a growth of slow or rapid course. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 48 In their bony or osteoid tissue fish resemble the Amphibia. 1874 *Aldbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 3 Normally in mammals, osteoid fish, and reptiles, only two cusps form.

Osteo'loger. [f. as Osteology + -ER¹.] = Osteologist.

1668 *J. Smith Old Age* (ed. 2) 236 Osteologers have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones . . are either the Adnata, or the Enata parts.

Osteologic (*ɒstiɔlɒ'dʒik*), *a.* [f. as Osteology + -IC: see -ODIC.] = next.

1828 Webster, Osteologic, pertaining to a description of the bones. (Also in later Dicts.)

Osteological, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, dealing with, or relating to osteology, or the scientific study of bones.

1777 Camper in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 146 Gabor's osteological performance rests upon this subject. 1865 Lawrence *Introd. Zool.* 31 16 Engrossed by his osteological inquiries. 1881 Owen *Arch. Addit. Brit. Assoc. to Nature* XXIV. 401 For the storage of such specimens, and especially the osteological ones.

2. Of or pertaining to the objects of osteology, i. e. to bones, their structure, arrangement in the skeleton, etc.; coming within the sphere or ken of osteology.

1709 Hermannus in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 190 The osteological proportion which I have had opportunities to observe in the skulls of mummies. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 137 In the osteological structure of man, the vertebrate archetype is farthest departed from. 1875 *Lond's Prize Essay* II. iv. 2016 The Fossil skeletons . . agreeing, in osteological character with some of the existing races of man.

Hence **Osteolo'gically** *adv.*

1849 Lawrence *Lect.* 32 Ided in Wolston, 1848.

Osteologist. [f. as Osteology + -IST.] One who studies or is skilled in osteology.

1730 in Bailey vol. II. 1879 Lewis *Rhem. Gaul*, 2 (ed. 2) 141 A single bone taken from any part of the skeleton may enable a skilful osteologist to distinguish the genus, and sometimes the species to which it belonged.

Osteology (*ɒstiɔ'lɔdʒi*). Also 7 ostiologie, -y. [ad. med.L. *ostiologia* (1373 Jacobæus), f. Gr. *ὀστεο-* bone, Osteo- + *λόγος*, -LOGY. Cf. F. *ostéologie* (1698 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The science which treats of bones; that branch of anatomy which deals with the structure, genesis, and disposition of bones.

1650 Pinton *Fruitfull Exp.* Introd. 2 If any one would write of the Nature of Urethaps. 1704 Nicolls *Tuition* No. 60 P. 131 Well known for his Acumen in Dissection of dead bodies, and his great Skill in Osteology. 1858 Bonner *Cheiro.* (1869) II. iv. 191 The founders of comparative osteology.

b. A treatise on the bones.

1713 Cockburn *Anat. Pref.* (1718) 2 If I had not been so much engaged about an Osteology, to which many years in twenty are hardly long. 1881 Cheyne *Struc. Frag. Cell* II. 188 The eldest Alexander Monro, the author of the Osteology, first published in 1726.

2. *Transf.* The objects of this science; the bony structure or system of bones of an animal.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 4 By a comparison of the osteology of the existing vertebrated animals with the remains found imbedded in various strata. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. 83 § 93 Vesalius seems not to have known the osteology of the ear. 1881 Huxley *Addr. Brit. Assoc. to Nature* XXIV. 404 To obtain a full knowledge of the osteology and of the dentition of these two forms.

fig. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* II. 3 2, 124 The pantheistic scheme could go no further than the bare outline of the osteology of the universe.

b. *Specific.* A bony framework or skeleton.

1834 Bowman (*Sullivan*) 331 Here is strange jumble in . . the several osteologies of mediæval mammoth, perch, mackerel, . . commingled with those of the deplorable shark and fierce colossal shark.

‖ **Osteoma** (*ɒstiɔ'mă*). *Path.* Pl. **-ata**. [mod.L., f. Osteo- + Gr. *-ωμα*, as in *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour composed of osseous tissue.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. IV.* 1356/1 By osteoma we understand a growth composed of bone. 1874 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* 139 Osteomata or osseous tumours.

Osteomancy (*ɒ'stiɔmænsi*). Also 7 **-mantry**. [f. Osteo- + -MANCY.] Divination from bones.

1612 Sylvis *Hosier, Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 87 When I have more skill in Osteomantie, I will tell you. 1631 Fennor *Compt.* (1735) Works on . . astronomy, Palmistry, osteomantry and Divination.

Osteometry (*ɒstiɔ'mitri*). [f. Osteo- + -METRY.] The measurement of bones; that part of odontometry (*or esp.* anthropometry) which has to do with the proportions of the different bones.

1878 Barnes tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* I. 81 Osteometry . . is a study which has a special reference to the measurement of the facial angle and the direction of the occipital foramen.

Hence **Osteome'trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to osteometry. In recent Dicts.

Osteopathy (*ɒstiɔ'pɑpi*). [f. Osteo- + Gr. *πάθος* feeling, suffering; in sense 2, after *homœopathy*, *allopathy*, etc.: see *-PATHY*.]

1. Disease or affection of the bones.

1850 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteopathia*, term for an affection of the bones, osteopathy. 1854 *Aldbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 542 During this period the osteopathies failed to arrest the universal sensation, as rapidly given to the arthropathies.

2. A theory of disease and method of cure founded on the assumption that deformation of some part of the skeleton and consequent interference with the adjacent nerves and blood-vessels are the cause of most diseases. Hence **Osteopath** (*ɒ'stiɔpæθ*), one who practises osteopathy; **Osteopa'thic** *a.*; **Osteopathically** *adv.*; **Oste'opathist**, a believer in or practiser of osteopathy.

1897 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 26 Mar., The [town] house to-day passed the . . medical practice act . . driving out osteopaths, faith healers, massage doctors and all others professing to heal, unless they pass examination the same as physicians. 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 11 Mar. 616 Dr. A. T. Still . . was, in 1874, delivered of a new system, the name of which was called 'osteopathy' . . . The following [are] extracts from official publications of the cult . . 'The osteopath . . treats the patient through loose clothing . . He does not rub or pat, but manipulates osteopathically'. *Ibid.*, From the point of view of the "osteopathic" practitioner. *Ibid.* 15 July 188 The method of treatment . . used by all osteopaths.

Osteophone (*ɒ'stiɔfōn*). [f. Osteo- + Gr. *φωνή* sound, after *telephone*, etc.] An instrument for the transmission of sound-waves through the teeth and the cranial bones to the auditory nerve, for the use of the deaf; = Audiphone.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Osteophyte (*ɒ'stiɔfəit*). [f. Osteo- + Gr. *φυτόν* a growth.] An osseous outgrowth, a bony excrescence. Hence **Osteophy'tic** (*-fi'tik*), *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an osteophyte.

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 470 In the osteophyte incrustation there were contained: Phosphate of lime, Carbonate of lime &c.]. 1874 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* 140 The osteomata are divisible into two classes, according to their seat—the homologous exostoses or eburnations, and the heterologous osteomata or osteophytes. 1877 Bennett *Rep.* 91 Osteophytes are regularly found in the symptoms of many of the mammals. 1887 *Aldbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 692 Osteophytic periostitis may lead to the most extraordinary overgrowths of the bone itself. 1898 J. Berrington in *Amer. Surg.* IX. 333 Osteophytic growths on the limbs.

Osteoplasty (*ɒ'stiɔplæsti*). [f. Osteo- + Gr. *πλαστός* moulded: see *-PLASTY*.] The transplantation of a piece of bone with its periosteum to fill up a gap. Hence **Osteoplas'tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of osteoplasty.

1880 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 280 Langenbeck—Contributions to Osteoplasty. 1883 *Lond. Lancet* 589 Osteoplastic resections of the lower jaw. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899 *Aldbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 533 Signs of osteoplastic periostitis. *Ibid.* 732 Knees forms an osteoplastic flap.

‖ **Osteoporosis** (*ɒstiɔpɒrɒ'sis*). *Path.* [f. Osteo- + Gr. *πόρος* passage, pore + *-ωσις*.] Morbid absorption of bony substance, so that a bone becomes abnormally porous or spongy.

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 450 A specimen of osteoporosis growing on the cranium of an aged person. 1854 Joseph & Rest. *Pathol. Anat.* (1854) 541 In accompanying the affected bone presents an increase of size. 1896 Blackmore & Littlejohn *Kingdom's Faith. Accept.* I. 151 If the compact osseous tissue becomes porous from the widening of the Haversian canals, the condition is termed *osteoporosis*.

Hence **Osteoporo·tic** *a.*, relating to osteoporosis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Osteosarco·ma.** *Path.* [f. Osteo- + Sarcoma.]

1. Sarcoma in the bone; "term for a disease of the bone in which a fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass grows within it" (Mayne, 1857).

1807-08 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 6) 392 Osteosarcoma, and some cancerous fungous diseases of the bones pre-femur...might be safely taken away, by amputating a part of the considerable portion of that bone. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/1 The osteosarcoma is propagated by the continuity of some cancerous affection. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 77 Suffering from...osteo-sarcoma of the femur.

2. A sarcoma which undergoes osseous transformation.

1858 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 136 Sarcomata or even carcinomata may directly ossify, and so we get osteo-sarcoma and osteo-carcinoma. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Osteosarcoma*, name an osseous sarcoma.

Hence **Osteosarco·matous** *a.*

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/1 Osteo-sarcomatous tumours...commonly consisting of this form material.

Osteotome (*ɒ·stiɪtōm*). *Surg.* [f. as next + Gr. *-τομον* that cuts.] Any instrument for cutting or dividing bone. So **Osteo·tomist** (*ɒstɪɒ·tɒmɪst*) (*nonce-wd.*).

1842 Dunglison *Dict. Med., Osteotomist*...An instrument...for cutting the bones of the fœtal cranium, when...necessary. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteotome*, an instrument for cutting through bones; a kind of chain-saw: an osteotomy. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Osteotome*, ...a chain saw for the division of a bone. Also, any bone saw. *Ib.*, *Blackmore's*...an instrument of the chisel kind.

Osteotomy (*ɒstɪɒ·tɒmɪ*). [f. Osteo- + Gr. *-τομία* cutting.] 1. *Anat.* Dissection of the bones. b. *Surg.* The cutting of a bone in order to correct a deformity, etc.

1844 Dunglison *Dict. Med.*, *Osteotomy*...The part of practical anatomy which relates to the dissection of bones. 1878 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 102 Delbrück's of the Leg, consequent on badly-united Fractures of both bones, cured by Osteotomy. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 180 Mr. Maudsley's 'On Subcutaneous Osteotomy'.

‖ **Osteria** (*ɒstɪrɪ·ə*). Also 7 **hosteria**. [It. *osteria* (in Florio *hostevria*) inn, f. *oste*:—L. *hospit-is* Host *sb.*³: *cf.* Hostry.] An inn or hostelry, in Italy or a country where Italian is spoken.

1594 E. Jonson *Fulpone* II. vi. Ha! not I Known him a notable Wagon, comes selling Tin To the Osteria. 1645 Florimond *Faire Maid of Inn* II. ii, Thy Master hath lodged here in my Hosteria. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* 313 He would take me to an excellent osteria where I should be entertained and lodged like a Prince. 1887 T. G. Jackson *Dalmatia* II. 389 Our lodging...was a garden contiguous to the osteria where we dined, or rather lay.

Ostery, **Ostesse**, obs. ff. Hostry, Hostess.

Ostey : see Oste *v.*

† **Ostey**, var. of Hostey *v.* *Obs.*; to make war. Hence † **Osteying** *vbl. sb.*, warlike expedition; † **Osteyour, ostegour** [*Of. ostéour*], soldier.

1422-30 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xviii. Neglygyd of all that may ayenste The osteying, and to stablysshen. c 1430 Lydgate *Coronat.* 161 Here Osteyours they wolen forth goo. *Ibid.* 356 Anon his Osteyours he had That his perysshaunce Alle ydre they were.

Ostoyl, obs. form of Hostel.

Osthexy (*ɒsθe·ksɪ*). [ad. mod.L. *asthexia*, f. Gr. *ἀσθ-* from *ἀσθένε* bone + *ἕξις* habit.] "Osseous diathesis, or a disposition to the formation or deposition of bony substance" (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

Hence **Osthe·ctic** *a.*, connected with *osthexy*.

1820-32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 133 That tendency to the...production of a morbid superabundance of calcareous earth in Osteosia and Lithia. *Ibid.* 320 In treating of morbific osthexy. *Ibid.* I. 440 Where the formation of calcareous matter appears to be in excess, as in osteosia, lithiasis, or a consolidation prone to gaseous loss.

† **O·stler**, *Sc. Obs.* [Sim. *-ler*.] = Ostilar 1.

1588 A. King tr. *Commines' Coimek.* 104 Gif ony man determis to be ane Bishope, he hes first ane ostler, ane cuikis boitsar.

Ostiary (*ɒ·stɪərɪ*), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *ostiārī-us* adj., of or pertaining to a door, as, doorkeeper, f. *ostī-um* door, entrance, river-mouth.] **A.** *sb.*

1. *Eccl.* A doorkeeper, esp. of a church; the lowest of the minor orders in the R. C. Church. Also in L. form *ostiarius*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 37 Gregor. the pope...ordeyned diverse degrees of ordres to be clepede, as porters, redars, lectours, exorsistes, and elles. 1627 W. Burton *Descr. Cant. Hyp.* 2 *n.* Lowly (come) Ostiaries (which used to ring the bells, and open and shut the Church-doores. 1720 Ayliffe *Parer.* (1726) I. v. 92/1 1763 The Library...had an Usher, a Library keeper and an under library keeper, and an Ostiary. 1859 Vaughan *Anc. Brit. Ch.* App. v. (1862) 182 If any claim, from an ostiary to a priest, cognate without his bonds. 1899 Wilfrid Ward in *Mem.* 157 As Ostiaries of the Lower House of Convocation...he knew every dignified clergyman in the Southern Province.

† **2.** The mouth of a river; = Ostium, 2. *Obs.*

1598 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Eph.* vi. viii. 320 The Rivers of Nilus hath seven ostiaries. 1630 Purchas *Pilgrim* II. v. 81 Some surely counted the ground and sedgie ostiaries of Nilus. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 19, § 2 For we are carried into the dark Lake, like the Egyptian River into the Sea, by seven principal Ostiaries.

B. *adj.* That has charge of the door. *rare*.

1666 Blackmore *Crooked Mansell* (1718) 280 He pushed the ostiary Servants back.

Ostil, -er, -ary, obs. ff. Hostel, -er, -ry.

† **Osting**, obs. f. Hosting, raising of a host, raid; encampment.

c 1450 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1178 How pleasit you our osting for to ma? 1620 *Hen. VIII to Bohem. Stat. Irel.* 87 Whensoever they shall...vote to any journey or osting.

Ostiole (*ɒ·stɪōl*). Also irreg. **osteole**; and in L. form. [ad. L. *ostiolum* little door, dim. of *ostium* door.] A small orifice or opening; a. (*Bot.*) the orifice or opening in the conceptacles and perithecia of certain algæ and fungi, through which the spores are discharged; also, openings of the stomata or breathing pores; b. (*Entom.*) the orifice of the 'stink-gland' in the thorax of heteropterous insects (*rare*).

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 122 *Ostiolum*, is the orifice of the pericarpium of Splachia. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ostiolum*, a little door; an ostiole. 1870-72 Berkeley *Mosses, Brit. Ind.* II. 308 The spermogonium...has one or more cavities, with a small orifice at the top termed the ostiole or pore. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* (in Opening) by a pore or ostiolum at the apex. 1892 (see below).

Hence **Ostiolar** *a.*, of or pertaining to an ostiole; **O·stiolate** *a.*, having an ostiole or ostioles.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Cellularia*, having ostioles or little openings: ostiolate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 267/1. 1892 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The ostiolar canal or the channel connected with the ostioles of bags.

Ostir, Ostis, obs. forms of Oyster, Hostess.

Ostil-tin, variant of Ostiltin.

‖ **Ostium** (*ɒ·stɪəm*). Pl. **ostia**. [L. *ostium* door, entrance, mouth of a river.]

† **1.** The mouth of a river. *Obs.*

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 89 The great and noble River Ganges in two Ostiums falls under 23 deg. 1697 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. 23 Mud being exposed...near the Ostia of those Rivers.

2. *Anat.* Applied to various orifices and openings of vessels in the animal body, e. g. those of the ventricles and pulmonary arteries, the Fallopian and Eustachian tubes, the urethra, etc.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animls.* viii. 234 The margin of the ostia may be simple or may be produced inwards into folds which play the part of valves. 1878 Bell in Gegenbaur's *Comp. Anat.* 51 It is only when valves appear in the ostia of the cardiac tube, that the direction of the flow is defined. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 703 Close to the cardiac (of the cardiac pulmonary valves).

Ostle, obs. form of Hostel *sb.*¹

Ostler (*ɒ·slə*). Forms : [4-9 see Hostler]; 5 **ostelar**, **-elar**, **-ller**, **-elare**, **-elere**, **-ler**, **ostler**, **-ȝ ostellor**). [A phonetic spelling of Hostler, Hostler, representing the historical pronunciation with *ɒ* from. In earlier times it was frequent also in the sense 'keeper of a hostelry' (see Hostler 2); but since 16th c. has been restricted generally to the following sense, in which it is also (now less frequently) spelt Hostler, q. v. In the 1st Fol. of Shaks. *ostler* appears six times, *hostler* once, but the latter was more frequent in 18th c.]

A man who attends to horses at an inn; a stableman, a groom.

1386 *Chaucer's Pard. T.* 7 n 588, 1561 I. 11.xv. ostelare, ostlere: see Hostler] c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. vii. 501 Stablyng,...beddis, mendris of the ostlar. 1480 Mayor of *Norwich Exp.* (Rolls) 113 My maistir paid to the ostelar of the Valard...13 s. 1498 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Lawghare of Ostelers. 1508 Skelton *Ware, Hawe* 1. 1. 1.

I would have given them all, to ostracize, Exile, or ebolish. 1847 Gentleman's Mag. XXVII. 67 By the ostracism a citizen was banished without special accusation, trial or defence.

2. fig. Banishment by general consent; exclusion from society, favour, or common privileges.

1678 ... Dryden *To Clerk of Bedford*, "To have written thus or thus is courting beasts, but human ostracism and disgrace. 1824 J. Mason *To Congress on "Old Bachelor"*, Yet your ostracism on poetry. 1847 Hare *Guesses Ess.* 1 (1867) 36 A sort of connection is continually going on against the best, both of men and measures. 1870 H. D. Conway *Earthly Paper.* ii. 121 The social ostracism of a hermit. 1891 H. Cossar *Confirm. to World* 18 Even if social ostracism be the consequence.

Ostracite (*ɒ·străsəit*). (Formerly in L. form.) [ad. L. *ostracītis*, a stone mentioned by Pliny, s. Gr. *ὀστρακίτης* earthen, testaceous, f. *ὄστρακον* shell: see OSTRACEAN.] A fossil shell of a species or genus allied to the oyster.

1680 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 629 As for Ostracites, it took the name of an Oyster shell, which it doth represent. 1753 CHAMBERS *Pharm. Londin.* 34 Ostracites, a division of T. taken in powder provokes the terms. 1877 POTT *Clydesdale* 193 On Cowhey common we find nothing but Ostracites. 1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Ostracites*, in natural history, a name given by authors to the fossile shells, common in many parts of England. 1840 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 104 In the greatest part [of the beds] the cockles, the turbinites, the ostracites ... are found.

†**Ostracitis** (*ɒstrăsəi·tis*). [a. L. *ostracītis* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀστρακῖτις* calcula, calamine, f. *ὄστρακον*: see prec.] A kind of calamine stone, having to furnaces in which copper is melted.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Ostracitis*, a sort of Crust that sticks to Furnaces, where Brass-Ore is melted. 1840 *Lyd. Sta. Lex.*, *Ostracitis*, an earth of calamine, from its resemblance to the surface of a shell.

Ostracize (*ɒ·străsəiz*), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ὀστρακίζειν*, f. *ὄστρακον* earthen vessel, tile, potsherd: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* (*Gr. Hist.*) To banish by voting with potsherds: see OSTRACISM 1.

1830 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 476 Damon was ... rendered so unpopular at Athens, ... that he was ostracized. 1866 FREEMAN *Fed. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. vi. 109 Two Athenian statesmen, Nicias and Alcibiades, united to ostracize Hyperbolus, a busy-meddler, and by ostracizing him they ostracized themselves too!

2. *fig.* To banish or expel as by ostracism; to exclude from society, favour, or common privileges.

1649 MILTON *Death Lt. Hamlet* 56 Therefore the Democratick State did rise, And all that Worth from hence did Ostracize. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 140 Contrivers who ... endeavour to ostracize the subsequent invaders. 1833 HOOPER *Sk. Paris* 19 Out upon the Paris newspapers ... denounced and ostracised hundreds of good men. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sacred & Legendy Art.* 343 Ostracized from society because of the drunken and violent habits of his wife.

Hence **O·stracized** *ppl. a.*, **O·stracizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **O·stracizable** *a.*, capable of being ostracized; **O·stracizer**, one who ostracizes.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxii. IV. 210 Kleisthenês did not permit the process of ostracizing to be opened against any one citizen exclusively. 1849 *Ibid.* xli. V. 274 The ostracized Aristeidês arrived at Salamis. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 372 He wrote his own name on the ostracizing shell. 1862 *All Year Round Christm. No.* 31 He ... covertly threw handfuls of spain to the ostracised cockroach. 1876 T. HARDY *Hdsthrow* II. 3 A mayor in circles from which the gentlemen ostracizer of all is excluded. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 1/3 Our ostracizable Electors.

Ostraco-, before a vowel **ostrac-**, combining form of Gr. *ὄστρακον* hard shell. Hence

O·straconderm [Gr. *δέρμα* skin] *a.*, having a bony integument or external skeleton; *sb.* an ostracoderm fish; so **O·straconderm·al** *a.*, **O·straconderm·ous** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855), **O·straconda·rmatous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), **Ostra·cology** [see -LOGY], conchology (Mayne); hence **O·straco·logical** *a.* **O·stracophe·re** [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], a member of the *Ostracophori*, a Paleozoic sub-class of fishes (Fitch); so **Ostraco·phorous** *a.* **O·straco·pod**, a member of the *Ostracopoda*, an order of entomostracous crustacea; so **Ostraco·pe·dous** *a.*, belonging to the *Ostracopoda* (Mayne). **Ostraco·stean** [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone] *a.*, pertaining to the *Ostracostei*, a group of extinct ganoganoid fishes; *sb.* a fish belonging to this group; so **Ostra·co·steous** *a.* **O·straco·the·ra** [Gr. *θήρ* animal], an ostracous crustacean.

1876 H. ALLEYNE NICHOLS *Palæont.* 57 Since the molluscs live only on vegetable substances, while the Ostracotherm feed entirely on animal matter. 1848 R. S. WOODWARD *Pamphl. Fishes*, 3 The simplest Ostracoderms (Heterostracans) occur in the Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian, and entirely or nearly so in any part of their dermal system.

Ostracode (*ɒ·străkōd*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀστρακώδης*: see -ODE.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Ostracoda* or *Ostracopoda*, an order of entomostracous crustaceans. *B. sb.* A member of the Ostracoda.

1880 *Athenæum* No. 2783. 501/2 The little modern ostracode and phyllopods. 1890 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 198 Small Ostracode Crustacea ... an fossils ... extend from the Lower Silurian period up to the present day. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 134 The eye is movable ... in the Ostracode Cypridinidæ. 1900 *Athen. Jour.* 19 Mar. 194 They found ... a living ostracode.

So **Ostraco·dal**, **Ostraco·dous** *adjs.*

1887 H. H. HOWORTH *Mammoth & Flood* 501 The entombed fauna ... in the case of Australia and the Malay Peninsula.

Ostracoid (*ɒ·străkoid*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. type **ὀστρακοειδής* = *ὀστρακώδης* OSTRACODE: see -OID and -OUS.] (See quots.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Ostracoidea*, resembling or of the nature of a shell; ostraceal. 1880 Duns *Elem. Geol.* 192 The earliest of the bivalve Crustaceans—very small species having the body enclosed in a bivalve shell somewhat like a cockshell, whence the name Ostracoid.

†**O·stracy**, obs. erron. form for OSTRACISM.

1579 in Nares *Plutarch* (1676) 436 The Greeks devised ostracy for men of noble fame.

Ostrage, obs. form of OSTRICH.

Ostray, obs. form of ASTRAY, *adv.* and *a.*

Ostre, var. HOSTRE *Obs.*; obs. f. OYSTER.

Ostreaceous (*ɒstrĭē·ʃəs*), *a.* [f. L. type **ostrāceus*, f. *ostrea* oyster: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of the oyster or its shell; resembling or proper to, an oyster; oyster-like; ostraceous.

1658 *Commercium Epistol.-Syst.* i. 1. 190 That inner substance, of the Terrestial Body called by Plato οὐ ἀστρώδες, the ostraceous or ostreaceous Body. 1693 *New Mercury* May XXXVIII. 223 His very life and being may be said to have been, in a great degree, ostreaceous.

Ostreaculture: see OSTREICULTURE.

Ostreal (*ɒ·strĭăl*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ostrea* oyster + -AL.] Of or pertaining to oysters.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 3 Aug. 91/1 The days when poor fishers enjoyed but an ostreal fare. 1880 *Daily News* 23 July, The ostreal resources of the New World.

O·strean, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1858 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 346 Forms of ostrean happiness. *Ibid.* 353 By the sudden opening and closing of their valves ... the ostrean tribes possess the means of locomotion.

Ostreger, ostringer (*ɒ·strĭdʒəɹ, -strĭndʒəɹ*). Forms: 5 **ostregier**, 5–9 **-eger**, 6 **-iger**, 7 **-ager**; 7–8 **ostringer**, 7 **ostreyger**. See also AUSTRINGER. [ME. *astregier*, *astreger*, corruption of OF. *autruchier*, *autrucher* (F. *autrucier*, *autruche*)—late L. *austurcārius*, f. *austurcus* (—L. *Asturicus* Asturian, from Asturia in Spain), also *austorius*, *astorius*, whence OF. *astour*, *austour*, now *autour* goshawk: cf. OSTRICH. For *astringer*, cf. *messenger*, *passenger*, *parringer*, *scharringer*.] A keeper of goshawks.

1340 *Ayenb.* 201 Þeose wyes in Monkeg *Ireland. Parl. Rls.* (1800) II. 20, The thynke for a yonge astringer or Faukener. 1386 *Rls. St. Albans* B iv b, They be vilde Ostregers that kepe Goshawkes or Tyrcelles. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 63 The falconers and ostregers have to name two sorte called a Hobby kinde. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1631) 123 All Ostringers that preserue pheasants ...to be the best casting a short-winged Hawke can take. 1670 RAINOW *Lane Deal., Austringer*, a Goshawk: whereas we usually call a Faukhawe, who keeps that kinde of Hawke, an Ostringer. 1883 OLIVE C. CAMPBELL *Lettice* 17 Father Kennaworth brought her the last from the ostreger's wife.

Ostrei-, ostreo- (also erron. **ostreo-**, **ostrea-**, **ostro-**), combining forms of L. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, and Gr. *ὄστρεον* oyster. Hence: **O·streiform** *a.* [-FORM], having the form of an oyster or of oysters. **O·streophagist** (*-ɒ·fădʒĭst*) [Gr. *-φάγος* eating], one who, or that which, eats or feeds upon oysters; so **Ostreophagous** *a.*, eating or feeding on oysters.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 261/2 It is also to the "Ostreiform Cryphæa". 1895 *Athen. Jour.* Oct. 589 The Londinian's diet might be thought to be much more largely ostreiform. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 3/3 The notorious "ostreophagist" ... says he is left in as a free of the West-end oyster shops. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXII. 483 Astonishing the natives, like Dando the "ostreophagist". 1892 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Ostreophagous. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/3 A great advantage to the ostreophagous part of our population.

Ostreiculture (*ɒstrĭ·kŭlt-tĭūɹ*). Also erron. **ostr-e-a-**, **ostreo-**, **ostrei-**. [f. L. *ostrei-*, comb. form of *ostrea* oyster + CULTURE.] The artificial breeding of oysters for the market; oyster-culture.

1861 HUXLEY in *Reports Commrs. to Sea.* 169 Ostreiculture. The artificial production of Oysters has become an important branch of industry. 1881 *Harper's Lond. News* 11 Jan. 30/3 The operations of ostreiculture.

Hence **Ostreiculturist** *n.*; **Ostreiculturist**, one who makes it his business to breed oysters.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug. 4/6 The sensation which has been caused in the ostreicultural world in consequence of the introduction into our waters of Portuguese mollusca. 1880 *Athenæum* No. 2722. 237/2 A valuable hint for ostreiculturists. 1882 *American* V. 88 The theory of hybridism advocated by some ostreiculturists. 1892 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 58 M. Trinon, one of the ostreiculturists.

Ostreo-: see **Ostrei-**.

O·streoid, *a. rare*—[f. L. *ostrea* oyster: see -OID.] Oyster-like. (Mayne, 1857.)

Ostreperous, obs. f. OBSTREPEROUS. **Ostrey**: see OSTRICH; also obs. f. HOSTRY.

Ostrich[1] (*ɒ·strĭtʃ*). Forms: *a.* 3 **ostrice**, 4 **ostiche**, 4–5 **-otse**, 4–6 **-ydge**, 4–7 **-ige**, (4–5 **-yche**), 5 **-yche**, **-yge**, (**host-**), 6 **ostrege**, (**hoz-trege**), 6–8 **ostridge**, 4– **ostrich**; 5 **ostryche**. *β.* 6 **-iche**, **-ige**, **ostretch-**; 7 **-eostrich**, **-idge**. *γ.* 6 **austrich**, **astridge**, 7 **austridge**, **-rich**. *δ.* 5–7 **estriche**, 5 **-yche**, 6 **-itch**, **-ge**, 6–7 **-idge**, **-ige**, 7 **-edge**, **-age**, (8 **oestrych**, 7 **eastrich**). [ME. *ostrice*, *-iche*, a. OF. *ostrusce*, *-uche*, *-uce*, *-ouce*, F. *autruche* = Sp. *avestruz*, Pg. *abestruz* = prop. L. *avis struthio*, *avistruthio*, from *avis* bird + late L. *struthio*, a2. Gr. *στρουθίων* ostrich (Geog. Nicc.): f. *στρουθός* sparrow, ostrich; the simple L. *struthio* gave ME. Struttion: cf. Pr. *estruz*, It. *struzzo*.

In classical Gr. the bird was called commonly *ὁ μέγας στρουθός*, or simply *στρουθός*; also *στρουθοκάμηλος*, whence the ch.L. *struthiocamelus* STRUTHIOCAMEL.]

1. A very large ratite bird, *Struthio camelus*, the only species of the genus *Struthio* and the family *Struthionidæ*, inhabiting the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia; it is the largest of existing birds.

The habits and peculiarities of the bird, real and fabulous, have afforded much scope for pseudo and allusion; such are its indiscriminate voracity and its liking for hard substances, which it swallows to assist the gizzard in its functions; its supposed want of regard for its young, its eggs being partly hatched by the heat of the sun, which has led to the belief that it deserts its nest; and the practice attributed to it of thrusting its head into the sand or a bush when being overtaken by pursuers, through incapacity to distinguish between seeing and being seen.

a. a 1225 *Ancr.* F. 131 Þe ostrec [v.r. ostrice] nis his mochele feþeres midde a mochele nopte chere, ah hauep he hehgate. 1388 WYCLIF *Lam.* iv. 3 Cruel, as an ostrich (1538 ostrig) in desert. 1388 — Job xxxix. 13 The feþeris of an ostriche [1382 struthon]. 1486 *Curiose Merveyse.* n. xvii. 101 The Ostriche by his nature vseth well yron. 1590 PEELE *Pseudo.* 1177 Theye fede and beggre on Ydle ore Eggs and fire of Yre fode cauled the ostriche. 1782 COWPER *Retirem Homilet* 21. (1836) 33 Ramblers, who have ostriches like Ostriges, that can digest hard yron. 1813 G. ROGERS *Trav.* ii. 139 Small houses ... of sufficient speed to overtake an Ostridge. 1779 YOUNG *Paraphr.* 2nd Wks. 1757 I. 272 Who in the stupid Ostrich has infixt A power to brew, and feed ingredients? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvii. 164 A cock, a stork, an ostridge ... walk decently forwards without waddling. 1805 LONGSTAFFE *Trans.* vii. 155 The food of the ostrich consists of pods and seeds of different kinds of leguminous plants.

b. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 141 It fareth with me ... as with the Austrich bird. 1580 CHESTER, who pricketh vnto her self, which causeth her to runne when she would rest. 1594 *2 Pt. Contention* (1843) 61 He make them runne yron like an Ayrridge, and swallow my sword like a great Estridge. 1603 *Seventh Sermon of Christ. Armed Worthy Prince* 14 Like the Austridge, who hauing two little hornes, supposeth her great body therewith defended. 1887 GENEST *Compend.* 17 Yet ought the Clerk of the Work to be discreet in the distributing these Jewels to some Carpenters, whose pockets partake much of the Austriches stomach.

c. 1580 *Wills & Inv. Surtees Soc.* (Rook.) 303 My quarte paid for xx estrydge feathers, v.s. a 1599 SHELTON *Don Quixote* 478 The estridge, that will eate An horrible deale of yron. 1600 *Pasquils Jests* (Shaks. Soc.) 8/1 Will digest a Cockatrice's Thumb or middle, as an Estridge a two penie nayle. 1646 *To Mrs. Hall on his Distractions in T. Heath's Poems*, Such planted Estridges. 1844 LOVELACE *Poems* 53 Eastrich! Thou feathers! Fools, and slaves prove, That larger soules to dye bread Vessell reside. 1705 *Dunton Ltrs.* (1736) III. 390 We owe a great many of those Estridges.

b. Applied to the rhea of South America, a ratite bird resembling the ostrich in appearance and habits; more fully *American ostrich*.

1803 TH. E. HOOK *Lect. Comp. Anat.* (1814) I. 292 In the meanwhile, add American ostrich, the rhea ...which from little swallow wings, from their weight, force their way into the ground. 1839 DARWIN *Journ. Res. Geol. & Nat.* III. 1000 The ostrich ...although so fleet in its pace, falls a prey to the Indian or Gaucho armed with the bolas. 1846 — *Voy. Nat.* (1852) 83 We saw many Ostriches (*Struthio rhea*).

2. *a. attrib.* Of or pertaining to an ostrich or ostriches; ostrich-like; esp. in reference to the alleged habits of the ostrich: see above.

1603 DRAYTON *Wonderfull Yeare* D iij b, So hungry is the Ewridge disease, that it will deuoure euen Iron. 1633 QUARLES *Emblems* iv. 5. (1718) 190 Which th' ostrich wings of my desires shall be So fledg, they cannot spread the least degree. 1658 WILL. COMM. *Things to Consider Concernes*, that can digest Iron but not reason. 1660 T. FLAVEL *Husbandman Calling* No. 40 (1755) II. 9 What a kind of Ostrich Faith they must have, who can believe, that the Evidence ... should so palpably betray themselves. 1808 *Monthly Reposit.* 96 Whole nations, feeder by falsehood, fear, or pride, Their ostrich heads in self-fiction hide. 1838 CLARKE *Rome Rhyme* 180 The ostrich-habit of burying their heads in the ground before anything they don't like. 1873 *Black Comic Pict. Nat. Hist.* (1878) 132 [They fast] hidden themselves in their nests in order to get a sort of ostrich-safety. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 1/2 The facts ... are too damning to leave much room for an ostrich policy.

b. *Comb.*, as *ostrich-breeding*, *-egg*; *ostrich-eyed*, *-like* *adjs.*; † **ostrich-camel**, an old name of the ostrich (after L. *struthiocamelus*); **ostrich-farm**, a farm on which ostriches are reared for the sake of their plumes; **ostrich-farming**, the rearing of ostriches; **ostrich-fern**, the fern *Onoclea struthiopteris* (*S. germanica*); **ostrich-fig**, the fig of an ostrich-feather. Also OSTRICH-FEATHER, -PLUME.

1873 *S. Africa* 101 Nearly twenty years ago, "ostrich-breeding was successfully tried in Algeria. 1897 TOMKINS *Funeral Reform* (1898) 80 His feet like an "Ostrige-Camels. 1893 H. CHARLES *Dilated Sto.* 104 Creatures of a quiet nature, whose eyes are called Ostrich-eye-wells, being surrounded almost a round and so nominal. 1900 HARMSWORTH *Encycl.* III. 1. 1155 In the wide and the chapel, ... is a canopy as it were of a bed, with a great nest of "Estridge eggges hanging on it. 1813 M. RANDS *Magic Bodies* 60 Taking off a veggie with "ostrich fig, that he of Ostridge-eggges. 1838 DR. A. HARRIS *Ins. Injur. Fruit.* 56 Ostrich-eggs-shells.

Knapd. Bib. (ed. 3) XVIII. 636 The great successful culture of Ostrich feathers . . but to the formation in the Cape Colony . . of numerous 'Ostrich-farms'. 1879 *S. African* 222 'Ostrich farmers, by fortuitously the bird, have apparently a regard to moral training. *Ibid.* 229 It is difficult to say who was the first to begin 'ostrich-farming' at the Cape. 1880 *Caroline* 18 Sept. 278/3 The hardy Farm now is grand business, particularly the large groups of the 'Ostrich Farm'. 1882 *S. E. Natal Guide-bk.* 61 (*Libr. Hollow*) *IN.* 5 300 'Kaffir-bird. To digest iron and fossils. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 194/1 It is unsociable, it is suicidal, to ignore the fact of its dispensers. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 560 Among the existing ostrich-like types we have the Apteryx. 1898 *Lady* 22 Oct. 566/2 A . . very fashionable hat . . with ribbon loops and 'ostrich tips.

Hence **O'strichism** (nonce-wd.), the policy of hiding the head like an ostrich.

1892 *Todd's Mag.* I. 39/1 The Mongols adopted the celebrated system of ostrichism, and hid his head.

† **O'strich** [1], a corruption of Estrich, eastern kingdom or country (q. v.). **Ostrich board** = Estrich *board*; **Ostrich wool**, a kind of wool formerly imported from Eastern countries.

1440 *Will of W. Bergen in Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 'Item, I ordeyn that the Chapelle be clased with ostrich bourde, and clere stoked. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 132 Cuschenes of ostriche bourde 3. [1530 Stevens (title) *Terms* (1721) II. 2. 58/2 The Estridge Wools, that is, the Wools imported from the East Countries, a coarser Sort, amounted not to two hundred Weights.] 1812 J. Smith *Pract. of Customs* (1813) 321 Ostrich, or Estridge Wool is used as a substitute for Pearce in the manufacture of Hats. It is usually imported from Germany, the Levant, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean.

O'strich-feather. Also 5-7 **estrich-.**

1. A feather of an ostrich, esp. one of the long curly quill-feathers of the wings or tail used as a personal ornament or for decorative purposes.

1480-1 (see Estrich 1.) 1503 Warrr. *Chron.* 14 He . . wered one estriche fedder. *Ib.* 1478 *Spec. Gent. Digest* 108 Quarrylles Fethers of divers hewes. a 1529 Skelton *Speake* 9 Clothe me with an estriches feddar of a cuppes length He not repute fit for that shrubbe. 1609 L. Owen (*Spec. Digest*, 70 Blazing brought with him a present of Pearles and Estrich feathers. a 1775 Grey in *Corr.* (1843) 103 No one who had but three *Estrich* feathers . . was to wear spoils, damask, estrich feathers. 1900-02 Dunbar *Handbk. Heraldry* (ed. 3) 134 The Ostrich-feathers of Edward, Prince of Wales, and the *Red* and *White Roses* . . are examples of Badges familiar to every student of English History.

Comb. 1530 Palsgr. 199/1 Ostrydge father soller. 1813 *Examiner* 21 Jan. 49/2 L. Exiles, . . ostrich-feather manufacturers.

† **2.** A marking or brand on a horse, resembling a feather of an ostrich. *Obs.*

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 519/4 A Bay Mare about six years old, . . with an Estrich Feather on the near side, and a Black List down the Buttock. 1683 *Ibid.* No. 1914/4 A bright Bay Horse with . . three Estrich Feathers, one on his breast, and one on each side of his Neck.

Ostrich-plume. [See Plume.]

1. An ostrich-feather, or a bunch of two or three feathers.

[1438/9 *Exch. Rolls Scott.* IV. 615 In ornamento phanacorum de hostriche.] 1589 Hollyband (*Nal. ms.* (1593) VI. 365 In my light coulor . . they're with French plumes. 1 1800 S. Rogers *Pleas. Gratit. of Temper* 30 A fan, that gently waved, of ostrich plumes. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 321 White horses . . richly caparisoned, and with ostrich plumes nodding on their heads.

2. *a.* The plumularian hydroid *Aglaophenia struthionides*. *b. attrib.* Applied to a variety of Chrysanthemum.

1892 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 5/5 A curious variety of chrysanthemum . . Americus grower has described it as the ostrich plume variety. 1893 Watson-Cuna 16 Oct. 7/2 Ostrichplume Chrysanthemum, which does not often come to perfection in this climate.

Ostrich-plumed *a.*, decked with ostrich-plumes. *Mod. Newspr.* Large white ostrich-plumed hats.

Ostridge, -ige, Ostridger, -iger, obs. E. forms of Ostrich, Ostrager. † **Ostridge-keeper**, *Obs.*, a keeper of goshawks, an Ostrager.

1633 *Ungenian Rebellis* 1. iv. Before them stood the falconers, stamped by Ostridge-keepers and Falconers.

Ostrin, Ostringer: see Hostry, Ostringer.

† **Ostri-ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ostrifer* (? for **ostrifer*, f. *ostrea* oyster) : see -ferous.] = Ostrigerous.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ostriferous*, that breeds, or brings forth Oysters.

† **Ostrog** (*pl.*-gi). [Russ. *острогъ* stockade, blockhouse, f. *o* = obs. about + *стеречь* to guard.] A house or village in Siberia, surrounded by a palisade or wall, and serving as a fort or palace.

1784 *Chas. St. Jas. Rep.* 5/2 Under the name of Ostrog, is understood every habitation consisting of one or more huts, all surrounded by an enclosure with or palisades. . . The Cossacks are few in these huts all the winter. 1790 *Cook's Voy.* VI. 1021 The principal merchants, reside either at Bolcheretsk, or the Nishnei ostrog. 1799 W. Tooke *Life Catherine Empl.* I. 398. 1833 H. Prescott *Russia* 213 From this ostrog we proceeded to the town hospital.

Ostrogoth (*pr.*ostrəgɔθ). [[f. late L. *Ostrogothi* pl., f. OHG., OS. *ôstar* eastward, in the east (=OFris. **âst(a)r*) : see Goth.] An East Goth; a name given to the division of the Teutonic race of the Goths which towards the end of the 5th c. conquered Italy, and in 493, under Theodoric, established a kingdom which continued till 555.

1847-8 Cotterill *Eusebius's Hist. Ec.* (1868) 3 Fanciful inscriptions of the Ostrogothi. 1862 W. Stubbs *Early* 5 *Ch. Hist.* II. 32 Four dynasties which successively ruled that country.—Odoacer's, the East-Goths or Ostrogoths, the Lombards, and the Franks.

B. (See quot.)

1892 Worcester *Germ. Accidit. Prof.*, Some regard the general term as the synonyme of the East; and these persons even, by their further antiquaries, playfully termed Ostrogoths.

Hence **Ostrogo'thian, Ostrogo'thic** *adjs.*

1884 H. Moss *Aurator* 92 The fourth (treasure) is . . under the seventh Head, viz. The Ostrogothian Kings. 1894 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 38 This course, dark, subterranean piece of mosaic-paving.

Ostry, -ye, obs. variants of Hostry.

Ostryoch, error. for Ostroth, goshawk, from association of Ostringer with *astringe*, Ostrich : cf. Ostridge-keeper.

[1440 Macro. (1834) xxii. 158 Dryddion, to Gwryochos (*F. émérillons*), Gerfaucons, Spanishhawk.]

Ostylle, obs. form of Hostyle.

Ostyre, obs. variant of Oyster.

Oscil, Oscyl, obs. ff. Ousel. **Oswego tea**: see Tea. **Osyer,** obs. f. Osier.

† **Osyris** (*o·sĭ·rĭs*). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ὄσυρις*, a plant identified variously with *Cyperus alba*, *Libanotis montana*, etc.] A genus of shrubs (N. O. *Santalaceæ*), of which the European species *O. alba* is a broom-like plant with narrow dry leaves, small perigynous flowers, and roundish drapes.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 35 The leaves of Osyris resolues in good oppoint [? number or *qual.* weight.

Oyrt, obs. form of *ousel* : see Ouze 2.

Ossee, Ossil, obs. forms of Ossex, Ousel.

-ost, *suffix*[1], repr. F. *-oste*, orig. dim., but the diminutive force is often lost, as in *ballot*, *chariot*, *gallant*, *larcet*, *parrot*, etc. It is not a living suffix in Eng.

-ot, *suffix*[2], repr. F. *-ote*, L. *-ota*, Gr. *-ωτης*, expressing nativity, as Βυζαντιώτης Epirot, native of Epirus, in which use it is often represented by *-ite*. It occurs also in a few other obs. of Gr. origin, as *ballot*, *idiot*, *patriot*, *zealot*.

Otacoustic (*ōtăkōu·stĭk*, *-ăkou·stĭk*), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτ-* ear + *ἀκουστικός* Acoustic : cf. Gr. *ὠτακουστής* : see Otacust.]

A. *adj.* Used to assist the sense of hearing.

1733 in *Ann.* 1826 Webster 2, v., Otacoustic instrument.

B. *sb.* An instrument to assist hearing, as an ear-trumpet.

1744 Gr. Fabricius, etc. *Inflexibility* (1746) 12 Masses of fact, which we see or hear one with our own eyes or ears, but as with prepossessed and unaccustomed. 1799 *Gent. Corp. Curiosa* I. v. § 6 A Short, which is very useful of hearing . . is supplied with a Bony Tube; which as a natural Otacoustick is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant Sound that comes behind her.

So **Otacou'stical** *a.*

1800 in *Spec. Pub. Trans.* VI. 341 With a few of my mechanical drops (I) have as correctly measured him.

† **Otacou'sticon.** [mod.Lat., f. as prec.] = prec. B.

1674 Tuner *Allhearing* 1, 11. O let me see this word from parchment. *Ibid.* 80, this is call'd an Otacousticon. 1800 Boston *Acad. Mech.* n. s. iv. (1808) 250/2 Otacousticons, some speak of to extend hearing, as the other do sight. 1888 Pepys *Diary* 2 Sept., I did try the use of the Otacousticke, which was only a great glass bottle broke at the bottom, putting the neck to my ear; and there I did plainly hear the clashing of the oares of the boats in the Thames. 1719 D. Porter-field *Versuasion Mem.* II. 240, 241 Several Kinds of Otacousticons, or Instruments to improve the Sense of Hearing.

† **Otacust.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *Auscultis*, a. Gr. *ὠτακουστής* listener, spy, f. *οὖς*, *ὠτ-* ear + *ἀκουστής* listener.] A listener, an eavesdropper ; a spy.

1632 Holland *Cyropædia* 126 Who, should an Otacust or privy Eavesdropper listen and advertise him of all occurrents. a 1639 Undertr *Nebuchad.* xv. Prol., Eavesdrop, — which the Parisians of old entertained more of, as all their Dionysians. Otacusts.

Otahei'te apple. [Named after Otaheite, or Tahiti, one of the Society Islands in Polynesia.] The fruit of *Spondias dulcis*, a native of Java, the Moluccas, and the Society Islands; it is of a golden yellow colour, the rind having a taste like turpentine, and the pulp the flavour of pine-apple.

1858 Hogg *Fr. Kingd.* 241. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/6 The ravenduk and the Otaheite apple.

Otake, obs. corrupt f. Oto-take, eczema.

Otalgia (*ōtæ·ldʒĭă*). Also **ota·lgy.** [a. Gr. *ὠταλγία* ear-ache, f. *οὖς*, *ὠτ-* ear + *ἄλγος* pain.] Ear-ache ; neuralgic pain in the ear.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Otalgia*, pain in the ears. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The otalgia usually arises from an inflammation. 1836 Mayne, *Otalgy*. 1874 Roberts *Ann. Hosp. Med.* II. 321 The subject of otalgia belongs, strictly speaking, to the middle ear.

Hence **Ota'lgic** *a.*, of or pertaining to ear-ache ; *sb.* a remedial agent for ear-ache.

1727 Bradley *Harmony Imit. Nature* II. 269 Opiates are . . anodynes, as well as Otalgicks. Dodgin, &c. 1892 Dunglison *Med. Lexic.*, *Otalgic*, [adj.].

Otamy, obs. corrupt form of Anomy.

Otary (*ōtări*). [mod.mod.L. *otaria*, f. Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτ-* ear : cf. Gr. *ὠταρίων* long-eared.] An eared seal ; a member of the *Otariidæ*, a family of pinnipeds having small but perceptible external ears, which includes the fur seals and sea-lions.

1847 in Webster. 1880 J. A. Allen *N. Amer. Pinnipeds* 201 The largest species of the Otaries are Hair-Seals, while the smallest . . are Fur-Seals.

Hence **Ota'rian, O'tarine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to otaries or eared seals ; **Ota'riid,** a member of the family *Otariidæ* (see above) ; **Ota'rioid** *a.*, resembling or akin to the otaries in form or structure.

1880 J. A. Allen *N. Amer. Pinnipeds* 2 The walruses are really little more than thick, clumsy, stout forms of the Otarian type, with the canines enormously developed...The walruses are merely elephantine Otariids.

† **Otas,** obs. f. *interject* : see Ouave 1 a.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3860 Sakred in saint Iohn otas.

Oto, Ote-male, -tmeel, obs. ff. Oat, Oatmeal.

Oto, obs. corrupt form of *Auto*, Hight v.[1]

Otie, obs. corruption of *nor* from *Wor* n., to know, esp. in phrase *God ote !* God wot !

-ote, *suffix*, another form of *-ot*[2], repr. ultimately Gr. *-ωτης*, indicating nativity, and forming the names of inhabitants of places in or near Greece : e. g. *Candiote* (*-at*), from Candia, *Cypriote* (*-at*), from Cyprus, *Sciote*, *Suliote*, etc.

Otem : see Totem. **Otenosta,** obs. var. Uteneste. **Oten,** corrupt f. *Aston*, pa. pple. of Hosty v.[1] ; obs. f. Oaten.

† **Otenchyta.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *stenchyta*, ad. Gr. *ὀτεγχύτης*, f. *ὀτ-* ear + *ἐγχύτης*, f. *ἐγχεῖν* to pour in. Is used F. *otenchyte*.] An instrument for injecting liquid into the ears.

1600 Holland *Pliny* II. 363 To infuse the said liquour warme into the eare by a pipe or instrument called an Otenchyta. *Ibid.*, Engl. Words of Art, Otenchyte, an instrument, devised for to infuse or poure some medicinable liquor into the eares.

Oter, Oth, otha, obs. ff. Other, Oath.

† **Othæmatoma** (*ōthĭmătōu·mă*). [mod.L., f. Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτ-* ear + Hæmatoma.] Hæmatoma or vascular tumour of the ear.

1874 Roberts *Ann. Hosp. Med.* II. 227 Othæmatoma, hæmatoma auris, or vascular tumor of the auricle. 1877 Bennett *Encyc.* 297 Othæmatoma, or blood-cancer of the ear, is characterized by congestion and heat in the auricle.

Hence **Othæmato'matous** *a.*

1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 388 The othæmatomatous condition special considera.

Otham, othem : see Ottam *Obs.*, son-in-law.

Othe, o3e, ME. f. *an the* : see *O prep.*[1] b.

Othenk, var. Oythnk *Obs.*, to repent.

Hence † **Othe·nking,** *vbl. sb.*, sorrow, regret, repentance.

1380 Wyclif *Sel.* 19 And al 3euel grutill consolin, and alle clensyngis vpon the dongun. — 3ee, wole 3e vnderstonde 3 shal do 3ou 3 vdul de penaunce up on the good flat 3 vse, that 3 shalle do to it.

Otheoscope (*ōthĭ·ŏskōup*). [f. Gr. *ὠθεῖν* to push + *-σκοπος* observing, -scope.] A modification of the radiometer, devised by Sir W. Crookes, in which the black or driving surface is stationary, while the cooling surface is movable.

1879 Crookes in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* No. 180.

Other (*ŏ·thər*), *adj. pron.* (*sb.*). Forms : 1 **ōðer,** *ōþer*, *2-5 oþer, infected eþre*, 4- other. Also 3 *Orm.* *oþerr*, 3-4 *oþur*, *-ir*, *-ur*, *-ire*, *-ure*, *-ir*, *-ure*, (5 *-yr*, *-ire*), 4 *o3per*, *o3per*, 4-5 *o3hur*, *-yr*, *-ure*, *-ir*, 4-6 *o3hir*, *o3ther*, *-er*, 5 *o3hre*, 5-7 *o3re* (= *o3er*), 6 *wother* : *Sc.* 4 *ukyre*, *whir(e*, *-yre*, *wythur*, *ou3ur*, 4-6 *u3hir*, 4-7 *u3her*, *-ere*, 6 *wyre*, *ire* (= *u3er*, *-ir*), 7 *wther*, *i-ither*. Also 3 *Orm.* *oderr*, 4-6 *oder*, *-ir*, *-er*, *-yr*, 5 *wodur*, *-ur*, 6 *Sc.* *nder*, *-ir*, 6- *north.* *udder*. [Com. Teut. : OE. *ōþer*, *ēþer* = OFris. *Ether* (*ander*, *ander*), OS. *Ōther*, *Ēther*, *ander* (MLG., MDu. *Ed.*, Du. *ander*), OHG. *ander* (MHG., Ger. *ander*), ON. *annarr*, Goth. *anþar* = Skr. *antara-s*, Lith. *antras*, and prob. L. *alter* :—OAryan **anteros* ; a word formed with the nasal comparative suffix of *ante*, in Skr. *-tara-s*, Gr. *-τερος*, L. *-ter*, Eng. *-ther*, in *whether*, etc. The same root appears in Skr. *anyás* other, different : cf. L. *al-ius*, *al-ter*.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** One of the two, the one (of two) ; L. *alter*. *Obs.* (This is an OTeut. sense of the word, found also with OE. *ōþer* and ON. *annarr*. The suggestion that in this sense OE. *ōþer* was a form of *ōðer*, *ēðer*, NE. Oither, 'either ; (or) other', is erroneous ; there is no ground for assuming that OE. had any *ōðer* except that which was identical with Goth. *anþar*, ON. *annarr*.)

a 893 K. Alfred *Oros.* iv. vii. § 1 Hiss . . wæeh ofer easte mid sæe fær to ancoran. *Ibid.* iv. § 2 Þær wæs 8 Persa weald on ægra healfe. a 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 28 June (of Jas. and John) Þæs geswiplodon on his ofter gewinnge. 1300 *Seuyan F.* (C. 6) 87 A Bar come hog wes lupe. 1398 *Trev.* v. xlii. 48 A Beastle is bot other hornd ohe hed.

(The quots. from *Seuyan* are evidently unclear, and it is possible that in these other means 'but' like Germ. *aber*.)

† **b.** Other . . *other* : the one . . the other (L. *alter* . . *alter* . . .) ; one . . another (L. *alius* . . *alius* . . .). Only in OE.

a 897 K. Alfred *Gregory's Past.* xl. 290 Oðer hine wæs

hance Tiresome, other Times. 1900 *Lamb of All God* (1902) 1. 23 No door for whereas there have worshipt, whereas have sworne, no whereas have Father, and whereas have believed on door for. | 1901 tr. *Sudermann's Heimat* v. 1. (1902) 158 Course Jacob other thave to. Such does or possess.

2. That one of two which remains after one is taken, defined, or specified; the remaining (person, thing, or group) of two; later, also, of three or more. Usually pos. by *the* or an equivalent demonstrative or possessive word (e. g. his other foot, the man's other name or names); but in OE. *ōper* alone could have this sense.

On the other hand: see HAND sb. 30.

1893 K. ALFRED *Orose* CONSOLATIO vi. 108 He Gallie wæron on Romana, & Peose on ōpre healfe. *Hatt.* 11. vi. 8 a In other cuntrē pobrolis Diodes. 1900 *Apr. Fr.* (Dr.) 180 xx Ro-meyth pe seel Rom another name ofbrom. *c* 1475 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 He ran to bleyue on ōper hous. *c* 1500 *Carmer M.* 10054 (Cmb.) On ōper side he was ordained To bring a carfull sore on hand. *c* 1503 *Hdl.* 3309 (Trin.) He ofpew mon myzte not ken To bleuue pis tal myzte. 1580 *Lownsley* (*anotation-tions in Rhemenses Bulle of C.*) 6 19, 1578 pis Ve ischot-dokyn (shall have) pe weder ofbe. *a* 1586 *Montgomerie Cherrie & Slae* 24 The merrie, on the ither syde, No pleasure had to play. 1603 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 81 Not I'le ne'er trust Glouster Lest he lie other eye? 1613 tr. W. HOLME *Hist. Pantes* xiii. 2 His corps doth here dwell, But of his his spue hath no mon-ney left. 1911 ATHENÆUM (*Lond. No.* 4 1) To the great Magnificent of Orsola, as we will it here, to the other World. 1716 *Dr. Fox Mem. Canadian* I. 48, I was on the other side the Kiln. 1839 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. III. 204 The other member for the county of Dublin was Colonel Patrick Sarsfield.

b. *Every other*, every second, every alternate.

1580 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* *ccliv.* 224 For whiche ouermoone to be payed whe other chaltyn of englond was stolde and made in to money. 1588 GARDEN *Portsmouth at Spreading* every other day in each spoyte. 1897 TOMLIN *Pearl & Beauty* (1918) 309 Every other day chosen both the wounds and vale. 1712-13 SWIFT *Let. to Mrs. Dingley* 25 Jan., We now resolve to...have a committee every other week. 1877 Mrs. GEORGE *Malvern Hist.*, Introd. 23 Every other year there was a revolution.

†3. That follows the first; second (*of* two or more). *Obs.* (exc. as in b).

c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* I. xvi. [xvii.] (*Oxf.*) *Oþer* ðā þæra... hwæte dælas beoð scyfe, an ærnel bisegge ...ðer ðæl Godes begnemas, þridda hrycðan. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* ii. 13 Dære ōðre ea nama ys Gion. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 214 genim þysse ylcan wyrte cocgan, mycel þeo, ac ofycan ealle ōðre. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Þe ōðre hatte wes Ihc hatte þa þeues ōðrumen name to cume ofe. *c* 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 3640 On þat ōðer [*variable dat. of he that*] stoond. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 72 Comune to þe ōðer kynde.

b. *The other day*: † (*a*) orig. The second day, the following or next day. † (*b*) The preceding day, yesterday. (*c*) Now, a day or two ago; a short time ago, recently. So *The other night*, *week*, etc. Cf. *'F. Faustus' quot.*

(*a*) 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Titt.) ōper dæi he hē hī to ðing to rygt. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1192 Hauelok ... and his wif ... wil do wurpe al be pis, Til be ōper dai. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1250 This day at noon-mete was, On the ōther day at noon. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1002, V. and twenty knyztes he made, In the ōther day abouen none. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* I. xiii. 24 b, The other night following, we came to an other to another touch.

(*b*) 13.. *Cursor M.* 3610 (Gött.) Wil þu me sla as þu did an, bi ōðer day (Cott. pis nodle dai)? 1865 PAGET *Paris* vi. Feb., Mr. Fabbricotti came ...and brought him a present:... a silver statuette and lamp. 10 Feb., Changed Mr. Fabbricotti's statuette, that he did give us the other day, for a fair imitation.

(*c*) 1542 BOORDE *Compendyt* 255 This ōther day a lusmo-ger (? *a misfell man*) in a bake I spy. *c* 1550 *Tancred's Wife* 111 The ōper day, I told you a parcell of pe wyne is gonche. 1598 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 112 The other Night I fell asleepe here behind the Arras. *Hdl.* 130 He...maybe turn'd other day. You ought him a thousand pound. 1601 SYDNEY *Apol. Poet.* 87 A short Letter I wrote the other Day to a very wity Man. 1750 *Gentl. Mag.* 150/2 In com-pany with a few friends, the other night. 1864 MERIVALE *Romans, Revan* (1896) I. 201 The Harry wounds-some, that Thurber smoked the other day. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* *Revan* 6 July 1/2 They played a match the other day against a local club.

†**c.** *Other half* (*lit.* second half) : One and a half (G. *anderthalb*). See HALF *a.* 2. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* iv. xxvi(xxi). (*Oxf.*) ðæt he ðā ðær ðadeles ōðer healf gear hyre ymb hæfde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (*Rolls*) 6391 Oþer half yer we abiden were owned. To be gome on ord ywonne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (*Fairf. Hall fourth of ele was be length, And oper half be brede.* *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 108 Oþer half hundred of ridde King. *c* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 580 A stalon, or other half a yerthe Of lusty mete. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 73 Take oper half pound of Flowre of Rys, ij. pound of Almaundys, half an vnce of Sugre.

4. With plural sb. (in OE. and early ME. *ōper*) = the remaining, the rest of the; L. *ceteri*.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* CONSPECTUS v. iii. He Crecas ge-syndē wæron with þa ōðre Creacas. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 310 þa þry ymbrenan be-tweox ellefan þegnum. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 And se ōðre dæl wæs for hire wræcce. 1388 WYCLIF *Tobit* xiii. 8 Þerefore þou, ȝiftis hym with a mynde, and wisely to the ōper. Þat the ofpere dowtiþ cannot hi hem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. 1198 the weather breuep ofmedelled wip pe ofper. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* II. 96 Where his gloton eyȝe no full hadde his, Herodote supped nouȝt at pe table. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 194 Satan, With Moloch, rapt in fury, rage, and pain, Frets inwardly, and his other Powrs not less Perplext thereat; thir angry Leader thus Bespake them first. 1882 ELLACOTT *Job* (*New Test.* ed.) 1080/1 The other two have tought us by their very silence, in the first place, to know that last event of the drama of misery to its true light. 1884 J. RIDDELL *Celtic Ant.* 136 He received his crownbefore ...from the same source as did the other Apostles.

5. Existing besides, or distinct from, that already mentioned or implied; not this, not the same, different in identity; further, additional.

†**a.** with singular sb. = another; L. *alter, alter.*

c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* Prol. ii. (1890) 4 Ofðe ne þyncð hēr ōðer on ōðer. *Ibid.* v. xiii. 1 ðā he hearde ymbe ðā ōðre mynstre, &c. *Ælfric Hom.* 1x. 258 Þā gelæhte oper mynster. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 1 Mid ðā spræcðe hēt se mid ōðrum ðus manan. *Ibid.* 9 A ha mishde oðermonnes godcunde ceosen wes to gode? *Ibid.* 13 Se wilnæ þe ofpen hammen wil on ōpren þinges þe ofre mon ege. *c* 1400 *Test. Coll. Hom.* 89 Alse he dude on ofre stede on his speche.

b. with sing. sb. qualified by *no, any, none, no*, or preceded by a negative expressed or implied.

An other has been usually written *anoper* when other also is used for clearness as one word, Ancrene (a. 1.). In ME. also divided *a nother*: so *no nother* = none other, no other.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* v. ii. 1 Nan ōðer mann. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 171 Þeos ... þæt ælce nerfðan ladiende þeigen ænig oðer mann. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 564 Hælan ... ælcne pinn oðer wæpne. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 37 And se mon ofer mon his wile helpen. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 583 An ofer þeng of he lich nouȝt. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10881 (*Cott.*) Quar husbond nan [*but* non]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Legends Anal. Highlanders* 142 Alkyne unclennesse þaid I noght. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 480 Houndes ne chirche dare she lasche fynt Wilhouten other compaignye in youthe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6023 Lucrece...Ne wiste never other manere. 1580 WATTENBACH *Anti Marre* (1912) 38 Other things there is not that may withholde it. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xv. 37 It may chance of wheate, or of some other graine. 1897 DARWIN *Fer.* (1904) II. 88 If they had no other place in the World to live in. 1934 PEPYS *Lat. Mem.* 58 Otes single (accessorie) can no end produce: Yet serves to second two more other ores. 1705 COOKE *Hesp.* 140/1 To profit in every other sort the glasses of our Inns and coffeehouses. 1897 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Such history, ...more than any other branch of literature, varies with the age that produces it. 1897 *Boston Cooking-Sch. Mag.* II. 168 A boldness unknown in any other part of Europe.

c. with pl. sb., or quantitative sing. (In OE. and early ME. *ōþer(e)*.)

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* vi. 81 Þa þære cennes & nes he ofcom hingdom. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 125 Peoras and ōðre Cristes þeigenas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxiv. 10 Ne ic ænegum oðrum ofen gesiga. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Þis salue bræst þis swiche tolcuas ofres þinges. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/20 And wib ofre soðnikes al-so. 1297 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 102 Mannes, Mynnere And many ofer craftes. 1387 TREVISA (*Higden*) I. 3 Among ofere ... hem Kenebeles and kiperes of wordes. 1427 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 363 For mending of a bowt and other labors. 1483 *Cath. Angelicum Tervisie* 29, I left all other thynges or pan a halk. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 183 b, Cornuto, Bayard, Arundell, and all other prothey. 1630-1 *Richbodie. W. C. Mon. Ab.* (1655) 63 Neither by their example are we by their willingnes in other things. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 97 ¶ 8 When they are in other Company they speak and act after him. 1784 *Rational Gent. Digest.* II. To London wages, or other for all parts. 1838 THIRLWALL *Lady of Shalott* v. 1 Little other care hath she. 1840 CARLYLE *Chart.* II. 74 We have other evidence ...how deeply he had drunk ...at chaste fountains. 1888 SIR M. LEWIS in *Law Rep.* 38 *Chanc. Div.* 58 The same observations are true of all other contracts similarly circumstanced.

d. Archaic and obsolete constructions.

† *Other all, other many* (*obs.*) : = all other, many other. † *Other one, other more* (*obs.*) : = others besides. *Other each* (*arch.*) : now generally *each other*(s). (*Other six, six other*, or *shall*, ambiguous : = the or any other six, or six others(?), etc. *Other the king's enemies* (*arch.*), ambiguous : = others, (who are) the king's enemies, or other enemies of the king.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. iv. § 2 Hi sellen hera scyttas on hra cuntan hangan ofer ofre scyttas. *Ibid.* v. v. § 8 Eft wearp oper werh ymb. *c* 1000 tr. *Bede's Hist.* v. xxii. [xxiii.] (*Oxf.*) 532 Hi nenih Angelcynnes and ofre monige nationas. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gl. Ramet* (Leipzig) 20 Ofre oþa ordinas. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 918 Þi pe to warned ofer mo. *Ibid.* 1124 Þou art our lesene of ofer alle. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanch.* 231 The kynges of Fryse, & other his prysoners. 1502 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. xv *Preamble*, Archbisshop with other al suf-fragans. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xx. 31 Hardinge with them bade, blinde, dumme, maymed, and other many. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 Amongis other their peculiar privi-leges. *a* 1552 PALSGR. *Acolast.* x *Wyll.* (Parker Soc.) 226 Lordes and other more of us. *a* 1556 ABERDEEN *Doctrine* (*c.* 1560) 110 A great deale of the Christ tymes, and other many notable bookes. 1893 K. ELLIS *Wind. Tweedvale* (1894) 148 In their common dress other his owne creatures. 1897 SIR J. GOR. (*Ill. in Harpers Mag.* (1899) 101 other seven days. *a* 1898 LD. HOUGHTON *Poems & Trans.* (1901) 210 To kyss with Cardinal Pool and other the Kings Kounsels. 1599 J. MORGANNOCK *Agrip. Perth* 964 A messenger for to pledges and other mine engines. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* *Ant. &c.* I. 148 With other the great men of Scotland. 1873 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* II. 27 There are, indeed, other such in the world.

e. In this sense, *other* may be construed with *than* (? formerly also *but*). Cf. 6.

1879 *Prayer Let to Dk. York* 6 May, Without any alteration ...other than what is now appointed to be read. 1894 *Pall Mall Budget* II. 143 It does not appear that any books, other than our present Scriptures were then publicly read. 1888 RIDDELL *Appeal*, 9 *Prince* II. 253 Guardians other than ancestry are in-admissible. 1898 *Law Times* C. 420/2 The acts or in-tentions of any person other than himself and those claiming under him.

6. Different (in kind or quality). Const. *than* (*from*, † *but*). (See also ANOTHER 4.)

[OE. supposed 'different' in *ōper ... ōper*: e.g. 1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 8, 98 Þonne ne can se oðer mann ōðres cræft on ōðre ði bereh.—When they live in one way in an-other (way) they teach.] *c* 1290 *Owl & Night.* 544 Wer, wat ?, ondo be nihtegale, ?pu wrabe pane ofer pale? *c* 1303 ROBERT BRUNNE *Handl. Sin* 811 Þat pabe is hatsalf seyde him se, Þei oþir contenaunce had he. 1387 TREVISA (*Higden*) (Rolls) I. 63 Oþher vsebeyngis pe (Hebrewis) pe tyxstes of Pentyke, ben vnclenes ouþwip. 1388 WYCLIF *New Testament*, Wks. 1880 pi Yiel manne ne vsen pese pong but pe þinge pat pe King ... 1513 *Douglas Æneis* Prol. Wint. (1710) 4/2 Other Authors ...Homer, Dyte, Wises (Scotch) gestis were Under the other of them (that) Redemeden, but each conformi-tion? 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 9, 69, 134, I see thy other, than for cheering sweetness. 1893 R. E. G. CAVALIER *Hist. Edw. II.* 10, 10 will be time any thing other than well should befall the Julian King. 1897 TIMES *Comm. Gen.* xxxiii. 4 Laurence of London wrote that there was no other in Bath in Aberdeen, than in Cleves. 1913 PR. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1884) 282 A person quite of other principles from his former husband. 1779 FANNY *Lett. to F. Cheltenham Coll.* 1844 II. 272, I do not know how I could wish him to be, other than what he is. 1893 CHURCHMAN in *Rogers Paul W. Galatia* (1897) II. 35 It could not be other than pleasure to me. 1898 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. vi. For other worse her thoughts result. 1877 H. ARNOLD *Last Ess.* 131 Quite other matters from the fundamental matter of the primitive gospel. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1880) 32 This Indian poetry is in a world far other from ours of to-day.

†**7.** *Other* was formerly used to characterize things as of a different kind from those previously mentioned; e.g. *other stuffed man* = other men, who are stuffed. *Obs.*

This would now be implied by its omission; to mention nor the insertion of *other* implies the opposite, viz. that the second class includes the first.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 201 Parfore, as pe orist is more worpi pan ofere ayenbi-ten pen I. *c* 1440 PROMP. *Parv.* 11 n. 194 Body presente and oþnere bay nam. 1481 CAXTON *Godf. Bouf.* x. 33 Charpeties, lorons, cassels, bowffes, hynes, & other smale lourres. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* ii. v, The life of man is more laborous...than the life of any other lower beste. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xxiii. 957 There were 32 quadrirames Galleis and 2 other seuenaine bankes. 1603 DANIEL *Hosack* v. 22 50 All those (ships) are portable, With other Ships weigh'd. *c* 1850 ROBT. OF *Brunne* (*Lett.* to was in-structed Fathers ... that could but ... to spite of all damp and sickness, that meddles other mortal skins.

II. *absol., from* **I**, *or sb.* * *absol.*

†**1.** One of the two, the one; L. *alter*. Often followed by a genitive pl. (Cf. A. 1.) *Obs.*

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* III. vi. § 3 Þær wearð Lucianus, oðer heora biscopa, sefð þære fare ofercumen. *Hatt.* IV. v. § 3 Þara cyninga ofrer wæs, Seleps was hatera. *Hatt.* VI. iii. § 3 Þa hæfde mon ... twa cining, and an oferra wæs se gerefa. *Ibid.* VI. xxv. § 2 Þa gesette Caldeias ii cyninga to ofrer hine; oper wæs hatter Sennera. *a* 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* v. xiv. [xvi.] (*Oxf.*) 458 Þā twā hyrdes ofer hiell fengon hyra. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 169 Se þe hæfðe twa wifmenn, sefð ofer hæfð he mare rihtlīf. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gl. Ramet* (Leipzig) 20 Ofer twa ofre. Ofer twa ofra. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Oper ...is se mycela sǣcniss, oðer es rotsea. *c* 1200 *Moralia Gen.* 25 a Duos oðer bocstas hiʒ hyrdas, oðer his lareowas. II., *alter...alter*]. *c* 1305 *Ch. St. Edmund the King* 516 *E. E. P.* (1862) 67 Hwilis was leiser Rose: & leiser ber Hyzne.

2. *The other*: The remaining one of two; later, also of three or more. (Cf. A. 2.)

In this sense reg. contrasted with (*the*) one; see ONE 18.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. I. § 2 Nimar wæs engelen þær twa oðer; Sodoma hatton; oðer Gomor. *c* 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* Prol. ii. (1890) 4 ge se oðer mōðe, ge wæs he ofer gemeted? *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxiii. 17 Hofa þæs æcer wæges to gemetenne, and he sylle he þe ofer. *a* 1225 (1415) *K.* 404 Al so as on eyȝ stondȝ vt þru ofersyn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (*Rolls*) 1027 Þei þe on bridges þis ofer bulgery þere þei slepe. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 15718 (Trin.) Þe tyrdper vnto pe ofperes wif. *c* 1440 *Sir Cleges* 80 Ofper ffolke, Þe ofper ffolke ffor to lawghe. 1470 *Sir Degrev.* 1002 Þe ofper ffolke ffor to lawghe. *a* 1525 *Ordyr K. Curtasye* 80 in *Babees Bk.*, Ne vnder lokke pat on hat cryȝ, Ne wymmen pat ofer away shalle dryȝ. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 15 When both the armies were approched to the other. 1897 *Boston Cooking-Sch. Mag.* II. 243 One Monarch wears an honest open Face, That other looks like Nature in Disgrace. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 308 The inward flow Of faith, Reach from the other heart. 1868 *Chester Diocesan Rep.* xxi. 67 It will secure the performance of that, and also of the other.

† **b.** Instead of 'the other' the simple *other* was formerly used after *each, either, neither*, *whether* (rarely *other one, none*). *Obs.*

Hence the extent *each other*, and the obs. *either other, as in they help each other*, i.e. each (helps) the other: see EACH 2, EITHER A. 2b. For 'each other' see also next article, 1a; each the subject, your partner (of a couple).

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. I. § 10, ðā wæs ælc oðer oðrum ðīnd. II. iii. § 2 Hēara þær ænġlar oðrum ofslōgon. *Ibid.* III. I. § 4 Þær oððer ne wolde ne oðrum oðe geðafian. *a* 1023 *Chron.* an. 1001 Leg brother þone oðerne gefeohtan oðrum ofer hiehe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (*Rolls*) 3445 Ne dorste ne oper ofer ayenes pild gyues leye bone mone. *a* 1350 *Dream* 326 And eiðer laugh on oðers bare. *c* 1375 tr. *Sup. Lancelot* xxviii. (*Bodleian*) 1003 Þanne was eiðer wiðinne hire. *c* 1386 CHAUCER (*Cat.*) *T.* 373 To me bere ye noon oþer rancour ne hate. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 299 Þei stoppe noght wel at ech bi-sidene. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 37 Name of hem neuer eiðer had neuer oþer, ne neuer schal haue eiðer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxiii. 30 Men talke of the ofer ofer. *a* 1550 *Sir Cleges* 80 Ofper ffolke, Þe ofper ffolke ffor to lawghe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 15 When both the armies were approched to the other. 1897 *Boston Cooking-Sch. Mag.* II. 243 One Monarch wears an honest open Face, That other looks like Nature in Disgrace. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 308 The inward flow Of faith, Reach from the other heart. 1868 *Chester Diocesan Rep.* xxi. 67 It will secure the performance of that, and also of the other.

assembly as [= one] other as. 1503 Lr. Berners *Froiss.* I. lvi. 63 They were so were together, that ech of them understode other's language. 1561 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4011 Alberik feared by vthirls armes. a 1640 Jonson *or* Heaven, *Hist. Wks.* I. 1731 They mutually entertained and feasted each other at Christmas. 1657 Isaiah xli. 7 *Comf. Pepper* & Pilot and people interchangeably pray each for other.

†**6.** The single *other* was formerly used in the sense 'each preceding one (*lit.* twin)'. *Thrice after other*, thrice in succession. *Obs. or dial.* (*&c.*).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5050 As he vel he in slomene wel nyere vpon vthre. 1398 Trevisa *Barthol. Transl. de Proprietatibus*, (1582) 1161 Our Sauiour thryes after other commaunded his Rake to be, Peter. 1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 2 Euery Letter he hath writ, hath disuouch'd other. 1660 Shadwell *Tegnethlus* 13 The nature of young colts starts to a stone thrown deeper into the ground, every time more than other. a 1670 Traherne *Centur. on Script.* VI. 1705 Commentary, which I am now fond of every day more than other.

†**3.** That which follows the first, the second. (Cf. A. 3.) *Obs.*

c 888 K. Alfred's *North* xxviii. § 1 An burg is nordo, *thæt* wæron Seaðas (28, Scaðe-fyr. c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* I. xvii. [xviii.] (1890) 40 Hyr onfeð ane wrenne hyr and *ongleneð* ane *oðre*. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 26 Se forma...to *ðæm* oðrum and se þriddan, oð þone seofoðan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Alle wrað þe wule gan to wrðhe. Þet oðer is de þreo elementes...þet þridde is þet þe moiste bereoped þreo manere. *Ibid.* 133 An is mennes þeowet, þet oðer to godes wurð. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þe þeuðe leaf of gruðe is ontrouðe, þe oðer onworhðnesse, þe þridde onrewenesse.

4. *pl.* The remaining ones, the rest; I. *collect.*

† **a.** In form *other*, OE., ME. *ofer. Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 221 Wæs hæora eahta...hunne þe oðre. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 49 Þa oðre cwædon. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1722 Þis þridde þeo þet ne, & oðreðs þe oðre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 197 Hi sleowðe and halyðe þe oðre. c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 13 The other defended them with alle their myghtes. 1598 Trevisa *Barth. de P.* v. 5 The mother of the third sonne lyeyd not agayne. 1900 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 21 Awaking when the other doth. 1658 *Rowl. Jul. Scalig. Man.* i. 5 The best grapefruit wherein to build both the other. 1682 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 17 That hence wherein the other were, is made proper. 1708 *Mr. Wortm. Advertise.* viii. 71 That it is a size larger than the two other.

5. In form *other*. (The regular mod. form.)

1501 Douglas *Eneados. Addyt.* 67/1, Where the others...addressed them selfis to remayne. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* iv. 5 To the others he said in mine hearing. *Num.* xii. 10 The fourth stage ... may discern all the others. [*Theodoret* on the other.] 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xviii. The care where the others lay. 1860 Elliott *Life Our Lord* viii. (1864) 139 The two other duties our thoughts move to Judea.

8. Absolute use of A. 3, the 2d. being expressed in the context: **a.** *sing.* One besides. (a) Without qualifying word; now only in *some ... or other, one ... or other.* (*b*) With *an, any, any ... or (more rarely, some ... or other.*

In other is now obsolete American, q.v. *sb.* 3 *b.*

c 1395 *Compl. Plowm. Rubr.* 17 (Percyl heire), That raised yse & other. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccx. 235 The barons sent to haue a day and other. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 292 To cure their tetters and pustules or other. 1629 Milton *Death Fair Inf.* 35 Or any other of that sheep-cote. 1645 J. Mayer *Comm. Matt.* xxvi. 36 Sit ye here, while I and my Mother...woe by some one or other counselled to meet him.] 1710 Addison *Spect.* No. 246 ¶ 4 Some time or other we may be at leisure. 1800 John Adams *Lett.* (1841) I. 26 Hardly a day passes in which we do not have some relative or other. 1877 Stevenson *Inner.* XXIII. 33 God will bring His people out of the trouble some way or other. *Mod.* This wood is too dark; have you any other? Use —'s Soap only, and you will see no other.

b. *plural.* Other things or persons of the kind mentioned. **a.** In form *other* (ME. usig. *ofer(e)*). Now *arch.*; chiefly in *other of.*

a 1200 *Genesis & Exodus* (1865) IX. 199 Or manegan hurhen vch hill vnder Þeose on oðren. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10 Vlot þer hii were on...Ac þer hii se were ofer oðere þer. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9203 Sum lous sum ill vl ofer lus Quat hird wor ilk quare o wan. 1483 Caxton *Cato* I. 1 Whether regnen thauenture to be thryuen more blessyd & happy than other. 1587 J. *Proctor Hist.* 10 That they ... should be abused as other have been. 1593 Bancroft *Contrad.* No. 3 To 4 A body of men whom of all others a good man would be most careful not to violate.

1627 W. Rand *in Counsell's Light Vnsena.* 134 Other of his friends and foes more. 1691 tr. *Kettlewell's Measure, Nature, Nights* 108 Elias and other of the Prophets. 1708 Charlotte Smith *Vng. Mother* II. 172 Some other of the servants had dispatched. 1826 R. P. Thomas *Hom. to-day* I. 122 These writings, and all other of the same class. 1845 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 251, I know two other of his works. 1880 F. G. Lee *Ch. under Elis.* I. 244 Like other of the Protestant prelates.

β. In form *others*. (The regular mod. form.)

1552 Nowte *Governe's Dial Pr.* 141 That they flyeinges were others than they seemed. 1609 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1302 Of tame beasts...the most grosse and brutishe of all others, namely an asse. 1689 — *Ammian. Marcell.* 337 There were others ordained and sent to the like. 1892 Gardiner *P. Hawker in Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 194 He preached at Rome, Venice, and in others the cities of Italy. 1897 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1900) I. 41 Lease from the citizens of London and others of her subjects. 1898 Maurice *tr. Pauli's Life in others of his sermons.* 1897 Mosley *Cycl. Motor. Inv.* 340/1 In Birmingham, the very place, of all others, where it is most likely to be of real service.

** *pronoun.*

6. *a. sing.* = Another person; some one else; any one else. †(*a*) without qualifying word (now expressed by Another). *Obs.* (*b*) Qualified by *any, some, no (none), one, etc.*

(*a*) c 900 *Laws of Alfred* Introd. c. 49 Ne læt hwa ðrowan his oðre ðeðan. c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* v. xxviii. (1890) 460 Þonne mæssepreost oðþe oðer to him cume. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 3 Hast þu ne he to cweðenne wære, oððe we oðres wordum gedihtan? c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 14 Þet he ne misdude neiðer wiðuten. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Oðer leafliþ þe godcund oðer blowerd þurm oðer his seoruhe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1925 Hit ogh naman do til oðer For ilkan agh to oðer lesthest. *Ibid.* 10307 Þam wes dening al oðers wrake. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 368/1 Oþir. It was oþeres defaute, & non oþris. 1598 Barrey tr. *Ariosto* (1634) 241 Other than him they have euer euer done. 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* iii. 10 Euery one taketh heede how other, lin owte supper.

(*b*) c 1275 *Cursor M.* 14206 (Fairf.) He wapped neuer þan nor oþer. c 1450 *Merlin* I. 13 Shall nat other to be drasten? 1611 tr. *Wier, Magic Powers* v. 56 Ye neither thou much nor eyre. 1637 W. Rand *in Cotgrave's Life Patrick* 1. 192 The work should be dedicated to the King, or to some other, who would thankfully accept it. 1811 *Sir J. Pulteney's Bill.* and Rep. plate, (the first noun other, 2nd Private *Misc. Enquiries* 1. 108 note, Merges are together with greater adherence than any other the historical critical difficulties. 1882 W. H. Mallock *Rom.* 1908 *Cent.* II. 203 It was none other than [not].

b. *plural.* Other persons. **a.** In form *other* (OE. *oðre*); *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* I. xv. [xvii.] (1890) 80 Se cyning nan ryhtlon bealdh ane nagan hæfdhan. 970 *Rituale Roman.* 143 Mid þisse synfulre Godes spræcelan and oðre. c 1050 *Gen. & Ex.* 2831 Oðres of ðe his, Sone in hem he to seruen ðar-to. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2101 & oðre seruyeres were þ oðren þei ber were. c 1325 *Lc. Leg. Cursete* v. (Osbornes) 52 (And god nyne) wisinge Alisaes askes of preres thinges. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 19 Þif þei...makeþ oþere more sikyrly to lepen þen. c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 110 Londres, kyngdom, & seyntes, & oþre. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* vii. 12 Whatsoeuer ye wolde, that ye shulde do vnto other men, do ye euen the same vnto them likewyse vnto the people. *Ibid.* xx Wother myght / This is Christ. 1580 Lambarde *Eiren.* iv. ii. (1588) 310 Other there were of 3 sundrie speaches. 1607 R. Williamson *Merchant Royal* Ep. Ded., I have pleased many and displeased other. a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 21 The Heathen ... in some exempting all other but themselues. 1870 Freeman in W. E. W. Seaforne *Life* (1895) II. 38 You and such other as I may catch.

β. In form *others*. (*some, pl. others*', formerly *otherrs.*) (The regular mod. form.)

c 1275 *St. Lap. Lambeth* 1. (Trinity) 29 With others also to be as Romaines. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 156 To obeie to jewes ... discreetion to knowen spirites. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 60 Mony nobilis of the Pechtis ... and nedris others mo. 1597 N. T. (Geneva) *Luke* xx. 16 He ... will let out his vineyard to others [*Bretonius* tr. *other, Rheims and* oþrs *others*]. c 1680 A. Sidney *Poems* (S. T. S.) xlv. 64 Its lykwayis doth he keepe ; Tymorous all others. 1693 Shaks. *Sonn.* lv. ii. 264 Lord Hugo and Lord Salisbury ... And others more. a 1700 Evelyn *Mem.* (C. 1711) III. 28 Where many of his house ... Some say in Crete (by name, Others in Thebes, and others other where. 1821 Byron *Mazeppa* xxvii. 40 He spared others (many, no, other), himself he cannot save. 1901 Statist (*Spec.*) No. 118 ¶ 1 This Woman, says he, is of all others the most unintelligible. 1932 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 4 Others [*edition*] many such. 1734 *Inscription carved on his tr. High Street, Hereford*, All was Others. All will be Others. 1782 Burke *Let. to Bucchland* 12, But lest I lose a richer share Than many others. 1892 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 38 Without the struggle for the life of Others, obviously there would have been no Others.

7. = Another thing; something else, anything else; usu. *sb. other*, nothing else. *Obs. or arch.*

c 888 K. Alfred's *North.* v. § 3 Nis to nanle oðren. c 900 tr. *Bede's Eccl. Hist.* III. xi. viii. (1) (1890) 284 And betweoh *oðer ongemong* hie to Cruahhe. c 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl. Conver.* (1861) 7 Sum wyrd ys gewyrded wyd on oðer twyndale. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20 & 21 Þe ymmensible...to find ani oþer but he seruing of Mankind aboue the other Kinds of Creatures. 1552 *Mem No.* 49 2 This is to other than swelling a person. 1848 Trench *Mirac.* xxvii. (1862) 440 First was not likely to strike with other than a right good will. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 4/2 The thought he could not do other than avoid the two prisoners for trial.

8. In reciprocal sense: = Each other, one another. In later use only *Sc.*

Scotch writers also formerly used the plural *others*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 340 Alle deedes and werkes of he Trynyte ben oon ... departid from alle. 1580 R. Mill. *Theat. Pol.* (1598) 254 How they might shift their throne from others assaults. 1600 *Peter Pauls* (1828) 30, I would have counsel you to obeye other. 1632 W. Lithgow *Trav.* iii. 89 Flames, Oranges, Lemmons, growing all through other in their Orchards. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 85, Let's wash that other now and meet the morn. 1788 Burns *Tam Dogs* 37 Was doubt but they were fain o' *Anse*. 1894 Crockett *Cottars* v. 71 We know one other—natives are between.

9. *as sb. Philos.* That which (in relation to something already mentioned) constitutes the other part of the universe of being, and is thus the counterpart or double of the former; e.g. the *not-ego* is the 'other' of the *ego*, Creation of the Creator, etc.

1803 E. F. Wood *Stud. Th.* 2 *Not.* 101 It is the essential character of thought to set itself over against itself, as the 'other' of itself, which yet is itself. All our thoughts...are a something or over against our thinking being by its own action; different from itself and yet one with itself. 1876 Fleeming Jenkin *tr. Le Conteur's Rep.* June 158 He has eternally to cause the other of himself. Nature, to proceed from himself.

C. Peculiar written combinations and divisions of *an other, none other, the other*, in A. and B.

a. In ME. writing, *an other, non another*, was often divided as a matter. Similarly, non (*nan*) *other, non no* (*nan*) *other* was written no (*na*) nother. In ME. and early mod.Eng. *the other* was often written thother. These forms are now obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1992 Suilk a nother wrangonis. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 51 On lond a nother man. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 19 Sif þat ye gon holdib wib a pope and his nober wib a nober pope. 1526 Accidence *Pynson* 19 He ondan ne nother to do. 1528 *Institute Mon.* (1888) 20 No on nother seyde nober. 1596 Tyrwhit *Cal.* iii. 13 If any man have a quarrell to a nother. 1632 Jean Ingham, *Mother's Faith Funeral* 7 No nother then this foundation. 1927 *Testament Coll. Maulers.* 21, 27 In a nother chamber.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* (1) Ach þidere halleþ nonne and grom. 1414–15 *Pinchbeck Corr.* p. 222, Sir Robert Plompton,...knight,...an thother parte. 1580 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 508 b, Thone of the body, thother of the soule. 1616 Chapman *Ver. Epis.* 161 Thou'rt thone and thother.

b. In Early ME., *þat ofer*=OE. *þæt ðæs oðer*, neuter of *se ðæs, ðære, ðæt oðer*, the other, was (app. first in northern, north midl. and east midl. dialects) extended to all genders, and at length analysed as *þe ofer*, the *other*. See Tother. Cf. also To adj., Tone *pron.*

By some writers the *tone*, *the tother*, were altered by way of correction to *that one*, *that other*.

D. *Used.*

1. Paresynthetic (from the adj.): as *other-coloured* (of a different colour), *fashioned* (of another fashion), *featured*, *languaged*, *minded*, *mannered*, †*-formed* (of a different form or manner), *visaged* (app. to *one-sided*); hence *other-mindedness*).

1543 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., An other fashioned line ...named a twice or twist line. 1593–4 Nicholas *Pendr. Inglorianum.* 24 And whose did, he must, if otherwise minded. 1613 Chapman *Odyss.* v. 282 Of purpose to entertain Ceres (through the dark seas Tethan) hoping'd more. 1636 H. Finch *in Parch. Publ.* (1878) 38 The true value of any other prized yearly income. 1904 S. R. *tr. Boscobel's Advice to Parmen.* I. 159 If she had a Gallant with other colour'd Hair. 1908 J. Peters *in Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1230 This case shall...being the only one amongst me had a sense of the other Mouth's. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/1 The associated prosperity and the other-mind of nature. 1892 *Athenæum* 13 July 60/3 A non-subscriber must perhaps be complimented by an equal and opposite other-mindedness.

2. Objective (from the pron.) as † *other-pairing* (pairing or looking at the other), *other-regarding* (regarding others, altruistic; opp. to *self-regarding*).

1613 G. Sandys *Trav.* (1632) 58 By reason of the other-pairing mountaines. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* iii. § 35, 29 The promptings of the other-regarding motives. 1894 *United Presb. Mag.* XI. 300 That all morality is summed up in altruism—other-regardingness or love.

Other (*ŏ*ʌ*ðəɹ*), *adv.*[1] [Adverbial use of prec., sometimes due to ellipsis.] = Otherwise B. 1.

c 1205 Lay. 27898 Al *ðat* he[r] hidde. 1626 Caxton *Powel. Chr.* (1809) 222 Who will care to live other, then according to this present and endil Life? 1880 Symonds *Wind. T.* iv. 1. 242 Geri stayed the while to carefully to counsel other than sympathy those thieves. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 It is impossible to refer to them...other than very carefully.

†**Other**, *conj.* and *adv.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 2–4 *oþer*, 2–6 *other*, 4–5 *oþere*, *othire*, *othir*, *-yre*, 4–6 *uther*; 6 *oder*, *-er*. *β.* 4 *oiper*, *oither*. [The OE. word for 'or' (*E. ea.* L. *aut*, and *vel* or *vel*, G. *oder*) was *oðða*, earlier *oðþe* (also *oððe*) = Goth. *aiþþau*, OS. *ofto*, *oðdo*, OHG. *edde*, *odo*, later *oda*, MHG. *ode*, *oder*, Gen. *oder*. The alternative 'either ... or' was expressed by *oðþe ... oðþe*. This form was superseded *c* 1130 by *ofter* (first in O. E. Chron., anno 1127; last example of *oðþe*, in a sentence in which *oðer* also occurs, 1131). The MS. of the OE. transl. of Beda's *Ecclesiast* (1000–1024) has regularly *oðer* for OE. *oðþe*.

Though the date of the first appearance of this conj. is as accurately defined, its actual source remains a debated question. It has been held to be identical with the adj. *other*, Ormin (see prec.), and more frequently with the adj. *prou*, Ormin, OE. *ælmeðer*, *ælðer*, *æðer*. Both these grammatical words were failed to OE. past participles, to introduce the alternative *oðþe ... oðþe* ... (see Ormin, *ælðer*, prou. E. 2 b, Ormin *ælðer prou*. 1761) but there is no trace in OE. of *oðer* (*ofter* or *other* taking the place of the first member of the alternative *oðþe* ... *oðþe* ... ; much less of both members, and least of all of the simple conj. *oðþe*. On the contrary, the simple conj. remained invariably *oðþe*, and the alternative (as far as the evidence shows) *oðþe ... oðþe* ... down to the abrupt substitution of *ofter* c 1130. It is true that in the 12th c. in northern, north midl. and e. midl. Eng., *ouþer*, *auþer*, began to take the place of *oðer* as first member of the alternative *oðer ... oðer* ... or *oðer ... or* ... (the normal remaining as *or*, less usually *other*), just as later still (in Wyclif and Chaucer) *either* became the medieval form of the first member; but these were changes in several centuries later than the substitution of *oðer* for *oðþe* c 1130, with which they have no historical connection. It seems more probable that the *oðer* or *ofter* of 1130 was a modification of *oðþe* itself, due to some association with words in *-er*; *oðþe* being a monosyllable would be peculiarly subject to pronunciation in *oðer*. Of names from earlier writers (1040) Bede *oðþe*, etc.). There are no remainder of the peculiarities of development between HG. *oda*, *ode*, *oder*, *ader*, and OE. *oðða*, *oðþe*, *oðer*, *æðer*, *ofter* or *ofter*) and we are led to suspect, for the *r* of German

other and of ME. *ofer*, the same as a similar explanation. The form *ether* used by the early 19th c. scribe of Hatfield has many others in his accentuation of the *o*ths of the original in the *ether* of his own day, or an actual intermediate form. It does not seem possible to fix the quantity of the *o* in ME. *ofer*, even from Ormin's spelling; but, if decided from *oth*, *nath*, it was presumably short. Ormin's ordered form *ofer* and *oer* (see Ur. 4005), and the later *or*, had, of course, short *o*, from which the *y* of mod. emphatic *oy* so regularly developed.

a. Preliminary Examination of OE. *ōðer*.

738 Bæda *Death-song*. Hweet hiz gastes godnes ærðeðra yðera æfter deoth dompe demed ænnehlem. *Epistolæ Alcuini* 178 Hy ne cunnia hiora sibas ne wiss. c1825 *Kentish Chart.* (O. E. T. 444) Himan halan hondgeo oððe tungan wilnes. c1845 *Vesp. Ps.* xlix. 2 Hwæt is mara ...oððe mara mærsaes. a1200 *O. E. Chron.* an. 891 Hundwulfinges sune lete oððre longra. a1225-50 *Ancr.* 220, xxiii. Sum kes ȝeu oðre ehnge hælen. a1225-31 *Hali. an.* 1108 Wur is wulef mesch oððe mann.

1200-25 *Transcript of OE. treaty* Hui bilifuue in Sne. *Cerdel.* 114, 100 Gold on oððer an wunne wurȝen. *Hali. leȝ* Nan luuere wod oððer wis...and non ele ...oððre wude, nan non oððer.

B. Illustrations of OE. *ōðer*, *ōðr*...

a1300 tr. *Alexis's Gest.* l. 5 (other) of Oðus ȝe ec. oððe) mit fiuelinge oððe [r. o. oðer] and gallardie. a1300 *Arth. Frankish Theorgay* 1202 Another, brother oððre ne maide, oððre ne lieheaues. a1300 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Ȝe wilȝen ræd oððe tobreoten oððer forbærnden oððre to Lundenburig forbiten oððe to Hrobesceastre. 901 *Hali.*, [Hi] sæiden hui he wolde oðer, oððe hui Gilum oððe hui Ingren. a1225-50 *Hali. an.* 1087 Oððe and riðne oððe sliðe. a1200-22 *Hali. an.* 1100 Eiðe ȝe hi oððe will hie gewinne oððe on hie ȝiuuen hand lemde.]

A. *conj.* The earlier form of Or *conj.*[1]

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1225-50 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127 Þar nikes wel ten ahuanen cweond oðer þrittel hers blawende. *Hali. an.* 1131 Þeos þeot ȝe þa ten ha nomen were pleȝen oðer twelfe ganȝende se he hef þar ordi an, ȝ se mon þe hondlie ten haldeð oðer þeo handlyd wiht se he hef han nawt an. a1250-60 *Hali. an.* 1137 He hongeð in the þunðres, oðer in the hehð. *Ibid.* Ten oðer þere ten hadden mide to hærne cnen. *Ibid.*, Of ten mere oðer al cunnes rikendom an ten. a1225 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Ec ȝif ðu spellest oðer sweregest. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Alse ðe mon deð ðe ȝifð his almesdæde oðer worke, nanre oðer bruker oðer oðre ȝeu oðre ne ðe ȝeðeð ne ȝifð. a1225 He bolpen to helen. c1200 Ormin 8203, & ȝiff þatt tun þatt ȝiuenn oðre þatt birrþenn. a1225 *Hali. an.* 1087 Oðde and riðne oðde sliðe. c1200 *Ormin* 8203 & ȝiff þatt tun þatt ȝiuenn oðre þatt birrþenn. a1225 *Hali. an.* 1100 Eiðe ȝe hi oððe will hie gewinne oððe on hie ȝiuuen hand lemde.]

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a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 46 Vre he..spekeð bezonde *of* oðerwhat. c 1370 *Sir Lamb.* 133 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Oþer what we myhte do.

Otherwhence (*o*ðərhwe·nsəs), *adv. rare.* [f. OTHER *a.* + WHENCE.] From elsewhere.

1572-83 *Ann. Scotorum Lovan.* (Packet Soc.) 267 It cometh oþerwhence. 1885 W. LEAF tr. *Iliad* IX. 380 All that now is his, and all that may come to him otherwhence.

Otherwhere (*o*ðərhwe·əɹ), adv. Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WHERE. Also hyphened, or as two words. [f. OTHER *a.* + WHERE: cf. *somewhere*. Very common in 16–17th c., rare or obs. in 18th, revived in 19th.] In another place; elsewhere else; elsewhere.

a 1340 WYNT. *Stanzaic Lives* 8 With words to win The hearts of them which otherwhere doth grow. 1559 MORE tr. *Ecclesiast.* 3 The money is declared otherwhere. c 1630 MASON *Passions* 55 His godlike acts, and his temptations there done, And beauty sufferings other where are found. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 81 Otherwhere in this Epistle. 1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 5 On board ..ships that lie at Portsmouth ..and on those otherwhere. 1820 KEATS *Ode St. Agnes* vii, But the saw not, his heart was otherwhere. 1834 HARRINGTON *Eng. Metellus.* II. 36 At Charing Cross, and otherwhere about London. 1842 J. R. LOWELL *Poet. Works*, 4 *Dec.* vii. (1890) 188 Amalgam with the workings of the human spirit otherwhere.

b. To another place.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Jill Dignesti*) 92 For þat he was ferr to fare Of þe cyte oþerwhare. c 1620 WOTTON *Jacobs* 92 To teach that others still to give other-where. 1658 ROGERS tr. *Bacharac's Lett.* (1659) II. 28 Throw your lowest pills you otherwhere. 1850 MARRIAT *Earthly Pur.* I. 15 To be assured that time had passed on otherwhere Nor laid a finger on this hidden place.

c. quasi-*adj.*, esp. with *some*, *any*, etc. (better written separately: *some other where* = *some* other place).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19908 (Fairf.) *Ne* nil of eure oþer eure [= ever nor ever ever] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de R.* xv. lxxxiii. 55 It cannot be that a prophet perisshe eny other where save yn Jerusalem. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxx. § 2 Any thing done any otherwhere. 1634 *Sword Spir.* 36 (1822) 38 Rise a subject from some otherwhere. a 1643 *Rump Poems* (1648) II. 82 (To) forbear their privacy and seek some other where. 1789 *Univ.* (N. Y.) 28 Nov., They are destined for otherwhere than the plowed field with the green at the end of it.

Otherwheres (*o*ðərhwe·əɹz), *adv. rare.* [f. as prec. with adv. genitive *-s.*] = prec.

1583 *Homilies* II. *Cert. Places Holy Scripte* v. (1850) 189 Can this be found in gotten otherwheres? 1840 BROWN. *Pilgrim's Progress* viii. 101 In his own family, and other wheres also. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 44 Otherwheres the shadow was thicker. 1887 JEAN INGELOW *Songs Seven Streets*, Cradle 120 As if some night beyond us, While others lay safe otherwheres, Wrinkled with [etc.].

Otherwhile (*o*ðərhwəil), *adv.* Now *rare* or *Sc.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WHILE. Also as two words, or hyphened. [f. OTHER *a.* + WHILE *sb.*]

1. At one time or other; at times; sometimes, now and then, occasionally. *Otherwhile . . other-while*, at one time . . at another time (in OE. *hwilum . . hwilum*). Obs. exc. *dial.*

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Nebelas oðerhwile þe tunegart mid seorre of þisse tiden. c 1300 *Prov. Coll. Hom.* 141 Otherwile maiste he wipe mon mareyd bidene. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Oþerhwyl of þe oþr: oþerhwyl of he oþren, oþerhwyl of on and of oþre. 1380 WYCLIF *Sermons.* xiii. 91 As a wel þat comeþ in a lond otherwhile [1388 oon tyme]. 1450–90 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 21 Tigris and Euphrates, whiche be otherwhile separate and otherwhile commixte. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship Fools* 276 (Percy Soc.) 56 Euerychyng you see Yet other whyle to dyuerse vpon me. 1807 DR. MAGD. *Ant Dis. Middl. Lands.* 217 Otherwhile and after thy back is turned unto him through negligence. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* 2/2. I has a bin of hour otherwhiles, but never nothing to do nor to look.

†b. As *adj.* Occurring now and then, occasional. 1589 MARPR. *Pistl. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 18 The otherwhile vacations of our greater Students.

†c. quasi-*sb.* in *every otherwhile* [properly three words, *every other while*, like *every other minute*], every now and then, at frequent intervals. Obs.

1542 UDALL *Roxon. Apoph.* 160 A thyng like to the benefite of a common weale, saued often whyle to chaunge the Capteines. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* (1620–34) II. 103 Every otherwhile there commeth newes of some of the Gentry. 1638 PENN *Reminiscence* (L. D. S.) 2 "Every otherwhile a little", i.e. a little now and then.

2. At another time, or at other times. Chiefly as correlative to *sometimes* or as equivalent. *arch.*

So the first two quote, the sense is doubtful: 3 may be 1.

1400 *Pol. Poems Rolls* II. 102 Duty, that hardly are not grouche that ye wont two together; But somewhile, or otherwhile three. c 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 82 (1865) 124 Oher while he shall seeke his procreatouris and sustenouris to the countrefute generallie. 1580 W. WARDE *Reg. Postyle Ind.* (Arb.) 19 Alexander.. blamed sometime too much, otherwhyle too much, as rather looking beyond superstition to the Acte. 1618 GOUGE *Primit. Thr.* (1622) 32 Our selfes, but holy life bids him not suspect her dishonest; other while, his own weaknesse and ignorance bids him not be perswaded. 1700 CONGREVE *Ded. Rape* (1760) VI. 284 A certain man, who was sometime taken for Nathaniel Wilson, otherwhile for John Clements. 1803 M. ANNAN *Scatter Poems* (ed. 3) 150 But the gods were not mine, as otherwhiles here the wish'd. 1865 PARNELL in *Anglican* 1/26 (1892) I. 420 Other while I have never ventured to utter a word.

Otherwhiles (*o*ðərhwəilz), adv. Now *rare* or *dial.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WHILES. Also as two words, or hyphened. [f. as prec. with adverb. genitive *-s*, in later times often felt as plural.]

†1. = prec. 1. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Luue þet cumeð ofte leuedi, wilnesð þet uuhuniliche mihteð. *Hit* ofte þeos luuiunges turneð ofherkinden of God, & oherkinden of mon. c 1290 *Passion our Lord* 100, in *O. E. Misc.* 50 The by may otherwhiles be ouercomen. 1298 A. FLEMING tr. *Cantel. Exp. Digts to Aris. Garmer* III. 234 To have two divers beasts, as the two otherwhiles and otherwhiles the bees. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 337 Double diligence and ouermuch curiousnesse hath hurt otherwhiles. 1650 H. M. tr. *Rosarie Colleg.* 136 She did nothing but weep, and otherwhiles also threw her self upon the ground. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Otherwhiles*, sometimes.

2. = prec. 2.

c 1480 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 103 The bryngs shall other tymes made in the condicionnes ; la re-prene and purpele therein and there; *Wer* which cause he shall make other whiles ride in his owne person. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 Sometyme with sweete myrthe of deuocion or otherwhyles amonge with ..exercise of grefe. 1590–4 MARLOWE *Lucan* I. *Commotyon* abounded, other whiles Quarrels and emperishinge. 1683 CHAMBERLAYNE *Theatrum* 9 *Ed.* xxv Taxes, Subsidies of Tons and otherwhiles of Pounds. 1789 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 226, Other whiles I fancied they were all gone. 1847 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 334 Sometimes the pollen are definitive, otherwhiles the writer leaves himself liberty for a different arrangement.

†b. *Some otherwhiles* (properly three words, *some other while(s)*), at some other times. *Obs.*

1631 H. M. tr. *Rosarie Colleg.* 224 Sometimes into the stomach, some otherwhiles into the nose.

Otherwhither, *adv. rare.* [f. OTHER *a.* + WHITHER.] To another place; 'elsewhither'.

1573 BARNES *Chirurg.* 2. (1583) 124 If the humor yet be flowing done to otherwhither by fitted letting.

Otherwise (*o*ðərwəi·z), *adv. phr., adv., adj.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WISE *sb.* [Orig. a phrase of three words: OE. *on oðre wisan*, in other manner, in late OE. also *oðre wisan*, ME. *oþre wise*, at length written *otherwise*: cf. *in any wise*, *anywise*, *overwise*, etc.: see WISE *sb.*]

A. Phrase with *wise*, *manner*, *way*, as distinct tts. e. g. *in other wise*, OE. *on oðre wisan . . on oðre*, in one way . . in another; *no otherwise*, OE. *on nánu oðre wisan*, ME. *non oþer wise*, 16th c. *none other-wise*, in no other way, and.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 Wy sceolun we þonne maran on oðre wisan, on oðre wisan God cweþð. c 950 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xx. (1) 294 Ac ic wille eow on oðre wisan wrecan. c 1050 *Ags. Gosp. Luke* in Wr.-Wülcker 541/26 *Aldor*, on middge oðre wisan. a 1200 *Trinity Homilies* 121 On oðre wisan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5897 Þat kind for anoiper wis. *Hatt.* 19908 Þat god it ne sua oþer wise. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlii. 8 *Lisle Mor. Ep.* (1883) 114 That neuer is out oþer wyse here. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 30 For I take yt no nother wyse. 1540 (UDALL) *Three Lords' Chr. Wom.* (1552) (Arb.) 18 Not onely to love him, but also for none other wise. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 56 Could you sing it no other wise? 1598 BARRET *Fr. Alv. to Tu* be led any otherwise than blindly. a 1875 MILL *Rep. Relig.* (1874) 210 The fact of death will make no sudden break in our spiritual life, nor influence our character any otherwise than as the important change in our mode of existence may always be expected to modify it.

b. (*Al*) *or* other ways. *nowise-nay.*

1869 TROLLOPE *King's Mail.* II. xi. 135 Some one of the hundred otherwises.

B. *adv.* †a. **other wise**; *B.* **otherwise.**

1. In another way, or in other ways; in a different manner, or by other means; differently. Constr. *than* (*þæt*).

a 900 *Bibbl. Hom.* 139 Þe læs he oþre wisan mote runes bregdæ. c 1299 *Sarcenoun de Acle* 976 in Ly1. others wyse longeth, þan taketh hem the wyse. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1368 (Göttz.) Nor god of oþer wise for Trist, Cattz, Fangt, oþer gastli had oðer. 1460 *Mead of Perfection* 79 He studyed .. by a color of spiritualyte other wise than he schulde to profite here. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* ii. 4 Judas, other wyse called Machabeus.

2. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 226 Of sum he graunte his wille for to do, & sum seid otherwise, þer it seid can be no. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 37 Lat God worke hym for his owene wirshe nyght [a 1617 *Other wise*]. 1522 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 1 George Pyhey[n]g otherwyse Smythe. 1608 WILLOBIE *Avisa*, xl Yet can I not be persuaded otherwise, but to thinke, that [etc.]. 1722 BUDGELL *Spect. No.* 414 ¶ 3 Applying to Nature otherwise than Nature designed. 1869 PRIOR *Lark. Hamlet* (1878) 337 God see otherwise.

†b. *Otherwise . . otherwise*: in one way . . in another way. *Obs. rare.*

1647 *Maxims Extracts.* Wks. (1648) 256/1 (Hart. MS. 4-5) On which place Paraeus notes, that Christ is wont otherwise to answer hypocrites, otherwise those that are humble.

2. In another case; in other circumstances; if the case be not so; if not; else.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 13 For otherwise she schulde have failed, If that he had noght trouthed. a 1393 *Cursor M.* 22020 (Trin.) Oherwise is not penaū kepped þat to loue is, whā we may lyues. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Otherwyse the receiuing of the holy Communion doth nothyng els but increase your damnacion. 1620 BISHOP *Mirth* 15 Take heed that ye doe not your almes before men, . . otherwise you loose no reward of your father which is in heauen. 1700 *Cook's Voy.* V. 1883 Enabled them to perform a journey of three or four leagues, which, otherwise, they might have perished before they could have accomplished. 1848 THOMAS *Mimic Annal.* (1886) 228 We have what perhaps otherwise we might have guessed. *Mod.* I went at once; otherwise I should have stayed for.

3. In other respects; with regard to other points.

1399 HOCCLEVE *Regim. Prol.* 3, xvi. 42 The best now otherwise are not always the best in regard of custume. 1640 JER. TAYLOR *Life Prayer* Wks. 1678 II. 321 By the report of persons otherwise pious and prudent. 1726 MISSON *Amer. Gossip.* I. 19 Having otherwise no reason to suspect them. 1892 BRIDGE *Confid.* II. 3, 43 I will give you balance of this from an otherwise sensible writer.

†4. On the other hand. *Obs. rare.*

1532 T. WILSON *Logike* (1562) 16b, A childish soldiour made one put the vnto Sophisme to silence . Wherein otherwise an argumente made by the rules of Logike can not bee ouerthrowe. 1677 *Vane Interference of Heaven* 32 And otherwise the people could observe him advanced .. a cubit above the earth.

C. Adjectival uses.

1. Predicatively, approaching an adj.: In another state or condition; differently conditioned or existing; not so; different; other.

c 1400 *Chaucer's Mercy* 1 (Harl. MS.) What he king seiseth otherwise [Cp. 4, 27 other wyse, *Publ.* other wise, *Lansd.* oþerwyse; *Addenc.* oþr, oþerwyyes, etc.] þan it was before. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 238 I'll bone the mater be other wyse than he hath sayd. c 1680 HICKERINGILL (*Hist. Whiggism*), Wks. 1716 I. 10 Schultzy are like other Men, some are wise, and some are otherwise. 1736 MORTIMER *World Unwounded* 360 The enemy is quite otherwise. 1844 LD. MACAULAY *Speeches* 360 Can an Established Church which has no hold on.. the people be otherwise than useless? 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 190 Only one or two instances I could wish otherwise.

2. as *adj.* That would otherwise be . . .; that would otherwise exist.

1800 W. WARNER *Discourses* (1810) 31 At the table about all others their otherwise equals. 1850 D. A. CHANNING tr. *R. E. Lee Mod. Calmuck* (1852) II. 250 Inconvenience..gives a decided relief to their otherwise dullness.

D. *Comb.*, as *otherwise minded* adj.; hence *otherwise-mindedness*.

1660 BOYLE *Phil. Sk.* 24 If in any thing ye be otherwise minded.. 1884 LOWELL *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 13 One of the jarring atoms in a chaos of otherwise-mindedness. 1885 — *Witchcraft* Lamp Lib. Ed. (1890) 70 Many-numbered periods which in youthful hands become otherwise-minded as a herd of swine.

Hence **O'therwiseness** (*nonce-wd.*), condition or quality of being otherwise.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* vi. 103 The other, as the difference, the otherwiseness, is just as it is named.

Other world, o'ther-world, *sb.* and *a.* [See OTHER *a.* 2.]

1. A world other than this: a. The world to come, the world beyond the grave. b. The spiritland of many non-Christian peoples. c. The world of idealism, poetry, or romance.

1668 MRS. D. WYCH *S. Clement's* 67 The most determined unwilling of this mean kind world . .to a cold other-world with its tempting touchstable claims. 1693 J. NORTH *Hym. Sion* 203 Mansions, kind of the Happy Otherworld. 1698 F. B. Jerom in Clare *Nov. Pole.* 467 He ought to show that a belief in the Happy Otherworld was found amongst the Celts and the Greeks.

2. *attrib.* Pertaining or relating to the other world; unearthly; heavenly.

1824 TENNYSON *Recited Prol.*, That never other-world smile. 1884 J. PARKER *Lawyer Modernized* 92 The Christian minister is not a charioteer of other-world pleasure.

Hence **O'ther-worldish** *a.*, **O'ther-worldism** (*nonce-wds.*).

1892 *S. Rev.* Jan. 145 An other-worldish and rather tenuous lost party. 1894 *Contemporary Review's Fast.* Why, Indeed, is Religious exercise of Prayer, Praise, and Spirituality rather worldism generally.

Otherworldliness (*o*ðərwə·ɹldlinės). [f. the phrase *other world*, after *worldliness*.]

1. Devotion to the other world, or to the interests of a future life; *esp.* the disposition to consider the future state and neglect the affairs of the present; a spirit of worldliness as applied to the future life; morbid, ascetic, or selfish spirituality.

a 1834 S. T. COLERIDGE *Lett.* & *Recoll* (1836) I. 364 As there is a worldliness or the unmeetness of this Life, so there is another-worldliness, or rather other-worldliness, equally hateful and selfish with this worldliness. 1847 LAURA *Mem. Philos.* (1871) II. 9. 1854 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) II. viii. 163 See Other-worldliness..is adverting to which the suppression of divine approval generating with a representation of future happiness to be secured by that approval. 1860 PAGE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 122/2 The error of mediæval architects and sculptors in adding an exaggerated value upon otherworldliness.

2. The quality attributed to an ideal world apart from the actual.

1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 270 Full of life and light and the other-worldliness of poetry. 1898 *Forum. Rev.* I. XXIV. 291 Burne-Jones ..has seldom lent with true appreciation to the Painter of Otherworldliness.

Otherworldly (*o*ðərwə·ɹldli), *a.* [f. as prec., after *worldly*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a world other than that in which we actually live.

1879 F. J. FURNIVALL *N. Brunne's Chron. Wace* 184/1 Theology, knowledge of other-worldly matters.

2. Of, pertaining to, or devoted to the world of mind or imagination.

1813 PERCY *Reliques* viii. 224 It is easy with the other-worldly gifts to be a *scholar Lamb.* 1890 *Cincinnati Chronicle-Independent* 5 Feb. 10/1 No one who has ever raised his eyes from his greatest material business.. will ever sneer at a plebeian as 'otherworldly'.

3. Devoted to the concerns of the world to come; disposed to consider the affairs or interests of a future life to the neglect of those of the present.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Nov. 584/1 The series is..a sort of other-worldly imitation of the series of worldly biographies and criticisms edited by Mr. John Morley. 1888 *Edinburgh* 3 Oct. 483/2 Among worldly and other-worldly persons, monks, and nuns. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 27 Mar., The early

Church had so great that its concern were not altogether other-worldly.

†**O'thing**. *Obs.* [See *O interrog.*/*adj.*, and *cf. nothing*.] One thing.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 184 If household odding or other must cease.

O'thman, *a.* and *sb.* = OTTOMAN *a.* and *sb.*1

1813 *Byron Corsair* xxvii, Yet seems he not of Othman race. 1818 — *Siege of Cor.* xxiv, And now the Othmans gain the gate. — 1864 *Neale Sentim. Hymns* 13 Pregnant then for the Othman yoke!

Othoris, pa. t. of OTHERS *Obs.*, to regret.

Othoin: see OTHAN *Obs.*, son-in-law.

†**Othonne**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *othonna* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὄθονη*: now used as a generic name.] The African or Barbary Ragwort, *Othonna cheirifolia*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 566 Othonne groweth plentifully in Syrtica, like vnto Rocket.

Othre, othur, othyr, obs. *E.* OTHER.

†**O'thyl**. *Chem. Obs.* [contr. of *ox-ethyl* = *ethyl oxide*.] A name proposed by Williamson for the oxidized radical of the di-carbon series, C_2H_5O, commonly called ACETYL.

1851 HOLME *Elem. Chem.* III. 331 note. 1860–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 150 Williamson called the radicle 'ethyl': but on account of the difficulty of forming analogous names for analogous radicles, the name has been generally abandoned for the more acetyl.

Otiant (*ō*·*ti*ănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *otiant-em*, pr. ppl. of *otiāri* to be at leisure, f. *otium* leisure.] At leisure, doing nothing, indolent, at ease.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 483 They who...relegate the Negroes to the oldest race of farmers.

†**Otia'tion**. *Obs. rare.* [a. of action from L. *otiāri*: see prec.] The condition of being at leisure or doing nothing; a taking one's ease.

1589 PETTIE *Guazzo Civ. Conv.* III. 220 (*Arb.*) 'tis Tyrannie rule when they be extremely occupied...and the hardy negatiue by reason of otiation. 1600 BP. J. KING *Serm. at Marr.* 9 Some show of indisposition and otiation in God, as if he were gone to rest, and minded to rest.

Otiatric (*ōtiæ·trĭk*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὠτ-*, *οὖς* ear + *ἰατρικός* belonging to healing, medical.] Relating to the medical treatment of the ear.

1861 in *Cornwall's Pract. Use Laryngoscope* (ed. 3) 31 (N. Syd. Soc.) The patient's affection, which could be relieved very well by means of the class of the ordinary otiatric method.

Hence **Otia'trics** *sb.*, 'term for the consideration of the nature and principles of the medical treatment of the ear' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **Otia'try**, 'the art of healing the diseases of the ear' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Otic (*ō*·*tĭk*, *o*·*tĭk*), *a. Anat., Path.* [ad. Gr. *ὠτικός*, f. *ὠτ-*, *οὖς* ear.] Of, belonging to, or relating to the ear; auricular.

Otic ganglion, a small oval flattened swelling on the inferior maxillary nerve, which communicates with the auriculo-temporal nerve, and with the branch of the facial nerve which enters the tympanum (*chorda tympani*).

1837 TODD-BOWMAN *Elements Physiol.* II. 191 Otich (auditory) to the ears. 1838–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 992/1 The ganglion discovered by Arnold, and by him denominated Otic or auricular. 1872 *Ziemssen's Man. Nerv. Dis.* I. 1. 44. 221 (N. Syd. Soc.) We must distinguish otic neuralgia from acoustic hyperæsthesia. 1874 *Woods Obs. Ear* 204 The otic ganglion.

-otic (*ō*·*tĭk*), compound suffix, repr. Gr. *-ωτικός*, f. stm. in *-ωτ-ος*, or adjs. in *-ωτ-ικός*, from vbs. in *-όω* + *-ικός*, *-ἰκ*. Nouns of action from these vbs. are formed in *-ωσις*; hence, adjs. in *-ωτικός* go in many with sbs. in *-ωσις*, *-ωσις*, as *anacoustic*, of, pertaining to, or affected with *anacousis*; so *chlorotic*, *cyanotic*, *endermatic*, *exostotic*, *hypnotic*, *narcotic*, *neurotic*, *osmotic*, *sclerotic*, etc. Some words in *-otic* are otherwise derived, as *erotic*, *exotic*, *demotic* (Gr. *Ῥωμαϊκός*), or are formed by analogy, as *chaotic*.

Otidid (*ō·tĭdĭd*), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *Otis*, *Otid-em* bustard + *-ID* 3.] Belonging to the *Otididæ* or bustard family of birds. So **Oti'diform** *a.*, resembling a bustard; **O'tidine** *a.* = *otidid*.

Otidium, [mod. L., f. Greek type **ὠτίδιον*, dim. of *οὖς*, *ὠτ-ος* ear; cf. *mentatidium*.] The form of the auditory organ present in the Mollusca.

Hence **Oti'dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to an otidium.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Otiose (*ō·shĭōs*), *a.* [ad. L. *otiōsus* at leisure, unemployed, f. *otium* leisure. Cf. *F. otieux*, *Of.* *ocious*, *ocius*, *Sp. ocioso*, *It. ozioso*.]

1. At leisure or at rest; unemployed, idle; inactive, indolent, lazy.

1830 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 193/2 A midsummer by secondary, because otiose and remembers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 19 Our policy in Turkey has now dwindled into an otiose support of the Government. 1878 T. HERBERT *Christ. Mis.* (1886) 198 An otiose God ... surveying unmoved this dusty Babylonian drama.

2. That is unattended by action; having no practical result; unfruitful, sterile; nugatory, futile.

1792 *Philos. Mech. J.* (1807) 324 Such studies ...as require, on the part of the learner, nothing more than an otiose assent. 1824 W. G. WARE *Sketch Chr. Ch. Ind.* 21 We must leave to themselves all vague and unfruitful contemplation of celestial models. 1833 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. 238 An otiose God ... surveying unmoved this dusty Babylonian drama.

3. Having no practical function; idle, superfluous, useless.

1866 *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXV. 241 The number of otiose lines and spreading unfinished points which mark the glass cells. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 166 The...hypothesis of the existence of an otiose ether. 1880 SMITH in *Nature* XXI. 426 An alphabet which possesses otiose and needless letters.

O'tiosely, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In an otiose manner; idly; without any practical end.

1880 LOWELL *Progr. World Letter Lit. Eng.* (1892) 256 As has been somewhat otiosely observed. 1898 HARNACK *Church as Chapel* 167 An article of faith...held not otiosely, but often it has been thrashed out again and again.

O'tioseness. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being otiose, or having no practical function.

1867 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 513/1 They complain of otiousness of noises in some words, of loudmouthy in others.

Otiosity (*ōshĭŏ·sĭtĭ*). Forms: 5–6 *ocio-*, *ocyo-*, *ociosite*, *-ite*, *-itee*, *-itie*, *-itie*, 6– *otiosity*. [a. OF. *ociosité*, *ocyosité* (13th c. in Godef.), f. OF. *ocios*, *ocyos*, f. L. *otiōsus* at leisure, f. *otium*.]

1. The condition or state of being otiose, unemployed, or idle; ease, leisure, idleness.

1483 *Cursor Mund.* C. 5/1 By ouerhepe rome and reckenes hem gendred ar gotten ...hem grem cyuers ...auaryce, lechecye, and euer moche vnthrogde. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The people ...live more in idleness and otiosities. 1580 ROLLAND *Cr. Vows Prol.* 237 Thocht the cuppe be in otiositie. 1648 TOMKINSON *Pisc. Pastor* 14, A life of dignified otiosity such as became a person of his eminence. 1882 FRANCES BROOKE *Excursion or Easter* 1. The happy otiosity enjoyed by the sailors.

2. Indolence; want of action, enterprise, or attention; negligence, carelessness, perfunctoriness.

1630 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 191 A Towne...of small importance, in regard of ...traffique: ...Women of Strangers being one bit, and Citizens entirely the other sway.

†**O'tiqua**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also **-otous**. [ad. L. *ōtiōsus* OTIOSE, or its OF. repr. *oisos*, *-ous*, *-eus*.] Leisurely; idle; at ease.

1614 SALVERTE *Barbello's Exercise* v. 121 Princes may (when others care leave) passe the threshold of their own doore (saith).

Otitic (*ōtĭ·tĭk*), *a.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὠτ-*, *οὖς* ear + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the ear.

1799 HUNTER *Med. Obsc., Otitis*, Inflammation of the internal ear. 1812–39 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 137 Inflammations, especially erysipelas and otitis. 1844 DUNGLISON *Diagnosis* 31 The causes which produce internal otitis are nearly of those of the same disease, but more severe than those which excite external otitis.

Hence **Oti'tic** *a.*, connected with otitis.

1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 109 This is mostly the effect of cold, and is in fact an otitic catarrh.

[**Otium** (*ō·shĭŏm*). The Latin word for 'leisure, freedom from business, ease', in ecclesiastical English use; esp. in the phrase *otium cum dignitate*, leisure with dignity, dignified leisure or ease.

1579 LD. SOUTHAMPTON *Let. to Burgh* 19 Nov. in *Foley's Hist. Lit.* (1722) IX. 120 *Otium cum dignitate* is to be had with good, a thing as well as with gold. 1824 CHALMERS *Let. in Life* (1851) II. 10 A life of intellectual leisure, with the otium of literary pursuits. 1860 HENRY MORLEY *Introd.*, Extending these to lend my future life to the *otium cum dignitate* of half-pay and annuity. 1892 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1018), Mr. Morgan was enjoying his *otium* in a dignified manner, surveying the evening fog, and smoking a cigar.

Otmar, obs. form of OTTOMAR.

Otmest, ottemaste, obs. forms of UTMOST.

Oto-, before a vowel *ot-*, a. Gr. *ὠτο-*, combining form of *οὖς*, *ὠτ-ος* ear, an element of medical and other scientific words, the more important of which appear in their alphabetical places.

Otocatarrh, catarrh of the ear (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Otocerite** [*F. otocérite* (Beauchêne)] Gr. *κηρός* or *κῆρος* dust], term for the white pulverulent dust found in the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear, the aggregations of which forms an otolith. (Sometimes treated as if pl. of *otoconium*; also in Eng. form **Otokonies**.) Hence **Otocerial** *a.*; **Otoconite** = OTOLITE. **O'tocrane** [Gr. *κρανίον* the skull], the auditory capsule, the portion of the petrous bone which encloses the organ of hearing; hence **Otocra'nial**, **Otocra'nic** *adjs.* **O'tocyst** [*F. otocyste* (Lazare Duthiers)...f. Gr. *κύστις* bladder], term for the auditory vesicle or organ of hearing in some of the Invertebrata; hence **Otocy'stic** *a.*, of or connected with an otocyst. †**Otody'nia** [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], ear-ache; hence **Otody'nic** *a.* (Mayne). **Otography** [*-GRAPHY*], description of the ear (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1845); hence **Otogra'phical** *a.* **Otomorpho'logy**, the morphology of the ear. †**Otomy'cus** [Mycosis, Gr. *μύκης* fungus], the presence of parasitic fungi in the external auditory meatus. **Oto'pathy** [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], disease of the ear (Dunglison 1845); hence **Otopa'thic** *a.* **O'tophone** [Gr. *φωνή* sound], an ear-trumpet, an apparatus for the conveying of sound to the deaf; also = OTOPHONY 1. **Otoplasty** [Gr. *πλάσσειν* to mould], plastic surgery of the ear; hence **Otoplas'tic** *a.* (Mayne). †**Otoppu'ria** [Gr. *πύησις* formation of *πύς*], suppuration in the ear. ‖ **Otorrhœa** [Gr. *ῥοία* a flow], purulent discharge from the ear; hence **Otorrhœ'al**, **Otorrhœ'ic** *adjs.*, relating to otorrhœa. ‖ **Otosalpinx** [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* war-trumpet], the Eustachian tube. **Otoscope** [Gr. *σκοπεῖν* look] *sb.*, relating to the auditory meatus; *vb.*, applied by Owen to the hemalogues of the bones of the inner ear, in fishes, etc. **Ototo'my** [*-TOMY*], dissection of the ear (Dunglison, 1843).

1839 HOLMES *Mem. Oxford.* (1878) 256 The two seasons are the "moaning" or "middle". 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 310 They were conveyed by a narrow bony tube and contained within them small crystals of carbonate of lime, called otoliths, or otoconia. 1892 E. WILSON *Annot. Fuchs M. Ind.* 61 491 The membranous labyrinth...contains several calcareous masses called "otoconites." 1854 OWEN *Mem.* & Turtle in *Cyc. Sc., Organs, Nat. Hist.* 191 The organ of hearing...the surrounding vertebral elements being modified to form the cavity for its reception, which is called "otocrane". 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 158. 1837 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Otocrinial, of or belonging to the otocryne. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals*, iv. 189 In some there is a sac filled with calcareous masses ("otocysts") attached to the ganglion. 1878 BELL *Comparat. Comp. Anat.* 333 The primitive otocyst is the foundation of a complicated auditory system. 1880 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Nature* XXII. 140 The presence of solid "otoconia" in the otocysts constitutes the chief peculiarity of the group Cheetopterida. 1878–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 561/2 Otokonies...found in the membranous vestibule of the ears of Cephalopods. 1900 MARK KELLOG *Hexapod Ear* 40 An otology is a medical term for the science of the ear, we should prefer to use the new word suggested by Dr. R. Garnett; "otonomatology, the science of the names of the ear. 1872 BUCHANAN *Ear* 284 "Otorrhœa is said to be much more frequently met among the gentle classes. 1879 D. J. HAGERTY *Maryland Lancet* II. 194 Preserving the "otorrhœa properly treated. 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* July 8 Examinations of 15 deaf persons in the Pennsylvania Inst. by means of Maloney's Otophone. 1806 *Transactions Cadmus Scientific and Literature* "Otoscope. 1878 T. BAYNES *Pract. Surg.* I. 83 Deafness is not unfrequent, the hearing falling without any external disease, such as otorrhœa. 1877 in *Thompson's Cyc. Med. Xxi.* And "Otorrhœal absorbs of the brain. 1837 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Otorrhœa. 1854 OWEN *Mem.* & Turtle in *Cyc. Sc., Organs, Nat. Hist.* I. 757 A body as hard as shell, like half a split almond...it is the "otosteal...or proper ear-bone. 1878 — *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 146 The otosteals conduct vibrations from the tympanic membrane to the vestibular sac.

Otoba butter, O. fat. The almost colourless oil expressed from the seeds of *Myristica Otoba*, a species of nutmeg-tree (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

†**Otok**, ME. pa. t. of *steal*, OTTLEN *v.*

c1330 *Arth.* & *Merl.* 9339 *Arthour* anon him with drawe swipe.

Otolite (*ō·tŏlăit*). [f. OTO- + *-LITE*.] = next.

1846 *Orton Lect. Comp. Anat.* I. 211 The large size of the organ of hearing, and especially that of the hard otolites, also relate to the medium through which the sonorous vibrations are propagated to the fish. 1854 H. STEVENS *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. 3. ii. 38 These atmospheric waves which...are conveyed to the sensitive cochlear and coils of the inner ear, to be by them impressed on the auditory nerves.

Otolith (*ō·tŏlĭth*). *Anat.* and *Physiol.* [prob. f. OTO- + Gr. *λίθος* stone.] An ear-stone; one of the calcareous bodies, often in the shape of rhombic crystals, found in the inner ear of vertebrates and some invertebrates; in fishes often of great size, in the higher vertebrates small particles.

1854–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 772/1 An acoustic vesicle, containing a calcareous body or otolithe. 1881 H. GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 30) 918 The otoliths are two small crystalline bodies, consisting of a mass of minute crystalline grains of carbonate of lime, held together in a mesh of delicate fibrous tissue, and contained in the wall of the utricle and saccule, opposite the distribution of the nerves. 1900 *Brighton Physiol.* II. 1103 Lee is of opinion that the otoliths and otocalc form the organ for central equilibrium.

¶ b. By confusion, applied to the osic bones or ossicles of the inner ear in some animals.

Hence **Otolithic**, **Otoli'tic** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to an otolith; containing otoliths.

1854 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 110 Otolithic or the auditory vesicle, which, from analogy...is considered to be organ of hearing. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 230/1 A sensory organ, having the characters of an otolithic sac, is seated upon the ganglion. 1900 Brighton *Physiol.* II. 1103 The most primitive form of internal ear is undoubtedly a sac containing fluid in which an otolithic mass is immersed, and having on the wall hair-like processes related to the terminations of a nerve.

Otologist (*ōtŏ·lŏjĭst*). [f. as next + *-IST*.] One versed in otology; an ear-specialist.

1874 BUCHANAN *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 49 The high character of the work that has been done by American otologists. 1878 *Baltimore Med. Mod.* (1879) 101 Glycerine is used by otologists to soften cerumen.

Otology (*ōtŏ·lŏjĭ*). [f. Gr. *ὠτ-*, *οὖς* ear + *-OLOGY*.] That branch of science which treats of the ear, its anatomy, functions, and diseases; a treatise on the ear.

1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Otology*, The part of anatomy which treats of the ear. 1874 BUCHANAN *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 18 Formerly known as aural medicine and surgery, but ...better designated by the term Otology. 1880 *Amer. Academy Journal of Otology*, a quarterly journal of physiological science. 1892 *Archiv. Otol.* 9 Aug. 273 The University of

Edinburgh has made otology one of the qualifying subjects for her medical degrees.

Hence **Oto-logical** *a.*, of or pertaining to otology.
1895 *N. Y. Daily Mail* 12 Sept. 5 International Otological Congress in Vienna. *Med.* Otological Society of the United Kingdom.

Otomys (*ōtǒmis*). *Zool.* [f. Oto- + Gr. *μῦς* mouse.] A genus of rodents of the family *Muroidæ*, having large hairy ears.
1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III The Otomys are nearly allied to the Field Rats. *Ibid.* (The Cape Otomys.) Size of a rat; fur marked with black and brown-coloured rings.

Otoscope (*ōtǒskōup*). [f. Oto- + Gr. *-σκοπος* observing, observer.]
1. A modification of the stethoscope for auscultation of sounds in the ear; an auscultation-tube.
1856 [—]. Toynbee *Dis. Ear* in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* XXXII. 79 When examining the ear with the otoscope. *Note.* An elastic tube, about eighteen inches in length, tipped with ivory at both ends, one extremity of which is inserted into the external meatus of the patient, and the other into that of the medical man.) 1863 Sir W. Wilde *Aural Surg.* 222.

2. An optical instrument for inspecting the cavity of the ear.
1853 Sir W. Wilde *Pract. Obs. Aural Surg.* 123 Otoscope also applied to a form of speculum auris. 1864 H. Macnamara *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 243 Brunton's otoscope consists of a metallic tube provided with an eye-piece, like the tube of a fusee, open at right angles, through which the light is made to fall on a perforated reflector, which throws the rays through the distal part of the cylinder into an ordinary ear speculum.

Hence **Otoscopic** *a.*; **Oto'scopy**, inspection or clinical examination of the ear; the use of the otoscope.
1856 *Chr. Ins. Trans.* IX. 36 Otoscopic examination revealed nothing abnormal in either ear. 1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* ed. 1876 Dr. Roosa in a very recent paper on binocular otoscopy, proposes the use of a microscopic object-glass set at an angle of 30° to a spectacle frame, as a simple and efficient binocular otoscope.

Otosis (*ōtō'sis*). [mod. f. Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτ-* ear + *-ωσις*.] Mishearing; alienation of words caused by an erroneous apprehension of the sound.
1880 Hallidax *Analyst.* (Verbiage, ed. by Ossian [on change in words, due to misconception of the true sound, influencing assonants of the same quality. 1884] A. Hamilton *Supra-Eng. Introd.* 10 *Angelus*, Anglo-English is an ear-language altogether, built up on what the late Professor Haldeman of Pennsylvania called *otosis*, an error of ear, a mishearing.

Otozoi'. Also **otototoi**. [a. Gr. *ὀτοτοῖ*, etc.] A Greek exclamation of pain or grief; = *woe! alas!* Hence **Otozoi** *v.*, to cry 'otozoi', to utter a wail.
1877 Browning *Agamemnon* 1068 Otozoi, Gods, Earth, Apollon, Apollon! Ch. Why didst thou 'otozoi' unwinning Louder? 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* 3 The ghosts of the dark mountains appear... and sigh as a Bedlin kills 'Otozoi' after the manner of the deaths of Dorians.

Otour, otre, obs. forms of Otter.

Otow, coarse, f. Sc. *atouth*, Outwith, outside of.

Ottamita, variant of Ottomite *Obs.*

Ottar, variant form of Attar, Otto.

Ottava (*ottā'vă*). [It. *ottava* eighth, octave.]
1. *Mus.* An octave; chiefly in the phrases *ottava alta*, *ottava bassa*, indicating that a passage is to be played an octave higher, or lower, than written. (Usually abbrev. 8va.)
1848 Rimbault *First Bk. Piano* 13 To avoid many ledger-lines below the staff, the notes are sometimes written eight degrees higher than their real place in the system, and the words *ottava bassa*, or 8va *bassa*, placed under them, to shew that they are to be played an octave lower than... written.

2. *Ottava rima* (*rī'mă*). An Italian stanza of eight 11-syllabled lines, riming as *a b a b a b c c*; the English adaptation, as used by Byron, has English heroic lines of ten syllables.
1820 Shelley *Lett.* Dr. Wks. 1880 IV. 196, I am translating in *ottava rima* the Hymns to Mercury, of Homer. 1875 Lowell *Spenser* Fr. Wks. 1890 IV. 308 He found the *ottava rima* too monotonously iterative. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* 31 The three important verse-forms which English poetry owes to Italy, the *ottava rima*, the sonnet, and the sestina.

Ottemest, obs. variant of Utmost.

Otter (*ǫ'tər*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *otr*, *otor*, (*outer*), 1–5 *oter*, 3–5 *otur*, (5 *oture*, *otre*, *ot(t)our*, *ottyre*, *otyr(e*, *otir*, 6 *ottre*, 9 *dial. outer*), 5– *otter*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *otr*, *ot(t)or*, *oter* = MDu., Du. *otter*, OHG. *ottar* (MHG., G. *otter*), ON. *otr*=*OTeut. **utrō*, pre-Teut. **udrā*; cf. Lith. *udra*, OSlav. *vydra*, Skr. *udrá-s* 'otter'; radically akin to Gr. *ὕδρα*, Skr. *udan*, Eng. *water*; cf. Gr. *ὕδρος*, *ὕδρις* water-snake.]
1. An aquatic fur-bearing carnivorous mammal (*Lutra vulgaris*, Fam. *Mustelidæ*) feeding chiefly on fish, having fin-like legs, webbed feet, and long horizontally flattened tail, which enable it to swim and roam in the water with remarkable rapidity.
Often taken as the type of an amphibious creature.
a 900 *Rituál Ælfric* 383 (O. E. T.) *Lutrea*, on Ledenisc *otor*, *Corp.* 1083. 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 418 Of ceosen bete. c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/17 *Lutrea*, *otor*. c 1275 *Shoreham Poems* (Jesus MS.) 196 in *E. E. Allit. Soc.* Ne be otre ne scaperen, Hwenne he sekthen. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 272/619 On is bleiflore fel Al Otyr hare cuer gon. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 An *otir* cloth fysch. A gadewyth it on hepe lucas his hole. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 72 Eare is ere the gret ele, and I wille saie to my husbond that the otture hathe eten hym. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 702/26 *Hic lutrellum*, a oture. 1502 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xcix. [Bonivet:] 175 Lyke as one Otur in the water. 1598 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, ii. 66 An Otter, or Lutar? Why in Otter? *Fal.* Why? She's neither fish nor flesh. a 1634 Sylvester *Tobias* (Arb.) 65 A kind of an Otter, a Knight hall-Spiritual, and half-Temporal. 1724 Goldon. *Nat. Hist.* II. 324 In the first step of the progression from land to amphibious animals we find the Otter. 1811 in C. S. Johns *Week at Linnet's* 84 To John Johns for an otter ... 12. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* 136/1 Great quantities of the Fur and skins of the otter, beaver, and fox, are annually brought to market by the traders.

b. Applied to other species of *Lutra*, and allied genera (of which there are several); as the **American Otter**, *L. canadensis*; **Sea Otter**, *L. (Enhydris) marina*, with black glossy fur, which inhabits the American shores of the North Pacific.
1780 Pennant *Hist. Quadr.* II. 326 *Mustela lutris*...Sea Otter. 1841 Sir W. Jardine in *Nat. Libr., Mammalia* XIII. 231. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 201 Like the Seal, the Sea Otter is gregarious.

2. The fur or skin of this animal (of any species).
1429 in *Somerset Wills* (1901) 131 (A green furred [upper furrelure] with) otter. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 1 Otter, a furre, *pour de loutre*. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 41 The gloves of an Otter are the best fortification for your hands against wet weather. 1887 J. Ashby-Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (what of You sewer...save such A tithe little mirker in otter.

†3. A sailor. *Obs. slang.*
c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Otter, a sailor.

4. A tackle consisting of a float with line and a number of hooks, used in fresh-water fishing. b. A kind of fishing gear used in deep-sea trawling; also *attrib.*
1850 H. Noble *Rivers* 53 The otter is a thin piece of board, about four feet long and a foot or so broad. 1860 [see Otter v. 2]. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 4/1 The steam appliances...are of the most approved type, with special steam winches and 'Otter' fishing gear.

5. Short for *otter-mould*: see 7.
c 1440 *Pictis & Sc.* (Taylor MS.) 48/170 Or y be ere wyse, An Otur hoyt agayne my lyse.

6. Name of a breed of sheep: = Ayrshire.
1890 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life & Intell.* vi. (1891) 108 From this one lamb the *otter*, or ancon, breed was raised.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *otter-killer*, *-skin*, *-trade*, *-trap*; **otter-canoe**, a kayak used by sea-otter hunters in Alaska; **otter-dog**, -hound, a dog of a breed used for hunting the otter; **otter-hunt**, † (a) the hunting having charge of otter-hounds; (*b*) the chase of the otter; **otter-hunting** = prec. (*b*); **otter-line** = sense 4; **otter-mark**, a trace left by an otter; **otter-moth**, the Ghost moth (*Hepialus humuli*); **otter-path**, a continuous track left by otters; **otter-shell**, the English name of bivalve shells of the genus *Lutraria*; **otter-shrew**, an aquatic insectivorous quadruped, *Potamogale velox*, of western equatorial Africa, having a weasel-like body; **otter-spear**, a spear used in hunting otters; **otter-trawl**, a trawl fitted with the 'otter' device (sense 4 b); hence otter-trawling *vbl. sb.*, fishing with the otter-trawl.
1653 Walton *Angler* i. 4 All men that keep Otter dogs ought to have a Penalty from the Commonwealth. 1807 Tuberv. *Venery. Beauty* (1878) 246 Otter otters are hunted with special dogs called 'otter-hounds'. 1854 J. W. Warren *Last of Old Sportsm.* vi. 93 A newspaper was despatched for the otter-hounds, which a friend of the squire's kept some ten miles off. 1589 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 366/1 Complaint of the Offices of Otterhounds. 1810 J. Yair *Hounds. Oral. Subs. II* (1878) 62 An otterhound, who shall have in his custody twelve dogges running at the otter. 1893 Secret *Gay & Sons*, the otter-hunt the next day, and a badger baiting the day after, occupied the time merrily. 1739 Somerville *Chace* iv. 298 Description of the 'Otter Hunting. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 50 The brig Convoy...engaged in otter-trawling among the islands. a 1898 Walton *Angler* ii. (Cassell) 41 The want of 'otter-skins...will in time prove the destruction of all trout. 1860 *Reader. Mag. Lit. Art* (1861) 1 Otter-skin tobacco-pouch. 1740 *In Willis Archipel. Mag.* VIII. 270 (They) did assemble the Assessors with their Otter-skins and an Otter-spears. 1848 Secret *Rod Rec.* 9, Nets, fishing-rods, otter-spears, landing-gaffs, and many other singular devices and engines for taking or killing game. 1883 Athenæum *Standard Gossip* (title) 192 One of the points that the personal 'otter-trawler...may be. 1887 H. Munro *Practice. Prudd.* 243 Among the fishing gear...he includes the 'otter-trap.

Otter, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*, after *to fish*, etc.]
1. *trans.* To hunt the otter.
1900 *Daily Chron.* 3 July 3/2 He writes of...crossing in St. John's Vale, of the Grasmere rock-boating.

2. To fish with the 'otter' tackle (see prec. 4).
1880 G. H. K. in *Cycl. Tour.* 361 Certain Philistines have increased the mischief by presenting their gillies to use the otter. ...If the gillie obtains the rent, he will do himself. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 4/8 A fish can be 'otterred'; fish can thus be made the easy hard to catch. 1892 *Field* 7 May 671/2 The fish...are...day, having been well whipped over or otterred for by the local fishermen.

Otter, variant form of Otto, Attar.

Otter-down, erroneous for Eider-down (an unfamiliar word at the time).
1799 *Jamaican Letter* No. 40 ¶ 4 Now to be sold, for ready money only, some *Otter-down* for bed-coverings, of down, beyond comparison superior to what is called otter-down.

Otterly, obs. form of Utterly.

†**Ottimacy**, obs. var. Ottimacy (= It. *ottimazia*).
1599 T. Bentivoglio tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1650) 84 Under the word ottimacy, or popularde, they clothe their evill intents.

Otto[1] (*ǫ'tō*). Also 8–9 **ottar**, **attar**. An altered form of the word more accurately spelt Attar, in *attar of otte of roses*, the fragrant essence of roses.
1639 Sanders *The Stall* 71, I tell you kick With your cousin to buy otto. 1789 Mackenzie *Lounger* No. 20 ¶ 2 With sniffers of dazzling style, *and otter of roses!* 1790 A. Young *Trav. France* 180 The Roses are a great article for the famous attar, all of which is commonly supposed to come from Bengal. 1813 Moore *Post-bag. Mor., Dis* n. 25, While Otto of Roses Refreshing all round Shall sweetly exhale from our whiskers and wigs. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 441 Sweet as some of roses dipped by the eastern sun.
b. Hence, jocularly, a liquid with a fragrant or characteristic odour.
1840 Thackeray *Paris-book* xviii, The Captain, before leaving...scented himself with otto of whisky.
Hence **O'tto'd** *a.*, perfumed with otto of roses.
1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 177 An oil of otto'd candles.

Otto[2], [Named after the inventor in 1877.] A kind of velocipede: see Dicycle. Hence **O'tto'ist**, a rider of an 'Otto' dicycle.
1885 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 284 One or more tricyclists who are in the habit of riding with good Ottoists. *Ibid.*, My experience is that the 'Otto' is more easily ridden uphill than the F.S. tricycle. 1887 Bike & Hollies *Cycling Studies, Life* 369 All Otto hubs before 1882 were fitted with block bushes.

Ottoman (*ǫ'tōmăn*), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **Otho-**. [= F. Ottoman, It. *Ottomano*, med.L. *Ottomānus*, med.Gr. *Ὀτομάνος*; of which the L. and It. pl. *Ottomani* was ad. Arab. عثمانلى *ʿuthmānlī* or *ʿuthmānlū*, adj. from *ʿuthmān*, name of the founder of the present Turkish dynasty and empire. The forms *Othoman* and *Othman* more closely represent the Arabic; but all want the adj. ending *-ī*.
The Turkish pronunciation of *Othmān* is *Osmān*, whence, with the Turkish adj. suffix *-lī*, the equivalent Osmanli. In it, the three *n*'s were orig. *ng*, and *gh*, *k*, *g*. 'In years (*sic*) Osmanli el ghuzzu, istanbole quattro Ottomit'. Pashalli *Chronicle* (Venice 1649) 142 f being the plural ending in L. and It., a new sing. arose, in L. -us, It. -o, whence the forms given above.]
A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Turkish dynasty founded by Othman or Osman I. *c* 1300, the branch of the Turks to which he belonged, or the Turkish empire ruled by his descendants; Turkish of the dominions of the Sultan; = Osmanli *a.*
Ottoman Porte, the court or palace of the Sultan; the Turkish government; also called the *Porte* or *Sublime Porte*.
1803 *Kotzebue's Travels* The General Hierarchy of the Turkish...in the reign of the Ottoman Family. 1886 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25828 The Ottoman Troops appointed for the guard of the Bridge of Rustchuk. 1880 *Ibid.* 4168/3 In case they move into the Langue against the Ottoman Port. 1748 *J. de Robt. Pringuion* 146/1 In the Thy fourteen enabled them to pass the Ottoman empire. 1833 Tennyson, Œnone vii. 8. 165 The ambition of Othman, the founder of the Ottoman dynasty. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* II. 198 The words...of Western Europe in 1840, were, the 'integrity of the Ottoman empire must be maintained'. 1892 *Times* 10 Sept. 5/1 Ottoman officials Turkey, or Ottoman Empire, a number of countries, races, states, and peoples, governed by the Turks, or more correctly the Osmanlis or Ottoman Turks.

B. *sb.* A Turk of the family or tribe of Othman or Osman; a Turkish subject of the Sultan; an Osmanli; a Turk in the naval political sense.
1598 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trips.* 6, xiii. 40 b. The 1576 of great 10 this day completely rated the house of the Ottomanes. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 1. 178 As you make account of the lineage of the Grand Signor our lord Soltan Mahum Hortogrul.) 1603 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 As though he had been of the race of the Ottomans. 1683 Trans. *Tavernier's Trips Hindostan* 52 Gone...to fight the Ottomans. 1721 Swift *Lett., to Pulteney* (1766) II. 103 Of the Roman emperors, how many of them were murthered by their own people!...the same may be said of the Ottomans in their successions. 1849 Clement *Mech. Advant.* (1851) 8, 204 It is not late to change, as general use, the familiar Ottoman for the more accurate Osmans or Osmanli. 1870 Freeman *Gen. Sk. Europ. Hist.* xi. 435 Suleiman was the last of the great line of Sultans who first raised the Ottomans to such power.
Comb. c 1682 Lancaster Lewis, Wks. (1868) 492 They do not Ottomanlike, nor brother kill another to reign alone.

Hence †**Ottomane'an** *a.* Obs., **Otto'mic** (to † **Othomanique**) *a.* and *sb.*, **Ottoman** : **O'ttomanize** *v.* [-ize], to make Ottoman or Turkish.
1598 J. Dymock *Exp. Revelation* iv. (1880) 363 The Turks...having prevailed over the Saracens, did with them overthrow their Symbolon under the Ottomanean family. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World*, 201 All of this Name were not...known by the Othomanique. 1853 G. S. Faber *Dispensat. Treatise* on

The Four Angels or Ottomite Subsidies lasted for a season to the ruine of the great river Euphrates. 1682 tr. *Hist. Jesuits Mor. Nov.* 230 Ornaments or Ottomanized Ameublements. 1686 *Present State Nov.* 230 The Nut cast of them made any extraordinary progress towards Ottomanizing the dominions. 1692 *Epistolic Mag.* Oct. 364 To Ottomanize European Turkey.

Ottoman (*ɒ*tŏmăn), *sb.*[1] [f. prec.: prob. through F. *ottomane* (1612 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A cushioned seat like a sofa, but without back or arms, for sitting or reclining on; or a small seat-cushion of the same kind used as a low seat or footstool.

1826 Scott *Woodst.* II. 248 *Alsatia*, with most abominable malice, placed her on the Ottoman next to me! 1829 Byron *Let. to Mother in Nov.*, The apartment was surrounded by scarlet ottomans. 1837 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xiv. (1872) 208 Eleanor ... was ... about to sit down by the ottoman on a little ottoman. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Fl. Floss* I. (1868) 12 The frightened old man rescued himself with Nimrod for a footstool on an ottoman. 1880 Ouida *Maida* I. 168 This person had her feet on an ottoman.

attrib. 1820 S. Green *Splendid* II. 180 The Pentuckies ... had ceased to be placed near the fire as elegant ottoman seats. 1839 W. Armstrong *Expos.* (1866) 190 From her ottoman throne in the drawing-room. (*Mot*) gives orders.

2. A kind of fabric of silk, or silk and wool. Also *attrib.*

1783 *Trouth* 31 May 190/1 Lady Spencer wore a costume of dark red ottoman silk. *Ibid.* 269/2 Another dress is of black ottoman, the skirt from being covered with blue jet. 1884 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct. 699/1 The woollen Ottomans ... is of the nature of the old rep. 1887 *Daily News* 12 May 5/8 The front, in white ottoman, was very richly embroidered in pearls upon the silk.

†**Ottomite.** *Obs.* Also **Otto-**. [f. Ottom(an + -ite.] = Ottoman *sb.*[1]

1609 Siege. *Oddville* 1. H. 1b This present Warre against the Ottomites. 1618 Bacon *Ch. Hen. IV. Min.*, Europe's bulwark 'gainst the Ottomite.

Ottrelite (*ɒ*trĭlait). *Min.* [Named after Ottrez, in Belgium, where found: see -lite.]

†1. An obsolete synonym of Diallage. (So named by Wallt of Spa, 1781.)

2. A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and manganese, found in greyish to black crystalline scales. (So named by Damour, 1842.)

1844 Dana *Min.* 503 Ottrelite ... scratches glass with difficulty. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* v. 130.

†**Ottroye,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *otroi, otroy*, in AF. also *ottroy*, vbl. sb. from *otroyer*: see next.] Yielding, concession.

1580 Caltha *Drift's Mor.* v. vi, Venus ... dawnde hymn [Pygmalion] signes of otroye & consente.

†**Ottroye,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *otr(o)ier* (12th c. in Littré), earlier form of *octroyer*: see Octroy.] *trans.* To accord, concede, grant; = Octroy *v.* 1.

c 1450 Castle *Tower* 1 And silver coupe and licoure taken and ordeined be presented unto his comynge. 1450–1 Paston *Lett.* IV. 62 W. was ... ryght sore displesyd that the mesure of grace was to hym ottroyed and given. 1508 *Hylton to Thom. Penn. Exec.* (1826) III. 14 The honour ... with good hop I otroye and graunte you. 1548 Jd. *Pilgrim Wks. F.* (1) 8/1 I thoughte that the Kinge his majeste should do as well to pardonne hym for it, as to ottroye hym the coueloe.

Ottur, Ou[3]**yr(e, otur,** obs. *ff.* Otter, Other.

†**Otwi·n,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 **otwyn, o twinne.** [See *O prep.*[3] 2 b.] Variant of Atwin *Obs.*, asunder.

c 1330 *Chast* 1101 Er hei wolden o twinne gon. c 1350 *Minstrel Pontfret* 220 ? We are fain otwyn to wend.

†**Ou,** *int. Obs.* = O, Oh.

1597 R. Cawdrey *Robbit* 4409 Ou heard ye ever such foes see of loue of iourneyfree.

Ou, obs. form of Owe *v.*, How, You.

Ou-, the ordinary spelling of *ou-* before *r*+*cons.*, as in *oural, ourer, ourest*: see all such under the readers spelling Oval, Over, Ovest, etc.

‡**Ouabaio,** better **Wabaio** (*wa*bai·o). The bowstring essence (Lamijanse *Soendsch Dict.*, *wabaio*) of the plant *Antiaris Schkuhrii*, the juice of which is used to poison arrows. Hence **Ouabain,** better **Wabain** (*wa*bi·in), the glucoside, $C_{29}H_{42}O_{12}$, obtained from this plant, in action and composition closely resembling strophanthin. (The spelling *ou-* for *wa-* is due to the French discoverers.)

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895 *Pharmac. Trial* 21 May 981 In the year 1889 some roots, stems, and leaves of the plant said to yield the ouabain poison of the Somalis were sent from Africa to France by M. Revoil. 1895 Tuson *Veterinarist* IV. 21 Ouabain is a glucoside obtained by saturation from the root and wood of the Ouabaio. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 229.

Ouakari, var. Wakari, S. American monkey.

‡**Ouananiche** (*wa*nănī·sh). Also written *ouananiche, waananiche*, Wawenisse, etc. [French spelling of native name in Montagnais dialect of Cree; -ish, of uncertain. (Occurs in a book written by Father Masse, Jesuit missionary 1611–46.) The English phonetic spelling would be *wawanneesh*.] A French Canadian name of the fresh-water salmon of the Labrador peninsula (*Salmo salar* var.).

1898 E. T. D. Chambers (*title*) The Ouananiches and its Canadian Environment. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 227/1 Lastly salmon, gamy trout and hard-pulling ouananiche are to be met with in plenty.

[Ouanire, a method or typographical error for *ouarine*, i. e. *aouarite* (Claude d'Abbeville, *Mission en Maragnan*, 1614, 250), taken over from Buffon by Goldsmith, and repeated by some later writers. The word intended, *aouvire* (*wuiri*·), is the Fr. form of Guarma, a South American monkey.]

Oubit, oubut, var. Woubit, woolly-bear.

†**Ou·bliance.** *Obs.* Also oublyaunce, -ounce. [a. OF. *oubliance*, -*iance* (13th c. in Littré), *f. oublier* to forget: see -ance.] Forgetting, oblivion.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 91 b, Thes ye lese and put fro be oublyaunce. 1580 — *Libeaus* 84 Ne tarrieth hym to be gyltyguyle or oublyaunce. — *Eyas Sir Trist.* Prol. After oncleyaunce ouuerie oublyaunce or fingeryng.

Oublie, obs. form of Oblet.

‡**Oubliette** (*ūblĭe·t*), *sb.* [F. *oubliette* (14th c. in Littré), f. *oublier* to forget.] A secret dungeon, access to which was gained only through a trap-door above; often having a secret pit below, into which the prisoner might be precipitated.

1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xlii. The place was utterly dark—the oubliette, as I suppose, of their accursed convent. c 1847 Hood *Knight & Dragon* xxviii, In the dark oubliette Let your sweetheart forget That he ever had a back richly laden. 1872 Lovegrove *Trans. Chas. Fr. Inst.* 23 Forgotten like one in the subterrene of the Bastile. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* iv. iii. The deep-down oubliette, Down thirty feet below the smiling day.—In Machyers.

Hence **Oubli·ette** *v. trans.*, to shut up in, or as in, an oubliette.

1884 Tennyson *Becket* iv. ii. Could you keep her In durance if from one oubliette of the wood Dark eyes from a dark glance of the moon, And oubliette'd in the moon.

Ouch (ŭuch), *sb.* Forms: 1–4 **nouche,** 3–6 **nowche,** (3 **noych**(e, 6 **knouch**). *3.* 4–5 **uche,** 4–6 **owche,** (5 **oyche**), 6– **ouch.** [ME. and AF. *nouche* = OF. *nouche, noche, nouche, ouuche*, in ONF. *nusle, nusque*:—late L. *nuscla*, a. OHG. *nuscha, nuscha*, MHG. *nusche, wusche* buckle, clasp. App. of Celtic origin: cf. Olr. *nasc* ring, ninguilar I knit, tie, Ainel. *nasg* knot. The form *ouch* has arisen from the erroneous ME. division of *a nouche* as *an ouche* (cf. *an ether, a nother*, also *adder, nurse*).

Scarcely to bring into close union: but known in the Bible and earlier literature; often vaguely or unintelligently used by later writers, as if = *gem, jewel*, precious ornament.]

1. A clasp, buckle, tiwls, or brooch, for holding together the two sides of a garment: hence, a clasped necklace, bracelet, or the like; also, a buckle or brooch worn as an ornament (the chief meaning in later times). (Such brooches or cauches were often set with precious stones, whence sense 2.)

a. 1340 Wyclif *1 Macc.* x. 89 And he sente to him a golden [*gloss or bracelet, as custome is for to be sente to* custome of kynges. c 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 121 *Hire hood* cost fully xxvi mark of rental. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 79 The Nouches and the riche rynges. 1432–50 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 128 Cheinne of Warwick, I wolle my cosin Jhon have my cheine with my grete diamond, and my Nouch with my Balays. 1478 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 280 The ryche tabelle, brochettes, gurdell, wrethyng gelt, and alle is gonne. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* (1836) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a clop. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* x. iii, I went yesterday to several city Lord of Warwick with some jewelries and knackeries.]

β. c 1475 *Sir Deg. Lodwik* xxviii. (*Manygrate*) 52 Mon brought hir [? margaret] of fel fare iewel, for til enhorne vche di crowne, ; & set it in bendlet & in ryngis. 1492 *Howards. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge wore ...ay a chayne his henchemen, gentell, wrethyng gelt, and alle is gonne. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* (1836) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a clop. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* x. iii, I went yesterday to several city Lord of Warwick with some jewelries and knackeries.]

2. c 1475 *Sir Deg. Lodwik* xxviii. (*Manygrate*) 52 Mon brought hir [? margaret] of fel fare iewel, for til enhorne vche di crowne, ; & set it in bendlet & in ryngis. 1492 *Howards. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge wore ...ay a chayne his henchemen, gentell, wrethyng gelt, and alle is gonne. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* (1836) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a clop. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* x. iii, I went yesterday to several city Lord of Warwick with some jewelries and knackeries.]

3. c 1475 *Sir Deg. Lodwik* xxviii. (*Manygrate*) 52 Mon brought hir [? margaret] of fel fare iewel, for til enhorne vche di crowne, ; & set it in bendlet & in ryngis. 1492 *Howards. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge wore ...ay a chayne his henchemen, gentell, wrethyng gelt, and alle is gonne. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* (1836) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a clop. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* x. iii, I went yesterday to several city Lord of Warwick with some jewelries and knackeries.]

4. c 1475 *Sir Deg. Lodwik* xxviii. (*Manygrate*) 52 Mon brought hir [? margaret] of fel fare iewel, for til enhorne vche di crowne, ; & set it in bendlet & in ryngis. 1492 *Howards. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge wore ...ay a chayne his henchemen, gentell, wrethyng gelt, and alle is gonne. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* (1836) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a clop. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* x. iii, I went yesterday to several city Lord of Warwick with some jewelries and knackeries.]

5. c 1475 *Sir Deg. Lodwik* xxviii. (*Manygrate*) 52 Mon brought hir [? margaret] of fel fare iewel, for til enhorne vche di crowne, ; & set it in bendlet & in ryngis. 1492 *Howards. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge wore ...ay a chayne his henchemen, gentell, wrethyng gelt, and alle is gonne. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* (1836) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a clop. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* x. iii, I went yesterday to several city Lord of Warwick with some jewelries and knackeries.]

6. c 1475 *Sir Deg. Lodwik* xxviii. (*Manygrate*) 52 Mon brought hir [? margaret] of fel fare iewel, for til enhorne vche di crowne, ; & set it in bendlet & in ryngis. 1492 *Howards. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge wore ...ay a chayne his henchemen, gentell, wrethyng gelt, and alle is gonne. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* (1836) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a clop. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* x. iii, I went yesterday to several city Lord of Warwick with some jewelries and knackeries.]

7. c 1475 *Sir Deg. Lodwik* xxviii. (*Manygrate*) 52 Mon brought hir [? margaret] of fel fare iewel, for til enhorne vche di crowne, ; & set it in bendlet & in ryngis. 1492 *Howards. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge wore ...ay a chayne his henchemen, gentell, wrethyng gelt, and alle is gonne. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* (1836) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a clop. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* x. iii, I went yesterday to several city Lord of Warwick with some jewelries and knackeries.]

8. c 1475 *Sir Deg. Lodwik* xxviii. (*Manygrate*) 52 Mon brought hir [? margaret] of fel fare iewel, for til enhorne vche di crowne, ; & set it in bendlet & in ryngis. 1492 *Howards. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge wore ...ay a chayne his henchemen, gentell, wrethyng gelt, and alle is gonne. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* (1836) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a clop. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* x. iii, I went yesterday to several city Lord of Warwick with some jewelries and knackeries.]

9. c 1475 *Sir Deg. Lodwik* xxviii. (*Manygrate*) 52 Mon brought hir [? margaret] of fel fare iewel, for til enhorne vche di crowne, ; & set it in bendlet & in ryngis. 1492 *Howards. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge wore ...ay a chayne his henchemen, gentell, wrethyng gelt, and alle is gonne. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* (1836) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a clop. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* x. iii, I went yesterday to several city Lord of Warwick with some jewelries and knackeries.]

10. c 1475 *Sir Deg. Lodwik* xxviii. (*Manygrate*) 52 Mon brought hir [? margaret] of fel fare iewel, for til enhorne vche di crowne, ; & set it in bendlet & in ryngis. 1492 *Howards. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge wore ...ay a chayne his henchemen, gentell, wrethyng gelt, and alle is gonne. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* (1836) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a clop. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* x. iii, I went yesterday to several city Lord of Warwick with some jewelries and knackeries.]

Ouch (ŭuch), *sb.*[2] [f. Ouch *v.*] *trans.* To set or adorn with, or as with, ouches; to spangle.

1820 Keigwin *Newsboy* xx. I. (1821) 191 His hearth Lava, a mantle of amber, Mars ...studded or garnished with spangs [spangles] thereunto. 1892 Hewlett *Song of Sword*, etc. Lond. Visions, I. 39, A temple bridge packing the moonlit city Ouched with gold dusty flashes.

Ouch, *int.*[3] [Cf. next.] *Interj.* To utter an exclamation or sound represented by 'ouch'.

1834 Carter *Virgo. Notes* 71, If ye like battle Sancho Panzas Rare Ouching round the mountains like a tornado.

Ann, Burping Ey's Company. 1898 Weyman *Gen. of Age* 36/1 You 'ouch' audibly ... and sit down on the floor to sucktuate.

Ouch (ŭuch), *sb.*[3] [a. Gr. *ἀσκάλη*, a.1279 of 3421.] An exclamation expressing pain or annoyance.

1888 in *Let. St. Pennsylvanian Correspondent.* Ouch, that burns. Ouch, that's stellar me.

Ouch (ŭuch), *int.*[4] A representation of the short bark of a dog.

1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* viii 'Ouch! Get on', Royal said. 'don't keep me waiting'.

Oucher (ŭu·tʃəɹ). [f. Ouch *sb.* 4–8.] A maker of ouches, buckles, or brooches.

c 1512 *Cade Lovell's B.* 3 Oucheres, skynners, and cutlers.

Ouchil, obs. form of Auger, Ouger.

†**Oudemian,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *οὐδείς*, for, of *οὐδείς* no, none, not any + -an.] Used humorously for *No*, none, non-existent.

1699 *Lively Chas. Friendship Grandeur Love* 3 He valued himself as a great Lord usually; which in truth stands all upon wooden stones, in the Oudemian street of Utopia.

Oudenology. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *οὐδέν* nothing + -ology.] Used humorously for the science of nothing, or of things having no real existence.

1858 *Hist. Monthly Mag.* LIII. 300 I had been studying transcendental philosophy, homœopathic medicine, the well-known tongues, and sundry other of the more abstruse branches of embrology.

Ouder, owder, variants of Other *adj.* prom.

Oue, var. Ove, Hove *v.*[1] **Ouen(e:** see Oven.

Ouer, obs. f. Over: so in ME. and early mod. E. corresponds to *ouerlaue, ouerlast, ouerone*, etc.

Ouerage, variant of Overage *Obs.*, work.

Ouert, Ouese, obs. forms of Overt, Elves.

Ouerwhere, variant of Ouerwere *adv. Obs.*

†**Ouerwhile,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 5 **ouerwelle.** [prob. refused from *outherwhile*: analogous to Outherre, *outerwhere*.] At one time or another; at times; now and then.

c 1400 *Apol. Lull.* 30 Iwolle non of be Vnchaste, wilnesse wib euery of be holie temperaunce, **ouer,** if pouste ouerwelle wipstonde be pople.

Ouf, ouff (ŭuf), *int.*

1. An exclamation expressing a sense of stifling.

1892 Ernestine *Free Lodger* 30, I could not puke it right—*Ouf!* I leaned out of window for fresh air. 1896 F. E. Trevor *Charming Fellow* II. 93, 121 'Ouf!' panted Miss Chubb, and began to fan herself.

2. A representation of the warning bark of a dog.

1892 Caldecott *Kit Kennedy* viii 'Ouf! ouf!' barked Royal behind her.

Ouffe, obs. f. Wuffe. **Ougard,** obs. f. Award.

†**Ouge.** *Mining. Obs.* [Derivation unknown: cf. Wouch.] The hard or compact rock forming the sides of a metallic vein.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Bind*, The more remote they resemble the Nature of the approaching Ouges, and are easily distinguished by the experienced Miner. *Ibid.* s. v. *Ouge*, The true set of the Vein is when it runs into the Rock, and throws hard and firm Sides or Ouges.

Ougglisome, obs. form of Ugglesome *a.*

Ough, *int., sb.*

1. As exclamation expressing disgust.

1589 Combe *Thomonyc. Adash respersatis* ... Ough how: to rudgyng. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 197 Ough, he laughed such Castle [people].

2. An imitation of certain sounds: see quots.

1894 *Field* 4 July 10/2 Followed by a deep and angry 'ough!' as a tiger broke cover. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 480/2 The 'ough' 'ough' of the field-gun breaks upon the ear.

Ough, obs. f. One. **Oughly**[1]**e,** obs. f. Ugly *a.*

Ought (ŏt), *sb.*[1] (*strom.*), *adv.*, var. of Aught *sb.*[2]

Ought, *sb.*[2] [Ought *v.*; a used for the noun as a noun.] That which is denoted by the verb *ought*; duty, obligation.

1858 Cockburn *Inland Navig.* 1. v. 87 The Will of God, in Goodness, Justice, and Wisdom; to Do consequently, Wisdom, and Ought is said. 1883 Maclay *Mirror*, Ch. vii Without the sense of 'ought' ... there is nothing to bind the individual to those actions. 1874 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* in Pathet, etc. 180 The self-existent, the intellectual chaos, The social Ought, the tyrant's liberty. 1878 Calderwood *Fichte, Kleinpeter* vi. § 30. 93 The two great ideas of the divine will, and of the Ought, or duty, are the principal factors in the government of our human world.

Ought, *sb.*[3], vulgar corruption of Nought in sense 'cipher'.

Prob. originating in an erroneous division of 'a nought' as 'an ought'; but by many associated with the figure 8 of the cipher, which they take as the initial O of *Ought*. *Cyphers and crosses*, a children's game with a figure consisting also square, which are filled up by two players alternately with ciphers and crosses, the object of each being to place three of one kind in a line.

1844 Thoreau *Maine Woods* (1894) 60 'Three noses and ten'; said Chaffey, 'ought and carry seven. Oh! why—why—and why—didn't he live to four times ought's an eight, and four times two's an eight, eighty?' 1862 *N. & Q.* 3rd. I. IX. 227/1 (Gravesend) saying (*Ought*) are cyphers; since they're sticks to them. 1880 *Trans. Dumfr. Hist. Soc.* 130 A village schoolmaster, three over a half century ago, gave 10 shillings sixpence, three over a half century ago, gave 10 shillings sixpence, three over a half century ago, gave 10 shillings sixpence

awcht, 4–7 aught, 5–6 awght, 4– *Sc.* ocht. *B.* 3 ohte, 3–4 ogte, 3–5 oghte, ohte, 4–5 oghte, ought, out, 4–6 oughte, (5 awghte, 5–6 owte), 4–7 owght, (5 awgt, oght), 4– ought, (4– *dial.* owt, 6– *Sc.* ocht, oght, 2 n. *dial.* oft). Pa. 4 tgte, tghte, tht, 5 ught. [OE. *áhte*, ME. *Ahte*, *ogte*, *oughte*, pa. t. of *Agan*, ME. *agen*, *owen*, mod. *Own* v. q. v. This partly retains a past sense; but as an auxiliary of predication it has become indefinite as to time: see branch III, and B.]

A. As finite verb; properly pa. t. of Own.

I. Pa. t. of Owe v. in sense 'to have or possess'.

†1. Possessed, owned. (Cf. Own v. 1.) *Obs.*

a. *a* 1000 *Beowulf* 52 Leof land-fruma lengo ahte. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Pah þu ahtest al worold leodes. *c* 1205 *Lay.* 25263 Þenne weoren eghne ahhtenn...ahten þi cneo[w]risse. *c* 1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 198 Me sulle haf wele alle þat þou ever aute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 45 Off Kintyr, that awcht that nowmy. *c* 1375 CURSOR *M.* 4593 (Fairf.) Alle þo gudis and cateel þat he ogt. *c* 1440 *Sir Gawayne & Knight* 2443 Þe knyȝt þat ogte þe castel hade. *a* 1456 LYDGATE (Pilgrim) *Chron. Troy* (S. T. S.) I. 249 At the begynnyng of mayse...he that ought the bourne...sowlde vse the grasse. *a* 1800 *Sir Gawayne* & *Knight* (Chap. *J* 1562) I. 203 The poor were ther owcht thanne followit to.

b. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 He...bead for to makien him owenen *al* þet he ondon. *c* 1300 *Wild Falcon* 3109 Þe king ofsworen it ouȝt þat non ssal him lord ti fore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11404 Þy bere of the lord, þoll the lond oghte. *c* 1450 *Gesta Rom.* lv. 235 (Harl. MS.) He that owne the shelde. 1470–83 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xii. The name of this castel is Tyntyoel & a duke oughte it sometyme. 1535 MORE *Comf. Agst. Trib.* iii. Who ought your camel (Camel) then thousande yere agone? 1850 LONGFELLOW *Trans.* v. 104 The Turks who ought my Mole.

2. *tr. Caesar M.* 6713 (Cott.) Þe land þat þai held ought Sai þai for-sannor at his oughedis. *Ib.* ...ohht, *Fr.* ighé...oyȝȝt.

†b. with transition of sense: Belonged. *Obs.*

1470–83 MALORY *Arthur* vii. 0. There cause the knyghte to release the pouerest oughte.

II. Pa. t. of Owe v. in its existing sense.

†2. Had to pay, was under obligation to pay or render; owed. (Cf. Owe v. 2.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

The full phrase *what he ought (owed, owed) him* (= *withdrew*), *owed*, appears in the Lindisfarne Gospels (*a.*), but for the following two centuries and a half examples are wanting to show the passing of this into the simple *what he owed*: see Owe v. 2. *a.* 1340 *Gawayne & Knight* 2402 Þe knyȝt hym oghte to gobelonde (*Cotton. Galba*, *oghte*, *Douce*, *owhte*, *Ashm.* 1666, *owhte*, *Harl.* 2252, *owȝte*) ere Þeȝ he ne wyste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11404 Þere he was...And tit a pes he ordeȝ ogte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 208 *Quhow* to thy kyndnes thow owchte to Cheuelhar? *a* 1605 *Percy Fol. MS. Ballads* I. 0 (*Child*) He paide her to owghten.

b. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 A man þet leit þat prisuner, & owhten muchle ransuen. *Ibid.* 408 Þis ilche þet is owhten. 1380 WYCLIF *Luke* vii. 41 Twey detteris were to sum lenere; oon owȝte fyue hundrid pens, and an other fyfti. 1470–83 MALORY *Arthur* i. 31 He axked hir wat she owhte vnto hym. *Ib.* xxi. 1 He owghte hym homage. 1510 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 3 Foure deuyses seme ywise ...oughten receyues to a succore. 1550–6 LYNDESAY *Papmark Kynd* (1806) 107 Whether ...the Abbot of St. Augustine and his tenants ought suite to the Bishop's Court. *c* 1598 SIDNEY *Ps. cxix.* [*cxx.*], 10, 12, 129 He ...myght this other day, You ought him a thousand pound. 1607 GENT. *Pensive Pilgr.* 145 The Obedience he ought to his Superiours. *c* 1680 *Life A. Marchmont* 251 (E.D.D.) Burton ...said he ought him nothing.

†b. *absol.* Was in debt (*to*). (Cf. Owe v. 2 b.) 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 271 The King of Arragon ...deseyed a iuerlyn, and made he seen not but to the King of Spayn. 1483 CATTON *Gold. Leg.* 407 b/1 The good man ...commaundyd hym by his oth to swere whether he ought hym or no. 1560 *Rogers of Geff.* viii. (1628) 134 That the first man the next ...should pay for the sport that Hercules ought her for.

†3. *Ag.* Owed, had to repay (*to* ill turn, shame, etc.). (Cf. Owe v. 3.) *Obs.*

a. 1580 CAMPION *E. to P.* 1609 *Ireland*, Further, here ought a fowl mysbehauior. *c* 1580 *Treasury Hyst.* lx. 312 Wit I not I ought him a foul[e] despyte. 1593 CHAPMAN *Gentlem. Usher* v. iii. The devill, or els his dame they ought her such a shame. 1652 BAKER *Damoiselle* 30. I Wis, 1673 I. 408 The Deuill were Ought me a mischiefe, when he enabled that Old Wretch, my Father to forgive me. 1894 R. L. STEVENSON *Fables* (1896) 194 The Devil Ought him a Shame, and paid him both Interest and Principal.

†b. Hence, Bore, entertained, or cherished (ill or good will, a grudge, a spite, regarded as something yet to be paid or rendered); sometimes nearly = showed, rendered (favour, allegiance, etc.). *Obs.*

a. 1455 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 112 He bought a favor & good fryndship to his servant Ellerker.

b. a 1485 MORE, Fortune in *P. Lucr.* II. 188 He ought you ryghte goode wyll. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xlviii. 50 By his vnmesurynge of Iustyce yf Brytton ought to hym more fauour than to eyther of his neuewes. *c* 1500 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 322 So trayterously my byrde is slayn That never ought the mayde wyll! 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* liv. [lv.] 13 One that ought me euell wil? Nil thynketh me. 1594 *Mirr. Mag., Northumberld.* v. Til Fortune ought him low, and vs a spite. 1597 BISHOP *Theophr. God's Tydynes.* (1610) 132 He purposed to take vengeance on whom he ought a grudge vnto with his dagger. 1898 MARTINEAU *Sermons Hours Worship* IV. 227 He highly inveighed against many gentlemen ...that ought him no homage, as persons disaffected.

†4. Was indebted or beholden for; owed. (Cf. Owe v. 4.) *Obs.*

1594 CARLILL *Christian Whs.* 188–9 XIV. 201 Your Emperour ought his subiects vnto you. 1630 R. *Ile-tes-Canaan Div. Poems* 187, I ever I ought my life to this Cavalier. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 313 To whose Christian Piety he ought the two last Days of his Life.

III. As auxiliary of predication.

5. The general verb to express duty or obligation of any kind; strictly used of moral obligation, but also with various weaker shades of meaning, expressing what is befitting, proper, correct, advisable, or naturally expected. Only in pa. t. (indic. or subj.), which may be either past or present in meaning. (The only current use in standard Eng.)

The subject is properly the person (or thing) bound by the obligation, which is to be expressed by a following infinitive (with, formerly also without, *to*), sometimes omitted by ellipsis. Followed by a passive infinitive, it expresses obligation on the part of some undefined or unexpressed agent, the subject in this case being the person, etc. to whom the obligation is due (= *A. parents ought to be honoured* = it is a duty to honour parents).

a. In past sense: = Owed it to duty; was (were) bound or under obligation (*to do* something). Usually, now only, in dependent clause, corresponding to a preceding past tense in principal clause: *he said you ought* = he said it was your duty. (Cf. 2 below.)

a. *c* 1200 OSBERN (*quoted from*) what owh [*sic*] he more blame ouhte þe worold alle in ælche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4135 Wyf he ynome to hom more, as me bredh he wel aute. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2083 Yif þat she aute open to be. 1380 WYCLIF (*title*) Wherynne Crist...was in þe Temple þe Bowyl. Eche of Kareyh aughte to succeed to his Kynrybe.

b. a 1300 *St. Lucy* 4 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 121 Of such a child wel glad was he...þat wel owhte. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 4 What is it that I *ouȝte* to haue don to my vyner? 1523 GODSALVE *Chron.* (*Short Ir.* 1600) 130 Has ought, in that case, to recompence him. 1894 E. WALKER *Expository Mon.* (1910) To Mr. Walker by Jill you...did kindly teach Apollo, what he out to preach. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 2 It is not that I think I have been more witty than I ought of late. 1872 BESANT *Woods* vii. She hurried through The knight's Santiago. Unless that is ought. 1893 MACKAIL *Bibl. Eng.* v. 61. 392 To convince him that he ought to stay where he was. 1898 *Law Times* XCIII. 454/1 He [the judge] did not think that the defendant ought to be kept in prison any longer.

b. In present sense: = Am (is, are) bound or under obligation; *you ought to do it* = it is your duty to do it; *it ought to be done* = it is right that it should be done, it is a duty (or some one's duty) to do it. (The most frequent use throughout. Formerly expressed by the pres. t., Owe v. 5.)

This appears to be only the pa. subj. (which in ME. and mod.Eng. has the same form as the indic.) used first in hypothetical or general cases: e.g. Ought one to tell the truth, under all circumstances? If I should take, he ought not to go. If he cannot go to-day, he ought to go to-morrow. Thence, in definite present cases, as Tell me what I ought to do now. The use of the pa. subj. softens the force of the suppression: cf. the parallel *you should* for *it is your duty*; *you would* for *you will*; *you might* for *you may*; *could you* for *can you*.

(*a*) with *to* and infin.

a. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Þeo we alneȝ[e] to leoue þe vnbonden. *a* 1300 *Moral Ode* (*a*) 360 Þeruore we to leoue wel. *c* 1330 *Med. Maid.* 52 Þe alder[e] worumme þis worȝ...most ofte þing to schonden. 1390 *Magic Ethics*, *f.* 6, *At* England alre hele knowe, Of whom that song is that I ought. 1447 BOKENHAM *Josephe* (Roxb.) 70 O dowghte Cristyn ...wych owȝtyst to be The light of owre eyen. *a* 1600 *Four Elem. Comedy* 5 Ye ought for to know me well. The Clerk ought to instil them learnedly. 1656 HARTON *Corr.* (Camden) 13 Therefore I ought to begg your pardon.

b. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 349 O pitous empty and desconsolat...Wel oughtestow to falle and I to dye. 1380 CHAUCER *Parlem. of Foules* 14. I. What vnto hem hem self ought to have they ought to be ioyful and glad. 1509 WISDOM in *Four C. Engl.* (1870) 100 Þou no more ȝeldyst hertys. 1558 KNOX *Fowl. Blast* (Arb.) 8 Rather an ape to counterfeit the truth and words of God. *c* 1590 GREENE *Orpharion* (1599) 37 We ought rightly to think of women, seeing as oft as we confer them forces. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. I. 2 It ought to be looked upon with reputation. 1727 POPE *Epistle to Arbuthnot* 284 I ought to grieve, but cannot what I ought. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xvi, Which gave honest Adam infinite Pleasure (for those ought always to be esteemed pleasures which we receive from the Misfortunes of others). 1777 *Junius* I. 246 The grandest ought to be followed. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 144 *Sir Adam*...ought not to be considered as *heir of a son*. 1880 MRS. FORD *Idonea* 4 *Eve* xvii. 194 Up when they ought to be abed, and abed when they ought to be up. 1888 LD. ESSEX in *Law Rep.* 38 Chanc. Div. 28 There is nothing here to show that the parties ought not to be bound by their contract.

† (*b*) with simple infin. (*Obs.* or *arch.*)

a. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 2 Nu wile we þine sunne nemne. 1297 R. GLOUC. 5081 Ich þrohte þou us ich wil wel ayen þi-nyȝe; &c. 14.. *Chester M.* 167 Cursid is world man ought it call. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 98, I ought bote here bene vbe. *c* 1450 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxx. (1869) 232 Þe vengeaunce of God...of whiche alle seintes haue drede. 1508–1800 *Sir Tristrem* (1806) C. (1820) II. 251 Than saith he he of all gentrice ought.

b. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Nis Hegen hecȝ þet oskeue him ouercumen schulde. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *Merciles Beaute* Prol. 10 A thef ought...That vpon thees yonge...Ayeyns Reson ryth He myȝt more than ynow to his owne good lyvyng. ...thus he out awen wost to the good lyvyng of eny other persone. 1589 *Pappith's Ret.* B. Her Maiestie hoyth such a hoyse vppon their consciences, as they ought not beare. 1600 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 3 Yet ought not within Vpon a blowing day, without the signe Of your Profession. 1648 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 II. 92 On the naturity of Law the naturity of a Prince depends not to the Laws ought naturall. 1732 PERS. MORTIMER *Hortic. Thoughtless* IV. 240 Ought the Knowledge to the Husband-reader on Inoculation of the Insides of the wife? 1823 *Zoilean* III. 308 Do not yet habituated to a word you ought never use. 1886 BROWNING *Agamem.* 998 How ought I address thee, how ought I mourn thee?

c. With past sense indicated by the use of a following perf. infin. with *have*: *you ought to have known* = it was your duty to know, you should have known. (The usual modern idiom.)

1551 BALE *1 Kings* v. 13 If ye prophet had byd the dede some great thinge oughtest thou not then to have done it? 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Conf., We have left undone those thinges whiche we ought to haue done. 1594 *Dis Fair Fame, Embrayd* 1. 1 (1841) I. 28 Dear child, you ought to have been told who God is before now. 1708 H. HOOPER in *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1796) III. 329, I ought to have exhibited an example of unions. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 719 note, Sir John Kennedy, who ought to have been well informed, positively affirms that [etc.]. 1884 TENNYSON *Northern Farmer* 1 20, I thowt a sudd[e]n it 'ed com to 'n sudd[e]n at I oughtent a-sowd it. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 289/1 Lord Londesborough knew, or ought to have known, that his bill of exchange was intended to circulate.

†**d.** quasi-*impers.*, with dative object. (Cf. Owe v. 6.) **a.** In past sense: Behoved, befitted, was due (to). *Obs.*

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7348 Wulfdore þ ssop þer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8064 (Cott.) Fol wel þam oght þair king to blam. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9580 Quoso ouertil, as oght to arraie. *c* 1440 *Jac. Generides* (Camden) 1068, Þat hadd gone ...did wele þat hur ogthne to do.

b. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 119 But oonly þee we dihten nat to oultre Deu. 1470–83 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xii. I haue no thynge done but that me ought for to don.

†**b.** In present sense: Behoves, befits, is due (to). *Obs.*

a. *c* 1440 *Cursor M.* 13988 (Fairf.) Þe ne hapt hous na dome. *c* 1580 *Wonder Jul. Wks.* III. 84 Vs aught not to repyne. *c* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1525 Me oughte to honour thame in erthe Owre alle ojer thynges. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1183 Than ought vs ofdrat to erbe gabbe of dilectacion.

b. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Þis ne auwe þeet þet ai se wel hit selue. *c* 1580 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 451 Hym oughte now to have the loue pryue. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 3 b. If a kyng...lete to do eny of the ryght thynges that hym ought. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1940 For well it ought a prince or a king To honore and al chiefely to al dedys O worthi wees.

†c. 13.. *Mis. fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 106, I ogne hom loue, fol of wrape, And worschipe him ...as me well spe. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3733 The fendis stelen oght vs to vtid.

IV. 7. The pa. pple. *ought* (*aught*) was formerly in literary use, and is still common in dialectal or vulgar use, to form the perfect tense or passive voice of Owe v.: **a.** Owed; **b.** Possessed (*mod. Sc.*); **c.** Born obliged (*vulgar Eng.*).

a. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 361 Þat payns ar nocht to recop. 1470–83 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xiii. He hath oughten you and yo[u] your good wille. 1493 in *Cath. Doc. rel. Scot.* (1888) 321 [Paying] all maills, dewteis, and dewties ochtand and wont. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Macc.* xii. 3 As though they had ought them to recompence. 1538 CHAPUYS, *Calendar*, 1155, [Hallw.] 46 A gentleman who had ought him money a long time. 1892 HARVELL *Exhib. Triumph* 24 The Prince hath ought him a chaire a long time, and it has now beginning to pay off the Debt.

b. *c* 1580 *A. Scott Poems* 10 And nevir vpon gukrie ocht till. *a* 1600 in Scott (*Ed. Short. Introd.*, I would give half of what I am ought, to know if it is still in existence. (Here qucb. belongs to Sc. *What's owcht ower?* to whom does this belong? But the analysis is not clear.)

c. 1856 HALIBURTON (*Sam Slick*) *Clockmaker* Introd. It don't seem to me that I had ought to be made a fool on in that book. 1893 *Westminster Confession* 139 (E. D. D.) I have had ought to get married. *Mod. dial.* Did you do that? You hadn't ought to: ought not to have done it).

B. As present stem, with inflexions (*oughteth*, *oughted*, *oughting*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

†**1.** To be under obligation (*to do* something) : = A. 5. Owe v. 5. *Obs.*

c 1440 PROMPT. *Parv.*, Summe synnfle presumen hadden fulle ygrowen the, þt wyl pennonce owhten to be doyn. 1548 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 The more he oughteth to dispose hymselfe to fede of this heauenly meat. 1659 CHARLES *Eikon* 11. 103 The more is common to all, Kings oughting not to suffer Usurpations of States to inlarge how they find the imputation of it to their owne.

2. *Sc.* To have to pay : = Owe v. 2.

1550 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 9 The ministeris that ocht to ane Lord Jesus Christ. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Cott. Doctr Prayers 32 To the vtirly, we ocht al that we can doo, al that we fear, al that we reuerence. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* v, We ought him the siller, and will pay him wi' our conveenens.

3. *Sc.* To possess : = Owe v. 1, Own v. 1.

a 1800 in Bishop *Pers. Stat.* (1862) 136 Let him hand the haire that aught the haire. 1808 SCOTT *Sc. Descrip.* i, I am answerable for her to those that aught her. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 226 Which was only the quarry that aught him. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 19 There's nanebody but you and me that aught the name. 1898 FLORA THOMPSON *Lark Rise* The men as ocht Jerusalem grein because the fair Circassian whom they ocht.

4. *Past. pple.* Sc. **aughtand**, **-en**, **auchtan(d**: **a.** Owing, indebted; **b.** Due : = Owing *pple.* a. 1, 2.

a. 1800 *Perth Aquos Country* 168 § 3 In those *Reg. Mag.* aughtand. He still owes ...that he is not neighbour to me nor owner of dele. 1824 in *Rose Mist. Kirk* (*Wodrow Soc.*) (1908), My wife gat nane precreweder fra Nane Gleeds, quhilk thou was aughten to the hus, and other I had paid all my compt. I was anchored on to the hus. 1892 D. CAMERON *Mod. Kirk* 1843 II. 418 To pay to the ordinees the amounts aughtand.

Ought, obs. misspelling of OWE; obs. f. OUT.

†**Oughten**. *Obs.* Var. form of USHER, OE. *æhtor*, the time just before daybreak, early morning.

a 1300 *E. Horn* 1407 (MS. Laud 108) He ariseth and he fareth Ar eny man ute be oughten [v.r. oghten, ogten] ; 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3906 Thanne dayes when he hadde foughten, Withouten more batte more & oughten.

Oughtness (*ɔ·tnés*). *rare.* [f. OUGHT § + -NESS.] That quality of an action which is expressed by 'ought'; moral obligatoriness.

1879 J. COOK *Lect. Conscience* 5 Every motive has two sides—rightness or its opposite, and oughtness or its opposite. ... Conscience is that which perceives and feels rightness and oughtness in motives. 1880 H. C. BOWEN in *Treas. Relig.* 1 Nov. 302/1 To abandon and discard...this sense of obligation, of 'oughtness'.

†**Oughtworth**. *Obs.* [The two words *aught*, ÆHT *sb.* and WORTH *a.* written in combination.] Anything worth, worth anything, of any value.

1387 GOWER *Tr. Norway* in 119 Neither the ground nor the commonance of this argument is oughtworth.

Oughwhere, var. OWHERE *Obs.*, anywhere.

†**Ougle**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 ogell, ogyll, 6 owgle. [app. related to ogle, *ongle*, *owgle*, obs. forms of UGLY *a.*; but the form in *-el*, *-le* is difficult to account for.] Ugly, repulsive, frightful.

14.. *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 697 (Corp. MS.) His Ogyll lyf. *Lancel. spirit. Minstrel.* etc. ugly, etc.] or grotesque 1567 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 121 He hideth like a Tyger: a man would take one, his countenance is so owgle. 1594 J. PLAYFERE *tr. Pimanders To Eds.*, How owgle and inevitable you are to me.

Ougleasome, obs. f. UGGLESOME, horrible.

Ougle, -ly, Ougsome, obs. ff. UGLY, UGSOME.

Ouh, Ouhta, obs. forms of OWE, OUGHT.

Ouin, Ouir, obs. forms of OTHER, OVER.

†**Ouir**, *conj. Sc. Obs.* [app. a reduction of OTHER *conj.*] Either, or.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 22 Wilsonis tacis ouir nycht ouir day, To ryngis landis tha takis the nerrest way.

Ouir-, in comb.: see OVER-.

Ouistiti, var. WISTITI, S. American monkey.

Ouk, oulk, Sc. forms of MIL. *moulk*, WEEK.

Oukst, var. UKASE. **Oule**, obs. f. AWL, OWL.

Oulena, var. ULEMA. **Oulette**, obs. f. OWLET.

Ouller, obs. f. ALDER. **Oulong**, var. OULONG.

‖ **Oulter-le-mer**. *Law Fr.* [= OF. *oultre le mer* beyond the sea; misquoted, in Cowell, *outer-le-mer* (by confounding the Black letter *l* and long *ſ*), and so reported in subsequent law dictionaries down to Wharton 1880.] The plea or excuse of being beyond the sea.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Outler le mer* is over-common of the French *Coutre le*, *Ultra* and *Le mer* is sea: and it is a name of excuse or freedom, if a man appeare not in Court upon summons. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Outler le mer*. 1880 BRANDE *Law Dict.*, *Outler le mer*. In 1529–30 JACOB, 1848–80 WHARTON.

Oultrage, -aous, obs. ff. OUTRAGE, -AGEOUS.

Oultre-, in comb., obs. form of OUTRE-.

†**Oultrell**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *oultrement*, mod.F. *outrement*, accusatively, absolutely, f. *outre*, OUTRE. Perh. confused or identified with Eng. *outerly*, UTTERLY.] Absolutely, quite.

1590 GREENE *Conj.* III. 230 That have him outwell refused.

‖ **Oultrepreu, a.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *outre-preux* (1568 C. in Godef.), f. *outre*, *outre* beyond, ultra-, + *preux* valiant, brave.] Exceedingly brave.

1577 GERVS *Neues* 30 The valiaunt and oultrepreu Iorach was by this glorie and triumphe.

Oumbylla, Oumber, ouiner, Oumpere, obs. forms of HUMBLE, UMBER, UMPIRE.

Oun-, an occasional ME. spelling of UN-.

Ounce (*auns*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 unce, (5 vnce, vnch, onse, owns, ounz, ounza, nownza, nunze, ynce, 6 ownce, onnce, oince, ounc, ownche), 5– ounce. [a. OF. *once* (12th c. in Littré), F. *once* :—L. *uncia* twelfth part (of a pound or a foot). The L. word was already adopted in OE. in the form and sense of *ynce* sb.[2] q.v.; Incz; in late OE. it also appears as *ynche*, *ynse* wk. fem., *ounce*: but the existing word is from French.]

1. A unit of weight; originally, as still in Troy weight, the twelfth of a pound, but in avoirdupois or ordinary goods weight the sixteenth of the pound.

This Troy ounce consists of 480 grains, and is divided into 20 pennyweights; the avoirdupois ounce contains 437·5 grains, and is divided into 16 drams. *Fluid ounce*, a measure of capacity, containing an avoird. ounce of distilled water at 60° Fahr.; = 0·9 cubic centimetre. In the United States the fluid ounce is the 128th of a gill or 128th part of a gallon (= 1872 cubic centimetres), containing 458·33 grains of distilled water at its maximum density. It is thus an aliquot part of the pint, quart, and gallon, which the British fluid ounce is not.

(c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* I. 118 penbile...unce ysdune [v.r. ynsce] wexbeon.) c 1250 E. ENGLISH *Cloves Lilted* 24 Mylselle lyere gold, an wexinge vnce ymeinde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Cant. Yeom. Prol.* 105 Vyne of nine Ounces [v.r. vnces]...Of shoures. c 1400 *Lanfr.* Cirurgerie (Heiln) 10 Take...pouder of egremoyne and grynde. 14.. *Rem. in Wr.-Wülcker* 704/19 *Hec uncia*, half a vnnce. 1483 *Nominale & Vocabule Eccles.* (Roxb.) 124 Gold weyyng xiij unces and half a sesance, the prise xlli every unce xxvis. 1484 *Paston Lett.* II. 254 worth...xlvst xiid. the unch. 1492 in *Wills Archæol. Mag.* (1888) XX. 150 A sacryng bolle...weyyng x ounces. 1581 in *Reg. Guild Orford* (1915) 256 A spone of sylver weyyng x ounces. 1588–9 *Act 2 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The gold...which they shall sell for a pounde weight wayeth not above vij ounces. 1598 WARNINGHAM *Caveat* (1607) 1. 15 An ounce spilde five shillings or 30 bd. 1599 J. *Sm. Ch. Goods, Staffs. in Archæol. Journal* (1862) IV. 70 Weddinge by estymacion viij ounces. 1634 *Galway Archiv.* in 1018 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 462 Every ounce thereof...to amount to xiiis. starling the ounce alwayes. 1759 WEBB & *Lett. W. C.* (Surtees 1836) 283 A crowne an ounce, three ounces silver'd, five quarters. 1761 *Hull in Gentl. Mag.* (1861) July 35 Weyng xvii. ownches and a quarter. 1808 SOUTHEY, etc. *Lr. Arthur* 304, an ounce weight, rubbish an ounce, and to ounces to make a pound. 1722 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol.* 280 If there be any Signs of a Plethora, twelve Ounces of Blood may be taken away. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 309 The weight of the present avoirdupois pound of sixteen ounces, equal to 7000 troy grains, is termed in commerce

b. *Jewels*: usually, A small quantity.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 677 By ounces hange his lokkes hire he hadde. 1588 HARR. *Lr. L. C.* 16, I rub My sweete mates of mens flesh, my to-come love. a 1627 DEVER (*Dr. Zak.* I. (1862) 334 Not all at once, but by ounces, as we say. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. 81 They had not an ounce [of bread and flesh] left in the ship. 1859–90 E. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1892) II. 11 In my The table was spread with some ounces of dry bread.

c. *fig.* of responsible things; esp. in proverbial expressions.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 42 Better is one ounce of good lyfe, than a pounde of parelles. 1609 *Bk. Merry Riddles* 28 An ounce of mans reason is worth a pound of gold. 1641 MILTON *Reform. Eccl. Concl.* To debate and sift out the matter to the utmost ounce of Learning and Religion. 1670 RAY *Proverbs, &c. Prov.* 160 An ounce of manhood wit is worth a pound of Clergy. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. VII. 222 An ounce of common sense goes further than many quibbles of logic.

2. Used to render *onza*, the name of a coin of different values in Spain and Sicily.

The value of the old Spanish *doubloon onza* (of gold) was about 16 dollars, i.e. £3 12s.; the Sicilian onza (of silver) was equal to about 10s. 3d.

1700 WARREN *Hist. in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 286 You will receive seven thousand ounces or ryalls for ours. a 1850 ROSCOE *Destiny & City.* iii. (1854) 103 They have cause to think to succeed where Who have not a thousand ounces of thine own? 1878 H. GREY *Cadiz to General Castilla* ... never liked playing for less than an ounce (£3 12s.) a fish.

†**3.** a. A mediæval measure of time, equal to 47 MOMES (¾) MITA.): see ATOM 7. b. A measure of length or of surface, equal to 3 inches. c. A local Irish measure of surface: see QUOT. 1788. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1. 10. 114a) V vj½/2 A moment of time containeth twelue ounces and xl ynche mores and forty atomes. *Ibid.* xvi. (1582. 191/1) Truth conteyneth thre ynches in measure. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* II. 91 In the parish of Youghery, they have a way of valuing land by the ounce. ... An ounce is the sixteenth of a glasure, and is sufficient for a persons garden.

4. a. *attrib.* Of the weight of one ounce or (in comb.) to every ounce.

1696 GREENHILL *Sp. Carmarty* 15 We have obtained a velocity with an ounce ball nearly doubling this. 1898 *Daily News* 6 July 5/3 Want ounce Crumb's prospect...of a charge of 3½d. on ounce letters. 1900 *Ibid.* 3 May 5/3 The present five-ounce bread ration is to be further reduced.

b. *Comb.*, as *ounce-grain* (*obs.*), *-measure*, *-notch*: †**ounce-land**, a division of land in Orkney, which paid to the earl one ounce of silver; **ounce-thread**, a kind of sewing thread.

1801 BEDLAM *Pilot* I. 400 We have not spoken...of the Ounce-grapes, whereof every one weighes a good ounce. 1814 SINCLAIR *Agricc. Surv. Orkn.* 32 The lands in Orkney had been early divided into ure or ounce lands, and each ounce land into eighteen penny lands, and penny lands again into four-merk or farking lands, corresponding to the two-penny gaid of the time. 1844 G. DIXON *Textile Manuf.* 81, 140 The making of sewing-thread, known by the names of 'ounce thread' and 'two-thread', was commenced. 1862 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 248 The loss of a single ton of ice shifts...it an ounce-notch on the bar of the mighty scale.

Hence **Ounceˈnet**, a thing that weighs one oz (in comb.) to many ounces, as a *three-ounce*. **Ounceˈy** *a.*, yielding an ounce of gold to a certain measure.

1884 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 52 The ground ...is richly interspersed with ounce nuggets. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 4/1 Yielding bricks running with 'three ounces'.

Ounce (*auns*), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 unce, 5–7 ounce, 6 owse, 7 ounse, 6– ounce. [adl. OF. *once* (13th c. in Littré), *lonce* (*Voy. de Marc Pol. Godef. Compl.*): cf. It. *lonza*, Sp. *onza*, *onça*. OF. *l'once* (according to Hatz.-Darm.) represents an earlier *lonce* (the *l* being confounded with the def. article) = It. *lonza*—pop. L. type **lancia*, for L. *lyncea*, dative of *lynx*—see LYNX.]

1. A name originally given to the common lynx, afterwards extended to other species, and still sometimes applied in America to the Canada lynx and other species. From 1688 c. applied to various other small or moderate-sized feline beasts, vaguely identified.

15.. *E. Allit. poet.* Poems, lxxxix. xxvii. (Trevet 1400), and leopardes. c 1400 HANDLYNG *Medit. Poul.* 6 (Pauli Manuscr.) 111 The wolf ouer the fox, the werkmanne lord. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1912) 361 Who, trust to the ounce gave action might. 1590 SPENSER *Muiop.* 87 In it, for fit to Ounce, or Cocke, or Beare, Pard, or Boare with bristled hare. 1598 B. YONGE *Diana* 56 The pillers were supported with Lyons, Ounces and Tygers. ...one of brasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. 108 If the Ounce be likewise taken for strange and forrein, and of all those horned beasts they beare the resemblance and are best (*sc.* Fungine) cures of lyeuors, quae (Graece) quadrupedum similitudo nominis. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 180 The white beast which among the Germans is named *Luchse* (by making a name from the *Lynx*...the Spaniards do as we call him) or the Lake name *Lonce*...amongst the barbarous writers he is called by the name of an *Ounce* (which I do suppose to be a panther). 1638 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 24 The Ounce or the white Cat, is no big as a mungrell dog. 1658 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 328 (Montgomery's Pelsart) Great pages...wherein were kept in some Lions, in other Tygers, in other Ounces, in other Wolves. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Ounce*, also a kind of spotted beast called a Lynx. 1861 STRICKLAND *Comp. Lives*, etc. Ix. § 3 Such as differ in size and shape from each other, as the Cat of Europe, and Ounce of India. 1883 MALLET *P. L.* iv. 344 Tigers, Ounces, Pards Gamboll before them. 1892 *Scottish Nat. Mag. Fur-Clan* 18 The Ounce or Wild Cat, is almost the biggest of the Lucky Race Cats.

2. In current zoological use: A feline beast (*Felis uncia*), inhabiting the lofty mountain ranges of Central and Southern Asia; it resembles the leopard in markings, but is smaller and of lighter ground colour, and has longer and thicker fur; also called *mountain-panther* and *snow-leopard*.

1829 TURNER *Fauna Z. Beasts* (1838) 56 Ounces do commonly seem to be called rather Lynxes (here Pantheres) but although some have written to attribute the name to a Leopard of a lesser Panther, it seemeth notwithstanding sufficient from the Lynx. 1861 DARWIN *Nat. Naturalist* IX. 192 La seconde espèce est la petite panthère d'Oppien...que les Voyageurs modernes ont appelé, *Once du pays* correspond *Lynx* ou *Lama*. 1873 GRIMM. *Stat. Hist.* (1878) III. 225 We will therefore call that animal of the panther kind, which is less than the panther, and with a longer tail, the ounce. ...The Ounce...is much less than the panther, being not, as some above three feet and a half long. 1893 SIR W. JARDINE *tr. Nattevalet's Libr.* III. 150 The ounce is first ranked by Buffon.

†**b.** Applied to the Cheetah or Hunting Leopard: this being at first confounded with the Ounce of Buffon. *Obs.*

1804 in CHURCHILL'S *Fyle* (1794) IV. 180 Buskin Hunks and Dogs, they make use of a sort of Creatures they call Owce, about the bigness of a Fox, very swift, their Shape speckled like Tigers, and so Tame, that they carry them behind them on Horse-back. 1796 PENNANT, *Owce*, is also a kind of tame Beast in Persia, resembles but a tyger. 1802 BOSTOCK *Thalaba* IX. 208, And couchant on the saddle-bow, With fenceless eyes and talons sheathed, The ounce expects his liberty. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. Sing As hunted ounces cling to the drove hind.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †**Ounce-stone**, a rendering of Pliny's *lyncurium*, a reputed precious stone, now understood to have been amber.

c 1565 *Mem. Eliza* (Sutton) III. 136 If the 13th pd. ex mendicine engrosse...gets ounce ingilish. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vb, Ounce oblignis the pound 5s. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 619 That the Ounce stone or Lyncurium is of the same colour that Amber ardent which resembleth the fire. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Life* iv. 44 Mouse, ounce, and bear skins may serve us as pennies as well as ardent coin of the.

Ounce, *v. rare.* [f. OUNCE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To mark with the weight in ounces.

1592 *Lond. Gaz.* 3869/4 It is ounced on the bottom 18. oz.

Ounctuous, obs. form of UNCTUOUS.

[**Ound**: see note under OUDER *a.*]

Ounde, variant of OWDE *sb. Obs.*, spite.

†**Ounded**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. F. *ondé*, *undé*, QUASIE, with substitution of Eng. ending *-ED*[1].] **a.** Waved, wavy. **b.** *Her.* = UNDÉ.

c 1324 CAMDEN *Trophæ* 70, 308 (1636) Have ounded bare but sparingly was of bowe like cruse. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 789 Rudie his helis and his hals were lokely ayte over Dampide of sours, semeliche fayre lokes. 15.. *Bk. Lincoln A.* 1. 17 ff. 2v (Baillie) The eagle was counded overthrowe with a cr[own] vnder as rose.

Under-: see UNDER-.

†**Ounding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. **ounde* v., repr. F. *onder* to wave, make wavy.] An adorning with undulating lines in imitation of waves.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 343 The cost of embrowdynge the vyneer embrowdynge barrynge enbrowdynge or enbeedynge, enbelisshynge portreyture wyndynge or bendynge and wrethinge ayeyn of clooth in vnsadde.

†**Ounds**, *int. Obs.* [For *wounds*, i.e. *God's wounds*: cf. ZOUNDS.] An obsolete oath, used as an exclamation of anger, surprise, etc.

1596 FLETCHER *Reynolds Officer* iv. iii, Off with your hats, vnsale, off with your hats!

†**Ounndy**, *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **ounedy**, **ownde**, 6 **ounde**. [a. F. *undé*, -*de* (in 14th c. *ondoié Godef. Compl.*) :—L. *undātus*, f. *undāre* to wave, curl, undā wave.] Waved, wavy; in *Her.* = UNDÉ.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 111 Hir heres that semden lyk a sonne bryght was and crips. 1399 TREVISA *Ordinale* (1873) 30 Her heare was ounedye, that is, bowed in manere vyneres and clowres, ydde wonne of semee others that were spryed with the wiude.] 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3233 Gerede of armes alle one, a cr[oi]s *ounde*. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 70/1, The other side clothe of Tissue of silver, and clothe of gold of Venice entered ouside the one with 30 other, the ouside is wrete wurynge up and downe, ...and on the other side that was ouside was wrete with figure-medal ribbon of fine gold.

[The passage from *Medit.* (Corp. MS.) quoted is erroneously reprinted in A. Fleming's *Nicholsonbed* (1902) III. 180/2, with *ounde* for *ounedy*. It is misunderstood by Halliwell and explained as *ob. ounde* "a kind of lynx, a cat". The passage is in an enumeration of Lost Arts and Frank's translator in the Latin reads]

Ouns, obs. f. Owre *a.*, Ore; obs. pa. pple. of Owe.

Oupe, **owpe**, app. var. of Awpe, Alp, Owp, bull-finch.

1391 Prompt. *Pueri.* 356 (*Dict. Prompt.*) owpe, or owpe.

Ouph (ouf). Also 7– ouphe, 7 owf, ouf. [A variant of Auf, Oaf] perh. originating in a scribal or typographical error for *auph* or *ouph*, which seems more prob. than that it is a genuine dial. variant. App. first in Shaks. (*folio* 1623).]

1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 49 Wo'd dreame Like Vrchins, Ouphes, and Fayries, greene and white. *Ibid.* v. v. 61 Some good lucke (Ouphes) on euery sacred roome. 1608 Wyrley *Trag. Inst. Age* 119 He is turn'd sensuous Oaf. 1630 Mayrant *Rabshakeh* v. Prol. Postage, Progresse, Debts, Bookbinds, Nincyhammers, and silly Oafs. 1880 Swinburne *Tristram of Lyonesse* xiii. Or how shall I trust more than ought or oft Thy truth to me-ward, who befool thyself?

Hence **Ou'phish** *a.*

1898 J. Lumsden *Poems* 140 An impolite ouphish deity.

Our (ūəɹ), *pron.* Forms: 1 ūre, 2–3 ure, (hure, 3 hare), 3–5 ur, (4 wr): 3–6 oure, (3–4 houre), 4–5 owre, 4– our, (5–7 owr, 5 owre, 6 oure, 7 or). [Com. Teutonic: see below.] In OE. used (invariably) as the genitive pl. of the 1st person pronoun, and (with adj. inflexions) as the corresponding possessive pronoun, whether adjectively or absolutely. In mod. Eng. only the possessive pronoun used adjectively, the absolute form being Ours. See the paradigm in I *pron.*

A. *personal pron.* [OE. (*ūser, sincer*) *ūre* = OFris., OS. *ūser*, OHG. *unsar*, ON. *vár*, Goth. *unsara*.] The genitive plural of the first personal pronoun: — Of us. (In OE. also the genitive governed by some adjs. and vbs.) Obs. (or blending with the poss. pron. B. 1, in some phrases, *as in our midst* = in the midst of us, *on our behalf*, and with sense of the objective genitive, as *in our despite*, *in our defence*, *our dismissal*, *our accusers*, *our pursuers*).

Yourself 1576 Ure sufferyfe, equal vnto yelathas sensible yllus. *a* 900 *Aga. Pa.* (Th.) 16, 2 Hyrde ... hearra ry nerfe ure penne ure. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* lii. 21 Adam cwæ ðæt seed gode, ðæs ure ure eame. *c* 1000 *Aga. Pa.* (Th.) 10026, 10 Wene ȝ he ure gewyrhte. *c* 1205 *Lagam. Hom.* 20 Ich am ure hurdis ihat werest ufen ureme. *c* 1200 Ormin 7720 Þatt ure nan ne þearfe Vt off þe rihtess wegge gann. *c* 1205 *Lay.* 18310 Beoren þuhf ure fiht. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 805 Hweoch ure is leoniga. *c* 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 2282 Nu wiste ur iuen 3ifð Nut-oht. *a* 1300 *E. Horn* 615 Sel vre cu ouercumede þine þeau. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1629 Our on ner nedes leuyn hit.

b. esp. when accompanied by the genitive plural of All: *our all*, OE. *ure ealra*, ME. *oure aller*, of us all, all our. See Aller.

c 1000 *Aga. Pa.* (Th.) 10026, 8 Ure eahta hlas ourfhatebendra ge ureara þe nan standeþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223, þat is ure alre weare. *c* 1200 Ormin 7430 Þatt allre land to Þarabis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5 Ihesu þat ert ur alre lauerd. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 83 Hald þou breken, king þat is al ure creatoure. *a* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9009 (Cott.) Wit-vten vs al [Gött. all vss] comfort is nan. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 823 Yp vnto oure boost and ure worshipe ye ryde, oure aller cost. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 1 Mys ryghtwysnes ye owyt, yee lo-ueyste ye nyst. 1600 Dekker, Chr. *Wonder* 17, 3d, We rule who list: our bread is none of our. 1841 Tennyson *Vis. Amen.* ii. 38 Our is the more ancient Liturgie, and ours the more noble Church.

3. Our Father. Used as a name of the 'Lord's Prayer': = Paternoster.

1580 Edm. Jones *Dominus* vi. Together (they) ... said the 'Our Father' and ended their exemcrabilation.

4. Our Lady's, esp. in names of plants: see Lady *sb.* 17, Lady's cushion, etc.

† **Our**, *conj. Obs.*, app. reduced from Outher: see under Or *conj.* A. 8.

Our, obs. or dial. var. Over *adv.*, *prep.*, *a.*; obs. f. Hour; var. of Owre *Obs.*

Our-, obs. var. (chiefly Sc.) of Over-, in comb., as in *ourfret*, *ourgo* (= Overgo), *ourhand*, etc.

-our, *suffix* (repr. AF. *-our*, OF. *-or*, *-ur*, *-eur*, *-eor*, mod.F. *-eur*), the earlier spelling of the suffix *-or*, regularly used in ME., and still commonly retained (in Great Britain, but not in America) in some of the words of ME. age, or of subsequent formation on the pattern of these; e.g. *colour*, *honour*, *saviour*, *splendour*, *candour*: see *-or* suffix.

b. In a few words, the suffix *-our* (= F. *-eur*), indicating state, is added to roots of Teutonic origin, as in *drunkour*, *gnarrelour*, *raddour*, q. v.

c. *-our* is in some words a corruption or alteration of some other ending, as in *arbour*, *armour*, *behaviour*, *demeanour*, *endeavour*, *harbour*, *humour*, *neighbour*, *parlour*, q. v.

Ourage, variant of Overage *Obs.*, work.

Ourall, variant form of Wourali.

Ouralwhere, ourre-: see Overallwhere.

Ouran for *our-ran*, obs. pa. t. of Overrun.

Ourane, &c. = *over-ane*, together: see Over *prep.*

Ourang-outang, -utang, E. Orang-outang.

Ouranen-: see Uranio-.

Ourari, variant of Curare, Woorali.

† **Ourbold**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [pa. pple. of *ourbuild*, f. *our-*, Over- + Build *v.*] Covered over.

c 1440 Hollano *Houlaglon* (Stod) bordis and bendis, ourbold with banneretis of gold.

Our-burd, Ourcrowar, Our-croce, obs. Sc. ff. Overboard, -crower, -cross.

† **Ourdirk**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. *our-*, Over- + *dirk*, Dark *v.*] *trans.* To overdarken, overshroud.

a 1568 in Dunbar's *Poems* (1893) 319 We carry nocht in this vale of bale abyd, Ourdirkit with the mirk cluid mortuus.

Ourdraif, -drave, -drift, etc., obs. ff. Overdrive *v.* **Ourdraw**, obs. Sc. form of Overdraw.

Oure, obs. form of Hour, Ore, Our, Your.

Oure, *sb.*: see Over, Ore, shore.

Oure, obs. form, chiefly Sc., of Over; also in combinations, as *oure-al*, *ourehere* (Overdrive), *ourehalle* (Overhale), *ourelift*, *ourerun*, *ourereyde* (Overrail), etc. **Ourefol**: see Orfe.

Ourels, = *ander-els*: see Owhere, anywhere.

Ouren, Oures, obs. forms of Ours, Ores.

Ouretyrve, var. Overthrow *Obs.*, to overturn.

Ourhari, Ourhole, Ouer-his, obs. Sc. ff. Overhare, -hele, -hide. **Ourlo**, variant of Urle.

Ourie (au'ri, ōri), *a. north. dial.*; now only *Sc.* Forms: 4 ouri, 8–9 curie, owrie, 9 oory. [Origin obscure: cf. Icel. *drjúg* wet, f. *dr* drawing rain.] Poor in appearance, shabby; dull, dingy; dreary, melancholy, languid.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 88 His thangel sun his soul sesd, And ferde into the helle he yed. 1785 Burns *A Winter Night* iii, I thought me on the outer Gittle, Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle O' winter war. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Lover o' Annet* Poems (1846) 125 Maggie was asking fu' oorie an' blate. 1832 R. Bridges *Poems* (1846) 87 The winter rain-drop came to's. 1865 Mrs. Cornelia *Lect.* III. 261 That oory, dingy palace and pagan.

Ourlahness, *nonce-wd.* [f. Our *pron.* + -ish 1 + -ness.] The quality of belonging to or of being connected with ourselves.

1819 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) II. 231 You there is a sort of subdued fidelity, an earnestness about all this that makes it very pleasant to one's feelings. 1880 R. H. Dalby *Rem. on Thanet* I. 320 There is a sort of earthiness, to use a word of Coleridge's, in the way that some people speak of the country or town they live in.

Ourlawer, -layer: see Overlayer.

Ourloft, Ourman, Ourpast, etc., obs. Sc. ff. Overloft, Overman, Overpast, etc.

Ourn (ōɹn), *pron. prov. dial.* Also 3 ouren, ourun. [f. Our *pron.*, as in *horn*, etc., app. by form-association with *my*, *mine*, *thy*, *thine*: see Hire. These -n forms are midland and southern.] = Ours.

c 1280 Wright *Sel. Wks.* II. 134 His conversacioun is to heuene, as ourun clokkes be. 1382 — *Gen.* xxvi. 20 (MS. E. *c.* 1) pat Oure is the water [*MS. A.*, Ours], *Ibid.* xxxix. 21 And ware [*MSS. B. D. E. F. H.* (1611) we thinke] pyne to him. *c* 1440 — *Mark* xii. 7 And the erfnage schal be ourn [*MSS. G. W.* ourne]. *c* 1500 Chester, *Wisd.* 585 To pese ne be kind sperys pat ourun is. 1512 J. Gilmyngham *Reg.* Cromb. 103 Heres, Ours, Yours, Hirs, Our Hyre, Ours, Youre, Hirs, Is bot Englich. 1528 Frith *Treat. to Cadets* 11 So instead of doing like our's, they wear their woollen smocks over the rest of their cloaths. 1841 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii, 'Wot' be 'em then?' ... 'I had morning 'em' were in the house'. 1880 Lowell *Fables P. Sec.* 11. 169 Ours's the fun that shrieks daylight nuts.

† **Ourn**, *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; known only in the work quoted. Stratmann compares ON. *orna* to get warm, Sw. *arna* to grow tanny.]

1. *trans.* ? To tage, be enraged.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6402 Knyt he hat ost dyst ourwyn in hast, Wode for the wap, as a wild lyon.

b. Of uncertain sense.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3993, I ourned in vche with arghose in hast. *Ibid.* 6340 If Kinnia be argh, & ourned for hede,.. let other men Assent, stiff berfore.

2. *trans.* ? To enrage; to rouse.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4859 We haue ourgirt hym with engyn, wond hym owhell.

Hence † **Ourning** *vbl. sb.*, ? raging, rage.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4783 Vche frekc he hel hond, fell pai hed dogh, Ofl men is ofte, with ourning, to dyuerse. 1602 1021 This Otho, with ourning, ordeyn beliyue Lenten by a leth, pat he hall tint, To Agamynon gan wil.

Ourn, -n, = *orn*, obs. pa. t. of Ryde *v.*

Ourn, Ournement, obs. ff. Orn, Ornament.

Ourology, -mancy, -scopy: see Uro-, etc.

Our-quar'e, -quhare, var. Ourwhere *Obs.*

Our-rym, obs. Sc. form of Overryde.

Ours (ōuəɹz), *pron. prop.* Forms: 4 ures, uris, urs, ors, 4–5 ouris, 4–5 ourys, owres, 5–6 ouros, owris, 5 ouroes, 7–9 our's, 4– ours. [In form a double possessive, f. pron. poss. *ur*, *ure*, Our + *-es* (cf. *here*, *yours*, *theirs*); of northern origin: cf. the midl. and southern *ourin*, Ourn; and see Our *pron. prop.* 3.]

The absolute form of the possessive pronoun Our, used when no sb. follows, i. e. either absolutely or predicatively: Our one, our ones; that or those belonging to us. (= F. *le nôtre*, *la nôtre*, *les nôtres*, Ger. *der, die, das unsere*, *unserige*.)

† *Ours two, ours all* = of us two, of us all.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11163 (Cott.) Bot for he ur gastli slogher ones, Vnto ur fulles dom he dreue. *Ibid.* 22339 (Cott.) Pat bot he Iesus sone hold leosse Pat lastes and pas ure [v.r. oures]

to.. 13.. *Hist. Jacob.* (Litt.) Iesu yat hes vous [Cott. yor sa, Fr. hab ourset] fede wit [Cott. wyth] .. 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 452 Wha wil ye most fast of thise grete? to owre [*Camb. MS.* ourres]. c 1440 *Generydes* 1282 This day was thryes .. Another shalbe owres. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 124 For thider was wendes owre foo. 1533 *Gen. Exod.* Vulg. 42 He sed al his is owris. 1698 WALKER *To my Lord Protector* viii, Your highness, not for owre sakes, but for the world's Protector shall be known. 1708 H. HYMERS tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1796) I. 130 The second Convent ..inclosed between the Continent of America and ours. 1873 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 129 Ours, as has been truly said, is 'a time of loud disputes and weak convictions'.

b. *Of ours*: see OF 44.

13.. *Cursor M.* 7463 (Gött.) A man of his again a man of owris [Cott. yor; Trin. owre] wines his to winne. 1413 *Pilgr. Lyfede* (Caxton 1483) xiii. I. 36 Who the same world is owres shulde be for ever of ourys. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* i. 2 To them that call on the name of oure lorde Iesus Christ in every place, both of theirs and of oures [WYCLIF, of hem and ours]. 1538 *Ld. Treasurer in Priv. Treasons* (1830) 320 This week ani lenthe foreseen of owrs. 1632 CARPUS *Pr. Rem.* III. i. 19, O shrinking beloved brother blockheads of mankind, let us close these wide mouths of ours. *Mod.* This garden of ours has been neglected.

†**c.** *rare* 1611. As the second of two possessives before a substantive, where *our* is the ordinary form.

1564 JEWEL *Apol. Ch. Eng.* Dedic., Whither .. yours and our more virtuous and learned countrie[s] Ladie and Maistres shall not good cause to commende.

†**Our-scalit**, *pa. tple. Sc. Obs.* [From vb. **our-* (= over-)*scale*.] Covered over as with scales.

1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 28 The purpur bevyn our scalit in silver droppis.

Ourself (ourse'lf), *pron.* FORMS: see OUR and SELF. [A parallel formation to **next, with** *self* instead of *selven*, appearing first in 14th c.

It may have arisen *out of our selves*, through *our selves, our self*, finally with *s* again, as in the inflexions of *this*, e.g. *thisses, thisis, thisiis*: on the other hand, it may have been a distinct formation, with the antithetical *self* as *myself, yourself*, with *my own, our own*.]

Emphatic and reflexive pronoun, corresponding to WE, US, originally not differing in sense from OURSELVES; but subsequently differentiated, so as to be used mostly in those cases in which *we* refers to a single person or is not definitely plural; e.g. in royal, divine, or editorial utterance, or when used vaguely in the sense of *one, oneself*.

In mod. South Sc. *ourself* is collective, *ourself* is individual; e.g. 'we do everything ourself', but 'we'll settle it ourself ourselv'.

1. *Emphatic.* **1.** Standing alone, as subject, as object direct or indirect, or in predicate after *be, become*, or the like.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2128 Oure-selfe & oure seruage is ryȝtly yours owen. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxix (Percy Soc.) 230 Now cometh of his right dawth our selfe sickerly. 1587 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 18 Of our saulus sic is Adame to expect And all temporal commodis to our self. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 73 Which our selfe have grieved. 1711 STEELE *Guardian* No. 97 ¶ 1 Which our selfe have practised. 1713 *Guardian* No. 97 ¶ 1 If .. they knew not .., whether there were really in the world any such person as *ourself*. 1713–20 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 178 Ourself will ourselves to your nerves inspire, Ourself with rising spirits swell your heart. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ii, That e'er he nearer comes oursel 'S a muckle yard. 1814 SCOTT *Lay of Last* iv. xxxvii, Ourself will grace.. The bridal of the Maid of Lorn. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 300, 303 Ourself .. leave .. This craft of healing. Were you sick, ourself would mend upon you.

2. In apposition with *we* or (rarely) *us*.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. ii, For we ought ourself too cause of his mischief. 1600 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 1, O Cæsar, reads mine first: for mine's a suite That touches Cæsar nearer. .. Can. What touches us our selfe, shall be last serv'd. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lv, We will our pride take time to leave Your Cause at large.

II. 3. *Reflexive*; as direct or indirect object.

13.. *Cursor M.* 23021 (Cott.) Qui sall vs vr-self [*Edin., Fairf.*, Trin. 23 Gött. vr-self] vnto hast seme? 13.. *Chron. E. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2096 (MS. B) Pat tuk hem to ouer self [*for MSS. E, F, H, J, L, O, we deliver MS. A, vs self*] as pe worlden wile. c 1390 *Destr. Troy* 4923 To sacrifie vs with myselfe & wright of our selfe [*C. Hist.* 7880 We are falle fell fole.. *Assembly* in this Clos oure selues to bryng]. c 1450 FORTESCUE *Abs. c. Lim. Mon.* vi. (1663) 121 We that owe hatred owre self with all true delivers. 1589 CHETTLE *Tragedy of Hoffman* sig. I 2 Besides, .. let us make ready ourselfe for to passe out. 1593 *Homilies* v. *Matrimony* (1859) 301 For this folly is ever .. grown up with us, .. to think highly by ourself, to love none therefore in respect to ourselves. 1598–9 DRAYTON *Ld. Rom. Pandulph visits Ld. Dog.* Wo, from the mere force of habit, found ourself running among the Ost. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 179 That a complete thought could not be represented to the mind, without at least reserving a place in it for ourself.

Ourselves (ourse'lvz), *pron. pl.* Forms: see OUR and SELF. [The original construction was WEN. *we self(e, ure self(e*, thus *self(e)wne*; whence ME. *us self(e)s*. In 14th c. this was superseded in north. dial. by *our self(e)s, ourself(e)s whome* (whose) *path.*, though *oure selve, ourself, our selves*, the form OURSELF(E). Before 1300, *ourself, our selves*, appeared and became the standard form: cf. *yourselves, themselves*, and see SELF.] The emphatic and reflexive pronoun corresponding to WE, US.

1. *Emphatic.*

1. Standing alone, as subject, as object direct or indirect, or in predicate after *be, become*, or the like.

1297 STATUTES *Pleto Guard.* iv. i. 78 The Treasurer .., with our selues, wil rest at thy disposc. 1393 — *Rich. II*, v. i. 56 Our selues will breste To accompt, and (the accompt finely spoke. 1630 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iii. vii. 2 (1) ourselves are the greatest enemy to ourselves. 1723 *Lds. N. Freeholder* 47 We were not ourselves till some Weeks after their Departure. 1820 HAYDEN *Table-t.* II. xviii. 388 We had no leaf nor bit, nor did we ourselves. 1848 GLADSTONE *Lr. Gleanings* 310 Very satisfactory .. as the owners of the ships if not to ourselves. *Lit.* 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Usages & Duties* 7 By Nobility one of us means denoted by title.]

2. In opposition with *we* or (rarely) *us*.

[13.. *Cursor M.* 10856 (Cott.) If we vnto ogte vr-selues [*Fairf.* our-selues; *Edin., Gött.* us selues' hous.] 1526 TINDALE *Rebels.* 40 We have kepte hym oure-selues. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The light .. that we have attained vnto our selues. 1709 KENNET *Gent. Lhyfd.* pp. 14, We were were young ourselfs. 1758 DYDEN *Abstr.* 2. I. 18 Appropriated to us ourselves. 1884 MRS. OLIPHANT *Life Turn* II. v. 113 When we are ourselves poor.

II. 3. *Reflexive.* As direct or indirect object.

[c 1400 *Chaucer's Wife's Prol.* 122 We ffle ourselfe by vs selues wey (*Camb., Lansd., Harl.* oure selues, selues, our selues). c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxxvii. 146 (Harl. MS.) Yf we come ofte, and nymme euer selwne.] 1499–6 *Plumpton Corr.* 115 We shall endevor ourselfs. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* iii. 5 Nor that we are sufficient off oure selves to thynke ony thynge as it were of oure selves. 1534 ELYOT *Doctrinal of Princes* 6 Wo .. bilde vp treasure our selfes to..vertue. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 We subiect our selues to every vnes censure. 1689 BISHOP *Chichest. Reft. vs. wick.* (1848) 277 If we .. did not so much flatter our selves, and disguise our selves, to our selves, as we flatteringly disguise our selves to others. 1772 FRANKLIN *Lett. Ralph* (1780) I. 68 We are capable of governing ourselves. 1788 BURNS *To a Louse* viii, To see oursels as others see us! 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De Juven.* Wks. 1872 X. 61 At the guardroom's we may have over-eaten ourselves. *Mod.* We have given ourselves the pleasure of calling on you.

Ourset, Ourslit, Ourslide: see OVER-.

†**Ourspinner**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [*f. our*, OVER + **spinner*, freq. of SPIN *v.*; see -ER 5.] *trans.* To traverse rapidly, 'spin' along over.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. iv. 31 The birdis of hastis .. Ourspynnand with swyft cours the glaser vaill.

Ourstraught, obs. Sc. f. OVERSTRETCHED.

Ourstred, Sc. f. pa. t. of OVERSTRIDE.

†**Ourstreukle**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [*f. our*, OVER + *streukle*, STRAEKLE, to sprinkle.] *trans.* To sprinkle over, overspread.

c 1440 *Wisdom Solomon* in *Katik Kanteg* etc. 12 [In Dutch water...that be the waters of the heyen, ourstrekkyn the erde. *Holl.* 24 The rain ouerstrekkyn the erde.

Oursyle, variant of OUTERSILE *Obs.*, to cover.

†**Ourt** = *Assart*, obs. f. HURT. Hence †**Ourt majestd** = *Inert majesty*. LIME-BALFOUR.

c 1575 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (Nicholas) 388 Sayand: 'Pai part had al thre of crime of our maistre'.

Ourta, -take, obs. northern f. OUTDATE *v.*

Ourthort, -thourth, -thwart, -thwort, obs. Sc. f. OVERTHWART. **Ourthraw, -throw**, Sc. f. OVERTHROW. **Ourtirve, -tyrf, -tyrve**, Sc. f. OVERTRIVE *Obs.*, overturn.

Ourtummylit, Sc. pa. t. of OVERTUMBLE *v.*

Ourwelll, obs. Sc. form of OVERWELL *v.*

†**Ourwhere, ourwhere**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 OUR, *ouper-*, OUR-, *er-quar(e*; 4–5 OUERWHERE, *ouro quare, euro quere*, 4–5 OUERWHERE, *ouerwhare, -where, ourwhar(e*; 5 *ouer-qwher, awere where*. [A reduction of *eatherwhere, eatherwhere*, f. OUTHER + WHERE, the contraction being the same as in *either, ouer, other, or, either, er, other, or*, whether, *other*. The etymological sense was thus 'either-where', i. e. 'either one where or the other', 'somewhere or other', and thus at length = OVERMIS anywhere.

It is possible that *ouer-* or *ouro-* was here associated with *ouer*, *oro* as with such combinations as *overall, overall-where*, whence *qwh.* *ouer* by the northern form in *ouro-, awere*, could be derived only from *awther*.]

Anywhere; = OVERMIS.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1833 (Cott.) Pe helen fell pat was ourquare [*Fairf.* ouer-quare, *Gött.* awere, *Trin.* owhere]. *Ibid.* 11702 (Cott.) Wha regle a temple ouropar in pis. *Ibid.* 14230 (*Gött.*) Pis bischelen pat we here ouperpar [*F.* ouer-quare, *C.* ouer-par, *Tr.* in where] in land? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 4170 Vnder erthe, or ouerpar elles. *Ibid.* 5483 In helle, .. or ouerwhare elles. c 1440 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 91 In Jerusalem ouerquhiles pat pe crose whase. 1535 MUNDY *Five of Lose* 56 If any elles be filled ouer-quhare in Breth. c 1560 *Townely Myst.* xxviii. 197 In thee lelies nay selfay in land nere ouhere?

b. Everywhere.

c 1300 E. ENGLISH *Chron. Wace* Prol. 107 Alle hui hui sikli ouerwhere. c 1400 *Fiancé Dk. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 20 To his mayste I shall, me nobleye Ouerwhere' noble wyfe and gracius lyves my lorde. c 1450 *Ld. Lechfield* (Surtees) 200 The child lasted here and here, On pe crose alonge and wherre.

-OUS, suffix, repr. L. *-ōs-us* (*-ōs, -ōsa*), forming adjs., with the sense of 'abounding in, full of, characterized by, of the nature of', e. g. *copi-ōs-us* plentiful, copious, *dolōr-ōs-us* full of sorrow, dolorous, *flor-ōs-us* flowery, *gener-ōs-us* distinguished by descent, generous, *glōri-ōs-us* full of glory, glorious, *spin-ōs-us* full of thorns, thorny, SPINOUS, *vēr-ōs-us* of the nature of him-lime, misty, viscous, etc. Latin stressed long *ō* passed in OFr. into a closer sound, intermediate between *ō* and *ū*, which was variously written *o* or *u*, less commonly *ou*; hence L. adjs. in *-ōsus*, which either came down in popular use, or were adopted at an early date, had in OF. forms in *-os, -us* (*-ous*), e.g. *covetos, -us, dolous, -ous, envios, -us, glorios, -us, religios, -us*. In the 13th c. the vowel-sound had changed to *(ə)* written *ou*, so that the suffix had now the form *-ous* (*convoitous, dolerous, envious, glorious*, etc.); and this still later was written in the mase. *-eux* (*convoiteux, envieux, glorieux*, with fem. however in *-euse*), as still in modern F. In Anglo-Fr. and early ME. the forms were the same as in early OF. (*covetos, -us, envios, -us, glorios, -us*), but the vowel was soon identified with OE. long *ō*, and like it written after 1300 *ou* (*covetous, envious, glorious*), the spelling ever since retained, though the sound has passed through (*-ōu, -ūs, -əs*) to (*-əs, -əs*). This *-ous*, having thus become the form of the suffix in all words from Norman Fr., became the established type for all those of later introduction, whether adaptations of Fr. adjs. in *-eux, -euse*, or L. adjs. in *-ōsus* (but see *-ose*[1]), or new formations on the analogy of these, from Fr., L., or other elements.

These new formations are numerous in the Romanic languages. In French they have been formed freely, not only from L. sbs. which had no such derivative in ancient L., but also from French words themselves of L. origin, and from mediæval and modern words from divers sources. Many of these new formations have, in earlier or later times, passed (with change of *-eux, etc.*, to *-ous*) from French into English. Such is the history, for example, of *advantageous, adventurous, courageous, dangerous, gelatinous, gracious, gummous, hazardous, hideous, joyous, lecherous, mutinous, monstrous, orgulous, pulpous, ruinous, riotous, slanderous*. This process has been continued in Eng. itself, where new adjs. in *-ous* have been formed, not only on Latin, Greek, and Romanic bases, but also on native Eng. words and on some of obscure origin; e.g. *blasphemous, boisterous, burdensome, fearsome, murderous, poisonous, slumberous, thunderous, timous, troublous, wondrous*.

In some words in late or mod.L. the ending *-ōsus* was added to an adj., or at least a form in *-ōsus* is found beside the simple adjective, e.g. *decōr-us, dicerōs-us, dulc-us, dulcēd-us*, in *Sl. dicerus, dicerosus, dulcis, dulcitudo*. In the Romanic languages a few new forms of this kind appear; e.g. L. *pī-us*, F. *pi-eux* (as if from **pīōs-us*). But in English, this addition of the suffix has been greatly developed, and has become the ordinary mode of anglicizing L. adjs. of many kinds, esp. those in *-ous, -ius, -uus, -or, -ris, -bi -bis, -bi -bis, -undus, -ulus, -ferus, -ficus*, e.g. *ægue-ous, igne-ous, extraneous, herbaceous, cosmi-ous, abid-ous, mori-ous, arde-ous, exiguous, adulter-ous, mortifer-ous, arvigor-ous, silicri-ous, lilacri-ous, illustri-ous, capaci-ous, forest-ous, depend-ous, parvul-ous, omnifer-ous, somni-ous*.

This tendency to represent a L. adj. by an Eng. form in *-ous* may have been strengthened by the fact that the 'dictionary-form' of the L. adj. is the nom. sing. masc., and that this in the majority of adjs. ends in *-us*, the Eng. pronunciation of which is the same as that of the Eng. word in *-ous*, so that the latter to the cursory observer appears to be merely an Eng. spelling of the L. It is evident however that *igne-ous*, for example, answers not only to L. *igne-us*, but to *igne-a, igne-um*, etc., and that the *-ous* is an additional element. And in comparing *adscri-ous* with *adscri-bere*, *hilari-ous* with *hilari-s*, *rapaci-ous* with *rapax, rapāci-*, the suffixal nature of the *-ous* is manifest.

b. In some words, *-ous* is a corruption of another suffix, e.g. in *righteous, covetous, courteous, gorgeous*; in others, as *bounteous*, a contraction of an earlier suffix has taken place before *-ous*: see -EOUS.

c. In *Chem.*, adjectives in *-ous*, formed on the names of elements, fulminic acids and other compounds containing a larger proportion of the element in question than those expressed by an adj. in *-ic*: e.g. *chlorous acid, sulphurous acid, saltpetrous salts, ferrous salts*, etc.: see -IC 1 b.

d. Nouns of quality from adjs. in *-ous* (however derived), are regularly formed in *-ousness*, as *covetousness, courteousness, gorgeousness, righteousness*; those from L. *-itas* have sometimes forms in *-osity*, as *curiosity, generosity, porosity*, usually; but this termination more frequently accompanies adjs. in *-ose*[1].

Ous, Ouse, obs. forms of US, OUSE.

+ **Ouse**, obs. form of House: see House *sb.* 3.

1589 *Martines Epistlcion* III. lxviii. 304 Those should be two branches, to which the feather-staues should be screwed. *Mem.* Ouses are pipes of the same nature with the feather pipes used with the fire-engines.

Ousel, -elle, -le, obs. forms of Ouzel.

Ousen, obs. Sc. f. *oxen*, pl. of Ox.

Oust (oust), *v.* [a. AF. *oust-r* = OF. *oster*, mod.F. *ôter* to take away, remove, deprive; of uncertain derivation.

[L. *obstare* to stand in the way of, obstruct, thwart, would give the form *oster* in OF., but does not suit the sense.]

1. *trans.* *Law.* To put out of possession, eject, dispossess, disseise; to deprive (any one) *of* a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament. Const. *of*.

1292 BRITTON i. xii. § 3 Iussum fuit quod [etc.] 1388 FLEMING *Lawyers Log.* 1. xiii. 67 The supposed man may lose seisin by sleepinge. 1619 DALTON *Countrey Just.* lxxvii. (1630) 203 The lessee is not seised nor disseised of his freehold. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 126 Farmers were ousted of their leases made by tenants in tail. 1893 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* 10, ed. 10. 1188/2 Sig. A recovery by one party ousts the other of his right to enjoyment.

b. To exclude, bar, take away (a right, privilege, etc.).

1596 *Basilicon's Diary* (1818) I. 83 You must both the nation's and his Highness's right. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 398 In such cases bail is omitted or taken away, whenever the offence is of a very enormous nature. 1848 *American Mar. Assur.* (1868) II. iv. 1. 109 These jurisdictions cannot be ousted by any contract of the parties.

2. *transf.* To eject or expel from any place or position, turn out. Const. *of*, *from*, or with double obj.

1648 PRYNNE *Disney to Mon.*, They...do bring in Mr. Lilburne, Sir Thomas's brother, and oust all the rest. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1829) II. 234 An intrigue is already begun for ousting him from his place. 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 512 They prayed, that the popish lords and bishops might be forthwith ousted the House of Peers. 1882 PARKMAN *Norms. Conq.* II. iii. 408 It was impossible altogether to oust him from command.

b. To drive (a thing) out of use or fashion.

1685 ROGERSON *Anc. Mon.* III. vi. 156 The present language...ousted the former. 1787 T. MARSH *Wonderful* I. 82 To the...waggons...were built on those axletree from whence perpendicular bows were erected by northern painters.

Hence **Ou'sted** *ppl. a.*, **Ou'sting** *vbl. sb.*

1613 H. S. [*title*] *Sweet Nurse to Land*...*to Ou*...ousted direct companions [etc.]. 1884 *Reader* 9 Apr. 447/1 Prophesying the ousting of the Philistines from the promised land. 1886 LOCKE *Steward-Tobacco Question* Pt. Wks. 1891 V. 311 It troubled the new proprietors and the ousted ones to live together.

Ouster [(ou'stər). *Law.* [AF. *ouster* vb. inf. (see prec.) used sbst.: see -ER 4.] Ejection from a freehold or other possession, deprivation of a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament; now implying a wrongful dispossession.

1552 *Huloet*, *an Ouster Real* (n. in. (1658) 183 An Inuasillate putting out of the plaintife, which in French is called an ouster. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 600 After the entry, and before his entry. 1721 *Fr. Gervaise's Doctor & Stud.* 330 To save themselues from confessing of an Ouster. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 167 Ouster, or dispossession, is a wrong or injury that carries with it the notion of possession. *Ag.* 1888 TEMPLE *Wild Life* 163 To this virtual ouster of their jurisdiction over the question the Lords very naturally objected.

Ou'ster 2, [(f. OUST *v.* + -ER 1.] One who ousts.

1886 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* x, Ousters and dispossessors, in the form of railway companies and communities.

Ouster-le-main. *Feudal Law.* [a. AF. *ouster le main*, tr. L. *demittere manum* to take away or remove the hand.] A livery of land out of the sovereign's hands, on a judgment given for one who has pleaded that the sovereign has no title to hold it; also, a judgment or writ granting such livery. **b.** The delivery of lands out of a guardian's hands on a ward's coming of age.

1240-1 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 224/1 If wife a widow Religious be fled, and with consanche to the Kinges de Scotz, and with consanche to the Kinges de Scotz, and with consanche to the Kinges de Scotz

tally out. 1980 Hare tr. *Alcibiades's Comm.* 241 The grange commeth out 30 October yearly. 1988 Dryden *Monk's the Master* v. i. Perhaps I may have patience to hear you out. 1700 *Quarrels Lov. Pleader-Mad.* (ed. 2) 2 When a Woman goes out her full time out with Child. 1748 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1862) 37 The match to be played out. 1827 Keats *Sonn. Grasshopper & Cricket*, Tired out with fun. 1886 Sir J. Stephen in *Law Times Rep.* LV. 284/1 The case has not been tried out.

b. With advance. vb., forming a compound trans. vb., as *to fight it out*, *talk it out*. Also, *to have it out*, to bring it to a finish or settlement.

1535 Coverdale *Ps. lv.* 23 The bloudthurstie and disceatfull shal not lyue out half their dayes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 383 If in the mean time he finish it not. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxiii. xxiv, Fearing trying it out with appointed swords. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 66 Which channelled hath charged out the afternoone. 1630 Trade *Comm. Deut.* xxiii. 19 An it were to cross God, and to try it out with him. 1764 S. Johnson in Misc in *Philo-Johnson* (ed. 2) I. 38 You will hardly be quite at ease till you have talked yourself out. 1809 Thelwall *Spectator* (1837) II. 1 I shall leave the matter out with him. 1813 Brewer *Lect. Rise & Progr. Lit.* II. 240 Suppose we have it out Here to the fields, decide the question so? 1889 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 227 Lucy let her cry out. 1888 Bible *Amer. Commun.* III. xv. 247 The best thing was to let him talk himself out.

c. To a full and, completely, quite, outright. See also ALL OUT.

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1508 Here names for here schrewede: se bende wip hirsele ut. c 1450 Henry *Wallace* viii. 301 Xxiv dais ore the ost remanyt thar. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 120 Such as lose theire right out. 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* v. ii. 40 Then that won't see God there soon enough out. 1673 E. Wilson? *Speculist Stultifie.* Pref. 10 Those that know it full out as well as they must. 1872 in *Examiner* 7 Sept. 964/1 He must go and fill like one.

8. To an issue; to an intelligible or explicit result or solution; as *to find, make, puzzle, search out*; *to help out*; *to come, fall, turn out*.

1530 Tindale *Pilg.* ii. 19 Works out yonre owne salvacion with fastes and pylgrimages. 1579 *Tusser Hus.* 101 p 1, I must shorte my Readers to help me out ... to the Correction of those my Essays. 1593 Emanuel *Plutarch* 120 If he Valve causes our cognitive it is concern in that Point. 1687 L. Conduit *Game of Logic* I. § 2. 23 We will work out our other Syllogism.

9. To the full, complete, or utmost degree; in a way that bespeaks no effort at completeness, effect, or display, as in *to deck, dress, fit, rig out*.

1599 W. Watkinson *Fardle Facions* ii. viii. 180 The women are not suffer out to affaire. 1637 Shirley *Gamester* iii, More... Than will comfit furnish out two country weddings. a 1649 Weymouth *Hist. Sons Jesse* (1733) II. 96 The church furnished and sufficiently provided out with priests. 1663 Pep. A. Kemble *Scrinf. Georgia* 113 In fitting him out for his Sojourners. 1814 Dodwell *Daily & Grave. Sirens* 66 A procession of priests and acolytes, and little girls dressed out in white.

10. From a state of quiescence into a state of activity; from a contained or involved condition into one of accessibility; as *to break or burst out, to open out*.

a 1000–50 *Jos. Israh* v. 31/2. 1837 Byron *Childe H.* I. xli, 278 The war that now broke out lasted seven years. 1869 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & Burtons* xlvi, You broke out on me, and bullied me, meaning I was going to swindle you. 1874 Wellington *Marlborough* II. 139 A good line of communication was soon opened out. 1895 *Times* 19 Dec. 10/6 The result ... prevented China from putting out her full power.

b. Into outward expression or manifestation; into clearness or distinctness; into blossom or leaf.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 19 b, They layd the dead bodies out upon the bed. 1580 Baret tr. *Alvearie's Comm.* 23 b, The Psychotrye Tymonye is then purpoled out. 1591 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 26 Shine out fayre Sunne, ... That I may see my Shadow as I passe. 1640–3 Exam. of New-canells Declaration in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 132 A Course ... chalked out to me by themselves. 1859 M. Arnold *Tr. de Petrarch* 184 ... Thence one with him. 1867 Lee Maclagan *Days of Auld Lang Syne, For Conscience Sake* ii, Each spring the primroses came out below.

11. Into utterance of sound; so as to be heard; *aloud*; as *to call, cry, shout, speak out*.

1382 Gen Cryd. 21. 1580 Canon Chron. *Reg.* xxix. 190 Men ran ghi here their bluerging out with horsses more than a myle. a 1593 Lo. Bergavny *Whose loveth*, 280 Spoke out your that ye may the better be herde. 1603 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 109 Come before Herald ... And read out this. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 510 Cyrene ... cried with Fear, Cries out, conduct my Son, conduct him here. 1722 Irenic. *Spect.* No. 266 P2 A mastering Voice, as if between Jealousy and speaking out. 1865 Trevelyan *Fallacy & Effigies* 320 All the old schools hidden in the wall hang out like hollow woods at harlequin's. 1867 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* v. 86, A solitary voice flew across the sky, and carried out the guttural note.

b. In the way of disclosure; to the knowledge of others or to public knowledge; openly.

13.. Cursor M. 19393 (Cott.) Pe prest ... ought noon his shames to [Fairf. out]. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 37 What sonne were that ye so me rap, Y schalle yit never owre come. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 59 He pat schewyth out wyth his mowth ... pe malyce of his herte. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal. Sept.* 331 Say it not Diggon. 1697 Shelton *Counselor* v. Think of things come to, we should keep counsel. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* i. 56 Come, come, at all I laugh to laughter let Anstis The only dull wretch is I dare laugh out. 1892 *Cambridge's Ch. Boys* 1740, 6/2 To stand up to him and tell him right out what a fool he was.

12. Into public notice, publicity, or publication; into public circulation; from the printing-press.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 193 For apophthegmes are ... not

set out till the parties be deceased. c 1568 Ascham *Toxophilus* ii. (Arb.) 140 Not yet set out in Print. 1573 Inst. Conn. v. 63 b. 1580 H. More *Philos. Wrest. Pref.* p. 16, Before the second volume of Democritus be come out. 1792 A. Morrison *Gregg's Am. Synod.* No. 1, I cannot issue out my first Performance, without finding an extraordinary Inducement for the Event. 1825 *Southern Lit.* 249/1 Mr. Hazel's Autobiography ...is apparently not to come out this season.

13. Of a person: Into society; into professional life; into work or service; upon the stage.

1580 Inst Conn v. 63 b. 1806 A. Hunter *Culloden* 289 The great object is to "bring the young lady out"...in other words, to exhibit her as a show. 1849 Lo. Houghton in *Life* (1892) I. x. 411 My sister is soon bringing out a young sister-in-law. 1887 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 8 Have the question very naturally arisen, 'How can I get out?'

13. With ellipsis of intr. vb. (*go, come*, etc.); hence functioning as a verb without inflexion.

(In imperative: see the appropriate go, keep, etc. *Out* and *Out here* also the italicized OUT v. below.)

[c 1275 Wace *Romans de Rou* 8080 Normanz entrent: Dous ore i Legent Englescheis (O, ot) vencus; Cornt l'enseigne que ils Quenz Englois oillent (Vernon) ...] c 1380 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 179 Herodes wol outen, ywerreyed of his kyngdom. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 9 Deep wose ...pe whiche pe wode seyberth ensemynge on hoore, pat ys nasty wose out, pat schulde purysche. 1594 Blue *Unbeliefe in Hard. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 434 It was concluded amongst them that ...persons Noble were against him. 1598 Shakes. *Merch. V.* iv. ii. 23 In the end truth will out. 1605 — *Mach.* v. i. 39 Out, damned spot: out, I say! 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* vii. 13 An ill humour that will not out, till the bones Adieb on the hand of it. 1789 Priory *Poems* 12, Who, 1792 I. 158 The whole secret will certainly out. 1803 Farmer's *Journ. Camp.* (1805) III. xv. 378 The English: mobbed with cries of 'Out, out'; every fire who entered or strove to enter. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* v. 1, O drunken whiskey ! Out, beast ! out, beast ! begone ! 1887 W. Wheeler *How They Hillsboro work*, 'Monday will out'. They say so, because they have no idea how often sundays don't out.

b. So *Out with* = have out, bring out. (Cf. the similar *away, down, in, off, on, up* with, and see With.)

c 1205 Lay. 19111 Arður ut ȝ ferde mid mid his swenede. 1598 Chapm., etc. *Eyeam. Plut. Alex* 87 b, They out with their swords, and calde the rogue. 1787 Southey *Amadis.* (1872) 19 (Or) with him ! let him go to glory and out. 1892 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 20 Out with the dog mates rods. 1604 Middleton *Rainbow* iv. sonn. (1778) 51 Out with all your bills. 1704 Prior *Pop. Gentleman in Love* by One his wife—What ? out with it ... Lyn. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxix, Rather than permit you to be insulted, I will out with *Round Fingers, There in Cockin Wits*, 1731 X. 56 Out with your candles, dear ladies, and let us all whisper together.

14. With ellipsis of verbs, viz. (*put, bring*, etc.).

1890–20 W. Bayne *Mist. Isle.* *Tales Hall* (1875) 304 Ready at a wink or nod, to cut cubes, and throw in the corpse's head. 1892 C. Gould in tr. *Merv. Marvel Trav.* (1898) V. 3 One top-gallant-sails and flying jib! 1892 M. O'Rell *Frenchm. in Amer.* 146 The Westerner may cut guard and shoot you if you annoy him.

II. Of position. (A series of senses corresponding to those in I, as indicating the position resulting from the motion there expressed.)

* *simply.*

15. Expressing position or situation beyond the bounds of, or not within, a space.

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1295 Nouzt-withstonde my wyl yn to Daynte ...Thei left yn owre where hys wyst place. 1580 Drue tr. *Lindanus's Comm.* 34 Where the Sun lookes in now the walles, that are made to keepe it out. 1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* ii. iii. 42 If I see a sword out, my finger bides to make one. 1599 — *Much Ado* iii. v. 37 When the age is in, the wit is out. a 1670 Justice *Sermon* (1671) II. iv. 72 Was that age so many centuries in our regions. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 7 My sword was already out. 1880 Gen. F. Traherne *Anal. Ad.* III. ch. 4 If these things are not said in parliament, they must be said out.

b. Not within doors; not 'in'; in the open air.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 Owte, or owre, *Foras, foris.* c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2332 Bo husbande of pat house was oute. 1603 G. Gerts *Pantheologicke* vi. (1640) 38 They feede not their sheepe with hops in winter ...but let them goe their beings out then selfes. 1773 Shenstone *Rural* v. 18 That year the sun was scarcely out. 1814 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) II. 231 We were out a great part of the morning...shopping. 1838 Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (ed. 2) 167 The housemaid was not at home, it being her turn for the Sunday 'out'. 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* ii. § 6. 30 I have been out for a walk.

c. Away from one's place of residence, abroad, on an expedition; esp. in the field (for war or sport); in arms; away from work, on strike.

1609 Skene. *Mach. tr. Bk.* 183 There ran a Rumour of many worthy Fellowes, that were out. — *Lear* i. i. 33 He hath his out neue yourne, and away he shall againe. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 389, I was a week out with him and saw but four Cows, which were so wild, that we did not get one. 1711 Spectat. *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 4 Sir Roger is so keen at this sport, that he has been out almost every day since I came down. 1806 Surry *Lat. to R. Surrey Pens. Lett.* 180 I, Sir Roy, great-grandfather was one, as the phrase goes ...in 1715. 1867 *Munch. General* 26 Feb. 7 People who had been 'camping out' were beginning to return to their homes. 1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept., Most of the miners are 'out', not by wages, but in defence of the grand principle that non-Union men shall not be employed. 1892 *St. & C.* 9th Bn. IX. 181/1 (Hd) was an active organizer of Prince Charles Edward, but through illness was unable to be out in 1745.

d. Of the water of a river: Overflowing its banks, flooding the adjacent ground.

1647 Cowley *Misfortune, Wisdome* 11, My Thou...I doubt Would we're return, but for the Flood been out. a 1682 Sir T. Herbert *Mem. Preach.* (1834) 36 If the River had been out, and the Fields under Water. 1720 Lancaster *Diary* in? Hearne? I. 397 The waters were yet out, that we could

through Ashwith. 1779 *Mist. Rem. in Ann. Reg. Hist.*? The feathers were then out, which seemed to render the door in itself a sufficient passport. 1854 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 102 The waters of the Channel are soon out, and soon off. *Mod.* At Oxford the floods are now nearly out, and punts pass without centre-boards, being seen as Punt Shadow.

e. Sent forth by authority, issued.

1640 *and Pt. Extracts fr. Parliament* v. 58, 1000 Writs are out for 100, to apprehend me. 1752 *Rec. Mansfield Mass.* 23 What the Warrants are out. 1802 *Mass. Mercury* 1 Mar. 3/2 Magazine *Mist. Eng.* xv. 188 Warrants had been out against him; and he had been taken into custody.

f. Not in the hands or occupation of the owner; let or leased; in other hands or occupation.

1590 Shakes. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 19 Tho. Considers she my Possessions? ...Pro. They are out by Lease. a 1774 Lucas (T.), The land that is out at each end. a 1795 Anecdotes (T.), Those lands were out upon leases of four years. *Mod.* Obliged to sell in the money that he had lying out.

g. Not included or inserted, omitted; as *to leave out*.

a 1450 Inst. Lucie v.? 14-21. 1663 Merton *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 226, He makes the staffe of Imardon where it is left out, and only Wrest (Qu?) in the Margin. 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* i. § 2. 6 We agree to leave out the word "Cakes" altogether.

h. Not in the company; apart; separately.

1851 Richards *Wise, Kind w. Kinds.* Wks. 1890 II. 122 No 19 my Faith or, when you are together I shun you.

10. Away or at a distance from some recognized place; away from one's own country, abroad, in a colony or distant land; in spec. 1500 after in the outer sense (supposed to encircle the earth).

c 1300 *St. Barbe's Mist.* v. 68 (1890) 30 Dreadon he refused, by wamon at on gamelgh hatte Dreadon. c 1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 220 Other lordes ordeyne it as to other londe. a 1500 *Carter M.* 10/89, I was fer forben at a gesching For (so is perfer land. c 1500–20 *Alexander* 23 Quat is pe wyth of Egipt sothelike? tuagelle pe wyppes wam of pe west as I pe weste fynd. c 1500 *Destr. Troy* 1709 With his ranke nouns, pat him nete nere, bope fernd—wes nane, as nowper bolche, In a cowrse by cowrse pat of pe ouere holche. 1882 Ogilby *Hannibal* I. 42 They have taken him, and they will crage him out on Gargonia yonder. *Mod.* Some members of my family are out at the Cape of Good Hope. He has settled out in New Zealand.

b. At sea, away from the land or shore, or from the bank of a lake or river.

c 1400–50 *Alexander* 23 Pat was a wonder wem, pare is he wate nowpere, bot all be wond. 1633 D. Pell *Impr. of Sea* 330 Ships whilst out are liable to a thousand ordinary contingencies. 1723 De Foe *Crusoe* i. 8, The tide was out. *Ibid.* ii. 1 Contrary winds ...kept them out. 1841 Marryat *Jupiter in Water* i. 134 But we are far enough out ; opposite Mr. Smithsons. 1855 *Tennyson's Misc.* XXVIII. 313 The wind turned presently against the fleet they crept. 1888 *Harper. Encyc. s. Jule* 2/2 A large number of fishermen were out at sea on the day of election.

17. Projecting, protruding; *spec.* through a rent in the clothing, *to cut at elbows, heels*, or *knees*; see Elbow *sb.* 4 c, Heel *sb.*1 12.

1555 [see Heel, *sb.*1 12]. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 30 Out at the heales with all other rowers. 1593 Shakes. *3 Hen. VI*, iv. i. 164 His eye-balles further out, than when he lived, blazing full gastly, like a new-dipped man. 1611 — *Tail. C.* i. 1. 19 Yet if you be not Sir, I can mend you. 1803 [see Elbow *sb.* 4 c]. 1894 C. Hughes in *T. Hughes's Pascoe* vii. (1895) 188 Holes coming out at Heels and Knees. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 41 A seedy, out-at-the-elbow.

b. Extended from its attachment, radiated, displayed, as a flag or the like.

1520 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3840/1 Admiral flying out a ... Vessel with Broad Cullours out. 1789 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1815), Out, ... the situation of the sails when ... not, or ordered ...as opposed to in; which is Sobed.

18. Without; on the outside; externally. (Opposed to IN adv. 5 b.) † *Out and in* = outside and inside, thoroughly, altogether.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6283 Pe ar pe conscience ine...If we here hefd, loth vt and in. ? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. 223 But were your self both out and in. 1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* v. v. 80 Search Windsor Castle (Elves) within, and out. 1604 Marston *3 Jests to Slander Dido.* (1856) V. 79 This Island is hold, too, holie or out. c 1680 H. Stubbe *Rosicrucian's Catech.* 22 Sinners in ...hous out in.

*** in progress and transferred uses.*

19. Removed from its own place or position; displaced, dislocated, extracted. *Out of joint*: see Joint.

a 1225 [see Outer]. 1552 *Pol. Songs* I. 283 The bailiwe he ys out. c 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 10 Crosing in bissening to hir pingis hayndis pai bas outa & in bitrapin bouens pai bas to brekan. ? a 1438 *Torr. Portugal* 1433 Thow the fyndes ey were owen. 1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 289 Katelyne for ale pynkes with the Kynges cuppe. 1604 Dekker *Match me* iii. 79 The times has been, That when the Beanes were out, the man would dye, And there an end. 1620 — *Witch.* V. v. iii. 77, I shave off my shoulder blade in war. 1722 Steele *Tatler* No. 191 ¶ 2 The Month when ... Tea Table out before. a 1728 Mrs. Haywood *Jane Premont* (1750) 181 When going to tell the stairs is out.

b. Not in office; rejected or removed from a post.

1609 Shakes. *Lear* v. iii. 19 Talke of Court newes ... who's in, who's out. 1708 Vanbr. *Love Funer* i. 200 What lords are those nothing with a grace? One is just out, and one as lowly in. 1833 *Court Mag.* VI. 253/1 The gentlemen out (some the gentlemen in). And vehemently swear their permanence is etc. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* xvi, His party seemed in a fix. 1885 *Manch. Examiner* 20 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Gladstone was not, and he hoped for higher reasons on the occasion to remain out.

c. No longer in the game, or in the active or leading position denoted by *in* (in adv. 5 c); in

Cricket, dismissed from the wickets; also said of the side who are not having their 'innings'.

1734 J. Love *Cricket* 27 Five on the side of the Counties are out for three Notches. 1739 *Gentl. Mag.* *Cricket* 32 If a Ball is stopp'd up, and he strikes it again wilfully, before it came to the Wicket, he is out. 1860 Sir E. Lytton *Sports & Past.* ii. 12, § 10 (*Cruft-Ball*) If the scores demanded ascend to exactly the length of the cudgel from the trap to the ball, he loses the whole, and is out. *Ibid.* § 20 (*Trap-ball*) His business is to beat the ball over the ring. If he fails to so doing, he is out, and another player takes his place. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat's *Crick. Mag.*' (1850) 33 The Striker is Out if either of the bails be bowled off, or if a stump be bowled out of the ground. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. viii, The Lords' men were out by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs. 1864 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/3 The others stopped the fight at the close of the first round ... Smith being heavily punished and all but out.

d. No longer in prison.

1883 H. Conover *Family Affair* xxvii, I suppose he's out now on ticket-of-leave. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* v, xxxii, He had presumably received his release of leave, and he was out.

10. + **a.** At fault, at a loss from failure of memory or self-possession; nonplussed, puzzled, *Obs.*

1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 152. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 56 You're good Orators when they are out, they will spit. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 21, I have forgot my part, And I am out. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Mad.* i. ii. 71 (1631) 30 Apollonius Rhodius ... banished himself ... because he was out in reckoning his Poems. 1682 Penn *Disc.* 2 *Indy.* (1812) 100 He was so much out that he was hissed off the stage. 1821 Dekker *Shoemak. Feast* xx. 14, I never was out in a real Frolic.

b. Astray from what is right or correct; in the wrong, in error, mistaken.

a 1641 Bp. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 308 Concerning Christ, that learned man is out. 1683 *Wood. Life* (O. H. S.) III. 25 Sir Thomas Grosse ... spake an English speech, but miserably out in his delivery of it. 1702 Addison *Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 2 He ... has been very seldom out in Point his Guesses. 1708 Mrs. Bracken *Bonduca* (1710) II. xxxvii. 112 There, Lovel, you are out. 1804 Mackin *Crit. Rhet.* ii. 116. P. 2, I was a little out in my calculations. 1887 Rowan Hamilton *Life* (1888) 41 If the captain is not out in his reckoning.

c. Short: *see out of practice, time, tune*, etc.: see the sbs.

1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 139 Wide o'th' bow hand, i'faith your hand is out. 1631 *Westminster Dreadnought* 6 Yet I am sure they lack. 'Tis a 30. says Nick. The Father playes it false. 1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* iii, Jimmy ... tuned one string ..., which was a little out.

d. At variance, no longer friendly. (Cf. 5 b.)

1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Alienare*, *Pro adiunxit*, abroken out with us. 1598 Shakes. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 34 Lorenzo and I are out. 1864 Powys *Diary* 13 Aug., Mr. Edward Heneage is ... now quite out with his father again. 1878 W. Adam *Lamb. & Haines* i. 11 He is not with his former friend and he with his former adversary. 1879 Wm. Cameron *Poems Ballads, Satires & Tales* (ed.), Things at home are crossways, and Barney and I are out.

11. Out of pocket; in default; minus (a sum).

1632 Massachusetts *City Madam* ii. 1, I am out now Six-hundred in the inch. 1636 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 93 But the thing he stuck at most was the necessity he was out. 1677 G. E. tans *Many Years' Mem.* xi. 127 She was out the £4 100. lent to her execrix. 1689 Boston (Mass.) *Rec.* 1 Feb. 2/2 Alleges ... he is [sums out, owing to the dishonesty of ... an employe.

12. + **a.** No longer burning or alight; extinguished.

a 1325 late Ovide]. a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Owt, or quenchyd, as candylle, or lyght, *extinctus*. 1500–20 *Dunbar & Poems* xxxvi. 46 Quhen lycht was out and myrth was lost. 1658 tus T. Browne *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., When the Funeral Fire was out and the last Valediction over. 1816 Dunbar *Vis. Guy* ii. 16, The fire was out, but his love never died among the ashes.

b. No longer in vogue or in fashion; not in season, as games, fish, or fruit.

1660 Penn *Diary* 3 Oct., To change my long black cloaks for a short one (long cloaks being now quite out). 1745 *Version Rep.* to Sir C. Sharp *Comm. Mirash.* (1840) 61 Hustings comes in on the 15th of January, and at September comes Sessions to be out again. 1772 Goldsm. *Hodge to Corp.* in Bowdler, Child, pranks are quite out at present. 1858 *St. Patrick's Gaz.* 19 Jan. 1/2 White gloves, we are pleased to learn, are 'out'.

13. No longer current or lasting; expired, elapsed; finished, exhausted; at an end.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4625 (Cott.) Quen be seuen zeres was out. 1611 *Bible*, *Jer.* viii. 20 The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saued. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 67 Now gathered while the barley harvest and the wheat harvest was out. — Ter. xxvii. 74 When seven years are out, every man shall let go his bought servants as Hebrew. 1600 Shakespeare *Lab. Measure, Much ado*, iii. 63 Not that Time can yet quite weare out. 1630 Shakes. *Temp.* iv. i. 1 When the Bird is out we will double watch. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (Cassell) 229 Last was almost out. 1743 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 31, 23 notches to finish, to win, when the time was out. 1806–7 J. Bernard *Retrospect Revol.* (1816) I. 16, Before I could by your servant ... that the coals are almost out. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 189/2 The thirty miles were out at last. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* v, Before the week was out, he had been duly installed.

14. Come from a concealed or veiled state; come into sight, become visible; manifest, apparent.

1612 *True Noble Knavery* sig. A, I am very sadde; and all the stars are out too. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5251/2 The old square Light-House will be blacked over when the Light is seal in the new Light-House. 1847 *Alfred's Spec. Mod.* II. 239 The full amount of enquiries is not steadily within twenty-four hours of the appearance of the first spots. 1859 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Journ.* X. 122 Whilst the secondary phenomena were fully out, he had had a severe illness.

b. Unfolded from the bud, as a leaf or blossom); hence (of the plant), in leaf, in flower.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 71 Leaues swelling above, till peason be out. a 1626 Bacon (J.), Leaves are out and perfect in a month. 1813 Macculloch in *Life & Lett. Cobbett* I. ii. 40 The trees are all out. 1856 'Lee Maclaren' *Kirk Carnegie, Pittenweem* 85 In the spring, when the primroses are out. 1879 Miss Thackeray *Old Kensington* I. 1, The lilacs were out.

15. Disclosed, made known, no longer a secret.

1713 Short *On Nimrod, Walpole and Aristotle* ... before the conjectures, that the secret is out. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Hum.* v, Was Edwin Ed.) (1776) Yes, yes, all's out; I now see the whole affair. 1869 W. P. Mackay *Index* & *Digest* iv, The whole truth is out about me.

16. Made public; in circulation (as a report or statement); issued from the press, published (as a book, etc.).

1609 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* iv. ii, We groupe are bound to believe it, as't be once out, and a-foot. 1690 Lo. Hunsdon in *Life* (1830) I. x. 225 Wordsworth's new poem will be out next week. 1803 Farmer *Rep. Wood.* 220 On March 7, 1708, he writes to say that the New Testament is out.

b. Of a girl or young woman: **a.** Introduced into society; **b.** At work or in domestic service.

1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* v, Pray, is she out, or is she not? I am puzzled. She dined in the Parsonage, with the rest of you, which seemed like being out: and yet she says no ball, that I can hardly suppose she is. 1833 *Saturday* I. 208, I can tell her, that if my cousins were out, her absence would be her slender. 1850 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 116 No servant but a little girl who had never been out before'. 1888 Mrs. Oliphant *Days. Lond. Soc.* (1889) 222 They are not out, you know, till after the Easter ball.

c. Before the world; as resident. Cf. Out-.

1892 G. Lawrence *Cup I.* vi. 97 Constance Brandon and Flora Ballayne—quite the two best things out. 1894 — *Sword & G.* xvii. 233 Fanny was the worst cousin out. 1901 Malmesbury *Lond. Lett.* III. 106, I think I'm the cleverest daughter out.

III. 17. Besides the prec. senses, *out* is used idiomatically with many verbs; e. g. to Beat *out*, Clear *out*, Clear *out*, Crowd *out*, Dole *out*, Draw *out*, Eke *out*, Face *out*, Fill *out*, Open *out*, Plan *out*, Point *out*, See *out*, Shut *out*, Sift *out*, Sleuth *out*, Speak *out*, Stick *out*, Thrash *out*, White *out*, etc., which see under the verbs themselves.

IV. *Adverbial Phrases.*

18. Out and about. Going out and going about, as after an illness, etc.

1880 Mrs. Wilfrid *Duty* (Richards) I. 17 If Mr. Motherby was out and about again. 1884 E. Bickersteth *Daughter Manoa* II. xxvi. 236 Kites was already out and about.

attrib. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 2/1 The driver is in his out-and-about suit; a town cycle of Government manufacture.

19. Out and away. *Pr. Par.*; beyond all others.

1830 *Tait's Mag.* I. 43/2 Baggini is a handsome, a gentlemanly, out-and-away the most shewing, profitable, senses [sic.]. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* iv. 27/2, 'Who's the best chart?' ... 'Mr. Trelawney, out and away'.

20. Out and home. **a.** To a place at a distance, and home again. Also *attrib.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 86 They employing yearly Forty Sail of great Ships to and from all Parts where their trade, out and home. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 3/2 This is a world's record for a forty miles over an out-and-home course.

b. *attrib.* Played alternately on their own ground and that of their opponents.

1899 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/4 It may be necessary ... to reduce the minimum of eight out-and-home matches at present insisted on by the M.C.C. Committee.

21. Out and in. [Cf. In and Out.] **a.** Out of a place and in again; in and out. **b.** Outside and inside, without and within.

a 1300 *Et Fulso Hell* 180 in *O. E. Misc.* 122 And creopeb yt and is ofbyys. a 1375 *Cursor M.* 3625 (Fairf.) He ... gaue to ysk his oune & in for Iesus lof wan na water wyn. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Cron.* x. 28 They bare the vessell out and in. 1792 Byron *Dawson Grange* 6, I Dawson sigh'd hush out and in. 1840 Tr. Martin *My Namesake in France's Mag.* Dec., 'Fell, sir, out and in', said the cad.

See also Out and Out.

Out, *v.* [The adv. Out, used abst. as a name for itself, or elliptically with some vb. understood.]

1. Proverbial phr. + *To drink the three outs*: see quots. *Obs. Gentleman of the three outs*: see Gentleman 5 c.

1622 S. Ward *Woe to Drunkards* (1628) 21 Stay and drinke the three Outs first that is, Wit out of the head, Money out of the purse, Ale out of the pot. 1624 T. Scott *God a Wday* (1635) 18 To drink the three Outs, to drink by the dozen, by the yard, and by the bushell. 1698 Tarte *Comm. Gal.* v. 21 A company of odious drunkards having drunk all the three outs.

2. Short for *outside* (in opposition to *inside*). In quot. 1890, Something external.

1597 Penn *Advice* iv. 17 The gowne. The out. If Indian figures stain, The inside must be rich and plain. 1809 Byron *Years*, clxxxvii, Jones. Hang out the inside, back'd the out. 1890 J. H. Stocqueler *Clifford Lect.* xviii. 321 It [opium] has three constituents, a nucleus within Out.

3. *From out to out*: from one extremity to the other; in total external length or breadth.

1890 Cagle *Scott's Seaman's Comm.* ii. 470. 103 The Dimension ... may from *Out* to *Out* be 1650 to 1680 Inches. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4320/2 A Chapel ... 72 Foot wide from Out to Out. 1830–47 J. S. Moncrieff *Field Fortif.* (1852) 183 The width of the shaft in the clear must be equal to that of the gallery from out to out.

3. a. *pl.* The party which is out of office; the opposition; usually opposed to *ins*: see In *sb.* 11 a.

1784–1885 late In *sb.* 11 a]. 1800 *Rolla Rec.* XV. 301 Ins and outs are equally determined to defend corruption. 1885 *Graphic* 28 Feb. 208/2 The vigilance of the 'Outs' affords the most effective of all guarantees for the good behaviour of the 'Ins'.

b. An outside passenger on a coach.

1844 J. T. Haverley *Pickwick* & W. I, Room for two outs and an in.

c. *pl.* In games: The side who are not playing; in *Cricket*, who are not having their innings (1730 to 'In *sb.* 11 b); also, the players, on either side, who are not taking part in the scrimmage at Rugby football, etc.

1893 *Wisden. Cricl.* 7 Nov. 3/2 The names of the guns [Football] was the brilliant passing of the 'Varsity outs.

4. An outward movement; a going out. + *give.*

1555 Richards *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 370 The tide had made a very extraordinary out (or return) almost immediately after high water.

b. An excursion, outing. *dial.*

1761 *Gentl. Mag.* 73 A young bachelor would be for from being disinterested by an out of that kind. 1808 Cowper (title) *Ibid.* 28 Nov., To be had a like out. 1832 Dickens *Sketches* iii. 96, The London lawyers don't often get an out, and when we do, we like to make the most of it. 1898 *Daily News* 19 May 6/3 To watch the ranks ... thoroughly happy for the time being at his little out.

c. *Outs and ins*, more commonly *ins and outs*: see In *sb.* 9.

1573 Fenner *Poems* (1878) 199 He's wind vane'd in a the lowry, Runs backh their outs and ins. 1844 Cobden *Interruption* (1903) 80, ... cannot pretend to understand a the outs and ins of the Kirk question. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Sept. 158/1 A rather handsome, brougham building; full, in familiar phrase, of 'outs and ins'. 1869 J. S. Mill in *Mem. Since* 5 July, He had not considered the outs and ins of the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

5. *Printing.* An omission, or something omitted.

1784 B. Franklin in *Ann. Reg.* (1785) Chron. 189 Their forms too are continually pestered by the sorts, and shoulder, that are not easy to be separated. 1824 Westcott *Typ. Manip.* 210 Outs are out, to omit something in setting up copy.

6. *pl.* Accounts paid out; rates and taxes. *Local.*

1885 Sir T. Acland in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 1/1 The outcome generally goes the 'outs'; that is, the Tithe, land tax, and rates. 1887 Bassingthwaite *Carnforth Ri.* III. 134 Words in the green about twelve hundred a year—that is, when all outs were paid, about eight hundred. *Mod.* (Devonsh.) Rent 12. a week, the landlord paying all outs.

Out (out), *a.* [Out *adv.* used attrib. by ellipsis of a pple. (as *lying* or the like), or by taking the predicative use of the adv. (as in 'which side is out?') as adj., and using it *attrib.* (the out *side*), or by resolution of compounds with *out-* (e.g. out-worker, out-worker).] Not distinctly separable from Out- in comb. 1–6, q. v.]

1. That is or lies on the outside or external surface of anything; external, exterior. Now usually expressed by *outer, outside, external*, or written in combination, as *out-edge*, Outside.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 210 He lokeb bi ore halue His eare Lokeb at halue. a 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 68 Yf here be mad mete ... by tyme meryn and stalwerthe, or for ons eate here hat mayntene and susteynen. a 1450 *St. Cuthbert Durham* 72/6 An hed had bene ouer wonne. 1590 Parsons *Pamph. Ired.* (1846) 9 Let the out side [of your ditch] be plain upright. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 192 On the out Edge of the Guide. 1887 Miss Wetherby *Justin Gower of Fairmere* vii. 98 If two or three are ... in the four 'out' cards, you are bought to a standstill.

2. Outlying, situated on the outer border, or at a distance outside some place in question.

1340 *Ayenb.* 209 Suche bie ... Also wib hir children ... Aboute bi vs in Irelonde, in be obre corte zeruisinde. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 298 Thenne the Kynge[dome] ... come vnto the out parties of the cyte of London, as Radcliffe, Sepyt, Katherynes, and other places, and toklyed & spoyled the Flemynges, & all the bardwemen. 1585 Ferrers *Guevara*, 9 The kynges supposeth hath remayned in all quiet greuaunce with their enimi. 1598 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* Wks. (Arber) 888/2, I greatly dislike the Lord Deputyes sending at Dublin, being the outest corner in the realme, and least meeting for ease of his generall affayres. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* III. 438, I lately went you about Watching and Warding in your out towers. 1728 Ancient *Parergon* xiii Judicial Offices in the out Parts of his Diocess.

b. *Out isle* (*out Island*), an isle or island lying away from the mainland. (Often hyphened.)

Applied esp. to the Shetlands, Orkneys, Hebrides, and other smaller isles on a distance from the mainland of Britain: formerly sometimes to the British Isles as a whole, in reference to their situation with regard to the Continent.

a 1340 *Hyndlukun's Prophl.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 30 To visit in barres a bark in Kantyreyan, That sail weld the out yllis [*Ab.* MS. To visit Morris forth, to Orgarth and Orkney, and alle the outa Ilis. 1400–50 Mandev. (Arthur) xv. 206, Pou the ryzt was made in Englond walls and scotland, Irland, Colmewalle, & in alle the oute Iles. a 1568 Ascham *Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 46 The one plie lyeth betwixt Greece and Asia minor. a 1578 Lancaster *Parochial Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 400 Alswell the out Yllis as home land. 1586 Hooker *Gerald. Inel.* in *Holinshed* II. 10/2 The earle of Lennox stood in hope, that the lord of the out Iles would aid him. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 162 Cephalonia ... is an out Iland in the dominions of Genoa. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.*, *Irel.* 34 Proposing to speake of the out-Iles, Orcades, Hebudes, or Hebrides, and of Scotland in their due place. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 1/1 To the more adventurous there be the out-islands ... Isola neglected.

3. In cricket, football, etc.: Played *out*, or away from the home ground; played in the outer parts of the field. (Often hyphened.)

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket. Ann.* 63 The result mainly of creditable out cricket. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 3/2 Surrey and Lancashire ... how only one run match apiece.

†4. Prominent, projecting, protruding. *Obs.*
1640 Cotton *Magnificence.* 106 An out breast. *Ibid.*, High or out shoulders.
5. Beyond the usual or normal (size).
1883 *Morning Star* (Washington) 30 Dec. 3/6 A mulling of 40 cut size is one with the same feet as medium, but wider in the...middle [of the leg]. 1894 *Engin. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 32 She was 'rather an out size' as they say in the Dockyard.
†6. To be paid out. *Obs.*
1477 More, Pastor to *St. Lees* III. 198 He saith that he then that the one changes be sorry, and the reparacion of the one is as Worsyrton, we se lyke to have but 1056 one many heird the lasty. 1580 *Brasmere Coll. Records* M. 10 (Wycombe) To pay all manor of our charges and costes.

Out, v. [OE. *ūtien* = OFris. *ūtia*, OHG. *ūzôn*, *ūzôn*, MHG. *ūzen* to put out, f. *ūt*, OUT *adv.* Pres. formed anew in ME., and in later senses closely related to senses 13, 14 of the *adv.*]

1. *trans.* To put out, turn out, drive out, expel, eject, reject, get rid of, discharge, dismiss, oust (*from* a place, office, possession, etc.); to do out or deprive (*of* a possession). Usually with personal obj. Also with double obj. (by omission of *from* or *of*); cf. *dismiss, expel.* Frequent in 17th and 18th c.; now Obs. exc. dial. Cf. also OUTER.
1206 *Lawes of Ethelred* v. c. 22 Ring man...risle pan se cyning, ponne bicnopte scheres. 1440 [see Outing 1b]. a 1535 *Prymer appyre the Postulatum* (MS. Adv. Lib.) [Jam. Suppl.] He saw of thaim [the heart, the liver, and the brain], pan his clung yat pan, quhan he tuay out his superfluitie and clung him. 1598 R.—son *Comedy Lost* (1874-90) The Lord by Knights-service...might have ousted a Fitzwen. 1600 Fitzherbert *1st Pt. Perwit* 61 By this plea the Court shall lose ousel of jurisdiction. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 363 Where law is once ousted of his Seat, he is past Bail Latitat. 1683 H. More *Paraphr. Prophet.* xxxiii. 358 Desiring there of all Political Power in Church or State. 1720 Maseres *Collect.* (U. B. S.) III. 210 The Bps. of Winchester designing to out him. 1776 Adam Smith *W. &c.* III. 1. ii. (1869) I. 294 They could not be legally outed of their lease. 1845 Gallenga *Country and Court* [of Austria] 1. 1. 1 Outing her ministers from their hereditary seats.
b. To put out; extinguish; blot out; abolish, *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
1592 *Oral Cryptic Mss* (W. de W. 1906) v. iv. 40 Also the under quenched & outeth the thynd. 1589 Shakespeare *Merry* I. (Arb.) 41 Thus night with brightness is outed. 1622 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 59 Witness that Taper, whose prophetick wast Was outed and restored with one puff. 1693 tr. Pitton *L'Jour Monde, &c.* (1875) I. 169 That the same Weeping has scarcely outed made mirth and revels.
6. *slang.* (orig. pugilistic.) To 'knock out' or disable (an opponent). Hence, To render insensible, or kill, by a blow.
1856 *Daily News* 25 June 5/6 The slang of the prize ring, where 'outing' a man signifies to render him insensible. 1858 *Chas. Dickens Pickwick* 88 (Farmer) Gently, my lad, gently...you don't want to knock 'im out pat; give us a little glove if you quality allow you vere him. 1859 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/3 'Come on lads, shall we out him?' Immediately after Nash rushed at the constable and struck him a heavy blow on the back of the head.
†7. To set out, expose (for sale, disposal, etc.); to put out, issue. *Obs.*
a 1586 Cheke *St. John's Prof.* 310 With dagger sore [*Gr.* κόπτω, cædo, occido] we al sore chaffare Christ preis at Market seldom dooz were. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) II. 201 A calling...to out Christ, and his wares, to commend to many ignorants. a 1670 Hacket *Scrin. Cor. I.* (1675) II. 201 The Farquher cloth to vyttle itself against the lowest people of the town at one lenghe price.
8. To show forth, disclose, whittle; to speak out, utter, vent. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
1574 — *Euphrates* 408 in *Englische Studien* I. 398 God will not conclude. 15.. *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 370/58 Pe comaund is owut spoken. a 1586 Chaucer *Cant. Tales, Prol.* 4 T. 280 Who that lusteth soules [*v. r.* soupes] his fille, Let hym come forth and lerne multiplie. a 1600 Hoccleve *The Reg. Prince.* 1901 Owt thyn ore of hem cursed crabbid. a 1620 — *Jonathas & Philicute* 43 Yit he of wommen some wordes wikke. 1802 Hunter *Diary, Ideal. Land* (1951) 161 [E. D. D.] For outing of your mallice. 1858 Hom. *Table* (1868) 383 [E. D. D.] The fine flavour ... soon outed the savour.
9. *intr.* [From the elliptical use in Out adv. 13, from which this differs in taking inflexions.]
a. To go out, esp. on a pleasure excursion. Also *to out it, outing.* (Cf. Outer *vbl. sb.*)
1848 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 65 The sun is shining. And tonight's nothing Pretended to Keep 'outing'. 1868 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 192 We met dozens of pleasure-boats outing in for the afternoon. 1894 Dickie *Mem. S. Holmes* 53 Will dear be ripe and be outin.
b. *To out with* : To come out with; to fetch or bring out; to utter, *colloq.*
1800 E. B. Mac Enterprise *Irish Bulls* x. 156 Louis with my bread-sauce. 1840 Chas. *Vill. Minors* I. 34 *Real Hodge* ...Out with his purse the pleasing song to buy. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 693 He was certainly with another recollection. 1870 Stevenson *Treas. Island* Pr. 18 If he is to answer out of the house than he sure with his lie.

Out, *prep.* [Prepositional use of the adv. instead of the usual Out of, q. v. Cf. Ger. *aus*, Du. *uit* prep. See also Outer.]
1. From within, away from: = Out of 1. *Obs.* or arch. exc. in *from out*: see From 14 b.
a 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2111 Quanes he weren pr mare werd, Songe hauld hem after mete. a 1386 Chaucer *L. G. W. Prol.* 237 When that the sonne out the south gan weste. 1525 Ritson *Pr. Bor.* Minstrels (1.) It is not commonly seene owte thre sarvents gone. 1897 Thomas *Cur. v. S.* 27 What you have paied out your gains the very Defender of them. 1720 Steele *Tatler* No. 228 ¶ 4 Not endeavour at any Progress out that Tenet. 1879 Harper *Pathways* III. 169 Sigmund Breidy's son...sprang out the stern of their ship. 1889 Mary E. Wilkins *Far above Nobody* (1892) 128 Going out the door, he stopped and listened a minute.
2. Outside, without, beyond the limits of, beyond (*lit.* and *fig.*): = Out of 8, 9. *Obs.* or *dial.*
a 1300 *Will. Palerne* 1840 Manlyng out monne to melle he wenten. 1340-3 *Ayenb.* 34 & 35 *Hym. Vii.* 18 Any other persone...inhabiting out the limits of the said cyte. 1897 Sharp *Thomas* 170 v. 56 Both within and out thee Wall. a 1898 Cleveland *Content* 83 Shall I then...Live in, and out the World? 1883 Howells *Women's Reason* (Tauchn. ed.) I. 290 In Modesty...could not be known out the family.
†3. Without, not with (L. *sine*). *Obs.*, rare.
c 1450 *Freemasonry* 308 May schrouden hys felawe owte mone. 1598 Chapman *Homer, Iliad* xxviii(b), ...to the e thing alone out witnesse.
†4. Throughout, to the end of. *Obs.* rare.
1850 Lucas *Educ.* 8 122 Having whipped his Top hardly quite out all the time that is set him.

Out, *int.* [f. Out *adv.* (see sense 15).]
1. As an imperative exclamation, with ellipsis of verb: see Out *adv.* 15.
2. An exclamation expressing lamentation, abhorrence, or indignant reproach; often conjoined with *alas!* or *Avaunt!* *arch.* or *dial.*
c 1566 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 699 Ye olde kinde Allison and Nicholas! *Ibid.* (other) out and harrow in the mone. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 Owte, owt, *ei, ei!*, interjectio. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 422 Ho, owp, owp! alas, thys unhappe chawse! 1586 Pasquil *Pas. Pilate* D. Is Alas and out alas I cryes, that I shall see no more. 1593 K. H. *Apples* 2 F. to Hard. *Dodsley* IV. 238 But no, I am wounded. 1597 Shaks. *Tam. Cont.* v. vii. 14 Out, out, (Lucrece) that wilie Tarquin. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. 50 Venus crynth his boy sun, Out alas! she is undone. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. 1 I see the sun...But ah! could never sun to gent yet, but, out and alack! some enough and cover none to drag pr to prison.
b. *Out upon* (*on*), expressing abhorrence or reproach. (Cf. *fie upon.*) *arch.* or *dial.*
1413 *Pilgr. Lovede* (Caxton 1483) v. vii. 6 Lete us crepe a rowe, and owre upon them all. c 1440 *Gest Prymne.* 28 "Out upon the, thefe!" sche seyde. 1580 Hoge tr. *Molinæus's Comm.* 1915 They cryde, Out upon Sym Mayd-les, to the fyre with hym. 1616 Heywood *Iron. Trend.-Iowell* v. (1880) 3 Out upon me wretched woule! full fools of vanity and of ignorance. 1790 Richardson *Pamela* III. 268 No: the Common, and every One upon you's of the attentive Ladies. 1838 Lever *Bodkin* 14 'Out upon the fool!' exclaimed the housekeeper.
1876 Gee. Elliot *Coll. Broad-st. P.* 614 Out on them all!

Out, obs. form of Ought, Aught.

Out- is used, in most with substantives, with verbs and their derivatives, and with other adverbs.

In OE. *ūt adv.* was closely prefixed to or ordinary the in the sense 'that is without', 'not lying', 'external', as in *ūtland* n. country that is out, a district or foreign land, *ūthere* an army belonging to, or coming from without, a foreign army; (c) to verbal the, and nouns: verbs and nouns-nouns derived from verbal roots, as *ūtfaran, ūtfara, ūtfærelā, ūtgang*, going out, exit, departure, *ūtlēof expedition, ūtsittere* one who drives out, *ūtsīd* carriage out, expectation, *ūtsyne* running out, occupation, enquiry; (d) to adjectives forming adjs., subjectively related to the adj. (e.g. *ūtgenge, ūtstandan, ūtwlite*, foreign, as derived from the *vbls. ūtgān, ūtstandan*, running, gangrene. In these 'nominal compounds' the sense was always on the prefix.

With verbs, of the other adverbs formed separable collocations or semi-compounds, in which the position of the adv. was shifted according to the construction of the sentence, as in the separable compound verbs of modern German (although in OE. the order was not yet so rigid). Thus, as followed the vb. in the imperative, as *gā ūt!* and *ūt fram hūse*, and in the past, and pa. indicative in the principal sentence, as *he cwæð ūt, he wolde ūt, he fōgeta hē ūt.* But in the dependent sentence, and in all other moods or parts of the vb., including the infinitive and participles, and all nominal derivatives, the adv. stood immediately in front of the vb.; thus *hī hē ūt cwæð* when he comes out, *gif he ūt cyme* if he come out, *nā mōlde me ūt gān* now will we go out, *ūt gangendum fram scipe* on the ninth going out. In OE. the adv. was regularly written separate; but in translations from Latin, compound verbs in *ex-* were sometimes rendered by compound vbs. in *ūt-* in which the adv. was only joined, but even combined before the vb. in the principal sentence: e.g. Ps. cxlii. 3, 'in omnem tentum vulvis meum sunum', *Vesp. Ps.* 'in ūt wurðen wundrunge mīne lenge'. The regular position of *ūt* before the vb. in the inf., gerund, and pples., naturally tended to make the collocation pass into a combination, so that these were used as adjs. or subs.: and this is the cause why *sudgenge, sudgenes, sudgenne* belong to mending to *gō ond, sudgenlic* mending, *sudsittend* (at to *sittan ond*, *sudgenning, sudgenneth to grow out, sudlēod, sudlēofor* to *lēoð ond*. It is only in later Eng. that such collocations as *a going out dress*, a *charging out of cupboards*, the *bringing out of a new play*, a *well thought-out article*, have become possible.

As to the results themselves, in ME., usage became more lax. On the one hand, the adv. began to be placed after or away from the vb. in the subordinate sentence, the inflexion, etc.) on the other hand the older usage of the inf. to *ut gon*, and the like, was often extended to the following, so that we find *to out pede, the kind out breed*. This was partly due to a general levelling and loss of old grammatical distinctions, as that between *to drawe out* and *thow drawe to out*, it became allowable also to say *he out drawe* and *out drawe*, &c. in both of which the adv. stands before the vb. These variations in word order were especially employed by metrical writers as facilitating the exigencies of rhythm and rime, and it is chiefly in metrical compositions that they are found. But they are scarce in translations from Latin, as e.g. in the works of Wyclif, in which *v.* vbs in -ir- are constantly rendered by Eng. verbs preceded by out-. In MS. the elements were still commonly separated in writing; but modern editors have usually hyphened these collocations as compounds.

As a result of these various causes, there are numerous post-compound vbs. in *out-* in occasional use, chiefly poetical, in precisely the same sense as the ordinary prose form in which the simple verb is followed by the adv., e.g. *out-pour = pour out.* Not unfrequently, moreover, where *out* stands before a vb. as a mere particle or poetical licentiate, as in 'A frightful chasm: from the wall out broke', 'Out went the torrent all in vain', the two words, though purely inversions of *broke out, went out*, are hyphened as if compounds. The tendency so to treat them is probably strengthened by the existence of *outbreak (sb.), outbreaker, outbreaking, outbreak, outcast, outcasting*, and the like. But in these latter the position of the *adv.* is original, and the stress is on *out*, while in *out-break, out-went*, the stress is on the vb.

On these accounts it is difficult to deal satisfactorily with the hyphened post-compounds in *out-*. Such as mere inversions, or occur as senses of *out-* verbs having other senses, are given among the Main words (where it is often indicated that they are not true compounds, or are only poetical); others are given in this article, but no attempt has been made to enumerate these. The more in type of *ūtdrīfan, -gān* and ppl. adjs. in *-drīfe, -gān*, etc., and agent-nouns in *-er*, which are permanent possibilities from any verb that can be followed by *out*, as in *outgoing, out-goer, outpour*, from *go out*.

True compound vbs. in *out-* are those in which it impacts the sense of outdoing, surpassing, exceeding, or leaving in some action, as in *outlive, outlast, outnumber, outlive*, and the various formations of those contained in C. II. These are of late origin: a very few (e.g. *outlive, outlengthe = outlast, outpay = repay*) in the 14th c.; they increase gradually during the 16th c. (*outrun* in Tyndale, *out-cry, out-cast, outgo, outrule, outrow, outrun*, in Palsgr.), and become numerous only c 1800, being freely and boldly employed by Shakspere, who in one earliest authority for many of them, including the curious group typified by 'to outbrave a from me', 'to out-Herod Herod'. It is not very clear how this use arose, or to what sense of *out* it is to be referred. But the earlier of these *out*-compounds were in nearly every instance preceded by a form with *over-*. Thus *outlive* (1340) was preceded in same sense by *overlive* (in OE.) = *F. survivre*; *outpass* in the Weser of Thames engravings his boundary (1249) was preceded by *overpass* = *F. surpasser*. It would seem therefore that *out-* has here the sense of 'beyond'. It is possible however that *to outlive* (here second) in some association with Out *adv.* 13, as if 'to live to see another *out* or to an end'. One who outlives another, lets *beyond* his rival until he drives him *out* of the course. Cf. also the relation of the two notions in 'the ship outside the moon', and 'the lieutenant outrode his garment', or 'he outrode all competitors in the race'.

A. *Out-* in comb. forming *sbs.*

1. In combination with ordinary *sbs.*

Of these a few existed already in OE., e.g. *ūtland* outside or outlying land, foreign land, Outland, *wīdgrund* the outer sense (see Outer), *ūtgemære* exterior boundary, *ūtheall* external side, *outside*, *ūtwudu* outlying wood; *ūthere* foreign army, *ūtsciðe* outlying pirate or viking. The number of these has in later times been greatly increased. These of longer standing are written as single words; in the more recent, the two elements are usually hyphened, but they are also sometimes written separately, in which case *out* functions as an *adj.*, = 'external, exterior, outlying, outer': see Out *a.* As the meaning in the same either way, the separation or hyphening of the two elements is in many cases optional. (Cf. Back-.)

1. In the sense 'Outlying, situated outside the bounds, or remote from the centre'; also, 'outside the house, out of doors': as Outland, Outfield, Outhouse, Out-chamber, Outport; also *out-appurtenance, -borough, -bridge, -butchery, -chapel, -city, -country, -district, -freedom, -garth, -ground, -hut, -kitchen, -labour, -moor, -rick, -room, -town-ship, -village, -yard*, etc.
1399 Statute *Exempt. Spec.* (1856) 158 To Scotes and those 'out-appurtenances. 1892 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV.* c. 64 Sched. (1) 16 The boundary of the 'out borough of Hertford. 1870 *Macmill. Cor.* Wks. (1871–11) 301 There is...insurance...comprising the 'out-buildings, as Magdeen bridge [etc.]. c 1460 in C. Gross *Gilds* 55 Cotton Stalls and Shoppes, called the 'Out-hockery, otherwise called the Pitell-Rowe[Row], in Reding. 1599 Statute *Exempt. Spec.* (1856) 125 Other...are said to have ...planted upon 'out Chappel to have their Mass in. 1892 Kinahan *Tasmania* 840 The 'cavities of Egypt. 1830 Fuller *Holy War* xviii. (1647) 68 They had garrisoned to find their cattel in to 'out-cantoyes beyond Jabaalon. 1708 [J. Chetwood] *Gamester* (1808) v. v. *Shrewsm.* Is in the meantime prepare a 'out-lodging for all the Horses and lesuers adjacent to it. 1898 Kane *Arct. Explor.* I. xi. 122 Some little 'out-huts, 12 or 14 feet square. 1900 *Daily Chronicle* 1 Dec. 6/1 Of the 'out-kitchens of a gentleman's house. 1708 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* II. iii. Dorcas. Then I'll make great havock among the 'out-sticks of the poor farmers. 1890 *Sunday Times* 11 Jan. 8/3 Suitable Premises was made for our 'out-Towns and Counties. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 5/1 Three of the 'out-townships had combined...to become corporate members of the municipality. 1887 Pursell *Cup & C. Burial.* 30 Either in an 'Out-Yard, or in a convenient corner in the Cellar.

2. In the sense 'Living, residing, or engaged outside (a house, hospital, borough, city, country, etc.)', usually as distinguished from those of the same body or class living, residing, etc., within: as Out-dweller, -patient, -pensioner, etc.; also *out-builder* (of a fraternity), *burgess, citizen, -colled, -company, -demi-bastal, -farer, -fogel, -ranger, -servant, -sister, student, -suitor*, etc.; also in sense 'external, foreign', as Out-*folk, -merchant, people*.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 3 If they would borrowe vpon bare but a simple "unbeleeuers necessity of nations & beasts. 1670 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) I. 37 "Outsetteris and inbringeris. 1897 *Gentl. Corner* n. 22276 (1846) IV. 256 Kenrehe or "out-citizens whom the Athenians had granted .. in the neighbouring territory of Chalkis. 1704 *Monmouth Pub. Rem.* (1708) I. 89 The treaty "out-bids .. upon him in what time he wants, and takes care not to lose his custom. 1725 Swinton *Adventur. L.* 8 100 The "out-companys not to return home till the in-company is carried out to relieve them. 1803 Caven. in *Ann. Reg.* 72 The "out-detachments of the fourth brigade are called in. 1903 *Charter to S. Ealing* (*Ealstow Abbey* xvi), (1876) 182 The Purchasing of "Outfolkis bringing thaire to the burgh. 1840 *Gentl. Corner* n. xi. (1846) III. 222 The large number of .. Kilmaho or "out-dwellers, whose labors generated upon their lands. 1884 Stevens in *Macleod Light* (1892) I. 171 O my merchants, whence came ye? "Out-merchants from the sea. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 113 With the the rereard maie the "out-people in mete. 1580 Gilbert *Prim. Bishop's Posting* The greatest Comfort must be used .. In settling and superintending those "Out-posts. 1887 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. 31 He is an "out-pupil; not in any master's house. 1719 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5781/4 Thomas Onslow, Esq., to be "Out-Ranger of Windsor Forest. a 1745 Swift *Direct. Servants*, *Chamber-maid*, Perhaps one of the "out-servants hall, through malice, .. flung in the snow. 1869 *MS. Acct. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Inc. of the allowance of a "out-nurse 13s 4d. 1897 *Ibid.* This day Margarete Whitmore was admitted an out-sister. 1890 Browning *Trochalos* 70, 331 How dared I let expand the Town Within me till none "out-mind .. should shoot it? 1835 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Compl. Works* (1866) 325 Assault resulted from the "out-residence of English for the months of May, June, and July. 1900 Dunbar *Pol. Hist. in.* 82 Ornamental and exempt from "out-lying. 1719 *Forms of Baron Courts* I. 8 § 2 in *Skene Reg. Maj.* (1609) 210 Then the forland ought to gar call the neyrest and cheiphe: First the "out neyrest of the court. [Cf. in-neyrest.]

3. In the sense 'Exterior, external, outward' (one or other of which words would now in most cases be substituted): as in Outside, Outlying, Outbosom; also *out-wrap*, *-hand*, *-hamish*, *-border*, *-bough*, *-branch*, *-case*, *-clothing*, *-edge*, *-end*, *-entry*, *-firmament*, *-form*, *-garment*, *-leaman*, *-layer*, *-leaf*, *-limb*, *-lintel*, *-lot*, *-porch*, *-rope*, *-seam*, *-skirt*, *-surface*, *-tent*, *-verge*.

1897 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xiii, Next that is Psyche's "out-wrap. 1820–31 Lord Sidm. (1911) 178 The "out hand of the body is the skin. 1802 Sir W. Cunningham *Nat. Science* (1818) In Parents .. make a lookhouse in their (children's) "out-cheekbone, and educate their inward. 1769 *Acts. Sess.* 209 The Rents .. depend chiefly upon the "out-bounds of the Said. 1852 Rr. Hall *Hard Texts* 301 Some olives left on the "out-boughs after the tree is root shaken. 1874 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2018/4 A gilt round Watch .. the Box and "Out-case of Gold. 1598 *Dieu a Prouy* (St. Gr. W.) 12. 1717 The "out-buyings of corn of holy church. 1730 Bayeux *Tr. Ghostly I.* 688 To the very "out-edge and circumference of that circle. 1708 *Lond. Tracts* (1711) II. 80 *Passport*. A couple of sparrows upon the out-edge of his window. 1893 Robinson *Wells* (1900), "*Outland*, the more or outlet of anything; the out-edge or outside end of a building. 1847 Rittenhouse *Trial & Tri. Faith* 210, (1849) 181 The mouth, throat, and "out-cavity of hell. 1840 Simon *Spec. M.* (1841) 11 Nothing may be more strange here the "out-denizened can be made alwaies to subsist there (the super-celestial world). 1808 Jamieson *Edgar*, v. *To Mis-trist Philip Sidney*, Cupid, who on foot; under cover thereby, to serve "out-forces, until he lost his sight. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 146 Their "out Garment or Vest is commonly of Cotton. 1841 H. More *Song of Soul* v. II. xi. 70 The fixed moon .. shining in the "Out-heaven. 1893 E. Lewis *Barrington* (1897) 80 The "out-house hung down and out .. but still was very white. 1630 Pulleyn *Pilgrim* 11, (1864) 164 The "out-lands and boundaries of this .. Country. *Ibid.* x. 8 (1) 208 The "out-list of Judah fell into the midst of Dan. white cloth. 1647 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. (1806) 193/2 Coming to the bishop, into the sanctuary, some "outpreach of the church. 1708 Lucas *Palladio's Archit.* (1726) I. 3 The Space between the entablature and the "out-eave of Houses. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. I. xxiii, What gross impression the "out-senses bear The pleasant representers. 1712 Lucas *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 66 A Gallery, on both sides of which I would have placed two "out-stairs. 1633 G. Sandys *Trav.* 232 The upper rooms of most having "out-staircases. 1897 Verey *England* v. 8 4 The "out-verge doth exceed the middle lands.

4. In the sense 'Out of office', as *out-party*.

1837 (see In sb.). 1898 Conder *Pal. Nar.* XXXIII. 468–9 a 1860 Whately *Common. Ref.* (1864) 172 An out-party will generally learn more and yield more trained attachment among its members than an in-party.

5. In the sense 'Lying out; not in hand', as † *out-money*.

1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* v. ii, Let my out-monies be reckoned and all.

6. In the sense 'Having an outward direction, leading out', as *out-path*, *-trail*, *-way*. (These come in some close to the senses of action in 7.)

1897 W. Smyth *Rep. v. Tilton.* (1899) 132 Above Abenaki The "brigade heading in whitefish-time. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/4 The "out-trail, the trail that's always new. 1844 Vicars *God in Mount* 149 To make good all the "out-ways.

II. In comb. with nouns of action, agent-nouns, and verbal sbs., cognate with or derived from the simple vb. followed by *out*.

Some examples already in OE.: *see above*.

7. With nouns of action: as Outbreak [*cf. break out*], Outburst, Outcome, Outcry, Outfall, Outgang, Outgrowth, Outlet, etc.; also *out-attack*, *-outfare*, *-outflight*, *-outflood*, *-outgiven*, *-outjet*, *-outrally*, *-outpart*, *-outreason*, *-outsprings*.

1892 *Stat. Realm* xiii. 380/2 Freedom of foreign or "out-cheek of stone. 1808 Barrington *Pieces Critic Ironic*, He spent profit the Say To follow "outflow. a 1640 Byrom *Mod Couplet* v. 3, Wks. 1853 I. 18 The inconsistencies I have met with in those extravagant "outflights. 1899 W. Arthur *Texts of Living Prophet. Sermons* 63 In out-ward "outflood towards ocean from Hers. 1875 D. Mullan *Coupar in Fe.* 320 "Outgiven of increasing brilliance is here. 1598 Florio, *Lentia*, an outcrie, an assurance, an "out-take. 1884 E. E. Hale *Fortunes of Rachel* 160 They all laughed at this "outgrace of the classics. 1894 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 401 Accentuated belief and an "outgrowth of a value. 1808 Forsyth *Beauties Script.* V. 201 The mighty [problem] may vomit from unseeing abroad more than a small number of outgrants in any "out-voyage.

8. With agent-nouns: as Outdoer [*cf. come out*], Outgoer, Outfitter, Outgiver, Outlyer, Outlooker, Outsitter, Outsetter, etc., q. v.

9. With verbal substantives in *-ing*: as Outbearing [*cf. bear out*], Outbargaining, Outbearing, Outcoming, Outgiving, etc.; also *out-boiling*, †*-bussing*, *-calling*, *-flowering*, *-guiding*, *-gathering*, *-growing*, *-kidding*, *-leadening*, *-nodding*, *-offering*, *-sprouting*, etc.

1888 Rochester *King & Sh.* 101, 164 Not an abrupt "outlooking as of yore. a 1444 Pecock *Repr.* II. ii. 156 The ground is a great "out-hunting grounde of cherubyn. 1876 W. Rose *Contr. Nisbet's Autobiog.* x. (1898) 190 A more general "outcalling of the body of the people. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 7 Mar. (cod.) The present "outflowering of Scottish literary genius. 1900 Gregorius *Calabria* 92 Fr. viii. 8 Their wandering and confused "outgoings from the way. 1898 Gen. Elliot *Diss. Tac.* viii. lxix, The out-like "out-giving of some part to Eve-feeling. c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. cvi. 87 It great gluttonous "out filling of vanis within in the Hide. 1893 Cheyne *Aids Reff.* (1898) I. 292 To prophetic exercises or acts "out-fashionings of spirits unfleshed. 1798 Trevena *Diarth. De F. L. n. iv.* (Tolmie MS.), By "out-activity of vapour. 1876 Bentley *Mon. Mariners* 11, 4 The verie outwelling of the most precious blood. 1899 *J. Proud Paper on Tobacco* 1/2 The comparatively long shoots or "outlings. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 10 May 624/1 The natural "outpressing of the new life.

B. *Out-* in comb., forming *adjs.* (Sense as *out-*.)

10. With participial adjs. in *-ing* (OE. *-ende*), from pres. pples.: as Outbearing [*cf. bear out*], Outgoing, Outflowing, Outgiving, Outjutting, Outlying, Outspanding, etc.; also *outbearing*, *-carving*, *-rushing*, *-rallying*, *-springing*, etc.

1880 R. L. Stevenson *Silv. Scantlers* 29 The "out-curving margin of the lump. 1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1618) 32 By his "out-breaking humour. 1873 Sargent *Q. Mary* 20, 69 The dreadful pack Of the "out-ranging vices. 1897 J. T. Bird *Prophet of Nineveh* 12, iii. 19 Watch well the gates, the "out-reaching lands Fall on our rear.

11. With ppl. adjs. in *-ed*, *-en*, etc. (from pa. pples.): as Out-bore, *Out-bored*, Out-bowed, Outgaze, Outlook, Outlooked, Out-reave, Out-reft, etc.; also *out-broken*, *-called*, *-created*, *-crushed*, *-curled*, *-flown*, *-hung*, *-hunted*, *-laid*, *-mapped*, *-printed*, *-pushed*, *-slotted*, etc.

1533 Coverdale *2 Kings* vi. 7 It was baptised of whole "out-broken stones. c 1550 Crede *Mirk.* 201 To appoynted house for his "out-called people. 1897 H. More *Song of Soul* II. II. iv. xxvii. This "out-created sap. 1893 W. R. Williams *Lord's Prayer* (1894) v. 134 The last wail of the "out-crushed soul. 1893 H. D. Traill, *Sir. Eng.* I. 101 Conventional "out-curled leaves. a 1884 E. Lewis *Sadhana* 3 *Three Pools* (1887) 19 What is of God is done "out-from Powers. 1892 Ouida (C. S.) XXIV. 160/1 A man raised as a dark .. life here buried in his "out-hung arms. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 17 Laying the "out-laid hands of a corpse in her side. 1880 J. Cumming *Five Holocaust's Orbit* 198 With the blackness of their "out-mantled wood blood. 1800 Dunbar *Polycraft.* xxvii, 21 Wherein the early Pile Of Fossils is at hand, to guard the "out-kept Isle Of Walney. 1898 J. E. Jameson *From an Author's Cell.* 28 "Out-mapped places, according to many circle. 1869 Gentleman *Parl. Handbook* 2, 52 The "out-pointed frame of human arms.

12. With a sb. (as obj. of *out* prep.), forming adjs., meaning 'Out of or outside the thing named'; as Out-board, Out-collegiate, Out-door, etc.; also *out-sea*, *-water*.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 1/2 One of these will be an outlet-water tube (.. one out-water tube finds a place in the bow. 1892 *Westminster Gazette* 11 No natural Scottish blood of mixing continents.

13. Paraphrastic derivatives from phrases in which *out* mostly means 'projecting, protruding', forming adjs.: as *out-bellied*, *-breasted*, *-eyed*, *-kneed*, *-lipped*, *-shouldered*, etc.

1500 Lydgate *Mumph.* 41/27 "Outbelled, vtturynge. 1616 *Surfl. & Markh.* "Out-eyed, staring. 1808 *Scott Marmion* iv. Introd. 1 "Out-kneed, narrow-chested, ape-like. 1884 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19103/2 A "Mole "out-shot 6. 1794 *Sedgl. Beauties Revolut. in Europe* 1 Thin-lipped, pale-cheeked, and with hair often a secondary stone.

14. With intrans. vbs., in the same sense as the simple vb. followed by *out*: as Outbear, Outbreak, Outcome, Outflow, Outoo, etc. (q. v.); also †*outbellie*, *outdie*, †*outflie*, *outcome*, *outlove*, †*outpull*, *outslide*, *outslink*, *outstench*, *outwave*, *outwhirl*.

1913 Bridges *Shorter* 10, 41 Thirtieth gan his servants behold: .. The blast "outbellowed on the naked sword. 1580 Wyclif *Ps.* xxx. 12 Put wipe me, "outbeare be me. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes Church Church*, whereto serpents are "outgoing. 1891 Mrs. Riddell *Case Ugly Wind.* II. 58 Dear Leopold "outcame And took the cash. 1588 Shakespeare *Errors* II. (Arb.) 58 Much lyke the "out-pouring flow woulde of perpetuall oddes. 1880 Whittier *At Port Royal* 2 At last our groping knife "outside Our good boats forward rolling. 1811 Lytton & Fane *Translators* 9 Then from.. door long "outlay homes, .. "outlook The women of Olympus. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 699 With that knowledge "outresident in shores all the weakness of his position. 1904 Conan Doyle (1910) 116 Ivy, which cloth from Istanbul has) "out-wears. 1886 W. Robertson *St. Andrew. Holidays* 136 While the midnight Arctic sun "outwheel'd.

15. With transitive vbs., in the same sense as the simple vb. followed by *out*. a. With the force of: Out, away; out of existence; out of a socket or place, loose; outward, so as to project; forth; into the open, into manifestation; as Outbear, Outblot, Outgape, Outflow, Outlash, Outpour, Outshift, etc. (q. v.); also *outbeat*, *outbar*, *outblast*, *outbolt*, *outbulge*, *outcackle*, *outchase*, *outcomb*, †*out-crawl*, *outcrawl*, *outeye*, *outforce*, *outgut*, *out-hurl*, *out-hole*, *outlaunch*, †*outlength*, *outlengthen*, *outmark*, † *out-open*, *outpress*, † *outrey*, *outwaft*, *outshake*, *outshape*, *outshower*, *outsnatch*, *outspan*, *outspurt*, *outspout*, † *out-string*, *outtrust*, *outtwist*, *outwind*, *outwrench*. Also some exemplified only in pa. pples.: *out-beat*, † *out-brede*, † *out-carve*, *outgather*, † *out-gnaw*, *out-hire*, *outlance*, *outrase*, *outspell*.

1887–92 E. Dallas *Newt & Pignole* Feb. xxiii, Just from "overlaid Pans brazen whoever should that word outspill. 1592 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 63 Which so "outbarre. From sea to sea he heaps a mighty mound. 1897 Daviton *Agincourt*, etc. 57 Those hang his eyes "out beaten with a mall. 1899 Gertrude *Times* Ch. IV. 32, 237 That they may blot and "out-bolt, not my soul and gall down Magistracy. c 1400–50 *Alexander* 1815 (Bodl.) Wem-ere he beinne "out hard (*Dubl.* outs brydel. 1801 Cruikshank in *Life Kem.* (1878) III. 239 The fancy "out-bustled the more tasteless imagination. c 1440 Lydg. *St. Giles* 254 In Bayon, *Allengl. Lag.* (1881) 334 Dwaye swyne By 1548 "out serve. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxv. 257 O gode tilthyne men, schulle outcomme & "out chasse a fil outsede ayen believinge men. 1599 Barnfield *Shep. of Phlys* (1594) 77 vi. So great a weather, Whose folly from these outchaunts Gods grace. c 1515 Skelton *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 278/93 For repent-aunce vtterly he hid, And wherth hyt not "out vtterde All clene. 1900 Crede *Piers* (1887) 129 And mengen pus tes "outcoll, as thus bit bet. 1899 Bridgman *Old Pict. Florence* xxv. How a captive might be "out-devised. 1588 *Misfort. Arthur* v. ii. sc. Thad. *Dudley* IV. 198 With Cheshil-lions "out-gnawn in gobbs bidon. 1906 Ireland *F. Q.* vi. 1 When Saxons was not for most noted "out-hyred. 1592 — *Knight. St* Two deadly weapons fast he bore, Strongly "outbraced towards either side. 1592 Kyd *Cornelia* 1. 31 Goddes blood by brothers hands "out-halled. 1892 Mrs. Stannard *Geol. Chr. Paris* 56 Outbench then, bred, upon the other. 1592 Greene *Groatsw. Wit*, *Dwelling World*, that with silvering dyes', And seemed now to lend thy lasting hue T' "outbrighth my life. 1897 Cornish *Curos. Rome* (1898) 263 This "outbeginning of his mental powers. 1880 *Manx Mag.* IV. 125/1 A tent cast against green ground would "outmark a soldier in a fur (fleece). c 1440 Lydg. *Nightingale Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 23/28 Withouten Silwre I gan the eyen "outpresse. 1598 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 18 That dawn not yet has bemocked neer "out-spoke. 1897 R. Sylvester *Immeal* 170 Or that "out-spacke those vapes Lustfully taken. c 1592 Roberde *Fardle* xvi. 72 In the 1 call he "outcrieth [perfect] his bandyings. 1897 (Oxford) U. S. XXIX. 313 Clear limb silvery notes "outsailing, the vesper bells are ringing. 1897 T. Hardy *Poems, Immortality* 6 And still his soul "outshapes .. In life in theirs. 1897 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I. lx. And raging raptures do his soul "outwaste. 1880 W. Wardell *Prince's Quest* (1892) 23 The hope that filled youth's bosom to the brim That treasured hoard of age had long "outspilled. 1897 H. More *Song of Soul* III. iii. xxvii, All drink from source, That .. prayers do "outspan. 1801 Barton *Blessed Weather* (1879) 11 When ice dams [and] wind rule, .. you then hence or like a dragon "outspouts soon. 1598 Florio *Second Fr.* 57 To "out-strong your wit with slanges, their plainest bargen of lead "outspeare. c 1500 *Lancelot* by the lyvde that mydely-nest "out-throng. 1599 Barnfield *Cinth. of Phlys* (1594) 159 Of that fruite who-soo "outwaste by intemperance expence. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 32 The sparks neere quench, the springing seed "outwoxe. 1894 Swinburne *Tragedy* II. 363 He strains t' "outwrench the weapon.

b. With the force of 'completely, thoroughly'; 'to a finish'; as Outbake (q. v.); also *out-bake*, *out-battle*, *out-dry*, *out-end*, *out-hear*, *out-play*, *outtear*, *out-dare*. (Some only in pa. pples.)

Some of these directly similar L. verbs in *exs-*, *ex-*.

1837 W. Scott *Jrnl.* 2 Dec. (1891) 80 Others you have "out-heard more fully by *Out-end*, n. 4. *exactitudine* full out glad, full out joy; *extremis* full out grief, *exasperare* full out sark, *exacerbare* to wax full out mad. Modern editors have sometimes hyphened and so run wh.; nothing supported the use. 1580 Wyclif *Isa.* xxiii. 10, I have "out bake thee, nyp out to silver. c 1500 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 209 The schiffaris were .. wherin being "overlaiched he thoughte thereon his purpose. 1580 Wyclif *Isa.* xlii. 25 Alle the burnyngis of him I shall "out drawe (Vulg. *exaruit*). c 1500 *E. E. Psalter* lxvii. 15 "Out-swiled (L. *exsiccatum*) [? lines of wody ewe. 1580 Wyclif *Isa.* xli. 15, I the Lord shal "out-hunen hem (Vulg. *exsudabo*). 1884 Sally Oldnall's *Poems* 210 The jest is now "out-played. 1580 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 30 How othe sithis thei "out tourmen hym to displese (Vulg. *exacerbaverunt*). 1598 *Florio Second Fr.* 58 I. 125 His obstinacy might "out-live that of his father's.

16. Forming transitive verbs with the sense, 'to

put or drive out by means of the action expressed in the simple vb. (*vt. bore out, crowd out, kiss out*, etc.: see OUT *adv.* 1 b); as *outcome, outfeed, outgloom, out-kiss, outviper, outvisit.* All *nonce-uses.*

1889 W. S. BLUNT *New Pilgrimage, Sonnet-Sarcasm*, With a solemn grief 'mayoring the little laughter of their eyes.

1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 326 It is 'the Bread of God'.. It 'outlives corruption, disease and death.

1908 'ONE-EYED SAM' *Outcasts* 15 1893 BARING & PL. *Captain Peel*, For ye may When this is but to usher, have a play. And love, to 'out-kiss this. 1893 CONRAD CLARKE *Shakes. Chart.* 9 ray like professing 'friend' 'out-lours him from drowning. 1894 SHARP *Lear* 111. 1. 56 The Fools, who labours to 'out-lord His benevolence lowers.

II. Compound verbs in *out-*, with the transitive force of exceeding or going beyond some thing or person in some action. * *Formed on vbs.*

17. To pass beyond, exceed (a defined point, a limit in space, time, degree, etc.), by or in the action expressed by the simple vb.: as OUTBARK (*v.*), OUTBOWL, OUTBLUSTER, OUTBREW (*v.*), OUTLAST (*v.*), OUTRUN, OUTRIDE, etc.; also *out-float, -journey, -ship, -sport, -study, -talk, -tower*, etc.

1892-3 JAS. TAYLOR *Sermons* I. 11. xv. (R.) He.. hath 'outlasted Anthony or Cleopatra's beauty. 1889 *Daily Rev.* Nov. 227 Whose dreams 'out-journey Styles or time. 1893 B. JOWETT *Sermons* II. 8, Then bid thyself .. when thou thoughtest Thou could'st 'out-ship my vengeance; or outwind The power I had to crush this knowledge. 1894 BROWNING *Ad.* 3 Let's teach our selves that Honourable stop, Not to 'out-sport discretion. 1870 ELIZABETH *Cent. Clergy* 24 Some plan, of very feeble and crude conception in their childhood, have 'out-studied their shrewdest. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 9 Sometimes the 'tremolone' is pushed by musicians to 'out-task its strength. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 25 'O Thou Archer .. Mounts .. upwards and 'out-low'rs the sight.

18. To surpass, excel or outdo (a person, etc.) in the action of the simple vb. In this sense *out-* may be prefixed to almost any intr. vb. of action or state, and to many trans. vbs. used absolutely; so that the number of these compounds is without limit. Examples are: OUTBAWL, OUTBID, OUTBRAG, OUTDO, OUTGO, OUTLIVE, OUTPOWER, OUTRIDE, OUTSHOUT, OUTSHRIEK, etc.; also *outbang, -banter, -barb, -bay, -blast, -blunder, -bull, -bus, -bread, -brew, -bribe, -bury, -caper, -carol, -chat, -chatter, -cluck, -clamour, -climb, -comply, -cook, -crutch, -crunch, -crystal, -crow, -curl, -curse, -dactyl, -din, -dine, -dispensation, -dissemble, -dive, -drudge, -epaulet, -favour, -feast, -flower, -gastronomize, -grin, -groan, -gyrate, -hammer, -hasten, -lament, -lighten, -linen, -linger, -mount, -pool, -pipe, -play, -plod, -populate, -prattle, -preen, -procrastine, -proctor, -quibble, -quote, -rap, -redden, -rinse, -rpen, -scream, -shout, -shriek, -sigh, -slander, -snare, -speculate, -spell, -spread, -sting, -strut, -suck, -swim, -swindle, -testify, -threaten, -throb, -tickle, -trifle, -tyrannize, -usurp, -vapour, -vary, -vociferate, -wail, -walk, -wallow, -warble, -whine, -whip, -whirl, -whore, -write, -watch*, etc.

1892 DICKINSON *Goodfellow* 20, 1. 13 Where she 'outbag'd the tardy begging Thief. 1894 J. HOOD *Just in Time* 37 The Lord of those strangers .. did then 'out-loyle.. the wedding women of the Bath. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 555 Who could out-walk, out-hunt, out-fish every competitor. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* 11. xxi. 67 All the thought never could 'out-brew her. 1783 HOOK *Elect. sayers.* II. 34 If Unthinking had given Audley to Stalmine, Chesterton had 'outrolled him. *a* 1782 BYROM *Descr. Scale's Head* (R.), For something at a half The brain shou'd 'out-pace, 'out-vapor'r me all. 1892 BRIDGE *Cosy Wits* 1 Who 'dry'd it the thus well.. 'out-shot fifteen Middlesex. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Journ.* (1799) II. 229, I was chastised the lawyers at Edinburgh. 1871 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. Juvenile Pedants and 'Omniscients, the earth what if it shall. 1784 CRESWICK *Lett.* (1914) IV. 180, I believe I could now 'outcrack'a small. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 26 Not Salisbury Plain or Newmarket Heath .. may compare, or 'outcross him. To-day Jessica Carew is, For if I be a she, Nature before hand hath 'out-crost me. 1832 BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends* (1840) 1. 1 A line which 'outshrieks The things where they shine. 1748 *Present's Mag.* XXXVII. 389 We were so much out-gunn'd .. we could not 'out-sight nor 'out-sail

to the 19th, when also those formed on adjs. appear. Thus, formed on vbs., *to out-cast all century, outbeg a beggar, out-blustle furious blunderer; out-compete competition or competitors, out-rival a rival or rivalry.* From adjs., *to out-old the old, out-regal royalty.* From sbs., *to out-applaud applauder, out-balderdash balderdash, out-blarney blarney, out-calvinize Calvinism, out-fanciful fancy, out-fiction fiction, out-horror all horrors; out-bishop the bishop, out-devil the devil, out-jingo the jingo, out-saint the saint, out-sweep the sweeper.* A few examples are added in chronological order to show the development of this usage.

1593 [see OUTBRAVE]. 1600 [see OUT-DEVILED]. 1600 [see OUT-HONOUR]. (All in Shakspeare.) 1612 J. DAVIES *Humr's Answ'r* (1878) 63 Sir Isaak a Painter thereon you, to paint A fuller face, till it the Saint out stint. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Translation 432 Without the example of rebellion, because other men have out-rebelled us. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I. 300 (D.) He out-equivocated their equivocation. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connect.* 71 My answer is, that those Puritans were weak men in Old England, and strong in New England, where they out-popish the Pope, out-king'd the King, and out-bishop'd the Bishops. 1809 MALKIN *Life Bdes* vii. 61 He must have out-devilled the devil. 1818 KEIGHTLEY *Fairy Mythol.* (1850) 74 We out-hobbinol our household. 1832 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxxvi, We can out-horror horror. 1844 THACKERAY *Mag Carmela Wks.* 1900 XIII. 459 Mr. Turner...has out-prodigied almost all former prodigies. 1878 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Th.* xviii C. I. 104 An attempt to out-bribe the rebels. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* iv. 1, Thy parish parson...Out-gannet'd him! 1884 — *Becket* Prol., A beggar on horseback, with the reflexe of three kings behind him, outravelling royalty. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 1/1 When each dame's object in life was to out-elegance the elegance of her neighbours. 1886 *Month. Rev.* (U. S.) Jan. 13 They propose to out-old the old, by going back to the early Greek theology. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Feb. 164/1 Out-nihilizing the nihilists. 1892 *Black. Mag.* Apr. 7 Oct. 391/1 Out of the strongest instances extant of fact out-fabling fiction.

b. Hence *esp.* with proper names of persons, nations, sects, etc., in the sense of 'to outdo the person, etc., in question in his special attribute'. The classical example is Shakspere's OUT-HERCULES *Herod*, a few instances are found in the 17th c., esp. in Fuller, and in the 18th c. in Swift; but the vast development of this, as of so many other Shaksperian usages, belongs to the 19th c., in which such expressions have been used almost without limit. Examples are *out-Achitophel, -Alexander, -Bentley, -Bentleyize, -Bismarck, -Burnaby, -Burnaism, -Milton, -Mormon, -Nero, -Ottoman, -Quixote, -Shorthold, -Timon, -Tully, -Twaddle, -Turk, -Zola*, etc.; and, with verbal ending, *out-Calvinize, -Germanize, -Gothamite, -Hobbistize, -Pantagruelize*, etc. A few examples follow in chronological order to illustrate the growth of the usage.

1600 [see OUT-HERCULE]. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. vii. 21 Hezekiah the Architect, who out-Achitophelled his Predecessor. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* viii. 6. § 29 Hereon, Morgans Out-Machiavel'd even Roman Machivell. 1678 HICKERINGILL *Mr. Timothy Wks.* 1705 IV. 12 (He might) outbishop an Humble Bishopshire. *a* 1729 SWIFT *Verses on Sir R. Blackmore*, Nourish'd himself to out-Scriblerus'd. 1732 *Common Sense* I. 324 Kings to out-Lavinky Bentley. 1800 WORDSW. (*F. Fin. Poet. P.* 3, Wks. 1820 IV. 298) In his administration out-Alexandering Alexander. 1806 *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 193 The following trait does not exhibit Uncle Toby. 1807 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 436 We shall out-Turk the Turks. 1823 BENTHAM *Pannie & Cod. Petit.* 140 Gotham itself would find itself here out-Gothamized. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess. H. Walpole* (1887) 286 When he talked schoolmastery, he out-Talmudized Talmuds. 1850 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1890) I. 82 ...out-Milton Milton in artifice of style. 1861 *Reform* 27 Feb. 3/4 If the Prussian Marshal has...not Napoleonized Napoleon. 1877 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 74, I cannot accuse a peculiar people who in many respects out-Germanize Germany. 1887 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 23 July 1093 Beyond with a vengeance which out-Zolas Zola.

trans. a 1666 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* i (1811) 334 He hath out-Alexandered Alexander, in some mens judgement.

III. Compound vbs. in *out-* otherwise formed.

† **24.** *Out-* expressing the notion of 'taking out from the condition in which it is', 'undoing', hence = *un-*; as **outhele** to uncover, **outsheath** to unsheath, **outthrive** to cease to thrive.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvii. 15 Swerde out-drafted shore thinnes. *a* 1300 HARROW *Feather* xxxix. 3 Outhelle be sweet, & look agayne pain for false me. *a* 1450 LYDG. *Mod. Princes* (Percy Soc.) 26 And than he outchryseth The worldly toye.

† **25.** With *out-* in place of L. *ex-*, *e-*, in words f. L.; as **outcorporate, outstarch, outvirtuate.**

1580 WILLIS *Treat. Arithm.* 73 For thou hast disavowed me) out starche (Welp *extorsit*) thee the Lord to this day. 1599 MARKHAM *Sirrah. Prophet, Arnold* refunds *Exobriare* to outcorporate, *Excorporare* to uncorporate.

30. Forming vbs. from sbs. with various senses; as, with *out* = out of, **out-gauge**, to throw out of gauge or proportion; **out-heart**, to put out of heart, dishearten; **out-patience**, to put out of patience; **out-spirit**, to put out of spirits, to dispirit; **out-smile**, to do out of an smile; so to **out-grandfather**. Also, **out-finger**, to open out the fingers of (the hand); **outfolio**, to drive out with folios (cf. 26); † **out-nose**, to put out the nose of; † **outpeople**, to empty (a country) of people, to carry the people out of. *All nonce-uses.*

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 264 The gun fell from her hand "outfingered in laughing. 1849 WELLINGTON in H. C. Wookey *Remin. Fort. Times.* (1894) 18 Those huge Parliamentary Reports...will soon "outlabor an out of our houses and homes. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 3/2 Mr. Gibbs "out-gauged whatever he touched. 1892 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 310 Mastering all, have one thing—love, and that "out-heroed love. 1824 QUARLES *Pub. Hth. Poems* (1706) 135 That done, I enjoy the crown of all his Labour, Could he but term "out-neighbourhood neighbour. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 394/2 Then dear "out-patience me! *a* 1550 CHRON. *Mend.* I. xi. Some hoped Jackwil and his brethren in 37 "outpeopling of 37 contrees to Babylon. 1893 *Pub. Opin. Lond.* 16 Kerr Cruickshank & Conservative (1895) 148 You will be "outgalleried and both you and Voter crew slighted. 1598 BARLOWE *Christian* (1612) I. 182, 30 This lesse serve to be a fair way to "out-earth, as else has already out-grandfathered us both.

Out-Achitophel: see OUT- 25 b.

Out-a'ct, v. [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in acting or performing; to excel, outdo.

1844 BLACKW. *Cabman Adv.*, Domestication might have his gentle milles, And Cissey outact his Caroline. 1906 MAS. *Ancient Lett.* Intr. v. II. 201 Garrick says 'She so much outacted him it is time for him to leave the stage'.

Out-active, -admiral, -age, etc.: see OUT-.

Outake, -taken, obs. ff. OUT-TAKE, -TAKEN.

† **Outa'lien,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* ANGLO-AGE. [L. OUT *adv.*, after *Italian.*] Foreign; a foreigner.

1587 TH. NEWCOMBE & THOMAS *Scr. Maiestie Man-all* 10, I. Of the thirty are yet Englishmen, but none of your French Outalien rogues. ...I'll hang my daughter at home this afternoone and a fig for all these Outaliens.

Out and out, ou't-and-ou't, *adv. phr.*, *a.*, and *sb.* [Cf. OUT *adv.* 7 c.] Thoroughly, completely, entirely; downright.

c 1325 *Chron. Engl.* 248 (Rolls) The lavede lyeng Knout Al this lond out and out. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 690 (139) For out and out, he is the worthiest, Save only Ector. 14.. *MS. Rawlinson C.* 86 (*Ballen*) She was wyckyd owte and owte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 Owte and owte: *vbi* lately. 1800 HOLCROFT *Lang. Lover* xxxiv. 220 Ay, There was such a mass of gold brought...as would buy all the Rumpers out and out. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 14 If I chose to sell it out and out, as the phrase is, I might certainly get £300 for it. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. xx. On the...day thereon women I know, out and out.

B. *adj.* Complete, thorough-going, unqualified, thorough-paced.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 200 Bulley White was, in the slang language, what is termed a complete out-and-out native of the species of robbery came under to him. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 251 We are...not among the out-and-out admirers of the political opinions of this school. 1860 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* iv. 61, There's the out-and-outest young scamp... 1887 T. A. TREVOR *What I remember* II. iv. 163 He was an out-and-out avowed Republican.

C. *sb.* (*nonce use*). Something that extends or stretches further and further out.

1830 J. H. STERLING *Gifford Lect.* iv. 69 Nature to the object is a boundless out and out of objects, a boundless out and out of contradiction.

Hence **Out-and-out** *v.*, to knock out, exhaust.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 200 Two or three bullies were out and outed by the hardness of the ground.

Out-and-ou'ter. *colloq.* or *slang.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] A thorough-going person or thing; a thorough or perfect type of his or its kind; an out-and-out possessor of some quality, or supporter of some cause; a thorough-paced scoundrel; an out-and-out liar; etc.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Out and outer*, a person of a resolute determined spirit, who pursues his object without regard to danger or difficulty; also an incorrigible character...possessed of neither honesty nor principle. 1824 T. HOOD *Camberwell* 136 Pitman's *Rosses* ... is ... quite an out-and-outer, a chef d'œuvre of nature. 1837 *Examiner* 379/1 How can you look me in the face, and tell such an out and outer? 1843 *Punch's Mag.* VII. 31 He declared himself to be an out-and-outer for the ballot. 1852 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel* iii. God, the sure first cause—an out and outer, sir! 1860 Miss HOUGHTON *Year in Lond.* xxvii, What do you suppose will happen to you if you tell such out and outers as that? 1890 T. BENJAMIN-ION *Cal. Reformer* (1891) 92 The horse ... was a great beauty—a regular out-and-outer was the expression.

Outan, outane, *obs.* forms of OUT-TAKEN.

Outang, short for ORANG-OUTANG.

1689 BLAKMORE *Lovus D.* I. (1695) 4 The wild beasts of the wood, and the hairy outangs.

Out-a'rgue, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To defeat or get the better of in argument.

1598 ROSEMOUNT *Chardon* (1611) III. 84 Out-argued, out-reasoned. 1778 SCARGILL in *Boswell's Life* 1 Apr., Though we cannot out-vote them, we will out-argue them. 1804 NEILSON *Institutes Medicine* Wks. 1854 I. 291 Such men cannot understand when they are out-argued. 1873 JEBB in *Fortn. Rev.* 16 III. 29 The Academics do not argue it out against.

† **Outas, outes,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **uthes, -hus, -hest,** 4 **outhers,** 5 **out(e)thes, outehous,** 5–6 **outas,** 5–7 **outes,** 6 **owtis,** 7 **outis.** [Early ME. *uthes*, whence later *outhes, -hers*, and (with shortening of unstressed second element) *outes, outis, outas*; also, in 13th c., *uthest*. App. representing an OE. **út-hæs*, f. *út* OUT + *hæs* command, bidding, *calling upon (any one) by name (from *hátan* to call by name, call upon), which also had in 13th c. the two forms *hés*, *hest*: see HEST *sb.*

Common in 13th c. in legal documents in the Latin form *utheştum, Anthestum, hutlestum*, and later *Anteres*. These have been sometimes thought to be the source of the ME. word, and to be themselves of OE. origin, derived from *hegan, hycgan*, to carry, etc. And 197 (in 2 MS. but not 197), which suits the sense perfectly. But Anthestum cannot be etymologically accounted for from this source, nor is the word known in any form, Latin or vernacular, outside England. On the other hand, *útháest* as a substantive of ME. action is quite in order. It is very likely, however, that *Anthestum* and 1088 mean: *Anthestum* are Norman Fr. alterations, due to association with *Anta*, for *Andu*. 2 Mich. sufficers are also more easily explicable as Anglo-Norman formations from *outhergan*. As to the sense, *útháest* could hardly mean 'outcry', but might well be the 'calling upon' people to the pursuit of a thief or other ill-doer, which is the sense in the oldest and other of the quots. (Compare the expressions *hrare cleopunga, hrare hafelunan, hrare le &c.*)]

An outcry, raised against a thief or the like, hue and cry; also, outcry generally, clamour.

1109 *St Mahlud Stat. Priac Crowe* No. 19 Ipse tabili si levarit urbes et clamorem quis vicini ejus si vellem...venerunt. — No. 36 Quod fuerint plegiati Theobaldi Hamonis hutesii clamorem et latibus super predictum Robertum. 1203 *Ibid.* No. 50 Quod ipse Hamericus et servientes sui levaverunt clamorem et...ultesi patris, et homines sui non non. 1207 *Ibid.* No. 121 *Ad hundredum ubi et sequentibus nobilitatem.* *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1643 Schille ich an uthest [c. r. vnest] ag on gonde. *Ibid.* 1648 Ac ich uthest [c. r. uthest] agon on gonde. *c* 1340 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 His lorde of seyten & fram to London brogge fulle his wille ouerbeyn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 2124 Armed noughtes on hors brest, outehors, outeel and fust outrage. 1432 *Proctor Lett.* I. 188 That an outas and clamour be made upon the Lord Scales. 1580 CAUDREY *Chron. Eng.* 1016, 187 A duty when any man lose or cryes were made. 1596 DRAYT. tr. *Horace's Sat.* II. iv, At whose uncalled and unsworn the warlike old outis made. 1598 CHAPMAN *Gloss.* II. 63 The Thessalians...comming (upon) with an outes against him. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 184 The out of the company answer him with this Outis, Iglu, Iglu, Iglu. 1600 G. ROYDEN *Chr. to Arm.* verse 17. 1 vi. § 2 (1887) 264/2 You may hear a greater noise and outcry of Joy in the Thirth House than the Seaven Husbandmens.

Hence † **Ou'tase** *v.* *trans.*, to cry or shout out.

1590 BASE *Lazar Kvsson. Agnvs Mahvse* Concl. I 2r, There were preachers outcrying the same at Paules crosse.

Outas, *obs.* form of ACCESS: see OUTAVE 2.

Out-a'sk, *v.* [OUT- 13 b, 17.]

1. *trans.* To 'ask' the banns of marriage of (a couple) in church for the last time. *rhet.*

1748 in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 213 The usual way is for them to publish the Banns and give the person out-asked a certificate of it to the minister. 1767 *Gent. Repos.*'s Almost seven months ago the parties were out-asked (as it is called) at the above church. 1892 Spencer *Papal Lay-Knighthood's Warn.* (1894) 269 The parties had even been 'out-ask'd' in Church. 1889 *Pilgrid Or.* 17 The couple whose banns were 'out-asked', as they call it, this morning.

† **2.** To ask in answer to. *Obs.*

1640 T. GOODWIN *Christ set forth* 161 His sins never outasks the merit of this his service.

Out-Atlas, -awe, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-ba'bble, *v.* [OUT- 15, 18.] *trans.* a. To babble out, utter babblingly. b. To exceed in babble or noisy talk.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 2nd, Outbabbling Creeds and Jove's. 1832 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 32 Babel outbabbled.

Ou't-ba'ck, *adv. Australia.* [OUT *adv.* + BACK *adv.*] Out in or to the bush settlements or bush-country.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 308 That gentleman having been all day 'out back'. *Ibid.*, There's been one or two fine thunderstorms out back. *Mod. Australasian. Newspr.* He decided to go out-back. At a recent examination held in an out-back district in Australia.

Out-baffle, -bake, etc.: see OUT-.

Outbalance (outba'lăns), *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outweigh, to exceed in weight or effect.

1644 MILTON *Treat. To Parl.*, The Authority...of this man considered with, is able to outbalance all that the Ignorance of a vulgar opposition can bring to countervaile. 1770 *Town & Country Mag.* 193 How precious out-balance her reason. 1892 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* 189 Did this and other gains really outbalance my losses?

Out-band to **Out-batter:** see OUT-.

Out-bawl, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in bawling; to surpass in shouting.

1848 *Hunting of Tau* 16 Basil's Private Old outhawls Elias. 1770 LIMEBURNER *Flatterers* (1805) I. 56, I will outbawl the ocean. 1877 *Sunday Mag.* 52 The gentlemen...each employ a special 'bawler', who mounted on a barrow...attempts to outbawl his rival.

Outbeam (outbī'm), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18.]

1. *intr.* To beam out or forth.

1797 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) I. 227 In every motion, her most innocent soul outbeams so brightly, that [etc.]. 1898 F. H. TOWNS *Alchemists* ix. 82, 251 His outbeaming frivolity breaks upon them.

2. *trans.* To surpass in beaming; to outshine.

1892 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 311 So...brightness like yours, Mildly outbeaming all the bonds of light.

Outbear (outbē'r), *v.* [OUT- 13, 15 b, 18.]

1. *trans.* To bear forth, carry away. *poetic.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lv. 20 Oxt bare he his fomes for his fere alle. *Ibid.* lxxvii. 52 And he out bare als schepe his folke. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn., Lord's Exhortation*, This song of mine I struggle to outbear Through periods of the sense.

† **2.** To bear out; to support; to sustain. *Obs.*

1550 PILKIN. 630 Who so ever saith the contrary, I will outbeare this. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattell, Chickes* (1627) 168 The Winter...killeth many Sheepe, the which if we did support they would have out-borne the rage of Winter. 1604 EL-

Magistrate Copp. 43 Tarik first Inform. V. you the outlaw'd.

3. Naut. = OUTCAREE *v.* 2.

1692 PENNEY in *Lond. Gaz. No. 2742/4* The *Dover* did not hear but with Sail, by which means her Encompanion came by the Bough. 1885 *Marine. Inter. 30 Aug.*, Even our handsome Edgar was outborne by the black mass of the Goldstein, with her bare, scooped-out bow slowly parting the water.

Out-beard, *v.* [OUT- 18 *c.*] *trans.* To accomplish by bearding; to show or defiance.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 19. 932 Did he spare to out-beard his Sovereigne himselfe? 1873 *Mem. Madame Chevelon* 1 A bold Mother... may out-beard the Sun.

Out-bearing, *vbl. sb.* [*I. bear out*: OUT- 9.]

†**1.** Production, bringing forth. *Obs.*

c 1390 *Alf Saints* 33 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 143 Pis was ordeyed for pis ping, To pay for pe erth out-bering.

†**2.** Projection. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Coude de la branche*, the elbow or out-bearing of the branch of a tree.

3. Self-assertion, *Sc.*

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 289 Wi' a' his outbearin' an' pride.

†**Out-bearing**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*I. as prec.*: OUT- 10.] Self-assertive, arrogant.

1607 HEYWD *Wks. I.* 331 Vile and bearing humour...is so strong in the youngsters, that men when they are condemned and are going away to hell, they will yet have oathes, and say, 'When did we so and so?' 1626 R. MANSELL *Sale of Nun* (1630) 131 I make it for granted that my Genius stood in likenesse...to...great wonders, and to some most bearing gestures, the former of country.

Out-bog, **-bogger**, etc. : see OUT-.

Outbolch (outbǒlʧ), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18.] *trans.* To belch out. Also *fig.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* x. 82 b, Flame forth sparkling his from hood Outbolching sprutz forth hasnee. 1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv. 452 Hung him whose verse outbolcheth the wind.

Out-bellow, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18*c.*] *trans.* **a.** To outdo in bellowing; to roar louder than. **b.** To overcome by bellowing or loud noise.

1823 ED. HALL *Great Inquisitor* Wks. (1824) 305 Then lisel will Thereof his bellowings, until The very breasts and blast and out-bellow him. 1867 *Director* II. 371 To the unspeakable amusement of the actor, whom they perhaps outbellow in some of his finest passages. 1874 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 26 They...out-bellow bulls. 1898 SWINBURNE *Crabbed Age* 130 Its clamour outbellows the thunder.

Out-bent, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] **a.** Bent out or outwards. **b.** Bent upon going or getting out.

1601 DEKKER *Com. Wkes* VII. 306, Which had no power to hold in their unbent. 1625 LORD *Du Bartas, Nat* 131 It is constant and correct, which is as much as to say blunt and out-bent. 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. 70. 167 The bone...is attached on the most outbent part of the trabecula.

Out-bid, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* To outdo in bidding or offering a price; to offer a higher price than.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 300 One of them was commanded not to out bid another. 1600 MALVERN *Lucr. Lente Merch.* 410 do by outbidding the other, oftentimes to raise the wares. 1637 MASSINGER *Unnat. L.* v. 340 She brought the house...by outbidding all who offered for it. 1901 A. LANG in *Nineteen. Mag.* Oct. 640/1 The late Mr. Quaritch would run for the only copy of Lucifer I ever saw.

2. *fig.* **a.** To offer more than; to outdo or surpass in any quality, statement, etc.

1597 WOTTON *Aph. Engl.* 11 (1908), Mr. *that* would not be out-bid For every thing, you mock *pitched* my value. 1642 HOWELL *Instruc. Forreine* 140 One cries, bidding the Lamb come asking, is no market of any substantiall. 1653 HOLCROFT *Proc. Lond. Ho.* II. 8 5. (1659) 52 He was outbid by Anaximenes, who said it was twenty-eight times as large as the earth.

† **b.** Of things: To surpass in value. *Obs.*

1640 ROGERS *Naaman* 332 As much as Cicerons or Rosyllis orchid bounce birthings. 1670 J. SMITH *Dedham Pulpit* 12 Were the unspeakable, unconceivable and excellent worth of this grace, it will outbid all other things in the world.

† **3.** To overestimate, overrate. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKES. *Lear*. *Alcumbe* v. Who, 1720 IV. 126 You do (or too much favour) you mock *pitched* my value. 1700 KING *Dial. Drog-Monk.* 1. 1. 2 also You out-bid my Service; and (of) reason are vile, but words the poorest.

Hence **Out-bidding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Out-bidder**, 'one that out-bids' (*J.*).

1852 J. L. *Lady's Rural Wrist.* 83/2 Or 14*l.* A thousand outbiddings and out-biddings in an Parliament. 1870 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xv. 36 The...out-bidding spirit of a Turk at the auction for popularity.

Out-Billingsgate, **-billow**, etc. : see OUT-.

Outbirth (ou·tbəɹθ). [*I.* OUT- 7 + BIRTH 16.†] **1.** That which is brought forth or produced, or which springs from (something); the outward product or progress.

1663 W. BATES *Vain. Sc. ex Hist.* 17 They are but parts...from the out-skirts of the wisdom of this World, and revealed only to the Babes in the lowest outward ground in Christ Jesus. 1730 LAW *Spir. to all Christ Church* (1768) 21 Heaven itself is nothing but the first glorious Out-birth,...the humble Visibility of the One God in Trinity. 1850 J. BOWDEN *Exc., etc., Tongues* (1851) I. 458 All the rest is the direct outbirth and reflexion of our own age.

2. The action or fact of bringing forth. *rare.*

1852 E. TAYLOR in *Bibliogr.* (1902) *Philol. viii.* 2 The forerunner in the outbirth of this spirit in Venice.

Out-blaze, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] A blazing forth.

1823 J. MATTHEWS *Chr. Life* (1827) 87 A more vehement outblaze of human ardour.

Outblaze (outblē·z), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18.]

1. Intr. To blaze forth, burst out with ardour.

a 1300 *Kyng Alisaunder* 1. 1. 1.

Ou·tbranching, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] A branching out, ramification. So **Ou·tbranching** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.] branching out.

1849 BUSHN. *Morals*, etc. 223 The holy outbranchings of Godship. 1898 W. ARNOT *Lamps & Mission* II. xii. 96 There are many outbranching legumbs. 1880 FARRAR *Hand, Life Christ* v. (1881) 89 No outbranching trees made a cool roofed shade.

Outbrast, obs. pa. t. of OUTBRAST v.

Outbrave (outlēi·v), *v.* [OUT- 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To face with show of defiance; to stand out against bravely or defiantly.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Who ... think to outbrave better pens with the swelling bombast of a bragging blanke verse. 1609 ROWLANDS *Hist. Irish Lear* 36, I have knowne men die, That have out-brau'd the Hang-man to his face. 1610 MARKHAM *Decades Warre* v. 200 Let him therefore only outbrave danger, not woo it. 1796 MRS. *Mentor Junior. Geog.* II. 20 Instead of guarding against the inclemency of the weather, they outbrave it. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. x. 326 The Duke set nothing at account, and outbraving their accusations.

2. To outdo or surpass in bravery or daring.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 28, I would ... Out-brave the heart most daring on the earth. To win the Ladie. 1600 DEKKER *Patient.* xxxi. 48 Lucifer, a large Worm, which after glisters out-braues. 1732 CAREW *Hist. Hug.* II. 372 He affected every where...to out-brave them on all publick occasions.

Hence **Outbra·ved** *ppl. a.*, **Outbra·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1861 CHARNA *Lowe's Manet.* (Hudst. Soc.) 58 Their out-bearing tyrants. 1890 J. CALVIN *God's Predestin.* (1856) 31 The out-bearings of coasting Ephesophites. 1892 J. WEBSTER *tr. Camus' Mod. Parasites* 20, I am no Man to suffer such out-braving Language. 1810 MURPHY *Earthly Pan.* II. 22 Suffice it, that no outbraved death Might end him. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Young in Prose* (1890) 1 Out-braved with braving ass, he must not meekness seem to you?

Out-brag, *v.* [OUT- 13, 18.]

†1. *trans.* To brag out, ejaculate, utter: see BRAG *v.*[3] 4, and cf. ABRAG *v.* 3 b. (Properly two words.) *Obs.*

1598 G. CHAPMAN *Iliads* (1857) II. 39 He wrote the out braid. 1599 *Merr. Mad.* (1683) Q3, Whose rabid voyce so many had out bragged Thirst scarfd) wonders. *Ibid.* X3, Wyth a sygh outbraged, With world closure there world wonder he urged. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. 266 (1632) 910 For it rewarded lover's and idle talk outbragges.

2. To outdo or surpass in brazing or staring.

1608-9 J. BARNFIELD *Affectio Mans. Life* (1868) 20, vii. A out outbraging a million of you here which you must out-bear.

Outbra·zen, *v.* [I. OUT- 13 b, 18 + BRAZEN *v.*]

1. To brazen out; to face out or maintain defiantly or impudently.

1580 T. FLORIO *Mirrour des Riches* Nn. 10 (1579) I. 230 To out-brazen the belief of such things. 1598 — *Second Frutes* (1591) 22 Yeeld Cardane God, to fly High-lord, wherefore colde ...with a blast to their backsands, to outbrazen my refusion.

2. To outdo or surpass in weatherbeaten.

1700 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 208 The repented devils...have gone...to see their impudence out-brazen'd by a club of mortal gamesters. 1710 *Manager's Pot* 2 Come ye Dad he out...out-brazen'd Sacherissa himself? 1858 E. JOHNSON *Haverholme* 6 Could you see him the world and outbrazen the Devil!

†**Ou·t-breach.** *Obs.* [OUT- 7.] An outbreak.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Mandate Catch.* 372 This last round and contemptuous out-breach so exceedingly dishonall ...to his Gracious Soveraigne.

Outbreak (ou·tbrēk), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. A breaking out; an eruption; an outburst of feeling or passion, of hostilities, of disease, of volcanic energy, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 33 The Rush and out-breake of a fiery minde. 1608 LADY MARGH *Autobiog.* 23 It is the spontaneous outbreak of a good and kind heart. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Philos.* 296 The first out-break of modern science. 1868 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. i. 72 I had expected some such ponderous outbreak. 1875 *Macmillan's Mag.* XXXI. 421 Accordingly at parishes and religious conventions. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 190 In some cases volcanic outbreak takes place actually beneath the sea. 1879 *St. George's Magz. Rep.* IX. 304 Two diphtheritic outbreaks. 1880 *Lloyd's Daily Post* 10 Apr. 2/3 Since the outbreak of the Crimean War.

2. *Geol.* The emergence of a rock at the surface; the colossy of a stratum; the eruption of an intrusive igneous rock.

1841 MANTELL *Thames.* XCVII. 342 If the whole... was an entire plain, the borders or outbreaks of each stratum would appear regular and even. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encyc.* (ed. 2) V. When a vein of coal, &c. appears on the surface, it is called an *out-break*, the same as a crop-out. 1873 TENNANT *Mineral* 61, 63 In the neighbourhood of the basaltic outbreaks which frequently disturb the coal-fields.

3. A breach of the peace; a public display of opposition to established authority; an insurrection.

1689 *Maccabee Mist. Eng.* viii. II. 440 If the exasperated out-breaks were suffered to continue, it must produce... a popular outbreak. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 72 Revolutionary outbreaks in Sicily. 1898 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. 186 Outbreaks, no doubt, there have been and will be; but they are means of inducement rather than of liberty.

Outbreak (outbrēk'), *v.* [OUT- 14.] *dial.* To break out. (In OE. and ME. properly two words; now only poetic.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Lives Saints* xxxi. 859 Seo luse him forbærnde on þam lenen his reaf and he for þam leyse ut þærcan to mūne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6989 Baldulfe he sende ouer, ouerbolde to þis wonne, þo it alles out brac. c 1400 *Destruc. Troye* 6 Gam. 5043 Now es the lesse out broken. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvii. 122 And longe it was ar...ony word Eyther seyden Ower Dedes. 1604 HEYWOOD *Wise, Woman* I. 374 And now and then outbrake the light. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 43 A blighted chance from the wall outbroke.

b. To burst into flower.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iv. 131 Round Venus' feet Outbroke the changing spring-flowers sweet.

Ou·t-breaker [1], [OUT- 8.] One who makes or joins in an outbreak.

a 1670 SPROTSON *Trans. Chas. I* (1852) I. 5 But the principall outbreakers and malefactours was spaird.

Ou·t-breaker [2], [I. OUT- 3 + BREAKER *sb.*] 5.] A breaker at a distance from the shore.

1820 SHELLEY *Cholabus* xv. viii, The dash Of the out-breakers dashing.

Ou·tbreaking, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] A breaking or bursting out: see *break out* in BREAK *v.* 54.

c 1425 *Formular. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 15 Whan fastyngis outbreykynges badde temptid hym. 1450-80 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 187 *Valentinianus* Augustus...dede in a manere outbrekynge of his wytte. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trans.* (ed. 2) 42 Hir...by the first fresh out breaking of her beauty[] captivated. 1901 S. LANGTON *Bible, Introd.* I. 104 They are free of great outbreakings, being no common drunkards, swearers or Sabbathbreakers. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xx. III. 135 The place of its first outbreaking ...to observe that the strength came from abroad.

Ou·tbreaking, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.] That breaks or bursts out: see PING.

1860 DARNELL *Crit. Cave* viii. 1, Tiresidians Anthokis ...there not to proceed With an outbreaking course. 1896 *K. Salome Babylon* II. vii. 176 Drowned by the outbreaking wave. 1899 CHARLES *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. 1, Inexpressible, unutterable, as the sound of outbreaking waters.

†**Out-breast**, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To surpass in vocal achievement; to excel in singing.

1600 *Two Noble K.* v. vi, Two contending Followers...now sing the higher, Anon the other, then again the first, And by and by out-breasted, that the sense Could not judge between 'em.

Outbreathe (outbrē·ð), *v.* [OUT- 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To breathe out; = to expire; to exhale; to emit as breath. *Now poet.*

1579 *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. (1587) K 6, Outbreathing naught but discord euery where. 1871 JAMES *Barbara Blaithwaite* I. 'She ought to be outbreathed,' my cousin, 1898 A. FOX *World Long.* iv. 37 The young man out-breathed his last within few hours after. 1860 F. W. FABER *Hymns, Eternal Word* 61, Then art an unborn Breath outbreathed On angels and on men. 1880 CORNFORD tr. *Virg. Æneid* VII. 468 Cacus in his robber-lair Outbreathing smoke and flame.

2. *intr.* or *absol.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Lord's Pilgr.* v. i, No smoak yet steam, nor breathing from the kitchen. a 1631 MOUL *Lament of Jacob* i, The flowers outbreathe beneath my feet.

So **Ou·tbreathed** (-brēðd), *ppl. a.*[1], breathed out.

a 1598 SPENSER (J.), That sign of last outbreathed life did seem. 1772 MACPHERSON *Man. Fing.* xxviii. (1806) 48 His cock had the horrid paleness of out-breathed despair.

Outbreathed (outbrē·ðd), *ppl. a.*[2] [I. OUT- 18 + BREATHE *sb.* + -ED.] Put out of breath.

1597 DANIEL *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 108 Rend'ring faint quittance (wearied, and out-breath'd) To Henrie Monmouth. 1780-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) I. 82 Being all out-breathed in vapour, they ventured from their cell. 1846 BURNS *Elegy of Gen. waltz, Outbreathed and worn, Czinch's sons were dancward born.*

Outbreathing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] A breathing out; an exhalation.

1631 LD. HOCHTON *Mem. Mary Sutton, Sudium to finde* (1634) 72 The blood outbreathings of the Midland Sea. 1848 THOMAS *Wilmot.* xiii. (1862) 240-1 An eternal outpouring and outbreathing of the balmes of holy love life.

So **Ou·tbreathing** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10], breathing out.

1824 SCOTT *Regeneration* v. 1 (1834) 71 The outbreathing influence of a living person.

Outbrecod to Out-bubble: see OUT-.

Outbring, *v. rare.* [OUT- 13. In ME. two words; in 17th c. poetic.] *trans.* To bring out: see BRING *v.* 21.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 283 His fiend he ut bralden. c 1375 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 918 (918) She kende nought a word o-right out bryngo. 1603 BP. ANDREWES *Pr.* in *Pract. K. Pr. Vat.* 7 18 And he outbringe them from their ungoldnes.

Outbrist, obs. Sc. form of OUTBURST.

[**Out-bud, or Outbud**, *v.*, is given in some Dicts. as from Spenser, who has only the two words *out budding — budding out.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 32 Whose sunny boughes, out budding over neare, The lowest him endowne labor to reherse.]

Ou·t-budding, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] A budding out; the bursting forth of a leaf or buds.

1640 CHAPLIN *Nature* 83, 139 That strength outbudding of the wheate, English Extension, which we call the Ebenbrehon Rie.

Outbuild (-bi·ld), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17, 15.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in building or durability of building; to excel. 1834 *Catholic, to overbuild.*

1540 VICARY *Anat.* Pref. 7 Yet Nature alone out-builds the Pyramids. 1831 MRS. ENGLEHEART *Widow* viii. I. 160 She had left off building castles in the air, but she had outbuilt herself on earth.

2. To build out. *poetic* and *rhet.*

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1850) 25 Or how the fish outbuilt her shell. 1890 J. PARKINSON *Loyalty in Christ* I. 308 In Him the holiest affections and graces of our Father are outbuilt and expressed.

Ou·t-building, [OUT- 1.] A detached building, subordinate and accessory to a main building; an out-house.

1626 Sir R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1888) II. 192 New outbuyldings of my stables. 1804 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Village Star*, I. (1805) 18 The great barn, with its picturesque outbuildings. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Seven Gables* xiii. A huge kind of oak-wood was passing through the gateway, towards the out-buildings in the rear.

Out-bu·lk, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *transf.* To exceed in bulk.

1632 EMMANUEL *Thumph.* v. xlii. And, eight score times out-bulke the Earth. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Macbeth* Pref. 4 We find the gloss, I can test my out-weighing, but certainly for out-bulking, the text.

Out-bullier, etc.: see OUT- 14.

Out-bu·lly, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c.] *transf.* To get the better of by bullying; to have the best of in bullying.

1708 *Pleas. Drunkenness* 19 That he may not be outbullied by the Oaths of Hackney-Coachmen. 1805-9 MRS. INCHBALD *Lady of Manor* (1810) V. xxxiii. 196, I myself should have ventured to assert any home in my father's stead, and could out-bully any groom in his stable.

Out-bu·rn, *v.* [OUT- 14, 18, 17. (In ME. as two words.)]

1. *intr.* To burn out or away, to be consumed.

1597 DANIEL *Poet. Whipp.* viii, She burn'd out here, as soone as ouere out-burneth.

2. *transf.* To exceed in burning, burn longer than.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 263 Amazing Period! when each Mountain-Height Out-burns Vesuvius. 1850 TENNYSON *Princess Prol.* 88 Lamps which outburn'd Canopus.

So **Ou·t-burning** *vbl. sb.*, burning out, extinction; **Ou·t-burnt** *ppl. a.*, burnt out, exhausted.

1580 WYNDET *Sex Infr.* x *In our burnyngs* (Wrip. Acuation of Tp. they shuldien vanshe away). 1897 CHARLES *Fr. Rev.* I. xv. 82 In dull smoke and ashes of out-burnt broomsticks.

Outburst (ou·tbəɹst), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. An act of bursting out; a violent issue; an outbreak, explosion (of feeling, fervour, indignation, etc.); a volcanic eruption.

1837 THOM. *Comm. Bal* XL. 3 They expect of their outbursts. 1839 *Blackwood's Mag.* XLVI. 62 (title) The first outburst of masculine vigour in a healthy frame. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* III. ii, Tom was a little shocked at Maggie's outburst. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. 151 This narrative is...not a volcanic outburst to shake the foundations of society.

2. The emergence of a rock or stratum at the surface; an outcrop; = OUTBREAK *sb.* 2.

1708 J.C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 10 There is an Out-burst or an appearance above ground of some vein of Coal. 1822 *J. Viney Lect. Amer.* 60 The strata being horizontal, and the outbursts of the coal about the middle-most of the hill.

3. *Comb.* Outburst-bank, the middle part of a sea-embankment.

1892 WESTON *Embankings* 25 The outburst bank, 5 feet high and 5 feet wide at top, and with a slope of but 1½ to 1, because this part of the bank will have to sustain but a transient attack from the top of the tide. *Ibid.* 103 The tide will rise four more than 10 feet at ordinary springs, in which case the main bank will not be more than 6 feet in height, and the outburst and mouth banks 4 feet more.

Outburst, *v. rare.* Forms: see OUT *adv.* and BURST *v.* [OUT- 14. (In ME. usually two words, now poetic.)] *intr.* To burst out.

13.. *Cursor M.* (Cott.) A spring of his here vte brast. c 1300 *Dante Troy* 8043 That the blode outbrust, & on hese light. c 1430 *Pilgremmage* 360 Suche words myght thee outbraste That myght make the eyen to wel renne. 1548 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* iv. 124 Then boiling wattes that lay bed In raging wax outbrast. 1897 EMERSON *Land* xiii, Then subtly outburst The fan-branches all round.

Ou·t-bu·rsting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] A bursting out or forth. So **Ou·t-bu·rsting** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10].

1808 THOMAS *Hudsons Last. Sun.* ii. 8. 170 The outbursting of lust and blossom, the signs of the ensuing year. 1833 TENNYSON *Confidence* vi. 6, Rose, and spoke The strong outbursting of a sudden soul. 1839 J. BIGGS *Ang.-Saxons* v. 174 Floods of outbursting tears. 1880 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 749 Such outbursting grass.

Out-bury, -bustle, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·t-bu·tting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 7: cf. to *butt out.*] *concr.* A part that butts out; a projection.

1736 A. COOPER *Master's Assistants.* 269 The small Outbuttings of the Pallisses.

Outbuy, *v.* [OUT- 18, 15.] *transf.* To outdo or beat in buying; † to buy at a price beyond the value; † to buy out or off, to pay to be rid of (obl.).

1808 CHARLES *Spenser's Comus.* Wks. 1871 II. 224 He then enters Empire with the hues of faith. Out-buys it. 1818 *Sir T. Roe Treat. to Aug.* (1899) 108 They [Danes] would buy out-reasons, out-lyes, and out-bug us in all things. 1830 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* iv. 27, The weak and the silent are for your offenders, the gross either outbuy or outbury their shame.

Out-house, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·t-by', **-bye**, *adv.* (*adj.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [I. OUT *adv.* + BY *adv.*] Cf. IN-BY(E.) Out a little way; a short distance out; outside the house, abroad, in the open air; to the outside (of a house, mine, farm, etc.).

c 1400 *Sir Gawayne* & *Grene Knight* (Ashm.) Pe kyde out of Logres & all pe londe out-by. 1550 D. STEWART in *Lords Mag.* (1775) 349 Three men, two gentlemen wearing hats outby. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xix. A game young wheen the Master's out-by. *Ibid.* xxv. The very pick-eaves and arles gaue outby gender at the Peas. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Outbye or Outbyside, North., nearer to the shaft*, and hence further from the face working. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xv. Step out-by to the door a minute.

b. *attrib.* Outside, out-of-doors, as *out-by work*, field-labour, *out-by servant*, *worker* (on a farm); out-lying, as 'the sheep in the out-by field'; *out-by farm*, a non-inland farm.

1826 SCOTT *Jrl. Diaries* 1. Harry and I have been to gather what nuts on the outbye land, and there's scarce a cleek left. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1901) 104 Out fell Dond the chiau outby like a shepherds and early risers. 1898 *Trans. Castleblean* 141 (E. D. D.) The outbye agricultural workers.

Out-call, **-calvinize**, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-ca·nt, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or exceed in the use of cant (see CANT *sb.*2).

1858 OSBORN *Adv. Sea* (1873) 182, I have heard him...at another time out-Cant's London Christian. 1870 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Notes* 30 If you would talk my Lord Bacon out-cant those or other Asiatics in their own Terms. 1872 *Ann. Reg.* 1 A prince...who has...out-cavaled the most zealous ecclesiastic in his appeals to heaven.

Out-caper, **-carol**, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·t-ca·rried, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] Exported.

1808 A. YOUNG *Waverley* 17 Sum of the out-carried commodities in value and tonnage, £ 634,184. 13. 2.

Outca·rry, *v.* [f. OUT- 2 *b*, 18 + CARRY *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To carry out, accomplish. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *Acoubler* [*sic*] *Cesquel'a Cruelleau*, But he fins from all other symptomes of aspiring will easily outcarry that.

2. *Naut.* To carry more sail than; hence, to outsail, sail faster than.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* viii. (1859) 158 His Britannic Majesty's schooner Gleam will from his greater beam and superior length outcarry and forereach on you. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports* & *Adv. Scott.* viii. (1855) 119 If the house foreboard, the Clydesda outcarried the schooner.

Ou·t-ca·rrying, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] Carrying out: **a.** Exportation. **b.** Accomplishment in practice.

1570 FOSTER *Gricriland* 2010. 0.556 (1) His gone out ordinarely, that there should not be transportation nor outcarrying of goods. 1580 J. HARVEY *Apost. Lyfe* III. 24 The out carrying of a sickness may that involued the vnlyfe life.

Outcast (*sb.*) (*kâ·st*), *sb.*1 [*sb.* use of OUTCAST *ppl. a.*]

1. A person 'cast out' or rejected; an abject; a castaway; one rejected or cast off by his friends or by society; an exile; a homeless vagabond.

1583 *Stanyh. Descr. Ireland* 136 In Herity *Ayrshire* (III. 404 Jun. 2) out cast of all men, how they live neigh no man knows. 1588 WYLDE *Pt.* (1618) 21, I chuse to be an out cast (Volg. *abiectus*) in the house of my God. 1590 *Pilgr. Paroc.* (W. de W. 1531) 175, I shall then be reputed as an outcast & castaway. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 28 A worser one and as much a very scorne of men and the outcast of the people. 1599 LEVINS *Manip.* 36/12 An outcast, abiectus. 1639 FORD *Lib. Celiberis* 104 He lies out outcast of each church and house. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hamnet Abb.* vi. 78 Being thus finally outcast, they turned at once...to the Methodist *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 363 Quarters peopled by the outcasts of society.

2. That which is thrown out or away, refuse, offal; a plant thrown out from a garden.

1598 TARVAS *Baruth. To P. R.* xvii. (1608) (Bodl. MS.) If such thistles and offal and corn-cockle of custom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 379/1 Outy, caste, or refuse, or cowdyre of mete...cyrnelum. 1598 WYRCESTER *Brit. Plants* ed. 3 II. 278 Forest...in a situation that would allow of its being an outcast of a garden. 1840 *Trans. R. Agricc. Soc.* III. ii. 307 A cobleman...made a large pond in the solid clay, and burnt all the outcast.

† **3.** An inferior sheep culled from the rest of the flock. *Obs.*

1676 *Inv.* in Anderson *Hist. Lan.* 13 (N.W. Lincoln. Glen.) Fifty-two weathers and haggis, outcasts.

† **4.** A projectile. *Obs.*

1674 W. LEMAN *Bull* & *Salt.* 120 The *Ox* or spring of all that technicon that is given to outcasts. *Ibid.* 129 When we give a battlegown to outcasts.

† **5.** A part thrown out or built out from the main body of a building. *Obs.*

1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 227 For a chymney and ij out castes or porjectonnes to his house. 1618 [SURV. E. MARSH. *Country Purses* by You shall make round about the House, on the outside, two out-casts of brested stone, or round rings of plaister, as broad as three or four chaves of stones.

Ou·t-ca·st, *adj.*1 [OUT- 7.]

† **1.** The act of casting out; expulsion. *Obs.*

1600 W. WARNER *Decacordon* (1612) 98 (Thou-lo) no danger at all ...to the Church...by their [the Jesuits'] outcast.

2. The act of throwing out or from one.

1884 *Cent. Mayo* 2/2/6 At each out-cast, it [a net] opens in every mesh.

3. A falling out, quarrel. (Cf. CAST *v.* 81 *f.*) *Sc.*

1841 *Tynehgham Soc. Records* in A. L. Kincaid *Cl. St. Bathford* (1878) 236 There was ane outcast betwein George Shotton and George Fenton. 1857 *Worcestershire Lett.*, *to Jno. Harvey* 28 Nov. (1870) 321, I tremble at the remembrance of a new out-cast betwixt him and me. 1858 SCOTT *Hist. Medd.* xxvii, Reuben never always went, nor I neither, when you and he has had any his outcast.

† **4.** An outlet; a vent. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. xi. 31 Ox slither skin of such gilts...contains out-casts, vaunts, or vanting holes, to receive those hurtfull and dangerous vapours.

Outcast (*sb.*) (*kâ·st*), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11: see CAST *ppl.* Cast v. 81.]

1. Of persons: *orig.* Abject, socially despised; in later use, Cast out from home and friends; hence, forsaken, fallen, homeless and neglected.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 51 (Camb. MS.) So mouhed the Stoikes and the mouen out cast [adjective] but he is despised of most folk. *c* 1440 *Pallad. On Husb.* (E. E. T. S.) 3/1109 Mine owne conditions wil I kan, Response & mans kind of al women. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxi, I am accused...for vicious mine, Whereto my nature is not prone. 1598-9 SHAKSPERE *Twelfth N. Minor Poems* Fort. Wks. II. 70 Barbarous (Dutch, Where scarce England needs her compar'd term. 1848 S. R. MAITLAND *Lect. Eccl. Ct. Clement* on In this state of out-cast misery he lived for more than four years. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 122 The highways and the villages were crowded...with forlorn and outcast families, now reduced to beggary. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/1 The bitter cry of outcast London.

2. Of things: Rejected, discarded.

c 1580 R. MONCH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 27 Knowing the inexistere papers I have framde out fragment of a Bull of Indulgences. 1604 CAMDEN *Rem. Decl.* 2 The rude rabble and out-cast rubbish of a greater and more solemne worke. 1893 KARL *Griswold Life* xxvii. (1898) 129 To convert several outcast cassades to good palatable food.

† **3.** Thrown out as an extension from the main building. *Obs.*

c 1645 HARRINGTON *Surv. Wards* in *Wards, Hist. Sir. Prec.* 1. 133 In the Churchyards On the Southe syde alonge an outcast Chappell.

Outca·st, *v.* *Now rare.* [OUT- 15. (In ME. orig. two words: see CAST *v.* Sc. So **Outcaw·st** *pa. ppls.*

c 1300 *K. Alexander* (Ashm.) 21, I chose out castes for to lin In pe lore of God is min. *c* 1325 *Prose Psalter-cvii(i)* 3 Fro [it] comandes of her makinges. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 823 Hyre I dwelle out cast [v. r. cast] from alle Ioye. *a* 1425 CHAUCER *M. Thopas* (Title) Outcaste [MS. out of golden weight]. 1483 CATH. *Angl.* 264/2 To Out-caste, *abiicere*.... Out-caste, *abiectus*. *c* 1580 *Homers Hist. Fleyes* Thou...with, as I think, are mostly outcast. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Lucan* (1668) 136 In being the captain of all those whom the Court casts out, to labour by all means they can to out-cast the Court. 1840 E. ERSKINE *Jowa. Wks.* 1870 III. 17 Their suspending, outcasting and deposing some men from the holy ministry. 1855 LONGF. *Evangel* XXII. 6, I'll see with the love, outcasting Hermes, Beelzebub, and sleep.

Outcaste (*ou·tkāst*), *sb.* (*a.*) [Cf. OUT- 12.] One who has lost or is put out of his caste. Also, One of no caste.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 191 On a forfeiture of caste by either spouse intercourse ceases between the spouses: if the outcaste be a native woman, she is accounted dead. 1894 J. T. WHEELER *Short Hist. India* 35 Besides the four castes (of the Hindu people), there is a large population known as Pariahs or outcasters. They are altogether inferior to the Sudras, and were probably the Helots of India when the Sudras were masters. [But see PARIAH.]

b. as adj. Outside caste; of no caste.

1892 R. KIPLING *Jungle Bk.* 37 They have no law. They are outcaste.

Outca·ste, *v.* [Cf. OUT- 26: see CASTE *sb.* 2, 3.] *trans.* To put (a person) out of his caste; to deprive of caste; to cause to lose caste.

1887 *Native Opinion* 1 Dec., A man will be outcasted if he objects to marrying by one day instead of two, or partakes of boiled rice with his coat on. 1889 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/3 Two members of the Jain community have recently been outcasted by their co-religionists for visiting England. 1892 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Aug. 330 By this act he not only outcasted his son but also incurred the displeasure of all his caste people.

Hence **Outca·sted** *ppl. a.*, **Outca·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1886 *Fall Mall G.* 10 May 11/2 The caste system has been so very much battered about, that outcasting has not almost as much terror. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/8 Measures taken with this object would be illusory so long as 'outcasting' was possible.

Outcasting (*ou·tkāstiŋ*), *vbl. sb.*1 [OUT- 9 (from *cast out*).]

1. The action of casting out; ejection, expulsion; vomiting; rendering outcast.

1598 TARVAS *Baruth. To P. R.* xvii. 56 (Tollem. MS.), Also by vnto castynge and strawthynge, and mannestynge ...of lewnes, bye herynde bodye all lengne. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (1881) 68 Purgacion by outcastynge wombis in body. A chronik pe stomake of eaten & wyst humours. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxvii. 18 On the veere daye they made an outcastinge. 1806 E. LUCAS *Babylon* II. 112, 370 The outcasting and desolation of the town.

† **2.** That which is thrown away; refuse; offal.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cviii.3. 6 That that stode leith and outkastynge til mete. *Ibid.* Als pai pat ete fales and leighe. 1580 WYLDE 1 Cor. iv. 13. The garbage or out-castings, of all things. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* (E. E. T. S.) 24 Ye se wrecch and no man, And outcastyng a mes. 1696 SLOANE, *B* Manor. *Country Farmer* 386 Worth nothing but to make sodans and outcastings of.

† **3.** An offshoot. *Obs.*

1340 *Acerbi.* 20 In vilis sathanologo of fillee stocke & scions [...]ge state bastoge out of the like hoge to wyld outcastings.

Outcasting, *vbl. sb.*2: see OUTCASTE *v.*

Ou·tcastness. [f. OUTCAST *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being an outcast.

1898 MARK *Mission Comf.* (1898) 102 Shame and sense and outlawness and destitution and disease and death.

Outcavil, etc.: see OUT-.

† **Outce·pt**, *v.* *Obs.* [OUT- 25.] = EXCEPT *v.* 1, 2.

1572-83 MALDEN *Arthur* 2, I will, I vow unpro 1572 of al kingdoms. 1592 PEACHAM 69(1) He is the strongest man that ever I knew, I outcept none.

† **Outce·pt**, *quasi-prep.* and *conj.* *Obs.* Also **6 -cepte**, **-cep**, **-cepte**. (originally pa. pple. of prec.)

A. *quasi-prep.* = EXCEPT *prep.* 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cyrurgy* 140 Alle be medicis are ouyt be leeriis of pe brest. 1500 *Ancrene Chron.* (1841) 250 Outcepte many the goods manteinedden or stelen. 1508 *Weimpf. Stock. in* 1508 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 401 Non bride...shall drynk ne mesure of wyn...outcepte ther gloueres and wyfes. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* v. 1(2), Of any other creature I was kingdome. *Pers.* Outcept Kent, for there they landed All gentlemen.

B. *quasi-conj.* = EXCEPT *conj.* 2.

1508 PECHAM *Interest's Replevin* 2 D ij, Outcepte them tried in the figure. 1550-83 MALDEN *Diary* 134 The strongest wall man, outcepte the wold man. xi. (1) in the morning. 1627 B. JONSON *Sejanus Historian-pk.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 624/1 Outcept I were with them. 1630 *Ibid.* (1640) 1 were as they are, I never saw such luck.

Outch, variant of OUCH *int.*

† **Ou·t-cha·mber.** *Obs.* [OUT- 1.] **a.** A room outside a house, etc. **b.** An outer room, an antechamber.

1[1]... *Wks. I can't be a Man* 180 In *E. E. P.* (1860) 141 In that country they travel: But an outer chamber for him was wrong. *a* 1634 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 219, I wish you leave, that I may hide myself in your outchamber. 1634-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 230 He retired himself into an out-Chamber.

† **Ou·t-change.** *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [OUT- 6.] = OUTWARD or foreign exchange.

1695 W. LOWNDES *Exc. Answerable. Silv. Coin* 41 His Chamberlain, and Master and Worker and Warden of all his Exchanges and Outchanges in England and Calis.

Outcha·rm, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in charming; to charm more potently.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prudence* v. 137 To outcharm all the grimaces and fashions of this sensible world. 1827-41 M. F. WELLS *Poems, Psyche* 14 One silent look of Glory, Like stronger magic, will outcharm it all.

Out-chase to **Out-chide**: see OUT-.

† **Ou·t-choo·sing.** *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [OUT- 9.] The action of choosing out, selection; a levy.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* v. 12 Solomon made an outchesynge out workmen; therfor out all Israel. And ye outchesynge was thirtie thousande men.

Out-cilizen to **Out-clamour**: see OUT-.

Outclass (*ou·tklăs*), *v.* *Sporting.* [OUT- 26.] *trans.* To beat or surpass (a rival) so completely as to put him virtually out of the same class or to preclude the notion of his being a competitor; to leave 'nowhere' in a race or contest.

1890 *Daily News* 12 May, She (a yacht) was completely outclassed on that occasion, and never stood the slightest chance from start to finish. 1889 *Ill. Sporting News* 4 Apr. 3/1 A few young fellow-s but...beside the bright and merry, looking athlete who opposed him he seemed quite outclassed. 1893 Q. [CROCKE] *Delectable Duchy* 53 As a fact, I out-classed every man in bowls.

Ou·t-clea·rance. *Commerce.* [OUT- 6.] The act of clearing out; the clearance of a ship by the payment of the customs house dues.

1778 FRANK *Trip Calais* 1-4, (*Customs supp.*) You are welcome to anchor here as long as you list: But you will find the duties high at out-clearance.

Ou·t-clea·ring, *vbl. sb. Banking.* [OUT- 8.] The sending out of bills of exchange and cheques drawn upon other banks to the Clearing-house, in order to their settlement by the banks on which they are drawn; hence, the bills and cheques collectively thus sent out to be cleared: the converse of IN-CLEARING. Also *attrib.* as **ou·t-clearing book** (short *out-book*), the book in which these are entered. Hence **Ou·t-clearer**, the representative of a bank at the Clearing-house, who manages the out-clearing; also called *out-clerk*.

1867 GILBART *Pract. Treat. Banking* (1898) II. 440 All the articles in the Clearing are entered...in a book called the Clearing Book. On the left hand are entered the bills and drafts upon other Bankers. These are called the 'clearing out'.] 1873 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 178 The exchanges are effected by an equal number of messengers simultaneously visiting round the desks, delivering the parcels of 'out cheques' and receiving those of 'in clearing'; or, as they are called in New York, the Credit and Debit Exchanges. 1882 A. S. MUNN *Gilbert's Hist. Banking* II. 107 The In-Clearing Book of each clerk ought to agree, of course, with the portions relating to him of the Out-Clearing Books of the other twenty-six Clerks. 1897 *Whitaker. Gen.* 2 Mar. 3/2 The 'out-clearers' in the morning sort the various cheques received by their bank on the other clearing banks to alphabetical order, and enter them in their 'out-clearing books' under the names of the different banks.

Out-cli·mb, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To surpass in climbing; to climb or ascend beyond.

a 1800 E. JOHNSON *Pr. Nimro's Travelers* Wks. (Rtldg.) 471/1 Babillon...that were the pride of that And did the barbarous Monydian beare sacrifice. 1894 OMAN in *Cornh. Mag.* (Japan. *Rev.*) 1 158 It can outclimb the monkey. 1898 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 569 They have outclimbed the wood, and are standing on the river...grass of the hillside.

Out-clothing, **-club**, etc.: see OUT-.

† Ou·t-coat. *Obs.* [OUT- 3.] *An overcoat.*
1684 *London Gaz.* No. 1991/4 A Brown Cloth Out-Coat. 1701-30 H. Bridges *Fool of Quality* (1859) I. 68 Coats, outcoats, shorts, waist coats.

Ou·t-college, *a.* [OUT- 12.] Not residing within the buildings of a college; applied chiefly to members of a college who reside or lodge outside.
1880 Thursfield *Rivers at Athens, Cities* (ed. 2) 'Out-college' hostelries. 1882 H. *Chester Mem. T. E. Hope-Scott* I. 14 To these must be added his 'out-college' friends. 1892 Foulis *Wall. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 204 Another scholar, the having in his room some out-college man without leave, ... was sentenced to be kept hard at work in the library ... for a month. *Mod.* (Oxford) 'List of Out-college Residents'.

Out-enlour, etc.: see Out-.

Outeome (ou·tkəm), *sb.* [OUT- 3.]
† 1. The act or fact of coming out. *Obs.*
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Without hope of oteame. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 362 And we still sall[e] inbreith be, Quhar we thaid out-comyng may se. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 290 Two brachets ... waiting for outcome.
b. *The time of the year when the days begin to lengthen* (Jam.). *Sc.*
1708 *Mem. of Collingtoun* in *Wodrow Coll. Sc. Pieces* I. 41. I gave you, Duncan, thyle my hors, Until the outcom of the Yeir. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 67 They talk that Mar ... designs to quarter in Perth this season till the outcome of the year.
2. That which comes out of or results from something; visible or practical result, effect, or product. (orig. *Sc.*; app. made Eng. by Carlyle.)
1788 R. Gilchrist *Poems* 13 And for the outcome o' the story, Just grant it to your ain heart tury. 1818-28 [Jeffrey, Cockburn, Thomson, &c.] Increase, product. 1832 Carlyle *Misc. Aesthetic* (Johnson) (1838) III. 89 Words the man's unobtrusive endeavour to give outcome to his inward logical outcome. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Tragr.* xv. iii. 136 Sore results and outcomes. 1857 Buckle *Pol. Recm. Art Addenda* Note 8 Nothing more than the natural growth and outcome from the little clubberies of the little bigots and sellers. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Aug. 269/1 He is, as the modern phrase has it, the outcome of those fine fictional theories. 1884 Stille *Samuel. & Dobell.* 76 Resolutions to see [in] the new outcome and not of belief.
3. *An outlet.*
1883 W. D. Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 183 There ain't going to be the outcome for the paint in the foreign markets that we expected. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 46 There were lots of other nominees for her hands efforts without her going to wed for the sake of her country.

† Ou·t-come, *pple. a. Obs.* In 1 **t-comen,** ‡ **ont(e)-comen.** [In OE. *f.* ūt- from without + *cumen*, pa. pple., come.] Come from without, i. e. from another country or place; foreign.
c 893 K. Alfred *Oros.* v. § 8 Þæt hie ... ne moston ... mid ænigum cuman to Rome. *a* 1225 *Worcester Hom.* xv. (1863) 91 Mihtedigr men and ütcumenne ontfoh to cumenne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 For out-comen men that be bore with hem. *Ibid.*, The out-comene folk þat were ibore in þe land I-come. 1563 *Winsf. Archiv.* ii. 108 *Engl. Hist. Mus. Comm. Rpp.* v. 501 No man commen man nor strangere.
So **Ou·t-comer,** † **a.** a stranger; one coming from outside. *Obs.* b. One coming out from a place.
1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Grammar. Sch.* (1892) 70 By any schollers or outcomers. 1880 [Wallace *Rom. Rule* 403] 'What is going on?' was all the Gallowegians asked an outcomer.

† Ou·t-co·meling, *obs. rare.* *sbst.* [f. Out- + Comeling, after Outcome *ppl. a.*] One who has come from without; a stranger, *adventurer*, as distinguished from a native, or original resident.
1535 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 878 An outcomelyng, a carle. 1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. i. xxxvii. 402 I beseech you, as our townsmen and strangers, to attende [etc.].

Ou·t-co·ming, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.]
† 1. A coming out, issuing forth; *concr.* a place of issue or emergence. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10931 As þe vte-comyng o þe sonne Ha[r]mid ogain. 1375 [see Outcome *sb.* 1]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lx. (Bodl. MS.) 256/1 A cauerne ..in which were be oute comynges and hool forthwarde. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 190 b, In the plain field ..shadying the outcomeyng and issuing of their enemies.
2. Event, issue; a result, a product.
1580 Wyclif *Gen.* 18. 29 We beseken ..for thinge that afterward ben outcomyng of the thing present. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 308 They are the religious outcomings of a great World-birth. 1875 L. Wiseman *Faith in Christ* iv. xxii. (1878) 302 We have out-coming of modern thought.
3. Emanation.
1847 Tennent *Wals. Lect.* Sci. i. 1. 3 Hint of where the fortunes in the outcoming are the worst. 1865 — *Spirit. Wonders, Add.* 16, 215 Our words are the outcoming of our inmost heart.

Out-compass to Out-cook: see Out-.

† Ou·t-co·rner. *Obs.* [OUT- 3.] An outlying, remote, or out-of-the-way corner or spot.
1530 Palsgr. 230/2 Outcorner or remote corner, *endart.* 1808 Tennent *Isle of Man* (1857) 10 Besides many detached hills, Ec-Ards, and Out-cornars, there are four great streets. 1822 Fullar *Holy & Prof. St.* v. 10 To be well skilled in some dark corner of divinity.

Outcorporate, *a.*: see Out- 25.

† Out-co·te, *v.* [f. Out- 15 + Cote *sb.*] *trans.* To surpass.
1580 Warner *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxv. (1612) 145 Nor of the Gods and Goddesses before the reasons named, Was of the Gods and Goddesses for wantonnesse outcoted.

Out-count, -country: see Out-.

† Out-cou·ntenance, *v. Obs.* [Out- 16.] *trans.* To put out of countenance; to outface.
1588 Barret *Alvearie*, *exire*. 166 Then is he presently outcountenanced through the guiltie conscience. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. iv. (1632) 190, I have seene him when hee was past threescore yeares of age, worke at all our sports, and outcountenance our youthfull pastimes. 1613 J. Davies *Mirab. Visions* (1878) 24 While high Cosmo, in whatsoever Chaire, Makes the brass Minds the Starres outcountenance.

† Ou·t-course. *Obs.* [Out- 7: after Lat. *excursio*, *excursus* running out, invasion.] An excursion; a hostile inroad or incursion.
a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 701 It is to exclude this speciall of the future out-courses upon the earth. 1620 Misses *Cavendish Lett. Lifer.* v. lv. 355 Made out-courses upon the neighbor-countreys.

Out-course, *v.*: see Out-.

Ou·t-co·urt. [Out- 3.] An outer court.
1623 H. Valentine *Divine Extract.* v. *Sine-dryon* iii. A taste of Heav'n on earth...the outcourts of glory. *a* 1708 Settle *Sovereign* (1724) VII. vi. 252 Persons who, like Agrippa, were almost Christians, and have been [as it were] at the Heavenly and Out-courts of Heaven.

† Outers·ck, *v. Obs.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To make a louder crack or noise than; to outbrag.
1540 Gardner *Gynd's ac. Wint* (1847) 23 Furnish thyselfe with more cowardes, least his vaine outcracke with new cowardice. 1620 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* I. v. 456 Honey bees, whose voyce outcrackes the winde ...Cannon outcracks the most-stout thunderbolt. 1626 Middleton *Famous Fr.* Fab. Hasta out cracks a Germaine when hee is drunke.

Out-cra·ft, *v. rare.* [Out- 12.] *trans.* To surpass in craft or cunning; to outwit.
1639 H. N. Heiress *Memoirs* 24 Claudius must get up very early, and be very busy when he is to out-craft him.

† Out-cra·fty, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Out- 20 + Crafty (if not a misprint for *out-crafted*).] = prec.
1620 Sarah *Cynth.* 22 *b.* 15 That Dog-dance'd fraile, hath out-craftied him, and left him in sorrie hard plight.

Out-crash, out-crawl: see Out-.

† Ou·t-crease, *Obs. rare.* [Formed as the opposite of *increase*, after such pairs as *ingrowth, outgrowth*.] Outgrowth, outshoot; emigration.
1649 Lilie *Du Bartas, Mor* 98 As for their Colonies and Outcreases into Spain they are ...hardly ground. *Ibid.* 103 The men of Marseil are reckoned an Outcrease of Asia.

Ou·t-crier. *Now rare.* [Out- 8.] One who cries out. a. One who raises an outcry; a brawler.
1535 Coverdale *Jos.* xiii. 2 He shal not be an outcryer, nor an hie mynded person. 1580 Baret *Alv. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 130 Plagues, blasphemers, outcryers, and lieutenant against God and his Saints. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 30 To stop the mouths of ...brawlers.
† b. One who sells by auction (Ogilvie *ob.* 2).
1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1005/1 To be cried through the citie by a man with a bell, and then to be sold by the common outcrier appointed for that purpose.

Outcrop (ou·tkrop), *sb.* [Out- 7: *cf. crop out*, Crop v. 10.] *Mining* and *Geol.* The cropping out or emergence of a stratum or vein at the surface; the edge of a stratum or vein that thus crops out.
1809 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 249 Most of our coal has been discovered ..by exploring their outcrops. 1815 W. Smith *Mem. Coop. Strata Engl.* § 8 Order: The edges of the strata, which may all be counted in a journey from east to west, are called their outcrops. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 69 Rain falling upon the ground ..is absorbed by the outcrop, or exposed surface, of the porous stratum. 1880 J. Hann in *Proc. Berwic. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 430 Outcrops of limestone exposed.
b. *Irreg.*
1852-4 Woodward *Molluscs* 215 Flattened prisms of considerable length, arranged ..obliquely to the surfaces of the shell, the outcrop of which is indicated by their cut-crop.
c. *Apt.* A coming into outward existence.
1884 British *Two Worlds* 3. 161 I regard them as only its headlands and outward evidences, not its essentials: the mere outcrop on the surface indicating the presence and operation of underlying spiritual forces. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt *Four Coin. Life. Fams.* I. ii. 81 Here we have an outcrop of that splendid extravagance.
d. *attrib.* in *Mining.*
1893 Hoskin & Cousmaker *Gold Mines Rand* 101 Reefs that are partly vertical and partly inclined ..among outcrop properties. 1895 *St. Nunner's Cons.* 16 Note 3/2 With regard to the productive capacity of the outcrop companies.

Ou·t-crop, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* a. *Mining* and *Geol.* To crop out (see Crop *v.* 10) or emerge at the surface, as a stratum or vein.
1848 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. i. 61 Wherever it outcrops, the soil is distinguished for its fertility. 1855 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 May 2/1 A number of other reefs ...traverse the property, either outcropping on or dipping into it.
b. *fig.* To emerge or come out casually.
1858 C. J. Ellicott in *Contemp. Rev.* 1911 Because a few suggestions words here and there occurs in the narrative. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii. § 223 Etc. we not... that outcropping every reason for the question, what have the winds had to do with the phenomena before us?

Ou·t-cropping, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] *Mining, Geol.*, etc. The action or fact of cropping out; the part of a stratum that crops out: = Outcrop *sb.* a.
1812 Raymond *Material. Mining* 23 A vertical ..cast the vein ... 972 feet, before the outcroppings. 1880 Rutherford *Sec. Read. Bks.* II. i. 8 An outcropping of rubbed forged a hollow in the sand.
b. *fig.* Appearance, emergence: = Outcrop *sb.* c.
1855 Maine *Pers. Geog. Sea* 16 § 383 Here the outcroppings of the relation between suggestion and the circumstances of the atmosphere again appear. 1887 *Athenæum* 25 June 830/2 The sudden outcropping of a school of young ...and promising critics.

Ou·t-cro·pping, *ppl. a.* [Out- 10.] Cropping out, emerging at the surface of the ground.
1845 *Williamson's Manuf. Prod. Agr.* 199 Below upstanding ..., at the outcropping edges of the siliceous portions of the mass. 1883 C. E. Casseboom *Prophet Ct. Lundy Mineral*, viii, Emerging ..upon a slope of outcropping ledges, where his horse left no kind print.

Ou·t-cross. [Out- 6.] A cross with an unrelated breed or race.
1890 J. M. Tuck in *Upland Shorthog* 398 It may happen that the outcross has been to some extremely pampered breed. 1900 *Times, Night. & Agric. Sc.*, 184 [He] rarely sought an outcross for his broadly fronted herd.

Out-crow, -crowd, -crown: see Out-.

Outcry (ou·tkrəi), *sb.* [Out- 7.]
1. The act of crying out; an excited exclamation or shout; loud clamour; noise, uproar.
1580 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxv. 18 The outcry of hir ‡ 3e on the bridging forme of hym. 1599 *Sir M. Hicke T'ISS.* v. 53 b Any outcrie, hoot, or bruite ariseth of the vile Schisme. 1680 Dale tr. *Bidelaire's Comm.* 31 Carrying him away, to makeup an outcry and calling for helpe. 1693 Evelyn *Mist. Parole* (1818) 210 Men returning ..with his army, came upon them ..with a most horrible outcry. 1708 *Memoirs Pope* 35, vi. 342 There was an outcry of fire on the forecastle. 1820 *Scott Lady of L.* v. 226 With mingled out-cry, shrieks, and blows. 1875 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) III. 28, not The charge ..seems ..to rest on nothing better than the wild opinion of William's enemies at a dyslean period.
2. A public sale to the highest bidder; an auction. *Obs. or local.*
1660 *Unfortunate Knight.* 12 I.e Sellen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 292 He sells his goods at outcryes—? Who governes? 1667 J. Nicholas *Learn. Disc.* 6 One will enrolled number, as at an outcry in London. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4424/3 On Wednesday ..will be held a publick Outcry for Sale of the Inheritance or Freehold Estate of the ..Baron of Scarborrow. 1723 Dr. Fox *Col. Nat.* (1740) 113, I broke up housekeeping, and sold my furniture by public outcry. 1848 Thackeray *Pen. Pict.* (1878) 3 [He] sold it at a public outcry, at an enormous loss to himself.
b. The crying of articles in the streets for sale.
1884 *Times* 25 July 11 Yesterday ..a milkman was summoned under a local by-law for selling milk by outcry.
† 2. *Rhet.* Ecphonesis or exclamation. *Obs.*
1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxvii. 396 We would have him to run ..sermon as Cicero, or the comedie as Terence doth. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. (Arb.) 201 The figure of exclamation, I call him the outcrie because it voices our minde by all such words or de shew any extreme passion.

Outcry, *v.* [Out- 14, 15, 18.]
† 1. a. *intr.* To cry out. b. *trans.* To cry aloud, exclaim; to proclaim. *Obs.*
1450-80 Lydg. *Bochas* 300/1 The world outcryeth of 11 tyrrys. 1587 *Gentl. & Gentlew. B.* 18. T. 82 b/1 Their fals Hypocrisie Throw all the world is now outcryde. 1608 T. Adamson *Passion Serm.* 37 Then Christ, having outcryed his torments, prayed for rebels. 1634 Davison *Pleas. Poems* 11. 35, 38 When Sancho out-cri'd, that Don did not out-ride.
† 2. To sell by auction. *Obs.*
1676 *Laws of Barbados* 15 Mar. (1694) 196 So it Executor ..That such Effects should be out-cryed and sold within three Hours. 1688 *Ibid.* 19 Dec. (1741) 70 Debtors that have their cattle, coppers and stills, and other chattels brought by executors to the open market to be outcried.
3. To outdo in crying; to cry louder than; to 'shout down'.
1592 Fulbe. 890/1 Lotts lyes 1050 as loude as he will, yet I 976 outcrye him. 1626 C. Potter *Counsr. Serm.* 13 Mar. (1629) 31 If one cannot outcry it, we must outlive it. 1642 Symmons *Serm. Sept. Mo. Comm.* D1b, Their dead brethren would out-cry us, and condemne us. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. 2306 Ev'ry Night Let it out-cry the Boy at Philip's Exit. 1851 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. ii. i. 40. § 3 Neither sugar, for that overpowers the reason or outcries it.

Ou·tcry·ing, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] A crying out; clamour, shouting. So **Ou·tcry·ing** *ppl. a.*, that cries out, clamorous; calling loudly or vehemently.
1589-91 *Reg. Presbyt.* 4 Mar., With clamour and outcryinge [they] have accused ..the words Leonardo Dacres. 1616 Bingham *Sale of Man* (1617) 187 Touching this ungodlesse and ingrateful out-crying before Pharaoh. 1636 W. *Rose Comm. Matt's Anabridg.* (1638) 128 The disarming of the nobles ..proceeded much outcrying. 1850 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/1 There was much ..and ..loud outcrying. 1850 *Home Missionary* C. 8.1 July 121 A great and outcrying need for more ..missionaries.

Out-cull to Out-curse: see Out-.

† Outcu·t, *v. Obs.* (exc. in *pa. pple.*) [Out- 13.] *trans.* To cut out: see Cut *v.* 36.
1666 *Third Adv. Painter* 19 How far the Gentlemen exceeds the Lord. *c* 1708 Wanley *Wond. Wks.* (1896) 470/1, I have seen many a pleasant bowere amongst ladies, but you outcut you all. 1680 Hickeringill *Anc. Armour* II. 168 The sidlocks are much outcut at the bottom.
So **Ou·tcut** *ppl. a.* [Out- 11], cut out, excised; **Ou·tcu·tting** *vbl. sb.*, cutting out, excision.
1680 Hickeringill *Anc. Armour* II. 13 (Jam.) The sidlocks are remarkable for the large outcut places at the bottom. 1750 J. Lettsom *Farm of Tranquil.* 259 Robin ..disappointed by Outcuttings or Misdrings.

Outdaiolous, *dial.* corruption of Audacious.
1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xviii, That out-dalious Oliver. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Michael Armstrong* iv. I, by Thay Jems, the outdaliousest no complete that ever was raised. 1880 Tennent *Village Wife* 26, It were that outdalious at 'Ome.

Outda·nce, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in dancing.
1685 Cowley *Cutter Coleman St.* v. 56 We'll out-dance the dancing Dancers. 1742 Pollock *T. Andrews* 111. 68, The company all offered the dancing-master wagers that

the person confronted him. 1831 SOUTHEY *Hist. P.* III. 332 We outdid all our former outdoings.

Outda·re, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c.]

1. *trans.* To overcome by daring; to outbrave, defy.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 40 It was my Selfe, my Brother, and his Sonne, That … bold'd her out-dares The dangers of the time. 1613 W. BARKER *Hist. Paul.* 1. iii. The bolly that outdares cold winter's ire. 1677 GILPIN (*Demonol.* (1867) 56 Then they might contrive and outdare God to His face. 1702 EDM. *Elemand Pref. Wks.* 1705 II. 373 All offer'd up elucidated Prayer, And felt their wonder, Danger to outdare.

2. To exceed or surpass in daring, to dare more than.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 53 Oh Noble Fellow! Who sensibly out-dares his senseless Sword. 1674 GOOD. *Tongues* 111. I. 1 (1684) 109 All inferior proficiencies in an ample continued by Athenian, as in religion itself. 1698 TOLAND *Mirac.* xvii. (1800) 183 He still excels and outdares the other disciples.

Hence **Outdared**, *ppl. a.*; **Outdaring** *ppl. a.*(*b.*).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 190 Shall I answer Coast-false to my fathers sight…Before this out-dar'd dastard? 1601 YEAMES *Gold in Mouth* 204 Our out-daring enemies.

†**Outdate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [OUT- 12.] Without date, dateless, extending beyond all date.

1630 DEKKER or HEYWD. *Wonders Sun* IV And may those [Kaines day] be so blood'd to out-date them That, when heaven's doors shall close in nations loud The many terrors of their Sovereign God, …It may be still the burden of their song.

Outda·te, *v.* [OUT- 16.] *trans.* To put out of date, make (a thing) out of date or obsolete.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 110 Inuighing to himself an over-sight and prejudice, (he) outdated, by his duty, his protection. a 1708 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 256 The commended Liturgy…reviewed and was outdated, when the Things signified and signified thereby were accomplished. 1868 WORDSW. *Among the Hills* 92 As if the laurels on the Mount had been Outdated like a last year's almanac.

Hence **Outda·ted** *ppl. a.*, put or become out of date; grown obsolete; antiquated.

1616 *Bloudlist Arb. Spenser's Mother* App. iii. 6 Outdated Kalendars of Gothic-holydaies. 1698 KENNET *Presat. Disc.* (1707) IV. 73 None of these talk of Religion: that's a stale, outdated, antiquated, superannuated Subject.

Outdaz·zle, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in dazzling or brilliancy; to outshine. Also *fig.*

1709 TATE *Wanley's Wond.* i. Pray like Thetis … Out-lustred Danger, and made Wonder bright. 1823 COLERIDGE *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 221 Ellenora, her more than usual of vanity and self-conceit, out-dazzled him. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 190 It might be imagined that nothing can outdazzle the glare of a Syrian sun at noon.

Out-devil to **Out-diplomatize**: see OUT-.

Outdi·stance, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To leave completely behind (in a race; hence, in any competition or career); to outstrip: cf. DISTANCE *v.* 4, 4 d.

1837 THACKER. *Barnk. Timoro* xxxvii. (1858) 301 Why do you let the Slaper…out-distance you? 1885 *Daily News* 20 May, [In the three-mile walking match, he] so soon out-distanced his opponents, that they did not think it worth while to compete further with him. 1892 D'OYLY *Natches* 113 At last our purpose was accomplished. 1898 T. ARNOLD *Select. Mixed in Cricket* xii. 127 They felt themselves out-distanced by His genius, even when they saw into them.

Outdo (outdū'), *v.* [OUT- 12, 18, 18 c.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put out. (In ME. two words: cf. *do out.*) *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 989 Adam was out don vnis and naked, In to be land quar he was naked. 1605 DAUTON *Barl. Worc.* I. ii. Was ta'en in battle and his eyes out-done.

2. To exceed in doing or performance; to excel, surpass, beat; to be superior to.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. 5. 190 His hurts fo fith action out-done his former deeds doubly. 1613 B. JONSON-Ch. *Fortr. Shadw.* In Fable, Wherein the Greater had a strife With Nature, to outdoe the life. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 170 ¶ 8 They seem to set much in competition of labour. 1804 WORDSW. *I wandered lonely as a cloud* 21 The waves beside them danced; but they Out-did the sparkling waves in glee. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiv. (1878) 274 The other two women were not to be outdone.

b. To beat, defeat, overcome; to exhaust.

1597 YARRINTON *Engl. Improver.* (title-p.), To Out-do the Dutch without Fighting, to Pay Debts without Money. 1776 A. R. ROBERTS *Trav.* (1807) 24 I feel weak, and find that a little labor, walking and rowing, seems to outdo me. 1884 J. S. HOLLOWAY *Fresh. National Is.* (1887) 107 If they were not outdone by the foreign shearings.

Hence **Outdo·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Outdo·er**, one who outdoes; an athlete.

1879 *Phil. Colombiad* XII 38 His Observations so wholly new and out-doing, that no Reader can think he wants anything but Reason. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 121 They continue to out-do one their own out-doings. 1804 Mon. Mirrour *Village Inn*, 2 (1878) 103 His rival, … no outdoer in profession. 1840 TH. HOOD in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 11 The pink of perfection for outdoing his usual outdoings.

†**Outdoor**, *sb.* [OUT- 3.] An exterior or outer door.

1598 H. LANCASTER *Comm. Ingrafts* 183 To keepe well and orderly the out-doores, the entries. 1766 EUTROP. *Londres* IV. 120 A sentinel is questioned…at the out door: … *Entrez-vous?* I begs. 1840 Hood Bring the out-door of the house open.

Outdoor, ou·t-door, *a.* (*adv.*) [OUT- 12.]

1. That is done, exists, lives, or is used, out of doors, without the house, or in the open air.

1789 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 1 as Their out-door work. 1800 LANCASTER *Chapter. Property, Health Soldiers* 33 Employed in agricultural pursuits or in out-door manufactories. 1856 *Mem. Baroness. Adam. Lengeb* ix. 332 Mustering by the window sun and air. 1865 *Lond. Inform you Aug.* I. 134 She…put on her out-door attire.

2. Referred or administered outside or apart from residence in a workhouse, a charitable institution, etc.; as *out-door pauper, pension, relief.*

1833 HY. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. iii. 32 The outdoor paupers had begun the attack. 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV*, c. 76 § 29 On what conditions, and to what amount, such out-door relief may be afforded. 1836 FARLEY'S *Pol. Econ.* iv. v. 201 If [outdoor relief ought to be greatly restricted. 1899 *Daily News* 19 June 2/2 Aged persons…attacked…in the benches of an out-door pension.

3. Existing or acting outside Parliament, or among the people themselves.

1884 A. FAIR. *Nine. Reform* 2. 26 A free and equal representative was long a popular outdoor cry. *Ibid.* v. 91 This…had revived the outdoor agitation for Reform.

4. Applied to the outward or down stroke of a Cornish pumping engine.

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 25 The…plunger lifts are worked by the down or out-door stroke; the weight of the rods forcing the water up the column of pumps.

B. *adv.* In *comb.*, as *outdoor-grown.*

1899 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 5/3 Tomatoes are pouring…into the London markets, the outdoor-grown fruit being ripe.

Hence **Ou·tdoorish** *a.*, having an out-of-doors, open-air appearance or effect; **Ou·tdoorishness**, **Ou·tdoorness**, the quality or being out of doors, open-airness.

1577 T. TUSSER in *Harvest & Lend.* (1580) 30 All outdoorness and bodily activity, with a fit liking of quiet mind within. 1880 MRS. RIDD *Tuphos* II. 150 The nibble and lower classes have an outdoorishness and visibility about them which offer a thousand points of interest. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News Xmas No.* 5/1 Perfectly lovely…but a little cold and out-doorish. 1898 *Chicago Advance* 10 Dec. 810 The large out-doorness of the gospel is one element of its power.

Ou·tdoors, *adv.* [OUT *prep.*] Out (of doors); in the open air; also as *sb.* = OUT-OF-DOOR B.

1844 'J. SLICK' *High Life N. York* II. 226, to A great romping woman as call us all outdoors. 1848 D. WORCESTER, etc. LOWELL *Rights P. Sec.* v. 1. 163 Open's the best thing to daylight; treats with all the doors for danger. 1880 STEVENSON *Fam. Studies Men & Bks.* (1910) 73 Widows keeps school outdoors.

†**Outdraught**[1], *Obs.* [OUT- 7: after L. *extractum*, OF. *estrait.*] An extract, an abstract.

c 1440 PROMP. *Parv.* 1. 21. 341 In the summe or outdraught of the Dowe. 1542 *Ir. Acts Mary* (1824) II. 412/2 To entrance and understande all 20 groges of forfaitoure conteyned in the acte of seignis. *c* 1575 *Baldwin's Frankfurt* (1752) 188 The extract or out-draught of the clothier edits.

Outdraught[2], [OUT- 7.] An outward draught or current of air: the 'back-wash' of a wave.

1877 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iii. Then followed the returning out-draught, and every inch uprooted with the crash. 1879 E. F. BURTON *Comm. Acts* in *Stud. Gosp. Exc.* XXIX. 363 The rapidity required to secure a continuous out-draught. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II. i. 51 Clinging thus (I) Felt the concentric outthrought of the deep Beat like a great strong fellow at my legs.

†**Outdraw**, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 12.] *trans.* To draw out. (In ME. prop. two words.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 22 Fra ser vitch [or me out drogde Fra be wambe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 245 Of which he out the teth outdrowe. 1398 PLEVIS *Higden* VI. 8 A goatly Geste, that sparrowe his greening gotes outdrowe. 1658 A. FOX *World Surg.* 93. 211 263 The nature of the Plaister expells and outdraweth all humors.

Outdrawing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] Drawing out.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 52 As the out drawing of the Kardinall.

Out-drea·m, *v.* rare. [OUT- 18, 12 b.] *trans.* †**1.** To dream to an end. WORDSWORTH.

1820 FLETCHER *Sir. Prologue* 22. 3 I am no flatterer, To promise infinitely, and out-dream Morgante. 1798 SOUTHEY *St. Wilfrid's Chapel* (1801) II. 124 The wounded dream out-dreamt, the wind a'se.

†**Ou·t-dress**, *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 3.] Outer or outward dress.

1637 B. JONSON *Lad Magd.* v. 1. I ha' but right so put to the out-dress And parel of Knights.

Outdre·ss, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in dressing oneself; to dress more finely than.

1598 *Sam Octavius* v. 15 1869 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 129 Young people of both sexes, who…try to out-dress each other. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 25 Aug. 2427/1 A daughter never should wish nor be allowed to 'outdress' her mother.

Outdri·nk, *v.* [OUT- 12 b, 18.] *trans.* **a.** To drink (anything) out or up, drink dry. **b.** To outdo in drinking, drink more than.

1593 DEKKER *Sat. D.* 3 Not they which…To out-drinke the rich. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. 1. 1. 1 short out-drinke a lord. 1738 POPE *Dunciad Add.* 2. 37 Who…Outquet old Madam, or outshock his heir. 1892 *Mrs. Herald Diaries* (1891) 158 He…tried to outdrink the Scotchmen drinkers.

Outdri·ve, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18.]

†**1.** *trans.* To drive out, expel. (Perhaps two words.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5008 (Cott.) Pe spirites vnto cuere out wonnyng [Gött. vte drogen, Trin. vnto to dryue].

2. To drive faster than.

1665 POPE *Dunc.* 3 Sept., He…out-drives any coach, and out-runs any horse.

†**Outdu·re**, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 13, 18.] *trans.* To exceed in endurance, outlast.

1600 *Two Noble K.* iv. vi. 4 Iudy my wife … alike once againe To out-dare Iudy. 1598 STRACHEY *Prophet, Pillar of Fame, Fame's pillar* … Out-during marble, brasse or jet.

†**Outdu·rer**, one that endures or survives.

1600 R. CARPENTER *Poems, Dormant-Water & Stubbes, Out-dure* of the storms.

†**Outdwe·ll**, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 17.] *trans.* To tarry or stay beyond (a time).

1598 SHAKS. *March. V.* ii. vi. 3 And it is unsafe to outdwell his hours, For hours exact gain before the clocke.

Ou·tdweller. [OUT- 2, 8.] One who dwells outside of or away from (a certain place).

1680 BARBADOS *Kirchenger* 183 If the Accompass be so Out-dwellers, [i. e. dwells in another place than where the Still must be paid]. 1884 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 382 The woodwalker from civilization … gentleness only for his and their contemplation. 1900 W. WOOD *Aberdeen & Banff* 70, 40 'out-dwellers' of the burgh were to be brought in as far as possible for the common behoof.

So **Ou·tdwelling** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 12], dwelling outside.

1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 248/2 Outdwelling men who had something to sell or to trade.

†**Out-dwelling**, *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 1, 3.] A dwelling situated on the outskirts of a town, etc.

1877 RICHARD *Indian Wars* (1880) I. 228 Doing some small Mirabeau upon some Out-dwellings of Springfield.

†**Ou·te**, *adv.* Obs. Forms: 1–3 ûte, 4–5 oute, owte. [OE. *ûte* = OS., OFris. *ût*, *ûta*, *ûti*, OHG. *ôze*, ON. *út*, Goth. *ût-a* adv., *ûtaiv-* of *bi* OUT. Cf. Gr. *ἔξω* from *ἐξ*.]

1. Of position: Out, outside. = OUT *adv.* 13, 18; also in some derived senses, e. g. = OUT 22, 23.

c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 282 Þonne wæs he ute, wynsumlic. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 69 Petrus sæt ute on ceastre. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Lives Saints* (Skeat) xxi. 180 Þær wæron ute on þam cirictune. *a* 1200 *Cursor M.* 140 All he folc þar was ute. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Þeonne is hit ful ute. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5160 Þe Normans ne dorste nouȝt þer-ute. *a* 1300 *E. Allit. Poems* (Morris) 1. 1. 1 Þenne schuldet þou wende ute. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2413 Ic ne cuer ute ne cam, And ofte-sithes al-mest. *c* 1305 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Camden) 100 There hii chesten compelle wher he ryden is oute [*printed* ouute]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's T.* 360, 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 363 Thou schalt oute. …were schoon The hedi feith to proclein oute.

b. In existence, existing. Cf. OUT *adv.* 26 c.

1325 LOVE. *E. Pl.* B. xiv. 142 Þe beste leuyed oute. *Ibid.* 167 Þan he lyueth in his lygyl þe leste þynge oute. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2113 To wroke vs of wrathe for ony wraþe owte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 398 His barne. Wilt with a grete for him to pay for any prince owre. *Ibid.* 1019, I am alle wight glitty of hit by al þe gaddes owre! *Ibid.* 4372, 5470. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* ccxxxiii. 250 [To] helle and vnto the depnes wayes and vnderlas [of owre.

2. Of motion or direction, OUT.

a 1300 *O. E. Chron.* (1) 69 Þa Wæs com in here…and ute of Bures ærfode. *c* 1400 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 His ne com [neuere ute.

† In later use, *owte*, *outte* (*i mute*), occur as spellings of OUT.

OUTE, obs. form of OUGHT, AUGHT.

Out-ea·t, *v.* [OUT- 18, 13.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in eating, eat more than.

1530 PALSGR. 600/1 My horse wyll outeate suche four jades as thyne is. *a* 1825 *Gyneraike Characters, Scottish-mother of Amsterdam* Wks. (1836) 126 He will be sure to have a goose, and to out-eat six of the fattest Burgers. 1867 W. H. ENGLAND *Mod. Magic Feats* 36 note, The reader must allow …that the natives of other countries may out-eat us.

†**2.** To eat out or away. ? Only in *pa. pple.*

c 1588 CYRIL PEMBROKE *Pr.* 1302 So, With dry complexe made out-eaten. 1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 283 Pomey were not perfectly out-eaten by sentious contracts. 1605 J. WEBB *Stroat-Ming* (1708) 12 Some Antique Inscription … whose Characters, …were so corroded, and out-eaten by Time, that…Antiquaries…could not read it.

Outed (ou'tĕd), *ppl. a.* [I. OUT *v.* 1–25 I.] Put out, driven out, ejected; extracted: see OUT *v.* 1.

c 1300 HAVELOK *Cursing* 170 This outlit makis hes lang gane wrang. 1848 MILLER *Scenes Wonders* (1858) 24 Gauging themselves on the performances of this ejected gentlemanly. 1856 RUSK *Comm. Shanley Anatomy* 202. 112487 438 The ejected epidermis is left locked in the cavity. 1872–80 HOOD *Hist. Eng.* (1898) V. 1161, 183 A bold assertion of asserting the rights of London, at the suit of Papillon and Dubois, the ousted sheriffs. 1892 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 24 He was the ousted minister of Small Isles. 1892 CHAUCER'S *Man of Mere Hage* 143 His lady…harboured ousted preachers.

Out-edge: see OUT-; EDGE *sb.* 7 b.

Outehess, -hose, early E. OUTAS, outery.

†**Ou·ten**, *adv. prep.* (*a.*) *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) Forms: 1 ûtan, 2–3 uten, 4–5 outan, 4– outen. [OE. *ûtan* and *ûtane* from without = OS. *ûtan*, OHG. *ôzan* and *ôzano*, ON. *útan*, Goth. *ûtana*, a deriv. of *ût*: cf. Gr. *ἔξωθεν* from *ἐξ*. In ME. reduced to *uten*, *out*, and so *outen*, confounded with *out*, OUTE. It is doubtful whether the modern north. dial. *outen* (see E. D. D.), is historically connected with the OE. word.]

A. *adv.* **1.** From without, from outside.

1885 *O. E. Chron.*, *Alfred* 100 ute and *Scots.* *a* 1000 *Andreas* 18 *Hyhtfolcan* oþþeodige fuse fe fær cuðest ute cyðon.

2. Outside, on the outside, without.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth. Metr.* x. 2 Ic þæt wæter hit-ute geseyrped, and þæra clyfa. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1322 Þonne mid ute nellaþ nan gefreoȝan. *c* 1205 LAY. 3805 Þenne mid ute cumeð þe here cnihtes to þere burȝ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5160 Þer ute [*var.* outen] he bad wende to þe kyng. 1580 J. HOOKER *Hist. of Ireland*, *Orders*, 120 (*R. Holinshed*) Within the Pale is called Ireland, and without, the Irish.

B. *Away*; distant; absent, wanting.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 369 He is sicken godes hil, uth him nabbeþ þi sunne (*Trin. Coll. Hom.* 10 uch him) 13.. *Cursor M.* 14867 (Edinb. MS.) Þe nur mon swilk him þar alonisht fra egard þe frere he sal him swin [*other MSS.* sun, sonn].

B. *prep.* **1.** Without, outside, away from.

a 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2730 *And sette hiȝed* for vren Þe town.

2. Without, besides.

a 1250 Gen. & Ex. 624 Vten clöðes and vten wlonnen, wel fowre and an Hundret inne.

C. *Comb.* and *quasi-adj.*

1. *Comb.* Forming *adverbs*, as OE. *ūtan landes*, ME. *uten arnde* in a foreign land, abroad.

a 1000 *Aȝs. Pr.* (Th.) 1 hēr. *Eor.* | 2 Þridde. Þe mæst nyrmeþ uten landes. *c* 1200 Gen. & Ex. 456 *Abil uten wilde* went out.

2. *quasi-adj.* (This appears to have originated in combinations, afterwards sometimes separated.) Coming from without, foreign, alien.

a 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1741 *Laban* frede...*Nv* cumen ic to vren gestes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2035 Wel to panne, and wel were Agayns uten ladden here. *Ibid.* 1380 Hire uten ladden here comen, And hemself to pe privie comen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii[i]. 46 Outen [Vulg. *alieni*] *wexe* to me fighed þat, Outen sones *ehied* er þai. *Ibid.* cxxxvi[ii]. 3 Hou sal we singe songge...Oþe hepard in outen land þat last?

3. Out-of-the-way, stile., by-.

a 1300 *St. Maretta* 295 in Horstm. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 435 Þat wimt þam till one outen stowe, For þai wald noght salve Maryte owne.

Ou·ten-town, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* [f. prec. (?) + Town *sb.*] **a.** *adj.* Living or lying outside the town. **b.** *sb.* A person living outside the town. Hence **Outen-towner.**

1837 in Urr *Hist. Rutherglen* (1958) 89 Ordered that none of the inhabitants give, or sell, to outentowns any Meal[middlings, or firelps. **1887** *Dumfriesshire's Dict.*, Suppl. s. v., Lying or living outside the burgh bounds, not belonging to the town; as, *outen-town lands*, *outen-towner burgess*, *outen-town mulcts*. **1889** W. H. Browne *Hist. Aberdeen* (E. D. Ds.), *Outen-towners*, the rural inhabitants around a town.

Out-entry to **Out-equitocate**: see Out-.

Outer (au·tər), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 3–6 **outer**, (5 **outar**), 5– **outer**. [A new comparative formed immediately on Out, instead of the inherited form Utter from OE. *ūterra*, *attra*, which had ceased to show relationship to *out*; cf. *late*, *latter*, *later*. Occasional examples of *outer*, *outter* occur in Chaucer MSS., and the *adv. outerly* was very common in 14–15th c.; but, though found in the Bible of 1611, *outer* was not frequent till the 18th c., *utter* being usual in the sense 'exterior' till late in the 17th c.

The superlatives going with *outer* are Outmost and Outermost. Supplementary forms found in late ME. or early mod. Eng. (forebears of corresponding forms mentioned under Utter) are compar. Ouderore, Outyere, superl. Outemest. Like the other comparatives of this kind, *outer* is not followed by *than*; we do not say *outer than*.]

1. That is farther out than another (distinguished as Inner), exterior; farther removed from the centre or inside; hence, comparatively or relatively far out; that is on the outside, outward, external; of or pertaining to the outside.

c 1440–85 *Chaucer's Troylus* III. 664 (Harl. MS.), I wol be þat outter [Camb. MS. *c* 1425 *vttir*] hous allone Be wyndes of youre wrecched ouerpassyng. **1611** Bible *Matt.* viii. 12 But the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into outer darkness (Or, *to* thirkenesse). **1877** Owen *Anatomy Vertebr.* II. 8 The Foundation or Ground of the Outer and more Bulky Part of the Bones, is the inner Part of the Periosteum. **1794** Hon. Rauzzuzzini *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, We shall reach the outer court presently. **1851** Cornewall *Mem. Pilpa.* xxi. 218 The outer one...is commonly known as the outside horse, and the other as the saddle. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 8. 455 In mansions and outer wearing they had each two more rooms.

2. Said of things and conditions external to man's mind and soul, of the objective or physical as opposed to the subjective or psychical world. Cf. Inner 2.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 422 (Ellesm. MS.) Thre lakken no clothing to hyden outter [*v.r. Harl. outer*; *Cambr., &c. vttir*] eyen. *c* 1860 K. White *Poems* 18 Yet to those I yielded, to turmoil from outer sight. **1883** A. Bennett *Phys. Metempsych.* 174 Metaphysic seems to have as in the commandments that outer objects are made by mind, yet that the processes of mind are to some way derived from outer objects.

b. Phr. *Outer man*, the body (after *inner man*); hence humorously, outward personal appearance, dress (as *outer woman*). *Outer world*, the material world outside that familiar or known; also, people generally, outside the individual or his immediate circle.

a 1845 Hood *Lamia* vi. 81 And say the outer woman is outer woman, And not a whit a cruder. **1853** Lytton *My Novel* v. 6, Regarding the object in dispute not only with the eye of the outer man, but the eye of lust and rapine. **1880** Gilfillan *Tom Mitchell* viii. (1889) 192 The key to the mystery is to be found in the Outer world of the Odyssey. **1815** Shelley *Considerable* (1888) 119 Though themselves invisible to the outer world, they [fourteen] may yet operate with sympathetic force upon other parts of the behind. **1893** A. Hope *Half Hour* I. 198 The mother in no old to the outer-world conception of a lord wards in by wits, powerful, and honorary beings. **1897** Weyman *Gent. in Age*, xiv A woman must be uncommonly good inside to present such an outer-man to her fellows.

3. *Combination:* (in which the hyphen is optional): *outer clothing*, *dock*, *door*, *third* (*Sc.*), *room*, *westward*; also, **outer edge** (in Skating) = *outside edge*: see Tidge *sb.*[2] 7 b; **Outer House** = see quot. 1872; † **outer line**, boundary line, circumference; **outer ward** of a castle: see Ward *sb.*[1] 3.

1892 R. Kerlake *Australian at Ab.* 7 The idea...to elaborate our present under-clothing into "outer-clothing." **1898** Kane *Amer. Kayak* I. xxviii. 310 To strip off the "outer-dock" planking of the ship. **1898** *Scott. Nat. Mesh.* xviii. The clearness of his appearance from the "outer door of the house. **1861** J. Russell *Sc. Autumn* xvi. To see...on the outer-door steps, plates full of oatcakes. **1900** Murray's *Mag.* XXVI. 473/1 The "outer edge is in gliding movement, forward or backward, performed on the outer edge of the runner. **1898** *Scott. Nat. Mesh.* viii. This case of Margaret against Lochland has made an open day in the "Outer House. **1870** Wharton *Law. Lex.* (ed. 3), *Outer House*, the name given to the great hall of the Parliament House in Edinburgh, in which the Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session sit as single judges to hear causes. The term is used indiscriminately as expressive of the business done there in contradistinction to the Inner House, the name given to the chambers in which the First and Second Divisions of the Court of Session hold their sittings. **1875** W. Mackenzie *Guide Wightwick* 54 In the Cathedral and in the "Outer Kirk were various altars. **1550** Pilkington, 1901's "Ourselves or parts of a castle, *circumvallations*. **1707** Sibbit *Art Cul. Laing* Mss. 1755 III. 1. 121 In their "outer-room there ought always to attend some persons endowed with a great stock of credulity. **1898** *P. J.* Bibliotheca *Hospitium Hosp. Life* (1898) iv. 101, The outer-rooms of a public office.

B. *ellipticall as sb.* In *rifle-shooting*, that part of the target outside the circles surrounding the bull's eye; hence, a shot that strikes this part.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 429 Bewildered with talk going on all around them of outers and centres and bull's eyes. **1884** *Times* 15 July (Parmer), Running through the scoring gamut with an outer, a magpie, and a miss.

Hence **Ou·ter** *v.* nonce-wd., to make outer or external.

1890 J. H. Burton *Clifford Lect.* vi. 104 The inner must be covered: the outer bricked.

Outer, *sb.*[2] [f. Out *v.* + -er[1].]

† **1.** One who or that which puts out, utters, or gives vent to; *spec.* one who utters or circulates false coin. *Obs.*

1420–2 Bloccleve *Dialog* 125 Vengeaunce on yow...ye false mynteyneres, and on yowre vttaris. *c* **1440** — *Balade Dk. Yorke* 17 Be thow an outter of my ygnorans.

2. *Pugilism.* A second-out blow.

1898 *The Bitt* 20 Jan. 29/1 Boxing Reminder (inquirer), Great Scott! that was an "outer" you gave me.

[Outer (in Latham, etc.), usage for Outers.]

† **Ou·terest,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 owt(e)rest. [A superlative formed on *outer*: cf. *innermost*. The more frequent form was Utterest, q. v.] = Outermost, Utterest.

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pros. vi. 23 (Add. MS.) Þe ouuerest...comyng from his contenaut [*Camb. MS.* contenaut] arryuyng til he hadde his hernes redy for werres. *Ibid.* IV. pr. iii. 138 Fyue [sat] to contenaut [*Camb. MS.* contenaut]...as it is the fyue to be seyde symplisshe of he poyntes.

Outerly (au·tərli), *adv.* (*a.*) Now rare. Forms: 4– outer-, (4–5 outir-, outre-, owter-, owtre-, 5 outtur-, 5–6 outter-); 4–5 -lithe, -li, 5–7 -ly. [Another form of Utterly, conformed to *out*, *outer*. It is remarkable that this was very frequent in 14–15th c., when *outer* itself was rare.]

† **1.** In an utter or extreme degree; entirely, absolutely; in an unqualified manner. = Utterly *adv.* *Outerly not*, not at all, by no means. *Obs.*

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11300 Þat folly he outerly wiste. *c* **1380** *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* 499/137 Schame not þin herte outer þi to schrywen. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 Crist is in litle manere made þat lovyþ hym outerliche. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 980 The schame goode werkes...bene outerly to-ye, outterly, vtterly deede as to the ilyf perdurable to hevene. **1388** Wyclif *Deut.* xv. 9 And ouertil [*c. owtter*] a wrecchi man and beggar schal not be mynyng yuo. **1400** *Rolls of Parth.* IV. 240/1 Yn wrage which is clepid *scarcelle* shal ouerth be part ouerth. *a* **1441** Wyntf *Cr.* K. Pepin (1820) 294/1 And forth hymself hir entirely chargyd *From* þyne of grace.

2. In an outward direction; towards the outside. *Now dial.*

1881 *Daily Telegraph* 1 Oct. In the lower Jan, two Turks...like those of a Noah, standing outerly, on each behind the Canvas.

B. *adj.* Of a wind: Blowing from an outward direction: cf. *westerly*. *Now dial.*

a **1642** Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* (1704) 180/1 *What's* Open Bays, subject to...easterly Winds. **1846** Cincinnati *Dayly Mirror* 299 (E. D. D.) An easterly wind might drive him in the mouth of Scotland.

Outermer, -**merre**: see next.

† **Ou·termore,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 -mere, 7 -mer. [A variant of Utthermore, f. *outer* + *-more*, -mere: cf. Innermore.] Outer; external, outward.

1388 Wyclif *Exodus.* xiii. 3a *merey*, Thou schalt fynde to fewe outy the gentyne goodnesse of gentle, and of outermere conuersacioun togidere. — *Ezek.* xlvi. 21 He ledde me out in to the outermere halle. *c* **1400** *Pilgrimage* (1844) 72 Mi soule is klyd [with] knowe fairnesse & outermyere fairnesse. *a* **1840** Jephson *Cyrcle* ii. 211 § 3 Wo unnesse alle a lowre or outermere mansion in Heuene itself than that. **1874** N. Farrar *Faith & Unb.* 219 Our stories in the lower story, would be seen to mean that one in the outermost.

Outermost, *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 outter-. [f. Outer *a.* + -most (cf. *hindermost*, *innermost*); a later formation than Uttermost, conformed to *out*, *outer*.] Situated farthest out from the inside or centre; most outward; most external; extremest.

1589 Greene *Do Mirrorgo* sig. [2]r Descending downe to the centre of the world and ascending vp aboue the outermost circle of it. **1689** Boyle *Orig. Forms* iv. 1, Those imaginary spaces, that are beyond the outermost part of the systematick Heaven. **1788–74** Thomas *Lit. Hist.* (1842) I. 114 The angle formed by the two outermost lines. **1862** Bowen *Logic* vii. 186 Circles of which the outermost and largest inclosure the Professors of the Conclusion.

b. *as adv.* In the most outward position.

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Needs.* II. 234 Where the material embellishment protrudes itself outermost.

Ou·terness. [f. Outer *a.* + -ness.] The quality or fact of being outer or exterior.

† **1.** That which possesses this quality; the outer surface, the exterior. *Obs.*

1874 N. Farrar *Bush & Lake.* 86 Unwrinkness...in its outermost or surface.

2. Occupation with what is external. *rare.*

1883 *Dublin Lect. Engl. Life* 17 An infusion of French volatility, which gave to the English mind a certain amount of French quickness and outerness, and made it more logical and objective.

Outes, variant of Outas, entry.

Out-eye, -**eyed**: see Out-.

† **Ou·tface,** *vb. Obs.* Also 6 **vtface.** [Out-3.] The outer or external face; outside; surface.

1590 Dee *Math. Pref.* D[1]b, The vtface or Superficies of the earth. **1693** Sloane *Jam.* M vi. § 2 (1743) 186 The outface of the ground could not be observed. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, That the Door-Frame, or Window-Frame of Wood, in London, and Westminster...shall be set nearer to the Outface of the Wall than four Inches.

Outface, *v.* [Out- 2b i, 2.]

1. *transf.* To outdo or overcome in facing or confronting; to look (a person) out of countenance; to face or stare down; hence, to put out of countenance, put to shame or to silence, generally; esp. by boldness, assurance, impudence, or arrogance.

To outface with a card of ten: see Card *sb.*[1] 2 b, and cf. Face *v.* 3 b.

a **1529** Skelton *Rouge of Court* 322 Fleety spyrke a-yeuell and fell out with him And wyll outface him with a cardde of ten. **1540** Catherine *Prompt. Lanc.* s. *Wit.* (Percy Soc.) I. 398 To take too much upon us, that with bragging or arrogancy we would outface the weak. **1584** Powell *Def. Mendacium* (1587) 41 To repay tauntes, and by number to out-face our Superiours. **1593** Shake. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 41 Cryme, the mother gazing yet so pale, Ere it can outface me with thy lookes. **1598** — *Merch. V.* iv. i. 17 We shal heare old swearing That they did giue the rings away to men; But wele out-face them, and out-sweare them too. **1603** Heywood *Fayre Prouidence* v. sig. Whv, thou Ill. vpl. Think'st thou, they cannot outface me? proue mee, no. **1638** A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* v. 383 These impudent wenches would have outfaced me thereto. **1726** Wodrow *Wks.* (1842) XIII. 223 They will outface and outlaug you. **1880** J. Parker *Apost. Life* I. 203 They will outface the two unbalanced and ignorant men.

fig. **1844** M. Russell *Diac. Greek. Engl.* x. Intel. (1878) 140 In this course they continued till they had out-faced shame itself. **1854** Roscoe *Two Pacts* v. § 3, I have put this painful question before you, only that we may face it thoroughly, and, as I hope, out-face it. **1898** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3/2 It has happened to me to find myself before a common sink that outfaced all the rule of nature.

† **b.** To force *from* by confronting. *Obs.*

1598 Shake. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 163 Then did we two, set on you foure, and with a word, outfac'd you from your prize.

2. To face boldly or defiantly, to confront fearlessly or impudently; to brave, defy.

1574 tr. *Marbeck's Apocalips* 108 This so great unquietnesse wherby a man may be hold to outface the diuell, sinne, death, and hell gates. **1577–87** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1246/2 If you meet your brother, father, mother, sister, man, nor, but outface him. **1603** Shakes. *Lucr.* xi. 12, To the...with protested submission out-face The Wrinkles, and prosperities of the skie. **1679** Goodman *Penit. Pharisees* v. iii. (1713) 208 The Pharisees would upon his every Instruction, and with a brazen impudence outface him. **1870** Lowell *Among my Books* (1886) 3 They...outface you with an eye that challenges inquiry. *fig.* **1897** Scotsman in *Q. Rev.* CLXXVI. 332 The flimsiest of fictions, and professors of painfulness, when they are thoroughly versed in their trade, can outface infamy.

† **3.** To contradict (any one) to his face; to controvert or deny (a statement, etc.) boldly or impudently; to give the lie to boldly or defiantly.

c **1386** Chaucer *Pardoner's Pr.* 12(2)2 Ye, sirres, wol outface it, Wordd wel, nyeel. Be thy trouthe swythe. **1388** T. K. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 322 For a yea or a nay, they forthwith stricke that the lie is giuen them, and that they are outfaced. **1643** Milton *Divorce* viii. Wks. (1851) 43 Which ... if we shall still concede to be a command, his palpably denying it, this is not to expound S. Paul, but to outface him. **1688** Grantham *Infant. Baptism* i. 16, 2 Who can outface so Ancient and Loud Tradition?

† **b.** To maintain boldly or impudently to the face of (a person), *that*, etc. *Obs.*

1631 Lithgow *Comp. Afar Apocalyptic* (1638) 28 They have outfaced many the world in their Position, that their Translation is as exact and peculiar. **1634** Vicesimus *Third. Transl. Suppl.* 140 The Egyptian Sorcerers...outfaced the King, that they were Superiors which looked like Gods. **1708** Dryden *Kind Keeper* iv. 3, He made me keep Lent here Year 'till Whitsuntide, and outfac'd me with Oaths, it was but Easter.

† **4.** To maintain (something false or shameful) with boldness or effrontery; to brazen out. *Obs.*

1580 W. Fulke in *Confer.* w. *Heskins* K 4[2]b, I see you would outface the matter. **1649** Milton *Eikon.* xxi, The Counsell, all sight of her own lover, was most blank, and more ingenuous than to assert confusing. **1673** Bunyan *Pilgrim*

Plot Ep. A.S. I marvel how which is greatest, Their Impudence to commanding lawful Villanies, or to out-facing Jews, when they are down. 1690 St. J. Ehrenpreis *Josephus, Wars of Jews* i. xvii. (1733) 591 Why cannot you give over this War of shedding and outliving Kings, and rather make a Jewish Confederacy?

Hence **Outli·ved** *ppl. a.*; **Outli·ver**, one who outlives; **Outli·ving** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1547–64 Bullinger *Mir. Holie.* (Parker) 126 Defended from... lyers, from out-facing, shamelesse persones, & damned. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. I...plant the enemy. With our outliving eyes. 1618 Bp. Hall *Contempt., O. T.* xxv. i. Contraries of a desired and outlived disbelievers. 1632 Bacon *Nineth. Cent.* § v. Wits, 1671 II. 11, I know he is a friend by his out-facing. 1680 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 10 (1713) I. 69 Notwithstanding all their boasted out-facings of the Master, I doubt not but a horrid Conspiracy will yet...be made out.

Out-faith, etc. : see Outf-.

Outfall. [Outf- 7.]

†**1.** A sally or sortie from a camp or fortified place. (Cf. Du. *uitval*, †*watval*, Ger. *ausfall*.) See Fall *vbl.* 12. *Obs.*

1637 R. Monro *Exped.* 1. 12 The first night, the Major made an out-fall. (1640 Lond. *Mag.* Oct. 526 His whole fury was spent in vaine and ouffalls upon the Backsconce.)

2. The act of falling out; a quarrel. (See Fall *vbl.* 6.) *Sc.* or *north. Dial.*

1718... in Present *Time in Scot.* 1763 *App.* 1776 130 They rysed a stry, as if it hath been upon yours our fall among those people. 1824 Brockett *N. C. Glass., Outfall*, a quarrel, a misunderstanding.

3. The outlet or mouth of a river, drain, sewer, etc., where it falls into the sea, lake, etc.

1829 *Despenser Conf.* (1840) 870, The out falls of Wiltshire and Somersetshire being daily more and more choaked with sands from the sea. 1834 Charnock *Rec. for Mariner* II. 14 Rivers with gradual speed run down their out-falls, then at their springs. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* LXXIV. 3 It is probable, that the river Medway would never be rendered by the sea. 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott*, As when to sailors while they roam, By creeks and outfalls far from home. 1889 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 343 Good sewers, and a proper outfall.

attrib. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 283 Convenient chambers for forming outfall-drains. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 1/1 To carry away the sewage to outfall works.

b. *fig.* Outlet, channel of disposal.

1887 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Jour.* I. iv. 77 At a time when many became the legitimate outfalls of his wealth.

†**Out-falling.** *Sc. Obs.* [Outf- 9.] A falling out ; a quarrel.

a 1605 Montgomerie *Freedy Chas. f* (1821) I. 203 Pelour awaik out-fallings and bewfiles questionis as nocturnal quarrells.

†**Out-fang.** *Sc. Obs.* Abbreviation of next.

1440 *Compt. Chamb. Alb.* 1898 Bower *F. M. Fourth* iv. (1901 Introd.).

†**Out-fangthief.** *Old Eng. Law. Obs.* In 1 *utfangenes þeof*, *utfangenetheof*; 3 *utefang-*, *utfangen-*, 4– *outfangen(e)*-, *-fange-*, *-theef*. [Answers to an OE. type *útfangenes þéof* (accusative case) 'out-caught thief'; but the expression appears to have come into use later, to match *infangenes þeof*, Infangthief, q. v.] A franchise of a kind of a private jurisdiction, more extensive than that of Infangthief; originally, the lord's right to pursue a thief (at least when the latter was 'his own man') outside his own jurisdiction, bring him back to his own court for trial, and keep his forfeited chattels on conviction. But the right was variously defined or circumscribed in the 13th c., when its meaning seems to have already become conjectural.

The term *infangenes þéf* occurs in several OE. Charters, but of *útfangenes þéf* no trace has been found except in the alleged charter of Edgar cited for Hoch Central Sac. No. 1901, which has the Latin phrase 'cum foris comprehensus fuerit ut fur.' The apparent equivalent of an OE. 'útfangenethéf' and 'útfangenesmon'. But this is extant only in the *Liber Raffhensis* (1130–40), and may be spurious, or the phrase may be a verb to interpolation. The term is wanting from an Eng. Fr. Glossary of Law Terms compiled 1110–1130 (Wright *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 33) which contains *infangenetheffabrycon* pris sur comun terre'. On the other hand, *útfangenes þéof* occurs in the forged Charter of Edgar to Glastonbury (Birch, No. 1117), which was in existence before William of Malmesbury made the third version of his *Gesta Regum* (1130–40) in which the charter is given) and is now dear go back to 1020, or even earlier.

The etymological sense 'out-caught-thief', i.e. 'thief apprehended outside (the jurisdiction), is that assigned to it in the Rhyme record of 1108, in which the grant of 'infangthef & utfangenethef' was explained as giving the grantee the right to try 'his own thief' wherever captured, whether within or without his territorial jurisdiction. But Bracton and Fleta explain it as the right to try thieves coming from without, and apprehended within the lord's jurisdiction; they both expressly deny that it means a thief taken outside; or that such a thief might be brought back into the jurisdiction to be tried. Fleta however adds that, after his own thief had been condemned by the outside tribunal, the lord might bring him into his jurisdiction and hang him on his own gallows; and the right to do this appears to be all that Bracton leaves to 'the franchise of utfangenethef'.

a 1135 *Forged Charter of Edgar to Glastonbury* (date 970, & without mark of suspic. ...Infangenetheof & utfangene heof, & Sacam & Socne, Tolle & Team, Hamsocne, Grithbrich ... forcalle, toll & team, ter Hlyre & ymbren circ ymb halwe in regne mee. 1189–93 in *English Gilds* (1870) 25 Concedimus insuper eisdem Militibus...tach et soch et sit et thesne et infangenetheff et utfangenetheff. 1208 *Mem. Hilton* (Surtees) I. 30 Sciant hominum aliorumque capitalis fidelis, infangetheof et utfangetheof. *Ibid.* 37 Et sciant hominum aliorumque capitum ad judicandum in curia sua ... et infangetheof et utfangetheof, blodwite, tresnaam, bludwite [etc.]. 1290 Bracton *Nov. Narrat.* 234 b, Visumnerator non debet intra extraneos, veniens aliunde de terra aliena, et qui captus fuit in terra ipsius qui talia habet libertates. 1290–1300 *Fleta* v. xvii. 82. 1292 Britton iv. 28. § 13 (6) It ayet le franchise de outlangenethef, ceo est a dire, qe ceo ayet les justes de leur gentz et de leur tenauntz, en q'il sont pris hors de leur fee, juges a pendre, qe il ne greuer ayens leginaunz ceaux pernours et resonner en leur franchise et fors les pendre [but see next franchise concerning]. 1300–1400 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 464/2 Quex choses sount de Real infangenethef, outfangenethef, e quele de tenures, passages, wardes, prerages, perages. 1557 *Stat. 20 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 23 Lordships, Manners...shall have within the precincte of their said Lordshippes ... Wreck Strayfe Infangthef Outlawrief Treasure Trover, c 1575 *Stubbes's Prognostic* (1774) 31 Thus is ours Barons quite lost privileges and liberties of infang and outfang theif. 1579 Rastell *Expos. Words* 213 *Outlangenetheef*, that is, that thouse or fellons of your lands, or ten, out of your land or fee taken with fellons or stealings, shalbee brought backe to your Court, and there judged. 1590 Sayers *In York Assz.* 2 *Outfangethefe*, Our daughters is now female thiefe, quha comis fra ane other mans landis or jurisdictione, and is takine and apprehendeid within the landis pertenneid to him, quha is infeft with the fie Liberte. 1614 Scott *Heriotry* 3. 1839 Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. Introd. 43. 1893 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 564 note, [In the 13th c.] there was much doubt as to what was meant by *infangthef*, and as to the exact limits of the right of *utfangenethef*. In cases of *par excellence* the king's advocates are fond of puzzling their adversaries by asking them to explain what they mean by these old words.

†**Out-fare.** *Obs.* [OE. *útfaru* fem., cf. *útfar* neut., a going out, f. *út* (see Out- 7) + *fara*, *fær*, going, journey, *faran* to go, travel.] A going out, journey, expedition ; an outlet.

c 960 *Rule St. Benet* lxvii. (Schmid, 1858) 119 Þæt cuman and se ut gewendan, nán to hrædon, ðonne he ær ufore mon hine to hrædlic him ætbere. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 414 Dael we synnie from eastre oð forðsiðe þeoh ufaren hire lareowe. 13... *Cursor M.* 1892 Þat vii was...At kingus ore, and in vnder.

Out-fast (-fa·st), v. [Outf- 18, 17.] *trans.* To surpass in fasting, fast longer than. † *To outfast oneself*, to fast beyond one's power of endurance.

1641 Wither *Fair Virtue* 29 You, as if they had Pharaoh's kine out-fasted, 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 134, I have out-fasted my self, or my Stomach is gone. 1855 Hubbe *Lat. Chr. IV.* 256 Saw the good seed in the heavens now the bad. ... Outshone, outfast, outdisciplined these false teachers.

Out-fawn to **Out-feed**: see Outf-.

Out-fence, *sb.* [Outf- 5.] An outer or bounding fence.

1784 *Kilmar Inclos. Act* 17 The out-fences of all the lands ...shall be well and sufficiently made. 1797 T. Wright *Knutsford* (1884) 41 Without putting down a pit within the stakes of any of the out-fences.

Outfence, v. [Outf- 15, 18.] *trans.* **a.** To fence out, divide by fences. **b.** To outdo in fencing, or put (one) out of his lunge or guard.

1772 *W. Hedgerley Inclos. Act* 24 All the lands...shall be well and sufficiently out-fenced. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* i. (1891) 3 Women tricksters...capable of outfencing her cunnest bafflebuddy.

Out-ferret to **Out-fiction**: see Outf-.

Outfield, out-field (ou·tfild). [Outf- 1.]

1. The outlying land of a farm; esp. in Scotland, the outlying land which is either unenclosed and unfilled arouland or pasture, or was formerly cropped from time to time without being manured. *Outfield and infield system*: see Infield.

1637 Rowlandson *Lett.* (1846) I. 361, I know that it is not my home nor my Father's house: it is but...the outer room of his house, His outfields and out-ground. 1672 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr. Stat. Acct.* I. 392 His land is...originally all outfield, being mostly covered with whin and broom for many years ago. 1817 Sinclair *Hebrides* II. 24 The chief part of each farm consisted of 'outfield' or unenclosed land, far better than moorland.

attrib. 1789 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 20 Ind. 2 225 This land is what is called out-field land; that is, land not improved, and that has received but little manure. When brought into tillage, these at first obtain exhaust it. 1820 Scott *Monast.* I. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 189 Rispe... discern none all the outfield hay rides.

b. An outlying field.

1656 *Commit. Cal. Rec.* (1892) II. 464 Thirty men to be a Guard while are gather in your harvest from your out-fields. 1733–1856 [see Infield]. 1775 Adam *Answ. Ind.* 406 The chief part of the fodders begin to grow their out-fields, when the wild fruit is so ripe, as to draw off the birds from spoiling of the grain.

fig. The region of thought or fact outside defined limits; an outlying region.

1851 Thomas *Stud. Words* vi. 172 The enclosures of a certain district...from the great outfield of thought or fact. 1859 — *Old Archbp's Lect.* 20 Words are enclosures from the great outfield of meaning.

attrib. 1718 R. Miller *Nerus to Mose.* iv. (1887) 92 We would 'go forth' in more than human might against the outfield enemies deserving to eat wolds.

2. In *Cricket* and *Baseball*. The outlying part of the field, that part most remote from the batsmen.

1857 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 3/3 The rest of the wickets fell for trifles, most of them to the out-field, and the innings closed for 21. 1858 *Ibid.* 12 Aug. 5/2 The outfield ground was so dead that many hits that would ordinarily have been fours and twos only produced runs and singles.

b. = Out-fielder.

1882 *Cuthbertson's Cricket Guide.* 102 I. E. K. S—, a magnificent out-field. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June, 3/2 He is a good out-field.

Out-fielder. [Out- 1 a Fielder.] The player or fielder who stands in the out-field ; see prec., 2.

1862 *Cricketers' Fly Disp.* 17 Nine...A duel with the Professional's club for the purchase of Van Hybrid, the applebiter. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 3/2 An out-fielder, running for a catch.

So **Out-fi·elding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of fielding in the 'out-field'; also *attrib.*; **Out-fi·elderman** = Out-fielder.

1882 *Daily News* 8 July 5/5 Monroe's wicket-keeping and Carr's out-fielding. 1884 T. Rowe in *Cricketer's Cricket Annu.* 4 The out-fielding ground was very rough. 1890 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 208 A brilliant out-fielderman is worth his place in any eleven for the work he can do there alone.

Outfight, v. [Outf- 13.6, 18 b.]

†**1.** *trans.* To take by assault, subdue, conquer, overcome. [Rendering L. *expugnare*.] *Obs.*

1380 Wyclif *Josh.* x. 39 And [Debrer] went for Lachis vnto Eglon, and enuyroneden, and out fouȝt [Vulg. *expugnauit*] it the same day. — *Ezekiel* iv. 33 And God that outfoȝte [*expugnabit*], or ouercome for that, thou seyest.

2. To fight better than ; to beat in a fight.

1843 Tayle *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 21 He could, if not outfight his enemies, outwit them. 1874 Spurling *Mag.* XLIV. 187 He can fought his adversary both and fights. 1879 Mrs. Oliphant *Gen. Hist. Rome* xlv. (1890) 529 The older general both outmanœuvred and out-fought the younger.

Out-fighter. [Outf- 2.] One who fights out at close quarters. So **Out-fighting** *ppl. a.*, fighting out at close quarters, skirmishing.

1807 *Sporting Mag.* X. 54 As an out-fighter he completely astonished the ring. 1877 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. vi. 317 The outstanding cutlasses were roughly handled and cloved to ropes by our out-fighting troops.

†**Out-find**, v. *Obs.* [Outf- 13.] *trans.* To find out. (*poetic*, and prop. two words.)

1570 Passion *Complaint to Wast. Disdain IV.* 109 My heart hath you out-found. 1590 Greene *Never too late* Isabel's Song, In Pilons, With piercing insight will the truth outfind. 1598 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* xiv. 303 The fatall wrack of Alanus out-found.

So † **Out-finding** *vbl. sb.*, finding out.

1550 Lyndesay *Monarche* Now Strange ways Invest-gatyll,—That is to say past our fyndyng. 1553 Crowley *Clerk's Office* l. (1518) 3 That is to sy outfinding of fatte thynge might have been an yerde.

Out-finger to **Out-firmament**: see Outf-.

Outfit (ou·tfit), *sb.* [Outf- 7.]

1. The act of fitting out or furnishing with the requisites for a journey or expedition, or for any purpose ; *esp.* = expense of fitting out.

1589 Pasquins *Pilg. Master* (1589), (*Arb.*) 6 Being privately sent to signify the suspicion of equipping a ship for a seavoyage: at of arming her for war, or both together. 1750 in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1896) XLVI. 174 I expect we shall be able to repair wheat for our fleet and bread for our own outfit to advantage. 1848 Chambers in Lockhart *South Mag.* If you'll secure the consequence, I'll make the outfit easy. 1888 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. iii. 142 One of the chief adventurers in the outfit of the expedition.

2. The articles and equipment required for an expedition, etc.

1587 Jervoise *Worl.* (1894) II. 219, I believe there is no inclosure of any nation sending a volunteer to reside anywhere without an outfit. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 17 On the 19th of June, 1776, again arrived in Montreal, bringing with me my outfits. 1848 Appleton *Mar. Instr.* (1866) I. v. 31, 70 [Sextant] is sometimes...the necessary stores and provisions put on board the ship for the use of the crew on the voyage. *Ibid.*, In whaling voyages the word *outfit* ... means the fishing stores of the ships. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 57 Singing these words, she had tied and buttoned on the child's straggling outfit. *Ibid.* There is an several very compact camping outfits now in the market.

attrib. 1858 *Whitby Gaz.* 29 May 2/3 The 'outfit' allowance of £10 once given to officers joining the Volunteers.

fig. The mental and moral endowments or acquirements with which any one is furnished.

1884 M. Arnold *Rev. Lect.* 1. 282/2 *ad.* [The members have, for their proper outfit, a knowledge of Greek, Roman, and Eastern antiquity. 1892 Lecky *Hist. Europ.* I. 3 The conviction that religion is...an indispensable part of man's moral and mental outfit.

3. A collective term for a travelling party or a party in charge of herds of cattle, etc. *U. S. colloq.*

1889 F. H. Atkins in *Lat. to Editor*, The appliances of 'outfit' in transportation has led secondarily to its application to the traveling party themselves. It is quite common in the West to hear, 'Do you belong to this outfit?' or 'Where is this outfit going?' 1892 Dillon *Rambles* 35 The best leftover in this 'outfit' was Christian Bill, and Frank Brandy, the 'boss', an ex-Yale student. 1895 C. Remington *Arctic Lover*, 174 He belonged to a horse 'outfit' that was travelling north.

Outfit, v. [f. prec., *sb.*] *trans.* To provide with an outfit, to fit out.

1837 Mrs. S. Lee *Africa, Wanderers* X. (1852) 19 The trouble of outfitting the two boys for a public school. 1874 C. Kent *Mountain. Travels Nov.* v. 94, I...outfitted myself with a pack-horse, two mounted men, and provisions. 1885 Kennedy *Hunter Mexico* 2 *Mustang* 156 His outfit has been planned and outfitted with special reference to economizing labor and securing the greatest possible efficiency.

b. *refl.* or *pass.*

1883 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 194/1 Here I 'outfitted' and we were to be five days on our way to the Sierra Nevada.

So **Outfitting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [Outf- 9, 10.]

1892 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xiv. An outfitting warehouse

of the first respectability. 1870 Mrs. Wharton *Lond. Follies* xii. (1882) 132 The trimming-up and outfitting place.

Outfitter. [OUT- 8.] One who fits out, or furnishes an outfit; a dealer in outfits for travelling, athletic sports, or the like.

1848 in Worcester citing *Cong. Mag.* 1869 Daniels *Mod. Fr.* x. 1. She keeps the stock-room of a milliner's outfitter. 1888 E. Eggleston *Roxy* I. ix. 126 Raleigh was... the chief outfitter of the fleet. 1893 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 134/1 The business of a tailor and outfitter.

Outflame, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] An outburst of flame, or *fig.* of passion or colour.

1885 Dennis *Attack Classic* 189 'I would not barter it'... said he, with a sudden outflame. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 723/2 A little inland, with...an outflame of scarlet tupelo and sumac.

Outflame, *v.* [OUT- 18, 24.] **a.** *trans.* To surpass in blaze or brilliancy. **b.** *intr.* To flame out, burst into blaze or brilliancy; *fig.* burst forth.

1839 Bailey *Festus* vi. (1852) 74 The conflagration of her eye, Outflaming even that eye which to my deep frame clung upon me. 1885 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1890, I had...on their cheeks Hymn yonder, and...sung Their praise outflame their paleness. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 2/1 Old tragic lands with flowers and fruit out-flame it.

Outflaming, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] Flaming out, blazing up. So **Outflaming** *ppl. a.*

1856 Emerson *Misc. Prose Pieces, St. Bernard* Wks. (Bohn) II. 464/1 The first outflaming of the passions. 1872 Tennyson *Sonn.* xvii The outflaming glories of the countenance of the sacred.

Outflank (outflæŋk), *v.* [OUT- 18 c, 17 (7).]

1. *trans.* To extend or get beyond the flank of the opposing army; to outmanœuvre by a flanking movement.

1765 *Mil. Enc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 240 Usually to outflank any line of hands into which it was possible for the major to form his few troops. 1858 Trevelyan *Corunna* 228, III. 213 The enemy's superiority in numbers would enable them to outflank him. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 208 The lyddenian Numidian cavalry...outflanking the enemy, and riding round towards their rear, first fell on the retreating infantry.

b. *fig.* To 'get round', get the better of.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 408 We were outflanked by the law. 1884 Caldwell *Ancient Irish Deasi* 18 The devising of constitutional legal subtleties...to outflank the defence of more dangerous prisoners.

2. To lie or extend beyond (the flank). Also *intr.*

1798 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1812) 61 The regiment breaks into columns of divisions, on whichever hand the new position outflanks the old one. *Ibid.* 63 When the new line outflanks towards the point of intersection, then the regiment breaking to that hand will have its head nearest to the new line than its rear.

Hence **Outflanking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1870 *Standard* 29 Jan., We shall have another outflanking movement. 1879 F. Jessup *Lives Eighty* 142 The choice lay...between a direct front attack and an outflanking movement.

Outflash, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act of flashing out.

1784 Bagge *Mem. B. Thrig* 61 The outflash of his spirit did me the wish the mischief.

Outflash, *v.* [OUT- 18, 14.] **a.** *trans.* To surpass in flashing, outshine. **b.** *intr.* To flash out.

1848 Worcester, Outflash, to surpass in flashing. 1880 J. Thomson *Poems, Philosophy* v. 19, Thereby blessed for maidens, swords outflashed for kings. 1887 Blackmore *Springhaven* I. v. 53 The calm sad face, which in the day of battle could outflash them all.

Hence **Outflashing** *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9], flashing out.

1839 Carlyle *Serv. Rev.* 111. 3, Such fine outflashing of man's Promethean, to lighten, save and more into Day. 1880 J. Thomson *Apost. Life* I. 21 The Bible...appals me by the out-flashing of sudden lights and unexpected glory.

Out-flatter, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in flattery; to over-flatter.

1597 Iron Duchess 107. 1856 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* v. 1. (1728) 24 They'd sweep by the Chaplain, for out-flattering their profession forsooth for a benefice.

Out-flaunt to Out-flight: see Out-.

† **Outflame.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [f. Out- 2 + Flame *sb.*?] A fugitive from his country, an exile.

1579 *E. E. Reg. P. A.* 1256 He payed the life to be outflame, by reason of his brave exploits.

Outfling, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act of flinging out; the giving vent to bad temper or ill nature.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xlii, Dorinda...could not help saying to Fanti's outfling.

Outfling (-flɪŋ), *v.* [OUT- 14, 13.] *transf.* and *intr.* To fling out; fling oneself out. (*Scotch.*)

1579-80 Stanyh. *Æneid* (1608) 166 The coarse Cork,...which towardly doth run away, or from the pit out-flings. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 3 Nov., The head of God outflinging with The gorgeous bustle of the universe.

Out-flood to **Outflout:** see Out-.

Outflourish, *v.* [OUT- 13, 17.] *trans.* & *intr.* To outflourish and flourish (a weapon). **b.** To outlast in flourishing; to flourish after the cessation of.

1837 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1408 There was spiking, Weapons outburnished in the wind. 1839 Hosmer *Winds. Tower.* (1850) 172 The wreaths of slavery...may yet outflourish the remains of the feudal system in the land of poetry they profess.

Outflow, *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. The act or fact of flowing out, efflux.

1884 Pertsian *Poems* 16, 313 Now rising into sudden jets, then sinking into a different outflow. 1879 *Sir George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 170 An opening which permitted the constant outflow of fluid. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 422 Inflow and outflow refers to the water-jacket.

b. The amount that flows out.

1893 Barnett & Dyer in *Jacks' Rel.* 670 In the first thirty-three hours the outflow...amounted to 1845 cubic feet. 1894 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 247 The outflow of blood...has been seen to increase from two to six times.

2. *fig.* Any outward movement analogous to the flowing of water.

1 in 1800 *Observer* No. 23 (R.) The influx of foreigners, and the out-flow of natives, which the present peace will occasion. 1882 *Nat. Rev.* XIII. 840/2 Such the outflow of gold...to certain to continue and increase. 1889 Goldwin Smith *Horrors Holidays* 2, 92 The outflow of His Divine compassion. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 108 A strong outflow of genital feeling.

Outflow, *sb.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To flow out. (*poet.*)

1 1580 Sidney *Pr.* 1111. K, My waves out-flowing. 1 1590 *King Edward* Poet. Wks. (1911) II. 92 Tremble ye Rillerfoans which be south out-flow. 1824 Campbell *Theodric* 221 Shall bitterness outflow from sweetness past?

Outflowing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of flowing out, efflux, effusion.

1658 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 31, 398 The Supreme God...together with his outflowing, and all the several of Secondary. 1894 *Daily News* 30 June 5/2 His homely feast the outflowings of universal sympathy.

Outflowing (outflōiŋ, outflōiŋ), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.] Flowing out: efflux.

1603 Times *Quarrell* 20 Of The out-flowing and breathing forth [parts] are the breathes. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. 2, 14 Into outflowing lines. a 1721 Kay *Nymenthes Poet. Wks.* 1911 III. 361 Thou always wet out-flowing Deity. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 190 The bright outflowing golden hair.

Out-flown to Out-flung: see Out-.

Outflush, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] An outward movement (compared to that of the blood when it flushes the face).

1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iv, An outflush of foolish young Radicalism. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 170 The plant Health its motile, purple, delicious, lively as outflush of that energy.

Outflush, *v.* [OUT- 17.] *trans.* To surpass in rosiness or warmth of colour.

1823-34 R. Reynes *Eros & Psyche* July 23 And now the colours of her pinks and Joy Outflush'd the hue of Rose.

Outflux. [OUT- 7.] Outflow; gluss of flowing out; outlet.

1739 Matilda *London* I. 7 To outflux from the slow Thames. *Ibid.*, The outflux of this watercourse. 1795 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Surrey* 140 On the East Side was the Outflux of Cant's Trench.

Outfly, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act of flying out (*fig.*); a swift outburst of passion, etc.

1892 Clara Bennett *Ocean Pearl* II. xvii. 72 I awaited some passionate outfly, but...he held his peace.

Outfly, *v.* [OUT- 14, 17, 18.]

1. *intr.* To fly out. (*Poetic.*)

1390 T. Misyrrel *Schlyterynus* 72 Fro gelidis-fean Pandore hous out-flen ful fowe they finde a medicine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 663 He spake: and, to confirm his words, out-flew Millions of flaming swords. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 417 Now carthen The gloomy Weir [wheel], and whistles in the skyes. 1844 C. H. Cook *Thames Rights* 29 Now and again outflies from sedgy haunt the wary mallard.

2. *trans.* To outstrip or surpass in flight; to fly beyond or past.

1591 Spenser *Du Bartas* I. v. 360 See how the Feeles out-flyes my fancie find... Their Sights can flies see. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* 1. 498 He...Overflyes the cragis and the altane ovrea. 1667 Dryden *Tempest* IV. iv. a 1721 Kay *Nymenthes Poet. Wks.* 1911 II. 200 To outfly Poets I supply. Who all scholastick Heights can fly. 1800 Monro *Academus* xxiv. 28 The gaze then bears...clouds of eyes, That every cloth of war outflies. 1879 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xlii. They have outflown Philomela.

† **Outflying,** *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of flying out: an outbreak. *Obs.*

1641 Spenser *Seven* (1687) II. 121 They have many out-flyings, wherewith their holy Father is not well pleased. *c* 1641 D. Calderwood *Three Sorts*, 49 The out-flyings of other sects corrupters.

Outfold. *rare.* [OUT- 1.] A fold or small fold lying away from the farm-house: cf. *outfield* 1.

1880 G. H. K. in *Cas. Trav.* 108 (see Jarvis) 268.

Out-folio to **Out-form:** see Out-.

Outfool, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c.] *transf.* To outdo in folly or in fooling; to overcome by fooling.

1638-48 G. Daniel *Eccles. Ecclus.* xxi All our Pride Is to outfoole our Selves! 1761 Young *Resignation* II. 1082, In life's decline...The second childish outlook the first, And outgo the fools of youth. 1861 *Bell. Rep.* 3 Dec. 584 The ignominy which...endeavours to offset its purpose by outfooling the audacity.

Outfoot, *v.* [OUT- 18, 21.] *trans.* To surpass in footing it; to outpace; to outstrip in dancing, running, or sailing; to outrun.

1737 Ramsay *Fortunate Lovers* (1777) II. 185 The Horse in running...seldom was beaten, provided he was not out-footed (in the Jockeys term for...). 1859 Mrs. Mathews *Tyke* I. 144 The vivacious Margravine...excelling and outdoing many a youthful dame. 1894 *Times* 10 June 7/1 The result is disappointing show, the Britannia as a matter of fact fairly outfooling the glorious cutter. 1897 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/1 Shamrock had both out-pointed and out-footed her opponent when sailing to windward.

† **Out-footing.** *Obs. rare*[1]. = Footing 14.

1611 Cotgr., *Forfect*, a footing, or bounding out, or out-; a rebuke, or out-footing.

Out-fort, *sb.* [Out- 1, 3.] An outlying fort, an outwork.

1693 in *Cal. S. Treas. Chas. I* (1698) I. 66 They won the out-fort of the town. 1853 Boston *Mod. Hist.* VI. (1858) 238 Some small outforts were easily taken.

Out-fort, *v.* [Out- 21.] *transf.* To outdo in the matter of forts.

1775 *Lt. Colonists N. Amer.* 37 If...we would secure our American dominions against the French, we must outfort, as well as out-settle them.

† **Outforth,** *adv.* (*adj.*) *Obs.* [f. Out *adv.* + Forth *adv.*] Out; externally, outwardly.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlii. 5 Thus seith God the Maistir pesyble, 1388 *R.* Thus *Vulg. Ecce ego fortis.* 1 1450 *Myrour Saluacioun* 1. 1. Thanne the opinion of men is chaunged in sodeyn outforthe. *Mod. a.* 1513 Wonder I rowely why the mortal folk of this worlde make these ways outforth. 1 1560 *Rogerus Edit* 156 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 76 Though they her malice towarde hours and wryte, And outforyeth the thynges that they hate.

B. *adj.* (*or ppl.*) Outward, exterior, external.

1541 R. Copland *Gyadon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iij b, How many manner of dyseases or lesyons are there?...Two, one is outwarde or outforth, and that is properly called lesion. 1552 *Myroure Our Lady* (1867) C 165, Warne hym of outforthe and inwarde temptacyons.

¶ † *With as-forth*, erroneous division of *without forth*: see Forth *adv.* 2 b. Cf. *beneath-forth*.

Out-freedom, -friend, etc.: see Out-.

Outfront, *v.* [Cf. Out- 18 b.] *transf.* To stand face to face to, confront; to face.

1850 P. Fletcher *Sicelides* II. 1, If fates should outfront me, I'de outstare them. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxxvii, This sewer business out-fronting the sea was more changed than the other part of the town.

Outfrown, *v.* [OUT- 23a, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo in frowning; to frown down, overbear by frowning.

1603 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 6 My jelly could also out-frown false Fortunes frowns. 1807 W. H. Ireland *Mod. Sharp Knife* 61 note, It is only the face-bore done, like Thomas's Beckon, that would out-frown the brow of majesty.

† **Out-funeral.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [Out- 1.] A funeral outside a city; extra-mural interment.

1630 Bp. Hall *Serm. at Exeter* 24 Aug. (R.), Much might be said to this purpose [out of matter of wholesomeness] for the convenience of outfunerals.

Out-ga, Outgait, obs. ff. Outgo, Outgate.

Outgallop, *v.* [Out- 18.] *transf.* To outdo in galloping; to gallop faster than.

1869 Dennis *Wonderful Years* D 5 b, They that rode on the hottest gallops, could not out-gallop the Plague. 1894 Thackeray *Esmond* IV. i, A hundred horsemen...each out-hasting and out-galloping the other.

Outgang. *North. dial.* [Out- 7; Oe. *utgang*; cf. Du. *uitgang*, Ger. *ausgang*.]

1. A going out, departure, exit; the giving up of the occupancy or tenure of property.

c 1805 *Pop. Feather* xviii. (1811) 7 From Sun hous hedyne utgang his. *a* 1000 *Life St. Cuthbert* in (1846) 22 Forth onthone utgang hus eastdælan hus. *c* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxii. 63 (1958. 20) Ut-gang of daughtis mine. *c* 1300 *Cant. Love Syll Parw* Je hete yat he com in ten, And so he out-gang be leve Sone ben. 1887 *Yorkshire Sc. Dict. Suppl., Out-gangings*, Outgang, ...outgoing, removal; the act of giving up possession of hirsthel property.

2. The way or passage out; an outlet, an exit; a road by which cattle went out to the pasture.

1330 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 5 Gecungas fadhes to utgonge Sancte engeles [1573 *Durham*, to utgangen wengas]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. (1961.) 32 Path mehene utgang hus eastdælan hus. *c* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxii. 63 (1958. 20) In ut-gang of daughtis mine. *c* 1300 *Cant. Love Syll Parw* Je hete yat he com in ten, And so he out-gang be leve Sone ben. 1887 *Yorkshire Sc. Dict. Suppl., Out-gangings*, Outgang, ...outgoing, removal; the act of giving up possession of hirsthel property.

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Out-garment, -garth, etc.: see Out-.

Outgate, *sb.* (*adv.*) Also *Sc.* **gait.** Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Out- 7.]

1. The action of going out; outgoing, passage out; exit, egress; debouching.

c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. (1961.) 8 In outs-gate of Israele Out of Egipte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 170/2 Outte gate, *exitus*. 1535 *Stella of Perth*, V. 3113 Thre ingate and outgate to the premisses. 1708 (see Issue *sb.* 1). 1819 *Chronic. Rady of Mow* 256 The outgate of the breath is hindered. 1820 Keats *Sonn. to Fanny* 8 Where the...maybe a new that dreary sad final outgate. 1864 Carlyle *Frederick* III. xvii. 8. (1872) VII. 128 Maiden Valley...ending, on its outgate at the northern end of Prag...one big loop.

2. A passage or way out, an outlet; a means of egress; *fig.* a way of escape or deliverance.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 123 Thare sulde nevire grouune no obligacioun bynd a fulle man, as he sulde get non outgate. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. vii. 28 Soun outcast haue thai The outgate of. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 660/1 Those gates are not fit for trade and traffick, having some convenient out gates by diverse rivers to the sea. 1818 Scott, *R. Roy*, Courtesy *Caveat* viii. If he must wish a bridge, he beseech along by the side of it, to see if he can find any out-gate. 1859 A. Hope *Theory* 76 If I cannot find The Lord *provided* me outgate for his people. 1863 Cambridge *Fourth Ec.* xv. (1876) IX. 163 The dragoons were a hundred, and...every outgate was beset.

b. Issue, outcome, *fig.*

1568 Mary Q. Scots in H. Campbell, *Love-lett.* App. (1824) 19 To the effect the same would be the onely presupposite outgate with some happy outcome to my honour and contentment. 1885 Blake *Academy* 21 (1898) 12 Wondering what would be the outgate. 1886 A. Gee *Jane Cavendish* 326 Others are brought more quickly to an happy outgate.

†3. Usually in *pl.* Goods 'going' or carried out of a town or port, exports; also, export dues.

1650–1888 [see DUTIES 3]. 1838 *Chronicles Aberdeen* 1. 41 Hop they have both and from, import and outgate.

Out-ga-te, outer gate: see OUT- 3.

1648 *Depos. Chan. Privil. Durham* 11 Robert Kay, together with other citizens, with crossbows and swords drawne,...broke open the outgate and fought other diverse within the said house. 1682 J. Mapp *Stone-Heng* (1725) 32 The doubtful but left an Out-gate, and an Inner Gate.

Out-gather, -gauge, etc.: see OUT-.

Outgear (ou·tgiəɹ). *Sc. rare.* [OUT- 1.] Possessions or substance used in out-door occupation.

1842 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg. xxiv.* (1901) [see INGEAR].

Outge·neral, v. [OUT- 12.] *trans.* To outdo or defeat in generalship; to get the better of as by superior military skill; to outmanœuvre.

1767 S. Paterson *Another Tour.* I. 100 How we were outgeneraled [*sic*] ! 1776 J. Adams in *Penn. Lett.* (1876) 111 In general, our Generals were outgeneraled on Long Island. 1807 *Century Mag.* Feb. 492 In three successive hits was evidently outgeneraled.

Out-get: see Out-girth 1 and OUT-.

Outgi·ve, v. [OUT- 18, 14.] **a.** *trans.* To outdo in giving; give more than. **b.** *intr.* To give out, come to an end. (*Partic.*)

1893 C. Devere in *D. S. Townsend* viii. (1898) 173 The boisterous Pilot's outgiven the plodding Lord. 1893 Edinburgh *Review* CLXXVII. 16, 31 And two days are the year outgiven We had here love.

Outgi·ving, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action or fact of giving out; that which is given out: **a.** *pl.* payments, disbursements; **b.** utterance.

1883 *Black. Academy.* 8. (1898) 25 All the disbursements and outgivings to traders. 1885 *Manc. Exam. & Jrn.*, The outgivings of some irresponsible editor. 1887 *Times* 13 Apr. 6/1 This was the heathen of all his outgivings before and after inauguration. 1897 *Edinburgh Rev.* CLIII. 30 To regard that as the last outgiving of political philosophy.

†**Out-gla·d**, v. Obs. [OUT- 20.] *trans.* To surpass in gladness; to delight more.

a 1637 B. Leybourne *Lett.* (1667) 26 You have not a friend both out-gladded and out-joyed your well-wisher, nor can wish it me for the entertainment. *Ibid.* 130 Might I hope the happiness to meet you at London, nothing would be able to out-glad me. ¶ As seems *outjoyed* has been erroneously inferred from *World's full out glad.* cf. OUT- 14 b.

Outgla·re, v. [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in glare or dazzling effect; to be more glaring or flagrant than.

1648 [Taylor's *Nipper*, *Welcome to Lack* 11 Whose radiant flame Out-glares the beer to Oxlip. 1820 *Scots Pirate* (1821, Wore all my former vice doubled ...such a villany would have outplanned and outwrighted them all. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 304 [She] imitated her enemy till the out-glared the poorer ranks of the peerage.

Outgli·tter, v. [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in glitter or splendour.

1648 J. Taylor (*Water P.*) *Epistle* to reader, The gracious splendor of this Queen Townely neighbours there have (as of Rays, 1662 Cowley *Tragedy of Guiltie* iv. 1, I mean Out-glitter all the Vassals of the Province, Or I shall want my will. 1884 W. Watt in *Independent Mar.* (N. Y.) 14 You cannot with the background to outglitter the picture.

Out-gloom, -glory, etc.: see OUT-.

Outglow, v. [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To excel in glowing; to overcome by superior glow.

1648 E. K. Comus *Sun. Parables.* 190 Capable of Awakening every other passion, of outglowing the fire of youth. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 175 My light in thee would outglow all in others.

Out-gnaw, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·tgo, *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. The fact of going out or that which goes out: (*Obs.*, outlay, expenditure; opposed to income.

c 1440 J. Simeon *Liber Aurelianus* (1883) I. 168 To regulate his out-goes...to order and frugality. 1727 Franklin *Bibl. Wks.* 1840 II. 58 The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes. 1860 Tom Cobb *Life, Wealth Wks.* (1862) II. 308 The surplus of incomes has, in the relation of income to outgo, 1871 W. Hardcastle *Sp. in* May, Grow as the income or the outgo may, the outgo and the waste are always greatest.

2. The action of going out; offlux, outflow.

1658 W. Assist *Lane. & Western* II. xvii. 130 [Angels] hearts, to his outgo, all who he wishes to reach. 1678 Fairfax *Papa*, I. iv. 108 At his a version of shanks below. the outgo being so easy...as the income. 1880–3 Symonds *Renascl. Italy, Fenwel* I. 93 The spontaneous outgo of the affections.

3. Outward product; issue, outcome.

1870 W. Cowper in *Sibald's Introd. N. Test.* II. 135 Their worst was the outgo of the same Stoicism mind.

4. Outlet, means of egress.

1880 S. S. Haldeman *Plumber & Sanit. Ho.* 13 A square pipe was, with a round outgo.

Outgo (ou·tgō'), v. [OUT- 14, 18, 17.]

†1. *Intr.* To go out, go forth. *Obs.*

In OE. and ME. usually two words, viz. when imitating L. *exiens* in later use only where modern usage would allow *out go* in two words as a preterite; tautology of *go out.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxvii. [cxiv.] 5 In tribe worhtae stands onsæg hyrde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Drihten...of huse Sihemdes. c 1250 *St. Xavier, Sermo.* in *O. E. Misc.* 72 Þat se goodnesse wat þat hevn and yerþe bi-fo Mynghen for to have werk, tuo. c 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 3016 Quide hire, Þi Se rightes to gon; a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 10 [Sibb. al Ta þat neighbes, God, neighe nel tyne nan gis. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 637 *Cleopatra*, With greuously wrap out goth the grene grasse. 1530 Palsgr. 620/1, I outgo, I go out of the weye. *Ye forsaken.* 1579 Spenser *Shep. Cal. May* 10, I meet a flocke of sheepe...bounden rompes. a 1625 Gervase *Farriery* (1629) 15 Out-outgo the venemous all to smash.

2. *trans.* To outstrip in going; to go faster than, pass; to outdistance, *arch.*

1530 Palsgr. 620/1 Though thou be gretter an horse alwey me, yet I wyll out go the. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. 4 Yet find the duty and both them farre outwent. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 92 What means the ‘y’ range, and be outgone, 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 164 Shall we talk further with him? or can go him or present? 1744 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. ii. It generally happens that he on horseback outgone him on foot. 1798 *Engl. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Worthington*, Horses, which, changing often, travel day and night without intermission, and so they say, outgo the post.

3. To go beyond (a point, bounds, etc.); to exceed or surpass; to excel, outstrip, outdo.

1533 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 84 b, We be in that station where might outgoeth right. 1579 Spenser *Shep. Cal. Apr.* 16 His wonted songs, wherein he all outwent. 1607 Middleton *Fair. Exam.* 39 Sir, worth and remembrance he shall outgo them. 1788 A. Hamilton *Lett. to Washington's Mrst.* (1892) XIV. 378 note, I do not think it expedient to outgo our supply of clothing. 1885–90 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* (1894) 108, Such sorrow as out-went The utmost pain of other punishments.

†4. To pass, go through, spend (time). *Obs.*

1594 Breviary *Austerity* In. One prove. The which doth longer unto no appeare, Then of those hours which my life out-went. a 1617 (Overbury) *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 103, I have more to my life out-gone might so fast.

†5. ‘To circumvent, to overreach’ (J.). *Obs.*

c 1630 Drummond *Cha Yeares. Poland* 2, Mahomets Thought as to have out-gone With a cunning invention.

Outgo·er. [OUT- 8.] One who goes out (in various senses: see GO v. 83.); esp. one who goes out of a place, office, occupation, or tenancy; a player, at cricket or the like, who is dismissed.

1582 Wylde *Sanes. verb.* 17 The king saith to the outgoers (Veyte, evelgoeth) to his castle. 1808 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 3) 23 To take cognizance of banksmen and outgoers. 1817 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 31 Dec. (1884), The King is exceedingly vexed at the outgoers, and will not take them but as compulsion. 1822 *Trans. N. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 11 331 Mutual accommodation between incomers and outgoers. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 The outgoer had made a 1886 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/1 Of type the gulf there was but one set of holes, not a double set for out-goers and incomers.

Ou·tgoing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.]

1. The action or fact of going out or forth; exit, departure or removal; issue, effluence, emanation.

1530 Michael Kildare *Hymn C. in Kel. Anc. H.* 190 Forth was this by consoling, he said he this outs going. 1540 *Apocal.* 32 To habite by cyte of stapes to other out be the outgoings. 1583 *Stany Hist. Ireland* 10 Liberty of the seeds growing and to coming to the gate by the stone 1580. 1580 Thomas *Herbal* 11. 47 Man that go out of the bath not myche swete wyne after they come out. 1649 Bulwer *Reg. Imperat. Anger.* (1653) 53 For these shutting, and unlocking, and opening, to the loosening of the Tide, or out-going of the Floods. 1795 Bartlett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 157 To follow the young lady to all her out-goings. 1803–1966 [see Incoming] *sbl. sb.* 13. 1830 H. Stebbing *Lect. in Christ* 170 The worlds created are all outgoings from Himself.

†2. A passage or way of exit or egress. *Obs.*

1587 Turvine *Nigellus* (Kolbi I. 101 Dyvers new passages, beddes, and sages all aboute. 1595 Cotgrave *A Zodiac* 70, 7 Which are the outgoings of the Zodiac? 1605 Bible (Geneva) (1608) I. 14 Neither shalt thou stand in the outgoings to let them that flee.

b. †The extremity, the outer limit (*obs.*); the upper termination of an inclined stratum.

1588 Welsh *York.* xviii. 19 The outgoings thereof lieth upon the west of the aforesaid see. 1593 Coverdale *York.* xvii. 18 He shall be for the outgoings of the borders. 1611 Bible *York.* xvii. 5 The coast of Manasseh also was on the north side of the river, and the outgoings of it were at the sea. 1727 Bradley *Lett. to Agr.*, Wks. 1871 IV. 321 The outgoings or beds comes to...Kent's. 1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Miner. & Geol.* (1816) 134 The...strata commonly occupy the summits of mountains, but more commonly out on their sides; in which case the out-going, or upper termination of each, is lower than that immediately preceding it.

3. (Mostly *pl.*) Money which goes out in the way of expenditure; outlay, expenses, charges.

1600 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 89 Whose...the returns doth not countervale the out-going. 1785 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 330 Other very numerous outgoings, as ancient service money, pensions, and other hereditary. 1808 F. Vansittart *Taxation Inquiry*, Agric. 9, 1808, The tenant paid the repairs and outgoings. 1885 *Law Times* CXXIX. 262/1 The balance of income over outgoings was only £8 a year.

Ou·tgo·ing, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.] That goes out; issuing, outflowing. **b.** Going out or retiring from office, position, or possession.

1837 W. Sycerman *True Happiness* 130 This is the proper works of faith in her daily procession. The one direct, and outgoing to the truth. ...The other collecting and carrying home to us by the work of our consciences. 1838 A. Rannie *Hist. France IV.* iv. 302 They should invite the free or outgoing negro, or remain in exile. 1879 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* ii. vii. 240 The outgoing tenant receives a certain sum from the incoming tenant. 1892 *Athletic Sport. Mod. VII.* 322 From the latter two teachers outgoing Eton emerge.

Hence **Ou·tgo·ingness.**

1865 J. Garth *Moral Islands* (1876) 134 Bustle ...encouraged the outgoingness of virtue, and the importance of benevolence or the love of our neighbour less.

Outgone, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] That has gone out; extinguished; retired.

1842 H. More *Song of Israel* ii. 2 xi. xxiii. Sole quench'd, his form, fair light and outgone years. 1892 E. Miall in *Nineteenth C.* 458 (Then) will give it a vast advantage over the outgone administration.

Out-gorget to **Out-ground**: see OUT-.

Outgrow (ou·tgrō'), v. [OUT- 18, 17, 14.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in growth, to grow taller than; to grow taller or bigger than.

1590 Shake. *Mids. N.* III. 2. 324 You mar, that like Wands are fain to grow. The Prints, my Brother, hath outgrown me farre. 1633 H. Valentine *Gilbert Nobel...Jesus's Marriage*, Ere thou Dido thy self years to sixty outgrow. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 109 His avarice outgrew even the growth of his wealth. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 428 They often let the weeds outgrow the corn.

2. To grow out of, or beyond the limits or capacity of, to become too large for (clothes, etc.).

1697–8 Minute *Privat. Debts* (1727) III. 113 We outgrow our Pleasures, as we do our Clothes. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* vi. You have enough...to last you till you outgrow them. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* I. xii. ‘I doubt they'll outgrow their strength’, she added. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 613 He had outgrown everything. 1898 Maurice *Kens. Treasure* viii. 136 The population had far outgrown the accommodation it afforded.

3. *fig.* To grow out of or beyond (habits, opinion, circumstance, etc.); to leave behind in the process of growth or development.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* (ed. 2) 24 Even our grey heads outgrow not those errors which we have learn't before the Alphabet. 1722 Bishop Atterb. *Serm.* No. 4 (1734) 87 By my Care you outgrow them [temptations]. 1832 Mrs. Marcet *Conv. Mineral.* vi, It Botany Bay may in time outgrow the odium attached to its name. 1843 Literary Gazetteer (1862) 31 The weak and haggerly elements which they had outgrown.

4. *intr.* To grow out, spring forth. *rare.*

1881 W. Barnes in *Macm. Mag.* June 111 The planting is cut off; and instead of it there may outgrow two others.

Ou·tgrow·ing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of growing out; *concr.* a sprout; an outgrowth.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 60 b, If you pluckle away the tayles and the outgrowings when you set them. 1578 Lyperius *Catal. Wealth* (1637) 58 Apply it...to all superfluous outgrowing of flesh. 1587 (Golding) *De Mornay* xi. 180 Thy nailes and the haires of thy head, which are but outgrowings, and not parts of thy body.

Ou·tgrow·ing, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 12.] Growing forth; growing outward, protruding.

1633 E. Lord in *Harrsley's Arguers* II. ii. 10 Peasod and seasand from the outgrowing sprigges. 1808 Barlow *Joshua* I. 532 Some Creatures have Outgrowing, or Out-growing Teeth, which we call Fangs, or Tushes; as Boares.

Ou·tgrown, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] †**a.** That has grown out or into prominence. **b.** That has been grown out of, or left behind in growth.

1525 Coxes *Novel Sights* (1841) 37 Commodious to such as outgrown mischiefs. 1856 O. W. Holmes *Chambered Nautilus* v, Leaving those outgrown shell by life's unresting sea! 1898 *Athenæum's Lect. Mod. L.* 284 The chromatic outgrowing from our graves and exhibiting bones.

Outgrowth (ou·tgrōth). [OUT- 7.] The process of growing out; that which grows (naturally or abnormally) out of or from anything; a growth, an offshoot; an excrescence.

1837 Sir. Maurice *Am. Amer.* III. 31 Those who dislike the mere mention of the outgrowth of individual property. 1837–8 Sharp *Arkan.* VII. 88 Death is the removal of an outgrowth after it has accomplished its functions and become a hindrance. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* xii. 233 It is not an external addition, but an internal outgrowth.

b. *fig.* Of things immaterial: A natural product.

1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 275 The immediate outgrowth of the human philosophy and discipline. 1860 Bushnell *Sulf-Disc.* i. 2 Only the outgrowth of our own perverted life. 1892 Mahaffy *Hist. Lect.* vii. 203 Protagoras is not a natural outgrowth of the family.

Out-guard. [OUT- 1, 3.] A guard placed at a distance outside the main body of an army, an advanced guard, an outpost; also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1625 Bingham *Xenophon* 30 Then, after they came to our out-guards, asked for the Generals. a 1670 Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 66, 1663 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1022/3 The outguards of our last Wing, beat the French outguards, and brought in several Prisoners. 1665 Sydney *Diplom. Pract.* 36 Late being the last business negotiated in Bologna. 1798 Pryse *Jos. K. Duplin* & *P.* 153 Which makes the Mouth of the Bay to be reckoned from the Head lands or Out-guards, some Three Leagues over. 1708 *Ancient & Mod. Kingdom* No. 4. 7 21 Holland is our Bulwark, or as Mr. Waller expresses it, our outguard on the Continent. 1721 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. 208 This [Copperas] Water will keep good...nor will it be damaged by Flights and Worms, when others are, by Reason of its great Out-guards, its Beards. 1865 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* xv. xiii. (1872) VI. 102 The enemy...had an outguard there, never suspecting us on that side.

Out-gu·n, v. [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in guns.

1650 Bryson. *Providences of God* (1654) 121 We can match them, outguard them, and outmarch them. 1887 Blackmore *Springhaven* xxii. 2 If all else fail, To outgun Lord Englishman is a great delight, and to outgun him would be still greater.

Outgush (ou·tgu̯sh), *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act of gushing out; a sudden strong outflow.

1839 Tennessean *Cantebrae* 30 With a most glorious outgush and outgush of tears. 1884 J. Harrod in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 340/1 The outgush of water near the church.

Outgu·sh, v. *rare.* [OUT- 14.] *Intr.* To gush out. [Properly two words.]

1804 Sir W. Scott *Sult. & Minstr.* i. 225 The winds outpouring heavens and earth the 20 With boldness outgush.

a 1750 Ettrick *Quiet's Mistake* v. 38 (L. VII) from repeated mention not quite'd a Book.

So **Ou·tgu·shing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [Out- 9, 12.]

1859 *F. Somerset Johnstone Introd.* 20 The voice of our outgushing love Flants joyously. 1892 Mrs. Burnham *Gd. Chr. Poets* 103 Her accents of gifted greatness, her lyrical outgushings of May. 1888 Stedman in *Poet. Am.* (N. Y.) Poetry is the natural outgushing of a soul in communion with Nature.

† Outh, owth, *prep.* and *adv. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 with, 5 outhe. [Origin obscure; perh. f. OE. *ut*-, ME. *ut-*, *ou-* above + *-mith* : *-mid*, *mithuh* = *purmid* without.]

A. *prep.* Above, over.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* xx. 624 He nas nane raike owth thame thair. Of ayndling, bath of hors and ayne. *Ibid.* xvii. 398 Of gret geuld was new the mail, That stalwart bathy owth it bed. *c* 1378 *St. Leg. Andrew* 8 (Pamphl. 61) And owth his hevid ourgaf þar brandkes a hynd þat schargyt schar. 1785 in *Sir W. Fraser Memoirs of W.* (1888) II. 23 Lassyis and gentilmanngis...als wyle vsidge ord as with. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vi. 10. 66 In Yorkschyr lyis he, Owth Syre the wyne whyt rose may se.

B. *adv.* Above, over. Also *at outh.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 418 Thai thar owth war trumpyt durst Sowdy agayn thame fra the hicht. 1458 Sir G. Hayy *Laws Armes* (S. T. S.) 56 Ane rare cuntre to be at outhe and alsmen that is at outhe.

Out-hammer, -hasten, etc. : see Out-.

Outhaul (au·thǫl). *Naut.* [Out- 7.] ‡A rope used for hauling out the tack of a sail; lower studding-sail, or the clue of a boom-sail' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867) : opposed to *inhaul*.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 108 We were nearly an hour setting the sail; carried away the outhaul in taking it. 1851 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 1554/4 The forward boat set and fish the jib by means of outhauls and halyards.

Outhaul·er. *Naut.* [Out- 8.] A rope or line for hauling out : esp. **a.** = prec. **b.** ‘A line or rope used to haul a net up to the surface of the water’ (*Cent. Dict.*).

1794 Sullivan *Estuaries* I. 131 By neglecting to take the tackle-fall of the outhaul to Gun, the sheave slides down the upon the rack in the midst of the mess. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 191 *Outhauls*. A rope made fast to the tack of the jib, to haul it out by. 1848 J. F. Cooper *Capt. Spike* I. ii. 28 To house this broad sheet of canvas, and to clap on the out-haulet, to set it.

† Out-ha·ve, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To have out, get or take out.

1548 St. *Orig. Fur. Stat.* II. v. 431 In hunting, stilying... and outhavying of merchandize. *Ibid.*, *Quhat* etc. *gudis is outhad.*

Out-hear to **Out-heaven** : see Out-.

Out-he·ctor, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo in hectoring; to overcome by bluster and swagger; to bully, intimidate.

1678 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. *Lady's Answer* 374 Because your selves are terrify'd, Believe we have as little Wit To be Out-hector'd, and bullied. 1683 Petyt *Farm Mis.* 1. Dial. Thus as you never were out-Hector'd by Affronts or Recreants, so you were never out-done by Civilists. *a* 1691 R. Boyle *Lect. Devil. Fonts* iv. (1692) 321 The great struggle of man oweed is to be out-hector each other.

Out-hole, *v.* : see Out- 24.

† Outher, *adj. pron. Obs.* 100, *dial.* Forms : **a.** 1 **ōhwæðer, ōwðer, ōðer, ōðer** ; 4-5 *north.* **owþer, ouþer,** 5 **outher, -ir,** 4- **other. β.** 3-5 **owþer,** 5 *Orm.* **owþerr,** 4 **ouper, -ir,** 4-5 **outhwe, ewther** (also 5 *dial.*), 5 **owþir, -ere, owdir,** 5-6 **outhir, owthir,** 6 **owthyr, ouyer** (= *ouþer*), **ouder.** [OE. *ōwðer, ōðer, ōther*, contr. from *ōhwæðer*, lit. ‘whichever of the two’, ‘either of the two’, ‘one or other’, L. *utercumque, uterque*; f. *ō* ever + *hwæðer* ? which of the two ? L. *uter* ? Thence the northern ME. forms. The ME. *owþer, outher*, points to an OE. *ōhwæðer, ōwðer*, f. *ō* ever : cf. the parallel *ōhwider* = *ōhwider*, etc.]

1. One or other (of two) ; either : = Either A. 4. **a.** as *pron.* After the OE. period chiefly north. or north-midl.

In 1st c. = one—One or another of all, any one whatsoever.

1588 E. Hoyers *Sheth.* vi. Just. 2nd. ...Just. Iesus twoyse 1600 makke mouth. *a* 1850 — *Down* xx. 10. § 23 *Ne* hauen after mekke on eþeran eþer prayeren. 1897 — *Gregory's Past.* 451. 16 Sē ne sellor Nōn Infet. *a* 1000 *Riddles* lxxxv. 20 Nō wuldor ārfeðre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lv. 4 (xlvi. 10) Nō wē ne sēo engyncs for ēowrēhte. *c* 1000 *Orosius* v. iv. 237 All þat into ōwrēhte hīre cynnes. Of eallon ñ eall onmedlan. *Ibid.* 1021 *Ne* hæs þe Lahard þone Cyne Rīgum ownēhte to dēmen. *c* 1050 *Rituale Ecclesiæ* 37 Alle owðer of hem þes ne lese ofer. 13.. *Cursor M.* 10941 (Gött.) For owþer (Cott. eiþer, Fairf. neiþer) of baþin we mote for ego For owþer to man hauen hemm tan. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 38 Noiþir is not seruaunt to owiht. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 Þei ne wyllen haue non owþer of hir ydre. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arthur* 2011 Wyll none be strike...Nauþ. none nother, Ile nether of ou haue other slayne.

b. In OE. used anticipatively to introduce the two (or more) members of an alternative, thus *ōwðer* (or *ōðer*) *ōðe . . ōðe . . .* i.e. either (of the two, or of these), either . . or . . . Cf. the similar use of *ōðer*, Other *adj. pron.* B. 2 b.

In this use *ōwðer* often became quite proverbial, i.e. when the alternative members to which it referred were not stated. It thus resembled the modern *either* (= ‘either or both or no’ one) in being followed by *nōht*, which itself had the place and force of ‘either’). In 13th *c.* *owðer* follows the alternative clause : cf. Either B. 3. Owen *conj.* B. 2.

c 880 *Lanes. & Ches. Record Introd.* 3 Ānelles ōðle on ferm ūtgange, nīwan nēdgan, ōðle on Ofne, Mycenna cyninges, ōðle on Alhelmyrcinan. *c* 888 K. Alfred *Boeth.* xl. § 2 Ālc wyrd is nyt þæra þe owðer dēð, ōðle hwīl ōðle wyrch. *Ibid.* xlii. § 3 Forgiften...owðer mīn bisnes nanum ōðlu unbecumen. *c* 891 — *Oros.* v. i. § 16 Eal hwæt hīo nane ōðer ōðle nīwan ōðle ealne nēdg. *Ibid.* vi. xxxii. § 3 Þe ofsloegenlic se þæt his tūn ōðer ōðle, ōðer wīfcuþe, ōðer cildcuþe. *a* 900 — *Solil.* (1922) 47 Hwæt ōðle hī mē cwēðon ōðer ōðle hī mēce. ōðle hī dēman, ōðle hī lacan, ōðle hī wrēcan, ōðle hī wyrhtcræpe] *c* 1000 *Beowulf* 2876 Nū ic on mergenne ofercumen hafo ōðerne ōðle ænigne þāra þe ōðer cīðde cnāwe nellen wordum.

2. as *adj.*

c 893 K. Alfred *Oros.* i. xiii. § 2 Hanno hafe worden funden to hafe on ōðre hand. 1388 Lattr. *Primer Ephes.* xxvii. 18 But parteie all the qualite yn knave vnitente Of owther blode, and vnyte yonne fre yair maide.

3. Each (of two) : = Either A. 2. *north, rare.*

1375 *Prouerbis, Tervis in Barbour Misc.* (1868) 24 *And owther drawe blode of othir.*

Outher (ū·ðəɹ, ǫ·ðəɹ), *adv.* (*conj.*). *Now dial.* Forms : see prec. [The neuter or undeclined form of Outher *pron.*, used adverb. to emphasize an alternative, and thence sometimes conjunctively.]

1. As early equivalent of Either B. 5.

a. In the connexion *owther . . or . .* (now *dial.*), *owther . . other . .* (*obs.*). Cf. prec. 2 b.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 20 Owther is wond or dede Þat þou gessed him. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 1897 Þis or owther channel or wonde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 300 Wande þer hot tyxe þer myȝter God oþer gome wyth grayd here hended. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14872 (Fairf.) Ayther to chese or to lose. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 350 Owther schal he slen or I Wisdomes a wyfe. *c* 1400 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxiii. Ayther to gentlmen or to vilweris. *c* 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 10. xvii. 322 This...quene owthir he dyed in hem...or he obtayne presydent. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlii. 290 An dwogh it holde hes Owther hel Oþer eese. 1483 Caxton *Paris & V.* 4 They love owther pite or me. 1563 Douglas *Æneis* xi. v. 101 The chaste vestis, owther to weyll or wa. 1590 Peacon. Introd. to Owther to S., or to one of these thre letters T, U or V. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 240 Then shall we owther do or die. *a* 1789 Wolcot(Peter Pindar) *Ode* 324 To love, And owther kiss or slaps. 1808 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Owther*, conj. pr. of Either.

† **b.** In the connexion *owther . . owther . .* : see 2.

2. *conj.* = Or, (Chiefly in *owther . . owther.*) *rare.*

a 1400 *Sowdone of Babylon* (Laud 463) 1. 40 In myracle ; Þer Crist dede owther to hymself owther to Him myracle. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 4860 (Trin.) Wiþouten mercy owþer (Laud 460) routhe.

Out-Herod (ǫut,hɛ·rɔd), *v.* [Out- 23 b.] *To out-Herod Herod* : to outdo Herod (represented in the old Mystery Plays as a blustering tyrant) in violence ; to be more outrageous than the most outrageous ; hence, to outdo in any excess of evil or extravagance. (A casual Shakspearian expression, which has become current in the 19th c.)

1600 Shaks. *Hamt.* III. ii. 16, I could haue such a Fellow whipt for o'erdoing Termagant ; it out-Herod's Herod. Pray you auoide it. 1600 Hol. Exposition *Sybbalds* (1632) I. 31 He out-Herodized Herod vpon the occasion. 1684 *Metropolis* I. 170 Out-bawling the French cavaliers in contemptuous and ill extravagances. 1693 Congreve *Mourn. Bride* I. iv. 16 (Alexander) is drunk sometimes, is outdoing his models, out-Herod Herod.

Outhes, -hest, -heya, var. ff. Outas *Obs.*

Out-hild to **Out-hiss** : see Out-.

Outhold (ǫut,hǫ·ld), *v. rare.* [Out- 13.]

1. *trans.* To hold out, extend ; † to withhold, retain (*obs.*) ; to keep out, ward off. Cf. *hold out* in Hold *v.* 41.

1522 *Dingbert Ordin.* in Rymer *Memoranda* (1784) II. 630 Unto yt tyme that he have fully payed such dowrys as he owethable of the said bishopp. 1550 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* 8 1st All the castells grounds ... he hereafter his hand to the Queen Matie. 1901-27 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 1013 Mistrusting that the wals ... should not have been of sufficient force to outhold the ennmie. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* iii. xxxiv, No brest-plate could that cutted iron outhold.

2. To continue to hold. *rare.*

1884 *Jamyson Hellen. Troyes* in *Minorels & Elmr.* 230 The same kynd hollow of God's hand That hold you ever, outholde still.

Hence **† Outholding** *vbl. sb.*, withholding, retention.

1530 Palsgr. *Acolastus* (1540) 1. 1. 1.

Out-issue to **Out-jest**: see OUT-.

Ou·tjet, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] A jest that juts out, a projection.

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 206 For commodiously following the Out-jet or Projection above. 1834 H. Martin *Sermons* v. *Exp. Ill.* (1850) 68 The entrance and staircases of an ancient fortress. *Ibid.* xxiv. (1884) 320 A small apartment formed by an output of the cottage.

So **Ou·tje·tting** *vbl. sb.*, a jutting out; a projection; **Ou·tje·tting** *ppl. a.*, jutting out, projecting; **†Ou·tje·tty**, projection, protuberance.

1850 Rickman *Anthropology* 84 Stones and Masonry, which the ravens still exercise, unless by force we carry off the output. 1852 Universities' Scrut. Wks. (1854) 129 Roofs, shadowless, outjetting, and other such like gears. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 249 The out-jetting Window added above the Arcades.

Out-jet, *v.* **-jett-ed**. [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in intense blackness (jetty quality).

1860 Browning *Poems, Bridal's Prog.* ii. [*n. Aval* something in the air, out-jetting night,...Fastened its ghastly self upon my soul.

Outjo·ckey, *v.* [OUT- 18b, c.] *trans.* To get the better of or overreach by adroitness or trickery.

1712 *Master Tourn. thro' Eng.* (1719) I. viii. 135 At a Horse-Match ... Everybody subject to outjockey (as the Phrase is) one another. 1720 Lady Cowper *Diary* (1864) 170 Switzerland ... has outjockeyed Walpole. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* iv. iii. (1861) 103 Our worthy forefathers could scarcely stir abroad without danger of being outjockeyed in horseflesh. 1850 *Daily News* 14 Jan., She had allowed herself to be outmanœuvred and outjockeyed in statesmanship.

Out-journey, etc.: see OUT-.

[Out-joy, a supposed vb. and sb., due to erroneous analysis of the phr. *full out joy* to exult, exultation, in Wyclif: see OUT- 23 b.]

Out-ju·ggle, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo in juggling.

1620 Br. Hall *Hon. Marr. Clergie* 3 To see A Reader .. might verily thinke that I could outdo the Legends, and out-iuggle a Iesuite. a 1708 Penrose in *Remains of T.* (1711) 326 (*Cod.*) It was to out-juggle a juggling attorney. 1892 G. Meredith *Tragic. Comic.* i. One that outjuggles all's been saying Long to have out.

Outju·mp, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or exceed in jumping.

1630 Lo. Digby, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1636) 67 So active as to out-jump him a foot. 1691 Hist. Doctor Gideon Harp. 136 The silly supposition of a brute that outjumps man's thought. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 18 Mar. 213 He could canter, outleap, outjump, and outswim any keg in Portland.

Outju·t, *v.* [OUT- 14.] *Mech.* To jut out, project.

1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 172 An orderly outjutting from the line of gables. 1870 E. J. Chapman *Drama Theor. Laws* 7 Guard well grey the Scales outjut Across the jagged rift below.

Ou·tjut, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] A projection, projecting part. So **Ou·tje·tting** *obl. sb.*; **Ou·tjutting** *ppl. a.*, jutting out, projecting.

1851 Cupin, *Surgeondent*, ... an outlooking rooms. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 300 The Breath or Outjetting. 1847 G. R. Gleig *Subal. Diaries* xxiii. 370 Our own outjutting precipices. 1869 C. E. Craddock (*Miss Mary N. Murfree*) *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* 222 On a slight outjutting of the clay and rocks. 1894 *Eng. Mechanic's Compan. Libr.* 1891-4 (1895) 28 It is supposed that, on his way to it, he had fallen over the rock, on a sharp outjut.

Ou·tkeeper. [OUT- 8.] An instrument used in land-measuring: see quot.

1864 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1360/1 *Outkeeper*, a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, and with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in chaining. The dial is figured from 0 to 16, the index being moved one notch for every chain run.

Out-kick, *v.* [OUT- 18, 19.] *trans.* a. To kick more than. b. To 'kick out'; to dismiss. *rare.* So **Ou·tkicking** *vbl. sb.*, kicking out.

1772 J. Fergusson *Letter* (1790) 108 They will grow so outlawishly fat as to outkick Jeshurun himself. 1883 Besant *All in Garden Fair* II. iv. 92 A ... passenger of 1066, outthinkings...and so forth. *Ibid.* v. 136 Those who by as little as God possibly can, so as just not to get outkicked.

Outki·ll, *v.* *rare.* [OUT- 18, 19 b.] *trans.* a. To outdo, go beyond in killing. b. To finish off, kill outright.

a 1638 Cleveland *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 123 I wonder for how many Lives my Lord Hopton took the Lease of his Body. First Stanzelled slew him, then Waller outkill'd that kill'd him. 1881 Pinero *Mid. Penpht.* 63 This is the natural death, which never out-killeth, yea which ever killeth.

Out-king to **Out-kneed**: see OUT-.

Out-kna·ve, *v.* *rare.* [OUT- 22.] *trans.* To outdo in knavery; to get the better of by knavery.

1882 *Boston Stud. Rep.* 96 It grieved them to see the Portuguese ... out-knave them. a 1904 R. L. Stevenson (J.) The world calls it outwitting a man, when he's only outknaved.

Outla·bour, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo, exceed, or go beyond in labour, toil, or endurance.

1637 Heywood *Challenge* v. ii. 100, I have Out-toyl'd my proper Soul by Copious Industry ... Outwork'd the Indians, and outlabour'd Romes. 1653 Holcroft *Lat. Chr. IV.* 262 The Poor Men of the Church might not labour and outtoile the Poor Men of Lyons. 1879 Browning *Herakles* 321 Who outlabours what the Gods appoint Shows energy, but energy gone mad.

†Outla·de, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [OUT- 13.] *trans.* To discharge (*cf.* LADE *v.* 3, 6).

1850 Holland *Crandon's Ascal.* x. 198 Arose...in the end out-laded his own arrogant love favors.

†Ou·t-la·ding. *Obs.* [OUT- 6.] The lading or shipping of goods for exportation.

1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 24 Restraints about the outlading of Corne and Bullion.

Outlagare, **-arie**, **-ary**, obs. ff. OUTLAWRY.

Out-laid, **-lament**, etc.: see OUT-.

Outland (ou·tlănd), *sb.* and *a.* [OUT- 2.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A land that is outside, a foreign land. Now only a poetic archaism.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxiii. 13 [14] Ne for gemænu gemedlode, ne on utlandum ælmet ahte. *Ta* 1400 *Morte Arthur* 3892 When helps of our landys happene to waine. 1552 Recorde tr. *Mirr's Chyn.* iv. vi. (1597) 100 To shunniuge thing wayes the better knowe the swete londes of vnsene cyde thinis. 1860 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. iv. 126 Many a tale...he had Conceming outlands good and bad That they had journeyed through. 1876 — *Gerard* 103 There was a King of the outlands, and All was his nation.

†b. In genitive case: Of the outland, foreign.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 4200 Fle outlondisse for ever to ay. — *Chron.* (1810) 39 Tan outlanden kynges on his leul knaves bete. 1398 Trevisa tr. *Lavdo's Nat. Bon.* I. 31 Quicke they be riche in outlandis gon, and marchandise.

†3. The outlying land of an estate or manor. In *OE. and feudal tenure*, that portion of the land which the lord did not retain for his own use but granted to tenants. (Opposed to INLAND 1.) *Obs.*

1300 in Thorpe *Chartulary* 300 Wolfhoc...hat Inland and Allinga hat utland. 1669 Sheldon, *Utland*. Saxonis, id est terra extera. Ibidem terra arrabi, aut remensalis, quæ de predictis terrarum dominicalium, quæ Inland nuncupatur esset, in servitorum aprum refectionem. 1708 Phillips, *Outland* (among the Saxons), such Land as was not put to any Tenure, namely of the Demesne of the Lord. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Outland*, land lying beyond the demesnes, and granted out to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds.

†3. a. *Out-land*: the outlying lands of a province, district, or town. *Amer. Colonies. Obs.*

1676 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) II. 448 Wee are glad to see our governors and them not give ofyand for to use outlandish, without some strength. 1705 R. Beverley *Hist. Virginia* II. vi. 40 When they [Indians] go a Hunting into the Outlands, they commonly go out for the whole Season, with their Wives and Families. 1731 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1862) IV. 391 An Act for erecting and incorporating the out-lands of the town of Providence, into three towns.

†b. The outer land: the opposite of *inland*. *Obs.*

1648 Essex *Acc. E. Indies* 2 *P.* 15 Celon...lyes from us North by West...the out-land low.

4. A foreigner, alien, stranger. [Elliptical use of B. Cf. also OE. *útlenda* foreigner.] Now *Sc.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 1326 Outlandis ladden wasted her lond. *Ibid.* 5801 Outlandis hat were Flaskis, Alle yalde wip hepis hey holde. 1823 Jamieson, *Outlan*, an alien, an 'He treats him like an outlan'.' 'He's used like a mere outlan about the house'. 1887 Stevenson's *St. Ives* Saggit., *Outlander, Outland, Outlan*, an alien, a stranger; an incomer to a burgh or parish; also, one who lives beyond the bounds of a burgh.

B. *adj.* [In origin an attrib. use of the sb. OE. had an adj. *útlenda*, cf. ON. *útlendr* foreign. ME. also used the genitive case *outlandis*: see A. 1 b.]

1. Of or belonging to another country; foreign, alien. Now *poet.* or *arch.*

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ireld* 20 For the resonople of them, al other out-land men to be adiuste such felis to begin. *c* 1450 Henry *Wallace* vii. 839 Off outland men let none chop with the till. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 59 Retreve well outland marchandis. 1892 J. Murdoch *Adv. scot. Public Lunch Prof.* Add, A Nursery Pavilion for Outland and Inland rillets. 1734 *Diet. Arts & Sc.* II. 1241 There is not ...any peculiar or proper money to be found in specie, wherein outland exchanges can be grounded. 1869 Calvinism *Selpl. Lessons* II. 109 Yules and gloss Nauies or outland, takes and barony bills. 1893 Tennyson *Window* 310 Sir Valence wedded with an outland dame.

2. Outlying; lying without the precincts of an estate, a town, etc.

1792 J. Lettsom *Nature Poetry* 187 May flour verdure bank th outland beer. 1887 Stevenson's *St. Ives*, Saggit., *Outland, Outlan*, outlying, lying...out of or beyond the bounds of a burgh: as, 'outland bargaines'. 1900 M. E. Jackson's *Ladders* 221 To choose groups of outland country.

†3. Situated outside the seas of land (as formerly conceived): opposed to *inland*. *Obs. rare.*

1632 Norwood tr. *Seldon's Mare Cl.* 19 By the Sea, we understand the whole Sea, as well the Main Ocean or Outland Seas, as those which are within-land as the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Ægean...and Baltick seas.

Outlander (ou·tlăndəɹ). [Appears about 1600: prob. *cf.* Eng. formation, but prob. suggested by Du. *uitlander* (= Kilian *exterior*), Ger. *ausländer*, and often virtually representing these words.] A man of foreign nationality; a foreigner, alien, stranger. (*Now poetic*, or a literary revival, or a mannerism of translation.)

1609 Visscher in *Jas. Second* 228 Ellendische ende Uitlanders, soo hooge in other countries. 1616 Middleton *Twelfth N. Cast & Old Cheat* v. ii. Chuffey thou, those wise counsellors, That shake off beggars, thieves, and panders, often Accusations direct. *Pr.* 1708 *Ye* Alien, outlandish, strangers from the Commonwealth of Israel. 1868 Wesley *Life* 30 Dec. II. iii. 63 II. 158 Pierce, Tyrrel (an outlander, leave or Money now 3 volunteer in Gren. 1879 H. Butler *Athen. Rich.* I. 103 John de Columbus, who by birth was an Outlander, and by profession a Black-Friar. 1898 Lovett *Thread of Life* II. 68 The outlander rode through the country with drawn swords. 1887 Rider Haggard *S. Quatermain* 198 Then set an outlander and therefore do I speak without shame.

b. In reference to South African politics, a resident of Dr. *willander*, as applied, before the war of 1899–1902, to aliens settled or sojourning in the South African Republic.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 3/1 At Johannesburg the National Union has been formed, comprising not only 'outlanders' (settlers) but Boers. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 2 Feb. 6/7 The cordial accordance between Boers and Outlanders. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/6 At the time of the conception on the Rand of their national independence, 'outlanders' and others enjoyed equal rights. *Advert.*, 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 2/2 If that is so, we may indeed dry our eyes about Chamberlain intervention. 1899 *Daily News* 1 June 5/1 The Outlander population in the Transvaal.

†Ou·tlandering, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* Foreign.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A 2v, An Army of English; Irish, Outlandring Papists.

Outlandish (outlæ·ndiʃ), *a.* [In OE. *útlendisc*, f. *útland*, OUTLAND 1: see -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to a foreign country; foreign, alien; not native or indigenous. *Now arch.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Lav. xxiv.* 21 Si he landes man, si he utlandisc. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. C) Hi nahtan þær utlendisce landan wæs þes sacrð. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 10197 Outlandische kynges hat of hyre hold. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Former Age* 21 No Marchaunt yet to Troie, out landisshe ware. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 9 He suppoid [for God] take vengeaunce of hem for his spouse a strange owte landissche people. 1538 Coverdale 1 *Kings* 23, 1 Bye hyrage Salomon feared many outlandish women. 1608 Dekker *Ent. Stranger's*, (Arb.) 37 Cages, in which are all the strangest outlandish Birds. 1610 Warwick *Serp. Mans Wit.* (1613) 384 The outlandish Angelica rootes are very good cleansed in the mouth. *c* 1700 Cecil Fanshawe *Diary* (1888) 129 Ye weddings, one of a severe outlandish weed. 1861 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 487 Of all our great poets he [Spenser] is the one whose natural tastes were most opposed to such outlandish innovations upon...his native tongue.

b. *absol.* Foreign (language).

a 1626 Br. Andrewes *Serm., Holy Ghost* (1661) 480 Now they can speak nothing but outlandish. 1720 *Poems Facts* 21, I, He has got a Dutch wig on, and speaks outlandish.

†c. *Outlandish* man (sometimes written as one word), a foreigner. *Obs.*

1505 *Cadoxy Abrch. in York Reg. Wills* 2(1). *Comm. Appr.* 150 Among outlandishmen or enemy of the subiaduenture. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* iv. (1662) 50 Two eminent Outlandishmen. 1911 Antonio *Apol.* No. 46 *Pr.* 2 He did not like the Name of the outlandish Man with the golden Chick in his Stockings. 1688 Prideaux *Mem. Conf. Ch. in.* 167 To treat the poor outlandish men about their cattle.

2. Foreign-looking, of foreign fashion; unfamiliar, strange; hence, odd, bizarre, uncouth.

1598 Barrough *Prophe. Exp.* 168 Who hath ... endowed with an outlandish voice called the dwall. 1608 Pericles *Lovelace* 1 *Stanley Archives, Harvard and Dartmouth Chapters.* 1725 Pitcairne *Crim. Trials* iv. 9, A young woman, who was dress'd in one of your outlandish garments. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 72 They were dressed in a quaint outlandish fashion. 1885 E. Garrett (*Mrs. Mayo*) *At any Cost* x. 72 You don't mean to tell me that those outlandish old things are still in actual use?

3. Out-of-the-way, remote; far removed from civilization (now usually in a derogatory sense).

1885 Blackmore *Lorna D.* v. The resolved to settle in some outlandish part. 1887 Tylor *Anthrop.* iv. 118 When outlandish people, such as Lapianders, have been brought to be satisfied in our great cities. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* I. viii. 112, I get decidedly nervous sometimes, living in such an outlandish place.

5. Of or pertaining to the Outlanders or Uitlanders of South Africa.

1896 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 4/6 Protecting the Independence of the country against being eaten by an outlandish vote.

Hence **†Outla·ndisher**, a foreigner. **Outla·ndishlike** *a.* and *adv.* **Outla·ndishly** *adv.*, in an outlandish, foreign, or strange manner; strangely, oddly, uncouthly. **Outla·ndishness**, the quality of being outlandish.

1593 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) VI. 194 For two weeks together the rabble cast off "outlandishness and inhumed with her. *a* 1598 Ascham *Schoolm.* ii. (Arb.) 136 Hard composition and crooked framing of his wordes and sentences, in a man would say, English talke placed and framed "outlandish like. *a* 1677 Gouge *Gods Arrows Pentat.* (1855) I. 68 And why I give outlandish titles, for being English-borne. 1882 in *Colonies Advocate* 10 Sept., They would be seized with some unconquerable spirit to act "outlandishly. 1889 R. Anne *Two Kings Spanish* (1892) 208 Two outlandish dressed white men, who kept their fire on a large board, which they ate off. 1611 Cotgr., *Forgerinement*, strangenesse, "outlandishnesse, forwardnesse. 1877 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xi. (1879) 153 The outlandishness of the fashion was not offensive.

†Outla·ngued, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [OUT- 11; after L. *ēlinguis*.] Broad-tongued, incursed in width.

1580 Wylde *Dent. mouth* 25 Fullmid, fulgrand, outlaught [*sic*] & ouerfat, Fulg. dilatatus, also spread with tongue.

Outlarie, **-ry**, obs. forms of OUTLAWRY.

Ou·tlash, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act of lashing out, a sudden quick outward stroke.

1878 Gen. Eliot *Dan. Der.* iv. The outlash of a murderous thought and the sharp backward recoil of repentance. *Ibid.* xxx. The quiver and the silence there was no method of hatred and vindictiveness.

†Outla·sh, *v.* *Obs.* [OUT- 14.] *Intr.* To lash out: **a.** To break out into excess; to be extravagant, exaggerate. — OUTLASH *v.* **b.** To strike out violently.

1611 Cotgr., *Rebarbeur*, to rant, ranuckle, vaunt, outlash.
1614 Jackson *Beleefe's Reason* v. 336 Mummer . . with Waighty Wagon . . outlashing every-way. Tears, outcryings, and undreamed, much worse Thats when loss freely hath his noblest Chorus. 1619 W. Whately *God's Hatch* 1, 18 Yet if we see them some person vnder hypocrisie, he takes that as a warrant for his tongue to out-lash against all. 1620 Bp. Hall *Hom. Mar. Clergy* 11. v. Late the mass which, in a twinkling of any quarter, did out-lash but 1500 l. 1638 Penkethman *Epigr.* 402 Their pleas, that endlesse hath a wide mouth, and loves to outlash in her relations.

Hence †**Outlashing** *vbl. n.*, extravagance, excess.

1611 Cotgr., *Dutrebuscher* . . inconsiderateness, inconsiderate lavishnesse, outlashing. *Ibid.*, *Irregularité* . . irregularitie, disorder, outlashing.

Outlast (outlɑ̄·st), *v.* [Outr. 17, 18.] *trans.* To last longer than or beyond; to exceed or surpass in duration; to survive.

1593 Thomas *Numb.* (1608) 191 One handfull well bowed, sufficeth some twelue . . 1680 Mountfort *Penitent* (1698) 28 Let him out-last Nestor's years, and out-vie Nero's riches. 1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 28 June, 'I do not believe that any grief in the world ever outlasted a twelvemonth'. 1893 Hosmer *to Life* (1902) II. xii. 360, I feel myself outliving those who started in life along with me.

Hence **Outlasting** *ppl. a.*, that outlasts, surviving.

1887 G. Manners *Ballads* 9 *f.* 19 Never shall the wrestling cease Till with our outlasting Foe Rod we to the Godhead's fore.

Outlaugh (outlɑf), *v.* [Outr. 18, 19 c, 24.]

† 1. *trans.* To laugh down, deride, ridicule. *Obs.*

1597 Northn *Def. Ale* 6. Priests in Athos, (1610) 7 And Common workmen will not be out-lasht. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 362 The most Learned brought in Diogenes laughing and outlaughing King Mausolus for that both was so gorgeously prepared and resided with so huge heaps of stones under his stately monument. Shepardizes. *a* 1790 Franklin (Webster, 1864), His apprehension of being outlaughed will force him to continue in a ruelous obscurity.

2. To surpass or outdo in laughing.

1870 Emerson *Conduct* 4 *Phil.* Prof. 17 Each laty striving to out-laugh the rest; To make it seem they understood the jest.

3. *intr.* To laugh aloud. (Properly two words.)

1844 Mrs. Browning *Rowen Rosary* xi. 12, Then outlaughed the bridegroom, and outlaughed withal Both comrades and gossips by the old chapel-wall.

Out-launch, etc.: see Out-.

Outlaw (ou·tlɔ), *sb.* Forms: 1 ūtlaga, 1–4 utlage, 3 ūtlahe, 3–4 ȝ *lo*, utlaw(e, (4 vtlawe, -lawe, -law), 4–5 outlagh(e, 4–7 outlawe, 4– outlaw, (4–5 owt(e)law(e, 5 outelawe, outowtlay. [Late OE. *ūtlaga*, definite form of *ūtlaga*, *ūtlah* adj. 'outlawed', used absolutely as *sb.*; = ON. *útlagi* m. from *útlagr* outlawed, banished; f. *útlegð* out, out of = ON. **útga*, *lig* (pl. of *lagr*, OE. *lagu*, Law. Cf. these examples of the OE. adj.:—

1304 *Laws of Edward & Guthrum* c. 5 § 6 (Schmid) gif he nan man to deaðe gefylle, þæt he þonne utlah. *a* 1216 *Laws of Æthelred* v. c. 1 § 3 Hwa se þeof ytlah wið eall folc, *a* 1250 *O. E. Chron.*, an. 1048 Da cwæð man ðæt hyra wæs utlah.]

1. One put outside the law and deprived of its benefits and protection; one under sentence of OUTLAWRY (q. v.).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* iv. (Z.) 72 *Hic et hæc exlex*, utlaga oððe banna. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* (1883) 256 He sceal beon utlaga, wið ælc. *c* 1205 Lay. 1221 Vlisses [c 1275 vlawe] bidden i-seand ber feorl. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3688 (Cott.) Als he was vtelaw [v. rr. vtelaw, outlagh, outlawe] mon wonld he . . 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 201 For outlawes is pe wode and vnder bankes leyneth. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man. Law's T.* 720 *Iuge to King*, calle[d] [etc.] þy Members Eldest Outlawes eueryuhon of wyuues. *a* 1540 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 34 b, A compaignie of vacyers, theues, outlawes and pyckpurses of our owne nacion. 1643 Milton *Divorce* ii. 21, there is no harm to temper by law an all too licorous or enormall outlaw. 1798 *Free-thinker* No. 178 The Outlaw has, of all Men, the most Pretensions to Liberty. 1821 Keats *Poet. Poems* 21 I. Their sins are as a raven hoarse outlaw. 1856 Worcester *Lang. Lect.* 276 Outlaw. The meaning applicable to outlaws is, 'Let them be answerable to all, and none to them'. Accordingly any person outlawed is another nuisance.

b. More vaguely: One banished or proscribed; an exile, a fugitive. (In early use not distinguishable from the next sense.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Brother of þes ilke sustren...þise seoðe & hire broðren, is noble prince alle hes wreres, wiltuwe inwidde. *a* 1250 *Own. & Ex.* 251 Cuyte to him ðat Will wil and wald, and euch utlage. 14.. *Nom. in Ms. Wheloc* (1568) 66 *Hic, hæ exsul*, a outelag. 1550 Pilkington (title) Outlawes, fugityues. 1598 Shakspere *Chron. K. John* iv. 109 Some of the Lordes had sent for Edward the outlawe, sonne of Edmond Ironside for to be theyr king. 1596 Spenser *State Ireland* Wks. (1633) 518/2 A greate multitude of Out-lawe, swarming home. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* I. xx The presence of the outlaw himself. 1813 Jeffrey *Pleas* (ed. 2) V. 341 At last necessity plainly compels him to be an outlaw from his native land.

c. One living in transgression of the law; a lawless person.

1880 J. F. Clarke *Self-Culture* 34, not It is only for the outlaws, the dangerous classes . . that we build prisons and establish courts. The law is for the lawless.

d. *fig.* A wild, untamed, or horned beast.

1598 T. Morkwod *Silkworms* 14 Of lions there be 3 kinds fierce by, Amongst the beasts of wonly outlaws full. 1840 R. Browning *Col. Enjhrase* (1850) 213 They had mastered their own outlaws [*sic*] (bull-beasts savage-eared).

† 2. *a.* Outlawry. *b.* Sentence or proclamation of outlawry. *Obs.* rare.

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 610 Pentecoste . . with hatchet and out-lawe, prison, wrongfull iudgements. 1630 Wadsworth tr. *Scudamore's Cth. Weal's Agents* 115 Her noble publick Acts, Proclamations and Out-lawes against the Inquisition.

3. *Comb.*

a. *Ballad Robin Hood* in Percy *Reliq. Poetry* I. 37 The worthy outlawe he seized before Queene Katherine, for being an Out-lawe.

Outlaw (outlɑ), *v.* [Late OE. (*ge*)*utlagian*, *t. utlag*, *utlaga*, OUTLAW *sb.*] Cf. OIr. *ailgge* and *ailegis* to banish.]

1. *trans.* To put outside the law; to proscribe; † to exile, banish; to deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to declare an outlaw, to inflict OUTLAWRY upon (a person), to a criminal prosecution or civil action.

10.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 (MS. E) And sibbe alcræ Deniscre cynnig utlagode [*MS. C.* wlah] of Englalonde geworden. *Ibid.* an. 1052 Ut[agede [*MS. C.* gewlagode] manige Æðlinge ond. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 404/67 Pe Kaisse ȝet þat nikot lahan þat i-outlawed was. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 33 He was outlawed for a robbere. 1380 Wyclif *Sermons* III. 19 That hee outlawed [1388 damned] and to helle that woore dowe. 1450–2 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 320/2 Unto the tyme the same Owen . . was wilawed. 1452–30 *P. Paston* (Kolb) I. 319 Peterson . . hase bogte leyse to Fastolffes wyff, whyche he was outlawed onte of dyes bookes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 505/2 Outlawyn, *utlagare*, *exlegare*. 1552 Huloet, Outlaw, *exsul*, *proscribo*, *relego*. *a* 1577 tr. *T. Smith's Commw. Eng.* II. xiv. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Rolles geues it to some all manner of Processe of *Exigi facias*, which doe issue out of that Court to vse law any man, and to record the outlawrie. 1679–88 *Scot. Acts. Jas. VII* (1844) 468 To be . . guild seen to several tradesmen, creditors of Mrs. Ellen Gwynne, in satisfaction of their debts, for which the said Ellen stood outlawed. 1705–28 H. Care *Weekly Packet* (1720) I. 63 Clan Ellmel, outlawed for an attempt to take Dublin Castle, . . some months ago seized the crown and sceptre in the Tower. 1879 W. Mallmann *Gentle Shepherdess* 56 M'Elwell had fallen indeed in the judgment of certain Clown dunes, and was outlawed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 119 Antichrist wolde quenche & outlawe holy writ. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 284 Charite is outlawed amongis hem. *a* 1516 *Fragm. Scotic.* (J.), A drunkard is outlawed from all worldly and creditable conversis.

2. To deprive of legal force. Now only in U. S.: see QUIT, 1864.

1647 *Ward Simple Cobler* 18 He will outlaw the Law, quite out of the word and world. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 450 Preventing that one English common law was outlawed in those parts. 1884 Webster, *Outlaw* 2 To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement, as to outlaw a debt or claim.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1897 'Mark Twain' in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 5/1 Hunger is a harder master than the law. It cannot exasperate for less than an hundred cents on the dollar, and it *does* never outlaw.

Outlawed (outlɑd), *ppl. a.* [f. Outlaw *v.* + -ed.] Put outside the law, declared an outlaw; proscribed, banished, exiled. Also *absol.* as *pl.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/1 Outelawyde, *relegatus*, *proscriptus*. 1550 Sheres-day *Testimonie* 38 An outlawed person loseth his goods and benefits of the lawe. 1646 Sir Matthew Hale *Speech in Pleadr* (1716) II. 229 The Outlawed's Estate ariseth (Charnle we call it) by reason proper to the King. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 49/1 A usual violation of territorial right, in the pursuit of an outlawed smuggler and murderer. 1860 Mary Howitt *Wars of Wyndburg* (1864) 24 Born and bred to an outlawed life.

†Outlawing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ing1.] The action of the vb. OUTLAW; outlawry.

1587 Thynne *Holinsh* (Rolfe) II. 203 Man-. fel out of hip to lurk . . out of his owne lande and contrey in to outlawinge. 1592 *Norden Pleasures* (1878) 126 The greatest . . difference that fall out between them, was about the outlawing of Cuore.

Outlawry (ou·tlɔri). Forms: 2. [*a utlagerie*], 4 utlagerye, 4–6 utlarie, -ary *a.* outlarie, 5 owte-, 7 outlary. 4–7 outlaw-e, rie. 4– outlawry, (5 outelawe, -lawry(e, 5–6 outlawery-e, 6 -lawrye, 8 -lawry). [Anglicized repr. of AFr. *utlagerie*, *utlarie*, mod. (Anglo) L. *utlagaria*, *utlaria* (*Laws of Wm. I*, 11. c. 5), f. OE. *ūtlaga* (also Anglo L.), *utlah* + Romanic suffix *-aria*, *-arie*, *-erie*. Early legal use had forms identical with AFr.; but forms with *outlaw-*, conformed to the contemporary Eng. word also occur from 14th c.]

1. The action of putting a person out of the protection of the law, or the legal process by which a person is or was proclaimed or made an outlaw; the condition of one so outlawed. † In early use, often = exile, banishment.

'Outlawry, at first a declaration of war by the commonwealth against an offending member, (gradually) became a regular means of compelling submission to the authority of the courts, as it long continued to be down to modern times'. 'Before the Conquest, outlawry involved not only forfeiture of goods to the King, but liability to be killed with impunity'. In the 13th c. 'outlawry bore some of its primitive character, instead of being a substantive punishment, it became mere "criminal process", a means of compelling accused persons to stand their trial'. (Pollock & Maitland, *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 27, 459.) In the 14th c. the process was extended from cases of felony to misdemeanors and civil actions, so as to be a punishment for contempt of court in not appearing to answer an indictment or defend a personal action, or for disobedience to a judgment of the court. Outlawry for debt was frequent down to the 18th c. Along with the extension of the process, its conditions and consequences underwent successive mitigations: in later times, in civil actions, it was reduced to the fact that the outlawed person was incapacitated from prosecuting an action for his own benefit, though he might still defend himself.

Glanvilla Outlyerum. In civil proceedings outlawry has long been obsolete, and was formally abolished by the Civil Procedure Acts Repeal Act of 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 59). While it was in use, great injustice was often done to consequences of the lawfulness of the mandatory for giving particulars of the fact that a defendant in a personal action had, as a result of civil process, been made an outlaw. In 1788–9, 32 Eliz. c. 3 was passed 'for the avoiding of secret Outlawries in Actions Personall against the Queenes Subiects'. This being subsequently considered insufficient, unending pressure were introduced; and one such bill has had the singular fortune to become the formal instrument of asserting the right of Parliament to proceed to business without reference to the immediate cause of summons, by being introduced and read a first time as the first business of every session, before the reading of the King's or Queen's Speech. This precaution goes back to early times, being referred to as an established practice in 1614. Frequently done and still was used for the purpose on each occasion (and since 3 Dec. 1741, the session and early appointed has been a Bill 'for the more effectual preventing Clandestine Outlawries in personal actions'; and date is still annually introduced, although the outlawries against which it is directed have long disappeared.

a. [*a* 1250 *Laws of Will. I*, 11. c. 3 (Schmid) De consilium utlarie vilan [v. r. vilagarie]. . Et si Anglicus equalis Francigenam de utlagaria. 1292 Britton i. xiii. § 3 Femme coverte ne poet estre mise en prosecucion . . mes serra vt. sur vnt utlagarie. 1300 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 184/2 Les Villagaries & les Prisonnemelles de ces Gales]. 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 41 Be the vertue of quick outlagary, nil mayer of chattell to the seide John Lydon oppertenyng, wol attwoyd on to the Kyng. 1442 *Act* 20 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 All outlageries promulged or had ayen or against any person or persons. 1642 T. *Perkins Prof. Bk.* I. § 27 (2 *Attainder of Felony*) . . by outlagery, by verdict and by confession.

†. [*a* 1250 Ulterius (see *a*) 1320 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 74/2 L'avauntdit Outlarie fait en la Court de Kestrevile.] 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 159 The ordenary of Rolmet archebischop of Cawntorbury. 1447 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 136/1 That the Kinges out Utlarie, and severy of them, be holde for verre and veyde. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Exempted alwayes . . all utlaries of high treason, and of al manir of felonies. 1601 Upton *Pol. C.* iv. 87, 175 That by prescription, and bilbe of Outlaries, Outsolues, Attorny, and Leptlies, Iliam put to death, 29 hundred Seruiters. 1658 Cleveland *Rustick's Rampant* Wks. (1687) 491 Every Outlary, or Outlaries, if any against them, . . are or shall be published. 1672 P. Pindar *Reg. Nevers.* 295 They may be sued to an Utlary. †. 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Pond.*, He was holden in outlawrie of Dyuynitee, in the lif of Pharao. 1439 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 121/2 All Outlawries vpon him pronounced. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 § 1 Outlawryes . . severely were pronounced attendant repulled and of no force. 1611 Holland *Pliny* I. 219 He was tryed and thought hardly of for those sentawries of Roman citizens. 1688 *Royal Proclam.* 10 May, In *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2010/4 And that this Our Pardon be not allowed to Discharge any Outlawry after Judgement, till Satisfaction or Agreement be made to or with the Party at whose Suit the Ulary was obtained. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxxii. 290 Outlaws also, though it be but for debts, are incapable of making a will, as being to the outlawry certain, for their goods and chattels are forfeited during that time. 1792 Burke *Let. to N. Burke Corr.* 1844 III. 378 The Castle has another system, and considers the outlawry of the great men of the people as an unalienable source in the government of Ireland. 1865 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 561 note, Godwine, on his outlawry, was allowed five days to leave the country. 1883 *Stephen's Laws Engl.* 71 n. *Outlawry*. In criminal proceedings it is but little used, but is formally kept alive by 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23, which enacts . . temporarily provides that nothing therein shall affect the law of forfeiture consequent on outlawry. 1891 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 2/3 What is a clandestine outlawry, and why should the Leader of the House of Commons have proposed a Bill for its 'more effectual prevention' as the very first Ministerial measure of the Session? Is there . . a single member of the House of Commons . . who knows . . any details concerning the provisions of the Outlawries Bill? *Ap.* 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Lakes* 161 Fines on which a long course of violence and crime had charged the outlawry of delays. 1838 I. Taylor *Spec. Dodger* iii. 68 On the same ground of outlawry from common sense and scriptural authority. 1891 Mulligan *Lect. Chr. in. viii.* (1894) V. 308 This papal sentence formally asserted the civil as well as religious outlawry of all heretics.

2. Of a debt or claim: The fact of being outlawed or statute-barred: see Outlaw *v.* 2, *U. S.*

1890 in *Century Dict.*

2. Disregard or defiance of the law.

1869 Bushnell *Q. of Life* § 240 [They] follow, in so far as they are good, one constant law, and in so far as they are evil, are evil by outlawry. 1873 T. W. Higginson *Oldport Days* x. 220 Confusion is very near and seething, where we commonly give it the relish of a little outlawry.

†**3.** Outlaws collectively. *Obs.*

1597 North *Gresham's Death Pr.* 73 The sailes and tackle were called againe. 1892 Calendar *Knights* 38 The bill outlawry could n' catch us or ever we won two mile.

Outlay (ou·tlē), *sb.* [Outr. 7.]

† **1.** The act or fact of laying out or expending; expenditure (of money upon something).

Only a Sc. and Ir. word; still considered dialectal by Forby (1825) given by Webster (1828).

1756 *Gentlem. Mag. Ireland*, *Perthshire* XX. 456 It is one whole accumulation yearly to value, without any yearly outlay of expence. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xiii, Sir Arthur himself made great outlay. 1824 Blackwell *N. C. Gloss.*, *Outlay*, expenditure. 1825–30 *Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* 2 Ess. I made a great outlay before I brought my farm into proper heart. [Lowland Scotch, Brockett's Gloss.] 1828 Webster, *Outlay*, a laying out or expending, expenditure. 1830 H. Martineau *Hill & Valley* iv. 61 Observing what sums of such an out-

ing of capital. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. IV. 319 The income of the state will fall short of the outlay by about a million. 1879 Rogers in *Cornhill's Treasury, Econ.* IV. 65/2 After the first outlay, the demand of the parish finds the means for paying the wages.

II. 2. In various obs. or dial. senses.

†**a.** ? An outlying thing. *Sc. Obs.* †**b.** A place of lying out; an outlying or out-of-the-way lair: see LAY *sb.*[1] 2. **c.** *Coal-mining.* 'The height to which the top of a winning pit is raised above the surface of the ground: commonly called the *eastet*' (Hedley *Northumb. Gloss.*).

1583 Wemyss *Wks.* (1890) 12 As Quhat is propheme? Quhilk lies on hellines, on godlines, manage and plane out-by the inwart chalmer of the Kirk, quhilk is the temple of God. 1611 Bible A. Fr. *Philemon* 10 (1), I have lyen and lien heretofore, Her lairs, bugs, and out lyers. 1661 *Heritage* 79 (in Hedley) Outley from the eastelt for fire, metal from the eastelt four feet.

Outlay (*sb.*[2]), *n.* [Over- 15.]

1. *trans.* To lay out: to spread out, expose, display. *Now rare or Sc.*

1535 W. Warrenner *Health Parliam* n. viii. 1870 No bones drery, no lichen outestaled, no flux galested. 1573 Kellyson *Let. to Burghley* 17 May in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 380, I trust...thes after the battery shall be outlaid...the enemye will be as a pelet. 1822 Dickson *Poly-olb. metals.* 141 Where Pallas's mighty Mimas, and Mercury, on line tables Their buggy bosoms out lay. 1860 Bruce *Merg. Magi* I. xxxiv. Thou thought'st me desirous for the bier outlaid.

†**2.** To set forth. *Obs.*

1587 Digby *Horace, Ep.* II. I. G iv, Their prudaunte lockes excessewde crosely, and verses they outlay [*Horatio Epist.* II. I. 120 Carmina distuerit].

3. To lay out (money), expend: make outlay of.

1802 Finlayson *Agric. Surv., Peebles* 38 The proprietor pays all the outlayed money for materials and wages of workmen. 1824 *Edinb. Mag.* XV. 82 The expenditure which he had outlayed. 1880 Cheyne in *Bib. Theorem* (1891) 208 We labor not too intensely, no material too costly, if applied on the right enterprise. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 839 Money which might be more profitably outlaid.

Outlayer: see OUTLANDER[1] and OUT-.

†**Out-lead**, *n. Obs.* [Out- 19.] *transf.* To lead or bring out. (Properly two words.)

a 1700 *B. E. Frantic* lxvii. 7 David, 40 Jun. 1020. Satan headed Is wo. 1580 Wyclif *Ps.* xxxi. 5 (xxxii. 4) Thou shalt fel out hede me fro this. 1611 Cotgrave *Fr. Dict.* Tyde *(Aprest).* 1911 Rogers *Comp. Acct.* vi. xiii. in *Archæ.* (1846) 164 Fyrst at mydsyllyr, and after brynggyth yt yn.

Out-lead, -**lean**, *sb.*[1] see OUT-.

Outleap, *sb.* [Out- 7.] An act of leaping or springing out; an escape, sally, or excursion; an outburst. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1250 *Gloss. Lane Leofric* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 73 Ubiqth. *Archidiaconi de finibus* 1292 W. Watkinson *Parish Perform* 5, iv. 98 The people...are called Heaven, or Manors, as I thinke of their outleapes and wide rowming. 1852 J. Benson *Canon. Ralphand Prof.* 28 (Hic) words are not drawn particularly, you were his out-leaps and digressions. 1892 *Leeds Mercury* 4 Apr. 7/3 Youth must have some liberty, some Outleaps. 1893 Ibsen, *Master Builder* xxxiii, The outleap of fury in the dagger-thrust. a 1898 *Lowell Stud. Psychol.* (1899) 147 An incredible outleap of heroic generosity.

†**b.** A place to which excursions are made. *Obs.*

a 1652 Brome *New Acad.* iv. 2, When shall we walk to Totnes? ...or take Coach to Kensington Or Paddington? or to some one or other Of the City out-leaps for an afternoon?

Outleap, *v.* [Out- 17, 18, 24.]

1. *trans.* To leap over or beyond. Also *fig.*

1600 Rowlands *Look Hoomaster Bland* vi. 58 T'out leape every bridge, and caper on the table. 1897 *Home Messenger* Nov. 173 A world that outleaps all reasonableness and outruns all thought.

2. To surpass or excel in leaping.

1609 Greene *Maiz. Funer.* 400 A lion will surmount a rose...a sturgen out-leap him. 1702 Wilkin in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 328 Who did ...out-leap...the most-best leaper...by seven inches. 1894 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Cyc. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 196 The serpent has no limbs, yet it can ...outleap the jackass.

3. *intr.* To leap out or forth. (*post.*)

1850 Browne *Macbeth* I. 23 Outleapt a birch Of strong stubb-fastness from the fastful horse. 1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* xvi. 61 Outleaping from the mouth Of memory's cave, like a bird or bee.

Hence **Outleaping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, leaping out.

1598 J. Thornborne *Aduertis* (1872) 38 There is inquiry, in such a fresh outleaping of the soul. 1668 Gen. Exist. *Ep. Cynic* v. 270 Escaping safely in outleaping Omghit.

Outlearn, *v.* [Out- 15, 18, 17.]

†**1.** *trans.* To find out, learn from others, elicit.

1598 Sylvester *Fr. Ct.* iv. 1182, 21 When as nought according to the mind He could out-learn, he them [etc.].

2. To outstrip in learning.

1630 Shakespeare, To out-learne his Schoolers, *addenda* *plus, ere yet coeptus sunt.* 1707 in Ballet viii. II. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 1/3 We were the pupils then, who endeavour our masters...Will they, in turn, outlearn us?

3. To get beyond the learning or study of.

a 1. Robinson (Webster, 1806) Men and gods have not outscraped it [Greek].

Outlegge, variant of OUTLEDGE[1]. *Obs.*

Out-length, **-lengthen**: see OUT-.

Outler, *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [perh. from *outlier.*] An animal that is not housed during the night or winter; *fig.* a person out of work or out of office. Also *attrib.*

1785 Burns *Mailmonie* xxvii, The Bull, or else an outler Quey, Gin ye no an' gree in time. 1791 Lounsbury *Pioneer* 180 At length the Outlier grew too cool. Against Sir John prevailed blade. 1808 Jamieson *Moeshund* (Nal.) II. 83, I'll...[to] his nae outler more was fatter'd.

Outlet (*sb.*[1] (*lit*), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. A place or opening at which anything is let out or escapes, or by which exit is possible; a means of issue; a channel of egress or discharge; a vent; a passage or way out, an exit.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1234 He waseth at Portesham, At ane rave ine Dorsete. Ofte ane is ute [= by the ute, in an outlet]. 1600 Harsnett *Pop. Impost.* III. 466 We were alwaies in good hope to find some outlet into the maine Ocean. 1634 Peacock *Christiansop.* 32 That great Promontory, whose land lying between the confluxe of the Rivers Indus and Ganges stretcheth [etc.]. 1693 Fiddes *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 15 Like the Caspian Sea, receiving rich, and having no Outlet. 1707 H. Hammond in *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials* I. 128 John...was master of the outlets of the Temple. 1845 Bible *Dict. Lease* 89 The stream, it large, may discharge through more outlets than one.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A way out of a difficulty; a means of escape, relief, or discharge, a 'vent'.

1660 Bacon *Elem. Sedition* (1876) 421 In such manner, as no Exile shall appeare so grievously, but that it hath some Outlet of Hope. 1687 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 62 Prayer is the best outlet to that. 1873 Humphrey *Introd. L.* iii. 6. 427 An energetic nature seeking an outlet for energy.

†**c.** *Sc.* Issue. *Obs.*

1722 Hoyer *Cu. Fr. Invt.* 27 How glorious the issue was at last...for (c)...The outlet of the troubles is happy.

2. a. A place into which anything is let out; *spec.* a pasture into which cattle are let out. **b.** A field, yard, or other enclosure attached to a house.

1732 J. Macpherson *America Dilucidat* (1775) 23 They will...raise great Quantities of good Cattle, as the Climate is benign, and their Outlets or Commonages large. 1795–1813 *Gen. Agricult.* 31 (1) Marshall *Yorkshire* (1818) II. 392 (E. D.) After the cows have been turned into the outlet. 1824 *Cland. Glouc., Burning Fields*...the pasture which is contiguous to the fences, where the cows are first put, and which is retained for an outgoing season as an outlet for the cattle.

†**3.** a. The outlying parts, the exterior parts; the environs of a town. **b.** The suburban streets or roads passing into the country. *Obs.*

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* 80 We see but the outskirts (that is to say) the outermost parties of Goden Wooden. 1762 *Gentlem. Cit. W. Sc.* A shrewd-looking house in the outlets of the town. 1791 Miss Gunning *Mod. Lady Barrow* I. 101, I beg that no outlets are enlightened; I can well be unpardonable if you don't visit them all.

4. The action of letting out or discharging; discharge, escape by outflow, *lit.* and *fig.*

1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* xi. 319 Melted sweet, and caused by an extreame over-hot of Love. 1670 Stillingfleet *Treat. Inst. Ps. Rasin.* 2 A flood gathering in force and fearing for outlet.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (senses 1), as *outlet-pipe*, etc.

1854 Rowland & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* I. 139 Water pipes continued in an even or a level with the outlet-pipe. 1898 *Daily News* 25 May 5/1 The fire subway under Hatfield's premises, the outlet grating of which is visible at Piccadilly-circus.

Outlet, *v.* *Obs.* or *rare.* [Out- 23.] *trans.* To let out, give egress to, pour forth.

1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* xxxix. xxxiv, Like Boyling bodies, which all out-let, 1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. vii. (1677) K Not ought that blood to be accounted lost, which is out-letted for a noble Master. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 466/2 The sewage...which is 'outfalled' on, I heard a fisherman call it) into the Thames.

Out-let, *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.] Let out, allowed to go out.

1601 Dekker *Cit. Wives* vii. (1), And, from thence, labour to bring in again The out-let will of disobedience.

Out-letting, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] The action of letting out or pouring forth. Chiefly *fig.*

1632 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S. 1901) 182 She and I withdrew and prayed together, where the Lord allowed me much outletting. 1656 Row *Contn. Hist.'s Antichrist* viii. (1842) 213 Greatest outletings of gospel grace. 1818 J. *Hon.* XVIII. 232 It had been here in upon his mind, during several great outletings of the spirit.

Outliear, **-liaker**, var. OUTLEAPER[1], outrigger.

Outlier, *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. Out- 14, 17 + Lie *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To lie out in the open air; to camp out.

1611 J. E. *Great Britaines Troubles* xviii, We are not silent to steer as a squirrel heare...but in cattle for days and nights, and in steeple across a wilderness.

2. *intr.* To lie stretched out, to extend.

1826 Bloomfield *Poems* (1824) I. 3, How I see all of it, Life there, outlying.

3. *transf.* To lie beyond or on the outside of.

1879 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 383 The forests that outlay the broad lagoons of the river. 1886 Duncan & Crawford *Gold Coast for Gold* (1887) I. I. 13 Next morning showed us to port the Cape of Manfalese: to outlies Myrtle.

Outlie, *v.*[2] [f. Out- 18 + Lie *v.*[2]] *trans.* To excel in lying.

1599 Dekker *Sat. Ir.* 47 In which he out-...outlie either Jovius or Surius, or both together. 1833 Eclogue *Wind. Manor.* Ne, 109, He doth in them excelle...the Devil himself the Father of lies. 1740 Garrick *Lying Valet* i. 6, To...deceive the receiver, outlie her chamber-maid, and yet be paid for it! honesty! 1892 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 144 He had seen, they said, outlied himself.

Outlier. [Out- 8.]

1. One who lies (i. e. sleeps or lodges) out, i. e. in the open air, or away from a place with which he is connected by business or otherwise.

1856 D'Urfey *Mad Pickle* v. I. (1719) 72 One here, comes, and goes. 1705 Hickeringill *Priestcraft* III. 201 He dispatches another Message to the Highwaies and Hedges, to look in all the Outlyers. a 1722 Sherlock *Serm.* (R.) The parsonage possessors to all their outlyers within twenty miles of Cambridge to come to their election. 1886 *N. & Q.* 19 May 402/1 Outlyers are soldiers (generally married men) who, when there is not sufficient barrack accommodation, receive an allowance, and provide themselves with lodgings.

2. One that lies outside the pale, an outsider.

1692 D'Urfey *Collin's Walk* A 2/2, Every worthy and true English Protestant of the Established Church. For I have no hopes of the Outlyers. 1808 Lamb *Lett.*, to *Bernard Barton* (1837), I do not know how friends will relish it, but we outlyers, luxuriary friends, like it very well.

3. An animal that lies outside the house, fold, or park; *esp.* an outlying deer.

a 1638 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 139 It is but Trifling sport for you to pull down an Outlyer, unless you may the Pale and her clip at the Head. 1850 Arthur *Land of Burns* 52 (E. D. D.) It wanders of benches from the bough, An' outlyers frae their lair.

2. a. 'A stone not taken from a quarry, but lying out in the field in a detached state' (*Jam.*); a boulder. Also †**outlair**. *Sc.*

1600 *Burgh Rec., Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) II. 320 The keaping stone to be of outlairis, fitt work, and hewked with iron. 1807 J. Mair *Trans. Highl. Soc.* II. 333 There is, in the parish of Cullicudden, a large outlier of this stone [coarse iron-stone], and no limestone to be found near it. 1846 Wright *Rev. Mid. Ages* II. xvii. 210 On a black moor called Blackstone Edge, is a huge stone-stone or outlier.

b. *Geol.* A portion or mass of a geological formation lying *on* or *in* at a distance from the main body to which it originally belonged, the intervening part having been removed by denudation.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 76 When a portion of a stratum occurs at some distance detached from the general mass, some practical mineral surveyors call it an outlier, and the term is adopted in geological language. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* viii. (1857) 180 There lies in the Firth beyond, an outlier of the Lias. 1889 Canon Atkinson *Yorkshire* 13, One detached outlier of conglomerate on the Highland side of the fault.

c. *generally.* An outlying portion or member of anything, detached from the main mass, body, or system to which it belongs.

1844 Richard *Intr. Lamps* ii. 54 Interrupted...by great mountain outliers, isolated or branching from the central chain. 1854 R. G. Latham *Races of Europe* 39 Outliers from the neighbouring Germanic race of Scandinavia. 1881 G. Allen *Typ. Nature, Fall of the Year*, Australia remains an isolated outlier of Asia to the present day.

3. *Farming.* A settler, cattleman, *U. S.*

†**Outliggand**. *Obs.* [dial. form of Outlying *ppl. a.*] An outlying portion.

1587 Harrison *England* i. xiii. (in *Holinshed* I.) A parcell of Hemmerfieldshire, being an outliggand. *Ibid.* 6/2 Enclosure Buckinghamshire, and the outliggand of Flintshire.

†**Outligger**[1], **outlicker**. *Naut. Obs.* Forms: a. *g.* 8 outlegger, 9 -lygger, owtlegger, 6 outlager, 7–8 -lager, 8 -lagar, -layer. *β.* 6 outlicar, 7–8 -liker, 8 -looker; 7 -looker. [Prob. a dial. form of earlier (cf. Lisgar *sb.*[1]), subsequently assimilated in various ways by those to whom the dial. *ligg*, to lie, was unknown. Du. has analogous noun of *uitligger*, -*liggen* 'outlier'; but the later date of the forms is (notwithstanding Dampier's assertion: see sense 2) from being viewed as the source of the Eng. word.

Du. *uitliggen* 'outlier' appears in Kilian, 1598, only in the sense of 'vagabond guard-ship lying out in front of a port, etc.' From 1672 (Wicquefort *Ambassador* 59 n) it is found in a sense akin to 2 below. The 'outrigger' of the Indies seems never to be described in Du. works from c 1600 without any name; in Valentijn *Oud en Nieuw Oost Indien* I. 1 (1724) it is called *uitrol* (i. e. wheel), the name still in common use; but beside it the name *uitligger* is found in Dutch dictionaries of the 19th c. (Twaye *Woordenb.* of 1st ed., 1847, 1853, etc.). Thus, so far as yet known, both uses of *uitligger* are later than the corresponding senses of the Eng. word.]

1. A spar projecting from a vessel to extend some rail, or to make a greater angle for some rope, etc.; *esp.* **a.** A long and stout spar extended from the poop to haul down the mizen-sheet.

1. 1588 Sir *Edmund Hennock. Mss.* (Rashl.) 25 Staff of the...boats...oars, a pumpe, ancres, topper [*sic*], cable chest, a chest with grasse stones. 1588 *Naval Accts. Hen. VIII* (1896) 31 Outliggers...3. Hookes...3. Pumps...3. 1593 *Ibid.* 158 Owte liggers for the Tarras of a smale ship. *Ibid.* 272 Owtliggers of Norse...1. 1598 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 104 By the said weake of his men the shippe fell aboorde of us...and the shippes wales were broken with her outligger.

A. 1599 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) II. 6, we Wheeled the ship full to the entring of the outlaker of the Canach, which being a piece of timber as rounded her fore-saile, that they send their cassil some no more to fight. 1604 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 1911, Ye Out-Lakes. [= *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 1911, Ye Out-Lakes. [= a small peece of timber some two or three paces long as they have occasion so vse it] and it is made fast to the top thing here. 1626 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* (1704) II. 6, are warrant Sea-mens *Ibid.* appoints this generall, and says 'The use of this is to hale downe the Mizzen'. Hence in Purchas 1625, Cocanaca *Cycl. trans. etc.*, 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Pilg.* Sermon 19 This last with a some jacks, to-wit 8 vp with the outlooker.

b. A spar to thrust out the lower leech-cringle: = Outhaler 1 b.

1626 Capt. W. Wonnacott *Mil. Lapidi. of the Land* 1892 Capt. W. Wonnacott *Mil. Lapidi. of the Land*' 1 Mast. The morning are outlickers out to the Tops, and the Flagel are hoisted for a noose outlicker.

2. A contrivance used with canoes to the Indian

and Pacific Oceans to prevent capsizing under a press of sail: — Outrigger 2.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 109 Along the hull-side of the Boat, parallel with it 30 or 40 foot distance, lies another...being a Log of very light Wood, about as long as the great Boat...these are two Bamboos...by the help of which the Side Boat is made fast and contiguous to the other. These are generally called by the Dutch, and by the English from them, *Outriggers* [ref. 1721 see below]. *Ibid.* 110 We had a good refreshment Aboard, and a fair Sail, and good Outriggers lasht very fast and firm on each side...made of strong poles. 1707 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 91 Fitted them [Canoes] with Out-riggers to keep them from over-turning,...but in the Way one of the Boats lost her Out-rigger, and drowned all her Crew. 1744 A. Dalrymple *Malahar's Map* 68 To prevent even those Canoes from overturning, by Outriggers or Slows Bamboos Sawd to their Sides. 1747 W. Hoxsey *Essay* (1748) II. 301 These Vessels are built on one Side upright as a Wall;...on the Wall Side, are laid small Poles, called Out-Riggers, by the Sea-men. 1753 *Annual Regs.* (1766) II. 158 note, This kind of boat is five feet broad...the greatest danger is its overturning, and this may always be prevented...by placing two men on the windward outrigger.

b. 1707 W. Funnell *Voy.* 168, 1681-2 They had two long Poles put out of one side...at the end of which was a long piece of Plank...of the same shape, and about one fourth of the bigness of the bottom of the Boat. This piece...altogether, is called the Out-lagger. This is always the Windward-side; and the use of it is to keep the Boat from over-setting.

† **Ou·tligger** 2. *Obs.* [f. Out- + Lugger.] In Rooping, One who made Swabs for the sheaves and laid the ears in them for the binder. So † **Outligging** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 23 An outligger carryeth only one loome to the field, and that is...an outliggage cake, or a gatheridge cake. *Ibid.*, A good outligger is knowen by fillinge[s] [ears were left that were gathered by others, and likewise by nothings of her binder.] So were outliggers twise theire binders, and others againe main theire of parted corne.

Out-lighter to Out-liver: see Out-.

Outline (ou·tlain), *sb.* [f. Out- 3 + Line *sb.*[2]]

1. *pl.* The lines, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined or bounded in the plane of vision; the sum of these lines forming the contour of a figure.

1662 English *Chalogr.* 1. v. 109 Passing the Contours, and out lines with a more exact, and accurate touch. 1718 *Guardian Ard Penley* L 297 Who is it that draws the Outlines? Why the Master-Painter, and Journeymen fill them up with Colours, Shades, and Lights. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* 9 The true and full idea of what is call'd the outlines of a figure. 1835 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 318 The Channel by the bold outlines and rich tints of the hills. 1858 Hussar *Physiogr.* xix. 330 Suppose the outlines of the various countries of the world depicted on a globular bladder.

b. sing. The contour or outer boundary thus defined.

1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiii, She lifted up his eyes, and beheld in the distance the black outline of a galley. 1880 Tennyson *Gen.* i. 6 As mountains well projected by jagged outline against the sky. 1880 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xii. (1878) 243 Nobody could see more than the other's outline. *Ag.* 1898 Gen. Elect. *Distr. Bull.* IV. ii. 18 His head...in a hair outline of the sun, which last white might be called a foreign but agreeable outline.

2. A sketch or drawing in which an object is represented by lines of contour without shading.

1732 H. Jacob *Wks.* 321 Carracio, renown'd for Outlines, or Out-Lines, at Bologna. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 30 If your pattern is only an out-line, it will be the better, as you will finish your piece by it with more ease. 1805 *Pocket-land Drawing* (Nimrod) 23 The outlines and finished views of these cases are given separately.

b. In outline, with only the outline drawn, represented, or visible.

1814 Scott *Lay of Last* v. vii, Cornish shore, Dim seen in outline faintly blue. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* (1869) 1. 12 Hollowing *Mem. of Mary Queen of Scots* I. 234 The hills in their outline...Nimrod forth. *Mod.* The figure of a horse drawn in outline. A map of England showing the counties in outline merely.

3. A rough draught or general sketch in words; a description, giving a general idea of the whole, but leaving details to be filled in.

1709 Steele *Tr. Shrewsb.* I. xxiii, There are others again, who will draw a man's character from no other lodge...but merely from his conversation...collect this about given a very imperfect outline. 1795 L. Murray *Engl. Gramm.* Introd. 3 A distinct general view, or outline, of all the essential parts of the study. 1824 R. W. Dale *Nom. Transf.* xxx. (1872) 257, I have given a bare outline of the statement of this passage.

b. In *pl.* The main features or leading characteristics of any subject; the general principles.

1722 Steele *Tatler* No. 181 ¶ 6 His Drama at present has only the Out-Lines drawn. 1753 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 245 The faint rudiments, at least, or out-lines, of a general distinction between actions. 1814 Foby *Last Journal* (1818) 237 All, who speak of that division, agree in the great outlines.

† **4.** The outer line, the border line. *Obs. rare.*

1693 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* iv. 624 The shining Squadrons fix To th' Out-lines, and the Frontiers of the Sky.

5. *Printing.* A set-line or ledger-line. *U. S.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *outline-drawing, -map, -sketch*; **outline stitch**, in Embroidery, stitch used to indicate an outline, *spec.* = stem stitch.

1839 College & Trade *Pallet* 47 Delicate and finely executed outline drawing. 1851 Ecclesiol. *Trans.* (1868) 259 The facts already mentioned...supply us with the elements of an outline sketch. 1882 J. Collier *Primer of Art* 17 When the boundaries of an object are represented apart from its other qualities, the process is called outline drawing. 1888 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* II. 371 Crewel or Stem Stitch, also called Outline Stitch, is the chief and most-used stitch for crewel work. 1889 *Pract. Decorative Needlework*, Int. 19, No. 18, 4 The Bayeux Outline Stitch consists simply of one line sewed over and down. *Med.* The use of outline maps in teaching geography.

Outline (ou·tlain), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To draw or trace the exterior line of; to draw in outlines.

c 1790 Iremonger *Sch. Arts* II. 28 Having outlined the folds, and the other parts of drapery, you may next proceed to shadowing your figure. 1803 *Monthly Mirror* V. 11. II. 348 28 The ornament is merely outlined upon them with a fine incision. 1886 Cassell's *Fall of Asgard* I. 12 Two fierce dragons were outlined on its hilt.

b. To indicate or define the outline of; in *pa. pple.* having the outline sharply defined to the eye.

1817 L. Hunt *Foliage, On the Avon*, All things appear strong outlined to the spacious atmosphere. 1849 Alex. Harris *Portfolios* (1850) 178 The great mass was outlined with heavy leaves. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXIX. 137/1 White marble crosses...outlined against the blue sky. 1889 *Times* 12 Nov. 5/2 The Imperial yacht is outlined with lights, producing a charming effect. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz. Notebook* Dec. 11, No. 23, 13 A line of the finest gold thread might outline everything.

c. To trace or ascertain the outline of (an area).

1850 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 851 It has not yet been found possible to outline exactly the eastern limit of the sea. 1898 *P. Mathews Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 333 Careful outlining of the upper and lower boundaries [of the zone] may discover a limited and dense increase in one direction.

2. To describe the broad outlines or main features of; to sketch in general terms.

1833 Macvicar *Dodrick Rep.* Introd. (1838) 40 The early progress of the religious reformation...will be outlined in a separate chapter. 1880 *Daily News* 16 Dec., The scheme outlined in Mr. Bright's speech.

Hence **Ou·tlined** *ppl. a.*; **Ou·tlining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 229 Accompanied with outlined engravings of their leading works. 1853 Kane *Gemmell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 273 An outlined ridge of doubtful mountain land. 1887 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 643/2 The beautiful outlining which characterises [the] etchings. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/2 Only fragmentary pillars and recesses of outlining walls...remain.

Outlinear (outlinĭ·ăɹ), *a.* [f. Outline *sb.* after Linear.] Of the nature of an outline.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 66, I have given this outlinear sketch of my life. 1858 Thelwall *Sysara, N. T.* viii. (1876) 67 The substantial as opposed to the shadowy and outlinear.

Out-linger to **Out-list**: see Out-.

Outlive (outli·v), *v.* [Out- 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* Of a person: To live longer than (another person); to survive; also, to live longer than (a thing lasts).

1472 *Rolls of Parth.* VI. 43/2 It is not hereafter to happen you to outlive our said Sovereign Lord. 1580 Bible (Geneva) *Psalm* lx. 7 All the dales of the Lord shall outlive them. 1625 Bacon *Ess.* (Arb.) 468 Nobility outlives Monarchy. 1697 Addison *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 12 The Secular Monkes has out-lived the whole Club twice over. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxvi. 233 He had out-lived nearly all his early friends and foes.

b. Of a thing: To endure longer than; to outlast.

c 1600 Shakes. *Sonn.* lv, Not marble, nor the gilded monuments Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* iv. 4 Yet When Gold outlives the Stones of Shame. 1813 J. Taylor *Lett. Infidel*, 109 The Talmudists are dead, but...Servetus, appear to have long outlived his author in Italy. 1889 *Leamington Gaz.* 16/2 12 The character of a nation even outlives its language.

2. To live through or beyond (a specified time).

1847 S. Fancias *Pol. Pilgrim-Jas.* 79 Mat can will can live Outlast. 1708-32 Wodrow *Hist. Sufferings* (1836) IV. 384 It is sure not to outlive three days. 1862 Mrs. Miller *Calyx* (1880) III. 324 The mammoth...did not outlive the age of bronze.

b. To live through or beyond (a certain state or experience); to pass through; to outgrow.

1841 J. Jacques *True Stamp.* 7, I. 82 How many have out-lived their piety. 1878 Jefferies *Life in Mod. Thought* 53 July, They have outlived the age of wonderment. 1898 *Nature* (Chron. XV.) 266 The Mendips having...outlived the barrikans. 1887 Lowell *Democr. Addr.* 40 The world has outlived much, and will outlive a great deal more.

† **3.** *intr.* To survive. *Obs.*

1588 Shakes. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 132 But when ye have the honey we desire, Let not this Wespe escape to anoy us.

4. *trans.* To excel in (previous) living.

1884 Macdonell in *Congress Proceedings*, 38 Bishop Bonner gave his clergy the ...advice that if they wished pleasure to come, they must out-live, out-labour, out-preach Dissenters.

Hence **Outli·ved**, **Outli·ving** *ppl. adjs.*; **Outli·ver**, a survivor.

1860 Lord Lyt., *Is Marrying* 53 The puzzle of age, and outlived importance. 1880 Hollingshead *Prosp. Pr. Prog. Twentieth.*, the optimist. 1884 G. Barnett *Trans.* 266 The out-liver becoming a convert to their religion. 1892 Morton *Fenelon* 7 In Winny schelee like the sheriff's light from swallow'd up in dark and long out-living night.

Out-living, *ppl. a.* rare. [Out- 10.] That lives out; living outside a country, city, college, etc.

1908 W. Gordon Gen. *Consulting-Rm.* 389 No foreigner or out-living vagbe.

Out-lodging, *sb.* [Out- 1.] A lodging or domicile situated outside a certain limit.

1640 Feltham *Resolves* (1709) II. xiii. 203 As for out-lodgings (...necessary with...) he rather esteemes them superfluous. *Ibid.* 210 His comes is a Gaynes...then yes...should not know the out-lodgings of the same house.

So **Out-lodging** *ppl. a.* [Out- 10], lodging outside, having one's quarters outside a certain limit.

1642 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse S.* (1841) 118 Out-lodging dear are soldiers more to be so far as those which keep themselves within the park.

Outlook (ou·tluk), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. The act or practice of looking out; a looking forth or abroad, esp. for observation or discovery; vigilant watch. *Also, and fig. On the outlook*, on the look-out, on the watch for what may turn up.

1863 Sheep *Cap. II.* iv. What cheer, brother? You seem on the outlook, eh? 1880 — *Mohawk*, xxii, The means of ascending it as a place of out-look. 1892 Robert *Elsmere Prim.* I. xvii. ¶ 11 The best windows for outlook are, of course, north and low windows. 1892 Spectator *Negro Crit.* I. 28 Jackdaws ...on the out-look for plunder. 1893 *United Service Mag.* July 410 The Indians of the Egyptians to keep an adequate outlook at night.

b. Vigilance, watchfulness.

1879 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* I. xl. 262 They had a sharp expression of outlook and readiness.

2. A place from or by which a view is obtained; a look-out.

1887 Westminster *Rev. Lond.* 27 The innermost eyes, those Casements and out-looks of the tender heart. 1877 Talbot *Trees*, 190 He sent his servant to the outlook of the mountain; so see if there were any signs of rain. 1878 Fenton *Pilgr.* iv. vi. 367 Viewed from the distant outlook.

3. The view or prospect from a place or point.

1828 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 23 One might have ochanted and grown authentic over such an outlook. 1830 Kennaway *Add. Locke* I. The dreary outlook of chimney-topped smoke. 1850 E. Pearson *W. Brandon* II. 216 There was a picturesque outlook on all sides.

b. A mental view or survey.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* viii. 1131 Above Appliance; Which owes to Man's short Out-look all its Charms. 1888 Spencer *Remains. N., Contr. Resid.* (1858) VII. viii. 32 His [Canon's] outlook over life was melancholy.

c. The prospect for the future.

1832 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. v. 324 My political outlook is very gloomy. 1889 *Inspector Cinchop at Prison* iv. 136 They took a much more sober view of the outlook than the populace did.

4. *attrib.*, as *outlook box, post, tower, window.*

1851 Robson *Stones Tyne*, I. 107, § 11 The earth and the things upon it being the chief object in outlook windows. 1873 W. M'Gonagall *Guide M'gowanshire* 25 Perhaps Bleigh Head was an out-look station of the old sea-rovers. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/3 Both outlook glasses were smashed, and the driver and stoker narrowly escaped injury.

Outlook, *v.* [Out- 18 c, 17, 15, 14.]

1. *trans.* To overcome or disconcert by looking; to look or stare down; to outstare.

1888 Shaks. *Tam. v. S.* 125 To out-look Conquest, and to wive withall Renowned Troy in the heart of danger will of death. 1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 27 They think they can outlook our truer looks. 1797 Newton *Treat. Hermitage* vi. 100, I do not...endeavour to look big and grave, or outlook others by a confident assurance.

† **2.** To look beyond. *Obs.*

1600 H. Valentine *Silex Sc., Departed Pie* v, What mysteries do lie beyond thy dust, Could man outlook that mark!

† **3.** To look out, to select by looking. *pass.*

a 1687 Cotton *Angler's Ballad* 11 Poems (1689) 76 Away to the Brooks, All your Tackle out look.

† **4.** To outdo in looks or appearance. *Obs.*

1731 Mrs. Dellany *Lett., to Mrs. A. Granville* 191 Nobody's equipage outlooked one's enemy nor Lord Lonsdale's, but in every respect I must say Mr. Clayton's equipage but neighbours.

5. *Sporting.* To look out or forth. *pass.*

1888 E. Bradley *Cliffs of Dovercourt* xx. 246, I saw those three men Shapes Outlooking from the greenness of the woods.

Out-looker, variant of Outlooker 1, 2.

Ou·t-loo·ker. *rare.* [Out- 8.] One who looks out or abroad.

1837 Barnes *Pocket Lett.* 1878 43/2 They may be kindly, but not constant, and Lone loses an out-looker.

So **Ou·t-loo·king** *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9], a looking forth or abroad; *ppl. a.* [Out- 10], that looks out.

1822 Mitchell *Shattock* 1. viii. 104 An out-looking eye. 1832 Hogarth *Gaol at Christ* 1. xx The outlooking of His intelligence.

† **Ou·t-loose.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Out- 7.] A means of escape (from an obligation, duty, etc.).

a 1634 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 79 If we once come to have that out-loose, as to permit Conscience against Law, who knows what inconvenience may follow? *Ibid.* Of all the new Oath is one inhuman: I believe in my Conscience, &c. I will never close and shut that (whereat) gives me an Outloose, for if I do not believe so, for ought I know, I swear not at all.

† **Ou·t-lope.** *Obs.* Also 7 -loape. [app. ad. Du. *uitloop*, in Kilian *uutlaupt*, a run out, an excursion.] A run out; a sally, an excursion; = Outleap *sb.*

1625 Fuller *Homilegmata* 2, 18/36 and *Excursuque brevis lenitat*, 'Outlopes sometimes be doth assay, But very short, and so he may'. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Needs-a-dust Wks.* 1. 218/2 It cannot be less than an eagles, a Monarch or he, hath his recreation and his outlopes.

† **Ou·tlo·per.** *Obs. rare*—[1], [app. ad. Du. *uitloper*, in Kilian *uutlooper* 'excursor'; but cf. Interloper.] One who makes a run out; e. g. on a voyage of adventure.

1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 223 Touching any outlopers of our [English] nation, which may happen to come either to traffike, you are not to suffer, but to imprison the chiefe officers, and suffer the rest not to traffike at any time.

Out-lord: see Out- 22.

Out-loud. The phrase (*read*) *out loud* sometimes hyphened; esp. *attrib.*

1892 L. Hunt *Loup. & Fairy Fol.* 4 In reading out-

hood. 1892 *Spectator* 10 May 708 [The] book ... deserves a solemn one-eyed reading.

Outlove, *v.* [OUT- 18, 21.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in loving.

1864 Tozer *A Shoemaker* v. 68 in *Hard. Dublin* XI. 348 She cannot outlove me, nor you outfriend me. *a* 1911 KAY *Mem Poet. Wks.* 1912 IV. 409 There ... is out-love much other sympathy'd. 1892 EDMUNDS *Night Mem. Ghosts, Wks.* 1900 1913/1 What lover has he not outloved? What sage has he not outseen?

Outlying, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in long-power; to outdo in shooting.

1796 WILLIAM *Wks.* (1812) XIII. 223 They will outface and outlying you. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Dec. 519 Confidence that he can outlying and out-last his own generation.

Outlustre, *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in lustre, to outshine.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 28 As that Diamond of yours outlustres many I have beheld. 1892 FOLIOT *Ch. Hist.* xiv. II. 6 xi. Elsie Henry of Bloys ... outlustred the other as far as an extraordinary Ambassador doth a Legat of the same Nation. 1899 H. A. *Russian Lovely & Lovers* I. 176.

Outly, *adv. Obs. exc. Sc.* [OUT *adv.* + -LY².]

1. Out and out, utterly, completely.

c 1290 *Beket* 383 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 122 Je hauste vppe pat solei thomas ordeine him · with oreste. Hii was for be king eyen prayere Mon dude ontipful deede. 13.. *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1513 (MS. B) Al is þeode vnlaste *Ibid.* 4010 (MS. B) Pe tyraunt ... outlyth [*v.r.* outsaketh, outlith] þe tyrie seruie. 1789 ROBT. *Holloway* 21 But three half chests were outly'd under and gone. 1825 ROBERTS *Whistle Binn., Outrly*, thoroughly, out-and-out.

2. Outwardly, externally.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 183 Is but the Form thereof outly handsel fashion, and the Embracement ... holy, or Deifly, neither wife nor home. 1825 *Whistle Binn., Outerly, or Outly*, externally.

Outlygger: see OUTRIGGER † *Obs.*

Outlying (au'tlai·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 19.]

1. Lying or situated outside certain limits; hence *fig.* extrinsic, extraneous. Of a beast: That makes its lair outside a park or enclosure.

1663 DENHAM *Wife Cadenus* 11. Just in the condition of an out-lying deer, that's beaten from his walk for offering to rut. 1683-92 TUTCHIN *Hist., Hereds Virtue* v. Wks. 1710 I. 230 The last Survey I projected of the Four outlying inns, if the Licensed so pleases to call them, harbouring Rogues, was that of the Antelope. 1708 BRAMSTON *Polit.-tr.* v. iii. 56 If this be the Church of England, all the Laity are out of the Pale of the Church, like out-lying Deer that are out of the Park, and subject to be worried by every Dog or Devil. 1882 *Argyll Channel Isl.* I. iii. 106 *n. If* These distances do not include the outlying rocks. 1888 H. FINNEMORE in *Mem.* (1891) 136, I wanted time over outlying classics, which did not form part of the degree list.

2. Lying at a distance from the centre of an area; remote, out-of-the-way; living at a distance from centres of population.

1789-92 THELWALL *Eve., Heroic Virtue* I. Wks. 1799 I. 198 Some of those outlying Parts of the World. 1875 TAINE *Italy, Rome* I. 45 Instances of civilised men taking to a wild life in outlying districts of the world. 1888 HOOKER *Lives of Ed. Hives* II. xii. 398 The example was taken up by remote outlying parishes.

† **Outmaking**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [OUT- 9.] The 'making out' or discernment of the sense.

1660 G. HORNE *Epistle of Papists* 29 They ought to believe the naked Word, when there was no appearance of its outmaking. 1661 R. FARMER *Possibil. Scripture* (1680) I. 17 The perfectnesse and outmaking of the Scripture. 1708 HICKES *Answer Answer. Catholique* 31 *Conventicles in London* (1878) 229 Then I found the outmaking of that word in Isaiah, I will extend peace to her like a river.

† **Outman**, *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 2.] A dweller without the bounds; an outsider; a member of an out-company, one whose work is outside.

1443 Charter in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey & Newburgh* (1876) 180 We ordaine that no outman be maid burges bot consent of the said abbot & convent. *c* 1500 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 158 Sir Thomas ...kepit outlaris this examinate for making any bargans in their parish, being an out man. 1533 *Aberdeen Burgesses L.* 6 oct. Every outman to take all upp-stentour of landing upon the rath to work. 1800 *Aberdeen Mag. Constitut.* 288 xxv No outman was to bring flesh to the market unless he also brought the skin.

Outman, *v. rare.* [OUT- 21.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in number of men, to outnumber.

1892 SWORN *Providence of God* (1894) 111 We outman'd, out-gunn'd, and out-mann'd them.

2. To outdo as a man, to excel in manly qualities.

1878 CAMERON *Outlaws* (1882) 62 Ignatz again, feeling eager other men to outman and outmanage.

Outmanage, -ver, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in manœuvring; to get the better of by superior strategy.

1799 SIR T. TWISDEN *Rise & Progress* 38 May in Nicolas *Dig. Nobles* (1842) 131, 237 note, I will out-manœuvre him there and push him hard too. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlvii, I mean to fight those fellows under sail, and out-manœuvre them, if I can. 1892 *Navy Monthly* May 1. 104 He outwitted in consequence all his manœuvres.

Outmanœuvre to Outmagogued: see OUT-.

Outmarch, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] A march out upon an expedition; an advance.

1847 GROTE *Greece* I. xxxiii. III. 230 The adventurers ... up the out-march and the home-march. 1849 *Hist. in Scotch.* 313, 156 To assist Philip in any of his sudden out-marches. 1900 *Cassell's Nature's Laws* 230 The Carthaginian Contingent had for the out-march been placed in waggons.

Outmarch, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in marching; to march faster or farther than; to march so as to leave behind.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 40 The Horse had outmarched the Foot. 1733 MARMADUKE *Trans.* (1736) II. 272 I. 438 He would upon any emergency out-march his baggage. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Dec., The Germans have hitherto outmarched the French in this war.

Out-mark to **Out-mate**: see OUT-.

Outmaster, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To overcome in a contest for mastery.

1599 H. GREENE *Cupid & Psyche* vi. 12 If'no in her choyce entreaty [ref. 1, 'o'ruleth] fear ... she outmasters Jeal. Hatr. vi. 171 Though your force be less than another's, you expect and outmaster your opponent if you continue it longer and outcontinue it more.

Outmatch, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To be more than a match for; to prove superior to; to surpass, outdo.

1609 FENTON *Diuitiæ Misæ* (1837) 149 In labour the One will outshake him, and in sobriety the Four will outmatch him. 1845 EMILY BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* xxii. 183 You'll own that I've not matched Hindley there, 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/2 Their collective strength enormously outmatches ours.

Out-match, *sb. Cricket*, etc. : see OUT *sb.* 3.

Outmeasure, *v.* [OUT- 18 c, or 21.] *trans.* To exceed in measure or extent.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii. 260 To attempt perpetuall motions, and engines whose revolutions ... might outlast the exemplary mobility, and outmeasure time it selfe. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 110 Such moves of prosperity, as will outmeasure the visions of Number soldier. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 478 There are some days that might outmeasure years.

† **Outmer**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 -mere. [Variant of UTMER : cf. ATMER, UTMOST.] Outer.

c 1200 *Ormin* 9 Hii wulle be fillid ac with inne forrenn & mirrne hirrne. *a* 1400 *Wycliff's Bible* Matt. viii. 12 But the sonnes of the reume schulen be cast out in to vttmer [*v.r.* vttermere, *MS. Hatt.* 96 vttmere] derknessis.

Out-marshant to **Out-Mormon**: see OUT-.

Outmost (au'tmōst, -məst), *a.* Also 4 -most. [In origin, an altered form of *utmost*, UTMOST, assimilated to the positive OUT. Isolated instances of this assimilation appear in ME., but *outmost* was hardly an established form till after 1550. Between 1575 and 1675, it gradually supplanted *utmost* in the literal sense as superlative of *out*, in which it is synonymous with *outermost*.]

1. Most outward, most external, situated farthest out; farthest from the inside or centre; outermost.

13.. *Cur. de L.*, 1031 That outmeste walle was doun caste. *a* 1340 *Wycliff's Bible* Num. xxii. 39 ORS. *Rush.* 1382 The cytee, that was in the outmost [*v.r.* vttmost, vttirmost] coost of his kyngdom. 1589 HARRISON in *Holin's Hist. Ch. Engl.* 140/2, That Norna was alone ... in the outmost places of the mountains. 1598 BARRETT *Hist. Mem.* v. 85 The first [cyrcle] which is outmost, governeth not onely to the body of the Universe. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. (1617) 28 His outmost teeth of each side bare little black holes in the top of them. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 112 Lay the outmost part of your barley next to your hook. 1707 CURIOS *in Husb. & Gard.* 31 The Slit or incision, which is called the Cuticle. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. 26, I've guest Clan-Alpine's outmost guard. 1880 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. xxv note, In the Temple all might enter the outmost court.

b. The more 'most out', 'farthest out' in often inseparable from that of 'most remote', 'farthest off', utmost, uttermost, extreme.

1580 T. NORTON *Calvin's Instit. Table Script.* Quatuor. Even unto the outmost parts of the earth. 1590 LEVINS *Manip. Vocab.* 178/14 Ouimoris, extremus. 1597 tr. *Boissiere's Decades* (1630) 10 From the very outmost ends of the worlde.

c. *elliptical.* The extremest part, the extremity.

1630 PRIDEAUX *Lect. Astron.* x. 160, By Aristotle called *to περατικὸν τοῦ ὑπερτάτου*, the outmost or outmost of a body.

† 2. Final; most complete: = UTMOST *a.* 2, 3. *Obs.*

1547 *Bulls of Popes*, V. 1581/2 Geuen, to this outmost declaration. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* IV. iii. Lon. here the last and outmost works his blades.

† b. *elliptical.* The utmost point, degree, or limit; esp. in phr. *to the outmost.* Obs.

1870 TYAS *Homely?* 308 After you have striven to the outmost. 1885 *North Freedom, ad Agr.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2010/3 They ... shall be punished with the outmost of severity. 1892 SIR W. HUNT *Fearing-Master* 83 To the outmost of my power.

Out-mouthed, etc. : see OUT-.

† **Out-mouth**, *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 6.] A projecting mouth.

1683 Duchess *Maiden Queen* i. 8, A full rather lip, an out-mouth, that makes mine water at it.

Hence † **Out-mouthed** *a. Obs.*

1658 J. COCKSON *Rarelapsidion Detected* I. 3 He was Out-mouthed, having Lips and Teeth somewhat big.

Out-mouth (-mau'th), *v.* [OUT- 18 or 21.] *trans.* To outdo in anything, exceed in loudness of sound.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Wife for a Month* (1640) I. 1 Shall not I outmouth as well as some true Christians, in bragging of their familiarity with Gods. 1849 J. WILSON *Christopher under Canvas* in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 16 His sometimes out-mouthing the big-mouthed thunder at his own business.

† **Outmove**, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 18, 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To surpass or exceed in moving.

1633 QUARLES *Emblems* IV. xi. (1718) 86 [David held his Second should outmove The Trophy-bearer Hinde, or the Queen of love. 1761 STERNE *Tristr.* I. (1809) III. 220, My father's three oxen are no match faster than the translation, as the translation out-moved my cattle [1825].

2. To defeat by a move, as in chess.

1880 FISHER *Go Nonsense*, 332 Every move they made was outmoved. 1887 *Athenæum* (N. Y.) 19 Apr. 5 A game of political chess, with the chances that the Presidentcies will be outmoved.

† **Outmual**. *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.

It may be only a placename, but no suitable local name has been found in Fiance or the Low Countries.]

A kind of linen thread : see quot. 1812.

1682 *Book of Rates in Durham at large* (1868) 18, 427 Linen or Flaxe thread, the bash., £3 1 Outmall thread, the stone pound, £3 11 Alpens thread, the pound, 13*s.* 1703 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 190 One Account of Goods Imported from France 1686 ... Thrums, Peaze, Quoifs, ... Outmall Thred, Ticking, Cypress. 1812 J. SMITH *French Cantoner* (1815) 227 Outmal is the Flemish and Dutch brown flaxen thread.

Out-name to **Out-Nero**: see OUT-.

† **Outnerue**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 3–4 utnerue, -uerue, utnerue. [*f.* OE. *ût*, OUT *adv.* + -*nerwe*, ablaut deriv. of *nimman* to take. The form in -*u* is difficult to account for.] Exceptional, special, extraordinary, transcendent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10331 (Edinb.) Pe tend [digit] outnerue, [*C.* vttermest, *G.* vte-last, *F.* outtreme, *To* out taken] es for to weda. *Ibid.* 4807 (Cott.) For þis hunger it es vtuerue [Gött. vte-uerue, *Fairf.* out-nerue, *v.r.* hare-uerue]. *Ibid.* 1313 (Cott.) A spring Of a welle þat es vtuerue [Gött. vte-uerue] For his teem fone gaes streuue.

Outness (au'tnės). [f. OUT *adv.* or *adj.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality, fact, or condition of being out or external, esp. of being external to the percipient or to the mind : externality.

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 46 The ideas of space, outness, and things placed at a distance, occur to *Dictat. Memo. Exercit.* § 25 1824-8 SIR. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 2 When the man of mankind hath ...the what mankind considers as their arms and legs, are not arms and legs, but ideas accompanied with the notion of outness. 1872 CALDERWOOD *in Blackw. Mag.* X. 190 Outness is but the feeling of coherence (adverse); combined intuitive, or always virtually represented. 1884 C. M. INGLEBY *Introd. Metaphil.* i. 8 In any luminous impression on the retina or optic nerve the perception of outness. It is impossible to say to what point this outness is relative.

2. Utterance, outward expression.

1892 ROBERTSON *Lovers. Syr.* vi. 21. (1894) 141 As if the heart could not bear its own burden, but must give it outness.

3. Occupation with or interest in what is without.

1882 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs. Ser.* ii. *Rabbi Hezekiah Speaks* 436 Unbroken observation, energy, headlessly, ingenuity, outness in boys so as to give them a pursuit as well as a study.

Out-nick, **-night**, etc. : see OUT-.

† **Outnim**, *v.* (*prop.*) *Obs.* [OUT- 13.]

1. *trans. lit.* To take out. (Only as two words, OE. *út niman*, pa. t. *nam ût*: see NIM *v.*)

2. To exempt.

(In the quot. the construction is obscure.)

c 1350 *Will. Wynchester* in *Eng. Gild* (1870) 393 And þat no man nor wyne be no manere of Fraunchise.

3. The imperative = 'except, leave out' is used prepositionally : cf. EXCEPT *prep.*

c 1340 *Gawayn* 1021 Alle þe wyues of þe burȝ, outnime þe Burdaunt of þis note.

Outnoise (autnoi·z), *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To outdo in making a noise, to excel in noisiness.

1632 FULLER *Holy War* iv. vii. (1840) 168 If these two orders had not helped to out-noise those supposed heretics. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* v. Wks. 1720 II. 272, I warrant you, when they cry out, let us out-noise 'em. 1892 K. DOUGLAS-HOMER, *Limerick* II. 4 Horrible yells of intendiary which out-noised the storm.

† **Outnome**, *pp.* (*prop.*) *Obs.* Also 4 outnume. The pa. pple. of OUTNIM (in full *outnomen*), used in absolute constr. with a following sb. or clause, so as to be at length viewed as a prep. or conj. adv. = EXCEPT *ppl.*, etc. B. 1, C. 1. Cf. OUT-TAKE(N.

Gawayn 1021 Ios þe stat no seal hill chastes oupresse he dede of speculacioun. *c* 1390 tr. *Reg. Cicilie* 320 In þys lawes, oþer þe oþer contry out-nome vs, we be subgytes heere. *Ibid.* 361 Pat non be shal make bastelle work, outnome hee eueriche fellow makyn oon hy gere.

Out-nook. [OUT- 2.] An outlying corner; an out-of-the-way or remote spot.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. v. *Colonnes* 194 It's the wealth of the commercing orbe Whose corner angle not out-nooks disturbs. 1820-23 T. JONES *Remembrancer* (1859) 5 (Thus) they chase each to Out-nook or Corner or Angleway.

Out-nose, etc. : see OUT-.

Outnumber, *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To exceed in number, to number more than. Hence **Outnumbering** *ppl. a.*

1580 DRAYTON *Corp. Grenada* i. 3 Unarm'd and worth out-number'd we retreat. 1780-92 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 61 They outnumbered us three to one. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 403 Prospero and Soria the spirited repell'd Their far out-numbering foes. 1879 FRANCIS *Canoe* xiii. 192 He was besieging us every day outnumbering his own.

† **Outnumen**, *ppl. a.* and *adv. Obs.* [= 3 ut-, [ME. *ût-*, *outnemene*, *-nemen*, pa. *ppl.* of *ût* or *out nimen* to take out, to except.]

A. *adj.* Exceptional, extraordinary, special; eminent; distinguished.

c 1200 *Ormin* 183, I þan he schulle han utnemenne wrenne Inn hiss hus. *Ibid.* 480 Pere þatt þin chirrche chillenn are Utnemenne child to cumenn. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 7 þe he Jesuss Mihhtiless... Kinc utnemenn, kinc o þinchelen gelofle.

B. *adv.* Exceptionally, especially.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 36 Ha dude þeos vtwisnesses hauued nanunt & cnaflikes. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Ye ssolen þet unrest ureo & hes reghtwe dreaten vt neure mere.

Hence †**thus merely** *adv.*, exceptionally, specially.

c 1200 Ormin 12283, & leornes þatt tu cunnenan Godd Ure commenndis wipp alle.

Out of (*outtȝfr*), *prep. phr.* Also 1–4 ut of, 4– out o, (7– o'), 4–7 out a; 4–6 oute, owt, 9 ot. [orig., and still in writing, two words, viz. the adv. OUT followed by the prep. OF (in its primary sense = from). In analysis *out of* is precisely on the same level with the obs. *ahrne of*, *up of*, and the current *forth of*, *out from*, *out to*, *driven from*, and other instances of an adv. followed by a prep. which defines its relation to an object. But in OE. as in OS. and the Scandinavian langs. *ût of* (OS., ON. *út af*, Sw. *ut af*, Da. *ud af*) became the regular equivalent of L. *ex*, Gr. ἐξ, *ex* (while Ger. and Du. used the adv. itself as a prep.); *out of* has thus acquired a unity of sense and also of pronunciation, which entitle it to separate treatment, whereby also its own sense-development can be more distinctly exhibited.

The history of *out of* is partly parallel to that of *in to*, with the difference that the latter is now written *into* as one word, and that *out of* is the opposite, not only of *into*, but also of the simple *in*. One reason why *out of* has not reached so far in writing as one word may be that the distinction now made between *into* and *in to* is in the case of *out* expressed by *out of* and *out from*: thus 'they came in to me, into my house', 'he went not from me, out of my house'.]

I. Of motion or direction. (Opp. to *into*.)

1. *lit.* From within (a containing space or thing).

1884 K. Munro *Oven.* vii. xxxviii. § 1 His silence as of hare loving. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxiii. [xxii.] (1890) 308 Þa forgon he ymmbsittas ut of þaere ealonde. 1154 *O. N. Chron.* an. 1135 Stann ferper ut of heofu. *c* 1290 *Beket* 317 in *S. Aneg. Leg.* 3. 116 Þe king out of Normandie com to-ȝo Engelonde. *a* 1340 *Hor. Beyues.* 829, I shall take the a ȝift Out of the cuntre to wyfe. 1552 W. Stocker tr. *Four Tr. Engl. Lett.* a Ye the ryghte of all his men he was drawyn owght of the grete shippe. 1580 Dalte tr. *Stirbecus's Comm.* 183 b, Diocletiaen out of his bosome a letter leaped, and tokenyng out of an ouuen bowen, bowed out of the dores. 1618 S. Ward *Author's Epistle* (1620) 21, I wonder not that Christ...whipt out the chapmen out of the Temple. 1708 St. Wallach *Lett.* I. 136 Every body is going out of town. 1829 *Secret Anecdote* 188, To scourge me out of this beggarly spirit of humble. 1831 M. Collins *Merry Mend.* I. I. 8 Is not an awkward castle out of my property. 1851 *Punch* 2 Mar. 89/1 He fairly laughed the Bill out of the House.

b. Of direction: From within; so as to point, project, or lead away from.

c 1400 Jere Coun v. 64 (K). 1580 Dalte tr. *Stirbecus's Comm.* 383 b, Looking downe out of the steeple windowes (?...*ex superioris fenestris*) into the courte. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 256 It groweth ordinarily upon rockes hanging out of the sea. 1834 Frasers *Christ.* I. 476 Minerva rising out of Ioue's braines of pahs and citron. 1869 Reid *Like Dean's Rifle* I. 3 Shoot after town, one opening out of another.

c. From among (a number), from the grasp of. † *Arith.* From (in subtraction).

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 1 Offices chosen by the people yearly out of themselves. 1594 Blundeville *Exerc.* v. iii. (1636) 7 Take 5 out of 14 and there remaineth 9. 1765 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) II. xl. App. II. 116 The Jew engaged to pay one groat out of every seven that he should receive. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/1 There are three...persons open to us, and out of these we have to make our choice.

2. From within (the space to which action, influence, or presence extends); from within the range of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2073 Þou do þe nobi out o my sight. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 96 Let hym out escape out of your daunggere. 1535 Coverdale *2 Chron.* viii. 20 This house ...wil I cast away out of my presence. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 251 They fattened themselves they were got out of his reach. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* (1838) XI. 62 Filing out of sight of the trenches.

3. From (a condition or state, bodily or mental); from one literary form (e. g. prose or verse) or one language (*into* another).

c 1205 Lay. 3301 Þaz he hrom wolde leahne...out of þeowdome. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 47 And I shrinde Rihte on a wan dede out of slep. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 121, I put the out of doughte. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Colophon, The boke of Eneydes...whiche lacke he translated oute of latyne in to frenshe. And now of frenshe reduced in to our englysshe by me wyllyam Caxton. 1580 Dalte tr. *Stirbecus's Comm.* 3 We exclude out of his favour one that were willing to amende. 1697 J. Norris *Spec. Disc.* 2, 67 To bring him out of concern with the gentleness and nobleness thereof. 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 459 His majesty...was brought by the physicians to be out of danger. 1887 Hall. Gwen Coleridge's ii. 20 The severe teacher who flogged him out of his infirmity ridiculed him out of false taste in poetry.

b. From (a post or office).

a 1592 Greene *George a Greene* Wks. 1831 II. 293, I shall be turned out of mine office. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. ii. 202 Well, would I were Gently put out of Office, before I were forc'd out. *Mod.* They were worried out of their professorships.

4. From (a possession, property, trust, etc.); expressing deprivation.

1300–50 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 35 Sum in pin cost of his possessioun. 1580 Dalte tr. *Stirbecus's Comm.* 280 They were taken all and stripped out of their armoure. 1604 Shakes. *Oth.* iv. ii. 188, I have wanted my selfe out of my meanes. 1634 Archaeol. *Soc. Proc.* an. 1 (1906) I. 198 To be spoyld out of their Possessions and their Privileges. *a* 1782 Br. Watson *Diocese* xxiii. Wks. II. 462 Crushed and fastened out of their estate, out of God's protection, out of their understanding. 1879 Jane Cregy v. 51.

5. *From* (a source or origin): either implying literal motion, or *fig.* derivation. Also of a horse, etc. in reference to its dam.

c 1475 *Knyf Conscyence* 18 The whiche blew out of the Ely. 1535 Coverdale *Matth.* xii. 35 Out of the worthe then shalt he vnderfoed. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 229 Makesent...came out of a base stock. 1601 Tourneur *Rich. Turgis* iv. 62, If ever regne nearly out of nature Doo you not dispossesse from then. 1680 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 10 He quotes it out of Pliny. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 183 She...was got by Midnight, out of a small well-bred mare. 1891 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* ii. 2. 432 That acts[abstracts arises out of their antecedents, and not of what does that antecedence arise? 1893 *Jewish Chron.* 26 Jul. 12 He should get money out of the Greeks before he assisted them.

b. From (something) as a cause or motive: As the result or effect of; because or by reason of, on account of.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) F vj, But was...he blinde our selues wyth ouermuche zeale lawes out of purpose. 1591 Spenser *Teares of Muses* 6, Ye Sy My mouse (though not to deliuer y ring to Madam Siluia: yet out of my neglect) was neuer done. 1630 *Def. Rights Com. Stafford Fool.*, Not only out of respect to ourselues but out of kindnes to the City. 1800 Wellington *Let. to Lieut. Col. Close* 20 Chron. *Hosp.* (1830) I. 80 *Ne pas* come only out of compliment to me. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* III. xxxvii. 238 The streets go for the most part out of curiosity.

c. From (the material of which a thing is made or constructed); = OF 20.

1603 Shaks. *Lear* 3. iv. 146 Nothing can be made out of nothing. 1684-7 Lithgow *Hum. Tr.* (1750) III. 91, A fort...erected out of the ruins of that most ancient city. 1692 Marshall *Enc., Mechanicall* (1696) 31 Out of his servants they have coined an epithet for a knave, and out of his Christian name a synonym for the Devil. 1866 Sala *Barbary* 112 The feasibility of carving a rope out of the mainleaf the Arkites. *Mod.* The mats there are made out of old cigar-boxes.

†d. Arising from (in time or succession); from being (so and so), after being. *Obs.*

1483 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* iv. Directyng first of his prosperitee, And out of that to infelicitee. 1638 (title) *Papist Anatomized* ...He becomes a very great Philosopher out of a shamefully ridiculous ruffian.

6. With ellipsis of verb *go*, or the like, esp. in imperative use. *Out of* (the house, etc.) *with*: put, or have out of (the house, etc.). Cf. Out *adv.* 13.

c 1450 *Lonelich's Grail* 532 Þat here moste nouȝt be out here. 1490–93 Malory *Arthur* vi. 22, His wife never-more of this country entyr that he have an agreyne. 1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* iv. iii. 103 Out of my doores, you Witch, you Rogue...out, out. 1820 tr. *Tempt.* v. 1. 25, Out of our way I say. 1856 Trade *Europ. & Cap.* v. 3 Out of doors with this Hague. 1892 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* iv. 192, (1737) 92 It will never out of their Memories. 1892 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 71 Out of my carriage, at once, you dog!

7. *From out of*: see From *prep.* 13 c.

c 1572 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Jonahe*) 400 Fra out of grace com many past To ewmen. 1595, 1789 [see From *prep.* 13 c].

II. Of position. (Opp. to *in*.)

8. *lit.* Not within (a space or containing thing), beyond the confines of, outside.

It may express the position resulting from the motion in sense 1, or that of opposition to inward motion, or simple position with respect to a boundary.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4050 *Herbl* þei out of hole gates fir happen, i rede. 1583 Stanyhurst *Conspe & Plee* 73 My medicin is out of the broken. 1596 Shakes. *John* iv. 1. 17 Do I wear out of prison, and lugs Thrugs I should be weary as the day is long. 1701 Steele *Spect.* No. 141 ¶ 2 While I was out of Town, the Ashes have been in the Air. 1804–12 Bentham *Pannom. Fragm.* (1816) IV. 694 Out of British ground, it would be difficult to form an idea of the pitch to which the grievance...has been raised in England. 1880 Miss Yonge *Lifemaking Interest* iii. (1882) 180 It was the first time that Christabel had seen her out of her ingleseat hut.

b. On the outer side of, outside. *rare.*

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* iv. iii, The bough-pots out of the window.

c. At a (specified) distance from, away from (a containing space, as a town, or the like).

1592 H. Stafford in *Ellis Orig. 3rd Ser.* iv. I. 68 The which Abbay ys but a myle owte of Margs. 1598 *Rolls of Parld.* V. 362/2 At Newcastell, but vj myle owte of Egerisshall, where the Quene and the Prynce then were. 1603 A. Wedderburn in *Tucker's Lett.* (1888) 229 He is but Four Miles dwelling out of Cambridge. 1728 Charlotte Smith *Flight.* IV. 215 He said that Mr. Brandon's villa was a little out of the road. 1863 Mrs. Craven *Lett.* III. 172 Ealing, some seven miles out of London.

d. (Taken) from among, (occurring) among or to (a number).

Expressing the reach of the motion in 7 b.

1586 In W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 291 Three persons outs of the xij for the tyme beinge. 1788 Gillies *Tr. H. II.* Out of fourteen thousand people we had but four hundred remaining. 1866 Sala *Barbary* 85 To cross up the shops one day out of the seven. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 40 L. 2. 22, When one speaks out of a number in question.

9. Outside the local range of (some action or faculty); as, *out of reach, sight, hearing, presence.*

c 1440 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 50 When man is oute of alle, þan he gladly eates of ouerale. *a* 1500 Maxwell *Flodden* (Brandl) 1. 298 So that I may stand out of danger. Of gun shot. 1714 *Spectator* (*Lond. Tr.*) No. 492 ¶ 1, He is placed quite out of their hearing. *a* 1716 Mrs. F. Seymour *Sidney Stanhope* IV. 41 Put up on a shelf...to be out of both their reaches. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 592 The sentence of the Inquisition was out of their jurisdiction. 1882 *Times* 21 July 4 Our gunboats...were supposed to be out of range.

10. Outside the limits of (something non-material which has definite bounds), as *out of the Church, the Christian faith, confession, marriage, wedlock, apprenticeship*, etc.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 120 Better they were ȝe be out of ȝoure lyue. 1456 Sir G. Bruce *Cons. Aisles* (S. T. S.) 104 Thame that ar out of the faith of Jhone Crist. 1491 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 3 Noon appearaunce...[shall] serue...to the Tenys...in no wise out of Courtenas. 1580 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1900) I. 184, This consideration need not to out of the purpose that I wold alone. 1587-91 Combe *Theocrines, Parte remayninge*...happines out of marryage. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 3, 19 The Church of England is entirely out of the Dispute. 1809 Chaytor *Misc.* (1820) II. 73 There is no Time and no Space out of the mind. 1849 Edinburgh *Mthl. Mag.* 1 (1849) VII. *Appx.* 1777/1 Communion ...declares...that Satan never spoke one word to him on the subject, either in or out of confession.

b. Outside the bounds or sphere of, beyond (some condition of things), as *out of number, measure, comparison, reason, belief, doubt, question, dispute, the common, the ordinary, the usual*, etc.

a 1225 *Cursor M.* 13266 (Vit.), I salue þe nouber hous ne hous. Sy nane vpon þing out of reson. 1535 Coverdale *2 Esdras* iii. 7 Of like sorte ...people, & kynredoms out of nombre. 1552 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 72 A man doubtles owte of comparison. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 136 b, It is out of all controuersie that Adam ...was endued with wonderfull and almoste heauenlye of wit. 1613 Bedwell tr. *Mohamm. Imp.* 1 § 10 That is out of doubt true. 1800 Spencer *Sports & Past.* ii. iii. 92 Time out of mind. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* III. 136 His celestial history is more out of the Common. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 109 It was therefore out of the power of the government to silence the defenders of the established religion. 1853 *Lane Times* XCV. 25/2 It was expected that the meeting...would be a little out of the ordinary.

c. Not in the proper direction or track of, off the line of; having deviated from. Esp. in phrases expressing deviation or error: cf. Out *adv.* 20 b.

1690 W. Nicholas *Annot. Naked Gospel* 32, I am afraid he is a little out of his Chronology again. 1709 Dr Fox *Cruise* v. 28, I was perfectly out of my duty. 1840 Scott *Woodst. to Lond.* I. 190 'To pass my house', said the captain...' I am quite out of my line here.' 1856 T. L. De Vere *Mason's Hook. Exper., Printing* 403 Some characters were purposely be out of knowing.

d. *Out of it*: not employed or included in (some action or affair); also, astray from the truth or 'true inwardness' of anything.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 4/1 Indeed, 'C.' Thing...has been indeed 'out of it' in the matter of field service. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec., The ability to spell the names of officers, to mind 'out of it' without bitterness or spite.

11. Not in (a physical or mental state or condition); without, free from, or destitute of (a quality, etc.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Þet...mahȝ bure man ut outa of wytte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 194 Þe skyn is out of his gruple colour. *c* 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 31, n. 207 That hem out of sense, wisnot, ameuit. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. xxiii, Wel nyghe shee was owte of her wyttes. 1500 Golagros *Gaw.* I. 190 His whole senyes was quite disordnerit and out of wrye. 1632 Fellham *Resp. Worc.* 11, xi. (1840) 58 A learned old woman who was never out of wrangling. 1689 Dryden *Thren. Augustal.* 23 It took us unprepared and out of guard. *a* 1700 *Short Direct. to Lady* wants Wks. (1869) 388/1 Her mouth is out of taste. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 205 Our horses being out of condition. *Mod.* It was foolish to try it, when he was out of training.

b. Not in (use, employment, service, office, work, etc.); usually with the implication of having been, or being normally, *in* the condition in question.

1743 Bramley & Cummins *Yks. S. Lees* Pref. 13 When they were out of Pay, they took'd upon themselves as their own Masters. *a* 1754 Gillies *Narr. Rebl. Fidelia* (1778) I. 113 In short these kind of pendulums are now entirely out of use. 1776 *Trial of Middlemore* 89/1, I was out of employment, and obliged to come here to seek it. 1822 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) II. 38 Two governesses out of place. *Mod.* Many people are now out of work and in want.

12. Having lost, parted with, or been deprived of (something previously or normally possessed); destitute of, without.

1599 Shakes. *Hen. V*, iii. vii. 163 These English are shrewdly out of Beefe. 1602 — *All's Well* v. iii. 91, I am not a Iewish Madam. 1623 Bacon *Advt. Cas. Lord Keeper* 2, If they be in poverty...yet shall they not be...always out of cash. 1800 W. Irving *Knickerb. Hist.* (1824) II. 64 He returned not long since, out of money, and out at elbows. *a* 1849 Hood *Our Village* 24 It's ten to one she's out of every thing you ask. 1856 Wkly. Melange *Knit. Cas.* 120, He is sadly out of wind before he reaches the first landing.

13. Taken from, extracted from, derived from (spec. in giving the data of a sum): cf. *go out* = trade from.

a 1300–50 *Alexander* 86 Regis of many ryche rente of were rentis. 1696 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 23 His that will have a Cake out of the Wheate, must needes tarry the grinding. 1811 — *Wint. T.* v. ii. 122 They say it is a Copy out of mine. 1832 Stevenson tr. *Beckler's Manor Ct.* 62 To The Customs out of this Sea were very great. 1911 *Athenæum Spect.* No. 3911 ¶ 3, I shall add to the Testimony one of Mr. Locke's another out of the learned Dr. More. 1846 Lower *Mariton of Cist M.* 322 Blocks out of Context that has a very good Shot for the Oaks. 1881 E. D. Ingraham in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 694/1 Both positions of Eclipse and both out of Horoscopes.

14. *Out of* is used phraseologically with many obs., as Debate, Custody, Countenance, Doubt, Employ, Fashion, Frame, Hand, Heart, Humour,

Jaunt, Keeping, Mind, Order, Place, Pocket, Print, Repair, Season, Sense, Service, Square, Temper, Time, Trim, Tune, Use, Voice, Wits, Work, etc. : see under the sbs. themselves. When these expressions are used attributively, they become adjective phrases: see III.

III. **Out-of-** with a *sb.*, used *attrib.* as an adjective phrase. When such a phrase as *out of the way* is used predicatively, as in 'the place lies rather out of the way', the elements are written apart, but when used attrib. as in 'a curious out-of-the-way place', the elements are hyphened and the whole becomes an adjective phrase. The number of these is indefinite. Besides the more frequent, as Out-of-date, Out-of-doors(a, Out-of-fashion, Out-of-the, Out-of-the-way, treated among the main words, mention may be made of *out-of-bounds, out-of-centre, out-of-chance* (errron. for *out-at-elbows*), *out-of-employment, out-of-favour, out-of-humour, out-of-joint, out-of-livery, out-of-place, out-of-pocket, out-of-print, out-of-reach, out-of-school, out-of-season, out-of-the-beaten-track, out-of-the-common, out-of-the-world, out-of-tune, out-of-time, out-of-use, out-of-work* (also *sb.*), etc. Sometimes derivatives are formed from these, as *out-of-humourous, out-of-jointness, out-of-the-worldish, out-of-townish, out-of-tuneness, -tunish*, with catachrestic variants, as *out-of-fashioned, out-of-humoured*.

1845 *Punch's Mod'rn.* 15 Oct. 4/1 That long and yellow hole between the "out-of-bounds field on the one side and the broken, rubbish-heaped ground on the other. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 3/3 When one looks at these "out-of-elbow men crowding along. 1892 *Murray's Mag.* Aug. 230 An air of scrubbiness, almost of "out-of-elbowness. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 3/2 "Out-of-employment duties rose from £401 ... in 1896 to £7700 last year. 1892 *Anthony's Phrases, Bull, IV.* 28 Persons who abolish "out-of-fossil art. 1873 Whitelaw *Country Walk* 21 A dainty one, genteel, "out-of-humoured, affected, &c. 1809 W. Taylor in *Robberds Mem.* I. 441 Much allowance is due to Bowyer's "out-of-humourousness. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 4/3 That it is a 'turned table' which sets him to remedy the "out-of-joint time. 1846 *Knickerbocker* V. 191 "Out-of-livery servants might be admitted. 1800 Lady Ellis Sec. 1. *Round Play*, I thinned my ... "out-of-place hypocrisy of goodness. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 240/1 The plaintiffs ... incurred various "out-of-pocket expenses. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9 S. II. Apr. *Addit.* All "out-of-print books specially procured. 1891 M. O'Rell *Frenchm. in Amer.* 308 As one mighty gun at arms operated out "out-of-reach fuse. 1887 J. W. Hales in *Farrar Ess. Lib. Educ.* 308 Pupils who enjoyed at home "out-of-school advantages. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 2/3 Never ... has there been such an "out-of-season demand for livestock. 1890 Hawker *By Order of Court* (1892) 92 She ... was a gloomy, withered, old, "out-of-the-common woman. 1779 Mrs. Grant *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1806) I. xxiv. 288 My "out of the world education. 1874 Lelie Carr *Fred. Guyoune* I. ii. 27 Living in such an out-of-the-world place. 1895 *Saturday Rev. Eng. Lit. Hist.* ix. 302 The Quincey was still more bookish and "out-of-the-worldly. 1893 Hone *Story-day Bk.* I. 230 My own "out-of-doors single-cases. 1891 *Sutton Daily Chron* 24 May 3/8 Out of town people sending to us for wines. 1789 Wilberf. (F. Pratt) *Ld. E. to Research* Wks. 1842 III. 210 Now upon an "out-of-English note. 1901 Mrs Belloc-Lowndes *Fear to Love* xx. 291 He now expressed such utter "out-of-keepness that he broke at her, startled. 1887 *National Rev.* Mar. 63 "Out-of-work and sick allowances. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 1/1 To provide employment for the *out-of-works*.

Out-of-date, *adj. phr.* [See Out sb III and Date *sb.* 23.] That continues to exist beyond its proper date or time; obsolete.

1828 *Essays Miscellaneous, Blunt Man* (Arb.) 73 His sweetest style out of date immediately after. a 1884 Lecky in *Spectator* (1888) 398 This was no less out-of-date modern stuff. 1887 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 393/1 There are chapters in this out-of-date book that deserve to be studied.

Out-of-door, -doors, *adj.* and *sb. phr.* Also **out o' doors**. [The adverb. phrase *out of doors*: see Door *sb.* 3 a, and A-doors] used attrib. or subst.; in the attrib. use the form *out-of-door* is the more common.

The earlier form of the phrase was *out at doors*, to which, however, the attrib. use appears not to go back.]

A. *adj.* 1. That is outside the house; in the open air; done or grown in the open air; for use outside the house.

c. 1600 Holland *Wits Contrarie Hostille* (ed. 2) II. 22 Inventors of the various of *out-of-door* business. 1841 *Blackwood's Mag.* L. 713 *Out-of-door* exercises are most desirable. 1856 Bateman *Ch. & Pract. Med.* (1876) 654 Moderate *out-of-door* exercise.

2. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 208 The reform ... arose in neither the *out-of-doors* preacher. 1893 Mrs. Gaskell *Novels & T.* I. 81 Her *out-of-doors* life was perfect. Her in-doors life had its drawbacks. 1883 A. Thomas *Modern Housewife* 10 The question of *out-of-doors* garments for children.

Sp. 1895 Lowell in *Int.* (1897) II. 288 What an expansive, secure, out-of-door nature Keats has!

B. *sb.* a. Outside the Houses of Parliament; b. Carried on or given outside a workhouse, as *out-of-door relief*.

1860 Cobden in *C. Read's Diaries* (1912) I. 221 We *out-of-doors* persons ... will attack the end. 1858 Dickens *O. Twist* xxiii. Don't you think *out-of-door* relief a very bad thing? 1897 Hogge in *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/2 Out-of-doors in every Parliamentary speaking. Mr. Pitt ... only made one out-of-door speech in all his career, and that was a speech ... of three minutes only.

B. *adv.* (the sb. used ellipt.) The world outside the house; the open air; also *fig.*

1898 Weyman *Man in Black Cott.* xi. I'm fond of the heart[h]s ('out-of-doors', instead of the fender. 1898 Gunsbury *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 630/2 To provide Coronation guests for out-of-doors. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 34/2 It was the supposed limitation of the out-of-doors that we love.

Hence **Out-of-doorer** *nonce-wd.*, one who is or goes out-of-doors.

a 1825 Hood *Ode to Rt. Indolent* iv. A fidgeting Forger crawls along the road, The only real willing out-of-doorer.

Out-of-fashion, *adj. phr.* [See Out sb III.] That is no longer in fashion or fashionable.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 148 How to think, and how to act *No out-of-fashion* Whim or Mode. 1804 [D. Mosia in *Monthly Mirr.* (1805) I. 183 One of the out-of-fashion pieces of furniture fit to figure in the steward's room. 1893 *Daily News* 13 May 2/3 Jubilee, out of fashion goods.

So, in same sense, † **Out-of-fashioned** (*obsolete after old-fashioned*, etc.).

1673 Wycherley *Gentleman Dancing-Master* v. 2, Bashfulness is the only out-of-fashioned thing that is agreeable. 1739 *Wks. Learned* I. 53 He has not even neglected the most out of fashion'd Works of this Kind.

Out-office (*out'ɒfis*). [Out- 1 a Office *sb.* 9.] An outside building forming one of the offices of a mansion, farm-house, etc.; an outhouse.

1804 Mackenzie *Renegade* iv. 61, There are no many lobbies, Out-offices, and dispatchers, here Behind these Turkish Seraglios. 1840 Mackenzie *Powerie* I. 233 While the Cook was sent to the Out-offices to raise the Mary. 1890 *Guardian* 29 Oct. 1704/1 Two fine rooms for boys' and girls' school, bedrooms, out-offices.

Out-of-the-way, *adj. phr.* [The adverb. phrase *out of the way* (see Out of III and Way *sb.*), used *attrib.*]

1. Remote from any great highway or frequented route; remote from any centre of population, unfrequented, secluded.

[1483 Cath. *Angl.* 264/1 Owte of way, *anviae, devius.*] 1707 Mrs. Kadcliffe *Italian* iii, Nobody would think of looking for him in such an out-of-the-way place. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xlii. The very out-of-the-wayest house I can set eyes on. 1880 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. IX. 457/2 The original medical tradition is still preserved by out-of-the-way people.

2. Seldom met with, unusual, far-fetched; hence, extraordinary, odd, peculiar, remarkable, *outré*.

1704 N. N. [c. *Socrates*] *Advice to Parsons* 15 To Rob, A short Collection of the Pithie out of the way Expressions, which are to be met with in their Half Sheet Sparrows. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 7 My out of the way Capers, and some original Grimaces. 1780 Mme. D'Arblay *Lett.* (1904), I know you love to hear particulars of all out-of-the-way persons. 1818 Scott *Antiquary* in *Lockhart's*, Suppose at the quantity of out-of-the-way knowledge which I display. 1880 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 63 To his ears an especially novel, out-of-the-way subject.

3. Departing from the proper path; devious.

a 1732 T. Burnet *Creed in Locke's Lett.* (1823) II. 'Tis, nothing upon 1qt to censure *out-of-the-way* steps. 1815 Bucknill *M. C. Educ., Out of the way*...wayward.

4. *Comb.*, as **out-of-the-way tempered**, odd-tempered.

1903 Mrs. Caffyn-Ras *Bold Stroke for Wife* v. 1, The most wilful-ed, out-of-the-way tempered man I ever heard of.

Hence **Out-of-the-way-ness**.

1820 Coleridge *Englishm. Lett., to Y. P. Esthe* (1889) It My own outsiders, and my own strange, incorrect out-of-the-wayness. 1887 Ramon *Frederick* II. ii. 10 My father and mother's quiet out-of-the-wayness at first interested, soon pleased, and at last won them.

† **Out-of-time**, *adj. phr. Obs.* [See Out sb III.] Not suitable to the time, unseasonable.

1583 Carter *Gold. Eag.* 132 b/2 We will have ...flowered gear to suite your dealers & out of time laughing.

Out-old, -open, -own: see Out-.

Outouth, obs. Sc. form of Outwith.

Out-over, outer-r, out-ower, *prep.* and *adv.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 4–6 outr(e over, etc. (see Out and Over); 4 out-our, owtour, 4–6 outour, 5 outer, 5–6 owtour, 7ff out-our, 8–9 out-owre, 9 out ower, out-awer, outowre. [f. Out *adv.* + Over *prep.* Cf. Outer.]

A. *prep.* 1. a. Of motion or direction: *arch.* With the force of both words; also (more weakly) Over, across.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19230 (Fillo) Is a lege wass leto him *doun out outr* (Cott., Gött. vte ouer) *Parys* out ouer] be walls of be toun. 1313 Bokenam *Roches* 110, 331 He thought wolde bat he vnto be Oostur be entreth ll. 21 Compleynt vth his seruys. a 1423 *Robert Bk.* 1458 Thou owre youre dyadie ayen fonde you out bynde. 1580 Baillie *Cert. Treuer* v. 191 Forth ouer he fair Out ouer the land. 1785 Burns *Halloween* xxiv, An in' the gudd Out-owre the loup she plunge. a 1810 Tannahill *By Mary Burns* 107 Down frae the bank out-owre the loe.

b. Of position: Over, above.

13.. *Cursor M.* 21463 Yit ouer þat hus þam made he storu. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. iii. 65 The eminent of the cyverris With arrais ratelly outour their arms field. 1584 Rowe *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ix. The riding moon began to glister The distant Cumnock hills out-owre. 1898 M. Porteous *Leader Tolsesp* 10 To reach a joke ; Out owre a gill.

† **2.** *fig.* a. Of degree: Over, above; in a position of superiority to; more than; beyond. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19897 (Edin.) Þe se to be outte out it [Gött. vte ouer] stode Ogain þi stronger þe es þan. 1338 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 287 Thathe had be outour his pairtenere. Typ. *Earl Richard's Daughter* xiii. In Child *Ballads* (1892 ver. xviii. 8, 402) And there he saw that lady gay, That flower out-our them a'.

† **b.** In transgression of. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 8908 (Cott.) Vi ouer be forbot [G. Agains be forbod] vas bid dede.

B. *adv.* Over; across; outside.

13.. *Cursor M.* 3930 He lai ou þe to side o þare jordan, And send his sighe vte-ouer þam. 1585 Ferme *Ballamoniads*, Bv, ...unskild wt a woode Out-owre thay righte. 1808 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 307 (Jam.) *To stand outower*, to stand completely without the inclosure, house, etc.

Outpace (*outpē's*), *v.* [Out- 14, 18.]

† **1.** *Intr.* To pass or go out. *Obs. rare.*

1572 Gascoigne *Heardes. Voy. Holland* Wks. (1587) 161 The sweetes cannot from my mind outpace.

2. *trans.* To outwalk or outrun, to exceed in speed; to outstrip in any race or rivalry.

1611 *Passages Perusc. in Cotgrave's Condition*, A worke... that doth all other workes out-pace A falling at the least. 1708 Bevaren tr. *Holland's* (Devon Lieut.) I. 61 Yet still the least in these the least outpace. 1877 Class *Minor Poems* 9, 37 The money followed as fast speed... but were outpaced.

Out-paint, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in painting; to paint more or better than. [In quot. 1689 To outdo in painting oneself.]

1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* ii. Wks. 1720 IV. 248 You and your daughter are not enough for me painting all the Christian Lovelies in England. 1818 Byron *Beppo* lxi. 457/1 Mr. Jackson strives to out-paint Sir Thomas.

Out-paragon, **-paramour**: see Out- 22.

Out-parish. [Out- 1.] **a.** A parish lying outside the walls or municipal boundaries of a city or town, though for some purpose considered to belong to it. **b.** An outlying parish.

1577 *tr.* Hollinshed *Chron.* III. 1272/1 There died in the citie and out parishes of all diseases one hundred fiftie and two. 1733 *Bastion's Diary* (1898) IV. 433 The parish of Margaret's, Westminster, and other the out-parishes, in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, within the weekly Bills of Mortality. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 16 The Infection began ... in the out-Parishes. 1894 C. Cannyngton *Hist. Aylesbeare Invt.* II. 81 The Liberties of the City and the out-parishes were covered with aggregates of houses.

Out-part. *Obs.* [Out- 1, 3. Also **outwards**: see Out *a.* and Part *sb.*] An outer, outlying, or exterior part; *esp.* in *pl.*, The parts of a town lying outside its walls or municipal bounds; suburbs.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 1112 On a rest past the Scottis ost in that tyde. 1598 Chettwod *Stand* iv. 321 The Fol'fit ... in possession of a princely than compasse in the whole. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 56 Those Families, and Parts so were called the Hamlets, and Outparts. 1780 *Hom. Exp.* 221 The inquisition being committed to the outparts.

[**Outparter**, a spurious word, originating in a mistake for Outputter (q. v.), which has been handed down in editions of the Statutes, in the Law Dictionaries, and current Dictionaries.]

Outpass (*outpɑ's*), *v.* [Out- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To pass out of (bounds), beyond (a limit).

1552 Fabian Chron. vii. cxxxv. 292 The water of Thamys ... did much harme by outpassyng his bankes in dyuerse places. 1838 Quarles *Embl.* iv. v. 2, Sometimes my vnruly thinkings outpass The common period of inventa moments. 1850 Eart. Moore tr. *Lamartine's Hom. Inst. Guidby* 322 Nor to out-pass it's bounds.

2. *fig.* To surpass, go beyond (in any quality).

1599 Canon *Mansell's Reasons*. While ... (1598) thy So great was the knowledge and wisedome which Solomon received of God, that he surpassed all the Ancients. 1906 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 8 Germany, to every humane, can passed even its Grecian ancestors. 1898 B. A. Wichmann *Recollec* I. vi. 1. 130 That the greatest magic may surpass in wisdom and in blessedness all the Pagan of Christendom.

† **Out-passage**. *Obs.* [Out- 7.] Passage out, the action of passing out; way out.

1598 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxv. (1495) 502 Chese ofte after meate ...drawith it to the place of outpassage. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 430 They were in ordinit ...how they sulde gett to outpassage. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 292 And stoppit baith the entres and outpassage of this gait.

† **Out-passing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Out- 9.]

1. The action of passing out or away.

a 1300 Hampole *Prather wordl.* 28 I send in outpassyng of my thoghs. 1398 *Sir. Ancr. Rule* (T. 1584) II. 256/2 Anone the schrowding of bodyenes ... and of the outpassing fourthe of the Reuelen. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 30 b (Jam. Rubr. III, c. 1 § 1), Before the leiftene or outpassing of the yeare and day.

2. Evacuation, exertion.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 69 In outpassynge or wythholdynge of be wombe.

Out-passion to **Out-patience**: see Out-.

Out-patient. [Out- 5.] A patient who receives treatment at a hospital without being an inmate; opposed to *in-patient*: see In *adv.* 12 a.

1719 Motley *Addr. Prot. Quad. agst. Rimers* 2 Hundred Persons under Cure, besides the Out-Patients, who are provided with Physick. 1800 *Med. Trial.* III. 428 Out-patients continue to be received every Sunday and Wednesday morning. 1876 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 30 A fortnight's out-patient treatment. 1880 Black *Adam Affine* 63 In the out-patient department of the hospital.

Out-pay to **Out-peal**: see Out-.

Out-peep, *v. pred.* [Out- 14.] *intr.* To peep out. So **Out-peeping** *vbl. sb.*

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* vi. 26, Yet soon of ye same in them grass out-peep. 1818 Keats *Endym.* v. 755 Being children, fought in sham out-peeping. 1895 Black *Shan F.* xxxiii, 178 pounds outpeeping from their silvery cradle.

Outpeer, *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To outmate, outrival, excel.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. vi. 46 So Great men That had a Court no bigger than this Cave, ... Could not out peere these twaine. 1658 Cleveland *Who.* XIII. 280 The men outpeers his companions in intellectual wealth.

† **Out-penny**. *Obs.* [Out- 6.] A payment on going out of a tenancy. Cf. In-penny.

1314 [see In-penny].

Out-pension, *sb.* [Out- 2.] A pension given without the condition of residence in a charitable institution. So **Out-pensioner** *v. trans.*, to grant an out-pension to, to pension out.

1911 *Offic. Notice* 21 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 28397 The Out-Pensioners of the said Hospital. 1788 Cassells in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 172 He was admitted to the out-pension of Chelsea hospital. 1845 *Whitw. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 3/1 Eight of those appointed to the Almshouses have ordered to be transferred to the out-pension list. 1859 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 4/3 The old residents are to be turned forth and out-pensioned.

Out-pensioner. [Out- 2.] A non-resident pensioner; opposed to *in-pensioner*.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4462/3 Arrears due to the Out-Pensioners ... belonging to Chelsea Hospital. 1728 *Amend. Vers.* I. 1. 2 The out-pensioners of Chelsea college, ... cousins of soldiers, who from their age, wounds, or other infirmities, are incapable of serving in marching regiments. 1829 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. I. 300 It was no part of the plan that them should be out-pensioners.

Out-people, *v.* : see Out- 26.

Out-picket. [Out- 1.] A picket posted at a distance out or in advance; an outpost.

1832 Scottish *Hist. Feudal. War* III. 430 Sherwood himself ...surprised and captured the out picquet of the party. 1879 Hepworth Thomson *Story Canadians* iv. 88 But if the intrenched position was one of peril, that of the outpicket in harvest No. 4 was even more so.

Out-pipe to Out-privy: see Out-.

† **Out-pitch**, *v. Obs.* [Out- 21 + Pitch *sb.*, highest point of flight, etc.] *trans.* To rise to a higher pitch than, exceed in pitch; to go beyond.

1607 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 163 Anna the Prophetesse mentioned by S. Luke seemes to have out pitched all Israeli [prases]. 1626 Bacon *Rich. III*, 71, 57 Who had such an high reach upon him in his elevation, that she outpitched Lewis Duke of Orleance. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* 171, 58 So large and fair a mark, as hath not been outpitch'd ... by any one upon the spot.

† **Out-place**, *Obs.* [Out- 1.] An out-lying, out-of-the-way place.

1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Outplace, a corner out of the way, *destour*. 1552 Rider *Decades* 336 In the kyghe mountaynes or other outerlyeth out places. 1630 *Andros Tragedy* II. 50 Some out-places began to Fortify and Garrison their houses.

Out-plan, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in planning; to outmatch by more skilful planning.

1797 T. Paine *Letter to Mr* 10 Its out-plans are hollow. 1832 M. Arnold *Tristram & Iseult* x. 166 Tristram:—sweet love!—we are weary'd—out-plann'd.

Out-play, *sb.* [Out- 7, 4.]

1. Display, manifestation.

1872 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preach.* v. 91 Fervency, which is only another term for emotional outplay.

2. *Cricket.* That part of the game played by the side that is "out".

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 2 They were handicapped in their out-play by the absence of their best bowler.

Out-play, *v.* [Out- 18.] *transf.* To beat or surpass in playing, to play better than.

1848 J. Bronscombe *Psyche* I. xxxvi. 171 Deign to outplay him in his own sly part. 1856 *Weekly Gaz.* 13 Dec. 10/1 Australian cricketers, who have shown that they can out-run, out-throw, out-shoot, or out-play the athletes of other lands.

Out-please to Out-plod: see Out-.

Out-plot, *v.* [Out- 18.] *transf.* To outdo in plotting; to outmanœuvre.

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 (1713) I. 189 He has the Head of a Jesuit, and shall out-wit, out-plot, out-travel ...the whole Society. 1834 Cor. Wildman *Fabiola* 332 You have out-plotted me, and you play me!

Out-point, *v.* [Out- 14, 18.]

† 1. *transf.* To point out, indicate, (*fantic.*) *Obs.*

1599 R. Barnfield *Cynthia* (A.) 47 In yonder Wood, (Whilst with her finger thou Out-poynting)...Vanished into some other place.

2. Yachting. To outdo in pointing; to sail closer to the wind than.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 443/2 The smaller boat outpointed and outsailed...her competitor. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 5/3 Columbia appeared to be out-pointing Shamrock, but the boats were not very far apart.

† **Outpointed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Out- 21.] Protruded.

1573 Barnaby Gilpin 5 (1587) 15 The place...which being most outpointed, is soft and easily pressed in with the finger.

Out-poise, *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To outweigh, to overbalance. Hence **Outpoising** *ppl. a.*

1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 268 The moment of which ...may alone outpoise their all. 1852 Howell *Vocab* 129 His outpoising power keeps the inferior Princes in peace. 1898 Jeaffreson *Middl. Sched. Dict.* I. Love of an immortal soul, that is worth out-poising the whole world. 1886 Swinburne *Misc.* 132-3 A leaf of the Georgics would outpoise in value the whole of the 'Encyclopædia'.

Out-poison to Out-porch: see Out-.

Outport[1], [Out- 1, 6.]

1. A port outside some defined place, as a city or town; in England, a term including all ports other than that of London.

1642 *Declar. Parl. concl. Passengr & Standinge* 13 As well of the City of London as the Out-ports. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 293 By these Conquests being established at London, the City of Bristol and other the Out Ports, are excluded from any Advantages by them. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 320 While the Plague continued so violent in London, the Out-ports, as they are call'd, enjoyed a very great Trade. 1884 *Manch. Examiner* 16 Oct. 5/3 Superannuable positions employed both in London and in the outports.

attrib. 1707 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit., Lord Gen. Officers and Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books.* 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 84 Alexander Gould, Esq., made inspector of the out-port collectors accounts.

2. A port of embarkation or exportation.

1730 S. Rose *Kin., Prosp. Popul. Trade.* (*Rose*) 105 Our trade to the great outport of the United States for Europeans. 1870 Yeats *Stat. Mech. Comm.* 89 Corn being a long time in reaching its outport. 1872 *Daily News* 20 Jan., Liverpool is the great outport of England—the place where people go who are about to leave the country.

† **Outport**[2], *Obs.* [Cf. Out- 23.] Conveyance outward; exportation.

a1689 *Let. of Jas. II* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* 122 Which, that H. 188 That your Majesty will be pleased to admit free outport of the native commodities of this kingdom.

Outpost (ou·tpōst), *sb.* [Out- 1.] A post at a distance from the body of an army; a detachment placed at a distance from a force, when halted, as a guard against surprise.

1707 Wassenaer *Lett.* Wks. 1883 I. 426 The generals and officers of communication with the out-posts. 1709 Fiennes *Diary, M. Cannon* 53 Sometimes a serjeant at an out-post... would on payment of ten hanging discovered on a certain spot, a parcel of spare trees. 1803 Lake in Owen *Disp. Wellesley's Disp.* (1878) 304 When we had encamped ...our outposts were attacked by a body of the enemy. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 272 Officers, Soldiers, and Followers of the Camp, are not on any account, to be suffered to pass the Out-Posts, unless they are on duty, or present a regular pass. 1852 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 372 The outposts of the Conventions were speedily driven in.

b. transf. and *fig.* 1813 Byron *Lett. Italy* (1817) I. 1. 72 Salisbury, as secluded city, ...may be considered ...as forming one of the outposts of Italy. 1838 Stanley *Stand & Fall* I. (1858) 9 A lower line of hills, which form as it were the outposts of the Scandic range itself.

c. attrib. 1804 Maxwell *Peninsula* The men, who now began To call in all the out-post corps. 1829 Lond. *Wizard. Italia* 324 (*Hal*) was tried for being drunk whilst on out-post duty.

Hence **Outpost** *v. trans.*, to place as an outpost.

1814 Marmion in *Reader* 23 Aug., The thoughts that habitually come and go in the mind so privileged and outposted to meditate and to rest!

Outpour (ou·tpōr), *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act of pouring out; that which pours out, an overflow.

1814 *Reader* 24 Dec. 553/2 On the hypothesis...that the Lake Nyga contributes the surplus of the thirteen Tanganyika. 1825 F. Harrison in *Forester* Jan. 530 None but the very greatest can maintain for long our luminous outpour of thought. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/2 The outpour streams down the face of the rock in a number of beautiful falls.

Outpour (outpōr·r), *v.* [Out- 14, 24.]

1. *trans.* To pour out, send forth in or as in a stream. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 311 He look't and saw what numbers numberless The City gates outpour'd. *a* 1851 Mrs. Pfeiffer *Garden of Nuts*, Then ... would my sorrowing spirit burst Forth to outpour in flood of misery. 1864 Bulley *Clifford's Poems* 90 Only in the month of blossoms Nightingales outpour their song.

2. *intr.* To flow out in or as in a stream.

1821 Lofton & Fane *Translations* 98 She was not of those whose sorrow outpours in plaints.

Outpoured, *ppl. a.* [Out- 12.] Poured out. So **Outpourer**, one who pours out; **Outpouring** *ppl. a.*, pouring out, rushing out in a stream.

1884 Browning *Ferishtah, Dark Abbot* 213 Had "outpoured life of mine suffered To bring him back. 1898 Gen. Teleg. *Sun. Dec.* 5/2, What "outpourer of his own affairs. 1813 Cowper Clarke *Shaks. Char.*, viii. 199 She is by nature of the most boisterous spirit, irrepressible, "outpouring. 1897 J. W. Powell *Lit. Physiogr., Prominent L. Mediterl.*... by the great gush and the outpouring rivers from the land.

Outpouring, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.]

1. The action of pouring out.

1727 J. Edwards *Orig. Sin* v. (1877) 88 A glorious outpouring of the Spirit of God. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 239 The toil of his hands is no way regarded the outpouring of his soul.

2. That which is poured out; an effusion; an impetuous or passionate utterance. Chiefly in *pl.*

1667 Cowley *Mistr.* (1671) I. 136 His passionate outpourings would lay more advantage upon their brother. 1870 Pearson *Norse. Comp.* (ed. 2) I. 81 Among the most ridiculous outpourings of his lying vanity.

† **Outpower**, *v. Obs.* [Out- 22.] *trans.* To exceed in power, to overpower.

1634 Canynge *Pilate. Works* 10. 1. 189 Omnipotent'st, outwrestled, shew'st no fear o'enemies. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 41 In the house Heptarchy there was generally one who out-powered all the rest. 1780 Goldsm. *Ch. W., Inquir.* II. 91 Symbols of men...out-powering [*sweet Inter add.* overpowering] by numbers all opposition.

Out-practise, **-praise**, etc. : see Out-.

Outpray, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.]

1. *trans.* To outdo in praying, excel in prayer.

1593 Shakes. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 104 Grey-pated Priests prayers do out-pray his. 1688 Dryden *Abs. Mirab.* 1682, His...Outwrought his Servick, and outprayed a saint. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. iv. (1876) 103 His will outpray saints in chapel, outpreach reformers in the field.

2. To overcome by prayer, pray (something) to an end or out of existence.

a 1893 Rossetti *Jenny*, Stz. xv. 9, (1895) 403 Outpray—outpreach—outlive the calumny.

Outpreach, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.]

1. *trans.* To outdo, surpass, or excel in preaching; to preach more or better than.

1643 Hubbard *Serm. Notes* 1688. 40 Who 1883 IV. 313 Able to outpreach all the Orators you ever heard from the Pulpit. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2305 Till then, he This an Emblem of my Grave; Let it out-preach the Preacher. 1834 S. Williamson in R. I. Wilberforce *Life* (1838) II. vi. 249 Ebenezer outpreach them.

2. To preach to an end, preach out of existence.

1826 Milman *d. Sidney* (1827) 128 Think you your crimes and murders ... Will not out-preach you from the face of earth? *a* 1893 Jane Ormerod in *ib.*

Out-precm to Out-privileges: see Out-.

† **Out-prize**, *v. Obs.* [Out- 18, 18 b.] *transf.* To exceed in value; to surpass in one's estimation.

1621 Shaks. *Quad.* I. iv. 28 She's out-priz'd by a trifle. *a* 1637 B. Leyster *Lett.* (1667) 61, I never had recreation nor business that out-prized the pleasant care I always took to keep me (both in play. *a* 1641 Jeoffry Baillie (Update) In truth thy self was far out-priz'd all.

Out-procrastine, **-prodigy**, etc. : see Out-.

† **Out-proffer**, *v. Obs.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To proffer or offer more than, to outbid.

1594 Fayfax *Chron.* viii. (1596) 193 The Scots proffered before by the A. monies seuerally, & neither out proffered other: ...Then the Scots, called (the third) and asked if he would giue any more than his brethren had offered to be other.

Out-promise, *v.* [Out- 18, 17.] *transf.* To exceed or outdo in promising. 1598 To promise more than one can do.

1606 Weetenhall *Pl. Deadly* 3, I Then myself easily come to...out-promise a Lawyer. 1880 J. Payne *Night Among Rich* my God never out-promised Himself. 1892 *Miracles performed by Nancy* Sp. Dial., Out-lye a Newcastler, out-promise a Cit.

Out-prosper to Out-pry: see Out-.

† **Outpu·blish**, *v. Obs.* (*Now Engl.*)—Outrise *v.* 1.

1559 S. Sewall. *Diary* at Oct. (1882) III. 270, I ... would not be Mentioned anymore, because I was Out-published on the Thanksgiving-Day, and not before. 1727 *Cenotaphium* (Mass.) *Rec.* (1878) 21 The Names ... have been out published on the Law streets, By me Joseph Tucker town Clerk.

Out-pupil, **-purple**, **-purse**: see Out-.

Outpush (ou·tpush), *sb.* [Out- 7.] Outward push; impetus directed outwardly.

1889 *Harmsworth Mag.* Aug. 38 *Society*...will feel the outpush and the uplift.

Out-push, *v. nonce-wd.* [Out- 17.] *trans.* To exceed or go beyond in pushing.

1898 Dunsan *Dunday* 256, A flushed page ...seemed to have in part out-grown and in part out-pushed his strength.

Outpushing, *ppl. a.* [Out- 12.] Pushing out, enterprising.

1891 *Chicago Advance* 2 Aug., Some outpushing Chicago and still more enterprising Japanese.

Output (ou·tput), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

The act or fact of putting or turning out; production; the quantity or amount produced; the product of any industry or exertion, viewed quantitatively; the result given to the world. (Orig. a technical or local term of iron-works, coal-mines, etc.; app. not in general Dict. till after 1880.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Out-feed*, a term in the Iron trade for the make of metal or mineral quantity made. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Aug., The output in that district (the main coal field of Northumberland) would not exceed five millions tons per annum. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 283 The copper out-put remains substantially as it was last year. 1879 Duncan *Sunday* viii. 291 It is the out-put of a large and vigorous mind. 1879 H. Ferguson *Address* 22, 123 If this were the average output of a popular book. Its influence would be that *Pickwicks Last* was not such a book. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 283 Such an income as a poet will rate with a trade...of your nervous output.

b. *Physiol.* Applied to the waste material expelled from the body by the lungs, skin, and kidneys, as opposed to the *income* or material taken into the bodily system. (The undigested matter or feces are not included on either side.)

1883 M. Foster *Physiol.* (1889) II. v. § 320 The output [solid, chyle-containing] may be regarded as consisting of (1) the excretory products of the lungs, skin, and alimentary canal, (2) of peptones, containing chiefly of water and salts...and (3) of the urine.

Output, *v.* [Out- 13.]

† 1. *trans.* To put out, expel, eject, disrate. *Obs.* (In ME. chiefly two words, esp. in pa. ppl.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* v. 11 Out put hem fore hat ful ben, Lauerd, for hay ratled be. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxvii[i]. 23 Output [*Vulg.* eos qui spernebant]. *a* 1399 *Winchester Chapter Bk. Eng. Gilds* 382 He be adiuged and ipsoo for euere. 1583 *Admd. Reg.* XXV. (Arb.) To keepe and execute the ordynaunces 1590 Shakes. *Com. Err.* III. i. 110 Dromio, Cheerer[ous] ...put out not one cheer'ful cheer for the Comptes[s]. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) II. 31 Those that will with the rest conjure parity, injustice and corruptible governments or their pleasure.

† b. To put forth, put outside. *Obs.*

1604 Jackson *Creed* IX. viii. § 2 Despising their neighbour's goods for him to drive, or harbouring such as they could not but know to be foot-halters.

† 2. To utter, issue (false coin); : see Outputter 2, Outputting 2. *Sc. Obs.*

1576 in Pitcairn Crim. Trials (1833) I. ii. 64 Proverb, Ichabin cowards and runnagats (rabbits and rogues) for him.

† 3. To provide (soldiers). *Obs.*

1640 [see OUTPUTTER 3].

4. (OUTPUT) [f. OUTPUT *sb.*] To put out, turn out, produce.

1838 *Geologist* I. 332 It was their business to output coal and not stone. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 5/1 The great water power of the Mississippi at Minneapolis enables the millers there to output some 1,000 tons of flour per diem.

† **Ou·tputter** 1. *Obs.* [OUT- 8.] One who puts out.

1. One who puts or pushes out.

Outputter and *outpusher* are here applied to the same person. Either of these may be a misprint for the other, or the words may be used as synonyms: cf. PULL, PULLY, PUT *etc.* The passage (which, as printed, is incoherent and corrupt) purports to be from a prophecy of Merlin, to which neighbour may have been the orig. word. The precise sense is not ascertainable.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxl. 262 The love shulde flee with a swan...though an vnkynde outputter and that the swan thynke he depte with scorne or flatteryage. *Mod.* 2. (1) 8, his Answere of Herbats that is called the vnkynde outputter.

2. One who utters or circulates false coin. *Sc.*

1574 *St. Acts* Jas. VI (1814) 237 The persons...tellar persewers and pointaris to wilfull outputaris and chargeouris of falss and corupt money.

3. One who was hounsel or engaged to provide and fit out men for military service.

1640 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 339 It's sall rest to the knowledge of ane persone who hath or sall happin to our reache soldiouris, horss or foss,...that thrss our touchy by them are chalmeddit and find fra them outlawis, the said our pouvoris of thesse saidis obligit to ressche, sell, and superhand the saidis beginnaris. *Ibid.*, Volunteiris...the saidis our pouvoris saidis obligit to mak up thare number be our putting of men in thare places, wallefreithit provisit in armes and vther necessaris vpon the saidis our reacheris thare ewne expensis. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 255 A country gentleman, outputter of foot or horse.

4. An instigator.

1639 GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* (1813) 277 Sir Robert Gordon...was blessed by the Earle of Cathnesses for this accidentall daughter, to ane outputter of the son to thes effect.

5. A term applied to certain maintainers and abettors of thieves or freebooters.

In 3 Hen. V, it appears from the context to be applied to persons in Redesdale who maintained and fitted out thieves for depredations in the adjacent counties: cf. OUTSET 3 and 4. Sir Jackson seems to have understood and used it of persons who put out their neighbours' cattle or goods into places handy for thieves with whom they were in league: cf. OUTPUT 2. The *outputters* of 1421 were not the neighbours of the persons robbed, but thieves living beside the thieves in Tynedale and Redesdale.

1421 *Inquis. Comitatus Northumbrie, Cumbrie, 3 Westmerl.* in *Rolls of Parl.* 4 Hen. V. 142/1 Granted partly also this supplement now thereunto par plusors larons & felons appellez Inrakers & Outcomers demorantz deins les Franchises de Tyndale, Redesdale, & Hexhamshire. *Que la grandeur nombre de inhabitours deins les dits Franchises, ou sont dits outlawes, ne maintenuers Crueltz en leur desirrisons. ...ne Act a Hen. V, c. 7* Diverses persones larons et felons appellez Rankers & Outputters demorantz deins la franchise de Redesdale, en quele franchise le leide du Roy ne court mye, [i.e. divers persons, thieves, and felons called Rankers and Outputters, dwelling within the Liberty of Redesdale, in which Liberty the King's writ does not run.] 2 1840 *Jackson Creed* 10, xi. 5 It is a mere running thief which one must without an outputter or receiver, that he which always is enforced to use the help of one or other.

1884 SIR JOHN *Chron.* 11. v. *Jackson, Quon Chaplerton* vocant *...vocantur Outputters* nuncupati.

Hist. Rankers Ring vocant, of the Statutes (cf. 1547) reads in the Act of 1421 'felons called rankers and outputters'; an obvious misprint, which was however repeated in all editions previous to that of Ruffhead in 1763 (which retains 'outputters' in the text with 'outputters' in the margin). Hence 'outputters' was accepted as a genuine word by Cowell, who in his *Interpreter* further identified the 'outputters' with the third, with which testimonial explanation the bogus word has duly reappeared in the Law Dictionaries down to Wharton, as well as in Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Ash, Tomlins, Ogilvie's *Imperial Dict.*, *Century Dict.*, and Funk's *Standard Dict.*; it was endorsed by Johnson and Webster. As if one error were not enough, Wharton has also *Outputter*, with an explanation founded upon the latter part of Cowell's article, but omitting 'nuns or house' here 'nunne house'). This last blunder is taken over from Wharton by Cunnell (*Imperial Dict.*), Ogilvie, and *Century Dict.* (all professing to take it from Cowell). In Hodgson, *Hist. Northumbld.* pt. ii. I. 60, the 'outputters' of 1421 appear as a new genus as 'outputters', erroneously said to be used in the Supplication of 1421, which has *Outputtours*.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Outputters*, *some* p. *St.* 2 an. 8. commonly to be a kind of thieues in Redesdall, that ride abroad in their best aduantages, to fetch in such cattell or other things, as they could light on without their liberty: some are of opinion that those which in the Statutes of Marches are termed *Outputters*, are of this day called *outputters*, and are such as set watches for the robbing of any house or house: so by discouering which way he rideth or goeth, or when the house is weakest and fittest to be entred. See *Outsetters*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Outputters*, a sort of thieves about Redesdale, that ride abroad to fetch in such cattel or other things as they can light on: they call such Watches for the robbing of Men and Houses). 1809 CHARLES *Thirlwall Priv., Outputters* (Lord), a sort of banditti in Scotland, who used to ride out and seize whatever they could which came in their way. 1848 WHARTON *Law-Lex.*, *Outputters*, *outlaws at banks*. *Ibid.*, *Outputters*, such as set watches for the robbing any mans house. 1880-90 *Ogilvie's Imperial*, & *Century Dict.*, *Outputters*. To add (1881) a table-stealer. *Outputters*. To add (1881) One who sets watches for the robbing of any mans house. Cowell.

Ou·tputting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.]

1. The action of putting out: a. Expulsion, ejection; evacuation; b. A putting forth, holding out, stretching forth.

1587 TURNER *Hyghw* (Rolls) VIII. 33 Be wrong of her violent and outrageous [L. *violentæ expulsionis* subversa]. 1598 — *Herb. Da P. B.* xvii. CLERK, (1562) 108 Wyne expelleth the native of outputtinge. 1599 MARSTON *Pasq. of Lone* 93 Relieue of greif & out-puttinges of worthy brestpaine. 1612 *John Anabl.* (1634) 134 In be obedience & outputting of Johnes gutter...out of be tub & swilling of be bucke of perpowtkin. 1883 *J. Fowler Advent. Life* II. 156 The outputting of a hand (thumb) to the finding of an other. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 2 Feb. 92 The outputtings of his infinite love.

† **2.** The uttering or issuing of (false) coin. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1833) I. ii. 63 Anent bim of all outputting of coyne vther bin bandbelde. 1581 *St. Acts* Jas. VI (1814) 226/1 Forgeing...of our soueraue lordis money...And for his vnreasonable outputting thairof Amongis our vnworthie lieiffe liegis.

† **3.** The furnishing or equipping of men. *Sc.*

1640 [see OUTPUTTER 3]. 1640-1 *Kirkwalle, Wast-Cuninz Mis. Ab.* (1837) 57 To compeir before the Committie of Estaitis...to answer for thair neglect for nyn out-putting of the troupis and baggage horss bin ane of thame for thair awin pairtis.

Ou·t-quarter. [OUT- 1, 3.]

1. *Mil.* usually in *pl.* A station or quarter (*cf.* QUARTER *sb.* 13) away from the head-quarters of a regiment (see quot. 1876).

1631 JOS. TAYLOR *Serm. Ecct. Prospect* Wks. 1651 I. 88 [He] that...sets up his closet in the out-quarters of an army, and chooses a Scottish garrison to be wise in. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 88 Sir John Henderson...gave the alarm to some of our out-quarters. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 301 Opposite to the name of each Officer, who is employed at any out-quarter of the Regiment, the Station at which he is described to be stated. 1876 YEATS & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 320/1 Small bodies of troops, when detached away from head-quarters of their regiment, are said to be at out quarters.

2. The outer quarter of a horse's hoof; *cf.* QUARTER *sb.* 20.

1595 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cal.* Unshoe the Horse, and pare his Out-quarters, as before, if he Cast behind.

† **Out-que·nch,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 13.] *trans.* To put out, extinguish. (Properly two words.) Hence † **Out-que·ncher,** an extinguisher.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 27 Observand weyll the gleddis hail out quenc. 1596 DRAYTON *Ps. cl. xi. 18* On Cruelties light Out quenchers hearers to shift our diffidences of might. 1631 GOUGE *God. Exod.* xxxv. 38 Snuffers and out quenchers of pure golde.

Out-quibble, *sb.* : see OUT-.

† **Outqui·t, -qui·te,** *v. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. OUT- + QUIT *v.*] *trans.* 'To free a subject from adjudication, by full payment of the debt lying on it' (Jam.). Hence † **Outqui·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1466 *Acts Jas. III* (1814) 4 For our quiting of be saide annuel. 1482 *Ibid.* 104/1 Of be Redemyng & outquytyng of be landis of newbeg be vnkeil habitantyn. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 442 Gif any man's lands be wadset, he may redeeme and outraise the same (quhen he pleisis except [etc.].

Out-Quixote to **Out-quote**: see OUT-.

Outrace, *v.* [OUT- 12 b.] *trans.* To outrun in a race; to outstrip.

1837 W. MARSH *Corus grand Race Del. with.* 104 In case any who have entered them, and gone beyond the goals. a 1849 HOOD *Queer Hours* 48 But Fancy fled outraced them all, with locks loose and free.

Outrage (*u*·trədʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 utrage, (4 utrage), 3– outrage; also 4–6 outrage, 4–5 outrage, ow(e)rage, 5–6 outrage, 6 ow(e)rag. [ME. a. OF. *utrage*, *ultrage* (11th c. in Littré), *outrage*, *outrage* (12th c.), = Pr. *ultrage*, Cat. *ultratge*, Sp. *ultraje*, It. *oltraggio*.—Com. Rom. type **ultrāticum* (also med. L.), f. L. *ultrā* beyond + suff. *-aticum*, *-agio*, *-age*: see *-AGE*. In Eng. often analysed as from OUT and RAGE; a notion which affected the sense-development: cf. sense 2.]

† **1.** The passing beyond established or reasonable bounds, want of moderation, intemperance; excess, extravagance, exaggeration; excessive luxury. Rarely with *an* and *pl.* *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8900 Pe king vnderstod pat he made an vnde vor outrage. 13.. *Cursor M.* 18450 O mete and drink to do vtrage. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1508 Gret outrage es in be pompe and pride and ryotte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 439 Wip outrage and glotonye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 100 Of mete and drynke. c 1450 *Merlin* 709 He lough more amorn pan outrage. 1484 CAXTON *Fayttes of A.* II. 8 Ye make outrages and excite outrages ouer and ouerlee many multiplyes and mysnoumers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 38 With equall measure eke did moderate The strong outrages of their corage.

† **b.** Excess of boldness; foolhardiness, recklessness; presumption. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 418 For thame thocht folly and outrage To gang vp to thame. c 1440 HYDE CHRON., *Hen. VI* 77 b/2 Of a greate courage, and thane pride and presumpcion, the dismembred, to longe the noble and excellent Armes of Fraunce. 1555 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Yet do not I commende rashnesse or outrage.

† **2.** Extravagant, violent, or disorderly action; mad or passionate behaviour, fury; transit of passion, disorder; violence of language, insolence. Also rarely with *an* and *pl.* *Obs.* or arch.

c 1330 *Otuel* 303 Knyst stirred, spoke outrage, For he was wroth on marriage King Charles. [Nodal:] nothir him holde myght hem gode. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24181 (Fairf.) Qua herde euer of suche outrage? c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1234 Yet enough I wondrouge langinge is his rage Acted compleint and his wepyng eke outrage. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 192/1 In this slaunderous outrage, and confusion of things. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. iii. 79 What meanes this outrage? Will none of you restrayne his fury? 1593 SHAKS. *Tarq.* 1150. ooh, I have some cut-rage, and I'll follow her. 1595 J. PEELE *Edw. Longshanks* (1593) 600, with what Courage from the Ivorie Barth, The early Vulture bends downbent his Wings To Bataillous Actes. 1599 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 170 I have the discretion of my tongue within the measure of sweet rage. 1791 *Trans. Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 47 Mr. Burke, with his usual outrage, abuses the Declaration of the Rights of Man. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whitefoot* II. 10 The noise, and expostulations, and outrage of the little creature, but most mischievous, monster.

† **b.** Violent clamour; outcry. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 10 They soldenly put fyre to the lanthorne and made diuerse and outrageous voyse to toune. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 40 Hart cannot thinke what outrage and what cries,...The hollowed heauen there forth throw the skies.

3. Violence affecting others; violent injury or hurt. † *To do outrage*, to exercise violence, to do grievous injury or wrong to any one (*obs.*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 368/332 *Ne* liue hem *bonpe* non...to vilenesche non outrage pat pe child were ydreynt of chese for an halfin is heritage. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3046 Pat pe nyzttes & pe pilurs dude hem pere outrage. 1300 *Cursor Mund.* I. 321 Vn...rouzen man of pilfus outrage, Wib be vse was his fadres die. c 1330 LANG. *Pierce Plowman* (A) Prol. 50 A hundred tales haue pei doon outrage. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 98 After that I had be auenged of his falsnesse and outrage. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 180/1 The vnmeasurable outrage of the soudyardes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 17 Ne euer would to any outrage yield. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. 98 After that I had be auenged of his falsnesse and outrage. 1780 DAVIS tr. *Salzmann's Catech.* (1801) The vnmeasurable outrage of the soudyardes. 1790 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 17 The vnmeasurable outrage of the soudyardes. 1790 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 17 Ne euer would to any outrage yield. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 251 Guilty of violence and inhumanity proceedings, and of acts of outrage.

b. with *an* and *pl.* A deed of violence committed against any one or against society; a violent injury or wrong; a gross or wanton offence or indignity.

Agrarian outrages: see AGRARIAN *a.*

1598 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 111/2 Ther remedie de tenques & d'autres violences faite a eaux. c 1580 *Sir Tristrem* 1665 Wib him he sette & out-rages [were such a fel outrage]. 1599 MARSTON *Physicke* iv. 2088, Wits, 1613 GOUGE *Gods Arrows* II. temporal barons that make lamentable moan unto Almighty against the outrages and oppressions which they have wrought to me. 1784 *Gentlem. Mag.* 1. 228 To maintain the peace and suppress outrages. 1797 SOUTH. *Thos Lord.* IV. i. 10 Troubled that you do no outrages On silly women, or poore passengers. 1797 BURKE *Lett. to Sr. Hercules Lang.* (1844) 68 The Empress may therefore justly complain of the outrages offered to her ships. 1833 TENNYSON *Œnone* 3. v. 132 All the chiefs of Greece...to avenge this outrage, united with a great armament to Troy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. iv. 134 Outrages were not unfrequent in Ireland, both upon landlords, &c. 1895 WARBURTON *Hist. Hist. Ireland* (1909) 153 A fresh Collection of the Five counties the same Outrages as before.

transf. Said of gross or wanton wrong or injury done to feelings, principles, or the like.

1784 *Trans. Lett.* iv. 21 It is impossible to condemn measures without a particular and detailed outrage against men. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 460 If Mr. R. had not disgraced himself by this unparalleled outrage upon private feelings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 621 To see him and not to spare him was an outrage on humanity and decency.

† **4.** A violent effort or exertion of force, vigour. *Obs.*

1589 CAYWOOD *Politics of Machiav.* 11. viii, How to make young men I was strongest and best, And how I might grow into outrages and effect the which [etc.]. 1593 HARRIS *Examp. Virt.* viii. 32 He...bent theyre bowes by a greate outrage.

5. *Comb.* **outrage-monger,** one who trades in outrages, who employs (agrarian or other) outrages for political ends.

1882 *Daily News* (Tel.) Increase the force to such an extent that intending outrage-mongers or outrage-mongers will not be able to evade them. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 527/1 We do not suppose that the outrage-mongers are playing Mr. Parnell's game.

† **Outrage,** *v.* (*u*·trədʒ) *Obs.* [app. from the *sb.*; not so used in Fr.] = OUTRAGEOUS.

1. Intemperate, violent, presumptuous.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 283 Bot neuer[e]s pan he bald, als his kynrede, & pikked pat him cled, pat hatted outrage. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1158 Rowland was outrage, & wolde nouzt be ouercome. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* vi. 60 (Shaks. Soc.) Of speche bothe not outrage. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 370 Fellonus, outrage, dispitfull in his deid.

2. Extravagant, wasteful, lavishing.

c 1440 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1021 Pride hath wel lesse hem, pe hungry wastes Vp hastily, pise tidyes of aduy outrage. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 2 The Riotte and prodicte ...nyngis and outrayse ne purposyse thee outrage dispensen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 Outrage, *exuperius*, *prodigus*, *effusus*, *exuperius*, *superfluus*. 1530 CAXTON *Epaphras* 144 The ultimate of abbays made them outrage.

3. Excessive, severe; said of climate or weather.

c 1440 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) 201 In Jues is outrage colde, in Arabye is outrage hete. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1. (Arb.) 20 In north parte of pe land...pe frost is outrage. 1590 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jack Cade* xxxi, Pe haue pat on hem may dwell pere for pe outrage ...pe is...pe haue pat on hem may dwell pere for pe outrage

hate. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 232 Sykenes, or pennes, or outrage wedyr, or falling of hayr.

4. Extraordinary, unusual, out of ordinary course. 1583 *Stanyh. & Sec. Aen.* iv. 69 An answer in vain I make to others, ... no outrage nowadays of Artizans wonders. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 104 Voyages outrage him fonde in every kynde.

B. *as adv.* Excessively, extraordinarily.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5774 Arist orther was outrage grete.

Outrage (ūrtrēdj), *n.*[1] [f. OUTRAGE *sb.*[1]: cf. F. *outrage*, †oultrage (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *oltraggiare*, Sp. *ultrajar*. In all the obs. senses, and formerly in 4, stressed on *-rage*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To go beyond bounds; to go to excess, act extravagantly or without self-restraint; to commit excesses, run riot. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10892 Pis boy outrage, made *be* folie, He shal not be here wyb *bringe*. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 185 *pis* boy was vnmade ywexe outrake, but al pat pan wolde outrage, be ofter ouzte hym restreyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Outragyn, or doon excesse, excedo. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iii. vii. 136/1 Constreyne folke .. outrage & take to be to hyzhe degre of ryches & of worshyp than their neyghbours be. *a* 1568 Ascham *Toxophilus* i. (Arb.) 84 If there ye finde great pres in Coote, will ombre outrage it apparell, to huge fone, to monstrous horne. 1598 *Entertainment* 2ib. 40, 254 He outrages in Rhe, and cast up to Sinel in the greatest lamentes.

2. *trans.* To do violence to; to subject to outrage; to wrong grossly, treat with gross violence or indignity, injure, insult, violate.

1390 Sowdon *P. C.* 2 vl. 3 Ah heavens! that doe this kidnap act behold, And heavenly virgin thus outraged see. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 72 We were .. put down young bloods into such a fury, as the English ambassadors were not without peril to be outraged. 1683 Penn (*Navy*) 12 May, The Bishop of Galloway was besieged in his house by some seamen, and had like to have been outraged. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xvi. 256 If outrag'd, cease that outrage to repel. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 464 In peace he continued to plunder and to outrage them. *Ibid.* I. 18 See The king stopped, robbed, and outraged by ruffians. *school Mistress* & *Indep.* 19 Feb. 1910/1 Pestering, outraging, and practising every form of oppression.

3. To violate or infringe flagrantly (law, right, authority, morality, any principle).

1710-4 *Pope's Odyss.* (J.), This interview outrages all decency. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 74 They were charged .. with the offence of outraging public morality and virtue. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Sic.* I. x. 490 [Frederick II] contrived, by the circumstances of his time, to outrage contemporary sentiment in a way in which his own alone would not have outraged it.

†**B.** *intr.* To break away, stray: see Outrage[2] 1, 1449 Rolleston *Lambeth Accts.* (Roxb.) 62 His cowage .. was gone to seeke from whom we gave the noble outrage.

†**4.** *trans.* To drive out by force. *Obs. rare*—[1].

14.. Lydg. *Bochas* II. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) ff. 111/2 To pain their labour in execucion And to outrage, this is verray trouthe, For nappes till enchesoun it troubleth.

†**5.** *intr.* (Influenced by Rage v.) To burst out into rage, to be furious, to rage; to rush out in rage. *Obs.*

1548 Cranmer *Catech.* 253, When you shall heare other outraging with such horrible curses, flye from them as from pestilence. 1561 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 8 Though the wicked outraged against him without cause. 1580 Sidney-Lee *Sidney* I. (Arb.) 69 So rushing to the streets I passed in anger. But my heate cooling, my pheare me in the entrye swarued, I am before outraging like once [I n. the sun] thee tended Silius. 1608 G. Wilkinson[1] *Hist. Pontus* II. 41 *Alexander*, outraged not against his enemies, but his especiall friends.

†**Outra'ge,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [perh. f. Out- + Rage *v.* But very prob. arising from erroneous analysis of Outrage *n.*[1]: cf. prec. 5.]

1. *trans.* To rage against.

1589 Hudson *Du Bartas' Tudith* 11. lv *Zebaster's Wife*, (after) 716 All that could rest the people there outrage; But then with weapons they their Lords out-rage.

2. To surpass in rage or violence. [Out- 18.]

1592 Tofte *Alc. Trl.* to. 184 Their Wit this Type sucks'd, outrag'd the Storm.

Ou·traged, *ppl. a.* [f. Outrage *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Subjected to outrage, gross violence, or indignity; violated.

a 1552 Knx *Dis. Lam* Wks. 1558b 291 Was ever any Lord, O outraged Mercy, like that love thou didst show in dying for sinners? 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 386 With the present ascendant which outraged law delights in. 1869 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 208 An outraged madness sprang into the hall. Crying on help.

†**Ou·tragely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Outrage *a.* + -ly[2].] = Outrageously.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiv. [xxv.] 3 Confounded be all wicked wicked (*gloss.* outragely [*v.r.* outrageously]) .. Pe la, pai dos wikkidly ..& outragely [*v.r.* oute wikkidly] pai saille to ruynyn. 1549 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 132 I wille ..that myn executors be not outragely done to expenses of vaniten. *c* 1550 Henry Wallace xi. 760 Thus Wallace said: 'Ye wrang us outragely'.

See † **Ou·trageness** = Outrageousness.

1483 Cath. *Angl.* 264/2 An Outrageousness, *enormes, superfluitas.*

Outrageous (ūtrēdjəs), *a.* (*adv.*). Forms: 4–5 outrageous; also 4 ut-, 4–5 oute-, 4–6 owt-, 5–6 outh-; 4 *Sc.* -ouzous, 5 -ussus, 5–6 -yous, -ius, 5–8 -ious, 6 -eous, -iows, etc. [a. OF. *outrageus*, *A.F.* *outr-*, F. *-eux*, f. *outrage* Outrage *sb.*[1]: see *-ous.*]

1. Exceeding proper limits; excessive, immoderate, extravagant, superfluous; enormous, extraordinary, unusual. In later use influenced by sense 2.

c 1325 *Myst. Hom.* 89 His freedes .. gret him wil ert and *Arbre*, And 3if his vitaylouse *pelen*. *a* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1440 Outragious lees and outrageous raisin. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 310 Vengeaunce shal nat parten from his hous That of his othes is to outrageous. 14.. tr. *Secreta Secr.* (E. E. T. S.) 163 For he outrages hight of houses. *c* 1408 Hoccleve *Jul. Mart. P.* 14 The sonne .. Is not excessif ne outrageous. 1427 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 331/2 Outrageious ensemble of peple. 1484 Caxton *Caloander* 37 By ouer outrayous drynkynge and wyne. 1500 Athelston 11. *Ely Confessions* 2. 102, 130 Remember the outrageous pryson of hell & purgatory. *c* 1550 R. Bruton *Bayes Fortune* B (1). By arrogance outrageous they wrange no trusting covenant. 1552 Elyot *Dictionarie* by Jaligot pitched forwarde with outrageous lunges. 1584 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 2. 92, 96 b, We found the streames .. so violent and outrageous. 1596 Westerne *Tr. Earth* 11. (1598) 326 [It] would ..alwayes deuoure [a violent and outrageous Easterly wind]. 1608 Jean Morrice in Chronicque *Life* (1856) II. 8, 46 The Romans [always wanted to rest] the most outrageous, seeing Sanctuarie on the face of the earth. 1608 Shakespeare *King L.* III. iv. 33 Yesterday he had to keep indoors Because of the outrageous rain that fell.

2. Excessive or unrestrained in action: violent, furious; †excessively bold or fierce (*obs.*).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 210 For hys outrageous manhede, Cuthreth his men on-de sundrs. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Poems*, 'T.' 1489 In his outrageous wagre and ire. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Arth.* 420 Thou hast woman thryes ane wyve, with outrageous wille. 1489 Caxton *Faites of Armes* I. xvi, There was a lyon which in his pongher was fyers and moche outrageous. 1503 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxvii. 285 He came with a fayr fromynesse of the more outrageous people in all that countrey. 1609 Rowlands *Whole Crew of Kind Gossips* 30 Sometimes her owne eyghors wrestling fast, Makes one an other an ell, beside my wife. 1698 J. Jones tr. *Child's Play* 122 He is revenge furiously outrageous and outrageously furious. 1791 Edm. Ogden *Favourite Sheriff* (1792) 165 From an outrageous lunatic, he soon afterwards died a quiet, speechless idiot. 1806 H. Siddons *Maid, Wife, & Widow* II. 198 The old man was outrageous; Frederick would seek more gently.

3. Excessive in injuriousness, cruelty, or offensiveness; of the nature of violent or gross injury, wrong, or offence, or of a gross violation of law, humanity, or morality; grossly offensive or abusive.

1456 Sir G. Hall *Law Merch.* (S. T. S.) 174 [If he] do him ony outrageus injure. *Ibid.* 187 And he quarrelit in his outrageous language. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Man* B. v. (1506) 52 Whyche thynge is outrageous & presumpcyon detestable ayenst god. 1580 Digby tr. *Stubbes's Contem.* 1574 b, Which outrageous crueltie, I doubt not but God will soone avenge. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* 8 63 If a man that hath to mend doe rob or beate his Neighbour of his goodes; therein appeareth so much the hainder and outrageouser naughtinesse. 1622 in Chancellor *Hist. Reb.* v. § 66 To punish those horrible, outrageous crueltie, which had been committed in the southering, and spoiling so many of his Subjects. 1632 Mrs. Brown *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. 353 The outrageous treatment of poor Tom had roused her still more. 1884 Trevenen *Aytoun's L.F.* 266 Pelted with outrageous epithets. 1888 A. E. Green *Belford Clerical Diary* ii, Whether I am to be made the victim of an outrageous scandal that will affect my whole future career.

†**B.** *as adv.* = next. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* ix. 383 He was outrageous hardy. 1548 Hall *Chron. Edward IV* 230 To day hate, to morrow outrageous coldo.

Outra·geously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an outrageous manner: **a.** To an immoderate degree, excessively, extravagantly; violently, furiously; **b.** In violation or with shameless disregard of law, morality, or humanity; atrociously, flagrantly.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxiii. 7 Pou hald be bound vanyste outrageously. *Ibid.* Cant. 320 Pains pat lieke pis life outrageously. 1587 Turner *Wapedee Epist.* (1589) 72 Julius Cæsar .. dede outrageously(*v.r.* vyolently) against his countrie and libertie of Rome. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II* (1598) 1109 He most desperate grow, and outrageously. 1604 Camden *Elizab.* II. 60 C't's, Which supposed that he had been his enemie that he wrested so outrageously. 1707 Londonderry *Ledger.* (1884) 29 All right to these outrageously. *c* 1750 tr. *Pol. Progr. Engl. Mont. Chronicle* I. 237 But fell to the grossest, strange outrageously that law was stolen. 1760 T. Warton *Cabinet Bard.* I. 42 It is good that this outrageously wicked sculpture be burnished. 1824 E. Lees tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. ii. 231 Nobody durst speake to him that outrageously fooling. 1873 Symons *Eagleburn.* No. 1. 2, I was most outrageously insulted by that Bristol of yours. 1892 De Quincey *War* Wks. IV. 283 It gives a miserable air of justice .. to a war which is, in fact, the most outrageously unjust.

Outra·geousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being outrageous: **a.** Excess, extravagance; excessive violence, fury, ferocity; **b.** Flagrant wrongfulness or indignity; enormity, atrociousness, heinousness.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xvi. 1. I see well ye have gotte wyfe to be dayes in your lande wer through outrageousness. 1543 Ascham *Toxophil.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 17 That the outrageiousness of your gayenyg should not harte the honestie of shotyng. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 48b, The outrageousnes .. could not mitigate or asswage the feruent yre and outrageousnes. *c* 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wit, Ind.* Dialect 12 The monstrous growings into such a monstrous outrageousness. 1605 J. Rowlands *Perfect Speculat.* 13 An example of the impudence and outrageousness of man. 1708 *Hist. Jo. Anne. Eng.* 362/2 The violences and outrageousness that had characterized his original champions. 1819 E. S. Foreigner *Church's Creed or Cromer's Creed?* 58 The outrageousness of the whole proceeding.

Outrager. [f. Outrage *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who subjects to outrage or gross violence, a violator.

1873 H. Spencer *Study Sociol.* ix. (1874) 208 An outrager of all laws and moral duties. 1892 *Columbus (O.) Disp.* 22 Apr., Assaulters and outragers of children.

Outraging, *ppl. a.* [f. Outrage *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That outrages or grossly offends; that violates justice, morality, or decency; acting in an outrageous manner; †furious, raging (*obs.*).

1587 Diary *Heroes, Kgs. etc.* F (2), For place ingendreth troubling wrath and strife outraging fire. 1611 Cotgrave *S. Gallimard* 2. xx. 8 (1), Those are the dishes .. in which outraging color plunge both themselues and their eaters. 1640 Baron *Wizard. Comm. Cursed* 1, 3 The outraging [*transcription of* Kings. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 6/4 It is grossly outraging to his unfortunate readers.

†**Outragious·ness.** *Obs.* In 4 outregiousnesse, 5 -gyousnesse. [a. AFr. type **outragiousté*, f. *outrageous* + *-té, -ty*: not recorded in OF. (Cf. Jorcaulx.)] The quality of being Outrageous: **a.** Going beyond usual bounds, abnormality, monstrosity; **b.** Violence.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5010 If any lyme be here wemmely, Though outregiousnesse of kynd namely, God sal shape hat outrage, thargh wright. And make be tyme sesely to right. 1450–85 Malory *Arthur* xii. xv, (He) charged hem vpon peyne to doo outrageousnesse no more.

Outrain, variant of Outray *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Out-rail, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in railing; to surpass in the use of railery.

1636 Wodenoke *Pt. Reader* i. (1656) 20 Thou mayst easily come to..outrail a Wh. *a* 1705 T. Brown (*ist. ex Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 22 He'd outwill Will, and outrail both that and Dorrillon. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. 256.

†**Outraious,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 outracious, -rayeous. [app. f. Outray *sb.* + -ous.

In the first quot. 1550 *outrayous*, i.e. *outrageous* in the F. original, as that the Eng. also may be for *outrageous* = *outrageous*. On the other hand *outrayous* in 1502, 1513 cannot be so explained.)

= Outrageous *a.*, in its various senses.

1503 R. Fabyan *Chron.* (1811) 34 Of pese he have be so outrayous To warre vpon oure nacyon. *c* 1550 Lancelot *Gest. yeare.* 180 And Rudyn Al day with gret peyne In An Outrayious Contre Unregne. 1513 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. xliv. 61 King Philippe .. made fight therat, and sayd how his neighes was but an outrayous folie.

Hence †**Outrayously** *adv. Obs.*

1503 R. Fabyan *Chron.* (1811) 338 Pat pese be a lordyng, And outrayously takyst vpon pyng Ye tyme of warre or tyme of pes. 13.. [see Outrageous, *a.* 1340].

†**Outra·ke**[1], *Obs.* Also outte reche, utrak, -rak(e. [? corrupt. of *outrage*.] Outrage, excess.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4111 (Cott.) If pou do oght an outrake (v.r. vtrack, outrake) Pat vilane may pee be-a-wrake. *Ibid.* 6093 (Cott.) For ogh [*v.r.* oht] on vrak pat ogte vnright. 13.. tr. *Secreta Secr.* (E. E. T. S.) 60 Pou shalt not vse outrake (*Gött. Ms.* vtrak, outrake, vtrake) *Quasi-Ire* oft tith pai fand his wrak. *Ibid.* 190 (Cott.) For pat we fare we ogh noght take Nother o mete or drink vtrake.

†**Ou·trake**[2], *Anal. Obs.* [(Out- γ + Rake *sb.*[2]) **a.** An expedition, a raid. **b.** (See quot. 1825.)

a 1763 *Northumbrld. Intruped by Douglas* 1448, in Child *Ballads* (1884) III. 72, *direct*, 4758 And I haue beene in Lough Leven The most part of these yeeres three: Yett had I neuer noe outrake. 1810 Sharon Turner, *St. Pantr. Chron., Outrake*, an expedition, an out-ride ..also an extensive open pasture for sheep or cattle. 1825 Brockett *N.C. Gloss., Outrake*, a fine passage for sheep from enclosed pastures into open grounds, or common lands. 1889 Zeitsch. f. *Patholog. & Therap.* (E. D. D.), The records of the Court Baron of Bridgam twice mention an outrack.

†**Ou·trance.** *Obs.* exc. as Fr. (*outrée*). Forms: 5–6 outrau(n)ce, 5 out-, outerance, 7 outterance, 5– outrance. See also Utterance. [a. OF. *outrance*, *outrance* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) going beyond bounds, excess, extremity, f. *outrer*, *outrer* to pass beyond, surpass, conquer, drive out of bounds or to extremity, = Pr. *olrar*, It. *oltrare* to go beyond, f. L. *ultrā*, It. *oltre*, F. *outre*, *outre* beyond. In this form the word has been more or less obs. since 17th c., since which time however the Fr. phrase *à outrance*, *à toute outrance* (erroneously *à l'outrance*), to excess, to extremity, has been in occasional use, instead of the Eng. *at* or *to (the) outrance*. But already *c* 1400 the same vowel-shortening which changed *outer*, *outmost* to *utter*, *utmost*, shortened *outrance* to *utrance*, *utterance*, often extended to Utterance, to which form the word is still occasional in literary use.]

A degree which goes beyond bounds or beyond measure; excess: only in the phrases *to (out) outrance*, beyond all limits, to the utmost, to extremity, *at outrance*, at the last extremity; *to fight to (the) to at outrance*, to fight to the bitter end, to the death (rendering F. *combattre à outrance*, *à toute outrance*, 13th c. in Littré).

1340–50 Lond. *Chron. Trop.* 5. E. Pyrus he smot...Unto outrauncs with pese bolles to fyghte. 14.. Hocleve *Mal. Virg.* 4 *Christ* 48 Lost ...Pat loued me moelle, & bane at pe outrance. *c* 1400 — *De Reg. Princ.* 3217 Rookis hadde Ignatio hym to be outrauncs. *c* 1550 R. Bruton *Bayes Fortune* A (1), But pease were to preuiles vnto the outrance. 1622 Holland *Plinie* I. 360 As if sword-players were brought within the lists to fight at outrauncs. 1809 — *Amm. Marcell.* xvi. 12. 129 They were so stiffely set to fight to the outrance. 1733 Bellamy *Quix.* II. v. (1783) I. 85 note, To fight the enemy to extremity or outrance. 1809

Super Aranbar xiii. The combat was understood to be at outrance.

13. The corresponding Fr. phrase (also errons. *à l'outrance*).

1600 TOFT *Al-Church Coll. Cor.* I. 4 The manner of fight is ...by Capitulation, or a Treate Offensive. 1883 *Standard* 24 Oct. 5/2 (Stand.) Every thrifle *à outrance* thinks himself to commit suicide or stumble.

Outrange (ɑʊtrē·ndʒ), v. [OUT- 21, 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* *Gunnery.* To exceed in range; to throw a longer range than.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 63 The best rifles on any principle will not engage by general hundred yards the best "muzzle-loader" in her Majesty's service. 1859 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 3/2 Our forces were seriously outnumbered, and our guns outranged until the arrival of the Naval Brigade.

2. To surpass in extent of view.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 9/2 The red deer...can outrange them [elk] in the historic records of the antlered.

3. To range beyond.

1883 *Pictor. Telegraph* XI. No. 22 2 Their brethren who outranged the finest fashionists and fill into the books of wars.

b. *Naut.* To range past or ahead of, to outsail.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Outran·k, v. [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To be superior in rank to, to take precedence of.

1804 in WORDSW. 1880 P. DE CHAILLU *Land Midnight* Sun II. 130 The Norwegians...outrank every other nation in Europe in that respect.

Out-ra·nt, v. [OUT- 18 or 21.] *trans.* To excel in ranting.

1718-8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1716 I. xxv High Strains, to out-rant our dull Gazetts. 1881 HOLDSWORTH *Chas. Adam Pastor* Wks. 1716 I. 229 He has...Prophesyings enough to out-rant a Fury. 1885 *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* 15 May 4/8 He appears to out-rant and out-bang the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Outrasius, obs. form of OUTRAGIOUS.

Out-rape, **-rate**, etc.: see OUT-.

† **Out-ra·se**, **-rase**, v. *Obs.* [OUT- 16.] *trans.* To pluck or root out, to destroy; to erase, efface or rub out. Hence † **Out-ra·sed** *ppl. a.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. 1016, Let not his power thy wyndi bookes deface But in all haste his memorie conjure. 1526 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Poet.* 128 From he washyd his corps nigh to be outcast. *c* 1566 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps. cxviii.* xviii, Nor utterly outcaste From tables of thy grace The Book of thy affinitie once. 1611 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 140 Out-rased by the storms Distance takes. 1638 — *Paraphr. Div. Poems*, *Job* (1648) 14 No Eye shall his out-rased tongue view.

Outraught, obs. pa. pple. of OUTREACH.

Outrave, Sc. past t. of OUTREVE v. *Obs.*

† **Ou·tray**, sb. *Obs.* Also 5 **owtray**(e. [f. next.]

1. = OUTRAGE sb. in various senses.

14.. *See T. Numbrelle & Sondre* 78 in Hall. *E. P. P.* (1844) I. 177 In most outrays. Sathaniae was lowest, and covett this ryse. *c* 1425 *Eworl Conquer* 136 She stert up stoutly against...For anger of that outray that he had made here. 1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 134 With...great cruelty they committed outrages along these shores. *c* 1620 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 316 You...know well the outrays that engage All young men's actions.

2. An outgoing; a going out of bounds.

c 1620 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* Sc. The out and eight-footed, who much shame confes On all the outrays, where he find I ente.

† **Ou·tray**, sb. *Obs. exc. dial.* [a. AngloF. *oûtrier*, *oultrier* (of which Godef. cites *oûtrez* for *oûtrés* from *Rleve et Blanchfl.*) :—late L. type **ultrārius*, f. *ultrā* beyond; practically identical in sense with OF. *oultrer*, *outrer* :—L. **ultrāre*; hence cognate with *outrage*, med.L. *ultrājare*, and its derivative *outrage* vb., of which *outray* is, in its earlier senses, to a great extent a doublet. But it appears to have been sometimes felt as a compound of OUT- and RAY sb. and v., aphetic for ARRAY: cf. quots. 1387, 1611 in sense 1.]

† **1.** *intr.* To go beyond or exceed bounds; to stray; to break away from a certain place or order; to lie or get out of series. *Obs.*

14.. *Cast de L.* 1213 Robin thus a noble stede Ourayed in's owen pryde. *c* 1434 CHAUCER *Sixth.* 70, 71 *tr.* 61 *Cassiod.* MS. But they on shelves not entrayen or forlyen by the vertuis of her table lymeth. *c* 1586 — *Clerk's T.* 580 This warme [yow not ye not outrayen Out of youre self for no thinge outreten. 1587 TURBERV. *Hyndes* (Rolls VIII. 251 Sr Normans usurped lons of, and towards aste outrein fo Englische men. But outrayed [*v.r.* were out of array], and chased him in every side. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 782 Your lives, cheats not a foote advance Without their parts... And now they out-ray to your fleets.

2. *intr.* To go beyond the bounds of moderation or propriety; to be extra-agant; to go to excess.

c 1440 *Pref. Myst.* xxxiii. 100 Agayne the Cesar hym with he wrappe and rathe, All be wighte in this world wilde in wonde, Jut table, hym pay vilhede; hym his nothing outrayen. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* I. 13 Reason itself must be regulated...otherwise it will outray further in its desires than reason. 1619 — *Comm.* v. v. 5 If Widows whose love should be twenty times so outrayed in extremes the...reverence. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Outrayed*, to exceed propriety.

3. *trans.* To go beyond, overcome; to vanquish, crush; to surpass, excel. *Now dial.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiii. 120 The child pleasse unto the Sathe, That nature schalle in alle Deedis that thryve. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Churles & Alyn.* in Dodsley (?. P. XII. 238 Wyndom, him rende, himself to revenge, For to outraye hys foo. 1450 — *St. Margaret* 243 The chast lyf, thy pacyfye Sufferynge Hast me victoryously and entreyed to thyrone. *c* 1460 *Generydes* 2406 What knyghte is ther...That is the fyrst entrayth myn[thre]? 1565 SANDYS *Copies Lamed* xxiii, The cause why Demosthenes so famously is lauded Orator proceeded, for that he did outray Eschines. *a* 1568 — *Pl. Apotome* 84 Where Cæsarem dotti lacke,...Where Hercules dyd outraye. 1876 F. E. ROBINSON *Whitby Glass., Outrage*, to outstrip; to outdistance; to excel.

† **4.** *intr.* To be outrageous, commit outrages.

1397 *Fol. Decem* (Rolls) I. 317 Ut dux his enemys non outrayed, To chastise hem wolde he not lete. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Gest. Alex.* 4316 Amen trynge Modreynes gan to Outrayen, And all the Cuntre gan the to Affraye And brend bothe Castel and town.

† **5.** *trans.* To outrage, to treat outrageously; to injure, insult, abuse. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 12 And noble lodee gromes were alle grete Overtayede with lordes theft. *c* 1425 *Eworl Conquer* 372 Some sone that there outrayed In wode on slenghil my he fonde. 1550 FALSON. 630/1, I cornet a gentone (Lydgate), I do some outrage or extreme hurt to hym. *To endrage.*

† **6.** To put out (of bounds), turn out, expel. *Obs.*

1423 SIGILLUM *To Sir Y. Oldcastle* 109 In your life strose shall you been outrayed And been rebuilded with Sathanas. 1530-40 LYDG. *Bochas* 110, xxii. *Sundrig*, Evagrius King of Cipre was by Artaxerxes outrayed and putte from his kingdom. *c* 1550 HARDING *Chron.* ccxx. 51 They two wayted...Upon the duke of Burgoyne, and hym outrayed, That he went into Burgoyn al forrayed.

Hence † **Outray·er**, one who abuses or insults; † **Outray·ing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1399 HARDING *Bruce* xxxii. 182 He gif the mair schame, warnare Sathi frame, it said rede hard thing He gif hid thame till outraying. 1849 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1600) 111 Hypocrisie some early spred, or inbeing outrayers don scorne and scoffe at them beholde their backes.

Outray, v.[1] *rare.* [f. OUT- 24, 21 + RAY v., 16.] **1.** *intr.* To flash out as a ray; to radiate, emanate. **b.** *trans.* To surpass in radiance.

1647 H. More *Poems* 124 Many small Sons from Gods own Sh ourray'd. 1659 BARTHOLIN *Theatr.* I. 121 Then outray'd all elements of the skies. 1661 LD. DE TABLEY *Poems* Sec. II. 17 An aureole outrayed upon her brow.

Outrayious, variant of OUTRAGIOUS. *Obs.*

Out-rase, variant of OUT-RASE, v. *Obs.*

Outre, obs. variant of UTTER v.

‡ **Outré** (ūtrē), a. (sb.) [*F. outré*, pa. pple. of *outrer* to go beyond limits, to push to excess.] Beyond the bounds of what is usual or considered correct and proper; unusual, eccentric, out-of-the-way; exaggerated.

1710 ROBINSON *Battery Repl.* 130 The Sword comes above a Yard through her Body; the Expression is somewhat outré, though...true. 1796 WILKINSON *Brit. Architecture* Pref. A judicious eye instantly rejects anything outré. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vii, In these solitary words is a quite outre. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midlothian* xl. Some of them are extravagant and outré. *a* 1822 DE QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks. 1880 XIV. 189 He will talk upon outré subjects.

† **B.** *sb.* Obs. That which is extravagant or fantastic. *Obs.*

1739 GIBBON *Pol. Lagon.* 2, To exhibit the ridiculous outré of a burlesque under the cassion of that venerable name. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) II. 55 A sumptuous outré of terms, and new cut of phrase.

Outreach (ɑʊtrī·tʃ), v. [OUT- 7.] The act of reaching out.

1870 WHITTIER *To L. M. Child* 70 No quest beyond this yearning, This outreach of our hearts, we rest. 1884 POLLOCK *Spinoza Nine Lects.* iv. 146 *v.* to What a different thing this life and this outreach toward men becomes.

Outreach (ɑʊtrī·tʃ), v.[1] [OUT- 17, 18, 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in reach, to reach or extend beyond; to exceed, surpass.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Toxophil.* i. (Arb.) 10, I found the fault no good...but the making to unlike, surmyshing my liklihode. 1648 SIR T. HERBERT *Travail Afr.* (1677) This...must seemer to outreach that fact, and to exceed the regular distinctions of wonder. 1680-8 J. BEVIS *Chr. Life* (1742) III. 272 It pereches my Counsel, and out-reaches my Wisdom. 1879 POLLOCK *Spinoza Influence of Nature* ii. 130 Mr. Abbt a larger work which has far outreached the Jewish people.

† **2.** To overreach; to deceive, cheat; to outwit. 1577-87 HOLINSH. *Richard II* (1808) 503 Fables...was over-reached and deceived by Herodotus the messenger of his Queen. 1631 FORD *P. Warbeck* iv. iv., The man Of cunning in out-cunning'd is; we must be ruled. 1643 HOWELL *Answ. Parker* 42 The Doctor hath outreached him.

3. *intr.* To reach too far; to go beyond bounds.

1651 H. BACON *Disc. Gent. Engl.* iv. vi. (1732) 28 A Prince that knew how to set a full value upon Churchmen...and, it may be, did somewhat outreach in that esteem.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* To reach out, stretch out, extend, *fig.*

1592 *Sc. Misc. Pr.* (1820) vi. You, be the heavy charge Of all the earth did preache, And on the waters hinge The same he did out reache. 1862 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. 182, They stared with earnest eyes, And arms out-reaching, when again Thalaba knew closed around them. 1878 KEARY *Eschylus* I. 289 With wings outreaching And upraised tail, a vulture could not glide Past them. 1887 BOWEN *Virgil Æneid* iv. 333 Heard outreaching to hold him, and spent upbraid to smite!

So **Outreaching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. 501 And for the outreaching of circumstances, there shalbe fraudulence. 1862 the ends. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 229/2 Other craft at anchor, dismayed by the outreaching wind.

† **Outrea·ch**, v.[2] *Obs. rare.* A variant of OUTREVE v., to fit out, equip. Hence † **Outrea·cher**, an outfitter.

1640 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) Outfitting of

Outread (ɑʊtrī·d), v. [OUT- 13, 18.]

† **1.** *trans.* To read through or to the end. *rare.*

1699 A. MAY *Diary* (S. H. S. 1907) 141 [I] outred the first book, which carryes on the story till the birth of Charles.

2. To outdo in reading; to read more than.

1815 *Zeluco* III. 180 She would out-read Lydia Languish herself. 1888 F. WARNER *Words of Hope* II. xviii. 209 Lydia out-read us, out-wrote us.

† **Outrea·ver**. *Obs. rare.* [For **outreuder*, f. OUTREU v.[2] 2.] One who fits out (a ship).

1600 MARSTON *Sec. Lem-Monck.* 401 Against Penn, their assistors or abettors, Outreavers or Encouragers.

Outrea·son, v. [OUT- 18 a, 18.] *trans.* To overcome by reasoning or argument; to settle or surpass in reasoning.

1641 J. CHESTON *Disap. Fighting agst. God* 30 That way which shall be able to out-reason...all other ways, will at last undo mankind. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 227 A carnal mind calmly pulled up out-reasons all good convictions of truths. 1861 *Examiner* 46/2 They were often out-voted and out-reasoned. 1892 C. GALE *Cy Rees* 139 He did not attempt to out-reason the silly superstition.

Out-reave to **Out-redden**: see OUT-.

† **Out-re·ckon**, v. *Obs.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To exceed in reckoning or computation.

1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* v. i, A power that can preserve us after riches, And make the names of men out-reckon ages. 1698 TOLAND *Pisid. Pronus.* XX. 141 But Jul. Cæs. Scaliger ...out-reckons them all.

Outrecuidance (ūtrəkwĭdăns, ɑʊtrĭkwĭ·dăns), *arch.* Also 5–6 **oultre-**, **-outr-**, **-quyd-**, **-quid-**, **-u(w)ance**, 5 **utterquidannce**, 6 **ultrequed-**, 7 **outrecuidance**. [a. F. *outre-cuidance* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *outre-cuidier* (12th c.), f. *outre* beyond, to excess + *cuider* to think, phrase *cuider-lui*, *-elle-même* to think.] Excessive self-esteem; overweening self-confidence or self-assault; arrogance; conceit, presumption.

1470 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 564 Grete golde and outrecuidaunce, and setting you more in your owne mynnes fremdeys. *c* 1485 *Epitaph* xii. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Now may thou see the vtterquidannce. 1502 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 253 She shal remayne in contynuelle surquedrie and outrecuidance of her owne. 1590 *Strangelove's Let.* 8, 10 To such an outrecuidance hath your selfe-conceit carried you. *a* 1592 BACON *Wks. Compl.* I. 1 Was, 1603 I. 3 Therein was your outrecuidance. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iv. It is left time...that the outrecuidance of these peasants should be repressed. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Aug. 191/1 Admiral Hornby has rebuked the outrecuidance of Englishmen who seemed to think so.

† **Ou·tred**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. OUT- 7 + RED sb.]

1. Clearance from debt or liability; settlement of accounts; finishing of a business.

1491 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 399/1 As pe he has gottin to payment not outred. 1536 *St. Papers, Scot.* I. 514* For outred and payment of his fadyris debtis. 1595 J. SCOT *Aristotle* Wks. 1644 I. 282 Why else would his Grace have so earnestly required expedition and hasty outred?

2. Outfit, equipment (of a ship, a man).

1501 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 254 Pat pat nich bel...ad. 3203 ...for pe outred of pe yatis of his schup callit pe mone of thande. 1590 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 340/1 Quhy the outred of the saidis schippis. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 310 They [an ost left to dask ourred for thame selfis.

† **Outre·d**, v.[1] *Sc. Obs.* [f. OUT- 13 + RED v.]

1. *trans.* To disentangle; to extricate from difficulties by settlement of liabilities; to clear of encumbrances.

1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, c. 93 (1597) For thair gayernes, and to outred their wifis. 1488 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 103/1 Pat executrix hes gudis ourrath for pe outrudding of his dettis. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 310 We wantit 200 merkis to outred our tabile out of all expensis. 1892 in H. Miller *Scenes & Leg. n.* (1850) 120 For outrudding them of their necessary and most urgent affairs.

2. To fit out (a ship).

1559 *Lit. Privy Sec. Engl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 284* To George Wallace, for outrudding of the Kingis grete schip newlie Done. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 541 Being constrenzeit be his lawes to victuall and outred the schipis.

Out-re·d, v.[2] [f. OUT- 20 + RED v.] *trans.* To surpass in redness.

1898 MEREDITH *Hodge., Wayfring Chorus*, I saw a cherry wave...Redder my Juliet's lip...But out-red the scene.

Out-rede: see ATREDE v.

Out-reign, v. [OUT- 17, 18.] *trans.* To reign to the end of, beyond, or longer than.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 42 Till they outreigned had their utmost date. 1842 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. 250, 24 Aristeides hath out-reigned him for ever more. 1860 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 19 [Rome] governed by twelve Consuls in succession, of whom the second Augustus, out-reigned the others.

† **Outrei·k**, v. *Sc. Obs.* [f. OUT- 13 + REIK v.] *trans.* To fit out or equip.

1630-2 *Edinburgh, Wyn-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1871) 102 A roll of the number, burks of lasts and irons, which may be outreikit for the forsaid voyage. 1634 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16 The Men to be outreiked for this present Loyp.

So † **Outreik** *sb.*, † **Outreiking** *vbl. sb.*, equipment, outfit; † **Outreiker**, one who equips (ships etc.).

1634 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 79/2 That there be no ships prey advanced for their outreike and furnishing there hence. 1648 *ibid.* VI. 501/1 Anent the furnishing of the outreiker 1648 *ibid.* VI. 501/1 Anent the furnishing of the outreikers of Shyre and Toun in this Lande. 1708 *St. Privy Council Scot.* 21 Hyne...that pursuit to be sett for the behind, get a new Hook, and a new Outreiking.

Out-relief. = *Out-door relief*: see OUTDOOR a. 1.
1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 6/2 You have got an *out-relief* system. 1894 *Weekly Sun* 11 May 3/2 There are successful out-relief unions as well as successful non-out-relief unions. 1900 *Econ. Conf. Rev.* VII. 399 Even under the system of out-relief there is some little inquiries left.

Outrely, obs. form of OUTRAY.

Outreness (æ'tnės). [f. OUTE + -NESS.] The quality of being *outer*, unusual, or peculiar.
1830 MONTGOMERY *Cave* (1849) I. ii. 19 The University nurses the Germans! are the homes of "outre-ness"! 1880 BLACKMORE *Dr. Crimsharpe* viii. A certain homely beauty in him showed strikingly the...nothingness of the out of their lot.

†**Out-rent.** *Obs.* [OUT- 8.] Rent paid out; payment of the nature of rent or rent-charge, esp. as deducted from or opposed to income or rent received.
1479 *Rolls* 9/Edw. (Camden) 31 That the said Robard shall bere alle cuns rentys and seruyces of alle tymes charged vpon the said manor to the chief lordes of the same fee. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 20 There must there be distect out of the sayd grose somme all manor of out rentes and ordynary charges. 1532 ELIOT *Statesman's Lett.* 2 (1536) I. 281 Also Out all the other Out Rents forth of my Estate be ordinarily paid. 1589 *Antimo Sadler, Add.* 14 Persons having any...Rent, Out-rent, Fee-farm rents. 1592 HUGGARDE *Mist. Cambd.* I. 239 note, Reserving to the vicar...an out-rent of 6s. 8d. yearly.

†**Out-trepa·ss,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *outrepasser* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *outre* beyond + *passer* to pass.] *trans.* To pass beyond, surpass. Hence †**Outrepassed** *ppl. a.*, surpassing. So †**Outrepassee** *sb.*, that which surpasses all others.
c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 40/b Certaynly my lady ye be the outrepassee of al other ladyes. 1606 *tr. Du Bartas* (1641) 1. 1/1 The...outrepassed beauty of the surnamed Myrrha. 1609 *City Alarum* 21 Why should a few Accomplices stand in the Heroyalls Colemore, which no man dares outrepasse?

Outrepsydatuose, obs. f. OUTREDIMAGE.

Out-resaunt to **Out-rhymo:** see OUT-.

Outride (æ'tr,rəid), *sb.* rare. [f. next.]
1. The act of riding out, a ride out; an excursion.
1790 SOMERVILLE *Hallowed Dial.*, Your governor in the town's heavy has a small outride in the country. 1789 *Perry Kelliner Glass, Outrede*, an out-ride; or expedition.
2. The district of an outrider or commercial traveller. *local.*
1884 *Upton-on-Severn Glass.* 1898 *Warwickish Glass.*

Outri·de, *v.* [OUT- 14, 23, 28, 27.]
1. *intr.* and *trans.* To ride out. *Obs.* or *prov.*
1480 *Lybeaus Disc.* 350 Gyffrom hys hors oute yede, And was redy out of wyt. 1615 CHAPM. tr. *Hom. Iliad* 694 The Smyrnis chair went out to battle outrode.
2. To outride in riding, to ride better, faster, or further than; to leave behind or outstrip by riding.
1592 PEELE *Edw. I* Take an owche a gilt spur as this comes from and I holde the twenty nobles I outryde the. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 56. 1683 DANCOURT *Mod. Wife* I Wo...he needs outrides all the Footmen for the space of an hour. Why and how. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* (1880) 23 What possibility can outride that pale horseman? 1892 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1894) 243 He tried ineffectually to outride...the furious animal.
b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1632 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. (1673) 20 Like a Tempest that out-rides the Wind. 1791 POOLE *Knights of Malta* (ed. 4) 125 Their anxiety now was to outride the storm: but they should be away.
3. Of a ship: To ride out, to survive the violence of (a storm).
1627 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. x. (1739) 51 Who by guidance can ride the storms of foreign fame. 1627 HAYMAN *Comm. Moll.* I. v. (1636) 147 Those gentle zephyrs seem to us, who know how the vessel outrides them. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hyatts* (1860) I. 221 By what divine art was it that his ark was so skilfully framed as to outride those deluges of trouble?
4. *intr.* To ride in advance of or beside a carriage as an outrider. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Outrider (æ'tr,rəidəɹ). [OUT- 8.] One who rides out or forth.
†1. An officer of the sheriff's court whose duties included collecting dues, delivering summonses, etc.
1340 *Act* 14 *Edw. III.* c. 9 In eyre per lour bailifs & herdeders, et lour sourtoutfilz, le Roi & le pueple soient serris, en ouncque par tout jours sous les certifiers & autres qui en dirront Chalenge avant, ces lours instrumentz ne demurge le pueple. 1406 *Rolls Parl.* III. 586/1 Pleynes Thorpe...fan fitz autres instruments lowed par lour Mestiers appellez Outrydres. c 1480 *Treveris Myst.* 20 Yet all his subjects, Quyte escapen out leaves, And all thise fals out ryders. 1607 CUNGIL *Interpr.*, *Outriders*, seeme to be some other but ineffe ofnces, employed by the Shyreeues or their Bayliues, to ride to the farthest places of their counties to hundreds, with the exact speede to summon the their county or hundred courts. [So 1706 in PHILLIPS, 1658 in WORCESTER.]
†2. An officer of an abbey or convent, whose duty it was to attend to the external domestic requirements of the community, esp. to look after the manors belonging to it. *Obs.*
c 1275 *Sir Eger, Sir Grime* 1121 (*Thornton*) 424 Pat ordeynt hys owne outryders, Pat wolde to pe bourge to 3ete. c 1380 *Chaucer Prol.* 166 A Monk ther was a fair for the maistrie An outrydere that louede venerie [*Ellesmere* 7. 691. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* v. 235 Ye...obliuione can-yeres enchaced to bere chalenges. 1396 in *Pollock. Harwich Corporation* 214 (*Abbey St. Benet's, Hulme*) Dompnus Wilelmus Hoxnye, outrydere. 1532 *Ibid.* 274 Dominus Ranulfus Stanwell, outrydere.
†3. a. A forager of an army. b. A highwayman.
1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* iv. 5 (1591) 207 The outriders...recouered all the spoile, saue onely that which certaine outriders had caryed further into the country. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus, Ann.* iv. 25 (1622) 97 The out-riders and foragers were ouerladen by certaine Mauren. 1600 HOLLAND *tr. Pl. Ridic. Ep.* 100 A Wit, 1814 I. 43 I learn that set some outrider that lives by taking of purses here, on Enmore Heath. 1845 K. LONG tr. *Sterling's Legends* I. 3 4 Some outriders of Lycogenes his troops, which...lay in wait for any passengers.
4. A commercial traveller; a tradesman's travelling agent. *obsol.*
1760 *Hist. Eng. in Ann. Reg.* 202 When the horrible confederacies to swindle-bags, goes his rounds by both sexes, to dealers and chapmen in the country. 1787 THOMAS *Hind Times* I. 29 An outrider to a tradesman in London. 1814 MACDONALD *Rem.* IV. 220 (E. D. D.) Mr. M. was some years out-rider and clerk to Mr. W. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9 S. VIII. 482/1.
5. A mounted attendant who rides in advance of or beside a carriage.
1590 PEACHAM, 1901's Outryder, *Armed courriour.* 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I. Aug., We saw a very handsome coach, and four horses, followed by...outriders, 1830 at the gate. 1867 *Ann. Reg.* 13 The set off for Brighton with four horses and outriders. 1880 ALEXANDER & FRANCIS *Outdoor Rep.* 68, Outriders first, to pump out dust, Proceed on their horses through the gate. *fig.* 1889 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* viii, Where were...large numbers of girls wood.

Ou·trid·ing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of riding out; *spec.* raiding, marauding. So **Outriding** *ppl. a.*
1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 184 When the tyme came of her out ryding were sewe her, but her husband. a 1642 SIR. HOWARD *Hist. & Mem.* (1840) 287 The Inhabitants of Thendemirie...were by him restrained of out-riding, robbing, and spoyling of their neighbours, their accustomed practise. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Cradock in Lockhart*, Ho (Robin Hood's) infallible ideas concerning the duties of owners and *tenures* being no great objection to an outriding Southron.

Outrig, *v.* [Back-formation from OUTRIGGER 3.] *trans.* To furnish with outriggers.
1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 713/1 It could be outrigged for rowing.

Outrigged (æ'tr,rigd), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 12; after OUTRIGGER 3, 5.] Fitted with outriggers.
1880 *Times* 17 Sept., A rowing expedition abroad,...in the first "outrigged" four which has been seen upon foreign waters. 1887 *Bradshaw's Ry. Rly's Jour. Aug.* 102 A pair-oar gig outrigged. 1888 W. B. WOODGATE *Boating* 145 Half-outrigged gigs became common. 1900 W. E. SHERWOOD *Oxford Rowing* 28, 1845 was the general introduction into Oxford of outrigged boats, an innovation viewed with much alarm by the University authorities.

Outrigger (æ'tr,rigəɹ). [f. OUT *adv.* + RIG *v.* + -ER1: but in various senses preceded by OUTRIGGER, of which it may be in part an alteration.]
Something rigged out or projecting.
1. *Naut.* **a.** A strong beam passed through the port-holes of a ship, used to secure the masts and counteract the strain in the act of canvasing; **b.** A spar to haul out a shirt; **c.** A small spar to thrust out and spread the breast-backstays; **d.** A boom swung out to hang boats clear of a ship; **e.** The cathead of a ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **f.** Any framework rigged up outside the gunwales of a ship.
1589 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Outrigger*, a strong beam of timber, of which there are several fixed on the side of a ship, and projecting from it, in order to secure the masts in the act of canvasing. *Outrigger* is also a small boom, occasionally used in the fore to thrust out the breast-backstays to windward, in order to increase their leaders, and thereby give additional security to the top-mast. *Ibid.*, *Endeavour*, the prow, or out-rigger, fixed on the side of a close-hole, to support the chaves. 1858 in *John Hornby's Diary* (1898) 61 I have fitted out a splendid outrigger of the fore and main-top gallant-masts, and if I can get some new royals shall do well. 1873 *Q. Rev.* 121 Torpedoes have now been made available for ocean warfare...being carried into action either on an outrigger stretching ahead of a ship or toward abreast of the ship.
2. A contrivance used in the Indian and Pacific Oceans to steady the native canoe and prevent it from capsizing. Formerly called OUTLIGGER, q. v.
A common form consists of a lead-shaped block of wood or bamboo, laid parallel to the length of the canoe, and joined to it at each end by long bamboo poles. Sometimes one, sometimes two of these are used.
1798 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 10, 11 The frame is intended to ballance the prow, and...is usually called an outrigger. *Ibid.* The mast, yard, boom, and outriggers are all made of bamboo. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 772 They are about 12 feet long, and about a foot broad, and have an outrigger on each side, to prevent their overturning. 1858 *Proc. R. G. Pyne* Wks. 1864 IV. 163 Story of privately Rolls, or Balloons with outriggers. 1885 LUMHOLTZ *Overland Times* 281 (1889) 270 They use canoes...fitted with an outrigger.
3. An iron bracket, fixed to the side of a rowing boat, bearing a rowlock at its outer edge, so as to increase the leverage of the oar while allowing the boat to be constructed very narrow. **b.** A light boat fitted with such appendages, an outrigged boat; calling, abbreviated to RIGGER.
According to the Badminton book on Rowing, outriggers were introduced on the Tyne between 1850 and 1860; they were first seen in London, and at Oxford and Cambridge, in 1861-62; an outrigger boat was built for the Cambridge crew for the University Boat-race of 1857, but not used till the next year, when both crews rowed in outriggers (April 3).
1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Mar. 304/2 New Boat for Cambridge crew!...She is an outrigger, built on the same principle as the boat brought from Newcastle by the Chapels, and used at the Thames Regatta. 1893 *Times* (weekly) *Engol. Sports Oxford* 3 Dec., All skiffs or boats constructed for less than four oars of which the rowlocks are projected from the sides by means of outriggers (commonly called Clasper-built boats). 1898 *Times* 4 Apr. 6/3 (Boat race) The 'Blazers [Cambridge] moved in a beautiful outrigger built by the eminent boatbuilder, of Teddington. 1899 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Aug. 224/2 A fatal accident...resulting from the use of the 'outrigger' below bridge. 1898 J. *Fern Foster Brothers* 208, [1899] 310 An innumerable fleet of lazy skulling, delicately outrigged, wherein to sunne is to be regatted. 1884 KNIGHT *Pass. Words, Life* III. i. 4 The solitary youth in his outrigger...looking for the current of a regatta. 1891 T. PERCIVAL *Trial Fourteenth* 58 note, Mr. Bradley of St. John's will excellent race speeding the labours of a Long Vacation at Cambridge—was it 1845?—in building a pair of outriggers...the first really narrow ones ever built. 1900 W. E. SHERWOOD *Oxford Rowing* 28 Ord introduced the first outrigger this year [1845] in their four. *Ibid.* 30 The early outriggers were all clinker-built, and...were first made with outriggers to fold into the boat, for convenience in packing.
4. An addition to a wagon or farm-cart to increase its carrying capacity; a set of harvest-shelvings. *local.*
1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 89 The waggons...seldom use any gratings or outriggers, either at the ends or sides.
5. *Building and Mech.* Applied to various structures placed so as to project from the face of a wall, a frame, etc., e. g. a beam projecting from a wall to support hoisting-tackle; the jib of a crane; a wheel or pulley outside the frame of a machine for the communication of motion, etc.
1839 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 31 The cranes or hoisting pulleys, frequently called riggers (outriggers?) as they stand out from the side of the machine, like swinger-sails to a ship) by engineers. 1883 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 311 Another platform was hoisted under the lantern, and tied to the lower platform by a chain inside the tower and straps of iron outside, and great rhymes from the outriggers of the lower platform completed the cradle to which the building was supported.
6. An extension of the splinter-bar of a carriage, to admit of a second horse being harnessed alongside of that which is in the shafts; hence, An extra horse running outside the shafts.
Outriggers were also used with heavy guns-carriages.
1851 L. HAWKINS *Chas & Gerty* (1852) III. 177 So I see you drive here with an outrigger! 1854 MAY. MUSGRAVE *Under Fire, Texas* II. 109 Sometimes a second horse is attached as an outrigger, and has a pretty effect. 1900 K. L. BRADSHAW *Note*, I used to drive in India (1883) a cart with shafts intended for one horse (the common bullock), to which I often attached another (unofficial) as an outrigger which consisted of a projecting piece of wood, so that the horses were driven like a pair.
7. *fig.* An outsider, not a regular member; an outcomer.
1850 E. S. WORTHEN *Sprague's Jb. Time* 1849 137 It generally drew the picket men from each, to say nothing of outriggers and chance spectators.
8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *outrigger-cell, -cliff*, etc.; **outrigger hoist**, a hoisting apparatus rigged out from an outer wall: see sense 5.
1833 Outrigger-sail [see sense 1]. 1853 'C. Bede' (E. Bradley) *Verd. Green* (1891) 18 The former occupied his outrigger cloth. 1882 *Mackie. Mag. Aug.* 193 The Spencer is an oar outrigger boat of Harvard College. 1898 *Daily Chron.* XXXVIII. 10/3, *Improved Hoisting Machinery*...In the outrigger hoist...the advantages are that two 56-ton guns are shipped, passing into two large gears. 1892 R. BROWN *Monumental Record* 132 The other side [of the monument] is taken up by an outrigger bed...which is cut off, attached to the boat by two long anchors, spider-like arms.
Hence **Ou·trig ggered** *a.*, fitted with an outrigger; **Ou·trig ggerless** *a.*, without an outrigger.
1884 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 326 Sailing boats of the 'commercial' model, long black boats, outriggered. 1887 WALLER *Contrivances.* Glide 91. (R. Smyth.) One of these vapor ...had ...forecastle that ...an outriggerless canoe would claim to Oxbridge [Oxbridge] from a distant land. 1884 *Bib. Sac. Am. Or. N.* VI. 80/2, Skilful paddlers propel their outriggerless canoes.

Ou·trigging, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] That which is rigged out, or with which anything is rigged out; also, outside rigging.
1884 A. GRIMKE *Terrible Wars* II. 118 The tall masts of a man-of-war, or the more humble outrigging of a brig or sailer. 1892 WORTH. *Cape* 19 Dec. 4/1 The gunboat...can so closely straddle the *Diamond's* that her guns tore away the steamer's outrigging.

Outright (æ'tr,rəit), *adv.* (*adj.*) [f. OUT *adv.* + RIGHT.]
1. Of direction in space: Straight out; directly onward; straight ahead. Now *rare.*
13...*E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1054 A vessel of be tenne be ran out-right. 1564 F. MORICE *Hope Health* 2, iv. 56 Sodayne-wonde ...is good for those pt can not breath, but when they hold their mouthe outright. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 280 The sewes were couerd with couches of one that could see and discerne out-right vp aboue. 1683 *Grainger's Canterbury Doct.* 17 It is easie to shoot a Pistol that flies out right, but not a Shot which is irregular in its flight. 1719 *The Post Chaunt* 2 viii, I never found it in this Journey above two Miles out-right to a Day, or thereabouts. 1849 WHATELY *Lect. in Life* (1866) II. 245 You get a brighter view of a comet, or some other of the heavenly bodies, when you are looking not outright at it, but at some other near one.
†**b.** Without a break, straight away; "on end"; consecutively, continuously. *Obs.*

1591 *Sir* Warren *Pilgrimage* (1618) 284 Nicias .. thus travelling night and day, journey out-right together. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 951 So would they ride them on headless and they unles our light.

†2. Of time: Straight, straightway; forthwith, immediately, without delay. *Obs.*

c 1250 *L. Reg. Lay.* I. 401/16 Sulen leouast robbe is gessed swuthe .. eke outright it gan forsaken. 1552-87 Higden *Polycron.* I. 31/2 Such as so found abroad in the countrie he slue out right or sworn unto. 1611 Hayward *Gold. Age* 11. Wks. 1624 113 Or if you too offer't, I shall cry out right. 1714 *Ac. Bk. of Fowler* 102 They shall be sent out of the Kingdom outright without delay. [*Up right* outright appears to have passed from the sense in the text.]

3. So that the act is finished at once; altogether, entirely; *to kill outright*, i. e. so that the victim dies on the spot; *to sell or purchase outright*, i. e. so that the thing disposed of becomes at once the full property of the buyer.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* xv. (1605) Where riders out-right, I saw the same behold. 1619 Lo. Carew in *Lismore Papers* (1888) 8vo. ii. III. 61 Lest we loose .. whether I should sett to buy it presently out, or sell it out rightes. 1638 H. Peacham *Perch. Pract.* (1658) 13 What may be the value of them to buy them out right? 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 452 note, A man .. was killed outright by one blow of a pokee. 1778 Bonnycastle *Farmers* v. 61 Watch her lips, and she swears outright. 1804 *Newark Rentals* 21 Mar. 5/1 The majority of those who fell were not killed outright by the bullet which went them to the ground. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 228/1 The question might have been disposed of outright.

4. To the full extent, fully out, completely, entirely, quite; without reservation or limitation; openly, without conceal of manner or expression.

13.. *Gaw. & Gren.* 81, I. 2. 1. 1880 'Ay And fel he be he bode out-right Ywisse thy be, take he be. 1552 Huloet *Corpbet.* Wks. 1837 Within a whyle after .. the Fryer made the hole saddle outright. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 41 Way Kilmar, thou mate I chide purpole. a 1625 Donne, *S. Fr. Xavier's Hom. to Ct.* 3 I stopped it sometime, .. but never taught it outright. 1639 Ashmole (J.), He taught it outright, and all the coast rejoyce. 1675 Jeweit *Plant* (ed. 2) V. 272 Some hold may also .. still lay outright when it last for the city. 1685 T. Hardy *True Prof.* To preserve the meate the silex was that large towne..should be cutted outright.

B. *adj.* 1. Directed or going straight on. *rare.*

1611 Cotgr., *Droicture*, a straight or outright path, or race. *Ibid.* s.v. *Ballancer*, Without any certain, or outright course in his flight. 1676 Hooppoe *Infant Ship.* 190 When the river now .. only glided onward with an even, outright, but imperceptible speed.

2. Direct; downright; thorough, out-and-out.

1550 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 404/1 A mouthe .. plyeth sometime yt fast, sometime yt fast, sometime the faste, & sometime the outerlyke (*Marsh.* 1557) Lay them..in some out-rome or corner of the fishing-harbor. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vi. 12 If not attain Solgen's lot in the conversion of his soul for a night or two. 1668 Dryden *Mary Magd.* 11. In an out-room, upon a truckle.

†**Ou'troop.** *Obs.* Also 7 -roup(e. [a. Du. *uitroep*, in Kilian *uut-roep* an auction-sale, f. *uut* Out + *roepen* to call.] An auction; = Outcry 2.

1598 W. Phillips *Lincolnes* (1864) 170 The principall street of the Citie named the Straight street, and is called the Layloe, which is as much to say, as an outroup. 1611 Cotgr., s.v. *Enchere*, The chief (and last) knock of the Cryers stalls in an Outroope. 1618 Boulton *Norm.* (1638) 149 The moneyes..from Townes of Sale were sold up at an outroop, who would give most. a 1625 Gouge-Nicot *Nebuchad.* (in edit. 1674 B. was fin. Custom to sell Lots .. as at an Outroup or Faires, to him who offered most for them.

†**Ou'troo-per, -roper.** *Obs.* [l. prec. + cf. Du. *uitroeper*, in Kilian *uutroeper*.] An auctioneer: at one time the specific title of the Common Crier of the City of London.

1620 (Apr. 30) *Petition to Ld. Mayor, Remembrancer & City of London* (H. 47 His sales were now to be made with the usual calling) Of Outrupers of the clerke of London. 1638 *Ld Chamber Chas. I to London in Ludlowe Chamber* (1912) 103 We..do ordeyne and create in and through the said City .. a certaine office, called Outroper or Common Cryer, to sell for the selling of household stuff, apparell, leases .. and other things, of all persons who shall be willing that the said officers shall make sale of the same by public and open cleare, covenantly called outcry and sale. 1688 *London Gaz.* No. 2402/2 Whereas an Antient Office called, the Outroopers Office, hath been Established and Used within this City and Liberties thereof, for all Publick Sales of Goods. 1831 *House of Lords MSS.* 1892-3 (1896) 305 The office of Outroper was anciently exercised by the Common Cryer and chiefly for the benefit of Orphans in the sale of goods of children deceased.

Outroot (*outrūt*), v. [f. Out *adv.* + Root: prob. after L. *prohibere*; cf. *F. déraciner.*] *transf.* To pluck out or up by the root, root out, eradicate, extirpate.

1598 J. Hayes in *Foxe A. & M.* (1838) 1968/2 Also to your visitation power ordinarie to outroote them. 1604 Edgar's *Ghost in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 224 T' out-root the plant, which Christ himself hath sown. 1630 Lovelace *Complaint* 62/2, Idolatry has never thoroughly been outrooted. 1665 Cautious *Preach.* (ed. 10), 168 (1692 IX.) not How...Murder Freedmen's bodeging there, and quite outrooting us there?

So **Outroo'ting** *vbl. sb.*, a rooting out.

1560 Whyte *Cert. Treatyses* I. Wks. 1688 I. 12 For the downe-rooting of tyrannie, is the outrooting of the symple we heede thy princelie Maiestie. 1632 Causins *Sacr. Roy.* 21, 11, Finching indeed, except the Outrooting of Tentacules (the accustomed Tentacula) fails to doubtfulness thereto.

Out-rove, -row, -royal, etc.: see Out-.

Out-row (*outrōu*), v. [Out- 18.] *transf.* To excite or outstrip in rowing.

1830 Fielden, Sport, I will pronounce the or thou come to Whitehaven for this. 1883 Cox. Howard *Diary* (1899) I. 185 Trying to out-row one with a large black boat.

Out-run (*outrʌn*), *sb.* [Out- 2, 7.]

1. a. An outlying or distant 'run' for cattle or sheep; outlying pasture land.

1850 'R. Bonnybrown' *Cal. Sylvanus* vi. 97 They'll come off a very fair out-run. 1885 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 3/1 Have attended in being paid to outwinding, to occasion of crops, to maintenance of outruns.

b. *spec.* in Shetland: see quot.

1898 *Shetland News* 3 Dec. (E. D. D.) The 'outrun', or enclosed arable land which surrounds the homestead.

2. Outcome; result.

1800 *Acted. Assn. Eng., Prov. Parl.* 54/1 A composition of the revenues and charges of the year 1798-9 as estimated, and according to the actual outrun.

3. The act or fact of running out.

1884 *Annotation* VIII. 308 To check the outrun of this.

Outrun (*outrʌn*), v. [Out- 14, 18, 17.]

1. *intr.* To run out. †b. Of time: To expire.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3932 Pe cruse of thomas pat was cleuied On his hewed hat, pat pe blode ran rase. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. 1. (Skeat) I. 31 Too myche wolde out ren. 1390 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* I. 126 The 20th daye.. being mervaile. 1613 tr. W. Myde *Hist. Passio* 121, In Long eare thy subiects, ere thy glasse outrunne, Enjoy the light of thee, their glasiues Sonne. 1819 W. Taylor *Historic Survey of Germ.* (1830) 132 (E. D. D.) Harpyn' from their dayes Out-ran in thousands to the forests.

2. *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in running, to run faster or further than; to leave behind by superior speed; hence, to escape or elude.

1598 Timmon *Table* 22, 3 They cannot bolde to gether and shal other dissiple dyde out runne Peter and come first to the sepulcre. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. 2. 136 If Bevis must have defeated the Lord, and overcome Boteler proprietaire. a 1625 Beckon, or Marvell *Poems* Wks. (1711) 38 To pursue the Hermaphrodite with feather'd dart; ..Daphne the wind-out-running fairish-hare. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5870/3 We chased them till Ten...they out-rowing us so very much, that [etc.]. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. ii. 188 John outran the speedy Foxe.

b. *fig.* To outstrip or get ahead of in any course.

1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 14 By daring the House of Lancaster leane to Somerset, It will overcome you, Exeter, in the end. a 1598 Ps. Hall *Rem. Hymn.* (1660) 30 Our forward young men out-run their years. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* (1784) I. v. 56 vi. 113 The increase of stock and the improvement of land are two events..of which the one runs sometimes much out-run the other. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 341 The zeal of the Scots outran that of the priests. 1879 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 232 The power of analysis had outrun the means of knowledge.

3. *fig.* To run beyond a fixed limit or point; to go beyond in action.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 14 Those who formerly had entrance the rooms with their additional conformity. 1689 Gildon *Jubilee Ode* 16, 31 They must needs transcend, and outrun our faculties. a 1727 H. Wharton *Hum. Log.* II (1740) III. i. 8 In general, his friends outran his intentions. 1819 Henry Saunder (ed. Skinner, sender) thy tongue outruns thy discretion. 1873 J. A. Symonds *Grk. Poets* I. 22 The poet's imagination had probably outrun the fact.

†4. To run through; to pass or spend (time); to wear out (clothes, etc.). *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. 740 Ethelbit..having out-run his youth in pernicious chivalrie, attained to his old years in the Government of both the Provinces. 1687 *London Gaz.* No. 2216/3 The Spahi's having out-run all their Equipage, would not be to a condition of Service.

5. *To outrun the constable*: see Constable 6.

Hence **Outru'nner**[1], one who outruns.

1883 J. C. Jeaffreson *Real Shelley* II. 237 The young man ..like most other outrunners of the constable, was often without money.

Ou'tru'nner[2], [Out- 8.]

1. One who or that which runs out; *spec.* an attendant who runs in advance of or beside a carriage; a horse which runs in traces outside the shafts; the dog which acts as leader of a team of sledge dogs; *fig.* a forerunner, an avant-courier.

1598 Florio, *Staffiere*, an outrunner, a galliter to ani 60. 1850 Rae *Hudson. Fishing Trip* iii. 36 Dogs are commonly accompany 40 fish of importance in Japan. 1852 *Punch Almak* 61, 70 Mar. 3/2 Further on you had with an increasing sense of pleasure the outrunners of a forest. 1853 *Times* (N. Y.) 18 Nov., The outrunners for the Whig organization worked the temperance question for all it would bring them. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 5/6 They are harnessed in numbers from 3 to 13,—with one dog as an outrunner to show the way. 1897 J. Y. Simpson in *Standard Mag. Jan.* 10 happened by an extensive evening stream.

†2. An outrunning branch or creek. *Obs.*

1613 W. Lithgow in T. Dimsdell *Gen. Angling* in Ash, *Carriage* I. 134 In a shallow river, or in some out-runner of the river.

So **Ou'tru'nning** *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9], the running out, †expiry, termination (*obs.*); *spec.* a. [Out- 10], that runs out.

1398 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 30 Two days before the outrunning of the said 20th days. 1597 Shaks. *Do Yiph, Nine*, v. v. *Nine-sisters, After the fashion and outrunning of the noble deed* (1600) 1600 [C. Breckenridge] *Minor's Right* (1897) 109/2 The women weeps, which...seems and acts as a token to the outrunning sope. 1894 *Outing* IV. 83 XXIV. 98/2, I found the out-running water perfectly clear.

Ou'trush, *sb.* [Out- 7.] A rushing out; a violent outflow.

1872 Preston *Eye. Anthem.* xiv. 236 Direct evidence of an outbreak of malice. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Daniel Der.* v. A pet-capable outcrop of heightened conversation. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 404/2 The outrush of the air from the lock.

Out-ru'sh, *v.* [Out- 14.] *Intr.* To rush out. (Prop. two words.)

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xiii. lxxv, Moist tears his windowes open laid, Whence clouds by heaps out-rush. 1919 Gertie Lucy's *Mist. xvi. Adv. Miscarries*, Forthwith out-rush'd a goat.

Outsail, *v.* [Out- 28, 27.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in sailing; to sail faster than; *transf.* and *fig.* to outstrip.

a 1626 Bacon, *It. Fr. Wit without Money* v. 6, She may spare on her salary, and her leasure, either her train perfect, and yet out-sail me. 1673 Cotton *Morals* 31 Let none out-sail you in your Occupation. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 227 The *Centurion* ... outsailed the two prizes. 1883 *Times* Xmas Nr. *Fortn. Rev.* v. Sept. 321 Smugglers ... could out-sail the coasters on any point of sailing.

b. To sail beyond or farther than.

1883 S. Bushby *Dead's End* 133 Drake...outsailed Columbus by two thirds of the earth's circumference.

Out-saint to **Out-savour**: see Out-.

†Ou'tsale. *Obs. rare.* [Out- 7.] *n.* A sale to outsiders. b. As auction: cf. Outcry, Outbrode.

1332 to *Councilor Mr. Selby* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.) II. 272 Predicatis turbas Sibbeti et Secondi outsale ad voluntatem xiid per annum. a 1650 Hacket *Life Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 108 Did they ever think of that, that make away the Inheritance of God's Holy Tribe to an Out-sale?

Outsay', *v.* [Out- 13, 17.] **†1.** *trans.* To utter or speak out; to inform upon. (Prop. two words.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 238 He thrith ches out said. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Prol.* 208 Moche is the vertue of Prayer, which out sayd in erthe, worshyth in heven.

2. To say more than.

1658 Flatman *Canonized. Verses Sanderson's Graphice*, He outsays all, who less can understand, The head is Sanderson's, Faithorne's the hand.

†Ou'tscape, *sb. Obs.* [f. Out- 7 + Scape, aphetic f. Escape; cf. also Out- 25.] Escape, release from restraint; means of escape.

1393 J. Bradford *Lett.* (Parker Soc.) II. 186 He will never leave you, but in the midst of temptation will give you an outscape, 1g... Peter in Hollyshed *Chron.* (1587) III. 1131/2 The miraculous outcrie and outscape of this our sovereigne Lorde ... to the utter rime of quenye Maude his owne wife. 1614 Chapman *Odyss.* xv. 403 It past Our powers to lift aside a fog so vast, So hurt'it all outscape.

†Outsca'pe, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [See prec.] = Escape v.

1580 Fraze *Rhetor.* 120 (1577) Which, He through their daughter through to Rizzi restore mockaping sprung.

†Out-echo'ven, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Out- 11 + obsolete, obs. pa. pple. of Shove v.] Shoved or pushed out.

a 1400 *Perceval* (1850) 40 As arwes in myzti mennes honde; so the sones of wrechednes (Wright, the sun shadow) Vnlp. *Alit consuescunt*; cf. Ovyngen).

Outscold (-skō'ld), *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To scold or get the better of in scolding.

1593 Shaks. *John* v. i. 26 There goes thy brave. We grant thou canst out-scold us. 1784 T. Bridges *Homer Travest.* (1798) II. 203 What need he for help to call, Whose Chipper can outscold them all? 1870 L. Oliphant *Minn Millford* I. vi. 104 A friend of mine who went into Epsom to become the wife out-scolded by her husband.

Ou'tscour. [Out- 7.] The act of scouring out; the action of water scouring out a channel.

1883 G. K. Gilbert in *Nature* XXVII. 264/2 The natural rate of denudation by means of the corrasion of rivers.

So **Ou'tscouring** *vbl. sb.*, that which is scoured out.

1846 Worcester (citing Buckland, *Outscourings*, substances washed or scoured out.

†Ou'tscour-er. *Obs.* [f. Out- 9 + Scourer (sewer.)] A scout; = next.

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 229 The Englishe outskourers perceyuyng by his cote, that he was an officer of armes, gently refused him.

†Ou'tscout, *sb. Obs.* [Out- 2.] One sent out as a scout; an advanced scout or look-out. Also, in *Cricket*, An out-fielder.

1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4501/8 The Ships our Outscouts saw off of Calais, were Privateers. 1748 P. Thomas *Royal Assem's Voy.* 111 One Man an Hawsebuck, whose duty was joined to be a Cutaway, or Outscout. 1796 H. Toms *Poetic.* 402 To an Outscout at cricket sent to a distance, that he may the better hear to what is passing? 1832 *Lincoln Herald* 8 July 1/3 The public press, and the conductors of the public press had deluded and deceived the whole country.

†Outscow'r, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Out- 18.] *trans.* To drive out with scouring or scorn.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, Slaves whelped, and with an unchained brow, out-scour the grim opposition Of most unmoving peril.

Out-scream to **Out-sea**: see Out-.

†Out-scru'ze, -scruze, *v. Obs. rare.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To press or squeeze out.

1620 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1626) 134 She rots the old moist thrice ; out-scruz'd His scarce-warme blood.

Outsearch (-sē'rtʃ), *v. rare.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To search out; to explore.

1590-96 Shakespeare in *Mod. Dublin* I. 102 Lord, I will in the world go run over all, And vndiligently seeke both great and small. 1719... in Herpe-Comment (1846) II. App. 370 Christ's successors ... neither of us is to be believed, that by our natural reason is to be out-searched. 1880 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 258 Obadiah 6. How are the things of Esau searched out! St. How are Esau ransacked!

Outsee', *v.* [Out- 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in length or accuracy of sight; to surpass in mental insight.

1604 Chapman *All Fooles* in Dodsley *O. P.* (1780) IV. 183 You that can out-see short-sighted Jealousy. 1840 [see Out-look]. 1844 H. Drummond *Ancient Man* 158 It is nothing to him [Man] to be dismissed...he vision by the eagle; his field-glass out-sees it.

2. To see beyond (a point or limit).

1625 Bacon *Colours Good & Evil, Fourth edn.* (1638) 135 Fame and envious censure out-sees, and goes over or beyond death. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 58 Our Posterity may come to Glasses to out-see the Sun, and discover Bodies in the remotest Universe. 1837 Emerson *Misc.* 32 Would we be blind? Do we fear lest we should esteem nature and God?

†Outsee'k, *v. Obs.* [Out- 14.] *trans.* To seek out, seek for; to search out. (In ME. two words.) See **†Out-seeking** *vbl. sb.*, seeking out.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8508 Possession wel oba to ta him elmaken bere ayen, And wene hey vet & eben be quitere out agen. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxii. 1 The Lord (he) has not out sogt. — *Wisd.* xvi. 19 The searching of conscience (1388 the asking out of bokis). 1390 *Chester Pl.* v. 440+ (*of* The fruitest women he hath outsought).

Outsell, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To sell for more than; to exceed in price when sold; *fig.* to exceed in value.

1603 Shakes. *Cymb.* ii. iv. 101 She might It from her Arme: ... The gentry Action, that outsold her gold. a 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gentlem.* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 284/1 His wives Were held the best, and outsold other mens's. 1770-4 A. Hewitt *Comp. Hist. (1809)* IV. 316 One of those lords beloueth outsell a reserve Lieutenantcie to.

2. To have or secure a larger sale than.

a 1687 Petty *Pol. Arithm.* (1690) 23 The Hollanders can outsell the French. 1707 Swift *Wharton's Mixed* 63 She has my commission To sell them to the next edition; They may out-sell a better thing.

†Outse'nd, *v. Obs. exc.* in pples. [Out- 13.] *trans.* To send out or forth; to emit.

a 1500 *E. E. Psalter* cxl. 30 Out send þi gaste and made hem al bene. c 1580 *Henrie Blessed Flow.* 103 For thou thoght I be... Now brought into the world, and straight againe outsent. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* iv. II. ix. xiii. What? doth the Sun his rayes that he outsends Smother or choke? 1648 Thomas *Myrot. occult.* (1680) 42b *note*, St. John nowhere employs attention to distinguish one of the Twelve. He uses it but once (viii. 26) and then generally, to one outward.

So **Ou'tse-nding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of sending out; that which is sent out or put forth. **Ou'tsent** *ppl. a.*, sent out or forth; emitted, dispatched.

1582 Wyclif *Song Sol.* iv. 13 Thin outsendingis (1388 Thi orchardis out bowi) parodis of pumgarnetis, with the fruytis of aplelis. 1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 222 The sea being open vnto him, his out-sendings might lose without stop or lading. 1627 Francis Fisher 23 Returning to his soldiers an hundred Nobles for his outsending adventures. 1705 J. Fancourt *Art of Pl.* 37 Into whose dragon book, and high-wrought saps ...all her out-sent and Alecto breath'd.

Out-sense, -sentence, etc.: see Out-.

Ou't-se'ntinel. = next.

1728 Da Foe *Hum. Capt. Carleton* (1840) 24 My outsentinel challenged them, and...they answered, Hispaniol.

Ou't-se'ntry. [Out- 2.] A sentry placed at a distance in advance; an outpost.

1631 *Proceedings agst. Fr. in Select. Norfolkiana Mis.* (1900) 276 Having given orders to the out-centries that were placed towards the fort, no fire, without challenging, or any who should come that way. a 1773 Lt. Governours in *Pub. Rec. Canada* V. 300 (Jal.) The stage, my lord, and the press are two of our outsentries. 1888 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 210 We're just to take here with these, which are his out-sentries, till they can get word to the chief of my arrival.

Outset (ou'tset), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. An enclosure from the outlying moorland, pasture, or common. *Sc.*

1540 *St. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 370/1 Of all and sindry hir landis of ouir Wincheir ... of hir corse ouirlus mailaris & outsetis haird [L. *mansuris et hu-mansis convallibus*]. 1600 *St. Acts Jas. VI*, 1, 1 Touris, Mure-galeoun, Outsetis, Yardis, Orchardis, Kirkis [etc.]. 1840 Jane Ormet 26, 31 1808 in *Shirreff Agric. Chart. Inf.* (1814) App. 70 By making what we call outsets to a certain extent, a good deal of ground might be brought under cultivation, from the commons or hill-pasture. 1884 Inventories of Ayr 317 *note*, Common Pasturys, Outsets, Insetts...belonging to the said Lands.

2. The action or fact of setting off; ornament, embellishment; also, that which sets off or embellishes. *Sc.*

1796 Dalrymple in *Lamb's Mist. Scot.* I. 34 Bracelets about their arms, jewels about their neck ... Gaish tassels and dessert, and dubbs to their dresses and cockets. 1842 Blackwood's *Tripod* 8 *Feb. Parish Beds.* (1843) 5 Christ is the outset; the master flower, the uncontested perfume of Heaven. 1881 Thomson *Musings* 225 (E. D. D.) She grandly fears an' mothers nae Mischt be an outset tae a queen.

3. The act or fact of setting out upon a journey, course of action, business, etc.; start, commencement, beginning.

1739 *Gen. Reg.* 3 Placed at their first outset at a very high point of military rank. 1780 Burke *Sp. Bristol Wks.* III. 224 This is no pleasant prospect at the outset of a political journey. 1788 Reece *Exodus* III. 179 I will give five hundred pounds...this will be an earnest for you in any way you shall choose. 1799 Mayor *Ch. Mus.* ii. 140 These Masters, at least in the outset of their studies, were careful to preserve Air. 1800 W. Irving *Bracel. Hall* i. 2 A good outset is half the voyage. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxix, Perhaps he had from the outset been inclined to enter his own name on the purchase-... 1892 T. Hardy *Woodlan.* I. xi, She had witnessed the cause from her seat in the window.

†b. That with which a venture starts; primary outlay. *Obs.*

1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 271 Ships which...have brought home Cargoes of Goods amounting to 10, 20, and 25 Times the Value of their Outset.

1776 W. Gilmore *Gen. Consting.-Ac* 288 Elsewhere pays the entire charges as Port-Glasgow.

†4. *pl.* Outgoings, expenditure. *Obs.*

1760 *Coast. Mag.* 428 My income greatly exceeds my outsets. 1784 T. Bernardin *Hist. Mass.* (1795) I. 5 Discouraged...by the long continued expense and outset, without any return.

5. *Mining.* (See quot. 1888.)

1881 *Bearings & Sinkings in Northumbld. Glass.*, From the outset to the soil depth not forbom. 1888 Newcastle *Coal Tr. Gl.* (E. D. D.) *Outset*, an artificial elevation of the ground, or an erection of timber or stone, round the mouth of a sinking pit to facilitate the disposal of the debris produced in sinking.

†Outse't, *v. Obs.* [Out- 13.]

1. *trans.* To set forth, display, set off, adorn; to maintain with proper splendour. *Sc.*

1584... *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), To outset the honour of this burgh. a 1598 Lyndesay (Pinkerton) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 18, 2400 money to be deburst to the walls of Leuven allwayis to outset Lyle. *I.* to be spendit to[to] his honour and fortificatioun. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 42 Many things to decore and outset.

2. To place on a set-off (*for* something).

1698 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1856) I. 399 It is ordered, that five pounds sterling due from Mr. Randall Hudnes for not answering office accordings to charges, is ordered for his former service in publique employment.

3. To put out, exclude.

1613 Wilson *Almour Scogie* & *Wright* 11. 2, I hope 'twill ne'er attend the Court, That I ... outset others though men thinke me bold.

†Ou't-set, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [Out- 11.] Placed outside or remote from the centre.

?a 1800 Turner *Silver Wratch-Bell* iv. § 9 (ed. 02) Then shall be prepared an out-set habitation.

†Ou'tse'tter. *Obs.* [Out- 8, 2.]

1. One who sets forth. *Sc.*

15... in Livingston (Pitcairn) *Crim. Trial.* (S. T. S.) I. 309 The outsetteris, and counsale and vorchlperis of the same.

a 1598 Lyndesay *Dial.* II. 210 They...leave thame cruelle fire preiching of the evangell quhil quhy war the outsetters of the saidis thameselfis.

2. An outdweller.

1673 N. Fairfax *Bulk* & *Selv.* To Rdr., The same kinreds of men commingled with Out-setters that were among them. 1722 H. Prescott *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 54 No Out-setter, who occupieth Lands in the Parish, but doth not ...inhabit there, is capable of being chosen Church-warden.

Ou'tse'tting, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.]

1. The setting out or starting upon a journey, course of action, undertaking, etc.; a start.

1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* lx. (1848) 191 Mr. Livingston, before their outsetting, often said [etc.]. 1734 Rawlinson *Hexapla* (1736) III. 8, 19 When subject, from such an outsetting, begin the world ... with some hope of success. 1824 Anne Grant in *Mem.* (1844) III. 62, I shall leave your son to tell of our outsetting. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* I. 292 They used to look at one another, at outsetting, as when cross-bows cast, with an air of sadness.

†2. The action of fitting out; provision for a journey, enterprise, etc. *Obs.*

1581 *Rental of Dunkeld* (Clarendon Hist. Soc. 1833) 13 They grauntt to geve his Grace, for the outsetting of his Majesties honest effaires, the fourt part of their lavingis for one yeir allanerlie. a 1598 Lyndesay (Pinkerton) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 241 This year was raisit for the outsetting of the ambassatour to England.

Ou'tse'tting, *ppl. a.* [Out- 10.]

†1. That lives or lies in the open or outside an enclosure, park, etc.; cf Outlying 1. *Obs.*

1658 Gerrell *Cht. to Arm.* verse 23, 27 [1683] 184/1 The out-setting Deer in shorts do to bear...because always to fear. 1682 *Ibid.* 23, (1683) 318/1 Those like the out-setting deer are shot, while they within the Park are safe.

2. That sets or flows steadily outward.

1763 W. Romans *Nat. Hist. Florida* 23 The course of this outsetting current. 1875 Bateson *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* 161, (ed. 2) 193 If there be a strong 'outsetting' tide,...then get on your lock and fore till help comes.

Ou't-se'ttlement. [Out- 1.] An outlying or remote settlement.

1747 *Boston News-Letter* 21 July 2/1 Hendrick, the Indian who went out...to accuse the French in their Out-Settlements at Canada, with thirty odd Indians. 1782 *Mem. Scotia Academy* (1887) 290 The troops...will be always sufficient for the protection of the Out-Settlements. 1848 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 300 A fellow working out a sentence in a penal gang, at one of our out-settlements.

Ou'tse'ttler. [Out- 2, 8.] **a.** A settler outside of or in the outlying parts of a district. **b.** An emigrant.

1798 *Boston News-Letter* 15 Apr. 2/1 Their Dutland's court and barbarous outrages on the four Outsettlers of those Parts last Winter. 1830 Galen Gridley 21 Years, VI. 136 During the Peloponnesian War Athens had been annoyed by Athenian citizens as outsettlers or Vrbecolæ.

Out-shadow, -shake, etc.: see Out-.

Outshame, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in shamefulness; to put to shame.

a 1680 Hammond *Sermons* 22 This language spoke all still our out-sinfulness. 1708 *Hist. to Ann. Reg.* 230 The inhumanity of those appearances for out-shamed any thing of a similar nature that had ever been exhibited. 1824 T. Percy Purvey *Chief* 2, Why blast the prospects of thy life, Out-shame thy sex's feelings tender?

Out-sha·rpen, *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 23 a.] *trans.* †a. To excite thoroughly to sharpness or bitterness (*obs.*). b. To exceed in sharpness.

1580 WILLIAM *Nos.* v. 23 To this purpose [teache is sound an] acute expressions and eare chirpende [i.e. exasperate]. 1663 BULWER *Mal. Fr.* 71 I, like would glance at the others . . with a look that out-sharpened all her other sharpness.

Out-sheath, **-shed**, etc. : see OUT-.

Outshot, obs. pa. t. of OUTSHOOT v.

Ou·tshift. *Now dial.* [f. OUT- 3 + *shift*, cf. uncertain application to this combination.] In *pl.* Outskirts (of a town).

1599 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 10 b, In backe lanes, and the out-shifts of the Citie. 1901 — *Terrors of Pit.* E 3 b, Nor in the heart of the Citie, but in the skirts and out-shifts. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., He lives somewhere in the outskirts of the town.

Outshi·ne, *v.* [OUT- 18, 24.]

1. *trans.* To excel in shining or brightness; to shine brighter than.

1598 SHAKES. *K. J.* v. ii. 21 And all their eyes bright glistering with gold, Thou seemst to out-shine the diamond skye. 1687 MILTON *P. L.* i. 591 How changed From him, who in the happy Realms of Light . . Outshone Myriads. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* iv. 72 Those eyes where the sadness of fear Is outshining the sunnery. 1899 SHARP in 19th Cent. Jan. 50 With stars outshining all their sons to be.

2. *fig.* To surpass in splendour or excellence.

1610 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 287 And he, of him before that cleerely did out-shine. 1712 SWIFT *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 3 How few are there who do not please their Happiness in out-shining others in Pomp and Show. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Yonth*, xxvii. I. 64 One magnificence outshone another, and made itself the brightest.

3. *intr.* To shine forth or out. *poet.* *rare.*

1878 GILBERT *Poet & Master* 21 Even the night is mine When Northern Lights outshine.

Hence **Outshi·ning** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1] (in sense 1); **Outshi·ner**, one who outshines or surpasses.

1592 R. C. Comensury *Intruder* 16 No see, no prince, no dreigning, No wisdom and no outshining. 1618 BOLTON *Ch. Hym.* iv. (1636) This Outshining and o'erwhelming self-fire (Sir. Power) Feeds our final gaze. 1889 *Athenæum* 7 April 1. 228 The weak young woman who had been outshone on some occasion at which she had reckoned on being the universal sunshine.

Ou·t-shi·ning, *vbl. sb.*[2] [OUT- 9.] The action of shining out; the evolution of light or brightness.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 1. 476 The Effulgency or Out-shining of Light and Splendour from the Sun. 1863 J. G. MORRISON *Comm. Gen.* i. 14-19 Whatever remained of incoherence in the sundering of the sun, moon, and stars or the land. 1880 — *Comm. Exod.* xxxiii. 2 Glory is the out-shining of intrinsic excellence.

So **Ou·t-shi·ning** *ppl. a.*[2], that shines out, effulgent.

1594 SHAKES. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 288 My Soone...Whose tender eye-sharing beames, (thy cloudy wrath Shall in eternall darknesse folded vp). 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. xi. 162, Darke Superstition, That close out-shining Truth pursue o'erlo. 1865 Mrs. Warrenp *Gaymerbiye* xl. 371 With a purpose in his face, the noble vigour . . and all through her, this outshining purpose of his quivered and thrilled.

Out-shinned: see OUT-.

Outshoot (out,ʃūt), *sb.* [OUT- 3.]

1. The act or fact of shooting or thrusting out.

1637 *Oakley Ill.* 82 XXX. 2227/2 A smart out-shoot of the bough before commencing the swing forward [in rowing].

2. Something that shoots out or projects; a projection or extension. Also *fig.*

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. ii. 1. (1635) 121 That wood would have upon the border . . some or outshoots of stone or brick. 1850 BUCHANAN *Anthropology*, 21 When the former existence or outshoots is wanting. 1887 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) May 129 Churches and schools, with all their multitudinous outshoots of work.

3. = OUTFLOW.

1660 SIR R. HOWARD *Disc. R. Soc.* (1848) 107 It hath great store of fresh waters, for the out-shoot of them exhaust the sea in many places.

Outshoot (out,ʃūt), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17, 15.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in shooting; to shoot further or better than.

1539 PALSGR. 620/1, I outshoote, *je surhuyte*. 1561 STANYH. *Æneis* (Arb.) 50 As if they not alike Robin Hood, Scathlock, Little Locrys, &c. were, (I doubt not but learned men, with greate experience, would . . outshoote them in their owne bowes. 1792 T. ROBSON *Mem.* 161 An Essex man outdoor in his own love and plied another engine. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 6/3 Again we hear of our guns being outranged and outshot.

b. To shoot beyond (a mark or limit).

1595 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* I. i. 140 They dare not shoot three arrows past it, for fear of outshooting the marke. 1776 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. 203 Men are resolved never to outshoot their forefathers' mark.

2. To shoot out or forth; to project.

1638 CHILLING. *Chr. the Answ.* xxxiv 24 (R. 1664) 250 They that are so farr outshot from Nazareth weak Hose. 1847 *Mose Stopping Transquility* 8, The woods outshoot their shadows dun.

Ou·tshoo·ting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of shooting out or projecting; †a projection (*obs.*).

1587 TURBERV. *Hegetus* (Rollr) II. 13 Outake he longest out whelpings of tyrants bottomes, will he whelpe Serpyce in all shapes extra and hearty the sweetly bestowed paps.

So **Ou·t-shoo·ting** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10], that shoots out, projects, or protrudes.

1620 W. WESTMAN *God's Heart.* v. 104 A good and kindly tenderness will take away from the Vine all out-shooting and over growing things.

Ou·tshot, *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. A projection; a portion of a building projected beyond the general line; a projecting upper story or the like; a part built on as an extension. *quasi-fig.*

1696 tr. *Thevet Hyst.* (1874) Introd. 58 Of the Walkers fo an Outshoot, *Hist.* 1 1893 HALL *Tudor Arch.* I. 37 An outshoot from the back of the house. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxvii, There was connected with this chamber, and opening into it, a small 'outshot', or projecting part of the building.

2. Outlying land; rough untilled ground. *Sc.*

1825 in JAMIESON.

3. Technical uses: a. Short for *Outshot heugh*: see HEUGH 3. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858.) b. White rags of the second grade (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Ou·tshot, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.]

1. Shot or thrust out; projected, thrown out.

a 1300 HORNCHILD *Fragm.* (1877) 3 *An* weyes in hand of myselfe ywis be sawys of outshote (Vatic. *MS.* ɣyngeswode).

2. That is 'thrown out' or made to project beyond the main line of building, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, From the out-shot or projecting window she could perceive that [etc.]. 1836 M. MONTGOMERIE *Cottager's Daughter* 31 When first she came to the outshot room she then fell till her work.

3. Applied to Russian hemp of the second quality.

1794 *Gazetteer & Commercial* 71 Petersburgh out-shot hemp is little inferior to the Petersburgh bright hemp. 1812 J. SMYTH *Peasant. of Carrisbrook* (1827) 107 Hemp hemp is distinguished by the Trade by the names of Riga, Dunaburg, Pass, and Outshot Hemp. That from Petersburgh, consisting of Clear, Outshot, Half-clean, and Codilla.

Out-shouldered to **Out-shove**: see OUT-.

† **Ou·tshout**, *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 7.] The act of shouting out; a loud shout.

1509-10 *Naval Accounts* (1896) 321 Crosse fell downe... which by chance flew over the Shere-glasse at that time that they made the great outshout.

Outshow·t, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in shouting; to shout louder than.

a 1681 HICKERINGILL *Priestcraft* 120 As if he would imagine that he outshouted them. 1889 T. EDWARDES *Sarcithela* 190 Trying to outshout his neighbours.

† **Ou·tshow**, *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 7.] Display, exhibition.

1583 GILBERT *Queen's Offices* 15, (1608) 90 Deeme themselves able to attain excellent glorie by false pretences and vaine outshow.

Outshow (out,ʃō·), *v.* [OUT- 13, 21.]

1. *trans.* To show forth, exhibit, *poet.*

1598 FLORIO *Mondo*, viii. U iij b, Duke Agesilaus . . Viennois country outshowes his chaunt-haire. a 1600 in *England's Helicon* (A.), He blushes . . No cheek equals his cherle face outshone. 1638 T. HEYWOOD *Pleasant Poems* 1 Then high headbreath will I make my Mi-deed, Truth and light outshow.

2. To exceed or excite to show.

1766 Mrs. BURNEY *Traveels Indiviset.* III. 71 Mrs. Gall's sole ambition was to out-show and out-dress her neighbours.

So **Ou·tshow·ing** *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9], ostentation.

1868 Mrs. WARFORD *P. Strong* xix. (1869) 200 The home that this is the sign and outshowing of.

Out-shower, **-shriek**, etc. : see OUT-.

Outshri·ll, *v.* [OUT- 18, 24.]

1. *trans.* To outdo or surpass in shrilling; to make a shriller noise than; to exceed in shrillness.

1604 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 111 *Lazo* to For the loud Cymbal of my long-beard'd wife Ouzabeth one shrill. 1614 *T. Bees Gard. Eden* in *Eden's Flowers* (1877) *App.* 107 Let not the words of vaine men with their noise, Out shrill the precepts of God's divine voice. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* xxxii, She Like so many challenging cocks, each trying to outshrill the other.

2. *intr.* To shrill out; to sing shrilly. *poet.*

a 1870 J. ANSTER *Elliott Rubens* 19 Peace, there where the nightingale outshrilleth.

Outshu·t, *v.* Pa. t. 5-6 **-schet**, **-shet**, **-shyt**. [OUT- 13.] *trans.* To shut out, exclude, *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1550 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxxviii. (1869) 90 The hole ...of whiche i hade spoken to thee is to alle dogges outshet. 1570 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. Aesop* 1. 498 That gentrice eke, Was clepit Lowrie, bidgar of that hird Of his honour, and thee pepil outschet. a 1641 WILLIS *Post. Wks.* (1681) 8 When Satan him outdyes Christ from his reign. a 1850 DUNBAR *Lam. of Mowray* xi. 8 When I cry out he outshuts my prayer.

Ou·tshut, *ppl. a. poet.* [OUT- 11.] Shut out.

So **Ou·tshu·tting** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.]

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* iv. 220 Chanting, In wild notes borrowed from the outshutting of another world. 1898 Mrs. WARFORD *Lights & Fac.* vi. 98 Where nothing is small or far-away, and nothing—even the glory—dim and out-shutting.

Outside (out,sāid), *sb.*, *adv.* and *prep.* [f. OUT *a.*, OUT- 3 + SIDE *sb.*; cf. INSIDE.

As to the varying stress, see INSIDE.]

A. *sb.*

1. That side of anything which is without, or farther from the interior; the external surface.

1292 *Chartier roller in St. George's Chapel, Windsor* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 108 The floors on the outsides of the quire, and the cressets, tassels, hooks above on the outsides of Master John Shorton Chappell. 1326 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 26 Cleanse first that which is within the cuppe and the platere, that the outside may also be clene [*Wic.* v. 25 *vtwarde side*]. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 84 The spirit of the Lord hoovered vpon the outside of the deepe. 1613 R. SANDS *Trav.* 120 On each foot he hath five fingers, a yea the outside, and two on the inside. 1897 R. LEIGH *Portraiture* (1631) 81 They have climbed six foot high upon the outside of a wall, come in at a window, down on the inside, and away again. 1709 *Memoirs Amer.* (1849) 23 The Duke of Ormond's Palace has the best Outside of any in Europe. 1809 HAWKINS *Gil Blas* I. v. 89 He...shewed the goddess of my forefather on the outside of the door. 1833 *Blackwood* June 795 Years of service to the Chancery bar made him familiar with the outsides of books, but very little with their contents.

b. The outer part or parts of anything, as distinguished from the interior.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 21 The most place of honour is the left and right outsides [of a line of soldiers]. 1633 R. TOMKIS *Trip. St. Paul*, 180 They wrestle low to the skirts of our silken Cities, or Towrets. 1799 tr. *St. Mirabert's Lett. King.* 21 *mai*, This almost custom of riding on the outside of a coach.

c. *Fencing.* (See INSIDE 2b, 1 b, quot. 1883.)

2. The outer surface considered as that which is seen and presented to observation; the external person as distinguished from the mind or spirit; outward aspect or appearance as opposed to inner nature.

1530 DAVID *Interrat. Estella* iii. (1574) 31 Inone Outsides houses, the fond they' all things seen. 1598 SHAKES. *Hamlet*, *F.* v. iii. 104 O what a goodly outside falsehood hath. 1710 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 1 She is no other than Nature made her, a very beautiful Outside. 1713 ROWE *Lett. to Wickham Corr.* (1894) IV. 100 Since I wrote last, the outside of affairs is a good deal mended. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, You'll never persuade me that I can't tell what men are by their outsides.

† b. Outer garments; clothes. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. i. I have seen as fine outsides as either of yours, bring lousy linings to the brokers. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* iv. ii, My Lord has worn an outsides, Ed...the silkmen are too sad.

†c. Something worn on the outside which conceals the real features; a mask, a visor; an effigy. *Obs.*

a 1656 in HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 120, I speak not to those that are mere outsides and vizors of Christianity. 1676 HERBERT *Triad* 112, 100 Disguises of Greece, mere outsides, where are now Your Beaux?

d. That which is merely external; outward form as opposed to substance; an externality.

1680 H. *Imprudident Trust. concl. Relig.* 16, 18, 408 A Religion which would be certain wholly in outsides. 1694 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* 1. 18 Christians degenerated again into outsides, as Days and Meats, and divers other Ceremonies. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 1218 A register of outsides! a head of shadows! 1888 PATER *Imagin. Portraits* (1887) 223 A generous young poet, who...would have grasped so eagerly...at the elegant outsides of life.

3. The position or locality close to the outer side or surface of anything.

1503 *Plumpton Corr.* 180 I hav at outside [1 shave or I cold have it. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xl. 5 There was a wall on the outside rounde about the house. a 1568 LEICESTER (Nicholls) *Chron. Anne* (R. T. S.) 1. 310 (1823) (Hugh him by the ear and [cut], and at last outside wardes him. 1620 BIBLE *Psalms* cii. 25 So Gideon and the hundred men ... came unto the outside of the camps. a 1627 *Lowers Observed* 16/22, in Child *Ballads* (1888) vi. 121, If ye'l walk with me to an out-side, Two or three words to talk with me I. 1849 BROWNE *Pisat.* 180 *Ata Atlas*, which is yet standing on the out-side of the Town. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 185 It seems my Lord's appearance on the outside the less polite. 1849 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, Can I open the door from the outside, I wonder?

4. The extreme limit; the fullest or highest degree or quantity. *colloq.* Chiefly in phr. *at the outside*, at the utmost, farthest, longest, or most.

1500 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. v. 76 Two hundred Load upon an Acre, which they reckon the out-side of what is to be had. 1892 *Lady's Realm* Jan. 298/1 In a few weeks, at the outside, we may expect to see [etc.]. 1893 FR. A. KNIGHT *Field Georgia* 73 This woman is young, I suppose at the outside not thirty. 1895 *Lone Times Rep.* LIII. 8/2/2 A red light ... distant a quarter of a mile at the outside.

5. Anything attached on or forming the outer side, edge, or border: *spec.* (*pl.*), the outermost sheets, more or less damaged, of a ream of paper.

1683 W. LAUDER *Country Housew. Gard.* (1696) 4 Little Orchards, or few trees, being for a country) all outsides, are so blasted and hungered. 1850 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 402/2 The half-quires ...outsides, generally, or sheets: if the paper, however, be of superior quality, only 2 sheets. In the paper-establishment it is known as 'outsides', with no more than 20 sheets to the half-quire. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Outsides, the exterior sheets of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets.

6. Short for *outside passenger* on a conveyance.

1804 in *Sport Pub. Trans.* VIII. 304 With the outsides he keeps on steamers, inviting upon five per cent. on all their baggage. 1814 Miss MITFORD *Village Sec.* 1. (1863) 78 The outsides, and the horses, and the coachman, seemed reduced to a torpid quiescence. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Legends* 1st *Lanking on the Zenith*, Well, then, I'll pay! When first mail coaches began to travel twelve miles an hour, the outsides...were never fast to the roof.

7. In phr. *outside in* (usually with *turn*): So that the outer side becomes the inner; = inside out.

1591 SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet*, *Clother* 23 Apr., The Clowne... looks like Vanquisher's nightdrawer turned outside in. 1893 J. NEAL *Brow Troutbeck* II. 282 Preaching...as if the great world were to be turned inside out, or outside in. 1893 KIPLING *Wheels Ind.* 5, 18 He did not know that a longer is only a pouches turned outside in, and a pouches a longer turned inside out.

B. *adj.* 1. That is on, or belongs to, the outer side, surface, edge, or boundary.

Outside cartpiers, a pair of cartpiers for measuring the outside diameter of a body: *outside edge* (*Shoemaking*): see EDGE *sb.* 11; *outside flask*, expression for complete or (in reference to a two-section building) Methodist chapel: *outside (passenger)*: see PASSENGER 6.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 184 [The]out-side beauty [of the duckes is] so very superb to the inside gentleman and ravisht. 1703 *Modern Mock. Examr.* 249 Outside and public Lurking for Preferm. 1733 *Yorks Horse-Racing Hand.* 21 The Outside Round of Wood, from which the Knots in Hand off, before or to the Beginning of Winter. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 256 They found her sides and outside planks extremely defective. 1813 Cobbett in *Pol. Reg.* 29 A Sailor, who was an outside passenger. 1864 J. Justinian *Typhoon* II. 280 Twenty yards to the mast, of which the two outside gaffers were called upon or unable. 1874 Bennett & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* I. 100 The outside walls are both hollow, having an air-cast 3 inches wide. 1887 Smyth *Leather & Wood-ik. Outside Mounter-paper*, a paper with the outer part blank, but the inner portion ruled and headed; supplied...to form Receiver of ships' books. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 490/1 Inside and outside calipers. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 866/1 On his arrival in Dublin, he was profoundly impressed by the Irish outside-car.

2. Situated, or having its origin or operation, without; that resides without some place or area; that works out of the house, or out of a workshop or factory.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 280/1 Some engines have been recently introduced...in which an attempt is made to combine the advantages of inside and outside bearings. 1858 Hutchinson *Arr. & Jr. Treas.* II. 58 Enough to form an outside perception of his degree and kind of merit. 1880 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 201 Miss Procter is quiet as the grave from outside noises. 1891 *Routledge's Ann. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 28 Outside-cylinder engines are those in which the cylinders are placed outside the smoke-box. 1900 *Fabian News* X. 28/2 'Outside' work means work done entirely in the home by an 'outside' worker. *Mod.* Engage an outside porter to wheel your luggage from one station to the other. A window affording a view of the outside world.

b. *Nautical.* Situated without the line of settlement; situated in the bush.

1880 A. C. Grant *Bush-Life in Queensld.* I. 36 180 The cattle-keeper, who had a large experience in the out-side country. 1889 Mrs. C. Praed *Head-Station* II. iv. 278 I'm to have charge of one of the outside sheep stations, or what seems to me a literal misery.

3. Not included in or belonging to the place, establishment, institution, or society in question.

1880 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/1 Outside opinion has evidently had its influence on the City Fathers. 1884 *Munch. Examr.* 24 May 3/3 The outside public appear disposed to take Mr. C—— at his own valuation. 1886 *St Paul Mag.* 7 Aug. 1/2 In matters relating to its exhibitions the Royal Academy stands on the same footing with regard to 'outside' genius, as the Society of British Artists, the Institute, and other private societies working upon established rules. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 5/1 More destructive to the business of 'outside' brokers than the action of the Stock Exchange in depriving them of the 'tape'.

†**4.** That has only an outside, or external appearance, without internal reality or substance; having empty show; superficial. *Obs.*

1643 Milton *Divorce* i. 16, Where love cannot be, there can be left of wedlock nothing, but the empty husk of an outside sumptuous. 1679 Penn *Addr. Protest. Peers* 10 Used by the Professors of that outside Religion. 1708 Penn *Quak.* 4 157 The rest [books] on that side march but promiscuously, Or serve...to fill a room.

5. Reaching the utmost limit; utmost, farthest, greatest, extreme.

1837 Thelwall *Barchester* I. 1, 2 The outside period during which lawyers could be supposed within the body of the dying man. 1893 Mycroft in *Daily News* 20 Feb. 3/2 I believe ...I have given you the very outside prices that are being paid.

C. *adv.* (Short for *on or to the outside.*)

1. Of position: On the outside of certain limits; externally; out in the open air; in the open sea beyond a harbour; not within some body, association, or community that may be in question.

1813 T. D. Bucknerton *Lett. & Marbs.* (1840) 26 They could ...see every thing that took place outside. 1845 H. Fitzroy *Voy.* (1884) I. 17 The body...guard themselves, fully armed, outside, inside the gardens. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iii, It was so much a house inside as outside. 1865 R. Lucas in *Knapp Sch.* I. 339 While the world outside was being explored, continued [etc.]. 1888 Westcott *Words of Address* 119 He better sees who stands outside Than they who in mysteries ride. 1892 Mark Twain *Pudd. Afr.* x. 110 'Outside'...there was a tremendous sea on.

2. Of motion or direction: To the exterior.

1789 S. Rousseau *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, The men and women were ordered to come outside. *Mod.* Some of the party stepped outside to get a better view of the fighting.

3. Outside of, *prep. phr.* (sb. Out-of-). **a.** Without the walls, limits, or bounds of; not within; exterior to; also, To the exterior of, outward from.

Outside of a horse (colloq.) on horseback; *to get outside of* (slang), (a) to swallow; (b) to be outside of; (c) U.S. to excel or outdistance (Farmer *Americanisms* 1889).

1838-40 J. Taylor *Hom. Obs.* (1842) II. viii. 303 The republics lay outside of the modern city. 1878 O. W. Holmes *Medic.* 69 His citizens of interest outside of his special work. 1887 S. Rousseau *Robbery under Arms* xv, He looked loose outside of a horse than on his own back. 1890 D. Rosenworth in *Big Game N. America* 302 My wife said she knew, from his (a racoon's) full stomach and his smoking look, that he was outside of her pot luckey.

b. *U.S. colloq.* Beyond the number or body of, with the exception of.

1889 Farmer *Americanisms* s.v., Outside of the trades-men there was no one at the meeting. 1892 *Cowboy Life* 111/2, I do not think any anybody outside of my servants, being out at all given to stinking.

D. *prep.* (Shortened from *outside of.*)

Without side the door is used, c 1780, by Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Biddulph* II. 198, III. 201.)

1. Outside of; on the outer side of; external to. *Outside the rules* (*slang*), without knowledge of a matter; in the position of an outsider.

1826 J. H. Manning *Lett.* (1831) I. 140 As I came outside the Southampton coach to Oxford, I felt as if I could have rooted up St Mary's spire. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 600/1 (Engines) to which the cylinders are fixed outside the framing. 1850 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) IV. 191 All countries outside the Roman border. 1880 Lever *One of Them* iii, Until I came to understand the thing, I was always 'outside the ropes'. 1898 Hedley *Pilgrim*, 180 The cause of the ideals is to be found outside our earth.

b. Beyond the limits of (any domain of action or thought, any subject or matter).

1844 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) IV. 100 These services, which lie outside the common routine. 1857 L. Thompson in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 548 Natural Laws are to themselves neither moral nor immoral, but outside morality. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 80 Any description of Ireland would lie outside the purpose of the present work.

c. Beyond, in addition to, besides, except. *Obsol.*

1888 Yates *Rink Rhymes* 11, 'Outside them two, and the Squire in his grave...nobody...knows the rights of the story.

2. Of motion or direction: To the outer side of, to the exterior of, to what lies without or beyond.

1856 Kane *Arct. Explor.* I. xxiv. 364 [They] flung themselves outside the skin tarpaulin to...1880 *Law Rep.* 19 Chanc. Div. 422 The Court cannot go outside the pleadings in the present action. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/2 'Will you be so kind as to go outside the door and shut it?'

3. *Cond.* **Outsideman,** a man who does work outside.

1890 Morning *Lond. Laborer* (1891) II. 447/2 The outside-men, whose business it is to attend to the pipes, which reaches from the cesspool...to the gullyhole.

Outsi·ded, *a. rare.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED².] Having (such and such) an outside or surface.

1874 R. Farren *Bulk & Sole.* 146 There are not two bodies...so smoothly outsided, but that being slept together, would leave so many hastings of cross between them, as those they touch at.

Outsi·dedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] **a.** The quality of having an outside or surface. **b.** Outsideness, externality.

1834 J. Sherman in *Orig. Circ.* II. 294 Dependent on the depth of the bodies—on the amount of *outsidedness*, to use an allowable expression, possessed by the apparatus. 1847 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 536 A Colt standing outside his usual world, would doubtless exaggerate whatever he had happened to carry with him into his outsidedness.

†**Outsi·dely,** *adv. Obs.* rare—¹. [f. Outside *a.* + -LY².] Externally.

1809 W. Taylor in *Robberds Mem.* I. 452 You say something sensibly rude and *insidely Civil* about its being my thesis to side.

Outsi·deness. [f. Outside *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being outside; externality, externalism.

1847 *Tracts Commn. Disest.* vi. 26 Their outsideness is an utter abomination. —*Convoc. Rev.* xvii. 4 To refer her hypocrisy and outsideness, gold without, copper within. 1850 Bushnell *God in Christ* 267 Our modern...piety has an air of lightness and outsideness rather as if it were wholly of ourselves, not a life of God in the flesh. 1889 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Mar. 326 His evident outsideness towards it.

Outsider (*autsəi·dəɹ*). [f. Outside *sb.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who is outside any enclosure, barrier, or boundary, material or figurative; *esp.* one who is outside of or does not belong to a specified company, set, or party, a non-member; hence, one unconnected or unacquainted with a matter, admitted into a profession or body having special knowledge, or the like.

1800 *Jane Austen Lett.* (1884) I. 143 There was a white and a useless table, and all its outsiders. 1833 Fonblanque *Eng. Under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 324 There be cannot scientists, the outsiders, without a hope to enter there. 1844 in Mem. *Eng. Lang.* (1880) 234 Of the Parliament nominations of 1844, a prominent member unexpectedly protested against all interference with the business of the meeting by outsiders. (The word, if not absolutely new, was at least new to most of them who read the proceedings ...and it was now for the first time employed in a medical way.) 1847 *Ld. Lieut. Ireland* July 4/2/1 All Irish fights ought to be left, by outsiders who value their own safety, to be fought out by the combatants. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* ii, He is only an outsider, and it was in the mysteries. a 1862 *Buckle Misc.* (Russell), A large number of outsiders have gone to the Free-coal convention at Falkirk. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 31 Outsiders, you know, often see most of the game.

b. *Horse-racing.* A horse not included among the 'favourites', and against which in betting long odds are laid; one not 'in the running'; also *fig.*

1857 G. A. Lawrence *Guy Livingstone* xxv, It was evident he was not called the favourite, and that all others were complete "outsiders". 1874 Bowman *My Time* xxviii. 273 So an outsider from an unknown stable may fatally all pugnacities than about a Derby favourite.

2. In literal sense: One whose position is on the outside of some group or series; an outside man.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. v, Here comes one of the ballmen, bursting through the outsiders [of a football scrummage] to they go, straight to the heart of the scrummage. 1897 F. Warden *Tales Old Regime* 84 One day, Phillips was "snacker" on his chain. That is to say, he was working nearest the stuff in a gallery....Watt was outsider in the adjacent gallery.

3. An outside jaunting-car.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 10/2 If we are to judge by the figures set out by the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Police in his latest report, the popularity of the 'outsider' is on the wane. In a single year the number of cars has been reduced by sixty-two.

4. *pl.* A pair of nippers with semi-circular jaws, which can be inserted into a keyhole from the outside so as to grasp and turn the key.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1896 *Collection of Rules Mag.* 13 Jan. 1/8 The burglary must have been well planned. Three of the doors...were opened by means of outsiders.

Out-sifting to **Out-sigh**: see Out-.

Outsight[1] (*au·tsəit*). [Out- 7. *Cf. Ger. aussicht, Du. uitzicht.*]

1. Sight of that which is without; perception of external things; faculty of observation or outlook.

1605 Bacon *Coll. Nat's Lament* D 1, If a Man have not both his Insights and his Outsights, he may pay home for his Madnesse. 1883 E. Fitzgerald *Lett. to Fitzg. Rec.* (1894) Oct. 182 What men with keener outsight and insight. 1888 Bosworth *King's Mis.* v. 142 A special gift, an act of seer, More insight and more outsight and much more Will to use both of these than lower my tenure.

†**2.** Prospect beyond or aloof; outlook. *Obs.*

a 1598 Ralegh *Lect. v Thuc.* II. (1608) 289 When a man ...will not follower on Gods will, except he see a fayre outsight, and get great reasons wherefore he should doe this, or that...The Lord will be him follower his owne will.

†**3.** The act of looking, look. *Obs.*

1680 Bethel tr. Gualdo's *Critick* 183 She showed a fair face, and outsight to all, but evill entrance.

Outsight[2], *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* or *arch.* [Derivation uncertain: cf. Icelandic *útsátr*.] Movable goods or substance out of doors; also attrib. as *outsight plenishing*.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas I* (1850) II. 402 He thereupt the haill cavis of Strathbogie. Carrefield lands, outsicht, insicht, horss, nolt, scheip. 1773 Ramsay *Death*, iii. 3/2, I'll be what is called outsight plenishing or moveables without doors, the lairdship may be drawn of horses, cows, pease; and of all the implements of agriculture, as ploughs, harrows, carts, etc. 1824 Scott *Wav.* xv, Their whole goods and gear, cows, carts, horse, nolt, sheep, outsight and insight plenishing. 1828 — *Fair. Maid.* viii, Furnishing of outsight and insight plenishing. 1892 H. Ancrum *Polgrain, Land of Burns* 89 (E. D. D.), I saw your unworthy goods either in the outsight or insight plenishin.]

Outsi·n, *v.* [Out- 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in sinning; to sin more than.

1618 Sclater *Ex. Barrier* 2, iv. 1. *Prophlist* 1227 The Hour's-sack Cities in Anabaptis Fan., Glad to cry Save, or be out-sinned so. 1781, Wesley *Serm.* lxvi. 29, Who, after Ek. 23 We...The heathens outsinned even us! 1772 Fletcher *Captain Gamer*, 109 Should I out-sin Manasses himself.

2. To go beyond the limit of in sinning.

1618 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 232 In a word, was cannot out-sin his pardon, or grace, by any thing but unbelefe. 1677 W. Gurnall *Serm. St. Damascus* 17 Some men may out-sin the day of Grace. 1704 E. Wagner *Christ. Faith & Pract.* 109 A man has out-sinned the verme of his Saviour's sacrifice.

Outsi·ng, *v.* [Out- 18, 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To excel in singing. Also *refl.*

1589 Tarlton *Dispatle of Man* (1630) 14/2 To overcome the Nightingale [will] make him. 1733 Bayly *Un Poetry*, How wrong a man proveth, among men? How much our ancestors out-sang us. 1818 J. Taylor in *Alcestis* (1819) 9 Our old Chrysippus, His eyes aglow with an immortal fire, Vows to outsing himself. 'Twill be rare singing.

b. To overcome or get the better of by singing.

1830 Miss Mitford *Village Inn.* iv. (1863) 201 She would sing over the reading tub...out-singing Martha's scolding. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 396/3 Each opponent to be trying to outsing the other.

2. a. *Intr.* To sing out; to burst out into song.

1837 Whittier *Pipe of Pandemo* 116 The meadow-lark outsang. 1880 *Good Words* 326 This joy the birds outsang.

Out-sister: see Out- 2.

Outsit, *v.* [Out- 17, 18.]

1. *transf.* To sit beyond the time or duration of.

1638 Chillingw. *Adv. Jes* (1674) 34 That seek to begin then, though they outsit the Sun, will be delivered of the fury ...before the Watch be set. 1692 Locke *Serm.* (1697) I. 26 He that prolongs his session ...how quickly does he out-sit his patience! 1880 Woodward in *Sc. Rev.* Apr. 478 *Wilhelm* III. ...was outsate the twilight, drawing from the rich stores of his old statesman's memory.

2. To sit longer than.

1883 G. Manville *Dame* xxvii, Dailor could allow Mr. Hughes to outsit him. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* May 496 Two outsits all the other guests at first.

Out-skill to **Out-skip**: see Out-.

†**Out-skin.** *Obs.* [f. Out- 3 + Skin. Outer or external skin; epidermis. Also *fig.*

1640 Bishops' *Coronation* v. 1, The barke and outskinne of a common wealth.

Outskirr. *Sc. rare.* [f. Out- 8 + *skirre*, Scurr, a scent.] A scent; = Outscurr.

1832 Tytler *Hist. Scotl. Worthies* I. 423 He had acquired by his spies and confidents a perfect knowledge of the disposition of the army of Lorn.

Outskirt (*au·tskəɹt*). [Out- 3.]

1. The outer border. Now only in *pl.*

a. 1596 Spenser *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 625/1 They neighbor keepe both the O-Relyes, and also the O-Farrells, and all that outskirtes of Meathe is sore.

b. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 84 He lay near Newbury in the Out-skirts of Northumberland. 1732 W. Forster in *Shaftes Lett.* (1746) II. 167 There are many places, in the outskirts of the city...very proper. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 158 The particles...evaporated, many capital parts ...and also consists all the out-skirts. 1850 H. Martineau *Life in Wilds* viii. 100 On the outskirts of the wood were

the Suburbs. 1880 Gen. Rep. Educ. Ireland II. 3 One of these latter parishes lying on the outskirts of civilisation ... inhabited by peasants clothed and thinly-scattered shepherds.

fig. 1830 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *Old Benchers I.* I'. The remote origin and outskirts of history. 1843 Carlyle *Misc.* (1858) II. 56 The wondrous outskirts of Idealism.

2. *attrib.* or (*quasi-adj.*). Situated on the outskirts.

1838 Isaac Taylor *Spec. Delight.* vi. (1852) 107 Horrid and unsavoury rites prevailed among the less civilized and outskirt nations of the empire. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. 1. vi. (1876) 158 This is but outsider and far-off reflection and echo of the triumph.

Hence **Ou·tskirter**, one who stands or hangs on the outskirts.

1832 Cor. Browne *Diary* (1895) II. 18 At least 200 more (mostly) were picked up by outskirters and other parties.

1858 Greenwood *Ireland* I. 92 (1898) 103 To be seen one of the outskirtered set, leaves a fine stamp on a man's countenance.

Outskirt, *v.* rare. [f. prec. sb.: cf. Skirt *v.*] *trans.* To skirt. **2.** To form one of the outskirts of, to border. b. To pass along the outskirts of.

1808 Keats *Endym.* I. 230 What time these woodmen sit astride Through sunny meadows that outskirt the side Of their own valued cradles. 1872 T. Hardy *Under Greenwood* xi. I did not care to stir from the spot That to spot on earth excels, Hence **Outskirting** *ppl. a.*, bordering, lying on the outskirts.

1849 Dickens *Cop. Nat. Hi.* (1858) 40 The outskirting houses were not of the plain like isolated beings.

Out-slander, etc. : see Out-.

Outsla·ng, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To outdo in the use of slang.

1858 Thackeray *Virg.* *Fair* xxxiv, Put him at Miss Lock, and he could out-slang the boldest harpwoman. 1886 Pall Mall *Gaz.* 6 *Mod. Gr.* II. 1. iii. 136 Dashing to slander and slang and they have outslandered and outslanged the natural manners of these vulgar arts.

Outsleep, *v.* [Out- 17, 18, 16.]

1. *trans.* To sleep beyond (a specified time, etc.).

1592 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 372 I fears we shall out-sleep the coming morne, As much as we this night have overwatcht. 1614 Cave *Dissuas.* (Chambers) 320 [A] babe, that had outslept his wont.

2. To sleep longer than (another).

1630 Brathwait *Ame. Bijest* 9 Thou wouldst outsleep the seven sleepers.

3. To sleep (a period of time, etc.) out or to an end; to sleep till or beyond the end of.

1584 Cogan *Pasti* vi. 313 Where on his bed of weed and mirtell leaves He has outslept the winter. 1812 Mrs. Maclean tr. *Prophet's Pict. Curios.* 2,468 I. 170 When he had outslept his drunkenness he roused himself. 1870-4 J. Thomson *City Dreadf. Night* xii. 6, He would outsleep weeker term of ears.

Out-slide to **Out-slink**: see Out-.

† Outsli·ng, *v.* *Obs.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To sling out, throw out from or as from a sling.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3982 I shal hym make his pate pay-dyngs, that they in his garnar uprape. 1598 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 13 The whilke has maid defence richt lang, Bot ancestis schot, and greit stanis outsling Amang the wark. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. II. xii. v, 'Tis opinion That outsles the...dwelling region mixed vast hells outsling.

† Outsli·p, *v.* *Obs.* [Out- 15, 17.]

1. *trans.* To slip away from; to evade, escape.

a 1643 J. Smith *Pedigree. & Misery* (1646) 193 Flithe people that outsliped the severities of Lawes. 1653 Humphrey *Lect.* (Cambridge) 264 Ye officers an horsebrush ran after him...but he outslipt them all and got clear away.

2. To let slip by, to miss.

1649 Bayne *King Tempter. Empire* (1651) To Husband Men, I see confident better assurances lose the land, than land, seed, and all your labours, so many do that outslip the season.

† Outsme·ll, *v.* *Obs.* [Out- 13, 18.]

1. *trans.* To smell out, discover by smelling.

c 1592 Bale *K. Johan* (Camden) 27 *S. Sleys.* that is suche a fye as easely wyll be felte. *D. Task.* nay, amonge fooles it cannot wyll be out smelte.

2. To surpass in pungency of smell; to smell stronger than; also *fig.*

1583 Hutchinson *Exp. Galatians* 21 Verily these *Asa*-smel the Devil by farre. 1627 *Pers. Radinds* (1880) I. 44 The plot outsmells old Arbies' trenches.

Out-smile, *v.* [Out- 18 c, 18.] *trans.* **1.** To overcome by smiling. b. To outdo in smiling.

1830 Miss Mitford *Village Sto.* iv. (1863) 101 She would...smile through the washing-week ...out-smiling Martha's frowns. 1834 *St. Dunstan's Quarter Farmer* 39 *Autumn* lingers but to outsmile the May.

Out-snatch, -snore, etc. : see Out-.

Outsoar (outsōr'), *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To soar above or beyond; to exceed in height of flight. Chiefly *fig.*

1638 Gent. *Trapbois* iv. § 2 Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have outsoar'd them...in true worth. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* II. 288 This outsoars Clel...will not one on both, unhurtfully out-soar us. 1798 Miss. Hamilton *Aver. Light* I. 225 By how many feet Mount Chimborazo outsoars Teneriffe. 1832 *Literary World* 2 Feb. 1.(1) Attempting to outsoar Milton's eagle wings.

Out-sole, [Out- 3.] The outer sole of a shoe, which comes in contact with the ground.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* (1901) To secure the outsole to the insole the former sewing or pegging is...used.

Daily News 5 May 6/3 One still where the outsoles, handsewn buff-soles, Virginian oak soles, ...are displayed.

Out-sonnet, -sound, etc. : see Out-.

Outspan, *sb.*[1] *S. Africa.* [f. Outspan *v.*] The action of outspanning or unyoking; the time or place of outspanning or encampment.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 194 You take a stroll with your gun during the 'out-span'. 1883 W. Cornwallis in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 284/2 An unrepentant bush. at a well known outspan, consisting of many wide dusters. 1899 Wyndham, 1 Nov., 4/1 Every town has a public outspan, where cattle can graze and travellers stop for the night.

attrib. 1870 *Routledge's Mr. Bay's Adv.* 139/2 After reaching our outspan ground. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 130/3 A walk round the outspan places was interesting.

Outspan, *sb.*[2] [Out- 7: cf. Outspan *v.*[2]] The extended or outstretched span (of an arch).

1887 Engineer *Portbridge, N. de Mandeville* 9, Earth's centre and sky's outspan, all's informed Equally by man's office.

Outspan (outspæ·n), *v.*[1] *South Africa.* [ad. Du. *uitspannen*, f. *uit* out, + *spannen* to span, stretch, bend, put horses to.] To unyoke or unhitch oxen from a wagon; to unharness horses; hence, to encamp. **a.** *intr.* **b.** *transf.*

a. 1824 Burchell *Trav.* I. 21 They very frequently unyoke, or outspan, as it is called, at such Rivers. 1830 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 29, I marched right through the town and outspanned about a quarter of a mile beyond it. 1835 Backhouse *Trav. S. E. Africa* 20 We outspanned near a River here.

b. 1866 *Port Eliz. Telegr.* 8 Nov., Fossil gallery of smoking twenty relics...from a waggon...outspanned in the Northend. 1883 J. Mackenzie *Day-dawn in Dark places* I The ox-waggons, when 'outspanned' for the night, were drawn near to each other.

Hence **Outspanned** *ppl. a.*, -spanning *vbl. sb.*

1843 *Monthl. Feb.* 159 He was standing by the out-spanned waggon. 1899 *Diamond Mag.* May, 560/1 (Illust. portrait) ...to the outspanned bullocks. 1892 H. Stuart *Fund. Grot's Kimo.* v. 86, I do not think we forget these 'out-spannings' while we are driving our cattle in other directions.

Outspa·n, *v.*[2] *rare.* [Out- 14, 17.] **a.** *intr.* To stretch out or extend in span, as an arch. **b.** *transf.* To extend beyond the span of.

1880 H. S. Holland *Logic & Life* (1882) 124 The lines of connection...lose themselves, vanish, outspan our sight. 1884 Sharpe *Under Two Queens* I. 18 When the moon each Advent learned, the rainbow outspanned.

Outsparkle, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To exceed in sparkling; to sparkle more than. Hence **Outsparkled** *ppl. a.*

1848 J. Bidstrup *Psyche* I. Insects, When the starry Peacock doth display His train's full Orb, the winged People all...Let their out-sparkled Plumes valiently fall. 1855 St. Clair, *Mist. Primitives* I. 18 Eyes that out-sparkled his predecessor Steven. 1861 Evans *Garden*, iv. I. 47 An many glittering stones As will out-sparkle our silver—your pheasts.

1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1151 Earthbury, jewelry Outsparkling the winged forerunner Star above Twist.

Outspeak (outspī·k), *v.* [Out- 17, 18, 15, 14.]

† **1.** *trans.* To utter or express more than; to be superior to in meaning or significance. *Obs.*

1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* v. ii, Why, this indeed is physic! and outspeaks The knowledges of cheap drugs. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. V III.* iv. ii. 101 His Tongue,...I know in this point Rome, that it out-speakes Possession of a Subject.

2. To outdo or excel in speaking; to speak louder, better, or more forcibly than.

1603 B. Jonson *K. Jas.'s Coronat. Entertainm.* Wks. (1616) Whose groans do so far outspeak your fame As fame doth silence. 1638 Chillingw. *Trapbois* ii. Acknowl Princes, you out-speak me much, but never shall out-love me. 1668 Lynch *Calendr.* (1676) 8 What, will the prince outspeak the voice That pleased to Lazarus to his grave?

3. To speak (something) out; to utter, declare.

1633-46 Cowley *Davideis* v. 777 The Prairie you plead'd (great Prince) on me to spend, Was all out-spoken when you pleas'd me Friend. 1850 Lowell *Thos. Pyncn.* xi. 231 A love is pledged in the sky, Too great to be outspoken.

4. *intr.* To speak out, utter one's voice.

[1804 Campbell *Ld. Ullin's Dau.* v, Out spoke the hardy Highland wight, 'I'll go, my chief, I'm ready.'] 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* i. 8, And now outspoke the Corporal, 'a shilling *Actions* (which of these is, And thus outspoke the Moor.

Outspeaker. [Out- 8.] One that speaks out.

1898 Talbot *Lyons, N. Y.* 11. (1876) 20 The speakers is the outspoken.

Outspeaking, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] The action of speaking out or uttering in words, esp. straight out or without reserve; frank or candid utterance.

1634 *Tarnon Math. Lect. Sun.* 1. ii. 29 There may be deep out-speakings of the spiritual mode of sons. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 136/1 Bluntness and outspeaking and brevity are virtues which go a long way to buying and selling.

So **Outspeaking** *ppl. a.* [Out- 10], that speaks out, that speaks plainly or candidly.

1894 Dickens *Mutt. Chuz.* xxxvii, You are for ever telling her the same thing yourself in fifty plain, out-speaking ways. 1899 Hollis *Friends in C. Sea* II. I. 133, I have always been an outspeaking girl.

† **Outspe·ckle**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*[—1]. A spectacle or laughing-stock.

1568 ? *Thomas Trylbie* xxxv. in *Bann. Miscellan.*, 'Whae drives the kye?' quo Willie say, 'To make us outspeckle o' our!'

Outspeed, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or outstrip in speed; to run faster than.

1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 322 Twelve Cubs they have, but one of their Sons outspeeds. 1744 R. Wilson *Christ. Faith in Peace.* 230 As swift as he could no tools he could not outspeed the Divine vengeance. 1800 Coleridge *Lyrical Ball* 37 *passim* (title) The dumb sheep of Seasons outspeeding, by souls Compunctious. 1887 J. B. Rose in *Flight's Round* 229 The ourlers ...so fast outsped the horse.

Outspe·nd, *v.* [Out- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To exceed (resources, a limit, etc.) in spending.

1588 Whitgift *Answ. Minute* 135 His eyes to the end outspended both his fortune and credit. 1660 Trapp *Nature to Feb.*, He the swallow not swain lives and sows upon what others gain out outspending one revenue. 1811 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 208 We outspend our revenue. 1859 *Colonel.* Irad. XII. 628/2 He desired that otherwise he would outspend his fortune.

2. To surpass in spending; to spend more than (another).

1594 Mrs. *F. Tanner Michael Armstrong* II. His had already acquired more envy and hatred among the friends and neighbours, by [etc.] than by all his successful struggles to outspend them all. 1888 Howells *Venet. Life* xx. 320 King Cole was not a jollier old soul than Hunyadius of that day; he outspent princes.

3. In *pa. pple.* **Outspe·nt**, exhausted.

1618 Bolton *Hosoppia* 61, Outspent with this long course, The Camock prince retir'd down his horse. 1825 Hogg *Queen Hynde* In His stead outspent was clotted o'er His sark with foam.

Ou·tspend, *sb. rare*[—1]. [f. prec.: see Out- 3.] Expenditure, outlay.

1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 275 It is a mere outspend of arrangement, to no end.

Ou·t-spent, *ppl. a.* [Out- 12.] Exhausted, completely spent.

1632 Brereton *Travels* (1. xxvii, Lord fill My out-spent ingenies by thy all repairing skill. 1867 Smedley *Provostd. Trials* iii. 61 His own [skill] Which spurred him, like an outspent horse, to death.

Out-sphere to **Out-spill**: see Out-.

Outspi·n, *v.* [Out- 14, 13 b, 18.]

† **1.** *intr.* To spout out. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1598 Sylvester *D. V.* iv. lx. 27 That through the clifts the rainish blood out spinns.

2. *transf.* To spin (a thread) to its full length; said *fig.* of the thread of life, etc.

1626 R. Jennes *Elegy*, xiii, Or that his long-years'd life Were spun out equal. 1834 tr. T. Browne *Pseud.* viii. 720 Nor had not upon the years of old Methusala. 1854 Wortham *Times* 13 Pictures ...with her weary thread outspun Harsher than her work is done.

3. To outdo or excel in spinning.

1790 Vicars *Mr. Vic.* I. 3 So On this perhaps...we build Our paltriest fingers, spite our several schemes As we the Fatal Sisters could outspin.

Out-spirit to Out-splendour: see Out-.

Out-spi·t, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in spitting (*rare*[—0]).

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xviii. clxi, Monsieur Ay That outbeing liquor so inbreed great That throats he out spit in Horse.

Ou·tspitting, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] The action of spitting out; that which is spat out.

1870 A. B. Mitford in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 143 Those ceremonies from great months.

Ou·tspoken (stress variable), *ppl. a.* orig. *Sc.* [Out- 11, from *speak out*: the pa. pple. has here a resultant force, as in 'well spoken', 'well read'.]

1. Given to speaking out; free or unreserved in speech; candid, frank; direct in speech.

1818 Jamieson, *Outspoken*, Given to freedom of speech, not accustomed to conceal one's sentiments. *Ib.* 1820 *Sweetheart* II. iv. 83 For, heard she was a true out-spoken. 1824 Scott *Let. to Thomas Scattle* 9 Feb. in Lockhart, He is out, you know, very outspoken. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. i. 16, Camille is writing this even, and more outspoken. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xvi, I am perfectly honest and outspoken. 1884 *Pall Gazette* 19 He is very outspoken; but he does not mean to be rude.

b. Of things said: Free from reserve, distinct.

1780 Trotter *Nic Knowesbill* (1808) 103 Priscilla's approval of her sister's conduct was clear, outspoken, and satisfactory. 1818 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 103 Mr. Disraeli's outspoken observations. 1880-3 Seeley *Exped. Angl. Introd.* 111, 1034 A party with very outspoken ecclesiastical tendencies.

2. Spoken out, uttered, expressed in words.

1882 Miss Braddon *All. Royal* I. i. 32 'All that is to be known of the outside of him', said Jessie, answering the girl's outspoken thought.

Ou·tspo·kenly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an outspoken manner; straightforwardly, candidly.

1833 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 400 Many women do love as eagerly...as outspokenly, as jauntingly:—as Caroline Holstein is said to have done. 1885 Rogers *Col. of Am.* 84 Both of them outspokenly religious, and naively sincere men.

Ou·tspo·kenness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being outspoken; frankness of speech.

1832 J. G. Rowe *Epistl. of R. N. Worcester* (1859) 113 The main feature of his character was openness, or, to coin a word, outspokenness. Whatever he thought he spoke right out. 1834 Miss. Garrett *North & S.* viii. But the very outspokenness marked their possession of any treasure to hurt his delicacy. 1893 A. V. Dicey *Lect. on Lawf.* 194 You cannot from the nature of things combine the advantages of reticence and of outspokenness.

Outsport, etc. : see Out-.

Outspread (ou·tsprĕd), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. The action of spreading out; expansion.

1840 Carlyle *Hero. Hist.* iii. 89 The rapid and wide outspread after genius, courage, or clever spirit on which we smile now. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doct. Incarnation* v. (1852) 96 That mighty outspread of the Fourth Empire.

2. *concr.* An expanse or expansion.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 191 Pushing white Rich outspreads of the vineyards and the corn. 1893 A. J. Mackenzie *Depreth. Sol.* (ed. 2) 89 Formerly the fresh-...or this pallid sun but a barren out-spread of the Tenth.

Ou·tspread, *adj.* [Out- 12.] Spread out or abroad; expanded, extended; diffused abroad.

1693 J. Edwards *Perfect. Saints* 326 This *extension* is the...exceptional firmament. 1713 J. Dunham *Manid* vii. 160 On the outspread skins. 1858 Kingsley *Saint's Tragedy* iv. *Act* plead...with outspread arms.

Outspread (outspre·d), *v.* [Outs- 13, 18.]

1. *trans.* To spread out; to stretch out, expand, extend.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliii. 21 If we *outspredde* our hend til alien god. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 100 It is a dispytous foolyschnes, but outspredyn it is many maneres. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xvi. (50), Sweeping waves so hot his beams outspreads. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* i. 383 Their plumes immense Rose, one by one, till all outspreaded were. 1869 H. H. Stanley *Congo* xxvii. II. 6 That white-feathered fish eagle...outspreading his wings for flight.

†**2.** To exceed in expanse. *Obs.*

1630 Prynne *Pilgrad* 92 In. 338 Grant the King's Palace surpassed the Temple in greatness.

Outspreading, *vbl. sb.* [Outs- 9.] The action of spreading out.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 In kynde of be planetys remayne be kynde of outspredyng of waterys. 1880 Percy *Misc. Prelph.* 122 So wide and spreyed shall the outspreading be. 1883 A. Somerv. *C. Tydeman* v. 126 Can any understand the outspreading of the clouds?

So **Outspreading**, *ppl. a.*, that spreads out.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midloth.* xxi. Then, wind may we take wi' pinions o' our ain and portion of this outspreading regnrach. 1850 Rogerson *Comf in Christ* 328 An outspreading tree of life.

Outspring, *sb.* [Outs- 7.] The act of springing out or forth; the leaving out.

1527 *Pilgrim's Sarum* Pa. Intr., Then...multiplieth the springes of it with soft showers, it shall engloat the outsprynges. 1892 Freeman *Cath. Aragon Introd.* 10 The rise of Elizabeth was the outspring of the movement which Henry VIII commenced.

Outspring, *v.* [Outs- 14, 18.]

1. *intr.* To spring out, issue forth. (In ME. two words; now only poetic.)

1297 R. Gloucs. (Rolls 240) Deorne per were strong kniȝt, per per for out sprong Of be helmet al abonte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 111 The flame out sprong an euery syde Bothe of his brasmen and his brygtnes wyde. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 101 The florist all at the fairest dawig ...Quhill all the pensis of it outsprang. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* v. vi. 2 From every vent...Out bursts outspring and wheel their arms.

†**2.** To spring by birth. *Obs.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* iv. (1557) K ij, There comen is to Tyrians room Aeneas sun outspringe of Troyan blood. 1596 Drayton tr. *Lucan's Hist. Sedit.* 1. 110 Plaghland...and wantyne outspring from this generation...many men excellent in the contemplation and guide reporte of leivinge & verue.

3. *trans.* To spring beyond or farther than.

1611 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 401 A...second Brother found, whose ill out-sprung...the eldest.

So **Outspringing** *vbl. sb.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 340 Sharpnge is outspryngynge and stretchyng out of the substaunce of lyghte.

Out-sprout to **Out-spurt**: see Out-.

†**Out-spy**, *Obs.* One sent out to spy, a scout.

c 1570 Henry Wallace vii. 810 The out spy thus was lost fra Maidenkirk.

Out-squall to **Out-stall**: see Out-.

Outstand (outstæ·nd), *v.* [Outs- 13 b, 17, 14.]

I. *transe.* 1. To stand or hold out against; to resist to the end, to endure successfully. Now *dial.*

1575 Gascoigne *Calcote on Fr.* xli. 13 David...manfully outstood those assaults of temptations. 1849 Gaskell *Moly Maids.* 183 A Lion will outstand a Man. 1896 Woodward *West. Mail, Eurek* 2 (1772) 40 Sure never to outstand the first Assault. *c* 1800 E. Worth *Lett. Poet. Wks.* 1878 I 303 Outstand the rule of ages. 1863 Reliquia in Antiq. *News & Queries* II. 69 Who has experienced and outstood the base designs of him she loved and trusted. 1875 Parish *Sussex* s. v., He wanted to have the calf for three pound ten, but I out-stood him upon that.

b. To maintain in opposition; to contradict (a person) obstinately. *dial.*

1898 *N. Yks. Wrstr. Lang.* v. 362 Those Nurses...which were to look to the Children,...maintain'd it most that the Child was not so sure. 1887 *Norfolk Gloss.* s. v., He outstood me that he hadn't seen him.

2. To stand out or stay beyond (in time). *arch.*

1622 Bacon. *Speech* 1. 11. 207, I have out-stood my time. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 458 If we out-stand the Season of Grace. 1858 Robinson *Eng. Theatre* 276 (1902 ed.).

II. *intr.* Cf. Outstanding *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

3. To stand out distinctly or prominently.

1555 Joscelyn, *Outstand*, to protuberate from the main body. 1846 Glossop *Rutlds* 11, Cottages here and there outstanding here on the mountain. 1900 S. Phillips *Paolo & Francesca* 11. 30 The flesh is on his lips, The veins outstand.

4. Of a ship: To stand out or away from the land; to sail outwards.

1666 Waterus *Dead Ship Shipwreck* 13 Many a boat shall outstand from And many a sail outstand.

Outstander, *Sc.* [Agent-n. from prec. (sense 1).] One who stands out in dissent or resistance.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 133 To bring the Aberdeen...and all other outstanders to come in and subscribe their covenant. *Ibid.* (1792) I. 203 He was a papist, and ane outstander against the good cause. 1900 W. *Watt Aberdeen & Banff* ii. 261 The only important outstanders from the subscription to the promise of canonical obedience.

Outstanding, *vbl. sb.* [Outs- 9; cf. Outstand v.]

†**1.** A jutting out or projecting; a projection.

1611 Cotgr., *Surmontement des bords*, a double outstanding, or swelling of the cheeks. 1899 Weyman *Castle in Spain* (1900) 292 Forgot!...which are certain hollow outstandings to outside corkscrew of night.

2. The action of standing out in opposition. *Sc.*

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 121 Banff made ovedelis for his outstanding. 1900 W. *Watt Aberdeen & Banff* ii. 251 For outstanding against the good cause [votes of Deans and Gordons of Haddo]...were removed.

3. *pl.* Outstanding amounts; unsettled accounts.

1800 Gaskell *Sylvia's Lovers* v Such as had outstandings abroad which they were entitled to draw in. 1840 *Fait Mail G.* 20 Apr. 5/2 If the Argentine Government were unable to pay up outstandings.

Outstanding (stæ·ndiŋ) (*cross variable*), *ppl. a.* [Outs- 22; cf. Outward 2.]

1. That stands out or projects; projecting, prominent, detached.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Herce*, Full of sharp, strong, and outstanding...pins. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* vi. 148 The gigantic leaf...furnished...with outstanding veins of great depth. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 168 The surrounding wedge-shaped masses were more consolidated with this main body. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 6/3 Those who prefer nipple and clinging fabrics to those which are stiff and outstanding.

2. *fig.* Standing out from the rest; prominent, conspicuous, eminent; striking.

1850 Rogerson *Treat. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1851) 154 A violent outstanding exception. 1860 Pusey *Min. Prophets* 264 The great outstanding thing, which our Lord has pointed out. 1892 *Ecclesiastic* Aug. CXLVIII. 69/2 The most outstanding speaker in the Gipsyal Assembly. 1899 *Spectator* 25 Feb. 268 There are many interesting articles...but there is hardly one of outstanding importance.

3. That stands out in resistance or opposition.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 150 (Jam.) Outstanding ministers.

4. That stands over or continues in existence; that remains undetermined, unsettled, or unpaid. *Outstanding term*: see Term.

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 440 The difference between the outstanding debts and credits. 1823 Hamond, *Antcom.* 21. 341 Still having outstanding and unincompassed a certain portion of the charges, which requires a whole revolution of the node to compensate. 1858 J. Martineau *Studies Chr.* 201 A settlement whose in last passed for an outstanding debt. 1872 *Jewish Chron.* 26 Jan. 5/1 Among debts there should be no outstanding quarrels.

5. That sets a course outward.

1776 *Adam Amer. Ind.* 178 The outstanding parties for war, address the great spirit every day till they set off.

Outstare, v. [Outs- 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo in staring; to stare longer or harder than; to put out of countenance by staring; to look on (the sun, etc.) without blinking or flinching.

1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. i. 30 (Qo. 1), I would outstare the sternest eyes that look. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. 3 I will...Outstare the terror of thy gilsome aspect. 1648 Crashaw *Delights Muses, On Lessius's Counsel*, The eagle's eyes, that can Outstare the broad-beam'd day's meridian. 1837 Bailey *Mystic* 17 He can and all the stars outstared, Guiding them down, fog, centaur, eagle, bull.

Outstart, *sb.* [Outs- 3.] The act or point of starting out; outset.

1866 Dora Greenwell *Etc.* 132 In the first outstart of his immortal journey. 1899 Samuel Gotch *Bk. of Wint* I. v. 72 The whole effect is marred by the one mistake made at the outstart.

Outstart, *v.* [Outs- 14, 13, 17, 18.]

1. *intr.* To start, spring forth suddenly. (Properly two words.)

1380 Wyclif *Twelfth Serm.* 13 And he ran swythe with sorw to the prophi. *c* 1450 Chaucer *Knt's Pro. T.* 907 The people out sterte and cryde the Gre to grounde. 1855 Browning *Norbert* i. *Trag.* 14, Twice or ground, forces rays unclose; Another on another, sharp spikes outstart.

†**2.** *trans.* (or *intr.* with dative). To start out from, escape from. *Obs.*

1570-76 Lamb. Chron. *Trag* i. ii, Fellon...kept him close yf nothing him outstarte.

3. *trans.* To spring or go beyond; to take or have the start of, to go ahead of.

1593 Nash, *Merrie Lenten* (1596) 60 His cannon are a march outstart the breathe of mortalitie. 1869 Lecrace *Compl* v. 1. 14 Even when this faith...shall be converted into perfect sight, everlasting confidence shall not outstart, but rather follow it. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 10 Worcester can readily outstand assault.

Hence **Outstarter**, one who starts out in front; a pioneer; **Outstarting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 in Mrs. Burbidge *Life Richardson* (1899) I. 16 The...servile pursuit of those tracks which are opened by those by-and-ministerial more popular outstarters. 1799 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* l. 94 He from his small particular orbit flies With blest outstarting!

Out-state to **Out-stature**: see Out-.

Out-station. [Outs- 1, 2.] A station at a distance from head-quarters or from the centre of population or business; a subordinate station on the outskirts of a district, etc. Also *attrib.*

1822 *Asiatic Trial, Issue* 100 Life to an Indian interaction is, indeed, as simple a case as that will be imagined. *Ibid.* [100-101] To ascertain this there is...more inconvenience between Bengalee and native military. 1839 H. Kingsley *C. Mancher* xxv. 6, Sam started off...to visit one of their out-station huts. 1870 Warrington *Atlantic Telegr.* 101 On an out-station in the Australian bush. 1882 Du Wolf *Spanish* 74 The remainder are quartered at the various forts or out-stations along the coast, and in the interior of the country.

Out-stationed, *ppl. a.* [Outs- 11.] Stationed or placed outside, in the open air, etc.

1882 Ayre, Frozen to Times in Age., Causes of rain or snow which we can feel by the outstationed instruments.

Outstay (outstē·), *v.* [Outs- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To stay beyond the limit of; to exhaust by staying; to overstay.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 30 If you outstay the time, upon mine honor...you die. 1633 Quarles *Emblt.* Hosea(1736) vi. (1718) 356, I have outstood my patience. 1691 Southerne *Wives Excuse* iii. 3, 1688 St. James *Parish Lady* I. She had already outstayed her invitation. 1843 Tenn *Revel Gold* (1850) 30 You are afraid of outstaying your welcome.

2. To stay longer than.

1589 Shakspeare *Merry W.* v. 1 will not stay him. 1783 Mass. D'Arblay *Diary* 19 June, Mr. Poppe, and I, outstayed the rest many an hour. 1880 Mrs. Hungerford *Rose & T.* II. 182 Mrs. Fiaulino outstayed all the other guests.

Outsteal, v. [Outs- 14, 13.]

1. *intr.* To steal out, slip away furtively. (In ME. two words.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1880 He set eein frul, bat hikel-ike eein heal vt-stal. *a* 1300 Destruc. *K. Hart* 11, 400 Stomak is away, outsteling [= outstelen] fyh ase theef.

2. *trans.* To steal away from (a person) secretly.

1870 O. Hervorde *Diverse, etc.* (1883) III. 191 Sha...thing I him out to you but he out-stole her, and went. 1877 Bickersteth *Apamuomos* 883 Either some one outside us is outstripped us—some god—so may it was the other touching.

Outsteam, v. [Outs- 18.] *trans.* To excel in steaming; to steam faster than.

1880 *Nat. Rev.* XIV. 187/2 A ship big enough to out her up, and also...to have outsailed and outsteamed her.

†**Out-stent**, *ppl. a. Sc.* [I. Outs- 21 + Stent stretched.] Outstretched.

1605 Montgomerie *Mistelie Shi* Fr. 161 The firmament And heavens out-stent...Thy handywork and glorious praise proclaim.

Out-step, *sb. rare.* [Outs- 3.] The act of stepping out; the 'step' in a march.

1865 Browning *King's Bk.* n. 440 Careful lest the common sort break measure, mine the cadence of life's march.

Outstep, v. [Outs- 17.] *trans.* To step outside of or beyond; to overstep.

1739 Gillam. *Raphelis* x. Misc. Wks. (Globe) 415/2 The actor...who by outstepping nature, chooses to exhibit the ridiculous *embrd* of a harlequin under the semblem of that venerable name (Shakspeare). 1849 *Metropolis* III. 19 He contempted the bounds of moderation. 1872 *Jewish Chron.* 26 Jan. 6/1 Here...literature and Fine calmly the truth.

So **Outstepping** *vbl. sb.* [Outs- 9], a stepping out of one's course.

1632 Rathband *Serm.* (1882) II. 18 When a man, thus walking with God in the ways, hath yet these outsteppings and deviations upon the by.

Out-still. [I. Outs- 3 + Still *sb.*, a distillery.] In India: A private still licensed by government outside the limits of the areas supplied with liquor from central distilleries. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 1/2 The so-called outstill system which finds favour with the Bengal Government causes death and ruin into the sober and peaceful homes of frugal industry. 1897 J. A. Graham *Thresh. Them Closed Lands* iii. 42 This is one of the out-stills for whose abolition there was much agitation a few years ago.

Out-sting, etc.: see Out-.

Outstink, v. [Outs- 18 c, 18.]

1. *trans.* To overpower or drive out by stench.

a 1680 Marquis *Normanby* (1686) 4 Those out-stinks, say divers, away Africa, or the east coak, serpents.

2. To stink more than, surpass in stench.

c 1600 *Trag. Rowmond* v. vi. in Bullen II. 82 It shall outstink a sow, How their lives catastrophe their pastels ! 1698 Rose. Mons. tr. *Sarcotides, Pol. Conclusions* (1704) 290 Assafetida that would outstink a Polecat. 1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 74 In Sevenoake there is a well which, I dare be sworn, will out-stink Leamington water.

†**Out-stop**, *Obs. rare.* [Outs- 3.] (1593.) An outside guard.

14... *Feeding to Kal. Aust.* I. 308 [see In-stop].

Out-storm, etc.: see Outs- 21.

Outstrain, v. [Outs- 13, 18.]

1. *trans.* To strain out; to stretch out tightly.

1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 280 As his arrayed fields are now in length outstrained. 1800 Southey *Thalaba* xi. avoid, When the dew curtain hangs in heavier folds : When the out-strain'd vane flags heavily.

2. To excite by straining or strenuous effort.

1848 J. Bellenden *Psyche* xv. exiles, But vivid John... Quenchy his Fellow-sainted outstrain'd Ir Author's note.

†**Outstray**, *Obs.* [Outs- 3.] The act of straying from the right way; aberration.

1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxii. 7 The number and name of all our companies and encamping. 1647 — *Comm., Mark, Third.* 663 He sends for us by his Spirit to our out-straies, and looks to up again.

†**Out-straying**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* = prec.

1609 W. Wraxhall *Conf's Heart* 1. 103 The wickednesse, and out-straynings, and finall ruyne of some. *a* 1630 — *Protest.* (1640) 132 If he finde us in our outstrayings, and give us both direction and will to come into the right way again.

Outstream, *v. poetic.* [Outs- 14.] *intr.* To stream out.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* vi. xxxiv. With way the wound, the blood outstreamed fast. 1878 Whyte-Melville *Inside the Bar* xi. 82 When the white light of Christ outstreams From the red disk of Mars.

See **Outstreaming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1898 Thomas Atkins, xiii. (1899) 240 An actual outstreaming and outrending of the fabric of his inner life. 1900 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 169/1 Rapid outstrippings of native

from the head [of a comet]. 1695 *Thiodor* VII. 332 The second world, whose atmosphere is God's outstreaming glory.

†Outstrea't, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Out- 14 + Streat *v.*] *intr.* To exude; to distil or flow out.

a 1631 Donne *Progr. Soule* 340 They did not *out* His flesh, nor suck those cells which thither reinforce. 1665 Boyle *Usef. Exper. Nat. Philos.* (1671) I. 158 I strike the rock, out-stream the life-stream at my call (*Moses* to Dunes in *marg.*).

†Ou't-street. *Obs.* [Out- 1, 5.] A street outside the walls or in the outskirts of a town.

1724 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1911) I. 436 With... lodging in those out-streets for the Horses of the said Horse. 1726 De Foe *Effigies* (1736) 126 When the People came into the Streets from the Country...they would see the Out-streets empty. 1730 in Jeaffreson.

Ou'tstretch, *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. The act or fact of stretching out.

1683-9 Mrs. Worsley *Faith Confirmed* xi. (ed. 2) 54 Brought her daughter home again from their far outstretch. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 1286 Its outstretch of heedlessness Shall leave a speedy ending on the earth.

2. An outstretched tract; extension, extent.

1789 *Gil. Wreath* 1256 This south-western outstretch of England.

3. The distance to which anything stretches out.

1688 O. Cromwell *Letters Avalon* 308 A passage...little broader than the outstretch of my two arms.

Outstre'tch, *v.* [Out- 15 b, 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To stretch out or forth. (Chiefly *fguratively.*)

1423-88 Coventry *Leet. Rec.* (1907) 222 And doun on knees he gan to falle, And forth his hend and nekke out straughte To Cristeen of him with a stroughte. 1591 Spenser *Mother Hubberd's Tale* 1 Whose wings were strouted, all vnder spread wide. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclesiast.* xx. 12 He stretcheth his hand out unto the poor. 1613 Shakes. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 360 Him...With wings outstretch'd, all vnder spread wide. 1619 Bolton *Arguments* 10 In Abraham...his mind outstretch'd it. 1637 Heywood *Apology for Actors* 1206 Hand after hand she outstretches.

2. To extend in area or content; to expand.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. xiv. Wherefore this wide and vast Vacuity, Which swallows in unstretched thoroughly all. 1687 *Sir Matth. Fr.* (1721) 4 Who did outstretch This Earth to great and wide. *a* 1738 Rumney *Pen. Servant Preacher* 48 [He] preach'd, And with best care his lungs out-stretch'd. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* iii. The great city, which lay outstretched before him.

3. To stretch to its limit, to strain.

1697 Dryden *Virgil's* v. 31 Tydeus is dead, whatever stratagems he ope. 1849 Helps *Colloquies*, Wks. 1858 I. 232 Outstretching the most rigorous nerves of Law and Rights.

4. To stretch beyond (a limit, etc.).

1597 Hooker *Theodicie God's Predestin.* (1612) 277 So farre did his impatience outstretch the limit of reason. 1738 Swift *Position* 2 (1832) 6 My money much outstretch the reckonings. 1889 J. Earth *Comm. Gen.* 134 The circles and thunderbolts will always outstretch his [Jupiter's] provision and logic.

†5. To outstrip in a race. *Obs.*

a 1640 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* (n. d.) 200/1 Greyhounds known to...outstretch one another in a course. 1703 *Country Gent. Mem. Study.* n. (1704) 94 They...out-stretch the Speed of Gunpowder, and Distance Light and Lightning.

Ou'tstretched (-stre·tʃt), *ppl. a.* [Out- 17.]

1. Stretched out in length or breadth; held forth; extended. Said esp. of the arms.

1559 Cotvesance *Test.* 241 b, I my self will fight against you, with an outstretched hande. *Mod.* xxvii. 7 With my grieuous & outstretched arme. *a* 1689 Fletcher *Double Marriage* IV. i. We thee here...Laugh at the out-stretch'd arm of tyranny. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xi. 198 They call, and with out-stretch'd arms implore. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 240/2 He knelt down beside her outstretched form, and put his lips upon hers.

2. Stretched to seem or compass; distended.

1605 Shakes. *Mach. for M.* II. iv. 14 With an auspicious and dropping eye he tell the world about What man thou art.

Hence **†Outstre'tchedness,** extension.

1679 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 40 For no Gods Eternity is not endless Duration, so neither is his Immensity no beautified outstretchedness, *Ibid.* 54, 107.

Ou'tstretcher. [Out- 8.] One who or that which stretches out; an extensor. So **Ou'tstretching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [Out- 9, 10], stretching out, extending, extension.

1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 42 The queen which is now crowned scotland is an outstretching of the north parte of le lays. 1601 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa Introd.* 47 A right wel known in regard of the stature and outstretching thereof. 1634 Gentleman *Stat. Apoll.* 32 A longlook, bold, out-stretching, and self-confiding spirit. 1834 Owen *Hist. Teeth* iv. *Uses, &c., Organs. Nat. L.* 107 In the last the fingers are lengthened, attenuated, and made outstretchers and supporters of a pair of wings. 1880 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Ezek.* 80 On the outstretching of His hand.

Outstri'de, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in striding; to exceed in length of stride; also *fig.*

1620 B. Jonson *Fr. Henry's Entertain* Wks. (Bliss.) 1076 With new triumphant fire their actions done, Out-striding the Colossus of the Sun. 1820 Sir H. Kane *Lovers* 57 Nov. 57 That which outstrides the largest lubs in Oak, the Golden Legend. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 1/2 He [a horse] was apparently beaten rather for speed than for stamina, or pulling ascendants by his gigantic trot.

Outstri'ke, *v.* [Out- 18, 15.]

1. *trans.* To excel in striking; to deal swifter or heavier blows than.

1608 Shakes. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vi. 36 A swifter mind Shall not strike thought, but thunder'd fall down. 1663 Dryden *Sings of K. in 30* 181 Few Rhodian Knights, nodding their several stands, Out-strike Acestides of our many Hands.

†2. To strike out (letters or words). *Sparkl. Obs.*

1598 Dekker *Hierolog. Sp., Matthias to K. John* Forsee (sayst thou) this sentence saieth, and that my hand can not write? That pleaseth well, and this as much nullifies. 1604 Hosanna *Wks.* I. 167 That which you...neither like, The same another shape out-strikes.

Outstrip (outstrip'), *v.* [f. Out- 18, 18 c, 17 + Strip *v.*2, to run or advance swiftly, to speed, scud, 'whip'.]

1. *trans.* To pass in running or any kind of swift motion; to outrun, leave behind in a race; to escape from by running. Also *fig.* with direct imagery of a race.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 403 When I runne as Hippomanes did with Atlanta, who was lost in the course, was first at the crowne: So that I gesse that woeman was swifter vnto to be not reputed [*sic*] (for willing, *Harl.* 1924) 1594 Shakes. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 9 Thy Mother's Name is ominous to Children. If thou wilt out-strip Death, goe crosse the Seas, And live with Richmond. 1619 Dekker *Gerard's Meditat.* 4 The most Dexterous the active hound. 1708 Addison *Pope* no. 88. 308 Mr. Gordon...being fresh and in breath, easily outstripped the...men, and got before him to the Commodore. 1880 Tennyson *Ode*, v. xxvii, 362 If a plastic statesman...flow down a sloping Canal, the lateral portions...will be outstripped by the Central ones.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To excel, surpass, get ahead of, or leave behind, in any kind of competition, or in any respect in which things may be compared.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* D iij b, He so far outstrips him in studious words...that the name of quiet could not pursuade him patience. 1607 Shakes. *Timon*, I. ii. 3 They strive one to outstrip another in giving most. 1662 Bunyan *Holy City* (1784) 91 They out-strip all the Prophets that ever went before them. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. 19, 20 Fox...not to be outstripped in homage to Argyle, justified the measure. 1832 Prescott *Ant. Mex.* II. 342 Promising ere long to crush, if not to outstrip the present capital.

†b. To exceed in a quality. *Obs.*

1612 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. i. (1756) 58 I have outstripp An old man's gravity, or arted reason, think What a young wife and a good leaky may do. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 395 The Water Spouts; whose breadth all the way hath not outstript the fields about two miles.

†3. To pass beyond, leave behind (a place). *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 345 Scarcely had we out-stript Rhynsberg...a Dutch mile.

Out-strive, etc.: see Out- 18 b.

Ou'tstroke. [Out- 7.]

1. A stroke directed outwards.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech. Instr.* On the completion of the stroke, the steam is allowed to pass freely from one side of the piston to the other, producing an equilibrium of effort during the out-stroke.

2. *Rowing.* The act of striking out: see quot. 1893-4. Also *attrib.* in *out-stroke-rowlock.*

1891 Greenwell *Confirmed Tarmac Northumb. & Durh.* 41 *Outstroke seat*, for the privileges of breaking the barrier, and working and intriguing underground the coal from an old-lying royalty. 1897-8 *Act* 61 & 62 *Vict.* c. 44 § 10 By way of out-stroke or other underground communication. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., Instroke is the passing out of a working royalty into another royalty. Outstroke is the act as regarded by the lessee of the entered royalty.

Out-strut to **Out-subtile**: see Out-.

Outsucken (outsu·k'n), *v. Sc. Law.* [f. Out- 12 + Sucken.] Outside the suckers; free from restriction to a particular mill for the grinding of corn; not subject to astriction. The opposite of *denucken.*

1773 Erskine *Instit. Sc. Law* II. xi. § 20. 314 The duties payable by those who cease voluntarily to use mill are called outsucken or out-town multures. 1898 J. Ingram *Jamieson's Dict. Scottish Language* s. v. 'In the same sense is the outsucken multure.

Out-su'ffer, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in suffering. 1851-1861 See Out-labour, &c.

Out-sultor to **Out-superstition**: see Out-.

Outswa'gger, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in swaggering.

1607 *Lingua* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 430 As, will ye nill ye, ye outswaggar him? 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* IV. ii. They out-swagger all the sophisters. 1884 L. Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 103 They [Germans] must never be allowed to outswagger you.

Out-swarm, etc.: see Out- 7.

Outswear (-swe·ə), *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in swearing; to overcome or bear down with swearing.

1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 670 He thinkes I should outswear Cupid. 1598 — *Merch. V.* IV. ii. 15 Words cunfast from oaths, and cunforce them to. 1890 Sackville *Gorr. Regal* v. I will not swear the deepest protester in Madrid. 1898 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 107 Always allowable, as long as it can be controlled or outsworn.

Out-sweat (-swe·t), *v. Obs. rare.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To work out by sweat or toil.

a 1625 Fletch. & Fl. *Wit without M.* I. 3, Out upon't! Cannot angers! Let the first out-sweat it, That thinks he has got a catch on't.

Outsweep, *v.* [Out- 14, 18 b.]

1. *intr.* To sweep out, move out with a sweep.

1887 G. Macdonald *Paster. Theor. Horses* xviii, If a man ever learned, outsweeps my head: I slay him on the spot.

2. *trans.* To sweep beyond.

1887 G. L. Tyrrell *Cosmic Pass.* 14 *App.* in *Life, Mag.* (U. S.) Jan. (1888) 403 Our Dexter' three-legged nothing's hexagration Outsweeps sublimest winged imagination.

Outsweeping, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9] *sb. concr.* [= *out*] The action of sweeping out; *concr.* that which is swept out, refuse.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* iv. 12 The very outsweepinges of yr wombe, you the of scowrynges of all men.

Outsweeten, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in sweetness.

1610 Shakes. *Cymb.* III. iv. 164 Not to outsweeten the honey and milk of Hybla. 1887 Tennyson *Lucr.* In *Life* (1897) II. ii. 47 The events of office commemorated by the sweets of out of office.

Outswe'll, *v.* [Out- 18, 17, 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in swelling or inflation; to swell out more than.

1608 Shakes. *Per.* *Gow.* 19, I Bow villaine, till the spheard Bias cheeke Outswell the colikes of puft Aquilon. 1805 W. Iarvis *Rabelais* IV. L. (1849) 272 Striving to outstrut and outswell each other like a couple of bullgroove turkey cocks.

2. To swell beyond (a point or limit).

1598 Hakluyt *Voyages* I. Comera. 163 The waters...outswelling and breaking down their banks, have overflown both our Church and Town. 1634 Pelham *Serm. Fast.* (1660) 6, 60 But this outswelleth the proportion of my books. 1691 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. 2. (1695) 142 So filling the Rivers so as to make them out-swell their Banks.

3. To swell out, inflate.

1800 Hunter *Fam. Village* 102 Should'ring he sits, in hoarse coat outswells.

So **Outswe'lling** *ppl. a.* [Out- 20], swelling out.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 808 Body being bellies or out-swelling extension.

Out-swift, etc.: see Out-.

Outswi'm, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or excel in swimming, swim faster or farther than.

1603 Bruton *Dignities of Man* (1893) 14/1 In swiftness the Hare will outrunne him, and the Dolphin outswim him. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maynard's Admir.* 303 Some on swift Horses tackle to outswim the winde. 1897 *Daily News* 17 June 5/4 The trollopsgoddesses outwim the fish with the greatest ease.

Out-swindle to **Out-tailor**: see Out-.

†Out-ta'ke, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see Out *adv.* and Take *v.*; also *contr.* 4–6 **outake,** (5 **owtake, otake,** *pa. pple.* **outaken, outane,** etc. [f. Out- 13 + Take *v.*; orig. rendering L. *Jrripere, excipere.*]

1. *trans.* To take out (*lit.*); to extract, draw forth; to deliver, set free.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vi. 5 Turn, Lorrell, and my saule out-take. [L. *eripe.*] *Hrl. Cmtb.* 1 Out iacule pis sparw ex of hard Oulaue [L. *erripe*] his wam of hastiell. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 120 Neuer-pelesse...he shal be not ouer take. 1598 Dallington *Aphor. Counsel Mod. Lovers* I. 27 Examples...to schedule hard before compiled, incontinent the coast is had fifth full.

2. To take out from (the reckoning); to exclude from a class or category; to specify as left out; to except.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1814 (Cott.) Of al pe trees [we eten] bot of on, pe midmest tre is vs ouertan [*v.r.* out taan]; we ten [*v.r.* out taken]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 326 Seynte Paul pat preiede alle men to salvacioun to Iewis, owtetide perseis on. *c* 1400 tr. *De Imitatione* iv. xiii. 15 I consider no things, but in al things I wil desire to ouer take. 1484 *Knts. of Parth.* V. 324/1 That they be except, forpoynted, and outtaken at this Arte. 1587 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 145, I put out none grit nor small.

Hence **Out-ta'king,** †**ou(t)ta'kand** *pr. ppls.*, *quasi-prep.* = Excepting A. 1, 2.

c 1456 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ursula) 1 Pat sald al pe wirldlaid nane. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (George) 57 Man ore best, outtakand nane. 1879 Barry *Fardoc* xix. (1898) 201 Outtaking those who have eyes trained to see.

†Out-ta'ke, *ppl. pa.* [*pp.* (*contr. infr.*) *Obs.* Forms: see prec. [Originally a southern form of Out-taken *pa. pple.* (see next), passing, like it, imperceptibly from a pple. to a prep. and a conj. adv.

Not as *out-take* was not a northern form of the pa. pple. (which was there *out-taken* and *out-tacht*), its participial nature would not be apparent to northern writers, and there probably took it for the imperative of the vb.: see 2 below.]

1. *pa. pple.*: Excepted, being excepted.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 Out take men [Caldee exorcised men]. *Hrl. exception* Inuocabael alle beaten bodi smallere pees. *Ibid.* V. 369 All Italy outake Rome. 1402 *Hoccleve, Regim. exception* Myself excepte, beseeched alle beaten body outtaken. *Ibid.* 61 Pis ensample of pe tweyn outy take. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parvul.* 01 *Hunt.* 1 To assoyle pole in good, the Sicke outake. *c* 1440 Hoccleve *Jereman's Wife* 626 Nowere so glad (but ones in to me...outake onely he).

b. *app.* as imperative: Except.

c 1350 W. Shoreham *Poems*, ed. 20 In alle Bernys pat ben made!...A fur se nedle wroght...Out tak Cachous. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xii. 81 Wes all the navy, out tak four schippis but (L. *praeter quatuor*).

c. Where the participial or imperative notion is merged in a preposition: Except; with the exception of; save, but; = Except *prep.* 1.

(For the 2 instances, in which the elements are written separate, the prepositional analysis is doubtful.)

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 630 (Fairf.) Of trees and frute ... al pat he [pere were take *Jesber Bibl.* bot ... bot] ane. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.) Pat hauek ne pe body of a man out take pe hood [L. *praeter capud*]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvii. (Add. MS.) The fowarde ... pan of alle pis clothes, owt take his sherte.

S. Ps. 1568 Cheviot *Exam. Rom.* 108 For al wer golde, pure, mygle is me. Outake the fathers and the sonne. 1578 Timme *Higden* (Rolls) II. 129 Holy bok ouder hym Cantebrugeschire outake Hardeuil [*Harl. MS.* Michaelis cowpes] Alfgar, prynce Mercheil. 1592 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 765/2 He chiefely take of all ... her clothis of her body, outake her smokke. 1598 *Diurn. Occurr. Scotl.* (W. the W.) (1826) 295 Every chaunis in seuin daes of the weyk outake the nicht & wan. 1625 M. Nostre *New Test.* (ed. 2) Matt. iii. 14 He [John] utterly refused, saying [Wycliff out taken, Rhemes] Pou [pronoun] pou [verb] shuldest wash me. 1628 T. Tenn *Copyright Disputation* 21 Nothing ... outtaken Kings, that dwelled in ancient Cabanes.

d. As conj. *adv.*, preceding *that* (= Except *conj.* 1) or a preposition.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 421 Out taken þat [*Ubiquitaria*] ne is þe worse þouȝ þat name nouht. *Ibid.* IV. 31 In euery place out take in þe Pouwer [*Ubique potestas in podestat*]. 1423 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 230/1 Outake alwayes þat al clothes, called Straites .. have bowen of auht and fadenesse [etc.].

† **Out-ta'ken,** *pa. pple., prep., conj., adv. Obs.* Forms: see OUT-TAKE *v.* [*pa. pple.* of OUT-TAKE *v.*

Orig. used in concord with a *sb.* or *pron.* in the absolute case (= Latin ablative absolute), e.g. *except me(e) taken*, ME. 'his moder out-taken'; 'out-taken his moder'. Both these orders were in use, but the latter was the prevailing one; and the passing and often of the *pp.*, being thus equivalent to those of a preposition, it became at length identified with the preposition: cf. the equivalent EXCEPT. Like other prepositions also (v. 5, *before, &c.* 1655), it came used to convert a subordinate to a principal sentence, orig. with *that*, unless, alone, and then because a conjunctive adv. or subordinating conjunction.]

A. *pa. pple.* (in concord with, and following, a noun in absol. case) = (Being) excepted. Cf. EXCEPT *v.* 1 b.

c 1305 *St. Lag. Scientz* (Pamfilon) 240 Outwoute thinges neode ȝe ben Ortodoxe, þat was be leuynge þat ȝe had. *Hali Meidenhad* (Camp.) 21 Mon ne [=*nan*] wil nouhwer nowiht . . Ah *Ecrit. Holili Inoh.* IV. 0180, His allegiance with all ..the King sworty-seuen. 1405-20 *Papers of Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 124 The wonted wod and vesture all way oute taken. 1530 PALSGR. *Jour'n* Outtaken, *exceptid.*

B. *prep.* (In the 2 instances, in which the elements are written separate, *parth.* still felt as a ppple.)

1. = OUT-TAKE *v.*, EXCEPT *prep.* 1.

a. 1325 *Cursor M.* 5401 (Cott.) Vte þan þeues, out taken, vre sister [*c* 1425 outaken] þe lauedie of þat bells. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prickfor* 1211 Of þai parted his clothes . . out taken his kirtil. 1382 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 189 Alle schulen ete . . Out taken wiues wordes. *a* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 4 He has lost all, oute taken Cristen. *c* 1440 *Sir Cleriodus* (Thornton) 4330 Outte nane Knyȝte, bot doctrynde hit be kynges bynde.

2. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Crisanct*) 490 Þare was nane þat tynte ane . . Outane prayes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 Wel vnyt al manere mankynde, outakyng þre [*Adam, Eue, Lamech*] þat euere were. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Wyse Alcede, þat destroyde all . . outane Nynus.

3. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Crisanct*) 490 Þare was nane þat tynte ane . . Outane prayes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 Wel vnyt al manere mankynde, outakyng þre [*Adam, Eue, Lamech*] þat euere were. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Wyse Alcede, þat destroyde all . . outane Nynus. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1. 1 Outake Iohan Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Edmund Duke of Yorke, all the residue were slayne and taken. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 216 Outake heat, spirit, and strength, I am as poore as Iob. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 177 Outake the Iewes, there is not any Nation . . more addicted to Superstition. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (1632) 284 Outake Mahomet, and Numa. 1655 MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess

1630 of the wise men at the Mankatoes when they learnt how their countrymen were out-wrought by the Virginians. 1688 W. Gerard *Instruct. Prod.* 48 The landlords and capitalists, out-ravaging each other in the political game.

† Out-try, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 25.]

1. *trans.* To choose out.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 514 And for vche yok of oxen to ble ytaught, Eighte foote in lengthe, & goodly bought outtrie. *Med. MS.* 235 Fleish, wipe, & gerne of hem to serue outrie.

2. To sift out.

c 1550 R. Bruton *Regim. Fortune* B 4 b, That were then vsed Tourbes or fyn the orth out tried.

† Out-tu'ft, *ppl. adj. Obs.* [OUT- 11.] ? Pulled out in tufts or frills; puffed out.

1605 J. Dovers *Hieroscan., Ecclesiast* (1608) 90 b You might betweene the Buttons see, How smocke out-tuft to shew her lyvlesse.

Out-turn to **Out-Turk**: see OUT-.

Out-turn. [OUT- 7, from *turn out*.] The quantity turned out or yielded; produce, output.

1800 *Statist. Ann. Eng., Pens. Fund.* 356 The prospects of the year 1799-1800 will be found to vary but little in the aggregate from the actual contents of the preceding year. 1803 *Gentleman Mag. Hist. Comm.* 16 Apr., I estimated the probable amount of the turnpike at 24,000*l*. 1880 C. E. Mathews *Forest. Rambl.* 403 The outlay, as regards labour, ..is the same whether the out-turn is large or small.

Out-turned, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] Turned out or outwards.

1892 Rogers-Gould *Kitty Alone* II. 125 The contents of his out-turned pocket.

† Out-twi'ne, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 13, 24.] *trans.* **1.** To twist out. **b.** To unwind or outwrist.

a 1400 Chaucer *Tr. Boethius's* 11 Vnto swiche ways thau ye to sone out-twyne. ? *a* 1600 Fairfax (Webster 1864), He clasped And from the wound the steel outwreathed.

Out-tyrannize to **Out-usure**: see OUT-.

Outva'lue, *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in value.

1613-18 W. Browne *Brit. Pastl.* ii. v. 195 His little boat.. fraught with what the world inside Could not out-value. 1791 Sir T. Hammer *Trans. of* His active was very ordinary, for Tolpuzz, could not out-value Seven shillings. 1846 Lowndes *Engin. Shafts, Wks.* II. 191 In packing *Days* a few pages of good poetry outvalued a whole vol of the Seven Sages. 1871 H. H. Fowler *Living Faith* 194 One season ..outvalued twenty volumes of sermons.

Out-vanish to **Out-victor**: see OUT-.

† Out-vent. *Obs. rare.* [I. OUT- 7 + VENT *v.*, sale.] Public sale: = OUTCRY 2.

1550 Uvedale *Erasm. Apoph.* 320 Thynges are mised promyscuously, as bodies, *promuscis*, which are at another prolyxyng sette to our vse at sale.

Outvie (*autvai'*), *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo or excel in a competition, rivalry, or emulation; to vie with and excel.

1591 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 18 Who are emulous pathons to outvie and outlive one the other. 1640 Harrington *Ecles. IV* 136 Twelve persons .. out-vying each other in the curiosity and niceties of their apparell. 1708 *Powderjudge No.* 3 P 4 [It] made the Emerald out-vie the Verdure of the Field. 1887 Anna Fowler *Isarlewch at Arrivedre* surveying the achievements of a distance.

Hence **Outvy'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Outvier** (*autvai'ar*), one who or that which outvies.

1632 J. Weever tr. *Cassas' Nat. Paradox* x. 235 Mr Pemerings out ouied of his parsons. 1727 Jos. Warren *Crimes Mess.*...in their carrying, still quickened one another. 1834 J. S. C. *Annett Shipbuilder* (1835) I. xvi. 280 These gorgeous outvier.. were soon adorned with carrying splendor.

Outvigil to **Out-village**: see OUT-.

Out-villain, *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To exceed or surpass in villany.

1600 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. iii. 309 He hath out-villain'd villanie so farre, that the rarity redeemes him. *a* 1619 Gamaliel tr. *v.*, in *Hen. Forth, Theatre* III. 282 Villany Will ever be outvillain'd, when it trusts To aught but its own dagger's point.

Out-virtuate to **Out-vociferate**: see OUT-.

Outvoi'ce, *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in loudness of voice; to make a louder noise than.

1599 Shakes. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 20 Mars, Whom, and Bones, Bow'd their high heads at sight and voyce (the deep-mouth'd Sea, Which cals vpon the Hauen Pool, They soon were to be outvoic'd by the roar of ignorant contentment. 1856 E. A. Vaughan *Mystery* (1860) I. vi. 162 He..outvoiced their angry cries with loud rebukes of their cowardice.

Outvote, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outnumber in voting; to defeat by a majority of votes.

1647 H. More *Psychoz Poet.*, The voice of the soul will be changed, being outvoted as it were by the contrasting opinion of inverse particles. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Geogr.* iv. 22 A contest between the women and the men, wherein the females did out-vote the males, and carried it for Minerva against Neptune. 1678 [see OUT-cause]. 1681 *Mem. Comal. Hist.* (1689) I. 28 Also in 1620, Lord Darby's ministry were out-voted on their proposal for doubling the house tax.

Out-voter. [OUT- 5.] In the system for parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom: One who has a vote in a constituency in which he does not reside; a non-resident voter qualified by holding property.

1832 Mayhew *Brit. Stag.* 160. IV. 141 He went to through all the minutiæ of a canvass, from lists compiled even for converts (sec.). 1861 *Daily Tel.* 3 Apr. 3/1 There is a large proportion of 'outvoters', many of whom journeyed from the Midlands.

Outwail to **Outwalts**: see OUT-.

Out'wale. *Obs. exc. dial.* [I. OUT- 7 + WALE *sb.*, choice.] That which is selected to be taken out or removed; refuse, dregs; one who is cast out, an outcast.

14.. *Siege Troye* (E. E. T. S.) 140 Some-fythe twelue, Pore sinne & sorge prete, sparedes wer lesse; But of caitifs to chese,...be out-wale of Jue worlde. *a* 1580 Hunnyson *Tract. Cruc.* (1) Now am I most of outwarde outwelt. 1580 Sidney-Lodge *Rosalynde* (Arb.) 100 Poore capitall, disuiste outwayle. 1825 Jamieson *N. C. Gloss., Outwale*, refuse. *a* 1832 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 380 (E. D. D.) The out-wale, waifs, tragle kind o' women.

† Out'walk, *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 6 or 7.] ? A promenade.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 100 Chap. ii. Shews the Temples, Universities, Ceremonies, and Assemblies of the Gentiles, with the Wings and Rows about them.

Outwalk (*autwǫ·k'*), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in walking; to walk faster, further, or better than; to walk beyond.

1626 E. Jorden *Portmouths Asbs* Wks. (Rolfe) (1631) Have I ..outwatch'd, Yea, and outwalked any ghost alive. 1720 Pope *Lett.* (1737) I. 211 But indeed I fear she would out-walk him. 1846 Mrs. Browning in *Lett. R. Browning* (1899) II. 201 She is old now. Yet she can outwalk any dame. 1856 Thoreau *Maine Woods* 303 I.. walked on. For a time I could occasionally hear the [?]..gradually I outwalked the sound.

Out'-wall (*-wǫl*). [OUT- 5.] The outer wall of any building or enclosure.

1532 Convocation *Rolls*, 28. 17 The thicknesse of the out-wall was v cubites rounde about. 1824 Wilson *Archit.* in *Rolls.* (1870) 57 Various colours on the out-walls of Buildings have always in them more Delight than Dignity. 1858 Simpson *Palestine* I., § 114 The out-wall was in a remarkably lasting condition.

b. *fig.* The clothing; the body, as enclosing the soul.

1609 Bible *Leuit.* xx. 3 49 For confirmation that Eue-much them Then my out-wall; open this Purse, and take What is conuenient. 1631 R. H. *Arts Wisdo Conclusion* 5 § 2. 68 The Wisdom of the Creature hast open the outwalls of his flesh.

† Outwa'nder, *v. Obs. rare.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To wander out or away.

13.. *Cursor M.* 20800 (Fairf. 80) Þou vanouche ut neiben nan.

So **Outwandered** *ppl. a.*, that has wandered out or away; migrated, emigrated.

1878 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 50 If this out-wandered..be the white blood-cells are to all intents and purposes lymph-cells. 1887 *Standard Mag.* May 624 Are not the Hungarians themselves an out-wandered Asiatic race?

Outwar, -warble, *obs.* : see OUT-.

Outward (*aut'*ɪ*wĕd*), *a.* (*sb.*?) Forms: 1 ūtan-, ūte-, ūtweard, 2-3 utward (4-5 oute-, 4-6 outwarde, 4-5 *N.* owt(e)wart, -ward(e, 5- outward, (3 uteward, 6 utwards, viward, *Sc.* wtuart). [OE. *ūtan-*, *ūte-*, *ūtweard*, f. *ūtan*, *ūte*, *ad* (see OUTER, OUTE, OUT *adv.*) + *-weard*, -WARD: cf. MHG. *ûzwert*, Ger. *auswärtig* external, foreign, MLG. *ûtwardes*.]

I. That is turned or lies towards the region or space outside the boundary of any enclosure or the surface of anything; that is without or on the outer side; out, outer, external, exterior. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 845 (Parker MS.) Hi tugon up Mon ucpan of Jeruwe weald (*c* 1100 Peterb. MS.) & ofer Jeruwe ut eardedon. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Hex.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 160/3 *Femur* utanweard bein. 1530 Palsgr. 260/1 *Outwarde* parte of any thynge, *exterieur*. 1552 Coverdale *Exod.* xliv. 1 Ye outwarde dore of the Sanctuary. 1599 Hakl. *Voyages* II. 1. 61 Outwarde..bearing her whelpes clowtes with her to an outwarde bellye. 1805 Boyse *Adv. Learn.* iv. vii. § 2. 30 Connection of parts is incident to the outwardest parts. 1880 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* I. xvi. The outward angle will be greater than either of the inward and opposite angles. 1709 Stukeley & Andrews *Tractat.* No. 102 P 22, I heard a Noise in my outward Room. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mod. Essays 108/2 In shooting time one passes the outward five stopping thirty-three inches.

b. Directed or proceeding towards the outside; pertaining to what is so directed.

Lifesmod (*L.*) 182 Fingra bereten, ester wæn utweard.] 1700 Dryden *Æneis*, x. 1 (1721) 81 The fire will force its outward way). 1884 G. *Bell & Sons' Catal.* July 66 The Sun or Outward Halves of Return Tickets. 1898 Outward passport (see Inward a. 7). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 280 Some downward and outward displacement of the left eye.

† 2. Known outside, generally known; public.

1559-90 Lyon, *Brother* 22. v. (1594) 71 b, The death of Morgan outwarde was not Wist plainly published in that region.

† 3. Done outside, out-of-door. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. ii. (1651) 289 The most pleasure of all outward pastimes.

2. Of or pertaining to the outer surface of the body and its clothing; also to the body itself as opposed to the mind, soul, or spirit, and to bodily as opposed to mental faculties; external, bodily.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.*, 100 Þis seoue ber schulde beon his (Christes) heritage, & mehefi hauh utweard þehæge & feirest, and vle ofter eald tunge. **13..** *Why I can't be a Nun* 238 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 146 *Sir*, by outwarde way in verying Both ye wyfe & my ladyes dere. 1902 Howard *Pract. Pilate*, xxiv. (Percy Soc.) 108 The eyen, the nose, and also the nose, The mouth, and handes, inwarde wyttes are none; But outwarde offyces, *Ibid.* These outwarde gates to have the housholdinge, ..the inwarde wyttes to have dooreynge. 1598 Thynne *Cod.* vi. 22 With ottwarde appearance to please mennes eyes. 1598-9 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iii. *Com. Prayer, Communion Celibate*, The wemen whiche are kept bounde vnto thee with our outwarde vayne. 1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* iii. 2. 268 Oh, what may Man within him hide, Though Angel on the outward side? 1713 Young *Pleas. Relig.* v. (1728) 91 Who observes of mind With elegance of outward form not judg'd. 1887 Maurice *Patriarchs & Lawg.* viii. (1892) 122 The vision was not to the outward eye.

b. Said of medical applications or treatment applied externally: = EXTERNAL a. 2 c.

1654 Wharton *Sarg. Mate Prof.*, Wks. (1683) 4 Some..would ..confine the Surgeon only to outward medicine, and outward healing. 1722 Accompt *Turlier Ms.* 201 ℔ 3 By Inward Medicings 01 outward Applications, *Misd.* (Label on Linctures.) "For outward application only."

c. *Outward man* (*Theol.*), the body as opposed to the soul or spirit; *humorously*, Outward guise, clothing.

1526 Tindale *2 Cor.* iv. 16 But though oure outward (Wiclif 1388 wrecchid) man perishe, yet the inwarde man is renewed dayes by dayes. *a* 1533 Lambert *Let. to Sir C. Dingelow* in Foxe *A.* & *M.* (1563) 1141/2 Eyther my Lord of London will iudge me to be outward man onely,...or els he will be my God, and iudge mine inwarde manne. 1604 Jas. I *Remains* 4. 1658 Boyle *Usef.* ex. II. 92 Till he began To mumble at Ralph's Outward Man. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iv, The only change ever known in his outward man, was from a complete suit of coffee-colour...to (sec.).

† 3. External to the country; foreign. *Obs.*

1587-8 *Rolls of Parth.* V. 499/1 Called upper.. by outward Prynces, as the Duke of Burgoyne. 1611 *Pardon Lett.* 11. 1635 Our mercifull severance of Princes and our outward rebels and traitors. 1703-4 *Act 24 Geo. II* (1), c. 4 Preamb., Hungary & Victoria Salts has given occasion..towards counterfeit. *a* 1708 Manl. Cleon., *Edw. IV* 127 Affairs of outwarde warre. 1873 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.*, Three Perils..would be called outward or external. Outward, either from the Bishop of Rome.. or from the French King.

† b. Lying outside some sphere of work, duty, or interest; external. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* lx. (*Jonadab*) 439 Ourmare thingis.. Ourmen, for wes he leryne þat he had of all be kirk. 1535 Coverdale *Neh.* xi. 16 The chefe of the Leuites, in the outwarde busynes of ye house of God. 1612 Speed *1 Chron.* xxvi. 29 Chenaniah and his sonnes were for the outward business over Israel, for officers and Iudges.

4. Applied to actions, looks, and other externally visible manifestations, as opposed to internal feelings, spiritual or mental states or processes, etc.; of or pertaining to outer form as opposed to inner substance; formal.

1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 Is all ye outwarde workes that men oughteth to do for his behaucyne. 1532 *Conf. Relig. Vare* 19 God hathe made the wyser subiectyon ughtly unto kinges and dare vnworthe in the sight of men. 1604 *Eccl. Canon Prayer, Catechism*, Q. What meanest thou by this word Sacrament? *A.* I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. 1687 Miege *N. T.* 101, 234 The word.. Will is used in outward Rites and ceremonial Matters Religious-worship. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Mark x. 38 The good of man is to be preferred before the outward keeping of the sabbath. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v. 15 While her gone mother's outward charms Bore witness to his mental worth. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 36 The church, in outward appearance, stood more securely than ever. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 35 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) I. To reduce the faith to a vague fealty, and the outward subject to a piece of ingeniously modulated pretence.

5. Applied to things that are external to one's own personality, character, or efforts, or that concern one's relations with other persons and external circumstances; extrinsic. Rarely in relation to a thing (post 1738).

1607-12 Bacon *Ess., Fortune* (Arb.) 374 Outward Accidents conduce much to a Man's Fortune; Fauour; opportune death of others; occasion fitting vertue. 1680 Boyle *Seren. Styles Ess. Good* (1715) 189 Supposing we were..a Man be honest Hand and Foot by some outward Violences. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* Dial., The outward advantages of fortune. 1726 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 39 The different heat or cold of water is owing to outward accidents. 1804 J. Mayhew *Ess.* II. 21 The law must define men's outward rights and relations. 1872 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2 I. 126 Man, who in his outward condition is more helpless than the other animals.

†c. Outside, superficial. *Obs.*

1698 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot., Anom. Inquiries* (1736) 31 Upon a single View and outward Observation, they may be the Monuments of any of those Nations.

d. †**a.** Unspiritual, secular. *Obs.* **b.** Undisposed, wild or irregular in conduct. *dial.*

1899 Dixon *Holy Spirit* (1898) 130 After a while they have fallen into an outward state of things, wherein, as they suppose, they shall have no Advantage by Internal gifts). 1805 Miss Fowler *Kildare Cottage* 149 (E. D. D.) Is wild outward down I spoon mun. 1893 Inscription *Under Forth, Wigton* 97 He had led a very outward life—that is to say, he had been a drunkard and a reputed wife-beater.

B. *sb.* (ellipt. or absol. use of the adj.)

† 1. An outer part (of anything). *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* iii. 1078 This bondwark to plant Abuit him wes. Dufferand lan.. Quhill all the outward thar of the feild was tynt. *Ibid.* x. 228 Of the outward thar thousand thair thar slew. 1542 Records *Aberd. Burghcroft* (1892) 87 An akerrie & pertinis lyand..of all the outwardis & outwardes of landis and wodmure lande.

2. Outward appearance; the outside, exterior.
1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. Prol. 6 Our doings hereafter outward, with a mirror That dark reason neither then blind discerns. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. i. 22 To have an Outward, and rank inside Within. 1644 H. Vaughan *Serm.* 19 The spacious outwards of a whited Sepulchre. 1884 J. Payne *Tales &c. Arabic* I. 108 O elder...make thine inward like unto thine outward. 1885-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Mar. iii. Yet in their prime they bore the pains away: Outwards of heritance.

3. In *pl.* Outward things, circumstances, or conditions; externals.
1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxviii. 83 Nature...makes us all equal: we are different but by accident and outwards. *a* 1633 Ussher *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 38 Of the outwards of this ordinance of the supper. 1721 Wollaston *Relig. Nat. Delin.* (1724) II. 290 They warrant not their shortcomings as to outwards.

4. That which is outside the mind; the external or material world.
1631 Tuvenon *Alumnus* i. There is nothing here, Which, from the outward to the lowest brought, Moulded thy lofty thoughts. 1849 Isaac *Regeneration* v. 81 (1850) 72 As man slights lower and lower into the outward, by loss the power of spiritual sight and intuition. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 321 Since human consciousness centring round An outward.

C. *Comb.* † **Outwardshine** [perh. two words], outward show or appearance (*obs.*).
1599 E. Aston tr. *Foresight. Lay Polit. Eccl.* 4 No hipocrisies nor outwardshines of godnes...is of any value before god.

Outward (au·tˌwɚd), *adv.* Forms: see the adj. [OE. *ūtan-*, *ūte-*, *ūtweard-*: cf. OHG. *ūzwert*.]

I. Of position or situation: On the outside; without.
c 1290 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 25 Ge clænsas þæt uteweard is calices. — Luke xi. 39 Þæt uteweard is onlocne & clænse ge clæsnaþ. *c* 1475 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Nicasius) 1170 Ey nor mouth he had bot on & uatward he had of a beyrde. 1598 Drayton *Barons' Wars* I. (1596) 330 A true bark wereshot that longeth theris outwards to the ryuels. 1631 Robert *Comp. Faith* 11 In to Adam, Thrash, Chem, Ariel (1650) 183 The Water is ultimate, Both inward and outward substantially. 1634 Tuvenon *Mastil. wond.* 28 Weiued tunicles which appere manyfold outwards. 1779 Dr. Fox *Cruise* II. 20, Stonepikes, with the wind outward.

b. Of motion or direction: From the inside to or towards the outside of a space or thing.
c 1250 *Becket* 1187 in *S. Engl. Leg.* I. 168 Hwenn Iesuss sunnes ase hire sunne outward...þat he scolde openenie vnder hirene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* x. 84 Bobe a-fyngrede and a-foted to Heuene þe hyzte out-wyzte. *c* 1475 *Jonet Cocidrice* 808 As he were cytesein bayne, His ene ase Fyrrie swappe, Outward. *Trad. H.* xv. 4, 19 How spitefully the wrong side may be turn'd outward. 1839 Tennyson *Gardener's Dy.* Lancelot...rushing outward buckles Lance to lance. 1879 Hullah *Exercises* vi. 10 One eye is turned outward by the opposing muscle, leaving an external squint.

† 2. Outside (of a specified or understood place); out of one's house; out of one's country, abroad.
1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 Ye...wenden outward ageyn owre. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxxiii. (Caxton 1483) 82 That by them his conscyence be nought shewed ne publysshed outward. 1526 tr. *Sarpius Mar.* (1888) 9 For other accusacions that he had to doo outward. *c* 1550 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6715 Bothe outward and in house. 1573 Fenn *The Chr. a Quaker* 61, Men's Minds...being Outward and Abroad, God was pleased to move them...to some External Manifestation.

† 3. On the visible outside of the body or person, esp. as opposed to the internal parts; externally.
1563 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 108 The stryng hulse is xx yt (*Gerem.*) and doth not appere outwarde. *c* 1632 Dr. Wm. *Satirof. Pr.* in Pulpit 201 Members tongying to matters holy assoil inwards as out wards. 1591-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII.* c. 6 *Mdls.* An Acte that persones being no comen Surgeons maie minister medicines outwarde.

† b. On the visible outside of the body or person, esp. as opposed to the inner nature or character; in the body as opposed to the mind or spirit; in outward appearance as opposed to inner reality; outwardly, externally; publicly. *Obs.*
c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 80 A woman to have a fair array outward and in her self foul inward. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5775 Outward shewing holynesse Though they be falls of conclusions. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 307 b/1 That he wygte shuld nat be lyenge as wel outwarde as inward. 1526 Tyndale *1 Cor.* vii. 3 Outwarde was highe pryce, in warde was fears. 1541 Wotton *Tullyes Offices* i. (1550) 21 Which seemeth rather to rise of golde outwardly shewed than of vertuous wyll. 1605 Shaks. *Mens. for M.* III. i. 89 This outward sainted Deputie...is yet a Deuill. 1613 Purch *The Chr. a Quaker* 276 As Abraham outward and natural was the great Father of the Jews.

c. From the soul or mind into external actions or conditions.
1609 Fowler *Sin.* 1 viii. 87 He will endeauour to turne himself outward, from his mind into his actions. 1849 Isaac *Regeneration* v. 102 (1850) 56 Superficial life radiating from within outward.

4. *Comb.*, as *outward-bent*, *-parting*, *-set* adjs. Also Outward-bound.
1597 Middleton *Wisd. of Solomon* xv. 20, With outward-bent eye and wyld face. 1856 Clarendon *Commentary Rebellion* (in *Camd. Wentworth Papers* (1883)), As The temple's parents chose Behind the outward-casting throng. 1870 Pluquet *Law. Feudal* 124 Free from outward-set control.

Out-ward (au·tˌwɑ·d), *sb.*[1] [Out- 1.]
1. An outlying ward; a ward outside the original bounds of a borough.
1831 *Windsor & Eton Exps.* 4 Nov., In the Out-Ward the election has terminated in the only way that could have been anticipated.

2. A ward of a hospital detached from the main building, or having a separate outer door.
1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Out-ward**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To ward off, keep out.
1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 10 We may ourselve could his dint outward.

Outward-bound, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Outward *adv.* + Bound *ppl. a.*[1]] Directing the course outward, esp. going from a home port to a foreign one: *of* a ship, or a person; *transf. of* a voyage. Also *absol.* as *sb.*
1802 Jos. Hornbrooke *Journ.* 1888 Clarkson *Vind. Trade* (1806) 5 Six or seven merchant ships, wherof some were outward-bound with merchandize. 1808 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16115/1 Our outward-bound Brazil Fleet will sail in few days. 1825 Macaul. *Southey* Wks. 1898 II. 238 If an Archbishop happen to Step or Cargo on the outward-bound Voyage. 1838 W. Ellis *Madagascar* II. (1858) 63 Sighted by outward-bound ships to India. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 3/1 There is no precaution taken against outward-bounds meeting homeward-bounds!

b. *fig.* Departing this life, dying.
1829 Mahon *Off. Blair* 21 v. 76 The mistress [died] the outward-bound subject of my pictures. 1890 Hall. Caine *Bondman* ii. He's really past help. He's outward bound, poor chap.

c. *fig.* Bent on wandering or straying.
1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 149 Thought outward-bound...flies off in frame and dissipation. 1880 Wallace *Low-heeled* II. 216 An outward-bound youth, and difficult to handle by reason of his carelessness.

Hence **Outward-bounder** (*colloq.*), an outward-bound vessel.
1884 Clark Russell *Sailor's Sweetheart* xix, An outward-bounder she was from the very above the truck [etc.]. 1888 *Daily News* 10 June 5/3 Outward-bounders to the Colonies, East Indies, China, Japan, and the Java Seas never go within three hundred miles of Cape L'Agulhas.

Outwardly (au·tˌwɑ·dlĭ), *adv.* (*a.*) [f. Outward *a.* + -ly[2].]
1. On the outside or outer surface; externally.
c 1380 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 505 The ideis of ane thing in mane may be Na thing imprintit in the heavin, That is ekidale the selvin outwardlie. *a* 1547 Surrey *Death Hybert Aylmer. Lives* iv. When in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appere. 1634 tr. J. Hoskins' *Trapn.* 202 The rain is outwardly covered with turquas. 1660 Boate *Irelands* 10, 11. If two circles touch one the other outwardly. 1672 Salmon *Syn. Med.* xv. 208, 400 Pennyroyal,...outwardly it is good against cold affections of the Nerves and Joynts. 1726 Mandev. *Amer. Geog.* I. 208 Nothing appears outwardly but its hands and feet. 1866 J. G. Murray *Comm. Ex.* xxxv. 10 The spectators...only describe the outwardly visible glory.

b. Towards or in the direction of the outside; in an outward direction.
1560 J. Sanford *Prayer & Repent.* (1861) 102 My wife doth most kindly her duetie to me, Inwardly, or outwardly say, xvi mercifully. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. 80, § 3 Outwardly tending fruit that are worthy glorious deeds. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 83 Before the end of another month the ulceration stretched outwardly under the upper lip.

2. In outward manifestation or appearance; in external action or observance: often as contrasted with inward spirit or character.
1529 Hooper *Pract. Prelates* xiii. (Parker Soc.) 92 He wepte not [before our sinnes to God], Outwardly bearing us to be glad and merry. *a* 1533 [see Outward *a.* 4]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 64/1, Outwardly enterprysing what never inwardly they thought. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. 66, 72 Are ye fantasticall, or else indeed Which outwardly ye show? 1702 Swift *Dryden's Last.* Wks. 1711 V. 61 If But since my letters are of a different opinion,...I shall outwardly submit. 1883 Francis *Short Stud.* IV. ii. 61 In the country was outwardly quiet, but there were ominous undercurrents of disaffection.

3. *slight. vb. attrib.* as *adj.* = Outward *a.*
a 1840 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 440/2 No Road...with an outwardly Wind, is able...to give him conveniency of...Landing. 1846 Sanderson *Sarum.* (1884) 264 God giveth to no man all the desire of his heart in these outwardly things.

† **Outwardmost**, *a. Obs.* [f. Outward *a.*[1] see -most.] Most outward, outermost.
1598 R. Hakluyt tr. *Linschoten* I. 108 When you would enter a harbor, shoulde, and swift barke, you shall draw him upon the outwardmost line. 1634-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 852 Behind the outwardmost division...I placed some of our best Archers. 1683 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* v. 36 The outwardmost vessel of (what they call) Congreve, and the innermost of Gold. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 260 The outermost tubular leaves including the flowers.

Outwardness. [f. Outward *a.* + -ness.]
1. The quality or condition of being outward; outwardly, outward existence; objectivity.
1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Etalissement*, outwardnesse. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 810 Magnitude or Extension, as such is mere outside or outwardness, it hath nothing within. 1824 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 19 Those...gives an outwardness and verisimilar of reality to the shadings of the dream. 1842 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. 61 Whatsoever I could bring into outwardness than I wrote down.

2. Occupation with, concernment or belief in outward things; esp. as opposed to that which is introspective or arises from within.
1719 J. Sparrow in Courtney *Mem.* (1889) 71 He has been gradually delivered from the outwardness...individual reform must be the groundwork of moral progress. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 80 Intellect to engage outwardness, fallacy and vitiated honesty. 1840 *Macaulay. Mag.* XLVIII. 501 The outwardness, or materiality of Worth. 1852 *Wesleyan Meth. Mag.* Jan. 68 Owing...to his native reliability and matter-of-fact, he did not come to the crisis of his spiritual history until 2 years after having adored.

Outwards (au·tˌwɑdz), *adv.* (*a.*) [OE. *ūtweardes*, f. *ūtweard* Outward *adj.*, with advb. genitive -*es*. Cf. OHG. *ūzwertes* (Ger. *auswärts*), MDu. *uterwerts*, Du. *uitwaards*.]
1. In an outward direction; towards that which is outside or without.
c 897 K. Alfred *Gregory's Past.* xl. 72 Sum hafð an eagan utweardes gecyrred on þone wudu, & sum hafð ut-weardne ge-hiwe hyrde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 Euer se wimm hudi euen ingeinde se wimm, se hes hom wenden inwardes. 1577 Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 88 We...spend[e] outwardes to twyse Twenty and Iustie or Month and a Dayes. 1583 Jas. Iverson *Anat.* 114 b, 1837 Museum *Mach. Extens.* (1838) 201 Do not direct the cutting Corner of the Chisel towards, but rather outwards. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 483 ¶ 3 A new night gown, either side to be worn outwards. 1728 T. Cunningham *N. A. Wkdn* (ed. 3) II. 155 To embark his original outwards in a mercantile speculation. 1846 Baxter tr. *Mangnall's Hist. Opin. Sacrif.* 203 To cut a needle-case flap from within outwards.

† 2. In an outward position; outwardly, outside; externally. *Obs. rare.*
1556 *Coll. Poems* (Malle) II. 238 To weare eughtwarkes and yeare eughts to purpose. *c* 1590 Thynne *Pathway Stody Scripture* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1848) 12 Yet are we full of the outward pelure,...and cannot see an outwarde,...I meanne he seeth.

3. *attrib.* (as *adj.*). For outward goods.
1876 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 638 We pass on...to the 'Outwards' department of the great goods shed. This 'Outwards' platform...runs the length of the shed.

Out-waste: see Out- 15.

Outwatch (au·tˌwɒtʃ), *sb.*? *rare.* [Out- 7.] The act of reconnoitering or watching the enemy.
1833 Letters *My Mess* II. iii. He occasionally called forth upon a kind of outwatch or reconnoitring expedition.

Outwatch (au·tˌwɒtʃ), *v.* [Out- 18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo in watching, watch longer than; to watch (an object) till it disappears; to watch through and beyond (a period of time).
1626 [see Outwatch]. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 63 Or let my Lamp at midnight hour, Be seen in some high lonely Tower, Where I may oft out-watch the Bear. 1748 Young *Love Fame* vii. 215 His eye...tear'd to wake And outwatch every star, for Brunswick's sake. 1833 Hogg[1] *Adv. Musc.* ii. 22 To outwatch a long winter's night. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-T.* iv. 17 The old men of West Cambridge, who outwatched the star we long after they had gone to sleep in their own churchyards.

Hence **Outwatch** *sb.*[2], the act of outwatching.
1883 Swinburne *Poems, St. Dorothy* 38 Not with outwatch of many travellings Come to be meet of the least pain he hath.

Out-water, -wave: see Out- 12, 14.

† **Outwaxing**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*, [Out- 9; after L. *ex-crescentia*, *ex-crescentia*, f. *ex-crescĕre* to grow or wax out; cf. Ger. *auswuchs*; Du. *uitwas*.] = Excrescent. b. An excrescence, outgrowth.
1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 b/2, That all the body moste be emptyed and purged of all his outwaxynge. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 71 Laser...healeth...outwaxynges or to growinges in the flesshe.

† **Ou·tway**, *sb. Obs.* [Out- 6.]
1. A way or passage leading out, an outlet.
1572 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* x. 9 Like as thieves lurke in outwayes of villages. 1631 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* iv. xxxvi. In divers corners and out-ways ready lie. 1845 [see Out- 6].
2. A by-way lying off the main route.
1586 Allington *Aphorisms* 9 In greate feare, I rode through many outwaies and closette places. 1597 Hooker *Theodoric Conf. Tudjfens.* (1612) 450 He betooke him to flight, and hid himselfe in an outway amongst thornes and bushes.

† **Ou·t-way**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Out- 12.] = Out-go-the-way. *Out-way going*, going out of the way, deviating.
1580-2 T. Cox *Trial Lawes* viii. (Shaw) I. 12 As the corners and brigandes was given to tyme of hyrste out-ways goinge.
1613 Chapman *Odyss.* ix. 268 We...still with sad hearts and'd by our-way shores.

Out-wealth, -weapon, etc.: see Out-.

Outwear (au·tˌwēr), *v.* [Out- 15, 13 b, 18.]
1. *trans.* To wear out, wear away; to wear down to nothing, or to an end; to consume by wasting.
a 1340 Wyclif *Pent. Wks.* (1880) 12 Though...Cristis lawe outwere the lawe that is bad. 1598 Bunyan *Ill. Univ. Wicked Time that...doth* ...weaken of nature wits to wrangle outwear. 1683 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 82 The Characters ...were...wholly outworn by Time. 1711 *Lett. to Successors* 13 Subjects are troubled, and their Patience outworn. 1851 Hen. Rogers *Case Conf. Wesleyans* i. 36 The...day From whence the Heathens enmity outwore.

b. To exhaust in strength or endurance: chiefly in pa. pple. **outworn** = worn out, exhausted.
1620 Holland *Camden's Brit.* i. 630 He being outworne with travell and labour, died in peace. 1634 G. Goodman in *Retrosp. Rev.* (1828) I. 20 As I for had served so long that he had been outworn. 1808 Wordsw. *Whitsuntide* vii. Some, by ceaseless pains outworn, Have crave no more to...1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* iv. 78 The crews outworn by the sea.

† c. *intr.* To become worn out or exhausted.
1624 C. Richich *Ghost Rich. III* Poems (1870) 86 Life perishes of pleasure; our locks pales, Youth soon to ashes in Nature's course outwears.

2. *trans.* To wear out, spend, pass (time).
1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 28 All that day she outwore in wandring And grieving on those Chalybeis ornaments. 1603 Harsnet *Counf. Disobed.* (1605) 103 You and your sons...Shall live to outweare time in happinesse. 1705 *Prior Colloq.* 7 Gro. Have by the stream, If I the night outwore. 1821 Keats *Isabella* xl, And with sick longing all the night outwore To hear her morning-step upon the floor.

3. To do away with or get over (something) by process of time; to outlive, outgrow.
1592 *Nashe & Isaac* in Simpson *Sch. Shake.* (1878) I. 317 It hopes ere that you have outworne your pride. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. viii. 144 The desire of Posterity have outworn the diligence of their Ancestours. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 345 As soon as he hath purwore his time, he with most gravity hastes returns to his Vomit before he comes to himself. 1830 Tennyson *Lover Poems* 121 Until I outwear my present state of woe With one brief minute. 1900 Watts *Univ.* 1 Aug. 2/1 His...very extreme views (retrospective qualities of character).

†**3.** To hollow out or excavate (marks) by wearing away a surface. *Obs.*
1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xv. cxxii, Her pollisht fore-signes in the graven outwore.

4. To wear longer than, to outlast in wear.
1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec., Epil. 2 Lest I have made a Calender for every yeare, That steele in strength, and time in durance, shall outweare. 1884 T. Bennett *Tk. Parrot* 6, the Stone and Iron would sooner outwear them. 1893 Kipling *L. Barrd Eng. Exile, Drama* 81 Like trousers that have outworn their set.

Outweary (*aut,wi·ri*), *v.* Chiefly *pass.* [Outw. 1 b.] *trans.* To weary out; to tire or fatigue utterly; to exhaust in endurance.
1609 Shakspere *Sonn., Maweild* 19 Outwardly it hast with so much painefull toile. 1687 A. D. *Art Converse* 9 Others do out-weary your patience. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 245 Unbelievers may seem to surrender, and give it over for altogether. 1860 H. Rogers *Growth Ne. to Fulness Kingdom* (ed. Bonar) Tercbaddon...Who have outwearied lands and sung A dying strain.

Hence **Outwearied** *ppl. a.*
1823 Byron *Lament Tasso* II. 58. § 1. 27 The decay of the city of Venice is...like that of an outwearied and aged human frame. 1883-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Jan. 160, Then will a weaker a more outwearied son.

Outweave, *v.* [Outw. 13b, 15.] *trans.* **a.** To weave to an end or completion. **b.** To weave from within outwards.
a 1849 Drummond of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56/1 May never hours the web of day outweave: May never night nine hours her sables cease. 1890 J. Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* I. 22 All the trees of the wood throb with new life, and outweave their lovely attire.

Out-weed: see Outw- 13.

Outweep (*aut,wi·p*), *v.* [Outw- 16, 18.]
1. *trans.* To weep out, to expel or emit by weeping; *pass.* to be wept out.
1597 Locke *Wine, &c Mourne* iv. 5, Sighing my breath, outweeping my heart blood. *a* 1649 Drum. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25/1 These eyes,...Their tears'wax black before Thou have out-wept. 1861 Smiles *Edward* x, With no tears like these, like a cloud which had outwept its rain.

2. To outdo or surpass in weeping.
a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 139 To set Christ Jesus before him, to out-sigh him, out-weep him. 1650 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* v. 2, You have outwept a woman, noble Charinda. 1787 W. L. Lewis *Stanley Thobald* 17, 'tis The children Mother raves, And for out-weeps her Lord. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1866 Lo mine eyes That out-weep heaven at sunrise.

Outweigh (*aut,wē·*), *v.* [Outw- 18, 18 b.]
1. *trans.* To exceed in weight; *fig.* to be too heavy or onerous for.
1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 42, Then must we rate the cost of the Erection, Which if we finde out-weighes Ability, What do we then, but draw anew the Model In fewer offices? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 380 The bale of an Almond weather outweighteth the body of a good Calfe,...according unto Leo Africanus. 1708 Francesco Nicolosi's *Fiddle* 36 The weight...will outweigh it, and draw the Sound of the lower Strings. 1872 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 170 Weigh them, and then say which outweighs the other.

2. To exceed in value, importance, or influence.
1632 Hayward *2nd Pt. Iron Age* 1. 8 Who, 1874 III. 362 He will out-weigh my loss. *a* 1725 Scarlett *Ox. M. T. Acts* xxii. 30 The pretences of God with his suffering servants outweighs all their discouragements. 1833 Tennyson *Oenone* I. 160 Any Trifle outweighs all toys, and prizes outweighs a toy. 1871 Smiles *Character* I. 180 The reflection...cannot be allowed to outweigh the conclusive testimony. 1881 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xxxiii. 362 Will you, position outweighs honesty.

Outwell (*aut,we·l*), *v.* [Outw- 13, 14.]
†**1.** *trans.* To pour forth. *Obs.*
1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 10 His facile waves doe facile passe outwell. 1592 — *Virg. Gnat* 302 When...Nilus sad Xanthus blood outwelles.

2. *intr.* To well out, to gush or flow forth.
1600 Fairfax *Tasso* vi. lxxxiv, Midst his wrath, his manly tears outwell. 1748 Thomson *Castle Indol.* v. 320 From every heart the pained joys outwell. 1850 Tennyson *Clarabel* of The thankful tears outwelled.

Hence **Outwelling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1821 Lamb *Elia Ser.* 1. *Quaker's Meeting*, Stirring...in deeper sense, which even out-welling tears would inflict rather than disturb. 1878 Browning *Hand. Ath.* 156 A fresh quick outwelling of thought. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 728 Figures formed during the outwelling of igneous materials from below.

Out-wend to **Outwhore**: see Outw-.

Outwick (*aut,wik*), *sb. Sc. Curling.* [f. Outw- 7 + Wick *n.* (2).] A shot that removes off the outside of another stone so as to impel it nearer the tee; practised when a well-guarded adversary's stone is in, and an 'inwick' cannot be taken.
1804 Mackenzie *Poems* 36 (E. D. D.) Many a nice out-wick's been seen.

Outwick, *v. Sc. Curling.* [f. Outw- 14 + Wick *v.*] *intr.* To take or make an outwick; to strike the outside of another stone so as to send it within either circle.
1892 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 910 Out-wicking, is to strike the inner angle of a stone, so as thereby to put it into the spot. Though a much more difficult operation, in one instance he practised with effect when in-wicking seemed.

Out-wile, *v.*: see Outw- 18.

†**Out-win**, *v. Obs.* [Outw- 14, 15. (Two words in ME.)]
1. *intr.* To get out.
1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5480 A queene...but habbes pan in, Pough strangles, pat pai may nogbt out win.

2. *trans.* To get (something) out.
c 1400 *Alisaun* (Laud 463) 430 But wit he *pinne* & *penne* ere, He se myght it out winne. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1382 Bi pat tyme he myght out win a worde owt wyn.

3. To get out of. *rare.*
1398 Trevisa *B. D.* v. i. 66 It is a darksome delue fare vnder ground, Wiþ thornes and bushes bolden ouerout rouned, That none pe more may easily out-win.

†**Out-wind** (*aut,wind*), *sb. Obs.* [Outw- 1.] A wind from the offing; a wind blowing inshore.
1676 C. Jacobsoon *Lett. in Fug. Sp.* 1268 C, (1678) I. 173 [Note Funchal there is a rock, a small distance from the land, between which and the shore, the Portugalize ships ride in out-winds. *a* 1703 H. Woodhead in Sandys *Englishmen* (1880) II. 49 The sea would be so raging from those out-winds, caused by outwinds and the running of the ground sea coming from the main ocean. 1724 T. Gardner *Hist. Anc. Dunwich* 214 Choaked by most boisterous Outwinds.

†**Outwind** (*-wai·nd*), *v.*? *Obs.* [Outw- 14, 15, 24.]
1. *intr.* To wind off or become unwound. In quot. *fig.*
a 1561 G. Cavendish *Metr. Visions, Wolsey* Poems 1825 II. 30 Which caused my wrathe full soon to outwynde.

2. *trans.* To unwind; to disentangle, extricate.
1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xi. 9 They have him outlaid as bolted. As by no meanes he can himselfe outwind. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. ii. lxxi, Who shall them once outwind Thy self from this sad prison?

Outwind (*aut,wi·nd*), *v.*? [f. Outw- 26 + Wind *sb.*] *trans.* To put out of wind or breath.
1708 Oracle *Sarcasmus* (1858) 122 Your enemies are two to one: and there is no breaking them, but by out-winding them. 1741 Dyche in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 167 A Horse soon outwinds a Deer. *c* 1825 Cobbett *Log Tour Two Cos.* (1827) 92 Several more men...soon came up with two more of the number, who were soon outwind.

†**Out-wing**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [Outw- 3.] A wing (of an army); = L. *ala.*
1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 268 At last the outwingis of Romanis, in multitude of peple, outrett their enemeis furrow thair. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 3 Enchaunded in one order, the pikemen in a Macedonian phalanx, the shotte in three cuttings.

Outwing (*aut,wi·ŋ*), *v.* [Outw- 22.]
1. *trans.* To exceed in swiftness of wing, to surpass in flight; to fly beyond.
1919 Gaelic *Ossian's Heaven, xvi. Pleas. Conscience* 42 His courser springs O'er hills and lawns, and o'er a wide surf-wings. 1940 *Lond. Mag.* 158 Faces flew before, One winged the wind! 1948 *Aeronautics* (Chicago) 6 Jan. 13/1 Mr. Moore's robins must have despaired of their effort to out-wing the least of more.

2. *Mil.* Of an army: To extend with its wings beyond (the enemy's); to outflank.
1848 Caldwell *Lit. in Aug.* in *Cor-fish*, Colonel Dean's and Colonel Fride's Dragoons[s] overwinging the Enemy, could not come in as much share of the action. 1775 *Ainsworth. Capt. P. Drake* II. ii. 28 Both the Enemy's Lines out-wing'd ours considerably. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xix. 189 His right came in contact with the enemy's left, outwinged it, and wrestled it to front and flank.

Out-winterer. [Outw- 8; from *winter v.*] A beast that wintres out.
1770-4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1800) IV. 331 Outwinterers, as they are called, or cattle kept out all winter.

Out-wish, *v.*: see Outw- 18.

†**Out-wit**, *sb. Obs.* [Outw- 3.] The faculty of observation or perception; an external sense.
1577 Lanet, *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 289 A lyer is senles: Wiþ fowel and wiþ outwit ymagined and resoun, no wiht for no body he. *a* 1586 Wealth *Wit*, (1680) 140 Some good ingenuity is of nature out-witted, or but logre, whither spent in good it whether more in vyce, and some more ingenuity is of nature out-witted, or but logre, whither spent in good it whether more in vyce, and some more ingenuity is of nature out-witted, as were logre how pol schal do, by laws of nature.

Outwit (*aut,wi·t*), *v.* [Outw- 21.]
1. *trans.* To excel in wit; to surpass in wisdom or knowledge. *arch.*
1639 Gentry *Pains Ch.* iv. xxxii. 253 What sets this Church-man to Tyrant throne, when they find so much out-wit and out-wealth in...Abbots? 1894 Hume *Peter Dundas Conf.* xvii, A thing whereat the wisdom of the Creator hath infinitely outwitted us, and gone beyond us. 1897 Kipling *Puzzle* (1898) 136 There, doubt outwit more, and outwit angels.

2. To overreach or get the better of by superior craft or ingenuity; to prove too clever for.
1632 Lithgow *Chris & Lazar* 104 Her Uncle was outwitted. 1904 Housekeeping *Primer* iv. Wks. 1906 III. 164 Rebekah that child with her beloved first Jacob to cheat or, rather (as the Quakers word it) to Outwit his own Father and Brother. 1898 Thomas *Women* v. (1899) 136 There reveals itself here the never-ceasing warfare and truce-character of evil, which overmans outwits and defeats itself. 1897 Ronald Charles I. iv. 191 Every successful treaty was an attempt made by one nation to outwit another.

Hence **Outwitted** *ppl. a.*; **Outwitting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Outwittal** (*-wi·tăl*), the fact of outwitting; **Outwitter**, one who outwits.
1909 Hutchinson *Primrose* v. viii. 78 Think Chantley...Outwitting, and Overreaching, by Steps and Exchanges, 1775 Lettsom *Country Practice* ii. 20 The wonderful Cares of their outwitting Knaves. 1882 Mahaffy *Rent* 4 *Alex. Philos.* IV. iv. § 2. 58 If he can outwit the great one, winner. 1885 Twain *Early Mark. Mem.* i. 17 The outwitted beats. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 330 The tricks of Sir Robert...and their outwittal by Matilda. 1892 *Athenæum* 9 May 599/1 This perpetual outwitting of customers.

Outwith (*aut,wiþ*), *prep.* and *adv.* Chiefly *north.*; now only *Sc.* Forms: α. 3 (*Orm.*) uttenn wipp, uttwipp; 3 utewiþ, 4 utewit, -wid, utwit, -wyth; outte-, out-wip, 4-5 utwith, 4- outwith (5 owt-, oute-). *E. Sc.* 4 ututh, 4-5 owtouth, outhouth, outh, otow, 4-6 outh. β. 4 wyth. [I. Out *adv.* + With *prep.*: cf. Inwith, and Without (in which the same elements are transposed).]
A. *prep.* **1.** Without; outside of. **a.** Of position.
c 1200 Orm. 13178 Hiss wæ3 batt uttwipp Crisstenndom Wass nohht tatt Crist stang ræmmess. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10990 (Cott.) Wyves [Gött. wyued, *Edin.* outwip, *Fairf.* wipoud, *Trin.* wibeout] he tuss agon be ost stede. *Ibid.* 581 (Cott.) Vtewit [*Dubl.* out-wiht parelle] pese scheet wrought. *a* 1400 *Knight Curtesy* 181, (D.) Sone I Went be bergh, *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* (*Vesp.* A. 3) 127 Enlarge it half a foote Outwith the wrough. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 87 Takis wonder thair mentionis. 1592 Davie *Simon Lorus, Dyvs*, Sonn Christ ...out-with whome there is nocher succour nor consolatioun. 1890 *Mr. Wise Counsel Commendyt* 133 The nations vphorrid to conquess the kingdome. 1870 *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* X. 488 It is only probable that outwith this row there had been an outer course of piles. 1889 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cas. 431 Any Court or tribunal outwith Scotland.
b. Of motion: Out of, out from.
1513 Barbour *Bruce* viii. 30 His hat sweid, his vayis rais Well anow [MS. *K.* owerhi] thame. *Ibid.* 348 Rede as that well to hauld fut, Owre [MS. *K.* owerwith] gebar the ne-hachemaw vas. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* (*Andrew*) 1104 He vyssyd gert he fayth be had outwith he pretis of he clos. 1593-4 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* V. 131 That all vairis evaid are redelie outwith the bankis of Edirbanck.
†**2.** Of time: Beyond. *Obs.*
13.. *Cursor M.* 10348 (Cott.) Hath kun bar tua winnyng gift Pat ere-wis [*other texts* out of] berth o barn was tald. 1579 *Mod. Chron. Conc.* 362/1 Cal ony persons...before or outwith yeirth be said to [etc.].
B. *adv.* **1.** Of position: Without; on the outside; outwardly.
c 1200 Orm. 4710 All bis wass uttwipp wibb sundiat þeoh swibe sundiliz sundiatt. *c* 1250 *Hegh Mead.* 30 He ne fereb nawt ewa as [he] wunnd' þat nawt nesseb. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 966 Wyseth to se pat ilkne ordynaunce, Pou myȝt lere to-wyth not a fere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12010 This Ylioun, þat wrouht pouerely hym-selue. *c* 1500 M. Nisbet *R. T. to Xists Mark* iii. 31 The mudere & hir brethire outwith stode þare. 1560-1 *Misc. Nannay Tr.* (1882) 147 That thair interpryse dowsit nather be dewsight in the toune nor outwarde.
2. Of direction: Out.
1513 Barbour *Bruce* v. 299 Till thaim wrouht send thai tuss, And had thaim harbery thaim Out rycht. 1788 Ross *Helenore* v. 56 Colin her father, who had outwith gane. 1871 W. Allingham *Irelaud Cab* xli. 3/2/3 233 The two being ...only 'frenes for the teeth outwith'.

Out-woe, **Out-woman**: see Outw- 21, 12.

Outwood, [Outw- 1, 3.] **a.** A wood lying outside a park or demesne. **b.** The outer border of a wood or forest.
1444 *Lett. Mercy, Exton & Sp. Buckingham* (Camden) 98, a day of tyrcelon, to be taken in yor outwoode of Kyneburwode. 1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 199/1 The Common of Keeping of the Parke called the Moote Parc, with the Outer Wodes of Coumbewode, within the Forest of Wynbewode. 1523 Fitzherbert *Surv.* 4 The thirde manor of common pasture is to ye lordes out woddes that lye nexte vnto his tenauntes, or to comen more or lesse, the whiche were neuer assarted. 1883 Stevenson *Black Arrow* (1888) 72 The two lads...hurried through the remainder of the outwood.

Out-word, *v.*: see Outw- 21.

Outwork (*aut,wəːk*), *sb.* [Outw- 1, 3.]
1. Any part of the fortifications of a place lying outside the parapet; any detached or advanced work forming part of the defence of a place; an outer defence or outfort.
1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* v. 2, Our outworks are accepted, the weakest shot. 1640 Cave, *I. Mountjoy to Bush Aronne* 12 July, Our works are finished and the Town. 1708 *Ansell's Fig.* 11, 16, 230 This fort...had neither ditch nor outwork. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 302 The tower is high, supported by outworks at the angles. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. III. 879 Cork was vigorously attacked. Outwork after outwork was rapidly carried.
b. *transf.* and *fig.*
a 1625 Bacon *Advice to Sir G. Villiers* v. 13 Wks. 1870 VI. 13 The care of our out-work, the Navy Royal and shipping of this kingdom, which are the walls thereof. 1820 Hunter *Lect.* (1861) 134 All our members are but our outworks, for Christianity is our citadel. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* ii. 51 Belief in creation is a necessary outwork of any true theism whatever.
†**2.** An extra dish served as a relish; a *hors d'œuvre*. *Obs.*

1633 Eiksun *De la Quiet. Compl. Gard.* I. xv. 89 A pretty Banket made like unto the choice inclosed Fields of the Season, ... which is the Centre of Kings and Princes, is called the *Mount-Amours*, or the Out-work. 1727 Bailey, *Hum. Dict.* s.v. *Antlers*, You may ... serve it up to Table for an Out-work, with Orange and Sy'd Parsley.

3. Work upon the outside or exterior of anything. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2805/3 A Golden Sword drawn with some Ostreides upon the Hand and Shell. 1708-9 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 217 For the workmanship in fitting up the six chandeleirs finis out work, in his new Addition to his Entrenching the Coll. with Freestone.

4. (*prob. mixed.*) Work done outside, i. e. out of doors, out of the house, out of the shop or factory, etc.; in *Cricket* = OUT-FIELDING.

1732 Berkeley *Repertorium L.* Contents to Commencement of the Outwork of the ensuing Season. 1813 E. Kent *Agric. Surv. Heref.* 20 What is called out-work, as belong to ill-much carts, spreading the muck, setting and hoeing potatoes (etc.). 1830 *Mechs. Gaz.* 3 June 117 He joyfully joined in Lovett's peace over the quiet work of the Vandals. The folding of the Ossonian has been granted.

Outwork (*sb.*) (*ut,wɜ·k*), *v.* [OUT- 13, 15 b, 21, 18.]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To bring out as a result of work, to produce (*obs.*); **b.** To work out to a conclusion; to complete. (*Instil.*)

c 1050 *Gen. & Ex.* 4144 Ydolatrie...ðe ge scoppe hem seruen deð. 1390 Sprenger *P. Q.* 14 vii. 82 For now three dayes of mon were fyll ouer-wrought, Sithe he this lordly enterprise began. 1901 *C. Mason Mod. Opinions* 14, I saw, in sub-stratum, its history out-wrought.

†**2.** To excel in work or workmanship. *Obs.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 223 I do not thinke but all the Inkhle in London, Norwich, or Yorke ... would euery blot it, they could yet ouerwhelme him. 1608 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 226 She did lye In her Pauilion ... (Her speechless) that Venus, where we see The fairie out-work Nature. 1780 Mme. Riccoboni *Hist. Emma* (1781) 178 Thou hast out-wrought the painter he begotten'd thee, And spoke copious examples.

3. To surpass or outdo in working; to work more strenuously or faster than.

1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* IV. iii. But, in your vickest acts, The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests, ... Be all out-wrought by your remembrant furies. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* xii. 20 He makes all haste he can to out-worth the children of light. 1680 A. H. Hoyle *Bucklw* II. 171 Captain Cook found that his sailors could out-work the islanders.

Out-worker. [OUT- 2.] One who works outside, i. e. out of doors, out of the house, out of the shop or factory for which he works.

1813 R. Kent *Agric. Surv. Heref.* 20, 400 Their out-place [were] bound to clear at the ordinary wages, and to supply outside out-workers when wanted. 1838 Kane *Arctic Explor.* II. iv. 43 Then the five weed out-workers were regaled by the grooms and lumpers of the sick. 1892 *Daily News* 24 May 3/4 The lists of out workers which are now required to be kept by the manufacturers of 158 kinds of wearing apparel, tailors of course leading [etc.].

Out-working, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action or process of working out; practical operation.

1863 J. G. Mosley *Comm. Gen. N. I.* 2 The gimmicking, embroidery, or out-workings of the skins and the head. 1880 T. C. Mumbly *Origin Fl.* ix. 286 The out-working of this applied force in the physical phenomena of life.

Out-world, out-world, *sb.* [OUT- 3.] The external or outside world; the world external to a person's mind, sphere of action, etc.; an outlying or outer world.

1647 H. More *Exposition to* Antl long acquaintance with the light Of this Out-World. 1840 Barham *Ingoldsby* I. 193 Forth glided—not alone Each painted warrior, every girl of (worse,—... But the entire out-world. 1872 Hawthorne *Year Mortonstone* vii. 133, I hope to hear from you what is going on in the out-world.

Out-world, *a.* [OUT- 12.] Out-of-the-world. 1884 *Mod. Churchman. Reverse Sept.* 681 Sometimes ... name a foreigner or two from far lands, ... attracted, by hearing of Amsterdam of this strange out-world spot.

†**Outworldish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [C.S. *outlandish.*] *Fairfax's* word for Extraneous.

1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 56 If outworldish hosts be yielded at all, it must needs be yielded hitherto to have.

Outworn, out-worn (*ut,wɔ·n, ut,wɔ·n*), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 12, from *wear out.*]

1. Worn out, as clothes; wasted, consumed, or obliterated by wear or by the action of time; hence *fig.* of beliefs, customs, institutions, etc., that have ceased to be useful; obsolete, out of date.

1585 Jesuit, *Def. Apol.* (1610) 360 To seek to procure to mens only with seals and memorials Lite. 1604 Shakespeare *Meas.* I. iii 53 Sithes and scythes and tuke-out wore Integument. 1808 Wordsw. *Lines*, '*The world is too much*' xx Fit rather for A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn. 1810 Southey *Madoc* xxiv. The earth dark like a snake renew Her ofspar weeds outworn. 1847 Carpenter *Hist. Prophecy* VI. vi. 1. 12 The out-worn ideals of heathenism.

2. Of living beings, their faculties, etc.: Exhausted as to physical vigour or vitality; spent.

1599 Hawkins *Voy.* 24 Dec. 31 A spent and outworne life. 1631 Milton *Lycidas* 180 Before the mellow noontide, ... Inforcement, wrenched with strict assaies, 1827 Byron *Cameos' Faust* viii, The Powers of Evil can ... prevail Against the outworn creature they assail. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 103 We pray for the ... tired and outworn man.

Out-worth, *v.* : see OUT- 21.

Outwrangle (*ut,rɔ·ngˈl*), *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in wrangling, quarrelsomeness disputing, or altercation.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 17 Thinke thou ...as none can outwrangle thee? 1608 Rowlands *Knave. Mem.* 3 You Controuers ... That boast you can the Heads of hell out-wrangle. *a* 1639 Drayton *Shepherd's Garden* (1673) 190 If Law did not out-wrangle Nature.

Out-wrench, *v.* : see OUT- 13.

†**Outwrest,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 13.] *trans.* To draw out or extract as with a forcible twist; to extort; to extract by superior force.

1500 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 23 My engrieved mind could And no rest, Till that the truth thereof I did out wrest. *a* 1633 Thomas *Bodl. Poems* (1652) 58 Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest The bedded fish in banks outwrest.

Outwrestle, *v.* [OUT- 14, 18 b.]

†**1.** *intr.* To escape by wrestling, to struggle free.

1580 Prose *Manifest. C.* 2 b, Like how the tempest stirre, when winds outwrestle blowes at south.

2. *trans.* To overcome in wrestling; to grapple or strive successfully with; to wrestle better than.

1590 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) A.2 b, Where other vnlyke is worlyng or strife, Outwrestle the world, and wyrstle it at wyll. 1892 D. Fitzmaurice *Poet. Pilgrimage* 59 If they [bees] can wrestle all these difficulties, yet they will scarce swarm that year. 1894 R. Owen in *Circ. Sci.* I. 1893 II. 69/1 It can outwrestle the athlete.

Outwring, *v.* [OUT- 16.] *trans.* To force out (liquid) by or as by wringing.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. C. W.* 2021 *Phillis*, Youre nose fulely out wrongen. 1562 Phaer *Æneidos* xii. C 2 vij, When god from skies...His worry showers outwrings.

So **Out-wringing** *ppl. a.*, unstretched and wrung.

1892 Mrs. Brookfield *Isobel's Child* x, I am not used ... to prayer With clasken lips and hands out-wrung.

Outwrite (*ut,rɔɪtˈ*), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17, 13 b.]

1. *trans.* To surpass or excel in writing; to write better than.

1693 T. Coleman *Serm. to Kerr Covenants & Cov.* (1695) 280 You outwrite your copy. 1851 Brownell *Manuscript Epil.* 30 He would with more all Poets else out-write. 1901 Speare *Short. No.* 56 P 4 My half-dilettantish and Love of idle Books, made me outwrite all that words Love to her by way of Epistle. 1886 [see OUTMARCH 2].

2. To get over or beyond by writing.

1892 Dunbar *Fireside* 71, 108, These wild opinions of his, ...He will outwrite them. 1892 Miss Mitford in L. Estrange *Friendships Mist M.* (1882) II. v. 168 It was a miserable feeling. *So* lost I out-write 2.

3. *refl.* To write oneself out, exhaust one's powers of writing. *rare.*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/3 The result...has all Offenbach's charm of tune and melody. He has clearly not outwritten himself yet.

Outwri·ting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of writing out or at length.

1631 Hakewill *Apol. Pathos* (1635) 184 This was the full expression and outwriting of that exalted little mystery.

Outwrought, *pa. t.* and *pple.* of OUTWORK *v.*

†**Outwry·,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [app. *f.* OUT- 24 + WRY *v.*] to cover: cf. BEWRY.] *trans.* To discover.

13.. *E. Allit.* 643 Now hab he is *Rykere* 3 ourbye, Al þat ayȝ mon out-wryȝe [*Dublin MS.* bywreȝe].

Out-yard: see OUT- 1.

Outyell, *v. rare.* [OUT- 14, 18.]

†**1.** *intr.* To yell out, utter a yell. *Obs.*

1575 Turbv. *Ameid* x. Dzlirb, Trpnin...blew with wheblist shell, Whose wrinckly wreathed fine, did fearful shrill in sees outyell.

2. *trans.* To excite in yelling; to yell louder than.

1605 Heath *Queen Hyacde* 799 Does echoes that outyell The groveling, hollowing sounds of hell. 1888 Blackmore *Cradock N.* xxxvii, Every engine outyelling its rival.

†**Outyet,** *v. Obs.* [I. OUT- 13 + YET (*yhot, pa. t.*).] *trans.* To pour out, diffuse, shed. Hence †**Outye·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7229 In hells,...are plented nalis bi, Ma rores þan dropes or in be se. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 5 Oyle ore gotide es tikl name. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*Ignatius*) 802 Thre be outyetyng of hyre blude.

Out-zany, Out-Zola: see OUT- 22, 23 b.

Ouze, *obs.* spelling of OOZE, OOZY, as in OUZEL, OUZINESS, OUZINESS, *obs.* E. OOZE, OOZINESS, OVERFUSE.

Ouvse, Ouvert, Ouvesture, *obs.* ff. OVSE, OVERT, OVERTURE.

Ouwe, Ouwer, *obs.* forms of OWE, YOUR.

Ouwhar, ouwher(e, *var.* OWHERE *Obs.*

Ouyr, Ouyrley, *obs.* forms of OVER, OVERLAY.

Ouze, *obs.* form of OOZE.

Ouzel, ousel (*ū·zl*). Forms: **a.** 1 **dsle,** 4 **ousl, (tousel),** 4–5 **osel,** (5 **owselle, osill, -olle, -yle**), 6 **ousil, -yll, ouyll, ousel, owsell, -yl, ousill, -zyl, -sell,** 6–7 **ouzell,** 6–8 **ousel,** 7 **ow-, owsle,** 7–8 **ousle,** 6– **ouzel,** 8– **ousel,** (9 *also* **uzzle, uzzel**). *β.* 4 (?) **wosel,** 6–7 **woosell.** [OE. *ósle* wk. fem. = OFris. *ōsle* = OHG. *amsala* (MHG., Ger. *amsel*); ulterior etymology unknown. The form *wosel* in Trevisa is prob. an error for *wousel.*]

1. A name of certain birds of the genus *Turdus.*

a. An old name of the blackbird or merle (*T. merula*). This is app. the original application of the name (although sense **b** may have been intended); it is now mainly a literary archaism, but appears to be in local use in the qualified form *black-* or *garden-ousel.* Also attrib. in *ousel-cock.*

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (D. R. Y.) 1163 *Merula*, ósle. *a* 725 *Corpus Gl. Epin.* 1256 Osle. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lii. 8 Ic, Wil-lice *Merula Merula*, osle. *c* 1290 *Gloss. D. de Beddam*, in Wright *Voc.* 164 *Ge trauestie per le merle*, ou hosel-cok. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 281 Þe wosel is ll., merule, Latyn; osscle] he hab wonyd wel þere [Arundel] bey hedy white. *Hunt.* 138 In somer, in þi tunge, þe osel ymyned many songes. *c* 1440 *Pk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 Ouselinge, and beschen and other smale birddes. 1552 Huloet *Corn. Diddes* (1557) sub, Blacke birdes or merels, amongst which fowle hath the cheefe prayse. 1590 Spenser *Virgil. Gn.* II. 1, 298 The Wosnell cocks, so blacke of hew, With Orenge-tawny bill. 1599 B. Barnfield *Affect. Sheph.* xx. 25 Quist and wylie, the Ousels to beguile. 1728 W. Thompson *Hymen* iv *May* 20/6. The ousle sweetly shrill. 1892 Tennyson *Gard. Arcady Lines.* 13 The nodlon ousel fluted to the eve. 1842 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 61, It is difficult there to know a carnation from an ousel. 1873 *Lond. Gloss., Blackousel*, the blackbird.

b. Applied to the allied species *T. torquatus*, usually distinguished as **Ring-ousel**; also known locally as *crag-, moor-, mountain-, rock-, tor-ousel.*

The earlier quots. under a may have included this; in the following it is distinguished from the *merle* or otherwise described.

c 1440 Rollason *Hamlet* 703 The Mavis and the Merle synges, Chelis and thrislynge. 1540 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The wranne maid myrthe, for to mok the merle, the lythgrak sang counterpoint vnder the orgil pipis. 1600 Holland *Pliny* x. xxiv. 384 Ouzles, Throstles, Blackbirds, and Starns, ... depart aside from us, but goe not farre. *a* 1725 Kay *Synops. Birds. Britton* (1737) 63 *Merula torquata*, The Ring-Ousel or Amsel. 1768 G. Warre *Selborne* xx. 37 The ousel is larger than a blackbird, and feeds on haws. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 156 Ring ousel...so called from the white gorget on the bird's breast.

†**c.** *transf.* Applied to a person (prob. of dark hair or complexion). *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 2 *Shal.* And how doth...your fayre Daughter, and mine, my God-Daughter Ellen? *Sil.* Alas, a blacke Ouzell. 1848 *Punch Lond.'s Mid.* xi. 1, *Ed.* ...What new mole's this? *Phan.* ...This stranger, an Athenian, named Featherspill.

2. Applied with distinctive adjuncts to other birds, popularly associated with the prec. **a. Brook Ousel,** the Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).

1812 Cotes, *Mary the Gaoller*, 2 Rapin ... a brook-Ousell. 1878 Rev. W. Houghton's *Ornith.* 314 The Water-Rail called by some the Billbook or Brook-Ousel. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 156.

b. Rose-coloured Ousel, the Rose-coloured Pastor or Starling, *Pastor* (*Turdus*) *roseus*.

1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 284 The rose coloured ousel. 1830 Jardine in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 4 It was ascertained that a male bird of the rose-coloured ousel (*Pastor roseus*) had been shot at West Ord.

c. Water Ousel, the Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*); also the American Dipper (*C. mexicanus*).

1622 Drayton *Polyolb.* xxv. (1748) 368 The water-mousel next all over black as jet. 1793 G. White *Selborne* ii. iii. (1813) 196 The water-ousel is said to haunt the mouth of the Lewes river. 1844 Knickerb. *N. Devon Misc.* II. 123 The mottled water-ousel, with his white breast, flitted o'er the rocks. 1874 Allen in Coues *Birds N. W.* 17 The American Ousel (*Cinclus mexicanus*) is doubtless a frequent inhabitant of nearly all the mountain-streams of Colorado.

Ova, plural of OVUM.

Oval (*ō·vǎl*), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Also 6 ovalle, 6–7 -all, 7 -ale. [prob. *ad. med.L. ōvālis*, *-a*, *f. ōvum* EGG. (The ancient L. word was *ōvātus*.)] Hists.-Dictn. cite *F. ovale* adj. from Rabelais (1546.)

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the form of an EGG; EGG-shaped; approximately egg-shaped, ellipsoidal.

1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 198 The manchets as in a hollow shell, or Oval figure concave. 1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkewormes & Flies*] spinne silke ... Leaving their oval bottoms there behind. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 284 It was from the oval or round figure of the world that they represented it by an egg. 1708 H. Hughes tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1748) I. 230 Suppositing ...somewhere the coal dusts, and sometimes the rounded cocoa-nuts, ...their Trans. *Rel.* 190 Of the cultivated varieties [of the Citron] some are oval, others round. ...The Lemon ...fruit oval or ovate.

2. Having the outline of an egg as projected on a surface; having more or less the form or outline of an elongated circle or ellipse; elliptical.

Oval window, the *fenestra ovalis* of the ear: see WINDOW, 1820 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. ii, When your oval room *Fill'd* with such patients as Tribulation took From Elephantis. 1830 Sir T. Hanmer *Trav.* 95 The Caspian Sea is, in form Oval. 1708 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 24 Sept., At proper distances were placed three oval pictures. 1822 Philos. *Mag. Third S.* I. 81 Does one ever see in a million three oval figures arranged? 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* ii. (1849) 6 The planets describe ellipses or oval paths around the sun.

3. Of or pertaining to an egg. *rare.*

1746 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vi. 121 Their oval conceptions, or eggs within their bodies. 1908 M. Davies *Atlantis. Bird.* III. *Owls, Flycatch* 9 Generation, by and-to-Oval Conception. 1884 *Morning Herald* (Reading, Pennsyl.) 14 Apr., Never before probably was there so much done in the way of oval embroidery.

4. In specific names of tools, etc.:

Oval chuck = elliptic chuck: see CHUCK *sb.*[1] 1847 **oval compass,** a compass for describing ovals: **oval file,** a file whose cross-section is elliptical or oval: used sometimes as a guiding file (*Knight Dict. Mech.*): **oval lathe,** a lathe for turning ovals.

1779 *Specif. Taylor's Patent* No. 1230 4 The turning of pans is performed by an oval lathe made for that purpose. 1892 Francis *Dict. Arts, Oval Chuck*, an appendage to a lathe, of such a nature that the work attached to it and set by the rest in the usual manner becomes of an oval form.

3. *Comb.* (in senses 1 and 2): **a.** parasynthetic, as *oval-arched* (having an oval arch), *oval-barrelled*, *-bodied*, *-faced*, *-figured*, *-headed*, *-hearted*, *-shaped*, etc.; **b.** with another adj., expressing an intermediate or blended form, as *oval-lanceolate*, *-triangular*, etc. Also *oval-wise* adv. and adj.

1664 Hooke in *Lister's Letters* (C. S.) 61 CLXI. 31 A roughdrawn "oval-arched gateway". 1772 tr. *J. Hill's Hist. Fossils* 181 The greatest "oval-bodied Cochlea. 1858 GOSSE *Canary* 105 The gizz has since been made two inches larger to the bore, and more "oval-bored". 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Earth* (1804) II 72 The Theorist's "Oval-figured earth will not be sufficient for such an effect. 1725 tr. *J. Hill Hist. Fossils* 113 The great "oval-headed Testudo. 1731–*Hist. Fossils* 292 The "oval-hearted Rhomboid. 1830–4 *Tour Cont. Anat.* I. 360/1 The first of the... animals is "oval-shaped. 1858 W. L. Lindsay *Brit. Lichenes* 180 The apothecia are oval or "oval-truncate. 1889 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25833/2 One John Allen, ..."Oval-Winged,... was away from his Master. 1812 Sowby *Treat. Gt. Nett.* xxxiii. (1814) 83/1 For forms long and "oval-wise doubling in length twice her breadth. 1823 Lyte *Tin Recreation* A young wood's whistling bought that...read-wise bored it the Rowes embossed fold.

B. *sb.*

1. A plane figure resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; a closed curve having the chief axis considerably longer than the one at right angles to it, and the curvature greatest at each end; strictly, with one end more pointed than the other, as is most eggs, though popularly applied also to a regular ellipse; in *math. Geom.* applied to any closed curve (other than a circle or ellipse), esp. one without a node or cusp.

Cartesian's oval, a figure formed of two pairs of unequal circular arcs joined alternately where their tangents coincide, so as to form a continuous closed curve, approaching an ellipse. *Cartesian oval*, or *oval of Descartes*: see quots. 1840, 1877; for Cassinian, *cartesoids oval*, see these words.

1570 DEE *Math. Progr.* A iv/2, 3. Perfect Squares, Triangle, Circle, Ouale... and such other Geometricall figures. 1605 G. HARVEY *Trans.* 31 The principall part thereof riseth to an oval termination with yellow specks for their proportion. 1672 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 201 Possibly they might not at London know one of the best ways of making a carpenter's oval to any ratio of diameters. 1706 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., *Oval* denotes also certain roundish figures, of various shapes, among curve lines of the higher kinds. 1840 BARLOW *Dict. Sci.* 251, s.v., The Ovals of Descartes are a species of geometrical curves... They may be defined as the locus of the vertex of a triangle on a given base, one of whose sides has a given ratio to the sum or difference of a given line and the other side. 1864 LD. BROUGHAM in *Camb. Sci. J. Introd. Disc.* 12 The planets move in ovals, from memory. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Inf. Calc.* (ed. 2) viii. § 186 The Oval of Descartes...consists of two ovals, one lying inside the other. *Ibid.*, The arc of a Cartesian Oval.

b. An egg-shaped or ellipsoidal body.

1898 P. MARTIN *Trop. Diseases* I. 25 The gradual evolution of the flagellated body from crescent through oval and sphere can with patience be easily followed.

2. Applied to various things having an oval or (usually) elliptical outline; e.g. an oval picture frame, an oval window; the CARTOUCHE in which royal names are phonetically represented in Egyptian hieroglyphics; an enclosure or piece of ground, water, etc., of elliptical shape.

Kensington Oval, in athletics 'the Oval', an open space in Kensington in South London (opened in 1848, where cricket-matches, etc., are played.

1692 *Gentl. Pleas. Notes* iv. viii. 108 Above his house hung his Pictures, set in a rich Oval. 1697–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 23 A new sash to give light to the staircase. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 35 The Oval is fitted self upon the Shaft, that it may be set nearer or farther from the Teeth. 1732 *Blunder* No. 4 I. 21 It is a fine political picture to entertain one's eye... in an oval of an inch square. 1847 CRAUFURD *Inform. for People* 668/1 The Surrey Club in the Kensington Oval...keep cricket going throughout the season. 1857 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii. 183 The royal oval in which the name of Cleopatra (Klaupatra) is spelt with its vowel sounds in full.

†b. *Arch.* An ornament in the shape of an egg, often carved upon an echinus or ovolo: see OVOLO; also the OVOLO itself. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. KERSEY) s.v. *Echinus*, This Ornament is now made use of in Columns of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Compound Orders, being Carved with Anchors, Darts, and Ovals or Eggs. *Ibid.* s.v. *Ovat*, In Architecture Oval or Ovolo is the same as Echinus.

†c. One of the seven hills (*ova*) used in the ancient Roman circus to indicate the number of rounds run in a race. *Obs.*

1800 HOLCROFT *Liley* xii. (1808) 1224 The Ovales to number and close up the number of rounds.

† Oval, *a.*[2] and *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ovāl-is* belonging to an ovation.]

A. *adj.* (See quot. 1658.)

1552 LYDE, *Bachus* iv. b, (1594) 61 v, The owners also which sacrifyd were Oxell Tolus their names of toyes and gladiatours. 1658 BLOUNT *Gl.*, *Oval*, belonging to the triumph called Ovalia. 1658 tr. T. Browne's *Garden of Cyrus* 62, The Triumphick, Oval, and Civical Crowns of Laurel, Oake, and Myrtle.

B. *sb.* An oval crown (L. *corona ovalis*), i. e. that conferred in an ovation: see OVATION.

1614 SYLVESTER *Panl. Virtues Royall* 168 Ten hundred Laurells verse widow-crown, And hundred Ovals, which no oke but bush bore: Poore I hate other Conquest without Those.

Ovalbumen, *-lin* (*ōvalbi·ĭn-mĕn*, *-in*). *Chem.* [f. L. *ovi albumen* (Pliny), white of egg.] The albuminous or white of egg: egg albumin.

Ovalescent, *a.* [f. OVAL *a.*[1] + -ESCENT.] Approaching an oval form: approximately oval.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovali-, comb. form of med.L. *ōvāli-s* oval, as in *ovali-globate* adj.

1706 J. JOHNSTON *Bibl. Pl.* Glosa., *Ovali-globatus*, a globate but partly oval.

Ovaliform, *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōvāli-s* OVAL *a.*[1] + -FORM.] = OVAL *a.*[1] 1.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 262 *Ovaliform*, whose longitudinal section is oval, and transverse circular.

Ovalish, *a.* rare[—1], [-ISH[1].] Somewhat oval.

1840 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19263/2 A Rose Diamond of an Ovalish shape.

Ovally (*ōvălĭ*), *adv.* [-LY[2].] In an oval manner or form.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 3 The Common Fly... has eyes are most exquisitely, being exceeding large, ovally protuberant. 1880 VINES *Lectr. Bot.* 358 Delicate papillæ which become spherically or ovally dilated at their free ends.

Ovalness (*ōvălnĕs*). [-NESS.] The quality of being oval.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Ovalness*, the being in the Form of an Egg. 1880 LINDSAY *Sure* 156 Of different degrees of ovalness. 1892 *Lakeside Horse Book* 63/1 The 'accurately' or ovalness of Mare's orbit.

Ovaloid, *a.* [-OID.] Resembling an oval; imperfectly oval.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Ovant, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ovāns*, *ovānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ovāre* to have an ovation.] Celebrating an ovation; triumphing in or as in an ovation; of the nature of an ovation.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. ii. (1622) 83 That Serenus should then celebrate ouant pace, but should ride the Olde, wearie, or with a small triumph. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xxii. 188 A Generall was said to enter Orient into the Citie, when ordinarily without his armie following him, he went on foot, or rode on horsebacke softly, and the people in their holidaiedresse for ioy, imbolded Him, or Oui. 1631 W. HALLINGHALL *Pict. Lapland.* E 4 (L.) He a horse-race; the Easterlyan is accounted ouant, with great acclamations of joy. 1632 DAVENANT *Theopilus*, vi. v. In Thebes ouant roads, Knights of Saint Vincent are For high achievements graced. 1648 BURTON *Hist. Judea.* 161 Whatsoever shall be gratulatory Sentences Psalmes, Hymnes, ovant Songs for a triumphall, or an ovant show at Rome.

Ovarial, *a.* rare. [f. OVARI-UM + -AL.] = OVARIAN.

1870–72 *Coues's Study Med.* xvi. 47 Pt. 324 note, An ovarial surgery. 1888 BALLANTYNE *Dis. Ovaries* 128 The advancement of ovarial value in America.

Ovaria'lgia. *Path.* Also ovarialgia. [f. OVARIUM + *-algia*, f. Gr. ἀλγος pain.] Ovarian neuralgia.

1857 in MAYNE *Explan. Lex.* 1878 in COX *Tumours* 1. *Cyst. Med.* XIV. 300 This glandiferous cuticle has been designated ovarialgia...) is one of frequent occurrence in the hysterical.

Hence **Ovaria'lgic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with ovarialgia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

Ovarian (*ōvē·rĭăn*), *a.* [f. OVARI-UM + -AN; in mod.F. *ovarien*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an ovary or ovaries. **a.** *Anat.* and *Zool.*, *Ovarian vesicle*, or a *Graafian follicle*: (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890) 88 or Graafian, q. v.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1846) 320 The Ovarian veins communicate with the uterine sinuses. 1870 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 293 Ancient literature is singularly barren upon the subject of ovarian diseases. 1877 HUNTER *Anat. Sur. Anim.* lv. 183 In some ... the embryos are developed in the ovarian sacs, or in the cavity of the body.

b. *Bot.*

1830 HOOKER *Elem. Bot.* 100 In true compound pistils the ovules does not always extend to the summit of the ovarian region.

Ovario-tomy. *Surg.* [f. as prec. + Gr. -τομία incision.] Excision of an ovary; oophorectomy.

1889 *Lancet* 10 *Aug.* 254/2 Professor d'Antona gave a list of ninety-two successful ovariotomies.

Ovario- (*ōvē·rĭō-*), combining form of OVARIUM, combined with adjs. to express the participation of the ovary with some other part, as *ovario-abdominal*, *-lumbar*, *-tubal*; also with sbs. in sense 'ovarian', as *ovario-insanity*.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 18 Delicate muscular fibres ... which he calls the ovario-lumbar ligaments. 1894 BOURNEVILLE & YVON *Psych. Med.* 306, 32 346 Ovario- or ovario-insanity.

Ovariole. [ad. L. type **ōvāriŏl-um*, dim. of mod.L. *ōvārium*: see below.] A small ovary; one of the tubular glands of the compound ovary of some insects.

1862 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 477 The firmly tapering somewhat ends of the ovarioles of each side are continued forwards by delicate cellular prolongations.

Ovariotomy (*ōvē·rĭŏ·tŏmĭ*). *Surg.* [f. OVARIUM + Gr. -τομία cutting, f. -τομος cutting, cut. Is mod.F. *ovariotomie* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The operation of cutting into an ovary to remove an ovarian tumour; also, oophorectomy.

1842 J. MILNE *Pract. Surg.* xxvii. 256 As far as we, their inventors methods of cure, have mostly proved were such bad than ovariotomy. 1883 *N. York Soc. Prac. Dis. Med.* 241 This instrument is designed for the purpose of more readily exposing the adhesions encountered in ovariotomy operations. 1890 *Lancet* 4 Oct. 761 Ovariotomy, which was so controversial fifty years ago, is now daily performed with but comparatively little risk to the patient.

Hence **Ovariotomize,** to instrument for cutting out an ovarian tumour; **Ovariotomy,** the theory or practice of ovariotomy; **Ovario·tomist,** one who practises ovariotomy.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 34 The incision made by the ovariotomists. 1880 *Boston Med. Trivel.* 28 Jan. 184 At last Dawson was applied to ovariotomize.

Ovarious, *a.* rare. [f. OVARIUM: see -ARIOUS.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of eggs.

1731–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 873 How the plain harmless native ... to the nuts [Dorycnium, anthori his ovarious fruit. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 114 The ovarious state of their [spiders'] tissues offspring.

Ovarism. *Biol.* [a. F. *ovarisme*.] = OVISM. So **Ovarist** = OVIST.

1892 DONNADIEU *Med. Law, Ovarist.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ovarism.*

‖ **Ovaritis** (*ōvărĭ·tĭs*). *Path.* [f. OVARI-UM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ovary.

1857 in MAYNE *Explan. Lex.* 1880 TAYLOR *Pregnancy* ii. 38 Inchronic ovaritis. 1883 DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 277 Ovaritis is a disease eminently liable to relapse.

‖ **Ovarium** (*ōvē·rĭŭm*). Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L. (16–1731 c.) *I. Ovum* egg: see -ARIUM. L. had *ōvārium* egg-keeper; Du Cange cites *Ordricus* hen., the ovary of a bird, from 1382 c.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* = OVARY 1.

1692 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 1556/1. 1750 *Mem. Ld. Kinnoull* I. 59 The Eggs made two clusters like the Ovaria of Birds. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 401 Covering the ovaria from the overture to the uterus.

2. *Bot.* = OVARY 2.

[1699 LINNÆUS *Philos. Botan.* § 146.] 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1765), *Ovarium*, the Germen. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 31 An ovarium either consists of one or several connected pericarpial leaves, arranged around a common axis, or of several combined into a single body. 1880 HOOKER *Lectr. Orchids* iv. 131 In all Orchids the labellum ... appears to usual position as the lower lip, by the twisting of the ovarium.

Ovary (*ōvărĭ*), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *ōvāri-um*: see prec. In F. *ovaire* masc. (1890 Farrington).]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* The female organ of reproduction in animals, in which ova or eggs are produced.

1698 tr. T. Sherley *Pretol. Ep.* xx. xxiii. (ed. 3) 203 The ovary or part where the white involved is, is in the second region of the nostrils. 1877 H. Sandon in *Field.* 7 June XII. 1001 The right Testicle or Ovary was but small. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 47 The organs of generation ... consist in each female of two ovaries, which are the female part of its testicles. 1890 K. Watson *Anat. Foals* 81. (1896) 229 The Ovaries are two oblong flattened and oval bodies of a whitish colour, situated in the posterior layer of peritoneum of the broad ligaments. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* viii. 208 The female bird possesses an organ termed the ovary, in which nucleated cells, the primitive ova, which correspond with the embryo cells of the plant, are developed.

2. *Bot.* The organ in which the ovules of an angiospermous plant are produced, being the lowest part of the pistil in the flower, consisting of one or more carpels, which ultimately becomes the fruit or seed-vessel; the germen.

When separate from the axile, it is termed a *superficial ovary*; when adherent to the calyx, an *inferior ovary*.

1792 J. WOODS *Lectures Brit. Bot.* 80, *Bot. Dict.*, *Ovary*, is the rudiment of fruit. 1793 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* L. 13 The Pistil...is divided into... the swollen base with three bilocular angles, called the Germ or Ovary... the Style... the Stigma. 1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 363. 1870 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. ii. 63 The ovary consists of a minute membranous sac, the ovule.

3. *Fig.*

1822 ISAAC *Sagacious.* 1. v. (1891) 12 There is a numerous variety which includes the ovaries of the worst of vices.

† Ovary, *a. Obs.* [erroneous for L. *ovāli-s*, OVAL *a.*[1]] Of or pertaining to an ovation.

1688 tr. T. Browne's *Pseudo* I. (1686) 32 Their honorary Crowns triangular, ovary, civical, obsidional, had little of Flowers in them.

Ovate (*ōvē·t*), *sb.* [L. an assumed Latin plural *Ovāti*, representing *Οὐάτεις*, *vātis*, soothsayers, prophets, mentioned by Strabo, along with *Δρυΐδαι* 'Druids', and *Βάρδοι* 'Bards', as a third order in the Gaulish hierarchy. Cf. EUBAGES.]

A term used as the English equivalent of Welsh *ofydd*, now applied to an Eisteddfodic graduate of a third order, beside 'bard' and 'druid'; the name and its application being artificially affiliated to those of the Gaulish *Οὐάτεις* mentioned by Strabo.

Hist. Gwynedd, was Strabo's Greek transliteration of the Proto-celtic **wātis* (Sanskrit, gl. of **vātis* (or **vātēs*) 'manifestors, prophets' = L. *vātes*, Olir. *faith*, mod. Ir. and Gael. *fáidh*. *Ofydd* occurs in Middle Welsh as a second element in some compounds, where it appears to have the sense of 'lord': *ingo. Ior Aldyfed*, assisted *Gwas of Aldyfed*). It is also the Welsh form, in 14th c. books, of the proper name *Ovid*. It has no connexion, etymological or historical, with *ovate*. The imaginary etymology appears first in Henry Rowlands in 1723. From him it was taken up by Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg) and W. Owen (Pughe) who introduced *ovate* as the English equivalent, 1792–4.

1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* 89 Diodorus Siculus and Strabo, which, in Stevin 280, for Authority, prove them to be Bards, *Ovadas* or *Ovates*, *Eubages*, *Druides* or *Druidæ*.

or *Offaliow*) and Boethi *Scientif. Americanus* Marcellinus (lib. xvi) gives the same reckoning: 'inducta per Bardos, Ovatas, & Druidas' *Agr.*, began and set by *Bardi, Ovatici*, and *Druidæ*. — *Ibid.* Of these, some bards, the *Bardi* were Singers; the *Ovatici*, Priests and Physiologers; and the *Druidæ* to Physiology added Ethicks and Moral Learning. *Ibid.* 313 Their Ovates, or *ovid'd* or *Offerid*. **1750** W. OWEN (PUGH) *Mag. Literaturæ Brit.* Introd. xiii. *Bardi, Ovatici, & Eubagidæ*: Bard, Ovate, and Druide. **1794** E. WILLIAMS *Primer* II. 230 There are three orders of the Primitive Bards, — The *Talhaiarn Bardd*, or Primitive Bard poetical; ... the *Ovate* or *Bardd*; ... whose occupation is to act on the principles of formative genius; and the *Derwyd* bard. **1834** PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 11 The *Priesthood*... was divided into three orders. The Druids, the Bards, and the Ovates. ... The Ovate or Gwydd, professing astronomy, medicine, &c., were given, the symbol of bleeding. **1877** ROSE LEE, *Welsh Pilgrim* vi. 314 *Offerid*... is derived to be an Ebeneddfardh graduate who is neither bard nor druid, and translated into ovate.

Ovate (*ōʊ·vēt*), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *ōvāt-us* egg-shaped, f. *ōv-um* egg: see -ATE².]

1. Egg-shaped. **a.** In reference to a solid body.

1771 J. JOHNSTON *Invit. Pl.* 113 The fruit is a hard, ovate, fleshy berry. **1807** J. F. STARK *Elem. Bot.* 314 Root creeping with an ovate bulb on the top of a dry stalk. **1826** W. HAVES *Sinopsis Lichen.* 8 Ovato Effusi ... may be found anywhere on the surface of Usnea Clath. **1874** COUES *Fungi* 61 Free-shaped or ovate sacs.

b. In reference to a superficial figure.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* x. xiii. (1765) 56 Ovate, Egg-shaped. *Note*, Ovate is used to express an elliptical Figure, when it is broader at one End than the other; and *Oval* for the same Figure, when the Ends are alike. **1805** GREENHOUSE *Comp. Cl.* 83 Lung ovate leaves. **1808** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 247 Legs short, covered with ovate scales. **1860** GRAY *Struct. Bot.*, Ed. 2 § 92 91 an Ovate, when the section of leaf blades is like a section of a hen's-egg lengthwise.

2. In combination with another adj., indicating a modification of the form denoted by the latter, inclining to ovate: as *ovato-acuminate, -conical, -cordate, -cuneate, -deltoid, -elliptic, -lanceolate, -oblong, -rotundate, -serrated, -triangular*, etc.

1819 *Pantologia, Ovato-lanceolate leaf*, between these two forms, but inclining to the latter. *Ibid. Ovato-subulate calyxes*, between ovate and awl-shaped, but more tending to the latter. *Ibid. Ovato-oblong*. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 60 Lower leaflets ovato-cuneate. **1847** W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 130 Fruit ovato-acuminate, as long as the lanceolate scales. **1850** HUGHES *Stud. Flora* 168 Leaves ... sessile, ovate-cordate or oblong.

Hence **O·vately** *adv.*, in an ovate way, with an ovate form: = OVATE-, OVATO-.

1819 *Reader* No. 193. 368/1 Ovately dolichocephalic.

O·vate, *v.*¹ *rare.* [f. OVATE *a.*: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To render ovate.

1858 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 128 A sphere flattened by gravity and other resistance, and ovated by the forward movement.

Ova·tie, *v.*² *humoristic.* [irreg. L. *ovāt-re* to exult, rejoice, celebrate an ovation; but prob. formed from *ovation*: cf. *orate.*] *trans.* To give a popular ovation to; to greet with public applause.

1884 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 22 May, As to the manner in which Garibaldi might be 'ovated' here (America). **1890** (see OVATED). **1892** *Lit. Rev.* 3 May 192/2 Mr. Stanley returned to England, and was 'ovated' at Dover.

†**Ova·ted,** *a. Obs.* [-ED¹.] = OVATE *a.*

1756 tr. J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 366 The head is large, and of a kind of ovated figure, large and broad at the temples, and smaller to the mouth. **1776** GOLDSM. in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 330 The leaves are ovated.

†**Ova·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *ōv-um.*] **1849** COCKBURN, *Oneirile essays*, the time when Hens lay.

Ovation (*ōʊvē·ʃən*), *sb.*¹ [ad. L. *ovātiōn-em*, lit. rejoicing, n. of action f. *ovāre* to exult, rejoice.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* A lesser triumph characterized by less imposing ceremonies than the triumph proper, and granted to a commander for achievements considered insufficient to entitle him to the distinction of the latter. Also, *allusively.*

1533 ELYOT *Image* 11. (1694) 360 The triumphe was denyed to him; yet because he had wonne the whole and diminished that bill offered by intelligence of Sempronius, he gat the honor of ovation. **1593-8** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 265 *At the ovation.* Triumph called the Ovation, he onely sacrificed a Moiton, which the Romans call in their tongue *Ovem*, and therefore it was called Ovation. **1660** tr. *T. Hieronim. Chr. Mor.* 1. 8 2 Rome not to an Ovation, but a Triumph over the Passions. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 248/1 When a general, without fighting, gained his point by treaty and the favor of persuasion, the law decreed him the lesser honour, called ovation, which had ... more of the appearance of a festival than of war. **1840** BROWNING *Sordel.* 51, 52 (1868) 121 His was the unprotending ovation of success, not the ostentatious triumph of ambition. **1842** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) III. xliii. 310 The ensuing Roman with the ceremonies of an ovation, walking on foot according to the rule, instead of being drawn in a chariot in kingly state, as in the proper triumph.

†**2.** Exultation. *Obs.*

1633 LOVELACE *Poems* 139 When his fair Mayoress shall not gain one groan, And He neglect we'll in Ovation. **1639** HEYWOOD (*In. to*) *Pamphlet.* 433 We must have some matter of ovation and rejoycing. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 117 It operates primarily upon the stomach... ryshing up the spirits into a kind of Ovation. **1808** MONROE *Answer* 306 And breaks in wild ovation down the vale.

B. transf. An enthusiastic reception by an assembly or concourse of people with spontaneous acclamations and expressions of popularity; a burst of enthusiastic applause.

1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 392 Gale Jones the vaunted nobleman, whose fair Francis Hardett so suddenly disappointed of an ovation in the year 1800. **1847** *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 25/1 The ovations to the artists ... were highly complimentary. **1860** THACKER. *Hist. Eng.* VI. 81 He [Pride] still clung to his conviction that ... he had 'not deserved' to see his fair name the theme to be resolved with an ovation. **1889** *Dorchester Chron. Trial* 27 June 1/2 Dr. Stanton received the ovation that was his due.

Hence **Ova·tion** *v.*, *colloq., trans.* to give an enthusiastic reception to. **Ova·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to an (ancient Roman) ovation; **Ova·tionary** *a.*, of the nature of an ovation.

1834 *French in May* 246/1 Divertissens, enriching the proceedings from a stall, ... was of course inaugurated, and overturned. **1888** *Monthly St. Paul's* xviii. 472 Before their ovational pomps. **1893** J. H. TURNER *Hist. Seighmore* 191 Charles ... received an customary welcome at hand.

†**Ova·tion,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ōvum* egg.] **1658** ROBERT GLOVER, Ovation, the season when hens lay eggs, or a laying of eggs.

Ovato- (*ōʊvē·tō*), combining advb. form of L. *ōvāt-us* OVATE, used in same sense as 'ovately', 'ovate-', as *ovato-acuminate, -conical, -cordate, -deltoid, -elliptoidal, -globose, -lanceolate, -oblong, -orbicular, -pyriform, -quadrangular, -rotundate, -triangular*, etc.

1752 tr. J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 284 The body of the Ostracion is of an odd figure. It is oval, or ovato-oblong; or, finally, ovato-quadrangular, or approaching to cubic. **1785** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 400 The leaves are ovato-cordate or egg-shaped. **1858** HAMILTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 177 Leaves ovato-triangular, unequally dentate-dentate. **1891** DANA *Crust.* I. 16 Horns ovato-lanceolate, acute, entire. **1881** *Nature* XXV. 370 Ovato-acuminate implements, scrapers, flakes and cores.

Ova·tor. [agent-n. in L. form from *ōvāre*: see OVATE *v.*²] †**1.** *Rom. Hist.* One who receives or ovation (*obs.*). **2.** *colleg.* One who takes part in a spontaneous enthusiastic welcome.

1881 *Munsey's Mag.* Centry 25. iv. 32 The Triumpher had a Laurel crown, the Ovator one of Fir, being different in their posys. **1890** *Harv. Graduates' Mag.* Dec. 1/2 The probable termination of the scene by a grand pyrotechnic display, in which orators and crowd would alike be grilled alive on the rails of the flaming station.

Ovosity, variant form of OVALITY, equality.

†**O·vemest,** *a. superl. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 **ufemest,** 3 **umemest, -mest,** 5 **vmest,** 6 **vmost, ovmost.** *B.* 3–4 **ovemest,** 4–5 **ovemest, emest, emest, emyst.** [OE. *ufemest, superl.* of *ufera, -re, ōfera*, (also *yfera, yfr(e)mest*), OVER *a.*: f. root *uf-* in *ufor, ufan* above, from *above, ufe-weard* uprising, top-, = Goth. *uf* 'beneath', in comb. 'from beneath', 'up-'. For the later change to *ove-*, cf. OVER *a.*] Highest, uppermost, topmost.

a. **c 1000** *Ælfric's Hom.* II. 56 Os *ufemes* dæg hit seo sunne on þam ufemestum tyrre stypeðe. **c 1000** TRIN. COLL. HOM. 209 Þe heannesste hus of þe vmerre uplogest of the ouþerwhile was. Alse þe uuermeste hus is ah þe neþemeste nest. **a 1225** *Ancr. R.* 398 Hwi...doð us alre nimmest þe re. þuermest on stureden al se simon. **c 1275** WORCESTER CHRON. 431, anne. 48 Ludking the weke wes warin ten; The Este to the ouemest bey, of the. **1325** LONDESB. *Sat.* 3900 They salle...fecunde, Briþt of ouer pouere, ouer, and ouemest. *B.* **c 1250** *St. Michael* 414 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 303 Þe Oumeste is þe ilpre hevenen. 23... *Hymn Passion Jesu Christ* MS. sawed. 313 And schipes be ouermeste flagte blodeschilinre body sprouyde. **c 1430** *Arv Nordeyngr.* 3 Within the nombre where the additioun shalle be made in the ouere ordre by his differences, so that the first of the lowe ordre be vndre the first of the ouerre ordre, and so of others. **c 1450** *Mirour St. edmund* 71, 458 *Aaron* is kinge the ouemst [*ib. n.* vpmost] per gan fall, Rode on the ground.

Oven (*ə·vn*), *sb.* Forms: 1. 1–3 **ofn,** 1–3 **ofen,** (hafoc), 3–6 **ouen,** 3– **oven,** (4 **ouin,** 4–5 **ouue, ouene, houen,** 5 **ovuen, ovun,** 6 **ovin, ovve,** 4–6 **ovyn(e, ovyn,** 6 **ovven**). *B. Sc.* 4–6 **ovne,** (hayne), 6 **ane,** 8–9 **oon.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *ofn, ofen* = OLG. ***on(e)n** (MLG., MDu., Du. *oven*), OHG. *ovan* (MLG. *ovene*, Ger. *ofen*), ON. *ofn, ofn* (Sw. *ugn*, ONorw. *ogn*, Da. *ovn*), Goth. *aúhns* = OTeut. ***ahnan* = pre-Teut. ***aqnan* : cf. Gr. *lenos* oven, furnace, also Skr. *apāt-r* cooking-pot, orig. perh. 'something hollowed out'. *Hoof(s)ne* in Lindisf. G. must be a scribal error; *Sc. eyn, een* (pronounced *ēn, ēn*), is like *ahnen* from *ahnvon.*]

†**1.** A furnace. *Obs.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 3 May 70 Þa het he wendon hi sælle þry on hyrsendne ofn. **c 950** *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 30 Gres uel heg hondes þest toslæg in il tomorgen in landene (*Wynsley*, in ofne) wirp gesendet. *Ibid.* xiii. 42 And sendit his engil hi in ofn fyres. **c 1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* & *Exod.* (1880) 113 Al swa is he gast Þe is hate on Þe hæremede ofne. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 1908 Als it was a leuand ouen [*v. r.* ouin]. 23... *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* 221b 93 Ic to þe kenne þe child he nome. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Agnetis*) 582 Mete I pray þe þat ilke ouene bringe. **c 1450** *Mirour Salvacionne* 3082 The mengels sent he to the ovyn to confort the children. **1535** COVERDALE *Song* 3 *Childr.* 22 The kynges ouenemen ... ceassed not to make the ouen hote with wyken fyre, wyth ouuen, pitch & tarchtre. **1642** J. EATON *Humane Fire Treatif.* 108 The three Children of Israel cast into the fyry Eerie Oven. **1722** NEWTE. *Hist. Quakers* (1733) I. 32 The day of the Lord is coming that shall burn as an oven.

fig. and *transf.* **a 900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xi. 322 (Schip) 088 [nerve mi þat ze ofn þere slogtiue contenge awale. **1390** GOWER *C. A.* I. 36 (The Dragon) from his sides an wyndy cares sent A flake of fire.

2. A chamber or receptacle of brick, stonework, or iron, for baking bread and cooking food, by continuous heat radiated from the walls, roof, or floor. Variously distinguished as *baker's, brick, domestic, out-* (= eatside) *oven*; and, with modern mechanical appliances, as *continuous, fuel, revolving, rotary, travelling oven.*

French oven, (*a*) a large pot heated by surrounding it with fuel, and placing hot coals on the lid; (*b*) a cooking utensil made of sheet-metal, placed in front of a grate and heated by radiation and by reflection from the back of the chamber. + *Egyptian oven*, a large earthenware vessel sunk in the ground, and heated from the inside by fuel which is withdrawn before introducing the articles to be baked.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 3 Hi...gað...to þæs ofnes. **c 1000** CÆDMON 321 Bulfinch heard. Þri hakeren wæs tes ofes. **c 1325** *St. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Conversio*) 384 He saw ...In an ouen heyze ...A lut galpyl as worm. **1450-80** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 401 Where that is bakun in an ouen. **1477** *Tretabulum Chronicon. Ann. Dom.* Rec. Inv.) 143 In the ovyn...viij. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* B viij, A white loof...cannot colour that is commyth out of the ovyn. **1513** *Ld. Treas. Acc.* Eccl. IV. 468 To the bayneris of the gret schip for clay to make an ove to the gret schip. **c 1550** DE WHE *Instruct. Fr.* in Palsgr. 908 To put in the ouuin, *enfourner.* **1599** EDEN *Decades* 297 Kneed it, covered in an ouen. **1585** *Leg. St. St. Andrews* 303 Hail quick bains heather to the ovyn, Cumrod off to the crook of the ovyne. **1847** tr. *Hamel's Life & Death* (1850) 47 Bread ... which is baked in an oven thoroughly heated. **1708** WESLEY *Jrnl.* 27 July, I preached ...in a house as warm as an oven. **1784** Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Sup. Monastery* (1976) 129 Put them in a Dutch oven to brown. **1824** SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii. I will make better confusions than ever oam out of his ove. **1856** L. TAYLOR *Chem. Org. Bodies* 109 The worst form of a baker's oven, as ascertained by M. Tillet, is 440°. **1849** DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxiv. I'll bake you some bacon in a bachelor's Dutch-oven that I have got here.

fig. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Hunpert IV. 180 Damon up the Oven of your vermon, make me such a bigge wood with your weary vessels.

b. In various proverbial sayings.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 290 Þei ne ar chiles wiþ þe gille Ne wiþ þan oðre ne ar gomen. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 63 No men will an other in the same sende, Seeing that him selfe hathe bonne there before. **1577** tr. *Gesne's Newe Jewell* 111. 302 To grope against an oven, to blow against the wind, to kick against the pricks. (In Dr. *Agost* are over-copious.) **1846** KELLY *Prover. Ital.* 120/2 It is no use now I've been and gone into the oven after a bun.

3. A chamber, fixed or portable, for the heating or drying of substances in chemical, metallurgical, or manufacturing processes; a small furnace, kiln, etc. Often with defining or descriptive addition, as *air-, anchor-, annealing-, bee-hive-, coke-, dry ing-, heating-, porcelain-, proving-, tile-oven*, etc.

1533 CALENDAR *Cycl. Supp.*, Oven, or Annoying Oven, in metallurgy, is the particular sort of furnace, used by the conquers in their operations on metals. **1805** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 360 An inclosed closet, with an iron grating, for the fire to ground on, called the Proving Oven. **1881** *Pennsylvania Weekly Messenger* 28 A china oven ... is built of fire bricks. **1884** F. J. HARRISON *Watch & Clocks.* 65 The 'oven' is a box made of sheet copper or iron, generally with a water jacket to the bottom, the exterior of which is heated by a gas jet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oven-bat, -blast, -fork, -hewn, -heyter, -maker, -mouth, -rake, -stirrer, -stopper*, etc.; *oven-baked* (*-bakun*), *-like, -shaped* adjs.; *oven-wise* adv. and adj. Also **oven-bread, -cake**, bread or cake baked in an oven; **oven-coke**, coke obtained by heating coal in a closed retort; **oven-man**, a man who attends to an oven; **oven-mouth**, the mouth or entrance of an oven; *fig.* a wide or gaping mouth; **oven-peel**, a baker's peel; **oven's-nest**, the nest of the great titmouse, also = OVEN-BIRD (Swainson); **oven-stone**, a stone which closes the mouth of an oven; stone used for building ovens; **oven-wood**, wood for heating an oven. Also OVEN-BIRD, -BUILDER.

c 1000 *Ælfric Pan.* in Wr.-Wülcker 191/30 *Pistoribus* kbl. **1580** DRUNTIUS *Dis. of Cattle* 22 \ Yon "Oven-Hens, you Things so far from Souls, Like Dogs, you're out of Parishioner's Reach. **1845** ANTHON *Caesar, Gallick & Civil Wars* 51, The dark cattle is clearly Like a burnt "oven-block. **1860** 2 Peter ii. *Lect. Africa* ii. 41 Neither shall you finde nearly in Hen which men "oven-bread. **1756** GRANVILLE *Spirit. Quick.* 111. 9, He might have offered as a bit of his "oven-cake. **1807** COBBETT *Pr. Register* IV. 56 10 stone And he did make a breakfast under On new loaf of loaf and oven-cake. **1834** ROBINSON & ROBINSONIANA *Christ. Parkland.* ed. 2 I. 129 Coke, which is much more porous and less dense than "oven-coke. **1811** CURTIS, *Plantgen.* 22 "Oven-locks, wherewith fuell is both put into an Oven, and wherof when it is out first is it. **a 1400** *Pol. in* Wr.-Wülcker *Voc. Scrobbers.* "ovenhouse. **1888** E. HARDY *Interlopers* 28 "Oven-like cabins in the long flanks of the mountains. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 263/2 An "Oven maker or keper, *oliteator.* **1852** G. E. PHILIPS *Formicida* 2 & 67, 63 The "oven-mouth pierced near where it differs from parts of the oven. **1882** HARPER *Farmer's Taylor.* Wks. (Groom) II. 231 To stopen the "Oven-mouth with a bale of thorns. **a 1845** HOOD *A Cockneiad* iii. The oven-mouth, that swallow'd pies. **1660** HOLMAN *Dutch Dict., New School, alby Ovenpeel*, an "Oven-peele to set in bread. **1891** E. R. MARSH *Dutch Pr. History* I. 17 Before d'Alostein, the bakers with their "oven-peel no less than seven Castilian soldiers. **c 1000**

Hyrne Obs. in Wr.-Wülcker 526/39 *Fornhelium*, wyrhhorn, *mid* "chimnea. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn fourneau*, a furnace, or Oven into. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. 6 In Within the old "oven-shaped. *Pict.* Scotl. c 1605 FORBES *Vin. Fr. Anglic.* "Oven's mouth, the nose of that instrument [of the oven-kind]. *It is otherwise*...called a *pudding-pole's nose*. 1611 COTGR., *Fourgonnier*, an Ouen-builder, or "Ouen-mason. 1620 *How Man may Chuse your Wife* 10 Ed. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 54 Did the cook take down the "oven-stone, [but] the pies to burned. 1638 *Mercurius Rhædicus* *E. Norvic.* 251 The pave-like consistency of Soil, wherein some oven (*Furnus ac fornax*) is obtained. 1780 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Escuelles*, an "Oven scrapper. 1703 Lister *Huffenhoff's Ambass.* (1756) I. 61 Their Ancient round or "oven-wise. *Ibid.* 63 The great Rooms are arch'd with a Fascia, the square ones Groin-wise. 1708 COWPER *Needham Alpers* 10 Oats...that had once a head But now wear coats of "oven-wood instead.

Oven (ǝ·vn), *n.* [*f.* prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To bake in an oven. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1589 *Lincoln Cross* (1836) 85 (E. D. D.) The first I bought Was ill-used and tempered small. 1688 E. HOLME *Armoury* III. 255/2 A Jannock...is Ground very soft.

2. To shut up as in an oven.

1598 MARST. *Sophon. & Isabel* Wks. (Grosart) III. 203 Our wealth is unwise...to hide him [a...] breakt & maim'd his sinking breath. 1884 *Cornh. Words* 109/1 The earth's own temperature, not now reckoned into the subsoil spaces, is also found to be ovened, or muffled up.

Hence **Ovened** (ǝ·vnd), *ppl. a.*, *dial.* dried up, shrivelled, sickly. (Halliwell.)

1888 J. C. Bucknill *From Words Unchanged* (E. D. D.) The oldish is very ovened.

Oven-bird. A name given to various birds which build a domed or oven-shaped nest.

a. Applied by ornithologists generally to the genus *Furnarius*, the ovenbirds or Tenuirostres-Fissirostres, sub. *F.* (q.v.). **b.** Locally applied to (a) the Willow Wren, in Norfolk also *oven-bird* and *oven-builder*; (b) the Long-tailed or Bottle Titmouse, also *oven-builder* and *bush-oven*; (c) the American Golden-crowned Thrush (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Oven-bird*, the long-tailed titmouse...The allusion is to its nest. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2088 Salvin Troubles in the 'oven-bird', so called...from the shape of its nest. 1885 Wilde *Hist. Nat. Hist.* II. 239 The oven-birds derive their name from the peculiar form of their nest. 1880-5 W. H. H. Adams *Bird World* 227 In the neighbourhood of the South American rivers is found the oven-bird, one of the Certhiidæ, or creepers. 1892 W. H. Hudson *Nat. La Plata* 63, I could not believe to see the horses there were making nests on the roofs&c.*Perspective replied*. 1893 *Athenæum* (Chicago) 16 May, The oven-bird or wayeater, encouraging his pensioner with his startling song.

Oven-builder, a local name of the Long-tailed Titmouse: see prec. b.

Ovenchyma (ǝvenkǝimă). *Bot.* [f. L. *in-* see ENG- + Gr. *χύμα* infusion.] Plant tissue consisting of oval cells, oval cellular tissue.

1880 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Ovenen, -en,** *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 ufenan, -on, 3 wonen-, wonnen, -on, 4 ovenen. [f. OE. *ufan* adv. from above, above + *-an*, *-on*, Os. Cf. ANOVEN (where the same elements are reversed) and ANOVENON.]

A. *adv.* From above.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. John* xi. 31 Se Se ufenan com se is ofer eallu. c 1205 WÆCCHTER *Wom. Hom.* (Trinity) 50 He *fuhl*, [see the eyeall above (*MS.* *Corpus* ufenan]. c 1... *D. St. Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. C), Seo landfyrst com ufenan and nymedon hig in swa swiðe.

B. *prep.* Over and above; upon, down upon.

a 1000 *St. Dunst. Dogr.* 122 Ufenan eall his. c 1205 LAY. 18092 We mot him warnin [1270 wernen] for hærmi. a 1300 *E. Horn* 1283 (Harl. MS.) Oure o se sheete hue gradet hoten with swerde.

Over (ǝ·vəɹ), *adv.* Forms: **a.** 1-3 *ofer*, (1 *ofar*, 3 *Orm.* *oferr*, *offr*), 2-7 *ouer*, 3- *over*, (4 *ouur*, *ouvur*, *owver*, 4-5 *ovir*, *-yr*, *-ere*, *-ire*, 4-6 *ovir*, *-yr*). **β.** *north.* *Eng.* and *Sc.* 4- *ower*, (4-5 *owre*, *owyr*, 4-6 *our*, *oure*, 5- *owre*). **γ.** *contr.* 4 *or*, (5 *ore*, 7-8 *o'er*), 6- *o'er*. The contracted form *o'er* (*ōr*) is now poetic and rhetorical. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ofer* adv. and prep. = OFris. *over*, OS. *ofar* (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *over*), OHG. *obar* (MG. *ober*), OHG. *obar* prep., *obort* adv. (MHG. *ober*, Ger. *über*, *ober*), ON. *yfir* adv. and prep. (*Sw. öfver*, Da. *over*), Goth. *ufar* prep. and adv., prefix. = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, Skr. *upari* adv. and prep., locative form of *upara* adj. 'over, higher, more advanced, later', comparative formation from *upa*, in Teut. *ufa-*, *uf-*, whence the silverfold *ufan* (see OVERAN, ANOVEN), and *be-ufan*, *bufan*, with the compound *a-bufan*, ABOVE. *Over* was thus in origin an old comparative of the element *ufa*, *ava*, in all-etc. Besides its uses as a separate word, *over-* is in all the Teut. langs. an important adverbial prefix: see OVER-.]

I. With sense Above, and related notions.

1. Above, on high.

The first quot. shows the adv. becoming prepositional: "he is on the brightness over us.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxix. 39 Wisse se leohtnesse ofer hiðSon Dehtnes wisse. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20830 Ouer west vnder, right and left, In his compas gedd all his heft. 1819 PEACOCK *Peter* I. viii, Branch above branch over, over.

† **b.** Above on a page: on a previous page.

1598 SIR G. HOME *Lawe Arrests* (S. T. S.) 13 We have ane ane how the kirk and the ordoyis hath ben keipt.

c. After *hang*, *project*, *fall*, *lean*, and the like (in reference to the space beneath): see OVER *prep.* 17; hence *elliptically*, projecting, leaning, or bent forward and downward (quot. 1887).

1598 LANGHAM *Pol. Verg. De Inventt.* iii. c. 22 b, The plowshare whereby the Furrow of the Sponge lay stood whether they hatter or hang over. 1780–1838 J. MARSH *Arbor Gloucestrienses Pop. Syst. Pomarii* (1780) 130 Brunsek ver. 1788, high bearing ever, in cluster Hunter's Maiden. Brown. 1883 FITZGERALD *Horses & Stables* (1902) 76, I put Horses, which stand over at the knees, generally down from effect of severe and constant work. 1886 C. R. Baker *Other Side* 222 The ship is so heavy that she don't head over much. 1887 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Duke's Children* I. iii. 66 The knight's bones were a little "over", after the fashion of a horse that has been hard driven. *Mod.* Don't lean over so far, or you'll fall over.

2. Above so as to cover the surface, or so as to affect the whole surface: with such verbs as *brush*, *cover*, *clothe*, *daub*, *dust*, *flower*, *paint*, *plaster*, *powder*, *rub*, *scribble*, *strew*, *stud*, *swap*, *varnish*. See also ALL OVER 2.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 A false kith all-manr-whyte Mannschid. c 1440 *Gy Warwyk.* 2470 The floure was...ouere bestrayd with a pal. 1580 *Castle of Conlie Stall* (S. T. S.) 72 And way the wadd...Clad ouer with gold. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v. i, Her...will...bathe her maids Flesh ouer (Bennet), and cover her over like a coven. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 623 Grid the Sphear With Centric and Eccentric scribl'd o'er. 1701 *Rowe Amb. Step-mother* I. i, The Sunshine too will varnish o'er me Arts. 1871 R. BLAIR *Catalina* 160 Wherein the earth was gored, with soft leaves canopied over. 1891 *Lond. Mercury* 30 Apr. 4/2 The...shower anointed thickly over with tiny silver sequins.

II. With sense To or on the other side.

3. Indicating a motion or course that passes or crosses above something, usually rising on one side and descending on the other: **a.** *to climb*, *jump*, *run*, *flow*, *fall over*, *to look over*, *shoot over*, *throw* something *over*; sometimes (b) esp. with the sense of passing above and beyond, instead of reaching or hitting, and so *fig.* of going beyond, exaggeration.

a 1835 E. ALLEN *Oral.* c. 28 He seeks to have hunge weally, and finds it else. a 1300 *Amis & Am.* 1018 Nyne he sent, his owh maydes cune, and wele ofcuu fol wele. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251 Bodyn ouyr, as potyn or the fire. 1580 BARET (*Ouver*), *Fr. saut.* 3 My dog ouermeth some. 1640 FULLER *Disdiff.* 6, (1840) 59 Thrift chest...and there will come ever a wonne of an vnthrift nature. 1704 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 99 The king...lays over his bridges. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* I. If we were to toss him...over the bridge...that we were with him? *Mod.* Climb over into the garden. Jump over and escape. There is a high wall to prevent people coming over into the grounds.

(b) 1300 SELDEN *Hen. V*, an. vii. 133 You have shot over. 1606 E. HAKET (*Hardcastle's Exerc.*) 4 The Orator spoke not over, when hee introduced that Ingressive was a kinde of Vsurpation. 1882 DEFOE *Jf. Friar* I. 1, They've all corrupted with the Gold of Embassy To carry over, and not hurt the Moor. 1708 in Nicolas *Dispt. Sidney* (1848) VII. p. xxxiii, Many shot went over, but none struck us.

4. Hence used of the latter part of the motion or course described in 3, corresponding to the position in 1 c = over the edge or brink and down, forward and down, as in *to fall*, *jump*, *throw* oneself, *push* any one *over* (cf. *over a precipice*, Over *prep.* 11). Also, **b.** of a similar movement from the erect position, without reference to any brink, as in *to fall*, *tumble*, *topple*, *knock* a person, a vase, etc. *over*; and **c.** in *to bend*, *double*, *fold*, *turn*, *roll* a thing *over*, to which the upper surface is turned forward (or laterally) and downward, so as to become the under, i. e. is turned upside down. *To roll* or *turn over and over*, i. e. so that each part of the surface in succession rolls forward and downward, and is alternately up and down.

a. c 1220 *Lamb. Prov. Hk.* 3045 That have fol shoes and fol wile ones, Bothe ouere lonep up to ancle. 1804 SCOTT *Lay Last Min.* xv. xv, For from the mountain hoar...Loose crags had toppled o'er. *Mod.* To run so far over the edge of the precipice; you might fall over. It is on the very brink; a very slight push would send it over.

b. 1849 G. J. HARNEY *Tribunals, &c.* (1918) 1, Still, One single Gesture, touches the whole system on. 1880 H. MAKE *Myst. Gold* 100, xvii. 422 The looking vessel of this mortal Body... ready to sink or topple over. 1892 *Chron.* Full over (see FALL *v.* 22). 1894–9 KIPLING *Jungle Book* (1908) 136 Kaa...Grimmell *Engl. trans.* (1836) 156 When those Ass-gifted asses shew their utmost height...they topple over.

c. a 1598 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 134 b, He turned over the bells, and began an order of a new life. 1880 GLADSTONE *Lett. Queen. Prof.* (1881) 17 If they turn over a Ministry. 1879 E. GOSSE *Gen. & Alt. Figures* 6 We...who have tumbled over so many Volumes. 1901 ANTHONY *Tatler* No. 223 ¶ 2 He turned himself over heavily in his Bed. 1908 Sweet Caroline in *Everybody's Mag.* Jan. 7/2 Sweet Caroline! Oh, how I love to see you turn Your head over from side to side. *Mod.* Turn over and over on the ground. 1897 *Mod. Lang. Notes* XVII. 156 note, Very few...have thought it worth their while to ramble over the dirty pages of this publication. 1840 LARDNER *Cabin. Cycl.: Hydrost.* 170 If they were folded over on VP, the point P would fall upon P'. *Mod.* Turn this over on the back.

5. From side to side of an interjacent surface or space: in early use esp. said of crossing the surface of the sea or other water (closely akin to 3), a street, a common, or other defined tract; in later use often used merely of traversing the space or distance between two places, and so adding some notion of completeness to *go*, *come*, *run*, *take*, etc., e.g. "Take this over to my friend's house".

a 1825 E. HAYNES *Serm.* x. 110 It is the former sensible blessedness after death. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Somedel after Moyses he rede me, and se me to-yede and bet bonkere his wordes mote. c 1300 E. ENGLISH *Chron.* (1810) 35 When he wife was sended, the comen fille Israel cost. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2018 Haue he mete of Caledoun to comen fore-ouer. 1587 MASSEY *Gr. Nennius* 72 To sende ouer Gwian to Athyns. 1597 STOWE *Ann. V.C.* (1631) 561 He euer chose to England with this intent. 1636–7 MASSINGER *Cont. Wks.* (Gifford) II. 292 Whose opinion was, that he ought to be sent for over. 1889 *Contemp. Rev.* LV. 82 The Duke...had naked him over. 1892 A. ROBERTSON *Naggers, etc.* 198 My mother will send over every day to inquire how Miss Millman is. 1893 *Scottish Antiquary* X. 61 Sir...directed for the first, and got over before they came up to him.

b. Of measurement: Across from side to side; in outside measurement.

1587–8 EARL LEICESTER *Corr. (Camden)* 470 The breadthe therof, in the narrowest place, is a myle over. 1611 [see PORT in Cape, South *Virginia* 10, 140 The land is not two dayes iourney ouer in the broadest place. 1680 F. ESTIENNE tr. *La Blanc's Trans.* 209 On the West they had closures of Rhims three ouer. 1683 GERMAN *Counsel* 89 If the Bullyons be two inches over, & in two shillings a pounde. 1709 *Tit. Fox Crown* I. 16, The pave...might be almost twelve foot over. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 392/1 A small stony stand [Rowe's pot, which is about three inches over.

c. *Cricket.* The umpire's call for the players to pass to the opposite places in the field, on a change of the bowling to the other end of the wicket, after a certain number of balls (4, 5, or 6) have been bowled from the one end. (Hence OVER *sb.*[2] 4.)

1771 *Laws of Cricket* in Gentl. *Cricket* (1890) 13 When 30 balls have been bowled (the umpire) is to call over. 1845 *Laws of Cricket* in Bat's *Cricketer's Man.* (1850) 19 After the delivery of four balls the umpire must call "Over".

6. From one person, side, party, opinion, etc., to another: expressing transference or transition, esp. in *deliver*, *hand*, *bring*, *make*, *take over*, *go over*, *pass over*. *Give over*: see GIVE *v.* 63.

1588 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. 1 b, Forgetting...that whiche duty & fidelity commanded him, (he) went ouer to the king of Spayne. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. 1. 62 (The Duchess of Arden and Maisel shall be released and delivered ouer to the King her Father). 1598 — *John* iv. 1. 127 *And* (fear thou not) ouer to my Deere? 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 480 So might the servant be sold ouer. 1788 GIBBON *Vic. W.* ii. The profits of my living,...I made over to the orphans and widows of the clergy of my diocese. 1798 *Trial of Vandeleur* 1094/2 The Indians...it brought over into their service. 1820 *Temple Bar Mag.* Cl. 60, I made over...every farthing of the fortune. *Mod.* Part of the ancillary farms were sent to the sweep.

7. On the other side of something intervening, e.g. a sea, river, street; hence, merely, on the other side of some space, or some distance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 229 When Edward was more graciously used with...the Scots than ever before. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 10 The myndit of king *Tithi* ouir Inglone. 1823 LOCKHART *Span. Ball.*, *Song of Guilty* 16, It is a narrow street, I can yet hear him sing ower. 1845 DISRAELI *Nose that brought the Great States* viii, Over by Dalton a fame-spun sprang white. *Mod.* He has been over in America for some time.

b. *Over against* (*prep. phr.*): opposite to. So *over-against* (*adj.*, †*adv.*) *prep.* and *sb.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 46 Ouer-passyng be firmold well, es ane yongis of mone. 1527 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 19 Ouer a grene the formest yle of Calays. 1598 TOURNEUR *Revenger's Trag.* i. 1, As he rain on mountain silvestre ever against the tempest. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 159 Perch is ever against Cassina-Grimple. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 181. ¶ 1 The White-Hood ever against Tom's Coffee-house. 1833 EDINBURGH *Weekly Chron.* 1 Nov. 1/1 Over-against, over-against, Pinkey House. 1884 PERCY *Lect. Dissent* viii. 272 It satisfies the vain enquiry of man, and, over against them, the calm supremacy of God.

III. With the notion of exceeding in quantity, etc.

8. Above or beyond the quantity named or in question. **a.** Remaining or left beyond what is taken. **b.** Present beyond the quantity in question; in excess, in addition, more. *Over or under*, †*over or short*: more or less.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* v. xvi. (1876) 436/16 Hail hæt eller hall to hate is to opfleone, and xxx Cent hærfes Cyneburge *imperat* state alcemannisse. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1180/1 Edgar Ætheling...went into Scotland, and there remained ouer all the daies of king William Rufus. c 1590 *Burghley's Handbk. to Anglia* (1887) VIII. 303 Ant hare hyth an ele. a 1592 *Mirror for Princes* Cant. 422 Efftere his seasun ik gesantynge of his tythes pere ouyr. 1883 *Trial Elsec* (Bertram) I. 284 If there be eight over. 1910–20 LOUIS *Cheese* (1922) 89 An hundred more of seven than halfway, and twenty over. 1598 DANIEL tr. *Comines* (1614) 330 At the selfe same time whilest two succeeding years or Yeeres. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Def. Judicial.* i. 142 To cause money to be sent, or that it is commendable. 1613 BACON *Hen. VIII*, ii. 2. 155 That they may have thirty wagges...And something more to remember me by. 1697 W. KING tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* 130 A certain rare Stone, which...shot up to the high...only half a foot over. 1777 MORRISON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 1. A mere of pounds over or under making no...difference in the average. 1834 DICKENS *Sketch. T.* i. 2, The principle that two and two are four, and nothing over. 1856 *Chron. Mag.* Dec. 1067/1 Twelve will go once in fourteen, and leave two over.

9. Remaining or left unpaid, unsettled, or unaccomplished after the time of settlement; remaining for the time being; left till a later time or occasion; esp. with *remain*, *lie*, *stand*, *hold*, *leave*.

1892 [see HOLD *v.* 40a]. 1898 CRAIG *To the Front*, to remain over, after the time when payment is due. 1902 [see HOUSE *sb.* 40 b]. 1910 BENNETT *Order* II. 6 xiii. 142 The Home is...to be

matter was allowed to stand over till after Christmas. 1884 *Min. Engineering Soc.* 3) I. x. 32 The front chink..may be left over, in the absence of strong enough working parties.

† **10.** Beyond or in addition to what has been said; more than that, moreover, besides; further. c 1386 WYCLIF *2nd Wks.* III. 183 But ze ne owen how he owen to gaynte to be Cristen. 1387 — *3 Mace.* iii. 33 Neither he nolde speke ouere [*1388* more] a word. c 1450 *Priest's Lat. Handbook* I. 128 (1886) 38 And ouer I say hem, ..also as holi as I. 1509 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 And ouer, that it be ordeined [etc.].

b. So † *over and besides*; also OVER AND ABOVE. 1587 FLEMING *Cth. Warwar Lemn* C. 62 viii a, Ouer and besides, they fetched three seuen twenty dayes with many Forres, or voyches. 1598 B. ALSOP tr. *Leyo de Exp* 51 b, They had aboue 200...and ouer and besides 6[hundred thousand barrowes of prouision. 1620 MASSE tr. *Aleman's Guzmano d'Alf.* I. 140 And you must ouer and besides, allow me two wine to the bargaine.

11. Beyond what is normal or proper; too much; excessively; too. Cf. OVER AND ABOVE B. 2.

Modifying adjs. and advbs., and now usually hyphened or combined, as *over-anxious, overmuch*: see OVER- 16, 30. In Sc. and north. Eng. dial. (*ower*), *ower*: the regular word for 'too', and always written separate, as *ower much*, &c.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Wit hit nout ow,..so ouer veol nes no lit mukell. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 Bot it was ouer litelle, in alle maner ways. c 1... CHAUCER *M. Mark's* (Cmb.) Pl. plight ne swer ogh. 1398 TR. *Higden's Lane Monac* (S.) III. 56 Na man said.. be our lijdles, na..be our discordaunt or alerde. 1450-83 MALORY *Arthur* v. lxxxvi, That ouer ragemouth..for he is neur good to fyght nyghe a stronefull dedis. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 190 I thynkke it wolde be to ouer grete offence a lettre. c 1500 ANDREW *Cokkam.* i. (1815) 37 It is ouer grosse a respondre. 1549 BISHOP *Lin., Ordinar* (Arbe) 103 To teach dangers to vyces ere, by ouer early thinking towards them. 1607 E. *F. Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 12 Seven dry days past, which seem'd o're long. 1708 FARQUHAR *Inconst.* IV. ii, (1711) I. 46, 'tis ouer You are ouer hasty in your apprehension. 1788 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 140 Still it's owre wise that ye lost sand, Or gaun to sow owre mony grain'd. 1804 WORDSW. *Kilchurn* x. *Feeling Lament.* 1819 Owre happy to be proud, Owre wealthy in the treasure Of her own exceeding pleasure! 1868 ANDERSON *Cumberland Gloss.* 2 s. v., He is owre fond for weight. 1879 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 21 He was over anxious about mere style. 1893 LOWERY *Plain Ind.* xi. 2. 51 Do you understand now what I mean? Not over well.

IV. Of duration, repetition, completion, ending.

12. Through its whole extent; to the end; from beginning to end: esp. with *read, repeat, say, tell, reckon, count*; with *talk* and *think*, this passes into the notion of detailed consideration.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 35 If it happe to yowre hertis beholde be book ouere, *And* if ye myster were defl, as it forth stonde. 1580 DIGGES tr. *Stratioticos's Comm.* 122 He take great displeasure to reade ouer the whole discourse. *Ibid.* 251 Let the prayer ouer (thynne sayes ouer there) Pater noster. c 1580 *Gambling Pregym in Hazl. Early Pop. Poetry* I. 344 Rouy and bone I ouer, before you go. 1582 MRS. DOROTHY CHALLIS 13. 2, Cecilia...took the letter, and read it ouer. 1870 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 103 (1913) He shall tell them, ineffable, Maiden-ravishing, ever. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 600 We talked the matter over. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 166 Let's talk it over and think it over. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 146/1 The indictment was read over to her.

b. For temporal phrases of the type 'all the year over', which partly belong here, see OVER *prep.* 17 b.

13. Expressing repetition.

a. orig. *over again*, or with numeral adv., as *twice or thrice over*.

c 1350 *Sir Perceval's Tax* (Ballad Soc.) 41 Pray you it ouer again! 1398 TREVISA *Higden* I. 171, ij. 309 You shall have gold To pay the petty debt twenty times ouer. 1688 SIR T. DRYDEN *Ch. Hist.* 19 a 23 Men would not live a over again. 1716 GILDON *Pr. W.* 311, He read it twice over. 1879 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 218 This is the old, old song over again. 1884 SIR W. R. SMITH in *Lect. Theol. Engl.* 20 May 363/2 To be verbose and monologuous, and to say the same thing twice over.

b. *Over* in the sense 'over again'.

1588 GREAK *L. L. L.* v. i. 31, I was but late my Clerk pronounce ouer. 1590 — *Com. E. Syr.* v. ii. 7 But setting ouer what I have said before. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 388 All these sayings will I ouer-weare. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 163 And shall make ye one Lord, That which he is, new o're. 1703 NEVILLE *Ti. Ted Apol.*, He had however a Second Copy, which he intended to have written over with many Alterations. 1872 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Preaching* II. 21 Perhaps he may be able to make himself over. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 256/1 Old love calls...are worked over on the rolling rolls into crawlers and shovels into.).

c. *Over and over, over and over again*, repeatedly, many times over.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iii. 28, I ha told them over and over, they lacke no direction. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremo.* iv. § 2 When this saying they harpe over and over again. 1647 H. STANFORD *Pastoral* 103 Let vs reade this ouer and ouer again. 1797 Monthly *Collect* 21 May II. 22 Nothing..but what has been observ'd over and over. c 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Jesus Chr.* xi. (1860) 49 He has over and over refused to accept God's invitations. 1869 *Freeman Norman Conq.* III. xii. 188 The same...appears over and over again.

14. Past, gone by, finished, done with, at an end.

[c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 262 A prophecie was in mynde him, & when he it knewe, After that they hurtled were half gode recouere.] 1600 PEELE *Song Sol.* 4, 10 For her sun, the whiter he past, the easier he came (Cowper, *Anon.* Charnock changed), and gone. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, Sol 2. 239 O that thy Head would hide me close...till all thy Wrath were over! 1629 SHAKE *Eng. Empire* (1871) 289 To looke backe upon danger, when the Fire is throughly over. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 347 Now when the War is over, a Peace. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xv, His astonishment was a little over. 1801 MRS. TOLLEMACHE *Misrul F.* (1808) I. 1 The ceremony of dinner is over. 1805 BARON-GOULD *Hymn.* Now the day is over, Night is drawing nigh. 1873 STUBBS *C. H.* II. xiv. 149 The struggle was not yet over.

15. In addition to the prec. senses, *over* is used idiomatically with many verbs, as GIVE, PASS, PUT, TAKE, WALK, etc. See these verbs.

Over (*ōvəɹ*), *prep.* Forms: see prec. [The ancient AS OFER *adv.* with object.

OE. *ofer* was used with dative or accusative, the former esp. in the sense of position, the latter in that of motion to. There are however several cases of *ofer* in which these distinctions are not clear, which app. led to looseness in the use of the cases generally, so that in many senses either case was used with no apparent difference of sense, the preponderance being in favour of the accusative.]

I. In sense above.

1. Above, higher up than. Said either of position or of motion within the space above; also, after *hang, project, fat, lean*, etc., in relation to anything beneath.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 4 (H) wæniġh na ofer ðara tungliuta. c 893 — *Oros.* I. iii. § 7 They were nowhereby nearer after then before. c 1000 SAX. *Leechd.* II. 58 Bræd hunige þær leahtad ðider & gnead ofer þare fyr. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Ich habbe her bitacnet..ower þin hurrede. c 1300 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1808 Ouer her heede lauryd a coloure..wreyne. c 1405 CHAUCER *M.* 11480 (Trin.) Ouer þe toun stood þe castel. a 1548 HALL (*Chron., Hen. VI* 126 b) (They) receiued hym with a Canopie of blewe veluet,..and bare the same ouer hym, through the towne. c 1590 *Lond. Lamb* n. 41 1636 HEYWOOD *Hand a.* 304 The Eutaxia'ns the fire thee brethed. 1796 BRANDRAM *Discovery* Wks. III. 424 Hurling his honest locks over his head. 1869 WORDSW. *Prelude* xiii. 35 Mountains over all, embracing all. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxiii, He hunt..o'er the battlefields. 1884 DOUGHTY *Year & Earnest* (1887) I. 40 Flitting about like a perset over Dune yeomen lathe. *Mod.* The upper story projects over the street.

b. In various *fig.* uses.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 3 (MS. B.) Ne þæt ne mæġ þæt him ofer hi. c 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xvii. 108 Ecnesse ofer and bræde ofer eall eadiġe cneornes. a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxxiii. 18 Ðy Drihten, þin eaðmodnesse ofer us. c 1000 *Ælfric's Hom.* xvi. 98 Godes yrre is ofer his. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 72 the wrath hyr owne the power. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, iv. 1, 236 Reproach and dishonour lodged ouer him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Engl.* I. 72 A grave doubt hung over the legitimacy both of Mary and of Elizabeth. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 July 2/1 The last gun pointed to be a little over the heads of the audience.

c. *Over* (one's) *signature, name*, etc.: with one's signature, etc. subscribed to what is written.

1637 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IV. 87 He says, over his own signature: 'If to pursuing the author [etc.]'. 1893 STUBBS *Visitation Tracts* 261 Who ordered his augur again by (meaning getting over the purchase of 'Spurtacus').

† **2.** To a position above. OE. (w. acc. or *dat.*).

a 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxiii. 2 He gesette hi ofer sæbeam ofer þære sæ. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxvii. (Z.) 274 Se þe sceal ofer heahreaw.

3. *Idiomatic use.* In (or into) a position in which water, or the like, rises above one's shoes, boots, ears, head, etc. Also *fig.* See also OVER HEAD.

1303 HAMPOL *Prompt. Pare.* v. 7 He must nedys lern this water full (Dure the feord and he drowned with all. 1550-1887 Over head and ears (see HEAD 30 b). a 1552 Over the ears (see EAR *sb.*1 12). c 1555 PRELOOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 290 How I was over the shoes: God send me well out! 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) B Another (pole him) into the prayse into the more puddle. 1592 DANIEL *Tres Lord.* v. i. 1073 He (Lancaster) was sorre then over-shoes in loue. *Ibid.* To trust for you are over-loues in loue. 1877 GLOVER *Homeward.* (1878) 80 To go on and enjoy the fulness of that delight which we have already within plentifully, over shoes, over boots. 1908 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 23 Sept. (1827) III. 336 My horse got into a ditch over his back in water. 1894 D. MACMILLAN in Hughes *Mem.* (1907) 80, I am always over head and ears with one trouble or another.

4. The spatial sense 'above' passes into other notions: the literal notion is **a.** combined with that of purpose or occupation, as in *over the fire, a-bed, a-glee*; **b.** sunk in that of having something under treatment, observation, or consideration, as in *to watch, or talk over, make merry over*.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 352 Mid ðæ mæðe ofer him wæron se Scippend & se Sinhirde sæton gemedlie. *Ibid.* 353 Mara gelise wyrð on bedhuson..þonne ofer wingeardum & hundegeþeahtu wyrðaron. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. vii. (1890) 40 Þær he ofer him dundene þohte. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 30 He wrog ofer hig. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 36 Þæt he cyninc wæssl ne ofer Godes wordum. a 1000 TRIN. *Coll. Hom.* 31 Se hyrdes wæhtdon ouer hiora heorde. 1589 CAMPION *Ch. & Clergy Fols.* Then were many knees crooke ouer bookes. 1593 FOXE *Rights. Kneel* 232 The Lords prayer...was not said ouer the sacrament. 1596 DRAYT. *Mort. d. Pref.* 20, I..sate vp ouer my candle with Mr. Hughes. 1647 HALES *Printers* (c. 1680) I. 3 Over this he had wasted two days. 1665 MRS. CAVENDISH *Lett.* 121, We sit down to breakfast, and talk over it till eleven. 1874 EARLE *Christ L.* 206 Let us prove a moment longer over this weather-bit narration. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 389 *Aye* to-morrow and go to sleep over any unreckoned cab.

† **c.** With reference to, regarding, concerning, about (a subject of discourse, thought, feeling, etc.).

c 1000 *Sermo Lup.* 208 Ac Ursulan sacrafise is gehiered þes. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 36 There wepe..thynke ouer the sorowe before dome. 1532 CHEVNEDOLE *Lett.* xl. 46 This is the laste ouer ye heuenly and frendly..[*sic*] Christ, etc. 1 He cares nowe..to condemne him ouer his before.

II. In sense on, upon.

5. On the upper or outer surface of; upon: sometimes implying the notion of supported or resting upon, sometimes (now more frequently) that of covering the surface.

In *Her.* said of a charge placed upon others so as partly to cover them, distinguished from *above* = on a higher part of the shield). Usually *over all*.

c 880 *Lives of Alfred* c. 56 (Schmidt) 58 men hafdē tyrves ofer unalle. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 7 Sittende ofer (*Rushw.* on, *Ager.* G. uppan) asnū. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Sittende ofer eallan hiden. *Ibid.* 79 Hie on hiō hefdenon eton ofer eorðe. c 1250 *Trin. Purveyors'* 2120 Wlaker, Gode Sire (han this cyrpe..) Haued ti crune (his crune cleng. 1292 BRUNE. *Wm. of Nat.* 41 Over one arm she bare coueret wonde. 1766 *Pinner Heraldry* v. (1961) 136 The twelfth is Argent, a Chief Gules over all a Lion rampant double queued Or. 1870 TENNYSON *Pelleas* 700 To bring with his hot love down over his eyes.

6. To a position on the surface or top of, or so as to cover; upon (with verbs of motion).

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlii. 383 Þæt wæs his sweord ðær ofer his hyse. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ii. (1890) 200 Nimað ge mín gyrn ofer eow. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Þonne his swyðlic eo hond..ofwæs..; Fealleð ofer eo. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 24 Sio ðyo þus ofer eow gedēmeð bruðe. c 1400 HAVOK *Wallace* I. 241 A woodly mawdyr ran hard and tuk his fall. 1580 DIGGES tr. *Stratioticos's Comm.* 303 They had all put ouer their harnesse white shertes. 1638 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 201, 114 Thinke the Almightie bow o're the Thrones. 1704 CORNEL *Cupwicker Hosp.* v. 2, There any Night-Gown ever was. 1882 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 507 Let us draw a veil over this distant spectacle.

b. *Ag.* Upon, down upon, as an influence.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xi. (1890) 310 gecnēðnod wæs hat gehāl wæron ofer ða wēdpreostas. *Ibid.* iv. xxviii. 304 (In Nomen Jesum) Sio wēra ofer Pictas hand on cyninch. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 260 Ða wæron þa lar worðlic ofer ða wæreman men. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Ðe halie gast cume ofer þa apostles and hiowen tungen. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 278 *Lord Longauill* said I came ouer his heart. 1834 MARRYAT *Pabul Carle* II. But a sudden change came o'er his heart.

† **d.** Up to the top of, up to. (OE.)

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xiv. 80 Astæg ofer hreoter mycel. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxvii. (Z.) 274 Ofer hrycg ðære eaxle.

7. a. (Position) on all parts of the surface of; everywhere on; here and there upon. Often strengthened by *all, new* esp. *all over*.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* II. vi. § 3 Ofer eall Romana rīce sēo wæfre wæs cwicolmā & hreūsende. *Ibid.* vi. vii. § 2 wæron eft eāhi ofer ealne Romana weoruld. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Þa wes hit eall swa al þa luoth. c 1440 *Sir Tryam.* 320 Over alle the wrake there hye ought, Ryght hande wyse fought. 1456 SIR G. HAY *Laws Armis* (S. T. S.) 9 [He] is halt and redoutit ner all the warld. 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 23, 32 They..till it all over the country. 1721 DR. FOE *Plague* (Bohn) 1 To The People ..begun to be effected all over the Town. 1756 JANE ANSON *Public A. Prej.* II. xxv. The expression of Anselm's delight, diffused over his face. 1842 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 13 Rice is more or less raised all over India. 1895 *Scott. Antiq.* X. 79 Around the fountain of the octagon, which were moulded over the moor.

b. (Motion) from place to place on the surface of; to and fro upon; all about; throughout. Often *all over*.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xii. (1890) 328 Monkes gewuna tida oðer eadia ferennes & hyrna wæs. c 1000 *Ælfric Homil.* viii. 2 Abel wæs þa hirdan oðer eall Syrgen land. 1588 GREENE *Carde.* I. 251 In the Winter he used to ryde ouer the lands. 1820 SHELLEY *A. F. L.* v. 1. 82 Hurtle you along ore the wide world with me. 1838 SOMERVILLE *Connex.* xx. 220 The banner crew were struggling o'er the plain! 1849 ROGERS *Mod. Patriot* I. iv. ii. § 6. 408 We may range over Nations, from shore to shore. *Mod.* They travel all over the country.

c. Through every part of, all through. (Sometimes including the notion of examination or consideration: cf. 4.)

1647-8 CHEVNELL *Danella's Hist. Pr.* (1658) 25 They might purposely be carefully looked over. 1772 *Gloucest. Lett.* Wks. (1804) I. 322 A solid notion, which runs through our marriage state from one end of it to the other. 1832 MRS. MARK. *Myst.* (1854) VI. 208 Then Miss Mackintosh is run over over Athanasius. 1892 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mem. of Edinr* III. xxxix. 20 She would have liked to go over all his notes along his case.

d. In the above senses (esp. a and b) often placed after its object, esp. when this is qualified by *all* or the like. (Cf. *through*.)

a 1300 *Alexander* 28 Þat ere were no bis awyn all the werd ouire. c 1330 *Manning Found. Ir.* 311 I should be called kill-deed all the parish over. 1637 SIBBES *Sk. Cant. Prayer* (1661) 184 *Christ is risen*, the word Moveth salvation this day, all the Church over. 1875 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 24447, This Institution is almost general Holland over. 1895 DUNN *Fire & Thief* v, That may be one, the world o'er, Shall sometimes be but a thief. 1899 RT. HON. GEORGE *Life* in Wilde &, 23 A text which holds good all the world over.

*For the correspondings see in reference to time, 'as in all the year over', to which *over* may be explained adverbially, see 12 b. Even in the local use, in 'all the world over' and the like, it is difficult to separate the preposition from the adverb: cf. 'you may search London over' = London from end to end: before you find anything like it'.

III. Above in authority, degree, amount, etc.

8. Above in authority, rule, or power; with sbs., *to king, lord over*; *jurisdiction, rule, triumph, victory over*; adjs., *victorious over*; vbs., *to reign, rule, triumph, appear or sit over*; see also above.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* v. ix. § 3 Hy gesette ofer eall hyra rice pæt seo hælpend wære [etc.]. *Hatt.* 10. I. § 3 For þæm hyrdas sind to him ge ofer heora hiwrædum, ge ofer heora hlafordum. a900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. v. (1890) 418 Pertes his onwoldo to Sæxa ealdormen, þe ofer him wæs. a900 *Agn. Ps.* (Th.) xviii. 48 Þu hæfst þone cyngan to þe gesettest ofer folcum. 901 *Birhtel. Nom.* 35 Gif he sume ane God ofer eallr mannafre. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 17 Þæs þe ofer lit cuarde. a1000 *Genesis* (Gr.) 1560 Alle hi ic sohte þalmihtiscne Ofer alle þeper foldscea. c1300 *Cant. Love Ps.* xxxvi. 8 Nou cumt þe sukine I ne sellen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prol. Prov.* xvi *Shew thy Wittes ouer hem.* 1598 *Kings Privat Maist Instr.* 35, I will not, that a woman haue authority, charge or power ouer man. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* viii. 6 Thou hast made him to haue dominion ouer the workes of thy hands. 1638 WILKINS *Math. World* v. 6. § 12. 405/1 Ovid calls Emperour the Christian were Victorious ouer the Sword of Legions. 1719 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 240 ¶ 3 Venus, the Deity who presides over Love. 1758 JANE ANDREW *Pricke of Prof.* L. xxiv. Ob. that my dear Mother had more command ouer herself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 2 Ireland, ruled by the domineering race over creeds and religion over religious. 1856 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 640/1 The court has an jurisdiction over the property in America.

9. Above or beyond in degree, quality, or action; in preference to; more than.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* v. iv. § 1 Ismpli, se þe glengst wæs ...& wæs glawra ofer hi eallr. c897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii. 132 Deð gelic þe is swæ dwolrædlic ofer eal oðer unðwærlic. a900 — *Boeth.* I. (1900) 72 Þu scyne lc hefige ofer eallo oðre þinge. *Ibid.* 93 Hwæt is hefige ofer eallum oðrum þing. 901 *Birhtel. Nom.* 11 Luflice wi unre Drihten. ofer eallo oðre þing. *Ibid.* 15 Hwa wæri ure sawlspeda ofer eall wela cynn. a1000 *Ps.* L. (Cotton) 74 Eir ! Ofer ælcwæs unf sinnedo. c1075 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þet þu healde lufan Drihtnes ofer þe, wif, ofer child, and ofer alle mæhlicke þinge. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxviii. 10 Over hunig to mi mouth wes hi. 1382 *Apocal.* xvi. He ax þilke þet ne vyned ben notably ouer alle wiȝes. c1475 *Jas. Lancels* xvi. (*Megdalene*) 470 Jhesu wan I hide ze lefe. 1588 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* i. 5 For your manere we weren agreued ouer myȝt [*supra virtutem*]. 1598 TRAVERS *Book. To P. E.* vii. (1612) 263 Ouer al̃ things the dyuine shal be temporate. 1598 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 He saued xvi Noeth men or women to be tempted, ouer that they were enprete. 1599 SHAKES. *Much A.* v. 1. 216 How happy some ore otherwhere can be? 1630 TAYLOR *Comm. Deut.* xvi. 20 Be good-hope is Gods service to vs, over what it was to them. 1719 *Complete Cole Inspector. Middlesex* 155 But, Oh ! ye all forgot our Eddie's race. 1728 *Hist. Remarkable Providences* I. xxxix. I esteem it my duty to give him the preference over over Wickham. 1802 *Jamestown Bulletin.* 2 8/2 (Ford's ed.) VIII. 124 Virginia is greatly over her due proportion of appointments in the general government. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. II. 413 The preference given to him over English captains.

† **b.** *Comparatively* (by ellipsis). Above or beyond what . . . . *Obs.*

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 107 The world is changed greatly ouer it was. 1697 SOUTHERN *Sermons.* (1861) I. 274 Natural conscience . will boggle now and then at a very small matter in comparison ouer it will *do* at some other times. 1894 MILNER *Armagh* (Advt.) 32 What advantage is it to be a man ouer it is to be a boy at school?

† **10.** In addition to, further than; besides, beyond. *Over this, moreover*, moreover, = L. *præterea*.

a1382 *Lanes of Milkend* Introd. v. 20 (Schmidt) Se þe godfulnes ouerwgn oþr God nouȝt, swelce se dwelle. c1400 K. ALISAUN *Death*, xxiii. (Dd. 10. 82) Ma ne mihtest oueren oðren þinges oðer þa. a1400 *Alexius* (Auch.) 98 Ase oðer hest ȝe ne schull lisne aȝeȝ þing þan his lieder wille neden. a1500 *Chester M.* xvi. (Add.) And ouer þat þou schuns worthy All thinges gaue þou þat wist owght. c1580 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 398 It were for to wite over þis, how grete grace þey beeden. 1613 *Pilgr. Jesuits* xv. viii. (Canton 1748) 161 Wenght only they were the restrictions but also they were ouer this for to prouen him apostata. 1709 tr. Wilh. & Clark *Ecclesiologia* (1866) I. 457 And moreouer the saide Prouost and seuiers ouerseuerith and blodeth theyre and their successours. 1907-8 HALLIWELL *Chron. II.* 43/2 Over his exact knowledge in the common lawes, he was a good orator. 1592 WYRLEY *Pol. Epistles*, § 203 C. And ouer this the said H. M. for him . doth couenant . . shall be bound in . . 1780-91 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) II. 234 (He) has plenty: I pay a thousand pounds in debt, over the large sums that we . . carried with us.

b. *So † over and besides, † over and beyond.* (See also OVER AND ABOVE A. 3.)

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280 Ouer and bysyde alle þe sylle, thynge or þe rest *Supellex*. *Ibid.* 281. 1533 CRANMER *Coll. to Hen. VIII.* (Parker Soc.) II. 280 Over and besides the evil with that cause. 1607 R. CLEAVER & JOHNSON *Governm. of Families* 24 Over and besides those which they keep at home. 1632 H. LEIGHTON *Athanas' Creed.* 158 Ouer and besides the Canonical Scriptures.

11. In excess of, above, more than (a stated amount or number).

a1250 *Ancr.* & *Mord. Skyll* To a cupul .. Thereuon ouer þre wiln.] 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (1810) 528 Hadde I, ouer, I here tonight vyfti with me wore two score. 1374 SIR T. BERNERS tr. *Froissart* (1812) I. 300 Ye muste wed to have an inheritaunce yerely, and ouer that, to value . . 1840 *Penny Novelist's Oract.* (1850) 119, Had Napoleon wedded .. widow or even seven times, would so small a matter have broken any squares? 1880 BARNICLE *Vegetables* 18 By that means you shall gain a year in the growing, over that you should find if you sowed in the next spring. 1898 KIPLING *From Sea* 61 Boston several (Bibles) over a pound [in weight]. 1900 M. ARNOLD *Sch.* & *Univ. Cont.* 99 His expenses, but over that a little over £200. 1908 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 644/1 A distance of over 200 yards.

IV. Across (above, or on a surface).

12. Indicating motion that passes above (something) on the way to the other side. Sometimes expressing only the latter part of this, as in *falling or jumping over a precipice*, i. e. over the edge or brink and down.

a888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 3 (MS. B) Þæt is swæ þingas oðer þeore beon heof þeg beoftenes. c897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xiii. 98 Drifeð he oðer beoð beneoðð. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 272 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xviii. 18 Is wegung oðer eallum burgu weallt. c1000 LYE. 3410 Over þone weg seo þeo thenkeo. c1300 LAMB. *Hom. Homilies* 10. In þey hed he þrowe ouere þe bonde bechewende wimmen. 1387 TR. HIGDEN. tr. *Gesta R.* (S. T. S.) 218 Walter, [that] hau ouere mare ase his, 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. 61 He þat ouer the tables and plaieth that thanne by the bones of the heed is the grounde. 1601 SHAKESPEARE *Twel. N.* i. 168 Like an unruly colt, that will ouer hedge and ditch. 1704 *Rigging & Seamanship* 147 *By the Stearn.* Goes the ship's stern. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 208 *Chevy Chase.* 1. 130 He hop ouer the tables and pricked that steede by the bones of the head to the ground. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxix. I. 288 Like an unruly colt, that will ouer hedge and ditch. 1904

both And manne to hauen vnne bogh. 1388 late Orm. 121. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Who lives i' the street 'mun mow i'.

8. *a* 1300 *Sir. Purple Kildare* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 His is of be oxe eyd croked as a galle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1297-30 *Pe coue* for gin man his sight, Pat neuir sis of hetig nightis. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 193 De oone Goddes sonde pe oober Goddes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. 118 (1495) 511 In the nether parties of the body blode is thicker than in the vnder parties. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 38 in *Raborn Hk.* 300 Pere by bestis and bryon to twa, Pat mast cruel be cuthbert was. *c* 1470 *Sir A. Barton* 200 in *Northern Misc.* (1888) 91 He shoote throughe his oxter darbie. 1598 R. Wetherby *Martin-hoe* (1879) 167 There mare were hearded out. 1772 Rowlands tr. *Mona's Ghyn.* ii. v. (1892) 167 The mar mole of the belle. 1796 Dalrymple tr. *Lavater's Wint. Sent.* I. 14 In voir Clydie-dale and to cockie Clydesdale. 1800 Robinson *Mark Pringle* I. xxvii. (1824) 51 With poor left hand lift up the over eyelid. 1913 Perrault *Depr. Thessaloniki*, etc. 13 Here stands... Rossano Orange, Over and Nether.

b. Placed to on, as serving, to cover something else: upper, outer.

Now usually written in comb., as *over-garment, overcoat* (see Over- *sb.* and the Main words).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 224 [pe rifeste brif. *c* 1050 *Voc. Wülcker's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 286/15 *Ephendium*, cop, uel hrippada, uel ufenscrud. *c* 1386 Jose (Tavistock) 1535 Covenaunt *Exod.* xxvi. 12 The two shulders of the ouer body cuple. 1398 *Chaucer's Troylus* II. (Harl. 7) 218 Vnto pauis of oure bataylles. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 508 The ouer rinde or barke would be taken away. 1683 *John Bull's Mus.* 1905 A shirt of black satin with over drapery of guipure lace.

2. *fig.* Higher in power, authority, or station; upper, superior.

In ruling words usually written in comb., as *over-superior*, *overlord*; see Over- 3 and the Main words.

c 1205 Lay. 1310 Whether leh mare be ofter ic 1275 vuerst hoted habbes of hus kinges. *Hist.* 1284 Ah Henries bifelle to ouere hond. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3039 Pe king of west ore noble euere to ouere hond. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 300 So that the rather pane of reason be ne wyse thro-o bende, Pan the ouer parte shall haue be dyreccyon. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 30 His Rich will haue the ouer hand. 1581 *Pryn. Ev. Napkin* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 1 These Over Rulers may be compared to the Mandarins of China. ..They impart every thing. 1874 *Lee* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 7 No consideration shall extend the rights or interests of any over superior.

3. That is in excess or in addition; remaining beyond the normal amount; surplus, extra. (See Over- *adv.* 8, Over- 19c.)

1552 *Act* 10 *Hen. VII.* c. 13 The half-deal of the over Pece of ber, being above vij *l.* viij *d.* to be to the King. 1832 Wr. Martineau *Homes Abroad* v. 94 I am glad to begin building you a house at over-house. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 3/3 He knew nothing about the gratuities ...whether cases of spoiled copies were given to the employés.

4. That is in excess of what is right or proper; too great, excessive.

Now mostly written in comb.; as *over-boldness, over-nicety*, see Over- 20 and the Main words.

1580 Dicts tr. *Taillepaer on Aphor.* (1577) 89/1 Through our over great carefulnesse in searching into whyche Gods workes. 1596 Drayton tr. *Lesley's Hist. Scotl.* v. 193 Their only hastines, and over heat to imprest. 1710 S. Wesley *Brit. Mail.* 38 'Tis ..said him after two Hours speaking, With over Pains, and over Pressing. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvi. 279 Occasioned by an over slavish fear of government. 1800 tr. *Cotterell's Myst. Mach.* IV. 23 Had my over presumption rendered you...miserable. 1849 Rogers *Lett. Lawyer* ii. 3 n. 25 Without over care as to which is largest or thickest.

† 5. Later, after. (In form ofera, ovre.) *Obs.*

a 825 K. Alfred *Oros.* iii. c. 4 § 2 Hy lan hi quoru ofera dogore wæron. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 438 Eadhun hæm pe pa ofere on ofwam fahan pemeð. *c* 1205 Lay. 17750 Pat he nabbe an wunre dæpriif ouere pritti dæzes ane pes dahtin.

Over, *v.* Also north. and Sc. **our, owre, owre.** [f. Over *adv.* Cf. L. *superfero*.]

† 1. *trans.* To make higher (in amount); to raise, increase. In quot. 1622 *absol.* To go to a higher figure (by so much). *Obs.*

1526 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 80 Ouering both tyme & custom, beyond all reason and conscience. 1550 *Crowley Epigr.* 1006 To bringe gaynes from, or to ouer the rent. 1622 Carew *Coryat* 37 b, They will rather take lesse money, as these necessities force them, than a tolerable improved rent, being to no wise willing to ouer a penny.

2. To leap or jump over; to clear.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxiii, Pleading as long-legs with fat translations; '*sawing*' the highest among them, one after the other, with the most marvellous dexterity. 1880a *Society* 28 Oct. 19/1 You never made mad pass, or played at tipcat, or 'owred' a gate.

† 3. To get the better of, to master. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 Sir G. Home *Laws Arms* (S. T. S.) 128 A wise man that may resist nor himself in syk a rage and malady. *Ibid.* 171 Gif ony of thame may our his falow, be ony luchtfow or stranzie, or ouirthra.

4. *slight.* To get over; to pass over. *dial.*

1825 Jamieson s.v., 'He never *cowr'd* the loss of that balm'. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., I'm sadly afraid tha'll never owr it. 1879 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'It cowr'd a bit', it caused a little. [See E. D. D.]

Over- is used with adverbial, prepositional, and adjectival force, in combination with sbs.; with adverbial and prepositional force in comb. with verbs; with adverbial force in combination with adjs., advbs., and prepositions. Its combinations are therefore exceedingly numerous, and, from the wide range of its meaning, very diverse in character. The following are the chief classes; but many words have arisen falling under two, three, or more of these, and there are individual words in which the original sense of the prefix is so modified that it is difficult to assign them to any class. In some of its uses, moreover, *over-* is a movable element, which can be prefixed at will to almost any verb or adjective of suitable sense, as freely as an adjective can be placed before a substantive or an adverb before an adjective. Although usually hyphened or even written as one word, such combinations are hardly dictionary-facts; they are really syntactic combinations which make the use and construction of *over-* in the particular position more clear and obvious. In some of these combinations, however, there is a closer unification of sense, and others have a long history which it is desirable to show. All important combinations of *over-*, therefore, including such as occur in more than one sense, and all such as seem to require explanation, are treated as Main words in their alphabetical places; of the unimportant or obvious ones, examples are here given under the classes to which they belong, with a few illustrations; but no attempt is made to enumerate all that have been used, much less all that are possible.

Other than adv. in Gothic, *ufarô* and *ufar-* in OHG., *ofar* in OS., *ofer* in Ger., *over* in Du., *yfer-*, *ofr-*, *of* in ON.) was already in OE. used in comb. with vbs., as *ofercuman*, *ofercuma*, *ofercuman*, *ofercuma*; with sbs., as *ofercildness*, *ofercild*, *ofercildness*, *ofercildu*; with adjs., as *ofergylden*, *ofermæst*, *ofermödig*, *ofermöde*, *ofermöd*, *ofermödi*; also in advbs. formed from adjs., and in derivatives of phrases, as *ofermödlice*, *ofermödlice* from *ofer mód*. Many of the OE. compounds are still in use, but the more part failed to live into ME., and the great majority of existing *over-* combinations are of later formation, chiefly since *c* 1550.

For the original sense of verbal and nominal compounds respectively, and later modifications, see Over-. *As over* is of two syllables, there is occasionally a subordinate stress on *a*, even in verbal compounds, where the main stress is on the first syllable. This rises in some to be a distinct secondary stress, distinguishing e.g. *gróve-bréad* ('bread too much') from *óver-bréad* ('bread over'). In cases, the unstressed *over-* is often reduced to *ŏr-*, a single strongly syllable, as *ŏr-bréad*, *ŏr-rúle*, also *ŏur-* with main or secondary stress is not properly reduced to *ŏr-* unless the position allows the stress to be retained, as in *ŏr-crówned*, *ŏr-ríding*, *ŏr-rúling*, *ŏr-sée-ing*, *ŏr-wórk-ing*, *ŏr-wrúght-en*. See notes to *ŏr-*.

I. *Over-* in spatial and temporal senses, and in uses directly related to these.

1. With verbs, or with sbs. forming vbs., in the sense 'over in space, on high, above the top or surface of', as Overbrood, -canopy, -drop, -hang, -roar, etc. Also (*b*) in sense of 'rising above, overtopping', as Over-rise, -top, -tower; and (*c*) with the sense of position implying other notions of which it is a condition or element, as Overeye, Overlook, Overspy, Overwrest, which see.

The compound verb is equivalent sometimes to the simple vb. with *over* adv., as in Chaucer, to lay (something) over; more frequently, to the simple vb. (usually trs.) with *over* prep., as in Overhang, to hang *over* (something). Otherwise, to be over or above (something); but in many cases, as Overarch, it is difficult or impossible to distinguish these.

Examples: *overbrow*, *-brood*, *-cap*, *-shutter*, *-veran*, *-dangle*, *-dress*, *-drape*, *-frame*, *-glint*, *-hide*, *-hover*, *-lie*, *-pentice*, *-plumb*, *-spire*, *-step*, *-surge*, *-tilt*, *-thwart*, *-twine*, *-wave*, etc.

1824 Coleridge *Lett.*, &c. *S. Monroe* (1895) 626 Any more pleasant thing of Fruit, Stone, and Impermanence, that may have established it on the restless sea of curiosity. 1830 Mrs. Bakewell *Island* 20, With trees that overbranch The sea. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 42 The stone, rising with unclouded refulgence, overtopped the crest of storied forests. 1871 E. Taylor *Fancy* (1891) I. 68 So Le'ie is a shower Gingen that overlaten Gode mote mote. 1881 G. Manville *Poems, Lord Ascending*, Like stone-draples drest a-hide Where ripple ripple overlaids. 1889 Browning *Ring & Bk.* xi. 1814 Like bubble that "overlooms a fly. 1891 H. Yates *Poetr. Lady* 228, High-walled lanes, into which ...blossoming orchards "overleaned and hung a perfume. 1901 M. Arnold *Southern Night*, There, where Gibraltar's rosiness o'erlays "Orelooms the watch. 1903 W. Watson in *Acad. Rev.* III. 291 Like the star which "over-hovered the youngest Bethlehem. 1904 Mrs. Bakewell *Wine of Cyprus* ii. Cyclops' mouth might plunge aright in, While his one eye "over-leered. 1907 Bakewell in *Nineteenth Century* 40 A broad brim'd hat "o'erpeering his discomposed locks. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 189 A piece of ruinous cliff... almost "overplanted the dark. 1844 Mrs. Bakewell *Crowned & Buried* ii. Altars "overscraped by much-eyed Cherubs. 1820 Wolfe *Nereaphis Found* 32 Still in a plaintive whisper to his mate, that it might not be "overtopped by them. 1820 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 426 Shall...No golden cloud of praise "O'erwave his way?

b. Some verbal compounds occur chiefly or only in the pples. or gerund; cf. *a*. Such are *over-bended*, *-being*, *-glanced*, *-shrowed*, etc.

a 1643 G. Daniel *Idyll* iii. 89 The Lust of Tyrants ("overhanded still By horrid Law) unrolls the world at Will. 1780 Wesley *Serm.* I. 87/2 Rod with cedar at the knees with pickets was clothed, hanging...gourgeon "overhanging [1788 appearing about, L. *circumcirca*]. *a* 1808 Southey *History of Brazil*, *Father Y Over All things*, and "over-ghost. 1825 J. W. Powell *Plutiglot. Pronouns in Mod. Eng. Manage.* I. 14 The complement materials brought down by the floods. 1909 *Mem. Mag.* (1909) 80 Sep., Hedgerge on a hidden, "overdrawn with the Tyburn, a scene worthy for all scribe ... Tuscan.

c. So in ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs., as Overbeing-ness, *-bearing*, *over-arching*, *-bartling*, *-bellying*, *-boiling*, *-bowing*, *-greeting*, *-jetting*, *-jutting*, *-leaning*, *-looking*, *-swinging*, etc. (These may be formed to any extent.)

1820 Southey *Thalaba* xii. xiii, Above the depth four "over-arching steps. Bore up a little car. 1893 M. Hilles *Sick & Sober* iv. (1897) 58 A small steam came pattering... From the "over-hanging prettiest sleeve. 1893 Saturday in *Engadine* Nov. 3/2 The prings and "overboiling zone of man's life after death. 1893 J. Hunt in *Century Mag.* June 238/2 (Snow) is massive "overjetting cornices. 1900 H. Cleaver *Capital & Popular* xiv. 31 Pome that "o'erjutting crag. 1822 Anne Plumptre tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav.* I. 230 It presents the appearance of a high arched "overshelving wall. 1839 Dickens *N. Two Cities* vi, Under the "over-swinging lamps.

d. with sbs., in sense 'situated above' or 'higher'; also, 'the upper' of two (or more) things: = Over- *a.* 1: as Overbridge, -brow, -cheek; so *over-arm*, *-bridge*, *-brow*, *-cheek*, *-hall*, *-park*, *-pool*, *-world*.

1513-14 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees Soc.) 503 Item Rogar for the kyth, iijs., at ij "ouercordis, iijd. 1521-2 *Ibid.* 511 Pro cariagione lotti de "Overbridgham, xiijs. *c* 1450 *Merlin* (1865) 60 On the "overhalf the Arche the women sat ferthest raxen. 1533 in Wright *Wills York* (1836) 210 Keper of his "overparke. 1535 Coverdale *Jos. Antiq.* v. 87/2 the coulde of the "overpole. 1865 Swan *Athanasia* 10, in 325 They [cybernetic men] believed there was an "overworld where God resided in space, and an underworld where all departed spirits were gathered together.

e. In transferred senses of 'higher, upper', e.g. in pitch, as Overbasse *n.*, Overboard, Overtone.

2. With the sense 'above in power, authority, rank, station'. In verbs, as Overcounter, -lead, -look, -master, -rule, -swat, etc. q.v.; so *over-commend*, *-ruler*, etc.

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* viii. ii. § 3 There is no higher nor greater that can in these causes "over-command them. 1839 Fraser *Psalms* (1850) 321 May He who "over-orders all, Spread thee upon thy quest!

b. So in sbs. and adjs., derived from or related to vbs., as Overrule, -ruler, -ruling, -ruler, -swat, etc.; also in other sbs., in sense of 'higher, superior', as Over-king, Overlord, etc.: so *over-character*, *-chief*, *-dignity*, *-god*, *-plot*, *-shepherd*.

1538 *Goodly Primer* Pt. xxii. (1610) 3 In the song of David, committed to the "overchaunter. 1812 J. Stevenson tr. *Jode's Expl. Hist.* 208 If they should come into the presence of their "over-chief. 1899 *Daily Trans. Eng. Bible Cttee.* 13 Though my humblest is now my honest Book nor affect that "overlordship. 1849 Emerson *Poems* (1876) 122 Speaks out of self that mystic tone, But of the "Overgods alone. 1880-3 Scaby *Exeget. Eccles. Introd.* III. 1553 The lawful "overshepherd [Dep. *shepherd*] of the Protestant living is his see (Paradoxes).

3. With the sense of inclination to one side as to lean over the space beneath. In vbs., as Overbend, -bear, -lean, -sail [2], -weigh, q.v. Also in derived sbs. and adjs., as Overbias, Overleaning, etc.

4. With the sense of passing across over head, and so 'away, off'. In verbs, as Overblow, -carry, -drive, -give, -go, -pass, etc., q.v. So in derived sbs. and adjs.

5. With the sense of surmounting, passing over the top, or over the brim or edge. In verbs, as Overbrim, -buy, -brim, -flow (q.v.), *overbubble*, *-cast*, *-sail*, etc. Sometimes (*b*) implying 'passing over without hitting, missing', as Overleap, -look, -shoot. Also (*c*) *fig.* of surmounting or getting over an obstacle, an illness, a calamity, or the like, as Overcome. b. Also in derived and related sbs. and adjs., as Overflow, -flowing, -height, *overbubbling*, *overplank*, etc.

1898 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 156/1 They showed such an "overbubbling of good nature. 1892 Mrs. H. D. Conant *Eng. Bible Transl.* i. (1893) 3 Outraged humanity has "overleaped the bounds of decent submission. 1888 *Syracuse Sunday Herald* (N. Y.) 21 May, A sort of "over-splash of the great fountain of mercy. 1889 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xix, The wane "overwalled the edge.

6. With the sense of motion forward and down, and hence of overturning, inversion. In verbs, as Overbalance, -bear, -beat, -blow, -cast, -fall, -throw, -turn, etc. So in derived sbs. and adjs., as Overbearing, -fall, -set, -turn, etc.

7. With the sense 'down upon from above'. In verbs, as Overcome, -fall, -hang, -go, -grow, -look, -see, etc., q.v.

8. With the sense 'upon the surface generally, all over, so as to prevail or abound over, cover, hide'. In verbs, as Overclothe, to cloud (a thing) over, cover over with cloud, Overcloudy, -cover, -glaze, -grow, -read, q.v. So *overbarbie*, *-bepatch*, *-block*, *-blind*, *-chair*, *-curtain*, *-dark*, *-darken*, *-dash*, *-drench*, *-dust*, *-encrust*, *-file*, *-fling*, *-frown*, *-frush*, *-frust*, *-gall*, *-gird*, *-glass*, *-hazel*, *-hawk*, *-ink*, *-lave*, *-letter*, *-mass*, † *-moist*, *-prick*, *-rust*, *-scatter*, *-scent*, *-scrape*, *-scratch*, *-scribble*, *-sculpture*, *-seal*, *-shower*, *-silver*, *-spangle*, *-spatter*, *-stain*, *-steal*, *-swell*, *-sweat*, *-swipe*, *-weave*, etc.

a 1852 Miss Child's Rewind v. That 'the joy of grief' in Ossian ought to be over-set, etc. a 1857 Lockhart Peter (1882) 184 Me thought the Lord's all 'over-topped' with mists. 1875-98 Dasent Coll. Misc. Eng. (1896) 6 [Gilbert] 'came thither riding [like Phineas] with such ugly defendants. 1893 F. Roberts Ann. Geogr. 76 If still lower and more extensive flat belts 'overlaid and entangle the men of this age. 1901-6 Frazer Hermit 1. 6 It is his motive ... with a reset youth to win and command 'overburned. 1877 Tait. to Parry-wrote (1908) 32 If you be 'overlacked with wickedness. 1589 Gilbert Ophthalmia Wks. (Grosart) XII. 20 Lissenes, whereupon this native colour was 'overlaide, etc. — Def. Pure Wks. (Brieg.) 1591/2, I stand armed thereof 'overclouded with fear. 1608 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. II. iii. 32 And give to dust, that is a little gilt, More laud than gilt 'overdusted. 1632 Lithgow Trav. x. The Holy-mont exquisitly 'overdrest, and indowed with Monastick orders. 1876 Donovan Nat. Magic I. Enchevered With—who knows what verdure, 'overbrued, 'overbrowed? 1608 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v. ii. 24 Their eyes 'o'ergalled, with encircled of tears. 1641 Milton Ch. Gov. vi. (1851) 125 When the gentle sun ariseth shall open the fruitfull bosome of the earth thus 'over-gazed by your impertinence. 1613 Heywood Gregory Father Greyhound 142 Thus rashe was... 'overhasti'd with the new mother's orthodox. 1624 Donne Let. Dec. to Prince p. xxxvi, Lest to Germany and all humane learning, 'overbalmed with sweet dulling cloth. 1893 Pembroke Chron. 2 The speckled lilies, Lily no lily, that 'overtaxe the sun. 1847 Pollok Course T. (1880) 267 'Unfarmed' by the hand Of idle fingering pilgrim. 1620 G. Fletcher Christ's Tri. x. xx. Our steps to 'overmount, and breathe our deadly thrown. — 1636 Lloyd Trans. Wonder (1636) X ij, 'Over taxed the torment plaies therewith, for it healeth wonderfully. 1535 Lutheran Serm. 2nd Sund. Trinity Wks. I. 18 How hath this truth 'over-ruled with the papists? 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. viii. 5. § 1 'Overmoved with the fragrant ointment of the Prince's memory. 1725 Cunningham Ardrae vi. 20 When the worlds shall be 'overwhelmed, then wyl I do these tokens. 1608 Shakes. Per. iv. iv. 26 Pericles ... With sighs shot through, and biggest tears 'o'ercharged. Lauren. Venus... A 1626 F. Greville Sonnets (1633) xcvi, I behold this green ochrich, 'over-spangled with lightsomes. 1595 Shakes. Rom. iv. i. 136 Our hands ... unstain'd and 'over-rained With slaughters pastell. 1558 More Confut. Barnes viii. Wks. 1557/8 Those sweete teares whiche we with the pascall of daily prayer 'ouerpaied.

b. So with ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs., as Overgrown, -growth, -laying, -lying, etc.: as *over-working, -wounded* adjs.; *overcrowdedness* sb.

1587 Digby *Horace* B ij, Correcting and purifying them with 'ouercurying hand. 1890 E. Jenkins *Ken Christchurch* 39 We may distinguish in this great palimpsest the old Roman footprints from the manifold 'over-scribbles. 1797 Coleridge *Limeburn Monast.* 20 The rotting deal, 'over-wooded, narrow, deep.

c. With sbs. in the sense 'overlying, covering, worn over or above', 'upper or outer' (cf. Over A. 1 b); as in Overboot, -cloth, -coat, -dress, -glass, -shoe, etc.; as *over-bodice, -cape, -cloak, -collar, -gutter, -gown, -jacket, -shirt*, etc.; also *mitt*, or adj., as Overcoat.

1470-85 [see Over-garment]. 1889 *Rambler's Bi. Boy's Ann.* 327 He wore a bright scarlet 'over-jacket. 1893 *Amer. Missionary* Oct. 343 Many of the people wear cotton over-clothes. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The elaborate over-harbor of the Louis XV period. 1891 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 3/2 A design demanding some skill in the arrangement of its 'overhollow. *Mod.* (T. T. *Adve.*) Those 'eggbags are a sort of oviparous mode of waterproof material.

9. With the sense of motion over a surface generally, so as to cover in whole or part; also of motion to and fro upon or all over; as in Overblow, -breed, -carve, -cloud, -dust, -sweep, etc. So *overbrust, -brow* or *-circulate, -range, -visit, -reach, -scour, -shine, -skar, -trail, -trudge, -whisper*, etc. Also with derived sbs. and adjs., as Overbreadth.

1892 Spurgeon *Easter Day* 108, A final bath of fire ... 'Overspoke all heaven. 1892 Mrs. Spurgeon *Lord's Pound-Day* 166, Birds too many To be 'o'erbrowsed by the sheep. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 219 That Orient mainely aiding to 'overshadow the earth. 1892 Browning *Sordello* v. 908 The sure or 'over-(or not) confessed ... each brilliant blot and clot. c 1599 Chapman *Fr. Bussy* III. 2 To steal and 'overcreep the earth in peace. 1861 Sumner in Hogg *Life* (1863) I. 383 Without ... employing any kind of declamation, 'overdoing, or sophistry. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* 'Pon to The Isle Isle it ... 'Overcrusted With evan. 1608 J. Chandler *Hieron Exod.* 40 Ivy does, that 'overtwining binds.

10. With the sense 'across, from side to side, to the other side' (L. *trans-*); as Overbring, -carve, -cross, -draw, etc. So *over-fetter-a, -lead, -send, -split*, etc.

1892 Browning *Sordello* i. 680 Thus Sordello reached Goito: He 'overbestowing every kindness. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. v. 59 A bridge made of many barges, 'overlaied or coupled with two mightie cables. 1580 Wyndet *Treaty* in 4th *Rep. Deputy Keeper Scotland* 'Surnowdon [Yng. *transnewydd*] is to Moele. 1892 *Pall Pall's N. Y.* 1/2 Leipsic is certainly a wealth of 'overpath sidewalks.

b. So in derived sbs. and adjs., as Overbuy, etc.

11. With the sense of belonging or gaining over to a party, opinion, etc. In verbs, as Overbear, -interest (*-interest*), -persuade, q. v. So *over-allure, -allurance, -pray, -tempt*.

1583 Dicetus *Rom. Wars* (c. 12), Thether (the wild) was 'over-lured by art. 1582 *Lyly Speed to Stage. Disc.* X. 288 He ouer-hearde to have been 'ouer-influenced to it by the graue sirres. 1620 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* i. xxvii, The judge might perish he, and 'over-perjured. 1643 Milton *Observ.* v. 161, Lest the zeal of a Christian should be 'over-tempered and cast away. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. ii, A small branch of friendship which he had been over-tempted to cancel.

b. So with derived sbs. and adjs., as Overpersuasion, and other sbs. as † Over-mount.

12. With the sense of 'across a boundary'; hence, of transgression; as in Overlash, -on, -pass, etc. Also in derivatives, as Overlashing.

13. With the sense 'beyond a point or limit, further than'; in vbs., as Overfly, -on, -run, -reach, *over-climb*; esp. in noun-phrases, as *over-gospel the gospel, over-Macpherson Macpherson, over-pupfy*, etc. Cf. Over- 21, 23.

1608 Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 310 The spotted Pride ... must or now be crept, Or shrinking breed a Nursery of like evil To over-buike it all. 1634 Milton *Comus* 751 The lands would over-multitude their Lords. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 13 He will ouruse the Law, ... over-Gospell the Gospell. 1733 Swanton in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 124 My two puppies have ... overpassed their puppyships. 1898 Saturday *Lett.* (1950) IV. 17 Thats over-Macpherson Macpherson.

13. In reflexive vbs., with the sense of surpassing oneself, i. e. one's former or ordinary achievements, one's capacity, strength, etc.; often with the sense of exhausting oneself by the action; sometimes merely of doing to excess or too much, as in 27: so Overreckon itself, Overwhine, -ery, -sleep oneself; so *over-burst, over-part, over-spell*, etc.

1888 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/4 He will 'over-beat himself if he is not very careful. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 57, I have 'overplained myself. 1853 Miss Yonge *Heir of Redcl.* xii, She has 'over-pulled herself in London, and is sent here for quiet and country air.

14. In sense 'more than': with verbs, as Overbalance, -full, -mate, -rate, etc.; so *over-compensate, -conquer, -empty, -equal, -fit, -overcome, -parallel, -satisfy*.

1708-10 Toland *Ed. Nat.* (1734) II. 256 A passage...which will be 'over-compensated by the pleasure to the party mentioning it. 1800 Cassie *Corporeal* 84/1. The women would be vain lest to come behinde the ladies, in new-fangledness ... if not in complaint, ... which perhaps might 'overempty their husbands purses. 1708 M. Henry *Advice. Evil.* 11. 128 Thou is 'over-equall'd by Bishops Kidder and Ken. 1708-32 Watson *Life of Ken* (1889) 71 Shoes ... of such a monstrous length and bigness, that they would infinitely have 'over-dwind the feet of the graces or 19 in Gods land. 1697 Penn *Cosmo. Rem.* (1), 30 We do 'overconvince, because through faith in Christ we overcome before we fight. 1800 Penn *Letter V. Ghosts* Sec. 1 If Not shall [it] ever [be] 'over-gumbled by any age succeeding. 1609 Dr. Hall *No Peace w. Rome* § 17 Who can abide that any second man should 'over-outride God for his throne?

b. So in derivatives; also in other adjs., as Overdue, Overfull, *overcomplete, over-covetously*.

1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 161 The alphabet thus inverted being occasionally transposed or 'overcompose. 1882 Dryden *Duke of Guise* i. iii, Such an habitual 'over-serenity goeth on.

15. With the sense 'exceedingly, beyond measure, lavishly'. In verbs, often meaning L. *super-*, as Overabound, -flourish, -glad, -grieve, -hoe, -joy, etc. In adjs., as Overbear, *over-exciting, over-glorious*. *Now obs.* or arch., the sense having usually passed into 27.

a 1656 Dr. Hall *Invis. World* xv. 1, Those 'over-smiling glories of the good Angels. 1893 Fenn *'Tis Fifty* v. v, How 'over-glorious art thou in thy wrath, Triumphing over victory and fate!

16. With the sense 'to a greater extent, or at a greater rate, than is usual, natural, or intended; too far'. In verbs, as Overact, -do, -do it, -hasty, -hunt, -jutter, -interest, -mistake, -hold, -launch, -lay, -pay, -praise, -rate, -sell, etc. In adjs., as Overanxious, etc.

17-20. With the sense 'in or to excess, too much, too'. Now a leading sense of *over-* in combination with verbs, adjectives, substantives, and adverbs.

In mod.Eng. very common with a negative (esp. in adjs. and their derivatives), as in *not over-literate, not over-obliging, 'he was not over-pleased with the reward'*; in which *not over-* is used by litotes for 'not quite enough', 'somewhat deficiently', and *over-wise* is rather warning in wisdom.

This sense was approached in Gothic by the adv. *ufarassaleiks* 'full to overflowing', and the vb. *ufarhuhtjan* 'to grow exceedingly' (esp. Gr. *περισσεύεσθαι*); it was frequent in OE., expressed by *ofer-*, *of-*, before adjs., nouns of quality and action, verbs with the construction in OHG. behaviour, *ubarhôhan, -muotan, ubarhaft*; cf. MHG. *uberwol*. In OE. it occurs in many adjs., a few vbs., and numerous derivative or other sbs. In OE. and the regular Engl. *over-* was in new combination; its generalized use in mod. Eng. reaches it much more a distinct element, often merely in syntactical construction, so that, except in a few words of old standing, it is usually hyphened to the word which it qualifies.

In verbs, there is a distinct secondary sense in *over-* which may, in case of ambiguity or emphasis, become the most obvious. Adjectives, substantives, and adverbs have normally one sense: *over-at pl.* *over-abundance, -accurately, over-active*; other senses being liable to be subordinated, according to the connection and emphasis. Thus, *an over-right scholar, an elegant blue over-drape*; *we must endure, and even welcome*. In verbs, *over-* is rarely combined *not over-seldom*, and properly only when the sense can be construed, as in *over-wind wound*.

17. With verbs (or with sbs. or adjs. forming verbs). A few more in Ger., e.g. *gebrüllen, -brennen*,

-driven, -fallen, -famous, -grown (some of which however only approach this sense, or may be otherwise explained). ME. added to these, *a* 1300, OVERHEAR, -HEARER (*F. surchargeur*); *a* 1400 OVERHEAR, -LADE, -HEARE, -SEE, *over-dread*, -*ugly*; *a* 1500 OVERBOYE. In the 16th century they begin to abound, as OVERBLOW, -BOIL, -BURDEN, -BUSY, -CLOY, -CRAM, -DARE, -EAT, -FEAR, -GORGE, -LEISURE, -LOAD, -LOVE, -PLEASE, -REACH, -READY, -WEAR, *over-bake, -block, -call, -dull, -dye*. By 1600 it had become allowable to prefix *over-* to any vb. whose sense admitted of it, so that we find, besides those entered as Main words:

a 1700 *over-affect, -argue, -cherish, -chill, -clean, -command, -confuse, -crowd, -dress, -engage, -exhort, -fancy, -fish, -fix, -gird, -grace, -grasp, -hammer, -hunt, -hugge, -hurle, -magnify, -meet, -meddle, -mix, -motion, -multiply, -nourish, -oblige, -pamper, -perfect, -promise, -prove, -reward, -saucy, -set, -store, -think, -till, -ship, -worship*, etc.

a 1700 *over-lie one, -look, -borrow, -lend, -load, -cultivate, -daub, -dance, -decorate, -determine, -dill, -educate, -egg, -emphasize, -enjoy, -enrich, -exaggerate, -express, -fag, -fatten, -feed, -fix, -flatten, -fog, -gamble, -generalize, -gun, -hate, -horse, -humanize, -inflate, -influence, -insure, -job, -kick, -land, -learn, -mill, -objectify, -organize, -pack, -peacock, -pet, -phase, -puff, -quarter, -race, -ravage, -represent, -score, -strut, -slander, -staff, -teach, -worry*, etc.

1525 Bp. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 69 Has that "overafflicte his body, kills a Subject. 1538 *Epistolarie* I. 3, But to them we bee "unthanked. 1553 WEDD. *Christ. T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 31 Should I "over-thinke many Index, prophane new Poppe...With the noble ordinary retired? 1592 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* (Arb.) 41 We must not "over-blame those who caused it. 1593-83 HOOKER *Short Relig.* (1830) I. 231 Be likewise that we do not "over-slenderly their enemities and infirmities. 1603 — *Nat. Hort. Jan.* to Ephes. (1612) 197 Such needs are to perfect being. "*Over-chill* and heate. 1618 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 552 Take heed, not to "over-cloath the stocke of your mare. 1619 SIR CAPTEIN *the Barbas.* (1620) 2 Some "over Coasts wearie, Otas "over-Coasts, another Coasts too short. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 271, I do not "overcall my own workes. 1609 HAN. HOLT *Caleph* I. xxi. 318 Such a fear of "overcalculating learning, that [etc.]. 1593 R. PARSON *Homil. Ignor.* 3106 Holde he euene him betweene Nay "over-doeth in ouerwise. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 31 The multiple of three worthes "over thirtith and fourtieth. *a* 1680 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1678) II. 149 He never "overengageth himself above his ability. 1633 BP. PATTERSON *in Shepherd Mem.* I. 253 Your Lordship...might well judge me otherwise, if I should "over-hasty that way. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* I. i, You think to "overgrace me with The marriage of your sister. 1755 *Mem. No.* 10 4 The drunkard, who seeks his pleasure in drink, "over-qualifies his appetite. 1823 MACAULAY *Ess.* in *Nicolas* (1836) VI. 313 The Venetian is "over-grassed. 1613 WILLOBTON *in Gard. Dept.* X. 77 Great care must be taken...not to "overtoyle any [engineer]. Too many horses are worse than too few. 1590 SPENSER *Europe Spec.* (1638) 93 So huge a multitude of...works as in this overspredde age never Engin "over-lacking have produced. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiv. (1647) 133 Neither ignorant of his greatness, nor "over-knowing it. 1872 L. TOLLEMACHE *in Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 238 A lesson which...most Englishmen have already "overlearnt. 1840 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. i. 140 He knew not to "over-linger any in an afflicting hope, but speedily dispatcheth the fears or desires of his expecting clients. 1648 Bp. T. BROWNE *Pastor. Ep.* 28 The Clysterons. "overmagnifying their preparations. *a* 1700 CHEEVER (J.), Little pleasure "overplast with wine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 442 It will "over-harden the Roots, so as the Workes will turne them. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 13 Our Romanists succeed...both in "over-multiplying and over-magnifying of it. 1678 *Obscure Adv. Sion Wks.* (1674) 60 If it be dangerous to "over-oblige a King, it is mortal to oblige to a Free-State. 1633 BP. HALL *Disc. Model.* (1851) 173 Who would "over-pamper a body, for the worse? 1720 R. MAIO *Plague Prof.*, Wks. (1761) 151 Wrong notions...may sometimes "over-possess their minds. *a* 1722 — *Funerals* § (ed. 2) That very warmth...becoming prejudicial, by "over-relaxing the fibres. 1680 WARLOW *Funeral Comm.* 370 We had like to have "over-sacred'd (the Supper) with wine. *a* 1843 J. SMITH *Prophets & Mercy* (1845) 219 Men have so "overrated themselves, that...they have taxed the counsel of God. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VII. 424 Ich gloste..."over-rede al my wyse. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 350 Nothing is more profitable, and expedient, than to labor a ground extending much, and to "over-til it. 1630 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 361 I quickly found too many overvaluing it, and some "overstiffling it. *a* 18.. in *Macaul. Mem.* (1880) XIII. 103 Overwatched, "over-worried, Over-Oxford'd, over-Mary'd. 1659 "Over-worship [see Overworn].

b. This use is often found with pa. pples., when the other parts of the verb occur with *over-* rarely or not at all: as in *over-agitated, -answered, -astonished, -bitten, -bred, -bumped, -breathed, -chafed, -chased, -children, -coached, -cursed, -called, -cumbered, -delighted, -disciplined, -discounted, -dunged, -exacted, -exalted, -explained, -fagged, -fawned, -favoured, -furnished, -guided, -handicapped, -harassed, -helped, -hurried, -imported, -instructed, -inclined, -listed, -mortgaged, -mocked, -pestered, -petted, -polished, -protracted, -provoked, -ransacked, -represented, -restored, -ridden, -rigged, -rated, -saturated, -scented, -seasoned, -settled, -sensitive, -studied, -studied, -stirred, -strained, -strafed, -sweated, -thronged, -tipped, -tutored, -vexed, -weathered*, etc.

1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. vii. 290 What is fit to be determined in a business so "over-agitated. 1891 RYMER *Foedera* V. ii. App. viii. 384 They [priests] are "over-bitten; they are hastily drawn. 1634 GEORGE *Three Church Prof.* 14 "Over-bred, and too much Gentlemen. 1806 A. HOWITT *Caledon* (ed. 3) 119 Take care that it be not "overbreeched. 1581 HOLLYBUSH *Hum. Apoth.* 22 It is good for the stomake that is "overchilled. 1618 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 666 Nature will not be "over-chused. 1585 JONES *Dyf. Aphr.* (1621) 60 To be too cowfeld, and "overcowfeld about the judgements of mortal Men. *a* 1800 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* x. Wks. 1888 III. 298 The fearful senses of iniquity "over-candled. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. § 13 Thirdly...now indeed [conquered, when strength was much "overdrawn]. 1800 SPENCER *Mother's Blessing* 186, *And* meant be with Sorrows "overflowed. 1703 COLLIER *Ess.* ii. 136, I don't think myself "over-furnished. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* ii. vi. (1876) 142, I am "overinstructed for my return. 1848 Samuel *Phrenol.* (1866) 62 The relation is "over-inclined: that is, it is unaccustomed with silver indicis. 1665 CROM. *Col. Rem.* (1672) II. 17 Sir Edward Palmer appealed to this Court...for being "interlined by James Rogers and Cary Lethieu. 1888 *Dublin Univ. Mag.*, The traveling historians commissioned, or rather "over-commissioned by Crabbe. 1589 GOULART *Menaphon* (1616) 25 When thou art "overpictured with passions. 1705 BLACKMORE *Sacr. Class.* I. i. II. 5, To A judicious ear would be offended with a style "overpolish'd. 1633 Bp. HALL (Quot. *Model*) (1851) 149 In grievous sins, to be "over-provoked to our punishment. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/3 In Wales the Liberals are "over-represented for the predominant partner the Tories are over-represented. 1887 CAPT. SIR[?] *Seaman's Grammar* v. 98 Sheet is "overrigged. 1859 SEDLEY *Coelebs* 307 Tr. With the young host "over-stored. 1820 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* iv. 8, Had I been "over-stripped with base usage, And robbed of occasions to my mischief. 1613 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1618) 10 One could not forbee for the chasing of his weighthorse...like a Corne-fedd "over-mettled, or a lowsie overpampred. *a* 1633 W. WHITAKER *Prototypes* v. xxvii. (1640) 61 He not "over-settled in a purpose about things of this nature. 1626 GILLES *Powd. Tob.* (1629) 133 That we are either vnacquainted, or "overtickled with it. 1786 *Hist. of Eng.* in Cheshire *Pop. Hum. Anal. P.* (1864) 48 Fear that they will, as how the rest O' us, a tores was "overtoyed. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 228 The Ocean it self would have been long since "over-stored with Fish. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 403 Richard the last Abbot...being "over-dipped in his wives wealth. 1890 NORRIS *Pract. Disc. Prof.* 6 They suffer in their Morals by being "over-tutored, as some men do in their Health by being over-physick'd.

28. With adjectives, simple or derivative.

These appear already in OE. and the cognate langs. In OE. exactly 20 examples are recorded, including *girdlich, ofermód, ofermódlic, ofermódnes, ofermódnis, ofermód-scealc, ofermód, ofermód-gemynd, ofermód-hydig, ofermód-mód, ofermódnes, ofermódnis*, etc. In OS. there were twelve handed down from OE. Since *c* 1300, the tendency has been to treat *over-* as a movable element which can be prefixed at will to any adj.; and in Sc. and north. Eng. dialects, where *ower, owre* is the regular equivalent of Standard Eng. *too*, it is always written as a separate word. In literary English it is usually hyphened, and, in a small number of combinations of ancient standing and frequent use, which are usually written as single words: e.g. OVERFOND, OVERFULL, OVERMUCH, etc. But even in literary Eng., *over-* is sometimes treated as a separate word, and the combinations that it is made to form in the colloquial strengthened form *over and above*, "not over and above particular".

The more important of these are treated as Main words: see OVERACTIVE, -BITTER, -BOLD, -BUSY, etc. Other examples are: Of OE. age *over-blithe*.

a 1400 *over-saver, -steadfast, -wroth*.

a 1500 *over-ill-ed, -zealous, -daintie, -delicious, -feline, -final, -good, -huge, -mighty*.

a 1600 *over-a-pt, -base, -battle, -capable, -captious, -charitable, -childish, -corrupt, -deep, -extreme, -faint, -faithful, -fierce, -foolish, -frail, -gamesome, -general, -gentle, -grasp, -grim, -haughty, -hebetous, -idle, -insolent, -lightheaded, -lofty, -meek, -merry, -ordinary, -painful, -passionate, -pert, -pitiful, -plausible, -plentiful, -pointed, -potent, -presumptuous, -prudent, -prone, -rife, -rude, -rural, -sapless, -severe, -slack, -small, -soft, -stale, -stately, -timorous, -true, -vehement, -young*, etc.

a 1700 *over-abstemious, -apprehensive, -barren, -big, -bookish, -bounteous, -careless, -circumspect, -copious, -courteous, -coy, -distant, -exquisite, -fastidious, -feelingly, -fit, -frequent, -fruitful, -godly, -grateful, -guilty, -haughty, -heavily, -hollow, -homely, -homespun, -inclinable, -just, -lascivious, -lowspirited, -luxurious, -loud, -licentious, -lonely, -lofty, -love, -malapert, -mean, -merciful, -mild, -moist, -nimble, -obedient, -obey, -obsequious, -open, -orthodox, -ruminant, -peremptory, -perviscacious, -plain, -plentiful, -polemical, -ponderous, -popular, -positive, -precise, -prepared, -public, -pulsant, -realous, -rough, -sad, -saucy, -censorious, -serious, -servile, -sick, -silent, -simple, -slavish, -slight, -slope, -solemn, -spacious, -steady, -stiff, -sublime, -superstitious, -sure, -terrible, -terrific, -tight, -abstemious, -unsuitable, -valiant, -vehement, -melodic, -wanton, -wary, -wayward, -wily, -wooly*, and others.

a 1800 *over-bashful, -diligent, -elegant, -famous, -jealous, -judicious, -learned, -luxuriant, -neat, -nice, -notable, -genuine, -provident, -rational, -ready, -righteous, -sanguine, -stanch, -sort, -sour, -thick, -vigorous*, and many others.

a 1500 *over-clear, -conscientious, -covetous, -fastidious, -genial, -incurious, -mellow, -particular, -patient, -prompt, -quiet, -spacious, -studious*, and others without limit.

1899 BRISTOW *Plead.* 240 Mr. Selden was not "over accurate in copying the Inscription. 1598 *Discourse Newes Eng.* (1877) 320 By such temptation "over age to slide. 1918 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.*, Prol. 5 All subjectall...vnderlies were temporarily "over lorde. 1907 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lii. § 2 In the Church of God ministeries it commeth to passe, as in "over lauish grounds, the double disposition wherof is good. *a* 1400 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* Yet pay has not honor inough be we taght By reeche symmaphe... Me seketh, certeyn, "over litytle here. 1897 E. ALLEYN *Gregory's Pract. C.* lvi. 491 Of the "ouerlittle watched gobbelles he suppereffects nothinge. 1722 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Hymn.* 198 Over-kind or merry!. 1633 FORD *Tis Pity* II. ii, You must forsake This "over-loth'd business. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 10 Wit, conduct and "over-supplied with pleasing terms. 1899 MELTON *Astrol. Wks.* 1738 I. 440 In an argument "over-copious rather than barren. 1581 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 55 "Over sentence was never good. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 Jn iij. fote lengh of wose is to gloterie is, for to vse "ouyr-gret mete. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 409 When the pencill of Cosm "over-deep Our day-lasse thoughts dispatcheth in our sleeps. 1901 SHAFTON, *Charact.* (1777) III. 30 The very reading of treatises...of melancholy has been apt to generate this passion in the "over-diligent and attentive reader. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 325 Peace, brother, be not "over-exquisite To cast the fashion of uncreated evils. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 480 Hence, "over-blind, or over-dull; Too-pleased, or too-grieved. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* Prol., An "over-fastidious and learned chorus of wrens. 1828 COBBETT *Cottage Econ.* lxxxiii. 192 That is by not being "over-actively with God, not over homely with planes and sons of Belgium. 1587 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1878) "Quod Silus and cruelle tyranny last thus not dures. *a* 1600 *Francis of Assisium Legend* (R.), But overmuche are "overlove he was. 1580 *Mirr. of Brethren* (Arb.) 77 The simples Gods specially yet a bydinges, was "overlevis and abhominable. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid Inn* I. i, You are Otaro's *L.*...to be "over-buxsome in giving or receiving visits. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dramat. Poesie* (R.), The labours of these heads and abstractions are "over-truthful fancy. 1580 HARV. in *Shirburn's Corresp.* 224 He lyve with both here "over-gentle to lyve. 1564 H. WALKER *Lett.* (1846) III. 80 You are "over-goodlie me...to...telling me. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 190 A stubborn gentle, or an humbler or "overgrown ignorance. 1450-80 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 382 For "overlenge legislacie betwene her and the bisshop Vrcolfelene. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 1 An "o'er-meanest husband. 1566 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 210 The "overlong preamble were "over-lightwaied. 1891 MILTON *Areopagit.* 81 They have...brought him, if not as "overvaliant, yet a well-meaning man. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 78 The full-juiced apple, waning "over-mellow. 1598 GRAHAM *Pare. Chr. Indian* I. 131 Haply my presence May well abate the "over-merrie spleene. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* lx. *heading*, Perelle that may come to the King by "over mykkyle subjection. 1608 "Over-moist [see Overcast a.]. 1867 DICKENS *Ch. Keyser.* xvii, I am not "overparticular. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 170 The Germanes...of some "over-quaternie desires. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* II. 28 Be not over-ashamed "Overpenitentiary. 1590 NORRIS *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 193 Whilst I am So measuring his "over-gibonous deeds. 1661 DUGDALE *Embanking Lincolnsh.* (1772) 15, Exceedingly "overgrowed was this Level throughout the vpstand Church. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 100 This "over-quirkish and too wise Order. 1643 MILTON *Education* § 1 An idle and "over-protracted negligence. 1884 T. HUGHES *Tarch.* ii. To Ed., The greatest fault...is to be "over-positive and dogmatical. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. x. § 14 The private vanity of men, "over-prone to the Contentiousness. 1597 *Stud. v. Abr.* § 3 Rash, sinister, and suspicious reades, wherewith they are "over-prone. 1626 *Lights & Shades* II. 169 An old "over-punished housekeeper. 1780 MISS ROBERT *Cecilia* iv. 85, We are all "over-ready to blame others. 1592 G. GASCOIGNE *Serm. Hercules* lx. (1815) 201, I suspected my Hobby was none of the "over-righteous. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* ii. 1, She is so "over-red. 1666 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xvii. (1713) 284 To unburthen them "over-serious Souls. 1588 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1 (1594) 122 It fallen out so, that an "over-severe vnpleasant seuerenesse offends. *a* 1800 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* iii. v. § 3 Men are commonly "overdeale to perform this duty. 1888 HOOKER *Wks.* I. 388 "Over-slight, too loose, and superficiall. 1587 CAXTON *in Caxton's Chron.* (1738) *Pref.* 5, The print was "over small. 1593 LODGE, *P. Pl. C.* 370, 22 Here grace was "soone sowne and sommetime grounde. *a* 1500 *Cursor M.* 17197 If hou...lokest wit "ouer swetlike sight. 1670 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 150 Persuasive "over-sweet. 1589 NASHE *Prof. Greene's Arraignm.* (Arb.) 14 Their "overthwarte conceites. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 18 We have by "over-true experience been taught how often...the light event of common understanding hath "over-thwarted profounder wisdom. 1611 *Wint. Tale* I. ii. 400 The Lord Lieu his "over-valiant son. *a* 1650 B. JONSON tr. *Horace Art of Poetrie* 356 And once the hall rehorse Their youthfull lashes in "over-wanton verse. 1604 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. 6. § 3 The one being so "overwary, and the other so hasty. 1590 GREENE *Conj.* I. 156, I am thether for "overwork to sit my fingle.

b. with pass. pples., forming pp. adjs.: as OVERABSORBED, etc.; also, *over-bragging, -daunting, -dazzling, -depressing, -exciting, -ticking, -laughing, -mopping, -nothing, -sparing, -storing*, etc. (Can be formed at will.)

1906 TURNER, *Travels* 93 Those "overbragging Indians Attends your orynde. 1597 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* 6, 21 The "over-dazeling glory of their own perfections. *a* 1600 *Honour Scorn. Fools* Wks. 1886 III. 322 The flashe of the "over-depressing heaviness. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* (E.E.T.S.)

31/1 *Bills* for 70 ne sol weight be "over-layed. 1588 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 104/2 Albeit their mother were bitter and "unreasonable. 1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 138 Velleda, whose "unreasonable humor made her dampne Batavia for truth. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 738 He was thought "unsuspecting and himselfe, as well in his apparell as in his diet. a 1628 Abraham *Scholem. Sch.*(1) 34 Either a downright looking, or an "unreserving honored look. 1647 [Jackson] *Untangled Pr. Trans.* (1718) 422 Like overskilful musicians, who by an "over-watching desire to make the voice not knowingly, are without that exactnesse which he expects.

c. with pa. pples. in *-ed*, *-en*, etc., forming ppl. adjs., as Overawed, -bylled, -crowded, -down, -eaten, etc. So *over-apprehended*, *-blessed* (*-blest*), *-contented*, *-cooled*, *-cultured*, *-disguised*, *-distempered*, *-dubbed*, *-educated*, *-emptied*, *-enamoured*, *-enlarged*, *-formed*, *-franchised*, *-handled*, *-interested*, *-jaded*, *-offended*, *-oiled*, *-packed*, *-pampered*, *-perched*, *-reserved*, *-restrained*, *-stuffed*, *-swilled*, *-tamed*, *-teased*, *-tedded*, *-tempted*, *-womanized*, *-worried*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1683 Rolls *Court. Kep. Mat. Philos.* 2. App. 347 By the "over-apprehended unpleasantness of the smell. 1693 *Mercur. Dunensis* (Bod. Wks. 1697) 102 To put a garrison upon his neck of empty and "over-dignified prompts. 1699 *R. Shrewsbury* 30 Our late "over-dubbed Justices of Peace, and under-bred Committee-men. 1708 A. Dale *Exp. Inventory* 12. (1850) 10 To shroud their heads with "over-inspired tapestry, by whatsoever kinds of hues. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 300 Some, "o'er-reason'd of their Hope, run mad. 1795 Hoskins *Bird. Pol.* 1. vi. § 6 With pressed and heaped and "over-labored weapons. 1847 Webb *Hung. Cattle* 54 "Over-drenched people are dwelt with exactly as mother to their mothes. 1598 Shaks. *Tam. & Ad.* 770 You will fall again, Into your idle "over-handled theame. a 1744 *Pom. Lat. Mss. Hymn to Apis Mem.* (1934) II. 58 Methinks, a theme as "over-laboured A Reviver to be sad, because she has left off to better her Condition. 1824 Fortescue *Parliament* (1858) 49 May you find, Till your brow wrought to take, her yoke to give, For your "o'er-lashed pleasure. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 280 ¶ 2 Will. Honeycomb calls them "over-offended Ladies, the Outrageously Virtuous. 1589 Greene *Carde* 20 *Drad.* lit. 17 They play the "over-pampered lades which fall to kicking against their masters. 1594 Nashe *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 288 Too much indulent country and "over-ravished delight. 1688 Lit. Dellaria *Wks.* (1694) 11 You ought not to be "over-reserved in any ... Company. 1707 Hoskins *Bird. Pol.* v. 1808, § 11 An "over-extolated consideration of prayer. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 186 Like "over-nelled mares at no shrubs. 1780 Wetherell in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 398 An opinion taken as veritalled many, and as others as "over-vitalled scorns. 1880 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* vii. (1891) 109 This "over-wrought woman might well have bewildered him. 1808 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 137 Such is he prized, and "over-rated sooning His arm the Greatness is.

d. with adjs. in *-ed* from shs. (= provided with too much, or too many, of what is denoted by the sb.); as *over-ambitioned*, *-braised*, *-commentaried*, *-garrisoned*, *-helped* (*-holp*), *-labored*, *-marbled*, *-muffled*, *-officered*, *-propendered*, *-roasted* (cheese), *-servanted*, *-timbered*, *-tongued*, *-toupeed*, etc. (Can be formed at will.)

1688 Bohun *Style of Script.* 275 Out of a Criminal fondness of the "over-ambitious Title of a Wit. 1690 S. *Pen. collection* 13 "Over-brain'd Narrow-headed Men, credous to studying new things. 1888 Pauncefote *Jrnl. in W. Indies* 177 If the [England] decides that her hands are too full, that she is "over-occupied and cannot attend to them. 1770 J. Jones *Battles Brecknow* 10 Monne Ab, neither to over-fort to stable, nor "overhopped. 1840 Ht. Hall *Cler. Medic.* Introd. 30/2 An "over-labored Italian hath made a long Apocrypha, how a man may walk all day through the streets of Rome in the shade. 1780-92 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* IV. 178 The fractional harness of an "over-mettled horse. 1841 Blackw. *Frnl. Lit.* 1 Reducing into order their "over-occupied and vacant minds to thinking. 1733 — *Divorce Prof.* (1822) 16 The much wronged and "over-injured state of matrimony. 1874 Petty *Disc. Pamph. Proprietors* 48 If the Ship is so, Taxes were not "over-laboured. 1598 Nashe *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 232 Wherein he ... so fairly entitles "over-valued Bel-Imbre Rooms. 1593 — *2 pt. Lett. Conjurer* Introd. II. 204 His intention is "over-wrapped.

29. With substantives.

(Of these OE. shows examples under b.2; d.1 e.g. *ofermōd*, *ofermōdan*, *ofermōdig*; *ofermōdnes*, *ofermōdnis*; *ofermōdi*, *ofermōd*, *ofermōdu*, *ofermōdu*, *ofermōd*.)

a. Verbal sbs. In *-ing*, from vbs. in *over-* (27), or formed independently by prefixing *over-* to sbs., as Overabounding, -drowning, -doing, -feeding; *over-aggravating*, *-boiling*, *-boasting*, *-cleaning*, *-cockering*, *-dressing*, *-decorating*, *-fasting*, *-huffing*, *-liking*, *-modelling*, *-pinching*, *-ploughing*, *-praising*, *-straining*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

a 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* II. xxiii. (1640) 12 An "over-aggravating of faults to make matters seem to others. 1579 J. Stanihurst *Aeneidos* (1583) The "overlashing of a Skeen puts her to a greater payne and trouble than needes. 1638 Cowell, *Cobacker* (title) 40 A soldier newly enlisted How he his "overboasting. 1587 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lxi. 198 Lazarus that this "overmuch living in wicked. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 Those over-watchings and "overdressings of youth. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vii. 1. § 31 "Over-bestowing with us, but not because the place wanted any thing of an holy style. 1696 Bible (*John*) 1 Ep. "Over-looking God many times upon the Appetite to some pleasure. 1850 St. Bernard in *Pauline Anth.* The overflowing of their fears seems to have been grounded on the "overlooking of his adverse power. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 2 To increase your ... language towards, and to decrease all "overlothing love towardes. a 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866) I. 50 Was "overpinching or last summ's low good housewifery to be still spoken of.

b. Nouns of action or condition, formed from vbs., or from sbs. belonging to vbs., or on the type of such. These have often the same form as the vb. or a modification of it, as Overbearer, Overbreed, Overreach; or such endings as *-ion*, *-ment*, *-ure*, *-ace*, *-age*, *-ice*, as Overaction, -excitement, -payment, -exposure, -abundance, -forbearance, etc. So *over-abuse*, *-boast*, *-claim*, *-concern*, *-demand*, *-discharge*, *-drain*, *-exercise*, *-ornament*, *-self-esteem*, *-worry*; *over-accumulation*, *-addiction*, *-assumption*, *-attention*, *-consumption*, *-decoration*, *-devotion*, *-distension*, *-exaltation*, *-extension*, *-flexion*, *-imitation*, *-importation*, *-inflation*, *-lactation*, *-laudation*, *-legislation*, *-provision*, *-regulation*, *-repletion*, *-representation*, *-speculation*, *-tension*; *over-attachment*, *-enrichment*, *-treatment*; *over-acquirement*, *-rapture*; *over-bestowment*, *-reliance*; *over-dread-ways*; *over-use-resin*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1580 M. Arnold *Celtic Lit.* 121 Her "over-addiction to the Elmes. 1872 R. Bain *Canadian* 220. 6 Shall be to "over-assumption, over-eagerness, to Saturday manner every daintly years among? 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* I. i. (1876) 71 An "over-attachment to the forms. 1597 Hooker *Relig. Settlement* iv. 18 The one doth keep his mean to "overlash. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* iv. § 53 There is "over-claim in respect of amount. 1869 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit. Prof.* (1875) 13 Although this "over-concern is little noteworthy. 1823 J. Thomson *Lect. Influence* 43 The spirit...depends partly on the "over-distension of the vessels and fibres. 1758 *Annual Reg.* 141/2 Weakened by an incautious "over-drain of the vital solution. 1880 Fortnightly *Rev. Economic.* 28 The supposed enrichment of the country by the "over-enrichment of Shareholders. 1693 Phillips *Ch. Hist.* iii. II. § 38 Till we shall see whether the Age did not well deserve a whip for its "over-fruition therein. 1837 Emerson *Misc.* (1856) 76 Genius is always sufficiently the enemy of genius by "over-influence. 1878-48 R. D. Wade *Autograph.* 78 note, Every nation has been additional, more or less, to "over-legislation. 1883 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* 143 O with what "over-vigour did I beat his prostrated ft. 1897 W. P. Ker *Epic & Rom.* 231 That touch of "over-reflexion and self-consciousness. 1866 C. L. *Times* 19 May, "Over-opposition has been checked. 1885 Spectator *Atalanta* 1001 Keep 70 on such Your Eye from "over-speech.

c. Nouns of quality or state, formed from adjectives, or from sbs. belonging to adjs., or on the type of these. The endings are such as *-ness*, *-ity*, *-ty*, *-ce*, *-cy*, *-acy*, *-ancy*, *-ence*, *-ency*, *-ice*, *-ism* in Over-bitterness, -credulity, -anxiety, -impudence, -length, -luxury. Other examples are *over-acuteness*, *-sharpness*, *-cunning*, *-diffusiveness*, *-exactness*, *-keenness*, *-harmfulness*, *-graciousness*, *-promptness*, *-promptness*, *-quaintness*, *-readiness*, *-righteousness*, *-seriousness*, *-spaciousness*, *-truthfulness*, *-untowardness*; *over-ability*, *-complexity*, *facility*, *-fertility*, *-intensity*, *-loyalty*, *-severity*, *-sensity*, *-simplicity*, *-susceptibility*, *-variety*; *over-diligence*, *-incurrence*, *-negligence*; *over-brilliancy*, *-complacency*, *-elegancy*, *-frequency*; *over-accuracy*; *over-greatness*, *-magnitude*, *-plenitude*; *over-indoctrination*, *-volition*, *-zealotism*, *-sentimentalism*; *over-bravery*, *-finatory*; *over-mad state*; *over-strength*, *-wealth*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1708-30 Waldron *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 40 The "over-frequent renders them frequent. 1725 Ayre *Hum. Prayer* II. 130 Daphne, ...the can no longer bear with this "Overcurtesie of Sylvia to a Lover. 1870 Lowell *Among my Books.* Ser. I. (1879) 184 The bias of the former is toward over-intensity, of the latter toward "over-diffuseness. 1732 Fuller *Holy War* v. vii. (1840) 189 A great error, and ... a neglect in "over-diligence. 1840 — *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xv. 316 The affected "over-elegancy of such as pretend for her by the title of defenderess of the faith. 1707 Hoskins *Hum. Diet.* s.v. *Burning of Land*, To abate the "Overfatness caused by the Fire there. 1585 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxii. 683 b' golde or "superfluous excesse of it' decoration. 1864 Hughes *Alfred* II. iv. 3. 272 *Religion*, which...the world is pleased to call "over-holiness. 1640 Fuller *Fenatic's Cure* (1867) 108 Out of an "over-industriousness of holy prudence. 1667 Milton *Lett. to Sweet. Disbrowe* 158 The Lord forgive the Presbyterian their "over-keenness against Sects. 1880 *Encounter Blood* 201 Comm. 30 A man may wonder at Quer learned Critics "overlaxativeness. 1680 Pepys *Mem. Eng.* xvi. VI. 47 Her chief endeavourment...was from the "over-loyalty of her subjects. 1808 Fuller *Ophir* I. 235 The "over-moisture of the brain doth thicken the spirits visual. a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 223 A Natural Consequent of the "over-plenitude and redundancy of the Number of Men in the World. 1822 Malthus *Nat. Law March.* 302 The "over-quickness then to over breed is a great inconvenience to the Common-wealth. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 32 To strengthen minds there is no impotents in "over-quietness. 1722 Shaftes. *Charac.* (1737) III. 262 An "over-complaisance is next to a deformity. 1698 Gurnall *Ch. Hist. Profl.*, An "over-readiness or easiness in liquidity to Persuasions. 1889 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. v. 232 She did not know how much selfishness...was at the bottom of her "over-righteousness. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* I. 200 His "Over-anxiety and Opinions, have ruined us both! 1837 Colman *Rec. Mer. Indiff.* v. (1856) 182 The "over-sensitiveness of an argument is apt to abate the force. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 256 An "over-squeamishness and over-nicety of taste, which sometimes...incapacitates for business. 1884 Bridges *Th. Eurip.* 11, 27 Disproportion and "over-subtlety in one sort of false humanism. 1598 *Progne* 89 Quare *In Literys Sacra*, *Q. Elis.* (1640) 668 That no neglect of fear, nor "over-security of heart. a 1661 Holyday *Persius* (1673) 180 They will serve to say, in an "over-zealous, the dainty birds called the Ego-sisters.

d. Various abs. denoting action, condition, state, quality, or anything subject to degree (often in sense, if not in form, agreeing with those in b or c); as Over-care, -caution, etc.] so *over-curiosity*, *-caution*, *-democracy*, *-dignation*, *-effort*, *-emphasis*, *-faith*, *-force*, *-majority*, *-opinion*, *-plenty*, *-religion*, *-sedition*, *-sorrow*, *-zeal*, etc.

1850 W. Wilkinson in *Ch. Wardens. Mem.* II. 221 Even from their "over-nicety, which reminds one of the modern fashion of the garden, compared with their modest and primitive hundred of the fields. 1846 Baird *Cyclop.* I. 310 Another Cause of Infidelity, is an "Over-Confidence. 1857 *Chicago Advocate* 29 June 1857/2 An inviting theme for "over-emphasis. 1891-4 Eastmore *Rom. Sec.* II. vi. (1898) 170 The "overlash of such men in the impatience of what he has to do or say. a 1720 Dryden *Mithridat. & Ziphares* 110 His [Jason's] perfidie seemed to take, But failed with "over-love, and whomd above his [the Sun's] back. 1808 Fuller *Mixt. Contemn., Duplicide* (1872) 62 This "over-opinion of both sports all. 1577 Lloyd, *Pr. Pol.* B. xiv. 73 "Over-plente maketh pryde: scarsage pore & riche. 1795 Southey I. 87 The ... rebellion, that "over-religion, as we called it, shut the door of the heart. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* (1878) 78 This sweet bait not, as "o'er-salted fear not. 1885 *Border Leaguer* 13 Several lost to their "overmuch than lose the true profit thereof. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2911 Mast men, for "over-love, peasceil and sober hand on hal.

30. With adverbs, simple or derived from adjs.: as Overmuch, Over-solely, Over-carefully, Over-soon. (A few examples occur in OE., as *ofer-welle*, *ofereallelle*.) So *over-fa el.*, *-wise*, *-ofter*; *over-casually*, *-chastly*, *-dustly*, *-divinely*, *-honestly*, *-morrily*, *-ominously*, and many others.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xlv. 16 He speedily "overcasserly & like to fale. 1608 Bernard *Ser. Life* 12 Having regard not to run them either "over-curiously, or over-fondly. a 1440 *Hyde M.* 20. 19 Yn yo "owers fast we have be greuid. 1588 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1 (1594) 676 When he saw the Huissiers increase over-fast amongst his subjects. 1612 Bassley *Lud. Lit.* 154, I have beleeue, that this is "over-generally neglected. 1597 Daniel tr. *Fregoso, Agnolo Dol.* 370, He... left them there not "over-honestly together. 1800 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Southey* (1895) 201, I did not "overhugely admire the "Lay of the Last Minstrel'. a 1330 *Cri. Lour* 498 Sire that thou sang not "ouermerily. a 1300 *Sir Beues* 3304 (Pepys) For he ...rade a lyte "ouer-sone. 1592 Harsnet *Relig. Pol.* 80, 68 a Tertullian "over-often through chasteisement purgeth wholynely at them. 1863 E. Johnson *Japanese* II. iv. Which...may fly the over-often and unreasoned lies Turn to your loss. 1572 Gascoigne *Carlon on Fr. Ile.* 2 Disg. Subject himself "overmeekly. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 109 Trying and subjecting "overcautiously with the king her husband.

III. Combinations consisting of Over *prep.* (in any of its senses) with object. These naturally form advbs. and adjs.; exceptionally they give rise to sbs. and vbs. As advbs. they are often written as two words, as *over all* or *overall*, *over board* or *overboard*.

31. Forming advbs.: as Overall, Overboard, Overcross, Overhand, Overhead, Overlaid, Overlight, Overthere, Overwar, etc.; so *over-the-wood*, *over-the-hills*, *overship*, *overleg*, *overshipboard*, etc.

1885 G. Meredith *Diana of Crossways* I. i. 13 Critic ears not present at the conversation catch an echo of matters and sentiments "overheard. 1585 Parsonson tr. *Calvin on Acts* xiii. 90 They do coldly and as it were "overhands play with God. 1589 Down *Lamb. Dreade* 21 The breeves, barns, ploughmen that, Brings hand "overship, or sturdy wheat, The strong husbandman. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Trads.* II. 159 Men and beasts, walking out "overleg. 1800 *Ann. Agricc. Exp.* Passed 158 That they had ... labourers enough to throw him "overship-boards.

32. Forming adjs.: as Over-age, Overcross, Overground, Overhead, Overhill, Over-knee, Overland, Overseas, etc.; so *over-day*, *over-de ch*, *over-sea water*.

1687 Wilde *Irish Fisheries* 14 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Making the fish swhat is called "over day", or stale fish. *Ibid.* 18 Superior speed, enables one-fisherman, and a moderate share of the spoiles and baites. 1900 Cassell's *Rep. Hist. Exp. XV.* 38 Doing all the ploughing in the autumn for cross-cope crops.

33. Forming vbs.: as Over-all, overall, Overboard, Over-leave, etc.

34. Forming vbs.: as Overdare, Overhang.

Over-ability: see Over- 29.

Over-abound, *v.* [Over- 25, 27, 21, 8.]

1. *Intr.* To abound more, be more plentiful; exuberate L. *superabundare*. *arch. or Obs.*

1380 Wyclif *1 Tim.* i. 14 Ful3ed the grace of oure Lord ouer habounde (Vulg. superabundauit). 1388 — *Rom.* xi. 12 Ful3ed ouer habounde was more abounded). 1577 tr. *Bullinger Decades* (1592) 68 Whereas sinne hath abounded, there hath grace ouerabounded. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* i. § 4. 107 As Saint Paul witnesseth, where sinne abounded, grace ouer-abounded (Vulg. Rom. 5. 20 superabundauit gratia).

2. To abound too much with or *in* something; also, of things, to be too abundant or plentiful.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. Ixxii. § 16 As the World ouerabounded with malice. 1600 Fenn *Coventry* 7, (1823) 20 Not to be a gleaner, by gaining such as ouerabound. a 1624 Penn *Lett.* (1870) 1. 180 Lest ... I should ouerabound in writing. 1716 Hearne, *Collect.* (O.H.S.) 1. 1. 1.

†3. *trans.* To surpass in abundance. *Obs.*

1590 A. Copham *To Readier to Bridgetown's Risk Consummate*, The harvest over-abounded his labour, and recompensed his hope.

†4. *absol.* = OVER- 22. To abound all over. *Obs.*

1608 R. Sibbes *Spous. St. Maries* 26 O damnable carelesse overflowing *Body!* O wretched practise overabounding *Spirit!*

Hence **O·ver-abou·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 400 He calleth it *superabundantem multitudinem*, overabounding brethen. 1883 J. Hogg *Let. to Lady Russell* in H. Rogers *Life* (1886) 202 That there is sin in an over-abounding success. 1708 Lond. *Alberti's Archit.* II. xxvi/1 Those overabounding channels of water were...stops. 1737 Mrs. Gaskell *Lett. Misery & Pleasure* (1906) II. 178 The overabounding of his ovality.

Over-abstemious: see OVER- 28.

O·ver-abu·ndance. [OVER- 25, 29 c.] Too great abundance; superabundance, excess.

1580 *Wright Lamb.* xxii. 17 [If he] shal not take more and more abundance (Vulg. *superabundantiam*). *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 23 Hem were goodly nedeweie mendynges and superhabundaunce of despence. 1613 Heywood *Wks. I.* that Last I should...*Aid you by the over abundance* of that matter, by which my desire to be quickens you. 1780–31 H. Smoker *Trad. & Quest.* (1809) III. 124 You... blessed me with an over abundance of blessings.

So **O·ver-abu·ndant** *a.*, too abundant, excessive; **O·ver-abu·ndantly** *adv.*, superabundantly.

1505 *Kalender of Sheph.* D vij, To be over abundant with wet tarnesyns. 1622 Gouge *Pens. Relig.* 135 No one ever sought to please our Heavenly Master without succeeding and being over-abundantly recompensed. 1880 Hymns *Holiday* 20 *Road* 190 The Palace, the Grand, the Railway Hotel ...with overabundant cheer and over-little comfort.

Over-abuse to **Over-accuracy**: see OVER- 29.

Overact (ōvərækt), *v.* [OVER- 28, 27, 20, 21, 15.]

1. *intr.* To act in excess of what is proper, requisite, right, or lawful: to go too far in action.

1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* v. iii, You over-act, when you should order-it. 1670 Maxwell *Concr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 383 *Indemnity*...for those who have been punished by the former law or for those who have overacted in the execution of it. 1889 Mason. Collins *Portland Women* 21, She is a good creature, but she over-acts.

2. *trans.* To act or render (a part) with exaggerated or unnecessary action or emphasis; to overdo in action.

1630 Massinger *Believe as you list* v. i, You disgrace your courtship to overact me it, my lord. 1660 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 300 So zealous a worshipper towards the east he his College chappell, that, overacting it, he became ridiculous. 1760 Lillo *Arden Feversh.* 228 Of all the evils which the hungry widow, I have your fear what overacts his part. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 633 *Abroad of evil* restraining well a part which was overcongested to her feelings, she had overacted it.

† b. To act (a part) over and over again. *Obs.*

1633 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 24 Was that killed Scianthis, out of a resentment of overacting the same things.

† 3. To go beyond or surpass in acting; to outdo.

1633 *Plain Englishe* 6 Who so they take (to confess) (they) may be over-acted in their own designes. 1647 *Cases Resolv.* 3 To supplant the Bishops ...and over act them in their own game. 1652–62 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* 45 Castellanus, a Count Imperial...over-acted any thing that Cromwell did.

† 4. To actuate or influence too powerfully; to overcome. *Obs.*

1653 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1663) 187 The over heats thereof would be ready to fly away (like the Spirits of over-heated liquors) if restrained by such strong and combined Ligaments of heaven. 1665 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 149 The one by its greater proportion, over-acts or overcomes the other. 1671 Glanvill *Sermons* (1681) 158 By overacting their fears, or misguiding their minds.

5. To act beyond or in excess of. *nonce-use.*

1858 Hodgson tr. *Sallust. Jugurtha* 188 As he once overacted his will in self-conduct, so now he is endeavoring to be quiescent.

Hence **O·ver-a·cted** *ppl. a.*, overdone.

1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Prophe.* 90 To become ridiculous by an over-acted imitation. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 224 Over-acted demonstrations of regard.

O·ver-a·ction. [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive or exaggerated action.

1741 Middle. *Anal.* Inf. 2 272 A symmetric Overaction of Our Muscles. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) III. ii. 48 Overaction on one side produces reaction on the other. 1879 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 573 Auxiliary over-action or hypermethosis occasionally occurs in hysteria.

O·ver-a·ctive, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively active, too much given to action. So **O·ver-a·ctiveness, O·ver-activity**, excessive activity.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Prophe.* 206 211 His opinion may accidentally disorder the publick peace through the overactiveness of the persons. 1834 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxviii. 438 This over-activity, precipitate dispatch of others. 1883 Mortimer in *Rev. Relig.* & *Lit.* Nov. 1 (1884) 31 Like the mental over-activity of men doing effective work.

Over-acute to **Over-afflict**: see OVER-.

O·ver-affe·ct, *v.*[1] [f. OVER- 27 + AFFECT *v.*1] *Transf.* To affect or care for unduly, to have too great regard for.

1640 *Bp.* Hall *To Bp. of Salisbury* Wks. 1837 IX. 407 God so love me, as I do the tranquillity and happiness of his Church, yet can I not so prostitute it that I would sacrifice one dram of truth to it. 1691 Mather *Ch. Govt.* 2 (1841) 13 Those that over-affect Antiquity.

O·ver-affe·ct, *v.*[2] [f. OVER- 27 + AFFECT *v.*2] *Transf.* To affect or influence too much.

1645 Bp. Hall *Remedy Discontents* 226 How can he be over-affected with trivial profits or pleasures, who is taken up with the God of all comfort?

†**O·verage,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 ouur-(= ouve-), ouuer-, ouver-, 6 our-, overage, 7 overage, (overage). [a. AF. *overage* (Gower), F. *surcharge*, f. *over-* OVER- 1–2, *aforcier* to work: see -AGE.]

1. Work, workmanship; achievement.

1440 Caxton *Jason* b. 24 The yren was made of two hyr and excellente overages, that it passed alle other. *c* 1525 Skelton *How Dk. Albany*, etc. 408 A prince to play the page It is a rechelesse rage, And a lumpysh courage. 1838 Blackw. *Edinburgh Overage*, Outrage, a work: also work or labor.

2. A piece of workmanship; a work.

1494 Caxton *Chron.* 121 b, Than sir Ashometh to devyse the ouerages and the offices of the workemen. 1560 — *Golafre* (1858) 230 They of the town broke all these ouerages. *c* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cli. 580 The ij. bestes of the yron were ouerwrought with gold enameuled with other dyuers ouerages. 1548 J. Edwards *If Mynerelle Studies* by Stopendone Filers..., besides other diversity of Overages.

O·ver-a·ge (ōvəre·j), *adj. phr.* [Over *prep.* 11, and Age *sb.* 4: see Over- 32.] That is over a certain age or limit of age.

1880 C. Stuart *Sheep-Farming* 124 Rather keep a good average ewe than a bad young one. 1893 *Academy* 12 Mar. 209/3 She was elected to an exhibition at Merton College, Oxford, being over age for a scholarship.

Over-aged (ōvəre·jd, -ē·jĕd, -ē·jd), *a.* [Over- 26, 28.] Over a certain limit of age; too old. b. Out of date, antiquated.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G viij, A queene of Cypre whiche was ouer aged so that she myght haue no children. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxii. 84 How well he so ouerwaged, takes no hede and care for Goddes. 1893 Lodge *Alfgivi on O. & N. Test. Pref.* It is far from a fault, to know these over-aged and grave-one Talents, especially of our own tongue. 1888 G. C. to H. More *Dial. Creat. Prof.* (1713) 23 Laugh'd at...by an over-aged Bench. 1884 H. George *Sc. Pov.-grandeff's Diary Superfluous Man* 29 Mar. (N. Y.) 32 His wife was somewhat like an over-aged chicken.

Over-agitated to **Over-agonize**: see Over-.

Overall (ōvəɹɔ·l), *sb.* [Over- 33: lit. 'over everything'.]

1. An external covering; an outer garment such as a cloak, ulster, or waterproof; a tunic, blouse, or the like worn over the other clothing as a protection against wet, dirt, etc.

1813 Sessions *Trans Ct. Arch.* II. 168 My companions dressed in the costume of the place, a flannel over all. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. i, The external Union ...which Man's Need spares us the outward wrappage and overall. 1888 J. Payn *Mystery Mirbridge* xxii, Protected from the pouring rain by waterproof and overall. 1891 *Strand Mag.* Oct. 391/1 Outside stockings are worn, and a canvas overall to protect the dress. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 3/3 An overall suit with hood covering. 1894 E. Dicenson in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 402/2 A mannishness in canvas 'overall' clothing.

2. *spec.* in *pl.* a. Trousers of strong material, worn, with a similar shirt, as an outer garment by travellers, explorers, soldiers, cowboys, etc.: app. orig. *U. S.* b. Trousers worn by cavalry soldiers, riders, etc. as an outer garment, esp. as a protection of the ordinary dress in riding; hence, a cavalryman's trousers. c. Long leather or waterproof leggings reaching to the thigh. d. Loose-fitting trousers of canvas, etc., worn by workmen and others over the ordinary ones to protect them from stains, dirt, wet, etc.

1780 in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. 328, 480 One man not almost naked for want of overalls and shirts. 1790 F. Baily *Trav. Tour N. Amer.* (1856) 330 We had much of us furnished ourselves with overalls, or trowsers, for traversing the wilderness: it consisted of a pair of coarse linen overhauls, and a shirt of the same materials. 1800 Jos. R. Wilson *Narr.* 17 July in *Life* (1802) II. viii. 300 He bushed at the king's over-alls, which were fastened down the leg with numerous buttons and made to fit very close. 1811 Williamson in *Essex. Stage* VII. 426 All the regiments of cavalry should be supplied with cloth overalls by the Colonels. 1816 Scott *St. Ronan's* I. Having a hat covered with watercloth, boots, and drab-coloured overalls. 1848 Worcester, Overalls, a kind of trowsers. 1848 Ald. Sidney *Let. to Chichester*, In a common reference shooting jacket and overalls. 1860 *All the Year Round* No. 64. 332 The Wellington boot or pantaloon worn by our dangerous under-duds to-morrow—"overalls", no cavalry man will them. 1883 A. Russell *Nilam. Bp. Rismsfield* I. ii. 38 He used to ride to the petty sessions ...equipped in yellow overalls to protect him from the mud.

†**O·vera·ll, over-all,** *adv. Obs.* (exc. as two words = *over everything*). [Over- 31.]

1. Everywhere; in every direction.

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 304 Þær cuomon se heriað eall mid scipu. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Þat land ...hiraun wurie, and was eotel eauered and ouer biraun wiðinnen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Þine is nawiht þurh creoke ikun to underuenden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11810 Ioseph and marie tuend o-gain To seke him ... Ouer all o-burn. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* I. 3 Ouer al ille wee sigheres gladeneþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/2 Ouyrel, *ubique, utrobique.* 1549 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. 86 The marchauntes of Genoes...are knowen ouer all. 1598 Dallington tr. *Lando's Hist. Sanct.* 1. 66 In the battle there...the Inglish young is beloued ouer all.

b. In every part; all over, all through.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 40 Þeo meidenes þet ich nemnde beoð knotted beoð oueral; oueral, buten ane þe beoð. To 1586 Carewe *Kent, Rape* 1580 The place overalle, Bathe fruite and tree, and lowe grasse, And alle the yeade to it is verse. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1430 The floore is floryshed ouerall with a riche orpaal. 1599 Shakesp. *H. V.* v. ii. 2 And comes all with braues ouerall ouer seruest, Like pilmed sons of sands.

2. Beyond everything; pre-eminently; especially.

c 1225 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Þe hi seal wes seel eðe seal þeim ikneowed eðe al. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10356 Marie sal þou do wis eall Þild wit godds gastes mon-ski. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1183 Kepe hom from conspiracy and scrowyng of Ilion, And aboue all there enmyes myself to saue. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A j b, Many tymes they wolde haue cursed dyuynyte. 1683 *Sc. Hist. Fr.* 201, I set the Lord still in my sight And trust him over all.

Over-a·ll (stress var.), *adj. phr.* [The phrase *over all* (Over *prep.* 13) used *attrib.*] Including everything between the extreme points.

1876 *S. Rivers Man. Cattle* § 1050 The length of the 'Leaminton' is 730 feet over all. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 2/1 A five-ton cruiser, with an 'over-all' length of 210 ft.

†**O·ver-allwhe·re,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* [Cf. Overall and Allwhere.] Everywhere.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xviii. (Appolonia)* 370 Pe rakkine of pe cruell ache had Ore kyn body ouerskaken. 1563 Winzet *Wks.* (1890) II. 6 That is, quhilk ouer-clypsis, quhilk at al tymes...lyis lurke lurkand. 1570 *St. Andrews Kirk-Conc. Reg.* (1889) 103 Cannon to remane wyth kyrc ouer-allquhair.

Overamble: see Over- 22.

Overance: see Overance, *feminine superiority.*

Over and above, *phr.* [The two words, *over* and *above*, used pleonastically for emphasis.]

A. as *prep.* 1. Above in rank, in a superior position to: = Over *prep.* 8. *rare.*

c 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 416 Eth grount is ouer and aboue a delue...and eth ciuion is ouer and aboue a lay pauyon. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 239 That special pre-eminence, which the king hath, over and above all other persons.

2. In addition to, besides: = Over *prep.* 10.

1510 *St. Pagion Hen. VIII*, I. 25 The Kynge, over and aboue duty, signified unto Your Grace now of his owne mynde devise. 1580 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* 1. vii. 7 Over and aboue all that is had cost him. 1624 Brampton *Text Vind.* vi. (1625) 123 Over and aboue all the former grounds which the Remonstrant themselues do in some sort acknowledge. 1708 Blackmore *Comm.* II. vi. 61 Both were ...subject over and above all other creatures to the oath of fealty. 1884 *Manch. Examr.* 3 June 5/1 There ought... to have been an army over and above these garrisons, ready to be moved ...to a threatened point.

3. More than: = Over *prep.* 11. *rare.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 139 There he taith Fabian;...xv or there dayes were, over and aboue xl. thousand knyghtes here.

B. as *adv.*

1. In addition, besides: = Over *adv.* 8, 10.

1588 Parker tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chinas* 301 They had so great affection vnto them, that ouer and aboue they sent them good charity. 1680 R. L'Estrange *Twelve Sermons* No. 12 I. 217 Alexander not only forgave the Athenians ...but gave 100 great Yellow his Freedom over and above. 1849 F. W. Newman *The Soul* iv. 172 When that other, who is the sole teacher, is, over and above, younger than many who are to be taught.

2. (Qualifying an adj.) Overmuch, too much, too: = Over *adv.* 11, Over- 28. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1526 Pilgrim. *Pore Yonge* (1530) 61, Mrs. [Hild] was not ouer well aboue pleased with the Behauiour of her Husband. 1609 Markham *Cav. Rem.* v. ii. ¶ 3 Your mother, is not ouer and aboue hole and hearty herself. 1824 Mrs. Cameron *Maritime & Inlander* v. 51 May be Dainty won't let his meals go, he is no ouer and above partickler.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Overmuch, too great, excessive: = Over *a.* 4, Over- 29. *rare.*

1883 Lecale & Taylor *Life T. Reynolds* II. vii. 237 His over and above attention to his fame.

†**Over-a·nne,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 ourane. [f. Over *prep.* + *ane* One.] On one and the same footing; in common; together.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1812) 71, 104 Comon dwelling vane In that country have we, but all ane ane [*pr.* 1573 *ouer ane*] Wishis and hopis in thy schene wel schewis. *Husb.* x. viii. 60 Thair schame and dolour, myslik baith ourane.

O·ver-a·nxious, *a.* [Over- 28.] Excessively or unduly anxious, too anxious.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 182 That over-anxious fulfilment which appears in the characters Face to the World. *c* 1800 S. Rogers *Italy* (1859) 222 Almost all men are overanxious. 1874 [see Over-anx. 2].

Hence **O·ver-anxi·ety** *sb.*, **O·ver-a·nxiously** *adv.*

1892 Robt. Thaxter, Over-anxiety. 1778 Ann. *Observ.* 40 (1795).

Over-apt, etc. : see Over- 27.

Overarch (ōvəɹɑ·tʃ), *sb.* [Over- 1, or f. next.] An arching over, an arch overhead.

1889 J. Tait *Ritual in Worship* (1890) 30 There is ...the ordinary over-arch of blue sky or gray cloud. 1889 *F. W. Faber Poet's Sister* I. iv. 158 He...knew the warm roof of the bushes; the over-arch of the trees.

Overarch (ōvəɹɑ·tʃ), *v.* [Over- 1.]

1. *trans.* To arch over, to bend over in or like an arch, to form an arch over.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 302 In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch'd, and echoing Walks between. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 72 Under oaks and elms, Whose overgrown branches overarch the glade. 1876 Swinburne *Tristram. Lyon.* Pa. milk 4 As the heavens over-arch the whole earth.

2. *fade.* See Overarching, *ppl. a.*

See **Overarching** *vbl. sb.*, an arching over.

1893 E. L. Wharton in *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 10 Apr., High overarchings of ancient ash trees.

Overarching, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing².] Arching over; forming an arch overhead; bending over as an arch.

1500 Gau *Dilney* 70. ii. Haue thou not found the ouerarching bower, Which grands Parthenon from the sultry heat? 1597 *Faire Em* (1631) 10 Like a house of marble from the ruth, Frame with o'ercarching grace, and spreading oak. 1845 *Hours Poetry* 31 From the valley dark and deep To the ever-arching sky.

Overargue : see OVER- 17.

O'verarm, *a. U. S. Cricket.* = OVERHAND *a.*

1864 *Boston* 13 July, We have long been dreaming of one of his best meetings the lockdown of overarm bowling.

Over-ascend to Over-attention : see OVER-.

†Over-Atlas, *n. Obs. nonce-wd.* [See ATLAS *n.*] *trans.* To load or burden more than Atlas; to overburden; = *over-Atlas* (OVER- 19).

1599 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 176, I will not lay an overpressed imputation, to ouer-clowne both *Gog* and *Magog* vnder it once, by ouer-Atlasing supra inuention.

Overawe (*ōvərɔ́·*), *v.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To restrain, control, or repress by awe; to keep in awe by superior influence.

1572 Sermon *Thanks. Cal.* Feb. 140 The Duke...with chaste and grauile aduised, That of a wonder he was ouerawed (*ed.* 1597 ouerawed). 1590 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. i. 36. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 8 A gentleman by all our Ancient Parliaments, that were neither over-awed by Force, nor seduced by Faction. 1754-62 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. 512-273 That he might...overawe the mutinous people. *a* 1832 Macpherson *Rem. of Lucan*, Wks. 1846 II. 23 The jury were so taught to overawed into a verdict of guilty.

Hence **Overawed** (*-ōvə·d*) *ppl. a.*; **Overawing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1593 *Full Fruits N. V. C.* 58 b They say that overawing nature hates. 1604 Sir Monstrans' *Reg.* Cancer 6. B. 103 Councils have no such over-awing power. 1804 Fuseli *Lect.* v. Tr. 57 Over-awed timidity. 1849 J. Stirling *Christm. of Years* ii. 83 note, The effect is overawing in a high degree.

†Overawful, *a. Obs.* [OVER- 26.] Extensively reverential, too full of awe.

1647 Milton *Animadv.* Ix. Wks. (1851) 64/1 To free ingenuous minds from an overawful esteem of those more ancient than reason'd fathers.

Over-awning, Over-baked : see OVER- 10, 27.

Overbalance (*ōvəbæ·lăns*), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. Excess of weight, value, or amount; preponderance.

1659 Harrington *Lamplight* 1. 5 Wks. (1700) 387 The overbalance of Land, there to one or threescore, in one Man against the whole People, creates Absolute Monarchy. 1659-60 Penn *Diary* 14 Jan., I...found exceeding good arguments against Mr. Harrington's assertion, that overbalance of property (a.n. property) was the foundation of government. 1758 Bevlan *Stand.* I. vii. 127 An Overbalance of Good will, in the End, be found profound. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog.*, Sk. Wks. I. 320 Amongst all the celebrated letter-writers of the past or present times, a large overbalance happens to have been men.

†**b.** *Commerce. spec.* Excess in the value of the exports over the imports of a country. *Obs.*

1692 *Discourse Trade* 1 The profit or loss which is made by the over or underbalance of our Forreigne Trade. 1696 Locke *Lower. Interest* Wks. (1727) II. 31 An Over-balance of Trade, is when the Quantity of Commodities which we send to any Country, do more than pay for those we bring from thence. 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* II. 6 The French Trade enhanced our Treasure. By bringing in upon us a great Over-balance of the Manufactures of that Country: and by taking from us the Balance in Money.

c. *In overbalance* : as a preponderating element or consideration.

1704 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* v. vii. Wks. 1761 III. 127 Putting our interest in overbalance with the ruin of the country.

2. Something that turns the scale, outweight, or overbalances.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 201, I am not willing, nor bid to trust him with your scruples. I speak plain. The army will be an overbalance.

Overbalance (*ōvəbæ·lăns*), *v.* [OVER- 24, 6.]

1. *trans.* To do more than balance; to outweigh.

1628 Sheppard *Do Barrise* 30, 31, 35 *Schism* 127 My little finger over-balanceth My Father's bigness. 1630 Cahill *Miss. Trade* 108, 47 His Wares (the Reports over-balance the Imports. 1708 Bolingbroke *Vey. round World* 420, I had no other enough to over-balance the satisfaction of that. 1827 Cromwell 221 The expenses overbalanced the profits.

†**b.** To prove more influential than. *Obs.*

1678-9 Ballowe *Treat. Chas. I* (1711) II. 36 It is said he over-balanced the oth, do what he could, and was his point.

c. *absol.* To preponderate, to have greater power or influence.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 40 When they had great armies they did overbalance. 1708 Petyvere in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) II. 143 Learning and good sense he hath. If the love of riches and power do not overbalance.

†2. To bias by superior weight or numbers.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 262 The number of those [Bishops] was thought too great, as that they [two-balanced many Debates.

3. To destroy the balance or equilibrium of; to expose; *refl.* and *intr.* To lose one's balance.

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* xx. i, Pursuit use so more opposite to them, or one fight but will be overbalanced. 1880 *Times* 29 June 4 A man alone is in least...standing out; overbalanced, and fell into the water, and was drowned. 1881 J. F. Alford *Towers, Windmill* i. 16 Two may overbalance and bring down the whole concern. 1884 Fox *Bourne* 5 He overbalanced himself, and the next moment, he, too, was in the river.

Hence **Overba'lancing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1588 Sidney *Arcadia* (1621) 463 But when they did see it in the houses, they could not but yield to their hearts, there was no overbalancing. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* i. By the weight of Reasons I should counterpoise the overbalancings of any Sections. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* To Debate the Goods we import from an over-balancing Country be Re-exported. 1804 Forbes *Ess.* v. iii. 50 A gigantic and overbalancing strength.

Overba'llast, *v.* Also 7 **-ballise**. [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To overload (a ship) with ballast; to overload.

1600 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* v. xl. (1632) 111 A ship ouer-ballanced in the middest of the ocean. 1627 Wallington *Opt. Glass* 38 If we doe not overballise our stomacks with superfluity. 1693 Wotton *Gen.* 30 Dis. 376 The other charges...apart from the allegation of overballasting.

Over-balm to **Overlanded** : see OVER-.

O'verbank, *a. Artillery.* [f. OVER- *prep.* + BANK *sb.*] Applied to a kind of gun-carriage for muzzle-loading guns, so constructed as to allow of the gun's being fired over the parapet.

1859 *Mem. Artillery Exper.* 2 The adoption of overbank carriages, labored comments, &c., for our siege guns. 1864 *Mil. Engineering* I. v. 54 The guns of the siege train being adapted for overbank fire, embrasures are not required.

Overba'nk, *v. Watch and Clock-making.* [OVER- 34.] *Intr.* See 1902, and *cf.* BANK *v.*[3] 4.

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clocks.* 132 There is no fear of overbanking, which is often observed after careless winding. *Ibid.* 181 When the ruby pin passes the lever from the outside of it, the escapement is said to overbank. A chronometer escapement is said to overbank when from the same cause the escape wheel is unlocked a second time.

†Over-ba'r, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover with bars or a barrier.

1587 Golding *Theller Lond* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 124 But Lyon...had overbard his heart with such fervent fancies. 1600 Maske *Summer's Night* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 130 He (Winter) ouer-barres the chrisall streames with yce.

†**Overba'rish**, *a. Obs. nonce-word.*

[Second element uncertain.] app. Excessive in some direction: perh. *over-barrish*; the language is ironical.

1570 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 89 Belyeuably how blindelye I mistake of your good mastership overlashte and ouerbare opinion.

Over-bark to **Over-battle** : see OVER-.

Overbear (*ōvəbē·r*), *v.* [OVER- 4, 6, 22.]

†1. *trans.* To carry over, transfer, remove; to put away. (In Wyclif rendering L. *transferre*). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxvii. 17 Cursid thanne ouerbarith the mareres of his neiybore. — *2 Sam.* xix. 15 The Lord hath ouerbare thi synne, thou shalt not die. — *Isa.* xxxiii. 20 A pleasaunte cote, a tabernacle that shal not mowe be ouerbare (1388 borne ouer).

2. To bear over or down by weight or physical force; to thrust, push, or drive over; to overflow; to overwhelm, break or grab down.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxxii. 26 Ther ye mone wynde shal ouerbeare the in to the myddest off the see. 1599 *Merr. Mag., Rich. III. Ford* (1587) G 1 b, See how force ath ouerbeath reason. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 1. iv. 11. *Decay* 820 Whose scattered Arms Have ouer-borne so many an ardent Mind. 1709 Prothonotary No. 103 ¶ 2 The Hounds of that ancient Dominion, ever-borne by the Irruption of foreign Lazarites. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* II. *Hist. Ath.* 10 It will waste...overbear the bank, And into that bottom fall, to their overthrow Sir Launfal and his charger.

b. *fig.* To overcome, put down, or repress, as by power, authority, or influence; to overpower, oppress; to exercise an oppressive influence upon.

1589 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 63 The strongest have ouerborne the right inheritours. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, iii. 6, The barons ouerbear me with their pride. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 137 The extasie hath so much ouerborne her, that my daughter is somtimes afeard she will doe a desperate outrage to her selfe. 1616 Glapthorne *Lamentable Reflect.* 180 The friends of Truth and Reason...are liable to be still over-born, and out-voic'd by the Tumult. 1709 Hickman *Calibel.* 17 Mor. (O. H. 8.) I. 83 This way overborne so 37 it came not to 37 Question. 1882 Thomas Cooper, *Life Letters Ch. in Anglesea*, 1736 What we may call the spiritual or symbolic interest overbears and predominates over the actual. 1884 D. C. Murray *Wild Days at Ballywonder* 228 They overbear one with the grand air they carry.

3. To surpass in weight, importance, cogency, etc.; to outweigh.

1710 *Spectator Spect.* No. 422 ¶ 2 The Horror or Loftiness of an Object may over-bear the Pleasure which results from its Greatness, Novelty, or Beauty. 1884 *Saturday Rev.* 8 Nov. 611/1 The reasons for which we prefer the Authorised Version must somehow overbear.

Overbearance (*-bē·răns*). [f. prec. + *-ance*: cf. *abearance, forbearance.*]

†**1.** The action of bearing or weighing down; preponderance. *Obs.*

1639 Lp. Dicby, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 121 A compensation of the business being so equally poyzed in this affaire ...that the overbearance of either scale is hardly perceptible.

2. Overbearing behaviour; imperiousness.

1580-92 H. Smith *Fruit of Quiet.* (1593) I. iv. 108 Will the benevolent and lowly man, consider the same fruit of haughtiness, the same blaze of overbearance? 1884 [Smithies in *Mem.* 132 The overbearance of one ruling spirit made it pretty plain that I must either meddle my own opinions of right and wrong, or be over at war. 1884 *Lane Times* 20 Sept. 597/1 A Judge who has just either of those checks may acquire an intolerable habit of overbearance.

Overbea'rer, *rare.* [f. as prec. + *-ER*1.] One who or that which overbears.

a 1628 Sheppard *Mem. Methodike* v. 26 Self-swelling Knowledge, wife's own Overbearer, Proves Ignorance, and finds it nothing heavier.

Overbea'ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*1.]

1. The action of the sb. OVERBEAR; a bearing or thrusting over by force; overpowering, forcible subversion.

1598 *Arch. Philip Comm.* XXVI. 108 If we should accept your wonted of overbearings to have been done or suffered by us. 1660 Gauden *Tears Church* xxiii. 210 The Judgments...if it be laid by the over-bearings of passion ...the practice will be as irregular, as the corruptions are grievous. 1697 T. Hunt *Acc. New Invent.* 3, 1111, The over-bearing of their Crops...by a Northwest Wind.

2. Imperious or dictatorial action; an arrogant exercise of superior power.

1599 Bunch *Serm.* Wks. 1615 II. 169 Wrath and fury and overbearing upon those occasions grieued ...from man's feeling only on their own skin. 1640-53 Rider *Ch. of Pardons* (ii. v. 40) The English people's spiritedness against the feudal ouerbearings...of the Anglo-Norman tyranny. 1840 *Spectator* 9 Aug., The traits of whose overbearing and coercive history and tradition tell us that they must have known enough.

Overbearing (*ōvəbē·rĭng*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*2.]

†**1.** Bearing or weighing down; overpowering, overwhelming; oppressing. *Obs.*

a 1627 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 36 By conviction of some Truths, and this may be...by a strong and over-bearing perceiving of them to the Understanding. 1708 Butler *Amer.* iv. 322 Evidence acknowledged real, If it be not overbearing. 1826 Bentham *Packhouse Promises Answer to Lord Gen.* No. 13256 He will then make such Reductions in the overbearing Duties as may seem most conducive to the Interest of the Country. 1860-72 *Gould's Treaty Mod. Sea* xl. 8, 630 That they could force the system to yield to the powers by the overbearing arms of weight and measure.

†**b.** Overruling, preponderating. *Obs.*

a 1708 Petyvere *Prov. Pa.* v. (1730) 2 The natural fire all Men in have an overbearing Opinion and Esteem for that particular Religion they are born and bred up in.

2. Disposed to repress or overrule others; imperious, domineering, bullying, masterful.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphron* vi. § 20. I see a spirit whenever I see a man overbearing and passion without knowing why. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 253 His temper was harsh and severe, his manners haughty and overbearing. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. 1882. 404 He was an effective and somewhat overbearing speaker.

Overbearingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*2.] In an overbearing manner; domineeringly.

1884 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 427 The most overbearingly despotic. 1888 Eraser *Lives* 12 Gal. *Mem* I. iii. 347 [He] behaved himself somewhat overbearingly on closer.

Overbearingness. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality or character of being overbearing.

a 1727 H. Wharton *Mem. Gen. II* (1828) II. 338 [He was] no match for the art of the one, or the overbearingness of the other. 1864 *Contemporary Rev.* I. 1. The overbearingness of his temper. 1880 Mrs. *Rep. Gent.* (1881) 328 Filled with the wickedness and overbearingness of the conquering nation.

Overbear't, *v. rare.* [OVER- 6.] *trans.* To beat down; to put down, overthrow, overpower.

1618 Bolton *Florus* (*ed.* 2) 1. (1636) 298 Asturius...hastily entangled a source by over-hearing the young noble gentlemen. *a* 1632 Bacon *Life of Ed.* (J.), [It has not my Mother overborne you, Father? 1882 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/7 He soon warmed up and was able to not only overbear hostility, but to command general and enthusiastic applause.

Over-beaten, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 9.] Beaten down by beating over.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 5/3 The sun are likely to be a little off the over-beaten track.

Overbe'ating, *vbl. sb.* [OVER- 20, 23 a.]

†**1.** The action of beating over, or dwelling with iteration upon (a subject). *Obs.*

1648 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 510 We must take heed of too much repetition, and over-beating of Ordinances.

2. Excessive beating (of the heart).

1819 Simon Pure I. The overbeating of the heart, And flow of too much happiness.

Overbe'atling : see OVER-.

Overbe'nd, *v.* [OVER- 3, 1, 27.]

1. (Only in *pples.*) **a.** *trans.* To bend (something) over or to one side. **b.** To bend over (something). *Obs. rare.* **c.** *intr.* To bend or stoop over.

1642 Heroic *Wks.* II. 339 Like some bulrush that is vanquished with the strength and violence of a storm. 1845 Howe *Poems* 168 Like Euthymion, over-bent By dazzling Dian. 1856 Whittier *Ranger* 71 Overbending, till she's kissing With the foam skirt she's tossing. Like she.

2. *trans.* To bend too much or to excess.

1824 Donald *Donald.* 290 Upon subjecting, or over-handling our national feelings. *a* 1832 Sir Egerton Brydges *Autobiog.* I. 3 Hereditation to a mind over-bent. 1847 E. L. Lawman *Engl. Sounds* iii. *Introduct.* I. 88 The low cannot be kept over-bent.

Over-bepatch : see OVER- 8.

Overberg (*ōvərbĕ·rg*), *a. S. Africa.* [f. OVER *prep.* + Du. *berg* mountain, hill.] Over a mountain or mountains; that passes over the mountains.

1815 Alexander in *Bulwer* In the rainy season the overberg waggons, 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 404/1 A railway which...derives the bulk of its revenue from the overberg traffic.

†**Over-bi'as**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 3 or 6.] *trans.* To bias to one side. Hence **Over-bi'asing** *vbl. sb.*

1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* xi. 2. 180 A kind some days of ...over-awed by the vulgar, or over-biassed by their ...over-gained by the vulgar. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 40 ¶ 2 Without considering the influence which the ...over-biassing inclination towards each...the...[of] his own personal interests. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 40 ¶ 2 Without considering the influence which the ...over-biassing inclination towards each...the...[of] his own personal interests.

Overbid (ōvərbi'd), *v.* [OVER- 26, 22.]

†**1.** *trans.* To bid more than the value, to bid too high. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON, *S. Fr. Seruphel Leafe* (R.) Take it, it's overbidden by the ass: lend him to his bargain quickly.

2. *trans.* To go beyond (a person) in bidding; to outbid.

1649 BOURNE *trans. Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1846) 50 None could over-bid him in his earnest for souls. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. The poor citizens were overbid, and could not get places. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 July 70 The English could always overbid the Russians in bribing Afghans.

b. To bid or offer more than the value of (a thing); to overpay.

1648 HERRICK *Noble Cred.* 13 The benefits...outgo, and overbid all the...merits of the Creature. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* II. i. A True! You have overbid all my poor Sufferings, And all my future too! 1723 in VERNEY, *D. Mem.* (1892) III. 93 The sum overbid is large!...According to one-fourth part of the original price.

†**Overbi'de**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 18.] *trans.* To remain over or after; to outlast, outlive, survive.

1548 in THORPE *Chesters* (1861) 163 If he have overbide...[if he be] overbide. *a* 1600 *Cursor M.* 20882 Pe ten pat war ouerbide Vnder a hill pat sal pam hide. 15.. *Sowdan Bab.* (W.) 1737 His hadde I wedded two fulle wives; He haude and holde hem overbide. *a* 1688 CRONON *M.* (1817) 7. 304 Grace vouchsafe him for we wolde.

b. *fntr.* To remain over the time, to tarry.

13.. *Cursor M.* 3008 (Cott.) O birth ani noght wil ouerbide. *Ibid.* 28607 (Cott.) Pe worth agh noght at ouer bide.

Over-big to **Over-bitten**: see OVER-.

O·ver-bi·tter, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too bitter. So **O·ver-bi·tterly** *adv.*; **O·ver-bi·tterness**, excessive bitterness.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) xiii. 6 *Amaritudine*, oferbyternysse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3404 When pou spekes over bitterly Ellary man with wrape or cry. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 45 Musidorus had over-bitterly gleaned vpon the reputation of womankind. 1840 in ROBERTS *Hist. Cant.* (1892) I. 360 His overbitterness in the Aggression upon the whole Clergy.

Overblack to **Overblithe**: see OVER-.

Overbloom (ōvərblū'm), *sb.* [OVER- 8 b.] A bloom covering the surface.

1883 SYMONDS *Brit. Byeways* iv. 87 Chivalry...was fast degrading to a gorgeous overbloom of luxury.

Overbloo·m, *v.* [OVER- 23.] *rare.* To bloom or flower beyond its strength.

1629 *Florist's Treat.* 196 Calendarians:—Do not let them overbloom themselues to the destruction of the plants.

Overblow (ōvərblō'), *v.*[1] [I. OVER- 4, 6, 9, 27, 26 + BLOW *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To blow (a thing) over the top of anything, over one's head, etc.; to blow off or away.

1587 TURBER. *Hispden* (Rolfe) VI. 92 But al be crosses and fairnesse of her stylles schalde be ouerblowne and crake away. 1603 BEDELL *Comp. Advt.* Rec. to *to Adam. Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 183 Then clouds of darkness be overblowen & all sperrels haire. 1610 B. JONSON *Pericles, Epode* 36 The doth from the cloud of Ætyn goue, Which thou we euer blow. 1659 FULLER *Appl. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 363 The best way to overblow this fear is, to confute the five arguments. 1708 WOTTON *Pr. Lect.* I. Hide me beneath thy spreading wings, Till the dark cloud is overblown.

2. *intr.* Of a storm: To blow over, to pass away (*of*); to abate in violence; hence *fig.* of danger, anger, passion, etc.; To pass away, to be past. (Perh. usually often with *it.*)

a 1585 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1262 *Dido.* The hote ernest is al overblowe. 1590 GREENE *Conj.* II. 326 The noble wyndes overblowe, And calles be the scharpe schowres. 1593 HOOKER *Eccesiast. Pol.* v. 8 Sythens that your wyldnes is ouerblowen, 1594 CARMICHAEL *Cæsius* (1877) 193 But all these blasts, in fine did overblow. 1630 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v. i. The tempest is overblown, the skies are clear. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) II. 21 There has land-locked till the hurricane is overblown.

3. *trans.* To blow (a thing) over, to overthrow or upset by blowing; to blow down.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 183 This winde will ouer blow vs first I wene. 1580 LYLY *Euphues, Nicholls* I. 184 A certain Pine did wear leaden soles under his shoes, lest the wind should overthrow him. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd. Peloponnes. Warres* (1822) I. 131 Which neither...the winds nor waves of the assailants will overthrow or overblow. 1632 E. H. *Arvigenus, Whole Creatures* 26 I 4 118 To overthrow, and overblow her strongest Bulwarkes.

4. *trans.* To blow over the surface of; to cover by blowing over (as sand or snow does).

c 1440 *Partonope* 2101 *Meade.* Is fed the shal neither wax ban overblowe With mold or bose vnder the riggys lowlan. *c* 1630 RUTHVEN *Irnorr. Deform.* § 326 (1870) 338 The Sand...hath overblown many hundred acres of land. 1721 BUTTERWORTH *Hist. Cambridge* I. 238 note, Sheep...when overblown and buried in snow by a storm. 1832 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* v, A knoll-high ridge...Overblown with sparrow-hawk. 1874 WHITTIER *Poems*, Pelgrims 304 The music the wind drew!...from leaves it overblew.

†**5.** *intr. Naut.* Of the wind: To blow with excessive violence; to blow too hard for top-sails to be carried. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 183 To get out the ship...was impossible, for the winde was contrary and overblowne. 1610 B. HARRISON *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 21 If the wind had not ouer-blowne, and that to follow them I was forced to shut all my lower ports, the ship I could not take. *And* were enforced to come to the port. 1625 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* i. 48 It ouer blowes when we can beare no top-saules. 1708 *Sweet Gentlmr* 21 Finding it was like to overblow, we took in our spritsail. 1843 in CAPTAIN *Packwood Dict.*

6. *trans. Mus.* To blow or play (a pipe or wind-instrument) with such force as to produce a harmonic or overtone instead of the fundamental note. Also *refl.* (of the pipe or instrument).

1832 SEARS. *Organ* 72 The pipe will overblow itself, that is it will sound an octave higher. 1880 S. J. MORRISON *in Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 373/1 An organ thus supplied with wind could not be *over-blown.* 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* (ed. 2) 2. v. *Harmonic* 1790. They will only a very strong pressure of wind without overblowing.

Overblow·n, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. OVER- 8 + BLOW *v.*[2]] *Botany.* To cover with blossom.

1846 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 58 His overblown as early guess With violets which bloomed to the spring.

Overblown, *ppl. a.*[1] [From OVERBLOW *v.*[1]]

1. Blown over; that has passed away.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 3 To smile at scapes and perils overblown. 1600 WARNER *Albion, Hunt.* E 1/2, The Clergie's mallice not o'erblowne) will heare me.

2. Inflated, swollen; to excess (with vanity, etc.).

1864 KINGSLEY *Hom. & Test.* lii. (1873) 63 Overblown with self-esteem.

3. *Metallurgy.* In the Bessemer steel process: Injured or burnt by continuance of the blast after all the carbon has been removed from the metal.

O·verblow·n, *ppl. a.*[2] [I. OVER- 28 c + BLOWN *ppl. a.*[2]] Too much blown, more than full blown.

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xcvii. His rosy lips and gummes as overblown. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* v. i. Thou over-blown, and ravish'd, I am rather Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxix. His head was bound with pansies over-blown.

Overboard (ōvərbōəd), *adv.* [I. OVER *prep.* 12 + BOARD *sb.*, q.v. for Forms. Usually treated as two words to *c* 1600; hyphened to *c* 1800; as one word from late in 18th c.]

1. Of motion: Over the side of a ship or boat, out of or from the ship into the water.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 298 Hi þa warpon hores wæpn ofer bord. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 135 Þou wolde hauy mast bolle bale to bot. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 814 The thrid hit caste bord al outwaye. *Ibid. Merch.* (1778) 2103 Alle be leues sercle of kampe, keyghtes and stede, Kilped ate cobbe dede, and carayne ouer bordes! 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 178 Bottoyes And for thre Boldones cast ouer Bordis. 1552 HUTCHINSON *Hortyrds* (1560) 168 Whych cast the best Knight ouerboord away. 1622 SMITH *Temp.* v. ii. 126, I swam'd vpon a Butt of Sacke, which the Butlers heaued o're board. 1623 *St. Hilda Bad Navigation* Wks. (1629) 220 At last stand ouerboard into a sea of Desperation. 1748 J. THOMSON *Jewel, Anson's Voy.* 77 The *Pearl*...had thrown about 12 Ton of Water over board. 1780 FALCONER *Shipwreck* II. 266 In such extremes, no moment should be lost. But over-board, the impetuous current tore, 1789 FREEMAN *Mem. Comp.* III. 44, 56 He fell overboard and was drowned.

b. Beyond the side of the ship, outside the ship.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 80 He rigged out a spar, one end of which projected overboard.

2. *fig.* esp. in phr. *To throw overboard*, to cast aside, discard, reject, renounce.

1621 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* 10. 291 That Religion which is more tenderous, ambitious, and stately, let it be thrown over-board to lighten the ship of the Church. 1659 *Ecclesiast. Tract* 9 They threw over-board all their Loyalty. 1831 LORD *Elfin Sev.* ii. *To Shade of Ethelstan*, The Judge's sentence; the counsel's wig; the small beer *o' the Spigotties*—all must overboard.

3. = ABOVE-BOARD; plainly and openly.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 307 To speak overboard, the lagnes...were to him ethically unavoidable.

Hence **Overboa·rd** *a.* (HARK-ONE.), to throw overboard.

1589-6 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 302, I will rather be overthrowne by her majesties doings than overlarded by their shorte and tedious.

Overboast to **Over-bodying**: see OVER-.

O·verbody, *sb.* [I. OVER- 8 c + BODY 6.] An upper or outer bodice.

1573 *Edmund. Wills* (Surtees) 232, I give unto yo wyfe of Robert my sone my howse kyrtle with yo chamlet overbodye. 1625 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 98 Two men presented for stealing a woman's overbody value 6d. 1845 E. H. SHAW, *Builder's Former Friend* II. 162, 240 The first and last army whose uniform was a kind of fine over-body.

So †**Overbody coat** *Obs.*, an upper coat.

1533 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxvi. 7 Vnto stones and set stones for the ouerbody coue and for the breastlappes. — 1 *Sam.* ii. 18 The childe was girded with an ouer body coate of lynnen.

†**Overbordy**, *v.* nonce-wd. [I. OVER- 27 + BODY *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To give too much body to, make excessively material.

1640 MARTIN *Ch. Gov.* 1. (1650) 2 Till the Scale by this meanes of over-bodying her self, gives up justly to Reality delights, lasted her wing against Reason.

Overboil (ōvərbōi'l), *v.* [OVER- 5, 27.]

1. *intr.* To boil over; to boil so as to overflow the pot, etc. Chiefly *fig.*

1601 NORDEN *Mirr. Sol. Jr.* 11. 23 (1613) 230 Which make her spirits more bright with impatience. 1608 DEVON *Ch. Man.* 36 Hide, To keep the mind from Vsury in its fountain, lest it ouerboile. 1616 BULLOKAR *Expos.* 48 *To vn.* 1623 Boy would, but Chapt ouerboil and burne.

†**b.** *trans.* To cause to boil over. *Obs.*

1627 MARTENSEN & FAGIUS *Mind & Pr. Treasur.* 72 Till Pride of Kingdom, Lust, and hot Desire Did over-boile him, like too great a Fire.

2. *trans.* (*over-boil*.) To boil too much.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 191 That meate is hot stomacke, he, as it were, over-boiled, when the grosser are but finely concocted. *a* 1625 W. CAVENDISH *Ordinary* 2. 21 They are a little over-boyl'd or so.

O·verbo·iling, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] A boiling over; an ebullition.

a 1774 HARTE *Fiction of Death* Poems (1800) 253/2 Or whil a'er boiling of impassion'd breath. 1880 W. S. FERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. (ed. 2) 128 This may perhaps have been a little overlooking of rights.

So **Overboiling** *ppl. a.*, boiling over; *fig.* excessively ardent or fervent.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 231 With vnle overboyling humour which seuereth blest in our stomackes. 1870 DEVLIN *1st Pt. Comp. of Grenade* Dvij, A hote...of an excessiue and ouer-boiling courage. 1882 — *Life Grenv.* v. 82, Do these overboiling excesses suit the Order? 1708 LAURD *Alberti's Archit.* III. 190/1 A proof of the overboiling genius of the Painter. *a* 1814 *Quarterly* v. 8 *in New Brit. Theatre* III. 209 Scottish Thy over-looking wrath.

O·verbo·ld, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too bold, unwarrantably or unduly bold; presumptuous.

a 1592 *Crt. of Love* 360 That I and alle Should ever drain so far too overbold Her to displease. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. 3 Dukedom as you are, Slowly, and over-bold, how did you dare To Trade and Trafficke with Machell? *a* 1750 WESLEY *Death & Whom to Fear* Wks. 1872 IX. 84 Why should a woman be so over bold as to call her husband, *Tom, Ned, Dick*? 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxii, I was going to do a foolish, over-bold act.

O·verbo·ldly, *adv.* [OVER- 30.] In an overbold manner, with too much boldness.

1540 *Homilies* i. *Feeding Soule God* (1859) 81 They do overboldly presume of God's mercy and love absolutely. 1584 LEICESTER *Rabbin to Ad* (Thorp) Killed two Gentlemen upon the place, who spake over-boldly against their Choice. 1610 TOPSELL *Serm. Winter, Adv.* vii. 73 It is not overboldly said.

O·verbo·ldness. [OVER- 29 c.] Excessive boldness, presumption, audacity.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* 280 Can God also would you run to shame for your overboldnesse. *a* 1668 DENHAM *Sopl.* Wks. (1715) 301 An over-boldness, rais'd from too much fear. 1698 TRENCH *Mirac.* xvii. (1865) 284 What of carnal overboldness there was in it.

Overbook, **-bookish**: see OVER-.

Overborne (ōvərbō·rn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERBEAR *v.*] Borne down by superior force or pressure; oppressed: see OVERBEAR 3.

1601 SHAKS. *Mids. Ct. Revl.* viii. 98, 100 And every hare or hard in hand runs over the overborne Britains. 1760 J. WESLEY *Wks.* (1840) 1015 *An overborne discontented temper.*

†**Over-bou·nd**, *a.*? *Obs. rare*—[1. BOUND *a.*[2] = ABOUND.] *fntr.* To superabound; = OVERABOUND *v.* Hence †**Overbou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. 293 An overbounding of water surmounteth our borders.

Overbou·nd, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. OVER- 5 + BOUND *v.*[2]] *trans.* To bound or leap over.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 92 All prevailing wisdom ... o'erbounds Those obstacles, of which no earthly soul Fears to attempt the conquest.

†**Over-bound**, *adv. Obs. rare*—[. [OVER- 12.] Bound over or across (the sea).

1615 N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 124 (Cent.) They went away, the greater ship towing the lesser as her oares all the way over-bound.

Over-bounteous, etc.: see OVER- 28.

Over-bow (-bōu'), *v.* [OVER- 27, 5.]

1. *trans.* (*over-bow*.) To bend in excess.

1839 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xv. (1647) 120 The best way to straighten what is crooked is to over-bow it.

2. (*overbow*.) To arch over.

1878 DENTON *Studies in Literat.* 270 Those poems are...overbowed with the firmament of adult thought.

O·ver-bowed (-bōu'd), *a.* [I. OVER- 28 + BOWED *ppl. a.*[2]] (See quot.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 776/2 An anchor is said to be over-bowed when the power of its bow is above his command.

Overbow·er, *v.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To form a bower over; to overarch.

1850 SPENSER *Shepheards Cal.* II. 220 A part [of a road] which was almost completely overbowered. 1859 — *Mod. Painters, Water* II. 240 Long and wide avenues were overbowered with vines.

Over-bowl to **Overbraunch**: see OVER-.

O·ver-bra·ve, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too brave; very brave (in negative constructions); †excessively splendid or showy (*obj.*).

a 1625 GERVASE *Comm. Bibl.* xi. 37 (1646) 330 This discredit the vanity of over brave and costly apparel. *Ibid.* It wasn't over-brave of him to attack such a little boy.

†**Over-bra·ve**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To play the 'brave' over; to treat with bravado.

1600 PEELE *Jack's Darling* i. 5, Known over-brave, wise men, while wise men stand with cap and knee to fools. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Gamester* 56 Has no over-braves and abounds the poor dice.

Overbray to Over-break: see OVER- 21, 9.

Over-brea·the, *v.* [I. OVER- 22, 8.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put out of breath. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng., Meriddin* 183 Least quelpipd I ouerbreathe thy tickled Concetts with more subtilising than is expedient. *a* 1763 H. BROOKE *Fox-Chase* Poems (1816) 48/2 Overbreath'd no coast where, 'twixt beguiling hills, Runs the joint current of two gurgling rills.

2. *intr.* To breathe over. Hence **Overbrea·thing** *vbl. sb.*

1892 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 422 Young mothers were entertaining with incense the warm over-breathings of thoughtful devotion.

Over-bred, Overbrood: see OVER- 27 b, 27.

† **Overbre'de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferbrēdan*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 9 + *brēdan*, BREDE, to spread out.] *trans.* To overspread, cover all over.

1850 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlv. 298 Swa se fleschoma oferbrædeð þæt heort...se ðæt heard hēfð eall mergen ymb hi ofbrēdeð. *c* 1205 LAY. 19041 Wes þat kinewurðe bed All mid palle ouer bræd [*c* 1275 ouer spred]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1831 Þe ded bo wes þe leste ouer bred, Sloly leyenges With ded bodies pleynes.

† **Over-bri'be,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 11, 20.] *trans.* To gain over by bribery; to bribe over again, &c.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 160 Augustus no sooner bribed his Army also, that he got the Victory. 1708 KENNETT *Cicero* (1711) III. 126 He who would be bribed to undertake a base thing by one, would be over-bribed to retain the business.

Overbri'dge, *v.* [f. OVER- 5 + BRIDGE *n.*?] *trans.* To make a bridge over; to bridge over.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 304 Þa hat Maxentius mid mislicum craftdomē oferbriegdan ðā sæ, and eall mispon. 1803 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 398 Those mighty workmen...Who, with a broad highway have overbridged The Wormid chasm of Kirkby. 1874 F. H. LAING in *Eng. Rollg. & Lit. Soc.* 10. 146 An infinite gulf, which can never be overbridged.

Over-bri'dge, *sb.* [OVER- 1 d.] A bridge over a railway, as distinct from a subway or a road over which the railway crosses.

1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 119 There were many of the overbridges that would need to be rebuilt. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 13 The access would be by a subway, and, if by carriage, by an over-bridge.

Over-bri'ght, *a.* [OVER- 18.] Excessively bright; too bright.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 229 We forbid them to beholde the things that are overbright. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* 1 Eyes too soon deep-set over bright. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Lady Lisle* xxiv. I don't see that you're any of you such an over-bright lot.

Overbri'm, *v.* [OVER- 5.]

1. *intr.* To overflow at the brim; to brim over. (Said of the liquid or the vessel.) Mostly *fig.*

1850 ROSSETTI *Mirbeau* (1856) 57 And ere night you will...quiver with your tears. 1857 SCOTT *Harold* III. 112, When 'gins that rage to overbrim. 1868 — *Rebuilt.* xxiv, If the pitcher shall overbrim with water. 1880 WILKIE COLLINS *Jezail* III. viii. 170 Where'er he dealeth its measure, His cup would overbrim.

2. *trans.* To flow over the brim of.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 130 Each having a white wicker, overbrimm'd With April's tender younglings. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 563 The liquor that o'erbrims the cup.

Hence **Overbri'mmed** *ppl. a.*, **Overbri'mming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1850 TENNYSON *Conclus. Sensit. Mind* 113 That grace Would drop from his o'erbrimming love, As manna on my wilderness. 1859 BAILEY *Festus* (1878) 58 Through his misty, o'erbrimmed eyes. 1892 HAWTHORNE *Pr. & Pr.* Introd. II. 127 The overbrimming of the town in generations subsequent.

Overbri'mmed, *a.* [OVER- 3.] Having a brim that projects or hangs over.

1824 SCOTT *Wand. Amer.*, Ha..., touched solemnly, but slightly, his huge and overbrimmed blue bonnet.

† **Overbri'ng,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 10.] *trans.* To bring over or across. (Prep. two words.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8229 Til he be folk had ouerbroght [*v.r.* ouer brogt] Ilc-on þe land he þat oght. 1813 CRABBE *Tales* xii. 251 What in my way they chanced I may over-bring.

Over-bruil: see OVER- 19 b.

Overbrood, *v.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To brood or hover over.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 119 To the...and o'er-brood The din and direful lenaion of revenge. 1823 WORDSW. *Eternal Goodness* 52 Ye on the cause which overbrends A world of pain and loss.

† **Overbrow,** *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 1 d.] Eyebrow.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 126 Medra ðæffi læce on ofer-brawe swiþran. 1555 *Rates Drunkes* 267 A fistle of fayire citrons...with white sweetpeeses. 1562 HEALTHFUL *Mem. Health* 2 Good to use, especially the ouer brow next eyes sickes.

Overbrow, *v.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To overhang like a brow. Hence **Overbrowing** *ppl. a.*

1840 CHILDS *Old Port. Chur.* 38 Strange shades o'erbrow the tombs deep. 1844 SOUTHEY *Kirkstall* xiv. 38 Beneath the overbrowing battlements. 1854 LOWELL *Would do W'indpr* 1. The hill That overbrows the lonely vale.

Overbrowned to **Overbubble:** see OVER-.

Overbuild (*ōvərbi·ld, ōvərbi·l*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **overbuilt.** [OVER- 1, 8, 27.]

1. *trans.* To build over or upon; to cover or surmount with a building or structure. Chiefly *fig.*

1832 G. DANIEL *Triumph, &c.* 14 *Ep.* 27, xxxii, When Justice, by Ambition overbuilt, Is treated with base Traverse. 1864 CRAVEN *Tract* 73, 134 Sage, erudite, profound, Earthly souls, and sapience lies none, And overbuilt with pent impending brows. 1897 WILLOUGHBY *Pilate Let.* 46 47 Some were overbuilt their names with books.

2. To build too much or to excess.

1840 PUGIN *Hints & Prof. Sk.* 25, 26, 28 Who by overbuilding their houses have dissipated their funds. 1873 CHAS. WORDSWORTH *Misc. Poems* 124 'Twas not to save the Change...That in this over-building Age, My House was not more large.

3. To build too much upon; to erect more buildings than are required upon (an area).

1800 HOLLAND *Pilney* I. 224 Provided always, that a room built be not over-built. 1884 WEBSTER, *Overbuild*, built too much; having too many buildings; as an overbuilt part of a town. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 21 Nov. 733/1 A city which has been over-built, which has 'superfluous' houses and flats by the block and mile.

Overbulk: see OVER- 22.

Overburthen, -burthen, *sb.* [OVER- 29b, 18.]

1. Excessive burden; excess of burden.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 42 The vitall spirits are losing, kept downe, or spreade abroad by the quantity or over-burden thereof [*sweat*], the sinewes themselves. *a* 1618 SIR RICHARD *Sir Triamydon* iv. 440 Who hath disjoin'd the upper Spirits and Gainers, Whereby the Arts his overburthen steers? 1892 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 5/1 The overburden of work in the House of Commons makes the effort to get real business done a most struggle and scramble.

2. *Mining*, etc. The overlying clay, rock, or other matter which has to be removed in quarrying or mining, in order to get at the deposit wanted.

1882 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 13 The quantity of 'overburthen', or waste, removed, has been upwards of 200,000 tons. 1892 *Times* 27 Feb. 10/3 The overburden is a reddish clay and of an average depth of 20 ft.

Overburthen, -burthen, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To put too great a burden or weight upon; to burden too much; to oppress, overcharge.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 624/1, I neither will for no pleas a manne reprehender the reader in this boke, with the ...ouerburyeng of vnneyye pleas. *a* 1564 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* xxxi The wall soon thair ornhumbit bak, 1595 PEELE *Edtyne.* iv. 309 The earth o'erburthen'd groans'd beneath their weight. 1598 LODGE *Marbell's Sheriff* I. 187/1 To avoid over-burthening the Arch. 1861 RAWLINSON *Herodotus*, *Overburdens*, ...to charge in a fortune too much ore and fine to prosperous in the amount of fuel. 1889 *Spectator* 23 July 976/1 Mr. Leland does not overburthen his...myths and legends with comment.

Hence **Overburthened,** *-burthened ppl. a.*; **Overburthening,** *-burthening vbl.sb.* and *ppl.a.*; whence **Overburtheningly** *adv.*

1713 CYRUS WYCHERLEY *Misc. Poems* 130 The Mine...from the over-burthened Floor. 1872-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadful Night* vi. 6, The happiness of an overburthened wife. 1880 HOUGHTON *Trans. Fr. Temp.* 4 v. *Effectively*, A shrinking under a great burden, an 'overburthening. 1892 R. NEARN in J. M. Mitchell *Hom.* xli. (1898) 303 Mr. James Mitchell's 'overburdening' duties. 1884 Mrs. WESTWOOD *Gap-worships* 2188, Not sufficiently or 'overburdeningly' those ways kindnesses accorded, were not felt. *ib.* remark.

Over-burdensome, -burthensome, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively burdensome.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iii. § 11. 190 Excesses did not vsually thinke of carriages to be over-burdensome, but the number of his years to be more troublesome than assistable. 1820 *Scots Mercat. Introd.*, The sloghorner...his carriage was by no means over-burthensome. 1883 W. MORRIS in *Macmil. Lib.* (1896) II. 30 All men may live at peace, and free from over-burdensome anxiety.

Overbu'rn, *v.* [OVER- 21, 27.]

† 1. *trans.* To burn down; to overthrow by fire. 1616 T. ADAMS *Forest of Thieves* Wks. 1862 II. 421 A strong engine set to the walls of purgatory, to overturn them, and overthrow them with the fire of hell.

2. (*over-bu'rn*) To burn too much or to excess.

1597 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1707) I. 82 In burning of the Turf, you must take care not to over-burn it...for the over burning of it is to white Ashes, wasteth the nitrous salt. *c* 1885 LATIMER in *Cas. St. P.* I. 129/1 The supply of...ale is too great, and the gain is overborne.

So **Overburning** *vbl. sb.*; **Overburning** *ppl. a.*, excessively burning or ardent (whence **Overburningly** *adv.*, over-ardently); **Overburnt** *ppl.a.*

1597 "Over-burning lies neere vi. 1614 *Jamestown Rep.* *Agric.* 180 By over-burning, they lose their fertilizing virtue. 1788 T. S. *La Peyrouse's Fr. Acad.* (1789) 449 When a man seeketh after any of those with an "overburning desire. 1903 E. BRYDEN *Hound. Summer* 1903 And other anyone half-grievous. To me by more "over lenient-ryder. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 305 Lime...If burnt with too violent a fire...will not slake, and becomes useless, or what is termed "over-burnt, and, to some places, dead-lime. 1892 J. T. BENT in *Fraser's Magazine* 125 A dark red, or purplish colour, similar to that of an over-burnt brick.

Overburnt: see OVER- 5 b.

Overbusy (*ōvərbi·zi*), *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively busy; too much occupied; *esp.* that busies himself too much or is obtrusively officious.

1592 HARVEY *Pl. Contn.* 1093, I hold [her] most ought with, but almost no world is over busy. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate's Wks.* (1653) 9, I wish young Artists not to be over-busie in...making the learned Grumble. *a* 1641 DR. MOUNTAIN *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 284 Shrinkwich doe well, not to be over-busie in matters that concerned her not. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 384/1 A worthlessness and overbusy mien.

So **Overbusily** *adv.*, too busily.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 142 Þis wone of glotonye is a...þou lowsi, þat is, sloutynesly, outeragely, vnorthanely, ouerbysynesly & ouerbeestly. 1888 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26114 The French...at Madagascar, having...overbusily engaged themselves...in a war between the Neighbouring Princes.

Overbuy, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To buy too much; to engage or occupy too assiduously. Hence **Overbuying** *ppl. a.*

1588 PETER *Mem. Gentrie* 140 Had not our Cattle overbuied himself. 1844 BRANDE *Rejort. Paper* 139 Every to move large class to be read by overbuied men. 1863 MOR. WORTHY *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* 190 The several boys at the shops were overbusied and nervous.

Overbuy, *v.*

† 1. *trans.* To buy at too high a price; to pay too much for. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Pilgr. Sat. Mankinde* 11 In. (1869) 182 If sum made of þin mode, willis to mon bringe ouerbigge þou, or bou þou to sulde. 1550 PILKINGTON *Godly Serm.* 6 Overbye, I saye a thynge above the price it is worthe. 1839 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxxiii. (1840) 159 Considering the inconvenient a purchase could not be overbought. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 30 The farmer for haste is forced to sooner sell his corn, and the King...is forced to overbuy his provisions. 1700 DRYDEN *Ep. to T. Dryden* 138 And he, whose want overlooks, is ready wise, Who slights not bargains and...are overbuys.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To buy beyond one's means, or to too great an extent.

1703 *Du Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 37 If the tradesman overbuys himself, the payment, perhaps comes due too soon for him, the goods not being sold.

† 3. To buy off; to procure the release of (any one) by payment. *Obs.*

1587 *Pedegree of Pebbles* in Fishwicke *Lanc. Funeral Rolls* I. 11 The thief he will be will himself overbuy: Quhen the laird sees into the lack will lie.

† 4. To buy over to one's side. *Obs.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) 121, 189 The Emperor had no Money...to borrow upon Theodosia, by which they might have over-bought the Empress.

Over-by, *adv., Sc. and north. dial.* Also **owre-by.** [f. OVER *adv.* 7, 5 + BY *adv.*] Over or across the way; at or to a place at a short distance across; at or to the house or place opposite.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 76 (Jam.) Quo' she owre the dowl, step ye owrby. 1816 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vi, Some canny body's waiting for me down among the thorns, owrby. 1864 HALLIWELL *N. C. Gloss., Chop-by*, over the way. 1898 MUNRO *Lost Fiddle* 179 (E. D.) D.) They told me at the fleecy over-by. *Mod.Sc.* One neighbour owre-by have lent us a hand.

Overcackle *v.*: see OVER- 23.

Overca'nopy, *v.* [OVER- 4.] *trans.* To form a canopy over; to extend over or cover as or with a canopy.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 271 Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine, With sweet musk-roses, and with Eglantine. 1823 CRABBE, *Overcanopy*, to cover. 1842 GRAY *Un Spring* 41, Where'er the rude and moss-grown bench O'er-canopies the glade. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* xxi. 78 On the summit of the Olympian mount He an o'erarched lay golden clouds.

Overcap, -capable, -cape: see OVER-.

Over-ca'pitalize, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To fix or estimate the capital of (a joint-stock company, etc.) at too high an amount; to give or ascribe too great a capital value to (an industrial undertaking, etc.), esp. when issuing it into a joint-stock concern.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 1/1 Was the business over-capitalised or was it not? 1897 *Review of Rev.* 33 The prevalent habit of over-capitalizing such corporations.

Hence **Over-capitalised** *ppl. a.*, **Over-capitalization.**

1880 *Rep. to Sec. Exper. Proc. Mint.* U. S. 438 The over-capitalization of wholly undeveloped and but imperfectly opened mines. 1898 *Daily News* 9 June 5/2 His over-capitalised companies began to stultify.

Over-caption, etc.: see OVER- 28.

Over-ca're, *sb.* [OVER- 29d.] Too much care, undue or excessive care.

1599 SHAKS. *Europhe Sonn.* (1640) xvii The world hereby outgrafted the care of the painful good, by an overcare of their private. 1732 FULLER *Hermetic Satyr Thoughtless* III. v. 6 It was only for overcare to please her.

Over-ca'reful, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too careful, excessively careful. Hence **Over-carefully, -ness.**

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1592) 48 If we be over carefull, we are over careful. 1597 BACON, *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 68 The foolish over-careful Fathers. 1598 FLOR. *Second Fr. Bk.* 31 We are not over-careful, whether we live, or whether we die. 1840 MACAULAY *Serm.* (1854) I. 304 Over-careful about money, or fretful in a low strain. 1892 TROLLOPE *Rewards* III. 6, 1881 *Chicago Advance* 18 May 310 Without over-careful care as to the future.

Over-carefulness, etc.: see OVER- 28.

Over-ca'ring, *v.* [OVER- 28 b.] Caring too much; excessively anxious.

1588 CHAMBERS *Wks.* 197 He would have us without an inordained and over-caring Mind.

† **Over-cark,** *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 29.] An overcharge; an extra load or burden.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5823 Ouercark a kind had þe tan, And kind was to þe tober wan.

† **Overca'rk,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To overcharge, overweight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9834 Man and hed a hors ouercarked was wit kind, Þai sulde gon fote and handes thare.

2. To harden with excessive charges; to oppress.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xi. 270 Shal nober kyng ne kayser, conseille ne mesyen Over-carf þe comune.

So † **Over-ca'rkful, Over-ca'rking** *adjs.*, troubling oneself too much, over-anxious.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iii. 20. 377 Ouer disaseful and ouer carkfull and ouercarkinge louyng forward thinge. 1893 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. 60. I 23 Overcarked...from being overcharily over-caching for the future.

Overcarry (*-kæ·ri*), *v.* Now *rare.* [OVER- 10, 15, 26.]

† 1. *trans.* To carry over or across; to convey to the other side; to transport. *Obs.*

1580 WYLLIE *Wond.* 2, 26 He commaunded them [*with* her both ouer] there to stryke water. 1593 DRAYTON *Moses* iv. 26, ye three-score and one ouercarrie in Old Iewrie.

6. To carry or convey beyond the proper point.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 223 We must be sick or overcarry or discharge over-carried cargo. 1898 *Westminster Gazette* 7 Oct. 3/2 The gentleman that was over-carried to Leith this evening.

3. To carry (action or proceedings) too far, esp. so as to do more than justify.

1606 Shakes. *Mach. Macduff* v. viii, According to the forked file vant to buriall, which either is continued, or else exercised to prove. 1823 Coleridge *Biographia* Wks. 1853 XVI. 296 The point has not only been carried; but greatly over-carried.

†3. *fig.* To carry (a person) beyond the bounds of moderation, or into error, etc.; to carry away.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 180 *Politike* respects left not so strongly into consideration, but that they were over-carried with private interests. 1648 Bp. Hall *Select Thoughts* § 84 Their appetite over-carries them to a reluctancie of a particular good.

absol. 1667 Henmon *Wks.* II. 223 *Zeale*, not guided by knowledge, may soone over-carry.

†**Overca'rve.** *v.* (*Obs.*) In 4 **-kerve.** [OVER- 10.] *trans.* To cut across, intersect.

c 1390 Gascoigne *Salutat.* 2 § 21 This endlok...soone kerueth the syndresnid: and he soon kerueth hym ageyn in sonne parties.

Overcast (*ōvəɹkɑːst*), *sb.* [f. OVERCAST *v.* in *fgt. a.*]

1. A person or thing that is cast away, 'thrown over', or rejected; an outcast. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon Pref.* Ded. 3 All Bastons, from the Magistrate to the poore, affected overcast among men. 1888 Shaksp. *Coriolanus* 70 (E. D. D.) Qūpp'ee'nuse...'hound sticklin' in the fen.

2. Something cast or spread over; a covering, coating; a cloud covering the sky or part of it, as in dull or threatening weather (also *fig.*).

1688 Grand *Cabal. Rediv.* 1. iii. 10 (If not a Fog) something coppwer to it, a little Tract perhaps, or this Overcast. 1796 Mitchell tr. *Aristotle's Mem. & Lucubrat. Man.* 184 Rest freely from Ore as a very thin overcast. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* V. i. ¶ 23 The towering overcast of his swarthy aspect. 1855 *Daily News* 10 June 3/6 The dangerous fortuities of clouds that fringed the overcast of steel blue.

†3. A reckoning or calculation above the true amount. *Obs.*

1701 *Contract. Col. Rec.* (1881) XIII. 489 There was an overcast made by the lessrs upon the ground levy of the year 1680, of the sum of £317 0 0. 1722 *Ibid.* XIII. 559 Abatements for over-cast of the Act...shall be made.

4. *Mining.* A bridge which carries one subterranean air-passage over another.

1883 *Mornings Star* 12 Jan., We went up the board-gate to the over-cast or archway supporting a roadway above, and we found that standing, but an overcast further on near the sealing was blown down.

5. *Needlework.* = OVERCASTING, overcast work.

1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 66. 91/1 When working the overcast be careful to make each stitch securely as one is the cause of sore.

6. *Comb.* **Overcast-staff** (see 4801.); **overcast-stitch** (see OVERCAST *v.* 7).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Overcast-staff*, a scale, or measure, employed by shipwrights to determine the difference between the curves of those timbers which are placed over the greatest breadth, and those which are situated near the extremities of the keel, where the floor rises and grows narrower.

Overcast (*ōvəɹkɑːst*), *v.* Forms: see OVER and CAST. [OVER- 6, etc.; see below.]

I. *trans.* To overthrow, overturn, cast down, upset (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs. exc. dial.* [OVER- 6.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 Þet nis...neuȝt mislich, ach is wunnelich, nó to ouercasten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14733 (Sonn.) Þair hordes ouercast, þair pesin spilt. *c* 1440 *Sowdone* (Laud MS. 559 F. 108), His standyng he shal not mow caste. 1546 Udall *Erasmus Par. Prod.* 3 b, Hoary is wakened, and ouercasteth the mountes, if it be plentifully taken by a milde season. 1598 Shakes *Tw. Lit. Homer by Chapman* 6 Once on a time a western blast, At least twelve fardels overcast. 1873 Morrison *Dom. Love* 5 (E. D. D.) Thunder shacks the longsome blean Heal shadows an' bread-times overcassen.

†b. To turn over. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-Bks.* 22 Oppyn hem a-bowte be myddil; and ouer-caste be oppynyng vppon be hole (as bak). 1500 *Stanbr. Parvul. Eighteen.* xv. 46 And bokis quhe will ouer caste.

2. To cast or throw (something) over or above something else. *Now rare.* [OVER- 1, 8.]

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. wilde* 22 To hede coupe he ȝeue, glaisiun þei ouer haue. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VI. xvii. A Faucon ... flewe vpte the olme to take her perche, the hawe cast ouerte a bough. *a* 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xci. iv, Right with his wings shall he ouercast thee. 1596 Shakes. *Tam. Shrew* III. ii. 169 Third husband and Cottage, thy bird cloud ouercast, Safe and secure thy young Mouse pass. 1787 E. C. Hyde *Voices in Solitude* 10 Then ... on my brightest days dost overcast A pleasing melancholy.

3. To cover, overspread, overlay (*with* something). *Now rare in* general sense. [OVER- 8.]

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 321 Thei as ashes hid hotel sparke, That he hir for-yet hem ne marke: ...her herte he ouercaste To falsen thilke lore. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 370/2 Ouyr castyn, or ouyr hyllyn, *protegere*, *velare*. 1497 Churches. *Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1796) 39 A hole of lome to ouircast the floure. 1552 Huloet *Abc. Rud. Mist.* (1569) 42 Thowe fo. a bell ouercast with the Rhe worke. 1608 Shakespeare *Per. Barbar* II. iv. 10, *Sidonia* sings. Her head: ... With dark and sullen hir all over-cast. 1708 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Over-cast*, ...to cast or lay a Work with Stone, etc. 1862 J. Barlow *Cobbett.* v. 20 He saw the Atlantic heaven with light overcast.

4. *spec.* To cover or overspread with clouds, or with something that darkens or dulls the surface. Most frequently in *pa. ppl.*; usually of the weather.

c 1250 *Pelet* 1379 in *E. Eng. Leg.* I. 248 Ouercaste hue is with þe cloudesse weder þat seiþe hue... ouercaste al þeos toun. 1550 Pilkington *Godly Serm.* (1800) 1 Whereas the sun seemeth to overcome for all the light morning. 1599 W. Clerkinson *Courage. Glasse* 121 The skie is ouer cast with cloudes. 1632 *Sir* Conceit *Swindler* II. iii, But Prudents angry Blood ouercast his Day. 1722 *Hy. Fox Prospect* (Bibliog.) 170 A dark Cloud ... overspreads the Air. 1848 Sweet *Geogr.* (1880) II. 41, 243 The fair sky was immediately overcast.

fig. To overshadow, render gloomy, darken.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 698 Right as hir gerey Vesse ouer caste The hewes of hir fole. 1590 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xc. 3 When sorrowfull confusions of things ouercastith them with darknesse. 1619 Rawlins *Hist. Werrid* 110, (1834) 51 Navars...prayed Artabanus not to ever-cast those joyes with sad remembrances. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xxiii. 181 Strong to the soul, o'ercast with holy dread. 1850 W. E. Williams *Bridge Prop.* (1864) 220 It is to this law of thickness[-ness] that overcasts the mineral world and makes the separated vales of God one of terror.

5. *trans.* To become overspread with clouds; to become dark or gloomy. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13250 All the calme ouercast into loue tempest, Full wodely the wyndes waylent abone. 1511 Dictionarye *Frere Clarkes* (Caxton) 69 The weder begyn to ouercome with rayne, wynde, thonder. 1634 Gouge *Chr. in Eng.* v. 342 What day shines so fair, that ever-casts not before night? 1703 *Da Foe Fun. remark World* (1840) 112 In the evening it overcast and grew cloudy. 1900 *Norfolk Dial.* (E. D. D.), It's overcassting for rain.

†6. *trans.* To transform. *Obs.* [OVER- 10.]

1587 Turner *Hippius Redivi* I. xxx Jove was at Rome a bull of brass in the schap of Jupiter capitoll and schaps.

7. *Needlework.* To throw rough stitches over a raw edge or edges of cloth to prevent unravelling; to sew over and over; also, to strengthen or adorn such an edge by buttonhole- or blanket-stitch; in *Embroidery*, to cover overlaid threads or outlines by smooth and close oversewn stitches. [OVER- 5.]

1598 Florio *Int.* Keruer), *To Ouer-cast*, ...to whip a Seame, as Taylors do. 1829 *Mechanic's* II. 126 Whilst a ladies, and in the act of over-casting a button-hole. 1872 *Archæologia Britannica* 198 The ends [of] closed by passing a yarn transversally through the cut edges, and overcasting it with a hair plaited from the beast's tail. 1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 69. 8/2 Run a thread of cotton in drawing stitch upon the line of working ... and overcast this in any close stitches of even size. 1893 *Ibid.* VIII. 30. 9/2 A narrow margin ... is filled with threads darned tolerably thickly ... and these threads are afterwards overcast, or sewn smoothly over.

8. To sum up in excess of the correct amount; to over-estimate. † *Obs.* [OVER- 16.]

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 17 The King, in his account of pence, not coarse, did much overcast his farmers. 1765 J. Swinburne *Lett. Naples & Sicily* 34 The most likely we rather under than overcast the probable amount of it.

9. To throw off (illness or misfortune); to get over. *Sc.* [fig. from OVER- 5.]

1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, See that...the red stag does not goad you as he did Dickon Thorsbiers, who never overcast the wound that he took from a buck's horn. *Med. Sc.* like manner, what I must overcast.

10. *Hunt.* (? *absol.*) To cast beyond the jack. (Also prec. in same sense.) ? *Obs.* [OVER- 13.]

1611 Cotgr., s. v. *Passé*, *Le cerf passé*, Law-great, or unseasonable, I have therewith over-cast, as Bowlers, etc. 1686 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 564 I am overcast at bowls; salvo sentiam *dicit*. 1708 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Over-cast*, ...to throw beyond the Jack in Bowling.

Overcast (*ōvəɹkɑːst*, stress var.) *ppl. a.* [Pa. ppls. of prec.]

1. Cast away, overthrown, etc.; see the verb.

1589 (see OVERCAST *sb.* 1). 1666 R. Hooke *Micrographia* 121/1 A Spanish Jacking of the overcast Coast Boat the Channel-side. 1839 I. Taylor *Ann. Clyde* I. 2. 101 Invited... to accept the overcast Christianity of Chrysostom.

2. Of the weather: Clouded over, dull, gloomy.

1824 Bacon *Ess.*, Gardens (1826) I. 364 For the Morning and the Evening, or Over-cast Days. 1832 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 283 It was a raw overcast night.

3. *Needlework.* Sewn or embroidered by overcasting. *Overcast stitch*, the stitch by which overcasting is done; see prec., 7.

1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 68. 151/1 Overcast stitching. Overcast stitch is a favourite outline for fine work. *Ibid.* No. 69. 10/2 The outline is embroidered in smooth overcast stitch.

4. That is in excess of the correct amount.

1892 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/6, I generally keep the overcast money for a few days and then give some of it to Mr. H.

Overca'sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. OVERCAST *v.* + *-ING*1.] The action of the verb OVERCAST.

1. The action of casting over or upon, or of covering or coating with something; spec. the coating of brick or stone work with plaster.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* *Ouercastyng*, *obductio*, *obductus*. 1599 in Wilkie & Cheek *Cambridge* (1886) II. 478 For the overcasting of ... the stone wall. *Ibid.* 488 For the overcasting of the greate Tower to dayes xxx. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* I. 304 Some are trade in building, others in plastering and overcasting.

†b. Used to render L. *intercessio*, intercession (= throwing over or across). *Obs.*

1596 Thomas *Fourth. Bk. P. E.* viii. 16 (Tollem. MS.), By quite castinges, and wrytinges and ouercastynges ...of bookes, we brought forth all leagues.

†2. The action of overthrowing or casting down; upsetting. *Obs.*

1597 *Natural Acc. Hen. VII* (1858) 149 Pembw...brent in the towne of the Tour of Aliue for the speely ouercasting of the same. 1599 Rosse *Dial., Melancholie* ...the hanging of women with childe, and ouercastynge of theyr stomacke, if that beare not thee longe for.

3. A covering with or as with clouds; an overshadowing, darkening (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1598 Florio, *Nebbia* a cloude, an ouercasting of the skie. 1802 Barrington *Statk. Hyndford* VII. (1838) 498 Quickning and preventing of the kaail. 1873 Brayshaw *Sadler's Pocket Bk.* iv. 108, 2/16 An overcasting of murky vapour.

4. *Needlework.* (See OVERCAST *v.* 7.)

1885 Barnicoat & Rooper *Fibula Needlework* I. 30 Overcasting is used to prevent raw edges of materials from getting unravelled. 1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VIII. No. 90. 9/2 The outline of this pretty leaf is defined by raised overcasting. 1894 *Ibid.* IX. No. 106. 6/2 It is the custom to put an overcasting of buttonhole stitch round the edges of blankets to ensure against unravelling...and also to add to its good appearance.

Overca'sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*2.] That overcasts: see the verb.

1837 Wade *Lect. St. Fulmyne* xvi. (1880) 209 No overcasting shadows reflect at all distant your person.

Over-casual, etc.: see OVER- 28.

Overca'tch, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [OVER- 14.]

1. *trans.* To overtake, 'catch up'.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 56/21 To overcatche, *anteprai.* 1598 Sylvester *Du B.* iii. vii. 31 His next an arrow hurls with mighty draught, That in the very door him overcaught. 18.. Lakes *Oral Tales* (Lancash. Dial.) 9 (E. D. D.) It sid ut tak's a hunter to o'ercatch him.

†2. *fig.* To 'catch', ensnare, deceive, outwit. *Obs.*

1577 Whetstone *Life of Gascoigne*, Hypocrisie a cast very ouer catch. 1622 Bacon *Strange Natives* 2634 (?) For fears the Duches with some subtle craft, the Count might ouercatch.

Over-cau'tion. [OVER- 23 *d.*] The great caution, excessive caution.

1772 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 128 My over-caution...prevented my doing just what you wanted. 1886 *American* XII. 189 A strange consistency of their habitual overcautions.

Over-cau'tious, *a.* [OVER- 28.] More cautious than is needful, too cautious.

1706 Phillips, *Over-cautious*, too scary, too fearful. 1710 *Addison Spect.* No. 195 ¶ 7 It is observed of over-cautious Generals, that they never engage in a Battle without securing a Retreat. 1856–62 Buckle *Civiliz.* (ed. 3) III. An over-cautious modesty which marked all his proceedings.

Hence **Over-cautiously** *adv.*; **Over-cautiousness.**

1847 Webster, *Overcautiously*. 1895 *Funk*, *Overcautiousness*.

†**Over-ce'as,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] To rate, or assess too highly. Hence †**Over-ce'asing** *vbl. sb.*

1622 Cowel, *Surdanus*, an over-rowing, over-rating ... *Surdare*, *ouer-rowed*, ...surcharged.

Over-chafed: see OVER- 27 *b.*

†**Overcha'nge,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 19.] *trans.* To change into something else, or into another condition; to transmute. Hence †**Overcha'nging** *vbl. sb.*, transmutation.

c 1532 *Sc. Leg. Lament* xxxiii. *Georye* 170 Bot gyf ane celestiar anon had pe Overchange pis [=this] fir to be[ ]an. 1580 Wyrley *Arc.* 3 17 The fable of Ephi-nomeis whom is not vnlykelinesse (Vnles *transmutation*) vnder-stood. 1585–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iii. 2, (Skeat) I say by mater by the overchaungynge bitweeth his preciousnes.

Over-channel to **-chanter:** see OVER-.

Overcharge (*ōvəɹʧɑːʤ*), *sb.* [OVER- 29 *b.*] An excessive charge; the fact of overcharging.

1. An excessive charge or load; an excessive supply, an excess, a surplus.

a 1661 Fuller *Pr. Worth. Thing.* v. 8, A thing out of the overcharge of nature: Sent...to disperse a plague. Upon weak catching women. 1803 Jefferson *Autobiog.* 4 Wks. (1830) IV. 9 These circumstances have...produced an overcharge in the class of competitors for learned occupations. 1884 Webster, *Overcharge*, ...3. An excessive charge, as of a gun. *Mod.* The bursting of the gun was due to an overcharge.

2. A pecuniary charge in excess of the right or just amount; the act of demanding too much in payment, or the sum demanded in excess of the proper amount; an exorbitant charge.

1666–9 Pepys *Diary* 29 Feb., Drawing out copies of the overcharges of the Navy. 1692 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* II. 208 *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 82 A resolv nott[to] your petitioner be cased in the overcharges. 1785 *Act* 5 Geo. III, c. 42 § 5 Action ... for repetition of any overcharge. 1881 Hussell *Two Sessions of Hist.* xxviii. The landlord ... looking as if he had never made an overcharge in his life.

†**Overcha'rge** (*ōvəɹʧɑːʤ*), *v.* [OVER- 27; cf. F. *surcharger*.] To charge in excess.

1. *trans.* To load, fill, furnish, or supply to excess (*with* something); to overload, overburden; to fill too full; to overstock.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. (1495) 834 It is Olle by gyues hastynesse of the erthe these yeres to myche hath ouercharged with fell. *a* 1425 (?*a* 1400) *M.* 3634 (Vesp.) Mony man fyndis a childe ouer charged wt[with hymself þat [hath] fest vij hondes hey. 1552 *Privi. Co. Lancs Reg.* II. 8 (1878) 127 If he thynke them ignorant or for many that they should overcharge the Shipp. 1569 *Township Records MS.* (Skipton 1878) 284 A pore man...surcharged with children. 1680 R. Munster *Slade Ireland* 8 30 The said Commander having ... over-charged one of his Pinnis. 1752 Chesterfield in *Misc. Pieces* (1777) 1. 362 If the body overdoes more than the quantity of electric fluid, I call it overcharged. 1858 Hawthorne *Fire Trumph.* I. v. If the relations of the weights ... overcharge his pencil, he must not be surprised if it smudges.

b. To place, lay on, or apply in excess. *rare.*

1640 *Reasons Lex. Lamplo* 1. 4 19 15 Ornament cannot be overcharged if it be good, and is always overcharged when it is bad.

c. *fig.* To make, or represent as, greater than the reality; to magnify too much, exaggerate, overdo.

1716 Addison *Whig Exam.* No. 11 ¶ 6 A little overcharging the Blessing. 1780 Hon. Robert *Cecilia* iv. v. To lock the assertion from was some foundation of truth, however clearly overcharged. 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 221 This account may be rather overcharged, from the natural mind of his intelligent inventor.

† 2. To lay an excessive burden (of trouble, care, responsibility, etc.) upon; to press hard, oppress, distress, overtax; to overbear by superior force.

a 1325 *Prompt. Anim.* 350 His nedde have bene hard sone...And he[r] were wel redempte and fast overcharged, Of ye people ahout and ye gret alloe. 1444 *Rolls of Parrl.* V. 108/1 Longe tyme hath ben oppressed and overcharged, by liberties. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 8 H. *Pa. xxxi.* 5 Thou hast not left me in their hand, that would me overcharge. 1604 Edmonds *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 56 Our men being overcharged on all sides with the loss of their said Earles Companions, were beaten downe from the place. 1706 *Lights to Gilded Br. with Dial.* 16 Gold Compos. App. v. 269 After fighting a while he was overcharged with numbers.

† b. To accuse too much or extravagantly. *Obs.*

1626 Downe *Serm.* iv. (1640) 36 Neither doth any one thing so overcharge God with unkind dealing, as the Unreasonableness of the Romish Church. 1638 Mahomets *Gr. Dk. Pilot* 70, 14, Treason? 'Tis a word My translation understands not... I must be told To tell you, sir,...'tis tyranny to overcharge An honest man.

3. *spec.* To overburden (a person) with expense, exactions, etc.; to put to too great expense; now, To charge (any one) too much as a price or payment.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6848 He wyth be wrotte kyne overcharge, To wone vnder myst Ihone were large. 1401 *Pol. Poems Rolls* II. 30 What charitie is this, to overcharge the people by mighty begging, under colour of preaching? 1588 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. (1594) 671 They were over-charged with exactions. 1614 Rowlands *Paire Spr.-Knaues* 23 Madam, you ouercharge me with expence. 1732 Pasquier *Disord. Ch.-warden* (ed. 4) 32 If any be ouercharged, or others vnderwharged, the Ordinary will redresse the Wrong done. *Mod.* No one likes to be overcharged for what he buys.

b. To charge (as much) as a price or payment, in excess of the amount that is justly due.

1667 Orwonde *MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 We require...both Deputy...to suspend so much of the pretended charges to be over-charged accordingly. 1732–4 Rohault *Nat. in Prelat* 23 Pol. in Fraser *Lifted.* (1761) 223 The 20 pounds overcharged for the widows. *Mod.* The Company have overcharged fifteen shillings on the carriage of the goods.

Hence **O·verche·rged** *ppl. a.*, overloaded, exaggerated, overburdened, oppressed, etc.; **O·verche·rging** *vbl. sb.*, overloading, imposition of too high a price, etc.; also **O·verche·rger**, one who overcharges or makes an overcharge.

1603 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 332 Those dead curses... Like an ouer-charged Gun, recoile, And turne the finne of them vpon the author. 1608 Chapman *Fr. Bk. W.* 4016, Those overcharged characters, which should in the works you mention. 1610 Lord Bac. in *Ch. Chaplain. Disembarked. Princes*...may easily learn this as from an overcharged picture. 1611 Cotgr., *Cyphonnier*, an oppressor; ouercharger, (meddler) extreame dealer. 1629 Mayn *Dyaloge* iii. 166, Why, sayd he, though salmon Peale had been ouer charged with the priest had twenty [scores] more for "ouercharging. 1670 *Burnham Land. Lib.* 8 (1807) 13 Not any way overloaded or discouraged, nor yet indangered by the overcharging of their wits and memories.

† **O·ver-cha·rgeable**, *a. Obs.* [Over- 28.] Too burdensome or troublesome; too costly.

1573–74 *Act 3 Eliz. Whit. v.* 7 Prouided, Compelled to...buy...Leather...with ouerchargeable prices. 1599 Thynne *Animad. Wyrcester* 11. 13 To pressome and ouerchargeable to the commons. a 1630 W. Whately *Prototypes* 1. iii. (1640) 141 Devises, not fleeing out ouer-chargeable garments.

Hence † **O·verche·rgeful** *a. Obs.* = prec. ; † **O·verche·rgeously** *adv.* = Overcharge 2b.

1432–50 *Knt. of Pontus* V. 3086 Ouerchargefull and sorpes vnto your people. 1588 *Chamblis's Corres. Sidgewick* 24 They pleaded that they were not obliged to that ouer-chargeously.

Over-charitable to **-chaugmass**: see Over-.

† **O·verche·ving**. *Obs.* [f. Over- 19 + obsolving, f. Chave v.; cf. *salvage* s. v. Cave v.²] Refuse of threshed corn; 'earings'.

1587 Misterton *Cereal. i. (1600)* 6 Mesengers, by which you may cast the ouercheuings of Wheate, Barley, or other mixte corne. 1613 *Chirop. Heath.* 110, xviii. (1637) 244 A little Barley, or some ouer-cheuing of corne.

O·verchuck, *v.* (*sb.*) [Over- 5.] *To overchuck crow*, a mis passing over a horse's head between the ears, so as to pull upward upon the bit; *overchuck bridle*, a driving bridle having an overcheck rein.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

† **O·verchuck**. *Obs. rare.* [f. Over- 1 d + Cheek 18, 3.] The head of a door.

a 1400 *Wycliff's Bible* Exod. xli. 3 (MS. Worcester 1.) Iyrden [*Vulg.* oliue lapis thresholdis, o.r. either ouer-cheekis].

Overchuser to **-circumspect**: see Over-.

O·ver-ci·vil, *a.* [Over- 17.] Too civil, showing excessive civility. (Usually ironical, with negative expressed or implied.)

1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc. Prof.* 24 You may think me not over-civill. 1721 Kennedy *Pamela* (1824) I. 288, I know my sister's passionate temper too well, to believe she could be over-civil to you. 1893 Mrs. Gaunt *Guardian A. Hol.* Xiv. 1. (1895) 63 You are not over-civil with all your learning.

So **O·ver-civi·lity**, excessive civility.

1708 Ozinda. *Fls. M.* 226, I dont believe she has got any money, by her over-civility.

O·ver-ci·vilized, *a.* [Over- 28 a.] Too highly civilized.

1820 Shelley *Rev. A Lett.* (1840) II. 181 The vain and inveterate of that over-civilized country. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVIII. 222 The uncivilized and the over-civilized are brothers.

† **Overcla·d**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Over- 8 + Clad *v.*] = Overclothe *v.*

1390 Lydg. *Mort. Rubl. 2th Nocturnale* (Harl. C.) 30 The vesti of brauntesse ouercladdeth me.

Overclad, **-clod**, *pa. t.* and *pple.* of Overclothe.

Over-claim: see Over- 29.

Over-cla·mour, *v.* [Over- 21.] *trans.* To overcome, subdue, or reduce by clamour.

1913 Chris Wiseheart *Misc. Poems* 140 Contention with his angry Bawls By Stentor o'er-clamoured, shrinks and falls. 1822 De Quincey *Autobiog.* 58, Who, I, say [the allowed lament to be overclamoured by Mr. Lee ... into a capital possession of the brothers.

Overclasp to **Overcloure**: see Over-.

Overclimb, (-klai·m), *v.* [Over- 5.] *trans.* To climb over; to get over by climbing, surmount. 1855 K. Mahery *Orn.* 17, 54, I'm Abrasion .. headless from wind and rebellion. a 1740 Somerv.-Hamilt. (1758) 63 In This head gin thou more harder nay wishes, Sooth with acted men. 1867 *Liberal* I. 1, The ... childhood of the clouted moon Is almost grown a youth, and overclimbs Yonder pile eastern hills.

Overclimb: see Over- 8 c.

Over-clog, *v.* [Over- 25, 27.] *trans.* To clog to excess.

1880 *Bonds Nine Kept. Phys. Mech.* xli. 320 The Air was overclogg'd by the steams of their Bodies. 1708–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 72 The person being over-clogged, no longer receives the fluxus in the same manner.

Over-close (*adv.* -klōu·s), *a.* and *adv.* [f. Over- 28 + Close *a.* and *adv.*] Too close. See **O·verclo·seness.**

1612 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* v. 380 Evils arising from over-closeness of texture. 1892 Mrs. Ingelow *Cass Cassid. Wood* I. 177 Peer under the doors Which Peter's lazy loop locked no overclose.

† **Overclose** (-klōu·z), *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 8 + Close *v.*] *trans.* To cover over or shut in so as to hide; to cover up.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 190 In cauce of his eclipse [*var.* ouer-cloude] *MS. I.* (1960) ouercloþeþ] now þe sonne. a 1450 Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 The night doth ouerclose...When Westerly worth his stormys overthrow.

O·ver-cloth. [Over- 8 c.] A cloth placed over or upon something; *spec.* in *Paper-making* (U. S.), † The blanket or endless apron which conveys the paper to the press-rolls in a stuff-paper machine', called in Great Britain *blanket-felt*.

1886 *Sci. Amer.* 21 Aug. 89/1 It is highly probable that the paper he will present and detail on the cylinders of the press and that the 'overcloth' he outlines can dry not too damp.

Overclothe (-klōuð), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **-clothed**, **-clad** (Sc. **-clead**). [Over- 8.] *trans.* To clothe over; to cover over as with clothing.

a 1300 [see Overclothed *a.*, 4pect. 1303]. 1380 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 Cor. v. 2 For in this also do we groane, desirous to be ouerclothed with our habitation that is from heauen. 1589 *Pasquil's Ecst. Poems* (Arb.) 13 For tyrans they are The earth and all with mantles of snow ouerclad. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* 111, by Mount Ida is...snow-clad years to the bigne with Cypresse trees. 1724 Ramsay *Gentle Sh.* Fortune plains ... Overlaid with cloth.

O·verclo·thes (-klōuðz), *sb. pl.* [Over- 8 c.] 'Upper' or outer garments.

1858 *Kane Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 360 Under our wet overclothes.

Overclothing, [Over- 8 c.] *a.* (*ō·vəɹ-*clo·thing). 'Upper' or outer garments collectively. b. (*ō·vəɹclo·thing*). The putting on or wearing of too much clothing.

1429 in Reichel *Cardew* (1788) IV. 324 That the overclothing ... be dark and brown of colour. 1880 *Society* 21 Oct. 24/2 The evils of tight lacing, tight shoeing, or overclothing.

Overcloud (-klau·d), *v.* [Over- 8.]

1. *trans.* To cloud over; to overspread or cover with a cloud or clouds, or with something that dims or conceals like a cloud.

1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* II. iv., To cause cloud the brightness of the Sunne. 1840 Dickens *Humph.* xi. (1841) A gathering mist overclouds her cheerful eyes. 1884 Spurgeon *Treas. Nat.* II. 402 The dull, heavy, summer days, which overclouded the experience. 1889 Francis *Vision* ix. 97 This dust was so abundant that...it overclouded the sun.

2. *fig.* To cast a shadow over, render gloomy; to make obscure or indistinct to perception, or deprive of clearness of perception; to obscure.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 225 Yea, the Childishness of them, were once observed to overcast...with So *Impenitible Tyrant*, over Reader, an vile, who The Spirite lations of our Schoolmaster...will overcloud our Reflexion. 1761 Cowper *Conversation* 329 Yes still, o'erclouded with a constant frown, He does his smallest, but his gayest ill deeds. 1892 Manning *Serm.* II. (1848) I. 19 The passing thoughts of evil which overcloud his soul.

3. *intr.* To become overclouded; to cloud over.

1867 *Macm. Mag.* July 227 He had not been long in office till this has some began to overcloud.

Hence **Overclo·ud** *ppl. a.*, **Overclo·uding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 Timme *Mandeville* 11. vii. (1725) 320 In sundry, ignorant, and overclouded men. a 1845 Hood *Captain's Case* xxx, At last with overflowing eyes A breeze again began to rise. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 62 In order to an overclouding and then a parle.

Overcloy (-klōi·), *v.* [Over- 23, 27.] *trans.* To cloy excessively; to surfeit, satiate.

1578 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 383 A certaine prophane and false wicket...overcloyeth me with many and continuall troubles. 1590 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* iii. 4, I feare mee, I have ouercloy'd you with cates. 1892 Blackmore *Fr. Arth.* iv. 146 Overcloy'd with Carnage, and cramm'd with Blood. 1892 Ballad *Frisbee* (1870) 110 With worldly weal o'ercloyed.

Hence **Overcloy-ed**, **Overcloy-ing** *ppl. adjs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 326 Base Lackey Peasants, Whom their o're-cloyed Country vomits forth To desperate Adventures. 1592 J. Dickenson *Arbasto* (1878) 62 To winne him with over-cloying kindnesse.

Overcluster, *v.*: see Over- 1.

Overcoat (*ō·vəɹkōut*). [Over- 8 c.] A large coat worn over the ordinary clothing, esp. in cold weather; a great-coat, top-coat.

1848 Cross, *Overcoat*, a greatcoat or topcoat. 1892 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxv, Saddles, bridles, several sorts of harness, riding-whips, overcoats, and various articles of clothing. 1897 Lowell, *Pleasure*, iii. The only argument available with an upper wind is to put on an overcoat.

transf. 1894 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 5/1 The Russian bears have magnificent overcoats.

Hence **O·vercoated** *a.*, wearing an overcoat; **O·vercoating**, material for overcoats.

1886 *Stanley's Mag.* July 25 It was the 20th May, and cold. Current men were over-coated. *Mod. Advt.*, Winter stock of new overcoatings.

O·ver-coil. [Over- 8 c.] [See quots.]

1884 F. J. Bicknell *Marsh & Cloudes.* 16 Rules for the form of sieve best suited for cocculus. *Ibid.* 171 [An] Overcoil...[is] the last coil of a Bulgaut spring which is laid over the body of the spring.

O·ver-co·ld, *sb.* [Over- 29.] Excessive cold. *c* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 54 The rare cold do diuerse things as our Abuses her rules. 1598 Barrie *Ordre* § 411 The Earth doth...save it from ouerheate and ouercold.

O·ver-co·ld, *a.* [OE. *ofercald*: see Over- 28.] Too cold, excessively cold (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1000 *Kentish Psalter* 25 In hyr ofercoldi, ungecuemen cylðon. 1808 Dr. Hall. *Chas. I* xxviii. 4 *P. v. Simeoni* 189 Were her love drawn not especially to backbiters, nor wooed with a clowet ceruuse, he seldom miserably with his over-cold praise. 1832–60 Mervale *Carnage. Invinc.* (1864) 198/1 The rain over-cold, or Frigid Zones. 1906 Lloyd *Alberta's Accident* I. 161 Sometimes you hot and sometimes over cold. 1893 Stoker *Dracula* 72 ff, Over-warm Or over-cold annihilates the charm.

O·verco·lour (-kʌlə(r)), *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To colour too highly (usually *fig.*); to represent too strongly or in an exaggerated way. So **O·verco·louring** *vbl. sb.*

1613 Shute *Romanos* (1624) 81 To overcolour the Impostures and irregularities of the ministrie. 1893 Pearson's *Mexico* (1920) I. 305 It was this, too, which led him into gross exaggeration and over-colouring in his statements. 1898 J. R. Norton *Trophies* 16 He has no motive for overcolouring or distorting facts.

Overco·mable, **-comeable**, *a.* [f. Overcome *v.* + -able.] Capable of being overcome; that can be conquered or surmounted.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 262/2 Ouercomelyche, *expugnabilis*. 1603 Lodge *7th Serm. Sp. Rebs.* F 2 (Arb.) 140 Christ died neither...to signifie to us, that death is ouercomeable. *a* 1788 Shenst. *Amoretto* 26, (1802) 331 That they were mortal, & consequently ouercomeable by death. 1880 Bowen *Virgil* (). *Aeneas* I. i. 56 In overcomeable opposition.

O·vercome, *sb. Sc.* Also 6- ow-, ower-, 8- o'er-. [Over- 19, 20, 7, 3, 10 b.]

† 1. That which is left over; a surplus, excess. *Obs.*

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), The ouercome of thair pasis of thair fischeing. 1595 Rentall Cowrtt (Bannt. c. 1.) The thair has just enough can scantly sleep; The o'comme only bathes Kneh to keep. 1681 Stirlingsh. *Minutes* (1841) 28 (E. D. D.) To share o' the o'comme when a thing was paid.

2. A phrase that comes over and over again; the burden of song or discourse; a hackneyed phrase.

? *a* 1600 *Sacrifice Rather Sin.* ii. (1607) 130 And ayre the o'comme of his song Was 'Woe unto the Prince Charlie!' 1814 Scott *Waverley* I. 109 The o'comme o' a grey beastie in the bakings'n. That was nae bad o'comme. 1897 Stevenson *Catriona* xvii. 190 'We'll sing the Campbells yet', that was still his o'comme.

3. Something that overwhelms or prostrates a person; a sudden attack or shock.

1820 Galt *Gen. Fraser's* xviii. 174 Mrs. Balfettiddie thought that I had been with an o'comme, and was very uneasy.

4. Outcome, issue.

1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* v, Heaven only knows what will be the o'comme o' this ridiculous.

5. A crossing, a voyage across.

1880 Jamieson, 'We had a wild ourcome for America.'

Overcome (*ōuvəɹkō·m*), *v.* Forms: see Over- and Come *v.* [OE. *ofercuman*, f. *ofer-*, Over- + *cuman*, Come: in M.G., MDu., Du. *overkomen*, OHG. *ubarqueman*, MHG. *ubercomen*, Ger. *überkommen*, Da. *overkomme*, Sw. *öfverkomma*.]

† 3. *trans.* To come upon, get at, reach, overtake. *Obs.* (Only OE.) [Over- 7.]

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 30, E. D.) 1320 *Oliverett*, ofercuman. *a* 900 tr. *Boeth's Metr.* 10. 1. (1850) 230 Se Wighwend & lytesmæ ælle tas gebeoras...þy ofercumendan weole fleoðgade wæron & forðgewitene. *a* 900 *Boeth.* 133 (Sed.) Nænne ne gemetton þara ðeoddeoda þe hie ofercuman mihten. *c* 1050 Cott. Cleopatra Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 439/8 Oferhæfd, ofercum.

2. *trans.* To overpower, prevail over, overwhelm, conquer, defeat, get the better of in any contest or struggle. Since 15th c. chiefly with non-material object. [Over- 8, 21.]

Havelok (E) 1054 He þouȝe hond ofercome. *c* 1325 E. *Allerton Overs.* 11. iv. ¶ 3 Nouȝte hiȝ hwelp, hiȝ mid gobelote ofercomen hadden. *c* 1400 *Sir. Lancelot* III. 1310 Ofercomyd he nille ide bene. *c* 1425 *Lanth. Mem.* 235 *Mid* þis weppne was dauid ouercomyd þe, he gabbeþ þe fende ouercome. *c* 1440 Chron. 1455 *Fort* þis nobille cronycle, ȝwa þis Godd & ofercommen dredfull. *a* 1500 *Cursor M.* 16358 Wit sin word ouercum him he mai. 1580 Wyclif *Josh.* xxi, 31 Tribis 30. I haue ouercome (1388 ouercomen) the world. 1596 Sir G. Hare *Lane Arms* (S. T. S.) 222 (Title) warriors hardie with swrds of stedinese. 1613 G. Harvey *Lettre-bk.* (Camden) 3 Mitis had alredi overcumd vilo. 1619 Lesson *Regd. Goodwife Sick. Abner* (Hart. C.) 12 Phedarus collevig to not fit for speil of Alexander ouercumer. *c* 1648–50 Rawlinson *Barnardus' Pref.* 10 xxvii, But their purpose I'm ouercumd. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* Concl. 392 He...that is to die, is Overcome, but not Conquered. *a* 1703 Burnet *Own Ti.* I. Mach. xiv. 32 His foes overcame his bills. 1819 J. Nicholson (*Querel. Nicholson*) in The quickest will be the Lastingest overcome at the chymotherme of the wheel. 1825 Mendham *Memoirs H. Gibert* x. 268 Unless we have fortitude to overcome those temptations, they will overcome us.

† b. To be victor in, gain, win (a battle). *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 30884 And ȝif Owy...þat hiht mapen ouercumen ore him seolfliȝ to lichen. *c* 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 6 Twenty gode battailes he ouercame. 1574 Hellowes (*Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 1 On the day they had ouercome any battaile. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* 111. ii. 71 (Turq.) hauz gotten fi. ouercome diuerz battels.

6. *absol.* or *intr.* To be victorious, gain the victory, conquer.

a 1300 *Prose Psalter* (H.) 3 Þa can he made cyþlich to hy worðes, and hwere ouercum when þou art iuged. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* iii. 21, I that ȝaf to him that ouercome, for to sitte with me in my trone, as and I ouercom, and sat with my fadir in his trone. 1483 Caxton *Cato's Pref.* 2, xi. lii. 171 They of the chyrche ought not to reuenge hem but ought to ouercome by sufferance. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 74 A Lion of the tribe of Iuda hath ouercomed. 1632 T. Granger *Plea Free State* (1908) 21, *Monarchy* 5 Making that aduisedly and as the will of the Vanquished, which is imposed without exception, on all that Overcame. 1841 Tennyson *Godiva* 10 But the Lord ouercame, and stablewon, and overcame.

3. Of some physical or mental force or influence: To overpower, overwhelm; to exhaust, render helpless; to affect or influence excessively with emotion. Chiefly in *pass.*; const. *with*, rarely *by*. In *pa. pple.* sometimes (euphemistically) = overcome by liquor, intoxicated. [Over- 3, 21.]

c 1050 Cott. *Cleopatra* Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 504/1 Convincunt, ofercymmeð. *Ibid.* 458/24 *Obtenpati*, forbrocen, ofercumen wæs. 1393 P. Gower. (Bodl.) 600 He ne dorste ȝit Alliene telle Richard, for fere Lasse, ȝif he vnderpite, þat he were as mistrayne, þat he tolde þing or he abiȝe his lisoun. *c* 1486 Caxton *Hilton's Pref.* 19 Thou art a fool, thy wit is ouercome. *c* 1550 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 13 A merueylous ygiht whereof he lady virgyn was myȝe ouercome with wonder and merueylynge. *c* 1550 *Wisdom Solomon* 2840 She was so ferfol and ouercomen for sorowe. 1550 Pilkington *Exhort.* 8 (R.) I marue to heare that I were almoste ouercome with wondring. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 23 And now exceeding griefe him ouercame. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* 11. i. 48 A strong Medicine is to powerfull for a weak body, and ouercomes his nature. 1708 Cibber *Love in a Bottle* IV. 39 In a very short time (his female was indeed good woman) ouercomes. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxx, The architect was too much overcome to speak. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 500 One of the greatest Conquerors, overcome by sickness, had found shelter in the house of a miserable widow. 1886 Dr. Wheir *Spinador* 128 'Schnapps'...had...been too much for them, and ere dinner was over they were all—to use a wild expression—overcome.

† b. To obtain or have sway over (the mind or conduct); to dominate, possess. *Obs. rare.*

1557 Lever, *Pr. Pl.* B. 3711 How his couetise ouercome chylder and prentes. 1588 Chapman *Chron.* I. to His war so ouercame with wrath and crueltyeuse, that commonly he was the death of any that angred him. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. vi. 32 A worthy Officer i' th' Warre, but Insolent, O'recome with Pride.

† 4. *fig.* (with a thing also as obj.). To be too much for; to exhaust or surpass the capacity of; to overload, overflow. *Obs.*

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Ceremp.* II. 236 Till...A Cup so plenteous, as the Lord to bind, O'reruns the ouerbid Sheaf. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* 1. 34 Th' ambitious'd Globe Vainly o'ercomes the Gyrarian with Skies Of Golden Wheat.

4. To 'get over'; to surmount (a difficulty or obstacle); to recover from (a blow, disaster, etc.). [Over- 5.]

c 1205 Lay. 1334 Þa hælde þa Troiȝanes mare Over-comen þ 1274 comynden heora teames þa weoren ino hælðe. 1642 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 194, I feared that all the considerable difficulties I could meet with would be in point of the Divine worship, and I was thanked to purpose that that was not to be ouercome. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 255 The more difficult...it was...the more it would please me to attempt and overcome it. 1846 Grimrod *Yr. Gourmet* 161 We have studied long and hard to overcome those objections. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 1. x. 61 Exercise difficulties may be overcome when they are attacked in earnest. 1884 D. Gregory *Lapp Mortis* 52 (E. D. D.), I do believe 'twis full a mith Eve we ovvercame the bloose.

5. To go beyond, exceed, surpass, excel, outstrip (in quality, measure, etc.). *arch.* [Over- 13.]

c 1200 *Ormulum* 1745 Þiss off his flæsh cumenn wass...Nan ouercumenn hallowe will ȝeornenn. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 982 Þise were kinde bestings, þise unce-cumde nouþe Is alle dedes þat he dos. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Þis lady ouercomeþ þe boyes of þe wal. *c* 1620 *Women Saints* 125 To goe forward and to ouercome preceident vertuous women with better. 1642 Rogers (*Naaman*) *Relig. Women* (L. 1676) 156 The Holy they had...did even ouercome the Egyptian plots in number. 1822 Tennyson *Kitchener* 248 But there is worse a youth Now ouercome, who will name to all I can And overcometh.

† 6. To get over, get through or to the end of; to master, accomplish. *Obs.* [Over- 17.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Na bendi, Crist haue þone, þe ner-dides euerynimen. Go we to, seiþ Godes helpe, up alle þinkin. *Ibid.* 156 þeo þet nimeð mare an hond þen hes mei ouercumen. 1575 Turner *Hawk.* B. (1608) 116 If meadow be forward, be standing of some; but sicker of the makers may well ouercome. 1598 W. Phillips *Chronicles to Arth. Gorboc* III. 432 With great misery and labour, they ouercame these wayes. 1632 Dan. Omeara *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 30, I am extreamely glad...to heare that you have ouercome your long journey. 1637 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 536 Thus, under hearty Arms, the Youth of Rome Theft long laborious Marches ouercame.

† 7. To come or pass over, traverse (a road, space, etc.). *Obs.* [Over- 10.]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1633 Longe weh he sibben ouercumen. *c* 1340 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. (Camden Soc.) 56 40 After this, hadd ouercomen the Alpes. 1892 Davidson *Virg. Past.* 22, In Almanly we have hadd our way ouercome.

8. To come or spread over; to overflow; to cover. Now *rare*. [Over- 9.]

a 1388 Caxton *Knt.'s T.* 1942 Vp to his brest was come The cold of death that hadde hym ouercome. *c* 1475 *Lancel. Mort. d'Arth.* 1129 With blood ouercomen were bothe his lynn. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 91 The Tyber...Ouercome with Bloud, and lustfull Murthers. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 240, I haue a peece of land, ouercome with a kind of weed that is full of prickles. 1693 Sandford *Genealogy Fran. vii* All the feeble sort, but one the last month: Clouds ouercome it.

† 9. To overcome or underlay, take by surprise. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. iv. 121 Can such things be, And ouercome vs like a Summers Cloud, Without our speciall wonder?

† 10. *intr.* To come about (in the course of time); to happen, befall; to supervene. *Obs.* [Over- 14.]

a 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1040 (1086) Thinges eke mot nede come That whylom hen by fortune ouercome. 1380 Wyclif *Prov. xxvii.* 1 Vnknowende what the dai is to-comynge (Vulg. *superuenturus*) brynge forth.

10. *intr.* To 'come to', 'come round', recover from a swoon. Now *dial.* [Over- 17.]

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 234 Sythe philip of his dremyne Ouercom, and gemyt he wist nocht quhare. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8339 A swoun ȝe fell as ded aswele; Charlemayn at last ouercom And of his ring gaue bede the tane. ?a 1550 *Freirs of Berwick* 572 in *Dunbar's Poems* 304 Fra the wind wes hawin tayne Or he fare, Than he ourcome within a lytill space. 1724 Terrason *Cleand. & Mel.* (1820) 190 (E. D. D.), I fell into a swound; and when ovvercame again, they were standing about, looking on me. 1728 Eliz. *Helvetre* 20 When she ovvercame, she cried for her dear.

Hence **Overco'me** (? **overcoman**, **overcumed**) *ppl. a.*, conquered, vanquished: also used *absol.*

1470–83 Malory *Arthur* IX. 16, An ouercomen knyghte I yelde me vnto you. 1534 Tyndale *Gen.* (1871) 5 Ouercomed, *expelli.* 1535 Coverd. *Hosea* 2 (title) Of the ouercomed and of the ouercome. 1607 Topsell. *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 43 The poor ouer-comed Deer, with these reioyceth from the hand.

Overco'mer. [f. prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who overcomes; a conqueror, vanquisher.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 30 Þan sal þou be...ouergangar and ouercomere of all synnes. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. 16. 43 He þat ouercomeþ suffre, shal ȝiftis neuer perf; he is ouercomer of himself. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 35 Other made riff and ralef on, ouergyngar to take parte of the victors and ouercomers. 1887 J. Robertson *Concil. Scotl.* (1706) 339 The Saints are overcomers and they have palms in their hands. 1861 Thomas *Y Ch. Anim* 48 Christ sets himself forth here as the overcomer of death natural.

2. An appellation assumed by a religious sect which was started in U.S. in 1888 and founded a colony at Jerusalem in Palestine.

The name is derived from their interpretation of the promises made to 'him that overcometh' in Rev. ii, iii.

1888–9 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1889 Descriptions of the sons that the Millerites and other pre-millennialists may be instanced in the so-called "Overcomers" of America.

Overco'ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. Overcome; a conquering, overpowering, overmastering.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20255 Thorw ouer comyng o þis fode. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495 Bodl.) 50 b/2 Ouercommynge of dyke and ouerygge of Parailles. 1582 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* IV. ii. 113 b, The seruile of Darius, as the ouercomming of Greeke, were neuer after that ouercome. 1859 J. Brown *Rab & F.*, Epes., *Sick & suffering*, but also full of the ouercoming of it.

Overco'ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That overcomes; overwhelming, overpowering.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. v. 303 We...shall wish to shade our eyes from the too powerful and overcoming light. *a* 1708 Settle *Sense*, (1710) IV. 68 Crushed to Death under Heaps of Gold, stifled with an overcoming Plenty. 1824 Blue Parsons *Sober Ideas*, My think would be quite overcoming.

Hence **Overco'mingly** *adv.*, in an overcoming manner; presumptuously; overmastly.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* iii. 23 That they should so boldly and overcomingly threaten to him such things as are not his. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 291 Smiling overcomingly at mark.

Over-command to **Over-commentaricl:** see Over-.

Overco'mmon, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too common, excessively common. So **Over-co'mmonness,** too great frequency.

1580 Caxton *Dodd's Mot.* 410 In, The more its held it ouercommon...; but how it doth that gyue thether lyttle the estymen. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. vi. § 4 Objecting that with us Arguments taken from authority ordinarily are ouercommon. 1804 Monthly *Mirror* XVII. I. 337 They say the overcommonness of preaching will breed contempt of preaching. 1890 Dowden *Shakspere* 170 Dict., Various and overcommon amongst English Men.

Over-compensate to **-concern:** see Over-.

Over-co'nfidence. [Over- 29 b.] Too great confidence, excess of confidence.

1590 Lodge *Wounds Civil War* sig. 3 b, Ouer-confidence is the ruine of many. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. 301 Not being aware of the craft of that ouer-confident barbarous which was in him. *a* 1627 Hales *Polem. Orig. Man.* (1) 1, 225 Aristotle himself seems not to be over-confident of this Opinion. 1638 W. Lithgo *Asiatick* I. 67 Mr. Aston was not over-confident of the stability and firm faith of these successful Indians.

So **Over-co'nfidently** *adv.*

1847 in Webster.

Over-conquer to **Overcrooked:** see Over-.

Over-coo'l, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To make too cool, to cool below the proper temperature, to chill. So **Over-coo'led** *ppl. a.*

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 56 Thinne Drinke doth so ouer-coole their Bloud. 1618 Bolton, &c. Manna, *Country Farme* 135 The ouer-cooled Horse is cured by giuing him to drinke warme blood all hot with Wine. 1700 Florus *Cold Bathe* 11. 21 Heat helps the Parts over-cooled.

† **Overcorpe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Over- 123 + Corp *v.*?] *intr.* To exceed one's power of coping.

1626 Jackson *Creed* VI. i. xii. § 5 Within the chief ringleader of this rebellion cost sought to satisfy this infinity of his desire...his capacities did overcope.

Over-copious to **Overcorned:** see Over-.

Over-correct, *v. Optics.* [Over- 24.] *trans.* To correct (a lens) for chromatic aberration to such an extent that the focus of the red rays lies beyond that of the violet. *Opposed to under-correct.* So **Over-corrected** *ppl. a.*

1887 J. Hogg *Microsc.* 1. ii. 47 The effect...of producing the blue images beyond the red...is called over-correcting the object-glass. 1889 *Science* III. 489/2 An over-corrected object-glass may be adjusted to any desired extent, while one that is under-corrected can only be used in the state in which it left the maker's hands. *Ibid.* If we suppose a person to be blind to the extreme blue and the violet rays only of the spectrum, to him an over-corrected objective would be perfect.

Over-costly, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too costly, that costs too much; too expensive.

[1535 Stuart *Lancaster* (1870) 93 If fourth bilde ouir costlew bayldis.] 1603 Flatman *Heroicalls* II. xii. (1674) 309 It is be overcostly to be feared. 1640 Parker *Mede & Prop.* 22, 21, 121 Overcostly tombes are vnholy beds for lecchages.

Overcount (-kount), *v.* [Over- 22, 26.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in number, outnumber.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 26 At least thou know'st How much we do o'recount thee. 1858 *Fraser Corr.* 2nd Suppl. 380/1 Compared with the population of those cities...the whole of them little ever-counting London alone [etc.].

2. To count or reckon in excess of the reality; to overestimate.

1595–6 Sylvester *Prouffit Imprisonm.* 391 Nor here they ere me, but they that ouer-account them. 1857 *Rawlins & Edw. Nov.* 347 It is not overcounting to say that millions are convicted.

Overcourt to **Overcoyness:** see Over-.

Overcover (*ovvəkʌ·vəɹ*), *v.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To cover over; to cover up completely, bury.

1580 Wilkes *Sadleir* II. 9 When knight-hedde ouercovered of the land, that season. *Gentl. Intr. Eglish.* 1 Longeum tempus ouercouered. 1611 As mine is vnder the grie mine he gies, Or lyes there ffyl a great kennel of snow, And Ouercouered ayre bothe nyght and day. 1900–20 Dorset *Poems* xli. 13 Welsh, wardly ghost, and tithe penny As all lay thereth...Ouercovered with thoughs. 1940 Bryers tr. *Proud Banks. Lib.* xxvi. 1 Ah, Why then dost thou overcover it with dirt and stone? 1891–2 Notes *Fourth Cent.* II. (R.), The bags were old and overcovered with dust as if they had lain there 40 years. *a* 1894 *Prophetess* 11. iii. in *Notes Bond. Theatre* I. 102 Tarent, dame, and spire Are all o'ercover'd with the human swarm.

Over-cra'm, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To cram or stuff to excess or too much, esp. with food, and *fig.* with information. Hence **Over-cra'mmed** *ppl. a.* So **Over-cra'mmer** *rare*: cf. Cramer 2b. 4.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* sb/1 Take a good Capone, which hath beene shutvp, & ouer-crammed. 1664 Evelyn *Whip to Hostile* 316 Many there are, that be not

consent to Overcome Reason with too great a Quantity of Food, but they will needs choose for me, with a design of Delight. 1698 R. W. *Magician Lett. to C. Timoleon* 30 The miserable, bankrupts, and now over-consumed tenements. 1834 Anne M. Stoddart *N. S. Months* II. 89 Posterity hallowed by the Devotion of ages, or falsified overcome, to mysterious products.

Overcraw, obs. form of Overcrow.

† O·ver-crease, *Obs.* [f. Over- + Crease sb.?] An overgrowth, increase causing overflow.

1609 Lisle *Du Bartas. Noe* 121 Some great man of authority or earning Flies...to the over-crease of some people thither.

O·ver-credu·lity. [Over- 19 c.] Too great credulity; the quality of being over-credulous.

1688 *Present Sufferings in An over-credulity in matters of Piety and Devotion.* 1840 Lower *Lett.* 12 Sept. in *Lockhart Papers* III. 7 I have been guilty of over-credulity in attaching more weight to General Grosgrad's evidence than it deserves.

O·ver-cre·dulous, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too credulous, too ready to believe.

1809 Sharp *Manch. Mem.* II. 121 Modest Wimbourn plucken me From over-credulous hate. 1831 Wayte tr. *Pestalozzi's Pop. Educ.* To Rdr. 2 Cheating the over-confidence people with their Money and Health. 1888 *Pestal-Sarnings* 30 In such things as these it is the Pupils are confessed to be over-credulous.

Overcrest, etc.: see Over- 27.

Overcroe·p, *v.* [Over- 9.] *trans.* To creep over.

1840 Sir J. Colleton in Rankin *Hist. Coll.* 10, (1848) I. 33 A Nest of Wasps, or Swarm of Vermin, which have overcrept the Land. 1810 Calder *Serenade* 1. Faint fury waves o'ercreep the ridge next. 1824 Waverley *Novels* (1838) 01 Its surest vine...O'ercrept the wall.

† O·ver-cri·tic. *Obs.* [Over- 29 d.] One who is critical to excess; a hypercritic.

1681 Flecknoe *Worthies Diocese* (1862) 289 Let no over-critick carelessly cavil at this Coat.

So **O·ver-cri·tical** *a.* [Over- 28], too critical, hypercritical; **O·ver-cri·ticism**, the practice of being over-critical, hypercriticism.

1837 Blake *Friends in C. Soc.* II. v. 100 The habit of over-criticism, a blindness to pleasantness. 1853 *Chicago Advocate* 30 Aug., Hampered by...an over-critical spirit.

O·ver-cro·p, *v.* [f. Over- 1, 27 + Crop *v.* or *sb.*]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To rise above, overtop. *Obs.*

1587 Mascall *Gr. Forest* 78 The old Proverbe in latin maligned; the ill weede outgrowth the good corne.

† **2.** To crop or lop the head of (a plant). *Obs.*

Ag. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cviii. 667 That...all our affections be subdued to him and that our lust be nourished when they would faine to have and share.

II. 3. To crop (land) to excess, to exhaust by continuous cropping.

1589 *Pasquil's Apol.* (1878) VII. 43 In over-cropping the land. 1850 Lands *Old Cloak* I. 183 The eternal cultivation of the mind is the overcropping of the field. 1881 W. Bravo Jones in *Manch. Mag.* XLIV. 148 The bad tenant has taken the value out by over-cropping and filth manure.

b. 1918 See quot. (*U. S. Acad.*)

1880 Scarlett *Dict. Amer.* 0 v., A planter or farmer is said to overcrop himself when he plants or 'seeds' more ground than he can attend to.

So **O·ver-cro·p** *sb.*, an excessive or too large crop.

1858 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 26 Jan., The State entertained...that there would be a copious over-crop of logs...harvested this winter may be discounted.

† **Over-cro·ss**, *adv., prep., a. Obs.* [f. Over *prep.* + Cross: cf. *on cross, across*, Cross *sb.* 22.]

A. *adv.* Crossing over something or each other; across, crosswise.

1 1580 Baskerv. *Hawking* 251 Some two keyls one crosse, of others no close In a field of severe flaunch on field. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 72 The compasse of this arme of the sea is 6. miles, the cut over-crosse 30 miles.

B. *prep.* Across, over, from side to side of.

1611 Cotgr., *Chaine de draps*, the woofe of cloth; the thread which in weaving runs crosse-wise. 1637 Tatham tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 18 Laying over-crosse the Chasm, two, or three rotten stalks.

C. *adj.* (*overcross*). Lying or placed across; extending from one side to the other: transverse.

1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham) 1 Birch twigs, or baskets, which they hang upon overcrosse poles, into the caverns.

Overcro·ss, *v.* rare. [Over- 10.] *trans.* To pass or lie across; to cross. *Sc.* and *Ir.*

1580 Baskerville *Falconry* That other black Lewd...groweth next by others, and ouercrosseth his nature with it. *Ibid.* To Volume he...escapeth...by often turning and ouercrosing the way. 1598 Greene *Farewell* G.'s Wks. (Grosart) XII. 234 If my constant thoughts be contrarie. 1871 Mrs Fergusson *Red as a Rose* (1878) 288 Was neither said nor heard mass overby, crossroads each cold hillside.

Overcrow (*Overcrōw'*), *v.* Also 6 -crowe, [Over- 2, 27.] *trans.* To crow or exult over; to triumph over; to overpower.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 220 What may thou wanhope mores, to make mirth men, Than will I merely more rebell thou. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 30 Then gan the villein him to overcrow. 1597 [see Overcrowing quot. 1579]. 1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, ii. 284 The poorest person shall see as many as he. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 74 The Cocks also doe beat one another for the Hennes...and he that overcommeth, crowe-crowth the other which is overcrowne. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 139 Shall I without such a blow follow to overcrow me? 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxii, I took it and my hand at once, flatly overcrowed, as Spenser would have termed it. 1845 Hogarth *Mirth in Shaks.* II. 253/2 The counts are exceedingly high and bold, especially the Count of Nassau, which seems to overcrow the Mountain. 1889 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* viii, There wasn't another man living that could overcrow me.

Overcrowd (*Overkrowd'*), *v.* [Over- 27.]

1. *trans.* To crowd to excess; to overfill with or as with a crowd.

1788 Shellitt *Poems* II. 222 Ye flies are, on the white, appear over-crowded with ornaments. 1848 W. H. Kelly *St. Alban's* xviii. 210 The Cathedral was...overcrowded by hospitals being overcrowded. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Blind Mohawks* iii, Be sure you don't overcrowd your rooms...There is nothing more disagreeable to my mind than a crush.

2. *intr.* To crowd together to excess, or in too great a number.

1699 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 3/3 Those people overcrowd into the Streets to see the Ceremonies, and get no ground. *Ibid.* 7 Apr. 4/3 The Council's position of turning out of the municipal dwellings all families who overcrowd.

Hence **O·vercrow·ded** *ppl. a.*, crowded too much; **O·vercrow·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1780 Bisset *Hist. Reign Geo. III* (1782) I. 304 The rich with choice in that of overcrowding. 1862 Mayne *Man. Med. Jur.* (ed. 3) 1 The overcrowded cemeteries of grandly expensive. 1868 Mrs. H. Wood *E. Kilmorse* vii. 160, Her eyelids and overcrowded mind. 1894 Weyman *Gent. in Wait.* 47 The pilgrims, who attended in overcrowding numbers.

Overcrown, **Overcry**, etc.: see Over- 1, 22.

Overcru·st, *v.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To cover over with a crust or layer. Chiefly in pa. pple.

Hence **Overcru·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1823 Fleming *Metallurgy* (ed. 2) 434 Keeping our bodies all over-crusted, and our pores open with grease and filth. 1870-98 Leisure *Rep. Pract.* I. 62 The church of S. Ambrose...is nearly overcrusted with marbles. *Ibid.* 104 The roof is to be vaulted all over with an overcrusting of Lapis Lazuli. 1898 Cloisia *Answers de Prec.* I. 122 Here, overcrusting with stone, perverting, defacing, deluding, Michael Angelo's dome.

Over-cu·lled to **-cultivate**: see Over-.

O·ver-cu·rning, *sb.* [Over- 29 d.] Excess of cunning; too great knowingness.

1617 Fleming *Hemelingius* 21 L. (1632) 238 Truely they make my cunning overcunning. 1628 *Eikon Carlostè* to Kinnetz is an overcunning of wit and craft, which hath sweete fetches to cozen others. 1640 Hemmington *Epiks. Ef* 31 This I believe an overcunning to conjecture.

So **O·ver-cu·rning** *a.*, too cunning; **O·ver-cu·rning** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to manage too cunningly.

1 1639 Massinger (Webster), Unwittingly overcunning to misunderstanding me. 1800 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* IV. 5 Lougheborough and Archibald appear to have over-cunning'd the business.

O·vercup, *a.* [Over- 8 c.] Applied to oaks in which the acorn is covered by the cup, as in two N. American species, *Quercus macrocarpa*, also called Bur or Mossy-cup Oak, and *Q. lyrata*, the Swamp Post-oak or Water White Oak.

1795 *Trans. of A. Michaux* 11 *Iter*, Quercus glandibus ovatis, cupula lacinulosa, nomen Overcup White Oak. 1817 J. Bradbury *Trav. Amer.* 167 Of the oak only, there are fourteen or fifteen species, of which the over-cup (*Quercus macrocarpa*) affords the best timber. 1889 *Michaux's N. Amer. Sylva* I. 40 *Quercus lyrata*...is called the Swamp Post Oak, Overcup Oak, and Water White Oak...the acorn is covered by the cup. The name 'Overcup Oak' is most common in South Carolina.

Overcure, obs. form of Overcome.

O·ver-cu·rious, *a.* [Over- 28.] Excessively curious; † **a.** Too careful, fastidious, or particular (*obs.*); **b.** Too inquisitive.

1581 Digby tr. *Stubbes' an Apol.* (1922) 26 Who dares be overcurious hereafter in searching out the workes and judgements of them, whom (etc.). 1599 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 83 The commendation of an eloquent and courtly Dame wilbe by conversation and sensible soothings. 1884 T. Hughes *Th. Faith* ii. Post, To whom therefore such curiosities were needless, or over-curious, let them not have. 1903 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 421, I would not have that over curiousness into an affectation spoil over-serious attention. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 80/2 May I ask, without seeming overcurious...has it any regular haunt?

Hence **O·ver-cu·riously** *adv.*, in an over-curious manner; † too particularly or carefully (*obs.*); too inquisitively; **O·ver-cu·riousness.**

1561 Digby tr. *Stubbes' an Apol.* (1922) 124 But when this we shall be...in heaven to the father above, and therfore must not be searched of us curiously. *Ibid.* Epil. Open confessions [see Over- 2 d]. 1824 *Dorset Assiz.* 2. (1840) 18 Asks not thy selfe overcuriously, when this mystery was accomplished. 1914 Masefield *Sail. Bees* (1938) II. 18 It is an incredibly delicate co-ordination and over-curiously to look into matters.

Overcurtain, *v.* rare. [Over- 8.] *trans.* To cover as with a curtain; to shadow, obscure.

1892 Blackmore *Nap. Exiles*, Odin Dod. (1877) 182 To see how sin's concealment by night.

Over-custom: see Over- 29.

O·vercut. [Over- 5, 1.] † **a.** A cut or direct way over a hill, etc. *Obs.* **b.** A cutting or incision from above or on the upper surface.

1858 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 73 All the ground lying between the two brooks...and one to the other and what shortest overcut between the hills towards the north west. 1883 E. Jenkins in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 200/1 A big two-handed saw [was] set at work to make the overcut.

Over-dainty to **-dangle**: see Over-.

O·verda·re, *v.* [Over- 27, 22, 21.]

1. *intr.* To be too daring; to dare too much.

1588 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xvii. (1589) 68 And Dangue overdares, If it from Fortune disagrees. 1590 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 483 The young man studies, the old man reasons, That over-dares, this over thinks. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. i, We should be said to overdare in speaking to your excelle dames.

† **2.** *trans.* To surpass in or overcome by daring; to dazzle. *Obs.*

1590 Marlowe *and Pt. Tamburl.* ep. v. I can name, As Hector did long time Graecian sprags, To overdare the proude of Graecia. 1 1600 Chapman *Blind Beg.* iii, Let not the spirit of Kastiza, his sister-dar'd, but make him know, the neighbour fashion bland kind to him.

So **O·verda·ring** *vbl. sb.*, the action of daring too much or being too rash; presumptuous boldness.

1824 R. Tayler *Hog hath lost Pearl* p. iv. in Dudley *O. Pa.* (1881) VI. 402 That pride cost them the loss of a limb or two, by over-daring. 1850 B. Jonson *Myst. Free* 111. 33, Overdaring is as great a vice as over-fearing. 1898 Kay. *Mem.* iv. *Bonaldus's Addit. to Fontenay* I. Introd. (1824) 118 To quell the over-daring of these Centons.

O·ver-da·ring, *ppl. a.* [Over- 28 b.] Too daring; unduly or unprudently bold; foolhardy.

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, i. iv, Must you for idle † period over-daring pears? 1858 Earl Malm. in *Ramsbotham's Admin. N. Parmar* I. iii. (1872) 87 By the over-daring boldness of dissentients. 1879 Dowden *Southey* ii. 32 A mild reproof to over-daring speculations.

Hence **O·ver-da·ringly** *adv.*

1859 Gaisie *Magnetism* 129 Yes, have not their astonished falsehoods too often prevailed both to hangmen over-lastingly?

Overda·rk, *adv.* [Over- 31.] Till after dark; in the dark. (Better as two words: cf. *after night.*)

18... *N. Brit. Rev.* (Ogilvie), Whitefield would wander through Cadet-Church meadows overdark.

Overdark, **-darkness**, *v.*: see Over- 8.

† **Overda·ted**, *a. Obs.* [Over- 18.] Of which the date is past; antiquated; out of date.

a 1642 Br. *Montacute Acts & Mon.* to (1642) 291 But the same...had forgotten those out-worn and over-dated constitutions of Antiquity. 1641 Milton *Reform.* i. (1851) 2 The gospel...wherein'd, and shrid, from the shelfe of overdated Canonists. 1649 — *Eikon.* xi, Shall he also enclose'd his overdated majesty from a Presbyter under bishops. 1680 J. Brown *Disc. our Lord* (1851) I. vii. 415 Where is 'overdated Judaism' and its magnificent temple?]

Over-day to **Overdazzling**: see Over-.

† **O·verdeal**, *sb. Obs.* [f. Over- 19 c Deal *sb.*] A part left over or in excess; surplus, overplus.

1600 Holland *Livy* xx. xxxvii. 1083 The overdeale of twelve thousand footmen of Lacinies, and one hundred horsemen. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* 1. 618 Concerning Berwicke how knees now for an Overdeale, these verses of Mathew I. Simon.

O·ver-dea·l, *v.* [Over- 27.] *intr.* To deal too much.

1589 Wilcocks (P. Pindar) *Indif. Arr. Fabricius* Wks. 1812 II. 126, I spare not to inquire to finde the cause Of overdealing in the two Indians.

O·ver-dea·r, *a.* [Over- 25, 27.] Excessively or exceedingly dear (in various senses); too costly. (1649 R. Hamil. (Richly) *Incl.* [So] no mettle so sweet to diskite, Join it were once there, Cupid without is wonder, no club want it sweet.) 1683 Cotton *Cold. Lap.* (1717) O my overdearest cousin that were the sustenance and stay of mine old age. 1804 T. Medlin tr. *Moliere's Tartuffe, Pref.* 8 *Mod. Theatr.* II. 283/2 Which (to my great) I finde now by over-dears experience. 1822 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* viii. II. 8 To Queen Mary...not over-dear to her own husband. 1894 *Harper's* (N. Y.) Nov. 960 Even women...may be bought at a price over-dear to pay.

as adv. 1500 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 40 'Jest', quod the Deill, 'thou sellis our dele'.

Hence **O·ver-de·arness.**

1580 J. Colleton *False Intich Caveat* 6 His Majesty hereth much...by the Over-dearenesse of Provisions for his Navy.

Over-dearred: see Over- 27 b.

O·verde·ck, *v.* [Over- 8, 27.]

† **1.** *trans.* To 'deck' or cover over. *Obs.*

1599 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 87 Shee be her serpent, With a hood shall be ouerspred to couched. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 114/2 He causeth the sayede lunge to be ouerdecked with an Oxebyde.

2. To deck or adorn to excess.

1710 *Spectr. Lpool.* No. 282 † 1 Our Clerk...has this Christmas so over-deckt the Church with Greens, that he has quite spoilt my Prospect. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 539 Their heads and necks are overdecked with jewels, feathers, and flowers.

Hence † **Overdeckking** *vbl. sb.* (see quot.).

1609 Vaughan *Soc. Introit* II. (1628) 61 The overdeckking or covering of leaves cause to be called lechers and silver-eared leaves. 1658 Phillips, *Sworn*, pass, the flowering, or over-decking of flies.

Over-deck, *a.*: see Over- 32.

† **O·verdeed**, *sb.* (*a.*) In 3-4 **-dede.** [Over- 29 d. Cf. Du. *overdaad* excess, MHG. *übertât* transgression.] Overdoing; excess, intemperance. 1300 *Prov. Cath. Hom.* 55 On two wise ze drinke, gotheliche and ze overdede, and ze swelche drinkeres cumeth godes curs. 1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Me nel nameny buthe drunke, ber ne ze ne zyngeyne be over-dede.

B. *adj.* Excessive, intemperate.

1a. 1617 *E. Misc.* 159 Some make used those delights to bubble less overdede.

Over-daunting, **-dosp**, etc.: see Over-.

O·ver-de·licacy. [Over- 19 c.] Too great delicacy.

1792 Shellitt *Poet. Ess.* (1798) IV. xcvi, Oh, the over-delicacy in this respect...I shall look upon as a misapplied...

tion of my own conduct. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 52 A fantastic air, and an over-delicacy of expression.

O·ver-de·licate, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too delicate; excessively delicate.

1830 *R. Tolmer's Rhapd. & Common.* 183 Her was over-delicate in his diet. 1840 Dr. Hall *Chr. Mother* I. 68 We should not be wanton, and over-delicate in our outward apparel. 1848 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 36 They are not over-delicate in their food at any time.

Over-delicious to **-desecrating**: see Over-.

O·ver-desi·re. [Over- 29d.] Excessive desire.

a 1633 *Newcome Serpent. Rep.* (Arb.) 34 Carried and transported with an over desire and disturbance after fame. 1700 Norris I. 256 My fear over desire to expect any will be forgot. 1858–9 Hallam *Mid. Ag.* III. iii. 98, 403 note, If mean...to have here this over-desire to prove his theory orthodox, which incensed the church against it.

O·ver-desi·rous, *a.* [Over- 28.] Excessively desirous; † exceedingly desirable (*obs.*).

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 134 b/2 What hope...than they have in the omnipotent might of our lord. 1647 Trapp *Marrow Ch. Hist.* to Canon xiii, Being Over-desirous of those dainties.

O·ver-deve·lop, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To develop too greatly or to excess; *spec.* in *Photogr.*: see Develop *v.* 5 b.

1889 *Engr. Mech.* 29 Nov. 256/1 He would be likely to over-develope it. 1889 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 747 A principle as good as this may be over-developed.

So **O·ver-deve·lopment,** too great development; *spec.* in *Photogr.* development continued too long or with too strong a developer (q. v.).

1892 Morrison *Loren.* (1898) I. 177 Over-development of peculiarities to the individual characters. 1900 *Photogr. News Ann.* in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, Three is great danger of over-development, as some photographers are not content until the sky is...black.

Over-dey·house to **-digest**: see Over-.

† **Overdi·ght,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 1, 8.] To cover overhead; to clothe or deck all over. (In *pa. pple.*)

1390 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 33 A silver seat, With a rich Arbre goodly over-dight. 1598 *Hist. to.* viii. 59 Some as day discovered heaven bare To strike men with darkness overdight. 1607 *Barlas-Bombe* (1877) 20 And gilded as a Dawn amongst an heard, When he with sayle hath al him over-dight.

O·ver-discha·rge, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To discharge too greatly; *spec.* in *Electr.*, to discharge an accumulator or storage-battery beyond a certain limit, an operation injurious to the battery. So **O·ver-discha·rge** *sb.*, the act of over-discharging or fact of being over-discharged.

1894 Sir D. Salomons *Measured Alternate Currents* 113 The causes may...be traced...more generally to the cells having been habitually over-discharged, or left standing for a long period with little charge in them. 1899 *Cent. Dict., Over-discharge, etc. Mod.* The explaining of the plates was due to over-discharge. Frequent over-discharges had caused the plates to buckle.

Over-disciplined to **-distant**: see Over-.

Overdo (*ōvəɹdū'*, *ōvəɹdŭ'*), *v.* Forms: see Do. [OE. *ofer-dōn* = OHG. *ubartuon*, MHG. *ubertuon*, f. *ofer-*, Over- (46, 97; 21, 22, 24, 27) + Do *v.*]

1. *trans.* To do to excess or too much; to carry to excess; to overact; to exaggerate.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 532 Þonne sceal his sawl beon seald into þæs gemearcod, na mid wæfersawyrpse ofer-dón, *a* 1225 *Juliana*, 18 Eadiȝ beo ure sawle, þeah ȝe ofdon. [Not in later use.] 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 191 Þat ouerdon his day and ryȝte. 1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 92 Any thing so over-done, is from the purpose of Playing. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 72. 361 Often what he took to heal, he did not doe it but over doe it. *a* 1700 Dryden *Sylvæ.* (1721) I. v. 87 A disposition and behaviour which may be overdone as well as misbecoming. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Sic.* I. xv. 408 With the zeal of a new convert he overdid matters.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To do too much; to go to excess; to exceed the proper limit.

1587 Turberv. *Epigrams Wks.* (1567) 178 Her he passeth and over do'th in gaistlings of money. 1599 Thynne *Animadv. Spec.* (1950) 21 Some can not do but they overdo. 1627 W. Rand. tr. *Camerarii's Life Melancth.* I. 12 Wherein I confesse he overdid. *a* 1631 Donne (J.), Nature is never spendthrift but where some one piece does exhaust itself. 1890 *Daily Rev.* 13 June 2/4 His overdone in both the brave-curious glow of the 'Venetian' hair and the eccentricity of the buttonholes.

3. *trans.* To treat or affect in some way to excess; to carry too far.

1627 *Hinde Papers, Cal. etc.* (Lilly was disinclined) because he would sometimes be overdone (a drink. 1842 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. xxii. 217 Don't you see that it overdoes your arguments? 1875 Gosse *Lett. Donne* 273, I wish he didn't overdo his part.

4. To cook (food) too much. (Most frequently in *pa. pple. overdone.*)

1683 Trotter *Way to Health* 111 That it (roast flesh) be neither over nor under-done, but of the two, it is better that it be under-done. 1840 Graham's *E. Lovell* (1843) 274 Aristotle tells of a baker, who asked his employer whether he liked his meat overdone or underdone.

5. To overtax the strength of; to fatigue, exhaust, overpower.

1802 Ld. Eldon in *Life & Lett.* (1844) III. 283 Dr. Russell ...was quite overdone with his labours. 1848 Dr. J. Wilson-Patten in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1880) II. vi. 367 An adult can down too fast, and needed repose. 1897 W. H. Thompson *Remin. W. Clergyman* vii. 233, I have never overdone a horse in all my life.

6. To surpass or exceed in performance; to outdo, excel. *arch.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Double Marriage* iv. ii, Are you the, That over-did all ages with your honour? 1698 Congreve *Reply Scandal* Wks. (1967) 592 One who could (nearly) all Him to Dissemble. 1899 Thynne *Animadv.* (1950) 68 Wonder! that a stranger brought himself do and almost overdo the deeds of Lancelot.

7. *intr.* To do more than suffice: *sc.* Do *v.* 20.

1510 Fisher *Serm. Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 1/2 In whose provision of a Tenth part will not this and in other places...I will over-do.

† **8.** Rendering L. *transgredi*: To pass, spend (time). *Obs.*

1580 Wylie *Scithic. accordit at Edinburghe...* the whyche the 1031 as the day ouerlouth (1588 that passith the 1031 as the day).

Hence **O·ver-do** (the vb. stem taken as) *adj.* (*nonce-use*); **Overdoer** (*-dūə(r)*), one who overdoes.

1680 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* 190 It is no vain Matter for Overdoers to add but a clause or two more to their Oaths and Subscriptions. 1748 Hutchinson *Glanvill* (1811) II. 6 Your overdoery generally gives the offence they endeavour to avoid. *Ibid.* VIII. 362 A good deal of blunder of the over-do and under-do kind.

Over-doctrinize, Over-dogmatism, etc.: see Over-.

O·verdo·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Overdo; doing to excess.

1390 *Arnal. de Salerno* (title) Against the errors and his drinke, but no no multi manebunge. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 63 Man ese gretly eschewe ouerdoynge and ouerabundance of drogettes. 1643 Nethersole *Prop. for Peace* (1648) 22 In amendment of...our failings, and over-doings. 1891 *Athenæum* 2 May 563/1 The observ-ousness—or rather the overdoing—of the virtue are only too apparent.

O·verdo·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That overdoes or does too much.

1620 Calendar Wilkinson 77 n. 1, This strain of answering...like an overdoing actor, affects grossly. 1824 B. Jonson *Every Man* v. 3, You grow an insolent with it, and overdoing, John. 1736 W. Tiffin *Painting* (ed. 2) 3 The very extraordinary and over-doing hypothesis. 1898 Bonnalla *Serm. New Life* and. (1862) 326 The one thing needful, quite passed by in her overdoing confusion.

Overdome, *v.*: see Over- 2.

Overdone (*ōvəɹdŭ'n*: stress var.), *ppl. a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*). [*Pa. pple.* of Overdo *v.*]

A. *ppl. a.* Done too much (in various senses of Overdo *v.*); carried to excess; exaggerated; over-cooked; exhausted; overcome.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* (Z.) 300 Omnis nimis nocet, þæt is ealle ofer-done þing dærlæcð. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Þis is on engliss: alle ofer-dyde þing fielleð. *c* 1430 *How Wise Man taught Sonne* (E.) in *Babees Bk.* 30 For over-done þing vnskilfully Maketh gruff to grone whanne it is no nede. 1774 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 68, I was over done with civility. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 698 The exalted chivalry and overdone glory of the epistle paragraphs.

† **B.** *adv.* Excessively. *Obs.*

?*a.* *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 699/231 Pe ouerdon goodd wurc Beggeþ ofte his bred. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 208 Sumtyme þou art to ouerlowe mery & sumtyme to ouer-dyon sory & to ouyr-gret lowly. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) viii. xxvii. 300/2 Maiste of our owyone is gyuen to vnclo, & ouerdone maiste bleu with false coueyne.

† **C.** *sb.* in phrase *at overdone*, at an excessive rate, to excess. *Obs.*

c 1200 Genes & Ex. 3591 Sua hatt nan þing as ofterdon Þe keppen þa to fellenes. *Hist.* 4350 All þat lan at ofterdon Þe kepen þa to lenes.

Hence † **Overdo·nly** *adv.*, excessively.

c 1440 Jacob's *Well* 157 If þou synne þi wyfe to orgelously to temporall conuersyons, for lone.

O·ver-door, *sb.* and *a.* [Over- 33, 52.]

A. *sb.* A piece of ornamental woodwork, etc., placed over a door.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal. Soc's* Mantels, doors, overdoors, screens, and various articles of furniture, &c. ornamented with Linoleum. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 481 The Stone Room...with its over-doors and over-mantels by Gibbons.

B. *adj.* Placed over a door.

Mod. An over-door light.

† **O·verdorne,** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Over- 2 d + *dorne* Dorne.] The lintel of a door.

c 1325 *Glos. Ch. & Bibles.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 (note Dyne).

Overdose (*ōvəɹdōs'*), *sb.* [Over- 29 a.] An excessive dose, too large a dose.

1650 Lucas *Hum. Und.* ii. 22/2. § 5 Had this happen'd to him by an Over Dose of Honey, when a Child, all the sense Rhesus would have follow'd. 1716 Farmer in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 434 One...who had taken an over-dose of opium, and died of it. 1858 W. Arnot *Lives St. Maxima* II. xxiii. 250 We shall not be apalled by over-doses of loving kindness.

O·verdo·se, *v.* [Over- 27.]

1. *trans.* To administer (medicine, etc.) in too large a dose.

1717 Somervillan *Married Life*, 47 In *Oxc. Flower* 228 A sorry Bottle to engender Wit, But over-dosed, but Overwhelmed in Salt. 1777 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 411 Fatal accidents have happened...from over-dosing the medicine.

2. To dose (a person, etc.) to excess; to give too large a dose to; also *transf.* of the administration of an ingredient, the mixing of stock, etc.

1758 Reid in *Marquet's Chron.* I. 208 As age to take the as common Neighbour, If it were not over-dosed with the Acid. 1860–76 *Gould's Manip. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 130 If we over-dose the patient at first, we add to the disease. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 2/6 Neither Paris nor London has been overdosed with new issues of foreign stocks for years past.

Overdose, *v.*: see Over- 27.

Over-draft, -draw, obs. *pa. t.* Over-drive.

O·verdra·ft (*-drɑft*). [Over- 27.]

1. *Banking.* The action of overdrawing an account; a draft or a bank to excess of the sum standing to the drawer's credit; the amount by which a draft exceeds the balance against which it is drawn.

1808 *Session Pris. Pol. Rom.* 181. 214 A banker naturally takes care not to allow overdrafts, unless he has great confidence in his customer, or has received a guarantee of repayment. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/2 The company has a banking overdraft of £ 130,000.

2. An excessive draft of men, esp. for military purposes, also *fig.*

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 3/2 So it went on, until the company was exhausted by these overdrafts.

Over-drain: see Over- 29 b.

O·verdraught, -draft (*-drɑft*). [Over- 1.] A draught passing over or admitted from above a fire, furnace, kiln, etc. *attrib.* in *Overdraught kiln*, a form of brick- or tile-kiln in which the heated products of combustion are made to pass down through the contents of the kiln before escaping by the chimney flue or flues.

1884 Davis *Manuf. Bricks*, etc. vi. 256 The circular, domed 'over-draft' kilns are largely used for burning fire-bricks and terra-cotta products. *Ibid.* vii. 303 The principal gain in the circular overdraft kilns is, the impartial and equitable distribution of heat.

O·verdraw, *sb.* [f. next.] **1.** An act of overdrawing; an excessive draft or demand.

1873 St. Stephen *Stud. Social.* viii. (1874) 237 There is such an overdraw on the energies of the industrial population [of France] that a large share of heavy labour is thrown on the women.

2. (In full *Overdraw check.*) = Overdrawn 2(a. (U. S.)

Overdraw (*ōvəɹdrɔ'*, *ōvəɹdrɑ'*), *v.* Forms: see Draw *v.* [Over- 10, 4, 11, 27.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To draw over or across. (Separable compl.) *Obs.*

1376 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 186 In-till a hill vpon, That fra all weill was thrawyn wane. *c* 1400 *Destruction Rom.* 3183 Cheyses he ridde oute thawre That non were passe nyghte.

† **2.** To draw off into another vessel. *Obs.*

1723 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 32 Overdraw the Hogshead of Wine some five or six Gallons. *Ibid.* 36 If the Claret be not sound and good, overdraw it 3 or 4 gallons, then replenish the Vessel with as much good Wine Red.

† **3.** *intr.* To draw or move over or across; to pass over or away. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8713 Soone the day ouerbroghte & the derke ouercom. *Ibid.* 8630 When the derke ouerdrogh, & be dyen vanke, The morowe was still, stakith the cwerne. *a* 1425 Lydg. *Troyalle of Glas* (1911 *Alph.*) when *thal* his torquoil ouerdrawe, To shew pe skinn of myn adwersse.

† **4.** *trans.* To draw over or induce to some course: see Draw *v.* 28, 28. *Obs.*

1604 Fleming *Strategmata* 1. xlvii. (1620) 138 A higher power foreseeth or ouer-drawes, And mortall mens guides with immortall lawes.

II. 4. *Banking.* To draw money in excess of the amount which stands to one's credit, or is at one's disposal. *Const.* To overdraw *one's account* (*allowance, salary*, etc.); formerly, *one's banker*; also *absol.*, to make an overdraft.

1732 Bankrupt *Let to Peter* 30 Apr., Wks. 1872 IV. 207, I hope Shylock's first payment hath been ready,...otherwise I have overdrawn. *c* 1786 Cowper *Let. to T. Hill* Wks. 1837 XV. 21, I am sorry my finances are not only exhausted, but over-drawn. 1798 Gentleman I. 193 He was my banker, ...and used to give me a bonus whenever I overdrew him. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlv. How the bankers and agents were overdrawn. 1872 [Lucas] *Prison. Pol. Rom.* xiii. 123 One of the simplest ways of handling money is to allow customers to overdraw their accounts. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 263 Don't overdraw...more than you can help.

5. To draw too far; to strain.

1889 *Electrical Rev.* XXV. 374/2 Mr. A. has...overdrawn the bow to embarrassing to make out [its].

6. To exaggerate or overdo in drawing, depicting, or describing.

1824 E. E. Norris *Wild Sports Europe*, etc. I. 204 Are not all these tricks about Irish cabs overdrawn? 1892 F. W. Newman *Phases Faith* xiv. Many biographers overdraw the virtues of their subject.

Hence **O·verdraw·ing** *vbl. sb.*, **O·verdraw·n** (*ōvəɹdrɔ'n*) *ppl. a.*

1913 *Pilgr. Lonely Cleaner* i. iv. (1893) 5 Smartly was my sight darkled by sure drawings of a grave colleyen. 1783 Adam & Dallas *Rom. Buildings* i. 22 Paid for passage of horses and overdrawing of levels. 1848 Wm. Gore *Ch. Kings Chas.* (1850) 134 On the first overdrawing of his account. 1866 Crump *Banking* 52 With overdrawn accounts only the sum required to discharge the cheque is charged. 1883 *Seventh Rep. Church E. Ir.* 268 The dramatic account of Justice by Hegesippus is an overdrawn picture.

Over-dread, -dream: see Over-.

† **Overdre·dge,** *v.*? *Obs.* [f. Over- 8 + Dredge *v.*?] *trans.* To sprinkle powder over.

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Night* (Grosart) III. 226 Upon a basin they [spirits] will sit like a nit, and over-dredge a field pate like a white scurfe.

Over-dredge (*ōvərdre·dʒ*), *v.*[1] [f. OVER- 27 + DREDGE v.[1]] *trans.* To dredge (for oysters, etc.) too much, so as to deplete the beds or waters. Hence **Over-dre·dging** *vbl. sb.*

1882 *Amer. Oyster Channel Dis. Rep.* 1881 (ed. 2) 302 H. Coste... has expended a number of oyster beds... exhausted by over-dredging. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/6 The beds were over-dredged, undersized oysters were brought to market.

Overdreep, *obs.* variant of OVERDROP *sb.*

Over-dress, *sb.* [OVER- 8 *c*, 25 *b*.]

1. An outer dress; a dress worn over another.

1872 Tom B. Wilson *Pros. Diary* L. 240, I have myself... by falling on a pocket pistol which I carry in my over-dress.

b. The outer part of a gown made to appear as if one dress were worn over another, showing in parts the underdress; the two parts being of different material or colour.

1881 *Truth* 31 Mar. 436/1 The second [dress] is of dark-blue Genoa velvet, with Pompadour overdress of paler blue. 1892 *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 1242/2 A superb dinner-gown,... The under-dress... has a front of white satin,... The over-dress is in velvet of...fabric cut.

2. (*over-dress*.). Excessive display in dress.

1884 *Ruff & Scud* 208, 4 h. 6m. An absurd aim at pretentious over-dress.

Over-dress, *v.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To dress to excess; to dress with too much display and ornament. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1708 Wilkins tr. *Pope's Lett.* 31/35 I, 58, I have seen many Women over-dressed, and several look better in a careless Night-gown, with their hair about their ears. 1732 Pope *Ep. Burlington* 50 Treat the Goddess like a modest fair, Nor over-dress, nor leave her wholly bare. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., Servants wear their wages... they constrain and squander. 1883 *American* VII. 289 They don't overdress themselves.

2. To embellish too elaborately.

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 401/1 Theocritus...never overdoes his subject or overdresses his language.

3. To dress or cook (food) too much.

1779 Anson *Amer. Ind.* 410 In order to destroy the blood... they overdress every kind of animal food they use. 1800 Hannah *Hygeia* IV. 30 To overdress the meat fill it is unfit to be eaten.

† Over-dre·ve, *v. Obs. rare.* [In form from OVER- 8 + DRIVE *v.*, but the sense appears to be connected rather with DRIVE *v.*] *trans.* To steal as with nails driven in over the whole surface.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1205 Alle his armoure was ouer-dreuen With gromes of grete renoun.

Over-dri·ven, *pa. pple.* [OE. *ofердrifenan* = OHG. *obartriahan*, MHG. *obertrieben*, Du. (obs.) *overdrijven*; f. *ofer-*, OVER- 27 + *drifenan* to DRIVE. The 16th c. use may be a new formation: cf. OVERRAT *v.*] *intr.* and *refl.* To drink too much, drink to excess or to intoxication.

c 897 K. Alfred's *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. 361 Swa hwa swa oferdrince hine, he wile sidd oferdrincan. *c* 1200 *Ecclus.* 31, 30 in Thorpe *Lawa* II. 418 Ne oferdrince[ð] he swa hwonne swa. 1377 *Piers Plowman* (1550) 85 Ashamed to overdrinke himself. 1598 Stevenson *Du Bartas* II. 2. 1. *Arch.* 342 Noah...*Over-day*...making merry drinking over-thrush. 1598 Barret *Theor.* § 470 Cockatrices...doe extreamely affect Moderate: And over-drinke themselves. 1732 Benson *Pocket Farrier* (1733) 10 If he...be hot, he will over-drink himself. 1882 Mag. in Focus *Nov.* 10 July, It did not say that they were to over-eat and over-drink themselves.

So † **Over-drink** *sb.*, drinking to excess, drunkenness. *Obs.*

1580 E. Hake *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii. 129 Beholdeth now but ye ye gluttonie aroune leuetun and oferuere & oferdrynce[ð]. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Hwanne he muð... oferfullð on mycheles ete and on euer drinke.

† Overdri·p, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **-droop(e**. [f. OVER- 1 + DRIP *v.*; cf. OVERDROP *v.*] *trans.* To drip over; to overhang, overshadow; also *fig.*

1580 Grosse *De Mornay* xl. 250 When these mists [of the Sun] ouerdroope the earth, and diseases is with drowning. 1590 Nashe *P. Pennilesse* 1 b, The aspiring torches with their double crops shall no longer over-droop the best benche, or bring them to...the ground. 1600 Fen W. Constable *Rem.* (c. 1582) 192 Those...plants, that grow in the shadow,... their continuance cannot so overdrip them. *a* 1625 Fr. Beaum. *Inner Temple* I. ii. 23 They may sometimes over-drip us, but they are a shelter to us.

Overdrive (see below), *v.* [OE. *ofердrīfan* = MHG. *obertrīben*, Du. *overdrijven*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 4, 5, 17, 18, 27 + *drīfan* to DRIVE.]

† 1. *trans.* (*overdrive*.). To drive away, dispel; to overthrow. *Obs.*

c 950 *Durham Ritual Gloss.* 38 God fe fe Sinnes oferdrife worhte fone leme ofer-drifen] H. *Aquilifi.* *c* 1000 *Ælfric Judges' Lives* (1881) I. 152 Offrian se mæiga pryte from mannum ofer-drif. 1578 Banister *Hist.* v. 20, 80b Such seeds [of evil] to...be overdriven. 1590 Spenser *Faerie Queene* I. ii. 10 Ne...ought may overdrive my dayes race.

† 2. *trans.* To cause (time) to pass; to bring to an end; to pass, spend. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron.* xvi. 487 Quhen that Sibell they maidenyeir had. 1548 Lyndesay *Dream* 31 More pleasandlie (he) thame ouer-drif with sangis. *c* 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 417 in *Dunbar's Poems* 199 On this wyse the lang nicht they ouerdrif. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxxix. 28 Sair wrestling, but sleeping, I'm rather I ouerdryve.

† 3. *intr.* Of time: To pass away, elapse. Of a person: To let the time pass; to delay. *Obs.*

1575 Bannatyne *Journ.* v. 3 Quhen tyme is tyde Vith his bridle... Wo ouerdrifis. *a* 1600 *Sir Alexander* 1903 Some

be dyrke nore dvale & be day springes. *c* 1450 tr. *Caxtheer Sacrobosco* 2172 Ther fal our thynn sum wheel lenger. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. 12. 32 The long...nycht thus schupe full fast to rank schort and rynglyeis. 1535 Stewart *Cron.* v. (1858) 237 The time was long owre diverse had ouer hudder-skrimes of victorie to mike mirth.

† 3. *trans.* To drive over. *Obs.* rare.

c 1560 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlviii, Sithe straines me ouerdrife.

4. (*overdrive*.). To drive too hard; to drive or work to exhaustion; to overwork. Also *fig.*

a 1450 *Myre* 1813 When for lac of mete ouer-dryuen? Pat he may no lenger lyue[n]. 1550 Bible *Gen.* xxxiii. 13 Ewes and kyne with yong...which if men should one day ouer driue but three dayes, the hole flocke would die. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 321 Satan is granted to his temptations...and is very careful that he do not over-drive men. 1703 Chamb. *Hist. Merr. Lindy.* 2. (1709) 178 They don't come drive their Business. 1884 *Expositor* Jan. 26 His...vision his analogy by overdoing it.

Overdriven (*ōvərdrĭ·vn*; stress *var.*), *ppl. a.* Also 5 -drove. [Pa. pple. of prec.]

1. That is driven too hard.

1567 *Trin. Reg.* 98 An over-drove ox, entering the Guildhall, drove the whole Court into consternation. 1829 Macaulay *Crit. Essay* v. II. 610 The sufferings...of an overdriven gentleman. 1884 Annie S. Swan *Dorothea Kirke* iii. 30 The wandering of an over-driven brain.

b. *fig.* Used in EXCUSE, backhanded.

1888 W. Moves in *Expos. Amer.* XXIV. 69/1 The bewilderment of a few overdriven phrases and figures of speech from poetic fictions.

2. Driven or made to project beyond the general line.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* IV. 503 An overdriven EQUINOX, or CUSPID, as it is termed, is one of the most usual ornaments of the keyboard.

Overdroop, **-drowse**, etc.: see OVER-.

† Overdro·p, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To drop over or upon; to overhang, overshadow.

1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* xv. 16 Their tappes aloft, and branches broad, and thereby overthrowe all that is under them. 1677 tr. *Cleveland's Gen. Powers Eq. Deal.* A iv, How anxiously our late Moderate-men look up at him because he overdropped them.

† Overdrow·n, *a. Obs.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To flood with water; to submerge, inundate; to drench or wet excessively. Hence † **Overdrow·ned** *ppl. a.*, † **Overdrow·ning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1460 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 29 Yf ouere fallyn thonders & tempestys, & ouer-drowenynges longe endure. 1578 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 233 Inclined to rayne, which, by reason of the lowenesse of the place, do so overdrowne it. 1613 Bacon *Brit. Pack.* v. I. 7 Causing round her many overdrowned eyes. 1633 Ford *Lover's Mel.* v. iv, Those eyes, Which lately were so overdrowned in tears.

O·ver-dry, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too dry. So **O·ver-dry ness**, excessive dryness.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 348 The latter so, with a spoile cold, to temper Th' ouer-drinesse, th' other's hot choleryne. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 310 They bringe it [hay] to a sweetenesse or over-drinesse, which is verie ill for cattle. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 702 Either by an over-dry heat, or an over-moist heat.

O·ver-dry, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *a. Intr.* To become too dry, dry up. b. *trans.* To dry too much, make too dry.

1593 Cogan's *Haven* 82 *De P. S.* 202, 1600 *Shak. Merry W.* I. iii. 5 Yet is it greatly hote...the wyne ouerdryeth [*Qtos. M.*] Ouerdrie[s] and hydeth. 1622 Bacon *Ansr. Misr.* 1. ii. 1. 5 (1638) 431 Buttered meats, candies, powders, and over-dryed.

Overdrus (*ōvərdŭ·s*; stress *var.*), *a.* [OVER- 24 b.] More than due; past the time when due. **a.** Of a bill, debt, etc.: Remaining unpaid after the assigned date. **b.** Of a ship, train, etc.: That has not appeared, or arrived, at the time fixed.

1842 Stevens *Comm. Lawes Eng.* (1874) II. 91 Overdue bonds for the payment of money. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Overdue*,...as an unpaid account or bill of exchange; a request, years, etc., past time. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 17 May 104/1 Mortgage debentures of the company, the interest on which was overdue. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/1 It is of vast importance, when an overdue ship is reported to be safe, that those concerned should know it. *Mod.* The train is already half an hour overdue.

Over-dull, **-dure**, **-dust**: see OVER-.

† Over-dyed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [OVER- 8.] Dyed over with a second colour.

1622 Sharp. *Whist. T.* v. ii. 130 But were they false As overdy'd Blacks, as Wind, as Waters.

O·ver-eagle·r, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too eager, excessively eager or keen.

1575 Turberv. *Pandects* 230 [She] fondely or greedily eagle'd by reason of her over eagre[n]esse and sharp. 1884 *Gentleman's Mag. Lib. Conf.* v. (1735) 10 Extravagants in the more modest and private, but over-eager pursuits of those Recreations [games of chance]. 1882 Dodsley *Mod. Fr.* iv. 42, Over-eager for the cause of justice.

Hence **O·ver-ea·gerly** *adv.*, **O·ver-ea·gerness.**

a 1800 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxii. § 4 Of such nature, that to himself no man might over-eagerly challenge them, without thanking. 1870 Morley *Hist. Lang.* v. Wks. (1878) VII. 7 Pursuing them unremittingly into York. *a* 1700 Evelyn (Dk. Buckhurst) *Wks.* (1715) II. 200 Such an over-eagerness,... instead of hurting me, only exposes themselves. 1883 *Spectator* 21 July 964/2 Over-eagerness for office had compelled them to sacrifice all their responsible principles.

O·ver-ea·rly, *adv.* and *a.* [OVER- 30, 28.] Too early; premature; prematurely.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Ne lerne hur in dore to late ne ouer-erlike [*var.* ouer-arlike]. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* 11, 6 Another hasteth...is the outwardly and unexpectedly enthroned of Knowledge here here and Methinks. 1846 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. 58 Children born by such Love's holy sermon in a pretty play And get out over-early schoolmates.

O·ver-ea·rnest, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too earnest. So **O·ver-ea·rnestly** *adv.*, **O·ver-ea·rnestness.**

1561 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* v. (1586) 6 It is not good...to occupie your minde over earnestlie.] *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 283 His over following over-earnestly. 1862 Trans. *Prof. C. Sc. Ill.* 122 Up Cassius,...When you are over-earnest with your Brutus, He'll think your Mother chides, and leave you so. 1774 Bonar *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 391 Some mischief happened...from this over-earnest zeal. 1882 Wharton, *Overearnestness*.

O·ver-ea·sy, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too easy. So **O·ver-ea·sily** *adv.*, **O·ver-ea·siness.**

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxiii. § 2 S. Ierome, whose ouereasie is not to pardon customarily his Adversaries. 1626 Dekker *Sonne Sorr.* iv. 53 Him that is over-easie to be crushed. 1823 J. H. Newman *Arianism* 340 The historian had no bearing towards over-easiness of belief.

† O·veraet, *sb. Obs.* [OE. *ofераt* masc., f. **ofеrēotan*: cf. OS. *overāti*, OHG. *uberāzi*.] The action, or an act, of overeating; a surfeit.

c 897 K. Alfred's *Gregory's Past. C.* xxiii. 191 Ðylmælde[ð] now ðæt se gehyldiga cowen leornes and oferæta & oferdrynca. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gen. Hom.* 63 Wiðhogiað of oferæta, and oferwine, and unrihtes eten.

Overeat (*ōvərī·t*), *v.* [OVER- 27, 22, 5. (An OE. **ofēotan* = OHG. *uberezzan*, MHG. *überëzzen*, is not recorded.)]

1. To eat too much, eat to excess, surfeit oneself with eating. **a.** *intr.* (Now rare.) **b.** *refl.* (The usual construction.)

1393 T. Mowbray *Inducements* 43 Yet hath your fruit (the fidem, to over-eate, And glutton like to vomit up their meate. 1658 Mrs. Behn *Lett. Persia* iv. 35, Nay, he hath overeaten himself at breakfast. 1848 Thackeray *Pen. Pict.* xiv, He has only overeaten himself—that is all.

† 2. *trans.* To eat more than (another): to excel, by his eating. *Obs.* (Cf. EAT v. 8 b.)

1593 Fitzgeffrey *Heads* 4 (2) Thou shalt not the cyclos wast more pens the poore man with his camell.

† 3. To eat or nibble all over or on all sides.

Sp. 1808 Southey *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 180 The fragments, strewn the bits, and grande reliquia, Of her ore-eaten faith are heard in Heaven.

Hence **O·veraten** *ppl. a.* (see 3); **O·verea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Mirr. Mutabilitie 1 Ydlye Sec. xx. (1863) 109 She...sent her tokens with continuall eggings over-eating, and needfe-cause with admonishings to eat them. 1892 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 403 The greedy dog, which continually falls ill from over-eating.

Over-edit to **Over-enormity**: see OVER-.

† O·ver-e·nd, **overend**. *Obs.* [OVER- 9. 1 END *sb.*, written as one word; see OVER- 1 *d*.] The upper end, the top.

In 1300 See OVER- 1 *b*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374 Ouerende or ye ouer ende of a lattice.] 1598 in Wilts & Dors. Coll. Cambridge (1888) II. 8 At the ouerend square vij inch and at the ouerend vj inches. 1599 See OVER- 9. 1765 in N. O. Addy *Hist. of Wrotham* (1892) 133 A place...called Cargo Lane, being the overend of the said croft.

Over-engage to **-enrichment**: see OVER-.

O·ver-e·nglish, *v. Obs. rare*[—1]. [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To overdo in English; to exaggerate in description. (Cf. Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 31.)

1599 E. Jorden *Tr. Nuce ourg' Nosce, Dream. Poet.*, Poore-inglish, A long-shorne knight, over-englishing his travels.

O·ver-e·nter, *v.* [OVER- 26 or 27.] *trans.* To enter (an item in an account) in excess of the proper amount. So **O·ver-e·ntry**, an excess entry.

1789 Bonar *Pres. to Nat. Wks.* II. 74 Every thing which the author can put off with any appearance of reason for the over-entry of British goods. 1810 [Smith Prout] *Customs* (1811) 230 The over entry must be obtained in the following manner: On the back of the Warrant, at the bottom, must be certified the quantity of the goods over entered, thus: Upon examination, we find the quantity has been entered sixty-seven pounds of thrown Silk. *Ibid.*, note, Explanation of the London mode of making out Over Kind Certificates.

Overenrunde, **-errine**, obs. f. OVERRUNDE, -ERE.

† O·verer, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [Comparative of OVER *a.*: cf. OHG. *oberiro*, MHG. *oberer*, and Eng. HIGHER.]

A. *adj.* Upper; higher in position.

c 1300 *William Pal.* 2000 The over lip (= upper] part of mouth. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 214 Sythyngs on ye ouer ende of a ladder.] 1598 in Wilts & Dors. Coll. Cambridge (1888) II. 8 At the ouererend square vij inch and at the ouererend vj inches. 1599 See OVER- 9. 1765 in N. O. Addy *Hist. of Wrotham* (1892) 133 A place...called Cargo Lane, being the overend of the said croft.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used elliptically).

1. The upper part or region.

a 1300 *Havelok Fragm.* 608, *An instrument...of iren, of wode, and gode to wone, Ha be ouerer, though vnderlege of londe. Ibid.* 621 Ne ben hii wille wonie be ouerer of it [= *superiora eius*]. *Ibid.* 24 Wolund killed of his ouerer [= *superioribus suis*].

2. The upper of two things.

c 1450 *Lyf Bloudeyng* (E. E. T. S.) 20 In the place of the nauely nere a-side, write a digit that is a part of the nauely. *Ibid.* 26 Tache a digit bitwix and wirkinge for his nauely.

3. A person higher in station, a superior.

c 1300 *Proverbs Rolle, Prol.* 3 Conseilleres,...bright mod to the ouerer accordy his ordinaunce, and not to the ordinaunce of his ouerer. *Ibid.* 102 Forsothe to ouer-comen ouerer, holde wel tan her ouerer vpon her vnderlinges.

Overer (*ōvərəɹ*), *sb.*[1] *local.* [f. OVER *adv.* + -ER.] See quot.

1892 E. R. [*title*] *Laws Lett. I. of Wight* (1898) II. 340 The local and familiar word 'overer,' by which the people of the Isle of Wight designate one of the inhabitants as not 'yon born natives.' 1892 *Edin. Rev.* July 237 The list of 'overers' always connection with it has enabled its form to longer and more brilliant.

† Overest, *a.*, *sb.*, *adv.* *Obs.* [Superlative of OVER *adj.* and *adv.*: cf. OHG. *oberôst*, MHG. *oberst*, Ger. *oberst*; also the Eng. *uttermost*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Highest in position, uppermost; outermost, covering all the rest.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xxiii, 33 And that readen .. a lasle in the overest [1388 Sarum, Vulg. *superiori*] part of aspen the aspidisk. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 290 Ful cleanliere was his overest courteper. 1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* 47, viii The overest part of hym fyl to the ground and that other parte abode styll stynkyng on the hors. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 81 b/1 Anon the water is no overest parte of the lowe.

2. *fig.* Highest in station, quality, etc.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Wite that sylle tuen of the ouerest worshede. he maste hate and enuie hym redy ayenst the lyn hauen. 1587 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 62 They sould take wild be counsie. 1894 W. S. KELLY *Reynard* 219 For they who reward wisdom love, Most hate against the fiends high.]

B. *sb.* **1.** The uppermost part or region.

c 1300 *K. E. Poetry* (H.) 3 Jus bles with wolues ouerasse (L. *superiora*) his. 14.. *Medic. MS.* 1. 139/2 in *Anglia* XVIII. 198 Sicane of be ouerest twyes or thryes, And þikkne here it maiede hole & skyes.

2. A person supreme over others; a ruler.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. 158/2 III As xiiii as the moone is fulle he dulleneth hir to his ouerest or pryncipall. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 356 b/1 By the commaundements of his overyed and conquestes of the kynge he was sente to be .. Englond.

C. *adv.* In the highest or uppermost place; over all, so as to cover all the rest.

c 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 146 An Apelle coueryd hir ouerest with lede. There the joyous was to dyghte. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 307 (*Dregy Dirige.*) That sall dun in Heuin evirlest, and overest a wlyght clothe.

Over-estee'm, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To esteem too highly, or beyond the true worth; to think too highly of.

a 1639 W. WHITAKER *Prolegom.* v. xix. (1849) 250 Folde is a vice..in this, that it exceeds a just to over-esteeme himselfe. 1788 J. MASON *Self Knowl.* ii. x. (1859) 178 He does not overvalue them for those little accidental Advantages in which they excel him.

Over-e'stimate, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To estimate too highly; to reckon or value at too high a rate.

1640 R. H. DOD *Sacr. Marr* xxiii. 23 Like men still mistake men for over-esteeming the value of an education. 1898 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handybk. Prop. Law* xx. 155 A man over-estimating the value of his property, or not allowing for its depreciation.

So **Over-e'stimate** *sb.*, too high an estimate; **Over-estima'tion,** the action of over-estimating.

1609 NAU *Mous Cerberi* I. xix. 103 An over-estimation of themselves. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxvi. 1000 Which were not worthy over-estimation. 1848 WHEATLEY, *Overestimate*, 'too high an estimation.' *Norton*, 1898 LORD MORLEY *Comp. Mirabeau* 124 Studies, Cas. 25 Feb. 6/1 The loss through systematic over-estimation .. will probably amount to £200,000.

Over-exact to **Over-excelling**: see OVER-.

Over-exci'te, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To excite too much.

1804 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 45 If he were ever excited. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 5/1 The whole principle of the work is to excite, and not over-excite, the organic activities.

So **Over-exci'ted, Over-exci'ting** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Over-excitabi'lity; Over-exci'table** *a.*; **Over-exci'tement.**

1756 IRE H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xl. 78 One who should first harangue to be over-excitable to the temperature of business. 1847 WEBSTER, *Overexcitement.* 1854 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* v. 61 Fiction appears to be .. a product of over-excitability, which runs wildest. 1858 LORD MAHON *Hist. of Eur.* iii. 108 The mere wanderings of an overexcited mind. 1884 J. SULLY *Outlines of Psychol.* iii. 466 All transition from states of over-excitement to modes of quiet activity is agreeable.

Over-exercise: see OVER- 29*b*.

Over-exe'rt, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To exert too much; usually *refl.* to exert oneself beyond one's strength, to put forth too much effort. So **Over-exe'rtion,** excessive exertion.

1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 66 He fell a victim to overexertion of mind and body. 1858 DICKENS *Dombey* li. 'Don't you over-exert yourself, Lucy,' said Chick. 1882 MRS HUMPHRY *Mr. Ingoe* II. iii. 46 Be sure that she doesn't over-exert herself.

Over-expenditure, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-expo'se, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To expose too much; *spec.* in *Photogr.* to expose (a sensitized plate) to the light for too long a time, so as to produce a faulty negative. So **Over-expo'sed** *ppl. a.*, **Over-expo'sure.**

1889 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 281/3 By judicious management of the developer, or over-exposed and under-exposed plates can be made to work equally well. 1893 *Routledge's Pop. Genl. Mag.* lxxx. 103 My portraits will suffer from over-exposure. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 586 Fashion cannot possibly hold out. It gets chilled by over-exposure. 1897 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 267 The best suggestion are that those taken the quickest; never over expose, than under expose.

Over-express to **Over-extreme**: see OVER-.

† Over-eye, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 1 (*c*).] *trans.* To cast one's eye over, have an eye to; to watch, observe; to look after, watch over, take care of.

1588 SHARP, *S. L. L. v. ii.* In Hare sit I in the chie, And overchod fodes morens [*publish*] ore-eye. 1598 FAIRFAX *Tancred* v. i. 'Twere better live a prisoner, And live with men, than over-eye your horses, Whilst I myself am ridden like a jade. 1620 SHELTON *Quixote* (1652) I. 64 A Woman, ..who diligently over-eyed, and watched her Cottage.

† Over-face, *sb.* *Obs.* [OVER- 3 *d.*] Upper face, surface.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 30 Wise we not be gospel to be to words of writingis, but in wit; not to outer face, but to be inwyne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xii. 789 The losing sentence that are on the overface of the earth.

Overface, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OVER- 21, 8.]

1. *trans.* To look out of countenance, to abash or overcome, *esp.* by boldness or effrontery; = OUTFACE v. 1. (Now *dial.*)

c 1525 R. LAYTON *Let. to Cromwell* in *Wright's Anglia, Portraits* (1861) 144 Nay then we cannot be our betrouthe, nor owthir any manor lyfyde. *a* 1587 FERR. *& H. Mirr.* (1840) VII. vi. 132 The lord chancellor sitteth upon him, to have, strike, over-heard him. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 100 If you make a strange horse stand before him, or begin to ouer-face him. 1850 EVERETT *Bunker-hill* (1851) 23 (*L.*) The person, poor young man! was overcloud with so, and could not preach.

†**b.** To brazen out, to carry off with a bold face; = OUTFACE 4. *Obs.*

1600 *Ans. Amort Knt. Trunch* 330 Boldly to over-face that, which justly may be reproved.

† **2.** To cover the face or surface of. *Obs.*

1630 LORIMER *Treats.* 2. 498 The delectable plasures of Mayster .., overfaced with a generous Ouzelan Gentrye.

Over-facility, -fag, -faith: see OVER- 27–29.

Overfall (*ōvəɹfɔl*), *sb.* [OVER- 3, 6.]

1. *Naut.* A turbulent surface of water with short breaking waves, caused by a strong current or tide setting over a submarine ridge or shoal, or by the meeting of contrary currents.

1591 URSIN. *Erasm. Apoph.* 103/1 A dangerous gouffe, enclosing sore casefishes by reason of the meeting of sundry streames in one place. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 2. 58 Cottaine Chesanie, which did not to the West Southwestward as far as if it had been the overfall of a mad, setting a great noyse like unto a streame or tide-gate when the water is shoale. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 40 We .. came amongst many strange tides, and over-falles. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 366 The dreadful tidings and over-falls of the waters. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 213 This tide runs at first with a vast head and overfall of water. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* Plate 17, Overfalls; or rough, breaking Seas. 1887 J. MACDONALD *Voy. Rome* (1888) 74 All over the British Channel there are patches of sand, shingle, or rock .. even without any wind they cause the inhabitants to rush over them in great alarm and confused barking waves. .. These places are called .. in some charts overfalls.

2. A sudden drop in the sea-bottom, as at the edge of a submarine terrace or ledge.

1598 S. WESTCOTE in *Nomad Chron.* (1902) II. 62 It is broken ground, and overfalls of about half a fathom, every cast of the lead. 1844 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I. 300, I heard that he had very great overfalls, from twenty-seven to thirteen fathoms in one cast, when he was standing to the bay towards the village of Feda. 1867 *Chron. to Ann. Reg.* 360/2 The channel..is peculiarly clear of shoals, but the overfalls are sudden from 25 to 10 and 10 to 7 fathoms. 1894 R. E. DUNCAN *Comb. Adv. to Nord Coup. Inv.* XXIX. 238 The shingly shore shelves rapidly, without steps or overfalls, into blue water.

† 3. A waterfall in a river, a cataract or rapid. *Obs.*

1598 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 87 Marched over land to view the strange overfalls of the river of Caroli, which stood so farre off. .. There appeared some ten or twelve overfalls in sight, every one as high neare the other as a Church tower. 1620 J. FORD tr. *Lod's Affaires Introd.* 44 It is reported that Nilus doth the like at his Cataracts or overfalls. 1625 *Pop. Guiana in Hakl. Voy.* (Maclehose) III. 235, I travelled by the river of Wiapoco, to view the overfalls.

4. A structure to allow the overflow of water from a canal or a lock on a river, when the water reaches a certain level. (Also used to keep the water up to the required level.)

1792 W. JESSOP *Eng. River Witham* 25 Culverts and Overfalls, &c. 1805 J. ELMES *Harbours, Docks, Piers* 22 The new commenced upon Weir at Windsor, .. it will be preserved here adding. 1900 *Times* 5 Jan. 9/2 It was possibly under the miserable Gates, Overfalls, and Rivulets are taken away. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscript. Calcd. Canal* 12 in *Anniversary* (1838) 178 [These have name] the dockyard Admitted by its hitche grass-ably, Forthwith by gentle overfall discharged. 1846 KANE tr. *Zeitlmann on Turbines* 15 In the superstructure, .. is to be built up a partition of boards, or as it is named, an overfall. 1882 TAUNT *Thames Map* 13/2 The village [Sunbury], with the weirs and overfalls to the foreground.

5. *Comb.*, as **overfall mill**, a mill worked by an overshot wheel; **overfall-weir**, a weir which water passes over.

1825 G. RENNIE *Treat.* 199 So plentiful a stream, as able to turn an overfall mill. 1882 *Indian Engineer* II. 467 A little above it was an ancient overfall weir.

Overfall (*ōvəɹfɔl*), *v.* [OE. *ofer(e)fallan* = MHG. *obervallen*, Ger. *überfallen*; MDu., Du. *overvallen* to attack, surprise: see OVER- 7, 6.]

1. *trans.* To fall upon or over.

c 1000 ORMIN 4795, & vaz fell ȝuss þatt hiss hatrede wilenn, & þatt[t]ell hemm affe. *a* 1225 *Cleop. MS.* 1666. (Titus) Se fellen þeos þat þat fulle cuneliche vs. 1895 A. RUTH *Fitz.* *Arms* 190 A thick mist overfall them.

b. To fall upon, attack, assail.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Hit .. ofterfullen hi fir þa .. yrmbe prowenn. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xx. 27 With tenmen men þulen overfalle hem. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. viii, Prisoners which some liken to that of the Roman Senate overfallen by Furyours.

2. *intr.* To fall over.

(*a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiii. 9 Over hi ȝe for-to heighe (1382 WYCLIF, *by hi synne*.) 1530 TINDALE *Powar. Prelates Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 237 It cannot be chosen but that many shall overfall. 1844 MRS. HOFFLAND *Duchess May* xxvi, Horse and riders overfell.

Hence **Overfalling** *vbl. sb.*, a falling over.

18.. J. WILSON *Trans in Blackw. Mag.*, The sharp bring to, dividend in its regular .. over-fallings, and over-fallings, and over-hangings, of light and shade.

Over-famed = OVER- 27 *b*.

Over-fami'liar, *a.* [OVER- 26.] Too familiar. So **Over-familia'rity,** too much familiarity; **Over-fami'liarly** *adv.*, too familiarly.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cliii. 161 a/1 Parthenius .. of whom he vsed familiarly the dedaine ner possesse unto you. 1509 BARCL. *Ship of Fooles* I. Wks. 1517/1 The pore man had founde ye prince ouer familiar with his wife. 1600 H. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i. His over-familiar playing fists. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* I. i, His cordiall supplyers, .. That not have been over-familiar with him. 1678 TYRRELL *Decalogue* 74 The extreme in excess, which is an over-familiarity with our Maker. 1860 C. J. VAUGHAN *Bk. & Life, Temple Lect.* 12 The ignorance of over-familiarity must be grappled with even like that of over-acquaintance.

Over-famous to **Over-fancy**: see OVER-.

Over-far, *adv.* [OVER- 30. In ME. and mod. dial. written as two words.] Too far; to too great a distance, extent, or degree.

(*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4894 *Ar* þai ouer far be on þide fare, *c* 1440 *Destr. Troy* (Early Engl. text Soc. ed. by H. Oskinson) 1 *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 254 We wen ouer fare fra þe wode.] 1593 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 510 They came not whereafter another. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 2 Such rules are not safe to be framed over-farre. 1634 W. TEXWORTH tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 174, I fear lest my mind devoid over-far transport me. 1700 STUTEV. *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. 2 Mem. 1597's That the poor might not go over-far to Church. *Obsol. St.*, Diana gang over here.]

† **Overfa're,** *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *ofer(e)faran* = OHG. *oberfaran*, MG. *obervaren*, Ger. *überfahren*, MDu., Du. *overvaren*: see OVER- 9, 10.]

1. *intr.* To pass over, across, or through.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) lx. 2 Oferfare ic on ware speorwa. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2487 To fare iseden. In hes cleuen, And ouer plumen til eleuen. 13.. *Gaw. & Gol.* 1342 Anoper wy þow may ouer fare.

2. *trans.* To pass over, to cross, traverse.

a 1000 *Caedmon's Genes.* (Sec.) 1881 *Swa* oferfaran folcagendra land. *a* 1225 WORCESTER *Hom.* (Napier) 220 Mynne oferfare þa regiones isle. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 587 An ouer-cumth hire londes. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxviii(i). 3 Over-farers had my rigge; with-ik Wurre þat was un-richaid-fil.

Over-fast, -fastidious, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-fa't, *a.* [OE. *gefæted*: see OVER- 28.] Too fat. *Sc.* and *dial.*

c 1050–1440 *Alfred's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 111/10 *Obesus, obesitas.* .. *a* 1225 *Ancrene Riwle* (Arb.) 102 An ouerfet ox cumeð ofte to þe cwalme. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 611 Some over-fatigue, or cold, or external accident. 1879 *Aldrich's Spec. Med.* VII. 257 In storm of over-fatigue .. the arterial blood is ..run at high pressure.

Over-fati'gue, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To fatigue too much, to overtire. Hence **Over-fati'gued** *ppl. a.*

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiv. § 13 Do not over-fatigue the spirits. 1858 LONGF. *Kavan.* v. 76, You are pale, you have over-fatigued yourself. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 410 The tremor .. which may be observed in over-fatigued muscles.

Overfault (*ōvəɹfɔlt*). *Geol.* [OVER- 3 = FAULT *sb.* 9.] A term applied to a fault of which the inclination or *hade* is in the opposite direction to what it is in a normal or ordinary fault, that is, towards the upthrow side (hence also called *inverted* or *reverse fault*).

The result is that the following strata, instead of sloping down the fault-plane (as in a normal fault), have been pushed or ridden up and over the fault-plane: see OVERTHRUST.

1883 LYELL in *Geol. Mag.* X. Aug. 340 The various stages of rock deformation under lateral pressure folds, overfolds, overbends, and overthrusts. .. In *Lectures to Artizans*, An overfault is sometimes produced by the downpressure of an overfold and it has a plane of dislocation or 'thrust-plane' in lieu of its middle bent.

Over-fa'vour, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To favour, like, or take to (a thing) too much.

1870 HERMAN *Camden's Brit.* I. 310 King Henrie the Third, over-favouring Strangers, granted the Honor de Aquila..to Peter Earle of Savoy. 1887 OMAN & C. CASTLEMAINE (1889) 9 She did not over-favour her exile to the western counties.

Over-fa'vourable, *a.* [OVER- 26.] Too favourable. So **Over-fa'vourably** *adv.*

1598 STANYHURST *Aeneid* I. 61, 240 Seeing they are superlatively theirs. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 284 Trusting .. that he should deale somewhat over-favourably with himselfe.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 4 The conditions of such a test are usually overfavorable to the process.

† Over-fea'r, *sb.* Obs. [OVER- 29.] Too great fear; excess of fear.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xiii. (1647) 250 In such over-fear they were no less injurious to themselves than to the western Pilgrims.

† Over-fea'r, *v.* Obs. [OVER- 27.] *intr.* To fear too much. So **Over-fea'ring** *ppl. a.*

a 1591 [see Overcurious]. 1630 R. Johnson *New Lon* iv. 86, Over-fearing is no great a vice As over-fleering.

Overfea'rful, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too fearful. So **Overfea'rfully** *adv.*; **Overfea'rfulness.**

a 1626 W. Sclater *Serm. Exeter.* (1658) 22 Overfearfulness, discouraging us approach unto the Throne of Grace. a 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* ii. xxvii. (1640) 82 Take heed of being so timid and over-fearefull of your children.

Over-fe'd (occas var.), *ppl. a.* [OVER- 28 c.] Fed too much, fed to excess.

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 47 Those grose, corpulent, and overfed bodies of excessive Nature. 1808 Scagell *Poems* 22 Pref. 3 Sucres . . Made burley by the o'er-fed bread. Of this sand pompion marriage-feast. 1829 J. Neal *Rep. Nonsense* I. 120 Like an overfed infant. 1835 *Alibutt's Lond. Med.* VIII. 532 The worst instances of psoriasis are found in the overfed.

Over-fee'ble, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too feeble.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 147 Thilk proues is ouerfeble forto worthe youngis to be laid & wild.

† Over-fee'ble, *v.* Obs. *rare*—1. [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To overcome with weakness; to enfeeble.

1598 Timothy *Bartas. Du F. E.* v. xxviii. (1605) 136 The heedless hen dryes in vain that hen . . embodied with eggs, kissed by sun and Zephyrus.

Over-fee'd, *v.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To feed beyond, or to excess.

1609 J. Dorset in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 283 The London bases . . Did vomit out their undigested dead. . For all these jaces with fullwaies overfed. 1618 Bolton, & Markh. *Country Farme* 201 The Husbandman is of opinion, that you cannot over-feed or make your Swine too fat. 1724 Hanbury *Fish, Bees* (1725) I. 349 If he keeps but one Drone), and overfeeds it to shew his wealth, he is a fool for his pains. 1856 *Abbott's Lect. Med.* VIII. 532 The worst instances of psoriasis are found in the overfed.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To feed to excess, take too much food.

1574 Gascoigne *Stat. Hist. V.* 243 When they [vultures] have over-fed, they are then utterly helpless. 1858 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 320 I have seen pups only two months old that, an indigestion by overfeeding on these twin bonbons.

Hence **Over-fee'ding** *vbl. sb.*

1636 F. Manners *Earl Rutlands Funer. Lond* (1841) 19 Gilbert . . noteth this vile propensity to overfeeding. 1881 Michelet in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 42 You must bid off exactly the golden mean between overfeeding and underfeeding.

Overfeed to **Over-festoon:** see Over-.

Over-few, *a. Nonce-wd.* [Over- 26.] Too few.

[1470-85 Malory *Arthur* v. x. Over fewe to fyght with soo many.] 1598 Bryskett *Englished* 6, It was Of them (i. e. enemies of the law) are over-many, though they be among them over-few also. a 1687 H. More in Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 182 Else they would be in the state of sincerity, which were few . . nay, *Mod. fe.* Were few o' the right sort.]

Over-fields to **Overfile:** see Over-.

Overfill, *v.* [OE. *oferfyllan*, f. *ofer-*, Over- 24 + *fyllan* to Fill: cf. MHG. *überfüllen.*]

1. *trans.* To do more than fill; to fill to overflowing.

c 1050 *Hatt Matt.* 23 He sacred him cuerbillet fil & ouer-fillet ðe cuppe of hiss[e]lche monde. 1494 Fabyan's *Chron. Pt. P. R.* vi. xx. (W. de W.) 207 The residue is cuerfilled, and is ouerfilled alwaie. 1575-85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 3 They who are over-filled with works of supererogation. a 1700 Dryden (J.), The tears she shed, insatiate . . no discharge for head, O'er filled before. 1865 Pusey in *Contemp. Rev.* III. 36 On the 15th the Java overfilled the great furnace.

2. *intr.* To become full to overflowing.

1625 Cockram *Ophym.* 111. 338 Water'd with floods, that ever-ouer-fill With heauens continuall showers. 1676 Hoskins *Direct.* (1800) 83 Suddenly the river overfills, happily it may have with mighty showers of rain. 1884 T. Bulmer *Pk. Keeper* 12, 73.

Hence **Over-fi'lled** *ppl. a.*

1610 Holland *Tr. Suetonius* 11. 70 It. *Magnificence* 180 Th' over-burdened Tables bend with weight Of their Antiquall over-filled heights. 1900 *Daily News* 6 July 5/3 Overfilled, undermanned hospital, without medical necessaries.

Overfilm, *v.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To cover with a film, to put a film over.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 Their eies were overfilmed or blinded. 1851-8 Patterson *Angel in Hs.* iv. 2. *Last Jrn.* xv. 58 Fear O'erfilms her apprehensive eye.

Over-fi'ne, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too fine; superfine; over-refined.

1577 T. *Hollingsh's Decades* (1586) 243 Pure flowres for overfine breads. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* iv. xx. (1713) 330 The broth of yours is over-fine and white. 1949 Modern *Theat. Mannerisms* vi. 273 Shrinking at hard words, or an overfine pronunciation of such as are common. 1880 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 580 This phrase 'Our Feathered Families', and 'Birds of Song' are, we submit, affected and over-fine.

Hence **Over-fi'neness.**

1879 Tennyson *Harold* (1946) 81 In the mouths of base interpreters, From over-fineness not intelligible . . In thy white blindness accounted blasphemy!

Over-fi're, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To fire or heat too much. (Used in Ceramics.)

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 327 Gold might be made; but the Alchymists over-fired the Work. 1803 Dyer's *Dict. Arts* III. 126 The risks in the oven of being 'over-fired'; by which is (provision) would be melted into a mass, and of being 'short-fired', by which its surface would be imperfect. 1883 Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 200/1 Great attention is required in this operation to prevent the enamel from being over-fired.

Over-fi'sh, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To fish (a stream, etc.) too much; to fish to depletion. Hence **Over-fi'shing** *vbl. sb.*

1867 *H. Exn. Rep.* 326 If any dwelling-ground should be overfished. 1871 *Echo* 23 Dec., Some . . asserting that the falling off was due to overfishing. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Feb. 3/6 A species which might speedily be over-fished, to the ruining downright of the industry.

Overfit to **Overflag:** see Over-.

† Overfla'me, *v.* Obs. [Over- 5, 23.] *intr.* To flame over, or beyond measure.

1634 *Discoverers against Tyranny* (Camden) 20 This man's zeale hath not overflamed, that there is not by him any reparation and all lafte for Christians.

† Overfla'me, *v.*[2] Obs. *rare*—1. [Derivation obscure.] (app.) To smear or plaster over.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv. Harl.* 1. 1130 Make hit lyk a salue, and overflame [*L. palmet*] Vobis hoth and chese.

† Over-flap. Obs. [Over- 6.] A party or tavern-over.

1632 Taylor *Good Housewife* 21 b, The best fashion to make these Pyes in, is that of Pasties, which in some countries they call Overlaps.

† Overfle' *v.* Obs. [OE. *oferflēon* to flee over, also for **oferflēogan* to fly over: see Overfly, and cf. Flee, Fly v.]

1. **a.** *intr.* To flee over; to escape. **b.** *trans.* To escape from, flee.

Battle of Assby Nolle ie bourges seuard ofer floyn from ouen, c 1330 *Orpheo* 1620 ab. The child that was y-bore to vighte To the toun he hider y-flegh The pais schal euer be. 1581 Waller *2 Kings* xxv. 12 The thirde Berry, that ouerflowen [1388 hadden fled ouer] to the kyng of Babilayn.

2. [In sense of Fly v.] To fly over.

c 1300 *Havelok Grimsb.* 1806 (C.) 2118 *Sufferede*, to ofreflen. 1581 Waller *Wond.* v. 21 As a bird that ouerflieth (1581 flieth ouer) in the air.

3. = Overfly v. 3, 7, 8.

Overflee ce, *v. pat.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To cover with or as with a fleece or fleeces.

1577 Fabyan *Chron.* 11. Fowle and Iohan, whose religeous Vaine His grating Fobbe o'er-flees'd. 1593 Fabr. *Chron.* 102 *ibid.* woolly coats o'erflowed his bending head.

† Overflee't, *v.* Obs. [f. Over- 2, 9 + Fleet *v.*[1], OE. *flēotan*: cf. OHG. *ubarfliozan*, MHG. *überfliezen*, Ger. *überfliessen*, MDu. *overvlieten.*]

1. To flow over, overflow. **2.** *intr.* 9. *trans.*

a 1122 *Chron. A.* 1121 The Flemen ofer it cume-fen, Ouer ðā Ware, and nane fe-lā. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 1911 Jhesu whom he by grace hat euerliue. Succourde al be world for, a 1366 Northumberland *Bk. Precep.* 1. 28 Wasshe and wit of wommanhod, That ne wik vertew don ouerflee.

2. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 78 Vnquhile the field flouris, Stynk, Outbrastand all the fieldis, buss and bra.

2. *trans.* To cover with floating things. *rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 131 And new the cury cane and sowch ourspand the ey of schippis all our fiet.

Overflexion, -fling, etc.: see Over-.

† Overflout, *sb.* Obs. Also -flote. [Over- 5 b.] = Overflow sb.

1609 J. Dove *Counterpoyson* 42 Men . . having enough, should lay up no more, but make the overmeasure of their store serviceable to the maintenance of Gods worship. 1630-60 Heylin *Cosmogr.* 3 (1682) 185 Overlooked by the divided streames of Nyne and Ouse, with the over-flotes of other Rivers.

Over-flo'at, *v.* Also -flote. [Over- 5, 1. In sense 1 perh. for *overflot*, through confusion with its pa. pple. *overflotten.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To overflow: = Overfleet v. 1 b.

1622 Holland *Pliny* II. 402 The water . . floats a stones cast or neer to all the earth that is either overlooked or ouerset by . . Camden's *Brit.* (1637) 1130 Those that often times have overflowed the fields. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* v. 74 The waves is fill'd with slaughter, and o'erfloats, With a red deluge, their increasing coasts.

2. To float over. *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 W. Barker *Jos. Antiq.* 177 She is o'er-floated (also, And well doth keep his constant tides. 1823 Mrs. Bridport *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* and, Heart, her eyes voice o'erfloat the rest. 1878 *Musical Times* 98 This full yacht, that like a Stone Greyhound she rolling floats.

† Over-floa'ty, *a.* Obs. *rare*—1. [f. Over- 28 + Floaty a., buoyant.] Too buoyant, as a ship under-ballasted and so unsteady in the water.

1598 Florio *It. & E. Kind*, When a Ship is over-floaty, and rolls too much.

Overflood (*ōvəflŭd*), *v.* [Over- 5, 9.] *trans.* To pour over in a flood; to inundate.

1820 Percy *Reliques* v. 1. 194 The Englishmen . . O'erflood its banks. 1822 H. S. Holland *Logic & Life* (1883) 308 An answer which over-floods our senses with its fulness and compass. 1892 T. W. Allen *Peter's Rock* 241 The Jacobites overflooding Cheat after the conquest of Ingleton.

† Overflo'ten, *ppl. a.* Obs. [pa. pple. of Overfleet v., in OE. *oferflēotan.*] Overflowed, flooded.

c 1440 *Lond Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 4302 Many a dede was that vast and wikked, And many a lost your-selven. 1589 *Pharaohs Com.* 21 The corrupted in overfloats with water. 1601 Shakspere *Twel. N.* IV. 72 Purblind Argus, All eyes to the rescue, I believe me, appear like mole in overflown ground.

Overflow (*ōvəflō*), *v.* [Over- 23, 8, 27.]

† **1.** *intr.* To flourish exceedingly. Obs.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* 251 200 They that worldly . . God, . . dwelling in Paradise alike overflowing grees.

2. *trans.* To cover with blossoms or verdure.

1600 Sandys *Travail.* 36 (ed. 3) 304 Verona is beauty but the barrenness itself. Are square trenches, ore-flourish'd by the sword. 1882 Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 119 A verdure of *mauf* overflowed it with green leaves.

† **3.** To embellish too greatly; to set forth with too much embellishment. Obs.

1603 Chapman *Eas. Mor. Intel.* 2, 88 As they are likely to over-flourish their own case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered. 1708 Cibber *Lindamira* (ed. 2) 273, I cannot think, that the fondest Imagination can over-flourish, or even paint to the Life, the Happiness of those who never check Nature.

Overflow (*ōvəflō*), *sb.* [Over- 9, 5.]

1. The act or fact of overflowing; an inundation, a flood. Also *fig.*

1589 Gregory *Monophan* (Ash.) 62 Overwhelmed with the overflows of a second submersion. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 199 The inundation or overflow of Nilus. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 130 Some, by overflowes and floods, are growen to be dun ans, which at this day they call *Eddertuns.* 1892 Macgregor *Sclerosis* iii. 62 The calculus was cleansed by an . . overflow of ignorant cooks.

2. A flowing over from a vessel which is too full; that which flows over. *lit.* and *fig.*: applied esp. to an excess of attendance or population.

1600 J. Stockwood *Def. Divinity* I. 55 From the overflow of this place all parts of the kingdom are full of knowledge. 1603 *Examiner* 89/1 The brand, full to overflow. 1803 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 384 Every garden has its weed . . the overflow of sins being condensed . . in quarters. 1892 Miss Yonge *Caxtons* I. i. 4 The overflow of Textons came very early thither.

3. *Prosody.* (See quot. 1884.)

1885 E. Gosse *Pr. Cradle to Pulpit* 6 Mr. Austin Dobson has proposed to use the term *overflow-lines* for those verses in which the sense is not concluded at the end of one line or of one couplet, but struggles on, . . until it naturally closes: . . equivalent to the *vers enjambés* of the French. *Ibid.* 13 In these two lines [of Waller's 'To the King'] we find the one overflow. 1894 Variot *Milton's P. L.* Introd. 39 Further it [blank verse] never exceeded 18 Marlowe broke up the fetters of the couplet form, and by the process of overflow carried on the rhythm from verse to verse as the sense required.

3. Such a quantity as runs over; excess, superfluity, superabundance.

1589 Warner *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 The ingrafted overflow of some Kilcow cunning. 1591 Sidney *Astrod. II.* v. 22, 24 The overflow of good conceits to bed. 1705 Hickes in *Pope's Odyss.* Notes (J.), The expression may be justified by a overflow of gratitude. 1867 Hugh Miller in L. Campbell *Life* (1881) II. v. 5 A prodigious overflow of stupid facts, cruel and other.

4. *Short for overflow-pipe or -drain,* a pipe or drain for carrying off excess of water.

1855 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/6 When the cistern is more than ordinarily heavy, the room overflows every time the flow of water with sufficient rapidity to prevent any overflow into houses from the sewers.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *overflow condition, incontinence, meeting, population, work*; *overflow-basin, -gauge, -pipe*; **overflow-bug** (*U.S.*), a carabid beetle, *Platynus mutabilis*, occasionally appearing in vast swarms in southern California.

1889 E. S. Parker *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 88 When the overflow-pipe of a cistern opens into the sewers. 1893 Kinnear *Dict. Mech., Overflow-basin*, one having a pipe to convey away excess of water and prevent it running over the lobes. 1880 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/1 Haughton's was filled to the brim . . and no 'overflow' meeting was immediately organized at the Druid Head hard by. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 5/1 Their great need was a new territory for the overflow population to settle in permanently. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 1027 The shallow, widespread overflow-floods which occur in some parts of India can hardly be controlled at all. 1899 (Gilbert's *Dict. Mod. Wd.* VII. 15 If the aforesaid bladder be left accidentally, the splanchnic joints, and the excess of urine comes away, forming the so-called 'overflow incontinence'.

Overflow (*ōvəflŏ*), *v. Pa. pple.* 1-7 -flowen, 6-9 -flown, 6- -flowed: see Flow v. [OE. *oferflōwan* = MLG. *overvlōjen*, MDu., Du. *overvloien*: see Over- 9, 2.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To flow over; to overspread or cover with water or other liquid; to flood, inundate. Said of water; in quot. 1742 conversely of a person.

c 893 K. Alfred *Oros.* I. iii. § 1 Sio se ofer-ȝeat hine sylfne eahtatiene ofer-flowen eahtatiene sīðe ymbe Asia. c 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 398 He wes a ðed ðe wolde wiðdon, and ouer-flowe[n] mon & deren him. c 1400 Maundev. (Bodl.) 201 To it is als lite as it schuld overflowe all be land. 1577 J. Frampton tr. *F. Lopez* III. 173 The country . . is so over flowne that (as it is to mee that was on other passe by it). 1588 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 421 Trinitie Colledge greene . . is in the winter time overflowne with water. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 190 At the inundation of Nyger all the fields of this region are overflowed. 1603 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Lond. Gent. Rainoldum* . . has indeed once . . ben overflowen with the waters of Rainoldus. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. 124 Overflow Meadows, and drain your Corn-fields by cutting Water-furrows. 1883 Blyth *Bot. Analysis* (c. 1884) 267 The Garden, during most months of the year are partly overflown by the river. 1888 Blue Cross *Law of Nature* 11. 271, The river had overflowed the meadows.

† **b.** To flow over or across. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10782 Myrke water he wrappit of to wyde ore, Ouerflowes his fare, fell on his brest.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To pass or spread over like a flood, so as to pervade, fill, cover, submerge, overwhelm, etc.

1535 Muir *Apol.* 201 The lande of Ergyne shall never be

overflowen with heuenes. *c*1400 Chaucer *Knt.* T. 708 With which his yonge Sone, And Anthenor ouerthrew his syster. 1549–58 Compl. *Domitian* v. 330 *A Fleet* overthrown with hideouse Lights. 1712 Pope *Messiah* 103 One tide of *Afric*, one unclouded Moon Overflow thy courts. 1749–52 Lapidus *Barbau. Monk.* 9 *Pugnitis* tilted 282. I was overflowed with Joy. 1832 Tennyson *Madeline* iii. The flash of scared chasm Overhung the calmer glooms. 1859 R. Kyrton *Shabby, Little Prop.* xiv 80. They overflowed his house, smoked his cigars, and drank his health.

† **b.** *to pa. pple.* Overcome with excess of liquor; drunk. *Obs.*

1607 Middleton *Phoenix* iv. 2. I was overflown when I spoke it, I could neuer be said it else. 1632 R. Carpenter *Experience* v. vii. 21 A cloud settles in his [the drunkard's] eyes, and the whole body being overflowne, they seeme to float in the flood.

3. To flow over (the brim, banks, or sides).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 56 Thinking that the vessel of myth...would overflowe the ferynesse. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 91 Rain...Purlieus will force it [a river] overflow the bank. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* v. 304 The Deeps that overflow the Brims. 1709 *Tatler* No. 53 ¶ 12 The Love having overflowed its Banks, hath laid the Country under Water for you Miles together.

b. To cause to overflow; to fill (a vessel) so full that it runs over. Also *fig.*

a 1680 Jer. Taylor (J.) Dare Gift some excellent fortune would relieve, then so as to overflow all thy hopes. 1688 F. Williams *Lives Emp. Caesars* I. 132 This outrage overthrowed the cup of kindness that had been prepared by the Pope. 1854 S. Rogers *Sherwin Poems* 42 Again shall pleasure overflow The cup with sweetness.

† **4.** To overflow with, pour out. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. 6. 1 Such knacks we welcome to men, that ouerflowes such liquor. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. 1, I take pure, and proper personify, and overflow you halfe a score, or a dozen of sermons, at a sitting.

II. *intr.* **5.** To flow over the sides or brim by reason of fullness.

c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* Lacnc vi. 58 Oile flowende big zyfleþ on sweteu fearn. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* vi. 38 A good measure, and wel fillid, and shaken to gidere, and ouerflowynge. *c* 1400 tr. *Higden* Hari Caveis (Rolls) VIII. 205 This pestilence dayes before Octobre the see overflowede and passide the clyves and dongis euery yere and tymes. 1580 Dent 41, *Aldelane's Comen.* 50 This tyme or Rome the River of Tiber overflowed exceedingly. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Travels* 56 Not when the river had overflown. 1698 Lemnius *Homelik. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* sec. 47 At the top...there is a small reservoir to receive the mercury, which overflows by separation.

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.* To get beyond bounds, to become excessive or inordinate. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 10501, I fin mesaresse ha ofhoggenn Neq þatt þi ofrrlowwedh. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* iv. (1557 Fiij b), Least doth you not againe, And overflowes with swelling streames of words. 1548 tr. *Machiavel's Prince of Florence* 146 How would not covetousnesse, by reason of the discommodities which were overflowne, by reason of the disordering of the Temporary Lawes.

6. To remove from one part to another owing to want of room or other pressure. (In quot. 1853 peculiarly of a single person.)

1838 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Feuds.* I. 293 Were I like, I can overflow into the summer-house or an arbor. 1865 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* (1879) 22 The Jewish colonists must in course of time have overflowed into a neighbouring country. 1879 *Alfred's Stat. Mod.* VI. 48 The painful contraction may extend or overflow to higher or lower regions. *Ibid.* The crowd overflowed into the adjoining gardens.

7. Said of the containing vessel or the like: To be so full that the contents run over the brim.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Welle watres, þyfferans ayyre ys to be couppes of tree. 1580 Sidney *Ps. & Ast.* i. 101 When heauen doth weepe, doth not the earth ouerflow? 1606 Heywood *2nd Pt. If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 201 Come, let our full-crowned cups overflow with wine. 1711–14 Pope *Temple Lucks* v. 85 Saddles, with starting tears each eye o'erflows. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 304 Like the last drop which makes a cup overflow.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To be filled beyond containing, to be exceedingly full, to superabound.

1611 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iv. 47 To make the coming hours ouerflow with ioy. 1703 Maundrell *Let. to Sir C. Hedges in Travels, Paraa.* (1732) Prof., We are apt to overflow in speaking of it. 1870 R. Taylor *Faust* (1879) I. xxv. 215 The square below And the streets overflow.

Hence **Overflowable** *a.*, capable of being overflowed; **Overflowed** *ppl. a.*; **Overflower** *sb.*, one who or that which overflows.

1888 T. Smith *Pop. Constructor* in *Mile. Cur.* (1908) III. 72 The bed...of Egypt, lying very low, and easily overflowable. 1810–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 2) I. 643 The overflowed seacoast is in fact. 1848 Douglas *Iliad* 392 The plain was all filled with the overflowed waves. 1879 W. Jones in *Tinkle to Thatcher on Pipefish* 213 The final overflowers of our measures.

Overflower (-flōu·ər, -flau·ər), *v.* [Over- 23, 8.] *trans.* **a.** To deplete by flowering too much. **b.** To smear with flowers.

1850 *Rudd's Hurdis* Sept. 213 They are shy growers, and apt to overflower their strength. 1884 Mary Colesworth *Brownie Year* 1, The pond was all over-flowered with water-lilies.

Overflowing (stress var.), *vbl. sb.* [f. Overflow *v.* + -ing¹.]

1. The action of the verb Overflow; an overspreading or covering with water; an inundation.

1530 Palsgr. 299/1 Overflowynge with water, *inundation*. 1669 *Dungarvan Case* (1840) 8, In Meddowes, overflowings with the goods. 1845 Goode Grosse (1866) II. 20, 480 The overflowings of the Nile.

fig. 1590 Bible *Ps.* xviii. 5 The overflowings [1611 floods] of vngodlynesse made me afraid.

2. The action of flowing over because the containing vessel is too full; also, that which flows over; hence, excess, superfluity, superabundance.

1575–80 Bible *Acts* O 1254 An overflowing, a superfluous shedding. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 12 The overflowing of the gall, a disease that most Hawkes are subject vnto. 1776 (W. Marshall) *Minutes Agric.* 28 Aug. an. 1776, Some over-flowings of cheese, I suspect, to be made into a separate cask for the cattle-room. 1837 C. Bronte *Professor* I. 1 sophisticated an overflowings of fraternal tenderness.

Overflowingly (stress var.), *adv.* [-ly².] That overflows: in the senses of the verb; flowing over the brim; superabounding, exuberant, etc.

c 1200 *Ancr. St. Susan* 121 (Logeman) 100 3if hit passe overflowendly ohte inderfull. *c* 1440 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lxiii. 198 Fulfilled with so great love of *pe* godhede & so overflowingly. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xlvii. 2 Waters rise up out of the north, and shall be an overflowing flood. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 168 To express the abundant and overflowing charity of our Saviour. 1876 Harcourt *Rivers Eng.* II. xxiv. 108 Reservations guided prodigally from his over overflowing hose.

Hence **Overflowingly** *adv.*; **Overflowingness** (in ME. = luxury, extravagance).

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 3if hes almesdeme halfhed and overflowendnesse tobrute. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* (1652) The goods, which he so overbowingly abounds with. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 333 Wilson, who lavishly, nay, overflowingly, imbued with the poetic element.

Overflown, *ppl. a.*, *arch.* or *dial.* [The original pa. pple. of Overflow *v.*] = Overflowed *ppl. a.*

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Faun. Love, Homer. epistem.* b 1 b, Whosoeuer findeth of the ouerflowne word ... speeds roundy the fruit of Christ. 1633 B. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 56 Vapours out of the Sea and Rivers, and ouer-flowne Marishes. 1705–08 Hickeringill *Hist. Inform.* (1716) I. 227 Ford Ford, or overflown Hay Grass mowd by the long standing of Water on it is not Nutritive. 1808 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 1 Cowper was overflown enough on this way to Sodgate.

Overfluent, *a.* [Over- 27, 8.] *trans.* **a.** To flush too much. **b.** To flush over, cover with a flush. *rare.* So **Overflushed** *ppl. a.*; also **Overflush** *sb.*, superfluity; **Overflush** *v.*, too flush.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xlii. (1887) 268 Such an overflush of bodies growes chargeable to the printer. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 56 A jolly fit of his over-flushed and fiery fancy. 1710 *Accession Speech* No. 163 ¶ 3 A Face which is overflushed appears to advantage in the deepest Scarlet. *a* 1889 Fenny *Poe. E. Anglia, Over-flush*, superfluity. 1898 Encyclop. *Parentiana* 22. 240 To overflush those blandishes with oil. The glow of general goodness they distasts. 1860 Tenderest *Lond. the Wild.* 36, You don't look as if you were overflush of money.

Overflutter, *v.* [Over- 2.] *trans.* To flutter over.

a 1652 Donne *Progr. Soul* 22, Already this hot rock to birds and trees, To fowl and nest a-flutters his neat hen. 1823 Browning *King & Bk.* xi. 330 Would benignant Gabriel overpass Overhaste to wish healing to her wings.

† **Overflux.** *Obs.* [Over- 5.] = Overfluxe *sb.*

1633 Ford *Tis Pity* iv. 3, May be, 'tis but the mable sickness, an over-flux of youth. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 103 The overflux of such a nation, yet joyful change.

Overfly (*overflī'*), *v.* [f. Over- 4, etc. + Fly *v.*] **1.** *trans.* MHG. *überfliegen*, Ger. *überfliegen*, Du. *overvliegen*. For this, OE. and ME. had *ofer(h)fleon*, *oncerfle*: see Overfleak.]

1. *trans.* To fly over, to cross or pass over by flying. [Over- 4.]

1338 Prater *Mirrell* iv. K.iij, Not otherwise Mercurius ... Did cleue the winds, and ouerflew the shores of Lybi sands. 1633 Quarles *Feremie Sent.* iv. (1638) 259 A willing Kite (can nimbly o'erfly 'em) in a Day and Night. 1704 Pope *Odyss.* xi. 410 A length of Ocean's arid wonderful dry, Which scarce the Swallow in a year o'er-fly. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. vi Overflying a wide & dangerous intermediate wing.

† **b.** *fig.* To pass over, omit, skip. *Obs.*

1590 G. Harvey *Pierc Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 119 Some fine gentlemen of dainties for brevity I cursorily ouerfly.

c. To fly beyond. [Over- 12.]

1676 J. Martindale *Rem.* (1840) IV. 267 We cannot overfly our own nests.

2. To surpass in flight; to fly higher, faster, or farther than; to outsoar. [Over- 22.]

1590 Shakes. *Ven. & Ad.* 324 Outstripping crows that strive to overfly them. 1598 Marston *Sco. Z. Grenvile* (1908) Thine honour, former honours overflies. 1625 Cockaine *Arb. Recr.* (1840) L. 148 Were I to ask for angel's wings to overfly my own honest nature. 1870 Lowell *Study Windo., Pope* (1886) 350 Gray, whose 'Progress of Poesy' ...overflies all other English lyrics like an eagle.

† **3.** To fly (a hawk) too much. *Obs.* [Over- 27.]

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 222 The higher flesing that a hawke is in the more perde...in regarde that you ouerflie her well. 1618 Bolton, &c. Markam, *Country Contents* 222 His owne son seldome ouer-flies him, no, though he flie him alot or seuen flights in a morning.

Overfold (*overfōld'*), *sb.* *Geol.* [f. Over- 3, 8 + Fold *sb.*, after Ger. *überfaltung* (Heiggar *Silberücke Ringen.*).] A fold of strata in which the axes of the component sanidion and speckles have both been tilted or pushed over beyond the vertical, so that the strata involved in the middle third of the fold are turned upside down. (Also *inclined, overturned, inverted, or reclined fold.*)

1883 Lapworth in *Geol. Mag.* X. May 193 A synclinal or synclinal fold (Overfold of Brigger). *Phil. Mag.* Jan. In overfolds of rock cannot the arch back being nearer the surface is more rigid, the trough both, being bended under more than double the burden, is more durable. *Ibid.* 340 [see Overturned 2 (c)]. 1896 Van Hise *W. Amer. Pre-Cambrian Geol.* (U. S. Geol. Surv.) 614 It has been long recognized that thrust faults are often related to overfolds. ...The overfolds may be broken along the recessed limbs, and the arch limbs be thrust over the trough limbs.

Overfold (*overfōld'*), *v.* [Over- 8, 3, 5.]

1. *trans.* To fold over, or so as to cover.

a 1300–50 *Alexander* 1483 Quen it was hewyn at his hus with heggis euer-folden, þai cutte in of his seles. *c* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 971 A sondyng must be wand and ouerfolde And couered wel with shingle, tile or lavour. *a* 1814 *Perplexities* 21 in *New Mon. Magazine* I. 292 Prior, Wilson cheering plough, overfolds the bloody mask Of his (the God of War's) three-shanking chariots.

2. *Geol.* Of folded strata: (In *passive*) To be pushed over beyond the vertical, so as to overhang or overlie the strata on the other side of the axis: see Overfold *sb.*

1883 Lapworth in *Geol. Mag.* X. Aug. 341 The causes and results of overfolding of rocks under tangential thrust. 1896 Van Hise *W. Amer. Pre-Cambrian Geol.* (U. S. Geol. Surv.) 614 A fold is overturned or overfolded when the axial plane is inclined and the limbs have equal or nearly equal dips in the same direction at corresponding points.

Over-fond, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too fond.

1. Too silly or foolish. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) Casting your grief, by overfond admitting a man to trouble him. 1599 Jas. I. *Basil. Doron* iv. 215 As for the Clowne, I think it over fonde, because it is ouervise & Philosophick a folly. [1868 see Over *adv.* 12.]

2. Too affectionate; having too great an affection or liking for a person or thing (const. *of*).

1621 Inner. *Wind. T.* v. 2, 126 Over-fond of the Shepheards Daughter. 1774 Foote *Commers* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 180, I never was over-fond of my bed. 1876 Miss Braddon *T. Haggard's Date.* I. 41 What have I to live for...that I should be overfond of life?

Hence **Over-fondly** *adv.*; **Over-fondness.**

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* iv. vii. § 2 (1634) 578 To exaggerate their furious choler, by uncourteous words or usage as Cesarius had overfondly done. 1630 Lodge *Wounds Civil. Wr.* v. § 7 Out of an Over-fondness of that darling Invention. 1642 Manners *Serm.* xxii. (1646) I. 326 What they over-fondly dreamed on, we have sadly beguiled. 1676 L. Stucley *Reas. Thought* 1846 Cyclo. III. 34 Overfondness for ourselves, like over-fondness for children, may defeat its own object.

Over-fondle, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To fondle too much.

1914 Mandeville *Fad. Bees* (1919) I. 243 Infants that are frowned, and by being over-fondled made hamsomness.

Over-foolish to **Over-furor**: see Over-.

† **Overforth**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Over *adv.* + Forth.] Very far forth, forward, or onward.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Hwon he fedt þe hunt is ligne ut overmodi þet ne sis noo willnegringe, ȝif þer were sine sores forlidden þe dude.

Overforward, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too forward.

1630 Taylor *God's Arrowes* iv. Wks. 1630 Such as are overforward to waste. 1742 Fielding *Tom Jones* iv. 9, Blame to use a Daughter over-modest, than over forward.

So **Overforwardly** *adv.*; † **Overforwardness.**

1552 *Pract. Newrise* (1878) 73 Her overforwardnes seemed to overlay her lowers affection. 1589 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 4074/1 Who...has over-forwardly advanced the Negotiation. 1592 Richardson *Famous* III. 298 What shall I do, if I have incurred Mr. R.'s Anger by my Over-forwardness?

Overfought to **-franchised**: see Over-.

Overfraught, *ppl. a.* [Over- 27, 28.] Too heavily freighted or laden.

1589 Nashe *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 12 Their overfraught Stomaches, with nothing Conquerable to make battle. 1634 Milton *Comus* 732 The Sea o'erfraught would swell. 1867 Pollok *Course T.* i. 16 The stone that...sunk through already tide, Not overfraught with sense.

Overfree, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too free. So **Overfreedom**, excessive or too great freedom; **Overfreely** *adv.*, too freely.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* iii. xiv. (1840) 139 His valour was not overdone, but would well answer the spur when need required. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* iv. We may easily elect the privilege in parting over-freely with our gifts. 1672 Devices *Masques* (J. M. S.) 4 Wks. 1816 II. 413 That Rowe censure me I have offended, by my over-freedom. 1792 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 23 An over-free or negligent behaviour in a Lady.

Overfreight (-frēit), *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To overload.

1530 Palsgr. *Addit.*, I overfreyght a shyppe, *je surcharge*. 1802 Carey *Colonial Sk.* A boat overfreighted with people ...was, by the extreme weather, upset. 1822 Hazlitt *Characs. Shaks. Plays* III. 300 They themselves are over-freighted with the merchandize of thought.

So **Overfreight** *sb.*, an overload.

1840 Dickens *Christmas Eve* viii. The white anomaly...flop by step, deliberate, Because of his constant over-freight. ...The harsh sound high shrieks heard Professor. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 12/2 He ...had for above thirty years to fight without much against an overweight of 30 lb. of his.

Over-frequency, **-frequent**: see Over- 28, 29.

† **Overfret**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [f. Over- 8 + *fret*, pa. pple. of Fret *v.*?] Covered with embroidered work; overgrown with rich ornament.

a 1440 *Sir Tristrem* 646 Sche come in a vyolet With whyppyng gold coverlet. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 251 And all the field with flowris gold enamelit. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Treas.* L. 97 With Enamelde or with other needle worke.

Overfret, *v.* [f. OVER- 21, 23 + FRET *v.*¹] *trans.* To wear down with fretting; *refl.* To fret beyond one's power of endurance.

1563 *Myrr. for Mag., Buckingham* xl, Yet was his hart with wrechful cares crosbet. 1850 HOLDEN *Comp. Lexil.* s. (1871) 182 Do not overfret yourself.

†**Overfrie'ze**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + FRIEZE *v.*²] *transf.* To embroider over with gold.

a 1598 HALL *Satyrs*, (1824) 319 On their bodies were horses cut quarterly at the full quarters overlayed with flat gold of Uniondes.

Overfright to **Over-frille**: see OVER-.

O'verfront, *sb.* [OVER- 8 c.] A piece which hangs over the front of a cloak, and covers the arm instead of a sleeve.

1889 *Daily News* 23 July 5/2 The travelling mantle...is garnished with over-fronts which fall straight from the shoulders, and protect the arms without embarrassing their movements. 1892 *Ibid.* 29 Sept. 5/1 The sleeves being formed by the over-fronts, which fall over the arms.

†**Overfront**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 22, 24.] *trans.* **a.** To extend in front beyond (another array). **b.** To stand over against the front of, *confront*.

1603 EDWARDS *Kingdom* 13 That the vse most companies may ouer-front, and be without the points of the aduersary wings. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Tri Pref.* Eng., When things indifferent shall be set to ouer-front vs, vnder the lawrels of vse.

Over-froth, **Overfrown**: see OVER- 8, 1.

Overfro'zen, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 8, 10.] Frozen over the whole surface, or from side to side.

1888 FARRAR *Citizen* viii. (1908) 68 The stream of Thawyn was so strongly over frozen, [it having] twice passed over three times in ten days.

Overfruit, **-fruitful**: see OVER- 8, 28.

†**Overfulfi'l**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 24.] *trans.* To fill more than full, fill too full.

1598 TRAVERS *Answ. Fr. P. F.* vi. xx. (Bull. MS.) If a man in some things...be mistaken it is more faithfull and laudable to confess. 1598 STANLEY *Ecclesiast* v. 35 Thys body is ouerpressyd and ouerfulfyld with many yll humoures.

Overfu'll, *a.* [OE. *oferfull* = OHG. *oberfol* intoxicated, Goth. *ufarfulls*: see OVER- 24, 28.] Excessively full, too full.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* (1910) 82 [Bruce:] *Crapulatus* (gloss:) oferfull. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 Þeos þeos beoð muneȝ neom halfdeȝ þe beoreme mid swot fulle swote. 1390 GOWER *Mirk. M.* 1. 113 But being quit-full of milk-dishes, My minde did bire it. 1603 J. NAU *Bon. Jonathan* III. 111 His hours were ouerfull. 1796 *Abbott's Lett. Med.* III. 360 The stomach dilates and becomes over full.

Hence **O'verfu'llness**.

1812 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1815) 190 Repletion or overfullness, as well as too much fasting is to be avoided. 1864 M. H. CROKER in *Manch. Examr.* 9 July 3/2 His great heart burst with its overfulness of emotion and energy.

†**O'verfyll**, *sb.* *Obs.* [OE. *oferfyll*, *-fylle* = OHG. *oberfol* inculcation, Ger. *oberfülle*, Goth. *ufarfulli*, f. *oberfullan* = about, *ufbi* on, of + *fullan* FULL *v.*] Overfulness, esp. in reference to eating or drinking; satiety, repletion.

a 1300 E. *Marvels Rood*, 2021 *Ȝ* for oferfyll sinde his temptacion. a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 178 Wiþ nanegum adlum...þe he cumaþ of oferfylle. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 324 Over-fulle smirth wiuhe.

Overga, etc., obs. forms of OVERAGE, etc.

Over-gaiter to **-gamesome**: see OVER-.

Overga'ng, *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. Dial.* [OE. *ofergangan* = OHG. *abergangan*, Goth. *ufgaggan*: see OVER- in various senses.]

1. *trans.* To tread over, trample upon, conquer, overpower, get the better of. [OVER- 1, 21.]

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 10 (Gr.) Mec...ofergongeð. a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 362 (Gr.) Þæt ge hæmlas gehealdon Ecces ofergongeð. a 1000 Ormin 10018 Þy seofone heoren wiþȝ wipe-heord þatt wollde heoren ofergangenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5709 (Gött.) Iosuph his sone gangis all, Þat to ne sister wil a thrall. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 151 Allace! þow preue her deidis greit wrangis, To suffer þaimis to ga wrang, Daylie þow Sergis till ouergang. 1714 PEMBERTON *Manly's Travels Twice to Pleasure* 94 For that Youth should chuse ou'going them. 1788 BURNS *Old Long "Auld lang syne"*, If we gie a woman a' her will, Good faith, she'll soon o'ergang ye.

†**2.** To go over, cross, overstep; to transgress (=OVERGO v. 2, 3 b). (*O.E. and ME.*) [OVER- 12.]

a 1000 *Seafar.* Metr. 22, 23 Monn sceal oftrum on deorre mearce ofergongan. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) cxvii. 32 Is ofergongen weall. a 1225 *Prov. Alfred* 222 in *O. E. Misc.* 129 Þeyinge nel þi child þi forbed oure gangen.

3. To go over; to traverse, overspread. [OVER- 9.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20236 (Cott.) Ouer-all þar erbe was wont to ga, Unþrifeli þider þai vent-ganig gleon. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 88, I thinke the feilds ouergangis mair nice. 1598 DALLINGTON *tr. Lanib's Stat. Scot.* 1 b, Quha...hantis gaitis generall...endangeris ye weilis. 1788 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. D. D. 1 That place is all overgrown with briars and thorns, and they'll soon o'ergang Scotland too. 1808 DUNBAR *Gloss. Sc.*, *Ouer-gang*, to over-run.

4. To go beyond, exceed. [OVER- 13.]

1778 BURNEY *Pres. Stated* 26 The pains o'ergaun the profit. 1800 GREGG *Provincial Words*, The saying I thought as likely to o'ergang the profit.

Hence †**Overga'nger**, *n.* one who overcomes, a conqueror; **b.** an overseer, superintendant (*Sc.*).

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 29 *Ye* [*with le Lorde in Holy Writ*] *ar ouergangers and ouercommers of all synnes.* *Ibid.* 30 Ouergangers and ouercommers of all synnes.

Over-garment. [OVER- 8 c.] A garment worn over the others, an outer garment.

1400-25 MALORY *Arthur* ix. 4, His ouer garment all wet thorowly. 1880 J. SYMONS *Regard. Early Married* I. 302 The over-garment...which was thrown around the person. 1884 BRADDON *Fortitude*, *Two Cassels* 17 These had already dropped Thy sheepskin over-garment.

Over-garrisoned: see OVER- 28 d.

†**O'vergart**, *sb.* *Obs.* [app. f. OVER- + the radical part seen also in ANGARD, *-gart*, OSAXE, *ongarf*, app. from ONorse, but the ultimate derivation is uncertain.] Arrogance, presumption, pride.

c 1200 Ormin 8163 Ann þatt wass sinfull ofwrœnnt & mollyssenn ibarenndd. *Ibid.* 13770 Þa werdlikhipenn ofergarrt. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Heore a mistes nes muchele ouergart þan alsfeld. *Ibid.* 21 His muchele ouergart. [Cf. *Cursor M.* 466, where *ouergart* in Cott. may be error for *ouergard* or for *ongarti*; F. has *orgueil*, G. & Tr. *pride*. In 6. 15368 Cott. has *ongard* (*? ongarti*), F. *orgardz*, G. & Tr. *empl.*]

†**O'vergart**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [Cf. prec.]

A. *adj.* Immoderate, excessive, presumptuous.

c 1290 *Poem Times Edw. II* 391 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 For the God will that the world was so over gart, He sende a dearthe on earthe, and made his fol smart.

B. *adv.* Immoderately, excessively.

c 1300 *Cast. Love* 503 Þat all be Heuenly ouergart pruid, And oute-schop his neȝeburs bope stille and loud. c 1350 WYNT. *Orygynale* 1089 Þe drouȝt dak of mannes drem to þat kynde Of þe vnet gart gret on gudmen of armes, &c. *In Pol. Poet.* 15, 216 Ich am overgard egast, and quake al in my speche.

O'vergate, *sb.* Also †**-gait**. [f. OVER- 5 b + GATE 18.] A way over a wall, stream, etc. *north. dial.* **b.** *Mining.* An overhead air-passage.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Overgait*, (pronounced as the first syllable), [a] stile-place, or imperfect gap, to a hedge. Also a 'stepping-place' across a brook. 1851 in GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumbd.* & *Durh.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Over-gate*, a stepping-stile in a field. 1894 *Murchenfield. Gloss.*, *Overgait*, an air-way overhead in a pit, where one stratum is carried by a bridge over another.

†**O'vergate**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. OVER *prep.* 9 + GATE *sb.*? 9b.] In the way of excess, excessively.

a 1250 MISC 150 Hast þow I-serued euer þere Worldes worschippe or ony wimmen?

Overga'ze, *v.* *rare.* [OVER- 23, 5.]

1. *refl.* and *pass.* To dazzle oneself with gazing.

1600 DEKKER *Molemouth. Pleas.* (1873) 13/2 Oh that...his eyes [were] not ouergazed In Monarchs excellencies.

2. To gaze over, overlook.

1808 DIBDIN *Cb. Hist.* IV. 213, His alone the high places and the peak Of earth's o'ergazing mountains.

Over-general, **-genial**, **-gentle**: see OVER-.

Overget (*Ōvəgĕt*), *v.* [OVER- 14, 5.]

1. *trans.* To overtake. Now only *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 12018 [If he] be ouerget, he sore greu, Sey,' he messayers wordes here hyeȝ gold speche.' c 1450 *Merlin* 276 That thought sore noyanced alle that the wyght ouer-gete. 1550 PALSGR. 648/2, I ouerget another thynge that or thy lesse I ouergate hym. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxix. lxiv, Orlando still doth her pursue: so fast That needs he must ov'rget her at the last. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* s.v., He is but a little before; you will soon overget him. 1893 ELWORTHY, *Overget*, to overtake.

2. To get over, surmount, recover from the effects of (an illness, shock, etc.). (A midland dial. word, which has recently passed into literary use.)

1825 BRITTON *Autobiog.* (1850) I. 230 Edith cannot sleep, and still she overgets this, she cannot be better. 1860 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. 80 She had overgot the temporary indisposition of illness. 1886 *Cheviot Observ.* 8 Feb. 3/3 The difficulties to be overgot are great.

3. 'To get the better of; to overreach, to outwit.' 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Overgild (*Ōvəgĭ·ld*), *v.* [f. OVER- 8 + GILD *v.* (q. v. for Forms).] *trans.* To gild over, cover with gilding; *fig.* to tinge with a golden colour. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

c 1000 Ornate oferra Baan ȝif ic hie burh lifdon gold Alf full wel ofergildeleð. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 36/134 An ymage, holy and wiþouten Oþel-gold and quyynte Lyere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 441 A coroune of yvorie ouergilt. 1500-20 DUNBAR *S. E. K.* 166 (1882) 48 Also a spoun shulde of siluer, & ouergild. 1598 DIONISIA *Golden Targe* 17 The purpur hewyn our wallis in siluer shoppis Ourgilt the vynis, branchis, leifis and barkis. 1599 MARSTON *Pasquil* (ed. 2) 27 All morning doth ouergylded with outward lustiness. 1812 W. TAYLOR *Cartwright Dr.* (1828) II. 7 Those golden words that so overgild such bitter pills. 1820 KEATS *Pensent* xx. 1. 24 The full sun, When gorgeously o'ergilding any towers. 1881 TRISTRAM *Comm. Ps.* lv. 7 Ch. 139 Royal emperors were not usually of iron, but of wood overgilded.

Hence **Overgi'lding** *vbl. sb.*, **Overgi'lt** *ppl. a.*

Ta 1388 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 811 In an ovirgilt cuuert Clothis she was. 1577 *Edin. of Perth. Vt.* 1849 The tryng to which ane such ouergiltyng shall be.

†**Overgi'lted**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* = *overgilt*, pa. ppl.

a 1400-50 MIDDLE. (Matth.) 5 A fayr visage of Jacobgrees be ouergoldene, weke ouergilted. 1580 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 182, (1520) 138/1 Two basyns of syluer and ouergylted.

Overgird: see OVER- 8.

Overgi've, *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. OVER- (in various senses) + GIVE *sb.* In sense 2 corresp. to OE. *ofgiefan*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To give over, to expend. *Obs.* *rare.* (rendering L. *supraimpendite*.)

1580 WYLEY *Cath. Adv.* 25 Eyenoth I assure wilfully schal spare, and I my self schal be compenser for youre paynes.

†**2.** To give over or up, hand over, surrender.

1444 *Rep. Master Exp.* (1888) 63/2 Wyl ȝhe not...till here present wrongwes ouer-cleuyn...ȝit shal...how-wall handis (etc.). 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 449, I am a Swallowe,... And now, constrain'd that vnto ye ouergive, I driven am to make store against to liue. 1688 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 6, I...desire and ovregive my place of dean of faculties to the said wellwearsay.

†**3.** *intr.* To give over, desist, cease. *Obs.*

1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1602) 177 The Hound at Loue doth ouer-glue. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. Sing, And never ouer-glue till they both dying glue Man leave to live.

b. *intr.* To give way as frost, to thaw. *dial.*

a 1825 in Forby *Voc. E. Anglia.*

4. *trans.* To give in addition.

1620 Sir HUG. *Cholmond. O. T.* 3705 *Salomon's Choice*, So doth God loue a good obeyer, and loue encompasseth it with ouer-giuing.

Hence †**Overgi'ving** *vbl. sb.*, handing over, surrender. *Obs.*

1598 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 88 At the ouergeving of the said Castell it was conuenit that [etc.]. 1901 in Spalding Club, *Ch. Scot.* v. (1850) 259 The said pretended Donation, Renunciation and Overgiving of the Crown by the Queene.

O'ver-gla'd, *a.* [OVER- 23, 28.] Excessively glad, too glad.

1590 GOWER *Conf.* I. 133 Anon he went of his courage So ouerglad, that [etc.]. 1844 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. v. I am not surprised at your opinion... I should not be over-glad to meet you in a fray. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 181 To make more quick, For folk already overglad.

†**Over-gla'd**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [OVER- 25.] *trans.* To gladden exceedingly.

1630 CAPT. SMITH *Adicts. Planters* 4 Will ouer-glad me to see Industry...make one of my aged tenderones.

†**Overgla'nce**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 16.] *trans.* To glance over, cast the eye over.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 235 I will overglance the superscript. 1600 — *Hen. V*, I. ii. 18, I know but with a cursorary eye O'erglance the Articles. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 819 The eye that overglances the...many leagues of surrounding distance.

Overglaze, also form of OVERGLIZE *v.*

O'ver-gla'ss, *sb.* [OVER- 1.] A glass or mirror placed over a mantelpiece.

1898 *Y.D. Adv.* 26 Mar. 4/2 A chimney-glass and over-glass.

Overgla'ss, *v.* *rare.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over as with glass.

1883-4 Mrs. WARNER in *Chicago Advance* 10 Jan., The house...overglassed With icy sheathing.

O'verglaze, *sb.* *Ceramics.* [OVER- 8.] A second glaze applied to a piece of pottery, e.g. when the first glaze has been painted on.

1884 *American* VII. 227 Enthusiastic amateurs have grappled with the pottery question, and the mysteries of 'overglaze' and 'underglaze' have engrossed [etc.].

O'verglaze, *a.* [OVER- 8.] **a.** Of painting: On or connected with a glazed surface. **b.** Suitable or used for painting on glazed surfaces.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 199/1 The overglaze painting of 1750-1850.

Overgla'ze, *v.* Also 6 **-glase**. [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To glaze over, to cover with a glaze or polish; hence, † to coat or plate with a thin covering of something better, to veneer (*obs.*).

1590 GREENE *Disput. Coosnidge* F 2*b*, The Sadler...he ouerglaz'd with cunne or key, and sure glanish them with hasse. *Ibid.* F 3*a*/1, You sell him a coosnidge or rapier sword ouerglased, and ouerun the blade some other waies than Turkie or Toledo.

Overgli'da, *v.* *poet.* [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To glide over, pass over gently or smoothly.

a 1742 WATT *Ps.* xxxiii. That never...whose gleaming light the cycle-tipt seas glydes. 1798 LOCKHART *De Bartas* i. i. 22, *Furies* 161 We plainly call the *Fewer*, *Furies*, The *Furies*, *drakes*: over-gliding never, With gentle feel Reserve of a tender phrase. The round Language that our bodies cross. 1804 Mrs. BROWNRIG *Dramas of Exile* Poems 180 I. 22 Ideal sweetnesses shall overglide you.

Overglint, **-glorious**, **-gloss**: see OVER-.

Overgloo'm, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover with gloom, to overshadow; to cast a gloom over, to sadden.

1795 CRESSWICK *To Author Poems publ. Bristol* 10 The clouds[mood] each...That like some giant king o'erglooms the hill. 1822 DE LISLE *to Mrs. Coleridge* (title) The Working intervenes to overgloom my mind. 1887 L. MORRIS *Songs Emotion, St. Christopher* 134 A dark cloud came to it Overgloomed by cypress, and no hint was there Nor ferry.

O'ver-gloo'miness. [OVER- 29.] Excessive or too great gloominess.

1796 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 284, I said that this Overgloominess was not Religion.

Overgla't, *v.* [f. OVER- 23, 27 + GLUT *v.*¹] *trans.* To glut to excess. Hence **Overgla'tted** *ppl. a.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. iv. (Arb.) 24 By that occasion the eare is ouerglutted with it. 1600 HOLLAND *Masc. Antiq.* (1601) 1/2 While swimmers are ouerglutted, I by and by plunge the flesh. 1880 SWINBURNE *Tragedies* (1904) I. 200 Leaden swallow is to be had that by too much water was yet lesse capable to ouer-glut the ground. 1890 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 207 Blood, turbid from the excitement overlarge of Paris and Blood, turbid from the excitement

over-glutted hands. a 1614 *Chillingw.* 2. v. *In New Brit. Theatre* II. 18 The sword O'erglutted with the blood of Heaven's friends.

Overgo (ōvəgō'), *v.* Forms: see OVER *adv.* and GO *v.* *Pa. t.* 1, 2 **ofereode**, 4 **-ede**, **-ede**, **-ede**, *Sc.* 6 **-yede**, 8 **-yeed**; *pa. pple.* **overwent**. [OE. *ofergān* = OLG. ***ahargān** (MDu. *overgaen*, Du. *overgaan*), OHG. ***ubargān** (MHG. *übergān*, G. *übergehen*): see OVER- in various senses.]

I. Transitive senses.

†**1.** To come upon suddenly; to overtake; to catch, apprehend, detect. *Obs.* [OVER- 7, 24.]

a 1000 *Andreas* 811 (Gr.) Hwæt ... dæg ofereode. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 58 Wenne-oncrysta hine ofereode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4721 (Cott.) Quatle has beden al oueragas. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Chap.* 2477 Þe fo þe may ouer-go, He wil be ben after do. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 13010 (Trin.) A wif þer wib trenchour was ouergon. 1580 Mascall *Gov. of Horses* (ed. 7) 180 Like cattell ...cannot ouergo ye to the slow, but Pickarels is such wise as he cannot be ouergone.

2. To pass over (a wall, river, boundary, or line); to surmount; to cross. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OVER- 8, 12.]

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 30 [xviii. 29] In gode mīnum þe ofergān wall. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 210 Æthon hy hī þa Readan se ofereodon. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 152 On landgemæro ðæt man to ofer gæð Rosa ealfeax ouereode. a 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3490 God had bon ber merke ouer-gon. 1581 Wyllie *Disc. Covet.* 3 Iuuian ouergoon. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* III. 4, The hazards soon ouer-gone, that hold men in. They never stay. 1637 W. Rowe tr. *Gotteried's Life Polemon* 32 When Hercules, or Ephestion ouer-went their backs. 1789 Ross *Helenore* 31 Ere I bields drew, O'ergoud a' bounds afore I ever knew.

†**b.** *fig.* To pass (a moral limit), to transgress. Phr. *To overgo the balance* (see quot. 1539); *to overgo one's bed*, to break wedlock. *Obs.*

1507 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 2 Forhwon þegnas þinne þa ofergan ...ærrenta færa ældra. 1580 Wyllie *Barbar.* xxxii. 223 Echo ouer that ouergoeth his bed (*Pelig.* transgrediens lectum). 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 140 Ouergo not the bounce or boldenesse. That is to say, do nothynge beyonde reason and equitie.

†**3.** To go or rise higher than, to over the top of; to surmount. *Obs.* [OVER- 1.]

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxxviii[i]. 5 For my wickednesse ouerthrew [1388 han gon ouer] myn heed. 1613–28 W. Browne *Brit. Pastor.* II. v. 632 Springs ...swelled Lords and ouerwent the top. a 1619 Fletcher *Athelw.* I. iv. 8 3 As much as loftiest Cedars shoot, The lowest Shrubs doe ouergoe.

4. *fig.* To go beyond, exceed, excel. [OVER- 13.]

c 1250 *Hali Meid.* 33 Maidenhad will hundred fald ouer gon[ne] halle. c 1275 *Sax. Leechd.* (*Napier*) cxv. 179 For he were-gelic prudentiā of S. paulus[in] þat we ne ouergan[ne] ryhtwisnesse of S. paulus[in] þat we ne. 1470 Ridley *Comp. Medic.* Rec. viii. iv. Anim. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1892) 188 Poleius seduce in colne qui, the Rayshow which shall ouergoe. c 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1), Wks. 1724 II. 309 Allowring to make the punishment ouergo the offence. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 499 Embyrosses the third sonne succeeue his brethren. a 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 877 English Custom has very much ouergone English Law in this Business of Oaths. 1823 Investigator *Anatomy*, Appx., Wks. 1879 I. 113 He so far ouerwent the timid limitations of his colleagues. 1825 Hood *Comic Annual* 131 Threatening their force to overgo.

5. To overcome, overpower, get the better of; to oppress, overwhelm. Now *dial.* [OVER- 22.]

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1702 Wher is he ðin mon þat ne se mai eaðe ouercumen? c 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 3161 The stronger the felde ouergāth. c 1450 *How Good Wyf taught Doct.* 91 in *Babees Bk.*, For with þilke same may wommen ouer goon. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* v. 3 Tyranny and violence ouercome before you, perese ouergoeth right. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. v. 9 With his power he all doth ouergo, And makes them seldom to his mighty wrong. a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* iv. 6, I am so o'ergone with injurious Unkindness.

†**b.** To 'get over', overreach, cheat. *Obs.*

c 1205 *Lay.* 25183 For ofe ouercome men were þet wes so mid eaðe ouercumen ouergon. 1580 Wyllie *2 Thess.* iv. 6 That no man ouergo [so 1582 Rhem.] neither circumpise his brother in ought, or insult. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 139 The simple wights will soone be overgone.

†**6.** To go or spread over so as to cover. *Obs.* [OVER- 8, 9.]

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 272 Lyft is leohtnisse ȝecnoð ðæt hi ðe hyrnes, nes ofte gedi eallon mihtlicnerd. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 183 A large cloude hem overwente. a 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iv. xiii. 213 Darknesses shal not ouergo þe. c 1555 J. Dudgeon *Mapk. Concyl.* (1878) 6 As when a blake cloude ouergoeth [MS.] þe bryht sonne. 1580 Sidney (T.), Rather, that the earth shall ovargo Heaven and all heav.

7. To overrun, overflow, pass or spread over in a hostile or injurious way. Now *dial.* [OVER- 9.]

c 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 905 (Parker MS.) (*Gwtal*) *for.* to Sandwic, and ȝes Sæfern to Bricgstowe, and þær eall ofereode. c 1050 *Bald.* 201, xxiv. Lond MS.) þær hiræ folc ...wæron þær he nemiste þær land ofer gan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19310 Inogh he gode ...wel wimmede þe burgne þat ouergas ouer god. *Ibid.* (Cott.) Þe ark ouer-gas [Trin. ouergaid] his hull all. 1598 tr. W. H. Turner *Subject. Rev. Clapham* 288 So that ye water may not ouergoe and destroye the grounde. 1607 Shakesp. *Lear*, *Dial.* v. 225 It is good pastime, but no ouergoes with Thieves, as we use to commend hunting them. 1673 R. Edwardes *Canon Del* 92 Persons overgone with Wickedness and Vice. 1808–18 Jamieson, *To overgae*, v. To encroach; 'He's ongaun with the mowdiwarp'. 1824 Nicholson *Fred. Wm.* (1827) 91 (E. D. D.) Who o'ergone wi' information, At least quite free frae admiration.

8. To go or pass over the surface or extent of; to travel through, traverse. [OVER- 9, 16.]

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Chap.* (*A.*) 1272 Many land he hadde ouergas, To enclin his lord with sowes & sen. 1587 Turberv. *Hegdus* (Rollii VIII. 6) Þis Iva... ouergoth he spaces of euery landes. a 1625 *Cursor M.* 20132 (Trin.) Quar sí þare eðir wou wente to ȝo He [Antichrist] shal ouer gone hem alle. 1913 Douglas *Æneid* vi. 668, ȝe Ferie ...Shervedder...Sa nedfull spacis of eird to land ourgeid. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 296 How many maids ...Of many weeds have you been ouer-gone. 1890 Blackmore *Kaster Day* xiv, I ordered Much the widest ground of harrowing. 1894 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, s. v., It is often said, when a person wishes to inspect a house or church, 'I should like to overgo it'.

†**b.** To tread over: = OVERGANG 2, 3. *Obs.*

c 1450 Henry *Wallace* vi. 703 Stampyt in mose, and with red hors ourgeyng.

†**9.** To pass, live through, spend (time); also, of time, to pass over (a person). *Obs.* [OVER- 17, 18.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3840 Abram had þan fiue and fourscor yer ouergas. 1388 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Dvb., There has almost seuen yeares now ouergone hee since first I began to be a medler with these Logicall meditations.

†**10.** To go faster than, leave behind in going, outstrip, overtake. *Obs.* [OVER- 22.]

1330 Palsgr. *Ags/e* He is so light a man that he wyll soone ouergo me. c 1600 Chapman *Iliad* x. 236 If it chances, that we be ouergone By his more swiftnesse, urge him still to run vpon your fleet. 1634 Quarles *Embl.* v. xi. (1718) 290 As fought he flight, I ever went the pace.

†**11.** To pass over, pass by, let alone, omit. *Obs.* [OVER- 3 (*b*).]

1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxxvii, But, I must ouergoe those passages; And hasten on my way. 1620 Wither *Motto Philom.* Wks. (1633) 603 Her fairer eyes doe checke me now, That I cannot (I to passe them so), And their praises ouer-goe.

II. Intransitive senses.

12. To go or pass by; to pass over or away; to pass (in time). *Now dial.* [OVER- 4.]

c 893 K. Alfred *Oros.* v. ii. § 3 Ilie wilnoc[ode] þæt hiæ þæt fyr ofereode beran ȝeblæste. c 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* lii. 440 Hio hraðlice se eorðlica blisa ofergæð. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 320 Þe silhoupe is ȝe ouergoned, Ase ouer-gas þere lihte mod. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 220 Þe erle answerd soone, to him nas word ouer go. c 1394 Chaucer *Troylus* i. 790 (Gg) That ye here lyuen moten ouer goon [*v.r.* ouergon] So sorie hire sorwes passen euery-deene. c 1450 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 31 Fol myche hire hachlot þos, þinc, But ofte ende it was ouer-gon. c 1580 *Memoirs of Affairs, Virg.* 58 The powre of men, which so soone ouergon. 1623 Fenton *Aneadon* 84 They gladly remembred their feared ouer-gone. 1872 W. Allingham *Nobody* 1886 xiii. The time's long ouergone.

†**13.** *fig.* To pass on to another part of a narrative, etc. (sometimes with implication of exclusion). *Obs.* [OVER- 4, 5 (*b*).]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1303 Here hoard nerren ouer-gon, Dos-forr, he wrohte ofl agon. 1450–60 Lydg. *Pecham* I. ii. (1534) 3 More auoe lightly ouergoth, Malorch of ye age to speke of remembrance.

†**14.** To go or pass over (to another place); to cross. *Obs.* [OVER- 20.]

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 89 Edward is dede, alias! messengers ouerwent To William.

Hence **Overgo-ing** *vbl. sb.*, a going over; †a transgression; a crossing; the point of going over, the brink; **Overgo-ne** *ppl. a.*, gone out of use, obsolete; gone beyond bounds, far gone.

1580 Wyllie *Barbar.* lii. 19 Records of passinesse and of ouergoing. 1580 Patten tr. *Grasser's Ob. Comm.* (1608) 107 b, He is so ouergone in hebetie affection towardes them. ...he cannot abide to see them tormented and labour as he hath done. 1610 W. Sclater *Christians Life.* 3 What availes it, whether ...by ouergoing, or vndergoing? are he departed of salvation? 1634 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 228 A man who was at the very ouergoing of the lone and mountain; but God held a grip of him. 1894 Gaskell *Dict. Abel.* 69 To be scandalised with these overgoes, or overgoers expressions.

Overgod to **Over-good**: see OVER-.

Overgorge (ōvəgōɹdʒ), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To gorge to excess, to cram with too much food, to glut. Hence **Overgorged** *ppl. a.*

1572 Tusser, *Fatalcroft* 265, I warne all fatlouers to beware leste they ouergorge their bowles. 1840 Kane *Mems.* 11, *Blundell's Coat* II. 1777 v. 98 Like unto Rivers overgorged with rains, which when flood of water cease ceaseth to their former channell. 1884 Cowper *Task* v. 737 Thieves at home must hang, but he that puts Into his overgorg'd and bloated purse The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes. 1894 Miss Baker *Lava* v. vii, Such as long graves and overgorged sinners Concession here all their's sacrifices.

Overgospel: see OVER- 22 b.

Over-govern (-gʌ·vəɹn), *v.* [OVER- 2, 27.]

†**1.** *trans.* To rule over. *Obs.*

1510–65 Mallory *Arthur* I. v, It was greate shame vnto them all ...to be ouer gouerned with a feyre of no high blood borne.

2. To govern too much; to subject to too much government interference.

1883 Lowell *Wend. W. Prince* 202 He overgoverns his people, and so he makes them discontented.

So **Over-go·vernment**, a. excessive government, too much government interference; b. higher government or control.

1880 H. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 11, I believe, as every Englishman believes, that over-government is pernicious and dangerous. 1892 *Pall Mall Budget* (London) in Weekly Sun, 31 Sept. 3/1 Besides the over-government of the future Corporation, there must be subsidiary bodies to discharge local highway, sanitary, and other duties.

Overgrown, Over-gratify, etc.: see OVER-.

Overgrain, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To grain over (a surface that has already been grained), so as to put on additional lights and shades. Hence **Overgrai·ning** *vbl. sb.*; **Overgrai·ner**, one who or that which overgrains; an overgraining brush.

1873 *Jrnl. Worshipful Kooright* Dec. 1, 2/2/1 *Overgraining.*—This operation is performed in the same manner both upon work which has been oil grained or varn grained. In overgraining, water colours are used. *Ibid.* 2/2/2 There are several descriptions of overgraining brushes in use. ...The brush and fingers must be lightly touched up with the overgrainer, and the whole goes over quickly with a badger softening brush. The overgraining dries quickly, and the varnish may be then applied.

†**Overgrassed**, *pa. pple. Obs.* In 6 **-grast**. [OVER- 8.] Covered or overgrown with grass.

1529 Skelton *Magnyf.* Col. Supt. 130 For they loue the rote vngracious overgrast.

Over-great, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too great, excessive.

[c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T.* 35 Fle whan a man hath over great a wit Sel-dyn hym happeth to mysnoon.] 1589 Canon *Points of A.* v. iii. 31 In an ouergreate quantitie is confusion. 1589 Proclam. *Privy Council* 12 Jas., Inconueniences happening by the ouergreat libertie of late vsed in riding poast. 1594 Plater *Commun* II. Wks. 1599 II. 170, I am at no time an over-great eater. 1630 Rawlinson *Jas.* 4 *Sailt.* 21, 237 In good houres we do not find Shakespeare or Homer over-great,—only to have been translators of the basest prouers.

So **Over-great-ly** *adv.*, too greatly, excessively; **Over-great-ness**, excessive greatness.

[1433 *Rolls of Parrl.* IV. 402/2 Over greatly ouergrowen pched, or elles over greatly charged.] 1599 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 73 They feared the ouergreatnesse of the vanquard, and that they were more ready to the entire spoyle. 1599 Sanders *Euvrgius Apos.* (1630) 142 Two Aeons betken which never lie suckling it, will never suffer it to swell over-greatly in stature. 1673 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* xi. (1688) 401 By reason of the Over-greatness and Haughtiness of the Spanish Ships.

Over-greed, [OVER- 29.] Excessive greed.

1880 Daily *Graphic* IV. 28 Oct. 1/3 That over-greed had been his great mistake in life.

Over-greedy, *a.* [OE. *ofergrædig*: see OVER- 28.] Too greedy, excessively greedy.

a 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xiii. (Napier) 61 Men...hæfð ofergrædiȝe wiohlgeatsuman. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxiii. 3 He was over greedy of his meate, for meate beguyleth and disceaueth. 1597 Bacon *2 Eliz. Ess.* (J. M.) Their ouergreedy hast hath subdued. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 260 While he is so overgreedy to do a cause of 12 nobel upon another. 1742 Watts *Improvem. Mind* i. 208, Wks. 1813 VIII. 323 An over-greedy grasp does not retain the largest handful. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. v. 176 Some room for the over-greedy foreigners.

So **Over-gree·dily** *adv.*, too greedily.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xii. 72 Þou takest in hingre talowe, and ouergreedyly schist vomitacion. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 224 To eat ouergreedily ...is hurtfull, and hindereth concoction. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2467/1 Their inherent Goods ...being over-greedily seized on by some persons, twelve of them...died of the Contagion.

†**Overgreen**, *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover with green, clothe with verdure; hence *fig.*, to cover so as to conceal a defect, embellish.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxli, For what care I...So you ouergreen my bad, my good allow?

Over-grieve, *v.* [OVER- 23, 27.] **1.** *trans.* To grieve or afflict excessively. **b.** *intr.* To grieve too much, to feel excessive grief.

1805 Kinglake *Nile, Turks* (1820) 1276 The eldress overgrieved with the loudest outrages of those men of war. 1832 Bp. Wilson *Quiche* (1857) 70 Not to overgive our grief, nor over-grieve our hopes. 1846 T. Hill *Spring of Grace* 11 We are apt to overgrieve or undergrieve in crosses.

Hence **Over-grie·ved** *ppl. a.*; **Over-grie·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1620 Jonson? *Earl Huntington* v. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 223 Beside this over-grieving passion, Or else dissemble it to comfort her. 1628 Wither *Motto, Nec Habeo* Wks. (1633) 329, I have not their lean cruelty, who can kneell upon an over-grieved man. a 1684 T. Ley in *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1892) 8 Now is a time, not for over-grieving. ...

Over-grie·vous, *a.* [OVER- 27.] Too grievous.

1580 Canon *Bride's Myst.* 101 b, Let Moseheus ask another why? Not this is overgrievous for to conquere.

Over-gross, etc.: see OVER- 28.

†**Overgrow·nd** (-ground), *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 1.] An upper or higher ground.

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exod. Sermon* 369 Looking downe upon the city from some hill-side or overground.

Overground, *a.* [OVER- 32.] Situated over or above ground; raised above the ground; opposed to *underground*.

1859 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 182 The chapel is ...elevated on an overground crypt. 1894 Pycroft, *Gen.* 14 Mar. 2/1 An underground railway is preferable ...to construction ...in far less expensive than would be an overground line. 1897 *Naturalist* 29 Overground stolons running at the sides.

Overgrow (ōvəgrō·), *v.* [OVER- 8, etc.]

1. *trans.* To grow over, to cover with growth; to overrun, overspread. (Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

13.. *Gen. & Ex.* 1230 Þe ordure is vgly, wich wrbe ouergrowen. c 1440 *Partonope* 4308 Whyle here lyys vyage was ouergrowe. 1535 Coverdale *Ezra* iv. 6 The nettles shall ouergrowe their possessed gardes. 1599 T. Morvyn *Achitrenes* 23 Hence hapneth the Cockes ouergrowe. a 1681 Flavel *Worthies*, Devon (1700) 128 He was ... kept so long in Prison, Mouldred by the worms, till the Flesh had overgrown his Irons. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pruning*, The best time to prune Trees is in February ... that so the Tree may easily overgrow the Knot. 1852 Kingsley

Homer, Theseus v. 196 He found a grove for trees, all overgrown with ivy.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* : sometimes with the notion of 'excessive, overburden'.

1571 Edmund *Comfl. Ath.* 121 b, in *Arber. Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 289 That weary heaviness not consigned the blood. 1589 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 84b, Money can not overthrow and overgrow the true church. 1633 Vicars *Coronis Cor.* 1256, 2 Here Jacob forgot himself, when so overgrown with grief for his Joseph. 1700 Congrev *Love makes Man* v. 3 To live and sell my stock to the best Advantage, and Coventry Cattle when they are over-grown with Tallow. 1862 Gen. Rigby *Tithes M.* 6, Their imaginations ..is all overgrown by restrictions that are a perpetual pasture to frau.

†**c.** *intr.* To be or become grown over. *Obs.*

a 1625 J. Smith *Trudgem. & Mariop* (1845) 100 The Field engrieved overgrowen with weeds.

2. *trans.* To grow over so as to choke; to grow more vigorously than. Also *fig.* [Over- 21, 22.]

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 148 [The garden] must be sowlde, or els the weds will overgrowe the herbes. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 13 But the Welshe overgrowe the Latine. 1612 T. Scott *Vox Angl.* (1624) 200 To take away the wheat. 1656 *T. B.* [trans. *Jubrad. Hist. Exile*, viii. 89 It overgrows healthy social tendencies and kills them.

3. *Surv.* To grow too large; ' to grow beyond the fit or natural size' (J.); to increase unduly. (Perfect tenses often with *be.*) [Over- 26.]

1590 Carew *Excudus* xxxviii. 109 Silvia had forbidden a lusty [=basil] tyll that he was overgrowen and grene. 1680 Morrice *Bk. of Notes* 326 She liveth long: but as the height he reaches overgroweth, so as the current reades, her wealth is borne to ruine to the bread of it. 1819 W. Scarth *Rep. 1 Thess.* (1830) 38 Before Athenians quite overgrown. 1833 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 182 Obs ... Kingston, a merchant, who a long beard and habit overgrown, was at the Mitre Inn; and feigning himself a Puritanch. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 220 ¶ 3 Many infants, who were overgrown in Wealth and Possessions. 1892 Manning *Serm.* xvi. (1848) I. 208 To him the world is overgrown, and all its cares are swollen to an unnatural greatness.

†**b.** To grow too much or too luxuriantly. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 124 The vedue of they cane grow will spill the setting. 1541 R. Coplande *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 P ij, They that are purged as it behoueth ... in them the bloode ouergroweth not.

4. *trans.* To grow over, above, or beyond; to grow too big or tall for; to outgrow (clothes, etc.). *To overgrow oneself*, to grow beyond one's strength, proper size, etc. [Over- 23, 25.]

c 1556 (in A. Wotton in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R.* 3 *Illust. Ladies* II. 211) She hath overgrown all that ever she had. 1592 Montgomerie *Flyte* v. 251 If the [hop] Fields be very strong, and much overgrow the Poles, some advise to strike off their Heads with a long Switch. 1633 Hy. Mason *Vade mecum* 81, 64. I think government should, while giving privileges, take care that they do not overgrow [an] humble. 1808 Mrs. Wakefield *Jr. Library* ii. We don't overgrow, but only overgrow, many things. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 200/1 No plant apparently overgrows itself.

†**b.** *fig.* To grow beyond, surpass, or exceed in some quality. *Obs.*

1599 Lodge, *Wife Rabbin* 10. 324 This were wonder would but possess more grace to many grave matters. 1598 *Eliz. Progress in Peru. Progress* (1610) 483 So the may overgrow in reigning the reign of her father. 1625 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 37 No wonder then, if easily they did overgrow others in wealth.

Hence **Overgrow·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 V ij, In the worse parte of them some some ouergrowynge nor superfluyte of bodie. 1622 Wodroffe *Surg. Medic Wks.* (1653) 219 For the overgrowings of the gums in the Scurvy. 1659 O. Walker *In Answer to Bernard MSS.* Obs. Misc. Tracts. I. 326 With moderate ... against this powerful and overgrowing interest of France. 1722–1814 Wodrow *Remarks* v. 230 That secret spirit of hypocrisy Which, sold her priests, and wealth, and honour, And other overgrowings, still survived.

Overgrown (ōtrea vaden), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Overgrow *v.*]

1. Grown over (with vegetation, weeds, etc.).

1634 Rowland *Labour* (1655) 40 To draine and scoure this fenny and vicinously overgrowne ground.

2. That has grown too much; too big, abnormally large; of excessive size.

1556 Thevet *North. Do. F. R.* cv. xlii. (1568) 66 The vertu of timbrippe is here sometyme by ouergrowne bignesse. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 61 An Ox or Lion ouergrowne. Lyon is a Cape That growes not out to paws. 1609 Carl. Dekker *Seuenteen Gobes.* C. 47 An ouer-growne Sot [of whom the surgeon and Physicion got highest. 1611 Augustine *Speech* 38a. 6 ¶ 4 He pulls the Orange-Women, who ... is inclined to grow Fat, An Over-grown Jade. 1867 *Hist. Nonc. XVII.* 193 Travelling from the one end to the other of this overgrown metropolis. 1888 Miss Braddon *Rahel Thorn* I. i, He is a great overgrown fool.

Hence †**Overgrow·nly** *adv.*, in an overgrown degree, excessively. *Obs.*

1618 *Sir Gawlf's Wonderful Counsell to Subject Sr. Hard. Misc.* (1792) 395 Their king ...overgrowenly great and rich himself.

Overgrowth. [Over- 29, 8.]

1. Excessive or too rapid growth; growth beyond the normal amount; also, the result of this, overluxuriance or abundance.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iv. 27 So, oft it chances in particular men, ...By the o'ergrowth of some complexion. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 188 A sequent King, who seeks To stop the overgrowth, as feared gross Too great. 1802 Mitford *Hist. Greece* (1780) V. xl. 45 The Persian and other public places were deservedly ridiculed of their overgrowths of sculpture. 1865 *Law Times* LXXIX. 181/2 To trim the inordinate hedges and prevent their overgrowth.

2. A growth over or upon something; an accretion.

1683 H. Brokesby *Nat. Law in Spir.* 87, Prof. pol. ii. 13 The necessary overgrowths which conceal the real fruit of truth. 1833 Lawson, etc. *Life Penny* I. xvi. 361 To separate acquired Christianity from the over-growth of later ages.

Overgrowth, Overgrun, etc. : see Over-.

Overhair (*Overe,Jahre*). [Over- 8.] In fur-bearing quadrupeds, the long straight hair that grows over or beyond the fur.

1879 M. H. Baillie in *Rangel. Brit.* IX. *Rabbit* Certain animals ..have a covering upon the skin called fur, lying alongside of another and longer covering, called the overhair. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) I. 253 (Furs) differ widely in elegance of texture, delicacy of shade, and fineness of overhair.

†**Overha·le,** *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 8, etc. + Hale *v.*]

1. *transf.* To draw over something as a covering.

1599 Sylvester *Magnif. Cal. Jun.* 73 The Ivory Night Her muscle black through heaven pint marbath Lyther, drawes ouer; *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 117 He was as a gable by night, to bee the mantle of heaven, to overhaled darkenesse.

b. To cover, as with something drawn or laid over; coast. with.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* xi. (*Cock & Fox*) xxvii, Now, worthie fock, suppois that he a lurdell, And overhelit with ane tyrris fageall. *a* 1500 Dunbar *K. Hart* i. 22, That doir thame gabbis ourhaill with stane and dirt.

2. To pull or drag across. [Over- 10.]

1580 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 422 b, So doe they also ..with their owne cables overhale themselves into an unrecoverable gulfe.

3. To turn over or rewalve in the mind. [Over- 6.]

1605 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* v, All myne maniere I myn overhayle. *Ibid.* 1616, Schamefe forfit the rauge I feill a wey, euer-hailing in my mynd From qulom I come.

4. To overtake. Cf. Overhale *v.* 3. [Over- 14.]

1598 Fullbecke *Cons. Sist. Pechams Contempt.* 326 For he that would appeale his hande neuer ...Eldred ouerhe hast, and doth him some vile battle.

5. To pass over, disregard, overlook. [Over- 5.]

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 63 And gif ye ouerhail yon wers wil attone, mairhaill, And will nan help nor nocht thairto their handis. *c* 1600 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 748 Thair be mae reasons than the nicht: Quhilk ye seem haile for haste.

6. To hurry, harass, molest, oppress. See Hale *v.*[1] 2 b. [Over- 9.]

a 1555 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 107 Albeit the said queine of Inglland wald ourhaill for ane tyme ane pairt of this cuntrie. *a* 1568 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* xxi. (S. T. S.) I. 284 The regione was ewill guydit and ourehaillit [*MS. I. overhaulit*] be my lord of Angus and his men. 1611 Iohnson *Hist. Cr. Arts* iv. 61 § 20, 221 So that his euer-hated subiects find daily out of the Realme.

7. To overpower, overmaster. [Over- 21.]

1581 Rich *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 Though hardshaued youth ouerhaled me for a tyme. *Ibid.* 201 That age (where ...should) bee so ouerhaled with the fatte of fleshe fonde and unbridled affections. 1598 Haughton *Ulysses upon Ajax* (1614) 34 Either passion ouercome him, unbeen ouerhaled him. 1620 Dekker *Pulp-fict.* (R. 2) Friends...That cold doth seldom find, nor heat doth overhale.

8. *Naut.* = Overhaul *v.* 1.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Grams.* xvi. 58 *Former Hals*, is when a Rope is haled too aft, to haue it the contrary way, thereby to make it more slack.

9. *Naut.*, etc. To examine thoroughly: = Overhaul *v.* 5.

1598 *Anson's Voy.* v. v. 431 Our next employment was ...overhaling our rigging. *Ibid.* vi. ii. 134 Our best hands were sent ...to overhale and tie her rigging. 1808–7 J. Ramsden *Minerva Hosp. Life* 210, Instead, I want to ...search of your ear as you please, while I overhale my infirmary of Misery here.

Hence †**Overhale** *vbl. sb. Obs.* = Overhaul *vbl. sb.*

1598 *Anson's Voy.* iv. ii. 233 We delivered the general overhale, in hopes of the daily arrival of this Galeonette.

Over-Half, upper half: see Over- 2 d.

†**Over-hand, over hand,** *sb. Obs.* [Properly two words, Over *a.* and Hand *sb.* Cf. MHG. *ober-, oberhant*, Ger. *ober-, oberhand.*] The 'upper hand'; mastery, victory, superiority. (Usually adj. to *get, have*, or the like.)

a 1200 Ormin 1458 To whannes *oferhannd* off me. *c* 1205 Lay. 19810 Gurmundisune hafde in vhele hond]e [1275 ouere hond]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23018 (Cott.) Pis firi had gotes be ouer hond [Gött. ouerhond]. *c* 1450 Henryson *Chron. cxvii.* 65, Either of them tyrane the ouerhande to gaine. 1500 *Wonder Lat. to Fame* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xli. 97 If he may have an overhande in Italy. 1535 Coverdale *Hos.* iv. 2 Theft and adultery have gotten the overhande. 1600 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epil. 388 (They) had sensible overhands of the Northumbrian Dukes. 1628 Craven *Glos.* (pol. 1) 2, 'To have the over-hand'; to obtain the mastery.

Overhand, *adv.* and *a.* [f. Over *prep.* and *adv.* + Hand *sb.*]

A. *adv.* (*overhand*). †**1.** Over, upside down.

1579 de Norta *Plutarch* (1878) 111 A man that aspired to be King, and would subvert and turn all overhand.

†**2.** Out of hand, aside. *Obs.*

1608 J. Wilson *City of Plague* in H. 198 The poor Ox siggardly, I put them overhand in a somewhat careless way.

3. With the hand over or above the object which it grasps; with the knuckles upwards in holding or throwing something; in *Cricket* and *Baseball* (with reference to bowling or pitching), with the hand raised above the shoulder: see B. 2.

1811 Duncan (*G. Raphoe*, xxii. The queen must generally stand over hand, but neither ...—*Mag. Nat.* v. 1, He now stretched his hands overhand and struck downward with it.

4. *Missing.* From below upwards (in reference to the working or 'stoping' of a vein).

5. *Needlework.* In *to sew overhand* = Oversew.

B. *adj.* (*overhand*). †**1.** Characterized by bringing the hand from above downwards. *Obs.*

1598 Exas. Mayne, tr. *Benedetti's Addit. St. Pantasm.* 1. xxxvii, Men ...of generous hearts, did usually learn [to] to exercise from small years, in Sword: but ouer-hand blows ghese by men of power, in Chivalrie seeme to be likened vnto.

2. *Cricket* and *Baseball.* Of bowling or pitching: Done with the hand raised above the shoulder: see Bowl *v.*[1] 4.

1870 Bladen *Cricket. Rev. Sports* 1 70 § 422 The overhand bowling would appear likely to admit of dangerous abuse. 1901 A. Lang in *Bladen. Mag.* Dec. 490/1 England added the third stump, the straight bat, overhand bowling and other essentials.

3. *Mining.* Of the working of a vein: Performed from below upwards.

4. *Overhand knot*: a simple knot made by passing the end of a rope, string, etc., over the standing part and through the loop or bight so formed.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 134 Riggers' siblings and overhand knots in place of hide seizeable work. 1841 — *Seaman's Man.* (1863) 56 An Overhand Knot. Take the end of a rope over the standing part, and through the bight.

Overhand, *v. Needlework. arch.* [f. phr. *to sew overhand* (pass. A. 5).] To oversew, sew over and over.

1671 Boscobel *Wonderfull Relation, Strange Manner* (1685) 183 The mouth [of the Pallisade cabin's roof] is fastened or overhanded with brown-holl. 1892 Mary Spencer in *Chicago Alchemist* 8 Sept. 4/2/1 At 18 she made in our grandmother's day ..[learned] the art of hemming and 'overhanding', stitching and tidying.

Over-ha·nded, *a.* [Over- 28d, Over *adv.* 1.]

1. Supplied with too many 'hands' or workers.

1763 *Museum Rusticum* IV. 1. 3 Those children ..are now set to trades, by which means most trades are overhanded. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 10/2 'The trade is over-handed', the men cry.

2. (*over-handed*). With the hand over the object grasped; in quot. as *adv.* = Overhand *adv.* 3.

1840 Bladen *Bengal. Rur. Sports* § 419 Bowled by an over-handed twist. 1892 Durand *Black Ace* xxvii, The person ...times the money into the air, catches it over-handed, and retires.

Over-handicapped, -handled : see Over-.

Overhang, *sb.* [f. next. Cf. MHG. *oberhanc.*] The fact of overhanging, or the extent to which something overhangs; a projection, a jutting out; also *concr.* an overhanging or projecting part. Chiefly *Naut.* the projection of the upper parts of a ship, fore and aft, beyond the water line.

1884 *Daily Tel.* 15 Nov., There was just time for the lieutenant to lower the torpedo from its spar and pull the trigger, releasing it right beneath the over-hang of the Alexandra. 1887 *Standard* 5 Aug. 5/6 The auspicious omission are prevented from escaping by the overhang of the rim of the basin. 1892 *World* 29 Nov. 13/1 She [a yacht] has a considerable overhang of bow. Such overhang...is only of advantage in rough water sailing.

Overhang (*Ōverhæ·ŋ*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **overhung.** [Over- 5, 3, 8. Cf. Du. *overhangen*, Ger. *überhangen.*]

1. *trans.* To hang over (something); to be suspended above; to project or jut out above. (Also said hyperbolically of a steep slope or hill, etc., in relation to what is at the foot of it.)

1598 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. i. 13 As heedfully, as doth a galled Rocke O'erhang and jutty his confounded Base. 1628 Sir W. Monson *Dismondry* 401 Caught up, when an innocent wings, To save this stage which overhangs. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xii. 4 With cliffs and rocking forests over-hung. 1863 Wheeler. *Waggoner* 1. 184 Hay, hill, and dale, now dismal moss...overhung with gloom. 1875 *Sowers Plants* (ed. 2) III. 357 Ascend the hill which overhangs the city.

b. *fig.* To be as if about to fall upon; to impend over; to threaten.

1633 Massinger 38 What mischiefs might overhang him and Nineveh. 1840 *Spectator* 23 May, As if life were always overhung by a possibility almost as depressing as a known liability to misfortune.

2. *intr.* To hang over; to project beyond the base; to jut out above.

1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 747 The rest was craggie cliff, that overhung Still as it rose, impossible to climbe. 1703 T. N. *City & L. Purchaser* 29 When it hangs towards you, they say it overhangs. 1887 Mosses *Holiday on Rhine* 174 The sea keeps eating the cliffs away here. Do you notice yonder how they overhang?

3. *trans.* To cover or adorn with hangings.

1631 Gregory *Lect. Rom.* v. 10, Neither is any Dwellingroom a Temple, were it never so bright and overhung.

4. To support from above; see Overhung 3.

Hence **Overha·nging** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, also *concr.* something that overhangs; *spec.* = *sb.*, that overhangs.

1548–87 Thomas *Hist. Italie, Pontifex*, the overhangings or bulkeins of a house. 1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, ii. 301 Look, how that house confounding, this Manuscript bruised, burned with gobets, this. 1708 W. Hopkins *Minister Apostate* 13 Oct. 1708, His splenetick look, the overhangings of the pensive furrow of a field of wheat. 1880 Thomas *Chas.* i. ix. 89, I descended, and found my friend beneath an overhanging rock.

Over-ha·ppy, *a.* [Over- 25, 26.] Happy beyond measure; too happy.

1577 *St. Aug. Manuall* (Longman) 24 But overhappy should I be, might I once attain to sing a song myself. 1600 SHAKES. *Hum.* v. ii. 172 Happy, ha! that we are not overhappy. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 104 What Pioneers and what over-happy People upon, who never knew that of Hunger or Thirst? [1804 see OVER *adv.* 11.]

Over-harassed, ppl. a. see OVER- 27 b.

O·ver-ha·rd, *a.* and *adv.* [OVER- 28, 30.]

A. *adj.* Too hard; excessively hard.

1538 STARKEY *England* x. iii. 297 How he hyt, thys seruyth ouer-hard to perswade the chefe for the hatherys offence. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. 1 A slight offence, 1589 *Gentlenesse De Mornay* Ep. Ded. 1 A slight offence, ouer-seuerities, and (in the judgement of some men) ouer-hard. 1631 HEXHAM *Stryd. Woorde* v. 149 See Loosen to overhard on 'metaphors'. 1894 WESTCOTT *Verses* 25 Thy task may well seem over-hard.

B. *adv.* Too hard.

1877 GEORGE *Diamond.* (1887) 48 He will not urge it over-hard. 1898 SCOTT *Windfall.* xxii. That the party had been over-hard travelled.

Hence **O·ver-ha·rdness** n.; **O·ver-ha·rdly** *adv.*; **O·ver-ha·rdness.**

[a 1568 ASCHAM *Toxophilus.* 1. (Arb.) 59 Not measuring, or ouer hard reckonyng forth wardes.] 1580 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* (1896) *Sonnetes*, He blameth her ouerhardnes of heart, and the froward resemblance of his owne nature. 1820 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 6 Not easily nor ouer hardned, but alas over-hardly strained. a 1840 BYRON (J.) 'Tis easy learnin like over-hardened steel.

O·ver-ha·rdy, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too hardy; overbold. See **O·ver-ha·rdiness.**

[a 1350 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 23 Ilk Affrike his broker gate to be hatale, Ilk was ogar hardy, he Danes he gart assaile. 1388 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 391 Ich hatle kepe eure hardy ydoo ydon nyght nouht.] 1589 *Euph. Pol. Lodge & Greene* in *to Wood. Dunbury* VI. 180 Bid neder chuse of ouer-hardy love. a 1592 GREENE *Selimus* 823 To resist them, were over-hardiness. 1603 MEXON *Fr. exercis.* 70 And large-limb'd Og he did subdue, With all his over hardy crew.

†Overha·rl, *v. Sc. Obs.* [OVER- 9 + HARL *v.*?]

1. *trans.* To harass; to oppress; to handle roughly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. xv. Than was the toun Hail tynes and all ouirharlit. 1560 *Knyf. Pieces Reformo.* with, ay thair time to maynteny ar ignorancis ouerharlit. a 1568 (see OVERHOOD 2). 1580 SIR J. MELVIL *Diary* (1829) 38 Thair bread winner, thair howsis, thair reddendis, all was gone. 1588 *Jerusalem* could be as ouirharlit in the hatering of thair schaffaris.

2. 'To handle, treat of, relate' (JAM.).

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* v. 419 (BANNATYNE MS.) Thay war to thin nor wardly, As is bair leuarly wytherfell.

†Overha·rry, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 9, 25.]

1. *intr.* or *absol.* To pass over with devastation.

1600 R. C. *Pounde's Hist. Hungary* 41 Though the enemies should ouerharrie from Mohacz vnto Posen.

2. *trans.* To harry or worry beyond measure.

1575 *Sir Simon Frederick* (1896) II. 74 His army was continually tormented and ouerharried. 1585 J. WEMS *Lister-Hong.* (1903) 183 The English ouer-harried with the former long Troubles, submitted willingly to his Power.

O·ver-ha·rsh, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too harsh. See **O·ver-ha·rshly** *adv.*; **O·ver-ha·rshness.**

a 1639 WOTTON *Pseudoxyas* I. xi. (1646) 144 Good people are apt to be overharsh to them that wrong them. *Hist. Ant.* 203 Overbearing towards others for faults which we finde in them. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* x. xvi. (1713) 156 That they be not over-harshly censorious. 1887 TENNYSON *Camariage* xxxv. His look . a delight in being then even-handed in his handsome to her.

O·ver-ha·ste, *n.* [OVER- 29 b.] Too great haste, excessive haste.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* i. 901 But if dredinesse Or ouer-haste oon letthe schoue shend. 1548 BALDE *Epitaph* § (1) We would not have [readers] accuse it strange or thinke that it is an over-haste. 1800 TENNANT *Cedar.* v. xvi. 89, I escaped with a wounded hand, caused by over-haste.

Hence **O·ver-ha·stiness** n.; **O·ver-ha·sten** *v.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 335 Yit sit it wel that thou exclude That thou the Court might overhaste. 1808 TENNANT *Anthony To Rdr.*, If I had not been overhastened in the businesse. 1840 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 3/7 Not to overhasten matters.

O·ver-ha·sty, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too hasty; rash, precipitate.

a 1400 (?) *Jacques Sarrot., Gen. Londob.* 111 He ought nout hasty to be overkyn.] 1552 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. CXXVII.* 28 Lords are nott sholde bee overhastie and eadie to Judgement. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* II. ii. 57 Our o'erhasty Marriage. 1613 CAREW *Reply 47 Hare* 234 The safest way is not to be overhasty to build wonder. Are none haue beene knowne so long after their supposed deaths to reckon. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 288 The Fallacy of over-hasty generalization is very frequent.

Hence **O·ver-ha·stily** *adv.*; **O·ver-ha·stiness.**

a 1540 *Tindal's Wks.* (1572) 294 Whan men argue ouer-hastily, as it were in a hurrie. 1552 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 23 The eyes of over-hastynesse cannot otherwyse bee corrected. 1576-87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Eng.* 111. xi. *Acadbag.* Murder of the Normans pursuing the Englishe overhastilie procured their owne death. 1834 STURGIS *Arnold* (1858) I. 62, 147 The defect of occasional over-hastiness. 1862 ARNOLD *Clarendon Ess.* 322 When he over-hastily condemned it.

Over-haught, -haughty: see OVER- 28.

Overhaul (*ōvərhɔ·l*), *v.* [OVER- 9, 24.]

1. *Naut. trans.* To slacken (a rope) by pulling in the opposite direction to that in which it is drawn in hoisting; to release and separate the blocks of (a tackle) in this way.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* vi Hoyse off your boy vpon, ouerhaule the lay lowrie, ease your mayne lefeon. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 158 Having to marry those to strop, overhaul, and fit,...the work could not go on very speedily. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., A tackle when released is overhauled. To get a fresh purchase, ropes are overhauled. To reach an object, or take off stain, weather-boards are overhauled. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Overhaul the higher down.

2. *Naut.* and *general.* To pull asunder for the purpose of examining in detail; to investigate or examine thoroughly (e.g. with a view to repairs, etc.). Cf. HAUL v. 3 b.

1709 J. LOCKE in *Fw. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 63 To appoint any person to overhaul them papers and accounts. 1723 BOLDERO & CRESSON *Voy. E. Indies* 4 The People were generally employ'd in over-hauling the Rigging. 1806 *Sea Trophy* I. over-hauld the Pumbot, and told the Lieutenant that I had twenty-three half Barrels in Store. 1860 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1892) IV. 322 We have...decided to instruct on the system for overhauling the affairs of the Agency. 1870 *Du Quoin* 16 *Election. Mag.* XXVIII. 623 His own expressions of 'overhaul', for investigate, and 'attackable', are in the lowest style of colloquial slang. 1884 Mrs. C. PEARS *Fern-seed*, The drains...are being overhauled.

3. *Naut.* (*nearly transf.*) To overtake, come up with; to gain upon. See OVERHALE v. 4.

1782 SWINTON *Collections I.* § 168 The ship had overhauled us, and drove us to the eastward of our proper steering-place. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xix, We shall fall in with plenty of boats and vessels if we could it up to Palermo, and they may overhaul us. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., A ship overhauls another in chase when she evidently gains upon her. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 12/1 The sweet carriages were...overhauled by a dozen fast goods trains, which ran with great violence into the unwitting rear.

Hence **Overhau·ler** 1; **Overhau·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Overhauling*, When Malcom *Gil Blas* (1716) II. 111 The most aggravating circumstance...was the considering of his accusers. 1860 TOMLINSON *Useful Arts, Textile Fabr., Fisher* 12 The rigs undergo another careful examination by workers called overhaulers, or over-haulers. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 21 Dec., The wholesale overhauling and thorough turning upside down of existing tariff conditions.

Overhaul (*ōvərhɔ·l*), *sb.* [f. prec.] The action, or an act, of overhauling; a thorough examination or scrutiny, esp. with a view to repairs.

1826 CAPT. B. HALL *Voy. Loochoo* I. i. 28 In the course of this overhaul, to which I most willingly submitted, they lighted on a pocket compass. 1840 *Labour Commission Gaz.*, *Overhaul*, the surveying trade by the Board of Trade Inspector or other Government Official when a ship is about to undergo repairs.

†Over-ha·rving, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. OVER- 28 + HAVING *ppl. a.*] Having or inclined to have too much; greedy, avaricious.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiii. § 1 No cause there was why that which the clergy had should in any man's eye seem too much, unless God himself were thought to be of an over-having disposition.

Overhead (see below), *adv.*, *sb.*, *a.* Forms: see OVER and HEAD. [The phrase *over head* written as one word: see OVER- 32, 33, 33.]

A. *adv.* (*ōvərhe·d*).

1. Above one's head; on high, aloft; up in the air or sky, *esp.* in or near the zenith; on the floor or story above. (See also HEAD *sb.* 37 a.)

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 109 Timber overbordes, as cellers and lofftes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 364 Over head the Moon Sits Arbitress, and nearer to the Earth Wheels her pale course. 1788 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Wheels* low pale course. 1788 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) V 170, In ac. hang over-head in the...cables. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilsyth* II. v. 49 Like the mirth That rose a glad o'erhead.

b. So that the water or other surrounding substance is over one's head; so as to be completely submerged or immersed; also *fig.* (See OVER *prep.* 3.) HEAD *sb.* 37 b, 39 b.)

1623 (see HEAD *sb.* 37 b). 1708 *Lett.* upon *Ridicule* 121 How Mankind was over-head in Error. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* Chr. II. vii. 89 [They thought] it lodgeous to plunge persons over-head in water. 1826 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 20 This standing overhead within a green Bank made me colder than ice itself.

†**2.** In each case, one with another, together. *Obs.* (Cf. Ger. *überhaupt.*) *esp.* b. Taken together, or one with another; reckoned per head. *Sc.*

a 1000 *Riddle Wyrd* I. 30 Nat wit man ofer handfal monihe gumene his gafolgeld. a 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 Sum tyme it fellen...but in...childer weren nogtone in a company, and þanne were assigned constreined [MS. *Cott. Titus* but folk fare nu[ȝ] enelond to fore]. 1502-3 *Ld. Treas. Acct. Scot.* III. 84, [7?] ofer crownis [fore, rose, gabill and yellow]...ilk ane iiij*li*. vilid our hede. 1547 in W. Hunter *Papers & Mc. Planning* xxiv. (1862) 310, xxxij sheep, price of the piece overhedd. 1790 J. ROBERTSON *Agricult. Perth* 326 The rent, over-head, was under 10*s.* per acre. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* I. 320 A Scots pint overhead...and no man ever saw them the waur o't.

†**3.** Headlong, precipitately. *Obs.*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 57 Quhair mischief befellis them that rynnis overhead in ony perrellous wayis not regaird or foirsight to gud or ewin.

†**B.** *sb.* Old term of Fence: *esp.* A blow over the head. *Obs.*

1571 *R. Allo* (Land MS.) 1583 Wel hit] ffynes or he playes With weapon, who remembers Wip overhoved & wip stook After no chaire be owned to shoot.

C. *adj.* (*ōvərhe·d*).

1. Placed or situated overhead, or at some distance above the ground. (In mechanics also applied to driving mechanism placed above the object driven, or to a machine having such mechanism.)

1874 PARKE *Exerc. Instr. Musketry Regs.* II. 68 The bell and hopper are suspended from an overhead railroad track. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Overhead gear*, driving gear above the object driven....*Overhead Traveling-crane*, an engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, the thread surface being downward. 1884 *Lond. Times Rep.* LI. 180/2 A telephone company were the owners of certain overhead wires. 1892 *Pearl's Manual, Dict., Overhead check*, same as *Overcheck.* 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 6/1 Efforts are being made to introduce overhead wire electric tramways into London and the suburbs.

2. Applicable to one with another; 'all-round'; general, average: see A. 2.

1890 *Lond. Times* XCIII. 1888/1 To give a fair overhead margin of the wheat. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 3/1 An overhead charge of 10 much per ton (for passenger-bearing Russia).

Over-heady: see OVER- 28.

†Overhe·l, *v. Obs.* [1 OVER- 8 + HEAL *v.*?] *trans.* To heal (a wound or sore) over the surface. Hence **†Overhe·ler** *Obs.*, one who or that which heals superficially.

1550 DE. SOMERSET in *Cavendish's Life, Pirie Trad.* (1588) A iij b, All Medicines of the soule...are hearing that disease with them, be but overholers. 1580 A. L. tr. *Colvill's Fruyte Tyrem, Songe Enoch. Epist.*, Which so overheale the wound that it festreth and breaketh out afresh. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 163 When any wound or sore is over healed.

Overheap (*ōvərhī·p*), *v.* [OVER- 25, 8. Cf. Ger. *überhäufen.*]

1. *trans.* To heap up or accumulate to excess.

c 1450 (?) *De Imitatione* III. xxxiv. 103 To receive all benyges, not only holy, but also abundantly & ouerheaped. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Exegesis* 71, 532 In these classics overheaped as they were, were published by Rainoldes.

2. To overlay with a heap or large quantity; to load, charge, or fill to excess by or as by heaping.

1540 CUNNINGAM, etc. *Bremen. Pan.* (Bax.) 5 Ye knowledge of truth which among yᵉ Ethnikes was ouer heaped with the inuentions of mans wyttes. 1820 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 322 Over-heaped with honourable benefits. 1832 CARLYLE *Sartl.* I. viii, Overheaped with shouts and tutters.

Overhear (*ōvərhī·r*), *v.* [OE. *ofer(e)hīeran*: see OVER- 7 b, 26, 15, 20.]

In OE. *ofer(e)hīeran* appears as (1) = hear (simply), (2) = eavesdrop, (3) = hear (wrongly), disobey; the latter sense is found also with MHG. *überhören* and MDu. *overhoren*; Kilian has 'overhooren audire' (hear), said *Dis. overhooren* hear, hear one his hearers, mod.G. *überhören* miss hearing, fail to hear or catch: also, hear to hearer(through). Mod.Eng. *overhear* was app. a new combination in 16th c., meaning perhaps 'hear over or beyond the intended reach of the voice'; or, by analogy of the usual degree 'over-speak, -praise' &c: in sense 3.]

†**1.** *trans.* Not to hearken to; to disregard, disobey. (OE.)

1833 E. ARNOLD *Orm.* xi. 2, § 3 Soo he ne...hem gyfe knowinge oferhande. *Ibid.* xv. 16, § 2 Hiz...þach his lare oferhynden þere gafen.

†**2.** To hear: to hear through. *Obs.*

a 1825 E. ARNOLD *Orm.* I. xii. 14 And ne[ȝ] þat se þherfore oferhorr hadde, þe hie gospell, þannes he þann mihten ferrenge oferhorrde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11138 (Cott.) For gladnes he gaf a cri þat all ouerhoed þat stede him bi (Gött. ouer herde; Fx., ... herde). 1325 *Childhood of Jesus* 443 His Maister wrat þan Zacharie, þat him spoke tuchen of chegge; Al ure þewe he hauue euer herd, Of him he nay þes; we[ȝ] i here. a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12004 Parmenides the gelde of Pirrus ouer-herd.

3. To hear (speech or utterance) that is not intended to reach one's ears; to hear (a speaker) without his intention or knowledge.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. Sel. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 111 His (Lk. *Stephens* before his execution) turned me to the Iuge, requiring me...to...speak such things as I had heard & ouer-heard, and myself 'That my servitude speake the things that he wotteth of'. Wel, the words were euer heard. 1579-80 SIDNEY *Plutarch* (1657) 858 Cato over-heard them, for indeed his hearing was very quick. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 139, I should blush. To be ouer-heard. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *La Blanc's Trav.* 302, I fell very lowe-minded, till my brother-in-law over-heard me. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 402 ¶ 2 His whispered 9 Friend the other Day, as he to be overheard by a young Officer. 1838 PRESCOTT *Hist. Reign.* III. xv. 320 The English governours had agents in Rome whose business was to overhear conversations.

4. *nonce-use.* To hear told over, or over again.

1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 95, I stole into a neighbour thicket by, And overheard, what you shall overhear.

Hence **Overhea·rd** *ppl. a.*, **Overhea·ring** *vbl. sb.*; also **Overhea·rer**, one who overhears.

1552 LYNDSAY tr. *Colpernicke's Canonedge* v. 88 To avoid overhearers as a matter of the secrecy. 1894 *Mus Mayster Philips Rec.* v. (1888) 209 This is the third time...that I have expressed in the very equivocal character of an overhearer. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/2 The overhearing [in telephones] ...is due to the fact that the electric current passing over one wire induces a similar current in the neighbour in a reverse direction.

Overheat (*ōvərhī·t*), *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Too great heat, excessive heat; overheated condition.

1599 T. MOUFFET *Silkewormes* 59 Cobb sometimes kills them, sometimes over-heats. 1826 [see OVER-COOL *sb.*]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 3/1 The cause of the fire is ascribed to 'overheat of gas stove'.

b. *fig.* Excessive ardour, fervour, vehemence, etc. (cf. HEAT *sb.* 11).

c 1640 J. SMITH *Edmo Barkdales* (1883) 8, 370 The coolness and coldness of whose ill-guided manhood. 1708 MRS. *E. Burnam Civil Monit.* No. 10. 72 An over-heat of corrupt. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Mod. Ideas of Lect.* iv. 89 This author has an exuberant and vigorous fertility in his inventions.

Overheat (*ōvərhī·t*), *v.* [OVER- 27; cf. Ger. *überhitzen.*] *trans.* To heat too much, heat to excess, make too hot.

1598 TRISTAN *Hortl. De P. R.* viii. bulb. (1668) 180 The

...represent payment shall beware of excess...that overheateth the blood. 1580 Barham *Pr.* 1221 In Winter hurt... this wise ordained. [Both melt away. 1633 Massinger *Fatal Dowry* v. (1806) 56 Frankly but he should recharge his life by overheating himself. 1783 Mrs. Abigail *Let.* in *Mrs. Delaney's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 458 You will be discreet, and not overheat yourself in dancing. 1886 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 233 Furnaces continued to roaring Lambert's 'great law'.

b. *fig.* To excite to excessive warmth of feeling, etc.

a 1667 Cowley *Ode Ld. Bruncker's Verses* v. When it were dangerous for me To be o'er-heat with praise! 1688 N. O. *Rollin's Ancient* v. 159 He stirred the Persians, with his Dreams o'erheated.

Hence **Overheated** *ppl. a.*; **Overheating** *vbl. sb.*

1822 Wordsw. *Sonp. Musc. Wks.* (1827) 188 An overheating or heating in the blood by reason of the hot humours. 1880 [Smith] *Sunday* v. *Dr. a.* (1882) 103 To give the over-heated Earth leave to cool it self. 1879 Lubbock *Elem. Analg.* v. 171 Like children, with overheated imaginations. 1893 *Knights Inst. Mech., Overheating pipes*, a pipe through which steam is caused to pass in order to be superheated.

Overheave (*overhēv*), *v.* [OE. had *oferhebban* (only in sense 'to pass over'); cf. OHG. *uberhapfan*. Assoc. to pass over, leave out, refl. to exalt oneself, Goth. (ref.) *ufarhafjan* to exalt oneself; f. Over- 13 + Heave *v.* The mod. sense 4 (Over- 42) has no connexion with the earlier senses.]

†**1.** *trans.* To pass over, neglect, omit. *Obs.*

a 1613 E. Aleyn *Dom.* 3 viii. § 4 In vain passe, but in his sonne he him oferheaues (*praeterit*). 1594 *Laws of Edward* c. 6 (1721) (Schmid) *Old* 101 Iron, oberheafen, bate xxx we. xii sol. xxxvi den. 13.. *Body & Soul* 80 in *Map & Lyrics* (Camden) 341 The poore eodes al bevyde For over lam thou over-hef, *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 249 Rightfulche dome he gaf to him for her mistrede, He nam to coorhef, but alle trough love rede. *Hist. mod.* Over Kyng the Halwod nane lafdes he gaf. This lam hauen was hard, overhipped lam overhaf.

†**2.** (?) To overcome, conquer. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6412 A sythenus hym nane laf. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11734 So hardie strokes he thrisiore gaf, De Romayns nane al over-haf.

†**3.** To lift or raise above something else; to exalt. *Obs.* [Over- 1 (b).]

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiii(j). 18 Over-lowes ad be Over Thou bi Folye.

4. *refl.* To overstrain oneself in heaving or lifting. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 302 A Hercules...which was...increased by overheaving himself, in carrying water.

Over-heavy, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too heavy; of excessive weight. So **Over-heaviness.**

1598 Thynne *Two Marvels* B^v, 163 (Tr) who benefits our hevy, 1733 Mary Delaval, *Letters* Wks. 1951 If they be not over heavy they may leave them at home, and those that be so because...are eager to keep ladies and draw them home.] 1862 Stubbs *Hist. Ch. Revd.* ed. 200. § 1. 306 King Edmund ...set his crowning care heavy Crown upon his Nephew Reynolds head. 1880 Blackmore *Ann. Lorn. Church.* 407 The reformation of the counterpoises of our pound weight Troy to the Tower. 1897 [see Over-sure].

Overheghere, -hepere: see Over-heigh.

Over-height, *sb. rare.* [Over- 29.] Excessive height. Also †**over-hei ght** *v. Obs.* [Over- 22 b], *trans.* to surpass in height, *fig.* to excel; **Over-hei ghten** *v.* [Over- 22, 27]. † a. *intrans.* (*refl.*). b. to heighten too much.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi. (1614) 463 The greatness of his Port, that much is her spire over-heighted her bodiment. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 411 So Agamemnon Lives (but doe much overheighten cheer That heaven-height'ned spirit). 1884 *Francis Kep. Philos.* I. 23 Subterraneous Deities do sometimes...grow to that over-height of Sovereignties, that they live of themselves. *Mod.* Such expressions do not merely heighten the effect, they over-heighten it.

Over-heinous: see Over- 28.

†**Overhe'ld,** *v.* [I. Over- 3, 6 + Held *v.*]

1. *intr.* To incline, stoop, incline, or fall over.

a 1300–50 *Alexander* 1407 Fell him kingis over-hellis to hold ober-spede [*Dubl. MS.* The kynd thyng cubeis holdis ober whiles].

2. *trans.* To pour over or across.

1580 Wylde *Bot. Medl.*, 22 He runneth in drouth, so is watched ; ( ) all about and he vessel is to vessel.

Overhelé, pa. t. and pple. of Overhele.

†**Overhe'le,** *v. Obs.* Also 3–5 -**helde.** [OE. *oferhelan*: see to cover over, conceal, f. *ofer-*, Over- 8 + Helle *v.*, Hele *v.*] *trans.* To cover over. Hence †**Overhe'ling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1225 *Leges Inneti* 462, (1889) 124 Read ...to to forgeuenesse for his wellesith ofoelinge. *c* 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 His disobedience ...was called also hevel ofer. *c* 1400 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 22, *Cock & Fox*] xxviii, Ane bocht, ...overheild with tryse figuris. 1563 Douglas *Æneis* v. Pr. 27 Ane wode shadie narbelthis with his mark herein.

Overhelm, -helped, etc.: see Over-.

†**Overhe'nt,** *v. Obs.* [I. Over- 14 + Hent *v.*] *trans.* To lay hold upon; to overtake.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9533 (Petyt MS.) Whilst al were clere, hey nan overhent, To Wynchester cite Vor were. 1390 Sinners *P.* (C.) 21, 2. 18 Bot ze ze first overcom, Bot him ze nober. Als his here Lemon Bryng hyrnagh a swalow fle overhent. 1398 *Trev.* v. 21. The hindrere in the gate be overhent. 1514 *Crip. Cassis* (Somer set. Wint. Hamlet...chace the sky with Vigours overhent.

†**Overhe'r, -herre.** *Obs.* [I. Over- 2 b + Her *sb.*, herd.] Superior lord, overlord.

c 1250 *Havl. Metal.* 19 Here anotherwere wiolh hem.

Overhie (*overhāi*), *v.* Pa.tēn. [I. Over- 22 (24), 4 + Hie *v.* to haste. OE. had *ofer-hīgian* in sense 'overreach'.]

1. *trans.* To overtake by hastening after. *Sc.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 237 But the knight felt that...was Destinyt off him, thair gart ourtyne, And ourhy him sa fast, ...that he ourtuk him. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. 1. 1 Quhen Aurora, the gudlist mane ilumynly, And maist bricht hew vsyng, ourhyt Tithonus croun. *Scott.* (1568) I. 143 Ordonne the soudiouris ane very place, The thrig theues down ane donnilie to the dwild. 1634–8 Mary Stewart *Fortune to Cast Thairs Pagbers*, She would not stang after it to overtake it, and shif evenes it sometimes. 1892 Crockett *Tommy Wha.* (1894) 182 Which of us should overhye the other in coming. 1900 Crockett *Men.* I. 302 (Jam.) At last one of the Whigs mounted overhighted the gentleman. 1834 Hogg in *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 256 Angus ...with his long strides began to overhie Campbell.

b. To leave behind by hastening on. *rare.*

a 1821 Fletcher *Wildgoose Chase* v. i. Widow, this night haves I took leave of him. And ever-hied him, having some slight business That forces me out o' the way.

2. *intr.* To pass over swiftly (as time). *rare.*

1580 Sidney-Lodge *Rosalynde* 20, He But your sun overhighth southyed, when that Palmerus, From bed similyes doth.

Over-hi gh, *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *ofer-hēah*: see Over- 25, 28. Cf. MHG., Ger. *überhoch.*] Excessively high; too high (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a. *adj.* a 1000 *Runic Poem* 16 (Gr.) *Æc bi hrefnbeah, stithum dryr.* 1100 Orcn 1206, Ic hatt wan oferhah & all Uuahein mehhenne. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 188 And oft Sorcerars with ane owbar tyrd. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxiv. 540 To esteeme more the Stones that are darke by reason of their overhigh site. 1840 Lo. Maxwell in *Buckinck MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 201 Things may be carried with an over-high hand. 1893 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 6/1 Before the sun was overhigh in the heavens.

b. *adv.* 1545 Hooper *Inst. Pol.* v. Introl. § 2 More overhigh exalted either in honor, or in power. 1627 Drayton *Moseides* (J. *Sleigh*) 70 Their Architect looking overhie.

So †**Overhi ghor** (-*hoyre*) *a.*, used to render L. *superior*; **Over-hi ghly** *adv.*

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxxi. 2 What I ani ese to *Or* ioie overhoyre. 1804 Ralegh *Hist. World* 398 Neither of these two Authors is over-highly commended of translators.

†**Overhi gh,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 27, 25: cf. MHG. *überhæhen.*] *trans.* **a.** To lift or raise too high. **b.** To exalt supremely (tr. L. *superexaltire* Vulg.)

c 1320 Hampole *Prose Tr.* (1866) 8 Pat whe be noghte lyghtly ouer-leghede in the eyes of wyrldis. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Ser. Wks.* III. 60 (*Pseudonilus*) Herde ye and ouere-hige ye Mon is of vyrme, but þing overhigh aungles þing pat wolp is pennde who sigen ymbiside; and ne overhingep, perfely is pevynge people) to God. *Hist. Ch.*, etc.

Over-hill, *a.* and *adv.* [Over- 32, 31.]

A. *adj.* (*o'ver-hil*). **a.** Situated or dwelling beyond a hill or hills. **b.** The route of which is across the hills. **B.** *adv.* (*over-hil'*). Over the hill.

1785 H. Tibbeleer *New Thing*, Illustrated with an Accurate Map of their Over-hill Settlements. 1894 J. Watson *Mission, Bagdis* 183 To prepare the way for a revival of this over-hill trade. 1900 *Daniels Advert.* 7 June 1 This ridge divides the waterfall and the overhill men. Overhill, to the south, they raise corn and always undertill, to the north, they sow grasses and dairy hills.

†**Overhi ll,** *v. Obs.* [I. Over- 8 + Hill *v.*?] *trans.* To cover over, cover up; = Overhele *v.*

c 1390 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 20 Schame hilpe of mi face ouerhild me al. *c* 1440 *Alex. Cookery in Research. Oval.* (1936) 160 Overhilde the broche with the vyrgyne. 1552 Huloet-Coghan's *De varia Obed.* C vj b, He...hooked his head closely to cours, as though his neke were overhilled. 1608 E. Jorden *Margine Bosetis*, They have, they heard...overhild it with moss.

†**Overhi p,** *v. Obs.* [I. Over- 3 + Hip *v.*] Cf. MHG. *überhüpfen.*] *trans.* To hop over; always *fig.* to pass over, pass by, omit, skim, 'skip'.

c 1550 R. Bruce *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 69 For Maystre Wace he Latyn alle rymes, for Pere overhipip many tymes, *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3727/2 Over hoppyn, or over skyppyn, *overhye*. 1573 Dunbar *Æneis* ix. Prol. 124 The first fyre ledder he hes ourhippit yarnie. 1600 Holland *Livy* v. 311, 184 Excellent men...whom to passe by and overskip, they thought the people would have been ashamed. 1608 T. Hill *Pol. Inf. Ministers Exam. Repl. Author* 67 When they come to the genealogies in S. Matthew & S. Luke, overhippe the places, pretending they are a reach of hard words.

b. *absol.* or *fig.*

c 1300 in *Langtoft's Chron.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 307 For he haves overhippede, how ryght it typpede, how valiaunt in armes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 573 Whet-stoon I pie ouerhilde of holi[n]esse, Lest pei overhippen as ofter doo in offices & in houres. 1583 Carion (*Thelaurus Temp.* (Routh) 10 They must also in the spare end and eyse wyth ...abundans of wordes, not overhipping or stumblyng.

Overhip, *adv.*: see Over- 31.

Over-hi't, *v.* [Over- 27, 13.] *trans.* **a.** To 'hit' or affect unduly (with adversity, etc.). **b.** To hit beyond the mark aimed at; to go beyond instead of exactly hitting.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 119 The Captain...being over-hit with beer, rushed into the presence of his Creator. 1868 Emerson *Gymnasium* 256 How ought I never thee, ...one yet overdrawing Nor yet underdrawing the grace that is fitting?

Overhithe, variant of Overhow, *Obs.*

†**Overhold,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. had *oferhealdan* to hold over, delay to do, neglect; but the 15th c. senses were new formations.]

1. *trans.* To over-estimate; to hold at too high a rate. [Over- 27.]

1626 Bacon *Ess.* 37 A man will not be ouerhild his price so much, While some of him.

2. To hold back, withhold, restrain. (Cf. Overhold.)

1897 Sauniérson *Serm.* I. 258 It was God that over-held him from doing it.

Over-hollow *v.* Over-honour: see Over-.

†**O'verhope,** *sb. Obs.* [Over- 29.] Too great hope or confidence; presumption.

c 1350 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6182 (Petyt MS.) Bot his overhope [*v. r.* overweninge] gan falle. *c* 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 10 Pis are ful euyll ouerhope pat ay lyues in-to ouerhope for to tempte or mysdill in Godds godnes bot we sall hope to haue pat Myne with-outenne ende dwelle. *c* 1440 *Pricke of Conc.* in *Horstmann's Richard Rolle* I. 26 Pe ouerhope, pat is, ouer-hope.

†**Overhope,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 23.] To hope exceedingly; rendering L. *supersperdere.*

c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 43 Fie ni bi ouerse ouer-hoped I ai. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.*, For to the doores I were hopeles. *c* 1665 Trans. in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 74 The Vulgate rendereth it super-sperarunt, I have over-hoped.

Over-hopped: see Over- 28 d.

Over-hot, *a.* [Over- 25, 28.] Excessively hot; too hot.

c 1386 Chaucer *Cons. Vicars Prol.* & *T.* 402 Another seyde the fir was ouer hoot (*v. r.* ouerhoot). 1555 Tusser *Fruit. Lessons* 235 Make it in summer cuddle where is the fire, but yet not overwhot: for pyes is very violent if it be too much hot. 1634–80 Sir Thomas Cromwell. (1602) 1240 The over-hot, or Torrid Zone, is betwixt the two Tropicks. 1697 *Virgil's Georg. Lenæ* 188 Cloths...more heavy, & overhot for the summer. *Mod.* The greenhouse is over-hot.

Overhours: see Over- 19.

Overhouse (*o'verhous*), *a.* [I. Over *prep.*, Over- 32 + House 28.] Passing over and supported by the roofs of houses (instead of posts): said of telegraph or telephone wires.

1854 *Times Cable at Mar.* 9/6/2 The completion of the overhouse line of telegraph uniting her Majesty's Privating Office, Pall Mall, and the...House of Lords. 1876 Patrick & Stevenson *Telegraphy* 208 In large towns, where it becomes impossible to place poles for the support of the wires, overhouse telegraphs are had recourse to.

Over-housed (*o'verhous'd*), *ppl. a.* [I. Over- 28 d + Housed *ppl. a.*?] Having horses accommodation in excess of one's requirements or means.

1887 *Spectator* 3 Mar. 326/2 A doctor is always overhoused from professional necessities. 1887 *Temple Bar* 443 (1) The rural clergy...too many of them find themselves quite overhoused.

†**Overho've,** *v. Obs.* [I. Over- 1 + Hove *v.*?] *trans.* To hover or float over or above.

1562 Lewis, *P. Pl. A.* xi. 201 Pat is be Richesse ouere pat Reyn ouer hondel. 1599 *Dial. B. wives*, 284 What ha ligge hyrnonith, pan com thumbs hath pan. *c* 1440 *Partonp. ex Addl.* 1, 464 Wherfor other were ouerha crouche ouerhouen.

Overhoven, obs. pa. pple. of Overheave.

Overhover, *v.*: see Over- 1.

†**Overhow,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferhōgian*, f. *ofer-*, Over- 7 + *hōgian*, How *v.*] to think, consider: cf. OHG. *uberhugen*, Goth. *ufarhugjan* to despise.] *trans.* To despise, disdain.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* vii. § 1 Oferhoga se ond adrif he from be. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Se be Godes bebodu oferhogad. *c* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 243 in O. E. *Misc.* 118 Pocunc ofer hi[m] nesse þyn þe hih verypanne Oferhowyb hit Godd. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1408 Ac swa-hebeb heuen lasse.

Over-humanize: see Over- 17.

Overhung (*o'ver-hung* variable), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Overhang *v.*]

1. Placed so as to project or jut out above.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4410/2 Taken out of the Stable... a bay Nag...his face Varn a little over hung.

2. Having something (as a cloud, darkness, etc.) hanging over it.

1802 *P. Parsley's Ann.* VI. 180 The dark overhung streets.

3. Suspended or supported from above.

1887 D. A. Lee *Machine Drawn.* (1890) 43 A wrought-iron overhung crank. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Truss, Overhung truss*, a truss supported from above, as in some forms of skylight barn- and car-trusses.

4. [Over- 28.] That has been hung too long (see Hang *v.* 3 b).

1892 *Punch* 12 May 222/1 An over-hung hare.

Over-hurl *v.* **-importation:** see Over-.

†**Over-increase.** *Obs.* [Over- 3, 29.] A surplus, an overplus.

1559 *Mir. Magistrates* (1578) 97 Ho ... made Colony of it for a place to send the over-increase of Rome unto). 1600 *Benjamin Lisp* xxxii. 1, 603 To cause all the treasure taken out of the temple of Proserpina, to be restored thither again, with an over-encrease to make satisfaction.

Over-indu'lge, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To indulge too much or to excess. Also *absol.* for *refl.* So **Over-indu'lged** *ppl. a.*

1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 228, I shall ...have him like any over-indulged wife. 1788 Sarah Fielding *Cleor & Dalliope* II. 69 Their over-indulged Imaginations. 1862 Letter *Mr. Abbey* II. 119 The character ... over-indulges in...an early habit of extravagant contemplation. 1898 *Field* (*N. Y.*) 24 Feb. 2/2 To young and indeed young men to over-indulge in strong drink.

Over-indu'lgence. [Over- 29.] Excessive indulgence. So †**Over-indu'lgency**; also **Over-indu'lgent** *a.*, too indulgent; indulging too much (*in* something).

a 1652 Donne *Serm.* ii. 316 Simon was faulty in an over-indulgency to those affections. 1804 Monthly *Epit. Controversy* 13 They have spoil your children by over-indulgence. 1850 C. Outram *Sunday* v. ...viii. (1878) 228 Over-indulgence in slumbering must be a faithful censure of almost. 1859 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 30 The former of these patients was over-indulgent in use.

Over-inflation to **-influence**: see OVER-.

O·ver-inform, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To inform, actuate, or animate to excess. So **Over-informed** *ppl. a.*

1683 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 156 A fiery soul, which... o'er-informed the tenement of clay. 1709-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Congreve* Wks. III. 139 We so occasionally, that it o'er-informs its tenement. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 184 Shakespeare's *temptation* is...to make a passion over-inform its tenement of words. 1892 *Daily News* 5 July 6/1 A rare...for over-occasional parsons, over-worked brains, and over-informed minds.

Over-lick to **-intensity**: see OVER-.

†**Over-locquution**. *Obs.* [OVER- 7.] Over-locking.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* vi. § 24. 34 The Students when writing private letters, were used to cover them with their other hand to prevent over-inspection.

†**Over-intreat**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 21, 22.] *trans.* **a.** To prevail upon by entreaties (*to do* something): to over-persuade. **b.** To persuade to come over.

a 1639 W. WATSON *Prerogative* II. xxvii. (1640) 61 Either over-intreated, or by threatenings overborne, to doe some evill thing at a magistrates motion. 1658 *Whole Duty Nations* viii. § 13 They have at the first been over-intreated to take a cup, after that another. a 1680 FULLER *Worthies, Bedford.* (1662) 117 John Colet Esquire of Somerset-shire over-intreated him into the weaker party.

Over-issue (*ōvərĭ·ʃiū*, *-ĭʃiū*), *sb.* [OVER- 29.] An issue in excess: see next.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* III. 250 A general depreciation of the currency, by a universal over-issue of notes. 1811 GOLDSMID *Rep. Bullion Com.* 67 When, through the over-issue of paper money, a general rise of prices occurs, the price of gold, as measured by paper currency, rises with the rest. 1888 *Law Times* LXXX. 289/2 The personal liability of the five directors upon an over-issue of debenture stock.

O·ver-i·ssue, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To issue in excess; e. g. to issue legal tender notes, stocks, shares, or debentures of a joint-stock company, beyond the amount authorized by law or by the articles of association; to issue any notes in excess of the issuer's ability to pay them on demand. Also to print or 'issue' postage-stamps beyond the needs of the postal service.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. 64 The banks had over-issued, it is true, but their over-issues were to the Government. 1879 LYMPNEOS *Edubs. Pol. & Econ.* ii. 41 The bank directors ought not to over-issue notes.

Over-itch to **Over-jadeal**: see OVER-.

O·ver-joy, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excess of joy, too great joy. So **O·ver-joy·ful** *a.*, too joyful; **O·ver-joy·ous** *a.*, too joyous.

(1595 SHAKES. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 31 Trumpet, sooth so sir with all thy heart; And every tongue brief tidings to me reach, How over-joy of heart doth minister.) a 1631 DONNE *Lett. Occas.* (1651) 229 The over-joy of that recovered sore. 1710 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Church* 196 Overjoyfull. 1741 WESLEY *Journ.* 6 Jan., Tears shed...all for over-joy. 1858 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 47 Born To make my father sudden, and myself Not overjoyous. 1870 BRADLEY *Theol. Diss. Pr.* xxxii. 11 Over who died at the foot of the scaffold of overjoy at the receipt of his monarch's pardon.

Overjoy (*ōvərʤŏi*), *v.* [OVER- 1(c), 25, 27, 21.]

†**1.** To rejoice over (involving I. *supergaudere*). 1580 WYLEY *Pr. wards*, [LEAF.] O Overioye not to me that enemies to me wrought [? ag]. Not unprouident nihil.

2. *trans.* To fill with extreme joy; to transport with joy or gladness. (Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1577 GRANGE *Garden* sig. *Fv*, viii. 1 Prouocke nakath many to drunken, that they...overjoy themselues. 1658 SHERWOOD *Thesaur.* s. Who, 170 It...put You over-joy me with your presence! 1708-24 DENNIS *Lit. Rel.* (1732) II. 301 I...should be overjoyed to lend him a helping hand. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xli. I...have been perfectly charmed and overjoyed to-day, to find you just the same as ever.

b. *intr.* To rejoice too much.

1722 BOSTON *Fourf. State* (1797) 208 We are apt to overjoy.

†**3.** To overcome or overwhelm with joy. *Obs.*

1632 BP. WILKINS *Quaest.* (1651) 31 We shall be so far master over our passions as not to overjoy our grief, nor overgrieve our joyes.

Hence **Overjoyed** *ppl. a.*, whence **Overjoy·edness**.

1634 B. JONSON *Love's Welc., Bolsover.* The overjoyed master of the house. 1697 W. BOSWORTH *Fabric* iv. 4 His overjoyedness, his transports, and ecstasies, at the sight of that country. 1710 *Dr. Fox Exalt. Singleton* viii. (1850) 103 The poor overjoyed men were in haste to go back.

Over-judging, **-judicious**: see OVER-.

Overju·mp, *v.* [OVER- 3, 26, 23.]

1. *trans.* and *refl.* To jump over; *fig.* to pass over; to transcend.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. Tr. 77. *Decay* 798 A self-thrown Bowl, which rouling down a Hill, Meets in the way some stick,...but instantly it leaps, It over-jumps. a 1631 MARSTON (Webster 1856) We can not so lightly overjump life death. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 251 If there be gods, or if there be not, overjumps my love.

2. *trans.* To jump too far over. **b.** *refl.* To jump too far for one's strength.

1882 WESTM. MISCELL. *Nov. March* 71 She is sure[] not prone to overjump herself when she didn't run through [into finance]. 1894 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 6/8 If he has a fault it is a tendency to overjump his fences.

Over-just, **-jutting**, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-kee·p, *v.* [OVER- 27, 28.] *trans.* **1.** To keep or observe too strictly. **b.** To keep too long. Hence **O·ver-ke·pt** *ppl. a.*

1628 BP. HALL *Observations* Wks. (1808) 410 God would have a Sabbath kept: they over-keepe it. 1879 G. HERBERT *Diseases* (1881) II. 269 It [Myrtle] was good for nothing being over-kept. 1896 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 258 If their ears overkept their legs will be dry. 1897 *Lancaster Instit.* 28 An over-kept launch of vexation.

O·ver-ki·ndness, [OVER- 25, 28.] Excessively kind, too kind. So **O·ver-ki·ndly** *adv.*; **O·ver-ki·ndness**, excessive kindness, too great kindness.

1578 BP. J. PIGGOTT in *N. Lett.* III. 155 They begin to use unchristianlesse for overkyndenesse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. 1. 300 1626 BP. W. COMPTON *Disc. Sermon* (1632) 62 How subject the people are to take over kindly, upon the authors performed for their good by great men. 1647 SHARP, *Wint. T.* v. 3. 93 Sacrifice cleanest there kindnesse over-kind to Bohemia. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 2, I love them, 'not wisely, but too well'; and kill them with over-kindness. 1839 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 38 To such, Miss Kennedy was often over-kind.

O·ver-king, **o·verking**, *Hist.* [OVER- 2 b.] A superior king; a king who is the superior of other rulers having the title of king.

c 1000 ORMIN *Ingell* Overgan him aghenn oferrking Te hirde himm wel shingenn. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21134 To mak bruelage wit sum dying Tid dr urgast, pay over-king. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 326 His brother Gurw quarrelled with their King or 'Over-king'. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 143 The King of Cornwall, who was recognized as overking of the island by the rest of the tribes. 1884 FREEMAN *Method in Hist. Nat. Hist.* I. 180/1 The overking at Winchester [Alfred] undermined the position of the over-king at Mythrif [Aquarterwhile] as much house [etc.].

Over-knavery, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-knee, *a.* [OVER- 32.] Reaching above the knee.

1858 CHESNEY *Fourth. Gr.* I. I. High over-knee military boots. 1880 *Pirate Pilot's Handbook* 28 There are two distinct sorts; to a full-sized over-knee stocking. 1891 *Century Mag. Aug.* 573/1 Ample over-knee boots.

O·ver-know', *v.* [OVER- 27.] *transf.* To know or recognize too much.

1632 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xiv. (1840) 140 His humility was misspoke; as being rather ignorant of his greatness, not over-knowing it.

Hence **O·ver-know·ing** *ppl. a.*, too knowing.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Ch. Imposture* (R.) The heart of man is wholly an open contempt; the understanding over-knowing, the knowing...understanding.

O·ver-la·bour, *sb.* [OVER- 29.]

†**1.** *Obs.* Excessive elaboration in literary style, leading with too much detail (rendering Gr. περισκία); cf. L. *curtiloquium*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. 20[6] (1876) 183 The Greekes call it *Periergia*, we call it over-labor, incope with the originall.

2. Excessive labour or toil.

1614 *Sporting Hist.* 147 The weariness of over-labour.

Over-labour (*-lē·bəɹ*), *v.* [See below.]

1. *trans.* To overwork; to overcome, fatigue, or harass with excessive labour; to overburden. [OVER- 21 (?), 23, 27.]

1592 PALLAD. *Bat.* x. I overlabour, *si me overlabores*,... be overlaboured 1599 with ironmoles. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Germanie* iii. (1622) 280 It is a rare matter to beat their slaues, or ouer-labour or torment them. 1631 MILTON *Sonnet* 1307 With shackles tir'd, And over-labour'd at their publick Mill. a 1708 PRIOR *Maidens* Wks. 1716 I. 198 If any Pulpit over-labours thy Mind, divert and relieve it, by some other Subject. 1804 J. KENDRICK *Sermon* 12 Those careful thoughts that oft Our labour Reason to untimely rate. 1892 MARTINEAU *Serm.* xiv. (1898) I. 207 Those who cannot wait on God daily, because they are so over-laboured in doing the unimportunate of society.

2. To labour excessively at; take too great pains with; to elaborate to excess. [OVER- 27.]

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 19 Nature in them seemeth to be overlaboured with arte. 1597 DONNE *Keyes, Power* II. Wks. VIII. 304 Once labouring a point of this kind, has the choice commonly effect from what we wish. 1824 *Examiner* 673/1 Earl Grey does not...over-labour a part of a subject.

†**3.** To surpass in labour. *Obs.* [OVER- 22.]

1607 MARKHAM *Caesar* I. (1617) 67 The good stand have will euer learne and ouerlabour the good Gelding.

†**4.** ? To belabour. *Obs.* [OVER- 8 (?).]

1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* 120, 373 Then Sauagra...ouer-laboured us with Bastinadoes.

Hence **Over-la·boured** *ppl. a.*, **-la·bouring** *vbl. sb.*

1804 EDGEWORTH *Olmeric, Castle's Curses.* 103 The wearied and overlabouring were succoured by fresh supplies. 1808 BARROW *Isle of Man* (1900) 274 *Cycnocrambe*...cannot elegantly bear hanging, and over-labouring of servants. 1838 WARTON *Kubla Khan* Intr. (1878) 263 My midnight lamp, and my over-labour'd head. 1840 MARRYAT *Naval. Adv.* (1848) I. 202 The poor working man wrings a scant livelihood out of an over-laboured soil.

Overlace: see OVER- 8.

Overla·de, *v.* [I. OVER- + LADE *v.* In sense 2 = OHG. *oberhladan*, Ger. *überladen*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To lade or draw water out of. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Pot þet sulleð swulle, ouh ha beon overladen, other hild water awerpen þerinne and leoueden wiðhwerue?

2. *trans.* To load with too heavy a burden, to overload; to overburden. [OVER- 21, 27.]

(Chiefly in pa. pple. *overladen*, in MS. *chaucer*, in 16-17th c. also *-laded*.)

a 1387 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 621 *Cleopatras*, Men may overladde a mulige or bowge. ? a 1422 LYDG. *Tour Merchants* 610 And 'tho' a tre with fruit be overlade, Both braunche and bough wol nedlyne and fade. 1551 TURNER *Herb.* 1. Yuke (1568) 19 The hydropiper...while they[r] possession is the richer, and overladed the poore. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1369/1 One of the kings ships...was drowned in the middest of the haven, by reason that she was overladen with ordinance. a 1628 ESSEX *Rem.* (1868) 44 Their fleece taken from them but a overlade them, and grow too heavy. 1898 Mrs. BETHAM-EDW. *Lodge* x. 106 Some friend hereafter to me, forsooth, must be a waste! So heavily overladen.

Hence **Overla·den** *ppl. a.*; **Overla·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1594 PLEDAS *Chron.* viii. (1632) 283 He was roundly by reason of over ladynge of Boates. 1824 GLYDON *Plays. Notes* iv. 10-14, 205 Will you like an overladen Tom, be prope up with a fork? 1861 *Times Rep.* Thames Navig. 28 To prevent the overlading of barges. 1888 RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* iv. (1898) 192 Help up the overladen beasts.

Overlaid, *ppl. a.*: see under OVERLAY *v.*

†**O·verlaik**. *Obs.* Also **-laike**, **-lake**. [I. OVER *adv.* + -LAIK.] The fact or quality of being over; superiority.

c 1420-40 *Alexander* 1581 To sle ay on his vnderling for ouer-laike [*v. r.* ouerlayke] a quyte. *Ibid.* 3202 Þrive þer allyeaty of god þis oulfalde [*v. r.* ouerlake] þou lanne.

Overlair, etc. form of OVERLAYER.

Overland, *adj. local.* Land held by a particular tenure in the west of England: see quots.

1789 *Eng. Dictionary* 44/2 The tenures are supplied lands, over-lands, and over-lands. Over-lands are subject to fines, but not to heriots, reliefs and services. 1800 *Exchequer Commissioners of Cheshire Mem.* (E. D. D.), By Overlands or Overland Tenements are to be understood all lands whether open or inclosed, which do not, nor at any time hereafter did belong to manor, or ancient messuage, and for which no right of common in the season or on the hill have been allowed. 1883 T. S. HUGHES *Hist. Wembley* ii. 53 Overland. I rather think that under that head was included such villein holdings as fell into the hands of the lord by way of escheat from time to time. These...would often a time be regranted to other villeins. 1886 EDMONDS *W. Somerset Word-bk., Overland*,...land having no farm-house upon it;...Any piece of land let without farm buildings is called 'a overland'. 1894 *Pabliat* 16 June 302 Land Store...identical certain ancient feudal overlands in Glamorganshire.

attrib. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. Glos. (E. D. S.), *Overland farms*,...a parcel of land, without a house to it. 1847 *Trevanion's Exeter Flying-post* 7 Aug. 4 To be let...an Overland Tenement.

O·verla·nd, over land, *adv.* [Properly two words, OVER *prep.* and LAND *sb.*: often hyphened or written as one.] Over or across land; by land (as opposed to 'by sea'). †In Langland: 'over the country'.

(1382 LATIN...*P. Pl.* A. x. 248 [*Pat Pentecostis* hii ȝiue schulde pellerins preue, And hire with him ouerlond al his lyf tyme. 1393 *Hist. C. A.* 179 Lollares lyuyng in desolat and ouer londishe [*v. r.* ouerlond] stryfares.) 1589 HUGUET *Trans. Hakl. Soc.*) *Apps.* 311 None of the Companie aforesaide should be molested or put ouerboard with heriots. 1601 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 6. I desire...A Conduct ouer Land, to Milford-Hauen. 1604 PETER *Diary* 29 Oct., That He Baxter is come overland hither. 1798 *Ramm's Trip.* v. 81 The account was ever-land by Panero. 1798 LD. CORNWALLIS in *Corresp.* III. (1859) 370 The packet that was coming to us overland...was cut off by the wild Arabs between Aleppo and Bussora. 1799 *Mirr. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 450 Observations on the Passage from India, commonly called Over Land. Note. This suggestion, though extremely incorrect, is warranted by general use. 1852 YULE *Narr. Mission. Cavagnari* 72 The troops being overland by way of Malwa. 1889 H. BELLEWSKY *Kabbeja under Afghan* 18, I'll go back overland.

Overland (*ōvərlænd*), *a.* [Adjth. use of prec. with change of stress: see OVER- 32.] Proceeding or lying over or across land; performed by land; for or connected with a journey over land.

Overland route, a route entirely or partly by land, as opposed to an alternative route by sea; spec. (1) the route (a) India by the Mediterranean, "which is lesser dear by overland usually a land journey from Antioch or thereabouts to the Persian Gulf" (Yule 2 v.), but of which in later times the Isthmus of Suez was the only overland part (cf. (2) in America, any route westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean across the continent.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Ann. Hist.* 30/1 The present establishment for the conveyance of over-land dispatches. 1813 CASTLEREAGH in *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 362 You will probably hear from me, by an overland express. 1840 GEO. P. TAYLOR in *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* (1858) I. xxvi. 73 (He cited) travelled by Arab vessels, by what was nevertheless called the Overland route, from Bombay to Alexandria. 1881 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr., Brit. Assoc.*, That country [India] may be reached by the overland route in less than a month.

Overla·nd, *v. Australia.* [I. OVERLAND *adv.*] **a.** *intr.* To go overland from one colony or part of Australia to another. **b.** *trans.* To drive (stock) overland from one market to another.

1863 RICHARD DANIEL *Overlanding* xiii. (1874) 152 Herds used to be taken from New South Wales to South Australia across...the deserts of Riverina. That used to be called 'overlanding'. 1865 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* Intr. (1881) 16, I can't imagine you overlanding cattle! 1900 *Daily Telegr.* 6 Oct. 5/2 Its last great exploring from South Australia to the Carpentaria, overlanding.

†**O·verla·nder**[1], *Obs.* [1593, 5, Du. *Overlander* = Ger. *Oberländer*, i.e. a dweller in the *Oberland* or upper country.] A dweller in the uplands of a country, a highlander; *spec.* one dwelling in the higher lands of Germany, as opposed to a Netherlander or Low German.

c 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 17 King Maximilian committed a company of Almayns and Overlanders. 1550 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 38 Two countreis...one of the same [Zeland], Overlandes, and Netherlandes. 1609 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 313 The Germans or overlanders.

Overlander², *Australia.* [f. Overland *v.*] One who journeyed overland from one Australian colony or capital to another (*obs. exc. Hist.*); *spec.* one taking cattle from one colony to another or over a long distance.

1845 W. Prescott *Australia* 235 (Murphy) The class of men called Overlanders were not to be omitted. Their occupation is to convey stock from market to market, and from one colony to another. 1848 C. Sturt *Centr. Australia* I. 45 Conflicts between the natives and overlanders. 1877 M. Clarke *Sch. Australia* 60 An expedition was planned with the purpose of enabling Women's Port... These began the *First Overlanders.* 1878 *Sydney Morning Herald* 8 Aug. 5/5 The old overlander days.

Overlap (*ɔ·vəɹlæ·p*), *sb.* [f. Overlap *v.*] An occurrence or instance of overlapping; a partial superposition or coincidence; the part or place at which one edge or thing overlaps another; *spec.* in *Geol.* (see word, 3).

1874 S. Sharp *Agric. Surv. Gallaway* 84 (Jam.) Where the circumference[s] should be proportionally preserved, so as to make the two sides correspond more fully, and afford seven overlaps. 1892 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 2. 298 The nails ... are driven through the overlap of both sheets at a time. 1893 *Chem. Lloyd. Mines. Geol.* 18 The Overlap may take place in a perfectly continuous series, merely passing the foot of a depression of the sea, corresponding precisely with that deposition. 1894 Dawkins *Early Man* 1. 4 What we may term the overlap of history (or archæology).

b. attrib., Overlap joint, a joint in which one edge overlaps the other, instead of merely butting against it.

Overlap (*ɔ·vəɹlæ·p*), *v.* Also 8 -lop. [f. Over- 8 + Lap *v.*² (*cf. esp.* sense 7, *lap over*). In sense 4 partly at least from Lap *v.*¹]

1. *trans.* To lap over; to lie or be situated so as partly to extend over and cover part of (something else); to overlie partially. Also *fig.* To extend over part of the (non-physical) territory, period, etc., occupied by (another thing); to coincide partly with.

1708 A. Moore *Acad. Manes* 9. 74 An Infant, one of whose Ossa parietalia overlapped the other. *Ibid.* 1736 In These solids...are overlapped by the maxillary bones. 1813 S. Sharp *Agric. Surv. Gallaway* 88 (Jam.) It is essential ...that the stones frequently overlap one another. 1870 Rolleston *Forms Animal Life* 303 Gastrula in which the scales are rounded and overlap one another. 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* v. 68 (1890) 129 Their lives overlapped each other considerably. *Mod.* The land overlaps the uppermost row of stones.

b. absol. or intr., usually in reciprocal sense.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 283 In the Pyrenees, they scarcely ever overlap. 1866 Treasury *Lect. Med. & Med. Hist.* viii. 198 These complete systems of jurisprudence...overlapping.

c. transf. in causal sense.

1846 Grinfield *Sc. Grammar* 129 As a binder would overlap the edge of a tile pipe, for layer to throw peas with.

†*d. Flowering.* (*absol.*) To cross one's own blade over one's adversary's. *Obs.*

1692 See W. Hope *Fencing-Master* 71 When you overlook, do it with the broad side of your blade, and not with the Edge.

2. To cover and extend beyond (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1600 Fuller *Nat. Theol.* xvi. § 4. 301 The upper lift of the parrot is so much hooked, and so much overlaps the lower. 1834 Kane *Cornwall Rep. Ass.* (1836) 172 The plinthoids have all support overlapped by long hair heighten the resemblance. 1875 J. P. Cleasby in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 48 A demand which continually overlapped the supply. 1879 Dowie *Windsor* I. xxiv. 198 He perceived the enemy overlapped and outwing by his single force.

3. *Geol.* Said of a newer formation which extends beyond the area or edge of the older one on which it mainly rests, and then partly overlies a still older one below that. *transf.* with either of the lower formations as obj. (= sense 1 or 2), or *absol.*

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Manc.* 269 The great Exogenous stems of shafts and green sand, produced at the overlapping epoch...overlapped a great variety of pre-existing rocks from the centre of Sweden to the Western deposits of south-eastern England inclusive. 1860 Emma L. Gatty in *Q. Geology.* 7 strata...which are said to overlap, when the upper bed extends beyond the limits of a lower one. 1883 *Ibid.* v. 69 Sediment spread over a region of subsidence has the form of separate gradually increased, and the newest formed strata will overlap the next below them.

4. To 'lap' or staple over (see Lap *v.*¹ 4, 5).

1883 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog. Wales.* (1898) 361 It has been so largely overlapped and worn away by succeeding waves of Cambrian invasion. 1891 Devonshire *Fifteen Years.* 12 No lift of ripple to overlap keel, much less prow.

Hence **Overla·pping** *ppl. a.*

1845 Fleming *Zoology* I. 414, 50 Overlapping stones cut into the semblance of an arched form. 1889 Gunther *Reptiles & Birds* I. 7 The surface of the body is...smoothly covered with overlapping scales. 1892 See 2 above.

Overla·pping, *vbl. sb.* [f. Overlap *v.* + -ing¹.] The action or condition expressed by the verb Overlap; partial overlying or coincidence. In *Fencing* (quot. 1894) = see Overlap *v.* 1 *d.*

1892 See W. Hope *Fencing-Master* 71 If he offers any overlapping. I...make use of Binding. 1894 Pollock *Nat. Theol. Ess.* I. v. 201 This book and overlapping of the hill would not be caused, for it forms the early framework to which the land clings. 1897 Tuckwell *Dom. Archit.* I. 1. 3 One of the periods when no overlapping of stones must be dwelt on. 1899 *Spectator* 7 Oct. 1284 The lobbings and overlappings of rooms in monotonous regions.

b. *concr.* A part that overlaps.

1858 G. Meredith *Ordeat of Rich.* xvi. 189 His body-armour was somewhat clumsily made,... the overlappings in the lower part had more play than necessary.

Overlard (*ɔ·vəɹlɑ·d*), *v.* [f. Over- 8 + Lard *v.*] *transf.* To lard over, smear over; to inculcate or garnish copiously or to excess.

1600 W. Jones *Match Bk.* L. 133 So completely had the land ... been overlarded with passengers. 1882 T. C. Grattan *Boston Faiths* II. 147 We have not that overlarding with quotations, etc., which forms the staple of ordinary authorship.

Over-la·rge, *a.* [Over- 18.] Too large; of excessive magnitude or extent; excessive.

1592 Moss *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1573/1 Whose (in interpretis his opinion) one large, or different [sc. 1. 1580 T. Bilney in *Cassiodorus's Exercyse* 1. (1878) D iij, This is overlarge a scope of matters. 1849 Dixon *Unhang. Judges* I. 42 This insecurity in overleaps by one owne confession. 1850 *Spectator* 30 May, A big thing, in his own large sense.

So **Over-la·rgely** *adv.*; **Over-la·rgeness.**

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 81 To be pencill of my pen, and to the dun I did not more largely. 1887 Bowdler *Marchant Greek Th.* 89 He will not let us keep ourselves on facial over-largely. 1903 Crozier *Hewett* ii. 8 Visibility to the Judges, or the over-largeness of their combined particles.

Overla·sh, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. Over- 12 + Lash *v.*¹] *intr.* To 'lash out' excessively (see Lash *v.*¹ 5); to break out into excess (in conduct, or *esp.* in language); to go beyond bounds, be extravagant; to exaggerate. Cf. Outlash.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1436 The words... signifieth moderation and gravitie, as when men doe not overlashe and give them selves to all wickednesse. 1856 Cheever *Ann. vi.* (1858) 252 Who, thinks, ...in this overlashing, he did overlash. 1901 *J. Soc. Prod. Copperage Apr.* 87/1 1849 II. 30 The accident certainly they were scattered with smoke from overlash sometimes in their expressions.

b. transf. To go beyond, exceed.

1821 Deacon & W. *Addr. to Dissent Ded.* 3 That either they, or our selves, should over-lash the limits allotted unto us.

Hence †**Overla·shing** *vbl. sb.*, extravagance, exaggeration; *pple. a.*, extravagant, exaggerative (whence †**Overla·shingly** *adv.*).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (1868) 30 Overlashing in apparel is no common a fault, that ... very Sycophaps ... yet under Gentlemen name is more of olde. 1579 Lily *Euphues* (Arb.) 102 To the lowest he ought bridle the overlashing affections of Philautus. 1820 Bentham *Lang. & Reform* 34, I by far from their opinion, which were too overlashingly, that the Arabian tongue is to one in two third parts of the inhabited world. 1722 tr. *Mezeray's Gen. Custom.* 101 It would be overlashing to say with Sigebert, *Nec Deus fuerit si mutasset locum Virtus.*

Overlast (*o·vəɹlɑ·st*), *v.* now Over- 17.

Over-la·te, *a.* and *adv.* [f. Over- 18, 32 + Late *a.*¹, *adv.*] Excessively late; too late. *a. adj.* (†Also in esp. over-latest.)

1576 tr. *Martinengo's Apocalips* 14 But this overlate repentance shall nothing auayle them. 1840 Bp. Hall *Epist.* v. i. 3 Such an act, as can scarce be explained with floods of overlatest tears. 1849 Milton *Eikon.* Dedy. These overlate Apologies and Meditations of the dead King.

b. 1540 Hormans *Pr. Cons.* (1553) *Aaiij* Some overlate yll Goddes service. 1598 Uvedale *Discour. Pur. Lake* (1862) 123 b, Judas vnsafely repenting him of his facte, hanged himselfe. *a.* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 77 Nor can it be said to have been accomplished over late.

So **Over-la·tely** *adv.*

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 138 This matter is more newes and euer lately done than to be denied.

Over-laudation, -**laughing,** etc. : see Over-.

Overlau·nch, *v.* [Over- 16, 8.]

†**1.** *intr.* To 'launch out' excessively, go to excess, act extravagantly. *Obs.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1095/1 One that overlaunch no farre is attributed God.

2. *transf.* *Shipbuilding.* (See quots.)

1772 W. Sutherland-Adam *Shipbuild. Assist.* 180 *Overlaunching*, splitting or scarfing two Pieces of Timber to another, to make less Work. 1788 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 172 To *over-launch*, to run the butt of one plank to a certain distance beyond the next butt above or beneath it, in order to make stronger work. 1866 *Ibid.* 247 Dispersing the butts of the planks, &c. so that they may not overlaunch each other.

Over-la·vish, *a.* [Over- 18.] Too lavish; excessively profuse or extravagant.

1589 Lyons *Allarum* Ep. Ded., Those who are like by overlavish prodigalnesse to become beasts for their mouths. 1870 Rogers *Adam Sch. Arist.* viii. 367 The over-lavish regard thereof. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 8/1 The company did not enjoy an over-lavish opportunity by the towering public.

So **Over-la·vishly** *adv.*

1903 *Sunday Reader* in *Hard. Mus.* (Malh.) II. 272 Lacking to overlavishly the small crums that tumbled out of his mouth.

†**Overla·viah,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 27.] *Intr.* To be too lavish; to exaggerate.

1580 Baret *Alv. agst. Antichr.* 10, (a) 138 Odaco overpasse Protestants and Ephesians in overlavishing in their speeches about the cruse. 1594 Br. Mountagu *App. Caesar* v. 86, (a) To overlavish transcendently in their commendations.

†**Over-law**¹, *sb. nonce-wd.* [Over- 2 b.] A higher or overruling law.

1583 Br. Barlow in *Generation* 1427 Well...may we believe the over-law of the Papacy to be the Reformer of the ordure of Antichrist.

†**Overlaw**², *v. Obs.* [Over- 22.] *transf.* To overcome by law; to defeat in an action at law.

1582 J. Heydon *Pron. & Elegy.* (1603) 121 Pray for to be his Executor at law soon, Or els...she will overlaw you.

Overlay (*ɔ·vəɹlē·*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **overlaid.** Forms: see Over- and Lay *v.*¹ [Not in OE.; but cf. Goth. *uf-lagjan* to lay upon, MHG. *überlegen*, MDu. *ofer-legghen*. In several of its senses equivalent to Overlie (which dating 17-18th c. is entirely displaced): cf. Lay *v.* 43.]

I. To lay over.

1. *trans.* To lay or place over, above, or upon something else; to put on the top; to superimpose. *rare.* [Over- 1, 8.]

1552 Lyndsay *Monarche* 1901/10 To another, understanding. 1841 Myers *Ch. Lond.* II. Introd., If what it washed of being a load to any part of the body, it did not with a heavy advantage overlay upon the Spirit! 1880 *Amer. Arch.* 138 A quarry...forced us into the field, and overhaul the hatches.

b. To surmount or span with something extending over. *rare.* [Over- 1, 8.]

c 1801 Coleman *Mad. Fr.* I. v. 71 The horse-hair plume, with which he was so overlaid. 1813 Shelley *P. B.* to...) overlay With bridges risen proud.

II. To cover the surface of (a thing) with something spread over it; to cloak all over. [Over- 8.]

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13464 Pe dales was wit fish ouerlaid. 1580 *Mirr. of Mistakes* (Arb.) 20 As a mantle had ouer layde here body with mulyd bloode. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* v. viii. 31 Phœbus golden face it did attaint, As when a cloud his beames doth ouer-lay. 1647 Clarendon *Papers* 102 His Duke's hand had overlaid His smooth cheeks with a downy shade. 1780 See J. Reynolds *Diat.* x. (1876) 67 The duties ...of being overlaid with drapery. 1892 Symons *Pict. Lincoln* 32 You may make king's thrones of it, and overlay temple gates with it.

b. *Printing.* To put an overlay upon (see next, 2 ; also *absol.* to use an overlay.

+2. To cover superficially or excessively, or so as to encumber, smother, or extinguish; *spec.* to overstock (a pasture with cattle, etc.). [Over- 8, 27.]

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Beanes alone...will not save a garden room, but many times eaten and leigh grasse is thynne grasse, except it be ouer layed with cowes. 1538 Starkey *Hen. England* I. ii. 54 A pasture so overlayd with cattel, what charge is to the lord that may be conveniently surveyed and bid. 1634 Br. Hall *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 16 Hope is a tree overlaid with blossoms. 1733 *Shetland Acts in Pryse. Anc. Chron.* (1810) XXVI. 59 That all horses ...oppressing and overlapping the neighbourhood, be instantly removed.

b. To lay in excess; to impose too much of, over. [Over- 27.]

1858 Jos. Grant *Narr. Recoll. Rec. Lords* 168, 150 He was...simple in his illustrations without overlaying them.

12. To lie over.

4. To lie over (something else); more properly Overlie. (Cf. Lay *v.*¹ 45.) [Over- 8.]

13.. *Cursor M.* 5034 (Cott.) Fonde pat no ping moght ouer-ligg pe land ouer-laid a-boute. 1799 Berkeley *Reflections* 23, § 243 note, A piece of strong timber overlaying the bows of a vessel. 1826-7 J. Sanderson *Mineralogy* (1846) 210 Overlaying one of your seven till it is cramped, and exposing the other till it is free from stress. 1880 Tennyson *Charity* 1. 272, my house shingle and lumbidoes overlaid the mountains.

5. *spec.* **a.** To lie over or upon (a child, etc.) so as to suffocate it; to smother by lying upon; = Overlie 2 a.

1597 North *Guevara's Dial. Fr.* 170 When the women are heavy a sleepe ... they many times crosslay the poore infant, and so smother it quite. 1973-80 Barry *Hist.* I. 118 Bowes Churches and spaces to shade their pigges. 1720 Wodrow *Corr. Fam.* (1843) I. lxxi. 414 He would have the nurse to ever lay him. 1889 Rudyard *Wheels Fate.* v, All the little children who are overlaid.

†**b.** To lie with (sexually). = Overlie 2 b. *Obs.*

a. 1450 Cov. *Myst.* 211, 238 But if sum man the had overlayn, The woode nolde never be so grett I-wys.

†**6.** *fig.* To extend over, include in its scope, 'cover'. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 17096 (Cott.) To rain on his ouer-right pat al wranges has to right. Or ffeble right pat al ouer-mis.

7. To affect like or as with a superincumbent weight (with various implications and shades of meaning). [Over- 8, 21.] **†a.** To press severely upon, press hard with arms or exactions; to distress; to overwhelm, overpower, crush by force. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 9787 (Cott.) Hat ouercome wit drunkenschede *Hol.* 19120 *Pan* pai power ouer-ran, and lawle[s] lauis ouer-layd. 1450 *Merlin* 160 The people of Pharien were sore ouerlain. 1529 Constantine, etc. *Rimes, Pour a Car.* 30 We are so sorely ouerlayed with aduersitie. 1599 Q. Eliz. in *Rushw. Coll.* I. Pt. iv. 12 Me thinkes I see ...sorry wickedes sore overlaying me with new Bandes of accusacion. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 223 Cattle were overlaid by cushions. 1789 *Ann. Reg.* 21 The shattered vessels of Pugatschew's army...were continually overlaid and oppressed by the Turkish cavalry.

b. To press upon so as to impede the working or activity of; to overburden, encumber, weigh down; to crush, smother, stifle.

1699 Bentley *Answ. Mermott.* (1874) Dissenters and Mandarins being overlaid with business, adopted some them two Curates. 1883 Cook, II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 170, I have been overlaid with business. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 298 Men in these early days were not overlaid with languages and literature. 1800 *Lit. Recreations* cl. *Lounger* III. iv. 280 He confines sometimes you with his books nor with his adventures.

8. To conceal or obscure as if by covering it; to render indistinct or imperceptible by addition of something figured as superincumbent. [Over- 8.]

1579 Fenton *Goldie Epit.* Most true it is, that nothing is more easily overlaid or overlay this sentiment with words. 1891

Hanoman. *Ess.* 1/1631 335 Nefficient ..to overlay and conceal their utmost quantity of which anticonstant price is speech. 1666 Sylvester *Fortunia Tr., Cupid, Fr.* 1/1646 VII. xx. 198 Though the words were more intelligible, the frigid sentence overlaid their clear enunciation.

9. *Naut.* To cross the cable or anchor of another vessel so as to cause chafing or obstruction. [Over- 10.]

1796 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 91 1987. The damage a Swedish Vessel's cable sustained by the *Prince's* overlaying hers. 1834 tr. *H. Rackhorse's Naut. Code* v. (ed. 2) 419 You will overlay my anchor.

Hence **O·verlaid** (-ēlēd') *ppl. a.*

1858 Geo. P. Thomson *Audl. Arg.* II. lvii. 14 These undercurrent or overlaid clauses. 1900 W. W. Fenton in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 443 An overlaid game which has been saved from death by the healing virtue of the Unknowable.

Overlay (*ōvərlē'*), *sb.* [f. prec.: see Over- 8.]

1. A cravat, necktie: (cf. Overlayer, quot. 1634). *Sc.*

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* i. 6, He folds his sweeting down his breast with care. 1818 Scott *Antiq.* xxxvi, The Captain says a three-cocked hat[leather] is the main fashionable overlay. 1884 C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scotl.* I. vii. 242 The usual necklet or overlay was a square kerseling of coarse yarn.

2. *Printing.* A piece of paper cut to the required shape and pasted over the impression-surface of a printing-press in order to make the impression darker in particular places, as in a woodcut.

1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. xv. 321 Should any wood cuts be in the form, ...if too low, they may be hammered a little by means of an overlay.

3. Something laid as a covering over something else; a covering, a superincumbent layer, etc.; esp. in various special senses (*e. g.* a coverlet, a small cloth laid upon a table-cloth, etc.): also *fig.*

1722 [see Overlayer quot. 1872]. 1808 *Cursor Mundi*, 21 *Overlay*, a coverlet or cloak. 1824 *Treat. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 101 Two or three pieces are kept together by a rider, or overlay, and the layers draw stream. 1831 Mrs. Lyon Lawson *Sp. Lore* II. 14, 370 She had determined to leave her associates and suppress them by the overlay of a new association. 1883 *Pract. Mech. Mason's Supp.* 1/1 Folding spring mattress, wool overlay. 1891 J. Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* II. 30 Christ clothed Himself with the overlay of our flesh, in order to meet us on our own ground.

O·verlay-er. [f. Overlay *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which overlays or overlies something; † in *Sc.* = prec. 1 (*obs.*).

1621 Cotgr., *Orphevrerie*, an ouerwraue; ouerchanger, ouerlayer. 1829 Robertson *Diary.* (Chetham) 188 We call here [in Scotland] ...a band an overlayer. 1725 Ramsay *Poems*, *Duff*, v. v. *Washing of Hemp or Flax*, You must ... take off the Gravel, Stones, and over-layers of Wood, that keep 'em together in the Water. 1734 *Preceptor* cc. Inv. 2/2 What a Providence it is, that those bloody-minded Overlayers happened to be so Light in their Pressure. 1861 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts.* 444/2 The waggons ... seldom have any overlayers [ref. 1794 overlays] or outriggers.

Overlay·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Overlay *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Overlay, in various senses (in early quots. *fig.* oppression); *concr.* that with which something is overlaid, a covering.

a 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 201 In be world sholden ne haue ouer-layngis [*Mid. Dubus* 322 *ouer-lyingis*; *Jubs* 402 *ye in be world*] be schulden haue greuyng, *ydoer* or ouer-leyng]. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxxvii. 27 The overlaying of their chapiters of silver. 1882 R. H. Patterson *Rec. Mod. & Art* 135 Marked...by an overlaying rather than by any displacement of the native peculiarities. 1890 *Newcastle Daily Chron.* 26 Dec. 3/3 Last week no less than twenty-one London tallmen under a year old died from suffocation—in other words from 'overlaying'. 1898 T. L. De Vinne in *Manson's Mech. Knowl., Printing* 440 The underlaying or overlaying of types...to correct inequalities of impression.

†Overlea·d, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofer-lǽdan* to oppress: see Over- 2; cf. OHG. *uberlâtan* "transdere".]

1. *trans.* To overwhelm; to oppress; to foreclose or threaten over.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 He was Gregorius se mæra...odd mycelum leogum and wide ungeryhtum eall ofer-lædde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 324 Shal neither kynge ne knyght ouerlede ne Mayre Oure[lede be] comune to don bote ylome bote vyuelue. *a* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2202, 2473 *Polyt.* (Camden 1858) 21, 2220, 63 That the pouer people be nought ouerled with tyrannye. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/1 Overledyn, or oppressyn, *opprimo*.

2. To lead as a superior; to rule, govern.

a 1400 Langland, *A St. Kath.* 71, selle Thyn euenle wil ouere the [v. r. ouer] be soule to weye, ne be ouer lowe ouere-mi-mete or ouerlede. *Ibid.* v. 303, *a* 1450 *Merlin* 122 For thou...shalt not ouer lordes and ouerlede. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1, Nothing how little his best Actions are governed by wise counsel to be his Standard of Action.

3. To lead, direct, advise, or to another [place]; *fig.* to lead into worse way of acting or thinking; to lead astray, mislead; to 'carry away', impel. [Over- 10, 11.]

1380 Wyclif *Serm. sel.* II. 10 Ne cuidiþ þei ouerladden [1388 bidden ouerl the misfortune men of it. 1440 Bokenham *Legendys (Mawdelyn)* 207 Wyth the rage of wordonnesse ouerled. 1535 tr. *Boke Bk.* (1880) 332 Lette neuer hy wylle by wit ouer lade. 1638 Heywood *Challenge* iv. I, Could opportunity have meet'd, words tempted, ...or golden bayes o'erlaid, Beneath my much importance she had fallen.

Hence **†Overlea·ding** *vbl. sb.* oppression; also, leading over; also **†Overlea·der,** an oppressor.

1380 Wyclif *Word.* II. 24 He is mad to vs to be ouerleding [Wylg. *in traducionem*] of euere thinge. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 16 Because he is gouernour, he many tymes, for yeres ouerlaboure, for many euerard lyvers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/1 Overladdere or wyse persone, rular, *oppressor*. 1456 *Rolls & Feuds* (W. de W.) v. viii. 203/2 Murderers that by extorcyon, rauyne and ouerledyngis...robbe men of their good.

Overleaf (*ōvərlē'f*), *adv.* [Properly two words, Over *prep.* and Leaf *sb.*: see Over- 31.] On the other side of the leaf (*of paper, esp. of a book*).

[1673-91 [see Jones's Lond *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 42 As I have noted ever leaf.] 1843 J. H. Newman *Miracles* 163 note, Dr. Robinson, as in some *overleaf*, cannot escape a head. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 222 The picture overleaf exhibits the more salient of the Moon.

attrib. 1899 Spectator in *Cent. Mag. N. Y. Review* (1880) 134 These overleaf lines are the very best reason why I have been about so long.

O·ver-lea·n, *v.* [Over- 28.] Too lean.

1697 M. Lennoxius in Spurgeon *Treas. Dan.* Pr. col. 13 We look on it as no difficulton to have an over-lean body.

Overlean (*ōvərlī'n*), *v.* [f. Over- 3 + Lean *v.*!] *trans.* To lean over.

1827 Hood *Hero & Leander* xxiii, The dreamy mist...overleans the sea. 1877 Lowell *Symphony* by Where misty laughs the still pool overleans.

So **Overlea·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1762 Dodd in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 261 All forms and shapes, as sloping, perpendicular, overleaning. 1805 Cambrian *Budget* 1 *Index* 53 They are two stories high, with heavy overleaning eaves. 1856 D. L. Lawson *Cent. Congregat. Ches.* 24 The Welsh churches, which had stood quite aloof with overleaning towards Independency.

Overleap (*ōvərlī'p*), *v.* [OE. *ofer-hlīepan*; answering in form to MDu. *overlôpen*, Du. *overloopen*, MHG. *überlouffen*, Ger. *überlaufen*, 'to run over, overrun, overflow'; OHG. had a deriv. *uberhlauphaft* prevarication, transgression.]

1. *trans.* To leap over, across, or to the other side of. [Over- 5.]

a 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* v. xii. 1/1916 400 Wæs þæt his weore stah on þæem wenge and ofer-hlēop eaxe cliffesiop and ofer-stæpte. 1609 Skene, *Reach* 1. 3. 23 That is a ryng, the which I stand fast downe, or else ouerleape, For in my way it lyes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 180 Th' ascending Pine...At once might lightly overleap all bound Of Hill or highest Wall. 1680 Mayflv *Rational.* (1681) I. 1. 5 The ambition of the Spaniard, which has overleaped so many bands and seas.

b. *fig.* with immaterial obj. (usually *bounds, limits*, or the like).

1575 tr. Lucar *Eng. Court.* 1. xii. (1633) 108 Preuenting a publike aduantage by ouerleaping ceremonie. 1603 Jewell's *Pilate* (ed. 2) W. 342 His ingenuity does indeed far overleap the reach of all your great men.

†2. *trans.* To leap over. *Obs. rare.*

1580 Wyrley *Armorie*, xxviii. 27 [*a*] To in the clouche that shut not vantlapes [*Vaig.* translated].

3. *trans.* To pass over, pass by, omit, leave out, 'skip'. (Now only as consciously *fig.* from 1.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 264 Se dæg is gehaten sidnus homa, þæt is Sæs monan hlyd, for þæs þe he oferhlypð monan dæg. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1926 Y wyl now ouer-leep her-fore. *c* 1425 *Cursor Mundi* (Trin. C.) 8, I ouer-leep alle þese chirche wit-þat rather þat stondes toward þe ryght side. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. x. (Arb.) 159 Your time falleth vpon the first and fourth verse ouerleaping two. 1642 Sanderson *Pacif. Serm.* i. 3 Whatsoever objection made by us, he finds too heavy to remove, he ever-leaps it. 1646 Trapp *Hosea*, i. (1662) 102 All the intervening steps of those earthly promises were overleaped.

†b. *intr.* To turn aside from the main discourse; to digress. *Obs. rare.*

1393 Langland *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 380 A lyed ich mote lepe for ouerleep aside.

†4. To leap or spring upon. *Obs. rare.* [Over- 7.]

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B. Prol.* 190 For a cut of a coorte-mete whilom kyng lyhaid, And cuethyen hem tyyliich and lauyte hem as his wille. *Ibid.* 191 Þat oon ouer-leep ouerlepe.

†5. To leap further than, surpass in leaping; *fig.* to surpass, exceed. *Obs.* [Over- 22.]

a 1300 Manning *Fragler* 161, 1 Þe balyasus overleped in thoght of hoves all warldis lufers. 1863 Pusey *Minor Prophets* I. 221, 038[of a] Leaping, and straining himself to overleape another.

b. *refl.* To leap beyond one's measure or mark, or beyond what one intends; to leap too far.

1603 Shakes. *Meas.* i. vii. 27 Vaulting Ambition, which overleapes it self, And falles on th' other.

So **†O·verleap** *sb. Obs.*, a leaping over; exaltation.

1620 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 34 We like not these bold ouer-leapes of so many Corrupters.

Overlearn, -learned, etc. : see Over-.

Overleather (*ōvərlē'ðəɹ*). [f. Over *adj.* + Leather. So Ger. *oberleder*, Du. *overleder*.] The upper leather of a shoe.

1908 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 24 Viginti paria de overlethere. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/1 Over lethyr of a schoo: *superius*. 1589 *Wills & Inv. N. C. Surtees* (1835) 305 3 dubbers of soles & ouerd dubbers of ox hydes, xvs. 1596 Shakes. *Taming Shr. Induct.* ii. 10 Such shoes as my toes looke through the over-leather. 1603-4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. xx. § 23 Without stirrops or stirropps Overleathers, that is to say, parts of the Overleathers longer or broader Leather & parts of Calves Leather. 1841 J. Taylor *Third. Third.* 184 To stretch...their greasie overleathers with their heels.

†Overlea·ve, *v. Obs.* In 4 -leue, *pa. t.* -lafte. [ONorthumb. *oferlēfa* = OE. **oferlēfan*, f. *ofer-* Over- 19 + Leave *v.*! 12.] **a.** *trans.* To leave over. **b.** *intr.* To be left over, remain.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* xi. 42 Þætte oðer dihlæð ned þætte weorc to unðihlæðenne. (970 *Rushw. Gosp. Luke* ix. 17 gehleaton wæs hiora ðæt hiem wæs lafe. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xvi. 32 Þere ouerlafte non ouer bileuen. — *Lev.* xxv. 28 Þere ligt of wynnage ze shulen ouerleuen hem to the ellis comers.

Over-leaven (*-lev'n*), *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To leaven too much; to induce to excess with some modifying element; to cause to rise or swell too much, to 'puff up'.

1622 Sharp, *Mem.* i. iv. 29 Some babe, that too much o'erleavens The form of plausive manners. *a* 1644 Chillingw. *Serm.* (1664) vi. 148, I beseech you...to free yourselves from the burden and weight of other men's riches, lest they overleaven and swell you to unreasonably. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *To Ph.* (1869) 3 Come then not here these men, who are like bread O'erleaven'd.

So † **O·ver-lea·ven** *a.*, having an excess of leaven. *Obs. nonce-wd.*

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *To M. Po. Wicks* (1869) 344 Yet also I chuse...my Wicks, to see An over-leaven bulk to these, To weare the bread, and have the best To eat roasted vinegar.

Overlever, -leg, -legislation, etc. : see Over-.

† **Overle·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 12 + Lend *v.*] *trans.* To lend over or beyond.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3489 (Jus ilke þis lymit oute-leedis, lege to þe left hand.

O·ver-le·ngth. [Over- 29.] Too great length.

1829 Southey *Doctor* & *Conf. Fools* 89 The time allowed, is it too long? If you, then by the overlength is created an much needless delay. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 May 2/3 Overlength seems necessary as a surplus of the commodity.

† **O·ver-let,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Over- 20 + Let *sb.*?] *sb. outlet.*] An overhanging or projecting part.

1636 Ballad *Tam. Frames* 23 The houses [are] without jettings or overlets, four stories high.

Over-letter to **Over-lewd**: see Over-.

O·ver-li·beral, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too liberal. So **O·ver-li·beral·ity**; **O·ver-li·berally** *adv.*

1503 Wore in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 736 In his time dayes with ouer liberall diet, grewe what corpulent. 1600 Holland *Pliny* xxi. vi. 20 He hasteth the cleanly, overliberally taken. 1890 Saturday *Rev.* I. 203, I ...would rather suffer by an over-liberal charity to cover a multitude of sins. 1647 Milton *Eikonokl.* xiii. Wks. (1738) 210/2 A man would think you had eaten over-liberally of Rome's red porridge. 1894 Miss Mitford *Village Sks.* ii. (1863) 223 To protect her from the effects of her over-liberality.

Overli·ck, *v. rare.* [Over- 9.] *trans.* To lick all over, pass or rub the tongue over.

1567 Turberv. *Epitaphs &c.*, Epit. The worst he will is overnit words to ladies Untill the Boars were overlickt afresh. 1614 Cooke *Greene's Tu Quoque* in *Dodsley O. Pl.* VII. 90 Such food for...children, say sometimes, fall-gauncht dogs Have overlickt's.

Overlie (*ōvərlī'*), *v.* Pa. t. **overlay**; pa. pple. **overlain**. Forms: see Over and Lie *v.*! [Early ME. *ofterligen* = OE. type **oferlīegan*: see Over- 8. Cf. MHG. *überligen*, Ger. *überliegen*. In use from 12th to 16th c.; in 17-18th displaced by Overlay; reintroduced in 19th c., chiefly in geological use.]

1. *trans.* To lie over or upon; in *Geol.* said of a stratum resting directly upon another. Also *fig.*

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þeos þeo sinne þe þeos þeo ouer-ligeð. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. viii. (Skeat) I. 59 Wel the lasse is the fire, that with ashes is overlein. 1552 Huloet, *Overlye, supercubo.* 1863 Blackwall, *Introd. Geol.* (1913) 360 Beds...which are part of the regular coal formation, and overlie coal. 1891 Whitman *To Old Schuyler*, 59 Steeper the dust has long o'erlain. 1893 J. Ball in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 57 Where the Palæozoic rocks do not appear to be overlain by recent marine deposits.

2. *spec.* **a.** To smother by lying upon. (Cf. Overlay 6. b.)

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 27 Þe wyf þat ouerlieþ hir housbonde [1388 ouerlayeth] is knowun of euery man. 1530 Palsgr. 848/1, I overlye, as an ouersene sowyne dothe her cryples. [1537-1791 cf. Overlie.] 1800 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 128 The mothers and the nurses who overlie the children. 1898 Mrs. Hungerford *Amer. Leigh* iv. 63 The old plan worth forwarned daddy, like a lucky overlaine.

† **b.** To lie with, have sexual intercourse with (a woman). *Obs.* (Cf. Overlay 5 b.)

1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Fam. Prol.*, the Duke of Isaac that was called almoder...ouer-lay his Lady Coundelyane. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cc. (1520) 239/1 When he sawe them so lyen he and his company with hem overleyen them.

† **3.** *fig.* To oppress. *Obs.* (Cf. Overlay 8. 7.)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 204 The comun people is overleie And hath the kinges sawe aleight. 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* viii. xxiii. (1558) 218, By the counsaile he was so overlaine. 1530 Palsgr. 848/1, I overlye, as a tyraunte or ungodly man overlayeth his subiectes.

Overlier (*ōvərlāi·əɹ* (strictly var.)). [Agent-n. from Overlie *v.*, or *its error*: see Lie *v.*! and -er!.]

† **1.** One who lies upon or encumbers; applied to beggars who exacted lodging at farmhouses.

1549 *Compl. Scotl. Prol.* 17, 9 (1872) II. 56/1 For þe vnsay pulling of vnsaule sturdyartis & vnworthy beggouris.

2. That which lies over or upon something else. **b.** *spec.* A horizontal timber in a scaffolding; = Ledger 2b. 2, Ledger *sb.* 2. (Cf. Overlooker.)

1814 *MSS. at Stratford-on-Avon* (N.), Item, 2 pairs of wooden scaffol overlayers, xvs.d. 1820 Macdonald *Parish. Hatch.* (1826) 52 There shall you take strong overlayers of Wood, and lay them from upright to upright from one board to another. 1868 G. Stephenson *Rocket Mem.* I. 103, 3 flat irons, the two standing as sides while the third was an overlier.

Overli·ft, *v.* [f. Over- 23, 26.] **a.** *intr.* To lift a weight too heavy for one's strength. **b.** *trans.*

To lift too high; raise beyond the proper point. Hence **O·verlift** *sb.*, an act of overlifting; a device whereby the lock is secured, on one of the tumblers of a lock being overlifted.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 56 Over-reading is among workmen an overlifting in strong strong men. 1850 Civilian *Locks & Keys* 17 If the tumbler was lifted any higher, it caught the bolt arms, and for what was called 'overlift' destroyed it as securely, as if the tumbler had not been lifted high enough.—If the step was too long, the tumbler would be overlifted, and thereby detain the bolt.

†**Overli·ggor.** *Obs.* [Isa L.LOCER.IR.] = OVERLIER 2 b.

1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 320, 333, overliggers for a cordwall. 1806 *Ibid.* IV. 346 For ester liggers and overiggers for ye same bridge.

O·ver-li·ght, *sb. rare.* [f. OVER- 2 d + LIGHT *sb.*] Too much light, excess of light; also *fig.* So **O·ver-li·ghted** *pa. pple.*; **O·ver-li·ghtsome** *a.* [LIGHTSOME *a.*²].

a 1588 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1633) 259 Her chamber was over-lightsome. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 872 We see that no Over-light maketh the Eyes sharpe. 1647 Mennes & Jhonby *Ill. pos.* Had not some been allowed for the over-light of his imagination, to be conquered by the judgement. 1874 Mullinger-Venables *Mod. Pur. Churches* 214 Most churches are now either over-lighted or under-lighted.

O·ver-li·ght, *a.* [f. OVER- 2B + LIGHT *a.*²] Too light (in various senses); of too little weight; too frivolous; too easy, etc.; see LIGHT *a.*¹

1530 *Rede & Reason* B. 2, T. 8 Not to high with over light cheere. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 120 Our law is some what over-light against the accusatyves. 1583 Fenne *Command. Virtue in T. Watson's Centurie of Loue*, If greater troubles shall ensue, it ouerlight, To vnsay of Loue. *a* 1642 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 371 Giving over-light credit to this report. 1707 Curios. *in Husb. & Gard.* 126 Such Soils are over-light, and very apt to be parch'd up.

So **O·ver-li·ghtly** *adv.* (in early use chiefly in sense 'too easily').

1530 Harpsfield *Pr. Contr.* 1582 Whan Jesu sat ouer highly wistlin, Or swoon and may might hold for ashes.) 1542 tr. *Sermon Lucernes, Prol.* Prym. 1st The 40. is manifestly corrupte of ordinary and antediuers. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. 252 They ouerlightly give credit to backbiters. 1613 H. Rosseter *Rom.* (1820) 115 To be charge or with wrong grave subjects ouer-lightly.

Overline (ōvəɹlēn), *sb.*¹ [f. OVER- 1 + LINE *sb.*¹, *v.*¹] *trans.* To draw a line over or above (a piece of writing); copy, to *underline*; also, to insert an interlinear translation or the like above.

1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 14 Latin hymns overlined with an Anglo-Saxon translation. 1891 Dublin *Intimat. Lit. Q.* 7 To the reader who will be at the pains to underline (or, if he uses the Halfpenny, to *overline*) the passages. 1900 *Athenæum* 27 July 84/2 The latest (reflections) changes in the respective documents, are marked by overlining.

Overli·ne, *v.*² *nonce-wd.* [f. OVER- 8 + LINE *v.*¹] *trans.* To 'line' on the outside; to cover with a second layer of material.

1883 Knox *Gymnast. Exp.* 26 (1898) 383 Rough Gaseney Sack, overlined by a red flannel shirt.

†**O·verliness.** *Obs.* [f. OVERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being 'overly'.

1. Superficiality; carelessness.

1583 Wethersone *Apol. Louers*, 221 We lamente the Ouerlinesse of Preachinge...many Ministers inclininge themselues and their Message by toies and impertinent discourses.

2. Contemptuousness, haughtiness.

1620 Sp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* ii. 4 Would God our...pride, and ouerliness were not yours. 1633 — *Hard Texts, N. T.*, to A proud overlinesse and insolent domineering over your brethren.

†**O·verling.** *Obs.* [f. OVER *adv.* + -LING. Cf. *underling.*] One who is over others; a superior.

1330 *Gloss.* S Tu hom'ne hobbish be lokinge eny to suche ...eem hyre be ouerlinges of holy churche. *Ta* 1340 *Myrr. Church* 180 Thow ought to be overlynge over all thyne kynges.

Over-linger, -link, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-li·p. *Now dial.* [Orig. two words; in ME. *ouere lippe*=*uelera labia* (*cil. uellera labia*), mod. dial. *uerter lip*, but from 1400 often conjoined, or in later use hyphened. Cf. Ger. *oberlippe.*] The upper lip.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Vis.* 158 *Ea sua bucca et os ouere chappe*, eye ouere lippe and the nethere. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 134 His ouer lyppe wyped he so clene. 1580 Carew *Survey Cornw.* 37 Nobly hath hanging downe to the ouer lippe. 1588 W. Mennaide *It. Verlink.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), Ouer, (spoke) on the ouer lip. 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The ower-lip is ascribed to dog as two.

Overli·pping, *ppl. a.* *Sc.* [f. OVER- 5 + *lipping*, from LIP *v.*¹] = 'Lipping' or listening after (see LIP *v.*¹ 3 c), overhearing; superfluous.

1856 R. M. McCheyne in *Mem.* (1892) 290 The overlipping drops of love. 1870 J. Hamilton *Winter Evenings*, On your poor neighbours your overlipping share.

Overlisten (-lī·s'n), *v.* [f. OVER- 13 + LISTEN, after OVERHEAR 3, 7.] *trans.* To listen so as to overhear; to listen to (a speaker, or what is spoken) without the speaker's knowledge or consent.

1869 Rowlds *Search for Missing Story Bks.* 4 As we were but sitting, the question, steps out from over the way overlistening (all unconsciously). 1874 J. Watson in *Brandon Mag.* 192 Like an eavesdropper, overlistening our soliloquy.

O·ver-li·ttle, *a.* and *sub.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OVER- 16, 3B.] Too little.

a 1550 R. Brewer *Chron.* (1811) 56 It was over little, to alle manere men. 1590 Harington *Pr. Comm.* 1591 Now had we it but, now you see (*marg.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 372/1 Overlyttyll, *minus, nil admis mediocre.* *a* 1568 Ascham *Schoolm.* II. (Arb.) 126 If they giue ouer much to those wittes, and ouer little to their labor and learning.

Overlive (ōvəɹlĭ·v), *v.* Now somewhat rare: cf. OVERLIVE. [OE. *oferlifian*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 18 + *lifian* to ; cf. MHG. *überliben*, MDu., Du. *overdriven.*] *trans.* To live longer than, to after the death of (a person); to live after or beyond (an event, etc.); to survive, outlive. Also *fig.* of things.

890 in Thorpe *Diplomat.* (1865) 483 Wes hit Þæt Seofil hæfunden Onwarre his leofter wære, and hi Cynehelm oferlifde. *c* 1230 R. Bruner *Chron.* (1810) 134 If Blanche ouer lyue Edward, who owhs hail he lyue Glamys afterward. *c* 1440 *Alphab. Tales* 363 Hyrre lordy marie ouer lyuyd hire sone Annunciacion. 1593 Drayton *Mortd.* 21 In vain I, alaue, alaue ! Charlotte her vse hath profitable. 1597 Hieron *Teach. exhib.* 31 And herod seeyng the Lords all the wyse of Israel, and all the Lawes of ye nation that ouerlaued Iudæa. 1630 R. Hollingworth *Extract. Unexpled Penmen* 73 These endless Seeds...to an allegiance ouer-living his Maiesties person. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 297 If his three daughters...should ouerlive their mother.

b. *intr.* To survive, continue to live.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* vi. § 26. (E.) to *Sulpicius, laf oððe oferlyfende.* 1320 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 10, I will her be mony...here to fyr one of her eastren wetyng. 1450 *Knt. of Tower* V. xxii/1 Such of theyme as shal ouer lyf severally amongs theyme. 1594 *Sir N. Bacon's Will* in *Chetham Lib.* Apx. 242, I will that there bi that ouerlyve make a new feoffment. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 773 Why do I overlive, Why am I mockt with death, and length'ned out To death-less pain? 1897 *Sagas-Bk. of Viking Club* Jan. 331 These divisions have continued to the present time.

c. *refl.* To live beyond one's proper date or time of action, live too long. [Cf. OVER- 23.]

1660 H. Ferrers *Rec.* (1889) I. 92 The House had overlived itself.

Hence **O·verli·ving** (stress var.) *ppl. a.*, surviving; living too long; **O·verli·ved** *ppl. a.*, *nonce-wd.*, made to live too fast or under too high pressure.

†**Overli·ver** *Obs.*, a survivor.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 372/1 Overlyuare after a nother, *superstes.* 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 370 And if any of them happened to die, the ouer liuers should ioyn the same. 1598 J. Foxton *Long. Ludlow* in *Heliconia* I. 170 A sore lamenting and sorrowful lay or farewell of Ludlow ... made by Burton *Hen. VIII* 230 To confesse for both the kings liues, and the ouerliuers of them, and a yeare after. *a* 1683 Oldham *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 201 All the Rich of Mutchkin, Which Heaven in pitiful ouer-liuing Mortals wrath, 1696 Mrs. Bracegirdle *Ep.* Lofty to us, as Overlived and overstrained And overlived in this close London life!

Over-lively, etc.: see OVER-.

Overload (*Acrolith*), *sb.* [OVER- 23.] An excessive load or burden: too great a load.

Cleveland (title) *Clamor*, an electro-magnetic switch constructed to disconnect the circuit automatically when too large a current is passing.

1845 Rothamsted *Exped. to Ind. Habits* 121 (1849) 170 Can the father see the child cease, wounds under an overload till the back be once broken? 1902 *Phil. Trans. R.S.* (B), 201 Pilocarpine, an overload of it may affect all. 1898 Miss. Brereton *Mast. Leigh* vii. 91 A beam not Wise, having fallen through continued pelting.

Overload (*Acrolith*), *v.* [OVER- 21 (?), 27.] *trans.* To load with too great a burden or cargo, to put an excessive load on, to overburden; to overcharge (a gun).

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 72 That died in faith, not wauering of this worlde, nor wadyng for death, as ouerladen with sinne. 1612 Bassnett *Lect. Lit.* v. (1628) 51 So that the memory be not overladen. 1665 Hooke *Micrographia Advt.* (Arb.) 17 Take care of over-loading your Pieces. 1747 Hooke *Roman Hist.* (1818) I. 4 A verse would draw a stone or beam. That new would over-load a team. 1883 F. Sidney *Mod. Cav. Ch.* I. v. 94 They overloaded the holy temperance with the traditions of the elders.

Hence **Overloaded,** -**loaden** (stress var.) *ppl. adj.*; **Overloa·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1622) 372 Made their pillowes weake groppe of their ouerladen heads. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus Ger. Manners* 17 Pray you to god, the good be not clouds, With glorious crowne, of ouerloding skill. 1880 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *My Relations*, An over-loaden jest on his character for ever. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 400 Overloading of the stomach ...may cause or aggravate some of these (disorders).

Overlock (*ovəɹlǫ·k*), *v.* [OVER- 1, 24.] *transf.* **a.** To interlock or intertwine above; to cover with intertwined growth. **b.** To turn (the bolt of a lock) beyond the point at which it is locked.

1830 Lemoine *Poet.* 11, 215 I found the ... Vines soon locking the trees. 1882 In E. Bellamy in *Engish. Illustr. XIV. Jubil.* The way to open it then is to turn the key the other way, so if to overlock the bolt. *Ibid.*, It is not right by overlocking the bolt as before.

Over-lofty, -logical, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-lo·ng, *adv.* and *adj.* [f. OVER- 30, 28 + LONG *a.*¹, LONG *adv.*] Too long.

A. *adv.* For too long a time.

1. 1490 *Cato's Morals* 220 Be more wyl slugge, be more I mad, ...As sobrete wold ouer longe.) 1577 Lever, *F. Fl.* B. xv. 118 He let him lurke ouerlong, and lost to recouerage him. 1598 Timothy *Rich wants*, a Shrimpe...we had ouerlonge tarried. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1620) II. 230 Not to remayne abroad ouer-long. 1850 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* vi. Then there is the bells, some, which has debated me overlong.

B. *adj.* Of too great length or duration; too long.

1577 Lever, *F. Fl.* B. xv. 118 It is ouerlonge or tappke ere breeches smocke. 1580 Hanb. to Absolom's Comet. 13 The Arrow is ouerlonge, but the measure is fitte. 1854 Rogers *Anal. Wonder* (ed. 11) 43 The shortest life feels oftentimes appear sadly an overlong. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 3/1 The voyage to Lucknow is overlong for a single day.

†**Over-lo·ng,** *prep.* Obs. [f. OVER *prep.* + *long*, aphetic f. ALONG *prep.* Cf. *overthwart.*] Along, over the length of.

1450–81 Mirour *Aruthur* 2. lx. 525 He Tolenaus beheld the mountayne how they myght ouer longe bendes.

Overlook (*ovəɹlu·k*), *sb.* [OVER- 16, 7, 5.]

1. The action or an act of overlooking (see next, 3-6); a glance or survey; inspection or superintendence.

1584 Lodge *Mod. Forbonius & Prisc.* (Hunter. Soc. 1853) 84 Our noble young gentlemen, having past over many passengers with a slight over looke. 1887 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* I. 208 This trifling property has needed attention of overlook and attendance.

b. A look down from a height upon the scene below; a place that affords such a view.

1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 37 Parks wound among rocky workies and grassy chasms, and led out to dizzy 'overlooks', and 'shortcuts'. 1884 *Lit. World* (C. S.) 15 Feb. 51/2 High overlooks upon the smiling valley.

c. Name in Jamaica for the leguminous plant *Centrolobium ochroxylon*: see quot.

1887 Macfadyen *Flora of Jamaica* I. 290 They are commonly planted by the Negroes, along the margin of their provision grounds, from a superstitious notion...that the Overlook fulfils the part of a watchman, and...protects the provisions from plunder. 1888 *Trans. Bot.* 2. v. *Centrolobium.*

2. An act of overlooking (see POET, 17); a failure to see or notice something; an oversight.

1880 T. Bayne in *Athenæum* 3 July 69/3 When his connection is thus called to a question overlook. 1890 R. Bridges *Prelude. Prol.* 182 Simply an overlook or my part.

Overlook (*ovəɹlu·k*), *v.* [f. OVER- + LOOK *v.*]

1. *trans.* To look over the top of, so as to see what is beyond. [OVER- 3.]

1535–80 *Coll. Lyte Cod. B. M.* Ou, Ou we as a fox stole to overlook you. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* ii. xv. (1632) 83 The walls of towns were but low;...the walls of Winchester ...were overlooked by Colebrond the Champion of the Danes. 1883 Harrison *Our Old Home* (1889) I. 213 The wall was just too high to be overlooked.

fig. 1858 Rossetti *Lett.* (1897) I. 160 If great men be kind to you, I pray you overlook them(!). Clothe not humanity's blear face to catch through them upon His afflicted servant.

b. *fig.* To rise above, overtop.

1587 Turberv. *Epitaphs &c., Time conquereth all Things* 21 I, It makes the Oke to overlooke the meanest shrubs byloe. 1595 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 4 Our Dame. Signior Romeo won't be worthless then the Clouds, And overlooke their Heights. 1598 Hayward *Edw. I.* 120 The laughing Nymp overlook'd the Lad. 1748 Anderson *Hist. Russia* III. (1804) 11 A...hut, whose crown over-looked the house about an inch and a half.

2. To look over and beyond and thus not see; to fail to see or observe; to pass over without notice (intentionally or unintentionally); to take no notice of, leave out of consideration, disregard, ignore. (The chief current sense.) [OVER- 3.]

1504 O. Margaret *to Hen. VIII* (MS. Cott. Calig. E. 1. 8) 'wch of me Wood Late Islond Landles I. 306 W^ch we be great dowgte to ye King my moste pusans, and thys tyme he ouer lokyd. 1560 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 9 Our Lordis ar blynde and dois overlak it. 1632 Brooker *Exod. Lect.* v. 147 He overlooks those great Alexanders that are so conspicuous in it. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. lx. 56 The French ...found it prudent to overlook this breach. 1849 R. Dodd *Scandal. Nom., Godfrethus* I. 190 Agnellus pitched upon one for the most fitting which he overlooked in their inferiors. 1872 Stevenson *Franc. Doct. Pr. Intr.* 7 He overcame all and overlooks none.

†b. *refl.* To fail to perceive one's duty; to forget oneself; = OVERSEE *v.* 7. *Obs.*

1713–4 Dr. Wharton *Trav. Divine* No. 63 II. 330 You'd find I...should have overlooked myself so far as to have given any Reason [etc.].

3. To look (a thing) over or through; to examine, scrutinize, inspect, 'survey'; to peruse, read through. *Now rare or arch.* [OVER- 16.]

c 1580 Chaucer *Dethe Blanche* 670 When I had redde Ouyd halfe wel And more lokid hys storyes[pl. 1598 Sylvester, *Comm. Commaver* (E. E. T. S.) 84 Those Highest ...appointed two of them to come into the Bondchire of the Hebr. 1901 *Strand Mag.* Dec. 1. 6 If you had put I would I had overlook'd the Letter. 1879 Jessop *Arcadia* (1898) 249, I have...translated Theocritus, and shall soon ...overlook Longfellow. 1704–21 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 319 To over-look the accounts of all the Stewards. 1870 Emerv *Hand* I. iv. 103 Carefully Overlooked the wound and cleansed it from the blood.

4. To look down upon; to survey from above, or from a higher position. [OVER- 7.]

a 1400 Chaucer *Rt. Fame* (Tyrw.) Glad but al hole to hope And al overlooke to his slep. 1550 Pilkin. 648/1, I overlooke, or overlooke to his slep. 1550 Pilkin. 648/1, I overlooke, or regarde for slouth. 1887 Hughes *Scouring* I. 4 Have you an hour, sometyme then to overlook a man when he's a-walking? 1750–3 Wesley *Extract of Jrnl.* (1902) 80 At dinner their table reeks, and chairs were set...where they could be overlooked. 1850 Tennyson *Poems, Lucknow* 30, I went on deck and overlooked the boundless waters.

fig. 1850 Mrs. H. *Stirling's Mem., Member* x. 184 From thence, but began with a somewhat point to overlook the wealth of Europe.

b. Of a place: To afford or command a view of.

1834 Lemoine *Poet. & Art. Gazetteer. Hill*...soon looked the Wingrove Cottages. 1834 Rossetti *Poet. of Sorrow* 22 To build a chapel, which may command and overlook the 23 To build a chapel, which may command and overlook the ...1898 C. Lucas *Ann. Windsor* III. 101 The garden ...which overlook the King's Beds. 1901 *Strand Mag.* Dec. 1. 6 The hour of the fell overlooking the Nigger valley.

5. *fig.* To 'look down upon' as from a higher

social or intellectual position; to despise; to treat with contempt, to slight. *Obs.*

1320 Lydg. *Rich. Nobleness* 6, 32 Thou lowest envie-wicked yeare lingre, Inwikid with her lowrie, and hate adverse the greate. c 1440 Henryson *Test. Cresseid* 401 Bigh be your birth 3-strong be yours, And euer like swevey yours wight. 1510 Minor *Compl. upon Troth.* 2, Who knowes Any whole kind of old unhappy mischief, arrogant manner, overlooking the poore in woonder and consternation. 1648 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 170 To be supercilious, to overlooke men, and little things. 1704 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* II. 226 The success of the present age ... is very apt to raise the minds of men, and make them overlook the ancients.

6. To watch over officially, keep an eye on, look after, superintend, oversee. [Over- 7.]

1530 Hooper *Acceptation's Homach.* (1908) 20 They that occupy householdrye...with vnet bargayne and takyngis bode to other mens markes. 1605 *Play Stukely* in Simpson *Sch. Shake.* I. 180 And but they rather we cannot be present With overlook them. 1630 Eliz. Mosse in *Somerset's Mem. Ins. Gresley* 342 His warrantes looking his barrons men...judging their labour by their deserts. 1708 *Lancashire Wills* (1825) XIV. 87 For overlooking this farm I would reserve the wages to £40. c 1830 Mrs. Cameron *Village Annal* 2 Mary Read had little else to do than overlook the other servants.

7. To look upon with the 'evil eye'; to bewitch. (The most common word for this in popular use.)

1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iii. 2, 13 Sethence your eyes, They have overlook'd me and divided me. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. 5 Vilde woman, thou wast ouerlook'd euen to thy birth. 1640 Dekkers *Ir. Hubd. Trouv.* XX. 31 They...said there were Ouer-look'd by some malicky Power. 1893 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 340 'I wish', said the man, "we may not be overlooked". 1897 [Sussex *Arundel* ii. 59 (The) firm...failed in being 'overlooked' in very much more common... than is generally supposed. 1899 Blackmore *Kind Eve* I. vi 'In England, of all animals the pig is oftenest 'overlooked'.

8. To look or appear over than. *nonce-use.*

1822 Byron *Let. to T. Murray* 23 Sept., My mind slingshots me that it [the bust] is hideously like. If it is, I can not be long for this world, for it overlooks seventy.

Hence **Overlooked** (-lo·kt) *ppl. a.* (usually in senses 2); **Overlo·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in various senses of the vb.).

1583 *Coch. Angel.* 184/1 An Ouer lokynge, *Annotatio, vel, Interpretatio operationis.* 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. 3, 43 His wife claims me? Lord, and bequeathed to my ouer looking. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* i. 43 Unheeded prophecies, overlooked mysteries, and strange harmonies. 1678 Wycherley *Fr. Confess* v. 1, I were'd pardon a proud, overstrong, over-looking Conceit, at the head of his Sycophants. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 10 This Part of visual nature...which consists in the performing and overlooking of Faults. 1848 Kane *Arct. Explor.* II. i. 14 I found an overlooked gathered fire awaiting. 1868 Miller *Orkney, Shetl. &c.* 19 Richardson to the scenery of the...rushing river and...overhanging hills.

Overlooker (*ōvərlu·kəɹ*). [f. Overlook v. + -er¹.] One who overlooks.

1. One who surveys, watches, or inspects from a position of vantage; an observer; a spy.

1583 Coch. *Angel.* 184/1 An Ouer lokar, *Inuestigator, Inuestigatus.* 1593 Lo. Burghley *Treat.* 1. (1608) 200 Philip Dartwell, for regards and overlokes of Flanders. 1598 in *Harrington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park) (1804) I. 149, I know there are overlookers set upon you all, to find [you] your discovery. 1631 Fuller *Abel Redev.* (1867) I. 362 He was a careful overlooker and strict observer. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* iv. 5, (1866) 304 A shaded walk,...very little less than a overlooker.

2. One whose business it is to overlook or superintend; a superintendent, overseer.

1581-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. 31 (Skeat) 108 Sothe people should bene no maistris, ne bere ouerlookers, ouer none of thy seruauntes. 1625 Fawkes *Chron. vit.* 366 The duke of Gloucester, Sir Hardrey, was that days overlooker, and stode before the prince bare-hedyd. 1676 E. Chetwyn *Two Sermo.* I. 15, The holy Ghost hath made you *Episcopos*, overseers, overlookers, and watchmen over the flock of Christ. 1758 Warrington *Wills* (1855) XIV. 86 The present Overlooker of my Colperies. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1878) 14 An unnecessary number of overlookers or foremen.

Overloop, -lop, -lope, -loppe, obs. ff. Overleap sb.¹ **Over-loose,** etc.: see Over-.

†**Overlop,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Over- 5 b + Lope sb.¹ (if not a scribal error for *anoriht*, Overleap sb.).] An act of overleaping, an omission.

c 1300 *Metr. Hom.* 31 And wh I rad, for gret I drade, For anelop rade I nan; nan (*Vernon text* Nan) lepe wibi rade non).

Overlo·p, *v. rare.* [f. Over- 8 + Lop v.²] *trans.* To lop or hang loosely over.

1833 R. Kinloch *Many Summ.* 130 His cap overlopped one eye.

Overlop, early variant of Overlap v.

Overlord (*ōvəɹlȯ·ɹd*), *sb.* [Over- 2 b.] A lord superior; one who is the lord of other lords or rulers; a lord paramount, supreme lord.

c 1200 Ormin 6903 Bihte þe Romwarrlike king þatt wass hiss ohherledrenn. 13.. *Cœur de L.* 4992 King Richard was her ouer-lord. c 1450 Henry *Wallace* i. 67 Symkyne Robert...said that 'we alwy Our our lord, bot ellis gret God schuff'. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 58 Sicklis of all sithsir merkandis...lords of vessellis and schippandis. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 12 The sone sall be overlord, and the other sall be vassall. 1641 Digges *Dialogue, Fighting Armie* 69 As holding of an other Lord, or Lord paramount, who is the King. 1804 Scott *Wav.* lii, The command of his king and overlord. 1891 Lo. Halsbury *Hist. Comm.* xi. (1912) 146 The King, the universal overlord of the realm.

Overlord (*ōvəɹlȯ·ɹd*), *v. rare.* [Over- 2.] *trans.* To lord it over, domineer over; to rule as an overlord or superior authority.

1589 Lazius *Ignor. Pius* (ed. 2) 2 Overlording Prelacy, dieing in the Temple of God in Popish Prelacy. 1622 Hacwell *Provop. Chr. Kings* 124 When Zedekiah was over-lorded by his Nobles, he could neither save himselfe nor his people. 1661 A. Roberts *Comp. Exp. V. & T.* 11. iv. 74 His will overruled...by as often might.

Overlordship, sb. [f. Overlord sb. + -ship.] The position or authority of an overlord.

1887 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 60 Rudvard's...overlordship extended over the whole island. 1877 Bancroft *Orig. & Gr.* 358 After the brief over-lordship of Stephen Dushan. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 2/1 The overlord puts [into the mine]...nothing but his overlordship, his right of losing the price of his possession on taking every ton of coal to the surface.

†**Overlo·rdship,** *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 5 + Lordship v.] *trans.* To exercise dominion over.

? *a* 1450 Lyd. *Troy Booke* 240 As if a man loose deep impression, That artificialliest his imagynacil.

Over-lou·d, *a.* and *adv.* [Over- 28.] Too loud; † excessively loud. So **Over-lou·dly** *adv.*

a 1200 Ælfric in Wr.-Wülcker 103/35 *Clamosus, oferhlud.* 1450-82 Mirour *Aruhour* 121 All the court cast lowde, belpe, nor helpeles for crymes calle. 1819 Shelley *Mask Anarch*, Like a bad prayer not over loud, Whispering—"Thus not Low and God!" 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 272 His women's clothing stained An overlaid and clasp'd too loudred for warlords. 1887 H. Spencer *Ballads & P.* iv Then the warriors, each on each lipped, not overloudly laughed.

Over-loup, overloup, *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also ouer-, owre-. [f. Over- 5 b + Loup sb., leap.]

1. An overleaping, a leap over a barrier or over bounds; hence, encroachment, transgression.

1576 Lo. Hailes *Answ.* I. 329 In Scotland, an occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture is still termed *overleap*. 1814 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* 121, (1827) 220 Though I'm a man of little drink, I wadna been nae dooner pitched, Ere mony an over-loup for ayont. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xi, How could she hinder two daft hempie callants from taking a start and an ouerloup? 1894 *Northumbrld. Gloss., Overleap*, an overleap.

2. The change of the moon, i.e. new or full moon; the spring tide occurring at that time.

a 1720 A. Wilson in Sibbald *Hist. Fife* 13, I report as the Seamen, which is at the Change of the Moon, which is call'd the Overloup. 1790 *Edin. Trans.* XLVI. 431 In the Spring Tides which happen upon the Change of the Moon, called by the Commonality, the Overloup.

Over-lo·ve, *sb.* [In ON.: *ofrástfa*: see Over- 5 b.] Excessive love, too great love.

a 1225 *Ancr.* 88 Ofte ouer-luue. (Napier 64) Ofte luue is ase ofsolle ouerlust. 1808 Wordsworth *To Chs. Wordsw. Mem.* (1851) II. 268 Subject to fits of over-love and over-joy. 1895 J. M. Maclay *Lancashire Idylls*, World has over-love to punished by the child's death?

Over-lo·ve, *v.* [Over- 27.] To love too much, love to excess. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1589-90 R. Greene *Whs. Worse yet* If we love, we do overlove, if we hate, we doe over hate. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* ii. xxvi. (1640) 61 This is a weakenesse of Parents...to overlove some child above the rest. 1683 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 4 The common fruits of overlooking sense, Creatures, and distrusting God. 1892 Lady Gregory in *Nat. Rev.* May, Don't worry over, and don't overlove them.

So **Over-lo·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Over-lo·ver,** one who loves too much.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* 80, (1577) P 5b, See he that shee was overlooying the childe yll to blondle, to her husband, and to his children. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 481 Indeed some wives sometimes are lovers of liberty. *a* 1668 Dinothan *Dying Lover* Who (1679) 318 Who kindly as his Mistress her Does the wish over-loving.

Over-low, *a.* and *adv.* [Over- 28, 30.] Too low. So **Over-low·ness.**

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. metr. iii. 68 (Camb. MS.) No but the lanyprouse no fissure nor a-diuers ouer lowe the nestes. 1496 *Dives & Pamp.* (W. de W.) i. xiv. 46/2 By flateryes and ouerlowenesse of the people...many worshyppes that longeth vnto gyue to god alone, hau ben vsed in the worshyppynge of symple men and women. 1647 Ward *Simple Cobler* 32 Dedying you so over-much, that you cannot be quiet in your spirit, till they have plucked you down as over-low.

Overlucus, *v.*: see Over- 42.

Over-lu·scious, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too luscious.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* §804 Because Honey...will give them a Taste Overluscious. 1680 Cranford *Southwestower* i. (1706) 28 Where fanaticism and overbaskous self-fancy...

Over-lu·xury, *v.* [Over- 28.] Too lushy: see Luxury. So **Over-lu·xuriness.**

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* 81 b Thei finde of their ouerelt them into no kind or rather furious overbaldnesse. 1587—*De Mornay* 581, 184 Sometimes also when we loo ouerlouxurie, that suffereth vs to fall into some vices. 1605 Stowe, *Lear* v. iv. 20 When a man's overlusty at legs, then he wonne wedder nother months.

Overlu·te, *v. rare.* [f. Over- 8 + Lute v.²] *trans.* To lute over; to smear or coat with some adhesive substance.

1597 Annesley *Brownrigg's Diosyll. Waters* B3b, It is necessary...to overlute them more than both the parts of the glasse with the strongest lome or clayes.

Over-luxuriant, etc.: see Over- 28.

Overly (*ōvəɹli*), *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. Over *adv.* + -ly¹.] (Cf. ON. *ofrligr* excessive.)

†**1.** Superior. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 223 Hope is ase þe grote ouerlyche heruore man ouerlokeþ oukynde. Charite ouerlokeþ goodnesse.

†**2.** Superficial: slight, careless, cursory. *Obs.*

c 1405 *St. Mary of Oignies* (Add. MS. Anglia VIII. 274)/30 Perfore I leeue alle her prolocucu, excepte þis thynge onely

reuelinge. 1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* iv. iii. 2 The overlong chosen lande ran to his feast, With hollow words, and overly request. *a* 1668 J. Allestree in *Life* (1836) v. 31 Have not I neglected to learn very overly by the reading of God's holy word? *a* 1789 Richardson Gabrielson (1751) III. 60 An overly case, it may be thought: nearly the same means which may we take it.

3. Superfluous, imperious, overbearing, haughty. Now only *dial.*

1647 Br. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 25 Who of our answers are not used quietly. 1833 — *Moral Tracts, N. T.* 360 In an overly and imperious manner tyrannizing over the Church. 1907 Hinchliff *Sheriff Harter* 4 The whole ...is so overly, and appears proud, slighting, and does not wrong. 1861 Cornhill in *Lib. Rom.* (1879) IV. 140 The somewhat overly and certainly most ungracious remonstrance of Horace. 1893 *Gloss. E. Anglia, Overly*, arbitrary, tyrannical.

Overly (*ōvəɹli*), *adv.* [f. Over *adv.* + -ly².] OE. had *ofertlice* excessively: cf. prec.]

1. Above or beyond the proper amount or degree; overmuch, too much, too, excessively: = Over *adv.* 21. In *O.E., Sc.,* and *U.S.*

1a...Wyclifite *Hom.* xiii. (Napier) 63 Na Se ydlnes and Se swikelen wes ofterlice swyðe bemiked on worulde. 1224 *Deut.* xxxiii. 16 note, He hi not beon tyranun ouer ofterlice ouȝðe god ȝegrunnedon. 1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* I. ii. 28 To say ought is amiss not to be overly perplexed. 1830 *Blue Lawyer* 7, n. 116 (1849) 83, I thought he was a little overly particular in his questions. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 488 Khan was not overly pleased. 1860 Barnett *Dict. Amer.*, 302 'It did most thinnin sickly' 'Why, not overly so.' Western. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 348/2 Mr. B. was not of an overly sensitive organization. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* 30 Half an hour of loneliness... was overly much for her.

†**2.** Superficially, slightly, carelessly. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 *Overly, superficialiter.* *a* 1564 Becon *Comp. Serm. Lord's Supper & Pope's Mass* Prayers, etc. (Parker Soc.) 304 Schooling them as it were by the way, or overly. 1599 Porter *Engl. Emprem. Ingle.* (1613) 39 If that were done those Lords whereto they are like to have an interest, throughly, and those the Commoners have, more overly. 1700 E. Ward *Life H. Hiver* 143 Other things he look'd upon more overly and sparingly, as his new Occasions. 1830-33 A. Maclaurin in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scott. Songs) Ser. 2. 127 He overly past upon'd for the men, But he cadgily cracket wi' mirry.

b. Incidentally, casually, not intentionally, *Sc.*

1817 Jamieson, *Overly*,...by chance. *Mod. Sc.* (Rarely) I happened overly to say that I had seen him there.

†**3.** In position over, on the surface. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 42 It then seemeth vp againe to the eastern sea, and so beyond it castle and stone the waters higher regardeth. 1577 Tusser *Hush.* xxxi. (1878) 84 The strawberrie loues to be couered with straw Lold ouerly trim vpon ouerbids and bows.

†**4.** Haughtily, superciliously, slightingly. *Obs.*

1620 Br. Hall *Apol. Brownists* § 3 They vse to behold such as they oppose too overly, and not without contempt. 1630 Bernard *Antithesis* 17 To look overly vpon others, despising and contemning them.

†**5.** (?) Moreover: = Over *adv.* 10.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Worden *Ford. Mag.* (1859) II. 264 And overlie this words mentioneth he in his statute materiall.

Overlying (*ōvəɹlai·iŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. Overlie v. + -ing¹, or f. Over- 8 + Lying *ppl. a.*²] The action of the verb Overlie.

c 1380 (see Over-crowd). 1877 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 272 Produced by the overlying of the reversed spectra of such substances as are to be found in the earth. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/3 The supporting of double lines overlying is more than twice as high on Saturday night as on any other night in the week.

Overlying (*ōvəɹlai·iŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. Overlie v. + -ing².] That overlies; superincumbent.

1872 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 244 The proximity of large overlying bodies of water. 1898 Nicholson *Palæontology*, 21 The water having been absorbed by the overlying loose limestones.

Over-Macpherson, etc.: see Over-.

Overman (*ōvəɹmăn*), *sb.* Chiefly *north.* Forms: see Over. (Also Overman.) [Over- 2 b.]

†**1.** A man having authority or rule over others; a superior, leader, ruler, chief. *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3304 And if he slepen it ne can, He knoȝe it ai his ouer-man. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6368 (Cott.) Ilk Israhell o þe tuelue Had þar ouer man bam selfe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (Treslo) 256 Þat sene þai þe lord o hir ouerman saide to wyue. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 113 Ilkly at bidding of his ouer-man to do his honour and charge of his lord. 1893 in *Cumb. Gen. Journal* i. 61, I shall wholly and totally make you overseer, and overman to all my book of grasse.

2. An arbiter, arbitrator, umpire.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii. 1150 Throuch it chowys, that happyt gret debate,...Jour king that sat for to be ouir ourman. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 107 Hes chosin...George Cunyeschankis of Drumbrwing, oilman and ourman in the saidis materis. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 2/1 The two having the power to call in the services of an overman.

3. The man who is over a body of workmen; a foreman, overseer; *spec.* in a colliery (see quots.).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 56 It is the Over-Man's Business to place the Hewers in their Workings. 1789 Bailey *Hist. Newcastle* II. 682 The overman's office is to go through the pit to view the places where the men have wrought, to see that the pit is clear of sulphur, &c. 1869 Trans. *Tin. Acts* XXIII. 53 My over-man, being accustomed with the drift boundaries. 1882 *Colliery Rules* in R. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 302 None but the overman, or similar officer, to be allowed to carry a lamp key.

Overman (ōvəmæ·n), v. [OVER- 21, 27.]
1. *trans.* To overcome, overpower. *rare.* [= Du. *overmannen*, Ger. *übermannen*.]
1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 18 I'le never thread I shall be ever mard While I have hands to fight, or legs to stand.
1665 *Reader* No. 144, 3/1 Every foe is overmanned.
2. (ōvəmæ·n) To furnish with too many men.
1636-7 *Lett. in Cal. & Vienna Cens. I* (1645) II. 289 All the ships were overmanned which had infection among them.
1774 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 V. 301 Three ships of the line are fitting out for America, which are to be over-manned.
1859 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 6/4 In my times...most dispositions were contrasted and some were underwanted.

Overmantel (ōvəmæ·ntĕl). [OVER- 23.] A piece of ornamental cabinet-work, often inclosing a mirror, placed over a mantelpiece.
1881 J. HAYDON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132/2 The overmantel is ornamented with some sculpture of the chase. 1892 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 389 The plain panelling of the walls is relieved by an excessively carved overmantel.

Overmantle, v. [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over like a mantle.
1847 CRAIGIE *Wisd., Germans Lit.* I. 30 Flowers and foliage, as of old, are ...overmantling its ancient cloth. 1851 *Mont in Blackw. Mag.* LXIX. 327 Snow o'ermantles hill.

O'ver-ma'ny, *a.* [OVER- 26; but usually two words.] Too many.
[1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alcock* v. 31 Kepe thy self fro many many wordes.] 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 192 Of them ben over many. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 409 We know by over-many experiences. 1591 *Sonn. Tilbitis Posies*, Tilbits Posies of the Glen, There's over-many wooing at late. [1834 'JOHN MACLEOD' *Banish Badge Bunch* 170, I. 243 He's been nacht mair nasty buckies.]

Overmarch (ōvəmā·tʃ), v. [OVER- 26, 13.]
1. *trans.* To march (soldiers, etc.) too far or too long; to overpower or exhaust with marching.
1680 FRANCKLIN in *Rabbi's Chron.* (1698) 230 The Prince his Horse were so over-march't, and the Foot so beaten off their Legs by long Marches. 1689 SHUTTLEY *Hist. Pendon. War* I. 200 His men had been over-marched.
2. To march over or beyond, pass over in marching.
1809 J. BARLOW *Colonel.* 20, 139 They [corvey'd forth, o'ermarching by the mound That fenc'd the kingdom of its Ambron friend].

Overmark, v. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) [f. OVER- 26, 8 + MARK *sb.* or *v.*]
†1. *trans.* To furnish with too distant a mark (to aim at). *Obs.*
c 1580 T. LYLY *Let.* in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1887) II. 388 Take heede that Barnell be not over-marked, for he is liable to shoote no bur quarelle.
2. To mark over, make marks upon the surface of.
1858 *Voice from Field* 7 Drawn and rubbed out, marked and overmarked diagram upon diagram.
3. *Horsemanship.* (See quot. 1875.)
1866 *Lond. Encycl. Agric.* 417/1 Sometimes...the noble animal is overmarked, and falls a victim to his own spirit and the stupidity of his owner. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. 1. v. 142 The [over-ridden] horse is disturbed by his dull heavy eye. *Ibid.*, Overmarking is the effect produced upon the horse unintentionally, as well as locally upon the legs, by overwork and overfeeding.

Over-marl, etc.: see OVER-.

†Over-ma'rry, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 23.] *refl.* To marry above one's station or means.
1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 368 John...engaged his wife and parents her owne, with the Manor of Gloucester, to Godfrey Mandevil, for ransom marking, that thus overmarrying himselfe was greatly impoverished.

Overmask, v. [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover or conceal as with a mask.
c 1800 *Battle of Balrothery* in Child *Ballads* (1862) VII. 228 Overmuch was the reason. 1883-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* (1900) 200, They with outward smile O'ermask'd their hate, and called her sweet and dear.

Overmast (ōvəmăst), v. [f. OVER- 26 + MAST *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish (a ship) with too high or too heavy a mast or masts.
1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* II. 13 If you overmast her, either in length or bigness, she will be so much down by a wind. 1897 DAVIES *Model* v. 102 Classification being: (1) proper; (2) too fast, that is, overmasted; (3) too slow, overmasted; (4) too beamy, overmasted.

Overmaster (ōvəmā·stəɹ), v. [f. OVER- 21 + MASTER *v.*, 13 *v.* for Forms.]
1. *trans.* To make oneself master over; to master completely; to gain the victory over, get the better of, overcome, conquer, overpower. (Chiefly *fig.* with abstract subj. or obj., *e.g.* a feeling, faculty, condition, force, etc.)
1530 *Lynd.* 13 To vyce wyll he ladges as his to conveyent and to convenient. 1589 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote* 202, [he] The one could not overmaster the other. 1592 MARK *Conflict. Thebald Wife.* 1956 So shall I never rest unseene title...marvailous that himself murder of God. 1596 SHAKES. *Merch. Venice* (Arb.) 40 Where more enough hath so much overmastred. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. 138 His strength is such as one can be over-conquered. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 104 He overmastered a Turkish tower and...put two thousand Turkes to the sword. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. 208, I'll o'ermaster'd by the mighty spell. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy* Mixed Ess. 98 English democracy runs no risk of being overmastered by the State.
†b. To surpass, excel, 'beat'. *Obs. rare.*
1607 SPENSER *England* xxxviii. 5 It is over-worne all the other places of this Country for fairenesse.
†2. To be master over; to dominate; to hold in one's power or possession. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Chron. Mant.* 201 In hiere yt ye galaxie of ye heven do overmaister yow. 1393 LANGL. *Piers* C. I. 109 Lixing bleuit doth in these temples vaste Which were the mynstre, that thou ouermaistrest. 1548 GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. VIII*, (1568) 1187 A hill which discovereth all the City, and maisteth or overmastring of it.

Hence **Overma stered** *ppl. a.*, **Overma stering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Overma steringly** *adv.*
1645 ROTHERHAM *Tryal & Tri. Faith* II. (1648) 31 There is no overmastering apprehension of Christ's love. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. A weak and over-master'd enemy. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, One in whom some more strong overmastering principle has overwhelmed all other passions and feelings. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxv, The roar Of the o'ermaster'd victor stops. 1862 DARWIN in *Contemp. Rev.* II. 170 The blinding gladness of life was overmasteringly evident. 1892 *Daily News* 10 June 5/4 It would result in the immediate overmastering of the old citizens.

O'ver-ma'sterful, *a.* [OVER- 26.] Masterful to excess, too masterful. Hence **O'ver-ma'sterfulness.**
1887 A. FOSTER in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 663 The German sergeant was daringly overmasterful. 1899 *Month* Sept. 241 One finds...amongst those at that time very overmasterfulness.

†Over-ma'stery, *sb. Obs.* [f. OVERMASTER *v.*] Superiority or ascendency in a contest.
c 1395 *Cursor M.* 6900 (Fairf.) Pe swellist swines hadde vp his heede...had gaddis fast pe ouer maistri.
So †**Overma stery** *v. Obs.* = OVERMASTER *v.*
1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 176 Mede ouer-maisteriþ lawe, and maiesteþ resoun hymsilf. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 17 If the wille of a man ouermaistre not his fraltee. 1483 CAXTON *St. Ab. to Tour* A vij, To thende that... none euyll temptacion ouermaystre you.

Overmatch (ōvəmæ·tʃ), *sb.* [OVER- 24.]
†1. The condition of being overmatched; a contest in which one side is more than a match for the other. *Obs.*
1592 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 311/2, Taylor ought to ceasse in so unevenmatche. 1598 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* iv. 28. (1591) 177 Yet were they not, as it happeneth in such ouermatches, repulsed of their riches. 1599 *Merch. Venice* ed. *Pt. Transferred*, 70, v. Then wouldst with ouermatch of prince fight.
2. A person or thing that is more than a match for some other. Const. with *genitive* or *for.*
1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 4 The greatest quarellers meete often with their owne match. 1687 T. LUCAS *Saint Indeed* (1714) 21 Is he not an overmatch for all his enemies? 1727 A. BRADLEY *Fam.* (1736) II. 1331 The French Privateers above are quite an Over-match for the British Navy. 1843 NAPIER *Conq. Scinde* II. v. 109 Having to deal with a man his over-match in policy.

Overma tch, *v.* [OVER- 24, 5.]
†1. *trans.* To do more than match; to be more than a match for; to be too powerful, skilful, or crafty to be overcome by; to defeat by superior strength, skill, or craft; to surpass, excel.
c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 6218 Ne was he euer-mare ouer-matched þat hef wiþ Vyn leeue he-haued his owhare *Apel mysvnkede* Vnto wilshastly. 1450-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. 82, He is a man ouermatched of vertuous hie and kynges, yet he may be ouermatched. 1588 Q. ELIZ. *Lett.* in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 56 Yet have not now my hopes and faithfulness ouermatch'him. 1588 *Trans. Misc. Mulc.* II. 73 Ships of war...whose service was soon felt this year to have ouermatched the great Armadoes and castles of Spain and Italy. 1640 J. TAYLOR *Theol. Theol.* 8 A treasury of heavenly comforts, such as no grand tyne march, no cold overmatch. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 180 The valiant fear o'ermatch no host of foes. 1870 ROLFE *Tour. Fabr.* I. 108 The combination...of no two others in such a way that neither overmatched the other.
†b. To furnish with what is more than a match. 1587 GOLDING *Drid's Met.* 100, 167 He hurles A sworn of feathers one by one...overmatching still with quill with one of longes sort.
2. To give in marriage above one's station. *rare.*
1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. v. (1651) 373 If a Yeoman have one only daughter, he must overmatch her, above her birth and calling, to a gentleman Peraduch.
Hence **Overma tched, Overma tching** *ppl. adjs.*; so also †**O'ver-ma tchable** *a.*, too matchable, too comparable; †**Over-ma tchful** *a.*, that is more than a match, excelling.
1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 52 Our ouer-matcht forces. 1613 — *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 21 With toothless labour swimme against the Tyde, And spend her strength with ouermatching Waues. 1807 KOSCIUSZKO *Famous Men.* 3 We read so much in other famous poets, That we neglect the fashioning of our own, Which over-matched into them were known. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 3. 66 Putting them to remembrance of their wonted valours, which now were farre ouermatcht with a bountifull flock of weak women. 1633 ED. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1650) 66 Many, but fewer ouermatcht by Prior ones. 1644 — *Contemp. Ps.* lxxi. 2 Thou art their ever-matched.

†**Overma te,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 24.] = prec. 1.
1577 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* 70 Their scandals make against God himself, as if they arrived to overmate him.
1580 HOLLYBAND *Treasurie* 40 Prior ones...that are thus o'ermated.

Overmatter, -mean, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-measure (ōvəɹmæ·ʒiəɹ, -ʃiəɹ), *sb.* [OVER- 23, 29 c.] Measure above what is ordinary or sufficient: excess, surplus.
1580 SIDNEY *Psalme* xi. xxiv. (1598) 67 An ouer measure of hatred hapned to go to their ends. 1607 DEKKER *Lan. &c.* I. 190 Enough, with ouer measure. 1642 MILTON *Reformat.* Wks. 1738 I. 49 Where there shall (they unspeakable hands with Joy and Hope, to over-measure for ever. 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 294 They rarely fail of over-measure in the return of an injury. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. (1846) 106 answered all her prayers With such an overmeasure of his grace.

Over-mea'sure, *v.* [OVER- 26, 10.] *trans.*
1. To measure or reckon above the proper amount.
b. To measure across, to traverse.
1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 677 That neither by Over-measuring their Feasts, they lose themselves in vaine Enterprises; Nor ... by undervaluing them, they descend to Frivolous and Pusillanimous Counsells. 1898 CHARLES *Johnson & John* 93/6 Their gloomy shadow would never have over-measured our country's regions.

O'ver-mea'sure, *adjl. phr.* [Properly two words, OVER *prep.* 12 and MEASURE *sb.*] Above the proper measure or amount; in excess.
1580 THOMAS *Higden* (Rolls) II. 102 [Per] pretende þe dedes begynlike and ouermeure [Another readinge ouelme ouer]. 1583 CAMPION *Ca. de la Tour* B iij b, Wyn taken ouer measure troubleth the vnder. 1598 H. PORTER *Pancr. Faire* (1656) 284 Allow rather a little over-measure than any thing under. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 404 If he give more, it shall be Over-measure.

Over-melodied, -merry, etc.: see OVER-.

O'ver-me'rit, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d.] Excessive merit. So **Over-me'rit** *v. trans.* [OVER- 22], to exceed or surpass in merit.
1620 *Bacon Hen. VII* 131 Three Helpers were euer weighed by diuers things that make against him. ... First, his Ouermerit: for considered Merit, vnto which Reward was vnduly much, doth bear with Kings. 1638 JUXON *Lenten Lamb* 11, 12 If both might go for worth and weight, I had ouermerited you in the Contraries.

†**Overme'te,** *v.* and *sb. Obs.* [OE. *ofermēte* adj., excessive, f. *ofer* OVER *adv.* + *mēte* measured, moderate, ablaut deriv. of *metan* to measure.]
A. *adj.* Above measure; immoderate, excessive.
c 825 K. ALFRED *Oros.* 2. vii. § 2 Ond...hyra ofermetene ofercumon unorðwende. c 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* lxiii. 429 Mycgon behealdan hu ofermetene hiredas hie onhreddon. c 1200 ORMIN 17370, & þatt ofermetenn hiz ahrrmenn Swa þatt hiz ahrrdhenngh. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Wiþuten þi leafnesse þu ungodd, and idel and eure unnte werk.
B. *adv.* Immoderately, excessively.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 298 he time se þe ruet bokes þet hiz herrene and hare sulle tuzzunid and todrahen, ouermete.
†**Overme te,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 4, 10 + METE *v.*, OE. *metan* to measure, traverse, pass over.]
a. *intr.* To pass over, pass by, elapse. b. *trans.* To pass over, cross, traverse; = OVERMEASURE *v.* b.
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1863 Quarso a mennisk was ouer-metene.
c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Augustus*) 40 As I sat pouer a bi þe lagunes of ytoin hyt...And whe[n] so is wide he þenne ffor ofermete ys wrattest, Vnkast is ballard ouy[r] hit.

O'ver-mi'ckle, *a.* and *adv.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [OE. *ofermicel* adj. = ON. *ofrmikill*; see OVER- 28.] Too much, overmuch.
c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* 1. vii. § 1 Ne þorfe ælc man ofermycele hæfre on ealre worulde. c 1461 *Knt. Bk. Brunt* 28 (Selc.) 69 Bunes by oversized gravine holden. c 1500 *Conser M.* 13266 (Cott.) John, over mikel I ly, to mankind hat þou spekes. c 1500 *Knt. Bk. Brunt* 8 Me ete ouer-mykill; Me drinke ouer-mykill. 1580 *Monk of Evesham* (1856) 59 Selle hward her hyppers folke ouermykil carnally. 1583 Cooke. *Angl. 1635* Ouer mikelle, idem. 1592 ARC. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 98 That quhilkis maketh ouyre mekle to thame ouyre wickednes. 1893 BROADLEY *N. C. Lilies, Overmickle, overmickle, overmuch, Mod. Sc.* It would be over mickle faith.

Over-mild, -mill, etc.: see OVER-.

†**O'vermi'nd,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To mind too much, think too much of, attach too great importance to.
1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxii. 2 Least by encouraging (him) ouvre inferiorlie their hartes should haple shoue. 1899 G. DARRELL *Primarch. Hom.* 1 (1) But much a Monarch overpeals what they *By Lawes* and Indunction bring to.

†**Overmi rth,** *v. Obs.* rare—[f. OVER *prep.* 4 b.] To make merry over (it. L. *insultare*).
a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiii. 19 Nyght ouer-mirthe þai to me for-bi, þat wilfes þoghtes are wakked.

Over-mix, etc.: see OVER- 17.

†**O'vermod,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *ofermōd* = OHG. *ubarmuot* (MHG. *übermuot*, Ger. *übermut*), MDu. *overmoet* (Du. *overmoed*); cf. OS. *ābarmōdi*; f. *ofer* OVER + *mōd* MOOD.] = High-mindedness, pride, haughtiness.
993 *Battle of Maldon* 89 Da se eorl ongann for his ofermode alyfan landes to fela labere þeode. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 250 (Gr.) Feole worda gespræc ge-segnad ofermodes. c 1125 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 For his ouer-mod, after his his gode. c 1200 ORMIN 4720 Hiss & sinn & ofermod.
So †**O'vermod** *a.* [OE. *ofermōd*] proud, haughty; †**Overmo'dly** *a.* [OE. *ofermōdlīc*] = prec.; †**Overmo'dness** [OE. *ofermōdignes*].
971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61 Þa ofermodlan men. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Mark* vii. 22 Scondlac, idel, godlēas, ofermodig, unwislic. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 192 Wiðon incofe oþþe ofermodnesse [MS. ofermodig, þæmfull, þrimes or inflamation mit ouergang eorum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Ne luui þes þe þeowes ȝeuel ne...eure mon[n]. 1866 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxvi. 289 Pride and overmodestness. c 1275 *Nicholas Bozoun* 189 in *O. E. Misc.* 80 And wo is þerynne for ouermodie þat ne þenkeþ on endeles. c 1300 *Regul. Maximian* 37 (MS. Digby 86 ff. 113/2) Ich wot so ofermod [prime bleb].

O'ver-mo'dest, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too modest. So **O'ver-mo'destly** *adv.*; **O'ver-mo'desty.**
1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. v. § 4. 730 Deukalion how to order the matter, in such wise as they might subiect vnto subtilty...not yet over-modestly...believe the accounts of walling themselues great. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 1. (1677) 143 If in the Churches rule, That ouer-modest ardor, whereby we are wont to...
1720 BISHOPSTONE *Parænesis* 1, IV. 66 Over-modesty hinders us rarely as Pride. 1894 LOWELL

Discourses v. viii. A fine pomb, but somewhat shy and over-modest in manner.

Over-moist, -moisture, etc.: see Over-.

† Overmo·ney, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Over- 11 b; after *undermine.*] *trans.* To prevail over with money; to win by means of a bribe.

a 1680 Fuller *Worthies, Lincs.* (1662) 124 Some suspect his Officers might was corrupted to over-mastered rather. 1685 D. Lloyd *State Worthies* (1668) 197.

† Overmore, *a. Obs.* [f. Over *adv.* or *adj.* + More *adj.*] used as a compar. of *over*: cf. Innermore, Outermore, etc., and see Overmost.] Upper, higher; = Ovmer *a.*

1382 Wyclif *Josh.* xvii. 5 The possessiouns of hem ayren the est... remaiden nameliche in ouermore vpbirthe(n) Sitheren. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 William ouermore [*Harl.* MS. ouermare] and he hatte hoord. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) x. 40 Eghten, tuelue for commune and fyue copes more.

† Overmore, *adv. Obs.* [f. Over *adv.* + More *adv.*] In addition, furthermore, moreover.

1300 *Gesta Cnut.* I. 121 This Maidon... him christen Cnutesdarh, and selde cnutisnes My lage lond (sec.) 1303 Lange. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 56 *And* yet ouermore ...ich prayde yow repentaunce. 1475 Ed. Nicholas [Rowls] 121 *And ouermore* the said King Edwarde hes kept under subjection bathe Irelond, Wales, and Scotland. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 613 Yet ouermore, against the Trojan power He dath provoke the ires of all the gods.

b. Further, longer.

a 1400 Morte 1391 The hee hyghth east more, The fader & he myght nowe nevre hyr rith.

c. ? Further up, farther away.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 490 To this ward thai sowrsyt all, And fra thaim wilsyt ouyr mar (*Harl.*) *ed.* 1490 *ouermore*]; *Edd.* 1571, 1591 The tua that sawe ar verbrasyt Thair fallow fled, *a*(1)*way*(s) wa. *And* ouer a hill owirsaid.

† Overmo·rrow, *adv. Obs.* [Cf. Over- 18; prob. after Ger. (and MHG.) *übermorgen*, Du. *overmorgen.*] The day after to-morrow. Also *attrib.*

1538 Coverdale *Tobit* viii. 4 Vp stara, let vs make vnto prayer vnto God to day, tomorrow, and ouermorow. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 380 Thou voudest not by thy mourow and ouer-morowe delayes to augment the the vnrighteousnes.

Over-mortgage to Over-moss: see Over-.

Overmost, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 -mast(e, -mest(e, -midst. [f. Over *adv.* or *adj.* + -most: cf. Overmore. Perh. an alteration of Overest; but *overmost* does not appear as early as the northern *overmest(e* = midd. and south. -*mest.*] Uppermost, highest; = Overest *a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3111 In be ouermast element of all. *Ibid.* 20171 *A* 1350 *St. Andrew* 168 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 6 His ouermast clothes bat of he did. *c* 1386 Wyclif *Lorde's Sel. Wks.* I. 140 In be ouermaste part of be air. *c* 1386 — *Wks.* (1880) 340 An harpe hab fyve partis of hym; be ouermest in which bee ordeyn wordi. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. 216 (Tollem. MS.) In be ouermist party of a man. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Bonaunt. Mirr.* 1818 (Addit. MS.) Whanne he come vp to be ouermoste sede of bee schippes bakkeno. 1550 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 121 Take the ouermost line as it is were the lowest line. 1629 Bolton *Flor. Emperor, Jugur.* (1633) 113 To plant it in the Over-most and Farthest Earth.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* The uppermost part; = Overest *sb.* 1.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 13 Fra his ouermaste [L. *de promptu*=for(th)ward] kilyne watnede. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxx. 3 For be ouermost of bouzes. 1423 *Paper. Jacob Convent* 1. 44. (1879) 4 The ouermost of the order was moost clere.

Overmount (*ōvəɹmau·nt*), *v.* [Over- 7, 26.]

1. *trans.* To mount or rise above, transcend.

Tryam. Knt. Cycle 63 For pryde wolde ... Ouermounte Godlye dygnyte. 1552 Huloet, *Ouermounte, or ouerpasse* [*Nom. P.*]*ll, a.* iii. 54 With your Theame, I could O'ermount the Larke. 1604 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1839) 51 Wilde from you lowly toil, whose curling smoke O'ermounts the pine, is heard at intervals The voice of praise.

2. *intr.* To mount too high.

1592 Swetn. *t. Wom.* C7 iv. vii. 23 And in that Sea of Blood, my boy did drench His over-mounting Spirit. 1592 Shakes. *Four Lett. Wks.* (Globe) I. 249 How weary, yeathes, have in overmounting, most rashfully disseuered!

Overmount (*ōvəɹmau·nt*), *sb.* [Over- 8.] A piece of stiff paper or board cut to correspond with the margin of a picture, so as to fit round it when framed and glazed; a mount.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

O'ver-mou·ntain, *adjl. phr.* [Properly two words, Over *prep.* and *substantive*, *pl.* of Mount *sb.*; after *It. oltramontani.*] Beyond the mountains.

1850 Rogers *Eccelin* ix. 278 This Ecelin-tribe Trop over-mountain—this pillow hole of valour. 1884 — *Pleiniliad, A Brave-knight* 172 Though over-mountain—to trust the traveller,—Snow, feather-thick, is falling while I hunt.

Over-mourn, *v.* [Over- 27, 23.] To mourn too much; to lament excessively. (*trans.* and *intr.*; in 1916, 1607 *refl.* in intr. sense.)

1592 Kyd *Cornelia Argt.*, Hauing over-mourn'd the death of her deare husband. 1607 Topsell *Serpents Beasts* (1658) 137 Last the Mare ouer-mourne her self for want of her foal. 1650 Bulwer *Anthrop. N.* x. (1653) 161 When he does we mourn and unduly overmourn.

Overmuch (*ōvəɹmu·tʃ*), with shifting accent. *a.* and *adv.* [Over- 28, 32. Cf. OE. *ofermicel* Overmickle.] Too much.

A. *adj.* Too great in amount; excessive, superabundant.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1078 [for more I = some] Me fel ouer muche but ych be it. And bis owre cuer hab [= bith]. *c* 1440 *Pol. in Wr.-Wülcker* 650/20 *Nimium*, overmyche. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 751 He gave himselfe also to ouermuche drinking. 1892 Powell *Spenser* 27 The Kings over-much seuerenesse. 1744 *Dr. Pat's Exp. Tradesman* vi. (1747) I. 41 This was the effect of giving overmuch credit. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxiii. 24 Fearful of o'er-much presuming. *a* 1825 Heber *Jos. Dorp Lyfe* 134 Listened to with overmuch credulity.

b. *absol.* (nearly as *sb.*) Too great an amount; too much; excess; superfluity.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8218 Ouermoche ys abominable in eyzte. 1340 R. Coylgar Gaytryn's *Tryamphes* 8 Ely in an other place we shall spake of the ouer moche or lacke of yt partyng. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 113 That is, by way of Epitome, to vse all ouer much wordy. 1584 R. Scot *Discouer Deuises* I. 166 In short, this overmuch of it is the weakenes of the mind. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 72 The world hath overmuch of pain.

B. *adv.* To too great an extent or degree; excessively.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 384 Yet owre scribis and pur Sarasyns fyghte ouer nyzthe in charitie. 1440 Caxton *Recuyell* xxiv. 56 Hym thought owre moche dilayed and to longe a thinge to make the walles. 1580 Digges tr. *Stratioticos Genius*, *Ep.* b, If they use themselues ouermuche aggrieued. 1633 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 3 For 1092 to be over much once to greatnesse, patriarchship, ... or prophets. 1708 *Tatler* No. 12 (1789) We are commanded not to be religious overmuch. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxiv, I was your love: I cannot in reason To reason for any overmuch.

Hence **Overmuchness** [*sb.* OE. *ofermiclnes*], the condition of being overmuch; excess, superabundance.

1856 R. Junius *Dilucid. Wks.* (1865) 238/1 Superstition and over-muchness amplifies. 1860 *Fraserians Architecture* 11. So Sulpitic ...rules over that which is the overmuchness or superfluity of the other two. 1887 De Morgan in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 50 The constant words, which Mr. Ruskin...no doubt took for pleonasm, superfluity, overmuchness.

Over-muck, -multitude, etc.: see Over-.

† Overmu·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [Over- 27, 23.]

1. *trans.* To overcome with bewilderment.

c 1400 *Rerya* 3481 For yee shal fele in every vein bat ye be vnabreyned, And vnkept of ground, & also ouir-mased.

2. *refl.* To muse too much; to weary or bewilder oneself by excessive meditation.

a 1652 Brom *City Wit* iv. iv, Have you not overmus'd, or overthought your selfe?

† Overname, *sb. Obs.* [Rendering Sp. *sobrenombre* = F. *surnom.*] An additional name, surname.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 2 How the Greeks, ... Among the Monks. The which ouermeanes the Romanes gaue them. 1577 —*Gueuara's Chron.* 134 Iulianus would take that ouername of Cæsonius.

Overna·me, *v. rare.* [Over- 16.] *trans.* To name over or in succession.

1598 Sylva. *Marsh. V.* 2, I. 39. I pray thee ouer-name them, and so then answer them, I will describe them.

Over-neat to Over-new: see Over-.

Overne·t, *v.* [Over- 8, 27.]

1. *trans.* To spread a net over; to cover with or as with a net.

1587 Conyse *Pr. Rec. St.* 7. v. Calepine, Brunsils horse ouer net, for there, ouermaking Europe with foreigners. 1881 Pulteney Virtues *Engl., Prince Arthur* 160 As a bird by the fowler's ouernet.

2. To use nets to excess in fishing.

1899 Watton *Gen.* 19 May 2/2 Over-netting is chiefly responsible for the unsatisfactory state of many salmon rivers, for fish enough to their actions. 1783 Jefferson *Autobiog.* 6 *Writ.* (1859) II. 512 Not even once in the absence of company. 1898 Mrs. Richmond *Narr. Lodgings* 269 Not being content to separate Wiser's element from what's unessential.

So **O'ver-ni·cely** *adv.*; **O'ver-ni·ceness**; **O'ver-ni·cety.**

a 1625 Ep. Dillanes *Wks.* (1634) 86 The fierceness of the High Church-Men will be abated, and the overcarefulness of the Dissenters taken off. 1720 Congreve *Way of World* i. 78, You don't take your Stand to be over-nicely level? 1798 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 8 Overniceness may be ostentatious. 1897 Crockett *Lads' Love* xxv. 198 It was no time for over-nicety in regard to the fifth commandment.

Over-nigh: see Over- 30.

Overnight, over night (*ōvəɹnəi·t*), *adv. phr.* (*sb.*, *a.*) [f. Over *prep.* 18 + Night 16.]

1. Before the night (as considered in relation to the following day); on the preceding evening; the night before (with implication that the result of the action continues till the following morning).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 1390 (1394) Delphebus had him prayed ouer nyght To be a frend and helping to Criseyde. *c* 1440 Gesta *Rom.* (Add. MS.) xxxvii. 148 Ouernyght, bat bey ryngide on be morow ... he rede to Basil. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*, The parentes shall geue knowledge vnto ouyght or in the morneyng. 1590 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iii. 154 Dogbery ... owere hee wonde ... before the whole congregation shame her with what he saw o'ry night. 1622 Bedwell *Last. Life* 198 Their exercises which were given overnight. 1701 Addison *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 1 His Head ached every Morning with reading of Men overnight. 1887 J. R. Jackson *Life Thoughts* (1858) 104 We had ordered a dish for dinner over night. 1888 Symons *Lives in Cit. Mem* II. 34, 250 His fire was laid overnight, and he lighted it himself when he pleased.

2. During the night, through the night (till the following morning). *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Neh.* xiii. 20 Then remayned the chapmen and marchauntes once or twyce ouer nyghte without Ierusalem. 1590 Shakes. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 133 And so, good rest. *Pro.* As wretches have ouer-night That wait for execution in the morne. 1872 *Scrivener's Mem.* xxix. 660 If I feel God...I'll stay overnight. 1894 W. Gunnyon *Uncyl. Pastoral* 42 He preferred to stay overnight with the family.

B. *sb.* The preceding evening. (Now chiefly *U.S.*)

1580 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1581) 191 Before the overnighton does he thoroughly digested. 1601 Shakes. *All's Well* III. iv. 23 If I had given you this at over-night, She might have been o'er-taken. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 107 To vse thy o'er-nights scrole. 1705 S. Wesley in W. H. Parry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* 7, 170 Came to Town the over night before this general meeting. 1894 *Compt. Hous. Marvel. Winter Exp.* 24 He had heard the report of 9 Gun in the bear on the overnight. 1871 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 28 The air...freshened by the over-night's storm.

C. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to the previous evening; done, happening, etc., overnight.

1604 Grey *Ketkelian* I. v. 16, 250 He found no other traces of the Scottish army there, than the broken weapons of the overnight assault. 1899 Lang *Wand. India* 19 The result of the two over-night glasses of toddy. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Nov., The fruit of my overnight journey.

† Overni·m, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **overnome.** [f. Over- 14 + Nim *v.* to take. See Overtake. (OE. had *ofernéman* in senses 'take by violence, violate, carry off by force'.)] *trans.* To overtake.

c 1305 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy) 51, 80 agus fi dorlig The poor hath overcome. *c* 1450 *Lyf Gyner.* (Roxb.) 6136 To the Cete so that that come, Many good knightes wer overnome.

Overnoint to **Over-nourish:** see Over-.

† O'ver-nu·mber, *sb. Obs.* [Over- 29 d.] An excessive number. So **O'ver-nu·mber** *v. trans.* [Over- 22], to exceed in number, to outnumber; **O'ver-nu·merous** *a.* [Over- 26], too numerous.

1500 Sir R. Wiseb in *Sandwich MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 102 The "over number of people. 1680 *Wash Dale Nations* 50 In such a proportion of number...that the principal Duties may not be disbursed by the over-number. 1894-98 Earl Dunraven *Fourteen Months* 268 Those Divisions ...being tolerably "over-numbered ... were totally routed. 1895 Internat. *Monthly* II. 201, In twofold troops Their bosoms overwandering. 1901 Gaelic Comm. *Notes* II. viii. § 23. 246 These Pictish "over-numerous. 1738 Somerville *Chase* III. *Argt.*, Causes of an over-numerous pack.

Over-nurse to **Over-offended:** see Over-.

† Over-o·ffice, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Cf. Over *prep.* 8, Over- 4.] *trans.* To lord it over by virtue of one's office; to exercise one's office over.

1600 Dekker *Newes* v. 1, Is it right in the Face of a Politicke which the Asse o're Officers: one that could circumvent God, reigne it not?

O'ver-off·icious, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too officious. So **O'ver-off·iciousness.**

a 1670 Hexham *Theophrastus* (1636) 121 *Superstitious* difference, or over-officiousness. 1697 H. More *Song of Soul* II. Ep. 372 Some quarrell or over officious speech. 1703 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 73 To fortify him in an Excuse by an Over-officiousness. 1842 Mrs. Butler *Looking in my Bible* Wks. 1870 II. 300/2 Nothing ... can be more entirely silly ... than this over-officious care of the public.

Over-often: see Over- 30.

O'ver-o·ld, *a.* [Over- 28.] Exceedingly old, too old, antiquated. Hence **O'ver-o·ldness.**

c 1572 Chester *Smith* I. 91 ll. 6 (Camb. MS.) Of which fault the wives are neither over old or incompetent. 1581 Digby tr. *Dudleigne on Apoc.* (1613) 78 b, Wo who ... haue departed from the superabundance of the lyues women, and waxe in tenderour of life. 1611 Cotgr., *Surcuyt*, decrepite, ouer-old, growne lame in yeares.

Over-open to **Over-painful:** see Over-.

Overpaint (*-pēi·nt*), *v.* [Over- 8, 27.]

† 1. *trans.* To paint over, cover with another colour. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 135. 700 To overpaint his collusions and deceites for sealing his bonnes. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. xvii. § 2. 410 [I] shall not need to ouer-paint that which is garnished with better colours already, than I can lay on.

2. To colour or depict too highly.

a 1720 A. Hill (T.), Hee whom no verse ouerpaints. 1870 J. H. Pepwell *Mod. Men Lett.* iv. 84 It is doubtful whether he ever painted the truth.

Over-pamper, -park, etc.: see Over-.

† Overpa·rt. *Obs.* [prep. two words: see Over *adj.* 1.] The upper part.

1398 [see Over *a.* 1]. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 71 b, It groweth not deepe in yᵉ grounde, but in the ouerparte of it. 1582 — *Scythe* 6 It is weakenede the ouerparte and nethermoste parte of the stomacke. 1607 Cotgrave I, *Hordeau*, a thrift finishing the ouerpart of thrusts from the other hands.

Overparted (*ōvəɹpā·rtid*), *a.* [f. Over- 28 + Part *sb.* + -ed 2.] Having too difficult a part, or too many parts, to play.

1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 588 He is a marvellous good neighbour indeede, and a verie good Bowler: but for Alisander, alas you see, how 'tis a little ouer-parted. 1814 E. Jesse *Scenes, Nat. Hist.* (1866) 1, 10, How now, Wasps, ouerparted? your Protectorship? ouerpaired? ouerpaied? 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 3/2/2 Viewed in comparison with the magnitude of the results, he is distinctly overpaired.

O'ver-pa·rtial, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too partial, unduly partial.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1621) 119 [How would...changing with him, come almost together, so he passed by the over-partial blindnes. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* i. Xxx (1713) 324 I cannot but think, that an over-partial Mechanism. a 1700 Somerville (Lib. Basildon.) *Who* (1715) II. 97 The Count was inclined before, not to be overpartial to Prince Rupert. 1893 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* XIV. 784/1 This person ... was overpartial to whisky.

Over-particular: see OVER- 28.

†**Overpa'rty.** *Obs.* [See OVER *a.* 1.] = OVERPART: upper part; surface.

1598 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (1582 vari.) (Tollem. MS.) Also he...often clobbe and renewede be overpeyntyng of be orbe with berbes. 1683 Calvin *Gen. Exp.* 3:5/1 Y^e upper or Superiour party of the overpartyes of garlyke.

Overpass (ōvəɹpɑ·s), *v.* Now somewhat rare. Pa. t. and pple. **overpassed, -past.** [f. OVER- 3, 10, etc. + PASS *v.*]

I. Transitive senses, in which *over-* stands in prepositional relation to the object.

* Literal or physical senses.

1. To pass over, travel over, move across or along. 1497 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 118 *And sethpe he mizte ouer-passe* over pool and weele. 1535 *Percival's Diarie. Dr P. R.* 1911. 1. 168. (to W.) *Cwbyll.* The river Nilus maketh the lande that he overpasseth to full ghostnesse of cattes and frogges. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxx. 2 His overpassed ye distance that was betwixt him and it. 1850 R. Kirton *Light that Failed* ii. The stream was rising and...the night-mist online would be no light thing for the whale-boats to overpass.

2. To pass across, to the other side of, or beyond; to cross.

a 1300 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 30 *In my god I salle overpasse* be wall. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Poems Pol. Rel.* (1841) 140 The rivers and wateres (be tide) swiftyh ouer-Passe her boundys. 1599 Thynne *Animadv. Ded.* (1865) 2 His whole battle were more passed the Sconces of misbreyne. 1682 Dryden *Spanish Friar* iii. iv. I stand on a wide River's back, Which I must needs o'erpass. 1848 Thelwall *Hirondelle.* (title) *Les Ile au Gres. Does our Lord seem to have overpassed the limits of the Holy Land.*

3. To rise above; to extend or project beyond.

a 1555 *Cursor M.* 1858 (Trin.) Pe hegest hilles...Pe flood ouer passed wonen allen & monn. 1591 Bucoyn *Faerie Queen.* (1596) I. 303 If the upper overpass the nether Teeth.

4. To pass by; to come up to or alongside of and go beyond. [OVER- 13.]

1530 Palsgr. 620/1, I overpasse, as a man dothe...a man, passis that he overtaketh. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 28 Neyghbor have beyond this Region, and overpassinge twenty countreyes...we came to another nacion.

** Figurative senses corresponding to prec.

5. To pass through, get through, get to the end of (a period, or an action, experience, etc.); often including the notion 'to get through or out of successfully or safely, get over, surmount'; more rarely, to pass, spend (time). [OVER- 16, 17.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14080 [Pe 3it plese es for me dighi]...Ouerpas it nu! 1 son. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* (Pauli) Quat payn pan wald he hardi-like. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* 169 Whethir he myght overpassen *Dalmy* (1850) 22 Halfe of the yeer, and more, was overpassed...in repayring and vaine purchase. 1845 Stud. Wond. *le Duche Life* viii. (1867) 125 Having overpassed many perils and tribulations. 1850 Coleridge *Lit. Remains* II. 211 Having now overpassed the accounts of the ordinary period allotted to human life. 1878 T. Hardy *Alpheberia* (1880) 162 It became imperative to consider how best to overpass a more general catastrophe.

†**b.** To pass through in one's mind. *Obs.*

1598 J. Weiss *Cleopatra* 221, I...to The fairs Princesse sensible or this remembrance could not overpasse it in her spirit without sighs and sobbs.

†**6.** To come over or affect, as an influence, emotion, etc.: in quot. 1679, to overspread. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25717 (Cott.) Ouer passed (*Trin.* Ouerpast) bise lof bat cuthe him kind. And sua[d] king solamon al bind. 1300 *Harrowing of Hell* 183 (Perc.) Ouer passe hem *Dialog.* (1850) 22 Halfe of the yeer, and more, was overpassed...in repayring and vaine purchase. 1845 Stud. Wond. *le Duche Life* viii. (1867) 125 Having overpassed many perils and tribulations. 1850 Coleridge *Lit. Remains* II. 211 Having now overpassed the accounts of the ordinary period allotted to human life. 1878 T. Hardy *Alpheberia* (1880) 162 It became imperative to consider how best to overpass a more general catastrophe.

†**7.** To pass through in one's mind. *Obs.*

1598 J. Weiss *Cleopatra* 221, I...to The fairs Princesse sensible or this remembrance could not overpasse it in her spirit without sighs and sobbs.

†**8.** To come over or affect, as an influence, emotion, etc.: in quot. 1679, to overspread. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25717 Sere pine, be wrangelot...Al be ouerpas be ouer-pine. *c* 1300 *Cursor Mundi* (Cott.) 25 (Gött. MS.) The silence of him pat ouer passeb al mesured mesurenes. 1530 Palsgr. 620/1, I overpasse, I assaile in value or to pay other thyng. 1602 Malynes *Anc. Lawe-Merch.* 251 A Farmer is bound to answere the losse which happeneth by overpassing or exceeding his Covenantes. 1635 J. Taylor *Spir. Temper.* iii. 103 A generous enthusiasme...will probably overpass the melancholy of the climate. 1651 Dukes *Feaver* 178, vii. 63 She overpassed his care to many persons.

†**b.** To go beyond the limits or restrictions of, to transgress. *Obs.* [OVER- 14.]

c 1330 *Fol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 5 The were maketh the grete rithes lame, And doth the lawes his rithes overpasse. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 10 He ouer passith the way of iustithe, he suffith ay wrongis gouthe lawe. 1597 Bunny *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 327 This neither ought nor can be done...without overpassing the bounds of his limited power.

9. To pass over, leave unnoticed or unmentioned, leave out, omit. Now *rare.* [OVER- 3 b.]

1561 Wyllie *Gen. xxiii.* 4 Lord, if I have founden grace in this syght, overpasse (*Bible* 1568 passe) not thi servaunt. 1593 Lavcon *Cæsar*, 11 b/2 (L.) For for the causes...he thinke it [=Scipio's] unnecessarye, therfore I overpasse them, and followe the storye. 1599 Mouffet *Insectes*, 184 Many other things which for brevities sake I overpass. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 600 The blood-stone Heraclitus...a stone that I must not overpasse in silence. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Dryden* Who. 67 The reasons which he gives for printing what was never acted, cannot be overpassed. 1852 tr. W. Humboldt *Dissert.* (1891) 233 Some times over-...we overpass.

†**b.** Of a thing: To pass by, leave unaffected, 'escape' (a person). *Obs.*

1599 Dymmock *Ecclus.* xlv. 14 Let not ye portion of ye good dale overpas thee.

II. Intrans. senses, in which *over-* is adverbial.

8. To pass over, pass across or overhead.

a 1300 Hampole *Psalter* x. 1 How say ye til my saule, Overpasse in til be hill as a sparow? 1300 *Rom. Rose* 7321 Till when the shadow is outspent. 1597 Shakspere [*Triumph of Wisdom* of] And birds o'erpassing heat, and drop, and die. 1874 F. E. Abbot *Little Margaret*, When the shadows overpass.

10. Of time, actions, experiences, etc.: To pass away, come to an end; to pass, pass by, elapse. Most often in *pa. pple.* = At an end, past, 'over'.

c 1325 *Song Five Grotesse* 34 in *E. E. P.* (1866) 123 And sumtyme pleasaunce wol ouerpas. 1422 Yarow Chron. 114 (1502) 123 The monkes...layde it to the charche of seynt Aurean vpō the persecucion were overpassed. 1504 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 9: 1918, Nu they were passinde seasone of lusyhede. *c* 1550 Marlorat *Massoret Paris* n. vi. Cones, my lordes, now that the storm is overpast. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 52 Afterwards the hate of the people overpassed. 1874 H. S. Reynolds *Notes Regic.* I. 51 The strange eclipse of His beams is overpassed. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 162 The crisis was virtually overpass.

†**b.** To 'pass', take place, happen. *Obs. rare.*

1550 Pilkton. 580 The particuler notes & circumstances why he overpassed in the causes whyle.

†**11.** To exceed, go to excess; to be in excess, be over. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 67 Who so ouerpasseb yis rule or vsyd, yis shuyngis or wakyngis...his mete ought sickenes onlaiteb. 1530 Palsgr. 620/1, I overpasse, I measure beyonde the juste measure and quantyte...I ouerchardge. This sentence is not just yet for this overpasseth.

†**12.** To pass or remain unnoticed, to be let alone or omitted; chiefly in phr. *to let it overpass* = to let it pass, take no notice of it (= sense 8).

c 1390 *Wyclif Sermons* 4203, I leued him pus lely and let it ouer-pass. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1284 Lightt se it lightly and let it ouer pass. 1503 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. lxxxv. (Lucas.) 234 Thynke you y^t y^e Frenshe kynge wyll suffre y^t matter thus to ouerpasse? *c* 1515 *Wyll. Suffeld Myrroure Mayde* (1911) in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 208 O, good wife, cease and let this overpasse.

Hence **Overpa'ssed,** -*past ppl. a.*, that has come to an end, past; **Overpa'ssing** *vbl. sb.*, a passing over or across, excess, etc.; **Overpa'ssing** *ppl. a.*, surpassing; *fool, to adv.*, exceedingly, 'passing'.

c 1390 Hoccleve *Peter To.* (1860) 78 To bihulde be ouerpassed be ouer-grounde grace of Iacaath of Dyuyn. 1561 Wyllie *Obad.* i. 13 And turneyngeaweheare, or ouer passyngyn. 1650 Hilliard (Unpaginated) *Introduction.* 1684 T. Watson *Comf. Lesser perils.* Argt., The present state of the overpassed Loss. 1898 S. Evans *Holy Ground* 127 An overpassing rich vein is.

Overpassionate *a.* : see OVER- 28.

Overpay (ōvəɹpē·), *v.* [OVER- 26.] To pay too highly, pay more than is due.

1. *trans.* To pay or recompense (a person, a service, etc.) beyond what is due or deserved; to give, or be, a more than sufficient recompense for; *fig.* to do more than compensate; to make up for superabundantly. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. vii. 18 Let me buy your friendly helpe this time fore-hand, Which I will over-pay, and pay againe When I haue found it. 1611 — *1 Cymb.* iv. iv. 92 Your very goodnesse, and your company, O'repaies all I can do. 1700 Poyer *Lett.* 3 Oct., I cannot but think myself already overpaid. 1709 *Prose Songs* 9 *Emma* 6 And with your Heav'nly Smile o'erpay his Pains. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 339 His services were overpaid with honours and riches. 1894 Tennyson *Lucr.* 1083 My lord, you overpay my life's end.

2. *trans.* To pay more than (an amount or price); to pay (money) in excess of what is due.

1664 Agreem. *Dyg. Printing* 15 Sell the Impression for fifteen...which Impression...will overpaye three of the Moneys they are out of Purse. 1699-27 *Bailey Lett. Money Chas. I* 72n. (Cassidy) 130 To reimburse him so much money he hath overpaid for his future rents. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 880 Those lands were to shew by purchase,...And overpaid in value with the blood.

Hence **Overpay** *sb.* : **Overpayment.**

1702 Privy Cov. *Diary*, 225, 1679 VI. 191, 14 Nov. ...I beg their believing me most sensible of this their over-payment. *a* 1818 Bentham (1862) *Appl. Maximization, Introd. View* (1830) 20 Supposing, indeed, the over-pay derived from crime—obtained, for example, by false pretences. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 26 Apr. 103/2 Whether there had been an overpayment to the society by one of its members.

Over-peacock *v.* : see OVER- 27.

Overpease, obs. form of OVERPEISE.

Overpeer (ōvəɹpī·ə), *v.* [OVER- 3, 1 (*f*). In sense 1 f. PEER *v.*; to look; but in 2 also associated with PEER *sb.* equal, etc., or its derived *vb.* PEER to equal, rival, vie with: cf. OVERPEER *v.*, of which *overpeer* is in some cases a synonym.]

1. *trans.* To peer over, look over, look across from above, look down on.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 76 A hill that over-peered the great Mediterranean. 1591 Sidney *Astr. & Stel.* xi. To view-peere the Chin, And thence discover, how with most advantage They may vse to wide their or with Assaults. 1598 H. Clapham *Bright Bible* i. 63 Moses...ascended the Mount Nebo, from whence he overpeering Jordan, he beheld with the eyes of Promises. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 12 Oct. 5/2 The ravages...limited that an ordinary overpeering has gardens will like that must necessarily be an hallucination?

†**b.** To 'look down upon', treat with contempt, dominate over. *Obs.*

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* 222/1 If we be so high-minded that wordes of no credit finde in his heart to overpeere his Neighbour. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, i. 25, We will not thus be faced and overpeered.

2. To rise or appear above; to tower over; to have a higher position than; to excel, outpeer.

1563 Golding *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1593) 81 Phoebe was of personage so comely and so tall, That by the middle of her necke she over-peerd them all. 1586 Rich *Ir.* (1906) 122 With thy Royalties, Royal peace of Princes; all other princes them must over-peere. 1596 Spenser *Hierch. P. L.* 5 To Your Argosies, with gastly sails, Like Signiors and rich Burgers on the flood,...Do over-peere the petite Traffiquers That carrie to them. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 16 For a commodious great glasse,...and Salisbury Plain or Newmarket Heath...may overpeere, or ouerrun her. 1647 Trapp *Marvels Gd. Mathew* xi. Comm. *Ep.* 630 Like the Ivy which rising on the foot, will over-peer the highest wall. 1859 J. Smith *Chr. Charac.* ser. iii. *Power* 123 Generous and unselfish principles overpeer the coarser and more self-regarding impulses.

Hence **Overpee·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 130 Wind-tossed waues which with a gastly course Circle the Cosmo-overpeering mount. 1612 Cotgr., *Surmonter*,...an overpeering, or overpeering. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 168 The valley of Jehoshaphat...to the East of the City, contracted betweene it and the over-peering Mount of the opposite Olives. 1891 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 390 The penalty of overpeering subjects.

Overpending, -pentice : see OVER- 1.

O'ver-peo·ple, *v.* [OVER- 17.] *trans.* To people too much, overstock with people. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) So **O'ver-peo·pled** *ppl. a.*

1603 *Apol. Poet. Fresnes Poet.* 1 Now that we should be over-peopled, I think there is no danger. 1912 Shakspere *Chorus.* (1737) III. 41 Nothing more dangerous than the over-peopling and multiplication. 1821 Byron *Cain* I. 330 The o'erpeopled earth—and the o'er-peopled Hell. 1830 Mrs. Mitford *Village Sec.* iv. (1863) 267 That fair demesne of theirs, which is to say, over-peopled. 1832 Hy. Martineau *Wheel & Wks.* vi. 63 The half-starved multitudes of an over-peopled kingdom.

†**Overpe·rch,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 3.] *trans.* To surmount as by perching upon; to fly over.

1590 Spens. *Ruins of Time* 6 Whose high top doth overpeer the rest.

Over-peremptory, -perk, etc. : see OVER-.

Over-persua·de, *v.* [OVER- 11.] *trans.* To bring over by persuasion, persuade effectually; *refl.* to persuade (a person) to some action or course against his own judgement or inclination.

1604 tr. Camd. *Ir. Satyre* (K. O.). 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iii. xxvi. (1840) 186 They overpersuaded him not to starve an army by feeding his own basenesse. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. ix, Nor had he done it now, had not the younger Sportsman...over-persuaded him. 1857 Henry *Ch. Irel.* xxxiii. 320 I had prepared to myself not to marry...but your mind overpersuaded me.

So **Over-persua·sion.**

1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 136 I think you Gloster by his Over-persuasion. 1783 Madden *Infant. Ill.* 240 Made Use of to any over-persuasion, or hasty-love Inducements.

†**Over-pe·rtied,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [OVER- 27 b.] Made too pert or saucy.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. xxiii. § 10 (1634) 404 A thing of dangerous consequence; especially when an unable spirit, being over-pertied with so high authority, in his punishment is the executor of such an office.

†**O'ver-pe·ster,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To 'pester', i. e. crowd or encumber, excessively.

1599 Dowsa *Monopolies* Wks. (1707) 386 He waived them, that the over-pester'd Town Ware Room for Customs, 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 304 Horses allowed him Tarsus, with which Libanus was, and yet is, overpestered. 1673 J. Love *Christ Mad.* 40 Let no house be over-pestered with too many Lodgers. 1720 Swift *Sheriff's Answ.* (1735) II. v. 70, 4/2/1 Their Over-pestering of small rooms with many of them.

O'verpick, *n.* [OVER- 1 d.] Said of a loom in which the shuttle-driving arrangement, or picking arm, is placed above the loom.

1884 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 620/2. 1888 R. Bullen *Woollen Manuf.* viii. 229 There are three distinct kinds of picking mechanism: first, the cam and cone motion; second, the pegwheel motion; and third, the underpick motion. 1894 F. W. Tor in *Text. Mercury* 7, 278 Much more portion of it projects above the beam the number becomes an over-pick.

Over-pi·cture, *v.* [OVER- 26, 8.]

1. *trans.* To represent or picture in terms of the reality; to depict or describe with exaggeration.

1626 Sharp *Fun. Serm.* 6 *Ch.* ii. 11, 203 She did use to be Poyntlesse, cloth of Gold, of Tissue, Over-pictured that Venus, where we see The Swans out-strike Ravens. 1898 Chambers' *Library Unsold* 408 The beautiful rural cemetery ... which Willis has...a little over-pictured.

2. To picture over; to cover with pictures of.

1850 Mrs. Daniel *Rambles* vii, The future years...with one more dead overpictured.

Overpitch (ōvəɹpi·ʧ), *v.* [OVER- 26. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)]

1. *Cricket. trans.* To pitch (a ball) too far in bowling, so that the batsman can let it before it touches the ground.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 396 The two ball they bowled me was clear, overpitched, and to leg. 1897 KANTHARAMAN *Cricket* 130 These six-fifteen should be kept for rather overpitched balls.

2. *fig.* To pitch too high; to exaggerate.

1888 F. H. DEWAR *Remin.* 193 These persons appeared to me a little overpitched.

O·ver-pi·tched (-pĭtʃt), *a.* [OVER- 26.] Of a roof: Having a greater than ordinary pitch; having an excessive slope.

1837 PUGIN *Contrasts.* 32 Roofs...whereof some are flat or under-pitched,...others too proportion'd, or over-pitched.

Overplaced, -plain, etc. : see OVER-.

O·verplacement, *rare.* Superposition.

1885 J. W. POWELL *Physiographic Processes, Nat. Geog. Monogr.* I. No. 1. 24 The lowlands have a great overplacement of these rock materials.

O·verpla·nt, *v.* [In sense 1, ONOrthumb. *oferplentia*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 10 + *plentian* to PLANT. In sense 2 f. OVER- 27 + PLANT *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To transplant. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* xvii, 6 Oferplentia & abergenia on sæ. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvii, 6 Be thou drawen up bi the rote, and be overplauntid in the see.

2. To plant too much or to excess.

1730 ARBUTHNOT *Misc.* II. 239 Some gardens...are so miserably regular, as over-planted. 1867 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 321 The high price of oysters caused overplanting, which led to the impoverishment of the planting-grounds.

†**O·verplaw.** *Obs. rare*[1-2]. [f. OVER- 3 + PLAW *sb.*] A boiling over.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/2 Overplaw, *ebullicio.*

O·ver-play, *v.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *trans.* To play (a part, etc.) to excess; to play too much. So **O·ver-play·ed** *ppl. a.*, **O·ver-play·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 *Lord Hunsdon's Sheaff* in *3rd Collect. Poems* (1785) 271 Here's a Pack of nasty Court Cards, Much foul'd with over-playing. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 163 John offers to bet, in a most ridiculous, overplayed manner. 1848 *Punchon's Way. Jan.* 5/2/1 He had overplayed his part in a way that was unpardonable.

2. To surpass or overcome in playing; to play better than, and so gain the victory over.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 5/2 As in the game at Trent Bridge, they roundly overplayed their formidable opponents.

O·ver-plea·se, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To please too much. So **O·ver-plea·sed, O·ver-plea·sing** *ppl. adjs.*

1811 *Sweet Thing!* Gt. Brit. 1814) 134/1 An over-pleasing person, and over flourishing happiness. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 531 The Young Lion not to be Over-pleased; Not to have a Commissioner of somewhat than to be a mille Ingenio. 1884 DOUGLAS *Blind Ladies* Unit. That suppression of imagination which by over-pleasing [amiable] Mrs. Barnes thinks kills the Danger of Writing. 1886 *Pioneer Mem. Proc.* 1870. (1886) II. 2. 130 The information...will not...be over-pleasing. 1888 *F. A. Gardner How I Fill* 9 *Reg. Moment* I. 6 He was not overpleased at the difficulties that had been raised.

Over-plenty to **-plumb:** see OVER-.

†**Overplow,** *v. Obs. rare.* †To plough over.

1556 W. GRITTA *Chron.* (1671) 14 Cement my wife is about dinner to sit in hope at length my cares to overplow.

Overplume (-plūm), *v. rare.* [OVER- 1, 27.]

1. *trans.* To hang over or surmount as with a plume. *b. refl.* To plume oneself to excess.

1832 J. D. BURNS *Vision Prophecy* 30 Orange-groves Overpladed here and there by some tall palms. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 419 Determined that I should not overplume myself.

†**Overplunge,** *v. Obs. rare.* *trans.* To plunge over head and ears, submerge.

1600 ROWLANDS *Diuels Ghost* 43 Least thou in time be ...overplunged in a deeper bog.

Overplus (*o*·vərplŭs), *sb.* (*adv.*, *a.*) [1535. A partial translation of F. *surplus* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *sur* over + F. and L. *plus* more.] That which is over in addition to the main amount, or to what is allotted or needed; an additional or extra quantity; an amount left over, a surplus.

1587 THOMAS *Higden* (Rolls) I. 407 And after the overplus He keepte to his owne use. 1640 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 32 The overplus of alle them. 1735 W. ATKINSON *Epistle Painter* 1. 81 Sir Hercules pouring the sun ..., and bringing an overplus of people thence with him. 1810 HALLAM *Const. Hist. Univ. of God* 215 Was read two hundred verses and the overplus. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 229 To balance glasses and gain ...so as to be able to say on which side the overplus is. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* 280 The landlord is paid out of the proceeds. The overplus is returned to the owners.

¶ **b.** *catachr.* That which remains in the wicked, conclusion. *Obs.*

1576 SIDNEY *Let. to Introd. Eworld.* (1870) Forecastle 58 With the tyme you have seen them, & hearde [sic] the complete of my report. 1940 — *Brute, Notable* § 284 The overplus of my mynde in this matter...I do commyt it to the industry of wyse & eagare Phisicions.

c. Insanity. Excess, superabundance.

1830 R. TAYLOR *Hildreth* 8, (1866) 74 An idea of the splendid overplus of vegetable life within the tropics. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks. Ser.* 1. (1871) 224 The imagination is so much in over-plus, that thinking is thing becomes better than doing it.

II. *as adv.* or predicate: In addition, in excess, besides, over. *Now rare or Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 40 Neuertheles that that is ouerplus, yyue ye almes, and lo! al thingis ben clenne to you. 1580 WHITGIFT *Def. Ecclesiast.* (1574) 31 b, Parding the rooms into 3, there remayneth ouerplus onelye one. 1598 *Ordinances Constum.* (Comdon) II. 137 Wee adde this whole overplus that your land not much this edition. 1608 SHARP *Anat. of C.* iv. vi. 21. 1633 Mrs. WORCESTER *Cent. Jan.* Ded. ii. 9 Whatever should be overplus or woodlose for the present day.

C. *as adj.* in attrib. relation: Remaining over, additional, extra, surplus.

1640 *Justice Etc.* (1870) II. 31 Surplusse Servage His demand to have the overplus land at Stony Hood. 1708 *Ramsbury Lett. in E. Peyton* 24 Aug., When 1870 IV. 239 Towards the third part of the overplus sum to Swift and Company. 1887 W. MORRIS in *Machell Lyle* (1899) II. 202 If they can only learn the undressing of more overplus money.

Overply (*o*·vərplēi), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To ply or exercise too much; to exhaust by too much exercise. So **O·verplied** *ppl. a.*

c 1600 MILTON *Xenia Corsicæ Schlosser after his Blindness.* That convalescence, so have lost three powerful in Sturgeon defence. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 230 Him overplied strength soon down. To my children and the impossible problems of his house. 1823 ROSELLI *Crimea* (1850) II. 301, 190 He overplied the idea of discipline.

Overpoise (*o*·vərpoiz), *sb.* [f. next.] The act or fact of outweighing; that which outweighs; 'preponderant weight' (J.).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* (1721) Ded. 179 His Judgment was an Overpoise to his Imagination. 1840 MAURICE *Serm.* (1948) I. xxiv. 362 In the concerns of this life, the lightest overpoise of probability determines our strongest resolutions. 1898 Mod. Encyclopæd. *Sup. Lehigh* VII. 1098 The moths, with their great overpoise of wings.

Overpoise (*o*·vərpoi·z), *v.* Forms: 4, 6–7 **overpeise,** (5 **-peaze, -paise,** 7 **-pepse**). *β.* 7–8 **-poise,** (7 **-poyse,** 8 **-pcyse**). 6– **overpoise.** [f. OVER- 3, 22, 27 + POISE *v.* (earlier *peise*).]

1. *trans.* To weigh more than, outweigh: mostly *fig.* In quots. 1598, 1632 causatively: To make something outweigh (something else).

c 1400 HAVELOK *Dibelok Hen. VIII* (Camden) 278 Nou the mon's oath shall overpeise the woman's denial. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 131 To overpeaze the heare of danger with the care of duetie. 1632 H. L. ESTRANGE *Answ.* 20 Some 10 Nos will the weight of his experience... be overpoised by any.

β. 1600 in *Sanderson's Reliquiæ* 57 False faith is over-poyzde with weakest weight, The holiest purifie vnto the lightest farther. 1608 DEE & GARDNER *Explic. Propos.* 1676. 17 The game ... will unexpectedly and overpoise the losse. 1911 EDW. *Christopher Font. Wks.* 1710 I. 432 One minute in my Jesu's Arme Will an Eternity o'repoise Of your false Joys. 1884 RD. THOMAS *Vobe Christ* 3 The joys of matrimony may be overpoised by its cares.

b. *absl.*, or *absol.*

1584 T. HOLCOT *God's Decrees* 243 The best deserving, or whose merits overpoise, is chosen. 1597 DRAKENBORCH in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 713 All the while the Pleasant was falling, the Water descended rather than rose; and when the Land was at the bottom, the Water overpoised.

†**2.** *trans.* To overweight, weigh down, overload (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1587 J. BELL *Haddow's Answ. Gyre* 112 b. There was no several creatures but was overpoised, and pressed downe with this heavy burden. 1633 MASSEY & BRERETON *Hewlett's Inspirac.* (1748) 308 A full and troubled Body, over-poised with Variety and Plenty of Meats.

†**3.** To overbalance (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs.*

1642 M. FOORD *Serm.* ii. (1670) 134 If your honours pull you up, unexpain you.

O·ver-po·le, *v.* [f. OVER- 27 + POLE *v.*] Chiefly in pa. pple. **over-poled.**

1. *trans.* To furnish (hops, or a hop-ground) with too long a pole or poles.

1597 MORTIMER *Husb.* 131 The Hop will soon run itself out at heart if over-poled, more especially be sure you to over-pole them for length in the New Year. 1758 R. BRADLEY *Compl. Farmer* s. (1760) 213 Neither can you suspect a crop [of hops] from an over-poled ground.

2. To pole (copper) too much in refining, so as to remove too much oxide and render it brittle.

1881 J. PERCY *Metallurgy* 503 One of the most characteristic properties of commercial overpoled copper is brittleness. 1892 *Sci. Materials* 111 The term, underpoling, overpoling, and rough pitch. *Ibid.*, The removal of the small quantity of oxygen will suffice to render copper overpoled and useless.

Over-polemical, -popular, etc. : see OVER-.

†**Overpo·nderate,** *v. Obs. rare.* To overweigh.

1729 GENTLEMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 184 Being then in *Languedoc* to my great surprize & Emotion, that half a Grain would overponderate an either Side.

O·ver-po·pulate, *v.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *trans.* To overstock with people, over-people. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 130 When Europe is overpopulated, America and Australia cease to be populated. 1881 in A. R. WALLACE *Land Nationalisation* (ed. 3) 83 By the...process we are fast in depopulated and the cities over-populated.

2. To exceed in population.

1888 ROSEBERY *Mor. Diss. Dutch* 78 vii. 132 The one solidarity in good...will then overpopulate and virtually live down the more corrupted families.

Hence **O·ver-popula·tion; O·ver-po·pulous** *a.* (whence **O·ver-po·pulousness**).

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. v. 219 Over-populousness would set all those bumps the natural propensity of savages to war. 1880 SCRIBNER *Dom. Econ. Last* 30 There is not yet, nor will yet for ages be, any real over-population in the world.

Over-positive to **Over-potent:** see OVER-.

†**Overpo·st,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 9 + POST *v.*] *trans.* To 'post' over; to get over (the ground, or any matter) quickly and easily.

1597 EDMUND, *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 111 You may thanke the unpaued lanes, for your great o're-posting that action.

O·ver-pot, *v.* [f. OVER- 27 + POT *v.*] *trans.* To plant in too large a pot.

1825 *Gardeners' Comp.* I. 170 Cuttings is necessary to avoid over-potting such kinds as grow in peat soil. 1897 *Garden* 24 July 63/1 Nothing is gained by overpotting the plants.

Overpour (-pōr'), *v. rare.* [OVER- 3.] *trans.* To pour over from one receptacle into another, transfer by or as by pouring; transfuse.

1583 LODGE *Thom. Robotic Tr.* v. 3 In (1596) 170 It is certain...that discrepancies and many effects...are turned, or overpoured into lies.

Over-power, *sb. rare.* [OVER- 29, 2.]

1. (*o*·vər-pow·ər.) Too great or excessive power.

1603 ELYOT *Ent., Virtue, Things* (1880) 324 When a State growen to an Over-power, it is like a great Flood, that will in, sure to overflow.

2. (*o*·vərz-pow·ər.) A superior or supreme power.

1680 H. S., HAMON *Light of Apoc* vi. 326 No flight or fall of birds could take place without the law and guidance of the 'Overpower'.

Overpower (*o*·vərpau·ər), *v.* [OVER- 22 b.]

1. *trans.* To overcome with superior power or force (physical or moral); to reduce to submission; to subdue, defeat, vanquish, master.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. v. 31 The Lyon dying ... wounds the Earth, & nothing else, with rage To be o're-powr'd. 1639 FULLER *Holy & Pr.* iv. v. (1840) 209 The Christians ... though overpowered by number, made a great slaughter of their enemies. 1678 MRS. BOHEME *Troilus* (1731) II. 2361, 238 Mrs Selwyn spoke concerned me with the force of her arguments. 1693 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. III. 70 Those officers who attempted to restrain the riotous were overpowered and disarmed.

2. To render (a thing, agency, quality, etc., material or immaterial) ineffective or imperceptible, by excess of force or intensity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 4 Whether the effluvia of the sun had not overpowered the quality of the other, we leave it unto God. 1748 GRAY *Alliance by Com.* ...poor ... O! power the fire that animates our frame? 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 180 Strong sauces that overpower the natural flavour of the fish. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 483 All such sympathies were now overpowered by a stronger feeling.

3. To overcome by intensity (as fatigue, emotion, etc.); to be too intense or violent for, 'be too much for'; to crush, overwhelm.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 453 My earthly by his Heav'nly overpower'd ... soon drown. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* ii. 1, Lord! Lord! I am afraid I shall be overpowered with her beauty. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, The violent agitation of mind and fatigue of body, had overpowered her strength. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* ii. ix, The shy and secluded student, whom it was his object to rouse and overpower. 1881 HARDY & RICE *Chapt. of Flirt* I. 31 We might be overpowered with the grandeur of the house.

Overpow·ering, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That overpowers; so powerful as to subdue or overcome; irresistible, overwhelming.

1900 DANIEL *Palamon & Arc.* i. 111 Struck blind with overpowering light he stood. 1884 A. PAUL *Hist. Reform* v. 101 The demand...was too overpowering to be successfully resisted.

Hence **Overpow·eringly** *adv.*, in an overpowering manner or degree; irresistibly, overwhelmingly.

1822 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 571/2 Overpoweringly dull. 1848 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. xi. 333 Sleep comes on him overpoweringly. 1888 STEVENSON *Ebenezer. St., Cornh. Event.* (1898) VII. xvii. 218 One of his overpoweringly virulent sensations.

Overpower, obs. f. OVERPOWER, OVERPOWER.

Overpraise (*o*·vərpre·i·z), *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive praise; praise beyond what is deserved.

1634 DEVDEN *Love Triumphant* v. 1, This over-praise You give his words, in any other mouth, Were villainy to me. 1873 EDWARDS *Lett. & Sec. Among* I. 36 Our overpraise and idolatration of Solomon ourselves.

Overpraise (*o*·vərpre·i·z), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To praise excessively; to praise more than one deserves.

1587 THOMAS *Higden* (Rolls) V. 139 It may wel be for Arthur is alle overpraised. 1633 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1810) Ep. Ded. 60 As we cannot over-worthily the True Deity, so we cannot over-praise a true Prince. 1733 POPE *Let. to Swift* Wks. 1751 IX. 190, I like much better to be abused and [sic] over-praised, than to be so over-praised and over-fed. 1898 J. H. STORTON *Tights* 116 The Company's petition...appears to me to have been singularly over-rated and over-praised.

So **O·verpraised** *ppl. a.*; **O·verpraising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1605 *Sonn.* E. iii. [To] him [who] hauth to [sic] my mist over-praisings & hyperage. 1887 MORRIS *P. L. A.* 615 Serpent, for overpraising horses to death. The verses of Our Feast, in their first print'd. 1898 SIDG. SPEER *Wks.* (1899) II. 206/2 A very great fine in our over-praised colonial code. 1903 J. C. JEFFERSON *Life Eastwood's Dom.* 122 The rather moderate and very much over-praised quality, called commonsense.

Overpray: see OVER- 11.

Overpreach (*o*·vərpre·tʃ), *v.* [OVER- 22, 23.]

1. *trans.* To preach above or beyond.

1633 GEORGE *Tears Ch.* 1. xiii. 227 Many of us as over-preached our people capacities, (but [etc.].

2. To overdo or exhaust with preaching. (Chiefly *refl.*)

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 3 Dr. Hook...was not present, having, as it was said, 'overpreached himself'. 1892 *Daily News* 19 May 5/1 Both...feel that as counsel that they would not 'overpreach' themselves—a very real peril which apparently all modern preachers...seem to fall.

Over-precise, -pregnant, etc. : see OVER-.

Overpress (*ōvəpre·s*), *v.* Now somewhat *rare*. [1552 orig. a variant of OPPRESS, repr. L. *oppressāre*; afterwards associated with more literal senses of PRESS *v.*, with various senses of OVER-.]

I. 1. *trans.* To oppress; to burden or afflict with severity or cruelty; to oppress beyond endurance.

1580 WYLDE *Gen.* xxvii. 13 Is it the world hessel luckilie, and hereafter commende it? or, unreprooued the other. 1598 *Merry W. Windsor* IV. iv. 71 Thou art a Gentleman. Cox-my-passion! Giue me my Gowne. 1600 *Hen. V* III. iii. 38 Thou whorson mandrake, thou art worse than 15. Tempests. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 28 Take physic, Pompe; Expose thy-self to feele what wretches feele. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxiii. 9 In all their affliction he was afflicted. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xxxvi. 3 Thou hast ouerpressed me with the weight of thy hand. 1654 GATAKER *Transub.* 18 Whether the Bodies of Men, or Beasts, be not ouerpressed with the weight of the Bread. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reflect.* (1848) 69 Those Spirits, that are ouerpressed with the Load of Flesh. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 1 Nor me the Muses labours sweet oppress. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 1 Those who are overpressed with Business. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 81 Oppress'd with sleep. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 70 Oppress'd with argument so plain. 1791 BURKE *Rep. Affairs* Wks. 1842 III. 69 Overpressed with taxation. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 1 Monarch of Gods and Daemons, and all Spirits But One, who throng those bright realms of air. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 1 Overpressed by the weight of their fetters. 1855 *Daily News* 4 Jan., Horses which had succumbed under overpress of work.

†Overpre·ssor. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec., after *oppressor*.] An oppressor.

1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 332 Fitz Stephen calleth him *Tiberius Caesar* mandatum, that is, the Vicious overpresser of Kent.

Over-pre·ssure. [OVER- 29 b, c.] Excessive pressure; the act of pressing or fact of being pressed too hard (esp. with study or intellectual work).

1844 VITRE *Lead in Mineral* 147 Being forced at last ... by over-pressure of numbers. 1859 HE. MARTINEAU *Manual* v. 77 The over-pressure of the people upon its food. 1870 *Lilliput's Lect. Med.* VII. 470 Overpressure in education has also been alleged as a factor.

attrib. 1882 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Overpressure Valve*, a valve which opens when a predetermined pressure in a boiler has been reached. *A Lightly Called.*

Over-price. ? Obs. [OVER- 29 d.] Excess of price; an excessive price.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Lawe-Merch.* 147 Quitting to reckon the exemptions, which were made and gotten by the sole thereof in forraine countries. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv, Pride... will scarce a Wife, Make us ... Pay over-prices. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin-Rivals* I. ii, My modesty beheaded was no exception.

So **Over-pri·ced** *a.*, having too high prices.

1881 A. KNOX *New Plunger.* (1883) 56 Over-populated, over-priced Monopoly.

†Over-pri·de. *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 29 d.] Excessive pride.

a 1400 *Prov. Alfred* 188 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 Ofdrehche and ouer-pride lete fordi ȝeong wif maide beoun. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonse* xxvii, I knowe wel thy euer pryde.

Over-pri·nt, *sb.* [OVER- 19.] = OVERPRINT *sb.*

1892 *Ch. Times* 11 Mar. 195/1 The paper sent to you was only an overprint from the... Archaeologia. 1898 R. C. CLEVELAND (title) Notes on the Defective Allowance of Mediaeval Terms. ... Overprint from the Archaeologia Aeliana, Vol. xx.

Over-pri·nt, *v.* *Printgr.* [OVER- 28.] *trans.* To print (a position) darker than it is intended to be.

1893 *Fourteen Hundred's Dec.* 1918 He must over-print, or allow the positive to become very much darker than he intends it to be when finished on the film. Acting, it will become much lighter. 1901 *Photogr. News Almn. in Cent. Ac.* 21 1885-1900 It is necessary that the prints be considerably over-printed.

Overprize (*-praiz*), *v.* [OVER- 26, 22.]

1. *trans.* To prize, esteem, or value too highly; to over-estimate, overrate.

1585 MASON *Abstract for Parrot* 13 You, like Millions, have over-prized his merits. 1883 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xvii. (1668) 141 Overprizing what they have already acquired, they make no further march. 1761 TUCKER *Reimportation* 1. 16 Blind Bess ... Bids us for ever Price deplore, Our Pleasure overprize. 1813 CRABBE *Sir Eustace* 1. 63, I am much indebted to your high opinion, Which as o'erprizes my light services.

2. To exceed or surpass in value. *Obs. or arch.*

1593 B. BARNS *Parthen. Madrigal* xxiii, Those tresses, Whose traps ... Apollo's locks did overprize. 1600 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 32 That, which but by being so retir'd O'erprizes all popular rate. 1609 ROWLANDS *Love as Fool* v. 1, Those tears ... which for me you vsed, O'erprize the blood which I for you have shed.

Hence **Overpri·ser,** one who overprizes.

1610 SYLVESTER *Mod. Ct. Bold.* 100. ii. § 13. 583 To consider those his fawning over-prisers.

O·ver-produ·ce, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To produce (a commodity) in excess of the demand or of a defined amount.

1821 H. D. LLOYD *Wealth agnst. Commerce*, 121 If the owner of a mill over-produced only the one-hundredth of a barrel, he got a notice to go closer. 1859 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 5/4 The iron has been over-produced ... in recent years.

O·ver-produ·ction. [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive production; production in excess of the demand.

1820 *Quarterly Weekly Rep.* 3 May, 609 You have spoken over-production. 1823 FAULKNER *Pol. Econ.* 21, 217, Over-production has two meanings: it may either signify that more articles are produced than can be sold at remunerative prices, or it may signify that commodities are produced which are really not wanted.

Over-prolix, -promise, -prone: see OVER-.

O·ver-proof, *a.* (*sb.*) [OVER- 32.] That is 'above proof'; containing a larger proportion of alcohol than that contained in proof-spirit: see PROOF. Also *elliptically as sb.* = over-proof spirit.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 320 The strength of spirits stronger than proof, or over-proof as it is termed. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xv, Show me the hand-writing very best—the over-proof that you keep for your own drinking, Jack!

O·ver-propo·rtion, *sb.* [OVER- 29 c.] Excessive proportion; excess of one thing in proportion to another.

1660 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censures* (1681) 147 By the Over-proportion of one of them [Pleasure against Misery], he may save the value of himself. 1804 E. W. DARWIN *French Agric.* I. 291 The over-proportions of manures.

So **O·ver-propo·rtion,** *v. trans.*, to make or estimate in excess of the true proportion; **O·ver-propo·rtionate, -propo·rtionated, -propo·rtioned** *adjs.*, that is above the proper or ordinary proportion, excessive, disproportionate; **O·ver-propo·rtionately** *adv.*, in excessive proportion, out of proportion *to* something. (All *rare or Obs.*)

1642 FULLER *Medit. & Pract. Pt. II.* xlii. 310 He that should have granted the Legions of Alexanders soldiers by their shields lak to helm, would much overproportion their true greatness. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. Ep. 2/2 Would it not be an overproportioned engine? 1660 — *Philos. Work. Prof. Cens.* xxviii. 21 Where you have set overproportioned Zeal for or against such Things as Religion. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. I. 10 The Parenchyma ... is so far over-proportionate, as to make at least nine Tenths of the whole Lobe. 1708 H. MORE *Remarks* 169 A greater sign than there is no such Temper...than that in the Priest should be so over-proportionately tender. 1827 COLERIDGE *Nat. Mor. Indy* I. lecxxii 150 Misapprehensions conveyed into them by over-proportioned Respect.

O·ver-pro·u'd, *a.* [LIKE OE. *ofer-prūd*: see OVER- 28.] Too proud; excessively proud.

a 1250 *Lifer Ureisuns* (1881) 189 Wrðe ow hiin wiȝ overprud. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 689 Whyr-for I hald a man ought weyl bat here es over prowde and ydy. 1390 *Melody & Lovedi.* in *Sch. Shakes.* (1906) I. 317 Ironbeing, over proude, ambitious woman. 1808 BARLOW *Vis. 6 Cto.* II. 82, 150 We thunder him over proud, And under hoofs.

Over-prove, -provoke, etc. : see OVER-.

†Overpry·, *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 7.] *trans.* To look over pryingly; to examine inquisitively.

1586 DIGBY *Humane Nat.* in C.'s, Nor Typhis nor such adventurers say wonders de overpry. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 38 When my father like Argus search'd a hundred eies to ouerpry my actions.

O·ver-pry·ing, *a.* [OVER- 28 b.] Excessively prying; too inquisitive.

1893 PHILLIS *Ch. Hist.* vii. 8. § 21. It is a bad sign, when suspicious persons are over-prying to know the windows, doors, and countenances of their neighbours houses.

Over-public, -puissant, etc. : see OVER- 28.

†O·ver-pu·ll. *Obs.* [OVER- 29 b.] An excessive or too strong pull; excessive extortion.

1613 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 53 To rache the purse with over-pulls, at (but Davids) licht incentives.

O·verpu·nish (*-pe·niſ*), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To punish in excess or more than one deserves.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xlii. (1640) 102 For his behaviour he is likely ouerpunished: and perchance here he ouer-prohibeth them. 1647 DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Editor* I. Wks. 1880 XIV. 3 The evil is...overpunished by the mortifications which attend any such juvenile acts of presumption.

Overpuppy, *v.* : see OVER- 22 b.

O·ver-pu·rchase, *v.* [OVER- 26.] *trans.* To purchase at too high a price; to buy too dear.

1893 PHILLIS *Athel Reddin.* (1899) 61 In Upselling to over-purchase his safety at the price of a lie. 1904 CHILDERS *Riv. Mine. Subt.* v. (1906) 125 He that buys his Satisfaction at the Expence of Duty and Discretion, is sure to over-purchase.

So **O·ver-pu·rchaser** *sb.*

1897 COLLIER *Summer. Things* (1898) 160 Mirth at the expenses of Others is no Over-purchaser.

Overpu·t, *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [OVER- 4.] *trans.* To throw off, "put over", remove from.

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2811 Pan pride well ouerput, pere wore stide. 1588 *Parthenia Sacra*, Glossary 318 The said Lolle did solue him...how he did; his answeared, 'I have stolen, but I hope to God to ouerput it'. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Shaksh.* v. 1, Make I'll never be myself again: I'll swear o'erput it. 1825 *Jam.*, *To overput*, to prevent from, to get the better of; applied to disease or evil.

So **†Overpu·tting** *vbl. sb.* (in *Hunting*), running beyond the proper point, so as to lose the scent.

1590 CHURCHYARD *Feast. Hunting* 82 b, *An ouery* ouer putting of the hounds, or small ease, euery huntesman ...ought to begin his recharn, and ... the hounds will be to full chase againe.

Over-qua·ntity. [OVER- 19.] Quantity in excess, surplus amount.

1596 *Statute Mar. Com. Law* c. 1(1638) 18 The overquantity is not forfeited. 1884 WESTMORE *Tent. Agric.* (1882) 83 Till ...the over-quantity of the soil in the Fl. ...village has to remove it. 1893 R. W. DIXON *Protect. Agric.* I. 182 In every case in such over-quantities...as to prove highly injurious.

Over-quarter, -quoath : see OVER-.

†Over-qua·t, *v. Obs.* [1 OVER- 27 + QUAT *v.*?] *trans.* To oppress with too much food; to overfill, glut.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 551 Mid swin he is ȝe seist over-quate, And over-fule vuhep white.

Overquell, -quert: see OVERWELL, -WHART.

O·ver-qui·ck, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too quick. So **O·ver-qui·ckly** *adv.*, too quickly, too readily.

1598 STANYHURST *Ireland* v. fo. 130, I remember hears that we almost over-quickly thus fauore in the Church. 1580 TIMME tr. *Gualtier's Comm.* 63, He gouernith that he was euer quicke. 1665 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* 2. ii. 166 The fire ... must be kept pretty quick, and yet not over-quick, least the rule boil over. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 324 Overquick art thou To catch a heedless phrase fall'n from the wing Of that fair bird of typhon.

Over-race, *v.* : see OVER- 27.

†O·ver-ra·ck, *v. Obs.* [1 OVER- 27 + RACK *v.*?] *trans.* To rack or strain to excess; to overstrain. Hence **†O·ver-ra·cked** *ppl. a.*

1585 NORDEN *Progr. Content.* *Metaphor. Advt.* 18 So should those over-racked Rhethoricians, but the ironicall reprouuer of the Romish, 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. *Eden* 693 A decaying life, and over-racked brain. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithful Friends* III. i, I'm over-racked with expectation Of the event.

Over-rack, variant of OVER-RAKE *v.*

Overrad·de, obs. pa. t. and pple. of OVERREAD.

Overrade, -**raid,** obs. pa. t. of OVERRIDE.

Over-raft, -raght, obs. pa. t. of OVERREACH.

†Over-rai·se, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 1 (*f*).] *trans.* To raise or exalt over or above.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4933 (Cott.) Þat sal þi sauȝ ouerraised be.

†Over-ra·ke, *v. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 -**rack.** [f. OVER- 5, 10 + RAKE *v.*?] *trans.* To take or sweep over, or from end to end: said of waves breaking over or of shot traversing a ship.

1590 R. WRIGHT *Voy. in Ark. Gazetteer* III. 982 The raging waves...over-raked the water of the ship. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 50 Such mighty waues ouerracked vs in that small barge. *Ibid.* 128 [The Spaniards] followed with their great Ordinance, that many times ouerracked our ships. 1708 PHILLIPS s.v., The Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in and wash her from Stem to Stern, or from one end to the other. 1887 in DAVIES *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Over-range, *v.* : see OVER- 9.

O·ver-ra·nk, *a.* [OE. *ofer-rēonċ*: see OVER- 28.] Too rank or vigorous in growth; too gross.

a 1225 WULFSTAN *Hom.* 21, (Napier) 96 God...reafian hatelf se-ȝene ðeheora hæten ȝyrda and to ofermetes headfullȝewealda. *a* 1366 ASCHAM *Schoolm.* (Arb.) 113 If Osorius would leaue of ... his ouer rancke railing against poore Luther. 1609 DOLMAN *Exp. T. Cromwell* cxvii, Things ouer ranck the sooner kindly leave, As in the corne the Reapers when we see Fill but the straw when it should feed the ears. 1683 *Swiss Cab. to W. Somerset* 9, Our Britain and it your ranck, and Iuvenls Among the noblest flowers a thousand pris'ners weed. 1722 HOUSTOUN *Hist.* 21, and 3f years (Mag.) General ...he apt to produce over-rank Stalks.

Hence **O·ver-ra·nkness.**

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 600 Over-Rankenesse of the Corne; Which they use to remedy, by Mowing it after it is come up: Or putting Sheepe into it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1716) I. 81 Wheat, above the latter end of October is best sowed; because of preventing the over-rankness of it.

O·ver-ra·sh, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too rash.

1591 in Hollinshed *Chron.* III. 1111/1 Forgiue it, Sauger not ouerrash behaviour. *a* 1893 GEORGE *Comm. Hist.* iii. 31 Jephthah's vow is one all rather grounded to be over-rash.

So **O·ver-ra·shly** *adv.*

a 1625 GODWIN *Comm. Heb.* iii. 11 Not over-rashly or unadvisedly. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid. Lth.*, Marriage ...over-rashly entered by professors, and specially by young ministers.

O·ver-ra·te, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d, 29.] = *An excessive rate.* 3. *An extra rate.*

1869 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. 1, Which might release for me, As what an over-rate I had made purchase Of her love, with a handsome. 1882 J. CALLOW *Land in Surg.* 70 To which many be added the Dwellers and people in Foreign Countries. 1898 *Jos. Hansen Cases* 19, 188 Silver bullion will not as much above coin, as this over-rate amounts to.

Overrate (*ōvərrē·t*), *v.* [OVER- 16, 27.] *trans.* To rate too highly or above the real value or amount, to over-estimate; to give to (coins) a forced currency as legal tender beyond the intrinsic value.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 41 Sir, you o'er-rate my poore kindnesse. 1673 *Answer Papers to Considered* L. 108 Kings Money is now to be rated, & valued at above 200*l*. ... it seemeth to me not to be overrated. 1708 J. ASGILL *Reg. Delineated* 128 Its [*sc.* prejudice] has been greatly over-rated. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 193 In disposing of your residue, neither overrate nor undervalue its values.

b. To esteem too highly for ruling purposes.

1884 Sir E. FRY in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 326 A person who considers that he has been overruled by the unanimous[ed] list.

So **O·verra·ted** *ppl. a.*, **O·verra·ting** *vbl. sb., ppl. a.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Engl., Prose Addit.* (1606) 330 The repentant payment of some over-rated pleasures. 1850 HORNER *Lambeth. A. xxviii.* 124 A foolish over-rating of their own worth. 1790 BURNEY *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 30 In regard to overrated and unjust claims. 1804 ANNE SWANWICK *Mem. Darwin* 124 A convalescent, full ... of overrating their fulness to Miss S. for the other she had made. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Fortnightly Mixed Ess.* 208 Horace Walpole has overrated him a much overrated man.

Over-rational, -ravished: see OVER-.

Over-raught, -reached: see OVERRAUGHT *v.*

Overreach (*ōvərrīch*), *sb.* [I. next.]

1. A reaching over some thing or person. **b.** Too great a reach, stretch, or strain; an excessive reach. **c.** Exaggeration.

1596 J. HARWOOD *Ephebi & E.* Ixx. 136 An over-reach above the reason within ours. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* Poems (1677) 101 It is like over-reach of Language, when every Quack must be called a Doctor. 1683 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 21 In an over-reach by Harness a Gun took place, and Harness was thrown.

2. In reference to a horse: The act of striking one of the fore feet with the corresponding hind foot; the injury so caused. (Cf. OVERREACH *v.* 4.)

1807 TUKSBURY *Farrier's Assists* (1808) 309 If he hath ... in the heel, as by over-reach or otherwise, then he will tread most on the toe. ... *Thid.* 313 *An upper stroke*, or over-reach, upon the back sinew of the shanks, somewhat above the joints. 1822 *Bonnycastle Pocket Farrier* 12 If your Horse is Lame, occasioned by an over-reach of his Hind-Foot. 1837 HOLCROFT *Farriery Explic.* (1839) II. 202 A Horse is said to have got an Over-reach when he has cut his Fore-heel with the Point of his Hind shoe. 1900 *Prince Hoffel & Apollo Sec.* 255 Some writers confine the term 'over-reach' to that form in which the hind foot over-reaches the fore one to such an extent as that the toe of the hind shoe comes in contact with the heel or the hollow of the heel of the fore-limb.

3. An act of overreaching in dealing; the gaining of an advantage by deception. (Cf. next, 6.)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 493 Thou still-wit-varying wretch! frontless To over-reaches! 1859 W. CRADOCK *Life To Fee* vi. 103 No possible overreach could ... be perpetrated on the other.

Overreach (*ōvərrī·tʃ*), *v.* Also in *pres. t.* †**-reche**, **-retche**, **-rehe**, **-reik**; *pa. t. and ppl.* **-reached**; also †**-raght**, **-raught**, **-raught**, **-raft**, etc.: see REACH *v.* [OVER- 3, 14, 9, 13, 21, 23, 26.]

1. *trans.* To reach or extend over or beyond; to rise above; to stretch beyond in space or time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1858 (Cott.) Þe latine fell þat was quarel Þe first cuer raght [Gött. raxt] neuer ele and euere. 1398 TREVISA *tr. D. de R.* xix. 30 Her hands were feble and farris, never wolde he nil her life, with long nayles overraught. 1600 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. (1610) 407 His upper mouth will ouerreach, and hang ouer his nether mouth. a 1667 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* v. ii. 144 That number ... will arise to above 40000 Years, which will over-reach the Creation of Mankind. 1725 BRADLEY *Math. Elem.* 10 The other end will neither ever reach nor fall short of the other end of the lower. 1890 *Ann. Botanic in Life* II. 295 They did realise that there was a hovering and a thinking which far overreached themselves.

2. To reach or get at (a person, etc.) over an intervening space, to get within reach of; to overtake, come up with, attain to. Now *chiefl.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10372 Þare ofer all he [ariticle] mai ouer-reche. Wit speed he sal ziue þam wreche. a 1350 E. ENGLISH *Cleom.* (1911) 170 Able to drede he breuht, for his Cadain neer raught. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1326 Rauenone me reuenklyde, so I may ouer-reche, Myne ore rennene in Rome may nedyr forbere. 1598 FLORIO *F. Q.* vi. 31 So far that at length, after long weary chase, ... the same caught him. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. IV*, I. 17 Certaine Playnes We yare wrongde on the same. 1746 *Adam's Exp.* xx. 196 Mr. Adam overreached the gipsies, and lay on her beat. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* I. v. 34 The riding tide had overreached and surrounded her. 1885 MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* xxx. II. D. D.] I overreached the couple, just as they were passing through the first gate beyond the village.

†**b.** To overtake, overpower. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Destr. Troy* 1398 Þou he hyzid to the hauen ... Ouerraght hym fell rudely, 1718 here his reward. c 1450 *Perceforest* 114 But he be withersin to your zeuth, Or with falsehed yt ouer-reik. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 120 War yarthe the zarn stedefastnes me ourreche Quhilis Sulyus herytage? 1588 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* ii. (1599) 50 Overreached with the inducements of the enterpriser. 1858 DICKENS in *Hawth. Jrnls* Wks. (1911) 169 He did...[they] find themselves surprised and over-reach'd with unexpected and irresponsible joys.

†**c.** *intr.* To reach over or across a boundary; to encroach. *Obs.*

1577 LANGHAM *Pr. Pl.* B. xvii. 334 And if I repp, ouer-reche to me Þere-of best repent, To ouer-to me with her ayhel þat I on reve meue.

3. *trans.* To extend or spread over (something) so as to cover it. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (OVER- 6.)

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 921 Þey rusde by Jus ryuer, Jus rayned so swythe, Þare he rynnes ouerraches with rusche bowghes. 1565 JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 164 The Empire of Rome, which then ouerreached a great part of the world. 1603 BARON *Circum.* ii. 73 All Invasion from the King and Queene must passe by him, and the current of his power ouer-reacheth all the Countrey. 1638 MASSINGER *Almgd. Career* II. 14 This Sun ... should overreach the feelings, motions and disclosure of each particular mind.

4. *intr.* Of a horse or other quadruped: To bring a hind foot against the corresponding fore foot in walking or rusing; *esp.* to strike and injure the heel of the fore foot with the hind foot. (Cf. OVERREACH *sb.* 2.) **b.** Also, generally, to bring a hind foot in front of or alongside a fore foot.

1523 [see OVERREACHING *vbl. sb.*]. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 3 A horse may ouer reach in a true pace. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 190 Lions and Camels only ...keep pace in their march, foot by foot, that is to say, they never set their left foot before their right, nor ouer-reach with it. 1708 PHILLIPS, *To Over-reach*, ...to hit the Forefoot with the Hinder, as some Horses do. 1739 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 48 They are also apt to over-reach, or hit their Hind-Shoes against their Fore-Shoes.

†**c.** *trans.* (from b.) *Obs.*

1626 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 693 The elder Horse in their gate doe neuer ouer-reach the former foot with the hinder. but it is not so in young Horse, for they in their gate doe ouer-reach and set the hinder foot neere forward than the fore-foot, after the manner of the ambling Mule.

5. To reach beyond, to overshoot (a mark, etc.).

1540 CHAPMAN *Prouerbs Comm.* v. Wks. (Pearson) I. 414 Whereas there be some men which ouerreach and go beyond this mark. 1877 BRANDT-GRIESS *Myst. Conference* 93 The infant will grasp at the moon and overreach an apple.

6. To gain an advantage over, get the better of, outdo: **a.** in early use, in a neutral sense; **b.** now always in a bad sense: to circumvent, outwit, cheat in dealing.

a 1377 HAMPOLE *Ann. Evil. Wint.* (1870) 140 How he overreached their sleghtes and subtile cautelas. c 1390 GOWER *Pr. Pacem* 2, 82 Think it thou with wealth to overreach me? 1603 BOTERO (*Creighton*) 48 It behoueth vs...to be on mens ouerreached by them. 1702 PENN in *Pa. Mist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 152 Watch him, out-wit him, and honestly overreach him.

b. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 12 For that false spright ... Was so expert in every subtile slight, That it could overreach the wisest warily wight. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* iv. 6 That no man goe beyond and defraud his brother. *Marg.*, Or, oppresse, or, ouerreach. 1747 DR. FOR *Secret. Memoirs* I. iv. (1748) 118 An evidence how successfully the Devil overreached mankind. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* v. ii, He never made any bargain without over-reaching [*sc.* in the vulgar phrase, cheating] the person with whom he dealt. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 1 (1876) 86 There is in all rich communities, a predatory population, who live by pillaging or over-reaching other people.

7. *refl.* To reach, stretch, strain oneself, or advance beyond one's strength, beyond one's aim, etc.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Schoolm.* ii. (Arb.) 92 Some steps of our time, from so many reached three schore, in reaching two difference in the poynte after obtained. 1607 BARON & FR. *Women-Wonder* v. ii, Prove it again, sir: it may be your purse was not too high, and so over-reach itself. 1689 *Wkly. Post* 16 July (O. H. S.) III. 326 A needles fit of the cramps above the ancle ...occasion'd by over-reaching my self. 1880 QUARTERMAIN *Boat Sailor's Man.* 158 A common error when working to windward in a race for the purpose of rounding a weather mark-boat, is for a boat to overreach herself.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* with admixture of sense 6.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Engl.* v. xxii. 90 The Parsons doth over-reach, And leaues away the grass. 1595 GUY *Rabbi* v. xxvii. 10 For all men over-reach to trade. 1847 JOHN *S. Herefore Noel* 2, The first thing that excited suspicion in my mind that I had overreached myself. 1853 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 386 They carefully overreached itself. 1893 TENNYSON *Tiresias*, 168, To know that American folks have become perfect prudes and simple in their times, and never gossip, and never overreach, and are never addicted to—

†**8.** *trans.* To turn over and examine; to ransack. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 89 The whiche lokes hardy lorde as his sones, A Kouwyn ouerraght & right hym kynde-schewe, That Cornelius was calde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 178 Sen hiddirtoun 40 zer [*orig.* zeiris] with humyne breyd lerit His nam [*orig.* name] immortale dulk gif and ourreik.

9. *intr.* To reach too far (*lit.* and *fig.*); † to go beyond limits, go to excess; to exaggerate (*obs.*).

a 1568 ASCHAM *Schoolm.* ii. (Arb.) 116 They will scarse once reach to touche, and farthar cum behinde in writing. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxv. 374 But some have overreached in limbs, & written, that six thousand were slaine, and seuen hoore strong. 1619 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 311 The first account commeth short...so the other ouerreacheth almost by fourtie. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 35. 408 You overreach in taxing their cowrdice. 1658 *Wealthy Nurse* (J. Ang. 17) A small boy ...overreached and fell from an unseasonable bridge into the stream.

†**b.** *trans.* To exaggerate, overrate. *Obs.*

1600 Bp. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 21 That this Legende pleases all parties and things is shamefully ouer-reacht. 1602 PEPYS *Mem. Ser.* (C. D. Ch.) His Lordship's rents are overreached in the last valuation.

c. *trans.* To stretch out (an arm, etc.) too far.

1890 *Lancet* 7 Feb. 247/2 She 'over-reached' her right arm and felt pain in the shoulder.

Overreacher. [I. prec. + -ER1.] One who or that which overreaches. †**a.** One who exaggerates; hence (in PUTTENHAM) = HYPERBOLE. **b.** One who gets the better of another by craft or fraud. **c.** A horse that overreaches (see prec. 4).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 202 The figure which the Greeke call *Hiperbole*, the Latins *Superjectio* or the lying figure. I for his immoderate measure call him the ouer reacher. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 11 Is there no possible to represse such lewde ouer reachers as offer legends of lies to the presse? 1811 COBBE, *Sharpers, mowers, ...*superreacher, cheater, crossover, cradle dealer. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 63 Nor tyrants, nor over-reachers, nor drunkards, ... shall inherit the kingdom of God.

Overreaching, *vbl. sb.* [I. as prec. + -ING1.] The action of OVERREACH *v.* in its various senses.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 103 Ambyre is a sycknes that commeth of no ouer reckynge. 1573 THOMAS *Mach. Rip.* to W. Pagett 2, 21 At first did avoid reaching, And look of taking hid. 1607 HIERON *Cursed* vi. (1620) 83 Over-reaching is a fault incident to young horses, under horses and well trotting horses. 1708-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 321 Quarrels, thefts, over-reachings, injuries, and perfidious among them. *Mod.* 1883 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Over-reaching device*, ... an attachment to the leg or foot of a horse to prevent the contact of the toe of the hind foot upon the heel of the fore foot.

Overreaching, *ppl. a.* [I. as prec. + -ING2.] That overreaches; reaching or extending over; cheating; †exaggerating (*obs.*).

1579 FULKE *Heshkel's Pract.* 340 He many tymes use an hyperbole or ouerreaching speach in his sermons. 1603 SIR R. WILKINSON *Jewel* (1902) 23 By reason of her great swelling and ouer-reaching experience. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. i. 4 The character of Rogers ... ingenious, and over-reaching. 1890 L. C. DYCHE *Mid-Barony* 302 Not a Jesuit ...except the over-reaching item upon the sheet cloth.

So **Overreachingly** *adv.*, **Overreachingness**.

1572 FULKE *Heshkel's Pract.* 340 He many tymes use an hyperbole or ouerreaching speach in his sermons. 1603 SIR R. WILKINSON *Jewel* (1902) 23 By reason of her great swelling and ouer-reaching experience. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. i. 4 The character of Rogers ... ingenious, and over-reaching. 1890 L. C. DYCHE *Mid-Barony* 302 Not a Jesuit ...except the over-reaching item upon the sheet cloth.

Over-read (*-rēd*), *v.* [OE. *ofer-rædan*: see OVER- 18, 20, 22, 23.]

1. *trans.* To read over, read through. ? *Obs.*

c 1000 *Rimed. Mem.* (Th.) I. 168 Oftgeó we ðone mæht and Godes fyhte ofermedon mægen. — *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 116 *Perlegi* is ofersinde. c 1475 *St. Augustine* 1132 in HARDY *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 81 Ne non mon mihte ... Ne holden alle counseils. 1590 GOSSON *Conf.* I. 430 Scho tok the letters whiche he hadde, To peise in prose and reversadde. 1909 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 87 b, Let euery man beholde and ouerrede this Booke. 1620 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 4 Vnlesse thou bidd'st me try: In your best iudgment giue his liuelde vaile. 1648 HERRICK *Hesperides*, *Dirg. Sol. Trimont.* Nothing now but hastily ad, And over-read what I have said.

†**2.** To read over again; re-read. *Obs.*

c 1485 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxvi. 135 *Al* ynough she red and ouerred the sayd letters. 1638 RAIN. & COKE in *Limerick Papers* (1868) Soc. 11. III. 159 He told me, he had read, and overread them, and would carry word to them.

†**3.** To succeed or survive in reading. *Obs. rare.*

1631 SHELTON *To Edmund Prestwich*, When you...speak your own fine verses, My admiration over-reads my eyes.

4. *refl.* and *intr.* To read too much, to injure oneself with too much reading.

1805 H. K. WHITE *Lett. to Neville White* 16 Dec., I have over-read myself and I find it absolutely necessary to take some relaxation. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 129 To let him pass the chance of over-reading himself.

So **O·ver-rea·d** (*-rĕd*) *ppl. a.*, that has read too much; †**Overrea·der**, one who peruses.

c 1440 PECOCK *Repr.* i. 20. 130 Of the bokis the ouerredar and ouerseiȝ studiar. 1611 RALEIGH *Hyrth Absolyvnis Prol.* B1, The vulgar & prolixe whiche maye ignore, to the diligente and accurate contemplative friend. 1884 *Academy* 3 May 303/1 For him, as for few in this overread age, literature means the time-tested masterpieces. 1895 R. LE GALLIENNE in *Writers. Gen.* 22 Oct. 2/1 An age that is over-read and over-fed.

Over-realism: see OVER- 29 *b*.

O·ver-re·ckon, *v.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *trans.* To reckon, calculate, or estimate in excess; to overestimate. Also *absol.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Thewagie. Chris Posthuma* (1650) 190 Here the proportion of 60 miles to a Degree will over-reckon the Diameter almost by the half. 1693 ST. EVREMOND'S *Charon, Temple Annot.* 100, I found my share to be overreckon'd, and that the Hostess had a mind to make up the Expence of her Charity ... out of my Purse. 1704 HICKERINGILL *Descr. Hell*, I. 3 In allowing six Hours every Year, he over-reckon'd eleven Minutes. 1832-3 LORD HOLLAND *Foreign Reminisc.* (1850) II. 20 An O'Connell, if he were a doer of good, over-reckons his good deeds.

†**2.** To overcharge in a reckoning. *Obs.*

1613 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 74 Thou the great Pseudo ... now takes him in the lurch and over-reckons him. 1638 BAXTER *Paneg. Charlotta* 239 The knaue tapster over-reckoned us in drink. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 174 He over-reckons the Parish in his Accompts.

†**3.** To exceed in a reckoning or account. *rare.*

a 1633 COWLEY *Eur. Bar.* 100 Within is love, Who, though he never save three acres and three, Over-reckons us in age.

†**Over-re'd**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over with red, redden over.

1609 SHAKS. *Hamlet* v. ii. 24 Go prickle my Face, and ouer-red thy fears Thou Lilly-liuer'd Boy. 1626 SCOTT *Wonder*, xxiii. 'Till you, a cup to thyself, to over-red thy fear, as said Will Lee.

†**Over-rede**, *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 22.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in counsel.

a 1450 CHAUCER'S *Troylus* II. 1038 (1408) Me may be vide ouer-rasen & vat ouer-rede [*Harl. MS.* ouerrede, ed. 1561].

O·ver-refine (*-rĭfəi·n*), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To refine too much or with excess of subtlety; to quote, *absol.* to make over-fine distinctions.

1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* vii. iii. Perhaps I over-refine. 1841 *E. M. Lounge Lett. Clio. Hist.* xiii. I. 239. I am not over-refining in this matter.

So **Over-refi'ned** *ppl. a.*, too refined (whence **Over-refi'nedly** *adv.*); **Over-refi'nement**, excessive or too subtle refinement; **Over-refi'ning** *vbl. sb.*, the action of refining too much.

1708 Swinton *Chronic.* (1727) II. 283 For some incidents or over-refin'd speculation. *Ibid.* III. 160 Over-refinement of wit and policy... generally incident to the repenter'd and thereon politician. 1832 Penny *Mod. Amus.* II. 204 A certain minority...of speaking over-refinedly to all subjects. 1856 Raymond *Lang. Sc. Night.* I. 65 Over-refinement, and therefore corruption and degradation, of the Latin language.

Over-regulate, -reliance, etc.: see Over-.

Over-relk, -reke, obs. forms of Overreach v.

O'ver-rent, *sb.* [Over- 19, 29 d.] A higher or extra rent.

1546 *Verdict. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 291 For a rent called over rent, 2*l.* 1732 in Pettit *S. Yorksh. Rec.* (1886) II. 102 Persons who...after they quit sitting in them...do take upon them to rent the said seats for an over-rent to themselves.

O'ver-rent, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To rent (land, etc.) too highly; to charge (a tenant) too high a rent. Hence **O'ver-re'nted** *ppl. a.*

1589 Warner *Alb. Engl.* v. xxii. 99 The Lords and Landed men-tons,...The Peasants doth out-reach. 1622 Wilkins tr. *Alemans Conquest of Add.* ii. 293 We were ready (being thus over-rented) to perish for want of food. 1772 Monro *Remonstr. Tax on Malt* 4 Unless he hath over-rented his Land. 1826 *Wellington Ann. Brit. Empire* (1852) I. 193 The occupier of any over-rented patch...never fails to give a considerable sum for the "tenant's right". 1866 *Munch. Examin.* 28 Jan. 3/2 The farmers...are overrented to an extent quite incompatible with the reduced profits of farming.

Over-repletion to **Over-reward**: see Over-.

O'ver-ri'ch, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too rich. Hence **O'ver-ri'chness.**

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* 268b 180 We see howe many Nations[t] was affraide to bee overrichte. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 412 The ostentatiousness of our sterling standard of moneys. 1855 Bagehot *Lit. Hingeston's Addr.* 332 An outburst I went through over-rich.

† **O'ver-ri'ch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To enrich too much.

1618 Sclden, & Marsen. *Country Farmes* 155 Herein you lay is rest, and bestow manures upon it...you would so much over-rich it, that it would either rotteren and spoyle your Grasse, or else choake and slay it with Weeds.

Override (*ōvərrai·d*), *v.* [OE. *ofer-ridan* to ride across: see Over- 3, 9, 21, 24, 27.]

1. *trans.* To ride over or across; to cross by riding. *Ill. or fig.*

a 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* iv. vii. [Ida-] ðæt ofer-rád ofer Gouf be ðǽm mǽdle þæt hæfene horn... ðæt he hwælbe on þone mæddre fordon ofstician, þonne he to hordene sie cumen. 1800 Southey *Thalaba* vii. xli. Now is the ebb, and still the course flow We cannot override the rocks. 1825 Lingard *Hymn of Pentec.* 9 When the fast unbroken star of morning comes O'er-riding the gray hills with golden scarf.

2. To ride all over (a country), esp. with an armed force, so as to harry, crush opposition, etc.

c 1330 *Wall. Fabrose* 4149. I will her reuaire over-ride & wickedly chastise. 1377 Langland *Piers* v. 401 Pat charge myhte not lette on hem[t] Til ouer-ride pe lond plenyly. 1450–83 Malory *Arthur* i. 2, He hath ben rebelle vnto Rome and ouer-ryden many of theyr landes. c 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 744 They commanded the kynge to tary not, but to ouer-ryde his enemye.

3. To ride over or upon (the fallen); to overthrow and trample down by riding.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 18 Bitaus vnderstode & nome wip pe Sixt alle women, For alle pat wild abide were ouer-ridden & ruinous. c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1084 The Capitayn ouer-ryden with his Corte Vnder the wheel he lowe is lay adoun. 1450–83 Malory *Arthur* iii. xxxiii, Thenne fonde hym my Fadespeire ouer-ryden wyth Tristram as he was vpon foot to haue made ryches hym. c 1440 *Promp. Parvul.* (Harl. MS.) 41 We lord Gray with the bardyd horse ...schryvyd to have ouerriden the vnarguerd of the hoostis. a 1825 Hogg *Queen Hynde* viii. 'Twas my unhappy fortune once to over-ride a yeuk!

3. *fig.* To 'trample under foot', set oneself forcibly above (an ordinance, right, etc.); to set aside arrogantly, set at nought, supersede; to assume or have authority superior to, to prevail in authority over.

To override one's commission: to go beyond one's commission, to exceed the power granted under the constitution, discharge one's office in a high-handed and arbitrary manner.

1607 Bulkeley Court. *Mist.* (1856) I. vi. 349 The unconstitutional and usurped authority of the star-chamber overrode every personal right. a 1630 Causton *Wks.* (1674) 111. 189 This Constitution must override the deeds of leases, wherever they come in conflict. 1647 Gee *P. Vnreasonable Antiq.* I. xxii. 76 Such difficulties...never only where pens are not wise, or where the wise are over-ridden. 1674 R. B. Ramsay *Table Exped.* v. § 1. 298 Some of the residents used to over-ride or refuse this obvious authority. 1688 Bonus *Answ. Censure*, I. xxviii. 234 note, These provisions are overridden by the Bench's constitutional amendment.

3. To prevail or dominate over.

1667 F. Phineas *Angling* 1. 29 Owing to these causes, they [fishes] were considerably outnumber and overrides the lesser.

† **4.** To pass beyond or outrun (up to by riding faster); to overtake by or in riding; to outride. *Obs.*

1617 *Hampton Court, Glandelez* p. 76 The swiftest...thought to have overridden and slayne the said forty persons. 1708 Phillips *Hazard in Love*, Ambusmus...overtyes those, and mysterious things, we shall course overrides. 1707 Sinclair *Hydr. Mag.* v. 1. 30 My Lord, I overrode him on the way. 1850 Lever *Tristram Cloncurry* ix. We over-rode our Fools being served with a fervent desire to overtake the enemie.

5. To ride (a horse) too much, to exhaust by excessive riding.

1800 [see Overridden below]. c 1800 in Hone *Hist. Manuscripts* (1815) I. 353 These gentlemen's horses...being overrid, past their strength and breath. 1872 Jefferies *Hodge an Studio. Hon. V.* 30. v. It is common to give horses over-ridden or feverish...a mash. 1890 "R. Boldrewood" *Col. Reformer* (1891) 273 He discovered that there was no other stage available without over-riding Outalli.

6. To extend or pass over; to slip or lie over, to be superimposed on; *Surg.* to overlap, as when a bone is fractured and one piece slips over the other.

1892 Webster *Technology* 236 The tendency of these backlight to override any such footing. 1880 Gibson *Theat. Hist. Gaul*, 72. v. (1881) 631 A northern bas-relief which overrode Cassella. *Ibid.* 638 As the ice-sheet had overridden the land. 1888 Wallis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 108 The portico ...retains its ancient ceiling of molded beams over-riding the intercolumniations.

Hence **Overri·dden** *ppl. a.*, that has been ridden too hard, exhausted by excessive riding; **Overri·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see the vb.

1800 Bewick *Brit. Birds* II. 'Wks. 1871 I. 10 Like a troop of rank overridden jades. 1830 H. N. Coleridge *Cat. Fuell.* (1834) 186 The supremacy of the Inquire of the Dead does not even openly recognised by any overriding fiats. 1836 Fox Bourne *Locke* I. vi. 208 To avoward overriding of the decisions of parliament. 1883 Lowndes in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 178 The advancing succession of the over-riding and underthrust masses. 1890 *Prof. Sec. Lect.*, Overriding...the displacement of the fractured ends of a bone, consisting in one lying over or upon the other. 1894 Daily *Mail* 31 Mathews fr You are to have an over-riding commission of 1 per cent. on all business done by your agents.

Over-rife, -rigged, etc.: see Over-.

O'ver-ri'ght, *adv.* and *prep.* Now *dial.* [(Over *adv.* and *prep.* + Right *adv.*] Over against, right opposite (to).

1589 Cooper *Thesaurus, Adversum, E regione*, Pilo... Ouerright against. 1708 J. Jones *Exact. Let. to Xenophon Rescher* 19 Mar. (MS.) (Hamilton words) *Over-right* for *over-against*. 1806 Miss Mitford *Village Sto.* ii. (1863) 308 He lived exactly over-right our house. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., You turns into a gate over-right a blacksmith's shop.

O'ver-rigid (-*ri·dʒid*), *a.* [Over- 28.] Too rigid. So **O'ver-rigi·dity**, excessive rigidity.

c 1650 H. S. *Mythomystes* 18 In the means between the whining Heraclite, and over-rigid Democritus. 1866 *Ch. Times* 3 June, Over-rigid formalism in liturgic worship. 1889 W. F. Cobbe *Lobbet's Sr. Mem.* (1892) 60 That the Sunday-keeping of Sunday is a reaction from Puritan over-rigidity.

O'ver-ri'gorous, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too rigorous. So **O'ver-ri'gorously** *adv.*

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* 251b 181 His will punishe them which have vexed us, and double unmercifully with us. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. § 1 Was thereupon (where a necessitie over-rigorous and extreme. 1635 J. H. Norwich *Pyr. Spirit.* (1637) I. xx. 310 An over-rigorous hand upon Christian liberty.

Over-ring, -rist, etc.: see Over-.

O'ver-ri'pe, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too ripe.

1870 Miller *P. S.* iv. 71 The yeats are ripe, and over-ripe. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 8 (Rhet) began to decline, and...dropped, like over-ripe fruit. 1862 Miss Mulock *Mistress & Maid* xxiii, She refuses to drop into his mouth like an over-ripe peach from a garden wall.

Hence **O'ver-ri'peness.**

1804 Miss Mitford *Village Sto.* i. (1863) 31 They are so full too, we lose half of them from over-ripeness.

O'ver-ri'pen, *v.* [Over- 27.] To ripen too much. So **O'ver-ri'pened** *ppl. a.*, ripened to excess, too ripe.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, i. 2. 2 Why dropest my Lord like over-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous load?

Over-ri'se, *v.* Now *rare.* [Over- 1 (*f.*).] *transl.* To rise over or above (a certain point).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1858 (Gött.) Pe helest mountayn þat was ouuer i[n] asiluers] þe flod ouer-rise [Cott. ouer-right, Trin. ouer passed] xxxtene siker and sware. 1860 Miss. Cholmeley *Mem. Kindle* II. 103 A sort of local high-water mark of their capabilities, which...they will never 'over-rise'.

Over-ri'sen, *ppl. a.* [Over- 28 c.] That has risen or is raised too much or too high.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 49 Over-risen Kings, have been the least selfe to the world, unto thine Angels. 1887 Smith *Taylor's Wonderful...Observations*, when a ship is too high or of the water for her length and breadth, so as to make a trouble of her lurches and weather-rolls.

Over-roa·st, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To roast too much. Hence **O'ver-roa·sted** *ppl. a.*, **O'ver-roa·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1708 Thomas *Gland. Chr. Mem* 130 If the potash be burned ...or the mettle over roasted, we says, the lyeabique hath put the fire to the potts. 1796 Sharp, *Trans. Chr.* 20. 3 101 Either ...Then broile it with each over-roasted flesh. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 4 The over-roasting of a Dish of Wild-Fowl. 1800 Lond. *Edin. Rev.* I. 1. *Roast Pig*, The crisp, tawny, well-wrinkled, not over-roasted crackling.

Overro·ll, *v.* [Over- 6, 8, 1, 4.] *transf.* **a.** To roll (something) over, to push over. **b.** To cover up with a roll or by rolling; to envelop. **c.** To revolve over or above (something).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. v. 50 With sidons gret fluid ouer-rollyt and dowt-cast he hastely fonne this furth, forsuyt I. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 60 Their bones of riche gold entire rolled. Account saying, overruled: to yt him with Master. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* July 251 Sealing the stars...overroll us. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* 908 His heavy tongue...overrolls the letter of its words. &c., heavy deadens meaningful drugs.

Hence **Over-rolling** *vbl. sb.*, rolling over.

1883 Lowndes in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 140 The overlying with gradual developments of a middle bed, which has subjected to the over-rolling of the beds at the ridges of the curves.

Overroof, *v.* [Over- 8.] *transf.* To roof over, cover as with a roof. So **Overroo·fing** *ppl. a.*

1822 Barker *Spec. Legend in Mystic*, etc. 308, 6 of Wells, *Over-roofed* with sparkling waters and pendent moss. 1873 *Brereton Armingale. Aged.* 3844 Those domes that overarch This long-aged church, I mean to. 1877 — *Agnes.* 378 Those wide tidal flag on Trent's every sweet The overroofing moss.

Overroo·ted, *ppl. a.* [Over- 28 c, 8 b.] † **a.** Too deeply rooted (*obs.*). **b.** Covered over with roots (*fonf.*).

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxiii. (1617) 363 Notwithstanding that overrooted custome have like a watercourse carried him away. 1893 Bridgman *Lyra among Briars* 10, The single little leaves that remain On the plains, By the ripes overrooted, by the gnawed Overcome.

Over-rought, *obs.* pa. t. of Overreach v.

Over-rule, -ruff, etc.: see Over-.

O'ver-ru·le, *sb.* [Over- 2 b.] Superior rule; the rule of a higher or supreme power.

1893 J. Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* II. 340 The only possible way in which men can rid their souls of Christ is by persistently refusing His over-rule. 1894 Crimb in *Fortn. Rev.* 2 Jan. 3/1 It is not British over-rule that is becoming intolerable to Educated India, but British over-rule.

Overrule (*ōvərrū·l*), *v.* [Over- 2.]

† **1.** *trans.* To rule over, have authority over. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Elk. of Manes* 63 It is no necessary a thing, that one only man, ouer rule the whole Church. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xx. 25 You know that the princes of the Gentiles ouerrule them. 1640 Bp. Hall *Epist.* iv. xvii. 161 Those Presbyters must have an head, that head is to overrule the body.

2. To govern, control, or modify the rule of (a person, a law, etc.) by superior power or authority.

1576 Gascoigne *Steele Glas* (Arb.) 57 Reason and vnreason Where mighty power, doth ouer rule the right. 1598 in *Northumb. Mem.* (Mon. MSS. Comm.) I. 229 To overrule them in their prices, as in the same he can and as any deserveth. 1626 Bingham *Ct. Life* 83 Yet did he not vainly run rather to over-rule the lots, but because a law so humanly. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 194 There is a secret order and contrivance of things directed and overruled by Providence. 1880 Hook *Lives Abps.* I. ii. 43 Sleeping all things to his own wise ends, and overruling the actions of men.

3. To prevail over (a person) so as to change or set aside his opinion. Also *absol.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 27 Where is Warwick? Shall I but speak, and he not overrule? 1599 Greene in *Lett. Eliz. Mem.* (Camden) xxv. If a good reason could overrule the doctor. 1620 F. Annesley in *Northcote P.* (Camden) 184, I was overruled by them to pass to subscribe to the articles against my will. 1702 De Foe *Crimes* ii. 2 (1840) 20, I even called him in that part. 1857 C. Hewitt *Pallet-bras*, I found myself led and influenced by another's will, unquestioned, quietly overruled.

4. Of a thing: To prevail over, overcome.

a 1586 Sidney (J.), Which however perverting to over-rule me, I strive against it. 1680 S. Marsden *Chr. Mirth* 4 50, ye How speedily and effectually this Pill to few hours doth overrule the disease, and in a little time doth cure them. 1708 Hearne (*Macro. Hist.*) I. 58 The violent Vibrations would...over-rule the natural Vibrations. 1877 Owen in *Wakefield's Dom. p.* xlvii, The general causes that overrule personal aims.

5. To rule against, set aside, as by higher authority; *spec.* in *Law*: **a.** To set aside or reject the authority of (a previous action or decision) as a precedent; to annul, pronounce invalid. **b.** To rule against, reject (an argument, plea, etc.); to disallow (an action).

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 69 Some in Love overruled by Letters from ghosts. 1611 Bible *Transl. Prof.* 2 Therefore he [Clement VIII] overstretch and frustrated the grants of Pius the fourth. 1680 *Trial Engl.* 30 This Plea, which you have spoken of, is ought to be over-ruled, and not to stand good. 1693 Mayerne *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 699 Schomberg ...when his opinion was overruled, retired to his tent to no very good humour. 1879 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 140 note, The chancellor overruled the objections.

c. To rule against (a person), to dissolve or set aside the arguments or pleas of.

1680 R. Cudg. *Pioneer a Tudg.* 108, I myself have seen Chief Justice Littleton overrule the Ordinary ...after the Ordinaries Deputy had pronounced Sentence of excision, and give sentence of death upon him for his new Sect. 1697 Powis *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1733) 229 You will speak contrary to the Apostle. 1699 Marshall *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 24 Sir John Hawley...insisted that the delay should not exceed forty-eight hours; but he was overruled.

Hence **Overru·led** *ppl. a.*; **Overru·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Overru·lingly** *adv.* (Webster 1847).

1588 R. Cudg. *Pioneer a Tudg.* 108, I myself have seen Chief Justice Littleton overrule the Ordinary ...after the Ordinaries Deputy had pronounced Sentence of excision, and give sentence of death upon him for his new Sect. 1697 Powis *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1733) 229 You will speak contrary to the Apostle. 1699 Marshall *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 24 Sir John Hawley...insisted that the delay should not exceed forty-eight hours; but he was overruled.

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Overru·ler, *a.* One who exercises, controls, or directs. † **b.** (*overruler*) One who has rule over the lives or ordinary rulers (*obs.*).

1580 Barrow *Apol. Brownes* (1618) 30 Then, his shall provide the same rules and ordinances, under colourable of any [that] have no warning Scriptures. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 23 Shame

are governed. Rulers govern Over-rulers. 1892 J. Edwards *Prophet Isaiah* 356 The wise Over-ruler of the world. 1874 Hulme *Lect. Prose.* xxv. (1877) 400 He that hath a fellow-ruler, hath an over-ruler.

† **Over-ru'ly**, *a.* ? That tends to overrule.

1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* to 303 Considerations to the commends of over-ruling and unjustly bans.

Overrun (*ōvərrʌ·n*), *sb.* [OVER- 22, 5.]

† 1. Excess or superiority in running. *Obs.*

a 1625 *Amer. H.* 356 Assales swiftnesse, but meet with heavier carriers.

2. Amount carried over as balance or surplus.

1899 *Daily News* 10 May 2/7 This is inclusive of over-run previous to 30th April.

3. *Print.* An instance of overrunning: sunset 11.

Overrun (*ōvərrʌ·n*), *v.* Forms: see OVER and RUN *v.* [OVER- 4, 5, 9, 10, 16, 17, 21, 23, 25.]

I. To run over (something).

† 1. *trans.* To run over or across (a line or surface); to cross or traverse by running; to pass over quickly. *Obs.*

c 1000 SAX. *Leechd.* III. 240 He [se orsnal] ærest hiere sunnan bricþ þa heolfe þe he hiere sceadu ord ofeorrneþ, 23... *Gup Warw.* (A.) 6750 He ouer-renne diuerse & contre þe lond hastil, and be valeris. 1552 A. M. tr. *Guicciardine's Pr. Chirurg.* 91 The power or nourishinge lyne ... should not passe or ouer runne the muscle. *Characterismus*, without percussyng and entring theare. *a* 1625 DRUMM. *Forms* I. In vain, love's pilgrim, sometimes, climbs, and plains I over-runne.

b. To flow over, overflow.

c 1450 *Coll. S. Cant.* 233 The blode of thair bodeis...As mine teris ran ther, Our can thair riche vestis. 1596 SHAKS. *Taw. Shr.* Ind. ii. 62 'Tis the trayne that the haile sheaf for thee, Like strokes finish over-run her hastie flux. 1684-92 BOHUN *Th. Earth* (J.) A general flood of waters would necessarily over-run the whole earth. 1790 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 180 The lake occasionally overruns a tract of ground of about fifteen hundred acres. 1836 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. xxvii. 272 One harvest...overran the arched trees two to five feet in depth.

† 2. To run through or go over (a book, etc.) in reading, (a subject) in writing, speech, or thought; to pass in rapid review, glance through rapidly, pass over lightly (sometimes implying confusion).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 104 Na wille we eft oferyrnan be þisum godspelliscan mæðbyrdynnum. *Hist. S. Neot* We wyllað eowrihtes oferyrnan ða ðegenlican wundr. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 268 (Cott.) Cursor o world mast ogte it call, For almast it ouer-rennes all. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 72 To put me also in remembrance of such storys...which you schal peraventure see me ouerrun and, by owersyght, let goo. 1577 VERSTEGAN *Lesbor on Eff. Conf.* 193 Of this commandement I haue largely entreated in an other place, and therefore I will now but lightly ouerrunne it. 1636 BISHOP *Hist. Pilate* v. (1900) 203/1 Having first overrun in my Thoughts that our Saviour was all mann, and that we behold this waking, see in a dream.

† 3. To run over destructively, to overwhelm (as waves); to run over (as a horse or vehicle), run down, trample down, crush. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 194 Moyses ða ascenfon his hand ongean þære sæ, and hie ofercom Pharao. *c* 1330 (see OVERRUNNING *vbl. sb.* 1). 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 87/2, Powers knele downe ... were they like, to be ouer runne and troden vnder foote? 1598 SYLVESTER *Magic Work.* Wks. (Grosart) 84/1 Pharaoh, that power in all trampled and over-runne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 183 Like a gallant Horse falne in first rancke, Lye there for pauement...ouer-run and trampled on. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 190/1 Yesterday a Hoy laden with Hay-sack...was unfortunately over-run by another ship, and lost. 1726 STEPHEN *Ps.* (J.) cx. 26, 30 Dangled and wither'd leaves of all that over-run.

† b. *fig.* To overwhelm, overpower, crush. *Obs.*

a 1300 (c. *Castle Hatt.* v. lx. (1896) 422 Mid hy ... to stinge hem on hardynesse ne þat ilke ofhoued, þa ouerrenne me mis þis engleis. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 113 Ells all his enymes myght enterrayse hym. 1588 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 277/1 That hauing his old foe subject, reuenge his owne father, and shewen his old prancke. *c* 1634 WILLIS & PANAGI *Ld. Presby.* 421, Full of sowes seamed, of seuins overrun. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Oct., It troubles me that we must come to contend with these great persons, which will over-run us.

4. To ride or rove over (a country) as a hostile force and so to harry and destroy; † to harass (a people) by such ravages, to spoil (a city, etc.).

1393 *Pearsw. Remonstr.* (1842) 80 That ony Kynge myght overrenne or robbenne, as it merrete powre. *c* 1400 *Destr. of Troy* 283 (Thornton MS.) How walle we fare, ... That ilche rownde ouer rynnen agaynes the ryghte? *Ibid.* 1810 Ne walle we ilche Kyngrome with pyne bone ouer-rennene. 1548 TRY G. *Hayt. Lord Areas* (S. T. S.) 180 (They) may for occasione of the weris...ourryn the landis...and tak the pure labouraris prisonaris. 1591 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 1. (1808) 49 Cityes ... haue been ouerrenned. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 20. 363 The Northerne parts were corrupted and harried by the Scots. 1798 MRS. *F. Incognita Child Mould* No. 31. 198 It must be confessed ... for those to (Alexander) over-run whole nations unprovided. 1841 W. SMALLWOOD *Essay* 3 *St. Ist. Hil.* 22, v. 31 The invaders, pouring from the highlands, overran Lowlandshire.

5. Of vermin, weeds, etc.: To spread and swarm injuriously over; also, of ivy or other vegetation: To grow or spread over rapidly, to cover. Chiefly in *pr. pple.*, and const. with.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. Rivers and Thames my Church shall over-run. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 3 That Swarm of Lawyers, Attorneys, Serjeants, and Bailiffs, with which the Nation is over-run. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Forest* I. It was sometimes covered by luxuriant vegetation, which the Nature is over-run. 1792 W. BARTRAM *Travels* 88. I ... saw the mouldering ruin of an abbey overgrown with ivy. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1471 To clump in a small cell overrun with moss.

6. In various *fig.* and *transf.* senses (from 4 and 5): To spread over injuriously, infest, infect widely, etc. Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*, const. with.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. C. 165 So many offences and vyces ouer-rennen, ...that many men with ease, dyligence and labor, resistyn to the same) they ouer-run reson. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 210 The chilling cold did overrunne their bones. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 23 Vice alwaies reacheth to ouerrun vs so soone as we let ourselues loose vnto idlenes. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 403 The Latin Names of Offices, and Terms of Law, &c. ouer-run the old Dutch Language. 1711 *Antidote Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 10 The Will is over-run with Affectation. 1808-7 J. BEATTIE *Minstrel Bynn. Epil.* (1808) 71, Concludes, I fears ... been over-run with superfluous breakings without number. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xi. ii. (Bohn) 298 Overrun with impudence to inquire what the king had been talking about.

7. *intr.* To run over, to overflow (said of a liquid or the containing vessel); to be superabundant or excessive.

c 1250, 1850 (see OVERFLOWING *vbl. sb.*). *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-Bks.* 76 Pan hang be cruddys ...in a large chafer, and let it ouerrenne. *a* 1700 E. SMITH (J.) Though you have left me, Yet still my soul o'erruns with fondness towards you.

† 8. *intr.* Of time: To run to an end, run out.

c 1303 *St. Leg. Lambt. Addit.* (*Magdalene*) 1136 Quhen he gouernyt was fyr fourtene, þe yere ouer-ranne, & vnnyne was he fyrst yere worthy. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 267 b, When the vij yeres were ouerrenne & past.

II. To surpass in running, to run beyond, etc.

9. *trans.* To run faster than, outdo in running = OUTRUN; hence, to overtake or leave behind (by or in running); also *fig.* to surpass. Now *rare*.

a 1300 *Sir Firu.* 340 The mone mere he flaun ase Seuerly ouer-rynnen he. *c* 1450 (see OVER-MUCH). *c* 1500 *Grete Rose, Addit. Harley* (1879) 403 No man sholde haue her to wyfe, but suche as myght ouer renne her, and take her by strength of feet. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1598) 124 Pyrocles ... seemed to ouerrun his age in growth, strength [etc.] *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 79 The race ouer-runneth the mark in light. 1633 BARNES *Parth. Prince Conan.* 29 Indeuring their zeale to ouer-runne their Christian wisdom and conclusion. 1637 DUNBAR *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 130 It would seem ... a pity to neglect such an opportunity of overrunning the time that has been lost.

b. To escape from by running faster than, to run away from; hence, *to overrun one's creditors, the* CONSTABLE, q. v.; also *fig.* to run away from (duty, etc.); to desert, leave undone or unfinished. Now only *dial.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 98 These fugitives, that overrun their flocks in time of infection. 1610 F. HERING *Amsterdam* A 2, Euery Bankerupt who hath ouer-runne his Creditors. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* v. 5 § 2 If Impossible it is to ouer-run his power or the punishment he will bring on men thereby. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Over-run*, to leave unfinished. *Wyvil.* 1859 (Isle. Elmet *A. Bede* iv, I shall overrun these doings before long. 1884 Cheshire Gloss., *Over-run*, ...to go without permission; ... 'He's over-run his work'.

10. To run further than or beyond (a certain point, a limit, etc.); *fig.* to exceed. *To overrun the scent*: see SCENT. 1650.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 22 Ye will outline overrun the precepts of God. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 264 Having in his first fower years after his marriage, much over-runne his purse. 1703 DE FOE *Reas. upon War France Misc.* 163 Away they go with it, like Hounds on a full Cry, till they over-run it, and then they cry at a Halt. 1839 WHITTIER *Fire Autumn Fireside* 23 The bounty overrun our due. 1884 Cheshire Gloss., *Over-run one's country*, ...to run away from creditors, or to escape being interested, or called to account for any misdemeanour. 1888 RAVENSHEAR *W. Somerset Words* 4 v., The hounds are said to over-run the scent, when they continue running past a point where the hare or fox turned off, and thus have lost the scent. 1894 *Field's Standard Dict., Overrun.* In hunting, to continue in a straight course beyond (a hare) followed at first less hastily.

b. *To overrun oneself*: to run beyond one's mark, or beyond one's strength; to run too far; to exhaust or injure oneself with running. Also *fig.*

1633 SHIRLEY *tr. Stradford's Pyrenean Feast.* (1898) 168 By Mr. Allerton's fairs propositions and large promises, I have ouer-runne my wits. 1880 *Nature Chron. XXIV.* 450 He over-ran himself, and fell into the sea. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 20 Oct. 5/6 Perhaps both men have begun to feel country themselves, and may rather be at their best again.

c. To extend or project so as to overlie.

c 1850 *Builder. Navig.* (Weale) 147 The butts may overrun each other, in order to make a good shift.

d. *intr.* To extend beyond the due or desired length, or beyond any prescribed or desired limit.

1884 in Webster, and in later Dicts.

11. *Printing.* (*trans.* or *absol.*) To carry over words or lines of type into another line or page to provide for the addition of new matter or the removal of matter already composed; to cause to run over.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 2 If there be a long word or more left out, he cannot acquit to Get that in into that Line, wherefore he must now Over-run: that is, he must put so much of the five-part of the Line into the Line above it, as so much of the kindes part of the Line into the next Line under it, as will make room for what is Left out. *Ibid.*, If he Left out much, he must Over-run many Lines, either backwards or forwards, or both, till he come to a Break. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE in *Atlantic Mach. Printing* 274 The practice of overrunning matter is the form. 1900 SOUTHWOOD *Pract. Printer.* I. 225 A very simple insertion may cause a whole page to be overrun, if the type is large.

Overru'nner. [f. OVERRUN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which overruns (in senses of the vb.).

c 1330 *Cursor M.* 12276 (Gött.) Here mylle the prolonge of his tithe þat es cald ouerrunar of his werk. *a* 1677 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 87 Vaunted overcomers, Goths to Literature, Pisaphanes that could Parnassus ore-runners. 1742 FIELDING *T. Andrews* III. vi, Ringwood the best hound ... his fellows, to over-runner, respected by the whole pack. 1858 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 44 Gallia's over-runner, Rome's lieutenant foe.

b. The shrew-mouse. *dial.*

1883 *Hampshire Gloss., Over-runner*, for *Over-runner*, ... a shrew-mouse; which is supposed to portend ill-luck if it runs over a person's foot.

Overru'nning, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. OVERRUN in its various senses.

1422 J. PECOCK *Hist. Wyatt's Rebell.* in *Ash. Garner* 1888. 77 To defend the Realm from ouer-renning by Strangers. 1587 SCOTT *Reginald* 160. § 4 The Danes also in their commonings, sought to slay themselues to the Shire. 1867 TOPPER *Sailor's Word-bk., Over-running*, ... Applied to ice, when the young ice overlaps and is driven over. 1882 SOUTHWOOD *Pract. Printer.* (1884) 148 This kind of correction is called 'railroading' or overrunning.

Overru'nning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overruns; overflowing.

c 1250 *Hali Meid.* 19 He meiued him ouerfulled fel and ouerrunnende mete of heouenliche meole. 1611 BIBLE *Ezekiel* I. 8 With an overrunning flood he will make an utter end of the place thereof. 1870 FRANCILLON *Rom. & Stud.* (1873) 91 The passion of overmuning pleasure.

Hence † **Overru'nningly** *adv.*: see OVERRUN *v.* 2.

1580 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* v. 360. 43 Such things ... he doth either leaue wholly vnpunished, or but lightly, and as it were ouerrunningly touch them.

Overrush, -rusl, -rasd, etc.: see OVER-.

Oversaid, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 21; cf. *aforesaid.*] Mentioned previously; aforesaid.

1840 E. E. MORRIS *Science & Sp. Pro. Lancs* I. In. 268 Still could we boast of...our log of tonnage, our overmast ton or twelve couple of the finest shape.

Oversail, *v.*[1] [f. OVER- 5, 22, 6 + SAIL *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To sail over or across, to cross in a sailing vessel. (In OE. *ferr.*)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 24 And he hig ofer-wrohtedon [*c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp. ofer-seiglodon*] ki comon on þare land Gerasenorth. 1393 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 222 Till our-saile thaim [Lennox] to-se schipbide. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 251 b/1 We shall oversayle the perylous and ieopardous see of this worlde. 1882 SIDNEY *Ochland's Poems* 164 Together [they] had o'ersailed the tossing seas.

† 2. To run down or sink (a vessel) by sailing over it. *Obs.*

1422 *Paston Lett.* I. 63 But [= unless] he wyll medle don the same, that I wyld neuer mayn hann by the grace of God. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxvii. 230 A strange vessel of the Isle Thanet] sayled that was ouersailed by the englyshmen and was persshed and dreynt. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xi. (1631) 43 Like a backe oversayled he vanes himselfe under water, and sinkes.

† **Oversail,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- 7 + SAIL *v.*[2], aphetic f. ASSAIL. Cf. OF. *ouersaillir* to leap upon.] *trans.* To overthrow.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Jesl.* 16 On every side surprynge vp the hous, as they wolden be wode vnto holy mannes [L. *temptare in templum hominis Dei*] *ne concte diuertissent*].

Oversail, *v.*[3] *dial.* [app. f. OVER- 1, 3 + F. *saillir* to project, be salient: cf. OF. *ouersaillir* to project over. The form *oversayle* in sense 1 answers phonetically to the Fr., but the sense seems to connect it rather with CAST *v.*] *trans.* To project beyond the base, as when a stone or brick is laid so as to project beyond or overhang that on which it rests.

1846 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Oversail*, to overhang, to project beyond the base.

b. *trans.* To lay (stones, bricks, etc.) so that each projects over that on which it rests.

1897 *Archæol. Æliana* XIX. 2. 177 A gabled doorway... formed by corbelling the horizontal solder courses.

Oversail, *sb.* *Arch.* [f. OVERSAIL *v.*[3]] The projection of anything over its base; overhang.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 120/1 *Over sailly*, is when one part of a Cornish mantle-tree lies over the other, as here here it is Projecty, or Projecting. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 818/1, a representing the overhail of the step. 1846 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Over-sail*, projection. 'Let them shaans hev plenty of oversail'.

Oversalie. [OVER- 19 d.] Speculative sale for future delivery to a greater amount than can be supplied; *pl.* sales beyond the available supply.

1864 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/6 This artificial price was probably due to large oversales by 'bears', and the advance may have been brought about by the struggle to secure warrants to cover these sales. 1899 *Ibid.* 22 May 2/3 The alarmed the 'bears', who rushed in to cover their oversales.

Oversalt, *v.* [OVER- 18.] Too salt.

1589 CHAUCER *Manciple's Headlink* (1878) 51 It must be temperately salted: for ...bread over-salt is a dish. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 201 These [oysters] are sluggish when oversalt.

Oversalted, *v.* [OVER- 23.] *trans.* To salt to excess, make too salt. So **Oversa'lted** *ppl. a.*, too much salted, too salt.

1575 Turberv. *Pandecta* 297 For therein Lords that is neither vnion, nor vnitie[d]. a 1620 Hooker *Ecclesiastes* (1648) 98 Men...as necessarily obtain that they cannot be vanes. 1830 M. Hopkins *Hymns, Ecclesiastes* II. 251 The common method of fathoming concealed mind.

Over-sanguine, -sanies, etc.: see Over-.

† **O·versay,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Over- 27, 20.] *a. intr.* To say too much. *b. trans.* To say over, repeat (Ogilvie, citing Post, 1776 *c.*)

1655 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. Pref. 12 How hard a thing it is ... to do or say all that is needful in a weighty business, and not to omit one thing or other to over-vex, or over-do.

† **Overscape,** *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 3 + Scape *v.*, aphetic f. Escape.] *trans.* **a.** To escape from. **b.** To escape the notice of. **c.** To pass over or fail to notice; to overlook.

1590 *Greene Conf.* I. 127 As thing which then nilt overscape. *Ibid.* 198 Him that can like word overcaps, And yet ne mereth he no Chaste. 1594 Warrington *Pollipt Offices* (1599) 4 To forsee what is office, whether to be overscaped or Dangerous, I surmyse. 1680 J. Bell *Maddox's Answ. Quer.* 408 In Exposition of this place hath overscaped so many strange sighted Interpret of Dominke.

Hence † **O·verscape** *sb.*, omission, oversight.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 326 I began to be...in some doubt: whether this were an oversight of your person, or the oversight of Theobald your printer.

Over-scare, -scepticism, etc.: see Over-.

† **Overschi·ppen,** *v. Obs.* [a. Du. *overschepen* to load into another ship.] *trans.* To transfer (goods) from one ship to another; to trans-ship.

1599 *Ann. Rep.* 32 The Dutch West-India ships...took in their cargoes in the manner called *overschippen*. *Ibid.* St. Eustatia has but one road where the ships have no other way to take in their cargo, but that of *overschippen*, that is, to take the goods out of the French boats to put them on board the Dutch vessels.

† **Overscorch,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Over- 3.] (Cf. Scorch *v.*[2]) *trans.* To burn over; to rough-kow.

1582 Webbe *1 Kings* v. 18 The great stones...the masons of Salomon, and the masons of Tyrus hue conueighde [*v.r.* dawbde, 1588 hewdden, Vulg. dolaverunt].

Overscore, *v.* [Over- 3.] *trans.* **a.** To score over; to cover with scores, cuts, or deleting lines. **b.** To obliterate by scoring across.

1629 Pod. *Antiquarius* Wks. 1638 I. 373 It had been originally written *Fenders*, and afterwards carefully overscored: not, however, so effectually as to conceal the word from a scrutinizing eye. 1632 Brathwait *Love-sicke Rimester*, The single little vacant...for the vague overscored, by the guard Orthomell. 1879 H. James *R. Hudson* vii. 210 The soft apocryphal hum was overscored with darkwise sounds.

Overscour, -scrub, etc.: see Over-.

O·ver-scru·ple. [Over- 19 b.] Excess of scruple; the being too scrupulous.

1654 Trapp *Lect. Habakkuk* 41 You may even discipline God by over-scruple.

O·ver-scru·pulous, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too scrupulous, excessively scrupulous.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxiv. § 4 Their over-scrupulous dislike of an error in the 30 x Testament. a 1721 Kidd *Man. of Prosperity* Wks. 1858 382 Be not over-scrupulous, to make yourself guilty of more sins than you really are. 1858 H. Rogers *J. Howe* iv. (1863) 111 Without engaging the reformers to be...over-scrupulous souls.

So **O·ver-scrupulo·sity, -scru·pulousness.**

1594 Rogerenus *Pseudo-Pl.* 160 Try to subdue this Over-scrupulousness and unseasonable Timidity. 1656 *Q. Ken. Impr.* 305 The meanness to be taxed with an over-scrupulosity.

Oversculpture *v.*: see Over- 8.

Oversee·r, *v.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To cover over with or as with scurf.

1681 Sanderson *Mary Stuart* 9. 8, Overcrusted with poisonous lies. 1887 — *Lawrine* 21. 6, Such tongues as found it necessary to overscurf With supreme lust.

† **Overseen·tehed,** *ppl. a. Obs.*

Taken by Nares as = 'whipped, probably at the cart's tail'; I believe it, and by some connected with Eng.'s 'Overscutch herrowde, i.e. a whore: a hellespus word' (N.C. Wks.); Hilman, 'perhaps with some propriety' (Scholia); suggests worn in the service', by which sense it is used by Scott.

1597 Scott. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 340 (Qo., 1598) A cause now in the vnreuerent of the Stables, and rang'd vnder names in the same wholsome Statutes, that he heard the Carmen whistle, 1853 L—ie *Tribune*, 16, Ireland, 2, Ye Harp's an overscutched phrase. Wore out by hards of modern days. **other** — *Two Orphans* Introd.

Oversea, *a.* and *adv.* [f. Over *prep.* + Sea. (OE. had *ofersæmis* transmarine, foreign.)]

A. *adj.* (*Forms* 1.) **1.** Of or pertaining to transmission or transport over the sea; transmarine.

1552 Huloet, Oversea, *transmarinus*, as well to passage as commodyte. 1570 Dyrrham *Champions Wks.* 1640 48 The ouerseas traffique of marriage growing much. 1700 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3611/1 On Apr. 20 the taking of the Dromon Diary on Cuba reported in Irish Bottoms. 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Rights* 52 *Brit* 428 The...amount of the Irish over-sea trade. 1844 C. N. Redhouse *Brit. Mus.* 6 The Navy...for overseas service is greatly increased.

† **2.** Imported from beyond the sea; of foreign make; made abroad; foreign. *Obs.*

1579 Tom *Rhet.* (Stanf.) V. 7 To fix Thomas Filley my wedding rings and a crepin hat. 1591 *Inventories* (Surtees) 19 One indice of books of oversea work. 1600 *Acc. Exch.* (P.) Bring in ...of sundrye XXXII. qrs Iren, one...over sea quarrages, xvi. s. 1642 Commonwealth *Misc.* 8/2 (Wodrow Soc.) III. 289 His new ephidem, and oversea Greeke touching discipline and policie of the Kirk.

3. Situated beyond the sea; transmitted or having to do with countries beyond the sea; foreign.

1838 Bingham *Tryal* 3 *Fri. Faith* (1849) 6 The wife Vol. VII.

of youth, that...requests he (her husband) shall return to her many oversea lands. 1880 Gladstone *Sp. at Ramsgate* 21 Oct., The question of what I may call our own policy in Europe, Asia, and America. 1893 *Times* 6 July 11/1 They were...betrayed by their overseas accounts.

B. *adv.* (*erroneously*) Across or beyond the sea; on the other side of the sea; abroad.

1440 tr. *Higden, Contin.*, Rolls VIII. 483 All other castells and towres, over see [*orig.* in the reverse of England.] 1626 Jas. I, *Rec. Lett.* to J. Russell *Negot.* viii. (1880) 146 If he be not found there [at Court], it is likely that he gone ouerseas Court, and means ouerseas. 1642 Sir Geo. Radcliffe 11 (1810) 30 And what though all this go not overseas? 'twere better it did. 1780–92 M. Parker *Fool of Quality* (1806) IV. 9 By the help of empty wings...Devil proposes to fly overseas from Dover to Calais. 1894 *Daily Chron.* 26 Jan. 3/1 Sport living overseas is a quiet farmstead.

Overseal, *v.*: see Over- 8.

O·verseam, *sb. Needlework.* [Over- 5.] A seam in which two edges are sewn together by oversewing or overcasting. So **Overseam** *v.* To join and sim. Dicts.

† **Oversea·rch,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [Over- 9.] A thorough search.

1590 Cattle *Enquiries* xiii. 47 But what ouersearche (I...ouerwhelm) outlesh more to be enquered.

Oversea·rch, *v.* [Over- 9, 16.] *trans.* To search all over or through, examine thoroughly.

1592 Mosse *Compleat Trades* Wks. 1631/1 When I had oversearched all my books and rummaged up the very bottom of my brest. 1592 Greene *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rildg.) 69/1 The matchless beauty of Angelica,...Fain'd not to cross and ouer the Atlantic seas, To ouersearch the fearful ocean.

O·ver-sea·s, *adv.* [f. Over *prep.* + *seas* (*sæs*).] *sb. pl.* (cf. 'the narrow seas', 'the four seas'); though the *-s* may have originated as advb. genitive; cf. *hal(f)-cour-over.*] = Overseas *adv.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* B. (1882) 22 These [goods] they transport ouer seas, whereby there ariseth infinite summes of money. 1632 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 253 He had euer been into Denmarke. 1642 Tomkinson *Walking to Neal* 16 Hee...sick of home went ouerseas for change. 1666 *Lang-more's Hag. Mor.* 322 Our brothers of the sea over-seas.

Over-seasoned, -seasoning, etc.: see Over-.

Oversee (*Overseed*)·, *v.* Forms: see Over and See. [OE. *ofersēon* = OS. *oferscōn* (MDu. *overscen*, Du. *overzien*), OHG. *oberscouwen* (MHG., Ger. *überschauen*), f. *ofer-*: Over- + See *v.* Cf. Overlook.]

I. 1. *trans.* To look down upon, look at from (or as from) a higher position, overlook; to survey; to keep watch over; to watch. [Over- 7.]

c 888 K. Alfred *Boeth.* iv. Fela mæl Tullium, þa he sulle gemeahte ofersēon. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 73 Hiderne and bidde he ouer sich. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 17 The nightegale hi i-seh, And hi hi-bihuld ouer-on, 1613 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 31 Such men ... are fully worthy, and abundantly meritorious. *a* 1626 F. Greville *Sidney* xvi. (1652) 100 Even here who oversaw the rest, might have his owne passionate overseers. 1708 Penn *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 40 As long as this awful creature shall oversee and guard the sacred land.

2. To look over, look through, look into the various parts of; to inspect, examine; to peruse, esp. by way of revision for the printing-press. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1374 *Pol. Poems* I. 121 Pedyn lette he ploȝ neuede, Whilk þat he ouer-seye himself he hes hem weddes. 1377 *Hist. H.* II. v. 308 That he worth with, sche se þer oft ouer-se þe bokis. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Assembly Gods* 219 [He] prayed kyng hertyly his ire ouerse. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 1, I wryte a leaf or twayne, whyche I ouersawe agayn to correcte it. 1598 in *Wizard's Anat.* (1880) App. xiv. 191 [Constables] appointed to peruse and oversee twelve Bookes of Acts & ordynances as hereafter were given. 1598 *Stafford. Edict.* (Arb.) 4 John Carr...to oversee every proofe. 1633 Potter *CA. Hier.* xv. 71 v. § 34. 61 The Logist ... having to be poisoned, appointed his Brother to ouer-see all that he his own eating. 1892 F. S. Allis in *Daily News* 7 Nov. 6/3, I send the word "overseen" by preference to "edited"... because it includes nearly all I had a right to claim.]

† **b.** To examine mentally, consider. *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 111 So alle thing well ouersene 'th is better to the that thou returne.

3. To see to officially, as one holding a position over those who 'do the work'; to supervise, superintend; to see after, look after, attend to the doing or working of. (Cf. Overlook 2. 6.)

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 408 And alsoon...alle Parischis in oon Prouynce ben assisid and taxid and ouersen the Gouernaunce of Parischis. 1485 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 320 To take and oversee the coulte under the Maire. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII, c.* 21 § 6 Any persones assigned to oversee and overse theym in their workyng. 1598 H. Clapham *Bright Table* 1, To Officiate) was chosen Judge, who oversaw all them for 40 yeares. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* (1906) 100 *Dauid, Ag. Bathsheb.* 25 The four Bishops...were unable to oversee effectually the 17 large Provinces of Belgium. 1735 Swift *Lib. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 242 Can I oversee my workmen and a school too? *a* 1862 M. Rackstraw *Little Dogfordonshire Tales* 1870 II. 194 He...is overseeing the carpenters.

† **b.** With obj. clause (or obj. and compl.). To see, see to it (that something be done). *Obs.*

1470–83 Malory *Arthur* xxvii. 101, He wyl be your warrok that ye shall not take nor slee no unarmed wyghtes. 1589 tr. W. H. Turner *Ordeal. Bas. Oxford* 197 The Bishop shall ... oversee that every man shall begin his stryfe at leasome. 1642 *First Penall Laws* 102 Power to search all Vaults, and to oversee that the same be not seized.

c. *absol.* To superintend, act as overseer.

a 1598 Hall *Chron.* Introd. 6 b, Being no well skeped or herdsman before time, eyed not pitie, kept and diligently ouersaw. 1647 W. Bacon *Disc. Gosp. Exp.* 1. v. (1739) 23 The Bishop of Canterbury ... Vicar, who is to oversee under God over us. 1708 W. Hutton *Academy* 29 But I, who had no head over me, no spur to incite, or curb to restrain, or overseer that could oversee, was obliged to have all the work.

4. To see against the intention or without the knowledge of the person seen; to catch sight of; to have a sight of. (Cf. Overhear 3.)

1542 Fullonio, S. *Andrewes* 21. ii, Fanny, for suspicions of having overseen, by Antonio, gave a house to her pensioner. 1862 Wilkie Collins *Hogarth's Illustrator* 1. ii. (1878) 24 A moment after he threw open the light, for...he fancied he might be overseen.

† **5.** To look at with the 'evil eye', bewitch: = Overlook *v.* 7. *Obs. rare.*

1642 W. Howe *Rise Reg. Times* 3 What may not be wished, it is a phrase of speech among many to say, they are overseen, i.e. looked upon with a malicious eye.

II. 6. To fail or omit to see or notice (through inattentive, or intentionally); to neglect, pass over, disregard; = Overlook *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1225 Wisdom *Hom.* I. (Stopford 100) Eneures þe we ... þet hit ne be ouersehð. 1300–20 Dublin *Pastor Indic.* 72 And ge me sone fule mowe, That sone is hoped holie ouye. 1338 Coverdale *Bible* Prol., Thynke ye ...it is happies consent of y^e interpreters. 1613 Jacobite *Creed* 11. 1 § 2. 235 Many things he cannot see, and many things he may oversee. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv. 21, Time has my nose to oversee and wilfully neglect the great advances made him by my wife. 1714 Prudent *Tour Scot.* 56 (1715, not Adding confidence of remarks now—may be) few.

7. *refl.* To fail to perceive what is befitting or right for one to do, or what is the truth or fact of a matter; to forget oneself, act unbecomingly; to fall into error, make a mistake, err, blunder, act imprudently. Also *intr.* (quots. 1613, 1639: cf. Overlook 2. 5). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 326 I, gloton ... gyfð me gilte, *For I haue ouer-seye me* in my speche, and some tyme in sonne. 1549 Misc. *Epistles* 10. Wks. 1551/1 Ladies ... fynde us ready ourselue hereafter, that he disdaineth vnware ouerlayne fulnes of him selfe. 1605 Jackman *Creed* IV. iii. 6. § 2 Who notwithstanding mightily overcame in prognosticating of a fruitful harvest by this gladsome or forward spring. 1638 Mayne *City Match* v. ii. *Arr.* No, please you, partake Of a slight banquet? ... *Pilot* ... Be sure you do not oversee. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) II. 289 Inadvertents selfishness to blanch on, that we oversee and forget ourselves.

III. 8. *nonce-use.* To see too strongly or vividly. [Over- 25.]

a 1800 Hooker *Serm. Habak.* ii. 4 Wks. (1888) III. 699 It then maketh them...come to be proud, when it causeth them to see their wrong in overmuch; the thing they were proud of. 1808 Kirk *Apol. Explic. Tr. Ec.* 97 We had so grovelled in darkness that we overdrew the light.

Hence **Overseeing** *vbl. sb.*, 2nd *ppl. a.* (in various senses: see above).

1513 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 293 That no horde be brought to town but it be good and merchandable, by overseinge of such as shalbe chosen by the Maior. 1630 Jos. Taylor *Christ Stone* 48 In the overseeing providence of the rich merchey. 1700 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* iii, The girl ... shall feel an overseeing power To kindle or restrain. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1894) II. 2 Some lords of overseeing were paid them.

Over-seeded: see Over- 17 b.

† **Overseek, -seche,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 9. (OE. had *ofersēcan* in sense 'exact too much'.)] *trans.* To search through.

c 1405 *Eng. Conc. Poet.* 138 Me may rede & ouerseche the boke of scripture, be prophetes.

† **Oversee·ming,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Used to render Gr. *ὑπόφασις* outward appearance.

1598 Thomas *Search. Dr. P. R.* 101, vii. [Bull. MS.: R. 1951's Pyrgamen] ...theyre colours ephiquada, [sic] in consequence but in resemblee parte of a close locke [sic = serratum].

† **Oversee·ming,** *a. Obs.* Appearing above, supereminent (rendering L. *superbissimus*); seeming to be over or higher.

1580 Wyse *tr. Bibl.* I. 19 Which is the ouerseeyinge [1588 excellent, *Vulg.* superexcellens] goutrauer of his verye sone vs that has liberyd. *a* 1633 Norryss *Forgive. Reg.* (Arb.) 30 A room in the Queens house, which eclipsed the others over-seeming greatnesse.

Overseen (*ōvərsī·n*), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4 oversene, 4–6 -seyn(e, 5–6 -seyne, -sene, 5–7 -seene, 5– -seen, (6 -seyne, -seen). [Pa. pple. of Oversee. In part with active meaning: cf. *mistaken.*]

1. That has 'overseen himself' (see Overseer 7); betrayed into a fault or blunder; deceived, deluded, mistaken, in error; acting imprudently, hasty, rash (in an action). Now arch. or *dial.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 304 It were a thing unresonable, A man to be so overseen. Foolish was unto the I ensy. 1441 Caxton *Fillus Pudr.* (W. de W. 1497) iv. lii. 318 b/1 They that will serve that he was an heretyke but Rolfe & pantaras. 1572 *Interlude Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 33 Medlyd, you be oversene, I tell you playnly. 1578 Cyprian *Prosperity* 10 If thou be oppressed & molested in cause or matter, thou is thy strength but small. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* (1642) I. 127 However we so much complayne to Almighty, it may be we oversee ourselues. 1688 Shadwell *Lancash. Lad.* Epist. to Reader 2 Some will say I am overseen in my judgment. 1691 T. 1st Marquess Wharton *Mr. Addis* might have been overseen in his Opinion as to the right of Succession. 1872 *St. James' Mag.* May 164 One...had been so overseen as to encourage the young man's wishes.

b. (Sometimes used (as *adv.*) absol. also simply **overseen:** Drunk, intoxicated. (*Obs. exc. dial.*)

c 1400 *Alex. Conf.* (Ff) in *Anglia* (1894) 58 Ofte drinkes Alexander ouer-seyne. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 I am overseene with drynke, *Ie suis yure.* 1611 Cotgr., *Yure*, drunke, overseene. 1674 Ray *N. Country Words* 41 *Overseen*, drunk. 1825 Brockett *Gloss. N. Country Words* (ed. 2) 241 Overseen, drunk. 1847 Halliwell, *Overseen*, intoxicated. 1876 Whitby Gloss. 41

to over-mon. 1552 Elyot *Let.* to *Cav.* (1580) Life 36 Mercifully kept ouersene, that in decades, whan he neither knewe what he dyed, nor what he ought to doo. 1648 Evace *Mirrour*, *Cabalge Butler* (Arb.) 37 How is a very sober man considering his manifold temptations of diuers, ..and whose he ouer-seeth, to within his owne Mansion, and no man ought to take exception. 1658 *Lordes Mount* in Thomas *Prose Rem.* (1878) II. 120, I cannot well tell whether he was overseene with wine or rage.

†2. That has looked into or studied a subject (*cf.* Overseen 2); versed, skilled, 'well seen.' *In* some department of knowledge. Cf. *well-versed*.

1533 Heme *Answ. Poynerad* Bb. Wks. 1554/1 The vnes is a wyse man and well ouer seen in ongaing. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 31 Ye are a great wise prelate & wel ouerseen in matters. 1600 Chillan *Herodian* 73 b, (title) Of They would be thought to be well overseen in Humility.

†3. Overlooked, unnoticed: see Overseen 8. *Obs.*

1608 Bp. Hall *Char. Virtues & V., Honest Man*, He knowingly the fault of what he sells, and censures the rankness galne of a false reckoning.

Overseer (*ōvəɹsīəɹ*), *sb.* [f. Overse- + -er1.]

1. One who oversees or superintends, a supervisor; *esp.* one whose business it is to superintend a piece of work, or a body of workmen; a superintendent (*of* workmen, slaves, convicts, etc.).

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 34 The name of a surueyour is a straūge name, and is no worde to vse in Englonde as we vse it. 1530 Tindale *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 256/1 Those ouerseers which we now call Byshops after the Greke word, were alway bidyng in one place to gouerne the congregation there. 1604 Wilson *God in Mount* 108 Chief overseer of the Dei-workes of the City. 1709 Strype *Parker* No. 124, p. 4 The Overseers of the Highways and Constables. 1788 W. Strode *Gen. Rent Florida* 62 The overseer, and other white servants, will be hired much cheaper in a plentiful and good climate, than in a worse and dearer. 1823 J. Angell *Reeside's Mont. MSS.* III. 403 There was a disturbance in Göttingen, because the overseers of the common were at first hostile. 1851 Dodds *Manufactures* I. 24 Surgeons to be ..set to work with an ass or a spade as dockyard or city highway, and coaxed with the whip of the overseer. *Mod. Advt.*, To Printers.—Working Overseer wanted in a country town and jobbing office. Must be a good disciplinarian, sober and capable.

†b. A person (formally) appointed by a testator to supervise or assist the executor or executors of the will. *Obs.*

1422 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 21 Myn ouerseer, William Kyrkeby of Essex, ..John Cosyn of London, souteren, pat ye wyll be labyrd in be worschip of god. 14.. *Pryv. to Eat. Anc.* L. 324 You executors and ouerseers make thre dayes. 1552 Elyot *Let. to Cav.* (1580) Life 27 The Bishop ..is to the one that overseers be in England, For he shall have leve to take to that he needeth not. 1618 J. Moor in *Sandford MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 124 The great paines he hath taken ..to strengthen his will with so powerfull overseers, and to make so pleasing assistents. 1688–9 *P. Henry Diaries & Lett.* cv. 324, I've desired Mr. Richard for myself, my wife, my son John, and Coslo Martha Warter, as was thought fit by the overseers of the will—5 in. 6 s.

c. (In full, *Overseer of the poor*.) A parish officer (appointed annually) to perform various administrative duties mainly connected with the relief of the poor.

The office was created by Act 43 Eliz. c. 2, and the duties were defined in details (among other purposes) to work, giving relief to the disabled poor, putting poor children to work, apprenticing them, etc., and raising by rate the necessary funds for these purposes; the chief duties now are to assess, collect, and distribute the 'Poor Rate' (the actual relief of the poor is most often now belonging to the 'guardians of the poor'); see Guardian 2 b. In most of the lists of voters for parliament and for municipal and other councils, late 18th, etc. The office belongs to England and Wales, and is gratuitous; but, where the duties require it, paid or salaried overseers are appointed. Officers having duties somewhat similar to those are exercised in the administration of relief in the past, exist in some of the United States of America.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 Be it enacted...That the Churchwardens of every Parish, and foure, three, or two substantial householders, to be nominated yearely in Easter weeke..., shall be called Overseers of the Poore of the same Parish. 1615 Markham *Rich Ways* 1. 1. The poor become ..hath made me.. Thought worthy to be sauegarde, and to them May rise to be ouerseers of the poor. 1630 Cocke *Disc. Trades* 68, if 43 Alt constables, churchwardens, overseers, or other officers to all parishes. 1708 Fiennes *Newes, Ch.-wardens* not at 23 The Churchwardens were accounted the sole Overseers of the Poor. 1800 Gen. Knox *S. Midd.* Introd. The inhabitants ..were in much less awe of the parson than of the overseer.

†2. One who looks down upon or at anything; a beholder, onlooker, spectator. *Obs.*

1521 Rogemans tr. *Henry's Usage* 12 b, (1534) 170 Having a trust and affiance in such overseers (the dead, called just above 'beholders' and 'witnesses'). 1580 Thynne *Speculi Prof.*, If that I were not so perfect of it, as men perfit who overseers would that I should have done. a 1638 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 170 Stedy ..to be oppressed of so glorious witnesses and overseers.

†3. One who 'oversees' a book for the purpose of criticism or revision; variously = critic, censor, reviser, editor. *Obs.*

1597 Bodleian *Lond. Pol.* v. xxxi. 8 There are in the world curteyne rudenesse (non-censors of all Bookes, whose censures in this respect would fall as sharpe as to. 1604 Bensell *Lett.* 18, 116 In the Margent,—the censurers of Printers edition, set this note. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr. That I may be the overseer of other mens Bookes. 1689 Wood *Life* 30 Feb. 60, II. 8.] III. 139 Half the verses that were made for the said book were cast aside by the overseers, Dr. Aldrich and Jane.

Hence **O'verseeress**, a female overseer; **O'verseering** *ppl. a.*, acting as overseer; **O'verseerism**, the system of overseers.

1709 Tatler No. 18 Both dogs entirely upset with behaviour (treating and overseeing the sows) = 'sows'; Editor] to their water. 1870 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 721 A dark and melancholy wild, where ..Nonconformists, Quakeresses, all sorts of other 'isms' gather gratuitous around the porches of the proud ..land proprietors. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 5/4 The Lords do not proceed, overpowered and cared for by the ..Report overseers, with thousandfaces [sic.]. 1892 *W. S. Mackie's Portland Assess.* (1892) 24, I did a little in the overseering line.

O'verseership. [f. prec. + -ship.] The office or position of an overseer.

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 63 Leaving to the King only an overseership. 1804 *Gentleman's Mag.* Feb. 91/2, I was ..appointed Overseer of the parish; and ..do records before my overseership terminated, I received another paper. *Mod. Advt.*, To master printers.—Overseership or Chickenship required by good practical Printer.

†**Overseo'the,** *v. Obs.* [Overse- 3.] *trans.* and *intr.* To boil over.

1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Eel.* iii. vi. Your stately seas (perhaps with love's fire) glow, And overseeth their backs with springing tide. 1696 Tharp *Comm. 3 Judas* 10 It is a corruption taken from over-seething pots.

Overseill: see Overseile.

Overse'll, o'ver-se'll, *v.* [Overse- *sb.* 23.]

†1. *trans.* To sell at more than the real value. *Obs.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Surmonder, to ouersell. 1627 Drayton *Battle Agincourt* 283 The thing sold'st idle, which more I can disclaim, And think it oversold to purchase lame. 1708 *Warrant of Honour* III. 247 If he wishes to do it, for his asking him, he oversells the bottle.

†2. To fetch a higher price than. *Obs. rare.*

1618 Fletcher *Chances* v. 3 A distressed Lady ..whose beauty Would ouersell all purses.

3. *Speculation.* To sell more of (a stock, etc.) than one can deliver, or than is in existence. Also *refl.*

1679 Weavers Supp., Oatmeal.—Much Exchanged, so sell behind one's means of delivery. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/8 He secured nearly 500,000 bales, or, in fact, considerably more cotton than was actually in existence, the market then being what is termed "oversold". 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 6/2 The state of affairs ..is due to ..cultivators having oversold the paltry crop. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 2/3 For workers there is a good many hopkins, some merchants having apparently over-sold themselves.

Hence **Overse'lling** *vbl. sb.*; **Overse'll** *ppl. a.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Conclusion* viii. (1584) 51 It condemneth all ouer-selling: I cannot knowen and wilful ouerselling of any thing. 1679–80 Weavers 6, 7, Oversell, Oversold market, a market in which stocks have been sold 'short' to such an extent that ..it is difficult to obtain them for delivery.

†**Overse'me,** *v. Obs.* [Obs. *ofsēman*, f. *ofer-*, Overe- + *sēman*, Seme *v.*, to load.] *trans.* To overload, oppress.

a 1381 Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* xxiv. (1888) 30/1 ..þæt ..he ..ne ofersemige oðerwendle hiora breoðlan ac hiora. a 1225 *Liber Scintill.* 2. (1889) 93 Of oðre þam earen ofersemde ofer oðre ofermicclum wæt. 1656 Ubaldini *Rime Card. Bentivoglio* 194 Iuano subiecti ne je lasciate ge le nuche ne ossequi.

Oversound, *v.* : see Overe- 10.

O'ver-se'nsible, *a.* [Overe- 28.] Too sensible; +too sensitive. So **O'ver-se'nsibly** *adv.*, too sensibly; †in an over-sensitive manner.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Daint thou not overscrupulously mistake that the modest guilt be otherwise in Inglande? 1800 Mollard *Perspectiv.* x. 136 It handsomely the throat and the mouth of the monarch which is overvisible. 1798 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. viii. 63 A mother over-sensible; a daughter over-sensible; and their Hickman, who is—over-sensible. 1813 Lond. *Edin.* (1800) 50 He is taken in ground have not ..over-sensible consequences.

O'ver-se'nsitive, *a.* [Overe- 28.] Too sensitive. So **O'ver-se'nsitiveness.**

1696 Mrs. Gove *Exp. Chas.* (1872) 101 A mere 'quak' would never have ..lost his place in the royal kitchen from over-sensitiveness. 1837 Hughes *Tour Russia Prof.* (1839) I. Excitement to screw that are over-sensitive.

Over-sentimental to **-servile:** see Overe-.

O'verset, *sb.* [f. Overset *v.*]

The act or fact of oversetting, in various senses of the vb.; †a. Overthrow, defeat. *Obs.* b. Overturn, upsetting, upset. †c. Putting off, postponement. *Obs.* †d. Overload, excess. *Obs.* e. *Printing.* Matter set up in excess of space.

1498 *St. Acts Ten. II* (1814) 42/2 Quhen ony gret nomer is fill to cum on the Justicyaris to ane chirde ye Ireland nane salde be redy to ye regale. 1598 Ital G. Hake *Lusty Juvent* (N. T. 6) 208 He wold neuer pay, for geue him delayes and ouersette. a 1600 Marlow *Faustus* (1616) 1 Did [the king of France] leave quite and wholly to vnderstand The great aduerse and ouerset of England. a 1635 Bowyer *Own Times* (1889) I. 61, 221 With the overset of wealth and pomp..they..became lazy and negligent. 1720 *Philip Quarll* 172, I ..was over-set with the same Sea, under the flat bottom'd Boat, where you found me. That was a happy Overset for thee. 1789 Tomkins in *Select. Papers P. Assembly* (1887) 133 I suppose you have heard from my brother of my disorder?.. A threatening overset, which might have been fatal. I conceive, as the Antigallican. 1864 *Webster, Overset*, ..An upsetting; state of overthrow. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Oct. 1/1 Overset. Excess of composition. 1896 *Mod. Lat. Print printer*, We had some overset from Feb. matter.

Overset (*ōvəɹsĕt*), *v.* [Overe- 7, etc. As OE. **ofersettan* is not cited: cf. however OHG. *ubarsezzan*, MHG. *übersetzen*, to set (any one) over (e. g. a river), to set (with), to overburden, oppress; some of which senses also occur in ME.]

†1. *trans.* To overpower; to press hard. *Obs.*

1600 Tofte *Conf. Hone.* 31 And but kind fish have nowaies till kitchin pies. 1598 Thynne *Speculi Prof.* 87/2 Of wh. (Tullius M.) Asconius reciteth somewhat (not materiall) his accusers by cyrcumstances. 1599 G. Saville *Lucrel. Prou. Pyth.* 182 This Prynce Horatio, besinge hyghe hills, longe contynue with enemys ..flew vpon the Sea into Normandy. 1610 *Compl. Scot.* 101, 102, I see ye violently oversett be them. 1632 Bonivard *Atheneti* ii. 34/1, The barrie, when hee is oversee with numbers.

†2. To overcome, overpower by force or violence, overthrow, overwhelm, (*hereafter*). *Obs.*

a 1325 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxiii.* (*Plácidas*) 722 A Ipone ..ouerset in his mouth hym nom. a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Oversette, or ouyr ouercome, *supero*, *vinco*. 1450–85 Malory *Arthur* iii. 116, To myne owne de liuerede for to ouercome hym and to slee hym. 1568 Chronicle Chron. I. 126 Ellefride King of Northumberlande overset the Britons at the Citie of Chester, and forced them to flee. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 21 Orodes ..ouer set in the Streame of his Valley, tooke vpon his own head ..all the wrath of the Gods. 1624(?) a 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1121 Ver pl that wyve Yshoten sumwere & wyve to bente.

†b. *fig.* To overcome (the mind, feelings, etc.).

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 221 Thus he, whom gold hath overset, Was trapped in his owne net. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxxiii, Ouerset ay ourse bad hathe lest and reuest. 1587 Gosh *a Gentle Jt.* (A. T. S.) 10 Quhen sathan hes purposit ony hurt. 1598 Norris *Praest. Disc.* IV. 99 A Man whose Mind is filled and ouerset with these great Ideas.

3. To cause to fall over; to upset, overturn, capsize; to turn upside down. *Now rare.* [Overe- 6.]

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 61 The Sarins ..ouerset the bodi to..Ne wisshe the riden, Who ..will ouer set The rampant round bodi. 1569 Pryse *Defens. Mans.* The King and the Duke of York were by three in the morning, and had the misfortune to be overset;—the King all dirty, but no hurt. 1749 Dr. Fog *Cynic* I. v. (1821) 82, I overset my tablecloth. 1788 J. Shoberl *Lucia* (1789) II. 120 Rushing forward, [he] overset the table, the bottles and glasses accompanying him to the fall. 1780 Miss Burney *Cecilia* viii. v, The postilion, in turning too suddenly, overset the carriage. 1840 H. Rogers *Polyeucte* vi. (1849) 103 Their small vessel being overset, kept itself nearly steadied them.

b. *intr.* To turn or fall over, capsize; to be overturned, upset. *Now rare.*

1641 Trap. Mirac. *o. Stranf's Chill Warrest* 1, 4 He was like a ship which not fit to learn so great angle, oversets. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4301/3 The Hastings...Struck on the Sands, and ..over-set. 1723 Bradford *Babylon* I. 4 316 he violent a storm of wind, that he thought the house would overset. 1839 Stevenson *Trav. Centenary* 12 It will assuredly topple and tend to oversee.

4. *trans. fig.* To upset or subvert the order or condition of (an institution, state, or the like); to cause to fall into confusion. *Now rare.*

1579 Cranmer *Answ. Stalemaker* 1. 2 I'm make 'em glad to give me honestie enough, or I'm ouerset the Kingdom. 1579 Dr. For *Cranmer's Let.* The sudden Surprise of her Sad-servant Nichas, and I feel cly'd upon the Spot. 1582 Chronicon *Lett.* 72 Their ancient complaint had been a great drawback to them by ouer-setting their limited prosperity. 1632 Carlile *Lord. Rec.* (c. 1) A certain Cripper-Island ..so is were besides and ouerset his whole reckoning.

b. To overturn the normal mental or physical condition of (a person); to overcome mentally or physically; to discompose, disorder, 'upset' (the stomach, etc.).

1583 *Leg. Sp. St. Andrew* 108 His contagious stomach Was so ouerset with Bacchus drunkenes. 1595 Chapman *Rev. Mon. Bride* v. 150 A glorious appearance from the other world has often overset the best sense. 1604 Mrs. Fonnan *Ladies* 14, The smell of Lard..is so much and often was enough to ouerset her. 1661 Tesimond *Let. in Life* (1837) I. xxiii. 416 France, I believe, overset me, and more especially the foul ways and unhappy diet of ..Auvergne. 1672 Digbie *R. Bread* 185, The news is sure to overset him.

c. *intr.* To lose one's balance or ordered condition; to be upset, fall into disorder.

1599 Levinstone *Zeuthus, Math. & Papists* 11 (1924) Prol. 28 You were in Danger of overmuching from a Tenant of Prudence and Contingent. 1738 Gent. Magazine in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1836) II. 244 The late constitution of this country has overset. 1850 Tennyson *Talking Oak* 196 Wholly kingdoms overset, Or leaps from land to land.

†5. *trans.* To set (a surface, a garment, etc.) over with (jewels, ornaments); *Obs.* [Overe- 8.]

14.. *Tyndale* (Wagner) 1872 The whyche wer alle over sette and dight with bawdrikes of gold and silver bright. 1738 J. Shoberl *Lucia* (1789) I. 107 As bright as every servant with sapphires.

†6. *trans.* and *intr.* To put off, postpone. *Obs.*

1480 tr. *Secrete Secret., Prov. Prin.* 180 That a prynce shulde examyne the dyets of lourdis in his assemy...not oversette nyght the howre of lyeuere. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xi. 82 The eyrisfull nicht thar nocht be ouer sene, Fra Phebus to Pasche, 1576 mony a thing delayis.

†7. *trans.* To lay aglow as an impost or tardus, to impose. *Obs.* [Overe- 7.]

a 1300 *Midsomer* 301 The myller that thou hast ouerset upon the people of my lord.

†8. a. To overcharge, assess excessively. b. To overload. *Obs.* [Overe- 25, 27.]

1532 Tindale *Exp. Matt.* v–vii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 72 The usurers and publicans ..longe to great the emperour's tributes, and to take their most advantage, the poorer the people. 1543 Hooper *Lett.* iv. x. 10 Loosing the more frequently in the common flow, which was ouerset with Merchandize, and other passengers, to a thick Fog the Vessell turn'd ore, and so many perished.

†9. a. To pass or get over. b. To set or settle over. *Obs.* [Overe- 5, 7.]

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 191 Na bid howpe

appears to us possible but subject to many most unusual, terrible, fatal, and dangerous forms of the region. 1849 *Hooker, Himal. Jrnl.* I. This fatal black cloud, which now covers the poor island.

10. To get over (an illness, etc.), recover from, *dial.* [OVER- 5.]

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 48 This Pinnatius... Threw our nations that time... Yet him we read that by the oracle subsist, To God and saviour yielded he rancle his foe. 1888 Eastman *Friends. Words Lore.* (E. D. D.) He has overset his last illness. 1877 *E. W. Lanc. Gloss.* 1886 *E. W. Line. Gloss.* s.v., I shall have to have some medicine before I oversit it. It upset me, and she never seemed to oversit it.

†11. In various uncertain senses, now *Obs.*

c1470 Henryson *Chron. exxv.* i, At Lancastre, 37 yere of Christ that writen, A thousand whole twise C. and Sexty ten, And one thereto, in Flores as is written, And in the yere next after thare pasmeritan. a1533 Stewart *Rhymbl.* ci. 150 And whiles they ravage to overset the graves. 1600 Shakesp. *Love's Labour's Lost* v. ii. 69 To that deadeth is better mark be very circumspect, and the enemy grows to barter cannot be cunning. 1709 Cave. W. Worcestershire *Hil. Legend. of the Conf.* 113 Dec., At 2 afternoon overset the Stone Cable in the Hold, then Veered away.

12. *absol.* or *intr.* To set up (type) in excess.

1897 W. T. Stead in *Review of Revs.* Jan. 15/1, I have noticed as a chronic state of over-setting. On the last day of the month a pleasant sense of slaughter takes place.

Hence **Overset** *ppl. a.*; **Oversetting** *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1448 = off-putting, dilatory); also **Overseter**, one who oversets, † an opponent.

a1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 Overthrowar (or *overe seter*), *subvertor.* 1448 Sir C. Hare *Lane. Assize* (S. T. S.) 143 And he be lathe, and ever untrusted, and forwardis in quarrelsome of misdeidis. 1883 Boyle (Scribe) *Bygl. ix. ch.* (1898) 130 One of these easily over-set boats.

Overse'tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING1.] The action of the vb. OVERSET; upsetting; † opposition; † off-putting.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. iii (1495) b/2 b/2 This serpentis ... han fleen of alle manere oppressynges and oversettynge. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Overyt *wrongus, or overe settynge of thyng or tyme, contrarie.* 1490 *Hist. oof Pytamus, Overcomynge, oppressio.* 1808 Cath. Harris *Diagnosis* v. 72 Upon the overturning of their boat. 1889 Mrs. Wharton *Marbeite* in *Augusta Have told me something... which nearly completed my mental overturning.*

Over-severe, -severity, etc.: see OVER-.

Oversew (*ōvəsōʊ*), *v.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To sew overhand; to sew together two pieces of stuff, by laying them face to face with the edges outwards, and passing the needle through both always in the same direction, so that the thread between the stitches lies over the edges. Sometimes called *overhand*, *overseam*, or *overcast*: see these words. In *Embroidery*, = OVERCAST *v.* 7. Hence **Oversewing** *vbl. sb.*, **Oversewn** *ppl. a.*

1864 in Webster. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, *Overcasting*, a method of Plain-sewing, otherwise known as Sewing, or Tape-sewing, and executed somewhat after the manner of Oversewing. But the great difference between Over-sewing and Over-casting is that the former is closely and finely executed for the uniting of two selvedges or folds of material, and the latter is very loosely done, and only for the purpose of keeping raw edges from raveling out... In cases where this stitch was used for the purpose of Overhand. 1903 *Pogonias Cadet Jan.* 27/1 Six Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, very small initials hemmed and oversewn monogram in the corners.

†Oversey, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* (Better *oversie.*) [f. OVER- 3, 17 + ME. *sēgen*, OE. *sēgan*, to pass, go time: see SEE *v.*1] *trans.* To pass by, elapse.

a1300 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1088 Jeu ha quoniez layse a here, Bot were a long ryste, Quyle ssesen eyber were oner-seyed sesayes I mene.

Oversey, obs. f. OVERSEA: obs. inf. OVERSEE.

Overshade (*ōvəshēd*), *v.* [OVER- 8.]

1. *trans.* = OVERSHADOW *v.* 1.

c1000 *Ags. Gosp. Luke* i. 35 Seo heahnesse sceal be ofer-scadan (c1160 *Hatton G.* ofer-scadeb; *Lindisf.* Ouir-scadeb). 1552 Gwevara & Lorkin *Lookings-Gl.* Wks. (Shroud) XLV. 113 The hand of mercy overshaed her (the Church's) head.

2. To cast a shade over; to render gloomy or dark: = OVERSHADOW, shade. Also *absol.*

1588 *Tr. Du. Vs. J.* v. ii. 213 The Elder tree Which overshades the mouth of that same pit. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 326 Land on them where thy Rivers Overshade. 1870 Emerson *Tyrannus Lecture* i. I, The promise of the world is overlasting all which under him would grow. 1727 Dyer *Ruins* xxxiv. 313 Plants which are overshaded ... cannot so well imbibe. &c. 1812 Wordsw. *Song for Spinning Wheel* 7 Every night and morning With the spinning wheel I sit. *fig.* 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, iii. ii. 76 In Clarice cloudy death overshades the beames of life. 1867 Lord Alfred Tenn. *Q. Mary* Chron. A passing sentiment seemed to overshade the brows of my companion.

Hence **Overshading** *ppl. a.*

1810 Combe *Lord's March, Dial.* 161, Pleasant overshading bowers.

Overshadow (*ōvəshæ·dō*), *v.* [OE. *ofer-scadwian*: see OVER- 8. So MHG. *überschateen*, MDu. *overschaduwen*, Goth. *ufarskadwjan*, all rendering L. *obumbrare* in N. T.]

1. *trans.* To cast a shadow over; to cover or obscure with shadow or darkness; overcloud; to overshade, shade over.

c1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matth.* ix. 7 Seo wolcn hi ofer-scadode, se bleo hi. 24 He wæere gecrid & ofer-scadode hig [c1160 *Hatton*, ofer-scadede]. c1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Grein) cxl. 9 Wrikkar (c1160 *Hatton*, ofer-scadewigas). 1388 Wyclif *Luke* ix. 34 A cloude was maad, and ouerschadewide hem. 1539 Coverdale *Ezekiel* v. 8 The middes & all pleasures ouer-shal ouerschadowe Israel. 1600 J. Porter *Lord's Mother* iv. 221 The sunne being overshadowed with clouds. 1797 Bucknill, *Judgment* 2 Aug. 30. 1883 It has warmer paved court in the neighbourhood, overshadowed by some trees. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrosp.* II. 195 The dark cloud does surely cast on her life continued to overshadow it for many years.

fig. 1532 tr. *Machiavel's Arte of War* 3 Wrapped in myraculous figures, and overshadowed with images. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 142 Those misfortunes which were soon to overshadow her. 1882a Farrar *Early Church* v. 233 One prophecy of woe overshadowed all the later years of David.

2. To cover or overspread with some influence, as with a shadow; to shelter, protect.

1589 Pugh. *Panther* (1718) 8 Dryden's images hardly more obtrusively bashful into to their solitudes. 1588 Wyclif *Luke* i. 35 The Holy Goost schal come fro the heuene to thee, and the vertu of the Hiyest schal ouerschadewe thee. 1598 *Chr. Prospero in Pros. Prospero* (1852) 202 Overshadow me in the day of battle. 1862 Spurgeon, *Disp. Short.* ii. 1. 8 It may seem that when the Divine Spirit did overshadow the understanding of the Prophets, yet it offered no violence to their faculties. 1899 Symonds *Fragil* II. 272 The queen's high name Overshadows him.

3. To tower over so as to cast its shadow over; hence, to rise above, 'cast into the shade', diminish the apparent eminence or importance of. [OVER- 1.]

1580 Lyndsay *Rowne.* 21 1. (1728) 297 The authentick of the understande, to overshadowed by the Sholdre presence. 1600 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 194 Faith and infidelity cannot so exist together and overshadow one another. 1611 Speed *Theat. G. Brit.* iv. (1614) 372 All their monuments ... overshadowed by the height of Beckett's tomb. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 92 A low pleasant valley overshadowed in many places with high endlesse mountaines. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xi, No neighbouring architecture of lofty proportions had ambitiously overshadow Staple Inn. a1882 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. i. 30 It was natural that the Crown, completely overshadowed by the great barons, should turn for aid to the Church.

4. To shade or darken too much. [OVER- 27.]

1640 Parker *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xx. 348 If Authours in painting his deeds do not overshadow them, to make them blacker than they were.

Hence **Overshadowed** *ppl. a.*; also **Overshadow** *sb.* *rare*; **Overshadower.**

1608 Bacon *Let. to King* 2 Jan. in *Cabala* (1654) 2 No oppressors of the people, no overshadowers of the Crown. 1647 C. Harvey *Schenp* 6. 10 The period ... was an overshadowed one in British History. 1879 Wilson *Disp. in Psalms* 130 Russell about it, but a liberal overshadow of reverence. 1878 Morley *Rsp.* I. *Carlyle's Cromwell* 460 A man ... who always would be his moral overshadower.

Oversha'dowing, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING1.] The action of the vb. OVERSHADOW.

1588 Wyclif *Sec. Luke* i. 27 The fulle of lizte, seemeth whose is more other shauynge, or overshadowyng of myzte. 1625 J. Sprint *Holy Prayer Pref.* That like the Words of Holy Men should conspire (like the Virgin Mary) by the sole overshadowings of the Holy Ghost. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 326 The visible kingdom of God ... underwent an almost total eclipse by the overshadowing of earthly power.

Oversha'dowing, *ppl. a.* [-ING2.] That overshadows. Hence **Oversha'dowingly** *adv.*, in an overshadowing manner.

1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 185 My overshadowing Spirit and might with thee I mean along. 1800 Southey *Thalaba* viii. xviii, Lingo as the hairy Cassowar Was that o'shadowing Bird. 1824 Lamont *Journ. Lond., Southey & Pearson* Who, 1833 I. 1132 Which rarely happens to literary men overshadowingly great. 1898 Stevens *Jesus & Paul* viii. (1899) 129 Those mysterious hills, which close every modern view with their overshadowing height.

†Oversha'dowy, *a.* *Obs.* [f. OVERSHADOW + -Y.] Having the quality of overshadowing.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 404 The Fig tree, which hath but Figs above the leaf, because it is so large and overshadowie.

†Oversha'ke, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 4, 27.]

1. *trans.* To shake off or away; to dispel.

c1550 R. Bruyere *Orose.* (1620) 224 Be Justice minded, put tempests overshaken. 1570 Levins *Manip. Vocab.* 162/1 To overshake, 1613 When his lusts is overshaken, And been with wels his hearts betrayings. 1590 Fairfax *Sapph.* Lovemaker, to accuse.

b. *intr.* To become shaken off, pass away, abate.

1422-40 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iv. xiii. (1555) H 1/2 b/2 Wherfore I rede to let ouershake All heuynesse. a1425 — *Temple of Glas* 624 Alas whan will his torment ouershake [*p. r.* overshake]?

2. *trans.* To shake overmuch. [OVER- 27.]

1634 W. Tirwhitt tr. *Balinar's Lett.* 40 The Pope, a body over-shaken, and trembling with age.

Over-sha'rp, *a.* [OVER- 26.] Too sharp, excessively sharp. Hence **Over-sha'rpness.**

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* 6 In Aztot, Thesis. *Chem. Sc.* (1682) 13 Abhominable sower, Over-sharpe, too bitter. 1580 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1586) 305, I would say that fathers should be over-sharpe and hard to their children. 1725 Savage *Academy* III. 58 They were not over-sharp in discovering the intrigues and artifices. 1896 T. L. Di Verne in *Student's Mark. Review, Printing* 404 The regular legacy of over-sharp hatchets.

Over-share, *U.S.* A share or drawing-knife used by coopers for shaping the backs of barrel-staves. 1872 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Overshelving, -shepherd: see OVER- 1, 2.

Overshine (*ōvəshəi·n*), *v.* [OE. *ofer-scinan*: see OVER- 7, 8. So OHG. *ubarscinan*, MHG. *überschinen*, Du. *overschijnen*.]

1. *trans.* To shine over or upon; to illumine.

a1000 *Elene* 1104 Nan ne bæt ne leo[h]t ne mæg ofer-scinan ne ofer-oferscinan. a1000 *Ags. Gosp. Mark* xvii. 3 Seodbe-scinb his ofer-scinn. 1552 Sackv. & *Norton Gorb.* II. iv. 48 Their sons ... Should overwhelmeding horror over Lights regardless, And overshine the Starrs, as day the Worlde. a1652 Rich. Jones *Prod.* Wks. (1901) IV. 400 It kindled in Mr. Secretary Pierce, I felt it gently overshine my Breast. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 392 A cuddy sun was overshining his face.

2. To surpass in shining, to outshine; *widely fig.* To surpass or excel in some quality. [OVER- 22.]

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. i. 349 (Qo.) Thus ...Dost overshine the gallant'st Dames of Rome. c1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* i. 172 And now shine the tempe of all the nations. 1843 Tacit. *Comm. Germ.* xxvii. 21 Others practitioners, whereby we are overshined. 1897 Caroline Lewis. *Rom. Jul.* 96 She would arguably ... have overshone many a female dignitary.

Hence **Overshi'ning** *vbl. sb.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* II. 30 Like as the Moone shineth not, but by the overshining of the Sunne upon her.

Over-shipboard to **Over-shirt:** see OVER-.

O'vershoe (*-ʃōʊ*), *sb.* [OVER- 8 a; cf. Du. *overschoe*, Ger. *überschuh*.] A shoe of india-rubber, felt, or other material, worn over the ordinary shoe as a protection from wet, dirt, cold, etc.

1851 Mayhew *Whole vii.* 40 Hat, coat, and overshoes were the last articles removed. 1882a *Cabul Interned Exiles* II. xxvii. 22 The Kensington Galoshes, or pelisse another overshoe. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 840/2 The presents are bundles done up in fur caps, coats, and overshoes.

Over-shoe, over-shoes (*ōvəʃōʊ(z)*, *adv. phr.* [orig. two words: see OVER *prep.* 3.] Of water, mud, etc.: So deep as to cover the shoes, shoe-deep; hence, *to be, go, wade over-shoes*, e. g. in water, or *fig.* to any course or enterprise.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 72, I beseech them to looke to their footing, that ran overshoes in al their vanities. 1590 Spenser *Com. Inv.* 61, A sea A man may goe overshoes in the grace of it. 1778 Bryant *Antient. Mythol.* III. 31 It cleared off in the night with more shoes over Shoes. 1892 T. Hardy *Tess* (1902) 55/1 The result of the rain had been to flood the lane overshoes. [But other examples, e. 1555—1877, s.v. OVER *prep.* 3.]

Overshoot (*ōvəʃōʊt*), *v.* [OVER- 13, 4, 5, 7, 22, 25, 27. Cf. MHG. *überschiezen*, Ger. *überschiessen*, Du. *overschieten*.]

1. *trans.* To shoot, dart, run, or pass beyond (a point, limit, stage, etc.).

c1589 Chester *Battle Alcazarke* 383 The bonedoo had accidently hyte alle And were upon a defiaute y-falle. 1592 Shakes. *Ven. & Ad.* 680 The partiall bare, ... to overshoot his woeful, How he outruns the wind, and with what care He cheers and chases with a thousand dovibes. 1599 J. Sanderson *Labbs* (1628) II. 34 Dogs, who running fastest, ever shoot their game. 1600-30 *Lord's Study Mod. Lect.* 2 II. The first stage of inflammation ... must have been overshot by the violence of the action. 1883 *Law Times* LXXX. 113/2 In consequence of the train overshooting the platform.

†b. *Naut.* To sail past (a port, etc.). *Obs.*

c1565 *Sir T. Hawkins's and Fitz. to W. Sut.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 113 A Spaniard, who told him how he off he was from Rio de la Hacha ... which, because he would not overshoot, he anchored that night again. 1595 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 216 Was very short to make of the place, whereas we thought we had been nearer by our dede reken. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4919/1 This Vessel ... hath ever since her Fort. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Oct. The Sea overshot her port in the night.

†c. To pass over (a period of time); to allow (time) to pass by. *Obs.*

c1580 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 326 Perseuis thou neidis nathar preichers vyres The slumbring sleip supirfluus! 1620 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 322 Yet first beginning eight, somewhere the 70 weeks. a1627 Raven *Lord* (1854) 208 If was have overshot time wherein we might have saved some twenty pound matter, what a griefe is it to be so overshot?

2. To shoot a missile, etc., over or above (the mark or thing aimed at) and so to miss; to shoot beyond; also, of the missile: To pass over or beyond (the mark).

In quot. a1400-50 the sense is uncertain: perh. = *gif thou over-shoot* (the) *shot.*

(a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1167 (Dubl. MS.) Yf pou shote ouer-schoot pou shendes pi flayne.) a1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 18b, Their arrowes discharged their ordinaunce ... and overshot their mens. 1595 Edw. *Danielle* 108 So to ouershoot themselue now seemes to haue beene. a1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 32 (Davis) discharged their Cannon at them, but were shot short. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 3 Sept. 2/2/3 The charge goes wide from the mark. It hits some, but it overshoots the body.

b. *fig.* esp. in *overshoot the mark*, to go or venture too far, or further than is intended or is proper.

1588 Fulbecke *Lamotte's Cap.* Tool. (1a) Sure have I been overshot my marke. 1630 Milton *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 5 In this, Dione overshot her Oracle. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 305 The greatest fault of a penetrating wit is not coming short of the mark but overshooting it. 1859 Bowdoin *Farmerlee* v. 139 Your cunning has overshot its aim. 1870 Farrar *Hist. Int. Inc.* I. vii. (1879) 158 We have somewhat overshot our mark in order to complete the history of the English dominion in France.

c. *absol.* (*Ar.* and *fig.*)

1829 Maurice *Tradition Gentil.* 9 The kindness must... alone their followers before through the hands, or will overshoot. 1733 *Poem Eve. Mans* 20, By but honest Instinct curses a volunteer, Sure never to aim them, but just to hit. 1837 Darling (T. G.) XXIX. 1901 If happened so overshoot I was bound to beg a bottle.

3. *To overshoot oneself*: to shoot over or beyond one's mark; to go further than one intends in any course; to overreach oneself, miss one's mark by going too far; to exaggerate; to fall into error.

1550 PALSGR. *Introd.* 64/2 I ouer shote myselfe ouershote myselfe *Je me trompe*. 1598 CHAPMAN *tr. Musæus Lett.* & *Leand.* (1860) II. 169 Some ouer-shot the marke, that put his hand to write Commentaries: and therefore no marvaile, if he ouershot himselfe many times. 1656 NEWTON *Coll. Mirac.* (1696) 82 So the Eagle Hawk makes sure of a prize, Stoops with full weight, but ever-shoots himself and dyes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 214 And these the more: having almost overshot himself; no I disregard the shaft. 1832 TENNYSON *Timbuctoo* 110 I had *fled*, His irony has overshot itself: we see through it, and perhaps through him.

† **b.** *fig. To be overshot* : to have overshot oneself, to be wide of the mark; to be mistaken, deceived, or in error. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE in *Miscellan. Lyb.* & *Lett.* (1922) II. 22 Ye se how ouershotte. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. v. (1886) 308 Rome who said learned men herein are cleane ouershot. 1598 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 53, I'll note the first time you were ouer-shot. 1656 JEREMY *Holy Christ* 10 Then are they much overshot and simply to be blessed, who harden their hearts against Gods calling.

† **4.** *fig.* To shoot too hard, utter (a word) too violently, throw out or allow to escape unguardedly.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* 53 As when by ouersone we ouershute a worde agaynste our frende, whiche we are sory for by and by that it came shot so. 1620 FLETCHER *Anal. Mel.* v. II. 21 (1632) 225 A word overshot, a blow in choller, a game at tables, may make us equal to an enemie.

5. To reach or drive beyond the proper limit.

1668 CHARLETON & COLE *Diet. Med. Angl.* 11 *Os*, 109 Least in the Contraction of the Heart, the Valves being forced beyond their pitch and overshot, should be unable to retain the Blood. 1793 SMEATON *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 350 This notched will even throw back the figure upon the dial, if it should have been overshot a little.

6. To shoot or dart over or above.

a 1574 HOWELL (T.) High rais'd on fortune's hill, now Alpes to spies, O'erlooke the valley which beneath him lies. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 496 While yet the leaves Of Autumn overshoot his tremble neat. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Diddler* & *P.* 112 Now, with the plunging lightnings overshot.

†7. *intr.* To shoot or rush down from above. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5600 A thonder with a thikke Reyn... Ouerthrowing with thonres thargh here thein tentes.

† **8.** *trans.* To surpass in shooting. *Obs.*

a 1618 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 81 The Prodigal ever-shoots his father in love in his own bow. 1633 (1). HEYWOOD *Dialogs*, etc. (1874) I. 217 Who knows but god may overdoost the devil to his own bow.

9. *refl.* To exhaust oneself with too much shooting.

1883 LIEUT. MONTAGUE *in Times* 28 July 7/6, I think, perhaps, there was a little complacency ...in offer to us so much practice that we should overshoot ourselves.

10. *trans.* To shoot too much over (a moor, etc.) so as to deplete it of game. [OVER- 27.]

1884 *Munch. Examr.* 1 Aug. 2/1 Dinner, together with overshooting by greedy lessees, had played such havoc with the stocks.

Hence **Overshoo·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1622) 459 To requite you, not to haue an overshooting competition of men. 1793 HUTTON *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 320 The point of the angle shewing three hundredth the two tenth...prevents their overshooting. 1847 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/2 The cause of the accident was the overshooting of the points, owing to the driver not pulling up in time.

Over-sho·rt, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too short. † b. *as adv.* Very abruptly. So **Over-sho·rtly** *adv.*, too shortly, too briefly.

13.. *Cursor M.* 14288 Pe leuis pat he [the tiller for Heli] ruple gruild his ouen, Pat ouer schort [*Gött.* ouer-schorte] it ware. 1538 BARNES *Eng. Lord* 14 b, 1562 WINJET *Certane Tractates* (1888) 1. 162 Wherfore ma ouirlie 3ow gaiest thame ouer-schortlie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx. 318 Here they expresse ourshort assertions of them. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 92. 1859 A. BALLOCH *To Arms* 1 SA steed more too sore overshort for his long legs.

Over-sho·rten, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To shorten too much.

1892 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 226, 363 To maintain his Just Dimensions, that as it be not unstrengthened, so it may not be overshortened.

Overshot (*o·vəʳʃɒt*), *a.* (*sb.*) [In origin the same as OVERSHOT *ppl. a.*, with change of stress.]

1. Driven by water shot over from above.

Overshot wheel, a water-wheel turned by the force of water falling upon it over the top of the wheel (see buckets placed round the circumference). *Overshot mill*, a mill to which the power is supplied by an overshot wheel.

c 1535 *Lorn. Yorksh. Manuel to Yorksh. Archæol. Trad.* (1886) IX. 109 Item three fy a litle ouershot mylne gryndyng wt a litle water. *Ibid.* 198 Item the ouershot water mylne handlyt the gaist. 1875 E. *Shavers Trans. Geren.* (1931) 214 An Overshot-wheel in the Earth, which moves the Pumps to pump out the Water. *c* 1710 CLIVE *Princess Diary* (1881) 107 They have only the mills now are overshot. 1894 E. W. BENSON *Protest. Agents* I. Plain xiv, An overshot waterwheel fourteen feet diameter.

2. Supplied *as* 'fed' from above: see QUOT.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Overshot Separator* (*Agric.*), one in which the chaff-grain is fed into the threshing machine above the cylinder.

B. *sb.* The stream of water which drives an overshot wheel.

1739 SMEATON *in Phil. Trans.* LI. 138 An overshot, whose height is equal to the difference of level between the point where it strikes the wheel and the level of the tail-water.

Oversho·t, *ppl. a.* [pa. ppls. of OVERSHOOT v.]

1. Shot or forced over or across a surface, etc.

1597 HOOKER (Sutton's) *Pract. Ind.* ii. III. (1618) 326 This overshoote gaue birth to law-suits...between the proprietours of the ouerflowing soil and the possessors of the ouershot earth.

2. Carried too far or to excess; exaggerated.

1718 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 322 He presented his plans to me, which, when I declined, he laid on the over-shot pollisseno to other all round.

3. Intoxicated. *slang.*

1899 MARTIN, etc. *Eastward Ho* xi. 1, Death! Colonel, I hope you were sober.

4. Said of a partially dislocated fetlock joint, in which the upper bone is driven over or in front of the lower bones.

1887 *Times* 18 Jan. 12/1 The horse was suffering from an overshot fetlock joint, which was incurable. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May, 7/6 The failacks were only overshot.

5. Having the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower.

1883 in C. STORY *Short-farming* (1888) 198 The shell of the calf's head should be quite flat and rather broad, with...mouth the least bit overshot.

6. Of the leaves of *Jungermannia*: see QUOT.

1884 K. E. GIBBS *in Journ. Bot.* XVII. 213/2 Unwetted leaves...are those in which the anterior margin, turned towards the vegetative point of the stem, stands higher than the posterior one, and then the anterior margin of each leaf overlaps the posterior margin of the leaf which stands before it. *Ibid.*, If the growth of the upper side proportionate, then we have the overshot, in the opposite case the undershot mode of arranging.

Overshroud, *v. Pa. ppl.* & *vbl. sb.* : see OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over as with a shroud.

1593 DRAYTON *Moses* 91 xi. 139 Pursued the sun with both hasty all unendowed And deskyed in a watry sable cloud. 1596 BARTON *Christ of Fernbrooke's Lamr* (1879) 151/2 What shadowes have this overshroude the eie?

† **Overshut,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [for *overshoot*.] That which shoots over or overlaps.

1830 R. *Nicholson's Kingsl. & Commerc.* 100 The ridden [of Lundy Isle] is inclosed with high and horrible overshots of Rocks.

Overshut, obs. form of OVERSHOOT v.

Over-sick, *etc.* : see OVER- 28.

† **Over-si·de,** *sb. Obs.* [f. OVER- *a.* + SIDE *sb.*; properly two words.] Upper or superior side.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. 5 *Ibid.* XIX. 27/100 Water ...sendeth wasses of moysyng to the ouere syde therof be ayre. 1479 *Statutes of Foreign to Surveyor Misc.* (1888) 20 That the grounde conuenyent...in the estimyte in bredth, ...15 yerdes ner vnche lasse, ende at the nyghes syde 9 yerdes, halfe yerde and halfe quarter. *c* 1550 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* clx. (1814) 320 Then King Alexander rode on the ouer side of King Ewaynes, and the Duke of Bernaice on the other side. 1892 *tr. Emilianus's Trevis. Jupiter* 283 The one of them having ruddy throat the Fryer to the overside of the forest, the other laid hold upon the Basket.

Overside, *adv.* and *a.* [Short for *over the side*: cf. OVERBOARD.]

A. *adv.* (*o·vəʳsəi·d*). Over the side of a ship (into the sea, or into a lighter or boat).

1689 *Engineer* 13 Sept. 230 The bulk of the cargo...is discharged overside into lighters. 1896 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 4/8 The proposed agreement as to unloading 'overside' in the Port of London.

B. *attrib.* (*o·vəʳsəi·d*). Effected over the side of a ship; unloading or unloaded over the side into lighters; discharging over the side.

1889 *Lloyd's List Times Engl.* 12 Jan. 38/1 The consignees demurred overside delivery into lighters. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb. 3/1 No overside work is being carried on in the docks. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 2/3 When the Dock Company obtained their charter, the right for barges to overside delivery of goods was specially reserved.

Oversight (*o·vəʳsəit*), *sb.* [OVER- 7, 5.] The action of overseeing or overlooking.

1. Supervision, superintendence, inspection; charge, care, management, control.

13.. *Cursor M.* 27054 (Cott.) To sein on his ouer-sight pat vi wiuues has to right. 1412 *Pilgr. Lewis* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxvi. 83 The shyppeme shulde have the principall oversight for to see well knowe that sufficyly alle his thynges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 To haue the oversight & inspection of mankynde. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Engl.* ii. xii. (1739) 63 The smallest Freeholt was that of the Parish, over-sight whereof was to the Presbyters work. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 23, I have been fain to trust the oversight and correction of my work to others. 1887 ADY. BERESFORD *in Times* 25 May, 12/3 The ephemeral oversight of the clergy and congregations...in Palestine.

† **b.** An examination, review, survey. *Obs.*

1540 HOOPER (1850) An oversighte and deliberacion vppon the holy prophet Jonas.

2. The fact of passing over without seeing; omission or failure to see or notice; inadvertence.

1477 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 178/1 Yours said supplicant, of grete oversight of him self and simplenesse, did and committed ayenst youre Highnes grete trespas and offences. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* 6 Suche faultes or ouersightes, either by the printers negligence or myne oversighte. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Ambassadors France Wks.* 1731 II. 308 It is all rather owing to Oversight, than to any ill Intention. 1866 E. FITZGERALD *Polight* I. 220, for A similar piece of oversight had befallen one of the captains.

b. An instance of this; a mistake of inadvertence.

1550 *Disc. on Laws Eng.* 11 pb. (1856) 236 He shall answer as well for an untruth in any such thing as for an oversight. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Jan., There being several horrible oversights in the prejudice of the King. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 8 So an unsophisticated a work, where oversights must have been unavoided. 1889 LAWRENCE *Gal.* (1894) 101 It [in manuscript only] have been an oversight.

Hence † **Oversi·ghtly** *v. rare*, to commit an oversight. Obs. *nonce-wd.*

1613 T. ROGERS *Exer. of Conf.* 125 (To Rdr.) The Printer hath lacked a letter; it may be the author mistaketh more.

† **Oversi·le,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 -syle. [f. OVER- 8, 2 (?) + *sile*, *cyle*, obs. forms of CEIL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cover over; to conceal, hide.

a 1500 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. xxviii, My ordour will I myche Quia corrupit [vitium langoris, *cod. Arch.*] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 150 Weill wyld, And ouir said ruthe with mony mantell ouirsyld. 1584 MONTGOM. *Dw. Spiritual Twelfth* 6 *in Sibbald's Chron. Lit.* (1822) 69 Ere I my mailes choke or oversile.

2. To obscure or dim the physical or mental sight; hence, to blind mentally, delude, beguile.

c 1580 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) 61, 30 Be the wy that all the warld wooke, Maist with lies hes thair mynnes oversyld. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 416 Full-hunt ay at maist ey Quinyie the sicht of man. 1630 LYDGATE *Troy* I. 33 Sathan, thow Prince of darknesse, hast so ouer-syld the damned sins of their wretched soules.

3. ? To overlook, exceed, surpass.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* 6 *in Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 632 The bright and beauty did surpass, And oversile the famous work of Praxis, Ephesus Temple.

Hence † **Oversi·ling** *vbl. sb.*, overarching, arched roof; *ppl. a.*, overarching, covered in.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 267 The ouersilings leaches with Moresh worke. *Ibid.* X. 442 Faire Arbors, spacious ouersiling walkes, and incompassed Forrest intermingling groues.

Oversilver, -silver, -simple : see OVER-.

† **Oversi·t,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofersittan*: see OVER- 1, 4, 2. Cf. MHG., Ger. *übersitzen*, Du. *oversitten*.]

1. *trans.* To sit over or upon; to occupy, possess.

c 897 *Kings' Pastor* lviii. 4 Fuglas sceolde oferstan [L. occupauerunt] nowle nytes. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 1 Pone sunnan hatt[?] ne ofersitteo. *c* 1205 LAY. 8431 Tet ouere ze ne ben we nappe nare-nenne bi-foren.

2. To refrain, abstain, or desist from; to omit.

Byrhtnoth (J.) 163 Ac wit us eallen wealen ecgar ofer-sittan. *Ælfric* 1036 þæt hi wiþ þone gyfl-began gyldy ofer-sitten. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxiii. (Z.) 296 *Supersedeo*, ic ofersitte. 1725 E. BELCHER *Hamill. System* xxxix. 756 þem begeate se ouersytten Tyme of hunsel þat þou wyst wytten. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/2 Ouyr-sittynge, or ouyr-syttynge of cowrte or tyme, *omissio*. 1456 SIR G. HAY *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 130, I may nocht tak it agayne...gif I exerçit ony gaildis.

3. *trans.* To sit over or above, preside over.

1580 GALLARD *De Mornay* 36 His power and providence ouersitting them from above.

Oversize, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d.] A size in excess of the proper or ordinary size.

1849 W. A. SCOTT *in Nat. Preacher* Mar., A stanze placed in an elevated niche, that must be of somewhat roughly oval of a proportional oversize to produce the proper effect.

† **Oversi·ze,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OVER- 22 b, 28.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in size.

1619 G. SANDYS *Travails* 3, 3 [People] lived in a monstrous oversizing, who are generally observed to exercise those that dwell on low lands. *Ibid.* 63 Little copped caps...be the greatest that resemble the greatnes, the Moslims worshipped, which over-sizes the Emperours.

2. To increase (something) beyond the usual size; to make too large.

1648 *Negall Acct.* 40 They have...brought in a Garrison of 1000 men, and 1000 added or over-sized the ordinary Guard. 1688 tr. Bluteau *Lachrymæ* (1696) 32 His error in overdoing the sight feels he has cost.

Oversi·ze, *v.*[2] [f. OVER- 8, 27 + SIZE *v.*?]

† **1.** *trans.* To size over, cover over with size. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 484 And then o'ercised with rougedale gore.

2. (*o·vəʳsəi·z*) To size too much.

1876 *Amer. Printer*, (title) 187 A great point in the selection of the paper. It will be found advantageous to use rather a porous kind, not oversized.

Hence **Oversi·zing** *vbl. sb.*, excessive sizing.

1884 *Munch. Examr.* 5 Sept. 4/6 Resolutions were passed against the over-sizing of cotton yarns. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 7/1 The defect in the cloth was due to over-sizing.

Oversi·zed (*sīzes suffixed*), *ppl. a.* [f. OVER-SIZE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Over or above the normal size, abnormally large.

1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 274 Can read ordinary over-sized print. 1869 CHAMBERS *Misc. Essays* II. 370 The parish was a country one, not over-sized. 1883 E. D. GERARD *Waters Nereides* xiii. An over-sized man or an overgrown boy.

Overskim : see OVER- 9.

† **Overski·p,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 5, 23.]

1. *trans.* To skip or jump lightly over.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. & Eng.* 61 b, Where thou findst howe one nimmy nails did overskippe. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy. Eng. Prof.* II. 8 § Neither make you to ouer-skip the fold.

2. *fig.* To 'skip over', pass over without notice, omit, prætervisit.

c 1589 CHESTER *Dothe Kissandre and Mary* 2 words I ouer skipte to my tale. 1632-50 tr. *Hafodus* (Rolls) V. 63 Marcus Aurelius Antoninus...overskipped not the very knyght of bochery. 1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 Ouerskyppyng many wordes y^ shoulde here say. 1600 SHAKS. (1623) 404 How can I overskippe Ye speake of love to ouer a sharpe hippe? 1603 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 113. 1613 *Ant. Conformite* 1. 20, (title) the Most ... conspire to ouer skip particular persons, and wholly overslaughing the rest.

absol. 1600 ROSLARUS *Famous Hist.* 33 Tell me ...Is reading rightly, if I over-skip.

3. To overleap; to go beyond in skipping. *rare.*

1608 GAULE *Magast. The Cong.* by Wks. would have overskip some Names in her seasonal passages.

Hence † **Overski·pper,** one who overskips or omits; † **Overski·pping** *vbl. sb.*, omission. *Obs.*

1577 LAMB. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 300 Ys he neuer wyth daiely to ouerskippers. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 218 In ouyrsyttyng, in ouyr-skippyng, in ouyrsyng. 1580 J. WARNER *Confut. of Lame Arg. Poems* (1870) 118 Transilition or over skipping of number by rule and order, as from 1 to 3, 5, and 9.

Overskirt. [OVER- 8 c.] An outer skirt; a second skirt, worn over the skirt of a dress.

1883 *Pall Mall Prom.* 5 June 9 Underskirt concealed, or very nearly concealed, by a light overskirt. 1884 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 786/1 There was a green under-skirt, and a brown overskirt.

Over-slack, -slander, etc.: see OVER-.

†**Overslaht.** *Obs.* [OVER- 1 : ad. OE. *slaht* = *slege* stroke : cf. OVERSLAT.] = OVERSLAY.

c1205 *Lawcb. Hom.* 67 Þat hem wolden...werki mid þan blade here eiuen mid here oueralhte. *Ibid.* 227 Mid þi blade we ureðen...þa porðes and þer oueralahi of ure hoen...þurhsingen.

†**Overslake,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 4 + SLAKE *v.*] *intr.* To slacken off, become allayed or quenched.

c1440 *Cursor Mundi* 22170 If þese haue eauen swiche dede to make, Lete it ginne and euer-slake! a1450 [see OVERSLAKE *v.*].

Overslaugh (*o·vəslǫ*), *sb.* Also 8 -slagh, -slaw. [ad. Du. *overslag*, f. *overslaan* (see next) : or (in sense 1) from the Eng. *vb.*]

1. *Mil.* The passing over of one's ordinary turn of duty in consideration of being required for a duty which takes precedence of it.

1702 [see NOEL *Guide Dict.* s.v., The three blanks (in a form of Route) there when the *overslaghs* take effect, 1777 — *Milit. Course* 23 The Manner of a Table for Overslaghs. c1785 J. WILLIAMSON *Elem. Milit. Arrangement* II. Notes 52 In a corps, therefore, of eight colonels, the senior corps will be allowed two overslaughs. (This *overslaugh* is a Dutch expression signifying to leap, or skip over.) 1802 in Jones *Milit. Dict.* 1805 *Monthly Instr. Armys* 2. 1808 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 189 When an Officer's point of duty comes along with other duties, he is detailed for that duty which has the precedence, and he is to receive an overslaugh for any other duties. 1901 *King's Regulations* ¶ 1125 When an officer is on duty, he will receive an 'overslaugh.' For all other duties which may come to him turn. *Ap.* 1892 GEN. F. TOWNSEND *Autob.* 468 (1916) I. viii. 40 In switching of this kind it is, that the Working Classes should look for what modern mil thels 'overslaugh', or compensation for some duty done.

2. *U.S.* A bar or sand-bank which impedes the navigation of a river; *spec.* that on the Hudson River below Albany.

1776 C. CENNING *Trial Mrs. Cannada* in B. Moore *Mem.* (1847) 40 Having passed the overslaw, had a distinct view of Albany. 1798 HOUSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 479 Ship navigation to Albany is interrupted by a number of islands, 6 or 8 miles below the city, called the Overslaugh. 1880 HARTLEY *Dict. Amer., Overslaugh*, A bar, in the inactive language of the Dutch. The overslaugh in the Hudson river, near Albany, on which steamboats and other vessels often run aground, is, I believe, the only locality to which this term is now applied among us.

Overslaugh (*o·vəslǫ*), *v.* [ad. Du. *overslaan* to pass over, omit, pass by, f. *over-* OVER- 3 + *slaan* to strike ; Ger. *überschlagen.*]

1. *trans.* To pass over, skip, omit. **a.** *Mil.* To pass over, skip, or omit the ordinary turn of duty of an officer, a company, etc., in consideration of his (or its) being detailed on that day for a duty which takes precedence.

The officer thus the higher duty, and skips his turn for the lower, which is taken by him whose turn comes next.

1788 [see *Milit. Dict.* (not in ed. 1, 1760) Overslaugh, originally derived from the Dutch language, signifies to *skip over*. For instance, suppose four battalions [etc.]...If, in the Ruth, the second Captain is doing duty of Engineer-in-ordinary, and the fourth and seventh Captain in the King's own acting one as Aid-de-Camp, the other as Brigade-major, the common duty of those three Captains must be overslaugh'd: that is, equally divided among the other captains. A sketch of the table formed for like purpose may help still further to explain the term overslaugh. 1777 — *Milit. Course* 108 Captains C...having leave of absence is overslaugh'd. 1779 in CAPT. G. SMITH *Milit. Dict.* 1802 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.*

b. *U.S.* To pass over in favour of another, as in nomination to an office ; also, generally, to pass over, omit consideration of, ignore.

1826 in *N. York Com. Adv.* 31 Oct. (Bartlett), It was found that as the canons would not be reconciled to overslaughing Taylor, and he was nominated. 1848 *N. York Courier & Enq.* 6 Oct. (1912), The attempt to overslaugh officers entitled to rank to the highest grade in the service, is about to be repeated in a somewhat different way in a lower grade. 1881 *Century. Nov. Mag.* 124 The other [province] is so small that it is tempted to pursue an alternative course...to prevent its being overslaughed altogether.

2. To stop the course or progress of, to bar, obstruct, hinder. [Cf. OVERSLAUGH *sb.* 2.]

1804 WEBSTER, *Overslaugh*, ...To hinder or stop, as by an overdraught or unexpected impediment ; as, to overslaugh a bill in a legislative body, that is, to hinder or stop its passage by some opposition. 1863 *Morning Star* 19 May, The Chief Justice on that representation in Congress, killed the bill, or overslaughed it for the time by voting against it. 1872 W. MATHEWS *Getting on in World* iv. 62 Society is everywhere overslaughed with incidentals.

†**Overslay.** *Obs.* [OE. *oferslēge*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 3 c + *slēge* stroke, blow, (in comb.) beam, bar : cf. ON. *ofrsla* beam, cross-bar.] The lintel of a door.

c1000 *Ælfric's Gram.* lii. § 12 *Limen*, ofersliege ofðe þærscield. c1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xii. 23 Þonne he gesihð þæt blod on þam oferslegan. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3119 He dede þere mid his swurdinge, wiþ þeggie þe blod þere drapen. c1440 *Pr. Pr.* 381/2 Ouer sylle, or ouerstreinarn, turnebay. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/1 Oyerslay of a dore, *superliminare.*

Oversleep (*ōvəslī·p*), *v.* [OVER- 18, 19.]

1. To sleep too long ; to sleep beyond the time at which one ought to awake. **a.** *Instr.*

1598 Taverna *Booth. Ex P. R.* xxvi. fo. (1620) 838 Many thy body been that them sweetpe, 1600 Warner *4th Kings* xx. (1612) 98 His man faid'd fears to over-sleepe, and would not dowse him for. 1887 Mrs. H. HUNT *Cobble Parish* 158 I will not let you over-sleep, be sure.

b. *refl.* In same sense.

c1450 *Lyf Gyneur.* (Roxb.) 1846 That she her self not oversleepe. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 13 Although he never overslepe himself, yet ...after long forewarning, he lay as it were in a slumber. 1713 DR. FOR *Crusoe* II. iii. 163/1 It. They were weary, and overslept themselves. 1843 LEGGE *Mem. L.* 216 Which night I missed by over-sleeping myself.

2. *trans.* To sleep beyond (a particular time).

1596 *Edgar. Pupil. Of.* 4a W. 1552 153 b, To be more, that we overslepe not our tymes. 1608 WEBSTER 2 *v.*, To oversleep the usual hour of rising.

Oversleeve (*ō·vəslēv*). [OVER- 8 a.] An outer sleeve covering the ordinary sleeve.

1857 MRS. MALCOLM II. *Peyton's Debts & Credits* 1858) 10 The Gentleman ...pulled off his grey oversleeves, folded it carefully, and tucked it up with a gravel of papers in his desk. 1888 *Daily News* 1 May 2/7 The sleeves are made entirely of white cloth, with an oversleeve of organza falling partly over the top of the arms, but not hiding the gold embroidery.

Overslide (*ōvəslāi·d*), *v.* [OVER- 4, 5.]

†1. *intr.* To slide or slip away (in *fig.* sense) ; to pass by, pass unnoticed. Usually with *let.* *Obs.*

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3303 Pe leeli leode þat him aroun[d] hem[d] þat þe time sinte he her comelynesse. c1400 Lydg. *Story of Thebes* in *Chaucer's Works* (1561) 383 b/1 For ladies of renon, I let nere slide. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxii. 26, I slip, and lattis all ouirpas Aganis the feid of ithe.

†2. *trans.* To pass lightly over, let slide, leave unnoticed (= *to let overslide* in 1). *Obs.*

c1550 *Wild. Palerne* 3303 Pe leeli leode þat him aroun[d] hem[d] þat þe time sinte he her comelynesse. c1400 Lydg. *Story of Thebes* in *Chaucer's Works* (1561) 383 b/1 For ladies of renon, I let nere slide. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxii. 26, I slip, and lattis all ouirpas Aganis the feid of ithe. 1588 *Parker Correspondence* 481 (Cambridge in circle) greetings to mistress and mr. oldesworth. c1600 *Serv. Lovelace* III. 100 Oftentyme hath ladyhen blame geuenall, oftentyme (mayde) ladyhen seruants fullie generall. c1780 CHARLES CAM. *Poems, Prol.* 4 'Tis to (Ellison.) His ouerslope (Poets ouerslope, others' MSS. omitte chopped) eyes can worth a septe ... It is al lawfy and lyvinge sinne.

Over-alope : see OVER-.

Over-slow, *a.* [OVER- 27.] Too slow, unduly slow. So **Over-slow ness.**

1571 CALVIN *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 11 The understanding of the flesh thinketh him to be too slow, yea...slow. 1656 MRS. CATTLE *Quaker Grandmother* 190 The remissness of the two sisters appear to have been especially created for their present distressing state of being. For here was an over-slow, as his was over-sure. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 3/1 The weak spot will come from the over-slowness and art of circulation.

†**Overslow,** *v. Obs.* rare. [Cf. OVER- 21.] *trans.* To make slow, slacken down, retard.

c1580 HARRISON *Lawes, Exod.* xvi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 363 To proceede our selues, that there is no manner an earth ...able to touch, or ouerslow this future driues.

Overslur to Over-small : see OVER-.

Oversman (*ō·vəzmăn*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [A variant of OVERMAN, prob. after words formed on a genitive, such as *dayesman, townesman*, etc.]

1. A man having authority, or holding an official position, over others ; = OVERMAN 1.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1727) 197 In matrie pruiues ar ordainnes vplesine of ane old thif we cal Scheirdis. 1894 HOWIE *Lairds Loch Water* 84 The earliest pursuits or occupations of Peasants.]

2. An arbiter, umpire ; = OVERMAN 2.

1540 *Decreet Arbitral* in *Sel. Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1911) *Bishops Moray of Kinloss*, oversman chosen by the said parties. 1593 in *Rec. High Ct. Admir.* (1840) 133 Each shall choose an equal and of his own Province with an oversman. 1872 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 32 § 18 A decree of Arbiters or oversmen ...pronounced...by arbiters or by an oversman.

3. A foreman in a colliery ; = OVERMAN 3.

1867 *Mining Rep. H. Inst.*, Enhanced by the circulation] visit of the underground overseers, particularly by long-wall workings.

†**Overstand-te,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 13.] *trans.* To exceed or go beyond in stating.

a1440 *Pricke of Conscience* (Morris) 1. 6 Þe fast þe sinnes ouer-stant þe strangir of þam þan he lesing.

Overstand-ke, *v.* [OVER- 8, 13, 27.]

1. *trans.* To cover over with smoke or the like.

1892 *Stevenson Up at Villa* v. The hills overstood behind by the fates grey showers.

2. *intr.* and *refl.* To smoke too much.

1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 411, I work as hard as I can and overstoke myself and am happy. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 3/1 [He] may have drunk too much tea...or overstoked.

Overstrow, *v. poetic.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To strew over with or as with snow.

c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* v, Sap check'd with frost and lusty leaues quite gone, Beauty ouersnow'd, and bareness every where. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 533 Ere age unstrung my nerves, or clou o'erstrow'd my head.

†**Overstrut,** *v.* [OVER- 1, 3.] *trans.* To strut above, fly over the summit of.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 623 As the wise Wilderness, when they over-way Civilian Mansion, 1601 SYLVESTER *Tropheis* 36 So overstrutst this low and worldly clouds. 1633 BADGER *Psalter* (1648) xci. 266 My head o'erstrut The sweet-scented Tree.

†**Overstrutch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- 26 + SCOTCH *v.*] *trans.* To charge with excess of moisture.

1664 EDELEN *Lybia* (1668) 42 That you must not needs taste the earth whilst it either actually rains, or that it be overwatch'd, till moderately dry.

Over-soft, -**solemn,** etc. : see OVER-.

Over-soli citous, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively or unduly solicitous. So **Over-soli citude.**

1884-9 PATER *Plato & Pl.* My being over-solicitous and jealous and frowned and ready to reproach her to make her worse. 1911 SPECTATOR *Charles* (1917) II. 48 The over-solicitous regard for private good. 1918 *Nation Lit. Supp.* 17 Oct. 501 Our over-solicitude extends into ignorant and misguided contemplation.

O·ver-soon, *adv.* (*a.*) [OVER- 30: cf. OVER *adv.* 11.] Too soon; † too quickly or rapidly (*obs.*).

1300 WARNKE *Fr. Comm.* 3902 Francis...shoue Frenchmenne over oddendy and over soone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 *He whanes a man ouwryth ouersone*, .. *S. whanne he hath don, his myzenyth lyyn.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY (J.) The lad may prove well enough, if he oversoone think not too well of himself. 1654 W. THOMAS tr. *Bakers Lett. Neth.* II. 93 Having overcome ouered them. [Now usually two words.]

† **B.** *adj.* Too early; too ready or quick. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1622) 413 Lamenting...such as (by curtis-like hast in wast to make for the most commonne bones of her newly loued make).

† **O·verson·ze**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. OVER- 30 + SONE *adv.*] Too 'soon'; too severely or violently.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 280 (MS. B) Pys Edwyne was pus kynd pus ver, and semded sone, And pus hed ryzt to chyne pe vuyl pat ouerore hy-r. so hog sone]. *c* 1380 FERUMBRAS *Sir.* & *Line. Mus.* 2. 16851 139 It is not good a kynge to ouer sone chenge his peple. *a* 1388 ARUNDEL *Sermons*, (Arch.) 34 Thise schenson, as they shuyen sone wikke sone remb, or they chenge sone manere ouer sore.

Over-sorrow to **-sorr**: see OVER-.

O·ver-soul. [OVER- 2.] Emerson's name for the Deity regarded philosophically as the supreme spirit which animates the universe; used by later writers in the same or an analogous sense.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Over-soul* 1000 That great nature in which we rest as the earth lies in the soft arms of the atmosphere; that Unconscious within which each man's particular being is contained and made one with all other. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours with Mystics* (1860) II. 15 With the American [Emerson], every elevated thought escapes man for a time in the Oversoul. 1880 H. R. HAWEIS *Le of Agre* v. 54 The Divine Spirit, the Great Oversoul has always kept in contact with the human spirit.

Oversound, *v.* *Also.* [OVER- 11.] (See OVER-.)

1852 SIMMS *Orgain* 42 If the wind be too strong, the pipes overtoned (or produce the higher octaves of the tone they ought to sound).

Oversow (*ōvərsōʊ*), *v.* [In OE. *oferstrewian*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- + SOW *v.*; cf. OS. *afarsâian*, OHG. *arsâwan*, all repp. late L. *superinsaturare* (Vulg.).]

1. *trans.* To sow (seed) over other seed, or a piece previously sown. [OVER- 1, 8.]

c 1475 *Rawlin. Coll. Med.* MS. 25 Cicer Reed his and oberwise wood [*superinseminat*] to enable pan kraues. 1565 W. ALLEN in *Fuller Confut. Purg.* (1577) 409 It was long after ouersowen. 1582 N. T. (*Rheims*) *Matt.* xiii. 25 His enemy came and ouersowed cockle among the wheate. 1612 BRIGHT *Worke to Do* 10 Heauen Lost[by ouer-sowed Pride ...]to Paradise Regain ouer-sowed Disobedience. 1887 T. W. ALLEN *Thorne Fishermen* 483 Essaying, what white men dared, oversow tares upon that good seed.

2. To sow (ground) with seed in addition to some already sown. [OVER- 8, 20.]

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 25 Da eode his feonda sum and ofer-seow hit pæt cocceln on middan pam hwæte. 1618 T. ADAMS *Soul's Dichease* Wks. 1861 I. 380 Whilst he sleeps, the enemy over-sowes the field of his heart with tares. 1882 (J. T. FOWLER) *Out of Light* viii. 195 The Devil ... came by night and overstrewed the field with tares.

3. To scatter seed over, to sow with seed. Also *fig.* in *pa. pple.* Strewn over with something, besprewn, besprinkled, spotted (F. *parsemé*). [OVER- 8.]

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Parasceue* 125 An Azure Scarf all ouer-sow'n With Crowned Swords. 1648-80 HERRICK, *Eyes Ouersprent. who Greeteth speeches, an Oratorie* 1 Or a Musicall Hymne. 1851 G. F. S. GRIFFITH tr. *Fénelon's Christ* I. 302 She likened it to an Eastern field which, being sown overmuch, produces its fruit at length.

4. To sow too much of (seed); to sow too much seed upon (land). [OVER- 27.]

1850 *Cent. Inst.* 2. 2., To oversow one's wheat.

Overspan (*ōvərspæ·n*), *v.* [OVER- 10, 22.]

1. *trans.* To extend above and across (something else) from side to side, as a bridge or the like; to span; in quot. 1513, to cross over.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. iii. 19 Wonder thy gard to schip on, ws addein Ourspannyt [*superstrat*] mony vnthrift with wth. 1804 OWEN in *Cox. Sc.* 2. 1805 II. 80/1 They overspan and protect...Mrs. Mountenoy. 1882 *Englishman* Feb. 200 The heavenly arch that overspans the earth.

† **2.** To exceed in width or span. (In quot. *fig.*)

1849 G. DANIEL *Triumph*, *Rich. II*, *xxxvii*, Mighty Cæsar, How who surpass'd All Conquerors in his conduct.

† **3.** *a.* To span (a space) with an arch or crossing structure, to 'throw' (an arch, bridge, etc.) over a space. Also *absol.*, in *ppr.*, use = next. *Obs.*

1703 V. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 49 Before it is closed up at the top, it is almost filled with Wood,...and then every one spans the Arch. *Ibid.* 109 The Place to receive the Foot ... being overspann'd like an Arch. *Ibid.*, Instead of Arching, they *break-over*, or *over-span*, as they phrase it, *i.e.* they lay the end of one Brick about half way over the end of another, and so, till both sides meet within half a Brick's length, and then a leading Brick at the top finishes the Arch. *c* 1827 TODD in *Lect. Paint.* xi. (1828) 340 Michelangelo...by the perpetual use of a narrow line, overspanned the forms.

Over-spangle, **-spatter**, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-spa·rred (*-spā·rd*), *a.* [f. OVER- 26 d + SPAR *sb.*, + -ED².] Of a ship: Having too many or too heavy spars (masts, yards, etc.), so as to be top-heavy. Hence *Sp.* (*Naut. slang*), unsteady.

1850 *Rudd. & Jun.*, They say that our ships have too much water, are over-spurred. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. i. 9 He could have carried a whole bottle ... without exhibiting himself as in the least degree overspurred.

Overspeak (*ōvərspī·k*), *v.* Now *rare.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *refl.* To speak of, or proclaim, too strongly; to overstate, exaggerate. *Obs.*

1646 Sir HALL *Old Bridge* (1668) Ded., If here do not overspeak you there are not many wills that yield either to frequent Books or better bid. 1661 R. FLEMING *Pulpit Conflagrans* (1680) II. 4, 16 A truth which cannot can overspeak, Viz. where no possible hyperbole can ever be.

2. *trans.* To speak too strongly; to speak extravagantly, exaggerate. Also *refl.* in same sense.

a 1638 HALL *Contl. Rem.* (1673) 192 [He] extremely overworded, and over-spoke himself in his expressions of it. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hunts.* (1662) 3 Being ill usage...may make a Saint quit Christ in his passion.

3. *transf.* To surpass or outdo in speaking.

1808 DOG. HARTE *Wks.* (1830) II. 457/1 Mr. Jackson strives to out-parlez Sir Thomas: Sir Thomas Lethbridge to overspeak Mr. Canning.

So **O·verspea·king** *vbl. sb.*, too much speaking; exaggeration; **O·verspea·king** *ppl. a.*, that speaks too much.

1609 CHAPMAN *Hero of Fr.* (1878) 28 In Holy Conversation, the Customs [of] shifting, and overspeaking, hath quite removed the chaste of it. *a* 1620 HUMPHREY *Theophrastus* (1658) 28 Of Loquacitie or Over-speaking. 1626 BACON *Sylva, Inducements* (1670) 632 An overspeaking Judge is no well tuned Cymbal.

Over-speculate, **-speech**, etc.: see OVER-.

Overspend (*ōvərspe·nd*), *v.* [OVER- 17, 13, 26, 23.]

1. *trans.* To 'spend' or use till no longer fit for service; to exhaust, wear out. Usually in *pa. pple.* **overspent**: Completely 'spent', worn out; exhausted with fatigue, tired out, *arch.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 27 They make their Oeuure... of old ouers and weather beaten ropes, when they are ouerspent and greene. 1630 HUGHES *Wonders of Kings* Wks. 1873 IV. 139 Now I see that too farre gone, this lady hath ouerspent them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 20 Heaven Hinds o'erspent with Toil and Heat. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic. Stories* ii. 122 Whose ultimate overspent I lay upon the green.

b. In reference to the force of a storm, life, time: (In *pa. pple.*) Spent, at an end.

1626 E. BOLTON *Babylon* II. 11 100 Till this last storm of the terrible seas being ouerspent [etc.]. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 8/2 When this vain life o'erspent Earth may come more benign' promise hour.

2. *a.* To spend more than (a specified amount); to exceed in expenditure.

1685 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., It is plain that we do overspend our revenue. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 2/4 At present they were over-spending their income of 80,000*l.* a year.

b. To spend in excess or beyond what is necessary.

1837 GEO. P. TOMLINSON *Analy. Alt. L.* 1. 1. 1. 69 The principal argument...that what one man over-spends, some other must gain even to short the old argument in favour of luxury.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To spend beyond one's means.

1840 *Spectator* 7 June, Although Italy has not overspent herself like France.

Hence **Overspe·nt** († **overspended**) *ppl. a.*

a 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 241 Such whom age the ouerconsumer, made beggers of change, or an ouer-spended waste, made want a right wants. 1782-92 H. ERSKINE *First of Chas.* (1800) I. 66 Slowly healing those ever-spent lesions.

O·verspill, *sb.* [OVER- 5.] That which is spilt over or overflows; usually *fig.*, esp. of surplus population leaving a country.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 11/1 A colony capable of receiving the overspill of her population, or of furnishing her with all required produce. 1890 RAMSAY-OSWALD *Progr. Colonies* I. 208 In the middle ages the overspill of the race became corporaries to foreign courts. 1899 *Daily Rev.* Oct. 2/3 This season is an overspill from the main river.

Overspi·ll, *v.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To spill over the edge of the containing vessel.

1844 BAILEY *Mystic* 3 You earth Like the libation of a crowned bowl, Overspilled the depths of the unbottom abyss. 1887 G. L. TAYLOR *Centennial Poem* 19 Apr., How Freedom, born a quart cup can o'erspilling.

† **Overspi·n**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 18.] *trans.* To spin out, protract too much.

1643 CARPENTER *On Daniel* 510 *D. Greswell* 34 Things were prepar'd, debated, and then done. Not vainly broke, or vainly overspun.

Overspire to **Overspilt**: see OVER-.

Overspread (*ōvərspre·d*), *v.* [OE. *oferspræden*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- 8, 9; in MHG. *überspreiten*.]

1. *trans.* To spread (something) over or upon something else; to diffuse over a place or region.

c 980 *Beow.* 2221 *Sceaft* [*it*] *scolde* [*the*] *eorla hlafurd hæleðum to helpe* ofer[*spræd*]. *c* 1275 *Cursor M.* 2468 (Fairf.) *Pe* ouering *pat* of Joseph bred, was sembil in kende ouerspred. 1582 *Castle & Conble R. D.* 2. 82 [1] This nyght I *shall* [*shalbe*]*ll*, The clouds ouerspred. Hippocrene.

2. To spread something over (something else); to cover with something spread upon the surface.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 3073 After this, Theseus hath perys Attic a beere, and it al oure spradde With cloth of gold. 1608 SHAK. *Per.* v. 3. 72 With humble heaues he'll overspread the bier. 1860 MOTTERSHED *Manch. Scenes* (1878) II. iv. 104 Dayliest had ...overspread them with many awnings. 1875 BROWNING *Balaustion's Adv.* 2.

b. In passive with *with* (the subject being left indeterminate).

c 1275 LAY. (1915) Wes pat hlowesithe bed Al mid pulle ouer spred. *c* 1475 *Sir Deg. Sparke* 168 (Nar.Soc.) Pan was pe feld al ouerspred With fare quikyn slow schinel pat sued. 1583 *Mirr. Mag., Rudolphus* xi. Woodmongers...with armed men enuyron'd. 1847 MRS. *Grey, Past* II. xi. 21 The whole Kingdom was now overspread with a general Worry. 1878 *Academy* 6 Jan. 16 [It] is a mountain overspread with trees. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 14 ye Pyrams Smited in Caves and o'ergrown with Reeves.

3. Of a thing: To spread or extend over (something else); to diffuse itself over; to cover completely. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1205 LAY. 24286 Swa muchel lond...Swa wide sunne hale hadde alichen weies ouer-spradden. 1597 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1801 He wende him in to France, & pes cuninge ouer spradde, & redemde & destruyede. *c* 1550 *Marriage Wyt.* 384, II. 88, 168.] A lyte cloude...ouer-spred hem sterry mon. 1598 LYNDE *De Gual. Pulpit.* (1633) 87 Mystical overspreadeth it. 1599 T. M. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 9 Being before of that corruption that hath ouerspread the whole nature of man. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 7 Sept. 6/2 Hove-wild Hove-domestic ever spread the Ground. 1798 *Gentlemen's Bod. Hand.* 208, 1869 10 You shouldnouse have overspread us...as the locusts did Egypt. 1883 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi. A pale flush overspread her face. *mod.* 1892 C. CARPENTER *Civil. Relig.* To Wife, Sweets, If Property overspread against barbarism and Illustration is a most likely means to effect it.

Hence **Overspre·ading** *vbl. sb.*, the action of spreading over; *ppl. a.* that spreads over. Also **O·verspread** *sb.*, the fact of spreading over; *concr.* that which is spread over.

1583 MAG. *Mounslaus' Commonpl.* 264 The beginning of stone, and the overspreading of it abroade. 1620 WILLET *Hexapla Num.* 83 In the Sabbatheuen there was an overspreading vine made of gold. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 163 Those general truths, which by the mercy of God were preserved amid the fruitless overspreadings of impiety. 1808 R. HALL *Wks.* VI. 34 The overspreading of Gods darkness. 1888 *Pandor* 13 Mar. 322 The main contour of surface...was moulded prior to the overspread of the glacial swim.

Overspri·ng, *v.* [OVER- 1, 3; cf. OHG. *ubarspringan*, MHG. & Ger. *überspringen*.] *trans.* To spring or leap over; *fig.* to surmount.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 550 That fyue yeres he hath been in cureyrige The hyeste Bible. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LII. 580 An Arabian estimate of Gods... which seldom shakes off the customs, or overspring the range of Arabian ideas. 1849 EMERSON *Poems, Days* Wks. (Bohn) I. 403 Bring wine, that I overspring Rath worlds at a single leap.

Overspri·nkle, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To sprinkle over, besprinkle.

1583 *Homelies* v. *Rebellion* vi. (1859) 295 So is there so country...which ...hath not been oversprinkled with the blood of subjects. *c* 1586 CHARNOCKE *Disputt. Witch.* Then I gave to the Butchers new broke blood to overspreckle their stale were that it may seme...newly killed. *a* 1649 POL. *Bell. Poems* (1850) 73 The stars that overspreckle All the heavens.

† **Overspu·rn**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 6.] *trans.* To kick over, overturn with the foot.

c 1440 *Partonope* 2011 In *Madame's Wks.* (1844) II. 392 Cesard to overrulen Ector up to Dede that al overspurnede.

Overspy, **-squeak**, **-squeamish**: see OVER-.

† **Oversta·d**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. OVER- 21 + *stad*, later STED, placed: cf. BESTED *pa. pple.* sense 4.] Overset, overwhelmed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12170 Another stroke he neuer hade had, Hys wip pe Romayns hey were ouerstad.

Overstaff, **-stain**, **-stalled**: see OVER-.

† **Oversta·nd**, *v.* *Obs.* [OVER- 1, 27; cf. MHG. *überstân*, Ger. *überstehen*.]

1. *trans.* To stand over; to stand beside.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1586 Y had him into Fornake the hour in the wode. That he so marande [cf. 1500 over him made a naked sword.

2. To stand, endure, or stay to the end of; to get through; to outstay, outstrip.

1600 *Asr. Answer Exp. Simile* 168 If they can ever stand that journey and escape well from danger. 1688 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 168 How, if you have overstood the first of temptr. 1784 J. POTTER *Plutarch* (Oxford) I. 51 She was too close and particular...and so overstood her market.

† **Oversta·rt**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 3.] *trans.* To overleap, pass, 'skip', omit.

c 1440 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1393 Some of the fayrest that I there saw, So all thyse wholle, have I ouerstert.

Overstate (*ōvərstē·t*), *v.* [f. OVER- 27, 26 + STATE *sb.* and *v.*]

† **1.** *To over-state it*: to assume the great 'state' or stateliness; to play the grandee to excess. *Obs.*

1630 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xiii. (1840) 210 Or else that they should over-state it, now Tyrants, and only soothings their victory by becoming vassals to their own passions.

2. *trans.* To state too strongly; to exceed the limits of fact in stating; to exaggerate.

1603 W. TAYLOR tr. *Aske. Rom. Ep.* 1927/2 If to Francis Burdett has overstated the improvement of a prison, appropriated for the soldiers, he [etc.]. 1837 SIR. SHARON *Lit. Medal. Staghton Wks.* 1839 II. 103/2, I have to overstate my case. 1875 SMILES *Gov. Pract.* x. 304 To say that the Greeks had no enemies, is perhaps overstated.

Overstatement (*ōvərstē·tmĕnt*). [OVER- 29 *b.*] The action, or an act, of overstating; statement which exceeds the limits of fact; exaggeration.

1862 W. TAYLOR in *Aske. Rom. Ep.* I. 390/1 It does not appear that the document was an overstatement at the time. 1898 MRS. *Pitt. Rom.* I. 168 This...is one of those over-statements of a true principle, often met with in Adam Smith. 1871 CLARENDON in *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 473 In announcing an over-statement I do not seek to underrate.

Overstay (*ōvəɹstēˑ*), *v.* [OVER- 18.] *trans.* To stay over or beyond (in time).

1646 Sir H. HALL *Tassin's Flying Dutch-gunsmith* 1, vi, Now that he could not overstay the time of our augmented appointment. 1668 *Dryden MAY.* iv. 1068 *Exp. Wint. MICE* (Camb. Apol. 1, 2) Overstayed sure [of ghosts], caused by drums. 1738 MRS. CHAPONE *Lett.* II. 304 Fear of overstaying one's welcome. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. II. II. v. 134 We had already overstayed by a fortnight the time which we had allotted to our visit.

Overstayed (*ōvəɹstēˑɪd*), *a. Naut.* [OVER- 18.] Too heavily stayed; having the stays too rigid. 1882 *Times* 29 Dec., 5/4 Ships efficiency lost when by modification of mast a ship should be; masts overstayed.

†**Overstaye**, *adv. phr. Obs.* [*I.* OVER *prep.* + STAY *sb.*¹ : cf. OVER- 31.] Over to the other side : to speak. *fig.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremo.* II. iii. 17 Another mistake to exclude from us ? and then we be altogether forsaken overstaye to them ? *Ibid.* vii. 27 When they had both spoken and disputed against them; what drew them overstaye to consent for them ?

Over-steadfast to **-shent** : see OVER-.

Overstepping : see OVERSTEP *v. Obs.*

Overstep, *v.* [OE. *oferstæppan, I. ofer-* OVER- 5, 12; = OHG. *uberstaphan*, Du. *overstappen*.] *trans.* To step over or across; to pass beyond or to the other side of (a boundary or thing material or immaterial). Also *fig.*

a 1000 *Lacnd. Ps.* xvii. 30 (Bos.) Is obcierpan weall [transgredior murum]. 1589 CAXTON *Ingelos of A.* v. vii. 50 They overpasse and overstep our rule that other. 1590 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 208, I will overstepp the compass of mine own folly. 1670 R. BLAIR *Catechism* (ed. 2) 111 Lasting curse ; whereon, nor vantpoint any beyond it. 1873 ROGERS *Hist. Exp. Eng.* xx. 216, 3l. 3d. 383 Finance...by the accumulation of Fictitious, had overstepped the Alps.

So **O·verstep** *sb.*, an act of overstepping or passing beyond a limit.

1820–31 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 69 This appearance commonly, be it what it may, in the month of lunacy beyond that of the population of the country, is a real retrogression.

Overstien, -stihen : see OVERSTY *v. Obs.*

Over-stiff, -stille, etc. ; see OVER-.

Over-sti·mulate, *v.* [OVER- 25.] *trans.* To stimulate too much or excessively ; to overexcite. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) So **O·ver-sti·mulated** *ppl. a.* ; **O·ver-stimula·tion.**

1798 ROSENGARTEN *Pract. Advice.* (ed. 3, 331 It is the debility of an over-stimulated temper. 1835 *Todd Cyc. Anat.* I. 676 Over-stimulation...of the adhesive vessels of the lungs by the dark blood. 1864 DICKSON *Med. Fn.* iv. 118, Over-stimulated by those feelings which require a quiet life.

†**Oversti·nk,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 22, 21.] *trans.* To stink more than ; to drown the stench of.

1670 JENKS *Theop.* iv. 1. 284, I left them, I thy purified pools,...There dancing up to th' chins, that the fowls Lake Ons-stunck their fork.

Overstock (*ōvəɹstŏk*), *sb.* [OVER- 8 a, 29 d.] †**1.** *pl.* Knee-breeches ; cf. *nether-stocks. Obs.*

1585 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 177 Item to Samuell Pullayne a paire of black overstocks, cutt to long purposes. 1573–80 *Baskir Abc.* B (*in* Babees Bookes, or meris instructiones.

2. A superabundant stock or store ; a supply in excess of demand or requirement.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 259 P1 This over-stock of Beauty, for which there are so few Takers, calls for an immediate Supply of Lovers and Husbands. 1797 *Herald* No. 12 (1798) I. 198 This check of an overstock of corn can be no other than that of exportation to foreign countries. 1824 HOGGINS *Silent Lapidary* (1826) I. 138 There's an overstock in everything, and we've got...to clear ourses.

Overstock (*ōvəɹstŏkˑ*), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To stock to excess ; to supply with more than is required : to fill too full, overcharge, glut.

1649 BLYTHE *Eng. Improv. Improv.* (1653) Dedi., Every man takes on at random, and as many as they can get, and so overstock the seas. 1676 TORRIANO *Dialogues* 356 Some of these fish, otherwise I find his ponds to be overstocked. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1829) II. 322 In consequence of the English treaty, their silk thread is, and overstocked the market. 1840 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 382 Every gentleman owner will be careful not to over-stock his land.

Hence **O·verstocked** *ppl. a.*, **-sto·cking** *vbl. sb.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 208 The overstocking of a Country with goods may lessen the gain of particular Merchants. 1803 *Gen. Rev.* 1 Aug. 161/1 The constant which his horse in such other is an overstocked pond.

Over-stoop, -stowed, etc. ; see OVER-.

Over-storied, *pa. pple.* [OVER- 8.] Covered with stories or historical paintings.

1832 BROCKEDON *Class* 51 The Parcels, o'a-storied its whole length, with pressing, in some too.

†**O·verstorey.** *Arch. Obs.* [*I.* OVER *a.* + STOREY.] An upper story ; *spec.* a clerestory.

a 1450 BOCKING *Rem.* (Stanford, 1778) 71 Item to be verye likynde unto ye forsayde...*Ibid.* 72 To gaynther howsyng to be overstorye conteyn 3 paynfull glasenes.

Overstrain (*ōvəɹstrēˑn*), *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive strain ; the act of overstraining or fact of being overstrained.

1734 ROBERTSON *Gustavus* (1820) VI. 141 (R.) It was well to overmuch of generosity from him that it might well prove true. 1844 W. MILLER *Init. & Advan.* (1858) 5 Such was his state of exhaustion, in consequence of the previous overstrain on every nerve and muscle. 1856 HEADLAND *Horse-man* How to the machine to avoid internal overstrain.

Overstrain (*ōvəɹstrēˑn*), *v.*

†**1.** *trans.* To strain, stretch, or extend (something) over or across. *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 12.]

1572 LEMNIUS *Lat. tongue* 91 Which, with a wire ouerstrayn'd, sight, was al overwatched.

†**2.** To go beyond in straining or exertion ; to surpass in effort. *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 22.]

1590 GREENE *M. Ian Italy* (1600) 28, I have...sought to overmatch thy father in policie, as he ouerstrained me in simplicitie.

3. To strain too much, subject to excessive strain ; to stretch or exert (an organ or faculty) more than it will bear. [OVER- 27.] **a.** *lit.* or in physical sense.

1580 S. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 1 Nature will I counterpoise my strength. 1640 Sir H. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 201 Wasn't all'e He so overstrained his lungs, in calling upon his troops, that he presently died. 1795 *St Paul's Eng. Tradition* 16, (1840) I. 38 At last...[they] overstrain their sinews...and are colapsed ever after. 1873 HUMPHRY *Introd. Lect.* v. 168, (1874) 40 You must not sacrifice your eyesight by overstraining it.

b. *fig.*

1633 Sir H. HALL *Chron. Medit.* (1850) 148 His justice will not let his mercy be overstrained. 1780 MRS. HOBART *Cecilia* VII. 2, Those scruples...she herself thought might be overstrained. 1883 J. G. MACRAE *Herodot* II. *Cresus* I. 107 This argument is greatly overstrained.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1705 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* v. (1709) 36 To endeavour not to Please to Hyperbole ; alienated to Neglect it, Folly : and to Over-strain for it, Vanity and Design. a 1720 GIBBON *Loading's Comm. pl. 26-IV.* 1873 Writers of romance are very apt to overdo and overstrain, to complacency to the judgment of their audience.

Hence **O·verstra·ined** *ppl. a.* (wherein **O·verstra·inedness**) ; **O·verstra·ining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 37 Yt maye, after a laude and approoued sorte, beare manie mens. 1671 T. FULLER *Rep. Nissen.* 417 An overstraining conscience which is not here ordinarily to be sourced. 1699 DENNIS *Observ. On Prevenge's Art of Painting* § 34 With overstraining and unreasonable of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 74 That eye which...Beams clear upon me still is burnt from over-straining of sight. 1879 TENNYSON *Tiresias* 310 An over-wild turn of anger, or a mood Of overstrain'd affection.

O·ver-stral·t, *sb.* [*I.* OVER- 28 + STRALT *sb.*] †**1.** Too strict or severe. *Obs.* **b.** Too narrow.

1598 STOWE *England* II. 61. 197 Deeds to over-strayte gainst[judgment for of such that privately commytted. 1580 T. HOOD *tr. Castiglione's Courtyer* 21. (1577) Frigh, Knyghtes with ouermuche looking to, or beame of their bodyes or fashion. 1643 Sir H. HALL *Serenity Discovered* 91 For the enlarging of their over-strait lodgings, had it not.

Hence **O·ver-stral·tly** *adv.* ; **O·ver-stral·tness.** Also **O·ver-stral·ten** *v.*

1572 GILLOW *Catech on Ps.* xviii. 2 Some take the mattir overstraightly. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Sourdir, contrir*, overstraighten. 1675 PHILIPS *Moder. Chr. Eng.* (1744) 181 The fourth Commandment doth not bind Christians over-strictly. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 36 To prevent the Ivies, that re-inforce the Wound...from over-straitening the Canal.

Overstream (*ōvəɹstrīˑm*), *v.* [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To stream over or across ; to flow over in a stream. Hence **O·verstrea·ming** *ppl. a.*

1608 HEYWOOD *Iron. Trouth, Scud* I. v. (1632) 72 When an ouerwhelming flood of fire shall over-streame the whole world. 1880 *Times* 30 Aug. 5/6 The Nubians of the over-streaming Lowe of God. 1894 TENNYSON *Tithon* 30 Over-streamed and silvery-streak'd With many a streaky light against the line.

Over-strength : see OVER- 29.

Overstre·tch, *v.* [OVER- 27, 10.] *trans.* To strain a thing.

†**1.** *trans.* To stretch too much, or beyond the proper length, amount, or degree. *lit.* and *fig.*

Overstrait in quot. 1530 appears to be for *overstretch* (= overstretched) but may possibly be = *overstrict*.

a 1550 R. BALMFORD (Arber, *Works Baldis* (1901) How fyde hap was ouer-stretch, And how Venus was for sworne. 1588 WILLIS *Conf.* v. 14 For we counterfeiten [*supervacuationem*] our faith in, as not straitnige to us. 1592 *Ibid.* v. 2, 6 *Ecbo.* *Fl.* v. 2 § 2 Confusion...presume Falshood by overstraining them upon the Tyme. 1592 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* v. ii. 118 The murmuring Commons, overstretched, break. 1598 BRACKEN in Burdin *Pocket Farrier* 28 note, The Muscles of the Shoulder being overstretched or bruised. 1608 WILKINS *St. Paul's* 189 This supremacy, however it may have been overstretched by Elizabeth herself.

2. *a.* To stretch (something) over or across. *b.* To stretch or extend across (something).

1403 Jas. I *King's Q.* clxix, And on the quhirle was hyld vnit quene, Wele ouer-stretchit fra knee vnto lyp. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 800 That line of arches which overstretches London.

So **O·verstretch** *sb.* ; **O·verstre·tched** (-*strĕˑtʃt*) *ppl. a.* ; **O·verstre·tching** *vbl. sb.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Savin.* (1880) II. 4 The preeminence of a good name thus far just, because it makes one subject to over-stretching. 1876 WOMBELL *Colonsay Treat.* v. xxi. 221 The Tumour was...categorised by reason of the over-stretching of the Skin. 1880–91 H. BROOKE *Book of Qual.* (1892) II. 216 The already over-stretched thread of his age and infirmities. 1889 *De Foe's True-Bill. Brit. I.* 237 The prodigious Conquest of this great Arch ; supposs like an Over-stretch, or an Extravagant. 1892 R. K. WEEKS *Life to Maddened by Pain*, A very slight overstretch of the mind in the daytime. 1895 W. S. PRYCE *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. 421 304 One of the minimal results of an overstretched and impossible conformity.

Overstrew (*-strōˑ, -strōˑu*), *v.* Forms : see STREW. [OVER- 8 : cf. MHG. *uberstrouwen*, G. *überstreuen*, Du. *overstrooijen*.]

1. *trans.* To strew or sprinkle (something) over something else.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/8 To Ouerstrowe, superstruere. 1598 G. MITCHELL tr. *Ravisius's Mis. Lettres Missives* 194 Into the, with overstrowed Crystalls of Copper Perfume.

2. To strew or sprinkle something over (something else) ; to oversprinkle with. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. l. 345 The leaues be...so if they were ouerstrowen with meale or flower. 1590 SPENSER *Faer. Q.* III. (1751) The top overstrow'd With roses. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 20 Were the Subject as fruitful of commendation with Adam, like the Sun of Bella Tragedy. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 27 The chearful Spirits all the country with Tribes Of greedy Insects. 1868 LOWELL *Guillemot's Monument* vii. 3 pm Brilliant spirits, overstrown with a multitude of stars.

So **O·verstrowing** *vbl. sb.* ; **O·verstrown** *ppl. a.*

a 1655 GOODE *Comm. Heb.* i. 8 (1658) 30 A faithful [exercise stands not overstrictly upon the letter. *Ibid.* viii. 25, 366 Monuments of the over-strictness of the Gospel...treading it [with] ; [with] 1858 *Mr* WILLIAM *Concept. Ed.* (1859) 124 Over-strictness must have led to a rebellious reaction.

Overstride (*-strīˑdˑ*), *v.* [OVER- 3, 10, 13, 22, 28 ; cf. MLG. *overstriden.*]

1. To stride over or across. **a.** *trans.* To pass or move across (something) by striding.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 210 Here he cumeð strideude ðe þone to cume, and nane nere he cuðen. 1596 TOURNEUR *Transfr Of You must looke ...* overstryde the furrows and small twigges the which he hath overstridden. 1599 SHAKES. *2 Q. IV.* iii. 19, 1861 *All Year Round* V. 24 It does overstride the ditch, and drags beneath.

b. To stretch the legs across ; to stand or sit with one leg on each side of ; to bestride.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 209 Strut Gilbreid, sit, that mekle-mouthed was horne. 1592 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 347 From the one he coud to the other coast Stretch his strong armes, and ith' Ocean overstride. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elizabeth's Appl.* 322 You see one hid curreuile a chimney-stock. 1873 *Longm. Mag.* III. 107 The Great Pyramid...overstrides others, and stands like a colossus in the chorus of Stars.

†**c.** *intr.* To pass or come over. *Obs.*

a 1300–50 *Alexander* 2477 Quho-sa[ile þar any strange rume, Þai drogh þam ouer-mast to þe dyke.

2. *trans.* To strike or extend beyond ; *fig.* to go beyond, surpass.

1597 GUARINI *Eng. Pap. Covent.* v. vii. 58 Now our Opposites doe farre overstride us and overcome us in numbers. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 32 Such a weeuen cloth overstrode his cart, and therefore cutteth the lande to bee longer gonde.

3. *intr.* To take longer strides than is natural.

1899 HALLIDAY in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 3/2 For the first couple of miles I thought he was "overstriding", but I soon found that the stride was his natural one.

Overstri·ke, *v.* [OVER- 7, 13.]

†**1.** *a. trans.* ? To bring down a stroke upon ; *b. intr.* to strike too far. *Obs.*

1573 BARNABE *Bonds* v. 630 With he ye be like overstrik. a 1588 HUNNIS *Hevesdie* (1590) (1592) 3 The Speakers Knight ouer-stroke himself so, as almost he came down with his owne weight. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 13 For as he to his rage him ouerstroke, He, see he could his weapon backe regaine, His side all bare and naked overtooke.

2. *Pianoforte-making* (in **overstriking** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*). See *quot.*

1882 HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 646/1 (Pages) separated the old plan...of an overstriking action—that is, the hammers descending upon the strings. *Ibid.* 651/1 Both overstriking and understriking apparatus had occurred in Marius.

Overstri·ng, *v. Pianoforte-making.* [OVER- 1, 10.] *trans.* To arrange the strings of (a piano) in two (or three) sets crossing over one another obliquely. So **Overstri·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1882 HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 646/1 The principle of overstringing has had more than one claimant. 1896 — *Pianoforte* 21 In overstring grand pianos...the bars and studs are so adjusted as to overstring the bass at an angle which spans out to a double octave, but those from the highest note to the middle C run down to the right. *Ibid.* 22 Overstringing sometimes double overstringing prevails in the larger upright instruments of America and Germany.

O·ver-stro·ng, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too strong, excessively strong (in various senses : see STRONG).

a 1625 *Abort. E.* 224 We feel his most keen or overstrong use his [sense] was. 1677 NORTON *Orat. Addr.* v. in *Ashm. Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 73 Or Vexations, smoking, or over-strongs. 1871 *Modern Farmer* 1880 O barly overstrong against the sell ! 1897 *Pall. Gaz. Monthly Rev.* 24 This is not an overstrong statement.

So **O·ver-stro·ngly** *adv.*

1511 SHAKESPEARE *Cymb.* III. 520 How'd this effect be overstrongly engrave it—the figure were it seem to speak.

Overstructure : see OVER- 18.

O·verstru·ng (cross shifting), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [OVER- 28 ; and *pa. pple.* of OVERSTRIKE *v.*]

1. Too highly strung ; intensely strained.

1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vi, With fired brain and nerves o'erstrung. 1832 EMERSON *Poet Mystery* 114 The overstrung nerves of the melodious.

2. Of a piano : Having the strings arranged in two (or three) sets crossing obliquely over one another.

1680 Hanmer in Geneva Bibl. Anec. II. 290/2 (Del 1851). Threshold Posture...exercised an overseeing eyesore, and an overstaring cottage glance. 1894 Westm. Gaz. 11 Mar. 3/1 To 'go the overstrung scale to which the cottage are disposed to fall-like lungs was required.

Overstud, -studied, etc.: see OVER-.

O·verstu·dy (-stʌ·di), v. [OVER- 27, 25.] *trans.*, *refl.*, and *intr.* To study too much.

1693 Mayow Ch. Govt. Consid. Wks. (1868) 350/1 Finally over-studied in useless controversies. *a* 1699 Boyse Cure 1678 in 80. Alas, he has overstrained himself! 1851 Francis *Life Sedgley* vii. 219 He had overworked, we may suppose.

So **O·verstu·dy** *sb.*, excessive study.

1834 *Westm. Rev.* July 200 It is proved that studious ruin their health by over-study. 1881 H. Spencer *Educ.*, I. 25 Eyes spoiled for life by over-study.

†**Oversty'**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofersti̇gan*, *f. ofer-* OVER- 1 (*f*) + *stigan* to ascend, ascend: = OHG. *oberstigan*, Goth. *ufarstigqan*.] *trans.* To rise or mount over or above (*lit.* and *fig.*); to surmount; to transcend, surpass, excel. Hence †**Oversty'ing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. = passing over or across).

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. vi. § 4 He...on ayre dingeðe mycel þone mare ofersteg. *a* 900 tr. Bæda's *Eccl. Hist.*, iii. 12. (Alf.) (1890) 130 Eadi þone ylcran...þa he mæsse and he ofer hine ofersteah. *a* 1225 Cott. *Hom.* 225 Þat fiuel wey is eyðl...Alle ofer-stah eðe þeose. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2618 (Cott.) Þo *Moyses* as wil we oferstelle, þeose is wil and wit forlere. 1382 Wyclif *Jos.* xvi. 2 To the ouersteyng [1388 passing ouer] of Arcon.

O·ver-subscri·be, v. [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To subscribe for (a loan, shares, etc.) in excess of the amount required.

1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/2 Both Professors and Ordinary shares...being largely oversubscribed. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 3/1 The fourth and closing edition...was much over-subscribed before publication.

So **O·ver-subscri·ption.**

1846 *Current Mort. Bulletin.* N. Y. I. 135 The large over-subscription to the loan was a surprise to the country.

O·ver-su·btle, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too subtle, excessively subtle. So **O·ver-su·btlety.**

c 1589 Carew *Answer of Aymos* vii. 170 His wounds and hymselfe to be very subtyll. 1598 T. Cooc *Hortul. Wks.* 2 *Elegy* 1. 77 Son of Impietas, o'er subtile, go, And glory in thy artful Theft below. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* iv. ii. (1876) 191 Resisting ...the rebellious doctrine from over-subtlety, timidity, gentle, confusion, or other weakness of mind. 1872 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 202 If they have been sometimes over-subtile, they...had the merit of less looking at life works as wholes.

†**O·ver-su·m**, *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 19.] A sum over and above a defined amount; a surplus.

1587 Harrison *England* I. xviii (1878) 70. I'll The bishop (here had yearelie three or four hundred marks at the least given him *Nonviz diebus*, beside whatsoever over-summes of the house did accrue to him by leases and other exchanges.

†**O·ver-su·m**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To estimate too highly, overrate.

1607–42 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxii. 79 To let them goe without overvaluing or over-summing them.

Over-superstitious: see OVER-.

O·ver-supply, *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] An excessive supply; a supply in excess of the demand or requirement.

1833 Mr. Marryat *Clearances & Fourth* vi. 102 A compensation for the loss occasioned by an over-supply. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. § 4 (1876) 130 Either from over-supply or from some slackening in the demand for his commodity.

So **O·ver-supply** *v. trans.*, to supply in excess.

1826 *Tuscan Prize. Pol. Econ.* 31 Nothing must be over-supplied, but is manufactured in such large quantities that it would have been better to spend the labour in manufacturing other things. 1890 'E. Bellamy' *Col. Kidderminster* (1891) 210 We are not over-supplied with resources...as yet.

Over-sure, -susceptible, etc.: see OVER-.

†**Overswa'llow**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 6.] *trans.* To swallow down.

1488 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij, Cut it and depart it so the herbis may ouerswolow it.

Overswarm (-*swɔ̄·m*), *v.*

I. *intr.* and *refl.* To swarm to excess; to assemble in or grow to too great a swarm or crowd. [OVER- 27, 23.]

1587 Golding *De Mornay* viii. (1617) 113 As Silla manifestlie...overswarmeth in a place. 1679 M. Rycaut *Further Disc. Turks* 72 That is the cause that there is often overstorm themselves.

2. *trans.* To swarm over (a place or region); to spread over or cover with a swarm or multitude. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (quot. 1875). [OVER- 9.]

1658 Lingard *Trans. St. Aug.* 1 These Floakes of Swallowes...overswarme the whole land with poperies, sedicions, and lugging. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xlv. 231 Let the English overswarm all India. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 26 When wave broke and overwavered, and, meshed To bounds back, multitudinously entered.

3. To swarm beyond or in excess of. [OVER- 23.]

1857 *Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 696 If you destroy the things that prey on them, they are liable to overswarm the fish-producing power of their locality.

So **Overswa'rming** *vbl. sb.* (from sense 2).

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. Preface (*plur.*) Until they were by the overswarming of Barbarous security discouraged. 1844 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 422 The successive overswarming of Bulgarians, Magyars, Seljukian Turks.

†**O·verswarth**, *sb. Obs.* ? The surface sward.

1649 Bulteel *Engl. Improv. Improv.* (1650) 194 The Head of old standing pooles and ditches, the discording of furrows, and Yards, and Highwaies, the Overworths of Common Lanes...is very good (for the land).

Overswarth (-*swɔ̄ɪ̯θ*), *v.* [f. OVER- 8 + *swarth*, var. of *sward*.] *trans.* To darken over, cover with blackness.

1820 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 403 When crowding clouds o'erswarth the sky.

Oversway (*ō·vərswē·*), *sb. rare.* [OVER- 2.] Sway or command over any one, ascendency; superior sway or command; overlordship.

1702 In *Yet More Reform.* 233 Where is now a little controversy in matters of no Moment, away. 1900 W. Watson in *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 3/2 Kingdom in kingdom, sway in sovereignty, Dominion held in fold.

Oversway (*ōvərswē·*), *v.* Now *rare.* [OVER- 2, 22, 24, 18, 3, 6.]

†**I.** *trans.* To exercise sway over, rule over, govern; *esp.* to exercise power or dominion over one who or that which itself rules or ought to rule; to domineer over, overrule, overmaster, overpower. *Obs.*

1505–89 Hakeswill *Câron.* (1869–71) II. 299 The perplexed state of persons, whether when they are overruled with fervor and prophane power. *a* 1620 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. § 5 A number of capables, all of equal power, without some higher to oversway them. 1659 Milton *Eikon.* ix. The parliament should oversway the King and not he the parliament. 1680 Pilkington *Pantalecha* II. § 8 (Eikon) 49 These pieces of Era...have power to oversway the liberty of their opposites.

†**b.** To surpass in commanding quality; to prevail over by superior authority. *Obs.*

1600 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 126 Not ouer-swaying the scripture by authorities and reasons. 1620 Shute *Hann.* v. i. 251 Her death was doubtfull, And her that gaue Command, o'er-swaies the order. She should in gouild vnmatched haue lodg'd, Till the last Trumpet. *a* 1629 Feltham *Resolves* I. ii. § 3 (1806) 13 This Authority...ouer-swayeth both all their reasons and authorities together. 1658 *H. Knapp, Rem.* CLXVII. 191 To overaway all other authority. *absol.* 1702 Howard *Brit. Pol.* i. vii. § 7 As oft as the prejudice of sensible experience doth overway. 1698 Milton *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 233 Had not their Custom in a good Cause, and the fast and loose of our prevailening Orators overswai'd.

†**c.** In reference to physical qualities: To overpower by superior strength or intensity. *Obs.*

1603 Tourr *Quercet.* 1 xiii. 34 The sulphur...doth succeed in qualitie the other two beginnings, and doth ouerway them. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* xx. 398 Heat-vapors of such vapours...have a lightness that overways the weight of the salt.

†**2.** To lead, influence, or persuade into some course of action; to prevail upon. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Ouer-swaying the iudgers from the purpose whereto they were applyed. 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* C. 6, 2 ere I'll be so ouersway'd, I shut mine-eyes here. 1619 Vicars *Discourses Let. to Eng.* 6 Carnes (Caesides) 136 The reasons which ouerswayed me to adventure on the transgression. *c* 1710 Sorry *Change in Queen's Ministry* Wks. 1843 I. 260/1 His unconscionable temper had overswayed him to fail in his regards to her majesty's person.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To sway over; to cause to swing, lean, or incline to one side, or so as to be overturned: to swing or incline thus.

1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* I. iv. § 4. 13 Whence suffer or hang in the ballance, ready to bee ouerswayed with the people of either. 1674 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 13 Such posthumous Monies be subject to overweying. 1741 H. Venning *Considerable Pieces* (1760) 350/2 By his feeds of overwhelmed gains o'erswayd. Full on his helm revolv'd th' adverse blade.

Hence **Overswa·yed** *ppl. a.*, **Overswa·ying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1602 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 10 When any affection of the minde...incurs an over-swaying authority. 1613 Sylvester *Work. Gd. Week* 10. ii. 1 271, 626 Discussing the Ouer-swaied Right of Sinnefull will his whole Kingdome by Papall ouer-swayings. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* v. i. Such an overswayed love is yours. 1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 150 Now seeing'd him that Mighty overswaying Power.

Over-sweated, etc.: see OVER-.

Oversweep (-*swī·p*), *v.* [OVER- 9, 12.] *trans.* To sweep over or across (a surface, boundary, etc.); to pass over with a sweeping motion.

1662 Sennet *Theat. Or. Brit.* (1964) 1056/1 The Sun to dissolve them and the winds to overcast or overwhelm them. 1800 Bloom *Mar. Vol.* I. ii. 149 To see your wages, like our Adrian waves, Overseep all bounds.

Over-sweet, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too sweet. So **O·ver-sweetness**, †: **O·ver-swe·tness.**

1589 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 29 Bread over sweet is a stopper, and lyeth over-nigh to a feuer. 1719 Rawlinson *Course of Dietetick* I. 267 Wholesomeness Over-sweetness disgusted. 1900 *Western Gaz.* 2 June 2/2 For a gooseberry which has obtained repute...as being not over-sweetened?

Overswe·ll, v. [OVER- 25, 27, 3, 13.]

1. *trans.*, *intr.*, *fig.* To swell unduly, or to excess. (Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* **overswollen.**)

1588 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 42 Over-swollen with your honours. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. vi. § 4 (1622) 48 Monstrously overdrawne with pride and vanity. *c* 1715 R. Bisset *Lord Sp. Poks Good Is Coll. Physic* (1716) II. 102 Hence the Eighth...grow astonished, and, through its emptiness, become unmoveable and ever-swooning.

II. *trans.* Of a body of water, etc.: To swell so as to overflow or cover.

1597 Shaks. *John* v. 2. 157 The torrent...Whose passage...shall lesse his native channell, and o'er-swell...with thy teares shores. 1633 Br. Wall *Sacred Panels Amos* v. 8, 254 Who ouerrids the waters of the sea to ouerswell their borders. 1838 Fox *T. W. Penrose* Wks. 1862 III. 40 A current...flow of talk always overswelling its boundaries.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 5 or Let floods ouer-swell, and drowne the maids we hate. 1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* 220. 220 The Latter meaning the natural course of the streame...makes it...to overswell its old shore.

Hence **Overswe·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Overswo·llen** *ppl. a.*

1598 Nashe *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 368 The overswelling superabundance of ioy and griefe. 1850 J. Weiner tr. Comes' *Dead Paradise* iii. 189 The burden of her overswollen Heart. 1895 J. Edwards *Further Advent.* 383 Troopers...must better be rendered over-swelling.

O·ver-swift, *a.* [OVER- 25, 28.] Too swift or rapid; excessively swift.

c 1375 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. metre, 7. 103 (Camb. MS.) Wha þat flouten the more vnfaithli his mouvable passynges. 1658 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 111 A good strong Motion; but not over swift.

Over-swilled, etc.: see OVER-.

Overswi·m, *v.* [OE. *ofersw̆imman* = MHG. *überswimmen*: see OVER- 1, 8, 9.] *trans.* To swim or float over, across, or upon. Hence **Overswi·mmer**; **Overswi·mming** *vbl. sb.*

a 1000 *Riddles* 1987 Oftsceaðan ic sceðða lifgeag eom Eig-Sweora. *c* 1300 Cursor *Mundi* (Cott. v. xxxv. v. 13) (Camb. MS.) Oxhes beside...Swiys tha wyndes, and ouer-swymis the spaces of the lengis eyr, Ne myght thai nogat. 1840 T. Wentt *Life of Faith* 81 The Ode that ever transverses the greatest quantities of water you can power upon it. 1853 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. 161, The Sire from over-swimming takes his name. *Note*, Kephalos (or overswimmer) descends below the navel, and animals above the highest mortals, of skinny substance all interlaced with fat. *a* 1854 Calderon *Purbeck* 135 Dreams o'erswum with tears.

†**O·verswi·the**, *adv. Obs.* In 3 **oferswiðe**, 4 **-swithe**. [OE. *ofersw̆iðe*, *f. ofer-* OVER- 20 + *sw̆iðe* very much, exceedingly.] Too greatly, too much; excessively, excessively; very greatly.

a 1200 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 Se cyng & his leodfol men leofodon swiðe and ofte swiðe gitsunge on golde and on seolfre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Se cwemeðlic he is heardi inne þet he makeð hire his sylfnig. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1308 Oversuiðe þu hi lurest.

†**Overswi·ve**, *v. Obs.* In 3–5 **-swiffe**. [f. OVER- 2 + SWIVE, OE. *swīfan* to move, ON. *svīfa* to turn, turn, sweep.] *trans.* To overcome, overpower.

c 1200 Ormin 1548 Þatt Godess Sune shollde wel þe dredfell ofersuiffenn. *Ibid.* 1814.

†**O·vert**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *overt* opening, *sb.* use of *overt* pa. pple. and adj.: see next.]

1. An opening, aperture.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 629 What comes þis þe What þrogh mouthe, what þrogh eres,...And þrogh other overtes of his body.

2. ? An opening, introduction.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1302 Þe seruy but þei nought...Wer he more *Ignorat omnis ignorans*; þe more þei kno. *Salvator visitet vitam.*

3. The open. *In overt* = OF. *à l'overt* openly.

1390 T. Mycket *Sikkenesse* 30 Let manassinge who shroud be sweet lie.

Overt (*ō·vəɹt*), *a.* Also 4 **overte**, 7–8 **ouvert**. [a. OF. *overt*, 13th c. *ouvert*, pa. pple.: see next.]

†**1.** Open, not closed; uncovered. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 210 The alre thurte ys so overte...That every person may hit syen yerne. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 630 All of pall work fyne, *Armited* with overte, *And* seem for peryle. 1580 *Lyfamous Disc.* 126 Mys sawtate wer overt. 1588 Holoet tr. *Abraid.* That whyche is shrude, overt, or without coueryng.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Heraldi.* I. Dict., *Ouvert, or Overt*, terme applicable to the wings of birds, &c. when spread open...as if taking flight. ...It is, likewise, applied to inanimate things, as a *purse overt*, meaning an open purse.

2. Open to view or knowledge; patent, evident, apparent, plain, manifest; performed or carried out openly or publicly, unconcealed, not secret.

1535–8 *E. K. Accts. P.* A. 190 In answere to sayd a verye overte fait spoken a prayse deserveable. 1592 Greene *Tritameron* (1880) 28 She falters...Not see the wind whose words is overt mocke. 1620 Holland *Livy* II. xlv. 93 Any open and overt sale of the kings goods. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 49 Overt...open reason, good better knowne. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. by The General Judgment shall extend, not only to Mens Overt, but even their most secret Acts. 1823 Bentham in Mozley *Life* (1903) 347 His vanity is extreme. His Evidence's weak and not unbecoming.] 1879 Stephen *Comm. Mod. Hist.* II. xxii. 211 The overt struggles of the fourteenth century.

b. *Overt act* (*Law*): an outward act, such as can be clearly proved to have been done, from which criminal intent is inferred.

1351–2 *Act 25 Edw. III*, Stat. v. c. 2 De quo prevalebunt sui accusat de overt fayte [Rastell 1557, 1542 'open dede'] aut assisa de hoc conficien.] 1521 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. (1557) 909/1 There be such wordes...not to consente, without some manne of count & open actuall dede thereto. *a* 1652 Dugdale *Surve. of Warwick* 1730 Which by an overt act was declared and made evident. 1680 *Trial Staffd.* 38 'Tis the Thought of the Heart, which makes the Treason; the Overt-Act is but the Evidence of it. 1789 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. ii. 21 In all compass' imaginations or overt act, or some open evidence of an intended crime, is necessary...before the man is liable to punishment. 1853 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 409 One argument...was that, as the act of printing had been unknown to the reign of Edward the Third, printing could not be an overt act of treason under a statute of that reign.

3. *Letters overt* = letters PATENT (3, 2.). *Market*

overt, upon MARKET; *Denand overt*, open or public PROOF: see these words.

1301 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 413/1 Com ne lettres overtes (Usage de Saluebrynes leur envoiegent.) 1303 *Rymer's Fœd.* (1816) I. 1021/1 *Letters Patent*... They are sometimes called also Letters Overt.

†**Overt**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. OF. *overt*, pa. pple. of *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir* to open.] Opened, laid open.

1430 LYDG. *Fun. Merchants* 519 To kyng Fortune his falsnesse hath overt...For he is fallen and plonget in povert.

Overtake (ōvəɹtēˑk), *v.* [Early ME. I. OVER- 14 + TAKE *v.*, q. v. for Forms.

Overtake is the earliest assimilated of a small group of compounds (viz., including *overcome*, *overdraw*, *overget*, *overcatch*, to all of which the second element *never take* or *catch*) the original application being apparently to the running down and catching of a fugitive or beast of chase: cf. the synonymous 'catch up'. The sense of *over-* is not so clear. *A priori* we might explain it as 'to take by overreaching, or by getting over the intervening space', and compare *overreach* = reach over or across a space. But it is doubtful whether this was the original notion. Beside these (take to, a fig. sense of *overtake* (viz. 4 below) was expressed before 1200 by *ouergang* and *ouergo*; but in these *over-* can be explained in the sense 'down upon' (OVER- 15 or that this orig. sense would be 'destroy' or 'fall upon'. The sense of 'overtake' was expressed later also by *ouer-hie*, *overcum*, *-takelak*, *overtake*; but these prob. hastened *ouergo* or *overtake*. In Early ME. *overtake* and *ouergo* had the parallel forms OVERGE, OVER, which seem to have been the strictly southern equivalents (cf. the being actually exemplified earlier than *overtake*): the relation between *o* and *over-* here, as well as in OVERAKE, OVERTOOK, has not been clearly determined.]

1. *trans.* To come up with (a person or thing going or running in front of one and in the same direction); to come up to in pursuit; to 'catch up'.

† *Will overtaken*, a traveller's greeting to one he has overtaken: cf. *well met*. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 Þe wunsel...wurð þunche þurh þeoste and te holie ureisuns...beoden, þet ureisuns (*MS. T.* overtaken) hire ase hare cheorles ȝeongest ȝeornest to beoderne. c 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 1256, 1258, 1259 *Forð-spiken*...Or þinges þeruth over-tac. *Ibid.* 2173 Ensep hauest þou alles sæd. Þis ilcoðe hauen overtaken[*Cott.* overtake]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 64 He ouer þe se...[*c*] toh hym ar an hauene & þær hym ryhte þere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 227 Bot, I trowe, fol ryȝt, ouer-tan þer we were. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (Cecile) 76 In a rew, rollit 'vte, rape'; lyuerly pouer was þe aid ouerta. c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 70 (Harl. MS.) Sir, quod he, comprest, hopl and ouertake. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Bodley) xxiii. 202 Þei will ouertake wylde bestes and þe foxe. 1418 SIR T. USKE in *Anglia Diplom. Edw. I. Engl.* 384 Per quos Lucas and ascenkes me qui[d] hadi gode mowne And said I was wil overtaken. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1836) 2 God threw you my friend, and well overtaken. 1598 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 3 Fare you well, you are well overtane. 1633 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* I, You are well overtaken Sir; a good morning to you: I have crossed it very fair up Totnam Hill to overtake you. 1758 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 83 We were overtaken by an elderly gentleman. a 1772 OSSIAN *Death of Oscar* 39 His helpless offspring soon Ossian's hands inhold. 1880 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dove Cheyne* viii. 134 She would walk along the Kentish Road...until the coach should overtake her.

absol. 13.. *Cursor M.* 3005 (Cott.) Labur & sinn, ouertac and sighe. 1800 Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. ii. 108/1 If They have the start that are borne great, but late that overtakes hath the horses.

b. *fig.* To come up with in any course of action; *esp.* to get through or accomplish (a task) when pressed for time or hindered by other business, etc.; to work off within the time. In quots. *c* 1330, 1373 with *inf.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 132 Pell Ouarok it ys mene, & neuer þat ylle. 1377 LANGLAND *Piers Pl.* VII. 191 Ac myrthe and mete ouer-mesure ouer-takeþ vs ofte. 1382 HOLCOTH *Lect. of Cupid* 146 Reason yt like tongue[s] seweth so closely and softe, that it him neuer ouer-take may. 1413–24 *Acts Sessions Jurors.* (1841) 190, I myght have made an end, for the thing hath overtaken me. 1600 PED. ASCHAM *Pseudodox Dial.* 3 To ouer-take vnwise thing which they vndertake. 1732 J. LEDYARD *Journ. of Proceed.* 108 at 237 Determined to prune it Time, so that they could not overtake the whole Trees. 1848 MACAULAY *Lett. in Life* (1880) xiii. I have two or three still bits of work to get through this term here, and I hope to overtake them. 1863 STEVENSON *Cummins* II. 26 It's a job you could doubtless overtake with the others.

c. To take in hand, proceed to deal with, 'tackle'.

1580 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 197 This Objection must be overtaken after this maner. 1586 ANT. MUNDAY *Zelos, Ep. to Rdr.*, To meet with and overtake all practises and intercurrences.

†**2.** To get at, reach, get hold of; to reach with a blow. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1806 The Sire that he couenie, God he a-fol nor ðat ok. 1390 ROBERT *Brunne tr. Wace* 11. 3/2 He all ðe lengyr þat he ouertoke. 1398 TR. HIGDEN *Lore Armes* (R. T. S.) 205 To tak my swe[r]d þat ȝyuene...þat he may ouertake. 1432 DE WIS *Introd. Fr. to Prologue.* 908 To kitte or overtake, schitelache. 1603 SHAKESPEARE's *Fur.* 28 (Jam.) *Perwenne* me *ingrace*, he overtook me with his speeches[*1608 Lyle Index*, *If he heard Mem.* 1.] by The head of this sermon, like a Welch bullock, had quickly overtaken the willing ears of the displeased Commons.

†**b.** *intr.* To get as far as, reach. *Obs. rare.*

c 1205 *Lagamon* 26 Nis he nawiht bi-halden to cnese tene sorhen ofsonden on bisenliche to þan worlde.

†**3.** *absol.* or *intr.* Of fire: To 'catch', take hold. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8722 (Cott.) If ðis be hyrchild and ouertak Thore-fold, se cosin, se mon, se stak.

†**3.** To 'take', 'catch', surprise, or detect in a fault or offence; to convict. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8622 (Cott.) Parfit[lore lighes, wh wrenesse, And þar-wit sal þou be ouer-tan. *Ibid.* 12418 (Edin.) In werk mest ful him sone ouertas. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 151 Thir tray pursly, War weill ane vanis thar curtane. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* (E. E. T. S.) 1232 If she all be overtake... Sche sulle coupe for hir saue hyde. 1521–2 *Eng. Privy Council Rec.* I. 123 Thaire...ar...bene ouertane and convict.

4. Of some adverse agency or influence, as a storm, night, disease, death, misfortune, punishment (usually as in quot. *c* 1630, of something good or favourable): To come upon unexpectedly, suddenly, or violently; to seize, catch, surprise, involve.

c 1325 *Cursor M.* 4501 (Fairf.) Quales lau þamne alle ouertane [other MSS. overgan]. *c* 1400 *Destruct. of Troy* 6 30 The economie xix of aust is ouertaken. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 24 And the deith ourtak the in tempes. *c* 1580 *R. Scott Forms* (S. T. S.) I. 190 Þe[m] had þame ourtane. 1608 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. v. 21 You shandied Nagge of Egypt, (Whom Leprosie o'ertake). 1611 BIBLE *1 Thess.* v. 4 That that day should ouertake you as a theefe. *c* 1630 MASSINGER *Three Bros.* II. iii. Let misfortunes go on as a flood...may overtake by a thunder storm. 1638 HEYW. *Sinners Card-bags* 201 The tragicomedy of the diuorce which had ouertaken him.

†**5.** To apprehend mentally; to comprehend, understand. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 303 (Cott.) Godd...Wit manken creature may be vnderstogid or ouertas. And in worldden þing thare. *Ibid.* 10183 Had he ani-wan ouertane Ji. child be born of a maiden.

†**6.** To take up or occupy the whole of (a space); to extend over, cover. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 103 Men that mekill hest myght ne Ouirtak the lenth or lergyt. *Ibid.* xx. 422 Thar fell ane tak ane mekill feid Ouirtuk the land.

7. To overcome the will, senses, or feelings of; to win over, captivate, enamour, 'take'; to overpower with excess of emotion. *Obs. or dial.*

c 1325 *Cursor M.* 24814 (Fairf.) Þo hir he had on ȝithin alle Wil hede þare he ouer-tok þare wil. 1440 tr. *Secrets Secret., Prol. Fryb.* xxvii. 192 A fole is lyȝtly ouergon is ouer-taken. 1588 CYMBALUM *Gal.* vi. 1 Yf any man be ouertaken of a feare. *a* 1596 SPENSER *Amoretti* lx. (1596) 127 If her sweetnesse haue ouertaken you, it becomes a true Louer to haue your hearte more set vpon her good then your eyes. 1620 J. PYNE tr. *Mem. Aurora* I. v. 133 Your Reason is so ouertaken with Cittadins, as I know not if Gallerbec be more. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, We were all so overtaken with the good news, that the Duke [as with it to the King. 1802 *Gent. Pocket-bk.* xxvii. At first I was confounded and overtaken, and could not speak.

†**8.** To overcome the judgement of; to deceive, 'take in'; in *pa. pple.* deceived, mistaken, in error.

1381 W. CARNES in *Camden. tr.* (1758) A 4 b. Here you are manifestly overtaken: for they are written for words to the p. Chapter. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* viii. iv. (1886) 107 The gentiles were so ravished as they also overtooke others of the godlie and learned men. 1613 BURGHLEY *Nobilitie* 48 The other sought to circumvent him, as being easie to be overtaken. 1700 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* iv. 282 'Tis certain, you were strangely overtaken, in supposing that [etc.].

9. To overcome or overpower with drink, intoxicate, make drunk. (Chiefly in passive.) Now *dial.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 132 (Thane) are sundrie occasions when they come to such bankets. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. i. 78 There was he gaining, there carousing his foes Rome. 1639 *Wonder* (1678) 68, II. 8, 18 They would...take and intoxicate (if they were overtaken with the creature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 6. I do not remember I was ever overtaken in Drink. 1776 TRUSL. *Lucas Letter* 19 Wks. 1794 II. 21 To be sure the knight is overtaken a little every time. 1869 KENNEDY *Sweeney Duffrey*, etc. (E. D.) Some lads, sir, sent time you sat planted he overtaken.

Hence **Overta'king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Overta'kable** *a.*, that can be overtaken; **Overta'ker**, one who or that which overtakes.

1390 FERRERIUS *Sp. Dict.*, *Alcance*, overtaking, finding, pursuing, reaching. 1599 MARSTON *Sp. Pistr.*, *Adamgander* ...no overtaker. 1798 CHARNOCK *Anc. Mar.* I. 21 He struck with his overtaking wings. 1858 CRAIGNURE *Wks.* XII. 225 One stringent and overwhelming doctrine. 1884 MRS. LOVE *Lovers Choice*, *Richmond* II. viii. 223 He is looked on as a fearless[kind of Conservative by his successors and overtakers. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Christian Pariwe* xxxvii. 308 No more than a quest for can escape the overtaking hounds.

Over-talk (ōvəɹtǭˑk), *v.* [OVER- 27, 23, 21.] **a.** *intr.* and *refl.* To talk too much. **b.** *trans.* To gain over or overcome with talking, to talk over.

1631 A. STARKEY *Pem. Glory* (1860) 32 If in this rude epistle of mine I have over-talked my table, or under-spoken them, impute it to my doubting and dotting pyppes. 1639 TOMKYS *Ubiquit.* (1640) 87 For Maudlin, contrarily it did overmuch, that pickled, told her all the charms, and slept.

So **Over-ta'lk** *sb.*; **Over-ta'lkative** *a.*; **Over-ta'lkativeness**; **Over-ta'ller**; **Over-ta'lking** *vbl. sb.* [OVER- 48, 29.]

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii. (1650) 222 By his overtalking of it, [he] seems to doubt either his own cause, or the hearers of other sense belief. 1652 BAXTER *Wks.* (1868) VI. 300 There are many over-talkers; and they are such who spend a hundred words when ten will serve the turn. 1683 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim. ii. 21 Let them use silence...and not be over-talkative. 1856 MRS YONGE *Womankind* xxviii. 292 Everybody agrees as to the evils of over-talkativeness. *Ibid.* Perhaps it is only those who had rather hold their tongues who are safe from over-talk.

Over-tame, -tarry, -tart : see OVER-.

Overta'sk, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *transf.* To task too severely; to impose too heavy a task upon. Hence **Overta'sked** *ppl. a.*

1626 BP. HALL *Serm. at Whitehall* 2. 830, Wh. (1634) III. 505 Hence a good Husband over-tasketh himselfe, and unwittingly over-toyles those his eye can ever looke. *a* 1900 KING *Orient. for Prosper* Wks. (1858) 340 If you should overtask them, religion should seem to them rather a burden than a blessing. 1879 STEVEN. *Cornet. Horse* viii. 118 Work which had overtasked the present kings. 1892 A. L. SIMON *Life Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley* I. iv. 97 The sufferings of the starved and overtasked horses.

Overta'x, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To tax too greatly or heavily; to exact or demand too much of; *esp.* to overburden or oppress with taxes; to impose taxes upon beyond what is equitable.

1599 Jury Overtaxed Scheol. 1772 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 67 Their abilities may be overtaxed. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 'How should he overtax his strength?' 1838 LYTTON *Athens* xi. ii. I know that poor body won't be overtaxed. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 3 We...have loved the people well, And hitherto so own them overtaxed.

Hence **Overta'xed** *ppl. a.*, **Overta'xing** *vbl. sb.*; so also **Overtaxa'tion**.

1650 B. *Discalceation of Ch.* They...grow too heavy by my over-tax'd loggs. *a* 1864 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 181 The most ravenous of all the plunderers of the poor were taxed nations. 1881 *Education* Feb. 162/2 Anything...which avoids the overtaxation of the memory with useless matter. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 5/3 A question in Morocco concerning the overtaxation of foreigners.

†**Overte, -tee**, *Obs. rare.* [f. OVERTE *a.* + -EE, -TY, after words from Fr. such as *fausseté*.] The condition of being over or above another; superiority.

c 1425 PECOCK *Repr.* iii. iv. 299 Prouyde aspies not haue ouerte among hem silf...neither any preest owgte haue ouerte vpon any lay persone. *Ibid.* 308 Iakun it is now tokun peiual þat priesthode and bischopdode ben contrarie to hem for which þei han laid and seide.

Over-teach, etc. : see OVER- 27.

O'ver-te'dious, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too tedious.

1590 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 47 Speake on, but be not over-tedious. 1618 in *N. Hone's Hist. Disal. Prot.* (1713) 13, I have too long detained thee by an over-tedious Prolixity.

O'ver-tee'm, *v.* [OVER- 26, 21.] **a.** *intr.* To teem or breed excessively, be excessively productive; also *fig.* **b.** *trans.* To wear out or exhaust by excessive breeding or production. Hence **O'ver-tee'med**, **O'ver-tee'ming** *ppl. adjs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Hum.* v. ii. 52 For a Rube Alone her locks and all on scattered Lyeing, A Shadow. 1848 KEATS *Endym.* I. 322 Such a dream, That never tongue, although it overteem With mellow utterance, like a cavern spring, Could figure out. 1856 BAILEY *Lect. T. L., P.*, etc. Dec., Eve. etc. 1872 II. 147 The overteeming vegetation. 1898 MACALISTER *Micr. Wond.* 1/802 I. 202 He added it is well which is never overtaxed. 1877 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 21 If productiveness were constantly without doors to check the increase, the world would overteem.

Overte'll, *v.* [OVER- 26, 18.]

1. *trans.* To tell (count, or narrate) in excess of the fact; to exaggerate in reckoning or narration.

1591 in W. H. *Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 3 Thomas Fisher did oweasll bynesselfe to the guyld hall xxⁱ syythens. 1732 *Answer Hem.* (1766) II. 58 There may be some things overtold, ...that would bear mitigation.

†**2.** To count over. *Obs.*

c 1622 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 11 We came unto a Merchant in this town That eighty bags of money com-mith. **Over-tempt**, **-teration**, etc. : see OVER-.

O'ver-te'nder, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too tender; excessively or unduly tender. So **O'ver-te'nderly** *adv.*; **O'ver-te'nderness**.

a 1632 DONNE *Serm.* lx. 91 By abusing an over-tenderness which may be in thy conscience then. 1883 RAINE *Farmyard. N. T.* Matt. xxvi. 67–68 Why should we look for tatter, and be over-tender of our Flesh or Reputation? 1722 ANNE STEVENS *Amendment* (1758) IV. 2 A child, who by the carelessness or over-tenderness of his parent was brought up to no trade or profession. 1876 KINGS *Serm.* (1878) 219 Do not shrink thus consciously from the thought of being one. 1885 SAINTS *Mem. Thring* 137 A moral susceptiveness which made him over-tender.

†**O-ver-tenth**. *Obs.* [OVER- 19.] An increased or additional tenth or tithe.

c 1390 CHAUCER *Inform. Wks.* (1561) 277 The Clergie of the Citie of London have ...vplayned by Parliament authorite to contrarolen them after the example of the landlordes and husbondmen.

†**Over-ta'rve**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also **-tarve**, **-tirve**, **-tyrve**, **-tyrfe**, **-tyrve**. [f. OVER- 6 + TARVE *v.*, to turn round, roll.] *trans.* To overturn, overthrow, upset.

(Often spelled *overtyrve*, and mistaken for *overturn*.)

c 1550 *R. Bruce Chron. Wisc* (Rolls) 4811 Þe mannis fame toghthere turne, & mannis vane turnyt [*Ar.* overtyrfit], & lay on eyde. *c* 1575 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (Alexrthe) 38 As tyrche wald be cleid in to þat ilk, or tyrve, bath hir rowmis[lede. *a* 1578 SEMPILL *Penytill.* ii. 308 The Clerk...lovet Arde ouerwynde of Sanctimone. *c* 1605 *Cursor M.* (Laud) With the kyng of ilme hast þou world ouer-tarfe. And to thy-self over-turfe. *c* 1640 LYNDSAY (R. E. T. S.) 208 Ellen all, adue ... To thee gret flood wyde dryues and ouer-rorved. *a* 1670 HAMILTON *Cleron.* xx. ii. They dare no thing vane turne Against his lawe we pretend, but fairly conserve. *a* 1900 *Little Kneeling* 1 (*Ibid.* Old typhoid kindly grace Of thy).

Over-think, **-thinken**, etc. : see OVER-.

Overthi'nk, *v.* *Obs.* in I.; now rare in II.

†**I.** = OE. *oferþencan*.

†**1.** *intr.* To muse not good; to displease, vex, cause regret or repentance; = OVERTHINK *v.*; cf. also FORTHINK. *Chiefly impers.* with dative of person.

a 1300 Cursor Mund. To ben ouercum beyre child, & in hem offeryinkin. *Ibid.* 13198 Inken Bapteme wiper in wel & 32 kinn offeryinkin. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 2130 Hast ouer-longid myded more pe wrekkin of hast bifor pe kyng. *a* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10732 (Göt.) If selue did it, bi ouerthogh[t *before MSS. for thought*]. 1380 & T. Usk *Test. Love* i. 10 (Skeat) I, in so wel litel thai me ouerthinketh[that wil to thee falleth].

†**b.** *trans.* To regret, repent. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Sir Cleges* (Rawl.) 1301 Now it is no lass to ouer-thynk An I have lewyd, or sayd I shrank. *c* 1450 Castrove *Lyfe St. Kenh.* v. 940 That shal it euermore[be] ouerthynkin. If it be pouzed pou[pou] be mater or pynkin. *c* 1440 Gesta Rom. xxiii. 127 (Camb. MS.) One of hem seyde, 'Inwith my counsaile, & 3e shull not ouerthink it.' [*Add. MS. forthynke*].

II. From senses of Over-, † (*v.*), 20, 27, 28.

2. To think over, to consider. *Obs.* or arch.

c 1400 Castle *Fame* 1315, What I have ouerthoghte these twelfe wynters I mynnen yow. *c* 1489 *tr. Sommer of Aymon* xxiv. 408 If ye overthynke wel al, ye shall fynde that [etc.].

†**3.** To think too highly of, over-estimate. *Obs.*

a 1618 Sylvester *Tob. Triumphant* iv. 147 What man, like Job, himselfe so over-thinks? 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xxvi. (1648) 398 You may over-think and over-prayse Paradise.

4. *refl.* To exhaust oneself with too much thinking.

a 1691 Boyse *Cert. Relig.* xx. 11, Have you not overmuch'd or overthought your selfe?

See **O'ver-thi'nking** *vbl. sb.*, too much thinking.

1512 Sampson, *Chorus.* (1550) III. 30a It was never their ouerthinking which ouerwhelmed them.

†**Overthou'ght**, *ppl. a.* Obs. *rare.* [pa. pple. of Overthink *v.*] *Cultivated*, wasted.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2005 De alle he weren euer Bog, And hauen it so to lasely brog.

Overthought (*o*ʊvəɹθɔ́t), *sb.* [Over- 29 b.] Excessive thought, too much thinking. So **O'verthou'ghted** *a.*, filled with excess of thought, overweighted with thinking.

1839 Bailey *Festus* ii. (1854) 19 This strange phantom comes from overthought. 1877 Roberts *Lect. to Householders* i. (1892) 3, I, being in every way overwrought and overthoughted. 1890 T. F. Dillon *Regret Abridged.* iii. 13 Because overthought for the morrow is depressant, is fore-thought, therefore, Encouragement?

Over-thou'ghtful, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too thoughtful, too full of thought, too anxious.

c 1440 Promp. *Parv.*, 12. 20. 351 Ouer thoughtful and ouer carefull and ouercumbrous to-ward them. 1608 Shakes. *Lear* iv. (1609) 23. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 156 Only the foolish Weakness of an over-thoughtful Mind.

†**Overthra'll**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Over- 21.] *trans.* To enthrall, take captive.

1578 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Prologue Compag. 12 Thocht thay war ouerthrallit.

†**O'verthre'shold.** *Obs.* [Over- 1 d.] A door-sill.

1580 Wyrley *Armit.* 28 *marg.* Strength of it the overthreshold [= 'the tyrrell'] and either post.

Over-thrifty, -thronged: see Over-.

Overthrow (*o*ʊvəɹθrǫ́), *sb.*

I. [from Overthrow *v.*]

1. An act of overthrowing; the fact of being overthrown; defeat, discomfiture; deposition from power; subversion, destruction, ruin.

1503 More in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 798 Bardy victorye had he, and sensityns ouerthrowe. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxii. 30 This is not ye first overthrow That thow hes done to vis. 1593 Shakes. *Rich. II*, iv. 91, 11 Two of the dearest men to me That ever staid with Richard, That ever kept a Court so pompous, That fell so from a high estate to overthrow. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. xx. 21, 115 Their often recoveries from so many Overthrows and Captivities. 1714 *Chamberlayne's Lond. L.* xv. 81 Cnuthlac . . came upon the Castle in the year . . and gave them a total overthrow. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1878) I. III. 71 A. D. 82 Mens material power was not adequate to the overthrow of the Saracenic sovereignty.

†**b.** Fig. *To give the overthrow*, to defeat, overthrow; *to have the overthrow*, to be defeated.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 18 In this fight the Ethyopians had the ouerthrowe. 1584 Hakluyt *Extrables* xv. 61 When these three captaines were gone forthe against Antonius they gaue him ouerthrowe. 1592 Shakes. *2 Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 6 We are like to haue the ouerthrow againe. 1861 — *Tim. C.* v. ii. 3 And subtler pouh glues thee the ouerthrow.

†**c.** That which overthrows or brings down.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vi. (1887) 41 These fore cumbrances of our bodies and braids, vile age, waste, ache, and sickenesse. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 198 Vengeance sayed him when was None ouerthrowe.

2. *Geol.* An overturning or inversion of strata.

1832 De. Arnott in 1328 *Encyc. Met.* 19 The overthrows and the contortions, the sinkings and the subterranean, which have inverted the order of original formation.

3. Anything thrown overboard, SEWAGE, etc.

1887 R. Patterson *Fresh & Pigeons Mon. Addr.* 1880 The rule should be that in a fair ship's wake Swim constant . . and heavy refuse makes Of overthrow or offal.

II. [*f.* Over- 13.]

4. In *Cricket*: A return of the ball by a fielder in which it is not caught or stopped near the wicket, giving the batsman opportunity of making further runs. In *Baseball*: A throwing of the ball over or beyond the player to whom it is thrown.

1744 in Waghorn *Cricket-Scores* (1899) 45 Five of Addington Club challenge any Six in England for 50 guineas, to play upon hands and overthrows. 1845 *Laws of Cricket in Hist. Creph, Mass.* (1899) 61 Neither byes nor overthrows shall be allowed. 1890 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 258 He must back up the wicket keeper to save overthrows.

Overthrow (*o*ʊvəɹθrǫ́), *v.* [I. Over- 6 + Throw *v.*, q. v. for Forms. Takes the place of Overcast, as that did of Overwarp, OE. *oferwurpan.*]

I. *trans.* To throw (a person or thing) over upon its side or upper surface; to upset, overturn; to knock (a structure) down and so demolish it.

c 1330 *Chaucer Minor* 23 So bitter and so cold it blew That alle the cesse it over throwe That may be purpyred. 1580 Lyly *Euph.* I. (Arb.) 200 Thy wyne wolde with by water to hot ouer-throwe. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 466 Euery man Shulde withe Pikeys ye with lilis The Walls ouer throwe. 1582 Castor *Pueblos of Engl.* v. 22 The wolf overthrowes the dogge vpondoone to the ground. *a* 1633 Lo. Bacon *Alnam Incol.* 240 He overthrewe supper and dyshes vpon the table. 1656 Cotterham *Toward* iii. 4 There are yet 21 dayes, and then shal Nineve be overthrown. 1807 Corr. Sarah *Fountain's Grave*, xx. 22 To cannot ey overthrow a ship, is by bearing too much sails you bring her Keele upwards, as an sharp sometimes hir by grounding her, so that she falls upon one side. *a* 1774 T. Sheridan *On Mr. Ormond's Resign.* Wks. 1779 I. 49 Your sacred name by cruel rage o'erthrown. 1883 *Jeremy Taylor* (ed. 2) I. 139 One who is already prostrate cannot be overthrown.

†**b.** To turn (a wheel) upside down. *Obs.*

1330 *Custom Conf.* I. 2 After the mayngay of the wheel, Which blinde fortune overthroweth.

2. *fig.* To cast down from a position of prosperity or power; to defeat, overcome, vanquish; to ruin, destroy, or reduce to impotence.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. metr. 1. xi. (Camb. MS.) A while is myn wiked And overthrowe thy Fortune[is as knowe. *c* 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 208 Alle the repugnans bat spedi ouerthrowe. 1470–83 Malory *Arthur* i. xvii, Yonder is 5 knyghtes at this tyme wyll not be ouerthrowen. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 250b, Hys partye was ouerthrowen and vanquished. 1602 Warner *Alb. Engl.* xi. lii. 253 For peace we crave, a peuerse warre that doth our estate ouerthrow. 1702–14 Pope *Engl. Iliad* xvi. 63 Mighty Peon, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Jan. 59/1 He . . was overthrown with Tiberius seven days afterwards.

3. To overturn (any established or existing condition or order of things, a device, theory, plan, etc.); to subvert, ruin, bring to nought, demolish.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 327 (582) Who wolde have wend pat yit so lyte a breue Fortune coude hym wolde han ouerthrowe. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 40 b, Suche thinges as were . . to be set forward, were now disdayed and ouerthrowen by the grounde. 1590 Shakes. *1 Hen. VI*, i. iii. 61 Here's Glouster, That seekes to ouerthrow Religion. 1611 Bible *2 Tim.* ii. of Who . . ouerthrow the faith of some. 1708 Mortimer *Husb.* (1707) II. 73 This overthrows at once the supposition of any thing like subtilety in the proportion of herbs. 1888 Lightfoot *Phil.* (1873) 34 He determined to overthrow the worship of the one true God.

b. To bring down or put an end by force to (an institution, a government).

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 27 His authorite might be contenyeit and the commounwelt . . overthrow. 1589 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* xc. (Arb.) 114 This Oriental empire . . shall one day be clearie overthrowen. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* i. 2, The Persians . . overthrew their empire. 1847 Mrs. A. Kemble *Terrible* 450 This was overthrown a generation ruined by the force of events.

4. To cast down or upset in mental or bodily state (*obs.*). **b.** To overturn or destroy the normal sound condition of (the mind).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.) I se hir goode men both ouerthrowen for drede of my port. 1580 Thynne *Bestia* 1 They Belzebubbe lashd vnto and ouerthrowe the stomach. 1600 Shakes. *Hum.* ii. i. 158 O what a Noble mynde is heere o'erthrowne! 1620 Burton *Anat. Mel.* (ed. 2) 10, 1. 1. (1632) 308 Their . . mindes vtterly drowned, overthrowne their bodies. 1818 *J. Watson City of Plague* iii. 1. 311 O misery! His mind is overthrown.

†**5.** *intr.* To fall over or down, tumble; to throw oneself or be thrown down. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2830 Twies a yer and twelue a bi, Pe bridde yer ouer-þrow to be wel; For pan a lid ep rise. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 289 When Cesar wende into Egipte, pe sarazenis ouerþrewe and fil down. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 71 His pilloy tumbled on his knees, and he ouerthrew, and brake his nekke. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xii. (Percy Soc.) 24 Where ever thou be, it is time to know Who shall abyde and who shall overthrowe. 1548 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 19 The best cart nede ouerthrowe.

Hence **Overthrow'able** *a.*, capable of being overthrown.

1673 Rotta *Lat. to Mather* 23 Sept., Wks. 1772 I. 128/1 Which . . I found, though hardly overthrowable in equity, yet so questionable in strictness of law.

Overthrow'er. [*f.* prec. + -er 1.] One who overthrows.

a 1598 Hist. *Chron., Edw. IV* 109 He was the contriver and confounder of the house of Lancaster. 1630 R. Carew *Hist. Hist.* i. (1654) 2 This is that Traitor of Asia, the Overthrower of our Gods. 1772 *Hist. Rev. in Ess. Rep.* 49/6 The overthrower of Bolingbroke. 1858 Lytton *Athens* (1870) II. 332 Thus rightly considers Ephialtes the true overthrower of the Areopagus.

Overthrowing, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Overthrave; a throwing down; overturning, destruction, ruin.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. metr. iv. 31 (Camb. MS.) Al though the wynde gnolyngge the our thunder with ouerthrowynges. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xli. 13 Thou walkest in pryde of ouerthrowinge. 1875 tr. Cassiodorus's *Introd. Psalms* i. (1880) 197 The overthrowing of the Duke. 1892 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxiii, With overthrowings, and with cries, And undertakers to and fro.

Overthrowing, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ing 2.] That overthrows. †**b.** Headstrong, headlong, prone (*obs.*). **b.** Overwhelming, overturning, upsetting.

a. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. metr. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.) Who so lat with ouerthrowynge thoughtes onely adourn glorye of fame. *Ibid.* iv. pr. vi. 109 The nature of man was to ouerthrowynge to pryde.

b. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* i. metr. ii. 3 (Camb. MS.) The thynes of man drayen in ouerthrowynge desyreux. *Ibid.* ii. metr. xii. 61 The 30 was out the hond of rybis [=ironwood] by the ouerthrowinge wheel. 1590 G. Harvey *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 260 Time away that overbearing or ouerthrowing property from Time: and Time may be a diuine Sooth-sayer. 1839 Bailey *Festus* i. (1852) 8 The ouerruling, ouerthrowing power.

Overthrown (shifting stress), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [pa. pple. of Overthrow *v.*]

1. Thrown over on its side, face, or upper surface; upset; overcome; vanquished, demolished.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 51 Some were swallow, to purge an overthrown body. 1687 Milton *P. L.* vi. 846 The overthrown he raised, 1824 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 189 The ruins of overthrown nations. 1877 *N. Brit. Literature, Fortnightly*, overthrown: east of sport.

†**2.** Thrown too strongly. *Obs.* [Over- 28 c.]

1892 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 19 A rabbi to an overthrown bowl proves as holy by hindering it.

†**3.** *sb.* A marker (in gymnastic). *Obs. rare.*

c 1550 De Wyt *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 919 The overthrowen or supine which hath [*sic*] none[more].

Overthrust (*o*ʊvəɹθrʌ́st), *sb. Geol.* [Over- 1, 9.] The thrust of the strata or series of rocks on one side of a fault over those on the other side, esp. of lower over higher strata, as in an Overfault or faulted Overfold. Used more particularly in reference to the distance through which the mass of dislocated strata has been thrust or moved forward over the thrust-plane.

1883 [see Overfault]. 1883 C. Callaway in *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/3 The extraordinary overthrust of old rocks on to newer strata in Sutherlandshire. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* 361 Confirming Nicol's conclusion . . that the line of junction of the unaltered Palæozoic rocks is a line of fault and overthrust.

attrib. 1890 Rose Dyeman in *Nature* 31 July 300 The coal-measures are folded, broken and truncated by great 'overthrust' faults. 1892 Lapworth *Prov. Address Brit. Ass. Edin.*, The overthrust plane or overfault, where the septal region of coronary motion in the fold becomes reduced to, or is represented by, a plane of coronary motion. 1892 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* June 330 Eastbourne, where on the foreshore the Cretaceous strata are exposed by faults and overthrusts.

So **Overthru'st** *v.*; hence **Overthru'sting** *vbl. sb.*

1883 Lapworth in *Geol. Mag.* Aug. 339 In many cases this overthrusting effect is due to the relief of downward pressure caused by the erosion of the base of the arch.

Overthwart (*o*ʊvəɹθwǫ́ɹt), *adv.* and *prep.* Now *Obs. or rare* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **ouerthuart**, 4–5 **-thwart(e**, **-pwert**(e, **-twert**, 4–6 *Sc.* **ourthwart**, 5 **ouerpwart**, **ouerpwert**, **ouertwart**, **-twarde**, **overtwarte**, **orthward**, (**auerthwart**, **-thward**, **aurthwart**, **-thwert**, **awrthwart**, **awterwart**), 5–6 **ourthward**(e, **-thart**(e, *Sc.* **ourthort**, **-thworth**, **ouerthort**, **vairthort**, 6 **orthwharte**, **orewharte**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **overthwart**(e, 8–9 *dial.* **overwart**, **overquart**. [ME. f. Over *adv.* + *pwert adv.*, a. ON. *þvert* neuter of *þverr* = OE. *þweorh* cross, transverse: see Thwart *adv.*]

A. *adv.*

1. Over from side to side, or so as to cross something; across, athwart; crosswise, transversely.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1822 And deuden him to binden faste Ypon stronge Andelong, vnder ouerpwert. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* viii. 150 The dykis ourthwart he wirkis fast To stop the bestis in the way. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron.* ii. 20 The pece [of the Cross] that went overthwart. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 238 They . . layed hym vpon a strayt horse ouerthwarte like as a sacke of corne. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vi. 89 But best bete wyth northirstar lady to way. 1562 Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 22 Then the Sabine dames, . . losing from themselues violently ouerthwart betweene them, began to part these bloodie armies. 1892 tr. *Sallust* 188 The Yoke was two Spears fixed in the Ground, and a third layed overthwart from one to the other, like a Gallows. 1784 *Museum Rusticum* III. lxxiv. 321 Three ploughings, standing it crosswise. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., To plough overthart is to plough at right angles to the former furrows.

b. *Overthwart and endlong*: crosswise and lengthwise, in breadth and length, transversely and lengthitudinally; hence *fig.* wholly, completely.

1540 Hoskyns *Pr. Comm.* 1582 In deede 1st 27, 31 Jesus going To and fro, overthwart and endlong. 1617 *Sermon Mixt.* (1688) 13 All the able stuffe of holy that lay there before, nothing and overthwart. *c* 1680 *Friendly Hints.* 28 If He sees you act not, overthart and endlong.

†**2.** *fig.* Adversely; wrongly, amiss, perversely; sagrily, 'crossly'. *Obs.*

13.. *Cleanness* 87 (MS. (Cot.) A maister .. Wil iomph worden vpon vnordinat [MS. (Ld.) ouer-thourt]. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* 9318 Pat wond nik he pan[of hate, He ouberual hit al ouerbwarte. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1014 And answerd the king ful ourthwart. 1548 Gentle *Pedegru, Rog. Fo.* 2, (c. 28) With the wicked shall thou play ourthwart. 1596 J. Hooker *Order & Usage* 21 And so Rachel right: not that marrieth, but wyll I power them.

†**3.** Over against something else, OPPOSITE. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 2 An Apt hill before was seated overthwart full hard to, and adioyning fast.

†**4.** Here and there, all about. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 10, 211 S. Palladie discharges, and vthirs . . ouirthort [*l.* quarter] in his kingdome, be prouision thame to standings and fabrie.

B. *prep.* **1.** From side to side of; so as to cross; across, athwart.

c1386 *Sir Thopas* 3201 Ye body was rood ouer-thwart his wey, c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 3 Over-thwart this forseide longe lyne, thee crossith lyne a nother lyne. c1440 *Master Gefferes* 11. 234 A kirkine lay wey directyt ouerthwarte the cite. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 98 This table standeth ouer whearte the ouer ende of the halle. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. xxxi. 1080/2 It Cassi him to an overthwart a myle to riding feckhin. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 45 Lay Bridges overthwart the Joysts. 1778 *Essays Himself, Dyd.* 108 Cut it incredibles overthwart with the skies. 1892 WOMEN *Forthch. Folk-talk* 2. 6. He ran overagainst t' stones.

† **2.** Over against, opposite. *Obs.*

1566 PAINE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 122 They ... towards heapen overthwart the port. c1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 108/1 Dost thou know the man That dath so closely overthwart us stand? 1632 WODDEROPE *Pilgr.* 11. 12 Dragoling, in two points one overthwart the other.

B. On the opposite side of; across, beyond.

1580 CAXTON *Tryal* 1. 189 Far beyond, and overthwart the ocean. The shyning heel resembe lyen the clouds. 1654 MRS. BASSE *Northampt. Glass* 2. 6, He flew o'erwart the way.

Overthwart (*ōrvaɪ̯wɒ(ɹ)t*), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: see prec.: also 5 **authwart, awthwart, ouergwart.** [F. prec.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Placed or lying crosswise, or across something else; transverse, cross-.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1582 & bihee bezenes swike hour with ouer power pyke. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 4 Pat stode be ouerthwart gate of palme. c1440 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 72 Sumtime ... ranne throughe as ouerthwarte ways to Londyn as to a place of safetie. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 1 Nourriseth the nauyghyert membres, as lefte: renewed membres. 1615 T. SCOTT *Highw. God* 8 Two crosse or ouerthwart ways. 1758 MASON *Amer. Gard.* II. 121 The transomes, or ever-thwart stones [at Stonehenge], are quite plain.

† **b.** Crossing the right line; oblique, slanting; wry, skew; cf. OVERTHWARTLY 3. *Obs.*

1592 BACKHOUSE *Exerc.* iv. Introd. [1638] 256 There is another great stooping and overthwart Circle, called the Ecliptique line.

† **c.** *fig.* Indirect: cf. OVERTHWARTLY 4. *Obs.*

1542 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 88 Yet wyl here some ouerthwart reasons to drawe fourthe more communication withall. 1598 KING Mouse tr. *Jerusalem, Pol. Tyrannicide* (1604) 183 (Title) Some ouerthwart passages of even those that would not be seene.

† **2.** Situated or residing across or on the opposite side of something intervening; opposite. *Obs.*

1552 HUTH. *Thresher* 284 The eastern branch thous regions, and goth by the occidentye or ouerthwarte circle towarde the south to weastes. 1632 DONNE *Clemency* v. 8, Wa whisper, for fear our overthwart neighbours should hear us try, Liberty.

3. *fig.* Inclined to cross or oppose; perverse, froward, contrarious; contentious, captious, contradictious, quarrelsome, testy, 'cross'; adverse, contrary, hostile, unfriendly, unfavourable.

c1395 *Pierce Plowes Exhr. (B. Prol.* Sec.) lxxxix, When God Almyghty seth The work is overthwart. 1580 WYLEY *a. Tim.* iii. 2 Traitours, ouerthwart, or contrariant, indeed with prouide thoughts. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1980 His ouerance have ergerly with Acchewes wordis. c1550 tr. *Erasmus' Terra. Ch. Jesus* (1901) 20 A...tyrade of shyftynes, which is cleane contrarye. 1595 DONNE *Cit. Wives* i. 1201, Of a Spirit prone and ever-froward. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1702) I. 614 That overthwart *Spirit* (1888) § 275 (Spencer) humour was enough discover'd to rule in the breasts of many. 1668 ANTHONY *Cleveland Glass, Overpoart, Overthwart*, ... perverse, contrary, contradictory or contentious.

† **B.** *sb.* [Absolute use of adj.] *Obs.*

1. A transverse or cross direction. In phrases *at an overthwart, to overthwart*: in a transverse direction, crosswise, across.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xv. viii. At the last at an ouerthwart there stoode by him three ymages of golde. *Ibid.* xviii. The rood fyrythes. At an overthwart under from withe the hand. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iv. (1583) 80b, Pho...Such like cozes growyng to ouerthwart.

b. A transverse passage, a by-way, a crossing; a transverse line.

1580 *Ld. Of Ire Gentl. Mag. Sept.* (1866) 298. I have my chief store ... also the same overthwarte in the citizie of Corcke, and all the lande east of it to the Queenes walle. c1650 DURHAM *Pearls Amal. World* 238 To fields out. Such Cities drawn right down, such overthwarts, As disproportion their great forms.

2. Opposite point.

1634 W. TURNER *Bath & Info.* 30 It cannot be stayed by a straight line drawn from it to its overthwart.

3. An adverse experience; a 'cross', a rebuff.

1550 SCHOOLMASTER *Poetry of moone Rebels* to A hart well stayd, is overthwartes dogs. Howell's speeches. 1580 GOLDING *Th. Mornay* xxvi. 408 The overthwartes that Abraham endured for Sara his wife in Aegypt. 1609 F. GREVILLE *Alahem* 10. 61, I fears thy carriage: a hath many parts, And Hazards crosses may make overthwarts.

b. Contradiction; a rebuff; a repartee.

c1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxiii. 10 Keepe ye him long from overthwart. 1595 CHAPM. *Hero, Pityn.* 4 *P.* 142 For those white overthwarts the Gent. entertain'd the boy into the service.

Overthwart (*ōrvaɪ̯wɒ(ɹ)t*), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 3 **-thwert**, 3–7 **-whart**, 6 **-twhart**, 8 **-wart.** [f. prec. adv. or adj.]

1. *trans.* To pass or lie athwart or across; to traverse, cross.

1340 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12021 *Ac wyldernes* wyndyngis ffl Overthwarted with no lesys. c1450 — *Knt. de Tour* (E. E. T. S.) 46b, I fond ye grene chirche and dede And ouerthwarte hilles and vales. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 15 The one endeauoyngs, overpassing and ouerthwarting thother. 1550 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees Soc.) 61 Two remaynes of whyt lenthar ... overthwarte with redd, warnod. 1850 *Lyrasome Trans.* x. 304 Each Tide overthwarting anothes with repugnant courses. 1892 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* 111. 111. 237 Her claws and beard have twice O'erthwarted with the brazen-hooped spear Upon her pearly shoulder hunting cork.

b. To lie across, or place something across, so as to stop the way; to obstruct.

1634 tr. *Martial's Epig. Chiron* 131 Those places which have been easily defended If they had but ...overthwarted the ways by any incumbrances. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 89 If the Seas should overthwart him, He would swim to the shore.

† **c.** To plough across. *Obs.*

1589 *Marprel. Epistlers* III. Indic. 320 Ploughing up the rude land...Overwarting another others earth.

2. *fig.* To act in opposition to; to cross, oppose; to hinder, thwart. Also *absol.*

a1300 SHOREHAM *Wore Chastle* 230 He myght, for a resthf lemed Thet wordes were pursented: And thicke overthwarted. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham. Gt. Brit.* III. xvii. § 11. 221 They...so frequently overthwart and gainsay whatsoever he proposeth. a1640 W. FENNER *Sacrifice Perfected* iv. (1648) 60 Nothing may be said to be civilized, when it is overwhelmed by a higher principle.

† **b.** To render 'overthwart'; to pervert. *rare.*

1450-40 LYDG. *Bochas* iv. xxvii. (1554) 80b, A wicked thyng to doute against Gloui, Which overwharted ... His vyoll courage, into tyrannye.

Hence **Overthwarting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1340 HYMPH. *Quatrefoyle* 1134 *Pernicioste pervicias Hist.* Overthwartynge kinde, *perfectus.* 1808 *Rich Cabinet* 3/3, All quarrelling, wrangling, and overthwarting must be avoided. 1832 LIVINGSTON *Trop.* ix. 401 Their heads are...covered with overthwarting strokes of crooked shells.

† **Overthwarter.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who 'overthwarts'; an adversary, opponent.

a1450 *Knt. de la Tour-Landr.* 22 Unwyse, lurkers, overthwarters and lyers. 1598 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 36 St. Wathe his ouer-whartar Iustian whom not him there was such deadly enemie.

† **Overthwartly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OVERTHWART *a.* + -LY².] In an 'overthwart' manner.

1. In a direction across; transversely.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/1 Overthwartly (*A. ouergwartly*), *transverse.* 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* 38 b/1 From the temples of the thinke wherewith the Ingliues Vayne is ouerthwartly tyed. 1632 WODDEROPE tr. *Schleusner's Chirurgery* Wks. (1652) 223 Many Lines in the opposed Parts, and they proceeding overthwartly.

2. At diagonally opposite points.

1620 ARCHBISHOP *Armin. Pocket. Serv.* i. 5 Upon the two corners of the Altar overthwartly, on the northeast hand, and on the southwest hand.

3. Obliquely; askew, awry.

1570-89 MARBECK *Arthur* xv. 1, We were present our overthwartly. 1592 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXX. lxvii. The chicken fell overthwartly so, That quite beside Rogero stand a stye. 1627 BACON *Observ Lord's Prayer.* (1632) 67 Even when the quenchless torch, the worlds great eye, Admires his course overhwartly from the skie.

4. *fig.* In oblique terms; indirectly.

1550 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 10 When he bidden them to be healed, he overhwartly taxeth their foul vice in three seuer wiedoms. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 922 The lust of Lucullanus did not so accuse Pharath overthwartly with a lie.

5. Adversely, perversely, frowardly; contrariwise; 'crossly'.

1567-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iv. vii. I. 155 (Skeat) Pray her... that for no mishappe, thy grace overthwartly receive. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 182 If She shulde not answere him ouerthwartly ate euery worde. a 1568 ASCHAM *Schoolm.* (Arb.) 35 Wrought so by it, should, not overthwartly, and against the stand, by the schoolmaster. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1083 Then this not how overthwartly...they have dealt with thee and thy father?

† **Overthwartness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being 'overthwart'; perversity, frowardness; contrariness.

c1440 *Gesta Lanf.* 100 What overhwartnesse is he to will not obey to pe lesson? 1552 *Pilgrim. Perfect. Hon.* (1726) II. 170 A perpetuall disconuge to others, that thus are overthwartnes and contrariedes. c1643 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 61 My younger sister, indeed, might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the overthwartness of some neighbour interposed it.

† **Overthwartwise,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -WISE.] In an 'overthwart' direction; crosswise, athwart. See † **Overthwartways** *adv. Obs.*

1599 FAIT *Jewell-ho* 10, 24 Forren thy bee overthwartwise in the middle point of the east mouth. 1618 BOLTON *Pract. Pilgrim* 44 If the *Iarney* be not long, or cross-thwartwise.

Over-tight, -till: see OVER-.

† **Overtilt,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 6.] *trans.* To tilt over, upset, overthrow.

1577 LANGL. *F. Pl.* B. xx. 134 He ...ouerthe [C. ouertilte] al the rowthe with 'take his 'ay auenturous'. c1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 197 As a traitour pou schalt be ouer tilt.

Over-timbered, -timorous: see OVER-.

Overtime (*ōrvətaɪm*), *sb., adv.* [OVER- 19.]

A. *sb.* Time during which one works over and above the regular hours; extra time. Also *attrib.*

1598 *Woodstock Court Accts.* (Camden) 100 Working both every tymes, and beginning vpon vppon Holidaies is Ouerplus.] 1858 HAWTHORNE *Dict. Trade, Overtime, Overwork*, extra labour done beyond the regular fixed hours of business. 1861 *Times* 19 July, The grievance seems reduced to the single point of overtime, as it is allowed on both sides that...10 hours is to be the standard. 1878 *Lond. Rev.* 21 July to The loss of the overtime hours. 1890 ROBERTS *Hist. Glassmaking* Soc. ii. 130 Pinsework or overtime labour.

B. *adv.* During extra time; over hours.

1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. (1878) 6 She worked overtime. 1892 *Brit. Trad. Philogr.* XLI. 3 Many hands... working overtime.

Over-ti'me, *v. Photogr.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To time too long; to give too long a time to an exposure or other process.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 271 Should a negative be overtimed and developed fast. 1898 *Kodak Notes* Sept. 367 So much difference...as there is between an overtimed and an undertimed negative.

† **Overtimely,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.*

A. *adv.* Too early, before the proper time, prematurely; untimely, unseasonably. [OVER- 3b.]

1563 E. BROWN *Powell. Speed* 1614 Yet less my time shedding Spit, And less contingently by men alike. c1570 CALFHILL *Answ.* v. 1000. 1. 1 (Camb. MS.) Bones hauen ouerwhed ouertymelie vpon ours hedd. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 140 Pe fleer fou leuke of wore in gloteny is, to ete or drynke ouertymely, outsome or nyztlan. 1550 HARVEY *Cicognara's Research.* (1788) 77 Suffereth the watchmen to leave their works and go their way ouer timely. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 323 Rosenkinond, which else being too liquid would turn to Choleine by passing overtimely into the Guts.

B. *adj.* Too early, premature, untimely. [OVER- 2b.]

1598 URSINUS, etc. *Romans, Pan. Heath* 405 Lamentably bewayling her overtimely death. 1677-83 HALE *Contempl.* I. 125 The voice pourified humane and reasonable death of the Saviour and the brethren.

Overtip, -tippled: see OVER-.

Overtire (*ōrvəɪ̯ɹ(ə)i*), *v.* [OVER- 21, 27.] *trans.* To tire out, exhaust with fatigue; to tire excessively. Hence **Overti'red** *ppl. a.*, 'tired out,' excessively tired; **Overti'ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552-8 PILKINGTON *Remedy* vi. 83, Though he with them the overtyred kinde the martyrs. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 613 Hurting with al possible speede or haste, notwithstanding...the exercising toilsome things needs. 1634 W. TROUGHT tr. *Salmon's Lett.* 113 Such rest, as wearinesse and weakenesse afforded to ouerwearied bodies. 1892 BP. HALL *Serm.* Ps. lv. 2, Why, 1630 V. 440 Which...must be, for fear of your overtiring, the last of our thoughts. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1631 *Remember, Sir, Sir's Arm, from* [*on You*] overtire yourself. 1697 MARY ASTELL *St. Augustin* 80 When you have got very clothed or over-tired, take an extra five grains with a little wine or spirit at any time.

† **Over-ti'tle,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 26.] *trans.* To give too high a title to; to style or denominate by too high a name.

1600 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* xi. § 3 The Bishop of Rome is called Supreme Head and Governour of the Whole Church. Were he that so basely contributes the proper vnder the Dutchesse. 1633 FEATHER *Gaping Gulf* 87 b, The king could not, for betraying that counsel, declare his wife guilty. 1654 EARLOM *Hist. World* Prol. C 3/1, For which reason has quietly pretended, How fatal to secret a conspiracy counsell with the vulgarde. 1703 YOUNG *Serm.* II. 180 Good men are rarely decayed, but that they are first calumniated. 1892 *Times* 2 Sept. 10 Leader 8/2 A problem with which no European Power could sensibly quarrel.

† **2.** So as to be or lie open. *Obs.*

1602 BENLOWE *Theo* I. 520 The plot wherein you seeme to have Characters grow over, be cursorily broken up aloft, from between Mountaine and Fatmaide.

Overtness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Openness, want of reserve or concealment.

1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. viii. 238 My success with you...has not been great enough to justify such overtness.

Over-toi'l, *sb.* [OVER- 19.] Excessive toil.

1870 THOMAS *Serm.* 158 Those died of overtoil in the Lords carpet factories.

Overtoil (*ōrvətoɪl*), *v.* [OVER- 22.] *trans.* To wear out or exhaust by excessive toil; to overwork, fatigue. Hence **Overto'iled** *ppl. a.*, **Overtoiling** *vbl. sb.*

1577 SOUTHWELL *Bibliog* 1640 21 Wearied nature's overtoiled bodies. 1627 MARKHAM *Cavel.* 25 (1617) 79 Seeke to exercise him, and make him glad to give over panting to get the leading. 1802 BERKELEY *Lett. Irish* x. (1820) 57 To prevent the overcoiling and teething of Infants, with it. 1807 BARNAY *Poet. Wks.* 2. 6. *Gentle Wind*, Ladies that love not to overtoil themselves. 1892 S. H. MASON *Fred Leger*, xviii. 300 An overtoiled young man in delicate health.

1870 THOMAS *Exod* xxxv Overtoil'd, by that day's travail.

† **Over-torne,** *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. OVER- 10 + TORNE *sb.*] *trans.* To measure out in tokens.

1892 BENVENUTO *Symbolis* 11. 8 Implements & antiquities overtorne To moderates, lay down, measured, a certain number.

Overtone (*ōrvətōn*), *sb.* *Acoustics and Mus.* [tr. Ger. *obertön*, used by Helmholtz as a contraction for *obertonton*, upper partial tone: cf. OVER- 10.] An upper partial tone; a harmonic: see HARMONIC B. 2.

1867 Trollope *Last Chron.* II. 227 The Germans embrace all such sounds under the general term *Obertöne*. I think it will be an advantage if we, in England, adopt the term overtones as the equivalent. 1879 H. Parker *Chr. Interpreter* 7 Helmholtz succeeded in demonstrating that the difference quantities of sounds depend altogether upon the number and intensity of the overtones which accompany the primary tones of those sounds. 1881 in *Circum. Print. Mem.* II. 616/1 The word Obertonen is rejected by the English translation of Helmholtz's work as not agreeing with English idioms.

Overtone (ōvəɹtōʊn), *v.* [OVER- 22, 23.]

1. *trans.* To drown (a tone) with a stronger one.

1881 Masson in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 3 A people, the general sonorousness of which so overtones the discords from common belief which the expert ear may nevertheless detect in it.

2. *Photogr.* To "tone" too much, give too deep a tone to.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IX. 333 Overtoning is a common fault which gives a gray photograph, and causes it to lose its brilliancy.

† **O'ver-tongue.** *Obs.* [A literal repr. of Gr. ὑπερλάρυγξ.] The epiglottis.

1615 H. Crosse *Body of Man* 176 Galen is of opinion that the motion of the Epyglottis or over-tongue is in a man not voluntary but naturall.

Over-tongued: see OVER- 28 d.

O'verto'p, *adv. rare.* [A OVER *prep.* + TOP *sb.*; cf. OVER- 31.] Over the top, overhead.

1576 W. Norden *Dividence.* (1881) I. 221 Trees, magnificent in foliage and fruit, most overtop.

Overtop (ōvəɹtǫ·p), *v.* [OVER- 1, 3.]

1. *trans.* To rise over or above the top of; to surpass in height, surmount, tower above, top.

1593-4 J. Eliot's *Ortho-epist's Whs.* (1882) II. 69 To have a thousand schoolds of all... Overtopping Kesar's shoulds. 1600 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 126 The reabood mountaines which overtopped it. 1783 Cowper *Truth* 226 I see a column of slow-rising smoke O'ertop the lofty wood. 1825 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 173 His ... shrewd but brazen forehead, overtopped by a wig worth fifty guineas, in the anti-chambers. 1862 Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* II. 222, 276/2 Charles overtopping Hugo by fifteen inches.

2. *fig.* a. To rise above in power or authority; to be superior to; to override.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* To rr. 1856 the story... The time when the Pope began first to overtop the Emperour. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxviii. If Kings presume to overtop the Law by which they reigne for the publik good. 1839 Gentl. *Orator* II. Intell. XI. 199 That intense authority against a despot who overtops and overrides the laws.

b. To rise above or go beyond in degree or quality; to excel, surpass.

1581 Montgomery *Flourishes* xlii. (1887) 272 So the height of their argument oversop not their person. a 1680 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* (1743) II. 797 None can overtop him in goodness. 1737 Caius *Hist. Eng.* I. 126 This peless much overtopping the other French chiefetains in prayse. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 278 In them the man sometimes overtops the author.

† 3. To render top-heavy. *Obs.* [OVER- 3.]

1643 [Annand] *Lam. Fall. Jerusa.* 9 If the height of the Hall be not overtop the Sills.

Hence **O'verto'pped** *ppl. a.*; **O'verto'pping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1600 Shaks. *Troyl.* i. ii. 81 Who calleth me but she To touch the overtopping. 1862 Irons *Hist. Ch.* xiii. § 14. 380 The Saxons, whose over-topped Monarchy, and weaker walls now required people to hold up the weight. 1873 Brown *Locks, Key* Wks. 1880 V. 203 Look that ye love the Lord Jesus Christ with a superlative love, with an overtopping love. 1897 D. R. Mannon *Theory Sermon* 38 The overtopping bonnet is not necessarily a hawker, or even a hatchet.

Overtopple (-ǫ·pp'l), *v.* [OVER- 6, 3.]

1. *trans.* To cause to topple over; to overthrow (something in unstable equilibrium).

1593 Bacon *N. Y.* (1878) Wks. (1842) 332 This one text... is able to subvert, overtopple, and throw down all the building. 1863 'Arthur Thomas' *Domit Throne* III. 221 Joy overtopped all his prudence.

2. *intr.* To topple over; to overhang as if on the point of toppling over.

1830 Conder *Lordly Passion* ii. 3 And vanity overtopping fall. 1875 Bunnet *Mystic* 70 Higher than luck can soar, or fairies fly. Lonsdale's peak, O'ertopping.

Hence **Overto'ppling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1880 T. Maynor *Mystic* 218 Black Kyrie, wing-each rage and see With the o'ertoppling escape! 1892 Miss Yonge *Womankind* xxviii. 230 The already overtoppling mass of fresh of horrible silliness.

O'verto'rture, *v.* [OVER- 25, 27.] *trans.* To overcome with torture; to torture beyond endurance. Hence **O'verto'rtured** *ppl. a.*

a 1592 Marlowe *Faust.* Wks. (Bullen) 1128/2 This overburning thirst Is for a moment's respite to rest them in. 1828 Fraser *Magazine* XIII. *Overturned*, by that ghastly rule, I felt the blackness come and go. 1896 Blackw. *Britain* 62, To gain some quiet for his overtortured spirit.

Overtow'er, *v.* [OVER- 1 (*b.*).] *trans.* To tower over or above, to overtop.

1871 Jane Porter *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 18 The high rock which overtowered our vessel. 1890 *Pilot* (1893) 184 Money was the grand desideratum which enabled people to overtower their fellows.

So **Overtow'ering** *ppl. a.*

1839 Philos. *Holy Wor.* v. xxii. (1840) 89 To abate their overbearing conceits of him. 1883 Cowper tr. *Mondaiyne* (1892) I. 77 The proud and overtowering heights of our lofty buildings. 1892 S. J. Stratton *In Closed* vi. (1888) 130 Under the shadow of some overtowering greatness.

Overtra'ce, *v.* Also 5 **-trase.** [OVER- 8, 10.] *trans.* **a.** To trace over; to cover or mark with tracery or tracings. **b.** To trace one's way over, pursue the track over.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 636 With copper and enchesone Overtrased that tyme. 1573 Tusser *Husbd.* xi. 87/3 b, Tedyous toiles to endure, but bridges his doth contriuers. 1806 Hermann *A. Rodgers* 126 The...walls are all overtraced by dying hands.

Overtrade (ōvəɹtrēɪ·d), *v.* Comm. [OVER- 26, 23.] *intr.* and *refl.* To trade in excess of one's capital, beyond one's means of payment, or beyond the requirements of the market. **b.** *trans.* To do trade beyond (one's capital, stock, etc.).

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 407 A famous builder that overstocked his stock almost £1000 per ann. 1742 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 56 For a young tradesman to over-trade himself is like a young swimmer going out of his depth. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 109 Glasgow ... had overtraded, and was visited with extensive failure. 1809 *Examen* (N. Y.) Nov. 384 There may be doubt whether particular firms have not been overtrading.

So **O'vertra'der**, one who trades too much; **O'vertra'ding** *vbl. sb.*, †**a.** a surpassing in trading, getting the balance of trade (*obs.*); **b.** trading in excess of one's capital or the needs of the market.

1600 Bacon *Rem. Eliz.* in Wheeler *Am. Kingdoman* 16 Acts of Trauncs may be sure to be kept from being diminished, by any overreading of the Former. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. v. (1869) II. 17 This occasioned... a general overtrading in all the ports of Great Britain. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 40 That those or any other measures... would wholly prevent unsafe speculation and over-trading. 1848 Worcester, *Overtrader*, ...one who trades too much. *Bailey.*

Overtrail *v.*: see OVER- 3.

O'ver-trai'n (-trēɪ·n), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* **a.** To train or cultivate the powers of (a person, etc.) too much, to injure by excessive training. **b.** To train (a creeping plant) too much or too high. Hence **O'ver-trai'ning** *vbl. sb.*

1872 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preaching* viii. 215 You may over-train a man, so that he is carried beyond his highest power. 1880 *Daily News* 2 June 5 It was only doubtful if Iroquois could "stay", and he was besides "overtrained"... 1883 J. V. Shannon *Night & Shipbuilders* 19 Several beautiful and delicate varieties [of the bog] are easily overtrained if grown, or in some localities flourish, but are exceeded. *Mod.* The doctrine of weight suggests over-training.

Overtra'mple, *v.* [OVER- 2, 3.] *trans.* To trample over or upon, tread down; also *fig.* So **Overtra'mpled** *ppl. a.*, **Overtra'mpling** *vbl. sb.*

1589 Cooper *Admon.* 190 That the beastes of the fielde may ouer trample vs. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 92 The brutishe over-trampling of the Romanes. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 639/2 Under Scots they were trample it, as if it had lien standing corn ready for harvest. 1744 A. Hill *Let.* 14 July, Wks. 1753 II. 305 Overtrampling all propriety. a 1849 Monk *Monday Morning* I. He could not read Of riggers whips, or over-trampled weavers.

† **O'ver-tra'vel**, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive travel, too much travelling.

1596 Kasa *Arct. Exped.* I. xxviii. 363 If the rest of my men had not been worn down by over-travel.

So **O'ver-tra'vel** *v.* [OVER- 23] *refl.* to travel or journey beyond one's power of endurance.

1674 in F. L. Hawks *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II. 19 The interpreter, with over-travelling himself, fell sick.

Overtread, *v.* [OE. *ofertredan*: cf. MHG. *übertreten*, Du. *overtreden*: see OVER- 1, 9, 13.] *trans.* **a.** To tread over, trample under foot; *fig.* to crush, oppress, subdue. **b.** To step beyond.

a 1000 *Gloss. to Prudentius* 92 (Bosw.), Se gehealda oferstæ fæst deadsiglid. c 1000 Ælfric *Lives Saints* (Skeat) I. 348 Forbeodh þe Laferd oferstæpan & ahyrsumiað to deaðlic. 1340 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Poet.* 168 Traitors his tyrans pride on knes enclouded, that nane trode a mekilmen knes in the stowre. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De G. Rer.* xx. 93 When revengy thoughtes and ryght is overtrodde. c 1600 *Holy Good in Farr S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 93 Yet must we not this circle overtread.

Hence **O'vertread** *sb.*, **O'vertrea'ding** *vbl. sb.*, the act or action of treading over; *concr.* (*pl.*) *Alleagh*, the foot-plough used in primitive husbandry; **Overtre'aden** *ppl. a.*, trodden down.

a 1388 Sidney *Arcadia* viii. Wks. 1724 II. 623 The footsteps of my over-troden virtue he still as before misconstrues quite. a 1845 Southey *Comm. Pl. Bk.* III. 348 The land before his time having been either wholly left waste and overtrod with plough. 1893 A. C. Fryer *Livestock Master* 28 To cultivate their ground with the mattock and over-treading plough.

† **Overtrea't**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 11.] *trans.* To prevail upon by entreaty; = OVER-INTREAT.

a 1327 Scottish *Alexius* iv. 263 Why letten he not my wordes sinke in his eares By herde to overtreate? 1333 Priscot's *Practice* in *Harmer's Pleas's Paper*, Wks. (Gosnell) II. 341, I was finally entreated, or rather overtreated, to give them also their welcome in Print.

Over-treatment: see OVER- 29 b.

Overtri'm, o'ver-tri'm, *v.* [OVER- 6, 15.]

† 1. *trans.* To embellish (a host). *Obs.*

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxxvii. lxxxii. But on another back white they take hold, They saw full fraught, and fearing overcrowding, With overboard cast... Out of their hands.

2. To trim (a dress, etc.) too much, or with excess of trimming. Hence **O'ver-tri'mmed** *ppl. a.*, **O'ver-tri'mming** *vbl. sb.*

1849 Disposition Hill. *Wint. Keep. Dress* II. 229 A tendency to over-trim. 1859 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/6 Over-trimmed bodices with absolutely plain skirts. 1897 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 6/8 The over-trimming ...of the early Victorian era.

† **Overtri'p**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 5, 10.] *trans.* To trip or skip over; to pass lightly over.

a 1585 Greene *Frenzy Dial. Wks.* (1614) 49 As touching St. Augustine, he not only overtripped it, as an unskilful, but by plain and express words confuted that there is no marvel in it. 1596 Shakes. *Merch. V.* v. i. 7 In such a night Did Thisbe fearfully o'er-trip the dew.

O'ver-trou'ble (-trʌb'l), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To trouble excessively. So **O'ver-trou'bled** *ppl. a.*, excessively troubled.

1581 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* xxxviii. *Sonnet.* Hence finally his friendes overcruelle him, by questionings with him touching his love. 1898 Fr. Hall *Poems* (ed. 3) 150 Why art thou over-troubled to see the great Physitian of the world take this course with sinfull mankind?

O'vertrow, *sb.* [See next.]

† 1. Over-trust, over-confidence. (*O.E.*)

a 1340 *Lamb. Homilies* 71 c. 6. § 3 (Schmidt) Mann ne mislome, he bonne ylh fore, for bem ofertruwe on bone ilke.

† 2. Distrust, suspicion. (*M.E.*)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1400 He so dorst openly for ouer-trowe of gile.

3. (See quot.) *nonce-use.* [OVER- 29.]

1891 *Athenæum Maryland Fair.* 63 What I would willingly call overtrow or believing overmuch, not superstition.

† **O'vertrow**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OVER- † 4, 27.]

1. *trans.* To mistrust, distrust.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Loth leoflec on ouertrowinge cristes milce. xl ouer mesmon self and sweord. Ha wes se ofte ihoht.

2. *intr.* To trust overmuch, be too confident.

1340 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Poet.* 169 Thow arte a fole dardeul [=dastard] and ouer trowen.

Hence † **O'vertrow'ing** *vbl. sb.*, over-confidence; *ppl. a.*, over-confident; † **O'vertrow'ship**, † **O'vertrow'th**, over-confidence.

1340 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Poet.* 187 Who-so vseþe louingeris bifore3t wiþoute ouerwrek, þay sha[l] falle in Pride and ouertrouth. c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ireland* lix. 140 Henry vj^me^ vexed[sic] him by Bellowes, Salomones sonne, how myche horne fleisch of peple & ouertrowshipe. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. v. (1869) Somwyn,... the diuersiteeuse ouerth of his euenecristen[s] (*milvec.* ouertrow).

† **Overtrow**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [1530. An erroneous expansion of OVERWROW *v.*, due to the frequent reduction of original *over-* to *ov'r-*, *ovr-*, *or-*.] *trans.* (with obj. cl.). To suspect; to believe, suppose.

c 1300 *St. Kenelm* 250 In *E. E. P.* (1862) 33 Se cweal nou ...hit wolde pan pei pat pat Quen[sic] were ded. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (1900) 208/20 Ouertrowest pu wel what he ley. 1580 Wyclif's *Kings* xxii. 31 That ouertrowden[sic] captaines, *Vulg.* suspicati sunt that he hadde ben kyng of Israel.

Hence † **Overtrow'able** *a.*, to be suspected, suspect; † **Overtrow'ing** *ppl. a.*, suspecting.

[1580 Wyclif *Kethe.* xxiv. 3 Nyne vnouertrowable thingis [*Vulg.* quorum incredibilia] of the lawe (*suggested*.) 1588 — 1 *Cor.* iv. 4, I am no thing ouer trowynge to my self [*Vulg.* nihil conscius mihi].

Over-true, -truthful, *adj.*: see OVER-.

O'vertru'mp (-trʌmp), *v.* [OVER- 22.] *trans.* To trump with a higher card than that with which an opponent has already trumped; also *absol.* and *fig.* Hence **Overtru'mping** *vbl. sb.*

1708 Hoyle *Whist* (ed. 6) 10 Do not over-trump him. 1880 'Cavendish' *Whist Only* 109 Hypothesis to overtrump ...your partner should conclude either that [etc.]. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/3 There is a widespread opinion that he has over-trumped the Pembrokians.

O'vertru'st, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive trust; over-confidence, presumption.

a 1625 *Amer. K.* 330 Dred without hope maketh men overtrust: and hope without dred maketh overcarain. 1633 Gervase Cotton's *Obbeare* (1658) 49 Unbridled with over-pertin and overtrusting to themselves. 1867 Milton *P. L.* ix. 1183 Thus is shall befall Him who to worth in Women overtrusting Lets her Will rule.

2. *trans.* To trust (a person or thing) too much.

1849 Bp. Hall *Contr. Cases*, iii. In. (1851) 191 Some there are that doe so over-trust their leaders eyes, that they care not to see with their own.

† **O'ver-tru'sty**, *a. Obs.* [OVER- 28.] Over-confident, presumptuous.

a 1625 *Amer. K.* 334 Alle manner be chapel be exercised, not feared.

† **O'vertruth**. *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 24.] A misstatement in excess of the truth.

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 63 Who knew how great over-truths were usually wont to our enemies to hinder.

Overtumble, *v.* [OVER- 6, 5.]

†1. *trans.* To tumble or fall over; to capsize. *Obs.*

1575 BANSLEY *Treas.* xix. 643 In vain laugh at full sea go, For then his theme shall ouertumble you, That shal ouerwhelme, and the more...all drowne him. *a* 1640 DEVDEN *&* HAWK. *Funeral Wks.* (1700) 35 The sense to memorialize ... overturning travelling over rocks, Coats ruines and horses.

2. *trans.* To cause to fall over; to upset, overthrow. *Now only poetic.*

1600 ADD. *Answer Rep. Second* 404 Yet the breath of one mortall man...doth overtumble all. 1633 DEVDEN *&* HAWK. (*Oxford Wks.* (1700) 108 The whole frame built on it is ready to be overtumbled. 1673 BROWNING *Eclectick. Apol.* 4238 That...I, with my best skill, may o'ertumble them.]

†3. *trans.* To tumble or fall over (something). *a* 1650 ROBERT *Answ. Dimon* § 203 (1662) 238 Ods, Which, for more haste, o'ertumbleth many a rock.

†Overtu'rbaned, *ppl. a. Obs.* [OVER- 8.] = *Over-turquoised*', covered with turquoises.

1617 WITHER *Abuses Stript, Calder* 57 But now our Brains are turned to Flint (& Iron)...our City-Dames, to an indescendable Quantity of overturned things.

Overture (*o*·*vəɹtiuɹ*), *sb.* Also 5-6 **ouverture.** [a. OF. *overture*, mod.F. *ouverture* opening, f. *ouvert* open, OVERT.]

†1. An opening, aperture, orifice, hole. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 128 Vche a lemman..At hondes, at ouerz, at ouertorz. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prop. Priv.* 230 Thoughe men stoppe...hese throughe the holy the ouertures ouer, the clerkes callyth Poris. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 56 b, Diuers ouertures and holes were made vnder the foundacion by the prysoners. 1622 CHYTRAEUS *Sauonhoffes...* 18 ouertures, or trap doores, whereat things are let downe into the hold. 1634-46 PORY *Lat. tr. Hist. Brechbla.* Wks. 1650 VI. 59 The Kitchin (at Stanton Harcourt)...being one vast Vault to the Top of the House), where one common seruice is let out the second and last to the light. 1707 *Secret Comedy Court Wits.* 1733 III. 1 178 To counter-discombobulate all the two overtures of the said Sort. 1749 Mrs. E. GRANT *Cassio* (1750) 107 The false Bully, to which the Female Opponent carries her Young...In the kindest Part of it is an Overture big enough for a small Hand to pass.

fig. 1604 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 49 [This] will make an overture and way unto the minde of a young lustie. 1643 MILTON *Tetrachordon Ladie* 32 Difagio of short breaks in at this so great an overture of the flesh.

†b. An open or exposed place. *Obs. rare*—1.

1503 DUNBAR *Eight Cal. Ioly* 28 The wanefull lyth vnto his thrane In a playne ouerture [*altrs* an open place].

2. *Her.* The state of being expanded: said of the wings of a bird as represented: see OVERT *a.* 1b.

†3. The opening up or revelation of a matter; a disclosure, discovery, declaration. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 30 The kyng had knowledge of the chief Conducers of this tumulte by the ouerture of hys rapyne. 1609 SKENE *Law* iii. 161 b, It was be That malicious ouerture of the Treasons to vs. 1634 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 1 Upon the prime overture of his message at the French Court, he found as ready and fluent an Inclination to king Lewis.

3. An opening of negotiations with another person or party with a view to some proceeding or settlement; a formal proposal, proposition, or offer; e.g. *an overture of marriage, overtures of peace.*

1533 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 493/1 (He) made hem twelue Ouertes from tymetyme and offres. 1535 *Pastons Lett.* I. 161 It were pyte make part to me ouertoure of justice vppon the seyd case. 1561 tr. *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Grolier) I. 164 The whiche compare...Jewel for the recouerling of the said noble. 1602 SHAKS. *Ado* v. iii. 36 Cupid is a knauish lad, thus to make poore Ladies caper, as he doth in ouertures of maryage. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius Anecdota* 101 Any time these five years there have been overtures of marriage made unto him. 1732 FIELDING *Amelia* xi. 62, (he was not one of those backward and dolorous ladies, who can die rather than make the first overture). 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 648/1 They had had overtures from several persons to purchase...the true property.

4. In the Scottish Parliament or Convocation of the Estates: A motion introduced to be made an Act. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1560 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* 332 It was thocht gude and expedient be the Estatis that ane Generall Conventioun sould be appointit the 20 day of Nouember instant...and be the ovrtvre of the haile, ane remyssioun ovrtvrit sould and tarbane (that is—granting of the haile course. 1640 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* V. 611 Agreed by the whole estates that when an overture is propon'd, every estate have six houres to advise the same before he be urged to answer thereto. 1707 *Parliam. Jrnl. Scotland* 3 In the first Session of this present Parliament in 1703...the Earl of Marchmont[]...gave in an Overture for their Act for the Security of their Right Life, &c. They had had overtures from several persons to purchase...the true property.

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5. An 'opening' for proceeding to action. *Obs.*

1600 DYMOCK *Pseudo-martyr* 126 To vnderstand...where any overture is given for the Popes advantage. 1627 MAYNE *Hibs.* 13 20 They...escaped out of prison, being all prisoners of great moment, whose inlargement gaue apparent overture to ensuing rebellion. 1629-1714 ROBERT *Hist. Kyl.* His wise conding about the new covenant, how to compose what he so earnestly desired. 1788 *Winters of Harlow* III. 63 If I had seen the least glimpse of an overture of succeeding with the invincible Clara.

†6. An opening, beginning, commencement; *esp.* a formal opening of proceedings; a first indication or hint of something. *Obs.*

1588 DYMOCK *Sc. Worr* iv. xxxiv, If the least imagin'd overture But of concord's return were once espie. 1622 DAVIES *Why Ireland* sig. B3*b* 78 Let us therefore take a leisly view of the several impediments which arose in many Kings time since the overture of the Conquest. 1636 FORBES *Pers. Indians* 134 The next day being that of the overture of parliament. 1698 JER. TAYLOR *Lett. in* 1st *Ref. Hist. MISC. Common App.* v. 3 If ever you have noted or heard of any overtures of unkindnesses between them. 1707-42 CALAMY *Cont.* I. v. 1 The overture of the jubilee, is a general proclaim, etc.

7. *Mus.* An orchestral piece, of varying form and dimensions, forming the opening or introduction to an opera, oratorio, or other extended composition; often embodying or made up of themes from the body of the work, or otherwise indicating the character of it.

Also applied to a similar piece intended for independent performance; and, rarely, to the introductory piece of a series for a single instrument, as a harpsichord.

1667 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* v. i, While the overture is playing, the curtain rises. 1708 PEPUSCH, *Overture*, is also a Prelude of Musick, before the Scenes are open'd in a Play-house, especially before the beginning of an Opera. 1709 GAY *Shepherd's Week* Prol. 21 The Beggar's Opera...The third scholar...With the Overtures in Score, the Songs, and the Basso. 1727 *Monthly Mag.* III. 249 The overtures, which in the Serenatas generally last, To singers, is bold and dashing. 1880 H. J. LOESER in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 818 *Overture*...4. *a.* Opening. This term was originally applied to the instrumental prelude to an opera, its first important development being due to Lully, as exemplified in his...French operas and ballets, dating from 1672 to 1686.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *prelude*.)

1802 WORDSW. *Sr. Viscount Lt. Belgrave* Wks. 1811 IV. 225 Soon as the Winds begin to sing, Or rather play their overture to thunder. 1847 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 28 Unless you come up soon, you will miss the overture of the season—the first sweet notes of the year.

c. The opening or introductory part of a poem.

1850 TENNYSON *Ess. & Mod. Poetry* 289 The...verses headed 'Tears in Solitude'—wonderful as to the overture, huddles in tears and others, and worthy of a better sequel. 1880 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 38 Dryden's overtures are very generally among the happiest portions of his poems.

† 8. Erroneous obsolete use, app. due to association with *over*: Overturning, overthrow.

1590 GERVSE *Disc. Contempt Prof.* (1598) 3 No man knoweth...better which waie to raise a galowfull vnreasonable, and leese the shapes and manners of plees might be reformed. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 19 Consider, how his throate were after vsurped in Ierusalems ouerture. 1608 HILLIARD *Sing. Explos., Overture*, an ouerturning; a sudden change. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 2 The very fatall plagues, and overtures of those States and Kingdomes whose they see once tollerated.

O·verture, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring or put forward as an overture or proposal; to offer, propose.

1650-51 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemplar* (1850) I. 1 1885 J. GRANTHAM *Fiftieth Q. the Spirit* (1887) 286 He shall not only want one of the greatest arguments and motives to persuade men and women unto ways that are excellent, but also overture such a thing which would be a snare and temptation to fight him. 1880 *Sc. Notes* 30 Shortly after, 7 Apr. 56) A prominent Tory overtured to a leading Liberal that the party of the latter need not further trouble themselves with prosecutions against Tory opposition.

2. In the supreme court of a Presbyterian Church: To bring forward as an overture; to introduce as a motion.

1650 *True Memorial* 100 It had become you rather, who should be accounted a kindly child of the Church of Scotland, to have overtured a way how the Church Patrimony ...may be recovered from the Harpies who devoure it. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 36 The subscription contained the form of an act passit 1694. 1726 *Ibid.* III. 240 We overtured that either the act might be repealed or execute. 1738 in *Wodrow. Soc.* I. *Misc.* 463 It is therefore hereby humbly overtured to the Very Reverend the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England...to take the premises into consideration.

3. To present or transmit as overture to (a church court); to approach with an overture.

1884 BOSTON *Scot Ath.* I. v. 253 A motion is made in a presbytery 'to overture the General Assembly, 1842 *Wodrow. Soc.* IV. June 2/1 The Free Presbytery of Skye ...overtured the General Assembly to take into its serious consideration 'the views of man's origin propounded by Professor Drummond in his work on the "Ascent of Man"'.

3. To introduce with, or as with, a musical overture or prelude; to prelude.

1870 J. HAWTHORNE *Minor* vii. 122 Nuckling to thunder our trumpet to overture His discovery and astonish His audience.

Hence **O·vertured** *ppl. a.*, prepared.

1837-38 BEE *Hist. Kirkcaldy* 63 A little more or less on the overtured measure, according to the shallow and extent of the ones in the place.

Overturn (*o*·*vəɹtəɹn*), *sb.* [OVER- 6, 7*a*, 10.]

1. The act of overturning or fact of being overturned: an upsetting; a revolution.

c 1590 BACON *Conf. Pleasure* (1630) 19 But hereafter with its continuing plenty and contentment. 1658 CLEVELAND *Fourth Exmpland* Wks. (1687) 392 A Maiden...Rose to remove things, to overture overtures, than for Peace. 1783 Mme. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 Nov., He was still rather lame, from a dreadful overture in a carriage. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril.* I. xii. 191, More we have escaped overture to us unwardly. 1888 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxvii. 491 The death of young Raleigh drew after it the overture of the expedition.

2. *Coal.* = OVERFOLD.

1877 LE COUTEUR *Rem. Coal.* 2 (1879) 126 Where in strong faultings the strata are pushed over beyond the perpendicular, ...we have what is called an *overturn fold*.

3. The leaden or refrain of a song. *Sc.*

1823 JAMIESON, *Overture of a song*, that part of it which is recurred, or sung in chorus. 1827 MACDONALD, *Wife of Wm* viii, And sae the overture o' their tune Was—Our wee wee one has been long awa'!

4. The act of turning over in the course of trade, circulation of books, etc.; turn-over.

1880 ALEXANDER *Life Field* 99 (E. D. D.) Lots o' the book wi' nae overture. 1901 *Academy* 7 Dec. 531/2 The Empire, where fiction is always 30 to 80 per cent of the total overture, can up to a circulation of 400,000 volumes of fiction a month in American cities.

5. A turn-over, as of voters or votes from one side to the other.

1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 2/1 A reduction of the Liberal majority by over a thousand...It is certainly a tremendous overturn which has been effected.

Overturn (*o*·*vəɹtəɹn*), *v.* [OVER- 6, 7*a*, 10.]

†1. *intr.* Of a wheel, and *fig.* of time: To turn round, revolve. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Hire heolf hire knuckleth ase knucleȝ þet ouerturneð ofte, and ne bereð none bruche. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1192 Per for it ȝyr fleȝ of it ofte ouerbe Til vere be ouer-turned. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 143 Suche a day be ȝere ouerturned [*MSS.* ouerbe] fro bilke daiis. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3186 Hym thought he sawe ...vpon A whele ...The whele ouer-torned thre myle Alle aboute ouerthe In Tymme hym caught. 1849 T. FOSS *Lancs. Fairl. by Yorkist Poems* xiv Riches are ay scotch the ever-turning wheel of fortune.

2. *trans.* To turn (anything) over upon its side or face, esp. to throw over with violence; to upset, overset, overthrow; to cause to fall over or down.

13.. *Life Pass Sir Pr. Mariens.* Mervyn he schedde al, and he tonden our tentes. 1387 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 230 I shal ouerturne pe temple and adown throwe, And in thre dayes after edifye it newe. *c* 1440 *Destr. Troy* 4173 Myrmeare...Ouertymes the toures & the tren walles. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 b, Here hath ...ouerturned or ouerlaied his olmes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 They ouerturned their Canoas with a great violence. 1604 R. GRENEWEY *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxvii. 198 Vpon the coast of Chile ...there was so terrible an Earthquake, as it ouerturned whole mountaines. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2220/1 A Hackney Coach ... overturned in Fleetstreet. 1776 GIBBON *Rom. Hist.* (1778) VI. 201 The whole succession continues the least with a blow of its tail. 1830 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* II. 149 Men and horses were overturned in the fury of the assault.

†3. To turn over (a lying about, a leaf of a book, etc.) without throwing down. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arthour & Merl.* 163 (B.M. MS.) That ouerturned her the more, Bot yet fonde he none. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 87 [He] ouerturneth many a leef, And thurgh the craft of Astronage Of woo he forgeth an pleinte.

c. *intr.* To turn over, capsize, upset; to fall.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 203 For comfort of her owen children of lady chapelle holyday ouerturne as mayden Audrey. 1859 LADY *Wadenhale* 20 The Water...shall fill the said Vessel and make it to overturn. *Ibid.*, Every mariner of us have the said Vessel may overturn. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Over-setting*...the misfortune of a ship when she overturns. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 58 The sledge is portable, and adapted...to overturn with impunity.

3. *trans.* To overthrow, subvert, destroy, overwhelm, bring to ruin (a person, institution, principle, etc.).

c 1300 CAXTON *Fayth* iv. 30 It is to say (Camb. MS.) The dedes of fortune ben with a vnwarnysshe contynuelly enclyned of grete rolotye. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. xxiii. (1558) 241 b, His power shold was ouerturned Hym. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 45 b, Anone as King Henry had subdued and ouerturned his aduersaries. 1598 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 61 If we...can make a Head To push against the Kingdome, ...with his helpe, We shall ouerturne it topsy-turuy downe. 1605 *Measure for M.* iv. 463 But puts in perfect admiss...and ouerrules, ouerturnes All pardons. 1737 BRADY *Intell. & R. ad. ii. Prol.* This can never ouerturn the theory itself. 1802 MRS. EDGEWORTH *Manuf.* T. (1816) I. xiv. 210 Without ouerturning all existing institutions. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1896, I scattered and wrought Until I ouerturn'd him.

†**4.** To 'upset', disorder (stomach, brain, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 5 So drunke I was, that nyst no bedrik And al my brain is ouerturned. 1508 LADY *Bonner* to CAPEL 334 It will not ouerthrow nor ouerturn the stomache.

1579 Lancham *Gard. Health* (1633) 110 It bringeth headach, and ouerturneth the stomacke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 134 Yet these in a vessell of Myrrhe...which will soone ouerturne the braine or make one drunke. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* xi, A person whose intellectuals were overturned.

† **3.** To turn in the opposite direction. *Obs.*

1587 Turbev. *Ovideo* (Bodl.) I. 53 In sure bellye of Yuda lieth euer her hands soles of his feet mentioned (*Digit. adversus plantas Infantes*). 1598 — *Sacrif. De P. S.* 40 b/2, Oppil Lpl. Stone bellie ... handyngs thepr knees contrary-ed: and gowpels towardes thepr eyes.

† **4.** To turn over from one thing or side to another; to turn away; to pervert.

1580 Wilson *Rhetor.* (1585) 1 Ouerwrye them not this waie for the gaye [? *sic* name *sic*] *emph.* transverted. 1590 Greene *Conj.* III. 384 [Love] which many an heire hath ouerturn'd, And prouerbiz'd as the byrde Perseon in to hore of byrds. *a* 1598 *Ancrene Judenne.* 1. (Arb.) 13, I knew... many worthie Instruess of England, whom all the Siren songes of Italie ... nor no inchantment of vanitie [could] countrane them, from the feare of God, and loue of honestie. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 283 Seeing that reason is so overturned, whereof can he bee sure.

Hence **Overtu·rned** *ppl. a.*, **Overtu·rning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Overtu·rnable** *a.*, capable of being overturned.

1581-6 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. 2 b, (Skeat) I. 63 Sodalls were ago, some ouerturnying tyme, but hitherto had no tyme to no power, to chaunge the wedding, or the knotte to vnbinde. 1593 Lyons, *Ps. lxi.* 6 Thy ouerturning of [= keeping from overturning] of his kingdo [= princes]. 1647 Milton *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 326 The overturning of all human society. 1699 [see sense 1]. 1737 T. Smith *Hist. Rome Sac.* IV. 203 A considerable land-carriage ... for more secure than any coach, not being overturnable by any height, on which the wheels can possibly move. *a* 1756 Edmund *Hist. Redempt.* I. vi. (1772) 141 There were those great general overturnings of the world before Christ came. 1803 Pinkney *France* 36, I felt to wish an overturned Chaos.

Overtu·rner. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which overturns.

1592 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Reboluedor*, an ouerturner. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 97 Undoubtedly of generous ouerturners of Commonwealths. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) VI. ii. 34 By... which those Overturners of all above them have done each mighty Execution. 1800 *Rambler* No. 63 (1756) The *only* open and *loud overturner* of altars. 1858 Bushnell *Premium* II. 274 The Overturners of the Humanity.

Overturret to **-tutored**: see Over-.

Overtwart, -twert: see Overthwart.

Overtwine (-twəin), *v.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To twine over or round about, wreathe.

1613 Shelley *Let. to Peacock* 23 May, in *Dowden Life* II. 180 Memoirs of the fallen rain contained with the broad leaves of the creeping weeds. 1821 — *Prometh. Unbd.* II. 111 Like wreaths of snow on mossy cave, or golden sphere With tyrant-crushing reptile overtwined.

Overtwist, *v.*: see Over- 9.

Overtype (*ōvərtaip*), *n. Electr.* [Over- 1.] Said of a bi-polar dynamo in which the armature is situated above the yoke of the field-magnets.

1892 S. P. Thompson *Dynamo-Electric Mach.* 467 The latter and best construction of 4-pole machine is ... of the 'over' type with the armature and shaft in the vicinity of the field-magnets. 1894 Fortnum *Elect. Engin.* 208 Overtype from armature dynamo.

Overtyrve, variant of Overthrave *v.* *Obs.*

Over-uberous, etc.: see Over- 28.

Over-use (*ōvəryū·z*), *sb.* [Over- 29 b.] Excessive use, too frequent use.

1889 Austin Chesney *Ind. iv. milk. ind.* 47 399 The spinal bulb are becoming impoverished, partly by over use. 1892 *North. Dis. Agr.* 466 Overdrive may be a sharp weapon: but over-use blunts its edge.

Over-use (*ōvəryū·z*), *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To use too much; to injure by excessive use.

1897 Gale *Cyc. Gentile* II. iv. 12 When ever we overuse any tissue good or abuse it. 1873 H. Arnold *Life & Papers* (1878) 9, xxiii, Without the use of so many books that he can afford not to over-use and tolerate one. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 624 'Singer's nodules' often met with in singers and actors who have over-used their vocal organs.

Over-u·sual, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too usual, too customary. So **O·ver-u·sually** *adv.*

1863 Baxter *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 2. 69 In Annotations and Commentaries ...It is over vsual to blemish the obscure places, and discourse upon the plainer. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* vii. xxxvii. (1713) 398 A Solitary over-usually accompanied with a Pensive and Perplexed state to all Truth and Virtue.

Over-vail, -vaill, -vale, obs. ff. Over-veil *v.*

† **Over-vai·n,** *a. Obs.* [Over- 25.] Superfluously vain or worthless (rendering L. *supervacuus*). So † **Over-vai·nly** *adv.*, superfluously, vitiously in vain, without cause (rendering L. *supervacuus*).

1562 Wilgar *Wisd.* xi. 16 Summe ouermade herbaine dranche sickenes, and ouer vayne bonne [= 38 superfl., *Vulg.* hominis supervacuus]. — *Ps.* xxxix. (1911) 5 Confounded be all ouervaine worldi dalogues [*sic*] ouer vayenly [= 38 superfluli, *Vulg.* inanes superuacue]. *Ibid.* xxxix. (1911) 7 Ouer vayenly [*Vulg.* supervacue] that acumeden my soule.

Over-valua·tion. [Over- 29 b.] The action of overvaluing.

1820 Malkin *Acc. Lace-Work.* 419 To indicate our opinion as they do theirs, and to increase ourvaluations of gold and silver as they do. 1881 Birch *Sight of Scripture* 103 When ...the Peculiar fondnesse and Overvaluation of these produce a Neglect of the Study of the Bible. 1892 Gilbert Gerard in Vol. VII. 281 That foolish overvaluation of favourable chances so ruinous ever to Byzantine powers.

Over-value (*ōvəryæ·lū*), *sb.* [Over- 29, 23 d.]

† **1.** Excess or surplus of value. *Obs.*

c 1550 Bucer *Conf. Pilgrimage* (1561) 28 The *overvalue*, besides a reasonable fine, who for the value [of houses] and rewards of seruantes.

2. A value or estimate greater than the worth of a thing; more than the value.

1611 Cotgr., *Survaleur*, ouervalue. 1803 Dennie *Lucubr.* (1816) 233 He doth not compare them with an overvalue of them, he lets them know their Worst as well as their Best. 1754 Fielding *Jonathan Wild* I. v, I am not insensible of my obligations to you...To the over-value you have set on my small abilities. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 119 (Their) refusal to take the shares...by him in the purchase of the Perth Company's property as an overvalue. 1892 R. Broadwood *Cin. Reference* (1894) 31 You'll get over-value for the bit o' paper some day.

Overvalue (*ōvəvæ·lū*), *v.* [Over- 26, 22 b.]

1. *trans.* To value (a thing) above its true worth; to value too highly, overestimate.

1590 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 7 By Our surveying their Sermons, they make the price and estimation of Scripture ...to fall. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. x. 41 If he receive not, he overvalues little things, which is Pusillanimity. 1658 Gauden *Eikl. Basilike* vi. 130 Arbacia never overvalues the advantages of riches.

b. To put too high a money valuation upon.

1641 T. Lawrence *Nolo Ep.* (1685) 420 John Sebercy undon Walter Maury for £13 m^m he overvalued the house he bought of him. 1698 H. Pinckney *Parish. Publ.* (1856) 13 The long Lease is much over-valued. 1847 C. G. Addison *Contracts* (ed. 2) 5 § 2 (1883) 616 If the policy be excessively overvalued, that will be evidence of fraud. 1887 *Law Times* 1 Feb. 1891 There was a strong reason why Mr. Thomas should over-value rather than under-value the goods.

† **2.** Of a thing: To surpass in value. *Obs.*

1608 Torsh. Caseine *Eccles. Prom.* 16 sig. 19 A little gold overvalueth much bands of yron. *a* 1637 B. Leighton *Lett.* (1863) 107 A single remembrance over-values it. *a* 1721 Sheffield *Tyrant of Crete* 1. 3, Such a jewel would overvalue all the rest. 1761-2 St. Fidelis *Hist. of Capuc.* (1891) IV. 103 She gave me a look that overvalued the ransom of a monarch.

Hence **O·ver-va·lued** *ppl. a.*; **O·ver-va·luing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1647 Hammond *Apol.* 11. xl. § 6. 403 The partiall overvaluing of their manhood by their owne Historians. *a* 1721 Kidd *Commonplace Pract. Wks.* 1721 III. 251 (He) On his own Death sets over-valuing Rates. 1824 W. A. Scott *Rhymes And Odes* 107 To drown th' overvalued thrill of foreign skies. 1883 *Athenæum* 20 May 625/3 Cases where an overvalued cottage has passed current for a long period of years because of the careful limitation of the purchase round.

Over-variety : see Over- 29 *c*.

Overvault (*ōvəvɔ·lt*), *sb.*? Also 7 *Sc.* -valt. [Over- 1.] *trans.* To vault or arch over. Hence **Overva·ulted, Overva·ulting** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1810 Sir J. Sewell in *Songbk. Ballatyne* (1871) 191 Bly doors and Loving nest Overvaulted with the vallies of heav'nsheaving trees. 1810 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xxvii, Polycrate of old. By the glories of the burning main Overvaulted. 1832 Tennyson *Poet. & Art* 24 That over-vaulted grateful gloom, That' which the fainting day yet send the rain. 1866 *Cornh. Mag. Nov.* 597 The serene and over-vaulting clouds which crown its mountains shine all day.

Overvault (*ōvəvɔ·lt*), *v.*? [Over- 5.] *trans.* To vault or spring over. Also *fig.* Hence **Overva·ulting** *ppl. a.*

1879 Rich. Edm. *or Sickness* viii. 270 An over-vaulting and precipitous attack on the citadel. 1880 *Blackwd. Edin. Mag.* 129 All this fusion of the eminence to overvault deliberation.

Over-vehement : see Over- 28.

Over-veil (*ōvəvēi·l*), *v.* Also 6 -vayl, 7 -vail, -vale. [Over- 8.] *trans.* To veil over; to cover, shroud, or obscure with or as with a veil. (Chiefly *pass.*)

1591 Sidney, *1 Arca.* (1877) 6 b, Night is fled, Whose pitchy Mantle ouer-vayl'd the Earth. 1608 Bacon *Cloth Arrival* (1871) 9 That nature sometimes be clearnesly reserved and overvailed with her mothers mantles. *a* 1639 Wotton *Pr. Wks.* 164 These cast in the Night to cover-vail the Day. *a* 1649 Marmion *Fineas* (1697) 324 The thin wax means, half sever'd, veiled By cloaks.

Over-venturesome, -vexed : see Over-.

Over-vert, the term in a forest (as opposed to the underwood): see Vert *sb.*

† **Overview**, *v. Obs.* [Over- 7, 16.]

1. *trans.* To view from a superior position, look down upon, survey. Also, of a place: To afford a view over, overlook.

1584 J. Rastell *Confut. Newell's Serm.* 20 Euery counte, Which the glorious light of the Gospell hath now ouerpeered. *c* 1600 *Timon* I. iv, A mass of goodly scrapings, that hath cost'd Jove many centuries. *a* 1627 Middleton *Sp. Gipsy* iv. (1653) F 6, It [the Window] overviews a spacious Garden. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions xxiv*, A lone man placed upon some high Tower can overview with his eyes more ground than [etc.].

2. To look (a thing) over or all through; to examine, inspect, peruse.

1596 Chapman *Byron, an Fully* I. ii, How they are fain to write their wives' wills in and out...in overseeing it again. 1597 Holinshed *Chronicle* I. *Chron.* 250 Commanded had purposed and ouerviewed their state. 1632 Jas. II, D'Ewes *Journ.* (1846) II. 70, I spent the remainder of this month in overviewing and noting these notes].

Hence † **Overviewing** *vbl. sb.*

1599 Q. Eliz. in *Tolstoy* 116 as I've *Jealous. Eng.* & *Essay* (1603) 384 We reckoned the effect of all these causes general to your Highness's dolphinal overseeing again.

† **O·verview**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] Survey, inspection; supervision; overlooking.

1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 161 Yon blame is thy just Ass was betrayed thus to thy own view? 1644 Lord *Digby* (1651) IV. 140 The business of hearing the case of these books and the overview of them to my chaplains.

Overvigorous, -vilify : see Over-.

O·ver-vi·olent, *a.* [Over- 28.] Excessively violent, too violent. So **O·ver-vi·olently** *adv.*, too violently.

1592 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* iv, The matter was so over-violent. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 301 To draw all matters over-violently to make every computation. 1680 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 337 So over violent, or overcivil, That every man with him was God or Devil. 1698 Norris *Miscell.* 107, We are called to act...neither lukewarmly nor over-violently.

† **Overvi·sor.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [A partial rendering of L. *supervisor*.] A supervisor.

1613 Lo. Valc. to *Godwin's St. Paul* A 3 b, Great Saint-Augustine...who deserues seuere iudges to ouer-visours of his learned works.

Overvista to **Overvitrified** : see Over-.

† **Overvoi·d,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 23.] Vain, superfluous (rendering L. *supervacuus*). So † **Overvoi·dness,** vanity (rendering L. *supervacuitas*).

1580 Wilgar *Wisd.* xiv. 19 The ouervoidenesse [*Vulg.* supervacuitas] forsothe of men those thinges fand in to the vsuetudenes of nethis. *Ibid.* xv. 5 For thingues ouervoide [*Vulg.* supervacua, *Vulg.* res supervacuas] he seuketh.

† **Overvolve,** *v. Sc. Obs.* rare—¹. In 6 ouer-, ovre-, our-. [f. Over- + L. *volvere* to roll, turn: cf. L. *supervolvere.*] ? To fall over or aside. (But the reading is doubtful: the original may have been *Overwhilk* (i. e. as it turned over) this volume lay past space.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 134 For lyrnaens, quhilk ouirsild on coue, Ouervolue [*sic*] ere, ouer...ouer.] I this volume, lay now space: And, thankt I wary wox, no lyst [*sic*] to.

† **Overvo·te,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 22.] *trans.* To defeat by a majority of votes; = Outvote.

1641 Reasons *Assem. Relig. Ho. Comm. Priest Opp. Parl.* 23 How easily Bishops may be over voted in Parliament. 1654 Ferne *Diary of Nov.*, Four [*sic*] strong did not for the Papists, and three only for the Protestants, by which they were overvoted. 1688, in *Somers Tracts* I. 324 Let us suppose now, that all this should be over-voted (for I am sure it can never be approved).

† **Overwa·de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferwadan*: see Over- 10, and cf. OHG. *aderwatan* (Notker).] *trans.* To wade across.

c 1275 E. Kilkenny *Cant.* 2. iv. 32 De pelmessie Circe...[sol]les nedein without he kare cnouwe oferwaden, [nor hey ne were nimpre mile bred. 1580 Wyllie *Exod.* xiv. 5 Deep waters of the streme of reyn, wrekden grete, which they not for ouer wod [*Vulg.* transvadare]. 1598 Sir G. Hayo *Lawes Athens* (L. T. S.) 57 He sold mak that river so lyttil that a wyf...sold weidt wate he knein till ourwade it.

† **Overwai·t,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Over- 1 (?).] *trans.* To watch over, supervise.

c 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 11. v. 442 *Aborte* wayte or gidere of thynge, hipe hedde...to kepe wele be ouer wayte hem.

† **Overwa·ke,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferwacian*, f. *ofer-* Over- 1 (c) + *wacian* to wake: cf. mod. *Ger. überwachen.* See also Over- 22, 23.]

1. *trans.* To keep watch over. (*O. E.*)

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 66 Iohannes wyrcode wið þa en eorlwaru and him oferwæcnode ryhtlicnisse o-cerlas (*1131* wearðes).

2. *a. trans.* To remain awake longer than (another). *b. refl.* To keep oneself awake too long.

1530 Gentyl. *Nowe for lade* (1609) 17 Thou watchinge thou he ouerwatch himselfe. 1609 Dekker *Gentle's Conj.* (1611) If I ouerwake him then he puls me by the haires of the head, and saith I watch to cut his throat when he is asleepe.

Overwa·lk, *v.* [Over- 9, 10, 23.]

1. *trans.* To walk over, traverse by walking.

1533 Miles *Conflict. Sorrow* Wks. 1550/1 Ye seye that it seme where almoste in the wyde world, which wolde in a place to wyde ... for a woman to ouerwalke well. 1598 Sylvester, *3 Mon. IV. 4/1* 55. 192 An Elf of peril! and adventurous Spirit, As to o'erwalke a Cannon, roaring loud On the weakest footing of a Spanne. 1789 Wordsw. *Evening* (Wall 182 Some...O'erwalk the slender plank from side to side.

2. *trans.* To walk too much or too far; to fatigue oneself with too much walking.

1660 Sparrow *Let. to Wrenche. Scobell. Abroad* (1661) 290 Wee be carefull of proofs and do not over walk proofs for if it were to bring it upon a sick bottle. 1709 [see Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 210 My uncle overwalked himself at first, and can now only travel in a chair. 1846 Grote *Diary* 28 Aug. in Lodchart, I rather overwalked myself yesterday.

See **O·ver-wa·lking** *vbl. sb.*, walking too much.

1879 Dickens *Let. H. S. Kathleen* 18 May, Violent muscular attacks in the feet. That originated in over-walking in deep snow. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 7 *July* (*Webs.*) My over-walking during vacation, he labored one foot.

† **Overwa·lt,** *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 6, 9 + Walt *v.*, to roll: cf. Overwelt.]

1. *trans.* To roll or turn (a thing) over; to overturn: = Overwelt *v.* 2.

1583 Stanv. *Æneis* III. 660 Now is he vexed & he rouses his bones with Ouer-welt wyps a words of an wyps speake. *c* 1590 *Death Pope Sixt.* Tyll the sonn be extinguish, & rainbird to ground [= And the walls ouerwalt into be were dyches].

2. To roll or flow over; to overflow.

1583 *S. P. Abbot* II. 170 Be Sad tyrant, Chaos-wallow nolse a wod and be wyde billow.

Overwa'nder, *v. rare. post.* [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To wander over. So **Overwa'ndered**, **Overwa'ndering** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1327 Semeke *Metrol* II. 376 After time spent in thus-wandered thoughts. 1633 Trapham *Christ Prince of Abyss*, the overwandring ox; and when...he weary a wild fantasie Run thro' the 1886 Bowring *Arab. Mrs.* (ed. 2) I. 2 Let us overwander Allah's earth.

Over-wanion, -war: see OVER-.

†**Overward**, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* [In form = OVER *adv.* + -WARD: but app. formed from OVERTHWART; cf. the variant *overwart*.]

A. *adv.* In a direction over or across a surface, an intervening space, etc.; across, transversely.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 288/146 He se mine fuhs ne schlp, ine mor bore lade...he ner ase wrope and bi-hoved over-ward. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* x. 108 And alle pese pouer-persones ..Here to suluer ouer-see ...Ye forbeore of pe fee pe to fynde hym ouerwarde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 139 (Colc. MS.) Overward (*Pilone. MS.* otherwyse, *i.e.* ouerthwart) and aburdoune ouerale a lyne.

B. *prep.* Across, from side to side of, athwart.

1388 *Wyclif Ps. Althane* A viij b, Thee goothe blacke barris ouerwarde the tayle.

Over-ward, *sb.* [prop. two words: OVER *a.* and WARD *sb.*] The upper ward.

1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 180/2 The Forest of the Overwoode of our Forest of Inglewoode. 1547 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* I. 51 And with him the oute ward of Clidderdale, Jarrok in the land burnagh of the overward,...Hamilton in the land burnagh of the nether ward. 1861 J. Grant *Capt. of Guard* I. David Liberton, sergeant of the overward of the constabulary of Edinburgh, in the time of David II.

Over-wa'ter, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too watery. So **Over-wa'terish**, too great watering.

1573 Agnosc Catt 1. vi, Mucous is over-watry. 1620 Hosier Trans vi. 20 A diverse woman's breast...cooler over-warm Or over-cold conditionate the charm. *Ibid.* 106, For over-watrish, if false, is worse than truth.

Over-wa'rm, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To warm too much.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. 10 *Furies* 322 Marie and Phaeton ..By one drying, th'other over-warming The feeble bonds. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1637) 293 Three shall no Swine nor Weather-overwarm him. 1850 Tauvy Cowell *Lect.* x. 1 Overjoined bogby of their new acquaintance, and over-warmed with wine.

†**Overwarp**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *oferwerpan*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 6 + *weorpan* to throw, WARP: cf. OHG. *ubarwerfan*, Ger. *überwerfen* to overthrow, upset. Cf. OVERCAST, OVERTHROW.] *trans.* To overthrow, throw or cast down.

a 825 K. Alfred's *Gregory's Past. C.* xxvii. 189 He he ær sceal Sy storme...oferweal & oferwarpa. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 382 Nim eolone, oferwarp mid hleor unfyrne. Lacnia pysne hleor oferwean pe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 8. 140 Uorte hehliche pet schin, pet eihte ne mowen hit ne ouerwerpen. *c* 1230 *S. Katerine Cleve. Worc* (Roxb) 892 (Percy MS.) Whan hey [the dragons] hadde lunge to-gyder stryken ..Wippid wip wenge, ouerwarpen & were.

Overwart: see OVERTHWART.

Over-wary, Overwaste, etc.: see OVER-.

Overwash (-wɒʃ), *sb. Geol.* [*f.* next.] The act or fact of washing over; the material carried by running water from a glacier and deposited over or beyond the marginal moraine. Also *attrib.*, as *overwash gravel, plain*, etc.

1883 Lockyer in *Nature* 3 Oct. 508/1 In the newer moraines the central lines seem on opposite sides of large lacustrine moraines, and continuation is made only after critical study of their composition, over-rolling, overwash, etc. 1890 F. W. Pennell in *Century Mag.* Mar. 698/2 At least two times ten thousand have passed away since the Ice-Age began, followed by the early rain, were lost and covered by the overwash of the glacial gravels.

Overwash (-wɒʃ), *v.* [OVER- 5, 9.] *trans.* To wash or flow over (something); to lave or bathe by flowing over.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 229 Floats and eddies by the sea are...hanged on the shore at lower water mark, where they are left till those tides have overflowed them. 1585 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 57 Her lips like two coral incarnate with dew. 1593 Shakes. *Lucr.* 1205 But those two eyes ..Why her two suns were cloud-eclipsed so, Nor why her fair cheeks over-washed with woe. 1850 Cowper *Fr. Rem.* iii. 12, The ship of the State again ..overwashed, now to entangling, with enfeebled brine.

†**Over-watch**, *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 28, 29, 1 (*b*).] **a.** A watching too long or too late, too much watching. **b.** A person who watches over another.

1599 Lupton *Hick. Hedinis* 11. *the kind* mouse shall fear Nyche. The wisdom and ouerwatche of the wyse. 1601 Fenton *Curson.* 10. (Arb. *Introd. of Ir.* 3) Tyrrel ... with over watche and labours. *a* 1640 *Eyre & Spottw.* 322 in Hazlitt *Dodsley* V. 383 Sleep-sworn had vane-watches t. They went & cried their Master nine night.

Overwatch (*pronunc.* wɒʧ), *v.* [OVER- 1 (*b*), 27, 21.]

1. *trans.* To watch over, keep watch over.

1638 *Mid. Prelate Worthies in Select. Hard. Misc.* (1792) II. To attend the service of his cousins Abroad; yea, persuasions, to overwatch the actions of his friends at home. 1880 R. L. Stevenson *Edinburgh Sporades* (1881) 18 It was his part to overwatch their Appetites. 1884 Century *Dict.* s.v., I blame not those who with what toil they can Overwatch the vigilous and cautely clim. 1887 Bowdrichs *Antiquis* 136 Often and by-and-bye popular decisions And many a well-spring overwatched of them.

†**2.** To watch all through (a night). *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 373, I have no mind ever-sleepy the crossing morne, As much as we this night have overwatch. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* xi. of H. Argus liv'd, and had his hundred eyes, They could not ever-watch Phidiasses night.

3. To fatigue or wear out with excessive watching; to weary or exhaust by keeping awake or by want of sleep. Now chiefly in *pa. ppl.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 720/2, I answer and say, that this bishop hadde had ouerwatched hym selfe in this matter. For ...he tenne dayes till he died. 1590 Greene Carr. (Rtldg.) 235, I crave pardon, beinge overwatcht with watchinge in the trenches. 1607 Shakespeare *Coriol.* v. 6(6)6 *ff* Some harmless soldier you ...to keep your horse from sleep, and so by overwatching him, to make him taint. 1780–92 M. Bishop *Trial of Quad.* (1804) II. 200 Overruled and overwatched, I fell into a deep sleep. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xv, Trenchless, fatigued and over-watched, came down to the hall.

Hence **Overwa'tched** *ppl. a.*, wearied with too much watching; **Over-wa'tching** *vbl. sb.*, too much watching; too long vigil. Also **Overwa'tcher**, one who watches over.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 538 His knightes and Souldiours were tyred, and ouered with ouer watching and labour. 1580 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* lxxix, The belly neither open for meate nor drinke, Nor ouerwatched eyes broke to winke. *a* 1656 Br. Mark Ceriolan (J. His [the Chevalier's] Recreation...was...his rising a most nap after an overwatching. 1800 Monthly *Private* 70, She was up early, and down here, and seemed, to her overwatched and corrupted nerves, to be as 'wakeful' as the cat herself. 1840 Keightley in *Lect. N. Brunswick & U. E. R.* (1841) II. 418 Perhaps you will go home through it—but I shall not run—I cannot watch, being afraid of the over-watchers.

Over-wa'tter, *v.* [OVER- 23, 27, 8: cf. Du. *overwateren* to inundate (Kilian).]

†**1.** *trans.* To water thoroughly. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1649 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* Ded. (1845) 10 A sea, and boundless river of clarities, living and breathing grace, to over-water men and angels. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 183 The river gave the Sidelanders ease this valley by overwatering that low Region.

2. To water too much. (Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*)

1840 Miss Mitford *Village Sec.* iii. (1863) 32 Myrtles over-watered, and geraniums, trained as never geraniums were trained before. 1879 Blenkiron *Patagonia* vii. 111 They proceeded to taste the liquor, in order to see whether it had been over-watered. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 2/1 The season in which the streets of London are over-watered is known only to cyclists.

3. To cover with water. *rare.*

1850 L. Lewis *Evening of Funeral* 48 Brave sights, now over-watered, quenched and stilled.

Over-wa'tery, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too watery; containing too much water.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 509 They are all overwatery.

Overwave, *v.* : see OVER- 5.

†**Over-wa'x**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferweaxan*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 6 + WAXEN to grow, WAX: = OHG. *ubarwahsan*, Ger. *überwachsen*. See also OVER- 25, 27.]

1. *trans.* To overgrow, grow over. (*O. E.*)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 139 Cwyrpende burh his sæd oferwexne eallo pas worulde. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 306 Þæs mannes sawl wiðstan is oferwexen mid wuda oferwexen.

2. *Intr.* **a.** To wax or grow exceedingly. **b.** To grow too large, to overgrow.

1580 Wyclif *2 Thess.* I. 3 Ioure faith ouerwexith [*Vulg.* augmentatur]. 1605 *Pilgr. Goode* I. xx. (Egerton MS. 613) *And if* thi conscience had be more wexen, thin ogle ne schuld haue be so ouerwaxen. *c* 1650 *B. Gilmorby's Cantos.* (1754) 48/1 note (MS. Coll. Aiton) In a tree of his first the stalk groweth over to the ferule, and in harme to the fore hagge. Hether ouerwaxethe.

†**Over-way**. *Obs.* [OVER- 1 d.]

1. (prop. two words). The upper or higher way. *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints Ff* (1890) 111 His grow command to thair housbondis horsses to pas yn ouerway, and to cum in...be a privey forde.

2. = OVERLAY. (? an error.)

1604 N. Farrar *Bull* 2 Sub. Eq. Ded., Cassius in the Air, whose Garandols are laid with Whites, their Overways with Durance, and seam with Cream of chitchin. 1692 in *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 191/2 Apr. 1698 A timber-house called the Overway of 30 foot in length which on 31 this day is towards 32 street is adorned with antique carved works and banish this date 1702.

Over-wea'k, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too weak.

1585 Jesus, *Eight Sermons* (1614) 1 That you have hitherto showed us...so overweake, and will not serue. 1589 C. Carr. *Answer Carr. Reply* 3, 131 This reason is over-weak. 1842 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xiv, Warm brandy-and-water not over-weak.

Over-wea'ken, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To weaken too much, make too weak.

1742 tr. *Ariosto's Forurs* 96 Rinaldo, when h is moderate ...kept not so plentiful as to over-weaken him. 1880 *District Order*, Punjab. 18 Dec., Never to endanger the safety of their posts through over-weakening their garrison.

Overweal, -wealth, etc.: see OVER-.

Overween, obs. form of OVERWEEN.

Overwear (*pronunc.* -wɛ'r), *v.* [OVER- 22, 27.]

1. To wear out or exhaust (with toil, etc.). Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*

1598 *Chr. Prospero in Pedy. Prospero* (1850) 472 We have endured much pouerteinesse, being overcome with so many wars. *c* 1600 Shakes. *Sonn.* lxiii. 1865 *Theophania* 132 Being overcome with sorrow, she ended this life before I had attained to the thirteenth year of my age. 1811 Southey *Thalaba* iv. xxv, At his feet the gasping beast Lay, overwrought with wrath. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* v. 62 Limbs over-worn by prolonged exertion, cannot without aching perform acts which would at other times cause no appreciable feeling.

2. To wear out (clothes, etc.), wear threadbare.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Water Commanded* Wks. iii. 8/1 And meerely they upon their backes possesse, That which at first was fashion'd with good cheare. 1830 Mackintosh *Speech* 111 In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds O'er worn and soiled. 1859 Sidney Cowell 10, I will That you put off, as garments overworn, Forbearance, and respect, remorse, and fear.

3. To wear (something) away or to an end; to outwear.

1580 [see OVERWORN 2]. 1605 Verstegan *Threat to Dut. Infidl.* Those ouerworne, what euer his former wrought. 1636 Sandwich *Serm.* 11. 57 A man, that, having gotten wine now broke in his youth, and by the help of surgery and the strength of youth overcome it, may yet carry a grudging of it to his bones or joynts.

4. To cause to wear as having outgrown.

1887 J. Burrow *Sociology* vi. 140 (Funk) A corrupt political party ...may have lost or overworn its principles.

Over-wear, *sb. U. S.* [OVER- 8 c.] The action or fact of wearing over other clothes; garments to worn, outer clothing. (Opposed to *underwear*.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Overweary (*pronunc.* -wɪ'rɪ), *v.* [OVER- 22, 27.] *trans.* To overcome with weariness; to weary to excess.

1598 Topsell, *Fowls* 72 Recorders that awaken which are over-overwearied. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 189 When the master is compelled to double his pains both amongst little and great, he may watch your wearie time&c. 1841 Barclay *Plymouth, Utah*, ix. 251 Like to a child o'erwearied with over-play. 1873 *Overland Cornish* XVII. 313 Rather than over-weary the patient,...no sitting may be given to the proposition of the services.

Hence **Overwea'ried, Overwea'rying** *ppl. adjs.* So **Over-wea'ry** *a.*, overcome with weariness; excessively weary, too weary to hold out.

1590 *Martins of Ld. Borough*, Overwearying plaints also stifle the liberty of speech. 1877 Geldart *Parnassus* 1(877) 331 Never overwearied [it]...that, as an overwearied man, he either has had or spoilt. 1794 Southey *Poems* (1797) 1 Nor heard, ye Deserts, the hard command O'erwearied sayest-nacta. 1832 C. L. Bevan tr. *Tacit.* 71, Gibs cast in for overweary mind. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* iv. Half overwearied and every nothing worn, they lay without moving.

†**Overwea'thered**, *ppl. a. Obs.* 1580–1. [*f.* OVER- 23 b + ME. *weðer*, OE. *weder* thought, opinion, Cf. OHG. *wëroldi*, -*nidel* arrogance, pride.] Over-weening, presumptuous.

c 1000 *Sermon* 331 Glorosum and wlitig, Pride and ouerwæn; hwile mine Lauerd.

Overween (*pronunc.* -wɪ'n), *v.* Now chiefly in *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* OVERWEENING. [OVER- 26, 27.]

1. *intr.* To have too high expectations, or too high an opinion of oneself; to be conceited, arrogant, presumptuous, or too self-confident; to presume.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3781 Nou mendeth ze ouerwem. *c* 1350 Dr. Wm. *Lichtf. Pr. to Pardon* 253 To give wem, ouerwhere. 1382 Wyclif *1 Sam. Pref.* ix. 6 He seip Wy kyen pou quyke, pou wenest pou owrewem pou seuch. 1387 — *2 Mac. Pref.*, pe 6. 1483 Mirk(mp. pere ouer-wenes to take it on. 1640 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I...say in these cases why these men should overween, and be so ignorant of the rude Multitude, that their fancy worth should be understood for want of fit Umpires? 1702 Rog. Thoroughgood 132 We all of us naturally overween in our own favour. 1804 *J. B. Rose to Christ's Faith* 136 Happiest of mortals! Nicht had been: Had happiness not ceased her to o'erwem.

†**2.** To think too highly, have an exaggerated or conceited opinion (*of*). *Obs.*

1552 [see OVERWEENING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 92 Whatsoever opon of their postcrite doe overweene of the antiquitie of their names. 1620 Bunyan *Acount. Bal.*, Some are too partial, as friends to overwem, others come with a prejudice to carp, vilify, detract, and scoff.

†**3.** *trans.* (and *refl.* = 1). To think too highly of, over-esteem, hold an exaggerated opinion of (usually oneself, or something of one's own).

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* v. 1a. 101 b, The disputers ..must [not] overweene themselues, or be chalenged and slaughter in consaipe. 1600 S. Wells *Highdoues of Provident* (1607) Ep. Ded., It was a pride in Monsieur to overweene his Pigeon and Tymbrer, two pulling Parishes in Perigort, and to call them Barrouches. 1874 W. Warren *Book & Lett.* 10 To make it likely ...that the doctrine of atonement would up in those darkenesses that some more understandings have way but overwened.

†**4.** To cause to overween (sense 1); to render presumptuous or arrogant. *Obs.* (See also next.)

1590 Greene *Menaph.* Caveat, Deal, (1616) 1 While wantonnesse ...must succeed the Schoolers, these ouer-coates of loose wits all polished with gold. 1600 Fynes Moryson *Itin.* (Shakes. Soc.) 66 Injuries can no more discourage him, than applause can overweene him.

†**Overwe'ned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.] Conceited; overweening; presumptuous, arrogant.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 8 Their owne conceyued conceit. 1602 T. Wilkinson *Chr. Loue&ful.* viii. 107 Many...are so ouer-weened and puft vp with a conceit of their owne knowledge. 1646 Boys *Wks. Dec.* 113 Presuming upon the strength of it [his castle] and the peoples affection, but ouer-weened in his opinion and hope.

Overweener, ? Obs. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who overweens; a conceited, presumptuous, or arrogant person.

1340 *Ayenb.* 20 Ne proude and ne ouerweneres worth nouht by werk...ber mote cumen: more hunne ssele ssulle. 1588 Kyd *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 269 Backbiters...to the maintenance and handling of an ignorant, or ouerweener, dareth not only discusse his perfection. 1603 Bp. Hall *Sir feature* Remed. 4 b What laishes ouer-weeners of their owne workes are those Papists, which proclaime the actions which proceed from themselues, worthy of heauen. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matth.* xxii. 31 Those over-weeners of themselves.

Overweening, *vbl. sb. Now rare.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb Overween.

1. Too great expectation, or opinion as to oneself; excessive self-importance; presumption, arrogance, self-conceit.

c 1350 R. Rolle *Ps.* (1884) 57 *Ab Assellus* be ouer weening of be dede & be kynde, Cum Rolone de Belesme, kynge his ouerwenyng, & passed bider ouer be se. 1390 *Gower* I. 57 De speciel lui of gentle: in servable. ...De pouoir, ouerweninge, pur ses chiefs possession. 1483 Caxton *Fables of Alyan* 11. xv. The Jaye... by his ouberweninge or ouerweninge would haue gone and consorted among the pecokes. 1500 Hawes *Joncunde, Epod.* xxxiv. 1681 (1874) 130 Take hede of Ouer-weening, and conquere Thy Peacock's Feet with thy gay Peacock's Tayle. 1671 Milton *P. R.* 1. 147 He [Satan] might have learnt Less over-weening, since he fell for pride. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 8 Shall the Misunderstandings among mere Ill People...owing to...mere Words, and little emptines Fellies, be Over-weenings, or augmented Perplexities.

2. A thinking too highly *of* something; excessive esteem, over-estimation.

1555 J. Proctor *Hist. Wyatt's Reb.* in *Arb. Garner* VIII. 72 Such overweening had they of themselues. 1613 Sylvester *Mod. World* II. (1641) 111 Who...lulled in the lust through too much over-weening of his own wisedome. 1700 Wilton *Euphor. Sum of God* II. xvii. 467 By a too great over-weening of their own parcours Will. 1808 Coleridge *Lett., to F. Wrangham* (1895) 136 An honest gentleman ... having over-fatted the business through overweening of my simplicity and carelessness. 1827 J. Faber in Blacker *Chevertown* (1828) I. 331 note, Any overweening of my own strength to fly alone.

Overweening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Of a person: That thinks, expects, or has an opinion, beyond what is reasonable or just; over-confident or sanguine in one's own opinion; conceited, arrogant, presumptuous, self-opinionated.

1340 *Ayenb.* 169 Bischel is he bat ssel ouerweninde, bet ssel-wonte ouerlokinge ssil to bidde be ouerne. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlviii. 188 Olde ouhaunsee ouerchaunt, how arte thou so fulysshe and so ouerweenynge: so for to wene to haue her. 1590 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 150 Gaze hear hereafter, ouer-weening Slaue, Beleeue thy hearing swifter an eyeful sights. 1615 *Virgo Triumph.* to *Sch. Shades* I. 236 But generally I censure th' English these—Hardly but ouer-weening, ouer-towering. 1650 Lovell *Hum. Creat.* to wit. § 7 The Conceits of a wanton or over-weening Brain. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* v. i. Overweening, Insolent, Unmanner'd Slave. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 163 In proportion as any nevertheless bold, overbearing, and even abusive, in addressing their criticism against all questioners.

fig. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iv. 14 Your...attendant...doth play but poor, with a cup of overweening liquour, leauing...intoxicated your...hearts.

2. Of opinions, estimate, pretension, desire, etc.: Conceited; excessive, exaggerated, too high.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 70 Soone fyll I in to yore thyngis...in hope such yet ouerweenyng [*Pr.* ouberweninge] wyth. 1593 Daniel *Civ. Wars* iii. xxxvi. Whose mind not weene With ouer-weening thoughts of his owne. 1604 E. Grimeston] *D'Acosta's Nat. Indies* 110, etc. 555 The unexpected...with many more ouered pardon of their ouerweening folly. 1640 Bp. Hall *Epist.* iii. viii. 180 To be led by the nose, with...an over-weening opinion of some person, whom you thinke you have reason to honour. 1702 Steele *Spect.* No. 30 ¶ 2 The over-weening Fondness of a Parent. 1709 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* Wks. 1892 II. 413 An overweening desire of sudden wealth. 1830 Pringle's *Poems* II. 331 Flatter...cannot be charged with manifesting any overweening solicitude for the propagation of the Faith. 1879 M. Arnold *Democracy* in *Mixed Ess.* 13 His use of superiority and her overweening pretensions.

Hence **Overweeningly** *adv.*; **-weeningness.**

1611 Cotgr., Outbrauement...over-vauntingly, presumptuously, arrogantly. 1620 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribe* 28 By fainting too lingeringly...or too urbane...make our adiuersaries ouer-weeningnesse, the ordinary by-word of other mens tongues. 1634 G. Donzell *Essex Rarities Abridg.* 17 The Florentine is so ouerweeningly wise. 1677 Hubbard *Prov. Mass. Bay.* 11. 330 It is over-weeningness and self-confidence will that are the chief notes of Macaulay's style. 1880 *Society* 30 Dec. 18/1 You are sometimes described as overweeningly self-confident.

Overweep, *v. past.* [Over- 20, 1 (*c*).]

1. *transf.* To weep over again.

1548 Turnbull *Retracting Christ* 19 Weepe Christe dyeffull, weep of all the crimes, And ouerweepe such teares tuene thousand times.

2. To weep over (something), shed tears over.

1894 Mrs. Barnard *Catarbus to Cassiope* 216, Feeling, while you overweep it, Not alone in your despair. 1895 — *Sleep* 15, A little dust to overweep.

Overweigh (*ōvərwē'*), *v.* Forms: see Over and Weigh. [Over- 22, 23, 26; cf. Obs. *ofer-wegen*, MHG. *überwegen*, Du. *overwegen*.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in weight (physical or moral); to be heavier or weightier than; to preponderate over, overbalance, outweigh.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 Þeo þet ouet hemself, þeo schulleon beon mare folweted, ȝeue þeo þet hefeð burðene ȝif, mare þanne ouerwæl hit. 1340 Cursor M. 6021 (Fairf.) In all poinnes Christen goodnes ouerweighesh the offence of Adam. 1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 170 Say what you can: my false ouer-weighs your true. *a* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 This uncertain would ouer-weugh our reasons. 1631 Heywood *Maiden Lady* Wks. 1874 V. 180 If their testimony shall not ouer-weigh my supposed guilt, I must be condemned.

2. To overcome with or as with weight; to weigh down, overburden, oppress.

1577 Vautrollier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 38 Blessed is he...which can say, when sinne ouerwaigheth him, and the lawe accuseth him: what is this to me? 1642 R. Baker *Chron.* (1660) 56 Our Raymonds...crossing the seas with his Wife...so with his iniquity overweighed the ship, that in the middle of the ocean, it was not able to ride. 1660–72 H. Bacon *Stud. & Duty* (1715) IV. 101 The grief of her heart over-weighed her spirits. 1894 M. Arnold *Tristram & Iseult*, Who is by That he sits, overweighed By fumes of wine and sleep, his helm in the porches?

3. *intr.* To weigh more than something else, to preponderate; to be over weight, weigh too much.

1680 T. Hall *Hindu Pilchs. Spec.* 42 Intellect, when duly...ouer-weighs in it, is tamed. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 29 Sept. 613 If a letter overweigh, we are fined one shilling and eleven pence.

Hence **Overweighing** *ppl. a.*; **Overweighingly** *adv.*

1588 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i, The season that overweighing Heaven Hews kept to quickly-three hot summers. 1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 23 If...I unadvisedly salute you or not high a rate. 1898 W. Black *Strange* xvii, This overweighing war of the elements that distracted his attention.

Overweight (*ōvərwē't*), *sb.* [Over- 19, 29 *c*; cf. MLG. *overwicht*, Du. *overwicht*, Du. *overwigt*.]

1. Something over or beyond the exact or proper weight; extra weight; excess of weight.

1552 Huloet, *Ouerweight, superponderium.* 1639 Hunt & Rich. *Gods Law.* (1st Ipsw. I. 168 If any thing be put to, above the over-weight, allowance or remedy; it is a wrongs, a surplusage (as) to over and besides. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* x. (1662) 84 They are cast in, as *Superplusages*, or Overweight, our work being ended before.

2. Greater weight (than that of something else); preponderance; preponderating weight, power, influence, or importance.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 777 Sinking into water is but an overweight of the body and not the water in respect of the water. *Ibid.* § 798 If you take as much the more silver as will countervail the over-weight of the lead. 1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* 119 Cicero and the Elder Cato, were for from having their overweight against Demosthenes and Aristides. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 68 (Mr.) had greatly the overweight of popularity.

3. Too great weight; an excessive weight or burden; also *fig.*

a 1577 Gascoigne *Wordes, Heardus* (1587) 483 A peece which shot so evil, or gently and no weight, it seemed loaded with recule, not wrong with over-weight. 1778 Cowper in *Ann. Reg.* 113/1 A scaffold...broke down with the over-weight of the spectators. 1892 H. Hallendorff *Orbis Mundi* 136 With overweight of care on my mind.

† 4. An alleged name of averdupois weight. *Obs.*

1638 H. Phillips *Pearch. Pats.* (1678) 210 There are two sorts of weights used by us in England, the one is called Troy-weight, the other is called Avoir-du-pois, or over-weight.

Over-weight (*ōvərwē't*), *a.* [Over- *prep.* + Weight *sb.*; see Over- 32.]

Above, or in excess of, the proper or ordinary weight; too heavy. Also *fig.* **2.** As predicate, or following the *sb.* (Better as two words.)

1638 Baker in *Baker's Lett.* (1918) 83 A b. The Anthos Gold is so much over weight. 1870 Cortina *Eighteen* v. 122, 415 His Majesty will not make her overweight, by giving her himself two hundred thousand Crowns in Dower. 1892 Mrs. Cashel *Eng.* II. 209, I wonder if my luxury will be over-weight. 1898 Kark *Anct. Egypt* I. ii. 92 We found ...that a very few pounds overweight broke us down.

b. *adverb.* = *prec.* (*ōvərwē't*).

1634 Fuller *Holy War* II. xiii. (1647) 100 He displaced Guy, because he found him of an over-weight with. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 6/2, I was charged for a few pounds of overweight luggage.

Overwei·ght (*-wē't*), *v.* [Over- 27.]

† 1. *trans.* To give or attach too much weight to, exaggerate the importance of. *Obs.*

1604 Florio *Montaigne* II. viii. 220 We also overweight such vaine future conjectures, which fellow-spirits give us.

2. To weight too heavily; to impose an excessive weight or burden upon; to overburden, overload. *lit.* and *fig.* (Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*)

1613 Sir Ignor Wks. (1630) 223 note, These should be but as three colonial governors beyond all sea; the office is dreadfully overweighted. 1879 F. G. Lee *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. p. lv, The author...has thought it wise to avoid overweighting...his 'Historical Sketch' with too many of such quotations. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 2/8 Their boat was overweighted with household goodness. ...It is supposed she sank forthwith.

Hence **Overweighted** *ppl. a.*; **-weightedness.**

c 1580 Fabis Old *Labourer* 56, To take to God their overweighted hearts. 1678 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 189 An overcharged and overweighted people. 1894 *Dublin Even. Agc.* 308 The historic overweightedness, to which the Jews were succumbing.

Overwei·ghtage. [f. prec. vb. or sb. + -age.] Amount of overweight, or a charge for this.

1892 *Bicycling Mag.* I. 333 How much have they not to pay for carriage, passenger, overweightage, carriage-frame allowance?

Over-wei·ghty, *a.* [Over- 28; cf. Du. *overzwaardig.*] Too weighty or heavy; of excessive weight.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* III. i. § 3. 136 The passing of Nature with over-weighty burdens.

Over-we·ll, *adv.* [f. Over- 30 + Well *adv.*] Too well.

c 1325 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Fridian) 1331 Þei ly ouer-wikid ore ost. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Prov.* 159 What he may in his goodnes, ouerwel arte wyse. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvi. 266 To thinke reserued of our selues. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 310 A proclamation...which was not ouerwell regarded in most parts of the realm. *a* 1893 S. Allen in *Recorder Mod. U. S.* (1898) V. 22. 368 Not...overwell pleased with what is called the Fabian way in America.

Overwell, *v.* : see Over- 5 b.

Overwe·lt, *v. Sc. and north. dial.* [f. Over- 6 + Welt *v.*, to turn; cf. Overwale.] **1.** *trans.* To overturn, upset; in *pass.* said *spec.* of a sheep when fallen on its back so as to be unable to rise: cf. Awale, Far-welted. **b.** *intr.* To tumble over. Hence **Overwelt** *sb. dial.* (see quot. 1788).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. xii. 27 Overwelt with the swyft of the ayre, Fast fra the horizonnis the fludis swenkis and reris. *Ibid.* x. vii. 103 Overwelt Rutulus in dust throwis maist, And with him bellys proist the Troiane ghaist. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 2 *v.*, A sheep which gets laid upon its back in a hollow is said to be so overwelt. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Overwelted*, overturned. 1876 *Gloss. Mid. Yorks.* s. *v.*, A cart is called, or supposed, in order to discharge its load; but it is also *welted* when entirely overturned for repairs, or by an act of mischief.

† **Overwe·lter**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 *Sc.* **-walter.** [Over- 9.] *trans.* To roll over and over.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 18 The ragand storm overwalteryt wofly wete.

† **Overwe·nd**, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. and pple. **-went.** [Over- 8, 9, 12.]

1. *intr.* To go over, pass over. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1083 His mast woste his hern to-ore: Kinde hane gas him ouer gon.

2. *transf.* **a.** To pass over, go over, traverse. **b.** To pass beyond, exceed. **c.** *pa. ppl.* overwent, overgone, covered; overwhelmed.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5800 Hur fust þei dide wroght his commandement: þe childe conseyt ze wole ouer went. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2140, & hilde þat hirde-sone wel hegge þe kinnene passage & ofte brugge þer a-boute þat lupine ouerwende. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 321 What I my selfen ouerwente, Min herte mosten hede non rede. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 168 Wyll all other synnes be ouer went. 1579 Tomkis *Lingua. Cal. Mas. & Why spirits are, An ocean ouerwent (often emergent) with woe,* Upon an hyre a mariner? *a* 1625 Drayton in Hanth. *Poems* Wks. (1748) 30/1 As a pilgrim,...Where he some evening hills hath overwent.

Overwene, *obs.* form of Overween.

Over-we·t, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too wet. So **Over-we·tness**, **Over-we·tness**, too great wetness, excess of moisture. Also **Over-we·t** *v. transf.*, to wet too much.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 680 Another ill accident is, overwet or soaking times. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 202 When you climb the Lime, you must...not over-wet it. 1725 Desaguliers *Nat. Phil.* I. 6 Sweetness, They are also prepared by Roots and Leaves in moist Ground, not over-wet or wild. 1822 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 380 Over-closeness of texture, producing over-wetness and infertility.

Overwhart: see Overwharf.

Overwheal: see Over- 8.

Over-wheel, *v.* [Over- 6, 26.]

† 1. *transf.* To overturn, turn upside down. *Obs.*

1599 T. Minshew] *Ilithomastix* 29 You...whippings not at seas or falling Rood, Doth so their brave and manie ouerwheele That often headlong from the board they reele.

2. *Mil.* (*contr.* and *transf.*) To wheel too far, or beyond the proper point.

1850 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 22, 58 They are to allow their Troops rather to over-wheel or approaching the Line. *Ibid.* 59 They will thus be somewhat over-wheeled.

So **Over-wheel** *sb.* (*Mil.*).

1796 *Instr. f. Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 14 The leader must take care to time his wheels. Halt! Front! the instant before the wheel is completed, otherwise an overwheel or retiring back will be the consequence.

Overwhelm, *sb. rare.* [f. next.] The act of overwhelming, or fact of being overwhelmed.

1592 Tooke *Pl.* 72. 11, 667 In such an overwhelme Of wonderful, on man's amazed sight, Rushes Omnipotence. 1887 Mrs. Worsley *Health Gardens* xxxiv. (1889) 318 The final overwhelm of adversities.

Overwhelm (*ōvərhwe'lm*), *v.* Also 5 **-qwelm**, 6 **-qualm**, 6–7 *Sc.* **-qwhelm.** [f. Over- 6, 8 + Whelm *v.*, to roll.]

1. *transf.* To overturn, overthrow, upset; to turn upside down. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 191 He smote him to be herbe, balwand he bare his stronge. He bere he did ouerwhelm, his herte rauished he stronge. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xvi. Pod. 18 Quhen heyre blastis of the northyre out thar quhelmit had Neptunus on his cart. *c* 1547 Boorde *Scotland* (1870) 181 Like to the sayd ... ship The which ... the Northerne windes...Betwixt them strive to overwhelme with blastes.

...3. Foxe tr. *Luis's Africa* xv. 344 Barkes and lotus ... anything cleaned the river of Niger are greatly endangered by this enclosure, for oftentimes he overwhelmeth and sticketh them. 1708 Mather *Amer. Magn.* I. 63 The earthquake... overwhelmed a chain of mountains of five more miles than ten miles long.

†**b.** To turn (a wheel) round, cause to revolve. [*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3167 A-bowne che whirlide a whele with he white leonne, Ower-whelme alle ywysely he whele as the whelde.]

†**c.** To throw (something) over in a heap upon something else; to turn or wind (something) about something else. *Obs.*

1634 Heywood *Maidenhead well lost* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 190 Then I overwhelm'd upon my aged head Mountaines of griefe. 1684 Penn in *Bath Hist. Soc. Soc.* (1912) IV. 288 Then I overwhelm a broader pipe about the first.

†**d.** *intr.* To turn over, revolve; to roll or tumble over. *Obs.*

1580–8 [see Overwhelming *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3073 The sea may never be so still, That with a litel winde it will Overwhelme and turne also. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 360 All flames he flede as it fire were, ... And fame overcommys it a-quyte and ryuels euer o-like.

2. *trans.* To cover (anything) as with something turned over and cast upon it; to bury or drown beneath a superincumbent mass; to submerge completely (usually implying ruin or destruction).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 526/2 Ouerwhelmyn, or wyndyn, *involvo*. 1553–87 Foxe *A&M.* (1596) 1218 To Overwhelme, and cover them over with earth, or other things, to hide in the ground. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 108 Adrian ...destroyed ancient Temple to Iupiter, that former being soon-whelmed with earth. 1708 Lodge *Rec. Wisdom* I. 32 Large towns ... are every where over-whelmed with an inundation. 1808 Holland *Pharsalia* 190 Pompeii was overwhelmed by a vast accumulation of dust and ashes.

†**b.** To overhang so as to cover more or less. *Obs.*

1599 Sandys *Trav.* 8 *Ad.* 183 His hearing beares ouerwhelming his fair eares. Like wisey eagesses when they bite the ridge. 1599 — *Hom.* v. 20. L. 11 Then lend the Eye a needfull expert: ... let the Brow ouerbeetle it, As fearefully, as doth a gabel Rocke Ouer-hang and lotty fals ondismarded Base.

3. *fig.* To overcome or overpower as regards one's action or circumstances; to bring to ruin or destruction; to crush.

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 157/2 Certayne resolucions of the laws of nature, whiche their reason may whelmed with corrupted vsages than forgotten. 1553–87 Foxe *A&M.* (1596) To be overwhelmed with badnesse, or to have power to do that he can (verie seldom) to...*Ireland* ... We Starve at home, abroad our debts ore-whelme us. 1592 [Spenser] *Ruines of Rome* Sts. 22 & 30 Neither may modesty nor prudence vnder-whelmed by affluence. 1823 *Parliament Member* (1826) I. 31, 217 Such an event must overwhelm him in irretrievable ruin.

b. To overcome completely in mind or feeling; to overpower utterly with some emotion.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lv. 4 An horrible dredo hath ouerwhelmed me. 1590 Dr Fox *Mod. Canadres* (1840) 309, I was overwhelmed with the sense of my condicion. 1872 W. Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxvii. 420 Here a burst of laughter overwhelmed the young man.

c. To trust with an excess of something (figured as 'heaped' upon one); to 'deluge' with.

1808 Pike *Whister by Land.* ad. 9 I. 253 He found him ... surrounded by the whole party ... who were overwhelming him with praises. 1819 *Lover's Memorial Anthology* (1874) 224 The Baron Stromgrim overwhelms us with hospitality and kindness. 1833 Kennaway *Hypatia* xvi. He began overwhelming the old man with enquiries about himself, Pamela, and each and all of the inhabitants.

Overwhelmed (ōwəlwe·lmd, *past.* -hwe·lmd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.] Overturned (*obs.*), submerged, overpowered, etc.: see the verb. Hence **Overwhe·lmedness.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 526/2 Ouer qwelmyd, or ouer bylyde, *obruitus*. 1808 J. Lind *Cond. Spy* I. 7, [1818 *Hogarth, Where there is ... room for music ... in which overwhelmed expression (etc.).* 1880 *Penny Mag. Pract.* 193 No image so well represents the overwhelmedness under affliction or temptation.

Overwhe·lmer. [f. as prec. + -ER1.] One who or that which overwhelms.

1563 Drant *tr. Horace* xxi. in. 108 Fore Achilles. Thou was overwhelmer of king Priamus ring [=kingdom]. 1600 Alton *Jerusalem Lam.* (1632) VI. 332 It is not in the power of that outward overwhelmer [*obruens*] to push him from my memory.

Overwhe·lming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The action of the verb Overwhelm; †turning over, revolution (*obs.*); submersion, overpowering, etc.

1580–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iv. in Skeat I. 143 The cause of the plenteous and overabundaunce of the waues in dayes and nightes. 1615 Markham *Farewell* (1631) 190 The overwhelming of his official pavilions. 1883 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. (1917) A story of a sharp fight for submarine and an ultimate overwhelming.

Overwhe·lming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.]

1. That overwhelms, overthrows, overturns, or submerges utterly; so powerful as to overcome wholly by strength of numbers, influence, etc.

1887 Supplied to Overwhelmingness (above). 1592 Yvonet *Ad. Tit. & Ves.* 219 Overwhelming Tyrrene thoughts are they full. 1618 Lord Monmouth *Autobiog.* (1894) 203 The concourse of people of all nations that assemble here, on a Wednesday morning, is overwhelming. 1842 Tennyson *Vis. Sin* 46, Crieg 272 The beast itself ... opened the overwhelming power of its earthquake. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 398 The Turks were returned by an overwhelming majority. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1350 The temptation to close the Canal against our transports may be overwhelming.

†2. Overhanging. *Obs.*

1599 Sandys *Trav.* 8 *Ad.* v. 3. 82 An Appothecarie ... In tainted woods, with overwhelming browes.

†3. ? Overpowered with emotion, *Obs.*

[? For *overwhelmed* or *overwhelming*.]

1571 Dr. Nowell in 1918 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* iv. 324 Prayings ...with so many whisperings hums and wonted clunkes.

Hence **Overwhe·lmingly** *adv.*, in an overwhelming or overpowering manner; **Overwhe·lmingness.**

1887 *Daily Chr. Pilot* (1911) 140 Light and trivials ... indeed in respect of the serious, but overwhelmingly prominent in regard of the ...perplexing consequences. *a* 1894 Cheyne *Life. Rom.* II. 179 You see in him ... the overwhelmingness of circumstances, for a time surrounding his sense of duty. 1887 *Standard, Mag.* May 3/2/3 In Paris, its overwhelmingness, and its hardness, found a more congenial place in the colder regions. 1889 *Manch. Examn.* 13 Jan. 5/3 The probabilities in their favour are overwhelmingly great.

†**Overwhe·lve,** *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 6 + Whelve *v.* to roll.]

1. *trans.* To overturn; to cause to roll or tumble, as waves. (Cf. Overwhelm *v.* 1.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel.* 11. *poet.* 18. 29 (*Add. MS.*) Pe heuenli wynde anoon stounde bygynne[s] to[gynnes] and ouer whelue[th] or vnderfonge, whanne[s] ...welueth [*be sea.* *c* 1440 *Partonp. on Mank.* l. 360 In the ocean the city cure Vppon hymselfe to ouerwhelue His vyoulouse.

2. *fig.* To overthrow, bring to ruin. (Cf. Overwhelm *v.* 3.)

c 1400 *Pastonp. on Mank.* l. 160 (*Cobeh. MS.*) For lustes and delytes of that ryotte the self May 1720, pe sea pat-thurgoute the cost whilke (*Phillipps. MS.* cost (*that whirled*)) *a* 1618 Sir Thomas *Tobacco Battered* 128 A Northen gale ... to sink The bragart Carack ; pan, thats hallowed Twelue, Spains great Apostles, euen to ouer-whelue.

†**Overwhirl,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 6.] *trans.* To whirl or hurl over.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 26/2 Their ship was dashed against the rocks, and all the passengers ouerwhirled in the sea. 1590 Spenser *Faerie Queene* I. iii. 1194 His wandring Vessell, reeling to and fro, On its fatall Ocean...With sudden Tempest it not ouer-whirled.

Overwhisper: see Over- 9.

†**Overwi·ld,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -weld. [Over- 2.] *trans.* To gain the mastery over, overcome, subdue. So †**Overwi·lding** *vbl. sb.*

1596 Wyrley *Armorie, Lyf. Chandos* 126 No fretting time shall yet dauge my name, Thou strengthes art bright glory to ouerwild. 1597 Bright *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 286 The quickning of Spaine, and the ouerwelding of the commotions that were there.

†**Over-wi·lled,** *a. Obs.* [Over- 28b.] Having an excessively strong will; impetuous.

1630 R. Childermedon 23 Over-will'd Man, who ... will neglect all prohibition to the Power.

Over-wi·lling, *a.* [Over- 28.] Exceedingly willing, too willing. So **Over-wi·llingly** *adv.*

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. xvi. § 6 Their ambitious accusations be ever-willingly hearkened unto. 1902 Cheyne *Lect. under Mass* v. ii. *Law*, Nay, if you are so over-willing. *Can. Speak*, and I obey you. 1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 203 We wished away, not over-willingly, the last part of our board.

Overwi·n, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *ofer-winnan*, f. *ofer-* Over- 2 + Win : cf. OHG. *ubarwinnan*, MDu. and Du. *overwinnen* to conquer.]

1. *trans.* To overcome, conquer, vanquish.

c 825 K. Alfred *Oros.* v. ii. § 1 He Hiisse Surgontum fæstnesse cyning ... ofercom & ofslōh. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 342 Se be his sawl geryhtō is lāreta Sōðes se Se hyrb ofercumō. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. [cix.] 1 Vengaba me me wiwth, And ouercomen me wiwth. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 104 What! wenys pat monde wardayn ouerwyn vs pus lightly? 1535 Coverdale *1 Esdras* iv. 40 And the fourth came, and ouercame all the beastes that were gone, *a* 1586 — *Sacrifice Ps.* 4 *Gen. Songes* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 383 There was no man that could ouercome The power of death, nor his might. 1808 *Whitby Chron.* x. v., Will he ouerwin, think you? gain his point in the matter.

†2. To gain (time) over; to permeate. [Over- 11.]

1629 Wentworth *Lamentable* 304 Succeeding it with an ouerwhelming them to Pacification.

Hence †**Overwi·nner,** conqueror, overcomer.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xv. 29 The ouerwynner in Israel also shal not lye.

Over-wind (ōvəɹwəi·nd), *v.* [Over- 26.] *trans.* To wind too tight, as in tuning a musical instrument; to wind (a watch, or other mechanism) beyond the stop or point at which it is fully wound up; to wind too far; in *Mining*, to wind (the rope or chain bearing the cage) above its proper place so that the cage is drawn over the drum.

1682 Dryden *Ded. of Guise* 12, I, Love to his tune my jarring heart would bring, But cannot over-actively and touche the string. 1727 *Bradley-Dict* No. 25, 126 Like a Watch over-wound for desire his Voice. 1820 J., *Hints Miners* 10, 300 His wearied pulse has over-wound. 1883 Gresley *Coleb. Coal Mining*, Overwound, to draw a cage or bowk up into the headstocks.

Hence **Over-wou·nd** (-wəɹwəi·nd), over-wi·nded *ppl. a.*; **Overwi·nding** *vbl. sb.*, also attrib. *Overwinding chock* (see quot. 1884). Also **Overwinder.**

1858 Mining Gaffing *Tools-Rules Papers* 147 By pressing closer Than joy to, that is marchant-night to morrow, For ever, like an overwinded hour. 1884 *Kinsley Pitch. Regul.*, *Over-winding Catch*, a device to cast loose a cage from the hoist when a certain height is attained, to avoid accidents by carrying the cage over the drum. *Ibid.*, In the overwinder check of the Justice mine on the Cumberd... the cage moves a little and half the steam is shut off at the engine. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 5/2 Eight miners have been killed through the overwinding of a cage at the West Leigh Colliery, Lancashire.

Overwi·ng, *v.* [Over- 22, 12.]

†**1.** *trans.* To extend the wing of an army beyond that of (the adversary), to outflank. *Obs.*

1625 Bingham *Xenophon* 19 He waued and turned his battell to the left hand, to the intent to ouerwing and encompasse in his aduersaries. 1634–40 Earl Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 870 The Enemy did much over-wing us. 1650 Mayne *Hist. Reg.* II. Wks. (1932) 60 Instruments ... had chiefe a place assigned, and not to be overwing'd, on his rear a Wood.

2. To pass on the wing. *By extn.* (*poet.*)

1808 Keats *Endymion* II. 626 My happy love will overwing all bounds!

Over-wi·nter, *v.* [Over- 17, 34. In OE. ; with which however the mod. use has no historical connexion, but is app. after Norse and Du. *overwinteren*, Sw. *öfverwintra*; so Da. *overvintre* (Kilian), Ger. *überwintern* to winter, L. *hiemare*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To get over or through the winter. (*O.E.*)

a 1000 *Ælfric Colloquy* in Wright *Voc.* 9 Hwa sceoan sele ofwintrede [Harleian version reads ofwintrade]?

2. In mod. use: To pass the winter, to winter (in high latitudes).

1893 tr. *Lit. from Siberia* 193 July 1893 in *Daily News* 10 July 6/4 In that case we shall have to over-winter somewhere on the North Asian coast. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 6/1 Southern Cross Fund is ... another place where an Icelander might over-winter with a scientific party.

Over-winter, *a.* : see Over- 32.

Over-wipe, *v.* : see Over- 8.

Over-wi·se (-wəi·z), *a.* [Over- 28: cf. MHG. *überwîse*.] Too wise, exceedingly or affectedly wise. *Not over-wise*, rather deficient in wisdom.

1538 Coverdale *Ecclus.* vii. 16 Be thou neither to righteous nor ouer wyse.] 1588 A. King tr. *Commend Counsel* 34 Let vs be neyther ouerwyse in our owne conceit. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol. Preface* iv. 12, Four it not, their overwise heads will think it but a trick. 1712 *Anderson Ghost.* No. 170 P 11 Who are so wonderfully subtile and over-wise in their Conceptions. 1884 Tennyson *Grandmother* 3 And Willy's wife has written: the news was over-wise, Never the wife for Willy: he wouldn't take my advice.

Hence **Over-wi·sely** *adv.*, too wisely; **Over-wi·seness, Over-wi·sdom,** the condition, fact, or affectation of being overwise.

1596 Raleigh *Foremost* viii. Tell Wisdome she ouerginn Herself in over-wiseness. 1640 Mirrour *Saints, wisd.* (1648) I. 313 They that slight the greatnesse of Christ, and deny that over-wisely supposed them, alike fall into the same sinne. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Development* iv. Both sacred and profane writers witness this overwisdom in folly. 1865 Kingsley *Hermits* vii. Inhaving, alas for us! too over wisely or well.

†**Overwi·t,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 22.] *trans.* To overreach or get the better of by craft or acuteness; to outwit.

1627 Clarendon *Hist. Rel.* iv. § 48 Some ... disdaining to be overawed by them [the Scots], resolved to do the same thing with them. 1631 Bolton *Power of Magt. & Church* P. 5 The Popes Agents are commonly held up to Learning, and so are made apte to ouer-wit the Lights. *a* 1732 Henry *Amer. Pamflet* (c) Yet will they seem to be pitied, By others always overwitted.

†**Over-wi·tted,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Over- 28 d.] Over-furnished with wit or sense; too acute.

a 1726 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 272 The poor Man may (if he is not over-witted) be apt to think that surely this blessing Better is not one of the Sons of Adam.

Over-womanised, -worsted: see Over- 28.

Overword, *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also **owerword.** [Over- 20.] A word or phrase repeated again and again; *esp.* the burden or refrain of a song. (Cf. Overtone 2b. 2.)

1300–20 Dublin *Poems* lvii. 4 Ay is the oule-word of the gree, Gif thaire the gerfle to gate among thaire. 1585 James I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 69 Gif ye lyke to put yow owerword (fit ouer of thaime, so making the last lyne of the first verse to be the last lyne of euerie other verse in that staffe). 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Miss.* (1733) II. 100 At the o'erword of the fray Wha ever shake my wird gentlemen. 1786 Burns *Cotter's Saturday Night* xiii. 36 This was a favourite o'erword of my mother's that authorizes me to claim the Common's golden quarters.

†**Over-word,** *v. Obs.* nonce-wd. [Over- 23.] *1598* To express oneself too wordily.

a 1638 Mede *Gleid. Apost.* (1677) 102 Describing a small fly, (but extremely over-worded, and over-quaint himself in his expression of it) as if he had spoken of the Pygmean Lion.

Overwork (see below), *sb.* [OE. *oferweorc*, f. *ofer-*, Over- 1 : cf. Du. *overwerk* in sense 2.]

1. (ōvəɹwəɹk). †**1.** A work placed or raised over something; a superstructure; *spec.* in OE. a sepulchral monument. *Obs.* [Over- 1.]

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 402 We nese hlæstan, pe ofer urum synnum ofgr[æ]wenne. *c* 1000 *Ælfredian Gloss. Nagleri* 1300 hæcuilag, i. cumbe, [*Gloss*] oferweorcas. *c* 1000 *Orosius* 102/2 & nan oðer þing ærðon nan ofermeodo ond ofermodlic þing wæs Forþmannessum ðy Latin spræcon ofermodlic. *Ibid.* 104/8 & nan oþre þing ofermeodo þing buhtinge Seonne mannid Of Cheruben.

2. Extra work, work beyond the regular or stipulated amount. [Over- 19.]

1698 Lowndes *Disc. Trade*, (*Over-time, Over-work*, extra labour done beyond the regular fixed hours of business). 1883 *Ch. Times's Case*, 23 Sept. (Lowell), The injurious and mischief of the exaction of overwork.

II. (*Overwórk*). **3.** Excessive work, work beyond one's capacity or strength. [OVER- 29 b.]

1808 J. W. Cozens in *C. Papers* (1824) I Dec., My complaint is an consistent to the head. Sore overwork. 1880 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 56 A sleepless, sorrow-laden overwork. 1894 Rudyard *Harper Incidents* (1895) 10, I am a little oppressed just now with overwork.

Overwork (*ōuvəwō·ɹk, ōuvəɹ-*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **-wrought**, **-worked**. [OE. *oferwyrcan*, f. OVER- 8: cf. Du. *overwerken*. See also below.]

I. 1. *trans.* To work all over, to figure or decorate the surface of. (*Only in pa. pple.*) [OVER- 8.]

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Kemble) 150 Þy ham oferyo ic fem niðle mid Þy goldrican wolfre oferwrohte. 1599 Hist. *Jason* (Camden) 6 My dreame of being robed, and all ouer ouerwrought with works like some kind of rich mockado, with crosses there and red. 1698 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 18 Long brass plates overwrought like the handles of our implements. 1912 Pope *Temple Fame* 120 Of Gothic structure was the Mansion rude, O'erwrought with ornaments of barb'rous pride. 1856 S. Rogers *Italy*, *Ist Cremona* 3 This church of white stone, Arched, and o'erwrought with many a sacred verse.

† 2. To work upon successfully; to influence, gain over to a certain course. *Obs.* [OVER- 11.]

1593 Nashe *Christ's T. Ded.* 2 The cunning courtship of faire words, can never ouer-worke mee so out every house as wife. 1634 Jonathan *Gerus.* II. 250 In that, he is ouerwrought by craft: in this, ouer-borne by might. 1661 *Lex Hl. Town's Politics* 14 Those I over-wrought, won, and made mine own.

II. 3. *trans.* To cause to work too hard; to impose too much work on; to work (a man, horse, etc.) beyond his capacity or strength; to weary or exhaust with work. [OVER- 27, 21.]

1592 Fulbeck *Direct.* (1599) When I overwrother myself I am the weaker two dayes after. 1594 Hollyband *Gerarde's Fam. Ep.* (1573) 145 Seeing my master is continually to chide me, ... so to overwrite me, and so cruelly to deale with me. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 23 Dec., I perceive my overworking my eyes by candlelight do hurt them. 1715 De Foe *Pop. Roman Wealth* (1840) 167 To keep our men fully employed... and not not to overwork them. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Dec., To overwork and starve the horses confined to them.

b. To fill too full with work.

1898 Lodge *Voyage of Captain Ill*, My days with toil are overwrought. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxii. 374 His life had been overwrought in every way.

c. *intr.* To work to excess, work too much.

1894 O. W. Holmes in *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/3 For a man who has all his life been overworking, I cry at eighty-five but be yourself thankful for my many mercies.

4. To work too much upon, spend too much work on (a book, speech, etc.); to elaborate to excess. (*Only in pa. pple.*) [OVER- 27.]

1638 Renny *Hear. Unch.* (1901) Pref., That such Christians may abound, in the end of this Work; which for ought I know hath not been over-wrought. 1683 Soame & Dryden tr. *Bohours's Art Poetry* 1. 4 Instruments an Author, fond of his own Thoughts, Pursues his Object till it's over-wrought. 1884 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 4/3 Mr. Gladstone's speech was ... not overwrought, it was not a moment too long.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To work into a state of excitement or confusion, to stir up or excite excessively.

1595 Mirror *Colonel. Wks.* (1851) 368 By overworking the mind's model of his fancy, to make him drunk, and disgrace his virtuous the more openly. 1626 Bacon *Ch. Hist.* (ed. vi), Yet my books because, by its own subtly boiling and o'erwrought, A whirling gulf of phantasy and froth. 1633 Thomson *Mirad* tr. 1. viii, Strange, that the mind, when fancies Weth a passion to bemoan ... should, by being so overwrought, Suddenly strike on a sharper strain For a shift, or a fulness, little change Which else would have been past by.

Hence **Overworked** (*-wō·ɹkt*) *ppl. a.*, worked too hard or to excess, worked beyond one's strength; **Overwo·rking** *vbl. n.*, working or being worked too hard; **Overwo·rking** *ppl. a.*

1883 J. Mill. Caldwell in *Mem.* (1887) I. iv. 60 As to the overworking of mind... I have been myself sensible of it. *Ibid.* The chemical which Amos Mr. Erskine's overworking mind makes on others. 1892 H. Crackanthorpe *Time's Pardon Gave* 36 The triumph of the over-working system. 1894 *Lancet.* 10 *Lab.* (1892) II. 384 Appetite has got run down with overworking. 1894 *Sacred Mus. Rev.* 3 Time was when the very phrase overworked men would have been considered foolish and out of the question. 1895 *Public Opinion* 9 Feb. 172 The overworking of the service we believe to be the chief cause of the late accidents.

O·ver-wo·rking, *sb.* [f. OVER- 19 + WORKING *vbl. sb.*] Working beyond or in excess of a specified amount; *pl.* in *Coal-trade*: see quots.

1851 Greenwell *Colliery Trouv. Northland.* 8 *Trade*, in Colliery rent: residue of a fund, or outside rent, in consideration of which a certain quantity of coals is allowed to be annually worked and washed. ...Rents above the certain quantity (called 'over-workings'). 1894 *Northumberld. Gloss.*, Overworkings, the excess beyond the quantity of coal fixed as the standard to be annually worked from a royalty.

Overworld : see OVER- 1 *d*.

Overworn (*ōuvəɹwōɹn, -shifting stress*), *ppl. a.* [f. OVER- 21, 27 + WORN *ppl. a.*; or 3b. pple. of OVERWEAR *v.*]

1. Much worn, the worse for wear; that has lost its original freshness; shabby, threadbare; faded.

1589 *Wyld & Lee St. C.* (Surtees 1838) 201 One coverlet before had w^t a good border vt. 1599 Shakes. *Hen. III*, v. 1. 9 The blackest sin is clear'd With ... As is the bleakest ore worne Widdow, and her sable, ... Are mighty Gentle in our Monarchy. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 400 Come there more over their head a coat of some overworne colour, it never goes off nor is changed. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 A beaten-out pellet cuishine, an overworne Corsenet-cloth. 1647 W. Cole *Adam in Eden* (1878) The fruit of the Vineyard known hath long time had knowledge of an overworn grassy colour. 1827 Cunningham *Mag. Lib.* 131 Alas! were our prose writings, trick themselves out in the oldest and ever-worn finery of the conventional sense. a 1849 Poems *Poe. E. Anglia* 2. 1., Apparel worn so long as to thought fit, thrown aside, and given to servants, or the poor, is called 'overworn clothes'.

† b. *fig.* Spoilt by too much use; stale. *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 49 You that account such a Hare with a tabe as you shal passande youth with your aged and overworn counsayle. 1600 Shakes. *Twel. N.* III. 1. 66 Who you are, and what you would are out of my welkin, I might say Element, but the word is over-worne.

† 2. Grown out of use or currency, obsolete. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Tacitus Hist.* I. lx. (1596) 32 They weare, To the Senate and people of Rome, a title long ago ouerworne. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 1193 To defend the overworne right that his father and grandfather had vsed that lost kingdome. 1620 Benjamin *Camden's Brit.* I. 314 Rude verses in an old and overworne character.

3. Worn out, exhausted, spent (with age, toil, etc.).

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier to Maid. Milan* (Malh.) II. 240, I stopped, a for off, a carnation kind of an overworne gentleman, attired in velvet and satyn. 1592 Shakes. *Ven. & Ad.* 133 Overworn, despised, rheumatic and cold. 1601 Sylvester *Theatre, Ct. Beat.* 1126 (1634) 430/1 The Romans ..whose overworne empire-crowding to Britaine, the Saxons by strong hand attained this province. 1630 Rous. Mourn. in *Lismore's Mem. &c.* Gentry 330 This overworn mother shall be freed from her race of nourishing sons.

4. Spent in time; passed away.

1599 Shakes. *Hen. V Ad.* 866 Morning the morning is so much o'erworn, And yet the heavy no tidings of the foe, 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* x, Behold the man that loved and lost, But all he was is overworn.

Over-worry to **Overwound** : see OVER-.

Overwound (*-wou·nd*), pa. t. and pa. pple. of OVERWIND *v.* **Over-wove**, **-ven**, pa. t. and pa. pple. of OVERWEAVE *v.*

Overwrap (*ōuvəɹrǽp*), *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To wrap over or round; to fold over, bind up, envelop. Also *fig.*

1816 Lamb & *Sc. Statement.* (1841) I. 393 Overwrapping each other like the fins of a horse. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* (ed. 10) 330 Persons ... in their plain white garments overwrapped by abundant of many folds. 1887 Ravenscroft *Pantheism* 7 *Forces* is, ignorance overwraps his moral sense.

Over-wrestle, -wroth : see OVER-.

Overwrite (*ōuvəɹrī·t, ōuvəɹ-*), *v.* [OVER- 8, 1, 27, 23, 20.]

I. 1. a. *trans.* To write (something) over other writing, as a palimpsest. **b.** To write over (a surface), to cover with writing.

1599 Lodge *Fovera. Furii* 108 This [MS. of St. Matthew] was one of greene, and another Book overwritten in a small Moderne Greeke Hand, about 150 years ago. 1820 Byron *To Murray* 23 Apr., They have overwritten all the city walls with 'Up with the republic!'. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v., 1029 The Elsevirs Have thy classics overwritten by his hand.

† 2. To write over or above; to superscribe, entitle. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Tr. Sheady* IV. 1. This fable]... is overwritten 'The Lamentation of Diego and Julia'.

3. To write over again, re-write.

1872 Nicholson in *New Rhodes. Jan. Trans.* 125 When overwriting plans, he left or worked in words and phrases that he found in the original.

II. 4. a. *intr.* To write too much; **b.** *refl.* To injure or exhaust oneself by excessive writing; *trans.* To write too much about (a subject).

1837 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 322 Paul de Kock never overwrites. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov., It is a pity that the publishers induce so many young authors of promise to overwrite themselves. 1893 *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 160/1 Gulf is every-where so well as over-played now.

Overwrought (*ōuvəɹrǫ·t*), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERWORK *v.*: — OVERWORKED.]

1. a. Worked to excess, exhausted by overwork. **b.** Worked up to too high a pitch; over-excited.

1850 G. H. *Hist. Caterham* I. ii. 30 This over-wrought creation vanishes. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 19 Even the most overwrought civilisation can bring neither misery nor sin. 1888 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* II. viii, Not one sense of an overwrought heart escaped him.

2. Elaborated to excess; over-laboured.

1859 I. Taylor *Hist. Chr.* I. iv. 404 One cannot read these over-wrought passages.

† Overwry, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferwrīðan* (*-wrīthan*): see OVER- 8 and WRY *v.*] *trans.* To cover over; to overspread, conceal, clothe.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiii[i]. 3 Unsceawiendne mine to me oferwriā [L. *operiat*]. *Ibid.* cxxiii[i]. 9 Ne bioð forcuðe ofer-wrigen nellum. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 29 Forðon nalyhtum no wæron liga wiðlice swa swa an of Þisum. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 178 Þe bridde bing is cleinesse Uuer-wrigh nic. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 180 And couple of weeds be, sprynge bere in lond, And overwrie hem alber with a rake.

Overyn, obs. form of OVERRUN.

† Over-yea·r, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 34.] *trans.* To keep over the year or over years; to load with years, superannuate, make old. Hence **Over-yea·red** *ppl. a. dial.*, kept over the year, or from the preceding year.

1572 Huloet *Garnesche's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 72 The latter that you have to make, and the farthest that you have to execute, have ye not to leave them over yeared. *Ibid.* In our countrie they do not over yeare other things than they will make, and their store with which they will furnish. 1600 Tarlton *Tarlton's* 71, 1877, Among these dwelt ..A maide, whose fruit was ripe, not over-yeared. 1619 Fenton *Albumazar* iv. xiii in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 407 O, what a burthen These hands must have when you have married me, To pick out sentences that over-year you! 1883 *Cheltenham Examr.* 19 Sept. Supply 1/2, not over-grazed nor over-fed, a hand.

† Overyear, *a.*] *Obs.* [OVER- 32.] That has lasted over some years; superannuated, antiquated.

1585 James I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 57 No more hair those overyears has dailyes, My freinds, cast of that rotshot archer yonge.

Over-year, *adv.* (*a.*?) *dial.* [OVER- 31, 32.]

a. *adv. phr.* Over the year, till next year. **b.** *adj.* Kept over the year or till next year.

1790 Grose *Provincial. Gloss.* (ed. 2 Suppl. 2 v.), Bullocks... kept ...to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept over-year, and are termed over-year bullocks. 1825 Hutchinson *Agricult.* 307 (E. D. D.) Those who choose to give it [dung] repeated turnings, and keep what is called over year stock. 1877 *Huddersfield Gloss.* (Over-year)... All next year or ensuing 1, 2, over the current year. 'Ah'll keep that pig owes-year'.

Overyede, -yode, obs. pa. t. of OVERGO.

† Overyo·ke, *v. Obs.* In 6 **-yook.** [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To put a yoke upon, to subjugate.

1542 Boorde *Compl.* 4 What an ease are they [women] brought, ouerwaged, or ouer yooked. *Ibid.* In Thessalonyke is an oppressed and overyooked. Ay wicked tawne, cruel tyrannes.

Over-yonng : see OVER- 28.

Over-zeal (*ōuvəɹzī·l*). [OVER- 29 *d.*] Too great zeal; excess of zeal.

1547 *Mem. Nativitate Chr.* I. 52 An over-zeal to serve his friend. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* I. (1858) 38 King Olaf has been harshly blamed for his over-zeal in introducing Christianity. 1888 F. Robinson *Valley Tent. Tenes* 243 He...has never been accused of any excessive over-zeal for work.

So **† O·ver-zea·lled** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 28], too much influenced by zeal, 'ruled by too much zeal' (T.).

1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xxvi. (1647) 214 Thus was this good King's judgement over-zealed.

Over-zealous (*ōuvəɹzĕ·ləs*), *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too zealous; actuated by too much zeal.

a 1825 Nicholas *Progr. Rip.* (Arb.) 63 They may were over ill the Kings Religion, and over-zealous professors. a 1900 Bonarr *Chr. Ch. T.* John xviii. 28 When persons are over-zealous for ceremonial observations, they are often-times too remiss with reference to moral duties. 1862 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiv. 33 The reformation cannot were committed to the Tower.

So **O·ver-zea·lously** *adv.*, **O·verzea·lousness.**

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2247/1 The Bishop is remembred, to have over-zealously pursued the French interest. 1849 H. Mare *Truths to Pop. Superstit.* ii. 41 Cases...in which the society of friends or the overzealousness of a coroner is liable to lead to premature examination.

Ovest, obs. form of EAVES.

† Ovet. *Obs.* ME. *ofet, ofot*, (*ovet*). [OE. *ofet, ofot*, a Com. WGer. word: — OHG. *ofaz* (MHG. *ofet*, Ger. *ofen*), OLG., MLG. *ovet* (MDu., Du. *oofd*); whether relations uncertain.] **Fruit**; in mod. *dial.* "the moss and scurfs of the oak" (E.D.D.).

a 1300 *Epinal Gloss.* (G. E. T.) 402 *Pruga*, chet [MS. chet, *Erf.* chest]. c 1395 *Cursor M.* 3503 *Pruga*, chet. a 1400 *Cædmon's Gen.* 833 Adam fon mis, Þe ofet is min swete. a 1000 *O. E. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 549/2 *Pruga*, *hwæsta*, chet, wæstm. c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* ibid. 128/19 *Lagunæ*, obt. 1300 *Ayenbit.* 260 Vrlaund hou ine wynneth, and vrlikned Þet ouet of blisse wonne. 1888 Blackwood *Cranford Annual* anal. (1887) 178 The bags obtained honey from the ovet.

Ovi-[1], combining form of L. *ovum* egg.

Ovi-[2], combining form of L. *ovis* sheep.

† O·vitary. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *ovārium* flock of sheep, f. *ovis* sheep.] A flock of sheep.

1829 Cockburn, *Ovitarie*, a flock of sheep. 1898 in Baxter.

Ovibovine (*ōvibōvəin*), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Ovibovinæ* fem. pl., f. *Ovibos* the musk-ox (the typical and only extant genus), f. *ovis* sheep + *bos* ox.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the subfamily *Ovibovinæ* of the family *Bovidæ*, having characters intermediate between those of sheep and oxen. **b.** *sb.* An animal of this subfamily; a musk-ox.

Ovicapsule (*ōvikæpsiul*). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. OVI-[1] + CAPSULE: so in mod.F.] A capsule or sac containing an ovum (*e.g.* a Graafian follicle) or a number of ova (*e.g.* the egg-case of various fishes); an egg-case, an ovisac. Hence **Ovica·psular** *a.*, pertaining to an oviapsule.

1859 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1892 Trans *Cent. Acad. V. and N.* These ova which have left the oviapsule. 1897 Hertz in *Amer. Jour. Anthr.* X. 440 But in the larger out which succeed these, the cells of the oviapsule rapidly enlarge. *Ibid.*, The indifferent tissue ... gives rise not only to ova and oviapsular epithelium, but to large vesiculous cells.

Ovicell (*ōvisel*). *Biol.* [f. OVI-[1] + CELL, or ad. mod.L. *ovicellus*.]

1. A receptacle for the ova in certain Polyzoa; also called *ascyst* or *ascytan*.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 71 Broad-lashed Hornwrack. ...The ovicell, a sort of marsupial pouch, is interesting to this species. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 438

Hary ascribes... undergo the first stages of their development in closeness of the wall of the body, termed ovicells.

2. A cell which when impregnated develops into a new individual; an egg-cell; a germ-cell; an ovum or ovule.

1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 40 The first member of the segmentation of the impregnated ovicell is a hyaline ball, from which the young is here is developed. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Ovicell, the so-called Mammalian ovum.

Hence **Ovicellular** *a.*, pertaining to an ovicell.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Oviclide (*ō·vikləid*). *humorous.* [f. Ovi-[2] + -cide 2.] The killing of a sheep; sheep-slaughter. So **O·vicidal** *a.*, sheep-killing.

a 1820 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Sorry Parson* (1862) 402 There it [the wig] lay—the little sheep-stealing calf impudently perked up... Larceny and Ovicide shone in every hair of it.

1894-5 Sir J. Sylvester *Mech. Engg.* (1896) I. 144 An ovicidal wolf...rebuked by the ecclesiastical Orpheus for his carnivorous deeds. 1880 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 5/1 The monstrous which will of unemployed suicide. 1883 Burnaby *Ride to Khiva* xiv. 283 His ovicidal tendencies.

Ovi·cular, *a. rare.* [f. mod. or mod.L. *Ovicula* (dim. of *ovum* egg) + -ar.] Of the shape or nature of an egg.

1774 J. Bevans *Method* II. 331, I invoke Protogenus, who manifested...himself in an ovicular machine. 1808 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 250 The serpent-coiled egg or ovicular solaric machine.

Ovi·culated, *a. Arch.* [f. mod. or mod.L. *Oviculum* (see prec.), in Arch. sometimes = Ovolo.] Adorned with egg-shaped ornaments.

1765 Harris *Hermes's Archit.* (1786) 40 It is termed ovicultated, because artists imagine the sculptures to represent eggs.

Ovicyst (*ō·visist*). *Zool.* [irreg. f. Ovi-[1] + Cyst; cf. Ootyst.] A receptacle in which the ova are hatched in some ascidians. Hence **Ovi·stic** *a.*, pertaining to an ovicyst.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 620 The hindmost pouch may be termed the ovicyst. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Ovicystic*.

Ovidian (*ovi·diăn*), *a.* [See -ian.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso, B.C. 43—A.D. 17), or his poetry.

1817 Monthly *Rev.* I. 113 It hath no light,...but like twilight, or the Ovidian light which is in thicke woods. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 110 ¶ 2 They had no relish for any composition...but in the Ovidian manner. 1819 Maturin *Bertram* IV. iii. 8 'tis, I carried an Ovidian letter from my master to Raymond. 1856 Glasgow in *Cosmop. Rev.* June 1 [1]...recalls the Ovidian account of chaos.

Ovidoeal (*ovidō·kăl*), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [irreg. f. Ovi-[1] + L. *ducto* to lead: after *oviduct*.] Serving to convey the ova or eggs from the ovary; of the nature of an oviduct.

1832-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1000/1 The living membrane of the oviducal canal. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 620 In a single species (as), the outer or oviducal half of which applies itself to the wall of the ovicyst.

So **Ovi·ducent** (*ovidi·sĕnt*), *a.* [L. *ducent-em*, pr. pple. of *ducere* to lead.] = prec.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Oviduct (*ō·vidŭkt*). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod. or mod. anat. L. *ōviductus* = *ōvi ductus*, Duct or channel of the egg.] The duct or canal forming a passage for the ova or eggs from the ovary, esp. in oviparous animals, as birds; less commonly used of the corresponding structure in mammals (Fallopian tube, uterus, and vagina), or of its upper portion (Fallopian tube) alone.

1680 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4050 The extremity of the Oviduct or Egg-channel next to a membranous expansion in Birds. 1708 Phillips, *Oviductus* (in Anat.), the Eggpassage, the same as Tuba Fallopiana. 1733 T. Bell in *Mod. Nov. Sac.* III. 498 In [the serpent's] ovarium is seen the liver and double oviduct and womb, wherein the young ones rolve free. 1788 Jenner in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 239 The membranes which had discharged yolks into the oviduct. 1839-47 Wagner-Agar *Mollusca* 92 Viviparous organization happens in a few...gasteropods, through the retention of the eggs in the oviduct.

Hence **Ovida·cial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an oviduct, oviducal.

1880 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXX. 118 On the Amphibious and Ovidactyl Opossums in the Lamellirostrichous Mollusca.

Oviferous (*ovi·fĕrŭs*), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + -ferous.] Producing, carrying, or conveying ova or eggs; egg-bearing; applied *esp.* to special receptacles in which the ova of some crustaceans are carried.

1826 Kirby *Entom. Hist. Mist.* II. 189 *Antheraeina*,...receptacle of the abdomen with two oviferous cylindrical and elongated tubes. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 408/2 In the cyclopean shrimp. 1842 Gosse in *Proc. Nova Sco. Inst. Nat. Hist.* II. 114 The oviferous legs are very strong. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 130/2 Rhodeus the oviduct is prodigiously prolonged into a long oviferous tube, by means of which the female inserts the ova.

Oviform (*ō·vifōrm*), *a.*[1] [f. Ovi-[1] + -form: cf. mod.L. *ōviformis*, F. *oviforme* (Littré).] Having the form of an egg; egg-shaped.

1664 T. Bowies *Vis. Earth* 1. v. 25 This notion of the Mundane Egg, or that the World was Oviform, hath been the more ancient and Language of all Antiquity. 1789 W. Hawkins in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 212 That in the human subject such lateral forms are scarcely or seldom visible. 1806 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 228 A large orbicular or oviform mass. 1879 J. J. Wood *Organ. Mech.* 296 A set of three small oviform bones.

†**b.** Consisting of small particles like eggs or the roe of fishes, as *oviform limestone* = Oolite.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 2. 234 Oviform Limestone. This is not common: the balls or globules have for the most part a grain of sand in the middle. 1806 W. Nimmo *Strata Identified by Fossils*, colcareous, soft, oviform.

O·viform, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Ovi-[2] + -form.] Of the form of a sheep, or (*spec.* 1900) of that proper to the sheep.

1830 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 119 Its [*Ovibos moschatus*] form in the same species may be either 'ovaform' or 'oviform'.

Ovigenous (*ovi·jĭnŭs*), *a. Anat.* [f. Ovi-[1] + -genous: taken in sense 'producing': cf. -gen 2.] Producing ova or eggs.

1832 *Cyc. Anat.* I. 1/2 *Ovigenous Layer*, the peripheral portion of the ovary in which the ova are produced.

Ovigerm (*ō·vijĕrm*). *Biol.* [f. Ovi-[1] + Germ.] A female germ; an undifferentiated ovum.

1887 Bulletin *Museum. Comparative* I. 36 These...closely resemble, in general appearance and size, the ovigerms, with their germinal vesicles and spots. 1889 Huxley *Cal* 250 The incipient ovum—or ovigerm.

Ovigerous (*ovi·jĕrŭs*), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + -gerous.] Bearing or carrying eggs: *Ovigerous framework*: see quot. 1870.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 363/2 A long filamentary organ, ovigerous, rises from the crest of the ventral mass. 1842 Dana *Crust.* II. 829 The ovigerous females are readily distinguished. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1872) 148 Pedunculated cirripedes have two parietal folds of shell, called by me the ovigerous frena, which serve, through the means of a sticky secretion, to retain the eggs until they are hatched.

†**O·vil.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *ovile*.]

1674 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ovil*, a sheep-coat, or sheep-fold.

Ovina·tion. *Med. rare.* [f. L. *ovin-us* (see next) after *vaccination*.] 'Inoculation with the lymph of sheep-pox' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1888 W. Williams *Princ. & Pract. Vet. Med.* (ed. 3) 220 Inoculation or ovination is recommended by very high authorities.

Ovine (*ō·vain*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *ōvīn-us*, f. *ovis* sheep: see -ine[1]: cf. F. *ovine*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of, sheep or a sheep; in *Zool.* belonging to the Ovinæ, a subfamily of Ruminants, comprising the various kinds of sheep.

1808 Winterton, *Ovina*, pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep. 1865 *Cyc. Anat.* & *Phys.* 1849/2 The ovine mind-pot of last season. 1874 Helps *Soc. Pressure* xxiii. 273 That most valuable instinct of the ovine race to follow thoughtlessly.

2. *fig.* Resembling a sheep; sheeplike, sheepish.

1832 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) III. 68 Ponder well these ovine proceedings. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 2 May 3/1 Sincerity, we think, should this ominous and ovine youth be forgiven.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Ovinæ*; a sheep.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Ovi·parral,** *a. Obs.* [L. as Oviparous + -al.] = Oviparous.

1680 R. Cole *Positive Theol.* 32 All original creatures were wisely distributed to their young ones, from the wisest Man unto his Children.

Oviparity (*ovipa·rĭtĭ*). *Zool.* [f. L. *oviparus* (see next) + -ity.] The condition or character of being oviparous; in quot. 1838 *loosely*, Reproduction by ova.

1838 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 293 The production of Medusæ ...being sometimes a process of budding, and sometimes a process of oviparity. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 525 The discovery by Mr. Caldwell of the oviparity of the Monotremata...was considered sufficiently important to be telegraphed from Australia to the British Association in Canada.

Oviparous (*ovi·părŭs*), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *oviparus* egg-laying (f. Ovi-[1] + *-parus* producing, laying, f. *parĕre* to bring forth) + -ous. Cf. F. *ovipare* (1722 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Producing ova or eggs; applied to animals that produce young by means of eggs which are 'laid' or expelled from the body of the parent and subsequently hatched. (Opp. to Viviparous; see also Ovo-viviparous.)

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 197 In creatures oviparous, as birds and fishes. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 180 All sorts of creatures, whether oviparous or viviparous. 1708 Mosse *Amer. Geog.* I. 225 The alligator is an oviparous animal...They lay from one to two hundred eggs in a nest. 1838 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 283 The Aplysiæ produce each year two herbiparous broods, and one which is oviparous.

Hence **Ovi·parously** *adv.*, **Ovi·parousness.**

1860-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 3 In the warmer oviparal months the young [of the *Asplanchnæ genus*] are produced viviparously, and in the cooler autumnal months oviparously. 1833 Dunglison *Med. Lexic.*, Oviparousness.

Oviposit (*ovipo·zit*), *v. Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + L. *posit-*, ppl. stem of *ponĕre* to place: cf. *deposit*.] *trans.* To deposit or lay an egg or eggs; esp. by means of a special organ (*ovipositor*), as an insect.

1898 Eimer & Fr. *Entomol. Jr.* (1898) I. 85 An insect which he informs us goes into the nest of people as they walk...oviposits in them and so occasions very dangerous abscesses. (*Note.* It is to be hoped this new word may be answered: as the laying of eggs cannot otherwise be expressed without a periphrasis. For the same reason its substantive *oviposition* will be employed.) *Ibid.* 92/2, (1898) II. 147 After the great laying of male eggs by...May she [queen bee] oviposits in the royal cells...which the workers have in the mean time constructed. 1839-47 Wagner-Agar *Mollusca* 60 The females oviposit on sea-weeds, or in the cavities of empty shells.

b. *transf.* To deposit or lay (an egg).

1892 in Webster. 1892 T. B. Jones *Amer. Naturl.* 2 Nov. 963 The ova are developed, impregnated, and oviposited.

Hence **Oviposi·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 341 The shores of those islands may have been frequented, during the ovipositing season, by the turtles and crocodiles. 1837 *Athenæum* 7 May 624/1 In the beehive all the eggs were usually laid by the queen, and in her absence no ovipositing insect. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Ovipositor*, The ovipositing organ with which many...insects are provided.

Oviposition (*ovipŏzi·shŭn*). *Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + L. *positiōn-em* placing: see Oviposit.] The action of depositing or laying an egg or eggs, esp. with an ovipositor.

1826 (see Ovipost). 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xvii. (1828) II. 38 When the business of oviposition commences. 1880 *Zoologist* Ser. 3. XX. 8534 On the Oviposition of the Cuckoo.

Ovipositor (*ovipŏ·zitŏr*). *Entom.* [f. Ovi-[1] + L. *positor*, agent-n. from *ponĕre* to place.] A pointed tubular organ at the end of the abdomen of the female in many insects, by means of which the eggs are deposited, and (in many cases) a hole bored to receive them.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) I. 226 By means of her long ovipositor (the 3d transition) reaches the...grub...and deposits in it an egg. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 334 Abdomen...of the females provided with a horn or ovipositor. 1837 Hoblyn *Acad. Jun. Anim.* vii. 431 The sawe of the saw-flies and the stings of other Hymenoptera are to be regarded as specially modified ovipositors.

Ovisac (*ō·visăk*). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + Sac. So in mod.F. (Littré).] A sac, cell, or pouch containing an ovum (as a Graafian follicle), or a number of ova (as the investing membrane of the roe in some fishes); an egg-case.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 339/1 The others (in the Ostracoda) are connected in bunches. 1879 Pelseer *Obser. Tunicata* 7 Each mature ovisac contains a mature ovum. 1887 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 211 The eggs are carried about in the ovisacs until they are hatched.

Ovisapt (*ō·visăpt*). *Entom.* [ad. F. *ovisapte* (De Serres), hybrid f. Ovi-[1] + Gr. σαπτ-ός to dig (Littré).] = Ovipositor.

1819 Pantologia *Insects*, *Cyllene* Common Cockroach...The [ovisacs] infundibula of the two sides...pass beneath the terminal cæcum structure and the 'ovisacs' to form a common vagina.

Ovism (*ō·vĭz'm*). *Biol.* [f. L. *ōv-um* egg + -ism: in mod.F. *ovisme* (Littré).] The old theory that the ovum or female reproductive cell contains the whole of the future organism in an undeveloped state, and that the male cell or spermatozoon merely acts as a stimulant to its development: opposed to *spermism* or *animalculism*. (Also Ovarism.)

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ovispermary (*ovispē·rmări*), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + Sperm + -ary.] **a.** *sb.* An organ which produces both ova and spermatozoa: = Ovotheca. b. *adj.* Pertaining to such an organ. So **Ovispe·rmiduct**, a duct which conveys both ova and spermatozoa.

1880 Ballantyne & Jackson *Anim. Life* 127 The ovispermiduct (in Polystomum Mollusca) is lined by a ciliated epithelium. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, Ovispermary.

Ovist (*ō·vist*). *Biol.* [f. as Ov-ism + -ist: in mod.F. *oviste* (Littré).] One who holds the theory of Ovism: opp. to *spermist* or *animalculist*. (Also Ovarist, Ovulist.) So **Ovi·stic** *a.*

1878-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 427/1 According to...the Ovists, the female parent is held to afford all the materials necessary for the formation of the offspring. 1883 Gegenb. & Tuckerm *Elem. Jrn.* vii. 84 A...controversy...between two schools, who called each other 'ovists' and 'animalculists'. The former maintained that the female germ element was the more important, and only required to be set in motion awakened by the male element to begin the process of unfolding. 1893 Vinchow in *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 3/2 The great gap was closed which Harvey's ovistic theory had left in the history of new growth.

Ovi-viviparous: see Ovo-viviparous.

Ovivorous (*ovi·vĭrăs*), *a.*[1] [f. Ovi-[1] + L. *-vorus* devouring + -ous. In mod.F. *ovivore* (Littré).] Egg-devouring, egg-eating.

1802 Southey *Omniana* II. 321 He was a great eater of eggs: one of his rhyming friends...expresses his astonishment at the Prior's ovivorous propensities. 1836 *Brit. Herds Yeats* 4 *Eggs* I. 20 Some individuals of the species have ovivorous tendencies.

Ovi·vorous, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Ovi-[2]: cf. prec.] Sheep-devouring, sheep-eating.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 223/2 The greatest dearth [of name] is supplied...to be partly due to an increased development of the herbivorous and ovivorous quality in our countrymen.

Ovo- (*ōvō-*), used in some words as comb. form of L. *ovum* egg: see most of these in their alphabetical places. Sometimes used with adjectives of form to denote an approach to an oval shape, as in

Ovo-elli·ptic, Ovo-py·riform, Ovo-rhomboi·dal.

1882 Mivart in *Standard* (London ed.) 10 Jan. 3/3 The head [of the Hind Lemur] is [parallelo]gram[mic]. 1883 Encycl. *Nauric. Brit.* 256 Ellipses and pseudo-ellipses formed in the axial[?] prolates and oviprolates seen in the wind.

Ovo-albumin. *Chem.* = Ovalbumin.

1879 Kühne *Physiol. Chem.* 18 Ovo-Albumin is coagulated by ether; semi-albumin is not.

Ovogenesis (*ōvŏdʒe·nĭsĭs*). *Biol.* [mod.L., (Weismann), f. Ovo- + Genesis; the etymological form is Oogenesis.] The production or formation of an ovum. So **Ovogene·tic, Ovo·genous** *adjs.*, contributing to the formation or growth of the ovum.

1880 A. Thomson in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* June 238 According to Weismann, the parallel would be between the surplus 'oogenetic' polar bodies and the surplus spermatogenetic basal protoplasm and nucleus. 1887 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 197 The interest which attaches to the development of the spermatozoon...is not less than that which attaches to the development of the ovum (oogenesis). 1889 Gegenb. & Tuckerman *Elem. Anat.* viii. 107 (Weismann) distinguishes in the nucleus of the ovum two kinds of plasma,—(1) the ovogenetic or histogenetic substance, which enables the ovum to accumulate yolk, [etc.], and (2) the germ-plasma, which enables the ovum to develop into an embryo. 1890 Weismann in *Nature* 6 Feb. 324/1, I have interpreted the first polar body of the Metazoan ovum as a carrier of ovogenous plasm, which has to be removed from the ovum in order that the germ-plasm may attain the predominance.

Ovoid (*ōvoid*), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *ōvoidēs*, in F. *ovoïde*, f. L. *ōv-um* egg: see -oid.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Resembling an egg, egg-shaped; oval with one end more pointed than the other.

2. Of a solid body. (The regular use.)

1826 Sykes *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 304 (Darwin)...Anthrocerus short, terminating abruptly in a pyriform ovoid club. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 360 The female...consists of an ovoid ovarium. 1880 Harper *Brain* II. 28 The term gangliated is...commonly applied to any round or ovoid nodule containing nerve cells.

b. Of superficial figure.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 120 Nostrils basal, ovoid, lateral. 1880 H. A. S. Nicholas in *Nature* 29 Feb. 393/2 The centre is ovoid, with its long axis running in a direction from over-south-west to east-northeast.

2. *Comb.*: esp. with another adj., denoting modifications of the form expressed by the latter, as *ovoid-oblong*.

1870 Rolleston *Stud. Plasm.* 321 *Salix Caprea*...sublime silky, male ovoid-oblong. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 3/6 Among the curiosities in this department are bugles of paper and gutta-percha,...Hennery's ovoid-shaped trumpet.

B. *sb.* A body or figure of ovoid form.

1832 E. Knox *Cleghorn's Anat.* 363 The circumference of the involution-processes clothed behind, resembling a convex fringe, engirdles of an ovoid. 1847 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 320 Ovalaria are described in the form of conidia of five, which tends to crystalline either to octahedra or to dumb-bells or ovoids.

Ovoidal (*ōvoi·dăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. A. 1 a. + *Ovoidal Sensatorium*, callis (*obs.*): cf. Ovipendium *a.*1 b.

1708 Kidder *Cent. Exc.* i. 227 Sinuses seize, with compressed ovoidal foramens. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 725 The ganglion...is ovoidal or fusiform, broader at the middle than at the extremities. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 367 The greater number [of eggs] are truly ovoidal...one extremity is narrower and more pointed than the other.

Ovolo (*ōvŏlō*). *Arch.* Pl. **ovoli** (-lī). [adj. It. +*ovolo*, now *uovolo*, dim. of +*uovo*, *nuovo*:—L. *ōvum* egg.] A convex moulding of which the section is a quarter-circle or (approximately) a quarter-ellipse, receding from the vertical downwards: also called *quarter-round* or *echinus*.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 72 The Ube, the Ovolo, the Cimatium. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 112/1 Ovolo is a quarter round under a projecting square. 1847 Emerson *Builder's Man. 108* There are eight mouldings introduced in the orders; the ovolo, the talon, the cyma, the cavetto, the torus, the astragal, the scotia, and the fillet. 1882 Nicholls *Gothi. Architt.* 3 The enriched ovolo of the Ionic capital.

b. *attrib.*

1834 J. Loudon *Encycl. Cottage Architt.* Gloss. 1178 Ovolo moulding, generally applied to Doric cornices. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 78, 48 sq. ft. of both deal architraves. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, Ovoid-plane, a joiner's plane for working ovolo mouldings in nuts, or elsewhere.

Ovology (*ōvŏ·lŏdʒi*). [f. Ovo- + -logy. (The etymologically regular Oology is app. not used in this sense.)] That part of biology or embryology which treats of the formation and structure of the ova of animals. So **Ovolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to ovology; **Ovo·logist**, one versed in ovology.

1840 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Ovology, Ovigeny. 1857 Rolleston *Canstatt's Jahresb.* 1856 Investigations...in reference to this interesting point of ovology. *Ibid.* 243 In the present state of ovological knowledge. 1870 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 206/2 The researches of modern ovologists...results so to assert...the...similarity of structure in the ova of animals.

Ovum, *obs.* form of Ovule.

Ovoplasm (*ōvoplæzm*). *Biol.* [irreg. mod.L. *ovoplasma* (Haeckel); f. Ovo- + Gr. *πλάσμα* anything formed or moulded; after *protoplasm*. (The etymologically regular form would be *ovoplasm*.)] The protoplasm of the unfertilised ovum. Hence **Ovoplasmic** *a.*, pertaining to ovoplasm.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovo-pyriform, Ovo-rhomboidal: see Ovo-.

Ovo-te·stis. *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Ovo- + Testis.] A reproductive organ in certain invertebrates combining the functions of ovary and testis, i.e. producing both ova and spermatozoa; a hermaphrodite gland.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animals* viii. 496 The duct of the ovotestis may remain single to its termination. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 103 The hermaphrodite gland or ovo-testis [in the Edible Snail].

Ovo-viviparous (*ōvōvĭvi·părŭs*), *a. Zool.* Also ovi-viviparous. [f. Ovo- + Viviparous. (The form in *ovi-* is much less frequent.) In *F. ovo-vivipare* (Duméril 1816).] Combining oviparous and viviparous characters; producing eggs which are hatched within the body of the parent, the young being then born alive, but not developed in direct (placental) connexion with the parental body as in viviparous animals proper. Such are some reptiles and fishes, and many invertebrates.

1821 Hone in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 81 Lizards which form an egg that is afterwards deposited in a cavity corresponding to the uterus of other animals, where it is hatched; which lizards may therefore be called ovi-viviparous. 1826 Kidd & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 63 The ovo-viviparous tribes at present known are scorpions; the flesh fly and several other flies [etc.]. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 108/1 The viper...is ovo-viviparous. 1883 F. Day *Indian Fish* 37 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) None of these fish are ovo-viviparous.

Hence **Ovo-vivi·parism, Ovo-vivipa·rity**, the condition or character of being ovo-viviparous.

1885 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Index, Ovoviviparism in Tenia, 268. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Ovoviviparity*.

Ovular (*ōvĭŭlăr*), *a. Biol.* [ad. mod.L. *ōvulāris*, f. *ōvul-um* Ovule: see -ar.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an ovule.

1893 Klebs-Crosse *Obstetr. Med.* 88 The foetal surface has ...a smooth, glistening appearance, which it obtains from the two ovular membranes. 1897 Mayne *Expl. Lex.*, *Ovularia*, ...applied by Turpin to a leaf which...reinforces the ovule of plants: ovular. 1899 *Cyc. Sec. Lex.*, *Abortion, ovular*, aborting occurring before the twentieth day of pregnancy.

Ovularian (*ōvĭŭlē·rĭăn*), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ovulāria* neut. pl. (Haeckel) + -an.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Ovularia*, a group of Protozoa in Haeckel's classification, which remain throughout life in the condition of a single cell, thus resembling the ovules or ova of higher animals.

B. *sb.* An ovularian Protozoon. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovulary (*ōvĭŭlări*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōvulum* Ovule + -ary.] = Ovular.

1889 in Webster. 1892 *Lond. Soc. Lex.*, *Ovulary*, same as *Ovular*. cf. *spore, same as Sporidium*.

Ovulate (*ōvĭŭlēt*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōvul-um* Ovule + -ate².] Having or containing an ovule or ovules. (Chiefly in comb. with an element indicating the number of ovules in the ovary of a plant.)

1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 229 They [ovules] may be very numerous, when it [the ovary] is said to be multi-ovulate or indefinite. *Ibid.* 330 Where the ovary...has two ovules (bi-ovulate). 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ovulate (*ōvĭŭlē·t*), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ate³.] *Obstr.* To produce ovules or ova; to discharge ova from the ovary. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovulation (*ōvĭŭlē·shŏn*). *Physiol.* and *Zool.* [f. Ovule or mod.L. *ōvul-um* + -ation: so in mod. Fr.] The formation or development of ovules or ova, and (*esp.*) their discharge from the ovary, as occurring in female mammals; *rarely*, the development and laying of eggs by oviparous animals.

1843 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Ovulation*...The formation of ova in the ovary, and the discharge of the same. 1870 Foulis *Ovary Pleasure* 3 The ovary assumes a cicatricial appearance in consequence of repeated ovulations. 1887 F. H. H. Guillemard *Cruise Marchesas II.* 297 The imminence of the bird leave been made to rest to seasonal ovulations.

Ovule (*ōvĭŭl*). [a. F. *ovule* (Hirbel 1808), ad. mod.L. *ōvulum*, dim. of *ōvum* egg.]

1. *Bot.* The rudimentary seed in a phanerogamous plant; the body which contains the female germ-cell, and after fertilisation becomes a *seed*; usually formed as a rounded or oval outgrowth of a carpel, and in angiosperms inclosed (one or more) in an *ovary*.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 13 In ovarian ovules, instead of three ovules adhering to a central placenta, one only, which is pendulous. 1892 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (1880) 188 The Ovary...contains the Ovules, or bodies destined to become seeds. 1894 S. Thomson *World Of.* 5 (ed. 4) 70 The young seeds, or ovules, as they are named before they have been subjected to the fertilising influence of the pollen.

2. *Zool.* and *Physiol.* The ovum or female germ-cell of an animal, esp. when very small or in mammals; spec. the unfertilised ovum.

1837 Penny Cyclop. *Midwif.* 30 The ovule is completely formed in the ovary during the earlier years of life. 1851 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 626 The ovules have been seen to escape by the stomach; and this...appears to be the general mode of parturition in all the Actinoid polypi.

b. *Ovule of Nuhoth*: dilated mucous follicles in the neck of the uterus, supposed by the Saxon physician Martin Naboth (1675–1721) to be ova.

1881 see Ovisac 2. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ovuliferous (*ōvĭŭlĭ·fĕrŭs*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōvulum*, *ōvul-* + -ferous.] Bearing or producing ovules.

1814 in Webster. 1878 Morman *Heather's Bot.* 225 Four carpels, two of which are ovuliferous. 1880 Gray *Elements Bot.* 78 § 1. 281 The normal dehiscence of a carpel is by its suture, ventral, or ovuliferous suture.

Ovuligerous (*-lĭdʒĕrŭs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -gerous.] = prec.; also *Patol.*, 'applied to cysts containing incoherent bodies' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1892).

Ovuline (*ōvĭŭlăin*), *a. Zool.* [f. Ovulum 3 + -ine¹.] Belonging to the family *Ovulinæ* of gasteropod mollusca, of which the typical genus is *Ovulum* (see Ovulum 3). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovulist (*ōvĭŭlist*). *Biol.* [f. mod. L. *ōvul-um* + -ist.] = Ovist.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 57 The Ovulists (Ovists or Believers in Eggs), understood that the egg was the real animal germ, and that the seminal animalcules...only gave the impulse which caused the unfolding of the egg in which all generations were created one in the other.

Ovulite (*ōvĭŭlaĭt*). *Palæont.* [f. as prec. + -ite².] A fossil egg of a bird or a reptile.

1848 in Craig. 1859-64 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s. v., Ovulites have been found in the mumified rocks from the Golden sandstone.

‖ **Ovulum** (*ōvĭŭlŏm*). Pl. **ovula**. [mod.L., dim. of *ōvum* egg.]

†**1.** *Bot.* = Ovule 1. *Obs.*

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 174 Ovulum...containing a single erect ovulum.

2. *Zool.* and *Physiol.* = Ovule 2, 2 b. *Obs.*

1840-41 *Grant's Study Med.* (ed. 2) I. 263 The mutuality of irritable ovula with which the atmosphere swarms. *Ibid.* IV. 18 The ovulum is seldom found, even in the Mammalia, till some time afterwards [i. e. after copulation]. 1850 R. Knox *Cleghorn's Anat.* 328 Frequently...these ovules assume the form of small semitransparent vesicles projecting into the interior of the uterus. An old author, Naboth, took them for ova, and for this reason these small bodies are sometimes designated by the name of Ovula of Naboth. 1850 Kirkpatrick *Obstetr. Med.* 22 A minute body of spheroidal shape,—the ovulum.

3. *Zool.* A genus of gasteropod mollusca, including the Egg-shell (*O. ovum*) with an egg-shaped shell.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 229/1 Lamarck enumerates eighteen fossil species of Cypræa, and two of Ovulum. 1851-6 Woodward *Mollusca* 32 *A. punctior* (plate), generally less developed, has very long *Ovulum volva*.

‖ **Ovum** (*ōvŏm*). Pl. **ova** (ōvă). [L. *ōvum* egg.]

1. *Biol.* **a.** *Zool.* The female germ or reproductive cell in animals, produced (usually) by an ovary, and capable when fertilized or impregnated by the male sperm (and in some cases without such fertilization) of developing into a new individual; an egg in the widest sense, including the eggs of birth (the largest of all animal cells), but more commonly applied to the extremely small germs of female mammals, or to the eggs of oviparous animals when of small size, as in fishes, insects, etc.

1706 Phillips, *Ovum*, an Egg; also the Spawn of Fish. 1720 *Dr. Fox Plague* (1884) 100 Poisonous Ova, or Eggs, which mingle themselves with the Blood. 1784 Twamley *Dialstorg* 109 By hatching the Ova, you destroy at the same time, the Ova or Eggs, the Chrysalis and grubs. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 401 This arises from the ovum being stopped in its progress from the ovarium to the uterus. 1861 J. E. Gerald *Nom. Anim. Kingd.*, Cordiné. 24 Type representatives, by contact of ova and spermatozoa. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 The number of germs or ova brought forth by a single mature oyster annually one million. 1889 Gegenb. & Tuckerman *Elem. Anat.* viii. 104 What we now mean by parthenogenesis, or the development of ova without union with sperms.

†**b.** *Bot.* The ovule or seed of a plant. *rare.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) xx. (1765) 239 When the Ova are hatched, the Cotyledons preserve the Form of the lobated Seed. 1866 Treas. *Bot.*, *Ovule*, *Ovum*, the young seed.

2. *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament or carving.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, Ova, in architecture, are ornaments in form of eggs, carved on the cymas of the cornice, or quarter-round; and separated from each other by anchors, or narrow leads. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 580/1 Ova, an ornament in form of an egg. 1850 R. J. Hillhouse tr. *Dahlen's Chr. Iconogr.* 398 Immediately below the cone of the cornice.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ovum-cycle, -product*; often with the pl., as *ova-bearing, -containing* adjs., † *-duct* (= Oviduct), *-hatching*.

1761 Hanbury in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 122 note, Two ovaria, in each of which are many hundred ovarium. 1848 Dana *Zoöph.* v. § 81 (1848) 87 The distinction in plants of budding and ova-bearing individuals. 1883 F. Galton in *Cornhill Mag.* XVI. 629/2 The genealogical individual of Galton and Huxley...may be designated with Haeckel the ovum-product or ovum-cycle. 1898 *N. Amer.* 7/196 Discrete 214 Human leprosy is common to the descendants and blood collaterals of lepers, but is no proof of ovum-infection.

Ow, ow, *int. Mill.* and *mod.Sc.* Also **owe, owch, owh.** [The mod.Sc. interjection historically written *ow, ow*, is (*a*) ; from the ambiguity of the spelling *ow, ow* in M.E., it is not certain whether this is the same word.] An exclamation expressing surprise, or some allied emotion. *Ow aye* (mod.Sc.) O yes (in concessive sense).

a. 13–. *Cur Mundi* (A.) 21 *Jewuk*, 'Owe', seyd he litle, 'artow Inglis leuke, pus schuld y lerch eyȝ and ore Hale pe wast owre'. *c* 1440 (Dial) 271, 'Owe', quod mother, 'thou me wrogt'. *c* 1580 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 404 Owe, wheper we shal se Antichist no weyper! *Ibid.* 405 Owe, wheper God, pat is owpe ordeynid Cristen men to be martirid! 1563 Lever, *Jr. IV. C.* xxx. 19 'Owe!' how? good sir, for what reason would you...

...1788 Burns *Holy Willie's Pr.* He... says some less, some Bradley is clear o'...1824 *Scotsm. Mag.* XCIII. 1/2 'Oh, sir, sir! a hot night', replied the lieutenant. 1828 ... *Mr. Lawson, wife, Hunnicombe charges!* said the orator: '—no, there's grandmamma—and bed-ridden—and the lost—and my day's work—and my tea for her—' [etc.]. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xx *Oh, bairn, are ye there yet?*

Ow, obs. form of OWE, VOW. **Owai, oway, Owayward**, obs. ff. AWAY, -WARD.

Owar, var. OVERAR *Obs.*, anywhere. **Owar**, obs. Sc. f. WOOER. **Owarn**, obs. f. HOUSE.

Owch(e, obs. form of OUCH *sb.*

Owchil, obs. or dial. form of ANGEL, OUSEL.

Owd, obs. and dial. form of OLD.

‡ **Owdell** (ōu·dĕl). [Welsh *awdl* a song or measure (pl. *eidlau*); also in sense given below (pl. *awdlau*).] A poem consisting of compositions in all the 24 strict metres.

1820 DAVIES *Welsh. s.v.*, 24 Strict Metres:... Sylvester thus high-connects in Cowthic: other some In Owdells theirs expresses; as quarry hogs to cones. *Ibid. s.v. Awdl*, Owdells are compleat of variety in both thus and 24metrick.

Owdir, obs. form of OUTHER, either.

Owe (ōu), *v.* Forms: see below. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *āgan*, pres. *āh*, pa. *āhte* = OFris. *Āga*(), *Āch* (*Aēch*), *Āchte*, OS. *āgan* (*āh*), *āhta*, OHG. *eigan*, ON. *eiga*, *á*, *átta*, Goth. *aigan*, *aih*, *aihta*: one of the original Teutonic preterite-present verbs (see CAN, DARE, DOW, MAY). The OTeut. *aig-*, *aih-*, answers to a pre-Teut. *aik-*, ablaut-grade of *eidh-*, the original stem of the present: cf. Skr. *ēdh* to possess, own. This vb. now survives only in Eng. and the Scandinavian langs. (Sw. *äga*, *ägde*, Da. *ie* to own, have). In Eng. it has undergone much change both of form and sense. The original preterite inflexion of the present tense (*āh*, *āht* *āhte*, *āh*, *āgon*) began in late OE. and early ME. to be supplanted by the ordinary pres. tense forms (e.g. 3rd sing., *āhþ*, *owyþ*, *owyt*, *owes*, *owst*, pl. *āgaþ*, *owyþ*, *owyt*, *owen*, etc.); and in mod.Eng. the tense is entirely thus levelled, *owe*, *owest*, *owes*, *-eth*, *own*. The OE. pa. t. *āhte*, ME. *āhte*, *ōhte*, survives as *ought*; but before 1200 this began to be used (in the subjunctive) with an indefinite and hence present signification, in a special sense, and thus gradually came to be in use as a distinct verb from *owe* (for which see OUGHT v.).] Its function as pa. t. of *owe* being supplied in 15th c. by *owned*. The orig. pa. pple. is all the Text. langs. became an adj., of which the mod. Eng. form is OWN *a.*; but as a pa. pple. OE. *āgen* was still used in 16–17th c. as *owne*, *owne*. A later pa. pple. *owed*, *ought*, conformed to the orig. pa. t., is found from the 14th c.: see OUGHT v. 7. The earliest pa. pple. is *owed*; so that the whole verb has now the ordinary weak conjugation *owe*, *owed*, *owed*. The change of signification from *habere* to *debere* can be best traced in the schemes of senses below; but the primitive sense 'have, possess' is not yet extinct in the dialects, which use *owe* or *owe* = *owne*, and have not entirely lost the connexion of *owe* and *ought*.

(Draper, being new to translated English practically a distinct word, has been fully treated in its alphabetical place, and is not dealt with here; but, for the historical development, the two articles OWE, OUGHT, should be read together.)

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive.* α. 1 *āgan*, 2–3 *agen*, (3 *eghenn*, *egen*, *ayn*), 3 *awenn*, *ȝ. awenn*, *4–5 agh(e*, *3–6 north. awe*, *6– aw*. *β.* 3 *owȝe*, *n*, 3–4 *owen*, 3– *owe*, (5 *ough*, 7 *ow*).

α. c1000 *Ags. Gosp. Luke* ii. 17. c1000 ORMIN 8113 Off þe hirrtenn pall þatt ȝedd onnan mann aȝhenn. c1205 *Lay.* 21780 *Þu scalt ... þet riche agen* (c 1275 *ȝet*). *Ibid.* 30083 No mon þis ȝeorre nahne *Kinges* land *agn*. c1300 *Amis* (ed. B.) 1355 c1300 *Agh* þou þat þe ogh. 1340 *Hampole Prose Treat.* 18 Þe soule þat þou *aghe* to loue. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 5 How myche owist þou to my lord? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 313 Þe whiche *awenn* to be kyng. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. Crede* 48 He oblessed non halidom. c1450 *Mirk Myrid.* 59 Þou þu schuld to don. a1500 *Carmer M.* 23281 (Cott.) Þou agh [*Edd.* ahe, Gött. aȝ] to wite. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. 233 As þou awe. c1580 *Threnoky Myrit* lit. 101 To bid me write thou owe.

β. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Þe deuse þet ye owest me. 13.. *Cursor M.* 20965 (Cott.) Nu *Ioseph* vnþ sal ben auht o þe. a1325 *Hist. ayhen* (Trl.) *Perhaps own [earlier MSS. ow, aghe]* þou ti ehge. 1387 *Polycronica ads Trevisa* (ed. B.) Þe as þou owyst to do. 1400 Orf. *Corpvs Mist* (W. de W. 1508) l. lii. 52 Ye owne to vnderstonde and kno. 1850 ROBERT LEWARS tr. xx. xxi. This that owes me obedience.

α. *3rd sing.* (1) *Original*: α. 1 *āh*, *āg*, 2–3 *ah*, (3 *auh*, *auh*, 3 *ah*), 3–4 *agh*, –e, 3–6 *aw*, 4 *au*, *aue*, 4–5 *awe*, (5 *augh*). *β.* 3–4 *oh*, *o*, 3 *ohz*, *ouh*, *ou*, 3–5 *ogh*, 4–5 *owpe*, *ow*, *owe*. (2) *New formation*: γ. 2 *ahff*, *aweȝ*, (3 *halt*), 4 *awe*, 5 *awip*, (*awthe*). *δ.* 3–4 *ohz*, *ozh*, (*ozt*), 3–5 *owe*ȝ, (3 *howeȝ*), 4– *owuth*, (4–5 *-ȝh*, *-ȝ*), 5 *-lth(e*, *howyth*); 5– *owes*, (6–7 *owz*).

α. a1000 *Andreas* 310 (Gr.) Ah hine. Hine geweald. c1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 47 *Hall* þæt he ah. c1160 *Hatton Gl.* (title). Hall þæt he ah. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 130 Man ach to werkien his halie dei. *Ibid.*, Nemmeð ȝe ofri[. Man...to chirche cumen. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Þet god fint he ouh to donen. *Ibid.* 41 Þe blessed.. Se þa wiȝe mih. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 No wonnen on mih wenne. c1205 *Lay.* 21405 Þeo king mih[t] al his hond. c1230 *Cursor M.* 401 (Gött.) Creatur of þe world mare an [Cott. aghe] it call. *Ibid.* 2380 He wes to drinck spon he sinking. 1250–90 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 280 A man awe not to dispute. 1252 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. 438 To thir mar me thank awcid.

β. c1000 *Sermo Lubi* 11 (Hal. MS.) Mi erb ok to be trusta. c1000 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 Al chirche bi[ch]ohz to ben gadered in chirche. *Ibid.* 189 Þat ilke wes ogh al wunnin to holden. c1200 *Ancrene* 300 Ne ei se non oðer to wenne. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Þet he ouh to agonne. c1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 224 Þis wrecche wes hard þat ne þe gode. c1325 *Know Thyself* 40 in *E. E. P.* 150 Þerfore on þi goul ne þe wel awe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2207 An ogh euyn-worne. a1425 *Cursor M.* 26881 (Tr.) Mi awep vpon to be. ? 1440 *Cookery Roll* 38 *Rosat* (E. E. T. Ed.) 14 He awe to ha[*Ashm.* prouide].

γ. c1180 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xi. 42 Þis þing þe ha ahtȝ[*Lind. Gosp.* ahl] 13.. *Cursor M.* 4696 (Gött.) Dede he awe to dede for-þi. c1400 *Apol. Lull.* 71 Awiȝ he not to blondri[*for* preyn?] 1488 *Kal. St. Albans* A iij b, As she awehe to be. *Ib.* c 1509 Lay. 24815 Þe mare þat I haue[ryght. c1530 *Cov. 2 Kn.* 102 Quat ogeȝ we þat for-lesis a-wodnes? 1569 R. EDWARDS *Damon, Pythias* 934 Pray...to cure lady Jest awehe þys day. 1590 *Spenser* 3 Ye wyt it him þat ha[to] vh. 14.. *Cursor M.* Fairf. (Edin.) 380 owen [*Tr. awehe*] mare to be in mind. 1780 WOLCOT *Pindar, wks.* I. 8 He awehe to hear words of the Queen (1788). c1440 *Gen. Myst.* (1841) 97 To whom she awepd bowyth to be maryed. 1550–1 *Act 15 Hen. VIII, c.* 12 Lyke as a tenant ought and awehe to do. 1563–87 FOXE *A.* & *M.* (1684) I. 334 No bishop ought nor ha[to be a true priest. c1600 SHAKS. *Lear*, Iwain, What he owes thee. 1693 HUMBLE *Lovelace*, to exc. 181 The debt that every man owehs.

d. *Plural.* α. 1 *āgon*, –*un*, (*ānn*), 2–3 *agen*, *ayn*, *awuð*, 3 *ahen*, *ayoð*, –*uð*, *awuþ*; 4 *agh*, –e, *ah*, (*h*)*aeh*, 4–5 *aun*, *awe*, 4–6 *au*, *aw*, 5 *augh*. *β.* 2–3 *owen*, *owð*, 3 *ohen*, 3–5 *owen*, (5 *–in*, *yn*, *–on*), *oweȝ*, *–eth*, *owe*, 4 *own*, *howen*, *oghe*, *ouh*, 4–7 *ow*, 4– *owe*, (3 *howe*, 5 *ough*).

α. c1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* v. 23 Hi nellað ænne. c1000 *Ælfric's Homilies* II. 600 Ne awuð we nan oðer to nanre. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Sum we wolð to don. *Ibid.* 57 We agen to oppenin. c1230 *Semilia Wordes to Lazeri. Hom.* 191 Hi we ahen worchinde to lovien ur mother. 13.. *Cursor M.* 23819 (Edin.) We agh it ought to hald si were. *Ibid.* 11808 (Cott.) Þe lauerd agh [*G.* aȝe, *Tr.* owe, *L.* ow] vus wurdid to hab. c1320 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lii. 4 Wele aghe we to speke. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 72 Þe ilgmannes þat þei awe. c1400 *Lancelot* 3447 Vhe are to be commended. 1522 *Abp.* HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 8 The tree service...quhich we aw to him. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 30 In we aw fleith...to the lord.

β. a1275 *Coll. Hom.* 191 Vre king we ouȝt worldliche. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Alle we open to don. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Vor þi owen þe gode ... to holden wiðsunne. c1275 *Lay.* 19110 Al þet we hoen owoȝe [*c* 1205 *aȝeð*]. *Ibid.* 23129 Þet we owoȝe [*c* 1205 *aȝeð*] clenie. c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* (1887) 313 Þe whulle ye nabbe ich ouh to misseyne. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 227 Þe goode men owen to lete deuyne. 1580 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 256 We owe to lose oure owyn-selues. 1644 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 294/1 Profites that ariseth, or owoeth to comon. 1683 MEAD *Pleasure in P. Lect.* II. 140 Do as ye owe to do. 1873 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 89/1 The which vi statuts the said Prour...and his successours...owyn to pay. 1897 CONRAD *Mistress, Idiots* I. *All my kin* would [*Holt* owe me].

γ. 1510–1888 Owe [see B. 4].

3. *Past Indic.* (1) *Original*: ähte, āhte, etc.: see OUGHT v. (2) *New formations*: ȝ *awoȝe*, ȝ–*owed*, (ȝ *–id*, *–yd*, ȝ *ow'd*); *and sing.* *owedst*, (ȝ *owd'st*).

α. 1297 *Cursor M.* 12042 (Trin.) Whoper owed it vse him better þen. 1570 R. H. tr. *Lanseriour Liberate* (1596) 142 This man that owed the spousal. 1594 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 311 That owedst choice Which thou owd'st yesterday. 1697 MRS LEAKE tr. *Ibid.* 18 The man that ow'd, and kept This house. 1860 BYRNE *Ignotus* I. *Past Retreat.* II. ȝ. 3 He owed his knowledge of letters to accident.

4. *Fu. pple.* α. 1 *āgen*, ȝ–ȝ *owen*, (ȝ *owyn*, 6-*owne*). β. *ahd*, *aught*, *ought*, etc.: see OUGHT v. ȝ. 4–*owed*, (6-*oughed*, 7 *owd*, *ow'd*).

α. 1580–1 *Cheyne Jour.* R. 73. 1599 LAYTON *Hannib.* 1201/2 Horse, *Abhinc* 1647 *Prov. Prisc. Dis. Int. Observ.* 2 The King the supreame head ... under whom a body politique ... bare bounden and owen assei to God. *Ibid.*, Boundden and owen to beare obedience. 1893 W. TAYLOR in *Rethlands Mem.* I. 298, I have owen him a better old bigger.

γ. c1330 *Chronn. Rauls.* 61. 40. c 1100 (Camb. MS.) Economics of household persons less earlier owed to kitchen chamber. a1625 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. iii. All kitchen charges are ow'd Only to you. 1709–40 *Hist. Island* 110. Any Strength nowadays in spirit and in blood. And those are owed to generous wine and food.

6. The negative *ne* blended formerly with this vb., making the OE. forms *nāh*, *nāgon*, *nāhte*, ME. *nagen*, *nowen*, *nouht*, *nowest*, etc.

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B. Signification.

I. To have; to possess; to own.

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†c. To acknowledge as belonging to oneself; = OWN *v.* 3a. *Obs.*

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II. To have to pay.

This branch and the next were expressed in OE., as in the other Teutonic langs., by the vb. *scūlan*, pa. t. *scolde*, *sceolde* (Goth. *skulan*, *skolde*, *skuldum*), mod.Eng. SHALL, SHOULD. The first traces of the mod. use appear in the Lambeth Glosses, which renders L. *debitor culpæ* 'the Reuber...' for the later Ags. Gosp., *scyldiȝ* by the phrase *ages to gyldanne* 'he have to pay'. Examples are scarcely during the following two centuries to show the stages by which this was shortened to the simple *ages*, which is found by 1175 in full use, both in the sense 'to owe (money)', and 'to have it as a duty', 'to be under obligation (*to do* something)', in both taking the gloss of OE. *scolian*. (See also OUGHT v. 6, 7.) The result was that *shall* gradually ceased to have the sense 'owe', retained that of obligation with a weaker force, and became mainly an auxiliary of the future tense; while *ages*, *owes*, *owe*, *owest*, *owe*, in taking *debere* as its main sense, has in Standard Eng. lost that of *habere*, or handed it over to the cognate OWN, which shares it with *have* and such Romanic synonyms as *possess*.

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would owe you evyll good wyll. *a* that ye would owe hem good wyll. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxix. 240 Ye do me greate wronge to owe me yonre yll wyll. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 30 To whom the Cardinall did owe more the best favor. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 229 They .. will visit two or three houres for some to whom they owe some speciall greatter, to honour their name upon him. 1708 Swift *Cadenus* 41 I, Being afraid the boy might owe me a spite. *Mod.* The act of one who owes us a grudge.

b. 1844 [H. Pearson] *Nat Pop* 23 Monopoly and Aristocracy are derivative forms and owe a dependence on Democracy. 1869 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. iii. (1868) 222 There was nothing in his character to progress which could sympathize with any sound of this [second and complete] people.

4. *fig.* To have to ascribe or attribute (something) to, or acknowledge as derived from (some person or thing); to have, as received from or caused by some one or something; to be indebted or beholden for. Const. *to* (or simple dative). Cf. Due a. 9. (For the earlier pa. t. see Ought v. 4.)

1391 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 173 But, *O* Earth we only (*O* Ocean) debtor is For these large Sums; but owes bles Tanais. 1603 Shaks. *Lear* iii. iv. 108 Thou owe'st the Worme no Silke; the Beast, no Hide. 1702 Pope *Jane. & Mag.* 72 Absolute Nassau could his freedom owe To the wise conduct of a prudent wife. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 3 It was to this Age that we owe the Production of Arcopagus. 1808 J. Wilson *City of Plague* iv. 1. 301, I owe my life to thee. 1858 J. L. Stephens *Trans. Greece* 334/1 Corinth owed her commercial greatness to the profits of her carriers and to transporting merchandise across [the isthmus]. 1888 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vi. (1899) 108 We owe the discovery of the prismatic spectrum to Sir Isaac Newton.

†b. Without direct object: To be indebted or beholden (*to* a person or thing *for* something). *Obs.*

1620 Shelton *tr. Don Quixote* I. xxi. 108 Now I owe my fear for my victory. 1638 Junius *Painting Ancients* 46 Ancient Architects ..owe more unto Dorrhus then unto Nature. 1654 Marvell *Corr. Wks.* 1872-3 II. 4 To (to both he and I owe infinitely to your Lordship. 1688 tr. *Charnock's Treat. Priests* 59 Others assert, That they owe for their knowledge of Christianity to one Cyril.

III. To have it as a duty or obligation.

†5. To have as a duty; to be under obligation (*to do* something). (Followed by *inf.* with or without *to*.) *Obs.* (For the pa. t. see Ought v. 5 a.)

(*a*) with *to* and infin. = Ought v. 5 b (*a*).

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Sullam leased we ower to drehtey, *Hist. S.*: He me oh to understonden for whi te seolf fylde cuth. *c* 1400 *Prov. Cyril Hom.* 37 Alle we owen to dey. 1503 K. Hen. VII in *Mandl. Cyprus* 636 Be ensuyng maner..Owen we right well to be holy beyond. 1586 *Estr. of Fortil.* III. 226/1 As we bee and owe to love. 1632-50 tr. *Hydden* (Bodl.) II. 103 They owe to be humble rather Agarenes. *c* 1700 *Alphonsus* xvii Therefore it oweth not to be believed on gayn-words. 1732 Mons. *Treatise on Passions* Wks. 1734/1 You owe also one to another as others [to]. 1837 *Lit. in Crummer's Mem. Wesl.* (Parker Soc.) II. 330 As obedient..as a true Christian ought to be.

(*b*) with simple infin. = Ought v. 5 b (*b*).

c 1300 *Prov. Cell. Hom.* 23 Nu ege we gelle..elmes forlitien. 13.. *Cursor M.* 2004 (Cott.) All your bidding agh be til vs als counselling. *c* 1420 Hoccleve *Chron.* 1101. v. As preyeres owe bone agayn repreef. *a* 1500 Chaucer's *Dryden* 1555 Forgotten was nothing That owe be done. 1564 Bible, VIII *Lett. to Pope in Burgon Life, Mem. Synod* I. ii. App. 161 ye They should & owe, not namely forbere to geve ayde.

†b. In weakened sense: = Shall. *Obs. rare.*

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c 1200 *Ormulum* 330 Anfter hinde, Dat us ne alle to bun reisch. *c* 1325 *Cursor M.* 18292 (Fairf.) Wele vs agh to loue him. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Remed. agst. Temptac.* 1734/1 Ye shul compare to thee a place whider hym awe to flee. *c* 1440 *York Myst. xxiii.* 25 Wel glad and blithe awe vs to be. *c* 1450 *Myroure Salvacionne* 208 Hym awe serue and hy gratie with his hery 3 3ift & more. 1450-1500 [see Ought v. 6 a. 8].

†7. pa. ppl. *owen* = under obligation, obliged, bound. *Obs.*

1391-2 *Rot. 15 Hen. VIII* in Ridon *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 212 To give money in almes, in as large a manner and forme as they are bounden or owen to doe. 1892 [see A. 1 c].

† Owe *n.*, shortened ME. form of Owe *n.*

Owe, obs. form of How *adv.*, Yon *pron.*

†-Owe'dness. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *owed* pa. ppls. of Owe v. + -dness.] The quality or fact of being possessed or owned.

1580-2 T. Rogers *tr. Bert. Ghost* 334 Among the Faustians [add] H. S.] none ..durseth anything proper to himself for to possess the same to any owedness or privateness.

Owel, obs. form of Awl.

Owelty (*ōwlti*) *Law.* Also 6-8 **ovelty,** 8 **oweulty.** [a. *A.F. owelté*, earlier *aoltet* (Oxf. Psalter) :—L. *aequalitāt-em*, f. *aequālis* (OF. *ewel, eual, ael*, etc.) equal.] Equality.

(The *A.F. adj. owel* 'equal' (Britton I. 251, II. 79, 161.) does not appear to have given birth to Eng. use.)

1579 Rastell *Expos. Termes Lawes, Ovelte*, is when there is Lord, tenent, and tenant, and the tenant holdeth of the tenent by the same services, that the tenent holdeth of the lord above him. 1598 Blount *Mem. Cons. Law* (1638) 74 There shall be ten shillings yearly reserved upon the gift ouelte as for ouelty. 1720-40 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Owelty* or *oweulty of services*, ..an equality of services: as when the tenant yearly pays as much to the tenent, as the tenent does to the lord paramount. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 324 Called a writ for owelty or equality of partition.

Owen, obs. f. Owes : obs. inf., etc. of Owe v.

+Owen, *pa. ppls. Obs.* obliged : see Owe v. B. 7.

Owen, owene, obs. forms of Own *a.*

Owenian (*ōwī·niăn*), *a.* [f. surname Owen + -ian.] Of or pertaining to Robert Owen (1771–1858), a social reformer who advocated the reorganization of society on a system of communistic co-operation, which he endeavoured to carry into practice in various industrial communities. So **Owenism** (*ōwī·nizm*), the theory or system of Owen; **Owenist,** an adherent of Owenism; also *attrib.*; **Owenite** (*ōwī·nait*), a follower of Owen; **Owenize** *v. trans.*, to bring under the influence of the system of Owen : to convert to Owenism.

1893 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 482 It is folly to expect that the whole nature of the problem is to be changed by the perishability of Owenized wool. 1848 Wm. Gilbert *M. Norton* xxviii, You mean he was an Owenite; all for equality and community of goods. 1850 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 162 That Owenism and Fourierism failed to accomplish their ends in the Old World the socialists allow. *Ibid.*, Clinching at the list of the Owenian associations, we see that the Forresterite community (Indiana) ..died in its second year ; and that New Harmony ..came to an end in its third year. 1880 T. Fraser *Forty Yrs. Revolt.* 14, I .. knew nothing of the Owenian ethics and social economy.

Ower (*ōwəl*). [f. Owe v. + -er 1.]

†1. A possessor, an owner. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3910/1 (Harl. MS. 221) Owere of a schyre, or schyrefelde. 1497 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 139/2 The owers of the stede Castell were never yette to have replevyn of them. 1637 Dr. Hall *Serm. at Assizes* 24 Aug., Wks. (1662) 22. [1.] 93 Sir, will purchase with money that which the gone owers of heaven gave him freely.

2. One who owes, a debtor. *rare.*

a 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods* xxxiv. 1 They are not, sir, worst owers that do pay Debts when they can.

Ower, obs. f. Ewer[2], Oar, Over, Your.

Owerance, owrance (*ōwĕrăns, ouwrăns*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *ower, owre*, north. dial. form of Over + -ance.] The position of being over; superiority, ascendancy, mastery, control.

1550 *Ann. Howdensh Collect.* (1882) 124 To stay you and dede quhilk had ourrance upon us. 1818 Hogg *Brownie's Bookcase* I. 81 'Or it got the ourrance o' auld Wat Laidlaw, nd it tel. got strength o' arm for nature. 1824 Ramsay *Tr. Patriot* II. 268 (Jam.) [He] bears an unskilful ourrance o himself as will sup on his feet o' him. 1895 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'She fairly bate t' ouerance owre him', she completely rules him. *Mod. Sc.* She's his wife, but she bears the ourrance o' a penny ? [Also in Northumbld., Cumbld., Ulster.]

+Owre, owse, obs. forms of Ore[1].

1503 in *Kilk. Cronic. Lett. Soc.* 11. III. 30 The owse of Ashen hathe double, to an extreme perquisition. .. All the ..mounyng of a Tynnour consistethe in the ORE[1] making of his owne.

O way, Owfs, obs. forms of Away, Woof.

†Owgal, var. of Oogle *a.*, *Obs.* ugly, horrible.

c 1440 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 1. 31 The ougal In.e. ugly] likkenes of the dede sight.

Owye, obs. f. Ous. **Owght, Owyt,** obs. ff. Ought, Out. **Owgly,** obs. f. Ugly *a.*

†Owhere, *adv. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 *ǽhwǽr, ǽhwær, ǽhwǽr*, 1–3 *awer*, 4 *awher, awere*, 3 (?) *awre*. *β.* 3 *Ower, owwhar, owwhare, (ouwer)*, 3–4 *owhar, ouwhar*, 4 *owhore, ouwhere, ouwar, owar*, 4–5 *owher, -e*, *ouwher, oughwhere*, var. 5 *oughwhere(e, owȝwhere*). [f. OE. *ā* ever, O *adv.* + *hwǽr* Where : cf. *anywhere, elsewhere, everywhere, somewhere.*] Anywhere.

a. c888 K. Alfred *Boeth.* vii. § 3 Hobbe[1]e[2]awer beginnen hiora giftas? *c* 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 18 Se wass þe wherfþ hiora bebodum alwiht, þeo he cnahes wilden. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxi. 6 Ne mæg ic hine alwer befleon. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leech. Lib.* & *Gnth.* c. 13 Alwar on hunde. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* 30 [he had ne was haveed he þat to myȝte awre] to ȝeyn-wrþsse] in. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1833 (Cott.) Se helper mensges þat vus awxe (*F.* owhere, *C.* awrgaere, *E.* awreregate). 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 349 *For* if no foe so noble awher ȝe.

β. 1200 Ormin 8909 To witenn ȝȝ þeȝ hallenn Crist Oȝwhar ann oȝhe forcherr. *Ibid.* 9907 þeȝ hemm owhar wlatenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 8031 And ȝif hit ne wel wurðe þe ouwer owhat hit. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Mare .. þer rudher other hondlin, other ouȝwar þenkþ ofte. *c* 1300 *Cast. Love* 1026 Owher that he gode, Folk him serued, under evyll and gode. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 13 Wher kinges might ouer-ȝeme Of ani seruaunce that thai were. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1850 What man vppon middle erthe owher bode mes bonne wiȝ horse. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 182 If a man lufe al bileued Goddis lawe owhile owhare [v. r. owerhere]. *a* 1400 *Rolls Ps. Hampt* (E. E. T. S.) 90/1 þat he haldenes, hereberes, or ouerle[1]e[2] to parlaȝe. *c* 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 391 It is not thonde ouȝwhere in Mali Scripturis. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 225/2 The bestes grasse and herbys that is owhere.

+Owhither, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 *ohwider, ouhwuder*, 4–6 *whyder*. [f. ME. *ō* = OE. *ā* ever + *hwider* Whither : cf. Owhere, and OE. *nǽnigwider* everywhither.] To any place, anywhither.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Ne schreuder wende te. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1321 Ne ȝe ohwider wende to. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1180 Ohwider (fare) fram hunne. 1382 Wyclif *1 Kings* v. 23 Thi messanger ȝeode not a whyder (1388 to any place).

Owing (*ōwiŋ*), *sbl. obs.* [f. Owe v. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Owe (sense 2); that which one owes; obligation to pay, indebtedness; debt.

1552 Huloet, *Owynge, or the act of owynge, debitio.* 1628 Gayer *Pract. Phr.* (1892) 109 Cæsar knoules the Extasies of his Subiects, either to vphold his Honours, or abolish his Owinge. 1632 Fr. A. Kempis *Rec. Later Life* I. 233 Being to the fullest to pay my owings, I proceed to do so.

Owing (*ōwiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. Owe v. + -ing 2.] Almost always used predicatively, or after its noun.]

1. That owes (see Owe v. 2, etc.); that is under obligation, bound (*to do* something); indebted, beholden, beholden (*to* a person *for* something). *Now rare or Obs.*

1580 Lambe *P. Pl.* A. v. 63 Perose is holy chirche nedeper to..., ouyage, ouyage] to helpen hem and rauen. 1598 Paten *Corr.* 192, I am greatly owing to your Lordship for your last favour. 1692 T. Mayo *Jer. Newe Jerusal.* 13 One instance..of what this Company is owing for, to the Thoughtfulness of its Assistants.

2. Said of the thing: That is yet to be paid or rendered; owed, due. Const. *to* or simple dat. (The usual current sense.)

1401 in *E. E. Wills* 29 Of which somme xx cowpyn to me, to be payd, as C. Mark by þe handes of my lady Isaull. 1432 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 435/1 Certeyn dettes, which they clayme to be owyng hem by..þe King. 1500 *Pride & Inf. M. C.* (Skelton 1843) 324 Debts owyng and not pay. 1598 Bouwyer *tr. Cousturs* (1624) 119 At the yeares ende there is not one penny owing there. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* iv. v, Has she charged all that was owing for the children.

3. *fig.* **Owing to:** **a.** *prod.* That owes its existence to; attributable to; derived or arising from, caused by, consequent on, 'due to' (see Due a. 9).

1655 St Geary *Hist. Philos.* 1. (1701) 43/2 Wise Cleobulus's Death, the Ignalian Slaue, To which the Birth was owing, doth deplore. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 17 These are the very Exuviæ of Animals, and all owing to the Sea. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* 8. H. 8.) I. 173 As to the Water, they are in a great Misery owing to Mr. Pierse. 1812 tr. H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 1 The effect is owing to the presence of light. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. 162 It is to a knowledge of the laws and relations of things that European civilization is owing.

b. Hence, as prepositional phr.: In consequence of, on account of, because of. (Cf. *according to.*)

1824 Scott *Waw.* x, Owing to his natural disposition to study..he had been bred with a view to the bar. 1829 — *Guy M.* xi, Owing to these circumstances, Rowie remained several days in Allonby without any answers whatever. 1839 Stephenson *Arbuthnot* 183 Where the lands are divided into a great many sellers and..owing to the number of owners, are continually passing from one owner to another. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* (1874) 132 This continuing national contrast ..owing to the universal circumstances of the times.

Owir, obs. north. dial. var. Over.

Owirhaill, Sc. variant of Overhale *v.* Obs.

+Owirloft, obs. Sc. form of Orlop[1].

1582 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 580 The ony wark to be laid heirin into thame, to the owirloft.

Owk, obs. Sc. variant of *oak, monde*, Week.

Owl (*oul*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1–3 *ule*, 4–6 *oule*, 5–7 *owle*, (5 *owele*, 5–6 *owll(e*, 7 *oule*), 6– *owl. β.* 5–6 *howle*, 5 *howylle*, 6 *houle*. [Com. Teut. : OE. *ūle* wk. fem. = OLG. **ūla* (MDu., MLG., LG. *ūle*, Du. *uil*) :—**ūlōn*, from **ūlōn* : cf. OHG. *ūwila* (MHG. *iuwel, iule*, Ger. *eule*, mod.Fl. *eeuwil*), ON. *ugla*. These point back to O Teut. **awwalō, *awwilō*, dim. of an echoic **awwō*, derived from the voice of the bird. Cf. OHG. *âduro*, OLG. *âdra*, MHG. *âdere*, also mod.G. *adar*, names of the owl of similar echoic origin ; also L. *ulula* owl, *ululāre* to howl, and Howl, Howler.]

1. A nocturnal bird of prey, well known by its doleful 'hoot', having a large head, small face, raptorial beak, and large eyes directed forwards, beset by a disk of radiating feathers; feeding on mice, small birds, and the like, which it can approach noiselessly by reason of its soft plumage. The name has app. been applied in English from the beginning to all the native species, esp. the two or three common ones : see b.

a 1225 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1381 *Ululæ*, uhilæ, uhl. *Hild.* 1150 *Ululæ*, uhæ. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Lev.* xi. 18 Ne sceal ge nan fisc hafelicnysse on eanrycnesse: Ne uhan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 4 Hweðe ich habbe grete tein Ane ule ssel ane nightegale. *c* 1380 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1492 *Philomene*, The nede [*v.r.* yuthel]. That prophete Is of ure lif a myrrhoure. *a* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 504/1 Owle, or howle, bubo. 1552 Cunningham *Fo.* 17 b Like a Pellycane in the wilderness, and like an Oule in a broken well. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 8 The wolues that howle for prey. 1683 Brome *Coal. Engl. Mer. Plotter* v. 63 As the eyes of owls are to the splendor of the day. 1704 Gay *Dapht. Wisdom* vi. 57 For Owles, as Swains observe, detest the Light. 1806 Dibdin *Fly. Grey* v. 20, The screech of the waking owl. 1887 Hosmer *Pocahontas* ii. 36 Whatsoever wise people may say of Owls, I at least myself have found the owl's cry always prophetic of mischief to me.

b. The common British species are the *Barn Owl* (White, Silver, Yellow, Church, Hissing, Holdy, Screech Owl); the *Tawny Owl* (Brown, Grey, Beach, Ferny, Hoot, Hooting, Ivy, Wood Owl); the *Long-eared* or *Horned Owl* (Long-eared, Mottled-tufted Owl).

Less common are the *Short-eared Owl* (Fern, Heath, Grouse, Red, Short-horn, Woodcock Owl), the *Eagle Owl* (Rock Owl of Orkney), *Little Owl* (Rare-eyed, Little Night Owl), *Canary* or *Great White Owl*.

1599 Gerard *Compl.* II. 1183 Some name her ... A sort of the horned Owle. 1900-10 Bonhote *Fauna* (1908) 74 The

mystaxes, and Short Martyrish fowls, Wood he had from the Lord Mayor. 1611 Cotgr., *Lyncheur*, a night-owle. 1625 Wodroephe *Marrow Bk. Tongue* 292/2 With Hawkes, Wood, Wolues, and Irish-Dobies. 1634 Bp. Corbet *Poems, Fery. Words* 87 The common gray or Ivy-Owl. 1678 — *Iter Boreale* 11 Our Church Owl and brown Owl ... Sullight in lower and plain countrys. 1770 G. White *Selborne* xxiii. 61 *To Protect*, I have known a dove-house infested by a pair of white owls, which made great havock among the young pigeons. 1830 Tennyson *Song: Owl* 7 Alone and warming his five wits, The white owl in the belfry sits. 1880 J. Harvie in *Proc. Agricult. Nat. Club* IX. 218 The horned, which, and brown owls have been so prolific (called cuckoo). 1889 A. Harvie *Mod.* 504 The Long-Eared, Tawny, and Barn Owls, were permanently resident.

c. *Ornith.* Any bird of the sub-order *Strigæ*.

These comprise the families *Athenæinæ* (*Strigidæ* of Sharpe) and *Strigidæ* or *Bubonidæ* (*Bubonidæ* of Sharpe), typified respectively by the Screech or Barn Owl (*Athene flammea*, Fleming, *Strix* Linn.) and the Tawny or Brown Owl (*S. stridula* Linn.); and including, among 19 genera, those typified by the Black Owl (Sharpe), Snowy Owl (*Nyctea*) which are characterized by having the Horned or Eared Owls (*Asio*), Eagle Owl (*Bubo*), Cat Owl (*Ninox*), Little Owl (*Carine noctua*), and American Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*). The known species are about 200.

1708 Phillips s. v., In Virginia there is a sort of Owl as big as a Goose, that kills the Poultry in the Night. 1820 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1829) II. 82 The Great Horned or Eagle Owl, ... which is common in many parts of Greece, was even considered as a favourite bird of Minerva. 1859 Tennyson *Ulysses* II. 101, vii. 435 Across the gray sky the owl flits in pursuit of the night moths. 1880 St. Pancras's *Chronicles* 116 119 This species abounds in the Mississippi region, where it shelters itself in subterranean abodes several yards in depth ... It is called the burrowing owl (*Strix cunicularia*). 1884-9 *Encycl. Brit. Add.* (1888) IV. 342 The great grey owl, *Syrnium cinereum*, an extremely rare winter visitor to the northern United States. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 613 Among Owls are found birds which vary in length from 3 inches—as in Glaucidium cobanense, ... much smaller than a Sparrow—to more than a foot. ... [A] characteristic of nearly all Owls is the reversible property of their outer toes. 1896 *Daily News* 6 June 6/1 In Yorkshire, Dr. Plate observed the remarkable earth owl, which digs long shafts in the steppes, and is distinguished for its terrible scream.

d. In various proverbial sayings.

To carry or send owls to Athens, after Gr. γλαῦξ Ἀθήναζε φέρει (Aristoph. *Birds* 301, to "carry coals to Newcastle"; to take a commodity where it already abounds; the owl being the emblem of Pallas Athene, the patron goddess of Athens, and represented on Athenian coins).

1590 Greene *Conj.* I. 999 But Owle on Stock and Stock on Owle; This more than a mean dolorie, Men wives wil which hath the worse. 1592 Swinburne *Testaments* Fvd., I may be thought to persue water into the Sea, to carrie owles to Athens, and to trouble the reader with a matter altogether needlesse and superfluous. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 41 They say the Owle was a Bakers daughter. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Four Plays in one*, Induct., Could not you be content To let me owl in such an ivy-bush? 1620 Massinger *Bashf. Lam. Maydd.* 496 There is a Common Law that no Officer may arrest after Sun set; such therefore as goe abroad but at (some times) are said to Fly with the Owle, by a common Proverbe. 1738–1869 [see Ivy-bush]. 1764 H. Walpole *Let. to Earl of Hartford* 13 Feb., The rules, which made me as drunk as an owl. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, s. v., *To take owl*, to be offended, to take amiss. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxxvi, The ...men will be as drunk as owls.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to a person in allusion to nocturnal habits, to literal or figurative repugnance to light, to appearance of gravity and wisdom (often with implication of underlying stupidity), etc. Hence = wiseacre, solemn dullard, &c.

1573 *Tusser. Iemin* (Caxton) 1. xxvii. (1878) 32 Pegle, whiche the wretched iourdain owle of bulls hath thrown out of (their) nest. 1598 Rowlands *Pickpurse* 10, *Dunstar* 36 Fare thinke fole, = Ignorant sot, ass, owle) impudent. 1603 Florio *Montaigne's Essays*, 13 The Owles and Bates of our time, either can not see, or will not see it. 1638 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (J. L. 2), *Imperiance* (or ye least of things ... more blunts then blades, Its naturall Owle. 1808 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 21, I had rather wake the Owle, that lies in the turret of the Frenchmenders. 1824 Edgar *Pioneers* 272 But without Natty, I was a great Owl for not falling in love before here. 1837 S. Judy *Miscon.*, *Scholar*, 6 Ill. Ed. 32 It seems one is apt to feel a great inside much an owl of himself.

3. a. A name for the Lump Fish, more fully Sea Owl. b. A variety of Ray, the *Owl-Ray*.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 446 The Lumpe, Puddle or sea-Owle. 1802 Lysons *Devon. Fishes* 5, 113 *Smooth* Ray, Owl, *Raia Microlepis*, *Ibid.* II. 181 Sea Owl, the Lumpfish. 1813 Kirkpatrick *Western Bath*, In. Where the great cuttlepogs long-eared Rays, like giant bats, upon the tide.

4. A fancy variety of the domestic pigeon distinguished by its owl-like head and prominent ruff; also called *Owl-pigeon*.

1766 Douglas *Nom. Dict.* s. v. *Pigeon*, There are ...many sorts of pigeons, such as ... Polish, Owls, Spots, Turbupines, Shakers, &c. 1785 Pennant *Gen. Pigeons* 125 The owl is ... a small Pigeon, very little larger than a Jackdaw. 1840 *Q. Jrnl. Agric.* XII. 411 He crossed a white headed owl with the offspring of an owl and an archangel.

5. A local name: (in South Kag.) of certain moths.

1833 W. D. Cooper *Sussex Gloss.* 1851 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Owls*, (1) The tiger-moth. (2) Any small white moth.

†6. Name of some goose. *Obs.*

1674 Dunsmore *Katalan* 1, 108, 32 There be played At the Nidnods, At bob and kit, At the owle [Fr. *au hobereau*], 1686 Horneck *Lenton* xxviii, To play at the Owl, *alle cruche*; *a la chouette*.

7. *adverb.* and *Comb.*; as *owl barn*, *belfry*, *flight*; *owl-eye*, *-hole*, *-shutter*, *-sight*, *owl's head*, *wing*, etc.; instrumental, as *owl-frequented*, *-haunted* adjs.; parasynthetic and similative, as *owl-blowzy*, *-eyed*, *-faced*, *-headed*, *-sighted*, *-winged* adjs.; also *owl-like*; †**owl-blasted** *a.*, bewitched; **owl-catchers**, gloves of stout leather; **owl-train** (*U. S.*), a train running during the night.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 101, 137 No doubt but mother Nubs is the witch, the young girle is "owlblasted and possessed. 1809 Jefferson *Amateur Poacher*, A pair of "Owlcatchers', gloves of stout white leather. *a* 1839 Pue *Hagmena, Fairwards.* 1898 Fenno (1899) 72 "Owl-shivery possession. 1888 Rawlings *Ring's End* 21, 1778 With a wink of the "owl-eyes of you. 1640 Sir E. Dering *Carmelide* (1642) 28 Others of more base sorte are ... "owle-eyed in Smeddon. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1) 106, Valiant Wisdom, encased by owl-eyed Pedantry. 1596 Uvedale *Enemie, Apoph.* 302 b, To beginne under faire leaues & "owle faced flouders. *a* 1599 Sir Jno. *Oldcastle* 310 He was away 12 night in the "owle flyeth Lyke a romayne knyght. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 58 Things hid by "owl-frequented grounds. *c* 1795 Young in *Ann. Agric.* XXIII. 376 Would not the chuckle and throat (but not to the degree they term "owl-headed) chuse. 1898 *Board of Agric. Leaflet* No. 51 In many old barns ...there are "owl-holes just under the eaves, fenced with bolgers especially made for ingress and egress. *a* 1808 Bellenden *Maydes Metam.* 1083 "Owl-like in a Cloud involv'd. 1844 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. ii. 84 The owl-like gravity of thousands of common readers. 1730 Pasquin 190/1 "Owlets hoard Sure. *Idiotic*, Asses, the Schools of ev'ry Species. 1598 Florio *Sec. Fr. Grade* (1611) 31 "Owle-sighted men, that dazled are with light, But see sciuckle in the darksome night. 1871 Smyth. *Pic. Medieval.* 188 An antiquated providential hen) Shows the "owl-wing supreme. 1880 McCabe *New York* 140 [Farmer:] The Third system has room to train all night. ... These are the "owl-trains. *a* 1820 Scholar *Def. Poetry Pr. Wks.* 1888 II. 31 Those eternal regions where the "owl-winged family of inhabitants dare not soar.

b. esp. in names of animals, as **owl-butterfly**, a large South American butterfly (*Caligo eurylochus*) with large ocelli, likened to owls' eyes, on the posterior wings; **owl-faced bat**, the bat (*Mormoops*) *Megalophyl*, a native of Cuba and Jamaica; **owl-faced monkey** = *owl-monkey*; **owl-fly**, an angler's name for *Sialis lutaria*; **owl-gazelle**, Semmering's *Gazella*, the native name of which is *ooni*; **owl-goat**, a goat of the tribe *Nectarfervens*, family *Psychelidæ*; **owl-monkey**, a South American monkey of the genus *Nyctipithecus*; **owl-moth**, a very large Brazilian moth (*Erebus strix*) resembling an owl in its colouring and in the appearance of its hind wings; **owl-parrot** = Kakapo; **owl-pigeon**: see 4; **owl-ray**: see 3; **owl-swallow**, a bird of the family *Podargidæ*, akin to the night-jars. c. Also **owl's crown**, a composite plant *Filago germanica*; (erroneously) Wood Cudweed (*Gnaphalium sylvaticum*).

1884 *Lincol. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 289 *C. amyclaëus* or the "owl-butterfly. ...being common throughout South America. 1883 Bates *Nat. Amazons* II. 190 The mormoyd, "owl-faced monkey (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*). 1878 Cotton *Angler* 2, 121 Late at night is taken the "Owl-fly. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 298 The yellow-collar, or owl-fly. 1869 T. W. Higgin *Tenerife Diptera*. *Trans.* 1868, 318 n. 136 The "owl-moth (*Erebus Strix*) has wings which, though not so broad, expand eleven inches. 1880-1 *Lakes, Coasts, Rivers* (U. S.) XI. 141 "Owl-parrot ...in New Zealand the kakapo or night-parrot. 1890 W. P. Ball *Effects of Use & Disuse* 69 The rudimentary feet of the carnivorous bird-like parrots of New Zealand. 1869-73 Cassell's *Bk. Birds* II. 378 The "Owl Swallows (*Podargi*). 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk Gloss.*, "Owlscrown, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, wood cudweed. 1880 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Owl's Crown, *Filago germanica*.

Owl, *v.*[1] [f. Owl *sb.*] *intr.* To behave, hoot, look, or go about like an owl; to fly about, prowl, esp. in the dark. Now chiefly *dial.*

1592 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 246 By reason of an oule, breaking his sleepe, with his ouglyng. 1598 Harsnet *Eliz. Lewdnes* Wks. 1843 VII. 196 Is it not therefore, well cooled of you, to vouch the warrant? 1708 Wotton (P. Pindar) *Rip. to Examiner* xxviii, Mocking his flights on, if you'll have it, owling. 1883 *Wilts. Gloss.*, *Dial. about*, to move about out of doors in the dark.

†**Owl,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. a back-formation from Owler, Owling.] *trans.* To smuggle (wool or sheep) out of England; to carry on the trade of an owler.

1718 *Obs. British Wool Trade*, A Scheme for preventing our Wool from being Owled Abroad for the future, if put in Practice.

Owlate, Owld, obs. ff. Owler, Old, World.

Owl-idom. *nonce-wd.* The domain of owls.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 36[26] see Owldom shall continue a flourishing empire.

†**Owldron,** var. Oldron *Obs.*, a coarse fabric.

1590-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Addit. MS. 25096), Owldrons, the bales, containing xxv yardes to the bale.

†**Owlelsie.** *Obs.* [cf. -ery *suffix* 2.]

1655 E. G. in *Bulteel's Antidespotist* Pref. verses 16, Men were owlers and men'd to Owlelsie.

†**Owler.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Goes with Owling: see -er[1] 1.

To prevent the exportation of wool it was made illegal by Act 14 Chas. II, c. 18 § 8 to transport it in the night-time; and it is probable that it was in reference to the fact that the smugglers of wool carried on their work, like owls, under cover of night, that the terms *owler* and *owling* arose; cf. quot. a 1700. Some have considered the words to be formed on the north. dial. forms of *ower* (*our*), but from the shades with which they were carefully associated (Rees and Sawyer) this is very improbable.)

One engaged in the illegal exportation or 'owling' of wool or sheep from England; also, a vessel so employed, an owling-boat.

1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 56 A messenger has seized the Owler, who carried over the duke of Berwick to France. *a* 1700 R. E. *Dict. Canc. Cross, Owlers*, those who privately in the Night carry Wool to the Sea-Coasts, near Romney-Marsh in Kent, and some Creeks in Sussex, &c. and Ship it off for France against Law. 1701 T. Brooke *Advice to Collect. Excise* 126 To Gibbons and Gallows's your Owlers advance, That, that's the sure way to Mortifie France. 1708 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Romney Marsh*, This marsh is the place from whence the owlers have for so many ages exported our wool to France. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* July 22 Allesbury crossed the Channel in an 'owler' or smuggling vessel.

Owler, *dial.* form of Alder, the tree.

Owlery (ou'lări). [f. Owl *sb.* + -ery.]

1. A place where owls are kept; an abode or haunt of owls.

1852 *Sporting Mag.* I. 9 The Owlery at Arundel Castle. 1892 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1850) 29 England ...sunk now to a dim owlery. 1868 *Nature*, 21 Dec., Others made a dart at the owlery, and saved some of its occupants [from the fire].

2. The quality or characteristic of an owl; owlishness. (Cf. *knowledgery*.)

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1) 35, Perhaps ten of all the orthodox that ever possessed him [man], the most owlish, is that of your actually-existing Modern Militocracy. 1883 — *Fredk. the Gt.* xxi. I. (1872) VI. 135 The multiplied forms of stupidity, cupidity and human owlery.

Owlet (ou'lĕt). Also 6 owlette, owlate. [dim. of Owl: see -et; prob. altered from the earlier Howlet.]

An owl; a young owl or little owl.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 196 The owlate worrye shall resist to the eighton, by reason of an oule. ...A knowen knight ...taketh the palme to catche this owlette. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 34 b, There is a certaine Shrichowle or Owlet which when she crieth, she shrieketh. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (1869) 240 *Ne nyght owles ne owlettes nyght*. 1798 Wordsw. *Idiot Boy* lviii, The owlets through the long blue night Are shouting to each other still. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 16 He loved his children too well to act as owl loves its owlets.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *owlet-haunted* adj., *owlet voice*; **owlet light** = Owl-light; **owlet-moth**, an American name for any moth of the genus *Noctua* or family *Noctuidæ*.

1820 Shelley *Epipsych.* 240 Whose flight is as a dead leaf's in the owlet light. 1832 Carlyle in *Fraser's Mag.* (1881) II. 102 Ignominious eclipses all doings with its owlet wings. 1882 T. W. Harris *Insects injur. Veget.* 108, 5 c. 450 The injury done to vegetation by the caterpillars of the Noctuæ, or owlet-moths. 1886 Nixon *Hist. Entomology* I. 74 In his owlet-haunted walls.

Owl-glass. Forms: 6-7 Ho(w)leglas, 6 Howleglasse, 7 Owll-, Owlyglasse, Owl glass. See also Hutteglass. [f. Owl *sb.* + Glass *sb.* 8.] The English rendering of *Eulenspiegel*, the name of a German jester of mediæval times, the hero of an old German jest-book translated into English (1560); a prototype of roguish fools; hence, A jester, buffoon.

c 1560 (1620) A merye Ieste of a Man that was called Howleglas; and of many notorious Thinges and Iestes that he did in his Life, in Englande and in many other Places. *Ibid.* Contents, How Howleglas was made a prouyder clarke. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Abstract.* (R. Thom. Setting in their private Chambers the expresse imitation of Howleglasse. 1600 S. J[ames] *Parismus* 21, What, do you laugh, Howleglas? ... you perceiuest me vexed. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Certain Conceited.* Wks. 1. 91/2 Then shall the Asses which thou hast won on Fish, ... Ride on my Ass Insention like an Asse To the amazement of each Owll-glasse. 1890 E. R. H. Mackenzie (title) The Marvellous Adventures of Master Tyll Owlglass.

Owl-head. a. *dial.* (See quot.) b. *local U.S.* 'The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1892 Whitmore *Midlands* 11 100 Internal casts of the fossil bivalved *Productus giganteus* are called "owl-heads" by quarrymen in the North of England.

†**Owling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Goes with Owler: see -ing[1] 1. f. Owl *sb.*: see -ing[1] 1.] The practice of smuggling wool (and sheep) out of England; the trade of an owler. Also *attrib.*, as *owling boat, South.*

1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 348 The owling trade is in a manner stopped by the diligence of the officers appointed for that purpose. *c* 1708 Essex or Accomplish *Hist.* (1850) 218 That owling boat coming to generally twice a week with commodities. 1718 *Obs. British Wool* 6 By the Owling of Wool into Foreign Countries, we enable their own Manufactures to make much better and finer Stuffs. 1789 Beaumont *Essex*, IV. 26, 134 Owling, so called from it's being usually carried on in the night, which is the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the kingdom, to the detriment of it's staple manufacture. 1887 *Lancet Rep.* 30 Sept. C. W. sends 256.

Owlish (ou'lĭʃ), *a.* [f. Owl *sb.* + -ish[1].] Owl-like; resembling an owl, or that of an owl.

1670 Cotton, *Caliendo*, a companion of Owles; an Owlish companion. *Rabelais*. 1823 Pierce *Pilgrimage* 1. Whose owlish eyes are dazzled with the brightness of the light. 1764 *Lloyd's Evg. Post*, Who, grey, ill, ... but resolute *c* 1764 *Lloyd's Evg. Post*, Who, grey, ill, ... but resolute ... affects to wear The owlish eye of owlet-dotage. 1880 Miss. Olliffe in same The owlish eye of owlet-dotage. 1880 Miss. Lowndes *Lisper Dene* viii, Her owlish habits of wandering ... unsuitable hours in all weathers. 1892 Zangwill *Master* ii. 31 Her little eyes with his owlish ogle of wisdom.

thence **Owlishly** *adv.*, in an owlish manner; **Owlishness**, the quality of being owlish.

1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Transcript* 7 July 4/3 It is very interesting to see him appearing for once in the guise of the newspaper correspondent, whose ordinary confidence he so effectively ridicules. 1900 C. G. Harper *Cr. North Road* II. xv. Old gabled houses that ..seem to nod owlishly to neighbours just as one might assume the nobler-mooned pair.

Owl-like, *sense-unit.* [f. Owl *sb.* + -like.] As owlish characteristic or practice.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xviii. Lawyers too were poets, were heroes. Their Orderus, Ydalcmus ..will disappear by and by, their Heroisms only remaining.

Owlle(n, obs. Sc. form of Wheel.

Owl-light. Also 9 **owl's light.** [f. Owl *sb.* + Light *sb.*] The dim and uncertain light in which owls go abroad; twilight, dusk; also (in early use) the cloud of night, the dark.

1550 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 178 Which drove Lucullus, when he durst not deal aboveboord ..to resolve to bee, not that in the day, but by owl-light. 1632 J. Taylor (*Water P.*) *Merry & Merry-Corne-Cut.* Wks. II. 6/1 When naturally 'twixt Owle-light and the darke, We pluck'd the Rose beyond high-water mark. 1673 Cotton *Scoffer Scoff'd* 83 He has that won't endure the Sun, But is by Owl-light up in doors. 1776 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. 113, I must finish to-morrow, for I have written this for by owl-light. 1818 J. E. Bast 4 *Yrs. France* 332 He ..arrived at Boulogne in time to land his ladies almost both by owl-light and lamp-light. 1837 tr. F. Wasse in *Brighton Herald* (1840) 139 As I am now writing by owl's light, I must call a halt. *fig.* 1861 Wadsworth *Sacrpt to Clergy Diocese Gloucester* Wks. 1869 V. 340 The Antiquarian, who delights to subsist himself in the twilight days of Mumbled Owl-light.

† Owl-spiegle, *sb. Obs. rare.* [After Ger. *Eulenspiegel*.] = Owl-glass. Hence **Owlspiegle** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), to make into an owl-spiegle.

1639 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Then shalbe have given her a soule-mist, and then Thou'dst make a present o' the owl, owl-spiegle! 1830 *Sporting Doctor Disrespell* xv. I. My mother pays for gentleman and Owlspiegled.

† Owly, *a. Obs.* [f. Owl *sb.* + -y, or (in *owlish*) -ish².]

= Owlish.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1598) 445 Our owly eyes, which *Argus*'s with pastures be, And scarce discerne the dawne of comming day. 1647 *Strange Newes from Caerphonia* 14 Whilst Tumors and Rebellion start aside, And in each hole their Owly faces hide. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes on Don Q.* iv. 72 Her face was fair, and very much like an Owles, if not more Owlish [*printed* Oulrish].

b. *Comb.*, as † **owly-eyed** *a.*, having eyes like an owl's, in respect of seeing badly in daylight.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1598) 223 Their wicked minds blind to the light of virtue, and owly eyed in the night of wickednesse. a 1632 Donne *Hymne to Fairest Face*, Shadowes of Shadowes, women of The night, (still owly-eyd when staring on The light).

† Owlyat, *a. Obs.* [app. of Scandinavian origin: cf. Norw. *ufyst*, mod. Icel. *ófýsi*, *ófýst* want of desire or appetite, *ófýsing* travelling, useage, f. *ó-* ON *ó-* un- + *fýsi* desire, liking.] Listless, sluggish, slothful, inert. Hence † **Owlyatheds.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Owlyat, *desidiosus, segnis. Ibid.* Owlyat nesse, or wonnesse, *desidia. Ibid.* Owlyatthede, *desidia, segnicies.*

Owman, obs. form of Woman.

Ownhire, obs. form of Usher.

Ownlys, Ownpere, ownpire, Ownpile, obs. ff. Unless, Unpeer, Wheele.

Own (*ōun*), *a.* Forms: 1–2 *ágen*, (-æn), *ágenn*; 2–3 *agen*, *agin*, *a agen*, *agwen* (*agein*, *hagen*, *ahgen*, *ahen*, *Orm.* -*ænn*); *inflected* *agne*, *ahne*; 3–5 *awen*, (4 *auuen*, *aun*, *hawne*, 4–5 *aghen*, *aughen*, *awenn(e*, *aune*); 4– *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* *ewn*, (4–6 *anin*, 4–7 *auen*, *aun*, 5 *arne*, *awen*, *awyn*, -*e*, 5–7 *awne*, 5–8 *awin*, 6 *awine*); 5– *Sc.* *ain*. *β.* 2–4 *eȝen*, (3 *heȝen*), 3–6 (7) *owen*, (3 *howen*, *owin*, 3–4 *awun*, 3–6 *oune*, 4 *ouen*, *owhen*, *oghne*, *on*, 5 *owyn*(*e*, 6 *howyn*), 4–7 *owne*, (5 *oughne*, *oun*, *oon*, *houne*, 6–7 *one*); 7– **own.** *γ.* 3 *ajn*, (*aȝn*, *ahjn*, *ahjn*); 3–4 *awn*. *δ.* 2–4 *ozn*, 3–6 *own*, (3 *howe*). *ε.* 3 *nawen*, *nowun*, *noun*, 3–7 *nowne*, 6–8 (*dial.*) *nown*, 8–9 *dial.* *nawn*, *naan*. [OE. *ágen*, *ágenn* = OFris. *ôgen*, *ôgene*, *ein*, *eine*, OS. *ôgan* (MLG. *ôgen*, MDu. *ôghen*, *eighen*, Du. *eigen*), OHG. *eigan* (MHG., Ger. *eigen*), ON. *eiginn* (Ice., Da. *egen*); adj. use of *ágen* (*ágenn*), Goth. *aigan* = OTeut. **aigano-*, **aigino-*, pa. ppls. of *aigan* to possess, OE. *ágan*, Own *v.* The primary sense was thus 'possessed, owned': cf. Goth. *aigin* *sb.* 'property'. The Early ME. *ágen*, besides yielding the north. *awen*, *awn*, midl. and south.-*ouen*, *own*, was shortened a 1200 (chiefly in the south) to *ăgen*, *ăgn* (parallel to the northern pa. pples. in which *-en* was dropped), giving later *awen*, *awn*, which last survived to the 16th c. Inflected forms both of the full and apocopate types, repr. OE. *ágnes*, *ágnere*, *ágnum*, *ágenne*, were used in early ME., and *owne* as definite form still in Chaucer; *owne* as a traditional spelling came down to early 17th c. The erroneous division of *mine owne* as *my owne* left also to *his owne*, *her owne*, still occasional in dialect use, esp. in north. form *wone*, etc.]

That is possessed or owned by the person or thing indicated by the preceding *sb.* or pron.; of or belonging to oneself, or itself; proper, peculiar, particular, individual.

I. Used after a possessive case or adj., to emphasize the possessive meaning. (The usual construction.)

In his, her, its, their own, the pronoun is usually (but not always) reflexive.

a 1300 tr. *Basilio's Mist.* 22 All [*Adv.*] (1898) 190 His agin mann Alfrid & Athelwald his brother were, as we him ofte battle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1410 Godes agin beam. c 1300 *Apol. Loll.* 24 Alderbest be his agun manere. c 1325 *Lamd. Hom.* 109 Pech his agene sinn. a 1340 *Hampole Pr. Conscience* 6899 He wolde ..also ere ahen. c 1400 *Pilate* & *Virtues* 9 Godes agenne sonne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9892 The lokes in your wone. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 Owne, *or* awne, *or* awen, *proprius*. c 1450 *Merlin* 216 His owne brother. a 1500 *Ipomydon* (Pynson) 1 (MS. Cambr. Ff. ii. 38) Of his owne londe. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xv. 12 Father geve me the portion that falleth to me of thyne awne. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xlix. 10 For his owne is the wisedome of the worlde. 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 180 Whose owne hande he slewe. 1611 Bible *Acts* i. 19 Their own language. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1 Or whether his first design to supplant Or thwart our Maker. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* II. 1 Then thus to his own heart he said. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 2 Every Man in his own Conscience. 1800 Wordsworth *Lyr. Ballads*, Goody Blake & Harry Gill, Whose hut was on the common. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 1 Upon the midday turf, beside the purple foam Of Corinth's waters. 1822 T. Mozley (1956) Every Man his own Gardener. 1860 Wordsworth *Lyr. Poems*, 18 Apr., Gentleness, who is the quietness ..become their own business and gentleness. 1868 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Cuyloe & India*, Chrysaberg is twice as small for, we bathed our own shoulder, the cook being ill.

2. Without possessive preceding. Now *rare*, and usually with *an* or in *pl.*, esp. in reference to relationship (e.g. *an own brother*, as distinguished from a half-brother or brother-in-law, or one who is only figuratively a brother; *own cousins*, first cousins). ¶ *Quasi Appos.*: see Housewife.

a 1000 *Riddle* vii. 6 Ic geatholdost þe eafe þe-wealla, and ..saddest eðrer þeyrpelle agenne wlanc. a 1000 *Beowulf* 2200 Hie ..sohton þa ðeodnes agenne cyninedlan. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 120 God ..forgeaf him agenne cyne. a 1225 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God ..let hem leoðin agenne cyne. 1290 *Havelok* 1. 2188 Ich gif þe prouince ouer-al, ouer ensomful, in agen wrȝt grunt, as þu were myn awne kynd. 1340 *Ayenbit.* 109 Ase þet he ne bleþ na opene wyt on agene wyl. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 1876 (F.) Fyn þou wayle Dauid, with ogain clene Cothsone his kinde of gentil stele. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 51 Alwise owere is owne, as the cukkeyngis mad. 1632 *Westerne Nights* 118 The owne gun of no great a lawyer. 1872 *Academy Class Scotsmen* (Percy Soc.) 2 My lady Cheyne ..grew to make so much of me as if she had been an own mother to me. 1890 R. Sewell *Diary* 21 Nov. (1906) I. 333 Mr. Lascelles, Capt. Davis's Sandringham, is buried this day; so that Five Grey Horses are now Widows. 1939 Wodehouse *Jeeves, Rise*, ch. iii. § 4 This horrid scheme of eating my own child. 1960 Blanshard *Retreat from Reason* (1962) III. xxvii. 248 Ontario was very dear to Ontarios. 1963 Warner *Life Lang.* E. 14 He does not see why each should not have an own name. 1895 Oliver tr. *Ritmuller's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 408 We may now proceed to discuss ..the frequency of foreign pollen over own pollen. ..' was ..pollen. *is* applied to such as has originated in one of the authors of the same flower.

† **b.** *The owne* was used, 14th to 17th c., in the sense of 'its own' (instead of *his owne*, *it owne*).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 3733 Als it may be with þe sowle body. 1396 *Pilgr. Sowle* (W. de W. 1531) 168 b, The soule hath suche abundaunce of ioye, whan it seeth the owne body. 1398 *Pr. Isaiah*, in *Sel. Poems* 1868 C. II. 326 As water that first rinnes owre a fir, Dois not remane against to the same place. 1612 Holland *Pliny* II. 71 As the Grech runs in a wild kind of it, growing of the owne accord. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* i. 4 If ye would pronounce it according to the own letters.

II. *absol.* (mostly with preceding possessive): That which is (one's) own; property, possession; (one's) own goods, kinsfolk, friends, or whatever is implied by the context. Somewhat *arch.* (exc. in some phrases).

(Sometimes erroneously classed as a *sb.*; it is really the adj., invariable in plural.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. John* i. 11 Is agen cuom. a 1225 *Cott. Semitar Lamb* i. 29 Oðlendi Alle mai þem sjelfe þigenn his agen. 13.. *Minot Poems* (Wr.) 1 Þai ..þat wald noght wit þair kinnes. 13.. *Gawayn* 849 (W.) 1629 Yo, do hit me as hit þine owe. 1340 *Ayenbit.* 19 Hamous he dep to zeche þeregenne, ober of his agen; ober of ober manne. 1589–8 *Knts. of Garte.* V. 3707/1 I purpose to give ageine my power, and not to change any kingdome. c 1590 *Nice* & *Barber* 103 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* I. 3 To-day barbers had two hourys, theyre be two howrs. 1594 Lodge *Wks.* I. 11 He says Amongs his owne he is good, but his owne reneged him not. 1610 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 125 Tell me (after wyne) Where hast thou bin preserv'd? 1632 Taverner *Art. Cl.* in. (1638) 10 His gaue freely of his owne. 1689 Tennison *Medit. Creed* 47 The exp. Jesus which not Lord Death as the last and veppest with his own.

b. *Of (one's) own* (also † *of the owne*): that is one's own; belonging to oneself. (Cf. Of 44.)

13.. *Cur de L.* 2407 Ho lued his baner gan uplifte, Of hyrnis semye off hys owen. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiii. It With alle his heldomnesse and alle his owne thynges, free of owne. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 64 The Scots ..had no enemy of their owne. 1800 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 1586/2 Kent Kingdome ..had a speciall name of the owne by it selfe. 1703 Boerhaave & Chomel's *Pr. Ch.-Diseases* 170 The Smooth of the Stomach's own. 1800 Bicknell *Wills* 212 Jealous L. gas A cousin of her own. *Mod.* A great friend of my own.

a. Special phrases. *To hold* († *maintain*, *out*) *one's own*: to maintain one's position or standing against opposition or rivalry; not to suffer defeat or derogation. † *To tell one his owne*: to tell him the plain truth about himself; to give him the reproof he deserves (*obs.*). *On one's own*: *slang or colloq.*: on one's own account, responsibility, resources, etc.

a 1300 *Wilt. Pal.* 3620 His men ..wile wende anywonne for owne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Be manne contente of myn owne, but lothe thyne owne. 1860 Holland *Pilog* I. 282 There is not a home flood growing for to strike

clarify, ... It will hold the cream and stand in the weather. 1879 Holl. Tymes 17 He gave them a round table, and spared none of his owne eloquence to tell them their own. 1592 Answere Tovye Fol. 80, v. Orig. The famous accumulator Rome...at which every needless and shameless bad liberty to sell his master for his own, as the British nobility scandalously style it. 1646 Verney Mem. Distr. 150 A would be said to "hold her own" when she makes no progress, but yet does not lose ground. 1659 Wharton Gen. 4 Dict. 3/1 Our late gentle the play "on his own," to borrow a popular phrase. 1901 Law Notes Dec. 193/1 The Times appear to have removed the notice on their own.

4. *Comb.* **a.** with nouns, as **own-will**, self-will; usually *attrib.*, as **own-form** (see quot.); **own-root**, growing from its own root; **b.** with *pa. pples.*, forming *adjs.*, as **own-born**, born one's own; **own-grown**, grown by oneself; **own-invented**, invented by oneself; **own-looking**, looking or moving one's own, resembling oneself; **own-named**, having one's own name, named after oneself. (All *rare or nonce-uses.*)

1893 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 13 Every...hamlet had its 'own-born' patron saint. 1877 Dowden *Poems of Wordsworth* 1. 64 The fertilization...of either form with its 'own-form pollen' [may be called] an illegitimate union. 1591 Spenser *Dn Sonnets* 1. II. 1596 He is warm wrapped in his 'owne-grown's Wooll. 1892 J. Payne *Master o' Mine Poems* 180 His 'own' invented name of washing by water of Baptism. 1847 H. Miller *Song of Seas* I. v. 182, I'll 'own-like-loving him, the Worm, and Toad. a 1814 Lamb *Homer & Shakspeare* (R.) *Note Book, Theatre* III. 267 Your 'own looking children. The very mind and picture of yourself. 1820 Drayton *Poly-olb.* II. By this her 'own-named' town the wand'ring Priests had past. 1881 *Guard. Chron.* XVI. 797 When Roses are properly budded and properly planted they strike out from the points of union, and become 'own-rooted Roses. 1604 Sh. Measure for M. *Comm.* 56 Then has fall to transgress through his wicked 'owne-will. 1893 J. Pollock *Loyalty in Christ* II. 197 For the crucifying and dying out of every vestige of own-will.

Own (*ōun*), *v.* Forms: **a.** 1 ágnian, ágnian, 3 ahnien, (*Orm.*) ahnenn, (*pa. t.* ahnede, aȝnede). **β.** 3 ahni, (*pa. t.* ohnede, hohnede, hopnede (? for *p* = *w*), 4 *ger.* oyninge). **γ** owne, 6– own. [OE. *āgnian*, f. *āgen* Own *a.*: so OHG. *eiginon* (MHG. *eignen*, Ger. *eignen*), MDu. *eenen*, ON. *eigna* (Sw. *egna*, Da. *egne*).

Used in OE. and early ME. in senses 1 and 2; but after this scarcely found till the 16th c. The derivative *owner* and *ownership* are however found in the twelfth c. It seems as if the verb itself went out of use before 1300, but was restored from the derivative *owner*, when *own* in its original sense of 'possess' was becoming obsolescent. Senses 3 and 4 are all of the late 16th c.

† **1.** *trans.* To make (a thing) one's own, appropriate, take possession of; to seize, win, gain; to admit as one's own. *Obs.*

a 888 K. Alfred *Boeth.* xix. § 1 He nihr þa hie he cuman beon mid? 1340 *Ayenbite* 109/2 Þe nihte

cons of brigades and knights ... with his originality. 1853 Miss. Wardens Dispr. Circle xviii. (1868) 234. I would have means for these here, that they should feel the own-ness of.

Owns, ownses, obs. forms of Owns sb.

Ownself, erroneous writing of *own self*, after *himself, myself*: see Self.

1833 Graham *Pract. Discov. Immortal* (1900) 18. Shamed of all, and hateful to their blessed and ownselves. 1846 Foxton *Wounded Conse.* (1848) 322. Every man is best judge of his own self, of his his own self.

Ownsome, variant form of Ownsomb (*Ob.*

Owre, obs. f. Hoer, Ore[1], Our, Ure, Your.

Owre, Owres- (in comb.), obs. and northern forms of Over, Ower-.

† **Owrekin,** var. of Awreak *v.*, to avenge. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 1901 To o-wreken þe spuken Belin.

Owre, obs. f. Us. **Owse, Owsey,** obs. ff. Ouse, Ousy a. **Owsell,** -illis, -le, -yl, obs. ff. Ousel.

† **Ow-sell.** *Obs. rare.* [Etymology and sense obscure.]

1859 J. Mayow *Medicinal Publication* v. 13 Neither the touch of magicians, nor the arrow ..of any religion, ever drove these into that miserable and unreclaimable tribes and vassall of perdition.

Owsen, owsen, dial. ff. *oxen*, pl. of Ox.

[**Ow-ser.** A misprint for *oxer*, Ouse 18.3 2, perpetuated in various Dicts.

[1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iv. 360/2 A Trencher Bodier, or Poler ... is to stir up the Oats, or Barly and Water.] 1702 *Dict. Rust., Poulter, or Poler*: it is an Instrument used about Tanners Pits, wherewith they stir up the Oams [*sic*, 1708 Owse], or Barly and Water. 1714 Gentl. *Dict.* s.v. Barly and Water, is a Tanner's Ph. 1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1771 Ash, *Owser* ..; the mixture of lime and water in a tanpit. 1849 in Craig *Technol. Dict.* II. 201.]

Owt, Owt-, Owte- (in comb.): see Out, Out-.

Owt, a. obs. forms of Ought.

Owtake, Owtane: see Out-take, -taken.

Owtas, Owtar, Owth, Owtrage (owtrage), **Owtray, Owtred,** etc.: see Outas, Outer, Outh, Outrage, Outbat, Outred, etc.

Owtherquedaunce, error. f. Outerquidance.

Owtour, owttour, obs. forms of Out-over.

Owtouth, obs. Sc. form of *outearth*, Outwith.

Owtsept, Owtt, obs. variants of Outcept, Out.

Owul, Owur, Owyn, obs. ff. Awl, Oer, Your, Ower. **Owyz,** obs. f. Hoth, Owre.

Owze, obs. form of Ooze.

Ox (*ŏks*). Forms: 1 oxa, 1-7 oxe, 4, 7- ox, (3 hox, 6 oxes), 7- (now*rare*) **owse, owse.** *Pl.* 1 oxan, (oexen, exen), 2- oxen, (3 ooxn, oxnn, 4-6 -en, -yn, -ynn, 5 -oxn, exin, exon, 6 oxnen), *north.* and *Sc.* 6 ouasin, 7- owsen, owsun, ousan. *B.* 4-6 oxin, (4 -in, 5 -yn). [Com. Teut.: OE. *oxa* wk. masc. = OFris. *oxa*, OS. *ohso* (MLG., LG. *ōse*, MDu. *ōse*, Du. *os*), OHG. *ahs* (MHG. *ahse*, Ger. *achse*); ON. *axi*, *exi* (Sw., Da. *exe*), Goth. *aqizo* :—O Teut. *ahs-o-, -ən-; Teut. *ahs-n- (found also in Welsh *ych*, pl. *ychain*, Skr. *ukshán*).

Ox is the only word in general Eng. use which retains the orig. plural -*en*, OE. -*an*, of the weak declension. An older symbol pl. *oxen*, *exen* occurs in O. Northumb., whence appar. *exyn*, *exyn* in 13th c. A new pl. *oxes* occurs 14–16th c., but has not survived. The genitive sing. *oxen* for *oxan* appears in Lindisf. Gosp. With the northern *owse*, *ousan*, cf. Da. and Norw. *os*, *osses*.]

1. The domestic bovine quadruped (sexually distinguished as *bull* and *cow*); in common use, applied to the male castrated and used for draught purposes, or reared to serve as food.

Often with a word prefixed indicating breed, use, etc., as *Devon, domestic, draught, Herefordshire ox*.

c 893 *Vesp. Ps.* viii. 8 Scep and oxan ..and netenu feldes. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 14 Behyrgende oxen & sceapu. *Hist. Lake Prod.* Tr. 1658 Hereon oxen. *Ibid.* 1782 Anden oxin oxen. a 1000 *Riddles* xxiii. 13 (Gr.) Swa hine oxan ne mah ne eorp cuppon ne fot kruppe. 1006-20 *Charter of Godwine* in *Thorpe Cod. Dipl.* IV. 20 Þrittig oxen and twentig cuwe, and tyn hors. a 1200 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1087 Als ane ox se on eal eorle nan befyhst. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 194 Half hundes gelten of oxen. c 1250 *S. Engl. Leg.* I. 397/86 Þindr ut mouen þere Oxene and Þeker. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6743 (Cott.) Oxen [*v. r.* oxin] fine for to ar he put. *Ibid.* 11073 And he child ... Lai in oxin mete on mol ston. 1303 Robert Brunne tr. *Hist. Evang.* (Harl. MS.) 1. 1. 1.

Heaven *Jewelry* xxiv. *Expectation* vii. 3rd. 3) 1724 The swagger...of the *Cattle* herds, or 'the bye-fly, live in large open herds...on the banks of earth. 1903 *Toronto Week. Sun.* (1876) 3/1 The "valley as it is to me, Or woman, if woman may be found. 1879 *Kansas Chief. Mech.* "Ox-brake. The ox-brake consists first and foremost of the strong substantial frame. 1894 *Custer Cavalcade* 33 Amongst the first men, we reckon the...free-lances, "Ozark and Kiwa Seagers, Pullen, Pennix. 1895 *Westminster Kingsley-Land* I There are also Godwin, Cayleys, and a certain kinds of fowls that are called Oxys and Kiwi. 1894 *Newton Dict. Birds* 680 The Tinnie...in common therewith Ho. Having...reasonably rebut Crossed him, by which name some apparently small wildfowl were of old times known in the west country. 1613 Sherman *Arrangem. Wom.* (1861) 2, xxv, She will make Dan weary as "Ox Stalker by the day. 1846 B. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1867) I. 181 He stands aloof...when grave doctors shake heads with, "ox-fellers. 1897 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 111. 302 Many "ox-fenced and ox-ranging locales. 1875 "Stonehenge" *Brit. Sporting* II. iii. § 3. 160 Horses and oxen make light of ox-fences, brooks, or gates in the first hurry of their charges. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 556 The "ox-kneed peasants of Leicestershire. a 1892 See W. Morrison *Travel Travels* vi. (1894) 136/1 The "Ox-Fish,...named it above all. Fishes)...it eats...like Beef. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 392 The little grubs or worms wherof come the "ox-flies. 1869 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1961) 103 Victory, to the Germans of a gigantic ox-fly, not perched upon the cockled hat of the gallant Burgomaster. 1730-36 Bailey *Hebel*, "Oxfist (in Horses) is said of a horse when the hoof of the hind-foot thrown just in the middle of the forefoot of the hoof from the contrary to the shoe. 1887 I. B. *Leslie's Rambles Lake Michigan* 29 My next venture was parsnips; and the crowning success, "ox-foot jelly. 1810 Sherwood *Amer. Dairy-Jockey* III. 304 The "ox gall-fly. 1799 tr. Smith *Lebensbeg.* I. 58 Take "ox-gall, and some water; mix together and wash it with some gold or silver. 1808 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 108 This ink will easily mark the transparent paper, if moved with a little ox-gall. 1863-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 588 "Ox gallstones consist mainly of cholesterinum, cholic acid, and cholerithic acid, with small portions of cholerythrin, mucous, "ox-hair

sulphuric acid; **Oxanilide**, a base ($C_{14}H_{11}NO$) obtained by heating amido-salicylic acid, forming a white isodorous mass, which dissolves in hot water or alcohol, and separates on cooling in slightly coloured crystals.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 241 Oxanilide. 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 287 Oxanilamide...Oxanilic acid... Oxanilide...Oxanilines.

Ox-antelope: see Ox 6.

Oxanthracene (*ɒksænθrɪsiːn*). *Chem.* Also oxy-. [f. Ox- + Anthracene.] A neutral substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$, derived from anthracene.

1866 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 670. 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 291 [It] forms light reddish-yellow crystals of exceptional beauty, fusible, volatile without decomposition, and sublimes in long needles.

Oxarde, obs. form of Oxbird.

Ox-bane. [Ox + Bane *sb.*1] A plant injurious to cattle; now, applied to the Pelican-bulb of South Africa, *Boophane toxicaria*.

1861 Cooke *Mycetozoa* Introd. 10 bane is as heurte *whereof* if ye Ox eat, he dies forthwith of the Symptoms. 1756 Phillips *Ox-bane*, a sort of Herb.

Ox-bird, oxbird. [f. Ox + Bird 2.]

1. A name applied to various British small wild-fowl; esp. the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis*); also, locally, to the Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), Ringed Plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*), Common Sandpiper (*Tringoides hypoleucus*).

a 1527 in *Hazard. Orig.* (1796) 225 Prices of Tirdis—Ox-birds, the doz. 1552-4 Lancaster *Exp. to E. Indies* (1810) II. 341 A certaine kind of birds called ox-birds, which are a great kind of marlins: the flesh is white but not so delicate as other birds. 1605 J. Jones in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 322 Plovers, Snipes, Ox-birds, Pipers, and a hundred other sort of Fowl. 1800 tr. Mauduit *Oiseaux* (1806) 144 Ox-bird, a name for the Snipe. 1813 Col. Hamilton *Diary* (1820) I. 19 Killing...2 jack snipe and 3 ox-birds. 1821 J. R. Wise *New Forest* 272 Ringed Plover...known...in the neighborhood of Christchurch and Lymington, as the 'oxbird'. 1863 —*In Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Ox-bird*, the common sand-piper. 1881 Wood in *Sunday Mag.* May 308/2 The Dunlin...on the Medway Creeks...is known as Ox-bird. 1885 Newmark *Prov. Names Birds* 118 Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), also called...Ox bird (Essex); Kent. 1886 E. C. Leach *Zoologist's Log* 1. 11 The dog-headed nose mark of the ox-bird.

2. Applied to a. a species of Weaver-bird, *Textor alecto*; b. the African ox-pecker or tick-bird (Cent. *Dict.*).

1884 *Lisb. Arabic. Zool. Rec.* 198. 1890 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 178 *Textor alecto*, Ox-bird.

Ox-bow, oxbow (*ɒksbəʊ*). [f. Ox + Bow *sb.*3]

1. The bow-shaped piece of wood which forms a collar for a yoked ox and has its upper ends fastened to the yoke: = Bow *sb.*3 5.

1388-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls Surtees* 322 In herde et Oxbowys emptis...xiiiid. ob. 1530 Palsgr. 230/2 Oxebowe that goethe about his necke, *collier de beuf*. 1573 Tusser *Hush. xvii.* (1878) 36 With ox bowes and stickes, and other things mo, For calseway and horsemen, to plough for to go. 1689, 1721 (see Bow *sb.*3 5). 1878 Whitby Gloss., *Oxen-bow*, an ox-collar; the wooden one for the neck when the animal is yoked.

2. *U.S.* A semicircular bend in a river; hence, the land included within this. Also *attrib.*, as *ox-bow bend*.

1791 J. A. Graham *Descr. St. Vincennes* 136 In this town (Newport, Wabash) are three extensive quarters known by the name of the great Ox-Bow, which from the River assumes to its course at this place. 1843 Barber & Howe *Hist. Coll. N. York State* (ed. Orleans), On the Oxbow of the Onondagadice River. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 9, The Connecticut...wanders in huge lazarlike coils about the fat Northampton meadows. 1874 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 12 The high plain here trends to the west, and turns the course of the Connecticut so that it reaches an ox-bow bend.

Ox-boy, -cart, -close, etc.: see Ox 5, 6.

Ox-cheek. The cheek of an ox, esp. as an article of food. Also *attrib.*

1592 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1871) 22 He smelt him as confidently as a butcher can would an ox-cheek when he is hungry. 1633 Dekker *Tunstal* 61, 462 With what Confusion-Cobler have you fed, Ox old Cheekerlis, or Hu-Cloots tougher Hoof? 1799 *Sent. Epistle* II. No. 61, 56 Ox-cheek Women, Cantermongers. 1780 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1918) 5 To make an Ox Cheek Soup.

†Oxen (*ɒksĭn*). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀξύς* sharp.] A needle-shaped spongy spicule, pointed at both ends. Hence **Oxeate** *a.*, having the form of an oxea.

1886 R. von Lendenfeld in *Proc. Linn. Soc. Zool.* 380, 383 Dictal in *Esperia Bwk.* XXII. 46(?) Oxeaspar by far the commonest type by the oxea, a needle-shaped form pointed at both ends and produced by growth from a centre at the same rate in opposite directions along the same axis...By the suppression of one of the rays of an oxea, an acuate spicule or styloa results. *Ibid.* 406/1 The spicular rays often become cylindrical; usually pointed (*oxeate*) at the ends, they are also frequently sinuous or irregular.

Oxen, pl. of Ox. Hence **†Oxened** *pa. ppl.* (ME.), furnished with oxen.

c 1440 Lyd. *Sitthes* *Bor* cheuel deef his felys I-ored *with* fyue oxen.

Oxer (*ɒksə*). *Fox-hunting slang.* [See -er1 1.] An ox-fence.

1839 Lawrence *Journal* 2 *Grass-vl.* 65 A sailing fall over an 'oxer'. 1881 Watts Mercutio *Mem. Hunt.* 31 The fence...was an 'oxer', about seven feet high, and impervious as a hill.

Ox-eye, oxeye (*ɒksɪaɪ*). Also 5 **oxie, oxeghe,** 6 **oxei, Sc. oxze,** 6–8 **oxey.**

1. The eye of an ox; an eye like that of an ox, a large (human) eye.

1388 Rolls *Privat Council Nat. Things, Whitehall Lights* exil If the light not had that sort of eyes, which...some call ox-eyes: for here were swelled much beyond the size of human eyes. 1589 C. Gibson *E. Grays* viii. His ox eyes were rolling more crabbedly. 1890 M. Wyndham *My Fifty-second* I. A yellow, sentimental Indian, with handsome ox-eyes.

2. A popular name of various birds: **a.** *eye*, the Great Titmouse (*P. carulous*) or Blue Ox-eye, and Cole Titmouse (*P. britannicus*) or Black Ox-eye.

1544 Turner *Avium* G v b, *Primus parus, Anglis* notatur the great titmouse or the great oxei. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The oxze eyis twais. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 168 Oxeys or great Titmice, feed, as ordinary Tomtits do, upon Caterpillars. Memoirs of Tyrol, Bark-Worms and Flies. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* L. 140 A bird of the *oxeye* species has this year built its nest in the valve of a pump.

b. Also, locally applied to the Ox-bird or Dunlin, *Tringa variabilis*; the Tree-creeper (also Ox-eye Creeper), *Certhia familiaris*; the Chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*; the Willow Warbler, *P. trochilus*; in N. America, to the Black-bellied Plover, *Squatarola helvetica*, and the American Dunlin, *Pelidna americana*.

1589 Ryther *MS. School-Bks., Birdes* 1903 An Oxeye, or creeper. *Cerebra.* 1839 *Penny Cycl. Virginia* (1840) 22 Dunlin... Wildgoose...Durrock...Oxeye. 1868 Wolley *Lond Chron.* 2, 2 Sept. 147 Those other Birds...a little bigger than a Wren called Ox-eye creeper. 1868 Col. Hamilton *Diary* (1847) I. 4 A wild duck, ox-eyes, calls, feathers. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 123 Dunlin...Ox bird or Ox-eye (Essex); Kent. 1886 Bloomfield *N. Zoologist Wordsley, Oxeye*, only name for both the chiff-chaff and the willow warbler. 1896 F. A. Bailey *Zool. Hist. Virginia* I. 103 These wan...the dark on all those varieties as well known to modern sportsmen, the carve-back, the red head, the smallard, the wildgoose, the dotterel, the oxeye.

3. Applied to various plants: **a.** A species of the genus *Buphthalmum* (N.O. *Compositæ*), of which the Central European species *B. grandiflorum* and *B. cordatum*, herbaceous perennials with bright yellow radiate flowers, are often cultivated in gardens. **b.** The British wild plants *Chrysanthemum segetum*, the Corn Marigold or Yellow Ox-eye, and *C. Leucanthemum*, the White Ox-eye, Ox-eye daisy, Dog-daisy, or Moon-daisy; sometimes also (esp. by confusion) applied to species of *Anthemis* with yellow or white flowers resembling these. **c.** Applied by Lyte to *Adonis vernalis* (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*). **d.** The American composite plant *Heliopsis laevis* with large yellow flowers. **e.** The West-Indian composite plants, Creeping Ox-eye or West Indian Marigold, *Wedelia carnosa*, and Sea-side Ox-eye, *Borrichia arborescens*. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

a. a 1400-50 *Alexand. Mod. MS.* 190 Oxeye: *anulus beliti*. c 1420 *Alphita* 04/12 *Buphthalmos* vel *Bubelmos*, oculus bouis idem, anglice oxe ye. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. 67 b, Buphthalmos or oxye...hath leaues like fenel and a yellow flowre greater than Camomill, like vnto an ox eye, wherupon it hath the name. c 1568 Fumitory *Vegetable Creed* 31 oxeye, and bitter Pattrere. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 31 oxeie. 1618 The plant which we have called Buphthalmum, or Oxe eie. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 370 Ox-eye, *Buphthalmum*.

b. 1629 J. Jonson *Parl's Garden*, Bring corn-flag, tulipa, and Adonis flower, Pale ox-eye, gaudy-Lyon, and columbine. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 294/1 A wild Field Marygold... this is also named an Ox-Eye, a Yellow, and a Wild Chrisis a White. 1726 Phillips, *Ox-eye*, an herb otherwise called Great Maugarit, good for Wounds and the King's Evil. 1733 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Ox-eye-daisy*, a name sometimes given to the *Leucanthemum* of botanical writers. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 351 Ox-eye of old Authors, *Anthemis*. a 1795 Jones *Encic. ad Hieron* 201, One of the great ox-eye daisies in the corn. 1838 Bowdich *Bot. Ind.* (ed. 3), Great White Ox-eye. 1870 Miss Edgeworth *Rod and Rose* I. 204 Her lap full of dandelions and ox-eyes. 1892 *Leic. Lex., Ox-eye chamomile, Anthemis tinctoria.*

c 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxviii. 289 This herbe...is called in Latine *Buphthalmum* and *Oculus bouis*...This is the right Ox eye described by Dioscorides. 1731 *Compl. Farmer* 61, 381 Oriental Ox-eye with red and white Flowers.

4. Applied to a spinoid fish, *Box* or *Boops vulgaris*; also to an elopoid fish, *Megalops cyprinoides*.

a 1640 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* (1704) 224/1 The Ox-Eye, is like the Tenner, an excellent Fish; and looks like the Eye of an Ox (count of Breed).

5. Applied to several things likened to the eye of an ox, or **a.** A drinking cup in use at certain Oxford colleges: **b.** *Naut.* A small glass bull's eye (Smyth Sailor's *Word-bk.* 1867); **c.** 'A small concave mirror made, especially in Nuremberg, of glass' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **d.** An oval dormer window: Obs. or merg.: Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1874).

1705 in *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. Soc.) II. 40 Abot Cowden, quite little. Ox-Eyes cum Bedell sayes. [See also Note in this.] a 1862 Soyfert *Canon of St. Pet.* IV. 422 Oxford, All Souls...Their silver cups or the college are called ox-eyes, and an ox-eye of monumental size a favourite draught there. 18...*Oxford during Last Cent.* 84 At Corpus Christi were drinking-cups and glasses, which, from their shape, were called ox-eyes.

6. *Naut.* = Bull's eye 10: see quots.

1598 Percivall, *Lanceloton* (Hall, Soc.) II. 290 Lanceyon cloake, which is more ample, or bigger then a mans hat, and therefore by the Portingals it is called *Olho de Boy*, (or Oxe eye). 1708 C. Povenall, *Mech. Mariner*, 272 Those Dreadful Storms on the Coasts of Guinea, which the Seamen call the Ox Eyes, from their Beginning; because as first it seems no bigger than an Ox's Eye. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ox-eye*, a small cloud, or weather-gall, seen on the coast of Africa, which presages a severe storm.

7. *Comb.* **Ox-eye arch**, a pointed or Gothic arch; **ox-eye bean** = *horse-eye bean*: see Horse *sb.* 27 c (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **ox-eye camomile, daisy** (see 3 b); **ox-eye tree** (see 3 e).

1736 Daniel *Rhetoric* v. ii. 532 In the Anglo-Normand age, all their arches...were nearer to the Roman taste, than the acute-easy arch.

Ox-eyed (*ɒksɪaɪd*), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed2.]

1. Having large full eyes like those of an ox.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* II. i. (1616) 2m2 Homer useth that Epithite of Ox-eyed, in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best. 1792 Gentl. *Mag.* Wks. (1824) II. 476 Vain found he...not quite so great a vision as the ox-eyed Juno. 1858 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 3 Eyes of heed...such for size and lustre as Homer gives to ox-eyed Juno. 1859 Worlee, Gen. 13 Aug. 3/1 How sadly he looks! How ox-eyed!...How mildly ruminative!

2. Of the form of a pointed or Gothic arch.

1736 Daniel *Rhetoric* App. p. xxxii, The acute, cusped, arch coming then into fashion.

Ox-feather, Ox-foot: see Ox 6.

Oxford (*ɒksfəd*), the name of a University town in England [in OE. *Oxna-, Oxnaford* 'ford of oxen', ME. *Oxnaford, Oxenford*], used attributively in numerous expressions; **Oxford chrome, ochre**, yellow ochre, formerly dug at Shotover, near Oxford; **Oxford clay** (*Geol.*), a deposit of stiff blue clay underlying the 'coral rag' of the Middle Oolite in the midland counties of England, and esp. in Oxfordshire; **Oxford corners**, in *Printing*, ruled border lines enclosing the print of a book, etc., crossing and extending beyond each other somewhat at the corners; **Oxford frame**, a picture-frame the sides of which cross each other and project some distance at the corners; **Oxford man**, a man who has been educated at the University of Oxford; **Oxford mixture**, a kind of woollen cloth of a very dark grey colour; called also *Oxford grey, pepper-and-salt, thunder-and-lightning*; **Oxford Movement** (*Ch. Hist.*), the movement for the revival of Catholic doctrine and observance in the Church of England, which began at Oxford about 1833; **Oxford Oolite** (*Geol.*), the middle division of the Oolitic system: see Oolite 2; **Oxford School** (*Ch. Hist.*), the school of thought represented by the Oxford Movement; the body of persons belonging to this; **Oxford shoe**, a style of shoe laced over the instep; **Oxford Tracts**, the 'Tracts for the Times' issued 1833–41 in advocacy of the principles of the Oxford Movement, whence the movement and school are also known as Tractarian.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 283 *Oxford chrome*, an oxide of iron used in oil and water-colour painting. 1892 *Knight. Brit. Mus.* 56 N.W. 1023/1 The Cavalier Formation... Lower group...*Oxford* clay. 1884 Pall Mall Budget, 6 Nov., *Oxford clay*, the lower member of the Middle Oolite, so called from its being well developed in Oxfordshire. 1874 Mackeltosh-Jones *Mod. Pan. Churches* 320 The beautiful, rolled ox. "Oxford frame. 1592 *Nashe Pasquil's Apol.* 1 b, Yea that are "Oxford men, enquire whether Walpole were not a Pezzant? 1890 Gladstone *Sp. at Oxford Union* 5 Pale, To call a man a characteristically Oxford man is, in my opinion, to give him the highest compliment that can be paid to any human being. 1887 Dunbar *Pictures* 28, His legs graced a pair of "Oxford-pepper trousers, made to show the full symmetry of those limbs. 1868 Hughes *Lux. Contempt* 28 If He wore a long Oxford mixture coat. 1892 J. Kathbone (*title*) Are the Puseyites sincere? A letter most respectfully addressed to a right reverend catholic lord bishop on "The "Oxford Movement. 1884 J. H. Newman *Apol. to* 122 But there was another source of...which created Mr. Ross from the Oxford Movement. a 1890 R. F. Littledale in *Chambers's Encycl.* (1901) IV. 722/2 The factor variously known as the Oxford or Tractarian movement, or by its adversaries as the "Catholic revival. 1890 Church *Oxford Movement* 1 What is called the Oxford or Tractarian movement began, as a separate effort for the immediate defence of the Church against certain dangers, arising from the violent and tyrannical temper of the days of the Reform Bill. 1879 "Oxford oaths (see Oaths *sb.* 1). 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 472 A section of the ashes-pits at Shotover Hill, near Oxford, whence the Oxford ochre is obtained. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 136 Oolitic System...3 Portland oolite. 2. "Oxford oolite. 3. Bath oolite. 1720 Ancient *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1729) 1. Darts cast them with helmets and lance shoes, Oxford caps. I have met them with helmets and lance shoes, Oxford caps. 1887 *New Monthly Mag.* LXXX. iv. 477 High-down native. "Oxford shoes. 1892 Miss Broughton *Red Lynne* I. xiii. 223 Patent-leather Oxford shoes. [Spec. of polite. 1902 Ann. *Register* App. p. 1xxviii, Their coat [and hood] Aug. 19 Aug. 8/1 The dress would be low-cut, [and] coat hood unfastened.] 1839 Hook in *Edinburgh Rev.* LXX. 490 Let us be rescued by ourselves to the "Oxford Tracts and their friends—or by any other title by which you would prefer to have yourselves called. 1870 Ashwell *Diet. Biog.* I.ii. 1209/1 Dr. Pusey had given great offence to some and great satisfaction to others, by his connection with the Oxford Tracts movement.

Hence **Oxfordian** *a.*, pertaining to Oxford; in *Geol.* applied to the lower division of the Middle or Oxford Oolite.

1883 EVANSON *Investigation. Geol.* 449 The Middle Jurassic rocks comprise two complete and distinct groups:—1. The Oxfordian; 2. The Corallian. 1. Oxfordian—consists mainly of two sections, A and B, the Kellaways Rock and the Oxford Clay.

Oxfordism (*ɒ*ksfədɪz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. An Oxford habit or trait; the characteristics, habits, or peculiarities of Oxford scholars.

1839 COBBETT *Hist. Reformation* IV. 1328 note, Benedictism is not without its rewarding more than Oxfordism or Cambridgeism. 1842 *Bentley Misc.* XI. 563 The word 'Oxfordism' is good English, but we wish the word very hard sense, as some have, as 'Oxfordism'.

†**2.** *Ch. Hist.* The principles and practices of the Oxford Movement (see OXFORD). *Obs.*

1841 G. R. CORNER *Wesl. Probyt.* xxv. 183 It was heart cheering to hear a Bishop of the Church of England, to the credit of the providence of Oxfordism, take these simple views. 1849 O. SHEPHERD *Wks.* VII. 121 He might, perhaps, write a possible essay or article for a magazine in favour of Oxfordism.

So †**Oxfordist** *Ch. Hist.*, an adherent of the Oxford Movement. *Obs.*

1838 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. 18, 67 That the Romanists and the Oxfordists say it a view received so meekly and add to that of the Scriptures.

Ox-gall: see OX 6.

Oxgang (*ɒ*ksgæŋ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Chiefly *northern*; also 3–8 *dial.* **oxen**, **-en**; **ox-going**. [f. OX + GANG *sb.*[1] In OE. two words with ASAN gen. sing. or ASENA gen. pl.]

1. The eighth part of the CARUCATE or ploughland varying from 10 to 18 acres, or more widely, according to the system of tillage, etc.; a bovate.

The measure being the amount of land ploughed by one plough, with its team of eight oxen, an eighth of this was considered as the share of each of the team. Holders of less than a carucate united with their neighbours to join in a consociate plough, to the team of which each furnished as many oxen as he held oxgangs: see quot. 1419. (In quots. c 1225, strangely used to render L. *caprarium pecudis*.)

c 1225 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1887) III. 346 Of bollum twegum oxna gang, and on Leadley twegen oxena gang. 1251–52 *Ibid.* 370 An hida bonus oxen oxen gang. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Matthias* 49 Of ane oxgang hide he wan xxxix pens *per quatrum sapientie*, bot two hundreth he to lyvith has And oweryd, and in land alsa Scwyne wlonc of Lou and Ku, and Kouwe That was of nycht aa ox of knawe, the gast that mast have part in plucht:...fowa dane hagwrth, and ellys lang Of land was nainan ane ox-gang. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 737/19 *Hic bovata*, a oxegang. [c 1475 *Pict. Voc. Ibid.* 798/1 *Hec bovata*, a boxgangyn land.] 1532 *Fort. Rlter. Portraict* VI. 52 An oxgang of land and meadow. 1540–58 *Jrnl. Arts Dom. Concilii & Testimon Magistri* Ho. Eliot XVI. ii. 21 b, Because th Oxengang (Engang (*Jrnl.* oxegang) is contayn partly to exercise chiefdings in all shyres. 1682 W. *Pennsylvania Laws & Liberty* 11. 6b, 35 The Oxgang, or Oxengang...called *Bovata terræ* contains after the original rupees 15 acres. 1839 tr. *N. Boileau Rec.* IV. 171 According to an ancient state of 1587 an oxgange of lands, 1705 *Yorkshire Lay to Rep* (R. D.) An oxgang consists in acres in some places in others eighteen, twenty-four; and fifty in some parts of Bradford parish. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Oxlea*, an ox-gang. 1850 ANDERSON *Rhortland Pap.* 431 In the year 1272 there were fifty-six oxgangs or bovates in villenage in the township of Bardby.

2. As a measure of length: 7 *a.* furlong.

1569 STANYHURST tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. viii. 50 The River of Tygre ...extendeth whose fowre oxgangs breadth.

†**O'xgate.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 **oxen-gate.** [f. OX + GATE *sb.*[2], GAITE *sb.*[1]] A measure of land; the same as the OXGANG (for which this name appears to have been substituted after 1550).

1583 *Decree of Scotch Exchequer* in E. W. Robertson *Hist. Rts. Labour* 198 Thirteen acres extending and and reputed to one oxgate of land, and four oxgate extending and and reputed to one pend land of auld extent. 1585 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 360/2 The Lords find that 13 acheris aull be one oxengaue of land. 1609 Skene *De Verb. Significat.*, Bovata terræ, a boxgate, or oxengate. 1725 *Rec. Inhabitants Dundee* (1756) 1. 1808 COSH *Old Edin. Eccl.* 3 An oxgate or oxgate of land is so much as an ox can till. 1870 *Rep. Rolls Ser.* (Preface) VIII. 146/1 The thirteen oxengates of land of old extent...with the town formerly called Pleasington, tenements and curtenidges of the manor aforesaid.

Ox-going, *dial.* synonym of OXGANG: see E.D.D.

O'x-harrow, *sb.* A large and powerful harrow used on clay lands; originally drawn by oxen.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 It is vsed in many countreys, but fardenedes to haue an ox harrow, the whiche is made of dre small peces of timbre, called harrow timbre. 1562 *Warwick Tenchbook* III. 107, 63 A pair of ox-harrowes, or the harrow of all, in many countries called drags. 1708 *Hist. Ir.* 353 Were I to have two ox-harrows,... I should be obliged to have a much stronger team than five oxen horses. 1804 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 342 Very large and powerful harrows for their strong land, which they call ox harrows.

Hence **Ox-harrow** *v. trans.*, to harrow with an ox-harrow.

1776 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agricl.* 13 Aug. 1775 Ox-harrowed A., 3 *lbs.* carrots field, and gathered it up into five-bushel heaps.

†**Oxha'vertite.** *Min. Obs.* Also (more correctly) **oxshavertite.** [Named 1827 from *Oxa-* or *Elva-fatur* in Reykjadal, Iceland.] A pale green variety of Apophyllite, found in small green crystals on stilbite and wood.

1827 BREWSTER in *Edin. Phil. Jrnal.* VII. 103 Oxhavertite.

1829 *Mod. Philos. L. Patterns. Light* 70. 58 (C). K. 6.) Some years afterwards he discovered the remarkable mineral of oxhavertite. 1837 DANA *Min.* 708 Oxshavertite. 1868 *Phil. Mag.* Oxhavertite. 1876 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, Oxhavertite ...an obs. syn. of apophyllite.

Ox-head (*ɒ*ksheɪd). [f. OX + HEAD.]

1. The head of an ox, or a representation of one.

In quot. 1592 with allusion to HORACE: *ode.* ii. 2.

1592 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 570, I would not an Ox-head in your Lyons hide. 1593 MARLOWE, TORPH. NORTH *Lyrici* 21 The Cheats were carved on the outside with Ox-heads.

2. *transf.* A stupid person; a dolt, blockhead; also *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.* stupid.

a 1634 MASSON (W. 1882) Poet makes a statement of 100, ox-head!? 1848 FARMER'S *Magazine* I. 33 Could equal ox-head celebration be borne of the Russia nation.

3. *dial.* = HOGSHEAD.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordbk.* s. v., Please, sir, I be come after th' empty ox-head.

O'x-herd. [f. OX (in OE. in gen. sing. ASAN or gen. pl. ASENA) + HERD *sb.*[2]] A keeper of oxen; a cowherd.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 90/3 *Bubulci*, oxanhyrdas. *Ibid.* 91/12 *O Bubulcus*, eala oxanhyrde. *a* 1100 *Leg. Pen. Ibid.* 274/18 *Subbubulcus*, oxenhyrde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. 180 (Bodl. Roll.) If an ox were kouerde hatte Bubulcus, and is vnderpyned to other to kepe oxen. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 669/1 *Hic bubulcus*, oxardis. 1805 *Lovely Poems* (ed. 2) I. 309 The art of the oxherd is the art of attending to oxen.

O'x-hide, o'xhide. The skin of an ox.

c 1440 HYLTOFTE *Mem. Pub. a. Ulfar & Wulf* 388, The wolf will not hazff the woe on hide. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 209 An Ox-hyde all Rotte carved & Tanned. 1840–1 *Kirkcudbr. Presbyt. Mem. Mr. Gilpin* 142 That the best ox hyde be sold for 15s marks, and inferior sorts of oxen hydes for 9 lbs., 7s marks. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* x. 367 They...Bought each measure of land at an oxhide measure. *attrib.* 1848 THOMLINSON *Hand bk. Gas* 100 Some together the mouth of the sewer and the ox-hide strap.

¶ *pronounced*: 'A measure of land, as much as would be encircled by a hide cut into narrow strips' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858: so in mod. Dicts.).

(An error arising from confusion of HIDE *sb.*[1] with HIDE *sb.*[2])

Ox-horn (*ɒ*ksˌhɔːn). [f. OX + HORN.]

1. A horn of an ox. (Sometimes used as a drinking-vessel.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxii. 176 Cum se deofol... mid hatelic oxone sceal beon on helle.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 402 In the deep sea they light on certain little trees branched and full of boughs, in colour of an Ox horne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* II. v. 94 Hartshorn is of a far and clammy substance, and if made by Ox-horn would do the like (yield mucilaginous). 1808 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxii, He took the large ox-horn of our quarter-cycle down.

2. A name of the Black Olive or Olive-bark (*Bucida Buceras*) of Jamaica, the wood of which is not liable to the attacks of insects.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 840/2.

3. *Ox-horn cactus*, a bivalve mollusc, the horn-cockle, *Isocardia cor*.

Oxhouse (*ɒ*ksˌhaʊs). Now *hist.* A house for the sheltering or stabling of oxen: cf. *ox-house*.

a 1400 *Alex. Salad. Liber* xxxii. 776 Cum se dardit... and barbis oxen xxxii hous ou bardis.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 402 In the deep sea they light on certain little trees branched and full of boughs, in colour of an Ox horne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* II. v. 94 Hartshorn is of a far and clammy substance, and if made by Ox-horn would do the like (yield mucilaginous). 1808 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxii, He took the large ox-house of our quarter-cycle down.

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Oxidi·metry. [f. Oxide + -metry.] Measurement or estimation of the amount of oxide formed.
1846 *Smeaton* 23 Jan. 30/1 It represents a special branch of oxidimetry.

Oxidizable (*ɔ*ksidaizăb'l), *a. Chem.* Also oxy-. [f. Oxidize + -able.] Capable of being oxidized; capable of combining with oxygen so as to form an oxide or oxygen-compound.
1800 Crosse in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 346 The easily oxidizable metals cannot be employed. 1859 Pereira tr. *Gmelin's Hdbk. Chem.* (1850) II. 22 The chlorides, bromides, and iodides of metals are easily oxydizable. 1883 [see Oxidizer].
Hence **O·xidizableness**, **-bility**.
1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Technol.* (ed. 6) 302 Those peculiarities by which it is distinguished from other fats, e. g. easier oxidizability. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 304/3 Researches on the oxidizability of iron and steel.

Oxidization (*ɔ*ksidaizē·ʃən). *Chem.* Also oxy-. [n. of action from Oxidize v.] The action of oxidizing or process of being oxidized; oxidation.
1859 J. Bronner *Trans. Amer. Ass.* 187 note, Iron ores...in a continued state of oxydization. 1883 J. K. Ackers in *Mag. Art* Aug. 436/2 Objects of bronze, being less liable to oxidization than iron, have been preserved.

Oxidize (*ɔ*ksidaiz), *v. Chem.* Also oxy-. [f. Oxide + -ize.]
1. *trans.* To cause to combine with oxygen; to convert into an oxide or oxygen-compound. (In the case of a metal, often = to cover with a coating of oxide, to rust, make rusty.)
1800 [implied in Oxidizement]. 1806 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 119 Coal is apparently nothing more than carbon oxidized to a certain degree. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vi. 136 It is highly probable that the amyloids and fats are very frequently oxidized in the blood. 1877 H. C. Wood *Thermal Influ.* 103 There must be a limit to the powers of the system to oxidize alcohol.
b. *Anomalously* for "rust" in *fig.* sense.
1859 *Horace* (N. Y.) Jan. 800 The calf enthusiasm of the elderly traveller whose own Greek is oxidized an inch thick.
2. *intr.* To enter into combination with oxygen; to take up oxygen; to become converted into an oxide. (Of a metal, often = to become coated with oxide; to rust, become rusty.)
1846 Hoare *Elem. Chem.* I. 166 A piece of iron, immersed under water which is freely exposed to the atmosphere, oxidizes very slowly. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., Those they [iron rails] lay, and oxidize promptly. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 199 Allowing the pieces of the metal to oxidize in dry air.
Hence **O·xidized** *ppl. a.*; **-izing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
Oxidized silver, in silversmith's work, a name occasionally given to silver with a dark coating of silver sulphide.
1839 tr. Biot *Nat. Philos.* 103 The paper...will be found stained of a deep purple hue from the oxydized gold. 1840 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* (1842) 322 Heated with carbon a strong oxidizing flame. 1845 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall* 252 A long series of gossanous, alternately of an oxidizing and a deoxidizing character. 1870 *Globe* 31 The new invention of oxydized silver. 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 272/1 The reddening ...is due to the oxidizing action of moist air.

† O·xidizement. *Chem. Obs.* Also oxy-. [f. prec. + -ment.] = Oxidation, Oxidization.
1800 Crosse in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 333 I can attribute their difference of colour only to the different state of oxidizement of the iron. 1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 320 The terms oxidizement and oxidation imply the combination of oxygen with bodies. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 234 Iron, coated with brass or copper, is less liable to oxidizement.

O·xidizer. Also oxy-. [f. as prec. + -er 1.]
1. A substance that oxidizes, or gives off oxygen to, another; an oxidizing agent.
1873 H. C. Wood *Thermal Influ.* 103 Chromic acid is a very active oxidizer. 1883 *Macdonald's Pharmac. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 252 Experiments performed with various oxidizers.
2. A workman employed in making 'oxidized silver': see Oxidized.
1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 5/8 Gilders—Wanted an experienced Patent Gilder and Oxydiser.

† Oxi·dulated, *ppl. a. Chem. Obs.* Also oxy-. [f. obs. F. *oxydule*, ? *oxydule*, ' lowest degree of oxidation, protoxide ', dim. of *oxyde*; after L. *acid-ic, acidul-us*: cf. *acidulated, acidulous*.] Combined with a smaller proportion of oxygen than in another compound; as in *oxidulated iron*, a former name for the magnetic oxide of iron (Fe_3O_4), as distinguished from the peroxide (Fe_2O_3). So **† O·xidule** (oxydul) [n. obs. F. *oxydule*], an oxide containing a smaller or the smallest proportion of oxygen; **† Oxi·dulous** *a.* = *oxidulated*.
1808 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 71 Those portions of the ore which contain the least quantity of oxygen...are consequently deoxidized 'oxydulated'. 1832 Tr. Rose *Mendeléeff's Treat.* II. xxiv. 352 Vallius, which contains magnetic oxide (protoxide) carbonated iron). 1818 Mosses *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 35 [In the case] of only two oxides...we might have applied the term oxide to the metal fully saturated with oxygen, and of "oxidule to the compound on an inferior scale of oxidizement, as has been done by several of the French chemists. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 66 "Oxidulous iron ore forms a rock. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* v. 160 Magnetite, sesquioxide iron, occurs in blocks in Somma.

Oxide, obs. form of Ox-eye.

O·xify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Ox + -(*i*)fy.] *trans.* To make an ox of, turn into an ox.
1864 Spectator in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 511 Instead of ossifying myself, and crying wonderful! at every action of my perfect prince.

Oxigen, -gon, etc., obs. ff. Oxygen, -gon, etc.

Oxime (*ɔ*ksīm), **oxim** (*ɔ*ksim). *Chem.* [f. Ox- + -ime, shortened from Imine (the imides containing the radical : NH, the oximes : N(OH)). Introduced by the German chemists V. Meyer and Janny in 1884.] A chemical compound containing the divalent group : N(OH) joined to a carbon atom, esp. in the constitution C_nH_{2n} : as *acetoxime* C_2H_4 : N(OH), *formoxime* = CH_2 : N(OH). Also called **Oximide**.
1890 *Athenæum* 25 May 659/1 The large class of substances known as the oximes, which have been so much investigated of late, has just been enriched by the discovery of its simplest possible member, formoxime, CH_2 : N.OH. 1893 *Nature* 13 May 60/1 (A paper was read on) "Organic Oximides: a Research on their Pharmacology', by Dr. H. Pomfret.

Oximel (), obs. form of Oxymel.

Oxindole (*ɔksi·ndōl*). *Chem.* Also -ol. [f. Ox- + Indole.] A colourless crystalline substance (C_8H_7NO), becoming an oil when heated, consisting of indole combined with one equivalent of oxygen. Hence *dioxindole*, containing two equivalents of oxygen ($C_8H_7NO_2$): see Di- 2 c.
1870 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 722 *Oxindol*...is produced...by passing the vapour of oxindol over heated zinc-dust. *Ibid.* 736 The oxindol...forms long colourless needles or leathery groups, and at higher temperatures distils...as a colourless or reddish oil which immediately solidifies in the crystalline form. ...On exposure to the air, it is partly converted by oxidation into dioxindol. 1880 *Nature* XXIV. 209/1 A body called oxindol, from which isatin, and therefore indigo, can be obtained. 1892 Mohler & Myer *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 680 Oxindole...dioxindole.

Oxiodic: see Oxy-iodic.

O·xless, *a.* [-less.] Without an ox or oxen.
1889 Evans *Jeans* 2. 180, But beef is rare within these oxless bounds.

O·x-like, *a.* and *adv.* [-like.] Like, or resembling that of an ox; after the manner of an ox.
1808 W. Taylor *Survey.* 37 To-morrow proceeded from this supine and oxelike sensation. 1908 Perry *Chem.* x. 174 His low jaw, jaws of majestic size, With cow-like solidity, and with ox-like eyes. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 468 Evebrow or Ox-like Antelopes, ...species that present various degrees of relationship to the Antelopes and Oxen respectively.

O·xlip. Forms: 1 *oxanslyppe*, -*slioppe*, 6 *oxslip(pe*, *oxslip*, 7– *oxlip*. [OE. *oxanslyppe* wk. fem., f. *oxan* gen. sing. of *oxa*, Ox + *slyppe* slimy or viscous dropping: see Cowslip.]
The name of a flowering herb: applied (at least from 16th c.) to a plant intermediate in appearance between the Cowslip (*Primula veris*) and Primrose (*P. vulgaris*), agreeing with the former in having a common scape bearing an umbel of many flowers, but in the colour and form of the individual flowers resembling the latter; now ascertained to be a natural hybrid between the cowslip and primrose; by some 17–18th c. written extended to include the cultivated varieties of many colours commonly comprised under the name *Polyanthus*.
b. By recent botanists appropriated to *Primula elatior* (Jacq.), a species having the appearance of a large-sized pale-flowered cowslip, found in Europe from Gothland southward, and in Britain only in Essex and parts of the adjacent counties.
The latter, discovered at Hadfield in Essex in 1831, by Mr. H. Doubleday, is sometimes distinguished as the Hadfield or True Oxlip: in Essex it is included, with the hybrid oxlips, under the name 'Cowslip'; the cowslip of English literature being there called 'Paigle'.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 32 Wyp sio, oxanslyppan sliw-wearde, & also wyrte wylle on wætere. *Ibid.* III. 92 genim ...þysyrwan & wudubinban leaf, & cudyppanan & oxanslyppan. 1568 Turner *Herbal* 10, In Cornewalyppe is named in ...Latin herba paralysis, and there are two kinds of them, ...the one is called in the West contrie of some in Essexlips, and the other as Oxlips, and they are both called in Cambridgeshyre Paples. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxiii. 100 *Verbascum adhuc*, Oxslippe [Figure]. *Ibid.* 103 The Oxslip...is very like to the Cowslippe, sauing that his leaues be greater and larger, and his flowres be of a paler or fayer yellow colour, almost white and without sauour. *Ibid.*, The pale Mallerys are called...in English Cowslippes, Primroses, & Oxslips. 1590 Spenser, *Muiop.* 37 I know a bancke where the wilde time blowes, Where Cowslips and the goulding Violet growes. 1601 — *Prim.* 7, 21, 22, 125 Pale Primroses, Iuld Oxlips, and The Crowne Imperiall: Lillies of all kinds. 1686 *Plant. Jungfer-dusk.* 330 Having improved the seed of Primula veris or cowslip with primrose to that height, that it has produced the *Primula polyanthos* or Oxlip. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 70/1 The Oxlip Cowslip is like those of the field, but of several red colours. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 253 Mr. Curtis tells us, that by cultivation it [primrose] may be brought to throw up a long common footstalk like the Oxlip; which circumstance the idea of the latter being a variety of this. 1830 Tennyson *Dying Swan* 102 An oxslip grew to cover it, So sweet that to this day none pass'd Without a thought of the bird that died In solitude. *Flower* n. *Oxslip*, also applied to *Primula*[*]; varieties and *P. veris* generally.
b. 1850 *Gard. Chron.* 22 Mar., The German Oxlip, the true *P. elatior*...which is not yet known to be a native of England. 1852 H. Doubleday in *Phytologist* I. 204, I send you some oxslips from Hadfield in Essex which...appear to me to be identical with the true *Primula elatior* of Linnæus and the German botanists. ...Paigle or cowslips also occur in the neighbourhood. 1854 *Ibid.* I. 997 The Hadfield Oxlips. 1892 *Field Mail* 11, 19 May 5/2 If you are a lib of a botanist you will notice that all through Zealand the oxlip takes the place of cowslip and primrose, a form intermediate between both, endowed like a cowslip, but with larger flowers. 1900 *Speaker* 17 Aug. 553/2 In East Anglia the true Oxlip is found.

† Oxr·leon, Oxr·leum, obs. latinized forms (after L. *oleum* oil) of Gr. *ὀξύλαιον* 'a mixture of vinegar and oil', f. *ὀξύς* sharp, sour + *ἔλαιον* olive oil.
1599 Estate *Accipitrie* 34 The choyce choice and esteeme of the Oxeleon (Oyl, Vinegar, Salt, &c.). 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lettuce*, With the usual Oxeleum of Vinegar, Pepper, and Oyl.

Oxonian (*ɔksō·niăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Oxonia, latinized form of *Oxenford, Oxford* + -an.]
A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Oxford.
1844 Sir E. Dering *Progt. Assoc.* 2, The Oxonian complimentary grove up close to this. 1908 *Pall Mall Gazette* (1910) 18 Oct. 7/2 Oxonian dinners further west. 1870 *Edin. Rev.* CXVI. 372 We call them [according as, classified, classified Oxonian] barbarians; because we know no other title descriptive of them. 1897 *Morning Lond. Lecture* (1901) II. 232 I've been selling Oxonian leather covers ? 'Oxonian' shoes, which cover the instep, and are closed by being buttoned instead of being strapped through four or five holes.
B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; more usually, a member of the University of Oxford.
c 1340 *Pilgr. T. Arb.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i, That he ioined me and I were cambridgeian. 1 1658 (in. I was an oxonian. 1721 Parkinson *Life R. Whitaker* 6, I'm privileged to be very impertinent, being an Oxonian. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 320 Oxonians and Cantabs twisted the Scotch with knowing no Greek and little Latin.
b. A kind of shoe: see quot. 1891 in A.
1848 Thackeray *Pen, Pencil* (ed), Then the sleepless Boots went...gathering up...the Bluchers, Wellingtons, Oxonians, which stood outside. 1891 Morocco *Lond. Lecture* (1892) II. 201/2, I had a pair of very good Oxonians that had been new welted.
So **Oxo·nianize** *v.*, to make Oxonian in character, imbue with the ideas of Oxford; **Oxonic·olatry** [see -latry], worship of or devotion to Oxford.
1883 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 400/1 He was ...an little Oxonianized at the core. As a true son of Oxford could well be. 1893 Stevenson *Lond. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 72 The offhand Oxonolatry of Mr. Arnold.

Oxo·nic (*ɔksō·nik*), *a. Chem.* [f. Ox- 2 + *oxal*)*onic*.] In *Oxonic acid*, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_{16}$, a substance formed by the gradual oxidation of uric acid in an alkaline solution, and yielding on decomposition glyoxylurea and carbon dioxide. Its salts are **O·xonates**.
(The name had previously been applied by Schulze to the acid obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on pure oxalic acid. Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 288.)
1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1258 *Oxonic acid*, $C_8H_4N_2O_8$. An acid discovered by Strecker, who obtained it by the action of ammoniacal oxygen on uric acid in alkaline solution. It forms two series of salts.

Ox-pecker, -ray, etc.: see Ox 6.

Oxsi, obs. inf. of Ask *v.*

† Oxskin. *Obs.* In 7 **ox skinne.** App. a perversion of the dial. ashe Oxgang, facilitated by popular association of Hide *sb.*[1] and ?.
1622 Hayman *Rec. Gondet.* 1. 2. 15 Foure skore hyde will make a yard of land, five yards of land contain a hide...in Yorkshire and other countries they call a hide an Oxeskinne.

Oxspring, oxpring, obs. forms of Offspring.

Ox-stall (*ɔ*kstɔl). Also 4–5 **oxse-**, 5 *Sc.* **ox-en-staw.** A stall or stable for oxen.
c 1380 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 340 She was born and fed in oxhouses As in a cote, or in an Oxe stalle. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6766 Ne *Ibid.* 1388 Rymes of Robyn Hood 4 *In Bowlyng Grene* xxx. *Oxstalle*. 1508 Kennedy *Flyting with Dunbar* 1. 4 Thow wes stuffit in ane oxe stalle in wynter wrunde. 1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Oxestable, *estable*. 1535 Misserie *Sco. Prisoner* in *Pinkerton's Scot. Poems* (1792) III. 134 Lird he now, he should lurk, Spaikt of his farming Oxe-stonis. *Ibid.* 21 Fynnis, 210 To purge this Augeas oxestall from fresh dung. 1578 *Lord's Tr. Songs* II. 148 She nought is in the oxens-stall.

O·x-tail. The tail of an ox; esp. as an article of food. Also *attrib.* in *ox-tail soup*, etc.
1 1580 *Tragicke Hyst.* iii. 103, I have here in my stayll nothing and nat, Knire of no ox tayll that would not be lost. 1680 Cotton *Wedge Supplem.* (1730) 17 Some had shoulders, some had flanks Kept with oil and oxen-tails. 1837 Marryat *Diary in Amer.* xxxviii, To make soup of...the ox's tail of course. 1884 *Standard* 25 Aug. 5/1 It was the Royalist refugees who taught us to prepare soup of the ox tails, which until then were tossed to the dogs.

Oxter (*ɔ*kstə), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6, 9 ox(e)s(t)er, 6–7 **oxster**, 7–8 **oxester**. [A modified or extended form from OE. *ōxta, ōhsta*, from same stem as OE. *āsan* = **ahsan* = OHG. *weisôn* and *wehsen*, Icel. *vaxa*, MHG. *wahse*, *wahse*; stem *āhs-*, *āhs-*, whence also Du. *oksel* (Oudemans' —OLG. **āhsla, āhsla*; also, with weak grade *ahs-*, *ahs-*, OHG. *ahsala*, Ger. *achsel*; so L. *axilla*, dim. of **axsla*, and Olr. *assel*; all in the sense of an allied sense.] The armpit.
1584 — *Sir A. Barton* in *Spenser Misc.* (1888) 71 He dasses them to air of the left oxtare, The sorcerer quickly throug he hasts. 1597 *Lowes Chirurg.* (1634) 63 There is a sort of it that appeareth under the oxter and jawes. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 125 Being sent for to the castell, [he] went up with his Bible under his oxister, affirming that would plead for him. 1674 *Rec. N. C. Records* 33 An Horse...on Armpit, Axilla. 1725 Burt *Disord. Servants, Footmen*, This will keep it at least as warm as under your armpit or oxister. 1818 Scott *Br. Lammermoor* xxi, Let her holdership get into your oxter once more. 1886 St. Bernard *Lord* v. *Nose* III. 104 Johnstone...had the message under his oxter.

b. More loosely, The under side or inside of the upper arm.

1300–40 Dreame *Passer* viii. 31 Hit is sum by the sutur bodi. 1513 Kennedy *Christ's Kirk Gr.* x. xvii. Twa sweirly chiels, He 's nocht used in 's oxther, Hold up... The dyvell haip schathe. 17.. — *Flyme Awaikit* i. King and baggage on our heids, And a lurdy to her oxtere. 1830 A. Scott *Poems* 4 Songs ay ling'ring on in your oxter. 1893 Edinburgh Cantrons xi. 123, I would be blythe to have you at my oxter.

Hence **O'xter** *v. trans.*, to support by the arm, walk arm in arm with; to take or carry under the arm; to fold the arm round.

1580 J. Maynie *Sellar-Gem* 6, Lads some hame without fire, Or dance like wud. 1725 Ramsay *Mog of the Mist*, The Priest he syn seiz'd, the Clerk he was carried. 1891 *Northumbrld. Ministerial Budget to Northumbrld. Gleas.* 17, When this matter of ministring entered his kitchen.

Ox-tongue, oxtongue (*o·kstɒŋ*).

1. The tongue of an ox.

c 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 28 Take the ox tonge and schalle hit wele, parbe hit, kerbe hit in lord yolke dele. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 259 The horns ...resemble an ox tongue. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 5/3 He measured a considerable furrow by the ox-tongue route.

2. Popular name of several plants: = LANGUE DE BEEF 1, † *obs. exc.* applied to various plants having rough leaves, more or less tongue-shaped; chiefly species of bugloss, borage, and alkanet. *Gr.*

c 1300 *Glean. Alf. de Simplicibus* in Wright *Voc.* 160 E buda (*sic*) cynetunge] anet, cue herbe oxyne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexand. Prose* 1676 Langdebef or oxtonge, *Bugloss herbe*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 Oxtonge, *buglossa, borrida vel*. 1538 Turner *Libellus* C, vii. 12 The ancient Fathers called it [Borrago] in Greeke *Buglossum*, ...in English Ox tongue. 1540 Coghan *Haven of h.* xxxii. 177 Sharpe Hawkesweede hath leaues like to those of Langue de beefe or Oxetonge. 1562 Turner, *Langue de beef*,...Oxetongue, rough or small Bugloss.

b. In modern Botany: A composite plant, *Helminthia* (*Picris* Linn.) *echioides*, growing on clayey soil; also called *Prickly Ox-tongue*.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 350 Ox-tongue, *Picris*. 1858 *Prompt. Cyc.* and Supp. 304/2 There is but one species [of the genus] inhabiting Great Britain, *Helminthia* (*echioides*, the Ox-Tongue,...The branches, stem, leaves, and peduncles are covered with strong prickles springing from white tubercles, and with 3 almost hooks at its apex. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 4/2 In the long, dry grass at the foot of the hedge ...exists not the yellow 'Bristly ox-tongue'—stem and leaves all found with white glands.

3. A name occasionally applied to obsolete weapons with broad blades: = LANGUE DE BEEF 2.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1891 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Ox-vomit, -wagon, -warble, etc.: see OX 3, 6.

O·xy, *a. rare*—1. [–Y.] Of or belonging to an ox.

c 1860 *Cheyenne Blood* iv. 139 He took his arrow by the neck, and in his hurried haste The oxy sinew chose he drew.

Oxy, obs. ME. inf. of ASK *v.*

Oxy- (*ɒksi*), repr. Gr. *ὀξυ-*, combining form of *ὀξύς* sharp, keen, acute, pungent, acid; used in various words, chiefly scientific. The more important of these will be found in their alphabetical places; others follow here, in two groups.

I. Words of various kinds, in which *oxy-* stands for 'sharp', 'acute' (in *lit.* or *fig.* sense): as

Oxyacanthous (-*ăkæ·nthŭs*) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἀκανθώδης*], having sharp thorns (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). ‡ **Oxyaesthesia** (-*ĭsθī·sĭă*) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *αἴσθησις* feeling], abnormal acuteness of sensation, hyperæsthesia (Mayne). ‡ **Oxyaphia** (-*æ·fĭă*) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἁφή* touch], excessive acuteness of the sense of touch (Mayne). **Oxyaster** *Zool.* [Gr. *ἀστήρ* star], a sponge-spicule having acute rays radiating from one point. ‡ **Oxybleps(e)ia** *Phys.* [mod.L., s. Gr. *ἀμβλυωπία*, f. *ἀμβλύς* to look], acuteness of sight, sharp-sightedness (Mayne). **Oxyboröse** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἀκρός* fruit], having pointed fruit (Mayne). **Oxycephalia** (*ɒksĭsĭfē·lĭă*) *a. Anthropol.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having a skull of pointed or conical shape; so **Oxycephaly,** the condition of being oxycephalic. **Oxycladi** *Zool.*, a branched form of sponge-spicule: see QUOT. **Oxydiotyl** *Zool.* [Gr. *διότυλος* two-eared or toed], *a.* belonging to the division *Oxydiotyla* of Infusorians, characterized by slender rows of cilia on one(two) lateral lines. † **Oxydoreical** *a. Obs.* [Gr. *ὀξυδορκικός*], sharpening the sight. **Oxydi·sci** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *δίσκος* ray], (a sponge-spicule) having two acute rays. ‡ **Oxyecoia** (-*ĭkoi·ă*) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod.L., s. Gr. *ἠχώ*, *ἠχοῦς* hearing], abnormal acuteness of hearing, acoumia hyperæsthesia (Mayne). † **Oxygal** [ad. L., *oxygala*, Gr. *ὀξύγαλα*], sour milk. ‡ **Oxygeusia** (-*gi·ūsĭă*) *Phys.* and *Path.* (also anglicized *-geusy*) [mod.L., f. Gr. *γεῦσις* taste], excessive acuteness of the sense of taste (Mayne). **Oxygnathous** (*ɒksĭgnă·thŭs*) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having the jaws of the shell quite or almost smooth, as certain pulmonate mollusca. **Oxyhe·xact** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *ἕξ* six, *ἀκτίς* ray], (a sponge-spicule) having six acute rays; so **Oxyhexa·ster,** a hexaster with acute rays (? = prec.). **Oxyhi·stiocephalic** (-*hĭstĭōsĕfæ·lĭk*), *a. Anthropol.*, ? said of a skull combining the oxycephalic and kliocephalic forms. ‡ **Oxyi·ria** *Phys.* (anglicized *oxyopy*) [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἰ-ρία* to see], abnormal acuteness of sight (Mayne). ‡ **Oxyosphresia** (-*ŏsfrī·zĭă*) *Phys.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀσφρησία* smell], excessive acuteness of the sense of smell (Dunglison 1844). **Oxyo·ctant** *a., sb. Zool.* [Gr. *κίνειν* five, *ἀκτίς* ray], (a sponge-spicule) having five acute rays. **Oxyo·ksalous** *a. Bot.*, having pointed petals (Mayne). ‡ **Oxyophthalmia** *Phys.*, *Path.* (also anglicized *oxyphony*) [mod. L., s. Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, f. *ὀφθη* voice], excessive acuteness or shrillness of voice (Dunglison 1843). **Oxyphyllous** (-*fĭlŭs*) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having pointed leaves (Mayne). **O·xyr(r)hine, Oxyr(r)hi·nous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. *ῥίς, ῥῑν-* nose], sharp-nosed, sharp-snouted. **Oxystomatous** (-*stō·mătŭs*) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having the mouth-parts sharply projecting, as the division *Oxystomata* (Milne Edwards) of crabs; so **O·xystome** *a.* = prec.; *sb.* a crab of the division *Oxystomata*. **Oxystrongyle** (-*strŏngĭl*), -**stron·gylus** *Zool.* [STRONGYLE], a sponge-spicule like a strongyle but sharp at each end; hence **Oxystrongylous** *a.*, of the nature of an oxystrongyle. **Oxyte·tract** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *τέτρα-* four, *ἀκτίς* ray], (a sponge-spicule) having four acute rays. **Oxytylote** (*ɒksĭtəlō·t*) *Zool.* [Gr. *τύλος* knob], a simple sponge-spicule sharp at one end and blunt at the other; hence **Oxytylotate** (-*ĭtə·lĕt*) *a.*, having the character of an oxytylote.

1886 R. von Lendenfeld *Sponges in Proc. Linn. Soc. Gls.* 'Oxyaster.' With long, slender, pointed rays. 1896 Bentley & Trimen's *Medicinal* v. 108 Oxyphyllous, elevated shrub. 1890 H. Ellis *Criminal* iii. 72 There is a generally retrogressive tendency to the pointed (oxycephalic) or angular form of head. 1895 *Proceed. N. Y. Hist. Soc.* 56 Among these anomalies were ... 'oxycephaly'. 1888 Sollas in *Challenger Exp.* XXV. p. lv, 'Oxyctinal bundles', a young branch. The reaction is caused, the sponge reproduces in two or more secondary actines or 'clads'. 1897 Tomlinson *Kenna's Hdp.* 193 Make an "unpleasant calyces of such pedicuncula as cure calyxines. 1888 Lendenfeld in *Encyc. Brit.* 'Oxyclonia'. Four rays tridimensional, only two rays lying in one straight line remain. [1706 Phillips, 'Oxygala, Sower Milk.] 1744 tr. *Columella's Husb.* xii. 166, Make oxygal, or sour milk, after this manner. 1888 Lendenfeld in *Encyc. Brit.* 'Oxyhexact'. With six pointed rays, the ends of which form the corners of a double square pyramid. The rays represent the crystallize axes. 1888 Lendenfeld in *Encyc. Brit.* 'Oxyoctact'. A star with six, generally equal rays ...a. 'Oxyoctaster. Rays pointed. b. (Dendroxya): Rays terminated by disks. 1898 Haddon in *Cunningham's Anthrop.* v. 191 A certain deformation [is found in Africa in 'oxycephalics]. 1898 Sharp, 'Oxyrhynchus, pronounceably acute vision. 1888 Lendenfeld in *Encyc. Brit.* 'Oxysphærast'. One ray rudimentary, representing the axes of a simple square pyramid. 1898 Sharp, 'Oxyrhynchus, acuteness of vision. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Oxytelote. 1892 *Zool. Soc. Lect.*, 'Oxytrichous. 1872 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Oxytrichosis*,...'oxytrichosis. 1892 Dent *Chem. t.* 80 The triangular mouth of the Oxytricha. 1888 Sollas (as above), 'Oxytriænid.—The reactor is normal and the sensitive strongylate.—'Oxytriæne ...The reactor is normal, and the sensitive tylote. 1888 Lendenfeld (as above) 'Oxytriact. Two rays rudimentary, representing the edges of a square pyramid.

2. Chemical words, in which *oxy-* is taken as the combining form of OXYGEN (cf. HYDRO- 2), denoting either simply the presence of oxygen, as in OXYACID, OXYSALT, † -sephor, or the addition of oxygen to the substance denoted by the simple word, and thus practically = *superoxide* or *acid*. For special uses, see OXYCHLORIDE, OXYSULPHATE, and other main words. A looser use is seen in **oxy-alcohol** (= **oxy-spirit**), **oxy-coal-gas, oxy-hydro-gas, oxy-ether,** terms applied (after OXYHYDROGEN, OXYLACTOR) to the flame produced by saturating the vapour of a spirit lamp, ordinary house-gas, or sulphuric ether, with oxygen; so *oxy-alcohol blowpipe, lamp*, etc.; **oxy-paraffin** *a.*, *applied* to a paraffin lamp with arrangement for complete oxygenation of the flame.

But the most frequent use of *oxy-* is as a prefix to names of organic substances, to denote a derivative or related compound in which an atom of hydrogen is displaced by one of hydroxyl (HO); in which sense the more accurate *hydroxy-* is now often preferred: see OXYACID 2.

In earlier use often spelt *oxid-*; before a vowel sometimes reduced to *ox-*: see OX- 2.

The more important of the *oxy-* compounds are treated as main words; the *oxy-* or other *hydroxy-* organic compounds are referred to under, including *a.* & *sb.* *oxy-* or *hydroxy-*acetal ($CH_3CO(OC_2H_5)_2CH_2OH$; -aldehyde ($CH_2(OH)CHO$); -alkyl ($CH_2(OH)R$); -amyl; -anisic; -anthraquinone ($C_{14}H_6O_2(OH)_2$); -arsenic (= dioxyl-); -asparagine (= hydroxy-succinamic); -benzene (= phenol); -benzoic ($C_6H_4(OH)CO_2H$); -benzyl; -camphor ($C_{10}H_{16}O_2$); -cinnamic ($C_6H_4(OH)CH:CHCO_2H$); -cinnamyl; -cotarnine (= hydroxy-cotarnine); -cresol; -cumic; -cyanide ($C_3H_3N_2(OH)$); -diphenyl ($C_6H_4(OH)C_6H_5$); -ethyl (= -ethoxyl); -ethylene (= -glycol); -fatty acid; -formic acid (= glycollic acid); -fumaric acid (= -malic acid); -glutaric acid; -glycol; -hydrindene ($C_9H_{10}O$); -hydrocarbostyril ($C_9H_9NO_2$); -hydrocinnamic (= -melilotic); -hydrocotarnine ($C_{12}H_{15}NO_4$); -hydroquinone ($C_6H_4(OH)_2$); -hydroxyl; -indene (C_9H_8O); -indigo; -indole (C_8H_7NO); -isatin ($C_8H_5NO_3$); -isatoic ($C_9H_7NO_4$); -isatyde ($C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_4$); -isocrotonic; -isopropyl; -isoquinoline; C_9H_6NO; -isovaleric ($C_5H_9O_2H$); -lactic; -lepidine ($C_{10}H_9NO$); -mercury (= basoxy-); -phenol (= -benzene); -phenyl ($C_6H_5O(OH)$); -propionic (= -ethylene); -pyrocinchonic ($C_5H_6O_3$); -pyrotartaric ($C_5H_6O_3$); -sulphuric ($(OH)_2SO_2$); -tartaric; -terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}O$); -tetrahydride ($C_{10}H_{16}O(OH)_2$); -tetrahydrocarbostyril ($C_9H_{13}NO_2$); -tolane; -tri-methylene ($C_3H_5(OH)$); -uvitic; -valeric; -xylene ($C_8H_9(OH)$); -xylic; etc.

Oxyacanthin (*ɒksĭăkæ·nthĭn*). *Chem.* [f. botanical L. *Oxyacantha*, specific name of the Hawthorn, s. Gr. *ὀξυάκανθα* lit. 'sharp-thorn', a shrub, prob. *Crataegus Pyracantha* (Pursoon)]: see -IN 1. A name given to a bitter neutral substance obtained by Leroy from the Hawthorn.

1888 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 488.

Also **Oxyacanthine** (*ɒksĭăkæ·nthĭn*) *Chem.* [see -INE 5], an alkaloid obtained from the root of the Barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*.

1888–97 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 488 *Oxyacanthine*, $C_{36}H_{38}N_2O_{11}$? *Crystine*. ...An alkaloid existing, together with berberine, in the root of *Berberis vulgaris*. *Ibid.* 489 Oxyacanthine, when pure, is a white powder sufficiently with a yellowish tinge. ...It has a bitter taste.

Oxyacanthous, etc.: see OXY- 1.

Oxyacid, oxy-acid (*ɒksĭæ·sĭd*). *Chem.* Also **oxi-, ox-acid.** [I. OXY- 2 + ACID.]

1. An acid containing oxygen (e.g. carbonic acid, CH_2O_3) as distinguished from a *hydracid* formed by the union of hydrogen with a halogen (e.g. hydrochloric acid, HCl).

1858–61 *Bourne Chem. Cat.* (ed. 2) 1092 It is obvious ...that there are no salts, properly so termed, in which the oxy-acids are combined with silica, but that silicates forms haloid compounds. 1890 *Nature Scientific* (ed. 3) 204 The hypothesis of Davy developing the general acids ...of salts, whether derived from oxygenide or hydracids. 1880 *Watts Elem. Chem.* vi. 58 All acids contain hydrogen, sometimes united with an element, or with a group of elements, which always contain oxygen, and in this case the substances are termed oxy-acids.

b. *attrib.*, or *adj.* Of or belonging to an oxyacid.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Chem. Gaz.*, *Chem.* 332 The attempt to neutralize oxyacid salts with the type of hydracid salts.

2. *Organic Chem.* In plural, a name given to several series of acids derived from those of the fatty or the aromatic series, by the substitution of one or more hydroxyl for one or more hydrogen atoms; hence called more exactly *hydroxy-acids*.

The diatomic monobasic acids derived from the fatty acids $C_nH_{2n}O_2$ have the formula $C_nH_{2n}O_3$, and constitute the *fatty oxy-, oxyethenyl-, oxyl-*, or *lactic* series. The diatomic monobasic acids derived from the aromatic group or benzene derivatives $(C_nH_{2n-6}O_2)$ have the formula $C_nH_{2n-6}O_3$, and constitute the *aromatic oxy-acids* or *oxyphenyl-acids* series.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 551 These acids are called *lactic acids*, after the most important member of the series, and *oxy-fatty acids*, because they may be considered as derived from the acids $C_nH_{2n}O_2$ by substitution of OH for H; thus:

$CH_3.CO_2H$ Acetic acid; $CH_3(OH).CO_2H$ Oxyacetic acid. *Ibid.* 134 These aromatic oxy-acids, like the corresponding acids of the fatty series (the lactic acids), exhibit alcoholic as well as acid characters. 1883 Bloxam *Introd. Organ. Chem.* 225 The first class which presents itself is that of the alcohol acids or acid alcohols; that is, substances which combine within themselves the properties of both alcohols and acids. They are commonly called oxy-acids or hydroxy-acids.

Oxy-alcohol: see Oxy- 2.

†**Oxyammonia.** *Chem.* Obs. synonym of *Hydroxylamine.* (*Trans. Soc. Lett.*, 1850.)

Oxyard: see Ox 6.

Oxy-aromatic, *a. Chem.*, in *oxy-aromatic acid* = benzoic oxyacid: see Oxyacid.

1887 A. M. Bloxam *Anim. Alkaloids* 23 This is ... washed repeatedly with ether to get rid of the oxy-aromatic acids.

‖ **Oxybaphon** (*ŏksi·bāfŏn*). *Greek Antiq.* Pl. **-bapha.** [a. Gr. *ὀξύβαφον* vinegar-saucer, f. *ὀξυ-* acid, vinegar + *βαφ-*, stem of *βάπτειν* to dip, *βαφή* dipping, etc.] With classical archæologists: A bell-shaped wine-cup or vase.

1830 Lavcas tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 328 (ed. 2) 440 An oxybaphon from Armentum at Naples. 1837 Penny *Anc. Pottery* (1838) II. 161 Deep bell shaped vessels, called oxybaphs, having on them mystic and Dionysiac subjects.

Oxy-bird. *dial.* = Ox-bird.

1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Corvid*, the common chough. ...Called Oxybird in Sheppey. 1887 F. Cowper *Cantabella* (1888) 87 The side was nearly lost, and a flock of oxy birds were settled on the mouldwarks.

Oxyblepsia, etc.: see Oxy-.

Oxybromide. *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Bromide.] A bromine compound analogous to the oxychlorides: as *phosphorus oxybromide*, $POBr_3$, produced by the decomposition of the pentabromide (PBr_5) in moist air.

1866 tr. *Watts's Dict. Chem.* IV. 310 Oxybromide of phosphorus ... $POBr_3$. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 103 Two bromides of phosphorus, an oxybromide and a sulphobromide, are known, corresponding in composition and properties with the chlorine compounds.

Oxy-calcium (*ŏksikă·lsiŏm*). *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Calcium.] In *oxy-calcium light* = Limelight.

1885 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 62/2 The oxy-calcium light is a very simple and useful contrivance. 1887 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 250/2 The science of light has been improved on by the adoption of the oxy-calcium, oxy-hydrogen ...and electric lights.

†**Oxycarbonate.** *Chem. Obs.* A compound of a carbonic oxyd an oxide: a hydrate carbonate.

1819 Pepys *Mem. Chem.* 308 These are probably the carbonate and the oxycarbonate. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 25 The caustic alkalies, 'lime and magnesia', are converted into carbonate or oxycarbonate from absorption of carbonic anhydride.

†**Oxycarburetted**, *a. Chem. Obs.* In *oxy-carburetted hydrogen*: see quots.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 132 The first species is composed of carbon and hydrogen; the second, of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. ...He [Berthollet] calls the first carburetted hydrogen; the second, oxycarburetted hydrogen. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 320 What have been called different carburetted hydrogen gases are merely mixtures of olefiant gas, carburetted hydrogene, carbonic oxide, and hydrogen gases. 1832 *Lpal. Sup. Lex.*, *Oxycarburetted hydrogen gas*, an old term for Carbonic oxide.

†**Oxycedar.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oxycedrus* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀξύκεδρος* (Theophr.), 'the red juniper with pointed leaves' (Liddell and Scott).] A species of Juniper (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*).

1846 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 335 Pellitories affirmeth that Charcoals made out of the wood of Oxycedar are white.

Oxycephalic, etc.: see Oxy-.

Oxychlor-, oxychloro-, *Chem.* Containing oxygen and chlorine, as *oxychlor-ether*, a liquid, $CH_2Cl.CH(OH)(OC_2H_5)$, obtained by the action of water at high temperature on bichlor ether.

So †**Oxychlorate** *of potash*, old name of Potassium chlorate, $KClO_3$. †**Oxychloric** *acid*, old name of Perchloric acid, $HClO_4$. **Oxychloride**, a combination of oxygen and chlorine with another element, as *Phosphorus oxychloride*, $POCl_3$; also, a compound of a metallic chloride with the oxide of the same metal. Also called **Oxychlor-uret.** †*Acetic oxychloride* = chloracetic acid.

1808 Sir H. Davy in *Brande's Chem.* (1841) 22, I mentioned to you ...Count Stadion's Oxychloric acid. *Ibid.*, I have used detonating powder ...made with the oxychlorure of Potassa, to use Berthollet's name. 1812 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 215 In the bodies termed oxychlorides, oxybromides, and oxyiodides ... one equivalent of the chloride, of the bromide, or of the iodide of the metal is united with one or more equivalents of the oxide of the same metal. Turner's yellow ... is an oxychloride of lead ($PbCl_2 + PbO$). 1847 *Ibid.* III. 303 Oxychlorides of the Monobasic Acids.—The acids of the lower members of the series $HO.C_nH_{n-1}O_3$ can readily be made to furnish volatile compounds in which one equivalent of oxygen, as contained in the anhydrous acid, has been supplied by chlorine. With acetic acid ($HO.C_2H_3O_3$) an acetic oxychloride may be obtained containing of $C_4H_3O_3Cl$. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 310 Oxychloride of phosphorus is a colourless fuming liquid, having a specific gravity of 1.7 and boiling at 110°. 1880 Fownes (ed. Watts) in *Soc. Arts* 207 The scarlet obtained by dyeing cochineal in the presence of cochloride of tin.

†**Oxychromic**, *a. Chem.* Old synonym of *Perchromic.* **Oxy-coal-gas**: see Oxy- 2.

†**Oxycrate.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 **oxicrate**, 7 **oxicrat**, 7–8 **oxycrat.** [ad. Gr. *ὀξύκρατον*, f. *ὀξυ-* acid + *-κρατον* (in comp.) mixed.] A mixture of vinegar and water.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gwillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 210/1 Cause the patient to wash his mouth with a little Oxycrate. 1601 Holland's *Pliny* II. 492 If a man be poisoned with rubing venemous mushrooms, he shall find succor to assoil the danger thereof by drinking wine in oxycrat or vinegar & water mingled together. 1707 Walker *Peirce. Physic* (1760) 22 Cover the body with Cloths dipt in Oxycrate.

‖ **Oxycroceum.** *Obs.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀξυ-* acute, vinegar + L. *croceus* of or pertaining to saffron (*crocus*).] (See quot. 1696.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 78 The same attraction were finde not onely in simple bodies, but such as are much compounded, as the Oxycroceum plaster. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) *Oxycroceum*, a Plaister made of Saffron, Vinegar, and other Ingredients.

Oxycyanide. *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Cyanide.] A combination of oxygen and cyanogen with another element, or of the oxide and cyanide of a metal, as *oxycyanide of mercury*, $Hg^{II}C_2N_2.Hg^{II}O$.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 320 Oxycyanide of mercury is formed. 1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 333 Water separates cyanide of mercury from its oxy-cyanide of mercuric oxide, forming an alkaline solution, which deposits small needles of oxycyanide of mercury.

Oxydase (*ŏksidēs*). *Chem.* [mod. f. *oxyd*, Oxide + *-ase* (arbitr. Gr. *-αση*) in names of ferments, as *diastase*.] An oxygenized ferment or enzyme having the property of causing oxidation in certain organic substances.

1900 *Nature* 8 Feb. 350/1 The oxygen-carrying power of certain oxygen ferments or the present time as 'oxydases'.

Oxyd-e, Oxydate, etc., var. E. Oxide, etc. *Obs.* in general usage, though still preferred by some.

Oxydermical, -dinet, etc.: see Oxy- 1.

Oxy-ether: see Oxy- 2.

Oxy-fatty acid: see Oxyacid 2.

Oxyfluoride. *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Fluorine.] A fluorine compound analogous to an oxychloride. Formerly also called **Oxyfluor-uret.**

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 613 The Oxyfluorides [of tin] or Stannous fluorides, SnF_2, ... when heated in the air, ...yield up oxygen, and form stannic oxyfluoride, $Sn^{IV}OF_2$ or $SnO_2.SnF_2$. 1880 Clarkson *World's Alum.* 7 In 1546 Mathesius ... reports as hermaphrodite the double fluorides of titanium, the double oxyfluorides of niobium and of tungsten.

Oxygal, etc.: see Oxy- 1.

Oxygen (*ŏksidjĕn*). *Chem.* Also 8– **ox-, -gene.** [a. F. *oxygène*, intended to mean 'acidifying (principle)', *principe acidifiant* (Lavoisier): see Oxy- and -gen 2; oxygen being at first held to be the essential principle in the formation of acids.

Lavoisier's original term, proposed in 1777, was *principe oxygine*, changed 1782–4 to *principe oxygène*; hence in 1788 *oxygène* as adj., spelt in *Annales de chimie* (1789) *oxigène*; admitted in *Dict. Acad.* 1835 as *oxygène*.]

1. One of the non-metallic elements, a colourless invisible gas, without taste or smell. Symbol O: atomic weight 16.

It is the most abundant of all the elements, existing, in the free state (mixed with nitrogen), in atmospheric air, and, in combination, in water and most mineral and organic substances. It combines with nearly all other elements (forming oxides), the process of combination being in some cases so energetic as to produce sensible light and heat (*combustion*), in others very gradual, as in the rusting or oxidation of metals. It is essential, in the free state, to the life of all animals and plants, and is absorbed into the organism in *respiration*; hence it was formerly called *vital air*. Priestley, who isolated it in 1774, holding it to be common air deprived of Phlogiston (q.v.), called it *dephlogisticated air*.

1789 J. Kirwan *tr. Fr. Dict. Chem.* Pref. 18 Lavoisier ... having endeavoured to show that vegetable and other matters ...consist of air, charcoal, and inflammable gas, or, in his language, oxygene, carbone, and hydrogene.) 1790 R. Kirwan *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* ii. 80, 163 Oxygen forms almost a third of the mass of our atmosphere. 1792 Brunton in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 196 Cast iron ...contains a portion of the basis of what we call the oxygene of M. Lavoisier.) 1793 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 2, 1 Mercury, combined with a small quantity of oxygene is black. 1794 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 2 Dephlogisticated air, or (as they are now pleased to call it) *Oxygene*. 1798 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 373 Opponents particularly object, that this base of vital air does not deserve the title of oxygen, as many combinations of it are far from being acids. 1811 Thorp in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXIX. 139 Combination of Oximuriatic Gas and Oxygene. 1845 W. Crookes *Dutfield Chem.* 41 Oxygen was discovered by Priestley in 1774-5 and in the following year by the Swedish chemist Scheele without any knowledge of Priestley's discovery. 1870 Huxley *Phys.* I. 17 It is oxygen which is the great scavenger of the economy.

2. A manufacturer's name for bleaching-powder, i. e. so-called 'chloride of lime'. (Simmonds 1858.)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *adverb.* or *adj.* (see etymology above), in †**oxygene air** (*obs.*), **oxygen gas**, names for oxygen in the free or gaseous state.

1790 R. Kirwan *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* i. v. 54 The oxygene gas, or pure vital air. 1793 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 402 Vital, Dephlogisticated, or oxygene air. 1794 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 368 Water has been burned in oxygen gas without ...any smoke, and with a beautiful bright flame. 1844 J. A. Smith *Pendlet. Farming* (ed. 2) 12 Oxygen, in which each breath loses, forms Oxygen gas. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 51 Oxy. 3/1 The oxygen monstrosity in the application of oxygen gas to wounds and ulcers.

b. The sb. in attrib. use or in combination; as in *oxygen acid* [= Oxyacid 1], *carrier, exhalation, supply, treatment*; *oxygen-bearing, -carrying* adjs.

1842 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* (1842) 65 The combinations of oxide of gold with oxygen acids are almost unknown. 1874 *tr. Lommel's Light* 3 Towards the oxygen lines or bands. 1878 *Nature Pharmac.* (1880) 64 Any other oxygen-absorbing medium. 1897 *Daily News* 10 July 5/3 The work of the Oxygen House, opened by Princess Louise last May, appears to be progressing very satisfactorily. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 643 [The blood-corpuscles] contract (perhaps with an active part as oxygen-carriers). 1898 *Ibid.* V. 46 For this [shortness of breath] there is a remedy in oxygen inhalations.

Oxygenant (*ŏksi·djĭnănt*), *I-Obs.* [a. F. *oxygénant*, pr. pple. of *oxygéner* to Oxygenate.] A substance that oxygenates another; an oxidizing agent.

1800 *Edin. Encyc.* I. 190 Oxygen, and particularly the gaseous oxygenants, evidently produce two effects of the same tendency. 1804 Bingham *Hygeia* II. 30 An oxygenant accomplishes by acting as an oxygenizer. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 340 As an oxidizing agent, there are many more powerful oxygenants than the [nitric] peroxide.

†**Oxygenate,** *a. Obs.* In 8 oxid-. [f. F. *oxygéné* pa. pple.: see -ate 2 a.] = Oxygenated.

1799 *Monthly Mag.* III. 331 Moistened with muriatic oxygenate acid.

Oxygenate (*ŏksi·djĭnēt, ŏksi·djĭnĕt*), *v.* Also 8 oxid-. [f. F. *oxygène* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. *oxygène*: see -ate 3.] *trans.* To supply, treat, or mix with oxygen; to cause oxygen to combine with (a substance); to oxidate, oxidize; *esp.* to charge (the blood) with oxygen by respiration.

1790 Kirwan tr. *Berthollet's Bleaching* 18 By decomposing common salt in the same process which is performed by oxygenating its acid. 1799 Beddoes *Int. Inquiry* 51 Whether we oxygenate the blood by the lungs or the stomach. 1799 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 10 *obs* To oxygenate a substance, or make it combine with vital air. 1803 W. Henderson *Lib. Brit. Domin.* 58 To draw from currents of water to oxygenate the blood.

Hence **Oxygenating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1790 J. Hunter *Philos. Lights*, etc. 122 To explain all appearances in those breeding and oxygenating bodies. *Ibid.* 321 Vegetables secrete and emit their very oxygenating substance, when growing in the sun. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/1 A much needed oxygenating of the life-blood of the nation.

Oxygenated (see prec., *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Mixed or combined with oxygen.

†*Oxygenated muriatic acid*: = Oxymuriatic acid (I, 2, chlorine).

1790 R. Kirwan (title) Essay on the New Method of Bleaching by means of Oxygenated Muriatic Acid, from the French of Berthollet. 1812 [Ure] *Chem. Philos.* Introd. 56 A theoretical reason cannot be given for considering chlorine ... oxygenated muriatic acid is an improper ... name as containing oxygen and muriatic acid. 1831 Ronalds *Elem. Chem.* 48 Hydrogen Dioxide has received the name of oxygenated water, as it easily decomposes into oxygen and water.

Oxygenation (*ŏksidjĭnē·shŏn*) [ad. F. *oxygénation*, noun of action from *oxygéner* to Oxygenate.] The action of oxygenating or condition of being oxygenated; solution with oxygen; combination with oxygen, oxidation.

1790 R. Kirwan tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* ii. 80, 168 Sometimes oxygenation takes place with great rapidity. 1792 [J. Aikin] *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 462. 1796 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* 336 In [Molybdenum] appears to me to suffer four degrees of oxygenation. The first is the black oxyde; the second is the blue oxyde; the third is the green oxyde, which I am inclined to call molybdous acid, according to the distinction made by the new nomenclature; the last and fourth degree is the yellow acid, or that which is supersaturated with oxygen. 1883 Leonardson *Leamington Lect.* 229 Not only is the most perfect oxygenation of the blood secured.

Oxygenator. [Agent-n. from Oxygenate; see -ator.] A substance that oxygenates another; = Oxidator a. b. (See quot. 1875.)

1814 in Webster. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Oxygenator*, a contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the blast of a forge.

†**Oxygeneity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. Oxygen + -ity: cf. *Antogeneity*, etc.] = Oxygenity.

1802 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 845 The most probable [theory] is that which bases on the oxygeneity of light.

Oxygenic (*ŏksidjĕ·nik*), *a. rare.* [f. Oxygen + -ic.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, oxygen.

1850 Carnan *Let. to T. Arnold* 3 Jan., Poems, etc. 1883 I. 259 Consider ...the long preparation of this strange marriage of coal and oxygenic air. 1883 *Nat. Encyc.* 10 Dec. 361/2 Fire & breathe are air (ground By oxygenic gases).

Oxygeniferous (*ŏksidjĭnĭ·fĕrŏs*), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ferous.] Bearing or conveying oxygen.

1858 *Electro. Mag.* XLIII. 633 To fix the state of a great host of oxygeniferous particles.

Oxygenity. *nonce-wd.* [f. Oxygen + -ity.] The quality of being oxygen, or oxygenous.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 254 They ...lose their 'oxygenity' and 'hydrogenity'.

Oxygenizable, *a.* [f. Oxygen + -izable.] Capable of being oxygenized or oxygenated.

1800 Chenevix in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 166 Besides its self-oxygenation, this substance has others, common to oxygenizable bodies.

Oxygenize (*ŏksi·djĭnaiz, ŏksi·djĭnaiz*), *v.* [f. Oxygen + -ize; cf. *sacrificize*.] *trans.* = Oxygenate *v.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* (*or ppl. a.*) **Oxygenized** = Oxygenated.

1800 Crawford in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 196 They the properties of oxygen...were greater in the salt than in nitrous gases oxygenated muriatic acid. **1810-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 262 Unless the supply furnished by the food to the blood-vessels be sufficiently oxygenized by ventilation. **1845** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 473 The food...is then passed through the oxygenizing process in the lungs.

Hence † **Oxygenizement** = OXYGENATION, OXIDATION; **Oxygenizer** = OXYGENATOR.

1800 Crawford in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 163 Of the oxygenizement of fluoric and boracic acids, we have no proof. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 402 The next chapter of oxygenizement is expressed by the termination ic, thus we get sulphuric acid. **1882** Oxford, Carpmaker.

Oxygenous (*ǫksi·dʒĭnəs*), *a.* [f. OXYGEN, or F. *oxygène* + -OUS.] † **a.** Producing acids, acidifying: *oxygenous gas*, oxygen; *oxygenous principle*, Kirwan's rendering (1787) of Lavoisier's *principe oxygène* (1772–84). Obs. **b.** Of the nature of, consisting of, or containing oxygen.

1787 Kirwan *Essay on Phlogiston* ii. 22 The vitriolic acid, according to them [Lavoisier, etc.] consists of sulphur as its basis, and pure air, in a concrete state, as its acidifying or oxygenous principle. *Ibid.* (*Preface*). The oxygenous principle. **1788** Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* 137 The term *phlogiston*...may still be given to that *principle* or thing, which, when added to water, renders it fit to be inflammable air; as the more *oxygenous principle* may be given to that thing which, when it is incorporated with water, makes dephlogisticated air. **1794** Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 233 On account of this property...the denomination of calcareous gas has been given to vital air. **1800** Henry in *Ann. of Phil.* II. 47 The reason of this is, that the oxygenous part of the air has united to the metal. **1813** Mayne *Pharm.* (ed. 2) 3 Ammonitlet (1818) 213 The saltpetre food of the natives of India is of an oxygenous rather than a carbonaceous character.

Oxygon (*ǫksigɒn*), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* Now rare or *Obs.* Also 6-7 oxi-. [f. L. *oxygōn-us*, a. Gr. *ὀξυγώνιος* acute-angled, f. *ὀξύς* sharp + *γωνία* angle: perh. through F. *oxygone* (1611 in Cotgr.).] **a.** *adj.* Having acute angles, acute-angled. **b.** *sb.* An acute-angled triangle: in early use also in L. form **Oxygonium** (-ōn).

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. def. xxiii. 5 An oxigonion or an acutangled triangle, is a triangle which hath all his three angles acute. **1598** Digges *Tectonicon* ii. 9, 10. *Catalonius* 199 Marsenne, as the Building's Architect May more neerer than Mendoza's Oxigon. **1685** R. Williams *Euclid* 10 Oxygon, or Acutangle triangle is that whose angles are all acute. **1688** J. S. *Fortification* 3 (Three angles) are called Orthogonium, **1850** Rob. W. Hamilton *Logic Appx.* (1866) II. 24 note, Oxygon, i.e. triangle which has its three angles acute.

Hence **Oxygonal** (*ǫksi·gŏnăl*), † **Oxygo·nial, Oxy·gonous** *adjs.*, having three acute angles.

1706 Phillips, Oxygonial, belonging to an Oxygon, Acute-Angled. **1727–51** Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Triangle*, If all the angles be acute...the triangle is said to be acutangular, or oxygonous. **1842** Francis *Dict. Arts, Oxygonal*, same as *acute-angled*.

Oxyhæmocy·anin, the oxidized blue form of HÆMOCYANIN, q. v. (*Cyclop. Sci. Lex.* 1895).

Oxyhæmoglobin, -hemoglobin (*ǫksihi·mŏglōbin*). *Chem.* [OXY- 2.] 'The form in which hæmoglobin exists in arterial and capillary blood where it is loosely combined with oxygen' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1875 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 178 Oxygen on entering the body chemically combines with hæmoglobin, forming oxy-hæmoglobin, which gives the scarlet colour to arterial blood. **1879** H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 184 The spectroscope shows plainly that the hæmoglobin exists in the blood either in its pure state, or else as oxyhæmoglobin.

Oxyhydrate. *Chem.* A hydrated oxide or hydrate of a metal, as *oxyhydrate of iron*. So **Oxyhydric** *a.*, consisting of oxygen and hydrogen combined; as *oxyhydric acid*, a descriptive term for water (H_2O). † **Oxyhydrocarbon** *a.*, consisting of oxygen combined with a hydrocarbon.

1818 W. Nicholson's *Gen. Combust.* (ed. 2) 12 If the same number [=2] be subjoined, this is readily synchronized to an oxyhydrate. **1832** *Lancet* 29 May 289/1 Carbonic acid unites with oxyhydrate to form carbonate of lead, which is soluble in excess of the gas.

1832 Mosley *Turning & Carving* (1841) 158 In modern chemistry water is known as oxy-hydric acid, or protoxide of hydrogen. **1866** Grimm *Anim. Chem.* 53 The building up of the primary oxyhydrocarbon molecules.

Oxyhydrogen (*ǫksihəi·dŏdʒĕn*), *a.* [f. OXY- 2 + HYDROGEN.] Consisting of, or involving the use of, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

Oxyhydrogen blowpipe: a compound blowpipe in which two streams, of oxygen and hydrogen, meet as they issue; used to produce an extremely hot flame by the burning of the hydrogen in the oxygen. *Oxyhydrogen light*: the bright white light obtained by directing such a flame upon lime: the Lime-light. So *oxyhydrogen flame, jet, lamp*, etc. *Oxyhydrogen microscope*, etc.: one in which the object is illuminated by an oxyhydrogen light.

1837 R. Turner *Elem. Chem.* 180 An apparatus of this kind, now known by the name of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, was contrived by Mr. Newman. **1839** Mosley's *Angler* in *Mirror* II. 3 The microscope...notwithstanding all the oxyhydrogen improvements. **1885** Lecturer in *Chem. Ju.* I. 134/2 The Oxy-hydrogen Light...was first introduced to public notice by Lieutenant Drummond. **1891** tr. Schellen's *Spectr. Anal.* 61 note, The light of magnesia burned in the oxyhydrogen flame.

† **Oxyiodide.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. OXY- 2 + IODE.] Obsolete name for an IODATE.

So † **Oxyiodic** *a.* = IODIC. **Oxyiodide,** an iodine compound analogous to an oxychloride. † **Oxyiodina.** Davy's name for *Iodic anhydride*, I_2O_5.

1815 Sir H. Davy in *Phil. Trans.* I. 113, I venture to propose a name...that of 'oxyiodic acid'. **1819** Hooper *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 30 For the ordinary solution of oxyiodine Sir H. Davy has proposed the name of *oxyiodic acid*, and is disposed to regard it as a triple compound of iodine, hydrogen, and oxygen; or an oxyiodide of hydrogen. **1868–77** Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 812 Iodochlorite 'Oxychloride of variable composition'. **1819** Davy in *Phil. Trans.* I. 113, I venture to propose a name...expressible for the new solid compound.

Oxymel (*ǫksimel*). Also 4-7 oxi-, -mell. [a. L. *oxymel* (also *oxymeli*), a. Gr. *ὀξύμελι*, f. *ὀξύ-s* sour + *μέλι* honey.] A medicinal drink or syrup compounded of vinegar and honey, sometimes with other ingredients.

Oxymel of squills, oxymel made with 'vinegar of squills'. *Simple oxymel*, oxymel made with honey and vinegar only.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Eac nemd man oxymelle scilleas full full of scealle & of hunige gewaelte eowan pehrum. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. liv. (1582) 288/1 Oxymel is lycour wyl hote water to dylygo and make clenge of hard matere and to open pores. **c 1420** *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 189 Tempere hem wib oximel. **c 1460** *Pilgr Sowlem.* 283 A drynke made fulle wel with mannely and wt oxymell (*MS. Ashmole* 61, 1533 Rider *Calf. Riddles* (1640) 36 Oxymell is, whose to use part of vynegar is put double, as myche of honye, foure tymes as moche of water. **1684** Exact Remedy *Co. Treasur. Farew* 130 And oft, glass down like Oxymel of Squills. **1832** J. Hogan *Maternal Hist. Med.* 59 Oxymels are other species of syrups made from honey and vinegar.

Oxymeter (*ǫksi·mĭtəɹ*). *rare*—[f. mod.L. *oxymetrum*: see OXY- 2 and -METER.] = EUDIOMETER. So **Oxymetric** *a.*, measured in regard to the amount of oxygen.

1837 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Oxymetrum*, a measure of oxygen: an instrument...another name for the instrument called a eudiometer. **1856** tr. *Schönbein-Wagner's Versuche*, 110 We may previously determine the oxymetric value of the hypochlorite, the volume of oxygen which is required to neutralize the acid or solution of the solution.

‖ **Oxymoron** (*ǫksimōrŏn*). *Rhet.* [a. Gr. *ὀξύμωρον*, *-ος*, use of neuter of *ὀξύμωρος* pointedly foolish, f. *ὀξύ-s* sharp + *μωρός* dull, stupid, foolish.] A rhetorical figure by which contradictory or incongruous terms are conjoined so as to give point to the statement or expression; an expression, in its superficial or literal meaning self-contradictory or absurd, but involving a point. (Now often loosely or erroneously used as if merely = a contradiction in terms, an incongruous conjunction.)

1589 Pr. Recorder *Passions* xvii. 126 It was a bold but true *Oxymoron* of Simon. *Matthias ultimus*. **1597** J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 121 Oxymoron, *Effrontery*, *Overlashing and stately modesty*, notably foolish. **a 1677** Barrow *Serm.* (1686) VI. 132 Some elegant figures...(why hyperboles, paronomasies, oxymorons...in very wise upon the confines of profaneness). **1792** W. Romaine *Letter-Da No.* 30 (1794) I. 407 These contradictory gentlemen...were then pressed together in a forced kind of union, like the Satyrs anywhere. **1890** Q. *Rev.* CLX. 289 Vilhelm...we might call, by an oxymoron which belongs chiefly to French talk, an 'Epi-mixed pentarch'.

† **Oxymuriate** (*ǫksimiū·rĭĕt*). *Chem. Obs.* [f. next: see -ATE 4 c.] A salt of 'oxymuriatic acid': applied formerly to compounds now called either chlorates or chlorides, as *oxymuriate of mercury, of tin*, = mercuric and stannic chloride, *oxymuriate of potash* = potassium chlorate.

1799 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 109 To this residue was added half its bulk of oxygen gas, obtained from oxymuriate of potash. **1816** Accum *Chem. Tests* (1818) 194 Add...a quantity of oxymuriate of mercury. **1832** M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 261 A small quantity of chloride of lime, or, as it was formerly called, oxymuriate of lime.

So † **Oxymuriated** *a. Chem.*, as in *oxymuriated acid* = OXYMURIATIC acid, *oxymuriated quicksilver* = OXYMURIATE of mercury.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 213 An efflorescence arising from the combination of oxymuriated acid. **1800–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 309 Dissolving a drachm of oxymuriated quicksilver in half a pint of water.

† **Oxymuriatic** (*ǫksimiūrĭæ·tĭk*), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. OXY- 2 + MURIATIC.] *Oxymuriatic acid* (also *oxymuriatic gas*): a former name of chlorine, as a supposed compound of oxygen and 'muriatic' (hydrochloric) acid. *Oxymuriatic matches*: matches tipped with chlorate of potash.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 208 Oxymuriatic Acid and Aqua Regia scarcely differ. *Ibid.* 462 He observed it to yield oxymuriatic Gas. **1807** T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 223 Oxymuriatic acid was discovered by Scheele in 1774. ...He gave it the name of dephlogisticated muriatic acid, from the supposition that it is muriatic acid deprived of phlogiston. The French chemists, after his composition had been ascertained, called it oxygenated muriatic acid; which unwieldy appellation Kirwan has happily contracted into oxymuriatic. **1833** Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xvi. 372 Procuring a light by means of the oxymuriatic matches which we had long in use.

Oxynitrate. *Chem.* [f. OXY- 2 + NITRATE.] A compound of the oxide and nitrate of a metal.

1809 Gregory in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 191 The sphærical liquid oxynitrate of lead. **1814** Cavendish *Chem. Acad.* 440 Oxynitrate (qu. Nitrate?) of silver, and nitrous or nitrated oxide dropped in narrow tubes at different intervals of any superincumbent, give a precipitate of their respective metals in the state of oxyphosphate. **1823** Watson *Essential Chem.* (ed. 12) 226 The neutral (phosphate)ammonium[sodium] nitrate $Na(H_4N)PO_4NO_3$, is obtained by dissolving the oxyphosphate ($Na_2H_2PO_4$) in nitric acid.

† **Oxynitric,** *a. Chem.* In *oxynitric acid*, *oxynitric gas*, obs. names of nitrogen peroxide.

1823 W. Nisbet *Dict. Chem.* 369 Oxy-nitric gas. **1829** Hooper *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 362 It will appear that the oxygen in nitrous gas is very nearly both in weight and volume a multiple of that in nitrous oxide by 1; in nitrous acid by 2; in nitric acid by 4; and in oxynitric acid by 8.

Oxynitic (*ǫksinĭ·tĭk*), *a. Physiol.* [f. Gr. type **ὀξυνιτ-ος*, verbal adj. from *ὀξύνειν* to sharpen, make acid, f. *ὀξύ-s* sharp: see -ITE.] Rendering acid, acidifying: applied to certain glands of the stomach, or to cells in them, supposed to produce the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice.

1884 A. Gamgee in *Rangel. Zeit.* XVII. 604/1 The glands which possess these acid-forming cells have of late been termed (Langley) oxynic glands. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Oxynic cells.

Oxyphil (*ǫksifĭl*), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ὀξύ-s* sharp, acid + *-φιλος* loving, *-φιλ(ε)ς*.] 'Acid-loving': applied to certain white blood-corpuscles or other cells having an affinity for acids.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 71 Their [i. e. Ranvier's and Hardy's] coarsely granular oxyphile cells are the eosinophile cells of some writers. *Ibid.* 72 Peptic oxyphile reniculi. *Ibid.* 120 Other cells containing oxyphil granules.

† **Oxyphosphate.** *Chem.* An obs. name for a metallic phosphate containing a larger proportion of oxygen, as *oxyphosphate of iron* = ferric phosphate.

1815 Hooper *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 318 The phosphate of iron is almost insoluble in water. The oxy-phosphate of iron is, also, an insoluble salt.

Oxyrhynch (*ǫksirĭŋk*). [f. OXY- 2 + Gr. *ῥύγχ-ος* snout, beak.]

1. Any crab of the group *Oxyrhyncha*, characterized by a triangular cephalothorax with projecting rostrum; the group includes the spider-crabs.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 293/1 The first joint of the external maxillæ...being cylindrical...as nearly all the Oxyrhynchi. **1840** *Ibid.* XVII. 109 The Oxyrhyncha are all essentially marine.

2. A fish: = next, 1.

‖ **Oxyrhynchus** (*ǫksirĭŋkŭs*). *Zool.* [mod. Gr. *ὀξύρρυγχος* sharp-snouted, epithet of a fish.]

1. A fish (*Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*) found in the Nile, esteemed sacred by the ancient Egyptians.

1706 Phillips, *Oxyrinchus*, the Sharp-nose, a sort of River-fish. **1851** *Museum Worc. Mod.* 121 The oxyrhynchus is very commonly represented in the paintings of Thebes, Beni-Hassan and Memphis. **1863** J. H. Immanuel *Fishes of Nile* (1878) 221 The oxyrhynchus, the eel, the lepidotus, and some other kinds of fish are sacred; and at Thebes they are embalmed by the priests.

2. *Ornith.* A genus of American tyrant flycatchers, characterized by a long straight sharp-pointed bill.

1868 *Eng. Cyclop.* s. v. *Fishes*, Neither does the intervention of the Wryneck with its scientific tongue, or of Oxyrhynchus with its scissor bill, do more than indicate the broken links of the chain.

† **Oxyrrhodin, -ine** (*ǫksiro·dĭn*). *Obs.* Also in L. form **oxyrhodinum.** [mod. med.L. *oxyrrhodinum*, nd. Gr. *ὀξυρρόδινον* (Dioscor.), 'rose-oil mixed with vinegar' (Liddell and Scott).] A preparation of vinegar and oil of roses, formerly used medicinally. Also † **Oxyrrhod.,** ‖ **Oxyrrhodon.**

1731 J. W. in *Gardner's Chem. Physic.* 4 50 Oyle of Roses, Rose water, and a spoonful of vinegar, mixe them well together, and your cataplasm is done. **17..** Pharm. *Hamburg* (J.). The spirits, opium, and steel things, readily compose oxyrrhodinum. **1737–41** Chambers *Cycl. Oxyrrhodinum*, or *Oxyrrhodinum*. **1752–54** Smollett *Medical* I. Introd. 19 A cloth dipped in oxyrrhodon must be laid on her abdomen.

‖ **Oxysaccharum** (*ǫksisă·kărŏm*). Also 6 oxy-. [Late L., a. late Gr. *ὀξυσάκχαρον*, f. *ὀξύ-s* sharp, acid + *σάκχαρον* sugar.] A medicine compounded of vinegar and sugar.

c 1550 Lloyd *Propr. Medicin* (1585) X vij, Let the matter be prepared with oxisaccharum in three parties thereof. **1597–41** in Chambers *Cycl.*

Oxy-salt (*ǫksisŏlt*). *Chem.* Also oxi-. [f. OXY- 2 + SALT.] A salt containing oxygen: a salt of an oxyacid.

1838–41 Brandes *Chem.* (ed. 2) 222 The entrance of a metal in an essential preliminary to the formation of its oxysalts, or, in other words, to its combination with oxy-acids. **1851** Stevenson in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 230 Mixed with chemically pure...sulphuric acid, with phosphoric acid, nitrous acid, potash, and a series of oxy-salts. **1882** Young *Sunlight's Rest.* 298 Oxygen is introduced into the plant in the form of water, carbonic dioxide, and oxy-salts.

† **Oxysalphate.** *Chem.* An obs. name for a metallic sulphate containing a larger proportion of oxygen, as *oxysulphate of iron* = ferric sulphate.

1822 *Med. Trans.* VIII. 330 It has been proposed to distinguish them from neutralized by terming that salt which contains the metal most highly oxydized, an oxysulphate, etc. **1823** Hooper *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) II. 229 This salt has been called, but not with strict propriety, oxysulphate. For brightness' sake would be oxysulphate of persesquit of iron, but as this is inconvenient from its length, it may be called the oxysulphate of iron.

So **Oxysulphide,** a compound of an element or positive compound radical with oxygen and sulphur;

generally restricted to compounds of the oxide and sulphide of a metal. †**Oxysu'lphion** *Obs.* 'Daniell's term for the acid compound of an oxysalt containing sulphur which is set free at the positive pole of a galvanic battery, but which cannot exist in a free condition.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) = the group SO_4, now called SULPHONYL. †**Oxysu'lphuret** *Obs.* = Oxysulphide.

1834 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 448 A mixture of hydrated "oxysulphide of iron and carbonate of soda. 1845 Turner & Bowman *Pharm. Assist.* I. 9 A compound...called by Prof. Daniell "oxysulphion." 1849 Noad *Electricity* 207 § 223 Oxysulphion of hydrogen. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 400 Oxide and sulphuret of antimony combine in many proportions, forming many "oxysulphurets.

Oxytocic (*ɒksitɒ·sik*), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Gr. *ὀξυτόκος* = oxytocic *sb.*, f. *ὀξυ-* + *τόκος* childbirth.] **a.** *adj.* Serving to accelerate parturition. **b.** *sb.* A medicine having this property.

1833 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Oxytocic*, a medicine which promotes delivery. 1851 R. Barnes *Dis. Women* xxiii. 287 Indian hemp...is ranked...with oxytocic properties. *Ibid.* The powers of galvanism as an oxytocic, and even in relieving uterine contraction. 1874 H. C. Wood *Therap. Obstet.* 69 The oxytocic action of quinia was believed in many years ago by members of our Southern practitioners.

Oxytone (*ɒ·ksitōn*), *a.* and *sb. Gram.*, chiefly *Gr. Gram.* Also **oxyton.** [ad. Gr. *ὀξύτονος* having the acute accent, f. *ὀξυ-* sharp, acute + *τόνος* pitch, tone, accent.] **a.** *adj.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented.

1764 W. Perkins *Accentus redditus* 108 Adrianthus...has pronounced it (*Ἀνρίανθος*) as an oxytone. 1819 J. Hamm *Gr. Lex.* (1827) 210 On the last syllable of an oxytone word, when ... its higher pitch changes to a lower, the lower pitch is represented in...the same way as in the lower part of the circumflex accent. 1880 Whitney & Hoar *Brit. & F. Ii.* *App.* 8/1 They are not independent or strictly final oxytones, being treated as fragments of a clause.

Hence **Oxytone**, **Oxytonize** *vbs. trans.*, to make oxytone; to pronounce or write with the accent on the last syllable.

1867 Gildas *in Apr.* 4/12/2 There is also a tendency to oxytonize many words...although the accent shifts, as in other Indian languages.

Oxytrichine (*ɒksitrikəin*), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Oxytrichina* anat. pl., f. *Oxytricha*, the typical genus, f. Gr. *ὀξυ-* sharp + *θρίξ*, *τριχ-* hair (cf. Gr. *ἰρίφαγος* adj.): see -INE¹.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the family *Oxytrichina* or *Oxytrichids* of infusorians. **b.** *sb.* An infusorian of this family. Also **Oxytri'chinous** *a.* = **a** (Mayne 1857).

Oxytrope (*ɒksitrōp*). [ad. mod.L. *Oxytropis*, f. Gr. *ὀξυ-* sharp + *τρόπις* keel: from the pointed keel of the corolla.] A plant of the genus *Oxytropis* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), closely allied to *Astragalus*, the species of which are chiefly alpine; they have pinnate leaves, and flowers of various colours in spikes or racemes; several are cultivated as ornamental rock-work plants.

1866 Bentham *Brit. Flora* 233 The point of the keel is...blunt and straight as in the yellow oxytrope. 1883 G. Allen in *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 418 In the same exposed Civita range ... the closely-related yellow oxytrope still grows in diminishing numbers; while in only a few favoured openings beside its own manifestly over all the dry hills of the Highlands.

†**Oxyuris** (*ɒksiū·ris*). *Zool.* Pl. **oxyu·rides** (-*idēz*). [mod.L. (Rudolphi, 1809), f. Gr. *ὀξυ-* sharp + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of small thread-worms of the family *Ascaridæ*, inhabiting the rectum of various animals; *O. vermicularis* is frequent in that of man, especially of children.

1864 *Reader* IV. 664/3 The minute oxyuridæ, so frequent a source of weakness and irritability in children. 1880 *Zool. Anat.* 1. v. *Nematoda*, Oxyuris is characterized by being tubicolar posteriorly, having the mouth orbicular.

Hence **Oxyu·rid** *a.* [-ID²], pertaining to or produced by an *Oxyuris*, as 'oxyurid irritation' (*Cent. Dict.*); **Oxyu·ricide** (-*sid*) [-CIDE 1], 'a medicine which destroys *Oxyuridæ*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), an **anthelmintic**: **Oxyu·rifuge** [-FUGE] = prec.

1884 T. L. Cannon *Entozoa* xiii. 271 There is one Indian drug which appears to be very valuable, because it ... is a true Oxyuricide. 1880 — in *Trod. Linn. Soc.* (1882) XVI. 189 The practical efficiency of the drug (milk of Papaw) as an oxyuricide has been attested by Dr. Pocock.

Oxyurous (*ɒksiū·rəs*), *a.* *rare*—⁰. [f. mod.L. *oxyuri-us* (cf. prec.) + -OUS.] Having a pointed tail.

1847 Maunde *Expos. Lex.*, *Oxyurous*, having a tail ending in a point ...; or the body attenuated and subdivided to the posterior extremity: oxyurous.

Oy, oe (*oi*, *ō·i*). *Sc.* Forms: 5 **o**, **o**-, **oy**, **oye**, 8- **oe**. [a. Gael. *ogha*, also written *odha*, pronounced (*ōə*]—Ir. *óa* grandson, Olr. *aue* descendant. *O* and *oe* appear to be etymologically the original forms in Lowland Sc.; in many parts of Scotland the diphthong *oy* is pronounced (*ōi* or *ōē*.] A grandchild.

c 1420 Hymn *Wallace* v. 30 The second O his woe of god Wallace. 1508 Kennedy *Flyting w. Dunbar* 308 Tailzeiehis carls, and crawe Campsteiche thair. 1582-5 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* I. 398 Jone Campbell, oy and aire of the airdis of umquhile Florie Campbell. 1840-1 *Kirkcudbr. Wigtown Comm. Mem.* (1842) 132 James Lindsay of Auchtenhaudly Andro Lindsay, his oyes;...Charles Lindsay, his oy. 1708 Earnest Christ's *Kirk Gr.* xx. v., Auld Maudie...Came of her ain ee Nanny. 1708 — *Gentle Shepherd* 123 Crowding his, and making wailless faild, If that their granny's taste's nae; ; a laird. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* iv, There was our daughter's sweet, little Effie Deans!—my oe, ye ken. 1818 G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* v, What's the auld laddy gaein' to do wi' that bag-luggit oye o' hers?

†b. A nephew; a niece. *Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 171 The young prince his oye with him was to ask some affectation, as he of his own body had been gotten. *Ibid.* 2. 182 The Erle of Lennox bowls with him his wyfe, Lady Margaret King Henrie his oy. 1613 *Wallebrunn's Viscid.* 10 (Jam.) *Nepos*, a nephew or oye.

Oy, variant of HOY 2.

1818 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 322 There let them bury and re-, while you'd scuds.

Oyagock, a Brazilian opossum: see YAPOCK.

Oyan, obs. f. OYEZ. **Oyen**, var. OYNE.

Oyoh(s, obs. forms of OCCH, clasp.

Oys, app. alteration of *oyes*, OYEZ *int.* and *sb.*

1878 Lumsden in *Trans. Highl. Soc.* 52 *Oy!* all ye vassals come tabyth as on this. 1880 Carton tr. *Hopkins* (Rolls) VIII. 120 Thence this fair Nymph hath made an eye to the bride that all his pupils should come now and here his eyes and wyll.

Oyr, variant of *eyr*, *eyre*, obs. form of AIRE.

1481 *Cap Westm.* 18.) 2222 'Richard how here...Al wher ich mote now and eyr.' 'Amen', seyd Gij, 'it schal so be'.

Oyer (*ōi·əɹ*). *Law.* Forms: (2 **oyer**, 4 **oier**, **oir**), 4- **oyer**; also 3-7 **oier**, (3 **oyser**, 6 **oir**, 6-7 **oyre**). [a. AFr. *oyer* (Britton i. i. § 4) = OF. *oir*, *oyer*—*odir*, *audir* (—L. *audire* to hear, mod.F. *ouïr*; an infinitive used subst.]

1. Short for *Oyer and terminer*; a criminal trial under the writ so called (see below).

1430-40 tr. *Higden*, *Hard. Comm.* (Rolls) VIII. 486 That parcels, y schulde speke with oyes of theyre after an oyer. *c* 1440 Anonym. *Sk-Sedens* 31 (*Halli.*) 137 *Item* to ayenbie a Justice of an Oyre hath the present oversight of that whole shire. 1892 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. (1918) 108 Upon security to appear before the Justices in Oyer. 1898 St. Papers in *Ld. Cobham* II. 2 Some neighbours must have been trying to the great historical Oyer of the Reformation against the law of Rome. 1884 *Standard* 30 Oct., The great oyer of railway nomenclature came to a close on Saturday, and resulted in a verdict of guilty.

2. In *Common Law*, The hearing of some document read in court; esp. of an instrument in writing, pleaded by one party, when the other party 'craved oyer' of it. Abolished 1852.

1600 *Fitzherbert and Pr. Pottell*, 33 The defendant demanded oier of the Testament. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Oyer de Record* (*Andere recordum*). 1632 *Ibid.* s. v., When an Action is brought upon an Obligation, the Defendant may pray Oyer of the Bond; or if Executors are sued upon the Party's bond may demand Oyer of the Testament. 1670 *Tryal of Penn & Mead* in *How. State Trials* VI. 951 Recorder. *Common.* III. 22, 23 He may crave oyer of the writ, as of the bond, or other specialty upon which the action is brought: that is to hear it read to him. 1830 *Act* 11 *Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV.* c. 36 § 12 If Profert shall be made it shall not entitle the opposite Party to crave Oyer of or set out upon Oyer such Deed or Document.

Oyer and terminer (*oi·əɹ* and *tə·ɹmĭnəɹ*). *Law.* The Anglo-Fr. phr. *oyer et terminer* 'to hear and determine' partly anglicized. **a.** In Anglo-Fr. used in proper verbal construction, and also, in *commission d'oyer et de terminer*, as a sb. phrase = 'hearing and determining' (cf. -ER⁵). **b.** In English chiefly in the latter construction, as in Commission of oyer and terminer (*taf oyer and determiner, of oyer determiner*, = AFr. *de terminer*), a commission formerly directed to the King's Judges, Serjeants, and other persons of note, empowering them to hear and determine indictments on specified offences, such as treasons, felonies, etc., special commissions being granted on occasions of extraordinary disturbance such as insurrections: also called *Writ of oyer and terminer*. Now, the most comprehensive of the commissions granted to judges on circuit, directing them to hold assets for the trial of offences. Hence in such phrases as *Commissioners or justices of (or* †*to*) *o. & t.*, *writ*, *court of o. & t.*; and † (*a*) elliptically, for 'commission or court of oyer and terminer'.

a. [1278 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 52 Parent assignez Justices, de enquere, oyer, a terminer selon la leyes le comune. 1292 Britton i. i. § 2 Par ceo qe nous ne soffrimes mie en nostre propre persone a oyer et terminer totes les querelles qui greuge. *Ibid.* § 3 Entre ces reales soms, qe Justices ensemble ovek assignez de nostre bes chapitres oyer et terminer se chescun counte si en chescune feiste fair de vil assez en vi. assez. 1314-15 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 300/2 Il fuge trouvez vers eux...en Justices Commissioners de la de terminer ce gerres lesvisables a li.]

b. 1414 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 58/1 A Commission of Oyer and terminer, after the forme of a statute used. 1433 *Ibid.* 458/1 Upon which Writ aforsaid, was granted...writtes of Oyer and Terminer. 1688 *Hist. V.* 550/2 The 7th were Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer to Assize to inquire into Conventicles. 1781 Florence *Conn. Mathematici* III. 1 (1847) To the place where the court ordinarily called the Kings bench is usually kept by certain of his supreme commissioners of oier and terminer. 1893 T. Stevenson *Pac. Rly.* 216 A Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, was at the Court-House in the City of Oxford. 1893 C. Haynes *Wonders Inside Mirvale* (1894) 6 Considering the Plans that I hold to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxv. 269 The courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Scot. Taxation* (1854) 121 The commission which confers the criminal jurisdiction now given by number 1, is a commission of peace; 2, a commission of oyer and terminer; and, 3, a commission of general gaol delivery.

c. 1289 J. Parvis in *P. Lett.* II. 321 When Jays jugge sat on the oyere determyne in Norwyche, his barge then. 1480 Caxton tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 398 Anone after came unto Oyer determyne, for to doo justyce on alle them that were rebellyd in the cyte. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 630 The mayre...by vertu of ye said commyssion, called the oyer determyner, and a day was kept at Guyldhall. 1527 Pilgrimage to Ells *Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 2) Upon Saturday last to the after noone we had an Oier and Determiner in the Guyld Hall, the which we use to hold in the vacation time to keep the people in obedience.

d. In some of the States of the American Union: A court of higher criminal jurisdiction.

1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxvii. 24 The governor is directed to appoint judges, commissioners of oyer and terminer.

Oyer, obs. spelling of *ayer*, OYER.

Oyes, oyez (*ōi·yĕs*), *int.* (*sb.*, *a.*). Forms: 5- **Oyes**, **O yes**, (5 **Oyas**, 6 **Oies**, **O ia**, **O ys**, **oyeres**; 6-7 *Sc.* **hoyes**; 7- **Oyes**, (7 **oiez**, **O yes**, **oh yes**, **O zes**, 7-9 **oyess**). [OF. *oiez*, *oyez*, hear ye! imperative pl. of *oir* to hear:—L. *audīlis*, *-tes*, subj.; orig. pronounced *oyerts*, but soon reduced to *oyez*, and so identified in sound with the two words *O yes!* and hence often so written.]

A. *Imperative word, and interjection.* 'Hear, hear ye'; a call by the public crier or by a court officer (generally thrice uttered), to command silence and attention when a proclamation, etc., is about to be made.

1. 1286 *Stat. Exonetre* in *Stat. Realm* I. 222/1 Ceo oyez vus A. e B....Ke jeo dirrai verite.] *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 389 *Cri.* Ly3, Oyes! *Ac.* Oyes! *Stat.* xxxii. 319 Ito crie wes all on hym so oyes, Oyes! Oyes! Oyes! *Chas.* Oyes! Oyes! if any wight with pis wiche any wisse was Worlde. 1567 *Tryall Treas.* (1850) 21 O yes, O yes, I will make a proclamation. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* iii. ii, O yes, O yes, O yes, all manner of men, women, and children. 1632 E. Johnson *Wonder-w. Provid.* i. 2 Oh yes! oh yes! oh yes! All you the people of Christ that are here Oppressed. 1680 H. O. *Sufferers' Lament* 11 Now With Sweeping Votes he make bid Proclamation O yes! For Oaths, Bonds, Covenants, Votes he make bid Proclamation O yes! For Chapter House, a new Collation Sworn ready drawn. 1800 T. Mercier *Dunciad* (1812) 131 Cobbe with oyezes try and drown the sirens. 1819 Dibdin *Cantab. Tour.* 2nd. (1836) 62 He may cause them upon his alliance to be made. 1833 Blackwood's *Mag.* IV. 51 Having first commanded Order the journeyman oyezer with them (O ! not in command silence. 1838 J. Lauderdale *Farm of Pennycuik* 16 At After the crying of three several Oyesses. 1873 R. Saunders *Newf. Sketch.* v. 111 The eyes directed to a few count to secure attention.

b. Erroneously confused with OUEZ (in Latin form *huerimus*).

1597 Sayle *Dr York Sign.*, *Huerimus*, *Superbum* ... any hearse, or title used in proclamations. 1809 — *Sig. Mod.* 4 Quibus non mos is omnes, ...or in literal dead to any grace: in this case, the leader still rules the horse, as used to.

†C. as *vb.* *trans.* To proclaim as by cries of 'Oyes!' *Obs. rare.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 3 When the high flight of his Muse to common brute was oyessed.

Oygement, Oyke, obs. ff. OINTMENT, OAK.

Oylet, -ett, etc., obs. forms of OILLET.

Oynet, Oyne, obs. ff. OINT *v.* to anoint, OYNE.

Oynson, -ion, -yon, etc., obs. forms of OUNCE.

Oyns, obs. form of ONCE *adv.*, a weight.

Oynt, Oyntuose, -tuire: see OINT, etc.

O ya, obs. form of OYEZ.

Oye, oyne, oyns, obs. ME. and Sc. ff. ONE *sb.*, *a.*

Oyschare, Oysee, -ser, obs. ff. USHER, OUSE.

Oyse, Oyst(e, obs. ff. OOZE, HOIST *sb.*

Oyster (*oi·stəɹ*). Forms: 4-5 **oystre**, **-ere**, 4-6 **oistre**, (4 **hoistre**, **-re**), 5 **oystur**, **-yr**, (**hoyster**, **-er**), 6-8 **oister**, 4- **oyster**; also 4-5 **ostre**, 5 **ostur**, **-yr**, **oestre**, 6 **ostar**. [ME. a. OF. *oistre*, *oistre*, *hoistre*, mod.F. *huître* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *ostra*, obs.

[f. *ostrea*, sb.1, *ostrea* fem., beside *ostreum* neut., a. Gr. *ὄστρεον* oyster.]

1. A well-known edible bivalve mollusc of the family *Ostreidæ*; *esp.* the common European species, *Ostrea edulis*, and the North American species, *O. virginica* of the Atlantic, and *O. lurida*, the Californian oyster, of the Pacific coast.

Green oyster, an oyster which has fed on seaweed in tanks. *Blue oyster*, the native northern oyster of U. S., distinguished from the *Salt oyster* found from the Chesapeake Bay southward. *Mangrove oyster*, an oyster growing on the submerged trunks or roots of mangroves, as in Florida. *Rock* or *tree oyster*, an oyster growing on rocks or natural beds, as opposed to those which are peculiarly cultivated.

1530-6 Dorchester *Ann. Wells* (Antwerp) 124 In Oysters atque, etc. . . 1577 *Aldrophus Arp.* (Cryodon) 38 In ostreys (in Latin) Cassiodorus *Sonipa.* T. 30 Many a Mussle and many an oyster (in my opinion) opened What others mean hath ben fed and all your Heads were cram fonde. c 1590 *Lilie Canzonets* (1867) 23 Fit to make pottage of oysters. 1683 *Lucky Accid.* (1836) 22 Fit to make pottage of oysters. 1683 *Lucky Accid.* (1836) An. Query, . . oldwives, *goddame* phrase. 1722 *Rowe Tamerlane* 22 The fishes it eats is more pleasanter to mariage than are even oysters. 1674 J. Playford *Skilly Cook* 27 Your Well Stew Oysters so soon will grathe Before the juicy Venison, green Cockleroot. . . 1726 Mangrove oyster [see *mangrove* sense 2 d]. 1808 Wilkins (D. Pindar) *Toledo* Who, after V. 192 Who first an oyster eat, was a bold dog. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 431 The green oyster, eaten at Paris, is brought from Ostend. 1858 *Simpkin. Instr.* 2nd. 51 XVI. Affix to almonds with small neck-oysters. 1883 *Manuals Sc. Adv. Fisheries* 43 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Wyman got in for the collection of mangrove-oysters. 1883 E. F. Ramsay *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 91 (Coll. Rayner experiments tend to show that the Rock-Oyster of our shores . . which is left dry by every tide, is only a variety of the Drift-Oyster.

b. *fig.*

(In allusion to the fable of the monkey who, as judge, kept the oyster and gave a shell to each of the disputants.)

1638 Tregosse *Major* Unbapt. 15 The oyster remained with the British Governors.

c. Person and proverbial expressions.

†*To drink in one's oysters*, to live accordingly. †*A stopping or choking oyster*, a secret which puts a person to silence. *To take as an apple to an oyster* (and similar phrases), i. e. totally different.

1578 J. Pilkington in *P. Lyell* 121 As for me I had not delt right curiously ag an Monk Rond Day I had drounk to many oysters. c 1589 Skelton *Songs of Comfy* 471, I have a stopping oyster in my poke. 1592 Marr *Cruelty Faustus* Wks. 1904 Here is a child-rule of grammar learned unto Sayth, is no more like than an apple to an oyster. 1592 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1671) 62 To a false lurking in his mistake, that he was sure desirous of his counsaile and Joue, he did with this answere give a stopping shew. 1598 J. Hayward *Pseudo-Martyr* 58 Who . . doubtlesse is apt to set teeth, Checks and chattering oysters. 1648 Jeanys *Blind Guide* 75 Why do you bring here in speaking of apples, when you speake of oysters?

2. Commonly applied also to other bivalve molluscs resembling the oyster, as the Pearl-oysters, *Meleagrina margaritifera*, of the family *Aviculidæ*; also with qualifications, as **Thorny oyster** of the genus *Spondylus*, **Boat-oyster**, a fossil of the genus *Gryphæa*, **Saddle-oyster**, etc.: see quots.

1598 Timothy *Smith. Tr. P. N.* 21 vi. (1625) By oyster-.. oysters upon Emynoble several down, . . And that down . . Shell-fish is full grown genus, a sweet-meat higher Margarita. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Ph.* (1701) 71/2 Black Serpentine stones . . in a green house, as your Pearls in your fresh oyster. 1758 Young *Centaur* 4 Wks. 1770 IV. 228 If we should find a small pearl in one oyster of a million, it would hardly make us thankful for it. 1808 D. Young *Geol. Trans.* V. 60 Coast 190 Gryphites. Boat-oyster, or Miller's thumb. 1830 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 363-4 *Pinctada Vulgaris*, vulgarly known as the Chinese Window Oyster, . . and *Placuna Sella*, known to collectors as the Saddle-Oyster from Tranquebar, etc.). 1883 *Webb Course Instr.* (ed. 3) 89 Genus now to the research. 1883 Saddle Oyster (*Anomia ephippium*), recognized by its flat lower valve, in which is a large and nearly oval hole, just below the hinge. 1883 E. F. Ramsay *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 58 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'Hammer-head Oyster' (*Malleus albus*, Lam.), &c., are found on our coasts.

†**3.** *Long Oyster.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1674 *Ray Collect. Words, &c. Fishes* 102 Long Oyster, Sea-gut, Rod Crab: *Locusta marina*. The name long Oyster is a corrupt Corruption of Lucusta. [Mother of Wit. Pp.: Pr. *langouste*, OF. *langoste*—L. *locusta*.]

3. The recessed of dark meat in the front hollow of the side bone of a fowl.

1883 H. F. Spearman in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 436/1 He pulled under his tongue the sweet morsel of the oyster out of a side bone. 1891 Miss Jackson *Our Life* II. 103 That particular morsel out of a fowl's back which epicures have christened the oyster.

4. *Vegetable oyster*: the salsify (also called *oyster-plant*: see 5 *d*).

1884 Webb *Florida*, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, Jerusalem Star, Salsify, Vegetable Oyster.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *oyster fishery, bed, spat*; connected with the taking, breeding, keeping, selling, or eating of oysters, as *oyster-bar, -barrel, -cry, -culture* (hence *-culturist*), *-dredge, -fishery, -fork, -ground, -industry, -leg, -manger, -mat, -shop, -smack, -tonsure, -train*; made of oysters, as *oyster-patty, -pie, -sauce*, etc.

1884 T. Whitson *Horticulture Address* No. 14 (1885) 11, not so much a Monk's Tonsure, under all his Skull, as empty Oyster-Barrel to a Mould. 1724 Geo. Peyton 6 cf. Whole-*Country Jests* (ed. 2) 20 Some three oyster-wives. 1874 Chambers' *Encycl.* VIII. 568/2 In such situations . . "oyster-culture can be most profitably carried on. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 4/8 "Oyster-culturists are becoming alarmed lest the superior oysters known as native should be contaminated by the near presence of the inferior sort. 1598 Minsh. *Amass. Lang.* 11. 108 Many young people are employed in the "oyster-fishery going to the coasts of England. 1884 Graham *Stud. Man.* (1918) VIII. 42 Of Strained shell-fish, or Shells of the "Oyster Kind. 1590 Spenser *Muiop.* 220 Ne *Lemnol* [1.1. v. 16/1 Quo Rodo de Ratten, "Oysterwenger, took A Canon of all Meat and Women that washed their Clothes. Anon. 1708 Lenten *Alberti's Archit.* II. 122/2 You may take up the Mud from the bottom by means of an "Oyster-Hoe. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. (J.), Hermodus, tis your only dish; above all your profusion of "oyster-pies in this weight. 1828 "Opie *Grand Master* 111. 52 To partake Of "oyster-sauce and a barbecue. 1824 R. Dodsley *Chr. Bonner & Cards* 330 Alighting of whole sconces With your full "Oyster tropes.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *oyster-cultivator, -dredger, -eating, -fishing, -grower, -lover, -opener, -planting, -rearing, -seller, -trimmer*; *oyster-breeding* adj.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 250 Thee! Hebe's nursing Neighbor, and "Oyster-breeding Sea. 1908, 1919 "Oyster-dredger (see Dinosoure?). 1893 Fossil S. Harlan *Hist. Port Mallows* II. 310 Irish steam-dredgers have a notion that the more the banks are dredged, the more the oysters breed. 1891 W. R. Brooks *Oyster* 107 In towns of the Northern States "oyster-eating has been in existence for many years. 1683 *Lucky Accid.* 16/2 As "Oyster seller, extraction.

c. similative, as *oyster-lip*; *oyster-gray, -white* adjs.; oyster-coloured, as *oyster brocade, calico*.

1662 Marshall *Instr. Painters Dutch Wares* 61 Paint her with Oyster-Lip. 1893 *Nature* 4 Cross XV. 35, I remained in an oyster state, between salinity and sweet. 1894 *Daily News* 10 May 6/4 Lady F.'s dress was made of oyster brocade trimmed with old point. 1894 *Ibid.* 21 May 6/3 The train was in brocade of an oyster-gray ground shot with mother-of-pearl. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 6/3 Miss V. C. wore an oyster-satin skirt with swathed bodice.

d. Special combinations: **oyster-bank**, a bank of oysters, as oyster-bed: see Bank *sb.*1 3 *f*; †**oyster-barrel maid**, a maid having the form of an oyster-barrel; **oyster-bed**, (*a*) a layer of oysters covering a tract of the bottom of the sea, a place where oysters breed or are bred: see Bed *sb.* 14 b; (*b*) a layer or stratum containing fossil oysters; **oyster-bird** = Oyster-catcher; **oyster-biscuit** (see quot.); †**oyster-board**, a long narrow board or table of the kind used for displaying oysters for sale; applied contemptuously to the consumption-tables introduced by the early Reformers and the Puritans; **oyster-boat**, a boat (in *U. S.* also a floating house built on a raft) used in the oyster-fishery or oyster cultivation; † **oyster-broad** (see quot.); **oyster-brood**, the spat of oysters in its second year; †**oyster-callet** = *oyster-monger* 1; **oyster-cellar**, a shop, orig. in a basement, where oysters are sold; **oyster-crab**, a small crab living as a commensal with an oyster, esp. *Pinnotheres ostreum*; **oyster-farm**, a tract of sea-bottom where oysters are bred artificially; hence **oyster-farming**; **oyster-field** = *oyster-bed*; **oyster-fish**, †(*a*) an oyster; (*b*) the toad-fish (*Batrachus tau*); (*c*) the tautog (*Tautoga onitis*); **oyster-green**, a name of the seaweed *Ulva lactuca*, also *U. latissima* (*broad-leaved* q. v.); **oyster-knife**, a strong knife adapted for opening oysters; †**oyster-leg** = *oyster-bed* (cf. Layers 9b. 2 c); **oyster-like** *a.*, resembling an oyster, esp. in sticking inside one's "shell"; **oyster-man**, a man engaged in taking, breeding, or selling oysters; **oyster-master**, an officer appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company to supervise the oyster industry; **oyster-mushroom**, an earless fungus, *Agaricus ostreatus*; **oyster-park**, an oyster-bed or oyster-farm; **oyster-plant**, (*a*) the sea-lungwort (*Mertensia maritima*), so called from the oyster-like flavour of its leaves; (*b*) the salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*); *Spanish oyster-plant*, *Scolymus Hispanicus*, the edible roots of which are used like salsify; **oyster-plover** = Oyster-catcher; **oyster-rake**, a rake with a long handle and tines from six to twelve inches in length, usually well curved, used for gathering oysters in deep water; **oyster-saddle**, the scale-insect *Mytilaspis pomorum*; †**oyster-scalp**, a scallop or bivalve mollusc of the oyster-family, or its shell; **oyster-seed**, oyster spat; also, young oysters suitable for transplantation to artificial beds; †**oyster-table**, a table inlaid with mother-of-pearl; **oyster-tongs**, an instrument used for gathering oysters in shallow water, consisting of a jointed pair of hinged rakes with inward-bending teeth and long handles; **oyster-tree**, the mangrove; †**oyster-woman**, **-wife**, **-woman**, a girl or woman who sells oysters.

1802 *Pros. Virginia* 100 in Capt. *Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 168 Men . . forsat them to the "oyster banks. 1892 *Harper's Bazar* (ed. 2) IV. 284 The oyster banks produce the finest pearls in the world. 1903 *Ib.* 8 Jan. *Supplem.* Monsieur Mac. 101 Knights of the Famous "Oyster Barrel Mess. 1902 Pinkerton *Ic. Piscat.* (Orchard), 59 "oyster bed. 1833 Lewis *Prem. Gout* III. 224 The scents of sand which perceptibly regale on the oyster-bed are quite luxurious of organic existence. 1898 *Daily News* 13 May 5/2 The ration . . consists of . . 18 oz. of beef bread called "oyster biscuits to the biscuit. 1599 in *Lodge's Illust.* (1838) II. 253 Wyvell, "Oyster broker to the Queen. 1880 *Times* 30 Nov. 6/2 In the same place he prevents a proprietary sacrifice, and that upon an alien, and an "oyster board'. 1849 Macculloch *Stat. Acct.* I. (1850) I. 40 Tables which the Pagans anciently termed oyster boards. 1919 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 343 Here, in "Oysterdon, quarrels daily. 1598 Bald. *Theat. Tempe* 1592 He was sollyngs of a Cod In an oyster boat a little beyonde Queen hythe. 1611 Holland *Pliny* I. 538 "Oyster-bread, so called for that it was round, with cuttes. 1897 *Act* 2 & 3 *Geo. IV*, c. 19 § 18 If any Person shall steal any Oysters or "Oyster Brood from any Oyster Bed. 1820 Encyclop. *Brit. Enchanted*, etc. (1877) 302 "Oyster-callet, the Yellowhammer. 1883 R. Brough, *Art in Mod.* vi. 96 The then popular "Oyster-cellars in Edinburgh. 1798 P. Beckford *Remarks* 11 (1799) 169 The "Oyster-Cook. This little species is generally found with the Mangrove oysters, in their shells. 1888 *Amer. Anthropologist* I. No. 4. 297 The "oystershell . would supply a bounteous repast. 1802 Pennie, *Caledon. mercat.* "oyster-fish. 1599 Greene *Alcida* 19 (title 1777) Longwort . . growth upon rocken . . especially among "Oisters . . ; the Moore they call "Oister grasse. 1666 Pepys, *Bal.* 8/2/1 Oyster-cryers, a name ordinarily given to Olive *Lacinia* from its bright green tint, and its being frequently attached to the common oyster. 1894 Morton's *Edinb.* 19, 20, 21/3/1 Like an "Oyster-knife. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4614/4 The "Oyster-Lays in the Hundred of Rochford, in the County of Essex. 1784 R. Saie *Barbadoes Poems* I. 229 Here I acquired my "oyster-like Shrubbiss. I know no shore (but a rough-brim. 1552 Huloet, "Oyster man, . . ostrearius. 1892 W. S. Brooks *Oyster* 142 By particular act of legislature no one . . 1780 *Clown to Clun. Rep.* 20/1 Tried and learnedly argued between the "oyster-mongers of London and the proprietors of oyster-beds in the county of Essex. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* iv. 86 The "oyster mushroom. Included in almost every list and book on edible fungi. 1880 *Amateur Carpenter's Assist.* 51, xviii. (ed. 2) 229 About 150 men and women are employed in the "oyster packs in cutting, feeding, and unloading oysters. 1898 *Munic. Prog. England* 392 *Portsmouth* resembles a series of the easily accessible of Scotland and the north of England, where it is called "*Oyster Plant*. 1703 *Considerer Rev.* (1894) VI. 242 "Oyster Rake ; instrument and a hand fill. 1900 *Field* 7 July 49/2 The prevalence of "oyster scale on the goosberries. 1552 Huloet, "Oyster scalpe, *ostrylon*. 1800 *Gilbert Hist. in Hawkstone Walks* (1862) App. p. 2, The Parlor, Ingo. [] tables—a capital. A round "oyster table. 1708 *Pretender Rev.* (1894) VI. 180 To Iron Work for "Oyster Tongs and *Carpenters Joints* mending. 1593 Nashe *Christ. Tr.* (1613) 50 If [it] goes his second time, "Oyster-wench. 1804 Fischer *N.C.-Lehre* I. 1. *Recherches de Jussieu* (Supplement), the famous city of the Oyster-eaters in Newcastle. 1588 J. Hooper *Pruse.* 2 *Epigr.* (1878) 10/1 Or whom gaue thine Oysters so wide, "Oysterwife? 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iii. clii. 1372 The grene "Oysterwomen which carrie Oisters to sell vp and downe. 1683 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 340 The Oyster-Women lock'd their Fish up, And ready to unbag to cry No Hedgehogs.

Hence **Oy·ster** *v.*, to fish for or gather oysters; so **Oy·stered**, one who gathers or sells oysters; a boat employed in the oyster-fishery; **Oy·stering** *vbl. sb.* Also (all more or less *nonce-words*) **Oy·sterage**, an oyster-bed; **Oy·steress**, the domain or realm of oysters; **Oy·ster-ful** *a.*, replete with oysters; **Oy·sterhood**, the condition of an oyster, habitual seclusion or reserve; **Oyste·rian** *a.*, of or pertaining to oysters; **Oy·sterish** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling an oyster (hence **Oy·sterishness**); **Oy·sterize** *v.*, to make an oyster of, treat as an oyster; **Oy·sterless** *a.*, having no oysters, devoid of oysters; **Oy·sterling**, a young or small oyster.

1. E. Ingersoll *Crust.*, Many more are "opening now than before the war. 1898 *Nature* 26 V. 13 Feb. 367 Being near the Cell some would oyster and fish. 1880 *Harte Lin'n Jan.*, The ballads "oysterage will be found a valuable acquisition by the company. 1883 J. G. Bertram *Harvest of Deep* 16 Lobstering: The Ile de Re . . is the Bay of Biscay . . may now be designated the capital of French "oysterage. c 1618 Tillesius *Tobacco Rationed* 269 Inhabitants, Fishers, Oisters, "Oysterers. 1808 Encyc. *Anglo-Irish* II. 588 So is . . merchantmen, tailors, oysters, shift, or oysterhouse. 1892 Singleton *Virgil* I. 83 Pontus and "oyster-fed *Abydos'* straits are tempted. 1854 Lowell *Cambr. 30 Yrs. Ago* 81, Who, else I as He came out of his "oysterhood at last. 1858 *New Monthly Mag.* CXII. 492 We are now approaching the paradise of the "oysterish Adam and Eve . . the locality of the first fossil occurrence of the extinct *Ostrea Virginica*. 1686 *Virginia Addr.* (1689) 11. 140 The poore Indians whome the swelling of the English hath forced from their natural possession of "oystering. 1880 *Mrs. Lee-Penderson in Australia* 86 In summer . . oystering, said to be a favourite amusement with the young folks of Sydney. 1832 Beckford *Italy* I. 51, I a certain "oysterishness of eye and fulsomeness of complexion. 1795 Jerome *Lett. to Life* I. 196 Poor Sterling will either be cooked for a Chemist, or "oysterized by a viper. 1883 *Nat. Fish.* 4 Dec. 709/1 The awful union of an "oysterless generation (may) be prevented from becoming a fact. 1887 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/6 But one of the young "oysterlings of the previous summer was known known to have been killed by the cold weather or frost.

Oy·ster-ca·tcher. [Cf. Fris. *oestercrieker*, Ger. *austernvogel*, *austerpicker*, and Linnæus' L. name *ostralegus*, mod.*F. huitrier*.] A maritime wading bird of the family *Hæmatopodidæ* with black-and-white or black plumage, and bill and feet of a brilliant red.

The common European species is *Hæmatopus ostralegus* Linn., the earlier Eng. name of which is Sea Pie; the N. American species is *H. palliatus*. An old English name "oyster-catcher" appears first in connexion with the latter; it was used generally by Pennant *Genera of Birds* (1773) in 1776.

1776 M. Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (ed. 2) II. *Hæmatopus* . . The Oyster-Catcher. 1790 Montagu in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 1

XXXVII. 441 *Hemistiches*. ...The Oyster-Catcher, so called, because it feeds upon Oysters, which it finds gaping when left dry on the Banks at low Water. **1696** PHILLIPS *Oysterdivision* II. 161 Our gaping tar thirsty lead with small cockles, oyster-crackers, and sandwidges.

†Oy·sterloit. Also -loyte, -lotte. An old name of blatant, *Polygonum Bistorta*.

[Perh. an error in Lyte for 'oysterlegge': cf. '*Osterlegge*, *Aristolochia*, *Aristolochia*, Ger. *osterlucey* (Gerarde)'. According to Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 'by "Bistorta is called... in the South country *Astrologia*'; see the various forms of this word under ASTROLOGIA and ASTRANTIA.]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xiv. 13 The small Bistorte ... is called in some places of England Oysterloyte. **1611** COTGR., Couleuvrée, Snakeweed, Oysterlotte.

Oy·stercous, *a.* [f. OYSTER + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or full of, oysters.

1798 T. HOOK *G. Gaunge* III. 239 The conversation ... of those ostreous, bivalvious convivialists. **1880** H. C. HUNDALE *Timely of Bath.* II. vi. 140 A little pair of oysterous eyes of no particular colour.

Oy·ster-shell. A shell of an oyster.

1440 *Pict. Poems* (Rolls) II. 239 Fabelinl and subt lyes bothe of one substaunce, Alle be they not with pe oyster-schelle. **1555** EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Their first ore stoned ...of the figure of great oystershelles. **1607** TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 104 Hasta insuper, ... mingled with the powder of oyster shells, ... cureth lithes and chilblanes. **1673** HOWARD *Lgl.* 114 The black markings or Waterpencils in the Australian oyster-shell were ...not cut, made into beads, and used as money or ornaments by the Indians.

b. *attrib.* **Oyster-shell stains** (*Plastyc.*), stains on the plate in the collodion process.

1857 WORTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 387 He put the first in oyster-shell lime-water. **1858** *Chem. Mag.* VI. 286 Carnelian is in fact, in its oyster-shell phantom. **1868** LEE *Photogr. in Marbled Stains*,—'Oyster-shell' stains—Produced silver, with a gray metallic surface and in various curved and scalloped patterns occasionally make their appearance.

Oy·stery, *a.* [f. OYSTER + -Y.] Characterized by or abounding in oysters; having the quality of an oyster.

1844 DICKENS *Lett.* III. 24 I ...opened the dispatch with a moist and oystery twinkle in my eye. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* Fragm. II. A sea-slave Hellespontian, eminent more of oystery sea-shores.

Oystre, oystry, obs. Sc. forms of HOSTRY.

Oystrecha, -ege, -ige, -yche, obs. ff. OSTREGE.

Oythe, obs. form of OTHE.

Oz. [a. It. *Oz* or *Zi*, 13th c. abbreviation of *onza*, *onzi*.] An abbreviation used for 'ounce', 'ounces', esp. after a number, as in 3 lb. 8 oz.

(For Italian MS. forms of the abbreviation, see Cappelli *Dizionario di Abbreviature*, Milano, 1899. In MS. the z had the lengthened form, its tail being usually carried in a circle under, round, and over the *o*, so as to form the line of connection over the word. Cf. the analogous (13-cypher) ways of writing lb. for *libra*, *libre* pound, pounds.)

a 1708 HALE *Chron., Mem. & Hist.* 227 b, A C. lbs. ounces in golden plate, and lbs. M. lbs. oz in 4 silver plate. **1891** *Penny Postage Jubilee* 124 A letter of oz. to Hong-Kong is ...1896.

1 Ozæna, ozena (*ozī·nă*). [L. *ozæna* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀζαινα a fetid polypus in the nose, f. ὀζω to smell. Cf. F. *ozène* (1803 in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* A fetid mucus-purulent discharge from the nose, due to ulcerative disease of the mucous membrane, frequently with necrosis of the bone.

1658 ROBERT *Clavigera*, *Ozæna* ... a disease or sore in the nose, sending a stinking savour. **1660** TORRIANO, *Mod. Arithm.* 2 *Min.* 345. **1742** *Medical Assay.* ed. 3. 113 An Ozæna is ... ill to cure. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 204 The first variety ...is often found as a sequel to measles.

† 2. Old name for the Cuttle-fish. *Obs.* [= Gr. ὀζαινα a strong-smelling sea polypus.]

1599 SHAKESPEARE *Jul. Caesar* I. ii. 268 The rebels shall-stinking Muscadine (*sweetly*). The Cuttell that feeds a dainty feast of Oyzone fresh would gain. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Ozæna*, a sort of the Fish Pourcontrel or Marry-fort, so call'd from the rank Smell of its Head.

Hence **Ozæ·nic** *a.*, pertaining to ozæna.

1897 in MAUNDER *Suppl. Lex.*

Ozanna, obs. variant of HOSANNA.

Ozarkite (*ōzā·rkəit*). *Min.* [Named **1846** from *Ozark* + -ITE 1.] A white amorphous variety of Thomsonite, from the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas.

1846 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. Ser.* II. II. 250.

Ozas, obs. form of OZIAS.

Ozen-, Ozin-, Ozonbrig, var. OSBALDISTON *Obs.*

Ozey, var. OZEY *Obs.*, a sweet wine. **Ozlar, ozler**: see OSTLER. **Ozle**, obs. f. OUSEL.

†Ozimus, ozymus. *Obs.* App. some error for OSBERD 1, iron imported from Sweden.

1530 ELYOT *Pvvd. to Lib. Rvvm.* (Rnsch.) 161 If he [King of Numbers] brought copperas and vitrile, and ozymus, etc., he should have two commodities and yet custome as an Englishman. **1839–61** HOLME *Hvsb. Mod.* (1840) I. 232 (D.) If he sent calamine, steel, copper, &c. **1781** HOLME *Hvsb. Mod. Eng.* II. xxxiv. 275.

Ozocerite, ozokerite (*ōzō·sĕrīt, ozōkĕrīt*, *-it*; *Sc. -ēr-*). *Min.* [a. Ger. *ozokerit* (Glocker, 1833), arbitrarily f. Gr. ὀζ-ειν to smell (ὀζω I smell) + κηρὸς beeswax + -ITE 1.] A wax-like fossil resin, of brownish-yellow colour and aromatic odour; a mixture of natural hydrocarbons, occurring in some bituminous coal-measure shales and sandstones. Also called *mineral paraffin*, *mineral tallow*, or *mineral wax*.

Originally found by Meyer in Moldavia; subsequently in Galicia and other countries. Used to make candles, and for insulating electrical condensers, etc.

1837 URE *Min.* 441 *Ozokerite*, a variety of black bituminous wax discovered by Meyer. **1846** WORCESTER, *Ozocerite*, a mineral resembling resinous wax in consistence and translucency. **1865** *Macmillan's Mag.* Sept. 341/2 The cerberite or earth wax of Galicia is found in great abundance.

attrib. **1872** SCHUYLER in *Bulgaria Mag.* Feb. 450 An entirely new source of candle-making material has been developed, from the exploitation of the ozokerit mines bordering the Caspian Sea. **1884** W. L. CARPENTER *Lamp, Candles* etc. 326 Ozokerit Candles.

Hence **Ozo·cerited, ozo·kerited** *ppl. a.*, covered or treated with ozocerite, as *ozocerited yarn*. (U.S.)

Ozona·tion. = OZONIZATION.

1854 J. SCHWARZ in *Ure's Chem. Ex., Chem.* 186 Ozonation of the ...oxygen ...takes place.

Ozone (*ōzō·un*). *Chem.* [a. F. *ozone* (1840), f. Gr. ὀζ-ειν to smell + -ONE.] An allotropic or altered condition of oxygen, existing in a state of condensation (having three atoms to the molecule, O_3), with a peculiarly pungent and refreshing odour.

It is produced in the electrolysis of water, and by the silent discharge of electricity or the passage of electric sparks through the air (whence it is sometimes perceived after a thunderstorm); it is more active than ordinary oxygen, is a powerful oxidizing agent, liberates iodine from potassium iodide, and, when heated, breaks up into ordinary oxygen, expanding by half its volume.

1840 SCHONBEIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1841) 114, I shall ...consider the allotropous principle as an elementary body and call it 'Ozone', on account of its strong smell. *Ibid.* 122, I do not therefore hesitate to ascribe the fluidine electrical odour to ozone. **1871** M. CORNISH *Mod. & Metrol.* II. vii. 125 Exhilarated by the fresh ozone of the mountains. **1880** CLEVENGER *Worth Amer. Rev.* 119 Ozone is, as we all know, condensed oxygen.

b. *fig.*

1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 430 The atmospheric ozone being utterly from the atmosphere, there was a Satanic odour (the breathing of all those who considered themselves above the plebeian ranks of the tradespeople. **1898** *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 359/1 In the athletic ozone of that sublime body *M* evidence her ambition received its first definite impulse.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as *ozone apparatus*, *carrier*, *generator*, *machine*, *meter*; *ozone-bearing*, *-depleting* adjs.; **ozone-box**, **-cage**, a box containing ozone test papers, used to indicate the presence and relative amount of ozone in the air; **ozone-hydrogen**, Ozan's term for hydrogen evolved by electrolysis from sulphuretted water, said to have more active properties than ordinary hydrogen; **ozone (test) paper** (see quot.); **ozone scale**, a scale of tints with which to compare ozone papers after exposure: **ozono-water**, a solution of ozone in water.

1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/3 The ozone ... of 'ozone-bearing south-westerly winds'. **1881** *N. Zeal. Jnr. Year Bk. Med.* 124 A new 'Ozone-box and Test-Slips. **1872** C. B. FOX *Ozone* 20 A modification of Berend's 'Ozone generator. **1866–77** WAYNE *Dict. Chem.* IV. 303 'Ozone-hydrogen. **1884** KNIGHT in *Times* 10 Oct., The discoloration of "ozone paper ...did not at any time during the month reach the maximum observed here. **1872** *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 180/2 The effect ...produced by the air on ... 'ozone-test papers—papers steeped in iodide of potassium, which are rendered brown by the liberation of iodine—by ... due to ozone. **1866–77** WAYNE *Dict. Chem.* IV. 303 'Ozone-water, an aqueous solution of ozone, which, according to Meissner ... exhibits in certain cases an action opposed to that of peroxide of hydrogen.

O·zoned, *a.* [-ED 2.] Supplied with ozone.

1900 *Scotsman* 3 Sept. 6/8 The finely ozoned air in the Highlands has a gloriously recuperating power.

O·zoneless, *a.* [-LESS.] Having no ozone.

1887 *All Year Round* 29 Jan. 36 It allows of really beneficial exercise where it carries its rides out of an ozoneless region. **1893** F. ADAMS *River Exploit* 17 That ozoneless lake, tremendously stagnant in its depths, which we call the Mediterranean Sea.

Ozonic (*ōzō·nik*), *a.* [f. OZONE + -IC.] Of, of the nature of, or containing ozone.

Ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen peroxide in water with ether.

1840 SCHÖNBEIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1841) 118 The electrolysis of any ozonic compound. **1872** C. B. FOX *Ozone* 58 The action of Dr. Richardson's Ozonic Ether on the Iodide of Potassium test is due to the Peroxide of Hydrogen which has been mixed with it. **1898** PEARCE *Phys.* II. 6. (1899) 100 The oxygen by combination with haemoglobin was in an active, or ozonic condition.

O·zonide. [-IDE.] (See quot. 1872.)

1867 *N. Jrnl. Sci. Educ., Med.* 462 Ozonides, such as permanganate of potash and the peroxide of iron, carry the oxidizing blue. **1872** C. B. FOX *Ozone* 11 Schönbein called these bodies containing Oxygen in a negatively active condition Ozonides.

Ozoniferous (*ōzōnĭ·fĕrəs*), *a.* [f. OZONE + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or generating ozone.

1858 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* II. 640 Passing the ozoniferous oxygen ...through a tube containing protoxide of manganese soaked in sulphuric acid, to dry it. **1881** *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 183 Plants supposed to produce or evolve ozone, and hence called ozoniferous plants.

Ozonify (*ōzō·nĭfəi*), *v.* [f. OZONE + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To convert into ozone; to ozonize.

1866–77 WAYNE *Dict. Chem.* IV. 301 By means of platinum wires, ...electric discharges are passed through the oxygen, whereby it becomes ozonified. **1898** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 372 Hence **Ozonifica·tion.** **1869** in WEBSTER.

Ozonization (*ōzŏnəizē·shŏn*). [n. of action f. next: see -ATION.] Conversion into ozone; charging with ozone.

1866–77 WAYNE *Dict. Chem.* IV. 302 Processes ...attended with production of the ozo... **1872** C. B. FOX *Ozone* 26 A powerful ozonization of the Oxygen ... is immediately produced.

Ozonize (*ōzŏnəiz*), *v.* [f. OZONE + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To convert (oxygen) into ozone.

1858 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* II. 640 Ozonized oxygen was freed from nitric and nitrous vapour by passing through sulphuric acid (sp.). **1866–77** WAYNE *Dict. Chem.* IV. 300 Dry oxygen ...can be only partially ozonized by electric discharges. **1883** *Times* 12 July 4/6 A condensed charge is obtained by means of which the oxygen around the points is condensed or ozonized.

2. To charge or impregnate with ozone; to treat or act upon with ozone.

1850 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* I. 304 To ozonized air, paper impregnated with a solution of iodide of potassium instantly becomes brown from the liberation of iodine. **1881** *Nature* XXIII. 363 The slip had been ozonized by exposure ...to the air.

Hence **O·zonized**, **O·zonizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1850 Ozonized (see 2 above). **1872** RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 161 This blue colour may be developed by guaiacum and ozonizing substances. **1898** FOSTER *Phys.* II. 6. § 3. 256 A mixture of oxygen and turpentine and vapours of gasoline.

Ozonizer (*ōzŏnəizəɹ*). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] An apparatus for producing ozone.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 887 Houzeau has constructed an apparatus called an 'ozonizer', by which ozone is produced in considerable quantity. **1893** *Times* 28 July 9/6 Other forms of ozonizer are also employed.

Ozo·nograph. [f. OZONE + -O + -GRAPH.] A registering or self-acting ozonoscope.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ozono·grapher. [f. as prec. + -GRAPHER.] One who observes and records the amount of atmospheric ozone.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ozonometer (*ōzŏnŏ·mĭtəɹ*). [f. OZONE: see -METER.] An instrument or device for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the air.

If consists of a graduated scale of tints with which ozone test papers, after exposure for a fixed time, are compared.

1864 *Times* 15 Oct., Schoenbein's ozonometer is graduated from zero to 10 deg. **1888** *Engr. Cycl.* I. 1., An instrument by which a strip of ozone-paper 24 inches in length is exposed successively for 12 hour to the action of the atmosphere.

So **O·zonome·tric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of ozone; **Ozono·metry**, the measurement of the amount or proportion of ozone in the air.

1872 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 4) I. 3 He got several physicians to ...unite to compare their lists of calorific patients with his table of atmospheric-ozonometric observations. **1884** WORCESTER, *Ozonometry*. **1889** BILLINGS & COE *Dict. Sci., etc., Ozonometric*. This term has been applied to the means of detecting the presence and proportion of ozone in the atmosphere.

Ozonoscope (*ōzŏ·nŏskōp*). [f. OZONE + Gr. -σκοπον viewing: see -SCOPE.] An instrument for showing the presence or amount of ozone in the air.

1872 C. B. FOX *Ozone* 41 Discussions ...as to whether or not Schönbein's ozonoscope solely registers Ozone. *Ibid.* 43 This test appeared to him, then, to be useless both as an ozonometer and an ozonoscope.

So **Ozonoscopic** (*ōzŏnŏskŏ·pĭk*) *a.*, serving to indicate the presence or amount of ozone.

1872 C. B. FOX *Ozone* 17 If positive and negative electricity be allowed to impinge on ozonoscopic paper ...there is no difference in the effects of the two kinds of electricity.

Ozonous (*ōzō·nŏs*), *a.* [f. OZONE + -OUS.] Of the nature of or containing ozone.

1892 in WEBSTER.

† O·zyat. *Obs.* An illiterate spelling of OXEYE.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Hse. Housekpr.* 310 To make Oyzat. Blanch a Pound of Sweet Almonds, and the same of Filberts, beat them very fine [etc.]. **1798** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 18 To make Orgeat or ozyat mag. *Ibid.*, Beat it up in sugar. glasses...quite cold.

P.

P the sixteenth letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, was the fifteenth in the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in position and value to the Greek *Pi*, Π, Π, earlier Γ, Γ, originally written from right to left ⅂, and identical with the Phœnician and general Semitic *Pe*, forms of which were ⅂, ⅂. During its whole known history the letter has represented the same consonantal sound, viz. the labial *tenuis*, or lip unvoiced stop, to which the corresponding sonant or voiced stop is B, and the nasal, M. In English, the simple *p* has always this sound; but it is sometimes silent, as initially in the combinations *ps-*, *pn-*, *pt-* (representing Greek ψ-, φ-, πτ-), and medially between *m* and another consonant, as in *Hampstead*, *Hampton*, *Sampson*, *Thompson*, *Dumpster*, *Tompkins*, where it is not etymological, but has the function of indicating for the preceding *m* the short and semi-sonant value which *m* naturally has before pronounced *p*: cf. *Simpson*, *crimson* (*krimzn*), *kil'mo'n*), with *wimple*, *wimble*. In words from Latin, such as *exempt*, *tempt*, *peremptory*, *assumption*, *consumption*, *redemption*, and some others, as *Humpty-Dumpty*, where the *p* is (as for an English is concerned) etymological or consciously derivational, there is generally in careful utterance an intention to pronounce it, resulting in an incomplete *p*, which we indicate thus tem(p)t, rid(p)mp(ʃən); but, in rapid or careless utterance, the *p* disappears, just as in *Adam(p)ton*, *Thom(p)son*.

The digraph PH, *ph*, is used, in continuation of Latin usage, to transliterate the Greek letter Φ, *phi*, the phonetic value of which is now identical with that of F. The words beginning with PH have thus the same relation to the P words proper that those in CH have to the C words; that is, they constitute an alien group, which, only for alphabetical convenience, occupy a place in the midst of the P words proper, between Ph- and Pl-.

Original P in Germanic or Teutonic represents an Indo-European B. But, *historically*, B was of rare occurrence in Indo-European, and it is not certain that any of the words in which it so occurred were retained in Teutonic, where initial P was consequently very rare. Of the OE. words in P, a few were apparently Common West Germanic, a very few, Common Teutonic; of many of the remainder the origin is quite obscure, but the majority were manifestly adoptions within the historical period from other languages, chiefly from Latin. Notwithstanding these extraneous additions, P remained the smallest initial letter (its exotic K, Q, not being counted) in the Old English or Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, occupying less than half the space of I, and little more than two-thirds of that of V. Its relation to the other exotics, C (= K) and T, and to its own sonant B, is seen by the pages which these occupy in Toller's edition of Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, which are C 50, T 64, B 78, P 84 pages. P might be expected to comprise a correspondingly small part of the modern English vocabulary; on the contrary, it is actually the third largest initial, being surpassed only by S and C, with which it forms a triad of gigantic letters, which include nearly a third of all the words in the dictionary. This result is mainly owing to the vast accessions from Greek, Latin, and the modern Romanic languages (chiefly, of course, from French), and especially to the enormous number of words formed with the Latin prefixes *per-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, and the Greek *para-*, *peri-*, *pro-*, along with the PH group already adopted as. But, besides these, P has received great additions, not only in later times from Oriental, African, American, and other remote languages, but, during the Middle English and Modern periods alike, of a multitude of common, familiar, or lower-class words from sources which cannot be traced, often apparently from fresh word-formation. P thus presents probably a greater number of unsolved etymological problems than any other letter.

I. 1. The letter (*pē*). Plural Ps, P's (*pēz*). *attrib.* or *p-language*, a language which preserves original *p*, or substitutes it for other sounds, as Greek which has stood against L. *quinque*, or Welsh which has *pedwar* against Old. *cetheer*, from **qetwor-*, L. *quadruor*.

c 1000 [see III]. 1530 PALSGR. 33 The sounding of this consonant *P*. *P* in all thynges followeth the generall rules... without any manner exception. *Ibid.* 10 Excepte *ps* whiche they sounde but a, sayeng *he psalme*, *psaulme*, *salme*, *sautre*, *sa...* Hymnes 1866 The place called the Stairs P. A new and very nasty substitute of A Palmer. A Partyzer. A Patriarch. A Puller. 1873-80 BARRY *Educ.* 2 v., This letter *p* succeeds both by its name and forces to be of kind to *b*, and as it were a b turned upside downe. 1880 SAYCE *Trans. Soc.* II. v. 49 By my life this is my Ladies hand...thus makes she her great *P's*. 1892 DARWIN *If it be not good* Wks. 1893 III. 329 Three Peas have peppered me, The Parish, the Pox, and Pipe of tobacco. 1893 A. H. SAYCE *Proc. Assyrian* 161 With reference to the letter *P*, one observes, that it is not made by the conjunction of the lips, but by their separation; and this of course implies previous contact. 1892 *Athenæum* 18 May. 642 The inability of Syrian lips to pronounce the letter P. 1892 *Spectator Palace Beautiful* Scott. 104 Windisch and Stokes' Classification of Celtic languages... The *p* group, Welsh, Welsh, Cornish, &c. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 272 Greek may be called a *p*-language, Germanic a *g*-language.

2. Used, like the other letters, to indicate serial order, as in the "signatures" of the sheets of a book, the Batteries of the Horse Artillery, etc.

3. P and Q. a. *To be P and Q* (*Pee and Kew*). According to Bound *Proverbialist* as quoted in Bay. Dial. Dict., this was used in 1870 in Shropsh. and Herefordsh. to the sense 'to be of prime quality'.

1822 NORLAND *Winter of Hearts* (Shropshire Cl.) To bring in a quart of Mallgo, right true: And lusher, you Rogues, that is be Pee and Kew.

b. *To mind one's P's and Q's* (*pees and cues*), to be careful or particular as to one's words or behaviour. *See to be on* (*in*) *one's P's and Q's.*

1779 MRS. H. CORBET *Wife's 1st Duty* I. 5 You must mind your *P's* and *Q's* with him, I can tell you. 1800 W. H. ROBSON *Rural Poet.* iv. 20 My steed I well can rein In mind your P's and Q's. 1809 *Tomkins Vac. R. Angelo* xxiii 'Mind your p's and q's', q.d., 'be nicely observant of your language and behaviour'. 1810 G. MACKENZIE *Anec. D. Angelo* I. 11810 (1) Well, I thought it wasn't a time to mind one's pens and one's manners. 1823 W. S. GILBERT *Virgin* 1, He minds his P's and Q's—And keeps himself respectable.

a 1824 *Apollo's Choice* II. ii. in *Mod. Brit. Drama* IV. 208 I must be on my P's and Q's here, or I shall get my neck into a halter. 1888 C. READE *Uncle Dumps* I. 87 He was rather on his p's and q's. 1893 W. A. SIME *My Confessn.* vi. 149 In a neighbourhood crowded you are in your p's and q's.

c. *One's P's and Q's*, 'pat for 'one's letters'.

1820 CRANE *Consol.* I. 50 And I full five-and-twenty year Have always been school-master here; And always all pos. house and see, Have learn'd their *P's* and *Q's* from me.

Attrib. As to the origin of they nothing has been guessed. An obvious suggestion is that *Q.* (for which the ordinary dots can go for book) refers to the difficulty which a child beginning to read has in distinguishing the turned letters *p* and *q*; others have conjectured some cryptic reference to the words *pardner*, *to part company*. There is no necessary connection between *b.* and *a.*, which belongs to an earlier date. In a still earlier passage than Dekker this 'Now these are by thy *pes* and *cues*', for means the coat as called (see PEA *sb.*), and our sup. either *grace*, or CUE *sb.*¹ means *p* or *q*; but these may have been a puzzling allusion to the expressions here considered, if they were then current.

II. Abbreviations. P. = various proper names as Peter, Paul, etc.; P., p. = past, post; P (*Chem.*) = Phosphorus; P (*chess*) = pawn; P (*Mechanics*) = pressure; p- (*Chem.*) = para-; p. = page; *p* (*Music*) = *piano*, softly; p. (in a ship's log] = passing showers; Π (i.e. Greek *pē*) (*Math.*) continued product; π (*Math.*) = *pi*, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle, the incommensurable quantity 3·14159265...; Pa. (*U.S.*) = Pennsylvania; P. and O., P. & O. = Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.; P.A. = Post Adjutant; Ph (*Chem.*) = *phenham*, lead; P.C. = Police Constable, Privy Councillor; Pd (*Chem.*) = Palladium; P.M., p.m. = *post meridiem*, afternoon; P.O. = post office; P.P. = parish priest; p.p. *per procurationem*, by proxy; *pp* or *ppp* (*Music*) = *pianissimo*, very softly; P.P.C. (written on cards, etc.) = *pour prendre congé*, to take leave; p.p.i. = policy sufficient proof of interest; P.R.A. = President of the Royal Academy of Art; P.R.S. = President of the Royal Society; P.S. = *post scriptum*, postscript; P.S.A. = Pleasant Sunday Afternoon; Pt. (*Chem.*) = Platinum; pt. = part, pint; P.T.O., p.t.o., = please turn over.

1888 Home to Hall Times 21st March 4/6 p.m. 1889 Gent's Agric. Plants (Order Roy. Soc.), Chr. Wint. P.R.S. 1899-10 MRS. BOOTHROYD *Memoirs* 201, I shall make my Heads, and shall then have a verbal P.P.C. 1892 HARDY *Tess* lxv, The...court announced his departure by a P.P.C. 1892 *Boston. Herald* (Weekly) 19 With the universal day it is always P.M. 1880 *Standard* 19 May 2/3 The 10th report of P. and O. Steam. 1892 MRS. CLIFFORD *Aunt Anne* I. iii. 39 She finished him on board a P. and O. 1892 *Knowledge in Court Times Rep.* LXX. 11. 811/1 All these 'Advancement' policies were p.p.i. or 'honour' policies—policies, that is to say, wherein it was stipulated that the policy should be deemed sufficient proof of interest. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/3 The P.S.A.—or, to give it the full title, the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon—movement has now become pretty well known. 1900 PEMBER & KNOWLES *Dynamic Chem.* 326 The most usual course in the case of the dichlorides is to employ the terms ortho-, meta-, and para-, or simply o-, m-, and *p*-...corresponding to *p*-nitrophenol.

P, variant of PEA (*Obs.*, short coat, pea-jacket.

Pa (*pā*). A childish short form of 'papa', Hence **Pa** *v.* (CORG. nonce-wd.), to address as 'pa'.

1820 L. M. HOSKINS *Chess & Cotterels* (1821) II. 304 The sister ran down for the purpose but could...recognise him, Pa'ing every thing that Pa' said. 1893 E. MOSS *English Words, Pa*, an abbreviation of papa. Pretty generally perhaps. It is sometimes rather comic to hear a grave child-bearded lout—passing his father—or meeting his mother. 1895 *Cosmopolis* Then exhibitions, affording excellent delight to affectionate *Pas* and *Mas*. 1900 MRS DODSON *Barbara* vi. With the exception of that decayed female, I have never seen a mother or (*sic*) others.

Pa, var. PAH *sb.* **Paa,** var. ME. PO, peacock.

Paage, obs. var. PEAGE, toll paid by passengers.

Paal: e, obs. forms of PALE *a.*

Paalstab, -staff, -staves, var. of PALSTAFF.

Paame, obs. form of PALM, name of a game.

Paan: see PAANE cloth, PANE.

Paarche, Paarform, Paark, Paart, obs. f. PARCH, PERFORM, PARK, PART.

Paas, Paast, obs. f. PACE, PACED, PAGE.

† **Paauw** (*pau*). *S. Africa.* Also 9 **pauw.** [Du. *pauw* peacock.] The name applied generally in S. Africa to species of Bustard.

1840 R. G. CRAIGIE *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1996) 182/2 I...procured a large snow or horned curlew on the plain before me. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 18 June 2/7 Among the game of the veldt is a noble bird called a *pauw*—a species of wild turkey. *Ibid.*, The *pauw* combines the flavours of the goose and the turkey. 1892 NEWTON *Diad. Birds* 680.

Pab, Sc., dial. var. of PUB, refuse of flax.

Pabble (*pæ·bl*), *v.* Sc. [Echoic.] *Intr.* To make a sound like that of boiling liquid.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 879 The blazing, and the frying, and the pabbling of the great pot in which the tusted beasts are stirkling. 1832 — *Noct.* XXXV. 789 We hear them pabbling in the pot.

† **Pabouch** (*pā·u·ch*). Also 7 **pabouch.** [See BABOUCHE, PAPOOSH.] A heathen Oriental slipper.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 The Turk...walked with a pair of long reach pompously ballooned, and three Slaves they call Pabouches. 1813 MOORE *Fudge Fam.* in Ir. (1) xxvii. 2 Pabouches and pouches, Waistcoats, curtains, and pelisses. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxx, I always drink my coffee as soon as my foot are in my pabouches; it's the way all over the East.

† **Pabular,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pābulār-is*, f. *pābulum* fodder: see -AR¹.] = next.

1658 BOSSE (*Glossogr.*, *Pabular*, *Pabulous*, pertaining to fodder, Provender, forage. [So in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc.]

Pabulary (*pæ·bĭlări*), *a.* [ad. L. *pābulāri-us*: see prec. and -ARY.] Of or pertaining to pabulum, fodder, or aliment.

1831 J. S. FORSTER (title) A Dictionary of Diet, being a Practical Treatise on all Pabulary and Remedial Substances. 1839 [J. ROBERTS in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 402 His chronicle had done credit to his pabulary diligence.

Pabulation (*pæbiŭlē·ʃən*). *rare*—°. [ad. L. *pābulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pābulārī* to eat fodder, seek for food, forage.] *See* quots.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pabulation*, grazing, feeding. (So in BLOUNT.) 1731 LEMMON, *Pabulation*, the act of feeding or procuring provender. 1848 WORCESTER, *Pabulation*, act of feeding, fodder. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Pa·bulatory,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pābulātōri-us*, f. *pābulāt-us* fodder(ed, forage): see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to pabulation.

1658 BOSSE (*Glossogr.*, *Pabulatory*, the same [with *Pabular*, *Pabulous*]. So in BAILEY.]

Pabulous (*pæ·bĭlŏs*), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *pābulōs-us* abounding in *pābulum* fodder: see -OUS.] Abounding in or affording pabulum or food.

1848 tr. *F. Sansom Pastor.* Ep. xi. 201, viii. Wm. Audit the common council, which afterwards that army to the pabulous supply of hay. 1731 LEMMON, *Pabulous*, affording aliment.

† **Pabulum** (*pæ·bĭlŏm*). [L. *pābulum* food, nourishment, fodder, f. stem *pā-* of *pā-sc-ĕre* (*pā-vī*) to feed.] Anything taken in by an animal or plant to maintain life and growth; food, aliment,

nutriment. More usually said of the 'food' of plants, as of animal organs or organisms; rarely in reference to higher animals.

1731 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* i. 7 Roots must search out and fetch themselves all the *Pabulum* of a Plant. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* i. (1846) 18 No one principle affords the *pabulum* of vegetable life. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 226 *Affording a pabulum* to these animals. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 43 The blood is the immediate *pabulum* of the tissues. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 437 The rivers bring down and pour into the sea continually the *pabulum* which these organisms require.

b. That which supports or 'feeds' fire.

1658 Cotton (*title*) *Spel.* i. I. 46 Flin. ascribes *Pabulum* to every name, doth not contrive Abodes one and the same Numerical Substance. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 197 Oil, air, or any other thing that properly answers for a *pabulum* or food of that elemental fire. 1880 Farrar *Origin Lang.* v. 69 A necessary *pabulum* of combustion.

c. *fig.* That which nourishes and sustains the mind or soul; food for thought.

1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxi. Such a story affords more *pabulum* to the brain, than all the Fronts, and Crests, and Beaux of antiquity. 1829 Cicero *T. of Nat.* v. 393 Another topic of late Even the purest patriotism can hardly suppress. 1880 St. Roseforce *Lombard St. Myst.* 66, To furnish... more *pabulum* for reflection and examination.

Pac, pack (pæk). [Origin uncertain.

Thought by some to have been North American Indian; others suggest a Frenchified spelling of Eng. *pack*; but it is not easy to connect it with any sense of *Pack sb.*!]

A moccasin having a sole turned up and sewed on the upper; also applied to a heavy felt half-boot, worn by lumberers in winter.

1873 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2167, The *pac*, as used by the Indians of the Six Nations, for instance, was made of hide boiled in tallow and water or of waxed hair subsequently stuffed with mallow or wax. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 715 Leggins' Footgear [Figures of] India-rubber bungee. Chilkat-blanket hunting-pack. Modern rubber-soled hunting-pack. Buckskin and leather moccasin.

Paca (pæ·kă). *Zool.* [a. Pg. and Sp. *paca*, a. Tupi *paca*, the native name (in Guarani, *paca'*).

Cabelul hunter in his *Notitiae de Brasil* 1587 spells it the Pig; *pagua*, Claude d'Abbeville *Mission en Maragnan* (1614) 250, but (p. 61) *paca*.]

A genus (*Cælogenys*) of large dasyproctid rodents, nocturnal in habit, native to Central and South America; the common species (*Cælogenys paca*) is called also the *spotted cavy* and *spotted hare*.

1648 Marcgrave *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* II. 224 Paca Brasiliensibus, cuniculi-similis est species. 1697 S. Clarke (*title*) *Travels*, viii. Their Pacas are like Pigs, their flesh is pleasant. 1708 Hughan *Lexicon* II. 208, 322 The Paca, or Spotted Cavey, called in Surinam the Agouta Hare. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 629, 277 When pacas and cotias are in question, an Indian will do anything to kill them.

Pacable (pæ·kăbl), *a.* [ad. L. *pācābil-is*, f. *pācāre* to appease, pacify, f. *pāx, pāc-* peace.] Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

a 1834 Coleridge *Church & State* (1839) 188 Reasonable men are easily satisfied; would they were as pacifiable as they are pacific! 1880 Theodosius *Second. Papers* vi. *Sermon in Dis. Exam.*, That last Reconciliation Paper was written in a peaceable and not unchristian frame of mind.

Pacadilla, bad form of Picaroon.

† **Pa·cal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [adj. L. *pācāl-is* peaceful.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pacal*..., that brings or signifies peace, peaceable. 1730-6 in Bailey (folio).

Pacan, pacano, obs. forms of Pecan.

† **Pa·cate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pācāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pācāre* to make peaceful, quiet, pacify.] Pacified, brought into a state of peace and calm, tranquil.

1645 J. Goodwin *Imput. Triumph.* (1646) 30 How pacate, flourishing, and free from disturbance this State hath been. a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. 1 (1821) 302 A pacate, humble, and submitting mind. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* viii. 25 A man of a pacate mind and quick understanding.

Hence † **Pa·cately** *adv.*, quietly; † **Pa·cateness**, the state of being 'pacate' or peaceful.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. 220 A gentle vocal air, such a one as breathed in the days of our pacately passing. 1656 Bp. Richardson *Sermon.* on *Wisdom*, *Add.*, 3 Wisd. 13 This pacateness and serenity of mind. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* i. 20 There was not that pacateness nor tranquility in the Medo-Persian Empire that there was in the Babylonian.

† **Paca·ted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [L. as prec. + -ED.]

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pacated*,...Appeased, made peaceable, Hence in Asia and most Obsol.

Pacation (pākē·i·ʃən). [ad. L. *pācātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pācāre*: see Pacate *a.*] The action of pacifying or tranquillising; the condition of being peaceful and tranquil; pacification.

1658 Phillips, *Pacation*, a stilling or appeasing. 1730-6 Bailey (folio). 1800 Coxe *Switz. in Xiii. Rem.* (1864) IV. 170 It was this that...prevented the pacation of Ireland.

† **Pa·cative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pācāt-*, ppl. stem of *pācāre*: see -ative.] Stilling, sedative.

1684 W. Scarl's *Mercr. Compl.* 172, 230 The pacative vertue of Vitriol (means extended) to the observation hits.

‡ **Pacay** (pake·i, pākē·i). Also **Pacay.** [a. Peruv. *pacay*, in Sp. *pacayo*.] A Peruvian leguminous tree (*Inga Feuillei*) of sub-order *Mimoseæ*, cultivated for its large white pods, which are esteemed as an article of food. Also applied to a tree of the genus *Pterogyne*.

1798 *Encyclopædia of Peru* iii. 222 The... Pacayae... are three very plentiful [trees] 1802 *Trans. Bot., Inga Feuillei*, a native of Peru, is cultivated in the gardens about Lima, where the inhabitants call it Pacay. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* xvi. 187 The pacay (*Mimosa Inga*), with its nutmeg fruit, was decaying over the building stones.

Pacongo, Pacoun, obs. ff. Package, Pecan.

Pacche, obs. form of Patch, Pash *v.*

Pacchionian (pækiōu·niăn), *a. Anat.* [f. the name of the Italian anatomist Pacchioni (1664–1726) + -AN.] Of or described by Pacchioni.

Pacchionian body, corpuscle, gland, granulation, one of the granular outgrowths or outgrowths of the arachnoid membrane of the brain in the neighbourhood of the longitudinal sinus; *P. depression, fossa, sinus*, a depression on the inner surface of the skull for the reception of the Pacchionian bodies.

1812 Hodgson *Med. Dict., Pacchionian glands.* 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 644/1 The Pacchionian bodies are found principally along the edge of the great hemispheres of the brain. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 103 The Pacchionian glands or bodies are whitish granules, composed of an albuminous material. 1845 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 41, They increase in size as the years advance, passing through holes in the dura mater and projecting into the sinus or lying in the Pacchionian fossæ of the skull bones.

Pacestoll, variant of Pastoll, the perfume.

Pace (pēs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 pas, 4–5 paas, pase; 4–7 paso, 5 pasce, 5–6 *Sc.* pais(e, 6 *Sc.* paise, 4– pace. [ME. a. OF. *pas* :—L. *passus* (nom. *passus*) a step, pace, lit. a stretch (of the leg), f. *pass-*, ppl. stem of *pandĕre* to stretch, extend.]

I. A step, and derived senses.

1. A single separate movement made by the leg in walking, running, or dancing; a step.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53, I had hyre rydo forth hyre ssep,... Agein ha com he wyderer pas. a 1325 *Leg. Faith. Mare* 81 *App.* iv. 103 Hamel him *pas* for hoe *pas* Hye Angel prynnd hi with a pas. c 1440 Maundev. (1839) xxi. 274 Summe... at every thrighthe pas [*pl. pases*] ... [*pl.* kniken. 1589 Cotton *Papists of N.* 2, xvii. 47 (Duty) shal marche paso by paso. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1351 Pale cowards, marching on with trembling paces. 1631 (see Pace *v.* 3 (2)). 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 389 Behind her Death Close following pace for pace. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* iv. 1, She made three paces thro' the room.

† b. *fig.* A 'step' in any process or proceeding. (1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 227 Her hert she suffered neuer to rome one pase, but yf she vnderstood fyrste what profyte sholde come therof.) a 1626 Preston *Nine Cert.* (1634) 22 We are not to be judged by a few actions, and a few paces, but by the constant tenor of our life. a 1646 Temple (J.), The first pace necessary for his majesty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain.

2. The space traversed by one step; hence as a vague measure of distance.

1380 Wyclif *2 Sam.* vi. 13 And whanne thei hadden niled ouere, that beren the arke of the Lord, seuen paas, thei offreden an oxe and a wether. 1583 Cotton *Chas. Ed. to Clynnog* ...serue a fewe yeare vnder your Eyrieshou. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1350/2 On the left hand somewhat more than halfe a pace beneath him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 193 Two paces of his high sphere round. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Aleppo*, (1732) 126 Five hundred and seventy of my paces in length. 1879 *Cassell's Technol. Educ.* IV. 92/2 In many cases the pace of the surveyor is used for determining distances.

† b. *Archit.* = Bay 2. *Obs.*

1563 *E. Allen* 1800 An 0 paces high the wall. 1598 Thynne *Alarm. De P. E.* xxv. (1876) 1452/227 The pace consequeth from bite and the pincke midmost pace and the first. c 1600 Manwood (Stark.) vi. 48 A 0 paces before...so be observed of the keepers. 1655 Evel. *Diversity* 322 To measure the roofs by harbengers, paces and spans. 1692 Capt. *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* vi. xxvii. 132 (At one deg. of Montone) she conveyed her Shot 1193 Feet, or 402 Paces. 1708–7 tr. *Kempfer's Trav.* (1781) II. 282 An open walk of an hundred and eight paces in length leads to the Temples. 1891 *Leisure C. of Hadley* vi. (The Man for Gulmey), To him your wife, Or take your life for ten or fifteen paces. 1892 Boutell-*Dict. Art.* xx. 2. The ancient Roman pace ... was five Roman feet, hence the pace was about 5ft 0 English inches, and the Roman mile, the *mille passus*, equal to 1614 yards.

II. The action of stepping, and derived senses.

4. The action, or (usually) manner, of stepping, in walking or running; gait, step, walk, way of walking or progressing. (See also 7.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2035 For none mechanoure of he ling he made so glad pas. c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 252 And Absolon gooth forth a sely pas. 1450–70 *Merlin* (Early *Pros. Pron.* 251 Whanne hadde the Pope large and clene, he is come eyed and spechynge. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xi. 26 Lille Iulus...With wemen paas his father fare followand. c 1580 Cotton *Fragments Pr.* i. 18, But he, thou seest I march another pace. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* viii. xxi. 208 Lake the big bellied, with breast pace. 1789 Sir W. Jones *Palace Pastimes* (1799) 50 Now comes an aged one, with trembling pace. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, The little creature accommodating her pace to mine. 1892 Lucas *Gold Eag.* xv. *Monthly* II. 1, I stood with quiet pace, My pitcher at the well to fill.

† b. Course, way (in walking or running). *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 19078 (Fairf.) To be wrogid he sped his pas. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 6 Whanne the lawe hath no deth, I rad whether gin the pas [were west]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 364 To Jerusalem take yee the pace. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 970 It is a small creature to see by keeping on the pace very lustily. 1633 Heywood *Londoncap.*

by We will divert our pace downward now. 1727 Gay *Fables* x. xvii, In vain the dog pursu'd his pace.

† c. *transf.* and *fig.* Movement, motion; manner of going on. (Cf. 7 b.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 207 O fickle Mistress whilappy been they pase (*v.r.* pees). 1609 T. Wilson tr. *Rib. Origo. Lutt.* Sec. xi. III. 201 Our English affayres goe on with a smooth pace and a mishaps countenance. c 1620 Cowper *Iliad* v. 292 The Fury whose pace doth move The round earth, here's a great Queen, and Pallas.

† 5. A walking pace, walking (as distinguished from running, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15330 (Cott.) For how he ran him ilk fare, on paas he ought be pas, til he com him til har [*v.r.* *Ibid.* 15870 (Cott.) His hand fel hand and hefd him forth Aaron and ought he pas (so Cott.; Fairf. & *Trin.* a pas). c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T.* 10 His hat hanginge at his back doun by a laas for he hadde riden moore than trot or paas. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 91 Whitsone his chaunce... He gath now dune ouer ap fulle, Walkende a paas.

6. Any one of the various gaits or manners of stepping of a horse, mule, etc., esp. when trained. Also *fig.*, esp. in such phr. *to go at full through his paces*, referring to the various accomplishments or actions of which a person or thing is capable.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 5 A horse may soone runne to a true pace. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iv. ii. 92 Then comes in Orlando, with Captaine Jaques: he hath seene him when Time rankles withall, who Time rots withal, who Time gallops withal, and who he stands still withall. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 202/4 A dark brown Gelding ...having all his paces. 1718 *Hist. Mr. Just(ice Smith)* 4 A brown bay Gelding... his Pace, Trot and Gallop. 1740–41 Chesterfield *Corr.* (1774) I. The natural paces of a horse are three, viz. the walk, trot, and gallop; to which may be added an amble; because some horses have it naturally. 1788 Gillray *Fun. W.* xiv, I had...got my horse through all his paces,... at last a chapman approached. 1858 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Eton. Eng.*, The captain affirmed that the ship would show us in time all her paces. 1871 R. Taylor *Faust* (1878) II. v. 163 So, I see the steam to put him through his paces.

b. A particular gait of the horse (or other quadruped); usually identified with *amble*, but now sometimes used as equivalent to trot (cf. Pace *v.* 3).

1589 Riwkes *Mend.* 1. ii. 46 They rode, but Authors having not Decreed whether Pace or Trot,...We leave it, and go on. 1707–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pace* is more particularly understood of that easy low motion wherein the horse raises the two feet of the same side at a time; called also *amble*. 1840 Sharpe *Manual. Rom. Sports* § 1048 This walk may be irregular, though leisurely conducted, as we see in the walk of the pace, which, if expedited, produces the amble. 1886 Spectator 17 *Feb.*, The pains being altered by the will of the horse, the off fore (leg) ceases to begin, and not to be succeeded by the off hind foot being set down at the same time after it, as in the walk of the pace. 1889 *Field* 27 Oct., Col. Dodge's definition of a rack is that it is half way between a pace and a trot.

III. Rate of movement, etc.

7. Rate of stepping; rate of progression (of a person or animal); speed in walking or running. Usually with qualifying adj. (Cf. also 4.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 253/13 He lest ssel with gret pas. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 3235 He go swyfter bot with pines. c 1389 Chaucer *Envoy of Chaucer* 25, 3it I me rede hyrnestly for to goo the wayes or gret paas that ne horse ryndis nat have waloped so fas. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 183 The horse will neuer rest nor gyue but go stylle on euene pace. 1840 Fielden *Hedge & Ford. Life* 22, 22l. 22s. Their ordinary pace is a walk. 1849 Dundas *Tancred's* (1850) 248 The Bagnet Songs,...and every sounds to pass. 1863 J. Duncan *Round* viii. 182 Set forward with quick pace. 1883 Gen. Kirby *Kennedy* xx, He quickened his pace, and took up the line of walk.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Rate of movement in general, or of action figured as movement; speed, velocity.

c 1440 Lydg. *Bk. Pictures* (Percy Soc.) 426 Fro silver wallys...Comeths oriatal water ronnyng a gret pas. 1588 Shaks. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 35 What pace is this that thy tongue keeps. *Merc. Nov.* 2 Slow gallop. 1854 Stevens's *Diary* (1868) IV. 327 If they go the pace of their accounts, I would tell them plainly they would not go long. 1882 Farrar *Autobiog.* Wks. 1891 I. 107 While we stood there the ship sended her pace. 1893 Chr. *Fielder's Manual* xv. Had British industry not been upheld by Wyatt's invention, it must have gone on with a retarding pace, in consequence of the increasing cost of motive power.

c. *Pace of the table* (Billiards), *of the wicket* (Cricket): the degree of elasticity of the cushions, or of the ground, as affecting the velocity of motion of the ball. (Cf. Pace *a.* 9.)

1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 77 The pace of the table makes a material difference in the strength with which the stroke should be played. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 5/7 He took four hours and fifty minutes to get his runs, and said that the sultriness and pace of the wicket bothered him.

8. Phrases. a. *To keep* († *hold*) *pace*: to maintain the same speed of movement; to advance at an equal rate; to keep up with. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 442 My legs can keepe no pace with my desires. 1600 Holland *Livy* I. 370 Lions and Camels only...keep pace in their marches. Neat by farre, that is to say, they never set their left feet before their right, nor ever crosse with it. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 61 Who have held pace...with you in our evil waies. 1780 Cowper *Ch. Mil.* 201 His beauties kept pace with the rollercoast of his fortune. 1796 Jane Austen *Sense & S.* xx. 110 The interest of money, keeping pace always with the profits of trade. 1880 Mrs. Riddell *Caddie* v. 48, (She) suffered so that they could hardly keep pace with him. 1892 *Harper's Bazar* 8 Oct. 802/2 (*title*) Why Women Should Learn to Keep Pace with the Men.

b. *To go the pace*: to go along at great speed; *fig.* to proceed with reckless vigour of action; to indulge in dissipation; to 'go it'. *To set the pace*: to fix or regulate the speed.

1869 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 47 The hounds went the pace over the hill towards Lymington. 1872 in *Swannore Ch.* xvi Each man will say you made them go the pace. 1886 Mrs. Henry Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xxi, He went the pace...as other young men do.

IV. Special senses.

9. A step of a stair or the like; a part of a floor raised by a step; a stage, platform. Cf. Footpace 2, Halfpace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9926 (Cott.) A tron of hare greiȝ ... Clensand vp wit vnspi pase [v.r. pas, pase]. 1333 *Rolls Parl.* II. 160/2 *Court Aerde*, ou fust de hardeini tenght pais, for the estages le Quen. 1844 Parker Gibbs, *Arnold.* xvi. 4 I. 287 *Place*, a broad step, or slightly raised space about a yard, etc., a portion of a floor slightly raised above the general level.

† 10. A passage, narrow way; esp. a. a pass between mountains, rocks, bogs, woods, etc.; b. a narrow channel at sea, a strait. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4370 We sal be lass at lide to pase be pais pat es us bare. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 300 Ich leyde pe pas of alpnes Forsoþe wynne passe-with-oute gold of ashrenges. 1400-85 Malory *Arthur* vii. 10, Then shall not none a pass here that is called the pass perilous. a 1578 Lindesay *Pitscottie's Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 368 (He) gaiff wpe ardlis and cause stoutlie thrave the pace of Calice. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 19 The forward wave, As lay her swarme, through that perilous Pace. a 1864 Hamilton *Citron. Scot.* (1653) 1 Making passe thereon woods and thickets. 1820 *Blair. Jrnl.* (1868) I. 222 The high-ways and castles and passes and passages throughout the woods of this kingdome. 1897 Maurice *Hist. vi.* 81 He caused...the woods to be cut downe on both sides of the Pass.

† 11. a. In a church: A passage between the seats. b. *Middle pace*: the nave; *of one pace*, of a nave only. *Obs.*

1399 *Will of T. Robert Stanmour* Hall, To be buried in the middell pace before the high crosse. 1397 *Will of Cornish* (1835) 1 In the pace agenst aulter Kateryn Chappell dore. 1538 *Will of Mylgrymes* (Suff.), The middell pace of the church. 1552 Malmsb. *Hist. Essex* VI. 184 The church consists of a middle pace and two aysles, but the chancel hath only a north aysle, ad lucrid. 1846 J. Hunter *Linsiis Yorkshire* I. 84 The church is of one pace, with a tower at the west end. *Ibid.* 85.

† 12. A passage (in a narrative or other writing); a section, division, chapter, canto, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1823 Nu haf we herd be tald in gan, Hu he in hornd hil sold vas. a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 663 The lady...Past to his privie chamber & here a pas made. 1400–*Alex. & Dind.* 44 in *Pol. Rel. & L. P.* 221 Lystyn a litpil pas. 1561 T. Williamson tr. *Geuffrey's Wier Civitated* 24 Philosophers have vsed to diuide all ages as it were into certaine spaces, paces, or progressions.

† 13. A 'company' or band of asses. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Pase of Asses. 1688 R. Holme *Armory* II. 159/1 A company of...Asses [is] a Pace.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pace-goer*, *-setter*; **pace-skein**, **pass-board** (*cf.* senses 9, 11); **pace-stick**, a stick used to measure (military) paces. See Pace-maker.

1887 Sir *Gilb. Eliott. Thrust*, 'Pace-sticks, the unbelievers used the back of a high stick. 'Pace-board, a platform of wood before an altar. 1890 Mason *New Zealand* 268 A pair of legs which imitated his 'pace-goers by hand or mouth. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 2/2 With Mr. Redmond as 'pace-setter, there will, we may be sure, be a lively competition between him, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Healy. 1895 *Rapid Instr. Cavalry* 1. 18 The 'pace stick must be used to measure...his step. 1898 Academist 30 Feb. *Life* II. 109 Drill-sergeants Edmund them everywhere, to prove by the pace-stick whether they had accomplished the regulation number of inches at each stride.

Pace (pēs), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 **pas**, 5–6 **pase**, *Sc.* **payss**, **paiss**. [In 15th c. *pase* from earlier *pask*; cf. northern *as*, *ass*, from *ask*, Ags. *æsc*, etc. In Washington Irving *pash*, from Du. *paasch*, pronounced *pass*.] Easter, Easter-tide; = Pasch. **Pace eggs**, *dial.* **paste-eggs** (*Sc.* *pasch-eggis*, *Y. coach de pâques*): Easter eggs; hence *pace-eggers*, *-egging*: see Eng. Dial. Dict.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Chron.* VIII. i. 3 The samyne day wyfyr Pase. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 4 Here will I bide ... The feste of Pase. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxvi. 19 And nocht a ghaist in kirc nor kirkzard, 1530 Dunbar, *Sing be Pace*, a *Payness*. 1568 *Duchane Inuit. (Surtees)* By the weid stand up twoe peyssyday. c 1592 *Ibid.* 109 Upon Pace monday was a vardmaick last pase. 1579 G. Carlile tr. *Kalkhoven's Sea-Mirror Kem.* (S. T. S.) 182 Ilkyr wakens, lusty passengeris, & Seruis, pulsum quid pulsus tongbum. 1802 Cowan. 417, *Cheese, Bread, & Pasque*, Paste-eggs. 1805 W. Irving *Salmagundi* no. 8, Then was a great cracking of eggs at Pasc or Easter. 1880 Harrison *Trad. Lore*, 73 [Were] selled hard. during Easterweek '*a pace-egging*' is still practised. 1896 *Prayer Bk. Amendment* 119 The common of making for Pace, 1549.

† b. Extended, like *med.L.*, *Pascha* (see Du Cange) to other great church festivals, e.g. Christmas. (Cf. OF. *pasque de Noël*, Sp. *pascua de Navidad* or simply *Pascua*.) *Obs.*

c 1450–70 *Coll Albert* (Horstm.) 1221 Done wilnyngeke of pace.

Pace (pēs), v. Also 6–7 **pase**. [f. Pace *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To move with paces or steps; to walk with a slow, steady, or regular pace; to step along.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 161 The peyssok passis, passid with prumpis gryte, Kest vp his tail. 1522 Lloyd *Mancip.* 163 To Pase, *Gradi*. 1587 Golding *Eighteen Bks Caluine Wks.* (Gruneri) VI. 164 Hector passing hastily in hand with Achilles, Troilus with Vlisses. 1602 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 120, I will ouer-take thee, & pace softly towards my Kinsmans. 1789 *Gent. Journal. Oct* 30 Pacing forth With solemn steps and slow. 1804 *Corr. Dennis, Esq.* xxiii. 12 There paces to and fro, waiting his lot, As a discomfited and knighted man.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To proceed or advance in speech or action.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Br.* IX. i. 23 I...with speed to pass To speake of Perdita. 1639 W. Sclater *Worthy Conference.* 22 Let not the sunne goe downe ouer the Zodiack whose...then we perfourme, if possible, our course this way.

c. Also *to pace it*. (Sim. *to step it*.)

1597 *Bp. Hall Sat.* I. vi. 2 The middle dayrth striking to part-ers, The dazelling spondion pacing it before. 1632 *Perron Cataudr. Hen. Limoris* (1750) 17 Charles loosed of pacing it, ran violently to discovery his subjects.

d. *trans.* with cognate or adverbial object.

1598 Barnes *Merch. P.* A. vi. 12 Where is the horse that doth vntread againe His nimble emmotions with the vnhaunch fire, That he did pace them first? 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 20 Soe many paces as a pace pacerth in distendinge the mayne steppes her is forward to bid. 1845 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 438 Swallows passed the reaches day and night.

e. With *away*: To spend (time) in pacing.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* i. 134 He paced away the pleasant hours of ease.

2. *trans.* To traverse with paces or steps; to walk with measured pace along (a path) or about (a place); hence, To measure by pacing.

1591 Dekker *Fortunat.* A. ii. N 3 b, You maye ... measure euery mile, and how...as exactly as with compas, or pace, to a foote perfectly pace it out. 1593 tr. *Maserius's Cathech.* (O. H. S.) III. 240, I paced it, and found it to be 300 Geometrical Paces in Length. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* v, Louis was pacing the room in apparent agitation. 1802 Southey *Thalaba* v. note, It...is, as far as I could judge by my pacing it, a large quarter of a league. 1878 *Magpie Pigeon* 194 The rose soil paced the pace like one distracted.

3. *intr.* Of a horse, etc.: To move with the gait called a pace (see Pace *sb.*[1] 5 b); (*a*) to amble; (*b*) in recent use (chiefly *U. S.*), to rack (Rack n.[4]).

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* v, Wks. (Rtldg.) 515/1 I'll have thy peasants well rid'll, and thou shalt pace again by tomorrow. c 1620 *E. Dorset Duke's Answers* (1650) 137 Wait for a space pace to prosperity, For at the last and hard be weary. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 824/4 Stolen ...one Bay Mare ...paces uncleanly. 1677 *Ibid.* No. 1224/4 A Sorrel Chestnut Gelding ... walks well, paces little, but trotteth high. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4341/3 Strayd ... a Sorrel Gelding ...Goes not pace. 1833 H. Martineau *Manch. Strike* 40 The proclamation...mentioned Mr. W. ...pacing in hansom on his grey gaze. 1892 *Punch's Island Trip*, *Pace*, to move, as a horse, so the pace, by lifting the feet on the same side simultaneously. 1903 *Daily Mail* 11 May, A horse may pace with one of four actions, and begin with the ground simultaneously, and by paces when the legs of a side move in unison, like those of two riders on a tandem cycle.

b. *trans.* (With cognate or adverbial object.)

1607 Markham *Caval.* (1617) 148 In this ring you shall exercise your horse ...making him pace it, and doe his changes from oppos. Indeed pace nearly when he can pace them perfectly, then you shall make him trot. *Ibid.* 152 You may begin with the two diuided or seuered rings, which after he haue paced it, trotted and galloped, then... stop.

4. *trans.* To train (a horse) to pace; to exercise in pacing. Also *fig.*

1603 Sylvester *Mons. for M. tr. iii.* 1177. 1806 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ii. 84 The third oak would in youth, which with a bradle You may pace nicely, but not reach a wife. 1607 Markham *Caval.* x. (1617) To you must then leave prouiding him to any lesson ...and yearly pace or vse him fairely both right. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6256/3 A bay Mare,...lately paced.

5. To set the pace for (a rider, boat's crew, etc.) in racing or training for a race.

1888 *N. Y. Herald* in *Cyclist* 2 Nov. 82/1 Crocker was paced by Woodside, Rowe and Hendee on bicycles. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 3/3 Oxford had the advantage of the assistance of a Thames Rowing Club eight to pace them.

† 6. A corruption of or blunder for Passe. *Obs.* (Showing that *pace* was pronounced as *pass*.)

1599 *Love Meth. Bomb.* C 3b, I am no Catchie Cunstable must answer it. *Can.* So I will not pace it to you: then shall be acquainted with case, gender, and number.

Pace, an early (14–15th c.) spelling of Pass *v.*

Paceboll, obs. form of Pacebelle *a.*

Paced (pēst), *a.* [f. Pace *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having a (specified) pace, gait, or rate of walking or going: chiefly in passesynthetic comb.

1583 Golding *Mandelslo* tr. Wks. (Rtldg.) 326/1 Dunsa nowadays...Pac'd in print, leaue lofty tades, not us'd with the curuets. 1593 J. Dickenson *Arcadia* (1878) 18 An high pac'd Muse, trotting a lofty march. 1760 Goldsmith *Chin. Lett.* xx His brass-headed swords, All golden-paced, and paced with wings. 1878 Devere 3 I. Revenge is vain, though vengeance slowly pac'd. 1899 *Academy* 15 July 80/2 The loss of life comes to the even-paced.

2. Traversed or measured by pacing.

1869 Lo. Lovaine *Orient* 169 The priest-paced spheres of Art and Science. 1882 Fleming *Church. Balmoriam* 337 Hills, each with a paced base of from half a mile to a mile.

3. *Fencing.* Having the pace set by a pace-maker.

1893 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 6/6 The National Cyclists' Union include all riders holding no licences ...to attempt a paced ride of any description on the road.

Pace-gard, **-guard**, var. Passegarde.

Pace-maker. [Pace *sb.*[1]]

1. A rider (boat's crew, etc.) who makes or sets the pace for another in racing or training for a contest.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Mar. 3/2 The same watchmen acted as pace-makers for both the university eights. 1892 *Ibid.* 6 Aug. 1/2 To establish a record for a mile without pace-makers, in order that competitors may be drawn between the times of an unassisted rider and one paced. 1900 *Field* 8 Sept. 384/1 The value of the pacemaker as a mere leader who set a racing pace...was lost sight of when his utility as a wind-shield became recognized.

2. An apparatus fixed to a bicycle to indicate when the rider is going at the required pace.

1896 *Cooley's Mag.* Apr. 272/1 On the same lines is a pace-maker that can be set at any desired rate...While the rate is maintained, it rings a bell.

Pacemost, obs. form of Passemere.

Pacer (pē·sər). [Agent-n. from Pace *v.*]

1. *gen.* One who paces; one who walks with measured step; one who traverses or measures (a path, distance, etc.) by pacing.

1893 L. Hope *Capt. Sword* ii, Pacer of highway and plotter of lord. 1898 Thurston *Duckpin* II. 120 The pacers on the terrace descried a stranger and sounded the gong.

2. A horse that paces, or whose ordinary gait is a pace: see Pace *sb.*[1] 6 b, c. 3.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Huntingdon.* (1662) 31 It is given to thorough-paced Nags, that amble naturally, to any much whose natural pasture are mean as that. 1708 J. Cassamajor tr. *Gr. Bruit.* I. 2 In Europe or Your New England Path are accounted as the swiftest Pacers. 1740 Kersaint-Gabaldi tr. *Ib.* 52 He puts home a pacer, or a trotter. 1803 W. Irving *Knickerb.* v. vi, His windsail New-Amsterdam as a companion, mounted on a Narragansett pacer. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 12 The pacers of the parish ...mount the 12th pacer. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 168 The Narragansett pacer is extinct. 1884 E. Eggleston in *Century Mag. Jan.* 403/2 The awkward but prodigiously rapid natural amble of the American pacer. 1900 *World Jnnr.* A pacer ...moves with his head up, and rises with his fore legs.

b. One who trains a horse to pace; a stakery.

1678 Kan. Mona. II. *Bisseker's Advice, St. Patrick* 1. vii. (1874) 74 Cooks might not put Vessels upon their Pacers.

3. *Knitting*, = Pace-maker 1.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 12/2 In the contest of Saturday the stakes were provided to have pacemakers; but the knitting was not entirely successful, the competitors several times overtaking the pacer.

4. *sailing.* Anything that goes at a great pace.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* 1900 Farmer *Slang.*

Pacha, **Pachalik**, var. ff. Pasha, Pashalic.

Pachelle, **pachie**, obs. ff. Patch. **Pache**, obs. var. Pasche, Easter. **Pachemia** = *pachæmia* s. v. Pachy-.

Pachent, obs. form of Pageant.

Pachist (pē·kist). Also 8 **pachoose**; 9 **pachchisi** (ətrm. *parchisi*, *-chisi*). [a. Hindī *pach-chīs*, lit. '*of pach*(*ch*)*ís*', i.e. twenty-five.] A four-handed game played in India, on a cruciform board or (more often) cloth, with six cowries for dice: so named from the highest throw, which is twenty-five. (A simplified form is known in Europe as *Ludo*.)

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 314/1 In one square over the pavement is worked with mosaic, in the manner of the chess-board, the game called by the Indians playing the game called Pachoose. 1867 A. F. Bell *Jrnl to K. Pallacor Games Ann.* 4 Current, (1892) 238 There is a gigantic pachchisi board at the palace at Agra where the squares are inlaid with marble on a terrace. 1892 Kipling & Balestier *Naulahka* ii It seemed to him no extraordinary mark of court favour to play pachisi with the King. 1892 E. Falconer *Games Ann. & Dalest.* 237 Pachisi is the national game of India.

Pachnolite (pæknōlait). *Min.* [Named 1867, f. Gr. πάχνη hoar-frost + -lite.] Hydrous fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring as crystals in small white crystals.

1868 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLI. 129 Kreep has named the new species Pachnolite. 1892 *Lancet* 22 Oct. 918 Found with pachnolite on the cryolite of Greenland.

Pachometer (pākǫ·mĭtəɹ). *Physics.* = Pachymeter: see Pachy-.

1892 Mayer *Expos. Lec.*, An instrument invented by Benoit for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors: a pachometer. 1893 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Pachy- (pæ·kĭ, pækĭ·), before a vowel also **pachy-**, combining form of Gr. παχύς 'thick, large, massive', used in the formation of zoological, botanical, and pathological terms: [**Pachyble·pharonitis** (-blĭfărōnəi·tĭs) = *pachyblepharosis*. [**Pachyblepharosis** (-blĭfărōsĭs) *Path.* [Gr. *βλέφαρον* eyelid], chronic inflammatory thickening of the eyelid (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

Pachycardian (-kāɹdĭăn) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *καρδία* heart], of or belonging to the *Pachycardia*, or main body of the vertebrates having a thick muscular heart; *sb.*, a vertebrate of this group.

Pachycarpous (-kāɹpəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having large thick fruit (Mayne 1857).

Pachycephalic (-sĭfæ·lĭk) *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having a very thick skull, exhibiting pachycephaly.

Pachycephalous (-sĕfălĭəs) *a. Ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Pachycephalinæ*, the thick-heads or thick-headed shrikes. **Pachycephalous** (-sĕfălĭəs) *a.* = *pachycephalic*; spec., of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*, a division of parasitic Crustacea or fish-lice. **Pachycephaly** (-sĕfălĭ), thickness of the skull. **Pachycheilia** (-kəi·lĭă) *a. Path.* [Gr. *χείλος* lip], relating to pachycheilia or morbid thickness of the lips (Mayne 1857). **Pachychondrous** (-kŏndrəs) *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage], having a thick cartilage. **Pachycnemia** (-nī·mĭă) *a. Path.* [Gr. *κνήμη* leg], thickness of the leg (Mayne 1857). **Pachydactylous** (-dæktĭləs) *a.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger], having thick fingers or toes. **Pachydactyly** (-dæktĭlĭ), thickness of the fingers or toes. **Pachydermal** (-dāɹmăl) *a.* = Pachydermatous. **Pachydermatocele** (-dāɹmătōsīl) *Path.* [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], a tumour of the skin. **Pachydermatous** (-dāɹmătəs) *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], thick-skinned; *fig.* coarse-grained, insensible. **Pachydermia** (-dāɹmĭă) *a. Path.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], thickness of the skin (Mayne 1857). **Pachydermic** (-dāɹmĭk) *a.* = Pachydermatous. **Pachydermoid** (-dāɹmŏid) *a.* [Gr. *δερμοειδής*], resembling the skin; thick-skinned; *fig.* coarse-grained, insensible. **Pachydermous** (-dāɹməs) *a.* = Pachydermatous. **Pachydesmic** (-dĕzmĭk) *a. Path.* [Gr. *δεσμός* bond], relating to pachydesmia or morbid thickening of the ligaments. **Pachydesmitis** (-dĕzməi·tĭs) *Path.* [Gr. *δεσμός* bond], thickening of the ligaments (Mayne 1857). **Pachydesmus** (-dĕzməs) *Path.* [Gr. *δεσμός* bond], thickening of the ligaments (Mayne 1857). **Pachydry·as** (-dəi·æs) [Gr. *δρῦς* oak], a genus of Australian trees of the natural order Proteaceæ. **Pachyemia** (-ī·mĭă) *a. Path.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], thickening of the blood (Mayne 1857). **Pachyglossal** (-glŏsăl) *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having a thick tongue. **Pachyglossate** (-glŏsēt) *a.* = Pachyglossal. **Pachyglossia** (-glŏsĭă) *a. Path.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], thickness of the tongue (Mayne 1857). **Pachyglossous** (-glŏsəs) *a.* = Pachyglossal. **Pachygnathous** (-nəθəs) *a.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having thick jaws. **Pachygyria** (-jī·rĭă) *a. Path.* [Gr. *γῦρος* fold], thickening of the convolutions of the brain (Mayne 1857). **Pachyhæmia** (-hī·mĭă) *a. Path.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], thickening of the blood (Mayne 1857). **Pachyhæmic** (-hī·mĭk) *a.* = Pachyemic. **Pachyhæmous** (-hī·məs) *a.* = Pachyemic. **Pachyhæmy** (-hī·mĭ) = Pachyemia. **Pachyhydrocele** (-həi·drōsīl) *Path.* [Gr. *ὑδροκήλη* dropsical rupture], a dropsical tumour of the scrotum (Mayne 1857). **Pachyhydrocephalic** (-həi·drōsĭfæ·lĭk) *a. Path.* [Gr. *ὑδροκέφαλος* dropsy in the head], relating to pachyhydrocephalus or morbid thickening of the membranes of the brain (Mayne 1857). **Pachyhydrocephalus** (-həi·drōsĕfăləs) *Path.* [Gr. *ὑδροκέφαλος* dropsy in the head], thickening of the membranes of the brain (Mayne 1857). **Pachylepidote** (-lĕpĭdōt) *a.* [Gr. *λεπίδωτος* scaly], having thick scales. **Pachylepis** (-lĕpĭs) *Ornith.* [Gr. *λεπίς* scale], a genus of Australian birds of the family Meliphagidæ. **Pachylosis** (-lōsĭs) *Path.* [Gr. *λόσις* destruction], thickening of the nails (Mayne 1857). **Pachymelia** (-mī·lĭă) *Path.* [Gr. *μέλος* limb], thickening of the limbs (Mayne 1857). **Pachymeningitis** (-mĕnĭnjəi·tĭs) *Path.* [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane], inflammation of the membranes of the brain (Mayne 1857). **Pachymeninx** (-mĭ·nĭnks) *Path.* [Gr. *μῆνιγξ* membrane], thickening of the membranes of the brain (Mayne 1857). **Pachymeter** (-mĭ·təɹ) *Physics*, an instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors; a pachometer. **Pachymetra** (-mī·trăă) *Path.* [Gr. *μήτρα* womb], thickening of the uterus (Mayne 1857). **Pachymetric** (-mĕ·trĭk) *a.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], relating to pachymetra or morbid thickening of the uterus (Mayne 1857). **Pachymetrous** (-mĭ·trəs) *a.* = Pachymetric. **Pachynema** (-nī·mă) *Path.* [Gr. *νῆμα* thread], thickening of the fibres of the body (Mayne 1857). **Pachynsis** (-nī·sĭs) *Path.* [Gr. *νῆσις* spinning], thickening of the fibres of the body (Mayne 1857). **Pachyodont** (-ōdŏnt) *a.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth], having thick teeth. **Pachyotia** (-ōtĭă) *Path.* [Gr. *οὖς* ear], thickening of the ear (Mayne 1857). **Pachyotic** (-ŏ·tĭk) *a.* = Pachyotous. **Pachyotous** (-ŏ·təs) *a.* [Gr. *οὖς* ear], having thick ears. **Pachyperitonitis** (-pĕrĭtŏnəi·tĭs) *Path.* [Gr. *περιτόναιον* peritoneum], thickening of the peritoneum (Mayne 1857). **Pachyphyllous** (-fĭ·ləs) *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having thick leaves. **Pachyphyma** (-fəi·mă) *Path.* [Gr. *φῦμα* tumour], thickening of the skin (Mayne 1857). **Pachyplegia** (-plī·jĭă) *Path.* [Gr. *πληγή* stroke], thickening of the muscles (Mayne 1857). **Pachypleurous** (-plŭ·rəs) *a.* [Gr. *πλευρά* rib], having thick ribs. **Pachypod** (-pŏd) *a.* [Gr. *πούς* foot], having thick feet. **Pachypodous** (-pŏdəs) *a.* = Pachypod. **Pachypterous** (-tĕrəs) *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing], having thick wings. **Pachyrhizous** (-rəi·zəs) *a.* [Gr. *ῥίζα* root], having a thick root. **Pachysalpingitis** (-sælpĭnjəi·tĭs) *Path.* [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* trumpet], thickening of the Fallopian tubes (Mayne 1857). **Pachysandra** (-sændrăă) [Gr. *ἀνήρ* male], a genus of plants of the natural order Buxaceæ. **Pachysarcia** (-sāɹshĭă) *Path.* [Gr. *σάρξ* flesh], thickening of the flesh (Mayne 1857). **Pachysarcous** (-sāɹkəs) *a.* [Gr. *σάρξ* flesh], having thick flesh. **Pachysaurian** (-sōɹĭăn) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard], of or belonging to the *Pachysauria*, a group of extinct gigantic lizards; *sb.*, a member of this group. **Pachyscelous** (-sĭ·ləs) *a.* [Gr. *σκέλος* leg], having thick legs. **Pachyscelus** (-sĭ·ləs) [Gr. *σκέλος* leg], a genus of Australian beetles of the family Tenebrionidæ. **Pachysomia** (-sōmĭă) *Path.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], thickening of the body (Mayne 1857). **Pachysomous** (-sōməs) *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], having a thick body. **Pachystachyous** (-stækĭəs) *a.* [Gr. *στάχυς* ear], having thick ears. **Pachystemonous** (-stĭ·mənəs) *a.* [Gr. *στήμων* thread], having thick stamens. **Pachystichous** (-stĭ·kəs) *a.* [Gr. *στίχος* row], having thick rows. **Pachystima** (-stĭ·mă) [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], a genus of plants of the natural order Celastraceæ. **Pachystomous** (-stŏ·məs) *a.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having a thick mouth. **Pachytene** (-tīn) *Biol.* [Gr. *τείνειν* to stretch], the stage in the development of the germ-cell when the chromosomes are thick and long. **Pachytic** (-tĭ·tĭk) *a.* = Pachytrophic. **Pachytrophic** (-trŏ·fĭk) *a.* [Gr. *τροφή* nourishment], relating to pachytrophy or morbid thickening of the tissues (Mayne 1857). **Pachytrophy** (-trŏ·fĭ), thickening of the tissues (Mayne 1857).

-dyl, -dyle (-dəi'lil) *a. Zool.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger], having thick fleshy digits; *sb.*, an animal with thick toes (Webster 1864). **Pachyde'rmia** *a.* [-ειος]. = prec. *a.* ‖ **Pachyde'rmia** *Path.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], thickening of the skin; hence **Pachyde'rmial** *a.* **Pachyde'rmy** = *pachyhæmia*; as *pachycænia*, *pachycnemia*, etc. (Mayne 1857). **Pachyglo'ssal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], of or pertaining to the *Pachyglossa*, lizards with short or thick fleshy tongues, or the *Pachyglossi*, a tribe of Parrots; so **Pachyglo'ssate**. **Pachygnə'monus** *a.*, thick-tongued (Mayne 1857). **Pachygnathous** (pækignəθəs) *a.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], thick-jawed (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Pachyhæ'mia** [Gr. αἷμα blood], thickness of the blood; so **Pachyhæ'mic** *a.*, relating to pachyhæmia. **Pachyhæ'mous** *a.*, having thick blood (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). ‖ **Pachyhy'mia**, **Pachyme'nia** *Path.* [Gr. ὑμήν membrane], thickening of the skin; hence **Pachyme'nic**, **-hymæ'nic** *a.*, thick-skinned (Mayne 1857). ‖ **Pachyi'ria** (also **pachir-**) : see next. **Pachymeningitis** (-menindʒəi'tis) *Path.* [Μηνιγγίτις], inflammation of the dura mater of the central nervous system, cerebral or spinal. ‖ **Pachymæ'nia** (-məi'niə) [Gr. μήνη membrane], the dura mater (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pachymeter** (pəkimitəɹ) [-METER] (also **pachim-**), an instrument for measuring the thickness of glass, metal plates, paper, etc. **Pachyodont** (pəkiədɒnt) *a.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], having massive teeth. **Pachyo'pterous** = *pachypterous*. **Pachyote** (pəkiōtē) *a.* [Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear], having thick leathery ears; *sb.*, a thick-eared bat, of genus *Pachyotus*; so **Pachyo'tous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pachyphyllous** (-filəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], having thick leaves (Mayne). **Pachypod** (pækipɒd), **Pachypodous** (pəkipədəs) *adjs.* [Gr. ποδ- foot], having a large thick foot. **Pachypterous** (pəkiptərəs) *a.* [Gr. πτερόν wing, feather], having thick wings or fins, as an insect, a bat, or a fish. **Pachyrhynchous** (-rinkəs) *a.* [Gr. ῥύγχος snout], having a large thick bill. **Pachysomian** (-sōʊmiən), *a.* and *sb.* = *pachysomous*. **Pachytesticulous** (pækitestikiuləs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. στύππη tow, line], thick-celled, applied only to cells (*Trans. Bot.* 1886). **Pachytrichous** (-tri'kəs), *a.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχ- hair], having thick hair (Mayne 1857).

1808 HOOLEGAN *Tapeward's Catalogue* 1 "Pachycephalic, short neck thick hypercephalic persons. 1828 HOOLEGAN *School Magic* 82 We do not refer to larger species of "pachydactylous than leptodactylous animals to have made the tracks. 1857 *Gilbert's Syd. Hist. IV.* 132 Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx...may exist with the "pachycremal affection. 1893 [*syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pachydermata*...Sir Richard Owen's name for a division in which there is hypertrophy of the epidermis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1867) 633 Acute "pachymeningitis is always suppurative, and is chiefly of cerebral interest. 1870 *Gilbert's Syd. Mag.* VI. 324 A certain analogy of structure of the cord is caused by pachymeningitis. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, "*Pachymeter*, a Vernier instrument which determines the thickness of paper to the thousandth of an inch. 1840 *Baloxy Dict. Sci. etc.*, "*Pachyotes*...the name of a family of bats...including those which have thick external ears. 1874 WEBSTER, *Pachyote*. 1847 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pachypodous*...applied by Gray to an Order (*of mollusca*) corresponding to the *Cuvierian Cryptobranchia* of Lamarck's "pachypodous. 1881 FLOWER & *Mivart's Pro. S. Africa* I. 140 In the skeleton of this "pachyrostran there is found a collection of bristled fatty masses.

Pachyderm (pækidəɹm), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *pachyderme* sb. (Cuvier 1797), adj. Gr. παχύδερμος-ον thick-skinned, f. παχύ- thick + δέρμα skin. In a general sense, *pachydermic* adj. occurs casually in *Fr. c* 1600 (Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb. Zool.* A thick-skinned quadruped; spec. one of the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 413/2 That the quadruped under consideration [Hyrax] is a true Pachyderm. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* lii. (1856) 180 Their native pachyderm, the tasky walrus. 1880 BARNETT *Phys. Geog.* ii. 53 England was inhabited by lusty-sinewed pachyderms...previous to the elevation of the east and west chain.

b. *fig.* Cf. PACHYDERMATOUS 2.

1867 GUERNSEY in *Century Mag.* (1882) Jan. 403/2 Like all politicians he seems to have become a pachyderm. 1892 W. T. STEAD in *Review of Revs.* (Amer. ed.) Apr. 418 To shield from the rude shocks and jars which rough pachyderms have with sensitive consciences.

B. *adj. Zool.* = PACHYDERMATOUS 2.

1866 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 800 *Anthracotheriinæ*, a fossil genus of pachyderm mammals.

Hence **Pachyde'rmal**, **Pachyde'rmic**, *adjs. Zool.* 1847 AMERY *Ann. World* ix. 197 The gigantic living pachydermal mammals, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 416/2 The general features of resemblance...so strongly in favour of the Pachydermic relationship of the animal. 1890 *Nat. Sci.* XVII. 121/2 These and other Pachydermic forms.

‖ **Pachydermata** (pækidəɹmătă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παχύ- thick + δέρμα, δερματ- skin.] An order of Mammalia in Cuvier's system of classification, consisting of the hoofed or ungulate quadrupeds which do not chew the cud, as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyrax, horse.

Disused by recent zoologists; its constituents being distributed into various orders.

1862 HOOLEGAN *Rollo. Dilem.* 37 It is foreign to the habits of the hyrax to prey on the larger pachydermata. 1847 YARRELL *Horse* v. 107 The horse does not ruminate, and therefore belongs to the order pachydermata.

Pachyde'rmatocele. *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. κήλη tumour.] A tumour arising from hypertrophy of the corium and subcutaneous areolar tissue.

1854 V. MAYO in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* Ser. 2, XIX. 119 (*title*) On a peculiar form of tumour of the skin, denominated 'Pachydermatocele'. 1900 *Lancet* 2 June 1561/2.

Pachyde'rmatoid, *a.* [See -OID.] Akin to the *Pachydermata*.

1880 in OGILVIE.

Pachydermatous (pækidəɹmătəs), *a.* [f. PACHYDERMATA + -OUS.]

1. Of or belonging to the *Pachydermata*.

1803 DESMAREST *Mamm.* (*title*) Tooth of the larger pachydermatous animals are not abundant. 1872 WOOD *Man. Nat.* 749 The last on the list of the pachydermatous animals is the well-known Hippopotamus, or River Horse.

2. *fig.* Thick-skinned; not sensitive to refined, delicate, or abstruse; not easily affected by subtle influences.

1854 LOWELL *Essays* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 229 A man cannot have a sensuous nature and be pachydermatous at the same time. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pk. to Garden* (1880) II. 293, I doubt whether the poet might not lend better employment than lashing pachydermatous fools.

Hence **Pachyde'rmatously** *adv.*, **Pachyde'rmatousness.**

1834 WILSON *Noctes*, *Life* (1842) 369 (An animal) of whose pachydermatousness, if we may coin such a word, there is no doubt. This is the Giraffe, whose hide is more than an inch in thickness. 1867 MONCURE *Stud. Characteristics* 33 The carelessness of moral and intellectual pachydermatousness are in themselves equally condemned. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 1/3 By being able pachydermatously to withstand the gentle tonic to which we have referred.

Pachyderma, -**dermial** : see PACHY-.

Pachyde'rmoid, *a.* = PACHYDERMATOID.

1898 KANE *Amer. Angler* II. i. 18 The front-tempered Jacks of this pachydermoid amphibian [walleye]. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iv. (1879) 142 The Dipnoidea...a pachydermoid Ganoid as big as a rhinoceros.

Pachydermous (pækidəɹməs), *a.* rare. [f. as PACHYDERM + -OUS.] Thick-skinned; pachydermatous. b. *Bot.* Thick-coated.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* 2nd. ed. II. XIV. 146/2 The removal of the green tissue...would enable us to simplify our definition of the pachydermous tribes.

Pachyglossal to **Pachymeter** : see PACHY-.

Pachyntic (pækiəntik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. παχυντικ-ός of thickening quality, f. παχύν-ειν to thicken.] *a.* Having the power of thickening the bodily fluids. b. *Sb.* Drug, fat.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pachyodont to **Pachytrichous** : see PACHY-.

Pachytite (pækitəit), *a. Mod.* [f. Gr. παχύτ-ης thickness + -ITE.] Peace-bringing. Hence †**Pachitiferousness.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pacifierous*, 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pachitiferousness*, peace bringing quality.

Pacifiable (pæsifəi-ăb'l), *a.* [f. PACIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being pacified or appeased.

1618 T. ADAMS *Foul p. his Quar* Wks. 1861 I. 251 The resistance...is not pacifiable whilst sin is within to vex it.

Pacific (pəsi·fik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pācific-us* peace-making, peaceful, f. *pāc-*, *pāx* see PEACE; see -FIC; perh. through F. *pacifique*, *pācifique* (1581 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. *adj.* 1. Making, or tending to the making of, peace; leading to peace or reconciliation; conciliatory, appeasing.

a 1398 HIGH *Chron., Edw. III* 248 b. Soon lamenting...that I did not performe and finally consummate, vnder pacifique diction...in my long life and manifolde prosperitie. 1561 MISOGONUS *Pacifiers name* (*title*) 214 He appointed the pacifique, and Sterdy Embassages. 1662 MARVELL *P. T.*, wks. ed. Grosart III. 60 Olive leafs be brings, pacific signes. 1788 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1793) 253 The marquis of Spinola...had successfully supported the pacific counsels of Prince Albert in the court of Madrid. 1863 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.*, ed. 3) VI. 132 The pacific influence which Gregory asserted in this inconsiderate crisis.

2. Of peaceful disposition or character, not belligerent, peaceable.

1621 J. JACKSON *Treat. Trinity*, *T.* iv. 189 See whether in more pacifique and charitable, and by consequent whether in the more Evangelicall. 1732 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 10 His pacifick and humane temper. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 40, I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old grave pacific Quakers. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xii. 132 So the seal be brought down to a more pacific view.

3. Characterized by peace or calm, peaceful, at peace; calm, tranquil, quiet.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 31, Pacifickt and open Seas. 1689 CARLTON *Memoirs Gt. xxxii.* (1702) VIII. 96 The road has hitherto been mainly pacific.

b. *Pacific Ocean, Sea*, the 'Great Ocean' stretching between America on the east and Asia on the west; so called by Magellan, because found to be relatively free from violent storms.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 210 The seyde sea called *Pacifficum* that is peaceable.] 1680 F. BRERETON tr. *La Hontan's Voy.* 332 The great pacifick gulph, which may be said one of the calmest seas of the world. 1699 RAMPSON *Hist. Amer.*, Wks. 1826, VI. 13 They enjoyed an uninterrupted course of fair weather, with such favourable winds, that Magellan baptized it no other name than the Pacific.

4. phr. '*Pacific Iron*, an iron band round a lower yard-arm into which the boom-iron moves.' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). † *Pacific Letters* (also *Letters Pacifical* = L. *Literæ pacificæ*, Gr. *ἐπιστολαὶ εἰρηνικαί*), orig. letters of commendation to the church in another city or country recommending the bearer as one in peace and communion with the Church; later, any letters recommending the bearer to the alms of the faithful.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* ii. 85 Let no foreigner be received without pacifick letters. *Note.* Pacifick Letters were those given to any whether bishop, clergyman, or layman on any occasion he had to travel to another city. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* xvth C. I. v. 29 By Letters pacifick, we understand, those which the Bishops gave to the Poor who were unjustly oppress'd at their seat of Relief.

B. *sb.*

† 1. *n. pl.* Peace-offerings [rendering L. *pācifica*.]

b. An offer or overture of peace, an Eirenicon. *Obs.*

1609 BARLE (Douay) *Exod.* xiv. 13 One reason of a Sacke of two hundred...for Sichemites, and for pacifiques. 1687 *Lett. Assoc. Ministers* 10 If...the parishes obstinately to refuse this rational Pacifick; the Dissenters, I hope, will consider their honest Reasons.

2. The Pacific Ocean.

a 1821 KEATS *Sonn., On first looking into Chapman's Homer* 12 Like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes He stared at the Pacific. 1834 MARRY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 54 The Atlantic is the most stormy sea in the world, the Pacific the most tranquil. 1854 *Spectator*, Gen. 4 Dec. 971 Because Kotzebue made a mistake, in the real discovery to be defrauded to all time? The Pacific was discovered September 26, 1513, by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.

b. *attrib.* 'of the Pacific Ocean', as *Pacific slope*, *States*, *Coast*, *ice*, *Pacificward*.

1833 MAYO *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 276 The great shells [of mountains] that adorn the Pacific coast. *Ibid.* § 283 On the Pacific [Alveolar] islands there is an entire margin of coral-reef facing the entire shore. *Ibid.* § 332 The dry season on the Pacific slopes. 1847 *Emily Neven* 50 Doc. 63/1 Russia's possessions on the Pacific coast. 1900 WEBSTER, *Pacific slope*, that part of North America...lying west of the continental divide.

Hence **Paci'fician** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Paci'fication** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pācificā-re* to pacify + -ION.] = PACIFIABLE.

1621 BP. HALL *Hearing when Earth* § 4 The conscience is not pacificable, while there is wilful sin within to vex it.

Pacifical (pəsi·fikăl), *a.* [f. L. *pācific-us* (see PACIFIC) + -AL.] Of pacific or peaceful nature; peaceable. *Latters pacifical* : see PACIFIC *a.* 4.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1393 Bad hym wake of his good be wurdys pacyfycal. 1609 *Bp. Woman to Hum.* x. I. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 80, Be pacificall, the fellowe was peasent-with some coblerly feature. 1676 G. MEREDITH *Scotch. Curate* I. xiii. 159 He had to think of what was due to his pacifical disposition. 1883 *Camma of Amiliel* vii. in *Fables Under Canonsate* 157 No stranger shall be received without letters pacifical.

Paci'fically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pacific manner; peacefully, peaceably.

1723 *Residence in France* (1756) I. 232 A few designers have arranged the business very pacifically. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. x. (1872) II. 33 Friedrich Wilhelm's first step, of course, was to communicate pacifically.

Pacificate (pəsi·fikĕt), *v.* [f. L. *pācificāt-*, ppl. stem of *pācificāre* to make peace, to pacify.]

† 1. *intr.* To make peace (*with*). *Obs. rare.*

1648 *Dukedom Cæsar at Scotch & Eng.* 10 What is this other then to pacificate with him without their joynt advice and consent?

2. *trans.* To give peace to, to pacify.

1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 368 He would now pacificate Roussi and the valleys of Aragon. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xiv. v. (1872) V. 224 There is one ready method of pacificating Germany. 1884 SIR C. WARREN *Mesopotamia & Jerusalem* 104 Only...The object...is to remove the Ishmaelites from Palestine...to pacificate the territory.

Hence **Paci'ficated** *ppl. a.*

1887 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 5/1 To make it (Khartoum) the capital of a pacificated or subjugated Soudan.

Pacification (pæsifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *pacification* (1581) t. L. *pācificātiōn-em*, nd. L. *pācificātio*, n. of action from *pācificāre* to pacify.] The action or fact of pacifying or appeasing; the condition of being pacified; appeasement, conciliation.

Edict of Pacification, an ordinance or decree enacted by a prince or state to put an end to strife or disorder; (1576) the *Perpetual Edict*, one of the royal edicts in the 16th century granting concessions to the Protestants; e. g. those issued in 1563, 1570, and the Edict of Nantes in 1598.

1450 CAPGRAVE *Pilgrim* 221 To That the owre wrecche shalle gete hemselfe ny to pacyfycacion of the sun. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 178 To beginne a sharpe pacification in so long a breache. 1603 R. YARRINGTON *Rep. Outrages France to Hard. Mem.* (Malh.) I. The King...gave his faith, that he would for ever most sincerely and faithfully observe the

action of pacification. 1643 St. Marg. Westminst. 17 Nov. 10 Mr. pacificator of Scots (read better than his errors) 1706 Phillips's Pacificator of Scots (read better than his errors) 1706 Phillips's Pacificator of Scots (read better than his errors) 1706 Phillips's

...shuffle the pieces that agree with a packet of cards and throw...
1689 W. Congreve *Ind. Prophet* v. (ed. 2) 'Twere worse than...
...of the word cards to the pack. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2503/3...
The very best Cards shall be sold in London by the 3rd Retailer, at four Pence the Pack. 1700 *Spectator* No. 51 ¶ 2 Shuffling and dividing a Pack of Cards. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* iii. 6. 190 One pack or set of cards, in the old style, is considerably valued a pair of cards. 1816 Scott *Will. Lords of Tho Spanish Pack* consists, like the German, of fifty-eight cards only, the tens, as the fours, and the aces in the latter, being omitted. 1828 H. H. Gibbes *Hungary & Pack of Forty Cards* having no eights, nines, or tens, among them.

7. A large area of floating ice in pieces of considerable size, driven or "packed" together into a nearly continuous and coherent mass (as found in polar seas).

1796 Penn. *Ins. Acts* 78. 164 Close to a pack of ice. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Regions* I. 508 It struck it with a body of drift-ice of such magnitude, that its impact was discernible. 1824 *Penny Navick Wint Voyage* I. 4 We came to the edge of the 'pack,' in the season of the heavens, &c. in Davis's Straits. *Mr. Scoresby, Jun.* (after 1824) If the heat [of sun] is broken into a number of pieces of which no one is more than forty or fifty yards across, the whole is called a pack.

8. *Coal-mining.* A mass of rough stones, etc., built up into a wall or pillar to support the roof.

1881 T. W. Sopwith *Coal & Coal-working* 140 Such rows, and what remain from the roof, is often built up in packs, or masses of any rubbish walling; and the roads which pass through the gob have also to be protected by a pack wall of some less bulk on either side. 1883 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pack*, a wall or pillar built of gob to support the roof.

9. A protective pile of fish set to dry.

1858 *Pharm. Journ.* After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a pack or temple, for the purpose of pressing.

10. An act or the action of packing [in various senses: see Pack *v.*].

1600 Hakluyt *Voyages* (1903) I. 202 A note, that these wines were the very best, and with the pack, Pipes Sharpes, and the rest, give 28 li. a tunne. 1706 E. Cox *Distr. Creat. Creat. Pack of Lyons, Packing of Cards.* 1749 H. Walpole in W. Thompson *Lett. from Geo. Selwyn & Sel. Wilkins* (1899) 20 Lord Holland is returned as much as he can to Kingsgate to recruit and pack. 1780 in H. Nelson *Life* (1844) III. 107 He was sorry, pack, and despatch.

11. *Shipbuilding.* The wrenching of the body in a wet sheet, blanket, etc. (Pack *v.*² 8 b.); the state of being so packed; the sheet, etc., in which a patient is thus packed. *Also dry-pack*: see quot.

1844 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 18 The little wrapper should have stayed with me during the pack. 1854 J. Yeats *Pract. Treat. Climate* 21 We prefer the dry pack to the wet sheet, as the use of the latter is often inconvenient, and the dry pack is to produce a greater degree of perspiration, and is useful in chronic rheumatism, &c. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* It is not safe to permit a person in such a state to go into the cold pack. 1883 *Gilliland's Gloss.*, *Packs*, sheets, packs, blankets, and bandages are of great value.

12. The quantity of fish, fruit, etc.) packed in one or more as a particular season or year.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 The value of this year's pack, exclusive of salted fish and fresh salmon shipped, will be...thousand tons. 1898 *Liverp. Trade Circ.* (N.Y.) 18 Owing to the very late season fish were very scarce, and the pack was very small. 1900 *Scotsman* 26 Mar. 5/6 Canadian fisheries...the pack of canned salmon amounted to 16,403 tons.

13. Short for *pack-horse*, *pack-beast*.

1880 Mrs. *Dick Diggory* x (counting) 150. I had two packs, one which I used as a 'pack', and the other I rode.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Constituting or serving for a pack or bundle, as *pack-bag*, *-basket*, *-box*, *-case*, *-paper*; loaded with or used for carrying a pack, as *pack-animal*, *-ass*, *-beast*, *-bullock*, *-cart*, *-donkey*, *-mule*, *-pony*. **b.** Objective and instrumental, as *pack-bearer*, *-bearing adj.*, *-carrier*, *-driver*, *-laden adj.* **c.** Special Combs.: **pack and prime way** [cf. Prime *a.*], local name for a way by which packs may be carried on horseback, etc., a bridle-way; so *pack-road* *prime bridge-road*; **pack-cloth** (*O.E.*), a wide 'cloth' or girth, with a hook at one end and a ring at the other, used with a pack-saddle; **pack-fingered**, an illustrated fingered carrying his goods in a pack; **pack-fortune**, a solitary pastime: see quot. 1892; **pack-hook** [Hook *sb.*¹] (see quot.); **pack-horse** (see quot.); **pack-man**, one forming a pack (*nonce-use*); †**pack-line**, packthread; **pack-moth**, a species of clothes-moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*); †**pack-peasant**, a peasant like a pack, a big bully or big-bellied person; **pack-rat**, a large American species of rat; **pack-road**, a road along which pack-animals are driven; **pack-sheet**, (*a*) a sheet for packing goods in; (*b*) *Med.* a wet sheet for packing or wrapping a patient in; **pack-train**, a train of pack-beasts with their packs; **pack-twine**, twine used for tying up a pack, packthread; **pack-wall** (*Coal-mining*): see sense 8; **pack-ware**, 'ware' or goods carried in a pack (in quot. *fig.*); **pack-way** = *pack-road*; **pack-wreck**, wreck done up in packs. Also Pack-animal, -arrest, etc.

1598 Cons. *Do Litt.* 36 b. Not way and horse way... usually is called a "road and prime way." 1598 in Yorks. *Arch. Jrnl.* II. 84 (I) A carriage bridge would be more convenient to the people, than repairing the present pack and prime bridge. 1688 *English Gilds*, *Pack-and-prime road*, a packhorse road across the moors. 1880 J. Greenwood *Wilds London* xx. The "pack animals we saw in an Indian. 1893 Peterm. *Geo. Mitteil.* 1. 306 "Packmen" with their donkeys from Aleppo. 1898 Kipl. *Mowgli* 11. *Servetlee's Advice.* *Ah, Tarrasch, I pity thee!* 10. I should be heartless. A "Pack-bearer" is the last animal to see off the whole power. 1899 Dunlop *Philology* 1. 1. *Pronunciation* 318 they proceed to an "Pack-bearing Factors, that have Property of it" abandoning that. 1899 Bennett & Kirk *Univ. of Vict.* I. 24 Wyles...was setting up an unwanted box, the Pack "packing" to the...of the Pack. 1899 Shoemaker *Standish Bush.* Cattle Trail 178 "Pack-Saddle, canvas pack-bottom. 1900 J. Conrad *Lord Jim* 20. Cf. *Ibid.* 1. 1. 8. 87 Where private plenty of bright...for Friends and Pack-Carriage. 1901 Mary Kingsley *Travels* II. 168 "Pack-cases with rubber fronts...carried in the guard. 1904 *Field* (*Mail*) C. 10 July 2/2 The Mail Box traditional "pack saddle." 1904 Stevenson *Kidnap* x. 87 All the pack-dragon gone round visiting every cottage. 1907 W. H. Hudson *Purple Land* (*Nat. Ed.*) I. 111 A full grown horse, known as "pack-mule". 1910 R. Kipling *Rudyard Thrum* (1910) 16 Mulvaney was doing pack-drill—was compelled that is to say, to walk up and down in full marching order, with rifle, bayonet, pouches, knapsack, and water-bottle. 1910 Westcott *Pack-Train* 1. 1. 1.

the sth. **4.** To force (bounds) into a pack; fig. To jam (ends) together in a pack; **5.** To drive (ice) into a pack: usually passive.

1693 H. Dodwell *Farewell, Style of Sovereign* 8 Whereby the Ice is packed, and the more dreadful. 1708 W. Kennett *Present State Europe* 1. 1. 1.

Packer[1] (pæ·kəɹ). Also 5 **pakker**, **-ere**. [f. PACK *v.*[1] + **-ER**[1]; = Du. *pakker* (Kilian *packer*).]

1. One who packs; one who puts up something in a bundle or receptacle; with qualifying adj., one (well or ill) skilled in packing.

1398 [see PACK *v.*[1] 1] **1500** *Do You Can. Youth* (1640) 308 They were...regarded by...packers of their own. **1880** Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 2 Some valets are bad packers.

2. *spec.* †a. An officer charged with the packing or supervision of the packing of exported goods liable to custom, etc.: cf. *packing-officer* in PACKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 3 and PACKAGE 1. *Obs.* [The earliest mention: in 14th c. Anglo-L. *packator*.]

1322 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 430/1 Comun soundre des Pulleyns, Packers, Gaugeours, Overours, & autres Laborers des Leines. **1430** *Hoccleve's Compositions of the marchs, Packers, or any other Officers.* **1488** 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 No manner of persones...shall be a Weigh maister, Packer, or any other Officer. **1488** 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 No manner of persones...shall be a weigh maister, Packer, or any other Officer. **1533** *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 2 Every porte... where no subsidie nor packers at this present time be. **1552** *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 2 Every porte... where no subsidie nor packers at this present time be.

b. One whose business or trade it is to pack goods for transportation; one who prepares and packs provisions, as meat, fish, fruit, etc. for future or distant markets.

1840 LAWRENCE *Benef. Fol.* (1858) II. 449 Several bundles of cloaths...seized as a packer's in Colonial stores. **1847** W. SHARON *Lane Mut. Police* (ed. 4) II. 1125 Goods had been sent by orders from the vendee to a packer; the packer was considered as a middle man between the vendor and vendee. **1883** *Manch. Examin.* 7 Jan. 5/4 The closing of these markets caused a serious loss to the American breeders and packers.

c. One who packs people in seats.

1898 C. BLANCHE in *Daily News* 7 Nov. 2/3 The gentleman called the packer, whose business was to cram, "Move up, please; oh closer, please!"

3. One who transports goods by means of packhorses. (*U. S. and Australia.*)

1834 MEYRICK *Explanat* (1837) V. 226 Northern Boppers, Packers. **1888** M. CLIFFORD in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 402 Here we met a Packer with 100 pack-horses. **1880** *Chap. Cornet* 56 A packer offered me higher wages to drive pack-horses down the south coast.

b. A pack-horse, pack-mule, etc. (*Australia.*)

1879 WOOD & LOCKER *Waiting for Mail* 79 A horse, mare or packer be looked like. **1890** *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/1 Starting back from one of the Flemington hotels with his saddle horses and packers.

4. A machine or contrivance used for packing.

1840 *Cent. Dict., Packer*, ...2. The variously constructed mechanism by which the grain cut by a reaping-machine is packed or compressed on the binding-table and held till enclosed and bound by the twine. **1894** *Lahmer Cons. Mfg'ers Guide, Packers*, belts used for packing calicoes in bales.

5. A device to make a gas-tight packing between the tubing and the sides of an oil-well. *U. S.*

Hence **Packership**, the office of a packer: see 2 a.

1495 *Letter Bk. City of London* I. f. 311 b, Thoffice of Packership and Gaugership of the said Clay.

Packer[2]. [f. PACK *v.*[2] + **-ER**[1].] One who 'packs' cards, juries, etc.; †a confederate in a fraudulent design, a conspirator, plotter.

1580 STANYHURST, *Dædalus's Daughter* vi. As many figuring coursers and dextrefull packers in playing...can no do. **1599** MARSTON *Sp. Dido*, *Farewell*, a packer of cards, a shuffler of cards. **1632** T. HEAD *Sir W. Harrington* (1796) II. 163 A packer is one who is in league with a parcel of smart young fellows that are rather destitute of fortune, and for that reason are pushing for everything which may make it. **1807** E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 56 Associating with Coiners of coin, packers of Cards.

Packery (pæ·kəri), *rare*. [See **-ERY**; = Du. *pakkery*.] **a.** A place where goods are packed; a packing establishment. **b.** A collection of packs or packages.

1880 *Lab. Under. Manuf.* (N. Y.) R. 241 Brown factories, pork packeries, soap works. **1890** MRS DIEHL *Girl in Every*. 118, 158 On his back his merciless baggage was strapped... A pair of boots and his coat were tied with gleam of cotton string to the whole packery.

Packet (pæ·kĕt), *sb.* Also 6–9 **pacquet**, 7 **paquette**, 8–9 **paquet**. [Dim. of PACK *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *paquet* (1530 in Palsgr.), *paquet* (1539 in R. Estienne), It. *pacchetto* (Florio 1611), Sp. *paquete*.

The Fr. and Eng. forms appear together in Palsgrave 1530: Hatz-Darm. say the Fr. was from the Eng., and as *paquet* is older, it could hardly be the dim. of obs. F. *pacque* less, which would have been *pacquette*. Possibly the Eng. was orig. an Anglo-Fr. dim. of *pack*. The It. and Sp. forms are late, and app. from Fr.]

1. A small pack, package, or parcel: its earliest use applied to a parcel of letters or dispatches, and esp. to the State parcel or 'mail' of dispatches to and from foreign countries.

1530 PALSGR. *ESCLA* Pacquet of letters, *paquet de lettres*. **1531** ELYOT *Image Gov.* 17 Whan...I wrote your my Lords of Northumberlande, to write on the back of his pacquettes the houre and day of the dispeche. *a* **1548** HALL *Edward IV* (1809) 201 A pacquet of letters. **1552** HULOET, *Pacquet of letters*, *paquet de lettres*. **1581** PETTIE *Guazzo* I. 57 b, I thank you, my dear George, for including me in your *paquet* of friends. **1596** *Comm. Chron. Hist. Packet*, a false report. **1608** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. Colonies 1000, My dear George, for including me in your *paquet* of friends. **1796** *Gentl. Chron. Hist. Packet*, a false report. **1808** SCOTT *J. M. Perth* xix, Dorothy had...possessed herself of a slight packet of the manuscript which were flying about. **1886** T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* xliii, It never crossed my mind that the man was selling me a packet.

†b. As title of a periodical publication containing news, etc.

1656-9 (title) The Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome. **1683** T. HOY *Apothecaries* 6 The loathsome Crew Of daily Letters, Pacquets, Mercuries. **1733** *H. Stringer's Life & Conf.* 100 *Post*, *s.* The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge...judged it worthy a place in their Annual Packet to their corresponding members. **1791** (title) The Monthly Packet of Evening Readings.

d. *transf.* Applied to natural formations.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 204 Caterpillars are easily gathered off Cutting off the Nidors, taking away the packets which cleave about the branches. **1820–34** *Gooch's Study Med.* ed. 4 I. 513 The texture of the heart is fleshy,...consisting of packets of fibres, more or less oblique.

e. A small pile or set of cards. *rare.*

1767 WHAT *Games Patience* I. 3 The object...is to build up packets from the ace to the king.

2. Short for PACKET-BOAT.

1779 SHERID. *Pattle* No. 227 P 1 You may easily reach Harwich in 3 Days, or at to be there when the Packet goes off. **1800** WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* 680 Monthly packets should be established to and regularly both from Europe and India. **1879** W. E. HALL *Rights & Duties Neutrals* 72 Vessels of the type of the packets plying between Dover and Calais.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Carrying a packet or packets, as *packet-barb*, *-ship*, *-vessel* (= PACKET-BOAT); *packet-carrier*, *-ferrie*: put up or sold in packets, as *packet goods*, *tea*, *tobacco*; **packet-day** (see quot.); ? **packet-mail**, a 'mail' or bag containing letters or papers, a mail-bag (*obs.*); **packet-note**, a size of note-paper, 9 by 11 inches the sheet.

1626 BISHOP *Sermon Bowell Hill* 1. 320 The post, packet-back, to his friend. **1726** DEFOE *Voy. round World* (Wm. Hamond) II. 122 The "Packet-carryer that all this while waited on the other side, rides A boats, 5 boat. **1898** STEVENSON *Dick. Trouds.*, "*Packet-day*, the mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the departure of a ship. **1889** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25831/1 Three Persons on Horseback set upon the Chester Mail, taking the "Parquet-Horse and Portmantua into an adjacent Wood. **1883** *Gazette Connect* 8 Postmasters known with the "Packet-Mails to the Post Office. **1864** BYRNE *Mod. St.* I. 61 About her neck a Packet-Male, Fraught with Advice, tenne Yeeds, some Miles. **1892** DEARMER in *Harper's Mag.* (1892) Jan. 227/1, I made arrangements for receiving Letts in the George Washington "packet-ship. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 2/1 Twenty years ago there were scarcely a dozen "packet tobaccos; now they are innumerable.

Packet, *v.* [f. PACKET *sb.*; cf. F. *paqueter* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. *trans.* To make up into, or wrap up in, a packet.

1620 *Summary of Du Bartas* To Rds. "to fe, to many wonders as I behold enamored and packeted up in a pannery of Verses. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (R.), My resolution is to send you all your letters well sealed and packeted. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 119 When Mr. Mann has done, you will be so good as to packet him up, and send him to Strawberry. **1893** Miss E. S. SHARPLES *Ch. Manchester* I. There were parcels to be packeted, ticketed drugs.

†2. *trans.* To dispatch by packet-boat. *Obs.*

1838 FANNY FARNHAM I. 1, The young lord of Tullamore, her husband, Was packeted to France, on ready courship.

†b. *intr.* To ply with a packet-boat. *Obs.*

1808 WEBSTER *Dict.*, *Packet*, to ply with a packet. **1813** *Boston Daily Advertiser* 5 Mar. 2/4 The subscribers respectfully inform the publick, that they continue the packeting business between Portland and New York.

Packet-boat. [f. PACKET *sb.* + BOAT. Hence, *F. paquebot*, in 1634 *paquebote* (Chérinc *Thrnet de Morosine* 53), In *Dict. Acad.* 1718 *paquet-bot*.]

A boat or vessel plying at regular intervals between two ports for the conveyance of mails, also of goods and passengers; a mail-boat. (Often shortened to *packet*: see PACKET *sb.* 2.)

1689, the boat instituted for carrying "the packet" of State letters and dispatches. *Ch.* 1708-9 in *Rep. Secret Committee on Post Office*, 1844, 31 "Pinnis towardes Ireland... Hollyheade, allowance as well for serving the packett by lande as for maintaining a barke to cruize over and to convey the packes, as a fl. the moneth. An early official name for this was Post-boat: in *Male Papers* as late as 1711, also POST-BOY, q.v. In 1808 in *P. Dom. Chas. I*, CCXIV. 108, P.E.O.) "Holyhead for bringing a Boate...to Transport the Packetts to Ireland. *Margate*, this to have performed by the parquets postmasters"). 1821 "Rules to Transport the Packets," was pub. already familiarly known as the "packet-boat", since 1786 (1812 was so well-known as to be borrowed to French before 1834. In 1830 the "Speedy Post" to carry the packet to and from the Continent was known as the "Postmaster's Frigate" (Cal. S. P. Ireland).

1691 ROBERTS *Diary* 11 Oct., I marched three English miles towards the packet-boats. **1699–32** *Commons' Journals* 20 Mar., The Charge of the Packet Boats for Ireland. **1837** *Geo. & Dudley Peerage*, 5, 32 § 8 (Bedell) 1713 Rules...for the Settlement of Convenient Ports, and Stages...and the providing and keeping of a sufficient number of Horses, and Packet-Boats. **1888** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26162 The passage is re-established between Harwich and Rotterdam-shorn, with able and sufficient Packet-boats of 60 Tons. **1893** *Q. Circ. 1888 Gl. Revs. Counting Point* 1, 1413 Holyhead Road...The Packet Boats for Ireland are 1713 place. **1708** [1.176 M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., I arrived this morning at Dover, after being tossed a whole night in the packet-boat. **1764** FARMER *Three Sch. in 1776*, 250 A packet-boat...sails every fortnight. **1879** BLAKE *Handbook of D.* 122, The big open packet-boat that crosses the Firth of Lorn.

Packfong, erroneous form for PAKFONG, Chinese nickel-silver.

Pack-full, *a.* [f. PACK *sb.*[1]] As full as can be packed.

1898 Mrs. CAMPAN *et Jan. in Mem. Lett. & Mem.* (1903) II. 172 Her head has been pack-full of nonsense.

Pack-horse. [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + HORSE *sb.*] A horse used for carrying packs or bundles of goods.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 770/38 *Hic sagmarius*, a pakkers (*printed* pakkes). **1530** PALSGR., Packehorse or mule, *sommiere*. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 481 Two hundred Horsemen in Monarchy, require three hundred Packe-horses. **1795** *Dr Pott's Biog. Dædalensis* xxvii. 1807 I. 260 Carriage by packhorses and by wagons. **1839** THACKERAY *Virginn.* I. Sixtys of pack-horses that had not yet left the road.

b. *fig.* A drudge.

1590 GREEN, *Mirr. Mod.* *iii*, 2 I was a packe-horse in his great affaires. **1893** *Words Light on Wm. O. H. 3.1* III. 436 He has been a packhorse in the practical and old empirical way of physick. **1708** COLLIER, *Good w. Man* II. 5, I'll be pack horse to none of them.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1553 WARDE *Caesar. T.* 63 b, Victes are most of our packe-horse Pulpit-men. **1595** FLORIO *Fortescue's Compl.* 35 He...packe-horse like, runs on beneath his load. **1791** W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 384 The boat and the herding this ...neck...as to create companion even to the hearts of packhorsemen. **1870** JEFFERSON *Golden Prog., Ladies* (1892) 23 The old packhorse track from Rosehill to Whitehaven.

Packhouse (pæ·khous). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*; = Du. *pakhuis* (Kilian *packhuys*), Ger. *packhaus*; obs. F. *paquehaus*.] A building in which packs or bundles of goods are stored; a warehouse.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treas. Comm.* 18 (They) did let out the best of their houses to...strangers for chambers, and packhouses. **1773** *Ann. Reg.* 85 Several hundred pounds...at Dundee...carried off out packs of wheat and barley, from the packhouses. **1893** *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 The...company's packhouses are just now overstocked with Russian colours.

Packing (pæ·king), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PACK *v.*[1] + **-ING**[1].]

1. The action of PACK *v.*[1]

1. The putting (of things) together compactly, as for transport, preservation, or sale; the filling (of a receptacle) with things so put in.

1589 *Act 13 Eliz. H.*, c. 9 § 2 Hell merchant tanners hostiler schutz aus lezyers par selles parsiers *Cordwahlers* ou par autres parsiers inviolables. **1591** *Kurd Dorbyt's Digest Customs* 33 The packing, &c. of any parcels. **1593** *Act 27 Eliz. I.*, c. 19 Neither the Tale-felt nor wood Fish should be laid double in packing. **1676** *Bought Inv. Jolin.* (Soc. Sct.) I. 102 Three pakkeing and peiling of merchand goods in Leith to be laid farth of our wairhous. **1780–90** H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 102 The night was employed in hastening and packing. **1802** MRS. ROBERTSON *Welsh Bards* 11. 182 Little Dinkinkh herself many a night when he saw the packings up of all his wheedle-fellows. **1841–71** T. H. JONES *Indian Hospl.* (ed. 3) 191 A circumstance which much facilitates the packing of the abdominal viscera. **1857** *Longman's Geog. Ser.* II. *The World* 322 Wool-sorting and packing is a very important industry in Chicago and Cincinnati. [Cf. PACK *v.*[1] 2 b.]

b. The assembling of gregarious beasts or birds: see PACK *v.*[1] 3.

1874 *Intensive Wild Life in S. C.* 305 The packing of birds is very interesting.

c. *Mod.* Wrapping in a wet sheet.

1894 BALDWIN *Sight-Seeing* 20 The wet sheet packing, one of the most trusted of the hydropathic appliances.

II. 2. *concr.* Any material used to fill up a space or interstice closely or tightly; filling, stuffing.

Applied, e.g., to a piece of some substance inserted in a joint, around a piston, etc., so as to render it airtight or watertight; a contrivance (such as a bag of flax-seed, which swells when wetted) for stopping the opening between the tube and the side of the boring in an oil well; small stones embedded in mortar, for filling up the inside of a wall; in Printing, a cloth, board, or the like, placed between the impression-cylinder and the paper, for equalizing the impression.

1824 E. SHARP *Mint. Steam Engine* 160 The ends of the wheels are made to receive round pieces right by packings or mortlags. **1830** *Card Engg & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 127 They form a perfectly secure water-joint, without any assistance of packing, lead, or other material. **1840–54** GEORG *Mechan. Obsn., Packing*, small woven hollowed in mortar; used to fill up the interstices between the larger stones in rubble work. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Packing*, a quantity of wood or reeds piled up to support teeth in a mine or for other purposes; the stalking round a cylinder, etc. **1890** W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 101 (Subscy Press) It was necessary to work entirely with soft packing—that is to say, with a

thick blanket or cloth between the impression cylinder and the paper.

III. 3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Used for, in, or in connexion with the packing of goods, as *packing-box, -cloth, -crate, -frill, -house, -mat, -paper, -shed, -stick, -stand, -yard.* **b.** Pertaining to or used in the packing of a piston, a joint, etc., as *packing-block, -bolt, -expander, -gland, -leather, -nut, -ring.* **c. Packing-board**: see quot.; **packing-box**, (*a*) a box for packing goods in; (*b*) a stuffing-box around the piston-rod of a steam-engine; **packing-case**, a case or frame-work in which articles are packed or securely enclosed, for conveyance to a distance; **packing-needle** = PACKNEEDLE; **packing-officer** (see quot.); †**packing-penny**, a penny given at dismissal; *to give a packing-penny to*, to 'send packing'; to dismiss; **packing-press**, a strong press, usually hydraulic, used to compress goods into small bulk for convenience of carriage; **packing-sheet**, (*a*) a sheet for packing goods in; (*b*) *Med.* a wet sheet in which a patient is enveloped in hydropathic treatment; †**packing whites**, name for a kind of woollen cloth.

1683 KNIGHT *Stick Mach.*, 'Packing-*rod*, one for thrusting a twine through a packing cloth or the meshes of a hanger. *Ibid.*, 'Packing-*tool* (*Groove-ripper*), a bob which secures the gland of a rolling-box. 1881 *Artisan Pract. Inv.* 1/1, 'Packing-*board*, the term applied to the boards and wide poling boards over the trimmed ends of an arch in turning, to the top of the bending wherever the earth shows symptoms of falling in. 1840 LOUDON *Hortus Britannicus* 1/1 The moss is soft and spongy, and *only* to be used for packing trees. 1791 in *Picton Liverp. Memor. Rec.* (1886) II. 268 The frames, 'packing cases and carriage. 1853 SIMMONS *Trans. S. E. Africa* 18 A large open packing-case, in which had been stowed the trading goods. 1892 LYDE *Dict. n. v.*, *Landlord*, The name (and cackle) tells of a hostelry set around 'packing or complementary yells. 1829 W. S. COLEMAN *Wanderings* (1878) 12 For making 'packing-rooms. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, '*Packing* (*Gland*), an annular piece, the outer of a stuffing box, which is screwed or otherwise forced into the stuffing box to expand the packing against the pieces. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 301 'Packing knots are used for binding timber together. 1594–5 in *Hunters Coun. Toledo* III. 600 A weary thing for a 'packing needle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, '*Packing-officer*, an earlier-officer who superintends or watches the packing of paper, and other saleable articles. 1708 H. *Jonson Case Altered* iv. iii, Will you give a 'packing penny to vaulting? 1862 BRADLEY *W. C. Union*, '*Packing-penny-day*, the last day of the fair; when all the cheap bargains are to be had. 1803 J. MORGANS *Operat. Mechanic* 258 A very ingenious and useful 'packing-press has been invented by Mr. John Pook. 1742 *Rudim. of Contract* 1, Obs. these called 'packings (hence *The Answer*). 1887 *Gunsmoke Cold Water Cure* 61 Had this gentleman been subjected to the Packing-sheet followed by Tepid bathing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, '*Packing-stick*, a moulding stick: one used in straining a twine around a rolled bundle of wool in tying. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 § 4 Every Clothier called 'Tukking whitey. 1808–30 HOPKINS *Chr. Apt. Manchester, Rickmer Coast. Cases* (1856) 62 note, Herald pronounces any 'meeting-worthy occasion happen to take place. 1883 A. J. MUNBY-LAY *Fisheries Enfranchised* 6/Feb. Kitch. Publ.) The sprogs are taken to the 'packing-yard, where they are sorted, clipped, soaked in tubs of lime-water, and spread out to dry in the sun.

Packing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PACK *v.*[2]]

†**1.** Private or underhand arrangement; fraudulent dealing or contriving, plotting: see PACK *v.*[1] *a.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 21 That was falsely packing, or els I am beguyled. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) II. 77 Such packing, by word or otherwise, that... he that hath most friends,...is always sure to speed. 1603 DANIEL *Bathsheba Banquet* Wks. (Grosart) I. 206 Then fals her love a frantick vaine of jealousie: watching his wives close packing. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 667 The longing and packing of others. *c* 1628 BROMHALL *Epith.* II. 109 If there be no miscarriage, no packing of Tutors, no fraud used,...like that in the Council of Adrianople. ...stop-ding house-cocks.

b. *transf.* construction or manipulation of a deliberative body, etc.: see PACK *v.*[2] *g.*

1833 [F. PRINCE] *Council Cor. Clergy* 19 Subscribing or packing or laying of Juries. 1860 HAYWARD (title) The Elizabethan Art of Packing as applied to Special Juries, particularly in cases of Libel Law. 1859 MACAULAY *Misc. Eng. etc.* III. 310 Say About the packing of the juries on evidence could be obtained. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 1/1 The packing of Parliament hardly amounted to the Stuarts' corporate issue of power.

Packing, *ppl. a.* [f. PACK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That packs or is engaged in packing: see the verbs.

1858 DARTMAN *Wkwds.* 6, The sizable packing hand. 1890 *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept.) 1/1 Our large packing-farm [in S. California] will this year have Bananas on private terms.

†**Packishness**. *Obs. nonce-word.* The condition or quality of being a pack.

1670 RAWLEY *Hobbs's State Mal.* 21 If any one transgress he takes out a warrant; the pack then generally lists to packishness, and cannot any longer be said to be a pack.

Packman (pæ·kmæn). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*] A man who travels about carrying goods in a pack for sale; a pedlar.

a 1625 *Sir J. Smythe* (1631) A Pick-maile for the Pope: or the Pack-packs Paire-Noanes, set downe in a Dialogue betweene a Packeman and a Priest. *Ibid.*, The Priest said, Packeman, then must heare the Clearke, To learne the Arte, and the Packe weane. 1755 CLEMENT & *Treat.* by James,... immediately dispersed Alexandre Innocent packmen. *a* 1817 Vol. VII.

HOOK *Tales & Sk.* V. 168 Auld Ingleby, the Liverpool packman. 1889 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II. 3 I hoped that he would catch the packmen.

Hence **Pa·ckmanship**, the office of a packman.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 250 Denying the truth of his picture of packmanship.

Packmantis, obs. fa. var. PUTTOCKHEAD, etc., portmanteau. **Pack-moth**: see PACK *sb.*[1]

Pa·ck-needle. FORMS: see PACK and NEEDLE. [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + NEEDLE; cf. Ger. *packnadel*, Du. *paknaald* (Kilian *packnaelde*).] A large strong needle used for sewing up packages in stout cloth.

1397 *Wardrobe Acc. ex Exhr. H* 18/m. Viginti pecten cum pakenedle. 1340 [see PACKTHREAD]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 196 I. Bridleth him with a pak-nedle [*v.rr.* packnedle, pakke nedle]. 1535 *Lancs. Customer* 1 (1), Packnedelis the thousand the fifte. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Pareg's Chirurg.* x. xxiii. (1678) 233 A long thick Triangular needle of a great length like to a large Pack-needle. 1778 ARTHUR *in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 337 Unwinding close to the Rope a Pack-Needle armed with a strong Packthread. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 296, 350 Sacks were made in the house, and pack-needles and thread were bought for the purpose.

Packsaddle (pæ·k,sæ·d'l). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + SADDLE *sb.*; cf. Du. *pakzadel* (Kilian *packsadel*), Ger. *packsattel*.]

1. A saddle adapted for supporting a pack or packs to be carried by a pack-beast.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* iii. 17 In a pakke sadil other hors fed. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Packsaddell, *bast, bas.* 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv, Here for the manger, provider, or pack-saddle. 1840 MILDEN *Cl. Geog.* ii. (1851) 143 To may take off their packsaddles, their days work is done. 1772 MONBODDO *Hist. Ane. Learned* I. 346 He will as much satisfy to scholastic studies as a new raised packsaddler. 1889 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iv. 58 The Mexicans use a hacheta pack-saddle without a tree.

2. Short for *pack-saddle roof*: see *g.*

1848 B. WISE *Continental Rides*, 130 A point commands eight spires at once: two being pack-saddles.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *packsaddle-maker*; **packsaddle roof** (see quot.): so *packsaddle-tenter*.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, A Packsaddle maker. *a* 1620 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 13924/2 William Milward, Packsaddle-maker. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 381 A very common...variation [of the church tower in Normandy] is a pack-saddle roof with gables on two sides. 1848 RICHARDS *Archit. Apol.* 41 The tower on two sides has high gables, and is roofed York down with a common hollow ridge roof. This sort of roof is called a pack-saddle roof.

Packstaff (pæ·kstɑf). [f. as prec. + STAFF.] A staff on which a pedlar supports his pack when standing to rest himself. In proverbial phrase †*as plain as a packstaff* (obs.; now *proverb.*).

1546 BECON *Dalila's Harp* Early Wks. (Parker Soc.) 208 He is as plain as a packstaff. 1597 Dr. HILL *Jud. in Pref.* 4 Nor, riddle like, observing their times; but, packstaffe plaine, uttring what thing they meant. 1892 HOWELL *Anglotopia* 21, I, O Lord, what abomination! as plain as any packstaff. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1796) I. 71, 113 Ponderings of packstaves. 1881 DOUGLAS *Dom Quix.* I. 321 The beneficiaries of the pack-staves.

†**b.** *attrib.* (expressing contempt.) *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* v. I. P 6ᵛ, O packstaffe clowne. 1601 *tr. w. K's.* A packstaffe Epistle, and scorned sauce.

Packthread (pæ·kθred). FORMS: see PACK and THREAD. [f. as prec. + THREAD *sb.*] Stout thread or twine such as is used for sewing or tying up packs or bundles.

1340 *Ducheme Ant. Wells* (Surtees) 347 In Pakenedil et Pakthrede xxqr. pro loca pakkarum, vijsd. 1390–3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 178 Pro pacthred pro sarcis ligandis. 1440 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 567, xvj Skeynes of grene packthrede for the quarrey for wenscot, 1592 SHAKS. *Com. of Er.* IV. iv. 18 A beggarly account of empty boxes,...Remnants of packthread. 1804 T. M. *Hack Sk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen VIII) 70 Assaulted in villanous packthread. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 277 ¶ 3 There was a Conjurer who could have pleased without a Piece of Packthread in his Hand. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xx. xi. (1872) IV. 239 His big Austrian Hunting-...elaborately tied by diplomatic packthread and Pragmatic Sanction.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5867/3 Both... ruffled with a Packthread striped Muslin with looped Mechlin Edging. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6170/8 William Burdock..., Packthread-Spinner. 1883 *Fu. A. Kinnes Rainb. to Georgian* 95 A pack-thread ball-rope.

Packtong, var. PAKTONG, Chinese nickel-silver.

Packwax: see PAKWAX.

†**Paco** (pā·ko). Also **pacos**. [Sp. *paco*, a. Quichua *paco*, the native name in Peru.

Ut Domingo de S. Tomas *Lex. Peru*, 1560, *Oveja, llama, o paco, o guanco, o vicuña.*]

1. = ALPACA.

1604 [see ALPACA 1, GUANACO]. 1612 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 813 The Sheepe yeeld... Pacos, a kinde of sheepe-asses, profitable for Beare and burthen. 1750 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 322 The Camelus, without any gibbosity. The Paco. It is a native of Peru, and is sometimes employed, as the Camel, in carrying burdens. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 405 The natural colour of the paco is that of a dried coal-leaf. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Peru*, 109 The paco, which is the domestic male in native breeds or vigonia.

2. *Min.* An earthy brown oxide of iron, containing minute particles of silver. (From its colour.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 913 *Paco*, or *Pacos*, is the Peruvian name of an earthy-looking ore, which consists of brown oxide of iron. 1844 J. D. WHITNEY *Metallic Wealth* I. 8, 16, 169, The principal ores (at Cerro de Pasco) are the *pacos* so called, analogous to the colouring of the Mexican minerals: they are ferruginous earths, mingled with argentiferous ores.

Pacock, earth. form of *peacock*, PEACOCK.

†**Pa·colet**. *Obs.* Name of a dwarf in the old romance of Valentine and Orson, said to have made a magical horse of wood by which he could instantly convey himself to any desired place. Hence allusively, esp. in *Pacolet's horse* (F. *le cheval de Pacolet*), and *Pacolet* for a swift steed.

1580 HOLYBAND *Aped. Provinc.* (Arb.) 64, I may speake...of Peru, and its speech, digressing from that, to the description of Calicut: but to action, I cannot represent it without Pacolets horse. *a* 1625 OVERBURY *Characters* (N.), The talk of beardlings, the proud, or gentry, up on this wooden Pacolet. 1634 RICHARD PRESTON 33 H 7 Lod. 316 Preston's Mayre, I couldn't by cause wooden. 1708 ROBERT *Hook & Miller's Wife* 230 I'll get my Pacolet against.

Pacquet, obs. form of PACKET.

Pact (pækt), *sb.* [a. OF. *pact* (14th c.), later *pacte* (in OF. also *pat, pas, pay*, pl. *pas*), sol. L. *pactum* agreement, covenant, neuter *sb.* f. *pactus*, pa. pple. of *pacisci-ere* to agree, covenant.] An agreement between persons or parties, a compact.

Made, have, or make a pact, an agreement without consideration, which cannot therefore be legally enforced.

1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 361/1 No Merchauntes...shall... bynde any of yo Kynges Liegis, by pact, covenant nor bond. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C5 And was contente to make a pacte and couenaunce with Charles. 1540 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* B 3 b, That is the sure way to fix right, pactes, and leagues. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 191 An offer like to mine ...to such difficult pact. That I fell down and worshipt thee as God. 1750 HOWES *Fr. Rec.* Wks. (ed. V. 1) The engagement and pact of society, which generally goes by the name of the association. 1848 BRONSON *Lect.* (1849) I. 462/1 His pact with the evil one obliged him to drink no milk.

†**Pact** (pækt), *v. Obs.* [f. prec. Cf. obs. F. *pacter* (1561 in Godef.).] **a.** *trans.* To stipulate; to agree to, conclude (something) with a person; to enter into a pact with (a person). **b.** *intr.* To enter into a pact, bargain (*for* a thing). Hence †**Pa·cted** *ppl. a.*

1535 CROMWELL *in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 42 To pay the saide money...upon soche conveyances as they shal pacte reasonable and couenable. 1587 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 83 The pacted spouse I am. 1648 GAGE *Conv. Conc.* 72 The pacted which is one only operative, by virtue of a superabilitate congruo or pactioned gratis with the Word. 1654 WALKER *Theod. Verax.* II. 41 A Covenant of Grace... freely pacted with Him *a priori*.

Pact, obs. f. *packed*, from PACK *v.*

Pacthred, obs. form of PACKTHREAD.

Paction (pæ·kʃən), *sb.* Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 4–6 paccyon, 5 pactyon, 6 -tione, 6–7 -tion. [a. OF. *paction, paccion* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pactiōnem*, a. of action from *pactiscire* to agree, covenant.] The action of making a bargain or pact; a bargain, agreement, compact, contract.

1421 CROTON *Reinacyl* (ed. Somers) I The pactes and pryuyge that he wand to his brodur Tytus. 1484 — *Fables of Alian* v. 21 The conuenances and pactyons made by Greke and Troie ought not to be holden. 1566 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 463 Ony writing, promise, taking, pactioun, or condicioun. 1657 W. ROBERTS *Coron. Queen Knox* v. 31 He entred into pactiõn with him. 1733 *English Prov. to Lett.* (1899) To the provisions that the will is entitled to, either by law or by paction. 1865 MASON *Bridgend Life* II. App. 501 Such pactions with the tenantry as the Bridgend kings were not ashamed to enter into.

b. Those leagued together, a confederation.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv, And fight the whole paction of your enemies to Englebury.

Pa·ction, *v. Sc.* [a. F. *pactionner*, -*onner* (14th c.), f. *paction*: see prec.] **a.** *trans.* To covenant or agree to (something); **b.** *intr.* To make a paction.

1740 *Session Concord. Inform. Protest.* 8 The King of Scotland is obliged at his coronation to paction under his great oath the preservation of the established Religion. 1743 MACFARLANE *Genealogic. Collect.* (1900) II. by John Bissett... pactioned with Bishop Murray anent the Temporalities of Ecclesia St. Mauricii in Ballivie. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Dwarfs* iv. 27 When they had pactioned to get wed together.

Pactional (pæ·kʃənăl), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. PACTION *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pact or covenant.

1804 F. WHITE *Eight Prelect.* 401 A similar, Pactionall, and Sacramental Vnion. *a* 1839 [in ERSKINE *Journ. Circuit* (1864) II. ii. 10 The Promises...are...not simply free, but pactional and federal. 1846 E. ERSKINE *Speech*, Wks. 1871 I. viii In a way of pactional debt. 1853 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 1903 The covenant...was pactional, and not testamentary.

Hence **Pa·ctionally** *adv.*, by pact or agreement.

1884 LD. WATSON *in Law Rep. 9 App. Cases* 341 An annuity...which was being pactionally secluded to the issue of the marriage into which she was entering.

†**Pacti·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. L. *pactiti-us* f. *pactit-us* pa. pple. : see PACT *sb.* and -ITIOUS.] Characterized by being agreed upon or stipulated.

1656 in Bosworth *Diaries* (1828) II. 82 Pactitious. 1658 in Phillips. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pactitious*, settled by covenant.

†**Pa·ctive**, *a. Obs.* rare[—1]. [ad. L. type **pactīv-us*, f. ppl. stem *pact-* : see PACT *sb.*] Pactional, settled by covenant.

1655 T. ADAMS *Expl. 2 Peter* I. 8 Heaven is...often called a reward; not further, but onelie of covenant, not of merit, not pactive.

Pactolian (pæktōʊ·lĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *Pactōlus*, Gr. Πακτωλός + -ΙΑΝ.] Of, belonging or relating

to, the river Pactolus in Lydia, famed in ancient times for its golden sands; golden.

1606 SHAKSPERE *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 65 *Mingle*[d]*stone* 277 With edicts hand...does pours Pactolian sweets and Arabian showers. *a* 1618 — *Coriolanus* v. *Conflict* 58 The sacred borgne of Pactolian Jhoes, Gods, Gold-inviolate men. 1796 MORTON *Cambrian's Prize* 190 Each page invites to the portfolios count. *a* 1845 HOOD *Black Jet* ii, Flimsy schemes, For selling in Pactolian streets.

Pactorial, *a. Sc, Law. rare.* [f. as next + -AL: see -ORIAL.] = NEXT.

1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 330 The deed...contains no pactorial contract to do anything except for the marriage.

† **Pactory,** *n. Obs. rare.* [ad.L. type **pactōrium*, f. *pactor*: see PACT *sb.* and -ORY.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a pact or covenant.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 20 Thine is a service... Pactory; understanding such a work for such wages.

Pacu (pakū', pa'kū). *Zool.* Also pacou, pacon. [S. Tupí *pacú*.] A fresh-water fish, *Myletes paco*, of Brazil and Guiana.

1829 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1881) 21 The Paiou the richest and most delicious fish in Guiana. 1847 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* X. 424 The Pacu. 1880 R. F. BURTON *Brazil.* *Brazil* II. 201, 240 The Pacú...The Cary-fish body averages 9 to 12 inches in length.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*[1] *Obs., exc. dial.* Forms: 1, 3 padde, 3 pedde, 3–7 padd(e, 6 pod; 3– pad. [Late OE. *padde* or ? *pad*, akin to ON. *padda* wk. fem. (Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*)=OFris. and MDu. *padde*, Du. *pad*, *paddo*, MLG. *padde*, *pedde*, LG. *pad*, mod.Fris. dial. *paddo*, *peddo*, *pedd*, *ped*, all in sense 'toad'. Cf. LG. or Du. *schildpad* tortoise, Ger. *schildkröt* tortoise-shell. Hence the diminutive PADDOCK, frog. Relations outside Teutonic unknown.]

1. † A toad (obs.); but in mod. dialects, the name of PADDOCK, a frog.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi dydon hes in quarterne full manna & maniga & pinden wæren betre & deoppre ben ora. *c* 1250 GEN. & EX. 2477 Pollewiggen, & frosken, & pedes spitle Brond harde ouergon Egipte in alle. *c* 1320 *Sultan of Ark.* 1115 On be chef of be clodde A padd [*MS. Thornton* toode, *MS. Ingilby* padok] pikes out be pedis. *a* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 21. 1346 At sek or wilrynis, nale or pede. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xviii (Shaks. Soc.) 164 I set prese bat paddok and grenyr hym on a pad. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (1711) *Wolf & Mouse* 261, The Pak ingrist of this fayre tarryard pad [*rider* had]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 57/31 A Paddok, toade, *Bufo*. *a* 1580 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 431 That tittle worme...some wonders may make. And, through the poyson of this pad, use perpetuall prowde. 1875 *N. Lanty Cobbs, Pads, Frogs.* 1876 *Bird. Virtues, Glass., Pad*, ...a Frog.

fig. 1593 HARVEY *New Let.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 250 The shamed Venice, the Vilest padd, that creepeth on the earth.

2. A oad-fish.

1603 *Account of Hainworth Hench. Bks.* (Surtees) 28 Mr. Bennyes man bringing sea pads [note, the sea fish] and willen. 1681 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 183 Seapadde, *Diabolus marinus*. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. 11, Sea-foraging, maid-improve, sea-raff, or pad.

† 3. *A pad in the straw*, a lurking or hidden danger. 1550 PILKINGTON 595/1 Though they make never so fayre a face, yet there is a pad in the straw. 1579 CALFHILL *Answ. Cheyney* (1846) 158 Sir William Drury, inuenting out a pad in the straw. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 63, I haue...prepared to the intente where the gadd lurkes, that euery finde or a simple wight descry the bayte. 1592 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* 1. C 3 b. 1638 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ii. 161, § 3 *Latet anguis in herba*, there is a pad in the straw, and invisible weakest lurking Serpents. 1652 PRESTON *Cataleb. Ha. Sincerity* (1718) 21 Abbe' there lay a Pad in the straw.

4. *Comb.* † **pad-gripe** = *paddock's-gripe*; † **pad-stool** = *paddock-stool*: see PADDOCK *sb.*[1] 3.

c 1440 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24/1 *Boletus*, ...anglice tubetoli (*a.* l. paddestool). *Ibid.* 31/2 *Cambe Pedi*: cambe is nayle, and pedgripe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/26 A Padstoole, *toletus*. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 384 A kind of Mushrooms, as Padstools.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*[2] Also 7 padde, (*Sc.* 8 pead, 9 paid). [A word orig. of vagabonds' cant, introduced like other words of the class in 16th c.: cf. CRANK *sb.*[2]; a. Du. or LG. *pad* = OHG. *pfad*, cognate with Eng. PATH, q. v.]

1. A path, track; the road, the way. Orig. *slang*, now also *dial.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 The high pad, the high ways. 1611 MARKHAM *Cheap Husbandry* (1676) Wks. (1873) III. 226, Lym...a mannchere vpon the pad. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. v. 3 A Ranger, A very Canter, I fit, one that marauds vpon the Pad. 1626 SHERWOOD *Gerarde Adv.* 121, I must carry the paddles that way to the horse pads, he dies. 1708 *Mem. Hellenius* 21 For his grand luck a wie hit off the pead jad, alias pad!). Grow there a yoe wi' branches thick and bear. 1790 W. MORRISON *Medl. Cantabrig.* (E. D. S.), *Pad*, ...path. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Roll. Gloss.* II. 109 Slip anon Cross an' go by wods an' pads. 1898 J. A. BAKER *J. Brown's Bampsh.* 221, 21 Striking a well-beaten pad, he followed it.

fig. 1897 H. MOOR *Song of Soul* 1. 11. (1908), The regular pad Of custom wore, alas! in seldom road.

2. a. Phr. *On the pad*, on the road, on the tramp; *To stand pad*, to beg by the way; *Gentleman, knight, squire of the pad*, a highwayman. b. Robbery on the highway. *slang.*

1664 EDMUNDSON *Comical Revenge* 1. ii. I have told the dangerous Pad now quite aside. 1695 R. L'ESTRANGE *Esopus. Gallery* 413 A troop of lusty Rogues upon the Pad. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 108 Sometimes they are Squires of the Pad, and...borrow a little Money upon the King's High-Way. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. ii, D'ye know of any other Gentlemen of the Pad on this Road? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 246 He exhibits now by 'driving pad' about the suburban pastrycooks. *Ibid.* 426 Her husband was on the pad in the country, as London was too hot to hold him. *Ibid.* III. 29 Beggars...who 'stand pad' with a falsetto 'lament' (remain stationary, holding a written placard).

† 3. A highway robber; a highwayman. Cf. PADSMAN. *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 88 The *High-Pad*, or Knight of the Road. 1693 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. iv, 28 Two conspicuous Fellows like jocund Pads, that would knock a Man down with Pocket Tipstaves. *a* 1700 E. EVE, Capt. Cress, *High Pad*, a High-way Robber well Mounted and Armed. *Ibid.*, *Water-Pad*, one that Robs Ships in the Thames. 1708 CIBBER *Comical Lovers* (1884) 100 Mr. Middlesex was set upon by two Footpads...His Servants and he fired at them again, and the Pads did the same. 1803 *Rivers Yarm* II. 23, Foot-pads, Highwaymen and Pads did the same. 1823 *Edinb. Encycl.* XI. 628 Foot-pads, Highwaymen and Pads did the same, 1823 Byron *Juan* XI. 23, Foot-pads, highwaymen and Pads did the same. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. 23, Foot-pads, highwaymen and Pads did the same, 1823 *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* III. 1, High Pads and Low Pads.

4. A road-horse, an easy-paced horse, a jog-trog.

1617 MARKHAM *Hus.* II. 47 He delighted in ease, in gentlenes, ...in riding on a pad to take the aire. 1630 in 1908 *Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* VII. 370, 80 mergere horses, 6 wag-horses, and 18 padds. 1703 *Mrs J. Clark Mem.* (1835) 46, I was mounted on a fine grey pad belonging to the [Ireland Queensberry]. 1708 [see PACER 2]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F. Rome* (1869) III. 434 He quietly rode a pad or palfrey of a more tame pace. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere* 15, An abbot on an ambling pad. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xliv. 46 The very smartest lady's pad I ever set eyes on!

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *pad-horse*, *-mare*, *-nag* (humorous after *pad-horse*), † *-thief*; (sense 4) *-hoy*, *-groom*; also *pad-climbing*, *pad-like* adjs.

1633 B. JONSON *Pan Tod* IV. iii, Gib for a pad-horse, pack-horse, or a post-horse, to bear me on his neck, his back, or his croup. 1690 SANDERSON *Jos. Scient.* 11, De Pad-thief of the road. 1708 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 4458/3 Stole or Strayd...a Paddin Mare light coloured in the Face. 1714 ADDISON *Spect. No.* 605 ¶ 3 Finding it an easy Pad-Nag, ...she gratified it at the Stirrup. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (1891, MSS. Comm.) 81 A little pad mare. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 323 There, with the squire's pad-groom...made a respectable appearance. 1864 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xix, My honest, pad-climbing uncle Alleging to the climbing of their spurs!...bucks. Used dep. 1870 HAWLEY *Hanged. Man. Sports* 4 1074 The pad groom is employed in the back stable and in follow his master.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*[3] Also 6–7 padde, 7–8 padd. [Known from middle of 16th c.; origin obscure.

It is not certain that all the senses here placed have a common origin: † 1 and 5 may mean 'a thing to rest upon' with the touch. The only senses appearing to have relationship outside Eng. are 6 and 7, with which cf. OIris *cu*, *con*, (now also) *cud*, *pada* (=mod.Irish *pudóg*, *pluran pudóga* '(Kilkenny) a.m. sole of the foot, and LG. *pad* 'sole of the foot' *Bremisches Wörb.* 1767) but this history of a continental word is also unknown, it did not seem 'vulgar', and it could not possibly be the starting-point of the Eng. senses.]

† 1. A bundle of straw or the like to lie on.

1552 Bp. HOOPER in *Foxe's A. & M.* (1631) III. 21, 1307/2 Having nothing appointed to me for my bed, but a little pad of straw, and a coarse covering. 1598 *Downton Hornes, Bks., Kilmer Cobbams to Dk. Hampden's Present* (1895) 52 b, (List) leave to bestowe in a pad of Straw. 1641 BAKER *Reform. Church* 68, Wks. 1653 III. 304, I left 'em ...sitting on their Pads of straw, having no more such other Beds. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iii, They lay ...upon Goat-skins, laid flock upon each Couches and Pads, as they made for themselves.

2. A soft stuffed saddle without a tree, such as are used by country women or by equestrian performers, and by children in learning to ride; that placed on an elephant.

1590 LAWSON *Manége.* 5/16 A Padde, middle, *strenitorum*. 1610 DURANDUS *Ceremonies* (1843) 7 The horsemen...cycles upon paddes, or pillows without stirrups. 1623 DEKKER *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 280, 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* 10. 222, 1812 274 A thicke Irish horse with ashen pad, and furnished. 1839 *Ingoldsby Leg.* I. 1, On the pillion a pad. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 5/1 The pad is an elephant's saddle.

3. Something soft, of the nature of a cushion, serving esp. to protect from or diminish jarring, friction, or pressure, to fill up hollows and so fill out or expand the outlines of the body, to raise a pattern in embroidery, etc.

a 1500 B. *Dict. Caust. Cyrur.*, *Pudik*, some use herein the Women to save their Side from being Cut or Mark'd with the Stirrup of their Footmants. 1599 M. *Maister's Lett. Lang.* 124 Some ladies make use of padded names to preserue the kind of deformity of them. This gives rise to pads and padded ladies, of which you have lately [1590] read so many awkward pleasantries. 1850 J. F. SMITH *Hounds. Diary* 232 Serjeant Snow's brass compliment with a bandage and a pad, the action of the pad being to press specially upon the artery. 1879 HOWARD *B. Boys' Lond. Girl* iv. 81, To Her wealth of hair watered to artificial pads to set it up and throw it off, as it lay...upon her head. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 93/1 Patent Woollen Pads for laying under mats, carpets, beddings, &c.

b. A cushion or stuffing placed beneath a saddle or gig-tree, or any part of a horse's furniture or harness, to prevent galling, or under the foot to keep the sole moist; a cap of leather stuffed to protect a horse's knee.

1843 YOUATT *Horse* xxii. 498 In the better kind of stables a felt pad is frequently used...It keeps the foot cool and moist, and is very useful, when the sole has a tendency to become flat. 1894 ANDERSON *Horse* 103, 189.

c. In Cricket and other sports: A guard or protection for parts of the body, as the leg or shins.

1850 LILLYWHITE *Guide Cricketers* 19 *Pads*...to guard the legs; must also be obtained. 1866 *Routledge's Mis. Boy's Own.* 332 Pads and gloves are at the present day necessaries. 1878 H. *B. F. Collins Vill. Comedy* II. vi. 73 A cricket club...was started. Some honours the players incurred on wearing their pads to the wrong leg. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Wanted a cut bowler for pads.

d. = FALSEPAD sb.[2] 2.

1880 THORNBURY *Four Georges* iv. (1898) 101 That outside, I see corsets, is pad and tailor's work.

4. A number of sheets of blotting-, writing-, or drawing-paper fastened together at the edge so as to form a firm block, from which the sheets may be removed one by one as used; called also *blotting-*, *drawing-*, or *writing-pad*.

1863 DARIMON *Mod. Fr.* 1. 188, A pen, and a box of wafers, ...and a writing-pad. 1874 PRESCOTT *Electromotor Telegraphic Atls* On the service of the Post Office Department....Every [telegraph] circuit is supplied with pads of these forms, and in order that the clerk who is about to receive a message may know what particulars have to be, every message is bulletined by a prefix, which is the first signal always sent. 1880 ERSKINE & KNOX *Journ 78th* 22, 178 The massive pad of blotting-paper...reminded the boy of his uncle. 1886 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xvi, This...sheet...had been torn off a blotting pad.

II. 5. Any cushion-like part of the animal body. *Cytol. pad*: see CUSHION A. 2.

1676 BILLI tr. *Coyttaeus's Comp. Anat.* 117 The nerve of the gastrocnemius' system...terminate in elongated bundle or pads. 1681 *Mercurii Cal.* 58 The adjacent surfaces of the bodies of the vertebræ are nearly flat, and are connected together by the intervention of a fibrous pad. 1683 H. *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 20) 502 Posteriorly, the corpus callosum forms a thick rounded fold, called the splenium or pad. 1857 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 890 In the mouth, the vesicles...occur most frequently on the inside of the lips, the pad of the upper jaw, and the tongue. 1898 F. MARSHALL *Phys. Diseases* I. 70 Pitch the compound finger pad with a clean needle. Then gently with finger and thumb squeeze the finger pad.

6. The fleshy elastic cushion forming the sole of the foot, or part of it, in various quadrupeds, as feline and canine beasts, the camel, etc. Also, a fibrous cushion at the bottom of the tarsus in a bird's foot; also, one of the tarsal cushions of an insect, a pulvillus.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 632 The shorter and placed beneath the foot of the dromedary. 1872 STAINTON *Brit. Insects* I. 38 Feet of Insects...of two claws with one, two, or three soft pads; 1 had the pads are often wanting. 1874 HOLLAND *Psal. Jam Hens* 267 (OED.) 1882 *Nature Lec* 74 The skin of the fleshy pads beneath the paws. 1895 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 866 They are soon buried in the fibrous intermediate pad, and in the majority of birds ultimately vanish.

7. The foot or paw of a fox, hare, otter, wolf, or other beast of the chase; also the footprint of such.

1590 *Nashe Pierce Penilesse* (R. D. D.) 82 Pads make alternate play. 1599 *Jonsonus Virbius* 61, 79 Nailed against a barn-door, I observed the 'pads' [*pushed in*: text of a wolf. 1883 E. S. SCHAFER *Kingsford's Hannah* 78 Off went the brush, head, and pads. ''Brush is barnded'...He then shortened the pads. 1898 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 17 Country housewives still use the hare's 'pad' for several domestic purposes. 1902 Mrs. J. GORDON *Exmoor Anecdotes* 170 A smart little fox has unaccountably at one time with a silver-mounted otter-pad. 1902 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 407/2 Not a trace of rat-tail, hoof-mark, or camel-pad could I discern.

III. 8. *Mech.* The socket of a brace, in which the end of the bit is inserted; a tool-handle into which tools of different gauges, etc., can be fitted, as in a tool-case.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 368/1 (Johnson's ed.) *Pad*, is the square piece of Wood in which the Bit is fixed. 1703 STEARNE *Mech. Exerc.* 41 You ought to be provided with Bits of several sizes, fitted into so many Pads. 1842-76 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 125 In the end of one of these limbs, which is called the pad, the piece of steel by which the boring is performed, is inserted. 1875 *Cassell's* I. 72/2 In what form has the name of the *pad* saw, on account of the handle in which it is inserted. This handle, or pad, after being turned, is bored quite through and is fitted with a long brass ferrule. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 222 The pads or patent tool-handles with socks contained within, and serving to receive from 12 to 20 saw very useful.

9. *Watch-* and *Clock-making.* A pallet.

1704 W. DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1789 It is necessary ...that the Pores...do at all times exact the very same form upon the Pads or Pallets. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 183 [The] Pad...[is] the pallet of the Anchor recoil escapement for clocks.

10. A package of yarn of a definite amount or weight. *local.*

1748 *Eyrmouth Scrittling* (E. D. S.) 111 The webs are carry'd without the Pad. 1898 *Cornish Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pad*, a small pack or bundle. 1900 EDMONDS & *Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pad* ...fifty rashes of worsted yarn). The square-shaped package of yarn in which it is generally made up for sale, consisting of twelve bundles or hanks, and each bundle consisting of a

great many duties varying ...according to the fineness of the material, duties being always a fixed number of pounds, and the pad a fixed weight. *Ibid.*, 183 (*obscure.*) A bundle of note containing of twenty-four small books, each containing of four sheets, each sheets containing six parts; consequently a pad of note always represented the same number of parts, whatever its size or weight.

11. *Shipbuilding.* (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pad, or Pad-piece*, in shipbuilding, a piece of timber placed on the top of a beam at its middle part, in order to make up the round of the deck.

12. (More fully *lily-pad*.) A broad floating leaf (of the water-lily). *U. S.*

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 79 Pickerel lying under the lily-pads. 1892 *Scribner's Magazine* Aug. 231 There are on lily pads about.

13. A trade term for a thick double-faced ribbon, used as a watch-guard, and in manner decorations; also for an extra-thick ribbon used for stiffening the waists of women's dresses, etc.

IV. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as: (sense 3) *pad-hack, electrode, foot*; *pad-like adj.*; (2 b) *pad-browing, -cream, -turret*; (3) *pad-mark, -saint*; (8) *pad-hook*; **pad-bracket** (*see quot.*); **pad-cloth**, a housing-cloth extending over the horse's loins; **pad-crimp press**, a press on which damped leather is pressed into shape between convex and concave surfaces; **pad-elephant**, an elephant having on its back a pad only (not a howdah), on which to carry burdens, luggage, game killed in hunting, and the like; **pad-hook**, a hook on the harness-pad (*see* sense 2 b) of a horse, for holding up the bearing-rein; **pad-piece**: see sense 11; **pad-plate**, a metal plate on which a harness-pad is made; **pad-play** (*Cricket*), the use of the leg-pads to protect the wickets; hence **pad-player**; **pad-saddle**, a treeless padded saddle; **pad-saw**: see sense 8; **pad-side**, a strip of leather attached to the harness-pad and to the girth; **pad-top**, an ornamental leather piece finishing off a harness-pad at the top; **pad-tree**, a frame of wood or metal giving shape and rigidity to a harness-pad.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/1 White and 280 Louis XVI marbled chairs, seat and "pad backs to match, upholstered with "pad backs to match, upholstered with "pad backs to match, upholstered with

to. 3 ult. The fabric produced is only used for dragget, padding, and other inferior purposes. 1874 Standard 29 Time II. of Chalon, without leather or padding of any sort. 1875 Warren Mechanics Fielding Excerpt. 82 (Cassell) Formerly every saddle used to be made with padding about half as high deep. Ap. 1887 Times Lore Christ. Harvest I. xxxvi. 300 There is something surprising about such a man till you've used to it, and can see through it. Of course it's all padding.

b. Extraneous or spurious matter introduced into a literary article, book, speech, etc., to fill up space and bring it up to a certain size; whatever has the effect of merely increasing the size without enhancing the value of writing; in magazines, the articles of secondary interest (which would do equally well in any number), as distinguished from those of immediate importance and the continuous stories which 'run' in the publication.

In Painting, figures or accessories can regarded as essential to a picture' (Fryth).

1880 *Athenæum Lond. Notes* 26 Jan. 80/1 'Padding' signifies the lumping together of the contents of a monthly magazine, filling upon the social scales.] 1889 H. Cox *Spectator* 6 July 18/1 To write ... one or three articles of magazine 'padding' a month. 1897 R. H. Hutton *In Parlia. Eng.* (Dic. 481 It was he (Walter Bagehot) who invented the phrase 'padding', to denote the secondary kind of article... with which a judicious editor will fill up perhaps three-quarters of his review. 1898 C. Flower *Bush* I. x. 161, He simplifies the narrative with rhetorical touches which can only be called padding.

Pa·dding, *ppl. a.* [f. Pad *v.*[1] + -ing[2].]

† **1.** That practises highway robbery. In quot. *fig.* 1632 Rowlands *Noddle's Lively Exh.* 13 That Highway Nature to ground is a stalking, rooking, pilfering, padding Nature.

2. That pads or paces on; that walks or runs with speedy dull-sounding footfall.

1689 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 109 Mercy ..saw, as she thought, something more like a Lyon, and it came a great padding pace after. 1888 A. Rivers *Quick or Dead* vi. (1889) 80 She ..began to move up and down the room with the long, padding gait peculiar to her. 1892 Anonymous *Last of Island Rifles* 136 The dread Goat .. tramping round and round the Castle with padding, dull-sounding steps.

† **Pa·dding**, *sb.* Obs. [f. Pad *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] A padder, a professional highwayman.

1591 Anthony *Mast. Passado* 63 A padding, or Highwayman, attempting to spoil a prouder, ordering him to stand.

Paddisway, *obs.* f. Paddywhack, kind of silk.

Paddle (pæ·d'l), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **padell**. [Origin obscure; see also Pattle, Pettle.

The implement in sense 1 was sometimes in 17–18th c. also called SPADDLE, which has been taken by some as the original form, and viewed as a dim. of *spade*. But *spaddle* is not known nearly so early as *paddle*, and may be altered from it, or the words may be unconnected.]

I. A small spade-like implement with a long handle, used for cleaning a ploughshare of earth or clods, digging up thistles, etc.

1440 in *Reports Appeal. & Peerage* III. 392/2 Padell for plough 13*d*. 1580 Baret *Alvearie* *Padel*, with a handle. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. 178 An Indian ..pitying the paddle, with shot across the floor. 1880 Whittier *Tenor Freedom Address* 11 Let the Indian's paddle play On the mildewed Pocumtuck!

3. † **a.** One of a series of paddle-like arms or spokes, radiating from a revolving axle, drum, or wheel in a ship or boat, so as to enter and push on the water in succession (obs.); hence, **b.** One of the boards or floats which perform the same function more effectively in the 'paddle-wheel' of a steamer; a paddle-board; also, **c.** A float of an undershot mill-wheel. **d.** Short for Paddle-wheel. **e.** Short for *paddle-boat* or *-steamer*; see 10.

1669 Petty in Thomasine *Life* (1856) 160 One such pair of the Axle ..a wheele of about 7 foot diameter, with 10 Iremen keeping out of each wheele and a Paddle or Oar at the end of each Iron of 3 foot square. 1683 Inst. Pneumatick. 1698 T. Savery *Navigation Improv.* 122 This engine is the least liable to be injured by a shot..: for tho' it break some of the paddles, yet suffer no inconvenience. 1758 Kinnersley *Mechanics* (ed. 2) Oliver, 178 *Paddles*, ..The paddle boards on the edge of a water-wheel. 1784 S. T. Wood *Patent Specif.* No. 1440. 16 A wheel and axis is made to revolve, which by its revolution carry with it square, transom or paddles, that are fixed to the extremity of the axis. 1788 J. Fergus in *Columbian Mag.* (Philad.) I. Dec., Each revolution of the axis moves twelve oars or paddles five and a half feet; they work (like) the strokes of a paddle of a canoe. 1809 Fulton *U.S. Patent Specif.* 12 Feb., I give the preference to a water wheel or wheels with propelling boards. ..Previous to adopting wheels I made experiments upon paddles. 1811 H. Lewis *Patent Specif.* No. 3440 Thwarts, paddles, or propelling boards, ..revolving or moving in the direction of the length of the boat or vessel. 1818 R. Buchanan *Propelling Vessels* 24 The paddle-wheels ..are 9 feet dia. and 2 feet 10 in. wide. This boat has 10 paddles. 1824 Lardner in J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* (1827) 72 The great advantage ..is not only the superior hold and pressure which the water takes on the paddles or floats of such wheels, but the very little backwater which they create. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 249 Soon after (1737), Mr. Millar built a boat with two keels, between which he introduced a propelling paddle; and Mr. William Symington of Falkirk applied the steam-engine to it. 1840 Dionysius *Cab. C. Manuf.* 6, A great steam-ship, bearing the water ..with her heavy paddles. 1850 'R. Bagshawe' *Cot. Reformer* (1892) 134 A steady ocean steamer, with feathering screw or mighty paddle. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/3 The first steamers to cross the Atlantic were paddles. There were even paddles in the Royal Navy.

4. *Zool.* A limb serving the purpose of a fin or flipper; as that of a turtle, whale, ichthyosaurus, or plesiosaurus; the foot of a duck; the wing of a penguin; one of the ctenophores or ciliated locomotive organs of the *Ctenophora*; one of the natatory feet of crustacea.

1835 Kidd *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 123 Paddles, by which term the natatory appendages of the Cheloniæ reptiles, and of the marine Saurians ..are distinguished. 1850 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* iii. (1874) 57 The sweeping paddles of the Ichthyosauridæ genus. 1860 Hartwig *Sea & Wond.* vi. 73 The pectoral fins or paddles are no more than 6 feet long. 1871 — *Tadpoles* iii. 34 Arm ..resembling the paddle of the turtle. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 709 In the water they [the wings of the penguin] are most efficient paddles. 1895 G. Egerton *Expedition* 59 The marine weeds' fronds legs ..with ..such fancy paddles.

5. An artificial disk or plate attached to the foot to increase its hold of the water in swimming, etc.

1893 J. Buddicom *Down. Amazon.* 208 The paddles, which are fastened to the soles of the feet or boots, .. are made of block-tin four or five inches with below.

III. Applied to various things shaped or used more or less like a paddle (senses 1 and 2).

6. A sliding panel or shutter in a weir or lock-gate which can be raised or lowered to regulate the quantity of water allowed to flow through; **b.** a panel regulating the amount of grain running out of a hopper.

1795 J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* 367 The water in the lock is drawn off ..by means of the paddles in the gates. 1805 *Paddington Canal Act* 45 Any paddle, valve, or sluice in any of the lock gates. 1837 Whittock, etc. *Mechanic* (1840) 201 The lower gates are furnished with the 'paddles' of the upper gates are gradually raised which allows the water to rush into the chamber of the lock.

b. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 158 A paddle, regulating the quantity of corn to be delivered to the mill, and by raising or lowering which, a larger or smaller proportion of grain may be furnished.

7. A paddle-shaped instrument or tool, used in various trades: e.g. **a.** in *Glass-making*, for stirring and mixing the materials; **b.** in *Brickmaking* and similar industries, for tempering clay; **c.** in *Puddling*, for stirring the molten ore.

1662 Merrett *Neri's Art of Glass* App., A Padle to stir and move the Ashes and Sand in the Calnes. 1732 in Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* 1805 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 460 The clay ..is then put into small pieces with a paddle, and each kettle a spade. 1868 Johnson *Metals* 53 The metal has now to be kept constantly stirred by the puddler with an iron tool called a paddle. 1874 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* xiii. 280 The balls used by the puddler are ..a long straight chamfered-edged bar called a 'paddle' [etc.]

8. An instrument with a flat blade or surface, used **a.** for beating clothes while they are being washed in running water; **b.** for administering corporal punishment to slaves, etc.; hence, a blow inflicted with this instrument.

1808 *Cherokee Phœnix* 10 Apr. (Bartlett) 2 c. *Cobb*, fourteen negroes, shall receive fifteen cobbs or paddles for every such offence. 1836 Ordinance *Slave States* 261 The paddle is a large, thin piece of wood, in which many small holes are bored; when a blow is struck, these holes, from the rush and partial exhaustion of air in them, act like diminutive cups, and the combined application of the instrument ..produces [upon such a subject as] the suffering in the skin.

9. The long paddle-shaped snout of the paddle-fish; see 11.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *paddle-blade, -dip, -mate, -stroke*; also *paddle-like, -shaped* adjs.; (sense 3) *paddle arm, -crank, -guard*; 'having, or propelled by, paddles', as *paddle-boat, -sloop, steamer*; (sense 9) *paddle-tail*.

1839 E. S. Roscoe *Newc. Steam Eng.* 81 The ends of the 'paddle arms pass through the centres. 1891 *Month* LXXII. 28 Leaving space enough between the 'paddle-blades to admit his head. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1594/1 The arrangement of the 'paddle-cranks is intended to equally divide the weight of the connecting frame between the paddle-wheel and the paddle-wheel guard. 1894 E. J. Chapman *Drawn Thro' Lens, Canadian Reminiscences* 66 With noiseless 'paddle-fly we glide. 1897 Contemporary *Rev.* § 436 The Penguin, ..aided by its 'paddle-like wings, ..swims and dives with great facility. 1882 J. R. Godley *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cetacea* 163 A row of strong ribs is attached in such a manner as to form a paddle-like plate, or comb. 1883 A. Ross *Northern Wonds & Days of Ch.* i. 12 We hear the song of the 'paddle-fishers. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 2/2/2 The 'paddle-shaped limbs are "fringed". 1889 *Academy* 27 July 59/2 He was to command of the 'paddle-sloop Alpha. 1895 *Model Steam Engines* 81 The paddles in the 'paddle-steamer are so emergent. 1868 Jeffries *Morals* 78 The iron ..as a cornice stage is collected at the ends of the 'paddle' boat into bells or lungs.

11. Special Combs.: **paddle-beam**, (*Shipbuilding*), one of two large beams lying athwart a ship, between which the paddle-wheels revolve; **paddle-board**, one of the floats or boards fitted on the circumference of a paddle-wheel (= 3 b); **paddle-box**, the casing which encloses the upper part of a steamer's paddle-wheel; hence **paddle-box boat**, a boat forming, when inverted and stowed, the upper section of a paddle-box; **paddle-crab**, a swimming crab, esp. the edible crab of N. America, *Callinectes hastatus*; **paddle-end**, in decoration, an oval enlargement of a line or band, like the end of a paddle; **paddle-fish**, a ganoid fish, *Polyodon* or *Spatularia spatula*, having a long flat paddle-shaped bony snout, abundant in the Mississippi and its tributaries; called also *spoon-billed cat* or *sturgeon*; **paddle-hole**, a sluice-hole in a lock-gate to admit or discharge water (cf. sense 6); **paddle-row**, the ctenophore of a ctenophorous (*id.* sense 4); **paddle-shaft**, the revolving shaft which carries the paddle-wheels of a steamer; **paddle-tumbler**, in leather-making, a tank in which skins are thoroughly soaked by being kept in motion in water by means of a paddle-wheel; **paddle-wood**, the light elastic wood of a S. American tree, *Aspidosperma excelsum*, from which the Indians make canoe-paddles. Also Paddle-wheel.

1824 Weaver, *Paddle-beam*. 1889 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* 211, 278 Paddle-boxes are usually built upon a framing, of which the paddle-beams form the athwartship, and the spring-beams the longitudinal boundaries. 1790 Bunnet *Patent Specif.* No. 1758 The floats or 'paddle boards... many hang on Hinges. 1892 Kunhe & Lamonte *Mech.* 201, 175 In the paddle-wheel .. the power is the resistance which the water offers to the motion of the paddle-boards. 1831 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnal.* I. 13/1 He estimates breadth athwart the 'paddle-beam 46 feet. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xxxix. 330 When we got on to the paddle-box .. he will not know what to do to welcome you. 1839 F. A. Gouverneur *Accid. Mem.* (1861) 111 'Paddle-box boats answer extremely well. 1860 H. Stuart *Steamer's Cabin* 9 Paddle box boats move on the top of the paddle beam. 1807 *Famous Stranger in America* 192 The 'paddle-fish .. is four feet and five inches in length. The most resembles in shape the paddle used by Indians in crossing rivers. 1892 J. A. Thomson *Outl. Zool.* 450 *Crossostoma* The paddle-fish or spoon-bill of the Mississippi. 1819 Thompson *Patent Specif.* No. 3410 A small wooden spoon the 'paddle-shaft. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnal* I. 156 Each paddle-shaft, after being turned, weighs 68 cwts. 1893 *Model Steam Engine* 30 Paddle-wheels ..fastened to the paddles by screwing the top of the gunmetals directly with the cranks on the paddle-shaft. 1883 Harland *Wolsey Ralegh* Int. vi. 173/1 The skins are now a second time washed in the 'paddle-vessel; first in cold and then in tepid water. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1056/2 *Aspidosperma excelsum*, called by the colonists 'Paddle-wood, is remarkable for its singularly fluted trunk, composed of solid projecting ribs, which the Indians use as ready-made paddles.

Paddle, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also 6 **paddill**, **padill**, 8–9 **pattle**, **paidle**. [Origin unknown: Jamieson compares *kaf-paddle* 'sea-fowl', a name mentioned by Schonevelt.] The common Lumpsh-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*; also called *paddle-card*, Cockpaddle.

1552 *Aberdeen Reads.* in Cadenhead *New Mk. of Bon Accord* (1888) 64 Parties and paddills, with other sort of wheit fish. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 458 The Lumps, Paddle or sea-Dove. 1805 G. Rose *Ordinary Sc.* iv. 1. 105 The Lump Fish (*cyclopterus lumpus*..), here denominated the *Paddle*, frequents the harbours and sand-banks. 1810 Sibbald *Lift Fishes* 23 (Jam.) The seals imbibed by our fishermen. *Cockpaddock*, is for the table, at the season, much preferable to the female, the *Head*, *Nose-paddle*, and in *Fife* the *Slapjack*. 1836 *Proc. Berwic. Nat. Club* I. 174 The Paddle appears towards the end of March. 1880 Ogilvie, *Paddle-head*, a name given to the north of Scotland to the lump-fish.

Paddle, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [Pdlla. of Pad *sb.*[1]]

1. A little leather bag.

a 1568 *Winning of Tak & Towy* vi. (Banatyne MS.), Ane sold gaisendi of ane bald sutlell, Ane pepper pudi maid of a paidill. 1887 *Inglis to Napoleon*, 'Paidill, *Paidilla*, Paddle, is a little purse or pouch; a small leathern bag, pouch, or wallet used by pedlars;..also, the leathern pouch worn by country housewives.

2. (See quot.)

1887 *Daily News* 7 July 2/1 The nets are set at low-water points, and have pockets or 'paddles' in the corners, into which the fish, mostly flounders, are carried with the ebbing tide...of the fishery.

† **Pa·ddle**, *sb.*[4] *rare.* [f. Paddle *v.*[2]] Fuss, ado. 1892 Rogers *Nauvoo* 887 That paddle and ado which you have made to usher and play the Hypocrite.

Paddle, *sb.*[5] [f. Paddle *v.*[3]] The act of paddling, or of rowing lightly. *At the paddle*, at the rate one moves when paddling; with easy rowing.

1880 Mundella *Pres. Address at Oxf.* 6. (1881) 21 An old hand [not going out for a gentle paddle]. 1880 *Du Wenzt Expedition* 32 We noticed...in the mouth of the Savannah river, what a hard paddle. 1897 *Daily News* 13 May 6/3 The practice consisted of a paddle down to Hurlingham and back ... to the Leander Hard ... stopping short of Hammersmith, and coming back as the paddle to Putney.

Paddle (pæ·d'l), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **pattyll**, 7 **padle**, 8–9 *dial.* **paidle**. [Origin obscure: the form is dim. and frequentative.

The radical appears to be the same as in PAD *sb.*[1], though only come a stream directly derived from that. Cf. LG. *paddeln* to tramp about (Danneil), from *padden*, *padden* to tread. The upward association of the word with mire or water in sense 1 is not explained.]

1. *intr.* To walk or move the feet about in mud or shallow water; to wade about in play or for pleasure; to dabble with the feet, or the feet and hands, in shallow water.

1530 PALSGR. 824/1, I paddyll in the myre, *as duckes do or yonge children*, *Je pateille*. I pray the, as brave yonder lyttell boye paddeth in the myre, *Jaideulle un au beau*. 1611 COTGR., *Patouiller*, to clabber; to paddle, or dabble in with the feet; to stirre up and downe, and trouble, or make foule, by stirring. 1637 H. DAMPIER, *Greater & Less* 184 Whole Shoales of Carrib Crowes,...Paddle in the warme blood of people slaine. 1725 FALKNER *Ch. Hist.* v. 22 § 7 Could these infernal Fiends ... take away Pleasure, by paddling here in Puddles. 1728 PHILLIPS, *To Paddle*, to move the Water with Hands or Feet, to dabble. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 422 Ducks paddle in the pond before the door. 1788 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* iii, We twa hae paidl't i' the burn, From mornin sun till dine. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, Paddling in a pool among the rocks. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 32 The several mate...has to roll up his trousers and paddle about the decks barefooted. 1848 THACKERAY *Pens. Lond. Wks.* 1886 XXIV. 230 Look at the shabby children paddling through the slush. 1880 W. G. GILMORE *Pioneer* 6, Singapore we take off our shoes and stockings and paddle.

fig. 1820 QUARLES *Esther* 188, That take delight To bathe, and paddle in the blood of those Whose bodomakes... appease. 1833 — *Embl.* v. *Faeces*, (1718) 2 Wherein Thy children bigness fingers, and(?) with ease, Have paddled.

1905 CHARLES *Rec. Mer. Italy*. v. 78 An odd sort of bog for lusty to paddle in. 1870 SEVERNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1892) 139 Boys and girls who paddled in rhyme or dabbled in numbers.

2. *intr.* To play or dabble idly or fondly (*in*, *on*, *with*, or *about* something) with the fingers; to toy.

1600 SHAKS. *Hamt.* III. iv. 189 And let him [the King] for a pair of reechie kisses, Or paddling in your neckes with his damn'd Fingers, Make you to ravell all this matter out. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 224 Didst thou not see her paddle with the palme of his hand? 1748 *Anson's Voyage* (1776) 324 (E. D. D.) He takes hold of her and paddles in her Neck and Bosom. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* v. vii, Admirals...paddled, as it were unconsciously, with his fingers on the guns. 1887 TENNYSON *Encompassing* v, He...let her keep paddling on with his hand.

†**b.** *trans.* To finger idly, playfully, or fondly.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 113 To be paddling Palmes, and pinching Fingers, As now they are, and making practicall Smiles As in a Looking-Glasse. 1820 in *Select Stories of Peter Pindarr* 404 There was also a heap of sand...newly done. We might see how they had paddled it with their hands.

†**3.** *trans.* To push away, waste, squander.

b. *fonl.* To trifle; to deal in a petty trifling way. (Cf. PADDLE, PADDLER.) *Obs.*

1616 J. DENISON *Tobacco Tortured* to Tell me in good soothnesse, whether is he not a superfluous waste, for any man of great place, to paddle forth yearely one hundred pounds in the least, for an hundred gallons of filthy Smoke? *a* 1620 J. HALL *Hen. VIII*, *Serm.* (1636) 280 How easy he paddling with some plaisters and poultrynes that may in the world seeme sore to? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 136 Eating and drinking, spelling in the world or about outward objects. 1840 Gen. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 86 In the usual way, they keep a perpetual paddling with their mean duties.

II. 4. *intr.* To walk with short, unsteady, or uncertain steps, like those of a child; to toddle.

1592 Byrne *The Dead's Doings for my Paddle* I, He paddles out, and he paddles in, As he paddles late and early, O. 1604 ANON. *Merry Parmes* (1608) 184 All the most she maketh wit But prattle to paddle. *a* 1627 HOOD *Tales & Sk.* 111. 266 Old Sandy paddled away from the pickle towards the house. 1858 T. HOOK *Q. Gertrude* III. 156, I hear the sound of feet pattering and paddling over the floor. 1880 THACKERAY *Four G.—nyes* lii. (1878) 66 A hundred little children are paddling up and down the steps to St. James's Park.

b. *transf.* (*to steal out*). (*a*) To trample down by treading over; to mark with wet or muddy feet. (*b*) To tend or support a child learning to walk.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Whore, Pt. I.* (1630) 124 (E. D. D.) Sweepers paue the paddled greene. 1614 MIDDLETON *Gallimaufry, Knaues*, 361 These circular spots that those of geese are termed paddled roundels. 1618 COTGRAVE *Gloss. ind.* *s.v.* *Paddle*, to support or lead a child by the hand in the first attempts to walk. 1877 *Gallowayan Gloss.*, *Paddle*, to trample over, tread down. 1883 *N. W. Line Gloss.* (ed. 2), 11 *s.v.*, Those habits her lines paddles you claim from the end to end.

Hence **Pa·ddling** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1]

1542 ROGERS *Naaman* 367 How shall I speake to this wretch? How for the paddling out of her mouth? 1879 *Jas. Runner Wolf*, For all my small paddling duties. 1704 *Gen. Magaz. Wond.* v. 122 While paddling ducks the standing lake forsake. 1808 COTGR. *Gloss. ind.* *s.v.* *Paddling-strings*, bridgs fixed to the heads of a young child to guide it in walking. 1840 (see *never* (2)). 1884 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 650/2 This undignified paddling towards the fairy shape of childhood, whose paddling itself was a reminiscence first. 1893 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* v. 108 A paddling babe of seven years.

Paddle, *sb.*[2] [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To move on the water by means of paddles, as in a canoe. Also said of the canoe.

1877 W. HUGHES *Surveyor* 124 He accidentally met with a Canoe...turned adrift, by which means he qualified by some skill to paddle in that out of the harbour. 1879 DE FOE *Crusoe* v. viii, I saw them...row or paddle, as we call it all away. 1880 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trans. Pamagola*, etc. 17 We borrowed a canoe, and paddled up the West branch. 1884 *Cook's Exp. I.* iv. 141 We had not long anchored, when two canoes paddled towards us. 1894 W. DEANE in *Life & Lett.* (1894) I. 61 As Paddling with them in Indian canoes on the bright waters of the St. Lawrence.

b. *transf.* To row with oars lightly or gently; technically applied to the rowing of a racing crew when not exerting their full power.

1897 DARTON *Trip*, I. 247 Because they would not be heard, they held in their Oars, and paddled as softly as if they [etc.]. 1797 M. GUEST *Sphinx* 369, His paddling by the scuffling crowd, Some amusement of life's wages row'd. 1840 *Bell's Life* 20 July 1/3 (Farn) *s.* Westminster), The competitors paddled to their stations. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 93 Being summoned to the boat, they took to the water again, and paddled steadily up home. 1880 *Daily Telegr.* 8 Sept. 5/6 Paddled to Barnes Railway Bridge, and rowed hard from there back to Hammersmith.

2. Of a paddle-steamer, etc.: To move by means of paddle-wheels.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxv. (1855) 378 The 'Sovereign' was paddling out of the harbour. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 72 Round the lake A little clumsy steamer paddling plied And woke the echoes.

d. Of birds or other animals: To move in the water with paddle-like limbs. Hence *paddling-craft* or *paddle-craft*: see PADDLE *sb.*[1] 13.

2. *trans.* To propel (a canoe, boat, etc.) by means of a paddle or paddles; also, to transport (a person) in a canoe.

1784 BELSHAM *Tour to White Hills* (1876) 20 Our horses swam after a canoe, by which...an old woman paddled us over. 1887 Pa. A. SARGENT *Rivals, &c. Campfire* 24, I saw many of them paddling themselves in their single canoes. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Mist. U. S. Ns.* 17 The canoes were very light, and could be paddled with ease.

b. Phr. *To paddle one's own canoe*, to make one's way by one's own exertions.

1844 MARRYAT *Settlers in Canada* viii, I think that is much better than as we all go along together, that every man paddle his own canoe. 1894 RUDYARD K. *Barrack-Room Ballads*, 'Paddle Your Own Canoe', Where is your lot cast to, Paddle your own canoe.

II. 3. *trans.* To beat (a person) with a paddle or the like; to 'spank', 'smack'. *Obs.*

1698 CHARLES *Silver Mistr.* 189, I thought it was...unkind, too, to I paddled him, and made him go to work. 1698 *Proceedings Old. age Prosecutions* 131, and the last names him in the cradle and paddled him; when he misbehaved.

Hence **Paddling** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1728 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii, I was...fetch'd with Rowing, or Paddling, as it is called. 1833 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xxiii, I very paddling though the air. 1858 CHARNOCK *Verba Nomina* 189, I will Omit word to give him a good paddling, and handsel him, and send him back to the railroad. 1875 'CRANFORD' *Brit. Sports* 2. viii. ii. § 2. 648 Paddling is the general to excellence in rowing of all kinds. 1894 Oakley (U. S.) XXIV. 4001/2 A small fleet of paddling salmon and row boats.

Paddle-beam, -boat, -box, -crab, etc.: see PADDLE *sb.*[1] **Paddle-cock**: see PADDLE *sb.*[2]

Paddled (pæ·d'ld), *a.* [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Furnished with paddles.

1872 J. OLIVER *Audit & Accounts* vii. (1876) 114 Monstrous lumbering, boxed, paddled, and winged.

Paddler[1] (pæ·dlər). [f. PADDLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which paddles or dabbles in mire or shallow water. (In quot. 1882, a wild duck.)

1611 COTGR., *Patouilleur*, a paddler, dabler, clabberer; one that stumbles with his feet in plashes of durtie water. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* I. i, Well, he may make a paddler i' th' world. From hand to mouth, but never a leave swimmer. 1882 *Standard. Mag.* XI. 183 These paddlers or sewers, with their red accoutrements. 1882 Sir J. F. GRAHAM *Fowler in Ire.* 135, I have...seen a string of young paddlers tumble off a bank into the dress.

Pa·ddler[2], [f. PADDLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who paddles a canoe or the like.

1750 *Naval Chron.* III. 63 The paddlers are directed by a man who stands up. 1880 *Du Chaillu Expl. Ash.* xiv. 228, I had twelve stout paddlers in my canoe.

2. †*a.* = PADDLER *sb.*[1] 2 (*obs.*); **b.** A paddle-steamer (*colloq.*).

1882 WARDEN *Travels Greece* I. 38 They...flew with two Paddlers, or little Oars. 1890 *Times* 2 Apr. 1/3 In command of H.M.S. Bulldog, a paddler.

Pa·ddle-staff. [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1] + STAFF *sb.*] **1.** = PADDLE *sb.*[1] 3.

1809 C. BUTLER *Hort. Mem.* (1834) 326 You may make a shift with any ordinary Spade or Paddle-staff. 1820 in *Farmer's Magaz.* *Misc.* (Provincial) 233 For tying vines on a paddle-staffs for the wardens. 1868 *Pict. Weekly Paddle-staff*, a long staff with an iron fix at the end, like a small spade, much used by Mole-catchers. 1896 J. DARRAH *Words of Scott* 3 Listening, leans Upon his paddle-staff.

2. *Brewing.* A wooden spade-shaped implement used in mashing. (Cf. PADDLE *sb.*[2] 3.)

1705 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 40 Beat them together with a Paddle-staff for half an hour. *Ibid.* 48 Put this mixture into the Wine, and stir them with a Paddle-staff.

Pa·ddle-wheel. [See PADDLE *sb.*[1] 3.]

1. A wheel used for propelling a boat or ship: as originally tried, consisting of or having a series of paddles or paddle-like spokes inserted in an axle, drum, or wheel, whence the name; but, eventually, having floats or paddle-boards fitted more or less radially round the circumference, so as to press backward like a succession of paddles against the water. These wheels rotate on a horizontal axis, so that only the lower paddle-boards are under water; they are generally arranged in pairs one on each side of the vessel; in river-steamers, sometimes single and placed in the stern.

Perry called his suggested wheel with actual paddles a 'paddle-wheel'; but the term was not app. avoided by the inventors and theorists of the 18th c., who wrote chiefly of 'the wheel', 'water-wheel', 'moving-wheel', 'revolving vane', etc. And at the eventual employment of the wheel with flat-boards instead of paddles, the name 'paddle-wheel' was at first felt to be inappropriate, but is gradually came in after 1815.

1685 PETTY in *Phytologica* 1.56 (1948) 31. 101 To make the Axis and the Paddle wheels turn round, so as the Paddles may take hold of the water in the nature of Oars one after another successively. *Ibid.* 107 The way...being thicke boarding one way, the oars on the upper deck must beare the other way, to give the Axis and Paddle wheels motion. 1803 G. ROBERTS *Eng. Steam Eng. Coasts* 9, 68, To propel a boat against the stream the paddle-wheel may be attached to the stern of the Bracket. 1808 *Specif. Trevithick & Dickinson's Patent No.* 3031 A more effectual method of applying the power or strength of oars to turn paddle wheels fixed on the sides...of ships, boats. 1824 R. STUART *Mod. Steam Engine* 83 Mr. Jonathan Hulls...is entitled to the honourable merit of having proposed (1736) the application of paddle-wheels moved by a steam engine, to propel ships, instead of wind and oars. 1840 *Penypol. Brit. Cyc.* V. XX. 160/2 In this boat he [Jonathan Hulls] had two paddle-wheels suspended in a frame projecting from its stern. 1841 T. TATE in *Mech. Mag.* XXXV. 72 Sir Joseph [Banks] and I both called them oars, or revolving oars: I believe the word 'paddle-wheel' was not known at that time [1802]. 1868 J. K. H. *Seven Lets. Mod. Age* 101 I'm think...is to-day scrubbed by a single paddle-wheel. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/3 The old paddle-wheel is already, for regular and rapid service, doomed.

attrib. 1837 G. MORGAN *Philos. Phosphor.* II. 5, 19 The Saxon is...the most favourable to paddle-wheel locomotion. 1883 F. BRADY *Dockyard Econ.* 215 The celebrated *Undine*, so well known during the Crimean war, a paddle-wheel boat, and remarkably swift. 1893 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1795/2 On the axis of each paddle is an iron boss, which a rod presents to an eccentric on the paddle-wheel shaft.

2. A wheel fitted with paddles (PADDLE *sb.*[1] 3) used to keep skins in constant motion in water, in the manufacture of leather, and in similar processes.

1883 *Harpers Weekly* 27 Oct. 681/2 The skins are...usually brought into a vat of water, not too cold, and kept in constant motion with a paddle-wheel.

Paddle-wood: see PADDLE *sb.*[1] 12.

Paddo, paddow, also **padda, paddie**, northern forms of PADDOCK, frog, toad; as **paddo-pipe**.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (Ursula) 270 A lowde paddow or he lattit be knawin, Bot was tayrbe to se. *a* 1568 *Lyndesay's Play* 308 (Bannatyne MS.) (Johns and the paddow) Schirpis vthir paddoid thyr eyis into? 1708 PEGGE, *Paddow-pipe*, a sort of Horn. 1716 WODDEROOFE *Brit. Piscis* (1748) II. 3 *Rubeta*...Common Marsh or Meadow Paddow-pipe. 1802 E. CASTRAVAN *Fug. Rhymes Lent.* 88 A Paddo thro' cause long-hoop-keeping out o' the well.

Paddock (pæ·dŏk), *sb.*[1] (Also 5 **paddok**, 8–9 **paddock**.) [f. PAD *sb.*[1] + dimin. suffix -OCK.]

1. A frog. (*Now Sc. and north. dial.*)

c 1330 *R. Brit. Litt. Kaeu.* 2 paddokes. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* viii. 2, 3 Y schal smyte alle thi termyn with paddokes (1382 froggis) and the flood schal bryngen vp paddokes (1382 froggis). 1530 PALSGR. 302/2 My lady (cowherd, I wene there be some paddockes in it,...*dit grenouilles dedans*. 1808 TOWNLEY, *Serpents* (1878) 213 There be three kindes of Frogs,...the first is the little green Frog, the second is the Paddo, barkes as a dogge, and is called the third is the Toade. 1887 DARWIN *Voy. Comp.* xx. 370 The Water-Snake, whom Pan and Paddocks fed. 1894 ROBERT *Heath* 69 Bald paddock's legs. 1895 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Paddock*, or *Paddock o frog*, Horner o toad. 1896 H. WILLIS *Sch. & Schm.* xii. (1911) Are we eels or paddocks, that we are sent to live in a hole?

†**b.** A toad. *Obs.* (exc. as literary archaism.)

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 1. 1. 1.

mon; also Mare's Tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*; **paddock-stirks, -rud, -rud, -spew**, frogs' or toads' spawn; **paddock-spindle**, *Orchis mascula* (Britten & Holl.); **paddock-stone** = TOAD-STONE; **paddock-stool** = TOADSTOOL.

1807 MONCRIEFF *Witch* v. ii, Here's a spawn or two (*it throws the spawn "paddock-breed, &c. Hurl. MS.* 1801, V. 141b) *Ho, bobbin,* a "paddockhouse. 1722 RAMSAY *Vision* xii, Beneath, with his "paddock-face. 1827 TANNER *Poems* 67 (E. D. D.), I fear me you were wings WT "paddock hair upon their wings. 1830 *Gent. Lavorer* 7, 'A wi' blugs wi' *Per* mighty thickness yours I had on my buttons in the paddock hair, under the wing of a kind parent. 1873 *Whitehaven's Pocket.* 18 (Jam.) *Aspinwhore,* a "paddock-pipe. 1776 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* (1792) 628 Marsh Horse-tail. . . Paddock-pipe. 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 114 A shot enters . . Stand mile day on Mitch side, Na money seems nor "paddock tide. [Cf. JAMES *ib.* also *Saltie-water* s. v. FALLOW *fish, &c.*] 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 190 And thou comes, Fade! in Marche or Februere, Their fill a pak, and drank the "paddok out [v. rr. rank, rank]. 1788 PEG. *E. Wardrobe* (1811) 10 Into a ring with a "paddockstone, with a charmide. 1700 E. LHUYD in Scotland's *Mona Antiqua* (1706) 128 Besides the Snake-stones, the Highlanders have their Toad-Stones, Paddoy-Stones, &c. to all which they attribute their several Virtues. 1440 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 1887 *Rumpa* agnition cruris is arteriosus. "paddocstool. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1818 *Paddestole, fungus, fungus* . . *fungorum.* 1787 ROBT. *Tenor written at Salford* 31, Now gowlans, tangles, gowks, and fools, . . May sprout like sooner paddock-stools. 1824 MACCULLOCH *Galloway, Encycl.* s. v. *Milfoil*, As eaten as a yellow paddock stool.

Hence **Pa·ddocky** *a.*, abounding in frogs.

1808 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 284 Over all the water-meary and paddocky district.

Paddock (*pæ·dŏk*), *sb.*[2] Also 7 paddock. [App. a phonetic alteration of PARROCK: cf. *paddock for parridge*, etc.]

1. A small field or enclosure; usually a plot of pasture-land adjoining or near a house or stable.

[1527 in Hunter *Rigger & His Farming* xxiv. (1860) 302 Item to the Boghall, that drawes in plough and paddock all outs.] 1620 MASON in *Spenser's Ghosts & Life* v. 82 A three foal, which . . first foal he got of the Paddock. 1689 *Worcester Tract. Agric.* (1880) 331 A Paddock, or Parrock; a small Inclosure. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 412 A mile and-a-half quickly run together, to a paddock adjoining to the town. 1782 *Variety Horse* 10, ref. 4, 80 Let him [the horse] run there with his paddock as well as his loose box. 1883 Mrs. HUNGERFORD *Married Life* I. ii. 24 There was only the corner of a wide paddock and a lawn between the hedgerow and that grand old gateway.

b. *fig.*

1846 O. H. DIXON *Foot & Paddock* II. 24 For domestic breeding . . Shrewsbury Paddocks quite bear the palm. *Ibid.* 62 The strength of the portwine, or the beautiful colour and flavour of full and dale native three paddocks is perfect perfection for Headconers and Soda. 1854 ANSTED *New Forest* viii. 103 The cob may be reckoned in the paddock.

c. In the Australian Colonies, the general term for any field, or piece of land enclosed by a fence, irrespective of size, whether in pasture or tillage.

1834 BARRON *Two Discovery Land* vi. 148 There is one paddock of 100 acres, beyond an four miles. 1865 TOWNSEND *Rambles Australia* 180 The church, stood by itself in the middle of a paddock. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 67 The bullock paddock . . screened from notice, and was entirely fenced in with the usual post and rails. 1892 *Cornh. Public Antiquity* I. 156 The fields, or paddocks, as they call them here (in Australia), were pretty. 1900 F. CAMPBELL *Three Months* 304 Mrs. Trefusis cantering across the two-mile paddock.

d. *Sc.*

1847–9 ANDERSON *Rur., Natures Wks.* (Robert I. and Estates of Normandy, compared with which their several possessions are dwarfish and paddocks). 1873 DONNIE *Studies* 12 Keble was born and bred in the Anglican paddock. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 23 A country where literature is confined to its little paddocks, without influence on the larger field. . . of the social world.

2. *spec.* a. (See quots.)

1676 FERGUSON, *Paddock*, . . a walk or division in a Park. 1708 *Ibid.*, *Paddock* or *Paddock-course*, a place in a Park pal'd in very narrow on both sides, for Hounds or Greyhounds to run Matches. 1785 ANNANDALE *Lond. Dict.* (Morell) s. A paddock is a park, *inclosure, course* or racecourse.

b. *Horse-racing.* A turf enclosure near the race-course, where the horses and jockeys are assembled in preparation for the race.

1882 *All Yr. Round* Mar. 29 Three and thirty thoroughbred colts have slipped down from the paddock to the post. 1887 *Daily News* 2 June 3 The greatest public throughout the day past the paddock . . and disported itself without in the stands near the starting-post or on the slope of the hill.

3. *Mining.* (*Colonial.*) a. An open excavation in a superficial deposit. b. A straw-plane for ore, etc.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gloss. Mining Terms, Paddock*, an excavation made for procuring washdirt in shallow ground. A plaun built over the mouth of a shaft where quartz or washdirt is stopped. 1878 W. J. *Jr. New Creeks Challenger* vi. 108, 1'll Meet the lone rich was tuned into, and now large "paddocks" are sunk to a depth of over 20 feet in the deposit. [*ground.* 1879 *Otago Witness* 11 May 19/3 Monday A paddock was opened at the top of the beach, [*ground.* 1879 *Otago Witness* 11 May 19/3 Monday A paddock was opened at the top of the beach, lag sinks bottom was found.

4. *attrib.*, as *paddock-course, -stable, -stone.*

1904 F. FOLLIS *Med. Opera* (1716) 234 Horses run without Riders upon the ground after the manner of a Paddock-Course. 1907 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Et. Gt. Brit.* iv. 26, 313 The Nobility and Country have their . . Paddock Courses, Horse-Races [&c.]. 1810 MRS. HERVEY *Mourning Pan.* I. 119 They were within a hundred yards of the paddock gate.

1837 *Daily News* 10 June 2/6 His brilliant form . . made a great impression upon the paddock critics.

Pa·ddock, *v.* [1. PADDOCK *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* a. To enclose or fence in (a sheep-run, etc.). (*Australia.*) b. To shut up or enclose in or as in a paddock.

1873 TROLLOPE *Australia* I. xx. 302 When a run is 'paddocked' shepherds are not required; when horses and others are required. 1875 [see PADDOCKING *vbl. n.*]. 1884 I. WILLIAMS in *Harper's Mag.* LXVIII. 455 Horses of every, sheep, and cattle were paddocked close by.

2. *Mining.* (*Colonial.*) To store (ore, etc.) in a paddock (see PADDOCK *sb.*[2] 3 b).

1895 *N. Queensland Herald* 6 Feb. 32 They have gathered and stacked many tons of it they have paddocked midlines for a crushing in the mill yard.

Hence **Pa·ddocked** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·ddocking** *vbl. sb.*

1873 ROBERTSON *Hum. Australia* v. (1874) 37 This will completely lessen the little fire found in paddocked sheep. 1881 A. C. YEARS *Bush-Life Queensland* II. 119 Gathering up the paddocked horses, he caught and saddled his own and his master's. 1900 E. A. HALL *Ad N. S. Wales in Hints. Weekly Post* 25 Aug. 5/4 Paddocking was not universal, as is now the case.

†**Pa·ddock.** *Obs.* In 6 **padnock, padduke.** Some kind of cloth. (*Cf. paddock, s. v.* DYOK *sb.*[2])

1544 *Exch. of Customs* 43/1 Paddoks the c. ells xxs. 1587 *Ibid.* D 1/1, Paduck the c. ells xxiijs.

Paddy (*pæ·dĭ*), *sb.*[1] Forms: (a. 6 **batte,** 7 **batty**.) *a.* 7 **paddie,** 8–9 **paddi,** 8 **pady,** (**patty**), 9 **padi, paddee,** 7– **paddy.** [a. Malay *padi* rice in the straw, in Javanese and other Malay langs. *pārē.* The identity of this with Canarese *batta, bhatte* rice in the husk, whence the *batta,* *batty* of early authors, is uncertain.]

1. Rice in the straw, or (in commerce) in the husk.

1598 W. FINCH *Linschoten* 70 Rice, of a lesse price and whiter then the other Rice, and is called Batta. 1623 *Sir. Papers, Col.* 236 The people addict themselves wholly to the planting of paddie for their maintenance. [1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 61 The Ground between this and the great Branch . . [was] good Batty.] *Ibid.* 249 Perhaps loaded with Rice or Paddy, being content for the Indians. 1782 *Asiat. Reg.* I. 51 Collecting paddy and husking the rice from the straw. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 1. 450 His only remaining resource was in the paddy to be delivered. 1879 CAMPBELL-WALKER *Eden* v. 1878 Rice which comes to us in the husk is called by the Indian name 'paddy'.

2. Short for PADDY-BIRD; *elliptically*, its feathers.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 368 Rice-birds, commonly called paddies. 1897 *Times* 24 Oct. 13/3 Feathers. . . Short selected ash dusters, white and grey paddy fowl.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paddy-bird, -clearing, -croft, -field, -fowl, -grinding, -ground, -pounder, -tax,* etc.; **paddy-insect,** a Chinese species of silkworm from Halloran.

1598 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 161 Two hundred Paddy-Boats with their Canvoys. 1782 WOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 413 You do not cultivate the paddy, or rice-fields. 1872 *Athenæum* 27 May 650 Mr. Cooper . . was upset into a newly-flooded paddy-field by the great man's outriders. 1880 C. R. MARSHALL *Perak. Barbers.* 194 They call themselves swampy valleys as each side of a stream paddy fish, whether they are actually cultivated or not. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 3/1 The Secretary of State has informed the Governor of Ceylon that . . the time has arrived for abolishing the paddy tax.

Paddy (*pæ·dĭ*), *sb.*[2] [Irish pet-form of *Padraig* or *Patrick.*]

1. Nickname for an Irishman.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 136 Paddies were swimming (the horses in the sea to save the sword). 1841 DISRAELI *Vic. Grey* iv. 31 Paddy was tripped up. 1859 *Warne. Lond.* 28 May. 88 We were surprised to see that our noble staff of officers had suddenly turned Paddies, wearing the green with a zeal becoming *bonâfide*s.

b. Phr. *To come the paddy over,* to humbouzle, hoodwink, cheat.

1811 *Nimbus, Mag.* 608 Paddy came the paddy over him.

2. A bricklayer's or builder's labourer.

1858 Lawrence *Rep. Trouble* (1910) 161 The most extraordinary rumours, with pudeens to help. 1877 *N. W. Line.* Glass. s.v., A bricklayer's paddy . . brings him bricks and mortar.

3. An unlicensed almsman, called more fully *Paddy's Watch* and *Paddywhack almsman.*

1856 *Mid-Yorks. Glos., Paddywatch, or Paddy,* an almsman. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 428/2, I have often heard it [*Pat*] . . Have you an almsman?' and the answer has been, 'We have a Paddy'.

4. A passion, a temper: also *paddywhack. colloq.*

1894 *Henry Dunsby's Death* I. 132 They gave me looking red in the face, and in a regular paddy.

5. 'A well-boring drill having cutters that expand on pressure; *paddy-drill*' (Funk).

6. A name in North Carolina of the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* (Also *paddywhack.*)

Hence **Pa·ddyism,** as Irish peculiarity, Irishism.

1860 *Saturday Lett.* (1898) I. 167, I have discovered new strata of pure Paddyism. 1892 CLARA ERSKINE-CLARKE *Tragic L.* iv. 85, I could see, by hearing her so use a Paddyism, the part of her lip.

[**Paddy,** *a.*, an error for *buddy* in Mother, followed by recent dicts.: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Pa·ddy-bird. [1. PADDY *sb.*[1] + BIRD.]

1. The Javasparrow, *Padda* (or *Munia*) *oryzivora.*

1797 A. HOUSTOUN *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 161 The Paddy-bird is also good in their season.

2. Anglo-Indian name for species of white egret, which frequent the paddy-fields.

1838 E. HOLROYD in Mitchell *Illust. H. Birds* 408 Egrets or white herons, by Anglo-Indians with little taste termed paddy-birds. 1885 Miss C. F. G. CUMMING in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 329/1 Multitudes of egrets (the white cranes, or paddy-birds, pabbit-eaters).

3. A species of Sheathbill, *Chionis minor.*

1844 *Nouvelle Dict. Birds* 830 note, The cognate species of Kerguelen Land is named by the sealers 'Sun-eyed Pigeon' . . as well as 'Paddy-bird'—the last perhaps from its white colour, not unlikely that of some of the smaller Egrets.

Paddymelon (*pæ·dĭmĕlŏn*). Also **paddymalla; pad., paddie's-, pade-, pady-, -melon, -mallon.** [A corruption of an aboriginal name, the first element of which has been conjectured to be the same as in *pate-gurang* (in Sydney dialect) 'kangaroo': see MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 336/2.]

A small bush kangaroo.

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (1828) I. 284 The smaller *Bet* kind *pedimelon*. . inhabit the brushes and broken hilly country. 1830 R. DIXNEY *Four Yrs. Australia* 221 (Morris) Had brained down a padymelon (a very small species of kangaroo). 1837 *Cornw.* (C. S.) XXX. 256/1 Get a padymelon, hare, or any coursing game. 1848 *Wanton. Com.* 13 Feb. It's Kangaroos, Wallabies, Kangarooats, Wombats, Bandicoots, Padymelons.

attrib. 1830 J. HAMILTON *Excurs. N. S. Wales* II. 129 (Morris) There are hounds in the brushes and hilled with paddy-melon sticks. 1889 MRS. C. PARKS *Rural Scenes* 178 The plains, riddled with paddymelon holes.

Paddywhack, -wack. *colloq.* [1. PADDY *sb.*[2]]

1. An Irishman.

1811 *Lex. Balatr. s.v. Whack*, A paddywhack; a stout lumbering Irishman. 1848 *Song in Johnny Dist.* 11/2/2, I'm Paddy Whack from Ballyhack, Not long ago turn'd soldier.

b. *Paddywhack almsman* = PADDY *sb.*[2] 3.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 382, 472.

2. A rage, passion, temper.

1839 R. KNOX *Medby* 23 He's a-Shelleus old rip, an' he'll be in a rarin' paddy-wack.

3. *dial.* A severe thrashing (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

4. The ruddy duck: = PADDY *sb.*[2] 6. (*U. S.*)

Pade, obs. form of PAD *sb.*[1], toad, frog.

†**Padelion.** *Obs.* [Corruption of *F. pied (de) de lion* lion's foot.] The plant Lady's Mantle.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxviii. 140 The latter wryters do call this herbe in . . Latin *Achimilla*, . . *Pes leonis*, in English Ladies mantell, . . Padelion. 1601 HOLLAND, *Pied de Lion*, Lions foot, Lions paw, Ladies mantle, . . Padelion.

Padell, obs. form of PADDLE *sb.*[1]

Padella (*pădĕ·lă*). [It. *padella* flat pan, frying-pan, etc. :—L. *patella* flat pan or dish: see PATELLA.] A shallow metal or earthenware dish in which oil or fatty matter is burnt by means of a thick wick; used esp. in Italy for illuminations; also *attrib.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Padella* (Italian), a small frying-pan; a kind of lamp.] 1880 *Society* 27 Nov. 6/2 The [crescent] spoke . . were lighted with padella lamps.

Pademelon, variant of PADDYMELON.

Padesoro, obs. var. PASSARO, piece of ordnance.

Padeszy, obs. form of PADUASOY.

Pa·d-foot. *dial.* [f. PAD *sb.*[1] (*sb.*[2]) + FOOT *sb.*]

1. A dialectal equivalent of FOOTPAD.

1891 TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Anny.* 41 (E. D. D.) Nicks, Bobby's catch's a padfoot. 1892 J. S. FLETCHER *When Clara was King* 1898 109 Here I am, winged in this way by some vile padfoot.

2. One of the dialect names of the goblin called the HAIRMORY. (Chiefly in Yorkshire.)

1788 DENIS *Ellenbrook* v. 54 'The Padfoot of Pondfoot, and the Bargeest of York. 1828 *Craven Gloss. Intl.* 56, *Padfoot*, A Ghost. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* viii. 108 The Church-dog, her ghost, pad-foot, wash-hound, or by whatever name the animal supposed to haunt a churchyard is designated. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss., Padfoot, . . described as being something like a large sheep, or dog; sometimes to have visited a church, and been accustomed to accompany persons on their night walks, much as a dog might; keeping by their side, and making a soft noise with its feet—pad, pad, pad—whence its name. It had large eyes as big as "tea-plates".*

Padgoont, -gion, obs. ff. FARTHINGALE. **Padgroom, -horse,** etc.: see PAD *sb.*[1] 14. **Pad-hook:** see PAD *sb.*[1] 14. **Padill,** obs. f. PADDLE *sb.*[1]

‡ **Padishah, padshah** (*pā·dĭshā, pā·dshā*). Forms: 6 **padeschawes,** 7 **padesha, (potebaugh, -shaw), pad(i)oschach,** 7, 9 **padisshah,** 8 **padishah, -shaa,** 9 **padishaw, padisha,** 8– **padishah, padshah.** [a. Pers. *pādishāh, pādshāh*, in poetry *pādi-, pādshāh* (in Turkish *pādishāh*) :—Pahlavi *pātaxšāh* or *pātyaxšāh* :—OPers. **pātyaxšayatiya*, f. *pati* = Skr. *pati* master, lord, ruler + *šāh* king, ruler. (P. Horn *Grundr. Neupers. Etymol.* 1893.)]

A Persian title, taken as equivalent to 'Great King' or 'Emperor'; applied in Persia to the Shah, in Europe usually to the Sultan of Turkey, in India (where often pronounced *bādshāh*) to the Great Mogul, and now by natives to the sovereign of Great Britain as Emperor of India; also extended by Orientals to other European monarchs.

1612 *R. J. C. Lessons* (ed. Diamond) I. 191 He acknowledgeth no Patriarchess or King in Christendom but the Portugals King. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 525 This Sofie Padesha rebelled against his father Ekber. 1624 SMART *Pers. Hist.* 103 The Great Signior calleth both his lord (from whom the title of Padisha) Mazzabala I., Great King of the Mazzagetes . . and they call the German Emperor Urum Padishah.

the French King Frank Padlebah. 1834 tr. T. Hewitt *Trans. xy.* At the end was the Pettibaugh or great King (the Shah of Persia). 1869 *Ibid.* (1877) 101 Here we saw the Pas-dans again. 1882 J. Davies in *Gwerin' Pop. Antiquar.* 341 They (Persians) call their Kings Schach, *Padeschach*, and *Padischach*. 1598 *Pilot. Transl.* L. 180 The word Padischah, or rather Padischah, in the old Persic tongue, signifieth King. 1800 *Mod. Athenian* 30 Aug. 476 Recognized by several Hindoos ... as by 'Padishaw', i.e. the King. 1823 Dunlop *Trans.* 55 xxxiii. Whom, if they were at home to crown Cyrcenia, They would proclaim Padisha or Pasha. 1898 *Petermann's Mitt.* 1. 2/2 The Padishah [Persian] is supposed to speak no language but Turkish or Arabic.

Padle, paidle (pē·d'l), *sb.* *Sc.* Also 6 **paidill**, 7 **pedle**. [app. Sc. form of PADDLE *sb.*[1]; cf. Sc. pronunciation of *daddle*, *saddle* (*da·d'l*, *sa·d'l*).] A field or garden hoe; a scraper of this shape.

a 1568 *Aberd. Ins. Kennaquhar MS.* 403/33 Ane plaidle, ane paidill, and ane palyee corne. 1604 *Napier-Dicts. Edinb.* 92 (MS.) Duties of the Bersum. To make clean the seuch from dirt and dung with a pedle and a litsum. *a* 1800 *Old Scottish Song* (Jam.) The gardener wi' his paidle. 1810 *Fugitive Poems* 144 (E. D. D.) Speeles an' *paidles* an' a'. 1819 *Tennessee Poems* 109 (E. D. D.) A reed-stile an' a paidle.

Hence **Padle, paidle** *v. Sc. trans.*, to hoe; to loosen (the ground), scrape or 'hash' with a hoe.

1811 Jamieson, *To Paidle*, v. a., to hoe. 1824 See A. Cleghorn *Agric. Dialect.* Kelso, I. 142 The labours ... were *planting* 'paidled' the swedes and sometimes in the swedes [*St. 1844 ednote*]. *Mod. Sc.* All the cottagers were employed paidling turnips.

Padle, obs. form of PADDLE.

Padlock (pæ·dlɒk), *sb.* Formerly often as two words, **pad lock**, or hyphened, **pad-lock**. [*I. pad*, of uncertain meaning + LOCK *sb.*[2]

An obvious suggestion is that the first element is PAD *sb.*[1], basket, pannier, hamper. But there is no early evidence that a *pad lock* was ever used to fasten a pannier. Also, if *pad* in Skeat's *Etymol. A. Prompt.* cited under PAD *sb.*[1], means in the orig. *basket*, these are much earlier than any instance yet found of *pad*, *pod*, 'basket', which is limited to east and local occurrence.]

A detachable or portable lock, designed to hang on the object fastened, having a pivoted or sliding bow or shackle, which can be opened to pass through a staple or ring, and then locked so as to engage a loop, the links of a chain, etc.

Pad padlock, a simple padlock having no spring.

1449 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 234/2 Padlock 4*d.* 1458-9 in *Surtees Syrtees Churches Ayr.* 388 A Padlokke to the Church, 15*d.* 1508 in Kirby *St. Lawrence's, Reading* (1884) 19 Payed for a padlok to the font, 1*d.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100 Bewares it bolte not a padlocke on my lippes. 1589 *Birmingham Rec.* IV. 254 A pad locke for the Copper pytte. 1649 G. Wilkins *Hist. Independ.* p. 18 The Zealots of the Commons were very angry at the Lords, and threatned to clap a Pad lock on the Doors of their Houses. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 58 Hung at the one end to an iron ring, at the other end to a like ring, both united with a strong Padlock. 1666 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 119 In a Patisserie's locks with a Padlock. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 92 Pendlocks, Pad-Locks, etc. 1874 Mozley-Thompson *Mod. Par. Cabriolet* 109 These may be fastened with staples and padlocks.

Ap. 1598 Gonzales *Chr. the Arm.* Verse 14, iii. v. (1689) 80 The light of a holy conversation hangs as it were a padlock on peculiar lips. 1720 Pope *Dunc.* iv. 180 We hang the jingling padlock on the mind. 1822 Byron *Werner* iv. 1 That Word will, I think, put a firm padlock on His further inquisition. *ib.*, Lowell *Captive Pagit. Sonnets* The golden padlocks on Truth's lips.

Padlock (pæ·dlɒk), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To fasten with or secure by means of a padlock.

1640 Marton *Colonel* Wks. (1652) 223 Let me ... watch an unmarried'st ... make his padlock upon the teeth of my Children. 1721 *Do You Please* (Bodl.) 72 The Officers had Orders to Padlock up the Doors. 1808 Scott *F. H. Perth* vii, My mouth shall never be padlocked by any oaths of them all. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Q. Bench Div. 422 The dock company ... padlocked the doors.

Hence **Padlocked** (pæ·dlɒkt) *ppl. a.*

1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 70 A little padlocked chest. 1858 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 High stone fences and padlocked garden gates.

Padlocksmith: see PADSMELLER.

Pad-nag (pæ·dnæg), *sb.* [I. PAD *sb.*[2] + NAG.] An ambling nag; an easy-going road-horse.

1654 Worcester *Trad. Invent. Bank.* (1731) II. 290 A sober ... well-paced english padde nagge. 1684 Dr. W. Penn *Old Man's Wks.* I. 828 Rode Pad. VI. 305, With a spacious plain, without hedge or stile, And an easy pad-nagg to ride out a mile. 1776 Foote *Lame Lover* i. Wks. 1799 II. 80 To buy a pad-nag for a lady. *a* 1849 Bigland *Impr. Leg.* Sec. vi. *Miscellaneous*, At home Elliot, coach, and pad-nag, with its pillion, bridled from the Strand. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ch. II. 370 To procure an easy pad nag for his wife.

Hence **Pa·d-nag** *v. trans.*, to ride a pad-nag, ride at an easy pace, amble; also **Pa·d-nag-ging** *ppl. a.*

1598 Barckham *Corrivo* (1821) III. xi. 252 Will it not ... give him pretence and excuse oftener than ever to pad-nag it better? 1636 Col. Hawkins *Ibberry-Hall* 11. 20 The green-cloth of some padnagging eaglenest had walked off with my prohibitory instead of his own.

Padsek, **padnik**, obs. *ff.* PADDOCK *sb.*[3]

†**Padua** (pæ·dw). [F. *Padoue* (in same sense), formerly *Padoue*, L. *Padua* in Italy.] (See quot.)

1658 Sommers *Dict. Trade*, *Padua*, a sort of silk farre or ordure. Worn in mod. Dicts.

†**Paduck** (pædŭ·k). Also **paduark**, **poduk**. [Burmese native name.] A Burmese leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, yielding a kind of sandalwood; also the wood itself (*padauk-wood*).

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* 1892 *Rhodes Mag.* Sept. 564 Thick among the huge 'padouks' the grey-coloured *gurjuns* gleam. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/3 Padauk is darker in colour than the other woods generally used. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 There is at least one thing which Cecil's the Saxon never heard of—the Indian padauk wood of the fittings. 1900-2 Prain *Ann. Report Bot. Gard. Calcutta*, The tree or Burma Pedouk is the choice of Burmese *pwé* masqueraders, a species that occurs only in Burma, 'Andaman Padouk' or 'Redwood' is the choice of *P. dalbergioides*. Sound only, in a wild state, in the Andamans.

Pad-piece, -plate, -play: see PAD- *sb.*[2] 24.

Padpipe: see PAD *sb.*[1] 4.

†**Padre** (pā·dre). [It., Sp., Pg. *padre* (=L. *patre-m*, acc. of *pater* father.] 'Father': a title applied in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America, to the regular clergy: in India (from Portuguese), to a minister or priest of any Christian Church; and by natives (in speaking to Europeans) to native priests; hence, applied by English soldiers and sailors to a chaplain.

1584 in Hakluyt's *Voy.* (1600) II. 360 We found there a Padree, the one an Englishman, the other a Flemming. 1598 Foxe *Acts & M.* (1596) II. 1/1 A Chappel ... the Burial seat of one of their Black Padres. 1599 *Affect. Amor. of Wager* 7 A blind Subjection to the Padres, and a conterfeyted Abhominacy of Heretics. *c* 1613 Mrs. Isabinda *Lynch & Lady* iv. 21 Now there was in the place where I lay ill a Christian *padre*. *Ibid.* Glossary, *Padres*, a Christian minister. 1625 Lithgow *Travels* ii. 47 The Generall padre of Turee appointed a processione. 1698 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 6/2 The 'fighting padre' is by no means an unknown figure in British wars.

attrib. 1881 tr. T. Lestrange *Lobeo Do* Kine Mamoodi, Very fine quality Tea called Padre Oolong, prepared by the Chinese for their Priests. *Ibid.*, Padre Tea. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prod. 271 Padre*, a black tea.

Padrigon: see PEREGRINE, a variety of *falcon*.

Padroadist (pădrō·ădist). [f. Pg. *padroado* patronage + -IST.] A Roman Catholic who favours or supports the *padroado* or ecclesiastical patronage claimed by the King of Portugal in India.

1890 *Tablet* 10 May 732 Padroadists and Propagandists are regarded as two distinct sects. 1898 *Ibid.* 12 Feb. 238 At present the 'Padroado' is a veritable nucleus of the Catholic Church in India.]

†**Padrone** (pădrō·ne). [It.: cf. med.L. *patrio*, *-onem* for cl. L. *patrimus* PATRON.] An Italian term meaning, primarily, Patron, master; applied to †**a.** the Prime Minister of the Papal Curia (*Cardinal Patron*); **b.** the master of a trading-vessel in the Mediterranean; **c.** an Italian labour-contractor, an employer of street musicians, begging children, etc.; **d.** the proprietor of an inn in Italy.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 12, 72 The Cardinal Nephew, whom they call *Padrone*. *Ibid.* II. 10, 276 He succeeds in the office of Padrone. 1678 Ditton *Londonbarn* v. 3, I shall never make you answer for the Cardinal, nor their Padrone, *c* 1750 *Gent. Lett. to Walpole Nov.*, Wks. 1854 I. 746 As to my Knee-Orbs, Mr. Dodsley [the publisher] is *padrone*. 1814 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. v. 86 One padrone immediately displayed the Genoese flag, and hailed the vessel. 1856 Stanley *Mediæv. Church* xiii. The cave consisted of the padrone, two sons, and a boy. 1860 *Once a Week* 14 July 72/1 They had not earned money enough in the day to secure them a favourable reception from the *padrone* at night.

Hence †**Pa·dronancy**, †**Pa·dronage**, †**Pa·dronship**, the office of (Cardinal) Padrone, or First Minister to the Papal Court; **Pa·dronism**, the system of bringing Italian children into a foreign country to perform street music or beg for the profit of the *padrone* or taskmaster.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 11, 134 He will fall out of the hands of the Papacy, as he fell out of the Chairmanship. *Ibid.* 10, 173 The dechension of a Cardinal Padrone ... in the beginning of his Padronship. *Ibid.* 178 He shew'd himself diligent enough in his office of Padronancy. *Ibid.* 208 They supply themselves immediately to the Pope, till they shall see the Cardinal a little more seated in his Padronancy. 1880 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/2 The King of the padrones ... was arrested under the United States law against 'padronism' ... passed in 1874 ... which makes the bringing of such [Italian] children into the States a felony.

Pad-saddle, -saw, -tree, etc.: see PAD *sb.*[2]

Padshah, another form of PADISHAH.

†**Pad-staff**. *Obs.* = PADDLE-STAFF.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 205 With his pad-staff he did dig a square hole about it, and so departed.

Padstool: see PAD *sb.*[1] 4.

Paduan (pædiu·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [I. *Padua* name of a city of northern Italy, in It. *Padova*, L. *Patavium* + -AN. Cf. PATAVINITE.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Padua.

1611 B. Syndary *Life & Wrot. W. Robertson* 150 An adulterare of Paduan idioms.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Padua.

1892 Pearson *Dict. Ital. and Engl.*, The talents which these Paduans possessed to engrave dies.

2. One of the coins or medallions, in bronze and silver, forged in the 16th c. in imitation of ancient pieces, by two Paduan artists, Cavino and Bassiano.

1789 *Mus. H. Sam. Rep.* 1367/2 In a separate case are contained the Paduans and other counterfeit medals. [Also, A Paduan ... is a modern medal struck with all the marks and characters of antiquity.] 1892 Pearson *Dict. Ital. &c.*

3. A kind of dance; the PAVAN.

1880 Grove's *Dict. Mus. II.* 69/2 Paola Padua gave its name to the ancient dance Paduana, or Pavan.

4. A scale of violin-strings.

1889 H. E. Hooper *Musical Mem.* II. 92 Pedusa are strong [violin-strings], but frequently false.

Hence **Pa·duanism**, the dialectal characteristics of Paduan or Padua, of which Livy was a native, Patavinity; the use of patois.

1592 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 24/2, Polibe observed Paduanisme 1000 Leags.

Padymelon, variant of PADEMELON.

Padnasoy (pæ·dnăsoi). Forms: **a.** 7–8 poudasoy, (7 poodesoy, 8 padiway'), *β.* 7– **padasoy**; 8 padusoay, (paddi-, pattiaway), **pada-**, **padesoy**, 9 **padusoy**. [*Pondoy* (*pondasoy*, *pudasoy*) in *F. pou-de-soie* (1667 Littré), *pond de soye*, *pond de soie* (1389–94 in Godef. *Complt.*), of uncertain origin; in recent F. spelt *pout-de-soie* and POULT-DE-SOIE, the latter also in 1718 c. English. The forms in *-asoy*, *-asay* represent the 17–18th c. F. pronunciation of *soie* as *sai*, *sawé*, *sawè*; the rimes show this still in 1730 when the spelling was *padusoay*. *Padusoay* is, in appearance, a combination of *Padua*, Eng. name of the Italian city + *F. soie* silk. (Padua has long had manufactures of silk and other textiles, and a kind of narrow silk ribbon is thence named in F. *padoue*, in 1642 *padoüe*: Oudinet). But *Padua soy* could not well be of Eng. formation, since *soy*, *soye*, *soie*, was never in Eng. use. Nor could it originate in French, where '*Padoue* silk' would be *soie de Padoue*, not *Padoue soie*. The probability then is that *padusoay* was an Eng. usurpation of *pou-de-soie* or *pondoy*, 1731, by association with *Padua soy*, a kind of SAY or serge, actually from Padua, which had been known in England since 1633 or earlier:

1633 *Harworth Memorab. Bibl. Harwood* 300 For five yeardes of Paduy soye for a peticoate for my Ladie, xxxs. viijd. 1636 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10976/2 Stolen... A Paduy Say Petticoat and Waistcoat. Cf. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4508/4 Paduoy Serges, and other Stuffs.]

A strong corded or gros-grain silk fabric, much worn in the 18th c. by both sexes, of which POULT-DE-SOIE is the modern representative. Also *attrib.*, and *allusively*, a garment of this material.

a. 1664 S. Forrest *Eng. Introvert* & *Impr.* 21 In silk stuffs, taffeties, paduasoyes, armozeens, clothes of gold and silver... silk ribbands, and other such like silk stuffs as are made at Tours. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1705/3 Also 3 Pieces of Changeant'd Silk, ...all Silk like a Paduasoy. 1694 Congreve *Double Dea.* iii. *Sings* 1, 16, 63 We passing mourned from France...Silks, Satins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armozens, Paduasoy's (in all will to 17000 then 1708–1748 Padusoys). 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4040/3 Also East-India Goods ...consisting of...Paduasoys. 1708–9 in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* I. 191 Princess Royal had white paduasoy, embroidered with gold, and a hat cotton laminated. 1733–4 *Ibid.* 418 A pink plain paduasoy. 1780 by 1830, but re-introduced from Fr. c 1820 as the Eng. POULT-DE-SOIE q. v.].

b. 1670 *Acct. Revel of Magdeburg's Marriage* (Stanf.), A black velvet coat, paduasoy sash lined. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/2 An Olive-coulour'd Gown and Petticoat striped, lin'd with a scarlet colour'd Paduasoy. 1707 Farquhar *Love in a Bott. Wrangler* i. 2, Two gowns of paduasoy coats and breadths. 1727 *Gent. Magz.* 178 tr. in *A Years of Stock Jobbery*, 1730 *Jenkin Jeff. of Country* i. 16 Let him his action lanke drapery In camlet, thin, or glossy paduasoy. 1738 Swift *Polite Conv.* iii. Clad in a coat of paduasoy, A Kenny wig, and worsted gay. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 203 A fine laced silk waistcoat, of blue paduasoy. *a* 1845 Hood *Miseries Consum.* iv, In vain the richest paduasoy he bought. 1889 Mrs. Oliphant *Carlingfords* II. 250 The pale primrose-coloured paduasoy.

Padyan, Padyean, etc., obs. Sc. ff. PAEAN.

Pæan (pī·ăn). Also 6–7 **pean**. [L. *pæan*, a. Gr. *παιάν* a hymn or chant, properly [see below] one addressed to Apollo invoked under the name *Paian* (Βαιάν, Attic Βαιάν, Epic Βαιήων), originally the Homeric name of the physician of the gods. The invocation being by the phrase *Iὴ Βαιάν*, *Iὴ Παιάν* (see Ἰή), the song or hymn came itself to be called the *paean*.]

1. In reference to *Greek Antiq.*: A hymn or chant of thanksgiving for deliverance originally addressed to Apollo or Artemis; esp. a song of triumph after victory addressed to Apollo, also a war-song in advancing to battle addressed to Ares; hence any solemn song or chant. The full phrase *Iὴ paean* occurs poetically as a sb. in same sense.

1590 Lily *Mother's* ii. Iacinctus let us sing, To preuaile's god to poets's king. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1033 The Paian that composed the songe of victorie, named Paieon. *a* 1620 Chapman *Iliad* v. 457 That day was...spent in paians to the Sun. 1770 Lemoine *Pleasures Imag.* I. 69/1 The King ...himself began the paean, which was the signal to advance. 1813 Symmons *Life Pindar* v. 328 The Paean, sung to Phœbus...was the proper accompaniment of the battle and the feast. 1818 Gladstone *Prim. Homer.* viii. 191 The triumphal hymn of praise, or paean, is commemorated in the *Iliad*, as already established in use.

2. In modern use: A song of praise or thanksgiving; a chant or song of triumph, joy, or exultation.

1592 E. Gosynhill (*title*) The Prayse of the Mouses, called Mousehold Feast. 1595 Marston *Sco. Villanie* iii. 158, And Mousehold Feast. 1599 Hieronymo (*title*) The Paeane (first) [or, rather Prayse and Hieronymo]. 1600 Dekker (*title*) The walking Mole: mouthed Paeanising. 1636 Ben

Hist. III. 21 Who would have sung Pæans to his glory. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 688 Hear, in all tongues consenting Pæans ring! 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 107, I sang the joyful Pæan clear... Waiting to waste a happy year. 1889 *Ch. Lovers Christ.* 198 The pæans of the people's Liberty ... ceased. 1893 Miss. Hermant *Travels of Prince* 12, Where the pæan-strains were sung.

Hence **Pæ'an** *v. trans.*, to sing in or as a pæan. So **Pæ'anism** [Gr. -ισμός] the chanting of the pæan; **Pæ'anize** *v. intr.* [Gr. -ίζειν] to chant or sing the pæan.

1820 T. MOORE, *Irish Melodies* I. 168 Notes of victory 'mong'st high! 1889 LOUISE *Crit. Gentilhe* v. ii. iv. 40 For the Victories ... To Pæan was owing to Apollo; at least hence "Pæanisms." had their rise. 1900 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. vi. (1852) 579 The Grecian nation for his cure used to their Pæanizing. 1847 W. MITCHEL *cited in Cent. Dict.*, Pæanizes. 1848 HOWITT *Pilgrim. Germ.* (1850) 129 The Polypheusmans ... were pæanizing as if they had already the victory.

Pæan, variant of PÆON.

Pædagogic, Pædagogy: see PÆDO-.

Pæderasty, pæd- (pɪ̆'d-, pɛ̆'d-) [ad. mod. L. *pæderastia*, a. Gr. παιδεραστία, f. παῖς, παιδ- boy + ἐραστής lover. In Fr. *pédérastie*.] Unnatural connexion with a boy; sodomy.

1813 FRENCH *Pilgrimage* (1814) 295 the relish of their Pæderastia, that they buy Boys at an hundred or two hundred *Ducheus*, and save them up for their filthy lust. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 383 Solon's law forbid pæderasty to slaves. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) IV. 222 The same prudence were inflicted on the passive and active guilt of pæderasty. 1889 RAFFLESTON *Anc. Hist.* 325 Homicide (save against infanticide, against adultery, against pæderasty.

So **Pæderast** [Gr. παιδεραστής], † **Pæderastian**, a sodomite; **Pæderastic** *a.* [Gr. παιδεραστικός], pertaining to or practising sodomy; hence **Pæderastically** *adv.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Pæderast* ... a Sodomite, a buggerer. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 370 As the detestable Pæderasts of other Ages scandalized the gallitie Satyrists. 1893 G. HARVEY *New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) I. 290 That pæderast ... another (Apology) of Pederastice, a kinde of bayard, not to be mended.] 1909 *Sunday T. Tad Prof.*, There is not the "pæderastic ritual with French and Italian masters. 1864 tr. *Casper's Handbk. Forensic Med.* III. 333 note, Dubois ... has observed the appearance in his old pæderastic hospitallers. *Ibid.* 336 A boy alleged to have been abused "pæderastically." 1884 T. GOODWIN *Plato's Phædo* 69 The dike-respect which he had for that fact, and great love for the other, which made him so gentle a "Pæderastic.

Pædeutics (pɛdjʊ'tɪks); rarely ing **pædeutic**. Also **paid-**. [f. Gr. παιδευτικός of or for teaching, ἡ παιδευτική (sc. τέχνη) education: see -ICS.] The science or art of education.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pædeutics*. 1889 *Life of Sir B. Chisholme* I. 28 Was it an error or sin in the profession of those times? 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct. 450/1 We could wish such ugly barbarisms as 'intelligentsia' and 'the kid had been eschewed.' 1899 *Educ. Rev. Aug.* 153 The one educational contribution ... made to the pædeutic of the game.

Pædo-, pædo- (pɪ'dɔ, occas. pɛdɔ- (pɛd'ɔ), before a vowel **pæd-, pæd-**, combining form of Gr. παῖς, παιδ- boy, child, as element in several words, scientific and technical, of which the more important will be found in their alphabetical places.

Pædarchy (pɪ'dɑːkɪ) [Gr. -αρχία, ἀρχή rule]. rule or government by a child or children. **Pædiatrics** (pɛdɪæ'trɪks) *n.* [see IATRIC], having to do with the treatment of the diseases of children; so **Pædiatrist** *n. pl.*, the treatment of children's diseases. **Pædo'cracy, paid-** [see -CRACY], government by children. **Pædogenesis** (pɛdɒdʒe'nɪsɪs) *Zool.* [see GENESIS], production of offspring by an animal in an immature or larval condition, as in certain amphibians, fishes, and insects; so **Pædogene'tic** *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by pædogenesis. **Pædo'logy, paid-** [see -LOGY], the study of the nature of children; so **Pædological**, pertaining to pædology; **Pædologist, Pædologi'cian** *n.*, **Pædologi'cally** *adv.* (see quot.). **Pædometer**, an instrument for measuring the weight and length of a child; hence **Pædometric** *a.* **Pædonosology** (-nɒsɒ'lɪdʒɪ) [Gr. νόσος disease: see -LOGY], the study of the diseases of children. **Pædonymic** (pɛdɒnɪ'mɪk) [after *patronymic*], a name given to a person from that of his or her child; so **Pædo'nymy**, the giving of such a name.

1832 *Hist. Man* 61 *Anc. Eng.* 240/2 The government was called the "pædarchy or the regime of children." 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pædiatrics*. 1834 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 208 Dr. Sidney Jones, Robat, the well-known pædiatric physician. 1896 (title of a New York periodical), *Pædiatrics*. 1847 J. NOYES *Temple Messenger* 24 Some are ... compassionate, ignorant, youthful. This is a "Pædonomy as well as a Democracy. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 307 "Pædogenesis or the production of ova by the immature animal is rare, and in Insects almost unknown to it. 1893 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 140. 1889 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 411/2 A posthumous genetic and "pædogenetic generation recurs in the life-cycle of the blastozoon]. 1900 *Quarterly* May 1311/2 Miss Vernon of the "Pædological Review. 1892 *Educ. News* (U. S.) 14 Sept. 238 A "pædologist is one who studies boys. "Pædological pertains to "pædology, and "pædologically is the adverb that refers to the acts of a pædologist while he is treating of pædology pædologistically. 1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pædometer*, baudometer. 1884 *Trad. Educ.* 2 Feb. 73/2 The terror of a merciless Code and Inspectors with their "psychometric apparatus. 1892 MAUDE *Explor. Lex.*, *Pædonosology*, terse for a description or consideration of the diseases of children; "pedonosology. 1883 W. LEAF in *Trad. Philol.* No. 14. 168 Prof. Geddes quotes as a similar "Pædonymic' the expression 'Alkmena Heliospita.' *Ibid.* 167 Whether or no the custom of "Pædonymy has left any other traces ...must be left to anthropologists to decide.

Pædobaptism (pɛdɒbæ'ptɪz'm). Also **pedo-**. [f. PÆDO- + BAPTISM; cf. mod.F. *pædobaptisme* (16th c.), F. *pédobaptisme* (17th c.).] The baptism of children; infant baptism.

1642 Bp. HALL *Epist.* v. § 4 Where is there express charge for the Lord's day? Where for *pædobaptism*? 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 24, 58 The administration of Pædobaptisme. 1733 JOHNSON, *Pædobaptism*. 1850 WESLEY, *Rev. Judg.* 61 Persons who denied that pædobaptism is to be found in the New Testament ...are allowed to be ...in gaols.

Pædobaptist (pɛdɒbæ'ptɪst). Also **pedo-**. [f. PÆDO- + BAPTIST, after prec.] One who practises, adheres to, or advocates infant baptism.

1891 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 113 He might have called us Anti-pædobaptists, as being against Infant-Baptism. 1733 JOHNSON, *Pædobaptist*, one that holds or practises infant baptism. 1772 in *Gentl. Memorial Worcester* (1830) 227 To Pædobaptist Congregation to all late years much reduced. 1841 F. W. NEWMAN *Lond. Newspaper* 80 The only part which I took was, to support Dukes with Pædo-Baptists, not to divide.

Pædomancy, ERROR, form of PEDOMANCY.

Pædonom (pɛ'dɒnɒm). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. παιδονόμος.] A magistrate who superintended the education of youths.

a 1870 GROTE *Ed. Progym.* vi. (1876) 224 Under the superintendence of the Pædonom.

Pædotribe (pɛ'dɒtraɪb). Also **pedo-**. *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. παιδοτρίβης.] One who taught wrestling and other exercises; a gymnastic master.

1792 E. ROMILLY in *Lives by Rose* II. 6, Gymnasia, pædotribes, athletæ. 1846 BLOMFIELD *Glossary*, *Pædotribe*. a 1860 SARTORIUS *Ess. & Lect.* (1870) I. 156 Heraclides being pædotribe ...united the gymnastic with the medical art.

Pædotrophy (pɛdɒ'trɒfɪ). [ad. Gr. παιδοτροφία.] The rearing of children. So **Pædotrophic** (pɛdɒtrɒ'fɪk) *a.*, relating to the rearing of children; **Pædo'trophist**, one skilled in rearing children.

1837 MAUDE *Explor. Lex.*, *Pædotrophia*, old term ...*pædonomy*. 1840 J. S. BALLARD *Med. Med. Dict.* II. 771 Pædotrophy ...The hygiene of the rearing of children. 1889 J. SOLLAS in *Nineteenth Cent.* June 1005 Pædotrophic Fortunebills, the term by which the new fortuitous designated a particular and relatively permanent variety of sexual attachment. *Ibid.* 1087 They could ...pronounce the plaintiff a properly qualified pædotrophist.

Paen, -one, var. PAYEN Obs., pagan. **Paene**, obs. f. PAVE *sb.* **Paenitence**, obs. f. PENITENCE.

Paenula (pɪ'nɪʊlə). [L.] In *Roman Antiq.* A sleeveless cloak having an opening for the head only, and covering the whole body. Hence, An ecclesiastical garment of the same kind, an early form of the chasuble.

1450-1 *Pipe Roll* 29 Hen. III m. 1 *d*, Pro...*exuli* pænulle de Ludensys Kempsey & Canonyns.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pænula*, among the Romans, a thick garment fit for a defence against cold and rain. 1880 MARQUIS *Pract. Chr.* 9, 168, We have abundant evidence in Roman literature of the use to which the *Pænula* served, and of its gradual exaltation from a garb of slaves or of peasants to one which even emperors might wear in travelling, and which was expressly prescribed in the fifth century to one and the same of ministers.

Paon (pē'ɒn). *Heraldry.* Also 7–8 **pæon**. [a. F., *paon*, ad. Gr. παών: see PÆAN.] A metrical foot of four syllables, one long and three short, named, according to the position of the long syllable, a first, second, third, or fourth paon.

1823 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Isis* 1 Apollo, Words, *Paon* or *Pæon*, the name of Apollo, and of a metrical foot in verse, of which Pæons are computed. 1892 BRIDGES *Phil.* 430 The Poet was constrain'd of more necessity to use a Pæon, instead of a Dactyl. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pæon* or *Paon*, so called, as commonly supposed, because appropriated to the hymn *Pæan*; though Quintilian derives the name from its inventor *Paon*, a physician. 1887 R. C. Jebb *Sophocles' Electra* (1890) 109/2 The anticatastic verse has a pæon...in the first place.

Pæonic (pɪ(ɪ)ɒ'nɪk), *a.* [ab.] [ad. L. *pæonicus*, ad. Gr. παιωνικός of or belonging to a paon.] Of or pertaining to a paon or paons; composed of paons; having the pedal ratio (2:3) of the paon. Also *sb.* A paonic verse or foot.

1830 J. SMITH tr. *Hermann's Metres* II. 21. 224 The ancient Greeks themselves appear not to have completely distinguished between Cretic and paonic numbers. ...Pæonics cataleptic on two syllables, and ending as iambic monometers, are rarely met with. 1874 J. W. WHITE in *Schmidt's Euripidean Cretic Lang.* § 211. 68 Paonics and baccchii. *Ibid.* § 22. 69 Paonic anaclasons are rare in dactylics.

Pæonin (pɪ'ənɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *pæonia*, PEONY (in reference to colour) + -IN.] = CORALLIN.

1866 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 324. 1878 tr. *Stenhouse's Cent. Mem.* XVIII. 302 The same holds good as regards rosolic or pæonic, a coal tar colour, composed of rosolic acid.

Paony, var. PEONY. **Paoyn**, var. PAYEN Obs., pagan. **Paffio**, var. PUFFIN *Sc.*, a small holding.

† **Pagador**. *Obs.* [Sp. *pagador* = mod.L. *pacator*-em payer.] A pay-master.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 236 The Treasurers and Pagadors Colonells. 1598 STOWE *Stow Ann.* 880, Edward Bayly the Master of the Ordinance captayned, whose ...accounte the same so late to be entered No soldiours

Pagan (pē'gən), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **paygane**, 5 **pagayne**, 5–6 **pagane**, 5– **pagan**. [ad. L. *pāgān-us*, orig. 'villager, rustic'; in Christian L. ('Tertullian, Augustine) 'heathen' as opposed to Christian or Jewish; indicating the fact that the ancient idolatry lingered on in the rural villages and hamlets after Christianity had been generally accepted in the towns and cities of the Roman Empire: see Trench *Study of Words* 102; and cf. Orosius 1 Prol. 'Ex hanorum agrestium compitis et pagis pagani vocantur.' Cf. PAYEN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** One of a nation or community which does not hold the true religion, or does not worship the true God; a heathen. († In earlier use practically = non-Christian, and so including Mohammedans and, sometimes, Jews.)

1393 *St. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philippus*) 6 Paganis, þat was dwellend þare. 1450–81 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 The goddes, þat pagayns dede worschipe, were men name tyme. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 8 The haill lordis, and cruentre tryeth of the pagane. 1563 SHUTE *Archit. Ii.* iv. i. 92 Stronging the Empyre of the Christian Crowne, Against blacke Pagans, Turkes, and Saracens. 1596 — *Marcus C.* ii. iii. 21 Adian, ...most beautifull Pagan, most sweete love. 1597 *Dr. Faus. Appl. Magick* v. iii. (1640) 89 The emperour Julian ...was perverted from Christianity, and confirmed a pagan, by Maximus a Magician. 1604 SHUTTLEW *Mourn. T., Trag. Tragedy* v. i. Pithyrides was a Pagan, An ever-hearted man, And Pagan sure he thought to end An Pagan he began. 1846 Worcester *Eccl. Hist. Augs* I. 59, 'Tis now known, after the crusade, and the word 'Saracen' in the sense of 'pagan', and ...applied it to the pagans of the north.

2. *fig.* or *allusively*. A person of heathenish character or habits, or one who holds a position analogous to that of a heathen in relation to a Christian society.

1641 EARDLEY *Lect., Mans Reformer* Wks. (Hobs) II. 197 Lots would put a new face on this weary old world in which we dwell as pagans and enemies too long. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xv. (1878) 110 'But what are his politics?' said Lady Sylvia to this political pagan. 1879 — *Shepherd of D.* xv, That bloodless old Pagan, her father.

† **b.** *spec.* A paramour, prostitute. *Obs.*

1597 SALSB. *a Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 168 What Pagan may that be? 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. i. To all these places I have had my several pagans billeted For my own behoof.

3. *Comb.*, as *pagan-like adj.*

1618 H. CLEMAN *Ecrocr Left Hand* 34 The horrors of them be Pagan-like. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxxv. (1713) 387 A wicked Apostacy into Pagan-like Superstition.

B. *adj.* **1.** Not belonging to a nation or community that acknowledges the true God; worshipping idols; heathen.

c 1386 CHAUC. *Prioress' Pr.* 1170 I, Thy laud the Pagan Rome kept, ...Lucrece made the hearteth to groon. 1534 TH. HOWARD *Treas. agst Turk* women here [Rhodes] dyd differing from all other parts of the Pagan World are much vicious. 1585 ELLINGTON *Comen.* I. 91 The pagane and christian bondmaids ...suffred to have carnall commodiousness, for generation from their pagan vineards. 1661 M. ANDREW *Eng. Civil. wt.* 201 The ideal, cheerful, sensuous, pagan life. 1874 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan Introd.* 39 The first Christian architectures was ...a combination of the pagan work.

2. *fig.* Of heathen character, heathenish.

1550 *W. Lyons Cardan's Comm.* 229 To the pagane Paianes, arrogant Arabapistes, licentious lybertines. 1806 CHALMERS *Monitor Pl.* (1810) 1813 I. 215 Sold ('two a pagan place, a prophane people. And a mixt sinful people') to Edward. *c* 1750 T. BROWN *Sat. Marriage* Wks. 1730 I. 58 This pagan contentment ...finite or order, nor age, nor degree.

† **Pagana'lian**, *a. Obs.* rare—°. [L. *Pāgānālia* neut. pl. (see below) + -AN.] Belonging to the *Paganalia* or annual festival celebrated in each *pagus* or rural district of ancient Italy. So † **Pa'ganale** *sb. pl.* (anglicization of *Paganalia*).

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paganalian*, ...of or belonging to Wakes or Dedications Feasts, Country Holy dayes, and the like. 1658 PHILLIPS (c. v. *Paganicall*), Paganale *i.* Wakes, Country-Holidayes, Ploughmens Feasts.

Pagandom (pē'gəndəm). [f. PAGAN + -DOM.] The realm or domain of pagans; the pagan world (as opp. to *Christendom*); heathendom.

1837 *Penny's Mag.* XLVII. 293 It regarded Pagandom as its common foe. 1888 J. A. WYLIE *Hand to Rome* viii. 223 The one supreme deity of Paganism. 1888 A. T. PIERSON *Crisis Missions* 134 Joining the centres of Christendom and Paganism.

† **Paga'nic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pāgānic-us*, f. *Pāgān-us* PAGAN: see -IC.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of pagans; pagan.

1676 MARVELL *Corr. Councils Wks.* 1875 IV. 249 Churches, that with paganick rites they dedicated to Saint Mary. 1683 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xxxii. 253 It is indeed a Paganick Oracle. 1773 J. BRAY, *Protestantism* 20, 22 (MS.) All The black paganick Worship of the East.

† **Paga'nical**, *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1652) 149 Paganical Gods and fond foolish observations. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 238 (They) are not so much to be accounted atheists, as apostates, paganical, and Ishmaelitish Gentiles.

Hence † **Paga'nically** *adv.*

1884 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* iv. 56 Whereby it is dispended to be still more covertly and Paganically Idolatrous. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 279 The one and only God, which Christendom is worshipped by the Greeks Paganically, by the Jews Judaically, but by Us truely and Spiritually.

Paganish (pē·gănish), *a.* [f. PAGAN + -ISH¹.]
† **1.** Of or belonging to pagans; pagan. *Obs.*
1583 HARDING *Answ. Gilbert's Pop. Art.* (1584) III. 132 Those Paganish religions. 1599 *Strengthening Lord* 28 Their owne which is Paganish written in ... vnciall. *a* 1621 SIR MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 204 Paganish and Antichristian rites. 1718 ED. HOWARD *Impostor Worshipped* 180 Paganish and Popish Superstitions.
2. Resembling or befitting a pagan; of pagan character or quality; heathenish.
1615 *Sir Hugh Steven. Knt.* 22, 3, 4 Who, 1631 V. 70 Nie to Seas for it, is paganish and brutish. 1636 R. DRAKE *Four Fundamentals* 108 To vse Rites in common, not to conforme them ... to Jewish and Paganish. 1733 W. MASON *Ch. Mus.* 138 He would not suffer voices to be ... sung or recite ... because it was gay and paganish. 1870 HARE *Daughter North* (1878) 24 Variations, which he regarded as impudent and paganish.

Hence **Pa·ganishly** *adv.*
1829 *Sussex Advertiser* 20/2 Misheard for *paganishly* was the horse injured, screamed by plunging.

Paganism (pē·gănĭz'm). [*mod.* medL. L. *pāgānismus* (Augustine), f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN: see -ISM. Cf. F. *paganisme* (1611 in Cotgr.).]
1. The religious belief and practices of pagans; the condition of being a pagan; heathendom.
1593 LYLY, *St. Edmund* v. 167 That goddis reuiuers.. thinke to hide eternal peyne vnder Thirsh mythelene for paganysme page. 1761 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xix. (1634) 729 They give about a little thing to make new Religions of Christianity, Iewishnesse, and Paganisme, as it were of patches sewed together. 1802 WARTON *Hist. Eng.* II. ii. (1871) 230 Parson all Lawes, mani Paganisme. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xx. (1846) II. 248 The decisive of Christianity suspended the ruin of Paganism. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. iii. (1876) 61 The Book of Genesis contains a record of the degeneracies of Noeand Religion, or Paganism, as well as of the Patriarchal.
† **b.** The Pagan world; pagandom, heathendom.
1592 ST. *Verdict's Rem.* 37 *Rom.* 1 words 125 The revenge of Gods iudgements, which from time to time ... Paganisme had received from the Emperours of Greece. *a* 1652 *Chr. Italianis* 18 The great destruction made of his people by him, not to all Paganisme.
2. *fig.* or *allusively.* Pagan character or quality; the moral conditions of pagans.
1654 FEATHERSTON *to Cromwell Rec. Dec.* 182 Views opposed to the Paganism of St. Paul's or to the grossest to mark. 1658 J. PARKER *Parænesis* iv. xiii. 376 The paganisme of his high should not be taken for more than it is worth.
b. A pagan or heathenish feature. *rare.*
1883 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 783/2 Their crowning features are mere paganisms, quite out of keeping with the designs they adorn.

Paganity (pāgæ·nĭtĭ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *paganitās* (Cod. Theod. 448), f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN + *-itās* -ITY. Cf. OF. *paienté*.] The condition or quality of being pagan; paganism.
1598 GRAFTON, etc. *Orator. Fur. Mayor Prol.* 5 Rome, which vnwise we forget not old paganitie. 1616 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Arg. 1. iv. 362 There is something of superstition ... something of paganity likewise necessarily consequent thereupon. 1837 CARLYLE *Lect. on Heroism* 93 Luther, When Christianity is to rise and what Paganity is, and all manner of other nations. 1880 J. E. ROSE *Rel. & Georg. City* 143 Efforts to combine paganity is not 'almost divided from the world'.

Paganize (pē·gănaiz), *v.* [a. F. *paganiser* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.) or med.L. *pāgānizāre*: see PAGAN and -IZE.]
1. *trans.* To make pagan; to give a pagan character or form to.
1603 HEATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 131 A Christian Pagano-Papist under cover of Popish. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Infidel.* (1742) I. v. 56, 61 Christianity .. was thereby itself Paganized and Heathenized. 1820-40 CHALMERS *Lect. Rom. Cath.* (1849) III. 108 Even as early as the third century the Church had begun to Paganize Christianity.
2. *intr.* To become pagan; to act as a pagan; to assume a pagan character. Also *to paganize it.*
1640 CHILLINGW. in *Newcastle's Lett. Melancholy* 176 They paganize it to their own damnation. 1641 MILTON *Reformat.* (1851) 206 This was that which made the old Christians Paganize. 1672 MRS. CHARNOCK *to Symmons Diary* 112 When Christendom began to speak of her golden age as in the past she paganized.
Hence **Pa·ganized** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·ganizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pa·ganization**, the action of [paganizing or fact of being paganized]; **Pa·ganizer**, one who paganizes.
1683 DANIEL *Infidel. Detect. Examin.* v. (1684) 228 The 'paganization of religion was in no small degree assisted by the influence of the females of the Court of Constantinople. 1698 F. A. ANTICHRIST *to Panther's Mist. Explan.* V. 2 Wisdome ... the paganization of all the solemnities of Oth (1699) ne were owned to have been maintained. 1736 WARBURTON *Chr. Vind. Charge* 72 'Paganized Christianity. 1873 MOZLEY *Eschatology* I. 102 The paganized conception of the resurrection. 1880-81 EDERSHEIM *Lyof. Kingdom* (1894) 24 ff. 'paganization, or pagan ness, whose thoughts, or sentiments were still heathen or gentile. 1882 GRETA *Magnificent.* 110 To take heed of... Unbelief, 'Paganizing, of Modernity, atheism, conservatism. 1893 HEARON *Lect. Chr. Ev.* 3, (1894) I. 108 Christianity made some steps toward the old religion by the splendour of its ceremonial, and the religious paganizing, not of its creed, but of its popular belief. 1894 R. H. *Armagnac. Whole Creature* II. 51-56 Called absolutely to Paganized Beatitudes and 'Paganizing Unchristian, the Goods of Purpose. 1896 G. S. FABER *Difficulties Romanism* (1853) 197 The Bible knows nothing of those paganizing distinctions between relative worship and positive worship.

Paganly (pē·gănlĭ), *adv.* [f. PAGAN *a.* + -LY².] In a pagan manner or degree; like a pagan.
1659 H. MORE *Immort. Introd.* i. xiv. (1660) 53 This..I am not yet so paganly superstitious as to believe one syllable of it. 1835 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 361 The Irish Papists are paganly superstitious.

Pagan-o-chri·stian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. *pagano-*, comb. form of L. *pāgānus* PAGAN + CHRISTIAN.]
a. adj. Christian in a pagan way, or with an admixture of paganism. b. *sb.* A Christian accepted by paganism. So **Pagano-chri·stianism**; **Pagano-chri·stianize** *v.*
1867 *J. Cooper Disc. Evelg. Exp.* 19 That new kind of Paganism, or Pagano-Christianism. 1868 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xvi. (1713) 321 The Paganochristian Tyranny of the Pope. 1880 — *Apocal. Apoc.* ii. 23 These Pagano-... shall in the end...get the Nations under them, that is, the Paganochristians. 1881 — *Expl. Dan.* ii. 36 The Empire ... now beginning to Pagano-Christianize and grow Idolatrous again. 1883 — *Paradis. Prophet.* xxvii. 224 The Pagano-christianizing Cæsars or Emperours.

Paganry (pē·gănrĭ). [f. PAGAN *sb.* + -RY; cf. *infantry*.] Pagan condition or practice; heathenry.
1589 GREENE *Anal. Aban.* i. (1875) 144 It is all one, as if they had said, Inuetide, Inchastie, paganrie. 1880 J. E. ROSE tr. *Orelli's Early Roman* 134 The memory of the paganry did not disappear when all traces of lake and solar Cult had passed away.

† **Pa·ganry.** *Obs.* [Refashioning of PAYNRY, after *pagan*. Cf. PAYNIM.] = PAGANISM.
a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 197 He slew Sorbryn, the moost valyant knyght in all paynrye. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 71 Where stoode remembred trumpes of Paganrie...fore of his Countrey men.

Page (pēdʒ), *sb.*¹ Also 3 **parge**, 6 *Sc.* **pege**. [a. OF. *page* = It. *paggio*, med.L. *pagius* (*c* 1300, Du Cange); cf. Sp. *pago*, Pg. *pagem* in same sense. The origin of the Romanic word is unsettled. Diez conjectured for It. *paggio* derivation from Gr. καιδιον boy, which is very doubtful. Littré suggests that med.L. *pagius* is from *pāgus* the country, a country district, comparing Fr. *page* village, canton; *pagerie*, *pagerot*, and other the statement of Fauchet (1610) that those in the time of Charles VI and VII, 1380-1422, *page* in Fr. means to have been applied solely to *an enfer personnage*.]
1. † **1.** A boy, youth, lad. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7422 Quat bot to lose bi-tyd, lesse page, *Hatt.* 10205 Was pagen vnto for leoder part, for strikende wass pair leoder part. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 264 He had A litill Knave, [he was] bot a litill page. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 51 A child but was of half yeres age In Cradel ful fair and was a proper page. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 101 Pis youngh page [the infant Jesus] hes pyne for-gange, Pat yit hase nat fra he his fote. 1580 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (1880) 98 My father vnwittie men were, thou a prettie page, badue.
† **2.** A male person of the 'lower orders', or of low condition or manners: a term of contempt and sometimes of opprobrium: cf. KNAVE *n.* 3. *Obs.*
13.. *K. Alis.* 6280 He was yclept in latyn tongue, In the world no lorle ne lede yaped! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 1501 He hath lorn his heele for this page! 1393 GOWER *Confess. Amantis* iii. 1. 1430 *Myrour Vyse* 70 He [Cupid] wolde haue passed with glad of litle Wyn is he to hulle mouse lusked page. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 386 Pou, page, we wotte, gos to-day pis page [Judas] to ser Pilate. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 213 That page was neuer of no valow for to gouerne wyfis Wha may perseue to be prys. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Mk. Albany* 308 A prince to play this page. It is a rechelesse rage, And a lewyshe outrage.
3. A boy or lad employed as a servant or attendant; hence, a male servant of the lowest grade in his line of service, corresponding to an apprentice in trade; one whose part it is to assist and learn from an upper or more experienced servant or officer. **a.** Formerly in the most wide and general use; also with special qualifications, as *page of the kitchen*, *scullery* (= scullion), *stable* (= stable-boy), etc. *Obs.* in general use; but **b.** Still applied in East Anglia to a shepherd's attendant, whether boy, lad, or man. (Cf. modern uses of *boy*, as in *cabin-boy*, *ostler-boy*, *post-boy*, *stable-boy*, etc.)
a 1327 *Pol. Songs Camden* 237 Pabelcoyere yat pages. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* (A.) 11. 163 Wip him he hadde ben a page pe3 serued him to bur bredinges. 14.. *Mem. Ext. to W.*—Wrighte's) A. 4 The page of the kechyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Page of a kechyne, *coquinarius*. 15.. *Customs of Meaburn in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 61 For salad leafs in ye 3yere nayfuls two oxyfuses and 3 pages. 1570-80 *Lucidus* page (see KITCHEN *sb.* 3 a). 1577 FLEMING *Contr. Holinsh.* Pages & seruitors, page. 1579 SPENSER *Shepheards Calender* Aug. 55 Hobbinol and Diggon found Piers a shearing, Whilst their pages them fetled their bowles to bear. 1598 FLORIO, *Staffiere*, a footman, a lackey, a page. 1611 COTGR., *Page*, a page, a boy, a lackey. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Country Words* (E.D.S.) 82 *Page*, a servant, a boy. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 The Queens Officers and Servants Scullery ... Yeomen ... Joint Grooms ... Page ... Turnbroche. 1826 —
b. 1809 KEMPSON *Agric.* (1898) 197 *Page* (Eng. Ebel. Dict.), a shepherd. 1825 *Trans. Soc. Arts.* XLIII. 1 *Page*, the lad attending on a shepherd. 1892-96 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS, *Page*, the common and almost only name of a shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. ...Extensively used through Suffolk, and probably further.
4. *Chivalry.* A boy or lad in training for knighthood, and attached to the personal service of a knight, whom he followed on foot, being not yet advanced to the rank of squire. Cf. *foot-page* (FOOT *sb.*), FOOTBOY 3. Now only *Hist.*, Horse
† **b.** A foot-soldier. † **c.** A campaigner. *Obs.*
13.. *K. Alis.* 6102 Fyve hundred thousand Knyghtis to arowe, pe V fynde, Whitoute pages and ascrewe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 7482 With his wyues [? squyres and two sons, three pages to bere their horses also. [1847 JAMES *Y. Marstone Mort.* vi. If we place you on page to my son Otho, it must mainly be with a view to your military promotion hereafter.

1848 THOMAS *Sirens N. Y.* viii. (1878) 30 Like that of the squire or page of the Middle Ages.]
5. a. *c* 1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 A hundreth knyghtes and...fyf hundreth to hors, squyres of grete sorp, & fyue hundreth o fote, to wirch I nelle pou. Knyghte, squire, & pages, be terpes of two pore. *c* 1390 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Page, *pagius, puellus, puerulus*. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Eng.* viii. (1906) 120/1 Whyche fyre-drynge passed the vsage of olde pages takte the pyrthe of the Seuenne. 1583 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1590) 80 Leauing by the Wight of their harnesse and pages (conformed to what time the warre must). 1830 SOUTHEY, A soldiers page, *grapist*.
6. A youth employed as the personal attendant of a person of rank. (In earlier times often himself of gentle birth, and placed in this position in order to be trained in the usages of good society.)
c 1460 J. ROSKELL *Rk. Nurture* (1767) Yoff he be a ... page,... marry [you not], grome gentle is best. 1589 T. WARNER *tr. Stickelay's Trag.* n. xviii. 30 A place for young children, which we pages. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. 344 Sc. 3. 30. 1608 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* Plays (1873) I. 150 Pages and Parasits [here] by making laggas. 1707-40 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Page*, a youth of mean, ordained to the family of a prince or great personage ...to attend in state of ceremony, do messages, bear up trains, robes, etc. and...to have a genteel education, and learn his exercises. 1708 ADDISON *Tatler* (1710) I. 161 A lady of considerable rank, who ...is allowed 6 pages, 12 coquets, and as many maid-servants above years of age. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xv. Where hast thou left that page of thine, That used to serve thy cup of wine? 1833 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. IV. 589 Many coaches and sets, attended by buckramed footmen, and pages.
b. Hence, a title of various officers of a royal or princely household, usually with some distinctive addition, as *page of honour*, *page of the back-stairs*, *of the chamber*, *of the presence*, etc.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 989 A yeer or two he was in this service Page of the chamber of Emelye the bright. 1430 *Lydg. Min.* (1840) 1/1 Sythe Wayte, page of owre Kyng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiii. 5 Yonge Grenes and pages of the Kynges Chamber. *a* 1582 N. CROMPTON *Mirr. Mag.* (1857) 80, xii goodly yong gentlemen, called pages of honour. 1624 HEYW. Comedies and Tragedies. Written by Thomas Killigrew, Page of Honour to King Charles the First. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 406 A son of Mr. Secretary Vernon is made page of the presence to the Duke of Gloucester. 1707 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1712) III. 594 (The Queen's Officers and Servants). Pages of the Back-Stairs [&c.]. Their salary 6*ol.* per Annum each. Pages of the Presence-Chamber [4]. Their Salary 40*l.* per Annum each. Grooms of the Great-Chamber [10]. Their Salary 40*l.* *Ibid.* 595 (The Master of the Horse, and his Officers)... Equerry of the Crown Stable ...[16]. Pages of Honour [4]. 160*l.* each. Gentlemen of the Horse. 1780 *Pub. Stud. Mag.* Apr. 314 London ...was made a page of the bedchamber to Queen Mary. 1900 WHEATLEY *Hist. to Hist Magesty's Household*... Pages of the Back Stairs [4]. Their Pages [6]. Pages of the Chambers. Pages of the Presence [5]. Pages, Mrs [3]. *Ibid.* By Master of the Horse... Queen's Equerry... 1 Pages of Honour [4].
c. Hence, in mod. usage, often applied to a boy or lad (usually in 'buttons' or livery) employed in a private house, a club, hotel, large shop, etc., to attend to the door, go on errands, and the like; a foot-boy; in U.S. to an attendant upon a legislative body. **d.** Also applied to little boys fantastically dressed at a wedding ceremony to bear the bride's train.
1781 COWPER *Truth* 146 He yet allows himself that boy indeed... His predecessor's coat advanced to wear, Which future pages yet are destined to share. 1809 KITCHINER *Economy* v. (ed. 2) There...a page, to gossip and answer, and again the table, swinging his legs to and fro. 1834 T. HOOK *Parson's Daughter* (1836) 110 A small white-faced boy who was called 'page' to Aunt Eleanor,... superseding what formerly-married persons were accustomed to consider footboys. 1897 W. J. LOCKE *Stopper's Wooing* iii. 107 And Henry? Is he a little page to whom nurse hands a bowl to hold up the bride's train.
7. Transferred uses.
a. A clip or other contrivance, for holding up a woman's skirt in walking.
1884 *Sears Quite Alone* xxviii. 170 The awful arrangement of hooks and strings, known as 'ladies' pages'.
7. *Zoology.* Collector's name for a black and green South American hawk-moth of the family *Uraniidæ*.
1888 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1900 WORDS. *Gen. to Nat.* 430 During the last two years swarms of a exquisitely handsome butterfly, with dark green wings and white tails, have been noticed in Trinidad,...It is now known that they are the 'green pages' of the Venezuelan forests.
8. *Bird-&-machinery.* (See quot.)
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pages*, the inch carrying the pallets, which support the newly moulded bricks, and on which they are slipped to the off-bearing boy, at the end.
(Pr. *page* was formerly applied to the tobacconist's boy who carried the newly moulded bricks on the pallets.)
9. *Comb.*, as *page-boy*, *-cart*; *page-like adj.*
1864 MASSINGER *Fib. Milan* ii. 1, All the tongues That, *page-like*, wait on the success of war. 1888 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 70 You, then, do your own page-work; said Hartland. 1906 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 201/1 Loitering in the glorious jubilee as if they were an ordinary *page-boy* on a round of morning errands. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 May, 7/2 There are large numbers of page-boys employed in Wood and cloth and hotels.
Page (pēdʒ), *sb.*² [a. F. *page* fem. (1318 in Hatz.-Darm.) a page =L. *pagina* a leaf of a book, a written page, f. stem *pag-* of *pangĕre* to fasten, fix in, fix together.]
1. One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc.

Full page, a page containing its full complement of printed lines, or containing an engraving or illustration which occupies the entire page; also *attrib.* = cf. FULL-A. 20. *Page for page*, corresponding in the page(s) also *attrib.*

1589 Nashe *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (1616) 9 Seneca his blood line by line and page by page, at length must render life to your stage. 1600 Holland *Pliny* xxii. xli. 240 If one blade of this large Paper were pleached off, the whole paper under hammer therein, it were lost. 1698 Kennett *Glanvill.* 2 n., Some confirmed *little and page* 1 where an n folio or leaf properly comprehends two pages. 1731 Mrs. Eaglefield *Kath. Parent* iv. Intending only to look cursorily over the five first pages. 1880 Thomas *Gloss.* to L. 204 The phenomena referred to in the foregoing pages.

b. H. O. Sommer *Malory's Arthur Prof.* 2 Caxton is reprinted page for page, line for line, word for word. 1896 in *Master's Black Knave, Projecting* p. xviii. A line-for-line and page-for-page reprint of the original text.

5. *Printing.* The type set up, or made up from slips or galleys, for printing a page.

1707-42 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The page, then, composed and ranged in the galley, he ties it up therein with a cord or packthread, and sets it by. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 193 A few observations on the method of 'lying up' a page. 1841 N. Moore in Hackett *Life* (1845) II. 172, I will see up a proof-page of the Gulstonei fragment.

6. *Typo-founding.* One of the parcels into which new type is made up by the founders, to be sent out: usually 8 inches by 4.

1880 J. Southward *Pract. Printing* (1884) 72 Type is sent from the founders in parcels. . . The parcel is called a page. 1903 H. Hart *Lett. to Editor*, Messrs Caslon sells these type-holders' pages 'cartridges'.

7. *fig.* **a.** Any page, or the pages collectively, of a writing; hence, rhetorically, Writing, book, record. **b.** An episode such as would fill a page in a written history; a single phase of the 'book of nature', or of the 'book of life' (see Book *sb.* 4).

1609 Daniel *Def. Ed.* v. xli, On the world's blank I the lines so smale, Nor shall their names write it so as my page appear. 1710 *Guar. Edge* xiii, Her single page Rich with the spoils of time. 1732 tr. *Mandeville* 75, Dust . . impression . . Dust burns in Shakespeare's or in Milton's page. 1860 Sortery *Life King's Visit Scot.* 41 A deeper tragedy . . hath never filled The historic page. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* 54 Nor merely by the title page cometh shown, But in the living page of human life To look and learn. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 24 July, A bright page in his military history.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *page-head*, *-heading*, *-picture*, *-turning*; **page-cord**, **-grass** (see quots. 1858, 1875); **page-paper**, a piece of stiff paper on which a page of type is placed before being fastened up with others in a forme; **page-proof**, a pull taken from type made up into pages; form.

1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 193 The compositor . . takes a page paper into the palm of his hand, and puts it against the bottom of the page. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Page-cord*, this twine used to put down or tie together the pages or columns [of type] previous to printing. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Page-grass*, a standard of length for the pages of a given point of work. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 July 3/2 The most conspicuous feature in this book is the series of attractive page-pictures.

Page (pēdʒ), *v.*[1] [f. PAGE *sb.*[2]] **a.** *trans.* To write on, attend, or follow, like a page. **b.** *To page it*, to act as page.

1598 H. Chettle in Nashe *Saffron Walden Wks* (Grosart) III. 205 In square and not in old fo. Pages, that shall page and lackey his infamie after him. 1607 Shakes. *Timon* iv. iii. 104 Will these moist Trees . . page this hasty deed, when their guest is cold? 1638 *Penit. Penance* v. 6, Nicolas has paged it twenty two. 1869 Eliza Cook *Orbs* i. i. 74 Go, page his dusty book upon a march.

Page (pēdʒ), *v.*[2] [f. PAGE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To put consecutive numbers upon the pages of (a book, manuscript, etc.); to paginate.

1626 Powers *Conc. Cosens* 13 The first part of his Books . . is not paged. 1847 *Calderon's Weekly Pol. Pamphlet* 20 Mar. 331 The former part . . is paged in such a way as to fit with the pasting of Number Fifteen. 1876 Eastwood in *Smith. weath's Shrubbish* Prof. 17 Even when consecutively paged, his volumes are often composed of several distinct works.

2. *Printing.* To make up (composed type) into pages.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. *Type-founding.* To pack up (new type) in pieces for sending out.

1903 H. Hart *Lett. to Editor*, When type has been cast, it is not 1911 then dressed; then paged; i. e. packed up in convenient pieces. The founder will, if requested, page his type otherwise than in the standard width.

Pageant (pæ·dʒĕnt, pæ·dʒĭnt), *sb.* Forms: α. 4-6 **pagyn**, (5 **pagen**, **-on**, **padgin**, **-ion**, **paidgion**, *Sc.* **pedj(e)ane**, **-yne**); 6-7 **pagin**. β. 5 **pagent(e**, (**padehard**, **padand**, **patende**, **pagyant**, **pajant**, **padgeant**, **-iant**, **pacent**, **pachent**); 5-6 **pagent**, 6 **pageunt**, (**-iu(n)t**, **-iwnt**, **-y.n.nt**, **pageyond**, **pain(e)nt**, **-eunt**, *Sc.* **padjaud**); 6-7 **pageache**, (7 **peygeond**, **pageiente**). γ. **pageant**. [Late ME. *pagyn*, *padgin*, etc., in contemporary Anglo-Latin, *pagina*; subseq. with accession of *-ar*, as in *auctorial*, etc.; see *-ARY* 3. Origin and history obscure: see Note below.]

1. A scene acted on the stage; also, one scene or act of a mediæval mystery play. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 168 He hat hap ben plein a pagyn [v. r. pagent] of pe deuel . . schal haue most pacis of pyne & riche. 14.. *Cov. Myst.* Prol. 'pasion' Pagent. 1467-8 *Coventry Leet Bk.* N. 451 The storyes of Cornelius . . drawen . . how thei were discharged of the cordan pudred in a lose in the tyme of John Gos then mere. 1527 *Hall.* 175 b, Hee Pg. Margaret] right there sille the pagentes playde were assembled, which thyngis and he pleyde for his sir *Rep.* 1487 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 That ye pagentes be yerely amongs the craftes. 1568 J. Pilkington in *Lodge Ill.* (1838) 1. 327 Many pagents were played in his way to Bethgreen [see welcome-pageant]. 1590-96 Spenser *Faerie Queene* xxvii. 229 Times vsed Maskes for a Heauenly pageant [so v. *gentlemen*]. 1593 Shakespeare *Rich. Coward* 1383 Of pageants that were played in Inyonor Gentle, 1630 Prynne, *Hist's Pageant* in 4 pieces, sections. 1648 Herrick, etc. *Hesper. Poet. Works* 21 n. I have rehearsed vnto them . . the pageant of this world, or pageantrie. 1803 *N. Columbian Constit. Chron. N. Y.* (1808) 477 As they have multiplied the number of their pagan, so they they multiply their pagins and parts. 1842 Morton *Aeronaut.* (1850) 213 His former translation was to the fore about the Jugglers, now he is at the Pageants among the Wildbeasts. 1860 Pusey *Sports & Past.* ix. ii. 137 The prologue . . contains the argument of the several pageants, or acts, that constitute the piece. 1868 Scott *N. M. Poets* 22, The morris-dancers . . again played their pagent.

b. *fig.* The part acted or played by any one in an affair, or in the drama of life; performance; esp. in *to play one's pageant*, to act one's part. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 120 Pes pagyn pleyen pei pat token pe temple of Godis lawe. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* v. lxxix. How now, said Launcelot unto Arthur, thinke ryghth a knyghte that playeth his pagente. 1498 tr. *St. Patrick in P. Lond.* 118 *note* As for the pagent . . the Erle off Grenforde lathe playd alle Hamnyr. In lyppe the walys, and wonne to the stylle, and is to the crowe to the chyrche. *a* 1529 Skelton *Duodo Labo. D.* 85 I have played my pageant, now am I past. 1598 Chapm., etc. *Iliads Pan. Watt.* vi. 44 Ye must not please your pageant in the sight of saints. 1634 Stukeley (title) The Pageant of Popes, containing the Lives of all the Bishops of Rome . . to the Years of Grace 1535. written in Latin by Master Bale (1555). 1658 Rowlands *Pierce Penilesse* (title), We must play the pageant out.

†c. A part acted to deceive or impose upon any one; a trick. *To play one a pageant*, to play him a trick, to impose upon or deceive him. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 91 In pis manere pei pleien pe pagyn of seintis for to gete token pe deuocion of wrecchid wymmen & hem-self wonderen ouzhtebeestes, or pes apostelis, or pes holi token; pere is ouzht of cristis apostle. 1530 Palsgr. 626/1 He had thought to playe me a pageant, if me hadde dreamt & knowe. 1580 Sidney-Lear *Arcad.* i. (Arb.) 22 This delightful pageant of his owne vyle lust receiuing the iust reward. 1598 Barckley *Felicity of Man* 1. 1617 R. Carew tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 88 That pageant was plaid by a Hollander.

†d. A scene represented on tapestry, or the like.

1537 *Marr's Wks.* **C** 6 b, Maister Thomas More in his youth deuised in his fathers house in London, a goodly hanging of fine painted cloth, with type pageauntes, and verses ouer euery of those pageauntes written, expressing the effect what the pageant in those pageauntes represented.

†2. A stage or platform on which scenes were acted or tableaux represented; *esp.* in early use, the movable structure or 'carriage', consisting of stage and stage machinery (Machine *sb.* 6), used in the open air performances of the mystery plays. *Obs.*

[1392-3 *Carriadge of St. Mary's, Coventry* B. 6/b On Sherp *Dict. Cov. Mysts.* 60, Dyuers yers in pageant pardoun' vocat. Corvysyer *Cambr. Acct. Glouc.* 1-2 Item in Spend in bryng the pagger in to gradel-feast vid. 1453 *Ibid.* 13 In lesper of the cloth shall be bring forth to pasent & find clothes pan goo abowte be pagent, and find torches pertu. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 266/1 A Pagiole, *interludium*. 1500 in *York Myst.* Introd. 32 The carvers[ys to pay] to make the new wheles to pe pagiaunt. 1535 *Coverd. Wisdom of Salom.*, Unto the wrights for mending the pagent 16s. 1d. 1-1901 Jarman, Rooms in Sharp *Intr.* 31 The names of those player rooms, every company had his pagiant, or pave, which pageants were a high scaffolde with a roomes, a higher and a lower, upon 4 wheeles. 1890 in *Bickerstaffe's Friends Lenten Months* ed. 3/102 Judith was one of the most beautiful young Women of Bethulia, and . . repaid about her upon the open Stage or Pageant they had placed . . Musicians. 1898 Feuse *Acc. R. Dublin* 2 *P.* 52 On a Pageant over against the Tholsel they had a list of Damsels included like Puppets, to the sweeping of the Mobile. 1720 Comm. *Apol.* (1756) II. 131 Pageants, that is, stages erected in the open streets, were part of the entertainments.

†b. A piece of stage machinery; also, a mechanical contrivance or machine generally. *Obs.*

1549 Homilies *Disp.* 258 Of all the crafty and subtyle pageants and packs of wares made by mercers wyt, to get us money by their crafte, the chiefe is one of the lowe. 1622 Fleming, *Pegma*, a house or pageant to rise, fall, or goe it selfe with shoo. *a* 1719 Addison (J.) The poets received the following pageant or machine for the poet's entertainment: a huge floating mountain, that was split by the top to include a Parnassus. 1881 Wright *Eliz. Archæol.* II. 221 (*Pegma*) . . a word . . subsequently in general use to denote stage machinery of all kinds.

3. A tableau, representation, allegorical device, or the like, erected on a fixed stage or carried on a moving car, as a public show; any kind of show, device, or temporary structure, exhibited as a feature of a public triumph or celebration. *Distinguished from* — *dumb show*. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Their sense, in which 'scene' and 'stage' are combined, may have been the intermediate link between 1 and 2.

1432 *Lat. in Mannin. Guido Gualo* III. App. 251 Pueri . . tractui machinæ, cum pedibus, in cujus medio stabat quasi olim magistratus . . ex utraque latere tantus pegmatis in modum pugilis relaborator duo satiricis vicaria 'stabant.'] 1511 Ordinance *Pilgr. Guylde* 3 Euerson every of the pageants must fynde children . . apparayled . and richely dressed. 1533 Coronation *Q. Anne* in *Arch. Cantat.* II. 47 A richely made pageant of Apollo with the Nine Muses among the mountains. *Ibid.*, A sumptuous and costly pageant or manner of a castle wherein was fashioned a heavenly roof and under it upon a green was a rock or mount, whereout sprang a goldbeaten of vynes and red roses [etc.]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 336 At Milles . . were set up . . throughout seuen pageants, and images, with sumptuous verses written. 1601 Chettle, *Pageants*, a stage, or frame whereon Pageants be set, or carried. 1620 Middleton *Mayoralty* 72 To stand as a dumb pageant, without action. 1708 Prelude, *Pageant*, a triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device usually carry'd about in Publick Shows. *a* 1735 in Swift's *Lett.* (1768) IV. 21 You would have put me to an additional expence, by having a coach-box for pageants as of old, on the lord-mayor's day. Mr. Pope and I were thinking to have a large machine carried through the city, with a printing press, another gold-beaters, hatters, desks, &c. and a carriage of paper printed and thrown from the press to the mobb. 1853 A. W. Yates *Engl. Dramat. Lit.* (1892) I. 249 These pageants, to the generally accepted later and narrower use of the term, which consisted of moving shows devoid of spoken action or dialogue, or at least only employing the aid of these incidentally, by way of supplementing and explaining the living figures or groups of figures brought before the eyes of the spectators.

4. *fig.* Something which is a mere empty or specious show without substance or reality.

1608 Chapman *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 239 Without which love and trust a house is almost A very Pageant, and a properties. 1634 Quarles *Emblt.* v. 12 (1718) 97 Think ye the Pageants of your hopes are able To stand secure on sands, when earth itself's unstable? 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 481 (1789) II. xxxvii. 196 It was a dream, a shadow, an empty pageant. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 511 The sovereign, divested of all but the name of king, sinks into an empty pageant.

b. A specious tribute or token.

1730 Jeremiah *Lat. to Premier Cas. Advocat.* 5 Apr. in Boswell *Life*, Many, who would, perhaps, have contributed to your ease when alive, have heaped expensive pageants upon you when gone.

5. A brilliant or stately spectacle arranged for effect; *esp.* a procession or parade with elaborate spectacular display; a showy parade.

1605 Shakes. *Macbeth* iv. iv. Enclosed with servants and ambitious shields, . . Made a rare pageant, as with sound of trumpet, Tuscans and chivers, proudly they went on. 1620 W. Irvine *Shield Lib.* I. 199 Five pageants can be more stately and stand them an English Parasol in town. 1639 Townesend *Gale Lib. Washington* 12, Lead out the pageants out and show, . . Let the long long procession go. 1679 Prideaux *Pacific Lt.* I. 2 A. 16 The glittering pageant received the genius of the regiment. 1808 Pantagr. *Sorrow*, Cant. II. vii. 6 The consecration of a King was then not a mere pageant.

6. *a. attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of or acting in a pageant; stage-, pageant-; spacious.

1579 *Pasq. Synod Other Mo.* 3 To those we see to stand best, whilst their pageant stage Lordships dagge-to give on a conference upon their Benefices. 1590 *Lond. Lick. Mo.* (1858) We will . . Assist Your Majesty against the French King, his Pageant Prince of Wales, and all others. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 13 France and England the pageant maid more to quarrel . . which was made up without their privity. *c* 1600 H. K. Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1877) 36 The pageant bassis of a glittering base. 1868 J. H. Burn *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. 17 Compassion was made to feel that he was a mere pageant-figure.

b. *Comb.*, as *pageant-master*, *-play*, *-plot*, *-tableau*, *-wheel*; *pageant-loving* adj.; **pageant-car**, the car which carried, or served as, a stage for acting in the open air; **†pageant-house**, the house in which the stage and properties for the play were kept; **†pageant-idol**, an idol which is a mere 'vain show'; **†pageant-money**, -penon, -silver, money contributed for the mystery-play; **pageant-thing**, a thing that is a mere 'vain show', an idol.

1893 C. S. Terry in *Anderson Pageant Warwick* 62 The stages of the 'pageant-cars'. 1910 *N. York Pilgr. Introd.* 16 Le 'pageant-house pellipardum'. 1731 *Orders of Lord in Sharp Cov. Myst.* (1825) 43 A pageant, with the pageant house & playing gates. 1826 in *York Myst.* Introd. 36 Of the expenses for the pageants house three years ens. 1826. 1479 in Raine *Fabric* (Surtees) 148 who of "Pageant-Idols hous". 1892 *Academy* 10 Sept. 230/2 He provided "Idols for the stage of a "pageant-loving folk. 1479 in *York Myst.* Introd. 41 To clene marchen and "pagiant wones. 1910 in Sharp *Warwick Pageant* 20 Rec. of the masters for the "pageant-money, 1632. 1910 in Sharp *Dram. Cov. Myst.* 20 Recayved of the craft for "pagent pennys &c. 42. 1897 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* v. 1, Some "pageant-plot, or some device for the shipmen. 1910 in *York Myst.* Introd. 33 xxix. "Pelycan silver. 1898 Yeats & Shaw *Pr. xxv.* 8 The "Pageant-thing has Eyes and None, But neither hears nor smells. 1589 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 56 Payde for nayle for the "pagion wheles iijd.

Note. The word in the preceding senses is known only in English, and in the Anglo-Latin adjunct. The two main early senses were 'scene displayed on a stage', and 'stage or which a scene is exhibited or acted'. The relative order of these is not certain; but, so far as historical facts have been found, the sense 'scene' appears first. The Anglo-L. *pagina* is in form identical with the known ancient L. *pagina* leaf of a book), Fest. 26/1; and it is noteworthy that from *pagina* French had, besides the popularly descended *page*, a literary form *pagine*, *pagene*, 'page of a book'; which also came into Eng. in the forms *Pagene*, *pagyne*, *pagin*, and even by 1526 *page*. Forms which are identical with some of those of *pageant*. There is thus no difficulty so far as concerns form in identifying *pagina* "pagina" with *pagina*, *pagine*, *pagyn*, *pagent*, 'leaf' of 'page'. And it is easy to conceive how the sense 'page' or 'leaf' of a MS. play might have passed into that of 'scene' or 'act'; but direct evidence connecting the two has not been found. On the other hand, some, who take 'stage' as the earliest sense, have suggested for *pagina* a possible passage of sense from 'tables or slab for inscription' to 'board', and so to 'stage'; or have seen in the 14-15th c. Anglo-Latin *pagina* a recent

or less independent formation from the stem *pag-* of L. *pangĕre* to fix, organize with L. *compăgo*, *compāgo*, com. *Anglian* 'fixing together', 'joining', *gemāgnung* 'a band together (various parts, 'framework'); or have thought it a representation, in some way, of L. *pāgina*, Gr. πήγνυ-μι 'a framework fastened or joined together', spec. 'a movable stage or scaffold used in theatres'. This last exactly gives the sense of *pāgina*, 'pageant'; and not only has the Cange examples of *pedi* L. *pāgina* as 'a wooden machine on which stories are placed', but Cangerius has *P. pagmarii* 'a stage or frame whereon Pageants be set or carried'. Thus it is indisputable that 'pageant' in the sense 'stage' would exactly render L. *pāgina*, and it is further true that the sense *page of pāgina* is cognate with *page of* πήγνυ-μι; but of any actual historical relation between the forms of these words, or any passage of *pāgina* into *pāgium* in med.L., there is no trace. It had been supposed that an earlier Anglo-L. example of *pāgium*, in a sense like 'boarding', existed in the first paragraph of the 12th or 13th c. treatise of Alexander Neckham *De Utensilibus*, printed very inaccurately by T. Wright's *Vol. of Vocabularies* (1857) 99, 36–119, from MS. Cott. Titus D. xx, f. 46 b, where Wright has 'de lingnea pagina fiet' where I suggest *pāgium*; but the actual reading of the MS. is 'et lignea de cuvpagine fiet scilicet ista supradicta'; so that the supposed *pāgium* 'boarding' has no existence.

Pageant (pæ·dʒĕnt, pæ·-), *n.* [*A. pens.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To imitate as in a pageant or play; to mimic. *Obs. rare.*

1608 Sharp. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 191 With ribbands and feathered notion, Which Shadrach, he imitates and in the Pageants vs.

2. To carry about as a show or in a procession.

1620 *Mirror Nations* i. (1627) 2 Even that Feast of love and heavenly-minded fellowship... became the subject of leaves, and glorying ostentation, pageanted about, like a dreadful Idol. 1880 — *True Conversion*. Who (1850) can Pageant himself up and down in Progress among the perpetual lowings and cringings of an abject People.

3. To honour with a pageant.

1832 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 394 She who once pageanted with unbounded pomp victorious Negro returning trophy-laden.

Hence **Pageanting** *vbl. sb.*, display of pageantry.

1883 *Masters Drummer. of Hanwell* iv. 51 One may guess the manner of pageanting, banqueting, and speechifying.

Pa·geanted, *a.* [f. PAGEANT *sb.* + -ED².]

†**a.** Adorned with 'pageants' or scenes (in tapestry or the like): see PAGEANT *sb.* 1 d). *Obs.* b. Attended with pageantry and pomp.

1530 in *Archæol. Journ.* (1850) VII. 225, in silver clothes is pageanted silver clothes. *Ibid.* Pageanted before-right. 1900 W. Twyning *tr. Wyrcest. Cont.* 73 Eod. xiv. Will might be with the final fire Of pageanted superbiae rung.

†**Pageanteer.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 -eere. [f. PAGEANT *sb.*: see -EER.] A player in a pageant or mystery-play: to quot. *fig.*

1624 One *New Canada* of Machiavels than lord pageanteers should be commissed...in some Ecclesiastical Court for Professors of heaven and holy things.

Pageantic (pædʒĕ·ntĭk), *a. rare.* [f. PAGEANT *sb.* + -IC: cf. *gigantic*.] Of the nature of or belonging to a pageant or pageants.

1893 T. *Sharp Diss. on Lat. Mysts.* 91 Illustration of the form and construction of Pageantic structures.

Pageantry (pæ·dʒĕntrĭ, pæ·-). [See -RY.]

†**1.** Pageants collectively; the public acting of scenes or display of tableaux. *Obs.*

1608 Sylvan. *Pan.* v. i. 6 What pageantry, what feats, what shows, What solemnity, and pomp is this, The regent made... To grace the king. *a* 1618 Camden *Ann.* vi. (1688) 411, in women gloriously decked...were carried in litters, having legs of gold, and 300 more in others, whose legs were of silver: These things were most remarkable in the Pageantry. 1714 J. Weaver *Edmund's Astrologer* Sought, (1765) 22 The Pageantry of which Day's Work, as never there by himself he hath since published with his Name to it.

2. Splendid display, gorgeous spectacular show; pomp. Also in *pl.*

1632 Jas. Taylor *Serm. Ps.* Vine 21. viii. 20 To prove that we are extremely proud in the midst of all this pageantry. 1673 [B. Lynde] *Triumph. Exit.* 20 Not less agreeable than Civilian Companies his Pageantry. 1707 Gay *Pastor* i. 21. *A year-ark* with the poultry fed, All Gave'n him with as serious air, And mocked his gaudy pageantry. 1725 Brydone *Tour of Eng.* (1782) I. 178 In pursuit of childish and gay amusements, The pageantry of war. 1818 Fraser's *Mag.* (1878) I. 2 Experiments...independently of their ostensible pageantry.

3. Mere acting or show, empty or specious display, show without substance. Also with *pl.*

1587 Bishops' *Contr. Reply to Cavillar* 114 After a weeks Pageantry of his Quenchings, the war began where still here Head was cut off. 1713 Berkeley *Hyds Lett. Intro.* 9, (In the standing Ceremony and continued Pageantry of Transubstantiation. *a* 1814 H. Rees *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. (1819) 253 Chivalry had not yet declined to mere formal pomp and pageantry.

Paged (pē·dʒĕd), *a.* [f. PAGE *sb.*² or *v.*² + -ED.]

1. Having the pages numbered. **b.** Having pages of a specified kind or number, as *politic-paged*.

1885 Athenæum 21 Dec. 833/1 Left by Mr. Bradshaw in a paged series of 1872.

Pagedom (pē·dʒdŏm). [f. PAGE *sb.*¹ + -DOM.] The office or function of a page. Also *attrib.*

1832 *New Yorker Convers.* II. vi. 88 The ladies could pursue him to no graver of pagedom. 1858 Chamb. *Jrnl.* VI. 61 Stories of one-boy belongings...between mortal in the pagedom portions.

Pa·geful. [-FUL.] As much as fills a page.

1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 413 Virulent indignation by the pageful.

Pa·gehood. [-HOOD.] The state or condition of being a page. **b.** The personality of a page.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 682 He bears himself like the very model of pagehood. 1828 — *P. W. Perth* xxiv. It is not so, as it seems your pagehood. 1840 E. J. Lowndes *Guild of Opera* III. v. 272 He wore the habiliments of pagehood.

Pagon, pagont, obs. ff. PAGEANT; var. PAGINE.

Pager (pē·dʒə). [f. PAGE *sb.*² + -ER¹.] One who pages (papers, blank books, etc.).

1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 9/2 (*Advt.*) Pager and Perforator wanted.

†**Pa·gery.** *Obs.* [f. PAGE *sb.*¹ + -ERY.] The office or position of a page, service as a page.

1586 *Credit & Discredit Lyly* (1888) 23 [In France] young gentlemen are brought up as Pages in Court: so rising as their Pagery is past, they become noblemen to some Band or Garrison. 1592 R. *Greene New Pat.* 5 Those are the men, Or never liberal, deadly sciences Of pagery. 1641 Eliz. Mrsn. tr. *Shirley's Cruel Warres* v. 28 A Dutchman, who being come out of pagery, and not having wherein to rest, laboured long on foot.

Pageship (pē·dʒĭp). [f. PAGE *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.] The office of a page. Also *humorously*, as a title.

1839 *Lytton Ernest* vii. 63, May I wait on the pageship to-morrow? 1844 Thomas *Cruch of Ct.* xxiii. 187 The benedictine had power to push his neighbour on to pageship, forty years ago—to the final post of bother. 1851 *Lucubrations Undt. Character* ii. 19 It was probably to fit the period of this assumed pageship that the poet was fixed upon as the date of Chaucer's birth.

Pageunt, pageyond, obs. forms of PAGEANT.

†**Pa·ggle,** *v. Obs.* [Devic. uncertain.] *intr.* To linger, dawdle, act as a bag, hang loosely.

c 1550 Gammer *Nr. Matron* ii. 63 Every hose...With stouting shoe fast toggle to the ground.

Paggle, pagil, obs. var. PAIGLE, cowslip.

Pagi, obs. variant of PAH *int.*

Paghant, pagla (a·xt, -ə), obs. ff. PAGEANT.

†**Pa·gical,** *a. Obs.* [f. PAGE *sb.*¹ + -ICAL: cf. *magical*.] Of or relating to the pages of a book.

1646 *Sir G. Mackenzie tr. L. to Balfour* (O. *Fr.* III. 31, I pitch with, and put them upon pagicall-tides to them, too.

Pagin, obs. form of PAGEANT, PAGINE.

‖ **Pagina** (pæ·dʒĭnă). *Biol.* [L. *pāgina* leaf, page.] A flat surface, as of a leaf.

1842 Bannon *Dict. Sci., etc., Pagina*...the surface of a leaf. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Pagina*, the surface of anything.

Paginal (pæ·dʒĭnăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *pāginālis*, f. *pāgina* a page: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to a page or pages; consisting of or referring to pages; page for page.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 224 He that so closed the books, which in an expression proper unto the printed books of our times. 1862 *Pathfinder's Eng. Poems to Hadrowsk Eng. Poets* I. Introd. 11 The present edition is a verbal and paginal reprint. 1888 *Academy Rev.* Mar. 60 All quotations will be given in full with paginal references.

Paginary (pæ·dʒĭnărĭ), *a.* [f. L. *pāgina* page + -ARY.] = prec.

1823 T. G. Wainewright *Rev. of Coll.* (1880) 222 The paginary system of your hackneyed. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 248 The paginary materials contemporary at 1h. 1880 T. Watkinson *Chron. Compl. Angler of Northern* second edition...was but a paginary reprint of the first.

Paginate (pæ·dʒĭnĕt), *v.* [f. L. *pāgina* page + -ATE³, as if ad. L. type *pāginātus*, which occurs in med.L. in other senses. Cf. med.F. *paginer* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] *trans.* To mark or number the pages of (a book); to page.

1884 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX. 498/1 It is untitled *The Views of France*, and forms a small quarto, not paginated. 1890 *Athenæum* 11 June Both in printing the book, a number of copies were wrongly paginated.

Pagination (pædʒĭnē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.: so in Fr. (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] The action of paging or of marking the numbers of the pages; an instance of this; the sequence of figures with which the pages are numbered.

1842 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1876) II. 182 They at first usually omitted the *Treatise* and *Cronicles*, which it reserved without pagination, and with little discrimination in the writings of Shakespeare. 1850 Bridges *Rem.* (1884) 40 Twelve folio volumes, the pagination of which is kept uniform in almost all editions. 1880–3 Scrivener *Introd. New Testament* I. 289/1 The Apocrypha was to be placed at the end of the New Testament, with a distinct title and pagination.

†**Pa·gine.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 **pagyn(e**, 4 **pagyn** (3 **pagun**). [ad. L. *pāgina* PAGE *sb.*¹, directly or through OF. *pagine*, *pagine* (12th c. in Godef.), a learned adaptation of the L. word, of which the inherited form was *page*.] A page or leaf; *transf.* pages collectively, book, writing.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Ȝe bodeȝ pagines [*pagines corrected, a* 1300 *Cleopat. MS.* reads (Cott.) *pe* title-e nuhten, water it was, And wis pe leuue a leaue, And euer pagine (*Titus*, pagun) it was nefli, And ihon ipeint, and ase nefli. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxvi. 23 When [the] hardy and eke vile pagyne (1388 pagyn, Vulg. paginā), or leef, he kutte it with a writyng knyf. *c* 1425 *Pecock's Repr.* Prol. 19 The philosopher... Which declarid in fyue fewe pagines, bot ouerplentiuls of noble cunnyge. 1592 Greene *tr. Ciceronis Amat.* 74/1 We commended all the figures of the leaues in those paginis.

Paging (pē·dʒĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAGE *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of PAGE *v.*²; the consecutive numbering of the pages of a book; pagination.

Paging machine, a machine for printing or stamping the consecutive numbers of the pages of an account-book, etc.

1888 *Ann. Suppl., Paging*, the act of marking the pages. 1894 J. Inskeep *Typogr.* I. 263 Throughout the volume the paging is very irregular. 1898 Dominion *Dict. Trade, Paging machine*. 1904 H. Swanson *in Alabamian* 2 Apr. 4/6 The paginge of these extracts refer to the first edition, *Mod. Addit.*, Improved paging and perforating machines, hand and treadle.

Pagle, variant of PAIGLE, a cowslip.

†**Pa·gled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Cf. PAGGLE *v.*] Made or become pregnant: big with young: cf. BAGGED.

1599 Barnes *Lawful Jewell of Wom.* for that she was pagled and impregned. 1613 W. Cooke *Body of Man* 324 Other creatures when they are pagled as we say, do neuer or very seldome admit the Male.

‖ **Pagne** (pæn). Also 8 **pann**, 8–9 **pann**. [a. F. *pagne*, ad. Sp. *paño* = Pg., It. *panno*:—L. *pannus* cloth. In the form *pann*, a Du. *pan*: see Fr. as cit.] A cloth; the piece of cloth forming originally the single article of clothing variously worn by natives of hot countries; *spec.* a loin-cloth, or a short petticoat, worn by uncivilized races, or retained by the more civilized as part of their costume.

1698 Fryer *Trav.* 24 The Mauritans, cloath'd with a kind of Impalon made of white Pagnes or Cattonstuff, (natives of Mahomet). 1709 Robert Cruso *Jrn. S. Mahmuds of Charles or Pann*, hempen ones were another. *Ibid.* 226, 230 The Women of the great Lords wear Callico Pagne... beautifully Chequered with several Colours. These Pagnes or Cloaths are but very long. 1776 G. *Johnston's Voy. Senegal* to Yorkstown 1 in. (1782) XVI. 208 For their clothing they make use of two *pagnes*, one of which goes round their waist, and supplies the place of an under-petticoat. 1785 G. *Semmes's Voy.* I. v. 21 A simple piece of linen, called Pagne, is the whole dress of the women. 1803 Bolton H. *Affrica* I. 134 A...negro, dressed in...ninety pagne or handkerchiefs with red ornaments [etc.]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 3/2 The latest trick...is to wear the quaintly shaped pagne, which...is draped slightly round the figure, and only just permits the free movement of the wearer.

Pagod (pæ·gŏd), *arch.* Also 6–8 **pagoda**, 7 **pagotho**. [ad. Pg. *pagode* (1516 in Yule): cf. F. *pagode* (1603 in Hatz.-Darm.): see next. The dressing *for God* occurs in Butler's *Hudibras*; Pope has *pagod* as well as *pagoda*.]

1. An idol (temple): = PAGODA, 1.

1580 H. Lobetius *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. 180 b All the Kings doe use to make Pagods, which is the house of prayer to their Idols. 1588 Parke *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 201 Like a monastery, the which the naturall people doe call Pagods. 1630 Lord *Baltimore Lands E. Ind.* (N.) Then he should never pagods for God's worship. 1665 H. Conyers *tr. Fryer's Trav.* 114 A number of Temples, which they call Pagods. 1672 *Penn Serious Ref.* 91 The mosques of Mahomet, or some queer Pagod. 1819 Tennyson *Timbuctoo*, Her pagods hung with moons of sweet bells.

2. An image of a deity, an idol (esp. in India, China, etc.). (Often associated with *god*.)

1580 W. Lobetius *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxviii. 130 And it is possible that...the Pagodes will not make temples on my boyes to inhabite in. 1632 Sir L. Hoggard *Trav.* 58, I have seene some of their Pagodes or Idols, in wood, resembling a man. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 434 Their Gods (Indeed) are grown to a Magnitude, Their Bigness Pagod, Pagod. 1739 J. Stevenson *Apollo* (1784) I. 320 His bookship admired the form and pagods, and all the chinese commodities. 1840 J. Pass *Acct. Ct. Wellington* I. 55 He looked more like some pagod than a man at all.

b. *fig.* A person superstitiously or extravagantly reverenced, or otherwise likened to a heathen deity; an 'idol'.

1709 *D'Urfey Pills* II. 305 Like the wood Pagod of the North, the Swede. 1728 Pope *Epil. Sat.* i. 127 Sacrificing Millions to the Pagod you And other Countries, Power, Wit, or Pelf. 1814 Pecock *Donnett Apx.* (1) Such are pagod-like people, Superstitious, prudent of his patronage. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 104 The most hideous pagod of cruelty, vice, and depravity, that ever lived.

3. A gold (or silver) coin: = MOHR, 3.

1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten's Voy.* (1885) 63/1 There are Indian and Portugall coynes, with the picture of a Head upon them, and therefore are called *Pagodes*. 1687 H. Oldenburg *in Phil. Trans.* II. 430 Esteemed as an old Pagodes in India, such Pagods being about 10 shillings English. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 71 The Coin current here (understand it a Pagod, &c. 1704 Collier *Ess. Moralists* III. (1709) 8 A Pagoda was formerly the most known Piece in those parts, but is since raised to 12s. *a* 1825 Hoyle *To Lady on Deptford* 2, Go to the land of pagod and rupee.

4. = *Pagoda sleeve*: see PAGODA 5.

1840 in Cent. *Dict. Pagod*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1704 T. Brown *tr. Thirty-four Couples, &c.* The Abominables of the Pagod-worship. *Ibid.* 233 If they have the Pagod-Gods they had in their Temples. 1814 Byron *Ode to Napo.* 56, Those Pagod things of sable sway. 1839 Sala *Gas-light & D.* II. 22 Shabby-stylishing...orders, and not equalling Pagod-like, all of a row.

Pagoda (păgōu·dă). Also 7 **pagotha**, **pagode**, 8 **pagodoe**. [ad. Pg. *pagoda*, pl. *pagodes* (1516 in Yule), It. *pagoda*, pl. *-e*; app. a corruption of a name found by the Portuguese in India. (Yule has no example of the form *pagoda* in 16th c. Pg. or It.; the *-a* appears to have been an Eng. representation of final *-e*.)

The native form imitated by the *Pg. pagode* is disputed; whatever it was, the Pg. pronunciation must have been a very imperfect echo of it. Many take it to have been *Parvati* Bhagavati, the consort of Siva, which would explain the connexion of the colossal idols, often of a seated hideousness, more copying the colossal idols, often, in some cases, architecture of that word: see Yule & Burnell s. v.)

1. A temple or sacred building (in India, China, etc.).

and adjacent countries); *esp.* a sacred tower, usually of pyramidal form, built over the relics of Buddha or a saint, or in any place as a work of devotion.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 130 The place where the great Pagodin stands. 1638 W. Bruton in Hakluyt's *Voy.* (1812) V. 42 *In a great Pagode, or Pagod, which is a famous and stately Temple.* 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 19 The Pagodin's or Temples of their Gods are so many that I cannot number them. 1775 Byrne *Curs.* (1794) II. 270, I could not justify to myself to give to the synagogue, the mosque, or the pagoda, the language which your pulpits so liberally bestow upon a great part of the Christian world. 1803 Wellington in *Owen Desp.* (1877) 56, Harcourt dismounted a horse to the principal Bramin of the pagoda of Juggernaut. 1830 R. T. Burton *Lay Sermons* 163 The lofty-shining summit of the great pagoda dominated everything else.

b. *fig.* = Temple.

1780 Cowper *Progress of Poetics* 69 In Love's Pagoda shall they ever dine.

c. A small ornamental building or structure in imitation of an Oriental pagoda.

1706 Hoare *Amer. Gaz.* II. 260 Their towns, the models of which are now so common in Europe under the name of *pagodas*. 1826 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* iv, Pagodas and Chinese bridges...shall rise upon its ruins. 1880 *All Year Round* No. 30. 24 Previously...at one of the little glass oyster-and-shrimp pagodas...in the Boulevards.

†**2.** An idol or image: = IDOL 2. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 278 Pagodines, Idols or ugly representations of the Devill, adored by the Indians. 1689 *Ibid.* 331 Have delivered Pagodines are here worshipped.

3. A gold (less commonly a silver) coin formerly current in Southern India, of the value of about seven shillings.

1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylonese*. ii. 126 A Gold Ring, a Pagode, and some such-like thing. Rubies and a few old Cloths. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxxix. 369 They also coin Gold into Pagodens of several Denominations and Value. 1776 *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 105 Each pagoda being worth about eight shillings or the par, with a rupee valued at two shillings and three pence. 1837 Thackeray *Adv. Vicissitudes* I. xxi. 230 He shook my hand, threw a bag of pagodas on the table. 1872 Browning *Hohen. Schwan.* I. 21 Hold of the King of Golconda at a quit-rent of 1200 pagodins, or about £4500.

4. Short for *pagoda sleeve*: see 5.

1900 *Daily Mail* 12 Sept. 5/4 The fashion fancy in sleeves is called the pagoda.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pagoda-like* adj., *-shaped* adj., *-structure*; **pagoda-flower**, the flower of the Pagoda-tree, q. v.; **pagoda sleeve**, a funnel-shaped outer sleeve turned back so as to expose the lining and inner sleeve, fashionable in the 18th and early 19th century; **pagoda-stone**, (*a*) = Pagodite; (*b*) see quot.

1837 *Lett. N. Madrid* (1854) 62 The flowers have no perfume, except the "pagoda-flowers," and these are sickly. 1880 O. W. Holmes *Emers. & Pl.* 268, These thoughts illustrated in the most graceful "pagoda-like series of close intricate. 1874 Lond. Cries *Trad. Cries* I. viii. 114 A beautiful pagoda-like cage. 1897 *Sotheby* (L. & K.) XXIX. 330/2 Crowned with gilt "pagoda-shaped" spires. 1883 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/1 It has "pagoda", or "roll" sleeves, now reappearing after a long interval. John Leech's genius worked in French wood had success. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 3/2 The wide pagoda sleeves are not, in my opinion, nearly so pretty as the narrow ones. 1901 *Chron. Irish Agric.* 1 Pagoda-stone. 1908 Knowles *Intl. Cricket* in *Q. Trad. Cust. Soc.* XXV. 118 At least one species of Orthoceratite...They are much prized by the Chinese under the name of "pagoda stones," and sold in large pieces. 1834 G. Mossop *Sculptured* 20 The light "pagoda-structure of the lamb.

Pagoda-tree.

1. Name given to several trees found or cultivated in India, China, etc.: **a.** *Sophora japonica*, an ornamental leguminous tree with white or cream-coloured flowers, cultivated in China and Japan; **b.** *Plumeria acutifolia*, a native of the West Indies, cultivated in India, with fragrant flowers; **c.** *Ficus indica*, the Banyan-tree of India.

1878 *Treas. Bot.* (new ed.) 830/2. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*

2. *fig.* A mythical tree humorously feigned to produce pagodas (sense 3). *To shake the pagoda-tree*: to make a fortune rapidly in India.

1838 T. Hook *G. Gurney* I. 45 The swearing pursuits of 'shaking the pagoda-tree' were so popular as not Universal possession. 1855 *Sala's Jrl.* 6 Feb., The fruits of the pagoda-tree may no longer be so bad for the purse-shaking. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* III. ii. 8, The service of John Company, under whose flag, as we know, the pagoda-tree was wont shaking.

Pagodite (pæ·gŏdəit). *Min.* [a. F. *pagodite* (C. A. G. Nayssant 1778), f. *pagode* Pagod + -ite¹.] A soft mineral carved by the Chinese into figures of pagodas, images, etc.; also called *agalmatolite*.

1837 Dana *Min.* 274 *Agalmatolite*...*Pagodite*. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci., etc.*, *Pagodite*, a species of steatite or serpentine, which the Chinese carve into figures.

+Pago·dy. *Obs.* [ad. It. *pagodi*, pl. of *pagodo*, in transl. of *Viaggio di Cesare de' Federici*.] = Pagoda 1, 2, 3.

1588 T. Hickock tr. *C. Frederick's Trav.* 8, 45 Pagodies for euery House which Pagody may be of sterling money 6 shillings 8 pence: they be persons of gold of that value. *Ibid.* 70 [see The *Pagodies* which are Idols known...made with long and fine eyelids. *Ibid.* 73 b, Their Idoles, which they call *Pagody*, wherein there is great abundance.

Pagri: see Puggree.

Pagurian (păgiū·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. L. *pagurus*, a. Gr. πάγουρος a kind of crab, in mod. Zoology the name of the typical genus of the family *Paguridæ* or Hermit-crabs: see -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Pagurus* or family *Paguridæ* of decapod crustaceans. **B.** *sb.* A crustacean of this genus or family, a hermit-crab.

Pagu·rid. *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ID.] = prec. *adj.* and *sb.*

Pagu·roid. *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] = prec. *adj.* and *sb.*

Pah (pâ), *int.* (*a.*) Also **† pugh**. A natural exclamation of disgust.

1550 Bp. Hooper *Early Writ.* (1843) 120 Pah! keepe your way. 1604 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. (Qo.) Doest thou thinke Alexander looks a this fashion i'th' earth? *And smels so, pah.* 1605 — *Lear* iv. vi. 132 Fye, fie, fie; pah, pah: Giue me an Ounce of Civet; good Apothecary sweeten my imagination. 1678 *Dutchess of Drolls* 21 Pugh, this is but a poor trick. 1698 Farquhar *L. M. Parish* iii, Pah! I scorn a tale-bearer. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Fair & F.* I. 98 It was a horrid thought, it made one's flesh creep. *Pah!*

b. *attrib.*, or as *adj.* (in childish lang.) Nasty; horrid, loathsome, unbecoming.

1822 Nelson *Public Sch.* (Arb.) 118 Like a Child that will continually be drawing in his new Coat, till at length it all bulges in with its Pah-hands. 1838 *Comic Engl. Gr.* 122/1 But to pass o'er this real, nay confessed pah, pah.

† Pah, pa (pâ), *sb.* [Maori *pâ*, f. *pâ* vb. to block up. The form *hippah* arose from taking the prefixed definite article *he* as part of the word.] A native fort or fortified camp in New Zealand.

1769 Cook *Jrnl. 1st Voy.* (1893) 197 They have strong holds...or Hippas, as they call them—which they retire to in time of danger. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 324 A hippah, or strong hold, of the natives. 1840 W. R. Wade *Poems*, *On N. Zeal.* 27 Mortal! a native pa or enclosed village. 1845 Aws. *Rep.* 200 Our troops...attempting to carry the pah or fortified camp of Heke. 1859 A. S. Thomson *Story N. Zeal.* 190 (Mentz) The construction of the war pas. 1883 Bracken *Lays of Maori* 19 Come, oh come, and see the pah.

† Pahlavi (pâ·lăvi), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Pahlevi** (pâ·lĕvi), **Pehlvi**. [Persian *Pahlavī*, Parthian, f. *Pahlav*=*Parthava*, Parthia.] The name given by the followers of Zoroaster to the character in which are written the ancient translations of their sacred books and some other works of the same age: now used generally to designate a kind of written language, or rather a mode of writing the language, used in Persia under the Sāsānian kings; loosely, Old Persian.

'The last mode which regard till recently as to whether Pahlavi is Semitic or Persian' has been cleared by the discovery that it is merely a way of writing Persian, in which the Persian words are partly represented—to the eye not to the ear—by their Semitic equivalents'. Thus 'for bread they wrote lehm, i.e. the Aramaic *lahma*, but they pronounced *nân*, which is the common Persian word for bread, similarly מים, the Aramaic *Jamā* Sesh, was pronounced as the Persian *ghalā*'. The alphabet actually used was derived from the Old Aramaic. Pers. Schlieder in *Encycl. Brit.* 1892 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 671/1 Also[1] the sea of Makoran...the learned had a language of their own, which had the name of the Pahlavi. 1892 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 479/2 A history of Persia in the Pahlvi dialect. 1893 Lenormant *Manual Ancient Hist.* (1883) 100 It approaches most nearly to the Pehlevi writing. 1894 Fitzgerald tr. *E. Omar* vi, In drowsy High piping Pehlevi...the Nightingale cries to the Rose. 1895 Va. Museum in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 194/2 At first sight the Pahlavi books present the strangest spectacle of mixture of speech. *Ibid.* 196/1 Very little positive information with regard to Pahlavi; the successor of Ardashir has been mentioned above. *Ibid.*, A Pahlavi grammar is of course an impossibility.

Pai, *obs. f.* Pat. **Pai**: see Pie (Indian copper coin). **Paian,** var. Paean *Obs.*, pæan.

Paiow, *obs.* Sc. form of Pack.

Paid (pēd), *ppl. a.* [Pa. ppl. of Pay v.²]

† 1. *prof.* Pleased, satisfied, content. *Obs.*

1599 *Hall Sat.* iii. 57 Either is after well paid of *albo*. 1599 B. Barnes *Christ.* (1601) to William was not paid, but fully and him obliged. 1600 *Rowland & O. Age* (Percy Soc.) 21 Paid, sirra thou speed of me? 1620 Massinger (Camb.) iii. 30 Here as my son just I hath, of whom I am well paid. 1680 Caryll *Heroic Resp.* (1681) 228 Sure agreeing and right well payed toward the Bridegroom. 1683 Cant. *Acct.* 266/1 Payde, *pacatus, contentus.* 1690-91 Locke *Educ.* 5 Paid, 'I'm well paid of the bargain'. 'I'm verie ill paid for it'; I am very sorry for you: Aberd.

† b. Intoxicated, drunk. *Obs. slang.*

1658 Rowland *Rivol Master* 11 I. D[ick] Jones, Rivols to drawing geometry...; *Rivols drunke out.* Pint. Mens paid, the King will come this way...; Sure, Dun hears no body nor he now too, I wonder he come yet. *Ole reeles in.*

2. Remunerated or recompensed with money; in receipt of pay: see Pay v.² 2, 4.

1880 *All Year Round* 18 Oct. 331 The machinery of paid officialdom. 1888 Dodd Commonwealth Mus. (1889) 60 The exchange of gold for voluntary labour.

3. Given, as money, in discharge of an obligation; discharged, as a debt; for which the money has been given, as a bill, a cheque: see Pay v.² 3.

1888 Crump *Bankrupt* iv. 46 The law...seems to be that a good cheque in the absolute property of the customer. 1892 Lawrence *Hum. Mysel.* 134, I...found a good cheque made out for £10 in the name of Miss Dymond.

4. With prep. or adv., as *paid-for*, *paid-off*, *paid-up*: see various senses of Pay v.²

Paid-up capital: that part of the subscribed capital of an undertaking which has been actually paid.

1817 Dodsworth in *Parl. Deb.* 776 The legal professional, hired, and paid for deals of two officers. 1874 Tennent *Lady Alma* xxxvii. 291 They are getting twenty per cent. on the paid-up capital. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Sept. 1/2 The annual repairs...would amount to at least £10,000, and the preference shares mentioned to about £200,000. 1889 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/3 The consequence, when he has not been paid for his goods, instructs the carrier to collect for him the price thereof, and this is called the 'paid on'. 1892 R. Kinahan *Dispersion, Extinct Irish* 27 Some share of his favour when you were receipts for paid-up bills &c. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Life's Rom.* xi. 101 They were merely the paid-up denizens and casual residents whom he had met.

Paideutics: see Paideutics.

Paidgion, *obs.* f. Pageant. **Paidle,** var. Paidle, hoe; *Sc.* f. Paddle *v.* **Paie,** *obs.* f. Pay. **Paien(e,** var. Payen, *Obs.*, pagan.

Paier, *obs.* form of Pair *sb.*, Payer.

Paigle, pagle (pē·g'l). *dial.* Also 6 **pagyll, paggle**, 8–9 **pagil**, (9 *dial.* **peagle, pargle, pogle, pogle, peggall**: see E. D. D.) [Is 16th c. *pagyll, pagle, paggle*, of uncertain origin: but cf. Prior's *Pagle*.]

Now very exceptional in *N.* & *S.* phs. VII, VIII, 1883.

A local name for the cowslip, *Primula veris*; sometimes including the Oxlip; also applied locally to some other flowers, as the buttercup.

1530 Palsgr. 210/b Pagyll a cowslippe. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (1881) 19 There are 3 Verbascula...The 3[rd] is called in Italianes herbe Arcturion, and in englishe a Primerose. The seconde is...Paralysos, and in englishe a Cowslip, or a Cowslop, or a Pagle. 1568 — *Herbal* 121 In A Cowslop, and...in Ovidie, are both call [sic] in Cambridgshyre Pagles. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxii. (1878) 59 Strewing herbes of all sortes. 3 Cowslops and paggles. *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 61, 25 Paggles, grasse and rushes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iv. xxix. 875/2 Called for the most part Cowslips and Paggles. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi* xxi. 149 In some countries they call them Paggles, or Paigle-worts, or Petty Mullens, which are called Cowslips in others. 1691 Ray *N. & C. Words* (E. D. S.) 82, *Pargle*...is of use to Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, for a cowslip: *cowslip* with us signifying what is elsewhere called an oxslip. 1780 J. Lee *Introd. Bot. App.* 511 Paggle or Peigle, *Primula*. 1888 Trans. *Sec. Poet. Paggle*, or Pargle, *Primula veris*.

Paijama: see Pyjama.

Paik (pēk), *vb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with Pate *v.*; origin unknown.] A first still blow, esp. on the body; *esp.* a *punch*, the thrashing due to one, or that one comes in for.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 160 Thou dois chow, peyounit peter, and thy paikis [*rime* nek]. 1577 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 113 Cleik hel hede, for hes yea, They sall get anone hes paikis. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 42 Wille swoore a pak unto his heel they bot, Till wi' the thrangs he bus wi' thee was made. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 56 He cheaper sell his hail nic gaiks. 1820 Prose *To Scott* 9 May, He got his paiks—having acted the ass amazin. 1894 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* 280 We always got our paiks for what lords we had.

Paik (pēk), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [See prec.] *trans.* To hit with something hard or solid, as the knuckles, a stick, a stone; to beat, pummel, thrash.

Hence **Pai·king**, **Pai·kment**, a thrashing; **Pai·ker**, a beater; *canup-paiker*, a street-walker.

1555 Lyndesay *Dreame* 308 Now ...Of Rome rakaris, ane of nuns Ruffianis, Of Sodoury Pathers, nest of Publicanis. 1559 E. Bulleyn *Lett.* (1577) I. 74 That day Mr. Aymers was well paiked. 1827 Hogg *Mod. Poems* (Cumbrid.) 22 Wonst hereon...was patrick'd again by th' people. 1880 Scott *Nigel* xxxvii, If she comes to church, I have two hearts to pick her out with.

Paik, *obs. Sc.* form of Pawk, trick.

Pail (pēl), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **payle**, 5 **paille**, (**payelle**), 6–7 **paile**, 7–8 **pale**, 6– **pail**. [Of uncertain origin: cf. OE. *pægel* 'gill, wine-measure' (Bosw.), and OF. *paelle, paiselle, paielle* frying-pan, brazier, warming-pan, bath, liquid measure, salt-pan:—L. *patella* small pan or dish, plate, dim. of *patina* broad shallow dish, pan; see Note below.]

1. A vessel, usually of cylindrical or truncated obconical shape, made of wooden staves hooped with iron, or of sheet-metal, etc., and provided with a bail or looped handle; used for carrying milk, water, etc. [The sense in quots. c 1000 and 1443 is doubtful. In the latter the word appears to be OF. *pagelle*, frying-pan, brazier, or flat-dish.]

In 1000 Ælfric Gloss., in Wr.-Wülcker 109/1 *Cimbia*, pægel (prob. wrong). 1300–3 *Earl Derby's Exped. Accounts* 174 Pro ij payelis ligneis, iij*d*. 1443 in *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 497 Item, xxxi Paelles de ferr...Item, xxx Paelles de ferr...Item, xxxix Paelles de ferr sanz pey. 1530 Palsgr. 210/b Paile (sage basshell, *gate* le gave vessel). 1552 Pal. in Wr.-Wülcker 688/16 *Hic modius*, payle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Payle, or myche mesure, *modiolus*...*est modius*. 1550 Pallet, cuppe Paile a vessell, same. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 66 The Cauldron, to the end of Summer, the take the creame and set them in paiues, pottes, or pailes. c 1636 Pitscottie *Hist. Scotl.* (1728) 235 Had they not rove their empty pailes to fill At windside well they had beene empty still. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* x. 16 Now

1888 Crump *Bankrupt* iv. 46 The law...seems to be that a good cheque in the absolute property of the customer. 1892 Lawrence *Hum. Mysel.* 134, I...found a good cheque made out for £10 in the name of Miss Dymond.

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Now very exceptional in *N.* & *S.* phs. VII, VIII, 1883.

A local name for the cowslip, *Primula veris*; sometimes including the Oxlip; also applied locally to some other flowers, as the buttercup.

1530 Palsgr. 210/b Pagyll a cowslippe. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (1881) 19 There are 3 Verbascula...The 3[rd] is called in Italianes herbe Arcturion, and in englishe a Primerose. The seconde is...Paralysos, and in englishe a Cowslip, or a Cowslop, or a Pagle. 1568 — *Herbal* 121 In A Cowslop, and...in Ovidie, are both call [sic] in Cambridgshyre Pagles. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxii. (1878) 59 Strewing herbes of all sortes. 3 Cowslops and paggles. *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 61, 25 Paggles, grasse and rushes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iv. xxix. 875/2 Called for the most part Cowslips and Paggles. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi* xxi. 149 In some countries they call them Paggles, or Paigle-worts, or Petty Mullens, which are called Cowslips in others. 1691 Ray *N. & C. Words* (E. D. S.) 82, *Pargle*...is of use to Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, for a cowslip: *cowslip* with us signifying what is elsewhere called an oxslip. 1780 J. Lee *Introd. Bot. App.* 511 Paggle or Peigle, *Primula*. 1888 Trans. *Sec. Poet. Paggle*, or Pargle, *Primula veris*.

Paijama: see Pyjama.

Paik (pēk), *vb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with Pate *v.*; origin unknown.] A first still blow, esp. on the body; *esp.* a *punch*, the thrashing due to one, or that one comes in for.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 160 Thou dois chow, peyounit peter, and thy paikis [*rime* nek]. 1577 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 113 Cleik hel hede, for hes yea, They sall get anone hes paikis. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 42 Wille swoore a pak unto his heel they bot, Till wi' the thrangs he bus wi' thee was made. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 56 He cheaper sell his hail nic gaiks. 1820 Prose *To Scott* 9 May, He got his paiks—having acted the ass amazin. 1894 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* 280 We always got our paiks for what lords we had.

Paik (pēk), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [See prec.] *trans.* To hit with something hard or solid, as the knuckles, a stick, a stone; to beat, pummel, thrash.

Hence **Pai·king**, **Pai·kment**, a thrashing; **Pai·ker**, a beater; *canup-paiker*, a street-walker.

1555 Lyndesay *Dreame* 308 Now ...Of Rome rakaris, ane of nuns Ruffianis, Of Sodoury Pathers, nest of Publicanis. 1559 E. Bulleyn *Lett.* (1577) I. 74 That day Mr. Aymers was well paiked. 1827 Hogg *Mod. Poems* (Cumbrid.) 22 Wonst hereon...was patrick'd again by th' people. 1880 Scott *Nigel* xxxvii, If she comes to church, I have two hearts to pick her out with.

Paik, *obs. Sc.* form of Pawk, trick.

Pail (pēl), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **payle**, 5 **paille**, (**payelle**), 6–7 **paile**, 7–8 **pale**, 6– **pail**. [Of uncertain origin: cf. OE. *pægel* 'gill, wine-measure' (Bosw.), and OF. *paelle, paiselle, paielle* frying-pan, brazier, warming-pan, bath, liquid measure, salt-pan:—L. *patella* small pan or dish, plate, dim. of *patina* broad shallow dish, pan; see Note below.]

1. A vessel, usually of cylindrical or truncated obconical shape, made of wooden staves hooped with iron, or of sheet-metal, etc., and provided with a bail or looped handle; used for carrying milk, water, etc. [The sense in quots. c 1000 and 1443 is doubtful. In the latter the word appears to be OF. *pagelle*, frying-pan, brazier, or flat-dish.]

In 1000 Ælfric Gloss., in Wr.-Wülcker 109/1 *Cimbia*, pægel (prob. wrong). 1300–3 *Earl Derby's Exped. Accounts* 174 Pro ij payelis ligneis, iij*d*. 1443 in *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 497 Item, xxxi Paelles de ferr...Item, xxx Paelles de ferr...Item, xxxix Paelles de ferr sanz pey. 1530 Palsgr. 210/b Paile (sage basshell, *gate* le gave vessel). 1552 Pal. in Wr.-Wülcker 688/16 *Hic modius*, payle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Payle, or myche mesure, *modiolus*...*est modius*. 1550 Pallet, cuppe Paile a vessell, same. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 66 The Cauldron, to the end of Summer, the take the creame and set them in paiues, pottes, or pailes. c 1636 Pitscottie *Hist. Scotl.* (1728) 235 Had they not rove their empty pailes to fill At windside well they had beene empty still. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* x. 16 Now

Milk that ...overflows the Pails. 1703 Maxim *Mech. Exerc.* 211 The every Brick you lay, all over in a Pale of Water. 1708 *Ann. Dubl. Assembly* 9/2 (*Jamieson*) There came a man from the lower end to the Well to fill his pail. 1880 Rose in *Sunday Mag.* Feb. 96 A set for which 'six children ship one tiny pail'.

b. A pail full (of water, etc.); a pailful.

1800 Hubbard *Pop. Utility* 146 Make of these tenths, containing each of them about a great pail of water. 1703 Maxim *Mech. Exerc.* 229 They may throw Pales of Water on the Wall after the Bricks are laid'd. 1880 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. v. Crossing the garden with a pail of water just raised from the well.

c. In phrases relating to the milk-pail.

1687 Robinson *Eccl. Ord.* 186 They pay...two shillings sixpence for each Cow for the Pails. 1708 H. Bacon *Compl. Farmer* (1732) 170 The best sort of cows for the pail. 1882 Blackmore *Mr. Scarborough's Family* x. v. A cow is said to be 'a cow's to go to pail' when her calf is gone, and all her milk becomes available for the dairy. 1888 T. Hardy *Woodl. Tales* I. 57 The cows were 'in full pail'.

†2. A shallow pan, such as is used for obtaining salt by the evaporation of brine; a salt-pan. *Obs.* (So *OF. paisle.*)

1480 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxii. 122 Hyth vato mete the cote is a water that runneth there, the whiche is maden in grete pyeelles of coppre, and it becometh salt hyt and good.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pail-bottom, -board, -handle, -lathe, -machine, -maker, -mill, -trade.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3919/3 Thomas Gibbons, Palmaker. 1789 W. Marshall *Gloss. Norf.* (E. D. S.), *Pailstaves*, a length, furnished with many branchers, to feed with its head, in the ground, in the dairy-yard. The branchers being lopped, of a due length, each stump becomes a peg to hang a pail upon. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pail-work*, a hard brush to clean the corners of vessels. 1874 Knight *Mech. Magn.* 603/1 The workman...is an honest person whether closed or open the grooves for receiving the edge of the pail-bottom and chamfers the upper edge.

Hence **Pail** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to post out in pailfuls.

1897 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rep.* V. 502 The well-head of all the clear water which the Lenbes and Hardays have puked abroad.

[Prob. The OE. form *pægel* suits the mod. Eng. *pail* (*pāl, pael, pael, pēl*), but does not explain the final *e* always present from 1481 to 1580-1, which is better accounted for by the OF. word. Neither seems quite satisfactory as to the name; the OF. word being applied to all vases to a shallow depth; while OE. *pægel* appears to have been a small measure: cf. Lit. *pegel*, Gk. *pēgos*, *pēl*, half a pint. The Dutch *pegel* is difficult to bring into line. Kilian 1598 has *pegher* 'capacity or measure of a vessel'; Moxhon 1705 has 'the concavity or the capacity of a vessel or of a pot'. But see also *Du. pegel*, *pail* has the sense 'gauge, scale, mark', which was also the sense to Minsheu, going back, according to French, to an OFris. **pegel* 'little peg or pin', etc., and 'used as a mark', to be compared with Eng. *peg* and Du. dial. *pegel* (above) an original sense remote from that of Eng. *pail* or even OE. *pægel*.]

Pail, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Origin unknown: see also Pailed.[1]] *trans.* To bail, thrash. Hence **Pailed** *ppl. a.*, beaten; **Pailing** *vbl. sb.*, pailing-hammer.

c 1440 J. Cooper (Tin Bolton) *Plea Lam. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 25 He began a pressing, an pailing him. 1825 in Cumnellis *New Wardle Mag.* I. 332 One Adolph hammer, one pailing hammer. 1872 Bartlett *Words, Dialect Sup.* 1. 65 He'll be so paid his bread against it! Jamieson.

Pail, Paile, obs. forms of Pale, Pail, Pell.

[Pailer, misp. for *pailer*, Pailer, in Holland *Pliny*, ed. 1634, xix. 1, included by Davies 1881, wrongly inserted in later dicts.]

Pailet, obs. form of Pallet *sb.*[2], small bed.

Pailful (pē·lful). [f. Pail *sb.* + -ful.] As much as a pail holds.

1590 Lyly *Endym.* iv. ii, He is resolved to weepe some pailes or tubs pailefuls. 1607 Markham *Cavel.* v. (1617) 58 You shall take 3 Paile-full of luke-warme water. 1707-10 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 284 Sprinkle a Pale-full of Water on every Tree. 1825 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1882) II. 372 The rain was falling by pailfuls.

Paill, obs. Sc. f. Pale *sb.*[1] and *a.*, Pail.

Paillard, etc., var. Pallard, etc.

Paillasse, palliasse (pa|lyæs, pa|liæs). Forms: 6 *St.* paillyeis, (pavilyeas, palias); 6– paillasse, palliasse, -asse. [a. F. *paillasse* (1278 in Hatz.-D.), f. *paille* straw :—L. *palea* chaff, straw. App. adopted in Sc. in 16th c.: then in Eng. in 17th c., first in Fr. spelling, and values, as *palliasse.*]

A sack or mattress of stout material filled with straw and serving as an under-bed; a straw mattress; now, usually, an under-mattress stuffed with straw or similar material.

c. 1550 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 283 Item, for two uther fustiane cloith to be thre pair palze schetis. 1562 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1840) II. 182 Item, for pailzeis to the Galay. 1588 in Mar Papers *Misc. Q. of Scots* (1907) 221 Anderow Allin of Leirtoun to be purchaiss and the coverring of the pavilyeas.

c. 1599 tr. *Lithgow's Trav. Scotland* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 446 Over that they throw a mat, which serves them to a paillasse or straw bed. 1642 Lovell & Cotgrave *Pilgr. to Jerusalem* I. 56 A paillasse and two mattresses on the floor. 1668 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 9 Jan. The paillasse is to be called 30 ft. a Circular form. 1683 *Price Office to Paul Mallil*, 23 Sept. 1 Tenders for the Supply of Forage and Straw for Paillasses, for Military Services.

c. 1708 *Stroke Mod. Board* in W. Hay *Builder's Pocket-bk.* (1840) 83 Where sash-cases cannot be made, every fourth sash should be placed under each pallias. 1809 Wellington in Gurwood. *Disp.* V. 391 To provide the palliasses for the hospital. 1834 L. Hughes *Wand. by Sedan* 81 They found no one but a man lying on a palliasse. 1886 *Standard* 10 May 2/2 The Prisoner was found in bed...with the watch and chain under the palliasse.

Paille, Paille Maille, obs. f. Pall, Pall-mall.

Paillet[1], obs. f. Pallet *sb.*[2], small bed.

Paillette (palyet). Also -et. [a. F. *paillette* (ca|yɛt), dim. of *paille* straw, chaff, scale of grass.]

1. A piece of coloured foil or bright metal, used in enamel painting.

1878 F. W. Rudler in *Rep. Internat. Exhib.* VIII. 184/2 The lights were picked out in gold, while the brilliant effect of green was obtained by the use of *paillettes*, or coloured foils. 1892 *Times* 2 Apr. 4/5 A tetrarch, of Limoges enamel...in brilliant colours, with paillets of foil, date about 1490.

2. A small piece of gold or silver foil, mother-of-pearl, or some glittering material, used to ornament a woman's dress; a spangle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 7/3 The dress is...embroidered in a design of Wisteria, carried out in paillettes of burnished silver. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 3/3 Bodice...of lace, with the design traced with paillettes.

Hence **Paille·tted** *a.*, spangled.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 3/1 It is made of cream-coloured mousseline, pailletted with amber sequin.

†**Paillo·le.** *Obs.* [a. *OF. paillole* (1358 c. in Lacur.), in med.L. *paiola*, dim. of *paiea* scale of chaff.] A thin scale or grain of metal, as of gold.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* iv. xxii. 84 Fyve thin parts somyl thende of egipte cometh to vs the pallide whiche is of fyve manere.

†**Paillon** (pæ|lyɔn, pa|lyæ). [Fr., dertv. of *paille* scale of chaff.] A scale or small bit of bright metal for use in enamelling and decorative art.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pailyeis, obs. Sc. f. Palliasse, **Pailyeoun,** **pailyeoun,** -yeon, -yen, -yoon, etc., obs. Sc. f. Pavilion, **Pail-mall, Pailmant, Palmistrie,** obs. ff. Pall-mall, Palmist, Palmistrie.

Pain (pēn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-6 peyne, 3-7 peine, 4-7 paine, payne, payn, 4– pain, 4-6 *Sc.* paine, 5-6 pein, peyn, pene, *Sc.* pan, 6 poene, pune. [M.E. *a.* OF. *peine* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp., It. *pena*:—L. *pœna* penalty, punishment. Cf. also Fine, an earlier form of the same word from L.]

1. Suffering or loss inflicted for a crime or offence; punishment; penalty; a fine. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *pains and penalties*, and as in b.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5540 Yet to be more grete peine of hem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6691 If he fine a ram or twin, pe leuend sal ordand be pain. 1380 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Crist hat purged a perve Germayns ordeel, for to vse, 1433 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 291 He shal pay the same payne as afor is seide. 1480 *Paston Lett.* III. 297 Wyttnis of sufficyent...made upon grett penyltes were delyvered to the said William. 1597 tr. *Polydore's Decoratio* (1546) 25 Condemnation were dyuers wyse of paynes ioyned vnder payne thereto to be executed. 1679 *Penalties Lond. Assizes*, 1679 title, The penalties inflicted of...a bill of paines and penalties. 1689 *Mod. Liberty* I. 13 Compulsion, either in the direct form or in that of pains and penalties.

b. *esp.* in phr. *on, upon, under* (†*of, †of, †in*) *pain of*: followed by the penalty or punishment incurred in case of not fulfilling the command or condition stated, *as on pain of death*; also, formerly, that which one is liable to pay or forfeit, *as on pain of a hundred pounds, on pain of life*, or the crime with which one is liable to be charged, *as on pain of felony.* Formerly sometimes with ellipsis *of on*, etc. (*pains of* = 'on pain of').

a 1380 Wyclif in Todd *Three Treat.* 133 Crist hadde preche; & bad lordes leye in pesyse of prisonyng. *a* 1382 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 834 Ther nas prince...of no peple y-seye pat...dorste bryngen vp a newe manere of lyvynge in pes of his contree, but he most feghte anon with hym in champioun. *a* 1400 *Pearl* 1170 Pe lorde...bede pat no wyzte...Schulde wade ouer pe water bot pay muster fyrst...to be pe lyttes sende. 1585 tr. *Reg. Golde* (1601) 4 Of peyne of a pound was to be forfaicted. *c* 1590 [see Iron. 3(b)]. *Pilgrim* (Percy Soc.) 151 That the town officers Peryse of bak bred the more commodyte. *c* 1592 Peele *Edw. Ouldc* I. 22 Yorke gaue paynes of horrible death auising. 1601 *Pamlon Lett.* II. 38 A writte charging him in payne of x*li* to bryngo me to the Kynges Benche. 1632 *Two sonetts. Yarden to Exercise Mem.* (1888) 24 Quene of vyze, vfyld of no lo forbyn. 1793 Beattie *Pantyper. Mod. Pap.* (1810) 31 That none shoulde buy an vnlawe bawde vpon a derby, payne of ransynge. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Doe I, on payne of the dis. 1630 Howell *Drought's Ren. Hephes.* 1. 38 That every one upon pains of life, shall return to their houses. 1638 *Ibid.* 11. 23 That every one should appear his Ship under pain of Rebellion. 1703 Burnet *Hist.* 139 He order'd every man upon the pain of death to keep in all the money he had. 1792 J. Lettsom *Forms of Process* 108 of 90 To post upon the Anchor of C. D. such order the Pain of One Hundred Marks. 1809 Bentham in *Pol. Ecc. & Const. Misc.* III. 30 They shall be commanded, on pain of your natural lordships, to depart out of the said kingdoms. 1821 *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Oct. 13/1 A proclamation ordering the fellow to join his native pack of cloak.

†c. *Pain fort and dure*: see Peine.

†d. In *pl.* Judicial torture. *Obs. rare.*

1533 Cromwell in Sherman *Life & Lett.* (1910) I. 361 They...would confesse many grose matter if they might be supposed as they ought to be that is to say by paynes.

2. A primary condition of sensation or consciousness, the opposite of pleasure; the sensation which one feels when hurt (in body or mind); suffering, distress. With a and *pl.*, a single feeling of this nature. In early use *esp.* inflicting bodily as punishment. (Cf. sense 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20816 O paine how sal ought that a dede. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 241 Of every kind thonde is a peine. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 89 Wyte him vnkind the peynes and tormentes. 1480 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 50 Reynard the fox...sette in lengyng...many my peynes. 1598 Chapman *Blind Beggar Alexandria* Plays (1873) I. 92 Bear every pleasure hath a payne that you. 1860 Sir W. Cumming *Exc.* (title) Incident with being hot to live out of his palace. 1708 Wodrow *Sufer.* I. ix. 2. Pain and pleasure are simple ideas incapable of definition. 1887 E. Bellamy *Pilgr. Metaphysic* 102 The simple reaction, which originally is expressed as the Law of Self-conservation, psychologically as the Principle of following Pleasure and avoiding Pain. 1892 *Westcott Gospel of Life* viii The most universal fact in life is pain.

†b. *spec.* The punishment or sufferings of hell (or of purgatory). *Obs.*

1300-50 *Alex. & Dind.* 742 In whelle he punched and put in paine for euere. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 2442 He seyth wone vnto payne. 1542 Boke *Chron. Scot. T.* (Volume) in *Hard. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 282 Every man...is a pylgrym, sythen towardes Hevin or els towardes payne. 1588 Greene *Orlando* II. 343 Whosoeuer dyed in that time, and gaue his goodes to further that voyage, he was thought absolued from paine and from sinne. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 183 As one cast downe into paines hotter alwaies.

c. *To put out of (one's) pain*, etc.: to put to death, dispatch (a wounded or suffering person or animal).

1470 Harding *Chronicle* xxxi in *Anglia* VII. God woke him every of his tormyl paynes. 1598 Stanyhurst *Æ.* II. v. 95 He lightly put his head to wone syde of his paine. 1633 Shirley *Maid's Rev.* v. iii, I would I were hanged, to be out of my pain! 1783 Adventures *Lat. Lisle* (Harrell) iv. 44 *Lycoctonus*, Leopardbane...at his entrance gave him a cup of poison to put him out of his pain. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 13 Sept. in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) I. 346 A Co. of Staffs'...was half destroyed...and after casting up alone, put out of pain by Andrew Barry, a fugleer.

3. In specifically physical sense: Bodily suffering; a distressing sensation as of soreness (usually in a particular part of the body).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvii. 183 For payne of the passes powers from ydus fingred[1] falleth Vp diseise or to ryse. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij b, Hawkys that haue payne in their tongues. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 37 Loud he called for ayme-asswaging paine. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 84 Every beast will eat of her. The Pains of Infants Guard not. 1700 E. Wynne *Sheff. Ch. Bank.* (1831) II. 200 xvi. 14, 1456/6 As the stroke [stroke in the nature of the bone] Mr. Hitchel fainted through the extremity of pain. 1892-3 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 438 In Man, the power of feeling pain subsists...[which is placed] exclusively in the brain: and if communication be cut off between this organ and any part of the body, pain is no longer felt, wherever mutilations may be inflicted. 1899 Malleson *Stud. Engl. to* C. xiv The king was in great pain, and complained that he felt as if a fire was burning within him.

b. *spec.* (now always *pl.*) The sufferings or throes of childbirth; labour.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3468 (Gött.) In travelling...Pat hard it was hir moder pain [Trin. Hirchel was pe more pein]. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* cxvi. 16 But whanne wyf hath born a sone, now sche doubtith not on the peyne, for ioye for a man is borun in to the world. 1535 Bible (Coverd.) *Gen.* iv. 19 She bowed her selfe, and trauailed, for her paynes came vpon her. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xviii, Wel she may be named a woman, for as much as she doth haue sorowfulnes with her and paynes. *c* 1682 Chaloner *Disad.* 109 Feeling suddenly the pains of childbirth. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Coll. Treatise Wks.* 1730 I. 73 Have some sent me, with my months pain, brings forth A strange, misshapen, and ridiculous birth. 1797 Southey *Sap. Judgment, Sonnets* 19 She hath unburthened a mother's pains. 1865 J. M. Dyncan *Clin. Lect. on Dis. Women* xi. (ed. 2) 88 Brought about...by the contractions of the uterus in 'pains'.

†c. *pl.* A disease of the feet in horses. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 300/1 Peynes, peyt or beyres in horse. 1598 Florio, *Paste*, a disease in a horse which we call the pastern. 1810 Morrison *Manage.* ii. Heath. 1911 The pastern is a certain vicarious malice growing in the pasterns of a horse, betwixt the fetlocks and the heels.

4. In specifically psychical sense: Mental suffering, trouble, grief, sorrow.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 311 [Duill wald parseuere all thar propyte in. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1113 Syn I knowe of loues peyne. *c* 1430 *Lyfe Trevisa*, thy Eye shall bryng mercyle paynes When he thankyst how ye Rouge was slayne. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxviii. 1 To leve relevit it is ane peane. 1598 Chettle *Hoffm.*, Scald, A Mighty pain to Love it is, And yet a pain that pain to miss, But of all paines the greatest paine It is to love, but loue in vaine. 1711 Shaftesbury *Characteristics* IV. 31. I remember with pain the pain I gave to your generous heart. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Bohn) 59 Their absence would cause me much pain.

†b. *spec.* Distress caused by fear of possible evil, anxiety; anxious desire or apprehension. *Obs.*

1668 R. Maccubin in *Barbados Arch.* (1844, MSS. Comm.) 17 apx. I am in a great deal of pain to hears how my horses have performed the journey. 1708 *Amer. Rep.* 103/1 The public was in great pain for the Admirals...safe...in spite of all their flourish of war. 1789 G. Wakefield *Enthusiasm* (1810) 18 The Lord confirm to me[1] increasing evidence of his charge [young sojourner], and to pass for their safety.

†5. Trouble as taken for the accomplishment of something (= *pains*, sense 6); also, in early use, trouble in accomplishing something, difficulty. (*F. peine.*) Phrases. *To do one's pain*; *to take pain*; *to set one's pain.* *Obs. in sing.*; see 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19280 For pe tone hirth hir did pain, pe tu[1] he sold hirn wit litell gain. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10174 *for* pes assayed, wit war. 1438

payn. 1373 Barbour *Bruce* viii. 320 Quhen he saw he tynt his pane, He turnit his bridil, and to ga. *c* 1440 Hoccleve's *Mother of God* 108 Now do your best peyne To wasshe away out clouded offence. 1456 Paston *Lett.* III. 182, I have maide payne to gete us thinke money. 1561 Cartew *Myrr.* (1. 1. 13) Whiche may smoke penallyse to them that wyll doe payne to heaven them. 1579 Harvey *Pref. Pleas.* (1. (1840) 19 Who will take payne to follow the track. 1583 Hollyband *Alexis* 1. Prol. 102 And yet, friendly, I see not how I have, *As* that I said, to *doubt*, it [was] not plain. 1593 Bodenham *To Reader* in *Belvedere* (1600) 8 After that, with manie great paines and difficulties, I was arrested at Rome. 1609 Dekker *Pamphlet* (1. (1842) 61 The husbandmen that spareth paine spareth thrifte. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. 16 A thousand Knights would for her with brave paine, 1700 *Eng. Theophrast.* 302 A man would not imagine the least pain in the acquisition of sciences, if [etc.]. 1708 *Memoirs of Homer* I. 23 Taking some pain to excuse the poet's carelessness.

6. *pl.* Trouble taken in accomplishing or attempting something; labour, toil, exertions, or efforts, accompanied with care and attention, to secure a good or satisfactory result. Most freq. in *phr. to take pains, to be at (the) pains.*

1508 Tuscus *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 280 To waste them-thinke that they must take paines, and die some holy death. 1538 *Erasmus Englished* v. K. 13 Apply thereunto so many labours and paynes for the nourishyng of the bodie bodily. 1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 They have straight but...their paines for their owners, and...their labours for their vsurers. 1608 Chapman *Byron's Conspir.* Plays (1873) II. 203 What idle paines have you bestowed by me? A proper end, my sonne! 1708 *Ingrat. Incorporated Trad* Wks. 1778 II. 1. 210 The politickly way at the paine of publishing a Table, pages to justify themselves. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 156 A person born deaf, dumb, or blind, will not take pains, he taught...to speak, nor by the motion of the lips, to understand what is said to him. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. viii, Yet much he prized the palfrey his look, And well those palms did pay. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* Postscr. 320 I foresaw...that a class of readers...would suppose that I was at great pains to conceal exactly what I was at great pains to suggest. 1878 Besant *Progress* I. vii. 108 He...spared no pains on his daughter's education.

b. In this sense the *pl. pains* has been freq. construed as a sing. (Cf. *means, news.*)

1523 Cavendish *Lif. to Bishop in Hilsey, Wyth.* (Parker Soc.) II. 264 Ye will be contented to take this paine. 1540 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 31 marvyle, The paine of watching in wynter great wrage. 1670 tr. *Erasmus Colloq.* 190 Reason perswag one paine with another. 1708 Temple *Introd. Eng. Hist.* (1720) II. 184, 25 Why he at all this pains? 1884 Sir J. C. Maxwell in *Life* (1936) 1. 13 Much Dr. Abernethy's pains to assure us a proper ventilation.

c. *For* (*one's*) *pains*: in return or recompense for one's labour or trouble; now usually ironic or ironical, implying that the labour is misspent or futile, or that the return for it is the contrary of what was desired.

1558 Bale *Brefe Comedy to Hard. Myst.* (Malh.) I. 208 For your paynes ye have approved by the response your reasonable wages. 1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* III. iv. 103 Glue my sweet Nan this Ring: there's for thy paines. 1599 Chapman *Humorous Day's Mirth* (1. Wo's me wight, and for my paines woe for his paines. 1632 *Dorrington Antiq., Hist. Cross, Cranford, Paul Gentlemen* liuely for paines 2. 11. 5. 1703 *Ancoats Church Rec.* No. 111, 2 s When I left of preaching on Ez. 18 my people think me an idle for my paines. 1736 Miss Howard *Letters* (1737) I. 286 Sir, for your trouble I wish you might have more...and been a bigger for your paines. 1800 Mrs. Inchbald *Castle Baldwin* Wks. 1872 I. 72, I had my journey for my pains. 1889 Conner *Heart* xi. 134 The old general, in a fit of exasperation, politely gave him a good thrashing for his pains.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *pain-sensation, -sense, -sensibility*; **b.** instrumental, as *pain-afflicted, -laught, -chastened, -dimmed, -distorted, -drawn, -racked, -stricken, -worn, -wrung* adjs.; **c.** objective, as *pain-arresting, -hearing, -dulling, -inflicting, -producing* adjs.; *pain-having* adj. [after Painstaking: see 6]; **d.** **pain-free** *a.*, free from pain; **pain-killer**, one who or that which does away with pain; *spec.* name of a medicine for alleviating pain; † **pain-gise** *Obs.*, painful situation, strangury. See also Painstaking, etc., Painworthy.

1625 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* 5 To Aid Me a 'pain-afflicted' sighing, play With some new Toy, to whom thy grief away. 1910 A. M. St. Gaudens's *Pr. Chicago.* 45 It's 'Pain-vanquishing' chirpers, souls of broke circles. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* v. 1. 121 Pious with his 'pain-dispelling hands Healed him. 1889 Black *Mistr. Queen* 126 The line of white 'pain-drawn faces. 1808 Gayle *Pract. Obs.* (1809) 126 May anyone quicken, nor shorten...when they prevent their bodies unnecessary pain, or 'pain-free. 1814 Pycroft *Lect. Dunwich* in *Ste* Infidel, convicted, with 'pain-hating. 1893 *Salvation Society* 32 And Sickness...hobble hence her 'pain-inflicting task. 1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 18 May 5/1 His wife gave him some hot water and milk with a little 'pain-killer. ...Subsequently he died. 1898 *Daily Mirror* 1 Mar. 6/3 The late Sir James Y. Simpson, the inventor of chloroform, and great painkiller of his day. 1814 Monthly Chron. *Mirror* I. xxix. (1868) 57 Of the pain in the Kidneys, 'pain-risk, or the Stone. 1892 Tyrrell *Amer. Pedestrian* 120, 12 Touch, temperature, and 'pain sense are normally developed. 1877 Geo. Eliot *Tr. Chr.* 2.16, *Janet's Re-pent.* 2.162, The origin of the 'pain-sickened face. 1872 *Yeat's Mag.* I. 134/1 Always the little 'pain-sore taking The softer portion with. 1858 Ellis Cook *Fourth Ill.* When the morning 'pain-strung sentinel drips.

† **Pain,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 payn, 5 parze, payn, [5 pain]. [a. F. *pain* (= L. *pānis* bread.]

1. Bread. (Frequent in *Piers Ploughman.*)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 108 Ye prudente bi-penke hir payn ne hir penaunce ouer-weyng. 1377 *Ibid. B.* XIII. 76 Here pitaunce of penes, & of pore mennes. 1393 *Ibid. C.* x. 92 Thei ne parte with parcenale ne for a pitaunce of payn. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 330 Pan take yours *loof of light paynz*...and with the egge of pe knyfe wyshe your hand pe bet.

2. *Cold Cookery.* Applied, usually with qualifying word, to various fancy dishes, mostly containing bread; as *pain fendu* [= cloutwell], *pain perdu* [= lost], *pain rogue, pain regnant*; **pain puff**, a kind of puff or small pie with soft crust.

c 1390 *Forme of Cury* MS. 29 In *Autte. Cadus.* (1932) 13 Payn fondew. Take brede, and frye it in grece, other in oyle. ...Gyngle it with raisons [etc.]. *Ibid.* MS. 60. 14 Payn rogeye. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Payn perdeve. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 68 This is the purvyaunce made for Kinge Richard... the xxiii day of Septembre [1387]. ...The thirde course... Payne puff. *Ibid.* 72 Pynnyngrome. Nym rawne and do out pe cherne, and bray a 3e a morter with pepir and gingiuer, and salt and rawne bred [etc.]. 15.. *Noble Bk. Cookry Naples* (1882) 48 To make payn pardieu, tak payn-maynt or fresshe bred and payn awaye the crustes [etc.]. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 291 For custardis, rostyon rooste, ...pocadee with his myrte, ...glasse, calentyn, gyrne lyrdis, lachee, dyssentre, perpayne, 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* ii. 48 To make the best Parsonly, take a dozin eat ye onyons, and bray a 3e a morter with pepir and gingiuer, and salt and rawne bred [etc.]. 15.. *Noble Bk. Cookry Naples* (1882) 48 To make payn pardieu, tak payn-maynt or fresshe bred and payn awaye the crustes [etc.]. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 291 For custardis, rostyon rooste, ...pocadee with his myrte, ...glasse, calentyn, gyrne lyrdis, lachee, dyssentre, perpayne, 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* ii. 48 To make the best Parsonly, take a dozin eat ye onyons, and bray a 3e a morter with pepir and gingiuer, and salt and rawne bred [etc.]. 1706 Phillips (ed. 5), In Cookery, *Paine* signifie certain Meats prepared for Breakfasts, usually as being made of Bread, stuff'd with several sorts of Farces and Ragous.

Pain (*pēn*), *v.* Forms: see Pain *sb.*[1] [a. Of. *peiner*, 3rd sing. pr. *peine* (12th c. in Littré) or Pr., Sp. *penar*, It. *penare*, mod.L. *pænire*, f. L. *pœna*, F. *peine*, Pain *sb.*[1] Cf. also Pine *v.*, Oil, *pitiless.*]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To inflict a penalty or punishment upon; to punish; to torture by way of punishment; to vex. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Will. Palerne* 3826 And pains him in blee pilowes he payne him in blee wiche. 1393 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 6. Kyng Mary deme dide the lyche Elene *to a* place of peyne and eende sinfulnes passyngli cheefte. *c* 1555 Lo. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Biv b, Thou hast punished the Iustyce, and none lasse perysshe thy. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 491 That whosoever ...or dooue any euer growing in another mans ground, should be pained in the court for a trespasse doe.

† **b.** To enjoin under penalty. *Obs.*

1607 *Hundreds Ardres Rolls* (1892) Wee paine vll the Aldermen keepers, that they and euery of them make bonfires & good fyres before the doores. 1610 J. Wilkinson *Of Courts Barons* (ed. 2) If there was any thing pained in the last court to be done, and we yet in our state, you must remember who hath made default therein.

II. 2. To inflict pain upon, cause to suffer; to hurt, distress. **a.** *gen.* or mentally: To inflict suffering upon, to affect, give pain to; to grieve, to hurt the feelings of. Also *absol.* to cause suffering.

13.. *Cursor M.* 15060 (Gött.) Bot 3e paine or pain pained be *pe* pine, greuid mar, Pan alle pat hir chere bare. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxxiv. 125, I perceyue by wyle werne quare he vex. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxix. 9, Whome thou paines, more they paine. 1602 Fitz-h. Sidney *Def. Mary Countesse Pembrooke's Ivbile.* (Nat. Lib. Edinb.) There is not a single vice but when pains one is the want of wood. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* Wks. II. 122 Transports that paind and joys that grieved. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. ii. Three gifts Caroline could not refuse, without paining her young friend.

b. To inflict bodily suffering upon, to torment; to cause bodily pain to, to hurt. (In quot. 1377, To put to physical inconvenience, inconvenience.)

1377 Lancl. *P. Pl. B.* xix. 297 Bi[f] as pe penne of pe pacyfik preueth hym to be Pope. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 614 Many a maiden gotten ydo he payne. 1526 Lyte, *Du Guez Pilgr.* (1528) A body ryp or a sore dyspreased, And as we thynke, gretly peyned. 1550 Pilkington *Godly* & payned me very sore to speke. I am at home. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 53 Cold and hunger paines. *c* 1604 Chapman *Bussy* d'Amb. v. ii. 89 Hempless, and pain'd with headaches. 1626 Sidney *P. Mr. Forth* 122, But your sore, my lord,...Does it not pain you? *c* 1884 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 152 Pained with the sunbeams.

† **3.** *intr.* To suffer pain or distress; to suffer.

c 1325 Sevennam *B.* And sone per dede schuldest, man, O dedlyche sunne payne. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxii. 322 Pe sowle...pat crist...for mannynnes ore paynede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Peynen, or peynyn or pey or sobrenne. *c* 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 80 Where is the patient that so is paining? 1550 Thynne in *Animad. Speght* 4 Stella etc. Stella, 61, So shall thou cease to plague, and I to pain.

III. 4. *refl.* To take pains or trouble; to exert oneself or put forth efforts with care and attention; to endeavour, strive. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 Cursor *M.* 19027 Petir paindi him ful gleuue in erbeli lai pat fals to betin. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 42 Perfore chalde peryons here T-paste for suiche and helpe. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* xxii. 64 The other that were alle greeued them suche for to goo more wyuely. 1598 Grenewey *tr. Ci. de Vr.* 16 as Hee her payned with womanish art. To take her wynne. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* iv. iii. § 2 Ecclesiastes payned himselfe to purge sentences in his hot wing. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 810, While he pain'd himself to raise his note. 1870 Lowell *Study Windows* 252 Men still pain examples to write battle verses.

† **b.** *Italy, Sc.* = *refl.* *v.* (prec. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partenope* 1070 They perpend lustily to fight bothe. 1482 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* vi. To excuse them have payned and laboured. *a* 1585 Montgom. *Flyting* 1000 He liked fast to laythe,...And payne to lyue in honour.

c. *fig.*: To be put to trouble or exertion; to be obliged to put forth effort. *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* 300 We...doe paine it to keep our sickly wanes alive.

† **5.** *trans.* To take pains about, endeavour. *Obs.*

c 1390 Chaucer *M.* 16168 (Cott.) Quen I vnqh my neighber wib lust,...I paind me to kan vn-queth, lush it will and wrath and dede.

Pain, variant of Payen *Obs.*, pagan.

† **Pai·nable.** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Pain *sb.* or *v.* + -able: cf. *comfortable.*] Painful.

1849 Evans *Liberty & Servitude* iii. The measures of Arragon were not therefore the least weighty, and painable, for being composed of gold or silver.

Painch, Painet, obs. ff. Paunch, Paint *v.*

† **Pai·n-demai·ne.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 paindemeine, 4–5 payn(e)demayn(e; 5 payn(e)-mayne, -main, payndemeyn, paynain, 5 payne mayne. [*AF. pain demeine, demeyne*, med.L. *panis dominicus* 'lord's bread'. Also called simply Demesne.] White bread, of the finest quality; a loaf or cake of this bread.

1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 17 In pane dominico et mille pl. 1398 *Maudon. Cocab. Lond. Bridge* III. 422 Roberd...pays pur paindemeyn. *c* 1466 *Countess Sur Thynne* 14 Wyll that Elen as Peyndemeyn Hire Chapeleyn ete at eene. *c* 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Take thenne of paynemayne. *c* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1303 Paynedemayne[1] and *MS.* paynemayle] preuely bibe hit in the pantry. *c* 1440 *Cocoa MS.* 32 ff. 2 Thou shal have peyes of paynemayne or elles of tendre lewis. *c* 1475 *Pol. Ver. in Wr.-Wülcker* 688/32 *Hic panis*, lewis. ...*Hic placencia*, a paynan. 1530 Palsgr. 194/2 Payne mayne, *pain de bouche.*

Coucl. a 1577 *Renwick Rolls* III in *Hamwich Ord.* (1796) 19 William Whitehouse Yomen Paynemaiden.

Pained (*pēnd*, *pē·nɛd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Pain *v.* + -ed.] Affected with pain (physical or mental); hurt, distressed, grieved, etc.: see the verb; expressing or indicating pain.

1390-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 168 To cure painede peple in-pondire his wonde. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* v. vi. (1634) 720 Which may be applyed to the pained glandes. 1608 Jonson *Epic.* III. iii. 253 The pained'st friend Of his! *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 92 Others repairing further...the poor for alms; the pained for ease. 1673 Blagve *Pr. Theol.* 202 There was a pained look about the lips.

Painem, -en, obs. forms of Patient.

Painful (*pē·nfŭl*), *a.* Forms: see Pain *sb.*[1] [f. Pain *sb.*[1] + -ful.]

1. Full of, characterized by, or causing pain or suffering; hurting, afflictive, distressing, grievous; annoying, vexatious. **a.** In general, or mentally.

c 1340 Rolle *Pricke Cons.* 53 A gastly vnglas of it how foule how vgly and how grevelyl hee is [etc.]. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xl. 81 (Gibbs MS.) pe peynful passyons of pe. 1526-9 (*Mar.*) *Sk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick, After* pe painfull fyte ended. 1538 *Whole Duty of Man* vii. § 1 How pleasant a thing this is, how easie to be constantly in hath it seemed great and painfull unto. 1599 Mrs. Eliz-abeth *Hyd. Daughter* 2, An anniuersary which would have been more painfull to me who read. 1849 Lowell *Democ. Cons. Mass. of Crimea & Agnes Sorel* Wks. 1879 II. 38/1 Salutary pangs may be painfuller than mortal ones.

b. Physically.

1501 Percy Reliques, *Lord* (1961) II 53, Nephewes is painfuller when need. 1611 Cotgr., *Douloureux*, painfull, sore, ...Plaies douloureuses, painfull and open holes to be painefull to her. 1703 Rowe *Ulysses*, I. i. 208 Midnight horrible, When first painful assignment Morning Comes. 1880 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1. xxv. 498 A dry the sufferers of which is painful to the eyes.

c. Of a person: Inflicting pain or punishment; tormenting. *rare.*

c 1440 *Cursor M.* 18225 (Land) Sones thar peynefull [Gött. *Gott. peinlik*] Jewes, peinelik] peyned he laught And vnder pynfull of bale he raught. 1870 G. Macdonald *Freemen* xi. in *Cabin Fr. Mind.* (1878) 60 To the painful gods might weep. If ever pain of mine came out of heaven.

2. Suffering or affected with (physical) pain. (Usually of a part of the body which has been wounded or hurt.)

1390 Sermon *F.* C. 20, I. 21 The loving mother, that nine months-she did beare In the deare closets of her painefull syde Her tender babe. 1602 Sir Hall. Cotterell, *Q. T.* 17 In. They are themselues, infected with Loue, painfull and distressed with Doubt. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* ix, His wound was painless. 1877 L. Morris *Epic Hades* v. 9 He wore a crown Upon his painful brow.

3. Causing or involving trouble or labour; troublesome, difficult, irksome, toilsome, laborious. *Now rare or merged in* 1.

c 1374 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1240 It sall be done Mare peynefull or how hard it be, 1535 J. Watson tr. *Ane Godly Lett.* (ed. 2), 18 Thir Pharisees in the painefullest seruice that euer men trafficd in, for to deserue to ane hyll and diuine hyll. 1804 R. Gilmour[1] *D. Scotia's Mist. Indies* III. x. 191 These righteous inquiries of mine...a most painful and disagreeable office upon me. 1885 *Pall Mall Budg.* 1. 10 The hour of winding of the silk, which is the painfullest and worst of all the rest. 1898 Daniel *Aurengzeb* v. i. By quick and painful Marches hither come. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 186 If hours of secrecy would be frequently offered them it. less of a painful hospitality.

4. Characterized by painstaking; performed with labour, care, and attention; diligent, assiduous, laborious, careful. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 124 To holde sick pore if and make and prayefol in reasonable observaunce. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xviii. 184 He hat much prayefolle labour. 1583 J. Stubbes tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 30 An considerations of their extreame penuries and painefull preaching. 1638 in 2nd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 286 The long, painefull and profitable service done vnto me by James Lynch. 1772 E. Allen in Sparke *Corr.* (1807) 80 (1. 4) That is the situation...according to my most painful observation. 1830-42 Bayldon *Doctor* vi. (1846) 162 The

painful shambles of human John Brown 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 20 June 490/1 The little book...will reward a not too painful reading.

5. Of persons: Characterized by taking pains; working with labour and care; painstaking, laborious, assiduous, careful, diligent. *Obs. or archl.*

1500 Lottrell *Lord Sermons Sept. Relics* V.I (Arch.) 41 We have some so painful employments, as ever was in England. 1614 Chapt. Sermon *Memph. & Pharaoh* 20 The woman he were painful and the more often idle. 1701 C. Mayhew *Magna. Chr.* 3, v. (1840) 36 The more learned, godly, painful ministers of this land. 1802 Mrs. Radcliffe *Castles ath. Athlendale* Poems, Wks. 1826 I. 46 The patience of a painful antiquary. 1837 *Penny Cyclop.* I. 3 n. 18 The laws of etymology, which painful students have discovered.

Painfully (pē·nfŭlli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a painful manner.

1. In a way that causes or is accompanied by pain or suffering; distressingly; with pain.

1588 Greene *Carac.* II. 67a Men were so sore handled, and so painfully pinched, that [etc.]. 1627 B. Lucas *Barbadoes Letter* 2 in Young painfully and piously writ, servic'd as the resolved members. 1793 Smeaton *Edditst.* (1756) 2 Weary way-wanderer, languid and sick at heart, Travelling painfully over the rugged road. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxii 312 Ambleside...looked painfully modern now.

2. In a way that gives trouble; with difficulty. *Obs. or arch.*

1533 Rider *Cast. Matthy* (1558) 83 If it were easily recouered, or perfectly. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 29 Painefully, hardly, laboriously. 1838 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1850) I. 18 A thinke of reasoning...hardly and painfully to be understood. 1840 Aubrey *Hist. Surrey* (1849-50) V. 120 n. 31 Shortcastle was thus painfully maintaining his ground in upper Canada.

3. With great pains, painstakingly, laboriously, with care and effort. *Obs. or arch.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (S.T.S.) III. 60 Thay...[were] laying thrawin out to purify hamegate, and painfully to [disinfect] their dens. 1541 Wotton *Rem. Poet. Mem.* 316 Painefully and expendfully erpleane all the common good. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 200 He...painfully collected the works of Godfrey Chaucer. 1837 Milman *Lat. Chr.* II. iv. (1864) I. 251 That no private man could hope to arrive at a knowledge approaching...that had been painfully attained by so many holy bishops.

Painfulness (pē·nfŭlnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being painful.

1. The quality of being fraught or attended with pain; distressingness. Also †a passive aspect: The condition of suffering pain; distress, affliction.

c 1482 *Dighy Myst.* (1882) 80 Ȝit I wil put yor fors to peynfulnesse? 1508 Tindale *2 Tim.* iv. 18 For feare hath peynfulnes. 1660 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 27 No Cause can...[be] more Painfulness of a Debauch easy. 1777 J. Richard. *Serm. Richard. East. Nations* 2 To soften the extreme painfulness of [eminent] labours. 1884 Pall *Mall Gaz.* 29 Forget the painfulness of our situation, and think of its romance.

2. The quality of causing trouble or labour; difficulty, troublesomeness, irksomeness. *Obs. or arch.*

1598 *Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W.* 1531) 250 For the recreacion of the soule, and also for the peynfulnes and unlyuynes thereof. 1632 R. Bernard *Faith. Guide* 31 Ordinary labour with manuall services to God doe neither easily consume, because painfulnesse and joy are opposite, nor decently.

3. The quality of taking pains; laboriousness, careful industry, painstaking. *Obs. or arch.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (S.T.S.) III. 61 Thair wes nane sa diligent and wachfull in thair gouernance of capitanrie...Perthefore, rasand in terpis *Tellenarie*, is wonderfull commendatioun, 1590 Hoskins *Direct. Pol.* v. Iustit. 813 To meddle here by particulars in Gods service, 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* I. ii. 3 & Skill in Surgery is obtained with great painfulness.

Painim(e, obs. forms of Paynim.

Paining (pē·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pain *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Pain.

1. The action of causing or condition of being in pain; pain, suffering. Now *rare*.

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 191/13 I schrift him how he had pursuyng, he said, 'Quia amore langueo'... 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. 41 To wipe his mouth, a man there hinds paining. 1700-72 H. Bigland *Hand of Quest.* (1809) IV. 101 It was to...much of joy, it was pleasure to paining. 1802 J. D. *Mr. & Lamp. agst. Quaker* 112 These subsequent mental paintings militarily attacked me.

†**2.** The taking of pains. *Obs.*

1632 P. Fletcher *Elisa* v. xliii. Those doth is blessed ay, and...Laughs at our haste care and idle paining.

Pai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pains; causing pain or suffering.

1698 M. Lister in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 298 A paining Grief towards the bottom of their Belies, which did at last and extreme them. 1839 *Bentley's Misc.* V. 548 A paining Beyond a slight paining speaks and some cuts about the wrist, so have was done.

Painless (pē·nles), *a.* [f. Pain *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

†**1.** Free from pain; not suffering pain. *rare.*

1500 Lupton *Wealth* 30 b Painfulnes, painlesse. 1604 Hooker (Spenser) *Epist.* 718 That he should be brought home...painless, and gentleman.

2. Causing no pain; not accompanied with pain.

1597 Shakespeare *Du Bartas* v. i. 230 With pain-lesse pains they tread A sacred path that to Fair Honor doth lead. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), In these we smooth descent To painless age. 1727 Of kindly sinking with our native clay? 1793 Southey *Wat. Wand. Orleans* ii. 234 Then did they not regard the smoke With its then more painless. 1887 F. Darwin *Life Darwin* III. 202 Dr. Wilder advocated the use of the word 'Callisthenic' for painless exercises or movements.

Hence **Pai·nlessly** *adv.*, without pain; **Pai·nlessness,** freedom from pain.

1834 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* iv. 116 *Bloody Issue Healed*. Could the Physicians have given her, if not health, yet relaxation and painlessness, her manner had not been misdiscerned. 1881 Symonds *Sun. Life* (1894) 193 These workings are usually developed painlessly. 1884 Mrs. Cashel *Life* III. 211 Shall I ever more have a day of such painlessness? 1886 Miss Braddon *Barbara* 180, His disease was one in which death does not come painlessly.

†**Pai·nlulness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **painly adj.* (f. Pain *sb.*1 + -LY 1) + -NESS.] The condition of being in pain; distressful state.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* ii. v. 76 Perelynes...me diese, suffir it, pryklun to go to pe of quhouse cuntr I wone mine fi remedy I sal ane.

†**Pai·nous,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 peynous. [a. OF. *peinos, -os*, later *pénos*—It., Sp. *penoso* (also L. *penalis*-*us* (Pseudo-Aug.)) painful, f. *pena*: see Pain *sb.*1] Painful: severe.

c 1400 *Rerun* 1619 Peynous ordinaunce Is stuffid for My Schirtis. *Ibid.* 3788 He hath euery a day hir a peynous lyff.

Painstaker (pē·nztā·kər). *Now rare or Obs.* [f. *pains* (Pain *sb.*1 6) + Taker.] One who takes pains; a painstaking person.

1618 Chapman *Hesiod* 188 note, Fit for natural painstakers, students (viz.). 1666 Pepys *Diary* 24 June, He was as great a painstaker to person. 1711 *Ancient Apol.* No. 61 87 There are actually such Painstakers among our British Wits.

Painstaking (pē·nztā·kiŋ). *sb.* [f. *pains*, pl. of Pain *sb.*1 (sense 6) + *taking*, gerund of Take *v.*] The taking of pains; the bestowal of careful and attentive labour in order to the accomplishment of something; assiduous effort.

1598 Order *Antichrist* 85 This is their joyous taking and travails. 1603 Lodge *Alarbe on O. & N. Test.* 7 These perverty hour lived in sorrow and painstaking sore since. 1739 Wesley *Prophecy, Isaiah* v. 2 with. § 2 (1771) They did not...have any want of painstaking. 1888 Bryce *Lecky in Gd. Hope* II. v. 44 The mastery of the art of painting which results from laborious painstaking.

Painstaking (pē·nztā·kiŋ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2, pr. ppls. of Take *v.*] That takes pains; bestowing attentive effort for the accomplishment of some result; careful and industrious; assiduous.

1598 Tarlton *Misc.* 5 23 The Richer sort...[are] much more Distempered than the Ordinary painstaking People. 1702 Centlr *Busy Body* v. *Last Scene*, The Natives are...industrious, and Painstaking. 1880 Spect. *Ecclesiastic Exegesis* xi. 118 The text was tried...before. A most painstaking judge.

b. Of actions, productions, etc.: Marked or characterized by attentive care.

1880 Geo. Eliot *J. Holl-aday*, The satisfaction of receiving Mr. Sherlock's painstaking production in print. 1891 J. W. Rowe *in Lake Times* XCIX. 744/2 The ...painstaking manner in which their experiments...[the experiments].

Hence **Pai·nsta·kingly** *adv.*, with careful and attentive effort, assiduously.

a 1660 Cleveland *Poems*, etc. (1784) I. 308 Seeing himself laboriously and painstakingly to work. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 709/1 This little book has been painstakingly prepared.

Painsworthy (pē·nzwɔ·rdhi), *a. rare.* Also †**pain-worthy.** [f. *pains*, Pain *sb.*1 6 + Worthy.] Worthy of trouble; worth taking pains about.

1630 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. ii. § 2 It will be painsworthy to enquire[into]. 1661 Max Milleus *in Lamp. Sac.* v. vi. [ed. 2] 201 This is no painsworthy difficulty for Papists about the letters, &c. of names.

Paint (pēnt), *sb.* [f. Paint *v.*]

I. The act or fact of painting or colouring.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. 5, Her cheeks; not put paint over with the paint Of borrowed crimsons. *Mod.* Give it a paint, and it will look all right.

2. That with which anything is painted.

a. A substance consisting of a solid colouring matter dissolved in a liquid vehicle, as water or oil, used to impart a colour by being spread over a surface; also applied to the solid colouring matter alone, or to a cake of it, as in *a box of paints*; a pigment.

1710 *Spectator Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 2 Engravers were sent to the Emperor of Mexico in Paint. 1735 Dissertation *Chariot* § 108 A modern fashionable house...finished over with oil and paint. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 620 When two coats of the paint have been laid on, it may be polished. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 190 Paint is commonly ground by means of a paint-mullet. 1880 Ebsert & Rose *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 92 The timber has since been painted, but the paint had fallen off.

b. Colouring matter laid on the face or body for adornment; rouge, etc.

1596 Dekker *To Sir R. Drummond* 28 His colours laid so thick on every place, As only showed the paint, but hid the face. 1708 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. Lady Rich* 20 Oct., I have seen...beauties...momentarily sustained in their paint! 1897 Bessie *Knight* here, One has fame earth, another too much paint. 1889 Pinkney *Fragments* lii. (1892) 32 (The Duchess) were in full paint in honor of the occasion.

c. *Med.* An external medicament which is put on like paint with a brush.

1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 562 Both tar and gum-gild work better as paints and ointments than the chrysophan. *Ibid.* VIII. 727 Trichloracetic acid may be substituted (for tincture of iron) as a paint. *Ibid.* Iodine paint is a good application in some cases.

d. (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Paint...* *soft wheel* with emery-bone...mounted to handle 2, [w.d.] Bulgham of shoe, writing, plaster-of-paris, hard-black, pitch.

3. *fig.* Colour, colouring; adornment, esp. such as is put on or assumed merely for appearance; outward show, fair pretence.

1642 Cowley *Motives, Written in Taste of Lemons* 3 A modest paint adorns the trees. 1652 Hunter *Pill Immorality* 43 Even then shall thy paint appear and be discovered. 1681 W. Penn *in Hist. Soc. Pennsylv.* (1826) I. iv. 104, I have hitherto spoke and dissembled, and with such 1708 Young *Love Fame* v. 320 Virtue's the paint that gives maiden cheeks.

†**4.** A painting, a picture. *Obs. rare.*

c 1722 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 249 On the Left side is a common house wch paints of the seasons of ye years.

5. *Indian paint*: a name for two N. American plants, whose roots yield colouring matters formerly used by the Indians: *yellow Indian paint*, yellow puccoon, or yellowroot (*Hydrastis canadensis*), and *red Indian paint*, red puccoon, or bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*).

1833 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paint-cistern, -cloth, -earth, -oil, -water, -work*; *paint-grinder, -mixer, -remover*; *paint-bedizened, -removing, -stained, -worn* adjs.; **paint-box,** a box of solid paints or pigments, usually water-colours; **paint-bridge** (*Theatr.*), a platform, capable of being raised or lowered, on which a scene-painter stands; **paint-brush,** a brush for painting with; **paint-burner,** an apparatus for burning or softening paint by a flame directed upon it, so that it can be removed (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); **paint-frame** (*Theatr.*), a movable iron framework for moving scenes from the stage to the paint-bridge; **paint-mill,** a machine for grinding paints or pigments; **paint-pot,** a pot in which oil-colour is contained, while being laid on; **paint-room,** (*a*) a room where paints are stored; (*b*) a room in a theatre where the scene-painter works; **paint-root,** the Carolina redroot (*Lachnanthes tinctoria*); **paint-stroke,** *Naut.* 'the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1845 Inchbald *Comm. pl. Th. Pr.* 202 The "paint-bedgown" is fustian, lined and bare. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, "Paint-box," a child's box containing cakes of water-colours. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xl. A poor creature, a woman-man—a thing of affectation, with his paint-box, and his water-cans, and his furniture. 1897 J. Wisdom *Patent Specif.* No. 9276. 2 My "paint brush is of bristles. 1847 J. Cline *Patent Specif.* Mod. pref. 4 The paint brush, after it is turned in socket. 1882 Vienna *Int. Man. Art* 1000 *Mach.* § 1326 The face of this brush is longer than that of the ordinary paint brush. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 451/2 The exquisite vermil tile and the acanthus patterns [on]...otherwise hideous as the Indian's paint-brush and prairie fire, splendid in color. 1893 Denver *Fairmount's Harden Dict.*, "Paint Cisterns, in shape of vats, are cisterns made of wood, and lined with lead to contain the different kinds of paint. 1888 *All the Year Round* 28 Aug. 72 Sandpapers, too, were found among the perfumes, "paintsticks, and rouges. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 108/2 The trainer may leave the lighter sail unpainted.... following the little signs and "paint-marks on the trees. 1894 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 272 Cautery' markings, which are used for showing 'paint-mills. 1883 Howells *Indian Summer* (1892) I. 27 I've got a whole "paint-mine up on the farm. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, "Planet Mixer, a can with shaft and paddles, operating on upright shears. Used to mix paint with the necessary oil, turpentine, [etc.]. *a* 1880 H. Bushnell *Character* (1881) 61 Paint-colors in her room [exhibit them more] "palette-white, or ceiling-white. 1888 H. C. Hoare *in Art Trade* I.I. 272/1 Its ingredients "paint-mill, in feeble imitation of the wood it covers. 1839 Hall *Use Light* v. D. vii. 63 That combination "paint-pots sometimes about the handle.

Paint (pēnt), *v.*1 Forms: 3-6 peint(e, peynt(e, 4-7 peynt, 4, 6 paynt, 5 poynt, 5-6, 9 *dial.* pent(e, 6 paint, paynt, peaint, *Sc.* pynt, 6-7 pelnt(, 4- paint, (6 painte). *Pa. pple.* 3 i-, 3-7 peint, 3-4 y-, i-peynt, 4 peynt, paynt, paint; 4-5 y-, i-payntet; peinted, peynted, -ed, 5-6 paynted, -yd, -yn, 4- painted. [ME. at. OF. *peint-re* (3rd sing. pres. *peint*, pa. ppl. *peint*) = Pr. *peyner*, It. *pignere*, *pingere*—L. *pingĕre* (3rd sing. *pinxit*, pa. ppl. *pictus*) to paint. The early ME. pa. ppl. *peint*, *ypeint*, was a direct adoption of F. *peint*, and may have been the earliest part of the vb. adopted: cf. Affaint. Otherwise the natural form of the word in Eng. would be *peine* as in *complaine*, *dilitate*, etc.

But the earliest sentence for the vb. yet found is *pointynge*, *Promptorium* 1440, ob. in *Anecdota* (Camden Soc.) 1843.

I. *trans.* To make (a picture or representation) on a surface in colours; to represent (an object) by the use of a surface by means of lines and colours; to depict, portray, delineate, by using colours.

To paint one (object) black, white, red, etc.: to depict or portray as of that colour.

c 1290 *Beket* 2172 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 182 Fur peynte were peynted on Ardeynnes (*Harl. MS.* as beforne); & on eueth peynten

...s-Lewis *Jo Ionad.* 1597 R. Gloss. (Rolfe) 3615 Jwom ...peint eue...Jn youngs of yeo lessely. 13.. *Cast de L.* 3708 In his blasenes, vermylioned, Wip ypeynted a serpent. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (Quintin) 2 *Pindari* by the mid yt kyng bere a payteresse, but ryche she was in portenance, to peynt his fyger propirly. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 23 Semyrame ...wile, 'I have peynt a wel fayre man, and am my self a fowle peynteresse'. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Bodl.) xii. 51 Pat wolde peynt pe wynged blake and pe fowle ydolles. 1440 *Sir Gawayne* (Sk. T. Soc.) 91 This story is peynted in many place. 1577 TUSSER *Husb.* (1884) 7 He shewyd the peopll a pricke peynted on a cloute, of the passion of our lorde. 1633 H. CLAVELL *Pilate's Trum.* his ey A little child (what) appeared to the most hideous as we see artists...to paint Angells. 1669 SHIRLEY *Prince Painter* i. 3, His chiefly his prince And delight was in painting the Devil. 1675 HABINGTON *Kimbd my Wife* A. (1856) 31 Picturesque old houses, ...which an artist would be glad to paint. *Mod.* His portrait is to be painted for the Kelson Club.

b. To adorn (a wall, tapestry, window, etc.) with a painting or paintings. (Mostly in *passive.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1109 *Al* peynted pe ...e peynted wiselie wel to bergiles & hooks. Fibre on the wal was portrey a forest. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 His schippe pat was peynted wip 3 dragoun. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 37 All the body of the chamber ...peynted with storyes from the begynnynge of the worlde. 1564 CALV. *3rd Serm.* II. iii. 269 A kind of additional prove painted with the flatter of some animal. 1613 MIDD. *Envermenides Parlyam.* (1858) I. 161 To paint a new window for the gallery.

† c. Said of writing (as a kind of painting). *Obs.*

1561 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 374 (Jollifis marks our descriptions...is on na wyse specifik, discreyte, nor perpetuall in our agreitt the sayit bindl as wardt to have bene. 1638 RUTHERFORD *Sanctuary* (1648) 111 132 There are not words that one reader, and one painted upon paper, they are felt.

d. *Intensif.* Said of the effect of coloured light.

1637 DESCARTES (Hallett) § 6 The green light from G...and the blue light from B will fall upon the paper...thus painting upon the paper an inverted image of the object. 1672 ROBERT BOYLE *Virt.* (1675) II. v. 150 Like the life painted upon the colour.

6. *intr.* or *absol.* To practise the art of painting; to make pictures.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1109 Wel koude he peynten lifly that it wrighte. 1530 PALSGR. 699/2 He can peynte and portraye as well as any man is of this countrey. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* viii. xxxiv. 90 To grind Gold to Write and Paint. 1820 CRANE *Lect. Drawing* viii. 417 To paint also implies to draw.

f. *intr.* (for *reflexive*—*pass.*) To form a (good, bad) subject for painting.

1660 RALEIGH *Travels* § 18. (1858) 121 Wee was always discovered. But in old times...it painted well, and lively, to indeed finde.

7. *fig.* **a.** To depict or display vividly as by painting.

1580 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* 61 (1577) Q.Iv, (He) seemeth her to the truth, with such lively passion painted in his eyes. 1586 BLUNDEVIL *Prime. Logick* xii. 8 b If ever such wisse of your pain could be painted on my mind. 1614 CARY *Danets, Pan.* iv. 11 Desire Was painted in my looks. 1633 *Faithf. Pastor* (ed. 2) IV, 63 The bad have pleasures painted as their fancy as well as the good.

b. To depict or describe in words; to set forth so as to a picture; to present vividly to the mind's eye, call up a picture of.

1508 HAWES *Pastime* xxvi Though fancl powre be nat to paint or frame. 1580 DIGG. tr. *Alexbrech's Comm.* 114 b, On unstable wordes I have written, that the Prophetes and Apostles...painted and set you forth in your colours. 1605 tr. *Ft. Jerusalem* (1981) 12 (R), Reseeve, give my young freedom to paint her words. 1788 FOSTER *Serm. Pop. Wom.* (1797) I. i. 13 What words can paint the guilt of such a conduct? 1793 CUMBER. *Wheeler* i. 22, I paint the Cat As Truth will paint it, and as Birds will sin. 1805 GOOD *Lucret.* v. *Jam* (1812) 318 I try to paint, in pure and feeble words, a few of the features and objects.

8. To colour with a wash or coating of paint; to cover the surface of (a wall, door, etc.) with paint; to colour, stain; hence, to adorn with colours.

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 16 Pou eyen bope buruh colinde and bruhe Bihd one to wonie ipeint and wude. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1900 Pe outtall ...pe painted, O dere colore o sundri hou. *Dedi.* 3904 Pe bedd [other]...pat pe kinde at paint [c. cr. paynt, peynt] schadi. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 133 Many faire bodies and chambres, peynted with gold and asure. 1622 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 9 b Their ancient manner and custome of painting their bodies. 1627 HOSKYNS *Direct. Speech.* 83 Commonly painting the visages and soile of their bodies with light colours, as Carnation and the like. 1704 J. PITTS *Acct. Mahometans* 108 (1738) 183 The Women ...paint their Hands and Feet with a certain Plant call'd Hennah. 1823 HARRISON *Kennel my Home* ii. (1868) 39 Whitewash with old oak-chat had been painted grey. *Mod.* Are you going to paint or stain the wood-work?

b. *transf.* To colour by any means.

1597 LODGE *P. Pl.* B. 311 A Flower he gloriously was painted of Wode, And came in with a trumpe. c 1580 CHAPMAN *L. L. L.* iv. 870 Thou, whose white hand lilies alone goe white paint. c 1586 CYRIL HOSKINS *Pr.* (1906) 31 Agen there was hand hath painted. c 1698 SOUTH. *Serm.* III. xi. 400 If God so clouths the Fields, so paints the Flowers. 1824 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 93 His eyes were much swollen and painted. 1892 TENNYSON *Poems* 131 Where the sunbeam...waked...to paint With intermingled light and colour faint That translated hour. 1896 CRIC. ELIOT *Dan. Deb.* lviii, Seeing the young faces 'painted with fear'.

c. *fig.* To adorn or variegate with or as with colours; to deck, beautify, decorate, ornament.

1577 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 376 He can purveyen wel to amenden and peynten it with newe. 15.. *Sir Beues* (1535) [MS. M.] All the wymmen out of the worlde Was ensaufe was peynted. 1589 MARPR. *Pasq. Plaine* xxvi, (1845) 114 A right picture, Well Pizza painted to many a sundry vayne.

1592 GAS *Ecclet Fast* 18 They that paynte their body with prodent Cloth. 1687 MEDINA *P. L.* v. 189 Till She has paint your Beards shine with Gold. 1730 BRADLEY *Painted Lady* (Edgerton) Or humble hearted! paints the plain. 1880 D. TAYLOR *Pine Forest Mountains, Spring*, that paints Those savage shores.

4. To put colour on (the face in order to beautify it artificially); to rouge; also *refl.*

1580 WILLET *1 Kings* ii. 30 Forsooke Iezabel...perpetuall have name with execration of women, and who soeuer hereafter have beard. c 1400 *Lanfr. Treat.* 234 Women haue wille to paye white poudre or red hem with her gerbe, & leues face paint. 1599 GRENEHAM *Hunt. Pope's Merrie Pieces* (1871) I. 17 She is very fairre, I thinke that she is painted. 1638 HEYLIN *Sea Dialog.* To Paint ones face is Gentle-woman like, *Blandelicia.* 1732-54 FIELDING *Jacob. Lady* v. 27 Since painted is not painted, all shall take, And she who scorns a paint, must die a maid. 1832 TENNYSON *Rosamond* iv. vii, She's not one accurst red as she's painted; 1905 Miss PRISCIL.

b. *trans.* *fig.* (*Refl.*) To change colour; to blush. *To paint* refers, etc.: to turn pale. *Obs.*

c 1515 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1 Lo, lenelle, studie for your lande to lere, Ne to dyk and lie to pleye. c 1532 TR. WYE *Introd. Fr. to Palsgr.* 201 To paynte or waxeth pale, *blesmir.* 1600 SHAKS. *Hamt.* v. 1. 272 Let her paint an inch thicke, to this favour she must come. 1722 ADDISON *Pedo Rediv.* 1. 5, She seemed to paint and pout. 1862 W. COLLINS *No Name* iv. ii. 13, I'll 'Shall I paint?' she asked herself... 'the rouge is still left in my box'.

† c. *intr.* (*fig.*) To change colour; to blush. *To paint* refers, etc.: to turn pale. *Obs.*

c 1615 HOBGATSON *No Will like Woman's* v. 1, Look to the widow, she paints when...those eyes *colliatis* for me lady. 1626 E. SYMMES *Introd.* 20 *Ann* 13 vi. You make me paint. *Wife.* Tho' not fair colours, Lady, and outward! 1823 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers Beside Women* v. 1, I'll kiss thee into colour: Cannot these paint you, sweetly?

5. *fig.* (*trans.*) To give a false colouring or complexion to; to colour highly, esp. with a view to deception. Now rare or *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* § 398 Thise duk out ouk peynten thy colouris by false subtile wordes to excuse thy synne. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 4417 He cops peynte it, paynt it, pollish his wordis. 1552 E. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 161, Rhetorike at large polisht and set vp, and made that seeme right good. 1600 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.*, So are most of the actions of the best spirit: but painted with counterfeite colours. 1708 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 44 The writer...where vices has begun to decline, paint and colour every object they touch.

† d. *intr.* To talk speciously; to feign; to lawn.

b. *trans.* To flatter or deceive with specious words.

c 1250 *How Wise Man Taugt Sonne* 103 In *Nabuc Ph.* 37 Y wole coloky glose ne peynt, But y seuerie pat so by ofte-sithe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. *Prol.* 130 Other in flatie and paynt the company. 1530 PALSGR. 699/2, I peynte, I glose or speke feyre, *je adoulz.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. 2. 515 Nay, never paint me now, Where fairs is not, praise cannot mend the brow. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 468 You lapse, you paint, you flatter.

7. *trans.* To apply with a brush, as an external medicament; to treat (any part) in this way: see PAINT *sb.* 2 c.

1680 BRADLEY *Mod. Husbdm.* 191 The vinegar of anchovies...is painted over the part with a camel hair brush. 1809 *Adland's Sport. Mod.* VIII. 324 *Liquor petasum*, diluted with an equal part of water, should be painted on. *Mod.* The part affected should be painted with iodine.

8. *intr.* (*absol.*) To drink.

1823 WAVER MACCRIE *Digby Grand* II. 1. 70 Each hand we painted...and then proceeded to business. "I guess I shall go in and paint". 1827 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xviii, Pegasus don't thrive for Hippocrene. And this would paint—in fellas the vulgar call—Or hot or cold, as long or short.

9. *Phrases. To paint* (any one) *Black*: to represent as evil or wicked; so *not to think as he is painted. To paint the town red* (*slang*, orig. U.S.): to create an exuberance or commotion, to go on a boisterous or riotous spree.

1596-1850 [see DRAKE *B. Town*]. c 1682 SETTLE *Ipsus.* II. 12, 'Tis but paint as Angel black, and that is enough to make him pass for a Devil. 1823 [see S. SHARPE *Letters* 122 These husbands are...not always so black as they are painted. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Journ.* 20 Nov. 2/4 Whatever there was any excitement to anybody got particularly loud, they always said somebody was painting the town red. 1892 *Chicago Advocate* 13 July 24/3 The boys painted the town (New York City) red with firecrackers [on Independence Day]. 1900 CAPT. H. H. SWINNY *Among Horses in Russia* 98, I have found them...to be very inclined to paint town and country red on the slightest provocation.

† 10. With adverb. **Paint forth** = *Paint out* 11 a.

1598 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 10 Nature I say, doth payne them forth to be weake, frayle, and feeble. 1603 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xxi. 683 My tabernacles wall shall paint you forth. 1640 tr. *Richelieu Papers* (Camden) 158 It is of very great consequence towards the painting forth of the Presidency.

11. Paint out. **a.** † To express or display by painting; to conceit in colours (*obs.*); *fig.* to depict as in a painting or vivid description.

1598 in Robinson's *transcr. Mayor's Ct. Rec.* (Arb.) 264 Damme and painted ones with master Moses pencills. 1680 J. BELL *Maddox's Assem. Glass.* 464 b, Foreigners count patterns of our Ladys...the very same which Lelie did paint out for his owne use, and received with great reverence. 1693 ANT. WILLIAMS in *Lond's Wks.* (1737) VI. 376 (They) have with their diuelish colours painted me out as ugly unto your grace as they have done your grace favourable unto me. 1708 MODEST *Inform* I. 18, 177 This notable Assassin ...is painted out as a very Macchiavilian Lady. 1809 MALKIN 252 Note 6, 62 P 12 Some good-natured friend in the dark has painted you out for a reprobate.

† b. To copy in colours. *Obs.*

1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 17 The Earl of Arundel got leave to have it painted out. *Ibid.* 32

12. To blot out or efface by covering with paint.

1862 WILKIE COLLINS *No Name* iv. vii, I am going to give the necessary to that elevator Leonard, by painting out your name. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 5/3 The first—fantastically those of the months, with the last four letters painted out, but so faintly that the painted out letters could be read.

† Paint, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 peynt. [1530 back-formation from PAINTER.] *trans.* To name (an anchor) on a ship with a 'painter'.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 68 Itiem to payen Stockers with.

† Paint, *pa. p. Obs.* In ME. peint, peynt. [a. F. *peint*: see PAINT *v.*[1]] Painted.

1340 *Ayenb.* 18 Deuoten ymaked and peint.] c 1360 *P. Pl. Crede* 133 Y passed wip peynt to. 1390 LYDG. *Mod. Devotion* 10, 156 Set pryncis pendus, with his purpyr stole.

Paintable (pē·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. PAINT *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being painted; suitable for a painting.

1633 *Shadow. Mag.* XXXIII. 350 If he would call the picturesque whatever is rich beautiful par sublime, yet palmarily (unless the lowest words) well. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 162 The great poet is often more paintable than his brethren. 1902 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* (1863) I. ii. 20 The cave and chasm is not so paintable...as the turquoise pool above. 1920 HOLBROOK *Iris* (Edinburgh Lectures) England Lowlands and Paintable.

Hence **Paintableness.**

1892 *Athenæum* 27 June 820/1 A good example of that aspect of nature for the discovery of which most of its paintableness the world is greatly indebted to Mr. Wyndham.

† Pa'in-ta-king. *Obs.* [f. PAIN *sb.*[1] + *taking*, gerund of TAKE *v.*] = PAINSTAKING *sb.*; sometimes including the notion of enduring pain.

1508 TURNER *Obed. Chr. Man* 108 b, Thus thinke also that God ...obeyneth and hath delyuerance to oure prayer and paynes. 1526 OLDE *Antichrist* 40 b, Silvester for his...paynes, who...was promoted to be pope by the deuelles diligent payne taking. 1589 RALEIGH tr. *Ferard* In the other by his paine taking, sharpe quicknes and take their rest.

Painted (pē·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAINT *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Depicted in colours, represented in a picture; executed in colours as a picture, likeness, or design.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23403 Painted ibn...pese spous a wogh war wrogh. 1559 HEYWOOD, Prouerb. *proagues* (c. allegate *wyf* painted, *semblyable*. 1580 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* (1616, What is (think) but to feed the auditory with fables by the Painter, but the Cooke?—when examined ...is greene a painted slaughter of meates. 1598 CHAPMAN *Ann. Mem.* I. viii, As life as a painted Babe Upon a painted Chimni.

2. Coated or brushed over with colour or paint; ornamented with designs or pictures executed in colours; having the face artificially coloured.

c 1300 LANG. *Assembly of Gods* 1325 Envyousnesse gnark Toward Mariagesse, with a peynted face. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 1 Thai thrall ourpis for thair peynrrit wall. 1604 E. GRIMESTONE *D'Acosta's Nat. Indies* v. ix. 364 It carried vpon the hand a painted wyser of painted paper. 1769 *Lond. Journal* (Feb 8 Let painted Flies try hide her serpentine in flowers. 1784 *Cook 3rd Voy.* I. Introd. 3 When Great-Britain was first visited by the Phœnicians, the inhabitants were painted Savages. 1852 ROBERT *Lower Vow.* (1874) 18. iv. 110 The goddesses mounted in the purple housing of the painted window.

b. *fig.* Coloured so as to look what it is not; counterfeit, artificial; feigned, disguised, pretended.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 114 With peyne speche and peynted wordes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nonne's Pr.* (Harl.) 1 Pe world & peynted lookes of religioun. 1508 LYDG. *Go Geist. Pilgr.* 10941 Flee al the peynted worldys vanyte, My mynd to vnbynd wyl not bow. 1600 LODGE *Rosalynde* (Arb.) 20 Painted speech ill fits the Ed. Villiers his painted friend, and Hungerton an obdurate enemy. 1708 SOUTHEY *Peninsula* v. (1832) 67 Now are you to be deceived by painted Tergiversation. 1892 *Westminster Gazette* Sec. 1. 2/2 (1893) 428 The life of man was a painted life.

3. *fig.* Adorned with bright or varied colouring, highly coloured, variegated.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* v. (Pard. Rounde) 91, The gentle gumbeis, and the vennomis. 1596 *Polyc. Lond. Ord.* 36 (L. 1935) 83 The peopelles painted bodies. 1704 tr. *Lemonie Travels & Times to Pool. Mus.* 141 And painted Meads smile with infinite Flowrs. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lamet* III. vi. 189 The cattle, and painted birds, sunshine their every haste, and mottled their hearts.

4. In specific collocations: often used to form the specific name of an animal or plant of conspicuous colouring, as *painted duck, goose, honeysuckle, swallow, tern*, etc.; **painted bat**, an East Indian bat (*Kerivoula picta*) with brilliant orange colouring; **painted beauty**, a brilliant American butterfly (*Vanessa huntera*); **painted buntine**, name for two birds: (*a*) the Nonpareil, *Cyanospiza ciris*; (*b*) *=painted bunting*; **Painted Chamber** (in contemporary *AF.* *chaumbre peynte*), a chamber in the old Palace of Westminster, in which in early times Parliament often assembled (first recorded in 1339) and in which the Sovereign sometimes met the two houses: its walls were painted with a series of battle scenes (see Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1873) II. § 348); **Brayley and Britton** *Westminster* 401); **painted cloak**, an edible pseudobuccinoid fibrolive (*Callicta gigantea*) of the southern United States; **† painted sloth**: see CLOTH 5 c; **painted snap**, † a name for (*a*) the plant *Bartsia rotundi-*

(*f*) any species of the N. American genus *Carduelis*, having heads more brilliant and showy than the flowers; **painted finch**, 'one of several species of *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza*, the acequanel, the indigo-bird, or the lazuli-finch: so called from their brilliant and varied colors'; **painted grass**, the striped variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*, Lady's grass; **painted ground**: see QUOT. 1; **painted hyena** = HYENA-DOG (*Lycaon pictus*); **painted lady**, (*a*) a species of butterfly (*Vanessa or Pyrameis cardui*) of orange-red colour, spotted with black and white; (*b*) a party-coloured variety of Pink or Dianthus; (*c*) also *painted lady fox*, a variegated species of *Lathyrus*, esp. of the Sweet Pea; **painted longspur**, a North American bird, *Centrophanes pictus* [Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 338]; **painted mischief** (*slang*), playing cards; **painted quail**, a name applied to several birds allied to the quail, esp. to those of the genus *Excalfactoria*; **painted snipe**: see QUOT. 1856; **painted tortoise, turtle**, an American mud-turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) brilliantly marked on the under surface with red and yellow.

1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 499 The '*gaudy* Painted Bunting' of Nuttall. 1939 *Kalm. of Pearls* I. xxiv's Ev in Chancellor Bp Peyton. 1530-1 *Ibid.* xxiv's Ev in Chancellor Bp Peyton. 1543 in Pater *Dom. Archiv.* III. 19 The parliament chamber & painted chamber. 1824 *Office Signature of His Highness the Lord Protector to the Parliament in the Painted Chamber.* 1875 *Statutes Consol. Stat.* III. xviii, 119 He [Hen. VII] had been brought into the painted chamber to preside at the opening of parliament. 1588 in *Reports Ch. Antiq.* (Soc.) 1908 'Painted cloth cast picture S. Antonii. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 253 A painted cloithe o^n^ Christe and ij thefes upon it. *Mod.* 1440-1894 [see CLOTH *sb.* 3]. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 830 Harrias, '*Pakenham*. 1888 *Trans. Bot. Pakenham Soc.* 29 American quoted *for Canadensis*. 1776 *Museum to Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 450 *Fringilla ciris*, the "painted Finch ...; its Head and Neck are blue; its Back green, and the Belly red. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. viii. § 2. 25 Broadly of our English women ...called Ladies Lasse, or '*Painted* grasse. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Painted Grass. 1881 *Standard* 3 Oct. 2/1 Designs ...which evoked the earliest specimen of that paroxism of the old Fleet Prison once known as "the 'painted ground': because of the vivid illuminations that distinguished it. 1888 WOOD *Homes without H.* xii. 200 Called the 'Painted Room' from an account of its variety of its colouring. Its ostensible name is *Redemptible Room*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, '*Painted lady*, a term for a particular sort of carnation, the flowers of which have all their petals curl'ed or purple on the out side, and white underneath. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Appx. 321 Painted Lady Pease, *Lathyrus*. 1893 COUES *Technol. Dict.*, *Painted lady*, the name of a beautifully variegated species, the *Cardyreus cardui* of Linnæus. 1899 GILMAN'S *Nine. Cent.* 1. 154 *Papilio Pictus*, Painted Lady Butterfly. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 5/1 The butterflies of autumn, painted and painted lady, still from both to both. 1845 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 63 *Malva sulcata*, "painted Mallow', a shrub introduced from South America in 1798. 1893 *Daily News* 8 Mar. (Farmer), There are plenty of ways of gambling ...without recourse to the "painted mischief". 1894 LINNÆUS *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 426 The common painted quail (*Excalfactoria chinensis*) inhabits the India-Chinese countries, especially the lower hills. 1838 VIGORS *Zool. Voyage* II. 233 The Small-eyed Ray, or "Painted Ray. *Raia miraletus*. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* 63 Called the painted snipe. 1896 *Newton Dict. Birds* 886 The so-called Painted Snipes, forming the genus *Nycticryphes*, or *Rhynchæa*. ...These species are now admitted, natives respectively of South America, Africa and southern Asia and Australia.

Painter[1] (*pē·ntəɹ*). Forms: 4–5 **peyntour, peyntiour, peyntoure, -oure**, 4–6 **payntur**, 5 **paintour, paynter, peyntoure, poyntoures, poyntowre, paintur**, 5–6 **paynture, peyntor**, 5–7 **peynter, peintor, painctor**), *v.* **painter**. [ME. *v. AF. peinture* = OF. *peinture*, *-ture* (register-case of *peinture* = Fr. *peinture*, Sp., Pg. *pintura*, It. *pintura*) :—Com. Romance *pinct-ōre*, for L. *pictor-em*, agent-n. from *pingĕre* to PAINT. In 15–16th c. the suffix-r was conformed to the *-er* of native agent-nouns.] One who prints.

1. An artist who represents or depicts objects on a surface in colours; one who paints pictures.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1918 No wonn þrogh peyntur myght nat wonn, ...þat vnselle...paynt a peyntr wild hall thynne. 1425 PAYNTER (see PAINT *v.* 1). 1480 WYRCESTER *Eulogium* I. 1 The whiche thing the peyntour with wonder subtile wrote. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Peyntowre, or peyntoure, *pictor*. 1508 in *Feasey's Anal.* (1878) App. xli. 236 Peyntr to Hare Hollyes...son of the Kynges peintour. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (c. E.), A most excellent peintor. 1634 W. TIRWHIT tr. *Balmes's Lavers*, 203, I would the sight of all Paynters...but they drew me the patterne of my pale visage. 1774 JOHNSON *Annotates* xxiii, A painter must copy pictures. 1870 ROGERS *Lect. Art* v. 116 The greatest of English painters...our own gentle Reynolds.

b. *fig.* One who describes something in a pictorial or graphic style; a pictorial describer.

1590 DEC *Math. Pref.* 17 To describe...lines, small lineaments, may be (by the skylfull drafters) truely determined: will be found no slender Painters worke. 1704 GREGORY *Astron.* 69 A flattering painter, who made it the care To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are. *a* 1817 ROBERT *Life, Stud.* (1819) 107 The great works of the real painters of mortal human nature.

2. A workman who casts or colours the surface of things (as woodwork, ironwork, etc.) with paint.

c 1440 DEGR. Trop 1395 D'ARTIFICIELLE...Peintour, painter, gyldour also; Barbier, blanchisseur, barnes ouvrage. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 10 § 3 Artificers of the said Realme...Spynners, Goldbeters, Peynters in Imbrues. *c* 1503 CAXTON *Lancelot* II. 3 Gyldours, peyntours, and peintres. 1512 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 13 All...Peintors Painters or Stayners of any cloth Paper. 1880 *All Y^e. Round* 16 Oct. 133 Orphans of painters—of bricklayers, painters, paperstainers—who had never been upon the parish. 1892 E. PRAETZEL *N. Arundel* I. 28 We are compelled to call both the President of the Royal Academy and the man who paints our carts and hot-bed frames by the common name of painter.

†b. With *of*, or in objective youth: One who paints (I. e. either 'stylists', or 'adorns with colour') what is indicated by the context. Also *fig.*

1894 LD. BERNERS *A. Lynel* III. iv. 139 She has many perfections as a painter of evil life. 1893 WARWICK GARDEN I. O Painter of the fruits and flowers, We own Thy wise design. *Mod.* He was a famous painter of flats.

†3. (Two QUOT.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 252/1 Colours, of which there is only seven used in Glass-painting...Black, called Painters by them.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *painter-husband, -minister, -sense, -saint*; *painter-like* adj.; **painter's brush**; **painter's colic**, a form of colic to which painters who work with poisonous preparations of lead are liable, lead-colic; †**painter's gold**, orpiment; †**painter's oil**, linseed oil.

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 138 The form will scarcely ever be forgotten...that has ever been looked on with a "painter-like feeling. 1893 WATTS *Du Maurier Appr. Estimate* v, The "painter-sense with glowering eyes (Turner's) a manly spirit sigh. 1899 *Month* Jan. 58 The "painter-saints of Flanders. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* xxiii, A 'Painter's Book or Pencil'. *Pencil-Book*. 1820-30 CRAIG's *Study Mod. L.* 173 Composed of violent "painter's colic. 1892 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 308/1 'Occupations numerous' such as painter's colic or mercurial tremor. 1872 ROBERT *Eagle's N.* I. 139 When the English gentleman becomes an art-patron, he employs his "painter-servant only to paint himself and his house. 1590 *Pericles, Pr. Tyre, Droghil* brother gelt, "painters gold (1609 *Histories addit.*: Orpine base gold for painters). 1611 COTGR., *Orpiment*, base gold, trade gold, false gold, Orpine, Painters gold. 1593 *Edict of Cardenas* 15, 'Painters oyle the barrel. 1583 *Ibid.* 2/15 Painters or Limbd Oyle.

Painter[2] (*pē·ntəɹ*). *Naut.* Also 5–9 **paynter**, 7–9 **penter**. [Derivation uncertain. Connexion with PAINTER 1^b^, set, weave, F. *pantière*, has been conjectured; but no corroborative evidence has been found. Cf. PAINT *v.*?

Cf. also OF. *penteir, pendoir* anything for hanging things on, of which *Godef.* has only 1581 c. tentative gloss 'quelque de forte ramasure'.]

1. The rope or chain with which the shank and flukes of the anchor, when carried at the cathead, are confined to the ship's side. Now always SHANK-PAINTER, q. v.

1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 14 Payments for the ankres &c. [1495 *Ibid.* 258 Item payments for ankres [etc.] ...Item payments for ancres [etc.] ...Item for a peyntur to the ankre.] 1661 T. TOMKINS *Ludlow Pageants* in *Shropsh. Archæol. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 458 Stand ready by the Anchor Lay to your ropes Penter, and hold fast your Stoppes. [1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Shank-Painter*, a short rope and chain which keeps the shank and flukes of an anchor up to the ship's side, to the *slightest* buoyon the ring, and much to the advantage.]

2. A rope attached to the bow of a boat, for making it fast to a ship, a stake, etc.

1512 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilding Assist.* 115 For the Longboat. ...Painter, 3 the Boat Rope and 1 of the Longest. 1793 SMEATON *Edyst. Phil. Trans.* lx. 70 The skiff was ...let adrift; but the painter not being fast, the rope ran out end, and the skiff was saved. 1796 WESCOTT tr. *Pechet's Adv. to Pat. Lamprey* Wks. 1800 II. 238 Just like the Victory at Venice That by my painter drags the City to Yarel. 1808 *Naval Chron.* XV. 460 This...allowed time to cut the boat's painter. 1832 TENNYSON *Poems* (1842) I. 199 I slipped the painter which held the boat. 1881 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 23 [She] jumped out with the painter of his skiff in his hand. 1896 BOLDREWOOD & ROSS *Gold, Butterfly* xv. 130 Palaces in London boats are sometimes bought ropes, for convenience of mooring.

b. *To cut* (or *slip*) *the painter* (*fig.*): to send a person or thing 'adrift' or away; to clear off; to sever a connexion, effect a separation.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *I'll cut your Painter for ye*, I'll contract or doing no say Mischief. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., *I'll cut your painter for you*, I'll send you off. 1887 SWEYN *Luther's Wonderlife* x. v., 'Cut your painter', make off. 1888 T. W. RIDE *Life W. E. Forster* II. 20 The answer was 'cut the painter' and let the Greater Britain drift from us the better it would be for Englishmen. 1890 F. KINGLAKE *Australian at Ho.* 4 On the contrary, the idea of 'cutting the painter' is not popular.

Painter[3]. [Variant of PAINTREL, prob. from 16th c. Eng. *paintr* or F. *paintière* (pronounced *paintîre*).] Name in some parts of N. America for the American panther or cougar (*Felis concolor*).

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxviii, It might frighten an older woman to see a the panther or bear but, with a good cub by its side. 1902 ROOSEVELT in *Outlook's Mag.* Oct., The cougar...In the Rocky Mountains it is usually called panther or painter; in the Western States, mountain lion, or, toward the South, Mexican lion. The Spanish-speaking people usually call it simply lion.

Paʹinterly, *a.* (*adv.*) rare. [f. PAINTER[1] + -LY[1].] Like, or pertaining to, a painter; characteristic of a painter, artistic. b. *adv.* In a way proper to a painter, artistically.

a 1788 SEWARD *Arcadia* i. (1792) 25 It was a very white and red horse, which you could pick out of a painterly phrase of a cowgit. 1800 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess.* x. (1880) 198 A painterly arrangement and treatment of this kind. *Ibid.* 261 How well made up—how painterly!

Paʹintership. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or position of a painter.

1912 M. WARD tr. *Gardiner's View Gentleness* G viij, Lo who serue also to continue all in his chief professorship, least another passe him in cunning, & so leese the name of the chief painter from him.

Painter-Stainer = PAINTER[1] 1 and 2.

The name by which the members of the City of London Livery Company of Painters (which included *painters* in senses 1 and 2), are designated in their charter, in which connexion it has continued to use to the present day. The conclusion of meaning stated in quot. 1708, and repeated in later dicts., does not seem to be in accordance with facts.

1502 *Deed* in J. G. CRACE *Comp. Painter-Stainers* (1881), *John Browne* painter-stayner. 1580 *Charter Painters' Comp. Lond.*, Libri Statutor. et Cons. Civitatis London Artif. dict. Histrii pictorum vocati Anglice Painters-Stayners. 1582 *Grand et Ryalmes*, The ... Mistership of the arte of paynters, alias paynters stayners of the City of London. 1664 *Act 1 Jac. I*, c. 20 No manner of person ...shall ...make any manner of works as workes, or by any manner of Colours or Colours, Painting or Paintings whatsoever, in the said Art or Mystery of Painters (unless aforesaid)...vnlesse he...[1708 Published, Revised, Painter-Stainer; one that makes Draughts of, and paints all sorts of Coats of Arms, with other Devices belonging to the Art of Heraldry. 1709 *Statute Anne, Regt. (1894)* I. 252, 268 Found to become an apprentice for six years to William Gardiner, painter stainer of London. 1881 J. G. CRACE [Master] *Order Home Assistant of the Worshipful Company of Painter-Stainers. Ibid.* 28...This Company may freely appeal in all good causes to join to the said expressed in their time-honoured toast 'May the Painter-Stainers' Company's Branch ever and branch for ever'.

Paint-horse, obs. variant of PINTHORSE.

Paintiness (*pē·ntinĕs*). [f. PAINTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being painty.

1884 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 803/2 Faults of feeble colouring and tyrannic prettiness. 1885 *Spectator* 21 Nov. 1503 With how little paintiness they store forth Nine their Sunrise.

Painting (*pē·ntiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAINT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PAINT, or that which is painted.

1. The result or product of applying paint or colour; coloured pictorial decoration.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Ne schulde hoff þeos bleaxe, ne þeos eien, ane þeos lefden, & be peintinge. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 *Peyntyng*, *picture*. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* in *Arb.* 1868 I. 208 Whereby the painting of the face, which I do loath Your Lordship to accept. 1760–2 in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) II. 298 Repairing the painting of the room. 1827 J. STORER *Landsc. Architect* 40, 10 An inch piece of painting in enamel. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 122 Games who admired the painting and gilding of his Excellency's carriage.

2. CONCR. A representation of an object or scene on a surface by means of colours; a picture.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Tale* 111, 460 All were wrought upon peyntinge or sum portreiture, scenes auto done ydrawe. 1483 CAXT. *Angl. tongue's Dictonary*, *Peynture, tableau*. 1588 *Shakes. L. L. L.* IV. 1. 92 With ... your hands in your pocket, like a man after the old painting. 1839 N. P. WILLIS *Pencillings* I. 6 To refresh the eyes with their paintings. 1889 W. BLAKE *Descr. Catal. to The Inventions* made between a Painting and a Drawing. 1893 GILLOTT & CRANE *Painting* 111 Perhaps the most remarkable painting of the eighteenth century in France.

3. The representing of objects or figures by means of colours laid on a surface; the art of so depicting objects.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Peyntynge, or peyntoure, *pictura*. 1858 *Invent. Farnh. Archæol.* XL. 80 The Arcadia of Painters, knowen to end in painting. 1770 tr. J. RUSSEL *Wks.* (1834) 291 There are nevertheless in the art of painting beyond what is commonly called the imitation of Nature. 1831–4 EMERSON *Lect. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 148 Painting and sculpture are gymnastics of the eye.

b. *fig.* The depicting in words, representation in vivid language.

1613 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XX. 288 Thus many tales Ulysses told his wife, in mood but painting, yet most like the life. 1893 DARWIN *Painter & Guardsm. Pref.* 8 (L.) The painting of it is so lively, and the words so moving. *a* 1877 EMERSON *Lit. Trust.* (1878) 102 Few things in literary painting are more wonderful.

4. The action of colouring or of adorning with paint; the colouring of the face with paint: an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1597 *Shr. Sig. Hen. VII* (1858) 129 Working through the painting of the said ship. 1679 W. WILLOUGHBY *Comfort. Poem. Lond.* 48 There his large prayer-pages of his margent, shall hereafter make his cause more solemn. 1840 ELIZA *Pageant* iv. vi. 116 Painting was practised by Indian, whitewashed complexions well agreeing with ebullient constitutions. 1854 SOUTH *Sermons* IV. 1. 36 Like the Painting of Harlots, or the Painting of Gold. 1880 CHINA *Mirror* iv. 31 It is all cast to be against painting.

†5. CONCR. Pigment, paint. *Obs.*

1592 PEACHAM *Gt. Dial.*, *Minium*, painting for women faces. *Poems.* 1595 GERARD *Lusty Gentleman* (Shaks. Garner) XIV. 27 The costly paintings Scelle his curious Tyre, Haue needed to my fole when nature mist. 1648 [T. JAMES] *Jesuits Catech.* 93, Accustomed with mud, chalk, white-earth, or painting. 1850 ROGERS *Autobiogr.*, 138 Then deform the features of God, if men count the Painter's painting.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *painting apron, colourer, -room*, etc.; †**painting-cloth** = PAINTER *cloth*.

1808 S. Hunt *Eng. Rogue* v. xxx Old painting (South ... Down to the Feast ... the Prodigal as Home-Sick). 1789 C. Lancaster *Mock. Quality* xxviii. 148 Painting Brushes of several sizes. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* May 324/1 The bank offices and painting-room Admitted upon Lengford's. auction-room. 1832 Mrs. Sherwood *St. Michael* I. xiii. 57 Bits of broken plates, which Henry used as palettes and painting-mortars. 1892 Thackeray *Esmond* i. As one has seen accomplished painting-clowns do. 1896 Lowell *Among my Books*, Sec. ii. 311 He would come to the painting-room and sit silent for hours.

Pai·nting, *ppl. a.* [I. as prec. + -ING².] That paints: see the verb.

1808 Kemble *Metrosom., Player* (Arb.) 42 He is His own painting Gentle-woman, ordinate in his own face, substance in his shadow. 1838 Poets' *Tavern* 9. Wks. 1839 I. 63 That gentleman, ... that we used at the painting room's.

Hence **Pai·ntingness** (*rare*), pictorial quality.

1861 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 374 One cannot enough praise the expression and painting ness of the style.

Paintless (*pē*ntles), *a.* [I. Paint *sb.* and *sb.* + -less.]

†1. Incapable of being painted or depicted.

1729 Savage *Wanderer* v. 340 By wax, the soul to darling actions swells; By wax, to palaces perfumes it exerts.

2. Destitute or devoid of paint.

1859 Hazlitt *Friends to C.* Sec. ii. 208. ¶ I. 11 Scoffed, ... painted, blackened and tanned. 1866 Texas *Gazetteer Introd.* I. v. 26, 110 We met them with graceful painless cheeks.

†**Pai·nture**. *Obs. rare.* [I. Paint *sb.* + -ure.] Painting, adornment with colours.

1590 Bunny *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 87 Among the verriest fields all ouldey drie With Nature painture, and with Flowres prick. 1592 Kyd *Cornel. Lentulus & Bad.* iv. 13 Where ... nature's painture is red, and yellow, blew, With various glorey round about him grew.

Paintress (*pē*ntres). [ad. F. *peintresse*, in 13–16th c. also *peintresse* (Godef.), fem. of *peintre* painter.] A female painter; a woman who paints.

†1. A woman who paints or assigns her hair. *Obs.*

1531 T. Elyot *Image of Gov.* (1549) 61 And the cunning paintress doth with her face.

2. A woman who paints pictures; a female artist.

1740 *Comp. Indec. Chit. Mezzofint & Chint. Pendent* (1804) III. 102 We went to see the gallerees Rotellia, who is now old. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 103 Nature ... observing and copying as, like a paintress, her chosen works. 1884 H. J. Wilson *Mod. Mist.* 180 She was a paintress of repute.

b. With *of*, or a genitive, or abs. accus.

1790 H. Walpole *Lett. to Miss Berry* 20 Oct. (1926) VI. 301 I long to hear that in that paintress is will. 1826 Knox & H. *Harwood*, (1826) III. xxix. 72 This ornamental paintress of natural objects. 1880 C. Kent *Lett. to Life* (1900) x. 304 A friend ... a rattling fine portrait paintress.

3. A woman employed in painting pottery, etc.

1829 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 474 As both males and females are employed in this branch, the men are called *painters*, the women *paintresses*: but in Staffordshire, where no men are employed, the women are called *Hands*, *painters*. 1837 E. L. Wedgwood in *Columbian Mag.* Aug. 2 May, Ann (Daughter) may be a 'paintress', coloring the cheaper ware.

†**Pai·ntry**. *Obs.* Also 6 -trie. [ad. obs. F. *peintrie* (1358 c. in Godef.): see -ry.] The action or product of painting: also *fig.*

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 196 For quittes ordanit [etc.] bocht be him for the paintre of the Knychtis coit wirkis. 1552 *Gude Exhort. of Venuis* 20 paintrye, 1575 tr. Ramus' *Lattre-bk.* (Cambr.) 103 Set heathen or paintry to helpe deformity. 1633 Marston *Entl. Traveller* i. 11 When ... you walk in a garden or field, (think that with yourselues: Here is a goodly show and paintry.

†**Painture.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–8 peint-, 4–5 peynt-, 5 paynture, -oure, 5–8 painture. [Mid. a. OF. *peinture*, *painture* (11th c. in Godef.) = Pr., Sp., It. *pintura* (beside Pr. *pictura*, Sp. *pintura*)—late L. **pinctura* for *pictura* painting, f. *pingĕre*, *pict-*, *pinct-* to paint: see -ure. *Painture* is thus sb. + doublet of Picture.]

1. The action or art of painting, or depicting objects in colours; style of painting. Also *fig.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 21 With which peyntem the peynted hath this noble creature. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxxiii. (1495) 813 The Egyptens finde first peinture. 1555 G. Harvey *Pierce's Supper*, Wks. (Grosart) II. 218 The next peece, not of his Rhetoryque, or Poetry, but of his Painture. 1660 Trapp *Exp. Genesis* 29 Shall that excuse the ill Painture or Assignment of them? *a* 1708 Penn *Twenty Wks.* 1708 I. 482 The primitive Christians abhorred Paintures. 1846 Lamson *Wks.* (1856) IV. 228 We have suffered to drop away from us the [scientific] and comparatively worthless painture.]

2. That which is painted; painting, pictorial work; a painting, picture.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Al nis here nan a schupfleon—al nis horu nan a peinture. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Chron.* vi. 29 He made in hem cherubyn, and palmes, and dyuerse peyntaris. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) 168, 29 To fonde be peynture and be ymages bat were purtaid on be walles. 1598 Dieppe & *Pynag.* v. B. 2a/1 The Swelle mare sholde nat bee bookes, Out be ymagery and peyntare. *a* 1633 Ld. Herbert *Life*, *St. Austin* (1656) VIII. The miracles pretended were never so but of the family works of the expert Appellles. 1668 Dryden *Sir Martin. Prolog.* By The shadowings of Painture being to cause the expelling of it.

3. A substance used in painting; a paint, pigment.

1587 Turbus *Nigeles Heriz* I. 360 Joy wolde ... make ... dyuers figures ... and peynte hym with yolke eiber wib oiber peynture and colour. *c* 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 61 Peynture, or peynt wyth colour, *pictura*. 1530 Palsgr. 218/1 Peynture, *peinture*. 1600 Thomas *Lat. Dict.*, *Atramentum* ... *Item*, blacke peinture.

Painty (*pē*nti), *a.* [I. Paint *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of, belonging to, or abounding in paint.

1872 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 291 The big room is bare and painty. 1891 C. James *Kens. Rigmarole* 182 Do you mind this painty smell?

2. Of a picture: Overcharged with paint; having the paint too obtrusive.

1870 *Athenæum* 21 May 681 Being rather opaque, not to say painty, in some of its less impressive parts. 1884 *Cr. Times* 4/2/1 A telling landscape, too painty, but the composition is good.

Pain-worthy: see Painsworthy.

Painy, Painym: see Paynim, Paynim.

†**Paisocke.** [Known only in the passage cited. It has been variously viewed by editors as a misprint for *peacocke*, *peacocks*, or other obs. form of Peacock, or as some dialect form of that word, or as being the older spelling (with *i* for *j*) of *pajock*, for an alleged northern Sc. *paa-jock* = peacock. Various other conjectures have been offered.

The spelling *paisocke* or *paicocke* is found in the First Folio in the 2 other places where the word occurs, and there means no peacock: why Hamlet should have cast a proxy *Italian* word. The context suggests that Hamlet was going to say 'A very, very *Ass*', but checked himself at the last word and substituted this.]

1600 Shakes. *Ham.* IV. ii. 293 *Hamt.* For then dost know: Oh Damon dasse. The Basiliske (Enamelled was of fine Himselfe, And new reuiues heere, A verie vaine Paisocke. *Horat.* You might leave Hint'd. [Pope reads: For then dost know, O Damon dear. This raiment discomfited was Of late himself; and now reuives here A very very-paisocke.] [Hanmer 1839 Staunton *Shakesp. Soc. Papers* (1853) I. 89 We think of Rosencrantz rather as a 'very, very pajock' than a man of letters and science.]

Paip, pape (*pēp*). *Sc.* Also **pep** (Jam.). [var. of Pip.] The stone of a cherry, sloe, plum, or other stone fruit; an orange pip, etc. *The paipe*, a game played by schoolboys with cherry-stones.

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 4 A Head full of Hair, a Kirkle full of Flaps, and a Belzer full of Papes, are three mere Blanks of a Dish. 1818–19 Jamieson, *Paip*, a cherry-stone. ... Three of these stones are placed together, and another above them. These are called a castle. The player takes aim with a cherry-stone, and when he overturns this castle, he claims the spoil. (But in some districts the castle is a large flat round stone, a bit of clay, or a marble.) 1821 *Pitcairn. Mag.* IX. 401 note, *Papes* are cherry-stones, which are collected with care by the boys, and lavish them with considerable manner of amusement. 1885 Jas. H. Cameron *Ambleng.* I. ii. 31 Cherry stones by my young days were termed *pipleds* as much for the pages as for the cherries.

Paip, Paiply, Sc. E. Type; Purple.

Pair (*pēr*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3–5 peire, peyre, 4–7 paire, payre, (4–5 †3 paer), 4–6 peyr, 5 peyr, (peyer, peyir, 5–6 par, payer, 6 paier, paere, pere), 4– pair. [ME. a. F. *paire*:—L. *paria*, pl. neut. of *par*, *pări-* equal, taken as sing. fem. Cf. L. *par* sing. neut. (more than 30 examples in *Diarbium Acc. Rolls*, Sextens), It. *a pare*, *paie*, Sp. Pg. *par*, OF. *par*, *pair*: also Ger., Du. *paar* (OHG., MHG. *pār*), Da., Sw., Icel. *par*; the form *par*, *pare*, was in use also in ME.: *pair*, *payr*, without final *-e*, is occasional in 14–15th c.

Pair is now followed by *of* as in 'a *pair of* gloves'; in ME. it was formerly omitted, as 'a *pair* gloves': cf. Ger. *ein paar handschuhe*. After a removed *pair* was formerly used in the sing. form: 'three pair tall sheep'—Cov. *three pear cokeley* (the latter still occasional colloquially, and in certain connections); but the tendency is now to say 'three *pairs*'.]

1. Two associated together; a set of two.

1. Two separate things of a kind that are associated or coupled in use, usually corresponding to each other as right and left (less frequently as upper and under). Such are things worn on or adapted to the right and left limbs or sides of the body, as 'a pair of gloves, leggings, shoes, stockings, spurs, shrugs, fetters, scales', etc.; also (*colloq.* and somewhat humorously) the two bodily members themselves, as 'a pair of eyes, ears, lips, jaws, arms, hands, heels, legs, wings', etc.; also, other things used side by side, as 'a pair of folding doors, curtains', etc.

[1296 in *Durham Acc. Roll.* (Surtees) 482 In 2 *a* peiris sotulas.] *c* 1290 *Beket* 10 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119 Abe eiʒen he leddde ase peire heuene fuste him vp-on. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 462 Sevyne hundreth pairis of speris bede Wes tane of Inglismen that war dede. *Leonic. Ff.* 2. 38. 256 *And* bane ymele wayȝ a hepyr bedde ouermen & dyuers, be payed weores for bis prechebarde ouzte a peire gloues. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 230 He bedde a paire Of barres and of pikes, & slepe. *c* 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xix. (Bodl. MS.) If so be bis Serpent [wine] bere payre yeres eiper and twenne nobis. 1408 W. Farrer in *P. Lord.* III. 292 Ij. salvetes, and a peyre of wympers. 1570 *Levins. Manip. Voc.* 17 /18 A pair of shoes for the rayne boye. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 25 Trade (quoth he), when it is spoken out, through a pair of open lips. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 191 One Nobler Serene for Thick, Two Eyes to one, by Nature two Ears. 1700 Dryden *Epist. Ded. Fables* 8 There is Pair of Iron chains. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* v. i. The grill roasted, pulling a pair of wills very readily.

b. Hence various colloquial or familiar locutions: *Pair of heels*, a match to take or shake a clean or fair *pair of heels*: see Clean *a.* 31b. Pair *a.* 7d; *pair of horse clothes*, a humorous *pair of pots*: see Pot *sb.* 7 d; *another or a different pair of shoes* or *boots*, a different matter; *pair of wheels*, a two-wheeled vehicle.

1798 Rogers *Ode to Pratt* (Arb.) 60 Who rules the ruin'd state, Is not the same as he That sate In a pair of Wheeles to Temple Bar, and for Twenty two pence. 1830 *R. Tobacco's Kingd. & Country*, 190 Her sensation brought ten hundred thousand pairs of hands to pull down the walls of Jerusalem. 1844 Macaulay *Ess., Earl of Chatham* (1860) 807 At every town, supposed engineers, or rarely pair of lawn sleeves. 1859 Thackeray *Virginians* II. xvi. 190 If Mr. George had been in the street, that ... would have been another pair of boots. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* i. xv. 'Then, sir', replied Mr. Wegg, ... 'is quite another pair of shoes'.

2. In the names of single articles of clothing, instruments, or tools, composed of two corresponding parts, which are not used separately, and consequently are named only in the plural: e. g. 'a pair of breeches, trousers, or stays; a pair of scissors, tongs, bellows, compasses, spectacles, balances, stocks'.

1297 R. Gloucc. (Rolls Ser.) Answere nor to wedde a paire of hosen [v. r. a peyre hosel of say. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 326 Out he clappeth also fain Five rings with a pair scheres. *c* 1400 *Sege Troy* in Wr.-Wülcker 650/16 *Hic caligæ*, A^e pair bolnes. 1530 Palsgr. 180/2 Paire bottes, *botte*. 1552 Huloet, Paire of sheares, *forfex*. 1580 Mulcaster *E. C.* xv. 134 Lives while yt may. Yet beggin pair. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1070 Young Celadon And his Amelia were a matchless pair. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* ii. 125 Neat as our elves stood a matched pair. 1889 A. H. Keane *Ethnology* (ed. 2) 126/1 The newly-married pair were installed in a compartment by themselves.

b. Two partners in a dance.

1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 25 The dancing pair that simply sought renown, By holding out to tire each other down. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 173–4 As in a dance the pair that take the lead Turn outward, and the lowest pair succeed. 1844 Dickens *Christmas Carol* 2. There or four and twenty pair of partners ... people who would dance.

c. A mated couple of animals.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 333 Of wylde horsed, in ash hidde bot a payre. 1398 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 29 The wode bulle ... They prayed hem, bat many a peyre. To crage on bones likeniid bym. 1587 Mascall *Gov. Horses* 115 There is a paire of Oxen, Male and Female. 1595 Clowes *Pamp.* 199 Two at All pair's, and each pair hath a cote. 1838 *Knypod. Brit.* (ed. 2) XVI. 733/1 They [eagles] not only pair, but continue to pair all the year round; and the same pair sometimes live after year.

d. A set of two; two individuals (persons, animals, or things) of the same kind taken together; esp. when associated in function, purpose, or position; a couple, brace, span. Sometimes said of two objects of different kind when intimately associated and viewed as a group.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 368 Sedde him seruyse a day or fyue, Amorwe vnnde another peire. 1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 32 I gefe of my best clothes, *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 236 [He] Took out of bells poles many a peyre. *c* 1430 — *Kons. & Sem.* 218 *a* 1529 Skelton *Magnyfycence* vii. 2221 Yppe the lawe that hangb myne yne. 1566 *Ch. Ch. Aldate P. W.*, A Couple or a peyre of bedles. 1575 Lambarde *Lib. Scholast.* A paire of great whyte silver Spurres. 1638–9 in Swayne *Sarum Chantries*, *Acc.* (1896) 122 Paire of harpers for 29 dayes. *a* 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. Mark (2) The females send forth their embryons by pairs. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 690/2 Anne Boleyn Flowers sometimes in pairs. 1800 Wordsw. *Poet. Lament* 24 I watched them with delight, they leaped and laugh'd over a lovely pair. 1858 White Melville *Kate Coventry* xii. The pair [horse and mare] looked what the gentlemen call 'all over' the going'. 1873 Trollope *Extra. Antrob.* xiii. 122 The story of the pair are seen to circle round each other. The very fact that they so circle shows not only that they form a real pair, but that they attract each other.

b. Short for *pair of horses*, two horses harnessed and running together.

1590 Falconer *Love to Live. Manyone* v. xiii, Six Flanders mares ... Two former horses, The latter but a pair. 1761 Cowper *Colubr.* 12 All in a chaise and pair. 1884 Chambers's *Jrnl. Dapp* I. 354/2 Who would dare to call two horses anything but a pair when they are harnessed to a carriage, though they may be two as any other creatures? 1888 Mrs. Riddell *Race for Wealth* xxxix, Let...Mrs. Robinson drive out with a pair.

c. In Parliamentary language. Two voters on opposite sides who mutually agree to abstain from voting in order to be absent from a division without affecting the relative position of parties.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* iv. i, 'We want a house of pairs', said Lord Milford. 'Will you two fellows pair?' 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Apr. 4/1 The actual majority, however, would have been the same in any case—a pair is a pair: one for, one against. 1894 *Ibid.* 21 May 3/1 Sir John Gorst ... was

straight to paired with Mr. Robertson, ... the pair being "off", the Johns Guest now invariably for pairing with the Honble Secretary. A well laste arrangement allotted the pair to another member of the Opposition, leaving the Johns Guest free to vote.

d. Short for "pair of oars": see OAR sb.1 3a, b.

1883 *Whitaker's Alm.* 400/1 The two old Oxonians, Lowndes and D. E. Brown, were undoubtedly the best pair. 1890 *Ibid.* 399/1 Lowndes and Clark of the Thames was the fastest Pair.

9. In other combinations: e. g.

Pair of cards: two of the same value (see also *fly pair of colours*, two flags belonging to a regiment, one the royal, the other the regimental flag); hence, the position in succession of an enemy's (cf. CHASE v.1); *pair of dice*, a set of two; *pair of inexpressibles*, *duplicates*, etc.: see these words.

c 1588 CHESTER *Poems*, 71. 995 The lying Knave hides a pair of deus of gold to serue. 1680 CAVENDISH *Complt. Gamester* in *Harger Mist. Cards* (1808) 348 A pair is a pair of sorts, as two kings, two queens, &c. 1743 SWIFT *Direct. Servants*, *Footmen*, Your wearing a livery, you may more probably carry a pair of colours. 1747–1870 [see CHANCE *sb.* 13]. 1872 HOYLE & WISE *Mod. Hoyle* 80 (Cribbage) If the adversary were then to play another five, he would ... score two for the pair.

8. Sometimes a mere synonym for *two*, and formerly used loosely for a few, two or three. Now mostly superseded in this use by *a couple*.

1559 MERBECKE, etc. *Bk. Lyse* 11. 6. What is't to him A little business for a pair of years, or no? 1862 STEVENS *Hist. Gt. Brit.* iv. xii. (1876) 704 Fewer by a pairs of thousands. 1869 TROLLOPE *Wedding* I. I must be somewhat whilst. A pair of minutes to turn adieu. 1870 E. JENKINS *Ginx's Baby* iv. 8, To entertain you for a pair of hours. 1877 LOUISA PARSONAGE, *Life's Inheritance* Wks. 1883 II. 348/2 Your mention of 1933 ... has induced me to fancy I could eat a pair of them.

II. A set, not limited to two.

†6. A set of separate things or parts forming a collective whole; e. g. a set (*of* gallows, harness, tumblers, etc.); a suit (*of* sorrows); a string (*of* beads); a pack (*of* cards); a complex musical instrument, as 'a pair of organs, clavichords, virginals, bagpipes'; a chest (*of* drawers). *A pair of arrows*, a set of three arrows (*Const. Hist.* 1890). *Alb. Obs.*, or only *dial.* (But see b, c.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 1898 (Cott.) Pe king a pair o lessun gaf vr a leuer, lastend wrete Dial, and gil lokend to lef. 1340 *Ayenbit.* 158 Pet is to wytene: uor bukkes nes here bodi ne nou yete nou vele payre of rybbes. 1391–1867 PAYNE notes, pair of bellies, etc. [see BRACE *sb.* 18]. c 1580 CHESTER *Lett.* 7, 1 only send women with here a paire grans large. 1608 *Newes Lett.* I. 12 Cetonyes malfaisances ... the seyd Duke ... by the space of a myle or a paire grauns behinde. 1623 in Chappell *Pop. Mus.* (1859) I. 49 Delivered to a minstrell for a pair of Organes 30*s*. 1713 DOUGLAS *Roxana* iv. 70 Against the prattle also many can pass Of narrow bang. 1830 PALMER, *Du Cane contin.*, a pairs of cards to play with. 1858 *Hist. of Orlando Furioso* II. 263 A pairs of virginals. 1858 LONGFELLOW *Trans.* iv. 183 Every pairs of Chaplets. 1858 EARL MORAY, in *Socialist's Advis. to Farmers* 7, 8, 1874) 1 A pair of Cards, which the Portugals ..found in his pocket. 1708 E. WARD *Wonders World Dec.* (1708) 60 He's as proud of them, as a Shopkeeper is of a Pair of Bag-pipes. 1805 JAMESON 2 v., 'A pair o' Cards-Chess', a cupboard; 'a pair o' Presses', a copy of the Proverbs, used as a schoolbook; 'a pair o' gallowses', a complete tackle of pulleys, etc. 1850 THACKERAY *Rebecca* xv. 161, We had a pair of beautiful old organs in Castlewood Church. 1853 CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* (1862) I. 284 A rich, mellow little voice, with a pair of brains, as long as himself. 1854 *Northumberld. Glossy.* s. v., *Pair*, 'A pair (= chest) of drawers.' 'A pair of cards'; 'A pair o' pipes'.—All these terms are in common general use.

b. *Pair of stairs*: a flight of stairs. Often used as equivalent to *floor* or *story*, as *two pair of stairs*, or *shortly*, *two pair*, the second floor or story. Also *attrib.*, as in *a one* (or *two*) *pair* (*of stairs*) *lodging*, *room*, *window*, etc.

1730 PALMER, the Fryar degree, a paire of stayres. 1748 *Gentl. Magazine*, *Taverner* (Arb.) 35 A Taverne is a degree, or of two with a paire of stayres above an Alehouse. 1884 [see *Lords. Lib. Mem.* (Camden) 158 One Chamber ... which is a very handsome one, and one pair of stairs high]. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4802/4 Nymph, a. in Bell Court, in the Middle Temple Lane, two pair of Stairs, to the Right hand. 1720 *Freeholder*, *Tom Tempest* 210, 11 That Nightingale should procure him either the Garret Floor, or the two Pair of Stairs. 1760 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 197 Working for my bread in a two pair of stairs room. 1894 DICKENS *Sketch. Chas.* ii, Mr. Pecksniff ..formed his home in a spacious room on the two-pair floor. 1853 CARLYLE in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 190 I stay in Town, up two pair, from eleven to five daily.

c. *Pair of steps*: a flight of steps; also, a portable set of steps used in a library, etc.

1795 in Dugan (*Lond Music. Eng.* (1801) II. 151 A breast pair and pair of steps from the study or road up to the Cellar Work. 1861 LOWNDES *Engineer Note* 2 to *Penny Encycl.* (1871) I. 75, I could as easily have sealed the superficies, or have come at the cg of bar, this without the help of a pair of steps. 1884 W. ALLEN WHITE *Bible Word-Bk.* 258 *n.* 2, We still speak of a 'pair' of steps or stairs.

7. (Also written *pare*.) A company of miners working together (Cornwall, Australia); a team of males carrying tin.

1846 J. TAUNTON *Geo. Dict.* 68 R. D. D.: *Bil Trembey's* pare wants work. 1859 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 198 Though the names in use often vary from two to twelve in number, ... it was permissible to intend a pair of men, whatever the number may really be. 1870 DYER, *Amer. Dict. Mining Engl.* I. 100 The 'pair' first or more men working in company may be long known. 1881 W. CORNISH, *Glossy.*, *Pair of miners* (made ?), usually eleven during, for carrying tin. 1883 *Standard* 26 Sept. 3/1 (Cornwall) A 'pare' of ten men were working at a night shift underground.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pair-mate** (see quot.); **pair-skating**, skating performed by pairs; **pair-toed** *a.* *Ornith.*, having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind; **pair-wise** *adv.*, in pairs.

1884 F. J. BARING *Winds a Clouds*, 283 [The] "Pair Cast [was] the old style of casting watches with an inner watch case containing the movement and an outer case quite detached from the latter. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 24 Feb. 4/7 To this event succeeded the "pair-skating competition. 1888 *Pract. Zool. Soc.* 358 A few Cuckoos represent the "Pair-toed Caccopsomidæ. 1891 CASSELL *Etc., Rifled.* 1 expanded edit.) III. 110 Such are contained ordinarily in two together by the hearth, and hang "pair-wise over poles.

†**Pair**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. PAIR *v.*2; but the text is doubtful.] Impairment, shortcoming.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15811 (Ward) Inno welcomed him fel faire Samuel him taght wip wittes payre.

Pair (pēə), *v.*1 [f. PAIR *sb.*1]

I. *trans.* To make a pair by matching (two persons or things or one with another); to place together as adapted or suited to each other; to provide with a 'fellow' so as to make a pair.

1803 SIR E. SCOTT-LE in Guardian No. 151 My Lord.. had not gained the ground I must have to Paris; bringing any of the same length, but twice as broad. 1823 WORDSWORTH *Nun. Fidel. Fourth* 3, (1827) 28 I can pair, with near finish, several of them. Fossil ones. 1838 BRANDE *Dennis. Child.* Introduct. child and more-whilst fellow: Will are ye pair'd to your evening hour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 338 The French ambassador and the French guards were well paired.

†**b.** To be a match for; to match, equal. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xxi. 3 That Shee which I adore, Which scarce Goodnesse selfe may pair.

2. *intr.* To 'go' with, so as to match.

1861 SIMMS *Wigf.* 7. v. 116 But our Prince ..came this hours, he had pair'd Well with this Lord; there was not full a month Between their births. 1798 HOPE *Douglas* iv. 1. 04 He might have ..pair'd with Jane in features and in shape. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 32 There was no other figure which could pair with Barbara's.

3. *trans.* To arrange (two persons or things) in a pair or couple; to associate or bring together as mates or antagonists; *to pair off* (a number of persons or things), to put two by two or in pairs.

1807 BRAND & FL. *Popular Antiq.* II. 6, Virtue and grace are always paired together. 1808 F. WARD *Wonders World Dec.* (1708) 24 Thus these two Disputants and Historians [are generally pair'd like merry'd Couples. 1711 *Female Tatler*, No. 113 ¶ 2, I made new Liveries, more pair'd to my Coach-Horses. 1881 TYSON *Arithmetic.* 10, 103 Each warrior is paired with an opponent.

b. To arrange in couples of opposite sexes, as for dancing, dinner, etc.; *esp.* to take in love or marriage; to mate (animals).

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. Ind.* IV. 1, 1905 *Commands* 22 (E. Ye gods, why are not hearts first paired above? 1708 *Pure Sapphic* 32 Turtles and doves of differing hues unite, And glossy jays in pairing with shining wives. 1808 SCOTT *F. W. Fortes* xxiii, It is only while the timid song is paired with the doe, that he is dangerous and dangerous. 1820 MARY CAROLI *Governess Indian* 21, The Earl proceeded to "pair" us all. "Prince, you will take Miss Fitzroy.—Mr. Tempest, my daughter falls to your share.

4. *recip.* To come together in couples; to form a couple; to become companions or associates; *esp.*, *Parl.*, to make an agreement with an opponent that both shall abstain from voting on a given question or for a certain time (see PAIR *sb.* 4 c); also *to pair off*.

a 1722 RAE *Stat* Part. Wm. 1721 IV. 255 And tho' we Managers are Whigs, we are not Mad. 1741 *Chronicle* 246 G. *Rome Travels* (1760) II. 46 The Several members had paired. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 744 Sir R. Heron had paired off in favour of the motion with General Clinton. 1832 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 320, I went down to the House and paired. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Mar. 14/2 Sir R. Webb's soldier voted for paired on Friday night.

b. To unite with one of the opposite sex; to become mates in love or marriage; to couple or mate.

1671 SHADW. *Whigs* I. iv. 10, 134 Your hand [my Duchess] to Truthes paire That never meant to part. 1773 SOMERVILE *Chase* II. 1 There never was in but one race in the world, where a truly modest and delicate woman ought to pair with in a country-dance. 1793 COWPER *Il Pal* 19 A faithful and his mate, ... They paired, and would have built a nest. 1828 MARY *F. M. Perth* II. Hardie, for her mother, paid not with the humble hearts. 1877 A. R. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxiii. 360 The pigeons are pairing; the time of the mating of birds is come.

c. *To pair off*, to go off or apart in pairs; also *to pair off with* (*colloq.*), to marry.

1847 LETTON *Falkner* xvi, The couple soon paired off, and was immediately succeeded by another. 1860 EGERTON *Cunal. Life*, *Cunard. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 302 Suppose the three hundred Jurors at Thermopylæ had paired off with three hundred Persians. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* xxxv, [If they] would only make a match of it, I should be free to pair off with the fresh widow. 1881 MRS. A. B. CORNER *Cottage Date* III. 1, The other guests paired off amongst themselves.

Hence **Pair-ing** *ppl. a.*

1858 *Encycl. Brit. Sup.* I. XVI. 731/1 Pairing Birds ..Birds together in February, in order to choose their mates.

Pair, *n.*2 *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–5 paire, (pere, 5 peiere, peyr(e)s), 4–8 payre, payre, 4–7 paire, 5–7 (*dial.* –) yair, (*dial.* and *Sc.* 4–7 pare, 5–8 par, 6 payr, peare). [Aphetic f. *apayre*, *apeyre*, AFFAIR, 3, †.]

†**1.** *trans.* = AFFAIR 1, IMPAIR 1; to make worse; to lessen. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8207 He that lettes vus mend ben pere vr, pine, payre, paine). 1382 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 235 Vt Pater Adam hec fatus sub Pene tibimet *Apeiorasis* Payre and peyren holy chirche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 339 He bilde newe chirches and amended chirches pat were apeyred. 1393 HOCCLEVE *Letter* v. 26 For pat wyll payre and all day ronne. 1548 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. Apprec.* (1867) 23, I will ... mend thy house, and payre an other. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lx. Bdc. to Cattle. *Prouerbes* (E. T. S.) 20 Mallow ehoued nor pearmod non weed. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1876) 207 Rust is mendis Some, and pairen Other.

2. *intr.* = AFFAIR 2, IMPAIR 2; to become or grow worse, to deteriorate, to fall off. Now *dial.*

c 1300 *Cant. Love* xiii God whosoeuer neuer chaf chaynge Pat his peynid thurgh his wonnyng. c 1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 208 Now alle be comyns pairen, vyndes wate pat ledi. c 1386 WYCLIF *Jud. Wks.* III. 458 pis is oneue wit pe world pairiep. c 1400 *Lanal Troy Bk.* 13108 It now night wed it fair That he might nowise ride or pair. c 1400 HENRY *Wallace* v. 24 But God alsuld has send four myrtis to pas. 1422 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. vii. 10 b/1 The whiche continuynge neuer payred in eternyte. 1530 PALSGR., *Payre*, I payre, I waxe worse. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. v. 84 Somewhat it was that made her passeth so yeare, His girdle fell two pinches in a yeare. 1630 T. TAYLOR (C. *Jeremy*, *Gospel* 40 So this his gifte begins to fag and paire in him. 1808 CRAVEN *Chron.* (ed. 2) *Pare*, to grow a less quantity of coals. 'These pares fearfully'. 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* 364 Februar, an ye be fair The boggs ye mend, and mackling pair.

Pair, obs. form of PARE *v.*

Paired (pēəd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAIR *sb.*1 + -ED1.] Associated together in pairs or twos; coupled.

1811 CLOSE, *Apparel*, paired, coupled, matched. 1772 *Annual Regist.* 71, 134 ♂ ♀ A very loving Couple, most happily paired in the Yoke of Wedlock. 1798 POOR, *Dom.* 1. 68 Figures all pair'd, and finished within. 1880 A. WILSON in *Cornh. Mag.* CCXLVI. 23 The lavender ..has to be pulled four or five times.

†**Pai'rer**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. PAIR *v.*2 + -ER1; cf. APPAIRER.] One who impairs.

c 1400 *Pecock's Rule*, Pat. Pol. (MS. Fairfax 6) Ferpermore ..which seyn pus *y* am a pairer [v.r. apeiour] of holi scripture.

Pair-horse (pēə-hŏəs), *a.* [Condensed from *pair of horse*(*s*) used attrib. : cf. *two-horse*, *four-horse*, *four-in-hand*, etc.] For a pair of horses.

1814 C. D. YONGE tr. *Athenæus* III. 311 Bringing with him Olympia, the daughter of Thalestis to a pair-horse chariot. 1879 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Pair-horse Harness*, the general name given to double harness in England. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/1 His attempt to beat the one mile pair-horse English record of 2 minutes 35 2-5 seconds.

Pairial, obs. form of PAIR-ROYAL.

Pai'ring, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. PAIR *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of PAIR *v.*1 in various senses.

1611 COTGR., *Appareillon*, a matching, or pairing. 1658 *Phillips*, *Pairing*, in Law, the Voluntary of parting by Husband and Wife, mutually by reason of Impotency, or for some other cause. 1708 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 73, I will ... mend thy house, and payre an other. 1773 TUSSER *Explan.* To Bdc. to Cattle. *Prouerbes* (E. T. S.) 20 Mallow ehoued nor pearmod non weed. 1869 BRIGHT *Rec. Speech.* (1876) 207 Rust is mendis Some, and pairen Other.

Pairing, *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. PAIR *v.*2 + -ING1.] Injury, damage, impairment.

1580 WILLOB *Bnrf.* 402, 26 What profyte is it to a man, of he winne al pe world, wenig he suffre perpetual pe wrake? 1 a 1300 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 251 We shouldst suffer her not to come him nere, for pairing of his fame. c 1647 EARL OF STRAFFORD *Lett. to K. Jas. in Cabala* (1654) 3 That which is no little, as that it will suffer no pairing, or diminution.

Pairmain, obs. f. PREMAIN, kind of apple.

Pairment1, *sb.* Now only *dial.* [Aphetic f. *apairment*, APPAIREMENT: cf. PAIR *v.*2] = APPAIREMENT, IMPAIRMENT; injury, deterioration.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 6593 After he pairment fel, pat apeyrment fel his house. 1580 WILLOB *Commw. Cov.* vii. 9 That in so doing pe noble preeminent of vs. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 203 pif he dyyng be wrop, whan pou receyuyst it, pe more perelle pe peirement. 1874 R. S. LAMBERT in *Blackfriars Chron.* (1888), A gentleman will pay his places will take no pairment under such and such conditions.

†**Pai'rment**2, *Obs.* In 4 peyr-, 4–5 payre-. [1297, e. AF. **pairement*, f. *pairer* to couple.] Coupling, consortship; in phr. *to hold* (*a mowne*) *in pairment*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 Eagle his wife he (Hercule) dede wonn, & held in peyrmore Sipres pat was an elbet, out of his boun had Alaugho fare wife (Lacomedes pe Pelasons kyppre de ze peyrmot wipregh, pa vppe made to hemself). c 1400 *Lanal Troy Bk.* 3588 His Aprete was compelled with Thelamon; He held both lungs in peyrmore And got on Ayax ostenesse.

Pair-oar (pēə-rŏə). [Condensed from *pair of oars*: cf. PAIR-HORSE.] A boat rowed by a pair of oars: see OAR *sb.* 3. Also *attrib.*

1892 (title) Our Cruise in the Undines; the journal of an

English pak-ar expedition, through Fr. 1850 M. COLLIER *Pirate* II. xvi. 277, I declare there is a *pair*, and a *pair-royal* too. 1859 *Sporting Almanack* 209 It is the usual practice on the river for a pair-oar to give way to a four-oar.

Pair-royal (pēərɹŏi'əl). Also 6 **parvi'all**, 7 **perry'al**, **perryvall**, **parvei'all**, 8 **pairoy'al**, **pairi'al**, **pairt'al**, 9 **pri'al**.

A set of three of the same kind. **a.** In ordinary and other card games: Three cards of the same denomination, as three fours, queens, etc.: *double pair-royal*, four such cards.

1618 *Two Wives out of Br.* 1 C5, Shew yourself and spare not. 1680 *Certain Compl. Lancaster to Temple Mast. Cards* (1680) 258 A pair-royal is of three, as three kings, three queens, &c. 1749 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 329 We had in playing a 13, a pair-royal, a double pair-royal, a mixed pair-royal, and an odd game, which was 27. 1821 *Sporting Sports & Past.* 10. 1. 160 The game is counted ...by fifteens, sequences, pairs, and pairals. 1870 HARDY & WARD *Mod. Hoyle* 78 In *piay* (in cribbage) you cannot make a double pair-royal with any cards higher than seven, as four would then exceed thirty-one, the limit of the hand.

b. A throw of three dice all turning up the same number of points, as three twos, three sixes, etc.

1638 (see BOYLE *sb.*¹ 1). 1880 HARDY *Ret. Native* III. vi. 225 The table began, and the dice were tossed. When it came to Christian's turn, he took the box with a trembling hand, shook it ... and threw a pair-royal. Three of the others had thrown common low pairs, and all the rest more points.

c. *transf.* A set of three persons or things; three of a kind.

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* C3(2), He coupled them both ...and ...threw in the third brother, who made a perfect pair-royall of paragrammes. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* v. 3, On a pair royal on I walk in shade. My sovereign ... are my mistress ... and no blanks. 1693 QUARLES *Emblems* v. xxxviii. 260 That great pair-royal Of admonition sisters. 1870 ROGET *Physiol.* iv. 3. 98 The Muscles...resembled...that three pair-royall of strokes had smitten one another. 1893 W. TYRRELL in *Amer. Econ. J.* 322 The end ...might also be attained by running 6 in a grist of kings.

d. *attrib.*, as *pair-royal* handful, three-headed, etc.

1631 GEORGE *Ant. Vic. St. Martin* 14 Pair-royall headed Cerberus his Crowne. Hercules labours were a *Pairoy'all* dozen.

Pairt, Pairtlie, &c. f. PART, PARTLY, PURTLE.

† **Pais** [= OF. *pais*, F. *pays* country], in the phrase *tricks for pais*: see COUNTRY 7.

1864 *Spectator's Advent.* 251, *Trial per pais.* 1906 in PELLEW. 1966 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 294 Common assurances ...*By matter in pais*, or deed; which is an instrument executed between two or more private persons *in pais*, or the country. 1768 *Ibid.* III. xxiii. 349 The variety and method of the trial by jurys called also the trial *per pais*, or by the country.

Pais, obs. f. PACE, PEACE. **Pais,** var. PEISE. **Paisage,** obs. f. PAYSAGE, landscape. **Paisan:** see PAYSAN. **Paisand,** var. PEISANT.

‖ **Paisano** (pāisā'no). [Sp., = peasant, rustic: see PEASANT.] In Mexico and south-west of U. S.: A name of the chaparral-cock or road-runner, *Geococcyx californianus*.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 412/2 The paisano...deserves...kindness from man. 1893 R. SANDOZ *J. California* 22.

Paisant, -aunt, obs. forms of PEASANT.

Paise, var. PEASE, to appease; PEISE.

Paishoush, var. PERICOTOS. **Paisho:** see PASHO. **Paishwa,** obs. f. PESHWA. **Paisible,** -yble, obs. var. PEACEABLE. **Paisie,** obs. Sc. f. PEAS, PEASE, PEISE. **Paissaunte,** obs. f. PEASANT. **Paiste, Paistecor, Paistrie:** see PASTE, PASTEREN, PASTRY. **Pait,** obs. var. PATE, a badger; obs. Sc. f. *paid*: see PAY *v.*

† **Pai-tolaith.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **pot-, pait-.** A corruption of *paitlet, -let*, Sc. forms of PATLET, an article of clothing: associated with *claith*, CLOTH.

1585 *Aberdeen Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.), Gownis, cuffettis, Pottolaithis, cornettis, & uthiris [*sic*] abuilyeamentis. *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.), Pote pait[o]laithis. 1598 in May Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1907) 311 Item ane lytten gone. Item ane sating pait-claythe.

Paith, obs. Sc. form of PATH.

† **Pai-thment.** *Sc. Obs.* [1535, a blending of *pavement* and *paith*, PAVE.] = PAVEMENT. (In quot. *c* 1470 the earth's surface, the ground.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egidius*) 219 Drew I to me to perthmen. *c* 1420 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 326 Quhen the pathment was cled in tender grass. 1536 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII. (Jam.), The pathpment of the kirk.

Paitlat, -let, Sc. var. PATLET, a partlet.

Paitrel, variant of PEITREL, POITREL.

Paitrick, Paive, obs. Sc. f. PARTRIDGE, PAVE.

Paize, variant of PEISE.

Pajamahs, -mas: see PYJAMAS.

‖ **Pajaro** (pāhā'ro). [Sp. *pajaro* lit. dealer in straw, f. *paja* straw.] The PAMPAS CAT of S. America (*Felis pajaro*).

Pajock, a modernized spelling of PADOCK, q. v.

Pak, pake, pakka, obs. ff. PACK.

Pakaid: see PAKHAID.

‖ **Pakeha** (pā'kēhā). Also **packeah.** The Maori word used in New Zealand for a white man.

1820 GRAEME & *Visual Lang. N. Z.* (Ch. Miss. Soc.) 189 (Horiti) *Pakeha*, an European; a white man.] 1832 A. EARLE *3 Months' Resid. N. Z.* 146 The white talked of one, when they packeahs (or white men) put on clean clothes and threw off work. 1845 R. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. N. Z.* I. 72 We do not want the missionaries from the Bay of Islands, they are pakeha enough, or whites who have become natives. 1891 GOLDIE *Pipiroti Pareh.* 20, 22 Adding some vile pakehas to death, otherwise of the town.

Pakiabreda, variant of PAKEBEDA.

‖ **Pakfong** (pæ'kfŏŋ). Also **pack-, packfong.** [Cantonese dial. form of Chinese *pak l'ang*, f. *pak* white + *l'ang* copper. (*Pakfong* is a mere scribal or typographical error, which has passed from Ure's *Dict. Arts* into various other works.)] Chinese nickel-silver; an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, resembling silver.

1775 *Ann. Reg.* II. 39/2 A specimen of the ore packtong, or white copper. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Paktong.* 1898 W. A. MILLER *Elem.* Chem. II. 824 Owing to the remarkable whitening power which nickel exerts on brass, it is now much used in the manufacture of packfong. 1889 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* II. 29 The pehtong, argentan, or white copper of the Chinese is an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel and iron...these proportions are nearly the same as German silver.

Pal (pæl), *sb.*¹ *slang or low colloq.* Also 7–9 **pall**, 9 **poll**. [a. Eng. Gipsy *pal* brother, mate (Smart & Crofton) = Turkish Gipsy *peral, pâl*, Transylv. Gipsy *feral* brother.] A comrade, mate, partner, associate ('chum'); an accomplice in crime or dishonesty.

1681–2 *Hereford Dioc. Reg., Depos.* 23 Jan. 21 Where have you been all this day, pall?...Why, pall, what would you have me to doe? 1781 PEGGE *Anon. Cookery* 136 *Pal*, a comrade, when highwaymen rob in pairs, they say each is one the other's pal. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Pall*, a partner; companion; associate; or accomplice. 1857 *Macmillan's Mag.* XXII. 829 Suppose me...my pals all around me, fighting that day's battle o'er again. 1894 ANTLEY in *Fraser's Life* I. 331 He was a great pal of mine.

Hence **Pa'lish, Pa'lly** *adjs.*, on terms of friendship; 'chummy'; **Pa'lishness; Pa'lship,** the relation of being pals, comradeship. (All slangy.)

1892 M. WILLIAMS *Round London* (1893) 127, I was in Rome with [him]...and, as boys will, we were very 'pallish'. 1895 GUNTER *Miss Ivy Imps* 56 A pleasant letter between 'Miss Brown' and a schoolgirl friend Dorcasina, who tries to become 'pally' with her. 1898 *Sketches Mag.* Nov. 300 There is no 'palship' between a thief and his 'fence'.

† **Pal,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pāla* spade, blade, shoulder-blade.] A blade.

1540 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F iv b, The bone squamosa...is lyke a pal, for it is large and thynne for the backer parte which is appropriate holdyng by 27 suyldes.

Pal, *v.* [f. PAL *sb.*¹] *Slang.* To become or be a 'pal' of another; to keep company, associate (*with*). Often with *in, on, up.*

1859 *Autobiog. of Thief in Household Words* XI. 501, I pulled in with some other hands at the game. 1884 Mrs. L. C. WARING *Driftwrecked Cos.* (new ed.) 21, I think you and I 'pal up' very well. 1892 L. DOUGLASS *Bonnie Boy* 74 They formed Cockey and pulled with him.

Pal, obs. f. PALE, PALL. **Pala:** see PALAT.

‖ **Palabra** (pälā'brä). [Sp., = word: cf. PALAVER.] A word; speech, talk, palaver.

Chiefly in *pl. Frase palabras* (Spanish) *low* words: a phrase frequent *c* 1600, and variously corrupted.

1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. iii. 118 What new device have they devised, trow? *Pacue Palabras*, which we the Lombs. 1598 SHAKS. *Taw. Shr.* Induct. ii. 3 Therefore *Fancies paucas palabris*, let the world slide: *Sessa*. 1601 MARSTON & DEKKER *Dutch. Courtez. Gull* D v, Wha, sir? 1633 FORD *Lover's Melancholy* II. ii, Pa. To conquer or die is no theoretical palabra, in these circumstances, but a practical truth and reality.

Palace (pæ'lăs), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3–6 **paleys, -eis, -eys**, 4–5 **paleise, -eyse, -eize, -eyze, -es, -ys**, 4–6 **paleys, -eyse, -es, -is**, 5 **palase(s, -eise, -yse, -ize, parleyses, -eys**, 5–6 **palaise, -eze, -ois, -oys**, 6 **pallas, -ise, -yse**, 6–8 **pallace, -ys**, palace. *Pl.* **palaces**: in 4 **paleis, -eys**, 5 **-eis, -es, -yse, -ys, -os**; 6 **palacies**. [ME. a. OF. *palais, paleis*, F. *palais* = Pr. *palas, -atz*, Sp., Pg. *palacio*, It. *palazzo* :—L. *palātium*, orig. proper name of one of the seven hills of Rome (also called *Mons Palatinus*, the Palatine Mount); hence, the house of Augustus there situated, and later the assemblage of buildings which composed the palace of the Cæsars, and finally covered the whole hill; whence transf. to other imperial and royal residences.

From the Fr. also Du. *paleis*, Ger. *palast*, Lith. *palas*, Da. *palads*, Sw. *palats*; but the word appears originally to have entered the Teut. langs. in the form *palantsburg palantsia* (cf. Ger. *waldstrand*, whence OE. *palstræd* sb., *palstre, palstor* obs. forms, OFris. *palstere*, Ger. *palmanie, palstrey*, OHG. *pfalzmuol, -stuon*, MHG. *phalzmuol, -stuol, pfalzstuon*: cf. PALSGRAVE.]

I. The official residence of an emperor, king, pope, or other sovereign ruler.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 145/134 Aviddde he palays he hyȝ bult here bischen with grete pruyte. *a* 1300 *E. Allit.* 1198 Hom into pake with me for to bigge palais [*v.r.* palayes]. 1382 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 98 In he pope paleys her is no pees ne rightwisnesse. 1393 *Hoccl.* C. 72, xx florins paieuse [*B.* paleyse] and pouere nouse Cotes. *c* 1450 *Lyf Perpetua* 488 The bysshe, in the mene while, Rasede to the kynges paleys. 1513 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 283 Yerle vaine our Prince Hall, at our Palace of Westminster. 1590–91 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 3 The magnifik my sonning, throw his mycht, And presens it into gowe paleis. 1593 SHAKS. *Pericles* (1611) v. iii. 60 I was in his palace since by treason. 1595 CAMD. *Brit.* 41 Lyth as plentie paleis had been bivand. 1599 KING *Alexander* viii The dukes palaice. 1785 *Gray and Weeks* (1841) 69 Going to the old palace at Westminster. 1795 MACPHERSON *Travels Prince* (1798) 102 When David spied her from the Terrace of his Palace. 1824 BOLINGBROKE & CROKER *Rep. St. Jame's* 120 That the word 'Hall in England is a Palace to our present Sovereign. 1850 ROBERT *Strikes* (1874) II. vii. 233 The Dural Palace stands conspicuously alone.

b. The official residence of an archbishop or bishop within his cathedral city, e.g. Fulham Palace; in common parlance extended to any episcopal residence, e.g. 'Lambeth Palace,' 'Confirmation Palace': see quots. 1886–96. (This use does not seem to obtain out of England.)

c 1290 *Relics* (1885) 61 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 180 Seint Thomas se hadde bileft at te paleis [engl. hegn.]. 1380 WYCLIF in *Todd Three Treat.* 131 More pei shal be sett by ...whanne pei comen to her paleise. *c* 1440 *Merlin* 202 The archebisshop dyvaph hem able to his paleis. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Healthe*, *Kirkman* 48, All thes Cardynalles palacis, be in ouer-moche mayntenyd. 1598 *Chron. Gr. Frierss* (Camden) 10 The fist bullet in the bysshoppe of Londones paleis. 1892 J. S. REDDIE *Hist. Conf.* (1921) V. 229 To the Bishop of Lincoln's House,...commonly called the Bishop's Palace. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 290 Not all the plenty of a bishop's board, His palace, and his lacqueys, and 'My Lord!' 1845 J. S. MOZLEY *Tour of Thanet* 56 The manor-house, or palace, of Fulham has been, from a very early period the principal country residence of the Bishops of London. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/6 The style of 'palace' belongs strictly to a bishop's residence within his episcopal city only. Lambeth Palace was known currently as Lambeth House within the past 30 years; and houses of Bishops are rarely dated currently from his palace at Fulham and house at Lambeth. 1896 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 235 Even the most ordinary of villa residences in a palace when lived in by a Bishop;...the bishop will make anything short of furnished lodgings a palace.

c. In extended applications, chiefly due to translation or adaptation of foreign usage.

In some versions of the Bible, loosely used for Gr. αὐλή, L. *aulæa*, hall, court; sometimes applied to a royal mansion, e.g. *Rhodolon Palace, Dalhousie Palace*; the Fr. *palacon*, applied to the large mansions of noble families in Italian cities, as the *Farnese Palace*; to *palace of justice* applied, the F. *palais de justice*, to the supreme law-court, etc.

1526 TINDALE *Neh.* viii. 16 (We) went in with haste into the palys (1535 *palace*) of the lyve gentle (*vulgar*, *Wyclif* the halle of the kinges), Genesis hall. *Rhem., N. T.* 1600 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 Upon the Mont of Dunsta are castells, Towrs, palices, and grand stronge places maide for...defence. 1808 *Pinkerton's Geog.* 162 (Jaci) are The public square is in the centre of the town; on the north side of which is situated the palace (or then royal or government house). 1818 *Scott's Lett. M. Scot.* I. Notes 6 People commonly accommodate the house of a duke, as they do an episcopal residence, a palace. 1823 *Examiner* (Feb) 108/2 A lodge at a Palace near the Reggio-gate, Dwelt as of old by one of the Orsini.

† **d.** *U. S.* In allusive use: see quot. *Obs.*

1829 J. QUINCY in *Life* 179 The result was astonishing to Campbell and the leaders of the Palace troops (supporters of Jefferson's Administration). *Ibid.* 183 Dawson, a man of the palace.

2. In various figurative uses: e.g. *the palace of beauties, a fairy palace*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4111 He wroght he angels all of honur, And sette here in holy paleis [*v.r.* palett]. 1380 LYDG. *S. Pol. & Jo.* 50 Pees whyt a paler restore In paleis of femyne. *c* 1440 *Rom. Rose* 4900 Pryde is Dame, Pryme & Ire,...Bre. of his Hidel paleys restreyne. 1508 *Fisher. Penit. Pss.* ix. W. 1556) 111 May...overthrowe ye spirituall lyues or paleys that he hath erected...to vse by. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. Ixiv. § 7 Which consenge, being reserved into that palace of mans hearte. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Hope & Remed.* 1, 301 Some waste pallaces with golden do rest. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I. 216 It made me almost think I was in some enchanted castle or fairy palace. 1858 WORDSWORTH *Sonnets* (1862) 68/2 The face of a meadow from the cloud-palaces of the spider.

3. A dwelling-place of palatial splendour; a stately mansion.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 223 Pere were many palays [1432–50 tr. *Higden* palesi] real and noble Citeddis in Rome In worschippe of emperours and of obere noble men. *c* 1390 MANDEV. (Roth.) 121, I fynde in the Cronicles of Rome, and gyven and fare houses. *c* 1440 HOLLAND *Howlat* 228 Put till a palace of pryce pleasand allane. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50, I will imagine a small cottage to [be] a spacious palace. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 60 Vnderneath, Great Clarchodon...for whom to build a more magnificent palace. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 A hundred thousand palaces adorn the island.

4. *transf.* A building, usually spacious and of attractive appearance, intended as a place of amusement, entertainment, or refreshment: cf. GIN-, CRYSTAL-*palace*, etc.

Crystal Palace, the name of the building of the Great Exhibition of 1851, when removed and re-erected at Sydenham Hill, near London, as a permanent place of entertainment.

1834 *Gent. Mag.* I. 327 The gin palaces, on they have been not hugely called. 1850 (title) Palace of Glass and the Gatherings of the People. 1851 (title) Crystal Palace and its Great Exhibition, 25 Y. 1852 *London* 40 If O Gridge 191 The new Crystal Palace...is a permanent addition to the means of amusement and instruction possessed by England and the world. 1875 *Church Trad.* Wr. 159 In the gin palaces are filled with men, women, children, noise, smoke, and gas. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 6/2 'The Duchess' Palace' is the name of an institution, in connexion with the parochial work of St. Matthew's, Bayswater. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 238 The coffee palaces and opium palaces of many English towns.

† **5.** The astrological 'house' of a planet: see HOUSE *sb.*¹ 8. *Obs.*

c 1325 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 23 Mars shal entre as fast as he may pryde hem hit wol pasbye or abyde.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* : **a.** simply, 'of or belonging to, or of the style of, a palace', as *palace-castle, -chamber, -church, -door, -garden, -guard, -hall, -life, -politics, -prison, -revolution, -yard*, etc. **b.** Instrumental, locative, objective, similative, etc., as *palace-covered, -like, -taught, -walking* adjs. **c.** Special Combs. : **palace car**, a railway-carriage fitted up in luxurious style; so *palace steamer*; **palace-crown**, a counter used by officers of the Palais Royal in France; **palace-hotel**, a hotel of palatial splendour.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 1/1 When you sleep in a 'palace car' you are liable to be jerked up on end by the sudden slowing up of the train. 1892 H. H. Metcalfe *Gardens of Wilts* 21 A 'palace-castle' similar to Sheriff-Hutton. c 1375 Chaucer *Knowpe Alys* 41 Yh wass in Spayn chefftayne, no non lasse, 1598 Warner *Vn. & Hymen* xiv. 81, God ... forms His Palace-Chamber in the Skies. 1898 Lucas & Crowfoot *Your Feasts* 190 The gorgeous "palace-church, which it took ages to erect. 1884 J. H. Thomas *Pillow of Fire* (1891) 253 This 'palace' seemed inland. 1833 Dispensary *Ballads* iv. 216 *A great palace hall of* "Palace-courtiers (Fr. *d'autels du Palais*) called customs. c 1394 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 308 (1078) In with the "palays gardyn by a welle. 1887 G. Meredith *Ballads & P. P.* 98 The "palace-guard Had guessed the unnamed remains. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 70 *And richly dress within the* "palace-hall. 1892 Mary Howitt *Ballads* 228 There were "palace-houses around her. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 5/1 The huge "palace-hotels appear to have suffered most. 1884 Gladstone *Nineteen. Addr. Relig. Creeds* 19 They require, especially a kind of royal or "palace-life of ease. 1860 H. Simpson *Rivers Gt. Brit.* 46 Boston where Hyppes has erected her "palace-like temple. 1898 Sylvester *On Riviera* 9, 10, 11, *Durop* 197 These "Palace-cities, this bustle-life sort Of farming Millions, full of smoke and smiles. 1898 *Pebble Zone. Italy* 72 Kinkhin [sic] is in the king's "palace-pinfold. 1839 *Tait's Mag.* I. 1901/1 The "palace-taught, and college-fed, brings rounded on the much unlearned head. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* iv. ii. 66 That "palace-walking devil Gold. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xvii. 219 His roofs, he feels, The proppers, reeling on the "palace-walls.

† Palace, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5–6 **palas, -ys, -eys.** [a. F. *palais* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *palātium*, confounded with *palātium* (Dictionnaire).] The palate or roof of the mouth : see Palate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 A Palace in a mannes [Pelte] of a mouthe, *mantum, palatum.* 1508 *Kalender of Sheph.* K viij, The palys or pelle horne. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij, What is the palays?.. It is the highest place or rofe of the mouth. 1597 Bacon *Sens. Sibilis* xxvi. 76 Ulceration in the palace or the roughe of the mouth.

Pa·lace, *sb.*[3] *s.w. dial.* Also **palace.** [Of uncertain history; usually identified in spelling with Palace *sb.*[2], but perh. orig. a special use of Palis *sb.*, in sense 'enclosed place', 'yard'.] (See quots.)

1508 *Will of R. Holland* (Som. Hist. Soc.) My place or howse that I dwell in and lyve in (howse or place is adioyning to Exeter). 1703 *Lease Corpo-ation Tiverton* (R. S. Q.) on Sel. (1892) I. 203/1. All that cellar and the chambers over the same, and the little palace, and buildings adjoining to the same. 1719 *Ibid. Ibid.* 223/1 All that great cellar lately rebuilt, and the place of garland or palace thereto belonging lately converted into a cellar. 1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 307 (E. D. D.) At Dartmouth in Devon, there are some of these watchmen cut out of the rock still remaining in the old palaces of palaces. 1871 Quekett-Couch *Hist. Polperro* 31, 1880 *R. Cornwall Gazette, Palace*, a cellar for the bedding and storing of pilchards. This cellar is usually a square building with a pent-house roof, enclosing an open area or court. 1883 W. Blake in *Wilde Irish Fisheries* 69 (Vale Echoes, Polit.) Even now in certain parts of the county of Cork there were remains of what were called fish palaces, where the Dutch used to cure the fish. 1892 Quekett-Couch *Place Lodge* 10 (Obit 66) This lowerdeck's line on their first voyage, using the horse-boats as fish cellars, or 'palaces'.

Pa·lace, *v. rare.* [f. Palace *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To place or lodge in a palace.

1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1188 Behold her palaced straight In splendour, clothed in diamonds. 1878 — *Aristoph. Apol.* 3311 Pisthetæros, palaced queen, a visitant To thy poor roosts, dwelled long since! comp.

Palace, obsol. var. of Palis *Obs.*

Palace Court, palace-court. [= Court of the or a palace.]

1. Name of a court formally held at the Marshalsea and having jurisdiction in personal actions arising within twelve miles of the palace of Whitehall, the city of London excepted : *see quots.*

1685 *Termes de la Ley* 366 *Palace-Court*, is a Court of Record, held at Southwark, and is a Court of Common Law. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 82. 1788 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 76 King Charles I in the 16th year of his reign by his letters patent erected a new court of record, called the *curia palacii*, or *palace court*, to be held before the steward of the household and knight marshal, and the steward of the court, or his deputy. 1873 *St. Saviour's Rec. R. E.* 230 This court have been to the Palace Court, which seldom proceed against defendants more than of the king's household; it is not in the Marshalsea, both must be of the king's household. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 101 § 14 From and after the thirty-first day of December that all the powers, authority and jurisdiction of the said Court of the Marshalsea, and of the said Court of the Palace of the Queen at Westminster, shall cease and determine.] 1892 C. E. Stanhope-Edis *Guide to P. R. O. Lancast.* 28.

2. The court-yard of a palace.

1802 Southey *Thalaba* viii. xxxvi, Open fly the iron doors, The doors of the palace-court. 1834 Kinnaird *Horses, Palaces* 11, are the palace-courts in full of their horses.

Palaced (pæ·lăst), *a.* [f. Palace *sb.*[3] and *v.* + -ed.] Having a palace or palaces; living in a palace.

1867 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 48 Dresse their places of palac'd pride. a 1892 Miles *Dacre Of approve* iv, Till Lodge shows, in tattered gold, by palaced lich as fair. 1888 *American* XIII. 61 The palaced rich and the homeless and homeless poor.

Palace gate. The gate of a palace.

c 1375 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 82 Phebus, that way comen hastely Withhe the palays yates fol erectely. 14.. *Ld. Berners* 326 (MS. M). He never lyste forth at the gate, Till he come to the palayse gate. 1593 Shakespeare *Cor.* I. *Against* 466 Of the palaces walke over the palace gate. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* x. 140 On lofties of beaten, before the palace-gate,...He enters uni. 1841 Dunsford *Hymns, 'For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace'*, No within Thy palace-gate We shall praise, on golden strings, Thee, the only Potentate.

Palaceous (pălē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *palāceus* (f. L. *pāla* shovel) + -ous.] Of a leaf: Having a spade-like form, owing to the edge being decurrent on the support.

1858 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 379 *Palaceous*, when the footstalk adheres to the margin.

Pa·laceward, -wards, *adv.* [See -ward.] Toward the palace. (Only † in, *unto the palacewards.*)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1255 (1249) (Campsall MS.) As was his way to ensale To parlowerard. 1587 Turbery. *Trag. Tr.* (1837) 107 That made him the Palacewards, An fast to that straight fle. 1842 Sala *London 19 to Dutch* 9 I...always pass out to travel palacewards in a fiacre.

Palach, variant of Pellach, a porpoise.

† Pala·cious, *a. Obs.* Also **pali-.** [f. L. *palātium* + -ous.] = Palatial.

1648 Dugdale *Britannia's Honor Wks.* 1873 IV. 29 Fabs, Spacious, and Palacious Houses. 1660 Gauden *Hieri. of Mortality* 16, 42 The turning of great Palacious Houses into small Tenements.

Palacye, obs. form of Palsy.

Paladin (pæ·lădin). Also 6 **palladine, -yne, 7 paladine.** [a. F. *paladin* (16th c., Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *paladino* = Sp. *paladín*, *palatino* = L. *palātīnus* of or belonging to the palace, palatine; reinforced after the equivalent OF. *palaisin, -esin, -asin* (see Palasin) had become obsolete. Mod. F. has also, in another application, a third form of the same word, *paleton* : see Paladine.] In modern forms of the Charlemagne romances, One of the Twelve Peers or famous warriors of Charlemagne's court, of whom the Count Palatine was the foremost; hence sometimes *transf.* a Knight of the Round Table; *also fig.* a knightly hero, renowned champion, knight errant.

1530 Dorpl. *Dicta alia*, Les others sing of Knights and Palladines. 1598 Barrough *Physic* (1866) 61 Angelica the learn, For whom the Paladines of France fell mad. To 1600 *Testimonial Engl.* 1. 1. Of brave Orlando the Paladyne. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V. Wks.* (1711) 163 They appeared upon the day armed from head to foot, like ancient paladines. 1848 Pollock *tr. Palladianis, Common knights of this Island, in ancient times called* Knights of the round Table, were called Paladines. 1888 *Century Dict.* s. *P.*, Sir V. 421 The true Peers and Paladins of French chivalry. 1830 tr. *Sismondi's Hist. Lit.* viii. 183 Rendered so familiar to the fancies of Charlemagne and his paladins. 1879 St. Leger *Hand Grenn. Lit.* 85 The 'Chanson de Roland' is no longer read, except by scholars, but the famous paladin still lives.

attrib. 1888 Kinahan *Horses* xiv, The spirit of her old Paladin ancestors.

Paladine, obs. form of Paladin.

Palæ-, form of Palæo-, used before a vowel.

Palæarctic (pælĭɑ·rktĭk, pæ-), *a.* [f. Palæ- + Arctic.] Belonging to the northern region of the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere; applied to the zoo-geographical region including Europe, North Africa, and Asia north of the Himálayas.

1850 P. L. Sclater in *Trans. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 130, 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 314 The three zoological regions, which has been termed the 'Palæarctic' by Mr. Sclater. 1882 *American* V. 188 The 'Palæarctic' or Eur-Asiatic division.

Palæchinoid, palæ- (pælĭkəi·noid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Palæchinoidea*, f. *Palæchinus* (for *Palæechinus*), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. παλαιός (see Palæo-) + ἐχῖνος sea-urchin, Echinus.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the extinct division (*Palæechinoidea*) of Sea-urchins (*Echinoidea*), whose fossil remains are found in palæozoic rocks. **b.** *sb.* A sea-urchin of this division.

1883 Nicholson & Lydekker *Palæont.* I. 313 In all the Palæchinida there is a large perforated apical disc.

Palæethnology, -ɔlnthygran, etc. : see Palæo-.

Palæic (pălē·ĭk), *a. Geol.* [mod. f. Gr. πάλαι-ος ancient + -ic; after Norw. *paleisk* (Reusch 1900).] Applied to the old land surface as it existed at the close of the Tertiary Period, before the formation of valleys of erosion and other recent surface changes.

1900 H. W. Monckton in *Geol. Mag.* Dec. IV. IX. 500 Dr. Reusch...claims this peneplain as belonging to what he names the Palæic surface of Norway. *Ibid.*, In Norway, where the rocks are hard, we have the Palæic hills and valleys, with its clear, still flowing streams in, the whole, no doubt, much modified by ice-action.

Palæo-, palæo- (pæ·lĭo, pælĭō·), before a vowel usually **palæ-, palæ-**, combining form of Gr. παλαιός ancient, used in various scientific words (often opposed to Neo-) : for the more important of these see their alphabetical places.

The spelling with æ is preferred in Great Britain; but *paleo-* (used by Webster, 1828) is common in America. When the main stress is on a later syllable of the word, the secondary stress is etymologically *palæo-*, e.g. *palæo-botā·nic* : but the influence of *palæography, palæology*, etc., has made *palæo-* common also in *palæobō·tany*, etc. : cf. Oceanic.

Palæanthro·logy, palæo-, that branch of ethnology which treats of the most primitive races of men; so **Palæo-ethnolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to palæanthrology; **Palæo-ethno·logist**, one versed in palæanthrology. **Palæichthyan** (-ĭkpĭăn) *Zool.*, *a.* belonging to the *Palæichthyes* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἰχθύς fish], a division of fishes comprising the chimæroids and ganoids; *sb.* a member of this division; so **Palæichthyic** (-ĭkpĭĭk) *a.* **Palæ(o)-ichthyology** (-ĭkpĭɔ·lŏdʒĭ), that branch of ichthyology or of palæontology which treats of extinct or fossil fishes; so **Palæ(o)-ichthyolo·gic, -al** *a.*, pertaining to palæichthyology; **Palæ(o)-ichthyologist**, one versed in palæichthyology. **Palæo-anthro·pic** *a.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man], relating to prehistoric man. **Palæ·ocæne** *a. Geol.* [Gr. καινός new, recent : cf. *Eocene, Miocene*] = *Palæogene.* **Palæozoo·mic** *a.* [Gr. ζῷον world], of or pertaining to the first age of humanity upon the earth: see quot. **Palæocri·noid** *Zool.*, *sb.* a crinoid of the division *Palæocrinoidea*, comprising the earlier extinct crinoids; *a.* belonging to or characteristic of this division of crinoids. **Palæ·ogin** *na* (-dʒĭn) *a. Geol.* [Gr. -γονος : see -gen], a name proposed for a division of the Tertiary strata including the Eocene and Oligocene. **Palæogra·tic** [Gratic] *a.*, characterized by the existence in the early embryo of a germ which normally disappears, but in certain cases undergoes development; as in *palæogenetic attention.* **Palæ·ography** (-gŏgĭ) [after *Δειγματική*], an ancient graven character or inscription. **Palæoherpeto·logy** [Herpetology], the part of palæontology which deals with the extinct reptiles of earlier geological periods; so **Palæo-herpeto·logist**, one versed in palæoherpetology. **Palæo·latry** [-latry], worship of, or excessive reverence for, what is ancient. **Palæomachi·a** (-mækĭă) *a. nonce-wd.* [Gr. μάχη fight, battle], of or pertaining to ancient warfare. **Palæo-meta·llic** *a. nonce-wd.* [after Palæolithic], of or pertaining to the early part of the period characterized by a knowledge of metals, antecedent to the use of iron; of or pertaining to the Bronze Period. **Palæoneo·rnine, Palæoneu·rine** *Zool.*, *a.* belonging to the division *Palæoneurra* or *Palæoneurri*, comprising those nemertean worms which have the lowest or most primitive organization; *sb.* a member of this division. **Palæoniscid** (-nĭ·sĭd) *Zool.*, *a.* belonging to the family *Palæoniscidæ* of extinct lepidosteid fishes, typified by the genus *Palæoniscus* [mod.L., f. Gr. *δέλεαρ* a sea-fish of the cod kind]; *sb.* a fish of this family; so **Palæoniscoid** [-nĭ·skoid] *a.*, resembling or characteristic of the *Palæoniscidæ*. **Palæophilist** (-ɔ·fĭlĭst) *nonce-wd.* [Gr. φίλος loving], a lover of antiquities, an antiquarian. **Palæophysio·logy**, the physiology of early races of mankind. **Palæo-rnithina** *a. Zool.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Palæornithinæ*, a group of parrots typified by the genus *Palæornis* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὄρνις bird: a bird of this kind having been known to the ancient Greeks and Romans]. **Palæornitho·logy**, that branch of palæontology or ornithology which treats of extinct or fossil birds; hence **Palæornithologi·cal** *a.*, pertaining to palæornithology. **Palæo-ozoic**, a fossil saurian reptile of the genus *Palæosaurus*. **Palæoselachian** (-sĭlē·kĭăn) *a.*, belonging to the division *Palæoselachii* of the *Selachoidei* [Gr. σέλαχος shark] or shark tribe of fishes. **Palæo-sogky** [Gr. σοφία wisdom], ancient learning. **Palæotechnic** [-tɛ·knĭk] *a.* [Gr. τεχνικός art], pertaining to primitive art. **Palæovolca·nic** *a. Geol.*, applied to volcanic rocks of a period older than the Tertiary.

1880 Owgan, 'Palæoethnological', 'Palæoethnologist'. 1885 *American* VI. 251 The views of the distinguished English palæo-ethnologist. 1888 *Archæologia* XLIII. 103 Of great importance to the students of Indian 'palæo-ethnology and archæology. 1880 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* XLI. 1903/1 Remnants of the "Palæolithic Stone were in the stalagmite and turquoise. 1880 *Nature* XXII. 428 The "palæolithological boundary of [Scotland] began to extend southwards. 1890 *Lond. Lancet.* "Palæolithologist. 1897 *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 200 Specimens again attract the scientific eye re-enhanced. by Rivers' palæo-lithologists. 1881

Nature XXIII. 362 Sir P. Egerton, whose name will be ever associated with that of Agassiz in 'paleichthyology.' 1870 *U. Penn. Acad. Sci.* XXXIII. Pref. 23 The 'Palæozoic and other zones' of European Eocene plant-bearing strata. 1879 *Nature: 26 Feb. 368/1* The Palæozoic Volga flora must have been a large sea extending northwards up the present lower Volga, and westwards as far as the coralline of Penza. 1873 Dawkins *Man. & Mids.* v. 159 I have suggested the terms 'Palæozoic and Neozoic,' and I would hold as of the first age such men as may be proved to have lived in time of gigantic elephants of the European land in the Pleistocene period, and of the second those who came in as their successors in the Modern period. 1877 — *Cave Hunting* xiii. 283, 1884 *Literary News* Mar. 84/2 The second continental period was that of palæozoic, or 'paleolithic' man. 1879 Nordenskiöld *Voyage* 136 *Ao* a rule, also, the 'Palæolithic' have a saliva. 1883 *Athenæum* 12 Apr. 472/3 The particular means (chisel . . which shows the most marked affinities with the palæolithic is not a stalked form, but one of the Cumanian. *Characteristics. Ibid.*, It has an oval cross covered with glazes—all palæozoical characters. 1884 Lydekker *Contin. Geol.* vi. 61 *Ib.* Some writers, recognizing a broad distinction between older and younger Tertiary deposits, have proposed a classification into two main groups: an Eocene Older Tertiary or 'Palæogene.' 1892 *Athenæum* 23 June 795/3 Researches on the British Pleistocene Fauna, of which he recognised 30 species. 1885 J. B. Sutton in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* 130 My object is to show that all examples of stapedius belong to the 'Palæogenetic group and that Neogenetic Anurans has no existence. 1880 F. Hall in *Trans. Americ. Soc. Bengal* XXX. 1 Are the skeleton controversy with Imerkhel 'paleophis is incompatible with a dyphlop no holotigers. 1898 *Natural Science* Dec. 415 [In opposition to] certain genera of an extinct 'palæichthyological. 1887 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 4/2/1 A new example of consciousness and loving typography, and what for want of a better word we must call 'palæolithy. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 341 Even to those who look upon war as . . now as its last high, its reflections on military history will be an interesting study of these 'palæocratic' days. 1892 HUXLEY in 19th Cent. Mar. 370 The organic and early history ranges—the 'palæo-metallic' magic and might be called. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 638 In the 'Palæocretaceous genera Carinella and Cephalothrix. *Ibid.* 652 Short tongue-like process present also in the Palæocretaceous *Pedicellina*. 1884 H. WOODWARD in *Geol. Mag.* 161 That is probably also a 'palæocretid scale. 1890 *Athenæum* 15 Apr. 474/1 A specimen of a primitive palæocretid fish from New South Wales. 1900 *Nature* 22 Sept. 503/1 *Cladoselache* is a fully evolved palæocretid, as shown by its Ichthyopsidan characters. *Ibid.* 503/2 Both the head and shoulder-girdle are of 'palæocretid type. 1892 *Nature* 3 Mar. 8/1 The gains with which our author 'Palæophilist fortifies the enabling mind of certain ancient tenets of the race reckoning. 1880 W. Cooper *Critical Dictionary of Years of Times* (question...fall within the province of physiology, or if I am permitted to coin the term of 'palæophysiology. 1851 H. MARTINEAU *Few more Early* II. vi. 256 times...are bad away to books, just as we find 'palæosaurs in the rocks. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 430 They [the British poems] will afford a favourite text for commentary to all the antiquaries who shall in future busy themselves with mythic philosophy. 1806 — in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 599 The whole range of the original verses in northern paleography.

Palæobotany, paleo- (pæ|leobɒtăni, pæ|l-). [f. PALÆO- + BOTANY.] The botany of extinct or fossil plants. (Correlative to PALÆOZOOLOGY.) Hence **Palæobota'nic, -ical** *adjs.*, belonging to palæobotany; **Palæobo'tanist**, one versed in palæobotany.

1870 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 473 The subject of Palæobotany or Palæophytology. 1879 *Ibid.* 2nd. II. 432 Professor Williamson, one of the ablest of living palæobotanists. 1891 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 479 The preparation and study of...post-botanic materials. 1898 *Naturalist* Jan. 19 In that year he published the first palæobotanical paper. 1898 J. F. *Report to Pres. Amer. Philos. Soc. Nov. and* The palæobotany of the Coal Measures of Arkansas.

Palæocosmic, Palæocrinoid : see PALÆO-.

Palæocrystallic (-kristælik), *a.*, more strictly-logical form of next.

1873 See S. Bell in *Proc. Roy. Asia. Soc.* The Palæocrystallic ocean, which Arctic travellers have described. 1895 *Times* 23 March 4/6 The hero and the villain are left alone...with very little food, in the palæocrystallic ice.

Palæocrystic, paleo- (pæ|leokri·stik, pæ|l-), *a.* [f. PALÆO- + Gr. κρύσταλλος ice, κρυστ(αλ)-ικός to freeze + -IC. The name was given by Capt. Nares during the Arctic expedition of 1875–6.] Consisting of ancient ice; applied to those parts of the polar seas which are believed to have remained frozen from remote ages.

1876 PETERMANN in *Academy* 16 Dec. 585/3 From Smith Sound to Behring Strait, the region of the Palæocrystic Sea, our knowledge is entirely due to British enterprise and perseverance. — in *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 804/1 Baffin Bay...can receive but little of the palæocrystic ice. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Cr. Frozen Sea* 201, 202 After some discussion, Captain Nares decided upon calling the frozen sea, on the northern border of which we were wintering, the 'Palæocrystic Sea'; the name being derived from the two Greek words κρύσταλλος ancient, and κρύσταλλος ice.

Palæogæan, -gean (pæ|leoʤi·ăn, pæ|l-), *a.* [f. PALÆO- + Gr. γαῖα, γῆ the earth.]

1. Belonging to *Palæogæa*, i. e. the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere considered as a zoogeographical region.

1877 P. L. SCLATER in *Trans. Phil. Soc. Lond. Zool.* 13, 130.

2. (See quot.)

1885 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Palæogæan*, belonging to the former conditions of the earth's surface as revealed by geology, as distinct from the existing terrestrial regions as described by geography.

Palæogæne, -genetic, -glyph : see PALÆO-.

Palæography, paleo- (pæ|liǫ·grăfi, pæ|l-). [æo, mod.L. *palæographia* (Montfaucon, title *Palæographia Græca* 1708), f. PALÆO- + Gr. -γραφία -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *paléographie* (1708).]

1. Ancient writing, or an ancient style or method of writing.

1820 *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 195 Dr. Young...whose acuteness and learning were calculated to subdue the difficulties of Palæography. 1837 BURN *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 197 Judging from the palæography of the inscriptions, they may have been in use from the age of Augustus to that of...Severus. 1900 G. C. BRINGHAM *Hom. & Independence* 231 Freeman...thought it a waste of time for an historian to grub in palæography.

2. The study of ancient writing and inscriptions; the science or art of deciphering and determining the date of ancient writings or systems of writing.

1808 in TODD. 1850 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 190/1 The study of ancient documents, called by modern antiquaries 'Palæography'. 1859 GRAHAM & TOMLINSON 231 Freeman...thought it a waste of time for an historian to grub in palæography.

1. M. THOMPSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 143 Palæography is the study of ancient handwriting from surviving examples.

So **Palæograph** (pæ|liǫgrɑf, pæ|l-). [-GRAPH], (*sb.*) an ancient writing; (*b*) = next [= F. *paléographe*]; **Palæographer**, one who studies or is skilled in palæography; **Palæographia, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to palæography, or ancient writing (hence **Palæographically** *adv.*, in relation to palæography); **Palæographist** = *palæographer*.

1864 WEBSTER, 'Palæograph, an ancient manuscript. 1894 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 189 The great French palæographer and historian. 1892 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. in Archæol.* 12 The researches of the 'Palæographer of classical antiquity embrace a far wider field than those of the mediæval Palæographer. 1880 HARTSHORNE *Concise guide* C. 23 A Greek Orphic...believed by palæographers to belong to the third century. 1898 WORTHINGTON, *Palæographic.* 1878 J. PAYNE (title) Essays on Edited Antiquities, Historic, Numismatic, and Palæographic. 1840 DIBDIN *Bibl. Soc.* xx. *Palæographia*. Thereon valuable compilation of Palæographical knowledge is to be found in the 'Traité de Diplomatique of the Benedictines of St. Maur, 6 vols. 4to 1748. 1848 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 135 One of the most celebrated palæographical monuments in existence. 1889 DELBRÜCK in *Academy* 21 Dec. 429 Both these Phœnician characters, though to be distinguished 'palæographically only by the length and the bend of the tail, have a very distinct existence. 1881 *Athenæum* 22 July 120/2 The reading is...palæographically impossible. 1898 WORTHINGTON, 'Palæographical, one versed in palæography. *T. Fowl.*, 1881 *Antiquary* May 201/2 MSS. ...declared by Roman palæographists to be unpublished compositions of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Palæolithic, paleo- (pæ|liθi·ʧik, pæ|l-), *a.* (*sb.*) *Archæol.* [f. PALÆO- + Gr. λίθ-ος stone + -IC.] Characterized by the use of primitive stone implements; applied to the earlier part of the prehistoric 'stone age'; also to things belonging to this period. Opp. to *neolithic*.

1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* v. Firstly, that of the Drift, when men shared the possession of Europe with the Mammoth, the Cave bear, and other extinct animals. This we may call the 'Palæolithic' period. 1873 DAWKINS *Cave Hunting* 201 He considers that a glacial period has intervened since the disappearance of palæolithic man.

B. sb. A palæolithic implement.

1888 *Times*, Antiquarian Mail. 2nd information as to the discovery of rude relics resembling palæoliths. *Ibid.* 124 (*heading*) Palæoliths and neoliths.

So **Pa'laeolith**, a primitive stone implement; **Palæolithal** *a.* = PALÆOLITHIC; **Palæolithoid** *a.* [see -OID], resembling, or having the character of, what is palæolithic.

1879 WESTROP *Suppl. Palæolith*, a relic of the palæolithic era. 1887 *Bolton Critical Archæ.* II. 8 Chert Palæolithoid. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 From underground palæolith to polished implement...in a few hours. 1892 G. MORTIMER in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.* Dec. 20. XIV. 252 Other things show that [this] palæolithoid weapon is found in the hands of a palæolithoid man.

Palæology (pæ|liǫ·lŏʤi, pæ|l-). *rare*—°. [f. PALÆO- + Gr. -λογία, -λογος: cf. *archæology* to discuss antiquities.] The science or study of antiquities. So **Palæologian** (-lōu·ʤiăn) *sb.* and *adj.*, an antiquarian; one who rests on the authority of antiquity; **Palæolo'gical** *a.*, relating to palæology; **Palæo'logist**, one versed in palæology.

1824 DYSON *Lett. Camp.* 248 Those of the latter are palæological or classical. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Palæologist* [adding Greek]. *Palæology*, a discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things. 1880 BUCHON *Essays* (C. Anne II. xii. 209 His profound palæological erudition. 1894 MRS CORBY *Life* II. iii. 3 Chiefly both parties...as Palæologians.

Palæomachic, -metallic, etc. : see PALÆO-.

Palæontography, pale- (pæ|lɒntǫ·grăfi, pæ|l-). *rare*—°. [f. PALÆO- + Gr. ὄντ-α, pl. of ὄν being + -GRAPHY.] The description of fossil remains of extinct animals and plants; descriptive palæontology. So **Palæontogra'phical** *a.*, relating to or engaged in palæontography.

1847 *Palæontographical Society*, Cases, 1. That the Society formed be called the Palæontographical Society, and that it shall have for its objects the illustration and description of British fossil organic remains. 1849 MURCH. *Elem. Lect.*, Palæontography. 1880 WILSON & GRIFFITH *Mem. E. Forbes* 26, 272 The origin of the Palæontographical Society.

Palæontology, pale- (pæ|lɒntǫ·lŏʤi, pæ|l-). [f. PALÆO- + Gr. ὄντ-α, pl. of ὄν being + -λογία, -LOGY.] The study of extinct organized beings; that department of geology or of biology which treats of fossil animals and plants; often confined to that of extinct animals (palæozoology).

1838 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* v. 101 180 note, Palæontology is the science which treats of fossil remains, both animal and vegetable. 1850 EDMONSTON *Geol.* viii. (1871) 207 Palæontology may be defined to be the science of fossil animals. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* v. Palæontology...deals, as we saw earlier, with all the plants and animals of all the geologic periods.

So **Palæontolo'gic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to palæontology; relating to extinct organisms; hence **Palæontologically** *adv.*, in relation to palæontology; **Palæontologist**, one versed in palæontology.

1834 E. G. LOUDON *Native Races Russian Emp.* 199 We are at a loss for that 'palæontologic lore of conversing which characterizes geology and archæology. 1846 WORCESTER, 'Palæontological, relating to palæontology. *Conrad.* 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. 287 That our palæontological collections are very imperfect is admitted by every one. 1872 E. D. LARNER *Native Races Russian Emp.* 14 Upon the principles of ethnological evidence; or, changing the expression, 'palæontologically. 1876 *From Adv. Scottish. Lond. ed.* 330 Palæontologically. 1898 WORCESTER, 'Palæontologist (one versed in palæontology. 1901 TOPSELL *Fragm. Zo. Antiqu.* II. ix. 170 The rabbit of the rocks has been read by the geologist and palæontologist.

Palæophilist, -physiology : see PALÆO-.

‡ **Palæophis** (pălī·ŏfis). *Palæont.* [f. PALÆO- + Gr. ὄφις serpent.] A genus of extinct Ophidians containing the oldest known fossil serpents.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 402 The age of the Ignuodon was long anterior to that of the Eocene pterapine and tailed lion.

Palæophytic (-fi·tik), *a. rare*—°. [f. PALÆO- + Gr. φυτόν plant + -IC.] Of or relating to extinct plants. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Palæophytic.*

Palæophytology, paleo- (-fitǫ·lŏʤi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The science of extinct or fossil plants; = PALÆOBOTANY. So **Palæophytological** *a.* = PALÆOBOTANICAL; **Palæophytologist** = PALÆOBOTANIST.

1837 MASON *Expos. Lect.*, Palæophytology. 1870 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 29 To establish Palæontology into two branches—palæozoology, and palæophytology. *Ibid.* iv. 176 Under one or other of these divisions palæophytologists have attempted to arrange their fossil flora. 1873 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* 4 From palæophytological reasons.

Palæornithine to **Palæosophy** : see PALÆO-.

Palæotalith. [appr. for **palæotalith*, f. Gr. παλαιότατ-ος oldest + λίθος stone.] (See quot.)

1897 T. M'KENNY HUGHES in *Archæol. Jour. Trans.* Dec. 384 The supposed occurrence of a more ancient group of implements, for which the name Palæotalithic has been proposed. *Ibid.* 373 The term palæotalith seems unnecessary at present, as there is nothing to which it can be applied.

Palæotherе, paleo- (pæ|liǫθī·rɪ, pæ|l-). Often in L. form **palæotherium**. [f. PALÆO- + Gr. θηρίον beast.] A perissodactyl mammal of the extinct genus *Palæotherium*, comprising several species of tapir-like form, varying from the size of a horse to that of a hog; their fossil remains are found in Eocene and Miocene strata. (In the Eng. form extended to other members of the extinct family *Palæotheriidæ*.)

1825 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1828) 84 In the gypsum, Cuvier discovered the bones of 3 varieties of an extinct animal, which he calls *palæotherium*...varying in size from a sheep to a horse. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 On these birds we may suppose the Palæotheri, Anoplotheri, and Monchus of Montmartre to have lived. 1894 *Primary Mag.* XLIX. 140 Cuvier predicted, from the fragment of a jaw-bone, the yet undiscovered Palæotherе. 1880 DARWIN *Descrip Mam.* 145 The amphitheres and palæotheres, the dinotheres and the mastodons...were either dragged to by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water.

Hence **Palæothe'rian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the palæotheres; characterized by the palæotheres; **Palæothe'riodont** [Gr. ὀδόντ-, ὀδοντ- tooth] *a.*, having teeth like those of the palæotheres; *sb.*, an animal having such teeth; **Palæothe'roid, -the'roid** *adjs.*, akin to the palæotheres.

1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 100 The lower layer of this 'tertiary formation' is sometimes called the product of the Palæotherian period. 1888 *Owens Coll. Portfol.* III. 1 The tooth assumes more of the palæotherian pattern. 1887 *Cent. Dict. & Palæotherioid*. 1891 *Nature* 26 Nov. 76/2 Remains...have been probably derived from Palæolithiferous sandstone. *Ibid.* 248 Palæotherioids.

Palæotropical, paleo- (pæ|liǫtrǫ·pikăl, pæ|l-), *a.* [f. PALÆO- + TROPICAL.] Belonging to the tropical parts of the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere, considered as a zoogeographical region.

1877 P. L. SCLATER in *Trans. Phil. Soc. Lond. Zool.* II. 130 Ethiopian or Western Palæotropical Region. *Ibid.* 140 Indian or Middle Palæotropical Region.

Palæotype (pæ|liǫtaip). [f. PALÆO- + TYPE.] A system of writing devised by A. J. Ellis, in which the 'old types' (i. e. existing Roman letters and other characters), in their various forms and combinations, are used to form a universal phonetic alphabet. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence **Palæotypic** (-ti·pik) *a.*

1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 1 It refer to be con-

resistant to the Pelasgi and Wilter, the old types, restored versus, should be used, and no accented letters, but turned, and still fewer traditional letters should be employed. The various of writing have prepared to fulfil these conditions well, in consequence of the list, be termed Palæotypes. *Ibid.* 13 In order to fix the value of the palæotypic letters, they are (a, p, t) compared with those of Mr. Melville Bell's *Visible Speech*. 1855 *Ibid.* IV. p. xii. The original list of Palæotypic symbols ... has had to be supplemented and improved. 1867 — in *Essays. Brit.* XXII. 369/2 There are many more palæotype letters and signs, here omitted for brevity, but found necessary for phonetical discussions.

Palæotypography (-təip·grăfi). [f. Palæo- + Typography.] Ancient typography, early printing. So **Palæotypo·graphist**, one versed in early printing.

1872 W. Spicer *Early Typogr. In* One of the latest authorities, Mr. Blades, the elder palæotypographist. 1881 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 510 When the palæotypography of our own and foreign presses receives full and technical analysis.

Palæozoic, palæo- (pæ·lĭozō·ĭk, pălĭ-), *a.* *Geol.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. ζωή life, ζῷον living + -ic.] 1. Characterized by, containing, or pertaining to ancient forms of life. As introduced by Sedgwick, in 1838, it was applied to the Cambrian and Silurian strata; as extended by Phillips, 1841, it comprises all the fossiliferous strata up to the Permian, the higher strata being Mesozoic and Cainozoic.

1838 Sedgwick in *Q. Trnl. Geol. Soc.* II. 48 Class II as Palæozoic Series. This includes all the groups of formations between Class I (Primary crystalline rocks called by Sedgwick Protozoic) and the Old Red Sandstone, and subdivided as follows: 1 Lower Cambrian 2 Upper Cambrian; 3 Silurian System. 1840 Phillips in *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 484/1 We include in the term 'Palæozoic', all the generally stratiform and crystalline rocks between the meta schist and the old red sandstone. *Ibid.* XVII. 134/1 The term Palæozoic may be retained, though it should be found that the application of it ought to be extended so as to include the carboniferous rocks or even the magnesian limestone. This method is not unlikely. 1840 Phillips *Palæozoic Fossils* (1860) 1 I have suggested the ... proposed (1860) Cainozoic System ... Mesozoic System ... Palæozoic System: Upper = Magnesian Limestone formation, Carboniferous system; Middle = Gilsit and South Devon; Lower = Transition Strata; Primary Strata. 1858 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 82 Not a fragment of secondary or palæozoic rock has been found. 1880 Huxley *Phys. Geogr.* iii. 78 During the Upper Palæozoic age, extensive land surfaces were in existence.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* Belonging to the most ancient, or to the lowest, stage.

1871 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1885) I. I. 36 How far back may it be looked for in the palæozoic chronicles of history etc. 1874 Lubbock *Primit. Man* 111 Eskimo L. was a good specimen of that palæozoic class, artless ..., so surviving, like the Dodo, in the Botany Bays of Society. 1879 Farrar *Pers. Church* iv. (1879) 113 A large number of them belong to the lowest, palæozoic strata of humanity. 1882 Jacobi *Among Savages* (1891) 60 Monday, 10th.—Commenced studying Palæozoic structure of the Belgae Islands.

B. *sb. elliptical.* (*pl.*) Palæozoic rocks or strata.

1879 Phillips in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 283 Below the Permians.

Palæozoology, palæo- (-zōŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. Palæo- + Zoology.] That department of zoology, or of palæontology, which treats of extinct or fossil animals. (Correlative to Palæobotany.)

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1881 R. E. Grayer *Tal. Fossil Fauna Penn. Basin, England* 5 The history of existing animals belongs to Conchology, and that of extinct forms to Palæontology. 1882 Boston *Bk. Hunter* (1883) 2 Get the papers written once into palæozoology and he takes your other hard names for granted.

Hence **Palæozoolo·gical** *a.*, belonging to palæozoology.

1872 *Nat. Science Sept.* 177 A distinct method of palæontological interest in the Geological Society.

‖ **Palæstra, palæstra** (pălĕ·stră), *Gr. Antiq.* Also 3-6 **pal(l)estre, palastre, palaistre.** [a. L. *palæstra*, a. Gr. παλαίστρα, f. παλαί-ειν to wrestle: in form *palustra*, a. F. *palestre* (1278 in Littré).] A place devoted to the public teaching and practice of wrestling and other athletic exercises; a wrestling-school, gymnasium: **a.** In Grecian antiquity.

1512-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. In Martys honour they were ordeyned And in palastre on stakes on the ryght. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 491 To wrestle in the games of Olimpia, or to fight at Pancrace in *Palestine*. 1884 Bourchier tr. *Froissart in Froissart's Mem.* x. 143 To morrow I'll to the Palestre go, And tell the lie's stikked as one ere so. 1776 E. Chandler *Trav. Greece* (1818) 112 Surmise passing from the Academy to the Lyceum, discovers ..an inclosure ..which was a palæstra, or place for exercise, lately built. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* lii. VII. 121 Among the monuments were an arsenal, a gymnasium, a palæstra, a stadium.

b. In transferred use; often put for the practice of wrestling or athletics; also *fig.*

1. Lydg. *Balade Commended her Lady* in Laurent *Secrees* To hem that gaine hem in palestre for thy sake. 1584 — *Assemblie of Gods* 1176 (1840) 56 Mighty champyons With wee pellmyn thynne for her renowne. 1588 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Nav.* iii. x. 88 The Persons of the Athletes, which be the wrestling. 1761 Cowper *Conversation* 340 Learned in the bar, in the palæstra bold. 1840 Gen. F. Thornton *Essays* (1841) V. 56 Were the weapons of oratorical justice to fail a palæstra or course of exercise, to be turned in concerted agitation against perhaps the most deserving monsters of the commonalty.

Palæstral, palæstral (see prec.), *a.* [f. prec. + -al (prob. through OF. or med.L.).] Of or pertaining to the palæstra, or to wrestling or athletics; athletic.

1732 Gregory *Treatise* v. 304 The form and climate palæstral fit my regim. 1823 Douglas *Albany* v. *Prol.* 164 The lever gymnick, and plain palæstrale. *Ibid.* xv. iv. 238 Our fellowship owyse palæstrale play. 1860 Hore *Templ. Rev.* 88, II. 309 In the 'Cretick' bag, Mr. Palestine perceived the Greek palæstral utensils finely revived.

¶ App. misused for 'palatial'.

1900-10 Dumas *Fanny Lewis* 73 Imperial wall, place palæstral, Of pitches gubrical.

So **Palæ·strian, -e·strian,** *a.* = Palæstral.

1599 B. Lyndsay *Mon. Pleisie* Q iv, The wrasslers, called also Palæstrians. 1808 Warton, *Palestrian, Palæstric.*

Palæstric, -estric (pălĕ·strik, -ĕ·strik), *a.* [ad. L. *palæstric-us*, a. Gr. παλαιστρικός, f. παλαίστρα.] = prec.

1775 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 46 They were so skilled in the Palæstric art. 1849 De Quincey *Lett. Language* Wks. 1880 XIV. 191 An activity too palæstric and gaudy a beauty.

So † **Palæ·strical** *a. Obs.* (in same sense).

1599 Twyne *Phiskie apol. Jacob.* I. xi. 111 We esteemed of Palæstrical exercises. 1698 Phillips *Palæstrical*, = *Palæstrical*, belonging or pertaining to wrestling.

Palætiology (-pălĭtĭ·ŏlŏdʒi). *rare.* Also **palæitio-.** [f. for **palæ-ætiology*, f. Gr. παλαιός ancient + Ætiology; after *palæontology*.] Used by Whewell for the application of existing principles of cause and effect to the explanation of past phenomena.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* 1st. III. 481 The sciences which treat of causes have sometimes been termed *ætiological*: ..a portion of that science on which we are about to enter, *palæitiology*, has been termed *palæontology*; since it treats of beings which formerly existed. Hence, combining these two notions, the term *palæitiology* appears to be not inappropriate, to describe those speculations which have refer to actual past events, but attempt to explain them by laws of causation.

So **Palæ·tiological** *a.*, of, belonging to, or using the methods of palæitiology; **Palæ·tiologist**, one who investigates or treats of a subject in a palæitiological way.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* 1st. III. 486 Palæitiological science ..endeavour to refer changes to their causes. *Ibid.* 487 The vestiarian [art] ..which direct men to architecture and sculpture, to civil government, to national and grammatical speech ..must be in a great degree known to the palæitiologist of art, of society, and of language, respectively. 1840 — *Philos. Induct. Sc.* (1858) II. 480. 1859 Mill *Utilitar.* (Lang.) Sec. 2. II. 228/2 In Dr. Whewell classes the science of language as one of the palæitiological sciences.

‖ **Palafitte** (pa·lăfĭt). *Archæol.* [F. *palafitte*, ad. It. *palafitta* a Boom of piles, f. *pala* stake, pile + *fitta* fixed, driven in.: (Florio, 1611, has *palafitta* = *palificata* 'a foundation of piles ... in water-works': see Palification.)] A hut of prehistoric age built on piles over the water of a lake; a lake-dwelling (in Switzerland or N. Italy).

1880 in L. Donnelly *Atlantis* 349 We must look, then, beyond both the Bronzeans and Palæolithicans in attempting to identify the cemetery of the Bronze Age of our palafittes. 1893 *Amer. Catal. Q. Fav. Oct.* 310 About forty years ago special attention was directed by Dr. Keller to the Palafittes or Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland. 1894 Boston *Globe Bk. of Wond.* II. 87 In the lake is a pentagon, or subaqueous cairn, on which was formerly a palafitte dwelling.

Palagonite (pălĭgŏnəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Palagonit* (Waltershausen, 1846), f. *Palagonia* in Sicily, one of its localities.] A volcanic rock of vitreous structure, allied to basalt. *Palagonite-tuff*, a 'tuff' or porous rock composed of fragments of basaltic lava and palagonite.

1863 Bosworth-Geikie *Iceland* 208 The hill is composed of Palagonite tuff. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 272 Under the microscope palagonite appears as a perfectly amorphous substance. 1896 Cohen *Manual of Min., Palagonite*, a basaltic tuff, formerly considered a mineral species.

Hence **Palagonitic** (-ĭtĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of palagonite.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 634/1 Lavas and scoriæ of basaltic character, palagonitic tuffs, and basaltic ashes.

Palais, obs. f. Palace; var. Palis Obs.

Palaisade, -ado, obs. ff. Palisade, -ado.

Palaiste: see Palaste.

Palamedean (pælămī·dĭăn), *a. Greek Ant.* [f. mod. L. *Palamedes*, fancifully f. Gr. Παλαμήδης, one of the Grecian heroes at the siege of Troy.] Of or belonging to the genus *Palamedea* or family *Palamedeidæ* of birds, the type of which is the kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*.

† **Pa·lamis.** *Obs.* [a. F. *palamie* (Littré, 16th c.), 'the thimble rifle'; a disease, or trypanomation in the roots of a horses mouth' (Cotgr.).] An abscess in the palate of a horse.

1600 Surflet *Country Farme* i. xxviii. 193 margin, The palasies or tumifications in the palate.

‖ **Palampore** (pæ·lămpōəi). Also 7-9 **palempore,** 9 -poor. [Destruction uncertain.

Yule and Burnell suggest a corruption of a hybrid Hind. and Port. *palanquin* bed-cover, which occurs as *palanquin* in an Indo-Portug. Diet. of 1775. But Mr. Fergus (*Madras Athenæum* no. 11. 310 suggests derivation from Pālampur in Guzerat, 'which seems to have been an emporium for the manufacture of Worth: India'. Perhaps these words have been confused.)

'A kind of chints bed-cover, sometimes of beautiful patterns, formerly made at various places in India' (Yule and Burnell).

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Staple Commodities are Calicuts white and painted, Palempores, Carpets, Taffaties &c. *Buckford's Market* (1800) 37 There were only the dawning palempores and variegated carpets of his gay canteen. 1813 Essex Gazette 168 A room on every bulk that bore A fragrance of the palampore. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 180/1 The chints and palempore of India long condemned to be the prototypes of European printed calicoes. 1880 Bosworth *Ind. Art* II. 98 The celebrated *palampore*, or 'bedcovers', of Masulipatam ... which by point of art decoration are simply incomparable.

† **Palander** (pælăndəi). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **palandre,** 7 **palandar**; *pl.* 6 **palandria,** 7 **palandaria.** [app. ad. It. *palandra*, *palandrone* (Florio), 'a kind of flat bottomed Barges or Ships vsed in time of war to transport Horses', etc., Sp. *palandra*, 16th c. F. *palandrie*, med.L. (14th c.) *palandaria* (Jal). Origin unascertained.]

1. A flat-bottomed transport vessel used esp. (by the Turks) for transporting horses.

1570 in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 1. 330 margin, Palandria to grain. But vessels made like *Pethouses* to transport horse. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* 671 Sixty Sailyners, had by night over their certaine troupes of light horsemen, in great palandars. 1638 Exp. Mem. in *Harleian's Miscr.* (1744) III. 44 About fifty Palanders, which are made like small Galleys, ... were covered, containing about a hundred Horse a piece. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lx. The chargers ... were embarked in the flat palanders. 1825 Mundy *Jrnl. Java* (1836) II. 180 They [the Venetians] would furnish palanders and flat vessels to transport 400 horse.

2. A ?ice-ship; and in 17th c. a bomb-ketch.

1660 J. Smith *Lambert's Track. Wars* 34/1 They turned the palanders afore them as a shield against the shot of their galleys. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2861/1 They [the French] ... could not bring so many Palanders, or Firepots, to make any attempt upon the Spanish Ships. *Ibid.* No. 2868/4 A Ketch or Palander carrying Mortar Pieces.

‖ **Pala·nk, -kn.** [a. F. *palanque*, It. *palanca* 'a strong route of great poles or stakes'; so Pol. *palanka*, Russ. *palanga*, Turkish *palangah*.

The root is Indo-*palangu*, *phalangu* (Da Cunga, Kluyer) appar. to be from Gr. πάλλειν, παλαγγη bomb, log, pole. The *pal-* forms may be influenced by *L. palus* stake.]

A kind of fortified camp: see quot. 1853.

1691 Lithgow *Brief Rel.* (1692) II. 302 [They] hoped, to make themselves masters of the suburb and palanck on the other side the river. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl., Palankeen*, a species of permanent intrenched camp, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses, to which the conquests are covered with large bastes, ... so as to form a strong palisade.

‖ **Palankeen, palanquin** (pælănkī·n), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 palanchin, pal(l)anchine, pallankin, 7 palankine, -quine, pallenkine, pallanquin, (pollankan, palankin, -keen, palakin, pallaquin), 7-8 pallankeen, palenkeen, 8 pallenkeen, 7- palankin, palanquin. 8- palankeen. Also 8. 7 palanke, -ka, 7-8 palanco, 8 palanque. See also Palkee. [orig. a. Pg. *palanquim* (1525 in Correa *Lendas da India*), whence also It. *palanchino*, Sp. and F. *palanquin* (1611 in Hatz.-Darm.), repr. an E. Ind. vernacular word **palankī*: cf. Malay and Javanese *palangkī* 'litter or sedan' (Crawfurd), Hindī *palankī*, *pālkī* 'palankeen', f. Skr. *paryanka*, *paljanka* couch, bed, Pāli *pallanka* 'couch, bed, litter, or palankin' (Childers), Hindī and Marāthī *palang* bedstead, couch. The final nasal appears to have been a Portuguese addition as in *mandarin*, and is often absent from the forms given by early travellers, as also from Palkee.

There is a curious resemblance between this and the Sp. *palanca* (= L. *phalanga*, pole to carry a burden, cowl-staff, a barrow *palanquin*, 'a bearer, one of two who carry a burden between them on a pole', which some earlier writers held to be the source of the E. Indian word. Yule & Burnell suggest that the Portuguese may have associated the two.]

A covered litter or conveyance, usually for one person, used in India and other Eastern countries, consisting of a large box with wooden shutters like Venetian blinds, carried by four or six (rarely two) men by means of poles projecting before and behind.

a. 1598 T. Hudson tr. *C. Frederick's Trav.* 21 (1612) Making readie to depart, with two Palanchines or litters, which are very commodious for the same. 1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten* i. xv. 27/1 Great and thicke reeds, which are vsed in India to make the Palankines, wherein they carry the women. 1610 R. Cocken *Voy. to Bay* in Ivrchas *Pilgrimage* (1625) 1. 418 Sir Henry Middleton ..sent me with the chiefe men of the Towne. 1623 W. Cotton tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. (1663) 218 They caused themselves to be born in Palanquins or Armchairs, upon the shoulders of other Pykens Gulo Infelices. 1810 J. Forbes *Hindoostanee Tales* In Some times carried in Palanqueens, which are a kind of Litters or Beds, carried by two men upon their shoulders with a bamboo. 1818 Pinkerton xxii. 26 *Palanka* (from the Spanish *Palanca*) a Porter. 1824 Colbert *Trav. Chronicle* III. 190/2 Then the Emperor's Palanchin or Litter. 1885 in *Gentleman Mag.* (1886) IX. 172 They insisted upon taking my palankeen. 1886 Baker (H. V.) *Long Ago* 68 A King Bahadur made him

sell a palanquin. 1889 A. Thomson *Days of Lent* 177 Behold the form of the tenant, in bungalow and palankeen.

fig. 1849 Tupper in *Proclam. Philippine* (c. 12, vi. ¶ 3. 1413 Carried upon mens shoulders...in a slight thing they call a palankeen. *Ibid.* ¶ 4. 1413 His (Count Maugat's) Wives and Women of all sorts...are carryed in Palankeen, or upon Elephants. 1738 [G. Sharpe] *Curtius Exhib.* II. 304 He is carried on a stately Palanquin. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 241 The enemy...has...a choice of spies, and provisions, palankeens.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palankeen-bearer*, *-boy*, *-phantom*, *-pole*, etc.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 72 Assiling after these a great pace, the Palankeen-Boys support them. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Lapse & Lady* xii. 72 One of the palankeen-bearers came into the verandah. 1837 *Lett. M. Madras* (1843) 84, I have had all the palankeen-boys who are the best homewards here, hard at work. *Ibid.* 183, He...put his shoulder under the palanquin-pole, and set off with his song again. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xlvi. (1878) 368 The roof of our palanquin-phaeton was of blue cloth.

Hence **Palankee'n, -qui'n** *v. trans.*, to travel in a palankeen: also *to palankeen it*.

1832 *Examiner* 340/1 They...are content to hookah and palanquin it. 1840 E. Warren *Scenes & Sk. in Pers., Lapsdi* II. vi. 100 About one months marching, or rather palankeening, brought me to Madras. *a* 1845 Hood *To Lords on Exp. Italia* vi, On to the land of dates and palankeening.

Palanting, -yne, obs. forms of Palatine.

Palar (pā·lăr), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pālāri-us*, f. *pāl-us* stake: see -AR.] Of the nature of, or resembling, a pale or stake.

1708 J. Cromwell *trans. St. Gt. Brit.* (c. ed.) (1727) 401 On the Point of the Pales Part of the Cross. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Palaris*...*palar*.

† **Palas, pulas** (pā·lăs). Also **pa-, pulash**. [Hindī *palās*, *palāś*, Skt. *palāśa*.] The Dhāk-tree of India (*Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*). *Palas lime*, the kino yielded by this tree, Bengal kino.

1750 Chronology to *Life Hyder* 407 note, *Butea frondosa*, called Palas, or Dhac. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 21, 21. 242 Spaces of several days' journey across covered with the palas or dāk tree, which in spring burst all its leaves and is entirely covered with large red and orange flowers, which make the whole of the hills seem in a flame. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 963/1 The Dhāk or Palas of India. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 862/1 The Palash tree...is considered the most suitable tree for the production of lac.

Palas, obs. form of Palace 18.1 and 2.

† **Palasi'n,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 -ysyn. [a. OF. *palaisin*, *palaisin*, f. *palais* Palace 18.1: cf. Palatin.] Belonging to the palace or court.

c 1300 *Rom. Rose* (Skt) Thise Allesoin and the leggere Thise gret lechyes Palasyn [*F. divers palaisiens*].

Palastre, obs. f. Palestral. **Palasy, -sie,** obs. ff. Palsy. **Palat,** obs. f. Palate, Pallet.

Palatable (pa·l(ă)tăb'l), *a.* [f. Palate *sb.* and *v.* + -able.]

1. Agreeable to the palate; pleasant to the taste; having a good flavour; savoury.

1665 W. Simson *Hydrol. Chym.* 165 Spirit...of barm-beer...is not very palatable, which makes some disgust it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. 9 We...by almost constant supply of fresh and palatable food. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iv, Ask the ladies to step to supper, and have a couple of lobsters and something light and palatable.

2. *fig.* Pleasing or agreeable to the mind or feelings; acceptable; that is or may be 'relished'.

1683 Knowles in *Reports on Fells* 71 Truth...is seldom palatable to the ears of kings. 1762 Miss Burney *Cecilia* iv. 1, This counsel [was] by no means palatable. 1851 Cornw. *Lang. Exc.* (c. vi), Both Fighting-Giles will cease to be palatable.

Hence **Palatabi'lity; Pa'latableness; Pa'latably** *adv.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* (N. Y.) 16 Dec. (Ashm.), Its medicinal value and palatability were not inquired. *c* 1790 W. Gerard *Parrier's Dispens.* v. iii. (1794) 110 These are seldom or never used otherwise than in Substance. *Ibid.* ¶ Palatableness. 1796 *New Dispens.* 536/1 Greater regard being here had to palatableness than medicinal efficacy. 1877 Pusey *Daniel* 58 Other waters...that are palatably salt. 1742 Middleton *Cicero* I. xi. 356 A way of drinking mushrooms palatably.

Palatal (pa·l(ă)l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *palatal* (1752 *Dict. Trévoux*), f. L. *palāt-um* palate + -al.]

A. adj. 1. *Anat., Zool.*, etc. Pertaining to the palate: = Palatine *a.*[2] 2.

1808-32 Webster, *Palatal*, pertaining to the palate. 1834 R. Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1834) II. 19 Bill...having the palatal bush very large. 1874 Lyell *Addr. Geol. Soc.* 108 A terrestrial reptile having transverse palatal teeth. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 360 (In Mammalia) The premaxillary, maxillary and palatine bones possess palatal plates which...constitute the hard palate.

b. *Conchol.* (See quot.)

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* ii. 163 *Pupa Vest...* Shell...aperture rounded, often toothed. (Dr. Pfeiffer terms these teeth 'parietal' which are situated on the body-whirl; those on the outer lip, 'palatal'.)

2. *Phonetics.* Of a consonant or vowel sound: Produced by placing the tongue against the palate, esp. the hard palate. The palatal consonants are formed farther forward in the mouth than the velar or gutturals, and are approximately *ee* (k', g', χ', γ', and y).

In the Devanagari or Sanskrit alphabet the palatal consonants are those of the second row *c*, *ch*, *j*, *jh*, *ñ*, with the semivowel *y* and sibilant *ś*; the name is also often given to the sounds into which these have passed in modern Indian languages. *Palatal sounds* are (or *c*, *l*, *n*, *s*, *z*, as more commonly called, *front* sounds.

1828-32 Webster, *Palatal*,...uttered by the aid of the palate. 1844 Kay *Alphabet*, etc. 23 In the Sanskrit alphabet, the series of gutturals, palatals, lingual, dental, and labial consonants, have an *a* belonging to each class. 1873 Whitney *Ess. Lang.* iv. 98 A «Gothic» with following palatal vowel. 1876 Douse *Grimm's L.* § 60. 198 The palatal consonants (*y*).

B. *sb.*

1. *Anat.* Short for *palatal bone*: = Palatine *sb.*[2] 1, 1880 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., In their simplest form the palatals are mere rods or plates extending horizontally from the pterygoids to the maxillaries.

2. *Phonetics.* A palatal sound; usually, a palatal consonant. (See A. 2.)

1828-32 Webster, *Palatal*, a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate. 1844 Kay *Alphabet*, etc. 23 The other letters ...according to their organs: ch, the guttural and palatals ...sw[ift], dzzzzh,...y[ot], lclick]. 1864 Watson *Eng. Lang.* 400 The combination *gh* was originally a guttural or perhaps a palatal.

Hence **Pa'latalism, Palata'lity,** palatal quality or character.

1876 Douse *Grimm's L.* § 64. 171 Different doublets of the combination *kva* and *hva*, according as the palatalism and gutturalism represented by *y* and *w*, struck the consonant or the vowel. 1884 *T. Hall in Lowndes's Treasury* Notes ending *ge* A device for preserving the palatality of the *g*.

Palatalize (pa·l(ă)tălaiz), *v. Phonetics.* [f. Palatal + -ize.] *trans.* To render palatal; to modify into a palatal sound; esp., to change the gutturals k, g, etc., into k', g', etc., by advancing the point of contact between tongue and palate. Hence **Pa'latalized** *ppl. a.*

1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. ¶ 4. 104 The older French seems to have generally palatalized the Latin *c* before *a* as (*tsaaep*) from *campus*, whereas afterwards (*shaaep*, *chaaep*). 1868 *Athenæum* 19 Dec. 805/1 In Russian ...a vowel like the final *i* palatalizes the preceding consonant. *Ibid.*, Traces of these palatalized consonants are seen in 'stege' from *stegan*. 1877 Cook *Sievers' O. E. Gramm.* 112, *Ibid.* In O.E. phonology, the palatalized *c* and *g* are often distinguished as *ċ*, *ġ* by writing a dot *ġ*.

Hence **Palatalization.**

1883 Lenfey *Vocal. Alph.* 139 The palatalization of *r* has in several...Sclavonic languages passed into a slight modification. 1887 Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* v. iii. 908 The palatalization of a consonant.

Palate (pa·l(ă)t), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4-7 palat, palet, 5 paleti, 6-7 pallate, 7 pallat, pallet, 4- palate. [ad. L. *palātum* palate. See also the obs. Palace *sb.*[2] 2, F. *palais*.]

1. The roof of the mouth (in man and vertebrates generally); the structures, partly bony and partly fleshy (see b), which separate the cavity of the mouth from that of the nose.

1382 Wyclif *Lam.* iv. 4 Chyldis to the songe of the soudyours to his palet is Oxist *laid palatum eius to iubil.* 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 193 The angyuysshe of harte dyed in the tongue & palate of the synfull. 1599 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19 b/2 The pallate or Vvula of the mouth. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 10, viii. 167 (Sc) is framed by an appulse of the Root of the Tongue towards the inner part of the Palat. *a* 1716 Sir. Heinsius *New Present* (1776) 167 To Silence Or Palsies. *c* 1817 Hood *Tales & Sk.* V. 172 My tongue and palate became dry and speechless. 1844 Kay *Alphabet*, etc. 21 *N*, *n*, *ng*...sounds depending partly upon the nose, and partly upon the lips, teeth, and palate, respectively.

b. *Bony or hard palate*: the anterior and chief part of the palate, consisting of bone covered with thick mucous membrane. *Soft palate*: the posterior part of the palate, a pendulous fold of muscle-membranes there separating the mouth-cavity from the pharynx, and terminating below in the uvula; also called *veil of the palate*. *Cleft palate*: see Cleft *ppl. a.* 1.

1578 Gallois *Nat. Hist.* (1978) VI. 161 In the bony palate of fish...all manner of distinguishing not strictly taken away. 1810 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Palatum mollis*, the soft palate. This lies behind the bony palate. 1830 Sweet *Princ. Phonetics* 8 The roof of the mouth consists of two parts, the 'soft' and the 'hard' palate.

† c. *Falling down of the palate, the palate down*, etc.: 'a term for a relaxed uvula' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1658 Phrenix *Legend Lady.* 121, II. Your Pullet's downe his. 1664 Power *Observ.* 193 *Supp.*, My chief next pain is my head increasing, and the palate of my mouth falling, I was in great pain. 1683 A. Lovelace *Lat. Dict.*, *Cervicula*, the swelling of the uvula, or falling down of the palate of the mouth. 1683-5 G. Meriet *Gl. Fr. Diet.* s.v. *Luette*, The palate of the mouth down, *la luette abaissee*.

2. Popularly considered as the seat of taste; hence *transf.* the sense of taste.

1598 *Polyc. Pont. Nic.* 60 W. 1231 b/2, Bread to a sore mouth is sharpe & harsh, whiche to a hole palate is sweete & pleasaunt. 1598 Shakes. *Merch. I.* iv. 1, 56 Let their palats be season'd with such Viands. 1640 Parker *Hosp. & Prop. Sh.* 10, xiii. 184 As soon may the same mint please all palats. 1712 Addison *Spect. No.* 405 ¶ 2 Every different Thought that affects the Palate. 1815 J. Richter *Dom. Aneiquity.* of Music (the organ not), according to the palate of the connoisseurs. 1883 Rolfe (*A. V.*) *Sel. ed.* 17 Even as the palate cometh to meat.

b. *fig.* Mental taste or liking.

1598 Shakes. *Love's L. Lost* iv. iii. 344, the palate of his feet agrees with humor of wyld-fowl: heele, peradie, eat nony nor like sweetmeat of lasciuiously. 1608 Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 158 Hence the Trojans taste our dear'st repute With their fin'st Palate. 1844 Blackwood *Aneed. Arch.* 79 Any subject that was not to their palate, they condemned. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. 1087 Thou, on whose Palate Glory is so sweet.

1860 Emerson *Conduct Life* 111, I heard a fable not much resembling...and lost my palate for it.

3. *Bot.* A convex projection of the lower lip closing the throat of the corolla of a personate flower, as the snapdragon.

This custom now goes back to early botanists, e. g. Tournefort, Dillenius, Linnæus. It may have arisen from taking palatum in the older sense of Uvula, gumtree, Sw. gom (1811), gumm, "tumour of the mouth, palate, throat, jaws": 1839 Dunglison *Hist. Medicine*, 200 Latinus...believed the papillæ called palatinæ gumthaenda productæ...occupied.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 222 (1765) 208 *Palatum*, the Palate, or a Gibbosity or bunching out in the Face of the Corolla. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 238 A bilabiate corolla is...Personate, or stomoid, when the throat is closed, more or less, by a projection of the lower lip called the Palate.

4. *Entom.* The epipharynx of an insect, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum.

1887 J. Bell *Mivart.* v. 81 xxv Entomological specimens such as...compass, palates, cornese, etc. show best in saloons.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palate-bone*, *-epipregma*, *-plate*, *-plumer*, *-pleasure*; *palate-biting*, *-pleasing*, etc., adjs.; † **palate-man**, a man given to the pleasures of the palate, an epicure (so *palate-pleaser*).

1880 W. Tassart *Another E.* ii. viii, Some being...From Flushing's port, the 'palate-biting' gin. 1703-41 Monro *Anat. Ind.* (1748) 238 Each "palate-bone may...be divided into four Parts. 1891 *Cath. Soc. Trans.* IX. 174 The hard, round plate of the palate-bone. 1893 *Academy's Syst. Med.* VIII. 207 The consequences of "palate-defect; appears to be largely due to its correlation with some degree of brain-deficiency. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Kendal.* 1 (1662) 238 Whether these tastes be as good as wild-pheasants, I leave to "Pallate-men, to decide. 1890 J. S. Billings *Binl. Med. Dict.* II. 272 "Palato-pegmatic, an instrument for recording graphically the motions of the soft palate in speaking. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) 192 Our "Palate-people are much pleased therewith (perfect) 1782 Monro *Acad.* 201 The "palate-plate is orbicular about the middle. 1600 Vicars *Via Recta* iii. 32, I will have answerable all "palate-pleasers, that they shall scarce surfeit... with pasts, then with any other flesh. 1671 Cotton, *Scarron*, ...Scrub, "palate-pleasing delicious. 1893 G. Stewart *Dissonet's Vind. To Wits*, Ridiculous (barely palm-pleasing) toyes. 1598 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 46, I speake not gluttonously, or from any "palate-pleasure. 1600 Lane *Lent.* (1600) 4 Of The..."palate-soothing flesh of geese.

† **B.** *adj.* Pleasant to the palate or taste; palatable. *Obs. rare.*

1677 Hubbard *Wks.* (1815-16) II. 222 The most perfit and palate wine (they say) doth make the quickest voyage.

Palate (pa·l(ă)t), *v. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To perceive or try with the palate, to taste; to gratify the palate with, to enjoy the taste of, relish. Also *fig.*

1608 Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 73 You...that dulled her, Now palating the taste of her dishonour. 1730 R. Bulkley *Diabetes Gentleman* 32 What farther means and how, when palated, offends th' nervary Gusto. 1780 C. Jennings *Cheap and Good* II. 239 Then what? answered my master, palating it two or three times. 1824 Tupper *Twelve tales*, 313 The good, unsullied loyalty of Sussex, could not palate it at all. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Legend* V. 121, ¶ 3 Nothing was to be had upon an Israel, but only palated as a dainty.

† 2. To make palatable, to season. *Obs.*

1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded., Labouring, with invulgar Ingredients, to palate an ill seasoned lucubrate.

Palate, obs. or occas. form of Pallet.

Pa'lated, *a. rare.* [f. Palate *sb.* + -ed.] Having a 'palate' or taste (*of a specified kind*).

1824 Colton *Scriptorial* vi, If kindly palated, with Taste engrafted in it.

Palateless (pa·l(ă)tles), *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Without a palate; *fig.* void of delicacy of taste.

a 1832 A. Thomson in Parker *Bibl. Wks.* (1876) I. 100 Cries came out from palateless mouths...wildly imploring. 1860 Rogers *Mod. Pulpit* V. 121, viii. § 8 He delivers his...sermons ...to his ravenous consumers, palateless gluttonists.

Palatial (pălēi·ăl), *a.*[1] [f. L. *palātii-um* Palace + -al.] Of the nature or abonnate of a palace; pertaining to or befitting a palace; splendid, magnificent (as a building).

1794 A. Thomson *Trans.* xiii. 470 A very magnificent structure...built in the palatial style of those days. 1838 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 12 Palatial edifices, which are never for a stranger to look at, than for his own people to pass by. 1884 *Graphic* 2 Aug. 114/2 Some of the most palatial residences.

Hence **Palatia'lity** (-ă·lĭti). **Pala'tially** *adv.*

1894 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 7 Apr. 327 In point of 'palatiality' the newly...remodelled house...matches the inn. 1893 *N. Y. Mirror Grasp Eye or Ear* III. 130 Not palatially, ...but well pleasantly.

† **Palatial,** *a.*[2], *sb.*, *adv.* Obs. irreg. form for Palatine. 1575 Ann Steele, *Palatial*. 1792 Sir W. Jones (1807) *Ess. on Mahomet Who.* 1799 I. 170 Dentals being changed for sibilants, and palatials for palatials. 1828-32 Webster, *Palatial*, pertaining to the palate; as, the palatial consonants of the tongue. *Reverse.*

Pala'tian, *a. rare.* [L. *palātii-um* + -an.] Of or belonging to a palace: = Palatial.

1892 Dowden *Stud. in L.* 17 The...navy chairs...imported anew to this palatian chamber a lively and habitable air.

† **Pala'tiate,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also -at. [f. L. *palātii-um* + -ate[2] 4.] = Palatial *a.*[1] Hence † **Pala'tiately** *adv.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vii. 307 The great Palatiate Hamilton, whose the Viceregment hath his residence. *Ibid.* 310 The Palatiat Tenement, the worst whereof, may lodge a Monarchicke-majesty. *Ibid.* iv. 139 Extremall decorements of Nobles palatiately extended.

Palatic (pălæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. *palāt-um* PALATE + -IC.] Of or belonging to the palate; palatal.

1864 HUXLEY *Elem. Speech* 58 The 3 Labial B. P, M. are Parallel to the 3 Gingival T. D, N. and to the 3 Palatick K. G, NG. 1866 *Standard. Rep.* XXIII. 200 (It) modifies the palatic interpretation. 1869 J. M. ROBERTSON *Rec. Research Cook. Manstead* 69 Palatic taste is a matter of nerves less.

So † **Palatical** *a. Obs.* ; † **Palati·tian** (pælĭti·ʃăn) *nonce-wd.* [after *politician*], one skilled in matters of the palate.

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatical*, pertaining to, or that pleases the palate. 1800 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 60 A profound palatitian, and amateur of the art of...combining flavours.

Palatiform (pălæ·tifōɹm), *a. Entom.* [f. L. *palāt-um* + -FORM.] Applied to the tongue of an insect when closely united with the inner surface of the labium.

1898 in KNAY & St. *Eastwood*, IV. 310. 1897 in MAYNE.

Palatinal (pălæ·tinăl), *a.* [f. L. *palātīn-us* PALATINE *sb.*¹ + -AL.] Belonging to a palatinate.

1705 [see *Palsgrave* in *Jun. Rep.*: usage's & residences] conveyances between the military commanders, the palatinal confederations, ...and the general confederacies.

Palatinate (pălæ·tinĕt, pălæ·tinĕit), *sb.* Also 7 -at. [f. PALATINE *sb.*¹ + -ATE¹; in F. *palatinat* (1614 in Cotgr.).]

1. The territory or district under the rule or jurisdiction of a palatine or count-palatine.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Palatinate*, the County or chief Seat of a Count Palatine or Palsgrave. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 400/3 The Deputies of the Palatinate of Spanheim, Prussia and Volme have put in a claim for a reinvestment of their Sig'llium. 1684 *Scanderbeg Redin.* 2. 20 The Realm [of Poland] being divided into Thirty four Palatinates or Governments. 1708 *Jun. Rep.* 13/2 The Russian army...formed a line in the palatinate of Cracovia. 1864 BRAYLEY *Lond. Adv.* I. 9. 360 Over Europe there were innumerable varieties of palatinates, marquisates, regalities, and the like, enjoying their own separate privileges.

b. In England or Ireland: A county palatine or palatine earldom: see COUNTY ¹ 7, PALATINE *a.*¹ 2 b. Also applied to American colonies the Proprietors of which had palatine rights.

Such were Carolina, Maryland (1634-91, 1715-76), Maine: see PENNSYLVANIA 2 b, 18 f *sb.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 242 These two [Chester and Lancaster]...may be called Ley Palatinates with vs: for also of great antiquitie are the other two of Durham and Ely, but both Bishoprikes. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatinate*, or County Palatine, is a principal County or Shire, having as it were the same authority, as the Palace or Kings Royal Court hath. 1709 J. LOCKE *Const. Carolina* tr. 32 *Stat. Kgr. Rep.* 233 To every county there shall be three as 3^d hereditary nobility of this palatinate, Carolina. 1807 SPELMAN *Const. Hist.* (1878) III. xxviii. 311 In all these palatinates (in Ireland) the king's process had no course only within the lands belonging to the church. 1872 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. § 58. 251 Two of these palatinates, the earldom of Chester and the bishopric of Durham, retained much of their character to our own days. 1881 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng.* I. x Godwin's birth was made Attorney-General in the palatinate of Tipperary by the Duke of Ormond.

c. *The Palatinate*, *Rhine P.*, a state of the old German Empire, under the rule of the Palsgrave or Count Palatine of the Rhine, one of the seven original electors of the Empire.

It originally included the districts immediately dependent upon Aachen, the original imperial capital, but afterwards comprised two districts higher up the Rhine, called the Upper and Lower Palatinate, which are now absorbed in Bavaria and other adjacent states.

1588 ROBIN *State Europe* Wks. 1859 I. 282/1 During the life of the last elector, Ludovick dwelt at Amberg in the higher Palatinate. 1619 LORKIN *Rebellio Bohem.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 402 The Catholick is for the Spanish Match, and the Protestant for restoring the Palatinate. 1637 *Documents* 1870 *Prynne Canterbury* 74 It is said that some messenger shall be hastened, sent to the Emperour to dispossed the Palatinate and the Electorate, and to give his Imperiall Majesties voice of this confederacy. 1790 MACPHERSON *Hist. Great Britain Wks.* 1846 III. 12 What troops with calm and cruel apathy his orders to butcher the Protestants of Languedoc, or to lay in ashes the villages of the Palatinate. 1858 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxviii. 214 GERMANS, fugitives from the devastated Palatinate.

2. An inhabitant or native of the German Palatinate : cf. PALATINE *sb.*³ 4.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4561/3 Proposals ...for the Encouragement of the Palatines to Transportation into His Province of Carolina. 1840 *Centr. Soc.* II. 1 Feb. 31/2 Washington...encouraged the importation of the Palatines who fled from Germany to find asylum and freedom in the American colonies.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to a palatinate. 1872 PRYCE *Pol. Anal.* vi. Towns (other than Cities in which a palatinate court to Tipperary. 1881 S. FORBES *Hist. Const. Ancient* 13 He...procured from the founder of Charles II. as much a charter as was ever given to a palatinate man. 1889 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. § 58. 251 note. The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was transferred to the crown in 1836. 1900 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 419 A chief reason for his acceptance of the Palatinate line.

Hence **Pala·tinate** *v.* rare—, (nonce-wd.), to make into a palatinate or county palatine.

1680 TOLLET *Worcester*, Chesh. 1 (title) 171 Lancashire ...reduced to Cheshire as the copy to the original, being Palatinated but by King Edward the third, referring the Duke of Lancaster to have his regal jurisdiction.

Palatine (pæ·lătəin, -in), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Also 5 **palatyn**; 6 **pallatyne**, (7 -ene), 7-8 **pallatine**, **palatin**; 7 **paladine**; 8 **palen-**, **palyntyne**, 8-9 **pallentine**, 6-7 **palentine**, **palantine**, -yne. [a. F. *palatin*, -*ine* (13th c. in HATZ.-DARM.), ad. L. *palātīn-us* of or belonging to the *palātium* or PALACE: see -IN ¹ an officer of the palace, a chamberlain ².]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to the imperial palace or the Cæsars; of or belonging to the palace or court of the German emperors; of or belonging to a palace; of the character of or befitting a palace; palatial.

1398 TREVISA *Barth.* *De P. R.* XV. lxxxiv. (1495) 511 The Cilo of London...hath in the East a very great & nobel strong Palatyne Tower. 1604 E. GRIMSTON *Treble Affair.*, *Palatine*, belonging to a Palatine Court, or pallace. a 1735 HEARNE in *Peerage Illustr.* in Agnes Strickland *Queens Eng.* (1840) I. 357 Your kingdom...grew himself up to palatine stateness. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* 211 In Phœbe's gardens palatine. 1833 FRANCIS *Jun. Archit.* III. 2. vii. 372 The pure palatine tastes of those in shewn in an ancient treatise abstracted by Peacock.

2. Possessing royal privileges; having a jurisdiction (within the territory) such as elsewhere belongs to the sovereign alone.

a. In *Comes*, *Earl* (*Lord*) *Palatine*: see COUNT *sb.*² 2 (also COUNTY *sb.*²).

Count Palatine was sometimes used to render *comes palatinus* (English *Lord Palatine*), but became in Eng. Hist. chiefly as the title of the *Pfalzgraf*, PALSGRAVE, or Count Palatine of the Rhine, and esp. of Frederick who married Elizabeth, daughter of James I, ancestress of the Royal House of Great Britain, also called, as an elector of the German Empire, *Elector Palatine*, and sometimes *Prince Palatine*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 237 b, Came to London Duke Frederyke of Bauyre Counte Palatyne or Palsgrave of the Rine. c 1580 HARING (*Lord*) *Europe* Wks. 1872 I. 266/1 The elector palatine Ludovick, o Lutheran; his chief abode is at Heidelberg. 1598 STOWE *Stude Inst. Wks.* (*Globe*) 651/1 A Palgrave,...that is, an Earle Palatine. 1612 DRAYTON *Illustr.*, *Prospect Poly-olb.* xi. 161 William the Conqueror, first created one Hugh Lupus, Earle Palatine of Chester. 1613 *Harl. MS.* 5176, ff. 212 (Ceremonial of the Marriage) On St. *John Inn*, the 27 of December Frederick Count Palatin and Elector was affianced and contracted to the Banqueting House at White-hall, to the presence of the King sitting in state. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 226 Randolph, surnamed Blondeville, the ninth Earle Palatine of Chester. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v., *Palatinate*, One of the Electors of the Roman Empire called the Palsgrave, or Prince Palatine of the Rhine. 1682 *Scanderbeg Redin.* 2. 32 The Daughter of the Prince Palatine. 1766 W. THOMAS *Historic Philip III* (1859) 331 Frederick elector palatine, a prince young, high-spirited, and in power not inferior to any of the Protestants. 1818 Baron Maseres *Add.* 61 Any two upon Wales, the other the grand Count Palatine. 1901 LODGE *County Pal. Durham* 2 To-day the name remains to also mention palatine of Durham. *Ibid.* 108 n. ; It was used by James Stewart that the lord palatine, in rendering a reckon was acting as the servant of the king's court (*Plowden.* 19 Hen. VI 88). 306.

b. In *County Palatine*, *Palatine County*: see COUNTY ¹ 7; rarely used in sense of the (German) PALATINATE. *Palatine earldom*, the territory or dominion of an earl palatine : County Palatine.

1438 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 493/1 The Justices of one saide Sessesgate Lords of his County Palatyne. 1562 *Ibid.* V. 478/1 That the Courts of Leycester be a County Palatyne. 1610 Baron *Dunsyke* *Jurisdiction* Wks. 1870 II. 116/1 Neither can we think it safe for us...that the county Palatine carrying with itself an exemption...should now become as the Sanctuary of that house [of Austria]. 1699 *Charter of Maine* in Baxter *Sir F. Gorges* (1890) II. 190 Together with ...as large and ample Priviledges Royalties Liberties ...within the said province,...as the Bishop of Durham within the Bishoprick or County Palatine of Durham. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. § 103. 383 note. The first creation of a palatine earldom under that name is that of Lancaster in 1351.

c. Of or belonging to a count or earl palatine, or to a county palatine, or palatinate.

1658-9 *Laws Maryland* in *Archives of M.* (1883) I. 48 The Lord Proprietarie shall be allowed 2£...the like prerogatives and Royall Rights as are usually or of right doe or belonging to a Count Palatine. 1694 GILP *Rebellion* I. iv. 6. 225 The chief Magistrate city of Durham. 1697 HALLOM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 7 In a few counties there still remained palatine jurisdictions, exclusive of the king's courts. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. § 102. 364 His (Roger Montgomery's) also may have possessed palatine rights.

3. Of or belonging to the German Palatinate.

1642 in Nicol *Hist. Purit.* (1738) III. 322 My Grace has forgot his refusing to licence the Palatine Confession of Faith. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3330/3 The Palatin Troops are removed from the Upper Rhine. 1709 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 The Palatine alliance damned James with the expectation of acquiring a mighty interest in Germany. 1766 CHAMBERS *Hist. Eng.* (1767) The elector...instituted a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of the Palatine-lion.

b. Of or pertaining to the palatines: see PALATINE ¹ B. 3.

1710 GEO. R. HOWES in *N. Y. Col. Docs.* (1860) V. 383 We were still three of the female Ships and three arrived are in a deplorable sickly condition.

B. *sb.* [elliptical uses of the adj. (which began already in L.).]

1. A. As proper name : short for Palatine Hill, *Mons Palatinus*, at Rome. (See PALACE *sb.*³)

1598 FLORIO *Giornale*, *Palatino*,...may also be taken for the Hill Palatine in Rome. 1820 W. SPENCER *Notes* 2 *Pl. Ad.* I. 209 Of the Caesar Mansions we can still trace the shape, in the hollow between the Palatine and Aventine.

II. Repr. L. *palātīnus* officer of the palace, and senses thence historically arising.

2. An officer of the imperial palace; orig. the chamberlain, the mayor or major of the palace; a chief minister of the empire.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. Mon.* (1495) 511 Constantine the Grete...ceased this gouvernaunce to vi. maris: & thees be ayen...that assayed himself to take myght...passe anything against any of our Iudges, Knyghtes, Feuerels or Palatynes. 1611 His name subtle, and infinite art. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 21 Publique Notaries are to be made only by the Emperor, his Palatines, or such like. 1879 EDWARDS *Prin. Primogeniture* 28 The Election of a Palatine or Major of the Palace, who was the Consul and Head of the People.

b. Hence, by development of the authority delegated to such officers of the palace: A lord having sovereign power over a province or dependency of an empire or realm; a great feudatory; a vassal exercising royal privileges in his province.

Applied esp. in the Middle Ages to the rulers of Hungary, the great lords of Poland and Lithuania, Counts Palatine of Germany, Burgundy, etc.

1397 ROBERT *Prom.* (Rolls Ser.) 180 To...180 up the kings of Poland and greatest palatines and princes of power in Lithuania. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 73 Many other great Princes...namely, Henry Palatine of Russia,...with some others. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 401 Stavo Pezak, whom the Palatine or Earle-marcher of that part of Hungaria, subject to Bethlem Gabor, usually keepeth his residence. 1640 J. WEEMS tr. *Camers' Nat. Paradoxes* 3 Certain great Officers, named Castellans and Palatines, who are little Soveraigne Lords, or Petty Kings, every one in his own Territories. 1680 SETTLE *Pretty Rebellion* 131 Poland is both Governed and Possessed by some very great Persons or Potentates, called Palatines. 1699 *Mem. Cur. Tackely* 2. 12 Francis Wesselin was then Palatine of the Kingdom [of Hungary]. 1719 WATTS *Hor. Lyr. Musick* (1728) 32 Descended from their Waywodes, or Palatines. 1850 *Blackw.* LXVII. 7 Dec. in *Mem.* (1894) xxxii. 370 The ordinance of a Polish Palatine, who soon after entered. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. 6. IV. 36/100 There were besides ...Otho the palatine of Burgundy, the palgraves of Tiverugh, Wittenbach, and numberless other counts and nobles.

c. In England and Ireland: An earl palatine; the lord of a county palatine.

1622 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 122 These absolute Palatines made Barons and Knights...made their own Judges,...as are the King's writs did not run in those countries. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxvii. (1739) 289 Divers men had Privileges to exercise such as Palatines, others of Lords of Franchise, and others by grants and usurpation. 1687 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 310 The spiritual Palatine of Durham and the temporal Palatine of Chester stood alone in the possession of their extraordinary franchises.

†**d.** In some of the American Colonies, the title of the Lord Proprietor or senior Proprietor of the province. (Esp. in Carolina: see PALATINATE 1 b.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1669 J. LOCKE *Const. Carolina* tr. in *Stat. Kgr. Rep.* 228 The eldest of the lords proprietors shall be palatine, and upon the decease of ye palatine ye eldest of the seven surviving proprietors shall always succeed him. *Ibid.* xxvii. 260 The Palatine's Court, consisting of ye Palatine and 3^e other seven proprietors. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *New Descr. Carolina* 12. 1808 D. RAMSAY *Hist. S. Carolina* I. ii. 30.

3. *pl.* In reference to the later Roman Empire: The troops of the palace; the patricians.

c 1630 TAYLOR, or HAYWOOD, *Poems* Wks. (1630) 482/2 With joyfull cries The all triumphing palentines of glory salute thy King. 1780 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 38 From the reign of Constantine a regular and even legal distinction was admitted between the Palatines and the frontiers: the troops of the court, as they were improperly styled, and the troops of the border. 1788 *Ibid.* xli. IV. 21 The name was instituted ...to compare the military force of palatines or banditti that might be sufficient for the defence of Africa.

†**4.** The territory ruled by a palatine; a county palatine or palatinate. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ireland* in *Holinshed* II. 140/1 His...send his authority to decide matters in and throughout the palentine of Kerrie. 1600 DYMOCK *Ireland* (1842) 16 This country (Kerry) was a Palatyne to the Kyle of Desmond, the Ly'berties and royalties whereof...caused him to give no leave thence without warrant.

5. An inhabitant or native of a palatinate.

In quot. 1610, applied to inhabitants of Chester; in those from 1709 onwards, to the refugees from the Rhine Palatinate, in Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies.

1610 *Chamber's Pet. Distr.* 3 We quieten Palatines from our last hearts ...object to this way. The fruit of rich Lower Indiantie. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4428/2 200 Palatines are order'd to march towards the Moselle. 1709 in PRINCE *Chapel Wards, Exe* (1886) II. 29 Thirty persons of the poor Palatines. *Ibid.* The Palatines lately entertain'd into this Borough. 1773 *Mem. Benj. Bonnet* 1. 5 The British Colonies have received many emigrant Palatines and Switzerlanders from Germany. 1850 MARGARET *Fuller Esp.* xx. IV. 281 It was idle, they said, to talk about the poor Huguenots or the poor Palatines.

III. 6. [a. F. *palatine*: as called (1678) from the Princess Palatine, wife of the Duke of Orleans: see LITTRÉ.] A fur tippet worn by women. Also *palatine tippet*.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2323/4 Lost ...a black head Palatin with Diamond Tops upon black Ribon. 1887 CENTRE *Scarrion*, *Rip.* v. (1891) 63 (D.) With no more fine no noble ton, poverty, With tippet palatines and ermine. 1743 *Gent. Mag.* 12 An ermanned boy have published at Copenhagen ...prohibiting the wear of all clothes, furniture, ornaments, head-dresses, &c. ...imported from abroad. 1854 *Court Mag.* VI. 31 1871 A noble palatine tippet ...should be done with the tails for the promenade. 1880 Mrs. L. S. WARNER *Twenty-three for the Governess* 200 Hood and Hudsonville ...pelerine, Dorothée II. 201, 72 Hood and Hudsonville ...pelerine, palatine, and muff. 1881 *Graphic* 20 Dec. 611/2 Hood and Hudsonville ...pelerine, palatine, and muff.

Palatine (pæ'lătəin, -in), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[2] [a. F. *palatin, -ine* (Cotgr. 1611), f. L. *palāt-um* PALATE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. Of or belonging to the palate; situated in or upon the palate.

1658 [see 2]. 1700 HALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 7 These Glands .. receive different Names, according to the Part they belong to; as Labial, Buccal, Palatine. 1808 YOUNG *Nat. Hist.* I. 334 *Aspredo*, .. no palatine teeth. 1880 STRUTHERS *Cetacea* 73 The maxilla sends inwards a large horizontal process called the palatine plate.

b. Produced by malformation of the palate.

1800–32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 402 The obscure palatine voice .. can only be assisted by filling up the fissure in the palate with a silver plate.

† **2.** *Rhetoric.* = PALATAL A. 2. *Obs.*

1856 RAMSAY *Glasgow, Palatine, of* or belonging to the Palace. Hence, Palatine letters are such as are pronounced by the help of the Palate, as G, T, R, etc. 1712 J. CLARKE *Lange. Gram.* 168 (Gallicul, Palatine and Labial sounds. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. 61, etc. 63) In Greek, 3, 0, 5 .. are all palatine consonants.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Anat.* (*pl.*) Short *bin palatine bones*: The two bones, right and left, which form the hard palate.

1834 GRANT *Elem. & Tissues Circ. Sc., Organs. Nat.* I. 178 The pharyngophone .. are called 'palatines'. 1878 BELL *Comparative Comp. Anat.* 462 In front of the pterygoid lie the palatines.

† **2.** *Phonetics.* = PALATAL B. 2. *Obs.*

1696 *Whalley's Acc. Pens. Life in Heaven* E. Browne (1733) 249. I. to Prof. 187 Some letters were Labials, some Dentals, some Palatines, and some Gutturals. 1708 J. KEMPSON *Gentle Critick* 8. 1800–32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 402 The consonants .. gutturals, compounds, palatines, dentals, and labials.

Pa·latineship. *rare.* [f. PALATINE *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The office of a palatine or court palatine.

1892 E. PEACOCK *Eng. Narrat.* 224 Our Marian was not without its Local Courts Palatine, as those of Chester, Lancaster, Pembroke, and the Palatinships belonging to the Bishoprics of Durham and Ely.

† **Pa·latinesse.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ESSE.] A female palatine; the wife of a (count) palatine.

1633 AYLMER *Gentlemen* P 6, Conrad Palæll, left behinde him one only daughter Anne, which was Palatinesse. 1652 J. WARREN in *Cabinet Nat. Curiosities* 21, All The two Palatinesses strove .. which should render best Offices to the Princess.

Pa·latinoid. [f. as PALATINE *a.*[2] (from L. *palātum* palate) + -OID.] A proprietary name for a particular form to which medicines are made up in a casket of *soluble* jujube, so as to render them tasteless and easily assimilated.

1892 *Lancet* 1 Nov. 38 (Advt.) The most tasteless form of administering Nauseous Drugs. Palatinoids convey to the stomach Powders in their Natural free state.

Pa·latist. *rare.* [f. PALATE *sb.* + -IST.] A person who studies his palate; an epicure.

1820 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 73, I will gladly deliver my opinion, whatsoever the sensuall Palatist shall devise.

Palatitis (pælătəi·tis). [f. L. *palātum* palate + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the palate; a form of stomatitis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Palative (pæ'lătiv), *a. rare.* [f. PALATE *sb.* + -IVE.] Appealing to the palate or taste.

1660 TOM T. *Reform. Chr. Mor.* 2 I. Eat not the more with palative Delights. 1880 *Academy* 10 Aug. 145/2 The dishes .. for female voices, is very pleasing; .. but the treatment is not sustained to the very end. The last few bars are popular rather than palative.

Palato- (pælō·tō, pæ·lătō), comb. form of L. *palātum* PALATE, in scientific words, chiefly anatomical.

Palato-de·ntal (*Phonetics*) *a.*, pertaining to palate and teeth: applied to consonants produced by placing the tongue against the palate immediately behind the teeth; *sb.*, a consonant so produced. **Palato-glo·ssal** *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the tongue; *sb.* the palatoglossal muscle or palatoglossus. **Palato-gnathous** (-pægnăþəs) *a.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], affected with cleft palate. **Palato-ma·xillary** *a.* [L. *maxilla* jaw], belonging to or connecting the palate and the (upper or lower) jaw or jaw-bone. **Palato-na·sal** *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the nose. **Palato-pharyngeal** (-fărĭ·n-dʒĭăl) *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the pharynx; *sb.*, the palato-pharyngeal muscle or *palatopharyngeus*. **Pa·tatoplasty** *Surg.* [Gr. *πλάσσειν* to mould], plastic surgery of the palate. **Palato-pterygoid** (-pĕ·rĭgoid) *a.*, belonging to the palatine and pterygoid bones; *sb.*, a bone composed of these united. **Palato-pte·rygoquadrate** *a.*, pertaining to the palatine, pterygoid, and quadrate bones; *sb.*, a cartilaginous structure representing these in certain fishes. **Palatoquadrate** (-kwŏ·drĕit) *a.*, pertaining to or combining the palatine and quadrate bones; also *sb.* (= prec. substantive). **Palatorrhaphy** (pælătŏ·răfĭ) *Surg.* [Gr. *ῥαφή* suture]: see QUOT.

1842 KEY *Alphabet*, etc. 72 D. is the medial letter of the order of dentals, or *palato-lingual*. *Ibid.* 74 Y is the thin letter of the dental or palato-lingual series. 1853 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Palatoglossus* (*sol.*), the smaller pillar of the fauces. 1761 *Monro Anat.* 50 Each of the two *palatoni-staphyleus* [misprint] is at the back part of the side of each tonsil. 1880 GUNNING *Fishes* 76 The palato-maxillary apparatus. 1808 BELL *Comparative Comp. Anat.* 448 A first framework for the palato-pterygoid cartilage. 1853 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Palatopharyngeal fold*, the posterior pillar of the fauces. 1890 *Pall Mall Med. Rev.* II. 108 'Palatoplasty'. 1854 OWEN *Odont.* & *Teeth in Cyc. Sc., Organs. Nat.* I. 131 The 'palato-pterygoid process. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 548 The palato-pterygoid of Urodela appears as a continuous membrane soon subsequently divided. *Ibid.* 413 In the larvæ [*Ichthyophis*] among Pisces] the palato-pterygo-quadrate cartilage is continuous with the cranium. .. The palato-pterygo-quadrate is continuous with the cranium in *Chimæra*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 58 The 'palato-quadrate cartilages. 1870 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 233 (In common fishes) the palato-quadrate arch is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front and the quadrate behind and below. 1847 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Palatorraphy, term for the operation of uniting by means the cleft palate. 1853 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Palatorrhaphy*, the suturing of a cleft palate.

Palaulaya: see PALAULA.

Palaver (pălā·vəɹ), *sb.* Also 8 **palauver**, *pallaf.* fa-. [ad. Pg. *palavra* word, speech, talk = Sp. *palabra* (in OP. *parovra*, OSp. *paravola*, Diez), It. *parola*, F. *parole*—L. *parabola* parable, in early med.L. 'story, tale, word'. *Palavra* appears to have been used by Portuguese traders on the coast of Africa for a talk or colloquy with the natives (quasi, 1735), to have been there picked up by English sailors (quot. 1771), and to have passed from nautical slang into colloquial use: cf. *Jamieson's Dict. Pal. has conv'ay palaver* = 'cause talking', supp. corr. of Pg. *não tem palavra* = 'have or hold no speech'.]

1. A talk, parley, conference, discussion: chiefly applied to conferences, with much talk, between Africans or other uncivilized natives, and traders or travellers.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 103 He found it as the Fetiche Man had said, and a Palaver being called, Peace succeeded two Dayes of bold Dealings. 1772 GOLDSM. *Prol. to Crusoe's Island* 18 (*Spoken in the character of a sailor*) No doubt they've all barbarities .. I'll try to make palaver with them though. 1804 SCOTT *Sir Tristrem* vi, Next morning a solemn palaver (in the customs of Madagascar call their national convention) was held. 1838 MOFFAT *Trav. Faithf.* xxix, Now take the other side, and let us have a little palaver, as the Indians say. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 345 Like the word palaver, which Portuguese discoverers sent to the dusky natives of Western Africa. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 256 'How long does a palaver usually take to talk round here?' I said. 'The last one I talked', says Pagan, 'took three weeks'.

2. Applied contemptuously to (what is considered) unnecessary, profuse, or idle talk; 'jaw'.

1708 SWIFT *Bait. Books* (1711) I. 180 Dryden, said the sailor, wrote all your palaver. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 273 Let's have none of your palaver here. 1827 HOOD *Tales* 2 *Sh.* V. 250 It was probably as well that I did not make too grand a palaver. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 170 One's right .. to send one's 'twenty-thousandth part of a ninety-millionth to National Palaver'. 1885 R. GARNETT *De Quincey's Confess. Introd.* 28 (De Quincey's) resetting as to palaver—not however including garrulity, but the separation of the princess whose lips dropped diamonds.

b. Talk intended to cajole, flatter, or wheedle.

1829 MARRYAT *Gill Bias* iv. 5, (Sticks) 'I'll be bound to say of all this palaver? 1837 MONEY *Race Life* xx. 1 (title) The peculiar style of palaver .. the subject flattery .. with which the gipsy accosts you. 1887 *S. Church Mission Paradise*, 'Sweet-mouthedness, exaggerated politeness expressed in words. 'Buy it only to hear it bawled with him'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palaver-court*, *-house*, *-man*, *-room*.

1738 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 93 So much as he can prove .. in the Palaver-Court, to have been defrauded of. *Ibid.* 84 Every Town hereabouts had a Palaver House. *Ibid.* 74 The Palaver-Men (Brokers) too. 1864 T. WINTERBOTHAM *Sierra Leone* I. v. 71 The Africans .. hold their meetings in the house, or *palaver* house. 1881 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* vi. 91 The Chief's house and the palaver-house are large like the others.

Palaver (pălā·vəɹ), *v.* Also 8 *allol.* fa-. [f. prec. (There is no corresponding vb. in Pg. or Sp.).]

1. *intr.* To talk profusely or unseasonably; to 'jaw', 'jabber'; to talk plausibly or dexterously. (In quot. 1877, to hold a colloquy, to parley.)

1733 1769 [see PALAVERING below]. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xvii, And pester us French gibberish? 1792–3 in *Edinb. Pub. Trust.* (1795) I. 121, I heard Mr. Thelwall *palaver* one day. 1820 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Spectre Tap-kingdom* (1862) 240 (If had we time to stop palavering with him any more). 1827 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 26 The worthy man, having spun all day in Arcadian, rambling, palavering, bargaining, was now going home.

b. *trans.* with what is spoken or obj.

1893 C. BRANT *Pollerton* viii, Telling her nursery tales and palavering the little language to her benefit.

c. *trans.* To talk *out of* or *into* something; to talk (any one) *over*, by palaver.

1787 *Woman of Fashion* II. 109, I won't be palaver'd out of my Prerogative. 1789 BELL. *Bowers Gen. Baltimore* II. 112 They easily palavered themselves into loftier favours. 1798 WRIGHT (F. Pinchat) *Tales of Mer Wks.* 1812 IV. 418 No palavering me over with 'my dear friend'.

2. *trans.* To treat with palaver; to flatter, wheedle.

1785 GROSE *Dict. V. Fr., Vulgaire*, to flatter. 1823 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 130 To write silly odes, and palaver the great. 1883 SHAW *Shard Creek* I. vii. 214 Basil could speak to his officers like a redskin, nor yet palaver'd them.

Hence **Pala·vering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1721 *Revelation Vindicated* 11, 32 How's Soothing,—Flattering,—Palavering.—A Persuasive Mode under two Vices. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 279 Have a—(*suddenly stops* [her] — does not suppose you; he is a dancer & palavering fellow. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xx, A truce with all this palavering. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 91 I myself .. was to her own palavering little bigger than Ariadne.

Palaverer (pălā·vərəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] One who palavers. So (*nonce-wds.*) **Pala·verist**, one given to palaver; **Pala·vermost**, superl.

1788 *J. Mat. Test.* & *Lett.* (1837) 32 They are Irish palaverers, and the truth is not in them. 1808 CRUIKSHANK *Lett. to Lyle* (1851) II. ii. 86 Floundering its unwieldy way through amongst the palaverments of law. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 289 He is renowned to be a palaverist.—that is, a palaverist. *a* 1823 LITTLEDALE in *Bickle L.M.* xiii. (1880) 366 See to what a length I have run. I have become palaverist.

Palay (pălē·). Also **pala**. [Tamil *palay*.] Name of two East Indian shrubs or trees with milky juice; **a.** *Cryptostegia grandiflora* (N.O. *Asclepiadeæ*), which yields a fine-like fibre and a kind of caoutchouc; **b.** *Wrightia tinctoria* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), which yields an inferior kind of indigo (*pala indigo*).

1882 *Treas. Bot. Pall. Palay*, an Indian name for *Cryptostegia grandiflora*. *Ibid.* 1203 An inferior kind of indigo, prepared from the leaves of *Wrightia tinctoria* in some parts of Southern India, is called Pala- Indigo, from Pala or Palay, the Tamil name for this and some allied milky trees. The wood of the Palay is beautifully white, close-grained, and heavy (lbs. and it commonly used ... for making toys.

Palayl, errors. f. PALAYA, poechay.

Palaya, obs. f. PALAGE, var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palaundo, obs. f. PALMANDO.

Palde, obs. f. PALLED. **Paldron**, var. PAULDRON.

Pale (pēl), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **pal**, **payl**, 6 **paile**, **payl**, *Sc.* **paill**, 6–7 **palle**, **pail**, ? **payle**. [a. F. *pal* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pālus* stake: — fr., Sp. *pale*, Pg. *pao*.]

1. *orig.* A stake; a pointed piece of wood intended to be driven into the ground, esp. as used with others to form a fence; now, usually, One of the upright bars or strips of wood nailed vertically to a horizontal rail or rails to form a paling (*cf. pale-board*, 1483, in R.).

1340 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 1844 Estoupes & transverses par quoi, tendent, pilers & pales par chasse fichiez en terre en trois destroppes). 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* v. 2 Of hym comen, and of hem a fool pale (Vulg. *paxillus*), of hym bowe of batel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4600 Pith hawe hid nightt, with pitte and pawes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/1 Pale, for vynys, *Palicius*. 1552 HULOET, *Pale* or a stake, *palus*. 1598 YORK *Decades* 127 Inclosyng it with stakes or pales of his owne. 1674 HICKMAN *Galenism* (1671) 189 With a quicksett hedge enclosed round, And pales of heart of oak the hedge without the same supplied, and stuck deep i' th' ground. 1780–82 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* V. Pref. 11 They stand like pales about a park. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 374 So that small house, with those green pales before. 1885 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1811, 60 Pales, cleft pales, or pale boards may be used to complete the fencing.

†b. The stake (*pallus*) at which Roman soldiers practised fighting (Veg. *Mil.* I. xi, II. xxiii.). *Obs.*

1600 ED. BLAI. *Vegetius upon Exercis* vi, 18 As therefore good soldiers exercise themselves long at the pale: and these use those activities, which afterwards they shall practise upon a true adversary.

2. A fence made of stakes driven into the ground, or of upright bars or strips nailed to horizontal rails supported by posts; a paling, palisade. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5780 An enselwent alle with pales & yates and ydeppeyd. 1380 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 43 Thin enemyes schulen enuyrowne thee with pale (1388 with a pale). 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 The Abbas and Convent of Bukkyng were bounde to repaire .. the pale of the parke of Bukkyng. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 To have a dogge-hole made with a good hedge or a pale. 1807 TUSSER, *Points of Husb.* (1878) 113 Richmon .. inclosed a plaice of land by pale, mudwall, or bush, sowing the same with divers white beanes. 1598 A. YOUNG *Trans. Tragicke* 335 Hoods of deep red undyed In any wise will no pale. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. iv. 94 We have removed a mansion from the saddle-shelf .. given over the pale to William this morning.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A fence or enclosing barrier or line of any material. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1564 *Wills & Inv. Lincoln* (Surtees) II. Celsure a Somerset Bill, My standing Mazer of silver gilte, with a pale of silver about the foote. 1613 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 110 What words fly, Bold daughter, from thy pale of ivory [A.V. teeth]? 1663 CHANCELLOR *Chas. Legend.* 31 The exterior Mansions or pale of great stones. 1689 TEMPLE *Holy Grail* 21 Never have I known the world without, Nor ever stray'd beyond the pale.

c. *fig.* A limit, boundary; a restriction; a defence, safeguard. Sometimes with direct reference to the literal sense, as in *to break* or *leap the pale*, to go beyond bounds, indulge in extravagance or licence. *Obs.* exc. as in 5.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13514 The heaven...Past over the pale and the pale yates. *c* 1460 *Play Sacrament*, 201 Mak we yt gete ouyr with our pales, I trowe we shold ouyr other gete yt as a gayne. 1586 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* iv. 134 b, The Cimbrique (mountaines) out of which the (Rhine) Flyer groweth and meandreth into the valley of Triple the First. 1610 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 This

is the pale and preservative of piety. 1850 F. Fowler *Eng. Reform.* 123 Nothing within the pale or verge of Romanism (or the limit or imagination of any). 1738 *Gentleman's Magazine* No. 183 P 54 Within the pale of consistency is bounds.

3. An area enclosed by a fence; an enclosed place; an enclosure.

c 1400 *Maun. Trav.* (Roxb.) 82 Here is the stanke moffit hous ys ffast, that goth forth to his pale. 1464 *Rolls of Parrl.* V. 544/1 Closers of certain parcell of the pale of cyte Pyle. 1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 77 Hakin Wales the Parke, and plebin Shropshire the pale, If pale be not a special peece of Parke. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 181 They cut a whole Tree down... shoulder'd it... brought it into the Pale of their Pagods. 1739 *Da Foe Crusoe* I. iv, I brought all my goods into this pale. 1871 L. TAYLOR *Primit.* (1873) II. iv. iii. 154 One starts here first within a narrow pale.

4. A district or territory within determined bounds, or subject to a particular jurisdiction, e. g. *Englishe pale*, the confines or dominion of England, the pale of English law; *spec.* b. the *English Pale* in France, the territory of Calais (*now only Hist.*); c. the *English Pale* (also simply *the Pale*) in Ireland, that part of Ireland (varying in extent at different times) over which English jurisdiction was established; †d. the *English Pale* in Scotland in 1545–9 (*obs.*).

1580 DIGGES in *Stratioticos* (1590) 328 b, The Frenche King wonne out of the same pale. 1630 MICHAEL *Dom. Ecclus.* 211 The Turcopilers contain all the marches of the Romane pale. 1643 HOWARD *Foure Prentices* Wks. 1874 II. 190 To border him my Scottishgrass rascall pale. 1670 *Hunter's Lane Decl.* 9, 6. Parliaments, A Merchant Company, one from within the English Pale. 1683 *Brit. Liber.* 118 The Britains had also four within the Roman Pale for a time kings of their own.

b. 1435 FABYAN *Chron.* III. 339 A hyll beyonde Gayttes, wyth in ye Englysshe pale, was another hyll pareyned ayenst the Kyng Symbrecht. 1627 BOROUGH *Introd. Khanate* (1879) 110 The Cowsight knights [a spelling] in Cornwall ... and Franches in the Englyshe pale. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 870/1 A great number of men of warre late at Ballingare, ... which diuerse times attempted ... to inuade the English pale. 1620 *Basire Hen. VIII* 73 Upon protestacie of the safetie of the English pale about Calais. 1849 *Archæologia* XXII. 189 The Pale extended from Gravelines to near Wissant, and reached inland about six to nine miles.

c. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowledge* vii. (1870) 250 Irland...is deuyded in to 2 partes, one is the Englyshe pale, & the other, the wyld Irysshe. 1586 J. WEBBE *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 29/1 The lord deputie ...marched with the English armie, and the power of the pale to Maines. 1633 *Docket Chron. Hist. Irel.* to Lord Gormanston and other Lords and Gentlemen of the Pale, all now in Rebellion. 1702 *Present Complaint Irel. Wks.* 1735 V. 11 A various sense of words ... I never knew even the English pale and the Irish natives. 1890 OLIVER *Ch. Irel.* 277 The Pale was not a definite territory, it merely meant the district in which the king's writ ran, and in which the Irish Parliament actually exercised authority.

d. 1549 Jas. HAMILTON *Mem. to Somerset* xxiii. in *Ir. Archæol. Soc. Pub.* V. 7, I, 8, 13 (P. R. O.) Lands lying within the English Pale of Scotland on this syde the seuayne water of Inuerkeithing.

5. *fig.* esp. in *within* (*or outside*) *the pale of*, in which the senses 'limits', 'bounds' (see 2 c) and 'area' (or 'region' (see 4) become indistinguishable.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 404/1 The whiche ... and was never more in the pale of the church. 1530 PALSGR. 244/2 I straynghte the profession of Grey pale. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* V. iv. 3 Thou and thine children in ye western pale. 1649 Jer. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 23 The Diocese of Palmelius, which was often wards enlarged to the pale of the Catholicke Church. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vindic.* I. (1658) 2 For he acknowledge that there is no salvation to be expected ordinarily without the pale of the Church. 1788 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* in *Writ.* (1859) II. 428 The enemies of Reason, forbidden, within the pale of their own laws. 1820 MACKINTOSH *Oldcast.* II. 266, 370 He is out of the pale of all charities, and annihilates all rules. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 51 The conversion ... brought England ... not only within the pale of the Christian Church, but within the pale of the general political system of Europe.

6. *Her.* An ordinary consisting of a vertical stripe or band in the middle of the shield, usually occupying one third of its breadth. Formerly also applied in pl. to a number of vertical stripes or divisions on the shield: see PALLY *adv.*, PALY *a.* *In pale*: said of a charge or row of charges in the position of a pale; formerly also more generally = *in the direction of a pale*, palewise, vertically. *(Party) per pale*: said of the shield when divided by a vertical line through the middle.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* D vij b, If the palys of bothe the sydewerdis ben nye vnyed there semyn be not palys. *Ibid.*, He berith gowlys and ij palis of golde. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 50 The Noble is of the Purple, two Swannes in pale, Siluer. *Ibid.* 103 He beareth Vert and Sable, parted per pale vndulie, two Trowtes enhaunsed Counter. 1614 *Bar. Dugd.* 61 (of) The 3 parts per pale, part of gyues, and part of clogs. 1677 PLOT *Staffordsh.* To Sect. I. ¶ 61, If [stairs, banded perpendicularly] ... or in pale. 1709 PEGGE *Collect. & Note. Gold. Mus.* (1715) II. 201 The Third whelpe hath Nevill's Arme in Pale with Other of the Son of York. 1725 DUGDALE *Antiq. Warw.* (1730) I. 141 On a Chief *Sur Tertiols* A Pale charg'd with a Pelican. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xxii, I ... marked the sable pale of Mar. 1887 BOUTELL *Engl. Her.* (1889) 49 A shield ... may be divided into any number of quarterings by lines drawn per pale and per fesse, turning each other.

†7. A vertical stripe on cloth, etc. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 12 But what am I thee that sayde this tale, That wered me ilk hose a pale?

†7. *Bot.* a. The 'ray' or outer set of florets in compositæ flowers. b. Each of the parts or leaves of the 'regulement'; a calyx-leaf or sepal, or (in compositæ) a bract of the involucre. = IMPALE.

a. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. 25 Flowers yellow in the middeste, with compassed aboute as it were with a little pale of small white leaues. 1683 *Kalr Chron.* (1846) 122 Winchee ... generally a full or double flower, or only consisting of a pale or border of leaves?

b. 1806 GREW *Anat. Flowers* i. 3 § 2 In the Conglomerate ... the Pales or Paniculæ of every Under-Order, serve to stop up the Gaps made by the Bosses of the Upper.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pale-faced* (see sense 1), *-chimer* (who makes cleft pales), *-fence*, *-water*; *pale-enclosed* adj. See also PALEMAN, PALEWISE.

1483–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 98 to plenysse do his paylle barkes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 108 The Bluebeche ... made also be made in Wainscot, and Pale boordes. 1598 *Farmehouse Pur. Reg.* (MS.) Wyll as lampyes, a palle chayre. 1845 *Quarter. Jrnl. Agricult.* VI. 31 Tallet dressed to the pale-enclosed Grounds. 1863 DICKENS *or* NEWCASTLE *Life of Dk. of N.* (1868) II. 436 Only the palewater was valued at £1000. 1884 STEVENSON in *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 209/2 A high pale fence surrounded the house-yard.

Pale, *sb.*[3] Now *rare or Obs.* [f. PALE *a.*] Paleness, pallor.

a 1593 SPENSER *Amoret* v. 666 The pale her face pan makes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, *Act* 5Pr A sentient palle, ... Vnstaies her cheeke, she trembles at his tale. 1633 A. STARKEY *Anat. Cherry* (1880) 116 You, on whose cheeks Indicials, Frayers, Pearle, and Ameretts have left an amiable pale. 1795 SOU. A. M. Bennet *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 203 The deadly pale of her countenance increased. 1870 ROGERS *Ec. Notes on Pastons* I. 236 The sun is of an ashy pale.

Pale, *sb.*[4] †*dial.* [ad. L. *pāla* spade, sweepale or -peel: see also PEEL.] a. A baker's shovel, a PEEL. b. A cheese-scoop (SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1708 Gentleman in *England* in *Polite* 67. 1806 MOSS *Nicholas* 46 (E. D. D.) The pale is cheese, the very same. To try a cheese with the pale. 1825 *Brockett* (ed. 2) *Pale*, a peel.

Pale (pēl), *a.* Also 4 pal, 4–6 pale(n, 5 palle, pael(l, 5–6 *Sc.* paill, 6 *Sc.* pail.e. [ME. a. OF. *pale*, *pasle* (mod. F. *pâle*):—L. *pallid-us* pale, f. *pallēre* to be pale.]

1. a. Of persons, their complexion, etc.: Of a whitish or sallow appearance; not ruddy or fresh of complexion; pallid; was (either naturally, or temporarily as a result of fear or other emotion).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24274 Pal pale in a pal was at ai bale. c 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 80 He cam al his colour and leuin pale. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. C. D.* 307 Thise, and pale as ben hise wyfe were. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* v. 670 Delitabell he prell bene, He kepyt him. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxxiii, He shrete alsak and waxed pasle. 1535 JOYE *Expos. Dan.* v. 69 Then was ye kynges face pael and his cogytacions so fearfully troubled him that [etc.]. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. IV*, 1. 63 The Noble lord of Northumberland ... pricked with his pale cast of Thought. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 2 The Miss grew pale as Ashes. 1818 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, The Pale Maid of Perth's countenance changed from red to pale, and from pale to red. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 436 Then pale as prime, took she heart to drink.

b. *generically.* Of a shade of colour approaching white; lacking intensity or depth of colour; faintly coloured.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* vi. 8 And lo! a pale horse; and the name thereof to him that sat on him. c 1400 *Sege Troye*, 743 Sub pectoli þo palasie vnder his pale wedes A bryntye, brouded bryke. c 1450 *Merlin* 70 Þan he gaue hir a pale hat of purpure in þe pale euenyng. 1580 DAVIS tr. *Scultetus's Comm.* 380 b, Then sattens, ...one while of a pale colour, an other while of red or blood. 1630 BRATHW. *Mad Morning* 4 The yellow Cowslip, and the pale Primrose. 1699 LEMON *Yeoman, to Parrot* viii The first Writing was spotted so pale, that they took no pains to rub it out. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 373 The cuckoo comes, and the pale fern. 1868 J. S. A. Dicken *Lights thro' Lattice* 17 The pale Grey dashdown of olive foliage.

c. Qualifying adjs. (or obs.) of colour. (Usually hyphened in strict. constructions.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 102 Blushing cheekes by faults are bred, And feares by pale white shrewes. 1777 PRIOR *Adieu* v. 332 Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. 1785 LIGHTFOOT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 111 The eggs ... of a pale-bluish colour. 1798 SOUTHEY *Botanic.* 21 And timidly did tie light leaves thither, An doubtful of the spring, their paleest green. 1821 W. E. Gregson *Poems* 24 Like these, whose pale cross tips they press. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxv, The pale-golden stems.

d. Used to distinguish things of lighter colour than others of the same kind: esp. of certain liquors, and flowers or plants.

1708 *Dict. an Drunkenness* 6 Numbers of Pale Ales, more fit after the Bottom's that gorgeous Dame. 1738 T. THOMSON *Chron. Dep. Battle Inf.* Three different kinds of tincture here ... Pale pink, the yellow, and the red. 1880 *Blue Flower Grower* 17 Yel. 160a Oxal. Trans. ... In sometimes called Pale Mountain Polygonly.

2. Of something luminous or illuminated: Wanting in brightness or brilliancy; of faint lustre: dim.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. met. iii. 18 Cloth ME. What the roose is rynge the day more sweetly paale and lasse

PALE.

lyke tyde. 1a... *Circumcision in Towneley's Plays* (1841) 83 That tyght was pale and nothyng clere. 1599 CHAPM. *Homer*, 38 Also here dymme, the heaven, at the equint, be cast from aside pale. 1598 SHAKS. *Hamlet*, *Ff* v. 88 Any thing rotthidden in this the daylight skies, Ile bestow a little pallor, In a day, both as the day is, when the Sun is hie. 1758 GRAY *Journal* 1. 54 The Sun's pale shine, drawn by magic strain. 1880 HARDY *Ath. Grower* II. 230 Ragged Dissenter ... Mumbles his pale lingo in the wounded dingo.

3. *fig.* (with various implications): Dim, faint, feeble; lacking intensity, vigour, or robustness; fearful, timorous, etc.

c 1530 L. CUP *Edad.* (1893) 33 Poore Iane ... made many lyes of the pale kyngdome of Flete. 1595 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 8 Pale as the French. *Shakes* to their Beats, and with pale Policy seeke to disseet the English progresse. 1820 WORDSW. *Our Liberty* 216, Thus the pale name of Peace might shrink and dwindle Into the lest from which it first was hurled. 1892 G. HERBERT in *Academy* (1898) 6 Oct. 292/2 My health is of a pale sort at present.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *pale-cheeked*, *-coloured*, *-complexioned*, *-eyed*, *-faced*, *-haired*, *-spotted*, *-tinted*, *-tressed*; sometimes *fig.* with implication of fear, feebleness, etc., as *pale-blooded*, *-hearted*, *-livered*, *-mailed*, *-spirited*. Also advb., as *pale-dead* (or †*deo* maide), *pale-glimmering*. (See also PALE-FACE, -FACED.)

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* 770 Three pale visaged and carren leane people. I know them most perfectly Poverty and Famine. 1588 SHAKS. *Alls. W.* iv. ii. 38 The greenest flatterie rotting from their pale-dead eyes, And to their pale dill mouthes the lyuelie Red Lyes fresh with cherie rudeuesse. 1609 — *Ado* v. i. 63 That I may call pale-hearted Fears, a foe. 1649 HARRINGTON *Pan. Love* 10, 8, Whose cruelty Would make more horror under the pale-cheeked moon. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* xiv. The galoney'd Prince from pale-visaged *palmistry's* Rascal. 1785 PEGGE *Anon. Pale-St. Derbysh.* I. 422 *Rannunculus Arvensis*, pale-coated Crowfoot. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxv. 143 Dervonda, who trembled Grandcourt a pale-visaged statue.

Pale (pēl), *v.*[1] Now *rare*. Also 3–7 payle, 6 *Sc.* peill. [a. OF. *pale-r*, f. *pal* PALE *sb.*[1]: cf. L. *pālāre*, f. *pālus* stake.]

1. *trans.* To enclose with pales or a fence; to furnish with a fence; to ENCIRCLE, SURROUND, HEDGE *in*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1113 He bynd title not pale his ville. 1483 *Patent Rolls* II. 327 Their ... whyche peyle certeyne of the Parke of Wormeston. a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. V* 63 b, The Frenchmen pulled, trenched and paled their lodgynges. 1622 BELLOT *tr. Aug. Civ. of God* 170 Cattles the Country paipled in (the later) where. 1667 DRYDEN *tr. Virgil's Georgics* *Life Dk. of M.* (1686) 11, 130 He hath trenched and paled a little park belonging to it. 1708 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gardener* 74 A Trellice, or Pale-Hedge, to pass up our Trees. 1728 *Eng. Gentleman* (ed. 2) 9 *Mahomed Capois*, K. Charles II. ordered it to be paled in. 1831 *Eastern Row Farm Rep.* 85 in *Lib. Useful Know. Husb.* III, A hedge was planted ... paled on that side to prevent the hedge until it should be able to protect itself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To encircle, encompass, surround; to enclose as a paling or fence. CRAIG, &c. 1585–87 FOXE *A.* & *M.* (1596) 972 Vse is inconuenyent, neede must ... some to keepe him, whereon his poore priuilege doth pale him. c 1596 DAVIES *Pens. Lucy & Bardolph in Greene Mem.* (1834) CXXXIX. i. 14 In the first were stood the Forrest to your women, pailed the passage to either side. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 10 Behold the English beach Pales in the flood; With Mrs. Warm, and Boys. 1790 O. SPENCER *Christ the Corner-Stone* (ed. 2) 8 It was ordained that Judaea might be as a Rome, and naval convent to gale it in as a guard for his private use. 1796 KIRWAN *Phil. Ir. Agricult.* *Ad* out possessions are paled up with new adieus every day.

c. With *out*: To shut out or exclude by a fence. 1597 *J. Rome Ch. Terms* (1618) 108 All the ground of the north bridden was paled out.

†2. To fix or stretch by means of stakes, to stake. *Sc. Obs.*

1564 *Reg. mag. Sig.* 28 Aug. (Rec. Soc.) 109/1 To hall, schaw, peill and draw cords.

†3. To stripe, to mark or adorn with vertical stripes. *Obs.* [Almost always in pa. pple.: see PALED *ppl. a.*[1] 1, PALING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1.]

4. (See quot.) [Origin uncertain.]

1703 *Newe City & C. Purchaser* 122 The Method of Painting the Out (all it) or Softening in of Indian Figures on Leather Work. *Ibid.*, Suppose a Heart is Bass-relief, ours to be Pal'd on a Point; clivers for an Ornament, the Plain where it is to be pal'd or sown is scrap'd very clean. 1794 *Builder's Dict.* II. B 3 b. 1880 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Paling*.

Pale (pēl), *v.*[2] [ad. OF. *palir* (12th c.), F. *pâlir* to grow pale, make pale, f. *pâle* adj. pale: cf. L. *pallēre* to be pale, *pallescĕre* to become pale. See also PALE *a.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To grow pale or dim; to lose colour or brilliancy; to become pale in comparison. Also *fig.*

a. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1015 In substance herein wich ... seemes, In se boyll, while ye pany pale. c 1450 *Le Grant Olimite* 1329 Her colour gan to pale in hast. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 50 Her grete wrynes colours began for to pale. 1667–91 HALE *Contempl. of Ist.* 140 The Red Rose pales, the White was wont to rest. 1820 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 67 Her eyes ... grew pale as night. 1870 MORRIS *Reppo* 70 pale. 1880 J. W. WARREN *Am. Board* I. 240 All other beauty pales before the Beauty of Holiness. 1891 R. BRIDGES *Caroline* lxxiii. 136 How I pale for a song sung!

2. *trans.* To make pale, cause to become pale; to dim.

c 1325 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. iii. 98 (Bo. M. MS.) Pe stoure pikeneped peiph his white chyere by pe flaunes of pe spring. 1600 Shaks. *Hen. v*, v. ii. 30 The Glow-worme shewes the Matine to be neere, And 'gins to pale his vneffectuall Fire. 1709 Prior *Solomon* iii. 96 To ... Pale it with Magic, or inflame it with Shame. 1823 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 280 I saw ... one has sentiment fain not yet paled by a search ... in London.

† **Pale,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Dastrad tilt. from L. *pallidus* or F. *pâlir* (1611 c. in Oudin).] = Palliate *v.* 3.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 92 It is an vnprofit cure, but pou schalt pale it [L. *palliare*], & do it pere be stitches with hony oynementis. *Ibid.* 96 Sone pis be vnclepe cure and wrote aqueus to pe kyndyn cure of pe vnpacience of woreye, whiche pou schalt be curyng.

Pale, *v.*[3] *obsol.* [f. Pale *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To cut or scoop (cheese) with a cheese-scoop.

1708 Ramsay *Fables* xi. 19 The cheese he pales, He prives, he eyes; an's for the scales.

Pale, *v.*[3] Now *dial.* [Origin uncertain. Darlington *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.* has *pale*, a barley-spike or awn: but cf. Pale *v.*[2]] *trans.* To beat (barley) so as to detach the awns. Hence **Paling** *vbl. sb.*; **paling-trunk,** an implement with which barley is 'paled'.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 242 Paling of Barley, is the beating of it, to get the beards from it. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Pale*, to beat barley. *Chesh.* 1887 Darlington *South Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Pale* v. to remove the awns of barley with 'paling-irons'.

Pale, obs. form of Pail *sb.*, Pale.

Palea (pē·liă). Pl. **-æ** (-i,ī). [L. *palea* chaff.] *Bot.* A chaff-like bract or scale; *esp.* the inner bracts enclosing the stamens and pistil in the flowers of grasses (opposed to the *glumes* or outer bracts); also, those at the bases of the individual florets in many *Compositæ*; the scales on the stems of certain ferns.

1733 [see Paleaceous]. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* i. viii. (1765) 16 *Palea*, a Chaff, is a thin Substance, springing from the Receptacle to part the Florets. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 198 (*Compositæ*) *Involucre*, when present, stationed at the base of the florets, and called *paleæ of the receptacle*. *Ibid.* 292 The *paleæ* of Grasses approach the nature of a calyx. 1857 W. R. Bowers *Field Bot.* 179 Outer *palea* is usual from the base or centre.

2. *Ornith.* A pendulous caruncle on the throat of a bird; a wattle or dewlap. 1840 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paleaceous (pælē·ĭă·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *palea* (see prec.) + -aceous.] Furnished or covered with paleæ or chaff-like scales; of the nature or consistence of chaff; chaffy.

1733 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Receptaculum*, for authors to sometimes naked, and sometimes paleaceous ... all over beset with narrow pointed paleæ. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* V. 6349/2 The receptacle is paleaceous. 1824 Greenhouse *Compl. Fl. Encyclopædian* ... Yellow paleaceous flowers of long duration. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* ii. 126.

Paleaceous: see Palæarctic.

Paleate (pē·lĭĕt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *paleātus*, f. *palea* chaff: see -ate[2] 2.] Furnished with paleæ or chaffy scales; chaffy.

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 147 When they [the bracts] are present, it [the receptacle] is paleate or chaffy.

Inc † **Paleated** *a. Obs.* rare—[1].

1660 Boyvine Gleanings *Ord.* xi. *Painted* ..., made or mingled with chaff, full of chaff or straw.

Paleoo, obs. form of Palace.

Paled (pē·ld, *pant.* pē·lĭd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Pale *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -ed.]

† **1.** Furnished or marked with (vertical) stripes; striped; in *Her.* = Pale, Obs.

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 3 A bed paled blak and whit, with the tapites of arras. To 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1373 A prelore ... That bere alle of pourpure, palede with sylver. *c* 1550 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 432 All in colors of sendal paled with gryse. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 201b, Such Armes as called Armes paled, for they bee made after the manner of pales. 1598 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (J. 12 b.) Bankets he wayes ... Purples vpon gold, and paled part per part.

2. *Enclosed* or furnished with pales; fenced.

1532 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 321 The paled garden in the Marte Mersche. 1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* iv. i. 561 Many meares, where we have spent Our youthfull dayes in paled bogs-inclosure. 1705 *Pale of Indify* II. 20 A Mile [paled garden fronting the cottage. 1800 Gloss. *Pall. Mercury* i. 32 The paled road ... The only path that freedom's rights maintain'd.

† **3.** *Bot.* Having 'pales' (Pale *sb.*[3] 7). *Obs.*

1704 *Dict. Rust., Paled-Flowers*, .. those ... that have Leaves set about a Head or Throne, as in Marigolds. 1728 *Chambers' Cycl. (ed.* Rees), *Paled Flowers.*

3. Constructed with pales or vertical bars.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 97 The poachers ...advanced down the ride towards the paled gate.

Paled (as prec.), *ppl. a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Pale *sb.*[2] + -ed.] Rendered pale. Hence **Paledness.**

1593 T. Watson *Tears Fancie* xix. Else in their teares my paled face darkened. 1599 F. Clerke *Tears* (1861) 22 Beefy children, and vnpaled old, And women most of faces paled late. 1848 J. Bidderman *Pearls* 112 Sick, Her cheeks of Lock, Where Paledness and Rudeness scarcely Their opposites and graceful station took.

Paled, obs. form of *pallia*: see Pall *sb.*

Pale-face (pē·lfēs). A person who has a pale face; a name for a white man attributed to the North American Indians or red men.

1822 in *G. A. Stodart's Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 70 [At a corroboree ball, a man dressed as] an Indian chief. Here appeared him—" Ah, Paleface! what brings you here? 1830 *Ibid.* 208. 1846 F. Cooper *Mohicans' Pr.* "The pale faces make themselves dogs to their women", muttered the Indian, in his native language. 1850 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunters* xxxviii. 291 They knew it to be the war-trumpet of the pale face! 1851 H. R. Hoyt *Tour in Amer.* 277 Julius Sergo was the first pale-face born here (Wilmington) some fifty-four years ago.

Pale-faced (pē·lfē,ſĕst), *a.* Having a pale face; pale in complexion, or (*fig.*) in aspect.

1592 Shakes. *Ven. & Ad.* 589 Affection hales not like a pale-faced coward. 1633 Quarles *Emblt.* v. ii. 12 The pale-faced lady of the black-ey'd night. 1798 Coleridge *Mem. Protestant* (1850) I. 130 He was bumped-back'd, pale-faced [etc.]. 1840 Calcia *N. Amer. Ind.* (1841) II. lviii. 229 The Indian's inferiority to their pale-faced neighbours. 1849 *Gentleman's Mag.* June 643/2 The vast wealth of pale-faced lords and shrinking water-lilies.

Palefral, -fray, -frey, etc., obs. ff. Palfrey.

Palefrenier: see Palfrenier.

Paleiform (pē·lĭĭfōrm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *palea* (see Palea) + -(i)form.] Having the form or appearance of chaff; chaffy. (Mayne, 1857.)

Paleis, obs. form of Palace; var. Palis Obs.

Palely (pē·lĭlĭ), adv. Also 6 **pely.** [f. Pale *a.* + -ly[2].] In a pale manner; with a pale look or appearance; dimly, wanly.

c 1340 Hali *Meid.* 21 Ne schal ha nowiht ... þurh chaste mahe se sadly and se paly, wiþuten eani worde spekinge, þat þet [etc.]. *a* 1718 Penn *Sandy Found.* (Shaken Wks. 1726 I. 251) T. V. came very palely down the Stairs. 1827 Moore *Loves Ang. Rev.* (1856) 198 The moon ...o'er the Grecian fane palely shines. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* vi. v. 213 If he looked up, it was to see the sky palely blue.

Pale mailles: see Pall-mall.

† **Pa·leman.** *Obs.* [f. Pale *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*] **1.** = Paler.

1303 *Ann. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 322 Item, to the pale men of the park of Innerdin ...in defendendo, xiij*s.*

2. A man of the English Pale in Ireland.

1840 Thos. de Cantimpré *Exercise* 111. 198 note, A feeling for other Islanders not unlike what the old paleman had against the mere Irish.

Palemporo, -pouse: see Palampore.

Palen (pē·lĕn), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. Palea + -en[5].] *trans.* To make pale, cause to turn pale.

1592 W. Taylor tr. *Coeffin's Ish. to Tuscany* (R.) So turn'd she you. His palen'd visage from the damned dead.

Palendar: see Palandrer.

Paleness (pē·lnĕs). [f. Pale *a.* + -ness.] The condition or quality of being pale; pallor.

a 1340 H *ampole Psalter* lxviii(l). 24 Pe ligtnilles of hire hah in paleues of gold [L. *paliora aurei*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/2 Paleneesse, of colowre, *pallor.* 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* ii. xxiv. 272 [It] taketh away the colour, and bringeth such a paleteesse, as is in dy dead bodies. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Ireland., Melancholick Humours, produce a sadness or paleness of face. 1792 Mrs. Radcliffe *Sicilian R.* (1826) I. 82 Her countenance changed to an ashy paleness. 1831 *Usef. Phil. Manuf.* 370 Natural paleness, and that paleness proceeding from bad health, are readily distinguished by the town practitioner.

Comb. 1892 Westcott *Zoetrope* 229 Their Paleness-breeding Labours we'd yield Each.

Palenkeen, obs. form of Palankeen.

Palenque (palenke). *Jamaica.* [Sp., = enclosure.] (See quots.)

1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, A Palenque is here a place for bringing up poultry. 1823 Gardner *Jamaica* So The little farms called palenques.

Palentine, obs. form of Palatine.

Paleo-: see Palæo-.

† **Pa·leous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *palea* chaff + -ous.] Of the nature of chaff; chaffy.

1696 Sir T. Browne *Funeral Exp.* xi. iv. (1686) 60 This attraction have we tried in corneal and paleous bodies.

Palepunta: see Punch *sb.*, the beverage.

† **Pa·ler.** *Obs.* [f. Pale *sb.*[1] + -er[1].] One who puts up a paling or fence; an officer of a park charged with keeping the fences in repair.

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 178 My maister gave to the paler for wages, vj*s.* *d.* 1467 Harleian *Custom Exchequer* 50 Paler of the Park. 1600 *St. Papers, Dom.* 24 The offices of Keeper of the Middle Park and Bushy Park, and of paler thereof. 1820 B. Lupton *Fun. London, Suppl.* 74 With the custody of the parks, has been held two other offices, called paler of the parks, and master of the brakes.

† **Pale-tido.** *Obs.* A wine from Palermo in Sicily.

1582 Lyte *Cumplaynte* v. ii. 89 O for a Bowle of fair Canary, Rich Palerne, sparkling Sherry. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Honour* iii. 1, Till I see my foot in Sicily again, and drink Palermo.

Palerno, obs. form of Palermo.

Palen, obs. f. Palace; var. Palis *Obs.*

† **Pa·lesato,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. late med.L. *palesare* (Du Cange), ad. It. *palesare* 'to reveal, bewray, publish' (Florio), f. *palese* public, in open view (=L. type **palensis*, f. *palam* adv. openly, publikly. Cf. *OF. palaisier, palaiser* and *palaisement* sb., and see -ate[3].] *trans.* To manifest, reveal.

1613 Sheldon *Trag. Persia* 73 The counsell of the Turke had not palesated itselfe openly.

Palesman (pē·lzmăn). *rare.* [f. *pale's* (Pale *sb.*[1], sense 4) + Man; cf. *dalesman.*] = Falesman 2.

1894 P. J. M'Call *Irish Minstrels, Green Wreath of Hero* 27 The Palesmen he vanquished; they pocketed nine pon.

Paleus, Paleuser, var. Palis, Paliser Obs.

† **Palester.** *Obs.* [f. Pale *sb.*[1] + -ester, or var. of *palisser*, Paliser.] = Paler, Paliser.

1374 in J. J. Cartwright *Hist. Parish. Orbyne* 74 Fees to the keeper and palester.

Palestra, etc.: see Palæstra, etc.

Palesy, -ie, etc., obs. forms of Palsy.

Palet (pæ·lĕt). *Bot.* [f. Pale *sb.*[4] + -et: cf. *F. paillette, dim. of paille* straw.] = Palea 2.

1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 141 *Pubis*, also called *Cluff*, are diminutive or chaff-like bracts or bractlets at the axis (or receptacle) and among the flowers of a dense inflorescence, such as a head of Compositæ ... and the name is also given to an inner series of the Glumes of Grasses.

Palet, obs. form of Palate, Pallet.

Palethno·logy, abnormal form of *palæethnology*: see Palæo-.

a 1898 Bourne in Haddon *Study of Man* 423.

† **Paletot** (pæ·lĭtŏ, pæ·ltŏ). [mod.F. *paletot* (pălto, in verse pălto), formerly *paltoket* (1403 in Godef. *Compl.*), *paltoket* (1455), *palte* (1505), *paltot* (16th c.), *paltoc* (Cotgr. 1611); cf. *pallof* (1483 in Godef.); also Sp. *paletoque*, Breton *paltôk*: of uncertain derivation: see Paltock.] A loose outer garment, coat, or cloak, for men or women.

1840 Louisa S. Costello *Summer amongst Bocages* II. 208 A man of about five-and-twenty, attired in a kind of flannel paletot. 1844 Ald. Sayer *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vi. (1888) 20 Some were dark blouses; others paletots—a species of light shooting-jacket. 1864 Mrs. H. Wood *Trevlyn Hold* I. xi. 180 She wore a grass-silk paletot, as they are called, made very tasteful, and a brown hat. 1892 *Daily Chron. Lady's Pict. Lt. Lt.* Lavender Scented 5/3 Wearing a light-coloured cashmere paletot above his scarlet flannel coat.

Paletti, -etto, obs. forms of Pallet.

Palette (pæ·lĕt). Forms: 7–9 **pallet,** (7–8 **pallat**), 8– **palette,** 9 (sense 2) **pallette.** [n. F. *palette* (of which the painter's palette is one of many senses), dim. of *pale* shovel, blade of oar :— L. *pāla* spade, shovel, baker's peel, shoulder-blade; cf. It. *pala* spade, shovel, peel, blade, plate, etc.; dim. *paletta* flat spoon, trowel, battledore, spatha-cerry's spatula. (The Ital. word for painter's palette is *tavoletta*, dim. of *tavola*.)]

1. A flat thin tablet of wood or porcelain, used by an artist to lay and mix his colours on.

Its ordinary form is more or less oval, with a hole for the left thumb.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* viii. (1634) 130 Having all your colours ready ground, with your pallet on the thumbe of your left hand, lay your colours upon your pallet thus. 1658 Phillips, *A Pallat* [sic], 1708 *ibid.*, ... a thin piece of wood which a Painter makes use of to place his colours upon. 1707 Curt *Fiddler* i. xviii. 34 All things were set; the knee was come, His pallet ready on his thumb. *a* 1763 H. Brooke *Temple of Flowers Poems (1820) 46/1* Or his left hand a palette lay, With many a tablet of colours gay. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 135 Artists differ greatly in the number of tints they arrange on the palette.

Ap. 1800 Gray *Northerlea* I. ii. v. 188 The colours on our pallet consist of the universal elements and properties of the heart. 1888] E. A. Brown *Lights through Lattice of Ard* now the Spring ... From her bright palette brought the emerald of the young corn, and of the hedge.

b. *transf.* The set or selection of colours used by a particular artist or for a particular picture.

1832 Hamerton *Graphic Arts* xvi. 298 It is impossible to give Turner's palettes, which probably varied very much at different times. 1890 *Spectator* 17 May 694/2 He has... a palette of his own that gives pleasure to a great many artists.

2. A name given to a small rounded plate formerly used to account to protect the armpit.

1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 288 Two circular plates called palettes, are sometimes fastened to them in front so as to protect the armpit. 1853 — *Hist. Cachepoul Hare, in Archæol. Journ.* X. 278 A pair of plates to protect the arm-pits called palettes, introduced in the reign of Henry V. 1880 Fairholt *Costume in England* (ed. 3) Gloss., *Palettes.*

3. The breast-plate by means of which pressure is applied to the hand-drill: see Breast-plate 3 b.

1872 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

† **3.** An instrument of wood shaped like a spatula or palette-knife, formerly used for massage. *Obs.*

1851 in Dunglison.

4. *Zool.* A disk-like structure in certain animals. **a.** *Conch.* An accessory valve in some mollusca. **b.** *Entom.* A flat expansion upon the legs of some insects.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 289 (Tenebr) The hind ... is furnished on each side with a more or less moveable kind of operculum or palette. 1883 Harper *Nat. Science* viii. (1884) 109 The female of the handsome golden-and-black *Euplocus Swinhoeanus* has the palette of very large size.

5. A parrot of the genus *Prioniturus* (radiat-tailed parakeets): from the appearance of the tail, which with its two long spatulate central feathers suggests a painter's palette and brushes.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1898 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 400/2 *Arts. &c.* Ankle cloth has willing palette-ladies- hand to Youth). 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 1/2 We have received a new Pabulo Album, ... giving a series of views in colours of scenery in the English Lake District.

Palette-knife. A thin flexible blade of steel fitted with a handle, of various forms, used for

mixing colours on a palette, for distributing printing-ink on a surface, and similar purposes.

1539 Ordinances in *Pilot. Privileges* LI. 48 Whan the ground was once dry, I cumbred it with a pallet-knife. 1811 *Sale Instructor* 378 Take your pallet knife...scrape every colour together. 1829 GENGEN & TIMMS *Polite.* 195 The Painter-knife, or Spatula, has a pliable blade.

Hence **Palette-knifing**, the use of this tool.

1851 S. KNIGHT *Light that Failed's*, I know what palette-knifing means.

† **Palew**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also **pallew**. [app. a derivative of PALE *a.*; but the nature of the formation is obscure. The later authors appear simply to follow Records.] Light or pale yellow.

1547 Boorde *Introd.* Cv. viii. 31 Pulse and vyght saffron are the best colours. *Ibid.* 32 *Ibid.* 66 b, After is followyth pallew, which is a kynde of light yelow, not cling lyghter in colour than Cowme golde. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 108 The first is nebulous folds of the colour of an vnripe pollis generated of pallow choler. 1615 HIERON *Arcad. Dv.* 15. 66. 60 This colour is called...*Subrufus*, rubineous, or subrineous: in English, pallew, or light saffron.

† **Pa'lewary**, *adv. Her. Obs.* = next.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4063/3 All engraved with 3 Escallop Shells Palewary.

Paleways (pē'lwēz), *adv. Her.* [*f.* PALE *sb.*³ + -WAYS.] = next. (In quot. 1610 = PALY.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. ii. (1611) 243 To these will I adde...an Italian Coat of two-and-twenty peeces of six argent and gules in a shield in the field is nearly resembled. 1892 WOOD *Abth. Chron., Facet* I. 246 And hath behind it, palewais [ed. 1721 palewise], an Abbess Crosier. 1889 *New Portage* I. 370 Two chief gartiers paleways, argent.

Palewise (pē'lwaiz), *adv. Her.* [*f.* PALE *sb.*³ + -WISE.] In the direction of a pale; vertically (either in the middle of the shield = *in pale*, or in any part of the shield).

1727 [see PALEWAYS, 1708–1851]. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* viii. 76 Paly bendy ... is produced by lines drawn palewise, crossed by others drawn bendwise. 1867 — *Engl. Heraldry* (1879) 122 *Paly-bendy*, or *In Pale...Cut by, and vertically*, or arranged vertically one above another.

Paley, variant of PALE *a.*¹

Paleyne, -eyne, obs. ff. PALAGE; var. PALEIS *Obs.*

Palfrenier (pā'lfrēnĭəɹ), *arch.* Forms: 5 **palfreynyer**, -**frenyer**, 9 **palefrenier**, -**frenier**, **palfrenier**. [a. *F. palefrenier* (1350 in Godef. *Compl.*), also *pare-, palfrenier* = It. *palafrenière*, Sp. *palafrenero*, Pg. *palafranceiro*, med.L. *paler-, palafrenarius, -fremarius, -frictiarius*, orig. *paraveredarius* (*Lex Ripuar.*, *Capitularia de Villis*, Du Cange), f. *paraveredus*: see next and -IER 2.] A man having charge of horses; a groom.

1 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 237 Shrogys seyd to yᵉ palfreyour that lepte beyonde Wuode, giue it me the swiftʃ vpon bayarde...yᵉ ‚ seyd yᵉ palfreyour, 'I may not fore hit.' 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvi, A legion of gardens, huckers, and palfreniers, and horse-boys. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1870) 72 He calls his palefrenier a groom. 1863 ANNA Capt. *Dangerous* II. iv. 147 Palefreniers fetched their steeds with speed, as though he had been a Hume.

Palfrey (pā'lfrĭ), *poet.* Forms: 3–4 **palefrai**, 3 -**frei**, -**fray**, 3–4 -**frey**, 4 **palfre**, 4–5 -**frei**, 4–7 -**fray**, 4– **palfrey**. (? **palfroy**, 6–7 -**froie**, -**froye**, -**froie**, -**froye**, 6 **paulfrey**, **pawlfrie**, 7 **palfry**, **palefray**, **palphrie**, -**frie**, -**fry**, 8 -**phry**). [ME. a. OF. *palefrei*, in 11th c. *palefroi* (later *palefroy*, *-froi*):—late L. *palafrid-us*, by dissimilation from *paraveredus*, *-veredus* (in Capit. *Charlemagne*):—late L. *paraveredus* (8th c.), f. Gr. παρά beside, extra + *veredus* light horse, post-horse. Cognate Romanic forms are It. *palafre*, *-froi*, Sp. ? *palafre*, *palafren*, Pg. *palafrem*. II. *palafrene*; It. med.L. also *parafredus*, *-frédus*, *palafridus*, *palafredus*, *-fridus*, *palfredus*, *pala-*, *palefrenus*: see Du Cange. The forms in *-frenus*, *-frenum*, *-frum* (whence *palfrenier*), show popular association with L. *frenum*, It. *freno* bridle, rein.

Parafredus, also passed into German: OLG. *parafrêd*, *parafrît*; MLG. *perfrit*, LG. *pard*, MDu. *paert*, Du. *paard*; OHG. *pfarifrît*, *pfarfrît*; MHG. *pfert*; Ger. *pferd*, the ordinary word for 'horse'.

A saddle-horse for ordinary riding as distinguished from a war-horse; *esp.* a small saddle-horse for ladies. (Now *Hist.*, or in romantic or poetic lang.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He sohte riden ... on fulles steedes and palefrois. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Nother stede ne palefrei, ne hus nede. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 21182 Many fair palfrays & sonde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* 907 Him palfrey was as brown as is a berye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 The fethe thynge palfraye and fayn spede anothes sowereyd to nothis. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. vi. A dromyond that ryste vpon hit hote ...as a fayr palfroy. *a* 1542 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* fo. *Elder Dedg. Last. Yere*, 1 If ye house have whyte, ye whyte may palfreis, or gellings. 1598 WARNER *Hist. Gt.* (1608) iii. 16 A palfrey, clouerlesse, vnshoo. 1614 CHAPMAN *Mendac. Trans. yᵉ Crit.* 2 Dwarfe Pallfries, with yellow Iron-chaffers. 1624 D'URFEY *Quix.* (1872) IV. 10 A Palphry proud, prick'd up with Pride, Wears grounding in the Way. 1803 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* Curse iv. vii, Upon her palfrey she lit on; And forward then they go. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* ii. xiv, A maiden on a palfrey white. 1848 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 5 The fair damsels of the olden time on their palfreys. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 108 (He) shook his doughty limbs, ...rode and rode, 'My charger and her palfrey'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palfrey-man*, *-mare*, *-money*, *-page*.

1297 *Plactita coronæ Regis* m. 30 (1892) 263 Rhaedas in Palfreymen. 1580–1 *Aberdeen Alc. Rolls* (Spalding Club) 160 Pasce palfreyings Pelvis. *a* 1300 *Mandeville* (Royal 18452) 240 And as were he kynges palfrey man. 1300 *Wills Eccl. Comm.* (Somerset House) 8 Sellandum post decessum vestri domini Regis debitum pro le palfrey money. 1550 FALDEN. 250/8 Palfreyman, *palefrenier*.

Hence **Pa'lfreyed** *a.* [-ED 2], provided with or riding on a palfrey.

1713 THOMS *On Prospect of Peace Poems* (1716) 139 The bard, that tells Of palfrey'd dames, bold knights, and magic spells.

† **Palfreyour.** *Obs.* Forms: [3 **palfreour**, **palafreyur**], 4 **palefreiour**, 7 **palfreour**, **palfrer.** [a. AF. *palefreyour*, *-our*, f. *palefrei* PALFREY + -OUR.] = PALFRENIER.

1297 *Placita coronæ Regis* (1892) 72 Rhaedum le Palfreour. 1300 *Pat. Roll 28 Edw. I*, m. 11 d. in Calmeter 230 Adam le Palefreyur, Henry le Palefreyur.] *a* 1357 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Palefreiours and pages, fast lerned with knaues. 1610 F. TATE *Hannah. Chal. Edw. II* § 67 (1878) 32 Al yᵉ palfrenors & ministrs of the kinges house. *Ibid.* § 90. 53 For the palfrour & coursey ? herberger named.

Palgrave: see PALEGRAVE.

Pali (pā'lĭ), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Páli**, **Pāli**. [Short for *pāli-bhāsā*, i. e. language of the canonical texts (as opposed to 'commentary'), f. *pāli* line, canon + *bhāsā* language.]

1. The language used in the canonical books of the Buddhists, composed in North India. This 'Middle High Indian' was the literary form of the language spoken in Kosala, the country now called the United Provinces (Oude, etc.), which was the *Magna Graecia* of North India from the 6th or 5th to the 2nd century B.C. Also often used to include b. The language of the chronicles, commentaries, and other literary works of later Buddhists, which bears the same relation to the language of the canonical texts as mediæval Latin does to classical Latin; and c. The kindred language used in the early Indian inscriptions.

1689 A. P. tr. *De la Loubère's Siam* 5 The terms of Religion and Justice, the names of Offices, and all the Ornaments of the (Siamese) Vulgar Tongue are borrow'd from the Pali. 1800 SYMES *Embassy to Ava* 356 That the Pali, the sacred language of the priests of Siam, is nearly allied to the Shanscrit of the Brahmins. 1833 TURNER tr. *Sangermano's Burmese Emp.* 141 The grammar of the Pali language or Magath. *Ibid.* All these books are written in the Pali tongue. 1837 G. TURNOUR *Mahâwanso* Introd. 12 Buddhists are impressed with the conviction that their sacred and classical language, the Magadhi or Pâli, is of greater antiquity than the Sanscrit. 1871 ALEXANDER *Wheel of Law* 246 Others believe that Pali...was the vernacular language of Magadha, the Holy Land of Buddhism. 1877 RHYS DAVIDS *Buddh. Birth Stor.* 138 A list of the Pali commentaries now extant. 1878 — *Buddhist Indica* 152 Pali is a literary language based on the dialect of Kosala.

2. *Pali plague*: see quots.

1889 E. A. FERRIS *Pennsyl. Magazine* xiii. 3 180 The Pali plague differs from the Egyptian plague, in having a marked lung disease. 1893 tr. von *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 482 He thinks that for one recognizes the black death of the fourteenth century in the so-called Indian Plague or Pali Plague, a disease which prevailed from 1815 to 1820 in the East Indian provinces of Kaish and Guzerat.

Pali, plural of PALUS².

Paliard, **Palice**, obs. ff. PALLIARD, PALACE, PALIS. **Palie**, variant of PAULIE *a. Sc.*

Palichthyologic, etc., irregular form of *palæichthyologic*, etc.: see PALÆO-.

1856 Q. *Rev. Geol. Soc. IV.* 310.

† **Palifica'tion.** *Obs.* (*Errors.* **palli-**.) [ad. med.L. *palificātiōn-em*, lit. *palificatione* (Florio), f. L. *palificāre* to make a foundation of piles, f. *palus* pile, stake, pale + *-ficere* to make.] The action of driving piles or stakes into the ground in order to render it more firm for building operations.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 2 36, I have read nothing of Palification, or Pyling of the Groundplot, when the Solid upon a moist or marshy soile. Hence *1658* in BLOUNT, *1658* in PHILLIPS, *1823* in NEMNICH *Pronat. Builder.*

Paliform (pæ'lifōɹm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *palus* stake, etc. + -(I)FORM.] Resembling, or having the form of, a palus.

1850 in Cent. *Dict.* 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Jnnes* 126 A ring, often incomplete, of larger septal teeth runs up...or else one large palliform tooth.

Palify, Palijs, obs. ff. PALISSY, PALACE.

† **Palikar** (pa·likā·). Also **pallocar**. [ad. mod.Gr. παλικάρι, παλλικάρι (adj. f. Gr. κάλλος -*of youth*) in F. *palikare*.] A member of the band of a Greek or Albanian military chief, esp. during the war of Independence.

1820 FOSCOLO *Ch. Harr.* iv. 1016, Eight Pallikar his valve-bearing cast. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 729 The remnant of the Suliot pallikars...were reduced to captivity. 1833 FELTON *Trav. Lett.* xxxiv. (1865) 257 Two very handsome, genteel, and civil pallocars, who were very attentive to us. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 417 The third prominent feature in the social condition of the Greek population is the existence of a military caste called Palikars.

Hence **Palikarism**, the palikar system or institution.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 418 Order (was) re-established by absolute power by the suppression of palikarism and municipal corruption.

Palilogy, palillogy (pălĭ·lŏdʒĭ). *Rhet.* Also in Gr. and L. forms. [ad. L. *palilogia*, -*illogia*, Gr. παλιλλογία, f. πάλιν over again + -λογία speaking.] The repetition of a word or phrase, esp. in immediate succession, for the sake of emphasis.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 180 This figure and *Palilogia*, which signifies Repetition of the same word, are alike. 1658 PHILLIPS (ed. 2), *Palilogia*. 1721 BAILEY (ed. 3), *Palillogy*.

So † **Palilogy'tic** *a.* [f. Gr. παλιλλογητός], characterized by palilogy. *Obs.*

1850 UNDERHILL *Tinsel Wks.* (1854) 290, I could have introduced...exanguinide, and palilogytic absolutions.

‡ **Palimbacchius** (pælimbæ·kĭəs). *Pros.* [L., a. Gr. παλιμβάκχειος, f. πάλιν back, backwards + βακχεῖος BACCHIUS.] A metrical foot consisting of two long and one short syllable; a reversed bacchius: = ANTIBACCHIUS. Also **Palimbo'nchius**.

1586 W. WEBBE *Engl. Poetrie* (Arb.) 85 Palimbachius, of two long and one short, as ——⏑ accented. 1749 *Nourses in Poet. Compl.* 19 Palimbacchic ——⏑ Spender —— and he'l Pyndar —. 1775 KENRICK *Rhet. Gram. Engl. Lang.* in *Ibid.* 21 When I hear an English preacher ⏑⏑— talk of the Sandals, his Tenebræ...and his Palimbacchius.

Palimpsest (pælĭ·mpsĕst), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7–8 in L. or Gr. form. [ad. L. *palimpsēstus* sb., a. Gr. παλίμψηστος scraped again, παλιμψηστον a parchment whence writing has been erased, f. πάλιν again + ψαστός, from ψάω to rub smooth.]

A. *sb.* †1. Paper, parchment, or other writing-material prepared for writing on and wiping out again, like a slate. *Obs.* [So It. *palimesto* (Florio).]

1660 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 2 The chalked shiver for a palimpsestus, serving in stead of a table book. 1662 FULLER *Church Hist.* (1868) II. iv. 9 In writing, the use of the palimpsestus...and the like. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Palimpsestus*...a sort of Paper or Parchment, that was formerly us'd for making the first draught of things, which might be wip'd out, and new wrote in the same Place.

2. A parchment or other writing-material written upon twice, the original writing having been erased or rubbed out to make place for the second; a manuscript in which a later writing is written over an effaced earlier writing.

1824 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 348 Monsignore Angelo Mayo...celebrated for his discoveries in the 'Palimpsestes', 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 228 note, The fragments of Gaius...were first discovered...in a palimpsest, or vellum manuscript of...works of S. Jerome, in the Chapter Library at Verona. 1873 SCRIVENER *Lect. N. Test.* 18 To decipher a obscure palimpsest calls for the exercise of a Titanic power.

fig. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Suspiria* Wks. 1890 XIII. 326 What else than a natural and mighty palimpsest is the human brain? 1856 MRS. JAMESON *Sac. Legd.* v. (ed. 2) 121 who says 'The soul is as those white pages' rather than a palimpsest ...defiled. 1879 LOWELL *Study Windows* (ed. 2) 233 History unrolls the palimpsest of mental evolution.

2. A metal material brass plate cleaned and re-engraved on the reverse side.

1876 *Engrav. Brit.* IV. 1093/2 A large number of brasses in England are palimpsests, the back of an ancient brass having been engraved for the more recent monument. 1877 L. JEWITT *Stafford.* among *Eng. Antiq.* 132 They were frequently laid down to other persons, or re-engraved on the other side, and hence called palimpsests.

B. *adj.* 1. (Applied to a manuscript) Written over again; of which the original writing has been erased and superseded by a later: see A. 2.

1850 M. ROGERS *Rel. Faith* (1852) 237 A friend who used to moisten over the thoughts of palimpsest manuscripts. 1875 *Francis Cooke Ped. test.* 13 The codex is doubly palimpsest, i. e. there are three inscriptions on the parchment. 1898 E. HARRIS in *Expositor* Dec. 422 It is useless to apply re-agents in search of palimpsest writing where the vellum has only been once used. *Ibid.* 1873 W. COOKE in *Lect. & Treats.* (1890) 326 The pretty song, young one well never know how, from a palimpsest memory.

2. Of a monumental brass: see A. 2.

1845 *Archæologia* XXX. 124 Palimpsest brasses are also found at Southampton. 1897 J. C. COX *Ch. of Derbysh.* III. 140 This monument is a remarkable example of the palimpsest or re-used brass.

Hence **Palimpsest** *v. trans.*, to make into a palimpsest, to write anew on (parchment, etc.) after erasure of the original writing; **Palimpsestic** *a.*, that is, or that makes, a palimpsest.

1853 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 13 Discoveries...of Palimpsestic parchments had not yet furnished fresh matter for research. 1858 F. MAURICE *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Rome* 1. (1859) 326 The Mass...has come down to us immediately from the palimpsestus of palæozoic monk. 1900 *Expositor* June 401 We may wonder less at this Semitic ...codex having been palimpsested.

Palinal (pæ·lĭnăl), *a. Physiol.* [irreg. f. Gr. πάλιν backward + -AL.] Characterized by or involving backward motion, esp. of the lower jaw in mastication.

1887 COPE in *Amer. Nat. Jan.* 3 note, The propalinal movement is to be distinguished into the grind, from behind forwards,...and the palinal, from before backwards. 1898 — *Primary Factors Evolution* vi. 401 Ryder is of the opinion that the mastication of the Proboscidia is palinal.

Palindrome (pæ·lĭndrōm), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. παλίνδρομ-ος running back again: see in next.] (Lit.)

A. *sb.* A word, verse, or sentence that reads the same when the letters composing it are taken in the reverse order. b. *appl.* That reads the same backwards as forwards.

c 1629 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Epist. agnst. Vulcan* (Arb. 813), Had I . . sense? Why names Of Logogriphes, or curious Palindromes. 1638 Penkon *Truth of our Times* 121, I caused this to be written over the porch of their free-schools above, *Sabi dicra a exadibus*: It is Palindromon. 1708 Swallen, *Palindromon*...*as Lateat dixi? I lie, and yet I tell them!* 1881 *Notes Monthly Mag.* II. 170 The Palindromon, as Camden, or reversed verses, as they were called. *Ibid.* 171 In English but one Palindrome line is known.

Hence **Palindro'mic** *a.*, of the nature of a palindrome; **Palindromical** *a.* = prec.; **Palindromically** *adv.*, in a way that reads the same backwards as forwards; **Pa'lindromist**, a writer or inventor of palindromes.

1881 H. S. Wheatley *Assignment* 11 A singularly appropriate Greek palindromic inscription ... occurs upon very many fonts in England. 1882 Wheeler, *Palindromist* 2 1878 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* (1881) I. 106 A dear friend of mine, poet and palindromist and archæologist.

Paling (pē·lin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Pale *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

†**1.** Decoration with 'pales' or vertical stripes. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 343 The sort of embrowdynge, ... paringe, enbrigge, pelynge.

2. The action of constructing a fence, or of enclosing a place, with pales; fencing.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. They that lye sometimes... deale partly certaine of the Parke of Worseston; and by reason that is not performed, then that lyes somewhere shall...be assessed. And it is agreed that Sir William Uvedale, Sir Thomas Hun...make pay the assessment, and to deliver the said Duchess possession of the said verdge and paling. 1593 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 6 For...pulling, ruling, or uncoupling of Parkes [etc.]. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Lady Mt. of St.* (1880) II. 133 The...paling, ditching, hedging &c. of the grounds and parke. 1702 *T. St. City & C. Purchaser* 102 Much will be Known...[of] as for other Conveyes, except for Paling.

3. *concr.* **a.** Wood prepared for or made into pales; pales collectively; fencing.

1388 *Trans. Sir. Beds* VI. 22 The firr assorte for...paling for Stoore. c 1630 Carlell *Four Foster Ch.* in Three act'ed Poems (1664) 186 Where pack paling of cloth yokes is made. *Mayflower* § 180. 60 Where pack paling of cloth yokes is made.

b. A fence made of pales. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1598 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 130 The paling for the myll pyghold. 1760 Blackstone *Comm.* II. ix. 38 It is not every field, which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling...that is thereby constituted a legal park. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lx, Waverley prayed his son the best he could about a small paling. 1866 Rogers *Agric.* & *Prices* I. xviii. 413 Split rather planks to be used for sawing palings.

c. Each of the pales of which a fence is made; usually in *pl.* = a set of pales, a fence.

1784 H. Zouch *Rockwood* xx. 1, A rough ... hoar which skirted ... the paling. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* iv. 1. Mist, 11. *Wood Boat Upon* (1888) 190 He plunged ... over some palings into a field.

4. *attrib.*, as *paling board, fence.*

1784 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 110 Plane and Two different sorts of paling fences. 1812 J. Sinclair *Pract. of Cottage* (1826) 180 A paling [should be the outside or upper part of a tree, sawed off from the first table, in order to make the remaining part square. 1844 R. Bakewell *Pract. of Farriery* 173 The hedge and paling boards.

Paling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Pale *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of surrounding or turning pale.

c 1450 Lydg. *Life of Our Lady* (MS. Addit. 39 H. 40), For to bere him company was the bride, With one palynge of my thynkynge done. 1887 G. Meredith *Ballads & P.* 238 Like the paling of the darkness.

Paling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Pale *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] Encircling, surrounding.

c 1632 *Trag. Birth Of Christ* 34 That dost adorne thy paling flaming Eagle thou relate with celerity.

Paling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Pale *v.*[2] + -ing[2].] Becoming of turning pale.

1805 Monkhouse *Mary Dranwilfer Rebbler Wonder* 1 In Your eyne paling glimpsing gentlefolks. 1832 J. Bird *St. Herbert's Isle* 42 The sun looks downward with a paling light. 1833 *19th Cent. Nov.* 849 By the dusk light of paling moon and dying sun.

†**Palingenesia** (pælĭnjĭnī·siă). [mod.L., (1569 in Du Cange), a. Gr. παλιγγενεσία birth over again, regeneration, f. πάλιν again + γένεσις birth, origination.] = Palingenesy.

1620 Burton *Anat. Mel.* 1. i. 1. ii. 10, The Pythagoreans held metempsychosis and palingenesia (that notion of...body to another. 1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 256 The Palingenesis or Resurrection of Plants from their Ashes. 1819 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 243 We might then hope for a palingenesia, a restoration of national unity and strength. 1870 Emerson *Wks., Misc.* (1885) 170 This is why it becomes the Palingenesia of a dead and miserable world.

Hence **Palingene'sian** *a.*, relating to palingenesis.

1818 J. Lamoureux in *Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 198 Godhead ... manifested in palingenesian superiority upon human bodies.

Palingenesis (pælĭnjĕ·nĭsis). [f. Gr. πάλιν again + γένεσις birth, origination: a modern word not on Greek analogy: see prec.]

1. = Palingenesy.

1818 Hodgson *Rock.* (1824) II. 231 A poem which he (Dante) published...and called the 'Palingenesis'. 1879 H. Macmillan *True Vine* iv. (1882) 169 The palingenesis of creation is accomplished, not by the mowing-up of evil, but by the sowing of good.

2. *Biol.* ¶ **a.** The supposed production of animals from parts not animal matter. *Obs.*

1788 in Beddoes & Cox *Chem. Tract.* etc.

b. Haeckel's term for the form of ontogenesis in which ancestral characters are exactly reproduced, without modification; true hereditary genesis or evolution; the 'breeding true' of an organism (opp. to *kenogenesis*).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 12 This distinction between Palingenesis or original reproduction, and Kenogenesis or virtual evolution, has not...yet been sufficiently appreciated by naturalists.

3. *Zoöl.* = Metamorphosis.

1880 in *Cassell's Compl. Dict.*

Hence **Palinge'nesist**, one who holds some doctrine of palingenesy.

1880 *All Year Round* No. 63. 389 Monsieur Dupuy, the so-to-speak orthodox palingenesist of the age, ... pretends that these animals are able to support...absolute desiccation, without losing the faculty of resuscitation. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Anthr.* (1892) 55 The modern palingenesists.

Palingenesy (pælĭnjĕ·nĕsi). Also 7 -ie. [= F. *palingénésie*, ad. mod.L. *palingenesia*: see above.] Regeneration, birth over again; revival, re-animation, resuscitation. (*Lit.* and *fig.*)

1624 Shelton *Quix.* (Clarendon Press) (1767) I. 7 Buried Arbor may or may'nt see Thebes, as we this glad Palingenesie. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* 78, 118 There must also be another burning of the world, and another Palingenesie or restitution of things. 1708 J. Pen *Misfortune of World* 12 The World means to receive in a perfect Palingenesy. 1802 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 19 The...Survivors of an imminent palingenesy, and of the speedy coming of Antichrist. 1858 Thomas *Un. Gathen. Vers.* (1859) 32 Nothing would so effectually hinder this improvement, this palingenesy of words, as the putting a ban upon them directly they pass out of vulgar use.

Palingenetic (pælĭnjĭne·tĭk), *a.* [f. Palingenesis: see Genetic.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of palingenesis (sense 2 b). Hence **Palingene'tically** *adv.*

1877 Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 417 What he (Haeckel) terms 'homotaxy in the palingenetic phylogeny of ontogeny'. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 7, 10 It is...most important to distinguish clearly and exactly between the original, palingenetic processes of evolution, and the later kenogenetic processes of the same.

Palingenist, *nonce-wd.* = Palingenesist.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 30 We are Palingenists, and devout...to continue the trend.

†**Palingman.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *palingman*, f. *paling* sal + *man*.] A man who deals in eels.

1482 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 211/2 Anneli Merchaunten, as other myllers of Hole called Pylingmen. 1580 *Acts of Edw. IV*, c. 2 Anneli and marchants or palingemen. 1422 *Acts 20 Hen. VII*, c. 23 Non such Marchaunts are paling men, shall sell any fish by hamels, &c. [Antwerp] mercandise usual. 1600 Rowland *Lame Diet* (Palingman, seems to be a Merchant Dealing) sold here while the past of Ireland called the *English Pale*: so to hear [him].

Palinode (pælĭnōd), *sb.* Also 7 palinod [ad. L. *palinodia*: see Palinody; cf. a. obs. F. *palinod* (16th c. in Littré).] *arch.* An ode or song in which the author retracts something said in a former poem; hence *gen.* a recantation; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1861).

1432 E. Jones *Cymbeline Rev.* v. iii. You, two and two, singing a Palinode, March to your several homes. 1600 (title) The Palinod [of 1624 or recantation] of John Colvil, ♦though he doth passionately repent his former general offences. 1638 G. Sandys *Par. Ov. Physics, Nat.* (1648) 60, I...transform in this weeping Palinod Alliusion 193 saith, that have displeased my God. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xiv, That Baron-whipple (had given satisfaction) by such a palinode as rendered the use of the sword unnecessary. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., In actions for damages on account of slander or defamation raised in the Commissary Court ... it was formerly the practice to conclude not only for damages, expenses, and a fine, but also for a judicial recantation or palinode by the defender. 1898 R. L. Stevenson *St. Ives* xiii, I...sounded to palinodes and apologies.

Hence **Pa'linode** *v.* [cf. Gr. καταῳδεῖν to recant], to recant, retract (*intr.* and *trans.*).

1888 Tupper *My Life as Author* 365 There were fit cases that ought to 'palinode'. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 390/1 The first source...being more vigorously palinoded by the second.

Palino'dial, *a. rare*—[a. F. *palinodial* (Godef.), f. L. *palinodia* Palinody + -al.] Of the nature of a recantation.

1815 Pinkerton *Petrol.* (1830) IV. 288 Their Prince issued a palinodial proclamation, suppressing the orders on certain occasions.

Palinodic (pælĭnō·dĭk), *a. Obs. Pros.* [ad. Gr. παλινῳδικός, f. παλινῳδία: see Palinody and -ic. In mod.F. *palinodique.*] Applied to verse in which two 'systems' of corresponding form, as a strophe and antistrophe, are repeated by two others also of corresponding form but different from the former.

1623 *Jour. Philhist. Dramatique* p. lxx, This is called the palinodic method; meaning that a group of rhythmical sentences recurs once, in the same order. 1883 *A Dictionary* 3 Obs. 1906/1 Alcæus's Ode to Sappho make vv. 2-5...to the...form a complete palinodic period.

†**Palinodical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Making or containing a 'palinode' or recantation.

1620 Hieron *Sabbatismatia* Wks. 1823 I. 434 *Hist.* I could be glad I...to quarrel [with] the person I love, in which I do your cause. I'm...here then in my Palinodical humour.

Pa'linodist. *rare*—[f. Palinode + -ist.] The writer of a palinode.

To mock Dicæ

Palinody (pælĭnōdi). *Now rare or Obs.* Also 6-7 -odie; and in L. form palinodia (pælĭnōdiă). [a. F. *palinodie*, ad. L. (Jr., Syn. Fig.) *palinodia*, a. Gr. παλινῳδία singing over again, repetition, *esp.* recantation, f. πάλιν back, again, over again + ᾠδή song: 'a name first given to an ode by Stesichorus, in which he recants his attack upon Helen' (Liddell and Scott).]

1. = Palinode.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 60 So did the Poet Stesichorus...in his Palinodie upon the discipline of Helena, and recovered his eye sight. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* ii. 14(16) If I have over-shot my self...I shall promise them a thankfull acknowledgement, and ready palinody. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 139 He was...saved by make his Palinody in a Declaration to the public Hall. 1739 Gentlem. *Old Bachelor's Rem.* Misc. Wks. 1872 IV. 413 That follows a palinody to the same gentlemen. 1843 *Colonel Crockett's Tour* I. 180, I...told the New York boys that the President should recall Mr. Van Alen's appointment without regard to Republican principle or palinody!

2. 1590 Barnes in *Confutation* 6 b, Some of your chief Vrsulers have penned publicke recantacions concerning your ministerie. 1610 Rowl. Tymme *Pract.* 9 Saint Augustine was not afraid to submit his Histories to a Palinodia or recantation. 1632 Massinger *Maiden's Tragedy* v. iii. That he shall sing a Palinodian. And swear his ill courses. 1837 *Blackw. Mag. Lit. Gleanings* I. iv. § 46. 283 A Palinodia of the Unmarried sort, if not a palinodia.

†**2.** Singing over again, repetition. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* x. 31 Nothing...but a palinody, I cannot see a recognition, but a repetition. 1629 (tr. W. Bullein) *Anim. Nauseius* Cath. 156 His old Palinodie of scorne and reuilement.

†**Pali·nsooy.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *palinsocie*, ad. Gr. παλιγγενεσία repayment of interest; in quot. 1633, taken in sense 'regeneration'.] *cf.* usury birth, offspring, interest of money.] (See quots.)

a 1633 Cyprian's *Epistolæ* ix. xviii. 247 To him (= Ingus) again the Palinesy of the Manyfolds, and the Palingenesie of Deuteronomie. [1634 Grace Growth tr. *Sp.* III. 60 Passing a formal Palinodia or decree, in regard that the old debt had been remitted upon interest (the refunding of all past interest past to them by their debtors.)]

†**Pa'linure.** *Obs.* [f. the name of *Palinurus*, the pilot of Æneas (Virg. *Æn.* iii. 202, v. 833, etc.).] A pilot; in quots. *fig.*

1630 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* 3, 2 Wanting the Pilote and Palinure of reason and learning, they expose themselues vpon the rocks. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat, Daniel's Sin* xx. (1867) 202 The wonding shelves do set the saints, Till God, the Palinure, restore again. [1649 E. B. Exercise *Dy. Ladies* 23 We were driven right across the ocean...having our Palinurus and his counsels standing up to their middles in water.]

Palinuroid (pælĭnū·roid), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Palinuroidea*, neut. pl., f. *Palinurus*: see -oid.] Resembling or akin to the genus *Palinurus* (Spiny Lobster) of decapod crustaceans; belonging to the group *Palinuroidea* or family *Palinuridæ*, of which this genus is the type.

Pallcon, obs. Sc. form of Pavilion.

†**Palis,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 palice, 4-5 palais, -ays, palis, -ys, 5 palaice, paleys, paleis, palyse, 5-6 palse. [a. F. *palis*, OF. also *paleiz*, and *pallon*, in med.L. *palicium*, *-ea*, *-eus*, from 'pal'-cior component of stakes, *l. palus* stake, Pale. Cf. also Palade 2b.]

1. A fence of pales, a palisade, paling.

13.. *Gow. & Gr. Kni.* 764 A park al abowte, With a pyled palays, grymme and grete. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* i. pr. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Warneistond and enclosed ye setteh a palis *Ibid.* v. met. iv. 52 There that are put in quiete and seuered by strengthe of thi palys [*others* wal] shuln bolne a clene age. 14.. Fr. in Wr.-Wülcker 599/23 *Palicium*, -*ea*, *et quodam clausura facta ex palis*, a Palys. c 1425 *Knowe Your Ad Mynystre* xxv. in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 69 If ther be ony mete...Be wall & by hegge, by palus & by palis.

2. A place enclosed by a palisade or fence; an enclosure: see Palace 2b.[3]

(The first quot. is doubtful, and may belong to 1.)

c 1320 *Assizes of Arth.* 148 (Douce MS. *Of palace*) Thereafter MS. Of palys, of parkes, of gardes, of gloves. 1361 Tiptoft *Mort. Hannib.* 1. 94 He that shall come in or out fourth by any other gate, enemys, or frende...into the citee, palays lyst or fast where yt cause is lodged.

†**Pa'lis,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. or a. OF. *paliier*, f. *palis*, *pallon*.] *trans.* To surround or enclose with a palisade; to fence in.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3040 He...palyed hit [a wood] alonie fal bykke. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 190 Whanne pallid and dikid was the Castel of Pal. *Ibid.* & L. *Pantie* (1887) 102 (MS.) That mone is vnder as Awen Polyed with Iren and stelle.

Palis, obs. form of Palace.

Palisade (pælisē·d), *sb.* Also 6 pal(l)izade, 7 pallisad, pallisade, 7-9 pallisado. [a. F. *palissade* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *palisser* to enclose with pales: see -ade. Cf. Palizado.]

1. A fence made of pales or stakes fixed in the ground, forming an enclosure or defence. Also applied to a fence made of iron railings.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvii. v. 970 The provision of the forest Theruspitie ... were stopped up by the Romans with a rampir and pallisado. 1627 Hakewill *Answ.* 10, 126 Orders and To ruin the enemy, or raise the pallisado. 1788 Gentl. *Mag.* LVIII. 1140/1 A ditch and palisade might be sufficient to resist the...enemy. 1889 Miss Bellamy *Hyp.*

Land's Wizard I. 4 The wooden palisade had been removed in the progress of the work.

† **b.** *Gardening.* A light fence or trellis-work on which trees or shrubs are trained, an espalier; hence *transf.* a row of trees or shrubs so trained, or a row of trees or shrubs forming a close hedge.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 13 Contriving espaliers (which I will call *palisades*) I will show you several Designs of accommodating them. 1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 91 When the Trees are spread, and the Palisades grown up.

2. *Mil.* A strong pointed wooden stake, of which a number are fixed deeply in the ground in a close row, either vertical or inclined, as a defence.

1587 DIGGES *Stratiot.* (1778) 170 And Palisadoes about the Trenches plac'd. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy. Amer.* I. 2. 222 The outparts were fortified with palisades. 1646 J. H. (title-page) *Brit. Cassandra* 322 Palisadoes are 9 foot long, and 6 or 7 inches square. Wines hard, they are generally planted 3 foot in the ground and about 5 inches asunder. 1674 *Ward's Mag.* I. (1675) They began to dig a trench, and to heap up a mound, on which the palisades they brought with them were to be driven in. 1824 STANDISH *Mil. Enquiry, Fortification, or Fortification*, makes mode of using split wood, about nine feet long.

3. *fig.* Anything resembling or likened to a fence of stakes (or one of such stakes). **a.** *gen.*

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvii. ch. 5ult. Rosel...contained.., which cures, defended as it were with a palisade of calos (*Ang. ab.*) 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. ii. 229 One of these Cartilages gives a Palisade of stiff hairs. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 303 To drive down more or less effectual palisades against that class of persons. 1883 Harper's Statistics in *Ware Life* (1870) II. vii. 191 The stately palisady of mercantile or such size. 1891 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 190 A vast palisade of blue two-pronged.

† **b.** A wire supporting the hair, a part of the head-dress fashionable in the early part of the 17th century. *Obs.*

1650 EVELYN *Fop-Dict.*, *Palisade*, a Wire sustaining the Hair next to the Forehead, or fore Knot.

c. *pl.* Name for the lofty cliffs extending about 13 miles along the western bank of the Hudson above New York. Also applied to similar formations elsewhere.

1838 N. F. WILLIS *Amer. Scen.* I. 24 The Palisades—Hudson River.... This singular precipice varies in height from fifty to two hundred feet, and presents a naked front of columnar stone, which gives it its descriptive name. 1861 St. J. Wilson *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 211. 223 The mighty river [Hudson] at first bounded in by lofty cliffs, called the Palisades, which, striped with their red and black strata, look like coloured pailings painted by Nature to keep within bounds the stream. 1888 A. WINCHELL *World-Life, Fossil* 38 High cliffs of basaltic columns, like those exposed on the Hudson and Columbia rivers, are often called palisades.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palisade hedge*, *-row* (see 3 b); *palisade-like* adj.; **palisade-cell**, a cell of the *palisade tissue*; **palisade-parenchyma**, the parenchymatous palisade-tissue of leaves; **palisade-tissue**, tissue consisting of elongated cells set closely side by side, as the parenchyma immediately below the epidermis of the upper surface in most leaves; **palisade-worm**, name for various parasitic nematode worms, esp. *Strongylus armatus*, infesting the horse, and *Eustrongylus gigas*, infesting various mammals.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 850 These changes are usually more complete in the "palisade-cells" on the upper than those on the lower surface. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.*, *Rose Leaf, Stem, Fish Orchard by Tyne* 88 note "Palisade Hedges, and Espaliers. 1892 *Athenæum's Lond. Mag.* II. 62 The vote summons between the serfs of the "palisady and other layers. 1893 ROSCOFF-WOOD, *Microbes & Disease* 22 Cylindrical cells standing "palisade-like, side by side. 1894 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 407 Not inappropriately designated palisade-cells, or "palisade-parenchyma. 1895 BOWER & TWEED tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 583 The chlorophyll chiefly in the elongated on the upper side of the leaves...in the so-called "Palisade-tissue. 1899 ROSCOE tr. *Lehm. Bact.* (ed. 2) 172 Keep your Well and "Palisade-Trees from wounding his beauty. 1900 ROSCOE & JAMESON *Anim. Life* 181 The Strongylus armatus, the "palisade Worm ... is a notorious cause of aneurism, ...in the Horse and Ass.

Palisade (pælisēd'), *v.* Forms: see PRET. [f. PREC. sb.] *trans.* To furnish, surround, enclose, or fortify with a palisade or palisades; to fence in. Also *absol.*, and *fig.*

1650 Litanies *Trust* viii. 349 The Dutch...is mainly palisaded with wooden stakes. 1704 LOCKIER & WISE *Compl. Gard.* I. 2 There is daily some new Thing to be done, as to Sow, Plant, Prune, Palisade, ... 1708 H. BYFIELD tr. *St.-Pierre's Treat. Nat.* (1796) I. 189 Spots palisaded with bent. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 10 The frowning cliffs that palisade the shore.

Hence **Palisaded** *ppl. a.*, enclosed or fortified with a palisade; **Palisading** *vbl. sb.*, the action of furnishing or surrounding with a palisade; concr. a palisade, pailing.

1712 LOCKIER & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 188 This Method of Palisading has seldom or never been used in England. 1844 C. R. BARNES tr. *Fintzel's Fruit Tree Cult.* II. 3, 308 Five parallel espaliered forts...were the only spaces in this fourteen. 1845 *Trial Alex. Sir. Rangers* XIV. 187 Removing a light palisading between two enclosures. 1890 "R. BOLDREWOOD" *Robin's Right* (1892) 297 A small palisaded fence was at once run across the path,...on the side facing the diggings.

Palisado, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 palisadoe, 6–8 palisada, 7 palisadoe, -adoo, palysado, (palisandia, -ensado, pal(l)asado, pallisando), 7–8 palliasdon, -ado, palissado. [ad. Sp. *palizada* palisade: see -ADO.]

1. = PALISADE *sb.* 1.

1589 FOX *Martyrs* 56 A palisado (placed at the outer edge of the ditches) raised, right the steep counter or bulwarke of earth or such like. 1609 HOLLAND *Pharamond's Man.* 438 They...ghirded downe the palisadoes, mounted over the ramper, opened the curtaine. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* iv. 1562 A deepe Ditch, and a Pallisado of young Trees. 1703 DE FOE *Pop. ensued Wounds* (1840) 8 They had ...a second pallisadoe round where they lodged their ammunition. 1780 *Cont. Rymer. Hist.*, xxx The horsemen...in a square enclosed with palisadoes. 1816 F. H. NEVILLE *Hist. Germany* II. xxiv. 408 They rushed into the trenches...and having torn up the palisadoes, made themselves masters of the imperial baggage.

† **b.** *Gardening.* = PALISADE *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1664 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. 281 the In the midst of which walks was a Pallisado, artificially made of very high trees, planted in order a fathom one from another. 1688–92 THOMAS *Ital. Gardening* Wks. 1737 I. 260 The best Fruits are ripening without the Advantage of Walls or Palisadoes. 1703 DANIEL *Agric. Dict.* s. v. *Garden*, The Spaces between the Beans and Pallisado should be fill'd with Pieces of Enthidory, or green Flote adorn'd with Yew, Boxes and Flower Pots.

2. = PALISADE *sb.* 2.

1683 BRAMSTON *Xenophon* 123 They...strengthened all the Ramper with Pallisadoes. 1835 BRADLEY *Mil. Dialog.* xxiv. (1849) 308 To impede those parties...with sharp-pointed palisadoes. 1844 PEARSON *Consol* (1856) 404 They...always take it for a straight standing stake, pole, or palisado. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) VI. 48 To repair the wall, he ordered each of the citizens to furnish a palisado. 1880 T. MARTIN *Horace* 208 A Roman soldier...A woman's sheet, her arms cloth bare, And palisadoes new.

3. *fig.* = PALISADE *sb.* 3.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. 216. Wks. (1851) 203 We marvell anything, if Nature must be barr'd unto palisadoes to inclose all adventrous roome from roving to their due enlargement. 1658 tr. T. Browne's *Gard. Cyrus* 22. 57 The notable palisadoes about the Rowes of the milk-thistle. *a* 1698 LUCKOMBE *Poems* (1818) 98 When now he leaves his lair to wound The palisadoes of his head.

† **b.** = PALISADE *sb.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1607 *Lingua* v. vi. Three, Furores, Pallisadoes, Puffes, Ruffes, &c. = PALISADE *sb.* 3 c.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 175/1 From Tappan to a distance of about 7 miles from the mouth of New York, the Palisadoes, as they are called, extend along the river.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 Pallisado Hedg...made to uphold young Plants that they keep within growth. 1740 *Yeoman Xlence Scots Londin* 10, 224 Extensive pavements and palisado gates before the houses.

Paliza·do, *v. Obs. or arch.* Forms: see PREC. [f. PREC. sb.] = PALISADE *v.*

1647 *Relat. Dial. Witnes* in *Cabt. Inside's Wks.* (1681) Second, 51 Thursday we laboured, palisadoing our Fort. 1648 CAPT. SMITH *True Relation* Wks. (Arb.) 8 With all speede we palisadoed our Fort. 1730 COLES *Country Diary* (1885) 70 for to go middle to a Bowling green palisadoed round. 1823 CHARNOCK *Loth. Ab. Ch. Deserv.* (ed. 2) 1 With all speede we...palisadoed by prolongements that I could not reach at him. 1824 BYRON *Trade* viii. xlvi, The Greek or Turkish Cabaret's governor Had palisadoed it in very pistol wonder To see in Sons of Netherlands or France.

Hence **Paliza·doed** *ppl. a.*, PALISADED; **Paliza·doing** *vbl. sb.* = PALISADING.

1622 COTGR., *Pallissé*, palisadoed, staked, or poled about. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 80 They conducted us to their palisadoed towne. 1740 PENTON *Upon Stint., Lincolnshire, On Palisadoing* that goes round any bowling Plain. 1832 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* xv. xxvii, Then the huge load he palisadoed fast Upon with his boats on the preparing bonfire.

Paliza·do, obs. form of PALACE; var. PALIS (*Obs.*).

† **Paliza·er.** *Obs.* Also pallisar, palesaour, -asor. [f. PALIS *sb.* + -ER.] **a.** A maker of palings or fences. **b.** One who has charge of a park.

(1256) 9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 502 Pallisor de Meadewyk et Johi Rogerson custodientibus dom. parcos [*sic*] Bedem. 1440 in Wills & Coll. Cantabrig. (1908) I. 380 Thomas Cordis palisor...to make the pale of the closure of the saffrige. 1538–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 503 Jacobo Foster, palisor de Framgarth.

Paliish (pæ·liiʃ), *a.* [f. PALE *a.* + -ISH¹.] Somewhat pale, rather pale.

1708 Thomas *Barth. De P. N.* 221. xl. (Bodl. MS. 18 252/1) Walnut colour & paller colour'd ... but in whitencss more paliish. 1789–98 BINGLEY *Anim. Biogr.* (1813) III. 161 When meets it no stronge to meet it Jovius with a ruddie colour, paliish or yellowish. 1867 HARDWICK *Appl.* (1873) 468 Paliish gold verges as a strike sun. 1893 *Gentlem. Lit.* Wks. (1871 IV. 403 Her face has a paliish cast too much on the dullcast order. 1898 WARD-DARNELL *Aphrodite* (1900) 201 A little barbary cloud of a paliish gold.

† **Pa·liish,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. F. *paliss-*, extended stem of *pâlir* to become or render pale.] *trans.* To make pale.

1587 GOLDING *G. de la Vigne* I. ii. The cold sun...goes the whole earth her black and palyshed hue colour.

‡ **Paliisse** (pæliis'), *a. Her.* [F. pa. pple. of *paliisser* to furnish with pales or with a palisade.] Said of a dividing line when broken into parallel vertical pointed projections like a palisade: as, *party per fess paliissé*. **b.** Said of the field when divided into vertical piles (see PILE) of alternate tinctures: the same as *pile paly*.

1780 ESTCOURT *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Paliissé* is the 2 ranges of pallisadoes before a fortification, and is represented on a field riding up a considerable breath, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

† **Pa·liura.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *paliūrus*, a. Gr. παλίουρος (Theophrastus).] Name of a thorny shrub, prob. *Paliurus aculeatus* or *Christ's-thorn*.

1580 WOLFE *Minsh* 166. 9 the first is hard to learn, it is as a paliure (*spina*, that is, a sharp bushe...or a thistell, or fyllers). 1588 as a polipum, marg. A paliure is a tuell, what a solitary [sprach]. 1589 MARTIN *Kinnesley's Bot.* 201, Following in Christ's Flores. ... Belongeth common to Paliurus, it is supposed to be the thorn with which our Saviour was crowned.)

Palisado, obs. form of PALISADO.

Palk(e, erroneous form of *pobble*, PAUK *sb.*

‡ **Palkee, palki** (pă·lkī). *East Ind.* Also 7 **pallakee, pallekie.** [Hindī *pālkī*, *pālkī* palanquin, litter.] = PALANQUEEN.

1676 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. ii. 171 The Persians are carried in Pallekie's. 1677 J. F. *Tavernier's Trav. Ismaelia* to *Ormuz's Cab.* xiv. II. 201 The greater nobility are carried in a *pallekee*, which looks very like a hammock fastened to a crooked pole. 1698 *Fryer's Calcutta* 69 (Hunt.) The dooleys...are, like the palkee, borne only by two men. 1698 A. FRASER *Conspir. Charteris*, &c. 166 The ladies travelled in palanquins, or palkis, as they are more familiarly called.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palkee-bearer*; **palkee dâk**: see DAWK; **palkee gharry** (*gharee*) [Hindī *pālkī-gārī*, f. *gārī* carriage]: 'a carriage shaped somewhat like a palanquin on wheels' (Yule).

1839 LADY *Wizard. Justice* 170 I was stopped by a set of twelve palkee bearers. 1872 E. BURNABY *Ride to Khiva* ix. 112 The weak-springed, low open wheels visited a *palkee gharee* at Sonla pleasantly. 1878 *Life in the Mofussil* I. 38 (*C.*) The Commander-in-chief's carriage...may be jostled by the lumbering "palki-gharry", with its two wretched ponies. 1882 Mrs. COLLINS *Mem. Talmarsh* I. 14 The journey at that time was performed by means of the palki-gâdi.

Pall (pɔl), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 pæll, 1–4 pell, 3 pel, peal, 3–5 palle, 3–7 pal, palle, 5 *Sc.* paulle, 5–7 pale, 6 panda, pawl, 6, 8– pall, 9– pell. [OE. *pæll*, *pell* 'costly cloak or robe, purple robe, purple', ad. L. *palla* veil, coverlet, curtain, cloak; a Greek cloak or mantle, the philosophers' cloak; in Tertullian, the garment worn by Christians instead of the Roman *toga*; later in various senses: see Du Cange. The historical order of the senses in Eng. is not that of the development of L. *palla*.]

1. Cloth, a cloth.

1. Fine or rich cloth (as a material); esp. as used for the robes of persons of high rank; in OE. purple cloth, 'purple'. *Obs.*, exc. as poet. *arch.*

c1000 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. 1 (1890) 18 Of hare hâf gewunnin on wundrunde wefan (*Lat. M. purp.*). c1000 *Ælfric Colloquy* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 96/13 Pellas and ofene (*purpuram et opertorium*) decorabo egyptum and gold. c1200 *Ormin* 8911 Al all hiss wærk þatt her wass Uppe þe laure biuhenn, All wass it off þe finnste pell þatt wass enn3 affenn. c1205 *Lay. Arth.* 1361 Enclined & farred he wil pell & well purpre. c1250 *King of Tars* 364 In cloth of riche purpel palle. c1300 *Lond. Prov. Bk.* 46/28 And in the temple... Arne clothes fole of gold and palle. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Wexe is become cleue, þat linde was of sil, Or he riche wass clothid in purpur & in pal! c1480 *Henry the Shepherdes* 291, 292 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 203 Sche put on her a garnone of palle, And wore the mantyll to the feyre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis*, *Cael. Info* 172 They here pyland in purpile and pall. *a* 1522 *Litell Margaret* in *Ritson Eng. Songs* II. 172 The one of them was clad in green, The other was clad in pall. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xix, If pall and vair no more I wear. 1842 — *L. of Isles* iv. xxiii.

2. A rich cloth spread upon or over something; a coverlet, canopy, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.* in gen. sense.

13.. *E. Allit.* 370 Bare bed was mad, bisseles, With palle, and with riche clothes. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11439 And to hure chaumbre open a pal Per-ouermast hure myth a crowne). 1497 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 173 18 pieces of cloth of gold called le palle. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 13 To bere the pall of velvet crymson Above his hed. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clouts* 923 Hongynge about the walles Clothes of golde & palles. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. 329 Ane pall of gold set with pretious stanes and about the knight hed quhen he lay at mes. 1703 POPE *Odyss.* xxi. 364 With splendid palls the dowry Sisters adorn. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xiii, Over the whole hovering a canopy, or pavilion, or pall, of black velvet. 1898 HOWARD *Penfold, or God* viii He sat beneath a broad white pall.

3. *Eccl.* **a.** A cloth spread upon the altar, an altar-cloth; *esp.* a corporal. *arch.* **b.** A cloth or hanging for the front of an altar, a frontal. *arch.* **c.** A linen cloth with which the chalice is covered. (Cf. PATEN 2.)

c1200 *Ancren Riwle* I. 308 And þeor stod...reuerkh wrahtut, and readnes þarlin preuyeþ. *c* 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. *Invoc Wenceslas* 109 Vestelen þere, With rede pallen ouer warm ibrudet. 1429–30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 59 A monkeliche scholde not touche the pulles of the auter. 1485 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cc. (1520) 3/1 A woman shulde not touche the holy vessels of the auter, ne the palle. 1502 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* (Furnivall) For making of ye vestyng of ye pall. 1899 tr. *Dugdal's Hist. Warw.* 1208 C. L. 6. 63 The Library which...they covered the Silured Bookcases, was called *Carpenel*, the *Pall*, the *Silured Chamberlayne* at London. 1898 *Canonbie Survey* in *Maxwell Mem. Kell.* (1892) III. 83 The Queen...makes her first Offerand, which is a Pall of Silver Cloth of Gold. 1898 *Kalendr. Cycon. Roman.* 228/2 The Altar's same white pall.

4. A cloth, usually of black, purple, or white velvet, spread over a coffin, hearse, or tomb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 368/1 *Palle, or pelle, or other clothe layd on a dede body, ...sepulcrum.* 1483 *Harleian Cod.* in *Archæol. Rep.* (1807) I. 373 The first lectur conveyed with viij children that pale ij. pardons. c 1523 *Cardr. Lovell's Jr.* 3 A riche pal to ly on yt come late fro rome le cost. 1538 *Treasurie Church &c. Ant., Hum. Rep.* (1841) 49 Remayned of Rithyh Hamphouse for a kirtle and the pall vj.s. c 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 245 When the Coffin was put in, the black Velvet Pall that had covered it was thrown over it. 1722 *Accounts Edmt. Mus.* 317 ✠ 2 The coffin was covered by one of his tenants, and the pall held up by six of the quorum. 1850 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 6 Mourning when their leaders fell, Warriors carry the warrior's pall.

II. A garment, a vestment.

5. A robe, cloak, mantle; in early times, esp. of rich stuff. *Obs. or arch.* in *gen.* sense.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* viii. (Z.) 292 *Pallium*, pæl, *pallidus*, wæd pælede gescrydd. c 1205 LAY. 3316 (3318) Þeos wes heore pæl, þeos wes heore wede. *Ibid.* 14297 *Hit* (*the battle*) *pal on Ard* wið golde bigon. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* viii. 27 *Machab.* whynede in longe clothis, wrappid with a silken pal and purpur. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 201/1 Anon the nake was pulte or couered & coueted her. 1573 *Lancaster Lvt.* (1871) 7 One of the two Nobls ... ranne thyr to a pak of white stvfe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 27 In a long purple pall, whose skirts with gold were fretted all about, she was attyred. 1859 MASKELL *Ivories Mary Cl.* 243 It is represented in the Figure of a woman, clothed with a Pall or linen frock. 1918 T. WATSON *Poems. Midsummch.* 114 Divine Melpomene, Queen of the stately song, and flowing pall. 1820 KEATS *Nymph* xvi. *st. song*, He strange along in his dusky pall.

6. *spec.* **a.** *Eccl.* A woollen vestment worn by the Pope, and conferred by him on certain ecclesiastics, esp. metropolitans or archbishops (such conferment being a necessary preliminary to the special functions of their office); it is now a narrow band passing over the shoulders, with short lappets hanging down before and behind, and ornamented with crosses. (Now more usually called PALLIUM; formerly also PALLION.) Hence *transf.* The office or dignity of metropolitan or archbishop.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* xx. 68 He worshipped Adolph bysshop of Schelot with the archeprestrye pall. 1620 *Venice Chron.* viii. 272/2, 243 This palle is an habiment that every archebyshop must have, and is not to fyll anywhile of an archebyshoprik he hath receyved his palle of the pope. 1758 LEDRED *Hist.* IV. 202 After such terms as the Pall of the Archbp of Lichfield was taken from Lichfield and restored again to Canterbury. 1761 *Chronicler v. Myst. Babell* (1859) 130 The Romish sect, which he calleth a pall, names multitudinous priests. 1850 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Chronicle Lone C. Warwick* 24 Stephen bid Pall, the Pope's Chamberlain, bought him from Rome, a Cardinall his. 1726 ADDISON *Paraphr.* 20 After Consecration he shall have the Pall sent him. 1846 S. HAYMAN in *Todd's Irish Nunnery* Notes 3 The copies of the Pope, York and Canterbury, the two palls or archiepiscopates of England, first and second.

b. A robe or mantle put upon the sovereign at coronation; now called the 'royal robe'.

1547 EDWIN *Chron., Rich. II & After this*, he [the Archbishop] put upon him [Richard II] an upper Vesture called a Pall, saying, *Accipe Pallium.* 1842 MACAULAY *Mem. Kill. III.* 124 The Queen ... had Royal Robes ... the mantle or pallium ; the 'open pall' as it is called in the orders of Charles II and James II.

7. *Her.* A bearing representing the front half of an archbishop's pall, consisting of three bands in the form of a capital Y, charged with crosses. (Also called *cross-pall.*)

Ermine per pall: half of the field when divided into three parts, of *Silver* and *Sable*, in the direction of those of a capital Y.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 182 The fielde is Azure, a Pealle Sable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. ii. 193. 1688 HOLME *Heraldry* (1905) Diet., *Pall*, a figure like a Greek Y, above the breadth of a Pallet: it is by some Heralds called a Cross-Pall. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 898/2 The field [is] surmounted by a pall of the last.

III. 8. *fig.* (Chiefly from 3, or now esp. 4.) Something that covers or conceals, a 'mantle', 'cloak'; in mod. use *esp.* something, such as a cloud, that extends over a thing or region and produces an effect of gloom.

c 1440 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lv. 127 There shal I yelde glory & worship for shame & repreef, a palle of gruchyng for mornyng (cf. Isa. lxi. 3). 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 150 Vnder the pall of very rudenesse & ignoraunce. 1596 TOURN. *Sh.* 73 It is, even by this dark Pall thrown o'er the odious World! c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 303 The sky was overspread with a pall of blackness. 1868 B. TAYLOR *Winter Lyrics* Poems 310 Too cold to melt its pall of snow. 1880 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1880) 236 *Overhead*, by day and by night a murky pall of smoke.

IV. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pall-canopy*, *-cloth*, *-cloud*; *pall-like* adj.; **pall-bearer**, *-holder*, *-supporter*, one of those attending the coffin at a funeral, to hold up the corners and edges of the pall; †*pall-work*, work in 'pall' or rich cloth (*obs.*).

1707 HOUSTON *Collect.* 29 Sept. 46. H. 8.) II. 53 *Pall* Bearers were Dr. Aldrich, Dr. Turner [etc.]. 1786 MISS E. CLIFTON in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 3rd. S. III. 452 Lord and Lady Howard are gone to town this morning for your Pa. Amelia's funeral. She is one of the pall-bearers. 1898 WESTM. Gaz. 28 May 8/1 The pall-bearers had taken up their position. 1873 S. HAYES *Earth to Earth* 31 The old English name of "pall-canopy." 1540 *Patten Chantries. Add.* (Somt. Rec. Soc.) 224 Payd for iij sherys to lave yr *pawle cloth.* c 1425 *Cursor M.* 5103 (Trin.) He did on him [the "pal clothing And on his hond ran riche ring. 1888 COLLETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 46 To raise the storm that was to stir the "pall-clad cloud that hung over England. 1894 M. CLIFFORD in *Life*, etc. (1910) II. 346 The other "pall-holders—Mr. Thurston, Dr. Worcester (etc.). c 1400 *Apology of Lollds.* II. Of purpure, and "palle wedes, and pertt to pay. c 1440 *Alphabet. Tales* 158 All of pall work fyn, ... knotted with venym.

Pall (pɔl), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. PALL *v.*[1]] *A.* feeling of disgust arising from satiety or insipidity.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1. 11. § 1 (1737) II. 129 The Palls or Nauseatings which continually intervene, are of the worst and most hateful kind of Sensation.

Pall (pɔl), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 **pawl**, **paul**. [app. aphetic from APPAL *v.*, to which the early senses are parallel. But the literal sense of 'become' or 'make pale' is of rare occurrence, being expressed by the cognate PALE *v.* from PALE *a.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

†**1.** To become pale or dim. *Obs.*

1410–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. 2107, The name of whom shall palleth in euer age, But euer shine without eclipsing shire.

†**2.** To become faint; to faint, fail (in strength, virtue, etc.). *Obs.*

1570 GOSSON *Conf.* III. 13 That other line as the gale, Which quitch a iustome hirre palle. 1590–96 CRASH *Fr. Poverty* Sonn.] or Thou'rt so lost with peal. 1961 PEACH *Blessed* 11. Ep. 6, Vexated provocation begins to pal. 1802 SHARON *Hamm.* V. iii. 9 When can those glories fly palle.

†**b.** To decay, waste away; rot. *Obs. rare.*

†c 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degree* 1030 Thus have ye kept your counsell here Fullyng many thus seven yeres.

†**3.** Of fermented or aerated liquors: To lose briskness or sharpness by exposure to the air; to become flat, vapid, stale, or insipid. **b.** Of blood: To become pale (?) by separation of clot and serum.

c 1430 LYDGATE (title) *Pollyn. Bel. ad Vil.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/1 Pallyn, *acuo & deprehendo, ...evanesco.* 1503 *Bk. Kervynge* (*W. Hawkins Bk.* 26) After if your swete wyne pall, drawe it into a stronge vessell for lesynge (*cf. 1460 J.*). RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 126 (*B.* swete wyne in sesin or pallid put in a stronge for lesynge). 1570 PLEASE. *Godly. I.* palle, to decaie or bicome feible, by longe standyng in a thynge, *je affoiblie.* This drinke will pall (*evaporabitur*) if it stande vncouered all night. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 A cup of dead beere, that had stood pawling by him in a pot three houres. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 80/Sonnet. ...then let pall the pale Cassia's. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Certain* (1708) III. 280 When the Weather breaks the Blood palls, and the over-fermented Liquors is decomposed, or turns sower and sharp. 1703 *Art & Myst. Tradesmen* 21 Last much Wines should Pall and die upon their hands.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To become tasteless, vapid, or insipid to the appetite or interest.

c 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Marriage* Wks. 1730 I. 58 Oh, the virtue and grace of a thrill conversing. But it palls in your mouth. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 2 Beauty is a Thing which palls with Possession. 1728 JOHNSON *Vanity Hum. Wishes* 263 Now gall the tasteless meats. 1808 *Farmer Instruct.* ii. 8, (1878) 20 Pleasure may pall to-day to be obtainable. 1882 FRANCIS *Eng. Tournament* xviii. 137 His position [on a] as charm the interest the work began to pall.

b. Const. *on*, *upon* (the person, object, or organ).

1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. iv. Beauty soon grows familiar ... and palls upon the sense. 1748 RICHARDS *Mod. Fathers* I. ii. 9 *Lv.* They would not taste on and pall upon our senses. 1879 DIXON *Window* II. xxiii. 258 The pastimes of the old-year ... began to pall on him.

5. Of the person or organ: To lose relish or interest; to become satiated or cloyed with.

1589 GOSSON *To Alienate* VIII. xxxiv, If thy stomach palls with it, discontinue it from time to time. 1832 *Examiner* 673/1 The laity have done much wrong to the clergy in allowing it to ...corrupt, and pall ... with fulsome wealth.

II. Transitive senses.

†**6.** To make pale, to dim. *Obs.*

1559 EDWIN *Cant. Heliby* xi. 206 (1642) 78 The sun and moone have the colour of their visages palled [*read* appalled] (1631 pulled). 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Semth.* 1. 220, 11. 12 And Lucifer pulled by Venus opulents.

†**7.** To make faint or feeble; to enfeeble, weaken; to daunt, appal. *Obs.*

1590 GOWER *Conf.* II. 301 Unkindenesse...The trouthe of mennes hertis it palleth. 1593 *Lvc. I. Whippe* (J. 2118) The mindes of *Englishmen* shall think my words pall. 1599 YARRIN *Chron.* vi. clxv. (1638) 987/1 His kingdom and soldiours were taxed & pulled with one waight and labours. 1598 J. HAYWARD *Sjodor & P. Leade &c* Which ... did their hartes so pall, That they wish for peace. 1807 DRUMMOND *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Who. 1875 III. 119 He saw the cause of Traytor Pole ... was pulled by my weapon from my hand. 1888 F. SOMNER in *Caroline Mis. Hadleia* 308 A caprice which gave'd fortune to such measure that she entirely tyres it with.

†**b.** To render (breath) insufficient. *Obs.*

1597 BARNES *Serm. Health* 120 A remedy to pall or make sweet the breath.

†**8.** To render flat, stale, or insipid; to stale.

1609 MARSTON *New Way* I. i. The remainder of a single one Left by a drunken party, all night pal'd, too. 1680 *Treat. Popish Frauds* 1. I. 7 cannot think Of tasting any thing a first less pal'd. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy. Disc.* I. 9 *Breaking*, Leaving your Vessel always open pulls it [March Beer].

fig. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 886 A mistake... Their joy with unexpected sorrow pall'd. 1711 P. H. *Trans. New Invt. Parrots* 245 The fortunate issue of that Expedition had pall'd the Rapidity. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 124 His pulls enjoyments by excess.

9. To deprive of one's relish for something; to satiate, *glory* (the appetite, senses, or sentient being).

1700 ADDISON *Epist. Irvin. Manchester*, And pall the sense with rare exalted show. 1708 N. ROWE *Tr. Pharsal.* 321 *Vice* fear of too much pulling his Appetite. 1727 GAY *Fan Imperator* iv. 266 Nor treats can pall his stomach. 1829 *Examiner* 753/1 Can even the choicest viands fail to pall the stomach? 1858 *Passmore Lib. Stud., Shelley* (1872) I. 113 Language comes, fatigue palls, melancholy oppresses.

†**Pall**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Origin obscure: cf. PALE *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To beat, strike, knock (*down*).

c 1325 *Seuyn Sag. Addm.* 430 Þei mijte I-see neuer Þis gedlacche go and pronde doun pallen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 30 Þeues with be bowe pyke I pulte hym doun. *Ibid.* 31 *Penne Sherwan seyde*...pulteh whom he pooke.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To fight (one's way) *through*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10202 Þai met on þe Mountyoyne, euerilk hem hard, Pallit þaugh þe preasse, þat hem bedde. *Ibid.* 11130 Þai...Put hem doun priuely, pallit hem þeugh, Þaugh hym defi slightly he oughte hir hat tenelle.

Pall (pɔl), *v.*[3] [f. PALL *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cover with or as with a cloth; to drape with a pall.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8383 The ladis...was pight vp with riches all of pure stonis, Pald full preslly. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 50 Come thick Nights, And pall thee in the dunnest smoake of Hell. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 330 Why pall'd in state, and mitred with a wreath Of nightshade, dost thou sit portentously? 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 226/2 Nature...so powerless and exhaust as to seem pulled to her shroud. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 842, I saw the Holy Grail, All pall'd in crimson samite.

Pall, obs. form of PAL; variant of PAWL.

Palla (pa·lă). [L., perh. related to *pallium*.]

1. Rom. Antiq. A loose outer garment or wrap worn out of doors by women (sometimes by men); as outer robe, mantle.

1598 B. JONSON. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* vi. ix. The slave...divested himself also of her long *palla*. 1866 J. H. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 32 Her palla to adorne she resigns. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 4/3 *Calyptrix*... is called by a brilliant green palla over a long yellow tail.

2. *Zool.* An ulna-cloth; a chalice-cloth.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Palla*, ... it is also often taken for an Altar-cloth. 1882 *Catholic Dict. Palla*, a small cloth of linen used to cover the chalice and usually stiffened with card-board, &c. The upper part may be covered with silk.

Palla, variant of PALLAS, S. African antelope.

Pallace, obs. form of PALACE *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Pallad- (pa·lăd), *Chem.*, used as combining form of PALLADIUM, in names of certain compounds, as *pallad-ous-ic*, *palladous-ous*, *palladi-amine*; see QUOTS.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 320 Palladamine, $NPdH_3$. O. may be obtained from the chloride by oxide of silver.... Millon also obtained another compound... to which he gives the name of palladidiamine; it contains $NPdH_2$. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 729 Hugo Müller regards ... the yellow [compound] as chloride of palladosammonium, $N_2H_6Pd'Cl_2$. The yellow compound... yields the oxide of palladosammonium, or palladiamine, $N_2H_6Pd'O$.

Pallad-ian, *a.*[1] *Arch.* [f. *Palladi-o* + -AN.] Of, belonging to, or according to the school of the Italian architect Andrea Palladio (1518–80), who imitated the ancient Roman architecture without regard to classical principles.

1772 PERC. *Lib. Buckingham* 27 Cornelius they say is true Palladian port. And, if they assure, they ought by rules of art. 1792 GODWIN *Life* in *Mem.* (1876) I. 198 To pass some hours in the palladian Chiswick. 1858 *Cent. Exp.* 8 *Arch. Stud.* I. 340/1 The thrust...directed against that architecture of all the Palladian style. 1874 MACLAURENSIS *Mod. Par. Churches* 270 Europe has never seen a worse style than the Palladian.

Hence **Palla·dianism**, the Palladian school or style of architecture; **Palla·dianize** *v.*, to make Palladian in style.

1858 *Civil Engr. & Arch. Jrnal.* I. 94/1 The sworn champion of Palladianism, and the bitter foe of all sentiment. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Cl.* I. *Aug.* 20. 386 We shall get rid of ... Chinese pagodas, and Indian temples, and Palladianisms, and Alhambra mimicries, and Abbotsford rubbish heap. 1893 GODWIN *Church Tower Build.* *Nottingham* 17 The south front was Palladianized about the middle of the last century.

Palladic (pălæ·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. PALLADIUM[2] + -IC.] Applied to compounds of palladium containing a smaller proportion of the metal than those called *palladious*; as *palladic oxide* or *dioxide of palladium*, PdO_2.

1837 in MAUND *Exper. Lect.* 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 727 The monochloride or Palladic chloride, $PdCl_2$. *Ibid.* 728 Palladic salts are very unstable, being easily reduced to palladious salts by heat, and by reducing agents.

†**Palladio.** *Obs.* = PALLADIUM[2] 2.

1798 W. FORDYCE *Rep. Metal. Prod.* 2/2, The well known of the Palladio in Troy was near the commencement...of the...

Palladiferous (pălădi·fĭrŏs), *a.* [See -FEROUS.] Containing or yielding palladium.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 722 The palladiferous gold of Brazil.

Palladine, -yne, obs. forms of PALADIN.

Palladio- (pălē·dio), *Chem.*, combining form of PALLADIUM[2], in names of certain compounds.

1840 *Brande Chem.* 908 *Palladio-bichloride of Potassium. Ibid.*, *Palladio-protochloride of potassium.* *Ibid.* 939 *Palladio-peroxide of palladio-protoxide of potassium.* 1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 330 *Chloride of palladio-phosphonium.*

Palladious (pălē·dĭəs), *a. Chem.* Also **pal-ladious.** [f. PALLADIUM[2] + -OUS.] Applied to compounds of palladium containing a larger proportion of the metal than those called *palladic*: as *palladious oxide* or *protoxide of palladium*, PdO.

1834 *Faraday Chem. Exper.* (1842) 9 *Analysis of palladious oxide.* 1866-77 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 327 *Palladious salts are by the most part brown or red; their name is analogous, but not metallic.*

Palladium[1] (pălē·dĭəm). Forms: 4-5 **pallas**, 5 **pallacium**, **-dyon**, **-dias**, **-dion**, **-dis**, **paladion**, 6- **palladium**. [a. L. *palladium*, a. Gr. παλλάδιον, neuter of παλλάδιος of Pallas.]

1. *Gr. and Lat. Myth.* The image of the goddess Pallas, in the citadel of Troy, on which the safety of the city was supposed to depend, reputed to have been thence brought to Rome.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1511 (1517) But brought hir Grekes hem of Troye stories, ... That hadde a relyk highte Palladion (v. r. palladion, paladion) That was hire owne wyves owninchon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 161 The Priest Thoas ... Hath refused Anthenor to come And the Palladion to take. *c* 1400 *Lond. Troye Bk.* (1869) Paladie that thing called is Adieu Pethe ... Ffo' he it come also, I wene, 1485 J. WESTMINSTER *Mirk. Festiall* 1. 178 Hereafter was the Palladium of Troye translate ... and amongst others the Palladium of Troye. 1821 BULLEIN *Pulw.* I. 178 Moreover ... has his vse to a diuerse vse, to what thing he would haue vsurped and got vnto the Palladium ... out of the temple of Vesta. 1579 W. ADDINGTON *Antid. Atheos* (1626) L. 81, 103 Vesta's ... whose office was to preserue the sacred fire of the goddesse in perpetuall vigour, and guard the palladium. 1847 ROBERTSON *Sermons Cruden* I. xv. 69 The Palladium, or statue of Minerva, brought from Troy.

2. *Transf.* and *fig.* Anything on which the safety of a nation, institution, privilege, etc. is believed to depend; a safeguard, protecting institution.

1620 HOLLAND *Livy Prol.* 6 These 35 books [of Livy] ... preserued as another Palladium out of a generall shipwrake. 1820 BURNEY *Evelina Hist. D. II.* (1846) 40/2 My Palladium, my virtuous plans, my buckler, with which I stand all injuries (&c.). 1861 MILNER *Hist. Eng.* I. xiii. 301 This stone ... was carefully preserved as hence as the most valuable of state monuments. 1885 BLACKSTONE *Comm. IV.* xxvii. 243 The liberties of England cannot but subsist, so long as this palladium, Trial by Jury, remains sacred and inviolate. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* (Ind. 6 The liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman. 1895 MCCARTHY *Anc. Hist. Israel* (1897) II. 30 The *Mishna Codex Nid* ... denominated the palladium of our Englishman's liberty. 1888 M. ROBERTS *Clique Forty* 70, in The Charter of 4 Edward I (1276) is the palladium of the Clergy's Post Election.

Palla·dium[2], *Chem.* [a. mod.L., f. *Pallas*: cf. prec.

Named 1803 by its discoverer Wollaston, from the newly discovered asteroid Pallas: cf. CERIUM.]

A hard white metal of the platinum group, resembling silver, occurring in small quantities, chiefly in association with platinum, in S. America and elsewhere. Symbol Pd; atomic weight 106.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* 190 A metallic substance has sold in London as a new metal under the name of Palladium. 1804 WOLLASTON *Ibid.* XCV. 316 I ... subsequently observed another metal, to which I gave the name Palladium, from the planet that had been discovered nearly at the same time by Dr. Olbers. 1816 T. J. BRANDE *Watch & Clocks, &c.* The balance spring is usually of palladium. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 319 Palladium-brass.

Hence **Palla·diumize** *v. trans.*, to coat with palladium.

1840 *Mech. Mag.* in *Hervig's Archiv* VIII. 288 This process may be called palladiumizing with as much propriety as platinizing, nickling, or gilding. 1865 in WORCESTER.

Pallah (pa·lă). Also **palla**, **paala**, **pala**, **phalh**, **phaala**. [sal, Sechwana *p'hala*, Zulu *im-pala*.] An antelope (*Adiprocnis melampus*) inhabiting parts of S. Africa; it is dark-reddish above, dull-yellowish on the sides, and white beneath; the male has horns about twenty inches long and spreading in a lyrate figure.

1816 SIR J. BARROW *Travels Cantabrigian* 388 This species of deer was called by the Bushmans the Pallo. 1820 PRINGLE *Afr. Sketches Tour.* II. 304 That beautiful species of antelope ... which is called by the Sneepaars *Phalh*. 1820 *Encycl. Trop.* II. 21 One is called Pasla by the Kaffarons. 1837 LICHTENSTEIN *Travels* (1930) II. 38 The presence of the pallah ... is always a certain indication of water being within a distance of seven or eight miles. 1898 KAINY *Forestry in the Colony* 246 Imports of the Swazis and Zulus, Pala of the Bechuana.

Pallaize, -aze, obs. forms of PALACE.

Pallalcada, -acle, obs. ff. PALISADO, -ADE.

Pallall (pă·lăl). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **pallalie**, **palall**, **pallaly**, **pallalities**, **pallalaye**, **pally-ally**. [Duplication unknown.] A Scottish and Northern English name for the game of Hop-scotch; sometimes, the stone used in the game.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Pallall*, *Pallaly*, a game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different lozenges variously combined, during a bit of stone or broken pottery before them. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* I. 14 Some of her companions took her out to the back of the house to have a game at the pallall. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 3 *Pallalie* ... is any other of the games of the school playground. 1852 ROBERT *Little Minister* xxvii. 291 There were ... girls playing at pallalays. 1898 MACLAREN *Days Thursday* 330 Many's the time I've played the pallalies herself wi' Jess on the pleenstanes.

1898 H. BLACKBURN *Pictures Welsh, etc. A. Riding Tricks.* (E. D. D.) Divisions are chalked on the pavement, and the 'pally-allies' are hopped within the lines by a hop on one leg and a side-shuffle with the easy foot.

Pallanchine, -kse·n, -kin, palliasquine, obs. ff. PALLIASSE. **Pallart,** obs. f. PALLARD.

Pallasade, -ado, -ado, obs. ff. PALISADE, -ADO.

Pallasite (pa·lăsəit). *Min.* [f. surname *Pallas* (see below) + -ITE[1].] Native iron containing imbedded grains of *olivine*, such as that composing a large meteoric discovered by P. S. Pallas in Siberia in 1771; hence also called *Pallas iron*.

1880 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pallat, -ate, obs. forms of PALATE, PALLET.

Pallatine, -yne, obs. forms of PALATINE.

Palle, obs. form of PALL, PALE *a.*[2]

Palled (pălĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PALL *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

† **1.** Enfeebled, weakened, impaired. *Obs.*

c 1380 CHAUCER *Hous. Fame* 53 So unwarily was this wyre pulled geest. *c* 1386 —*Shipman's T.* 101 (Corpus MS.) Ech oul pulled is av appetyt wight. 1392 FORTESC. *Chron.* (1) xxxiv. 188 Thus began the trumpetts and tabours to blowe, whiche mevyed the pulled hostes. 1810 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. 68. 364 The odour is more pallid and weake (more languide) nothing so white. 1893 *Lit. Pol. Jerusalem* 9, 10, Which strooke amazement to their pealed spirits. 1898 *Yeats. Agric.* 9 (E. D. D.) 'It do make fokkes look very pealed Fourteen more. 1898 CHAMBERS & COMR *Shorthd. Assist.* 11. 11. 10/2 It receives the Liver blood ... which ... is become pealed and sluggish, and has lost its heat.

2. Of fermented liquor, etc.: That has lost its briskness or freshness; flat, stale, vapid. *arch.*

c 1450 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 168 Who knoldeche grene and drynkithe ale pulled. 14.. *Song temp. Hen. VI* (Harl. MS.), Bryng ye home no wyne, nor no stale wyne, Nethe-ty Cocus Tauerneres, *Marchon* nought, a pulled wine or dead. 1589 MARPRELATE *Pasquil* 2 b, With a quart of pulled wine poured in their water. 1592 R. WILMOT *Tancred, Gism.* A. 3b (R. to the Vesty. Should ... be pulld, ever-tasted, and stale, For such a Fine-mouth'd taste to eat. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 364 But high spirits were at an end, as pulled soda-water.

3. Deadened to pleasant tones or impressions; satiated, cloyed, disgusted.

1850 DEVEREUX *Englishman* no. 3 Pulled to deities, and surfeited of bliss. 1879 STEVENS *Father No.* 54 ♣ 2 *Pulld Appetite to temptation, and could not greatly* [? with tenuous rather than Fine]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lighthouse* 112 The squeeze then pumpers his foul frame, till the pulld meat [scarce] at the tongues. 1839 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 200 The pulled ears of an unfamiliarity age.

Pulled (pŭld), *post.* -ed), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PULL *v.*[1] (or *sb.*[1]) + -ED[1].] Covered with or robbed in a pull.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 289 Long hair in clouds As though to pleased and pulled ones. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxv, Pulled shapes to shadowy thoroughfares of thought.

† **Pa·llen,** *a.* Obs. [OE. *pallen*, *pællen*, f. *pæl*, PALL *sb.*[1] + -EN[1].] Made of 'pall' or rich cloth; in early use, 'of purple'.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 64 Hyrdð eow pællene cyrtlas. *c* 1000 —*Hom. St. Lay. Exod.* (1872) 192 Se cwæð ... ðyfde of his purpuran & his pellenan gyrlan. *c* 1205 LAY. 19760 A rot scarlin cloven ...& wes pallen cuvred. *c* 1450-80 *Alexander* 1511 He plyte ouer be payment pallen wythin, 14.. *Sege Troye* (E. E. T. S.) 310 Pyes pomelyon down of pallyn wedons, With sight of riche silk.

Pallenkrom, -kine, Pallentine, Pallen, obs. ff. PALANKEEN, PALATINE, PALACE.

Pallescent (pălĕ·sĕnt), *a.* rare. [ad. L. *pallescent-em*, pr. pple. of *pallescĕre* to become pale.] Growing or becoming pale. So **Palle·scence**, a blanching or paling.

1847 in WORCESTER *Nature's Dict.* 107 It leaves Apples like the pomaceous, less tender and leisurely pallescent. 1860 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* 10, The spirit of black melancholy began to cast his sad or her pallescent countenance. 1860 — *Maid Marian* ii, An awful thought, which caused a momentary pallescence in his rosy complexion.

Pallesin, -yne, obs. forms of PALASH.

Pallet, *sb.*[1] Obs. exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4-5 **palet**, **-ete**, **palletin**, 5-6 **palett**(e, 6 **pallat**, 6, 9 *Sc.* **pallet**, (7 **-ed**). [a. OF. *palet*, Obs. *al pal* stake.]

† **1.** A piece of armour for the head, a head-piece (usually of leather). *Obs.*

1304 *Inv. in Proceed. Archæol.* XXI. 220 Item, ij. lorellarium, et ij palettes, *prout dicit.* 1418 *Lond. Rolls* (Riley) 661 A peny pallette for pardue to kepe. In 1419 how lewde lordi in yeelde of an hous. 1419 *In Proceed. Archæol.* 220 Item, Doubletum, jakkes, barrettes, vysers, palettes, avenaylles. 1421 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 79 An aketoun of male with a pallette pouers with ouele vaberes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378/1 Palet, armoure to the heed, *galea*, *galerus*. *c* 1475 *Piet. Vis.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/22 Scutum, Armorum, *Hec tassis*, a palett, ... *galea*.

2. *transf.* The head, pate. Now only *Sc.*

c 1350 *Alex. & Dind. Gest* On the helme he lauez for sob, Thurch helme and palet to the rob. *a* 1522 *Misyn Fruyt R.* 131 Knyghtes ouer hill ... Knok yo palet or bon pan, And made be pelled like a Bon. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Flyting* xxxiii. 51 As Makmorach buckill ouer the pallatt, For battering of the pouch. *a* 1563 SCOTTOW *Lyttestar Fragmenta* 248, I shall breake your palettes, Wythout ye now cease. 1580 DUDLEY-ARMAR *Manch.* (1876) 20 Hapson ... his pleasing pallet ye breaking Doe intend Arsons. 1598 NORDEN *Surveyor's Dialogue* iii. 202 a pleasant head or a smoothe pallet. 1638 DUNBAR *Barnacles Head* v. C 2, 232 I broke a Blacksmith's pallet, 1820 G. BARNES *Tales Crusade* (E. D. D.) 198 Some have the gaunty pallet, grin with gout.

Pallet (pa·lĕt) *sb.*[2] Forms: 4, 4-6 **pallet(e**, 4-5 **paplet**, **paplat**, 4-7 **palet**, 5 **palpet**, 6 *Sc.* **palat**; *fl.* 4-6 **palet(t**, 6 **-ette**, 6-7 **pallata**, (6-8 **-ad**, 7 **palate**). ?-8 **pallat**, 6- **pallet**. [ME. *pallet*: cf. dial. *F. paillot* heap or bundle of straw, dazie, *of paille straw*:—L. *palea* chaff; also AF., *paillete straw*, in Destiney 473.]

1. A straw bed; a mattress; a small, poor, or mean bed or couch.

c 1324 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 219 (Cn) On a pallet ly a-pes-tiled al his glade wyde by Troylus be-lay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 379/1 Pelett, lytylle bed, *lectus*. *c* 1450-80 *Alexander* 431 Orient palettis. 1503 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 120 Item, for xviij li. to the Queenis pelet. *Ibid.* 1507 *Chapel of Hospitally* 6 In Of Buddes Bollenes, Mantrenes, Pallatis. 1615 EL. HELL *Contempt.*, C. T. 87, It This rule, though great in Bethlehem, lays him down to rest upon a pallet. 1738 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1840) 8, 122 I perceived the Water had soaked through the Pallet. 1887 MORRIS *Jason* xvi. (1892) 169 Content with a rude pallet of straw. 1883 PERCIVAL *Short Stud.* IV. i. 21. 128 The monks then sought their pallets.

Sc. 1600 HOLLAND *Pallet* I. 307 All this greatheeth not in a blaze and hungry ground, whereas flatter earth he laied on a pallet vnderneath. 1832 MARTIN *Comus* 316 *Ere.* the low vaunted lark From her thatch'd pallet rouse.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallet-bed*, *-chamber*, *-couch*.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 61, King Richard, ryding out in to the pallet chamber, ... to which he found in bed sir James and sir Thomas Tirrels. 1618 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 111, I continued in his pallet-cote, kneeling, weeping, and praying with others. 1707 CURIOSITIES 12 *Lit. Instr.* 61, 101 The Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber ... whose Office ... is to lie by the King on a Pallet-Bed all Night. 1832 *Lond. Lad. of Salisbury* xxiii, That pallet-couch, embroidered with.

† **2.** *Naut.* See quots. *Obs.* (It is not certain where this belongs: some place it under the next.)

1702 J. HOOPER *Lex. Techn. I. Pallet* is a Room within the Hold of a Ship, closely parted from it, in which by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. a ship may be sufficiently ballasted, without losing room in the Hold; which therefore will serve for Stowing the more Goods. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pallet*, a ballast-locker formerly used, to give room in the hold for other stowage.

Pallet (pa·lĕt), *sb.*[3] Also 8 **pallet**, **pallat**, (8-9 **palate**). [a. F. *pelette*, dim. of *pelle* spade, shovel, blade, etc., a word of many senses, some of which in English retain the form PALETTE, q. v.]

1. A wooden instrument consisting of a flat blade or plate, with a handle attached; *spec.* that used, in various forms, by potters and others for shaping their work.

1598 WOLFE tr. *Meietis' Treas.* 124 Stirrage it well from with a stirrer, and then with a pallet blunde at the ende. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 190 A craft of four husband-men or pallet, that vessell not a little beyond the Ayrel. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Gardening*, Boat is also a wooden Pallet, and changes the Water, as fast as becomes as white as Milk. 1797-98 CYCLOPÆDIA *Chin.*, *Pallet*, among potters, (muffle-makers, etc.), is a wooden instrument ... for forming, beating, and rounding their works. They have several kinds; one larger and oval with a handle; ... others ... in manner of large knives. 1837 J. T. SMITH in *Nollekens' Mistress* (1) xxvi, The pallet or board called the 'hawk', used by plasterers for laying small quantities of mortar as they apply it.

2. An artist's tablet for painting; a PALETTE, q. v.

† **3.** A flat board; plate, or disk; e. g. the blade of an oar, the float of a paddle-wheel. *Obs.*

1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 124 There's no Improvement to be made, either with respect to the Proportion of the Oars, their Length, the Breadth of the Pallets. 1769 H. DE SAUSSURE *Ibid.* XXXIII. 401 At each End of four Timbers, which constitute the Angle, ... are two Pallets not much unlike the Floors of the Log. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fan*, The Fan ... will ordinarily ... go 1500 out the Wind for an hundred in the Hold, and cause the Pallet to fill. 1808 *Specif. Trevithick & Dickinson's Patent* No. 3048 A sawing wheel, furnished with fixed or pallets, but which we call our propelling boards.

Spec. b. *Brickmaking.* A board for carrying away a newly moulded brick: cf. PLASTER. c. Each of the series of disks in a chain-pump.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 184 As the wheel revolves, the pistons ... will cause the planets to force the now assembled bricks, with their pallet or board under them, inversely up the mould. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pallet*, ... 3. One of the series of disks or pistons in the chain-pump or dragwhe... 5. *Mason.* A board on which a newly moulded brick is carried away to the kiln. *Ibid.* [see PLOUGH 18 f].

† **4.** *Gilding.* A flat brush for raising up gold-leaf. 1720-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pallet*, in gilding, is an instrument made of a squirrel's tail; used to raise up the gold leaves from the pillow, to apply and extend them on the matter to be gilt.

5. A projection on some part of a machine, which engages with the teeth of a wheel, and thus converts a reciprocating into a rotary motion, or vice versâ; *esp.* a projection upon the pendulum or the arbor of the balance-wheel of a clock or watch, engaging with the escapement-wheel. [So in Fr.]

1704 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1968 It is scarce possible to manage the Pallets so, as always to make the same Vibrations or move the Wheel. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Pallets*, two rests that play in the teeth of the crown-wheel of a watch. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Essays*, Wks. 1848 I.

...ing. The pendulum has two pallets, ...which at equal intervals rise and fall, and let the teeth of the wheels pass under them in opposite succession. 1850 KNIGHT & LARDNER *Mech.* 120, 192. The pallets are connected with the pendulum so as to oscillate with it.

6. In an organ: Any one of the valves in the upper part of the wind-chest, each of which is connected with a key of the keyboard, and, on being opened by pressing down the key, admits the 'wind' or compressed air to a groove beneath the set of pipes corresponding to that key.

Also applied to other valves, as *exacte-pallet*, a valve allowing escape of air from the organ bellows when too full.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 449/2, ¶ In the spring which keeps the pallet in its place when not in use. 1850 STEVENS *Cyclopæd.* 58 Of vacuum nuts of valves...those called pallets are the most important ones. 1856 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 356 In order to prevent an undue rising of the bellows when more wind is supplied than used, a *musikpallet* is placed in every bellows.

7. *Bookbinding.* A tool for impressing letters or figures on the back of a book, consisting of a metal block mounted on a handle and having the letters, etc. engraved upon it, or the required types fastened in it.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 429 The tools...whether single letters or figures, or 'pallets' (that is, the title of a book, &c., cut in a single metal block) are mounted on wooden handles, and applied before use to a gas burner, in order to obtain the requisite heat.

8. *Coach.* = PALETTE 4 a.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pallet-frame*, *-spring*, *-wheel*, *-wire*; **pallet-arbor**, an arbor on which a pallet (in a clock, etc.) is fixed; **pallet-board** = sense 3 b; **pallet-box**, in an organ, a box or chest forming part of the wind-chest, containing the pallets belonging to one keyboard; **pallet-cyc**, in an organ, a loop of wire at one end of a pallet, to which is attached the wire by which it is pulled down; **pallet-leather**, in an organ, the soft leather with which the inner surface of a pallet is faced; **pallet-moulding**, in *Earth-moulding*, a process in which each brick as moulded is turned out on a pallet, and the mould smeared to prevent adhesion of the clay; **pallet-tail**, each of the rocking arms which bear the pallets in certain escapements.

1883 SIR E. BECKETT *Clocks & Watches* 183 In all clocks of this kind the "pallet-arbors are set in small cocks. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 429 (*Bookbinding*) This operation is repeated each time that a "pallet-board comes under the stopper. 1856 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 356 Attached to a loop of wire called the "pallet-eye, fastened to the movable end of the pallet. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 322 That part of the "pallet frame...in which is set the screw for moving the arbor or centre of the small iron teeth, is formed into a rectangular shape. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* s.v., In "pallet-making the molds are usually arched; in dog-making they are wired. 1876 PARKS & HARRISON *Telegraph* 84 The wheel has fifteen teeth cut on its circumference; its play is regulated by two small pallets...and two small steel "pallet-springs. 1884 F. J. HARRISON *Watch & Clocks*, and The "pallet staff holes are found to wear very much if not pivoted. 1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 30 The index that is carried round immediately by the pendulum, via on the same arbor with the "pallet wheel. 1852 *Builder* 730 Mr Muller has tried to put all the "pallet-valves, belonging to one manual, into one common box.

Pallet (pæ·lĕt), *sb.*[2] *Her.* Also 7 palett. [dim. of PALE *sb.*[1] 6.] An ordinary resembling the pale (PALE *sb.*[1] 6), but of half its breadth.

1572 BOSSEWELL, *Armorie* II. 82 It [the Pale] may be diuersified, as from a Pale to a Pallet which is ye halfe of the Pale. 1681 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 13 The pale, whose content is the third part of the whole field, and is diuided again into the Pallet, which is half the pale, and the Endorse which is half the Pallet. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist.* & *Pop.* iv. 11 The arms of Stapleton, Count of Provence—or, a pallet gules.

† Pallet, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. F. *paiette*, OF. *paellete* (Gloss. de Salins, 13–14th c.), dim. of *paele* shallow pan :—L. *patella*.] A vessel of a definite measure used to receive the blood in blood-letting.

1607 HIERON. *Aphor.* 19. v. 5 A...Surgeon...reports that he drew from a patient...in foure dayes twenty seuen pallets, euery pallet containing three wine-cups and more.

† Pallet, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *paalé* (13–14th c. in Godef.), dim. of *pâle* PALE *a.*] : but in reference to wine, cf. OF. *paillet* light or straw-coloured wine.] Of a light colour between red and white: pale red, flesh-coloured.

1583 COGAN *Haven of Health* 180 Of wines, some are white, some red, some pallet colour, or a fresh colour of white and ruddie. 1593–96 BARET *Alv.* C 750 Horsebush colour, or pallet colour in wine. *c* 1600 SCOTT *Philips* in *T. Watson Coll. Scot. Poems* (1707) 2. 12 Upon their brest...The Rubie pallets and The opall, Together with the Amatist. 1611 COTGR., *Pâle*, *Pasle*, or pallet, as pale Claret, wine. 1632 SHERWOOD, Pallet wine, *vin pasle*, *vin pasle*.

Pallet, obs. form of PALETTE, PALATE.

Palleting (pæ·lĕtiŋ). *Naut.* [*vbl.* PALLET *sb.*[2] 9.] † A slight platform made above the bottom of the magazine, to keep the powder from moderate.' (*Weale's Rudim. Nav.* 1586). Also *attrib.*, as *palleting-beam*, *-battens*.

1883 BOMFORD *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Palleting Hatches* ...are small apertures, about 12 inches square, formed by the palleting-beams and ceiling in the fore-magazine. *c* 1890 *Rudim. Navig.* (*Weale*) 191 *Palleting-Beams* are those beams under the flat of the magazine, between it and the powder-room, where there is a double palleting.

Palletot, Pallew : see PALETOT, PALEW.

Pallial (pæ·liăl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *pallialis*, f. PALLIUM : see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pallium or mantle of a mollusc (or of a brachiopod).

Pallial adductor, the muscle to adductor muscle of a bivalve; *pallial cavity*, *respiration*, *line*, *lobe*, etc.: see quots. ; *pallial sinus*, a sinus or recess in the pallial impression of certain molluscs, being the mark of their retractile siphons.

1858 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 708/2 It is this pallial sac that the animal establishes a current of water. 1859–68 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 28 The border of the 'mantle' is also muscular; and the place of its attachment is marked in the shell by a line called the 'pallial impression'. 1878 GEORGE *Hist. Brachiop.* vi. 96 The inner surface of each valve is lined with a soft membranous substance, called the pallial lobes. 1879 *Nicholson's Palæont.* 208 The 'pallial line' or 'pallial impression.' 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* I. 59 In some Mollusks (e.g. *Pterotrachea*, the fellicate living membrane of the pallial cavity serves as the respiratory organ. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 698 *Septibranchia* (gills) A circumpallial sinus joining the terminations of the pallial sinuses is figured by Jhering in *Dentalium*.

† Pallamant. *Obs.* [adj. med.L. *pallidamentum*, f. *pallidare* to cloak.] A robe, gown : in quots. the white gown of a candidate for the Roman consulship.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 181 This Tarquin shall enforce the Tribunes hallowed privilege, And put a Plebeian in the Princely Pallament of white and spotless Hue, And name them in Election for the Empire. 1593 *Pierce Penilesse his Supplication to the Divell* 32 A goodly King in robes most richly clight, The upper Vie a Romish pallament.

Palliard (pæ·lĭard). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 paylliard, -art, 6 pallyard, -part, -parte, pallart, 6–7 palyard, pallyard, 6–9 paillard, 6– pilliard. [a. F. *paillard*, in 12th c. *paillart*, f. *paille* straw : see -ARD.] A professional beggar or vagabond (who sleeps on the straw in barns and outhouses); *transf.* a low or dissolute knave; a lewd fellow, a lecher, a debauchee.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alyan* II. xviii. The fiue was but a vyuel and a paylliart and a knaue of poure hirte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 254 Ye ought not to marye your self to suche a vyuel & paliard. 1505 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. (1812) 451 He was but a false paliarte, and alwayes aspyenge for Cowrse of Fraunce. 1580 ROLLAND *Pest. Faced.* 4 A Pellard is he that goeth in a painted cloke. 1587 HARRIS *Cannot* 16. 44 The worst and wickedest of all the beastly generation of vagarants comparable to the roysting Pallyardes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 408 A most luxurious and effeminate Pallard he (Sardanapalus) was. *c* 1650 HOWELL *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* II. (1737) 34 Was only a debauched pallard but a cruel murtherer. 1834 H. ANDERSON *Bothwell* I. v. *Pallards, and Jailbirds.* 1892 BARNES *Lamentations* III. 303 The male part of the upper class are...a parcel of poets, stinking, nervous paillards.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* RARE : dissolute.

1584 CAXTON *Fables of Alyan* II. xviii. He a paillart Male, what great thow art Satan ! 1586 J. *Barnes's Delphat* in *Cath. Tracts* (1857) 15, I. 81/2 [Joseph Bishop, against priests and pallard Monkes]. 1638 *Last an Gen. Assembly to Scotl. Propositi* (1868) 20 A palyard drunkard dwelleth.

† Palliardise. *Obs.* Also 6 -tise, 6–7 -tize, [a. F. *paillardise* (1339 in R. Estienne), f. prec. + -ISE 3.] Lewdness, fornication, lechery.

1591 LODGE *Elegaius* (Hazl. *Dodsl.* C.) 46 Nothing...more maketh men set forth...than lasciuious and pallardize. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 3 How Sisyphus] gave himself ouer wholly to pallardize and adultery. 1648 BOYLE *Occas. Hit.* v. 136 Nor can they tax him with Pallardize, Luxury, Epicurisme.

So **† Pa·lliardry, † Pa·lliardy** [= F. *paillardrie* (Villon.)], ragotry, knavery; lechery, fornication.

1503 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 178 Is that fair of your palyardry made blyve. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xxxiii. 81 Thocht yung perwenit naitrelie To palyardy applyandlie, 1599 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 80 The sellabile and pulyardie Our feelaues bringis in thrall.

† Pa·lliardize, *v. Obs.* [f. PALLIARD + -IZE.] *intr.* To fornicate.

1879 T. MILLS in *Murdin's St. Trials Ann. & Mod. T.* II. 384/1 Chadwington, whose eldest daughter was found pallardizing with...Eglesford, his Secretary. 1892 ANNE ARMSTRONG *Four Wives, Augsb., London* 3 Gardenapples... That pallardizing sot.

2. *trans.* To be a procurer of.

1892 PEPYS & WALKER *Pepysian's Trial* 2 To...be the Parliament men, they had not employed such a man as would pallardize Lies, and become a pander unto Falshood.

Palliasse : see PALLASSE.

Palliate (pæ·lĭĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *palliātus* cloaked, f. *palli-um* cloak (-ATE[2] 2): afterwards pa. pple. of late L. *palliāre* to cloak, palliate.]

† A. *as pa. pple.* Cloaked, covered, concealed; disguised. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* Introd. 13/2–14 b, They seem the extreame author Thomas Aresfield ...to bestow pallyate and disshonest, vnto the shame of Paris. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 3 The Sixth ...must be accommodate and palliate by divers wise qualifications further. 1632–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 247 That was still the cloak under which was pallied all the wicked plots against the Kirk of God.

B. *as adj.* **† 1.** Wearing a cloak : in quot., a philosopher's cloak : see PALLIUM 1. *Obs.*

1620 *History St. Aug. City of God* 221, xvii. (1620) 256 Lest the communication of this name with the vulgar, should debase the proud...manner of the Pallian.

† 2. Cloaked; having its real nature concealed. 1632 R. FERNE *Blazon vnto Thee...* may be meete but a palliat or cloaked mocke. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (c. Wks. 1823) IV. 224 God may...give us a treacherous sentiment, a pallian point.

† 3. Of a cure : Superficial or temporary. *Obs.*

a 1625 COKE in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 230 All his industry and care, till by your means made but a palliate cure. 1673 PEACOCK *Addit. Narr. Pap. Plot* 30 Cardinal Poole...did not...absolve their Consciences from Restitution, but only made a palliate Cure.

4. *Zool.* Having a PALLIUM (sense 3 b): testibranchiate. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Palliate (pæ·lĭĕt), *v.* [f. PALLIATE *ppl. a.*; cf. late L. *palliāre* (Apuleius, and s.) to cloak, F. *pallier*, which may have aided the formation.]

† 1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a cloak; to cloak, clothe, shelter; to invest. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 59 Sumptie set fourth and pallyated with the vesture ...of a professed vesture. 1613 B. CARPENTER *Pneuma Adapt. ind.* 3, *Pallieth*, cloaks. 1632 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 60 Her sheep ...are pallyated under the coverture of the high-grown hedges of meshmore. 1638 GUILLEMARD *Variation Hagus, Nymphs* 3, The Ocean, which pallyates the inferiour parts of the Earth. 1648 BOYLE *Occas. Reflections* (1665) A 5 b, It is the accustomed custome of our modern Writers, alwaies to pallate themselves under the Protection of some worthy Patron.

† 2. *fig.* To hide, conceal, disguise. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1598 DALTON *Sacred Medlin.* vii. (Arb.) 119 Hipocrites with their dissembling holinesse towards God doe pallate and cover their hatefull wickednes men. 1708 PRYNNE, *To Palliate*, to disguise, cloak, colour or cloak. 1795 GOLD. MARSH *by Speaker Life* 4 *Wks.* (1820) III. 38 The bankruptcy of their India Company, long palliated, now stands confest. 1803–12 MISS EDGEWORTH *Almeria* viii, Her name was printed among the list of subscribers, and there was no palliating the fact.

3. To alleviate the symptoms of a disease without stating it; to relieve superficially or temporarily; to mitigate the sufferings of; to ease.

It rarely has the notion was that of cloaking, disguising, painting up: the patient gradually into that of alleviating the symptoms: cf. 2.

1588 J. HALE *Compend. Method* 60 They [bone-diseases] either are never cured, or else onelie so palliated that they breake out againe. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. *Explan.* Words Art A vij, To assuage Pomanders doe palliate a stinking breath, occasioned by a corrupt stomach or diseased lungs, and such like. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Conse.* (1841) 131 Let mountebanks palliate, quiet heads our agues, being never soundly but superficially healed. *a* 1704 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* (1718) V. iv. 284 He is but half a Physician: he hath palliated the sores and diseases, but he hath not removed them. 1878 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (ed. 3) 181 That which cannot be cured must be palliated.

4. To disguise or colour the real enormity of (an offence) by favourable representations or excuses; to represent (an evil) as less than it really is; to cause to appear less guilty or offensive by urging extenuating circumstances; to extenuate, excuse.

This has passed gradually from the sense of cloak (as in 3), disguise, colour, to that of extenuate, lessen the gravity of.

1534 W. TYNDALE tr. *Rainer's Lett.* 323, I cannot nor suffer myself to palliate my actions or words. 1633 H. CAREW tr. *Fenelon's Pol. Test.* iv. 27 This advice coming first to see his fault...he laboured to have palliated it with certain excuses. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Advert.* I. 11, 22 They endeavoured to palliate what they could not justify. 1736 TUCKER *Mod. Exig.* (1756) II. vi. 87 The illegal imprisonment cannot be explained away, and cannot be palliated. 1876 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 129 These considerations only slightly palliate his conduct.

b. To excuse (a person).

1580 M. R. EDWARDS *Notes & Q.* (1856) 256 *In* will endeavour to show that black is white, as to prove that my transgression 'ere may have had cue to the smallest degree palliate you.

† 5. To make less emphatic or pronounced; to moderate, mitigate, qualify or tone down (esp. one's action or statement). Also *absol. or intr.* To take up a more moderate position, to compromise. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eliza* 31 Thus...The great evil of this year...is the fall of my Lord of Sandwich, whose mistake about the prizes hath undone him: though soon the 2 Nobs palliating it) Ramsaucher into Spayne. 1590 MARPRELATE *Epit. Treasp.* 2, wee...do you think the Catholicke world have palliated so far, and colloqued with their Consciences? 1592 HARRIS *Collect.* (H.M.S.) III. 429 The Author...is forc'd to palliate what he said about Mr. Harley's being an Accomplice to an Advertisement he has in his Paper last Night. 1708 ROWLANDSON *Clavigo* (1799) II. *Advert.* 29 To obtain this time, you must palliate a little, and come into some seeming compromise. 1798 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 489 This beautiful fabric of beauty (small fish) was probably invented by the ancient Chinese, to palliate their inclination.

† b. To appease, please, or indulge (one's taste). 1630 WILKINS *Rom. Pros. Mor.* 134, I have inserted these parcels of the Psalter, that by this occasion my Reader might palliate his taste with an Essay of our Antiquity (so English a thing T. Taylor *God's Pedigree.* (c. viii (1630) 100 Some call the Candles, Preserves, all the Jardons...to palliate his taste.

† c. To moderate the hostility of. *Obs. rare.*

1608 BISHOP *Pilgr.* Appl. 39 Yea, that I might down better palliate [ed. 1683 *allayed* in modernize], I did mix with them that Rapsodian.

Palliated (pæ·lĭĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1]; taking the place of the earlier PALLIATE *ppl. a.*]

1. Cloaked (*lit. and fig.*); **†** covered over, concealed; **†** superficially healed; mitigated, extenuated: see the vb.

1612 BP. HALL *Olivet. Devotion's Pulp.* xiii. 2, Mortis Arcbeus

...alighted than pretended still of those magnificent and palliated Ignorance. 1653 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 150 That they might not a certain gallicard Palm. 1664 Sydenham *Med. Methodus* 401 The palliated Unmercifulness with more severity than before. 1692 Bishop Ingol. *Exp.* Ser. 1. *Patriarch Life N. Marvels.* The half-covered, and palliated confidence of unmoved gods. 1837 Monck Kaines *Lect. Palliative*...covered with a cloak; veiled; mantled; applied to parts subdued or lulled by the use of opiates; palliated.

2. Having the ecclesiological PALLIUM.

1892 *Tablet* 6 Aug. 214 This very Oriental and Palliated Head Colour.

Palliating (pæ·liĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That palliates; in the senses of the vb.

1679 Gadd. *Cading Pref.* § 3 Palliating Medicines. 1720 in Somers *Tracts* II. 271 The Majesty of that House were ...satisfied with a palliating Answer, justified up by the Event. 1756 Ingram *Essays* I. 214 Letters...discountenanced and rejected all such palliating schemes, and ...were determined never to yield an inch. 1849 Mrs. C. Hall *Midships* II. 24 I wish I could show those who cry out against Irish outrage...a few of the palliating circumstances.

Palliation (pælĭ·ē·ʃən). [n. F. *palliation* (13-14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L., *palliātio-em*, n. of action from *palliāre*: see PALLIATE.]

†**1.** The action of palliating; the clothing or concealing (of an act, etc.); that which serves to conceal or hide; a cloak, covering. *Obs.*

1577 Fenner tr. Gentilet *Discov.* 118 They make her Christes[!] serve...as a palliation or covertion, for all unnaturalnesse, murthers, and wickednesses. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxviii. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 2 The generality of Christians make the external frame of Religion but a palliation for sin. 1734 Bolingbroke *Patriot King* Wks. V. 344 Candour would wish to throw a veil over the failings of an illustrious character: but deliberately perpetrated crimes have no claim to palliation.

2. The action of disguising or seeking to make less conspicuous, the enormity of (a crime, etc.) by ex-cuses and apologies; extenuation; excuse; often in phrase *in palliation of*.

1609 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3 Hardie counsels in proximity and dangerously, a palliation of a great part of Commendall Magicke. 1756 Gibbon *Ess. M.* 102, Yet, though not a perfect system, is such a palliation of his faults as induces me to forgive him. 1817 Feltham *Nerve. Comp.* I. vi. 311 He could not ...invoke even the tyrant's plea *of necessity* in palliation of his evil deeds.

3. The alleviation of the symptoms and incidents of disease without curing it; hence *gen.* alleviation, mitigation, temporary relief.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 61 A wise physician will consider whether a disease be incurable;...if he find it to be such, he bins rester to palliations; and alleviate the symptoms. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 283 Palliation of diseases. 1783 Jamieson *Lec. to Dr. Madge* in Boswell, Excision is doubtless necessary in the cure, and I know not any means of palliation. 1883 Holland *Lett. Toronto* 1916. 304 You utterly refuse to admit that there is any palliation of your misery.

Palliative (pæ·liĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [n. F. *palliatif*, *-ive* (13-14th c. in Littré), f. L. type **palliātīv-us*: see PALLIATE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Serving to cloak or conceal. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Pallatif*, palliative; cloaking, hiding ones, covering. 1656 Blount Glossogr., *Palliative*, that cloaketh, covereth or concealeth.

2. Serving to relieve (disease) superficially or temporarily, or to mitigate or alleviate (pain or other evil).

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 23/2 We will speake of the cure most emplayed as palliatiue. 1632 Hexham *Rem. Dict.* s.v., As the best is Emplastik is...but a palliative cure. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 32 ¶ 6 The cure for the greatest part of human miseries is not radical, but palliative. 1865 Gulliver's *Lect. Med.* VIII. 169 These drugs at best are no more than palliative.

3. Tending to extenuate or excuse.

1772 J. Dickie *Disc.* (1790) I. 70 The palliative term they make use of to reconcile their duty with their pastimes. 1780 Warton *Rambler Rep.* 84 He openly declares his own attempt, not in a palliative apologic, but in a peremptory the heroine. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* x. 148 If he ventured...to put in a palliative word, she set it aside as a certain chicane.

B. *sb.* **1.** That which gives superficial or temporary relief; that which serves to alleviate or abate the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

1704 Swift *Vaughan's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 9. 134 Those palliatives which wash, perfumes, or ulcers; perfumes are...bad diseases, or rather its palliative. 1805 *Med. Trans.* X. 240, I...confined myself to palliatives, the principal of which was laudanum. 1846 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. 60. 173 We are prevailed to...rely on remedies and we are persuaded with palliatives. 1867 Oscar Wilde's *Duch. Padua* iv. A timely palliative, if not a radical cure, for headaches and urgent evils.

2. An extenuating representation.

1726 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxix. 184 What shall we think of one, who seeks to find palliatives in words? 1737 H. Walpole *Corr.* II (1820) III. xi. 304 [This word is] palliative of the latter's obloquy, if justice would allow of any relation. 1818 W. Scott (Webster 1864), He had been what is called, by courtesy of palliation, a very gay young man.

Hence **Pa·lliatively** *adv.*, in a palliative manner; in a way that serves to lighten or mitigate.

1794 Monboddo *Anc. Met.* (1795) II. 321 The weakness of the language is well may be palliatively cured by strength of thought. 1820 in *Cornh. Gloss. Mod.* 30, if III. 430 In such cases we should proceed gently and palliatively.

Palliator (pæ·liĕtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from PALLIATE.] One who palliates or alleges extenuating considerations; an extenuator.

1792 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 20 Dec., The worst...will not find, being their only abettors and palliators in this kingdom. 1804 *Examiner* 433/1 No lie, a palliator of every powerful and profitable crime. 1876 Bellingham *Treas. Diet. Ps.* cxl. 10, Flatterers...was no intimate...or palliator of sin.

Palliatory (pæ·liĕtŏɹi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Characterized by palliation; having the function or effect of palliating.

1664 H. Stubbe *Mod. Medicine* 401 These remedies no more scare for the like palliatory proceeding. 1849 Burrows in B. Gregory *State Lights Compl. Mort.* 1858 424 Some explanations are very palliatory but not justificatory.

Pallid (pæ·lid), *a.* Also 7 **palid.** [*ad.* L. *pallid-us*, f. root *pall-* to *pall-ēre* to be pale, *pall-or* paleness.] Lacking depth or intensity of colour, faint or feeble in colour, wan, pale. (Said chiefly of the human face as affected by death, sickness, or passion, hence *transf.* of these causes themselves.) Chiefly *poet.* before 1800, exc. in *Bot.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 18 So soone as Night her with her pallid hew Debarre the benuties of the shining skye. 1592 — *Ruines Rome* xx. Ye pallid spirits, and ye ashie ghosts. 1598 — *F. Q.* V. x. 22 Gainst which the pallid Death findes no defence. *c* 1601 Chapman *Iliad* xxi. 67 Pallid fear made hollow stomachs strong. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Cock & Fox* 482 Then Partlet flying to his pallid Lips, the Arrow To prize a Kiss. 1708 Wotton *Boyle Pluralty* (1718) III. 401 Testimonies slender, pallid, driven into exigences. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IV. 313 A blade without! Her pallid cheek. 1816 Keats & Mr. Reynolds' Idyll II. xix. 221 Such, The dismal regards are entered with very short pallid ...lashes. 1856 Browning *Fra A Pract. Mod.* (1858) 206 The symptoms due to loss of blood are developed...the patient...becomes successively pallid.

b. (*comb.*, as *pallid-faced, -looking, -tormentor* adjs.; also in comb. with a word of colour, as *pallid-grey, -turquoise, -ochreous*, etc.

1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* in Cooke *Introduct.* contained, *pallid-fuliginous*. *Ibid.* 183 Hymenium pale-umber or pallid-grey. *Ibid.* 185 Immersed or gregarious, hemispherical, pallid-umber-tint. 1897 F. Watson *Under Old Regime* 148 Among the crowd which lined the height was a pallid-faced girl. 1899 Ousley *Il.* II. XXX. 430/1 With the pallid tatter the pallid-looking veteran.

Hence **Pa·llidly** *adv.*; **Pa·llidness.**

1656 *Antichr. Synodicon.* 21 (They) sometimes appear pallidly sad, as if they were going to their graves. 1858 For. *A. C. Prov* Wks 1864 IV. 181 Gigantic and pallidly white lands. 1880 Tollemache *Essentia* in *Spec. Ind.* 7 The Law no more, than he discouraged with the pallidness of Plato. 1896 *Scient. Wonder.* 206, The more copious of the ova, and church-like pallidness of the consummation.

Pa·llidi-, combining stem of L. *pallid-us* pale, used in some terms of Nat. Hist., as **Pallidifo·rous** *a.*, pale-flowered. **Pallidipa·lpate** *a.*, having pale palpi. **Pallidi·ta·rsate** *a.*, having pale tarsi. **Pallidive·nate** *a.*, having a pale abdomen.

1830 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Pallidity (pălri·dĭti). [f. L. *pallid-us* pale + -ITY.] Paleness of countenance, pallor.

1806 W. Hanway *Hist Kamchatka* II. 163 One looks indicated the pallidity and languor of sickness. 1859 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 363 He...strikes into pallidity and paralysis.

Pallin, variant of PALLAN *sb.* 5c.

Pallionym, obs. Sc. form of PALLIUM.

Pallification: see PALEFICATION.

†**Pa·llify,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *palli-re* or F. *palli-er* + -FY.] *trans.* = PALLIATE *v.* 3.

1592 Peele *Battle Alcazar* (1593) B1, Remedy so pallifie the cogged lies that is inuincible. 1598 Barrey *Travell of Monkes* 95, It...pallifieth or rather hydeth the foules of the Lepers. 1608 *Admon.* It pallifieth not corruption nor ex-gerate.

†**Pa·llify,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[f. L. *pallē-re* to be pale + -FY: cf. *horrify*.] *trans.* To make pale.

1598 Norden *Lowndes Complaint* (1872) 146 So much had the horrour of death...whiles few houses pallified his colour.

†**Pa·llisnert.** *Naut. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *palsenarde*, also *palsnarde*, *palsnarde*, 1543 in Jal, = It. *palsinarda*, Sp. *palsinard*, the oars of a galley collectively, oarage, f. It. *pala* blade of an oar, etc. Cotgr. has '*palsenarde*, part of the Orelop or upper decke of a Galley'; so *palsenarde* in Florio.] The oarage of a galley (or Tax in Cotgr. and Fl.)

1587 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 0, 0, 0, 44 Having mended and new covered a peece of our palisnert.

Palling (pɔ·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PALL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PALL *v.*[1]; the losing of freshness, flavour, or interest, etc.: see the verb.

1703 *Art & Mast. Drinkers* 3 The Palling or Flatting of Wines. 1853 Dickens *Cont. Pilgr.* xx. 216, I know not the palling of pleasure. 1875 Stephens *Serm. Fools* v. 119 To prevent the palling of so much luxury on novel senses.

Pa·lling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That palls upon the taste, etc.: see the verb.

1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirad.* xxix, Their palling taste the Joursey's length destroys. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* viii. 361, The rolling amusements, the palling pleasures, the ...ever business of the world. 1898 Hutchinson *Ess. & St. Mids.-Sho.* 13, 1 the fresh fruit flavour rich, luscious, yet not palling.

Hence **Pa·llingly** *adv.*

1821 Campbell in *New Monthly Mag.* II. 236 Their subjects received us at Ghent rather pallingly familiar to our acknowledg memories.

Palling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PALL *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That covers with, or as, a pall.

1832 R. Cattermole *Sketch*, etc. 122 Trees, &c., in Bruised leaves withdrawn the palling shroud.

Pallio- [pæ·lio], combining form of PALLIUM, used in zoological terms relating to the pallium or mantle of a mollusc, etc.; as **Palliobranchiate** (-brænkĭĕt) *a.*, belonging to the *Palliobranchiata* or *Brachiopoda*, the tribes of the mantle being supposed to be branchiæ or gills; **Palliosu·ralian** *a.*, pertaining to the mantle and the viscero-pericardial sac of a cephalopod; **Palliopedal** (-pe·dăl) *a.*, pertaining to the mantle and foot of a mollusc.

1850-6 Woodward *Mollusca* 180 The only argument for grouping the *Rudista* in close juxtaposition with...the...*Brachiopoda* by *Deshayes* [*Encycl. Brit.* XV]. 1875 Carpenter in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 670/2 Certain muscular tissues...and a curious muscular band—the "pallio-cardiac band"—traverses the sac. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 328 In Haliotis...they [nerves] pass off from the common pedal ganglions: these [the "pallio-pedal ganglia]...

†**Pa·llion**[1], *Obs.* Also 3 **pallion**, 3-4 **-oun**, 4 **-une**. [a. OF. *pallion*, *-on* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pallium*: see PALLIUM.] = PALL *sb.*[1] (usually in sense 6 a), PALLIUM.

c 1290 *Becket* 908 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 122 Hire goune wolde arere Alisa to pallion [*Harl. MS.* pal pallioun] to vesse. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 146 Hondi hem ne her wyfes ore a lenkep hom, pe mast in hond pat hap wip wymmen pallioun. *c* 1440 *Sir Cleges* (Ritson 1773) 7 With his pallion his eyen he bledde. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* xcvii, 96 Seynt gregory...sent to seynt Austyn the pallion & made hym primat and Archebyshop of Englond. *a* 1500 Douglas *King Hart* xli. Dame Dowgal bar of dolour to him down Ane pallioun that on ground has wisbord.

Pallion[2] (pæ·lyən). [Derivation obscure: cf. Sp. *pallon* (pal'yon), a quantity of gold or silver from an assay, It. *pallone*, augm. of *palla* ball.] A small piece or pellet.

1777 *Philly* (*pamff.*) 20 In the Mixture as they make Pallions on Board with old Cable Ends. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 107 Cut it into little bits, or pellions, by the tips or pallions of nibbs upon it. 1884 Bryden *Watch & Clinker.* 139 Two small pallions of metallic solder ready cast it.

Pallion, -oniate, obs. Sc. forms of PAVILION.

Pallisado: see PALISADE. **Pallish:** see PALL *v.*[1]

Pallium (pæ·liŏm). Pl. **pallia.** [L. *pallium*: see PALL *sb.*[1].]

1. *Antiq.* The Latin name for the large rectangular cloak or mantle worn by men, chiefly among the Greeks; esp. by philosophers, and by saintly and others in the early Christian Church. (= Gr. ἱμάτιον, HIMATION.)

1589 *Pasquil's Return* A3 Pallia, and the like Pallions. 1598 Sandys *Trav.* 102 Why (Alcibiades) says The Cretenses...adorned...themselues the lower then all their clothes, called Pallia, as some of the Irish also doe. 1788 Boswell *Tour*, 20/2, II. 80 He is larger than ever Mr. Sheridan in a magnificent pallium. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Sacred & Legend.* 42 Turned in the wings and short pallium they resemble the figures of Grecian kings.

2. *Eccl.* **a.** The woollen vestment conferred upon archbishops by the Latin Church: = PALL *sb.*[1] 6 a.

1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 102 When Bishop hath the pallium of an Archbishop, to wit, the eye of the Pallium, and the Crosse. 1892 Cath. *Archive* I. 6, 25 To-day we receive the confirmation of his office, and the pallium from the hands of the Pope. 1892 Bennett *Papal Power* 60, 113 The first recorded instance of a grant of the pallium, the ornamental scarf, which was the badge and certificate of Metropolitan authority. 1894 Gaston *Short Hist.* vii. § 2, 370 Whatever had been its part in the schism, Canterbury had received his Pallium from the Pope.

b. An altar-cloth: = PALL *sb.*[1] 5 a.

1885 Rossetti *Hours.* xxvi, The altar was bare; the golden pallium which covered it gone.

3. †**a.** *Anat.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1593 Bradley *Lancaster's Physiog.* 2, So Augustine here put...betweene any name of the cornea, or pallium, extending from the beginning of the nose to the red vpper lip proper.

b. *Zool.* The integumental fold or MANTLE of a mollusc (or of a brachiopod).

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 210 The inner surface of the valves...is lined by expansions of the integument which covers the shell,...called the "lobes" of the "pallium" or "mantle." 1880 Rupert Jones in Times Announcements of the pallium are also subscribed.

c. *Ornith.* The MANTLE of a bird, i. e. the back and folded wings taken together, when distinct in colouring, etc. (rare.)

4. *Meteorol.* A sheet of cirro-stratus cloud uniformly covering the whole sky.

1883 *Scott. Naturalist* I. vii. 196 For the uniform sheet,...M. Poey has proposed the name of *Pallium*, a cloak, but this term has not met with general acceptance. 1885 T. W. Backhouse in *Nature* No. 791. 361 The nearest approach here to a pallium of these singular clouds was on the morning of December 12.

5. *attrib.*

1894 Moore in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 419 The Archbishop-elect of Pallium could was naturally held to be a sufficiently high one between the other bishops of the province and the Holy See. 1895 G. Meredith *Amazing Marr.* x, They were in the very ardent pallium philosophers, enamoured of Sabe.

Palliuncle, obs. form of PALEOLOGUS.

Pall-mall (pælmæl). Also 6-7 **palle-maille**, 7 **pallemaille**, **pallie maille**, **-mail**, **pale-maille**, **palamalle**, **palmeal**, **pal-mall**. 7-9 **pell mell**. [a. obs. F. *pallemaille*, *palmaille*, *palmail* (1603-7),

lit. 'ball-mallet', f. *palla* 'any kind of ball, bullet, or bottle', + *malleus* 'a mallet or a beetle'. It *palla* is a variant of *stella* ball; *malleus*—L. *mallus* hammer. Cf. also MALL.]

†**1.** A mallet for striking a ball; *spec.* that used in the game described in sense 2. *Obs.*

1518 *Cal. Scot. Papers* (1900) II. 556 (Mary was playing at Setoun) richt copiously in the fields with the pailmall and golf. 1609 Rowlands *tr. Guevara's Let. Ladies* N iij b, Were foul Pall-mall, it were good to play in the Alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight and sure. 1610 Fuller, *Pallmongst*, a cane-stalke, close at a stalk with a mallet at one end of it to strike and cast a woodden ball with, much used...in Italy. Also the game or play with it.

2. A game practised in Italy, France and Scotland, from the 16th c., and in England in the 17th c., in which a boxwood ball was driven through an iron ring suspended at some height above the ground at a long alley; the player who, starting from one end of the alley, could drive the ball through the ring with the fewest strokes or within a given number of them winning the game.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* (1605) 7 In it, Among all the exercises of France, I preferre none before the Pallemaille. ...I marueil[ed] was heere not brought this sport also into England. 1599 Jas. I *Basilik. Doron* (1603) 103 The exercises I would have you to vse are...playing at the caitche or tennise, archery, palle maille. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* viii. § 3. 192 Their [the French] exercises are for the most part Tennis-play, Pallemaille [etc.]. 1647 *Perfect Diurnal* 17–25 Oct. in *Somerstone Tracts* (Br. Mus.) E.418. 8(10), 40, 250 His Majesties (Class 1) usuall Recreations are Hunting, Pelmel, and Tennis. 1649 Sir R. STAPYLTON *Strange's Love C. Warren* v. 114 Playing at Pall Mall. 1658 Rugeley *Character*, s. v. *Pall Mall*. The game was heretofore usually at the Alley near St. Jamses, and vulgarly called Pal-Mal. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Apr., To St. James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing at Pelmele, the first time that ever I saw the sport. 1664 *Character's Jrnal.* 2 Nov. 6(1877) A couple of the nailers and a ball (and to the old game of pall-mall). 1840 R. LANE in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 1(1) Ball. Like *Cricket* or *The game of pell mell* is probably older in Scotland than in England, and was borrowed from our 'auld ally' of France.

†**3.** Applied to the Persian *Chaugân* or polo. *Obs.*

1624 PURCHAS *tr. Tavernier's Trav.* iv. v. 154 Here [at Ispahan] are the most noble of Pal-Mall, or Horse-race, being to strike the Ball running at full speed, between the two Goals.

†**3.** The alley in which the game was played.

1634 BOLTON *Diana* 19 Feb., He Gentleman, a very noble garden and parke, where is a pall-mell. *Ibid.* 2 May, As then we walked up hither to Pall Mall. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell, who was sweeping of it (who told me of what the earth is raised that do line the Mall, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered). 1671 *Pilot. France* VI. 1032 The Alleys are of the largeness of a Pal-mall. 1679–88 *Antiq. Syon. Mirror Chron. & Jas.* (Camden) 133 To Lawrence Hyde:...to be laid out and expended towards the repayring the Pall Mall in St. James's Parke.

b. The name of a street developed from one of these alleys in London, now the centre of London club life; also used as a synonym for the War Office which is situated in Pall Mall.

1680 *Rel. Convivial. Crown* (1708) 6 Ashford *Print* (1874) XI. 256 Blue coats standing in Pell Mall Walk, in a very decent and regular manner on both sides the walk, being in number 240. 1698–7 tr. P. Contzhagen *Handbk. Lond.* (1902) 261 (1715) Down the Haymarket and in the Pall Mall. 1760 PEPYS *Diary* 10 July, We went to Wood's at the Pell Mell (an old house for clothing). 1862 T. HOOD *Domestic Dept.* (E. M. Mil.) (The road) from Charing Cross to St. James's, by St. James' Park wall and at the backside of Pall Mall, is now stopped, to render a new Pall Mall is made for the use of His Majesty to St. James' Park by the wall. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 371 He died in his house situated in the Pall Mall without the Liberty of the City of Westminster. 1714 *Gen. Tatler* 2. 128 O how we us'd to push of for Pall Mall; Sally see thy garments, pranked in thy smock! 1844 *Wkly. Jrnl. Sherborne Merc.* 21 Oct., 1820 THOMPSON *Hist. Georges, Gen. III* 72 Pall Mall is the great social Exchange of London now: ...the mart of news, of politics, of scandal, of rumour. 1893 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 4/3 It would be a very strong thing for Whitehall or Pall Mall to overrule the joint decisions of the ordinary and municipal authorities.

4. *Comb.*, as †**pall-mall-beetle** [BEETLE *sb.*1], the mallet used in the game.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iv. 33 We see a stroak with a racket upon a ball, or with a pallemaille beside upon a hoole eighteen & fifty foote is.

Pall-mall, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

Pallone (pælˈlōne). [It. *pallone* foot-ball, balloon, augm. of *palla* ball.] An Italian game, somewhat resembling tennis, played with a large ball struck with a cylindrical wooden guard, worn over the hand and wrist.

1875 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* II. 73 Riding in the ballock waggons, and driving the ball at pallone. 1889 *Nine Nt. Sports* 91 Pallone, though a far simpler game (than tennis), is, to the lazzaroni, a greatly exciting one. 1890 TEMPLE *Rosmini-Serbati* II. *Cath. Encycl.* (1898) VII. 18 One [Italy's] main fund to sing of pallone-matches instead of Pandolfesta games.

Pallor (pæ·lər). [L. *pallor*, n. of state from root *pall-* in *pallēre* see PALLID.] Paleness.

1638 *Arrighi's Hypokrisis* 22 There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of pallor, to a less. 1858 HOOKER *Himalay. Journ.* I. 282 Pallor, a pale colour, paleness, wanness. 1866 HUXLEY *Elem. Physiol.* ii. (1869) 32 It is quite possible to produce pallor and cold in the rabbit's ear. 1884 New Examiner *Holland's Word* I. I. 8 In was a pretty little face, even in the pallor of death.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallor-diseased* adj.

1897 J. L. TOWNE in *Random Roamer* (1899) 162 Pallor-diseased women, rebelling!

Pallour, var. PALLOR, a shell-fish. **Palloncello**, obs. corrupt f. PALLIASSO. **Pallsay**, obs. f. PALLET. **Pally**, variant of PALE *a.*2 *Her.* **Pally**, *a.*, chewy, unpronounceable, 'chummy': see PAL.

Pallyard, Pallya, obs. ff. PALLIARD, PALLIUM.

Palm (pām), *sb.*1 Also 4–7 **palme**, 9 *dial.* **paum**. [OE. *palm* str. m., *palme* wk. masc., and *palme* wk. fem. = OS. *palma* fem., OHG. *palma* fem., MHG. *palme* fem. and masc., ON. *palmr* masc., all a. L. *palma*; ME. *palme* agreeing also with F. *palme* (16th c. in Littré), rel. L. *palma* (instead of the inherited OF. form *paume*). L. *palma* was a usual sense of *palma* palm of the hand, expanded hand: see PALM *sb.*2]

1. Any tree or shrub of the Natural Order *Palmæ* or *Palmaceæ*, a large family of monocotyledons, widely distributed in warm climates, chiefly within the tropics, remarkable for their ornamental forms and various usefulness to man.

They have the stem usually upright and unbranched, a head or crown of very large pinnate or fan-shaped leaves, and fruit of various forms (nut, drupe, or berry). In different species, the fruit-stalk, seed, pith, head of young leaves, or young root is used as food or as drink; umbrellas, sunshades, walking-palms, umbrella-palms, palmyra-palms) all is obtained from the fruit (oil-palm or seed (cocoa-nut); wine (toddy) and sugar (sugar-) from the sap; fibre from the leaf-stalk (bass-palm, fibre) or fruit-husk (cocoa-nut); the wood is used for building and other purposes; the leaves for thatching, and for making paper, hats, baskets, etc.; with various other uses. The palm of Scripture is the date-palm. The only European species of the order is *Chamærops humilis*, the Dwarf Fan Palm of Southern Europe.

c **893** *Corp. Psalter* xci. 13 Se rehtwisa swa swa palmes blowath. c **950** tr. *Rit. Duneltin* (Surtees) 89 Gewlitie palm[e] (1..gewæl palmes). *Ibid.* 91 Palmes' [L. palmarum]. c **1250** *Lambeth Gosp. John* xii. 13 gunnenne tokigge hare palmenne & forcheon hegonne him. c **1300** *Medical Manc.* 11, 402 for palm is nigh-kinsmen. c **1450** *St Birgit Exp.* I. 17(1721) A good of palm-tree is to bond. c **1450** MIRKTH *Pariber* 2088), as he euphonia as palms and flowrys. **1580** WESTM *Lex.* 402 Aswl as mother tales to spin, the branches of palmes. c **1400** *Cocklod on Mardi* 75 The palme-tre now neuer hath fruit to munde. **1535** COVERDALE *Ezek.* i. 18 *Ibid.* under 3rd palme of Dedicia, between Rama & Bethel. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 647 A pot of Wine of Palme, or Cocos, which they draw forth of Trees. **1633–48** CLEVELAND *Character* 2 Arte 2 In the prodigal Groues of Greece, Palm was made the sign and reward of Victory. **1747–46** THOMSON *Summer* 658 And from the palm to draw the lenient wine! **1850** VAUX *Nat. Hist. Conch.* 110 Of the many species of palms, the date and the cocoa-nut palm are the most distinctive.

b. *Applied fig.* to a person.

1300–20 *Dominis Prayer* (KOCH) 10 Princes [=princes] of gentes, and palme begetidis. **1897** SHARP *Vision* v. 6 13 Thou shalt see him a Palme in Athens eyghte. **1880** WARNER *Two Pastors & Flower* II. 230 How often the palm and palace of Knighthood end.

c. With defining words, denoting various species of the order *Palmæ*, as **Bamboo Palm**, **Broom Palm**, **Cabbage Palm**, **Dragon's-blood Palm**, **Feather Palm**, etc. (see quots.); also occasionally plants of other orders, as **Club Palm**, the genus *Cordyline* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), also called *Palm-lily* (see 7); **Fern-palm**, a general name for the N.O. *Cycadeæ*, from their resemblance to both palms and ferns. See also CABBAGE-PALM, CHILI-NUT, COCONUT, COQUITO, DATE, FAN, HEMP, IRA, IVORY, OIL, SAGO-*palm*, etc., etc.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 760/1 *Mapilia* simplex, the Bamboo Palm. ...The Abyssin... make very pliable sheds and seat-backers of the underwrapped leaves. *Ibid.* 1141/2 *Thrinax* argentea is...a native of Panama, where it is called *Palma de cuchia*, or Broom-palm, its leaves being there made into brooms. *Ibid.* 1317 Corozo Palm, *Attalea Cohune*. *Ibid.* 1871 A sort of Calcutta is furnished by boiling down the sweet of this palm. *Ibid.* 2045 *Hyperanthe*, Doum Palm; a genus of Egyptian Date-trees, so called the Dragon's Blood Palm. ...to form yielding a portion of the substance known... as dragon's blood. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cordyline*, Club Palm, Palm-Lily. *Ibid.*, *Pteridosperma*, Australian Feather-palm. *Ibid.*, *Cycadeæ*, Fern-Palms. *Cycas revoluta*, Fern-Palm, or Sago-Palm, of Japan.

2. A 'branch' or leaf of the palm-tree, esp. as anciently carried or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph, and on festal occasions (as still in the Roman and Greek Churches), or in mediæval times by pilgrims (PALMER *sb.*3 1). (See also 4.)

c **1000** *Ælfric Hom.* (1871) 300 Þri ðing cumeð hyra mid blyssunge and mid palmen. c **1250** *Gower M.* 20178 Tak þis palme her to þi hand. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* vii. 9 Clothid, with white stoolis, and palmes in the hondis of hem. c **1400** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1174 Hevyng in her hande the palme of victory. **1a.** *Pearl. Poet's Tr.* 472 For a prouce, for a palmere was A palme in his hande to holde. **1845** ROBERT *Diary in Egypt*, The Popish benefactors of the Confessors, or Mandarin, used giving the hallowed palmes. **1700** DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* iv. 466 And Mars...With spoils and laurel shall adorn his knight. **1897** KIPLING *Chr. Queen's Servants* i. These palms and garlands telling plain, That they are of the glorious enemy train.

3. *fig.* Put emblematically for Victory, triumph; supreme honour or excellence, prize; esp. in such phrases as *to bear the palm*, *yield the palm*, etc.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 190 With the palm of martirdom To shulden come unto his blisful hous. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 280 b/2 He called Antonyus for the lettres of the soyre the palme of victorye. **1601** B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Wool sack! This carries palm with it. *Ibid.*, It will look been a work of no meech praise...to be truest of minds. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 110, 111 v. 170 What he shall receive of us in duetie, Glues us more palme in honestie than we have. c **1620** CREASHAW *Hard Hap.* 337 Adon's sons...bore The palme in horsemen. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 192 To Pisan I' under the former Palms and Palms. **1781** COWPER *Hist. S. F.*, xvii. II. 33 As an orator, he disputed the palm of eloquence with Cicero himself. **1807–32** WILLIS *Pencillings* 180 Were there no palm beyond a fifteenth lustre. **1897** JEROME *Three Ints.* 18 I...will not make a speech—in this he yields the palm to Portuguese.

4. A branch or sprig of any one of several trees and shrubs substituted in northern countries, esp. in the celebrations of Palm Sunday, for the true palm; also applied to the plants themselves.

Most commonly some species of willow or its catkins, esp. the goat-willow, *Salix Caprea*; also, locally, sweet gale, laurel, birch, spruce fir, and (in America) livestock spruce.

1573 HANMER *Stones* v. 302 The folk of the towne Ammodin or the hils with bo. ...their palmays in hays. **1a.** CAXT. *Mir. Chron. S. G.* ii. 32 For euidence we have now cryde for herseth grene leues, we taken it made of his tree (tree) and palmes with, and herseth alwayes on procession, and so we say we callyn. *Palme Sonndaye*. **1552** PALSGR. 221/1 Palme, the yelowe that groweth on wyllowes. **1562** BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Sickness*, *Complexnds* 40 Woolly leaues, growing upon willowes, commonly called palmes. **1620** SALM. *A. V. C.* ii. 18 *Ally* Lambe knowe what I doune on a Palme tree. **1689** *Worcester Lent Assiz.* (1880) 230 *Palmes*, the white excrescencies of buds of Sallow or Withy coming before the leaf. **1779** *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 580/1 (Yew-trees in East Kent are) to this day universally called palms. **1862** HELEN LEE *Minor Age* (1868) 277 The palms were budding downy and gay in the narrow copse. **1880** *Antrim & Down Glens*, *Palms*, small branches of the Sprays &c. also budded twigs of the willow. These are supplied on Palm Sunday to persons attending service in the Roman Catholic Churches. **1898** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* x, *Mithrd* for palms the gale repair, And sure enough the palms are there.

†**5.** A branch (of a tree); in quot. 1796, a 'branch' or leaf of the palm-tree (= sense 4). *Obs.*

1599 W. CORNEWALLIS *Comagre Glosse* 101 Crowned with leaues and palmes of trees. **1598** R. HAKLUYT *tr. St.-Pierre's Trad. Nat.* (1794) I. 330 The ordained and ordinary forme of it's palmes, likewise taken from the straight line, constitues a very agreeable opposition with the roundnesse of it's stem.

†**6.** Short for palm-wine, or Palm-sack (see SACK).

1708 W. KING *Cookery* iv. *Tr.* two bottles of smooth Palm or Arbor wine shall give a welcome. **1725** WEBSTER *Obscurities* 21 Nor Cyprus soft, the Lover's Balm, It have; nor Vine-stream'd the Palm.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple, as *palm avenue*, *bark*, *beach*, *fibre*, *flower*, *frond*, *grove*, *-nut*, *-oil*, *-tree*, *thatch*, *-tuned*, *-twig*, *-wood*. **b.** objective, instrumental, qualitative, etc., as *palm-bearing*, *-bowered*, *-crowned*, *-fringed*, *-grazed*, *-like*, *-shrivelled*, *-sliding*, *-shaded*, *-thatched* adjs. **c.** Special Combs.: †**palm-bag**, the fibrous spathe of the flower-spike of a species of palm, *Manicaria saccifera*, of the Lower Amazon, which forms a bag or cap; also called *palm-nut* and *palm-sack*; **palm-bark-tree**, an Australian shrub, *Melaleuca Wilsoni* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **palm-bird**, a weaver-bird which nests in palm-trees; **palm-borer** = *palm-grub*; **palm-branch**, a leaf of the palm-tree with its stalk, used as a symbol of victory, as a decoration, etc. (see 2); **palm-butter**, palm-oil in the solid state; **palm-cabbage**, the terminal bud or head of young leaves in various species of palm, eaten as a vegetable (see CABBAGE-TREE); **palm-cat**, (*a*) a viverrine animal of the genus *Paradoxurus* or allied family *Paradoxuridæ*, which frequents palm-trees; (*b*) the ocelot; **palm-civet** = *palm-cat*, (*a*); **palm-colour**, used to render Gr. φοινιξ a dark-red colour (first used by the Phœnicians), taken as if from *φοινιξ* date-palm; **palm-crab**, the tree-crab (*Birgus latro*), which climbs palm-trees for the fruit; **palm-finch**, a name for the Cynadon (= *fire-finch*: see 1 c); **palm-grub**, the larva of a palm-weevil; **palm-honey**: see quot.; **palm-house**, a glass house for growing palms and other tropical plants; **palm-kale**, a variety of cabbage with a stem 20 or 12 feet high and a crown of leaves like a palm; **palm-kernel**, the kernel of the drupaceous fruit of the Oil Palm (*Elaïs guineensis*), which yields an oil (*palm-kernel oil*); **palm-lily**, name for the palm-like liliaceous plants of the genus *Cordyline* and allied genera (Miller 1884); **palm-marten** = *palm-cat* (*a*); †**palm-nut**, *palm-sack* = *palm-bag*; **palm-sugar**, the sugar procured from palm-sap, esp. that of *Caryota urens*: see JAGGERY; **palm-swift**, a small Jamaican swift (*Micropus phæochrous*) which nests in palm-leaves; **palm-teddy**: see quot.; **palm-viper**, a venomous serpent of South America (*Lachesis* or *Craspedocephalus bilineatus*); **palm-warbler**, a bird (*Dendroica palmarum*) common in the eastern United States; **palm-wasp**, a kind of wasp (*Polybia palmarum*) which makes its nest in palm-trees; **palm-wax**, a waxy substance produced by various species of

palm, esp. *Cerozylon andicola*; **palm-weevil**, any one of various weevils whose larvæ bore into palm-trees; **palm-willow**, any species of willow the sprigs of which are used instead of palm-branches (see 4); esp. *Salix Caprea*; **palm-wine**, wine made from the sap of the palm-tree; **palm-withy** = *palm-willow*; **palm-worm**, (*a*) some large American centipede; (*b*) = *palm-grub*. See also PALM-TREE, PALM-LEAF, PALM-OIL, etc.

1682 *Grew Museum* v. 761 The Palm-Nuts? The *Oblyphodactyli*, which, for a taste I find commonly call'd Hippocrate's Sleeves. "Tis outwardly scored or woven together with admirable Art... *Another Palm-Nuts* or Nut, almost a quarter long. 1683 TRYON *Lady Nat. Mans.* viii. 200 They ranch them in time of "palm-bark. 1552 HULOET, "Palme leauynge, *palmelle*, *palmeyer*. 1638 J. THORNTON in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 7 Carnifolia, Privet and Rosebaying, Sarcelaus Willow-sing. 1866 J. E. ROSE in *Cassell's Mech. Mag.* 297 Palm-bearing Arabs. 1848 *Mirror P. Mard Parish* 92/1, Bearing branches of yew in their hands, as the emblem substitute for "palm boughs. 1804 J. CRAWFORD *Sandwich Islands* 198 He was never the worse of the "palm-battered heads! 1598 COTGRAVE *Dict.* s.v. Go up vpon a "palme or mount and climb. Olyue branches, Pyrrhacanthus, Myrtlebranches, "Palmebranches. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Graveciz.* xv. 378 The token of victory was commonly a palm-branch. 1867 M. F. WORTLEY *Tagged Life in Europe* 91 Dusting Sunday with a palm-branch. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. 458 They brought us a present of milk-cakes and "palm-butter. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priestcraft* Wks. 1716 III. 62 In the top-drawer is Pride, ... called "Palm-Cabbage, because it hath a sort of Cabbage Taste. 1697 *Voyage to Cagayan* (Constable's Misc.) 401 They were fain to subsist on a few seeds, wild fruit and the palm cabbage. 1598-30 TOMO *Dict. Introd.* IV. 200/1 Those Indians ... incorporate ... have been called "Palmeti. 1859 THORNTON *Explor. Arabia* I. 122 The palm-mats, like those of Egypt, are generally ornamented with a "Palm-border, which is a bright red; we still saw much former beauty. 1882 GEORGE *Amicus Life Introd.* 3 Diagram of the height and circulation of *Borgias Jamesi*, the "Palm Civil. 1894 *Cassell's Pictorial Bible* I. (1900) 23 The crystals of "palm-berries, so called from their resemblance to palms, for which, with their crowns of feathery leaves, they are often mistaken. 1802 SHERWOOD *Christ. Children* 61 #16. As formerly the Old Man Eurymus ... the strong "palm-flower. 1824 HOGARTH tr. *Aug. Lady of God* 370 *Sweet thistles* there (Christ) does not ingredate, but feeds their tame ... from the "Palm-flowers. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1880) I. 39 "Palm-fringed inlets. 1845 ROLFE *Pastor* 20. (1858) 248 The "palm-ground pilgrims of Jewish holy land. 1800 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. 6. Now "palm-groves, blasted amid the waves. 1878 STANLEY *Africa* I. & *Pal.* I. (1898) 141 From the palm-groves, came the name of Phœnicia or "the Land of Palms." 1866 TYRON *Int. Pol.* (1) In Chili, a sweet syrup, called Miel de Palma, or "Palm-honey, is prepared by boiling the sap of the Cocoanut Palm to the consistency of treacle. 1872 KINGSLEY *At Last* vii. Let him transport his stream into the great "Palm-house at Kew. 1883 CROZIER, "Palm-kale, a variety of the cabbage extensively cultivated in the Channel Islands. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 109 The "Palm-kernel oil, ... has now become an important article of trade, in all two kinds. 1847 HOOK KINGDOM *W. African Stud.* Add. 1. 141 Two tons of palm kernels should be counted to equal one ton of palm oil as far as regards local arrangements. 1809 SOUTHEY *Pilgrimage* 1. 1. 25 Dressed with odorous nuts, and "palm-like capital. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Corypha*, Club Palm, "Palm Lily. 1893 STANLEY *Exploration* 39 There were much Wheat and Wine of Palms to be found, and Vinegar boiled out of "Palme nuts. 1893 SCHWEINF. *Heart Afr.* I. xxiii. From the atlas of these palm-crests you could make good oil. 1733 TREMAINE *Liberality* 10 Beneath the round Portal, "Palm-compos'd, The Father-Senate sate. 1598 TOMO *Alba* (1611) 3 Within these city Noble House ordaine Indeede,—through they "Palme-riding Fauns. 1853 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiii. The sapling had ... darted between the "palm-crests to the empyrean. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* (1881) Palm nativity is broadcasting, and when finished yields young seeds. ... Into the most important product is imported, as "palm-sugar. 1857 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africans* (1873) 71 Into a certain amount of "palm-thatch roof. 1872 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* 2. The two first authors regretted the days when the house was a mere "palm-thatched hut. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) I. 1. 1. 1. ... opened some of their time in drinking the "palm-toddy. This toddy is the juice of the palm-tree, ... a sweet white liquid, not at all intoxicating while fresh, but, when old, and in need of the afternoon, causes inebriation. 1666 DENY *Coll. Horn* 84/2 Horses on hire under Mountes, ... "palm-trees, and many kinds of other. 1898 *Lond. Lit. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 208/2 *Lachesis Atrocostus* (Wied). Two-lined "Palm-Viper. *Hab.* South America. 1884 JOHNSTON *Uganda* I. 1. 1. 1. The "palm-willow bears no yellow pollen. 1873 TOMLINSON *Pilgrimage* (1874) 298 Their "Palm-wines, which they drew out of the cuppe of a kinde of Palme. 1878 MACDONALD in *Macdonald's Trans.* xxii. 311 They found several inhabitants collecting palm-wine. 1809 C. BUTLER *Hora. Mem.* (1818) 156 "Palm-withes, or other rods, whereon they [bees] perched. 1758 SYMMER tr. *Du Halde's Observ.* (1788) I. 132 Underneath the "palm-wood's shadowing height. 1885 J. H. SHORTHOUSE *Fuller & Fine* (1902) 251 This beautiful door was of palm-wood. 1708 PENNANT, "Palm-Worm, an American insect half a Foot long ... remarkable for its infinite Number of Feet, and two Claws at Head and Tail, with which it wounds and poisons Men.

Palm (pɑːm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1– *palme*, *pawme*, *paume* (also 6–9 *dial.*), 3 *paume*. *β.* 3–8 *poulme*, 5–7 *palme*, 7– *palm*. [ME. *paume*, a. F. *paume*:—L. *palma* palm of the hand; subsequently assimilated, through *psalter* (also in OF.), to the L. The latter was originally with Gr. *παλάμη*, Skr. *pāṇi* 'from **pal-ni*', OE. *folm*, OHG. *folma* str. fem., palm of the hand.]

I. **1.** The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers, esp. its inner surface on which the fingers close, and which is usually flat when extended. (In early use sometimes = hand.)

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1233 *Pe* aspost a mannes, with pappes in tyngres bot wore grysly and grei, and grysly he wrybbes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 193 In paradise hoeth gropeth ne nat with alle pe fyngres. 1380 WYCLIF *Misc. Tracts*, In Oldes gonne ne hele with pe paume of hondis to pe fire. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 311 A litille dropiste of pe paume of his hond. c 1425 *Pecock* 430 Pilatis paume of hande the unrecte maide white.

b. c 1440 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 117 *Pe* tunge and pe palmes of pe hend. 1484 CAXTON *Curtoys* 4 She lowghyth ... and myzteth her paulmes to-gedyr. 1538 COVERDALE *2 Kings* 20. 10 They fonde wrytinge of her, how the schold wed the kyn, and the princes of her kyngdom. 1618 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns to Apollo* 303 But here the Sun-bold Graces, ... Dance, and with mixt palms palm to palm did cling. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* iv. 251 She of the Gipsy Tribe, invited to view The spreading Plain, and work with Care decline The Love-sick Maid. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. 28. He groped his forehead with his palm. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 261 Pius with a slender palm infective heat sweetly pouring.

fig. 1603 LODGE *Spec. Poetry* 3 The leaves above their mercy palms outspread.

b. In various figurative phrases, esp. referring to the receiving of money as a reward or bribe.

1600 SHAKS. *Pol. C.* iv. iii. 10 Let me tell you Cassius, you your selfe Are much condemn'd to haue an itching Palme. 1609 C. B. SURFLET *Country Farm* III. iv. 41 You would hardly thak if we were greased in the palm, we should, like slaves, be ready to turn a corsiue. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* (1882) II. 207 He should believe that their palms had been oiled. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Mk. of Wood* I. xi. 116 Large bonded proprietors managed to get clean by a little greasing of palms.

c. The part of a glove that covers the palm.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 140 Let me tell you Cassius, you your selfe Are much condemn'd to haue an itching Palme. 1609 C. B. SURFLET *Country Farm* III. iv. 41 You would hardly thak if we were greased in the palm, we should, like slaves, be ready to turn a corsiue. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* (1882) II. 207 He should believe that their palms had been oiled. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Mk. of Wood* I. xi. 116 Large bonded proprietors managed to get clean by a little greasing of palms.

2. In *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* (used occasionally in wider use) extended to **a.** The corresponding part of the fore-foot of a quadruped. **† b.** The claw of a bird, etc. *Obs.* **c.** The sole of the foot. *rare.* **d.** *Entom.* The first joint of the five-leg of an insect when spatially developed. **e.** A prehensile structure on the tails of certain monkeys.

1 c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 708 A blake hornede hede ... With tuske as pere as a swerde, and paumes fyfte longe. 1508 LYDG. *Fly & Spider* 1136 More handes of mervayllous hauour, Lyke the pawmys of a gryffoun. 1562 *Turquoise Knyt* 122 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 5 *Pawes* (1600) 122 he bound to Swelle he right wore, To be palme with vs gre. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. U.* I. 98, I see Thy curse ... every palm, Are annulled with vain power. *Ibid.* (*Addenda*) 400 The reversible Palms of her (Urania's) smaller feet. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 370 *Palmæ* (the *Palms*). The first joint of the *Manus*, when longer and broader than the subsequent joints, or otherwise remarkably answering to the *Palmæ* in the legs. 1847 *Rossetti Pictures of Dramatists*, A fine-eyed prince or Fairy the foot's palm and the eye to the brain. 1884 MILLER *Lond. Lapwing* III. 1905 They have a hollow in the palm of the foot, or the ankle of the foot, as some call it. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.*, *Primates* I. (1889) 40 The North-American *Cebidæ*, ... which have a fifth hand for climbing in their prehensile tails, adapted for the function by their strong muscular development, and the naked palms under their tips.

3. The flat expanded part of the horn in some deer, from which finger-like points project.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xiv. 5 Hertes, Buckes, wilde Goottes, Elkes, Vnicornes, Buffes, and Palme Hertes. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.*, Palmi, Deere palmes. 1611 COTGR., *Palmes*, the Palmes, or broad Hornes of a Deere. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 1. 1. 1. The Palmes of the Fallow-deer are ... broader than those of the Stag. 1861 *Times* 30 Dec. 4/6 Deer-stalking politicians for the horns and hides. 1880 *Times Bot. Gdn.* 1. 1. "Palm-antlered, having the principal tines radiating from a common point. 1884 T. CHAMPNEYS *Confess. Priest* xi. 1. 1. 1. The same hand, having first scratched back "palm-wise, in other quillwork in his wife. 1889 CUNLIFFE *Jolly Sp.* "Palm-workers are obliged to do their work standing up; sitting down they would not have enough force to pass the long needles through the stiff canvas.

Palm (pɑːm), *v.* Also † pawme, pawne, paulm. [? ON *palma* to grip with the palm of the hand, also, to stroke or smooth with the palm; F. *paumer* to stroke with the flat hand.]

1. *trans.* To touch with the palm, or pass the palm across; to handle; to stroke with the hand; to take or grasp the hand of, shake hands with.

1589 CHETTLE *Kind-h. Dreame* Wks. 1874 III. 192 *Iuv.* Is there not oath enough in London for you? *Sir Co. Ay*, and pawne'd by bailies and watters. c 1700 PRIOR *Epigr.*, Frigid sinners every day, We will palm all the easier. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 12. 1 And what with palming one fellow, kissing another and nodding with thousands, how drowsy am almost become. 1808 T. HARDY *Adventures* (1892) 268 He became gleeful, ... nervously palming his hat with his left hand, as if desirous of plunging it into his waiter for some price. 1880 CRAIGIE, *Palmistry* 67/1 To palm.

b. *fig.*

1598 FLORIO *Second Fruites* 10. I. I think to say considerate, he is palming and rapping in my belly. 1854 ROCHESTER *Wishy-Washy*, To *Palm off on Fanny*, to attach, to accost progressively by the use of the hands and feet, as a monkey pleading up a pole with its paws and legs.

2. *trans.* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as in cheating at cards or dice, or in juggling.

1623 [see PALMING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1880 *Cassell's Conjur.*

1769-76 FALCONER *Dict. Mar.*, *Palm*, *seaman's*, ... in form of a piece of leather or canvas, on the middle of which is fixed a round piece of iron, of an inch in diameter, whose surface is pierced with a number of small holes, to catch the head of the nail needle. The leather is formed so as to encircle the hand, and button on the back thereof, while the iron remains in the palm. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* xiii Harvey spent his leisure hours ... learning to use a needle and palm.

II. † **6.** A game in which a ball was struck with the hand; = *palm-play* (see 9), F. *Le jeu(e)*, *jeu de la paume*. **b.** The ball used in this game.

1497 J. Savage *Books K.*, Item iiij^{or} li. Where the plaid there as the prowes, the balle of tenne yn ye first fewe holy. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council* 190 Item, that no man play at tenys or game when the ynd bells. 1580 *Sir Francis Leke*, III. 309 At the Palme first, the glasyer for to take. 1590 FLORIO, 1912 Fuore to play at tennice with, *pauline*.

7. A measure of length, equivalent either to the breadth of the palm of the hand (= HAND *sb.* 20, HANDSBREADTH), i.e. about three to four inches, or to the whole length of the hand from the wrist to the finger-tips, i. e. about seven to nine inches.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G6 Ne He had the face a cubyte brode, the nose a palme large. c 1500 *Melusine* xliv. 303 Godfrey ... made his sword to sette in his breste and a palme deep. 1897 THOMAS *Pastor's Record* (1918) 170 The veil is not above two handes or palme long. 1624 EDMIN *Rel., Empire Arab.* 202 Upon that Tribunall seat of Kings, ... there was such a watch kept, that none of the Three, could win a Palme of Ground, but the other two, would straightwaies helpeare it. 1711 *Lex. Rag.* 91 The corpse ... was placed on a ... scaffold, fifty-four palms high. 1801 A. RICHARDS *Med. Pharm.* I. 1. 1. 431 There was a circular window of two palms or three feet nine inches diameter. 1897 C. GEORGE in *Mem. Museum Mag.* (1898) V. 4 The Brazilian palm being reckoned at 12 inches, not 9 as generally supposed.

III. [*cf.* PALM *v.*] **8.** The act of palming a card, etc.: see PALM *v.* 2.

1624 J. WILSON *Cheats* iv. 1, *Hil.* see I ... teach you your fair, your palm, and your slur!

IV. **9.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palm-breadth*, *-measure*; *palm-cooling*, *-holding* adjs.; † **palm-barley** (see quot.); **palm-grease** *humorous*, money given as a douceur or bribe (cf. 1 b); = **palm-greasing**, petty bribery, 'tipping'; † **palm-pear** (see quot.); **palm-play** [*Fr. jeu de la paume*], an old game resembling tennis, in which the ball was struck with the palm of the hand instead of a racket; so *palm-playing*; **palm-veined** *a. Bot.*, palmately veined; **palm-wise** *adv.*, with open palm; **palm-worker**, a person who works with a palm (sense 3).

1708 PHILLIPS, *Palmare Horologium* (with Remarks), "Palm-Barley or Spare-Barley; ... a sort of Grain that is fuller and rounder than common Barley [cf. also *Crocus*, *Cogn. palmæ*, *Verra Barley*, big Barley, Barley with the square ears]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gratarolus's Fr. Chirurg.* 431 We must then ... from palme to "Thumbe-ward, a little more than half straighter than the same. 1891 *Daily Telegraph* 26 Nov. 5/1 Many a lot of "palmgreased. 1888 ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON *Travel* 8, 10, 28 The palm ... were noticeable in these forests for "palm-greasing. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 457 Amidst resonant "palm-smitings. 1833 MOORE in *Fraser's Magazine* (1836) 322 Wanton of "Palm-Praxis, so called, because one of them will fill the Palm of a Hand. c 1597 EDW. OF SURREY to *Tottel's Misc.* (1870) 11 The "game play, whose, disputed for the game. With loued who ell etc., Mone was the ball, and gat right of me found. 1861 SMILES *Lives Engin.* II. 60/2 The game of hand-ball is called by the French, *jeu-de-paume*. 1870 ROGERS *Pract. Agric. & Farmer* xxvii. He enters upon the winter in the "palm-playing. 1887 CHAS. *Salisbury* 304 In Salisbury and its dependency, many collateral circumstances often go to cast off an individual, as well as the mere "palm-smiling. 1804 MOORE *Irish Melodies* (1846) 7 "Palm-tickling politicians for the horns and hides. 1880 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* v. "Palm-veined, having the principal veins radiating from a common point. 1889 T. CHAMPNEYS *Confess. Priest.* xi. 1. 1. 1. The same hand, having first scratched back "palm-wise, in other guillwork in his wife. 1889 CUNLIFFE *Jolly Sp.* "Palm-workers are obliged to do their work standing up; sitting down they would not have enough force to pass the long needles through the stiff canvas.

Palm (pɑːm), *v.* Also † pawne, pawne, paulm. [? ON *palma* to grip with the palm of the hand, also, to stroke or smooth with the palm; F. *paumer* to stroke with the flat hand.]

1. *trans.* To touch with the palm, or pass the palm across; to handle; to stroke with the hand; to take or grasp the hand of, shake hands with.

1589 CHETTLE *Kind-h. Dreame* Wks. 1874 III. 192 *Iuv.* Is there not oath enough in London for you? *Sir Co. Ay*, and pawne'd by bailies and watters. c 1700 PRIOR *Epigr.*, Frigid sinners every day, We will palm all the easier. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 12. 1 And what with palming one fellow, kissing another and nodding with thousands, how drowsy am almost become. 1808 T. HARDY *Adventures* (1892) 268 He became gleeful, ... nervously palming his hat with his left hand, as if desirous of plunging it into his waiter for some price. 1880 CRAIGIE, *Palmistry* 67/1 To palm.

b. *fig.*

1598 FLORIO *Second Fruites* 10. I. I think to say considerate, he is palming and rapping in my belly. 1854 ROCHESTER *Wishy-Washy*, To *Palm off on Fanny*, to attach, to accost progressively by the use of the hands and feet, as a monkey pleading up a pole with its paws and legs.

2. *trans.* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as in cheating at cards or dice, or in juggling.

1623 [see PALMING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1880 *Cassell's Conjur.*

Gloucester xv. 38 He palms them as much as he can, chiefly passing the Sea Card. 1708 Phillips, *To palm*, to juggle in one's Hand; to cog in cheat or Dice. *a* 1732 Gay *Fables* II. xii. 102 Let I who sing or palm the dice? 1880 Besant *All Sorts* III. 34 He begins to "palm" the egg at the most surprising seasons. 1881 Stat. *Exh.* LIV. 609 You may throw a Score; you know how to 'palm' a card, yet for one of these will be able to do it.

b. †To perform or play (a trick) by palming. 1707 Pierce *Alma* 2. 190 But Sparo and Mopso we should blame: They palm'd the Trick that lost the Game.

†**3.** *intr.* To play a trick, to cheat; to impose upon a person. *Obs.*

1688 T. Newton tr. *Vigelius' Hy. Medicin* 424 The Governor smiled upon Francis the First. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 204 The Dog pissed upon us to-day. 1724 J. Mayer *Theorem. Astron. Lang.* 4. iv. 18 *Ita Play*...the Ladies think it no Crime to palm handsomely.

4. *trans.* To impose (a thing) fraudulently (*on* or *upon* a person); to pass *off* by trickery or fraud.

1659 Cromwell *Acad. Statesman* 11. 19 Thinking you would palmm such stuffe on me. 1702 Ancient *Apol. Wks.* (1713) I. 2 She ... has made the Country ring with several imaginary Exploits which are palmed upon her. 1728 Swinney (*Min. tribe*) IV. 160 My last duke has palmed his bastard upon me, (a lass of my painful husband. 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *Old Cornish*, Shew you not tried to palm off a yesterday's pye? *a* 1880 Bushnell *Christ. Nature* (1889) III. iv. 254 Pretensions curiously palmed on the people.

b. with inserted construction: to put (a person) *off* with (something). *rare.*

1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Achamenians* 21 The Chorus...should stand by like fools, that I may palm them off with diminutive words. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 268 The public cannot always get the books it wants...and is frequently palmed off with other books which it does not in the least care about.

5. To 'grease the palm' of, bribe, 'tip'.

1747 *Advert. Kids. Orphan* 40 (E. Hall). 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., It is often said that the party who receives a fee (the bribe) is palmed, or that Mr. Palmer is concerned. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 140 A candidate is full sweet... Palming suits greasy ragamuffins. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* (C. & P.) Feb. 37 The hands of this particular firm...about that time [palmed] right and left. 1859 C. G. Harper *Exeter Road* 139 Votes which would in other days have been acquired by palming the nose and kissing all the babies.

Palmaceous (palmēi·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Palmaceæ* fem. pl. (f. L. *palma* Palm *sb.*¹) + -ous.] Of or belonging to the Natural Order *Palmaceæ*, *Palms*, or Palms.

1830 Maunder in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 383 The most Boreal tree placed the Abies in the Palmaceous Class. 1850 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Palma Christi (pæ·lmă krĭ·stĭ). [The mod.L. name (also, in sense 1, Fr., It., Sp., Pg.) for the two plants (= palm or hand of Christ); from the hand-like shape of the leaves (in 1), and of the tubers (in 2). See also Palmister.]

1. The Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbs*, Ricinus is called...in englishe Palma Christi. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxix. 375 The seede of Palma Christi is knowen and vsed in the thirde degree. *a* 1687 Waller *Battel Summer-Isl.* v. Wks. (1729) 86 The Palma-Christi and the fair purple,...In half the circle of the hasty year Prospect a shade, and lovely fruits to wear. 1758 Reader *Dissect. Dict.* 25 He may take an ounce of the juice of the *pith of Palma Christi*, with an ounce sugar, boiling. 1833 W. Irving *Tour Crenada* xviii. We applied an ointment of the leaves of the *Palma Christi* or Castor oil nut.

†**2.** A name for species of *Orchis* having palmate tubers, as *O. mascula* and *O. latifolia*. *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lix. 223 Of Satyrii. Stanbrygeuse or Palma Christi. (There kinds described.) 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* i. xlii. 370 Round Satyrion or Ragge Orchis, is called of the Latines Palma Christi.

†**Palmacoco.** *Obs.* The coco-palm, Coco 2.

1681 Grew *Museum* ii. 201.

Palmar (pæ·lmăɹ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *palmāris*, f. *palma*: see Palm *sb.*¹ and ², and -ar.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** (See quots.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Palmar* (*palmaris*), pertaining to victory or to a hand breadth, or to the palm of the hand. 1658 Phillips, *Palmar*, belonging to a Palm.

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the palm of the hand (or the corresponding part of the fore-foot of a quadruped).

Palmar arch: name for the confluences of the radial artery (*deep p.a.*) and that of the ulnar artery (*superficial p. a.*) in the palm.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 221 Palmar or Anterior Ligaments. 1840 G. Bilin *Anat.* 408 The artery that forms the superficial palmar arch is the continuation of the ulnar. 1872 Huxley *Physiogr.* 57 The anterior or palmar part of the ulnar carpitis. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 173 On the plantar surface of the foot or the palmar of the hand.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Anat.* A palmar muscle, nerve, or other structure.

1840 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Zool.* Name for certain joints in the 'arms' of a crinoid: see quot. 1888. (Also in Lat. form *palmāre*, pl. *-ia*.)

1877 Mosley *Anat. Ser. Anim.* iv. 364 These again bifurcate to give rise to the palmaria. 1879 Carpenter in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. 1. 29 Complete series of dorsivals and palmars. 1888 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 572 If (in arms [of a Crinoid] branch [when the joints between the first and second pinnæ of dorsivals are known as *dichotomy*. If thrice, the joints between the second and third pinnæ of dorsivals are designated *palmars*.

Palmarian (palmēi·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *palmāri-us* that which bears the palm, a masterpiece + -an.] = Palmary *a.*¹

1825 T. Kirk in *Tracts & Misc. Crit. of Person* Prel. 51 The chief merit of the palmarian emendation. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 912 The palmarian charge of all...the divines of his time, negligences, and offences. 1834 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 108/1 [The Bishop's] palmarian consolation of the passage in 'Henry V.' describing the death of Falstaff should make his name dear to all lovers of poetry.

†**Palmary** (pæ·lmări), *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *palmāri-um*, That which carries off the palm of victory, neuter sb. use of *palmāri-us* of or pertaining to a palm: see next.] A token of victory or supreme excellence, a prize: cf. Palm *sb.*¹ 3.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Exodus* xv. 1 (*Skin* 16), I give them this, the palmary of them his, beauty.

Palmary (pæ·lmări), *a.*¹ [ad. L. *palmāri-us* (but bears off the palm of victory, f. *palma* palm: see -ary.] That bears, or is worthy to bear, the palm (see Palm *sb.*¹ 3); holding the first or highest place; of supreme or first-rate importance; pre-eminent, principal, chief.

1647 W. Mure *Contr. quest. Knox* Dist. II. 124 Three fundamentall and palmary Truths. 1703 *Queen Dec. Misfort. Sister* 23 Its the Palmary Argument for those Marriages... in this their great Expedience. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1882) II. That palmary truth of the Pauline theology. 1888 I. Bywater in *Class. Rev.* II. 198 He has given us a goodly number of emendations of the kind which in old days would have been called 'palmary'. (Cf. next.) *emendatio palmaria.*]

Palmary, *a.*² *rare.* [ad. L. *palmāri-us*, f. *palma* palm: see -ary².] Cf. F. *palmaire* (Paré 16th c.).] Pertaining to the palm of the hand; palmar.

1696 Phillips (ed. 4) *Palmary Muscle*, the Muscle that contracts the Palm of the hand. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 11 Oct. 341/2 It began with ordinary palmary and pedal epidermis.

Palmate (pæ·lmēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. Palm-ic + -ate⁴.] A salt of palmic acid.

1858 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 432 Palmate of soda is obtained by saponifying palmine and with a solution of carbonate of soda. *Ibid.*, Palmate of ammonia may be obtained in the same way.

Palmate (pæ·lmēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *palmāt-us*, f. *palma* palm (of the hand) + -ate².] **1.** Of a form like that of an open palm or hand; applied to parts or members of a plant or animal which have narrow or spreading divisions like fingers, properly when these project or radiate from an expanded entire portion like the palm.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 107 *Palmatæ* are those leaves which resemble an open hand with a number of ribs, proceeding from one point at the end of the leaf-stalk, the sinuses being rather shallow or deep: (see Palmatifid, or even extending to the base so that the leaf consists of separate leaflets: in this case more properly called *digitate*); also of talons having thickish the fingers, as in some species of *Orchis*. b. *Zool.* Of the webs of feet when of broad flat form with lateral processing points, as in the swallow and mouse. c. *Embryol.* Of the processes and lugs of certain insects: see quot. 1826.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 107 *Palmatæ*. 1785 Marsden *Numismata Bot.* 208 xxviii. (1794) 414 The leaves are palmate or hanched. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 229 Hirsidate or palmate hairs or bristles. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 351 *Palmate.* Very short antennæ which send forth externally a few long finger-shaped branches, giving them some resemblance of a hand. *Ibid.* 354 *Palmate.* When towards the apex the orbit is armed laterally with several divaricate spiniform teeth. 1835 Kirkilbus *Winter. Nat.* vi. The great palmate nerves which wound along the chasm. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 101 *Digitate* (frequently but improperly called *palmate*) when two pairs (rarely) or a single leaf palmately lobed: leaf of this type. But since the time of De Candolle the two names have been used interchangeably.

2. Of the foot of a bird: Having the toes connected by an expanded membrane; webbed.

1828 *Good Sh. Nat.* (1834) II. 41 A palmate or web-foot, formed for swimming.

Palmated (pæ·lmētĕd), *a. Nat. Hist.* [-ed¹.] **1.** = prec. 1.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Palmated Leaf*, one in form of an open hand. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 81 His horns are palmated. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xx. 193 Thatched with the palmated horns of the moose. 1880 R. Thompson in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* Zool. I. 1 Antlers palmated in front, instead of behind the beam.

2. = prec. 2; also applied to the foot of some quadrupeds, etc.

1768 Pennant *Zool.* I. 229 The Otaway. ...The left (foot) is not at all palmated, as Linnæus asserts it to be. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 399 Two palmated toes on each foot. 1802 Palmer *Nat. Hist.* 20, The strong short legs of that animal [beaver], the palmated feet armed with sharp nails. 1838 Knox *Anat. Expl.* I. 240, 300 A scored one of a palmated foot.

Palmately (pæ·lmētli), *adv.* [f. Palmate *a.* + -ly².] In a palmate manner. (Chiefly *Bot.*)

1842 Loudon *Encycl. Bot.* iv. (1858) 1800, Leaves divided palmately into many narrow lobes. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 133 Inwardly—Leaves palmately cut. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 172 A...form with palmately-lobed leaves.

Palmati- (pælmēi·tĭ), parisyllabic combining form of L. *palmātus* Palmate, in botanical terms relating to leaves. **Palmatifid** (-mæ·tĭfĭd) *a.* [L. *-fidus* split, divided], palmately cleft or divided at least half-way to the base. **Palmatifoliate** (-mæ·tĭ-) *a.*, approaching a palmate form, or having the ribs palmately arranged. **Palmatilobate, Palmatilobed** (-mæ·tĭlō-) *a.*, palmately divided with rounded divisions or lobes. **Palmatipartite, -partite** (-mæ·tĭpā·ɹtĭt-) *a.* [L. *partītus* divided: see Partite], palmately divided nearly to the base; so **Palmatisect, Palmatisected** (-mæ·tĭsĕ·kt-) *a.* [L. *secāre* cut: see -sect].

1830 Wikstrom *Phil. Indust. Ess.* I. 426 Leaves may be called pinnatifid, pinnatipartite, pinnatisect, bipinnatifid, palmatifid, palmatipartite. 1857 Mosley *Eccles. Lect., Palms* (MS.), ...pinnatifoliate, ...palmatipartite, ...palmatisected. 1872 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 135 When there are more than 3 lobes, the leaf is palmatifid or palmately-cleft. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 96 If the segments be separated nearly to the petiole, the leaf is palmatipartite. 1880 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 408 Leaves being usually pinnatifid, but sometimes palmatifid.

Palmation (pælmēi·ʃən). [n. of action from Palm *v.*, and Palmate *a.*: see -ation.]

†**1.** The action of touching or feeling with the palm of the hand. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 387/1 Palpation,...or Palmation ...by which the object is discovered to be either rough or smooth, hairy or naked.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Palmate formation (as in the horns of a deer, the feet of a bird, etc.); *concr.* each of the divisions of a palmate structure.

1683 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Deer*, [Antlers] are covered with rugosities of size, and of breadth of palmation. 1814-30 *Cuvier's Nat. Hist.* III. 79 The gigantic Irish Deer, a species originally included with the Elk, on account of the palmation and compact inclination of its huge antlers. 1883 *Ann. Amer.* N.S. LXI. 256/1 The antlers with deer ...in form, when developed, will have no palmations. 1890 Cassell *Dict.* s. v., The palmation is usually complete, extending to the ends of the tines.

Palmato- (pælmēi·tō), occasional adrh. combining form of L. *palmātus* Palmate (cf. Palmati-): **Palmato-pe·ltate** *a.*, peltate and palmately divided. **Palmato-ramose** *a.*, palmately branched, having branches spreading like fingers.

1848 Dana *Zoophytes* (1846) 325 Cespitose, obsolete palmato-ramose. 1856 Harley *Mem. Med.* xvi. 6 341 Leaves large, palmato-peltate.

Palmchrist (pā·mkrĭst). Also 7 **palmecrist**. [Cf. mod.Ger. *Christpalme*; obs. F. *palme de Christ*, *palme Dieu* (Cotgr.).] Anglicized form of Palma Christi (sense 1).

1620 Ralph Town tr. *Gesta Dei* 6 God prepared a gourd (many palmecrist). 1660 *Pract. Min. Physick* 108 We have each his own palmchrist: and our palmchrist has its own worm.

Palm-cross. †**a.** A cross, usually a monumental cross in a churchyard, formerly decorated with palm-branches (or substitutes for them) on Palm Sunday. *Obs.* b. (See quot. 1855.)

1487-90 in Sweeting *Antient Church-w. Acc.* (1858) 13 For waxe for le Palmecrosse. 1523 in Glanville *Rep. St. Mich. Bassishaw, Ep. Hereford* (1882) 30 Pd. for quarte of lyme to set up withe the palme cross...xviid. 19... *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 334 Palem Cross within the kirkegarth. *a* 1568 (see Palm). 1855 Rimmer *Wkaby Cross, Palm Cross*), occasional combination of small crosses made of the pendent willow palm, put together with pins and anointed with the blossoms. These memorials of the season are then suspended from the top of the cross.

Palmed (pāmd), *a.* [f. Palm *sb.*¹ + -ed².] *rare.* L. *palmātus*.]

1. Having a 'palm' or flat expanded part with projecting points, as a deer's horn; palmate; carrying palmate horns. ? *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv, The honorable fear proveyd by many lines. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 98 This beaste should be called a palmed toppe. 1820 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* (Sotheby) 1. 1136 The proud palmed deer Forsakes the plains woods. 1857 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 370 All of the Deer Kind, carrying the same sort of Palmed Horns.

2. Palmate as a leaf.

1768] Beaumont *Trnl.* 17 Jan. 40 Here we cut down three tall palm or cabbage trees, and cut out the top bud, the white tender part of the rudiments of the great leaves, which will be 6 or 7 feet long, when full grown, and the palmed part 4 in diameter.

3. In paraphrastic comb.: Having a palm or palms (of a specified kind).

c 1390 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) II. Of the bucke ...his beede is passynge and longe palmed. 1810 Colyer *Fennel, & Syll-palmed* Stags head. 1813 Cranbrook *Magnet. Wks.* 1815 III. 225 Her ...horns bounds and high palmed horns. 1830 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 197 He mended the smart dogskin watch-leather palmed glove of his right hand to his left arm. 1885 *Daily News* 16 July 5/1 The average palmed, square tipped stag is the average type of stag.

Palmed (pālmd'), *ppl. a.* [f. Palm *sb.*² + -ed¹.] Concealed in the palm of the hand.

1898 *Daily News* 3 June 8/3 Keeping the hand closed, until the opportunity occurs for getting rid of the palmed article.

Palmellaceous (pælmĕlēi·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Palmellace-æ* fem. pl. + -ous.] Belonging to the *Palmellaceæ*, a doubtful order of fresh-water Algæ (typical genus *Palmella*), consisting of simple cells, of various colours, with thick jelly-like integument, and multiplying by cell-division; supposed by some to be transitional states of some undetermined higher plants. So **Palmellin** (-lĭn¹), a red colouring matter found in *Palmella cruenta*; **Palmelloid** *a.* [-oid], resembling or apparently akin to the genus *Palmella*.

1822 *J. Neal Mission. Jrl.* XVII. 189 On a 'palmelloid' modification of *Stigonclonium*. 1828 *M'Nab Bot.* 54 The algæ were formerly known as the green gonidia of the Lichen thallus, and belong chiefly to the Palmellaceæ with chlorophyll. 1881 *Philadelphia Rec. No.* 3413 A fluid-organism which he had succeeded in extracting from fresh-water algæ. They are palmellous, enchlamyd, chlorophyl and chaeoidian. 1892 *Cassell's Dictionary* 1/3 Considerable surfaces are covered with a palmelloid growth.

† Palmeous, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. L. palme-us* of or made of palms + -EOUS.] Of palms or palmwood.

1657 TORLESON *Reason's Delight* 270 They make the palmeous Ensigniere after the form prescribed, agreeing it alwayes with a palmeous spatle. *Ibid.*, Agreeing it with a reddish of the Palm, or some other resolvent Tree.]

Palmer (pā·mər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **palmere,** 4 **paumer,** 4–6 **palmare,** 6 **pardaner, palmar,** *q.v. palmer.* [A. AF. *palmer, paumer* = OF. *palmier, paumier* (= Sp. *palmero*, Pg. *palmeiro*, It. *palmiere*) :—med.L. *palmārius*, f. *palma* palm.]

1. A pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land, in sign of which he carried a palm-branch or palm-leaf; also, an itinerant monk who travelled from shrine to shrine, under a perpetual vow of poverty; often simply an equivalent of *pilgrim*.

c 1300 *K. Horn* 1007 A palmere he þer mette. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13834 A whiet scarf he dide þeron make, Als palmeres to handes take. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 48 Pilgrimes and Palmers Pliȝten hem to-gadres For to seche seint Iames. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 456 He se non...but a pouere, but a palmere was, A palmi in his handis he hadde, And to a schewin was he clade. 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Pardaner or palmer, *Mendre.* 1592 GREENE *Disp. betw. A* & *Pol.* C 1 b, For Saints have hands, that Pilgrims hands do kisse, And palmes to palmers, for brode Palmers blisse. 1624 *Heavenly Foot. Herodiade* 50 The Pilgrim had some treene, or dwelling place, but the Palmer had none. The Pilgrim travelled to some certain designed place, or places, for the Palmer to all. The Pilgrim went at his own charges, but the Palmer profest wilful poverty, and went upon Alms. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* v. xxiii, Here is a holy Palmer come, From Salem first, and last from Rome. 1836 *Tennent Sinai & Pal.* ii. 134 Hence the [Pharaohite], or host of tender grass, gave the branches, which distinguished the pilgrims of Palestine, from those of Rome, Compostella, and Canterbury, by the name of 'Palmer'.

2. Name for a destructive hairy caterpillar, Holg. applied to those of migratory or wandering habits, or that spend almost all in progress: see PALMER-WORM.)

1658 *Rarities Ireland, Caterpl.*, a worme which...is called a *palmer*. *Ibid.*, Caterpilla, a worme called a Palmer, which is hairy, and hath many feete. 1678 LISLE *Tuilmer* ii. xxv. 227 Whose leaves he lusily an though they had been eaten with Caterpiller, Palmers, or Snayles. 1813 PENNANT *Pilgrimage* (1834) 303 Mingling likewise with these eaten, scorpions, spiders and palmers alike. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. (1880) 301 Palmers...are the...caterpillars of various moths.

b. *Angling.* An artificial fly, of various kinds, covered with bristling hairs like the caterpillar so called; a hackle.

1652 T. BARNES *Art of Angling* (1811) 2 There are several kinds of Palmers that are good for that time. 1787 *Bryan Angling* 78, 81 93 Golden Palmer, or Hackle. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 June 6/1 In certain waters a big red or black palmer is the best and best recognised lure for perch.

c. A wood-louse.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. In hold to be a great enemy to trunk pursuits! Palmers found to collect in rooms where wine. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Palmer*, a wood-louse.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *palmer-like* adj., *-staff, -vessel*; (in sense 2) *palmer bob* (Bot. *sb.*[1] 3), *fly*; **† palmer-sergeant:** see quot.; **palmer-trout,** a local name of the smelt.

1614 CH. *Hutchins Country* (1892) 2, 34 *My* flies...were the yellow dun or harmer and red "palmer hob. 1651–3 T. BARNES *Art of Angling* (1811) 39 We will begin to make the 'Palmer Fly. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Insect.* II. 21 When head and "palmer-like beard. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 160 (1780) 111. 208 The "palmer-man death the lesser thought. 1808 TOMKIS, *Serjeants* (1848) 241 Unto the Pedegree I may add the "Palmer Sergeant, which Scaine-wricke doth kill with an unpreventable poyson, and is also of a Cinder colour. 1614 WOODWARD *Marveyne Jo. Tongue* 460/2 The Pilgrims of my Theologues shall alwayes be furnished with the "P.-staffe of Courage. 1838 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* I. ix. 440 "Palmer Trout, 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 740 Smelts, or Pars...Bastile, Palmer Trout. *Salmo Salmulus.* 1845 G. MORGAN *Delighted* 32 He reached his home to "Palmer woods.

† Palmer, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3 **pawmer, palmeir, -ere,** 6 **palmier.** [a. F. *palmier, pausmier* palm-tree, date-tree (12th c.) :—L. *palmārium*, f. *palma* palm. Cf. It. *palmiere*, Sp. *palmera*, Pg. *palmeira*.] A palm-tree; a date-tree; the palmyra.

c 1400 Henry Wallace vi. 1203 His hands could ryche tit till a pawmer to pas Palmeris. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. 9, xii. 80 In yode groweth a tree moche grene and right faire, and hyȝe, called palmyere and hereth dates. 1491–2 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* 11 The seyd Symond...was chosenne to a palmere. *c* 1530 TH. WYAT *Satirical Sp.* in *Palgr. Lyr.* 304 Palmer, mulberry ... 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 125 Sugar (which is made of the inside called Cogara: the tree is called the palmer).

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **palmer-nut,** cocoa-nut; **palmer-tree,** palm-tree (in quots. cocoa-nut palm).

14.. *Mandeville* (W.) 180 *Nut*, cocoanoute, *nux indica*, a palmeretree. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 126 There grow many more kinds of palmer-trees, which yeeld no fruit. Divers cocoid, and with sugar made of the soft pome that is called Cocagra: the tree whereon those Nuts doe grow is called the Palmer tree. *Ibid.* 164 Here are very many palmes or palmer-trees.

Palmer, *sb.*[3] † *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pamere,** 5 **pawmere, pawmer(e, palmare,** 5–7 (7–9) **palmer,** 7 **pauclaner.** [a. OF. *plamoir* in same sense, f. *paume* palm of the hand: *cf.* PALMER† 1.] A flat piece of wood used for striking the palm of the hand as a punishment; a ferule.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 101 Sepni kinge he Kenegilles appeyed to hym in his chepe, and sommonide hym to stryve wiþ a pamere (MS. *pawmere, pawmer, palmare*: 1432 *palmer*; (*Harl.*) 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/1 A Palmere to be wyth, *ferula*, ...*palmi-torium*. *c* 1500 in *Promptor. Angl. Camebridge* (1856) App. A. 9. xxxvii. The Bedyll in Arte shall bring the Master of Gramer to the Vice-chancellor, delyverying hym a Palmer with a Rodde. 1581 DIGBY tr. *Dialogue on Apes* (1933) 61 Children are loge to vse with the Palmer, least they forget their schole. 1611 COTGR., *Ferule*, a Ferula, or Pauclaner vsed in Schooles for correction. 1656 PHILLIPS, *Palmer*, a certain instrument wherewith school-boys are struck on the palms of their hands.

Palmer (pā·mər), *sb.*[4] [f. PALM *v.* + -ER 1.] One who palms, or conceals in the hand (a card, die, or other object, in cheating, conjuring, etc.); one who practises sleight of hand.

1631 SHARPHAM *Humourists* iii, I saw you,...by help of a dozen eyes, shuffle out your Topper or Palmer. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Palmer*, ...one that dexterously conveys or sings at Cards or Dice, by keeping some of them in his Hand unseen. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Mar. 5/1 The clever conjurer...as a palmer and a passer; takes a high rank.

Palmer, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. PALMER *sb.*[1]] *Intr.* To wander about like a palmer or vagrant; to go about idly from place to place.

1805 STAGG *Poems* 60 A palmer'd out as chance said luck, An' till a wayfarer became a trade. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, Orry still palmering body that was coming down the edge of Rackleybrent. 1873 W. ANDERSON *Scot. Folk-Lore* (1882) 108 Up an' pecunein' about the toon o' the sentence o' the sicht.

Palmerin (pa·lmĕrin). [From *Palmerin de Oliva*, the legendary illegitimate son of a Byzantine princess, whose name (f. Sp. *palmera* palm-tree) is said to have been derived from his exposure as an infant in a wicker basket among palms and olives on a mountain side. He was the original hero of the Palmerin romances which appeared in Spain in the 16th c.] Any one of the knightly heroes of the Palmerin romances; hence, allusively, any redoubtable champion of the age of chivalry.

1601 SHAKS. *Tw. Nt., Revels Prefix* 22, 3, *Sneak*, by that virtue that leans Roscius Tarlton and Knell of early plaies alive, And Palmerin Pyramicus overthrown. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* 20, Who, 1634 I. 110 His sire to strong, my Palmerin. 1823 *Scott Peveril* xl, To be an almost here Palmerin of England is too to my nature.

Palmer-worm. [f. PALMER *sb.*[3] + WORM *sb.*: see quot. 1608.] Name for various hairy caterpillars destructive to vegetation; in North America, the larva of a tinéid moth, *Ptiloryctes flemistrella*, destructive to apple-leaves.

In O.T. rendering Heb. חָסִיל *gāzām*, prob. a kind of locust.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Joel* i. 4 That which is left of the palmer worme, hathe the grashopper eaten. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 660 There is another sort of these Caterpillars, who have no certain place of abode, nor yet certain bed where to take their food, but like unto certain Beasts, or Worms, do wander and many times and shelter, these have purchased a very ugly name amongst us Englishmen, to be called Palmer-worms, by reason of their wandering and ragabah life, for they never stay in one place, but are ever wandering. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. (1682) 208 Those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars, and are wont to be called Palmer-worms. 1668 *New Eng. Hist. & Geo. Reg.* (1880) XXXIV. 298 It pleased God to reserve the Palmer worm amongst us to the last and feed upon our fruit trees. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng. etc.* (1821) II. 400 The palmer-worm, were it to appear generally, would, within a few years, empty New-England of its inhabitants. 1881 *Rep't. upon Ins.* 265 The palmer-worm, woolbed, or canker is found on beets, plants, and roses.

† Palmery [*obs.* var. of PALMER *sb.*[3] with change of suffix.] = PALMER *sb.*[3] *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 455/169 Seint Ione he Euangelist to him cam...And a palmerie in-to *K. Kinge*. *P.* (1862) 76 And pawmed her on he hond: gret and strong [=strok]; Seint Anne pawmed he vaste vp he hond: and is pauncrede up drouȝt.

Palmery[2] (*pā·mĕri*). [f. PALM *sb.*[1] + -ERY; *cf. forestry.*] A collection of palm-trees; a place or house in which they are grown, a palm-house.

In recent Dicts.

Palmester, -ter, obs. ff. PALMISTER, -STRY.

Palmeta, -to, obs. var. PALMETTO.

Palmette (palmet'). [a. F. *palmette*, in sense 1 palmetto, palm-leaf ornament, dim. of *palme*: in 2 dim. of L. *palma*, F. *paume* palm of the hand.]

1. *Architect.* An ornament (in sculpture or painting) with narrow divisions or digitations, somewhat resembling a palm-leaf.

1850 LAYARD tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 300 (ed. 2) 373 A circle or a vase from which, on which the palmette appears, reflected; palmettes on a white ground. 1857 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* (1858) I. 300 A peculiar floral ornament...the scriptural appearance, or palmetto, appears at the handle. 1883 J. MORRIS in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XL. 280, 28 The writer having wished that to fill in every vacant space in his diagonal with a leaf, a palmette, or a flower.

2. *Zool.* An appendage of the head in certain gasteropod molluscs.

1854 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 259/1 There is an internal pro-

cess appendage, which Will. *Quoy* and *Gaimard* call a palmette, tongue-like in its frequently segment. *Ibid.* 260/1 The head is rudimentary and retracted, with a narrow groove behind at the base of the eyes and the palmettes.

Palmetto (palmet'o). Forms: 6–7 (9) **palmito,** 7 **palmita,** 7–8 **palmeto,** -to, 8– **palmetto.** [Originally a Sp. *palmito* dwarf fan-palm, dim. of *palma* palm; subseq. conformed to diminutives in *-etto* from Italian.] Name for several smaller species of palms, esp. the dwarf fan-palm, *Chamærops humilis*, of Southern Europe and North Africa, and the cabbage palmetto, *Sabal Palmetto*, of the South-eastern United States; also other species of *Chamærops*, *Sabal*, and *Thrinax*. By early writers used more vaguely.

1585 R. CORTES in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 688 The Palacios with his fruite inclosed in him. 1600 S. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commun.* (1603) 104 The inhabitants live upon this palmito, parrell and fish. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 840 The Palmita is without branches, the fruit growes on the top, which within is like Pomegranates, full of grains, without of a golden colour. 1629 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 122 Plants of severall Kinds, as: Cedars, infinite store of Palmitoes. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creation* (ed. 2) 120 Berries (as the African and Spanish nations: the American Palmito and Pelitos. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 203 The nuts hereof use to Travellers in the Palmito; it growes like the Date or Cocoe-tree. 1707–8 THORESBY *Ducatus* (1715) 602 And high palmetto like their graceful shade. 1760 J. *Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 310 Palmetto, *Chamærops*. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in *South. Rev. & Florida* (1868) 18 We came now to plenty of the fine palmetto, which the inhabitants call cabbage-tree. 1808 *Pract. American Midwife* 10, Eggs or Three in the palmetto, which grows to the height of 20 and 25 feet, with a prickly tree-like stalk. 1847 *Lemon. Rec.* 6 Aug. They plied along, behind a screen of palmettos. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 227/2 The only vegetation is a clump of stunted palmettos, marking the inside plain of some forgotten Moorish oasis.

b. With qualifying words, as **Blue Palmetto,** *Chamærops Mexicana*, of Southern U. S.; **Cabbage P.**, *Sabal Palmetto* (see above); **Dwarf P.**, *Sabal Adansoni*, of South-eastern U. S.; **Royal P.**, *Sabal umbraculifera* and *Thrinax parviflora*, of the West Indies; **Saw P.**, *Chamærops serrulata*; **Silk-top P.**, name in Florida for *Thrinax parviflora*; **Silver-leaved** or **Silver-top P.**, *Thrinax argentea*, of the West Indies, Panama, etc. Also **Bunch P.**, **Small P.**, names for the palm-like genus *Cardoderma* of *Pandanaceæ* or Screw-pines, of S. America and the W. Indies, esp. *C. insignis*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 190 Palmeto Royal, or Palmeto Thatch. This tree...grows wholly in many parts of the Island. *Ibid.* 191 The Jamaica Palmeto with round leaf-stalks. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palmetto ground, hut, leaf, palm, tree, wine*; *palmetto-covered adj.*; **palmetto basket,** a basket made of palmetto leaves; **palmetto flag,** the flag of the State of South Carolina, which bears a figure of a cabbage palmetto tree; as **Palmetto State,** a name for South Carolina; **palmetto thatch,** the leaves of several kinds of palmetto, esp. *Thrinax argentea*, used for making hats, baskets, etc.; also the tree itself.

1813 SCOTT *Trifles* 16, 210, Their hands "palmetto baskets bore. 1883 MACGREGOR in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 688/1 We passed vast "palmetto-covered and absolutely treeless plains. 1769 J. BARTRAM *Trnl.* 24 Dec. 1776: 3 A perch or more of "palmetto-ground. 1747 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 364 The women...Shall on...their wrapped stockings, "palmetto hats, neatly and cleanly [etc.]. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 9 The trees, consisting of those fiery "palmetto hatters. 1860 GEORGE *Peleg.* 5 Wild Indians, who have no other Roofs but of "Palmeto Leaves. 1823 SCOTT *Tristram*, viii. An umbrella of palmetto leaves. 1726 "Palmeto Thatch [see b]. 1882 *Trans. Bot. Society Edinburgh* XIV. 364 The Silver Thatch palm, is usually said to yield the young unexpanded palm leaves imported from the West Indies under the name of Palmetto Thatch, and extensively employed for making palm-crop hats, baskets, and other fancy articles. 1765 J. STORER *N. Providence Inc. Trp.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 Mats...made with the tree of "Palmeto trees. 1776 CLINTON in *Ann. Reg.* 169 The divine for the glorious and invincible Carolina!—a palmetto tree supported by twelve spears. 1732 MAY. NEWHOFF *Voy. Madeira* 120 The palmeto cabbage, or palmetto tree, rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet. *c* 1765 J. SWINTON *N. Providence Inc. Trp.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 "Palmeto Wine...is gathered by a hole made in the upper of a tree, and a gourd set for receiving thereof.

† Palmetum (palmī·tŭm). [mod. use of L. *palmētum* palm-grove.] (See quot.)

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxvii. 190 A large Palmetum, or collection of all real graceful palms of various kinds.

Palmful (pā·mful), *sb.* [f. PALM *sb.*[1] + -FUL 2.] A quantity that fills the palm of the hand; as much as the palm will contain.

1802 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* v. iii. A Scots little pickle-ful of the blessed dew. 1823 LADY EDEN, *Old Bachelor's Tower Temple*, He took it not by pinches, but a palmful at once.

Palmful (pā·mful), *a. rare.* [f. PALM *sb.*[1] + -FUL 1.] Full of or resembling in palm-trees.

1818 SOUTHEY *Pal. Triumphant* by Nine who Idume's fair seat sandy soil Spreads palmful forests.

Palm garnetz, obs. corrupt of PORCUPALM.

Palmi- (palmi), combining form of L. *palma* palm of the hand, palm-tree, etc. (PALM *sb.*[1] and 2), occurring in scientific (chiefly botanical) terms, as **Palmi-nerved** *a.* [L. *-nervis* ribbed] = PALMATI-

upon or inhabiting palm-trees; **Pa·lmiferous** *a.* = PALMATIFEROUS; **Pa·lmigrade** *a. Zool.* = PLANTIGRADE; **Pa·lmilobed** *a.*, palmately lobed; **Palmi·ner-veate, Pa·lminerve, Pa·lminerved** *a.*, palmately nerved or veined, as a leaf; **Pa·lmi-veined** *a.* = prec.; **Palmi·verous** *a.* [L. -vorus devouring], feeding on, or obtaining food from, palm-trees.

1837 Haven *Explos. Lore*, "Palmiferous .. Palmiform. 1864 Webster, "*Palmigrade* [using Hexicular]. 1876 Rimmer *Rural Mod.* (ed. 2) 101 Leaves alternate, more or less "pinnifoliated. 1857 Morton *Explos. Lore*, "Palmineruate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 52 Palmately, Digitately, or Radiately Veined or "Palmi-nerved: that, of which leaves of various Maples and the Viburnum ...examples. 1832 Tr. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxii. 196 The enormous "Palmi-verous Mammoth [Elephas primigenius] of Tarentum, that ... was to universality "palmiferous.

Palmic (pæ·lmik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *palmique* (Braconnot 1823), f. L. *palma* (in PALMACHRISTI) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to castor oil; in *Palmic acid*, $(C_{17}H_{31}O_2)$, obtained by saponifying palmin and decomposing with hydrochloric acid; it crystallizes in white silky needles; = *ricinoleic acid*.

1858 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 431 Palmic acid when pure, fuses at 122° (Fehl.).

Palmier, var. PALMER *sb.*2 *Obs.*, palm-tree.

Palmiferous (palmi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *palmifer* palm-bearing + -OUS: see PALM *sb.*1 and -FEROUS.] **a.** Bearing or producing palm-trees. *rare*—0. **b.** Bearing or carrying 'palms' or palm-branches.

1658 Rawley *Change*, *Palmiferous*, ... bearing or reaping Palm or Date Trees; also victorious. 1880 St. Mark *Mystic Day*, 108 Salem is buried, the Palmiferous Company re-assembles, and the Heavenly Jerusalem is seen upon Earth. 1888 Sharp *Legendary & Poetical in Christ's own Martyrs*, solemn school, Widow-robed and palmiferous throng.

Palmification (pælmifik*ē*·ʃən), [f. L. *fochus* palm, after *calcification*, &c.] [Nonce-wrd.]

1858 *Simpl., Bord.* IV. 72 The Babylonians suspended male flowers from wild dates over the females ...the process was called *palmification*.

Palmin (pæ·lmin), *Chem.* [ad. F. *palmine* (Bussdet 1823), f. L. *palma* (in PALMA CHRISTI) + -IN.] A fatty substance obtained on treating castor-oil with nitric peroxide. *Now called ricinelaidin.*

1858 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 431 Palmin is very soluble in alcohol and in ether.

Palming (pā·lmiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [-ING1.] The action of PALM *v.*

1. Touching or grasping with the palm of the hand. (In quot. 1666 with play on sense 2.)

1666 Dryden *St. Evremond* 15 *Ille invadet hos Pugil...* Gent. Hold, hold, Barber. ... Playing is always held foul Play amongst Gamesters. 1748 Fielding *Exam. Conjurer* 20, Why, you're no good over rosses of tumping and palming: I never gave my hand to any man without a glove—except to Sirrah.

2. The action of concealing something in the palm of the hand, as in cheating at cards or dice, or in conjuring.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* vi Spett .. to palming, cogging, with how to fit a Die for any purpose. 1700 H. Bracken *Stud. Ch. Eng. Poet.* 34 The palming by Religious Jugglers. 1824 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 308 Palming, or breathing the cards—as called from the cards being secured in the palm of the hand. 1894 *Daily News* 8 May 6/6 back as an kind of palming and conjuring.

3. *attrib.*

1811 Byron *Wolfe* 168, Till some might marvel with the modest Turk, If "palming fathers all this palming work? 1820 J. M. Wade *Black Dict.*, *Palming-rackets*, throwing money to the palm of the hand.

Pa·lming, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. PALM *sb.*1 + -ING1: cf. *blackberrying*, etc.] Gathering 'palms'.

1869 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 396 It is still customary ... to go a palming ... on Palm Sunday morning; ... gathering branches of the willow or sallow with their pussy buds.

Pa·lming, *ppl. a.*1 [f. PALM *v.* + -ING2.] That palms; touching or grasping with the hand.

1573 Satyrane *Lincoln* a. 2 Not counterfeance I, to run the gauntlet through a string of amorous palming puppies.

+Palming, *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.* [f. PALM *sb.*3 + -ING2.] Of a deer's horn: Bearing palms.

c1440 [see PALMED *a.* 3].

Palmiped, -pede (pæ·lmipĕd, -*pēd*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *palmipēs, palmiped-em*, f. *palma* PALM *sb.*3 + *pēs, ped-em* foot.]

A. *adj.* Of a bird: Having palmate feet (see PALMATE *a.* 2); web-footed.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds which are ...gressorious, as the ...lacerable ...palmipede ...&c. 1854 Eliz. *Cobb. Life Mem* (Caroline) 200, I fancied they were as palmiped [sic]. 1892 *Nature's Mag.* XLIII. 18 She would trail her palmipede bread to the water.

B. *sb.* A web-footed bird.

In pl. often as L. *palmipedes Gallæ*.

1825 Gilpin *Remarks* (ed. 3) Wilds (1886) 25 Having their feet Whole and plain, and are called *Palmipedes*, as the Swan, Goose, Duck. 1881 Gould *Manipeds* In Of Palmipeds, or Web-footed Fowls. 1892 Rev. *Creation* (1892) 120 Water-Fowl, which are Palmipeds, or Web-footed. 1894 *Pennant Tour in Scot.* iv. xxvi. 302 The Rev. Patrick Gunn are the last of the palmipeds. 1894 Owen *Zool.* & *Pyrth* (1895) iv In the palmipedes or web-footed series.

So **+ Palmi·pedous** *a.* (*Obs.* = prec. A.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. (1686) 230 The Pelican is palmipedous or web-footed like Swans and Geese.

Palmist (pa·lmist, pā·mist), [f. PALM *sb.*3 + -IST; perh. back-formation f. PALMISTRY.] = next.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 4/1 There is a subject, then, where a hundred palmists will tell your fortune and your fortune. 1892 *Literary World* 20 May 463 The phrenologist and the palmist take infinite pains to dispel the prevailing impression.

Palmister (pa·lmistə), [prob. f. PALMIST + -ER1.] Now *rare*. Also 3–7 **palmester**, 6 **-estre**. [In 13–16th c. *palmester*, also *palmestre*, 15th c. *palmestry*, PALMISTRY: cf. *sorcerer*, *sorcery*, etc.] One who practises palmistry; one who professes to tell people's characters and fortunes by examining the palms of their hands; a chiromancer.

a 1300 F. Jesopus *Thre Dedi Pulli* 40 *Quhat gitt-tounnis or gestis palmestaris*. 1588 T. Hughes *Conceyptions Concepte* iii. (1598) X iij b, Palmesters, by the visage know many times the conditions, and otherwhile the thoughts of men. 1589 Greene *Farewell, Cittizenslist*, 28 Palmisters, 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* iv. 69 These three Muscles make that fleshy part of the thumbe, which Palmesters do terme the Hill of Mars. 1599 Greene *Heartin's Repen.* Wks. viii. (1881) 183 Imagination ...maketh a man to be a witch, sooth-sayer, ...a palmister, a fortune teller. a 1630 Middleton *Cast. Lovers.* (1653) 422 His soothsayer, no Palmester, no Judicial Astrologer is able to tell any man the event of his life. 1668 Davie *Amer. Conquest.* III. vi. 221 Fortune-tellers, clairvoyants, palmisters, and seers.

Palmistry (pa·lmistri). Forms: 5 **paumastry**, 6–7 **palmastrie, palmistrie**, (6 **pasilmistrie, palmastry, palmour, pompestrie**, -y, 6–8 **palmestry**), 6– **palmistry**. [ME. f. *paume, palme*, PALM (of the hand) + an element (orig. *-astrie, -astry*) of obscure origin, which has been gradually changed to *-istry*, so that the word now appears like a derivative of the 19th c. *palmist*.]

1. Divination by inspection of the palm of the hand; the art or practice of telling persons' characters and fortunes by examination of the lines and configurations of the palm; chiromancy.

a 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 870 *Ydromancy*, Over mastry, with *Pyromancy*, *Fysonomy* also, and *Paumestry*. a 1529 Gower's *Conf. III.* 124 Geomancie and Algerisme ofte Of Pompestrie [v.r. palmestrie]. The holie wrote. 1536–4 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Some of them beyinges them selfes to bene knowlege in phesike, glisseninge, pasmestrie or other vanitie whatsoeuer. 1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Chiromancy*, palmestry. 1596 Lodge *Fig. for Momus*, 4 xvii. 34 b, Chiromancie ...called commonly Palmistry. 1660 Lord. Wonder (1677) 167 On this leaks of palmestry. 1767 Hannah Cowley *Belles Strat.* (1823) 8 Palmistry ... practising gentlewoman to such as would know their fortunes. 1773 *Miller. Mag., Rhapsody* 4/1, Pay before ...And such is practice palmistry. 1813 Pinnock *Pilgrimage* (1815) 210 They profess palmistry and fortune-telling. a 1846 Clifton *Lect. Fauna* (1877) 2 He applies Palmistry, and deems On all her Fortune-telling Charm. a 1879 *Poor Robert* 2 *Remin.* (1880) 4 Fortune-telling, With the fond mania to palmistry be-dash. 1892 De Quincey (Harrisonian) Wks. XIII. 180 note, It is in fact upon this infinite variety in the superficial lines of the human palm, that palmistry is grounded.

attrib. 1892 *Daily News* 21 July 5/1 There were raffles, a palmistry tent, and a café chantant. 1900 Pembo *Gap Lot. Chron.* 11 If The palmistry profession is a flourishing one.

b. *fig.* (HUMOROUSLY.)

1842 De Quincey *Rhetoric* Wks. 1860 XI. 402 The impossibility of finding any two leaves of a tree that should be mere duplicates of each other, is what we might call the palmistry of their natural marking. 1877 Stevens *Lect. Mod. & Mod. Lives* (1881) 56 A science of historical palmistry... that attempts to infer ...every impression on the race-country, ...social, ...political, and even individual writers.

2. Applied allusively to the use of the hands in applause (quot. 1698), or in pocket-picking (quot. 1711), or to bribery (quot. 1808): cf. PALM *sb.*3 + 3, PALM *v.* 3; also used erroneously as = sleight of hand (cf. PALM *v.* 4).

1698 Farquhar *Love's Battle* iv. ii, If you would tell a poor his fortune, you must gather it from the palmistry of the audience. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 3 He found his Pocket emptied: That being a Piece of Palmistry at which this Race of Vermin [clippers] are very dexterous. 1808 *Barrow's Diary* III. 231 note, If he would only lay as allowed and well-understood palmistry, constitute "taking of bribes", that prime officer in the court of human ...would presently discover among "all registers", artist belonging to the applicant's remote "ancestors". 1859 Wallace *N. R. Rivers* iv. 46, I ...devoted myself to the manipulation of cards and palmistry. *Ibid.* xx. 275, I had recourse to palmistry to influence his decision.

+Pa·lmit. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *palmes, palmit-em.*] A shoot or sprig of a vine.

1657 Tomkinson tr. *Longchil Orpheus* 9 *Chloe* 48 The vines generate their palmits towards the ground. *Ibid.* 183 Bunches of Grapes hanging still upon their palmits.

Palmita, obs. f. PALMETTO; see also PELMITA.

Palmitate (pa·lmitēt). *Chem.* [f. PALMITE-IC + -ATE1.] A salt of palmitic acid.

1872 Ellis *Chem.* 40 The Potassium Palmitate, Stearate and Oleate are then removed. 1881 J. W. Lowe *Soaps* 72 Some soaps, salts of the fatty acids, palmitates, stearates, and oleates of soda are found in the hills.

Palmite (pa·lmīt). [ad. Sp. and Pg. *palmito*, S. Am. Ind. *palmetto*: see PALMETTO.]

†1. Some kind of palmetto; in quot. 1598 ? the fibre of some variety of palm. *Obs.*

1598 Lodge *Dounfey* 559 There decples to orther water or the tree that dropped from the ear branches of the barren close cross carried Palmites. 1599 R. Hakluyt tr. *Arb. Guy-ane* VIII. 360 Tying them [dressings] together ouer our shoulders and under our arms with Palmite, a weed like to that wherof our hand-fasters are made [at Maynas].

2. A South African aquatic plant, *Prionium Palmita* (N.O. *Juncaceæ*), growing in the beds of rivers, and bearing a tuft of large serrated sword-shaped leaves, affording a strong fibre.

1889 Boulger *Trans.* I. 21 Most of the rivers which we passed, are choked up with the plant called *Palmite* by the colonists.] 1892 Pharm. *Jrn. 3rd.* 23 Cut by the palmite's leafy green.

Palmitic (pælmi·tik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *palmitique* (Pelouze 1840), arbitrarily f. L. *palma* PALM *sb.*1 (or ? F. *palmite* pith of the palm-tree) + -IC.

The natural formations from *palma* would have been *palmic*, *palmia*, etc.; but these were preoccupied by derivatives of *Palma Christi* castor oil.]

Of or obtained from palm-oil; in *palmitic acid*: a fatty acid $(C_{16}H_{32}O_2)$ contained in palm-oil and in vegetable and animal fats generally; a colourless substance, without taste or smell, lighter than water, solid at ordinary temperatures.

1852 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 302 *Palmitic Acid.* Is obtained most readily from palm oil, the solid portion of which consists chiefly of the glyceric compound of palmitic acid. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 334 This palmitic acid leaves the ether solution in small needles, which are fusible at 60°, and dissolve in sulphuric acid and dissolve in common or ethyl alcohol.

Palmitin (pæ·lmitin). *Chem.* [a. F. *palmitine* (Pelouze 1840), f. as prec. + -*ine*, -IN 1.] A natural fat contained in palm-oil and many other animal and vegetable fats, obtained as a white solid, the tripalmitate of glyceryl, $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$. In *pl.* applied to the palmitates of glyceryl or glycerides of palmitic acid in general; the above being distinctively called *tripalmitin*.

1852 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 368 *Palmitin*... is contained abundantly in palm oil, from which it has received its name. 1866 *Owen Anim. Chem.* 42 Palmitin is an important constituent of palm oil or butter, and also exists in human and other soft fats in a considerable extent. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 235 Palmitates of Glyceryl or Palmitins. *Monopalmitin*, ... *Dipalmitin*, ... *Tripalmitin*. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 599 By exposing pressed (palm-oil) soap to repeated late cold crisis and cold pulverize.

Palmito, obs. form of PALMETTO.

Palmi-veined, **Palmiverous**: see PALMI-.

Palm-leaf (pā·m-līf). A leaf of the palm-tree, used for thatching, or for making hats, baskets, etc., and esp., in the Southern U.S., as a fan.

1880 F. Bremer tr. *La Maison du Tresor*, 58 All the houses... are covered with palm-leaves. 1890 Harriet Thaxter in *Wom. Reading* light palm-leaves for her brother's house. 1871 Knowles *Ol. Lint* 2, A small sugar-grass ... under a roof of palm-leaf.

b. Short for *palm-leaf hat*.

1892 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, Sam soon appeared, palm-leaf in hand, at the parlour door. 1894 Mary Hoskins *Tempest & Sunshine* 13 He mounting Prince again, he gave his old palm-leaf [from Barcelona] round his head.

c. *attrib.* Made of a palm-leaf or palm-leaves.

1892 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 54/1, I saw them frolic at their work (sacked-making and the manufacture of palm-leaf hats). 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 427 Above all is a roof of palm-leaf mats, in good old Cuan style.

Palmless (pā·mles), *a.* [f. PALM *sb.*3 + -LESS.] Destitute of palm-trees.

1892 D. Thomson *S. Sea Voyage* 183 The latter winds and the mostly palmless shores.

Palmlet (pā·mlĕt). *Zoology.* [f. PALM *sb.*3 + -LET.] = PALMELLA.

1868 Kinahan *Ir. Estuarial.* III. xxviii. 320 *Palmella* the *Palmlet*. A mixture accessory joint between the class, according to the *Palmellæ* in the bogs.

Palm-oil. [In sense 1, f. PALM *sb.*3 + OIL; in 2, f. PALM *sb.*2, with humorous allusion to sense 1.]

1. Oil produced by various species of palm-tree; *esp.* that obtained from the fruit-pulp of the Oil Palm (*Elæis guineensis*) of West Africa, which in cooler climates becomes of the consistence of butter and of an orange-red colour; it is used as food by the natives, and elsewhere for making soap and candles, lubricating machinery, etc.

1705 Hickeringill *Cabinet* xvi. (1721) 269 The Palm-oil, is obtained by Contusion and Expression. 1722 tr. *Ferrand's Mod. Voyage* I. 136 Palm Oil ..is an ingredient in Liquors, as Brandy, Rack or Batavia. 1832 Veitch *Mat. Med. Comm.* 204 Palm oil is used in England principally in the manufacture of yellow soap, but with the Africans it is an article of food.

attrib. 1887 H. H. Johnston *Dawn. N. Africa* II. 111 'Palm-oil-chop' is the curry of Western Africa. 1898 Sir H. H. Johnston in *Daily News* 9 Dec. 6/2 The natives at 'palm-oil-chop' of the first half of this century, who did more than anyone else to introduce the slave trade. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 106 The Negroes cook palm-oil very well, and as pommade are to appear in the elevation of palm-oil chop and fish cooking.

2. *humorously.* That with which the palm is 'greased' or 'anointed'; money given as a donation or bribe; a 'tip'.

a 1847 Miller *Gems at Chest* (1. 1.) Palm-oil will make a gentleman rotund. 1867 *Knowledge's Illus. Bk. Nat.* (1859) 1 had plenty of money, and "palm oil" goes on for a those latitudes as to our more civilized communities. 1898 R. A. King *Hut. Highways* 190 Palm-oil will always procure temporary blindness in the officials.

Palmoscopy (pælmo·skŏpi). *Med.* [f. Gr. *παλάμη* palm(ius) + -σκοπία -SCOPY.] [Not quoted.]

1892 Warren *Explan. Lev., Palmerophila, Mitd.* Term for destruction or prepossession from palpitation, as of the heart, arteries, bowels, or muscles; palmerosis. 1892 J. S. Bristowe *Med. Dict.* III. 280 *Palmerosis*... Observation of the beats of the heart or of the pulse.

Palm wash: see PALM *sb.*[3]

Palm Sunday. The Sunday next before Easter, observed in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem; in the mediæval church, and still in the Roman, Greek, and other churches, by processions in which branches of palm or (in northern regions) other trees (see PALM *sb.*[1] 2, 4) are carried.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 29 æt weorþin, þær gelyfaþ hiowen wyrcen ær middan wynter & on palm-mæreneddæg. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1155 *Ivie ere* [read *ere*] palme-sonndaie. c 1500 *St. Brandan* 328 Alleone Palmesonde he tidande abrod cam. 1575 Baldwin *Treat. Mor.* xvi (Nar.) Inlde the steps fell maymed[?] Quicke palmesonday was passh'yp. c 1440 Promp. *Parv.* (Harl.) 400 In weche cheche, whanne processioun was mad in the Palme-Sunde, follwe wurst. 1552 Pilkington 251/2 *Palmesunday, purpur, Aweye, Alexander & Stanchye.* 1642 Rutherf. *Divine Rem.* (Jl Rome) On Palm Sunday there was a great procession after a papal manner. 1808 *Scots F. Mag.* Perth 216, On the 30th of March next to come, being Palm Sunday.

attrib. 1583 Fulke *Ref. & Sc.* 1572/2 Upon Saterdays being Palme Sonday Feast. 1607 Downame *Mistakes Q. Margaret to Scott. Arguments* 20, 29 Feast Tuesday, that Palme-Sunday light. 1874 in *Robins Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 229 note, The battle of Towton, which was called Palm-Sunday Field.

So †**Palmsun even**, the eve of Palm Sunday (obs.); also **Palmsun e.**, occurring on or about Palm Sunday (cf. *Whitsun*); **Palmsun** *v. obs.* (see quot. 1775).

1577 *Lanc. Pasture Redress.* xxviii. 218 On Palmesonnde this paper I compleit. c 1625 *Acc. Ld. W. Howe in Antiquary* XXXII. 273 The 10 day of April, beinge palme sonn eeve. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 360 With us in the North, the children gowne hunthe fields...a-pulmesonding or palmesonding as they call it, and gather all the flowring buds of the willow. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 43 The Palmsun House Show, at Malton.

Palm-tree (pā·mtrī). A tree of the order *Palmaceæ* or *Palmæ*: = PALM *sb.*[1] 1.

c 1350 *Lindisf. Gosp. John* xii. 4 Sum þe palmtreow [*Rushw.* palmbeowl] he mæge þeloyge sanctum from him nyrðhen hiora [*Rushw.* to wiþerwerdu]. c 1400 *Rejim. Rosar.* 40, 97 Þer sprete twell wylles and hundelonding palmetreowes. c 1440 *Gen. & Ex.* 3303 An tre and mest palm tree hi þe wilde dore wiste sen. a 1500 *Carmr Bl.* 11880 A palmes we sen vigh his bl. 1545 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 11. 149 Some shewe, that the water he dronke out with the wonde of a palmetre, or elys elder. 1634 Jackson *Creed* viii. xviii. § 2 The palmetree...was an hieroglyphick of righteousnesse or justice, as the cocoe is of sanctimony, and grace. 1840 Lardner *Museum Sci.* & *Literature* II. (heading) The palm tree on the plain Once more a King he stands.

b. Applied popularly to other trees: see PALM *sb.*[1] 4.

1653 Walton *Angler* II. 91 You see some Willows or Palm trees bud and blossome sooner then others do. 1756 Phil. Trans. XLIX. 2 Wondertoonbergh, a palm-tree called 'The Palm-tree', which bears for its sign a clipped yew tree.

c. *attrib.*

1781 Hargreaves in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 187 note. The caterpillar or maggot of the Palm-tree Beetle, *Curculio Palmarum*, which is served up at all the luxurious tables of the West Indian archipelago, as the greatest dainty of the Western world. 1800 Southey *Thalaba* v. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 221 Hooped sacks of palm-tree branches.

‖ **Palmula** (pa·lmiŭlă). *Entom.* [mod.L., dim. of L. *palma* palm.] A process between the tarsal claws in certain insects.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 250 You will find between the claws [of Lamellicorns] a process but considerably less developed by two bristles which seem to assist the organs and by claws; these parts are what are denominated the *pulvinulus*, *palmula*, and *paronychia*. 1893 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 222 A lobe or process...very varied in different insects, called empodium, arolium, pulvinulus, plantula, pseudonychium, or pulvillus.

Palmus Christi, variant of PALMA CHRISTI.

1578 Fuchs 251/2 Palmus christi an herbe.

Palmy (pā·mi), *adj.* Also **pammie, pawmie.** [Corresponds to *F. pamoule* 'coop risen in maist' (Littré); but OF. *pamoule, palmole* = It. *palmata*, Fr., Sp., Pg. *palmada*, lead the sense 'a slap with the palm'; cf. mod.L. *palmeate* (Du Cange), L. *palma* PALM *sb.*[3] Cf. PALMATA *sb.*[3]] A stroke on the palm of the hand, given as a punishment.

1583 R. Fenton *Poems* (1876) 39 Was schoyl being in, One pammie o'er, vppe all we 2 ran. 1808 *Gent. Lochrin* 15, There was nae a day I dinna get a pawmy but ane, and ane o' I get nine. 1834 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 132 The stern monitor of palmies, well laid on, were awarded to each. 1883 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 402 He got '...many a 'palmy' on his beard with a thick strap of leather.

Palmy (pā·mi), *a.* [f. PALM *sb.*[3] + -Y.]

1. Containing or abounding in palms; of or pertaining to a palm or palms; palm-like. Chiefly *poet.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 222 Or palmie hillock, or the flourie lap Of some irriguous Valley. 1730 Thomson *Liberty* II. 60 The neighbouring Land, where palmy Shade Shuns the direct Sun-beam. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 70 The palmy plain Basks in the golden sands, and citrus wine. 1819 Hogg *Mysore* I. *Poems Contributed to the Monthly Mag.* 3 From many a palmy grove. From many a purer pool. 1866 H. Taylor *Poems & Plays* (1878) III. 187 Her lithe and palmy grace.

2. *fig.* Bearing or worthy to 'bear the palm', triumphant, flourishing; esp. in *palmy state* (a Shakespearian phrase); *palmy days*.

1600 Twelfth *Night* v. i. 213 In the most high and palmy state of Rome. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 1 Our palmy Poems (1748) 132 And this Augustan palmy Reign he chuses to. 1728 Bishop *Regist. Exon.* I. Wks. VIII. 81 In the high and palmy state of the monarchy of France, it fell to the greatest without a struggle. a 1834 H. Kirke *Lect. Revel. Church* (1840) 1. 301 The period was a palmy one for men, who held a grip of power. 1853 J. C. Hare *Sermons Mr. of Rauch* (1844) I. viii. 218 Persons who belonged to the fraternities in the palmy days.

Palmyra (pălmoi·rā). Forms: 7 palmeso, 8 palmeira, palmira, 9 palmyra. [Formerly *palmeira*, a. Pg. *palmeira* (L. *palmera*, Sp. *palmera*) palm-tree: cf. PALMERA *sb.*[2] Fryer's *palmera* may have been from an It. source. The mod. spelling is app. erroneously conformed to that of the ancient *Palmyra*, Gr. Παλμύρα, a city of Syria.]

A species of palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*), with wounded fan-shaped leaves, and large roundish drupes each containing three seeds; commonly cultivated in India and Ceylon, and important for its variety of uses.

The wood is used as timber; the leaves for thatch, matting, hats, baskets, umbrellas, fans, paper, etc.; the sap yields wine (toddy) and sugar (jaggery); the cadjan palm of the fruit is eaten roasted or made into jelly; the seedling plants are used as food, etc.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 135 The Pomme (Bulkinge) are made of Boughs or Sheats of the Palmeroos, or Leafs of Trees. 1708 *Propag. Gosp. in East* III. 51 (C.) Leaves of a Tree called Palmeira. 1726 E. Ives *Misc. Trans. Ind.* II. 90 The interval was planted with rows of palmiras and cocoa-nut trees. 1808 *Asiatic Costumes* 44 (note) The palmira, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra. 1870 Anderson *Mission. Labours. Ind.* I. viii. 158 Sixty trees, twenty-nine of which were fruitful palmyras capable of supporting a native family.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1834 Sydenham *Commerce, Trad. Vge. Kingd.* 326 Eating the bud or core, which is the best about both the Palmyra tree. 1847 Newport *Ref.* 324 *Hemiptera Embolicerosa* yields what is called Palmyra-wood. 1858 *Hooker I. Ly. Kingd.* 572 The Palmyra Palm ... is the most common palm of India. 1900 G. Swann *Thunder Pioneer Missionary* 198 The palmyra climbers make use of a sort of movable girdle to help them in climbing the trees.

Palmyre (pa·lməiəi). *rare*[—0]. [ad. mod.L. *Palmyra*.] A sea-worm of the genus *Palmyra* of marine polychætous annelids.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Palola, obs. form of PALOLO.

‖ **Palolo** (pălō·lō). [Native name in Samoa and Tonga.] A annid worm (*Palolo viridis*), abundant in some parts of the Pacific, and esteemed as food by the natives, who catch it when it annually visits the shores to spawn.

1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 102 The palolo worm, greatly esteemed as an article of food by the Pacific islanders. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Jan. 3/2 A very interesting account...of the well-known annual delicacy of the Pelagic worm.

‖ **Palombino** (pælŏmbī·nō). [It. *palombino* (L. *palumbinus*) dove-coloured, f. *palumba*, *-bo* pigeon, dove.] A greyish-white Italian marble.

1861 Sir G. G. Scott *Mediæv. Archit.* (1879) 93 The *palombino* is a white stone, not unlike clunch, only much harder.

†**Palour.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 palloure. [ad. F. *palourde*:—late pop. L. *palorida*, for cl. L. *pallida*, *-idus*, a. Gr. παλλάς, *-άδος* glans-mussel.] A bivalve shell-fish; a kind of cockle or mussel.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abuses* I. 140 A palloure, a shell fish. 1602 Holland *Pliny* II. 493 The Palours also live amidde and within the bulke [*Ex palaribus amplissimi nimirum*]. 1611 Cotgr., *Clouysse*, the tyle, tilde, sharpe, and muddle cockle, mussell, a Palour. *Ibid.*, *Pallourde*, a little, narrow, and whitewagging Cockle, which we also call, a Palour. 1657 C. Bath *Unto Chemo.* 7 r. Pallour fish. 1693 Mayflies *Kalendar* 19, 30, 31 (1731) 198 Cherries, Pallours.

Palos, Paleya, obs. ff. PALE, PALACE.

Palp (pælp), *sb.* *Zool.* [n. F. *palpe*, ad. L. *palpus*.] = PALPUS.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci., etc.*, s.v. *Palpistes*, A family of Clavicorn beetles, including those which have very long maxillary feelers, or palps. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 3/2 Arrayed round the head are a pair of jointed appendages, the palps (Class, Insecta). The mandibles has never even a rudiment of a palp. 1880 Bessels *Cruise in Tethys* 1. 167 Arrayed round the head are a pair of jointed appendages, the palps.

Palp (pælp), *v.* *rare.* [ad. L. *palpāre* to touch softly, pat, caress, coax, flatter; cf. F. *palper* (1661 c, in Hatz.-Darm.) 'to handle gently ... also, to flatter, soothe' (Cotgr.), It. *palpare*.]

trans. To touch, feel; to handle gently, pat. Also *fig.* To speak fair to, flatter, cajole.

1792 *Ch. Papers Hon. Pitt*, II. 216 That they may palpe and flatter, also handle or blynde most darke to darkenes. 1890 T. Vincent *Anthropophuia* To Rdr., Applause palps him gently, Scotus makes him wheele. 1897 Tennessee to *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 180 He began to palpe him with soft words. 1723 Gibson *Lett. Misc. Wks.* 1756 I. 191, I send for Farquhar, who is allowed to be a very skilful surgeon. After viewing and palping, he declared to call in assistance.

Palp, obs. Sc. form of PAP, teat.

Palpability (pælpăbi·liti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *palpabilité*.] The quality of being palpable; concr. a palpable person or thing.

1660 Trigland & Walker *Greeks & Heath* 341 Concerning the non visibility and palpability of spirits. c 1704 Pope, etc. *Mem. Mart. Scribleras* xiv, He it was that first found out the Palpability of Colours. 1840 L. Howe (*per cribl.*) 72 In the shape of any Works, or Items, or other such flattering palpability. 1874 H. Spencer *Coll. Ess.* (1891) II. 72 The word Eternal has less of particularity and palpability for the unsophisticated.

Palpable (pa·lpăbl), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 -abill, -yble. [ad. late L. *palpabilis* (Ormulum), f. *palpāre*: see PALP *v.* and -ABLE. Cf. F. *palpable* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That can be touched, felt, or handled; apprehensible by the sense of touch; tangible, sensible.

Palpable darkness (modern use) denotes in palpable contrast, 'darkness which may be felt' Exod. x. 21), thick, gross, utter darkness (a strong figure of speech). *To palpable feel*, the orig. physical sense often passes into sense 2.

c 1386 Chaucer *H. Fame* ii. 580 That he may shake hem in the trees, for palpable they clenben be. c 1440 *Hymns Virginitee* 4335 Foreffale darknesse palpable. 1548 Hall, *Warwick Ann. Fourteen.* vii. 39 The Sacrament, signifieth and representeth the same visible, material, and palpable bodye of Christe upon the crosse. 1600 Holland *Livy* x. xxxix. 501 There chanced to be a foggie mist, which continued a good part of the day, so thick and palpable, as one could not see before them. 1620 Venner *Hum. Bod.* v. ii. 192 A bit, a very palpable bit. a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 70 Such as Origen no doubt but palpable now as well as Visible: flesh of our flesh. 1788 tr. *Reichard's Orbis* 40 For very whom lovers, a palpable darkness prevailed. 1799 tr. Sturm *Labourer* I. 9 Nestled and begins to a palpable promise. 1880 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 16 The stones were palpable enough, covered down by the cataract.

b. *Med.* Perceptible by palpation.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 189 The spleen was not palpable. *Ibid.* IV. 208 The edge of the liver being palpable.

2. *transf.* Readily perceived by some one of the other senses, as the sight, hearing, etc.; perceptible; plainly observable, noticeable, patent.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 208 Merciful Leonard! gracious and benigne! Shew to thy servauntis wyt palpable vygne. c 1440 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1388 *Bridlet* tokenis and signes palpable. *Of a bird* eyen and wenyelle. 1633 tr. *Perin Diary's Jan., Dieppe* ... was very good; only the various piety was palpable here, which was not handsome. 1869 Pusey *Eiren.* I. iv. (1876) 71 Errors of opinion which indeed are so palpable that they are thought to be seen by any man that wears not eye own. 1788 Franklin *Corr. Pap. Misc.* (1882) I. vi. 138 What is disputing ...but the harmony of modern reviewed more palpable? 1813 Sidney Taylor xii. 2 Well, they chose it was, and gradually grew distinct, and high, and palpable to the eyes. 1880 Miss Braddon *Barbara* xxvii. 290 'Blood's very hot', said the surgeon, a fact also palpably palpable to the patient.

3. *fig.* Easily perceived; open to recognition; plain, evident, apparent, obvious, manifest.

1522 Jove *Exp.* Dan. iv. 6/b, In manner and darkenes of speache more palpable than in the presence of reason. 1578 Florio *Firenze Introd.* 28b The ignorance of the world is grosse and palpable. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 10 Opinions of palpable falsehood. 1600 Shakes. *Lear* I. iv. 228 Striking at palpable apprehension to be diverse to double blowes. 1795 Lowndes *Inform. to Purchaser* 1. 44 Should the thing become palpable falsehood? 1864 Bowen *Logic* iii. 123 A Circle or polygon on the wood, indeed, be considered by no man. 1887 Fairbairn *Hymns. Comp.* I. vi. 324 Rejecting palpable false and contradictories.

† B. *as adv.* = PALPABLY. *Obs.*

1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. 51, God...To manifest this man...[as] palpable to our eyes. 1600 *Lond. Lamentat.* 1. 8 It Trees who ...see them clearly with our wonted eyes ... feele them palpable with our hands.

Pa·lpableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being palpable.

1808 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 83 Such is the palpableness of their irregular connexion. 1725 *Irenæum Wond.* (1850) IV. 281 The palpableness of their contrariety rendered it impossible the House could reject them. 1847 S. Brown *Dom. Ill.* 79 Owing to the obstruction of feeling the palpableness of noise.

Palpably (pa·lpăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a palpable manner; as to be felt, plainly seen, observed, etc.; clearly, obviously, manifestly.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* v. viii. (1886) 61 How can we see how visible and palpablie the divell mangled and plagued Job? 1599 Broughton *in Ant. vale.* (1596) 198 Things ... too palpably False to be put upon us now. 1783 *Democrat. Reformer* 4 It is palpably impossible. 1818 Cobbett *Rural Rides* (1885) I. 48 The sea hills ... neither fine nor visibly and palpably moist. 1873 Gladstone *Gleanes.* VI. 191 For Italy it is palpably matter of life or death.

†**Pa·lpabrize**, *v.* *Obs.* [Arbitrary f. L. *palpāre*: see PALPATE *v.*] *trans.* To feel, touch, handle. (With quot. 1623 cf. PALP *v.*)

1595 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 They cannot gently palpabrize or finde God with their bodily fingers. 1623 Cockeram, *Palpabrize*, to flatter.

Palpacle (pa·lpăkl). *Zool.* [f. L. *palp-āre* to feel, after *ocul-us*.] A tentacle-like organ in the Siphonophora, belonging to a palpon.

1888 Haddon in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXVIII. 18 Palpacles or Tasting Filaments. Under this designation I include only the long, extremely contractile, hollow, simple filaments, which occur in the majority of Physonectæ at the base of the palpons. 1898 Bourne *Haddon's Treat. Zool.* I. 170 The palpacles are similar organs of the mouth, found in one order.

Palpal (pa·lpăl), *a.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *palpālis*, f. *palpus*: see -AL. Cf. F. *palpal*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or serving as a palp or feeler.

Palpal organs: a modification of the modification of the podagia, of a male spider, which serves as a genital organ.

1857 Hoven *Explic. Lex., Palpalis, palpares, thalamus, applied to an insect having palpi, palpal organs.* 1874 Mivart *Anim. Locom.* 238 The terminal pedicel near the

two teeth towards its base on the underside. 1844 Sharpey & Macgillivray *Anat.* 188 The operculum not conveyed to the palpal organs of the mouth.

Palpate (pæ·lpēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *palpāre* to PALP.] *trans.* To examine by the sense of touch; to feel; *spec.* as a method of medical examination.

1699–30 Tissot *Cert. Amat.* IV. 1731/1 The bad effect and strains . . the weed and water which it palpates in search of food. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 691 In the sphenoid . . the rounded margin can be readily palpated.

Pa·lpate, *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *palpāt-us.*] Furnished with palps.

1837 Marsh *Explic. Lex.* (see PALPAL).

Palpation (pælpē·ʃən). [ad. L. *palpātion-em* stroking, flattering, flattery, n. of action of *palpāre* to PALP: cf. F. *palpation* (1578 in Godef.).] Touching, feeling by touch, handling; *gentle* handling; *spec.* medical examination by feeling.

1583 Cogan *Gold. Log.* 191 Forthly by palpation & his very body. 1620 Wats tr. *Bacon's Life, Leaven.* v. 6 is not When a man weares all kind of Experiments without suspense or mistrust that is a meere palpation [L. *palpatio*]. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Palpation*, Flattery, coaxing, fair speaking, soothing. 1688 [see PALPATION 1]. 1833 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Palpation*, the sense of touch. It is also used for the mode of exploring diseases by feeling . . by the fingers, or by the hand. 1879 G. Macpherson *Her Letters* I. xxxi. 300 A hairy thing her by his side, which . . he continued by palpation, and found to be a dog.

absol. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 698 The presence of emphysema tends to mask the percussion and palpation signs very considerably.

Pa·lpatory, *a. rare.* [f. L. *palpāt-*, ppl. stem of *palpāre* (PALP v.): see -ORY 2.] Of the nature of or tending to palpation.

1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* V. 56 Palpatory pressure causes a distinct increase of resistance at all points.

† **Palpebra** (pæ·lpēbrā). Pl. **-æ.** *Anat.* [L.] An eyelid.

1706 Phillips, *Palpebræ*, the Eye-lids, or Coverings of the Eyes. 1721–40 Chambers *Cycl. s.v.*, In quadrupeds the lower *Palpebra* is moveable, and the smaller. 1813 Walker *Ess. Age* 139 Œdematous swelling of the palpebræ.

Palpebral (pæ·lpēbrăl), *a.* [ad. L. *palpebrālis*, f. *palpebra* eyelid + -AL. Cf. F. *palpébral* (1748 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of or pertaining to the eyelids; esp. in designating parts connected with these, as *palpebral arch, artery, muscle, nerve*, vein, etc.

1840 G. V. Ellis in *Amer. Jrl.* 76 The inferior palpebral artery perforates the palpebral ligament of the upper eyelid, . . and is divided into branches that supply the lids, and anastomose with the upper and lower palpebral arches. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 208, 2d ed. The Palpebral arteries, are given off from the ophthalmic. 1850 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i. (1891) 19 What I should call a palpebral spasm, affecting the eyelid and muscles of one side. 1880 Powers in *Nature* XXII. 296/1 Eyes with the palpebral openings elongated. [*Sic*: erroneous definition in Dunglison, 'relating to the eyebrow', is repeated in the American Dictionaries.]

Pa·lpebrate, *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *palpebrāt-us*, f. *palpebra*: see -ATE².] Furnished with eyelids.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Palpebrate*, having eyelids.

† **Pa·lpebre.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *palpetre* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *palpebra*.] An eyelid.

1541 R. Copland *Guydo's Quest. Chirurg.* D1ij, The palpetres or eye lyddes, the eyebrydles, and nares.

Palpebrous, *a. rare.* (See quots.)

1658 Sloane, *Palpebrosus*, having large brows. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Palpebrosus*, applied to the *Cassidulus palpebrosus*, because it has its ambitacra conversed into a single covering membrane . . ; *palpebrous*.

† **Pa·lped,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. PALP *v.* + -ED¹.] Felt; apprehended by the touch. Cf. PALPABLE 1.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* xv. xlii, Fearlesse he through the palped darknesse wrowes. 1613 — *Brass. Age* VIII. 174 III. 108 And being a palped darkenesse on the earth. 1628 Wotton *Appeal 2 Virg.* 18 L His smooth oiest hath cast a palped filme Over Reynes eyes.

Palphrie, -phry, obs. forms of PALFREY.

Palpi, pl. of PALPUS. **Palpidi:** see PALPIGER.

Palpicorn (pæ·lpikŏrn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *palpicornes*, pl. of *palpicornis*, f. *palp-us* feeler + *cornu* horn. Cf. F. *palpicorne* (Cuvier).]

A. adj. Having palpi like horns or antennæ; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Palpicornes*, a tribe of pentamerous beetles having slender palpi usually longer than the antennæ.

1882 in Ogilvie. 1886 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict. Med.* The palpicorn beetles are now classed as *Philhydridæ*.

B. sb. 1. A beetle of the tribe *Palpicornes*.

1832 Gleanings *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* XIV. 102 The fifth family of the Pentamerous Coleoptera—Palpicornes.] 1882 Ogilvie, *Palpicorn*. 1886 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*

2. A long labial palp. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Pa·lpifer. *Entom.* [f. L. *palpus* PALP *sb.* + *-fer* bearing, bearer.] An outer lobe of the maxilla, bearing the maxillary palp.

1840 Newman *Hist. Insects* 180 The lobes answer to *pal. labiales*, is usually placed above the stalk of the lobe-jaw. 1854 Westwood *Lobicera* 20, I We need not expect the division between the palpifer and stipes to be specially marked here.

Palpi·ferous, *a.* [f. mod.L. *palpifer* (f. *palpus*) + -OUS: see -FEROUS; cf. F. *palpifère* (Littré).] Bearing palpi, esp. maxillary palpi.

1837 in Marsh *Explic. Lex.*, and in mod. Dicts. 1850 *Carabidæ Dict.* 2, 17, Any insect which has palpi is both palpiferous and palpigerous, but mouth-parts of insects are often palpiferous or palpigerous, according as they bear maxillary or labial palpi.

Palpiform (pæ·lpifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *palpus* feeler + -FORM: cf. F. *palpiforme* (Littré).] Having the form of or resembling a palp; palpate, or feeler.

1829 G. Scudamore *Eudiometr. Complem.* 202. 1846 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 321 A pair of filamentous palpiform organs. 1892 Duns. *Creat.* i. 609 The palpiform tactatory appendages of the thoracic legs.

Palpiger (pæ·lpidʒəɹ). *Entom.* [f. L. *palpus* + *-ger* carrying, carrier.] The part of the labium of an insect which bears the labial palpi.

1841 Newman *Hist. Insects* 180 The labial lobes or *labia palpi* originate one on each side of the *palpiger*. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animals* vii. 401 Between the mentum and the hyoids, on each outer edge of the labium, a small piece, the palpiger, is articulated. 1893 Westwood *Lobicera* 101, I The part that bears the labial palpi, . . called the palpiger by Newman.

Palpigerous (pælpi·dʒĕrŏs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having or bearing palpi or feelers.

1840 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 491 *Elmebrunis* (*Coleoptera* f.). Mandibles naked, free, palpigerous. 1870 Rolleston *Animal. Life* 55 A largely developed and palpigerous labium.

Palpitant (pæ·lpităt), *a.* [a. F. *palpitant* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.), adj. f. *palpitāt-re*, pr. pple. of *palpiter*: see next.] Palpitating.

1872 Cabinet *Pic. Eng.* II. v. 70 The Graces, palpitant, with drooping lip, over his bogus bust. 1884 Lionel Hervaise *Trust*, 195 Charades, delicately palpitant as a kill of northern lights. 1888 Geo. Eliot *Life* (1889) II. 322 Palpitant with memories From streets and towers.

Palpitate (pæ·lpităt), *v.* [f. L. *palpitāt-*, ppl. stem of *palpitāre* to move frequently and quickly, tremble, throb, freq. of *palpāre* PALP *v.* Cf. F. *palpiter* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. *intr.* To pulsate or beat rapidly and strongly, as the result of exercise, strong emotion, or as a symptom of disease: said of the heart, and transf. of the body or its members; to throb.

1625 Carleton tr. To Pope or Iesus like the heart, Palpitate. *a* 1713 Ramsay *Chron. Time* (ed. 1794) I. 131 His heart . . continued to palpitate some time after it was in the Hangman's hands. 1788 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* (1818) 224 My heart palpitating with fears of detection. 1858 Dickens *Misc. Uncol. Sk.* "I do so palpitate", observed Miss Squeers. *Ap.* 1870 *St. James's Petersham. Gaz.* 1/2, 81 [Beefeating the style of a popular newspaper] Remember concerning labour and capital, which are hardly, as our Paris correspondent says, palpitating with sympathy. 1902 *Lady's Realm* X. 348/2 London may throb and palpitate with functions and festivities.

2. *fig.* To move with a vibrating or quivering motion; to tremble, quiver.

1849 Noad *Electricity* 471 The limb [of the frog] increased by the direct current palpitated for a certain time. 1863 Lowell *Biglow Pap., Second S.* 87 Fluttering palpitating in the hand. 1886 Symonds tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 Its disks scarcely palpitated.

3. *trans.* To cause to palpitate rapidly or throb.

1790 Mrs. A. M. Jamieson *Mammoth* I. 263 What strange transporting sensations palpitated my heart. 1873 T. Hood *Widow & Marquess* vii, There . . palpitated a lissom pace and at once from every former passion.

Palpitating (pæ·lpităting), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING².] That palpitates; throbbing, quivering.

1792 Cowper *Hard Lot*, 22 She cooked with palpitating heart And hastily all aboard. 1863 Lo. Lytton *King Arthur* I. i. 2. 103 A gently waited, bounded in an airy thrall of palpitating gauze. 1880 Runciman *Skel. & Stories* 202 Some shadowy palpitating genius that hears Ease for man's eyes and music for his ears.

Hence **Pa·lpita·tingly** *adv.*

1899 *Pearson's Mag.* XI. 326 Henri-quickeningly entered he that each unaccustomed period. 1892 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* II. x. 209 It fell for me as if tremblingly like an adventurer still palpitatingly hurried.

Palpitation (pælpităˑ·ʃən). [ad. L. *palpitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *palpitāre* PALPITATE. Cf. F. *palpitation* (1545).] The action of palpitating.

1. The beating of the heart; esp. a violent and rapid pulsation resulting from exercise, strong emotion, etc.; throbbing; *spec.* such increased activity of the heart arising from disease of the organ itself or other parts of the body.

1604 Jas. I *Counter-bl.* (Arb.) 102 If...a man would...lay a heauy pound stone on his breast, for staying and holding downe that wanton palpitation. 1626 Bacon *Fruit. Spirit* 103 Palpitation of the Heart arises fast from something troubling the Heart. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 253 The symptoms of this affection ...are—a soft and weak pulse, and feeble and indistinct palpitations. 1872 Holmes *Poet.* ii. 23 Other emotions cause that extreme rapidity and violence of action which we call palpitation.

2. *gen.* A trembling or quivering motion; a tremble.

1897 Gask *Cat.* Greatley 19, 56 When any parts of their members suffered a palpitation or limping they foretold something prosperous or sad to happen. 1908 Mrs. D'Arcy *Heavy as Lead*, Mrs. Thrale... felt herself in a little palpitation for me. 1842 Lytton *Pickwick* (1858) 1. 1. 1. Dickens trembled like a leaf, and the palpitation of his limbs made his cane audible and heavy. 1892 L. Hamer *Type* (1902) 230/1 The hand a new strange word among the leaves.... Sometimes it was a palpitation, sometimes a flutter; sometimes it was a sort of gasp or gurgle.

Pa·lpless, *a.* [f. PALP *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no palpi, palps, or feelers.

1880 Stainton *Brodie* 93 Two other norms on each side are to be obtained with the palpless mandibles.

Palpocil (pæ·lpŏsil). *Zool.* Also **palpocil.** [f. L. *palpo*, taken as comb. form of L. *palpus* PALP + *cilium* eyelash.] A fine hairlike palp or palpus; a tactile hair.

1881 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 799/1 Tactile hairs (palpocils), however, occur on the ectodermal cells. 1888 Ridgeway & Jackson *Anim. Life Int.* (Portland Sch.) 100 Antennæ, . . These are two pairs of clubs, the palpocil and spinell. The latter is a delicate five-pronged, spindle from a mesoglæal cell with one or more basal continuators.

Palpon (pæ·lpŏn). *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *palp-us* feeler, after *zōōn*.] An individual member of a siphonophoran colony developed as a feeler; a dactylozooid.

1888 Bourne in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXVIII. 28 Palpons or Tasters.... These are always simple, tube-walled, very contractile sacs, in which the proximal portion communicates with the cavity of the stem, while the distal end is closed. 1898 Sedgwick *Stud. Fr. Lab. Zool.* I. 136 The structures called palpons (hydrocysts, dactylozooids) are to be looked upon as modifications of medusæ.

† **Palpus** (pæ·lpŭs). *Zool.* Pl. **palpi** (pæ·lpī). [L. *palpus* a feeler, cognate with *palpāre*: see PALP *v.*] A jointed organ attached to the labia, maxillæ and mandibles of insects, arachnids, etc., and serving as an organ of sense; a feeler. Also, each of the two fleshy lobes at the sides of the mouth of bivalve molluscs.

1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 51 The mouth...has also, in most instances, four or six palpi, or feelers. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. xvi. 85 The *Palpi*, or feelers, which in some cases emerge from the side of the maxillæ. 1840 Dana *Crust.* I. 41 The members of Cuvier's 10th are usually of three pairs of maxipeds, 5 pairs of palpus, and 2 feet. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. iv. 258 *Cumid.* 1880 Bateson *Brain* 37 Nerves ... from the two pairs of antennæ, and from the palpi bearing mandibles.

Palsgrave (pǫ·lzgrēv). *Hist.* Also 6–7 **paltsgrave,** 7 **pacsle-, palse-:** *B.* 7–9 **palgrave,** [a. 16th c. Du. *paltsgrave* (Kilian), mod. Du. *paltsgraaf* = Ger. *pfalzgraf*, MHG. *pfalzgrâve*, OHG. *pfalzagrâvo*, f. *pfalzan* palace + *grâve* count.

L. *palatinus* PALACE appears to have been altered to Teutonic forms by "palatsgrâfo, -grâvo-gio (OHG. *pfalzan*, *Palatium*, MHG. *pfalzen* (*pfelze*, *pfelz*), Ob. *palazzo*, *palluzo* (Bolzano), Ob. *pazzolo*, *palazolo* (ex. *palazzi* masc.)

A Count Palsgrave: see COUNT *sb.*³ 4, PALATINE *sb.*¹ 2 a.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 191 b, Came to London Duke Frederyke of Bauyere Countye Palsgraue or Palgraue of the Rype. *Ibid.*, The Palsgraue was crowned & consecrated by Wymers by the Duke of Suffolke. 1599 Hakluyt *Europe Spec.* (1812) 122 Through the Princes and lands of the weaker side. . . hath Palsgraue and Landtgraue, have imposed custom in that parte. 1620 Sir C. Hoskyns in *Archæol. Æliana*, 3rd S. III. 88 Cassar, § 141 If any Lord of Empire had gone with the King now to the Instalment of the Palsgraue (i.e. as a Knight of the Garter). 1642 Fuller *Holy St.* (1650) 200 John Cassimir Palse-grave of the Rhein . . and accepts (kinder of it, 1658 Rowland Cotgrave, *Palsgrave*, the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhein. 1701 De Foe *Jure. Free Relig. Misc.* (1703) 230 He had not Courage enough to break with Spain in the last Quarrel of the Palsgrave, King of Bohemia. 1823 Scott *Tap. Simeon* ii, I have myself commanded the whole 20th of Dunkeldeid on the Lower Rhine, occupying the Palsgrave's palaces.

B. 1600 W. Pen in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Sec.* III. 179, I thought good to stay untill I might advertise you of the Palgraves arryvall. 1893 Miller *Lat. Chr.* iv. 5 IV. 36 Often the palaces of Burgundy . . the palgraves of Thuringia, Winchenich, and numberless other courts and castles.

So **Pa·lsgravate** [Du. *palsgraaf* = Ger. *pfalzgrafe*], a common palatine.

1832 in Bouvé *Dict. Eng. Law.* 1848 in Worcester. 1894 Worcester, Gen. ed. Supp. 303 the children [were dubbed] as "Electorates" and "Electorettes," instead of Palsgraves and Palsgravines respectively.

† **Pa·lsical,** *a. Obs.* [f. PALSY + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to the palsy; paralytic.

1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 71/2 Bal. 9 Their Hands are liable to strange Paralsical Changes and Palsical Motions. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Paralysical*, having the Palsy. Hence † **Pa·lsicalness** Bailey vol. II, 1727.

Palsied (pǫ·lzid), *ppl. a.* [f. PALSY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Affected with palsy, paralysed; *fig.* deprived of muscular energy or power of action; weakened impotent; tottering, trembling.

1552 Huloet, *Palsied, Paralyticus*. 1611 Bible, *Heb.* xii. 12 Lift vp the hands which hang downe, and the feeble knees. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 346 Forthwith his former state and being From pain to ease, from palsied sloth to speed. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III. 1 Nor shall the palsied nerves of weak decay. 1824 Southey *Roderick* v. 30 He felt his left hand Roderick's hand Shook like a palsied dotard. 1828 Foster (Ellwood) *Life* II. 16 Forth the palsied hands of Greece, Rome tardily scratched the empire. 1889 Stevenson *Edinburgh* 56 Old palsied houses.

Palsify (pǫ·lzifəi), *v. rare.* [f. PALSY + -FY.] *trans.* To affect with palsy, to paralyse; also *fig.*

1778 Ann. *Pickthorn*, diseased with the palsy. 1850 G. Oliphant *Legal Lyrics, Assembly*, Isle's palsified Lord Aldous Her head sat but about, to scorn contempt: 1880]. Weaver *Tweed to Tyne* 18 Cold Kinder age blew it palsy indeed: Hence **Palsifica·tion,** paralysing action.

1886 E. CALDWELL *Rev. Ser.* 4 138 Through the very palsh-ocean of despair.

Palstave (pǭlstēv), *Archæol.* Also **-staff**, † **paalstave**, ‡ **paalstab**. [ed. Da. *paalstav* id., *paal(e)* = E. *pail* bow or spoke + *stav* = E. *staff*.] A form of celt of bronze or other metal, shaped so as to fit into a split handle, instead of having a socket into which the handle fits.

1850 [J. WILSON] *Preh. Ann.* 215 Implements or celts unchanged[sic] are now generally agreed to applying the old Scandinavian term Paalstaff, or its recently adopted English synonyme, Palstave, originally ... designating a weapon employed in fastening the shields of the foe. 1872 L. JEWITT *Antiquities among Iron. Antiq.* 31 In which the upper margin is made thicker, with a groove answering to flanged sides, as far as it goes on either side, and a transverse ridge. These are generally denominated 'palstaves', from the old Scandinavian term *paalstav*. 1894 *Scots Mag. Dec.* 2 (Jeng. 170 Stones collected into, four specimens, a palstave with three slits on the diaphragm above the stop-ridge, a hatchet, and other objects.

Palster, *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. MDu. and Du. *palster* stick with iron spike, pilgrim's staff: cf. OE. *palstr*, *palster* spike:—POTent. **palstrō-* stick with a thorn' (Franck): cf. MLG. *palle*, LG. *pall*, *paller*, *pall*, Sw. *palla* tartar, sediment.] A pilgrim's staff.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xix. (Arb.) 47, I clothe of your grace that I may have mete and staff [orig. *palster mete staff*] thereof, as belongeth to a pilgrym. ... He shal goo on pylgrymage, and goon to hym mete and staf [mod. mete staff]. He hongs on the same stocke a male coueryd with the skynne of lewys the hors, and a lytyl palster [mod. clepis palmerkin]. thereby. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 468 Ye gyve me a sorre charge and a large, a palster well ymade. 1884 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 197 There in his hand a stately palster He put.]

Palsy (pǭlzi), *sb.* [a. : Forms: α. 3–6 **parlesie**, **-esi**, 3–5 **parlasy**, 4–5 **parlesy**(e, **perlesy**, 5 **perley**, **perlecy**. *b.* 3–4 **palasie**, 4 **-asye**, **-acy**e, **-esy**, **palleasye**, 4–5 **paleasye**, **-ie**, **palasy**, 5 **pallesie**, **palyay**. γ. 4–5 **palsye**, 4–6 **palsie**, **palsey**, 5 **pallsay**, 5 **pawsey**), 4– **palsy**. See also PARALYSIE. [ME. a. OF. *parelisie*, *-ysie* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Romanic type **paralysia* (cf. It. *paralisia*, Pg. *paralysia*, Sp. *perlesia*), for L. *paralysis*, Gr. παράλυσις, acc. *-ισιν*, whence also OF. *paralisie*, *palasie*, *palasie* (Littré), OE. *paralisie*: cf. PARALYSIS.]

1. A disease of the nervous system, characterized by impairment or suspension of muscular action or sensation, esp. of voluntary motion, and, in some forms, by involuntary tremors of the limbs; paralysis.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19048 (Gött.) A man was vtfalld wi parlesie (Cott., *Gött.* parlesi, *Trin.* palesy, *Lincol* palesi). 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4918 Sum, for pat pai have ay be parlesy. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secretl.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 161 Lagrip is to sayne ye vij goutes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 *Parlesy* (A. *Parley*), *paralysis*. *c* 1500 *Lincoln Cathedral MS.* in Laing *Anc. Pict.-Scot.* Appointed to the parlecy. *a* 1510 DUNBAR *Ir. Hart* 431 Wodwirk, Hunt, and Parlesy. 1580 J. HOLT tr. *Cato. Praecepta* (S. T. S.) 69 Monedonde dalyrand from ane Parlesie.

β. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 181/114 Four men al strangue palasie lacre hede bey hadden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11302 A lymme pat ys made of pryve Palesye, or wonde ys paleye. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* II. 61 In pis parti ne a pilet, In a palesye [*Gl.* c. of palesye, palsyed] he seruede. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 10 He seith to the sike man in palasie ...rise vp, take thi bed. *c* 1440 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3733 A Kynges sone, which pat palasie. ... *Ibid.* 3738 *Caesar M.* 10819 (Gött.) pe paleye (*Cott.* parlesi, *Trin.* palesy) hap his a side. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iv. 2 The sone ches to palesie. 15.. *Nom. to Wr.-Wülcker* 688/30 *Hoc paralisis*, palleasy. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 16 b, Pestilencye ... helpeth against palesye. 1552 HULOET, *Palesye*. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 39 The shaking Palsey, and faint Feeuerish fits. 1613 *Rec. Norw. Law C.* 70 To be drunk by those that serue the Prince. 1737 WHISTON *Josh.* Wks. 1840 V. 360 I never knew any of revenge from obscurity to palsies, that was permanent. 1813 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Pathways* (1833) I. x. 164 The paralytic sensations ... had just as they often are after fits of the palsy. 1825 tr. T. Watson *Lect. Pract. Physic* xxxi. I. 508 That species of palsy which is called *hemiplegia*. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* 1 xxxiii. *Papers, Camp at Same Séracs*, Shaving to be cut at night the gin a palsy which has incapacitated her from all further labour.

b. With defining words: **Bell's palsy**, paralysis of the facial nerve; **creeping p.**, gradually growing paralysis; **crossed p.**, paralysis affecting the upper limb of one side and the lower of the other; **crutch-p.**, paralysis of the arm caused by the pressure of a crutch; **diver's palsy**, paralysis of the lower caused by diving; **lead-p.**, **mercurial-p.**, that induced by lead or mercurial poisoning; **scrivener's p.** = *writer's cramp*, see WRITER; **shaking p.**, incurable paralysis in the aged; **transverse p.** = *crossed palsy*. Also HEAD PALSY.

1858 CHEVERS *Diss. Pract. Med.* III 1. 1871 When the upper limb of one side, and the lower of the opposite side is affected, the palsy is usually called *transverse* or *crossed palsy*. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 3/2 A man engaged in sewing up cavities well at Morden Abbey has been killed by 'diver's palsy'—quicksilver of the blood caused by the change from high air pressure at a depth of 100 ft. to normal pressure.

2. *fig.* Any influence which destroys, or seriously impairs, activity or sensibility; a condition of utter powerlessness; an irresistible tremor.

1633 LYDE. *K. Edward* 10 50 Heard and prone quake for worry fear! ... Of which palsy, but grace in my bones. ... I see who shal me make. 1802 MONTHLY *Anthol.* & *Bouquet* 1. 6 Till, while multitudes to the very children, pierced and pelted them with stones and staves. 1708 J. STOTE *Sermons.* Jer. 4 Cow, 120 Their Father was pelted with hundreds of them (eggs) ...on the Pillory. 1790 DUGAL S. FORBES, *Pelting* or *Pelting*, the act of throwing stones, dirt, &c. at a person.

b. fig. To assail with obloquy or reproaches.

1897 COLLINS *Sonnet. Songs* II. (1898) 111 Do the deities Pause quit it in this Manner? 1901 — *M. Amrol.* (1906) 28 When the Emperor was once dead, he gave his memory to stone purpose.

3. *intr.* To deliver repeated blows; to discharge missiles.

1596 SHAKSPERE *Tw. Shertas* II. iv. 21. *Trophies* 363 Ant I a Dog ...To be with stones repell'd and pelted at?

4. To go with effect; to trudge.

1580 *New Wonders in Hist. Dodsley* II. 283 Now every shire, what sport shall we devise? Thus paling to school, I think it meete.

Palter (pǭltəɹ), *v.* Also 6–7 **paulter**. [Appears first in 16th c. The form is that of an iterative in *-er*, like *flatter*, *totter*, *mutter*; but no suitable primitive *pal* is known, and no corresponding vb. is known in any other lang.]

I. † **1.** *intr.* and *trans.* To speak indistinctly or idly; to say or recite in an indistinct tone; to mumble, babble. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1296 I never myssed her paulter, Nor lernyd ladyes pardons. 1573 *Gammer Gurton's Needle* II. iii, One with his tongue it runs, and patters of a cue.

† **b.** *trans.* To jumble up; to patch up (a composition). *Obs.* rare.

1588 GREENE *Pleasaunte.* To Reader, I keepe my old course, to patter vp some thing in Prose, vsing mine old poeticall stile, *Omne tulit punctum*.

II. † **2.** *trans.* To shift or alter (in position). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 204 Sith most of these [ecclesiastical lands] are fled, and palter not fine place of meeting.

3. *intr.* To shift, shuffle, equivocate, prevaricate, in statement or dealing; to deal crookedly or evasively; to play fast and loose, use trickery. Usually const. with.

1591 SHAKS. *Two G. of V.* I. i. 126 What other Bond (needs no) Then secret Pilgrims, that have spoke the word, And will not palter? 1609 — *Wint.* v. iii. 31 To those [who] Fleshhooks seem'd behinde, That palter with us in a double sense, That keepe the word of promise to our eare, And breake it to our hope. 1626 — *Ant.* & *C.* III. xi. 62 To New Aegypt. *Antiqu* And palter in the shifts of lowne. 1648 MILTON *Eikonokl.* Kings 2 After they have juggl'd and palter'd with the World. 1708 FELTHAM, *Paulter*, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly. 1813 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Pastors* (1834) I. xxxii. 310 Ch! Caroline, don't go back—don't palter with us—think of your own words. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin.* II. xxvii, If you palter or double in your answers, I will have them hung alive in an iron chain. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Ushings* 32 He swears and prays, He palters and cozens. 1884 LD. HERSCHELL in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cas. 1 If they palter with him in a double sense [i. e. by ambiguous expressions], it may be that they in this truth; but I think they lie, and it is a fraud.

b. To trifle or haggle in bargaining; to huckster, bargain, or parley in matters of duty or honour.

1611 COTGR., *Traveiller*, ... to haggle, huckle, badger, or paulter long in the buying of a commodity. 1618 DANIEL *Funeral* 92 But the Carthaginians palting in the case, quoth Fabius, What means this delay? 1638 DUGDALE *Ch. Theist. Stock*, Hatred of the glut who had dared to palter with strangers. 1892 TENNYSON *Cup* iii. 80 Whispers: 'We never sold the mark to save the host. We palter'd with Eternal God for power. — *Third of February* 19 What I have ever fought for Freedom from our party, As but to dodge and palter with a public curse? 1889 J. HARTWOOD *Dust* I. 90 Only fools and cowards palter about morality.

c. To play fast and loose with (a matter or thing); to trifle away, to trifle with.

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Advice to Lady* IV. 250 If my courage palters with my duty. 1840 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 13 Then will not palter with the realities of the case. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Studies* v. 140 My good Lord Who loved me much, to palter with the past. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 418 He urged that nothing should be allowed to come in the way of this great work, that it should not be paltered with.

† **d.** *trans.* To barter; to corrupt. *Obs.*

1640 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1851) 163 Whose bribery and corruption exhists, paltring the Sea and mercenous power of disciples with a carnall satisfaction by the purse.

† **4.** *transf.* To trifle away, squander. *Obs.*

1605 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* II. i, 'Tis not to be a justice of peace as you are, And palter out your time i' the petty sessions. 1708 PHILLIPS, *To Paulter*, ... also to squander away.

Hence † **Pa'ltered** *ppl. a. Obs.*, †gained by paltering (sense 3 b).

a 1625 FLET. [see PALTERING *vbl. sb.* 2].

Palterer (pǭltərəɹ). Also 6–7 **paulterer**. [f. prec. + -ER1.] One who palters; an equivocator; a shuffler; one who plays fast and loose; a haggler, a huckster; a trifler (with serious matters).

1589 J. BRIDGES *Bibl. Subst. N. Pullanus, scribleus, vile dodger.* 1598 FLORIO, *Mercante a chodo*, a paltrer, a pedler, a pedlerly-huckster. 1599 SHAKS. *Lovers Labour Lost* V. 2 Three a paltrers

God. 1829 Sadler *Coast* 10. i. Vile paltrers with the sacred truth of God. 1880 Mozley *Reminisc.* (1882) I. i. 20 The well-known rules, which had so often silenced the Flemish paltrers and intriguers.

Paltering (pɔ·ltərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Palter *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Palter: equivocation, shuffling, playing fast and loose, trifling (most serious matters).

1800 Hollins *Liber reform.* 161–221. I can no longer endure this paltering and mockery. 1807 Sharp *Corr.* (1851) I. 58 The people are absurd, or are this paltering Buonaparte not Rome. 1840 Kinglake *Nineveh* I. 58 She cannot endure any dalliance or paltering. 1859 Southey *Life for Lover* iv. xxxii. But, mark me [...or confidence, youth! By paltering here we know! 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zéro* vii. There must be no paltering with present duty.

† b. *concr.* A trifle, a worthless or paltry thing. 1611 Florio, *Ciabattaria*, trifling, paltering [*ed.* 1598 *pacotille*] not worth an old shoe.

Pa·ltering, *ppl. a.* Also 6 paltring, 6–7 **paultering.** [f. Palter *v.* + -ing².] But in sense 1 app. influenced by Paltry *a.*]

† 1. Trifling, worthless, despicable, paltry. *Obs.* 1533 M. Wood in *Cavendish's Wks. Hind.* To Bp. Ely, for his belief upon Epistles, that he worthily honor and paltring pelfes asks, hath sent Jobbas with the Hare, and you with the Hounds. 1596 Dalr. *Ambassador* 180 b, For feare of losing of a litel paltring pelfe. 1598 Greene *Farewell* (1616) 4 The paultring pelf Aphrodites. 1600 Newton *Touch of Man's own Selfe* 43 Heresies is to be referred the paltring inventions. 1616 *tr.* Whether by any secret delight, ... or any such like paltering inducements.

2. That paltries: see Palter *v.*

† **Pa·lterly,** *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [app. altered from Palter *a.*, as if f. Palter *n.* + -ly¹.] Paltry, mean, shabby.

1666 *Pepys Diary* 21 Feb., It is instead of a wedding-dinner for his daughter, whose I saw in palterly clothes, nothing new but a kercher. 1893 Rochdale *Bk. C. Glove, Palterly, Paltrey, paltry.*

† **Pa·lterly,** *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*—¹. In 7 pasil-. [irreg. f. Palterly *a.* + -ly².] In a paltering manner, shiftily, trickily.

1598 R. Barnfield *tr. Tarsia, Ramus's* 4 It was Theocleus reason, ... dealing thus pasilerly with me.

Paltery, -ye, obs. forms of Paltry *sb.*

Pa·lting, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 paulting. [Dy-form of Poulting *ppl. a.*: cf. Palt *v.*?] Paltry, petty, trifling, paltry.

1574 tr. Hanmer *Lesser Bk. Chronicles* 60 As for this paulting letter I more effectuously praise the, ... [*sic*] I will back againe. 1580 — *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 60 To send me ... some noble fresh paulting them battlesprede Pamphlet for nowes. 1849 *Lonth Mercr. Suppl.* 2 Dec. 18 It is, Whatever he does it's about a paltin' job he makes on't.

† **Pa·ltock.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 paltok, -e, (*pl.* 4 paltokes, 4–5 paltokkis, 5 paultoukes, 5–6 paltoches', 6–7 paltocks, 7 paltock. [a. Of. *paltoc, paltoc, paltoke* (now *paletot*, final *t* always mute), in Roman *paltoli*, Sp. *Anltoque*.

By Diez considered a compound of *paltz* cloth and *toque* hood, cap. The Du. *paltrok*, in Plantin 1573 *paltrock*, *paltrock*, is, according to Franck, a perversion of the Fr. word, modernized by popular etymology to *rok* coat, and later to *paltrik* in *paltrikgat*, etc., so as to be = 'paltoke or palace coat.')

A short coat, sleeved doublet, or 'jack'; worn by men in 14th and 15th centuries.

1356–70 *Boulogne Householders* (1879) 111. 2 *Clement*, son *Maistre* ouwen aloed robinetum scilicet unum *paltok* vulgo dictum *paltok*. 1366, 1368 in Riley *Mem. London* 283, 308 Pro toles, paltokes. 1372 in *Rot. Scotiæ* I. 951 Cotes, sclaves, collers, bryis, jackes, paltokis [*printed* paltokis], with her lange clathynde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 23 In Frere garbe he gloseide his peiser þat tyde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 82 The clothes arwen ek kurtepointes, The doghti fonde her paltokes. 1480 *Alphabet of Grace* (Percy Soc. 1861) 8 Mantelle, dowpyng, i mentyl *sette* ouere, a paltoket or a doublette. 1529 Skelton *Colyn Clout* 1018, *Clermonde* Wks. 1843 I. 118 Yet peppyst Crofton rayton, your paltoke on your pate. 1530 Palsgr. 251/1 Paltocke a garment, *doblet*. 1598 Phillips, *Paltoque* or *Paltocard*, a tawnish or short cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

b. Comb. **Paltock-maker.**

1508 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 428 [John Tilsope] paltokis maker.

† **Paltock's inn.** *Obs.* *rare.* [perh. from a proper name.] A house or inhospitable place.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 52 Consuling to Cassan, a blind village, in comparison of Athens a Paltockes Inne. 1580 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 101 Neighbors they dursted not flee from a countrye so wycked, Paltocks Inne hoasing, ten wrinckle thin sawyes too swallowed.

† **Pa·ltrement.** *Obs.* *rare.* [Irreg. f. Palter *v.* or Paltry *a.* + -ment.] Worthless stuff, rubbish.

1647 J. Trapp *Theol. Theol.* 86 To [The least] a world of contradictions wickedness, a very packhouse of all sorts of paltrements. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxiii. 19 Images and other like popish paltrement, pressing it upon us again.

Paltriness (pɔ·ltrinės). [f. Paltry *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being paltry; an instance of this.

1597 Bacon *tr. Ill. Politicians*, ... Fiddlefaces, scoffings. 1626 J. Scory *Vis. Paris* (ed. 2) 21 Dirty walls, a foul fire-place, and various other signs of paltriness. 1872 Carlyle in *Mem.* (C.) *Lett.* III. 298 These new neighbours, and their odors and paltrinesses. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 29.

† **Paltripo·litan.** *Obs.* Also paultri-, pautry-. An opprobrious perversion of *metropolitan*; associating it with *paltry*. Hence † **Paltripo·litanship.**

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 24 Against the vnexpert state of your Paultripolitanship. 1606 *tr.* Such bragge words being in those dales accounted no lesse then high treason against a Pautripolitan. 1589 *Marprel. Epist.* F 4 b. 1637 Haywood *Library* 6, 21 I will use thunderbrooke Your Pautry Politans, as I will make those coxes tumbling downe like Plantes.

Paltry (pɔ·ltri), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 6 **paultry, paltery**(*n*, 6–7 **paltrie**; see also Peltry. [*Paltry* sb. and adj. appear nearly together in their *quasi*-*ter* of 16th c. The sb. seems to be a deriv. in -*ery* of a sb. *pall*, *palt*, exemplified in the latter form in Harman, 1567, and in Sc. dial. (Barbour.) 'a piece of strong coarse cloth, or of a think dirty dress; anything waste or dirty, trash' (Jam.); in the former in wool. Eng. dial. (Northamptonsh.) *pelt* refuse, rubbish; which is perhaps identical with Fris. *pelt*, E.Fris. *pelte*, *pelt*, MLG. and LG. *pelte*, *pelle* a rag, MDu. ('Sax., Fris., Becomb.', in Kilian 1599) *pelt* broken or torn piece, fragment, Du. *pelt* tatter, clout, rag, pl. *pelten*, Sw. *pelta*, pl. *pelter* rags. See also the adj. and Peltry.] Refuse, rubbish, trash; anything worthless.

1398 J. Barbour in Fuss *A. & M.* (1583) 2004/2, I thank yet all, that ye haue delyuered and lightened me of all this paltry. 1566 *Pasquine in Cornwall To Rich.* (Thorp) 100 If the fraiars preachby fare they may keepe all things vpright, and cloute vp with stable straw, and such paltry, the tweppes, swatches, and dawgies, of this their Church. *Ibid.* 92 How the Popes palaces were so annexed. 1577 *Sir Rich. caussen Chron.* III. 1020/1 From thence to Dordrike, which they sacked and spoiled of such paltrie as the fugitiues had left. 1580 Holinshed *Trans. Fr. Tong. Scotlande*, paltrie or pelfrie, or rather ruffe, or ornamentes. 1588 Fenne *Blas. Concrie* 94 In those dayes, we leaued and reformed people dyed not passe for it in the Church yarde without kindling of a fyre, wee thew [*sic*] gathered ... here taken away. 1589 *Sarum Lexic.* (1591) Y iv, Of a mans heart in an vpon De gazes of this world, were the palaces that he in is, grandious sumptuousnesse that man. 1600 Warner *Alb. Engl.* ix. ii. (1612) 232 Vnto Pardons, pilgrimages, and your hallowed paltries vsion. *a*1689 Ferne *Blas. Gentry Engelos, Paltry*, rubbish; refuse or trash of any sort.

Paltry (pɔ·ltri), *a.* Also 6 **paultery, pawltre,** 6–7 **paltrie, paultrie,** 7–8 **paultry.** [Appears in 16th c. nearly with prec. sb., of which it may be an attrib. use, as in *tenantry* sb. and adj.; cf. also LG. *paltrig, paltrig* (Brem. Wtsh.), E.Fris. *paltrig, paltrig* ragged, torn, f. dial. Ger. *palter*, pl. *-ern* rag, MLG. *palter, palter-* (in *palter-, palterlappen* rags), E.Fris. *palter, palter* a rough broken or splintered piece (e.g. of wood or stone), derivatives of *palte, pall* sb., mentioned in prec.]

Rubbishy, trashy, worthless; petty, insignificant, trifling; contemptible, despicable; of worthless nature. **a.** Of things.

1570 R. Grafton *Pop. Kingd.* 10 (1880) 70 For this such strange religion have they founde, and paultrie gere. 1572 G. Harvey *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 121 It goes thus wrongly now, like a paultery belt. 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 256 For byldyng a sort of pawltry howses wythe hatche dowrs gyen hast to come to-wen. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 58 For every paultry Sum of Money, there must be Bonds, ... Bonds for Supply Lent. 1. 7 Such a contemptible paultry Hypothesis. 1731 Swallett *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. 122, I, A paultry chamber in the third story. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 341 We love the man, the paultry pageant you. 1791 Jas. J. Mackenzie *Stud. Cookery* Wks. 1846 III. 102 The worst pottery and shabby sorts of napkinary. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 547 The paltry truth was successful. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 201 Quite dead to all but the paltriest considerations.

b. Of persons.

1590 Marlowe *Tam. of Maske* v. Wks. (Bullen) 172/1 My daughters love, a paltry silly girl. 1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* v. 5, 163 Our Messenger to this paltrie Knight. 1600 and *Pt. Return A. Parnass.* Prol. 11 You paultry Critick Gentlemen. 1640 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 260 The idiots and the paltriest Mimicians ever mustered upon earth. 1709 Steele *Z.* (ed. Aitken's *Epist.*, Hasty is paultry imitating prelate. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* v. 1, A low, paltry set of fellows. 1818 Scott *T. M. Perth* xxiii. I., showed little of that paltry aggression or hay, whom you used to-come for so be deserved. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 97 With all this, if he is not good, he may be a paltry fellow.

Paltsgrave, obs. form of Palsgrave.

Paludal (pălū·dăl, pa·liūdăl), *a.* Chiefly *Med.* and *Path.* [f. L. *palūs, paludi-em* marsh + -al.] Of or pertaining to a marsh or fen; produced by or arising from a marsh; malarial.

1808–20 T. Thompson *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 257 Order II. *Pyrexiæ. Paroxysmi*, ... *Paludal.* 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 600 Dr. Young gives it [miasmata] and mentions the common name of paludal fevers. 1836 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 173 Poisons opposed to the paludal poison. 1846–7 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 47 Every variety of land-surface from Mount Olympus to the paludal lakes of the plain. *Ibid.* II. 908 Cinchona pulverized and in [subcutaneous] form in connection with paludal miasmata.

Paludament (pălū·dămĕnt). [ad. L. *paludāmentum* (also in Eng. use); cf. F. *paludament* (Cotgr. 1611).] A military cloak worn by Roman generals and chief officers; hence, a regal cloak; a herald's coat.

1614 T. Wright *Hierarch. St. George* II. iv. 1, A Rich Paludament is cast about The Martyrs shoulders. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Paludament*, a Coat-armor or Harneman's coat, a Soldier's garment, or Herald's Coat of Arms. 1706 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 345 One medium medals are full of vigour and fierceness, features and *paludamentum*. 1821 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. 1858 V. 363 Immediately came sweeping by [a gorgeous paludament], Pauline or Marius. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 469 The two statues of Augustus, one in the paludament of an Imperator.

Hence **Paludame·ntal** *a.*, of the nature of a paludament. *rare.*

1832 Dunlop *Memoirs* Wks. (1834) 239 Hartley apparelled himself with a paludamental vesture, after the ancient fashion of the illustrious Romans.

† **Palu·de.** *Obs.* *rare.* [a. OF. *palude* (also *palud*), 14th c. in Godef., ad. L. *palūs, palūd-em*, marsh.] A marsh, fen.

1412–20 Lydg. (Devon. *Trop* i. 8) The serpent Hydra he slough she in palude. *a*1420 *Chaucer's Boeth.* iv. *metr.* vii. 119 (Camb. MS.) (*glose*) In þe paludis of lyrne. 1482 Caxton *Dicet's Mat.* xi. iv, That which was sometymes deep paludes & see is now sandy ground. 1585 T. Washington *tr. Bellenger's Hop.* iv. xxix. 230 The Paludis heere other Hermains killed 3^e serpent Hidra.

Paludi- (before a vowel palud- and less properly paludi-), a formative element from L. *palūs, palūd-em* marsh, as **Palu·dic** *a.*, of or pertaining to marshes; **Palu·dicole, Paludi·colous, Paludicolous** *adjs.*, inhabiting marshes; **Paludi·ferous** *a.*, producing a marsh or marshes; also erron. **Palu·dial, Palu·dian.** † **Palu·distic, Palu·dious** *adjs.* = *paludic*, Paludal, Paludous.

1849 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 301 A personal acquaintance with fretful and "paludal grassed dejunks. 1880 *All Year Round* No. 55. 16 The true specific against "paludian fever. 1832 Lyttelton *Trans. ii.* 230 To choose his lodging ... for four "paludian Dioches. *Ibid.* 303 I set fare. for Sepulcri, walking my ... hour, with the paludian way. 1897 H. L. Hudson *Malar. Fever* I. 2 The endemic fever of the Mediterranean ... [is] distinguished from other diseases, more particularly from remote and "paludic fevers. 1893 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, "Paludicolous [*printed* -colous], 1893 Stainer Grainger, "Paludiferous ... that causeth a Fen or Marsh. 1900 T. Bentley-Fisher *Blackmail's Florentine Mint.* (1901) 10 The Circle of Vaylet, seated in a place "paludious, and verdurous. 1893 Grainger *Travels Ancient* I. v. 80 The Lines in Mauretania ... are destroyed by gusts: then unquestionably being such in those paludious places.

† **Paludina** (pălūdai·nă). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. L. *palūs, palūd-* + *-īnus, -īna*: see -ine¹.] A genus of fresh-water gastropod mollusks, also called *pond-snails*.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 244 Where the same Planorbes, Paludinæ, and Limnei exist. 1900 Crockett *Red Thorne* vi The paludinas being large, thick-scaped shells.

Paludine (pa·liūdin, -dēn), *a.* [f. L. *palūs, palūd-* + -ine¹.] Of or pertaining to a marsh. So in same sense **Palu·dinal, Palu·dinous** *adjs.*

1858 Hoffland *Contin. Nat. Hist.* (1859) 24 To prevent the chambers of the lords and ladies being broken by their paludine neighbours (frogs). 1866 *Myra, Tour* 10 July, A little below Guastalla you come upon the paludinous tracts of land along the river [Po].

Paludism (pa·liūdiz'm). *Path.* [f. L. *palūs, palūd-em* marsh + -ism.] 'The condition of ill health produced by exposure to marsh miasmata' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1890 J. S. Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. *sbs Paludism*, the morbid condition produced by exposure to marsh malaria. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 318 The term 'malaria' is preferable to paludism. *Ibid.* 320 In Europe paludism has gradually lessened.

Paludose (pa·liūdōs), *a.* *rare*—⁰. [f. as next: see -ose¹.] = next.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Paludose*, ... growing in marshy places.

Paludous (pă·liū·dŏs), *a.* *rare.* [ad. L., *paludōsus* marshy: see -ous.] Of or belonging to marshes, marshy; inhabiting marshes.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XI. 280 Unaccompanied with either febrile, or paludous, or bilious gas. 1837 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

† **Palumbine,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *palumbīn-us*, f. *palumbēs, -ĭs*, -*us* wood-pigeon.] Belonging to the wood-pigeon or ring-dove.

1658 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1656 in Phillips.

† **Palus**¹, *Obs.* *rare.* Also 5 **palusche, palusshe.** [a. OF. *palus, palut* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *palūs* marsh.] A marsh, a fen; an abyss.

1422 Caxton *Encydof* (ed. Somerset 50) In wyddels of this palus was a grete lake or pondo. 1483 — *Legenda aur.* (L. xliv. 38 A place ... be fenne ony palusshe or mores grenesh. 1490 — *Eneydos* xi. 41 The depe palusshe infernale.

† **Palus**² (pē·lŭs). *Anat.* Pl. **pali.** [L. *pālus* stake.] In conch, one of the thin, upright, calcareous lamine or plates, which extend up from the bottom of a conchite to the calix, and are connected by their outer edges with the septa. Hence the clim. † **Pa·lulus,** pl. **paluli.**

1832 Nicholson *Palæont.* 92 The chief remaining structures ... are what are called "pali", "dissepiments", and "tabulæ". 1877 Huxley *Anat. Invert.* iii. 163 Small separate pillars between the columella and the septa are termed pali.

Palus: see Palas.

Palustral (pălŭ·străl), *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *palustr-is* pertaining to a marsh (*palus* marsh) + -al.] Pertaining to or inhabiting marshes; paludal. So **Palu·strian** *a.* (*ob.*); **Palu·strine** *a.*

1847 Tennent *Ceylon* (1858) 162 The Palustrian or Marshy Elephants are hale-hearted and fearless. 1847 W. Marshall *Rural Hist.* I. 392 Palustrian productions. 1877 Winterton *Suppl., Palustrine*, pertaining to a bog or marsh.

1882 *Oxford (Annotated) Suppl., Palmetto.* 1900 *Nat. Hist. Trans. Nw.* 1940, 311 All the gathered mosquitoes are not identified.

Palustral, -tre, obs. forms of PALUSTRAL, -TRE.

† Pa·ly, *sb.* Obs. Also 5 paley, pay'ly. [a. OF. *paleis* (12th c. in Littré) :—L. *palātium* chief.] Pers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pyne, or lyvyr, or paley, *epaticum*. *Ibid.* 402/2 Paley of lepres, *cataleuum*. *Ibid.* 410/1 Syrrefys, or lepuse, or paleys, *fenifer*.

Paly (pēi·li), *a.*[1] Chiefly *her.* Also 6–7 pallie, 9 paley. [f. PALE *a.* + -Y.] Of a pale kind or aspect; pale, or somewhat pale.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 3 Heuch Dyane, with hir paly attyre. 1584 LLOYD *Hist. Pardonnes & Prec.* (Shakes. Soc.) 103 Blood forsooke His pale face. 1599 SHAKES. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 250. 1792 GRAY *Prophetess* iv. 20 *Mouldy* wasting lyches lay pale'd Scyth. 1796 LANDSEER *Descr. Catalan* 230. 1st. Four O'ie all his paly visage glides. *obs.* J. H. NEWMAN *Verses on Var. Occas.* (1868) 220 See, the golden dawn is glowing, While the paly shades are going. 1880 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* ii. You look paley.

Paly (pēi·li), *a.*[2] *Her.* Also 6 pallie, pallie. [ad. F. *palé* (13th c. in Littré), f. *pal* PALE *sb.*[2]] Said of the shield (or of a bearing) when divided palewise, *i. e.* by vertical lines, into an even number of equal stripes of alternate tinctures.

Paly bendy, divided both palewise and bendwise, *i.e.* variously and diagonally, with alternate tinctures. *Paly-pily*: see PILY.

1586 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, When a customare is gyle of Gyuerie vnkouth to the peyple. 1572 LD. HOWARD *Proofs*, II. xxv. 70 His armes are paile gobie and gowles. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. ix. (1611) 291 Pales and bends bein one sourethwart the other, for which cause the armes is named paly-bendy. 1789 *New Portage* I. 118 ARMS. Paly of six, *or* and *azure*; a cheveron, *gronlay*. 1892 C. E. HOPPER *Dante's Paradise* 119 note, His scutcheon was paly of four, argent and gules.

Palyard(s, -**yard,** etc., obs. ff. PALLIARD, etc.

Palyce, -**lys,** obs. ff. PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palyson, -**youn,** -**yeon,** -**yeown,** -**yon,** obs. Sc. forms of PATELLION.

Palyst, obs. form of PALLET *sb.*[1], small bed.

Pam (pæm). [Corresponds in sense to Sc. *Pamphie*, also *Pammie*, 'a vulgar name given at cards to the knave of clubs' (Jamieson); and to F. *pamphile* name of the card *gense*, and of the knave of clubs in it (Littré); of which *Pamphie*, *Pammie*, *Pam* appear to be abbreviations. F. *pamphile* is, according to Littré, ad. Gr. personal name Πάμφιλος 'beloved of all', in L. *Pamphilus*.]

1. The knave of clubs, esp. in the game of four-card loo, in which this card is the highest trump.

1683 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* iv. 42 Thou art the only Court card woman love to play with; the very Pam at Lanterloo, the knave that picks up all. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 178 The Apothecary is the Pam at Loo, he is everything that is wanting. 1710–14 *Pam Fugis Lusb* 10/2 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erlooks, And mows'd down armies in the fights of Lu. 1744 HOGG *Sermon at Hastings* iv, A living Pam, unrepented at last! 1849 CHAMBERS *Infancy*, II. 67/1. *Mr.* 1708 EDWARDS *Four Examples* 1. 1. Let me tell ye, Madam, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation.

2. Name of a card-game, akin to Nap, in which the knave of clubs was the highest trump card.

1692 Whetstone, 12 He wanted Counters too to play at Pam, 1713 *Spectator Guard.* No. 120 ¶ 5 She...grows more fond of Pam than of her husband. 1848 *Langtoft. Manag. Hon.* 56 A mysterious bill at the Pantheon, silver lin with a princess, 'Pam' with a duchess.

Illocer † Pam-child, *nonce-wd.*, 'knave-child', male child.

1580 H. WOTTON *Lett. to L. Hastings* 21 Jan. (1948) IV. 58, I have sat up twice this week...with the Duchess of Grafton, at loo, who...has got a pam-child this morning.

Pam- (pæm-), repr. Gr. παμ- the form of πᾶν-, Pan-, all-, before a labial, as in **Pambrittanick,** obs. form of PAN-BRITANNIC.

Pama, obs. ME. form of PALM *sb.*[2]

† Pamé (pămē'), *a. Her., rare.* [F. *pâmé*, formerly *pasmé*, pa. pple. of *pâmer*, *pasmer* to swoon (supp. L. *pasmāre* for *spasmāre*, lit. 'to have a spasm' (Hatz.-Darm.).] Said of a dolphin: Represented with gaping mouth.

1889 BOUTELL *King Alexander* (1879) 81 If their (Fishes') mouths are bare, as the Dolphin is generally represented, they are 'wreathed',...and if with open mouth, 'pamé'.

Pamest, obs. ME. form of PAVEMENT.

Pamflet, pamflet, etc., obs. ff. PAMPHLET.

† Pamp, pampe, *v. Obs., rare.* Also 6 pompe. [App. the primary vb. of which PAMPER is the frequentative. Cf. Gr. *pompan* (Hdtl. and colloq.) to cram, Bavarian *pampfen*, *stick full pampfen* to gorge oneself (Schmeller); also Sw. dial. *pompen* swollen up; Lith. *pampti* to swell. See below.] *trans.* To cram; to pamper.

1540 (*On Christ's Conflictions*) in Wright *Repl. Ant.* II. 60 He surely him [children] to nurture and pampe for their use, destroyeth delicious meats and drinkes. 1579 HOLINSH. *Chron.* (1586) 1. 1111/1 The pampred cocker wyfe [title-definition They [noble Philippesburgers] fed not fish, but to their wastefulness. *Ibid.* 1113 The pampred cocker [pervaded clothes], with fish delicious fourth often banketh, with costuous glutonie. *Ibid.* The existence of this vb. is not altogether certain. The MS. whence the first quot. comes cannot now be found, so that its date is uncertain, and the reading may itself turn out to be an error for *pampred*, PAMPER. *Pampe* is however supported as far by the examples of *pampe* from Heaven, which appear to point to the same word. Prof. Skeat suggests the existence of an oblaut stem *pimp-*, *pamp-*, *pomp-*, to swell.]

1 Pampa (pæ·mpă), usually *pl.* **Pampas** (pæ·mpăz, -ăs). [a. Sp. *pampa* (pl. *pampas*), ad. Peruv. *hanaba*, a steppe, a flat: cf. the place-names *Moyo-hanaba*, *Chaqui-hanaba*, etc.]

1. The name given to the vast treeless plains of South America south of the Amazon, esp. of Argentina and the adjacent countries. (The similar plains north of the Amazon are known as *llanos*.)

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 460/1 There are also herds in the *Pampas*...many Horses. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 141 The *pampas* of Buenos Ayres are plains of the same kind [as the llanos or savannahs], but still more extensive. 1832 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 222/1 In the direction due north the pampas narrows between the Paraná and a ridge...called the Sierra de Cordova. 1840 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. 216, By The Llanos and the Pampas...are really steppes. 1860 C. B. MANSFIELD *Paraná Revd* 224 At length we came to a rocky ridge which bounded the vast pampa of Vilque.

b. Short for *pampa sheep*, reared on the pampas.

1840 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 108 The pampa Indians sell to us from the first sheep introduced into La Plata about three generations ago.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Pampas Indian*; **pampas-cat,** a wild cat of the Pampas (*Felis pajeros*), about three and a half feet long, having long yellow-grey fur marked with oblique brownish stripes; **pampas clay,** an ossiferous loamy clay, beds of which occur in many parts of the Pampas; **pampas deer,** a small deer of South America, *Cariacus campestris*, the male of which has partly dichotomous antlers; **pampas rice,** a name given in the southern U.S. to a variety of the common Millet (*Sorghum vulgare*), with a drooping panicle.

1863 *List Anim. Lond. Zoo. Soc.* 30 37 "Pampas Cat. 1880 HUTCHINSON *Gang. & Cent. Dolpeth. Anim.* 363 Unspotted cats ranging from Patagonia to the northern boundary of Mexico, the Chilian subdiv. the *pampas-cat*, and the lynx. 1880 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Pampas-clay*. 1883 *Cat. Anim. Lond. Zoo*, 208 II 274 *Carcharias (pampicus)* F. Cuv., Pampas Dace. 1891 LITTLEDALE *Exp. Nat. Hist.* II. 368 The pampas deer is the smallest of the two species, standing about 24 feet at the shoulder. *Ibid.* 369 1808 F. B. MEAD *Travels Pampas* 9 The south part of the Pampas is inhabited by the 'Pampas Indians, who have no fixed abode.

Pa·mpas-grass. [f. prec.] The popular name of a gigantic grass, *Gynerium argenteum* or *Cortaderia argentea*, having *ample silky* panicles of silvery tan horse on stalks rising to the height of twelve or fourteen feet; a native of South America, whence it was introduced into Europe in 1843 as an ornament of lawns and shrubberies.

1850–1 PAXTON *Flower Garden* I. 272. 1858 HOOK *Vop. Kingd.* 811 The beautiful Pampas grass...Growing on leaves six or eight feet long. 1897 O. SHARP in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 111. XXII. 598 The occurrence of C. argentea in the pampas is by no means so general as to justify the name 'Pampas-grass'; and the less so as the Cortaderia is much more common in the Andes, ascending there to high altitudes.

Pampayyon, obs. form of PAMPHLOS.

Pampean, pampæan (pæmpī·ăn, pæmpī,ăn), *a.* [f. PAMPA or analogy of *Hyrkanian*, *Scythian*, *European*.

The pronunciation pæmpēan is etymologically incorrect, since pampa could not give a L. pampēus: the L. adj. would be pampēnus or giving pampian, Ott. Gr. πανπεάνιος giving pampeanus, which, like *European*, might be written *pampēan*.]

Of or pertaining to the Pampas.

1839 *Literary Trad. Remembrancer* Pop. 'Bought' vii. (1880) 170 In the Pampean deposit at the Rhone. 1846 *Gent. Mag. N. S.* XXVI. 30 The Pampæan formation is highly interesting from its vast extent, its disputed origin, and from the number of extinct gigantic mammifers embedded in it. *Ibid.* 37 For convenience sake, I will call...the reddish argillaceous earth, Pampæan mud. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 480 In the pampean of various extinct forms. It agrees with the Pampean forms of South America. 1892 HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 4 The humid, grassy, pampean country extends...halfway from the Atlantic Coast...to the Andes.

Pampelmouse (also **pample-, -mouse**): see POMPELMOUSE.

Pampelyon, obs. form of PAMPHLOS.

Pamper (pæ·mpəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **pampre, -er.** [Occurs *a* 1580; *for pampered* in in CHESTER'S *Battalus* c 1374. It corresponds in form and sense with W. Flem. *pampreu* (De Bo), and is more with the words mentioned under PAMP *v.*, of which it is in form the frequentative.]

1. *trans.* To cram with food; to over-indulge with rich food; to feed luxuriously. *Pamper up*: to feed up. *Obs.* except as included in 2.

a 1580 *Prov. of S. Bernard* (Yorks. MS. prol.), l. 136 And he is fr. fouls, / Pat pis pampers and pevises he. *c* 1440 *Sowdone's Wyfe* 237 A noble pie here Thenbrons, to glutenous pampered his body in excess of mete & of drynk. 1530 PALSGR. 630/1, I pampre, as a man dothe that nourysshe ep. a horse or any other beest when he fedeth hym to make hym specially fatte. 1567 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 160 b, Horse ouerseen, do fast doen with nothing els, or luxuriously and pampering them up that they may be the fairer to the eie. 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. V. 6, But now God will pamper thole beasts, and give them [etc.] head of meate. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 28 July, After dinner I went to Snowhill; there I was pampered, and had an uneasy night. 1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 192 Taxes on the means which pampers man's appetite. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 61 As he passed his...turkeys on bread and milk, so he will pamper his peaches and grapes on the vessels they like best.

b. To over-indulge (a person) in his tastes and likings generally; to bring up delicately; to indulge with what gratifies or delights the senses.

1550 PASSUS. *Serm.* 2 passyon, I bring up cherrely, as a mother that lovith tenderyonnely dothe her childe. 1592 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* I. (1808) 48 Brynge obyently and tenderly pampered up in pillows and pinnions. 1614 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 256 Vaine is the flesh, more feeling, more forgot, which you do pamper to your overthrow. 1887 EL. *Stallard* (1896) 19 They purchase Pictures, Statues, Bronze-ares...to pamper their Eyes. 1889 LETTICE *Diamond* xx, Petted and pampered from my childhood, I grew up with a profound belief in my own excellence. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, Cookery Wks. (Bohn) III. 10 Where the human genius, the ruling system is indolent and pampered.

c. *fig.* To over-indulge or 'feed' (any mental appetite, feeling, or the like).

1598 FLORIO *Pamph. Epist.* 180 Pampering their minds with this imagination. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 37 Which pampers the Vaine, and flatters humours, Lusts, and dispositions of our corrupt Hearts. 1741 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1762 IX. 362 To pamper the ears ready at the price of another's shame. 1852 *Exclusives, New Mystery* 122 She had stifled yet pampered her grief by working hard as it (a portrait) drew his death.

† 2. *intr.* To indulge oneself with food, to feed luxuriously. *Obs.*

1577 [see PAMPERED *ppl. a.*]. 1600 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 19 To be at home supposes for ease and hap, Which idle wands and pampers in the sickle. 1634 QUARLES *Emblt.* v. vii. 210 To day, we pamper with a full repast Of lavish cates; at night, we watch as fast.

† 3. *trans. Com.* (see quot. and cf. sense 1, quot. 1577).

1622 COTGR., *Mangeaillerie*, the craft of pampering, idlefeeding, or eating out of seasonable things. *Ibid.*, *Mangeailler*, to pamper, wanton, idlefe, or eat out of a the eye sole things.

Hence **Pa·mperdom** (pæmpəɹdŏm), pampered condition, state of luxury; **Pa·mperer,** one who or that which pampers; **Pa·mperize** *v.* (pæmpəɹəiz), to pamper.

1847 in *N. Brother's Hymn Indx.* (1862) 430 When from such pampered mind. 1778 SEWEL *Pamperer*, one that pampers. 1780 COLMAN *Commercial* 52 A pimp...To making pastry the pamperer of lust. *a* 1845 HOOD *Serm.* (Worsnop), Pamperdom.

Pampered (pæ·mpəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAMPER *v.* + -ED¹.] Over fed (obs.); luxuriously fed; over-indulged, spoiled by luxury: see the verb.

a 1529 SKELTON *Upon Gloucestres Nose* 25 For all your pamperde paunches, Your may as tenderlyes...Endure as from this. 1598 GREENE *Jacob* G2 300 Their stables fed plumpe with pampred hides. 1840 MARTIN *Cit. Goth.* I. Wks. (1850) 21 The kindly Mecænas, the pamper'd metallist; the artizan, and circle'd mentions of the Fathers. 1847 DENNIS *Virg. Georg.* 44, 303 The pamper'd Lion and Dolphin didain. 1859 *Jamaica Inlet* 70, 72 A pampered belly will darken the mind. 1864 *Blackw. Mag.* XCV. 728 A pampered and consequently distempered imagination. 1892 W. A. WALLACE *Oath a Guide* 69 The spoilt and pampered children of the present day.

Hence **Pa·mperedness,** pampered condition.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 1002 The Gods...Of wanton Pride, of wasteful Pampredness. 1798 ROBERT-SON *Charles V* (1821) II. xxxvii. 267 No servants, no retainers, but what we gave ourselves from the pampredness, as I may call it, of our own will.

Pa·mpering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* PAMPER; luxurious feeding; over-indulgence.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 Pampering of mannyshe complayninge of our bodyes. 1535 W. WARHAM *Lambs Answer* (c. viii. 18) Not to the pamperinges of the body. 1623–4 MASSINGER & BOWLER *Sp. Cloyst* v. iii, Can...idlenes gain such glosse without pampering? 1824 LEVEN *T. Burke* xxxi. (1856) 299 The animal fruit from long pampering, sprung forward readily.

Pa·mpering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That pampers: see the verb.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrowe of Mist.* (1653) 220 A heap of vices will an pampering Prince. 1633 PRYNNE *Christ. of Pampering* Intd Creatures diseases and influence the blood. 1742 HAMMOND *Schoolmistr.* 301 With pamp'ring luck those little eyes swell.

† Pampero (pămpē·rō). [Sp. *pampero*, f. Peruv. *pampa* + suffix *-ero*.—L. *-arius*.] A piercing cold wind which blows from the Andes across the S. American pampas to the Atlantic.

1808 *Amer. St. Papers, For. Rel.* (1834) IV. 277 (Stead) The bare blasts called the pamperos sweep over the boundless and undisturbed plain. 1826 See F. B. HEAD *Rough. Pampero* a The pamperos or south-west wind, which, generated by the cold air of the Andes, rushes over those vast plains.

attrib. 1839 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 131 Sometimes flying like disturbances before the great pampero wind.

Pampestric, obs. corrupt form of PALMISTRY.

Pamphagous (pæmfăgŏs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πᾰμφᾰγος all-devouring (f. παμ-, πᾶν- all + -φαγος eating) + -OUS.] All-devouring, omnivorous.

1706 C. MORTON *Magn. Chr. in Ethiop.* App. 194 He was with such a pamphagous fury as no more himself with...righteous blades as one shekar fiend, the same whose [Hdtl.]

Pamphar·macon, variant of PAPHLAGONIA.

† Pa·mphelet. *Obs.* 1529–[1]. [Origin obscure: perhaps a cant term formed from Gr. πάμφιλος beloved of all, with dim. suffix. Middle allow-

compared with. Da. or Fl. *pamphile* 'ruller ornam.'.] A courtesan, a wench.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lv. 24 Dame Venus flyre or hait thare nest, That lurk vp clorie, and rauff vp lollis, To get ane pamphiley or ane plait.

† **Pa'mphil.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. next.] A contemptuous or vain.

1631 Sir T. Barrd *Let. to Ld. Burleigh* 1 Mar. in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 192 The most fury ... Mr. de Foix swore no no and brought on a draught of the whole League in French, ... we perused it with our Pamphil, as Mr. Hall termeth them, schedule or subscription. (some other tho will have them called pieces, as some Frenchmen do name them).

Pamphlet (pæ·mflĕt), *sb.* Forms: [4 *pamfelet*], 4–7 **pamflet**, (6 **pamflete**, **-fleth**)e, 5 **pamflet**, **pampelet**, **pamflet**, **plamflet**-; 6– **pamphlet**, (6 **pamphlete**, **-fleth**)e, 7 **-lett(e)**, **pamphlete**, **-lette**, **pamphletta**. [Appears in 14th c. in Anglo-Latin (*pamfletus*), English (*pamfle*, 15th c. *pamflet*, *pamfelet*); 1529, a generalized use of *Pamfelet* or *Pamfle*, a familiar name of the 12th c. Latin amatory poem or comedy called *Pamphilus, seu de Amore* (in OF. *Pamphilet*, MDu. *Pamfilet*), a highly popular episode in the 13th c. Cf. the familiar appellations of other small works similarly formed with dim. *-et*, e.g. *Catonet* the Distichs of (pseudo-) Cato, *Kinglet*, the Fables of Æsop, etc. (See note below.) Hence in 17–18th c. adopted in French and other langs.]

1. A small treatise occupying fewer pages or sheets than would make a book, composed and (*a*) written, or (*b*, since *c* 1520) printed, and issued as a separate work; always (at least in later use) unbound, with or without paper covers.

In a general sense used irrespective of subject implied (e.g. in reply to a critic) as to size, or style about 150 widely, and in public, including terms of simple abuse, nonsense, paradox, narration, investigation, news-letters, and other periodicals still sometimes applied to cheap books, and the like; but not now usually to anything of purely literary character, or of religious nature, even though issued 'in pamphlet form'.

1526 [TYNDALE] *Rom.* xiii. Brief reporte Declaringe the liues maleficous, conuersacyon plee dilatacyon paynes & myserie wherin the vnrighteous pamphetes & false prophetes of the Pope haue plonged them selues & other. 1567 ? J. Lyly *Test. Love* in *Chaucer*, 34 Chaucer ... preserue of the grandame to euery mooste reader. Full well vnderstanding to this bed perfect to tune. c 1572 HOLCROFT *De Reg. Prince.* xxiv (1598) 108 Pamphlets, Rimes, Ballads, and such like vaine deuises. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arber) 51 Is his include. c 1590 LYLY *Mother Bombie* (Percy Soc.) 180 My purpose, Out of the Poesies a tale to transferre, Which in a pamphlet I rather put now her here. 1592 GREENE *Groatsworth Wit* Ep. 3 Nothing is my studye whose at hys ease deuise pamphlets and bookes. 1603 *Funk Chas. IV.* 38 And this pamphlet I will stand as patient of my hand will. ch. 1640 *Parthenia* title Augm (title) 25 That this present booke should not come to the handes of those yelle persons whether noble birth or ... were engraued allone by Iselfe & not by a (vile) plumber, therfore I haue compyled it in a greter volume of Queene Isabell, 1903 (1911) 120 Cardinal Wolsey sent to compose a matter ... a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. I* 2 As I may well call them the pamphlets (Chronicles of Rome. Vilanely written. 1552 ABERDEEN *Let. to Antelp Wits.* (1570) 3 Syr Thomas More in that pamphlet of Richard the thirde, doth it ... These pointes ye commend of wyt. 1552 HULOET, *Pamflet* (1548) H viij, I haue remembred that matter ... which if it should haue been written in his tragedye would rather haue made a volume than a Pamphlete. 1557 R. WILLIS *Edw's Domestic Epist.* 3 R. Edes ... translated ... some other godly pamphlets concerning the Sacramente and Purgatorie. 1560 *Rhemish Test. Matth.* (Arb.) Ded. 4 Adam, ... in his godlie pamphlet, betrayed then Schoolemaister. 1563 GOSCH *Serm. Ezekiel* (and's French Ded., in regard of the smallnesse of it, to [this Sermon] is indeed but as a little Pamphlet. 1580 LYTTON. *Bacon' Rel.* (1857) I. 129 The publisher of the Observator, Sheridan Knowles, and the Loyal Protestant domestic intelligencer these pamphlets then come out weekly. 1598 JONSON *Ev. Man in Humour* I. A few sheets of poetry enclosed are a pamphlet as much as a few sheets of paper.

2. More specifically, a treatise of the size and form above described on some subject or question of current or temporary interest, personal, social, political, ecclesiastical, or controversial, on which the writer desires to appeal to the public.

This is merely a consequential specialization, arising from the fact that works of this kind are those for which the pamphlet form is most readily employed.

1530 G. HARVEY *Lett. to Spenser, Addenda* 680, I (1884) 119 Were it not more for other, ... I would be the first, that should censure this impertinent Pamflet. 1608 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* Prol. (1873) 5, 124 Some words, picked out of Proclamations Or great men's Speeches; or well-selling Pamphlets. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. Wks. (1851) 92 Those wretched projectors of ours that learned their Pamflets every day with new forms of government for our Church. 1683 CHARNOCK *City Feddingtons* iv. 4, *An* paper to Scotland poems for money, Pamphlets with no pass for religion and politics. 1714 BOYER *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1725 II. 1. 203 Systems that ... are royalties for pamphlets in the present age, and may probably furnish materials for occasional writers to those to come. 1730 MACKENZIE *Whitl. Gallican Wks.* 1692 III. 20 Pamphlet concerning pamphlets, containing such other in indolent and elevation. 1732 HUME *Treat.* (1740) III. 408 Gracian's incomparable speech ... ought to make a little separate pamphlet. 1804 J. BARCLAY *Typogr.* II. 180 ago. When pamphlets and other works of temporary and urgent nature are required. 1892 WHEATLEY *Intern. Lit.* (1897) 189 The age of Charles the First may be characterised as the age of pamphlets. 1893 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7 The brief form of these constitutions led to the appearance of the 'pamphlet'; and a new world of readers was seen in the rapidity with which the stories or scurrilous libels which passed under this name were issued.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*

1598 SIR T. BODLEY *Found. Ep.* 34 We are to vse a very few in those diminutiue, and pamphlet Treaties daily published among us. 1705 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 4 Thesis ...often since published separately, in Pamphlet-Forme, as well as recently upon Pamphlet-Subjects. 1732 FIELDING *Author's Farce* iii. 1, The scribbler is a pamphlet war. 1850 *Daily News* 17 June 6/1 An introductory Letter, which occupies thirty-nine pages, and is in pamphlet form, and pamphlet style.

b. *Comb.*, as **pamphlet-book**, **-history**, **-octavo**, **-shop**, **-shelf**, **-stile**, **-writer**, **-writing**; **pamphlet-sized** *adj.*; **pamphlet-wise** *adv.*

1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 86 Spending about six Years more in composing such 'Pamphlet-Books. 1715 *Ibid.* I. 4 The first Treatise ...pamphlet-wise. 1805 MORE, 1807 I. 2 small 'Pamphlet-Octavo. 1730 *Lett. to A. Johnson* 1 Now have I resolved to call at every shuffling 'Pamphlet-shop. 1776 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xiii. 223 Mrs. Selwyn had written as a pamphlet-thing. 1778 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 1 Several 'Pamphlet-like Writings. 1780 *Ibid.* VI. 1 Smaller Hist. Pieces or He dealt chiefly ... with the Literature of Mortlake. 'Pamphlet-assets of old Books, and poor Urbain and Head-Form-Boys. 1823 BLOOM. & FI. *Bonner Hall's Lord.* xx. 2, Slave copies of it posted up town, Like 'pamphlet-sales, that are to be sold. 1826 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 30 Items of King Henry the Sixth, and Queen Anne Boleyn's reciprocal Letters, were printed 'Pamphlet-wise, about twenty-four Years ago. 1731 GENTL. review *De Pacifico Ind.* 18 To follow the motives and ends, able Advice of the 'Pamphlet-writer. 1752 *Fight's Domestic* iv. 272 note, No 4 a Present at Court, not Portpoynet in the Church, ...was bestowed on any man distinguished for his Learning separately from Party much, as 'Pamphlet writing.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Pa'mphletage**, the aggregate of pamphlets, pamphlets collectively; **Pamphlet-a'tho**, a small pamphlet; **Pa'mphlethil**, as much as a pamphlet will contain; **Pamphle'tin**, **-inal** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pamphlet; **Pa'mphletism**, an expression or manner of speech characteristic of pamphlets; **Pa'mphletise** *v.*, *intr.* to write a pamphlet or pamphlets; *trans.* to write a pamphlet upon; **Pa'mphletless** *a.*, without a pamphlet.

1898 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* July 210 The 'pamphletage of the subject must be vast. 1880 RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* I. 64 In a certain 'pamphletass book of Professor's 'Eighteen- ', there is a very pleasant account of some of the treasures. 1870 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 408 It is intended to use words in a 'pamphlet of political insight. 1711 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 6 Expressing the 'Pamphletish Character, and the Pamphleteering Inconsistencies of those Editors. 1713 *Ibid.* 10 Of the many Pamphletish performances in Mr. Barnaby's Epistle. 1754 GENTL. *Diam. Marks* 22 viii. 170 Several Editions of some small 'Pamphletical pieces of his. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 2 Those (Chief-Grounds and Beginning 'Pamphletines. 1859 *Gentl. Magazine.* To Editr., Books of late ... crowded to overflow as soon to their 'pamphletizing edition, some to their subsequent translations. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 10 Our Irish preacher ...did not intend to confine his merely to pamphlets. 1837 MARRYAT in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 275 Marsh...has obtained a great celebrity in France. ... He is lithographed, pamphletized, [etc.]. a 1643 SIR SIMON D'EWES *Lives in Nichols For wives and wise* bachelors, compliers, 'pamphleteers, promoters.

b. Hence (chiefly humorous) **Pamphletaire** of those Editors, and the Pamphleteering Incendiaries of them. Editor-ing Spirits, *Ibid.* 10 Of the many Pamphletish performances in Mr. Barnaby's Epistle. 1754 GENTL. *Diam. Marks* 22 viii. 170 Several Editions of some small 'Pamphletical pieces of his. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 2 Those (Chief-Grounds and Beginning 'Pamphletines. 1859 *Gentl. Magazine.* To Editr., Books of late ... crowded to overflow as soon to their 'pamphletizing edition, some to their subsequent translations. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 10 Our Irish preacher ...did not intend to confine his merely to pamphlets. 1837 MARRYAT in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 275 Marsh...has obtained a great celebrity in France. ... He is lithographed, pamphletized, [etc.]. a 1643 SIR SIMON D'EWES *Lives in Nichols For wives and wise* bachelors, compliers, 'pamphleteers, promoters.

† **Pa'mphlet**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*] **a.** *intr.* To write and issue pamphlets. Chiefly in **Pamphleteering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1705 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 The Juridical Information of a Foot-Soldier's Pamphleteering against a Statesman Vizr. 1707 THOMPSON in *N. Advocat Diary* 3 Feb., I pamphleteer for him against Nic.] Fil pamphleteer against him. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 188 Vulgar slanderers, chief sort by pamphleteering declamation. 1863 BURNABY in 1968 Cent. 400 The coarse pamphleteering literature of which Swift and Junius produced the choicest specimens.

† **Pa'mphleter.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-etter**. [f. PAMPHLET + -ER1.] A writer of a pamphlet, a PAMPHLETEER.

1580 NORTH tr. *Doni's Moral Philos.* (1601) 8 b, Here with one of the Pamphleters, whom was the answere. 1590 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supper.* (1593) 182, I have seldom ... found a more seuerely plentyfull copy of words and sentences in any shrinish Pamfleter. 1673 J. SMITH *Nunc. Pulp. Illud* 27 Calling those Pamphleters to a further Account.

Pamphobbia, variant of PAROPHOBIA.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 in GOULD *Illust. Med. Dict.*

Pamphract (pæ·mfrækt), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πᾶμ-, PAN- + φρακτός fenced, protected.] Completely covered or protected, as with a coat of mail.

So nonce-wds.

† **Pamphy·sic**, *a. Obs.* nonce-*wd.* [f. Gr. πᾶμ- PAN- + φυσικός natural, f. φύσις nature.] Of or concerning all nature.

1622 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. v, It ... Sophistic. Or the panpharmick, or panpharick knowledge, A learned language!

Pamphysical (pæmfi·zikăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Considering material nature as the source of all phenomena.

1883 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theo.* I. Introd. 19 The extensive points between which philosophy has oscillated ... are the psychozoic and (if I may invent a phrase) the panphysical poles of doctrine. *Ibid.* II. Introd. 3 It may be regarded as determined into existence either from God, or from Nature. ... If from Nature, we take the panphysical (Stoic), or idola sight of Cicero.

So **Pamphysicism** (pæmfi·sisiz'm), the panphysical doctrine or theory.

1895 FARRAR *Catholicism* viii. (1896) 380 Under the impulse given to panphysicism by evolution, agnosticism became intelligent and constructive.

† **Pampilion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **pampaylyoone**, 6 **-pelyon**, **-ion**, **-pilieun**, **-lan**, **-pillion**, **-eenne**, **-pyllon**, **pawmpilyon**. [Origin unknown.

According to quot. 1519 (appeared by 1503, 1532) the name of a fur-bearing animal. For quot. 1, miniver has been suggested with Pampelune, a town of France near Alby, and Pampeluna in Spain; cf. OF. *pampeluse* 'doth signifie a Pampeline' (Cotgr.).

1. A kind of fur used in the 15th and 16th centuries for trimming.

1483 (in *Fabyan's* ed. Dillon) *Customs Glass.* 9.2.3 Pampylyoone of bogy. 1500 *Pride, Purse & Pop. Edw. Forth* (1871) 13 A gowne of cloth of gold furred with pawmpilyon. 1503 *Hoth* 184 Two skynnes of pampylyon for the collor of the same gowne. 1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 43 Item, for xl skinnis of pampilyeane to fill furth the lynyng of the mentis gowne. 1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII*, For xxiv dossin skynnis of fyne pampeplion, 13s. 1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antip.* Wks. (1886) Bullen VII. 330 Them beare hanging fair. ...The ermine, ghenet, pampilion.

2. A coarse woollen fabric of rough surface.

1580 in *Ferguson Extracts Aberdeen. Rec.* (1848) 219, I pecis of fyne fustiane and 3 pecis of pampylion to cost 3li [sic] pecis vaxen, &c. viz. 1580 HOLINSHED *Trans. Fr. Chron.* 1 *Sabillonnard de Boncza, en outre droit enrolloyé de petit poil, dont les orfils à moins grosse couleur sont accoustré*, a coate of changeable colours for seruantes, slighte roggy, or pampilion. 1597-8 Ac. Hall. *Inv.* (1. 6) 13 Lollies side-cote in tough Pampilion Gubbid with scarpe that drawe the bottom out.

Pampinary (pæ·mpĭnări), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pampinārius*, f. *pampinus* vine-shoot, vine-tendril.] Pertaining to vine-tendrils or vine-shoots.

1900 *Pathol. in Med.* 121 The sprouts his & grafts from the bulbs, ... is wiery pampinary. *Ibid.* 320 The acuminate pampinaries of 15 yrs., That they or cirrhi or pampinary, were.

b. *Bot.* 'Of or pertaining to a young shoot' (Gould *Dict. Med. Biol.* 1901).

† **Pampina·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pampinātion-em*, n. of action f. *pampināre*, f. *pampinus*: see prec.] The pruning or trimming of vines.

1706 TAVERNA *Barrib. De P. R. con.* (1708) 1 (MS. Bodl.) 8. 1340 Alius vitis ...which pampination, but in no marriage privilege were of superfluity of leaves. c 1900 *Pathol. in Med.* 70, 20 This means to ch for pampination Cucumber

...weight loses pulp to be. 1696 in Bancroft *Glasgow*. 1725 in *Chronicle's Hosb.* x. *Bk. Trees* iv. vi. *All superfluous* may be plucked off done by frequent pampinating.

So † **Pa·mpinate**, † **Pa·mpine** *adj.* *Obs.* [L. *pampinātus*], *trans.* to prune or trim (a vine).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 158 A vyne when fruyt hangeth wel pondre, *Pampinated* is to be by many side. 1725 tr. *Columella's Husb. & Bk. Trees* iv. xxviii. The time for pampinating or pulling off the superfluous twigs and leaves.

† **Pa·mpiny**. *Obs.* [For *pampin*, ad. L. *pampin-us*.] A tendril or young shoot of a vine. In quot. *attrib.* or *appositive*.

1607 Hieron *Fair Maid Lynn* E iij b. Prol., Means while there ye vine tender pamping twig That per on bauide ground doth lowely lie.

Pampiniform (pampi·nifāɪm), *a.* *Anat.* [f. L. *pampin-us* + -(I)FORM, in mod.F. *pampiniforme*.] Curled like a vine-tendril; applied *esp.* to a convoluted plexus of veins proceeding from the testis or ovary (also called *spermatic* or *ovarian plexus*).

1688 Cowper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxi. 53 This Interweaveure of Veins and Arteries ... is by some called Corpus vermiforme, pampiniforme, Pyramidal. 1828-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 704/1 The corresponding vein ... forming the pampiniform plexus. 1859 *Jeffries' Lect. Med.* VI. 251 The veins in which retrograde embolism...has been found are the hepatic, the renal, the mesenteric, the pampiniform plexus.

† **Pampino·se**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *pampinōsus*, f. *pampinus* vine-shoot: see -OSE.] Profuse of twigs and leaves (said of untrimmed vines).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab. 30 Vynes, pampynose and not fructuose, is rewarde.

† **Pampi·nulate**, *a.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **pampinulātus*, f. **pampinul-us*, dim. of *pampinus*: see PAMPINATE.] *trans.* To furnish or deck with minute curling or convoluted threads.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 99 His manie hundred pampinulated with threads of gold.

Pamper, obs. form of PAMPER.

Pamplegia (pæmplī·dʒiă). *Path.* Also **pan-**, and in Eng. form **pamplegy**. [mod.L., f. PAN- + Gr. πληγή stroke.] General paralysis.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Pamplegia* (also *Pamplegy*), general paralysis. Palsy of the body. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pamplefrusses, etc., variants of PUMPLEMOOSE.

Pampootie (pæmpū·ti). *local Irish.* Also pampooter, pampootee.

[Said in Pall Mall Gaz. Journal (1884) II. 280, to have been introduced some two hundred or more years ago by an Irish Indian ship-captain who settled on the South Isle of Aran: possibly a popular corruption of some form of Portugal *papouche*, or Sp. *babucha*: cf. *papoochee*, *pampootha*.]

A kind of slipper or sandal of untanned cow-skin sewn together and tied across the instep. Used in the Isles of Aran off the west coast of Ireland.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* 300 Sandals, called pampootees, made of untanned cowhide, universally worn by the inhabitants of the Aran islands. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz. Journal* II. 280 The Aran shoes and inhabitants of some of the other Galway islands wear pampootees. 1892 Emily Lawless *Grania* I. 6. 13 Twirling her small pampootie-clad feet round a rope.

† **Pampre** (pæ̃pər, pa·mpər). *Chiefly Arch.* [a. F. *pampre* = It. *pampino*: see PAMPINATE.] An ornament or decoration representing vine-leaves and grape-clusters.

1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 5) Gloss., *Pampre* (F.). 1880 Inventory in *Fitzherbert's Tadsworth* 80, 403 A basin of white, bevelled with golden pampre.

Pampredactylous (pæmpredæ·ktiləs), *a.* *Ornithol.* [f. Gr. παν-, PAN- all + πρέδ before + δάκτυλος finger or toe + -OUS.] Having all the toes pointing forwards, as the cedar (*Pampredactyla* of Merrem), and a few other birds.

1893 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IX. 10 Certain birds, and to a less degree some Waders, have the whole number (of toes) permanently pointing in the front (*pampredactylous*).

Pampylion, Pampyp, obs. forms of PAMPILION, PAMPA.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1-7 panne, (1 ponne, 4-5 ponne), 4- pan, (3 pon, 6 pane). [OE. *panne*, *ponne* wk. fem. = OLG. *panna* (OFris. MLG., LG., MDu. *panne*, Du. *pan*), OHG. *phanna*, *pfanna* (MHG., Ger. *pfanne*); cf. Icel. *panna* (late 14th c.), Sw. *panna*, Da. *pande*, prob. from LG.; not found in Gothic. From its occurrence in OE. as well as in Continental WGer., and its having in OHG. *pf* for *p*, the word was evidently Com. WGer. in 4th or 5th c., but its shorter history and origin are uncertain.

Some Irish *s* a (prehistoric) adaptation of L. *patina*, *patena*, in more recent use *pat'na*, **patina*, *patena*), but there are obvious difficulties. A mod. Ir. L. *panna* occurs in 15th c. (in Cormac), but this may be the German word, or the result of associating it with L. *patina*. The Ir. *panna* was then used L. or Eng. The Lith. *panwa* and Slavonic forms are admittedly from Ger.]

1. A vessel, of metal or earthenware, for domestic uses, usually broad and shallow, and often open. (Often in pl. in conjunction with *pots*.)

c 897 K. Alfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 163 Mid þam ponnan [printing: mon Pandan corrected]. c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 104/8 *Patella*, panne. a 1100 (*single* in *Anglia* IX. 262) *Patena*, ponne, brandreþ. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5511 He rynneth the fyndi, and wasti is rinnes, Wiþ-outen-forn, wiþouten panne. c 1393 *Pl. Crede* 1006 (Trentbr.) 231 A gret panne gart breken in sonder. *Ibid.* 1816 (Ashmole) 181 Fyrish or panne ruld he hyre in seruys & kare. c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 74 Wex thou lene as yit thou were a pane of bras. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 909 So bit he thikke and gonild in a panne. a 1500 Skelton *Elynour Rummynge* 321 A good frowe pan. 1545 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 348, 2 sawcers, iron pann, one candylstyke. 1552 Huloet, Panne for cookes, patina. Potte to bake in, testeu. 1598 Dallington *Guide's Hist. Scot.* L. 54 To haue pottes, panns, and other kitchin vtenſils. 1648 R. Bayly *Marriage Feast* 180 They made his Pots, Pannes and Kettles. 1718 Mrs. M. Bailey *Passages* 3 Lay a thin Strainer in a flat earthen Pan. c 1800 Mrs. Emmerson *Essays* 50, Let him get some coal to boil: I'll run and warm it with the pan-scraper. 1877 D. Lindsay *Cambr. Freedom* 36, 47 They sent a porter off for the hot-water pans—an often forgotten word applied to.

b. With defining words, indicating purpose, etc.; e.g. *bed-pan*, *bread-pan*, *frying-pan*, *milk-pan*, *receipton*, *stew-pan*, *warming-pan*: see these.

c. As part of any apparatus.

1612 Cotgr., *Bassin à mille pertuis*, the pan of a close stoole. *Ibid.*, *Le bassinet d'un rescheuil*, the pan of a chafing dish. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iv. xxii. 182 Pandora. Chem. *Acad.* (1824) 12 With the weights in the opposite pan of the balances. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 4 More water must be used for thoroughly flushing the pan and pipes.

d. Originally the pan or bowl for the oil-lights in a church: afterwards applied to the frame for candles (Gloss.). *Sc.*

1552 *Durgh Rec. Edinb.* (Rec. Soc.) II. 341 Item, for xiiij laidderne of wandis to hing the pans in the myddis of the kirk, xl.s. xiiij*d.* 1598 *Ibid.* 237 The ravens of wax for a half yeird weeks candill furnist be them to the pane to the hie alter.

e. Phrases. (*To leap, fall*) *out of the pan into the fire*, to escape from one evil only to fall into a greater one: cf. Fetch-pan 2 b.; *to savour of the pan*, to betray its origin; *to turn the cat in the pan*: see Cat *sb.* 22.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 332 Many sonn of hem ... ben nombre tymen þe ost to þe panne. 1394 Rolls of *Hornchurch* (Walter Sec.) II. 180 A work of *Rouncy Syfrelles*, ... in the which ... there be many things that savoureth of the pan. 1596 Shakspere *Taming Shrew*, *Induct.* ii. 131 This ... were best to leape out of the pann into the fire. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* 6 In Those fallowes sowest the thing the higher, Thou leap'st but from the Pan into the fire.

2. In many technical uses, applied to pan-like vessels in which substances are exposed to heat, or to mechanical processes: e. g.

a. An open vessel used for boiling, evaporating, etc.: also in Chem. a closed vessel for evaporation, a retaining pan. See also Salt-pan, Stone-pan, etc. **b.** *Metallurgy.* A pan-shaped vessel, usually of cast-iron, in which ores are ground and amalgamated; also, a vessel in which ore is smelted. **c.** *Lead-working.* A broad shallow iron vessel, usually having the bottom of a large frame-pan into which the softened ores are poured to be roasted with coals (see, etc., and from which the spent ores are drained off: see Separate, *d.* Pugging Mould. The fourth in a series of flat cast-iron vessels, angular pans used in tinning, being a gated boiling in which the tinned plates are placed on edge to drain and cool. **e.** A circular sheet-iron dish in which gold is separated from ground, crushed quartz, etc., by agitation and washing.

a. 1674-91 Ray *Coll. Words, Working Lead* E. D. S. They ...have about 2 gallns or gallon of water in the pan, but the ore should have, and ofen is the ruine of the pan. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3728/4 A Making of Salt-works, containing 12 Pans. 1808 Marshall *Rev. Yorksh.* II. 398 (E. D. D.) The pans used in Cumberland for evaporating of the salt brine, are now called pans of wrought iron. 1823 Ure *Dict. Chem.* 1367 The evaporating pans, or still, is a hemispherical dish of cast-iron, furnished with an air-tight flat lid. 1832 Rogiere & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 180 Open pans ...are heated by the waste heat of the gas-furnaces. 1875 Knight *Mech. Mech. Dict.* Overflow Retort-pans are used in evaporating sulphuric acid.

b. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1125 (Jan. Silver) The crystallization refinery of Mr. Parkinson is an extensive steeping and roasting house. ... Each pan has a discharge-pipe, proceeding laterally from one side of its bottom, by which the melted metal may be run out when a plug is withdrawn. 1880 Raymond *Glyn. Mining, Pans*, a cylindrical vat of iron, stone, or wood, in these mercurialized, in which ore is ground with scrapers and amalgamated.

c. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1140 The spent lyes, which are not at all alkaline, are run off by a spigot hole, or pumped off above, by a pump, set into the pan. *Ibid.* 1149 The apparatus employed for making these stages is a copper pan heated by a water-bath; in the bottom of the pan there is a stop, to receive the lower end of a vertical shaft, to which arms or paddles are attached, for producing constant agitation.

d. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1303 A range of rectangular cast-iron pots is set over a firebox in an apartment called the *stove*. The fire extends to the range in the stove; the ascend in the windpipe, with a partition in it; the third is the greatest; the fourth is the pan, grated at bottom; the fifth is the flue.

e. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2241/1 *Gold-mining* The operator...fills his pan, and then imparts to it a rotary and oscillatory motion (etc.). 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 725 The most characteristic [appliance] being the "pan", a circular dish of sheet-iron with sloping sides about 13 or 14 inches in diameter.

3. The contents of a pan, a panful.

1674-91 Ray *Coll. Words, Making Lead* (E. D. S.) One of two pans of forty-eight gallons they expect seven pecks of ash. 1782 Goldham *Gen. W. Ind.* 36, I had found a pan of mummy under ground. 1800 Vince *Hydrostat.* 41 About 15lb By means of a pan of coals, we brought the water to the same degree of heat. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1139 Six or seven days are required to complete the formation of a pan of hard soap.

4. A more or less pan-shaped depression or concavity of any vessel, or part of any structure.

1784 *Museum Rusticum* III. 105, 240 A needle made about four inches broad, and eighteen inches long in the pan, or eye. 1813 F. Nicholson *Coach-Smith* 408 At the end of the table, nearest to the copper, a box, called the Pan, is adapted. 1842 Francis *Orpheus* 58 Where the pellet comes in contact with the heart, the lateral line is destroyed in the form of a half circle (called the pan). 1869 *Eng. Mechanic* 24 Dec. 356/3 On the top [of a harrow-frame] is the "pan" containing the rivets. 1869 Boutell *Arms and Arm.* vi. (1874) 81 This bone, a kind of dome, circular pan made of iron, was fixed in the front of the shield, where it had a considerable projection.

b. *spec.* In various obs. types of guns and pistols: That part of the lock which holds the priming. *Flash in the pan*: see Flash *sb.*[2] *To shut one's pan* (*slang*), to hold one's tongue, keep silent.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 10 b, Because the same doth...vent the powder in their pannes and touch holes. 1680 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 110 Most of our accidents to fire the Gun-powder in the Pan of the Barrel succeeded not. 1682 Grimaldi *Obs. in Aves.* verse 18, 19, 8 (1680) 407/1 Ubi falso fit in the pan, et sic sclopetum non, vi ejus actus, has hosts can. 1761 *Hist. Mag.* II. 110 The guard flash'd in the pan, and a spark flew into the touch. 1805 Malcolm *Gil Blas* VI. x. 8 Q. I was not remiss in conveying a fine compliment ... with which I meant to touch one or her part: but it was just as much flash in the pan. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xx. (1846) 200 Your gun's in the pan. 1884 A. Lincoln in *Century Mag.* (1889) Sept. 794/1, I shall be very 'short pan' about the matter. 1892 W. H. G. Kingston *On Sands of Arawon* (1893) 98 If I had under I could get in Agbi with the help of the pan of my gun.

c. A socket, as of the thigh bone (*obs.*), or for a hinge, etc.

1598 Florio, *Acetabulo*, ... Also the hollowes or pan wherein the hucke bone turneth. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 332 We may name it acetabulum, the pannes of the huckleboues. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1811/1 *Pan*, ... the socket or box for a hinge.

5. A hollow or depression in the ground, esp. one in which water stands; *spec.* a basin, natural or artificial, in which salt is obtained by evaporation of sea-water; a Salt-pan. See *oyster pan*.

1573 *Inq. Petty Council Scot.* Jan. 1. II. 288 It being meete he be ...a pannes and pan maisters of the pannes on the coistsyde. *Ibid.* The pannis and pannmaris of the said pannis. 1594 *Plat Jewell-ho.* 2. 32 [Of] Channels, Ponds, Pooles, Meares, and Ditches, and of all other pannes and receptacles whatsoeuer. 1596 *Pitt. Trans.* XXV. 289 The Sea Water being so hot Countries planted in Pans called Salt-Shrikes. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 86 Frequent pools of sea-water in the middle of the hillocks. These are the ingredients called the Pans. 1858 Bent *Voyage Pany.* I. 37 [E. D. D.] Mosley, a height in which ...rocks there is found as large and perfect a rock-salt as is to be called by the peasantry 'Master Pan'. 1892 Watkins *Ecclesiology* 98 Till up the nearest of such hollows or "pans", as they are called, with the rock-salt of the circular kind. 1884 Inventory *Rich. Duke* v. 239 Another kind of hollow in the hills is called a pan.

b. *spec.* in *South Africa*. A shallow depression containing water or mud, at least in the rainy season; a dried-up salt-marsh or pool-bed.

1852 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1906) 136 Many were the fat pan or holes with water, and the ox would run ravenously, the water disappear, and large deposits of salt are found. These pans or salt-licks are met with in several parts of South Africa. 1885 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife*, xii. 311 A dry pan, or watercourse, which ...was densely covered with reeds. 1900 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 5/6 The Boers, ...surrounding the pan, opened a murderous fire.

6. The skull, especially its upper part; = Brain-pan, Head-pan. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1350 R. Rolle *Orem. Wisd.* (Rolls) 1089 To be fouled before be send, þarow be fleshe, into be pan. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 84 Pees pasie for his hed and his pynne bladi. c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 307 Lene to a gentyl lorde, by my pan. Thou may be pan of any erthely man. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 Pane of an hed, cranium. 1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* iii. (1888) 21 They be couched every bone in the pan or shell of the head. 1598 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* ii. 16 As All Wounds in the head are very perilous, especially ...when the pan or scull is broken. 1839 Miss *Mannix Manch* (ed. 2) xxiv. 308, I heard the lad took prudence some much in his pan, and that his nerve might had gone a wool-gathering.

† **b.** The patella or KNEE-PAN. *Obs.*

1607 Rowlands *Dog. Subsidy* 21 (1836) 63 The said Flashgimbol, applyed to cover the pans of both knees. 1793 A. Monro *Comp. Anat. Struct. Wo.* 82 Manifest Danger of ...fracturing the Pan of the Knee, or some such Disaster.

† **7.** A steel cap. *Obs.*

1538 W. Marshall in *Baptist's Mill.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 280 A pan for the head, back and breast pans, and gauntlets. **8.** A hard substratum of the soil, usually more or less impervious to moisture: see Hard-pan.

1682 E. Yeamans's *Engel.* 4 *Common.* 370 The soile lieth ...being over a flat Rocke with a pan of earth a foot or two thicke. 1784 Bronsar in *R. Papers* (1877) II. 18 If the water descends to the hard stratum, commonly called the pan. 1788 Young *Ann. Agric.* X. 139 What Scotch farmers call the pan, or the subsidence of the marle or clay which always lyes immediately under the part of the plough. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 423 Upon all light soils it is necessary to preserve, at the depth of eight inches below the surface, what farmers call a pan; that is, the staple, or that depth, should be kept unbroken. 1880 T. Dunbury *Trans. New Eng.*, etc. (1891) I. 304 The stratum, lying immediately under the soil, ...when in close unbroken contact with water for years, or closely confined, as when in pasture, the water from passing through it. 1896 J. Buxton *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 393 The pans, or old plough-bottoms, of this field. 1897 *Lloyd's Prehist. Gaol.* II. 10, 280, 316 The bottom of pan would then be sometimes found a stake, or "pan", as it is termed, of roots of trees.

9. A small ice-floe.

1865 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* xxiv. (1878) 296 The pans

rise over all the low-lying parts of the islands, grinding and polishing exposed shores. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 2) 172 Mowing across Channel over small pans of ice. 1898 W. Frew *Sketch. Cassady* 240 Ice was running in large pans, and steering was difficult.

10. The broad posterior end of the lower jaw of a whale.

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 252 note, Cases made full length from the ivory of the 'pan' of the sperm whale, turned and polished, with a hard piece of the same material.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *gen., as pan hand, process, system*; **pan-dish**, *furnace*, *-house*, *-lid*, *-metal*, *-shovel*, *etc.*

1854 Rebellion & Reinvestment *Chron. Turbard.* I. 280 The upper pans ... are heated by the waste heat of the 'pan-furnaces'. 1868 Standard *Furniture Ill.* 90/2 (E. D. H.) There is a separate "pan-house to each pan. 1902 Rowland Grylls *Thames Camp* 72 Jane polishes the 'pan-lids and scours the kitchen tables, 1902 *Int. Cl. Good. York, etc.* (Statistic) 63 One dozen of "pans assorted, one cheddar of pans (small) 4/6. 1889 Stewart *Mariner's Mag., Pendulum & Perpetual.* A thick needle, Pan-needle, Quarantine, or Thread-needle. 1877 Raymond *Mineral Mines & Mining* 308 The Del Monte has yielded exceedingly rich "pan-prospects. 1897 Maynard *Lond. Labour* II. 283 The peddlers and "pan-hawkers, as the rich-looking cart-load there. 1882 Industries *Ill. Exhib.* 124 The kilns ... were all in a row, each connected by large "pan-work from heavy rain. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Pens. Mat. U.S.* 629 The introduction of the Connecticut "pan oyster.

b. Special comb.: **pan-amalgamation**, an amalgamating pan; see **a** b; **pan-charge**, the contents of an amalgamating pan during the metallurgical pan process; **pan-closet**, a water-closet having a pan; **pan-cover**, the piece covering the priming pan in old fire-arms; **pan-head**, a form of rivet-head used in shipbuilding; **pan-ice**, loose ice in blocks which form on the shores of Labrador and break away; **pan-lattice** = *pan-cleaver*; † **pan-licker**, a parasite; **pan-loaf**, a loaf baked in a pan; **pan-maker**, one whose business it is to make pans; **pan-man**, a man in charge of a pan in a manufacturing process; † **pan-master**, the owner of a salt-pan: see verse 5. *quot.* 1573; † **pan-meat**, cooked food; **pan-mill**, a miner's appliance used in separating gold from the alloy of earth, with which it is found mingled (*Farmer*); **pan-mug** (*local*), a large earthenware vessel; **pan-pie** = Pandowdy; **pan-pulp** (*Metallurgy*), the ground ores and other materials in the amalgamating-pan; **pan-rock**, the rock-fish, *Xiphias Imperator*, when fit for frying; **pan-sand**, the sand-bottom of an oyster-park or oyster-bed; **pan-scale**, -scratch, the scale that forms on the bottom of a pan; **pan-washing**, the separating of gold from gravel, etc., by stirring it in water in a pan; **pan-wood** (see quot.). Also Pancake, Panful, etc.

1854 Ransome-Sutcliffe *Mines & Mining* 229 Dodge's "pan-amalgamator and cooler. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Pens. Mat. U. S.* 631 The "pan-charge is drawn into the settlers and thinned down. 1889 *Century Mag.* Dec. 260/2 The shadow indeterminate of the almost universal "pan-closet. 1865 Bristol *Acres & Acre.* (1874) 246 This [flint of a flint-lock] is made to strike against a movable steel "pan-cover. 1869 Sir F. Bedford *Shipbuild.* 106 The outermost form of river-head employed for this building is that known as a "pan head. 1875 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 107 The pan-head rivet is slightly conical under the head, (iii) (b) the hole made by the pan-head tool. 1898 H. V. Hunt in *Cent. Illustrated* N. S. VIII. 227 The gradual rise of the land ... brings the successively rising surfaces under the influence not only of "pan-ice, but of snow-drifts. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 4/3 No heavy vessels ... could have withstood the terrible pan-ice which was frequently known to thirty feet thick. 1897 Morgan *Mediæv. Times* ii. 58 An inspection ... disclosed a leaking "pan-lattice. 1840 *Bull from Rome* 8 Aug. "Pardoners are those who are Plenipos of Kings, Princes. 1888 Weldon *Knowby Knots* (1889) 52 (E. D. D.) He sat down at Simpson's head of a "pan-loaf. 1887 *Cath. Dict.* 1878 A "Pauper system, *pathetique*. 1834 *Gentlem. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Thomas Ladyfield of S. Mary Northgate, pannaker. 1879 *Short Engish Manual* 1. 108 This counterstaining ... is closed ... by a sliding damper ... under the ready control of the "pan-cover. 1882 *Labour Commission Gloss., Pan-men*, men in the chemical industry engaged in boiling down the liquor obtained from black ash. 1 1000 *Agr. Vir.* in Wr.-Wülcker 1817 Dimetum, "panmete. 1 1050 *Durh. Rites* (Surtees) 15 Panmetes, milum cyreum pannatile. 1888 *Pacific Inter-Ocean* (U. S.) 8 Mar., On their way to largest the California "pan mill. 1888 R. Hunan *Armourer* xi. 1755 Crosses, the top of Mill standing in a pan or "pan-seat. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 468/2 A thick glazed earthenware vessel ... called a *panshion* in the Midlands (somehow, ...a *pan-sengin* in Cumbria, and a *boarding-pan* in most cookery books. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Pens. Mat. U. S.* 631 This is forced entirely indirect to heat the "pan-pulp. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 2/1 Oyster culture and consequently world ... has been from the "pan stands. 1875 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 356/1 The carbonate and sulphate of lime ... gradually accumulates on the bottom of the pan. ... This "pan-scratch has therefore to be removed periodically. 1879 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 21 (Ed.) will yield under "pan-washing ... very often a notable quantity of gold. 1880 Hollingshead *Tales of Gold Fields* 4 They got a launch to pan-washing. 1893 Forbes *Hunters Incog.* (ed. 2) 151 The small coal used in the salt-works [was] ... from time immemorial, received the singular appellation of "panwood, ...which has suggested ... a misplacing that wood was formerly used as fuel in these works. 1808 Bell *Coal-Trade* 52 (E. D. D.) Great coals, chewes, lumtrod, and pan-wood or dross.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*[2] [a. Gr. Πάν.] The name of a Greek rural deity, represented as having the head, arms, and chest of a man, while his lower parts were those of a goat, of which he sometimes also bore the horns and ears.

The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, and he was supposed to preside over shepherds and flocks, and to delight in rural music; he was also regarded as the author of sudden and groundless terror arising upon leisure or upon (Panics) in later times from association of his name with it: see *Em.* all, everything, the universe, he was considered as an impersonation of Nature, of which his attributes were taken as mysterious symbols.

a 1589 Chettle *Death Robert Greene* 310 Pan that men cleps the god of Arcadie. a 1590 (title) *Monarchy of Gods* 304 The twelve god Pan, of disputed the gods. 1599 E. K. Gilos, *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Apr.* 30 Christ ... is the verye Pan and God of Shepherdes. 1785 E. Sedg *Nature Worshiper* 101 so, (1886) 192 Then have we found us with bull leggers, spides, ... elves, fays, fairies, satyrs, pans, fauns. 1868 Browning *Ow. Bar-Sac* ii. 11. 6. *Magnificat* 810 Here, many a horned Satyrs, many a Pan. 1878 Newman *Coll. Hist.* (1900) 33 The proper God of the Arcadian plains, Pan that regards the sheep, Pan that regards the pasture, Great Pan is dead. 1894 Mrs. Hungerford *The Dead Pan*, (Reffrain) Pan, Pan is dead.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*[3] Also **5 panne.** [= *F. panne*, med.L. *panna* (Du Cange); of uncertain origin.

The med.L. word is very frequent in the 13th c. Close Rolls, in the forms (as printed) *panna* and *pulna*, which are difficult to reconcile with *panna* and *F. penne*. An Old *Spanne* (Godef.) raises further difficulty.

1. In a timber-framed house, the beam which rests upon and is fixed to the posts, and which supports the rafters, etc. See also *quots.* 1611, 1813.

Hence *app.* the phrase *feet and pan*, which however is now taken in a different sense: see feet.

1229 *Rot. Lib.* (Close) II. 168/1 63/2 Habere facias ... duos pannos et duas pannas in bosco vestro. *Ibid.* 172 pannos, vel tabulas, vel pulnas, ad ... claustrum. *Ibid.* II. 204, 2 *claustrum*, 2 pannos, 20 pannos. *Ibid.* 238, 20 claustrum, 100 tabulas et 20 pulnas. *To panelen.*]

1400 *Inventors Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 15 In hys tenement in Coppegate in York walles were upon thoght fra the grounde upe to the penne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/2 A Pannel of a house, *pannus*. 1592 *Inventors Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 61 The spence & vyndow of ye said William, which is thre & halpeth over ye ground of ye owne Rec' that by 16/8 pechey & more aswell ye pan of his house. 1620 *Morgh Rec.* (Glasgow Hist. Soc.) I. 240 We to higgle with price and pan and layer with lime mortar. 1811 Cowell, *Paryer de lett* (in particular) the piece of timber that separates a gutter between the roofs of two houses, or houses.] 1824-42 *Rees' R.C. Words* s.v. *Pan* 2., It means the room next the ceiling, which in our stone houses is that piece of wood that lies upon the top of the stone wall, and must close with it, to which the bottom of the rafters are fastened. 1813 Loudon *Agric. Surv. Hants & Herefs* (Gloss., *Pan*, ... the great timbers of a cottage laid across the walls parallel to the ends, to support the larths or rafters laid above the joists and parallel to the ridge.

Pan, *sb.*[4] Also **pane.** [a. F. *pan* pane, compartment, etc.: see Pane *sb.*[3]]

1. In a timber-framed or half-timbered house, a square or compartment of timber framework, filled in with bricks or plaster.

1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 3) Gloss., *Pan*, a square of framing in half-timbered houses, the spaces being filled in with work. It is called *pane* and *pan*, or pan and pannel work, in the north of England. 1893 Baumann *Window Glass.* s.v. *Pane and Pan*, The pane being the framing, and the pan the flat surface or plastering with which the framing is filled up. 1888 *Church Gloss., Pane*, a panel of cloth or of bricks between the wooden framework of the old black-and-white buildings.

† **2.** The space between the flanked or salient and shoulder angles of a bastion, a face of a bastion.

1642 Bleau, *Pan of a bastion, see Face of a Bastion.* 1893 in Upton *Technol. Dict.*

Pan, pan (pān), *sb.*[5] Also **pawn, paun.** [a. Hind. *pān* betel-leaf:—Skr. *parṇa* feather, leaf.] The betel-leaf; hence the combination of betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, etc., used as a masticatory.

1616 Sir T. Roe in *Purchas Pilgrimes* (1625) I. 10. 108 The King giueing pans ... two pieces of his Paintes out of his cloth. 1689 Lt. Valentine *Voy. & Trav.* I. 122 On our departure, pans and roses were presented. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 883/2 All ... chew pan as a softer chewes his quid. 1892 R. Kipling *City Dreadful Bk.* 39 They grin and jabber and chew pan and spit.

Pan (pæn), *v.*[1] [f. Pan *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To wash (gold-bearing gravel, sand, etc.) in a pan, in order to separate the gold; to separate by washing in a pan. Const. *off, out.*

1850 'Mark Twain' *Roughing It* 311 He never could altogether understand that eternal stroke of a shark as we were panning out anything. 1859 Appleton *Battleland* 125 This [gravel-wash] was passed off to the dirt. 1870 *Harper's Bazar* X. 741 The gold is finally recovered by careful washing or "panning out" in a smaller pan. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., They "panned" the surface rich for gold.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To search or try for gold with the pan.

1870 'Mark Twain' *Roughing It* 311 We had panned up and down the hillsides till they looked pleased like a field. 1871 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Panning*, ... Washing earth or crushed rock in a pan by agitation with water. 1898 *Daily News* 9 May It's All hats much by daily and panning off gave me good results.

2. To separate (salt) by evaporation in a pan.

1877 Owens *Pseud-mem.* 462 We might perhaps get our salt panned, and our spices carried.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (*U.S.* and *Colonial.*) To bring forth, yield (with *out*).

1884 *Melbourne Punch* 4 Sept. 91/2 The department ran being searched only panned out a few copper coins. 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Trav. Rec.*, Their queer box turn will pan out a good day's work after all.

b. To get by any process, capture, catch. *colloq.*

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 403 The term 'panned' about expresses truth.

4. *trans.* (usually with *out*.) To yield gold, as gravel, etc. when washed in a pan; hence *transf.* of the vein or mine, to yield precious metal.

1854 Ansonia *Front. Prophet* 16. (1864) 121 Though it did not yield so handsomely as the silver lode, it panned out handsomely. 1893 *Times* 24 May 5 The new find ... proves the reef to be rich, and it pans well right through. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 2/1 Assuming that 2/3 the lead treated on these creeks would pan out as well as the few claims that were opened.

b. *fig.* To yield good results, show to advantage, succeed.

1877 J. Hay *Little Breeches*, I don't pan out on the pa-thetic. And from-well and the rest of things. 1890 *Athenæum* 9 Aug. 188/3 How disappointed ... the premium of acceptance dogging will "pan out". 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 1/3 Unfortunately this business did not 'pan out', to use the American phrase.

5. *transf.* To cook or dress in a pan.

1811 Nicholson *Poem. & Cure Dis.* 2. 64 Shellfish are preferable either raw, roasted, or panned. 1883 Adams Thomas *Med. Housewife* 75 Panned Oysters.

6. *Agric.* and *Hist. contr.* Of soil: To cake on the surface. Cf. Pan *sb.*[1] 8.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pan*, to be hardened, as the surface of roads soil is, by strong weather suddenly succeeding heavy rain.

Pan (pæn), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *n. Midl.* [Derivation unascertained.] *intr.* To fit, tally, correspond, agree.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 30 Sing and prenoste quhat they can; Their wordes and deidis will neuer pan. 1574-92 *Kal. N.C. Words, Pan*, to close, join together, agree. Pron. 'Wool and Worsted cannot pan, but We and Women can'. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pan*, to match, to agree, to assimilate. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., Jack an his wife didn't seem to pan together at first, but now they get along pretty well. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., Boards pan when they lie close together.

b. *Transf.* To fit, join, or unite together.

1884 *Louis Newspaper Suppl.* 31 May (E. D. D.), Pan it down—press on smaller nuts to proper place. 1888 *Lingfield Gloss.* s.v., To pan boards together.

Pan, obs. form of Panne; obs. Sc. form of Pane.

Pan-, combining form and formative element, repr. Gr. παν- from πᾶς, genitive of πᾶς all, which was freely used in Greek, esp. with adjs. to which it stood in adverb. relation in the sense 'all, wholly, entirely, altogether, by all, of all', as in παντέφυτος altogether good, πανάγιος all-holy, πανάγιστος all-healing, πανάριστος best of all, πανημέριος united to all musical modes, πανθεμαῖος pertaining to all the people, paltic, πάνοπλος fully-armed, πανόπτερος of the full moon, πάνσοφος all-wise; so from national names, as πανελλήνιος of all the Greeks, πανάκαιος of all the Iaonians; also in obs., etc. derived from these adjs., and some other obs., as πανδήμιος an all-receiver, πανήγυρις ruler of all, πανήγυρις a national or general assembly, πανεγκὼς panoply.

Hence *pan-* occurs in English in words taken or derived from Greek, and in many others formed more or less on the same analogy either in English, mod. or mod. Latin, or French. It is especially common with national names, after πανελλήνιος, panslavism, etc., where it has become a living suffix, prefixed whenever needed. Before a labial πανβ- becomes pam-, and before a guttural πανγ- (= *pang-*), as πάμφιλος, πανφίλιστος beloved of all, πάγκαλος the sweetheart, the panacea; the former of these is retained in some English derivatives (see Pam-).

The following are examples of the uses of *pan-*; the more important words will be found in their places as Main words.

1. With national names, and words formed in imitation of them, with the sense 'Of, pertaining to, or comprising all (those indicated in the body of the word)'; with -dom and -ist, generally expressing the notion of or aspiration for the political union of all those indicated, a sense which also tends to colour the adj. Of modern formations of this kind, Panhellenism and Panslavism, with their related words, appear to have been the earliest. Among others are: **Pan-Anglican** *a.*, of or including all of 'Anglo-Saxon' race. **Pan-anthropological** *a.*, of all anthropologists. **Pan-arianic** *a.*, consisting of all the Aryans (Jonesian). **Pan-Buddhist** *a.*, of or embracing all Buddhists; so **Pan-Buddhism**. **Pan-Celtic** *a.*, of all Celts, or all the Celtic peoples; hence **Pan-Celticism**. **Pan-Christian** *a.*, universal Christian. **Pan-denominational** *a.*, of or embracing all religious denominations. **Pan-ecclesiastical** *a.*, representing a whole church or ecclesiastical body. **Pan-Gothic** *a.*, common to or including all the Gothic or Teutonic races or languages, Germanic. **Pan-human** *a.*, of or per-

taining to all human beings. **Pan-ho'mian, Pan-ho'nic** *adjs.*, of or comprising all Iberians. **Pan-I'rvingiish** *a.*, of or pertaining to all Israelites. **Pan-la'tinist** *a.*, of or advocating all the Latin races. **Pan-O'rthodox** *a.*, *adj.* pertaining to, including, or representing all the Orthodox churches of the East; hence **Pan-O'rthodoxy**, the principle of a union of all the Orthodox churches. **Pan-Pro'testant** *a.*, of or common to all Protestants. **Pan-Sa'xon** *a.* = *Pan-Anglo-Saxon*. **Pan-Te'utonic** *a.*, of or embracing all Teutonic peoples; hence **Pan-Teu'tonism**, the principle of a union of all Teutonic peoples.

1899 *Daily News* 8 May 6/2 The Admiral's "Pan-Anglo-Saxon" ideas are popular on the other side. 1883 *Weekly Sci. Scepticism* 15 Were a "panarchogeological congress" to meet that year. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. has the great Evolutionist to inclined to ..hypothesis that the universe is the product of a "Pan-atomic Council." 1900 *Ibid.* Dec. 830 Something like a "Pan-Buddhist movement. *Ibid.* 831 "Pan-Buddhism and Eastern Russian policy are now the opposable factors on the political chessboard of Asia. 1899 *Athenæum* 6 Apr. 434/1 The question of various Young Ireland and "Pancelic societies. 1900 *Scotsman* 20 Sept. 5/3 [He] remarked that the Pan-Celtic Conference had laid the foundations of an abiding intellectual and moral union of the Celtic races. 1868 *Voice Stammering Collect.* 1869 II. 241 *An explanation* .. from the "Pan-Christian point of view. 1892 *Lond. Leader* 14 May 7 The Carruthers Clean Mission, which is thoroughly "pan-denominational in its character. 1892 *Pierce. Gaz.* 1 Nov. 9/1 Like Tyrrhus Mott, the new settlement is pan-denominational, welcoming all shades of opinion. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/1 Two of these "pan-ecclesiastical assemblies are meeting this week in our midst. 1880 *Encycl. Philol. Eng. Tongue* Ind. 31 *Pan-hypermese* .. which we derive from the old neuneral "panhyrbi: stock. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 570 The "pan-human type prevails. 1892 *T. Drummond Rev. regard. Bally.* 58 For "pan-broken Confederacy or the Amphictyonic Council. 1898 *Reliq. Hibern.* VIII. 69/2 The pan-Celtic of Dublin and the reinvention of the "Pan-Celtic festival there, in 108 A.D. 1882 *Hist. Xmas.* 204/2 Pan-Irish. 1891 *Cornish Daily Pasket* 11 Feb. 2 Any statement of the "Pan-Israelitish sentiment of the Persian period. 1882 *Rolls* 99 *Ang.* 1/1 Nor regards it as highly important that a "Pan-Latinist' movement should be started, in order to oppose and neutralise the advancing aggression of 'Pan-Germanism' and 'Pan-Islamism'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 1/1 They are endeavouring to hold a "Pan-Orthodox Council in Kiefl. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 369 The principles which inspire her rulers are those of Panarthodoxy and Panslavism. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 469 The old "pan-Protestant theories. 1901 A. Brown in *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 180 A "Pan-Saxon Idea, as we pen down into the lists and strike the shields of the Pan-Slavonic Idea, and of the Pan-Germanic Idea. 1884 *Munch. Guardd.* 26 Sept. 5/2 An imaginary deep-laid scheme .. a "Pan-Teutonic or Pan-Africander combination against the British power in South Africa. 1898 *Western Gaz.* 11 Nov. 5/7 The Organ of the Pan-Teutonic League. 1894 E. P. Evans in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 308 Germany has long since outgrown the swaddling-clout of "Panteutonism.

2. Other words: **Pana'nthropism** [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man, after *pantheism*]: see quot. **Pan-apo'gonry**: see quot. **Pan-athle'tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the whole circle of athletic contests. **Pana'tom**, an atom of a supposed primary substance of which all the elements are composed. **Panbla'stic** *a. Biol.* [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout], originating from all the germinal layers (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Panchri'stic** *a.*, identifying Christ with the universe. **Pancla'stic**, an explosive that shatters everything. **Pan-comet'istory** *a.*, conciliatory to all. † **Panaru'stical** *a. Vide panchrestical* [Gr. *εὐχρηστος* good for everything], good for all diseases, of the nature of a panacea. **Pancyclopæ'dic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the whole circle of science. † **Pan-dada'lian** *a.* [Gr. *δαιδάλλειν*], of all curious workmanship. **Pan-destru'ction**, universal destruction. **Pandia'bolism** [after *pantheism*] = *pan-Satanism*. **Pandynamo'meter**: see quot. **Pan-e'gyrism**, an extreme form of subjective idealism, restricting reality to the particular ego; solipsism; hence **Pane'gyrist**, a solipsist. **Pane'ntheism** [Gr. *ἐν* in + *θεός* God]: see quot. **Pan-eu'logism**, universal or indiscriminate praise. **Panfre'tum** *mosco-ned.* [from *frivolous*, after *pandemonium*, etc.], a sense of all frivolity. **Pangu'rmism**, a doctrine that annihilates all disease to germs; so **Pangu'rmic** *a.* † **Pan-gly'phic** *a.*: see quot. **Pangra'mmatist**: see quot. **Pangra'phic** *a.*, writing on all subjects or in all forms. **Pangramma'tical**, a device omitting every grammatic signlessem (Funk 1895). **Panhidro'sis, panid-**, perspiration over the whole body. **Panly'grous** *a. rare* [Gr. *ὑγρός* quite damp or wet], damp over the whole surface (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pan-hyperæ'mia**, general hyperæmia or plethora of blood (*Ibid.*). **Panhysterote'tomy**, complete excision of the womb. **Panichthyophagous** *a.*, eating fish of all kinds. **Panidiomorphic** *a. Min.*, having all its components idiomorphic. **Pan-materialist'ic** *a.* [after *pantheistic*], holding the material universe to be all. **Pan-mole'dictou, -malédiction**: see quot. **Pan-neuri'tis** *Path.*, general inflammation of the nerves; multiple neuritis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pa'nnomy** *Philos.*, the 'law of reason as universal' (Funk 1894). **Pano.i'stic** *a. Entom.* [Gr. *δόξα* egg], having an ovary producing eggs only without vitelligenous or other cells. † **Pano'lethry** [Gr. *πανωλεθρία* utter destruction], general destruction or slaughter. † **Panopt'gnason**, a universal instrument. **Panoti'tis**, inflammation involving both the middle and internal ear (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pa'npathy** [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], a feeling common to all. **Panphenomenalism** *Philos.*, a theory that the universe is purely phenomenal. † **Panplegi'a**: see PANPLEGIA. **Panpneumatism**: see quot. **Pa'npolism** [Gr. *πόλις* city, *πολιτεία* community], equality of civil rights. **Pan-po'ptish** *a.*, pertaining to universal papal jurisdiction or power. **Panpsy'chism**: see quot. **Pan-Sa'xonism** [after *panchrism*], the belief or doctrine that Satan is the subsisting spirit of the universe. **Panscri'ptism**, universal wisdom or smattering of knowledge. **Panselenio'sis** *Path.*, complete toleration of a part (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). † **Panselene** [Gr. *πανσέληνος* full-mooned], the full moon (Phillips 1706, etc.). † **Pa'nsperm**: see quot. **Pansphygmogra'ph** = CARDIOGRAPH, or a combination of cardiograph and sphygmograph (Mayne 1857). **Panstereora'ma** [Gr. *στερεός* solid + *ὅραμα* sight, spectacle]: see quot. **Panto'legraph**, a form of telegraph invented by Caselli in 1856, for transmitting facsimile messages and portraits along a line connecting two isochronously vibrating pendulums, of which the first guides an iron point over the original portrait or message, setting up equivalent motions in the other. So **Pantele'graphy**, 'facsimile telegraphy' (Funk 1893). **Pantele'iphone**, a highly sensitive microphone capable of reproducing minute sound-vibrations at great distances; hence **Pantelei'phonic** *a.* **Panthe'istic nattism** *Philos.* [Gr. *θεός* God + *νεῦσις* will: see *-nism*], the theory of Schopenhauer that the Ultimate and Absolute is Will. **Pa'nthelism** [Gr. *θέλειν* to will] = *panism*. **Panzoism** *Biol.* [Gr. *ζωή* life], a name given to a synthesis of all the elements or factors of vitality. **Panzo'ity** [Gr. *ζωότης* animal nature], a zymotic disease affecting animals generally; in a district or country: so **Panzo'itic** *a.* and *sb.*

1892 H. B. Forman *Living Poets* 360 If Mr. Swinburne's creed is describable in one word, that word must be made to the measure—"panentheism: .. he sees the spirit of man (which he is keen to steal he calls 'God') everywhere animating and informing the universe. 1892 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 360/2 A startling .. shutting gradually developed simultaneously over general surface of Nerve (*pan-neuritis*). 1897 *Western Gaz.* 29 Jan. 2/1 That Cambridge Undergraduates .. are not all marching through a cycle of "panphrenic triangles to double firsts. 1874 *Westm. Rev. Contin.* VI. 848 "Panpsychism .. the hypothesis that all the elements are formed of a single primary substance, pervagen, the atoms of which are regarded as essential points, and as good to one another. 1897 *Independent* Dec. 1718 Gentleman Egyptian Gnostic Gospels which .. exhibit a "pan-Christic conception. 1892 *Times* 2 Apr. 7/2 A "pantheist more terrible to his others does not behave himself. 1901 H. J. E. McCarthy *Fish. Tr. Ind. Ocean.* xxvii. 363 That "panoistic glandulary gentleman. 1898 *Pavia Ann. R. Indie* 2 P. 207 Their Prescriptions are "Panpneutic, a fajon for every flam, without respect had to difference of Temperament, or Constitution. 1892 *Du Quincey Str. W. Nameless Wks.* 1863 XVI. 170/2 A "panoriclopædic acquaintance with every section of knowledge that could furnish keys for unlocking man's inner curtain. 1918 Lemuel *Tiger. Farm.* Rev. To see thy gallant Youthes, in rich attyres, In "Pandetallian Showes, did delue like Ores. 1884 *Rus Contemp. Evolution* 310 Bakunin, the Russian nihilist, .. says that to attain "Panhumanism' requires "a union of communalism and anarchism, or even and sovereignty, justifying the powerful and dazzling the people'. 1897 L. A. Tollemache in *Literature* 18 Sept. 261 [Some pessimists] will contend that .. has [Nature's] end is in reality, not Pantheism but "Panidiotism. 1878 *Catal. Sci. Appl. S. Kens.* 19 Pimlico "Pandynamometer. An instrument designed to determine the work done by a steam engine, by means of the friction of the brake. 1898 *Times in Academy* 22 Jan. 70/1 "Panegoism (name known, as solipsism—the extreme form of subjective idealism). 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 63 Secondly, a philosophy of Immanentism and Panegism, in which, if considered, we become subjective idealists and solipsists. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 139/1 are the great "Panopticon, the sensible Conservatory of Self, the inspired gazebos of the Universal I. 1872 in *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 230 Krause (1781–1832) .. sought to improve upon the mechanism of the system of blending by developing a doctrine of "Panentheism, or a philosophy founded on the notion that all things are in God. 1892 *St. Andrew's Trad.* 194 The presentation of Knave is no them more religious than their dogmatic supernaturalism. 1884 *National Rev.* (Webster), the book has a touch of the cant of "panreligion. 1894 *Lady's Mag.* I. 290/1 Within the walls of that majestic "Panthreatre—the hall-room at Willis's! 1887 A. M. Rosse *Astron. Mirac.* 180 "Panpneic doctrines followed up by hazy, vague, propitiatory. *Ibid.* 208 "Pangenesis has been exhausting its energies in promiscuous consummation of bacterial corpuses and lucifer blunderings. 1901 E. D. *Hopkinsonia.* 6 Fragments of strongly historian, "Panglyphic and Hieroglyphic. *Atargatis*, Panglyphic be wholly carved from the head to the foot in all members. 1732 J. Hoskins *Tryphiodorus* p. xxvii, There is yet another style of Writers which .. may not improperly be called "Panmnemonics.. In none are sufficient for them that these Powers contained in the proper feet and measures, unless all the letters of the Alphabet were crowded into every single line of them. 1893 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 259 Revolving the Pangrammatical and Lipogrammatical of all to gentler and laughter-moving contents. 1821 *Edinb. Mag.* VIII. 536 A sort of Hermetic Trismegistus—in short, he may be reckoned quadrangular or "pangraphic. 1892 *Murray Explor. Lore*, "Panhysteria. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panchlorosis*. 1890 *Pharmac. Nat. Med. Dict.*, "*Pandysteretomy*. 1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 500/2 Panhysterectomy and vaginal occlusion were favoured in continental Europe. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 262 A dry coarse fish, fit only for hungry boarders and "panichthyophagous poor. 1888 W. A. Bonnet in *Amer. Naturalist Mar.* 209 Where .. all of the constituents are idiomorphically developed, the rock is "panidiomorphic. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 693 A most striking picture, in pantheistic or "panmaterialistic form, of the world and its living forms, issued in the Underworld. 1898 *Encycl. Brit.* ad. 9 XVI. 189/2 "*Panmeiosis*, an assignment invented by Leppich at Vienna in 1820. By means of a conical barrel moved by a wheel, rolls of tinsel, cut to a right angle, were made to unwind when the finger-keys were pressed down. 1892 *Lond. Q. Rev.* Apr. 1/2 "*Panmelodies*. 1877 *Hulme Anal. Ins. Anim.* 115 So far as is at present known, only the Orthoptera and the Pellidae possess "panoistic ovaria. 1888 *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Assoc.* 1.28 Geiger's *Amin. Lib.* Geiger, 25 note, An essay to which every chapter and becomes an egg, may be termed panoistic; one to which some only become eggs, meroistic. The terms are Brandt's, and were originally applied by him to Insecta ovipara. 1888 M. Cazenove *Cookery* (ed. 3) Such preparations, combinations, mixtures, and "Panopticons, as they have suffered in most places. 1832 Lemoine *Orbit.* "Panorganon; or, a Universal Instrument performing all such operations as are usually wrought by Globes, Sectors, Quadrants, Parallelrons, etc., and in Solar Problems to Astronomy, Dialling, etc. 1900 F. Capra *Hist. Devil* 460 There is .. a mysterious longing a yearning for the balance of the whole, a "panpathy which finds a powerful utterance in the psalms of all the religions on earth. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 694 The philosophy of Schelling .. embodied the "panpheromenism. 1897 *Lippincott's Mag.* 371 This psychology .. leaves no room for reality anywhere, and can only result in a panphenomenalism akin to that of Home. 1900 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 228/1 "*Panpneumatism*, a term used by C. Hermann (1850) to designate a higher synthesis of Pythagism .. and Pantheism .. according to which the absolute is both will and thought. 1884 *Nat. Quarterly Inquirer* 190 Equality of right was the mark of the new period. Maybe calls it "panpolism. 1883 *Ch. Currents.* 3 Dec. 1741/1 They have, while escaping from the "pan-psalm bondage, been led into exceptional zones of divinity. 1900 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 230/1 "*Panpsychism*, the theory that all nature, or all nature, is itself psychical, or has a psychical aspect, or that all atoms and molecules, as well as plants and animals, have a rudimentary life of sensation, feeling, and impulse which bears the same relation to their movements that the psychical life of human beings does to their objective activities. 1892 tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* iv. 237 note Some Gnostics advanced to "Panchristism with regard to the Conception of the World. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 12 The attempt at panopticon, even in the arts, must end in "panmediocrity. 1732 Berkeley, "*Panopticon, universal mart*, also, a museum of all sorts of curios. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci., etc.*, "*panoramacrama*, .. or Rimini, a model of a town or country in cork, wood, pasteboard, or other substances. 1883 *In Public Opinion* 10 Apr., In place of a pauper he shows us a panoramarama. 1879 *Rossetti Coll. Mech. Mech.* 1/1 "*Panphotograph*. 1882 *Nature* XXIV. 203 Of telephone specialties M. de Locle-Lampe will show his "pan-telephone in action. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 28 May 340/2 When the diaphragm was adjusted by damping either with the fingers or by placing the ear directly against its surface, the mechanism of "pan-telephonic vibration predominated, and all sounds were heard, including the low harmonic. 1877 Bentley *Handbk. Philos.* 295 Hartmann, endeavouring to reconcile the panlogism of Hegel with the "panvitalism of Schopenhauer (or so called the state of universal will). 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 230-1 "*Panvitalism*, the doctrine that will is the basis of the universe. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVIII. 13 The grasp would quiver, such as Eschylus, Spenser, Goethe, Faust, Hamlet, "Panzoism, and Physiological Units. 1892 *Pelham Rud. Med. Dict.*, "*Panzoism*, an opinion affirming many different kinds of animals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panzootic*, relating to *Panzootia*. 1897 Morris *Kelpie Lore*, *Pismires*, .. were for a disease which affects the cattle and other animals of a country or district generally; similar to Pestilence as applied to human beings; "panzooty.

† **Panabase** (pæ·nābēs). *Min. Obs.* [irreg. mod. f. Gr. *πᾶν* all + BASE *sb.*? Named (in French) by Beudant 1832.] A synonym of TETRAHEDRITE.

1837 in Webster; and in later Dicts. 1898 tr. H. Coutant *Hist. Nouv. Mex., Panabase*, .. because of the number of bases which may replace one another in its composition.

† **Panabasite** (pæ·nābāsəit). *Min. Obs.* = prec. 1870 J. Dana *Anal. Annexure* to 1868, 223 Native silver with antimony of silver, panabasite pyrites and blende.

† **Panacæon**, error form of PANACEA.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* 201, 363 I think I have found a Panacæon for all Scorbutick pains.

Panace (pæ·nāsē). Also 6–7 **panacee**, 8 **panacea**. [Adopted or adapted forms of L. *panace* and *panacea*, synonyms of *panacis* (see below), as name of a plant. *Panace* retains the L. form; *panacee* was prob. from Fr.; Lyly's *panace*, if of two syllables, would represent L. *panax*.] A fabulous herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases; 'All-heal'.

Variously identified, as by Pliny, with *Opopanax*, Lovage, and Opoponax, and by the 16th c. includes with several other plants: cf. ALL-HEAL.

1583 Dodoens *Herbal* III. vii. 91 The swell smelleed herb call panaces. 1586 Lyly *Euphues* (1868) 422 Where is that

(nucleus) herbe Panaces which worth all diseases! 1611 Bible *Transl. Prayf.* 3 Men talke of Panaces the herbe, that it was good for all diseases. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* xii. 617 Venus...knows To extirpate Lingest with Ambrosian Dews, And all your Panacee. 1700 C. Pitt *Virg. Æneid* xii. 583 The queen;...Tempers with secretest panacee the wounds. 1866 *Contemporary Review* xi. 404 With juices of ambrosia blent And panacee of fragrant scent.

Panacea (pænisi·ă). Also 6 **-chea**, **-chæa**, 7 **-cheia**. [a. L. *panacēa*, a. Gr. πανάκεια universal remedy, f. πανακής 'all-healing'.]

1. A remedy, cure, or medicine reputed to heal all diseases; a catholicon or universal remedy.

1598 Dallis, etc. *Sermons Par. Lake Fred.* 8/2 (That) which they call *panacea*, a medicine or they effectuall effectual and of much vertue, but known to no man. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 134 Pleiniless drinke not mixt with the Hæmodactilus[sic] reclaimed is of their heavenly Panachea. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur. Prof.* 6, This Panacea was a compound medicine made of saffron, quick silver, vermillion, antimonium, and cinnabar was chefe maker up in fashion of triangular lozenges. 1652 Evelyn *Lt. Fr.-men* Hist. Wks. (1850) I. Philadelphus, which is their panacea for all diseases. 1710 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 293 There cannot be...no absolute panacea—a medicine that will cure every disease laideest to the human body. 1807 Mrs. H. Wood *Domestic Cookery* (1827) 185 Coffee was his panacea for most ailments. *Ap.* 1826 *Nick Cabinet* 14 The godly Panacea...possesses the general properties of patience, to cure all pains. 1735 P. Whitehead *Ep. to Dr. Thompson Poems* (1736) 180 What sovereign cure? the only fit panacea? What, but the poet's panacea—shame! 1803 Lord Peter *Theodicæa* (1826) III. 64, 135 A panacea for worse ills. 1884 Sir C. S. C. Bowen in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 710 There is one panacea which heals every sore in litigation, and that is costs.

†**2.** Applied to a reputed herb of healing virtue, vaguely and variously identified; All-heal. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. v. 32 Whether yet divine Tobacco were, Or Panachæa, or Polygonie, Slow-fowd, and bringlit to us for perfect cheere. 1598 Florio, *Panacea*, ...the Herbe All-heale or Wound-wort. 1649–52 Chamberlayne *Conf. Pharmacon*, ...All-heal, is also applied to several plants, by reason of their extraordinary virtues ascribed to them.

3. *Panacea of mercury*: see QUOT.

1824 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 36 Add what is called, white precipitate of mercury, calcined washed in spirits of wine).

Panacean (pænisi·ăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -AN.] Of the nature of a panacea; all-healing.

1638–42 G. Daniel *Trinity* v. 100 Panacean Asphodill And fresh Nepenthe. 1782 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 293 Does not...Satan reason To shut his Panacean door. 1880 *Westm. Temp. Trad. July* 141 Our slowness to believe the panacean qualities of alcohol.

Panacean (pænisi·ăn), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in or applies a panacea.

1805 Coleridge *Lett., to Godwin* (1895) 438 If the enchantress do not save Panacea, and cure all my ills by breaking my teeth. 1844 Lewis *Influence Authority* x. § 6. 382 The panacean ...find one principle, which he introduces everywhere, and which he expects to prove a complete and immediate remedy for numerous political ills of the most dissimilar natures.

Panache (pănæ·sh). Also 6 **pannach**, 6–7 **pinnach**, 7 **penache**, **-asha**, 7–8 **pannache**, 7–9 **pennache**, 8 **panasha**, **-eshe**. [a. F. *panache*, ad. It. *pennacchio*, deriv. of *penna* feather.] A tuft or plume of feathers, esp. when used as a head-dress or as ornament for a helmet; †hence extended to ornaments of similar appearance, as a tassel.

1553 in Halliwell *Pop. Tr.* II. 1. 223 A litle pinnach of white Ostrich feathers. 1581 (title) *Epit. Pannis* (1618) 45 Like to one born, when he is buried hath An feathered pannach set upon his head, Will make him seeme more brave. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 270 Their feathers so faire, that they serve for pannaches. 1693 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Sept., He had in his cap a pennach of heron. 1864 Webster *Third Enl. Dictionary* 40 The tail is worn by children for a Pennsylvania. 1778 D'Urfey *Pills* VI. 233 Like to a Pannach it covers my Face. 1798 Strutt *Sports & Pastimes* II. xvii. 32 This bird (the cockatoo) is covered with a panache or bunch of feathers. 1803 H. Boaden *Fontainbleau* I. 208 The cow'ring panache sweeps the chilly floor. *a.* 1848 Sir D. Morrison in *Census Ser.* II. (1861) 94 The distinction between the Panache and Pinnace, that the former was fixed on the top of a Helmet, while the latter was placed behind, in front, or on the side.

b. *Heraldry.* A plume-like solar protuberance.

1887 Lucerne *Chron. of Sun* 42 At the poles there is an exquisite tracery curved in opposite directions, consisting of plumes or panaches.

c. *Comb.*, as *panache-crest*.

1884 Bentley *Mor. Hist. & Pol.* xvii. § 2 vol. 31 *obs* The Panache-Crests...displayed panache-wise.

Panached (pănæ·sht), *a.* Also 7 **pan(n)ached** [f. prec. + -ED2.]; cf. F. *panaché*.] Diversified with stripes of colour like a plume.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort. Apr.* 25 Carefully protect from violent storms of Rain...your Pennach'd Tulips. 1665–98 Ray *Flowers* 21 (1) The flowers...are white and red pannached like a tulip. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 11. 286 Poeyle, white colour'd and pannached or striped yellow, and violet. Purples.

†**Pa·nacy**, *Ob., rare*—1. = PANACEA.

a 1650 T. Watson in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlv. 20 The Scripture is...the panacy, or universal medicine for the soul.

Panada (pănēi·dă). Also 7 **pannada**; *S.* 6–9 **panada**. [a. Sp. (Pg., Pr.) *panada* = It. *panata*, F. *panade* PANADE2, f. It. *pane*, L. *pānis* bread: see -ADE4, also -ADO.] A dish made by boiling bread in water to a pulp, and flavouring it according to taste with sugar, currants, nutmegs, or other ingredients.

1589 F. Hubert *Conf. Fuller* C1b, Served with *don* well, or thinne pannada. 1605 Marmion *Nice & wise* I. ii, She keeps her chamber, dines with a pannada, Or weake gruel. 1730 Amherst *Tusc. Q. Disc.* I. 250 Barley Tisanarium and Panarium, or Bread boiled to Water. 1780 Jones *Lat. in Lit. Vagrancies* (1781) 218 The restless...will be fed like a consumptive patient, with chicken-broth and panada. 1811 J. A. Symonds *Shelley* iv. 73 His favourite diet consisted of pulse or bread, which he also dry with water, or made into panada. *Ap.* 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 114 (Hoyt) swallow, without flinching, all the theological panada with which the way clerk fo to cram them.

b. 1598 Florio, *Panada*, a Sticke of sweete-rolled a Panada. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 46 Before these wafres, he used to taste something betwixt them, as pannikins, and bisket. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 430 The cushions enclosed Sirs. was great, panada, and sago-tea. 1833 *tr.* M. Wilkins *Tales of Borders* (1835) XIX. 350 A rancid counterfeit, which melt, and sago-pudding, and panada, could scarcely support.

†**Panade**1, *Obs. rare.* [app. related in its radical part to OF. *pane-*, *pan-*, *penart*, *penard* 'catlan, a kind of large two-edged knife, panard' (Godef.), med.L. *panardus* (Du Cange), but the suffix is different. Cf. also med.L. *panestare* a kind of sword (Du Cange), It. *pennardo* 'a kind of cutting-hooke that gardiners vse' (Florio); also (for the radical part) L. *falpennis* a two-edged ax.] A kind of large knife.

[1295 *Annales Paulini* an. 1330 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 330 Quando episcopus erat mortuus clamavit si quis vult 'Occide, occide'; et ad hoc inutiliter usus gravibus, multi cepit ejulegi furor abominis. 1883 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. 21 note, Bishop Stapledon went equipped with a panade or knife, which was one of the implements offered.] c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 7 And by his belt he bar a long panade (*margin. by Thynne* panade). *Ibid.* 40 Wel panade and wel kan he laye dykes.

Panade2 (pănēi·d). [a. F. *panade*.] = PANADA.

1598 Florio, *Panadetto*, *Panadina*, a little tenure of Pound. 1823 Hollands *Plutarch's Mor.* 704 They give gammons and pannades unto their little babies. 1825 J. Phillips *Electricity, Galvanism* 14 It was an Electrician with Pennie panade, N.to White branch, one Cayon knob, one sweet panade. 1840 W. H. Ainsworth *Jack Sheppard* I. 107 With[Leigh Hunt's] own hand penned to be grilled.

Panado, variant of PANADA. *Panado'd'in Dictionnaire* (1620) 46: see MARCH-PANADO D.

†**Panæsthesia, -esthesia** (pænisθī·ziă, -θī·ʒiă). [a. Gr. πανασθησία full vigour of the senses, f. πᾶν-, PAN- + αἴσθησις perception.] The total sum of the perceptions of an individual at a given moment.

1882 McDowall in A. Bloxam in *Trans. Montreal Int. Assn.* 30 Each [element] awakens its own quantum of sensations, which unites with that of the other elements simultaneously excited, to form the *panæsthesia* of the individual. *Note.* I propose this name of *panæsthesia* to express the totality of what an individual feels at a given moment.

Panæsthetism (pænisθī·tiz'm, pænĭsθĭ·tiz'm). [f. Gr. πᾶν-, PAN- + αἰσθητός one that feels + -ISM.] 1. The theory that consciousness may inhere in matter generally.

1882 E. D. Cope in *Amer. Naturalist* June 488 Panæsthesia...The advocates of the possibility of the existence of consciousness in other forms of matter than protoplasm, and in other planets than this earth.

2. = PANÆSTHESIA.

1900 Gould *Dict. Med. Biol., Panæsthetism*, same as *Panæsthesia*.

Pan-A·frican, *a.* [PAN- 1.] All-African; of or pertaining to all persons of African birth or descent.

1900 *Daily News* 26 July 7/1 A pan-African Conference will be held at the Westminster Town Hall on July 23, and will be attended and addressed by those of African descent from all parts of the globe, from the United States of America, Abyssinia, Liberia, Hayti, &c. *Ibid.* 28 July 4/2 A permanent Pan-African Association was formed to protect the rights and aid the development of Africans and their descendants throughout the world.

So **Pan-Africa·nder** *a.* [PAN- 1], of or belonging to all Africanders, or of a government or state which should include all South Africans of Dutch descent or sympathies. Hence **Pan-Africa·nderdom** (see -DOM).

1884 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/1 An imaginary deep-laid scheme ...a Pan-Teutonic or Pan-Africander combination against the British power in South Africa. 1899 T. Schreiner in *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/6 Their dream of a Pan-Africander Republic. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 June 5/2 His views proceeded on wide lines—those of Pan-Africanderdom under its own flag.

Panage, obs. f. PANNAGE. **Panagia**: see PANHAGIA. **Panagirick**, obs. f. PANEGYRIC.

Panama (pănămē·). [The name of a town and state in Central America, and of the isthmus uniting North and South America.] *attrib.* Of or pertaining to Panama; spec. *Panama fever*: see QUOT. 1892.

Panama hat, a misnomer for a hat made from the undeveloped leaves of the stemless screw-pine (*Carludovica palmata*) of tropical South America; now often applied to hats made in imitation of this; also *attrib.* **Panama** *sb.*

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxii, Men, with large panama straw hats on their heads. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Panama-hats*, very fine platted hats made from the undeveloped leaves of *Carludovica palmata*, which are generally worn by the West Indies and American Continent, and fetch a high price. In Central America where they are made, the palm is called *Jipijapa*. 1892 Swainson *Nat. Hist. Uses* II.

182 Panama hats. Sometimes unbleached and sometimes yellow from. 1900 *Pract. Soc. of Arts* 17 Aug. 744 Leghorn or Panama hats. Answer is the 1798 home of the late wrongly designated under the name of 'panama'....Exactly where in Latin America the hat is known under the name of 'Jipijapa' in honour of the city where its manufacture was first started.

1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 177 It is sometimes called ...the bat-palm...the young shoots making excellent cabbages or potatoes. 1900 *Trad. Soc. of Arts* 17 Aug. 744 In buying a panama it is necessary to ascertain two things—that the straw is white and that it is not stiffened.

Pan-American (pænămē·rikăn), *a.* [PAN- 1.] Of or pertaining to all the states of North and South America or to all Americans.

1889 *Evening Post* (N. Y.) 10 Sept. 1/5 European Opinion on the Pan-American Congress. 1900 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/1 The Buffalo Pan-American Exposition. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 4/2 The Pan-American Congress was opened at four o'clock yesterday afternoon at Mexico.

Hence **Pan-Americanism**, the idea or sentiment of a political alliance or union of all the states of North and South America.

1900 *Monthly Rev.* Oct. 66 The French Canadian,...should a change in trend upon him, would incline towards Pan-Americanism.

Pan-Anglican (pænæ·ŋglikăn), *a.* [PAN- 1.] Of, pertaining to, or embracing the whole Anglican Church with its branches and related communities, esp. Colonial and American.

1883 *Lyndwood's Provinc., Const. Legat.* 3 Introduc. Conclusio Pan-Anglicana: London habitum...Anno Domini 1236. 1887 (8 Dec.) 'Pan-Anglican Synod', consisting of 21 British, Colonial, and American Protestant bishops, met at Lambeth Palace from 24 Sept. to 20 Oct.] 1888 W. S. Gilbert *Bab Ballads*, *Ballad of Rameses*, To spend (what Pan-Anglican). 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 5/2 The Pan-Anglican Episcopal Council,which is sitting at Lambeth.

Pan-Anglo-Saxon, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Panana, obs. form of PENANCE.

Pananthropism, **-ænpoopoxy**: see PAN- 2.

Panaquilon (pănæ·kwĭlŏn). *Chem.* [f. *panax quinquefolium* (see PANAX) + -ON.] An amorphous (semi) substance found in ginseng (*Panax Schinseng*) by Garrigues, in 1854.

1899 *Pharm. Mem. Chem.* 333 Panaquilon, from Panax quinquefol, very much resembles glycyrrhizin, but is not precipitated from its solution by sulphuric acid. 1890 Millspaugh *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 161 Panaquilon, $C_{36}H_{60}O_{10}$.

†**Pana·rchio**, *a. Obs. rare-0.* [f. Gr. πᾶν- + ἀρχή all-ruling + -IC.] All-ruling.

1660 R. Jones *Advt.* 6. 7, It Are sacre,...Or the panarchick, or panarchik knowledge, A heathen language?

Panarchy (pæ·nāɹki). *rare.* [f. PAN- + Gr. ἀρχή, -αρχία rule, realm.] Universal realm.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1848) 208 The many panarchy of space.

†**Pa·naret.** *Obs. rare*—1. [adj. Gr. πανάρετος all-virtuous.] An all-virtuous one.

1609 J. Davies *Holy Roode* (1878) 13/1 Wilt heare our Redeer, which these dides reueal? Then take them to thee thou wise Panaret.

†**Panari·cium, -itium.** *Obs.* Also 6-ss. [late L. *panaricium*, for *paronychium*.] A whitlow.

1540 Langham's *Library* 225 Panaricium is an apostym but is in the hand of a moment (quoth she) he said. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* 59/1 The cornuelle in the ende of the fingers, sometime a cankaye vlcerasicione called *Panaris* or *Panaricia*. 1863 Boyle *Unif. Hosp. Stat. Pybles.* 11. 1. 21, 229 A Counsellor's wife, who...was cured of a panaricium.

Panarmony: see PANHARMONY.

†**Panarthritis** (pænɑɹθrai·tis). *Path.* [f. PAN- + ARTHRITIS.] Inflammation involving the whole structure of a joint.

1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict., Panarthritis.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 79 The disease (rheumatoid arthritis) has been called a pan-arthritis, because it involves all the parts of a joint—cartilage, bone, and synovial membrane.

†**Pa·nary**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [adj. L. *panārium* bread-basket, mortar of *pānārius*: see NARY and -ARY.] A storehouse for bread, a pantry.

1611 Bible *Transl. Prayf.* 3 To (the Scripture) is a Panary of Lifeto our Soules, against Heavenly traditions.

Panary (pæ·năɹi), *a.* [a. L. *pānārius*, f. *pānis* bread: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to bread; esp. in the phrase *panary fermentation*.

1808 Cuthbertson *Improv. Colonial Corn* 118 That fermentation, which takes place in the making of harvest of raised bread,...caused the panary fermentation. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 41 Trying the relative panary properties of different kinds of flour and meal.

Panasha, obs. form of PANACHE.

†**Panate·l.** *Obs. rare*—1. [adj. It. *panatella* or *panatello* 'a little mosse of Panel' (Florio).] A light panada.

1603 Lodge *Treat. Plague* (Hunterian Cl.) 22 If sharpe-sauce be displeasant to his stomacke,...Broth, creame, Almond milke, and panatele, are fit meates in this case. 1725–40 Chambers *Cycl., Panada, Pannata, or Panatella*, a fine, nourishing, of bread boiled to mash, to the consistence of a pulp; given to sick persons whose digestion is weak.

†**Panathenæa** (pænăθĭnī·ă). Also -æa. [a. Gr. παναθήναια adj. neut. pl. (sc. *ἱερά* solemnities), f. πᾶν- all + Ἀθήναι or Αἰθήναι, f. Ἀθήνη Athene, or Ἀθηναία Athena, Minerva, the patron goddess of Athens.] The national festival of Athens, held in a lesser form every year, in a greater every

fifth year, to celebrate the union of Attica under Theseus. It included a splendid procession to the shrine of the goddess Athene, with gymnastic games and musical competitions. Hence **Panathenæan** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of this festival.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* English, Words, *Panathenaia*, a solemnitie held at Athens, . . which games . . as were they celebrated ..then called Panathenaik. 1707 BOSTLEY vol. II, *Panathenaicus*. 1772 B. WORSLEY *Esa. Horner* 240 Could Homer have heard his Poems sung or recited, even at the Panathenaean Festival. **a 1800** SMOLLETT *Ion* Pr. Wks. 1806 II. 114 You have now only to consider how you shall win the Panathenaic. 1833 HOLCROFT *Aristoph.* (1812) II. 190, I was quite spent with laughing at the Panathenaia. 1860 STOCKHARDT *Tristram of Lyonesse*, *Athens* 139 None so glorious attired crossed the feast Panathenaian.

Panathenaic (pænəθĭnē·ĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. **παναθηναϊκός**, f. **Παναθήναια**: see prec.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa.

Panathenaic Prize, a vase, designed by Phidias, representing the procession at the festival, which surrounded the exterior of the cella of the Parthenon.

1603 [see prec.] 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 191 The pageants of their Panathenaicke solemnitie. 1833 *Quart. Rev.* VI. 1756 That unrivalled production of Greek art, the Panathenaic procession. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 79 The earliest Panathenaic vase known—the 'Burgon' vase in the British Museum. 1880 PERROT & HAUG *Classic's Hist. Paint. Pref.* 13 The beauty which receives its full expression in the Panathenaic frieze.

† **II.** *sb. pl.* The Panathenaic celebrations. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 402 The Feasts or Vessels of Minerva, which in the Panathenaicks in with great pomp and ceremony brought into the Acropolis.

Pan-athletic, Panatom- : see PAN- 2.

‖ **Panax** (pæ·năks). [L., *panax*, ad. Gr. **πανακές**, -**ακος** all-healing; whence the plant yielding opopanax.] Panacea, All-heal; now a Linnæan genus of plants (N.O. *Araliaceæ*), containing herbs, shrubs, and trees, of tropical and Northern Asia and America, some of them noted for real or supposed medicinal virtues, esp. the Ginseng (*P. Schinseng*) and American species (*P. quinquefolium*).

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. iii. 29 Harmefully and ranckrayish, then wouldst say. HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* 1638 NARBY *World* iii. 4 Panax Colon is known to every rustick; and Hieracium. 1864 *Pharmacopœia* 9 vi., Ginseng was frequently supposed to be confined to the mountains of Chinese Tartary: it is now, however, fully ascertained that the American panax quinquefolia is precisely the same.

Panblastic : see PAN- 2.

† **Pan-bone.** *Obs.* [1525—.] [f. PAN *sb.*1 6 + BONE.] The bone of the skull.

1543 RECORDE *Zorth Manbrede* V vj, Vnneth the swettinge temperable, and enough forth of the greene to the skyn that couereth the panbone.

Pan-Britannic, *a.* Also 8 Panbritannick. [PAN- 1.] † **a.** Of or consisting of all the Britons or of all parts of Britain. *Obs.* **b.** Of or comprising all the British dominions.

1709 ECH. EUSTON *Apr. Hous. on Birthday* 31, *Gregory* Prol. 17 And be it plain as to the Britains, even from their Behaviour at that most celebrated Panbritannick Council at Augustine's &c. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 4/7 The momentous outburst of pan-Britannic patriotism. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 249 A Pan-Britannic Customs Union, if practicable, would prove efficacious in cementing the union of the empire.

Pan-Buddhism, -ist, etc. : see PAN- 1.

Pancake (pæ·nkēk), *sb.* [f. PAN *sb.*1 1 + CAKE *sb.*]

1. A thin flat cake, made of batter fried in a pan. (Often taken as the type of fritters.)

1439 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 48 Pasta a fisi of **le** White mondle in to paste, & late fleie al aboute as fast makyd a pancake. 1595 W. WARNER *Fortelle Faultes* I. v. 33 Yet their amate they run, maides a kynde of pancake made of rye-meale. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. 1, A—natural Moone and Jude's oats flead all your feathers in fit time to pancakes! 1613 *Pennyl's Pedlar* (1870) 10 And ne'r more will candle due take your turne, And trust Only Pancakes eat for your dery horne. 1737 SWIFT *Rhapsody* 31 If I bet their shifts to a pancake. 1808 COBBETT (title) Spl. of a N. Pancake Tuesday, &c. [Note] Means the servants, according to seniority, fried and tossed the pancake. 1860 LD. DUNFERMLINE *Lady G. Bloomfield's Reminis.* (1879) II. xiv. 97 The country is as flat as a pancake.

2. Applied to various objects thin and flat like a pancake, e.g.

a. An infusion of leather scrubbing of leather-scraps dried together and steamed into cakes by hydraulic pressure, used for leather. *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875. **b.** An arrangement of the playing-cards, in which one card is laid down and another transversely across it; round these are then placed four others, held in their places by the overlapping ends of the first two, and by overlapping each other, so that all four are touching which. *Ib. Pickpocket.* (See quot. and of the existing Conveniences.) *Ib. Add.* 140 The half of the Kidney-wort, Cymbalaria (Ivy-leaved) 1b. The fruit of the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (M. Linn.). **c.** *Naut.* A single coin of *pancake-iron*: see 3.

b. 1844 ALD. SIDNEY *Addr. Mr. Ledbury* I. iv, I'll bet you that I make the whole of this pack of cards into 'pancakes'. **c.** 1849 HOOKER *Him. Pond. Gard.* 2 Mus., *Pancake*, the name given by Klein to the Echinodermous lagenum, a species of fossil echinus, belonging to the *Scutata* (*sea-cakes*). **d.** 1880 BAYNES & HOLLAND *Shakesp.* *Pancakes*, **s.** *pl.* in Barbados (*Bot. Assoc. Addr.*) called 283 This thatch (of leaf) . forms itself into small plates, which, being rounded by continual rubbing, are called by the native *pancakes*. 1887 CRUISE *Ladies' Wardrobe*, *Pancakes*, thin floating rounded spots of snow ice, in the Arctic seas, and indicating the first indication of the approach of winter, in August.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pancake-making*; *pancake-like*, *-shaped* adjs.) *pancake-fashion*, *-wise* advbs.; **pancake-day**, Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday, from the custom of eating pancakes on that day; **pancake-ice**, floating ice in thin flat pieces, forming in the polar seas at the approach of winter; **pancake-plant** *Bot.*, the common mallow (*M. Lave.*).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Pancake-day*, Shrove Tuesday. 1887 *Athenæum Treasure Grange* (1864) 184, I have seen [buttered-paper] work thus was—"pancake-fashion, I should call it—under a wire fence. 1817 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 198 for sprinkle in sheets dredge, and in particular "pancake-ice. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arctic Service* I. vi. 56 No semblance of a pack was noted until about 3 p.m. It then consisted of small pieces of pancake ice, which would in no way interfere with the progress of any steaming vessel. 1887 W. IRIS *Macfell Arrivals* 13 A second, a considerable sea for this "pancake-like country. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 19 Nov. 5/1 She wears a "pancake shaped silk hat on her head. 1825 BRANDE & C. Gilm., **Pancake Tuesday*, Shrove Tuesday; so called it is a general custom in the North to have pancakes. 1888 *Pancake Supper Wom. Allegh.* (Penny Illust.) 30 [She] waited him up at table "pancake-wise, Flat, flat, God knows.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Pa·ncake** *v.* *trans.*, to squeeze flat like a pancake; **Pa·ncakish** *a.*, somewhat like a pancake; **Pa·ncakewards** *adv.*, towards a pancake.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 208 Those conquerors of mountains prevailed on the cakes to disperse outwards. 1884 *Punch* 8 Mar. 110/1 A pancakish aesthete and cyclist were very acceptable. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 360 Her allowance would not admit of . a correspondent egg, might her desire pancakewards be never so strong.

Pa·ncake-bell. A bell formerly (still in some places) rung on Shrove Tuesday at or about 11 a.m., popularly associated with the frying of pancakes.

Generally held to have been originally the bell calling to confession. It was observed as the signal for the cessation of work, and beginning of the holiday.

1599 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* v. i, Upon every Shrove Tuesday, at the sound of the pancake bell, my fine dapper Assyrian lads shall clap up their shop windows, and away. 1600 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Parish-Lord* Wks. (1630) 215/1 Shrove-Tuesday, . by that time the clocke strikes eleven, which by the helpe of a hoarish Sexton is commonly before twelve, then there is a bell rung, call'd The Pancake Bell, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted. 1640–1 in *Swayne Church. Accounts Sarum* (1896) 201 Making a frame for the Pancake bell. 1656 *Lords Decr.* 19 Feb. Suppl. (E. D. D.), Richmond and Darlington have also their pancake bells, also Northallerton, at which place the curfew bell is used for the custom. The pancake bell called the people to be shriven before Lent.

† **Panca·rpial,** *a.* *Obs.* [1671—.] [f. L. *pancarpi-us*, ad. Gr. **πάνκαρπος**, f. **παν-** all + **καρπός** fruit.] Composed of all kinds of fruits.

1692 R. D. *Hippocrene* 66 b, (Hyacinths) with Pancarpian Garlands of all manner of Flowers, upon their heads.

† **Pa·ncart.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pancarte*, adl. med.L. *pancarta*, *pancharta* : see PANCHART.]

a. = PANCHART. **b.** A placard bearing a public notification.

1577 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1207/1 John Boucher . . namely bell of an olde Pancarte [*ed.* 1587 panchart] or Rentolle, whereby he had annex, by the customes whereof, it appeareth, that [the Otho entitled Symonds Duke of Aquitayne. 1589 MARTIN *Eliomyx.* (Hunt. Coupe) *Pancart*, a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls or Customs due to the King, etc. . Thus termed because commonly hung up in some publick place, either roughly, or with a frame. 1741 tr. *D'Avigny Chinese Lett.* xl. 320 The present of fruits which they the Slave Alans enough to pay for the spiritual Farmers.

Pance, obs. form of PANSE, PANSY, PAUNCH.

† **Pa·ncelet.** *Obs. rare.* [? dim. of *pance*, PAUNCH, cuirass : see -LET.] A kind of horse-shoe.

1607 HOLLINGER *Caval.* iv. 2. 63 The Pancelet to help the weake hoofe. 1708 *Diet. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Horse Shoes*, Horse-shoes of several sorts. 1. That called the Pancelet-shoe or Pancelet.

Pan-Celtic, etc. : see PAN- 1.

Pancer-e, -cher, variants of PAUNCER *Obs.*

Panch, -e, obs. variants of PAUNCH.

† **Pa·nchart.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *pancharta* (*scartæ*), f. Gr. **παν-** all + L. *charta* leaf, paper, in med.L. 'charter'.] A charter, orig. app. one of a general character, or that conferred all special grants, but in later use applied to almost any written record.

1587 (see PANCART, quot. 1577). 1601 MILLS *Concordat. Lett. Lible.* v. 28, 363 The Confirmation of the Emperor Charles the fourth, gathered together in the Pancharte, commonly called the Golden Bull. 1760 *Gentl. Mag.* 258 The consul's chaplain has shewed me a pancharte of a great Rabbin. . This great Rabbin says to his Penchant.. that all men should regard each other as brothers.

‖ **Panchayat, punchayat** (pæntʃāyă·t). *E. Ind.* Also **panchaut**, **-ait**, **-aet**. [Hindī, f. *panch* five, Skr. *pañca* five.] A council of five (or now usually more) persons, assembled as a jury or court of arbitrators, or as a committee to decide on matters affecting a village, community, or body.

1804 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* Misc. 140/2 The merchants are answerable for the examination of authorized bills. 1812 MAY, *Oriental Trad. Hindū Ind.* 41 The Patwari, . . are governed by their own *panchait*, or "village council . . [it] consists of thirteen of the principal merchants of the part. 1826 HEBER *Journey Provinces Hindū* I. 55, *go Assemble a panchayet*, and give the cause your attention, saying that Hyder has spoken. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brief. Indus* II. 211 The Hindoo possible employment of the village sirdars, or Panchayats, in the administration of civil rules. 1855 MUIR *Mem. Inst.* vii. 221 The normal number of a [SEE] or Board of Arbitrators is always five—the panchayet familiar to all who have the smallest knowledge of India.

Pancheon (pæ·nʧən). Also 7 **panshin**, -shion, 7–9 **-shion**, 9 **-shin**, **-shen**, **-shon**. [Origin obscure : app. derived in some way from PAN *sb.*1 Some would identify it with *panchin*, which is known much earlier ; but there are no other instances of the dim. -*chin*. Influence of *panchion* has been suggested.]

A large shallow earthenware bowl or vessel, wider at the top than at the bottom, used for setting milk to stand in to let the cream separate, and for other purposes ; sometimes applied to a brass pan.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. vi. 253 Pans and panchions of earth. 1687 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* Note, (1713) 310 A great many Earthen Milk-pans or Panchion, as they call them. 1689 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1732) XIII. 322 It shall when several panchions of milk stand. 1694 *Country Man's Mod. Dictat.* 14 Pans-boxes, or shallow and glazed pans for setting of milk in dairies. 1697 GLANVILL *Mem.* 43 (E. D. D.) He was growing the new milk into the great earthenware panchions that are known without and cream colour within.

b. Humorously used for 'paunch'.

1824 ANNE SHARP *Mem. Diarian* 142 Lakes of milk can swelling into whey, within the silver cuirass of their (cats') panchions.

† **Pa·nchrest.** *Obs.* Anglicised form of next.

1591–41 CHAPMAN *Ilad*, *Panchrest*, *Panchrestus*, a panacea. 1723 — *Cyril Jonge*, *Panchrestum*, among the Romans, those who prepared the panacea, or universal remedy.

‖ **Panchreston** (pænkrĭ·stŏn). *Obs.* Also 7 **-chrestum**, **-creston**. [Greek **πανχρηστον**, -**ου** ; *pl.* **-chresta**. [n. Gr. **πάγχρηστον** n.], neut. 'good for everything', whence L. *panchrestum medicamentum* (Celsus and Pliny) acoxeign medicine.] A universal medicine, a panacea. Also *fig.*

1632 WITHERS *Emblems Consid. Emerald* To Rdr. 2 A pernicious profitable lie all things. 1640 HARVEY *Consumption*, *Addr.* 16, The true Panchreston, or Sir receipt for every sore. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 126 Empedocles . . that with some Panchreston, Catholicke Medicine, undertooke every thing. 1708 PRIDEAUX, *Panchrestus*, Medicines that are good against all or many Diseases. (So in KERSEY BAILEY, etc.) 1727–41 *Panchreston* (see prec.).

Pan-Christian, Panchristic : see PAN- 1, 2.

‖ **Panchway, panway** (pæ·n(t)ʃwē, pæ·nwē). *E. Ind.* Also 8 **pangway**, **pawnway**, **pannchway**. [a. Hindī *panwī*, Bengālī *panṣī*, *panyī* a boat.] 'A light kind of boat used on the rivers of Bengal, with a tilted roof of matting or thatch, a waist and four oars' (Yule).

1727 J. H. GLOVER *Voy. E. Ind.* 20 Their larger boats, called pangways, are raised some feet from the water with reeds and branches of trees, well bound together with withes. 1760 *Hist. ind.* II. 1760 *Panchways*, Canoe-boats. 1763 W. HAMILTON *Trav. India* 35 The passengers are mostly of the same general construction (as bungarees). 1813 MARIA *Narr. Travels India* (1818) I. 4 A Panchway, or pleasure boat . large and broad, shaped like a smaller dock ; a deck fore and aft, and the middle covered with a roof of palm branches.

† **Panchymagogue** (pæ·nkĭmăgŏg). *Obs.* [Formerly *panchymagogum*, n. Gr. type ***παγχυμαγωγον**, f. **παν-** all + **χυμός** fluid, humour + **ἀγωγός** leading.] (See quot. 1847.)

1657 *Physician Cab. Panchymagogues*, such purges as are universal, purging all humours. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 10, 160. 380. There are many Panchymagogous cathars. *Ibid.* II. 310 Electuary of Turbith . is a good Panchymagogue. 1708 COLES *Medicinæ Clavis* 72, 1 to 204 Of Worm-Purges, Simple, Compound, and Panchymagogue. 1708 PRIDEAUX, *Panchymagogus* or *Panchymagogum*, . Medicines that disperse all Humours of the Body. 1855 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panchymagogue*, a medicine anciently believed to drive out all peccant humours.

Panchastic, -monillatory, etc. : see PAN- 2.

Panclastite (pænklă·stəit). [f. Gr. **παν-** all + **κλαστός** broken, -**ασιτος** breaker + -ITE 1 4.] An explosive formed by mixing liquid nitrogen tetroxide with carbon disulphide, nitrobenzene, or other liquid combustible, in the proportion of three volumes of the former to two of the latter.

1889 *Engg. Mechanic* 9 Mar. 9 A Parisian has invented a new explosive which is more powerful than dynamite, Panclastite, as he calls it, consists of hyponitric acid . mixed either with essence of petroleum or sulphuret of carbon. 1890 *Daily News* 31 May 5/6 An analysis . shows that the Panclastite were manufacturing 'panclastite'.

Pancosmic (pænkŏ·zmĭk), *a.* [Κοσμικός + -IC: cf. COSMIC.] Pertaining or relating to the whole universe : of or pertaining to pancosmism.

1872 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 425 In the most melodious verse, illustrated by the most startling and pancosmic imageries. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/2 Miss Nesbit's poetry began to bear the burden of Pancosmism. . The register to bring Clio with the science of the transition world . . A microbe or a blackbird fly is just as Pancosmic to anything else, on this showing.

Pancosmism (pænkŏ·zmĭz'm). *Philos.* [f. Gr. **παν-** all + **κοσμος** world, universe + -ISM, after *pantheism*.] The doctrine that the material universe or cosmos is all that exists.

1823 Gazeta *Fiore* I. 1. vii The fundamental tenet of Xenocrates was purely religious, partly philosophical, Pythéistic, or Pan-heistic. 1876 Farrakhar *Mod. Philos. Religi.* & *Mist.* (1877) 392 Pantheism and Pantheistism are for the ideal and real sides of the same thought. 1900 S. M. Wheeler in Baldwin *Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* I. 841/2 Pancosmism is, for exclusive theology, the acte schisme.

b. *nonce-use.* Ideal communion with the whole world.

1850 [see Pancosmic].

Hence **Pancosmist**, one who holds the doctrine of pancosmism.

1876 Fairbairn *Mod. Philos. Religi.* & *Hist.* (1877) 392 The pantheist is a metaphysician, the pandemonist a physicist.

Pancratian (pænkrē·ʃiăn), *a.* [f. L. Pancratium + -an.] Of or belonging to the pancratium.

1820 *F. Lee in Pindar's Isthmian Odes* v. 419 To thee and to thy Pythian vows decreed The garlands of the stout Pancratian reed.

Pancratiast (pænkrē·ʃiæst). [ad. L. *pancratiasta*, a. Gr. παγκρατιαστής, agent-n. from παγκρατιάζειν to practise the παγκράτιον, Pancratium. Cf. mod. F. *pancratiaste.*] A combatant or victor in the pancratium.

1804 Hull (1901) *Pictorial Knights, Worlds, Pancratiast*, one that is skilled and professed in the said Pancratium. 1865 Macculloch *Triumphs Jas. I* 1 To plain Wrestlers, Champions, and Censors of bouts for the worthy Pancratiasts. 1965 *Harp. to Aton. Rep.* (1871) An Olympian Pancratiast. 1880 Wallstein *Prolog. Kingdom* 13 This quest belongs to the heavier genus of athletes, the boxer or the pancratiast.

So **Pancratiastic** (pænkrē·ʃiæ·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. παγκρατιαστικός], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pancratiast.

1740 G. West *Pindar's Nemean Odes* xi. Strophe 2, The Wrestler's Chaplet... Mix'd with the great Pancratiastick Crown. 1874 *Lowell Prose* (ed. 2) I. 254 They have at last carried out the pancratiastic art up the very mast.

Pancratic (pænkræ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. type **pancratic-us* (in adv. *pancratice*) for *pancratius*, F. *pancratique*, Sp. *pancratico*, f. *pancratium*, Gr. παγκράτιον, n. of παγκρατής all-powerful + -ic.]

1. Of or pertaining to the pancratium; hence, fully disciplined or exercised in mind, having a universal mastery of accomplishments.

a 1660 Hammond *Serm. Spir.* xxxi. (R Wks. 1683) IV. 488 *Advanced and arrived already to a spiritual height, to a full pancratick state, fit for combats and wrestlings.* 1732 Berkeley *Passages*, all powerful, almighty. 1820 *Keats Hyp.* ii. (1908) The evolution and conversions of the old Pancratic system. 1848 Lowell *Bigelow P., Notices Indep. Press*, The advantages of a pancratic or panrhythmic education.

2. Of an eye-piece: Capable of adjustment to many degrees of power.

1851 Brewster *Optics* xiii. 363 It... has once recently been brought out as a new invention, under the name of the Panoramic Eye Tube. 1858 Lieuven *Uberpower* 113 This arrangement is called Dollond's Pancratic eyepiece. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 6/2 Pankratic Microscope... has a sliding tube containing the eye-piece, by which its distance from the object glass may be changed, and various degrees of enlargement ... obtained without change of glasses.

† **Pancra·tical**, *a.* Obs. [-AL.] = prec. 1.

1681 Hickeringill *Enthusiasm* 208, (1837) 76 Not to dwell with the ranching pancratical kinds of wrestling. 1696 for T. Brooks *Funeral Ep.* viii. 2162 *She Mrs...* was the most pancratical man of Greece.

Hence † **Pancra·tically** *adv. Obs.*

1707 Reliq. *Wotton* vol. II. *Pancratically*, sleightly.

Pancratiet (pænkrē·ʃiĕt). [f. Pancratium, for L. *pancratiatus*, with modification of suffix.] = Pancratiast.

1726 Ash, *Pancratiet*, one skilled in gymnastic exercises. 1823 Swainson *Geb. Plants* iii. (1836) 81 Bowers, pancratiets, wrestlers, pancratists. 1887 [see E. Hoffman *Lond. Geb. Art* iv. 191 A wrestler, a boxer, a pancratiet.

‖ **Pancratium** (pænkrē·ʃiăm), **-ion** (-ĭŏn). [L. *pancratium*, n. Gr. παγκράτιον an exercise of all the forces, f. πᾶν- all + κράτος bodily strength, mastery: cf. παγκρατής all-powerful. As a plant-name (see sense 2), in Dioscorides and Pliny.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest, combining both wrestling and boxing.

1823 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 384 Feats of activity... not only in the general exercise *Pancratium*, wherein hand and heels both is put to the adventure or cross, but also at buffets. *Ibid.*, Another general *Pancratium*. 1742 G. West *Odes Pindar, Pancratium* (1753) II. 92 An Athlete must borrow many Things from each of these Sciences to render himself eminent in the Pancratium. 1892 Wilde, tr. *Aristophanes* II. 221 How could one, Aristides with a breastplate, fight in the pancratium? 1895 Sweet *Pilate* (ed. 2) V. 322 The pancratium shall have a counterpart in a combat of the light-armed.

fig. 1807 *Robin. Rev.* IX. 321 Epic poetry has been considered by critics as a sort of poetical *pancratium*.

2. *Bot.* A genus of bulbous plants of the N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*, bearing an umbel of large white flowers terminating a solid scape.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Dec. in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 221 Lycoris double white, Martagon double Sc. Olivier, Pancratium. 1787 J. Anderson *Every Man own Gard.* (1803) 41 Cladiolus, pancratium, Martagon, jessamine, tuberose. 1846 Mrs. Lee *African Wand.* xviii. (1852) 314 Above that exquisite white pancratium. *mirid.* 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 3/2 A magnificent pancratium lily.

Pancreas (pæ·ŋkrĭĕs). [n. mod. L., a. Gr. πάγκρεας (ἄκρεας -κρεατ-) sweetbread, f. πᾶν- all + κρέας flesh. So F. *pancréas*, It., Sp. *pancreas.*] A lobulated racemose gland situated near the stomach, and discharging by one or more ducts into the duodenum a digestive secretion, the *pancreatic juice*; called in animals, when used as food, the *sweetbread*.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 16 This body is called Pancreas, that is, all carnous or fleshy, for that it is made and consisted of Glandulous flesh. 1681 in Wotton *Reliq. Med.* (Wks. Vesals, *Pancreas*, called in a long the sweet bread. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* i. (1735) 13 The Pancreas is a large salivary Gland separating about a Pound of an Humour like Spittle, to carry on Digestion. 1830 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 164 The Pancreas...lying across the vertebral column, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen.

b. *transf.* (See quots.)

1840-50 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 708 & 477 To these secreting ones (of Rotifera), Ehrenberg has chosen to give the name of pancreas; but the first rudiments of a pancreas are only seen with in animals far higher in the scale of animal existence. 1883 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 630/1 Upon the alimentary tract in Dibranchiata are developed peculiar glandular diverticula, which are known as 'pancreas'; though neither physiologically nor morphologically is there any ground for considering [these]... equivalent to the glands so denominated in the Vertebrata.

Pancreatic (pæŋkrĭæ·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pancreatic-us*, f. Gr. παγκρεατ- : see prec. and -ic. So mod.F. *pancréatique*, Sp., It. *pancreatico.*] Of or belonging to the pancreas.

Pancreatic fluid, the clear viscid fluid secreted by the pancreas, forming an important agent in digestion.

1683-6 *Phil. Trans. xv Mar.* 298 Produced by the conflux of the said acid Pancreatick-juyce, and some Bilious matter. 1778 *Ibid.* L. 386 Two bodies or glands, one of which may be called lacteals, and the other pancreatic. 1807 Abernethy *Surg. Works* I. 36 1832 Richard *Pathol.* vi. 253 Pancreatic juice is an alkaline fluid not unlike saliva in many respects.

† **Pancrea·tical**, *a. Obs.* [-AL.] = prec.

1670 W. Seymour *Control. Exc.* 136 The schmid ferment of the pancreatical juyce.

Pancrea·tico-, combining form, as in Pancreatico-duodenal *a.*, connecting or pertaining to both the pancreas and the duodenum.

1898 in Cassell. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 224 Loss of blood due to ulceration of the pancreatico-duodenal arteries.

Pancreatin (pæ·ŋkrĭătĭn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. stem παγκρεατ- (Pancreas) + -in 5.] A proteid compound, one of the active principles of pancreatic juice; also, a preparation extracted from the pancreas and used to aid digestion.

1853 Kuhne *Phys. Chem.* 191 Pancreatin is obtained by rubbing down the pancreas of a freshly killed animal, to full digestion, with powdered glass, ... from which the pancreatin may be precipitated by alcohol. Pancreatin is an albuminoid substance which rapidly decomposes. 1883 *C. Kan. Indy.* 21 The digestive ferments, to pepsin and pancreatin.

‖ **Pancreatitis** (pæŋkrĭătəi·tĭs). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -itis.] Inflammation of the pancreas.

1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 628. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 835 Chronic pancreatitis may be caused by alcoholism.

Hence **Pancreati·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pancreatitis (*Cent. Dict.*, 1890).

Pancreatize (pæŋkrĭătəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To treat with pancreatin so as to make digestible. Hence **Pancreatized**, **Pancreatizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pancreatiza·tion.**

1890 *Century Dict., Pancreatize.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 130 Suckling ... the pancreatizing agency. *Ibid.* Pancreatized cells (dilated acini, —worse. *Ibid.* 140 The milk may be pancreatized for a time and filtered;—the pancreatization being gradually reduced. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 619 The process of pancreatization or pancreatization of milk.

Pancreatoid (pæ·ŋkrĭătɔid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -oid.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling the pancreas. b. *sb.* A tumour resembling the pancreas.

1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Pancreatoid*, ... a tumour resembling the pancreas in structure. 1887 C. A. Harris *Diet. Med. Terminol., Pancreatoid*, resembling the pancreas.

Pancreo-tomy. [For **pancreatotomy*, f. as prec. + Gr. -τομία, -TOMY, cutting.] Excision or extirpation of the pancreas.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pancreo-tomy. [See Entomy.] = prec.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pancy, obs. form of Fancy.

Pancyclopædic: see Pan- 2.

Pand (pænd). *Sc.* Also dial. **pan'**, **pawn.** [Cf. OF. *pandre* = *pendre* to hang, *pend* pendant.] A narrow curtain or piece of drapery, hung horizontally (usually box-pleated) from the framework of a bed; a valance.

1588 Jas. *Regal Wardr.* (1812) 121 Item ane cloith of estait of blak velvet ..., with thre pandis quhairof thair is ane without fringeis. 1698 Jas. in *Quotidiana Mis.* (1842) I. 370 Ane stand of sparrhagis, with two pieces of pand. 1892 *Jas. in Reliq. H. & Q.* (1902) Dec. 241/1 Ane bedis testour bed with purpour bridgeis and pand furnished with silk frenzeis. 1778 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* (1884) 19 Commonly a double or polar ruffled purse round it. 1818 Scott *Br. Lammer.* xxvii, Where's the...beds of state, with...pands and tapestry, tassels and bullion?

Hence **Pa·nded** *a.*, having a panel or valance.

1598 *Jas. Exp. Wardr.* (1812) 121 Ane bed of cloith of gold and silvir double panded.

Pand, obs. or dial. form of Pawn.

Panda (pæ·ndă). [Said to be one of the names in Nepál.] A racoon-like animal (*Ailurus fulgens*) of the south-eastern Himalayas, about the size of a large cat, having reddish-brown fur and a long bushy ring-marked tail; the red bear-cat.

[1824 F. Cuvier *Hist. des Mammifères* Livraison 30 Panda.] 1833 Swainson *Nat. Hist. Quadrupeds* 191 The panda...has been discovered only of late years, in the mountains of Tartha. It has been termed the most beautiful of all known quadrupeds. 1851 J. G. Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 400 This beautiful creature is a native of Nepal, where it is known under the different names of Panda, Chitwa, and Wah. 1901 C. J. Cornish *Living Animals*, 196 The long Cat or Panda.

Pan-distalian, etc. : see Pan- 2.

Pandæmonism : see Pandemonism.

† **Pandal** (pændăl). *Ind.* Also 8 **bandel**, **pandull**, 9 **pandani.** [a. Tamil *pandal* shed.] A shed, booth, or arbour, esp. for temporary use.

1793 J. Phillips *Acc. Malabar* 13 Water-Booths which are little Sheds for the Convenience of drinking Water's. 1800 [in T. Munro in G. R. Gleig *Life* (1830) I. 283, I would not scruple, because he had not paid the labourers who made it]. 1810 Sherwood *Corner of Kirkcaldy* (2), Noses Wks. 1878 VIII. 259 The Pandal is a kind of arbour or bower raised before the doors of young married women. 1813 M'Kenzie in *Asiat. Res.* XIII. 329 (T.) Pandasls were erected opposite the two principal lands on the river. 1833 *Wanton Coq.* 18 Nov. 4/1 The town was gaily decorated in honour of his visit, twenty pandals having been erected along the route to Government House.

Pandall, *Her.* : see Sprigg-cross.

† **Pandan** (pă·ndăn). *E. Ind.* [Urdū *dándān*, f. Hindī *dān* Pan *sb.*3 + Pers. *dān* vessel, holder.] A small box of Indian manufacture, generally of decorated metal, used for holding pān (Pan *sb.*3).

1886 *Calcut. Cabin. & Ind. Exhibit* 31 The articles shown include betel-nut boxes, *pandans* or betel-nut boxes.

Pandanaceous (pændănē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. Bot. L. *Pandane-æ* + -ous.] Pertaining to or connected with the Natural Order *Pandanaceæ* or screw-pines.

1889 Nicholson & Lydekker *Palæont.* II. 1341 Fruits ... which are regarded by their describer, Mr. Carruthers, as undoubtedly Pandanaceous.

So **Panda·nad**, a pandanaceous plant; **Panda·nous** *a.*, pandanaceous.

1897 Maund *Botanic Lect.*, Pandanads. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 5/1 The palms and pandanads which, with the Cycads, now form the most striking feature of the large Palm House at Kew.

‖ **Pandanus** (pændē·nŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Malay فندن *pandan* (Marsden).] A genus of plants (trees or bushes), type of the order *Pandanaceæ*, the screw-pines, found chiefly in the East Indian archipelago, having long tough prickly leaves arranged in a triple spiral series forming tufts or sprouts resembling those of the pine-apple, and bearing a roundish, edible, though somewhat insipid, fruit. Also *attrib.*

1597 G. Fenton *Trag. wrongd Worlde* I. 270 The pandanus or palm-nut tree had given its long prickly leaves to thatch the roofs of the buildings.] 1846 L. Lockhart in J. D. Long *Cantabrad* 308 The fruit of the pandanus forms another apparently very much-liked article of the natives. 1879 Miss Bird *Japan Pictch Ed.* (1880) 86 She wore...a lei of the orange seeds of the pandanus. 1883 G. S. Fraser *Wild Life Canara* 126 Jackets and trousers occasionally lashed among the pandanus thickets on the shore. 1894 *Century* (U. S.) XLIV. 924/2 On the pandanus-leaf mats.

Pandar, etc. : see Pander, etc.

† **Pandaram** (pă·ndăram). *E. Ind.* [Tamil *pandāram.*] A low-caste Hindu ascetic mendicant; also applied to the low-caste Hindu priests of S. India and Ceylon.

1742 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1882) II. 163 The destruction of 30 or 40,000 pagodas worth of goods ... and killing the Pandarams. 1804 W. Brown *Hist. Propag. Chr.* (1823) I. 184 With the view of becoming a distinguished Pandaram, he placed himself under the tuition of one of the most celebrated priests. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* I. iii. vii. 373 A little temple ... in which consecrated oniguans were tenderly reared by the Pandarams.

Pandaric (pændă·rik), *a. rare.* [f. *Pandar-us* (see Pander *sb.*) + -ic.] Of, or similar to that of, Pandarus; of or pertaining to a pander.

1883 *Nation* (N. Y.) 26 Mar. 253/2 One might...infer...that ... the servants and hangers-on of kings and princes are no longer capable, in modern days, of discharging pandaric offices for their masters.

Pandation (pændē·ʃən). *Arch. rare.* [ad. L. *pandītiōn-em* (Vitruv.), n. of action from *pandire* to bend, bow.] A bending, bowing, or warping.

1880 Weale *Illust. Terms, Pandation*, in architecture, a yielding or bending in the middle.

Pandean, -dæan (pændī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [irreg. f. Pan *sb.*3, on some mistaken analogy.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pan. *Pandean pipe* = Pan-pipe. *Pandean harmonica*, a mouth-organ resembling the Pan's pipe.

1820 (title) The Complete Preceptor for Hayden's new invented Syrinxa or pandean Pandean Harmonica. 1820 W. Ireland *Shield* 39. O, ye Wandering musicians with pandean pipes and tambourine. 1834 Hone *Every-day Book* (1841) 222 A pandean band (a those days an fashionable ... on Wright-monte or Colnett's, at the present time. 1889 Pennington in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 430 Their band, represented by cut-dent with pandean pipe and drum.

B. *sb.* A member of a pandean band.

1820 Hone *To Mrs. Fry* 20th, I like to hear your sweet Pandean pipe. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Music* II. 644/1 At the commencement of the present century ... itinerant parties of

provisions, treating themselves Pandects, were about the 1400's, and were performances.

Pandect (pæ·ndekt). [a. F. *pandecte*, ad. L. *pandecta* or -*ctæ*, a. Gr. πανδέκτης an all-receiver; sb. pl. L. *pandectæ*, Gr. πανδέκται, in sense 2.]

1. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) A compendium in fifty books of Roman civil law made by order of the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century, systematizing opinions of eminent jurists, to which the Emperor gave the force of law.

1532 RASTELL *Expos. Words Statutes* Prol. d iv, When [Justinian took Asmild, he there found an old Copie of the Pandects or Digests. 1678 SALMON *Compend. Chronol.* Introd. 5. 67 A copy of Justinian's pandects being newly discovered at Amalfi, soon brought the civil law into vogue all over the west of Europe. 1763 *Mod. Un. Hist.* II. 81 The present body of civil law...consists of, 1. The institutes... 2. The digests, or pandects, containing the opinions and writings of eminent lawyers, digested in a systematical method. 1856 EMERY *Elect. Analog. Mod.* 61 These two works, the Pandect and the Code.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Also *sing.*) A complete body of the laws of any country or of any system of law.

1593 FENNER *Def. Ministry* 118 The Pandectes of the Evangelicall Lawes, comprising the Whole Historye of Christes Gospell. 1620 REMA *Transl. Prof.* 3 The Scriptures is...a Pandect of godlinesse known, against rebellious spirits. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 398 The Code and Pandect of the Law of Nature. 1732 *Mod. Universalis* II. 203 Proposals for printing by subscription, a new Pandect of Roman Civil Law, as...now receiv'd and practis'd in most European Nations. 1900 *Edinburgh Gaz.* 284 Some of the Mosaic codes are called 'Pandects' i.e. 'all-containing'.

2. (*sing.*) A treatise covering the whole of a subject; a complete treatise or digest.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. i. 209 Therefore by Faith's pure rayes illumined, These sacred Pandects I confess to read. 1611 DEKKER *Gul. Covent's Crowbiter* sig. Tiiiv, Thou (by reason which thy Academick secrets teach, A Pandect read to all universall book. 1720 *Short Conduct Noble & Comm.* Wks. 1753 II. 2. 46 That...the commons would please to form a pandect of their own power and privileges. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* 1. xxi. 98 On these points it is impossible to reform the members of opposition.

¶ Catache. for PUDDY.

Similarly in Fr.: cf. 1900, 1902 in Yule & v. *Pandy*(1).

1726 *J. Wilkins Parental Instructor in Cabinet* etc. 18 Products and Exports, Modes and Customs.

Hence **Pande·ctist**, one skilled in the Pandects.

1900 F. W. MAITLAND *Roman Law* 18 Georg Beyer, a pandectist at Wittenberg, set a precedent for lectures on foreign law in a German university.

Pandies, variant of PANDY *sb.*[2]

†**Pandimia** (pændi·miă). Also anglicized **Pandemy**. [med. L., f. Gr. πανδημία the whole people, πανδήμιος of or belonging to the whole people, public, general.] = PANDEMIC *sb.*

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pandemy*, pandemia. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pandimia*, pandemy. 1900 GOULD *Dict. Med. Med.* etc., *Pandemia*, an epidemic that attacks all persons.

Pandemian (pændi·miăn), *a.* [f. Gr. πανδήμι-ος of or pertaining to all the people + -AN.] Vulgar, popular, human; = PANDEMIC *a.*

1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Rhododaphne* Wks. 1875 III. 198 Uranian Love...is the deity or genius of pure mental passion for the good and the beautiful; and Pandemian Love, of ordinary sensual attachment. *a* 1820 SHELLEY *Fr. Wks.* (1880) II. 64 Of necessity must there also be two Loves, the Uranian and Pandemian companions of those two goddesses.

Pandemic (pændi·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. πανδήμι-ος of or pertaining to all the people, public, vulgar, f. πᾶν- all + δῆμος people, populace: in sense 2 repr. Gr. πανδήμιος ἔρως common, vulgar, or sensual love, as opposed to οὐράνιος the heavenly or spiritual; so πανδήμιος Ἀφροδίτη the earthly or human Venus, etc. Cf. Plato *Symp.* 180 E.]

A. *adj.* **1.** General, universal. *esp.* Of a disease: Prevalent over the whole of a country or continent, or over the whole world. Distinguished from *epidemic*, which may connote limitation to a smaller area.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* [i. e. Rome (discussed) de more generally hated a Country...wherein such diseases are termed Endemick or Pandemick. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Pandemic*, a synonim of Epidemic. 1813 MRS. WARTHER *Other World* 1. 8 It is absolutely exceptional: it will never be pandemic. 1832 *Times* 2 Sept. 2/1 We are face to face with a pandemic outbreak of cholera similar to those which fell upon Europe in 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1866.

2. Of or pertaining to vulgar or sensual love.

a 1820 SHELLEY *Fr. Wks.* (1880) II. 63 That Pandemic lover who loves rather the body than the soul is worthless. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 5/1 It is the Pandemic not the Heavenly goddess whom poisons he chants.

B. *sb.* A pandemic disease: see A. 1.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pandemic*...an epidemic which attacks the whole population. 1858 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 240 An epidemic makes its own community ours,...but in its greatest extension, over a whole land, it is called a pandemic. 1870 *Adams's Syst. Med.* VI. 190 Nearly all of our knowledge of cholera is in fact based upon data from the pandemic of 1865-70.

Pandemoniac (pændimō·niăk), *a.* [f. as PANDEMONIUM, after *demoniac*.] **1.** Of all divinities. **b.** Of or pertaining to PANDEMONIUM; infernal.

a. 1848 W. R. WILLIAMS *Lord's Prayer* (1854) 210 He...in whose Pandemoniac absurdity all religions and all extremes are found to congulate into one Deity.

b. 1899 E. E. MORRIS *Ensigns S. Africa* II. 239 To move with the exuberance of condensed spirits an entire pandemoniac host. 1891 TALMAGE *Fr. Manger to Throne* 43 That awful struggle against pandemoniac subjects which ends up in trouble, baffle and destroy the Son of God.

Pandemoniacal (pændimōnai·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as PAND- after *demoniacal*.] Characteristic of, or like that of, Pandemonium: esp. of din or noise.

1822 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 310 A more fearful and pandemoniacal din ensues. 1879 B. HARRIS *Port Class.* 6th ser. 230 The Pandemoniacal voice of the Archangel cannot thus arouse many out of their sleep.

Pandemonian (pændimō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PANDEMONIUM + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* = prec. **b.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Pandemonium.

1732 DODDRIDGE *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1805 X. 323 He is practising some dishes for the entertainment of your seraphic guests, and my fellow-citizens, the Pandemonians. 1883 C. C. F. *Cy for Season* 135 Heroes and pandemonian revels, Hell let loose.

Pandemonic (pændimō·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC, after *demonic*.] Of or pertaining to Pandemonium, or to all the demons.

1879 H. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. 25, viii, Every constituent feature...rolled together in one pandemonic supposition.

Pandemonium (pændimō·niŭm). Also -damo-. [In form, mod.L. f. Gr. πᾶν- all + δαίμων divinity, DEMON.]

1. The abode of all the demons; a place represented by Milton as the capital of Hell, containing the council-chamber of the infernal Spirits; in common use, = hell or the infernal regions.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 756 A solemn Council forthwith to be held At Pandæmonium, the high Capital Of Satan and his Peers. *Ibid.* x. 424 About the walls Of Pandæmonium, Citie and proud seate Of Lucifer. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 103 ¶ 2 He would have a large piece of machinery representing the Pandemonium (sic Milton). 1743 *Gentleman in Old England* No. 3 Misc. Wks. 1777 I. 178 'This...is certainly levelled at us', says a covetous alien spurning parcel to his fellow brethren by the Pandemonium. 1838 CARLYLE *Lect. Rev.* iv. iii. And, in this long ribbon dance, ideagoes God's fair living world for a pallid, vacant Hades and extinct Pandemonium.

2. *transf.* A place regarded as resembling Pandemonium: **a.** A centre or head-quarters of vice or wickedness, a haunt of wickedness. **b.** A place or gathering of wild lawless violence, confusion, and uproar.

1778 DESCOMBES *Trans. Spain* viii. 367 Every province...would in turn appear a Paradise, and a Pandæmonium. 1800 COLERIDGE *Comm. Thalaba* iv. 190 The vaulted roofs...habitation of this Pandæmonium of infernal spirits. 1873 *Examiner* 27 May 515/2 The Emperor Theodosius...retires to the Senate from his pandemonium at Cyprian. 1818 KEATS *Diary, Poems* ii. 81, To make a Pandemonium where the dwells, And reign the Harpies all domestic hells. 1827 LOCKHART *Peloponn. Sch.*, *Cruise Cockatoo* 155 Edward swears, quarrelling, and blasphemy made a veritable pandemonium of the place.

c. With inchoate confusion or uproar, a distracting scuffle 'row'.

1889 FARMER *Pioneers Pot.* v. 81 (1893) 53 When night came, it brought with it a pandemonium of dancing and whooping, drumming and fiddling. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 2/3 On Saturday pandemonium again reigned in the Reichsrath.

3. = HELL *sb.* 7.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 286 Which like a sailor's Pandemonium, or a glowing pit, are receptacles for miserable fragments of all sorts and sizes.

Pandemy: see PANDEMIA.

Pan-denominational, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Pander (pæ·ndĕr), *sb.* Also 6- **pandar**, 6-7 **pandare**, **pandor**. [Properly *Pandar*, orig. *Pandare*, Eng. or A.Fr. form of L. *Pandarus*, Gr. Πάνδαρος, a proper name used by Boccaccio (in form *Pandaro*), and after him by Chaucer in *Troylus and Criseyde*, as that of the man fabled to have procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Cheyseis, name and character being alike of medieval invention: see Skeat *Chaucer* II. Introd. xiii–iv. The later spelling *pander* is due, no doubt, to association with agent-sfx. and freq. vbs. in -ER.]

1. As proper name.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* i. 548 A frend of his that cleped was Pandare [other mss. have Pandarus, Pandare, Pandar] bad him not ride out of the way. *Ibid.* 562 This Pandare, that neigh sank for sorwe and routhe. *Ibid.* 600 And how he hem with wyde Pandarus. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 221 *Pandarus*. If ever you prove false one to another, since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitifull goers betweene be call'd to the worlds end after my name; call them all Panders.

2. A go-between in clandestine amours; one who supplies another with the means of gratifying lust; a male bawd, pimp, or procurer.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papingo* 200 Pandaris, pyltheards, cushions, and clatteraris. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 33 He that was the Pandar to procure her. 1592 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 193 Your pleasure, and the queenes. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 20 Sometimes the beauty of my daughter is in the question, sometimes my partner. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 84 Thou art a pandar. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 210 Brothel Pandors...are now clothed...and richly rewarded. 1799 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1826) 161 He...is now new-lined the pander of a village. 1840 MARGOLIS *Rev.*, *Cleopatra* (1851) II. 334 Squandering his wealth on panders and flatterers. 1865 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. vi. 293 The Pander and the Courtesan are the leading characters of Plautus.

b. Less usually said of a woman: a panderess.

1580 GEORGE *Flagellum pudendorum* Wkr. (Grosart) V. 77 Pamphilia smiling at the diligent loue of the old Pandar [Clarissa], commanded the should be brought in. 1588 PARSONS *Spoyle. Eng. Priests.* (1608) I. vii. 302 Employed as a bawd and...if not as a pandar. 1633 *Knickscks Knpshin* etc. 103 Simonne she was, pander and slave-dealer.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Said of a thing.

1580 SIDNEY *Astrol.* 100, (Arb.) 130 Forgetful that pandar; that messenger monkey. 1600 HOLLAND *Pamph. Pamph.* 311 The Eye beeing as it were the Pandar or Broker. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Quack Wks.* 1730 I. 63 Then shortly cure given, and pander to the grave. 1791 BURNS *Ago. Whigs* Wks. VI. 40 Make virtue a pander to vice.

2. One who ministers to the baser passions or evil designs of others.

1605 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 7 One of her Eunuches, whom she prepared to use as her pander for the circumventing of the Patriarch. 1680 DRYDEN *Medal* 156 The Pander of the People's Hearts. 1730 JOHNSON *Kambyses* Wks. 1755 I. 21 To a place where there are no panders to folly and extravagance. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. 61 'If He crowns a torrent of abuse by declaring that Scott has encouraged the lowest panders of a venal press.

†**4.** ? = DOLLAR 3, 4. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supers.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 210 He would never dare use, like a bold Pandara, with such vast challenges.

Pander (pæ·ndĕr), *v.* Also -ar. [f. PANDER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To act as a pander to; to minister to the gratification of (another's lust). Also *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 88 Since Prest is willy, exactly dish'ment, An Ramsy pandars Will. 1666 E. M. *Converted Turkes* iv. 56, (L.) that a Lady's love should be Thus pander'd by a Cripple. 1807 R. H. DYER *Buccaneer* 168, I...got panders, murder—murder panders last!

2. *intr.* To play the pander; to minister or administer to base passions, tendencies, or designs. Const. *to.*

1603 [see PANDERING]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 64 Excommunication serves for nothing with them, but to pryse, and pander for lust. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 25 There evidently...was no temptation for the Parisian populace to pander in order to pander for its lowest appetites. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 339 He pandered to the king's gross sensualities. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xvi, Pandering to the public taste for pretty things.

Hence **Pa·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl.a.*; **Pa·nderer**, one who panders; = PANDER *sb.* 2.

1603 DEKKER *& Webster Northward Ho* Wks. (Grosart) II. 40 To be plied hours By English-men, ruffians, and pandering slaues. 1639 JOHN *Basil* 93 Age...Pretenders, panderers, parasites, hypocrites. 1673 *Jealous Wife* ind. (1 V. 2) He should be the enemy of all pandering to the popular taste. 1884 RUSK *Pleasures* ii. 70, Panderers to popular lusts and popular error.

†**Pa·nderage.** *Obs.* nonce-wd. [f. PANDER *sb.* + -AGE.] The practice or trade of panndering.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 21 That shall hold the Tenement so free and close sacre for vse, in free remainder, as of the manner of Pandarage. 1878 *J. Sharp Cov. Ecclg. Accts.* (Webster 1828).

Panderess (pæ·ndĕres). Now rare. Also 7- **pandar-**, 7 **pandresse**, 8 **pandrass**, **-ess**. [f. PANDER *sb.* + -ESS.] A female pander, a bawd.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. (1612) 362 But all in vaine, as opposite to Loue. All she perswades, for that with his Pandresse Acte he was enfam'd to haue ben. *a* 1632 BROME *Mad Couple* v. 1 I have taught I my self to be her to be your Pandaresse. 1720 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 264 This Pandaress...his charges to Tunbridge's Hard To give the Scroll. 1859 TENNYSON *Sel. Gleon.* an Amad once could have been applied to pander and panderess alike.

Panderism (pæ·ndĕrĭz'm). Also **pandar-**. [f. PANDER *sb.* + -ISM.] The practice or trade of a pander; systematic pandering.

1600 *Downfall Robt Earl Huntington* iv. E. In Hen. Dudley VIII. 138 Suffering their lives To Satan throw times With pandarism base. 1604 T. M. *Blurt Mr.* iv. *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 24 He should excel even Pandarism himself, and go more nyce beyond him in panderism. 1706 *Every Coxcomber* 20, 1 Neglect, oppression, subornation, fraud, panderism. 1800 MALONE *Cal. Misc.* 21, (Richly) ? A Lesson exemplar that instigues by the panderism of Signior de Sacrifizzo. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 453 His paid panderism to the other panders of that mob.

†**Pa·nderize**, *v.* *Obs.* Also **pandar-**. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the pander. Hence †**Pa·ndertizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 289 Venus...who so unwisely withstood the anchor of her wane, by the brokage or panderizing of the lewes. 1608 MARSTON *Parasit.* iv. Your father shall not say I panderize. 1618 R. C. [*title*] *Whetstone* 11...the lascivious deeds I panderizing past.

†**Pa·nderly**, *a.* *Obs.* or arch. [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Of the nature of or befitting a pander.

1580 R. RICH *Farewell* T j v b, She would make her understande, how ill she could awaie with suche pandarly practises. 1602 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 119 Oh you Panderly Rascals, there's a knot: a gin, a packe, a conspiracie against me. 1640 GLEN *Reason to Lov.* To Rdr., Some lewd pamphlet some panderly stanzas. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii, A panderly hackney.

Pandermite (pændĕrmoit). *Min.* [Named 1877, from Pandermas in Asia Minor: see -ITE 1.] A variety of Priceite.

1886 in *Cassell's Nonpol. Encyc.* 1896 in CHAMBERS *Dict. Supp.* *Min.*

†**Panderous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 -drous, 7 -derous. [f. PANDER *sb.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of or characterizing a pander. In quot. = *arch* as *adv.*

1734 *Sailour's Praxidike* (1734) 308 He may be capable to passing upon any matter, or being witness .. that is any panderess (i.e. fame), or (right & a pickpocket). 1820 *2nd Maiden's Trag.* 10 I to Hael. *Dialogue* X. 421, I set before them, panderess lust, this steel. 1840 MOTHERWELL *Minstrelsy* 22 The next very pandemonic difference was that between 20 100. 1859 *Cornhill Mag.* II. 41 Before O. IV. IV, I dare to single combat any knight, Any adventurer, any panderess bride.

Pa·dership. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or trade of a pander.

1598 J. HARRISON *Two Treat.* (1637) 31 Calvin ..saith, That evil dancing of men and women together, are nothing else then panderships and procreations to whoredome.

Pan-destruction, -diabolism: see PAN- 2.

Pandi-culated, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pandiculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pandiculārī* to stretch oneself, f. *pandēre* to stretch + dim. element.] 'Stretched out, opened, extended' (Ash, 1775).

Pandiculation (pændikiʉlēi·ʃən). [n. of action from L. *pandiculārī*: see prec.] An instinctive movement, consisting in the extension of the legs, the raising and stretching of the arms, and the throwing back of the head and trunk, accompanied by yawning: it occurs before and after sleeping, also in certain nervous affections, as hysteria, and at the accession of a fit of ague. Sometimes loosely used for 'yawning'.

1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 91 Id. 207 Pandiculation is a Deliberate Action of the other Muscles of the Body. 1888 *Pall. Trans.* III. 60 *Animal Sensibility*, the Blakeods, Yawning, Pandiculation, and their Causes. 1890-94 GOULD'S *Dunglison Med. Dict.* 40 III. 329 Pandiculation. In an immoderate exertion to recover a balance of power between the extensor and flexor muscles. 1892-96 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 119 By here and there pandiculation, vulgarly called yawning.

Pandionine (pændəi·ənəin). [f. mod.L. *Pandion*, generic name of the OSPREY, L. *Pandion*, Gr. *Πανδίων*, in Mythology the father of Procne and Philomela.] Of or belonging to the genus *Pandion* or osprey. In recent Dicts.

Pandit, variant of PUNDIT.

Pandle (pæ·ndl). Also 8 **pandell.** [Origin unascertained: app. the source of Leach's generic name *Pandalus*.] A local name of the shrimp; applied by some writers to an allied crustacean, perhaps *Pandalus annulicornis*, Leach.

1788 *Gentl. Mag.* lx. 833 A small fish is caught on the sandy(?) Heritage(?) which they call pandells; they are bigger than shrimps, smaller than prawns.. Their claws are not like those of a lobster, but shut up like a knife with a short blade. 1835 KIRBY *Hist. & Instinct. Anim.* II. xv. 38 The smaller Crustaceans, as the shrimp, prawn, pandle. 1875 *Supern. Things, Pandle*, a shrimp. Also used in Kent.

b. *Comb.*, as **pandle-whew**, a local name of the wigeon (Norfolk).

1885 SWAYNE *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 194.

Pa·ndoor, -dore. *S. dial.* [See quot. 1756; but proof of the alleged derivation is wanting.] A kind of large oyster, found near Prestonpans.

1756 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 30 Oysters caught nearest to the town (Prestonpans) are the largest and fattest: hence the largest obtained the name of Pandoors, i.e. oysters caught at the doors of the pans. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* I. 428. 1892 HAMERTON *Travels in Field* 56 (E. D. D.) With a dish of mussel-brose at Newhaven, or with a plentiful of the pandoors a little further east the coast.

Pandoor, Pandor: see PANDOUR, PANDER.

Pandora[1] (pændō·rā). Also 7 **Pandore.** [L. Gr. Πανδώρα fr. 'all-gifted', f. παν- all + δῶρα gift.] In Greek mythology, the name of the first mortal woman, on whom, when made by Vulcan and brought to Epimetheus, all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.

1639 J. FERRY *Fabulæ Trans* 5 (L. in Hall. *Dictyo* XII. 460 *To Venus she like Pandora.* The gods endue, and nature would grow poor. 1649 WATTS *Ottwell* v. 81 The Academies and Stoics, who knew not what a covetousness and most unbridled Pandora was known'd upon Adam.

Hence **Pandora's box:** the gift of Jupiter to Pandora, a box enclosing the whole multitude of human ills, which flew forth when the box was foolishly opened by Epimetheus; according to a later version, the box contained all the blessings of the gods, which, on its opening, escaped and were lost, with the exception of hope, which was at the bottom of the box. Hence in fig. and allusive uses.

1599 GREENE *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 34 I cannot 'chuse but affection, better then..to Pandoraes box, fill vppe the bible, and open the Deuill? 1600 in 2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 271 Pandora's box. 1670 W. BOGAN *Lett. Primrose* 13 And if Arts, Arms, and America should bring in their Legacies (of Diseases), Pandora Box would swell, and there must be a strange Philology. 1672 J. GODDARD *Pandora* 6, 1. (1733) 161 There may be some hope left in the bottom of this Pandora's box of calamities. 1892 CHARLES *Horace* v. 266 The Eighteenth was a Hospital Century, in which little word there is a whole Pandora's Box of miseries. 1900 Mrs. LOVE LOCKER *Pandora Cassie* xix. Pandora's box was opened for him, and all the gobs and goals his imagination had ever figured were strewn.

Pandora[2] (pændō·rə), **pandore** (pændō·r). Also 7-8 **pandura**, (8 **pandaia**), 9 **pandura**, **pandur**. [a. It. *pandora* (also *pandora*), F. *pandore*, ad. L. *pandūra*, a. Gr. *πανδοῦρα*, a musical instrument the invention of which was attributed to Pan. [But the word was prob. of foreign origin.]

A stringed musical instrument of the cithar type, the same as the BANDORA.

The original Greek and Roman *pandura* is described as a kind of lute with three strings: such an instrument is still used in some eastern lands under the name *pandur*. But the original type has at different times, and in different countries, undergone many changes in form, in the number and material of the strings, the mode of construction of the sound-box, etc. Equally numerous are the modifications of the name: cf. BANDORA, BANJO, MANDOLINE. The changes of form and name have not always gone together: the Neapolitan *pandora*, for instance, retaining the ancient name, is a musical instrument larger than the mandoline, strung with eight metal wires, and played with a quill.

c. 1440 MYRKES *Festival. Man.* 168 Take an instrument, as a Lute, Orpharion, Pandora, or such like. 1562 BULLEYN *Dr. Gruppes* 18. (1923) I. 31 Their new red fingers .. being adorned with diamonds, were taught to touch the pandora, and even to touch the keys of the harpsichord. 1614 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* I. 196 The Orpharion was like a goldes, but was strung with wire.. The Bandore, treble viuller, had a straight backe: the Orpharion slacking. The Pandora was of the late kind, the Mandora a lesser base. 1638 *Simpol. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 388/1 *Pandora*, a small kind of lute, with fewer strings than the ordinary lute.. believed to have originated in the Ukraine. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 644 *Pandora* or *Pandore*, A Citther of larger dimensions than the Orpharion.

fig. 1632 DEKKER *Fifth-ach.* iv, Ey Sonne that delight to touch the sincere wyerie chord, The cyriton, the pandore, and the thyrsis rattle. 1708 PRIDEAUX *Pandora of Pandore*, a kind of Musical Instrument. 1880 GROVE'S *Dict. Mus.* II. 612 A larger orpharion was called PHANTOM, and a still larger one PANDORE. 1889 ARMSTRONG *Rural Characters* 171 Alice's eyes as soon fell upon a pandur, or three-stringed lute.

Pandour, pandoor (pændiʉə(r)). Also pandore. [= F. *pandour*, Ger. *pandur*; all a. Serbocroatian *pándur*, 'a constable, bailiff, beadle, sumpmaster, or catchpole; a mounted policeman or guardian of the public peace; a watcher of fields and vineyards', having also in earlier times the duty of guarding the frontier districts from the inroads of the Turks. For ulterior etymology see Note below. The sense in which the word became known in Western Europe is involved in the history of TRENCK's body of panduors.]

1. In *pl.* The name borne by a local force organized in 1746 by Baron Trenck on his own estates in Croatia to clear the country near the Turkish frontier of bands of robbers; subsequently enrolled as a regiment in the Austrian Army, where, under Trenck, their capacity and brutality caused them to be dreaded over Germany, and made *Pandour* synonymous in Western Europe with 'brutal Croatian soldier'.

1747 (title) Memoirs of the Life of Francis Baron Trenck .. Colonel of a body of Pandours and Sclavonian Hussars. *Ibid.* 13. I set out with a retinue of twenty pandour-hussars of mine. *Ibid.* 16 My hussar-banda or regain of pandours. 1752 ECHARDUS *Grandivion* (1761) II. iv. 51, I beheld six Pandours issue from that lonely part of the wood. 1756 TRENCK *Mem.* I. 8 Under the 11th style might have been raised a colonel of pandours then a chimera indeed. 1759 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i. 331 When heaped Oppression pour'd to Northern wars. Her whisker'd pandours and her fierce hussars. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 180/2 On Horn Trenck's secession to the throne, Trenck offered his own and the services of his men, his regiment of Pandours, as he called them, to the young empress.

Ap. 1768 POPE *Dunc.* (1783) 9, The hussars and pandours of physic.. surely attack a patient together.

†2. In local use, in Croatia, Servia, Hungary, etc.: A guard; an armed servant or retainer; a member of the local mounted constabulary.

1680 *Hist. Rem.* 7 Feb. 1/1/2 A small body of guards, called pandours, is, by intercepted maps, attached to the establishment (the customary of St. John of Rots). 1688 W. J. TUCKER *S. Europe* 159 The 'pandores' came to fetch him, and dragged him before the commander. *Ibid.* 169 These Pandors, your gallies, your mounted constabulary, or whatever you call them, are they of no use?

[1850 The word *pandour*, with all its many of the senses mentioned above, is found in nearly all the South Slavonic (Servian) dialects, and in Magyar, also as *pandúr*: in Roumanian it has entered Turkish as *pandúr*. Earlier forms in Magyar and Serbo-croatian were *bandúr*, *bandur*: the former is still used in and near Ragusa. The word is not earlier either in Magyar or Servian, and the question of its origin and course of diffusion in those tongues is involved in considerable obscurity. But Slavonic scholars are now generally agreed in referring it through the earlier *bandur*, *bandur*, to med.L. *bandurius*, orig. 'a follower of a standard or banner': see BANDERIAL, or to some Italian or Provençal word akin to this. Among reasons evidenced by Du Cange for *bandurius* (and *banneretus*), are those of 'guard of constables and sheriffs', also 'sumpter, equerry', which are both senses of *pándur*.] *Ib. bandúrus* (Venetian *bandúro*) has also the sense of 'sumpter'. The alleged derivation of the word from Pandur or Pandur Fourth, 'a village in Lower Hungary', given in Bruce & Grober's Cyclopædia, and repeated in many English Dictionaries, is absolutely baseless.]

Pandowdy (pændau·di). *U. S.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a corruption of PAN *pl.*?] Halliwell cites from Bp. Kennett's MS. *pandledd* a custard (Somerset); but this is now unknown in England.] A kind of apple pudding, variously seasoned, but usually with molasses, and baked in a deep dish with or without a crust.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pandowdy*, food made of bread and apples baked together. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Lett.* xviii, Hull-gingerbread (so-called) fit only for the digestion of paupers.. 1859 LELAND *Myst. L.* 19 Pan-dowdy.—A kind of custard, and besides up apple-pie.

Pandrass, -ess, obs. forms of PANTHEON.

Pandur, variant spelling of PANDORA.

Pandor, pandura, pandure: see PANDORA[2].

Pandurate (pæ·ndiʉrēt), *a.* [f. L. *pandūra* PANDORA[2] + -ATE[2].] = next. Also †**Pandurated.**

1713 *Ann. Suppl., Pandurated*, having a hole in the form of the mouths. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pandurate*. 1880 *Cassell. Chem.* XVI. 177 The fin is pandurate, notched, emarginate at the top. 1882 Garden 25 July (1940) 1 The large pandurate labellum is pure white on its upper part.

Panduriform (pændiʉ·rifɔm), *a.* [f. L. *pandūra* PANDORA[2] + -FORM.] Fiddle-shaped; chiefly in *Bot.* and *Entom.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Panduriform Leaf*, one of the shape of a violin.. large at both ends then in the middle, where it is deeply cut, in a rounded manner. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 211 v. (1765) 178 *Pandæriformis*, Fiddle-shaped. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* xxxv. III. 604 In *Aleuria nanciana* this (the tegmina) are rather panduriform or fiddle-shaped.

1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 179 When a bipinnatifid has but one deep sinus on each side, it is termed *panduriform* or fiddle-shaped.

†**Pandurist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pandurist*, he that plays on a musical instrument called a Bandoch, or on a Viola.

Pandy (pæ·ndi), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* [Supposed to be L. *pande* 'stretch out!', imper. of *pandĕre* to stretch or spread.] A stroke upon the extended palm with a leather strap or *tawse*, *ferula*, or rod, given as a punishment to schoolboys: = PALMY *sb.*

1805 A. *Select Poems* 11 But if for fun, compels him, I fear that thou a pandy gets. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 30 The punishment was mostly in the form of pandies—blows delivered with varying force, but generally with the full swing of the arm, as it was commonly called. 1876 *Quart. Rev.* Oct. 3/2 s. v. *Tawse* Branches of order and bad conduct .. get the Edgar somewhere (not particularly) by 'pandies'. 1893 W. HUNTER in *Nineteen Cent.* 150 The pandies took their name from *Pande manum*.. 'Stretch out your open hand'. [The usual Sc. explanation is from *pande palmam*: as the source of *pandy* and *palmy*.]

Hence **Pa·ndy** *v.* (trans.), to strike on the palm of the hand with the tawse or ferula, as a punishment.

1883 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* v, *And she*.. pandied their hands with canes. 1893 A. E. RAVE *My Schooling Fr.* 21 When he was going to be pandied.

Pandy (pæ·ndi), *sb.*[2] *E. Ind.* Also **-ee.** [According to Yule, from the surname *Pánde*, the title of a *jât* or subdivisional branch of the Brahmins of the Upper Province, which was very common among the high-caste sepoys of the Bengal army. One of those bearing the surname was *Mangal Pánde*, the first man to mutiny in the 34th Regiment.] A colloquial name for a revolted sepoy in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-9.

1857 H. GREATHED *Lett. Siege Delhi* (1858) 22 As long as I feel the entire confidence I do.. I cannot feel gloomy. I leave that feeling to the Pandies. 1864 TENNYSON *Compl. Wardol* (1866) 448 He was separated from his squadron, and surrounded by a party of disposable Pandies. 1873 FRANCIS MOSTYN-L. *Kaffirs Ch.* 182 We captured three guns that the Pandies were carrying off. 1897 LD. ROBERTS *40 Yrs. in India* I. xi. 62.

Pan-dynamometer, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Pane (pēn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-5 **pan**, 6 **panne**, **paan**, **pein**, 6-7 **payne**, 6-8 **pain**, 4- **pane**. [a. F. *pan* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pan*, Sp. *paño*, Pg. *panno*, It. *panno*—L. *pannus*, acc. of *pannus* a cloth, a piece of cloth.]

I. A piece of cloth.

†1. A cloth; a piece of cloth; any distinct portion of a garment, a lap, a shirt. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4587 Ioc drog his manid wit be pan.. Wit pan he wrid his tender bak. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 999 Tristrem gan it wip hild An prinse pride to pan. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 29 Among precious metall is a stoke [W. scrow], to presse among cloth; and I, 1450 *Merlin* 300 Then kembed he his berde, and kidde the panne of his mailede. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 134 *Gif thow dwelis* with the Quene, prudent in pane, c 1475 *Partenay* 5054 Which so well was Arrayned indede, That to shun be paine had he hide of brede. 1575-80 BEDFORD *Adv. T* 77 A Paire of cloth, *pannicolus*, *supparus*, *pannus*.

†b. = COVERTURE[2] 2. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 875 Per beddyng was noble, Of curtyns of clere silk, with clere golde barrez, & couertore ful ryalme, with vmbrych paned. 1455 (*errore in Paston Lett.* I. 384 line. 3) blankettes, I payre of scharpe, I payre pane ferryd with cotton'ys. 1466 *Acc. Exch. Jrnl.* (1898) *Treas. Scot.* I. 108, iij ellis of scarlet to be a pane to the Kingis bed. 1508 *Ibid.* III. 91 For ij ellis iij quarteris bagis scarlet to be ane pane for the Kingis bede to the ellis. 1508 *Fenicle to Hunyis Piggis & His Felowis* 1511 Item pane of pampane wallen fethirde w' blak and reid silk.

†2. A piece, width, or strip of cloth, of which several were joined together side by side, so as to make one cloth, cushion, or garment. *Obs.*

The 'panes' might be narrow pieces or strips of alternate or different colours (e.g. red and blue) or different materials (e.g. velvet and cloth of gold), or pieces of the same colour with lace or other trimming inserted in the seams, or (a less usual sense) of the same cloth distinguished by colour or separated by lines of stitching, etc.

1480 WYNNE, *Acc. Exhr.* (Ellis) 118 (a) coueringe of wrat paled rede and blo with cuttes aneras and ouerseie in

every pane. 1917 in Kerry N. Lancs. Reading (1881) 106 Ass. Lancs. Clerk of peace of Cloth of gold & velvett imbroidred w[ith] embroidrie & flowres. a 1548 Hall. Chron. 17 Hen. VIII 208 b, Another chamber was hanged with grene Velvet... in the middle of every pane or peece, was a table of Christ in Monstrosyte enricshalled. 1592 Greene Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 102 A very gaming courte paire of velvet breeches, whose panes ... was thereto cut with the best Spanish scisses. 1611 Cotgr. Crenillure, a Pane, Square or Gloss. Wyndow. etc. 1683 Evelyn Kalend. (Weale) 136 Panel, a square or pane of this board.

8. A rectangular division of some surface; one of the compartments of a chequered pattern.

1599 Earle Jocular 158 Diana dilates women of quadrangular statues of motley colours, whereof two are richly hanged with golde and precious stones... and chaltered like the panes of a chaire forde. 1724 J. Mackay Journ. thro. Engl. (ed.), One wall: each up the whole length of a room, built of panes of this stone about a foot square. 1825 Knight Dict. Mech. 1861/2 Pane, ... one square of the pattern in a plaid or checker-work fabric.

b. Each of the blocks of burr-stone of which a mill-stone is constructed.

1839 Ure Dict. Arts 619 The pieces of hole-stone are ... put into parallelepipeds, called panes, which are bound with iron hoops into large millstones. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. 2012/1 The separate blocks which are hooped together to form a hole-stone are known as panes.

9. A section or plot of ground more or less rectangular in shape; spec. in *Irrigation*, a division of ground bounded by a feeder and an outlet-drain.

1580 Hoskyns Inst. Cross. 227 Quhair is thy garding ... with Arnehe Bourie, quhilk the gentle Wemys Hall passeid pleasantly in every pane? 1683 Kalendar Agric. (1691) 197 [E. D. D.] *Pane*, ... a regular division of townships of husbandry work, as digging, sowing, etc. Some are sufficient panes, where nothing but beer grows. 1698 W. Robson Prosp. Glass. (E. D. D.), *Pane*, a compartment of trenched ground between the raised divisions. 1866 *R. Anglicus IV.* 9 (*E. D. D.*), *Pane*, ... used by cottagers for a garden bed, or any small piece of ground, having a defined boundary. 1877 Westmorld. in Cassell's Techn. Educ. III. 23 The water trickles down the sides of the ridges, finding its way into gutters—between the elevated 'panes' or 'warp-beds'.

†**Pane**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [M.E. n. OF. *panne*, *pane*, *penne*, *penne*, etc. (Cotgr. *panne* a skin, hide, or hide:) = Pr. *pena*, *penna*, OSp. *peña*, *pena*, Sp. *pana*, in med.L. *panna*, *penna* fur, skin (Du Cange).]

Referred by Diez to L. *penna* feather the sense after MHG. *bidem* downy fur or *gefider*; others take it as a fem. formation from L. *pannus*, but here the OF. form *penne*, *pene*, presents difficulty.]

1. Fur, esp. as used for a lining to a garment; a fell or skin of ermine, sable, miniver, or other fur).

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 122 He lat bringe a cope of whelpe And eke a pane of meniver. 13.. *Coer de Lyon* (N.) 721 Pe panie al of fine & gris (1267. Cauce richie garys of fyne gryis) Pe manele worre of nichel price. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 *Pane*, of a furrure, *penula*. *P. pelicia*. 1552 in *Hutchins. Dorset.* (1796) 120 Item, One New gowne's clay, for King ought to weare. Ne pane of ermes and if he pare too a ermine sleeve, a Duke's ought to line but lower. c 1560 *St. Paule Heraldry* 177 (*E. Ritz. Heral.*, 311, 1809) 120 His next habite in armes is ermyne thogh. Nedlie sensible nor colerate to blowein, Ermyne and pere, called panis, bearly facing. And lastlie as without other discripcione. 1905 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 256 Pane to the Quenis Maister of Wardrob for xxv pane of myniver to ane furth the lynyng of the mayre's ... sle. 1530 Palsgr. 191/2 *Pane* of a gowe furre, *pannes de gris*.

2. A package or bundle of furs containing a hundred skins: also called Manta.

(But this may belong to Pane, *sb.*[1])

1443 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 136/2 Il paiera de Peyne, chescun centeine ... Bouge, pris le piece xxd; where *Ed. Caotton* & *Calend. Merch.* in *Halsbanister's Lawyer* 301 Budge... Furres the fur containing four panes in it. *Ibid.*, Lambs ... contained the pane ... x li., ung. the pane... vili.

Pane (pēn), *sb.*[2] [Cf. F. *panne*, in same sense, of uncertain origin.] The pointed or edged end of a hammer opposite to the face; = Pein.

1881 *Metal Worker* No. 15. 1/2 What weapon ... has decided the proper orthography of the top part of a machinist's hammer? Some call it the 'pane'; some write it 'peen'; and some 'pean'. 1883 Chase *Smiths & Forge* 20 Sometimes the handle is coarse at the pane or narrow end, the head end being known as the face. 1902 Machinist. *Metal Trades* 15, 82 An engineer's ball-pane hammer... The ball-pane is for the small round work at the back of the hammer-head, and is chiefly used for riveting.

Hence **Paned**, *a.*, in comb., having a pane of a specified kind, as *ball-paned*, *small-paned*.

1900 *T. Shedd's Catal. Tools, Home Handler...* 31 Give every alternate tooth [of a saw] a sharp top with a...small-paned hammer.

†**Pane**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [f. Pane *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To border or line with fur. *Paned*, *ppl. pained*. furred.

1530 *Palsgr.* f. 81 (1852) 250 *And a mantell of scarlet* [paned] *w[ith] mynyver.*

Pane (pēn), *v.*[1] [f. Pane *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make up (a piece of cloth, a garment) of pieces or strips of different sorts or colours, joined side by side. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1300 *H. de Gandavo* (Roxburgh Bal.) *Et corrupcio paned* whose & red of stamen. 1309 *Rymph Rec. Selkirk* (1889) I. 100 That thair bruere to of hatis the saidis craftis be payntit with the rougis figuris and armis of the wolsardis. 1350 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey in Surrey Archæol.* (1863) IV. 78 Item, one vestre cloth of gowne and vestre coverall paned. 1504 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4033/1 Lost: ... a Damask Woodcoc Carmine, paned with Orange-colour Shagreen. 1574 *Orig. Reg.* 1557/8 & 1558 mantle of purple, paned with white. 1882 H. Ainsworth *Constable of Tower* (1888) 72 He wore a doublet and hose of purple velvet, paned and slit.

2. To fit (a window) with panes.

1708 Lucas *Athens's Arcade.* II. 96/1 The Window must be grated, the rest paned with scratching tale.

†3. To panel (a room). *Obs.*

1708 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 28 June 4 The other [room] wainscoted and paned with fine Dutch Canvass.

Pane, *obs.* f. Fain, Pain *sb.*[1], Peine.

Pan-ecclesiastical, **-egreism**, etc.: see Pan-.

Paned (pēnd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pane *sb.*[1] (*sb.*[3]) + -ed.]

1. Made of strips of different coloured cloth joined together, or of cloth cut into strips, between which ribs or strips of other material or colour are inserted.

1559 in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 27 Item, a paned bed hanging for the same use. 1583 in *Norcl. N. & Q.* I. 17 A pece of blew paned hose, double farthe wt Sherratyne. 1897 Plumk. & Fl. *Woman's Hair* 4, 8, All the remaining generation Of long curles, short pain'd hose, and huge stuff'd doublets. a 1638 Pord, etc. *Witch Edmonton* iv. 1, (*R.*) my ribs are made of a paper'd hose, and they hoop. 1820 *Scott Nigel* I. His paned hose were of black velvet, lined with purple silk, which garniture appeared at the slashes. a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Pane*, Paned curtains are made of long and narrow stripes of different patterns or colours sewed together. 1887 W. Gunyon *Ford Island*, 121 Paned hose, were a kind of trunk breeches, formed of stripes of various coloured cloth, ornamentally intermixed with slips of silk, or velvet, stitched together.]

2. Of a window or door: Having panes of glass. (Chiefly with qualification.)

1736 Mrs. Chapone *Poems* (1768) 120 The windows are all of the small paned kind. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 23 A fox ... took a direction through a glass paned door. 1886 F. Hoey *Mad. Midas* I. ii. A quaint little porch and two commonly paned windows on each side.

Panel, **Panesl**, var. Panier, Panyel.

Panegan, *obs.* form of Penne, pl. of Pent.

Panegurle, *obs.* variant of Panegyry.

†**Panegyre**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. πανήγυρις Panegyris: in sense 1 identified with *panegyric*.]

1. A eulogy: = Panegyric *sb.* 1.

1603 B. Jonson (title) A panegyre on the happy entrance of James, our sovereign, to his first high session of Parliament. 1618 Bolton *Hayden's Epinch Und.* 4 Instead... of precious Gifts, of solemne Panegyres: Accept a Heart.

2. A general assembly: = Panegyris 1.

1637 Sydenham in *Mem. Dartmouth* III. 136 Here was in Rome the great panegyre of the Church, the solemnest meeting of all the country round. 1763 — *Paleographik. Sacra* I. 81 public sacrifices, which they called Panegyres: a meeting of a city of a country, a province.

Panegyric (pænədʒi·rik), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 panegyrike, -gyrique, -girick, panic-, panne-, pana-, -gyrick, -girike, -gyrickе, 7–9 panegyrick. [a. F. *panégyrique* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *panegyricus* public eulogy, orig. adj., a. Gr. πανηγυρικός fit for a public assembly or festival, f. πανήγυρις Panegyris.]

A. sb. 1. A public speech or writing in praise of some person, thing, or achievement; a laudatory discourse, a formal or elaborate encomium or eulogy. Const. *on*, *upon*, formerly *of*.

1603 Dekker (title) A Panegyrike Congratulatorie delivered to the King most royallie Matchde. 1610 in *Peacham Papers* (Camden) 122, I also composed a panegyrick of the incomparable of giuels. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Panegyrick*, ... a literation kinde of speaking or oration, in the praise and commendacions of Kings, or other great persons, whereto some Scholars are payed with many Pensions. 1663 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 45 The Monmouthes... marching all others with a Panegyrick of their own Drums. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* (1715) 227 The Conquest ... were sometimes attended with a Panegyrick upon the dead Person. a 1704 T. Brown *Trans. Ess. Wks.* 1730 I. 109 Write a panegyric upon yourself. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1), I profess to write, not his panegyrick, but his Life. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* I. 21 Had I meant to make a panegyric on Mr. Johnson's excellencies, 1879 *Farrar Cant. Lect.* 416 After Cant's death Clowe published a panegyric upon him.

2. Elaborate praise; eulogy; laudation.

1813 S. Cadwallader *Fields Alph.* 106 *S. Panegyrick*, praise. 1710 Steele in *Tatler Digest* (1869) VI. 219 Not doubting but the rest which follows will be still matter of panegyric. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* I. Prol. 7 In this manner of panegyric, often misapplied, an author passes unregarded either by his friends or himself. 1879 Farrer *St. Paul* I. 6 He stands infinitely above the need of hollow-hearted panegyric.

†3. = Panegyris 2. *Obs.*

1620 W. Watkin *Dyonysius* (1890) 23 Fichte Stanney, 5 lanch Priest, called for the Presbyterial the lanterne of England.

B. adj. †1. = Panegyrical 1. *Obs.*

1609 Holland *Plutarch* Epitas. Words, *Panegyricke*, praise. 1710 Steele in *Tatler Digest* (1869) VI. 219 Not doubting but the rest which follows will be still matter of panegyric. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* I. Prol. 7 In this manner of panegyric, often misapplied, an author passes unregarded either by his friends or himself. 1879 Farrer *St. Paul* I. 6 He stands infinitely above the need of hollow-hearted panegyric.

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2. = Panegyrical 2.

a 1682 Dugdale *Liturgy* (1718) 344 In Panegyrical Allelujahs. 1708 Motte *Mod. Pref. to Mem. Lisle* I. 17 The panegyrick author after a sort doth shew. 1747 *Poet. Mor. Epist.* iv. 3, 403 To not used to panegyrick strains. 1774 Mason *Elegies* I. Poems 48 Continue I entire the panegyric string.

Hence †**Panegyrize** *v. intr.*, to utter or write a panegyric; *trans.*, to praise in an elaborate oration or eulogium.

1708 De Foe *Review. Address Protest. Pref.*, I am not going about to panegyrize upon my own Work. 1730 Gentl. *Magaz.* 108, 110 (*D.*), I had rather be...Dangerous for a stone than panegyrized for a time.

Panegyrical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** Of the nature of a general assembly. *Obs.*

a 1619 DAVEN. *Dissuasive Tryall* (1820) 4 Their ordinary meeting, as it is, Acts v. 21, daily, could not be a Panegyricall meeting. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Glory, Ch. Christ* iv. vi. Wks. 1865 XII. 190 In the primitive church the persons of the bishops . . were chosen by all the people, and by panegyrical meetings.

2. Of the nature of a panegyric or eulogy; publicly or elaborately expressing praise or commendation; eulogistic, encomiastic, laudatory.

1597-3 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supper*, Wks. (Grosart) II. 198 Tuckfeldius a pleasible Encomion, or to speake a Panegyricall Oration of her praises. 1598 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 76. 1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos., Panegyricall*, spoken figuratly in praise of some great person. 1722 I. SHERMAN *Epistle* (1765) I. 401 A dead lord . . is always to receive honourable interment and a panegyrical epitaph. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1878) II. v. 1 see The Duke of Wellington's despatches . . tell us as much more about him than any panegyrical sketch.

Hence **Panegyrically** *adv.*, in or by means of a panegyric; by way of elaborate eulogy.

1680 *Religion of Dutch* 17 You must also Panegyrically embrace the Customs . . for their sakes. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 360 Wieckmann . . fell in love with an antiquated religion of austere sort, and undertook to describe them panegyrically.

Panegyrician (-ĭ·ʃən), *n. rare.* [f. PANEGYRIC *sb.* + -IAN.] = PANEGYRIST *n.* 1.

1787 *Anc. Blenheim Nose & Montmorin* II. 230, 68 He suffered me to panegyricize him in a dedication of a piece.

‖ **Panegyris** (pănĭ·dʒĭrĭs, -ē·dʒĭrĭs). [a. Gr. πανήγυρις, f. παν- all + ἄγυρις = ἀγυρά assembly.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A general assembly: *esp.* a festal assembly in honour of a god. In quots. 1647-79 in allusion to Heb. xii. 23.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* iii. 12 Amidst a panegyris of angels, and that glorious assembly. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* xx. v. (1713) 362 There shall be the glorious Panegyris, the assembly and church of the first-born. 1775 CRESSWELL *Trans. Arch. Miner.* xl. 143 A panegyris or general assembly was held there yearly. 1873 C. T. NEWTON *Art & Archæol.* viii. (1880) 330 The Olympic panegyris . . was still a reality.

†**2.** = PANEGYRIC *A.* 1. *Obs.*

1696 CRESSET *Flight to Temple* 23 Their silence speaks aloud, and is Thy well pronounced panegyris.

Panegyrism (pănĭ·dʒĭrĭz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PANEGYRIS + -ISM. Cf. Gr. πανηγυρισμός, -ισμόν celebration of a public festival.] A panegyrizing; a composition of panegyrical character.

1824 T. SHILLAB in *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 673/2 A work which has been called a panegyrism.

Panegyrist (pănĭ·dʒĭrĭst). [f. next: see -IST. Cf. Gr. πανηγυριστής one who celebrates a public festival.] One who writes or utters a panegyric; one who elaborately praises; an encomiast.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1870) 3 Adde . . those few lines out of a Syrre more modest Panegyrist, wherein Martial Cordba (c. II. The panegyrist of Nerva 100) 1613 W. H. IRELAND *Scribleriomastix* 15 Panegyrick Bristol Knights! That wisenheads can so quite'y no Note, And make Men shine abroad—no hone. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 136 The high-flown rhetoric of a panegyrist.

Panegyrize (pănĭ·dʒĭrəiz), *v.* [rel. Gr. πανηγυρίζ-ειν to celebrate πανήγυρις or a public festival; to deliver a panegyric: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce or write a panegyric or elaborate eulogy upon; to speak or write in praise of; to eulogize.

1617 COLLIER *Def. Eth. Rly* 11. vi. 230 Among so many Saints, as he Panegyrizeth in these Orations. 1730 HIST. D'ARTAGNAN *Memoirs of Spain*, The friends of Governours . . panegyrized him while they wanted his assistance. 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1878) I. v. 8. 231 Much panegyrizing the government of an emperor.

2. *intr.* To compose or utter panegyrics.

a 1827 MITFORD cited in WEBSTER (1828).

Hence **Panegyrized, Panegyrizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Panegyrizer.**

1823 *Pantheon* II. 259 His sons are earliest panegyrizers of republicanism (WEBSTER). 1832 DAVIES & VERMILYE *Player's Expositor* 2. (1868) 342 More anxious to be the panegyrized than the panegyrist. 1837 *Dublin Monthly Magazine* I. 21, 258 In his panegyrizing epitaph on the monarch.

Panegyry (pănĭ·dʒĭrĭ, -dʒĕrĭ, pănĭdʒĭrĭ). Also 7 panic-, panagory, panagyry. [f. Gr. πανήγυρις PANEGYRIS, with change of suffix.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* = PANEGYRIS 1. Also more generally, A religious festival.

1632 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. *Prol.*, That the call of wisdom and virtue may be heard everywhere . . not only to pulpits, but . . to set and solemn panegyries in theatres. 1644 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 158 Those dayes (the Nativity, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost) were called . . The Christian Panegyries, as it were of Christian feast, those of lesser account. 1837 *Penny's Mag.* X.K. 201 The . . panegyries or great monthly festivals of the Egyptians.

1868 G. RAWLINSON in *Last Memoirs* 24 The institution of panegyries or 'solemn assemblies'.

†**2.** = PANEGYRIC *A.* 2 (*of* music, *the speech*.)

1620 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1621) 72 Then would in [Hezekiah] . . sound forth the Panegyrick of Gods praises. 1636 Haywood in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 69 Having these Panegyrie lays read over, To thy perpetuall fame.

Panelity (pănĕ·lĭtĭ). [*mod.L.* **panelitās*, f. **pānis-us* of bread, f. *pān-is* bread.] The quality or condition of being bread, "breadless".

a 1887 S. PARKES *Economic Alcoyist. Tract* (1888) 22 They would not easily separate the Manna and Farm, and Architecture of the Bread from one another, but the Panelity or Breadfulness it self from them all. 1889 PARKES *Ep. Shepherd* 21 Russian bakers praise the deity They (1899) 6, while yet in its panelity. 1980 PHANTASIE *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 41 Lancaster . . acknowledged that . . there did remain a certain panelity and vitality.

Panel (pæ·nel), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3– panel; also 4–6 panell, -e, (5 -ylle, -ystl, -etle, pannele, pennelle), 5–8 pannel, 6 -ell, 6–7 -all, 6–8 -ell, 6–9 -el, (7 -elle, -ell). [ME. a. OF. *panel* piece of cloth, saddle-cushion, piece (of anything), etc., mod. F. *panneau* = It. *pannello*, med. L. *pannellus*, dim. of *pannus* cloth: see PANE *sb.*[2] (several senses of which are found also under *panel*). OF. had also *pannele* f., piece, etc., which in ME. would run together with *panel*.]

I. A piece of cloth, and connected uses.

1. A piece of cloth placed under the saddle to protect the horse's back from being galled (*obs.*); now, the pad or stuffed lining of a saddle employed for this purpose.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14481 Brought ful wober on his bak Ma sadel ne pannel. *c* 1400 *Destr. o Troye* 4 Gens. 473 Lyke thyse fil wole the pannels, And in the nadel ne the wele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 262/1 A Pannelle of a saddle, *pannellus, subsellium.* 1627 *Naval Acts. Hen. VII* (1896) 119 Carpenell without pannell. 1697 MARGARET *Carpal.* vi. (1807) 56 The pannells of his Saddle shall be made of strong linnen cloath. 1744 *Dr. Von Mans. Cavalier* (1840) 74, I cut a hole in the pannel of the saddle. 1833 *Encycl. Sport.* (ed. 2) XII. 620 Hunting saddles should have their pannels well beaten and brushed to prevent sore backs.

2. A kind of saddle: generally applied to a rough treeless pad: but formerly sometimes to an ass's wooden saddle.

1530-1 *Earl Derby's Expod.* (Camden) 48 Two li[ttle] pannells with iyn corsers double, xvi.d. 5[s.]. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Pannell to ryde on, *bast, pannecon.* 1573 CURTEYS *Husb.* (1878) 58 A pannel and wannop, packesaddle and pad. 1592 PEACHAM *Gb. Disc., Maidens de Silli*, the pannell or the saddle tree, *Strangulum Equarium.* 1597 *Bp. Hall. Sat.* IV. ii. 28 So rides he mounted on the market-day, Upon a straw-stuft pannel all the way. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 203 Their Asses had pannels in stead of saddles . . and rope hail crosse the pannels, and knotted at the ends in stead of stirrups. 1740 [ANSON *Voy.* I. iv. 158, (1882) 243 Saddles Pecos, scratched on his ass's pannel and hasted to shop. 1869 E. A. FREEMAN *Presid. Address* (ed. 2) 129 Wright of Home Appointments . . 7th Dragoon Guards 1 Pair pannels 5 lb. 14 oz.

†**3.** In more general sense: A small piece of anything. *Obs.*

(Common in *OF.* but of doubtful substance in Eng.)

1608 CHAP. *Od. Little.* II. ii. 8 234 138 b, A Pane is a part, and a Pannel a little part.

II. A small piece or slip of parchment, and related legal uses.

4. A slip or roll of parchment, *esp.* the slip on which the sheriff entered the names of jurors and which he affixed to the writ.

(? 1307 *Writ to Sheriff of Cornwall* Chancery Files, Misc. Sec. 1 *Inform.* Requiratis inter bonos et in Pannello boni assensi.) *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/1 Pannle, *pagella, pannellus.* 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 Volume such persons or persones as . . seeking any paltry, or buying such offyces, . . corrupt the same with sendry practyses, to other their owne necessary vses. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* II. § 158 158 b, A Jury is said to be impannelled when the Sheriff hath entred their names into the Pannel, or little piece of Parchment, in *Pannello scribit.* 1691 RALEIGH *Lawy. Dict., Panel*, a Schedule or Paper; as a Panel of Freeholders, or a Counterpain of an Indenture: But it is used more particularly for a Schedule or Roll containing the names of such Jurors, as the Sheriff returns, to pass upon any Trial. 1792 J. LOWTHER *Forms of Process* (ed. 2) 106 Which Panel is now by his Purchasers (within) *The County to Minutes Ver. ad Trivial. Inter Dominum Regem, et* —— *Petitum, ad Sarcum . Ibid.*, The Panel must have Magistrates, to mark their Appearances and Challenges. 1796 BURGESSCOME *Comm. III.* 122 He returns the names of the jurors in a panel (a little piece, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ. 1803 STEPHEN *Comm. Ir.* III. xx. 408 Under the name of 'panels' the sheriff's return had been understood as an answer to the writ.

5. A list of jurymen, the jury itself.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 10 Per qui remuer hors des panels ne autres noms. 1309-14 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 333/2 Ipsi panellum feciebant de gentibus de Ingelfham hundredum remanens.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* X. 21, 315 He gat hem to graue To dyne [*orig.* dyner here trenche. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/1 The Commyssioners . . have power to make the name of the sergeant or panell for the tryall of the same offenders. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 6 Persons so . . impanelled . . shalbe added to the former panell. 1680 *Rep. Rhode Island* 62 The Panell that brought in an Agreement upon the Bill against the Earl of Shaftsbury. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* iv. I think half of that panel are bailiff's followers. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 478 The sheriffs . had taken care to return a panel in whom they could confide. 1880 RAWSON *Mr. Brandon* (1882) 238 A panel means twelve perplexed agriculturists, who . . are startled till they are of one mind.

b. *Arsenal.* A list of men, or (*spec.* 1575) of beasts.

1575 LANGHAM *Lett.* (1817) 76 A great sort of hardings where there used to be other Corsers, and therefore been in the house. Wherefore make the pannell, there were horse for a Queene, and one for challenge, and other wise. 1598 M. DIGGES *Arbon. Strife* II. 240 If the following . . Pannel be admitted to the former Catalogue of fore most Ancient Nobilitie. 1688 *Standing Orders Ho. Comm.* (1698) I. 40, 13 The Committee of Selection shall nominate a Chairman's Panel to consist of not less than Four nor more than Six Members . the Chairman's Panel shall exempt from sitting themselves the Chairman of each Standing Committee.

6. *Scots Law.* In the phrase *on or upon the panel* = upon (his, one's) trial. Also, in later use, *on the panel*, etc.

The original sense of *panel* here is uncertain. It seems most probable that for the analogy of sense 4 it means a slip of parchment, containing the indictment, or the name or names of the persons indicted. *To be on the pan.l* would then be *to be inscribed*, and so on one's trial. It was in like manner used to use the term *edictally* for the name or names, and so, the person or persons, on the panel, as in L. where note that the word is collective. In later times, 'the panel has been sometimes understood as a place, viz. "the bar of the court" (or *pannelwood*) on the dock. Cf. the phrases *to the panel*, to put or bring over the *panel*, to enter the *panel*.

1597 *Books of Adjournal* (High Court of Justic.) 2 Sept., The persons upon the panell anim inprisonetis. 1680 BALLARD *Cri. Trials* 10, and They called the criminall, Wills and twelve schedls set him on the Pannell. 1780 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. III. 492 Few complainers has effeild frame to pursue the persones named on pannell. 1880 DAVIDSON *Exp. Ind.* 2, Will, 1841 I. 3 God has put the man to the pannel, and is entered in a contest, and will vindicate us. [1 1500 in *Kirkton's Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 364 Mr. James Mushet was upon the pannell as the criminall cause for shooting at the Archbishop of St Andrewes. 1715 TURNER in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1752) 134, I was brought and set to the Pannel, with the Murderers, and they read over my Indictment. 1752 J. LAWRENCE *Power of Prayer* (ed. 2) 28 The Day of Compearance being come, the Prisoner is set on the pannel, and enters the Panel (from this the Prisoner is called Pannel).

b. The person or persons indicted, the accused. (The pl. form in quot. 1801 is a 'foreigner's' error.)

1555 *Bks. of Adjournal* 3 Dec., The pannell protestit for the same contempt in the actis of parliament. 1582 *Ibid.* 13 May, Intendit as accept pannells, the brief of Wrangs Quyll, etc. 1699 *Ibid.* 28 Nov., Ordains that for hereafter the pannells advocats in all their wryttes dulaces tickt the ordinaires by the name of pannell, as has been alwayes in use before the Justice Court, and not by the name of defenders. 1708 J. CRAMMELAKER *St. Ct. Bord.* 11, 12, 13, (1738) 386, 13 . . are thereto to be the Assize upon the Pannell or Prisoner at the Bar. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 459/1 He saw no marks of insanity about the pannel, who always behaved with great propriety. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 30 Mr. Clerk, Counsel for the pannels, made no objection. 1883 EDINBURGH *Life Times* (ed. 8) II. 169 On the assumption of their being the pannels, and he the panel.

III. A distinct piece or portion of some surface, etc., usually contained in a frame or border.

(This appears to be the underlying idea in this group, but the arrangement is tentative and provisional.)

†**7.** The general sense of 'compartment' or 'section' appears to be exemplified in the following:

c 1440 *Sloane's Wills* 253 No ground of sayntis in ij. pannelis. Is be to panel sayntis scottith vnnon wyth wyf, and be ythr panel sayntis scottith wyth wyff vnnon. Eyther of hys ij. pannys is 4ij. fote brode.

8. A section or compartment of a fence or railing; a hurdle. Cf. PANE *sb.*[2] 3.

1483 CATHOL. *Paston of A. ii.* xxiv, In the said forest . . to be made pasthedges called pennelles. *Ibid.* ii. xxx, To make four pennlys of palysson to be sette up. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pannell of a wall, *pan de mur.* 1658 ROWLAND *Jer. Conol.* (1672) 158 A mud-hedge handsomely bound in pannels. 1682 *Carol. Chron.* XVII. 604/2 Each panel is composed of three vertical parallel posts, two longitudinal rails . and two boards attached to the posts between the rails. 1892 'R. BALLANTYNE' *Col. Scrapbook* (1894) 208 A panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length.

9. A distinct compartment of a wainscot, door, shutter, side of a carriage, etc., consisting usually of a thinner piece of board or other material, usually rectangular, set in the general framework.

1600 SURFL. *A. V. I.* xv. 68, In This fellow will but leave you together, as they leave Walnuts, that one of you will prove a shrunke pannell, and the grower timber, warpe, warpe. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 100/1 *Pannell*, Wide Oake Boards, about 2 foot, more or less, and 10 or 12 inches broad, of these Wainscot is made. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 102 Rack away the same edges of the Pannels. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 282 Round corners . . with leaves deface The pannels. 1823 CRESSY *Bps. Ridley* 422 A stage-coach came up to the door, with 'Bath and London' upon its panels. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 178 *Panel*, a square or part of the board, framed in a thicker one called a stile. Such are the portions by which the officers' cabins are formed. 1888 ELLIS *E. Anglia Bk. Bird* 122/2, 200 were turned in the crystal panel that reflected a long drawing-room. 1891 KINGSLEY *Dict. Mech.* 1021/1 A panel wider than its height is a *drop-panel*. . If its height be greater than its width, a *standing panel*.

10. In architecture and other constructive arts: A compartment of a surface either sunk below or raised above the general level, and set in a moulding or other border, as in a frame, sometimes of different colour or material.

1893 TIMES (1936) A New Book of Drawings, containing Several Suites of Iron Works in Gates, . . Staircases, Panelles, etc. 1725 LEONI *Palladio's Architect.* (1742) II. 27 A large panel occupying the whole Architrave and Frize in place the Inscription upon. 1840-56 CRUISE *Digest. Archit.* 208, 23 pls The tower of St. Peter Mancroft, at Norwich, is a good specimen of flint building with stone panels. 1874 MARGARET *Mod. Pott. Chandler* 124, I can see no reason why the panels should not be formed of some of the concrete which we are now able to produce.

c. *Bookbinding.* (*a*) A compartment of the external cover of a book enclosed in a border or frame. (*b*) Also, the space between the raised bands on the back of a book.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 401 'Raised bands' are formed of strips of pasteboard or parchment or cord-like intervals across the back of the book, leaving a space covered

'panels' between them. 1880 *Examiner Bookbinding* 119 Panel ruled in gold, with circle and small corners. ... 'Small tall panel with dots.' 1903 *Studio Aug.* 239 A solid leather cover binding with an inlaid ... panel in the centre to contain coloured scraps ... inlaid a framework of gold tooling.

d. A piece of stuff of different kind or colour, laid or inserted lengthwise in the skirt of a woman's dress; also, the portion of the original material enclosed between two such pieces. (*b*) A panel-shaped piece of embroidery or appliqué work for insertion in any drapery.

1869 *Take Half a Mile* 149/1 The shirt, of grey silk, had broad panels of dark grey velvet, on which a design of feather-stitched herringbone in silver. 1899 W. G. F. Townsend *Embroidery* iv. 43 Design for an appliqué panel. ... Worked in the Windermere linsey, in blues and greys. *Ibid.* Design for ... a long panel for the back of a sofa. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 4/2 On the skirt these [flecks stitched in coloured box plaids] are set about five or six inches apart, except in the front, where a wider space is left to give a panel effect—a open succeeding to about centre inches.

e. *fig.* Something resembling a panel in shape and relation to the surrounding space.

1900 A. E. W. Mason *Four Feathers* xviii. 174 Through the open window the moon threw a broad panel of silver light upon the floor of the room.

10. †**a.** A window-pane. *Obs.* **b.** A compartment in a stained glass window, containing a separate subject.

1707–42 Chamberlayne *Cpd.* 1. 1., Horses also Panels, or pieces of glass, are compartments or pieces of glass of various forms, squares, hexagonal, etc. 1873–3 Jos. Fowler in *Ph. Arch. Trad.* III. 192 The arrangement in a succession of panels, each containing a subject. 1890 J. T. Fowler *Ibid.* XI. 122 This panel certainly does not belong to the window.

11. *Coal-mining.* **a.** A piece of coal left uncut in a mine. **b.** A compartment or division of a mine separated from the rest by thick masses or ribs of coal.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict., Pannell*, a small Piece of Work that is left uncut, either to support some Weight from falling, or else ... left, because it is ... not worth the cutting. *Ibid.* Kirb, Hatch [&c] are Part of Pannel in a Vein or Pipe. ... Pannel up and crush'd by nine Shall, as Chirt, Soal Tyth, Cinders, or Kevills. 1827 T. Credy *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* I. 655 Panel work ... is performed by dividing the entire mine into panels, separated by walls of coal from 40 to 50 yards in thickness. 1880 E. L. Galloway *Hist. Coal Mining* 201 It occurred to Mr. Buddle in 1806 that a great improvement ... might be effected by dividing a colliery, in the manner of the first working, into districts, or panels, surrounded on all sides by barriers of solid coal.

12. *Gardening.* A compartment of some design in carpet-bedding.

1869 Rayner *Landscape Gard.* 182 The parcel ... may be removed in winter. 1890 *Gard. Chron.* 27 Aug. 243/3 These need frequent thinning out and clipping into shape, so as to confine each colour to its own panel or boundary-line, so as to properly define and preserve the characters of the several designs.

13. A compartment or division of a pavement.

1869 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 A 'panel' of hard wood has been laid opposite the West Strand Post Office, where the traffic and wear is exceedingly heavy.

IV. A thin board, etc., such as might form a panel in sense 9.

14. A thin wooden board used as a surface for oil painting; also, a painting on such a board.

1709 Penn *Travels in Holland* 29 He [Apelles] gave the Prince to the Mast. 1789 H. Walpole *Odyssey* ii. 1. 1. 176 35. I am not in love with a coloured panel. 1860 Craig *Lect. Drawing* ii. 117 It was the custom of the first painters in this country, to cover the panels of their pictures with grounds of this plaster. 1859 Gwilt's *Encycl. Archit.* 1. 1. For small cabinet pictures, panels of well-seasoned mahogany are prepared. 1875 Fortnum *Majolica* ii. 46 Were their wares painted in oil on panel.

15. A large size of photograph, of a height much greater than its width. Chiefly attrib.

1888 *Lady* 20 Oct. 354/3 Some of the most delightful panel scenes for photographs I ever set eyes on. *Ibid.* The two-fold camera with ... sufficient space for panel portraits. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 6/1 The panel photo is ... so much part of the ... panorama of presentation as, in the stately dress of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a few sittings at his studio in Leicester-square were part of the business of a fashionable marriage.

16. A board used by a tailor, tailor, etc.

1802 in *Nantwich Hemath. Mis.* (Surtees) 92 A pannell for the tailors. 1898 *J. Jones v. Croft's Ex.* 190 Dominus Mackenzie then leapt from the panel to the pulpit.

V. Enclosed senses.

18. (See quot.)

1814 Byrom.ton *Mobile Magaz., Pannels*, in artillery, are the carriages which carry mortars and their beds upon a march.

17. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1838 Simmons in *Ibid. Trans., Panel*, ... in mining, a term of art dropped and ready for sale. 1880 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Panel.* 2. A heap of dressed ore.

18. (See quot.)

1854 *Northumbrid. Gloss., Panels*, the several strata composing a bed of stratified rock; chiefly used with reference to the beds of a limestone, as 'Blue limestone with strong panels.'

19. (See quot.) (A rendering of *Fr. panneau*, pack, sewer actually in Eng. use: cf. Panz 18.3 g.)

1510–41 Coverdale *Gen.* x. 11 Passed in memory, drawne out of the stones of a stone.

VI. 20. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panel-cupboard, -hedge, -maker, -mouse, -painting, -picture, -sleeve, -tone; panel-backed, -bodied, -shaped* adjs.; **panel-door** = *panel-house*; **panel-furring**, a furring to which the external panels of a railway-carriage are fastened; **panel-gauge**, *stralling* in a panel-house (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **panel-house**, a brothel in which the walls have sliding panels for the purpose of robbery; **panel-plane**, 'a long stocked plane having a handle or toat' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); **panel-planer**, (*a*) a machine for thinning the edges of panels so as to fit into the grooves in the stiles; (*b*) = *panel-raiser*; **panel-raiser**, a machine for forming a raised panel on a board by working away the surrounding surface; **panel-strip**, a strip of wood or metal to cover the joint between a post and a panel or between two panels in a railway-carriage; **panel-thief**, a thief in a panel-house; so **panel-thieving** sb.; **panel-truss**, a truss having timbers or bars arranged in rectangular divisions diagonally braced; **panel-wheel**, a wheel which cuts a groove with a flat bottom and sloping or bevelled sides. See also Panel-work.

1833 *Court Mag.* VI. 102/1 Mark the perfectly self-complacent air with which he sits in his quiet "panel-bodied Tilbury. 1893 Cath Mag. Jan. 3/2 (tit.) 62 She goes to a "panel cupboard, which we keep out ... English fashion. 1880 Baylies *Hist. Amer. Col.* II. 1 "Panel-door, or "Panel-slip, a beam of proportion and theft combined. 1900 *Academy* 3 Oct. 293/2 On the "panel-ledge stands an inflated dodo. 1901 Pinchard *Ib. Dict., Alhandiga*, a "panel-ed master, Collegium. 1898 Weather. Gaz. 24 Oct. 2/1 (A) collection of burglar's tools, including a fine large and custom-like, and a "patent "panel-opener ... shaped exactly like the common or domestic tin opener, but on a large scale. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 255 Tenths the sun wash up-hollowing or glazing or "panel-pinching. 1880 Littledale *Plain Rem.* vii. 52 We should distinguish the pretentious of a "panel picture declared to be four hundred years old, if we showed it to be painted on mahogany. 1873 J. Richards *Woodworking Factories* 180 To these standard pieces may be added a "panel, plough, and right and left rebate planes. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Sheet's*. A double-bead "panel-raiser, working upon two edges of the board at once. 1842–76 J. Smith *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 126 The "panel-saw ... is used for cutting very thin boards to any dimension which may be required. 1823 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 184 The panel-saw, chiefly for cross-cutting, or cutting very thin boards longitudinally. 1884 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 2/1 The shelves are of a different material from the other portions. ... The bevelled of which these long "panel shelves are ... made. 1900 Bushnell *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), "*Panel-thief*, a thief, who ... enters the room by a secret opening, and abstracts the articles [money, watch, etc.]. 1818 M. H. Barker *Lucubr.* & *Orig. It.* I. 208 She was one of the most notorious panel-thieves in New York. 1599–12 Shakespeare *Hamlet* III. iv. 42 Those Wyres which are both "Panel-wise, with square Pillers at equall distances, ... look much handsomer.

† **Pa'nel,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Origin obscure: treated by some as a sense of prec.] The lower part of the alimentary canal; = Panch.

c 1575 *Prof. Ed. Kellyes Spectacles* (1893) 7 Master will endure nurses and midwife the hardest pannell are best. *Ibid.* 28 Tokens of Wormes. ... Stinging suddenly on the fynes, ... Champpings of her heales, offerings her heales ofte to the pannell, minor misery (etc.). 1611 Cotgr., *Braguet*, the panch, or feathers, about a beasts fundament, called by our Vauliouers the Gargile in a dog-winded, and the pannell in a long-winged, beaste. 1658 Phillips (ed. 2), *Pannel*, in Falconry, is the Pipe next to the Pumpion of the Hawk, Over the digestive but next from her belly.

Panel (pæ·nel), *v.* [f. Panel *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *trans.* To empanel (a jury).

1442 *Paston Lett.* I. 108 The Sheriff wille pannell grete[men] to serve the Lords, and yourseven to serve for men. 1530 *Palsgr.*, *Apanell a quest*, I pannell a quest of men after the lawes of England. 1592 Marmaduke, etc. *Old Lutes* v. 4, The jury's pannell'd, and the verdict given Ere he appeare.

II. 2. *Sc. Law.* To bring to trial; to indict.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. II. 260 That the causes were arrestit ... pursewit ... certanelie knawe at quhat day to be persewit. 1880 Erskine *Inven. Law.* xiii. 14[13]. Wrk. 1640 I. 136 There are a number impertins, that hear never panelled themself before God's tribunal for sin. 1701 Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* III. viii. 168[20] IV. 124 Some country women were panelled for being baptist to the wife of one of the persons alleged to have been murthered. 1824 Scott *Waverley* xlvii. He ... was soon to be panelled for his life.

III. †3. To furnish (a saddle) with a panel or pad. *Obs. rare.*

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 139 For gratking of fours saddles, new pannells.

4. To put a panel on (a beast, esp. a mule or ass); to saddle with a panel.

1530 Palsgr. 650/1 Panell my horse, I will ryde to market. 1542 Jasper *Quite.* 1. iv. 16[18]. 1587 They ordered him to saddle Rosinante and pannel the ass. 1887 Dunbar *Two Quite.* I. 144 Don Quixote ... ordered Sancho to saddle and pannel an asse.

IV. 5. To fit or furnish (a room, wall, etc.) with panels; to adorn with panels.

1633 Wilmslow Churches, &c. in Earwaker *East Cheshire* (1877) I. 108 Paid for pannelling the chancke in the coppe-... Pounsart (?). A very handsome bridge, the battlements finely panelled with stone. 1863 P. Bayne-Jones *Pract. Build.* 190 Where the principal stairs were constructed of wood, it was customary to panel the walls. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 23 We took him into saloon, which the saloonkeepers are panelling with mahogany.

6. To fit or glaze as a panel in its frame.

1830 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. v. A few old pictures were panelled in the open recesses. 1898 — *What will he do?* I. vii. Panelled in wood that had once been painted blue.

7. To ornament (a skirt or piece of drapery) with a panel or panels: see Panel *sb.*[1] 9 d.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 3/1 A lace flounce might border a skirt of net, or ... the lace might panel a skirt of net.

8. *Telegr.* To arrange (wires) in parallels.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panel, dial. form of Parrel.

† **Panela.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **panell, pannel,** 7–8 **penela,** 8 **pannel, panial.** [a. Sp. *panela*; cf. Cat. *panella.*] Brown unrefined sugar from the Antilles.

1580 Bullein *Bk. Simples* 70 Although Sugar can not bee wrogly made, from the pannell, or penela whereof commeth from the Canes. 1590 in *Acts Privy Council* N. S. XXII. 463 2 chests of sugar unrefynable ... 20 chests of sugar pannells. 1623 E. Lewis *Barbadoes* (1657) 21 They make Penelas, a kind of Sugar somewhat inferiour to the Muscovado. 1702 tr. *Penal's Hist. Drugs* I. 56 A sort of dunkish, pale-grey Sugar called Panells. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 201 Muscovadoes and Panial Sugars, 8s. per Hundred. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 215/1 Molasses, syrups, panelas, ... from the British plantations.

Paneless (pæ·nĕles), *a.* [f. Panel *sb.*[1] + -less.] Of a window: Having no panes, lacking panes.

a 1763 Shenstone *Economy* ix. 111 The shifts enormous that in vain he frowns To patch his careless window. 1888 W. J. Thomas *N. Lincoln* 220 To keep out the cold by fastening rude boards securely across the paneless window.

Panellation (pænelē·ʃən). [n. of action f. verb. (Anglo-) L. *panellāre*, f. *panellus*: cf. Panel *sb.*[1] 9, 9 f.] The empanelling of a jury.

a 1659 Sir Matt. Hale *Hist. Pleas Crown* II. 9 They in the said panellation did put Rich. Weston ... and other privileged persons, which were not ever anciently to be empanelled. 1848 in Wharton *Law Lex.*

Panelled, paneled (pæ·nĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. Panel *sb.* + -ed.]

1. *Sc. Law.* Brought to the bar, put on trial.

1598 W. Scot *Apol. Rates* (1646) 133 Many were summoned to, or panelled.

2. Fitted or made with panels; divided into panels or decorative compartments.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 119 A handsome chair of panelled looking-glass. 1819 Shelley *Lett. Po. Wks.* 1888 II. 263 Within that arch are two panelled doors unknown. 1900 Barnett *Law Lex. Treat.* 10 The dark panelled old room (for they called Oliver Cromwell's Library).

Panelling, paneling (pæ·nĕlin). [f. Panel *sb.* + -ing.]

1. Wood or other material made into panels, panels collectively; panel-work.

1804 Rees *Cyclopædia* ch. v. The very old wainscot which composed the floor and the panelling of the room. 1851 Lindley *Fruit. Acc. Elysium. Nineteenth* 101 This elaborate, and here stable, method as a kind of panelling to the walls of ... school bricks. 1859 W. S. Mackenzie *Lone-wood.* Worth's The oak panelling, of a sombre but rich brown.

2. *Mining.* (See Panel *sb.*[1] 11.)

1900 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/2 Ground ... opened out and timbered preparatory for panelling.

Pa·nel-work.

1. Work in wood, stone, etc., consisting of or containing panels; esp. panelled woodwork.

1874 Parker *Gothic Archit.* 1. vi. 150 The windows frequently appear to be only openings in the panel-work. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 120 The spaces between the windows ... are decorated with panel-work.

2. The working of a mine by division into panels.

1847 E. Cresy *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* I. 655 Panel work was introduced, fifty years ago. 1880 Pars. *Mem.* 28/1 (tit.) 1880 Galloway *Hist. Coal Mining* 201 129 Pannel-work ... was first introduced (at Wallsend) in the year 1820.

So **Panel-working.**

1883 (title) *Glass Coal-cutting, Pannel-working*, a system of working coal seams ... in the North of England.

Panenjye : see Patrinye *Obs.* **Panenre,** obs. f. Pedance. **Panez, -eore,** obs. ff. Pannier.

Panes, obs. f. *penis*, pl. of Penny.

Panesthesia, Pan-eulogism : see Pan- 2.

Panetier, -tre, -trie, obs. ff. Pantler[1], Pantry.

Panevene, -ynn, obs. ff. *penniless*, pl. of Penny.

Pa·nfish. *U. S.* [f. Pan *sb.*[1] + Fish *sb.*[1]]

1. A fish suitable for frying whole in a pan.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 403/2 The sun-fish, also a good pan-fish. 1899 E. W. Gibson *Upper Woodstock.*

2. A name for the king-crab (*Limulus*), from its supposed resemblance to a saucepan. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Panful (pæ·nful). [f. Pan *sb.*[1] + -ful.] The quantity that fills a pan.

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines* & *Mining* 313, I preferred to calculate upon the result of 40 panfuls washed by miners. 1887 J. R. *Lady's Pastime Light Horseman* 180, I often used to take a panful of salt, and get the whole band round me. 1892 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 326/2 A panful of water.

Pang (pæŋ), *sb.* Also 6–7 **pange.** [*Pang*, *sb.* and *vb.*, are known only after 1500, the *vb.* being exemplified first (which may be accidental). Origin uncertain.

It has been suggested that *pang sb.* was a phonetically-developed variant of an earlier *prang sb.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), whose existence there considerable cause to suppose, and whose identical with a word meaning 'noise or pressure' a 1400, and seen as *prange* c 1450, 1530, in the same sense as *pang*: see below. These have naturally been viewed as fig. uses of *Prang vb.*, = nothing or pressing, pain: the difficulty is that this has not been found in the literal sense till about 1400, and is not frequent before 1600.

1447 Bokenham *Seintis* (Roxb.) 121 As thow the pongis of dirth dede assayd. Here lyen now. *a* 1550 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 289 Thow pongys mys lette asunder that he sholde. *c* 1550 *Crt. of Love* 1130 The pongis of loue so stedefast doon to vse.)

1. A brief keen spasm of pain which appears suddenly to pierce or shoot through the body or any part of it; a shooting pain.

In 1598 (q. v.) chiefly in 'pangs of death'; also 'of childbirth'.

1508 *Pilgr. Perfy.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, In the pangis & distresse of death. 1550 Pilkington *Expos. Passages of Amos, &c.* (1865) 578 Pangues of trouble, & trauayle de mort. *a* 1568 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 190 The pangues and fittes of his sickenes. *c* 1580 C'tess Pembroke *Ps. xxxviii. 8.* The wilde, whose wofull vaine The pangues of child-bed feeles. 1600 T. Overbury *Obs. of Eng.* (1856) 38 This many being very olde, died in a pang. 1603 Sharpe *Mem. for M.* 22, 2 In The paines Death that we vtlande vpon Us vnspeedi sufferances, finde a pang as great, As when a Giant dies. 1609 Bible (Douay) *2 Kings* xviii. 2, The pangues of death have compassed me. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxvi. 17 Like as a woman with childe... is in paine, and crieth out in her pangs. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 251 ¶ 2 The Man in the Pangs of the Stone, Gout, or any acute Distemper. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Cinnamon & Pearls* vii. 106 The pang which shot through her yesterday. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* ed. ii. 286 The attempt to allay the pangs of hunger by filling the stomach with non-nutritious substances.

2. *fig.* A sudden sharp mental pain or feeling of intense mental anguish.

1559 Dee *Math. Pref.* 15 Vnto it no little pang of perplexitie. 1590 Shakspere *1 H. VI*, iv. i. 56 The bitter pangs that death your breast inforce. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* ii. iv. 34 Stay but awhile Lady... Hath for your love so great a pang of heart As you haue for Olivia. 1680 Dryden *Mithr.* & *P.* iii. 289 O sharp unwelcome pangs of quivering pride! 1749 Smollett *Regicide* i. iii. Know are the pangs Of hapless love. 1808 Scott *Marm.* iii. 182, High minds, of native pride or love, Most deeply feel thy pangs, Semaine! 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxvii. (1878) 303 Cheerfully and without a pang accepting the dishes you have paid.

†3. A sudden access of keen feeling or emotion of any kind; a sudden transitory fit. *Obs.*

1540 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 121 b, This pangue or galeine of ire, douteth especially... breathe & pronounce with patience. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 34 Thou hast to do with vs, Jesu Nazarene. 1569 Jewel *Def. Apol.* Why, (Parker Soc.) III. 340 O, what a merry pang was this, M. Harding! 1640 Bishop Newcomen *Conf.* 9 Only to season their minds, and settle in my pangue of Deuotion. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 21 [He] does this but in a drachm-pang. 1655 *Mansions Tears* 136 Among their Fits of Devotion (for shall here catch Antonia Pangs for Bliss'n, that you wou'd think [etc.]. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* (1742) VIII. 347 Godless... when the first unnatural pang of humanity, and especially corrupted the frame of it... fell into a pang of devotion and wrote a hymn to his Creator.

Pang (pæŋ), *a.* *Sc.* [cf. Pang *v.*?] Packed tight, stuffed, crammed. Also *pang-full*.

1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) 5 156 Thair swakis fyld to ane pang. They wer so fow and prig. With fruth. 1807 Robertson *Agricola Caledon* 210 (E.D.D.) The bench is fill'd, the house is pang. 1893 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* 278 A rath man, and pang full of oaths.

b. Tight, compactly framed.

1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* (1820) 21 Sae pang was our gracely yoke Ye'dnae see ought 'tween the brow of the waves We sweltit there through betide.

Pang (pæŋ), *v.*[1] Now *rare*. [See Pang *sb.*] *trans.* To afflict with pangs; to pierce or penetrate with acute physical or mental pain. Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Tenght Avise*, (E. E. T. S.) 46[3]63 His sleghte is the gnyttenes was so knapandly, And sore pyngid. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Lawreat* 44 What hevynesse dyd me pange. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 38, By the vehemencie... of which sickenes, men were so... inwardly pangued. 1598 Florio, *Accorare*, to pang or pierce at the hart. 1613 Sylvester, *Mem. Pursuit*, x. lii. 14 To a reflexion, purging An acute and bodies searching. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1817) II. 81, 111 The news of your misfortune pierced me to the very marrow. 1858 *Fraser's Mag.* LVIII. 430 May the mortal stroke lie balanced well, and pang not.

†b. To move by any sudden feeling. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 308 Hence the blubbered female is panged with a fit of Charitie to yoke the Lothsome with them.

Hence **Pa'nged** *ppl. a.*, **Pa'nging** *vbl. sb.*

1607 Shute *Medit. Fatalles* (1608), Like a pang'd slightlinguis, it made him passe. 1676 C. Wells *Tonight & Brethren* I. vi. But he is dead, true I am left to mourn, And this is pangled recollection. 1863 Ld. Lytton *King Arthur* I. i. 6, I... was Never shall the pranging of your spirits be at rest.

Pang (pæŋ), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin uncertain: perhaps onomatopœic.

Identity with Goth. *þrangnan*, i.e. *þrangnan* to press, with loss of *r*, has been suggested.]

trans. To pack tight, fill by pressure, stuff, cram.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 214 Hell will be empty ... and heaven pinged full. 1708 Kennet *Christ's Kirk Gr.* 10, 16, As fou's the house could pang. 1785 Burns *Scotch Prol.* xiv, It pangs us fou o' knowledges. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlvi, The solid gentleman of Cause-Cowgh has pinged it wi' a bottle o' stout ale. 1822 Blackwood's *Mag.* XI. 680 Spunkie's no well, no stuff. 1892 Speaker 4 Feb. 137 Men whose minds are pinged with the lore of old Scotland.

Pangene (pæ·ndʒī·n). *Biol.* Also **pangen**. [f. Gr. πᾶν- all + -γενὴς of whose race, offspring, 'perto beget: cf. next.] De Vries's name for a (supposed) primary constituent unit of a germ-cell.

1889 J. A. Thomson *Sci. Lect.* 26, 191 The theory of 'Pangenesis' advocated by De Vries in 1889... incorporates the immediately modern conception of germinal continuity. *Ibid.* 193 To these hypothetical units numerous names have been given—biophors, pangens, blastomeres (etc.).

Pangenesis (pæ·nʤe·nĭsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. πᾶν-, Pan- all + γένεσις birth: see -genesis.] The name given by Darwin to his hypothesis, advanced to explain the phenomena of heredity, that every separate unit or cell of an organism reproduces itself by contributing its share to the germ or bud of the future offspring. See quot. 1868.

1868 Darwin *Anim.* & *Pl.* II. 374, I venture to advance the hypothesis of *Pangenesis*, which implies that the whole organization, or the mass of every separate atom or unit, reproduces itself. Hence testes and ovules—in fact, every seed or egg, as well as buds—include a vast number of cells or particles of various kinds, each separate atom of the organism. 1889 F. Galton *Hered. Genius* (ed. 2) 383 Prof. Weismann, in his address to the Brit. Assoc. at Newcastle, 1889, on 'The Germ-plasm: a theory of Heredity', has... attacked my hypothesis of Pangenesis. 1892 Thomson & Geddes *Cont. Evol.* 65 This hypothesis has been repeatedly modified, but, except in the general sense that the body may influence its reproductive cells, 'pangenesis' is discredited by most biologists.

b. *Intracellular pangenesis*: see quot.

1900 Oxford *Dict. Med. Mod.*, *Intracellular Pangenesis*, the origin of cytotoxic vital principles (pangens, gemmules, lanphors) within the cell.

Pangene'tic, *a.* [See prec. and -genetic.] Of or pertaining to pangenesis: see quot.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 30 We cannot understand how inflicted bodies, such as the Pangenetic gemmules must be, could pass freely through membranes. 1889 Thomson *Sci. Lect.* xvi. 251 *Mongrelism*...distinctly evident a pangenetic theory of heredity.

Hence **Pangene'tically** *adv.*

1890 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life* 440 *Infold.* (1892) 134 [It] is [pangenetically] due to the fact that it takes some time for the modified gemmules to accumulate.

Pangen'sis, *a.* = Pangenetic.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2046. 636 The 1868 [point of view] was known as the 'pangenesis theory' of Darwin.

Pangeometry (pæ·nʤiǫ·mĕtri). [f. Pan- all + Geometry.] Geometry extended to space of more than three dimensions; universal geometry. So **Pangeo'meter**; **Pangeome'trical** *a.*

1882 J. B. Stallo *Concepts Mod. Physics* 226 The peculiar terms of pangeometry. *Ibid.* (1887) 224 The pangeometers must a transcendental structure on empirical foundations. *Ibid.* 228 note, The connection of Gauss's metageometrical or (to use the expression of Lobatschewski) pangeometrical views with his investigations respecting the geometrical interpretation of imaginary quantities.

Pan-German (pæ·nʤɔ·ɹmăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Pan- 1 + German: cf. Ger. *Alldeutscher*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to all Germans, or to the union of all Germans in one political state.

1892 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 5/1 The present Ollbelig is not Prussian merely; it is Pan-German. The date 12 Virgin are just as serious as those in Berlin. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 232 The Pan-German ideal, as promoted by the lyric poets of the Liberguists. *Ibid.* 260 The Pan-German League... was founded in 1894.

B. *sb.* An advocate of Pan-Germanism.

1899 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 5/4 The Pan-Germans and Anti-Semites at Hamburg. 1900 *Scotsman* 26 Feb. 5/3 The radical Greeks, by making speeches in their own tongue, injured the Pan-German cause in Austria.

So **Pan-Germa'nic** *a.*, Pan-German; **Pan-Ge'rmanism**, the notion or principle of the comprehension of all German peoples in an extended Germany; **Pan-Ge'rmany**, a Germany including all German peoples.

1900 tr. *von Bülow in Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 2/2 There are bonds of higher worth than those which the Pan-Germanic League has to bestow. 1882 *Times* 30 May 5/4 The Carinthi...will no more tolerate Pan-Germanism than the Poles Pan-Slavism. 1884 *Academy* 29 Aug. 148 In order to oppose and reconcile the advancing aggression of 'Pan-Germanism.' 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 230 It is only quite recently that the term *Alldeutschland* was coined...or the foreign equivalent Pan-Germanism...supplied. *Ibid.* 262 What the Pan-German League wants is a 'Greater Germany', or as it...expounds of this idea would say, a 'Pan-Germany'.

Pangermic, **-germism**: see Pan- 2.

[**Pangetive** (in Lodge's *Pure Mans Talent*, Hesperides Cl., 60), error for Purgetive.]

Pa'ngful, *a. rare.* [f. Pang *sb.* + -ful.] Full of pangs, sorrowful.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) VII. 233 He bowed his head upon his pangful breast. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 3 Aug. 142/3 (To-day) the fruit from home...is so pungful to him as to an elsewhere school-boy.

Pang-full: see Pang *a.*

Pangless (pæ·ŋlĕs), *a.* [f. Pang *sb.* + -less.] Without a pang.

1821 Byron *To Thyrza* iv, Death for thee Prepared a light and painless dart. 1874 H. Arnold *Lit. Acad.* 60 he brought the fresh but pangless Prophet.

Hence **Pa'nglessly** *adv.*

1877 Patterson *Darkness & Dawn*, The fashionably gifted, come Shakes, pangelessly corrosive, and slightless staves.

Pa'ng-like, *a.* [f. Pang *sb.* + -like.] Like or befitting a pang.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iv. (1622) 420 With pang-like groans and gastly turning of his eyes, bloodlessnesse all his fairest visage over-cast, and his eyes dazed.

Pangolin (pæŋgōʊ·lĭn). Also 9 **pan-**. [a. Malay فنڬولين *peng-gōling* roller, f. *peng-* denominative + *gōling* to roll, in reference to its power of rolling itself up. The Malayan distinguishes *peng-gōling tanah* scaly pangolin, from *peng-gōling rambat* hairy pangolin (Marsden).] An oriental mammal of the genus *Manis*, of tropical Asia and Africa, the greater part of whose body is covered with horny scales; a scaly ant-eater. The name originally belongs to *Manis javanica*, a native of Java, etc.; but has been extended to Indian and African species, of which there are several.

[1754 Sieur Thomas, *Rec. Naturel* I. 88 Immondices et ordures pareils ordinairement *Pangoulings*; quoi que *Cornelius* nous nomme.] 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 368 The Pangolin, which has been usually called the scaly lizard, ...is about three or four feet long. 1802 tr. *T. S. Raffles* in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. 249 Pangolin Smith or Tangling ...of Bengalese. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 268 The Pangolins are slow in motion, and live on ants and insects, especially termites and ants. 1855 Sellon *Trans. E. E. Africa* 108 The various ant-eaters (earth pigs and pangolins) are probably lacking of an incisor fissure.

†**Pangony**, *obs.* Also 6 **pangonie**. [ad. L. *pangonia* (Pliny), a. Gr. πανγωνία, i.e. all-angled.] Name of an unidentified precious stone mentioned by Pliny: in 1581 q. employed by some as a class-name.

1658 Phillips, *Pangonia*, ...a kinde of precious stone, so called from its multitudes of Angles. 1692 Coles, *Pangonia*, ...a precious stone with very many corners. 1725 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pangonia*, ...The bodies of this genus are single pointed, or imperfect crystals, composed of cuboengular or twelve-planed columns, terminated by twelve-planed pyramids, and the whole body, therefore, made up of twenty four planes. Of this genus there are only three known species: 1. A brownish white one, with a long pyramid. This is found in Silesia and Bohemia; ...and is esteemed a very valuable crystal.

Pan-Gothic to **Pangymnasticon**: see Pan- 1.

†**Pa'nguta**. *Obs.* [app. f. Pan- all + *guta*.]

1627 Hodgkins *Shadow*, *A Pangutta*, ...an invisible Demon nothing but spirit. 1648 Phillips, *A Pangutta* (as it were all gutts), a thread, a gut-belly, an over-belly fellow. 1704 Collins, *Pangut, or Pantechgut*, a huge fat bellied fellow. 1775 Ash, *Pangutta* (), a low word, a fat bulky lazy fellow.

†**Panhagia**, *rare. Gr. Ch.* Also **Panagia**. [a. Gr. παναγία, fem. of παναγιος all-holy.] A title of the Virgin Mary in the Orthodox Eastern Church; the All-holy.

1586 R. Rainolds *Prov. Th. Albyon* 15 Many People come from the City of Zeyt to pay their devotion to the *Panagia* there.) 1595 R. Cholmeley *Trans. Gennes* (1597) D. 39 The picture of the Panagia, or Virgin Mary, in Mosaic, on the ceiling of the house. 1866 Fulton & *Mod. Gr.* I. ii. 31, 311 The Parthenon which had been converted into a church of the Panhagia, or Blessed Virgin. 1903 G. F. Abbott in *Daily Chron.* 16 June 5/1 A small cable...placed under the lamp which burns in front of the icon of the Panhagia.

Panhandle (pæ·nhæ·ndl), [f. Pan all + Handle.] The handle of a pan; hence in *U. S.* a denomination for a narrow prolongation of a State or Territory extending between two others, e.g. the Panhandle of West Virginia. Also *attrib.*

1888 *Missouri Rebellion* (*U. S.*) 24 Feb. (*Farmers Annual Convent.*), The Panhandle of Texas offers desirable homes to a million of people at a reasonable price. 1892 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The Panhandle of Idaho; the Panhandle of West Virginia, projecting northward between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Panharmonic (pæ·nhɑːmɒ·nĭk), *a.* [f. Pan- all + Harmonic: cf. next.] *a.* Adapted to all the 'harmonies' or musical modes. *b.* Universally harmonic, harmonizing with all.

1875 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2 III. 224 We shall not want mechanicity of notes or a panharmonic scale. 1880 Forbes *Hyst. Interpretation* iv. 358 St. Augustine...demanded that all interpretation should be panharmonic.

So **Panharmo'nicon**, a mechanical musical instrument of the orchestrion type, invented by J. N. Maelzel in 1800.

1848 J. H. Stevens *Lect.* & *Gods* 10, a. 380 The whole congregation was as though one vast instrument or Panharmonicon, moving all together. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 194 Maelzel...devised himself to constructing an automatic instrument of flutes, trumpets, drums, cymbals, triangle, and strings struck by hammers. ...He next produced what the Panharmonicon,...with clarionets, violins and cellos added.

†**Panharmony** (pænhā·rmŏni). *Obs.* [f. Pan- 1 + Harmony: after Gr. πανομολογία all-harmony.] Universal or general harmony.

1631 Celestial *tr. Concerted Patterne Unity, Counsel.* 31 Panosophy by its owne festivitie Panharmony, or generall agreement will be fit and convenient.

Panhellenic (pænhĕlĕ·nĭk, -ī·nĭk), *a.* [f. Pan- 1 + Hellenic; after Gr. πανελλήνιος of or pertaining to all the Greeks, πανέλλησιν all the Hellenes, the united Greeks.] Of, concerning, or representing all men of Greek race (including in ancient times the Greek colonies in Asia, Sicily, Italy, etc.; in modern times, the Greeks living in the Turkish dominions, in Crete, etc.).

1842 Grote *Greece* ii. xlvii, The schemes of Pericles were ...eminently Pan-Hellenic. 1853 *Ibid.* (title) Athens had never had the power of organising any such grand or Pan-hellenic confederation.

Panhellenism (pænhe·lĭnĭz'm). [f. Pan- 1 + Hellenism, or Gr. πανελλήνιος + -ism: see prec.] The idea or plan of a political union of all Greeks: the Pan-hellenic spirit and state.

1880 ('Remembered to spoken use in Oxford') *Pref. Dymock.* 1892 Fraser *Coll. Comm. Philos.* 2 vols. II. 103 The struggle between the higher and the lower passions,—between the two feelings known to the Greeks as Pan-Hellenism and Autochthony. 1894 J. Y. Bury in *Hermes. Mag.* Oct. 292/2 A secret society which was the backbone of Panhellenism.

So **Panhellenist**, one who favours Panhellenism.

1880 St. Osmund *Inspir. Dict.* 1900 *Pilot* 2 Sept. 264/1 There is an obedient that has deigns down to his [the Czar's] nature that any pan-Hellenist piety.

Panhidrosis to **Panhysterectomy**: see PAN-.

Panial, variant of PANNEL *Obs.*

Panic (pæ·nik), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 -yk(e, 6–7 -ik(e, -icke, 6–9 -ick; 6 pannyeke, 9 -ick. [adj. L. *Panicum*, in It. *panico*, F. *panic*.] A grass or grain-bearing plant: originally applied to *Panicum Italicum* of Linnæus (*Setaria Italica* of later botanists), otherwise called Italian Millet, largely cultivated in Southern Europe, etc.; also extended to other species of the genus *Panicum* and its subgenera, many of which are cultivated in different parts of the world as cereal grains.

Panicum is a very extensive genus; Gerarde describes five species, grouped under eighteen sections, many of these being distinct genera with other authors. (Cyrus. *Bot.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 370 *Panyk*, herbe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 30 Panyk is one of the kyndes of panyca, and is likewise like vnto millet. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xvii. 78 Millium, or Panick. *Ibid.*, The Panick of India groweth vp like Millet. 1611 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Saffron, Rice, Millet, Panicke, Anniseeds, Spelt-corne, Garnsies. 1756 *Appendix Kalm's Acct. N. Amer.* I. 250 Panick, spurious, bastard with Milk. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Wks. 1838 IX. 326 note, The Hermit took a loaf... made of panick and of rye. 1832 BARON *Nicotiana* I. 104 These kinds of millet or panick ...make the bread-flour in general use.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panic-bread*, *-seed*; **panic-grass**, any grassy species of *Panicum*, as *P. filiformis* (or *Crus-galli*, a weed of cultivated and waste ground in England.

1597 PARKINSON *Sp. Dict.*, *Panicum*, panyeke seede, *Panicum*, panick. 1688 *Wonders Nat. Cheese* 15, 80, 73 Panic-Grass. 1707 W. JOHNSON tr. *Boerhaave's Introd.* II. 248 note, The slender spiked rush's four panic-grass, *Juncus* sarcocephalus. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Wks. 1838 IX. 190 note, The king would eat only of the panick bread, as he had been wont to do. 1835 HOOKER *Bot. Flora* I. 43 *Panicum Crus-galli*, Lesser Panick-grass.

Panic (pæ·nik), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 7– panic; also 7 -ique, -ik, 7–8 -ick, pannick, -ic. [a. F. *panique* adj. (1572 c. in Littré) = It. *panico* (Florio); ad. Gr. *πανικός* adj. of or for Pan, groundless (fear), whence *πανικόν* neut. sb. panic terror, a panic.

'Sounds heard by night as mountains and in vallies were attributed to Pan, and hence he was reputed to be the cause of any sudden and groundless fear' (Liddell and Scott). Startles more or less elaborated, accounting for the origin of the expression, are found in Plutarch's *Lives* (Lamprias's catalogue II. 194/6), Polyænus' *Stratagems* (written c. 170 A.D.), St. Peter *Greece* ch. 10.3, etc.]

A. *adj.* (Now often viewed as attrib. use of B.)

1. In *panic fear*, *terror*, etc.: Such as was attributed to the action of the god Pan: = B. 2.

1689 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 425 Sudden fearful frights, without any certaine cause, which they call *Panique* terrors. *Ibid.* 1092 All sudden tumults and troubles of the multitude and common people, he called Paniqve affrights. 1749 WARB. *Doctr. Grace* 12, I hope my figures are not panick. 1885 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 242 That great Army ... were put into that panick fear that they were shamefully put to flight. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 170 Raw one and all and fearfully of Step, In panique horror of pursuing Fate. 1791 LAWRENCE *Philos. Lib.* (1792) II. 201/2 A panic fear ran through the camp. 1822 HAZLITT *Table Talk* (1856) II. 270 A sound of panic dread in the possessors of Italy.

b. Of the nature of or resulting from a panic; exhibiting unreasoning, groundless, or excessive fear.

1710 in Johnson's *Debates Parl.* (1760) I. 386 The tumults of soldiers in one place, and a panic sickness in another. 1814 MISS T. ROBINSON II. xv. vii. 30 He cried, with a shrill and panic voice, for Herbert.

†**2.** Of notes, etc.: Such as was attributed to Pan. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Priestcraft* (1721) II. 101/2 A panic fear ran through the camp. 1822 HAZLITT *Table Talk* (1856) II. 270 A sound of panic dread in the possessors of Italy.

3. Universal, general. *Obs.* nonce-use.

1682 PHILIPS *Worthies* xxiv. (1702) 77 Being sometimes a Panick silence broke.

4. (cap.) Of or pertaining to the god Pan: as, Bacchic and Panic Squares. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *sb.*[2] [= mod. F. *une panique*.]

†**1.** Contagious emotion such as was ascribed to the influences of Pan. *Obs.*

1600 in *Bacon's Life & Death* (1631) 23 Seeing Pan was their God, we may conceive, that all Things almost there were Panicke [L. Panica sylli.] and vaine, and subject to Fables. 1708 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1711) I. 2.31, 23 We may... call every Passion Panick which is any thing in a Multitude, and answer'd by Aspect, or as it were by Contact or Sympathy. *Ibid.* 28 There are many Panicks in Mankind, besides merely that of Fear. And then is Religion also Panick.

2. (= *panic fear*, *terror*, etc.; see A. 1.) An sudden and excessive feeling of alarm or fear, usually affecting a body of persons, originating in some real or supposed danger vaguely apprehended, and leading to extravagant or injudicious efforts to secure safety. (With and without *a* and *pl.*)

1708 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1711) I. 2.3 The Uncertainty of what they fear'd made their Fear yet greater. ... And this was what in other times was call'd a Panick. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 6 The Approach of a Force unlike a French; their own Armies, the' first of a Battle could never do it. 1808 *Jml. Mem. Brit. Infla* II. v. viii. 227 The General... fulfilled the fondest wishes of Hyder, by taking the panic, and running away from the army. 1836 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. xli. 224 Terrified Indians were harassed by panic. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Dec. 3/1 An unaccountable panic seized on all men. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiii. 360 Cæsar's soldiers were seized with panic.

b. *spec.* A condition of widespread apprehension in relation to financial and commercial matters, arising in a time of monetary difficulty or crisis, and leading to hasty and violent measures to secure immunity from possible loss, the tendency of which is to cause financial disaster.

1739 HANWAY *Colon.* 31 No alteration can be made in the standard of money without ... producing ... diseases and panics. 1826 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII. ii. 193 This pecuniary crisis (in 1825) ... universally obtained the name of 'The Panic'. 1826 T. ARNOLD in *Life* viii. (1881) 104 South, Ward and Smith, and Barclays have had their wits very much upon them. Bunbury Country Towns also their greatest 'panics' have provided. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iii. xi. (1876) 442 Commercial panics are caused by a reckless employment of credit.

B. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a panic or panics; resulting from panic.

1865 GOSCHEN in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 4/1 The speculative ... was one not to be regarded with a panic feeling. 1892 *Daily News* 12 July 3/2 The Bill, ... as a pure panic measure, must stand or fall by the general judgment of the gravity of the circumstances which have given rise to it.

b. *Comb.* (often not distinctly separable from attrib. use), as *panic-cry*, *-cure*, *-dread*, *-flight*, *-master*; *panic-driven*, *-like*, *-pale*, *-stunned* adjs.; **panic-monger**, one who endeavours to bring about or foster a panic, esp. on a political, social, or financial question; an alarmist: a term of opprobrium; hence **panic-mongering**; **panic-stricken**, **-struck** *a.*, stricken with panic; so **panic-strike** *v.*

1813 *Monthly Mirr. Supp.* XV. (1818) 310 The old 'panic-cry about a Dutch invasion. 1808-9 J. BARCLAY *Memorials Hope* 2.18 (1848) ii. 4/2 When he has ... mustered some whole party in a 'panic flight. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 197 The produced a 'panic-like commotion. 1782 W. WARNER *Lett., to Miss Forrest* 1 Oct. 30/48 VI. 109 The 'panic-master-general. 1894 *Contemp. Review* 8 Those wicked alarmists and 'panic-mongers whom I will never forgive. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 34 Sunderland succeeded in persuading [amongst Louis XIV's warnings were those of the 'panic-monger']. 1886 *Times* 30 Mar. 10/1 This 'panic-mongering has had the effect of suspending strikes and rioting. 1883 G. MASPERO *Former & Lower* 143 How best when dikes are 'panic-pale? When black winds chase the deep, how 'panic-pale. 1798 *Lord Minto in Prod. Life H. Wanley* (1914) 110 Our Grenadiers appeared to 'panic-struck them, and they were moving off. 1898 HOUGHTON *Illustrated Yachtsm.* I. 28 They need only a suggestion on the part of panic-stricken ones. 1824 SOUTHEY *Retrosp.* Rev. The Muses, confused and 'panic-struck, ... Quit their stricken, vainly seek to escape The fountain's fate. 1819 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1851) 19 Green and I looked at one another in panic-stricken silence. 1898 BUCHAN *Hind* 130 A panic-struck and turbulent council. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* VII. 388 Thereupon panic-stricken ...

Hence **Panic** *v.* *trans.*, to affect with panic (*nonce-usd.*); **Panicful** *a.*, 'full of panic, fearful'.

1807 Hans *Sloane's Lavender* xiii. The crew ... struck pale and panick'd by the hideous roar. 1898 WORCESTER, *Panicful* (Obs. C. S. Brown).

Panical (pæ·nikăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = PANIC *a.* 1.

1819 CHESTER *Rem., Poems & Character* 100 English Homer in the description of the sudden order and Panicall fears when Chamnides the cuckoo was carried away by Reynold the Fox. 1840 CLARE SCHOOLS *Shipwreck Lenice* xx. 108 Was ever panical terror more incongruously suggested?

2. Of or pertaining to the god PAN: = PANIC *a.* 4.

1734 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* III. 103 The four brothers Aegipanes, Dæmonianus, Hermias, Nymphical, Panical, and such-like powers.

Panically (pæ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL.] With panic-like fear.

1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* v. (1887) 57 Had the sea been a lake of living flames, he could not have shrunk more panically from its touch.

Panicky (pæ·niki), *a.* *colloq.* [f. PANIC *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Of the nature of, or characterized by a tendency to, panic; subject to panic; unreasonably or excessively apprehensive; until esp. in reference to commercial and financial matters.

1869 *Echo* 10 Oct., Hence the delays, mystifications, and consequent panicky results. 1880 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 Feb. Wheat fell on Saturday, and the wheat market is described as being 'panicky'. 1900 *Gentleman* 3 June 637 All of a sudden he made a panicky speech to the House of Lords which was held by the panicky newspapers to justify all that they had said.

Panicle[1] (pæ·nikl). *Bot.* Also 6–9 panicule. [ad. L. *panicula* (= *-icula*), dim. of *panus* a swelling, an ear of millet.] A compound inflorescence, usually of the racemose type, in which some of the pedicels branch again or separately, forming a loose and irregularly spreading cluster, as in oats and many grasses.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iii. 4 The bushie top, with his long leather-like panicules do resemble the common Rushe. 1752 MARK. RADCLIFF *Trip. Manifesto* 38 The blossoms are disposed in a panicule, or different spikes. 1830 LINDL. *Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot.* 2 When millet is ripe, the panicles are set all round at the top of the stalk. 1832 GRIFFITH *Mem. Bot.* 3.1.85 An inflorescence which branches irregularly; the chief of Brassica, Horse Chestnut, and most Grasses, is called a panicle.

†**Panicle**[2], *Obs.* = FARCE *sb.*[1]

1808 PENNANT *Outlines Creation* (1812) 235 September in his left hand a handful of Millet, Onion and Panicle. 1846 W. H. in *Covenant Lamb Last. Lect.* 8 pp. 31 Oats, Rice, Millet, Panicle, Bunbowbean. (Johnson's example from Miller is spurious, M.'s entry is *Panicum*, Panic (sb.).)

Panicle, obs. form of FARCICLE.

Panicled (pæ·nikld), *a.* [f. PANICLE[1] + -ED[2].] Arranged in form of a panicle; paniculate; furnished with or bearing a panicle or panicles.

1677 *Pract. Gardening* 84 Pale panicled corn or bent grass. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 46/1 Flowers panicled about the ends of the branches. 1832 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Arranged in a spiked, racemed, or panicled manner.

Panicmograph (pæ·nikmŏgrăf). Also panicnograph. [f. PAN- + IDEOGRAPH.] (See quot.)

1879 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Panicmograph, a mode of obtaining printing plates direct from a subject or object by applying it to the face of a plate of zinc, and leading up a printing surface in relief corresponding to the design transferred. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Panicmograph. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, Panicnograph, ... a photolithograph.

So **Panicmographic**, **-nographic** *a.*, pertaining or related to panicmography; **Panicmography**, a name given to a process for obtaining printing plates directly from a design or transfer, by producing the design in relief on a zinc plate; photolithography.

1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1. 69 There is a panicmographic process—as long name, which seems to imply a power of engaging or reproducing any or all kinds of engravings. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Panicmographic, Panicmography.

Paniculate (pănĭ·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *paniculātus*, f. *panicula* PANICLE[1] + -ATE[2].] Arranged in a panicle; panicled.

1707 DALBY vol. II. s.v., A Plant is said to be *florifera paniculata*, i.e. with panicular Flowers, when it bears a great Number of Flowers standing upon long Footstalks, issuing on all Sides from the middle Stalk. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 111 (1765) 107 Paniculate, with the Flowers in Panicles. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 377 Inflorescence paniculate or a cluster, corymbiferous. 1877–84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi, The inflorescence paniculate.

Hence **Panĭculately** *adv.*

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Fl.* 208 Scapes ... panicularly branched.

Panĭculated, *a. rare.* [See -ED[1].] = prec. 1778 GILBERT *Hist. Bath.* (1906) 240/1 Seeds are called Panniculated Flowers. 1880 *Trans. Wood Fr.* 111 St. John's-wort.—The inflorescence is ... branched in panniculated clusters.

Panĭculato-, comb. form of mod.L. *paniculātus*, paniculately, panicularly and —.

1826 DEAN *Zoogr.* 360 Sparingly ramose, above panniculato-corymbose. *Ibid.* 366 Panniculato-ramose, branches ternes.

Panĭdiomorphic, **Panĭdrosis**, etc.: see PAN-.

Panier, variant of PANNIER.

Panifiable, *a. rare*[—1]. [a. F. *panifiable*, f. *panifier*.] Capable of being made into bread.

1824 *Lond. Treat. to Mat.* 8 An ingenious instrument, called ...the *adsecretator*, the purpose of which is to indicate the panifiable properties of wheat flour.

Panification (pænĭfĭkē·shŏn). [a. F. *panification* (*p. dix pannus dit turc*, 1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), noun of action f. *panifier* to make into bread.] The making into bread; conversion into the substance of bread, esp. as a chemical process.

1779 *Projects to Amn. Rep.* xxvi. 6 It is from this very panific operation that the whole fabrication of genuine bread depends; without it, no panification. 1818 CRABTREE *Chapters Calculation* 170 Whether the panification of the meal of 112 qr. barley ... be complete. 1834 *Penny's Mag.* I. 308 See the liberal idea of Christian consecration ... degraded into a mere act of divine panification.] 1886 JAGO *Chemistry of Wheat, Flour & Bread* 314 Assuming on the therapeutic produced by panification—they are chiefly: fermentation of the sugar, softening and partial peptonizing of the albuminoids, and a limited diastasis of the starch by the ptyalin(s) so charged.

†**Panifice.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *panificium* making of bread, anything baked, f. *panis* bread, Cf. obs. F. *panifice* 'bread-making, ... also bread' (Cotgr.).] (See quot. 1658.)

1658 PHILLIPS (Chambers), *Panificia*, ... the craft of baking or making Bread; also Bread in a gen., or a Loaf of Bread. 1659 TORRIANO *Kersey's Dict.* 208 These primarily do not separately pacifice in the imployes of the arts and Mistories. 1658 in Phillips.

Panigerick, **-o-**, **-gery**, etc., obs. ff. PANEGYRIC, etc.

Panikelle, obs. form of PANICLE.

Panime, obs. form of PANNUM.

†**Panion.** *Obs.* Also 6 **panyon**. [Shortened from COMPANION.] = COMPANION, mate, fellow.

1552 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20 Whether he be a gentleman, or ordinarie labourer, or a parties among ruffians. 1580 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 498 b, Lest here a very ignorant person and Minister of his Word, ... should likewise disturbe all mankinde, and poysoning all, ... cause [Christ] the Corps Catching Wife (Gossart) &c. to be but a kind of Schoolmaster of peeuyshe.

Pan-Ionian, Pan-Ionic: see PAN- 1.

†**Pa'niot.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *paniot* (1282 in Godef.), f. *pan* cloth.] Covering; horse-cloth.

1300 *Arc. Journ. T. 88, of Exeter* (Cambr.) 8 De Roberd de iij peris de panel dalet vaubler.

Panise, panisk (pæ'nisk), *Mythol.* [ad. Gr. πανίσκος, f. *Pan*(-) *an*, dim. of Πάν, PAN n.¹] A little Pan; an inferior deity representing or attending on Pan. Hence **Pani'scan** as feminine of this.

1824 S. Jerram *Paradise, The Pleiades, and the Pleasures* 110. 1830 Lemon tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Artificl.* 91 § 361. 446 A panisca at the music of Apollo upon her mouth with. *Blod.* 1367. 302 A good-natured panisc pluckt a thorn from the foot of a satyr.

Panistic (pænī'stik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PAN- all + Gr. ἵστ-ημι equal + -IC.] Relating to a social state in which all are equal; = PANISOCRATIC.

1884 Blackwood's *Classic Faughan* 141 Platonic no doubt, and panistic, but not altogether adapted to double entry. 1887 — *Xenophanes* 126. 45 II. vii. 36 A monk schoolman which proved his panistic ideas to be not properly wrought into his system as yet.

Panislam (pænĭ'zlăm, -slā'm). [f. PAN- 1 + ISLAM.] All Islam; (the conception of) a union of the Mohammedan world.

1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 57 Panislam must be studied by a new crusade.

So **Panislamic, -Islamic** (-ĭslæ'mik, -ĭslā'mik) a. of or pertaining to all Islam, or to a union of all Mohammedans. **Pani'slamism,** the Panislamic agitation.

1880 *Times* 20 Dec. 9 Some encouragement being given in Egypt to the Panislamic dogma of the present Sultan. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 60 The ghastrum of a Panislamic league. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 191 The most famous, after the Pan-Islamic pilgrimages, are the great Shiite anniversaries. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* April 371 In order to oppose the advancing aggression of . . Pan-Islamism.

Pani'-vorous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pānis* bread: see -VOROUS.] Devouring or feeding upon bread.

1830 in Maunder *Treas. Knowl.* 1848 in Craig.

Panjandrum (pænjæ'ndrŭm). In origin, a nonsense word (simulating compounds of PAN-, and burlesquing a title), occurring in the farrago of nonsense composed by S. Foote to test the memory of old Macklin, who had asserted that he could repeat anything after once hearing it.

1778 Foote in *G. Rev.* (1854) XCV. 108 And there were present the Pitchkins, and the Joskins, and the Grenvilles, and the Grand Panjandrum himself, with the little round button at top. 1785 Mrs. Kennedy *Harry & Lucy Concl.* II. 192. 1807 F. H. Lemoine *Little Murder* 70 The little white-smoke, like the Panjandrum "with the little round button at the top".

Hence **a.** A mock title for an imaginary or mysterious personage of much power, or a personage of great pretensions: a self-constituted high magistrate or magnifico; a local magnate or official of grand air; a pompous pretender.

1785 Mrs. Kennedy *Harry & Lucy Concl.* II. 46 He (the gardener) began to praise his cabbages. . One he called . 'The mayor of the north', or the great panjandrum'. 1788 *Pittsburgh Gazette* 30 Jan. The Grand Panjandrum of the place. 1800 Joanna Baillie *Romiley's Hundred. Miscellanea, Panjandrum (The Grand), any village potentate or lesser magnate, magnate.* 1837 *Punch Hall* 61. 21 Oct. 2 Wanting to eat a few figure in high life, an official panjandrum generally do want. 1840 F. Hamilton in *Punch Hall* 61. 29 Sept. 2/2 I do not think the future of Ireland can be affected by the opinions of the Panjandrums of Biblical Science and Scotch Presbyterianism. 1840 A. Manners *Child of the Fairy* 128 A sudden apothecary, a Panjandrum of pills! Sanbalpy, who undertook to abolish poverty and sin. 1900 *Punch Hall* 61. 28 Feb. 3/2 So will the great British public, even though it may secretly know what sort of a Panjandrum a Senior Wrangler is.

b. Official and ceremonial fuss or formality.

1883 Nineteenth *Century* 10. 180, I did not care for all this panjandrum of parochialism.

Pank (pæŋk), *v. obsol. exc. dial.* To pant.

1665 Dryden *Wild Gallant* v. iii, We . . We . . will throw or four hogsheas ugly words . . that made my heart so pank over shoes, as they say! 1748 *Anson's Voyage* ii. II. 252 ob. 1884 Yorks. *Ryden Mail* 7 (E. D. D.) But kick how he do pank an' blow.

†**Pank,** *sb. Obs.* Of uncertain origin and sense. (This does seem to oppose to being connected with PANCH, as a collateral form of *Pant* sb.?)

c 1430 Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 31 Wyt the skilfulness that cofful is the panke, . . A wethede called *made de Panke*, A bastille that enriche a good draughte.

Pankin (pæ'nkĭn). *Now dial.* [f. PAN *sb.*¹ + -KIN: cf. PANNIKIN.] A small earthenware pan or jar; also, such a vessel without restriction of size, a pancheon.

1300 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 26 Also I geve to Alice Bakere .i. pankyne & a pannet of a pound. 1333 in *Wessex Wills* (1902) 30 To Anne Phillipps, my godsse daughter, a pankin. 1640–8 *N. Riding Rec.* (1889) V. 4 Presented for stealing an earthen pankin (Qd.). 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh. Glossa.* (E.D.S.), *Pankin*, any small earthen jar. 1865 Atkinson *Yorkshire Dialect* (1868) 230 You get a big pankin, . . a large earthenware jar.

Panlogism (pæ-nlo'dʒĭz'm). [ad. mod.L. *panlogismus*, f. Gr. πᾶν- all + λόγος speech, word, reason: see -ISM.] A term formed by J. E. Erdmann (*Deutsche Spekulation seit Kant* (1834) II. 833) on the analogy of *pantheismus*, to describe the philosophy of Hegel, as one which holds that only the rational is truly real. (Generally used with an implication of dissent from the position so characterized.) Hence **Panlogi'stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of panlogism.

1851 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 4) II. 603 By Erdmann, Hegel's system is happily characterised as Panlogism rather than Pantheism, since, instead of permitting the universe as the revelation of God, he presents it, and God also, as the evolution of the abstract Idea. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 256 The panlogical system of Hegel. 1873 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 242/1 In the course of expounding his 'panlogistic' theory. 1901 Dewey in *Baldwin Dict. Philos.* II. 238/1 *Panlogism*, a term applied to philosophic systems which make thought the absolute—usually to the system of Hegel.

Pan-materialistic, -melodicon, etc.: see PAN- 2.

‖**Panmixia** (pænmi'ksiă). *Biol.* [mod.L., = Ger. *panmixie* (Weismann), f. Gr. πᾶν- all + μῖξις, from μίγ-νυμι mixing, mingling: lit. 'universal or general mingling' (in. of ancestral qualities).]

Weismann's term for a supposed promiscuous reproduction of all manner of ancestral qualities or tendencies, consequent on the cessation of natural selection in relation to organs which have become useless or little used, and tending to the degeneration of these organs.

1889 Poulton, etc. in *Weismann's Ess. Heredity* 40 This succession of the preserving influence of natural selection may be termed *Panmixia*, for all individuals can reproduce themselves and thus many their characters upon the species, and not only those which are in all respects, or in respect to some single organ, the fittest, the great variability of most domesticated animals essentially depends upon this principle. 1890 *Nat. Lancashire to Harvard* 21 May, *Weis's* The doctrine of panmixia is this. When there is no longer, owing to changed conditions of life, any use for an organ, it will cease to be the subject of natural selection. Consequently all possible variations . . will have no bar to the now useless use of the organ in question as equal chances. 1894 Mivart in *Harper's Mag.* Mar., A fortuitous mixture of ancestral tendencies . . called panmixia.

Pannach'e, -ache, Pannada, Pannal(), obs. ff. PANACHE, PANADA, PANEL *sb.*³

‖**Pannade.** *Obs.* [obs. F. *pannade* (Cotgr.), OF. *pennade, penade* (13–16th c. in Godef.), whence F. *panade* to sport, caper, curvet. Given by Blount as an entry taken verbally from Cotgrave and repeated in most of the Dicts. to the present day. But app. never in Eng. use.]

1660 Cotgr., *Pannades*, the curvettings, prancings, or bravadoes of Lusty horses. 1676 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pannades* (Fr.), the curvettings, prancings, or bravadoes of lusty Horses. 1658–1708 in Phillips. 1721– in Bailey. 1731 in Jamieson citing Ainsworth. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖**Pannag.** [Heb. נִפְנָג *pannag*.] 'Perhaps a kind of confection' (R.V. margin).

1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxvii. 17 They traded in thy market wheate of Minnith, and Pannag, and honey, and oyle.

Pannage (pæ'nedʒ). Also (4–5 **pownage**), 5 **pannadge**, 5–9 **panage**, (7 **pawnage**, 7–9 **pannage**). [a. OF. *pasnage*, *panage* (*paisn-*, *pain-*), *pennage* (Godef., mod.F. *panage*, in mod. L. *pasnaticum*, *pastinaticum*)—late L. *pastinaticus* (511 in Du Cange), f. *pastin-are* feeding, pasturing, from *pastus*, *past-um* to feed.]

1. *Law.* a. The feeding of swine (or other beasts) in a forest or wood; pasturage for swine; b. The right or privilege of pasturing swine in a forest; c. The payment made to the owner of a woodland for this right; the profit thus accruing.

1217 *Charter of Forest* ix, Unusquisque liber homo habeat boscum suum in foresta . . et habeat pannagium suum. 1290 Britton xx. vii. § 3 Et pois cele enquete de mast si de pernage et de pessers des glaus des autys ne de autre manere des fruits. 1300–1 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 58/2 Pawn a pasture ou rendge de pasture . . autre donez passage. 1307–8 *Ibid.* II. 303/1 Et lors de Dimes ou Passages. 1340 *Ibid.* V. 184/1 All manner of Cheminot . . of any Bishops or Passage, Parkage, Pasture or Pannagio of Swyne. 1360 *Ibid.* 366/1 A manner of money called certayne passage for Swyne. 1423 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 § 10. The office of keeping of the Parke of Maydenerg . . with the Herbage and Pownage of the same. 1503 Pettworth *Assem. Rolls* (1891) 12 *Also* it is to be enquered of passage, and herbage. 1508 Maynwood *Lawes Forest* xii. § 1 (1615) 81/1 The profits of the Moot, which is called Pannage; . . Pannage is under the money that is received for the Agistments of the Moot, then the Moot, or the Agistment is nothe. 1620 W. Fitzherbert *Art of Survey* (1), iv. 30 Immunities and Exemptions from Tholtoll, Pontage, . . Passage, Pannage. 1700 Hearne in *Rel. Thomæ* (O.H.S. 1857) 72 To afford passage for so large a number as two kings. 1808 *Laws Forf.* 1 Ch. Dic. 360 The Plaintiff claimed to have . . a right of pannage or common of pannage for his swine commonable in the forest. 1881 ‖ Williams *Rights of Common* 10 Many writers, the most of them, the right to which is known by the name of pannage.

2. *attrib.* Acorns, beech-mast, etc., on which swine feed.

c 1572 Chronic. *Fremour Age* 3 They eate mast leaves and swyne passage. 1666 Weekes *Book Chap.* 21 vb. 150 Mast, Acorns, Pannage. 1714 R. Gibson *Cookery* 208 *Acorns* . . are the chief of those things, which the ancient Lines call Pannage. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 370 Herds of wild swine and droves of solitary pigs thriving on the pannage.

transf. 1849 Wood *Nimple Cott.* 41 Who could regulate the passage of England without other Countries.

Pannam, -um (pæ'nəm). *Thieves' Cant.* Also 7–8 **panam.** [prob. corrupt form of L. *panem*, acc. of *panis* bread, as in the *proper panem nostrum da nobis hodie.*] Bread.

1567 Harman *Caveat* 74 How fellowyth their pelting speeche . . Pannam, bread. 1609 Dekker *Lanthorne & Candlelight* (1616), If we misse it Pannam, bag, or Ruffmans. 1641 Brome *Jovial Crew* iv. Wks. 1873 III. 366 Here's Pannam and Lap, and good Prophets of Tarriar, To fill up the Crib, and to comfort the Quarrons. *a* 1700 E. Ward *Vade Cum, Pannam, Bread.* 1880 Miss Braddon *Trail of a Sin* vi. 54 Bits of mouldy pannam. 1888 *Athen.* 1 Sept. 280/2 in *Slang Dictionary* (ed. 3). 291 Tickets to be had, for three Mags a Carriage to serve their Pannam-Boxes.

‖**Panne** (pæn, pɔn). [F. *panne* (13th c. in Littré), earlier *pene*, *penne*, *pane* (13th c.), *pienne* (14th c.) = Pr. *penna*, *pena*, Olfr. *pella*, med.L. *pannus* (1406 in Du Cange): origin uncertain: see PANE *sb.*²] A soft kind of cloth with a long nap, resembling velvet.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Panne*, . . worsted cloth of French manufacture. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 8/3 Among the new materials is that called panne, a very silky make of cloth, almost resembling velvet in softness of surface. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 4/1 We see her in a dress of grey panne.

Panne, obs. form of PANE *sb.*¹ and ².

Pannel, variant of PANEL, PANNEL.

[**Pannell,** *v.* Only found in the following passage: app. an error of some kind. Editors have conjectured *spannelled*, *panell'ed*, and *pinned*.

1608 Shakes. *Lear*, 4. 7. 11. 26 The Secrets That pannelled me at hearts, to whom I grant Their wishes.]

Pannery (pæ'nĕri). [f. PAN *sb.*¹ + -ERY.]

1. The making of salt in pans: see PAN *sb.*¹

1760 tr. *Beaching's Syst. Geog.* V. 401 The pannery here, or the right of salt-works, depends on chancery-writ.

2. *nonce-use.* PANS collectively.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 7/2, I asked the manager . . what he thought of the new pottery and pannery: he said, 'Not much'.

†**Pa'nnicle.** *Obs.* Also 3 panikelle, pannycele, 5–7 panycle, 6 pannycle, -ickle, -ikell, -icule, 7 -ikle. [a. OF. *panicle*, *pannicle*, ad. L. *panniculus* small piece of cloth, rag, dim. of *pannus* cloth; in mod.F. *panicule*.]

1. *Anat.* A membranous or membranous structure in an animal body, as the peritoneum, the membranes of the brain, and *esp.* the *panniculus carnosus* (*fleshy pannicle*), a layer of muscular fibres lying just beneath the skin, specially developed in some quadrupeds.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 10 After bon comeb panikelle (*Addl. MS.* pannycule)—but is to seie smal cloob, bat is maad of sobil fleshe of armeris, veynes & arteries. *Ibid. marg.* panikelles. *Ibid.*, be panicle of be hoed betokip armed bonys. 1541 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* x. (1634) 70 A membrie springing and growing forth from the right mans of Peritonæus. 1580 Baldwin *Richard, Mod. Sorcerer* 40 The sinewe or panicule, whiche lieth out vnder, couereth the scalpe. 1615 Bingham *Plutarch's Mor.* 1137 That all their bruises should be contained within one and the same membrane or panicle. 1811 Cranmer *Strabo Prolegom.* I. lv. Also, there is the very thinne or panicle that came out of the most holy body of our Virgin Mary, which her sonne Jesus Christ our Lord, to his birth, brought with him. 1836 Blakey *Glossogr.*, s. v., The fleshy Panicle. *c* 1900 W. Gibson *Harvier's Guide* 1. I. (1918) 3 Underneath the Skin is placed the fleshy Panicle, which is Muscular. 1883 Darwin *Pract. Mean* I. 5. 93 The power which many animals, especially horses, possess of moving or twitching their skin . . is effected by the panniculus carnosus.]

¶ b. App. misused as = brain-pan, skull.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 2. 29 She . . bruste him so rudely on the Pannikell, That to the chin he clefte his head in twaine.

2. *Bot.* A panicle: see PANICLE.

†**Panni'cular,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *panniculus* RAGGEDNESS + -AR.] Of the nature of a 'pannicle'.

1398–77 Vicary *Anat.* iv. (1888) 60 The tayle gaine, whose substance is pannicular.

Panntail, obs. form of PANEL.

Pannier (pæ'niĕr), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–7 **panyer**, 4– **panier**, 5 **panyere**, 6– **pannier**, (also 4 **panyar**, **paynyer**, 4–5 **panere**, **panyare**, 5 **panere**, **-yere**, **-yer**(e, **-yar**, **-yare**, 5– **panyell**, 6 **paniar**, 7 **panniar**, **-ard**, 7–8 **panyard**, **-ord**). [ME. *panier*, a. F. *panier* (in 13th c. rarely *pannier*) = Pr. *panier*, Cat. *paner*, It. *paniere*—L. *panārium* bread-basket, f. *pān-is* bread: see -ARIUM.]

1. A basket; *esp.* one of considerable size for carrying provisions, fish, or other commodities; in later use mainly restricted to those carried by a beast of burden (usually in pairs, one on each side, slung across the back), or on the shoulders of a man or woman.

c 1300 *Alexander* 760 Gode paniers dide he make . . to beere fish bere. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir. Knt. Tale* (Cambr. MS.) 1307 Ye Ouerlyen wrape vpon your hed a grete panyer. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 20. 414 (Add. MS.) All thoo I sadde that be

[color, I table the rest the pannyes. 1558 Lytle *Testament* in *Lit. Wills* (1901) 311 The Purple Bonke... they are to make foure Scarlet mail pannyes (therwithall). 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 246 (R.) Baskets made like bakers pannyers. 1600 *Stat. 43 Eliz.* III. 569 Little Packers made of Palme leaves. *a* 1638 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 410 Beasts of... carriage, some for packsaddles, and some for pannyers. 1707 Curr *Farmer's Accomp.* 11 Harvest has swingling pannyers lined A horse's wife to market rode. 1834 Tracheliad *Fragm.* xxiii, A coster-monger with his dustiest and a pannier of cabbage. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* (1887) I. v. 91 Mounted on a pony that carried its owner on a saddle immediately below its neck, and a pair of panniers just above its tail.

b. The amount contained by a pannier.

1712 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 43 Oates in Sheaf 300 Cart-load, containing 4 Panniers. 1880 Daniell *Kingsm.* I. xx. 85 The gentleman's wife... threw ... a pannier of cinders upon the bye-

6. A covered basket for holding surgical instruments and medicines for a military ambulance.

(By a curious blunder this was explained by the Secretary at War in the House of Commons on 25 July, 1854, as a horse litter or ambulance for the transport of the sick or wounded, and no one in the House knew any better. The error is repeated in Knight's *Cyclopæd.*)

1854 Sidney Herbert in *Hansard* CXXXIV. 319 Almost the first thing upon which my eye glanced was forty pair of panniers, for the conveyance of the sick. (*Ed. speech.* 1859.) 1880 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. ii. 7 He was carried in the hospital's pannier. *Ibid.* vi. 144 The cart or pannier used in transferring him to some other kind of hospital. 1895 Sir E. Wood *Crimea in 1854 & 1894*. 11, I suppose it would be difficult now to find any one in the House of Commons, who could calculate a medical pannier, i.e. a covered basket for holding surgical instruments and drugs, for an ambulance.

†2. *Arch.* = Corbel. 2. *Obs.* [Littré has (*Panier* 24) 'Ornement d'architecture plus étroit et plus haut que la corbeille, portant des fleurs et des fruits'. The Eng. works here cited erroneously confuse Corbel with Cornice.]

1562-8 Rites *Chambers' Cycl., Pannier*, in *Architecture*. See Cornice. [*Ibid., Corbel*, in *Architecture*, the representation of a basket.] 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 2) Glossary, *Pannier*, the same as Cradle. [So Webster 1864 and most Dicts., all confusing *corbel* with *corbeil*.]

3. (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pannier. Hydraulic Engineering*, a basket or gabion of wicker-work containing gravel or earth,... used in forming a basis for earthy material in the construction of dikes or levées.

4. A basket-carriage, *rare*.

1880 'Ouida' *Moths* xvii. 135 Vere, with her husband, drove in the pannier, with four white ponies.

5. A frame of whalebone, wire, or other material, used to distend the skirt of a woman's dress at the hips. [*F., panier* (Littré).] *arch.* A bunched up part of a skirt forming a protuberance behind.

1869 *Punch* 31 July 52 The circular successors which are worn now on the back are spoken of as 'panniers'. 1877 'Owen' *Punch* xxxii. 240 Chignons and co-respondents, flowing and pannier, Americanisms and anettaisms. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 5/5 Paniers are among the very latest dress importations received in London. They ... have been used on a genre of mahogany brown velvet in the form of a tunic, opened in front to show a petticoat, with other swinging into a train at the back.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pannier-bearer, -maker, -rush, -shaped* adj.; †**pannier-hilt** = Basket-hilt. Also Pannierman.

1450 *Acc. in Sharp Cov. Myst.* (1825) xxii from. he pannyer-berer...*Ibid.* 1472 *Proserperia of Turbis in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 19 Quhat pannyer-maker hoisses & barbers serpent persones in his toune. 1598 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. xl. 532 The Sedge Rushe or pesier Rushe. 1634 B. Jonson *Pan. Twel.*, Your Oxe, sirra, Pannier-like pointed. 1641 T. Smith *Moving Base Trade* 19 Fruit or Pannier Meeting. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (ed. 2) III. xxix. 203 The larvæ...constructs a pannier-shaped cocoon of the parenchymous of leaves.

Pannier (pæ·niəɹ), *sb.*[2] [See below.] The name by which the robed waiters at table are known in the Inner Temple.

1883 Essex Pickard *Dict., Pannier or Pannier-man*, a term...now commonly applied to all the domestics who wait in the hall at the time of dinner. 1889 *N. Pannier Pleased*. 16. 102 The most awkward of waiters (called according to custom *pannyers*, *scullions*, *pantallers*, or broad-bottoms). 1891 *Gentlem. Lond. Notes* 9 Nov. 482/1 The Inner Temple Hall waiters are called *pannyers*, from the pannyers who attended the Knights Templars(!). 1903 F. A. Inderwick *Letter to Editor*, The term 'pannier' during the Whole of my time, now spreading over 40 years, has been used as meaning 'waiter', and applied to the attendants of the line waiting at meals. ... I have not found the term used anywhere officially, but it has apparently long been employed by members of the bar. — P. F. Rooper, *Lond.*, *An old term 'pannier,' are now appointed, the name well deny one of one.* [Note. The noun *pannier* is merely colloquial, and does not occur in the Records. It may have originated or been derived in some way from that of the Pannierman, but it is not identical with that word, as erroneously assumed by Cribbs (followed by later dictionaries) still for it is, as sometimes stated, the source of that word. There is no evidence to connect it with L. *panarium* bread-basket or *panarius* (whole-salter), as contended by some.]

Pannier, *v. rare.* [f. Pannier *sb.*[1]] *trans.* a. To furnish with a pannier or panniers. b. To place in, or as in, a pannier.

1598 Warner *Sighths Warbles* 148 He hath to pannyered and dryd it that it resembs a new thing. 1824 Combe-Lyte *Conversations*, etc. II. 190 Prairie-fi le shells, or locust web silver wings Of silken Floss.

Panniered, (pæ·niəɹd), *a.* [f. Pannier *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Laden with a pannier or panniers.

1733 Somervile *Chace* iv. 131 Brave like a panier'd Ass.

and scourg'd along. *a* 1800 S. Rogers *Italy, Canto* 47 Wains oxen-drawn and panniered mules are seen.

Pannierman. [f. Pannier *sb.*[1] + Man.]

1. A man in charge of a pannier or panniers; *esp.* a hawker of fish, etc., who conveys his goods to market in panniers. *Obs.*

1583 *N. Riding Rec.* N. S. I. (1914) 151 Divers of the inhabytantes and other goone unto pallet-court. 1614 B. Jonson *Bartholm. Fair* iv. Wks. (Rtldg.) 101/2 If the pannier-man's pack was ever better loaden by his horse of mettle, I'll be flayed. 1636 Rec. *Pres. &c.* (ed. 2) 36 Much 'go panyers-away, your father' was a fisher. 1736 F. Drake *Eboracum* i. vi. 219 Sea fish market is kept...for pannierman free of the city. 1900 (see Eng. *Illust. Mag.*).

2. The name of a petit officer in the Inns of Court, who brought provisions from market (with a horse and panniers), and (in later times at least) had various duties in connexion with the serving of the meals, etc.: see quots. (Now obsolete.)

1582-3 *Black Bks. Lincs. Inn* II. 24 Et de solo solut. a le pannerman. 1598 *Ibid.* (ed. 1842) 151 No horses shall be kept in the Courtgayte, but onelye one horse for the Panyer man. 1601 *Pension St. Gray's Inn* 136 The pannerman shall alone have 4[d]. allowed him for his wastings of quarters and provision...for his horse. 1616 *Rec. Pens. Lincs. Inn* 183 It is further ordered that the Bench and fish shall not be carryed to one pannyer sondrowaies and unserved, but that the Pannyerman shall have one pannyer for fish and another for flesh. 1624 *Pens. Rls. Gray's Inn* 161 It is ordered ... that the pannerman shall have thirtie shillings a peece ... towards the bringinge home of the meate from the market. 1630-1 *Calend. Inner Temple Records.* (1896) II. 191 For a new basse for the pannierman. 1690 *Wills Worcester* Reps. Index, M 33, On T. H. the Pannierman of the Temple. 1861 *Hunter Glossogr. Ind.* 21 *Panyerman*, in the Inns of Court, is one whose Office is to bring the Meat for Dinner, and wait at the Barristers Table. 1892 *Dr. Bliss Lincs. Inn* 224 That the Pannierman do see that the order be observed. 1898 *Hill. Mid. Temp. Inn* 19 Nov. [Latest mention] The daughters of Edward Clark late Pannierman to this Society. 1900 *Macbeth at Inner Temple.*]

Pannikell, obs. form of Pannikel.

Pannikin (pæ·nikin). Also **panniken**, **panakin**, **panikin**. [f. Pan *sb.*[1] + -kin (-ken) cf. *mannikin*.] A small metal (usually tinned iron) drinking vessel; a canakin; also, the contents of such a vessel.

'Exceedingly common in Australia' (*Austral. Eng.*).

1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words, Pannakin*, a little vessel or pan for warming children's pap, etc. A diminutive of pan. 1830 R. Dawson *Pres. St. Australia* 101 (Morris' *Austral. Eng.*) *Pannikin*. *Ibid.* 220 He went to the spring and brought me a pannikin full. 1833 Marryat *Jac. Faithful* I. 18, Dripping out the bowls and the pannikins, ready for the grandest carouse. 1837 Marryat *Mr. Poor. Phelim* I. 93 If spoons and pannikins are all that we have, let us at least take an inventory of our spoons and pannikins. 1880 Scribner's *Tales of Gold Fields* 22 A small pannikin full of gold dust. *Cornh.* 1898 Morris *Austral. Eng., Pannikin-boss*, or *Pannikin-scrubber*, applied colloquially to a man or a station, whose position is above that of the ordinary station-hand, but who is only a 'boss' or overseer in a small way.

Panning (pæ·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pan *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action or process of washing auriferous sand, gravel, or crushed rock, by agitation in a pan, so as to obtain the particles of gold or other substance of greatest specific gravity.

1850 Tuckey *Maxims* 40 Others to show the precious dirt scarcely. Longer a moment till the panning's through. 1900 *Mining Mag.* XXV. 280/1 Panning is the readiest and simplest method of getting out gold dust.

b. The pounds of such washing; the gold (or other valuable substance) obtained.

1850 *Times* 15 Jan. 5/2 Samples from the surface of the various reefs ... show rich pannings. 1853 *Western Gaz.* 6 Dec. 8/1 My pannings from these claims are splendid.

Pannon, -onian, obs. forms of Pannos.

Pannonite, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Pannonia, corresponding to modern Hungary. Also **Pannonian** *a.* and *sb.*

1597 Chapman *Hero & Leand.* v. 337, 30 Carthe Cleites... Such as fetch'd in the pannonick Ephesus. 1852 Archæol. *Theol. Chron. Prof.* 3 When the World was crushed with Pannonick Invasions. 1878 Blount *Glossogr., Pannonian*, of or belonging to... Hungary. 1894 *Century Mag.* May 3/2/1 The sons of Boreas...accosted with even more than Pannonian ardour.

Pannose (pæ·nōs), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *pannōs-us* ragged, rag-like, f. *pannus* cloth: see -ose.] 'Having the texture of coarse cloth' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). Hence **Pannose·ly** *adv.*

Pannous (pæ·nəs), *a. Path.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] 'Pertaining to or of the nature of pannus' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pannum, variant of Pannam.

‖ **Pannus** (pæ·nŭs). *Path.* [L. *pannus* cloth; in *F. pannus* (by Littré referred to L. *penus*, Gr. πῆνος web).] A vascular condition of the cornea of the eye, with thickening and opacity.

In 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Pannus is a superfluite her bifille in a membrane fast, & comeb ofte to childrenyng.] 1706 Phillips, *Pannus*... a Disease of the Eye, when the Vessels that run to the cornous part with Blood, by reason of a stoppage or inflammation; no that a fleshy Web afterwards covers the whole Eye, or part of it. 1823 H. Walker *Obs. Eye* 103 Such opacity with vascularity is called pannus.

Pannuscorium (pæ·nŭskǫ·riŏm). [Ultimately comb. of L. *pannus* cloth, and *corium* hide, leather.] A trade-name for a kind of soft leather cloth, used for the uppers of boots and shoes.

1898 Simmons *Dict. Trades, Pannuscorium*, a name given to a species of leather cloth, used for shoes and boots by those who have tender feet. *c* 1880 *Pinfather Imp.* How is a Municipality, There is an Emporium, Your boots are Ammunitioned, Your shoes are Pannuscorium. 1880 *All Year Round* N.S. 46 467 The patent corium, which has obtained some.

Panny (pæ·ni), *a. rare.* [f. Pan *sb.*[1] + -y.] Like or characteristic of a pan.

1870 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon, Bells Ch.* I. 209 A gassy, harsh, iron-like sound.

Pannyesle, -**ele**, obs. forms of Pannesle.

Pannyer, **Pannytar**, obs. ff. Pannier, Panter.

Panoistic, **Panoistothry**: see Pan- 2.

Panomphæan, **-æan** (pænǫmfī·ăn), *a.* [f. Gr. πανομφαῖ-ος, f. πᾶν- all + ὀμφή voice of a god, oracular response: an epithet of Zeus.] Of or pertaining to Zeus, as sender of all oracular voices. (Misused humorously in French by Rabelais, and misunderstood by Cockeram, etc.)

1623 Cockeram, *Panomphæan*, All hearing. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Panomphæan*, pertaining to Jupiter. 1892 Mathews *Rabelais* v. 1876, Pyrne is a Panomphæan Word, that is a Word understood, and celebrated by all Nations and signifies Drink. 1898 Mrs. Bronwen Ann. *Leigh* v. 114 We want no half-gods, Panomphæan Jove.

So **Panomphæ·an**, **Panomphite** *adj.* (*nonce-wds.*)

1800 T. L. Peacock *Monk Marcian* 268, 288 That very Panomphic Pantagruelion ashes, until known...as a female divinity, by the name of La Diva Bouteille. 1898 J. Thomson *Florigl. Rep.* 7 Whose supreme oracle is the panomphæan Tiburg.

‖ **Panophobia** (pænǫfōu·biă). *Path.* Also 9 **panophoby**. [mod.L., f. Gr. Πάν, gen. Πανός Pan + -φοβία from φόβος fear.] A form of melancholia marked by causeless or excessive terror.

1799 Hooper *Med. Dict., Panophobia*, that kind of melancholy which is attended with groundless fears. 1870 Maudsley *Body & Mind* 93 That form of melancholia ... which is sometimes described as panophobia. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Panophobia*, sudden fear or panic, which was supposed to be inspired by Pan.

‖ **Panophthalmia** = next.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Panophthalmi·tis.** *Path.* [Pan-.] Inflammation of the whole eyeball.

1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1859 *Mitchell's Syst. Med.* VI. 103, Evidences of destructive changes and panophthalmitis.

Panoplied (pæ·nŏplid), *a.* [f. Panoply + -ed[2].] Clad in complete armour. Also *fig.*

1837 Blackw. *Wine Mess* 216 She with one scull had wounded from the city A panoplied Puritan. 1901 Ld. Milner (*A. 26 May*), Panoplied hatred, lonesomeness, unbelief, invincible ignorance.

Panoply (pæ·nŏpli), *sb.* [ad. Gr. πανοπλία a complete suit of armour, the full armour of the infantry, f. πᾶν- all + ὅπλα pl. arms. Cf. *F. panoplie* (occurring casually 1551, but edns. to *Dict. Acad.* 1835). The original Gr. and a latinized form *panoplia* occur in early use.

1807 [see J. H. in *Harrington's Happ. Ann.* (ed. Park) *Hop.* II. 211] As well calculated to suggest panoplies, or harnessmen, becoming both a gentleman, a dame, and a bishop. 1824 Gen. *Evol. out of Times* 24 Let us...arm our selves with the panoplie of God.]

1. A complete suit of armour, the 'whole armour' of a soldier (*a*) of ancient or (*b*) of mediæval times. (In (*b*) its brightness and splendour are chiefly connoted.)

1597 tr. *Jerusalem Liberata* IV. 70 Arm...More...Than all your Fairy, and the panoply—*Prose*. Which is at best, but a thin Iron armour. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 510 Her all Colossial Panoplie all arm'd. 1730 [Chambers *Cyclopædia* No. 28 ¶ Encountered and overcame, as he will find himself, with the ancient panoply. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 208 These short spears and daggers were...ill fitted to make an impression on the Spartan panoply. 1882 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 142 Three hundred panoplies which were allotted to Demosthenes he brought home with him.

fig. 1813 Bentley *Phalaris* II. xxii. 60 All around the Site so wide in panoply the champions ride. 1839 Lever *Cyril Mauleverer* xxxii. Scarf, and gorgeous panoply, And nodding plume. 1887 Fremaux *Merin, Comp.* (1898) I. v. 108 Ariovi with all the completeness of the full panoply of the time.

2. In various fig. and transf. applications: a. *fig.* Complete armour for spiritual or mental warfare.

Often with direct allusion to the exhortation *vel* thou the whole armour of God' in Eph. vi. 11, 13.

1578 Banister (title) A Panoplie of Epistles, Or, a looking Glasse for the valiannt. 1630 R. Carpenter *Rem. Holl.* (1634) 1, 2 Parkinson in this Panoplie or whole Armour of the man of God. 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* (1864) 149/1 These words present us with another place in the Christian panoply. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 326 Armed himself in panoply complete Of heavenly temper. 1824 J. K. C. Annesley *Augustus* (1825) II. xxv. 284 Napoleon was armed with the panoply of popular rights. 1883 Tennyson *Becket* v. 2, Stand in the perfect panoply of faith.

b. *transf.* Any kind of complete defence, covering, or clothing. c. Any splendid enveloping or surrounding array, material or ideal.

1819 Lytton *Dramas* IV. lii. What a panoply of ardor the darkness wears to night! 1832 Lytton *Godolphin* (1840) xvii. 97 Another charm ... a panoply, for protecting all persons, while bathing, from the fangs of the crocodile. 1850 Maitland *Dom. Revel.* (1882) 3, viii. 322 Sudden rays of light...penetrate the panoply by which we are encircled. 1852 Kane *Arct. Explor.* II. xxxvi. 31 The most wonderful panoply against Kling Death. 1887 Lyon *St. Cuthb. Convocat.* panoply against King Death. 1887 Lyon *St. Cuthb. Convocat.*

of Rafah, xxxv. 400 Min. ..as it grew colder, had settled on the ..., covering every little twig with a panoply of ice. 1832 Jerusalem Goode *Rep. Ladies* (1869) 258 The two ladies, Englishwomen and Crusaders, ..surrounded by a grand panoply of mountains. 1887 Bowen *Heart* xx. 317 Both of the lovers, and Christ, in golden panoply aloft.

3. A group of pieces of armour arranged as a kind of trophy or ornament.

1840 in *Cent. Dict.* 1848 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 3/3 Some Russian shields, serving as panoplies, were added to the French stacks.

Panoply (pæ·nǫplĭ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To arm completely, to furnish with a panoply.

1832 L. Hunt *Gentle Armourer* II. 2 Tournaine was so panoplied indeed. 1885 *Homiletic Mon.* Sept. 084 To panoply fearful souls with the armor of ..heaven-inspired thoughts.

b. *fig.* To array with something brilliant.

1891 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/3 There was ..a train of saloon carriages for the correspondents. It was panoplied with flags and garlanded with vine leaves.

Panoptic (pænǫ·ptĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. πανόπτης seen of all, fully visible, πανεν-ψ all-seeing + -IC.]

1. All-seeing.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 844 He ..rashly remarks that the great forest of books will hide trees from our panoptic view. 1858 J. Martineau *Ess.* (1891) IV. 32 Any class of teachers free to assume the panoptic position.

2. In which all is seen: cf. Panopticon.

1829 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* iv. 201 of 1235 The school (in Prussia) is the ward of one great panoptic primeborn, with the keepers before the door.

Panoptical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a view of everything at once.

1829 Sir C. Scott *Lect. Architl.* II. 251 The internal effect does not, however, bear exclusively to this panoptical theory.

Panopticon (pænǫ·ptĭkǫn). [f. Gr. παν- + ὀπτικόν instr. of ὀπτικός of or for sight: cf. πανόπτης fully seen or visible.]

1. The name given by Bentham to a proposed form of prison of circular shape having cells built round and fully exposed towards a central 'well', wherein the warders could at all times observe the prisoners. *Also attrib.* or as *adj.*

The Penitentiary, Millbank, London, was originally constructed according to Bentham's plan.

1791 Bentham (title) Panopticon; or, the Inspection-House. *Ibid.* 1. Postscr. If in a Panopticon prison ..there ought not any where be a single spot unseen, on which man or boy shall be able to place himself ..under any assurance of not being observed. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 19 The Panopticon was to be open at all times to every magistrate; and at certain hours to the public generally. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* v. 72 [It is] ..opportunist, as in a panopticon, a select circle of cool connoisseurs. 1882 Mrs. Oliphant *Life Prof. Wilson* III. 310 Bentham's Panopticon.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* A place where everything is visible: a show-room for novelties.

1832 J. Wilson *Rec. Preacher* xiv. (1856) 232 From this panopticon of all the possible, His holy wisdom chose the best. 1880 Oliphant (*Journalist*), *Panopticon* ..A fashionable resort for novelties. *Art Journal.*

2. Name given to an optical instrument. (In quot. 1768, app. a kind of telescope.)

1768 Pasquin *Lett.* Wks. 1842 V. 226 Mr. Morris, when I called to see his panopticon, had not one ready. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. Suppl. 1/1 Smithson's Panopticon ..a powerful achromatic Telescope and Microscope combined.

Panora'm, *a.* and *sb.* [A commercial shortening of *panoramic.*] *a. adj.* = Panoramic. b. *sb.* = *Panoramic camera.*

1899 *Photogr. Ann.* 191 The Panoram: a perfected panoramic camera. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 4/2 Holiday pictures ..taken with a Panoram 1500 of camera. *Ibid.* 16 June 4/2 He should order it a print to suit a Panoram for his impression. 1903 *Ibid.* 21 May 10/2 The North-Eastern Railway Company publish a series of what they call 'Panoram' post-cards.

Panorama (pænərā·mă), -ra·mă). [f. Gr. πᾶν all + ὅραμα view: a name invented by R. Barker c 1789.

(In his specification of patent 1787, he called his invention *Le Nouveau & vaste PHILEOS.*)

1. A picture of a landscape or other scene, either arranged on the inside of a cylindrical surface round the spectator as a centre (a *cyclorama*), or unrolled or unfolded and made to pass before him, so as to show the various parts in succession.

1796 *Epigonony of Arts* IV. 180 Patent granted to Mr. Robert Barker (Nov. 1787) of [etc.]. 'Panorama' This invention has long since called the Panorama. 1801 *Encycl. Brit. Suppl.* II. 398/2 *Panorama*, a word ..employed of late to denote a painting, which represents an entire view of any country, city, or other natural object, as they appear to a person standing in any situation, and looking quite round. 1806-9 J. Bernardin *Minerva Hum. Life* v. 108, Prolonging your stay in London for the unique purpose of going to the Panorama. 1827 T. Young *Lectures* I. 491 In the panorama, which has lately been exhibited in many parts of Europe, the effects of natural scenery are very closely imitated. 1881 (title) Panorama of the Thames from London to Richmond, exhibiting every Object on both banks of the River. 1900 Baedeker *S. Coast Engl. Sect.* v. 74 The first panorama exhibited in London was painted by Robert Barker in 1789: it represented a view of Edinburgh.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A continuous passing scene; a mental vision in which a series of images passes before the mind's eye.

1838 Bunsen *Nephtali* 168, 1848/1 A deep emotion, during which the various circumstances and adventures of my life were passed in a rapid panoramic fashion before me. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xliv, You perceive clearly what sort of persons Adam and Henry made in the panorama of Arthur's thoughts as his journey homeward. 1896 Benson & Rose *Gold. Butterfly* iv, She began to recall the endless moving panorama of the London streets.

2. An unbroken view of the whole surrounding region.

1808 Scott *Chron. Canongate* Ser. ii. Introd., The Cakus had always the superiority of its unclouded panorama. 1878 *Murray's Handbk. for Tours.* 320 The Panorama from the top of the Brocken is very fine. 1879 K. Jamieson *Africa* I. 20 From the summit ..there opened out one of the grandest panoramas which the eye of man could behold.

b. *fig.* A complete and comprehensive survey or presentation of a subject.

1800 (title) The Political Panorama. 1808 Mrs. Sherwood *Pict. Prov.* The Panorama of Youth. 1810 J. Smith (title) The Panorama of Science and Art. 1823 Miss Edgeworth *Patron.* (1832) II. xxviii. 139 In his rapid panorama of foreign countries, he showed variety of knowledge. 1888 Pearl *Man, Progr.* 427 Heliotrich, in one vast panorama, ..exhibits the future in pictures of the past.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; also *panorama-wise.*

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* iv. vi, The panorama view of the battery was given merely to gratify the reader with a correct description of that celebrated place. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 86 A thousand other scenes, come up ..panorama-wise before us. 1856 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/4 A prospecting party came across a vein of gold quartz in the barren peninsula walls.

Panora·mal, *a.* nonce-*wd.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Passing everything under survey or review.

1826 E. S. Barrett *Miss and General* 120 Those satirical, critical, panoramal, cynical ..dredges, the Reviewers.

Panoramic (pænərā·mĭk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a panorama.

Panoramic camera, a photographic camera devised to create automatically or semi-auto a complete or extended landscape.

1823 Read *Cycl. s.v. Panorama*, The cylindrical surface on which objects are to be painted is called the panoramic surface. 1825 J. Cleeveley *Trans. S. Arts* 92 (Add.), 2 ..ground a wish, that my System for London could be gratified with a panoramick view of it. 1858 Illustrated Panoramic Representation of the Queen's Coronation Procession from the Palace to the Abbey. 1878 Sir D. Brewster *Psychol. Inq.* I. 4 31 An extensive panoramic view of the whole of the surrounding country. 1878 Annie Thorpe, (title) 124 In a panoramic camera the eye is supposed to travel round the view, the point of sight altering at each movement of the eye.

b. Commanding a view of the whole landscape.

1820 D. W. Freeman in *Academy* 21 Dec. 468 The panoramic peak of Mount Israelson.

So **Panora·mical** *a.*; **Panora·mically** *adv.*, after the manner of a panorama.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 693 Emblazoned panoramically upon the mind's perception. 1846 Worcester, *Panoramical, Panoramical.* 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 900/1 The subject ..treated panoramically, is exceptionally different.

Panoramist (pænərā·mist, -ə·rĭmist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A painter of panoramas.

1880 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. III. 147/2, I shall be glad to know if there is any record of the panoramist's religious history. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/2 The illusion produced by the art of the panoramist is so great that even with the aid of an opera glass it is almost impossible to determine at what point pass the solid objects and the painted picture begins.

Panorganon, -Orthodox, etc.: see Pan-.

†**Panorpa** (pănǫ·rpă). *Entom.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod. L. (Linnæus 1748); derivation not stated.] A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of a family *Panorpidæ*, taken by some as an order *Panorpata*, the scorpion-flies. Hence **Panorpate,** † **Panorpatous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the scorpion-flies as an order; **Panorpian, Panorpine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Panorpa*; **Panorpid,** an insect of the family *Panorpidæ*; **Panorpoid** *a.*, resembling or related to the scorpion-flies.

1878 Bell *Oppenheimer's Comp. Anat.* 194 Some of Panorpa have an enlargement at the end of the hindgut. 1887 Mayer *Explan. Lex.*, Panorpatous. 1890 Wheeler, *Panorpian, Panorpid.* 1892 *Cent. Dict. Panorpine.* 1894 *Packard's Manual Dict., Panorpata, Panorpoid.*

Panotype (pæ·nătaip). [f. *pano-*, irregularly for Pan- of Panto- + Type.] A name for a photographic picture obtained by the collodion process.

1859 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* (1860). Also in later Dicts.]

Panpandle, -perdly, etc. ff. *pain perdu*: see Pain *sb.*[2] 2.

Panpathy, -phenomenalism: see Pan- 2.

†**Panpharmacal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a panpharmacon, panacean.

1839 Thomson's *Rowan's Disp.* 289 The Indians use this confidence as panpharmacal to all diseases. 1857 *Physical Diet., Panpharmacal*, as universal medicine.

Panpharmacon, pan- (pænfā·rmăkŏn, pæn-). *rare.* [f. Pan- all + Gr. φάρμακον drug: cf. Gr. παμφάρμακος adj. 'skilled in all drugs'.] A remedy against all diseases and poisons, a universal remedy, a panacea.

1660 Barnet *Ubilogy* (ed. 2), *Panpharmacon* (Gr.), a medicine for all diseases. 1834 Galaxy *Bath's Diploma.* (1903) 203/2 It is used by some as Panpharmacon, but what Ubiquac it will absolutely cure I think is scarcely ascertained. 1900 T. Brown *Fortunio, Sir, & Gent.* 92 The Quacks of that Palace were filled with the Value of Panpharmacon, Cordials and Panpharmacons. 1930 Ballad, *Panpharmacon.* (Bo. 1775 fragm.) 1845 *Penn Monthly Specim.* 1. 135 The divine hand forever reserved to itself panpharmacon whenever he wished to subject his thoughts.

Panphobia, variant of Pantophobia.

Pan-pipe (pæ·npaip). Also **Pan's pipe, Pan's-pipe.** [f. Pan *sb.*[2] + Pipe.] A primitive musical instrument made of a series of reeds graduated in length so as to form a scale, the upper and open ends being level, so as to permit the easy passage of the lips from one to another; its invention was ascribed by Greek legend to Pan; a syrinx, reed-organ.

1600 T. Morley *Introd.* I. p. xxxv, Olympus is generally represented, as a young man .. taking lessons on the pan-pipe from Marsyas. 1849 Horne *Every-day Bk.* I. 1114 A man playing the *Panpipes*, or "mouth organ". 1856 Craven *Gerard* v. I. (1882) I. 91 Hereafter surrender to Apollo the lyre, listening for his own the syrinx or panpipes. 1872 Dyckinck *Renascence* (1878) 87 The rest of the time-out sermon is a broken-wood cheap Pandean pipe, with a mouthful panpipes. 1873 Jewett *Poets* (ed. 2) III. 97 The harp may be garnished in the town, and the Pan-pipe to the fields.

Panplegia to **Panpsychism:** see Pan-.

Pan-Presbyterian, *a.* [Pan- 1.] Of or pertaining to all Presbyterians.

1897 *Pres. Free Ch. Synl.* 273 Representatives to the Pan-Presbyterian Council.—The names of gentlemen ..appointed [to] represent the Assembly at the General Presbyterian Council to July next. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 1/2 The Pan-Presbyterian Council meets once in four years.

†**Pa·n-pu·dding.** *Obs.* or *slang.* A pudding cooked or baked in a pan; see quot. 1839.

1626 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1880) 47 Quoth he, Pudding is a good dish for a great stomach. 1839 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* Wks. 1 246/1 The Pan-puddings of Shrewsbury, the White puddings of Somersetshire, the Hasty-puddings of Hamshire, and the Pudding-eyes of any shire, all is one to him. 1736 Bracken *Farr. Dictionar.* (ed. 2) II. 1 (), I see pan puddings, as they called them (Scissors) heavily. 1832 Southerne *Sketches* 47 Above forty or fifty pans ago. Saturday, pan pudding. 3 c. a pudding made of flour, with small bits of bacon in it.

b. *attrib.* (in contemptuous use.)

1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 277 Not ..to corrupt the wits, and impoverish mens ears with Cook pan-pudding prose any more.

c. Phr. *To stand in one's pan-pudding*, to stand to one's duty; to stand firm, hold one's ground.

1892 *Pagan Prince* xxxv. 72 And so, noble Tyrone, every one to his command; stand to your Pan-pudding. 1894 Montrose *Rabshakeh* 71. (1737) 264 *How bravely* Gad they stood to their Pan-puddings!

Pana, obs. form of *pawn*, pl. of Penny.

Pan-Satanism to **-sclerosis:** see Pan-.

Panash, obs. form of Panache.

Panse (pæns), *v.* [*c.* Sc. and *dial.* Also 6 **pans,** pance, 6–8 **pance,** (9 **panch**).] [a. OF. *panser, penser*, to take thought for, take care of, treat (the sick), attend (to wounds, etc.), parallel form of *penser* to think: see Pense.]

†**1.** *trans.* To think; to meditate. *Obs.*

c 1300 Havelok *Corrupted gode Ladies* ye My panke of gode pacing. 1390–20 Dunbar *Poems* lviii. 19 They panse lasche of ther parcrabbe gam. 1508 Lyndesay *Dreame* 292 To pans on his gramtoo. 1550— *Test. Papingo* 422 My hart is pansit with panse for to pansie. 1594 A. Hume *Hymnes*, etc. (Hunterian Club) 69 Soulis not for panse nor service to the feeding of the flesh. 1630–50 Rob. *Bruce Serm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 62 The faithful servants of God ..panset how this great work might be effectuat to God's glorie.

†**2.** *trans.* To think of, consider, heed. *Obs.*

1560 Rollock *Cert. Temat* 72, 324 Perfyte panse this parents last purpoise. c 1600 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1331 *Amid* panse not, nor *chastis* not, The pan pat nor the prys. 1609 Sir W. Bruce *Two Crucif.* 1605, If God bee for thee, panse no who oppose.

3. To attend to surgically or medically; to dress (a wound).

c 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 450 Gif any pacient could be cureit, Quhy suld he loup quhair he is hurt? 1636 W. Rose *Comm. Master's Antidote*, xx. (1648) 308 There had a singular care of him causing panse his wounds. 1732 J. Lucombe *Poems of Prowse* (ed. 2) 104 He was carried to a neighbouring House, where his Wounds were pansed. 1892 Lythgow *Rowlands* (E. D. S.) Having pansed and cleansed the wound. 1892 *Northland Gloss., Pansed*, ... to pack and work a wound to extract matter or any foreign substance.

Hence **Pa·nsing** *vbl. sb.*, (a) thinking; (*b*) the dressing of a wound: also **Pansement** *rare.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxix. 13 Thou passing of pansence Revis thair to my remembrance. 1599–60 *Dwight Edc. Bible* (Knt. Soc.) IV. 139 The pansing, dressing, resting, and handling of Robert Ashwicke, cuba was little left and wounds be James Douglas. 1892 A. Hume *Hymnes*, etc. (Hunterian Club) 41 My panting cuba saganse my pansis. 1892 Dunbar, *Pansement, dressing.*

†**Panse,** *sb.* *Obs. rare*[—1]. [a. OF. *panse, pensee*, thought.] A thought.

c 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* c. 456 (Chalm. MS.) And all thair ple-pays panse.

Panse, obs. variant of Pansie, a breast-plate.

Panse, Pansie, obs. forms of Pansy.

Panshion, -shon, obs. or dial. f. Panchion.

Pansied (pæ·nsid), *a.* [f. Pansy + -ED[2].] Adorned with or resembling or pansies.

1819 Wilson *Isabella Hoare* (1820) 31 A pansied cloth. 1832 Tennyson *Lover's T.*, When pansied turf was set to winged feet.

Pansilve, obs. Sc. form of Pensive *a.*

Pan-Slav (pænslɑ·ˈv), *a.* [PAN- 1.] = next.
1903 *Mod. Atmosphere*, Its [sc. 1900's] Pan-Slav subdivision will be held at St. Petersburg, where representatives will be sent from all the Slavonic nations of eastern Europe.

Panslavic, -Slavic (-slɑ·vik), *a.* [PAN- 1.] *a.* Of or pertaining to all the Slavic races. *b.* = PANSLAVISTIC *a.*
1880 *Month. Rep. Lang.* I. 5 The Panslavic invasion, which will be the next source of danger to the civil and intellectual liberties of Christendom. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Mar., A Greek epiphany of Pandora's augur.

Panslavism (pænslɑ·vĭz'm). Also 9 -slavism. [f. PAN- 2 + SLAV *a.* + -ISM: after Ger. *Panslavismus.*] The movement or aspiration for the union of all Slavs or Slavonic peoples in one political organization.
1846 *Sowers in Life & Lett.* (1892) I. v. 132 My balance of power would be ... France and England against Panslavism and despotism.] 1850 Lowell, in *Life* (1892) II. 168 He [Ujhazy] is a Pole ... believing in Panslavism, or the union of all the Slavonic tribes under one head, and that head Russia. 1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July 7 The adventure of Russia is so hateful to the hopes of Hellenic Christians as it can be welcome to the zealots of Panslavism. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 628 Here Panslavism is distinctly repudiated; Pseudo-Slavism is defined. ...I have never met a Panslavist among the Southern Slavs.

So **Panslavist**, an adherent or promoter of Panslavism; also as *adj.* = next; **Panslavi·stic** *a.*, *a.* of, pertaining to, or favouring Panslavism; *b.* = PANSLAVIC *a.*
1850 Lowell, in *Life* (1892) II. 189 At tea we had Panslavistic discussion. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxvii. 429 But what of their Panslavistic aspirations? 1885 *Athenæum* 19 Dec. 825/1 It never has been Panslavistic aggression. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* May 849/1 The...aspirations of the Muscovite panslavists were not satisfied. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 83 The first Pan-Slavistic Congress took place in Prague in 1848.

Panslavonian, -Slav-, *a.* Also -sclavonian. [PAN- 1.] Of or pertaining to, or including all Slavonians; Panslavic, Panslavistic. So **Panslavo·nic, -Sl-, -sclavo·nic** *a.*; **Panslavonism** = PANSLAVISM.
1854 E. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Empl.* 331 The fundamental fact on which Pan-clavonian rests, is the vast ...area over which the different dialects of the Slavonic language are spoken, combined with the small amount of differences they exhibit. 1884 Webster, *Panslavonian.* 1887 *Public Opinion* 7 July 1 Under the supreme direction of Prince Tchitchagoff...and his colleagues of M. Aksakoff's Panslavonic bureau. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxxiv. 60 There was but one step to the conception of a Panslavonic empire.

Pansophic (pænsɒ·fik), *a.* [f. as PANSOPHY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pansophy. Also **Panso·phical** *a.* Hence **Panso·phically** *adv.*, in a pansophic manner.
1652 Cotgrave *Cromwell Platforme Univ. Knowl.* 55 We have these chiefe and essentiall properties of Panosophicall method. *Ibid.* 146 Except therein that's handled panosophically both propositions ranking demonstratives. 1680 Worthington *Lect. to Hartlib in Ramaine* (Chetham Soc.) 142 It were to be wished, indeed, that it were done into Latin...for the benefiting of many unlearned enthusiasts and Panosophical pretenders. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 279 His [Comenius's] great design of a Panosophic [SORBON, or College of the Sciences, was pressed upon the Long Parliament by Hartlib and others.

Pansophism (pænsɒ·fĭz'm). [f. Gr. πανσοφία all-wise + -ISM.] The possession or profession of universal knowledge. So **Pa·nsophist**, a claimant or pretender to universal knowledge.
1884 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* xxxix, Chinese...between my services, and the meanderings of your panosophies. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 10 As a general rule...the attempt at panosophism, even in the arts, must end in panosophism.

Pansophy (pænsŏfi). Also 7 -sophie, 7–8 [panosophia. [f. Gr. πανσοφία all + σοφία wisdom; forming an elect. sb. to Gr. πανσοφος adj. 'all-wise'.]
1. Universal or cyclopædic knowledge; a scheme or cyclopædic work embracing the whole body of human knowledge.
In its Latin form used by J. A. Comenius (Komensky) of Moravia in 1639, in the title of a book, *Prodromus Panosophiæ*, giving a sort of prospectus of a universal cyclopædia.
1640 Hartlib *Refl. Likander* 30 The seven parts of the Temple of Christian Panosophie. 1641 Comenius *Conatuum Pansophicorum Dilucidatio*, in Hartlib *Legacie* 2 Some Counsel unless all things in general (into its consideration, that it may evidently and most clearly appeare, how these things are, and cannot to be, self-sufficient to the greatest part). 1654 Bonet *Quæst. Theol.* v. 4 pr. The Encyclopedia (called Panosophia), that even men of an ordinary genius have attained at. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 279/1 Comenius's scheme...was to collect and maintain learned men from all nations, and to give them...books for their special studies, and generally to foster 'Pansophy'. 1894 *Saturday* 21 July 79/1 Kennedy and Hamlin tried to found in England a 'Christian Academy of Pansophy'.
2. The claim or profession to universal knowledge.
1599 Sanford (in *Sarsby's Abp.* Whigt 183 The French philosophers...affect...a sort of pansophy, or universality of knowledge over the opinions of men. 1686 *Shipwheard* 30 Dec. 2/1 His pansophy teaches him that the affiliations are the cause of all the misery in the world.

Pansperm (...see PAN- 2.

† **Panspermatic**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. παν- all + σπερματικός seed + -IC, after *spermatic*.] That is the seed or seminal principle of all things.
1650 Lightfoot *Centr. Miscl.* xxiv. To the end it [the Solar Orient] might more effectually communicate its Panspermatick Virtue to all those Bodies, to which it is to afford Light and Influence.

Panspermatism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] = PANSPERMY. Hence **Panspermatist**, one who holds the doctrine of panspermatism.
1874 J. Fiske *Cosmic Philos.* I. v. 168, 200 The hypothesis, devised by Spallanzani, that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs which can penetrate through the smallest crevices. This hypothesis is commonly known as 'panspermatism', or the 'theory of omnipresent germs', or...the 'germ-theory'. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 326 It seemed more especially with the Panspermatists, who chose still to be opponents of 'spontaneous generation', to show this belief...was erroneous. 1878 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* II. xiii.

Panspermia: see PANSPERMY.

Panspermic (pænspɜ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. πάν-σπερμ-ος composed of, or containing all sorts of seeds (f. πᾶν- all + σπέρμα seed) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to panspermy.
1893 *Medical Enginn. Lect....Panspermistes* ..., of or belonging to Panspermia; panspermic.

So **Panspermism** (pænspɜ·mĭz'm) = PANSPERMY; **Panspermist** = PANSPERMATIST.
1884 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 104 The name of panspermism has been given to this presumed universal dissemination of the reproductive bodies of animals and plants. 1872 Wetmore *Miss. Zool.* 23 By the 'panspermists' or the opponents of spontaneous generation, it is alleged, that the production of bacteria...in organic infusions is due simply to the fact that the atmosphere and probably the fluid itself is charged with innumerable germs. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 325 The hypothesis of Panspermism...supposes that these minutest living things have been originally developed in the fluids owing to the accidental presence of invisible germs thrown off from pre-existing living organisms. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter of Air* xii Panspermists.

Panspermy (pænspɜ·rmi). Also in mod. L. forms **panspermia**. [ad. Gr. πανσπερμία the doctrine of Anaxagoras and Democritus that the elements were a mixture of all the seeds of things, f. πάνσπερμ-ος: see PANSPERMIC.] The biogenetic theory that the atmosphere is full of minute germs which develop on finding a favourable environment. Also called PANSPERMATISM.
1840 Dungison *Med. Lex.*, *Panspermia.* 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Panspermia*, ... panspermy. 1880 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 824 The weight of his opinion by favor of his own theory of panspermy. 1884 [ed. *Lex.*, *Panspermia*, the physiological system according to which there are germs disseminated through all space which develop when they encounter a suitable soil.

Panspheygmograph, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Pan's-pipe, Pan's pipe: see PAN-PIPE.

Pansy (pæ·nzi). Forms: 5 **pensee**, 6 **pancy, pawnsy**, **pansie**, 6–7 **pansy**, 6–8 **pansie**, 7– **pansy**. Also 8 **pansee** (?*obs.*), **pawnee**, **pensie**, 6–7 **pance**, **pauncy**. [Formerly *pensee*, *pancy*, a. F. *pensée*, *pencée* (a 1500 in Godef. *Compl.*), a fanciful application of *pensée* 'thought'. The *d* form *pansee* is not given in Fr. dicts.; but OF. had *pensé*, *pansé*, beside *pensée*, *pansée*, in the sense 'thought'.
A reference to the popular or "vulgar" meaning of the name in France occurs in the French botanist Rauf or Rauffon *De natura simplicium* (1558) 221 'Viole tricolore genus est pansetis quod vulgo *pensées pensees vocat*.]
The common name of *Viola tricolor*, esp. of the cultivated varieties; the wild plant is a common weed in cornfields, etc., with small flowers compounded of purple, yellow, and white; the cultivated form is a favourite garden plant, with very numerous varieties having large richly and variously coloured flowers. Also called HEARTSEASE, q. v., and dialectally and locally by various fanciful names, as *kit-me-at-the-garden-gate*, *love-in-idleness*, *three-faces-under-a-hood*, etc.
a 1300 *Assembly of Ladies* in Wit. marguerite growing in ordinance ... Nexte unto them and severe also: The pavne penses were not dishoyed there. 1530 Palsgr. 259/2 *Pancy flowre*, *soucye pensee* (ed. 1852) Marmoucy, *soucye pensee*]. *Ibid.* 293/1 Pansy flowre, *pensee*. 1560 Daniel *Def. Countrie* in *Hazel. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 211 The chequered pavement, or party coloured fancy eare. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxxiii. § 1. 370 Herein once in August ... Pansies, Love in idleness. 1609 Hawkins *Parmassus in Jule* D. 2b/1 In English Heartsease, and Pansies of the French named *Pensees*. Some give it foolish names, as Love in idleness, Call me to you, and Three faces in a hood. 1633 Heywood *Love's Mist.* 124 The Pansie fraught with jest. 1640 Browne *Pseud. Epid.* II. 66 Pansies to please the Sight, and Cusla sweet to smell. 1731 Lancaster *Fables of Flora*, *Violet & Pansy* vii, On this fair bank a Pansy grows, That borrow'd from indulgent skies A velvet shade and purple hue. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* 1108 The endless varieties of Heartsease, or Pansy, are all derived from the cornfield weed *Viola tricolor*, and the allied species *V. altaica* from Tartary, and *V. grandiflora* from Switzerland.
b. 1598 Tourne *Nimrod of Hester* II v. Called in english two faces in a hoode or pansie. 1670 Shadwell *Sulen. Cal. Age.* 140 The pretie Pansies And the Cloudsmens, Shall march with the fayre flowre Dellice. 1802 Holcroft *Pizarro* 221, n. 32 The people March Violet ...after them the Pansie. 1823 B. Jonson *Pickers of Delight* 184 The shining Monde Thee hoast the Pansies, the Lillie, and the Rose. 1880 Rossetti *Mary Magd.* v. 326.
†2. A figure or representation of the flower of the pansy as an ornament. [So in 16th c. Fr.]
1511 *Richmond Wills* 16, I bequeyve unto godd to my lovinge Constable my peyrey of gilde with the pansy in it.
3. *Comb.*, as *pansy-coloured*, *-flower*, *-growing*, *-like*, *-violet*; *pansy-coloured*, *-like*, *-purple*, *-violet*, *-yellow* adjs.
[Cf. F. *pensée* 'mockery of an violet here' (Littré).]
a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 81 The Frenche king & his band...with garlandes of fines leaues of white, tawny, and in many partyed silk, pansee flowers, which signified thinke on Pensees. 1889 R. Buchanan *Lordsland's Pursuit* 11, Red pansy-growing roads his heart within them feed. 1892 *Daily News* 10 June 6/6 A robe of pansy-coloured velvet. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 1/2 He turned his attention to pansy-subject. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 480/1 The velvety, pansy-like variety of the birdseye violet. 1898 *Daily News* 10 May 5/4 A queen of pansy-purple velvet. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 1/1 A wild upheaval of pansy purple volcano-shaped peaks.

Pant (pænt), *sb.*[1] *northern.* [Origin unknown: sense 2 suggests Romanic *pantano* slough, bog; but the resemblance is prob. fortuitous.]
1. A public fountain, cistern, or well; usually a stone or iron erection with a spout, whence water is drawn, a conduit; also called **pant-well** (Jamieson 1825–80).
1580 in *Mem. St Cuth's, Durham* (Surtees) 19 Paid for the pavin stone's dyche that dwell est the pant. 1595 in R. Welford *Hist. Newcastle* III. 130 Every street hath his cisterne or pant. 1597 *Durham Rentberth.* II. 62, 1172 Water was brought from a well in Sadberge-Park to a pant erected for the reception of the Cross. *Ibid.* III. 1. 10 A large and ancient pantwell, surmounted by a lamp about to one corner. 1884 Baker *Domesday Pontefract* (1887) 18 A very ingenious pump, having the village pant at the end. 1891 *Nineteenth Century Christ. Suppl.* 15 July 9/2 Besides the numerous public pants,...there were [in 1846], in the most populous districts of Newcastle, 'fortified pants' (as wheels) ...one farthing was charged for a 'short' loll of water.
2. A pool into which water or moisture drains; a puddle.
1807 *Agric. Misc. Pieces* 23 Long manhill 7 (A' middlepant. 1808 R. Anderson *Cumbrid. Ball., Cadlock Wedding* 28, He ... stuck in a pant 'hain the cuddle. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Pant*, a slang. [*Ibid.*, *Sangh*, a hole at the bottom of a pit to collect water in.] 1892 *Yorksher* 23 Dec. 3/2/1 Where the water from the past flows out of the farmyard under a wall, the grass is soft and green.

Pant (pænt), *sb.*[2] [f. PANT *v.*]
1. One of a series of short quick efforts of laboured breathing, from exertion or agitation; a gasp, a catching of the breath.
1590–91 Dyonise *Pieces* xxi. 13 Their cowde parte nombre. ... And in the course their hole breathe faints, Full hastyly, with panting and pantes. 1603 Drayton *Barons' Wars* (1605) v. lxix, As yet his breath found passage to and fro, With many a short Pant, many a broken word. 1680 Rowland *Mock Mufti* 148 Hers were groans, theirs pants. 1841 W. Godwin *Lives Necromancers* 220 The loud strokes of the hammer,...intermixed with the pants and groans of the workmen. 1893 E. Wakefield *Criminal & Crime* xxiv. II. 222 Not a pant escaped from her [a quiet] deep sleep.
2. A throb or heave of the breast in laboured breathing or palpitation of the heart.
1580 T. Howell *Devises* E iij b, The hardest harte by proofe, doth yeelde an easie panne. 1598 Shakes. *Sonn.* xxiii. 6 O! for my sights no tongue ... Therefo prompte of Eloquence in my heart, and there finde ou the panes trauayling. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Journ.* IV. 220 The hound's pant, the cock-crowing note. 1803 W. Gilpin *Lives Reformers* 220 The loud strokes of the hammer,...intermixed with the pants and groans of the workmen. 1893 E. Wakefield *Criminal & Crime* xxiv. II. 222 Not a pant escaped from her [a quiet] deep sleep.
3. *transf.* The regular throb and gasping sound of a steam-engine, as the valves open and shut.
1850 Brimley *Lit. College Friend* 2 July, Why can't I say Pip you...have heard the dark limbs of the colored engine-tender pant, green female face rises to her paces to heaven. 1873–8 Hartwood *Sing. Nests &c.* (1879) II. 53 Every pant of the engine.

Pant (pænt), *v.* Also 5 **pont**, 6–7 **paunt**. [Common from *c* 1440: earlier history not evidenced. App. related to (?obs.)stem of (obs.) OF. *pantoiser*, *-oiser*, *-aiser*, *-oisier*, *-oier*, 'to pant, to have the breath short, to breathe with labour' (12th c. in Godef.); according to Gaston Paris (*Romania* VI. (1877) 628) = popular L. *phantisiāre* to be oppressed with nightmare, to gasp or pant with oppression, f. *phantasia* phantasy, nightmare.
Such a shortening of the Fr. *sb.* in Eng. is not very easy to account for: but *pantiser* may have been felt as a vb. with stem *pant-*: and formative suffix *-iser* (cf. *advertise*, *advertise*). In 15th c. F. there was also the vb. *pantoier*, *pantoyer*, which read. F. has *pantoyer* to pant, in both of which *pant-* is apt, taken as a stem and furnished with various formative suffixes.]
1. *intr.* To breathe hard or spasmodically, as when out of breath; to draw quick laboured breaths, as from exertion or agitation; to gasp for breath.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 Pantyn, *anelo*. *c* 1440 Hy. the *Syxte Pard.* (W. de W. 1505) xi. xxxiv, They myght not hauoid ...and pauses and strayghte that they bene in to hastily bestowre. *c* 1480 *Tournaly Myst.* xvi. 238 Wat I I am, let me paut, now thynk I se fight the angre. 1490–93 Maundev. *Arthur* viii. 108, Than they Knyghtes ... sat on the hors they lacked wynde, lenthe, and thed, they myght nother pante, ne enioyen pastyng, blowynge and lasyngo. 1508 Fisher *Funerall Monit.* 288 They blowe, and paut like thenamelled swallowe. 1567 Sandys *Corr.* (1842) 128 He cannot stand to neare his friend with panting. 1604 Shakespeare *Lucrece Poems* (ed. 2) 1019 Her flesh soft and weake, her heart panting and, as a mouse: the that doth fraid a white heart, and doth quake like panta, shall pay no ransome. 1732 Shakespeare *Cheese* xv. 279 He pants, he sobs again!—Dilgo down his

heavy Head to Earth. 1680 TYRRELL *Gen.* I. xvi. 111 Its sometimes panted,...and panted like a chased doe. 1874 HALE *In His Name* vi. 49 The poor beast he rode came panting into the crowd.

b. *fig.* Said of the wind or waves.

1666 DENHAM *Sion, Miscel.* 1668, Weary waves, with dashing from the Gale, Lie lulled and panting on the shore them. 1727 POPE *Iliads* xiii. 139 The dying gales that pant upon the trees. 1780 COWPER *Expost.* 210 A cold bleak shade Through the sky leaves, and panly upon the strings. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* iv. If I were...A wave to pant beneath thy power, and share The impulse of thy strength.

c. To go or run panting.

1513 VIRGIL *Last Day* i. 209 Words all in vain pant after the flowers. 1720 GAY *Poet. Wks.* 94 As a hare ...Pants to the place from whence at first he flew. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 71 We could hear behind us plain the thuds And curses of the pieces panting up In...passion of pursuit.

d. *transf.* To emit hot air, vapour, etc., in loud puffs, as a furnace or engine.

1713 DERHAM *Physico-T.* viii. 250 The fire in the furnace pants. 1838 THORNBURY *La Salette* 38 Not a steam-boat pants from harbour.

2. To gasp (for air, water, etc.); hence *fig.* To long or wish with breathless eagerness; to gasp with desire; to yearn (*for, after, or to with inf.*).

1580 PSALM (Geneva) *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the hart breaketh for the riuers of waters, so panteth my soule after thee o God. 1614 SYLVESTER *Lazar* v. iii. 243 I pant for life. 1621 PSALM *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the Hart panteth after the water brookes, so panteth my soule after thee, O God. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, Where all the bliss I pant for, is to gain Its hell a refuge from severer pain. 1732 LONGUS *Rambler* No. 193 *Fo* Every man pants for the highest eminence within his view. 1780 COWPER *Retirement* 406 He...Pants to be told of battles won or lost. 1820 BYRON *Werner* i. i, 'Tis to be message these sovereigns. My husband pants! 1883 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv, He panted for the threatening voice again.

3. To throb or heave violently or rapidly; to palpitate, palsate, beat: said of the heart, bosom, etc.; also of the blood.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 70, I shall fownde, If that I may,...To purge his hert pante. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxviii[i]. 10 My hart panteth, my strength hath layed me. ... *Jer.* xxi. 4 Myne bowe panteth. 1573 *tr.* BARET *Alv. P* 71 To pant as the heart, or braste forth. ... *My veines to beate, or pante.* 1618 *Mystery Newes Ministerie* to Weld. *Embleme* K. 2a His blood is good and clear. As the best thing that panteth in thy veins. 1718 COWPER *Expost.* 473 A breast that panted with shame. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 140 His very name, But spoken by a stranger, makes my heart flicker and pant.

4. *transf.* Of an iron ship: To have its plating lodge in and out in the struggle with the waves.

1883 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* I. 12 Instances ...of ships 'panting' in their two compartments. 1890 W. J. *Gordon Foundry* 69 In the first body and aft body there is much straining and bracing, to prevent the new ship 'panting' in her struggles with the waves.

5. *trans.* a. To utter gaspingly; to gasp *out*, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 312 Come there a reeking Poste, ... hyde breathlesse, panting Gilbo greetings! hath Fran Gonorilla's Missiue, intimation. 1708 MRS. BEHN *Amorous Wid.* 'Tis,—no—no—I panted out, 'Tis no matter. 1870 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* ii, And thirsk and heed for striking crowd at every stroke gave "ho!" 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 23 At length my Sire ... Panted from weary sides 'King, you are free!'

¶ b. *foll.* To expel or drive *forth* or *out* by agitated gasping. *Obs.*

c1605 CAMPION *Entertainm.* 110 His heart within him panted out regret, For ill boulster plight to which his true old maid. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. 121 My spirit Was panted forth in anguish whilst thy pain Made my heart mad.

Pant, obs. form of PAINT.

Pant- = Gr. παντ-, the shortened form in which παντο- 'all-' appears before a vowel: see PANTO-. The following words have *pant-* followed by an element with initial *a-*.

Pantagogue *Med.* [Gr. ἀγωγός driving forth, leading], a medicine that expels all morbid matter. **Pantamerphite** *a.* [Gr. ἄμορφος formless, unshapen], generally deformed. **Pantanencephalia** *sb. Teratol.* [Gr. ἀνεγκέφαλος without brain], congenital destitute of brain (Gould *Dict. Med.* 1900). **Pantaphobia** [Gr. φοβία fearfulness], total absence of fear (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pantarchy** [Gr. ἀρχή rule], a state in which the rule is vested in the whole people. † **Pantavasia**, ERROR. **-asite** [Gr. ἀσία vice], all-viciousness. **Pantatrophy** *Path.* [Gr. ἀτροφία ATROPHY], general atrophy; so **Pantatrophous** *a.* See also PANTHEISM, PANTHEOCRACY.

1893 HUNTER *Med. Dict., Pantagogue*, medicines which expel all morbid humours.] 1854–60 T. A. HUNTER *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Pantagogue*, that which expels all morbid humours. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantagogue*, the same as *Panchymagogue*. 1892 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantamorphous*, "panamorphic". 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pantamorphic*, generally amorphous or deformed. 1892 *Trans. Coll. of Phys.* viii. 317 Never did a philosophic mind consider cosmogonies his grotesque phantasmery or "pantarchy with greater pleasure. 1824 HAYWOOD *Council* 21. 163 Of whose contradictions, paradoxes, and goodnesses, all men hereabouts have spoke too little. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantatrophia*,...usually without paralysis or convulsions; "panatrophous. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantatrophous*, wide out waste. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantatrophia*, ...term for complete incoördination, "pantataxy. 1900 GOULD *Illust. Med. Pantatrophy.*

Panta-, OTHER form of PANTO-, in PANTAGRUEL, PANTAGRUEL, PANTATYPE; also *pantagraph*, *pantamorphic*, *pantascopic*: see PANTOGRAPH, PANTO-.

Pantable, -able, -ffle, *obs.* var. PANTOFLE.

Pantascope. [Erroneous form for *pantoscope*, f. PANTO- + Gr. σκοπεῖν world.] Another name of the instrument called CORNELIAN.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Pantagamy (pantæ·gămi). [An illiterate formation for *panthogamy*, f. Gr. παντο- PANTO- all + -γαμία, from γάμος marriage. (*Panthogamy* is etymologically, from Gr. θυγάτηρ celibacy, 'universal or total celibacy'.)] A communistic system of complex marriage, in which all the men and women of a household or community are regarded as married to each other, as formerly practised among the Perfectionists at Oneida Creek in U. S.

1892 J. NOYES *Amer. Lit.* I. 20 The American mind delights in...social and political experiments, as Shakerism, Mormonism, Pantagamy. 1893 [ENGEL *Kyn. Amer.* II. 256, *Amerling, Pantagamy.* (*Ibid.* 256 is the Hitte Family living at Oneida Creek, the central domestic fact of the household is the complex marriage of its members to each other, and to all.) 1894 *Q. Rev. Oct.* 321 Has not Oneida Creek invented "Complex Marriage" or Pantagamy?

Pantagraph, etc., ERROR. f. PANTOGRAPH, etc.

Pantagruelian (pantăgrue·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Pantagruel*, the name given to the last of the giants in Rabelais + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or appropriate to, Pantagruel, represented by Rabelais as a coarse and extravagant humorist, dealing satirically with serious subjects.

1699 MONTAGU *Rabelais* v. 223 The Most Certain, True and Infallible Pantagruelian Prognostication. For the Year that's to come, and over and 1870. 1894 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 320 The illiberality, nobility, and Pantagruelism soul of Thackeray Martin of Edinburgh. 1883 F. W. FOSTER in *Pro. Cale. Antiq.* II. 193 The Pantagruelian Gentlemen, 'L'Ami Fidèle'.

B. *sb.* = PANTAGRUELIST.

1849 W. E. HOWARD in *Knit's Circular Apr.* 2 Rabelais...had been dead a full century....ere Sir Thomas Urquhart...lent of Pantagruelism and vigour of Scotsmen, produced (1653) his amusing rendering of Books I and II.

So **Pantagrue·lic** [f. *pantagruel(ism)*], **-gruelize** *vbs.* = prec. A. : **Pantagruelically** *adv.*

1784 DAVIES in *Mise. Cornish.* (1808) II. 264 An ordinary hath...spoke the whimsical appellation of 'the Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall' pantagruelically surveyed by John Wilkinson, D.D. 1898 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 111 Call you that writing Pantagruelically? 1877 LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* xxvii. 274 A German philosopher ...posing and shaking off the whole Pantagruelically. 1880 THRIFT *Eleven Ir.* 24 Pantagruelic burlesque. 1880 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/6 A Pantagruelic prognostication for 1881.

Pantagruelion. [*F. pantagruelion.*] A humorous name given by Rabelais to hemp, as the source of the hangman's rope.

1897 KNIGHT *True F. Age* 2, An inordinate numeral application...of that famous herb Pantagruelion, save the old public IIs and private woos.

Pantagruelism (pantăgrū·ĕlĭz'm). [s. F. *pantagruélisme*, f. *Pantagruel*: see above and -ISM.]

1. The theory and practice ascribed to Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais; extravagant and coarse humour with a satirical or serious purpose.

1893 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. lxxxvii. 256 Ignorance of knowledge! more ignorant of psychology! and more ignorant of Pantagruelism. a 1894 H. COCKERTON *Eccl.* (1870) II. 234 An unsuccessful attempt at pantagruelism, with all the extravagancies and point of the editions of Rabelais. 1880 DISRAELI *Theatre of Greeks* xvi, 31 17 By Pantagruelism we mean...an assumption of Bacchanalian indifference as a cloak to cover some serious purpose. 1884 *Western Mail.* Correct. 2/6 Pantagruelism, or, if you like, Rabelaisism, did not, during the sixteenth century, make much progress beyond the limits of France.

¶ 2. 'The theory or practice of the medical profession: used in burlesque or ridicule'. (Webster.)

1899 as error from misunderstanding 1900, 1755 above.)

1864 WEBSTER (citing Southey as authority). [So in DEALTRY; also in CRESWELL, and later Dicts.]

Pantagruelist (pantăgrū·ĕlĭst). [s. F. *pantagruéliste*: cf. *L* as prec. + -IST.] An imitator, admirer, or student of Pantagruel, or of Rabelais.

1812 COTTON, *Pantagruelist*, a Pantagruelist; a mantle Greek, βασιλικὸ ἀναφορικὸ, *good fellow.* 1820 HOOD in *Monthly* 1856, PHILLIPS 1858, BAILEY 1721.] 1834 SOUTHEY (*Doctor* ed. 1) I. 173 In humour however he was by nature a Pantagruelist, *Ibid.* 178, 1847 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 330 Had I adored more with the world than I have, I should probably have become a Pantagruelist. 1880 SAINTSBURY *Eng. Engl. Lit.* (1911) 251 Panurge was a Pantagruelist to the heart's core.

Hence **Pantagruelistic, -tical** *adjs.* = PANTAGRUELIAN *a.*

1858 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 327 In a work Pantagruelistical throughout to...one of place. 1880 *Lake Distr. Almanac* (E. Y.) VIII. 209 A very absurd and indecorous work of a pantagruelistical kind.

Pantaleon (pântălī·ŏn). Also -lun, -lone, -loon. [Named after Pantaleon Hebenstreit, a German, who invented the instrument in 1705.]

A musical instrument: a large dulcimer having one or two hundred strings, sounded by hammers or sticks held in the player's hands.

1772 WRAXALL *Tour North.* Europe I. (1775) 11 The player on the instrument resembling our spinet, and which they call a pantaleon. 1848 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 31 XVI. 1902/1 *Pantaleon.* 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Music* II. 144 *Pantaleon or Pantalon*, a very large Dulcimer invented and played upon in the early part of the last century by Pantaleon Hebenstreit, whose name was transferred to the instrument by Louis XIV. The name was also given in Germany to horizontal pianofortes with the hammers striking downwards.

Pantalettes, -lets (pantălĕts'), *sb. pl.* (*rare* in *sing.*) Chiefly *U. S.* [Ultim. formation after *pantaloons*: see -ETTE.] Loose drawers or 'trousers' with a frill at the bottom of each leg, worn by young girls *c*1825–53; *transf.* euphemistically to drawers, trousers (see BLOOMER), cycling 'knickerbockers', or the like, worn by women.

1837 POTTER *Sig. Sour* 104 (Farmer: If I hadn't a had on pantalets. 1837 KNOX *Course Time Lect.* II. x. 233 The company...were very severe on this [Bloomer] costume, and proceeded upwards from the pantaletts to the wearer of the inventor. 1839 *Lond. Soc. Christm.* No. 3/2 You are only fit for a pinafore and pantalettes. 1861 in Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* v. 308 [Mexican horsewomen], clad in loose Turkish pantaletten tucked into the riding boots of soft yellow leather. 1880 *Standard* 24 Sept. 5/1 Dr. Mary Walker lectured ...in 'pantaletts'. 1883 [ADAMS HERBERT *Lazy Minstrel* 201, *Song of Schoolgirls*, Come the dainty dimpled pets, With their trousers all in tatters, And their pooping pantalettes Just in view. 1887 in GREY *Chess Player* II. (1891) 198/2. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 392. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/7 There are very pretty pantalettes with a short skirt and pantalette (for the bicycle).

b. *transf.* The frills used to adorn certain joints when brought to the table.

1883 *Harper's Mag. July* 198/2 The paper pantalets which adorn the broiled lamb chop.

Hence **Pantalet·ted** *a.*, dressed in pantalettes.

1865 Mrs. WARNER *Gaspeywilla* I. A child of seven, indeed, pantalleted and bonnetted. 1880 *World* 31 May, 12 The short-frocked pantaletted contingent (of girls).

Pantalon, -one, -oon, variants of PANTALOON.

Pantaloon (pantălū·n). Forms: 6 **pantaloone**, -loun, -lowne, 7 **pantaleon**, -lowne, 7–8 **pantalon**, -loune, 7– -loon. [a. F. *pantalon* (1550 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *pantalone* 'a kind of mask on the Italian stage, representing the Venetian' (Baretti), of whom *Pantalone* was a nickname, supposed to be derived from the name of *San Pantaleone* or *Pantaleo*, formerly a favourite saint of the Venetians.]

1. a. The Venetian character in Italian comedy, represented as a lean and foolish old man, wearing spectacles, pantaloons (see 3), and slippers. **b.** Hence, in modern burlesque or pantomime, a character represented as a foolish and vicious old man, the butt of the clown's jokes, and his abettor in his pranks and tricks.

*c*1550 in Collier *Anc. Stage* (1831) II. 401 (Stage Direction) Enter the pantaleon, and causeth the clarke or trauiles to be brought forth. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 19 Our impertinencies,...not excluding the tholes of a Pantaloun, a Whore, and a Zanie, but of Emperours, Kings and Princes. a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1658) 24 How is not adjoined ...to Quick Country dances, and Matachines, or a Zanie or Pantalon. 1632 HEYWOOD and *Fr. Knave and wo.* Wks. 1874 I. 197 Now they peepe like Italian pantaloones behind an arras. [1704 ADDISON *Italy, Venice* (1705) 66 Pantaloone his blanks (cowards) to generally an old dotard.]

b. 1781 WOLCOT *Mag.* IX. 209 No Pantaloon with peaked beard tonight Shall screaming boys and trembling maidens fright. 1814 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxix. 273 Their tail cocked up like the queue of Pantaloon in a pantomime. 1893 *Times* 3 Apr., Never did Clown and Pantaloon tumble each other more heartily. 1897 [see HARLEQUINADE].

† **2.** Hence applied in contempt to an embroiled tottering old man; a dotard, an old fool. *Obs.* exc. as echo of Shaks.

1598 SHAKS. *Two. Ven. Ad.* iv. i. 37 My man Tranio, regia, bearing my port, *celse senex* that we might beguile the old Pantaloone. 1600 —*A. V. C.* ii. vii. 158 The lean and slippered Pantaloon, With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side, His youthful hose well saved, a world too wide For his shrunke shanke. 1600 T. S. TRAVERS *Myrrour* I. iii. 21 He became a withered and distressed pantaloon.

† b. A nickname (app.) for Scottish courtiers after the Restoration. *Obs.* [Perhaps from their dress: cf. 3.]

1660 *Cavalier's Complaint* in W. W. Wilkins *Pol. Mall.* (1850) I. 183 But truly there are swarms of these Who lately were one chiefest fox, Of mean birth and wealth. 1662 KNOX *Hist.* Ch. Scot. iii. (1732) 134 This parliament (title) was called the Drinking Parliament. The commissioner (Middleton) had £30 English a-day allowed him, which he spent faithfully among his brethren pantaloons.

3. Applied at different periods to garments of different styles for the legs. (Chiefly in pl.)

† **a.** A kind of breeches or trousers in fashion for some time after the Restoration. *Obs.*

Said by Evelyn (in context of 1662, 1665) to have been taken by the French from the costume of the stage-character of the period 'when the freak takes our Mountebanks to appear like so many Fopps or Jack Puddings on the stage'.

1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus or Mode.* (1661) 151, I would observe ...some fashion not so ridiculous as the Pantaloons, which are a kind of Hermaphroditic and of neither Sex. 1662 *parliament breeches* in Fairholt *Costume* (ed. 1860) 252–3. 1665 EVELYN (*Cal.* 1. 18, 304 And so the French are conquer'd once More glow to have by pantaloons. The length of

breeches. 1667 Dryden *Wild Gall.* III. i. I have not yet spoke with the gentleman in the black pantaloons (*Her Devil*). 1674 Hickeringill *Gallimaufr.* 168 A) *Pantaloons*, a sort of Breeches now in fashion, and well known. 1688 tr. *Chorier's Venus. Persian to Their* (Persians) wear little Jerkins, that fall down to their knees, and reach into a straight Pantaloon. 1691 *Lodge agst. Friends* 6 They taught our Sparks to strut in Pantaloons. 1703 Dr. *Fox Cronia* 1. 25 The breeches were made of the skin of an old hogoon, whose hair being drawn such a length... that, like pantaloons, it reached to the middle of my legs. a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 184 (referring to events of c 1680) It could not but wonder to see pantaloons and thunder-boots crowding among the common cassocks.

† **b.** Applied to other styles, either historically, or in reference to the dress of the stage character, which, according to Grose, 1737–41, was at one time of the nature of 'tights'. Obs.

The 1st. from Chambers is merely translated from the Fr. *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*, and does not prove English usage. In French the name became associated with the tight garments of the 15–16th c., familiar to the public in the paintings of the Italian artists of the period; but this was nowhere a contemporary application. From this sense the use in 2.

1698 Farquhar *Inc.* iii. 1 Pantaloons, a sort of Garment flatulently worn, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastned together and both of the same Stuff. 1737–41 Chambers *Cycl.* [from French], *Pantaloon* or *Pantalon*, the name of an ancient garment frequent among our forefathers, consisting of breeches and stockings all of a piece. This denomination comes from the Venetians, who first introduced this habit, and who are called Pantaloni. ...Also used for the habit or dress those buffoons [in the Italian comedy] usually wear; which is made peculiarly to the form of their body, and all of a piece from head to foot.

2. A tight-fitting kind of trousers fastened with ribbons or buttons below the calf, or, later, by straps passing under the boots, which were introduced late in the 18th c., and began to supersede knee-breeches. **d.** Hence extended to trousers generally (especially in U.S., where this use may have been independently taken directly from *F. pantalon*, a 1800).

1798 (applied to Venetians) 1804 C. B. Brown *tr. Volney's View Soil U. S.* 360 He was dressed in the American style; in a blue coat, with round hat and pantaloons. 1808–7 J. Bentham *Mischief Mixed Laws* (1818) II. 120/1, (notably marriage...the buttoning of your breeches, and the tying of your pantaloons behind. 1824 *Edinburgh Rev.* XII. 23 note, 30 October 1822, an order was made by St. John's and Trinity Colleges, that every young man who appeared in Hall or Chapel in pantaloons or trowsers, should be considered as absent. 1831 Planché *Brit. Costume* 318 Pantaloons and Hessian boots were introduced about the same period (c. c 1780). 1833 Marryat *Snarleyyow* xxi. 3 With the tarnished pantaloons, And the rusty wrinkled tatters. 1837 Carlyle *Diderot, Essays* I. 196/1 Pantaloons, which first came to the leg, remained in very common use by those persons who had adopted them till about 10 years 1814, when the wearing of trousers, already introduced into the army, became Gothic-ridic. 1838 Gore *F. Travers. Youth* xiii. I, civil, to British officers, in all the privacy of soft and white pantaloons. 1864 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. 21 Dressed in...prayer and silk pantaloons. 1877 M. H. Grant *Sun-Maid* viii. His lower skirt hung outside his pantaloons.

c. Nee quot. and cf. PANTALETTES.

1820 *Ladies' Museum* Feb. (Parisian news), Female children wear pantaloons of cambric, with short petticoats of the same. 1881 in Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* v. 253 [For horsewomen] Pantaloons of chamois leather, buttoning close at the ankles.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantaloon-like* adj.

1815 Pelham *Theat. Fun. Prof.* viii, Whether the Tragedy Hero Fancy of Queen Elizabeth's days or the Pantaloon Genius of more be best. a 1820 Southey *Cheap Repos.* Cottage Dialogues, Pantaloon Sleeves. 1832 Tait's *Edinb. Mag.* I. 1/2 Pantaloons, which first came to the leg, remained in very common use by those persons who had adopted them till about 10 years 1814, when the wearing of trousers, already introduced into the army, became Gothic-ridic. 1838 Gore *F. Travers. Youth* xiii. I, civil, to British officers, in all the privacy of soft and white pantaloons. 1864 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. 21 Dressed in...prayer and silk pantaloons. 1877 M. H. Grant *Sun-Maid* viii. His lower skirt hung outside his pantaloons.

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Pantaloonery. [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. The performance of a pantaloon in the pantomime.

1820 Lamb *Elia Ser.* 2 *My First Play*, The discovery and development of those extraordinary latent organs played on the head. 1833 *Tait's Mag.* I. 1/2 The difficulties of Clowning and Pantaloonery had yet to be surmounted. *Ap.* 1883 *Saturday Rev.* 22/2 At last they unanimously 'strike'.

2. 'Materials for pantaloons' (Webster 1864); trousings.

Pantaloonesque. *adj. rare.* [f. PANTALOON + -ESQUE: cf. *buffoonesque*.] Playing the part of Pantaloon.

1880 Meredith *Lord. Laburn* III. 121 He has given up clowning, and takes to pantaloonesque instead. 1882 *All Year Round* 15 Sept. 70 Pantaloonesque is bad for a man's spirits, bad for his manners, bad for his opinion of himself.

Pantamester, -morph, etc.: see PANTOMESTER, PANTO-.

†Pantap, an abbreviation of *pantaphle*, PANTAPLE.

1599 Lodge *Wounds* 1596 *Pantap, calfsbrabbon*

Pantaphel, -ap(p)le, obs. corrupt f. PANTOFFLE.

† Pantarbe. *Obs.* [n. OF. *pantarbe* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. Gr. παντάρβη some kind of precious stone.] A precious stone fabled to set on a serpent to guard the stone of the asp.

1587 T. Underwood *Heliodorus' Ethiop.* 5/2 The stones in a Pantarbe, of serpent eyes. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 2 Pet.* ii. 4 *And precious* For beyond that most minute and accurate stone *Pantarbe*, celebrated by Philostratus. 1655 Mayerne *Rebelais* v. xliii. 102 That Carbuncle alone would have darkned the Pantarbe of Joachim the Indian Magician. 1733 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pantarbe*, an imaginary stone, the virtues of which were similar to those of the magnet; but exerted upon gold as those of the loadstone upon iron.

† **Pantarch.** *Obs. rare.* [n. F. *pantarche*, -*archie* (Rabelais), error. form of *panarchy* PANARCHY.] A paper; a general chart.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais, Pantag. Prognost.* To Rdr., I have rambled over and over all the Pantarchs of the Universe, introduced the Cosmetick of the Moon.

† **Pantas, pantasia.** *? Obs.* Also 6 pantose, 7 -ease, -ize, 8 -eze. [n. F. *pantaise*, -*oise*, from *pantaisier*; earlier *pantaisier*, -*entaisier* to PANT.] A pulmonary disease of hawks; also applied to the 'yellows' in cattle.

1575 R. Cawse *Hornebook's Hawk.* (1586) 134 b, If he have the Pantes he will pant much, and shake at the Flesh. 1611 Cotgr., *Pantaise*, short wind, pantoisnes;...in Hawkes we call it, the Pantes. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* II. xliv. (1668) 84 The Pantase is a very idle disease, and maketh a Beast to sweat, shake and pant much. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 250/2 (Diseases in Hawks) The Pantise, or Asma: a Disease in the Breast, which causeth shortness of breath, or hinders the drawing of breath, called also the Pantose. 1795 *Cottage Fare Plan* 12, 450 Of the Yellows in a Cow or Bullock, which some call the Pantose. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Pantas*.

Pantascope, obsol. f. PANTOSCOPE.

†Pantatype. *Obs.* [f. Gr. πάντα *pl.* 'all things' + TYPE; but the etymological form is PANTOTYPE.] The name given by Charles, Earl Stanhope, 1805, to a system of 'universal typeprinting' projected by him.

1805 A. Wilson *Life to Authors*, etc. Ang. *Sir Collectanea* (O. H. S.) III. 311 Earl Stanhope has lately purchased the two important patents of Pantatype Printing and of Stereotype Printing, in order to give them to the Public. Pantatype (bearing some universal type-printing) being applicable to all languages. 1806 H. Hart *Stanhope & Oxford Press* (1868) 42/1 What then was Pantatype? My own opinion is that...Lt. Stanhope thought he saw his way to a widespread adoption of what we now call 'process' work. Hard metal relief blocks were to be used in place of woodcuts; typefaces engravings were to be copied and turned into blocks by the pantatype of Gengembre and others.

Pantechnic (pantɛ·knik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παν- all + τεχνικός belonging to the arts.] Of, pertaining to, or comprehending all the arts.

1848 Lowell *Stylus Papers, Fortieth Indigo Poem*, Then do I perceive...the advantages of a pantechnic or panethic education.

Pantechnicon (pantɛ·knikŏn), *a.* [f. Gr. παν- all + τεχνικόν, neut. of τεχνικός: see prec.] A word, invented as the name of a bazaar of all kinds of artistic work, which has (through the fortune of the building) come to be applied to a large warehouse for storing furniture, and also to be colloquially used as short for *pantechnicon van*, a furniture-removing van.

1832 *Mech. Mag.* XV. 320 Pantechnicon (Heading of Articles, describing the building in Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, which was originally intended for a bazaar, and was afterwards converted into a warehouse for storing furniture.) 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxi. The rich furniture and effects,...rolled away in several enormous vans to the Pantechnicon, where they were to lie until George's majority. 1861 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* i. 2, He would have come home to smelling from the Pantechnicon. 1868 Jas. Service *Ann. Our Time*, *Suppl.* (ed. 2) 1358, 1874 [Feb.] 13.—The Pantechnicon, in Motcomb Street,...used as a repository for furniture and all kinds of goods, destroyed by fire, together with its valuable contents. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/1 The friends...who sent pantechnicons and heavy waggons double-loaded.

b. The attempt to reconcile the use with the etymology has given the following:

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Pantechnicon, Apollon* a place in which...every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale. The large building near Belgrave Square is an excellent specimen of this modern invention. 1864 Webster, *Pantechnicon*, An establishment for the reception of furniture; — so called from the shape of Mahdi's to be the magazine, the Pantechnicon of the universe.

c. *attrib.*, as *pantechnicon-driver*, -*van*.

1850 *Daily Chron.* 16 Sept. 2/1 Situation wanted by honest, steady man, as pantechnicon van. 1857 *Illustr. London News* 31 Oct. 420/2 When you are so completely carried Far you don't require a pantechnicon van to stow away your one or two mushroom-shaped stools, knives, and cooking-pots, and a quilt-bed or so. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 2/1/1 Pantechnicon Owner required; smart.

Pantenen, -ene, var. forms of PANTING.

Pantel, -elle, obs. forms of PANTILE.

Pantelegraph, -telephone: see PAN- 2.

Pantellerite. *Min.* [Named by Förstner from *Pantelleria*, an island between Sicily and Tunis.] A mineral found at Pantelleria, intermediate in composition between dacite and liparite, and more or less trachytic in character.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pantenon, -enum, obs. ff. PANTALOON.

[**Pantener,** a freq. misreading of PANTENER.]

Pantenne, obs. form of PANTHER.

† Panter[1]. *Obs.* (occ. *Hist.*) Forms: 4–5 *pantier*, 5–6 *-ere*, 4–*ter*, *-tere*; 5–6 *panter*, (4 *painter*, 5 *pantt(h)ere*, *-ter*). [ME., *panetier*, etc., a. AF. *panetier* = F. *panetier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *panatier*, Sp. *panadero*, It. *panettiere*, in med.L. *panet-*, *panetarius*, -*erius*, -*ator*, baker (cf. OF. *panetier* to bake bread), f. L. *pān-is*, It. *pane*, Sp. *pan*, bread.] A word originally meaning 'baker', but in ME. usually applied to the officer of a household who supplied the bread and had charge of the pantry (an office now merged in that of butler); the controller of the bread in a large establishment.

a. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5810 He gef...his lond of aungou hem to panetre (p. pr. panyter, panter). *Hist. Rolls* 9134 & le painter & le chamberlein & le botiller al on. 1325 Lond. *P. P.C.* 200, 131 Pantiers to bon panyers and pairs to pouere Scholi. c 1450–60 *St. Cuthbert's Stat.* (1saac) in *Raine* XII. 330 Ordeyned the panyters with youre lowis, & the botillers with wyne and ale, come to-gether alwa ton at the tabulle. 1498 Acc. *Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 301 Item, to the cuke and the panyeour to Strabrok...xiijs. *Ibid.* 14 *Mem.* that to Wr. Wilcher [1498] *Archbyschop, botchers, bakers and panyeours.* c 1490 *Nth. Countryman* (W. *Nether. Ed.* 30) Pesse comes be panyer with mony fare. c 1580 J. Rynsell *Bk. Nurture* (ed. 2) If there be a Clarkeof to any office, as Butler or Panter, or some graces they use bold be remembred on to the panter. 1580 Mirk's *Festial Trans. Pt. Trin.* 1/2 Panetier, a Panter. 1683 Trevisa *Trans. Higden* I. lv. 137 The Panetry was superintended by the panter or panetier.]

Panter[2]. *Obs. rare. Anal.* Also 4 panatre, 5 pantire, -yr, 5–6 -ere, (6 panther). [ME. a. OF. *panetier* 'bandeaulx, lacets' (1388 in Godef.); cf. F. *panetière* (Cotgr. '*panetiere*, a great swooping-net or drawing-net'). = It. *panniera* 'a kind of trammell or fowling net' (Florio), in med.L. *panetiera* (Du Cange) 'a species of net with which ducks are taken'; L. *panthēra* hunting-net, Gr. πανθήρα large net, I who all = πᾶς with beast, θηρᾶν to hunt.] A fowling net, a bowler's snare; a net, snare, trap, noose. *Also fig.*

c 1325 *Poem Times' Edw. II* 440 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 324 Fools hath in his panatre fonde the best and the wors. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* in *Ms. a Gudea* The foule net gyldes and panter. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 200 Vilenous is he lovede panter. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 199 The smale foules...That ware the panter ...nere aboute. ? c 1400 Lydg. *Chorle & Bycle* 72 The litle was trapped, & caught with a panter. ? 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/1 Panter, snare for birdes, *laqueus, pedica*. 1483 [see PANTLE sb.]. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 290 As Gesbe of birds to passe, not to mere. 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Panter to catche birdes with, *panetiere*. 1552 Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* 224 The Bird was trapped and cast in a Panter. 1581 Estienne *Marriage* 21 Fol. 103 The panter, wrapper, or sheet of Taffata of Archer's counsell. 1900 *E. D. Dict.*, *Panter* (N. E. Lincoln.), a name for birds-nests of bats.

Panter[3] (pæ·ntər). [f. PANT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which pants.

a 1799 Cowper *On Mrs. Anabella Hunt's Singing* ii. Which, warbling myrtly sounds, Cannot the bleeding panter's wounds. 1803 Byron *Juan* vi. xxxiv, All panters for sweet-scented prizes. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 491 Panters and pantheonic inspirations.

2. *slang.* The heart. (Partly a pun upon 'heart'.)

a 1700 E. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Panter*, a Heart. c 1705 *Old Song in Farmer Musa Pedestris* (1896) 22 Tithe thou know ... but half of the smart Which has seized on my panter, since thou didst depart. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Panter*, a heart, that animal in the pastime, said to post after the fresh water tender. [ed. 1796 adds] Also the human heart, which frequently pants in time of danger.

† **3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 Phillips, *Panter*, the Branch or Bellys also a Sow or Calf on the Neck of Draught-Beasts.

Panter, obs. form of PANTHER, PANTHER.

Panterer (pæ·ntərəɹ). Now only *Hist.* Also 5–6 -rere. [Expanded form of PANTER[2], as if from *pantry* + -ER: cf. *adulterer*, *upholsterer*, etc.] = PANTER[1].

14.. *Mem. in Wr.-Wülcker Wb.* 660 *Hic pantarius*, a panterer. c 1440 *Chron. Vilod.* 308 His Panterer tolkl a lofe for xxvjs. 1552 Huloet, Panterer, *Panetarius*. a 1625 Sir Moyle Finch *Rem.* (1848) 210 They were to be the Sewerers, ...where ...the Panterer was longe before them. 1639 Fuller *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 80 The Clerk being left the purveyor brought forth the bread. 1683 *Trivia* (notably ed.) v. App. 9 Dishes and cards and knights arise as stewards and butlers and panterers, paid...supplied the royal sumptuous...of market clerk and what and vassalles...the commonest people.

Pan-Teutonic, -Teutonism: see PAN- 3.

Panthan, Panthard, variants of PANTHER, PANTHERS.

† Pantheran, *a. Obs.* = next.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Pantheran Orders*, names that represented all or the most considerable of the heathen deities.

Pantheic (pænpi·ik), *a. rare.* [f. PANTHEON + -IC.] Of the nature of a pantheon: combining

to one figure the symbols or attributes of many different gods.

1818 K. F. Kraust *Symbolik Lange.* 1 (1876) 61 Hence, has ..Odin and symbols expressive of almost every attribute, whether of creation, preservation, or destruction; so appears from the Pantheon figures of her. *Ibid.* 130 In respect upon gems.. we often find the forms of the sun, goat, horse, cock, and various others, blended into one, so as to form Panthean compositions, signifying the various attributes and modes of action of the Deity.

Pantheism (pæ·nθi·iz'm). [mod. f. Gr. **πᾶν** all + **θε-ός** God + **-ισμός**; app. after PANTHEIST.

Pantheist and *pantheism* were used in French in 1702 (E. Fournier *Mélanges* 1872, 283) the former app. taken from Toland's English use (see next), the latter formed after it on the ordinary analogy of pairs in *-ist* and *-ism*. Toland does not appear to have used *pantheism*.]

1. The religious belief or philosophical theory that God and the universe are identical (implying a denial of the personality and transcendence of God); the doctrine that God is everything and everything is God.

1732 Weemland *Chr. Find. Change* 18 Pantheism.. and Hylozoism are considerably bad, nearer differing from the broadest Atheism. *a* 1766 [: Bayes *Hymner* 176 note, That species of atheism commonly called Pantheism. 1813 Coleridge *Table-t.* 30 Apr., Pantheism and idolatry naturally and in each other: for all extremes meet. 1848 R. F. Williamson *Dict. Incarnation* 1. 383 (1) 121 Pantheism, the principle of which is to merge the personality of the moral Governor in the circle of His works.

2. The heathen worship of all the gods.

1633 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* 1. (1844) 21 The greater portion of the Tartar tribes professed a singular species of Pantheism, respecting all creeds, attached to none. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* (1867) I. 18 The spirit of Roman patriotism, which erected a temple to the divinities of all nations.

Pantheist (pæ·nθi·ist). [f. as prec. + **-IST**. First used by Toland 1703; thence *F. panthéiste*.] One who holds the doctrine of pantheism.

1709 (title) Invitation truly Stated: .. to which is prefix'd Invitation to Clogher: Recommended by a Pantheist [J. Toland] to an Orthodox Friend. 1709 Toland *ibid.* 7 The Pantheists, of which number I profess myself to be one. 1721 St. Hare *Accept. Third Pt. Miscellan. Ep. Bangor Pref.* 10 Those gross (the Pantheist's is the loftiest notion of the Pantheists) of whom Lactantius Elegantissime kindly call for the Animadversion of the Civil Power. 1790 Warburton *Note Pope's Ess. Man* 1. 268 We are guilty of him, (to allitterate, as the Greek puns, a pantheist spotted by the Apostle), wherever: And the reason is, because every religious theist, and an Anglican pantheist, both profess to believe the omnipresence of God. 1798 Arminian *Perusal. Chr.* 263 He is therefore a Sabbatist or a philosophic pantheist. 1876 Calderwood in *Contemp. Rev.* June 24, I am by no means sure that Dante is not a Pantheist.

Pantheistic (pæ·nθi·i·stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-IC**: cf. Toland's title *Pantheisticon*.]

1. Of or pertaining to pantheists, or pantheism.

1708 J. Toland (title) Pantheisticon: sive Formula celebrandæ Sodalitatis Socraticæ. 1732 Wetmeland *Chr. Find. Change* 14 The Pantheistick System .. supposes God and Nature, or God and the whole Universe, to be one and the same Substance, or Universal Being; inasmuch that Things finite are only Modifications of the divine Substance. 1838 Sir R. Hoare *Psychol. Inq.* I. 1. 116 The pantheistic theory, has descended from the school of Pythagoras to these latter times.

†2. = PANTHEIC. *Obs.* (? an error.)

1842 Sharon *Hist. Sol. Sys., Pantheistic*, ..a term applied to circles and figures.

So **Panthei·stical** *a.* = sense 1; hence **Panthei·stically** *adv.*

1800 Taylor *Pindar* II. 68 (1830) 178 In this work the lady asserts her pantheistical doctrine. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 150 The Creator is never pantheistically identified with the works. 1870 Dorner *Luther* xxx. 134 There is that human reason ..which looks on being atheistical, or pantheistical, or panhenistical.

Panthelenæism, -lhellism: see PAN- 2.

Pantheology (pæ·nθi·ɒ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. **πᾶν-**, PAN-, all + THEOLOGY.]

†1. The whole area of theology or divinity. *Obs.*

1658 Baxter *Glory-r., Pantheology*, the whole area of Divinity. 1678 Phillips, *Pantheologie*.

2. A synthetic theology comprehending all deities and all religions.

a 1691 Oxenbridge's *Exhibals* (c. 8. 29 The true Spring and Source of the truly Idea of Pantheology. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVII. 63 (Mc) Infamous with Greek pantheology was scarcely orthodox.

Hence **Pantheo·logist**, one who studies or is versed in pantheology.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pantheologist*, a Student or Writer of universal or a whole Body of Divinity. (So in later Dicts.)

Pantheon (pæ·nθi·ŏn, pæ·nθi·ɒn). Also 4 **panieon**(s, 6 **panthan, -eun**, (**panithes**). [L. *panthēon*, -*theum*, a. Gr. **πάνθειον** a temple consecrated to all the gods (f. **πᾶν-** all + **θεός** or **θεά** sacred to a god, **θεῖος** a god). Cf. F. *panthéon*.

The ME. and early mod. Eng. pronunciation is as in Cowley and Bailey's Dict.) was *pa'nthēon*; [Shenstone has *pantheon*, which is now the more prevalent in England.]

1. A temple or sacred building dedicated to all the gods, or where images or other memorials of all the deities of a nation are collected; *spec.* that at Rome which was originally built by Agrippa *c* 25 B.C., and being of a circular plan has also been called the *Rotunda*; since A.D. 609 it has served as a Christian church, being known as Santa Maria Rotonda.

1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 343 Ther was a temple, which was called panieon..Panieon is to seye in grete: 'Of alle goddis it desyreth the'. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 37 In Hungria, *Alongi Lacu* (1880) 142 Pantheon fuit nobile templum: 'In honor of goddes' fue mesme to seyne. 1549 Compendium etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 206, 70 The Rom plays in Isthm vpon all ydole and false goddes whiche they had set and packed together in one temple of Pantheon, that is to seye all goddes. 1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. 62 (T. The prosperity of the Panthen of Rome.) 1588 Sir R. Hare *Pro. Disc. Troade* 222, 140 The Romanes allowed the temples of all gods, hauing for that ende builded a Temple to all gods (called Pantheon). 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* I. 108 Lastlie will I make my Kingdome .. And in the hasted Pantheon her repaire. 1617 Morrison *Itin.* I. 156 Marcus Agrippa.. built that Church, and dedicated it to Jupiter.. and to Cæsar, and to all the gods, whereupon it was called *Pantheon*. 1630 Ben Jon. *Pantheon* 1640 Dyke *Rights of Rome Poems* (1761) 26 Your venerable dome, Which vaunts Latium, with erroneous zeal, Rais'd to the various deities, and nam'd Pantheon. 1680 Habington *Hist. Edward I.* (1689) 126 The world for nothing else like the Pantheon.

2. *fig.* "Temple" or "shrine of all the gods".

1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 125 Of this John Thorius.. I will speake.. his Church another Pantheon or Temphum omnium Deorum, the sanctuary Oracle of all round dominion. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* (1840) 9 Poland, the Pantheon of all religions. 1662 Cowley *On the preceed. Thesis to Univ. Libr.* (1707) 1 Hail, Learning's Pantheon! Hail the sacred Ark, Where all the World of Science does unbosque! 1880 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 856/1 Salents ..has room in his learned pantheon for every legislator since the days of Solon. 1892 Rider Haggard *Sp. Treasure* 24 Now, Everyman, I think .. has, in their heart of hearts a Pantheon of their historical demigods.. a shrine in which they consecrate the memories of the deeds of the noblest and bravest men.

3. *transf.* A building resembling or compared to the Pantheon at Rome; now, especially, a building serving to honour the illustrious dead of a nation, who are either buried there or have memorials erected to them in it.

The latter use had 1591. Its origin in the church of St. Geneviève in Paris, which in some respects resembles the Pantheon at Rome, and which, both before the Revolution and since, has been used for this purpose, being so renamed at that period.

1703 *Ward's Hyp. Cobler* 72 It were ..requisite, that the City should repair Paul's .. for an English Pantheon, and hither to open the Sepulchres, freely to ensemble in. 1710–47 Chambers *Cycl. s.v.*, The chapel of the Escurial, which is the burying place of the kings of Spain, is also a rotunda; and is in imitation of that of Rome, is also called pantheon. 1800 [see PANTHEONIZE below]. 1838 *Knapsack. Brit.* 316, 57 XVII. 1852 The Pantheon, or church of St. Geneviève, is perhaps the most magnificent of the modern edifices in Paris. The west portico bears some resemblance to the Pantheon at Rome. 1854 *London as it is to-day* 29 Westminster Abbey may not unaptly be called the pantheon of the glory of Britain. 1892 *Whitaker's Almanack* 340/1 The French Chamber ..decided to transfer the remains of Carnot, Marceau, and Baudin to the Pantheon.

2. A habitation of all the gods; the assemblage of all the gods; the deities of a people collectively.

1592 Rich *Image Both Ch.* 201, Sel. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 422 The blasphemous Pantheon of Rome once perishing, all other churches of the unbelieving must needs follow soon after to their ruine. 1606 T. Middleton *Paul's Metapol* Introd. 19 To that superstitious ease the reformers in a vain pantheon, filled with intellectual beings of various classes and powers. 1633 Milton *Prospl.* & *Kingsmen*, 435 However intricate the relations of the gods may seem to us in the Greek pantheon. 1862 Stevenson *Hist. Indus* II. iv. 6. 20 The Hindoo pantheon now boasts of being able to answer 330,000,000 desires. 1878 Macleod *Celt* I. (1879) 44 Highest in the Celtic Pantheon was the golden-handed sun.

b. A name for a treatise on all the gods.

1898 (A. Tooke) (title *of transl.*) The Pantheon, Representing the Fabulous Histories of the Heathen Gods and Most Illustrious Heroes .. Written by Fra. Pomey. 1790 (title) Bell's New Pantheon, or Historical Dictionary of the Gods, Demi-Gods, Heroes, and Fabulous Personages of Antiquity. 1804 W. Kitchiner *Bells.* I. 2.v. *Knights Initiation*, Golden Book of Heathen Gods.. This work has been considered as one of the first attempts towards a Pantheon, or description of the Heathen Gods.

3. A collection of wax-work models of the gods.

1710 *Spect.* No. 56 Adieu, Mr. Pocketfarmer's Wonderful Invention, call'd the Pantheon: or, the Temple of the Heathen Gods.. The Figures.. move their Heads [etc.].

3. Name of a large building in London ("having a dome like the Pantheon"—Walpole, *Let. to Mann* 26 Apr. 1771), opened as a place of public entertainment in 1772: hence allusively.

1772 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 60 Last night was opened.. the north-end of the pantheon of fashionable pleasure. The Pantheon, in a crowded company. 1774 *Foote's Commare* I. Wks. 1799 II. 148 Expences in attending plays, operas, masquerades, and pantheons. 1782 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XI. 136 We are making swift advances toward a Pandemic, by playhouses, masquerades, and pantheons.

4. *attrib.* = Of all the gods or heroes.

1787 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 30 May, I shall make a solemn dedication of it to my pantheon Chapel.

Hence **Panthe·onite** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling a pantheon; **Panthe·onization**, admission into the pantheon; **Panthe·onize** *v. trans.*, to admit into the pantheon; to hone in the Pantheon.

1801 *Pantheon* II. xliii. 127 Many were, posthumously, that is, interred in the Pantheon. 1804 *Monthly Mag.* XLV. 430/1 The humility of the people in pantheonizing and deifying their dead and kindred. 1883 J. H. Thornton *Picture of Paris* (1892) 103 All these sacred figures thronged this pantheonic pavilion. 1883 R. Harvey *Evolutionist* 9 The formal pantheonization of divinities.

Panther (pæ·nθə(r)). Forms: 3–6 **panter**, 4–6 **pantere**, (3 **panteere**), 5–6 **panthere**, (7 **-er**), 5– **panther**. [ME. *pantere*, a. OF. *pantère* (Ph. de Thaun, 12th c.), mod.F. *panthère*, ad. L. *panthēra*, ad. Gr. **πάνθηρ**. (The solitary instance in OE. is merely an alien word from L. or Gr.)

The subjective analysis of the name, as from Gr. **πᾶν** all + **θήρ** beast, gave rise to many fancies and fables: see Ph. de Thaun *Bestiaire* 104, etc.)

1. Another name for the Leopard (*Felis pardus*); popularly applied to large leopards.

As with other exotic animals, the name, handed down from the Latin writers, was known long before the animal; all the early references merely reflect the conceptions of ancient authors and their mediæval commentators. These statements were long believed in other to a least distant from the beginning, is called encouraged by there being two Latin names *panthera* and *pardus*, as to the distinction between which the ancient writers themselves were not clear, and by fabulous notions as to the generation of the leopard as a hybrid between the lion and the 'pard', and as to the sweet fragrance lidded to be exhaled by the panther. Down to modern times (cf. quot. 1817) the 'panther' was supposed to be at least a larger and more powerful kind of leopard, a distinction not scientifically tenable.

a 1000 *Panther* 32 (Gr.) Is þær deor Panther hi nemnen hæmas, þæt þe oððin hæfen wlitenes wynne on gewlitum gyfðum in þam æðelgan.] *c* 1200 *Ormulum* 733 Panter is an wilde dur, Itt ouer fiferen os mykle has. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. (1495) 834 Lyonel is blak hus tusche wyth white sparkle and hus lyste to Panteres. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6456 In his shelde, yif ye lyst lerne, Hath supressed a panther. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Avyan* 11. v, Fables of a panthere whiche Sille is to a grette. 1603 S. Harsnet *Examen* 1707, 12. 3 And by a certain similie I known a panther. 1745 *Jour. Exp. Jour.* 116, 98 The leopards or spotted panthers ..dignified the kingdom of great Alexander. 1840 Roscoe *Anderson Rp.* Dict. 3 Which on the Panthers breath. ..Doth make your senses swoon. 1858 Pegolotti, *Panther*, a kind of spotted beast, the Leopard, or Libard being the Male, the Panther the Female. 1880 Dennys *Hand & F.* 11. 128 The Panther's breath was ever feared for sweet. 1883 Bonavia *Anim. Mag.* I. 362 In his general habits he [the Leopard] resembles the Panther, lying in ambush for prey. 1892 Cent *Doyle's Cyc.* I. 91 Le l'a panther, sizable, light, And cover'd with a speckled skin, Against'd. 1892 Purves & Lydekker *Mammals* 61, 410 The attempts to separate a larger and more robust variety, under the name of Panther, from a smaller and more graceful form, to which the name Leopard might properly be restricted, have failed.

fig. 1800 Shelley *Hellas* 326 Has slow dogs of war .. see The panther, Freedom, foul to her cub cover, Avoid not and destruction, and a mightier brood Crouch round.

2. Applied in America to the PUMA or COUGAR, *Felis concolor*, also called Painter 2; and, sometimes, to the jaguar, *F. onca*.

1732 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 101 On Monday .. was killed ..a monstrous large Panther. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 146 The largest or panther of America. 1808 Pike *Internal Missouri* (1810) 66 Saw a very large animal, which, from its beauty, I supposed to have been a panther; but on it was twice as large as those on the lower Mississippi. 1820 *Niles' Register* XXII. 394/2 A panther, nine feet long, was lately found dead on the shore of Isle Orleans. 1830 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 430/1 The Jaguar, or American Panther, is the first of the Leopard family in the New World. N. S. the Panther or Great Panther of the forests. 1843 Mereyat *M. Violet* xliv. 365 note, The puma, or red panther, is also called 'American lion, cougar'. 1891 *Cent. Mag. Apr.* 614 The panther was long called a 'tyger' in the Carolinas, and a 'tyger' elsewhere.

3. *fig.* Applied to a fierce or savage man.

1808 *Zool. Jrn.* III. Jan. 75/1 Even anthropomus seems to accept with perfect equanimity the idea that naming the male panther is out of the question.

†4. Name of a (?sweet-smelling) drug. *Obs.*

1638 *Acts & Ord. Parl.* I. 90 (Scotch) 464 Drugs called Panther, the pound, 6 s. 1688 in *Stud. Archæol.* (1851) II. 413.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panther-paint*, *-drilling*, *-springer*, *-tooth*, *-trout*; *panther-like*, *-spotted* adjs.; **panther-oak**, the conifer (Park 1904); **panther-scowry**, a spotted scowry, *Cypræa pantherina* of the East Indies (*Shell.*); **panther-lily**, *U. S.*, the Californian lily, *Lilium pardalinum*; **panthermoth**, a collector's name for a European geometrid, *Cidaria munitata* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **panther's bane**, a plant, also called Wolf's bane; **panther-toad**, a South African toad, *Bufo pantherinus* (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1888); **panther-wood**, a variety of the citron wood or snakeskin tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 234 An animal of the panther kind. 1847 C. Brontë *Professor* I. xii. 191 Rosy and "panther-like teeth about his mouth. 1854 Miller *Planetes*, 167, 'Panther Lily. 1900 *Field* 15 June 903/3 (Lilium) *rubescens* .. requires a vegetable soil like the Panther Lily. 1800 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* xxxvii, And The "panther-peopled forests. 1722 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 33 Wolf or "Panther's bane ..is a Root divided by Lobes or Cloves. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 58 Some strake of this "Panther-mounted lavender, may not amiss be cut with one. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 28 The snakes, "panther-springes, compose thy. 1872 *Tait's Mag.* L. 341/2 With "panther-teeth their victim's heart They rent. 1899 *Pioneer Gaz.* 4 Feb. 2/2 The old Congo.. the kids, that "panther-trout with which a pond of 300 lbs. weight counts all Dallas.

Pantheress (panθəres). [f. panc. + -ess.] A female panther.

1660 Fuller in Ho. J. Skelton *Abridg's Table I.* 125 Mary Queen of Scots ... was something barsh-eyed, and a pantheress. 1677 Evelyn *Diana, Lady Lyell* II. vii. iv. 201 A pantheress to be armed with a more mighty foot.

b. *fig.* Applied to a fierce or cruel but beautiful woman. Also attrib.

1820 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 73/1 A beauty of the beautiful pantheress order. 1849 R. Bucknosaur *Miner's Right* (1850) 41/2 You are just as much carried away by the infernal wickedness of that pantheress and soft voice, as that handsome pantheress that he's stolen somewhere.

Pantherine (panθərəin, -rin), *a.* [ad. L. *panthērīn-us*, f. *panthēra* PANTHER: see -INE¹.] Resembling a panther, spotted like a panther; of, belonging to, or characteristic of a panther.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pantherine.* 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pantherine tables*, *pantherine veneer*, among the Roman, tables made of citron wood; had this name from their being spotted after the manner of panthers. 1883 Fane *Recr. Chichester* (ed. 2) I. 1. 19, 204 [Pet] curled herself gracefully ... in a pantherine style in the corner of the carriage. 1892 — *Deadly Knot* I. i. 13 Marie made a pantherine bound across the room.

Pantherish, *a.* [f. PANTHER + -ISH¹.] Somewhat like, or characteristic of, a panther.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 114/1 Grateful to a false, pantherish way. 1832 *Athenæum* 07 July 1056 A ... loveless pageant, at the mercy of any specimen of pantherish grace (there are several pantherish) who takes it into his head.

Pantheum (panθī·ŭm). Mostly in pl. **panthea.** [late L. *panthēum*, f. Gr. πάνθειον: see PANTHEON. In mod. F. *panthée*.] More fully *effigium pantheum*: A statue combining the figures, symbols, or attributes of several deities.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pantheo or Signa Pantheo.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pantheo*, *Panthea*, among the ancients were single statues, composed of the figures, or symbols of several different divinities combined. 1732-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 Ash, *Pantheum* ... A statue adorned with the figures or symbols of the gods. 1838 in *Imperial Dict.* XVI. 1903 FORSTER in *Blackwell's Aus. Shorthay Gt. Brit.* 146 In the fashion of the signa panthea this youth unites in his own person the attributes of various gods ... Pantheo ... Apollo ... Dionysus ... Ares ... Eros.

†**Panthe·tist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. πανθε- all + θεσμὸς mortal + -IST.] (See quot.)

1680 Isaiah Beaton, *A Dec. a.* (1680) 108, I will promise a few things concerning the Temper and Design of the Pantheists. [margin] Such as think the Soul and Body to perish in Death.

Panthodic (panθǫ·dik), *a. Physiol., rare.* [f. Gr. πανθ(ο- PANTO- + ὁδός way.] Said of nervous action: Proceeding in all directions from a single point.

1892 Mercier, Hill *Synopt. Disct. Nerv. Syst.* i. § 3 (*Nerve cell (Neuron)*) Panthodic Law of Action of the Vis Nervosa. *Ibid.*, I use the term panthodic in a very emphatic sense; I believe that an open of the diastolic system can be excited without telling upon every other. 1893 in Dunglison *Med. Lexic.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pantilia, corrupt form of PANTILE.

Pantile (panta·il). Also 7–9 pan tile, pantile, 8 pan-tyle. [f. PAN *sb.*¹ + TILE *sb.* Cf. Du. *dakpan* (Kilian *dack-panne*), lit. roof-pan; Ger. *dachziegel*, *pfannenziegel* pan-tile.]

1. A roofing tile transversely curved to an ogee shape, one curve being much larger than the other; when laid on the roof the greater part of their surface forms a concave channel for the descent of water, while one side forms a narrow convex ridge, which overlaps the edge of the adjoining tile.

The same has also been applied to the made with straight curves, which were laid edge to edge, so that curves, with the junction of two edges being covered by another tile laid with its concave side downward; also, improperly, to the overlapping roofing tiles.

1690 *Lond. & Lond.* Tables of Rates, Tyles vocat' Pan Tyles or Flanders Tyles the thousand, 5*l.* 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 *Pan-Tiles*, being about fifteen Inches long, with a Nob or Button to hang on the Lattes. The best sort are called Thousand Pan-Tiles. 1708 [G. SMITH] *Curiosa Felicitas* II. v. 208 Those Leases were turned of Pan-Tiles to cover their Dwellings. 1806 J. EDEN *Dictionarium Ru.* & *Arch.* I. 130 Common tiles for roofs are called pan tiles. 1810 SHARPE-GRAHAM *Mechanic* I. 8 *small Specifications* ... roofed with tiled pantiles. 1825 TOMLINSON *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1256. 362 Plain tiles are particularly fine, while pantiles are covered in form ~ something after the manner of the letter *s*.

b. In sing. collectively, or as a material.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 362 The Houses are large, strongly built, and covered with Pantile. 1727 *Philip Quarll* by Their Houses are ... Cover'd with Pantile.

†c. Erroneously applied to flat Dutch or Flemish paving tiles, and so to the Parade at Tunbridge Wells which was paved with these. *Obs.*

1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* ii. Who 1730 II. 111, 22 At Tunbridge ... they have the oddest pantile walk. 1789 H. WARNER *Brief Treatise* 25 (Typth. Wells) [The shops] are ranged on one side of it with raised the Pantiles, from its pavement. 1804 Hasted *Tr. Lady* 36, 1 What Tunbridge are, upon the Pantiles, The meetings wight of all the kings That ever ruled these my gallant isles. 1808 Coach in *Morning Pl.* 201 The former (Upper Walk) was once paved with pantiles, except about four steps above the other.

2. Humorously applied to hard sea biscuit, etc.

1823 *Sheep Dict.* s. v., Pantile also means a flat cake with

here on it, given to boys at boarding-schools instead of pudding. 1857 *Labour Commission Glass*, *Pantiles*, were used to express the hardness of old sea biscuits ground into meal and then reheated. 1901 FARMER *Slang*, *Pantile* (nautical) a biscuit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantile-roof*, -*roofer*; **pantile-lath**, an extra stout lath used for supporting pantiles on a roof.

1708 G. SMITH *Building in Water* 66 A nine foot Pantile-lath. 1875 S. Iron *Workshop Examples* (ed. 2, 1877) Laths called by bricklayers double laths, and the larger ones pantile laths. 1892 HOWITT *Rur. Life* ix. iv. (1896) 149 A long shed, some walls and "pantile roof. 1903 *Punchest.* 10 Feb. 10 *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 36744 The Brick and Pantile Works near Tilbury Fort.

†b. Applied contemptuously in 18th c. to rural Dissenters' meeting-houses (sometimes, like ordinary cottages, roofed with pantiles), and to those who attended them: see quots. *Obs.*

1705 Mrs. CLEVELAND *Cockpit Election* Who, 1780 III. 265 Mr. Tickup's a good Churchman ... none of your occasional Carts; none of your Pantile Conventicle. *Ibid.* 281 I'll have you hang'd for it, I will, you Pantile Monster. 1789 Gentl. *Dict. Pantiles*, *Pantile houses* [cf. 1796 *Pantile Sheds*, a Presbyterian, or other dissenting meeting house, frequently covered with pantiles.

[Hence **Pa·ntiled** *a.*, covered with pantiles; †**Pa·ntiler**: see 3 b.

1796 *Lett. Priest to Lad* by the Spirit to John's "pantil'd Roof. 1870 F. R. WEGNER *Ch. Churchgoer* 85 [It] rises over the thatched and pantiled roofs. 1898 MACLEAN *Werrid Land.* 191 The officers ... used to designate the extraordinary religious exercises as "pantiles", 1899 DAVIDSON *Mist. Presbyter. Eng.* 197 These frequenters were in some localities nick-named "Pantilers", these pantiles forming a substantial and conventional roof.

Pa·n-tiling. [f. PANTILE + -ING¹.] The covering of a roof with pantiles; pantiles collectively or in the mass.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 83 Pan-tiling, with small-sized dust brick, and sparkled within side. 1842 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 230 A square of pan-tiling requires 160 tiles, laid as a mercial gauge. 1854 *Times* 13 Apr. 11/3 Wood and panelling and boarded roofs taking the place of brick or stone and slate.

†**Pa·ntine.** *Obs.* Also **pantain**, -**ene**, -**in**. [In F. *pantin*, formerly *pantine* ('une jatte de Suif, une pantine de Bouchet', Diderot *Promenade du Sceptique*, 1747-9), which some French etymologists have referred to *Pantin* a village near Paris; but see quot. 1748.] A pasteboard figure of a human being, having the neck, body, and limbs jointed, so as to move when pulled by a thread or wire: a fashionable toy in the middle of the 18th c.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 221 The ridiculous folly of Pantine-heads. Pages of pasteboard puppets, capable (as we are told in all seriousness) to catch from environments Pantine, one of the merriest heads of the age. 1749 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 301 She has begun and almost finished ... a set of pantines. 1759 SMOLLETT *Humphry Clinker* (1815) II. 57 She resembled a Pantine, and required setting to a Shepherdess to her Head to give her a Twist, and fix her two lofty Arms into Motion. 1790 *Spectator* 178 Robots is as much of an actor as a pantine or of a puppet. 1881 *Bazaar & Rich Chapel of Filed* II. 6, Pantines, a ridiculous fashion of paper doll then in vogue as a toy for ladies with nothing in the.

Panting (pa·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PANT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PANT, in various senses.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantynge, *anelacio vel anelatus*. 1580 BARET *Pr.* 252. 1, My soul is panting pleith. Panting on my God to looke. 1647 CLEVELAND *Mercurius Rust.* 4. 7. 366 She bought her panting husband 1708 *Poem Pantiles* 113 Pregnant the breath the panting bosom heaves. 1808 *Lights & Shades* II. 73 One poor panting girl. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 83 The conjunctions are short and panting.

Hence **Pa·ntingly** *adv.*, in a panting manner; with short quick breaths.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. iii. 18 Once or twice she heav'd the name of father Pantingly Forth, as if it press her heart. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv.* (1768) III. 370 Thick and pantingly. The breath was fetch'd. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* July 233/1, I came ... on the first—trials, answered Lois, pantingly.

Pantiple, corrupt form of PANTOFLE.

Pantisocracy (pantisǫ·krăsi, -sīs-). [f. Gr. πανν-, PANTO- all + ἰσοκρατία EQUALITY.] A form of social organization in which all are equal in rank and social position; a Utopian community in which all are equal and all rule.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 30 Sept. in *Life* I. 221 We propound Pantisocracy and Aspheterism [*sic*] universities. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 10 Aug. MS. We are nowadays like Shelley, when he passed to the world of "Pantisocracy". 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iv. 135 Southey and Coleridge ... had dreamed of pantisocracy on the banks of the Susquehanna.

Pantisocrat (pantisǫkrăt). [f. as prec. after *aristocrat*, *democrat*.] One who advocates or promotes pantisocracy.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 20 Sept. in *Life* I. 221 It will then be time for you to take leave of the navy, and become acquainted with all our brethren, the pantisocrats. 1893 SOUTHEY *Ann. Eng. Life* Intr. 9, 20 It was impossible to start a wholesome money, of which most of the Pantisocrats had none.

Hence **Pantisocra·tic, Pantisocra·tical** *adjs.*, pertaining to, involving, or upholding pantisocracy; **Pantisocratist** = *pantisocrat*.

1795 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 16 Sept. in *Life Southey* I. 219 C——, the most excellent, the most Pantisocratical of mortals, has been laughing at me. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 24 Oct. ibid. 222 This Pantisocratic scheme has given me new life. 1887 W. HOWE *Arnold* 186 Here the young poets elaborated their scheme of a pantisocratic settlement on the Susquehanna. 1894 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 421 To found a Christian pantisocratical republic. 1880 DOWDEN *Southey* 59 With such a man they might both quickly be married for membership in the pantisocratical community. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Machiavelli's Hist. Eng.* (1854) II. 228 Reading from one wild extreme to another, 108 Pantisocratical Pulpit, 110 Castlereaghing Castlereagh, 'Pantisocratist, [Miss Tabby, hereick (etc.). 1885 HALL CAINE *Cobbs. Civ.* I. 31 Coleridge, Southey and Lovell ... were all three passionate pantisocrats.

Pantle (pa·ntl), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4 **pantelle**, 6 -**ell**(**l**, 9 **pantle**. [app. an altered form of PANTER ².] A mare for birds, esp. snipe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 Pomelle strynge 3*d.* A Pantyll, *pellica*. 1552 HULOET, Pantell, *antes*, or mare, *pellica*. 1598 J. DAVIES *Nosce* xxv (E. D. D.). 1880 LANKAN *Glos. Words*, a bird-mare made of hair. 1892 Warwick *Coll. Words* 19 We used to take them [snipe] in pantle nets of twisted horsehair. 1897 MACMILLAN *Wild Sporting* 258 (E. D. D.) In South Devon men snare snipe by means of engines locally called pantles.

Pa·ntle, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PANT *v.* with dim. or frequentative ending -LE.] *intr.* To pant.

1589 ROBERT *Wonder Sister Faire* C, in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 126 My heart! O my heart! I feel it does not go pantle, pantle, pantle! I am no longer woman! 1892 CROCKETT *Stone Wall* (1894) 100 The Italian...fanned at the mouth ...and fetched a panting breath. 1896 CRYSTAL ECKSTEIN in *Lip* Although her wetted heart did pantle. 1897 FORBES *Chanter Winds* 19. 1899 *Glouc. Gloss., Pantle*, to pant. [Also S. Worcestersh. (E. D. D.)]

Pantler (pa·ntlər). Now *only Hist.* [app. an altered form of PANTRER ¹, PANTERER, ? after *butler*. (Not in French, nor app. in med.L..)] = PANTER ¹.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 The king toke his purveiour, & strangled him right þere. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/1 Pantlere, *pantlerius*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 A Pantelere, or a butler. 1533 WARKWORTH *Chron.* (1839) 1, in The Earle of Arundell Butler, the Viscount Lyle pantler. 1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 256 Has not a good Pantler, two would have chipp'd Bread well. 1879 BARNES *Gen. Treasury of The Bible* ...to be held by the office of being Pantler to the King. ...at once Carnarvon. 1908 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4050/1, The Butler and the Pantler have taken his Name off the Tables in their Offices. 1892 BARTON *Engl. Law Sec.* x. *Lap* 55 Cuthbert, Pantler and carving-man, have lands and pays, Guard quilling the dark-reading [and more].

Panto- (panto), before a vowel PANT-, repr. Gr. παντο- (παντ-, πανθ-), combining form of πᾶς, πᾶν (stem παντ-) all, already used in ancient Gr. (where often interchangeable with παν- PAN-) in forming adjs. and a few substantives used attrib., as πάνταγρος (Soph.) all-ruling, marvellously of all kinds, πανταρσίης almighty, πανταστέης centre of all; in later Gr. it became much more frequent. The word *pantalgia* was adopted in L. as *pantalgēsia* and thence came into French and English as *pantalgie* before 1600. Otherwise, the formation of words in *panto-* began in the 17th c., and became more frequent in the 19th; but this has not become a living element forming compounds like the cognate PAN- in *Pan-Anglican*, *Pan-American*, and the like. The chief derivatives of *panto-* appear in their alphabetical places; the following are of minor importance:

†**Panto-chronic-ster** : see CENT. †**Panto-de·vil**, *nonce-wd.*, a complete or entire devil. **Pantogaeglli·tic** *Path.* : see GASTR. **Pantogelo·stic**, *-al adjs.* [Gr. γελαστικός risible], all-laughable. **Panto-gonous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. -γονος born, produced; in F. *pantogène*] : see GONOUS. †**Panto-ia·tric** *a.*, universally healing, all-healing. †**Pa·nomorph** *a.* [Gr. πανόμορφος], that which takes any or all shapes : so **Panomorphic** *a.* assuming any or all forms. **Pantopsia** *n.* [Gr. πάνοψια] = *pantophobia* (Latrel). **Pantophagous** *a.* [Gr. παμφάγος], consuming or inhabiting all sorts. †**Pa·ntophile** [F. *panophile*], a lover of all. **Pantophobia** *n. Path.*, general phobia. **Panto-pterous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. πτερόν wing, fin], of or pertaining to the *Pantopteri*, a family of fishes having all fins but the ventral (Mayer *Explan. Lex.* 1857). **Pantothe·rian** *a.* [Gr. θήρ, θηρίον beast], of or pertaining to the *Pantotheria*, an extinct order of American Jurassic mammals ; *sb.* a member of this order. †**Panto·ur·lia** = *pantoufle* : see PAN- 2 (Hamilton *Dict. Mod. Phrases*, 1864-67).

1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg*, A wife ... Panto-de-mounder, a wife ... Panto-de-monder, a wife ... Panto-de-monder, a wife ... Panto-de-mon

threefold, and performing the offices of all three. 1824 *Mechanic Exhibitor* II. 224, Oh you Devils, cry'd Friar Bacon, Prove Devils, Pantoffle-wits, you would need a Monk, would you? 1847 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Pantographia*, ... term for inflammation of the *ganglia*, cervical and peribronchial: also for cervical chilblain. 1854 *Ind. Inv. Lex.*, *Pantographia*, a term for malignant cholera, introduced by the assumption that it was caused by inflammation of all the sympathetic ganglia. 1868 "Pantoglobulins" [see PANTOGLOBULIN]. 1889–97 H. Jamieson *Chem. Mem.* (ed. 3) 100 "Pantogenous pantogens, that is to say, which derive its force from all parts of the crystal, when every edge and angle reflect a divergent. Example, Pantogenous hemiprism. 1847 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantogonia*, applied by Haüy to crystals in which each edge and each solid angle has undergone a change. *Pantogonous*. 1728 H. Dodwell *Athens Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 14 Malignancy in the Air Darkens of the name "Pseudo-Lyncal Scriptures. 1832 *Gentl. Magazine*, 332 Of monosaccate bursting 'pantosaccate, or grouping not exactly upon pentagon, but more exactly eight wrinkles, by pairs side and water reserve. 1847 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantoscopic

1. A Roman actor, who performed in dumb show, representing by mimicry various characters and scenes; hence, generally, a mimic actor; one who represents his meaning by gestures and action without words; a pantomimist. Now only *Hist.*

a. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 47 Betweene the acters where the players went to make ready for another ... and the people must weary, there came in those manner of counterfets there, they were called *Pantomimi*, and all that had before been seene, ... they gone a course counterfaite to it very ridiculously. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 240. 1630 B. JONSON *Love's Triumph* 4 b, With manly gracefulnesse and action, After the manner of the old pantomimi, they danced over a discoursed comedy of love. a.1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 180 A Panto-mimus, a Puppet-player and Dancer in Rome.

2. 1614 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 106 In time No question but hee'l possess true Pantolmimes, To imitate all lewnes, shapes, habits, tymes Suiting the Court. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 320, I would our Pantomimes (the said Stage-players would examine themselves and their Callings by this Rule. 1628 EARLE *Microc.* (1811) 68 *Pantomimes* Who vary Antics with the Times. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 4, This Pantomime may be said to be a species of himself. He has no Commerce with the rest of Mankind, but as they are the Objects of Imitation. 1780 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvii. (1869) II. 308 Buffoons and pantomimes are sometimes introduced, to divert, not to offend, the company. 1879 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 377 The immense increase of corrupt and corrupting professions, as actors, pantomimes, liberal gentlemen.

2. ‘A kind of dramatic entertainment in which the performers express themselves by gestures to the accompaniment of words, and which may be called a prose ballet’ (Hoyt in *Green Dict. Mus.*).

a.1733 ARBUTHNOT (J.), He put off the representation of pantomime till late hours, on market-days. a.1735 (in Johnson), Exulting folly hail'd the joyful day, And pantomimes and song confess'd her sway. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 73 A great number of burlesque operations entered the palace, in order to act one of their African drolls or pantomimes. a.1832 ACKERMANN *Labor Rewd. Commun.* (1840) II. 21 418 The exhibition of the pantomime was prohibited; an entertainment very different from that which is now known by the same name; and an antique upon all theories. 1873 D. W. WARD *Engl. Dramat. Lit.* I. 1 In the early days of the Empire ...the pantomime, a species of ballet of action, established itself as a favourite class of entertainment.

3. An English dramatic performance, originally consisting of action without speech, but to its further development consisting of a dramatized tale, the denouement of which is a transformation scene followed by the broad comedy of clown and pantaloon and the dancing of harlequin and columbine. Now a feature of the Christmas holidays.

1759 COCKLE *Adel.* (1766) II. 30 It may not...be improper to know how my children pantomimes came to take so great a possession of the stage. 1769 FITZGERALD *Tom Jones* V. 5, The science of that most exquisite entertainment, called the English pantomime. 1780 I. DAVIES *Garrick-style* I. 2. 29 With [it 1777] ended a species of dramatic composition extremely in vogue, and I believe, to any other country, which he called a pantomime. It consisted of two parts, one serious and the other comic. 1797 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* Pref. After the publication of this poem, a pantomime upon the same subject was brought forward at Covent-Garden Theatre. 1807 *Director* II. 332 Those very ominous and portic investigations of our Harlequinades, termed Pantomimes. 1879 FRANK *Mainland of D.* xxxiv. 307 It is like a pantomime. You would expect to see a horse of Snelligrove and Nagington appearing with a clown tumbling over it. 1880 HOLE *How to Groom Dict.* Mus. II. 646/1 In the early pantomime Harlequin was the principal character, and continued to wield the genius of Grimaldi placed the Clown in the most prominent position. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/2 The pantomime has gradually assumeed itself into our recognized Christmas festivities, so as to become an essential part of them.

4. Significant gesture without speech; dumb show.

1730 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, Peter acted a perfect pantomime. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix, The accuracy of Mrs. Cruickshanks's interrogated this pantomime of affectionate embodiment. 1872 L. STEPHEN *Pagan. Essays* (1894) 7, 118 As...he could not speak a word of French ...he was obliged to convey this sentiment into pantomime. 1874 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. xi, Florio shrugged his shoulders with the most expressive pantomime in the world.

5. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* a. Of the nature of pantomime (sense 1); pantomimic. b. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the pantomime (sense 3).

1798 in Wesley's *Wks.* (1872) II. 42 An Oktobiblaion, Pantomime Entertainment to be exhibited at Mr. Clark's. 1778 SHERIDAN *Carte* (1862) VI. 183 I am sorry that the visits between you and Miss Tallot were so very pantomime. 1777 G. FORSTER *Cap. round World* I. 322 In the intervals of the dance these men performed something of a pantomime character. 1798 JEKYLL *Wks. Wesley* (1812) III. 7 Folly made a funny face from his pantomime collection. 1881 TROLLOPE *Four Georges* iv, (After my The king in the pantomime, with his pantomime wife, and pantomime courtiers, ...whom he jostles with his pantomime sceptre. 1892 ANDREW *Times Past* iii. 19 The Pit loving Pantomime Time.

Pa·ntomime, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To express oneself by dumb show.

1708 (DODSLEY) *Sir N. Nightcall* I. xviii. 174 An unhappy girl ...for want of friends to appear, or money to petitionate in her favour, is hurried to gaol. 1822 *Fam. Frn.* iv. 82 Where it is necessary for her to pantomime, she introduces the nearest one to the best style of plastic art.

2. *trans.* To express or represent by pantomime or dumb show.

1841 Lover *Kat. of Cheyne-hill*, Personifying the action of drinking with his now empty glass. 1892 E. F. BENSON *Dodo* xxiv. 238 He then placed his forefinger on his lips, pantomiming that a little ‘thumbscrew-bobbish’ had stopped the unreasonable complainant's tongue. 1901 DENTON COOK *H. Fielder's D.* vi, Stephens pantomimed disparagement of any such notions.

Pantomimic (pantomi·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pantomimic-us*, f. *pantomimu-s*: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of pantomime or mimicry; expressed by dumb show.

a.1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 133 That counterfeits all pantomimic Tricks. 1788 *Richardson's Dic. Legal tr.* Nares, Wks. III. 291 Pretending; pretty much as the Romans use way of relating a Dramatic Story. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Tooke* xv. 168, I am not forgive myself for this pantomimic falsehood.

2. Of or belonging to the pantomime.

1803 WORDSW. *Prelude* IX. 360 Music, and skilful pantomimic arrears, Diversified the allowances. 1820 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 194/1 Noverre, in France, chiefly carried himself Hermes to the composition of pantomimic ‘ballets’. 1879 SALA *At Daly's Th.* 31 May, The fairy wore several fashionable daughter when they were told that the Brothers Dan, Mr. Margaret Gunn, and the pantomimic Martinetti had for better, instead of flying through the air, been ‘dressed their attention to the Bar or the Church’.

b. Characteristic of or like a pantomime, in its quick or sudden transformations.

1895 J. MCCARTHY in *Forum* June 423 Mr. C.'s change of Press and change of opinions were something pantomimic in their swiftness, and their completeness, and their surprise.

B. *sb.* = PANTOMIME *sb.* 1.

1807 MIDDLETON & ROBERTS *Hair Powder* (T. 3), I am acquainted with one of the pantomimicks. 1889 C. PETTMAN *Char. Cel. Conversation* 24 Fools and Pantomimicks love the bell.

Pantomi·mical, *a.* Now *rare.* [See -ICAL.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of pantomime or dumb show.

1644 BULWER *Chiron* 11 This was in that Pantomimicall Rowlan, who could vary a thing many by gestures, then ... Tully could by Phrases. 1699 *Farthenissa* II. vi. 181 Such ...seems to have a Patent for excellent Pantomimical accidents. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. x. 96 He (Kitt) applied himself to the study of pantomimical representation. 1787 GENTLM. *Magazine* III. 25 Which ... betrayed the rest of the company into the most pantomimical behaviour. 1814 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xix, Action, even pantomimical action, was not expected.

2. = PANTOMIMIC *a.* 2.

1756 FALCONER *Pamphl.* v. 1, How came they to give the name of entertainments to their pantomimical farces? 1808 *Mem. Female Philos.* I. 108 That ... for which she had the greatest predilection, was pantomimical dancing. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. xv. *Comm.*, p. 12, I might enumerate the constant efforts of pantomimical magic.

HUDIB. **Pantomimically** *adv.*, in a pantomimic manner; by way of pantomime.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Chevely* (ed. 2) III. iv. 92 Pushing over a hunter's back ...on which he began to recite poetry pantomimically. 1884 *Contemporary Under Mirror Flag* 16 Perched on the ornaments, from which ...position he reminded me pantomimically of the potent charm to be found in a potato soup.

† **Pantomi·mistery.** *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. PANTOMIME + -STRY, after *mimistry*.] = PANTOMIME 4.

1708 SOUTH *Mem. Mank.* (1716) 13, I desire to know to what end pantomimistery was so much used.

Pantomimist (pa·ntŏmaimist). [f. PANTOMIME + -IST.] One who acts in, or writes, a pantomime; a mimic or burlesque actor; also = PANTOMIMIC 1.

1638 DRUMM. *Nick. Nick.* xxiii, ‘This is Mr. Lowrille ...’, said the pantomimist. 1871 SIDNEY *Cheny.* I. 11 (Hall) 3 Even the poor pantomimist of Drury Lane felt himself his superior. 1880 PARKER *Early Chr.* 9 The actors who divided the greatest part of popular favour were pantomimists.

Pantomorph, -morphic : see PANTO-.

Pa·ntoon, *Sc.* (Now *local.*) Also 5-6 **pantoun**(e, 9 *Shetland* **-in.** [Origin unknown. Appy. related in some way to *pantofle*.]

1. A slipper : = PANTOFLE.

1489 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 122 For xxvi^s payre of sellerie and xxvi^s pare of pantoyn to my Lorde of Ross. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lii. 37 His tippet, quilk he tint his pantoun. 1582 JAS. I *Rev. Pseude* (1811) 70 The comunde quhilk Jupiter gaue to the shoemaker ...anent him that hed tint with the shankis of the lingis of Venus, efter that he had fund fish with the pantoyn. *Ye cuiter schoe craftsmen.* 1619 *Rec. Burgh Convent'd in Trans. Stat. Hist. & Arch. Soc. Dunbarton* (1900) 10 Robin, tailzeor, payes and gedderis daillis. 1892 *St. Pauli Mag.* (1938) 140 That all the Kings in the World may ...kiss his Soles, not the Popes Soles, &c., as our his stinking Pantoun catches. 1897 *Shetland News* 22 May (E. D.) 6/1 When ... a couple dee to come bett ... Uncut dee pantin'?

2. *Comb.*: **Pantoe-shoe** (*Farriery*), a horse-shoe having the sponges thick inside sloping to a thin outer edge, as a remedy for narrow or contracted heels; also called PANTOFLE-shoe. *Obs.*

1796 HOPE tr. *Zillipsel's Farriet Microchist*, xl. 190 For those horses which are hard-bound ...you must have Pantoe shoes. 1797 ENCYC. *Brit.* (ed. 3) *Panton-Shoe*, a Shoe contrived for preventing narrow and Hard-bound Heels in Horses, and CLEMENTS *Cyc. Surgr. Panton-shoe*, in the margin.

Pantoner, a freq. misreading of PANTENER.]

Pantopelagian, -phile, etc. : see PANTO-.

Pantophagist (pantp·fădjist). [f. Gr. παντοφάγ-ος all-devouring + -IST.] A man or animal that devours things of all kinds; an omnivorous eater.

1800-32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 116 Bontii gives us an instance of a pantophagist who swallowed a hundred bunches of a wood. 1858 CRABB, *Pantophagist*, an animal that eats all kinds of food.

So **Pantophagi·tis** *n.* = INFT (Mayne *Explos. Lex.*).

Panto·phagous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] All-devouring, eating all kinds of food, omnivorous.

1858 in CRABB. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Pantophagy** (pantp·fădji) [ad. Gr. παντοφαγία], the eating of all sorts of food.

1872 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 26 The premier ...absolutely craves With a power of pantophagy ultra-Herculean. 1897 Mayne *Explos. Lex.*, *Pantophagia*, term for the capability of enjoying all varieties without distinction; pantophagy.

Pantophobia (pantŏfōu·bia). Also **panto-phoby.** [f. Gr. παντοφόβ-ος all fearing (f. παντ- all + φόβος fear) + -IA¹.] ‘A form of monomania characterized by causeless or excessive terror. Also, a synonym of *Hydrophobia*’ (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pantophobia*, *Hydrophobia*, *Panophobia*. 1847 MAYNE *Explos. Lex.*, *Pantophobia*, term for a species of melancholy, characterized by causeless fears; pantophoby.

So **Pantopho·bic, Panto·phobous** *adj.*

1847 MAYNE *Explos. Lex.*, *Pantophobicus*, of or belonging to Pantophobia; pantophobic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantophobous*, affected with Pantophobia.

Pantopod (pa·ntŏpŏd). *Zool.* [f. Gr. παντ- all + πούς stem of ποδ- foot.] One of the *Pantopoda*, a name for the *Pycnogonida* or Sea-spiders, when treated as a sub-order; a sea-spider.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 429/2 Anisolcids, and especially Pantopods, are very common.

Pantopragmatic (pantŏpragmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb. humorous* and *satirical.* [f. PANTO- + PRAGMATIC.] **a.** *adj.* Universally meddling, occupied with everything. **b.** *sb.* A ‘pantopragmatic’ person; also, in *pl.*, a satirical name for the allegedly ‘science’ of universal meddling.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* viii, Two or three...individuals have taken to every-mallowing. It is very pretty, which they call the science of Pantopragmatics. *Ibid.* xxvi, There is a meeting of the Pantopragmatic Society, under the presidency of Lord Facing-both-ways. *Ibid.*, I wonder the Pantopragmatic have not a department of cookery. 1875 *Cambridge Rev.* XXV. 220 One or two of his contemporaries, perhaps we could name, have ventured on treatises of the Pantopragmatic and kindred movements. 1892 *Lit. Rev.* 4 July 4/1 He was beginning one of those curious pantopragmatic fads of his.

Pantoscope (pa·ntŏskōup). Also errom. **panta-**. [f. Gr. παντ-, PANTO- all + -ΣΚΟΠΟΣ.]

1. A form of photographic lens having a very wide angle.

1873 *Q. Fournl. Chem. Light* 158, 224. Lenses have been made with a very large field of view. They are called pantoscopes. 1885 E. J. WALL *Dict. Photogr.* 199 In 1880 Harrison, of New York, introduced his globe lens ... Much improved upon this with the pantoscope.

Ibid. 1892 L. H. ADAMS (*title-page*) *or Primer* 119 It proves more successful under the patronage of modern science.

2. A panoramic or panoramic camera.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pantosco·pic, *a.* Also errom. **panta-**. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Having a wide range of vision.

Pantoscopic camera, a panoramic camera. *Pantoscopic spectacles*, those so constructed as to have different focal lengths in the upper and lower parts, the upper being for long distance vision, and the lower for short: bifocal spectacles; also applied to spectacles so shaped that the wearer looks over them for longer, and through them for shorter distances.

1879 H. WILDE *Dis. Eye* 229 Spectacles made according to this principle have long been sold, under the name of pantoscopic. 1880 OLIVER, *Pantoscopic camera*, in *photog.* an instrument for taking panoramic views, including any angular extent up to 360°, by means of mechanism and clock-work. Very successful views of Swiss scenery have been taken by this instrument. 1893 *Photogr. Amer.* 190 Reader the best and fast as...in the panoramic camera.

Pantosophy, rare syncn. of PANSOPHY.

Pantostomate (pantp·stŏmĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. παντο-, PANTO- all + στοματ(ο-) mouth.] Having a body of which any part can be used for the absorption of food, as in *Amœba* and other pantostomes; belonging to the class *Pantostomata* of Protozoa.

1893 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

So **Pantosto·matous** *a.* (in same sense); **Pa·ntostome,** a member of the *Pantostomata*.

1880 W. SPENCER *Spicy Influenza* I. 40 It needs only the withdrawal of the enfeebling pantophagists, with the consequent return of the flagellum, to produce the Pantostomous Flagellate genus *Codosiga*. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pantostomes*.

Pantotheriam: see PANTO-.

† **Pantotype** (pa·ntŏtaip). *Obs.* [f. PANTO- + TYPE.] A universal type.

1644 BULWER *Chiron* 6/2, In Nature's Hieroglyphicks the grand And supreme Pantotype of Speech, the World.

Pantoum, a French spelling of PANTUN.

Pantrer, obs. form of PANTLER.

Pantry (pæ·ntri), *sb.* Forms: α 3–5 panetrie, 3 panetre; β 3–6 pantrye, 3–7 -trie, 3– pantry, (4–6 pantrie, 4 pantre, 6 pan-, paintree, 8 pantery). [α. AF. *panetrie* = OF. *panetterie* bread-room, bread-closet (1392 in Godef.), fr. med.L. *panet-, panettrix, -ctrix*, It. *panetteria* bread-shop, stall, f. med.L. *panett-us*, F. *panetier*: see PANIER.]

In Eng. the sense has been from an early period gradually extended and transferred, until that of 'bread-room' is now practically lost sight of: cf. quots. 1706 and 1768.]

1. A room or apartment in a house, etc., in which bread and other provisions are kept; also (*butler's* or *housemaid's pantry*), one in which the plate, linen, etc. for the table are kept (see BUTLER 3).

a 1300 *Havelok* 63 In Hauene, *Albrogh*, Esp. 1268 He ȝe aliȝt ȝe comen in...makes him maister of panetrie. c 1440 R. Bruner *Chron.* (1810) 73 Whiten he served in his panetrie, & was outlawed for a felonie. 1458 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 120 To the offeryer of my said lorde hall, parrete, bolar, Bokerie. c 1490 *Pol. Carmelite* 499 In *Barbyn* 88, 313 Jres to passed be hyre bedyne. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 3 The sergeant of the pantrie...shall...give bread to the parties, that shall have his bordo or mease of. 1572 *Inv. Holden Castle* in Whitaker *Craven* (1805) 190 In the Kytchin, Wone Larder, Pantrye. 1660 [R. Tatton *Worthy Covenant* 1. § 1. 18] In this cupboards or Pantries where bread or flesh is laid. 1706 Phillips, *Pantry*, a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat is kept. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Nose* iv. 4, Here that I might reading your glass to the pantry. 1820 Scott *Monast.* iv, The confessor...intrusted him for his privateers by giving him private access to the pantry. 1900 *Pall Mall Gazette Extraordinary*, Pantry...Saloon parlour.

Ap. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 17 Paradise...is the *pantria* or *plaun* of alle paradisis *inmediate proximate and principalest*. *Ibid.* 213 The site calleth Parisius...the pantry of heuen [*Hesperus Atlanticus*]. 1882 in *Cornhill Cab.* 19 Alone, or with Gilbert (1771) that...carried the key of their Pantry for them.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantry-cupboard, -door, -knife, -shave, -window*; **pantry-boy**, an assistant in the commissariat department on board a passenger ship; **pantry-cock**, a faucet with upward-rising pipe, which carves unmistakably and discharges downward (Funk); **pantry-fly** (see quot.).

1837 *Daily News* 28 June 2/1 'Pantry boy',...on board the British ship Shiva, of London. 1840 in *Carpet's Canadian Pocketp. Verses* (ed. 2) 200 A 'pantry coffee' made of pease. 1901 *Harmsworth Encyclop.* V. 5113/2 May the nut upon her side 'pantry-shave'. 1820–39 Lloyd's *Hosp. Med. Dict.* 96 If, yet These [sugar-loaf] eggs be green and other means that have been long kept...as *manna carnaria*, or *Jenkin-fly*,...as *cibaria* or 'pantry-fly'. 1989 *Pontos Logs* III. 231 Sons... lt. 'pantry-keeper, a pass of cylas. 1830 L. Rennie *Nomenclat. Insect.* 129 Genus 'pantry-window and other similar contrivances.

Hence † **Pantry** *v. Obs.*, to keep in a pantry.

1837 Regulations *Lett.*, in *D. Dodsons* 3 Mar. 1870 ob. Clerks will not pantry any joints.

Pantryman. A man in charge of or employed in the pantry (or in the commissariat department of a passenger ship); a butler or his help.

1589–9 Benjamin *Anthem.* 20, *Andrew* Wm. (1898 6 The Clerk. The Parsue. The Steward. The Pantriman. 1844 *James Woodman* xxiv. 3 The pantry-man could tell. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 3/1 Prisoner had been in the employ of the Savoy Hotel Company as pantryman, and after he had left to join a gunship 38 plate was missed.

Pants (pænts), *sb. pl.*

1. a. A vulgar abbreviation of *Pantaloons* (chiefly U. S.); b. colloquial and 'shoppy' for 'drawers'.

1846 (U. W. Hosmer *Expanded Lecture* 313 The thing named 'pants' is...a contraction of 'pantaloons'. 1853 H. Hosmer *Freeborn Gentleman* (1857) 21 Dressed with wonderful...like the eleventh lustrum...with short cherry-colored pants. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 2/7 Pants and shirts will neither finely and sleeves are still to expand. 1882 *Pictorial Trips, Tit.* XLI. No. 8, 2 His smallest sons the perfect from his pants. 1893 A. S. Eccles *Scientific* 37 Cooking—If there a pair of trousers paints the leg corresponding to the second and unsheared hook.

2. A colloquial abbreviation of PANTALETTES.

1851 *Illustrated Exhibitor* (U. K.) in *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 July 80/1 Crinoline...beautiful and becoming as are the frock and pants'. [Obvious context.]

Pantuffle, -uffle, obs. forms of PANTOFFLE.

‖ **Pantun** (pæntū·n). Also **pantoon**. [Malay *pantun*; in fr. misspelt *pantoon* for *pantoon* (Devic in Littré *Suppl.*).] A verse-form in Malay (see quot. 1889), also imitated in French and English.

1889 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 508 The *pantuns* are improvised poems, generally of four lines, in which the first and third and the second and fourth rhyme. The meaning intended to be conveyed is expressed in the second couplet, whereas the first contains a simile or distant allusion to the second, or often has, beyond the rhyme, no connexion with the second at all. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 700 Among the verses [are] that *pantun* [*sic*] of the Malays [which] in 1878 is on the Arab and almost pantoon [*sic*] by Rimbo [*sic*]. 1894 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 3/6 Very few people know what a 'Pantoon' is: it is a Malay form of verse patronised by Mr. Austin Dobson.

† **Pantyr**, *Obs. rare.* [Shortened form of *panetrie*, PANTRY, 2] a. *Of. panetterie.*] = PANTRY.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 805/20 Nomina domorum, *hec panetria*, a pantyr.

Panyer, obs. form of PANIER 1 and 2.

Panyrgic (pænir·dʒik), *a. rare.* [ad. late Gr. πανυργικός knavish, f. πανοῦργος ready to do anything, knavish, f. πᾶν- all + ἔργον work.] Able or ready to do anything.

1873 *Modern Reviewer* I. 295 Rousseau lacks...the panyrgic one to attend to his own affairs. 1876 in *Dilettes* II. 216, 270 No two panyrgic and less encyclopædic a writer than [Sidney Smith] could [etc.].

† **Panyrgy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. πανουργία knavery, f. πανοῦργος: see prec.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Panurgie*,...craftiness, subtilty, deceit; a medley in all matters. (In tr. Peyrarii, Basnage, etc. Not in Bailey.)

Panzarine (pænzəroin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *panzā-re* (? Gr. πέτ all (see PAN-) + κέρκη tail) + -INE 1.] Forming or allied to the genus *Panzera* or Bearded Titmouse. So **Panzaroid** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pany, Panyma: see PATENY, PATHM.

† **Panyar** (pæ·njər) *v. Sh. Africa.* [ad. Pg. *penhorar* to distrain, seize as a pledge or security (cf. *penhor* pawn) + -AR, *pignorare*, *-erare* to pledge, in med.L. to take in pledge, to plunder, invade as enemy's lands (Du Cange).] *trans.* To seize as a guarantee or security; hence, a euphemism for To seize as plunder, to raid, steal, esp. to kidnap (natives as slaves).

1795 J. Anson *Galiana* 23 Panyaring is a term for man-stealing along the whole coast: here it is used also, for stealing anything else. 1799 W. Smith *Trav. Guinea* 93 To *panyar* is to kidnap, or steal men. 1823 Crowdance *It. Ter. on Gold Coast* I. I. 33 The words *palaver* and *panyar*...are in very frequent use upon the Gold Coast.... The latter is used to express the forcible seizure of a person or property, to obtain redress or restitution. *Ibid.* v. 56 He threw the guns over the batteries, and released a number of Cape Coast princesses, who had been *panyared* by the Dutch as *hypos*.

Panyar, -yard, -yer, *n.*, **-yerd, -yger, -yell**, obs. ff. PARDIES.

Panzoism, Panzoötic, -ty: see PAN- 2.

‖ **Paolo** (pā·olo, pao·lo). [It. *Paolo*=L. *Paulus* Paul: see quot. 1817.] An obsolete Italian silver coin, worth about fivepence sterling.

1697 Monroe *Hist.* 1 29 Each 1120 paysd from Poll, or Paoll in coine so called of Pope Paul. *Ibid.* 128 We...gave a Chyaus one Paolo for conducting us. 1758–9 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 141 Mariuccia paraphrases gold by the ordinary phrase for half a paolo a piece. 1804 M. G. Lewis *Journ. of Venice* I. 2 I Do, not one paolo, by heaven! and I hunger almost to death! 1837 Marryat *Diary from Sea* xviii, Five hundred thousand paolis, amounting to about thirteen thousand pounds in sterling money.

Pap (pæp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 pappe, 4–6 papp, 4–7 (chiefly Sc.) pape, (Sc. 5–6 pap, 6 paup, pawp), 4– pap. [ME. *pappe*, in northern and north-midl. writings, and 1552 from Scandinavian. Not recorded in OE. or Mdne., but *peppa*, *poppa* is widely diffused in Sw. dialects (Rietz); also ENorse. *dial. poppe*, North Fris. *pap*, *pape*, and dim. *pappe* (Outzen); all in sense 'nipple, teat, breast giving suck'; cf. Lith. *pāpas* in same sense. Supposed, like the next, to have its origin in the sound made by an infant in opening and shutting the lips, as associated with the notion of food.]

1. A teat or nipple; **a.** of a woman's breast (*now arch. or northern*); **b.** a teat of a beast (*chiefly northern*); **c.** the corresponding part of a man, the mamilla (*chiefly literary, somewhat arch.*).

a. c 1000 Ognin *Exod* 3 Þær fold blōwe wǣlb þurf illec milc þæt cuman of hire papum. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Hi þeo cleuie *Hist. S.*, paggeð þet he sec þe milc þet bone sukeð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16859 Blessid...be pappe þat neuer sukes wan. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conc.* 1207 Als a childe þat drues it to be tendir bayne And when it list, wandes his pappe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiv. (1495) 116 The pappes or ye mylkfull wambre to fede and nourysshe the childes. 1599 Haklut *Voy.* *Pilotz* 2001 (Percy Soc.) 146 Her pappes vnmet & therto right pretty. 1613 Drayton *Moseid.* i. *Poet.* 672 The sweet liquors of the pappes quicken. 1706 Thoresby *Lett.* (L.) 77 The pappes [so 1801]: Worlon note]: *N. Y. breast*] which grow on the breast. 1752 Lyttelton *Dialogues* 4 The barren pappes, from they will thrive. 1800 J. Pope in *Lond. Examiner* (1809) 31 These women...nurse all their left pap, that they might not be so burdensome unto them in their shooting. 1821 Hogg *Shepherd's Calendar* (1822) 98 I have seen those [dead]...dryed up womanes Pappe, sayed Gout, Palsie: by touch alone. 1869–70 Devonsh. *Tyneside Lect.* v. 5 But pigs then let the hungriest runners under. 1892 Rab Cruikshank *Ord.* 31 v. 236 (Note in ordinary use in So. and North Eng. to Lincoln, and Lincolnsh.)

b. 1674 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 202 The Mammaies or Cow-flesh...resigne upon her pape. 1739 Brown *Compl. Farmer* 23 The best of many teats or paps or pigs. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 299 The distribution of nipples, or animals with paps, or be (Bellon) callosum. *Mod.* (novel. and slang only.) A cow's pap.

c. 1340 *Hampole Mend.* 2, 223 Your wife a sponge gyrte ase be pappe To the barne fode newly be cheste bore. 1596 Tourneur *Rev.* I. 23 One tyke upon the nowle of man...gives always the pappes (or nipps) Wringy teeth: *Ib.* V. 32 the breasts[s] with a golden apricle. 1870 Emerson *Traits* iv. 117 He dandle him or his breast's right pap. 1772 Anonymous *Nobs Bank* 19, App. 5, Whether the said Timothy Fuss and Jack were the same person? which was proved...by 3 male under the left pap. 1830 Brewer *Guise* II. xv. 219 Beneath the pap, it exists him in his cause.

2. *transf.* Something resembling a pap in form. **a.** A small round tumour or swelling; a pimple. *Pap of the Anus* (Sc.): see ANUS *sb.*[1]; the uvula.

1552 Huloet, Pappe or pyle in the fundament of a man *Anotrite*. 1692 T. de Grey *Compl. Horseman* 217 This wheat is also good to cure...barbs, poppes, and all fevers. 1778 Osborne *Nat. Hist.* (1778) IV. 109 After the skin [of the porcupine] is taken off, there appear a kind of pegs on those parts of the body from whence the large quills proceed. 1848 N. Morris *T. Splendid Lives*, Just a tickling at the pap o' the heart, he said in English.

b *pl.* Formerly, a name for two (or more) conical hill summits, rising side by side; still retained in local nomenclature.

1832 Litmore *Trans.* III. 193 The length of Tree hath been ...Mimose English miles: lying along the sea side between the three Paps of Ida. 1703 Maundr. *Aleppo* (ed. 19) There are four Hills of a considerable height: the two highest are well known to Sea-faring Men, by the Name of the Paps of Jarah. 1759 P. Thomas *Trav. Asiatic Turk.* 104 There being two Mountains adjoining like Paps... those they told us were the Paps over that Harbour. 1798 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 228 We observed two remarkable hummocks, such as are usually called paps. 1794 Pennant *Voy. Hebrides* 217 The other paps are more verdy distinctly; each inferior in height to that, but all of the same figure, perfectly conical. 1813 Blair *Pr. Thinks* 201, The great 'Paps of Jura' were hidden in the mist.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † **pap-bone** (1495) a name for each of the pair of ribs beneath the paps; † **pap-head**, the nipple; **pap-pox**, a name for cow-pox; **pap-shell**, a name for the limpet.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xiv. (1887) 63 This kind of breeding...obtaines therewith both the 'papbones' be bared. 1530 Palsgr. 231/2 'Papyshell, *bout de la mamelle*. 1610 Guillemeau *Nursery* x. (ed. 2) 61 In the setting you shall see the ends of the veins...not one like pape heads. 1885 *Lancet* 5 Mar. 502/1 A possible origin of the term Cow-pox or 'Pap-pox'. 1842 Jamieson in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 12. 56 The Limpet...shell is often used to equip Fuller's earth, and similar utensils, to the more regular of sizes; hence probably the origin of "Papshell", which Limpet shells as is one of its English names. 1893 Crockett *Bandy of Moss Hags* The Manxmale or 'Pap-valves and Asterias.

Pap (pæp), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 poppe, 5–7 pappe, 6 pappe, [L. pasp], 5– pap. [Known from 14th c. Corresponds to MLG., LG. *pappe*, MHG. *pappe*, *paffe*, Ger. *pappe*, *paffe*, Du. *pap* (1573 Tusser). Cf. also OF. *pape* (1388 in Godef.), Walloon *pape*, Sp., Pg. *papa*, It. *pappa* 'pap for children, any kind of pap or water-gruell', *pappare* 'to feede with pap' (Florio), also L. *papa* (*pappa*) 'the word with which infants call for food', *pappāre* (*papāre*) to eat pap; med.L. *pappa* pap. As the word appears to originate (like PAP *sb.*[1]) in the early utterance of infants, it may have been formed independently in various langs.]

1. Soft or semi-liquid food for infants or invalids, made of bread, meal, etc., moistened with water or milk.

c 1440 *Pict. to Wr.-Wülcker* 800/22 *Papatum*, pap. 1530 Palsgr. 231/2 Pappe made for children, *bouillie*. a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 69 Will you have an Egglatte in fast, whiche doeth with pappe to the poor Boye and gentleman? 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* iv. ii. 35 Or warm gruwell, or those pappe of meale That Mars makes his Squire and Cyborde. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 64/1 Pap, of Nurses called papes, is Milk and Flour boiled together. 1782 Cowper *Conversation* 480 Here in the breast, or soup, to nourish with pap! 1856 *Aikbold's Sport. Mod.* I. 192 To begin with milky sustenance...then to pass on to boiled pap of bread-crumb and milk.

Ap. 1598 Dekker *Strange. Pass.* Prol. 14 Pappes for young lungs to be fed. a 1630 Donne *Lett. to Sir T. Lucy* (1651) 13 Many doctrines...have place in the pap of Catechisms. 1806 Scott *Nrval.* 14 Sept., No man shall ever wrote a line disguised the pap of pride so heartily as I do. 1844 H. Coleridge *Lives Northern Worthies* (1852) I. 208 Such pap and food suppositor pap to his personal conscience, but gives a stone to his starving neighbour!

† b. *Pap with a hatchet*: an obs. ironical phrase.

The explanation, says Park (in sibling *Hard. Mss.* 1808), 'seems to have been a cant phrase for doing a kind thing in an unkind manner; as if would be to feed an infant...'. But the same appears rather to be 'the administration of punishment under the kindest style of kindness or lenity'. It was the title of an anonymous pamphlet to the Marprelate controversy attributed to John Lyly by Gabriel Harvey (*Pierce's Supererogation* 69), who also frequently styles the author *Pappe-hatchet*.

1589 ('Lucy Otley') Pappe with an Hatchet. 1589 G. Harvey *Pierce's Supers.* (1593) 69 Martin's Pappe had always been Euphonia, and Hemp Pappe-hatchet; that old acquaintance [i. e. Harvey himself] is neither inhabited with thy sweete Pappe, nor acquainted with thy sower hatchet. 1590 — *Pierce's Lett.* B. Wks. (Grosart) I. 184, I seldom caste Martin-mere-prelate; nor plucke Pappe with a hatchet. 1592 *Lucy's Work. Jewell*, 1. iii. 104 They give to pap with a spoone before we can speake, and when we speake for that we have pap with a hatchet. 1893 A. Nicholson *Diet. Misers* iv. 30 He that so did seldom for a curse or young...shall have pappe with a Hatchet for his comfort. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 329 A Coward was to him Pap with a Hatchet.

2. Anything of the consistence of the preceding; a soft semi-liquid substance; a mash, paste, pulp (such as is made by mixing a powdery substance with water or some other liquid).

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 91 Thai wer bathe bodily and ostirly hale...quen Sonne is alwys with gold. It be pape of medicyne. 1626 Taverner *Certaine Secrets* 108/2 Of the pap of barley and the broth of lupines make a cataplasme. 1676 Evelyn *Diary* 24 July, They call the sage...their mustie when to trouble it is made with powder or bisquet like the powder-colle. 1892 *Key Creation* I. 163/2 An elec Paper Diamond. 1892 Daily *Mail Annl.* 1892 The Daily...is conveyed over a cylindrical can, to be worked into a pap with water.

†b. The pulp of an apple, esp. when roasted.
1592 Pynr *Immodicus*, a. 40 [Ye]he shore to powder. In the pappe of an apple. 1633 Hart *Diet. of Diseases* iv. xv. 267 I hold it not unmeet to take Pith in the pap of a roasted apple. c 1650 Rowe *Mod. Epp.* I. 1 Let the Thames take it or Bedlame to the Pap of an Apple. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xvi, A child's head is naturally as soft as the pap of an apple.

2. *Comb.*, as *pap-bottle*, *-dresser*, *-feeder*, *-meat*, *-sauce*, *-spoon*; *pap-fed* vb. See also PAP-BOAT.
1837 Hughes *Tour Devon* II. 6, Pap-boats in which plenty of cream-meal and a spoon-handle. 1842 Tennyson *St. Philip's Day at Paris* Wks. 1900 XIII. 252 The Gods...who have gratified the young "pap-devourer" with the presence of a tea sword. 1809 Combe *Pol. Rog.* XV. 60 The measures has been...starved and dandled, robbed, swaddled, and "pap-fed by...whom? 1590 Marian *Pasquil's Aphol.* 1. E3 b, I warrant you the rambling "Pap-meate" leaves what he did. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 "Papamen for chyldre, *bubidium*. 1669 Temperton *Pellham & Ethelreda* 178 Keep him off, And pamper him with pappeum, if ye will. 1598 *Will of Caroline Bonner* 89/1, "Pappegarnon. 1553 in Wasser *Wills & Inv.* Surtees Soc. 102 Item geaven, my best cupp-bord, a pape pewter. 1790 Wordsw. (*T. Poole*) *Ides to Kinn Long* (a. 1800), Illustrated "Pap-spoon, and the Virgin's Dish. 1842 Emerson *Lect. Conservative Wks.* II. 223 His social fame is ...a universe to slippers and flannels, with 365 pap-spoons.

Pap, *v.*[1] [f. PAP *sb.*[1]] *Cf.* It. *pappare* to eat pap.]
1. *trans.* To feed with pap; to feed soft.
a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Custom of Country* IV. iv, Oh, that his body were not flesh, and fading! But I'll so pap him up —Nothing too dear for him. 1800 *Examiner* No. 850 721/1 It had been...swaddled, and papped, and called beautiful like its father. 1878 E. Jenkins *Householders* 98 The babies ...were taken in, and papped, and provided with tops and soothing syrups.
†2. To treat with pap; to apply a pap or pads to.
1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* 2. 180 In Which necessary...operate into a worse, as we see it in such wounds which are then pept'd up.

Pap, *v.*[2] [Echoic.] *Intr.* To make a noise of which *pap* is an imitation.
1837 Thackeray *Humourists* ii, Big square-toed shoes with which he went papping down the street.

Pap, Sc. dial. form of POP *v.*

Papa[1] (pâ·pâ). Also 8 **pappa.** [a. F. *papa*, in 1512 *pappa* (Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *pappa* 'the first word that children are taught to call their Father by, as ours say Dad, Daddie, or Bab' (Florio 1598, 1611), L. *papa* father, pope; cf. Gr. πάππας, later πάππα 'a child's word for father'. From F. also Ger. *papa*, introduced in 17th c. as *papst*, and at first only in courtly use, passing into common use late in 18th c. In Eng. in 17th and early 18th c. the form varied between *papa*[1] and *papa*[2]; from the latter the American *pa-pa*.] A word employed as the equivalent of *father*: chiefly used in the vocative, or pred. by a possess. pronoun (as 'my papa'); also without any article in the manner of a proper name (e. g. 'I will ask Papa'); less usually with *a* or in *plural*.
At its first introduction from Fr., courtly and polite, and used even by adults; long considered 'quaint'; but more and more left to children, and in second half of 19th c. largely abandoned even by them.
1681 Otway *Soldiers Fort.* 1. (1683) 3 Oh, Papa, Papa! whose hairs you been this two days, Papa? 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* I. 37 The Maid...in her word-loving Language calls him dear Papa for 1700 Poppet). 1720-2 *Lond. Spy Revel.* (1924) II. 74 No-ber Husband, for her Papa. 1732 *Secret Stratagem* & Chloe. The bashful nymph no more subsists, Because her dear papa consents. 1769 Foote *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 26 The right honourable Peer that is to be my papa...has daily threaten'd me silence. 1780 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IV. 9, May he be thinks it would not be pretty to be very frisky, now he's a papa. 1810 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut* 1, Papa (he's my papa and Jack's) Bought me, last week, a doll of wax. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxiii, Dad, and mide papa said,—Pooh, the nay! Mamma said, "No, she shan't." 1844 Mrs. Hofland *Dutch Heroine* 61, Generally taught by its mamma To say, not father, but papa. 1880 Trollope *Phineas Redux* II. vi. 116 How many times did Phineas tell Lady Laura that he was very fond of his mother-in-law. 1888 Rudyard *Departmental Ditties* II. 16, 188 How many times and many a time Have we vagary, I have no recollection.

†**Papa**[2] (pâ·pâ). *Obs.* [In sense 1, a. med.L. *papa*, ultimately a. Gr. πάππας, πάππα father, later monk: see PAPE. In sense 2, a. med.L. *papa* as translating πάππας, πάππα.
The Gr. and L. words meaning 'Father' were, like the latter, and med. Romanic *padre*, addressed or applied to spiritual fathers; in the West as first (without generality on in Pentecost and Gregory of Tours), but gradually confined to the Bishop of Rome (see POPE) in the East, in the form πάππας, applied more widely, so as to include the lower clergy. In the West also monasteries reduced in Eng. by 'pope'.]
1. The pope (of Rome).
1599 in Shakspe's *Var.* (1821) II. 426 France John whom some call Pope Johannes.] 1599 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. 2. 250 viii. 413 In what age the name of *papa* had his original. 1784 Wesley *Four Last Chris Quest.* To Rdr., 1760 I. 32 The succession of Popes, now commonly called Popes: which Popes be a name after the example of the ancient Fathers bestowed to very bishops, as after in this book is showed. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 23 Here the John Bridges lies fighting, Stand to the Pope. 1613 Heron *Pathway to App.* 248, I doubt then Cardinal...should not be —ay! Then need of the Papa of the World—Mamma! 1852 Robert *Lamentor* viii. (1853) 103 Their spiritual authority had at various times been considerably undermined by the ambitions of the Pope of Rome, or the Arsenius called him. 1884 Spencer *Essay* IX. iii. (1889) 98.

2. A parish priest or any member of the lower orders of the clergy in the Orthodox Eastern Church. Also in Gr. form *papas*.
1590 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.*, (Hakluyt Soc.) 111 Their priests (whom they call *papasi*) are made by the bishops. 1679 See *P. Record Publ.* 72, 47 Gr. 8 *Arrowsm*, Ch. 30 From the Metropolitan he receives a certain annual Income or Rent...and from every *Papas*, or Priest, a Dollar yearly per Head. 1688 tr. *Chardin's Trans. Persia* 31 The Oriental Christians as well as the Turks, call Pope's all manner of Ecclesiastical Persons that Officiate in Holy Orders, whether Single or Married. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Travels* I. 63 While the Papas were some Prayers, the Godfather and Godmother held a Garland of Flowers. 1775 Wraxall *Tour North Europe* 259 The popes or priests are dressed in vestments which very much resemble the Romish. 1820 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xxiii, He...loved the sons of the first 'popes' who refused to swim. 1857 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 6/1 Cyprian was now Papa, Pope or Pope of Carthage, and he at once began, like the Apostle Paul, to magnify his office.

Papa, obs. form of PARAE.

Papable (pē·păbl), *a. rare.* [a. F. *papable* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), after It. *papabile* 'able to be pope' (Florio), f. *papa* POPE: cf. med.L. *papabilitas* (Du Cange).] Capable of being elected pope; qualified for the office of pope.
1599 Weever *Lat. in Lat. Epach in Kalig.* (1663) 102 By the Death of the other two, the Cardinal hath received little abscission; though Monsieur's were papable, and a great Suggests in the List of the Fourteen. 1870 G. H. *Wal. Cardinals* II. x. 161 Cardinals, actives and Papable. 1900 *Speaker* 17 Feb. 556/2 The Cardinal, a man of words and papable...advanced Churchey.

Papacy (pē·păsi). [mdl. L. *papātia* (Florence of Worc. in Du Cange), f. *papa* POPE.
Papatia appears to have been altered from *papatus* papal office, after other abstract nouns in *-ia*, e.g. *abbatia* abbacy.]
1. The office or position of pope (of Rome); tenure of office of a pope.
[a 1118 Florence of Worc. an. 1044 His (Benedict's) two Papatues existed.] 1388 Gower *Conf.* I. 122 This kingdom, which was dissolved His Papacie also hath weyved, For ungraced and resigned she. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 307 Pope Felyx resygned the hole papacye to Nycholas. 1621 Canter (*Cranfield* 120 (Moreau) The Pope Innocentius was that learned Pope which before he undertooke the Papacy was called Monsr. Salviati. 1739 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 111 The hope of attaining the papacy. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 82 He engaged that such a number of cardinals, partizans of France, should be nominated at the next promotion, as would secure to Henry the absolute disposal of the papacy, in the event of the Pontiff's death.
2. The papal system, ecclesiastically or politically; esp. *Hist.* the papal government as one of the states of Europe.
1590 Bilson *Eng. Victories* 11. Bill, The Papacy of Rome. 1851 Bishop *Religious of Rome* (1852) 153/2 To three years before the papacy here rule. 1863 G. Sandys *Poems* 9 The Venetians are Lords of this Sea: but not without contention with the Papacy. 1864 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* x. 136 The Papacy falsely calling it self the Church of Rome is such. 1708 Cotton tr. *Boyle's Rel. Hist.* (1718) C. II. 11. 161, the Wo cannot say the Institution of the Papacy comes from Jesus Christ, unless we say that of Episcopacy does so too. 1832 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* vi. 183 The preparations for the papacy—that is to say the church establishment of Italy and of Rome in essence, had already been carried very far [in and of 9th c.]. 1879 *Quarterly Rev.* CXLV. 191 Another Roman Emperor, contending for the title of the Papacy. *Ag. a* 1218 Sonn. Sonn. V. xii. 330 There is a Papacy in every Sect, or Faction; they all design the very same Height, or Greatness, though the Pope alone hitherto has had the Wit and Fortune to compass it.
†3. Applied to the Caliphate: cf. PAPISM.
1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 240 Kain succeeded in the Papacie Anno Hegiræ 400.
†**Papagan,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* nonce-wd. A hostile formation: = Papist, Papish (with allusion to *papas*).
1647 Trapp *Theol. Theol.* vii. 283 How much more have we to bless God that were were not borne Papists or Papagans. 1657 Trapp *Comm. 1 Cor.* vii. 2. 1879 C. Nixon *Antid. Papery* 12 As there is a pagan superstition...so there is a papagan superstition. *Ibid.* 19.
Papagay, obs. form of POPINJAY.
Papain (pâpəi·in). *Chem.* Also **papayin.** [f. *papay-a* (see PAPAW) + -IN[5].] A proteolytic ferment obtained from the half-ripe fruit of the papaw (*Carica papaya*).
1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Papaïn*, a principle from the juice of the papaw. A white, amorphous powder, possessing a powerful digestive ferment. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 37 The chemical objection which may be urged against...the vegetable ferments papoïdin and papain.
Papal (pē·păl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *papal* (1382 in Godef. *Mélanges*) or ad. mod.L. *papālis* belonging to the Pope, f. *papa* POPE: see PAPA[2]. So Sp., Pg. *papal*, It. *papale*: see -AL.]
1. Of or pertaining to a pope, or to the pope, his dignity or office.
Papal cross, one with three transoms: a triple cross. *Papal system, or system*: see QUOT. 1870.
1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 297 This Pope...Of the Papal Annexe Hath rent the Decree. 1450-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 322 The clothynge papalle taken away, and infeted with secular clothynge. 1552 *Act* 5 *Edw. VIII*, c. 19 Primerdis, That our will holy Father shulde...be supposed of it for all Jurisdiction and ordinarye...papal. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Merio.* (1840) II. 40 His own Ambassador was a papal one. 1687 T. Brown *Letters in Answer Wks.* 1720 I. 72 Having received the Papal benediction. 1727 Chambers *Cycl., Papal Cross*, is a deep cup, or cubical cloak of gold, accompanied with three crosses or circles of gold, adorned with flowers...having a globe at top, finished with a cross. 1880 J. Gairdner *Doctor Wizard* II. *Scotty* Hildebrand, accepted of the papal laws under the title of Gregory VII.
b. That is a pope.
a 1862 Buchan *Poems* I. 200 When it hads a Papal tyrant power and wealths.
†2. Adhering to or supporting the pope; belonging to the Church of Rome; popish. *Obs.*
c 1550 Manchester *Allegiance Poems* 11. 16, To bear the papal monarch from our lands. a 1703 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 263 Dr. Lloyd...thinks their time of having the Papal Christians in it an end. 1814 Southey *Doctor* Interlude, They who from papal darkness, and the thrall Of that worst bondage...Raised us to happy hour.
3. *Comb.*, as *papal-imperial* adj.
1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. i. 6 The permanency of the papal-imperial system.
†**B.** *sb.* = PAPIST. *Obs.*
1610 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. 1640) 1190 To salute this puppet King, and to welcome these papals.
†**Pa·palin, -ine.** *Obs.* [a. F. *papalin* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), relating to the pope, f. It. *papalino*, f. *papale*: see PAPAL and -INE[1].] A member of the papal party or papal church; an adherent of the pope; a papist.
1614 Bedell *Lett.* 5. 40 The nine Seats of Venice have a little different notion of their Papalines, excluding...such of the Nobilitie as are obliged to the Pope by Ecclesiastical promotions. 1646 G. Powell tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 108 The Doctors of the Romane Writes, or Papalins. 1669 Heaven *Power Magic* 4 *Ch. Fast.* (1680) 42 The Wars between the German Emperours and the Papalines. 1785 J. Bate *Mist. Revel. Ch.* (1800) I. 8 Their resolution both were distinguished then from the Papalins.
†**Papali·na.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [It., fem. of *papalino*: see prec.] A female papist.
1672 tr. *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1845) IV. 103 By 3[d] last mail transit intelligence the old one of a Papalina, but she made no profession or confession either way.
Papalism (pē·pălĭz'm). [f. PAPAL + -ISM.] The papal system.
1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 408 Bismarck...began to be disgusted towards Papalism and Jesuitism. 1887 *Freeman* (formerly 26 Oct. 47 The modern advocates of the new Papalism.
Pa·pallat. [f. as prec. + -ATE. *Cf.* obs. F. *papalité*.] A member of the papal party, an adherent of the papal system.
1790 Hussar *Chr. Priest* (1791) Pref. 23 For my reader's satisfaction and reflection, and the Papallats confusion and confusion. 1846 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1851) 311 Unless I wholly mistake, the very teacher of the Papallats proceed not to assert the infallibility of Ecumenical Councils in regard to Facts. 1880 *Times* 12 Aug. 7/1 The stage at which the deliberate duty of Papalists and non-Papalists...has carried the quarrel.
Hence **Papali·stic** *a.*, of the nature of a papallat; papistic.
1880 Spencer *Remains St. Cath. Siena* (1898) VII. 2. 92 His grandeur, seeming could get no grip upon him.
†**Papa·lity.** *Obs.* [a. F. *papalité*, in med.L. *papalitās* (1408 in Du Cange): see PAPAL and -ITY.] The papal office, dignity, or authority; the papacy; the papal see.
1598 Sir G. Kirk *Lace Armes* (b. T. S.) 121 [He] authorise wrongfully the bans of the papalitee. 1580 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* x. (1520) 347 It was an ile x yere of Seynt Gregoryes papalite. 1595 Lp. Barlow *Perdu.* II. cix. 420 Pope Clement was only at his Consecration of consequence, entering in his charge of papalitie. 1632 Urquhart *Rabel Wks.* (1834) 370 Joint to the power aforesaid he is invested by his Papality, to wholly over those parts by the right of a temporal prince. 1662 Bishop Gauden, tr. *Papality*...the Papedom, the Dominion of the Pope, Papatorate.
Papalize (pē·pălaiz), *v.* [f. PAPAL + -IZE.]
1. *intr.* To become papal or popish in practice or sympathies; to romanize.
1664 Gen. *Rest out of Source* II. 22 Concerning the Jurisdiction of this Papalizing Church-man. 1683 Cosin's *Lett.* to *F. Newton* Wks. 1860 V. 108 Approaching nearer to the church of Rome than ever any Bishoppe did, though papalizing in the crime with which he charges all of that Communion. 1886 Spencer *Remains St., Cath. Rome.* (1898 VII. v. 88 Her sublime manner...more papalizing in their private capacities.
2. *trans.* To render papal; to imbue with papal or papist principles or doctrines.
1839 Wait *Aveyas* 3 Sept., Let him especially look at Ireland, hopelessly papalized. a 1845 E. C. E. Spencer *Gen. Constantine Maxim.* (1860) 400 Mr. Golightly...accused Dr. Wilberforce of Papalizing the Sea committed to his charge. 1848 G. W. E. Russell *Coll. & Recoll.* iv. 59 He believed that he had been divinely appointed to papalize England.
Hence **Pa·palized** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·palizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Papalization**, the action of papalizing, **Pa·palizer**, one who papalizes.
1844 1787 Papalizing less some 13. 1850 G. S. Faber *Prim. Cath.* (1844) II. 201 In order to retain those faithful Papalizers in our ecclesiastical positions. 1851 — *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 9. 401, In these evil days of Papalization and Papalization. 1879 Bishop Ryle *Ch. Eng.* to The cases and the civil law of the reformed undefiled...and...papalized. 1880 *Ch. Times* 3 Feb. 88 The thorough Papalizing of the Church under Cardinal Kemp.
Pa·pally, *adv.* [f. PAPAL + -LY[2].] In a papal manner; from a papal point of view; as a pope.
1844 H. Rogers *Bulldog Pope's Bull* 16 To subject them papally to religious law. 1880 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Oct. 3/2 Bishop Ullathorne...is reported to have said that Papally, in religious law Papally. 1880 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Oct. 3/2 Bishop Ullathorne...is reported to have said that Papally, in religious law Papally. 1880 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Oct. 3/2 Bishop Ullathorne...is reported to have said that Papally, in religious law Papally.

† Pa·palty. *Obs.* [a. OF. *papalté, papaulté* (a 1350 Cabinet in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *papauté, f. papal* after *royauté, royauté*.] = PAPALTY.

1377 *K. de Cidili's Lapidarie* C 16/1. Through whom aide he might conquere the Papalyte for him self. 1840 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 42 To uphold the decrepit Papalty. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Lady H.* 130 The Papalty, like the Ottoman Empire in Europe, subsists by sufferance.

† Pa·pane, *a. and sb. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *papa* pope, after L. type **papānus*: see -AN, -ANE.] = PAPAL *a.* and *sb.*

1580 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 20 Although the name doth not acknowledge your Popane priesthoode. *Ibid.* 426 Popane thoroughly this wrote Pilgrim.

Papaphobia (pāpăfōʊ·biă). *rare*—1. [f. L. *papa* pope + Gr. *-φοβία* fear.] Distrespeted dread of the pope or of popery. Hence **Pa·paphobist,** one who is affected with papaphobia. (*nonce-wd.*)

1798 BOWER *Life of Burke* I. 37 (*ibid.*) The particular *papaphobia*. 1828 CRICHTON *In Life Hist.* (1838) III. 180 In the same spirit I mention the opposite party, the Puritans and Papaphobists.

Pa·pa-prelatical, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to papal prelates, or prelates who act papally. So **Papa-prelatist,** one who supports such prelates.

1692 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 56 Also (Ch. of Eng.) is Papa-prelatick) say, she is Archi-papa-prelatical. 1816 *Sinner Gild Hard.* 25 To rule in the midst of malignants, papists, papa-prelatists, latitudinarians, and neuters.

Paparchy (pā·pāɹkĭ). *rare.* [f. L. *papa* pope + Gr. *-αρχία -archy*, sovereignty.] Papal rule or sovereignty; government by a pope.

1832-40 J. TAYLOR *Ann. Chr.* (1841) II. vii. 400 Assumptions on which the Paparchy has been made to rest. 1850 *St. Aubyn, Bart.* xxxv. 139 The paparchy is a law unto itself.

So **Papa·rchical** *a.*, pertaining to papal rule.

1845 *Ch. Comm. Rec. Aug.* 150 The Pontiff reserveth himself with the full powers conferred upon him by papareichal laws.

Papas, a Greek priest: see PAPA 3 *b*.

Papaship (pēpăʃip). [f. PAPA 1 + -SHIP.] The position of being a 'papa'; fatherhood; also (with possessive) as a mock title. (*humorous.*)

1826 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 5 Jan., My approaching papaship threatened me. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 679 The loving assurance of papa-ship. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. x. 191 You will convey the information to the Papa-ship.

† Pa·pate. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *papat* (13th c. in Godef.) or ad. med.L. *papātus* (Du Cange), f. *papa* pope: see -ATE 1.] The office of pope, the papacy.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 114 A Cardinal was tidde tho, Which the papat longe hath desired. 1438 SIR G. HAY *Late Actes* (S. T. S.) 106 [If] the subject hall bene als redi to the holy papate as the statute was.

Papaveraceous (pāpēvɹē·ʃĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Papāverāce-æ* (L. *papāver* poppy) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the N. O. *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family.

1846 WOODVILLE *Hom. Pharm. Cycl.* 1863 MARY HOWITT *P. Howitt's Visit* I. 181, the A little golden yellow flower of the papaveraceous family.

† Papaverʼic, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -IC.] In *papaveric acid*, a synonym of MECONIC acid.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 718.

Papaverine (pāpē·vɹēin). *Chem.* [f. L. *papāver* poppy + -INE 5.] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$) contained in opium, obtained in colourless needles.

1859 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 181 Papaverine...is distinguished from the other opium bases by giving with concentrated sulphuric acid a deep blue colour. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 360 Opium contains about 1 per cent. of Papaverine.

Papaverous (pāpē·vɹĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to, resembling, or allied to the poppy; *papaveraceous*; *fig.* soporific.

1746 *Gent. Mag.* XVI. 91 (1888) 168 Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odor. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 143 Papaverous volumes, with which only a superhuman endowment of vigilance could hope successfully to contend. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 3 A harmful evil that is eminently with the papaverous or poppy family.

Papaw (pāpɔ·). *pa'paw*). Forms: **a.** 5–7 papaio, 7–9 papayo, 8 papaya, papay, papey, 8–papaya, (9 popeye). *β.* 7 pappa, pappaw, papawe, 7–9 papa, 8 papah, pawpaw. 8–9 pawpaw, pompan, 7– papaw. [Formerly *papaya, papay*, a. Sp. and Pg. *papaya, papaya* (the tree), adopted from a Carib dialect.

Oviedo, 1535, gives *papaya* as the name in Hispaniola; Benzoni, *Descrittione Cannada*, 1565, has *arbore papayo*; Gilij, 1780, says that some form of *papaya* is the name among all the peoples of the Orinoco. One in Orinoco (Venezuelan Carib) is *to papaye*. From America the name was taken with the plant in the 16th c. to the East Indian peninsulas, where *papaya* now occurs in Malay. The intermediate source of the Eng. forms *papa, papaw, pawpaw*, etc., does not appear. *Cf. papaw* in Note (b).]

1. a. The fruit of *Carica Papaya* (see 2), usually oblong and about 10 inches long, of a dull orange colour, with a thick fleshy rind, and containing numerous black seeds embedded in pulp: used in tropical countries as food, either raw, preserved in sugar, made into sauce, or (in an unripe state) boiled or pickled.

a. 1598 FLORIO, *Limoncigno* s. (1611) II. 22 There is also a fruite that came out of the Spanish Indies, brought ... to Malacca, and from thence to India, it is called Papaios, and is very like a Melion, so bigge as a mans fist. 1698 FRYER *Trav.* 108 As for the Papaio it's a thick fruit, and tastes somewhat like a Cucumber. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 190/2 Their other fruits, as...Papayas, Mammeas, etc. can no ways be equivalent to our fruits. 1808 P. KENNEDY *In My Indian Garden, Proverbs* 90 The mark *papayan* clustering beneath their coconuts of shapely leaves.

β. 1614 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 211 (Rowndice) The most delicate Pine-apples, Pompions, and Papawes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) Amongst other fruits...are Lemmons, Papawes, Cocos. 1696 HARCOURT *Voy. round World* (1711) Trees...brought us Papaws, Guayavas, Cassia, Limes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xii. 261 Another fruit called a Papaw. 1805 *Gentl. Mag.* LCV. 1. 316 The papa is a fruit about the same size [as the pomegranate]. 1884 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* II. 35 The only fruits seen here were papaws and pine-apples.

b. The tree *Carica Papāya* (N. O. *Papayaceæ*), a native of South America, commonly cultivated throughout the tropics.

Somewhat resembling a palm, with an unbranched stem of soft spongy wood, a crown of large deeply-lobed cut-edged leaves on long stalks, and stalk and female flowers usually on different plants. The stem, leaves, and fruit contain an acrid milky juice which has the property of rendering meat tender by means of a ferment which it contains: see PAPAIN, PAPAYOTIN.

a. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 502 The Papaios will not grow, but male and female together. 1708 STEPHEN *Narrative* II. xxvii. 241 Amongst the preserves were the female papayaes, the male bearing no fruit. 1796 BRYDONE tr. *M. Thiery's Hand-bk.* (1798) II. 482 Paul was so much surprised, and so sorrowful, at the sight of this large papaw, loaded with fruit. 1883 MRS. BRAY *Tamarisk Tr.* (1884) 46 There were bananas, tamarinds, papayas.

β. *c* 1845 WILLIS *Scuttle of Damascus* (ed. 2) 32 The palm-clothed, and the fair papah, Now but a seed ignominiously Nature's law). In half the circle of the hasty-pear Project a shade, and lovely fruits do wear. 1857 H. LEWIS *Barbadoes* (1874) 30 The Papa is but a small tree, the top handsomely form'd in the branches. 1884 VILLANUEVA *Jaguar Cazo* iv. 6 The tapaho shaded by the tree'mous palm, Or quick papaw.

1b. (Only in forms *papaw, pompaw.*) Name in U. S. for a small N. American tree, *Asimina triloba* (N. O. *Anonaceæ*), with dull purple flowers and ovate leaves (*papaw-tree*); or for its oblong edible fruit, about 3 or 4 inches long, with banana-like seeds embedded in a sweet pulp.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Amer. 320 Papaw-tree of North America. *Asimina.* a 1796 in MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 577 (Ohio) Crab apple tree, *pompaw* or custard apple. *Ibid.* 578 (Kentucky) The coffee, the papaw, the barberry. 1807 P. CLAYTON *Trnl.* 26 We got a great many papaws...a kind of fruit in great abundance on the Missouri from the river Plata to its mouth. 1832 HALL *J. Townsend Down. Monterey Amerikanen* iv. (1834) 70 Near New Orleans the undergrowth of palmetto and pawpaw is highly beautiful. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* I. 13 The red fruit hanging down in the shape of great pawpaws. 1880 *Times. Rot. Sci.* 843 Papaw.

2. *attrib.*, as *papaw-bush* (= 1*b*), *papaw-thicket* (sense 1), *papaw-tree* (= 1 *b* or 2).

1794 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 180/1 A Fig-Tree or a Papaw-Tree was...cold. 1795 *Sentim. Curiosity* 190 Some Papaw-trees rise up to the height of thirty-feet. 1797 *Capt. Wilkin's Voy. to Canton. Mag.* XLIII. 542 Here (Tenian, Ladrones) they got...beef, pork, poultry, papaw-apples. 1834 *Charleg.* (U. S.) XXIV. 1 Our camping-ground was a pawpaw thicket. 1846 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 326/1 She kept herself screened behind the tattered and pawpaw bushes.

Papayaceous (pāpăɪē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Papāyace-æ* (L. *Papāya*: see PAPAW) + -OUS.] Belonging to the N. O. *Papayaceæ* (sometimes reduced as a suborder of *Passiflorineæ*), of which the Papaw-tree, *Carica Papaya*, is the type.

So **Papa·yad** *a.*, allied to the *Papayaceæ*; *sb.* a plant of the papayad alliance; **Papayotin** (pāpăɪē·ōtin) *Chem.*, a ferment, akin to *papain*, contained in the sap of the papaw-tree.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 500 The...Papayal alliance. *Ibid.* (The plants) brought into closest contact with Papayals. *Ibid.* 501 *Papayaceæ*, Papayals. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Papayaceous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 843 *Papayaceæ* (*Caricaceæ, Papayeæ*), a natural order of calyciflorous dicotyledons belonging to Lindley's petaloid alliance of dichlamydeous Exogens. 1883 *Lancet* 11 July 86/2 Papayotin (in *Staphysagria*) exercises a feeble solvent effect on the membrane when it is beginning to decompose. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 13 Papaïn...the more powerful product yielded by the fruit of *Carica Papaya* (papayotin being derived from the milky sap) has been recommended.

Pap-boat. [f. PAP *sb.*2 + BOAT *sb.* 2 a.]

1. A boat-shaped vessel for holding pap for feeding infants.

1780 MRS. BOSCAWEN *Cecilia* iv. viii. I have a vast inclination to get a pap-boat myself, and make him a present of it. 1834 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* iii. (title) merely sent her compliments and a silver pap-boat for the baby.

2. A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ*, as *Turbinella rapha*, used on the Malabar coast to hold anointing oil.

1880 in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* *Ibis.*

Pape, obs. form of PAP; So. form of POPE.

Papegay, -jay, -joy, obs. forms of POPINJAY.

† Papelard. *Obs.* Also 5 **papelarde, papelart.** [a. F. *papelard* adj. and sb. (13th c. in Littré); in It. *pappalardo* glutton, greedy-gut, hypocrite (Barrett); med.L. *papio, papolardus* (Du Cange); f. OF. *paper*, It. *pappare* to eat + *lard*, It. *lardo* bacon, fat: lit. a gormand, a sponge, a 'sucker'.] A flattering parasite, a sycophant; a hypocrite. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hypocritical (*for* greed or gain).

1340 *Ayenb.* 98 Pet ne se ley yhyrahlde zyneste ne papelard hute ne dret vrom he worlde [FRENCH gird. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7083 That papelard, that lies yeldeth us, And wol us worldly sin yet. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 401 (Add. MS.) He, this papelarde gentil, hadde harde vapes Cornwaylle, and hadde delyuered hem from ryot. 1450 COVENE *Pilate Pater.* v. ii. (1479) xxii Late us entren in: And thus this papelart.

So **† Papelardry, † Papelardy** (papyllardie), sycophancy, hypocrisy (*for* greed or gain).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6196 Ellers the pryde pates and pray, And wrye me to my Rosere Under a cope of papelardye. c 1400 *Destruc. Troye, Lond. Lovelich*, 138 To him Papelardy of word or of dede. 1426 LYDG. *Lib. Cook. Prayer.* 1390 Papelardie With is a manor of vyrtuous.

Papelling, obs. Sc. form of PUPELLUS, a pupil.

† Pa·pelote. *Obs.* Also 5 **papiote, papetta.** [ME. *pape, f. pape* PAP *sb.*2 + *-lote* dim. suff. Not in OF. (Godef. has *papelote, -lotte* small piece of paper).] Farrago.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 55 Tolle is wyth and to wole to make with papiotes. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 610/38 *Peropticum, alias* Papelotum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/1 *Papiota* (*A. Papletus*), *papirum.*

Papengay, obs. form of POPINJAY.

Paper (pē·pəɹ), *sb.* Also 4 **papure,** 4–6 **papir,** 5 **papios, papyre** (**papire,** 5–6 **pauper**), 5–7 **papyr,** 6 **papre.** [a. AF. *papir* = OF. *papier* (= Pr. *papier*, Cat. *paper*, Sp. *papel* '*papet*', It. *papiro* papyrus), ad. L. *papīrus* the papyrus or paper-reed of the Nile, also writing-material made of it, a. Gr. *πάπυρος* the papyrus-reed. From the writing-sheets made of the thin strips of papyrus the name was transferred to paper made of cotton, and thence to paper of linen and other fibres. These extensions took place before the word became English, so that here its application to *papyrus* is only a later retrospective use.]

I. The staple word. * Without *a* or *pl.* (exx. as denoting a particular kind).

1. A substance composed of fibres interlaced into a compact web, made (usually in the form of a thin flexible sheet, most commonly white) from various fibrous materials, as linen and cotton rags, straw, wood, certain grasses, etc., which are macerated into a pulp, dried, and pressed (and subjected to various other processes, as bleaching, colouring, sizing, etc., according to the intended use); it is used (in various forms and qualities) for writing, printing, or drawing on, for wrapping things in, for covering the interior of walls, and for other purposes.

13.. *Cursor M.* 6/c *Kut.* Sco So many pyrailis pauure wer pouched to cours... The gared out of papure gayly to semed. c 1384 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1107 Yowre lettres hir be paper al ytyxyered Conveyed hath wyth pynne yhis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 220 He maketh his lettres...but of Leather engreved, or of Papyr[e] or of papir. 1483 *Nary Wills* (Camden) 47 A book of paper to write in expensis. c 1500 *Scottish Poems ascr. Gawin Dowglas* Wks. 1245 I. 221 A reme of paper with out bibile bald. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 179 To the Clerkes of the Counsaile for paper, pene and ynk. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 24 All their bookes...are written in parchment, for paper they have none. 1702 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18. § 22 Paper...printed pasted or stained...to serve for Hangings. a 1708 SOUTH (*title*) *A...Sermon* &c. wrote by hand with the Ink, but Sheets Paper, into the Bargain. 1730 THELLUSON *Author's Farrier* 11. v. A good handsome large volume...printed on a good paper and letter. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 10/1 A growing taste is now often evinced for hand-made paper, and farmed out as a newspaper in thirty-six hours.

b. Also applied to other substances used for writing upon, of similar consistence but differently made, as the PAPYRUS of the ancients; or to substances of similar nature, as that made by wasps for their nests (see *paper-wasp* in 2*b*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cxxvii. (Bod. MS.) Of bese rauenis...bat makeb & wouib hous and nestes, ...& also bei makeb hertof paper to write in. 1875 POSNETT *Polymetis* (1881) 308 Of the 13th c. hunt of the ants, to made paper for books. 1879 tr. *Semper Trop.* 200 The cellular tissue,...called formerly *Papyrus*, of which they made paper; and wherever ants make of wasps, construct that tissue. 1891 *Pharm. Conf.* XXVII. 202/1 The Chinese store...is made into a paper, of which are constructed the models [of a wasps' nest].

c. Applied familiarly to substances made from paper-pulp, used in the industrial arts, such as mill-board, papier mâché, slabs prepared for use in roofing, building, and other purposes.

1880 BYRNE *Draw. Mat. Things* iii. Wks. 1111 III. 482 Though paper be one of the commonest things that we use, yet there are very few that imagine ...that frames for pictures and dishes from pieces of embossed work, with other various moveables, may be made of it. 1908 *Times Advt. Gt. Brit., Birmingham*, Mr. Clay's manufactory for papering, &c., making paper cases, mould, weavers, tea boards, cloak-pegs-rails, &c., sale of paper, ready varnished and painted. 1897 ELIZA PURVIS *Modern Campaign* ii.

as [Bolsover] well filled with buildings, all single-storeyed, some brick, some the usual "paper" & w. wire-work, mostly made in England, save one in plaster, all with verandahs. *Field* 12 Jan. These "paper" houses are common in Bulawayo; others are really zinc-iron, with wooden frames, iron roofs, and board walls.

d. In various phrases and connexions, with allusion to writing or drawing; *as to commit to paper*, to write down; *to put pen to paper*, to commence writing, to write. *On paper*: in writing, in print; said esp. of something described or represented in a preliminary sketch or plan, in contrast to the reality; hence = in theory, theoretically.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 132 But shal I loose the lyst, so as Peacock Laerta regarded? its paper bar shadding? has peacock manner excepting? 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 10, etc. All these ... are rather things in words and paper then in effect. c 1632 Dun. Omnium *Gath.* (1905) 156 He fellow thought that paying 'pon te paper was much better than plain "nothing". 1776 BARRATT *Memoirs* I. 12 to June I. A man may be very entertaining and instructive upon paper ... and exceedingly dull in common discourse. 1782 WARBURTON *Lett. Wks.* 1811 X. 82 All the battle very well on paper: but [etc.]. 1865 L. CARROLL *Alice's Adv. Wonderl.* vi. 102 Humpty Dumpty looked doubtful. 'I'd rather see that done on paper', he said. 1868 BRIMLEY *Lib.* (ed. Mor.) 3, 256 The intention ... of committing to paper some recollections of the lady-nun.

†2. Paper bearing writing; written documents collectively. *Obs.*

1580 CALTHROP *Guido's T.* 40 Yp. 110 a day what he his eagle feather, that [etc.]. 1593 LODGE, *P. Pl. C.* 870 The merchants mate yeelds he lattes longer free he messengers: For he parcels of his paper and other privy debtes Wil lette byen, as teh lustes.

3. *Comm.* **a.** Negotiable documents, bills of exchange, etc. collectively. **b.** Paper money or currency as opposed to coin, bank-notes, etc.

a 1694 CHAMBERLAYNE *Mod. Rel.* xvi. § 240 The custom ... being to make their payments in Paper by Assignations. 1720-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., I have no money to give you, but only Paper: Paper indeed as good as ready-money. 1726 IRVING *Hudson's Wks.* 1855 V. 72 Will foreigners take our bankers' paper? 1776 R. MORTIMER in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 490 It will be necessary to send hard money here...as paper will not yet go down. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xxii, But rarely seen, like gold contrasted with paper. 1883 *Manch. Examr.* 14 Dec. 4/1 For three months [the circus] was ... all very quiet, but the Jewesses paper the ring was stiffer. *Mod.* The bankers will not look at his paper.

4. *slang.* **a.** Free passes of admission to a theatre or other entertainment; *transf.* persons admitted by free passes.

1823 *Kobelinsky's Pop. Cant. Mag. Apr.* 272/1 The house is doing well without the aid of paper or free tickets. 1859 *St. Tammy's Gaz.* 30 Jan., Another point: I regret the distribution of "paper", or free admissions. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 4/1 How much paper there was in St. James's Hall yesterday we do not know, but the hall, in any case, must have been remarkably full.

b. *U. S.* Marked cards for sharpers.

1854 MAYHEW *Shapts & Flats* 45 In America ... one may still find 'suckers' who are cracked entirely with this kind of 'paper' as the cards are called.

†5. *Black paper, water paper*: suggested names for the papyrus plant. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Papyrus*...It maye be called in englishe water paper, or herbe paper.

6. Individual singular with *a*, and plural.

(The earliest sense here is 1, the *papers* which first attained to individual distinction being writings documentary. As a title, the specialized 5 naturally took precedence of the general sense.)

a. A piece, sheet, or leaf of paper.

1626 KIRBY *Alemaena*, *A Childe*, His Scule is yet a white paper unwritten on by the occurrences of the world. 1634 J. RAYE *Mysl. Nat. & Art* 50 Strains it through a brown paper casted within a funnel. 1708 Mrs. RIDDEL *Ramsay* 7 You ne stand all Night in the Wet they are bold'd in, with a Paper held close to 'em. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. iii. (1876) 59 The mind is often compared to a white or blank paper. ...But, to speak the mind can never resemble a blank paper. 1879 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 19 Papers are sometimes ... boxes or sheets of paper for universal use.

b. A piece of paper serving as a wrapper or receptacle; often including the contents, a packet done up in paper, a small paper parcel; a paper-full; a sheet or card of paper containing pins or needles stuck in it.

1521 GUALTERUS *Pilyp.* (Glendon) 79 The maiden ... tolde a barne full of fyldes papers with refrygeris to solas of them. 1580 tr. *Hay Planting Mary Q. of Scots* (1892) 108 Some [gifts] proue of present to the Queenis dade. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Travels* 201 A paper of Violets and Cowslips for the Dessert. 1698 A. HAMEL *Hard. Memoirs* 60 China St. Two Papers of Pins. c 1708 R. JAMES *Dissert. on Fevers* (1778) 28 I gave him half a paper more of the Powder. 1836 *Mechanic's Mag. Jan.* I. 253 A little basket which ...contains a small black bottle, and a paper of marshalow. 1844 — *Heart* i. 8 Ann sits, Gives me the paper of glasses. 1900 *Academy* 17 Aug. 136/1, 'I want a paper of pins'.

c. A card-paper. (Usually in *pl.*)

1870 MRS. BROUGHTON *J. Haggard's Dau.* iii. 101 Take their hair out of papers.

7. A sheet, leaf, or piece of paper, bearing writing; a document written or printed on paper, as a note, bill, or other legal instrument; *to pl.* written notes, memoranda, letters, official documents, etc. With *speak, c* 1475 cf. *V. Sire thy pe poyntes de parlyament*, to be in his books, as his debt. **†** *Papers of concern*: cf. *V. papiers de conséquence, papiers d'affaires.*

1580-2 *Acts of Privy C.* II. 289/1 Summondis a man ane uther Dietbuery, to ye vtilitet & preuat ane lang papers. 1589 in *Eng. Garner* (1880) I. To hope wel & inwardly with ye prince of his people. c 1592 *Pantheon* 4172 Now talk mostly dreame you upongs, For of his purpose write more plain to you? 1590 Shakspere *P. C.* v. 28, 13 Which he checking read them, as the paper spake. 1680 BOYLE *Holy Writ* 203 His name is Pilate; so he has ever himself in all papers of consent, wherein he has had to do. 1708 MRS. RIX in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 208 As to my husband's papers I have put them all ... into Mr. Dale's hands. 1720 *Dispt. betwixt Liberty & Property* and Books a huge bulk together! 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typhus.* II. 201 Papers printed by authority of either House of Parliament. 1882 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VII. xxvi. 423 Mr. James Paul ... moved for papers, upon which he proposed to ground grave charges against the late governor-general. 1892 TRUTH (Cassell's Comm.) 78 From a state paper of the Dago Monsoogio: we learn some particulars of the trade with Bulo. 1902 Harper *Fine Fug. Treat* 29 'You've signed some papers or other, of course?' 'I've signed a dozen papers'. *Mod.* The honourable gentleman concluded his speech by moving for papers. The Prime Minister promised that papers should be laid on the table of the House.

†b. A note, footmark on the back of a criminal undergoing punishment, specifying his offence. *Obs.*

a 1593 SHELTON *Sp. Flavet* 471 So myche papers wayeng for eyghte a seuele coldyne. a 1598 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 59 He so punished perkyn with open punishment & open papers wryttyn, that in his brest it was knowyn well. 1605 KNEVETT *Conf.* (1793) 81 b, Alhpenny, read this my H. N. his best witnesses: he as those men who have borne three severe papers. 1608 SHAKS. *2 K. L.* iv. 61, 47 Why he corrects in life a prelate, wearing papers. 1633 — *1 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 31 Led along, Wayt'd top to shame, with Papers on my back. And follow'd with a Rabble. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 300/1 To stand on the Pillory with Papers of his Offence set on his Back.

†c. *pl.* = STATE-PAPERS, as in *Office of His (Her) Majesty's Papers, Clerk, Keeper, Register of the Papers*; *al.* also PAPER-OFFICE **2.** *Obs.*

Cf. 'Calendar of Documents relating to the History of the State Paper Office' in 10th Rep. *Dep. Keeper Pub. Rec.* (1849) App. II. 211-293. The 'Office of His Majesty's Papers and Records for Business of State and Council' was established in 1578. About 1600 the terms 'papers of state', 'paper-office' are became superseded by those of 'State papers', 'State paper office' etc.

1612 in 19th Rep. *Dep. Kpr. Pub. Rec.* App. 225 The Office of the Clerke of the Papers for matters of State. 1620 *Indictment* Sidl., & Keepinge of the same Records and Papers of English business...delivered into the Office of the Papers at Whitehall, at the death of the Right of Salisbury, late Lord Treasurer. 1689 SIR J. WILLIS *Petition* Dec. 1/2 Clerk, Keeper and Registers of Your Majesty's Papers and Records for Business of State and Council. 1782 *Stat.* 22 Geo. III, c. 82 To preserve the Papers of State for the use of the public. 1790 *Ibid.* 281 The King's papers require an arrangement agreeable to the dispatch of business.

d. *pl.* The collection of documents which establish the identity, standing, etc., of an envoy, traveller, or other person; the certificates which accompany an officer's application for permission to resign; *hence to send in one's papers*, to resign; (*ship's papers*) the set of documents carried by a ship for the manifestation of her ownership, nationality, destination, etc.

1683-8 tr. *Stiack Bk. Admiralty* (1801) I. 29 To examine them well about their lading and likewise their papers and documents. 1702 in *Somers Tracts Privat Centy* (1748) I. Every ship must be provided with sufficient and genuine papers. *Ibid.*, If there be false or colourable papers; if such papers be thrown overboard;...if proper ship's papers are not on board. 1708 *Post Lad.* 2 Nov. I accompanied your memorial with all your papers. 1805 MACLEAN *Hist. Trade* 491, IV. 483 A fine ship named the Rockbridge,...Her papers had been made out for Alicant. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. Aug.* 502/1, I sent in my papers, packed up my traps, and here I am. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* 270, He sighed him...to send in his papers before his marriage.

e. A set of questions in an examination, usually written or printed on one sheet; also, the written answers to such a set of questions.

1858 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life* (1844) II. 104 The recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, that the Examinations should be conducted entirely through the medium of printed papers. *Ibid.*, We ...know the value of printed papers, and we know also the advantage to be derived from a mid-term examination. 1872 Hamilton 3 *Years in Eng. Univ.* 3, 186 Our best classic had not time to finish the paper. 1874 *Patent Duties Manor* 16, 132 The papers stated him successfully. 1881 M. BRAMSTON *Pract. & Class* (1886) 10 The Pass papers occupy one day, the Class papers from four to five. *Mod.* I was busy correcting examination papers.

8. = NEWSPAPER, journal.

1642 PR. ROBERT *Declaration* 3 Those Impudent unprohibited papers cried daily in the streets. 1708 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 19 ¶ 3 The *Examiner* was a Paper xo. the last Reign. 1709-40 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., We have daily Papers, weekly Papers, morning Papers, evening Papers, political Papers, literary Papers, Papers of entertainment, etc. 1820 LAMB *Lett. to Wordsw.* 2 Jan., Coleridge is bringing out a paper in Weekly Numbers, called the *Friend*. 1832 MRS. GROTE *Poole Tony's C.* viii. She entered the room where Mr. Chew lay reading his paper. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 14 The office of the local paper (for the place has a paper—they all have papers).

9. A written or printed essay, dissertation, or article on some particular topic. Now *rare*. A communication read or sent to a learned society.

1665 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 213 A Paper presented to the Royal Society. 1760 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser.* 8 *Cent.* 2, I know not when Bayonne Green Papers will find in the World. 1792 CHARLES *Lett. Anglers* II. 28 Fine leaves, especially Mr. Addison's papers, to be read every fortnight. 1840 THOM. *Sun. Acts* IX. 201 A short paper on the Ukemeses says. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 22/2 The second paper was on the system of handling timber used on the lines of France. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 3/2 This new theory, on which a paper was read at the late meeting of the British Association.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. Simple *attrib.* in special senses, passing into *adj.* **a.** Of paper; made or consisting of paper.

(Also, made of paper of a particular form or kind, as in a *large-paper* copy of a book, a *brown-paper* parcel, an *outer-paper* bag, etc. See Lucas, 1903.)

(Often conventionally hyphened in following ex. The hyphen is omitted only when the combination itself is used *attrib.*)

1598 BARRY *Ordinary* Wks. (Grosart) III. 173 These Boyes paper-dragons that they be fly with a packthred in the fields. 1660 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Trav. Ambass.* 228 Certain Cards without being Paper-Lanthorns. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Rhime* to The paper-like on the walls...resembl'd like the Gold wherein'd. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 1 *May* (O. H. S.) II. 21 In the *Sig.*... drawn a large paper Lizy. *Ibid.* 2 *June* 51 A royal paper copy of Mill's N. T. 1708 *Ibid.* 6 *Apr.* 101, 2 small paper Livys. 1727 [STUKELY] *Stonehg. Temple, Amesb. Ded.* 2 My History of Gaul, which they commonly call paper currency. 1780 CRABBE *Lett.* 7 *Sept.* The inestimable Testament of Errors from like a paper-kite, and claimed the town. 1828 F. CUMBERLAND *N. S. Wales* (ed. 2) II. 102 Our colonial consul has lately come round a great corner in publishing ... all paper bonds below par passed. 1829 *Repos. Ecclesiastic* 369 A black paper bag. 1830 KENNEDY *Ir. Last* v. *Paper-coats*. ... She threw of one tive things as loose, hung from the trees. 1833 KNIGHT *Penny Mech., Paper Collars* are made from paper by inventor of Lucas. 1837 MARY KENNEDY *N. Africa* 402 Nearly every one with an object in carrying paper parcels for fear of being taken for tailors. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 3/2 Paper-cover issues of scientific and other serious books.

b. *Ap.* Like paper; slight, thin, flimsy, frail, feeble: as if made of paper).

1603 CHAPM. *Byron's Tr. Plays* 60 The swiftest preparation and attempture rendred by Paper-action high and dreadful. c 1708 SIR JOHN. IV. 51 *Mod.* What Paper Walls such persons are apt to build themselves with. 1901 FRANCIS *Saps upon Sleigh* 1. viii, Not of any paper fault! 1894 CHILDE *Landgrab* 4 To garner in paper-leaf sage, do ye see. 1877 A. H. GRANT *Phys. Educ.* x. 87 In some very badly developed cases no power or no exercise may be needed in the thickness of an inch; such beds are ... called Paper chests. 1890 *Labour Commission Gloss., Paper Mills*, a shop built of inferior material and badly put together.

c. *Ap.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or carried on by means of letters to journals, pamphlets, or books; literary. *Cf.* 1 *d*.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 16 So... was this Paper-assault, Pierce Pendilous, begotten. 1599 G. HARVEY *Pierce Pen.* in Wks. (Grosart) I. 203 Master Paperbags, and Inkhornmaids: or a greate deale worse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 190 Hard-prick and scratched, and every paper bodkin of the [spider] kind is mine! 1638 PRYNNE *Unbish. Treach.* (title) An Humble Remonstrance, and paper-battery. 1650 MYSTIC *Animadv.* to Wks. 1 (1651) 6 It will much help enough against the battery of these paper pellets. 1872 CLEVELAND *Eng. Traits* (1907) 170 It [Scotland] is reasonable to discontinue these paper-skirmishes. 1900 W. *Invasion to Mon. Outcome* I. 119 My external services are best rendered and were and all other kinds of paper-gall. 1901 *Chas. Rep.* 382 A very extraordinary paper war. 1893 C. E. B. BASSETT *Sarrep* in A life of perpetual paper warfare.

d. Written on paper, in written form; *esp.* existing only "on paper" (see 2 *b*) and not in reality; theoretical, hypothetical.

1818 CRUIKSHANK *Roby, Prof.* x. *Prof.* to Auth. "Charley Maine." 8 Of The paper fortresses of an imaginary Intellect. 1838-9 *Bentley's Misc.* (1868) IV. 37 If they have a mind to break in upon a paper law. 1843 JAMESON *Edwstone* I. ii. 100, I understand that the paper memorials that I had...it once to connect the models. 1844 MCCULLOCH *Lib. Exch.* (1859) II. 24 We are here transformed into the most consummate paper Constitution will groan when opposed to the interests and passions of men. 1894 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1897) 52 I remained simply a holder of paper subscriptions. 1901 *Harrison's Lane Law.* (ed. 5) *Paper Architect*, the state of a line of road previously to its under blockade in time of war, when the naval force on watch is not sufficient. 1882 CRISTIAN, *Paper Income*, *paper land*, one who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds it by courtesy. 1893 *Times* 2 May 10/1 Paper profits were divided as if they were real.

11. General Combs.

a. *attrib.* Of, pertaining or relating to, or used for, paper or papers: as *paper-case, -circulation, -clamp, -clip, -colour* (= white), *-cutter, -factory, -fibre, -file, -market, -merchant, -pavement* (cross 3), *-press, -pulp* (see PULP), *-punch, -tin, -stuff, -system* (sense 3 in CYCLOPÆDIA), *-trade*, etc.

1879 GUNN *Notes Publish. Pict.* 48 Wire ... these dress out of a "Paper-Case or Packet. 1893 *Economic Time Dictionary*, 108, A leather paper-case. 1862 *Athen. Rep.* II. 104 The decision of unlimited "paper-circulation. 1819 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "Paper-clamp, ... for holding newspapers, sheet music, pamphlets, etc. 1828 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXVIII. 61 Paper and "paper-colour. 1880 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 21 He will have "paper-cutter. 1880 BARRATT *Lit. Two Hills & Jots* (1888) 140 Persons who were interested in this question of the "paper-cycle. 1880 H. MONTGOMERY *Tour on Pyrenees* II. 400 Your pen is "paper-factory will run. 1851 KNIGHT *Old Land* xvi, The ordinary of business for "paper-files. 1853 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Paper-file*, a device to hold letters or other papers in a pack. 1851 KNIGHT *Old Land* xvi, To engage the Duchess Street "paper market. 1880 J. PARK *St. Lawr. Africa* 120, 300 Nine followed the process of the "paper-merchants. 1810 *Commons Worlds Rep.* 11 May 313 The

scheme for making *paper-currency perpetual.* **1893** *J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 252 The screws employed for "paper-pressure are generally formed with such coarse threads, and so rapid a spiral, that the elasticity of the paper is sufficient to force it to run back. **1839** *Ure Dict. Arts* 937 The raw sheets of "paper pulp then united are carried forward by the felt over a guide roller. **1900** *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LXI. 148/2 He started a *paper-pulp manufactory* at Chiswick. **1839** *Ure Dict. Arts* 936 (*Index*) sieves is employed to work the "paper-sheet previously to its being sized in the machine. **1893** *Edin. Rev.* II. 103 Dobbler to the "paper-system. **1813** in Colchest. *Rec. Essex* (1865) I. 398 We can have no war, so long as the paper-system lasts.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as *paper-blazing, -casing, -selling, -sparing, -using adjs.*; *paper-calenderer, -dresser, -glosser, -holder, -maker, -making, -marbler, -render, -seller, -sorter, -spiller, -splitting, -tester, -waster.* **c.** Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *paper-bound, -capped, -clothed, -colored, -covered, -moulded, -palisaded, -panelled, -patched, -sheathed adjs.* **d.** Similative, etc., as *paper-thick, -white adjs.*, *paper-whitener*; *paper-like adj.*

1720 Dialogue *Mercury-wife* 8 Is it What "paper-Wearing Characters are you? **1728** E. Glover *Hobl.* (1808) 5 So many "paper-clothed post to Pickets To them (Tattered) meaningly doth speake. **1832** *Knickerbr's Ed. Boy's Lem. Age* 180/2 To jump through a "paper-covered hoop. **1880** T. Flatman *Miscellaneous Poems* No. 28 (1713) II. 110 We shall we're have done, if every whistling "Paper-thrifter must be regarded. **1880** Cheavin, "Paper-glosser, a hot-presser for glossing paper or cards; one who gives a smooth surface to paper. **1884** Gardeners' Chronicle 22 "Paper-like walls. **1897** Mrs. Garrett *Travellers in Stat.* (1898) II. 33 Little pieces of his delicate paper-like bark. **1913** in *Banker Adv. Typ.* A "paper worker, *absorbeuse.* **1832** Rennie *Hum. Manuf.* xxiii. 318 If the rather leads at once with the paper-maker. **1868** Rennie *Hist. Coverl.* 10 The art of "paper-making not being introduced into England before the reign of Henry VII. **1880** in *Midsomer Pioneer* 27 *Feb.* 1/2 We think the West African Colonies specially adapted to the supply of paper-making bark. **1888** Cassell, "*Paper-marbler, one who marbles or colours paper with veins in imitation of marble for book-binding, paper-hangings, etc.* **1708** Swift *Acct. to Grub-Street Verses Written by Lord Bolus to "paper-spoiling Pope.* **1892** Wood *25th Hund.* II. 227 This grand sculptured "paper-spider ... Was strongly woven from pane to pillar. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, "*Paper-splitting, two pieces of woollen are firmly connected as the sides of the paper are rolled.* By a belt on each gives the paper to split upon. **1824** Mrs. Wordsworth *Cent. Pict.* 180, A Key ... which "suit to Words and Rose-pine but "Paper-thick. **1881** H. H. Dixon [*Scotty Mand*] *by Tramp* xxiii. 2 "paper-using country with a required format. **1682** *Modest Account* 15 Tax your Lordship to turn "Paper-waster. *c* **1585** Chester *L. C. W.* 1108 *Dale*, Up on a stable gallery 'paper wax. **1874** R. Trewhitt *Sketch. Club* 10 You have only the "paper-whitewash to stand for both.

12. Special Combs.: **paper-back**, a book with a paper back or cover; **† paper-bank**, a bank issuing notes; **paper-bark** (*tree*), name for *Melaleuca Leucadendron* and species of *Callistemon*, Australian trees, of which the bark peels off in layers; **paper birch** (see BIRCH *sb.* 1 b); **paper-blanket**, a contemptuous name for an inferior wrap; **† paper-board**, pasteboard (= BOARD *sb.* 4 *obs.*); **paper-boy**, a boy employed to sell newspapers; **paper-chase**, the game of hare and hounds (see HARE *sb.* 3 b) when paper is used for the 'scent'; hence *paper-chaser*, *-chasing vbl.*; **† paper-cigar**, a cigarette; **paper-cloth**, (*a*) a kind of cloth lined with paper; (*b*) a fabric made by Polynesians from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry and other trees; **paper-coal**, (*a*) a variety of coal or lignite of the Tertiary period, which splits into thin layers; (*b*) = DYSODILE; **paper credit** (*Comm.*), 'credit given on the security of any written obligation purporting to represent property' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1883); 'the term as commonly used includes book-debts, I.O.U.'s, and instruments of credit of all kinds' (Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* 1894); **paper-cutter**, (*a*) a paper-knife; (*b*) a machine for cutting the edges of paper; **paper day** (*Law*): see QUOT.; **paper-faced** *a.*, (*a*) having a face like paper, i.e. thin or pale; (*b*) faced with paper; **paper-fastener**, a metallic contrivance for fastening separate leaves of paper together more conveniently than a pin; **paper-feeder**, a workman or contrivance supplying a printing machine with sheets of paper: cf. FEEDER 8*a* and *c*; **paper-folder**, an instrument for folding paper, or a paper-knife, or the folding-stick used in bookbinding; **paper-gauge, -gage** (*Printing*), = GAUGE *sb.* 12 *a*; **paper-hornet**, a hornet that makes a papery nest (cf. *paper-wasp*); **paper-hunt** = *paper-chase*; **paper-machine**, a machine for making paper; **paper-man**, a man employed in some way about paper, as a paper-maker, a paper-hanger, etc.: one who sells or supplies papers; **paper-mark**, a kind of reed occurring in thin layers; **paper minister** (*Sc. colleg.*), a minister who reads his sermons; **† paper-moth**, a moth of which the larva devours paper; *fig.* one who is constantly occupied with paper (*cf. bookworm*); **paper-mulberry**, a small tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) allied to the mulberry, from the bark of which paper is made in China and Japan; **paper-muslin**: see QUOT. 2; **paper-nautilus** = ARGONAUT 2; **† paper paste** [= *F. carton pâte*], *papier mâché*; **paper-pholas**, see PHOLAS; **† paper-plant**, papyrus; **† paper-plot**, the plot of a play, etc., drawn up on paper; **paper poplar**: see POPLAR; **paper priest**, **† = *paper minister***; **paper-reed**, the papyrus: **† paper-royal**: see ROYAL; **paper-ruler**, an instrument used for, or person employed in, ruling straight lines on paper, a ruler; **paper-rush**, the papyrus; **paper sailor**, the argonaut or paper nautilus; **paper-shell**, anything with a very thin shell, as a soft-shelled crab; **paper-spar**, a form of calcite occurring in very thin plates (also called *slate-spar*); **† paper-stealth**, literary piracy, plagiarism; **paper-stock**, raw material from which paper is made; **† paper-table**, a sheet or leaf of paper; **paper-tree**, name for various trees and shrubs from which paper is made, as the Chinese *paper-mulberry*, *Daphne cannabina*, *Edgeworthia Gardneri*, and *Tetrapanax aspera*, all of the East Indies; **paper-washing** (*Photogr.*), water in which silver prints have been washed, esp. before toning, which often contains a considerable proportion of silver; **paper-wasp**, a wasp that constructs its nest of a papery substance made from dry wood moistened into a paste; **paper-weight**, a small heavy flat-bottomed object, of stone, metal, glass, etc., often ornamental, intended to be laid upon loose papers to prevent their being removed or disarranged; **paper window**, a window in which paper is used instead of glass; hence **paper-windowed** *a.*; **paper-work**, (*a*) work in paper, a structure made of paper; (*b*) a writing, a literary work; (*c*) the written work of a student in a class or examination; **paper-works**, a set of buildings in which paper is made, a paper-factory, paper-mill; **† paper-worm** = BOOKWORM 2.

1899 R. Kipling *Stalky* 73 There are a pile of "paper-backs on the shelf. **1708** Mdme. *Lonez. Cong.* II. 28 Two trading companies, ... an Assiento company, and a "paper-bank. **1846** Sydney Dixon. *Scotland* I. v. 106 The bole of the country was covered with specimens of the red and white gum, and "paper bark tree. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 191 *Callistemon*. ... The outer bark of some of the kinds ... peel off in layers, hence the trees are called Paper-Bark trees. Ibid. 191 The "Paper Birch, *Betula papyracea*, so called from the brilliant white colour of the bark of young trees, is an American species. **1681** Sydney *Appl. Patriots* (1851) 61, I, that ... am admitted into the company of the "Paper-Blowers. **1892** in *Municip. Corrupt.* 103 Called the Rotary Switch and life paper-blower. **1852** K. H. Digby *Conjectures* 11. 289 The conventional, exaggerated effusions of mere paper-blowers. **1910** *Sp. Com. Prospect* (Colombia, Bogotá) 51 Paper Bronzes. **1896** Daily *N.* 8 Mar. 6/6 Called the Rotary Switch and life paper-blower. **1852** K. H. Digby *Conjectures* II

1887 *N. Y. Times* 17 May, The paper-manufacturers are able to paper the country for a year in... less than a year. 1892 *Ind. Rep.* 10 May 363/1 Two nicely rehoused, very handsomely painted, papered, and otherwise got up.

b. *slang*. To fill (a theatre, etc.) by means of free passes: see PAPER *sb.* 4 a.

1872 WESTLAKE *Englishm.* 2 v., The house is well papered to-night. 1882 *Punch* 11 Jan. 9/2 When on the first night of a new piece the house is hardly 'papered', the effect is likely to be dismal. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Gen. Lit. Fams.* I. 211 I say The modern practice of papering the theatres was comparatively unknown.

5. To treat in any way with paper, *e.g.* to smooth with sand-paper.

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 144 This will scrape down the surface of the wood until it is ready for 'papering', i.e. being further smoothed by glass or sand paper.

† **Pa'per-book.** *Obs.* [*f.* PAPER *sb.* + BOOK.]

1. A book of blank paper to write in.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.* R. *Caldar, Cartularium codex*, a paper-books. *a* 1500 *Ancrene Anhelenne.* 1. (Arch.) 18 Abet thih, the childin ameot takes a paper booke, and sitteing .. by him selfe, ter him translates hare Englisshe the fairest leaues. 1640 HEYWOOD *Fair, Fram.* (Arb.) 23 So reading her sweet coach in a faire Alphabetique paper-book the notablest occurrences. 1747 CONVERSE *Lord.* (1754) I. 20, 268 To take memorandums of such things in a paper book. 1772 ELIZ. CRADOCK *Remarks Dwight* (1921) 109 On his birth-day... I sent him a paper-book, finely bound.

2. *Law.* A copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action, when the issue is one of law, not of fact.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxii. 317 Copies thereof, called paper-books, are delivered to the judges to peruse. 1796 *Mod. Cyclopæd.* 134 Pleas and paper books conclude this term. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 470 He had compared the case of Smith v. Parker in the report, with the paper-book, which was delivered to one of the Judges who then sat upon the bench. 1832 *Barbour's Chan. Cas.* (ed. 2) *Paper book*, the name by law, 1850, upon special pleadings, hastily made up by the clerk of the papers... an officer for that purpose, but now by the plaintiff's attorney or agent.

Papered (pē'pərd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* PAPER *v.* + -ED.] Covered, lined, decorated, etc., with paper.

1599 T. MORYSON *Itinerary* 40 Their papered Stord wherein they take repast. 1783 PEACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 368 Sing the papered board...into the room. 1802 CHARTER *Borough* xxiii. 302 There mark the fractured door and papered pain. 1819 E. A. FARMER *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 192 The ordinary plastered and papered walls.

Paperer (pē'pərər). [*f.* as PRED. + -ER¹.] One who papers (see the verb); *spec.* one who papers a room, a paper-hanger; one who fixes true in paper, as the final process in their manufacture.

1841 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 292 The painter, preparatory to the paperer,... has kept me expending Mrs. 18 weeks. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 360 The dyes are then taken to the paperers, who are each seated in front of a bench.

Pa'perful. [-FUL 2.] As much as fills a paper.

1710 *Tat. Tat. Coll. Tatler* (1898) 45 There was a great deal in it, by reason of several and among it a paper-full by itself.

Pa'per-hanger. A man whose business it is to cover or decorate the walls of rooms, etc., with paper-hangings.

1809-10 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Victor* III. The vulgar present, full of upholsterers and paper-hangers,... greased upon his attention with impertinent claims. 1900 *T. Hardy's Compl. Hardy, Mayor Hamilton.* xi. It is more general to pass the paper-hanger's brush down it first and follow this by applying a paper-hanger's roller.

Pa'per-hanging.

1. *pl.* Paper, usually printed in ornamental designs, used for covering and adorning the walls of a room, etc. (so called as taking the place of the cloth hangings formerly used); wall-paper. Rarely in *sing.* A piece or length of wall-paper.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2899/4 At the Warehouse for Newfoundland Hangings,...are made and sold many Paper-Hangings,...at Three-Pence...per Yard. 1739 STUKELEY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 363, I was surprized to find it...sticking against the paper-hangings of my room. 1867 *Sessional Papers Hong. Ki.* (1872) 122 The art of printing paper-hangings was introduced by some artizans from Korea.

2. The decorating of a room with wall-paper.

1898 At expert in paper-hanging.

Paperie, *obs.* Sc. form of PAPERY.

Paperiness (pē'pərinės). [*f.* PAPERY *a.* + -NESS.] Papery quality.

1892 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 1507/2 When he has rid his surfaces of a certain dryness and 'paperiness'.

Papering (pē'pərin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb PAPER; covering or decoration with paper. b. *concr.* Paper with which the walls of a room are covered; paper-hangings.

1849 *Greenhouse Compl.* 1/2 The most suitable colours... for the temporary painting, shadeing, or papering. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 302 Your modest allusions to papering and papering. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 363/1 The room remains in its original state, with the exception of the papering.

Pa'per-knife. A knife of ivory, bone, wood, or other substance, used to cut paper along a fold, esp. to cut open the leaves of an uncut book.

1808-9 J. SCHOOLING *Miserable Hours, Lyle* (1818) 102, II. Being refused to make a paper-knife of your finger. 1848 *Punchiana Lett. of Jolly*, A paper-knife with a Washer of pearl handle. 1889 RUSKIN *Præt.* II. 132 Handling thoughtfully on a table, playing with a paper-knife.

Hence **Pa'per-knife** *v.*, to cut with a paper-knife.

1898 *Academy* 17 Sept. 267/2 A flesh tooth of prehistoric ...has cracked an. The first to be paper-knifed was *The Mourning of Adrian Grime.*

Pa'per-mill. A mill in which paper is made.

1498 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* 29 May (in Bentley *Excerpta* (1831) 100), For a rewarde yeven at the paper myllys, the 3d. 1598 STOW, *Chronicles* (1600) 1088/2 paper myllne. 1599 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. 111 40. *a* 1628 CLEVELAND *Poet. Poems* 64 Where Scholars Tenets are freely cast Paper-mills. 1707 J. STANYAN tr. *Quincelet's Conc. Wks.* (1708) 227 At the Rag-mosses for the Paper-Mills. 1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 370 A very large and capital paper-mill at Maidstone, in Kent, which is the principal seat of the paper trade in England. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 360 Paper-mills, moved by water-power, were in operation in Tuscany at the commencement of the 14th century.

Hence **Pa'per-miller,** a man who works in a paper-mill.

1883 DOUGLAS *Mod. Ep.* 11, vi, No jealous paper-millers.

Pa'per-money. [PAPER *sb.* 1, 3.] Negotiable documents used instead of money, esp. bank-notes, passing uncountered from hand to hand; more strictly, a paper currency, which by the law of the country represents money and is a legal tender.

1672 C. MATHER *Consid. Bills Credit* to A. M. Davis *Tracts* (1901) 13, I therefore cannot a little wonder at the great inclination of our Countrymen who flatter to accept that, which they call Paper-Money, as pay of equal value with the best Spanish Silver. *a* 1697 *J. Pollexfen? Discourse Trade* 2, We have improved Paper Credit, and turn'd it into Paper-Money, by giving Notes and Bills the privilege of a new Species of Coin, and using them for making of most great payments. 1698 A. *Fr. Fr.* proposing the making of Silver Money abroad, and using Paper Money at home. 1725 BOLINGBROKE *Quarrel* 3 Any Whether the shame of banks and paper-money is a just objection against the use thereof? 1726 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. 6 (1869) I. 291 There are several different sorts of paper money; but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the sorts which is best known. 1801 in Colchest *Var. Rides* (1882) I. 54 The deceiving and destructive system of paper-money. 1880 BOSC, Paper in *Farmer's Mag.* May 869 What is real paper money? The answer is, banknotes. They are written promises by a bank or Government to pay a certain quantity of coin to the bearer on demand.

attrib. 1796 W. DOUGLAS *Diss. Caver. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 13 We can...to our Paper Money, the Cherokee tribes have incredibly depreciated. 1823 in Colchest *Var. Rides* (1887) I. 288 To put an end to the game of the paper-money people. 1848 F. CUMMINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 2) II. 13 [Each] has charged about the same paper-money price for his articles.

Papern (pē'pərn), *a. Now dial.* [*f.* PAPER *sb.* + -EN⁴.] Of paper.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sir T. T.* 2. 440 With doubles wonder ...papern shoes. *Ibid.* vii. 240 But kings Cambusan could speed wonder shoes on papern-pinnions hurrelles heavings hoist. [Now common in 1. v. *dial.* Hunterd. in Cowen. *n. q.* papern shoes, 'a paper-bag'.] 1900 Eng. Dial. Dict.]

† **Paper-office.** *Obs.* An office or place where documents were kept: cf. PAPER *sb.* 7. a. The older name for the STATE PAPER *Office*; spec. the place near Whitehall where the state papers used to be kept. b. A place attached to the King's (Queen's) Bench where legal documents were kept.

1693 WESTON *Will* Instr. I have in my said Majesty off the Papers...that perchance his Majesty will think fit to be preserved in his Paper-Office. 1696 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct., His Hon. Williamson, Master of the Paper Office. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., All ... Letters of Intelligence, and many other Publick Papers committed to the King's Council, or the two Secretaries of State, are afterwards transmitted to the Paper-Office, wherein they are all disposed in a place of great Security and Convenience within the King's Royal Palace. 1707 *Charles Carpenter's St. King*, 10. But The Custos Brevium, Nat. Prius, and the Paper Offices, are in the Queen's-Bench Office in the Temple. 1709 *Is. Hanover Collect.* 3 Aug. 63 H. 8 c. 15 ... To the Keeper of ye Paper-Office at Whitehall. 1748 in 3rd *Rep. Dep. Keep. Pub. Rec.* 250 Paper Office, Application for the old office adjoining to Whitehall Chapel.

Pa'per-stainer. [STAINER, *f.* STAIN *v.*]

1. One who stains or colours paper. Humorously used for an author, esp. an inferior author.

1598 NASHE *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 47 Let none marr but Stafe nor stante and thinke ... while I am playing the paper stainer. 1701 *Grub. Mag.* XLI. 201 The whole tribe of Paper-stainers, from the stout Elevan, to the meanest scriven dwell at the Printing Office. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 3/1 The author...lacks something of the true poet, but rises far above the mere purposeless paper-stainer.

2. A maker of paper-hangings.

1756 MORGANS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 19 Mr. Butler, a paper-stainer, trying to make some experiments for the better Fixing of colours. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Directt.* 303 Vincent & Co., Paper-stainers. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 4/3 The wife of a paper-stainer.

Papery (pē'pəri), *a.* [*f.* PAPER *sb.* + -Y.] Of the consistence of paper; resembling paper; thin or flimsy in texture.

1587 MIR. *Lucrece* (1631) 3 So the Ægyptian asks with money hearts Of papery realms. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Feast*, The horses of papery butterflies. 1853 SURTEES in *Fraserian. Trav.* XXIII. 383 Turkey (you certainly know) is papery. 1900 *Daily News* 12 May 6/3 Chalk pills ...look simpler and papery-brown when they are of the best.

[Papescent, error for PAPESCENT in J. and subseq. Dicts.]

Papess (pē'pes). [alt. *F. papesse* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), *fr. papesse* 'a shee-pope, a popelesse' (Florio), med.L. *papissa*, *f. papa*: see -ESS¹.] A female pope: = POPESS.

Historically used of the alleged Pope Joan (q.v.).

1600 HOLL. *Hist. Mar. Camps* lv. 1. 1158 Was the Historie of that their monstrous Pageant of the making? 1678 R. RUSSELL *Acad. Quakers* 2. 8 [Q. 1701 with Oxfordshire antiquities upon this Papess or Popess]. 1680 ROBERT-GOELIS *Cur. Mythic Mod. Popes, Anchrists, & Pope Foxes* 170 She is commonly called the Papess Joan.

† Papeterie (pāpetrī). [*F.*, = paper-manufacture, paper-trade, stationery-case, *f. papetier* paper-maker, paper-merchant, in med.L. *papeterius* (1414 in Hatz.-Darm.) irreg. deriv. of *papier* paper.] A case or box, usually ornamental, for paper and other writing materials; a stationery-case.

1897 in Weekes. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 30. 13 A combination of desk, papeterie, and dispatch-box.

† Pa'pey. *Obs.* Also pappey. [app. a deriv. of L. *papa* pope.] A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, London, or their residence.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xx. 130 Thre come yere to the Pappey, a prieste house, wherein sometime was kept a Fraternitie, or brotherehood of S. Charitie, and S. John Euangelist, called the Pappey, for prieste longeynge Priestes die in unto hospitale Priestes are called Pappes founded in the yeare 1430. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 60.

Papey, *obs.* form of PAPAW.

† Pa'p-hawk. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [*f.* PAP *sb.*¹ + HAWK.] A child at the breast, a suckling.

c 1450 *Lay Folys*, *Shakes. Soc.*) 139, Popeys and pap-hawkes I [Harrod] ne[ver] yonge to pepse With my spore prevyes, psyches, and vespenale.

Paphian (pā'fiən), *a.* and *sb.* [L. *Paphi-us* adj. (f. *Paphos*) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite or Venus (the *Paphian Goddess*, *Paphian Queen*).

c 1614 Sir W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* 2, 133 The Paphian Queen such trusted did never leave. 1879 TENNYSON *St. Paul* (1887) 403 The orgies of the Paphian goddess.

2. *transf.* Pertaining to love; *esp.* pertaining to, or devoted to, unlawful sexual indulgence; belonging to the class of prostitutes.

1598 ROBERT GREENE, A. v., Hymen ...Paphian fire or that (it takes) for the fire or Arrows of Love. 1599 *Pierce Penilesse Supplication* 100, 1614 (Pearce C.A. *Marlowe*, 102) Many Paphian girls were known to sing and smile. 1673 E. WARREN *Londinensis* I. 17 The Paphian sisterhood.

B. *sb.* 1. An inhabitant or native of Paphos.

2. A devotee of the Paphian Venus; a prostitute.

1611 BEDWELL *Medit. fr. Horace* 390 In vitam (ed.) were a Paphian or a gentle. 1846 F. CUMMINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 250 A miraculously converted Paphian.

Pap-holy: see POPHOLY.

Paphood (pā'fhod), *nonce-wd.* [*f. PAP sb.*² + -HOOD.] Infancy.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 301 Betrothed to them as thy 'bride with' since the days of paphood.

Papisy, obs. form of POPINJAY.

† Papi-colist. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* L. *papa* pope + *-cola* worshipper + -IST.] A worshipper of the pope', a papist. So **Papi'colar** *a.*

1632 T. ADAMS *Reply a Peter* i. 17 The word TITHES, not one paphistickes, is not found in the Scriptures. 1644 *Spec. Ithink Impertinents* 19 The Romish Dogmatists are in error. *c* 1680 CHARNOCK in *Life, Wks.* (1758) III. 364 As a German would have expressed himself, '...a score of the Roman Catholic Papisto-polemico-nonsensical, creed'.

† Papier mâché (pāpyā mæ-ʃē). Also with hyphen, and with *accepts a* to *maché*, which is also found variously misspelt. [*a. F. papier* paper, *mâché* chewed, *pa. pple.* of *mâcher* = L. *mansticare* to chew, (See below.)]

A substance consisting of paper-pulp or paper reduced to a pulp (often mixed with other substances), and shaped by moulding; used for boxes, jars, trays, various fancy articles, etc.; finer kinds consist of sheets of paper pasted together.

1772 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 262 The selling commencing with *papier-machée*. 1798 [R. DOSSIE] *Handmaid to Arts* (ed. 2) I. 492 Paper:...is rarely made the subject of japanning till it is converted into *papier machè*. 1799 *Compl. Lett. Writer* (ed. 6) 229 A beautiful and especially carved and gilt chassis of papier maché. 1798 T. MARTYN *Connoisseur* No. 92 Some large and elegant Jars and Vases in *Papier maché*. 1808 TURNER *Upholsterer's Guide* 128, 91 sl. Colouring articles made of *papier maché*. 1879 G. FRANCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 309 Thin sheets of papier-maché.

b. *attrib.* (usually = made of papier mâché).

1789 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 280 *A papier-machée* ceiling. 1777 SIR A. I. RITSON in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 137 A *papier-machée* snuff-box. 1899 *Daily News* 26 June 6/4 The laundry room, wherein the patient satisfied of Jove 6/4 The laundry room, wherein the patient satisfied needles, or mending, receives the bathing hood and more out complete carriage of pages of copy.

Obs. Although composed of French words, the name *papier mâché* appears not to be of French origin; it is not to engrave in the French Encyclopædias of the 18th century, Littré, or Hatz.-Darm., except in the sense of 'charcoal paper'; *papier mouillé*, and figurative uses of this, are known. The *papier mouillé*, and figurative uses of this, are known. The term is not in the *Dictionnaire des Arts et Métiers*, 1792, *Encyclopédie des Sciences et Arts*, 1827, the *Journal de l'Empire*, *Conférence des Connoisseurs*, etc., of 1809, 1778, since it is from an English source, translating from the *Handmaid to Arts* of 1758 (see above); in later French works. It appears to be rather as French for 'mashed paper'. Cf. the translation *papier* or French for 'mashed paper'. Cf. the translation *papier* for making into embossing in Boyle's *Chem. Things*, 1, 38—2

'First soak a convolute specety of which paper ... then mould it to her wear', etc.]

Papilionaceous (pāpĭlĭōnē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 **papill-**. [f. mod.L. *papilionaceus* (of insects), in F. *papilionacé* (Réaumur 1734); *papilionatus* (of plants), Ray 1686; f. L. *papilion-em* butterfly: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a butterfly or butterflies; of the nature of a butterfly; belonging to the butterfly tribe. Now *rare or Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 126 Papilionaceous Fly. 1714 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 212 A good though rare Work Description of the Papilionaceous Fly. 1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 401 He takes pleasure to inquire for caves and resorts the papilionaceous race with curious pins. 1837 T. HOOD *Tenth Brig.* xvii. Pupils...the lovely lively lady with the papilionaceous wings.

b. *fig.* Having the character of which a butterfly is taken as a type: cf. BUTTERFLY 2.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc., Burnell's Johnson* (1857) III. 31 A bright papilionaceous creature. 1870 MRS. DAVIDSON *Homage to Fortune* I. 1. 31 The woman he has allotted hitherto belong to the papilionaceous race.

2. *Bot.* Applied, from its fancied resemblance to a butterfly, to that form of flower found in most leguminous plants, having an irregular corolla consisting of a large upper petal (the *vexillum* or standard), two lateral petals (the *alæ* or wings), and two narrow lower petals between these (forming the *carina* or keel). Also said of the plant.

1688 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 2. 58 Herbs...Papilionaceous; the flower having some resemblance to a Butterfly, as the Flowers of Peason, &c. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 788 Many papilionaceous and winged Plants. 1797 HOUTTUYN *Lindsey's Trans.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxix. 190, I saw the...tree of Judea, covered with the...red papilionaceous flowers. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fert.* i. 3 Papilionaceous flowers...often spontaneously exhibit adaptations for Cross-fertilisation.

Papilionine (pāpĭlĭōnəin), *a. Entom.* [mod.L. *Papilionin-æ* (lepi. pl.), f. *papilio* butterfly, in mod. Zool. the name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the subfamily *Papilionin-æ* or swallow-tail butterflies.

†**Papilious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *papilio* butterfly + -OUS.] Allied to the butterfly.

1731 GREWE *Exp. Melodv* v. x. § 2 (1749) 96 Silk-worms, and the other Insects of the papilious Kind.

‖ **Papilla** (pāpĭlă). Pl. **-æ**. [L., = nipple, dim. of PAPULA swelling, pimple.]

1. *Zool.* and *Anat.* a. The nipple of the breast; the mamilla. (*rare* in Eng. use.)

1708 TWYNE *Barth. De V. R.* v. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.), Pe wiche be bred of pe pappe...hatte papilla in latyne. 1803 in *Blackwood's Mag.* Dec. (1918) 718 *Papilla*, a red Excrescency in the middle of the Breast. 1307-41 CHAUCER *Cyrl.* 1. 71 The lateral bones, coming from the several parts of the breasts, terminate in the *Papillæ*.

b. Any minute nipple-like protuberance, usually soft and fleshy, in a part or organ of the body:

e.g. those on the skin, specially abundant at the tips of the fingers and elsewhere, and constituting the apparatus for the sense of touch (*tactile papillæ*); those on the tongue (*circumvallate, conical, filiform, foliate,* and *fungiform papillæ*), most of which are concerned with the sense of taste (*gustatory papillæ*); those at the tips of the Malpighian pyramids in the kidney (*renal papillæ*); those in the embryo which ultimately produce the teeth (*dental papillæ*); and those in various parts of insects and other invertebrates, *esp.* two tuberculous organs which can be protruded from the antennæ in certain beetles, *Lachrymal papillæ*, a slight protuberance on the edge of the eyelid, traversed by the lachrymal duct. (*Optic papilla*: see OPTIC *A.* 2.)

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. 144 Mr. Cowper hath...given us very elegant Cuts both of the skin, and the Papillæ. 1728 HARRIS *Chamb. Mech.* I. v. 53 The extremes *Papillæ* which are the immediate Organ in the Senses of Feeling, Taste, and Smell. 1842 CARPENTER *Princ. Hum. Phys.* § 906 The *papillæ*...are little elevations of the surface of the corium, easily perceptible by the unaided eye. 1864 *Athenæum*, 27 Feb. 279 The Dentinal pulp...makes its appearance in the form of a papilla, budding out from the free surface of a fold or groove of the mucous membrane of the mouth. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXI. 817 Each hair grows from a single dermal papilla only, of which it is the greatly prolonged epidermal covering. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 120 (In *Rhabdocœlida*) The tube-feet are either partially or completely retractile, and furnished with a terminal disc...or they are conical *papillæ* without discs.

c. *Path.* A small papule or pimple.

1797 H. BALLEY *Mech. Anat.* (ed. 2) 191 Papillæ and pustules, somewhat resembling the small-pox. 1830 *Lyd. Sum. Lect., Papilla*...Also, a destructive of *Papula*.

2. *Bot.* A small fleshy projection upon any part of a plant.

1846 GRIFF., *Papillæ*...In Botany, the minute points upon the surface of a leaf; the vesicles on leaves of twigs (sec.). 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 37 Peppermint...*papillæ* scale-like when dry. 1883 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 253 In the earliest stage of its development the leaf is a mere papilla consisting of meristic cells...and natural epidermis.

Papillar (pæpĭlăi, pāpĭ·lăi), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillāri-us*: see next.] = next.

1832 R. KNOX *Richard's Anat.* 141 Small papillar eminences, which are much more distinct upon the denuded dermis, than when seen through the epidermis. 1861 HULME tr. *Wagner's Faculties* 11. vi. 98 Both a case of papillar and vascular inflammation.

Papillary (pæpĭlări, pāpĭ·lări), *a.* [f. L. *papilla* (see above) + -ARY: cf. F. *papillaire* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of the form or nature of a papilla; containing, furnished with, or consisting of papillæ; of, pertaining to, or effecting papillæ.

Papillary body: the papillary layer of the skin. *Papillary muscles*: bundles of muscular fibre springing from the walls of the ventricles of the heart and attached to the chordæ tendineæ.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 492 Concerning the Tongue, the same Author (Malpighi) has discovered in it many little Eminences, which he calls Papillary. 1672 DENHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. v. (1713) 342 note, The outward Cover of the Tongue...under which lie papillary Parts. 1688 FAGGE & PEACOCKE *Perfect. Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 11. 60 The papillary layer of the cutis. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. Med.* VII. 847 Irregular contraction of the papillary muscles.

b. *Bot.* Of the nature of a PAPILLA (sense 2).

1872 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 54 The papillary edge of the summit of the pistil is the stigma.

Papillate (pæpĭlĕt, pāpĭ·lĭĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillāt-us*, f. *papilla*: see -ATE[2] 2.]

1. Furnished or covered with papillæ.

1837 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Papillatus*, papillate. 1854 E. COCKS *Birds Sc.* 187 Very Thin short, almost vanous, which are thickly papillate. 1887 W. PEARCE *Birds' Dismemberer* 98 Hypocirrus nose ridged, papillate, granular.

2. Formed into a papilla, papillary.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Papillated (pæpĭlēitĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] = PAPILLATE *a.*

1808 TURTON *Linn. Syst. Mist.* II. 69 Branchiæ projecting, in the form of scaly plates, papillated, or like cirri. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 141 The neck invested with a membrane and papillated skin. 1847 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1038 A papillated, or a simple mucus.

Papillectomy. *Surg.* [f. PAPILLA + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision.] The excision of papillæ.

1900 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. Pub. 1926 *Dorsal Papillectomy.*

Papilliferous (pæpĭlĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *papillifer*, in *F. papillifère* (Littré), f. *papilla* + *-fer* (see -FEROUS) + -OUS.] Bearing papillæ.

1846 KNOX & ST. *Salmond IV.* 370 Canals...3. Papilliferous (*Papillifera*). When at the last segment but one the tail moves two soft fleshy organs, which secrete a milky fluid and yield a powerful scent. 1866 TODD, BOWM. *Anat. Man's Physiology, Papilliferous*, covered with minute soft, tubercles or excrescences. 1900 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 20 Jan. 172 The perforation of papilliferous cysts.

Papilliform (pæpĭlĭfōɹm), *a. erroneously*, **papillaform.** [f. mod.L. *papilliform-is*, f. as prec. + -FORM.] Of the form of a papilla; nipple-shaped.

1846 BAKER *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 356 Anus on the posterior extremity, and a papilliform filamentous tube it. 1861 HULME tr. *Wagner's Faculties* iii. 72. 20. 143 The Leech then shows a small papilliform piece of the skin two to seconds. 1878 DUNN *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 139 A thicker outermost layer is formed of unicellular processes.

‖ **Papillitis** (pæpĭlăi·tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L.: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the optic papilla.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Papilla, congestion, &c.* All cases of inflammation of the Optic disc are now usually designated *Papillitis*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 637 Attended with headache and a slight degree of papillitis.

‖ **Papilloma** (pæpĭlōʊ·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-ata.** [f. PAPILLA + Gr. ending *-ωμα*, *-oma* = formation: cf. CONDYLOMA.] A tumour of the skin or of a mucous membrane, consisting of an overgrown papilla or group of papillæ, usually covered with a layer of thickened epidermis or epithelium; *e.g.* a wart, corn, condyloma, etc.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 42 A papilloma is composed of papillæ, often very large and irregular in shape. 1879 T. H. GREEN *Pathol. Painter.* (ed. 2) 191 The Papillomata are new formations resembling in structure ordinary papillæ, and like these they grow from connective tissue, vessels, or nervous surfaces.

Comb. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1122 Papilloma-like growths in cysts. *Ibid.* IV. 837 A papilloma-like mass.

Hence ‖ **Papillomatosis**, the formation of a papilloma; **Papillomatous** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a papilloma.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 20 The benign papillomatous or glandiform form of tumour. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 683 A small papillomatous growth. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* X. No. 38. 180 Family peculiarity in cancer and in papillomatous gin supplies.

Papillose (pæpĭlōʊs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillōs-us*, f. *papilla*: see -OSE[1].] Full of or beset with papillæ or nipple-like projections.

1739 HILL *Hist. Animals* 402 The Anus, with a naked papillose lips. *The Monopty Duck.* 1793 CRUIKSHANK *Cyc. Suppl.* s. v. *Lung, Papillose Lung*, one whose surface is covered with little roundish protuberances, or vesicles. 1834-6 *Trans. Cycl. Anat.* I. 230/1 The tongue...becomes soft and papillose. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* 31 ed., Burdock...Anthers exserted: filaments papillose.

Hence **Papillosity**, papillose condition.

1882 WOOD in *Trans. Ent. Soc.* X. No. 220. 225 The papillosity of the upper part of the back of the nerve alone thoroughly distinguishes it.

Papilloso-, used as combining adverbial form of mod.L. *papillōsus* PAPILLOSE, as in **Papillo-sospinate** *a.*, rough with closely set papillæ.

1848 DARU *Zoophy.* (1848) 42 Surface of the corolla papillose-spinous.

Papillote (pæpĭlōt, -ōt). Also 8 **papillot**, **papellote** *a.*, 8–9 **papillotte**, 9 **papliotte**. [a. F. *papillote* (Mme de Sevigné a 1696), app. a verbal sb. from **papiller*, a supposed deriv. of *papillon* butterfly.] A curl-paper.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 4 Oct., I wish you could see the nodding wonder of his papillotes. 1778 *Rolliad* 19 The wild Dionysia still on Bubbles dote, And twine my native hair in papillotes. 1797 Mrs. A. M. HERBERT *Rapper-Gold* (1815) III. 184 A papillot having dropped from mistress's stay. 1832 BARNARD *Nat. Magic* 82 (1852) 40 Hot fingers soon to deliver motion among the papillotes.

attrib. 1845 *Sportsman's Handbk. Brit. India* (1846) 82 A good supply of papillote paper.

Papillous (pæpĭ·lŏs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *papillōsus*: see -OUS.] = PAPILLOSE.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1716) I. xiv. § 6 The Particles of the Olfactory Nerves...must strike with some Force against the Papillous Tegument, or prominent Tissue of Smelling. 1800-32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 488 Cavity below the nails...dotted with papillous apertures, making fresh entries.

Papillule (pæpĭlĭūl). [ad. mod.L. *papillula*, dim. of *papilla*.] A minute papilla; in *Entom.* applied to a small elevation or depression with a minute papilla in the centre. Hence **Papillulate** *a.*, beset with papillules.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 274 *Papillule* (*Papillula*), a tubercle or variety with an elevation in its centre. *Papillulate* (*Papillulatus*), beset with many papillules. Ex. EDYE *of Lycæna Alexander* ♀.

† **Pa'pin.** *Obs.* In 3 papyn. [app. a. F. *papin*, now **pap* for children'. Cf. Sc. *Pappin* 'a sort of batter or paste, generally made of flour and water, used by weavers for dressing their linen warp, or their webs' (Jam.).] A dish composed of milk, flour, and yolks of eggs, sweetened with sugar.

c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 Pappyn.—Take floure Myelke or Flowre, an drawe it þorw a streynoure, an set it ouer þe fyre, an let it boyle a-whyle (etc.).

Papinga, -gay, -go, -jay, obs. ff. FOWLGAY.

Papin's digester: see DIGESTER 4.

† **Papion, -oun.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *papion*, ad. mod.L. *papio, -onem*, of unknown origin.] A carnivorous beast used in hunting; app. the cheetah or hunting leopard.

(a 1344 [see VILLANI *Hist. Orient.* (Du Cange), Papiones quos equitant ad venandum quibus alcocatis quasi lupi. c 1378 MACHAUT. (French text) (Godef.) v. 14 En Cipre non chacie aucuns papions, ni aucuns leopards prisiez, ni perpignent trop bien les bestes sauvages.) c 1400 (English text) *Mod.*, In Cipre men hunten with papiones[MS. *Cott. Vit.* papyones] or pertrichis, purpernel,[so MS.] or lynx (þat is leoperde). 1398 TREVISA *Trip.* I. 58 (H.) *De Prop. R.* xviii. 21 Papiones, þe pellíser hapnes, wel reioiþinge, wel pursuenge).

Papir, papire, obs. forms of PAPER.

Papish (pē·pĭʃ), *sb.* and *a. Now dial.* [app. f. *pape*, dial. form of PEER (F. *pape*, L. *papa*).]

A. *sb.*† Papistical, popish. (A hostile epithet.)

1548 GARDINER *Declar. Nove* 21 b. This they will take ure. These popyshe hystlop and Sibth hower, doest there dewy prohibition? (*Title note*) They cry the word papish, to stop every mans mouth withall. 1598 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 137 The ministers...do answere...that belong to the papishe priests. 1739 DELOENEY *Pope* 142 None but papish and popish heats will heed him. 1862 *Notes Tales* & *Jok.* III. 180 The rebel crew, and their papish priest. 1898 CROCKETT *Stand. Bearer* xiv. 128 He had been a Papish priest somegate in his youth.

B. *adj.* = PAPIST, *Papistical, or illiberal.*

1604 in R. E. C. Waters *Parish Reg. Bing.* (1883) 68 Christian Snowden...was buried by women, for she was a papishe. 1688 DRYDEN *Don M. Mare-ad* 51. I, Three are sober Papishes, I'll warrant, that, for fear of my daughter. 1792 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to Mrs. Phillips* (1931) I. 170 Dr. Wilmot is somewhat too papish for me. 1862 *Notes & Queries* 3rd. S. II. 190 Dr. Wilmot's somewhat too papish has not yet shown any fruits. Papishers last night.

Papism (pē·pĭz'm). [a. F. *papisme* (1578 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. as next + -ISM.] The papal system; papacy; Roman Catholicism.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 83 If all thynges muste be practised, that hathe been practysed in papisme. 1554 BOURN *Faithf. Exam.* (1563) 158 Be bung as ye Manie unlearned, so long shall papisme continue. a 1622 F. LEIGH *Two Sermo.* (1624) 37 Papisme ...is not a total defection, but an alienation, from Christ. 1708 H. DODWELL *Athan. Brit.* II. 361 Invocation of Saints, Church-Ornaments, Priest-Vestments, Altar-Garments, or such like Traditional Articles of Popism. 1850 H. W. GEORGE *Dispy.* (1883) 353 He [Bennet] enters into the whole case of Puseyism,...Popism, his own position.

Papist (pē·pĭst). [a. F. *papiste* (1548 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. 16th c. L. *papista*, f. *papa* pope: see -IST.]

1. An adherent of the pope; esp. an advocate of papal supremacy; also, more generally, a member of the Roman Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic or Romanist. (Usually hostile or opprobrious.)

1530 PALSGR. *Acolastus*, *apvl. Luther Wks.* (1566) 191 The popes helpers & his fauorers, whom he [Luther] called papists or elles in derision, papistes, papanistes, & papanes, & papanes] 1534 (*title*) A Litel Treatise against the Blasphemyes of wicke Papists in Comon. 1847 J. SPENCER *Jubilee Disp.* (1918) 63 To clear that all Roman-Catholicks, that is, all Communicants with the Church of Rome or Papists as they call them; hold the substance of the Pope's Antichrist.

1690 TAUNTON *et Apo.* in *Pulpit Library* (1829) VI. 136 The Papists and other enemies of the Ch. of England. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 61 The Papists, in the beginning of the last century, the Papists of England were only a Handful, and the Protestants of France only a fifteenth part of the respective nations. 1850 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/3 In spite of the clamours of the extreme Papists, the Vatican recognised that it had still to look to the Italian Government for protection.

2. *attrib. or quasi-adj.* = PAPAL.

1829 LORD MONTEAGLE *Ambridge* (1852) 277 There, and in the bright hours that opened to them of gaining all of papist government, is in their consequence to a loss to Europe.

Hence **Pa·pistities** *sb.*, **Pa·pistly** *adv.*

1579 FENTON *Epist. Bandel* 194 To reason from the authority of men regularly, is Papistities. 1708 M. DUNCH *Milton. Brit.* 111. *Illus. Drawne* 69 He was suspected to be a Papist or Papistly affected.

Papi·stic, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PREC. + -IC; cf. F. *papistique* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. = PAPISTICAL. (Usually hostile.)

1593 JOHN *Eccl. Cons.* vb. 108 b, Lykenesse in the practicke obedience, when a multitude is there of headdes in papistic ceremonies. 1604 *Brief Inform. Aff. Parliament* 30 The Armie of the Popishen League ... did extreamely manage the low Palatinate. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Poetry* (1840) III. 190 Servitude both to the old papistic worship. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (ed. 2) II. 268, 269 note, I do not see why the papistic prelate Dunstan has not as good a claim to the reverence of a reformer as either Alfred or Ælfric.

2. *absol.* or *sb.* = PAPIST 1.

1580 *Shepherd. Epist.* (1846) 10 The papistics affirming all their traditions to be agreeable ... to the word.

Papistical (pēpi·stikăl), *a.* [f. as PREC. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a papist or papists; adhering to the pope; of, pertaining, or adhering to the Church of Rome and its doctrines, ceremonies, and traditions; popish. Usually hostile or opprobrious. (In quot. 1568 = PAPAL.)

1550 CROWLEY in *Miscellanea Life & Lett. to Tudor* (1902) II. 61 Nor his grace cannot a little mervayl to here of the prelatical factes that is mayntained in that town. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 192 Applying to assist to the Papisticall Sea. 1604 WHITGIFT *Defensa* 318 Our Protestant Iustice ... (as well as the Papisticall) care not for counselling their Subiects that have to Geld. 1580 N. FERNANDEZ *Another Trac.* II. 66 A papistical or a catholicke sense. 1673 H. CRESSY *Epistle Scholastical* II. E. 17 The dissentients had become altogether papistical. Somebody had called them Papistical.

Papi·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a papistical manner; popishly.

1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 401 Inquire of such misdeed persons papistically set. 1599 BARNES *Divine Centurie* 30 These Quakers that Papistically and Popishly quarle themselves. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 227 What is called popularly and Papistically.

† **Papi·stically,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PAPISTIC + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render papistic.

1548 W. HARRISON *Pool* (1736) II. 67 Though he may not make them Turkes, yet he may Popify, or Papistically them.

Papistry (pē·pistri). [f. PAPIST + -RY.] The doctrine or system of papists; popery; the Roman Catholic religion or faith. (A hostile term.)

1581 *Pope Hyde in Shadow's Wks.* (1570) I. 9, 12, Sayth he is but papistry, Yea, fayned and hipocrisy. 1592 *Statutes & Ord. Scots. Jaf. Reba.* (1814) 59 To Rule (1816) 59 The abolishment of all papistrie. 1592–6 SYLVESTER & H. *Fr. Canz Holy Spirit*, Kinge as from sects and errors all, and from all Papistrie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 121 There was not small hope of reducing England to papistry. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 398 Because Popistry was odious. 1898 WESTCOTT *Mary Garrison* xxiii, Beholding ... The stronger seize his husband with the cleft of Papistry.

† **Pa·pize,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *papa* POPE + -IZE.] *intr.* To act or play the pope; to act on the side of the pope or papal system; *b. trans.* To render papal or popish. Hence † **Papized** *ppl. a.*, imbued with popery, conformed to the papal system; † **Papizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, playing the pope; following papal doctrines or practices.

1612 E. CHESWORTH *Treatise Sacrat.* 41 It is only an opinion of papizing Papists. 1624 BARNES tr. *Donnell's Reform. in Europe's Counsell Timed*, etc. 624 Where we see that nothing is decreed in the Councels but the Popes pleasure, and they were not any that the orders of the Councels doe Papize? 1638 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 Protestants out of the authority from all papized writers of that age. 1640 *Canons Synodal. Eccles. Scotic.* to Paplating Prelates. *a*1643 SYMMONS *Comm. on Jer.* III. 1714 He is accused of Papizing, because he wishes for reconciliation.

Paplette, paplote, variants of PAPELOTE *Obs.*

Papolatry (pēpǫ·lătri), *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *papa* pope + -LATRY.] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, the pope. So **Papo·latrous** *a.*, characterised by 'papolatry'.

1854 *Catalogue Rep. Eng. Anti-Papists* 18 Members of papolatry. *Ibid.* 201 The vice papolatrous and dogmatolic movement.

† **Papoose** (pāpū·s). Also ? **pappoose, pa-pouse,** 8–9 **pappoose.** [An Algonquin word: in Narragansett *papoos*, Penobscot *papōōsse* (i.e. *papoose*).] A North-American Indian young child.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 108 The little Papposes (sweete infants) also are borne fleeted together to preserve to the Sun Channelwhite. 1677 J. MAYHEW *New Eng.* (1884) 191 They thought ... to make the English believe these were Papooses sent of royal Progeny. 1689 ROMANCE *Trans. Lond.* 191 Pious *pappoose*, a word by which, as it is said, some of the Indians name a child. 1885 F. PARKMAN *Champlain* iii. (1892) 348 Naked papooses scrimped and raw. 1890 L. C. D'ORSEY *Sketches of Newspeak* 61 That queer contrivance in which squaws carry their papooses.

b. *fig.* Feeble in character, 'milk-and-watery'.

1886 *Times. Rev. Night Papooseroot*, the root of *Gymnopodium floridanum*.

† **Papoosh, papoush** *s* (pāpū·ʃ). Also 7 **papu-shes,** 9 **papoush** : see also BABOUCHE, PABOUCH. [a. Pers. پاپوش *pāpōsh* (Turkish پاپوچ *pāpooch*) slipper, shoe, f. Pers. پا *pā* foot + پوش *pōsh* covering.] A Turkish or Oriental slipper.

1662 WHEELER *Travels Greece* v. 161 They slip off their Papooshes, or Shoes, when they go in to the dear Devotions. *Ibid.* v. 320 They never wear Papooshes or Slippers, like the Turks. 1839 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lii. 272 A ragged and dirt-ingrained turban, with his papooshes in his hand. 1897 THORNBURY *Lambeth Adv. Pal. Council*, Wks. 1900 XIII. 60 His *pipes*, sorghicks, rotoghans, and papooshes made him a personage of no small importance.

† **Pappe,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *pappe*, ad. L. *pappus*.] = PAPPUS.

1697 TOURNEFORT *Roman's Disp.* 256 Flowers, which ... ribbed and have long pappe or down.

† **Pappe,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [? Connected with PAP *sb.*2 and *v.*? Cf. It. *pappare* 'to feed with pap' (Florio).] *trans.* To feed, cram, pamper.

*c*1440 in Wright *Voc. Ant.* II. 41 To pappe and pampe [*sic*], Saginio.

Pappescent (pāpe·sĕnt), *a. Bot.* Also *erron.* **pepesc-.** [f. L. *pappe-us* : see -ESCENT.] Producing a pappus, as composite plants.

1760 BEAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 77 The *Ursula* and *Villarsoni* are Cathartick: the both these are Lactescent, yet they differ from those which are Pappescent also. 1776 ADAM LYONET *Alimenta* 10, (1777) 210 Cooling, lactescent, pappescent Plants, as Chicory, Lettuce, Dandelion. 1793 — *Roots of Trees* 346 Some lactescent pappescent Plants as Endive.

Pappet, *obs.* variant of POPPET, PUPPET.

Pappiferous (pāpi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot. rare*—1, [f. L. *pappi-us* + -FEROUS.] Bearing a pappus.

1890 in CENT. *Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pappiform (pa·pifǫ̈m), *a. Bot. rare*—1, [f. L. *pappi-us* + -FORM.] Having the form of a pappus.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849/2

Papple, *dial.* var. PURPLE, cockle (weed).

Papponymic (papŏnĭ·mik), *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πάππο-ς grandfather, after *patronymic*.] (See quot.)

1873 M. A. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) II. 61, 71 Those who assumed the latter [*Hart*] adopted the father's name as *Patronymic*, while those who took the former [*Fitz*] chose the designation of the grandfather, the *Papponymic*.

Pappoose, pappouse, variants of PAPOOSE.

Pappose (pappō·s), *a. Bot.* [ad. med. Bot. L. *pappōsus* (in 17th c. botanists) : see PAPPUS and -OSE.] Furnished with a pappus; of the nature of a pappus, downy.

1691 RAY *Creation* v. (1692) 10 The pappose Plumage growing upon the Tops of some of them [Seeds]. 1703 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1247 Above 3 plain pappose spikes. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 313 *Calyx* — superior, with a membranous or pappose limb.

Pappous (pa·pŏs), *a. Bot.* [See prec. and -OUS.] = prec.

1698 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 113 The seeds of many pappous or downy flowers. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 321 Il combine et pappous or ribbed hairs. 1866 GRAHAM *Brit. Bot.* 409 Stalks ... bearing pappous.

† **Pappus** (pa·pŭs). [mod.L., a. Gr. πάππος.]

1. *Bot.* The downy or feathery appendage on certain fruits, esp. on the achenes or 'seeds' of many *Compositæ*, as thistles, dandelions, etc.; hence extended to the reduced calyx of *Compositæ* generally, whether downy, bristly, scaly, toothed, or membranous.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pappus*, in Botany, is that soft light Down, which grows out of the Heads of some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, etc. 1871 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (ed. 2) 1818 The capsule is crowned with a feathery pappus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849/2 *Pappus*, the calyx of compositæ, to which that organ is reduced to a membrane, or scales, or hairs, or a mere rim.

Comb. 1847 W. E. BROCK *Field Bot.* 32 Col. with a superior membranous or pappus-like limb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 222 Inappendent ... pappus-hairs in many series. *Ibid.* 288 Carduaceous tribes ... pappus-hairs almost unequal to G.

2. *Anat.* (See quots.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pappus, Anat.* Term for the fine downy beard of the clitoris. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pappus.* —Also, the downy hair of the chin and cheeks.

Pappy (pa·pi), *sb.*1 [dim. of PAP.] A child's pet-name for 'father'. *Now rare.*

1579 BOURNEMAN *Lane. to Village* 18 Come, be a dear good-natured pappy. 1780 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. viii. O no, Pappy has a world of business to settle first. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* 111, Now they were doing the same with poor pappy.

Pappy, *sb.*2 [dim. of PAP *sb.*2] A variety equivalent of PAP *sb.*2 (also *dial.* of PAP *sb.*1).

1897 E. S. ROBERTS *Ad Vulcanic* 38 A glass spoon-ring pappy from the spoon.

Pappy (pa·pi), *a.* [f. PAP *sb.*2 + -Y.] Of the nature or consistence of pap; soft and wet.

1656 WINSTON *Chirurg. Triumph.* 6, 14, 386, I saw it [his head] swell'd in several places: some of the Swellings were big and pappy. 1660 MAGIA *Spir. Pneum. Magick* I. 139 A vessel of Gold ... and was a very pappy metal. 1894 *Standard Mag.* LXVI. 102 A pappy potato, suited to the boiling. 1898 *Athenæum Syst. Med.* I. 400 Blood curdle and milk to that pappy condition.

Pappy, *obs.* form of PEEPY.

Papsy (pa·psi). [f. PAP *sb.*2 + -SY.] = PAPPY *sb.*2

1897 W. ELLIS *Dinner Cutlet.* No. 4 There would soon be an end of prosperous and strength, and it would be weak, and pappy; ... And thick-headed, like his own works. 1899 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. iv. You ... left me to talk half the day to that pappy, sappy, sappy boy Englishman.

attrib. Comb., as *pappy-headed*.

1848 SHIPMAN *Life W. C. Channing-ham*, An honest fellow of the mawkish sweet kind, pappy-headed still, a very goose.

Papre, Papry, *obs.* forms of PAPER, PEPPER.

† **Papse.** *Obs. rare*—1. The name of some game or sport; or perh. *pl.* pranks.

*c*1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 356 And were schull ye see Herre ... schall plese yngre for to pegen prowse.

‡ **Papula** (pa·pyŭlă). Pl. **-æ.** [L., = pustule, pimple, in form a dim. of **papa*, app. from a root *pap-* to swell.]

1. *Path.* = PAPULE 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Papula*, a Swelling with many reddish Pimples that rise and spread. 1835 R. BRANDRETH *Clin. Observ.* 10 The papulæ remain, a little longer than in the course of each. 1876 DUNGLISON *Dis. Skin* 41 Papulæ are circumscribed, solid elevations of the skin, varying in size from a pin-head to a split pea.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = PAPULE 2.

1857 [see PAPULIFEROUS]. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Bot.* ed. 2 iv Those with one nectocyst still placed above the level of the epidermis are frequently termed papulæ or papillæ.

Papular (pa·pyŭlăr), *a.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Pertaining to or of the nature of papulæ or pimples.

1818–20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* ed. 2) 311 Three papular affections are peculiar to infants. 1875 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 111 Administration [sublimate] was by a papular eruption.

Papularde, *obs.* form of PAPELARD.

Pa·pulated, *a.* [f. L. *papula* + -ATE2 2 + -ED1.] Covered with or marked by papulæ or pimples.

1800–32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 461 A hard, papulated or warty fold. 1874–88 W. WHITMAN *Princ. & Pract. Vet. Med.* (ed. 3) 116 The disappearance of the papulated eruption.

Papulation (papyŭlē·ʃŏn). [n. of action f. L. *papulare* to produce *papulæ* or pimples.] The formation of papulæ or pimples.

1877 BENNETT *Hemetik. Med. Art.* 31 Papulation is induced [*Ol. Jecor. Aselli*, 30, 3iij, or more daily. 1894 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 61 The papulation is so frequently the consequence of the scratching as to cause.

Papule (pa·pyūl). [ad. L. *papula*; cf. F. *papule* (1555 in HATZ.-DARM.).]

1. *Path.* A small, solid, somewhat pointed swelling of the skin, usually inflammatory, without suppuration; a pimple.

1687 MAYNE *Inst. med. Capitale* 1 1884 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 32 Papules and tubercles may exist in abundance with very little erythema. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1. c., The minute anatomy and pathology of papules are very various.

2. *Zool. and Bot.* = PAPILLA 1 b, 2.

1870 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* (1874) 203 Nodules approximate, with their papulæ appliances.

Papuli-ferous, *a.* [f. L. *papula* + -(I)FEROUS bearing.] Bearing papulæ; papilliferous.

1893 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Papulifera, Bot.* Having or bearing papulæ, as the branches, leaves and calyces of the *Hieracium pseudocerinthe*. *papulifolium*.

Papulo- (pa·pyŭlō), used as combining form of PAPULE, PAPULA, in pathological terms, as

Papulo-erythe·ma, erythema accompanied by papules; hence **Papulo-erythe·matous** *a.*, characterized by papulo-erythema. **Papulo-pu·stular** *a.*, characterized by swellings resembling papules but containing pus. **Papulo-squa·mous** *a.*, characterized by papules covered by scales. **Papulo-ve·sicle,** *a* swelling resembling a papule, but containing fluid; hence **Papulo-vesi·cular** *a.*, characterized by papulo-vesicles.

1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 816 Certain patches of erythema or 'papulo-erythema'. *Ibid.* 819 Preceded by a 'papulo-erythematous condition'. *Ibid.* 824 A 'papulo-pustular skin-affection'. 1876 DUNGLISON *Dis. Skin* 241 Where the process runs into a 'papulo-squamous' stage. *Ibid.* 59 A great variety of stages of evolution ... giving rise to the papulo, 'papulo-vesicle, vesicle (etc.). 1879 E. MASSEWS *Clin. Observ.* 47 An irritable and 'papulo-vesicular patch on the back of each hand.

Papulose (pa·pyŭlōs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papulōs-us* : see PAPULA and -OSE.] Covered with papules or papillæ; papillose.

1778 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 383 *Papulosum*, papillose, covered with vascular Processes. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 37 Stigmata ... papulose, or granuliferous.

So **Papulo·sity.**

1858 *Edinb. Observer*, *Papulosity*, fulness of pimples or blisters. 1898 in PEACOCK.

Papulous (pa·pyŭlŏs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Covered with or characterized by papules, papillose; of the nature of a papule, papular.

1818–20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 2) 311 The varieties of papulous eruption are comprehended under three genera. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 808 Among the papulous diseases of the skin.

Papure, *obs.* form of PAPER.

† **Pa·pwort.** *Obs.* [f. PAP *sb.*2 (?) + WORT.] An old name of the herb Mercury.

a 1400–50 *Alexius. Med.* 867, 913 Mercurie or papewort ... for pose-wormwort; *mercurialis*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* 650, Papwort is Mercurie.

Papy, *obs.* form of PEEPY.

Papyllardile, variant of PAPYLLARDY *Obs.*

† **Papyr**, **papyru**, anglicised forms of PAPYRUS.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiii. xi. I. 392 The very bodie...of the Papyr is milde, serveth very well to write and weare therwith little heats. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* Bod. 1 Moses, when exposed in an Ark of Bulrush papyru. 1839 BAILEY *Infer. Log.* in *Mystics*, etc. (ed. 2) 86 Mile here papyr.

Papyr, **-s**, *obs.* forms of PAPER.

Papyraceous (papĭrē·ʃəs), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *papyr-us* (see PAPER) + -ACEOUS.] Of the consistence or thinness of paper; of the nature of paper; papyrous.

1731 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Animi.* 189 The violet-purple, papyraceous Bolete...It's whole substance is not thicker than that of a sheet of tolerably thick paper. 1804 C. DUNCAN *Lect. Lamarck's Invertebr.*, *Testacea* 391 Shell thin, fragile, and papyraceous. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 1366/1 The sclerotis is...quite papyraceous in some places. 1882 HOOKER in *Nature* 9 Mar. 437 This papyraceous substance has taken the place of the epidermis.

Papyral (pāpī·răl), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *papyr-us* + -AL.] Made or consisting of paper.

1848 LETTER *Cantabrus* viii. 6, Uncle Jack, whose pocket was never without a wax sheet of some kind...drew forth a cleaning papyral monster.

Papyrian (pāpī·rĭăn), *a.* Also **-ean**. [f. L. *papyrus* of papyrus + -AN.] Pertaining to or composed of papyrus.

1734 DONNAN *Agric. Poems* (1810) 360/1 And from whence, A second birth, grows the papyrean leaf, A native flow, on which the patient hand Delineates thought. 1858 I. TAYLOR *Phon. Theory. Another Life* (1858) 77 An inscription, which hypothesis had been considered to be leaf, or papyrian scroll.

Papyriferous (papĭrĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *papyrifer* papyrus-bearing + -OUS: see -(I)FEROUS.] a. Producing or yielding papyrus. b. Producing or yielding paper, or a substance resembling or serving as paper.

1856 BUNBURY *Geograph.*, *Papyriferous*, that bears or brings forth Papers, or the Reed Papyrus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Papyriferous*, *fem.* Bearing paper. ...*papyriferous*. 1866 J. H. ROSS in *Good's Mission.* 463 To name To Papyriferous seven-ninety Nile.

Papyrin (pa·pĭĭn). Also **-ine**. [mod. f. L. *papyr-us* (see PAPER) + -IN.] The name as *parchment paper* or *vegetable parchment*: see PARCHMENT.

1860 *Edin. Philos. Trans.* N. S. XII. 304 Vegetable parchment.—*Papyrine*. 1875-94 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 819 The stirred mass...is...[de-] salphated, salted...and then washed with weak ammonia...[is] converted...into a tough substance very much resembling animal parchment...The formation of this remarkable substance was first noticed in 1855, by Messrs. Prentiss and Fiedler, who gave to it the name of *Papyrin*. 1884 WARREN, *Papyrine*.

Papyrine (pāpə·rĭn), *a.* [ad. L. *papyrin-us* of papyrus: see -INE¹.] **a.** Made of papyrus. **b.** Resembling paper (MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

1828 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan. Idol.* I. 102 They made a papyrine vessel, which in form represented the head of the deity (Osiris). 1832 — *Dispensations* (1845) I. 370 The ancient inhabitants...where the great nautilus propels...is so used by its wild papyrine volucres.

Papyritious (papĭrĭ·ʃəs), *a.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *papyr-us* (see PAPER) + -ITIOUS: cf. L. *charticius*.] = PAPYRACEOUS.

1840 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* II. 208 It is of a white, slender, and papyritious texture.

Papyro-, combining form of Gr. πάπυρος PAPYRUS (also in sense 'paper'): as in **Papyrocracy** (papĭrŏ·krăsi) *nonce-wd.* [-CRACY], government by papers, i.e. by newspapers or literature; **Papyrology** (papĭrŏ·lŏdʒi) [-LOGY], the study of papyri; **Papyrophobia** (papĭrŏfōu·bĭă) *nonce-wd.* [-PHOBIA], dread of paper; † **Papyrop olist** *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹ [Gr. πωλεῖν to sell], a seller of paper; **Papyrotint**: see quot.; **Papyrozylin** (papĭrŏzəi·lĭn) [after *pyroxylin*] (see quot.).

1842 *Tait's Mag.* X. 456 A new against spoiling one drop of blood, which she solemnly had sworn devoted to the shade of the 'Papyrocracy'. 1856 *Athenæum* 04 Dec. 1615/1 In the department of 'papyrology': if we may use such a word. 1900 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 140/3 Papyrology is the Greek study which is devoting all the rest. 1790 BEDDOES *Mineral Syst.* I. 2. 3, I am Of this 'papyrophobia'. I was cured long ago. 1858 SIMMONDS *Glossogr.*, *Papyrophobist*, a Seller of Paper. 1857 *Weale Dict. Mechan.* (ed. 3) 430 *Papyrotype*, *Papyrography*, or *Papyrotint*, modifications of photo-lithography, in which paper is used as material on which the original transfer is made. 1894 BERTRAM *Electr. Incan. Masting* 126 6) as Gun-paper, or 'papyrozylon,' is paper which has been immersed for a few seconds in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then washed in an abundance of water. *Ibid.* 31 If papyrozylon is used, it should be made from strong cardboard.

Papyrograph (pāpə·rŏgrăf), *sb.* [f. Gr. πάπυρ-ος papyrus (see PAPER) + -γραφον -GRAPH.] Name of an apparatus patented (1874) by E. Zaremba for copying documents by chemical agents acting through a porous paper-stencil.

[In 1901 *Century Dict.* erroneously put for *photo-papyrography*.]

1876 *Printer-Lithog.* 188 (title) Zaremba's Papyrograph. 1877 *Athen.* 20 Oct. 4/1 Besides the old-fashioned 'carbon paper'...we have the 'papyrograph,' the copy-polygraph, the autographic, and various other systems of so-called pricking. 1878 *Nature Philosophy* (1881) 181 This method has been named by Sir H. James as the papyrograph. It must not be mistaken for another process, used for copying letters or circulars, and known by the same name. 1883 F. HILLIARD *Workshop Receipts* 1st. ii. 119/2 In the early days of papyrograph printing, a pad, saturated with pumice of iron, was placed at the back of the stencil.

Hence **Papyrograph** *v.* *trans.*, to copy with a papyrograph; **Papyrographic** *a.*, pertaining to or produced by a papyrograph or papyrography.

1848 H. E. STRICKLAND in *Jardine's Contrib. Ornith.* 20 If [a person] adopts the Papyrographic process, he has merely to draw on paper with lithographic chalk instead of a lead pencil, and to send his design...to an ordinary printer, who will speedily strike off the requisite number of impressions. 1874 *Specif. Zaccato's Patent* No. 1078, I shall ...refer to the paper so prepared ...as papyrographic paper. 1880 W. K. WARE *Wordworking Trade Contr. Dict.*, The first draft of these lessons was printed or papyrographed.

Papyrography (papĭrŏ·grăfi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] A term applied to a process of writing or drawing on paper and transferring the design to a zinc plate whence it is printed.

The name had already been given in French (*papyrographie*) to various transfer processes introduced in 1842, 1852, and 1840 respectively. More recently it has been loosely applied in English to Capt. Abney's papyrotype, etc.

1848 H. E. STRICKLAND in *Jardine's Contrib. Ornith.* 20, I found that drawings made on paper with this [lithographic chalk] could be readily transferred to zinc, and would supply an indefinite number of impressions...This new process, the original design being made on paper, I have distinguished by the name of Papyrography. 1849 F. H. DE LA MOTTE (title) Anastatic Printing and Papyrography. 1888 LETTER *Lithographic Processes* 122 Capt. Abney's Papyrography [=Papyrotype].

b. The process of copying with a papyrograph. In mod. Dicts.

Papyrotype (pāpə·rŏtəip). [f. PAPYRO- + TYPE.] Name given to a modification of photo-lithography, devised by Captain Abney, in which the picture is first printed on a sensitized gelatin film supported on paper, and afterwards transferred to a lithographic stone or to zinc.

1879 *Amateur Instr. Photogr.* 122 To make a transfer by Papyrotype. 1892 BRITANNIA *Photogr.* 139 A process called Papyrotype was patented by Capt. Abney. (*Lithogr.* 603 of 1879.)

† **Papyrus** (pāpəi·rŭs). Pl. **papyri** (-əi·rəi). Also 4-7 **papirus**. [L., *papyrus*, a. Gr. πάπυρος the paper-rush; also, the writing material prepared from it.]

1. An aquatic plant of the sedge family, the Paper Reed or Paper Rush (*Cyperus Papyrus* or *Papyrus antiquorum*), with a creeping rootstock which sends up stems from 8 to 10 feet high, bearing spikelets of flowers on long stalks in a large cluster at the top; formerly abundant in Egypt, and the source of the writing material used by the ancients (see 2); still found in Abyssinia, Syria, Sicily, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xviii. 2 The land...that sendith wax messagers [Vg. in vasis], and in vessels of papirus on watris. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxvi (1495) 685/1 Papirus is he name of a reushe & is plenteuse in erthe fayre & benynne. 1548 UDALL *Matthew xxi Matthei* 81 Papyrus groweth not in Englande, it hath the facion of a greate Uselus....It maye be called in englishe water paper; or herbe paper. 1603 KNOLLES *Turks* (1638) 102 The neighe reeds which grow in the marishes of Egypte, called Greately Papyri, of which they made paper. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, Besides Paper, they made sails, ropes, and other naval tackling; as also mats, blankets, clothes, and even ships, of the stalk of the Papyrus. 1847 NUTTALL *Epicur.* xvi. (1848) 171 Pliable...bound readily together with bands of papyrus. 1883 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii. In The shore...was covered with reeds and papyrus.

2. A substance prepared, in the form of thin sheets, from the stem of the papyrus plant, by laying thin slices or strips of it side by side, with another layer of similar strips crossing them, and usually a third layer again parallel to the first, the whole being then soaked in water, pressed together, and dried; used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, etc., as a material for writing on.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, Taking the MS. of St. Mark's Gospel at Venice to be written on Egyptian Papyrus. 1822 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 26. 430 Ancient manuscripts written on Papyrus, both in Greek and Latin. 1834 LETTICE *Pompeii* I. 55. 92 The fine rolls of papyrus which the ancients deemed a suitable substitute of books. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xv. 197 These invaluable papers, written on papyrus in the hieratic character.

3. (With pl. *papyri*.) An ancient manuscript or document written on papyrus.

1804 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 26. 430 The first Papyrus was 20 length (scrolled), and proved to be a Treatise of Moses. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Arthur* I. 9. v. 187 This warning was accompanied by a papyrus. 1873 SCHLIEMANN *Last. Troy & Troy.* 20 These Hittite emblems which most resemble the Hieroglyphic papyri.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1837 tr. J. G. WILKINSON *Anc. Egypt.* (ed. III.) 62 For purposes to which the papyrus plant is said to have been applied. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Trals.* (1874) I. 10. 172 Papyrus roots are hard to the last feet. 1873 SCHLIEMANN *Last. Troy & Troy.* 28 The papyrus-fragments rescued from the ruins of Herculaneum.

Paquet, **-ette**, *obs.* forms of PACKET.

Par (pāː), *sb.*¹ [n. L. *pār* equal, (as *sb.*) that which is equal, equality. Cf. It. *pare*, Sp., Pg. *par*, F. *pair* equal; It., Ger. *pari*, Pg. *paro*, par of exchange.]

1. Equality of value or standing; an equal footing, a level. Now chiefly in phr. *on* or *upon a par*.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 28 A rational par between land and labour. 1672 — *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 74 The most important [is] to make a Par and Equation between Landlord Labour, to see to improve the Value of any thing by either alone. 1708 FARQUHAR *Sir T. Ifo ne Par*, I. ii. 19 So equal. 1720 FULLER *Pronouns* 233 Those nations were brought to a par, and entirely stood hovering o'er the Horizon of contentment. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iii. The rest of the great officers are much upon a par. 1741 MONEY *Anal. Inf.* 38 Of The Rivered and Wash hanging pretty near par in which middle Age. 1753 A. MORRICE *Grup's Jubn Treat.* No. 61 II. 52 It will...set the Ladies upon a Par with the Men. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 299 (R. Imp. Indicts)...increased at first as gold and silver, and kept correspondent nearly at a par with former. 1802 H. MARTIN *Maxim of Gloucester* II. 102 Lord Darville is almost as par with you. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* 261 All are to lessen themselves as if all were on a par. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 20, 182 Rivetted almost on a par with his idol. 1873 DENTON *Hist. Irel.* V. 1681, 404 Something near to par with what Scotland had to render in return. 1876 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Sowing*, v. 100 The rights of natural society are not to be put upon a par with the rude ideas of early ages.

†b. An equal numerical strength. *Obs.* A match, something that is equal or a match *to* another. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT *Lett.* (1766) II. x. 130 So many of our [Irish] temporal peers live in England, that the bishops are generally pretty near a par of the (Irish) house. 1711 P. H. *Place into last Parlia.* 138 The Triall of this worthless Tool was made a Par to that of Arch-Bishop Laud's.

2. *Comm.* **a.** The recognized value of the currency of one country in terms of that of another; in full, *par of exchange*: see EXCHANGE *sb.* 4.

1692 MALYNES *Ane. Law-Merch.* 416 The discredit of the said Par of Exchanges of thirtie three shillings foure pence for the Low-countries, and twenty foure shillings nine pence for Hamburgh. 1695 LOCKE *Lower. Interest Wks.* 1727 II. 32 The *Par* is a certain Number of Pieces of the Coin of one Country, containing in them an equal Quantity of Silver as that in another Number of Pieces of the Coin of another Country. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Par differs from the course of exchange, in this, that the Par of exchange shews what other nations should allow in exchanges; which is certain and fixed, by the intrinsic values of the several species to be exchanged: but the course shows what they will allow in exchange. 1832 MCCULLOCH *Comment. Ibid.* (1859) 329 The thousand circumstances which are daily and hourly affecting the state of debt and credit, prevent the ordinary course of exchange from being almost ever precisely at par. 1858 PENN *Cycl. N.* 206/2 Between two countries making use of the same metal a par may exist; but between two countries one of which makes use of gold and the other of silver no accurate par cannot exist. 1861, 1868 (see EXCHANGE *sb.* 4). 1880 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* (1864) 6 If the exchanges were at par—that is to say if the indebtedness of the two countries was equal. 1882 R. EVERETT *Counting-Ho. Dict.* (1893), *Mint Par of Exchange*, the weight of pure gold or silver in a unit of one country, as compared with that in a unit of another.

b. Equality between the market value of stocks, shares, bonds, etc., and the nominal or face value. Chiefly in the expressions *at par*, at the face value; *above par*, at a price above the face value, at a premium; *below par*, at a discount.

1708 SWIFT *Gulliver* v. vi. The exchequer bills would not circulate under nine per cent. below par. 1744 THOM. *Kaplin's Hist. Eng.* III. Contin. 956/1 The credit of the Exchequer notes being thus restored, they daily rose nearer to par. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Chute* 20 Oct., Lottery tickets rise: subscribers receive part—I don't say, no prize. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 102 A stock bearing one half per cent. would not find many purchasers at par. 1840 THOM. BARON *Introduct. Treatise for Students* 304 What, the price of 5 on stock is 5 on money, the stock is said to be at par.

c. *attrib.* *Par value* = value at par.

1681 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 6 Thus those who have the bills to sell are able to obtain more than the actual par value for them. *Ibid.* 48 The limits within which the exchanges may vary...are on the one extreme, the par value, plus the cost of transmission of bullion; on the other extreme the par value, minus this identical sum.

3. An average or normal amount, quality, degree, or condition. *On a par*, on an average.

1708 W. MARSHALL *Wonders Agricult.* 3 Bush. an. 1775, From five hundred of malt, I find, are brewed, on a par, forty-four gallons of strong, and eighty of small. 1728 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 12 Taking the par of years, we may fairly guess West Devonshire ten days or a fortnight behind the Midland Shires. 1804 *Monthly Mirror* (1806) IV. 222 The musical force...consists on a par (about...ninety men within the head dike, and about 450 acres of moor or hill lands. 1844 SIR J. EMERSON *Tenn. Nat. Hist.* 2 The 6 very small sections of this area would bring about eleven and 170 grass to the par of old turf. 1883 *Pioneer Weather Ale.* 13 note, In [the barometer's] average height being 29.22 inches at the mean sea level in England on the London parallel of latitude; which height may be called 'par' for that level. *Antarct. Mind.* 363 The barometer had risen...but not to its normal or par height.

b. *Above* or *below* (*under*) *par*, above or below the average, normal, or usual amount, degree, condition, or quality. So *up to par*.

1589 STUBBS *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiv, For the Sire or two above par for your veggie and bed. 1708 W. MARSHALL *Wonders Agricult.* 3 Now, in 1775, The last brewing...came but all a gallon, but 6 in below par. 1780 MRS. BARBAULD *Corrible* iv. 4, Does God care if they are above par. 1790 H. CUNNAR in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 462 Some of them (speeches in the House) far below par. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. iv. 8 A little below par with respect to your own works in general. 1818 ANNA BURNEY (Madden) 170 The females appeared to be rather under par, as did some of the other men. 1886 HARDY

Queen's Coast Road 1876], I think by caught a cold, and being below par he succumbed. 1894 H. Irving in N'castn. Gaz. 10 May 4/3 Thanks for your inquiry. I am about up to par, and not without hope of doing shows in presently.

4. *Golf.* The smallest number of strokes in which (without chance or fluke) a round has been finished (on a particular course). Also *attrib.*

1898 N'castn Gaz. 30 Mar. 3/6 Comparison between the par value of the different championship courses and the winning scores in the last championship meetings over them: 1900 *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 3/2 The professionals went round in the par of the green.

[**Par,** *sb.*2 *Anat.* [L., *pār* equal (see prec.); also, a pair.] A pair, in L. names of the pairs of cranial nerves; chiefly in *par vagum*, lit. 'wandering pair', the two pneumogastric nerves.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Par Vagum*, a Pair of Nerves arising below the Auditory cana. 1707-42 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., *Par Vagum*, or the eighth Pair, is a very notable propagation of nerves, of the medulla oblongata; thus called from their wide, vague distribution. 1813 *Trans. Soc. Lit.* I. 72 *Par vagum nervorum*, the two pneumogastric nerves.

Par (pâr), *sb.*3 *dial.* [Related to Par *v.*1, ME. *parren* (13th c.), and thus possibly going back to a ME. **parre*, and even to an OE. **pearre*, radical form of *pearruc*, Parrock, q. v.] An enclosure for beasts; also in comb., as *par-yard*: see quots.

1805 Robinson *Agric. Cumbld* 295 (Eng. Dial. Dict.), a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Par*, an inclosed place for domestic animals, for orphans, perhaps, in particular. *Ibid.*, *Par-yard*, the farm-yard, which is itself well separated and inclosed, and contains *pars* for the many and various animals which inhabit it. 1883 Morton *Cycl. Agric.*, *Par* (Norf., Norf.), an enclosed place for domestic animals.

Par (pâr), *sb.*4 *colloq.* A printer's, reporter's, and journalistic abbreviation of *paragraph*.

1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xviii, 152 Occasionally a reporter ..will drop into the theatre on his way to the office, and 'do a par.', as they call it. 1891 E. Spencer in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 619 A seven-up of unconsidered pars, a reporter. 1892 *Pall. Gazette* 17 Mar. 2/2(1) Knowing something of the way these pars are worked in the Continental Press.

attrib. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 5/6 He had paid...hundreds of pounds for par advertisements in the country papers.

Par, parr, *sb.*5 *New Zeal.* [ME. *parrok* 1535, related to Par *sb.*3 *dial.*, and possibly representing an unrecorded OE. **pearrucc*: see Parrock.] *trans.* To enclose, confine; to shut up in an enclosure; to fold, pen, etc.

c1300 *Havelok* 1230 He hauden him ful swithe faste, ...Þat he ronede nouȝt a luitle, Þat he were parred in an hirdle. With dogges furis bitw and biten. c1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 15 Þei enuyeþen echoon...parren Jewis in Jerusalem, as sheep ben parrid in a folde. c1400 *Destr. of Troy* 3208 Vn-til Þes Hyppes was ay Ydaste Pol stoutly gerred with ouerd pepte. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 72 (Appleton) Ȝe gyrlyngis pepyr hens be parred. 1863 W. Barnes *Dorset Dial.*, *Parr*, to fasten, shut up.

Par (pâr), *sb.*6 *rare.* [f. Par *sb.*1] *trans.* To equate in value.

1878 *Gospel Brit.* VIII. 289/2 When two countries par their gold coins, the object is to arrive at a common term, for which value for value will be paid.

[**Par** (pâr, pâr), *prep.* [F. *par*:—L. *per*.] 'through, by way of, by means of, by'.] A French preposition meaning 'through, by': occurring in Fr. phrases, but never itself adopted as an English word.

1. Occurring in ME., in certain conventional and adverbial expressions (where it was sometimes confused with OF. *par*, F. *pour*:—L. *pro* 'for'). Many of these soon, become obsolete, some continued into later use with change of *par* to *per*, others modernized in popular use into words: see Peradventure (*par aventer*); Parbuckle, Parvati, Parataxis, Panche, Perhaps, Perpay.

†**a.** Par (per) amour, by way of love, for love's sake: see Paramour *adv.*

†**b.** Par (per, pur: charite (charyte, etc.), by or for Christian love, out of charity (chiefly in adjurations): see Charity 1. Also **par seinte charite** [OF. (1250 in) *pour sainte charité* (Littré)], for the sake of holy charity.

c1290 *Hymn Virg.* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 198 Bisech ich Þe, mon þer charite þat Þu me techilich fram helle pin. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6501 I pray you worþli to be ȝif sone so þer-ofore charite. *Ibid.* 9 Ne may worþli to be ȝif none so þer-ofore charite. *Ibid.* 11 þat ȝou, pour-charite þer (C. *per charite*). 1300 *Cursor M.* 10197 (Cott.) Quarfor I pre ȝou, pour-charite þer (G. *per* F. &c. *par charite*). 1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Ne ous ne ȝeue nouȝt pour-charite. c1350 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 57 Aristeus kried, pus per charite. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (Theodora) 403, Ic mekli hym biseche Þat ani myracle hym cowþe be, ...þat he wold hym schewe pour-charite. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* (Harl. MS.) 392 Pour charyte, or pour mercy, *Per caritatem*. 1450 Cov. Myst. 251 Þou þe yow pur charyte, Þou body ye delyuere to me.

†**c.** Par ma foy (fey), by my faith. Cf. Perfay.

1300 [see Par *sb.*3 6(b)]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6316 (Gött.) Þo wrat ioseph agrauand par ma fay. c1450 *Lovel. Portugal* 830 Knyght gladly, par ma fay!

†**d.** Par cuer (coer): (over), by heart, accurately: see Perquer(e).

†**e.** Par chaunce, by chance: see Perchaunce.

†**f.** Par (per) compaignye(s, by way of or in company, for company's sake: see Company 7 b.

1386 Chaucer *Merchant's T.* 623 To drinke in the reed par compaignye. — *Knight's T.* 1147 The worthy vyscount with par compaignye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 228 And merthe han thei made nerre Alle in o vein par compaignie.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. 22 (Caxton 1483) Ye Mow lete ye ouercome fore par compaignye.

†**g. Par-entreligmarie** [cf. OF. *entrelignerie*, etc. (Godef.)], with interlineation.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 228 A chaytes is cheiengaide bytwe a chef lordes ȝiftes. If þei hoppe be ȝe be lorne þe lyues is iuggeþeth, Or perued parentellarie [*ed.* 1550 parentelarie] [1393 C. xvi. 119 Oþer perented par-entreligmarie].

2. In mod.Eng., in adv‍l. phrases from modern French, often hardly naturalized. Such are Par-many, *q. v.*; † *par completissima*, by deficiency or indulgence; † *par derriere*, backward, on the back side, behind; *par existence*, by way of existence, pre-eminently; *par exemple*, for example, for instance; *par force* = Perforce *adv.*; *par parenthèse*, by way of parenthesis.

1391 J. Foxe *Acts & Mon.* (1596) 1. 560/2 Ye are *par completissima*, by deficiencie or indulgence. 1858 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Mediæv. Archit.* I. 3 Painted architecture...is not exclusively, but *par excellence*, Christian. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 15 A small European force, and one, *par parenthèse*, by no means extraordinary as to its military character.

b. Par excellence [L. *per excellentiam*], by virtue of special excellence or manifest superiority; pre-eminently; by the highest claim or title to the designation; above all others that may be so called.

1548 Torre *Alba* 1. (1861) 37 My bright flame, renowned *per Excellence*, Through the illustrious splendor of her gleames. 1593 Rider or Perth *Lett.* (Camden) 62 The Saints (which is in Aberdo's Church), called [*Sancta parexcellence*]. 1599 in W. Roberts *Mem. Dramatick Mirror* (1814) I. 118 The whole house groaned at poor Baldwin, who is ordained, *par excellence*, the dullest man in it. 1864 *Edin. Rev.* V. 83 Of the class of narratives usually denominated 'sensation' *par excellence*, M. Ratisbon has given several that deserve notice. 1874 C. Kingsley *N. & Weekd.* 82 The fashionable quarter par excellence is the east end of the city.

Par-, *prefix*, repr. F. *par-*, L. *per-* (see Par *prep.*), 'through, thoroughly', occurring in words from F., as Parboil, Pardon, Partridge, Pastry; esp. common in ME. in words now obs., or in which *par-* has since been changed to Per- after Latin, as *parcorne* Pericope, *parfit* Perfect, *parfourne* Perform, *parfourne* Pertain, etc.

Par, var. Parr *sb.*, young salmon: obs. f. Parr.

‖ **Para**1 (pâ'rā). Also 8 **parrah**, **perau**. [Turkish (Pers.) *پارہ pārah* piece, portion, morsel; the small coin so called. In *F. para.*] A small Turkish coin, the fortieth part of a piastre, in the 17th and 18th c. of silver, but now of copper, and sunk by successive depreciations till its value is at present (1903) about one-twentieth of a penny.

(In other countries formerly Turkish the para has a greater value.)

1587 A. Lithgo tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 2. 62 The *Piastre Real* is worth eight *Aspers*, and each *Chai* five *Parahs*, and five *Parahs* four *Aspers*, which are all pieces of Silver. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* 68 Three or four *Parrahs*. 1756 A. Cantemir *Trans. Gordon* 121 The [Albanian] girls wear a red shalloon jacket with sleeves of white linen, trimmed with silver purfoured, and ranged like the scales of a fish. 1818 A. Pushkin *Poet.* i. 3 Small fish...sell for a para, or three farthings English (to a Turkish ask, which is forty-two English centers). 1898 Hommaire *Dict. Turk* s. v., In Greece the para passes for about the third of a penny, and 120 make a drachm. 1880 J. Nicols *Byron* x. 156 He discarded animal food, and lived ...on bread, vegetables, and cheese, olives and light wine, at the rate of forty paras a day. 1889 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* s. v., The Para of Smyrna is the equivalent of the French centime.

‖ **Pará**2 (parā'). Name of a seaport on the south estuary of the Amazon, in Brazil. Used *attrib.* in the following:

Pará cress, a composite plant (*Spilanthes oleracea*), cultivated in tropical countries as a salad and pot-herb; **Pará grass**, (a) = Pangola; (b) a Brazilian forage-grass, *Panicum barbinode*, now cultivated in the Southern United States; **Pará-nut** = Brazil-nut: see Brazil *sb.*2; **Pará rubber**, (a) India-rubber obtained from the coagulated milky juice of *Hevea brasiliensis* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), a tree growing on the banks of the Amazon.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1083 *Spilanthes*, ...the leaves ...have a singularly pungent taste, which is especially noticeable in the 'Pará Cress', *S. oleracea*. 1882 Garden 30 Sept. 292/2, 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Para-grass*, a name for the fibres of the leaves of the *Attalea funifera*. 1898 Hooper *Veg. Kingd.* 532 *Attalea funifera* furnishes that fibre, resembling whalebone, which is now so much used in this country for making brushes and brooms, ...their fibre...is called by commerce *Piassaba fibre*, *Bahia Grass*, or *Para Grass*. 1872 Kingsley *At Last* 2, The creeping Para grass. 1898 Cassell's *Para Rub.*, the fruit of the tree, Hevea brasiliensis. 1900 *Times Bot.* 158 Brazil nuts form a considerable article of export from the port of Para (where they are sometimes called Para nuts). 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 180/1 The crude rubber, which, in the best varieties of 'Para that the market affords. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/1 The area producing Para rubber extends over 1,000 square miles.

Para-1 (parā), before a vowel or *h* usually par-, repr. Gr. παρα-, παρ-, combining form of παρά *prep.*, occurring in words already formed in Greek, their adaptations, and derivatives, and in modern words formed on the model of these, and, in certain uses, as a living element, in the formation of technical nomenclature.

As a preposition, Gr. παρά had the sense 'by the side of, beside', whence 'alongside of, by, past, beyond', etc. In composition it had the same senses, with such cognate adverbial uses as 'to one side, aside, amiss, faulty, irregular, disordered, improper, wrong'; also expressing subsidiary relation, alteration, perversion, similation, etc. These senses also occur in English derivatives: see Paradaption, Paradise, Paradox, Parasite; Parallel; Parapherna; Paraselene; Parerga; Parergal, Parergy, Parergon, etc. Two groups of less usual technical words follow here.

I. Terms (substantival or adjectival) chiefly of Anatomy and Natural History, denoting or relating to an organ or part situated beside or near that denoted by the second element, or standing in some subsidiary relation to it; and of Pathology, denoting diseases affecting such parts, or designating disordered conditions and functions. These last are often Latin in form.

‖ **Para-amæthe'sia** *Path.*, anæsthesia of both sides of the body, esp. its lower half (Billings 1890). ‖ **Paracanthe'sia** *Path.* [Gr. ἄκανθα prickle + -ησις], morbid growth of the prickle-cell layer of the skin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Paracasy** *Bot.* [Gr. κάρυς fruit], also in L. form ‖ **paracary'opsis**, Link's term for an aborted ovary. **Paracha'romatin** *Biol.*, that portion of the nucleoplasm (differing from the rest in taking a faint stain) which forms the spindle in karyokinesis. **Parachro'matism** *Path.*, 'faulty perception of colours' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893); colour-blindness. ‖ **Paracolpi'tis** *Path.* [Gr. κόλπος womb], inflammation of the outside of the vagina. **Paraco'dyloid** *a.*, applied to a process of the occipital bone adjacent to the condyle. ‖ **Paracope** (pâra-kŏpē) [Gr. παρακοπή], delirium of fever; hence **Paracopi'c** *a.* (Billings 1890). **Paracore'lia** *Bot.*, an appendage to the corolla, as in *Narcissus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). ‖ **Paracou'sia, paracu'sis** [Gr. ἀκουσία hearing], disordered hearing. ‖ **Paracye'sis** *Path.* [Gr. κύησις conception], extra-uterine pregnancy. **Paracyst**, a subsidiary cyst, esp. in the reproductive organs of certain fungi. ‖ **Paracystl'tis** *Path.*, inflammation in the *paracystium* or connective tissue round the bladder. ‖ **Paradeni'tis** *Path.* [Gr. ἀδήν gland], inflammation around a lymphatic gland. ‖ **Paradi'dymis** = *parepididymis*; hence **Paradi'dymal** *a.* ‖ **Paradoge'lium** (-jī'liŏm, -ē), a small supplementary flagellum in an infusorian; hence **Paradoge'llate** *a.*, provided with a para-flagellum or paraflagella. **Paragy'rinal** *a.*, situated alongside of the gyrus in a sense. ‖ **Parageu'sia** (-gūsī'siă) [Gr. γεῦσις sense of taste], perversion of the sense of taste; also ‖ **Parageu'sis**; hence **Parageu'sic** *a.* **Paraglo'sal** [Gr. γλῶσσα socket of a joint] *a.*, epithet of the concoid bone or cartilage in fishes; *sb.*, the concoid bone or cartilage of a fish. **Paraly'sal** *a.* (see quot.). ‖ **Paralypno'sis**, abnormal sleep, as in hypnotized states or somnambulism. ‖ **Paramato'sis** *Path.* [Gr. κφιδρόω to become horny], skin disease characterized by abnormal development of the horny layer. ‖ **Paraki'nesis** *Path.* [Gr. κίνησις motion], disordered motor function; also ‖ **Parakine'sis**. ‖ **Parala'lia** *Path.* [Gr. λαλιά talking, speech], disordered or defective articulation. † **Parala'mpsis** *Path.* [Gr. παραλαμψις, f. λάμψειν shining], a pearly-looking opacity of the cornea. ‖ **Paralera'ma** *Path.* [Gr. παραλήρημα talking nonsense], slight delirium, 'wandering' in speech; also ‖ **Paralare'sis**; so **Paralarous** *a.* [Gr. παραλαρεῖν talking nonsense], slightly delirious. ‖ **Parale'sis** *Path.* [Gr. λῆξις speaking], a form of sensory aphasia in which one word is read for another; hence **Parale'tic** *a.* ‖ **Paralgo'sia** *Path.* [Gr. ἄλγος sense of pain], (a) disordered sense of pain; (*b*) diminished sensibility to pain. ‖ **Para'lgia** *Path.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain] sensation akin to pain. † **Paramo'nia** *Path.* [Gr. μόνος menses], disordered or irregular menstruation (Gmelin 1822–34). ‖ **Paramotti'tis** [Gr. μόριον uterus], inflammation of the *parametrium* or connective tissue by the side of the uterus; hence **Parametri'tic** *a.*, of, affected with, or pertaining to parametritis. **Paramy'eloid** *a.*, the more fluid part of protoplasm, as distinguished from the denser and reticulated nucleus. ‖ **Paramne'sia** [Gr. μνήμη memory], disordered or perverted memory, esp. of the meaning of words. ‖ **Paraneuro'clonus** *Path.* [Gr. μῦς, μυν- muscle + κλόνος tumult], a form of convulsions in symmetrically placed muscles. **Paranp'nous** *Path.* [Gr. νύμφη

Gr. τέινειν stretching], a nervous disease, characterized by persistent tonic spasm. ‖ **Paraxa'nas** [pl. **-nates**] *Biol.* [Gr. ἄξων thread] = PARAMITHIS; hence **Paraxona'tion** *a.*, pertaining to a paraxona. **Paranephri'tic** (-nifri'tik) *a.* [Gr. νεφρός kidney], occurring in the tissue beside the kidneys. ‖ **Paranephri'tis**, inflammation of the *paranephros* or suprarenal capsule; hence **Paranephri'tic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with paranephritis. ‖ **Paraple'xia** *Path.* [Gr. πλῆξις letting go, paralysis], partial paralysis of the lower limbs; hence **Paraplexi'tic** *a.* **Parapleu'risi** *a.*, pertaining to the *parapleuron*, a fold of skin between the neck and shoulder in birds. ‖ **Parapo'thia** *Path.* [Gr. πάθος suffering], moral insanity, pathomania. **Parapo'talous** *a. Bot.*, situated at each side of a petal, as stamens. ‖ **Paraphasi'a** *Path.* [cf. APHASIA], disordered speech characterized by the incorrect use of words; hence **Paraphasi'ac** *a.* ‖ **Para'phia** *Path.* [Gr. ἁφή sense of touch], disordered tactile sense. ‖ **Paraphy'llium** *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], (*a*) a stipule; (*b*) in certain mosses, a small foliaceous organ between the leaves. **Paraphy'sical** *a.*, adventitious or collateral to what is physical. **Parapo'lar** *a.*, situated beside a pole, or beside the polar cells, as certain cells in *Dicyemide*. ‖ **Para-pepleasy** *Path.*, an attack simulating apoplexy, false apoplexy. ‖ **Parapro'ctium** *Anat.* [Gr. πρωκτός anus], the connective tissue surrounding the rectum; hence ‖ **Parapro'citi'tis**, inflammation of this. **Parapte'rial** *a.*, situated beside the antæ. ‖ **Para'rthria** *Path.* [Gr. ἄρθρον joint, ἄρθρωσις to articulate], defective or disordered articulation of speech. ‖ **Parasalpingi'tis** *Path.* [Gr. σάλπιγξ trumpet, taken in sense 'Fallopian tube'], inflammation of the connective tissue around the Fallopian tube. **Parasecre'tion** *Path.*, abnormal or vicarious secretion. **Parasinoi'dal** *a.*, situated beside a sinus, e.g. of the brain. **Parasita'mnia** *Biol.* [Gr. στήμων thread, taken as 'stamen'], a stamen-like appendage, a staminodium. ‖ **Parastre'mma** *Path.* [Gr. στρέμμα twisting], a convulsive spasm, distorting the face. ‖ **Parasynovi'tis** *Path.*, inflammation of the connective tissue next to the synovial membrane of a joint. **Parasyphili'tic** *a.*, indirectly related to or arising from syphilis. **Parata'xial** *a.*, pertaining to the *parataxiæ* or lateral portion of the tarsus in birds. **Parathyroi'd** (-θəi-roid), one of several bodies adjacent to the thyroid gland; hence **Parathyroi'dal** *a.*, pertaining to a parathyroid. **Paratu'mid** *a.*, situated beside the *tuberæ* or cutting edge of a bird's bill; pertaining to the *paratuberæ* or lateral part of the upper jaw in birds. ‖ **Paratu'pia** [Gr. τυπίον rubbing] rubbing; hence **Paratu'pic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected by rubbing. Billings 1896. ‖ **Paratra'phia, para'trophy** *Path.* [Gr. τροφή food], disordered nutrition; hence **Paratro'phic** *a.* ‖ **Paratyphli'tis** *Path.* [Gr. τυφλόν blind, taken in sense 'cæcum'], inflammation of the connective tissue next to the cæcum; perityphlitis. ‖ **Paraucheni'um** *Cornish.* [Gr. αὐχήν neck], Illiger's term for the lateral region of the neck. ‖ **Paraurgi'tis** = *paracystitis*. **Paravesi'cal** *a.* [L. *vesica* bladder], situated beside the bladder. Also PARABRIAL, PARAHYSTRIAL, PARAUSTER, PARCYSTIS, etc., q. v.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* 208 *pref. of* 177 'Paracolpitis. 1887 *Nature* 13 July 188/2 Parasitical fund-uses. the "paracystis of Willis, in which the patient is dead'so words uttered in the silence of a room, but can be a noisy street. 1897 *Physical Diag.*, 'Paramentis, ædema. In the case which causes from a pathological excess of the air which is naturally circulated in the sacs. 1890-94 *Gould's Treasury Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 193 'Paraxylia. Morbid pregnancy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 243 Inflammation of ... the loose adipose and connective tissue of the lower and lateral parts of the urinary bladder ... known as ... 'paracystitis. 1885 E. E. LOVERING in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XIX. 456/1 With a single anterior large flagellum or sometimes with two additional 'parabasilia. 1878 KLEIN in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVI. 128 That genital which by constricting the 'paragenital groove. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 342 'Paraperis is one in nearly every form of hernia. 1890-94 *Gould's Treasury Med.* (ed. 4) III. 204 'Paraperitonitis. Morbid Uses. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 348/2 Dr. Minot ... represented two lateral processes of the hinder lip (for which he proposed the name 'parabrial processes) as probably diminutives of the whole of the Polmed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 82 Hence, *regards* the disease as a 'parahermaphrodite. 1878 in *New Dominion's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 343 'Parabola is that affection in which the patient ...belongs forth a different sound from the one he wishes to utter. *Ibid.* 790 In 'paraphasia incorrect words are uttered. 1900 *Lancet* 13 Sept. 824/1 On being asked to read aloud from a newspaper ... his reading was markedly 'paraphasic. 1885 LAWSON & BALFOUR *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II. 1027 The term 'cremaster 'paraplica is applied to ... inclining creeping, translucent. 1893 A. S. ROMAN *Selection in Hypospadias* 13 'paraplia, and anteriorly are also greatly modified. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* 210 *ind. of* 192 The frequent occurrence of albuminuria in 'parasystolic cases. 1891 *Trans. R. Soc. Portbd. Assoc.* (ed. 2) 238 'Parasystolic ... inflammation by the side of the uterus. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* (ed. 2) 491 A very common cause for pessaries is pelvic cellulitis. 1888 ROSANOFF & JACKSON *Amer. Jrnl. Obstetrics* 1. 26 Protoplasm ... as a rule ... is more or less vesicular, consisting of a fluid substance (mucous) enclosing droplets of a more fluid character (oxyhyalin, 'paravitreous). 1893 *Rep. Sec. Lect., Paramedicus.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 798 All cases of 'paraperitoneum operate by hysterical. 1892 GOODELL *Mem. Phi. Hosp. Spec.* I. 340 Atonic 'paramyotonia. 1888 *Trans. Int. Med. Congr.* 'Paraneuria, the paraplegia of shock and other symptoms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 424 'Paraphrenic cysts. 1887 MORRIS *Expos. Lect., 'Paraphrenitis.* 'Paraphrenic. 1880 *Quart. Journ. Bot.* XV. 8 n. pl. II. 138 note, 'Paraphysiform, those stamens which stand at each side of a petal, yet not necessarily before a sepal. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 132 A difficulty of speech may consist in an inability to use the proper words to express the mental ideas. ... This difficulty is sometimes distinguished as 'paraphasia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 208 A possible cause of 'paraphasic speech. 1883 *Brooklyn Brit. Museum Chron.* 322 'Paraphilia, variously shaped tubercles or filamentous bodies produced near the leaves, but not as definite parts like stipules. 1888 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* 'Para-phyllia, stipules. 1898 *Rhodora Mag.* XX. 193 Physical or 'paraphysical; logical or parological; easy, easy manipulated or paramanipulable; nothing comes amiss to a German conjurer. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* 46/2 Cells of the adjacent part of the body ('paraplastic cells). 1893 *Lond. Sci. Lect.*, 'Parasexual punch, a name sometimes given to the perforated punch on either side of the upper part of the rectum. *Ibid.*, 'Parasinusoidal sphere, the sphere in the ilium cavity which contains the Perithecium bodies. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Nov. 1183 Both tabes and general paralysis are 'parasyphilitic affections. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 211 Certain bodies known as accessory thyroids and 'parathyroids. *Ibid.*, 'Parathyroidal and thyroidal tissue do not play an equivalent part in preventing the development of the symptoms which follow thyroidectomy. 1892-6 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* I. 740/1 Any process of subnutrition or 'paratrophia. 1897 MORRIS *Expos. Lect.*, 'Paratrophia. 1893 *Lond. Sci. Lect.*, *Paratrophia, id est* belonging to paratrophy. *Ibid.*, 'Paratrophy, a disturbing; also, hypertrophy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 870 'Paratyphoid convey the same view of the position of the inflammatory changes. 1893 *Lond. Sci. Lect.*, 'Parauterine pouch, the peritoneal pouch on either side of the bladder.

2. In *Chemistry*, *para-* is used to form:

a. Names of substances that are (or have been supposed to be) modifications of those to the names of which *para-* is prefixed, or that have been produced along with or instead of these, or, sometimes, that merely occur with them.

This nomenclature appears to have been first used by Berzelius in 1830 (cf. *Poggendorff's Annalen* XIX. 306, where he proposes *acidum paraphosphoricum* and *paraphosphates*, the *acidum paratartaricum*, a. *paratartaricum*).

In some cases the *para-* derivatives are isomers or polymers of the simple named substances (e.g. *paraldehyde*, *paraformic acid*); but in others they are entirely different bodies, with only closely related to them, e.g. *naphthalene* $C_{10}H_8$, *paranaphthalene* $C_{20}H_{16}$.

Parabe'nzene (**parabe'nzol**) (C_6H_4)$_n$, a hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene, occurring along with it in light coal oil. **Parabe'nzilase**, an alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O$, obtained from the bark of the box-tree. **Parasa'mphoric** *a.*, in *p. acid*, inactive camphoric acid. **Parasa'rcinasin**, a red substance allied to cantharin, contained in the bark of *Cornus sanguinea*, dogwood. **Parasce'llulose**, a supposed modification of CELLULOSE, occurring in the cellular tissue and pith of plants. **Parase'rtic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = ACOSERTIC *acid*. **Parasi'nic** *a.* [ASININ], in *p. acid*, one of the isomeric acids of constitution $C_4H_4O_4$. **Para'soalin**, an artificial variety of COSINE, C_7H_5N, differing from it in some of its chemical reactions and physical qualities. **Parasor'bol**, one of the inbol alcohols found in urine; hydroxyisoliasone. **Para-sulfa'gic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = RUFFINJAGIC *acid*. **Paraß'betin**, a supposed modification of fibrin occurring in certain morbid conditions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Para-forma'ldehyde**, a polymer of formic or methyl aldehyde. **Parafuma'ric** *a.*, in *p. acid* = MALEIC *acid*. **Paralbu'min**, a form of albumin found by Schmer in ovarian cysts. **Paramala'ic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = FUMARIC *acid*. **Paramo'lic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = Diglycollic acid, O_2:$_2$ (CH_2·COOH)$_2$: see GLYCOLLIC. **Paramase'nic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = CORESIC *acid*. **Paramesolepi'mine**, an alkaloid left as an insoluble residue after the extraction of mesolepmine, $C_{20}H_{27}NO_3$, of which it is an isomer. **Para'mic** *a.*, in *p. acid*, derived from paramide. **Pa'ramide** = MELLONIDE. **Paramo'rphin, paramo'rphine** = THEBAÏNE, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$. **Para'myrose** = DEXTRIN, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. **Para'myrum, -on**, a carbohydrate closely allied to starch (AMYLUM) of formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, found in starch-like granules in *Euglena viridis*, a flagellate infusorian. **Paramyoi'nogen**, a proteid occurring in muscle-plasma. **Parana'phthalene** = ANTHRACENE. **Para'nilins**, a polymer of ANILINE, $C_{12}H_{11}N_2$, obtained in long white silky needles. **Para'nitraniline**, a crystalline isomeric modification of anilinazine: see quot. **Parapa'ntic** *a.*, in *p. acid*, $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$, an isocrystallizable acid formed from pentic acid or pentin by long boiling, or by the action of potion. **Parape'ptin**, a neutral substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{15}$, derived, as a translucent jelly, from pectin by boiling and precipitating with alcohol. **Parape'ptone**, a substance allied to syntonin, precipitated on neutralizing the action of gastric juice on egg-albumin. ‖ **Paraphosphori'c** *a.*, in *p. acid*, Berzelius's name for pyrophosphoric acid; its salts are **Paraphosphates**. **Parapi'colin**, an oily base, $C_{12}H_{11}N_2$, a polymer of PICOLINE, and formed from it by the action of sodium. **Para'rubin**, a modification of ARABIN, prepared from carrots or beet-root, not yielding sugar on treatment with dilute acids. **Parasa'ccharose**, an isomeric modification of saccharose or cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, formed by a special treatment of a solution of sugar-candy: see quot. **Para'lligyl**, the salicylate of benzoyl, $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$; also called *spiryle*. **Parasa'rbic** *a.*, in *parasorbic acid*, an isomer of SORBIC *acid*, $C_6H_8O_2$, a volatile oily liquid obtained from mountain-ash berries. **Parata'ntalic** *a.*, in *p. acid*, a name given by Berzelius to the calcined form of stannic oxide, which differs in some properties from the ordinary oxide. **Paratarta'ric** *a.*, in *p. acid* (Berzelius, 1830) = RACEMIC *acid*; **Paratartra'midic** = *Racemamidic* (see AMIDE 2). **Parabe'nzene**, an isomer of THYMENE, $C_{10}H_{14}$, along with which it occurs in light coal-tar oil; also **Parato'luol**. **Paraza'nthine**, a substance, $C_{10}H_{12}N_4O_2$, having relations with the xanthine group, obtained by Salomon from urine. See also PARABANIC, PARALBUMIN, etc.

1866-92 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 340 'Paralbumose ... has a faint albumose odour, less pleasant than that of pure bromine. 1851-61 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* 1st. ed. III. 624 with Church fossil ... a hydrocarbon isomeric with benzol which he terms 'parabenzole. 1866-92 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 340 The molecular forces forming the *anhydrous* sugar of wood consist of 'parasorbine. 1893 *Lond. Sci. Lect.* s. v., Parasilicone ... is characterized chemically by being insoluble in Miller's reagent, except after heating to 150° F. for several hours. 1885 LAWSON & BALFOUR *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* I. 310 According to Hammarsten, nucleinoids is a mixture of 'paranuclein and other proteid substances. 1889-92 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 880 'Paraoxyquinoline has the same composition as metaquinoline. *Ibid.* 523 'Parazotic or Metazotic is a white amorphous powder. *Ibid.* 504 'Paraxic acid. 1898 T. THORPE *Chem. Org. Studies* 246 This substance was discovered by M. Deville in 1838, in coal tar, and named by him 'paranaphthalin, because from its composition it appears to be comparable to, or perfectly identical with naphthalin. 1885 LAWSON & BALFOUR *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II. 1027 The crystalline body 'paranuclein occurs in traces in the urine.

b. (More systematically) Names of isomeric benzene di-derivatives in which the two hydrogen-atoms replaced by another element or radical are symmetrically disposed in the benzene ring, being separated on each side by two other atoms; so 1 and 4 in the ring $\begin{smallmatrix}1\\6\end{smallmatrix}\!\!>\!\!<\!\!\begin{smallmatrix}2\\5\end{smallmatrix}$; e.g. *paradichlorobenzene*, $C_6H_4Cl_2H_4$. See *ortho-* 2. As these compound names are formed systematically, and are to number included, it is not necessary to give any list of the following:

1878 *Trans. Chem. Soc.* (1) 209 Five chapters employ the terms *para-*, *meta-*, *ortho-*, or any other name than to denoting 1:4, 1:3, and 1:2 compounds respectively. 1892 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 198 A second series of bi-derivatives of benzene—the *Para.* series—is produced from Kekulé-benzene. From the compound is obtained *paranitrotoluene*, which may be converted into *para-bromotoluene*, and from this may be prepared *paradibromobenzene*, *paradinitrobenzene*, and *paradinitrodibromobenzene*. These may be converted by reducing agents into paradiamidobenzene, *paradiamidotoluene*, and *paradiamidodibrom.* 1885 *Anthony's Manipr. Anat.* II. 270 We have called parahydroxyphenacetic (or *acetol*) one of the benzenes, and the *para-* three which one there are two others, one of which is *ortho*-dihydroxybenzene, or catechol, and the other *meta*-dihydroxybenzene, or resorcinol. There are then three substances, catechol, resorcinol and acetol, all having the same composition $C_6H_6O_2$, and distinguished from each other by the prefixes *ortho*, *meta*, and *para* attached to dihydroxybenzene.

Para-, 2. s. F. *para-*, s. It. *para-*, imperative of vb. *parare* 'to stand or defend, to cover from, to

shield, to shroud, to shelter' (Florio); orig. 'to make ready, prepare'.—L. *parāre*; used with a sb. object, in phrases which have themselves become sbs., as *para-sole* lit. 'defend or shelter from sun', hence 'a *sun-shade*'; so *parapluie* fire-guard, fire-screen, *paravents* wind-screen, *parapetto* breast-guard, parapet. (Cf. analogous Fr. and Eng. compounds, as *courre-chef*, *courre-feu*, *mako-chief*, *wind-sheild*, *sun-shade*.) Italian *para-* has been adopted in Fr., which has added *parapluie* rain-screen, umbrella, *paravente* wind-guard, *parachute*, *parafeu*, etc. Thence English has PARAPET, PARADOS, PARASOL, PARACHUTE, with occasional humorous nonce-words, as **Parabore**, defence from horse, and occasional uses of the alien (French) words, **paragrandine** [L. *grandine* hail], **parugrêle** [*F. grêle* hail] protection against hail, **parapluie** [*F. pluie* rain] umbrella, **parabrandre** [*F. brandre* thunder] lightning-conductor, **paravent** [*F. vent* wind] defence against wind.

1844 Ld. Brougham *Brougham & Lowes'* I. i. 16 And sigh for a Barouche, a "para-brise, to protect me, like our mosquito-curtains. **1852** Patents *Off. Arts*, "Paragrandine, an instrument, the object of which is to divert hailstones in the same manner as electric conductors avert the danger of lightning. **1866** *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Parapluie*, **1707-41** Chambers *Cycl.*, *Parasol*... The word is French.—This used against rain is sometimes called '*parapluie*'. **1869** Mrs. Somerville *Chem.* (Chambers) II. 246 Discovered by Mr. Vernon on cast-iron and his own roofs, with a *paraphene*, on the other. **1880** Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xiv. (1874) 134 She ...displayed an enormous crimson *paraphan*, which she held between her face and the sun.

Parabanic (parăbæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PARA- + BANIC below.] In *parabanic acid*, a dibasic acid, $CO_2(NH.CO)_2$, produced by the action of nitric acid on uric acid or alloxan: crystallizing in colourless prisms. When boiled with dilute acids, it is converted into oxalic acid and urea, whence it is sometimes called *oxalyl carbamide* or *oxalyl urea*. Hence **Parabanate**, a proposed substitute for the name *parabanic acid*, to express its parallelism to *alloxan*. **Parabanāte**, a salt of parabanic acid, as *argentic parabanate*, $CO_2(NAg.CO)_2$.

1847 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 633 Parabanic acid forms salts which are exceedingly unstable; parabanate of silver being the only salt which is permanent. **1866** Oxford *Anim. Chem.* 43 Paraban and alloxan are products of the oxidation of uric acid. **1873** Ralfe *Phar. Chem.* 31 xxviii, Kraukh in a researche, said to are paraban and alloxan, which are obtained by the oxidation of uric acid. **1877** Roscoe *Org. Chem.* 203 Parabanic acid is formed by boiling uric acid with strong nitric acid and other oxidising agents. ...(Note. The term *barabanic* was introduced by Liebig and Wöhler in 1838 (*Annales* XXVI. 280), but without any explanation of its formation. As they made *parabanic acid* by a reaction in which they expected to obtain alloxan, it is plain that *para-* was used in the sense 'beyond of', 'apocarbonic', the reading being that of *alloxan*, *uric*, and the 3 usually explode. It has been suggested that the latter is a version of *cyan*, and that the name was formed to express parabanic=(cyanuric+2 urea or carbamide, $C_3N_3H_3O_3$ and 2 alloxan, $CO_2(NH.CO)_2$); but as a fact, it was not till much later that the identity of urea and carbamide was discovered.)

Parabaptism (parăbæ·ptiz'm). [adj. late Gr. παραβάπτισις irregular or spurious baptism, f. παρα- amiss, wrong + *βάπτισις* baptism.] Unessential or unauthorized baptism (in the early church). So **Parabaptist**, **Parabaptistic**, **-tical**.

1703 Bowman *Orig. Eccles.* IV. 273 Such Baptizer are frequently condemned in the ancient Councils under the name of *maybaptizants*, ...Which sort of Parabaptistians are there condemned. **1840** *Cent. Dict.*, *Parabaptism*.

Parabasal (parăbē·săl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [PARA-¹.] In Ctinoda: Situated next to and articulated with a basal plate. b. *sb.* (also in mod.L. form *parabasale*), pl. *-alia*). A parabasal joint.

1870 Mc'Crady *Infusoria* 125 In some cases the 'basals' are succeeded by a second row or cycle of plates, which are sometimes regarded as something more, and are termed the 'parabasals' or 'sub-radials'. **1877** Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animals* iv. 222 A cuirie supported on a stem, and composed of five basalia, five parabasalia, and five radialia.

Parabasis (paræ·băsis). Pl. **-bases** (-ăsēz). [a. Gr. παράβασις lit. a going aside, digression, stepping forward, f. παραβαίνειν to go aside, step forward.] In ancient Greek comedy, A part sung by the chorus, addressed to the audience in the poet's name, and unconnected with the action of the drama.

1720 T. Mercurius *Aristoph.* I. p. cvi, What songs were used in their parabasis to give offence to the clergy. *Ibid.* p. cxv, The play originally condemned has come down to us with part of a parabasis for address to the audience. **1880** Lowell *Shakespeare's Progr.* Fr. Wks. 1890 II. 130 Something similar in purpose to the parabasis was tempted to use, at least, of the comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, and to not less by Tieck. **1877** Wace in *Blackf. Archit.* VII. 9/2 In the Satyrodrama (tragic of Old, as compared with Middle Comedy, is the *parabasis*, the speech in which the chorus, moving forwards and facing the audience, addressed it in the name of the poet, often abandoning all reference to the action of the play.

Parabema (parĭbī·mă). Pl. **-mata**. [a. mod. Gr. παράβημα, f. παρα- beside + *βῆμα* BEMA.] In Ves. VII. Byzantine churches, The part of the edifice on each side of the bema, when separated from the latter by a wall. Hence **Parabema·tic** *a.*, pertaining to a parabema; supported on the parabemata.

1892 Neale *East. Ch.* I. ii. 6. 271, 59 The prothesis (or the Oratories or sacristy), when divided as here by walls from the bema, are called parabemata. *Ibid.* 272 Care must be taken to recognize the parabema in cases where there is a passage through it, as it is still architecturally one. *Ibid.*, The Church of S. Theodore, given above, has a parabematic dome.

Parabenzene, **-benzol**: see PARA-¹ 2.

† **Parabie·n.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *parabien*, from *para* for, *bien* well, the wish 'may it be for good to you', 'I wish you joy or success', congratulation.] A congratulatory compliment; congratulation.

1620 Massinger *Antonio's Revenge* *Aiij, n. 1. v. 45 My Master ... resolving me an account of his loue, and I going him the Parabien thereof. **1628** Ld. Brereton in *Travels* (1844) I. 416 So that now I can...give you the *parabien* of this great work. **1681** *Merrett Englished* 2 But instead of giving me the Parabien, you have disturbed my hour of Eating.

† **Parabi·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PARABLE *a.*] The quality of being easily procured or prepared.

1634 Westlock *Zootomia* 101 He considereth not the portability, or Propriety of Medicines, it is not unusual for him to prescribe things out of use, or rare, or unusual.

Parablast (pa·rĭblăst). [f. PARA- + Gr. *βλαστός* sprout, germ: see -BLAST.]

† **1.** *Path.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1847 Maunder *Explan. Lex., Parablasta*...term used by Rokitansky for diseases with anatomical conversion or alteration: a parablast.

2. *Embryol.* The nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum, as distinguished from the formative yolk or *archiblast*; also, a special layer of cells in the embryo, supposed by His to arise from the nutritive yolk, by others to belong to the mesoblast.

1878 Klein in *Q. Jrnal. Microsc. Sci.* XVI. 106 This questionable portion of the germ I will call *parablast*, to contradistinction to the supposed part of Chamberlain of the author, which I will term *archiblast*. ...However, according to His, parablast is not a portion of the germ substance of which the blastoderm consists, but is a part of the white yolk. **1882** *Science* IV. 340/1 The parablast of Klein, the intermediate layer of American authors. **1883** J. Beard in *Q. Jrnal. Microsc. Sci.* Oct. 232 There are here also groups of nucleiless—*parablast*, parallast cells in the neighbourhood.

Hence **Parablas·tic** *a.*, pertaining or relating to the parablast (sense 2).

1882 Lankester & Sheldon *Trans. R. Microsc. Physiol.* II. 108 The parablastic structure of blood and connective tissue. **1883** J. Beard in *Q. Jrnal. Microsc. Sci.* Oct. 232 Were His regard the nucleiless present as mesoblastic or parablastic cells, his view is just as much a gratuitous assumption as the whole parablastic theory.

Parable (pa·rĭbl'), *sb.* Forms: 4- parable: also 4-7 -bele, 4-6 -bill(e, 5-6 -byll(e, 7 -bble. [ME. *n. F. parabole* (13th *c.* in Littré), ad. L. *parabola* comparison; in Christian L., allegory, proverb, discourse, speech, talk, a. Gr. παραβολή a placing side by side, comparison, analogy, parable, proverb, f. παρα- beside + *βολή* casting, putting, a throw.

From L. *parabola* come the cognate later forms *parauola*, *paraula*, *parale*, *parel*, *parail*, *paralia*, *palalea*, *palavra*, meaning 'speech, word', in the Romanic langs. Hence *parabolic*, *parabl*, *parel*, *palaver* are all representatives of the same original word.)

A comparison, a similitude; any saying or narration in which something is expressed in terms of something else; an allegory, an apologue. Also vaguely extended (chiefly after Heb. or other oriental words as rendered) to any kind of enigmatical, mystical, or dark saying, and to proverbs, maxims, or ancient saws, capable of application to cases as they occur. *arch.* (exc. as in b.)

† *Parables of Solomon*, the Book of Proverbs. *obs.*

a 1225 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 4 Ich shal lowen myn ere in parables [a 1300 *E. E. Psalt.* forberinge]. **a 1340** Hampole *Psalter* ibid., Lowand am to speke in parable, that is, in thynges that al men hau noght redyestand. **1382** Wyclif *Matt.* xiii. 34 Lesus in the parable of a hyge tree. **c 1386** Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 360, Bere thee wel amonges folkes! That ye may thyne prow parables to. *Ibid.* 679 And telle the Parables of Salomon. **c 1400** Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1282 His entrynge to me as a parable, Derke as a myste, or a brenyge bible. **a 1450-9** tr. *De Imitatione* I. v. 7 Lete not be parables of olde men displese be. **1513** Douglas *Æneis*, *Lament* 218 A parle semyeon, ...Speking in parabill, how the fyr, the grete, The gumbell, Wrat with the parok ageyne the forrest. **1556** Recorde *Myst. & Use Cross. Lates Trial*, All the ancient wisdom and science was ever to be delivered in that forme, as may be seen by the parables of Salomon. **1634** Gentili *Pilat. Notes* to Jn. 19. 19a Accept of the Cenaan parables, and his sentences in praise of a slender fyre as Mediterum non nocet. **1657** Mede *Sermon upon* S. *Act* That Gentiles in their Parables confesse. **1795** Southey *Curse Nat.* II. 234 Moses and the Prophets would all to Parables. **1804** Scott *Talisman* ii. I will study with a parable told to me by a woman of the desert. **1880** N. T. (R. V.) *Luke* iv. 23 Doubtless ye will say unto me this parable (Wyclif likeness, Tyndale, also proverbe, Cheshire similitude), Physician, heal thyself.

b. *spec.* A fictitious narrative or allegory (usually something that might naturally occur), by which moral or spiritual relations are typically figured or set forth, as the parables of the New Testament. (Now the usual sense.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 391 Pes noble Crist...of dede to be Fatir Nouun, and also in a parable. **1382** — *Matt.* xiii. 3 And he spak to hem many thingis in parables. **1526** Tindale *Matt.* xiii. 10 Why speakest thou to them in parables? 13 Therefore speake I to them in similitudes. *Id.* Mozes ye therfore the similitude [*Rhemish* and other parable] of the sower. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* xx. xix. (1869) 231 Whensoever by your similitude ye will seeme to teach any custable or good lesson by speeches straunged and darke, or farre from, under a couert manderlyall signifying one matter thing to another, ...the Greekes call it *Parabola*, which serues to like by purpose as vnspeak of vs. Such parables were all the preachings of Christ in the Gospel. **1688** Holcroft *Loves. Ill.* viii. 256 The Foundation of all Parables is...some Analogy or Similitude, between the Temporal, or Allusive part of the Parable, and the Thing couched under it. **1725** Sermon *Feast of Ass* 12, and Or rather sing them of that worthy Lord, Who took the rare lamb from the poor man's bosom. ...This parable would I tell. ...*And* look at that and say, 'Thou art the man!' **1892** Tennyson *Parables* I. (1897) 1 The parable is constructed to set forth a truth spiritual and heavenly: this the fable, with all its value, is not.

c. *dial.* Something that may be pointed to as an example or illustration (to follow or to avoid).

[Cf. **1382** Wyclif *Jer.* xxiv. 9 And y shal yiue them in to reuyl, and in to parable, and in to prouerbe.] **c 1880** *Correspondent*, Parable is used now-a-days, in Ireland, in sense of *An apt illustration*, a case in point'. **1892** Ion Hamilton *Sounds Better Book* vi. 61 'Mrs', says Mistress,...'You are not a Parable (*i.e.* not just a Parable)'. **1900** *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 610 He had his three sons to each examine as a flower garden, his wee patch a parable to the traveller.

d. *To take up one's parable* [after Num. xxiii. 7, etc.], to begin to discourse. *arch.*

1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxiii. 7 And takun to his parable [**1388** And whanne his parable was takun], seith. **1535** Coverdale *Ibid.* Then toke he [Balaam] vp his parable, & sayde (so). **1868** Hanmer *St. Paul's* 5 In due time, the learned took up their parable.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parable-poem*, *-poet*, *-reading*, *-writer*; *-like adj.*, *-wise adv.*

1581 Bunn tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 149/1, It is in parabolicall wyse, and in way of comparison. That this book is called holynes and Egypt. **a 1604** T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 240 His speeches had been hitherto darke and parabolicke. **1880** G. Matheson *Progr. Com.* (1882) 60 Jesus are a parable people. **1882** Athenæum 1 Dec. 704/3 Thompson only be described as parable-poems. *Ibid.* 705/3 The rarest of the story with the Western parable-writers seems too rapidly.

† **Parable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *parābil-is* procurable, f. *parāre* to prepare, procure: see -BLE.] That can be readily prepared, procured, or got; procurable, 'get-at-able'.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxx. (1887) 35, I have kept Calcote sole in shooing those cart horses, and that only in 28 herb pleasant, profitable and parable. **1620** Bonnor *Israel. Mel.* iv. 1. 1. 1. (1631) 320 This oil-drink is a more easie and parable remedy. **a 1640** Hoba *Lect. Exp. Prof.* (1654) 2 Remedies that being Parable or Cheap, may easily be made serviceable to your Country People. **1742** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. 3 So A parable but excellent Medicine is the Scots.

Parable, *v. rare.* [f. PARABLE *sb.* Cf. late and west L. *parabolāre* to discourse, talk, whence F. *parler* to speak.]

1. *intr.* To compose or utter a parable; to speak or discourse in parables.

1552 Gilpin *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 4 That is to say, Parable thou in parable. **1800** *Monthly Mag.* VII. 432 My sense of praise would never fail, The I should parable till I were old.

2. *trans.* To represent or express by means of a parable, allegory, or apothegm.

1642 Milton *Reform.* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 32 That was chiefly done by, which by the ancient sages was then parabled. **1884** G. F. Pentecost *Out of Egypt* 56, 22 This sign which to my mind is parables or typifies.

† **Parable-pels.** [a. Gr. παραβλέπειν, f. παραβλέπ-ειν to look amiss at, to see wrong, to overlook, f. παρα- PARA-¹ + *βλέπειν* to see.] False vision; oversight. So **Parablepsy**; **Parablep·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to parablepsy.

1847 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Parablepsis*, term for false vision; quite obsolete; parablepsy. *Parablepticus*, id. or belonging to *Parablepsis*; parablepsy. **1866** *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 169/2 He avoids the difficulty...by supposing...the words were omitted through 'parablepsy' on the part of the scribe.

† **Parably**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. PARABLE *sb.* + -LY², after *adv.* from adjs. in *-ble.*] In parables, parable-wise.

1580 Wyclif *Mark* iii. 2 And Iesus bigan to speke parably (*gloss* or in parables; *Purg.* to parables).

Parabola (paræ·bŏlă). *Geom.* [a. 16th *c.* L. *parabola* (also *parabole*), a. Gr. παραβολή juxtaposition, application, *spec.* in Geometry, the 'application' of a given area to a given straight line, hence also, the curve described below: for derivation and other senses, cf. PARABOLE. In F. *parabole*. See note below.]

One of the conic sections; the plane curve formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to a side of the cone; also definable as the locus of a point whose distance from a given point (the focus) is equal to its distance from a given straight line (the directrix).

Sometimes distinguished from parabolas of the higher kind as the *Apollonian* or *quadratic parabola*. It is one of the *Apollonian* or *quadratic parabola*. It is approximately the path of a projectile under the influence of gravity.

1722 *Archimedes' Opera* 130 (heading) Archimedis quadratura parabolæ, id est, portionis contentæ a linea recta & sectione rectanguli cani. 1728 COMMERCIUM *Archimedis* (*Opera* 1881, heading) Archimedis ἐφοδικὸν περὶ τῶν [sic] ad Eratosthenem. 1879 DODGE *Stereom.* 168, I enumerate whether there (in Ellipse) that not embrace Angle with the Parabola Sections equal to the distances between the grade of Rankine proposed, and the grade of ordinary Railway. 1898 [see PARABOLANUS]. 1688 *Phil. Trans.* III. 696 The Spanish mode of the same Parabola by employing about its Base. 1698 WARREN *Th. Earth* 5 (1708) 24 The Orbits therefore will be one of the other Conick Sections, either Parabola's or Hyperbola's. 1708 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathematica* 248 'Tis evident the Parabola has but one Focus. 1788 COMMERCIUM *Cant.* (ed. Rouse), *Parabola*, *mesolabeum*, in Commerc. is used particularly for that *parabola* which not only circulates or measures the curvature of any curve at a given point, but also measures the curvature of the curvature at that point. 1848 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 238 The Area or Space of a Parabola, is equal to Two-Thirds of its Circumscribing Parallelogram. 1852 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Introd. Mech.* 9. xviii. (U. K. S.) The curve-line which a ball describes, if the resistance of the air is not taken into consideration, is called (a geometry) a parabola. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* xxiii. (1870) 219 The orbit of a comet is generally less represented by what is called a parabola; that is, an infinitely long ellipse. 1881 C. TAYLOR *Anc. & Mod. Geom.* 60 The parabola was so called from the equality of the square of the ordinate of any point, upon it to the rectangle contained by its abscissa and the latus rectum. . . It is reported by Proclus in his Commentaries on the first book of Euclid, that the terms *parabola*, *hyperbola*, and *ellipsis* had been used by the Pythagoreans to express the equality or inequality of areas, and were subsequently transferred to the conic curves.

b. Extended to curves of higher degrees resembling a parabola in running off to infinity without approaching to an asymptote, or having the line at infinity as a tangent, and denoted by equations analogous to that of the common parabola.

Compound or *half-cubical parabola*: a name formerly given to cubic parabolas without conjugate ovals. *Cartesian's* or *cubic cissoid parabola*: the equation $ay^2 = x^3 + x^2 a$, having four retrose branches, two parabolic and two hyperbolic. *Cubic* or *cubical p.*: a parabola of the third degree. *Double p.*: a parabola having the line at infinity for a double tangent. *Methodal p.*: see METHODAL. *Neilian p.*: the semicubical parabola $ay^2 = x^3$, rectified by William Neil in 1658. *Semi-cubical p.*: see SEMICUBICAL.

1684 *Phil. Trans.* I. 15 A Method for the Quadrature of Parabola's of all degrees. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Parabola's of the higher kinds are algebraic curves, defined by $ay^{m-1} = x^m$. Some call these Parabeloids. 1763 CHURCH *Hist. Astr.*, Cartesian Parabola. 1793 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 132 A half-cubic Parabola, with a cuspidate point.

1706 . To the earlier Greek geometers, including Archimedes, B.C. 287-212, who investigated only conics perpendicular to the radius of the cone, the parabola was known as ὀρθογωνίου κώνου τομὴ = conic rectangle cut = 'the (perpendicular) section of a right-angled cone'. The use of τετμημένη, 'application', in this sense is due to Apollonius of Perga, c. 250 B.C., and with him, referred to the fact that a rectangle on the abscissa, having an area equal to the square on the ordinate, can be 'applied' to the latus rectum, without either excess (as in the hyperbola), or deficiency (as in the ellipse). [See C. TAYLOR *Anc. & Mod. Geom.* 1911, T. L. HEATH *Apollonius of Perga*, Introd. Intr.] For an explanation of the name, from the exhibition of the property of the *parallelism* of the ordinate to a side of the rectangle, as given by Eutocius of Ascalon c. A.D. 480, and so followed by later writers.]

†**Parabolanus** (pærəbŏlē·nəs). *Pl.* -ni. [late L. (*Cod. Just.*, *Cod. Theod.*), f. *parabol-are* reckless man, one who jeopardizes his life, a. Gr. παραβολάνος exposing oneself, venturesome, reckless, perilous, f. παραβολ- ἀσθαι + βάλλειν to throw.] A sick-nurse, especially in infectious cases. In the Eastern Church first (pl. to 5th c.), name of a class of lay helpers who attended upon the sick in the plague, etc.

1632 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 167 Those Parabolani were a Kind of Clergy Physicians. 1797-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Parabolani were not allowed to withdraw themselves from their function, which was the attendance on the sick. 1832 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 562. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v. Philammon went out with the parabolani, a sort of organized guild of district visitors.

†**Para'bolar**, *a. Geom. Obs.* [f. PARABOLA + -AR.] Of the nature of a parabola; parabolic.

1685 *Phil. Trans.* I. 103 *If regular*, whether Elliptick or Parabolar.

†**Para'bolary**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *parabola* PARABOLA + -ARY.] Of the nature of a parabola; parabolical.

1652 URQUHART *Trans.* Wks. (1834) 192 Allegories of all sorts, whether apologal, allusionary, *parabolary* [etc.].

†**Parabola'ster**. *Obs.* [f. PARABOLA: see -ASTER.] A parabola of a higher degree: = PARABOLA b, PARABOLOID 1.

1658 ROBERT *Nat. Lexicon* Wks. 1695 VII. 285, I have exhibited and demonstrated the properties of the parabola and parabolaster to the parallelogram of the same height and base. 1698 T. *Gladius Mathes.* (1699) 233 The Sun, in which that body is moved, will be the cruelest foe of the first semi-parabolaster of two senses, whose base is the superior but acquired. 1870 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 149 A pure unaffected Unparabolic parabolaster.

†**Parabole** (pærə·bŏlē). [a. Gr. παραβολή comparison, analogy (see PARABLE); formerly in Latinized form *parabola*.]

1. *Rhet.* A comparison, a metaphor (in the widest sense): spec. a simile drawn from the present.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 231 The Greekes call it *Parabola*, which terme is also by common accepted *all* to: catachrestice we may call him in English the resemblance mimicall. 1658 PHILLIPS (ed. 2), *Parabola*, a Similitude of a thing; in Rhetorick it is a similitude or speech wherein one thing is resumed and another signified; as in this Example; 'As Cæsar leaves with continual success, so great hath Scotch'. 1848 WEBSTER, *Parabola*, a) comary, similitude; comparison.

†2. *Geom.* = PARABOLA. *Obs. rare*.

1684 T. BURNET *Generale Rev.* in Through the severity of bending a Parabole, to withdraw forth the two first classes of Equations.

Parabolic (pærăblĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *parabolicus*, a. late Gr. παραβολικός figurative (CLEMENS Alex.), f. παραβολή PARABLE; in mod. use reformed also to PARABOLA: cf. F. *parabolique* (1484 in Littré).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parable; 'expressed by parable' (*J.*).

1689 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 11 Traditions; which he wraps up in...parabolic...notions. 1804 COLLIER *Scripture* 36 And through such parabolic traits, Purport the soul of moral fact. 1870 A. B. DAVIS (title) The Parabolic Teaching of Christ, a systematic and critical study of the parables of Our Lord.

b. Of or pertaining to parabola; metaphorical.

1698 WARREN *Th. Earth* (1711) 66 Reading the whole Text in a Popular, Moral, or Parabolick Sense. 1878 G. H. HOSKINSON *Cosmic Wind* 20 (Genes.) Creation...transcends all experience. . . Hence all the words describing Creation must, in the very nature of the case, be figurative or parabolic.

2. *Geom.* Of the form of, or resembling, a parabola; of which the section is a parabola; also, having relation to the parabola.

Parabolic asymptote: see ASYMPT. 1788. *Parabolic branch* of a curve: a branch which, like the parabola, extends to infinity without approaching an asymptote (opp. to *hyperbolic*). *Parabolic conoid*: a conoid of parabolic section, a paraboloid of revolution. *Parabolic point*: a point on a surface at which the curvature is cylindrical, the tangent thus being two parallel straight lines, i.e. a degenerate parabola. *Parabolic pyramidoid*: see PYRAMOIDS. *Parabolic reflector*: a reflector, usually of polished metal, made in the form of a paraboloid of circular section, so as to reflect parallel rays to a focus, or reflect in parallel lines the rays of a lamp placed at the focus. *Parabolic space*: (a) the space between an arc of a parabola and its ordinates; (b) space given by Kant to a space, of any number of dimensions, of zero curvature, as ordinary or Euclidean space (see HYPERSPACE 2 b, quot. 1870-3). *Parabolic spindle*: a figure formed by the revolution of an arc of a parabola about its double ordinate. *Parabolic spiral*: = helical parabola: see HELICOID.

1702 HALLEYSON *Math. Dict.*, *Parabolick reflection* called a Parabolick Conoid. 1704 *Parabolick spiral* [see HELICOID A. 1]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parabolick Space*, is the Area...between the Curve...of the Parabola and any entire Ordinate. *Ibid.*, *Parabolick Spindle*. 1728 HARRIS *Optics*, *Misc.* i. 66, 137 The parabolick Area equal to ⅔ of the circumscribing Parallelogram. 1788 COMMERCIUM *Cant.* (ed. Rouse), *Parabolic asymptotes*, a parabolic line approaching to a curve, so that... by gradually both indefinitely, their distances from each other become less than any given line. 1800 *Ladies' Jrl.* 2 *Aug.* I. 79 The resistance of the air and other causes would generated bodies to deviate considerably from the parabolic curves. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxviii. § 183. 302 Parabolic reflectors made of metal. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 304/1 The elliptic, parabolic, and hyperbolic cylinders are perfectly distinct. 1889 SYLVESTER, *Amer. J. Math.* XI. 369/2 They made experiments with parabolic dust in bombs. They made experiments with parabolic dust in bombs. 1892 *Practical Mech. Journ.* 21 40 Corners which sweep round the sun in parabolic or hyperbolic orbits.

B. *sb.* †1. *Geom.* A parabolic figure; a parabola or paraboloid. *Obs. rare*.

1697 W. KING tr. *Gregorii's Lect. Physic.* 110 Whether (from...upon the portions of Circles or of Parabolics, or other figures, to treat) hard to judge. 1897 SYLVESTER *Lightbody's Lect.* II. 137 They were talking of parabolics and ellipsis.

2. A parabolic expression, a metaphor. *nonce-use*.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 736 The grandeur of the house was above all parabolics.

Parabolical (pærăblĭkăl), *a.* [see -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to parable; involving, or constituting, parable; having a figurative, as opposed to a historical or literal, existence or value.

1552 in *Pore A. & M.* (1563) 914/1 Nothing can be more more contrarie, or more parabolical and resemblable (him to no sort). 1642 WILLIAM *Mercury* (1708) 10 The Jewish Doctors...accustom themselves to a Parabolical Way of Teaching. c 1656 SIDNEY *Apol.* (1717) 111. 273 A Parabolical Description of God's vouchsafing to visit the World the Invaluable Blessing of the Gospel, by the Similitude of a King...Solemnizing his Son's Marriage. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 6 That parabolical prophecy of our Lord: 'whersoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together'. 1886 WESTCOTT *Fr. Wks.* (1889) I. 313 The Scriptures they have were allegory and parabolical conceits.

†b. Using or addicted to the use of parable. *Obs.*

1652 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 183 He...had a parabolical and allusive fancy. 1667 HOOKE *Philos. Exp.* 228 (1678) IV. 9 I think nature's ways parabolical the best.

2. *Geom.* = PARABOLIC A. 2. Now *rare*.

1671 DIGGES *Pantom. Pref.* A iij b, Archimedes...the same supposed with a glass framed by resolution of a section Parabolical, fired the Romane navie...consuming in the siege of Syracuse. 1688 HOOKE (title) *Formes & Qual.* (1780) 103 But directly downwards, but in a parabolical or some such crooked line. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 254 To compare the orbits, upon the supposition that they are parabolical. 1782 *Encl. Europ.* (Weaire) III A Parabolical Conoid.

Hence **Parabo'licalness**. *rare*—⁰.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Parabolicalness*, the being of the Nature or Manner of a Parable.

Parabo'lically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In a parabolical manner; with parable or allegory; according to parabole, metaphorically.

1629 BOLTON *Mistake. Script.* iv. § 63 They are spoken parabolically. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. ii. The words were parabolically spoken. 1806 CHRIST. *Mis. Chron.* (1811) 1. 548 This doctrine is to be stated enthusiastically and parabolically.

2. *Geom.* In the manner of a parabola. *rare*.

1721 in JACOBSON.

Para'beliform, *a. rare*. [f. PARABOLA + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of a parabola.

1720 J. HUGHES *Lat. Treat.* II, *Parabeliform*, are Parabolick Curves in Geometry. 1874 *Penmanship, Parabeliform curves*, a name sometimes given to the parabolas of the higher orders.

†**Para'belism**. *Alg. Obs.* [f. Gr. παραβολή in sense 'division' + -ISM.] The reduction of an equation by dividing it by the coefficient of the unknown quantity of highest degree.

1720 RACHFORD *Math. Dict.*, *Parabolism*, is the Division of the Terms of an Equation by the known Quantity (when there happens to be one) that is involved or multiplied into the first Term. Thus the following Equation $axx + xxbx = ccx$ will be reduced to this $xx + bx = \frac{ccx}{a}$.

Parabolist (pærə·bŏlĭst). [f. Gr. παραβολή (L. *parabola*) PARABLE, PARABOLA + -IST.]

1. One who narrates, uses, or deals in any way with, parables or parabola.

1851 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leads in Scotland, Trial*, etc. (1856) 198 Was my pretty Parabolist, what is there left to make your disfavour good?

2. One who deals with the parabola: in quot. 'a partisan of the parabola': cf. HYPERBOLIST 2, HYPO-ist.

1832 J. TOWNE *Logic in Theol.* (1859) 41 The partisans of the ellipsis, the parabola, and the hyperbola. The parabolists...believing themselves qualified to act as mediators...would gravely say much that was very plausible.

Parabolize (pærə·bŏlaiz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To express or represent parabolically; to set forth in a parable. Also *absol.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 10 Otherwise could not the church Catholike be...parabolized with a net casting into the sea. *Ibid.* 32 As our Saviour Christ rightly parabolized of seeds. 1625 *Delight from Song* 9 Which mirrifull beauty...is here parabolized vnto vs by a certaine wise Assuerus a king [etc.]. 1647 SYMMONS *Lib. Mart.* ii. vii. (1660) 179, 80 [Christ] parabolizes the truth.

b. To turn into, treat, or explain as a parable.

1832 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 325 Some would parabolize, or rather indeed, mythize, the several statements in the Book of Job and the Vision of Micaiah.

2. To render parabolic or parabroidal in shape.

1869 W. PERRIS in *Eng. Mechanic* 12 Nov. 208/2 Such curves being otherwise parabolized by the...polisher. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 130 H. Fenyeh...proceeds to a different manner in parabolizing his glass mirrors.

Hence **Para'bolizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Para'bolizer**, one who parabolizes.

1697 *Search after Wit* 3 And who first shov'd Tropes up, but the Parabolizers? 1702 C. MATHER *Magn.* (1820) III. 180 (1852) 400 The people then perceived the meaning of the parabolizer to be that [etc.]. 1834 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1847) II. 402 The parabolizing Arab. 1864 W. PERRIS in *Eng. Mechanic* 10 Nov. 208/2 The shorter the focal length, the more difficult the parabolizing becomes.

Paraboloid (pærə·bŏloid), *sb.* (*a.*) *Geom.* Also 7 -oides, -oeid, 8-9 -oide. [In form, ad. Gr. παραβολοειδής *a.* (in a different sense), whence in 17th c. use *parabeloidic*: see PARABOLA and -OID, and cf. F. *paraboloïde*.]

†1. A parabola of a higher degree: = PARABOLA b.

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 323 The parabola is 2, and the cubical parabeloides 3 of their parallelograms respectively. 1657 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 162 The Squared Isosceal Notion...is a Parabeloid. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathematicæ* 249 Those of the Third...Order will be the Cubic Parabeloid. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., Suppose the Parameter multiply'd into the Square of the Abscissa to be equal to the Cube of the Ordinate; that is, $pxx = yy$. Then the Curve is called a Semicubical Parabeloid.

2. A solid or surface of the second degree, some of whose plane sections are parabolas; formerly restricted to that of circular section, generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, now called *paraboloid of revolution*.

Elliptic paraboloid: a paraboloid of elliptic section. *Hyperbolic paraboloid*: a curved surface of which every plane section is either a parabola or a hyperbola, the curvature being inverse in most directions and opposite to another (or to a middle concave towards front and back, and convex towards each side).

1702 HALLEYSON *Math. Dict.*, *Paraboloid*, is a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a Parabola about its Axe. This is otherwise called a *Parabolick Conoid*. 1788 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 227 The Solid Content of a Paraboloid or Solid generated by the Rotation of a Parabola about its Axis, is equal to Half its Circumscribing Cylinder. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* vii. 20 (U. K. S.) The spherical, or mirrors, of all reflecting telescopes are formed into the shape of a paraboloid. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 200/1 *Parabola*, *Paraboloid*. The simplest form of this surface is the paraboloid of revolution. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 304/2 For the elliptic paraboloid, let a parabola revolve about its principal axis, and let the circular sections become ellipses. *Ibid.*, Let two parabolas have a common vertex, and let their planes be at right angles to one another, being turned contrary ways

Let the one parabola then move over the other, always remaining parallel to its first position, and having its vertex constantly on the other: the arc will then trace out an hyperbolic paraboloid.

B. *adj.* = PARABOLOIDAL. *rare.*

1837 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1900 *19th Cent.* Oct. 568 The vanes sided by a paraboloid sesaphone.

Paraboloi'dal, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the form of a paraboloid.

1803 J. ROBISON (*error Mechanics*) 323 Circular (though may be spherical, spheroidal, ellipsoidal, hyperboloidal, paraboloidal, &c. 1878 tr. F. CHEVREUL *Introd.* 139 Using, instead of a spherical, a paraboloidal speculum.

‡ **Parabranchia** (pærăbræ·ŋkiă). [PARA-1.] The modified representative of certain gastropod molluscs, considered as a secondary branchia or gill. Hence **Parabra·nchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a parabranchia; **Parabra·nchiate** *a.*, furnished with a parabranchia.

1887 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 646/1 The right olfactory organ only is retained, and now assumes the form of a comb-like ridge to the actual left of the ctenidium or branchial plume. It has been erroneously described as the second gill, and is known as the parabranchia. 1888 RALFE tr. *Lankester's Comp. Zool.* 289 In some Aspidobranchiate the supraanal is large, throws into folds, and is generally taken for a second but reduced ctenidium (parabranchia).

Parabromalide (-brōʊ·mălīd). *Chem.* [PARA-1 7 *b.*] An isomer of bromal, C_2HBr_3O, forming colourless rhombic prisms with four-sided summits.

1888 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 340.

‡ **Parabysma** (pærăbi·zmă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παράβυσμα stuffing.] A term for swelling of the abdomen from enlargement or engorgement of the viscera. Hence **Paraby·smic** *a.*

1860-72 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 119 Parabysmic tumours of the liver. *Ibid.* 131 On this account I have ventured to change it for Parabysma. *Ibid.* IV. 14 Thus swelling up a distressing parabysma or visceral turgescence. *Ibid.* 326 Parabysmic dropsy of the belly.

Paracamphoric to **-cellulose**: see PARA-1 2.

Paracelsian (pærăse·lsiăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. proper name Paracelsus (see below) + -IAN.]

A. *sb.* A follower or adherent of the celebrated Swiss physician, chemist, and natural philosopher Paracelsus (1490–1541), or of his medical or philosophical principles; in the former sense opposed to *Galenist*.

His true name was Philippus Theophrastus von Hohenheim.

1572 J. JONES (1580) Galens Workes of Elementes...containeth the science...of the Paracelsians. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 248 One Doctor by particularly stiles either a Galenist, or Paracelsian. 1712 W. KING tr. *Mandy's Safe Practice* I. 13 The Paracelsians pervert the text of Hippocrates, to establish their visionary imaginations.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Paracelsus.

1615 MYNSICHT & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* v. 6, Can all your Paracelsian patrimony cure it? 1859 in *Borlase's Diary* (1888) IV. 453 It is a paracelsian remedie, that may kill as well as cure. 1892 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hence **Parace·lsianism,** the medical principles of Paracelsus.

1888 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xviii. (1713) 462 Both...to which my glasses discover the Foot-steps of Paracelsianism and Fanatism.

So **Parace·lsic, Parace·lsical** *adjs.*, **Parace·lsist** *sb.*, **Paracelsi·stic** *a.*

1660 F. HAWKS *Anatomyes* 23 *Hypochondrill*, or rather, Paracelsical Constellations. 1849 HART *Acad. Or.* n. v. 119 Our Paracelsists would have fixed us with many such bloody prescripts. 1853 R. BOOTHBY *Physiology* 165 The Galenic and Paracelsic Physick. 1902 J. HARRIS *Lect. Techn.* I. *Paracelsistical Medicines.* 1882 *Standard* 13 Dec. 5/1 The Galenists, the Paracelsists, the Vitalists,...and the Anti-Hahnemann had all their followers.

‡ **Paracentesis** (pærăsĕntī·sis). *Surg.* Also 6 in Fr. form paracentese; † *errors.* -chesis, -tisis. [L., a. Gr. παρακέντησις tapping, cracking, f. παρακεντεῖν to pierce at the side, f. παρα- beside + κεντεῖν to prick, stab.] The operation of making a perforation into some cavity of the body, esp. for the removal of fluid or gas; tapping; also, touching.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gulielmeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20/1 We must make the Paracentesis or drawing aswaye the water out of the bellowe. 1603 TOURNER tr. *Pilot's Treatise* II. 548, I had thoughts of a Paracentesis or Tapping betweene the Ribs. 1719 M. COCKS in *L.M.* 20. (1888) I. 71 Rode to Chelsaine, to attend the operation of paracentesis with Dr. Davis. 1804 LONGMAN *Hen. Hyg.* in *Paracentesis of the cornea will also be of service.* 1890 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1204/1.

Paracentral (pærăse·ntrăl), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-1 + κέντρον centre + -AL.] Situated beside the (or a) centre; in *Anat.* applied to parts of the brain lying alongside the central fissure.

1826 A. HUNTER *Rhem. Dis.* 81 The meningitis was...limited to two convolutions, the anterior and posterior margins near the paracentral lobe. 1839 *Alfred's Syd. Mag.* VII. 219 Prospered in the parietal and temporal lobes and in the paracentral gyri.

† **Paracentric,** *a.* *Obstetr. Obs.* [See PARA-1 and CENTRIC.] In *paracentric motion*, combining *motion parocentrikon* of Lethelin, used by him to express that motion which, compounded with harmonic circulation, he supposed to make up the actual motion of a planet. Sometimes misunderstood by other writers, and applied to simple motion about a centre.

1688 LEMERTZ *Testimonia de mot. calest.* Opusc. 1688, III. 218 Motu duplici, composito ex circulatione harmonica...et motu paracentrico. 1702 CHAMBERS *Astron. Myst. Alexandr.* i. (1708) 1901 1708 C. HUTTON *Philolaus* 193 Paracentric motion of Empedus is so much as the revolving Body approaches nearer to or recedes farther from the Centre of Relaxation. 1715 D. GREGORY *Astron.* I. lxxviii. 175 The other Motion (namely the Paracentric) arises from a double cause, namely the centrary impression of Circulation and the Sun's attraction compounded together. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 108 If a circular rod AC revolves round the point C, as a centre, the centrifugal force arising from the uniformity velocity of the rod [etc.].

So **Parace·ntrical** *a.* † *Obs.* = prec.

1708 G. CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Religi.* 31 The Paracentrical Motion is compounded of two others, viz....[that] whereby all Bodies moving in a Curve, endeavour to recede from the Centre by the Tangent, and the Attraction of the Sun or the Circumfocus of the Planet toward it.

Parachæ, Paracheen, var. FARCHE, FARREEN.

Parachite, *obs.* variant of PARAKEET.

Parachloralide (-klōʊ·rălīd), *Chem.* [PARA-1 2 *a.*] An isomer of chloral, $C_2HCl_3O_2$, a pungent-smelling liquid, insoluble in water, produced by the action of chloral on wood spirit.

1888 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 340.

Parachordal (pærăkō·rdăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zoology.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-1 + χορδή chord + -AL.] Situated beside the notochord: applied to two plates of cartilage, forming the foundation of the skull in the embryo. **b.** as *sb.* = Parachordal cartilage.

1833 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 509/2 The bladder and front cartilages, parachordal and trabecular, are applied to each other circumferentially. 1880 HUXLEY *Cat* 237 The basicranial plate or parachordal cartilage. 1892 *Lect. Sci. Lay.* 2. 2. The parachordals with the sphenoid portion of the cranium form the basilar plate.

Parachromatin, -chromatism: see PARA-1.

Parachronism (părŏ·krŏnĭz'm). [f. Gr. παρα-PARA-1 + χρόνος time + -ISM: cf. *hysteron-proteron* anachronism. Cf. F. *parachronisme.*] An error in chronology; usually taken as one in which an event, etc., is referred to a later date than the true one. (Cf. ANACHRONISM.)

1 1839 FR. HOUTTAIN *Hist. d. Mem.* III. (1840) 186, I much wonder, that...our Modern Critics...did not consider so gross an Error, and Parachronism in Sacred Text. 1880 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xxi. 198 The Birth of the Lamb, to recompense all Consequent Parallels and Retrogressions, or rectify a great Parachronism. 1788 R. JAMES in *Mon. Trav.* I. 132 Parachronisms appear in the marble, respecting the age of Hadrian the Augustus, the remembrancer of Hippocrates, and the expedition of Hagnon. 1873 J. H. SWAIN *Modern Skeptic.* Compose 114 It cannot be regarded as parachronism if the poets...refrain from casting out the very life and essence of the original tales.

So **Parachroni·stic** *a.*, marked by parachronism; **Para·chronize** *v.*

1689 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* 48 30 Though he have Outrunning-mouth Parachronistick stuff. 1870 ROBERT GLOSSOP in *N. Paracelsus, to attribute very things.*

† **Parachroous** (părŏ·krōʊəs), *a. rare*—1. [f. Gr. παράχροος ad + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1837 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Parachroous* (L.), of a lake or shrewd colour; deprived of colour: parachroous.

So **Parachrose** (pă·răkrōʊs) *a.* [irreg. as if f. χρῶσις colouring]: see quot.

1887 WESTCOTT, *Parachrose, a.* (*Mim*) changing color by exposure to the weather. *Mimic.*

Parachute (pă·răshūt), *sb.* [a. F. *parachute*, f. PARA-2 + *chute* fall.]

1. An apparatus used for descending safely from a great height in the air, esp. from a balloon; it is constructed like a large umbrella, to be so expanded and thus check the velocity of descent by means of the resistance of the air.

1785 *Europ. Mag.* VII. 401 In Mr. Blanchard's late visit to this country, he brought his Parachute to England. 1796 BYRNE *Jubilant* II. 17 These flying squirrels have...a membrane...which when they leap, expands like the wing of a bat, and by this, like a parachute, they rest on the air. 1837 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 190/2 After the parachute was divided from the car, the balloon rose rapidly. 1876 BROWNE *Anim. Forces* II. 33 The medusa, when extended, forms for them a balloon with an parachute.

2. *gen.* Any contrivance, natural or artificial, serving to check a fall through the air, or to support something in the air; e. g. the expansible fold of skin or *patagium* in the flying squirrel, etc.

1833 VAN C. BROE *Nomad* (1852) 61 The Dismo Indian...dropping safely to the ground, under the protection of a sort of parachute, formed by his extended skin. 1872 tr. *Gunther's Anim.* 238 The parachutes of the flying reptiles. 1874 M. DRUMMOND *Animal Mimic* 304 The limbs and cauda when slips are...provided with wing or parachute and launched upon the wind.

† **3.** Name given to a broad-brimmed hat worn by women late in the 18th century. *Obs.*

1883 FAIRHOLT'S *Costume in Eng.* Illust., *Parachute*, a ladies' hat, in fashion in 1779.

4. *a. Mining.* A contrivance, such as a safety-catch, to prevent a too rapid descent of a cage in a shaft, or of the hoisting-rod in a boring.

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

b. *Watchmaking.* A contrivance to prevent injury to the balance-wheel from a shock or blow.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clocks*, 184 The idea of the parachute is that if the watch is let fall...the balance staff pivots may be saved from breaking by the pitching of the end stones.

c. *Brewing.* An apparatus made to slide up and down the side of a fermenting-vat according to the height of the fermenting wort.

1885 *Standard* 14 Mar. 3/3 Brewery fermenting tuns...with parachutes and attemperators preferred.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parachute bearing* adj.; **parachute light,** a bright light given by a burning composition contained in a small bomb (called a *parachute light ball*) supported by a parachute so as to float in the air (the parachute being at first inclosed in the bomb, and set free by the explosion of a charge which also ignites the composition); used for observing the position or movements of an enemy.

1868 *Regs. in Camp U.S. Hamilton War* 190 A parachute light ball. *Ibid.* 191 Every battery to be provided with several parachute lights. *Ibid.* 192 Allow to Commissary-Sergeant...for parachute lights.

1897 WILLIS *Strange Stories* I. 120 Very perfect 'parachute' combustions. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 4/1 A 'parachute' ascent with the ridge flagged with bits of the style...in vogue at the period of the Crimean War.

Hence **Pa·rachute** *v.* *trans.*, to convey by means of a parachute; *intr.*, to descend by so as if by a parachute (whence Pa·rachuting *vbl. sb.*); **Pa·rachutism,** the art or practice of parachuting; **Pa·rachutist,** one who descends from a balloon in a parachute, *esp.* one skilled in such descents.

1897 CRANE *Broad Cotton, Gathering in Time* 63 The gunners cried...Balloon! as from the balloon to Tarn. When I was parachuted down...a dapper Temple student. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 3/1 The lady who 'parachuted' from Clifton Suspension Bridge. 1888 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 4/2 Mr. Baldwin, the now well-known balloonist and parachutist. 1889 *Graphic* 3 Aug. 120/1 Invited by perhaps, Society may view parachutism vulgar. 1890 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/1 Narrow escape of a Lady Parachutist. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 5/2 Thos. Baldwin, having made a balloon by parachuting, was able to retire unnoticed.

Paracide, *obs.* error. form of PARRICIDE.

Paracitrie, *sb.*, : see PARA-1 2.

Paraclete, *obs.* variant of PARAKEET.

Parclete (pă·rklīt). Also 3 -clit, 6 -clet. [a. F. *paraclet* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. eccl. L. *paracletus* (also *paraclitus*) Tertull., etc., a. Gr. παράκλητος advocate, intercessor, one called to one's aid, f. παρακαλεῖν to call in, call to one's aid. Although a passive verbal = L. *ad-vocatus*, παράκλητος was at an early date associated by the Greek Fathers with the Hellenistic sense of παρακαλεῖν to console, comfort, and the active agent-n. παρακλήτωρ encourager, comforter. Cf. the active sense acquired by *advocate.*

In Job xvi. 2, where the LXX has παράκλητοροι κακῶν κόπων, Aquila and Theodotion have παράκλητοι.]

1. A title of the Holy Spirit (*vulgo* Gr. παράκλητος in John xiv. 16, 26, xv. 26, xvi. 7); properly 'an advocate, one called in to one's assistance, an intercessor', but often taken as = 'comforter' (see COMFORTER 1 b). Also (rarely) repr. Gr. παράκλητος 'advocate' as applied to Christ (1 John ii. 1).

c 1440 *Minor Soliloquies* 3826 Pey sparkyen Paracle I shalle send, pore comforde. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xiv. 26 The Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name. 1839 POLLOCK *Course* viii. (1869) 361 If any man sin we have a Paraclete with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous'...with St. John. 1870 BROWNE *Verb. Croiser Apocalyse* 8 O source of increased light, The Father's promised Paraclete! *a* 1744 ANN. SMART *Serm.* (1756) I. 9 As in the Te Deum, 'after the Holy Ghost the Paraclete'...so that in the word in the original. 1893 MRSLY *Hymns for Sick* (1869) 38 Consider of our hearts, Most Paraclete! 1894 J. PARKER *Lawyer Ministry* xi. *transf.* 1870 MARTINEAU *Mis. Carlyle* for. x. 238 With him (Carlyle) The visitation here is the true Paraclete.

† **2.** *gen.* An advocate or intercessor. *Obs.*

1599 BARN *Images Both Ch.* (1. 1916, P 6 v., Baggage-Waggoner, the Popes paraclete in England, that is master of the Stewes at London. 1687 N. SUMNER in *Camb. Transl.* (N. T. 5.) 126 Your parasit Theodore Beza is committed to keep the pass of the antipasse. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Pietas Pontificia* (1705) 61 (Plate) See likewise noted in one place, the term Paraclete, Intercessor, in speaking of the Essenes.

Paraclose, *obs.* variant of PARACLOSE.

‡ **Paracme** (pă·răkmĭ). [a. Gr. παρακμή the point at which the prime or strength is past, f. παρα- past, beyond + ἀκμή culmination, ACME.] A point or period at which the prime or highest vigour is past: the point when the crisis of a fever is past. So **Paracmi·c, † Paracmi·stical** *a.* [Gr. παρακμαστικός, F. *paracmastique*, 1581 in], past the culmination or crisis.

1658 ELIOT *Glossogr.*, *Paracmastical*, pertaining to a figure, wherein the head, which is as the grammar, by little and little diminisheth till it cometh to nothing. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paracme*, that part of life, in which a person is said to grow old, and which, according to Galen, is from 35 to 40. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paracmastic*, past the prime or the time of

vigour; past the crisis. *Paracme*, the point at which the patient is past the commencement of old age; ...the period in a fever after the commencement of the crisis.

Paracolpitis to **Paracressol**: see PARA-[1] 2, 2.

+ **Paracood**, obs. f. BARRACOUTA, a W. Indian fish.

1683 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 340 They have Parracoods also, a long and round fish, about as large as a well-grown pike.

Paracorastic (parākŏrăstĭk). [f. PARA-[1] + ACROSTIC.] (See quot.)

1822 HUTTON *Dict. Sci. etc., Paracrostic*, a peculiar composition in which the first verse consists, in order, of the letters which compose the remaining verses of the poem or division. According to Clinias (*De Divisionibus*, b. 34), the original Sibylline verses were paracrostics.

Paracoya-nogen. *Chem.* [PARA-[3] 2.] An isomer or polymer of cyanogen, a dark brown porous substance formed in small quantity when cyanogen is prepared from cyanide of mercury. So **Paracy-anuric**, **Paracyanic** *adjs.*, **Paracyanide**.

1834 J. SCHWEIGER in *Gehler's Phys. Lex., Chem.* 200 Cyanide of mercury...evolving cyanogen and paracide mercury when heated in a close vessel, and leaving a black residue termed paracyanogen. 1837 HARVEY *Explor. Lake, Paracyanuric* ... applied by Liebig to a substance. *Ibid., Paracyanuric* ... applied by Serullas to a substance. *Ibid., Paracyanuric* ... applied by Serullas to fulminic acid, because though having the same composition as cyanic acid, it widely differs in relation to the properties: paracyanic. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 7 In paramorphism, formed of the same proportions of these elements in higher complexity, we have a solid which does not fuse or volatilize at ordinary temperatures. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 340 Paracyanide of silver.

Paracystis, Paracystitis *Path.*: see PARA-[1].

Paracyst (parĭsist). *Bot.* [PARA-[1] 2.] One of a pair of sexual organs in certain Fungi.

1879 CROSS *Fungi* 171 In the middle of these [articles] are generated elongated clavate cells ... which Tulasne names paracysts. 1884 H. M. WARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XXIV. 280 The paracyst is a club-shaped branched, close to the mycocyst; the apex of the paracyst and the bodies (protospores) of the mycocyst) became united.

+ **Parada, -ado.** *Obs.* [1555 as altered form (see -ADE 2) of F. *parade*, which at a later date was adopted unchanged. Sometimes held to be taken direct from Sp. *parada*, but the latter was not used in these senses: see PARADE *sb.*]

1. Pomp, show, display, ostentation; = PARADE 1.

1607 MIDDLETON *Conserver. Life, Libr.* 1. 2. 32 *All this parade and goodly show* (inclosed). 1648 *Articles Dunkirk* 8a The great pomp or princely parada used by Queen Dowager, and two tables of weights. 1660 WARRINGTON *Arrest* 4 *Assn.* 123 No Court Parades, or Magnificent way read of. 1689 *Unpl. Liberty agst. Tyranny* 137 Pompous Parades and Shows.

2. A muster or display of troops; = PARADE 8.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Mr. Hens* 11. 14. § 4 In any he doth...in March, in Camps or on the head of a Parada. 1630 GRANT-HAM *Wallenstein* 10, & Wks. (1674) II. 84 In their best furniture of Armes, all drawne into parada.

3. MILIT. 'turn-out'. *rare*.

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Duchess, in Relics* (1672) 84 These five [Dr. Cluetin, Buckingham, and 3 attendants] were at the first the whole Parada of the Journey.

4. = PARADE 2b. 4 and 5.

1611 COTGR., *Parade*, also applied to the *Parada* at Madrid.

1632 LITH. HOWE. 6. *Bontemantle's Hist. Relat.* 141 A large field, between Bruxelles and Arimpaque, where the Parada [*Brussum d'armes*] was made. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 108 The King and Prince had some hot reserves in their Conchee, going to Get Parada to take the Air. 1834 LORD. MOORE tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 363 In midst of the Parada, a Church was (intention) to be built. 1890 TENNYSON *Alm. Harold* I. 6 In the Evening we'l drive to the Parada.

‖ 5. = PARADE 2b. 6.

1883 tr. *Zerkowsen-Chantrey's Waterloo* (1891) 56 Parada and riposte must have come like lightning.

Parada *obs.*, **Paradactyl**. *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *paradactylus* (Illiger; also in Eng. use), f. Gr. παρα- beside, PARA-[3] + δάκτυλος finger.] (See quots.)

1680 HILLMA *Prodrom. System. Mamm. et Avium* 178 Paradactylum, pagina interna digiti pedalis quarti duplex operatum.] 1817 MEYER *Explan. Lam. Paradactylum*, ... applied by Illiger to the lateral portions of the toes of birds, to distinguish it ... from the middle anchora: the paradactyle. 1874 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 111, 331 Side of toes (*Paradactyla*) the sides, in any way distinguished from the rest.

Hence **Parada·ctylar** *a.*, of or pertaining to the paradactyl.

1890 *Cent. Dict. s.v.*, The marginal lobes [etc.] of birds' toes are parabelarian.

Parade (pārēd'), *sb.* [a. F. *parade* (15th c. in HATz.-DARM.), 'a (boasting) appearance, or show; a menace, or vaunting offer' (Cotgr.); ad. It. *parata* 'a warding or defending; a fighting or garish setting forth' (Florio 1611), Sp. *parada* 'a staying or stopping, also, a standing or staying place' (Minsheu 1599); f. 1550 **parâtâ*, from *parâre*.

1. *parâre* to make ready, procure, prepare, furnish, in late L. to deck, adorn, developed many senses in Romance; e.g. in It. (1) 'to adorne, dight, decke, beautifie, set forth, furnish, garnish, prouide'; (2) 'to prepare to receiue a blow; to ward off, defend, cover, shield'; (3) 'to watch a horse to stop and stay orderly'; to make 'the stay in the action of horsemanship'. In Sp. *parar* is 'to stop, stay, rest, end, let or put a man from, prare' (Minsheu). All the senses occur in Fr. The 16th c. Fr. *parade*, Sp. *parada*, might refer to any of the senses of the vb. used in the last, Fr. has now taken senses of *parade* from both. Cf. also L. *magna parata* with great preparation, pomp, or display.]

I. 1. Show, display, ostentation. *To make a parade of*, to display ostentatiously.

1638 BAILLIE *Dissuas., Parade*, an appearance or show, a bravado or vaunting offer. 1683 COTTER *Crosstaff Wks.* 1720 II. 698 The most virtuous and laudable Deed that his whole Life could have made any Parade of. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 130 To make a fine Parade of his great Qualities and Virtues. 1708 HORNE *Mist. Eccl.* (1812) IV. 401 While Mosely's art Paraded the Poor before the Eyes. 1840 'R. SOUTHWOOD' *Master's Right* (1849) 63/1 Robbing the weak, and parading every member on a certain line of road with almost humorous impartiality.

2. *esp.* To march in procession or with great display or ostentation: to walk up and down or promenade in a public place, esp. for the sake of 'showing off'.

1598 *Antony's Pigs.* 11. vi. 126 Three troops paraded about the hill with great ostentation ... practising every art to [illegible] us. 1680 *Grande Deed* & *F.* xiv. (1880) III. 22 He paraded through the streets with a thousand banners. 1800 Mrs. HERBERT *Mountray Fam.* iii. 134 If I had my way, I would parade all the morning up and down the Indian side of Bond Street. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1878) In this order they paraded off with a horrible merriment.

3. *trans.* To march through (a place of public resort) in procession or with great display; to walk up and down or promenade (some place) esp. for the sake of 'showing off'.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iv. viii. Verse ...in semblance of a blear-eyed troll paraded the battlements of Fort Christina. 1812 HAYDAY *Rudentia* v. 84 Have we not seen Paddy's shoulders with...parade the town with regal pageantry? 1823 PEACOCK *Philip II.* I. v. 98, 100 Throwing themselves into a procession, they paraded the streets of the city.

4. To march (a person) up and down or through the streets either for show or to expose him to contempt. Also *refl.*

1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 89 The idea of a chief magistrate paraded himself through the several States as an object of public gaze. 1888 K. F. PURCELL *Irish.* III. xiii. 242 They set him on a camel and paraded him about the city.

5. *intr.* To make a parade; to behave, talk, or write ostentatiously; to 'show off'. Also in phr. *to parade it*: *vare* or *Obs.*

1734 ROCHEMONT *Gymnadium* (1768) V. 48 The whole family paraded it together. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 58 He paraded and showed away, concerting the divinely inherent right of monarchs. 1803-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett. Wks.* 1839 II. 156/1 You parade a great deal upon the vast concessions made by this country to the Irish, before the Union.

6. *trans.* To make a parade of, to display or hold out to view ostentatiously, to 'show off'.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Absentee.* (1878) 31, I thought I would amuse him a little by parading the whole Irish system of things before him. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* v. ii, A great man never loses so much as when he exhibits carelessness, or parades the right of unconcern. 1869 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper's Tenant* ii, The very last ... to parade his feelings ... before the eyes of his fellow men. 1878 BROWNING *Poem Cyprian* 121, Don't linger here in Paris to parade Your victory.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* To provide (a town, etc.) with a parade or parades.

1889 HARRY *Tour in Phantom* 251 The modern part the farm the sea is...paraded, well lighted, well drained.

Hence **Paraded** *ppl. a.*

1883 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Tried* & *True* in Harland *Lone Lovers* 231 From paraded sentiment I turn'd with disdain. 1898 BARONESS *d'Hauteville* 137 Worse than all, Each day's procession, ner paraded his Rotch'd and improvished through the waiting wife.

Para·defull, *a. rare.* [See -FUL.] Full of parade or display.

1735 ROCHEMONT *Cure.* (1804) III. 224 Suppose, an paradeful [1 can no it a man a has frugal mind than it always is at Parson's-Green, esters.

Paradeigma, Paradeisal: see PARADE-.

Paradeless (pārēdlĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.] Without parade; lacking a parade.

1832 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* III. vi. 137 A colchess paradeless city.

Paradentia, etc.: see PARA-[1].

Parader (pārēdəl). [f. PARADE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who parades; in the senses of the verb.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 2 What think you...of making both your men, and messengers my parader? 1864 *Boston Bridgewater* ch. xvii, Bring me the parader's gags. 1880 *Vedic* (N. Y.) 27 Sept., The paraders marched up to await the exhibition.

Paraderm (pa·rădĕrm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[3], in sense 'subsidiary', 'by-' + δέρμα skin.] The delicate membrane enclosing the pro-nymph of some dipterous insects.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 264 Lowne...looking on the limiting membrane as a subsequent formation...calls it the paraderm. 1890 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

‖ **Paradiastole** (parădīăstŏlĭ). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. παραδιαστολή 'putting together of dissimilar things', f. παρα- side by side + διαστολή separation, distinction.] A figure in which a favourable turn is given to something unfavourable by the use of an expression that conveys only part of the truth. b. (See quot. 1647.)

1588 A. *Day Engl. Secretary* ii. (1625) 84 *Paradiastole*, when with a subtile interpretation or speech wee colour either of our owne faults, or when we call a certaine passion, a vertue: as when we call a couetous person, a good husband, a prodigall man, liberall. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xvii. (1811) 198 The figure Paradiastole, which...nothing improperly we call the Carry-tale. 1837 J. SMITH *Mystl. Rhet.* 213 Paradiastole is a blaming or abhorring of a matter by interpretation. A figure when we grant one thing that we may deny another. 1876 *Fitz*

figure parallelistic to be some learned Rhetorician called a lover's vocab. of speech, opposing the words for their various and wrong names. 1728 Pelham, *Paradeigmata*, ...a Figure which illustrates things that seem to have one Import, and shews how words they differ.

Hence † **Paradia'tology** *a.*

1852 Universal Pocket Wks. (1854) 200 Figurative expressions, metaphorical, paradiatology, parabolical.

Paradidymal, -didymis : see PARA- 1.

Paradigm (pæ'rădim, -daim). Also 7 -digme. [a. F. *paradigme*, ad. L. *paradigma*, a. Gr. παράδειγμα pattern, example, f. παραδεικ-νύναι to exhibit beside, show side by side. Formerly also in L. form.]

1. A pattern, exemplar, example.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 108/1 We now have now ensamplyd of the *paradigm* or ensaumplayre. 1578 Florio *Nuouo Ital. Dict.*, One see a paradigme or example, of a substantive kinde of speech. 1589 Gild. Cat. Gambler 1 ii. 21 The Universe... was made exactly conformable to his Paradigme, or subsumed Exemplar. 1732 J. Gill. *Trinity* v. 52 The archetypa, paradigm, exemplar, and idea, according to which all things were made. 1873 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 259 Socrates makes use more attempt to define the Platonic Ideas by representing them as paradigms.

† **2.** *Rhet.* (In L. form.) See quot. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* iv (1625) 120 *Paradigma*, a manner of educating or well-drawing by example, as to say : "The nature of the Dolphin is not to suffer the young one of her kinde to struggle vnderneath." 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (1811) 250 margin, *Paradigma*, or a resemblance by example.

II. An example or pattern of the inflexion of a noun, verb, or other inflected part of speech.

1530 Hormon *Lat. Gram.* 20 Now it remaineth to give a Paradigme or example of euery Conjugation of them. Moodes. 1658 Wilkins in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 378 It will be convenient... to write down a full Paradigm of some one Verb. 1859 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* (1861) II. *Paradigms of regular and irregular nouns and verbs.* 1892 Dictionary Holy Grammar 72 Skeleton paradigm of the regular verb.

Paradigmatic (pærădigmæ'tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. παραδειγματικ-ός, f. παράδειγμα-: see prec. and -ic.] Of the nature of a paradigm; serving as a pattern; exemplary.

1593 T. Taylor *Plain Introd.* Thesaurus 222 After this, the dialectique, paradigmatik, and final course. 1848 in Worcester. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Oct. 294 The Tonarion seems at first to fit very nicely into the doctrine of the paradigmatic idea. 1890 J. B. Stallo, *Philos. & Theol.* ii. 31 All these things are not paradigmatic only but general.

† **B.** *sb.* One who writes lives of religious persons to serve as examples of Christian holiness. *Obs. rare.*

1847 in Worcester.

† **Paradigmatical,** *a.* [See -ical.] = prec.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 358 We read that some figures are paradigmaticall. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 732 How therefore is there a Knowledge before the world, ... that was Archetypal and Paradigmatical to the same. 1788 T. Taylor *Proclus Introd.* Thesaurus 330 Primary causes, viz. the producing, the paradigmatical, and the final.

Hence **Paradigma'tically** *adv.*

1846 Worcester cites *Amott. Tr.* In mod. Dicts.

† **Paradi'gmatize,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Gr. παραδειγματίζ-ειν to make an example of, f. παράδειγματ-: see prec. and -IZE.] *trans.* To set forth as a model, to make an example of.

1647 Hammond *Cotp. Pædagog Introv. H. & Chappell* 223 There is no question concerning any line in these Books to paradigmatized by you. 1652 Benlow *Def. Baptism* 218 Neh. 5vii [*sic* about to it were to paradigmatize, and enjoyn. Qui-ous throughout the whole Kingdom. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 4/1 To Paradigmatize and...explain all choroughlying Quibblings.

Parading (pără'ding), *vbl. sb.* [f. PARADE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PARADE; mustering of soldiers; promenading; showing off, etc. Also *attrib.*

1660 tr. *Chorelle's Trav. Persia* 208 The Parading Place that is before it, serves also for a publick meeting Place. 1785 C. Smart *Poems* viii. 28 I value not thy gaze-seeking, Nor all thy elaborate parading. 1787 Hoyle *Tactics* 3 51 I. 76 There was a great deal of parading, and noise of warlike music.

Para'ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That parades; marching up and down; showing off, given to display, etc.

1777 Mrs. D'Arblay *Early Diary* July, She is parading and beautifully considered as to looks. 1808 Chalmers *Poems.* Obs. 19, *Introd.* 284 It may have been a place of parading magnificence. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 6/2 The parading bands are now passing along in silence.

Hence **Para'dingly** *adv.*

1892 W. Senior *Among Lady's & St. Ld.* I. 98 All that the spirit of Liberty had fermented, were protected and brought paradingly forward.

† **Paradiortho'sis.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Gr. παραδιόρθωσις a marginal correction, f. παραδιορθοῦν (PARA- 1 in sense of 'improper, false') + διόρθωσις correction.] A false correction.

1646 W. Bridge *Five Serm.* 2 I cannot choose but take notice of a Paradiorthosis, or false emendation.

Paradiploma'tic, *a.* [f. PARA- 1 f.] Aside or apart from what is strictly diplomatic or connected with the evidence of the manuscript texts.

1894 Pollitt *Canon. Gnosticus Pref.* (1895) 13, I have always endeavoured, first, to ascertain the exact nature of the diplomatic evidence; secondly, that of what I have termed paradiplomatic arguments,—by which I mean the supposed probabilities of erroneous transcription, permutation of letters, lacunæ, and so forth. *Ibid.* 15 The accidental omissions...seems probable on paradiplomatic considerations.

1899 Farrar in *Expositor* IX. 29 The passage is still to be retained in spite of evidence both external and internal, both diplomatic and paradiplomatic. 1889 — *Early Chr.* II. 246 One of those cases in which the reading of the existing MSS. is outweighed by other authorities and other considerations. *Note*: To express the same thing technically, the diplomatic is overbalanced by the paradiplomatic evidence.

Paradisaic (pærădisē'ik), *a.* [Arbitrarily f. PARADISE or L. *paradīsi-us* (after *adjectives in -aisus, -aicus, -ēsius*).] = next.

1732 Seasonable *Instruction* (1768) I. 140 The Paradisaic Vision of extensive Love. 1843 J. B. Rogerson tr. *Modena's Symbolism* I. 34. 1848 J. H. Gurney *Peter, Protestant* I. 16 Salvation in every represented in Scripture as a mere restoration of the paradisaic condition.

Paradisaical (pærădisē'ikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of Paradise; paradisiacal.

1625 R. Cadwallon *Cassilus, Christian* 28 This early permanence and Paradisaicall good of an upright conscience. 1708 Pere *Lab. to E. Stillingf.* 13 (sup.), We wander in a paradisaical scene among groves and gardens. 1870 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 19 The pictures drawn by some travellers of savagery as a kind of paradisaical state. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 5/1 The paradisaical groups of Fra Angelico.

Hence **Paradisaically** *adv.*

1830 tr. *Tour Grec. Forêts IV.* 227 A singular and paradisaically luxurious country. 1893 *Prince's Mag.* LI. 530 How happily and almost paradisaically they seem to live.

Paradisal (pærădi'săl), *a.* [f. L. *paradīs-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to paradise.

1580 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) 20, 14 I hall no neid; I haif no purgatorie, Nor yither paradisall plesour. 1595 Lady M. W. Montacu *Lyfe & Chast Mar. Sp.* (1597) L 3a The paradisall state of marriage vnsoyl'd every day from a passionate lover. 1839 Bailey *Festus* vi. (1848) 79 [They] each prepare His wing to point for Paradisal flight. 1880 White Gaelic's *Fancy Prof.* iii. Heaven 69 To paradisal joy succeeded The awful pressure of the night.

Paradise (pærădəis), *sb.* Forms: α. 3-4 *pareis*, (4 -eiz, -eiże), 4 -ès. (: *paradis, paradise*, -yse, 5-6 -yce, 6 -ice). β. *paradise*. δ. 2-3 *parais*. 3 *paraiso*. 3-4 *parays*. [Early ME. a. F. *paradis* (also in early semi-popular form *pareis, pareiz*), ad. L. *paradīsi-us*, a. Gr. παράδεισος, a. OPers. *pairidaēza* enclosure, park, f. *pairi* around + *dēz* to mould, form; whence also Armenian *pardēs*, late Heb. פַּרְדֵּס *pardēs* (Neh. ii. 8 the park of the Persian king, also Eccl. ii. 5) ; in mod.Pers. and Ar. فردوس *firdaus* garden, paradise.

Used in Gr. first by Xenophon for a (Persian) enclosed park, orchard, or pleasure ground; by the LXX for the garden of Eden, and in N.T. and Christian writers for the abode of the blessed, which in the earliest sense recorded is Eng. The OE. *neorxnawang* was more exactly = *Heaven. St. Basil in Paradisum* (but see below) in English sources usually called, *Chaucer* 218, in Judas 'rong' (*rong land*, territory), harbour of the gospell.]

1. The garden of Eden. Also called *earthly* (*terrestrial, terrene, terrestrial*) *paradise*, to distinguish it from the *heavenly paradise*.

α. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 199 God þe hine brohte into paradis. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Hwo wenen þeih at of paradise. c 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 231 He sag to paradis Adam and eue in adiell[ieth]. 13.. *E. Allit. Poems* Paradys rerrose is rychch in the Est. 1340 *Ayenb.* 30 Ase he dude to euele and to Adame in oppresse[ssyon] to wrenne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3408 Eolus... Kidde him to þe Sole Tyme .. passyn out of paradis Purgh the playn Reume. 1480 Caxton *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 63 Ryckenna the grete Lyde & artyke paradyse. 1588 Peake tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 397 The river Ganges, one of the foure that comme forth of paradise terrestrial. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 131 He...to the border comes Of Eden, where delicious Paradise...Crowns with her enclosure green... the champaign head Of a steep wilderness. 1885 *Gospel Brit. Wilds.* 256/2 The *earthly paradise*, as developed by Christian fancy, is the old garden of Eden, which lay to the far East beyond the stream of Oceanus, raised so high on a triple terrace of mountain that the deluge did not reach it.

β. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 þet wes worldliche paradis. c 1290 *Beket, S.* 86 Fon heolde þet paradis hongo nale neod to ondsle. 13.. *E. Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 250 þe gates of paradis þrinch nas neuere dolueu.

b. Hence in names of plants and animals : *Apples of paradise*, the fruit of the plantain, *Musa paradisiaca*; *bird of paradise*, see BIRD *sb.* 7; *grains of paradise*, see GRAIN *sb.* 4.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xvi. 25 b, Apples of paradise, which they call mozes.

2. Heaven, the abode of God and his angels and the final abode of the righteous. (Now chiefly *poetic*.)

α. *1c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 43 Todæg þu bist mid me on paradise (*Hatton* on paradisse) *Ge, te to wunigenne, Vulg. in paradiso*; *Wycl.* in paradys, *Tom.* in paradise.] c 1205 Lay. 24122 þet he.. þeder leoue his paradis, þat hes seoluen bealeas leoue mid þeoghen. a 1240 Ureisun in *Cott. Hom.* 237 Ureisde of halle heize paradise. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 þet ilke[same] mede þet is be ihene of paradis. 1482 Caxton *Fables of Alfrid* v. 1 Saint Jerome saw that the Angels had led one of them to paradys to heuen. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 4 As christ gaiffe to Paradyce or Hell. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1330/1 If he vouchsafe to call you into paradise, how blessed shall you be. 1838 A. Stevenson *Poem. Glory* (ed. 3) 102 Yon...chair of bright pearls in the Celestial Paradise. 1898–99 [Genesis *Rabbi of Akiba* II. 12 The Jewish Rabbis main that there is an upper and a lower paradise or heaven. 1810 J. W. Fleck *Hymns*, O Paradise, O Paradise ... Where hopes hearts and tears, found ever in the light ...An Orel's most holy sights.

β. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 To him in heouen feliede. In maide[n] nome of paradis. a 1225 *Ad. Marker.* 13 Paradys gates were ouerwen ipeint þe sun. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 31 Hire bruht he was in paradis. c 1305 *Song Virg.* 33 in *E. E. Misc.* 192 Lowelî queine of paradis.

b. The Mohammedan heaven or elysium.

c 1400 Mandeville (1839) xii. 130 If a Man aske them (Sarasenes), what Paradys that mesnes?; they seyn, in Paradys, that is a place of Delyces, where men schulle fynde alle manere of Fruyte, in alle Contrees[*sic*]. 1700 Rowe *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1708 Prophet, take notice I disclaim thy Paradise. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 482 note, The Koran allots at least a share of Paradise to well-behaved women. 1816 — *Siege Cor.* 235 Houris in paradise to be. By Houris loved immortally. 1840 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 20 Some assert Paradise to be in the seventh heaven, and, indeed, I have found this to be the general opinion of my Muslim friends.

c. By some theologians, the word as used in Luke xxiii. 43 is taken to denote an intermediate place or state where the departed souls of the righteous await resurrection and the last judgement. Cf. 'Abraham's bosom', Luke xvi. 23.

c 1290 St. Bilz *Servn. Acts* i. 25, Wit. 1846 I. 35 Thes... be Dh. Paull saw also the intermediate pyes of paradise, wherewith the soule of the faithfull are refreshed vntil the resurrection. *Ibid.* 29. 1793 D. Wilson *Paragraphs N. T.* Luke xxiii. 43. 1819 A. Cleghorn *Doctr. Mod. Limbo* (1820) 77. 1821 St. Emmanuel *Pom. Expositor* (1861) IV. 323 He was also taught up into Paradise, that Garden of God, which is the Seat of happy Spirits in the intermediate State, and during their Separation from the Body. 1878 William *Lit. to Miss Bishop* 15 Apr., In Paradise, in the intermediate state between death and the resurrection. a 1896 Horatius *Serm. select.* 300 Paradise was certainly some place where our Lord was to be on the very day on which he suffered, and where the companion of his sufferings was to be with him. It was not heaven. 1892 J. H. Newman *Par. Sermn.* (1887) III. 340 401 Paradise is not the same as Heaven, but a resting-place on the foot of it. 1889 *Catholic Dict.* 708/2 The *Limbus Patrum* is the Paradise of Lac. 1888, 23, or called because it was a place of rest and joy, though the joy was imperfect.

3. A place like or compared to Paradise; a region of surpassing beauty or delight, or of supreme bliss.

c 1300 *St. Brendan* 247 That is Eorthes Paradys, a wel joyful place. c 1386 Chaucer *Man's T.* 379 His delyte is in grene estatyve Ayen. In gynne[? gardyn ony tre is Paradys. 1587 Turbev. *Ovydius* (Rollo) VII. 223 No man schulde be [=those pope but he were of be paradyse of Italy (Arm. 1594 Edm. Tilney *Revels Inde.* (1843) 21 A most woodie thicke is were a verie Paradyse of pleasure. 1592 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 58 There his most famous Paradise (the Bowre of Blisse) so greatest he seeke doth after to his vtter vse. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 130, I was sent to Somersetshire, vnto a place cauled Thorne, called Thornam. ...You speake of the Paradise of England. 1627 [see Hall, 2(3)]. 1795 F. Thomas *Trav. Dominica* 7–30 197 Among your Buildings are many which...possess perfect Paradises. 1814 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 103 These gardens are the most perfect paradise I ever saw. 1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at Ld.* 158 [Accurately] in a rather overdone Paradise of the working man.

b. *fig.* A state of supreme bliss or felicity. See also FOOL'S PARADISE.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 71 Wedlok is so myn owh so clene. That in this world is to a Paradys. c 1540 Bale *Chron., Hen. VII.* 6 This poore people were brought into this holsome paradise through the seuen lamentable temptacion. 1590 Grene *Never* 38 Thought would deserue here paradise. 1613 Mrs. Elizabeth Patton (1633) II. xxviii. 111 At the instant entering the paradise of love and hope. 1893 'Quida' *Massarenes* 25 I shall every hour the paradise of your embrace. 1900 A. M. Fairbairn *Philos. Chr. Relig.* i. 2 To Comfort...seems to many Englishmen the only real paradise.

4. An Oriental park or pleasure-ground, esp. one enclosing wild beasts for the chase. In Roman sometimes applied to an English park in which foreign animals are kept.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 73 Between Orabia and Carmania, was the Paradise of Alexander, where he had a Forrest reserved by Indus. 1622 Bacon *Ornat. Mod.* a. 2, 10(1) 289 A Persian Paradise, or pleasant park, could not be more delectable to his sight. 1775 S. Chandler *Trav. Asia Min.* (1825) I. 208 He had moreover an extensive paradise or park, full of wild beasts. 1883 Knowledge *Amer. Mem.* III. 7 21 Seamanses built a palace, and laid out a paradise. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 5/2 A 'paradise' in the technical sense for a preserve in which strangers are cooped with more or less success to acclimatise foreign birds and animals. The three most successful paradises in England are Haggerston Castle, near Beale; Leconfield, in Sussex; and Woburn Abbey.

† **5.** A pleasure-garden in general; *spec.* the garden of a convent. *Obs.*

Hence sometimes surviving in the street nomenclature of old cities or towns ; e.g. 'Paradise Square', Oxford.

1530 *Palsgr.* 258/2 *Paradyse*, *Eden* (*Barnes*) *ubi* by remembrance must this parcell.] 1600 Holland *Camden's Brit., Irel.* II. 101 Middleton to explant it (the same a certaine garden or Paradise. 1660 Rowlos *Direct* 9 June, In Hampton Court) Paradise. 1660 Rowlos *Direct* 9 June, In Hampton Court) There is a pastures which they call Paradise, in which is a very pretty banqueting-house set over a cave or other. 1788 *Hist. 4 Anec. Sultan Vortex* ... was settled in his Majesty's gardens at St. James's, which he had made a very delicious Paradise. 1875 Parker (Oxf. Guide, ed. 2) *Paradise*, ... also the garden of a convent: the name seems originally to have been given to the open space, or area, in front of the old church of St. Peter's at Rome.

† **6.** Sometimes given (perh. orig. in jest) as a distinctive name to a particular apartment. *Obs.*

1589 *Knight of Knarth* xi. 1 [Of] the Kings of the Romes called Paradyse and Hell, owing the Hall of Westminster...

and also the Keeping of the Purgatory within the said Hell, wherein Nicholas Whytfeld late had and occupied. 1598 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* (1826) I. 39 I saw in a fair studying Chamber that candid Paradise the Greenelight of the Perys. *Ibid.* 48

7. *absol.* The gallery of a theatre, where the gods' seat. *Cf. F. paradis.* (*Slang Dict.* 1873.)

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paradise body*, *member*, etc., also *paradise-like* adj.; **paradise apple**, (*a*) a variety of apple: cf. *paradise-stock*; (*b*) the Forbidden Fruit or Pomme'ire; † **paradise-bird** = *bird-of-paradise*: see BIRD *sb.* 7; **paradise-duck**, a species of shelduck (*Casarca variegata*) found in New Zealand; **paradise-fish**, (*a*) see quot. 1848; (*b*) a brilliantly coloured East Indian fish (*Macropodus viridi-auratus*) sometimes kept in aquariums; **paradise-flycatcher**, a bird of the genus *Terpsiphone*, remarkable for the length of its middle tail-feathers; † **paradise-grain** = *grain of Paradise*: see GRAIN *sb.* 4; **paradise-grosbeak**, an African species of *grosbeak* (*Lazia erythrophthalma*), grey and white, with red head and chin, often kept as a cage-bird; **paradise stock**, a hardy slow-growing apple-tree used as a stock by nurserymen for dwarfing other varieties; **paradise-trees**, a small West Indian tree, *Simaruba glauca*.

1806 WORGAN *Cider* 239 The "Paradise-Apple is a curious Fruit, produced by grafting a Pearmain on a Quince. 1839 *Rudge Rad. Hort.* Nov. 108 p. 171 Stocks of the Paradise or sweet Apple-kind. 1854 *Penny Cycl.* II. 192/2 The stocks are the wild crab, the dwarf or English paradise, and the French paradise apple. 1892 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paradise* (*Apple*), common name for the fruit of the *Pirus Paradisi*. 1842 E. THOMPSON in *St. Papers Col.* (1870) 10 Ducks generally, including a "paradise bird". 1874 GRIFFIS *Mat. Med.* VIII. Index 877/1, Paradise-bird . . an inhabitant of the Molucca islands. 1890 BOYCE *Gospel Christ* 1. (1892) 10 Some think that the (unscriptural body) . . is to be a "Paradise body, like Adam's before he sinned." 1842 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. N. Zealand* II. 32 The "paradise duck" is rarely so large as a goose, and of beautiful plumage. 1886 *Field Mail* 6 *June* 4/2 He is pretty sure of a good bag of pigeons, with as many paradise ducks as he cares to carry. 1848 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "*Paradise-fish*, a species of Polynemus, which is esteemed excellent food in India. 1889 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Animal Life* 28 In Siam there is found a fish . . known in science as the Macropodus or paradise fish, on account of its curiously shaped fins. 1893 HARTERT *Brit. Birds* 277 One of the most remarkable groups of Muscicapidæ is that known as the "Paradise Flycatchers", . . the males are distinguished by the growth of exceedingly long feathers in their tails. 1789 *Sydney Gardens* 201 (*caption*) Madagascar, otherwise called "Paradise Garden, or Guinea Pepper. 1883 GARDEN *Covenant* 1. 15 Your birthplace "Paradise-like Garden at Nuremberg. 1708 LISTER tr. *Wirt. Exiles of Lord* 8. 2. 1716, &c. *An Apple upon a* "Paradise Stock. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 192/2 The dwarfs or English paradise stock, which is what the English nurserymen usually sell as the paradise stock, is unsuperfluous in its effect between the crab and the French paradise. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 361 Last week was a marvel of "paradise weather.

Paradise (pæ·rădəis), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* **1.** To make into Paradise. **b.** To place in Paradise, to (supposition): to make supremely blessed or beautiful. Hence **Paradised** *ppl. a.*

1592 D. HARRIS *Pierce's Supers. to Archbish.* (1842) II. 272 Your Vineyard that (not) paradyzed the earth with the embroidred cheer of his incomparablenesse was. 1594 NASHE *England. Trans. Wks.* (Grosart) V. 80 If there lay one sparke of Adams paradised perfection yet enshrid vp in the breastes of mortall men. 1632 R. JOHNS *Masons' Coral. Delights* 18, The Bower of Paradised Joye Maies Pregnancie treates a vow. 1643 E. JOHNS *Jani.* 4 *Almost* 36 All paradised bright ayres did sing.

Paradisean (pærădi·sĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *paradīsi-us* (f. *paradīsi-us* + *-ān*: cf. *carnalian*, etc.)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Paradise. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* 73 Spread those boughs, Whereon (for grapes, those Paradisean cluster grows). 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXV. 330 The paradisean years of a tender and superior childhood are passing.

2. Belonging to the genus *Paradisea* or family *Paradiseidæ*, which includes the Birds of Paradise. 1892 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paradiseus*, belonging to Paradise: paradisean. *Ornithol.* Applied to a certain bird with beautiful plumage.

So **Paradi·seid** (*Ornith.*, a bird of the family *Paradiseidæ*, a Bird of Paradise. **Paradi·seine** *a.*, of or belonging to the sub-family *Paradiseinæ*, a sub-family of *Paradiseidæ*. **Paradi·seid** *a.*, akin to the Birds of Paradise.

1893 *Ibis* 392 One of the most wonderful of the many new discoveries in the Paradiseine family.

Paradisiac (pærădi·sĭăk, -di·zĭăk), *a.* [ad. L. *paradīsiac-us*, a. Gr. παραδεισιακ-ός park-like, f. παράδεισ-ος PARADISE. In F. *paradisiaque*.] = next.

1892 LONGMAN *Trans.* v. 108 This Paradisiac (*printed* diz) Hesperus, is the . . most beautiful place of all Asia. 1897 *Scots Antiquary* Oct. (1898) 107 This most delightfully rural and paradisiac mansion. 1899 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi. The paradisiac beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity. 1899 SWINBURNE *Rod Cast.*, *Ill. conf.* iii. 2 So slept pleasurably some few years Of Paradisiac dream.

Paradisiacal (pærădisəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

1. Of, pertaining or belonging to Paradise; Edenlike; like that of Paradise, supremely blest; peacefully beautiful.

1642 J. ELLESTON tr. *Bolanus's Epist.* xv. § 1 (1668) To His pleasant Paradisiacal Garden. 1708-24 TOLAND *Lit. Nat.* (1748) I. 233 It would bring back the golden age or paradisiacal state again. 1840 HOOD'S *Comic Rom. Plenip.* (1871) 1. and Rains of Babow Priory . . one of the most delicious and paradisiacal scenes . . the heart of England holds. 1856 *Miss Warner Sights & Sec.* II. xxvii. 320 They are of the paradisiacal age: the young Adam and Eve are strong in them.

2. Of or pertaining to the heavenly Paradise; celestial.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 3. vi. 17 Clothed with those Heavenly, Etherial and Paradisiacal bodies which Christ will bestow upon those that belong to him. 1759 J. DUNCH *Disc.* (1792) II. xvii. 331 The very moment the Lamb has been with God, escaped from its tortured body, the whole Paradisiacal world was opened upon its senses.

Hence **Paradisiacally** *adv.*

1881 CURTIS tr. *Delitzsch's Hist. Nachsingh.* i. § 4. 21 That human history began and will end paradisiacally is correlated with an infinite commencement and its cancelled ending.

Paradisial (pærădi·sĭăl, -di·zĭăl), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *paradīs-us* PARADISE + *-IAL*.] = prec.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 426 Immortal men, women, and children, whose paradisial *theory* . . and paradisial prospects, are elegantly depicted. 1819-20 MACDONALD *Vox Stellæ* I. ix. 42 Nor, indignant shrieks in the paradisial discovery of the place.

Paradisian (pærădi·sĭăn, -di·zĭăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AN*.] = prec.

1830-85 EDITH *Hist. Kelly* (1891) I. 56 O happy novelists . . whose feast was paradisian! clothing, insensible contemplation, angels. *a* 1870 KER *Remember Four Wks.* (1911) III. 221 The Golden Cup . . is filled with Paradisian Wines. 1891 *Macdon. Mag.* IX. 256 A Bi-lateral is for paradisian purposes.

Paradisic (pærădi·sĭk, -di·zĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. παραδεισ-ος PARADISE + *-IC*.] = prec.

a 1745 THOMAS *Ground Lessy* (R.), A life . . Dead of itself to paradisic bliss. 1864 E. SANDYS *Paradise* II. 198 Knowledge sound seems, as if a paradisic vision had dazed his senses. 1881 CURTIS tr. *Delitzsch's Hist. Redemption* v. § 4 The condition of childish innocence is in itself paradisic.

Paradi·sical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec.

1642 J. ELLESTON tr. *Bolanus's Epist.* i. § 17 That same lineage which dyed in Adam...being the true Paradisicall lineage. 1708 NORRIS *Mem. of Musick* (1718) 78 In the reigne of King Jac. I., and the paradisical part of the reign of King Chs. I.

Hence **Paradi·sically** *adv.*

1894 *Darling* (U. S.) XXIV. 370 (Hlo) paradisically happy years of married life.

Parado: see PARADA.

Paradox (pæ·rădŏks, †pærădo·ks), *Forms*: [a. F. *paradoxe*, f. PARA-[2] + *doxe* back.] (See quots.)

1634-47 J. S. MACARIAS *Field Fortif.* (1654) 107 When the corners are intended to protract the defences from corner-line, they are called *paradox*. 1854 SIMMONDS *Mil. Manuf. and Warlike Stores*, an alteration of earth which is effected behind fortified places, to secure them from any sudden attack that may be made in reverse. 1870 *Edwin. Land. Nurse* 19 Oct. 446 The vertical leg of the hill...serves as a gigantic natural paradox or traverse.

Paradox (pæ·rădŏks), *sb.* (*a.*). Also 6-7 -oxe. [ad. (path. through F. *paradoxe*, 14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) L. *paradoxum*, *-on*, sb., properly neuter of *paradox-us*, Gr. παράδοξ-ος adj. contrary to received opinion or expectation, f. παρά past, beyond, contrary to + δόξα opinion; in Gr. and L. also used subst., esp. in pl. παράδοξα Stoical paradoxes: cf. Cicero *Paradoxa*, proem. 4. In Fr. and Eng. the sb. is the earlier and more important.]

1. A statement or tenet contrary to received opinion or belief; often with the implication that it is merefless or incredible; sometimes with unfavourable connotation, as being discordant with what is held to be established truth, and hence absurd or fantastic; sometimes with favourable connotation, as a correction of vulgar error. (In actual use rare since 17th c., though often insisted upon by writers as the proper sense.)

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Acolastus* Prol. B iij b, We shall not wynsch any Paradoxes in our place, i. we shall not wynsch to speake or make mention of...any thynges, that in alowe or beyonde the common opynyons of men. 1546 BP. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Pope* 50 b, Your fonde paradoxe of only faith iustifieth. 1580 MORWEN *Sk. Nobs* 792 Paradox is a strange sentence, contrarie to the opinion of the most part. Or thus: It is a strange sentence, not easily to be conceived of the common sort. 1602 DEKKER, *Honest Wh.* II. L 133 This was sometime a Paradox, but now the time proves it proude. 1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos.*, *Paradox*, an opinion contradicted currantly to the common allowed opinions, as if one affirme that the earth doth neuer stand, and the heauens stand still. 1623 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. xii. § 13 (1712) 83 That pleasant and true Paradox of the Annual Motion of the Earth. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess.*, & *Chance* (1841) 304 The Bishop speaks often of paradoxes with much scorn or detestation, that a simple matter would make a paradox either for brevity or some other ludicrous reason, . . whereas perhaps a judicious reader knows . . that a paradox, is an opinion not yet generally received. 1747 tr. *Bougeant's Hist. Logic* ii. xv. 67 A Paradox is said to be a Proposition true against the common Opinion: . . such as that, viz., the Earth moves; which, tho' it be true, yet way it be so against the common Opinion, and therefore a Paradox. 1894 *Pall Mall Gazette* 7 Dec. 3/1 Paradox, you know, is simply that which contradicts the popular opinion—which to our many years is the false opinion. 1892 *Blackw. Lond. News of Age.* 559/1 A paradox is a proposition really or apparently contradictory to a commonly received idea. . . It is, as its name indicates, a comely contrary to opinion but one, contrary to reason. A problem contrary to reason is a paradoxon.

† **b.** *Elect.* [repr. L. *paradoxum*.] A conclusion or opinion contrary to what the audience has been led to expect. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Panopl. Epist.* (1840) 43 *Paradox*...Is Rhetoricke, it is something which is cast in by the by, contrary to the opinion or expectation of the Auditor, and is otherwise called *Hyperbaton*.

2. A statement or proposition which on the face of it seems self-contradictory, absurd, or at variance with common sense, though, on investigation or when explained, it may prove to be well-founded (or, according to some, though it is essentially true).

1585 CROWLEY *Sight. Pr. Wisdom* I. 181 Your unsavory Paradox of Christen saving of his owne Bodie. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Mod.* 21. 195, I am tell you a poetic paradoxe...Rugge and sauagy ground...though in it owne nature it be too rude, yet if it be overflowed with water alone, it will settle and become fruite. 1624 HEYWOOD *Saphron. Kalig.* 4 There or Essex or the noble; who censured that which I had said, not for a Paradoxe, but for an Adiom, or flat Absurdum. 1634 BRERETON *Travels Lond.* 66 'Tis no such truth that a paradox, that there are no greater fools than celestial wits; and none so credulous as infidels. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 117 If you will admit the paradox, it makes a man do more than he can do. *a* 1806 HORNECK *Lyrics*, (1811) 389 Of the two parts...of a paradox, both are often true, and yet, when proved to be true, may continue paradoxical. 1837-39 CHALMERS *Sermons* (1884) 14 The legal paradox, that a libel may be the more a libel for being true. 1883 SEELEY *Introd. Polit. Sc.* 5 (1896) 3 In my opinion, to lecture on political science is to lecture on history. Hard is the Paradox—I use the word in its original sense of a proposition which is really true, though it sounds false. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 5/1 Perhaps the only immortal paradoxes are the divine paradoxes called Beatitudes; for each generation sees their truth, but as no one ever sets upon them, their paradox comes with perpetual freshness to every age.

b. Often applied to a proposition or statement that is actually self-contradictory, or contradictory to reason or ascertained truth, and so, essentially absurd and false.

Hence some (of quot. 1892 have denied statements to be paradoxes when they can be proved after all to be true, or have called them 'apparent paradoxes' (quot. 1676), when they are real paradoxes to sense.

1590 PERK *A. & M.* (1618) 21 1039 This monstrous paradoxie of transubstantiation was never induced or maintained publikely in the Churche, before the tymes of 3^d Lateran Counsell. 1598 SHAKS. *2 K. John* III. iii. 142 *Never* No fear in him: that is not his fault, my Lord. *Bast.* O passeinge Hubbe is the badge of lies. 1646 WITHER *Brit. Remedies* 22 In Vulgar sort, the such expressions hold To be but idle Paradoxes. 1659 FULLER *Moly Wint* 10 (1662) 120 It is therefore no paradox to say, that to some case the strength of a kingdom doth consist in the weakness of it. 1693 MELTON *Fortneck.* (Mary 161, 7-8) Why, (1851) 107 The most gross and many paradox that ever did redound to reason and religion. 1727 PEMBERTON *Diss. Philos. Newton.* 31, 110 This will be no paradox, but a most important and necessary truth. 1820 LD. JEFFREY in *Life* (1852) II. 211 The dulness is increased in proportion to the density, and the book becomes less tolerable by its unexpectedness. This is not a paradox now, but a straight truth. 1851 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI. xxvii. 17 To say mind there could be no more monstrous paradox, than such a proposition would involve. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th Cent. II. 375 The apparent paradox that while no man sets a higher value upon truthfulness than Johnson, no man could care less for the foundations of speculative truth.

3. (Without *a* or *plural*.) Paradoxical character, condition, or quality: PARADOXY.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiii. (Arb.) 71 It may be true in manner of Paradoxe. 1598 GREENE *Disc. a F.* wks. (ed. Michael IV. 188 They loathed...the love of paradox... and a minute attachment to wealth and verbal distinctions. *a* 1850 WORDSW. *MSS.* (1876) II. 40 A distinguished hero of liberty of our time, said, with apparent paradox, that the quantity of liberty in any country is exactly equal to the quantity of restraint. 1889 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 88 A perpetual source of fallacy and paradox.

4. *transf.* A phenomenon that exhibits some contradiction or conflict with preconceived notions of what is reasonable or possible; a person of perplexingly inconsistent life or behaviour. *Hypostatic paradox*: see HYPOSTATIC.

a 1825 PURCHAS *Watson's Prime* 10. ij, But let his wife come near him in his sickness?...Is she refused? and two old Paradoxes, Pieces of five and fifty without Beds, Crept to upon him? *a* 1867 PETTIE *Pol. Antick* (1892) 32 The wonderful Paradox that Englishmen . . pay Customs or Tax-impost for all they spend in Ireland. 1906 K. WOOD *Wanderer World Dom.* (1908) 43 Here a downright Paradox, 1848 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. xviii, One of those strange living paradoxes that can rarely be found out of a commercial community.

5. A shortening of the specific name *paradoxus* of the Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

1829 in O'Shea *Hist. N. S. W.* (1836) 230 The water mole, or paradox, also abounds in all the rivers and ponds.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paradox-monger*.

1640 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 80 A Paradox-monger, loving to hold strange positions and Opinions. 1879 *Quarterly* 27 Aug. 229 Which made the most brilliant paradox-monger [Prof. Clifford] enjoy saying, 'There is one thing in the world more wicked than the Gods to command, and that is the will to obey'.

† **B.** *adj.* = PARADOXICAL *a. Obs.*

1609 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 70, one Lot we must flatly contradict this paradox opinion. 1634 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 61 Though paradox it may seem, and out of the rule

of common belief. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* IX. xvi. *Cor.*, Many Fruitful and wonderful Consectaries.

Paradox, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To affect with a paradox, to cause to show a paradox or contradiction. *Obs. rare.*

1647–77 Fairfax *Bulstrode* (1681) 10. 189 The same City that bred him a slave, fed his virtues above him a King; paid to his eternal Honour, left his Statues paradoxed with Servitude and Sepulcry.

2. To bring or drive by paradox. *nonce-use.*

1840 E. L'Estrange *Faughan, Life* (1939) 80 Paradoxing whoever Men then himself out of their Senses.

3. *intr.* To utter paradoxes. Also *to paradox it.*

Hence **Paradoxing** *vbl. sb.*

1647 Wilkins *Discov. Cobler* 23 If that Parliament will permitte what they ought, without such paradoxing. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Fables* (1659) 173 There must be no Paradoxing or Playing Tricks with Things Sacred. *a* 1661 B. Cumberland in T. Whitehall *Antidiph.* II. 46 I could ... dogmatize...and dispute And paradox it with the best of you.

Paradoxal, *a. Obs.* in gen. use. [f. L. *paradoxus* sb.3, (see Paradox) + -al.] = Paradoxical.

†*Paradoxal sailing,* 'sailing on the spiral a ship would describe if she continued sailing round the world in any course except east and west, or north and south' (*Admiral's mate to Dante*' *Wks.* (Bohn) 1351).

1599 Hen. *Monk Progr. Arts* b, Hardie to undertooke ... The Propositionall, and Paradoxall Companie [of us learned, for our two Monsieur Master Pilotes, at the request of the Company]. 1598 J. Davis (title) The Seamans Secrete ... wherein is taught the 3 kindes of Sailing, Horizontall, Paradoxall, and Sayling vpon a great Circle. *Ibid.* (Hak. Soc.) 319 By which motion Ramare described euerythe course we steeple, but concerned as winding him, and are therefore called paradoxall, because it is beyond opinion, that such lines should be described by plaine horizontall motion. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 356 Their paradoxall, pragmaticall, and strange-minded doctrine. 1613 Milton *Miscellanies* Wks. (1851) 238 If it suffer'st soon years past to convince and satisfie the unhinging'd of other Nations ...though then held paradoxall. *a* 1716 Prior *Twenty Wks.* 1718 I. 178 *An Paradoxal* as any they please to think it. 1888 *Nature* 19 July 285/2 On paradoxical doctrines ... in which the patient is dead to words uttered to the silence of a room, but not to a noisy room.

Paradoxer (pærădǫ·ksəɹ). [f. Paradox *v.* (or sb.) + -er 1.] A propounder of paradoxes.

1603 Dr Marston *Budget Paradoxes* (1876) 2, I shall call such of these persons a paradoxer, and his opinion a paradox. 1664 *Hist. Obs.* 187 My friend Francis Bacon was a paradoxer: he brought forward things contrary to universal opinion. 1683 *Stat. Realm.* 22 Apr. 489 The political paradoxers is always with us. 1688 *Stat. at Apr.* 311 We have known paradoxers who disputed the competence of scores as teachers of divinity.

†**Paradoxial** (pærădǫ·ksiăl), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *paradoxus* Paradox + -al.] = Paradoxical *a.*

1622 Bolton *Three Lects.* 3 Sirens, with all the paradoxial qualities and ruffling humours thereof.

Paradoxic, *a. rare.* [adj. obs. F. *paradoxique* (Cotgr.), ft. *paradoxe*, L. mod.L. type **paradoxicus*: see Paradox and -ic.] = next.

1630 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 456 Shall ... I...In Paradoxicke passages, Equivocate. 1888 *Science* XI. 1796 Certain propositions of modern economic writers which are so much at variance with the common dictates of political economy, that, if true, they are certainly paradoxic.

Paradoxical (pærădǫ·ksikăl), *a.* [See -ical.]

1. Of a doctrine, proposition, etc.: Of the nature of a paradox, exhibiting or involving paradox. a. Contrary to common opinion.

1580 (implied in Paradoxically). 1598 Florio, *Paradossale*, paradoxicall, contrarie to the common opinion. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 10 Apr., Proposing many things paradoxical to our common opinions. 1694 Colbatch *Bath Accid.* (1698) 5, 6 Many things may be paradoxical, (that is, contrary to the common notion) and nevertheless true: very many, because they are true.

b. Apparently inconsistent with itself, or with reason, though in fact true; also, really inconsistent with reason, and so, absurd or irrational.

1638 Prince *Pulpit. Antiquit.* 333 Of this point, which pertaineth unto some somewhat paradoxical, we have studied elsewhere to give sufficient proofe. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 91, I hate but one paradoxical and extravagant Quaere to mine. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. I. § 34. 63 This Philosophy of the Academy, which seems to be so paradoxically paradoxical, in respect of that Pre-existence and Transmigration of Souls. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 340 This [reverse parabarical] is many regions, as certain as any other Laws Rise Ser. v. *Kings Rhetoric*, Comedians, paradoxical as it may seem, may be too rational. 1806 Fuseli's *Reyn. Cong.* V. xxiii. 63 It would be true, though it might sound paradoxical, to say that the Norman Conquest made England Saxon.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of or given to paradox.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 27 Complies after his wont paradoxical, Scoffick he is, to be the Hill Parnassicus, or Portugallus, a part of the Hill Taurus. 1708 Ingoldsby *Athol. Chr. Wks.* 1721 II. 1. 60 This perhaps may appear too great a paradox even for one who deal paradoxical age to endure. 1875 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2) IV. 399 There is a paradoxical element in the Statesman which delights in surveying the opposites and use of words. 1880 *Acad. Rev.* 23 July 60/1 Dean Stanley's paradoxical temper.

3. Of a phenomenon, circumstance, etc.: Exhibiting some contradiction with known laws or with itself; not in accordance with what is theoretically reasonable or possible; now said esp. of natural phenomena that deviate from the normal or are hard to reconcile with known scientific laws.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 107 Among those many paradoxicall and unheard of initiations. 1800–18 Playfair *Nat. Philos.* (1819) I. 280 A phenomenon not a little paradoxical, and not yet sufficiently examined. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* I. (1879) 12 A most paradoxical mixture of sound and silence pervades the shady parts of the wood. 1849 *Athenæ's Spect. Med.* VI. 250 Eales gave the name 'paradoxical embolism'...to the transportation of emboli derived from veins into the systemic arteries without passing through the pulmonary circulation.

Paradoxicality (pærădǫksikæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ity.] Paradoxical character or quality.

1818 Bentham *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 38 But for the apparent paradoxicality and anti-sentimentality, instead of commending, reprobating would, to this spot...have been general. 1889 *Ch. Times* 9 Aug. 100/1 How comes in Wyatt's paradoxicality.

Paradoxically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a paradoxical manner; in such a way or sense as to involve a paradox.

1581 Bunny *Apol. Particle* (Arb.) 91, I answere paradoxically, but truely. 1606 *Lit. Cl. Canterbury* v. 1. in Kalendars (*C. S.*) (1864) III. 81 Divinely spoken, Sir, but verie Paradoxically. 1708 Prideaux *Lect. Hist.* 1. late 310 Some persons have paradoxically maintained that there can be no inconvenience whatever attending any natural debt. 1859 Geo. Eliot *R. Bede* v, Nevertheless, to speak paradoxically, the existence of insignificant people has very important consequences in the world.

Paradoxicalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being paradoxical; paradoxicality.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* xi. 14. (1713) 284 The confident Ignorance of the rude and the unexpected Paradoxicalness of the Article. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* vi. 59 The seeming paradoxicalness of this statement.

Paradoxi·dian, *a. Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Paradoxides*, L. Gr. παράδοξος: see Paradox and -ian.] Of or pertaining to the *Paradoxidæ*, a group of large trilobites of Middle Cambrian age.

1880 Geikie *Textbk. Geol.* 690. 1893 *Mod.* ed. *Z.* 525 Geologists have grouped the Cambrian rocks in three divisions—the lower or Olenellus group, the middle or Paradoxidian, and the upper or Olenidian.

†**Paradoxism,** *obs. rare.* [app. error for *paradoxion.*] = Paradoxical.

1632 J. Dove *Confidence* 40 Of all reasons of People I have the paradoxism talking wit observe.

Paradoxism (pærădǫ·ksiz'm). [f. Paradox + -ism. Cf. mod.F. *paradoxisme.*] The utterance or practice of paradox.

1592 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 122 They would be different in paradoxisme from all the world. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 349/3 All this may mean the paradoxism of the hon. baronet, but it is not.

Paradoxist (pærădǫ·ksist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] A dealer in paradoxes; a paradoxer.

1673 O. Walker *Educ.* xi. 191 For reading verse him wellto transcribe Authors, such are generally all Paradoxists, Satyrists. 1879 *Eng. Mech.* 10 Nov. 214/1 The race of paradoxists is not confined to our own country. 1892 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 356/1 [In Morgan's] treatise is complete inclusiveness exhibition of paradoxists with another series of papers.

Paradoxographical, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. παραδοξογράφος a writer of paradoxes + -ical.] Belonging or addicted to the writing of paradoxes.

1824 T. L. Peacock *Wks.* (1875) III. 120 Some such paradoxographical philosophers.

Paradoxology (pærădǫksǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. παραδοξολογία, f. παράδοξολογεῖν telling of paradoxes: see -logy.] A maintaining or putting forward of paradoxical opinions, a speaking by paradox.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. 10/2 Who shall indifferently perpend the exceeding difficulty, which either the obscurity of the subject, or inevitable [sic] Apologie must often put upon the Attempter. 1856 C. F. Cowan (title) Rep. v. Palmer, the Paradoxology of Palmerism. 1900 *Athenæum* 24 June 796/2 Wise Cicero accused Cato of political paradoxology.

Paradoxure (pærădǫ·ksiuəɹ). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *paradoxurus*, f. Gr. παράδοξ-ος (see Paradox) + οὐρά tail.] An animal of the genus *Paradoxurus*, family *Viverridæ*, or of an allied genus, so called because of its remarkably long curving tail; a palm-cat, palm-marten, or palm-civet.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 305/2 The Paradoxure was confounded by Buffon with the Common Genet. 1883 W. H. Flower in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 478/2 The Paradoxures or Palm-Civets are less nocturnal in their habits than the other members of the family. *Ibid.*, Herpestes, another modification of the Paradoxure type. 1888 F. S. Russell *Vallée Tent.* 7 Paradoxures squeak and scuffle. The jarbeer eats white spiders.

Paradoxurine (pærădǫksiŭrəin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Paradoxurus* (see prec. and -ine 1.)] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the sub-family *Paradoxurinæ*, of which *Paradoxurus* (see prec.) is the typical genus. b. *sb.* A member of this group.

1883 Mivart in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 191 Professor Flower...conclusively establishes...the Paradoxurine affinity of Aeluroides. 1892 Flower & Lydekker *Mammalia* 61. 356.

Paradoxy (pærădǫksi). [ad. Gr. παράδοξία, f. παράδοξ-ος: see Paradox.]

†1. A paradox. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 165 With infinite we decline such paradoxies, and peculiarly submit unto their received acceptions.

2. Paradoxical quality or character; paradoxicality.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* II. 223 Another well-known passage...stating the paradoxy of the Christian Creed. *a* 1851 De Morgan *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 186 It may be that ignorance had more to do with it than paradoxy. 1874 F. Hall *Mod. Eng. Prof.* 21 Regarding any truth whatsoever which is not of obvious perception in its fulness, paradoxy is likely to be orthodoxy.

† **Paradromas.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. παράδρομ-ος 'place for taking the air' (Liddell and Sc.).] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Paradromus*, an open Gallery or walk, that has no shelter over head. 1658 in Phillips.

Paradromic (pærădrǫ·mik), *a* [f. Gr. παράδρομ-ος running alongside + -ic.] Running side by side; *paradromic winding*, winding in courses that run side by side.

1883 Tait in *Nature* 1 Feb. 319/1 The consideration of double-threaded screws, twisted bundles of fibres, etc., leads to the general theory of paradromic winding. 1884 Tait *Scientif. Papers* II. 93 A subject treated by Listing, which he calls paradromic winding.

Paradventure, adv. f. Peradventure.

Parael, var. Parel *v. Obs.*

Paraeniac, etc.: see Parenetic, etc.

† **Paraenesis, paren-** (pærăni·sis, -enăsis). [late L. *paraenesis*, a. Gr. παραίνεσις exhortation, recommendation, f. παραινεῖ to exhort, advise, f. παρα- beside + αἰνεῖ to speak of, praise, commend, fr. F. *paraine*.] Exhortation, advice, counsel; a hortatory composition.

1654 Earl Stanhope (title) A Paraenesis to the Young. 1664 Butler *Lydia* 122 A short Paraenesis touching the present ordering, and disposing of his Majesties Flantations for the future benefit of the Nation. 1708 W. Dunton *Athen. Brit.* III. *Obs. Diaeres* 38 By way of Apology, or Paraenesis, or both, to the Jews in general. 1888 T. Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxford* xxx Clement of Alexandria, in the course of a paraenesis on sobriety in the drinking of wine (sic.).

Hence † **Para·enize** *v. Obs. rare*, to exhort.

1708 M. Dunton *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 13, I Paraenize and endeavour to Persuade them to [etc.].

Paraenetic, -enetic (pærĭnĕ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *paraenetic-us*, a. Gr. παραινετικ-ός hortatory: see prec. and -ic. In F. *paraénétique* (1374 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paraenesis; advisory, hortatory.

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Paraenetick*. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 393 Chrysippus allows the Paraenetick, or Preceptive Philosophy, to be in some sort Profitable. 1872 W. Watson tr. *Hoffbo's Hist. Rom. Lit.* iv. 90 Of a practical and paraenetic character. 1891 Dowden *Introd. Lit. to T. to Classes...* of a paraenetic or hortatory character.

† B. *sb.* A hortatory composition. *Obs.*

1649 *Liberty of Conscr.* 38 Let us hasten to more Paraenetiks for Toleration. 1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Paraeneticks*, are Tables for Youth full of precepts or admonitions.

Paraenetical, -enetical, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1598 (title) A Treatise Paraenetical, That is to say: An Exhortation, Wherein is shewed...the right way and true meanes to relish the violence of the Catholike king. Translated ...into the French, by L. D. Dodgeman. And now Englished. *a* 1642 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 411 These writings...both Paraenetical and also Apologeticall. 1708 M. Dunton *Athen. Brit.* II. 331 Paraenetical Lectures. 1864 Dixon *Life. Coop.* 386 The author ...used those cutting more paraenetical than the critics of Stonehenge.

† **Paraesthesia, -esthesia** (pærĭsθī·sĭă, -zĭă). *Path.* [f. Para-1 + Gr. αἴσθησις perception, sensation: see Æsthesia.] Disordered or perverted sensation; a hallucination of any of the senses. Also † **Paresthe·sis**: hence **Paresthetic** (-θe·tik), of, pertaining to, or affected with paresthesia.

1897 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Paresthesis. 1875 T. H. Green *Introd. Emblem.* (ed. 2) 207 They include great sensibility, paresthesia of sight and hearing. 1889 *Alienist & Neurol.* X. 220 A number of paresthetic symptoms. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 360 Chlorotic and anæmic girls ... very frequently suffer from paresthesiæ of the throat region. 1895 *Ibid.* VIII. 382 Various paleses and paresthesiæ.

Paraf, paraff : see Paraph.

Paraffin (pærăfĭn), *sb.* Also -ine. [f. L. *parum* too little, barely + *affinis* having affinity: so named by Reichenbach 1830 in reference to its neutral quality and the small affinity it possesses for other bodies. See *Journal f. Chem. u. Physik* LIX. 458.]

1. A colourless (or white), tasteless, inodorous, crystalline, fatty substance, solid at ordinary temperatures (chemically a mixture of hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}), discovered by Reichenbach in 1830; obtained by dry distillation from wood, coal, peat, petroleum, wax, and other substances, and also occurring native in coal and other bituminous strata; subsequently used for making candles, as a waterproofing material, for electrical insulation, and for various other purposes.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 326 Paraffin was discovered about the same time (1830) by Dr. Christison and Dr. Reichenbach the latter...called it pittacine. 1864 Urre *Diet. Arts* 910 The Tyrolites is a ...pale blue-coloured variety of Anthophyllite ...it has not hitherto been applied to any use; but it would form an interesting substance. 1864 Roscoe & Rodwell *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 324 The amount of paraffine, according to these experiments, obtained from 1 ton of pine does not exceed 10 lbs. 1868 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 343 It is not from coal, but from petroleum, whether that be found abundantly in Pennsylvania, Canada, or Rangoon, that the paraffin of commerce is now obtained. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/4 Coal oil is also obtained.

paraffin as a candle-making material had been produced almost wholly in Scotland and Germany.

2. Short for *paraffin oil*: see 4.

1861 *Hunt. Rep.* 254 There has been hardly introduced, for the purposes of light, no oil called 'paraffin'. 1884 *Times* 9 Mar., The hon. secretary to the Kyoto Dai Sakoku Fishery had preserved a bottle of pure paraffin made from the waters of the Dea. 1886 Mary Seaforth *Year on Y. xxv.* 286 [He] set his face against paraffin and the whole family of oils.

3. *Chem.* A general name, introduced by Watts 1857, for the saturated hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}, of which the first four members, methane, ethane, propane, quartane (see -ANE) are at ordinary temperatures gaseous, those higher in the series, oily liquids, and those higher still, solids; all are remarkable for their chemical indifference, the hydrogen being combined in the highest proportion possible with the carbon.

1870 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 703 This substance is a hydrocarbon or a mixture of hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2} .. the name paraffin may therefore be conveniently used as a generic term for the whole series. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. Mears) 1. 1. 1.

the paragogic forms. 1887 A. Mowat *Faces in Sunpl.* 2nd S. XXII. 240/1 The infinitive with *t* paragogic (*tenter, enter, plenter*) are not used.

Paragogical (pærăgǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1607 Hieron *Defence* I. 91 They hath read Is, and then with prickes & tittles it not to be paragogicall. 1642 Milton *Animadv.* I. Wks. (1851) 168 You cite them to appeare for certaine Paragogicall endeavors, before a tribunall like Aristot. of hot-livers Grammarians. 1721 Wodrow *Wks.* (1843) XIV. 134 Frequently they [Puritans] account a paragogical *n* with Kennets.

Hence **Paragogically** *adv.*, by way of paragoge. 1708 A. Bynneau *Tempta Mun.* vii. 142 The Letter *Q* is Paragogically added.

Pa·ragogize, *v. rare.* [f. PARAGOGE + -IZE.] *trans.* To add as a final syllable.

1866 Blackmore *C. Mowatt* liv, Itch knew better than to paragogize the feminine terminations.

Paragon (pærăgŏn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 **paragone**, **parragon**, 6–7 **parragon**, 6–8 **paragon**. [a. OF. *paragon* (13th c.), now *paragone* m., in OF. also *parat*, *parait*, *parage* fem., ad. It. *paragone* (also *paragone*) m., 'a trial or touch-stone to try gold, or good from bad' (so in Dino Compagni *a* 1324 and Boccaccio; also in 15th c. Fr.: see Godef.); 'a comparison or conferring together; a paragon, a match, a compare, an equall' (Florio 1611). Cf. Sp. *paragon* or *paragon* 'an equall, a fit mate to match him, one comparable with' (Minsheu 1599). See below.]

I. 1. A pattern or model of excellence. **a.** A person supreme in merit or excellence.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 53 b, Then prince was almost the Alabaud Phenix, and emongest his predecessors a very Paragon. 1552 *Turkish's Mirr.* (1854) 156 But thereby seem Laura more fine and, And her bad Paragon for his parts gone. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 188 She was the very Phenix and Paragone of all the Gentlewomen that I euer knewe. 1590 Greene *Philom.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 228 The paragon of Italy for honorable grace. 1689 Shadwell *Scour. Dary Fair* v. 1, Your ladyship ... has been long held a paragon of perfection. 1784 J. Potter *Virtuous Villagers* II. 150 He is a paragon of his sex. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Charmed Jar* iv. 133 She will turn out a paragon of a wife. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxvii. 17 You cheeky, gentless paragon of the ill-to long-lock'd ... Egnatius.

b. A thing of supreme excellence.

1607 Hieron *Works* II. 370 [Magic] is at this day repaired by most nations of the earth, for the paragon & chief of all sciences. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem.* Wks. (1660) 12 We came down to Antwerp, the paragon of Cities. 1708 C. Lucas *Rem. Waters* I. Ded., The disordered civil constitution, the paragon of perfect polity. 1861 J. Ruskin *Unto this Last* 2, 50 Jobs ... pronounced it to be the paragon of easy-chairs.

†**2.** A match; a mate, companion; a consort in marriage; a rival, competitor. (Also of a thing.)

1566 Painter *Pal. Plane.* I. 42 Cyrus ere prince and lorde, whose paragon was loue chosen you to bee. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1018 Love and Lordship bide no paragons. 1598 — *F. Q.* V. ix. 2, To Her ... but worthy damned To be a Princes Paragon esteemed. 1599 Chapman *Humorous Day's Mirth* Wks. (1873) 151 Through noblest resistance, Gardens and groves, exempt from paragons. 1762 J. H. Stevenson *Crazy Tales* 45 You cannot fish up the like and paragon again. 1804 Worsley tr. *Tacitus* (ed. 2) II. 61 None but himself could be his paragon in vice.

†**3.** Comparison; competition, emulation, rivalry. *Obs.* 1589 Pettenham *Eng. Poesie* 101 sim. (title) 241. 1592 Shakes. *Midsummer* 274 Maiesties ... delight is made her the paragon to mocke. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. iii. 34, Women valorous, Which have full many feares ... Perforced, in paragon of proudest men. 1598 *Ibid.* v. ii. 24 Then did he not her by that enuies spight ... Of both their beauties to make paragone. 1604 Edmon tr. *Steward's Archid. Eq. Ded.* 2 A Work ... worthy to go in paragon with it.

II. Specific and technical applications.

4. A perfect diamond; now applied to those weighing more than a hundred carats. [So in med.L.] In quot. 1616 *fig.* of a person.

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* IV. i. He is no great large stone, but a fine paragon. He has all his corners. 1662 Merveau *tr. Sanr. Memoirs* 75 The Jewels must be indistinctly wrought, which in great stones of 20 or 30 Carats cannot there to be Paragons, that is to say, in all perfection. 1747 E. Hamilton *Talisman* 141 That stone, which for a paragon was not. 1883 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* I. 484/2 Only one very large (nearly hailed paragon) are known.

†**5.** Also *paragon-stone*. *Obs.*

1598 Weever tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 1. 34 b, Take Cristall, or paragon stone. 1612 *Art of Limning* 2 Take a bunch of Diamall or a Paragon stone. 1624 Heywood tr. *Hamilton* (1638) 100 The Kings set with Paragon Stones. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Diamond ... Without Spots or Foulness, is called a Paragon-stone.

†**6.** A kind of double cambric; a stuff used for dress and upholstery in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. *Obs.* [Cf. *F. paragon de Venise*, the finest silk stuffs from Venice (Littré).]

1609 *Ordinances of Worsted Weavers* (E. M. Add. MS. 15070, art. 64) The Paragon, Perpoint, and Philibelle may be affirmed to be double chamlets: the difference being only One of the two stuffes is the warpe, and the other is the woofe. 1618 *Ancient. Howsh. Bks.* (Surtees) 24, 28 yards of watter paragon for my Lady at 10*s.* 0*d.* ... 5 yards of French green paragon ... 1370. 15*s.* 1624–80 Probate Records Man., Touch 297 wills by bond to Parmenter Rose, 12 bye ounce Paragon for a petticoat and 20 bone spoons. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 930/4 Hangings for a Room of Green Paragon. 1678 *Phraseologia* (ed. Oxford) (O.M. B.) 435, 7 yards & an halfe of Dutch Paragon for a Chamber[window]. 1739 *Gentlem. Mag.* 9 Woolf. Manuf. in Dict. *Draper's Dict.* 125 Paragon ... stuff of combing work. 1777 D'Israeli *Calam.* (1810) III. 173 The Florentine, the Spanish, the Ecuador Cloaks, all borne the sobriquet to her Paragon Gown.

†**6.** A kind of black marble: see quot. 1752. *Obs.* [F. *paragon* a kind of black marble of Egypt and Lesbos (Littré).]

1658 Lemnius *Touch.* 71, 367 The Stone being exquisitely interlaced with intermingled Alabaster and black shining Paragones.] 1665 Evelyn *Diary* May (1850) I. 227 A niche of paragon for the statue of the Prince now living. 1752 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Paragone*, ... the name given by some to the basaltes, a black marble, used as a touchstone.

7. *Printing.* Name of a large size of type intermediate between Great Primer and Double Pica, about 3½ lines to the inch. Now usually called 'two-line Long Primer'.

1708 *Specimen of Letters* 2 (title), in H. Hart *Century of Cl. Typog.* by Paragon Roman (Bought 1708). Paragon Italick (Bought 1708). 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 33 Paragon is the only letter that has preserved its name, being called so by all the printing nations. 1883 *Printer Cycl.* XXV. 456/1 Of types larger than those employed for book-work, the first, in an ascending order, is called *Paragon*. 1887 T. L. Kinne *Old Eng. Letter Foundries* 34 The first named (Trafalgar) has disappeared in England, as also has Paragon.

B. *adj.* [Path. originating in *attrib.* use of the sb.] Of surpassing excellence, perfect in excellence. (See also 4 b.)

1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 452 We may be bold to compare them with that Paragon-coronet of the Greeks, which passeth all others. 1630 Westminster *Let.* 24 Sept. in Gardiner *Hist. Chas. I.* i. 8 Ref. 19 If I do not fall square, and ... paragon, in every point of duty to my master. 1632 Sir T. Browne *Let. to Friend* § 13 Those jewels were paragons, without flaw, fault, ice, or cloud. 1647 R. P. Webb *Panegyric* 111, 121 Possessing to have had opinions, which this paragon Lord (into not) approves.

†**Pa·ragon**, *v.* Obs. Also 6 **parragon**. [f. PARAGON *sb.*: cf. *F. parag(on)nner*, It. *paragonare* 'to equall, to paragone, to compare' (Florio), Sp. *paragonar*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To place side by side; to parallel, compare. (Now archaic or *poetic*.)

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* ii. (1590) L. 63, The picture of Pamela ... which he then framed he want to a Table, preparing ... to paragon the faire one with Artesias beauty. 1604 E. G. [H. Stutevill] *Engl. to Lond.* 1, I Am excellent and singular woman, to be paragoned with the famous women of Ancient time. 1608 Dekker *Fort. & Vi.* v. 72, 1587

1999 HOLMES, Paragrafle or sense in loue written, or spoken without [which] a sentence is loue. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 84 Our obligation to submit to the civil law is a principal paragraph in the natural law. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let. to Earl Bathurst* 3 July in *Gurw. Desp.* X. 505, I beg your Lordship's particular attention...to the 15th paragraph of the instructions. 1887 *Water Supp. Cas. Circular*, 116, Every address shall be...divided into paragraphs, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively, and as nearly as may be shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject.

3. A short passage, notice, or article in a newspaper or journal, without a heading, or having only a side heading; an item of news.

The paragraphs here are quite independent and unconnected with each other, but they constitute collectively a summary of local or general news or gossip, or of 'notes' on some special subject or department.

1709 STEELE *Corr.* (1845) I. 322 He [the newspaper] has made a floating paragraph of it. 1780 *Newspaper Cal.* V. 220 The writer...inserted various paragraphs in the news-papers in favour of the unfortunate men. 1833 MRS. MARTINEAU *Lawn & Lugger* v. 71 Handing the newspaper to his sister and pointing out a paragraph. 1880 PRINCESS *Dagmar Scrapbook* 51, 78 The *Morning Post*...made a mistake for itself by its fresh and sparkling paragraphs of Court and fashionable gossip. 1901 *Daily Mail Year Book* 93 Next day there was a paragraph to the London papers [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1789 *Middlesex Pocl.* 14–16 Sept. 4/1 A paragraph writer shall tell you the smallest news in the kingdom for his sixpence, and bring him to life again for another. 1798 WILLIAMS [P. Pindar] *Tales of Hue Wks.* 1812 IV. 438 The Prince of Paragraph-makers, The Natural News. 1803 *Gazetteer Pol. Etc.* (1813) 5 Disposing of their paragraphs at the will of every paragraph-monger. 1821 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 3/2 [He] explained that paragraph and continuous were adventitious events appearing in the body of the paper amongst the news.

Paragraph (pæ·rāgrɑf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To sign, to initial: = PARAPH *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1800 J. WHEBLER *Tryal. Comm. on Cloves*...at Prague...Subscribed Rudolph, Paragraphed I. D. W. Freyenfeld.

1892 EDWARD *St. Francis Man. Wks.* (1893) 68 (They) deliver them (reports) to the Grefher or Clerk, by whom they are to be allowed, that is, Paragrafted in parchment.

2. To mention in a paragraph; to write a newspaper paragraph or short notice about. Also *absol.*

1765 *Weekly Pub-man* 10, Wks. 1792 I. 339, I will paragraph you in every newspaper. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 383 We'll paragraph and puff. 1777 *Robinson Sick Scrawl* 1. 8, I am amazed at my self my acquaintance, and paragraphed in the newspapers. 1807 *Examiner* 749/2 The newspapers had already begun to paragraph him as a 'Nonpareil'. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Nov., We are now more paragraphed and puffed.

†**b.** To treat of (a matter) in a paragraph. *Obs.*

1778 K. GRAHAM *Let. to Nichols Lit. Anecd.* 1858 *c.* (1814) VIII. 622 What...the recital of the would paragraph to the newspapers.

c. With extension expressing the result achieved.

1819 in Southey *Life & Lett.* (1849) III. 373 For very little money you may be paragraphed up to the equestrial throne. 1826 *Examiner* 648/1 His remarks...republished, and paragraphed, and tumbled-out him to death. 1830 *Med. Gaz.* The Politicians must be quashed, paragraphed, civilized, and reasoned into notoriety.

3. To divide into or arrange in paragraphs. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

1709 C. WOLFIUS in *W. Jay Life* (1842) 77 The whole is so judiciously paragraphed, and so wonderfully unconnected. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 633/2 This ... contains H. M. Stanley's reports ...classified, paragraphed, and sometimes [etc.].

Paragrapher (pæ·rāgrɑfəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER1.] One who writes paragraphs, a paragraphist.

1820 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 368*, I detest newswriters — paragraphers — gossiping-club speculators. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 2/1 The play admirably by the paragrapher or the Press.

†Paragraphia (pærāgrā·fiă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PARA-2 + Gr. -γραφία writing.] The aphasic symptom of writing one word for another.

1878 *N. Am. Zimmerm's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 189 Morbid paragraphia, like morbid parelexia, presents itself in well-marked by several forms. 1879 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VII. 121 Paraphasia and paragraphia are inconstituents rather than parasitic or paralytic defects of speech.

Paragraphic (pærāgræ·fik), *a.* [f. PARAGRAPH + -IC. The 2d. παραγραφικὸν was used in Greek, but not in the English sense.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature or form of a paragraph or paragraphs.

1790 *Spectator* 34 The structuring lubricous of rolling spirit and paragraphic Cayenne. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 221 Some paragraphic mystery of the [old newspaper]. 1898 G. S. EDDIS *Many Mansions Prof.* (1911) 47 Translation and paragraphic division of the Cuneiform down to the end of the Fourth Day. 1886 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870 Sententious and paragraphic moments-pieces.

2. *Path.* Of or pertaining to paragraphia.

1879 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VII. 122 The writing...of other patients may show defects of a paragraphic type. *Ibid.* 123 In persons who have been much accustomed to write, it is possible that writing (though at first of a paragraphic type) may be corrected.

Paragraphical (pærāgræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1798 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* (1846) II. 240 Adieu! I am very paragraphical and you are here nothing to say. 1764 *Hero Spectator* No. 9, 1 A list of the sums paid to the Editors of the of the morning papers for the paragraphical support of a certain corporate measure. 1780 CHURCHILL *Prof. to Ep. Wilkes* 1682 1-3, The verses being numbered in the margin, and distinguished in the text by paragraphical marks. *a.* 1849 POE *Marginalia Wks.* 1864 III. 277 His essays have their only paragraphical effect: an whether, they produce not the slightest impression.

Paragraphically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -AL + -LY.] **a.** In or by means of paragraphs; paragraph by paragraph. **b.** In the style of, or by means of, newspaper paragraphs.

a. 1715 BURNET *Reading* (1716) 293 I began the Book again, and reading it with Pen in Hand, answered it paragraphically as I went. 1725 BAILEY tr. *Il. Paragraphically*, Paragraph by Paragraph, or in Paragraphs. 1792 *Sporting Mag.* II. 208 Frequently announced paragraphically in the papers. 1830 *Fait Mail* 17, 18 Jan. 8/1 Writing continuously and paragraphically.

Paragraphing (pærāgrăfiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING1.] The action of PARAGRAPH *v.* **a.** The writing of newspaper paragraphs or treating of a subject by means of these. **b.** Arrangement or division into paragraphs. Also *attrib.*

a. 1805 SCOTT *Wisher-to-Lond.* (1808) II. 31 Many powerful rivals have started in the art of paragraphing, and the paragraph itself has considerably sunk in its credit. 1833 J. MACCRONE *Rod Diamonds* II. 190 Almost whose every one in the paragraphing line wrote paragraphs.

b. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 *Apr.* 560/1 The arrangement is different and the paragraphing is altered, but otherwise the matter is to a large extent a reprint. 1899 F. C. CONYBEARE in *Amer. Jrnl. Theol.* Oct. 703, I have...reproduced the punctuation and paragraphing of the MS.

Paragraphism (pærāgrɑfiz'm). [f. PARAGRAPH *sb.* + -ISM.] The system or practice of composing or printing newspaper paragraphs.

1856 *Fun Dagwood's Wks.* 1884 I. 62 A leering that disappeared into mere paragraphism. 1890 *Daily Rev. Supp.* 18 The daily newspaper...are overrun with sexual paragraphism.

Paragraphist (pærāgrɑfist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A professional writer of newspaper paragraphs.

1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 330 Every paragraphist is justly receiving the immense public advantages which await the lions of the day. victory. 1809 SCOTT *Wisher-to-Lond.* (1808) III. 242 A blowing paragraphist and paragraphist. 1892 *Times* 6 Feb. 3/3 These powers of darkness, the foreign organs and the anonymous paragraphist.

†**Paragraphi-stical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = PARAGRAPHIC 1 (but purporting to be used ironically).

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* II. 1, Let me a little examine the several conditions of our Paragraphistical orders.

Pa·ragraphize, *v.* nonce-wd. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To write paragraphs for the newspapers.

1820 DIBDIN *Tin, Gossip* 12, 1821 Do you ever see the 'Age'?...Is it true that his Lordship paragraphizes a little?

†**Pa·ragraphly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] Paragraph by paragraph, paragraphically.

1678 Sir A. FOUNTAINE in *Londorp Papers* II. xxxiv. 103, [xcvi. 137 That the draught of the intended Address might be taken paragraphly into consideration. *Ibid.* 138 The House had paragraphly and very fully heard and debated it.

Paragraphy (pærāgrɑfi). [f. PARAGRAPH: see -GRAPHY.] The writing of newspaper paragraphs; newspaper paragraphs collectively or as a class.

1898 *Cycle* (N. Y.) 25 Jan. 694/1 There has been a whirl of paragraphy over the cessation of Mr. F. C. from the Lyceum. *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 253 In these days of literary paragraphy...it requires some ingenuity to keep up an incognito.

Paragration, obs. variant of PERAGRATION.

Paraguay (pærāgwɑi·). [The name of a river and Republic of South America.]

1. The South American shrub *Ilex paraguayensis*, commonly called Maté, the leaves of which are dried or roasted, and infused as a beverage in the same way as tea. Hence *Paraguay-tea.*

1707–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Paraguay*,...a celebrated plant of the shrub kind ... better known among us under the denomination of South-Sea Tea. *Ibid.*, The use of Paraguay began lately to obtain in England; where many people seemed to like it as well as tea. 1802 *Bradley Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v., The valuable herb called Paraguay,...the infusion of which is drank, to all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea. 1848 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Paraguay-tea*, the leaves of the South American holly, *Ilex Paraguayensis.*

2. Paraguay herb: an emetic.

1798 *Encyclopædia of Facts* II. 287 They make use of the Herb of Paraguay, which some call St. Bartholomew's Herb.

1887 MISCOMET *Planetary W. &c.* 398 Paraguay Herb (*Cassia alifolia*, L.),—Small herb. In South America this plant is used as an emetic.

Parahelictropic (pærāhĭlĭtrɔ·pĭk), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside + ἥλιος sun + -τροπος turning + -IC: cf. HELIOTROPIC.] Of leaves: Turning their edges in the direction of incident light.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 422 The leaves of some plants when exposed to an intense and injurious amount of light (direct insolation), by rising or sinking or twisting, so as to be less intensely illuminated. Such movements have sometimes been called diurnal sleep. They might be called parahelictropic. 1881 DARWIN in *Nature* XXIII. 409/2 With several species of Hedysarum, a widely-different parahelictropic movement occurs.

Parahelictropism (pærāhĭlĭ·ɑtrɔpĭz'm). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A tendency in plants when exposed to brilliant light to turn their leaves parallel to the incidence of the light-rays.

1881 DARWIN in *Nature* XXIII. 409/2 This remarkable movement I have called parahelictropism. *Ibid.*, F. Müller doubts whether so strongly marked a case of parahelictropism would ever be observed under the duller skies of England.

Parahyral, -hypnosis: see PARA-1.

Parail, -aille, -ailles, var. PARSIL, PARSLEY *Obs.*

Paraiz, Paraizon, obs. f. PARADISE, PARADISON.

Parakeet (pæ·rākĭt), **paroquet** (pæ·rŏkĕt), **parr-.** Forms: a. 6 **parrokett,** 7 **parrocquet, parrocket,** 7–9 **perroquet,** (8 **paraquet**). 8– **paro-, parroquet.** *B.* 6 (?**parakite**), **parrakite,** 6–7 **parraquit**(**t**)**o,** 7 **parroquito, parakite, -keete, -chite, -quie**(**e**)**to**; **perokite, -chite**; **par**(**r**)**akita; parrakeeto, paraketo, -chette, parroquito,** 7–8 **paraquetto.** γ. 7 **parakeete, parrakeet,** 7–8 **parakite.** (δ **parrochita, paraquaet,** 9 **-keet**). 7– **parakeet,** 8– **parrakeet.** [Several forms, repr. (a) OF. *paroquet* (1498 *c.* in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *perroquet* parrot; (β) It. *parrocchetto, -occhetto, parrochetto* (also in Florio, *parrochita* 'a little Parret or Parrokito'), Sp. *periquito* (record ; (γ) an anglicised form of (δ) as *par*(*r*)*akeet.* The OF. *paroquet* is held by Darmesteter to be ad. It. *parrocchetto*, dim. of *parruccia* parson (cf. *moineau* sparrow, dim. of *moine* monk); but some think the typical It. form to be *parrocchetto*, as dim. of *parruccia* 'perdix, perleig', in reference to the plumage of the head in some species. In Sp. *periquito* is a later dim. of the much commoner name *perico*, supposed to be the same word as *Perico*, colloquial dim. of *Pedro* Peter: cf. PARROT. The relations between the Sp. and It. forms cannot be settled until the chronology is known; prob. the name has been modified by popular etymology in one or both.

As the parrot was known in Italy from Roman times downwards, the name *parrocchetto*, etc., may have originated there rather than in countries accessed with the Spanish and Portuguese navigations.]

A bird of the parrot kind; now *spec.* applied to the smaller birds included in the order, esp. those having long tails.

The species last known and having the widest range is the *ring-necked parakeet* (*Palæornis torquatus*), often kept as a cage bird; another well-known species is the *Alexandrine parakeet* (*P. alexandri*); the common parakeet of the United States is *Conurus carolinensis*: special names of parrots are known as *grass-parakeets, ground-parakeets*, etc.

a. 1586 HARRISON *Cath. People* iii. *Cath. Traffaldy* (N. T.) 110 For him and all others, unto [= by] parrokeets annotando the multitude he chattering talk. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 58 In some places Parrocquets are taken after the same manner. 1698 FRYER *Trav.* 47 Small birds, with fine feathers; among these there are Perroquets, Cardinals, and Coliberies. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 71 Here were some Flocks of Parrakeets. 1713 DERHAM *Cosmth.* No. 9 ¶ 7, I look on the house and fields as so many parquets in an aviary. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* 40, I would not give my Parroquet For all the Doves that ever flew. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 379 A parroquet...got from his master some of the boiled fish. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. 208 Beautiful parroquets, which are a species of parrots, but smaller though not less common. 1848 G. GARDINER *Rambl.* 139 Parrakeets, weighing up an ounce continual cry of Parrquets—Parrquets.

β. a 1555 CARE. WYATT *R. Dudley's Exp. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 56 Infinite store of parrots, parrokites, and other great birds of most fine and well colored collors. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voyages* (ed. Goldsmid) IV. They brought us also a sort of Popinjaies, no bigger than wrens. 1599 T. MORTON *Nile* xxvi. 66 Millet seede wherewith Parrachets are fed. 1613 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 224 Loved...for our pleasure, as we do apes, marmosits, or parrokites. 1622 QUARLES *Sheph. Oracles* 10, We delighten them, teach them how to prate, Like Parrakeetes, words they know not what. a 1625 FLETCH. *City W.* v. 1, Wks. 1873 I. 388 Mistress, how does your Monsieur, your Parrot, and Parroquitoes? 1638 S. S. *Gardener's Labyrin.* 21 Name of your Jangling Gentle, that pratch Parrogetton or their fists. 1664 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2004/1 A Green Parrakeeto, with a black and red Ring about his Neck, lost. 1682 T. WILLIS *Acc. Carolina* 12 In the woods great plenty of wilde...Turtle Doves, Parrakeetos, and Pidgeons. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 282/2 The Scarlet Parrakeets, is no larger than a Black bird. 1708 PENNANT, *Parrapettio*, a small sort of Parrot, a Bird.

γ. 1621 Sir R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 3 A paire of yellow John a parakeetes. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2341/4 A Little Parakeet with a red Head, a green red, and black Tail...Rewarded at a Window ...on Sunday last. 1700 WALLACE *Acc. New Caledonia in Darien* in *Misc.* (1706) III. 419 Parrots of many kinds, Parakites, Macaws, ... 1705 HICKERINGILL *Clergym. Looking-Glass* (1711) 193 Two small Parrochites, or Guinea Sparrows. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 20, 73 The Parakeet...is of the Bigness of a Thrush. 1807 I. *Hunt Mod. Women*, ¶ 8. (1826) 56 What prodigious chattering and bickering ensues in the nurseries and parrakeets. 1851 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* xviii, Strange birds from India, parrakeets, peacocks, pheasants. 1879 R. ARMFIELD *Lit. Anim.* (1889) 131 Wild fruit...plucked by purple parakeets.

b. Applied allusively to persons, i. e. in reference to the chattering or irritative loquity of the birds, or to their gay plumage: cf. PARROT *sb.*

1598 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 88 Come, come, you Paraquito, answer me directly unto this question, that I shall aske. 1830 R. HOUGHTON in *Sir Isaac Pennyfeather* now nothing up in the Universities. 1882 R. W. *Lord Chesney, Canada*, Minnie, a Canadian specimen of an outlandish sex, whose minute proportions makes her elegant but muscle venture into the form of the fowlers. a 1888 DICKENS' *Nan's the Master* iv. 1, That damsel is too pro-

...son should keep these parapeasters in a cage. 1896 Gen. Knox Mem. Rev. 1906). The young woman ...a sort of parrakeet in a bright blue dress.

Parakeratosis, -kinesia, etc. : see PARA- 3 1.

Parakite (pa'rakəit). [In sense 2, f. PARA- (3 6) + KITE: in b, f. Gr. παρά, PARA- 3 beyond + KITE.] **a.** A kind of large kite constructed so as to be inflated by the wind like a parachute, proposed by Simmons in 1875 for military use. **b.** A kind of tailless kite devised by Weglom in 1896 for various scientific purposes.

1875 *with Rep. Aeronaut. Soc.* 77 *An attempt was made* by Mr. Simmons, the aëronaut, to supplement the employment of a balloon in warfare by ...a kite, which, from the peculiar nature of its construction, he designated the parakite. It was, in fact, a combination of the parachute and kite. 1895 Harper Pennell in *Trans. United Service Inst.* XIII Simmons, the aëronaut, tried in 1870 an apparatus under the name of the "parakite" for raising a military observer. 1896 tr. T. Wemyss (title) Parakites: A Treatise on the Hoisting and Flying of Tailless Kites for Scientific Purposes. *Ibid.* 15 Inasmuch as "kite" has been the name for a toy ... it has seemed proper to distinguish therefrom those "parakites," using the Greek prefix παρά (by the aspect of beyond the kite—an advanced kite. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 6/2 The promoter of "Parakite Photography" are eminently described.

Parakite, -kitzlie, -kito : see PARAKEET.

Paralactic (pærəlæ·ktik), *a. Chem.* [PARA- 1 2 a.] In *Paralactic acid*, an isomeric modification of ordinary lactic acid, one of the two constituents of sarcolactic acid, existing in the animal organism, especially in muscular flesh. Its salts are **Parala·ctates**.

1872 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 458 Paralactic acid heated to 130° yields dilactic acid, convertible by water into ordinary lactic acid. 1893 *Lancet* 30 Jan. 276 The paralactate is ...thrown down as a mass of small, colourless crystals.

Paralalia, -lampsis : see PARA- 3 1.

Paralament, obs. form of PARLIAMENT.

Paralax, obs. form of PARALLAX.

Paraldehyde (pærə·ldihəid). *Chem.* [PARA- 3 2 a.] A polymer of ALDEHYDE, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, a colourless liquid at ordinary temperatures; used as a narcotic and as a remedy against insomnia.

1883 Millar *Elem. Chem.* III. 152 A third isomeric body termed paraldehyd, which is liquid, and boils at 124°. 1881 Capt. Abney in *Nature* XXV. 140/1 Paraldehyde has three molecules of aldehyde in its one molecule. 1883 Kenner *Org. Chem.* (1888) 42. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 921 Paraldehyde produces few special effects other than those resembling sleep.

Paralepsis, paralepsis : see PARALEPSIS.

Paraleroma to **Paralgia** : see PARA- 3 1.

† **Para'lian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *paralius*, a. Gr. παράλιος by the sea, maritime, f. παρά beside + ἅλς, ἁλ- the sea.] A dweller by the sea. So † **Para'lious** *a.*, dwelling or growing by the sea.

1659 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 132 The Mediterranean the Hollanders mastered as the Inquisition, alledging that it being a Naval Sea, it ought ...to be born by the Paralians, the Maritime ports. 1657 Torkington *Ezekiel's Liturgy* 147 The branches of paralious Tabernacl. 1704 Dr. Wharton *Two Sermons* No. 66 II. 356 The Parallaxe (or those who live by the Water-side).

Paralling, variant of PARBOILING *Obs.*

† **Paralipomena** (pærəlipə·mənă), *sb. pl.* In 4-6 (7 in Dicts.) **paralipomenon** (also 4 -lyp-), plurals occ. pl. 1 in 5 rarely in sing. **paralipomenon** (-lɪ·pə-). [Late L. *paralipomena*, gen. pl. -*ōn* (Jerome), a. Gr. παραλειπόμενα (things) left out: f. παραλείπειν to leave on one side, omit.]

† **1.** (Almost always *Paralipomena*, repr. gen. pl. Παραλειπομένων (sc. βιβλίων), the title in LXX and hence in the Vulgate.) The Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament: so called as containing particulars omitted in the Books of Kings. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxiv. 1 Gren lesynge of his passion is shewed in paralipomenon. 1388 Wyclif 1 *Chron.* Prol. The book of Paralipomenon, the forme, biginneth at Adam ...rehersinge many thingis whiche lien not writen in the book of Kingis before. c 1440 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 101 Wyllyam Tyndale ...translated the iv. bookes of Moyses ...the bookes of the Kynges and the bookes of Paralipomenon [etc.]. 1608 Bilson *True Diff. Paralipomenon*, ...There are two bookes in the old testament so called, because many worthy histories omitted in the bookes of Kings, are there related. 1708 Phillips, *Paralipomena*, the two Books of Chronicles.

2. Things omitted in the body of a work, and appended as a supplement. (Rarely in sing. -on.)

1614 Bryan *Generall Compass. Philos.* 1 To reserue these thoughts, as a kind of Paralipomenon to his dialogue. 1650 — *Mirab. Mysterie Printed*, A supplement to the first tome, containing divers [sic] paralipomena, things by mistake were omitted. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I Remember* I. 223 The more note ...as a paralipomenon to that Autobiography of my brother.

† **Paralipsis** (pærəlī·psis). *Rhet.* Also -**lepsis**; *errone.* -**lepsis**, -**lepsy**. [a. Gr. παράλειψις passing by omission, f. παραλείπειν to leave on one side, pass by: late L. *paralipsis* (Aquila).] A rhetorical figure in which the speaker emphasizes something by affecting to pass it by without notice, usually by such phrases as 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of'.

1586 J. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 92 *Paralipsis* or Occupatio, when in seeming to make passe, omit, or let slip a thing, we then chiefly speake thereof. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xiv. (Arb.) 235 *Paralipsis*, or the Passager. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 161 *Paralipsis* ... Prosopeion. 1892 Saleeby *Phil. Sci.*, etc., *Paralipsis*, in Rhetoric, the artistically exhibited omission or slight mention of some important point, in order to impress the hearers with its importance, etc.

Parall, variant of PARREL *v. Obs.*

Parallactic (pærəlæ·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. παραλλακτικός of or by the parallax, f. verbal adj. παραλλάκτ-ειν, f. παράλλαξις: see PARALLAX.] Pertaining, relating, or due to parallax.

Parallactic inequality: see INEQUALITY 4. † *Parallactic instrument*, Schlaggr, etc. : former names for an HORIZONTAL.

1670 R. W. tr. *Cassini's Hist. Eclis.* 23 Thomas Digges, and John Dee ... have learnedly proved by Parallactic Doctrine, that it [our sun in Cassiopeia] was in the celestial, not in the Elementary Region. 1690 Halley (*image*) *Inf. Ut Parallactic.* 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 363 The parallactic telescope ought to be nearly of equal goodness with the transit telescope. 1789 Phillips *Hist.* LXXIX. 39 By the method of parallactic angles. 1832 *Nat. Philos. III. Astron.* ii. 84/1 (U. K. S.) The diurnal, or parallactic, libration. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 13/1 The parallactic motion of stars has been demonstrated by the Rev. D. Pritchard, of Oxford, under a process of making the stars photograph their position, perhaps by himself.

† **Paralla·ctical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec. 1650 Pleasants in Eglauit *Cent. Inf. Man* (1840) II. 109 The parallactical angle. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallactical Angle*, is an Angle made by the Obliquity entering of a Circle of Altitude, or Vertical Circle with the Ecliptick.

Parallax (pærəlæks). Also 6-7 **paralax**, 7 **paralaxe**; also 7 in Gr. form **parallaxis**. [a. F. *parallaxe* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Gr. παράλλαξις change, alteration, alternation, mutual inclination of two lines meeting in an angle, f. παραλλάσσειν to alter, alternate; in mod.L. *parallaxis*.]

1. (*Astron.*) Apparent displacement, or difference in the apparent position, of an object, caused by actual change (or difference) of position of the point of observation: spec. the angular amount of such displacement or difference of position, being the angle contained between the two straight lines drawn to the object from the two different points of view, and constituting a measure of the distance of the object. Also *transf.* (quot. 1881).

In Astronomy there are two kinds of parallax, viz. *diurnal* and *annual*, the former when a celestial object is observed from opposite points on the earth's surface, the latter when observed from opposite points of the earth's orbit. As the mean or proper position of the body is that which it would have if viewed by the sun (see from the earth's centre as a point in a line with it), in the other case from the centre of its orbit, the parallax is primarily calculated and stated from these central points, and called *geocentric* and *heliocentric* respectively, the base lines of these being the earth's radius and the radius of its orbit. *Horizontal parallax*: the diurnal parallax of a heavenly body seen on the horizon.

1624 Nelson *Illustr. Dragon's Pulpe-tail*, &c. 121 Those learned Mathematicians, by entring of Parallax and refraction, deceaued themselues and posterity. 1663 Boyle *Exp. Nat. Philos.* v. 6. 73 Which they not irrationally prove by the Parallaxis [or Circular difference betwixt the place of a Star, supposed] to be taken by two Observations, the one made at the Center, and the other on the superface of the Earth). 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 128 He hath deduced the Horizontal Parallax of this very Comet. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* i. (1722) 32 The fix'd Stars ...(if very lately ...were thought subject to no parallax at all). 1730-1 Kay *Uranus Zodiac. Prod.* Wks. 1741 I. 44 I saw it pointing in a Sphear on high, Nearer any Parallax I could descry. 1814 Woodhouse *Astron.* xii. 98 The parallax of Mars was found to be about 25 seconds. 1867-77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* i. 1 The problem ...when solved [gives] the measure of the Sun's equatorial horizontal parallax. 1881 Tait in *Nature* XXV. 316 In these circumstances ...no precaution is made for avoiding parallax or personal equation.

b. *fig.*

1599 J. Davis *Summer's Last.* (1607) 19 To amend the parallax of false shadow of your sight. 1599 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* (Arb.) 28 The Parallax Of a mis-taking eye of passion. 1680 tr. T. Brown *Chr. Mor.* v. § 3 Many things are known, as some are seen, that is by Parallaxis, or at some distance from their true and proper beings. 1850 Max Müller *Lect. Relig.* (1873) 61 Unless we make allowance for this mental parallax [between material and spiritual]. 1891 *Nation* 7 Apr. 264/2 The sort of parallax which satisfies the Igbo of Whitman's force or no difference an angle in his own country and in England.

† **2.** In general sense of Gr. παράλλαξις: Change, alteration. *Obs. rare*—1.

1637 Gage *Cert. Gentile* II. xv. 198 The Sun although it is not so visible in the Moon, yet...it has its παραλλαξις or mutation, Parallaxis and Change: it appears otherwise at rising, otherwise at noon, otherwise at setting.

Parallel (pa·rălel), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **parralle**, 6-7 **allelle**, **allell**, **alel**, 7 **allell**, **alele**, 7-8 **parr-**. [a. F. *parallèle* (in Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *parallēlus*, a. Gr. παράλληλος beside one another, side by side, f. παρά- beside, alongside of + ἀλλήλων one another.]

A. *adj.*

1. Lying or extending alongside of one another and always at the same distance apart; continuously equidistant: said of two or more lines, surfaces, or concrete things; also of one line, etc., Extending alongside another at a continuously equal distance (const. *to*, *with*).

In Geom. applied to straight lines in the same plane, or to planes, which never meet however far produced in either or both directions, or (according to the definition of modern geometry) which intersect at infinity; more rarely to curved lines or surfaces continuously equidistant. Loc. having common normals at all points (e.g. concentric circles or spheres); or to curves upon a curved surface (e.g. circles on a sphere) which are continuously at the same distance as measured upon that surface, or are in parallel planes.

Parallel bars, a pair of bars supported on posts about 4 to 6 feet above the ground, used for gymnastic exercises. *Parallel rounds* (rods), bones for a series of natural bounds at different levels on the side of a hill.

1392 *Compl. Lord.* vi. 47 Conueighinge ...of double the elevations of the pole, and the lyne parallele, and the meridian circle. 1551 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 37 It is a Sphere the parallele or equidistant Circles, haue all one Pole. 1570 Billingsley tr. *Euclid's Elem.* xi. 37 Parallel or equidistant right lines are such, which being in one and the selfe same superficies, and produced infinitely on both sides, do neuer in any part concurre. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 58 Rocchelaine ...that are parallel to the aforesaid are also parallel to the horizon. 1693 *Present State* 24 Feb. A chrystall ball sliding on parallel wyres. 1787 G. Wyvill *Sailboro* I. 2 One straggling street, three quarters of a mile in length ...running parallel with the Hamper. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 156 The parallel roads of Coquimbo, in Chili. *Ibid.* The analogous parallel roads of Glen Roy in Scotland. 1880 Tyndall *Glac.* I. i. 2, I ...observed that the planes of cleavage were everywhere parallel. 1893 Lancaster *Mem.* I. 267 [He] exhibited ...his skill on the parallel bars, horizontal pole, etcetera.

b. *transf.* Applied to various things involving geometrical parallelism in some way, esp. to mechanical contrivances of which some essential parts are parallel, or which are used to produce parallelism of movement, etc.

Parallel bar (see quots. 1875). *Parallel circuit* (*Electr.*), a term loosely applied to a circuit connecting the same two points as are connected by another circuit; = *parallel connection*, etc. *Parallel cutting* (see quot. 1890-96). *Parallel fin*, a fin with parallel edges, not tapering. *Parallel forces* (*Dynamics*), forces acting in parallel lines. *Parallel knife*, a knife with two blades set parallel to each other, used for cutting thin sections for the microscope. *Parallel lathe*, a small lathe having several grinding wheels of different sizes, beside a brush, a drill, etc., which all can simultaneously be used by jewellers, dentists, etc. *Parallel motion*, (a) the motion of anything which always remains parallel to itself; (b) in a mechanical device by which grinding facilities are converted into circular motion, and vice versa. *Parallel perspective*, perspective in which the plane of the drawing is parallel to a principal surface of the object delineated. *Parallel rod*, the rod which connects the cranks of the driving wheels on the same side of a locomotive so as to cause them to move together: the coupling-rod (Webster 1864). *Parallel ruler* (or *rule*), an instrument for drawing parallel lines, consisting of two or more straight rules connected by jointed cross-pieces so as to be always parallel, as whatever distance they are set. *Parallel sphere*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere in that position or aspect in which the equator is parallel to the horizon, i.e. at either of the poles; distinguished from *oblique* and *right sphere*. *Parallel vice*, a vice whose jaws move in exact parallelism, a bar or one sliding in a socket on the other (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1391 Billingsley *Euclid* xi. 1 with (1570) 313 This kind of Sphere is called a parallel Sphere, in which Sphere they that dwell here are neuer days, and we neuer nights. 1614 Purchas *Exp. Philos.* 1. 2 Her body is ...stuck all over with great black Studdes, ...set all in parallel order, with their ends all pointing towards the top. 1702 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. *Parallel Engine.* 1804 *Mod. Pantheon* I. *Mechanics* iv. 266, pl. (U. K. S.) The most remarkable method of converting an alternate rectilinear motion into an alternate circular one, is that known by the name of the parallel motion, invented by Watt for his double-acting steam-engine. 1832 Ravee & Lardner *Mech.* 206, 260 *Parallel motion*...the name is generally applied to all contrivances by which a circular motion is made to produce a rectilinear one. 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 5) Gloss. 2 *Parallel Coping*, Coping equally thick throughout: it called *parallel coping*. 1851 Woodward *Mod. Industr. Art* (ed. 3) 8 The parallel motion of the Earth's axis. 1859 Francis *Paraphrase* 22 The greatest masters are fond of parallel perspective. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Parallel bar*, a rod in the axle-bear angles, forming in connection with the pump-rods and cranks, always the same line of the former. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 9 Jan., He has successfully adopted the Austin parallel ridger.

† **c.** *Merely* (with *to* or *with*): In the sense parallel (of latitude) as, in a line with. *Obs.*

1634 tr. *J. Hooker Pedig.* 6 In this latitude we were parallel to [*sopra edd.* with] Sierra Leona. *Ibid.* and On the eleventh of November, [we] were parallel to the greate Cape, and to the Gorgades.

2. *fig.* Having the same or a like course, tendency, or purport; running on the same or similar lines; resembling something else, or each other, throughout the whole extent; precisely similar, analogous, or corresponding. Const. as in 1.

1605 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 322 How am I then a Villaine, To Counsell Cassio to this parallell course, Directly to his good? 1658 Sydney Godolphin, in *Clarendon* iii. 'These Parallel things make these expressions seem Parallel: Angels, Cloudes, &c.' 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* iii. 198 Parallel and Analogical effects of Electrical with Magnetical Bodies. 1708 Hickman & Nelson *Ecclesiast.* 16 Isrdel, 587 Samson, 1708 Hickman & Nelson *Ecclesiast.* 16 Isrdel, 587 Samson, that his Prudence should not be parallel in his End. 1708 J. S. *Le Drost's Observ. Surg.* (1710) 103 Having observed it to happen before in a parallel Case. 1841 Myers *Catil.* 78, 40 There is nothing parallel to this in the history of any nation with which we are acquainted. 1879 Jowett *Plato* III. 213 The parallel passage in the sixth book.

† **b.** Equal in amount or worth. *Obs.*

a 1660 Hacket *Scrinia Reser.* (1693) I. 60, I have done myself better satisfaction, than any Adversary can have done to me: all Ephesians but wholesome tempered into Love ...and so become yourself to that admired Nature. 1674 S. Jeake

Arith. (1698) 182 If the remain. be added to the Number substracted, the Total will be parallel to the Number from which Substraction is made.

c. Side by side in time; running through the same period of time; contemporary in duration.

1726-7 Hervey *Meditt.* (1818) 174 That [is] benefits accruing to his people...ought ever parallel in these disasters with surveys. 1860 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1876) I. xviii. 340 That Prophetical dispensation, which ran parallel with the Monarchy from the first to the last King. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 131 The parallel lives of war and negotiation run on for three years more.

3. *Mus.* **a.** Applied to parts which move so that the interval between them remains the same (major and minor intervals of the same name, e. g. thirds or sixths, being in this case reckoned the same); also to the movement of such parts (*parallel motion*, a particular case of *similar motion*; sometimes loosely used as = similar motion) and to the intervals between such parts (usually called *consecutive*). **b.** Sometimes applied to major and minor keys which have the same signature (usually called *relative*).

1864 Webster, *Parallel motion*,...the ascending or descending of two or more parts in such a manner as to leave constantly the same interval between the corresponding notes in the several parts. 1879 E. Prout *Harmony* (ed. 10) ix. § 93 There are three kinds of motion; *similar* (sometimes, though too frequently, called 'parallel') when two or more parts move in the same direction;—*e.g.* or *diverse*; *oblique*;...; and *contrary*. 1896 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Parallel motion*,...Parallel fifths are under certain limitations forbidden. (*Consecutives.*)

4. *Comb.*, as *parallel-edged*, *-sided*, *-veined* adjs.

1833 Darwin *Geog. Agric.* viii. (1862) 203 A little parallel-sided vale of mud. 1861 Bentley *Hum. Bot.* 253 We apply the term parallel-veined to all leaves in which the main veins are more or less parallel. 1874 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 313 A narrow parallel-edged opening. 1880 *Nature* XXV. 228/1 The leaves...vary...although generally parallel-nerved.

B. *sb.* **I. 1.** *pl.* Parallel lines (see A. 1); rarely in *sing.* A line parallel to another.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin. Here might I make the error of good Albert Durer, which affirmeth that no perpendicular lines can be parallelles. 1803 Dodson (*title*) L. xi Three Parabels or pose, Drawen on the face of Heaven. 1742 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 201 Who made the spider parallels design, Sure as Deserfes, without rule or line? 1826 Carr, *Wonders in Natural Chron.* XV. 345 Intending to steer on a parallel with the coast. 1862 Cornish in *Nature* XXVI. 208/2 In the modern geometrical sense, a parallel [i. e. a line intersecting another at an infinite distance: cannot of course exist in elliptic space except as an imaginary line.

b. *pl.* Things running parallel, or having a parallel direction.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (*title*) 30 Thy eyed eyes shalbe the calendar of my fortunes, and thy gray haires the Parabels of mine actions. 1611 Cotgrave *Diluc* s.v.v. 130 Make thy steps parallels To those of mine. 1653 H. Cogan *Body of Man* 351 As it was convenient that the eyes should be parallels: so also the nerues, which because of the motion of the eyes might decline from the right line.

2. *Geog.* Each of the parallel circles imagined as traced upon the earth's surface, or actually drawn upon a map (usually at intervals of 5 or 10 degrees), in planes perpendicular to the axis, and marking the degrees of latitude; in full, *parallel of latitude*. Also *fig.* Each of the corresponding circles on the celestial sphere (*parallels of declination*), or of similar circles parallel to the ecliptic (*parallels of latitude*), or to the horizon (*parallels of altitude*). Also *attrib.* in *parallel sailing* (*Naut.*), sailing along a parallel of latitude, i. e. directly east or west.

1555 Eden *Decades* 10 A hundreth leagues westwards with-out the parallles of the Tropike. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 31 Seyng the Equinoctiall, the O. tropikes, and the circle Arctike, and Antarctike, be equidistant parallelles. 1589 Stevens *Hopeful's Mag.* 10, in 103 Are Lines drawen Parallel to the Ecliptick, represents a Parallel of Latitude of the Stars. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Parallels of Altitude*. 1710 *Ibid.* II. *Parallel Sailing*, in Navigation, is sailing under a Parallel of Latitude. 1804 Rees's *Cyclop.* *Ast. &c. Apparat.* 36 Was the 1798 III. 464 The prodigious variation of its elevation exhibit in the seven parallel of latitude all the elements and produce of the globe. 1877 G. S. Allen *Sunset Scenes* 263 Along the 49th parallel they who pass north in summer and south in winter. 1900 G. Lanfranchi *Poetry & Belief* 261 As the parallels and meridians make a checker-board of the sea.

b. *fig.* Region, level.

1887 Mrs. A. Ralston *Stud. in Unseen* 230 Faith, the heavenly hand-clasp which brings the soul in very possible in another parallel than that to which the rules of this world live and move.

II. *Mil.* **5.** In a siege: A trench (usually one of three) parallel to the general face of the works attacked, serving as a way of communication between the different parts of the siege-works.

1591 Garrard's *Art Warre* 308 (Title) serve for Parallels to cover the neighbours. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4667/1 On the 6th we advanced two more Parallels. 1819 Wellington *Let.* 10 Jan. in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 599 On the night of the 23th we...advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill towards the convent. 1862 F. A. Genevieve *Artil. Man.* (ed. 3) 267 *Parallels, or Places of arms*, thrown up at angles, are trenches formed to connect together the several approaches to a besieged place.

fig. 1824 Lingd Cass *Ind. Governor* I. viii. 310 She had already undermined the parallel which she felt convinced Judith had opened against the freedom of Cousin Norman.

4. *Printing.* A reference-mark consisting of two parallel vertical lines (‖).

1771 Lounsbury *Hist. Printed.* 280 The Parallel is another Sign which serves for a Reference. 1880 Ames *Herald. Eng. Typogr.* ed. 3 xxi. (2) the parallels...are used as marks of reference.

5. *fig.* A thing or person agreeing with another in essential particulars (see A. 6); something precisely analogous, comparable, or of equal worth or force; a counterpart, equal, match.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. i, Why, this is without parallel, then. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 51 Crates...was no less Saint to Rome, than Sir Parallel Dromedarius was to Athens. 1708 Farquhar *Twin. Rivals* iv. i, None but Itself can be its Parallel. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 107 Then followed a scene to which we find several parallels in Northumbrian history.

II. 6. Parallel position; parallelism.

In parallel (*Electr.*), said of two or more circuits when connecting the same points (cf. *parallel circuit* in A. 1 b).

1594 Garden *Theat. Nature* 214 Hird thy Nif lines very oft doth [twaill], And not been charm'd in by a wades Spell. 1599 Garden *Anglorum.* no. 33 Lines that from their Parallel incline. 1892 *Lloyd's Electr. Terms in Lightning* 3 Jan., *Abroad*, when a current is divided between two or more paths, these paths are said to be abroad or in parallel.

7. *fig.* Agreement in all essential particulars; close correspondence; analogy, parallelism.

a 1617 Daniel *To Sir T. Egerton* 108, Maintaining still an equall parallel, last with th' ornament of humanity. 1628 Prynne *Cens. Canons* 61 Thus have you heare an exact, and perfect Parallel of our earliest writings with the Popish. 1718 *Easter-wax* No. 23. 103 Our Case is much upon the Parallel. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. iii. 72 The two republics stand in continual parallel. 1878 Stone, Sterne *Carthager* 57 It is the Battle of Megiddo and the Brook Kishon that we fancy we see...The parallel is close indeed throughout.

b. Contemporary coexistence; *in parallel with*, contemporaneously, during the same time with.

1878 Bryce *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 104 Negotiations for a peace...going slowly on in parallel with the slow and languishing war.

8. The placing of things mentally or descriptively side by side so as to show their correspondence; comparison, or a comparison; *esp.* a comparison of things as being alike; a statement of parallelism or analogy; a simile.

1599 *Bromptham's Let.* viii. 21, I crave pardon of his Grace for drawing him in parallell with such an one as thou art. 1633 Weston in *Rolls Abridgt.* (O'Kelsen Inventus, Earl of Essex, and George Villers, Duke of Buckingham, Sworn Commissioners by way of Parallel. 1648 Crashaw *Delights Muses* 207 How soon thou'st drawn this faithful parallel, And match'd thy master-piece. 1708 Steele *Tatler* No. 168 ¶ 10 Yet are drawing Parallels between the greatest Actors of the Age. 1869 C. W. Norwood *Mem.* 113 The Gilbertine...may be referred...by putting in parallel the Roman scales during two full centuries of the republic.

Parallel, *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec., *adj.*]

1. *trans.* To place (one thing) beside another (usual *with*, *to*), or (two or more things) side by side mentally, so as to exhibit a likeness between them; to bring into comparison, compare; *esp.* to state or exhibit the likeness or analogy of; to represent as similar, corresponding, or of equal worth; to liken, compare as being like.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 172 To consider and parallell his owne forces with the...powers of the aduersary. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxii. (1632) 1036 Well may they be paralleled with the once renowned Zenobia. 1643 *Pleasaunt Treat.* 30, I desire you to parallel the Fashion and Vices of the Town with the shadows of such in the Country. 1726 Bonet *Fabl.* 9 *B. to.* xxv, Let us parallel this with the collision ... of the beautiful in other things. 1881 *Guardian* 9 Feb. 203 [We] parallel Gordon's outcry against Rhinelan with yesterday's against Methodism.

†**2.** To make parallel, bring into conformity, equalize. *Obs.*

1603 Speed *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. ii. 61 His life is paralel'd Euen with the smoke and fire of his great Turkie. 1669 Inventor *Mar. Magn.* i. ii. 26 [He] will make...use of swelling Titles, that he may parallele his Arts with his Valour.

3. To show, present, or bring forward something parallel, equal, or corresponding to; to find or furnish a match for; to match.

1626 Bacon *Tr. 9 Cr.* v. 4. 161 Well may we fight for her, whom, we know well, The world's best sphere uneath match'd. 1632 Rat *Disc.* ii. iv. (1728) 167 Such unknown Parts as we cannot parallel. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 187 For the Italian, the Middle Ages were an era of such grandeur as even their ancient history had not paralleled. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* ii. 23, I cannot parallel these facts in Homer.

†**b.** To bring or present as a parallel. *Obs. rare.*

1619 Sharp, *Epitaph.* v. 31, Or My young remembrancer cannot parallel A fellow to it.

4. To be parallel or equal to; to correspond or be equivalent to; to come up to, equal, match.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. Tale* v. iii. 27 Her vertues and mariners by parents Nature. 1624 Rycaut *Diary* 17 Oct. Of all the wonders of Italy...nothing paralleth this. a 1718 Penn *Serely Found. Native Wks.* 1726 I. 229 Whose Faction, Prejudice, and Cruelty none paralel'd the forgoing Blasphemous Persecutions. 1880 Hunt *Ann. Lond.* in 1880 (ed. Rebecca) 9 Anything that...there is anything in contemporary annals which parallels the bigotry of the antique world.

5. Often in passive, in which case the distinction between senses 3 and 4 usually disappears, the subject becoming indeterminate: e. g. *it cannot be paralleled* = 'no one can parallel it' (sense 3), or 'nothing can parallel it' (sense 4).

1843 J. Williams *Gt. Brit. Inferno* 31 You never read in your lives of two Kings more fully paralleled amongst themselves. 1857 *Fortnt. Family Comp.* 3. viii. (1858) 72 A Master-piece of Architecture, not easie to be paralleld. 1705 Berkeley *Guiana* 162 This Bird is not to be paralleled for Beauty. 1883 Dorset *Sp. India* 3 Lane (1898) 14 A state of things...which cannot be paralleled in any other country. 1883 Tyndall *Heat* vii. § 316 (1896) 243 The Phenomena of light are...also paralleled by those of sound.

6. *intr.* To be parallel; to correspond or match; to be comparable, 'compare' (*with*). ? Obs.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 103 It [sound] paralleleth in so many other things with the sight and radiations of things invisible. 1659 Heywood *Dialogues* Wks. 1874 VI. 329 Will you then, Sirra think we paralled in number thus, Beaps 10, 10 Fit a measure? 1659 in *Swetnam's Diary* (1808) II. 100 The case yesterday, as I apprehend, may directly parallel with this.

7. *trans.* To make parallel (in space). *rare.*

1798 See T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. 63 [At the Arena] it (the needle) succeeds equally distanced by both [continents], and diverting neyes neither, doth parallel and place it self upon the true Meridian.

8. To run parallel with, run alongside of, go or tend in the same direction as. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 655/1 Railroad Avenue has been paralleled by another...business street named Gold Avenue. 1892 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 440/2 Ribbons of pavement run parallel on both sides by shaded greensward. 1892 S. Kinsley *Sunday* 237 He had then...crossed over a ridge that paralleled their road.

Hence **Pa·rallelled** *ppl. a.*; **Pa·rallelling** *vbl. sb.*

1808 Weekes *Alb. Eng. Arc.* Introd. (1810) 344 Knowe one Wasie paralleigate whose is now a paralelled Cruelles, Wherin Refugees and our Ladys persons is their Station. 1834 Jackson *Journ. Meteor.* ii. 17–18 § 4 The exact paralleling of the type and antitype ...they purposely bore to the industrious search of posterity.

Parallelable (pærălĕlăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -able.] Capable of being paralleled.

a 1656 Dr. Hall. *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 463 Such an advantage, as is not parallelable in all the World beside.

Parallelarity. *rare*—1. [irreg. f. Parallel *a.*, after such words as *circularity*, *similarity*, etc.] State of being parallel, parallelism.

1804 Hutton *Inquiry* 89 The enormous of the parallelarity of its laws.

Parallelepiped (pærălĕlăi·pĭped); earlier in Gr. form **parallelepipedon** (pærălĕlăipe·pĭdŏn), pl. **-a.** Often incorrectly 6–9 **parallell-**, 7–9 **parallelo-** (solecism *parallelepiped*). *Comm.* [ad. Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον, *t.* παράλληλ-ος Parallel + ἐπίπεδον plane surface, sb. use of neut. of ἐπίπεδος plane, flat (*t.* ἐπί upon + πέδον ground). In late L. (Boethius) *parallelepipedus*, F. *parallélépipède* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), often *parallélépipède*.]

A solid figure contained by six parallelograms, of which every two opposite ones are parallel; a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

a. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xi. xxxi. 320 Parallelepipedons consisting vpon equall bases, and being vnder one and the selfe same altitude, are equall the one to the other. 1668 Hunt (*title*) *Formes & Quad.* (1668) 40 Though Spheres and Parallelepipedons differ but in shape. 1687 Collins in *Regnard Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 472 By producing the planes of the parallelepipedon, so that their sides shall cut off two such parallelepiped twenty second segments in the whole sphere. 1731 Hoskyns *Serviledo's Elements* I. 1. vi. 25 White crystals in the parallelepipedon. 1837 Hugh *Ann. Perinq.* (1838) I. 12 These bricks are all parallelepipeds, of Nile-mud or clay of a dark honey colour, held together by chopped straw.

b. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 21 Resembling Parallelepipeds, rather than Cylinders. 1727 Parallelepiped (see a). 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 29 The Parallelepipedic Figure with oblique Angles is common to many Minerals. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1822) I. 183 If a rectangular parallelepiped float in a fluid. 1868 Greve *Centroll. &c. by Cent. Projn.* Forces (1872) 249 A slab or piece of a parallelepiped form. 1873 Woodbury *Elem. Materials* v. 51 These must frequently are cubes or rectangular parallelepipeds.

Hence **Parallelepipedal** (-pĭpē·dăl), **Parallelepipedonal** (*irreg.*), **Parallelepipedous** *adjs.*, having the form of a parallelepiped.

1792 Bellamy *View Nat.* I. 238 Cubic ...or parallelepipedal forms. 1832 Dr. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xii. 368 Rhombic and Regnesian of a parallelepipedal figure. 1840 Lindley *Nat. Parallelepipedous.* 1848 Kraitt & Sc. *Enlarged Pl. obj. Parallelepipedous, modified, with five parallelogrammical* and two quadrate sides.

Paralleler (pærălĕlə), *rare.* [f. Parallel *v.* + -er 1.] One who parallels; one who draws a parallel or comparison.

1840 S. Hazlitt *Parallel Library* iv. *Mem.-bk.* 37 Many other points of agreement might no accurate paralleler find.

Parallelinervate, *a. Bot.* [f. after mod.L. *parallelinervis* and F. *parallélinervé*: see Parallel, Nerve, and -ate.] Of a leaf: Having parallel nerves or veins. Also **Parallelinerved, Parallelinervous.**

1857 Hooker *Kew. Jour., Parallelinervis*; parallelnerved. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Parallelinerved.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Parallelinervate...Parallelinervous.*

Parallelism (pærilelizm). [ad. Gr. παραλληλισ-μός comparison of parallels, f. παραλληλίζ-ειν to place side by side, to parallel. Cf. F. *parallélisme* (1667 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The state or position of being parallel; direction parallel *to* or *with* something. Rarely with *pl.*, a particular instance of this (quot. 1743).

1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. v. 35 Protect all Parallelisms in Parallelisme perpendicular to a Parallel or supposed Common Base. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 263 By direction... taken from the parallelism of two concentric circles. 1733 Bradley *Anal. Beauty* iii. 19 To give the front of a building, with all its ornaments and parallelisms. 1754 O. Adams *Expt. & Exp. Philos.* I. v. 408 So long as the rays preserve their parallelism. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* V. 247 The parallelism of the veins of grasses is particularly pointed out. 1880 W. R. Carpenter *In 19th Cent.* No. 35. 613 Irregularities in the general parallelism of the revolutions.

b. The state or fact of remaining parallel to itself, *i.e.*, of maintaining the same direction; constancy of direction, as of a moving line.

1696 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 420. 1880 Isaiah *Secrets* 4 *Div.* v. (1882) 128 The Axis of the Earth being drawn to keep a perpetual Parallelism. 1704 O. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. 266, App. 219 The axis of the earth keeps a perfect parallelism and constant inclination to the plane of the ecliptic. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 127 It is the parallelism of the axis which accounts for the nearly invariable position of the celestial pole where the meridian is each hour.

†**c.** *Identity.* The position of being in the same parallel (*of* latitude) with. *Obs.*

1739 *Descr. of Windward Passages* (ed. 2) 6 They fall into the Trade-Winds as soon as they arrive in that Parallelism of Latitude with Jamaica, which carries them right before it all the Way.

2. *fig.* The quality or character of being parallel (see Parallel A. 4); close agreement of course or tendency; similarity in details; precise correspondence or analogy.

1638 Baxter *Hum. Relig.* (1678) 18 (cited in) In this parallelism, the True Internal and Mystical sense of the Moralls Genesis doth consist. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 12 This parallelism between the ancient or genuine Platonick and the Christian Trinity might be of some use. 1737 Pearce *Horæ Paulinæ* I. 3 The resemblance and parallelism of these with the same circumstances in the Acts. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1856) 253 The argument rests on the assumption of parallelism in the two cases. 1842 Dublin *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1850) 22 The parallelism of details which prevails between the two narratives is remarkable.

b. An instance of correspondence or analogy; a parallel case, passage, etc. (Usually in *pl.*)

1683 H. More *Myst. Imq.* 160 Proved by Two Parallelisms of Agreement. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. viii. (1802) I. 153 Parallelisms, in sentiment, in words, and in the order of words, have been traced out between the gospel of Matthew and that of Luke. 1883 J. Martineau *Bib. Tr.* 332 Their passages of apparent analogy are but false parallelisms.

3. *spec.* Correspondence, in sense or construction, of successive clauses or passages, esp. in Hebrew poetry; a sentence or passage exemplifying this.

1778 Sir Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. 10 The correspondence of one Verse, or Line, with another, I call Parallelism. When a Proposition is delivered, and a second is inserted to it, or drawn under it, equivalent, or contrasted with it, in sense; or similar to it in the form of Grammatical Construction. 1816 G. Gregory tr. *Lowth's Lect. Sacr. Poetry Hebrews* II. 39 The parallelism is sometimes formed by the mention of the former member, either in the whole or in part. 1873 W. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 49 The very laws of Hebrew composition which make the second phrase in a parallelism repeat the first in other words.

4. A statement of correspondence or analogy; a comparison, simile: = Parallel B. 8. ? *Obs.*

1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 10 Aristotle makes a long Parallelism between the causes and effects of Wine and Melancholy. 1660 Stanhope *Hypnerotom.* 129 I shall beg leave by a parallelism to apply it to the present matter.

5. †Levelling, or condition of being levelled. 1724 Mathias *Pers. Ld.* (1736) 6 France had been long looking for 1720, which her philosophers had taught her to term, the *parallelism* of the sword.

Parallelist (pærilelist). [f. Parallel + -ist.]

1. One who draws a parallel or comparison.

1750–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Literary Parallels.* The parallelist compares Erasmus to "a river swelling in winter" 1830 Shakespeare *Shakespeariana* 160, 199 For the purpose of carrying on my business as a Parallelist to the last.

2. *nonce-wd.* An advocate of parallelism.

1883 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 3/1 Mr. L—'is a strong parallelist. He insists on the hair being dressed, and whenever covering may be put upon the head being used, in accord with the parallel lines of the face, and with the line of the eyebrows.

So **Parallelistic** *a.* [see -istic], relating to or characterized by parallelism.

1866 Contemp. Rev. VIII. 440 The parallelistic distribution is sometimes applied with greater force. 1881 Contemp. Progr. Jan. (1884) I. 61 A parallelistic poem.

Parallelivorous, *a. Zool.* and *Entom.* [f. L. *parallēl-us* Parallel + -vorus -ivorous, f. *vorare* Vein.] Of a leaf, or an insect's wing: Parallel-veined: = Parallelinervate. Also **Parallelivore** sb.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Parallelivorous. 1866 *Trans. Ent. Pennsylvania.*

Parallelize (pærilelaiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. παραλλη-λίζ-ειν, f. παράλληλος Parallel: see -ize.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make parallel. †**2.** To cause to correspond; to equalize: = Parallel *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* A 6, To parallelize and weare it with its object.

b. To place so as to be parallel; in quot., to impose as parallel columns.

1900 Pubblicazioni *R. E. T. S. Statuto*, Dec. 3 If the Italo text cannot be parallelized, it will form a separate volume.

2. To place side by side, or beside something else, in contemplation; to trace a parallelism or analogy in or between; to compare: = Parallel *v.* 5.

1620 E. Bolton *Elem. Armorie* 29 That we should parallelize our Armes with those of the Hebrewes, Greeks, and Romans. 1689 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. 70, 92 An Apollo may be very fit parallelized with Joshua in Nature, as also as Things, to Explode them. 1720 Bevereidge *Expos. Quest. of the Eleven Missionaries of Scituate* 220 Parallelled with Servan Heads, Kings. 1887 E. H. Cook *Congr. Pulpit* I. ii. 30 The Series among Lacordaire of Accademics and Ignatius, parallelized by Daniel and Bilson.

†**3.** To furnish with a parallel or counterpart.

1689 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. iv. 40 We see how accurate Nature was in parallelling the Natives, Aertizens, and Worship of the true God.

4. To be a match for, to match (usually in *pass.*): = Parallel *v.* 3–5. *rare.*

1834 Sir T. Browne? *Posth.* 108 For rackells of Gods temporall blessings... cannot to be paralelized. 1853 F. Arnold *New Egypt* 34 The astonishing fertility of the tevrage to...good Irish women... is paralleled by an infertility of all European and their descendants.

Hence **Parallelization**, the action of parallelizing; **Parallelizer**, one who parallelizes.

1620 E. Bolton *Elem. Armorie* 29 Comparisons, or parallelizations of ancient states. 1880–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1872 The attempted parallelization between Peter and Paul. 1892 E. A. Abbott *Philomythus* 10, 213 The Ecclesiastical Annalizer or Parallelizer manfully...*ibid.* 36.

Parallelless (pærilelles), *a. rare.* [f. Parallel *sb.* + -less.] Without a parallel, unparalleled.

1620 Percie & Fr. *Philaster* iv. 1, Tell me gentle boy, is she not parallelless?

Parallelly (pærilelli), *adv.* [f. Parallel *a.* + -ly 2.] In a parallel manner or direction; so as to be parallel. (*Of*, or *to*.)

1627 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* iv. 188 Casting them straight, from the most loggie places, to the evenst brooke, carry of them as it were parallelly. 1676 Grew *Anat. Leaves* 5 iv. § 10 Bevelat those Sides: there are others much less, ... betwixt Rib and Rib, Parallelly interposed. 1804 R. Jameson *Mineralogy* I. 224 Some rare varieties [of Quartz] show a parallelly fibrous fracture. 1881 Brothers in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 196 Four collateral, more or less parallelly ramifying vessels, pulsatile.

Parallelogram (pærilelŏgræm). [a. F. *parallélogramme* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parallēlogrammum*, a. Gr. παραλληλό-γραμμον sb., neut. of παραλληλόγραμμος bounded by parallel lines, f. παράλληλος Parallel + γραμμή line.]

1. *Geom.* A four-sided rectilineal figure whose opposite sides are parallel; sometimes *spec.* applied to a rectangle.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. assert. 22 There are fower kindes of parallelogrammes, to wytte, a figure of one side longer then the other, a Rhombus, or diamond figure, and a Rhomboides or Diamondlike figure. 1611 Cotgr., *Parallelogramme*, a Parallelogramme, or long Square. 1696 tr. T. Brown's *Pastor. Ep.* to A. parallelogram or long square figure. 1728 Chambers *Cyclopæd.* II. Conic, cylinders, parallelograms, and several other mathematical figures. 1801–27 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 168 Parallelograms...on the same base, and between the same Parallels, are equal to each other. 1848 Rudim. *Right Math.* I. 72 The plan of the geometry of the temples of Greece, was that of a simple parallelogram.

b. *Parallelogram of forces* (*Dynamics*): a figure illustrating the theorem that if two forces acting at one point be represented in magnitude and direction by two sides of a parallelogram, their resultant will be similarly represented by the diagonal drawn from that point; hence, a name for the theorem itself. So *parallelogram of velocities*, etc. [*F. parallélogramme des forces*, Lagrange *Méc. Anal.* (ed. 2, 1811).]

1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* v. 92 To verify experimentally the theorem of the parallelogram of forces is not difficult.

2. A thing shaped like the figure described in 1.

†**3.** An old name for the Parthenaeum. *Obs.*

1658 in Sir W. Petty *Down Survey* (1851) Prof. 16 Those inclosements were made by my parallelogram. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 27 Oct. 1704 *J. Hawkins Lett. Tickle.* I. *Parallelogram*...20 Instrument made of five Rulers of Brass or Wood, with Sockets to slide it or set to any Proportion, used to enlarge or diminish any Map or Draught. 1703, 1727–41 [see Parthenaeum].

b. Anything of this form, or whose section is of this form, as a block of buildings, a space of ground (*cf. square*), a brick, card, frontier, etc.

1800 Eng. Review XVI. (1824) I. 309 Mr. Owen may give his whole heart and soul to the improvement of one of his parochial parallelograms; but who is to succeed to Mr. Owen's enthusiasm? 1880 Wemyss *Fresh Mem.* ii. (1882) 14 This [also] the original proposition of the city mapped all into parallelograms. 1873 Thornton *Mount* ii. 21 Thence a parallelogram of convex quite black, and with a roof only three or four feet above the ground.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Parallelogram Protractor*, It is a Semicircle of Brass, with four Rulers, in form of a Parallelogram, made to move to any Angle; one of which Rulers is an Index, which shews on the Semicircle the Quantity of any toward or outward Angle. 1787 Mudge in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 422 Parallelogram-shaped crystals. 1892 E. Miller in *Nonconf.* II. 829 Commodities...shaped parallelogram-wise.

Parallelogrammish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ish 1.] Somewhat like a parallelogram.

1879 Lady Lytton *Chevelys* (ed. 2) I. xi. 223 Standing over Monsieur de Mirofi's parallelogrammish safe.

Parallelogrammatic (pærilelogrămæ·tik), *a.* [f. late L. *parallēlogrammos*, -mat- (Boethius 525, for *parallēlogrammon*, after Gr. words in -γραμμος) + -ic: see next. F. *parallélogrammatique.*] = Parallelogrammic.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl. s. v. Beam*, Not only in case of parallelogrammatic, but also of elliptic beams. 1869 Tollers *Ye Knots*, etc., xxxviii. I. 299 Twin ...is now and parallelogrammatic as an Assistant town.

Also **Parallelogrammatical** *a.*

1830 in Cent. Dict.

Parallelogrammic (pærilelogræ·mik), *a.* Also **-gramic.** [f. Gr. παραλληλό-γραμμ-ος Parallelogram + -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the form of, a parallelogram; parallelogram-shaped.

1732 Cheyne in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 39 There are two distinguished Parallelogramic Areas of an inverse Rod. 1880 Hyndman *Gold* XC. 240 The brewer has a sliding door of six-inches, to which there is a parallelogramic hole. 1880 J. H. Stirling *Philos. Works* I. v. (1871) 304 The King's palace [at Athens], a fusion-looking parallelogramic building surrounded by gardens.

Parallelogra·mmical, *a.* ? *Obs.* Also **-gramical.** [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1647 H. More *Song Cant* More's *Remedies*, is a parallelogrammicall figure with acuteall sides and oblique angles. 1781 Withers *Tr. Zisneros IV. xxiii.* The table being parallelogrammical, and very narrow, it afforded a fair opportunity for Yorick...of singing the clerical to. 1893 W. H. Gardiner *Egypt* I. 23 The mosque...is in the shape of a large parallelogrammical hall, twice too long for its height.

Parallelometer. [f. as Parallel + -ometer.] (See quot.)

1888 *Amer. Mech. Edit. Sc.*, 1378 *Hosting* 1101 A gravity parallelometer; by J. A. Headden; ...devised to expedite measurements of deflection from parallelism in glass plates for optical purposes.

Parallelopiped, etc., erroneous spelling of Parallelepiped, etc.

Parallelosteric (pærilelostĕ·rik), *a.* [f. Gr. παράλληλος Parallel + στερεός solid.] (See quot.)

1865–70 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 430 If bodies of equal atomic volume be denominated isomeric, and analogous pairs of compounds exhibiting equal differences of atomic volume, *parallelosteric*, the preceding law may be more shortly stated as follows:—Pairs of compounds which are isomorphous and analogous are likewise parallelosteric.

Parallelwise, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. Parallel *a.* + -wise.] In a parallel manner; parallelly.

1626 W. Cramond *Rem. Fergusiana* 112, Standing so together parallel-wise, that a man may see them both at once. 1763 Mumford in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 188 All the rays of sight, whether united in a point of sight, or separated parallelwise by refraction.

Paralling, variant of Parelling *Obs.*

Paralogic (pærilŏ·jik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παράλογ-ος (see Paralogy) + -ic.] = next.

1879 R. F. Burton *Camoens* (1776) I. 122 Whether this ... Mesalogodoy had ever by Chigiand to that Patriarch, is no such Paralogical doubt. 1798 Lounger *Introd. to Chr. Mor.* 32 Reason, grasped in a multitude of scottish words; learn, indeed, useful...but many superfluous, as a paralogical for an unreasonable doubt. 1826 [see *paralogistical* in Paralogist].

†**Paralogician** (pærilŏji·ʃăn). *Obs.* [f. Paralogic, after *logician.*] = Paralogist.

1739 *Royal Freemasonry* 10 He shall be admitted to the Degree of Paralogicians, which is the highest Honour we can possibly bestow. 1752 Hanway *Misc. Works* I. 10 He would be as accomplished a Paralogician as any Man of his Talents can be supposed to be.

Paralogism (pærælŏdʒĭz'm). [a. F. *paralogisme* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *paralogismus* (Boethius), a. Gr. παραλογισ-μός, f. παραλογίζ-εσθαι to reason falsely: see Paralogize and -ism.] A piece of false or erroneous reasoning; an illogical argument; a faulty syllogism; a fallacy, *esp.* (as distinct from *sophism*) one of which the manner himself is unconscious.

1589 Caldecle *Answ. Treat. Cross* (Parker Soc.) 4 These kinds of paralogismes or false arguments, or kind of like, are most familiar with you. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ. Apol.* (1653) 61 It is evident that this argument is a Paralogisme, depending upon the Equivocation of the name Bishop. 1657–8 *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. viii. 91 That the more easily true Syllogisms may be discovered from Paralogisms, wee have set to be observed. 1750 Hume *Phil. Obs.* v. 239 He is here guilty of a great paralogism. 1892 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. 321 The syllogisms of Rational Psychology are therefore paralogisms, in which the middle term is taken in two different senses.

b. Without *a* and *pl.*: False or erroneous reasoning; illogical argument. 1902–8 Norris *Power* (1811) III. 220 Thus while life...runs all along upon wrong principles and maintains

reasonings, and is all over Fallacy and Paralogism. 1719 Counter. *Pilgr. Persec. Nobly* v. 44 We shall not here Canvass further and Paralogism. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 11/1 A dabbler in paralogism and fallacy.

So **Paralogist**, one who commits a paralogism, a false reasoner; **Paralogi'stic** *a.* [see -ISTIC], of the nature of a paralogism, fallacious.

1824 F. Wrangham *Expl. Philos.* 47 You have charged the Paralogist. 1827 Galt *Cyr. Greenlee* II. xx. 91 Pippin Pitkettle was not exactly Logistic or discursive, but neither paralogistic and sophistic. 1837 Mrs. Grimstone *Lett. Slavery & Freedom* (1961) IV. 58, I really thank you again, in this way, for Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, who they say was the best Paralogist in the World. 1879 W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 337 We could no appeal even to Theism, which it would. have been grossly paralogistic to do, since we are maintaining Theism as a premiss towards the establishment of Theism.

Paralogize (pără'lŏdʒiz), *v.* [Ultimately ad. Gr. παραλογίζ-εσθαι to reason falsely, use fallacies, f. παράλογος FALLOUS: see -IZE. Perh. immediately ad. med.L. *paralogizare* (Du Cange) or F. *paralogiser* (15..., in Godef.).] *intr.* To commit a paralogism; to reason falsely or illogically. (In quot. 1599 app. misused.)

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 14, I had a crotchet in my head how to beate...out satyry throughout all the coast townes of England, & commented and paralogized on their conditions. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher Prof.* 6 What though he paralogize in the seuenty three proposing of his arguments. 1673 T. Smith *Cic. Relig. Apposed* 71, 17 The quarrels proceeded, in the same way of paralogizing, to the obstacle of heathenish blood.

† **Para'logy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. παραλογία fallacy, f. παράλογ-ος aside from or beyond reason, f. παρά beside, beyond, etc. + λόγος reason.] Faulty reasoning: = PARALOGISM b.

Paralous, obs. form of PERILOUS.

Paralysant (pără'lăizănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *paralysant*, pr. pple. and sb. from *paralyser* to PARALYSE: see -ANT 1.] **a.** *adj.* Paralysing, producing paralysis. b. *sb.* A paralysing agent.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 64 Muscarin ... failed to prove any paralysant action of the drug. *Ibid.* 246 Atropia acts as a paralysant to the motor nerve-terminations.

Paralysation (părălăizē'ʃən). [n. of action f. PARALYSE: see -ATION.] The action of paralysing or condition of being paralysed.

a 1646 *Sir J. Eyre* cited in Worcester. 1849 Jas. Grant *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xx. 226 The paralysation caused by the celebrated intrigues of Elizabeth. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 401 The paralysation of the only legislative organs. 1881 Mrs. Pender *Wanted an Heir* I. 313 Her limbs felt stiff and cramped almost to paralysation.

Paralyse, -se (pa'rălăiz), v. Also -lze. [app. a. F. *paralyser*, found 16th c. in pa. pple. *paralysé* (Paré), f. *paralysie*: cf. ANALYSE.]

1. *trans.* To affect with paralysis; to palsy.

1824 Annesley *Surg. Obs.* 188 To paralyse the opposite side of the body. 1844 Lr. Beaconsfield *A. Lionel* II. ii. 108 Some with their spine wounded and their limbs paralysed in consequence. 1862 Dickens *Perils. Orchids* v, 101 The descending right-hand section is almost paralysed, and is apparently functionless.

2. *fig.* To deprive of energy or power of action; to render powerless, helpless, inactive, or ineffective; to deaden, cripple.

1805 *London Critic* 19 (T.) Or has taunton cliff'd the spanish land, And paralysed Britannia's boasteous hand? 1830 S. Warren *Diary Physic.* (ed. Tinseltoe) I. 3 My professional efforts were paralysed. 1866 G. Macdonald *A. Ann.* C. Knight. xiii. (1878) 166 His pride paralysed his love.

Hence **Pa'ralysed, Pa'ralysing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pa'ralyser**, something that paralyses.

1820 Maxwell *Surin.* (1848) I. 149 Under the dominion of this paralysing body. 1825 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 363 To bribe more the secrets of that paralysed body. 1876 Eastwood *Stud. Med.* (1879) 296 Opium, myosis, lobelia, and the curare paralysers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 788 It acted...as a paralyser of the motor nerve endings.

† **Paralysia.** *Obs.* Also 4 -asie, 5 -ise, -isy, -ysye, per., 5-7 **paralisie.** [a. F. *paralysie*, in 13th c. -*isie* (Hatz.-Darm.), repr. a L. type **paralysia* for *paralysis*. Hence the reduced form PALSY.] = next.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 235 *And* so ungracis ... wrecchis confessid, and parlasie was pis wrey. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 239 Crises ðat betide a man beeringe ðe parysye. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 448/1 ye shal commaunde vs fyue wyse paralysye were by the same restored to good helthe. 1580 R. Bruen *Diapsal.* in Catch. *Preachers* 264 Are young men, and young women ... laid feeble in age paralysie and trembling of all their members. 1597 Lewes *Chirurg.* (1634) 192 Paralisie...is a mollification, extension, or stupefaction of the nerues, with priuation of the mouing.

Paralysis (pără'lĭsĭs). Also 6 -lisis, (-lisose). [a. L. *paralysis*, a. Gr. παράλυσις, f. παραλύ-ειν to loose from beside, disable, enfeeble, f. παρα- beside + λύειν to loose. The word occurs already in OE. in the Gr.-L. accus. form *paralisin* (so in 12th c. Fr.); but the ME. and 16th c. form from Fr. was PARALYSIE: see prec.]

1. *Path.* A disease or affection of the nervous system, characterized by impairment or loss of the motor or sensory function of the nerves, esp. of those belonging to a particular part or organ, thus producing (partial or total) incapacity of motion, insensibility, or functional inactivity in such part. (The earlier name, still in popular use, was PALSY.)

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 10 Læcedomas wiþ paralisin, þæt is on ungeliet, feþ adl.]. 1525 tr. *Brunschwig's Surg.* lxii. (1) Of the Paralisis of the lambes. 1597 Antonie Scoto (*Doctor's Diuine Remedy* C3), Good against paralisis. 1783 T. Dale *Antidot.* 2. 16 This Oyle is more precious to paralysis. 1796 Buchan *Domest. Paralysis*, ... the Palsy. 1799 H. Buchan *Med. Acad.* (1801) 452 A paralysis of a part of the body. *a* 1856 Hallam *Supp.* (1879) 30 Diseased with agony, or with convulsion or paralysis.

b. With defining word, as *Bell's paralysis*, *crossed paralysis*, *crural paralysis*, *Aran's paralysis*, etc.: see PALSY 1b. *General paralysis*: see quots.

1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* 196, *ib.* 18 This is seen in the various forms of paralysis, especially in the so-called 'essential paralysis of children.' 1893 *Lond. Hosp. Lect.*, *Paralysis, general*, of insane: a disease usually affecting persons near the prime of life, and characterized by a stage of mental excitement with exalted delusions, followed by dementia: it is accompanied by a varying amount of loss of muscular power. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 891 There are cases of general paralysis in which the bodily symptoms are present without any mental alienation.

2. *fig.* A condition of utter powerlessness, incapacity of action, or suspension of activity; the state of being 'crippled', helpless, or impotent.

1823 J. Ramsay *tr. Aug.* in *Life & Tr.* (1872), The whole country is in a state of paralysis. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. ii. Let him strive to bear a firm, open mien; cleared from the mists of prejudice, above all from the paralysis of cant. 1882 *Times* 13 June 11 The deeds ... by which the paralysis of law is accomplished.

Paralytic (părălĭ'tĭk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **paralitike, parlatyk**, 5 **paralotike, -lytyk, paralytyk, -latik**, 6 **parallitic**, (6–7 **-litick(e, -litique**, 7 **-lytique**), 7–9 **-lytick**, 8– **paralytic**. [a. F. *paralytique* (in 13th c. *paralitike*, Littré), ad. L. *paralytic-us*, a. Gr. παραλυτικός, f. παραλύειν: see PARALYSE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Affected with, suffering from, or subject to paralysis; palsied.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1093 Summe lepre, summe lonse, & summe lyndis blynde, Feynted & paralytik & pynnd in ferde. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xiv. (1495) 256/1 The Palsey is sometyme in the hand...and sometyme in the membres perelytyk. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Dominical Mirr.* 22, I. 47 (Addit. MS.) Of be paralytike man bete dome in his bedde. *c* 1425 *Langland's P. Pl. A.* v. 61 (MS. C) He was as gode as a pelat & paralitik be semed. 1555 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Manifestus...quet si ane parelitik wist anis ordanit be cunt inspirit & paralitik. 1633 Shakesp. *Sym. Med.* v. liv. 340 If the Paralitick member to grow lust and lean ... it is hard to cure. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 491 He fell into a paralytick state. 1773 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 Aug., An old lady who talks broad Scotch with a paralytick voice. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xxxii, He glanced...at his shabby clothes and paralytic limb.

2. Of the nature of or pertaining to paralysis.

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. 299 The General, who had sustained a second paralytic attack. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* i. (1868) 10 The unconscious expression of gait and fixedness of gesture which tell of a past paralytic seizure. 1876 Kingsley *Amyas Chem.* 33 Paralytic saliva is very thin.

3. *fig.* Deprived or destitute of energy or power of action; powerless, ineffective; characterized by impotency or powerlessness.

1640 Bp. Hall *Answer Consid. upon Affairs* 5 Without the strength of that sinew of War, his Cavallery...can have but paralytique Armes. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1768 Wks. 1835 IV. 403 One of sanguine and paralytick views (unattainable justice and paralytic love). 1844 Lr. Beaconsfield *A. Lionel* I. v. 102 The feelings of the soul, like the nerves of the body, are liable to a paralytic weakness.

b. *Antonomastically.* Shaky, rickety.

1824 Galt *Bathelm* III. *Physiognomist* 130 A mere phrase, ...furnished ostensibly with ... curiously carved cabinets, paralytic tables (etc.).

† 2. In active sense: Having the quality of paralysing or rendering powerless. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV* cxcixxxv, Richard, heard in Parallitick Charles Vnder a Tiraut's Genius.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from paralysis, a palsied person. *General paralytic*, a sufferer from general paralysis.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 23 Paralitikis ben þo men þat ben ellis to be pitied. 1522 *Romaunt. Mayde* 1,296 Maide xii. (rel. Pyramus) O, Oure Lorde forbeo forgeue the peine þerefore for ouer lat holie lond of the lorde[s] peine. 1642 Bp. Hall *Serm. Fu. for* 2 Sons, Wks. (1660) 51 The Paralytick was...let down through the roof. 1737 Franklin *Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 339 A number of paralytics were brought to me...to be electrified. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 891 *n.*, Of 21 *pure cases* of the male and 10 *pure cases* of the female general paralytics were addicted to drink.

† **Paraly'tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. A.

1588 Shakes. *Midsumm.* 1. 138 The moone ... moueth with a spheare of parelitical disposition for the time. 1626 *Poor. agent. Lady Penelope* 322 The state of this Island...was in a manner paralitical. 1630 Rathband *Tythes* 89 Many a paralytical or opinionated fit. 1788 Reid *Active Powers* v. i. 332 Some persons have recovered the power of speech after they had lost it by a paralytical stroke.

Paraly'tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL 2.] In a paralytic manner; by or as by paralysis.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 188 The Intention... perspirably relaxed. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxvii, The figure shook its head paralytically. 1890 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 630 Functionally disturbed motor centres.

Paralyze, etc. variant of PARALYSE, etc.

Param (pa'rəm). *Chem.* [f. PARA-^{1} 3 + AMIDE.] A synonym of dicyanodiamide, $C_2N_4(NH_2)_2$, a white crystalline compound, a polymer of cyanamide.

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 330 Cyanamide changes into param when left to itself for a long time. 1877 *Fresenius' Chem.* II. 106 Dicyanodiamide, $C_2H_4N_4$ (*Paramid*).

Paramagnetic (pærămægne'tĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- in sense 'alongside, parallel' + MAGNETIC.] Having the property of being attracted by the poles of a magnet, and hence, when suspended or placed freely in a magnetic field, of taking a position parallel to the lines of the force; also *ferro-magnetic*: opp. to DIAMAGNETIC.

Faraday at first (1846) distinguished diamagnetic from magnetic bodies; afterwards (1850–51) he called the latter paramagnetic, using magnetic to include both.

1850 Faraday *Exp. Res. in Electr.* 2611, 2930 *In Phil. Trans.*, ut. for the magnetism of iron, nickel, and cobalt, when in the magnetic field is like that of the earth as a whole, so that when rendered active they place themselves parallel to its axis or lines of magnetic force, I have supposed that they and their similars (including oxygen now might be called paramagnetic bodies, giving the following division—Magnetic: (1) *Paramagnetic*, (2) *Diamagnetic*. *Ibid.* No. 2834, 2911 Many of paramagnetic nature. 1853 Mayer *Phys. Geog. Sun* vii. (1856) § 256 Faraday has shown that, as the temperature of oxygen is raised, its paramagnetic force diminishes, being resumed as the temperature falls again. 1895 Stone *Magnetism Crystallogr.* I. 811 Unmagnetized bodies if brought near a magnetic pole are either attracted or repelled by it, and are said to be magnetized by induction; being described in the former case as paramagnetic and as diamagnetic in the latter case.

Hence **Paramagne'tically** *adv.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paramagnetism (pærămæ'gnĭtĭz'm). [f. PARA-^{1} 1 + MAGNETISM, after prec.] The quality of being paramagnetic; the phenomena exhibited by paramagnetic bodies: opp. to DIAMAGNETISM.

1850 W. Gregory *Lect. Anim. Magnet.* p. xv, He does indeed propose to include, under the general term Magnetism, two forms of it: viz. Para-magnetism, and Dia-magnetism. 1857 *Le Cosmos Edinb. Conf.* (1858) 186 If the bar be double, ... shows its paramagnetism by assuming the axial position.

Paramalelo, Paramalho: see PARA-^{1} 2.

Paramastoid (pærămæ'stoid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-^{1} 1 + MASTOID.] Situated near the mastoid process: applied to certain processes of the occipital bone, also called *paroccipital*. b. as *sb.* A paramastoid process.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 370/2 The paramastoid apophysis is dilated into a prominent plate. 1880 Huxley *Prol. Zool. Cantles.* 100 Some of the skulls exhibit paramastoid or processus mastoideus of the occipital bone. 1882 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 112 The paramastoids relatively ...are generally much thicker than in the wild rabbit.

Paramatta (pærămæ'tă). [f. Parramatta (prop. Parramatta), a town in New South Wales.

There formerly existed at Parramatta a convict establishment in which clothing materials were produced: cf. *Penguin Brit. Ind.* (ed. 7) XXII. 65/1: perhaps the names used (which according to Buck *Dragon's Blood*, was invented at Penrhos) was in imitation of these: there is no evidence for the assertion that the fabric was orig. made of wool imported from Parramatta.]

A light dress fabric having a weft of combed merino wool and a warp formerly of silk, but now generally of cotton.

1872 J. D. Lang *State N. S. Wales* in *Todd's Mag.* I. 400 Cloth, Parramatta, per yard, 10 *Sd.* 1884 G. Dixon *Textile Manuf.* iv. 137 There are two kinds of stuff now made, called 'Orleans' and 'Parramatta'...apparently thereof of worsted, the warp being cotton. 1898 C. P. Hodgson *Russia, Australia Notes* 360 *Parramatta*, a peculiar tweed, made in the Colony, and chiefly at Parramatta, hence the name. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Parramatta*, a kind of lustre cloth, the weft of which is worsted, the warp of cotton. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/1 The new leaders were called, not in silk, but in parramatta, which in the proper stuff for the gown of a King's Counsel when mourning is prescribed.

‖ **Paramecium** (pærămī'sĭŏm). *Zool.* Also errors. -**mœcium**, -**mœcium**. [mod. L. f. Gr. παραμήκ-ης oblong, oval, f. παρά against + μῆκος length: cf. L. *ob-longus*.] A genus of holotrichous ciliate Infusoria, type of the family *Paramæciidæ*, of oblong shape, having the mouth near the middle of the ventral surface; also called, from their shape, slipper-animalcules. Hence **Parame'cian** *a.*, belonging to this family.

1798 Mod. *Hist. Anim.* 4 The Paramecium, with an oblong, cellular body, obtuse at each end. 1859 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 91, 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 221 By the repeated subdivision of a single *Paramecium*, no fewer than 268,000,000 similar organisms might be produced in one month.

Paramecomio, Paramenta, etc.: see PARA-^{1} 2, 3.

Paramedian (pærămī'dĭăn), *a. Anat.* [PARA-^{1} 1.] Situated alongside of the median line, as the *paramedian sulcus* on the dorsal surface of the spinal cord. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.)

† **Parament.** *Obs.* Also 5 **parement.** [A. OF. *parament* (10th c. in Littré), *parement* (13th c.) = It., Sp. *paramento*, late L. *parimentum* orna-

ment (Augustine), f. L. *parare* to make ready, prepare, fit out, dress, adorn: see -MENT.] An ornament, a decoration. *Chamber of parament*, a richly decorated room, hung with tapestry, etc.; a state room; a presence chamber.

1578 *Cancerna Ld. Burghley* 16 Oct. in *Digges* 'To dammaske chamber bed of parament'. 1603 *Stow Chron.* 1615 The Queen's bed of parament. 1688 — *Surv.* I. 267 To be rent to his chamber of parements. 1689 *Cartas Armada* II. 170 The chamber of parements, which was hanged right royally. 1702 *Mons. Quadrige* I. 61 When the Worlds coffee no such reportsare in the parements of the church. 1789 T. L. *Addr. Q. Eliz.* (1821) 22 All the drifters, the parapet and parements of her apartment, shall vanish as a dream. 1802 H. U. Rethmann *K. Chas. I* (1934) 110 Taking away the Crucifixes, Chalices, and Paraments of the Altar. 1708 Phillips, *Parament*, an Ornament for an Altar.

b. A decorated robe, a robe of state.

1580 Churches *Earl's T.* 1645 Lordes in parasentes on his sonderne. 1972 Canter *Chron.* II. 8, One of the best parements and maskell a vvonderus sword hayr in her parsone is to in chamber. 1636 Bacon *Georges*, *Parements*, robes of state.

† **Paramento.** *Obs.* [Sp.: see PRM.] = prec. b.

a 1625 Fletcher *Love's Pilgrim.* i. 1, There were chaires, quires, cassocks, And other paramento.

Paramere (par'rimēəɹ). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρα-PARA-1 + μέρος part.]

1. One of a series of radiating parts or organs, as a ray of a star-fish; an actinozoon.

1883 *D. Gerstaecker Invertebrata* XVI. 640/2 The former definition of the term antimere...is corrected by turning each ray a paramere, and its symmetrical halves the antimeres.

2. Each of the halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, or of a segment or zonite of such.

1883 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1. 29 These two halves [of the body divided by the median plane] as opposed to antimeres, may be termed parameres. *Ibid.*, The antimeres of the Rudimenta also consist of two parameres, and are therefore bilateral. 1888 *Nature* 10 May 25/1 The primitive proximal parament of the second visceral arch.

Hence **Parameric** (-me'rik) *a.*, pertaining to a paramere; having parameres. (*Cassell's Dict.* 1890.)

† **Paramese** (pārəmē'z). [a. Gr. παραμέση the string next the middle, f. παρά near + μέση middle, f. μεσ- beside + -έση fem.] In ancient Greek music, The tone next above the mese; the lowest tone of the disjunct tetrachord.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Morals*, Worth, *Parameses*, next the treble or middle string. A tone in musicke. 1698 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 290 Which was, in their Musick, that from *Mese* to *Paramese*; that is, in our Musick, from A to B. 1761 Stuart *Ibid.* LI. 310 The parameses of the lyre, though duly paranete in position, acquired the power of the mese. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 7, s. v. *Greek Music*, In the eight stringed lyre...Paramese took its proper place, next to Mese.

Parameter (pārə'mĭtəɹ). *Math.* [a. mod.L. *parametr-*, *-metrum*, fem. (Mydorge 1631), in F. *parametre* ('la ligne nommé ailleurs norte droit, parasisme, et icy conjuncte' Desargues 1639); f. Gr. παρα- beside, subsidiary to + μέτρον measure.]

1. In conic sections: The third proportional to any given diameter and its conjugate (or, in the parabola, to any abscissa on a given diameter and the corresponding ordinate); this is the *parameter of the given diameter*. 1660. The parameter of the transverse axis (*principal parameter*, or *parameter of the curve*), i. e. the latus rectum, or focal chord perpendicular to the axis.

1639 C. Mydorge *Prodromus, Conicor. & Dioptr. sive Conicorum* 3 Def. xiii, Parametrum cuiq; sectionis rhombi, recto latere & rectangulae cuiq; sectioni, aut portioni, vertice sectionis ordinatim ad conjugatam diametrum applicatis equidistantes... Quae, si ab ellipsi tertiam tibi adiecta, recta parametros...dicetur.]

1656 Hobbes *Decam. Log.* Wks. 1839 VII. 222 As much by right...as took for the focus or parameter of the parabola of Hero and Lectetus. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Parameter*, by some...called the *Latus Rectum* of a Parabola, is a Third Proportional to the Abscissa and any Ordinate. 1732 Berkeley *Alciph. Dial.*, *Parameter*, a certain constant right line in each of the three Conic Sections; otherwise called also Latus Rectum ...; being ... a third proportional to the transverse and conjugate axes, in the ellipse and hyperbola; and, which is the same thing, a third proportional to any abscissa and its ordinate in the parabola. 1778 — *Course Math.* (1816) II. 223 The Parameter of any Diameter [of a parabola] is equal to four Times the Line drawn from the Focus to the Vertex of that Diameter. 1826 tr. *Laplace's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 401 If...the parameter of a parabola be made to vary, a series of parabolas will be obtained. 1841 C. Tomlins *Elem. Geom. Conics* (ed. 2) 18 § 17. The Parameter of any diameter of a parabola is the focal chord which is bisected: thus the latus rectum is the parameter of the axis.

2. *gen.* A quantity which is constant (as distinct from the ordinary variables) in a particular case considered, but which varies in different cases; *esp.* a constant occurring in the equation of a curve or surface, by the variation of which the equation is made to represent a family of such curves or surfaces (cf. quot. 1846 in 1).

1850 R. Perry *Infinites. Calc.* I. viii. 419 If an equation be given to express, involving one or more constants, as well as the current coordinates, the position and dimensions of the curve will be changed by a change in the constants, and yet the class may remain the same. ... A constant that merely lies an equation, and varies in the way above explained, is called a variable parameter. 1859 Fourcoy (*post-v.*) 1868 The definitive points between the two media...in a parameter which varies, (2) if the nature of the light be altered, (3) if the relation between the two media be altered. 1859 Tremaine & *Tait Nat. Phil.* I. v. § 193. 1880 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 63 This antisymmetric ratio is called the coefficient or parameter of the homology.

† b. *Astron.* = Element 7 a. *Obs.*

1689 *Kompel. Mercur.* Dec. 2 I. Index. Variation of Parameters. [*Ibid.* 299 Variation of elements or orbits.] 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVII. 197/1 The parameters of the orbits are now generally called their elements. 1841 *Penn. Assoc. Phil. Inc.* II. 24 Orbits having small parameters.

c. *Cryst.* Each of the intercepts made upon the axes in a crystal by the plane which is chosen for a face of the unit or primary pyramid.

1839 W. H. Miller *Crystallogr.* 2 The parameters are the portions of the axes cut off by a given face. 1848 Geometry *Crystallogr.* 18, *a*, *b*, *c* the parameters of the crystal. 1893 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* 6 § 16 The ratios *a*:*b*:*c* of the intercepts [on the axes] of some one plane chosen as a standard or parametral plane are termed the parametral ratios or parameters of the system as referred to the axes *X*, *Y*, *Z*.

Parametral (pārəmī'trăl), *a. Math.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a parameter.

1856 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 18, *A B C*, is called the parametral plane. 1880 L. Fletcher in *Phil. Mag.* Feb. 82 The parametral ratios are parameters. 1895 (see prec. 1c).

Parametric (pārəmē'trĭk), *a.*[1] *Math.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. Also **Parametrical** *a.*

1864 Cayley in *Camb. Math. Papers* V. 352, *a* is the parametric order, = the supposed parametric class, of the system. 1873 G. Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* 87 Where the variable curve depends on a parametric point moving on a given parametric curve. 1887 S. A. Roberts *Intégr. Coll. E.* 302 These angles belong to different parametrical systems.

Parametric (pārəmē'trĭk), *a.*[2] *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. παρά beside + μήτρα womb, matrix + -IC: cf. mod.L. *parametrium* the organic tissue beside the uterus.] Situated beside or near the uterus, or affecting the parts so situated.

1889 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Women* viii. 208, cf. 41 The parametric cellular tissue. *Ibid.* xiv. 101 The inflammatory disease is generally parametric.

Parametritis to **Paramnesia**: see PARA-[1] 1.

† **Paramo** (pā'rămo). [Sp. *páramo*; app. from a native lang. of Venezuela or New Granada.] A high plateau in the tropical parts of South America, bare of trees, and exposed to wind and thick cold fogs.

1760–72 H. Ternan & *Ulloa's Voy.* xvii. 3 I. 422 The most remarkable paramos or deserts of Quito. 1823 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 830/1 The Indians of the Andes ... through whose rarefied atmosphere he [the traveller] has to penetrate before he can climb the white snow to the very brow. 1901 A. H. Keane *S. America* I. 125 The Venezuelan and Colombian Paramos a narrow zone of cold bleak terrace.

Paramorph (pa'rămŏf). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. παρα- by- (see PARA-[1] 1) + μορφή form: Tr. by-form, subsidiary form.] A pseudomorph formed by a change of physical characters without a change in chemical composition.

1823 in Webster *Suppl.* 1850 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 33 Many of the supposed paramorphs have been proved...to be due...rather to the solution of some original substance and its replacement by a new deposition.

Paramorphia, **-morphine**: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paramorphic (pārămŏ'fĭk), *a. Min.* [f. as PARAMORPH + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a paramorph; characterized by paramorphism.

1882 Dana in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXII, 311 This type of crystal [Dreelite] is the one which most frequently shows the paramorphic change to calcite. 1894 *Outlook* 7 Jan. 8/2 Precipitates like the devitrification of natural glasses manifest from paramorphic to pseudomorphic.

Paramorphism (pārămŏ'fĭz'm). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The change of one mineral to another having the same chemical composition but a different molecular structure.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 102 Aragonite ... passes to calcite, through paramorphism. 1884 *Nature* 27 Nov. 92/1 Paramorphism ... includes those changes which the rock-mass, involving changes in the chemical composition of the original minerals and the formation of new minerals.

Paramorphosis (pārămŏfō'sĭs). *Min.* [f. Gr. παραμορφό-ειν to transform, distort: see PARAMORPH and -OSIS.] = prec. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paramorphous (pārămŏ'fŏs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = PARAMORPHIC. 1880 in OGILVIE.

Paramoudra (pārămū'dră). *Geol.* [Suggested by H. Norton (1881) *Proc. Belfast Nat. Field Club* I. 232) to be Anglo-Irish corruption of Irish *peura muiread* (pē'rə mă'rəg) 'sea pears', from their shape, and occurrence on the beach below chalk cliffs.] A name given to large flints, pear-shaped, barrel-shaped, or cylindrical (sometimes 3 ft. long and 1 ft. thick), perforated with a central axial cavity, found standing erect in the chalk of the N.E. of Ireland (where the name is local) and of Norfolk (where known as *pot-stones*).

1897 Boulger in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* IV. 403 These singular fossils, ...are known at Belfast by the name of Paramoudra, a word which I...shall adopt because I find it thus appropriated. They have, I believe, never yet been found in England, except at Whitingham near to Norwich. 1897 H. B. Woodward *Geol. Engl. & Wales* (ed. 2) 299 These flints are known as 'Pot-stones' or 'Paramoudras'. *Ibid.*, The most celebrated occurrence of Paramoudras was to a pit at Horstead on the coast [here...in 1878].

Paramount (pa'rămaunt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 **para-**, † **porre-**. [a. AF. *paramount*, *peramount* above (in place, order, or degree), f. OF. *par* by + *amont*, *à mont* adv., up, above (cf. mention or position) and L. *ad montem* to the mount or hill. In AFr. *paramount* had the simple sense 'above', n. g. in local position, on a page, or in a book:

1381 Gower *Mirour* 1005 Il fait le mariage fadis de Hiesu a son lignage Comme je vous compy parmount.]

1. Above in a scale of rank or authority; superior. **a.** In *lord paramount*, lord superior; overlord; *spec.* the supreme lord of a fief, from whom other feudatories hold, but who himself holds from none; hence *transf.* one who exercises supreme power or jurisdiction. *So lady paramount*, a woman in supreme authority; also *transf.* the lady who has made the highest score in an archery tournament.

1330 *Year-Bk.* 13 *Edw. III*, Trin. (Rolls) 310 Le mast le chef seignour paramont sont rien a vous. a 1461 Littleton *Tenures* II. § 191 (116 b ff.), Auxiels semblement come le dismes fait a son seignur paroilabe a luy paramont (fr. 1534 etc., Such services as ye tenant doth owe his lord next above). 1516 J. Fisher *Prophetic Books* v. § 430 Me is no reason le case le seignur paramount reliese nient son droit ne le remayne al heire, par cest reliese le tenaunte est destreinable (fr. 1640, p. 183, If in the same case the Lord paramount release unto the heire all his right in the tenancy, by this release the Mesalie is determined). 1575 Fenton *Golden Epist.* 1. 1 (1608 1 Quarrels...between the vassall and the Lord Paramount. 1592 Wilkins *Alb. Gent.* (1861) 1. 1. 1.

1818 Cranmer in *Life Rem.* (1836) I. 108 Mary communicates by articulation of sounds, and 'paramountly by the memory in the air.' 1822 *Examiner* 183/2 Such active disinterestedness of character, so paramountly here in the instance of R. Landseer. 1838 J. Kaye *English Trans.* (1964) 134 He to reply the most Lord, Sir Thomas Aikins holds a Paramountship over him. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 5/1 Four young curates [Russell] think, including the bish to the paramountship.

† Paramount, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. PARAMOUNT *a.*] *intr.* To become paramount, to rise to the highest place.

1837 Penrose *Anniv. Geogr.* Gower to 18.1727] 274 And dost thou, thine, thou dirty, servile Woman, To paramount, to conquer can?

Paramountcy (pærămaʊntsi). Also **paramonty.** [f. PARAMOUNT + -CY: *paramonty* is formally more analogical; cf. *tenant, -ancy, frequent, -ancy.*] The condition or status of being paramount.

1867 Waynesmouth *Fiscal Land.* 30 And add to her Paramountcy of seasons. *a* 1874 Gladstone *Future & Lect.* (1898) I. 208 If it were possible to secure the paramountcy of Religion himself. 1890 W. Wallace *Life Schopenhauer* 171 That metaphysical doctrine of the essential paramountcy of the will. 1897 H. M. Stanley in *19th Cent. Apr.* 511 British Paramountcy over the S. African Republic is acknowledged in the [Convention of 1881 and 1884].

Paramour (pærămʊəɹ), *adv. phr.*, and *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. a. OF. adv. phr. *par amour, amour, -s*, by or through love. From an early date the phrase was written as one word, and came to be treated (in Engl.) as a sb., both in sense of 'love' and 'beloved, lover'. This may have come partly through a mistaken analysis of the phrase *to live paramour, -s.*]

A. *adv. phr.* Forms: 3–4 **par amur**, **-e**, 4 **par amour**, **-e**, **par amour**, **-e**; **paramur**, **-e**, 4–6 **paramour**, **-e** (5 **paramoure**, **-es**, **-be**, 5–6 **paramor**, **-e**, **-owre**, 6 **-owyre**, 9 (?) **-ure**).

† 1. Through or by way of love; out of (your) love, for love's sake (*cf.* Love *sb.* 7); sometimes in weakened sense, Of your kindness, as a favour, if you please. *Obs.*

Verb. sensibus 1035, sheet for 'for love of God'.

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 1128 'Fadoun', a ladie, 'par amur: What and ich fruit beo[gynne]?' 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1452 A! lat me go, sire, paramour! 13.. *Cant. de L.* 452 Tel me the nedis, I yow pray, Of these lessons, paramour. 14.. *Romaunt of Thrise Fy. Kyng D'Arbe* (*Ff. Ld. Pawne* (Bodl.) II. 180 He hathe domesyd thaym amonge other paynymes. 1601 Shaks. *Mod. Ch. Sport* iv. exlv. § 143 The Lord Chefe Justice stood up, and beheld the proceedings, shewing Paramour the Lords, with the satisfying of the Plaintiffes.

† 2. *For us by way of sexual love. Obs.* (or *arch.*)

a 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 31 They nolden for hire paramour Whan hem were leef to sitte. 1609 Skene *Reg. Scotland* xxvii, title to one I could have desired to death upon *par amours*. 1848 Lytton *Harold* vi. vi. Some fabled, to one of whom when he sought to be gallant, *par amours*.

† b. Phrase. *To love par amour* (*amours*): (Usually) To love by way of (sexual) love, to love (a person of the opposite sex), to love sensually or as a lover, to be in love with; sometimes, to have a clandestine or illicit amour with.

In some later instances *paramours* may have been taken as sb., and object of the vb.: cf. B. 2.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 486 He her lyeth par amur And hab pur-of ioye and hon flowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 30 For now is holden non in vsure Bot qua bai loue ouer paramure [*Gött.* MS. *amis, worth*]. *a* 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxii. 36 Y louede a clerk of gode renoun. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 483 He his niece paramourit hath. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 197 I telle thee sikerly He paramour I loved hire best of alle. *a* 1400 *Sir Cleges* 489 By Cleges ... That I lovyd paramowre. *c* 1450 *Tpr Consol.* (Roxb.) 1932 His fourth paramours was virgin. 1552 tr. Lyndesay's *Satyre* viii. 2206, (1568) 63 Abone al women loued he paramour. 1583 Chaucer G. *Ly la Femme* L.[1] Ye loue paramours athe orbed. 1633 Bloody Gen. ii. xxii. The same lady [Cleopatra] Antonie ... loued also paramours, abandoning his wyfe. 1635 Cornucopiæ *Babuch* vi. 8 Like as a wench y' loueth paramours is lyuenly disdein. *c* 1680 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 48 And ores her guise to many bade paramours. *Ibid.* xxiii. 6 For many men or eyild to hes, Bot lovis paramours, W' fragick regrat, fals and vnkynd, Belangis nane to dishonour. 1834 Anonym *Theol. Chron.* 200 Strike lovers him paramours and no others.

B. *sb.* Forms: 3– **paramour**, 4–5 **-amure** (5–6 **-ur**; 4, 6–7 **-or**, 4, 8 **-ore**, 5–6 **-oure**, pre-).

† 1. Love; *esp.* sexual love; an amour. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Wisd. Prudoun* 1419 He...layked him at hyrynge with hire fayre bryddes Plapon of paramoure to-gaynyngest longe time. So-thinkin, for to my conyhed non Ilo. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Canon's Y.* 3 He was as ful of love & paramour As is the hyve ful of hony sweete. — *Merch.* 1. 228 He by ensaumple of bestial paramour Of children...And not onely for paramour or love. *c* 1400 Beauvais *Mir. Fath.* iii. *Prol.* 9 Cruel was he all this world was their en lyvelar things to paramour. he wold do we pleasing. *a* 1568 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* i. 27 Ygraslaus, that our portraour He painting could, did ay desire, Himself thakewith to possesse Full suddanlie, and count thairby.

† b. In devotional use, Divine or celestial love; *cf.* 2 b. *Obs.*

13.. *Engl. Our Lady* 23 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 321 Hail peyond pitouse of paramour, Hail thoune of Heven, Refresse of Vle.

2. A person beloved by one of the opposite sex; a 'love', a lover, a sweetheart; also of animals (quots. 1735, 1820) *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1320 *Wall. Palerne* 1134 Mi owhen paramours are playe & my ioye, Spek to me spedil or i spille none. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 102 A mayde for a mannes love hir moder for-soketh ... and goode feith with love paramour. *c* 1480 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 78 Ye knowe well my lady paramours, and that she is of your lynage. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 324 Ane fair young mare, Hir paramours quhilk to the tyme was thare. *a* 1550 *Knight of Curtesy* 45 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 195 His paramour she thought to be, Hym for to kun with horn and mouth, Not to vyce but to chastyne. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. i. 3 The Willow, worne of forlorne Paramours. 1849 Milton *Nativity* 56 To waite with the Sun her hoary Paramour. 1738 Somerville *Chase* iv. 58 Huntsmen ! ...You ne'er by tonging Dames taken Seem happy Paramours. 1800 Southey *Thalaba* iv. 1 Pale reflection!...Of glow-worm on the bank, Kindled to guide her winged paramour. 1820 B. Ellis *Caradoc* lxi. 21 Lord of her paramours, of youth's Fair affection noble.

† b. Formerly, in devotional language, applied (by men) to the Virgin, and (by women) to Jesus Christ; sometimes also to God. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 69 Euer-le Mayn [*Fairf.* Mayden] hir paramour...Hyr sun is ay ihm wyn. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* (L.) (*Cathernal* 1110) My dere lord Ihesu cristes ...pas is my luf and paramour. *c* 1475 *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Warton Club) 48 To his moder thus gan he (Christ) say...My swete moder, myn paramour. 1492 Bokan *Pacens Iseth.* 1712 *Eredyn Cruel mon.* Gen. LXXXIX. 1911 (Mary to Christ) Myne owne dere sonne and paramoure. 1581 Mulcaster *Alt. of Nature* 1171 Thou prune and prieke vp your selues, and God himselfe shall be your paramour.

c. The lady-love of a knight, for whose love he did battle; hence, the object of chivalrous admiration and attachment. *poet.*

1503 Dunbar *Flyttis & Tua* 180 The common voce vp-takis of birdis small, ...Welcome to be our princes of honour, Our perle, our plesure, and our paramour. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vi. 51 Suffice to me he's England's paramour. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 32 He may duelarie his dewes affection to his Paramour [L. e. Greene] or his pure honesty to the world. 1630 B. Jonson *Chloridia* ad fin., Chloris, the queene of flowers ... The top of paramours.

3. An illicit or clandestine lover or mistress taking the place, but without the rights, of a husband or wife. Now, the illicit partner of a married man or woman.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 452 My fourthe housbonde was a reuelour This is to seyn he hadde a paramour. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iv. 24 He seyde, he wolde have love betwene ye paramour. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* I. ij. Ouer he was gone for to see his paramours in the wynter. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 195 b. She might so beraue of his paramour and concubyne to be chaunged to his wyfe & lawfull bedfelow. 1596 Dekker *Newes. Ep.* vi. 193, I can not name thy Paramour to her, But as a Husband to the lady'd to thee. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 221 Plunking up themselves to adhere their Paramours. 1818 J. *Secret Pol. Parte* 108 If by A woman can seldom possess a lover before marriage, and is as seldom without a variety of paramours after. 1832 G. Downes *Lect. Cent. Chronicles* I. 194 A Russian princess ...poisoned by Catherine II, who had her husband for a paramour.

[**Paramour,** v. 'to love' is given in some Dicts. on the strength of the following passage; but prob. 'Amorth' has been accidentally omitted by the scribe. *c* 1440 *Merlin* 43, I knowe a fayre lady that Vter paramoure. Cf. *Ibid.* 9 That she loued the lesty man paramoured.]

Paramuthetic (pærămiuθe·tik), *a.* [prop. *paramythetic*, ad. Gr. παραμυθητικός, f. παραμυθεῖσθαι, to encourage, console, f. παρα- beside + μυθεῖσθαι to speak.] Tending to encourage, consolatory.

1832 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* II. ii. 4 vi. 27 The description of the habits or character he [Clarence] would call *paramythetic*, of the actions hypothetic, of the passions parænthetic.

Paramylene to **-naphthalene**: see PARA- 1.

Paranatellon (pærănæte·lɒn). *Astrol.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside + ἀνατέλλων rising.] A star that rises at the same time as another star or stars.

1811 Sir W. Drummond *Œdipus Judaicus* xxvii, Now the extra-zodiacal stars,...which rise above the horizon, or sink below it, during the time that decan takes to rise or set, are what I call its paranatellons. 1880 Mary Lockwood tr. *Lewonard's Hipparch. Mem.* 368 note, The twelve stars...are astronomically the paranatellons of the signs [of the Zodiac].

Paranoe, Paranoë, var. PARENOE, PARENT *a.*

Paranomia to **Paranophritis**: see PARA- 1 f.

† Paranete (pærănē·ti). Also 7 -neate. [L. a. Gr. παρανήτη, f. παρα- beside + νήτη the highest in pitch of three strings.] In ancient Gr. music, The note next below the nete in either the disjunct or the upper tetrachord.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Englan. Worth., Paranete Hyperbolæon*, a treble string or note in musicke. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 208/2. 1694 W. Holder *Harmony* (1731) 104 The Lichanos, Parypate, Paranete, and Tritte, are Diatagmatick. 1878 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Musc. Terms* s. v. Greek *Music*, The scale...for the eight arranged into upon the Egyptian or Ogdoic System...Upper Tetrachord. a. Nete. *d.* Paranete. *e.* Tritc. *h.* Parypate.

† Parang (pā·rang). [Malay *pārang*.] A large heavy sheath-knife used by the Malays for various purposes, esp. as a weapon.

1850 *P. Parley's Ann.* 370 He observed...in the hand of a native murderer, a parang, or wood chopper. 1880 Ida Wiener *Equator* 103 Bakai...had a Malay boatman provided us with parangs to clear the way of branches before us. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 4/2 The natives, who were armed with spears and parangs, showed signs.

Comb. 1899 W. H. Pyncon *Full-face Harvey* 9 This parang-handle took deep into the neck.

Paranilline, etc.: see PARA- 1 2.

† Paranoia (pærănoi·ă), **paranoa** (pă·rănoă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. παράνοια, f. παράνοος distracted, f. παρα- beside + νόος, νοῦς mind.] Mental derangement; spec. chronic mental unsoundness characterized by delusions or hallucinations, esp. of grandeur, persecution, etc.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Paranoea.* 1870 *N. Y. Tribune* 2 Dec. 3/1 (Funk), I should recognize his trouble as paranoia. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 July 56/1 Dr. Hammond bases both on delusions of persecution, or hallucinations, or delusions of grandeur. 1899 J. Foster Crandell in *Atlantic Monthly* Mar., A clear instance of the megalomania which is a well-known symptom of paranoia.

Hence **Paranoi·ac,** *n.* and *adj.* affected with paranoia; *b. adj.* also **Paranoi·c,** **-oeic** *a.*

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Paranoiac, of* or belonging to Paranoia: paranoic. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 July 56/1 The worst portion of the paranoiac race. *Ibid.*, The paranoiac suffers from a steady degeneration of the brain through hallucinations and delusions towards the delusion of grandeur. 1899 *Alienist & Neurol.* VIII. 305 The paranoic is the victim of fatal wrong, he is proud, defiant, and self-centred.

Paranomosia, obs. error. † PARONOMASIA.

Paranot, var. PARENT *a. Obs.* **Paranter:** see PERADVENTURE. **Paranteory:** see PREDESTINATE.

Paranthelion (pærănθi·liɒn). [mod. f. Gr. παρά- beside + ἀντί = ἀπεναντί over against + ἥλιος sun.] A diffuse white image of the sun, due to successive reflexions from prismatic ice in the atmosphere, seen at the same altitude as the sun and at an angular distance from it varying from 90° to 140°.

1888 A. W. Clayden *Amer. Weather* 121, 180 (Cent.) There is then visible, at 120° from the sun, a white image more or less diffuse, which has received the name of paranthelion.

† Para·nthion. *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. παρανθής-εῖν to be past bloom, to wither, f. παρά- past + ἄνθος flower + -ιον ².] An obsolete name for Wernerite. Also † **Para·nthite.**

1837 Brewster *Optics* xviii. 149. 1839–58 Dana *Min.* ed. 2 170 The name *paranthine*, substituted for scapolite (and for Arendal spodumene) by Haüy. 1868 *Ibid.*, The name paranthion may well be retained for the section of the Scapolite group.

Paranthracene, etc.: see PARA- 1 2, 3.

Paranucleus (pærănĭ·klĭəs). *Biol.* Pl. -i. [f. PARA- 1 1 + NUCLEUS.] A small subsidiary nucleus, of which there may be one or more, in certain *Protozoa*.

1898 Biol. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* tr. viii. Conjugation in the Infusoria is attended by a definite breaking-up of the nucleus and so-called nucleolus (paranucleus) of the conjugating individuals. 1899 Roulstone & Jackson *Anim. Life* 292 The nucleus or endoplast, and paranucleus or endoplastula, sometimes erroneously termed nucleolus.

Hence **Paranu·clear** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a paranucleus; **Paranu·cleate** *a.*, having a paranucleus. So also **Paranucle·olus,** a body extruded from the nucleus of the mother-cell of pollen-grains or spores just before division.

1889 Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 814/2 It does not appear to be established that there is any transference of nucleus or paranuclear matter from one individual to the other in the form of small chromatic particles. 1897 A. S. Hitchcock in *U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Div. Bot.* 447 Paranucleolus.

Paranymph (pă·rănĭmf). Also 5–7 **-imph.** [ad. L. *paranymphus* masc., also late L. *paranympha* fem. (ladder), a. Gr. παράνυμφος masc. the best man, fem. the bridesmaid, f. παρα- beside + νύμφη bride. Cf. F. *paranymphe* m. and f. (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The 'friend of the bridegroom', who accompanied the latter when he went to fetch home the bride; also, the bridesmaid who escorted the bride to the bridegroom; hence, a modern 'best man' or groomsman, or a bridesmaid.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 224 Our blessed Ladies paranimphes Saint Gabriell. 1630 Milton *Lament.* xxiii. The Paranymph, worthiest to thee compar'd, 1772 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 104 I hope she is by this time Lady Cresswell, and that my sweet little Harriet had the pleasure and honour of being her paranymph. 1819 Southey *Ode for Leo* iv. 20, The Bride and Bridegroom side by side, The Paranymphs in festal pride Attending on either hand. 1850 G. F. K. Chichester in *Proceed's Archæol.* I. 142 By her side the paranymph, or bridesmaid, kept watch with the sun vigour.

Ac. 1893 *U. Rev.* CXIV. 330 The paranymphus of the bride [of Mary Stuart] seems to be the Earl of Huntly.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A person or thing that woos or solicits for another; an advocate, spokesman, or orator, who speaks in behalf of another.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 70, I wished...it had been your fortune to have encountered some other Paranymphes, then such as you are sure to disdaine. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxiv. 58 Ministers, Christs Paranymphs, must likewise woo the Church. 1698 Bunyan (Gough), *Work. Compl.*, *Paranymph*, an Orator, who is little below the Commissioner of Diotion, etc., makes a prittle Speech in commendation of their Beauty and perfections. a 1845 Hopkinson's *Reformer* iii. 58, I'll supply the place of a Paranymph, Brand broker, Promoter or Mediator.

Hence † **Paranymphal** *a.*

1638 Penn *Lady's Triad* 10. I, Saying grace At an some paranymphal feast.

Parao, obs. form of *prefix*, Para.

Paraparesis: **Paraperitone**: see Para-[1] 1, 2.

Parapegm (pa·rapɛm). *Gr. Antiq.* Now usually as Gr.-L. form **parapegma** (pærăpe·gmă). [ad. L. *parapēgmat-*, pl. *-pēgmata*, a. Gr. παράπηγμα, *-ατος*, a thing fixed beside or near, a tablet, calendar, etc., f. παρα- beside + πήγνυμι anything fastened. Cf. mod.F. *parapegme*.] A tablet set up inscribed with some public information or announcement, as a law, a proclamation, or a calendar of months or astronomical observations; a canon, rule, or precept; a fixed date or epoch.

a. 1682 Sir M. Hale *Orig. Mankind* (1802) 153 From what Parapegma or root of time, these 70. weeks or 490. years must be current, is a thing much perplexed and involved. 1696 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. (1686) 180 Our forefathers...set them down in their Parapegma or Astronomical Canons. 1732 Jortin *Erasmus, Parapegma.* 3. 1882 Stockmeier, *Orig. Laws*, i. vi. § 2 (ed. 3) 89 The root of certain parapegmata or some fixed periods of time. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 105 We see here an authentic parapegma or root of time, these 70 weeks or 490 years must be current, in a thing much perplexed and involved. 1846 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. (1686) 180 Our forefathers...set them down in their Parapegmas or Astronomical Canons. 1752 Jortin *Erasmus, Parapegma.* 3. 1882 Stockmeier, *Orig. Laws*, i. vi. § 2 (ed. 3) 89 The root of certain parapegmata or some fixed periods of time. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 105 We see here an authentic parapegma to subject history, deduced from astronomy. 1788 E. Pearce in *Magazine Crit.* I. 134 Theodorus...complained that he could find no parapegma to which he could refer, to learn the events that preceded the Trojan war.

Parapet (pa·rapɛt). Also 7 -pett, -pit. [a. F. *parapet* (Rabelais 16th c.), or It. *parapetto*, f. Para-[2] protection, defence + *petto*—L. *pectus* breast.]

1. *Mil.* A defence of earth or stone to cover troops from the enemy's observation and fire; in permanent works, a protection against shot, raised on the top of a wall or rampart; in field-works, a bank of earth high enough to screen the defenders and thick enough to resist any shot that is likely to be discharged against it.

1589 Sydney *Cit. Worcs Lorne C.* in *Arc.* (1751) The Romish had with barrels, greatly decaied the Bulwarks, Parapetts, Mulcons, bonets, Cloisures and Churches.] 1599 Markham *and Fr. Foorthorl* xv. II, It must have...parapet to hide the musketeers, Casemate to place the great artillery. 1598 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 19. 1689 Mrs. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 73 A considerable Gallery over any Ditch or Breach to be Drawn-well, with a Flanke and Parapet Cannon proof. 1708 *Answer's Cyp.* iii. 2. 422 A soldier...might shoot to the parapet with a bullet in his hand. 1803 Wellington in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 222 It were...the earth which has been washed from the parapet into the ditch to be cleared out. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 30 July, Higher up...there is a breastwork and parapet, within which are six guns.

2. A low wall or barrier, placed at the edge of a platform, balcony, roof, etc., or along the sides of a bridge, pier, quay, etc., to prevent people from falling over; sometimes mainly or wholly ornamental.

1598 Florio, *Parapetto*, a parapet or wall breast high. 1708 Phillips, *Parapet* (Italian Masonry) a Wall or Balcony breast high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, Steeple, or other Building. 1720 Ozell *Materials* 180. *Parapet*, *Id.* (1735) II. 324 (The roof) defended by a parapet of balusters. 1794 Sullivan *Bridges* 40. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 310. 1886 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 5 The terrace surrounded with a stone parapet in front of the house. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xxxvii. 360 Sitting on the southern worn parapet of the bridge.

b. *transf.* Anything resembling a parapet in appearance or use.

1598 B. Jonson *Disc.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 714/1 There was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the petulancy of our words. 1823 F. Cumming *Hasted Mr. Minor* 21 After some hundred feet of ascent, we found ourselves opposed by a parapet of congealed snow, about eight feet high. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* I. x. 206, The bones of the heavy title bear a parapet of modern tiles. 1867 Rimmer *Olden Church of Stone* 84 (Winter) throw hoarding of silvery frost upon the grass, and edged the brook with glistening parapets.

†c. *Her.* A representation of a parapet. *Obs.*

1780 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* (ed. 2) II. 34 The Mural Crown was mural with Battlements, parapets, and Embrasures of Gold.

3. Locally, the side-walk, footpath, or pavement of a street or road.

The ordinary name in Chester, Liverpool, and the district from Crewe to Lancaster, but disappearing eastward.

1852 'Well known in Liverpool' E. L. (U.S.). 1870 in Hotten *Slang Dict.* (ed. 6). 1880 'Mark Rutherford' in *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. The regular term in Ormskirk.' H. J. B. M.] 1900 H. E. Francis *Chronicles of Chester* 18 Occasionally, in the terror of her enemies, bolstering one wheel of the bath-chair on the parapet. 1904 See *Manch. City News* Jan. 23—Feb. 20; *Notes & Q.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parapet hand*, *wall*; also **parapet line**, the line or level of the bottom of the parapet, esp. on a roof: **parapet wall**, a low wall acting as a parapet.

1739 C. Labelye *Short Acct. Piers Westm. Bridge* 89 The Side-walks...to the Foot to the Close, between the Parapet-Walls. 1790 R. Young *Trans. France* 77 The Basin has a high broad parapet bank. 1822 T. A. Trollope *Marietta* I. x. 181 A low parapet wall defended it from the edge of the rock. 1862 O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I. ii. 36 The ancient chief entrance always under the parapet wall is mentioned. 1866 Weale & Clare *Cambridge* III. 284 Wykeham's masonry-towns (at Magdalen Coll., Oxford) then plain and square above the parapet-line of the chambers. *Ibid.* 285.

Hence **Pa·rapet** *v.*, chiefly in **Parapeted** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or defended by a parapet; **Pa·rapetless** *a.*, without a parapet.

1633 T. Heywood *Fair Maid* iv. vi. (1880) 146 A place severally framed like a platform, and parapeted with...an old dock. 1807 Southey *Mem. Nelson* II. 126 The houses were parapeted to secure the defenders. 1829 *Classical Jrnl.* XI. 325 A cantilever bridge;—high, parapetless. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 7 A wider parapeted bench...designed for two rows of infantry.

Parapetalous: see Para-[2] 1.

Paraph (pærĕf), *sb.* Also 4–5 **paref**. [a. F. *paraphe*, *parafe*, also 15th c. *parraphe*, *-affe*, *parrafe* = It. *parafo*, med.L. *paraphus*, shortened from *paragraphus*: see Paragraph.]

†1. A paragraph. *Obs.*

1399 Pecock *Repressor* (1860) 19 Hooliem, in the pasel 'Quod si dicitur', with pes. [*a* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 3ff/2 *Paref of a lacke* (*P.* or *pargref*...*Paragrafus*, *paragraphus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 A Paraffe, *paragraphus*.

†2. (?) A paragraph mark on the margin. *Obs.*

14... *A. B. C. Poore* 8 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 244 Wroot in on be bok with-oute, a parraffe grete & schort Ruled in rose red. *Ibid.* 19 Gross parraffes, pat be wrotte A.

3. *Diplomatics.* A flourish made after a signature, originally as a kind of precaution against forgery.

1594 Peele *Edw I's Conflicts* 3 That character which the Lawyers do call a *Paraphe*. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* (Rom Cirog.), *Paraphe*, the flourish or peculiar Knot or mark set after, after, or instead of, a name in the signing a Deed or Letter. 1707-42 Chamberlayne *Cyrl.* 2.03, The Paraph of the Kings of France is a grain, which the secretary always places before their own, in all letters, etc. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, 2nd S. 270, 2 or some countries in lieu of the paraph is still a usual addition to a signature. 1845 *Gentl. Mag.* 17 Dec. 571 (Signatures of *Fr. Bacon*) The paraphe is a lengthened triangle, with a lozenge below.

Paraph (pærĕf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *parapher* (1563 in Hatz.-Darm.)] In sense 2.

†1. *trans.* To divide into paragraphs. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3ff/1 Parafyd, *paragraphatus*. Parafyn, *paragrafo*.

2. To affix a paraph to; hence, to sign, esp. with initials; to initial.

1687 Evelyn *Diary*, *Anglicana*. To Rds., I have put (pursuant my resignation, regularly parafft) and compared. 1698 tr. *Dregt. Prudent. Pope Vienna* 1 Feb., The undersigned, after having paraphed it conformably to authorization... have agreed that (art.).

Paraphanalia, obs. error. f. Parapherbalia.

Paraphasia, **-phasic**: see Para-[1] 1.

Paraphena (pærĭfī·nă), *sb. pl.* [L. *paraphernæ* pl. (in the Digest), a. Gr. παράφερνα pl., f. παρα- beside + φερνή dower.]

1. *Rom. Law.* Those articles of property held by a wife over and above the dowry she brought to her husband, and which remained under her own control: see Parapherbalia 1.

1726 Ayliffe, *Paraphernæ* or *Paraphernalia Bona* (Lat.), those Goods that a Wife brought her Husband over and above her Dower, as Furniture for her Chamber, wearing Apparel, Jewels, etc. 1727-41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

2. = Parapherbalia 2.

1876 Rappleyard *Mod. Mod.* (1879) 363 None of the paraphernæ of the operation...should be exhibited before the patient. 1890 *Athen. Jrnl.* CLXXI. 580 A succession of curses and a series of flagellant woes of necessity part of the paraphernæ of every feast-tribe.

Paraphernal (pærĭfō·rnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *paraphernal* (1373 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *parapherndlis*, f. *paraphernæ*: see prec. and -al.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of paraphernæ.

1573 Tusser *Inst. Law Lond.* v. vi. § 13. 30 From the *pra-nuptiall* paraphernall goods are exempted. Over those the husband hath no power. 1828 Craig *Diction.* (Supplement) at Married women may have paraphernal or other separate property.

b. as *sb.* (serving as sing. to next.)

1596 *Will of Lane* 401 (Somerset Hse.), Paraphernalles. 1839 Wharton *Penn* V. 5 (R.D.D.) Go and assign them the appurtenances and paraphernals. 1852 G. Duncan *Legal Lexicon* (1881) 95 She had first had and had not left a single paraphernal.

Paraphernalia (pærĭfō·rnĭlĭă), *sb. pl.* [mod. L., neuter pl. of *parapherndlis* (see prec.), short for *paraphernalia bona*, paraphernal goods.]

1. *Law.* Those articles of personal property which the law allows a married woman to keep and, to a certain extent, deal with as her own.

The word *paraphernæ* was used by the Roman jurists to indicate all property which a married woman *sui juris* held apart from her *dos* (dower). Over such property the husband could exercise no rights without his wife's consent. In most modern systems of law, based on the Roman, *paraphernalia bona* (in Fr. *biens paraphernaux*) means much the same thing, but in English and Scottish Common law, under which all personal or movable property of a wife vested *after marr* in the husband, the *paraphernalia* became restricted to such purely personal belongings of a wife as dress, jewels, and the like. Those latter were regarded as, to a certain extent, appropriated to the wife, and on the husband's death were not treated as part of his succession, and the right of a creditor over them, in the event of the husband's bankruptcy, was restricted. But in modern England and Scotland *his paraphernalia* entirely includes articles in the nature of household furniture, even though these had been marriage presents to the wife. The effect of the 'Married Women's Property Acts' of 1870, etc., will ultimately be to deprive the term of all significance in English and Scottish legal practice.

1598-9 *Year-bk. 21 Edw. II* 11 b, Avowry de son seignurie quel est appel en ceste ley *paraphernalia* de vn; par ingrement de son baron et post faire testament. 1726 (Ayliffe, *Parerg. Prop.* 307 As to her apparel, which is called in the law *paraphernalia*, of the appurtenances with her husband during life, holds it, &c.] 1852 W. Seymour *Pract. Counsellor* (1853) 120 The word *Paraphernalia* is used in one Law, but in the Civil Law the thing is said to be *Paraphernalia*. 1856-72 Bouvier, *Paraphernalia*. [In 1858-78 Phillips] 1878 Macpherson in L.J. Campbell *Chancellors* (1890) VI. 1856. 23 Paraphernalia are not divisible by the husband to his wife. 1908 Vizard & Cox *Pract. Stud. To Bds.*, The Ornaments are herself provided...seems it is all Requests the *Paraphernalia* of a Woman of Quality. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxix. 436-6. 1774 Mrs. Delaney *Lett.*, to *E. Granville* in *Life & Corr.* (ser. 2) II. 33 The law restored them to her as her *pers. paraphernalia*. 1849 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 266. 1898 Hunter *Rom. Prop.* vi. 302 note.

2. Personal belongings, esp. articles of adornment or attire, trappings; also, the articles that compose an apparatus, outfit, or equipment; the mechanical accessories of any function or complex scheme; appurtenances or appertenances in general.

1736 Pegge *Pasquin* in *Wks.* 1801 X. 196 (Theodo and Sphecus) are indeed properly the paraphernalia of a ghost (on the stage). 1796 *Mod. Mag.* 237 A Lady whose Paraphernalia fill up three Fourths of the Breadth of the principal Walk. 1799 'G. Gambado' *Acc. Marriage*, iii. (1804) 38 Besides, saddles, and other equestrian paraphernalia. 1804 W. Marshall *Rudim. to Agriculture* (ed. 2), Hints to the Choice of Oxen, Dogs, and Sporting Paraphernalia. 1811 Taylor *Ordin. P.* xiii. 101 The paraphernalia of justice—the judge, and the jury, and the lawyers. 1822 A. W. Wood *Dickens* ii. 28 Dickens, though a 'composite man,' loved the paraphernalia of good cheer.

b. as collective sing.

1788 *Distinguished Lots* I. 14 My paraphernalia is more complete. 1820 *Gent. Pocket-bk.* (1868) 190. 1893 *Daily News* (Weekly Ed.) 11 A whole paraphernalia of plates. 1880 O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I. 247 A penniless paraphernalia is a concomitant of respectability.

Hence **Paraphernalian** *a.* = Parapherbal.

1876 *Nation. Rev.* No. 98. 332 The Indian law, for the very reason that it regards paraphernalian of more advantage to a wife than dotal property, seizes every opportunity of conferring double in her favour.

‖ **Paraphimosis** (pærăfĭmō·sĭs). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Para-[1] 1 + Phimosis.] Permanent retraction of the prepuce.

1893 tr. *Hamerdorf's Pract. Obst.* 108 (*Paraphimosis*)...when the *Praputium's* too short. 1989 W. Richie *Dom. Med.* (1903) 204 *Paraphimosis*. 1898 Allbutt's *Syst. Medicine* (1899) 425 *Paraphimosis* only requires two operations—reduction and—cure. If that cannot be accomplished by the ordinary means, incision of the stricture. 1902 Pharmacol. *Jrnl.* 1 Feb. 1899 119 The term Paraphimosis implies exactly the opposite of phimosis.

So **Paraphimo·sed** *a.*, affected with paraphimosis; **Paraphimo·tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paraphimosis.

1854 Van Buren *Pr. Genit. Org.* 16 A paraphimosed glans penis. 1897 Allbutt *Syphis. Lect.*, Paraphimotic.

†**Paraphonalia**, obs. corrupt f. Parapherbalia; hence †**Paraphonalian**, an article belonging to a married woman's paraphernalia. *Obs.*

1590 Harvey *Sec. Pl'Faith*, 13, Whether ... as Paraphonalian A silken pincapse for his Lady dame?

‖ **Paraphonia** (pærăfō·nĭă). [mod.L., f. Gr. παράφωνος sounding beside (f. παρα- beside + φωνή sound)] applied in 3b. to certain harmonies: cf. παράφωνος side-sound.]

1. *Gr. Mus.* The harmony or concord of fourths and fifths: cf. Antiphony 1 and Homophony 1 a.

1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 121 note, Two passages...above, that were in their nine, thirds and sixths made no part of their *Antiphonia*, or *Paraphonia*. 1780-6 Gladstone *Gr.* (ed. Rose), *Paraphonia*, in Music, is that species of harmony, which results from different sounds, as the fifth and fourth; and thus it differs from *homophonia*, which is produced by the same sounds, as in the unison, and from *antiphonia*, or the replication of the same sounds, as in the octave.

2. Alteration of the voice from physiological or pathological causes.

1799 Hooper *Diet. Med.*, *Paraphonia*, alteration of the voice. ...A genus of disease comprehending six species. 1878 R. Bee *Elements Cyc. Med.* XIV. 877 the (Manchu) distinguishes two varieties of defective speech (in deaf-mutes), *paraphonia* and *mogilalia*. c. *Paraphonia*. The voice is unpleasant, rough, and even harsh.

Hence **Paraphonic** *a.*, of or pertaining to paraphonia (sense 1).

1876 W. T. Stanton in *Langhams* xxviii. 113 In music, the principal sound falls more sweetly upon the ear by means of what are called paraphonic variations.

‖ **Paraphora** (pærĭfō·ră). [a. Gr. παραφορά going aside, distraction, derangement, f. παραφέρ-ειν + φορά carrying, bearing, movement.] Slight delirium; a mild form of insanity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence **Paraphoric** *a.*, pertaining to paraphora.

1859 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Paraphora, Paraphoric.

Paraphosphate, **-phosphoric**: see Para-[1] 2.

Paraphragm (pæ·răfræm). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. παράφραγμα breastwork, parapet, f. παραφράσσ-ειν to enclose with a breastwork.] One of the outer divisions of an entomostric in Crustacea. Hence

Paraphragmal (pærăfræ·gmăl), *a.*

1870 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 300 The somewhat bifurcated sternal ridge with its two paraphragmal apophyses, the posterior with the paraphragmal of the antecedent somite. 1880 in *Cassell's Fam. Phys.* 198 The more prolongation of the cranial (of the apodeme) is called ...the paraphragm.

Paraphrasable, *a.* [f. Paraphrase *v.* + -able.] Capable of being paraphrased.

1900 *Academy* 17 Nov. 463/1 Shakespeare's text must be corrupt wherever it is not readily paraphrasable.

Paraphrase (pærăfrēz), *sb.* Also 6 perra-, parafrase. [a. F. *paraphrase* (1523 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *paraphrasis*, a. Gr. παράφρασις, f. παραφράζειν to tell the same thing in other words, f. παρα- beside + φράζειν to declare, tell: cf. φράσις mode of speaking, speech, phrase.]

1. An expression in other words, usually fuller and clearer, of the sense of any passage or text; a free rendering or amplification of a passage. (Sometimes, by extension, of a musical passage.)

Chaldee Paraphrases: the Targums.

1530 *Hutt. Rights* (Hartsh.) III. 41 Una cum septima *Ambrosiana* Missarum rosarium paraphrasi Rituale.] 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Prof.* Rv b, Then have they good Christian readye the paraphrase of Erasmus vpon the gospell. *Ibid.* R viij, A paraphrase, is a plain setting forth of a texte, or matter more at large. 1598 HOOKER *Eccles. Commendm.* vi. (1648) 6, A great number, that say not plainly and plainly there is no God, but by corrupt circumlocutions and paraphrases. 1608 SIR T. ELYOTT *Pseud. Ep.* 2 So is it expressed in the Targum or Paraphrase of Jonathan. 1680 N. N. *Gentl. Rem. Bible* xxvii, 240 The Hebrew Text, the Chaldee paraphrase by Onkelosius, the Targum, or Arabic Paraphrase by R. Saadias. 1693 DENHAM *Sacred Dial.* (1696) 67 Not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase, 1732–1863 D'ORSAY in *Life, Impressions, Conversat.* Bachmann, in the dungeon of a monastery in Portugal, composed his excellent Paraphrases of the Psalms of David. 1874 STUART CORT. *Hist. I.* ii. 31 This description is a mere abstract and paraphrase of the language of the Gemmula.

b. Without a and *pl.*, as a process or mode of literary treatment.

1598 CHETTLE *Pleasant. Odes* 2 Nonne I [It] could not be rendred without much Paraphrase. 1680 DRYDEN *Pref. Transl. Ovid's Epist.* Wks. 1701 I. 177 Paraphrase, or translation with latitude, where the author is kept in view; but his words are not strictly followed, nor his sense; and that too is admitted to be amplified. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 21, 177 To proceed in the way of Paraphrase. 1875 ROBERTS *Orig. Bible* vi. (1877) 107 Here books meet combiners, explanation, illustration, but of that in the object, paraphrase is the worst way of effecting it.

†c. A comment. *Obs.*

1640 CHAS. I in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 818, I will make no Paraphrase upon what you have heard,...only this Observation. 1738 in *Gentl.'s Jrnl. Conversation* (1751) What make a thousand wrong Paraphrases, and foolish Interpretations of their Actions.

d. *fig.* A practical exemplification of or commentary upon some principle, maxim, etc.

1662 BOATE *Irel.* I. 56 All the Laws of Nations, and wise Decrees of States,...were but a Paraphrase upon this standing Rectitude of Nature. 1666 — *Nat. Hist. Ireland* (1652) 18 *All your Wise Greatness* seems but a Paraphrase upon those *prevailing Beginnings*. 1670 HOBBES in Pearce *Life* (1839) 178 A gleaning profits without inward ornaments was but the paraphrase of a painted wall.

2. *Spec.* In the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian Churches: Each of the hymns contained in the 'Translations and Paraphrases, in verse, of several passages of Sacred Scripture,' collected and prepared by a Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland [1745–8], in order to be sung in Churches'. These are usually appended to the Metrical Psalter in Scottish editions of the Bible or New Testament.

The first edition, entitled 'Translations and Paraphrases of several passages of Sacred Scripture, collected and prepared by a Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland', was printed and issued for consideration in 1745. That finally adopted was published in 1781.

1742 *Minutes of Gen. Assembly* 18 May, The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had laid before them...some Pieces of Sacred Poetry, under the title of *Translations and Paraphrases of several Passages of sacred Scripture*, composed by private Persons. 1783 *Universal Asylum* Nov. 30 You have to learn the paraphrases and the shorter catechism. 1889 D. J. MACLAGAN (title) The Scottish Paraphrases...an account of their History, Authors, and Sources. *Ibid.* 58 With all their faults...it is yet to be hoped that the time is far distant when the Scottish clergy and the Scottish people are ashamed of their Psalms and Paraphrases. 1892 RANKIN *Little Minister* II. 'I hope', he said nervously, 'that you don't sing the Paraphrases?' 1895 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 3/6 One old Anti-Burgher used to stamp out of church if a paraphrase came on here.

Paraphrase (pærăfrēz), *v.* [ad. F. *paraphraser*, f. *paraphrase*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To express the meaning of (a word, phrase, passage, or work) in other words, usually with the object of fuller and clearer exposition; to render or translate with latitude.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 188 These words of Christ...he paraphraseth thus. 1648 HERRICK *Gerard. Lines* v. (1869) 37 Which antichristed Mary to Paraphrase has (Lawrell) left *Ho solemne rhime for't.* 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. ii. (1801) 21 A Task...when he paraphrases and explains other authors. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 253 An accidental paraphrased on Gospel histories. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* iv. (1881) 173 Dr. Whately...paraphrases Hume, though he begins to mix him.

fig. 1608 WILKINS *Math. Magic* xiv. *Invent.* (1648) 96 To paraphrase this Palmer were to Age an idle thing. 1628 JACKSON *Worthy Churchman* 33 Virgil paraphraseth the naval victory, when he compares a tumbler into a standing pond.

2. *intr.* To make a paraphrase: to comment or enlarge upon a passage so as to bring out the sense.

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 211 Sir Jo. in his Commentary on the 118. alias the 119. Psalme, verse 37...he paraphraseth thus. 1710 SPENCE *Hist. Quakers* (1727) I. vi. 183 Each of the Society so could make expositions of sermons, and paraphrase thereupon. 1884 POOLE *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 210 He paraphrased, rather than translated.

†3. *intr.* To comment on, to enlarge upon a subject. *Obs.*

1624–5 CHAS. I *Lett. to Wolf* 14 Jan., Wks. (1662) 322, I cannot but paraphrase a little upon that which he calls his expository observation. 1683 MOSES *Mark Knows, Printer.* 225 ¶ 5 I want a little Capon, to paraphrase on the pasture he holds the Bible in.

Hence **Paraphrasing** *vbl. sb.*

1640 GLASTONBURY *Wakefield* v. (R. Wks. 1874 II. 27 May ...thy frequent Bs. for Bees paraphrasing on my manner). 1708 MONTAGU *Hist. Jehoiada* I. Pref. 20 His Paraphrasings and other Gloss.

Paraphraser (pærăfrēzəɹ). Also 6 -phrayser. [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ER¹.] One who makes paraphrases or who paraphrases; a paraphrast.

1528 Q. KATHERYN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 122, I knowe not whether ye be a paraphrayse or nay. 1611 COTGR., *Paraphraste*, a Paraphrast, or Paraphraser. 1624 GATAKER *Transpositn.* 94 Paraphrasers of the Greeke paraphrase of this Decree. 1833 J. A. CARLYLE in *Philol. Museum* II. 604 The Paraphraser must have read Isaeus for statements.

‖ **Paraphrasia** (pærăfrēziă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- PARA-¹ + φράσις speech.] Incoherent or disordered speech.

1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 825 This phenomenon...should be classed as paralogia and paraphrasia. *Ibid.*, We find ...paraphrasia developed ...in conditions of mental heberdom and intellectual weakness.

†**Paraphrasian**, *a.* (or *sb.*) *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *paraphrasis* + PARAPHRASE *sb.* + -AN.] Given to or dealing in paraphrases (or = paraphrast).

a 1598 HIERON. CHEVAL, *Hym.* 3° 38 b, As the logical paraphrasian and Philosophical interpreter do, by a distinction expounde this verse necessary to signifie a thing conuenient.

‖ **Paraphrasis** (pæræfrēsis). [L. *paraphrasis*: see PARAPHRASE.] = PARAPHRASE *sb.* 1, 1 b.

1598 CHAPMAN *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 213 (Stanf.) These words do he and leaueth the sense of the paraphrasis. 1607 REM. VI *Sermons in Cardwell Documt. Ann.* (1859) I. 2 The 'Paraphrasis' of Erasmus also in English upon the gospels. a 1708 ARCHDEACON CHARLTON in *Ellis Paraphrase* ... is not made to expresse in large with wee words, but to unloose and unwind ...to translate the best latin authors, into other latin words, as many or fewer words. 1849 ROBB (Dougl.) *Ps.* xv. They report their sins not by the paraphrasis. 1878 BRYDGES *Progn. Govt.* Wks. (1845) I. 293/1 A word may be said to be superseded by paraphrasis. 1882–31 — *Uncle. Grace. Ibid.* VIII. 326/1 On this consideration the paraphrasis may be termed the development.

Paraphrast (pærăfræst). [f. PARAPHRASE + -IST.] = next.

1804 *Monck. Exam.* 4 July 3/3 The place, says the paraphrast, was evidently one for a military ruling, directed by the General.

Paraphrast (pærăfræst), *sb.* [ad. L. *paraphrastes*, a. Gr. παραφραστής, f. παραφράζ-ειν: see PARAPHRASE *sb.* Cf. F. *paraphraste* (1607 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who paraphrases; a paraphraser.

1522 COCHLAEUS, etc. *Erasm. Par. Vitæ* Ind., Vocabula illis notabilia hortuli Paraphrasti Et Erasmo. 1577 HOLINSH. *Hist. Scotl. Hist.* To Rdr., More like a Paraphrast then a translator. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 93 As Jonathan the Chaldee Paraphrast supposeth it. 1704 *Mem. E. Pembrookeshire* 23 Using all proper helps, as commentators, paraphrasts, books of controversy. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 17 Alike he understood the Bible ...through the aid of a paraphrast.

†**Paraphrast**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] = PARAPHRASE *v.* Hence †**Paraphraster**, a paraphraser.

1627 HOSKINS *Difference* 1. 59 Our owne Church Bible...Which paraphrasts in the margin...thus. 1632 LIT GRIM in *Publishers Pudens.* To Rdr., I do not affect to say pelle, or any other translator the liberty of a paraphraster. 1882 H. S. *Cruc. Rom. Bible Bible* xiii. 101 If in the common Text of Paraphrasers...to follow the front method of translation.

Paraphrastic (pærăfræstik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *paraphrasticus*, a. Gr. παραφραστικός, f. παραφραστ-ής PARAPHRAST: see -IC. Cf. F. *paraphrastique*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paraphrase; addicted to the use of paraphrase.

1623 COCKERAM, *Paraphrastick*, one that will keepe the sense of the Author in a wonderlesse, after that he [etc.]. 1799 *Monthly Mirror* Nov. 309/2 The paraphrastic libertine has been almost universally admitted. 1836 *Classical Jrnl.* V. 402/2 A paraphrastic translation of the Greek poets of Rhos and Lesudes. 1877 STANLEY in *Academy* 3 Nov. 419/1 Their expression of infinite superiority and paraphrastic freedom.

Paraphrastical (pærăfræstikăl), *a.* Now *rare or Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1590 GREENE *Euphues, Pan. Ill. Ded.* to Qu. Katerlen 13, Erasmus...hailes by a paraphrasticall discourse playnly vnto Scotch the phaenomen of the seuen Euangelistes. 1660 CRADOCK *Match.* To Rdr., What are ten parts more paraphrastical than I. 1683 DANIEL *Pers. Holiness Man.* 59 To hear with some Paraphrastical Expositions. 1789 *Ir. Jrnnals* I. 87 *What Who* IV. 292 He is sometimes too paraphrastical. 1807 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist. Christ.* To translate such a book rather in a paraphrastical way.

Paraphrastically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a paraphrastic manner, by way of paraphrase.

1597 FLEMING, *Barclay's Argenis* Ded. The whiche, because the reader should more readily and plainly vnderstande and perceiue the matter, doth paraphrastically or openly the hole matter. a 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xx. 241 Every language hath certain idioms ...which are not tractable in any other, but paraphrastically. 1778 Dr. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 2) 135, I have been forced to render this line paraphrastically; as the mutual translation...would have been unintelligible. 1802 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 28 June 408/2 She was glad to her dress, or, more paraphrastically, in the compass of mowing herself.

‖ **Paraphrenitis** (pærăfrĭnəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PARA-¹ + PHRENITIS.] A term for inflammation of the diaphragm, formerly thought to be invariably accompanied with delirium; hence applied to delirium supposed to be so produced. Cf. PARAPHRENOSIS.

1835 *Sigmond's Pract. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraphrenitis*, Madness, accompanied with a continual Fever,...denotes the Midriff and Lungs are troubled. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Paraphrenosis, or Paraphrenitis*, a secondary kind of phrensy, supposed by the ancients, to be only not to any immediate disorder of the brain, or meninges, but to an inflammation of the ventricle, the liver, and especially the diaphragm, whereby the brain and meninges come to be affected by consent of parts. *Ibid.*, *Paraphrenitis*, among modern physicians, is an inflammation of the midriffe-bone, or pleura about the diaphragm. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 693 *Diaphragmatic Meningitis*, is the disease of which a very expressive general description has been given by the ancient physicians, under the name of paraphrenitis.

Hence **Paraphrenit'ic** *a.* (Mayne 1857).

‖ **Paraphronesis** (pærăfrŏnī·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. παραφρόνησις wandering of mind, delirium, f. παραφρονεῖν to be beside oneself.] = next. So **Paraphron'tic** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paraphrenetical*, of or belonging to *Paraphronesis*, or rather *Paraphrosyne*: paralytic.

‖ **Paraphrosyne** (pærăfrŏsĭnē). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. παραφροσύνη, f. παράφρων out of one's wits, f. παρα- beside + φρήν mind.] A mild form of delirium or temporary mental derangement.

1835 tr. *Sigmond's Pract. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraphrosyne*, a slight sort of Doting in the Imagination and Judgment. 1866–90 R. THOMPSON *Caillon's Manual. Hyrol.* (ed. 3) 230 The symptomatic species of Mania are, (1) Paraphrosyne from poison, (2) Paraphrosyne from passion, (3) Febrile Paraphrosyne. (In mod. Dicts.)

Paraphyllium to **Paraphysteal**: see PARA-¹ 2.

‖ **Paraphysis** (păræ·fĭsis). *Bot.* Also **paraphyse**, **Pl. -physes**. [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- PARA-¹ 1, in sense 'by-' or 'subsidiary' + φύσις growth: so F. *paraphyse*.] A sterile filament accompanying the reproductive organs in certain cryptogams.

1857 HENFREY *Cryptog. Bot.* 230 *Rhodoxa* 1867, known under the name of paraphyses. 1878 CARPENTER *Veg. Physiol.* § 739 Among the spore-cases...in *Aecidia* (Rusts), several *paraphyses*, which serve to bind them together. 1892 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 387 Among the archegonia there are ...found similar cellular jointed threads called paraphyses.

Hence **Paraphysate** (păræ·fĭsĕt) *a.*, having or producing paraphyses (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Paraphysi'ferous**, (adding paraphyses (Mayne 1857).

Parapleccelius, etc.: see PARA-¹ 2.

Paraplasm (pærăplæzm). [ed. mod. L. *paraplasma*, f. Gr. παρα- PARA-¹ 2 + πλάσμα: see PLASM.]

1. *Biol.* a. Kupffer's name for the more fluid part of a cell-substance; called by Flemming *paramitom*. b. See quot. 1891.

1887 SCIENCE *Encycl. Histol.* (ed. 2) 2 Paraplasm is often present in sufficient amount to enclose the protoplasm in the condition of a fine sponge-work or net-work. 1892 CHARLES *Elem. Anat.* 20, 12 L. is 124 note, The terms 'metaplasm' and 'paraplasm'...have sometimes been applied to materials contained within a cell, which are not considered to constitute a part of the actual protoplasm.

2. *Path.* a. Morbid tissue; a neoplasm. b. A malformation. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1893.)

Hence **Paraplas'matic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of paraplasm.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 19 May 1160 Alveolo genus that is suitable resting-place] to paraplasmic tissue.

Paraplastic (pærăplæ·stik), *a.* [f. PARA-¹ + PLASTIC: cf. prec.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with paraplasm; neoplastic.

1893 DOMVILLE *Med. Lex.*, *Paraplastic*, generated of degraded formative powers, as Carcinoma. 1895 HUNT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 37 The fungoid...could be collectively spoken of as paraplastic with relation to the neoplasm of others of their own type or allied types.

Paraplectic (pærăplĕ·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. παραπληκτ-ικός, f. παραπλήσσ-ειν: see PARAPLEXIA.]

1. Affected with paraplegia: = PARAPLEGIC.

1680 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 13 Those that are epileptick, epileptick, paraplectick. 1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

2. *Paraplectic neuter*, a species of wood (*Linn. paraplecticus*, Linn.) inhabiting a plant the eating of which causes the staggers in horses.

1820 ESSEX *Amer. Rep.* (1823) III. 155 The larvæ of the Paraplectic Weevil inhabit the interior part of the stems of an umbelliferous plant, the *Phellandrium aquaticum*.

‖ **Paraplegia** (pærăplī·dʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. παραπληγία = παραπληξία a stroke or one side, hemiplegia, f. παραπλήσσ-ειν to strike at the side, f. παρα- beside, aside + πλήσσειν to strike.] Paralysis of the lower limbs and a part or the whole of the trunk, resulting from an affection of some part of the spinal cord.

1857 *Physical Dict.*, *Paraplegia*, the same with paralysis. 1893 in *Domville's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraplegia*, a fatty

which setteth all the parts of the Body below the Head. 1800 *Hosp. Reports* VII. 361 When it [pelvis] happens to all the parts below the head, or to the lower half of the body, it is called paraplegia. 1883 *Gray Essays in Cross Life* III. 211 He had no attack of paraplegia.

Paraplegic (pærɪplē·dʒɪk, -plī·-), *a.* [ad. Gr. παραπληγικός, -ή, -όν, form of παραπλήγιος: see PARAPLEGY.] Marked by or characteristic of paraplegia; affected with paraplegia.

1800 in *Cassell's Family Med.* Ind. s.v. III. 478 Paraplegic palsy. The disease affecting and confined to the lower part of the body on both sides or any part below the head. 1880 GARROD & FOSTER *Mat. Med.* 303 Somnolescence of urine in children and paraplegic patients. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 708 The contraction may have a hemiplegic or a paraplegic distribution.

† Paraplerom·atically, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. παραπληρωματικ-ός expletive + -αλ + -ly 2.] Expletively, as an expletive.

1656 C. BOYLE *Boyle's Disquis.* 203, 30 or 40 Instances... where the Particle *So* is us'd Paraplerom·atically.

† Parapleura (pærɪplū·rā). *Zoöton.* Pl. -æ. Also **paraplen·rum**, pl. -a. [mod.L., f. Gr. παραπλευρία a shrimp, *Astacus* (lit., side.)] (See quot.)

1808 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 380 The *Paraplenra*. Two pieces, one on each side of the *Pleopoda*, included between the *Scapularia*, *Mandibulum*, and *Pleuron*. *Ibid.* IV. 370 These scapulæ and paraplenræ are parallel and placed obliquely.

† Paraplenritis (pærɪplʊərəi·tɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- PARA-1 + πλευρῖτις pleurisy.] 'A slight degree of pleuritis; also, applied to pleurodynia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

Pa·rapod, anglicised form of PARAPODIUM.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parapodial (pærəpō·dĭăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a parapodium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 149 Marine vermiform animals without distinct external segmentation or parapodial appendages.

† Parapodium (pærəpō·dĭŏm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. PARA- 1 in sense 'subsidiary', 'false' + Gr. πούς foot (pl. Gr. ποδία as the feet).] One of the jointless lateral processes or rudimentary limbs of annelids, which serve as organs of locomotion, and sometimes of sensation or respiration.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 149 Those parapodia which lie in the vicinity of the mouth duly be specially modified in form and structure, foreshadowing the jaws of the Arthropoda. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 134 The first stage or parapodia. *Ibid.* 137 The parapodia...found in the higher Annelida.

† Pa·rapoint. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PARA- 1 + POINT.] 'A corresponding point.

1692 *Nature Simply Consider'd* 28 The (still world will creep, to all the middle Joynts, 'tis all the cold is back, have our three parapoints.

Parapolar, etc.: see PARA- 1 1.

† Parapophysis (pærəpŏ·fĭsĭs). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- beside + APOPHYSIS.] An anterior or ventral transverse process of a vertebra, in some animals greatly developed and serving as articulation for the head of a rib.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Cyc. Sc., Organs, Mod.* I. 168 The lateral arch...sometimes includes bones called 'parapophyses'. 1870 HUXLEY *Elem. Anat.* vi. 190 One stalks up of tuberculer processes or diapophyses; and the other stands up of capitular processes or parapophyses and ribs, the other made up of capitular processes or parapophyses and ribs.

Hence **Parapophy·sial** *a.*, of or belonging to a parapophysis.

1870 in HUXLEY *Elem. Anat.* 1882 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 361 Three cervical vertebræ, with large parapophysial bosses having downwards and outwards.

Parapoplexy to **Paraproctium**: see PARA- 1 1.

Parapos, an obsolete fabric: see PERPOS.

Parapsidal (părăpsi·dăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the parapsis of an insect.

Pa·rapsis (părăpsĭs). Pl. **-apsides**. [mod.L., f. Gr. παρ(ι)ς beside + ἀψίς, ἀψίδ-, in sense 'circle, nadi, vault'. In mod.F. *parapsides*.] Each of the two lateral pieces of the scutellum of the thorax of an insect, by means of which it is articulated with the wing.

1850 MACLEAY in *Linnæan Trans.* V. 177 note, The lateral pieces of the scutella of the mesothorax, which I call *parapsides*.

† Paraptesis [1], *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρ(α- PARA- 1 + ἅψις touch.] Diminished touch.

1800 *Cyclop. Pract. Med.* III. 370 Paraptesis. Morbid Touch. Sense of touch, or general feeling obtained of limb. 1840 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lexic.*

† Para·pteran, -on. [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- beside + πτερόν wing. In mod.F. *parptère*.] (See quot.) Hence **Para·pteral** *a.*, pertaining to a parapteron.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Parapteron*. Extended Applied to a piece...to the lateral parts of each segment of the thorax of hexapodous insects, which bear relation with the greater tergum and wing. *Dorsolateral*. Applied to fillets to the long fasciculi of dorsal backwards, which are inserted in the area near the scutella, and which cover more or less of the scapulæ.

† Parapy·elitis, variant of HORA-PYELITIS. *Obs.*

1931 MAY, *Diseases Ches & Cure* I. 382 M'Donnellan, Mr. Hore, and I breakfast together on coffee and parapyelitis.

Parraquette, -quet, -quetto: see PARAKEET.

Pararabin to **-salpingitis**: see PARA- 1 1, 4.

Parasang (pærăsæŋ). See also FARSANG. [ad. L. (lt., pl.) *parasangæ*, ad. Gr. παρασάγγης, of Persian origin, the corresponding mod. Pers. word being فرسنگ FARSANG, Arab. فرسخ *farsakh*: in mod.F. *parasange*, *farsange*.] A Persian measure of length, usually reckoned as equal to between 3 and 3½ English miles. Also *fig.*

Employed by Herodotus, and app. also by Xenophon, as equal to 30 stadia, which, taking the stadium at 600 ft., would make the parasang just over 3½ miles. The Arab geographers according to Ferrand reckon the farsakh as 3 (Hashemite) miles. Ibn according to Pliny and Strabo the length of the parasang was reckoned differently by different, some making it = 40 or 60 stadia. See also Grote *Greece* IX. ix. 161, note.

1599 *Knox Chronicle* 303 The late emperours Selim Ottoman styles enstyled *Farsangues*. 1601 HOLLAND *Livius* xxxv. 11. 25 [of] 360 The Greekians did measure the distances... by furlongs... and the Persians by parasanges. 1615 BRERETON *Xenophon's Persia* Introd. Not mentioned the Parasangs, euen to the straights of Cilicia. 1620 DYMOCK *Ezechiel* xl. 5, Sixth ...meeres more passanges by the measure. Thou proceeds in their measures. 1647 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 416 He [Artaphernes] caused the territory of each [Ionian] city to be measured by parasangs (each parasang was equal to thirty stadia, or about three miles and a half). 1880 FLEMING *Daylight Rambles* in 306 A farsakh or parasang varies in length from three to four and a half and even five miles in different parts of Persia.

Ap. 1660 BOATES *Irel. Nat. Hist.* 9, iii. xx. (1652) 221 There are many parasanges before we in to enter, Round, smooth, lustrous. 1838 LARDNER *Furni. & Arts* Wks. 1846 II. 362 If there are gains between Sculpture and Painting there are parsangs between Painting and Poetry. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., Between a country and a town there is distance of many parasangs.

Parascene (pærăsī·n). *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* Also in L. form **parasce·nium**. [a. F. *parascène*, mod.L. *parascenium*, a. Gr. παρασκήνιον, one of the side-entrances to the stage, a side-scene, f. παρα- side + σκηνή stage.] The part of an ancient theatre on either side of the stage, comprising rooms to which the actors retired; the side-scene.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Parascenium*, ...the back part of the Scene or Stage in a Play-house. 1892 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 205/1 There was no other architectural ornament than that formed by the Pinacotheæ (*Hyposcenia*) and colonnade behind the stage.

† Parascena·ntia, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. παρασκευαστικός (cf. next).] Preparatory.

1800 *Cornish Diana* 228 The Latine and Greek, and three other Learned Languages...are the Parascenastick part of Learning.

† Parascevolo·gical, *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 -scio-. [f. Gr. παρασκευή preparation (see next) + -(ο)λογικός + -AL.] Relating to preparation.

1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* iii. xxxiv. 304 The Pneumo logical Instruments, wherewith Medicines are prepared.

Parasceve (pærăsī·v, [pærăsī·vi). Also 7-8 **parasceue**. [ad. late L. *parascevē* day of preparation, day before the Sabbath, a. Gr. παρασκευή preparation, in Jewish use the 'day of preparation'; f. παρα- against + σκευή equipment, outfit, attire, etc. Cf. F. *parascève* (13-16th c. in Godef.).]

1. The day of preparation for the Jewish sabbath, the eve of the sabbath, Friday; *spec.* Good Friday (from Mark xv. 42, etc.). *Obs. exc. in E. C. Ch.*

1530 *Rastell Dialog. Laws Engl. (Camden)* 117 In the parasceue 2 1548 UDALL *Erasmus, Par. Luke* xxiii. 167 b, The same feaste ordained ye redemption of the worlde on the sixte daie, which is the parasceue daie). 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xv. 42 It was the Parasceue, which is the Sabboth-euen. — *John* xix. 14 It was the Parasceue of Pasche. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 133 The fourteenth day beginneth Parasceue, or preparation. 1697 DR. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xvi. 5 From which Preparation this Day was called the Parasceue.

† 2. Preparation (with allusion to sense 1). *Obs.*

1620 R. SIBBES *Serm. St. Matthew* 3 Preparing and making a Quadragesima, or Lenten, or a parasceue of Christ his death and passion. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers* (1869) 180 Parasceue, Let's go, my Alma, yet, e're we receive, For, 'tis to-morrow we have our Parasceue. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 120 This Vesty at Rippon was but the Parasceue, the preparation to another of higher import.

Parascha, -en, obs. forms of PARASHAH, -EH.

Paraschematic (pærăskĭmæ·tĭk), *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. type *παρασχηματικός: cf. παρασχηματίζειν to transform, to form by a slight change.] Formed by slight change of an existing element.

1866 MAX MÜLLER *Rede Lect.* 11. Sel. Ess. 1881 I. 98 The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Prof. Curtius expresses it, chiefly paraschematic.

Parasecretion: see PARA- 1 1.

† Paraselene (pærăsĭlī·nĭ). Pl. **parasel·enæ** (-nē). [In form, mod.L. *parasel·ene*, f. Gr. παρα- in sense 'subsidiary, false' + σελήνη moon (after PARHELION): cf. F. *parasélène* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A bright spot on a lunar halo, somewhat resembling the moon itself; a mock moon.

1635 [see PARHELION]. 1660 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1070 Observed together with the Parasel·ene's or Mock-moons by M. Hevelius. 1750 CHAMBERS *Mathem.* Dict. 19 Parasel·enæ or mock moons appear, when the vapours arising from some water become interposed by the Sun. 1832 DR. J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Pol. Accord.* 306 A large and beautiful halo round the moon, with four parasel·enæ. 1878 A. M. MACKAY *Geol. Fifeshire* (1879) 211, 218 Parasel·enæ, or mock moons, and mock suns of frequent occurrence.

Hence **Parasel·enic** (pærăsĭlī·nĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a parasel·ene. In mod. Dicts.

† Parashah (pærăʃă). Also 7 (parashiah, from Heb. pl.); **parash**, 8-9 **parasha**, 9 **parasha**. [Heb. פָּרָשָׁה *pārāshāh* division, f. פָּרַשׁ *pārash* to divide.] Each section of the Pentateuch read on the weekly Sabbath lesson in the synagogue. Also, more loosely, any section, chapter, or passage of the Old Testament.

In mod. Jewish use, applied also, to the section of the weekly lesson publicly recited in the synagogue by a Jewish youth at the age of 13, when he becomes *Bar-mitzvah* ('Son of, or bound to, the Commandments'). In this sense colloquially called *Parshah* or *Pershe*: 'the boy read his *Parshe* well'.

1614 E. SYMMES in *Hayden's Lett.* (1888) 332 They have told us that there be 54 Parashiothe or Sections in Moses's Law. 1703 MATHER *Primit. Bible* 360 Read (instead of the *Parashiot* of the law...). 1893 J. CHAMPNEYS *Liturgia. Rom. Gen.* vi. 59 One parasha was read each Sabbath.

Parasitaloid: see PARA- 1 4.

Parasital (pærăsăităl), *a.* [f. PARASITE sb. + -AL.] = PARASITIC.

1830 J. E. BICKNELL *Dialogs* 14 Isle (Senglea...Which, like the parasital plants, cling round. 1880 LETTOM *Life, Diary* II. 322 Round the table...clustered parasital plants.

† Parasitaster. *Obs. rare*—1. [L. (TERENCE): see next and -ASTER.] A mean or petty parasite.

1808 MARTON (title) Parasitaster, or the Fawne.

Parasite (pærăsəit), *sb.* Also 6 **parrasite**, **parasyte**, **parasite**, 6-7 **parasit**. [ad. L. *parasītus*, -*a*, a. Gr. παράσιτος lit. one who eats at the table of another, hence one who lives at another's expense and repays him with flattery, etc.; orig. as *adj.*, = feeding beside; f. παρα- beside + σῖτος food. Cf. F. *parasite* (Rabelais 1532).]

1. One who eats at the table or at the expense of another; always with opprobrious implication: 'One that frequents rich tables and earns his welcome by flattery' (J.); one who obtains the hospitality, patronage, or favour of the wealthy or powerful by obsequiousness and flattery; a hanger-on from interested motives; a 'toady'.

1530 TYNDALE *Answere More* (1850) 72 If it be the fashion of a flatterer and parasyte to lyve of an other mans trencher. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 147 The Romaines were ordeyned as it were to be the parasites and flatterers of the nacions subdued. 1588 GREENE *Ciceros Ill.* 221 He...disdained the Dukes leasings as his Parasites, and flattering followers. 1600 SHAKES. *Timon* III. vi. 104 You know me, Monsieur Parasite: Most coming, smooth, cloyed Parasites. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 139 Cowards of spirit, parasites and sycophants, will surround the throne under the patronage of such ministers. 1882 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii, The good clergy not corrupted into parasites by hopes of preferment.

Sg. 1590-6 SIR HUGH *Sat.* v. Prol. 20 Black mouth'd like pies as Lloyd parasite. 1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv. 1262 The fool earth...Where most swine grow are best parasites.

b. *Gr. Antiq.* One admitted to the table kept up for a public officer, or to the feast after a sacrifice.

'This is a name given by the Greek grammarians and lexicographers, which was once also, as it is now, used in various senses to the etymological sense, but stands quite apart from the general current of meaning to Gr., L., and Engl.

1850 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. xxvii. (1715) 141 The Barmkeis it to take care that the Victuals to be created out of the People, whose forty Vs, each of them to receive out of his allowance an Hecteus of Barly,...for the maintenance of the Grecian Citizens Feast. 1708 PHILARIS, *Parasite* (among the Athenians) was the Priest's Guest, whom he invited to eat part of the Sacrifice: whence the word is taken for a sumptuous feast [etc.]. 1720 LAMPRIDIUS *Heliogab.* (1739) I. 108/1 *note*, In the first again the name of parasite was reasonable and assured, for it properly signified one that was a companion at the table of sacrifices. 1790–1823 D'ISRAELI *Curs. Lit., Cowley, Words.* 1800 ROBERTSON *Ancient. Greece* v. 208/1 xxx, 21, 22. 1868 SMITH *Smaller Dict. Ant.*, s. v.

2. *Biol.* An animal or plant which lives in or upon another organism (technically called its *host*) and draws its nutriment directly from it. Also extended to animals or plants that live as tenants of others, but not at their expense (strictly called *commensal* or *symbiotic*); also to those which depend on others in various ways for sustenance, as the cuckoo, the ulex-gall, etc. (see PARASITIC 2 b); and (inaccurately) to plants which grow upon others, deriving support but not nourishment from them (*epiphytic*), or which live on decaying organic matter (*saprophytic*).

See note p. v. PARASITIC 2 a.

1797–40 CRUDEN (*ed. Parasites*) In botany, a kind of delectable plants, growing on trees, and so called from their manner of living and feeding, which is altogether on others. ...Such is moss,...which, with the lichens and mushrooms, make the family of parasite plants. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1870) IV. 205 The great body of insect parasites...belong to the *Hymenopterous* Order. 1834 HOOKER *Flor. Bor. Amer.* I. 274 Certain plants, obtain their nourishment immediately from other plants to which they attach themselves, and whose juices they absorb. Such plants are true Parasites. 1870 DARWIN *Orig.* (1872) I. 71 We must be reduced with interval...and to suppose by universal parasitism. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines Zool.* 132 The Trematodes are leaf-like or roundish worms or internal parasites.

b. Applied, loosely or poetically, to a plant that creeps or climbs about another plant or a wall, trellis-work, etc., by which it is supported.

1814 Shelley *Q. Mab* v. 43 Like models of the parasite Around a marble column. 1845 Penny Cyclop. *Parasite* 21 The branches of the...trees were...festooned with clustering vines of...variegated convolvuli, and other flowering parasites. 1876 Bagehot *A. Shakespeare* 77 Dolphin as the statue...Applies that entangling leaf, flower's bondage, that Ariel...the parasite.

c. *fig.* A person whose part or action resembles that of an animal parasite.

1683 H. Dickinson *Stat. Law in Spir. W.*, *Parasitism* (1911) 91 Instead of having learned to pray the ecclesiastical parasite becomes satisfied with being prayed for. [He transactions with the Kinsmen are effected by commissions. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 3/1 If the employer who gives less than the equivalent of work in wages is a parasite, so also is the labourer who gives less than the equivalent of wages in work.

d. *Philol.* A parasitic vowel or consonant: see Parasitic 3 b.

1888 *Sweet Engl. Sounds* 27 The quality of the parasite is often determined by that of the nearest accented vowel.

3. *Min.* A mineral developed upon or within another; *spec.* [ad. Ger. *parasit*] a pleonastic variety of Bunsenite, the result of alteration.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 228 Parasite of Volger is the pleonastic mineral of some crystals of bunsenite. 1896 A. H. Chester *Dict. Names Min., Parasite*...(Parasit), because formed as a parasite at the expense of the original mineral. The pleonaste spinter of certain crystals of bunsenite.

4. *attrib.* often passing into adj. = parasitic: *parasite-vowel, -consonant, -sound, -letter*; see 2d; *parasite-diphthong*, a diphthong formed by the development of a parasite beside the original vowel.

1505-42 Chapman *Conf. v. v. Mons.* A little plant of the parasite kind. 1879-88 Cassell's *Private Coach* (1883) 77 The parasite words, that fall on us very often. 1897 — *Magic Life* I. 1, 2 These parasite plants of troubled poesy. 1872 F. S. Hoare *Earth & Earth's Life* 211 The imperishable universe...but a parasite clan which transgress would. 1888 Sweet *Engl. Sounds* 40 [see Parasitic 2 b]. *Ibid.*, E *four*...from OE. *fēor* shows how parasite-diphthongs begin.

5. *Comb.*, as *parasite-containing, -infected, -like, parasite-like adjs.*

1847 *Chemy* (U.S.) XXI. 185/1 Fish...with this parasite-covered bodies. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 70 Which effect their dispersal in this parasite-like way. 1898 F. Manson *Trop. Diseases* 12, 74 Parasite-containing red blood corpuscles. *Ibid.* 77 Often parasite-infected corpuscles.

Parasite, *v.* *rare*. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To act the parasite or sycophant.

1809 W. Iremonger *Newsmakers' Cab.* 40 Paper-mouthing of themselves; or Cassocks Parasiting to Peers.

2. *trans.* To infest as a parasite, to parasitize.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* May 426 Parasitoid concerns and eggs of insects, or living insects and other animals infested by parasites.

3. *intr.* (*Philol.*) To develop a parasitic sound.

1888 Sweet *Engl. Sounds* 40 (*Parasiting*) The development of parasite-vowels before and after certain consonants. ...The first stage in parasiting...is seen in such words as E. *drawer*, German *bauer* from older *bar*, in which the glide or the *w* has been exaggerated into an independent vowel.

Parasitic (pærăsi·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *parasitic-us*, a. Gr. παρασιτικ-ός, f. παράσιτ-ος: see Parasite *sb.* and *-ic*. Cf. F. *parasitique* (Littré).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of parasites; having the nature of a parasite, sycophantic.

1647 Mayerne *Pract. Advert.* (1658) 316 Advit., The Kidney receives small shallow for his parasitical government. 1848 *Edinb. Rev.* 12, 256 Some parasitick Presidents. 1854 Vichers *Epict. Ethics* 10 Parasitic Panegyrics. 1872 Rossetti *Poems, Jan.* (1886) 230 Somewhat of a gluttonous and parasitic soul.

2. *Bot.* Of, belonging to, or having the nature of a plant or animal parasite.

a. Living, as an organism, in or upon another from the body of which it derives its nourishment; partaking to or of the nature of such an organism; also, by extension = Saprophytic. In *Path.* applied to diseases caused by parasites.

Earlier naturalists included plants which grow upon others but are now known not to derive nourishment from them, e. g. polypody, moss, lichens.

1756-8 Phillips *Countl. Chem.* s. v. *Modern*, Ivy...is a parasitick Plant. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 280 Parasitick, when they grow not out of the Ground, but in some other Plant. 1799 Hooker *Med. Dict., Parasitic*, animals...that receive their nourishment in the bodies of others, as acarus, polypus, cychelitis, &c. 1808 Knox & Jo. *Rudiments, etc.* IV. 203 The Lichenoxanthi that are parasitic upon larvæ. 1834 H. Rymer *Animal Kingdom* 10, 223 In certain cases of both, indigenous cells will take on new forms of life, and by continuing to reproduce these like, give origin to parasitic growths, such as cancer. 1860 Mrs. Percy *Physiol.* 78 In Lower Entomostraca...occurs chiefly on...clover, (Cuscuta)...parasitic on various other plants. 1879 *Hibbert's Syst. Med.* VIII. 652 Parasitic diseases of the skin.

fig. 1872 H. E. Reynolds *John Bright.* § 46. 56 Some parasitic opinions which criticism was supposed to cut away.

1878 Gen. Exam *Cath. Friends' P.* 384 A parasitic growth on the vast real and ideal world of men and nature.

b. Applied to animals which do not provide for themselves, but depend in some way upon others for sustenance, *e.g.* by robbing them of their food, as the skua-gull, or by laying their eggs in others' nests, as the cuckoo.

1837 Swainson *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 196 The parasitic gulls (*Lestris*)...duties their chief supply of food by robbing their more feeble companions. 1858 *Simpson. Brit. ed.* 1. XVII. 648 *Lestris parasiticus*, Ill. Parasitic Gull. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 196 Many hens are parasitic, and always lay their eggs in the nests of hens of other kinds. 1883 Gilmore & Thomson *Brit. Sea Ans.* 178 The American cuckoo...is occasionally parasitic.

c. Used loosely or poetically of climbing plants, which depend on other plants or on something external for support. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1830 Hugo *Hannibal* II. 3 In, Vagrant ghosts of parasitic beauty that overgrown the Hall. *a.* 1834 — *Ode to H. Wilson* xxxiii, Faith is a kind of parasitic plant, That grasps the nearest stem with tendril-clasps.

3. *transf.* (from 2.) Applied to something subsidiary growing upon or attached to something else; *spec.* in *Min.* to minerals found upon or within other minerals; in *Phys. Geog.* to subordinate volcanic cones developed on the sides of the principal cone.

1811 J. Pinkerton *Petrology* I. 208 The most usual parasitic union of crystals are *adnexed* and *gemmed*. 1818 Hooker *Physiogr.* 124 Mount Etna...having its flanks studded with parasitic cones. 1840 Fleming *Lit. Pr.* Trans. (n. s.) 122 A number of parasitic buildings on the south side [of a church].

b. *Philol.* Applied to a non-original vowel, consonant, or element, attached to an original phonetic element, out of which it has been developed, or to which it has been added; e. g. the *d* in *thunder*, the *r* in *drawer*, the second element in the 'parasite-diphthongs' *ĕ*, *ŏ*, *ă*, *ŭ*.

1850 Max Müller *Gram. Comp.* (1862) 180 The consonants most difficult to make, the stops *k*, *t*, and the gutturals *c*, *g*, *h*, are often accompanied by an involuntary sympathetic movement of other parts of the organs, which produces what may be called a parasitic sound. 1872 *Pall. Mall. Lat. Gram.* 8 Parasitic *n* or *t* follows *f*, *sp*, and *ct*: as, *nanciscor* or *nancior*; *frangere* or *fragnere*; *cuscere* or *scantio*.

Parasitical (pærăsi·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] 1. = prec. 1.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1205/2 This is the parasitical and flattering nature of a prophet. 1630-60 Hexham *Concord.* s. *vitium* 72 Courtesans enough to scrapers, and Parasitical enough to their superiours. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* I. iv. 93 [He] has faith and credulity enough to believe their parasitical Protestations. 1880 Mozeley *Univ. Sermons* (1892) VII. 101 By Poppæa...had entertained a parasitical breed of astrologers about her.

2. *Bot.* = prec. 2.

1846 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 98 Such as living upon the stock of others, are termed Parasitical plants, as Polypody, Moss, and many more. 1882 Gray *Anal. Fl.* Pref., I intended to have subjoined the Descriptions...of Parasitical, Marine, and Insidious Plants. 1776 Withering *Arrang. Plants* (1796) II. 222 Cuscuta...This plant is parasitical, without seed-lobes. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 108 When hatched...they cease to be parasitical. 1875 B. Maxwell *Sch. Observ.* 19 The parasitical chamber removed, the skin was left in an exceedingly irritable state. 1879 V. Ball *Jungle Life India* (ed. 2) 41 I observed a species of *Viscum*, or Mistletoe, parasitical on a *Loranthus*, which was itself parasitical on *Zizyphus rotundifolia*.

b. = prec. 2 c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* Introd. vi, Iron railing, twined round with honeysuckle and other parasitical shrubs. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1849) 320 Insects[are] by creeping and parasitical plants.

3. *Mus.* = prec. 3.

1877 J. Pennington *Psychology* II. 22 The airs of a marble, or of a chair, filled with spar or quartz...these foreign bodies, or parasitical, as Linnæus calls them, have been [etc.].

Hence **Parasitically**, *adv.*

1749 Bailey tr. *Erasmus' Colloquies*, Knowingness, Knowingness. 1858 Jackson tr. *Kriemhilde's Revenge* xli. 127 Our property is parasitically [= by parasites] consumed. 1884 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 494/2 The species [of lichen]...live parasitically on human beings...mammalia, and birds. *Ibid.* 1880 Tuckey *Gen. v.* xlv. 76 Many oscillations...cover parasitically the large ones of a vibrating string.

Parasiticide (pærăsi·tisəid). *Med.* [f. L. *parasitus* Parasite + -cide.] An agent that destroys parasites, e. g. such as infest the skin.

1884 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 12 What means he uses by the action of parasiticides? 1887 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1889) 88 Oil of Cajeput...is exceedingly destructive to low forms of life, and consequently has been used as a parasiticide. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 721 The destruction of the parasite by means of parasiticides.

attrib. 1889 T. B. Townes *Practice of Med.* (ed. 2) II. 446 To form an opening through which the parasiticide lotion can soak. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 727 Anti-septic and parasiticide properties.

Hence **Parasi·ticidal** *a.*, parasite-destroying.

1892 Duncan, Dr., *Dogs* (ed. 3) 19 Almost impossible to parasiticidal remedies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 729 Due directly to the parasiticidal action of the drug.

Parasitism (pæ·răsəitiz'm). [f. Parasite *sb.* + -ism. Cf. F. *parasitisme* (Littré).]

1. The practice of living on or at the expense of another; sycophancy, servile complaisance.

1621 Cotton, *Sacrum Sylvæ*...[see Parasitism, feasting, or talk-carrying, for victuals. 1839 Carlyle *Sterl.* iii. (1869) 216/2 Parasitisms differs as much from just and courtly genius, as Ithuriel do from good Angels. 1880 J. L. Watson *Rikkin* v. 300 Nor was venality and parasitism less its characteristic than at the worst times of the Restoration.

1814 Cuvier *Birds N. W.* 161 Among mammals we have seen parasitism in the natural relations of the jackal and lion. 1839 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 2/2 Attempting the correction of parasitism imposed by his ideas upon the gum and the parasites.

2. *Biol.* The condition of being a (plant or animal) parasite; parasitical quality or habit.

1863 G. Jameson *Nat. Hist. E. Bengal* I. 298 Numerous subaerial Algæ endure the closeness of the stems by their extensive parasitism. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* p. 162, The special habit of parasitism...must be regarded as entailing a true morphological degradation.

3. *Path.* Parasitical infestation; disease caused by the agency of parasites.

1884 *Public Opinion* 20 Sept. 330/1 Vegetarians...flattered themselves...they escaped the ills of parasitism. 1898 H. W. Conn *Story Germ* 238 v. 172 The severity of the disease will depend upon the extent of the parasitism.

Parasitise (pæ·răsəitəiz), *v.* [f. Parasite *sb.* + -ise.] *trans.* To infest as a parasite. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*, infested with parasites.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, Fish parasitized are termed herborgeous. [Cf. F. *Dict. Soc. Fischer* (1880-1) II. 251 Thess Edess [sparus] infested by parasites [i. e. *Lernæa*, lernæans or anglerians]...being termed herborgeous.] 1893 Hunt in *Illinois Bulletin Nat. Hist. Sur.* IV. 255 The stomachs of that species (*Urotrypeta surinari*) and of *Metamitrata* are parasitized by large *Cestoids* of the genus *Taenia*. 1894 *Speaker* 3 Aug. 124/1 The mongoose which has become parasitised from the blood of a medical patient.

Parasitology (pærăsi·tŏlŏdʒi). [f. Gr. παράσιτ-ος Parasite + -ology.] That branch of biology, and of medical science, which treats of parasites and parasitism.

1880 in Cent. Dict. 1892 *Times* 17 May 7/1 The well-known Director of the Laboratory of Parasitology in Paris. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. 3/3 A paper on Tropical Parasitology.

Hence **Parasitolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to parasitology; **Parasito·logist**, one who studies or is versed in parasitology.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Parasitological.* 1880 T. S. Cobbold in *Indicl. Observ.* No. 1. 31 It affords the parasitologist a ready mode of ascertaining to what genus the ensuing belongs. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2098. 822 Thymo...which the parasitologists regard as indicating stages in the life-history of one or other parasitic forms.

†**Pa·rasitry**. *Obs. rare.* [f. Parasite *sb.* + -ry. Cf. F. *parasiterie* (16th c. in Littré).] The practice of a parasite; sycophancy.

1638 Massen *Luciun* (1664) 322 *Trabeadia*. But is Parasitry, my Son, Stage, or Art then? *Ibid.* 323 As if one should aske, What Art is, and we should answer as we doe of Grammer, or Physicke, 'tis Parasitry.

Parasol (pærăsǫ·l, pæ·răsǫl), *sb.* [a. F. *parasol* (1580 in Hatz.-Darm.), adj. It. *parasole*, f. Para-[1] + *sole* sun. Smart, 1836, pronounces pærăsǫ·l, which is still said by some.]

1. A light portable screen or canopy carried as a defence from the sun; a sunshade: used by persons of high rank in the East, and hence, by women in Europe, etc., in the form of a small light umbrella, often ornamental or gaily coloured.

1616 F. Rogers *Le Rime's Trav.* 32 The Portugals...have their Parasols carried by them. 1625-6 Lyons *Trad. Trav. France to Lyb* (1878) I. 162, 330 Parasolls, a pretty sort of screne for women riding in the sun, made of straw, something like the fashion of the covers for dishes. 1783 *Mandeville* 50 And two more bore an Indian parasol. 1803 Jean Paetus *Theodora* (1818) III. 87 He took her parasol and descended the stairs. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xviii, 'You naughty creature!' said the lively lady, poking the poor with her parasol. 1875 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 84 Sukhawar, the great Brahmin, brought his great royal parasol and extended it. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* ii. 21 A dainty lace-covered parasol.

2. *transf.* Anything serving as a defence from the rays of the sun. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1626 Drummond of Hawth. *Hawthorn. & Epigr.* Wks. (1856) 56 Love sufficeth no parasol...Love without you advise To choose some other fire than that where burn. 1658 Rowland *Tyros.* (1694) 195 While the *World* is all on fire about them, they journey through that torrid Zone, with their mighty Parasol, or Umbrella, over their Heads, and use all the while in the Shade. 1758 Franklin *Corr. Fav. Man in Tibetic Interm.* etc. 200 Feet as large as to shelter the whole body...these were the first parasols. 1800 Southey *Thalaba* IV. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 163 This was a greater miracle than that of the cloud with which God defended his chosen people in the wilderness from the heat of the sun, inasmuch as it was a more elegant and beautiful parasol.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parasol-handle, parasol-shaped adj.*; **parasol ant**, a leaf-carrying ant, esp. *Œcodoma cephalotes* of S. America (see quots.); **parasol fir**, a fir-tree of the Japanese genus *Sciadopitys*, so called from the form of its tufts of leaves; also called *umbrella-fir* or *-pine* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **parasol mushroom**, a species of mushroom (*Agaricus procerus*) with a broad reddish-brown pileus (Miller); **parasol pine**, (a) the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*), from the form of its head of branches; (*b*) = *parasol-fir*; **parasol pushang**, a pushang with an attachment at the end capable of being opened like a parasol; **parasol skirt**, a spreading skirt worn by ballet-dancers.

1786 Sheffield in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 213 note 2, Three...called, in Tobago, 'Parasol-Ants,' because they cut out of the leaves of certain trees and plants pieces about

circular, ... which ... give a very good idea of people walking with parasols. 1870 Knatchbull *At Last* v. The parasol rose ... with its subsidiary procession, each with a tilt of green leaf somewhere to head. 1877 'Grace' *Pack* v. 50 [Little Comus had told me, that "parasol handles could rap fearfully hard. 1884 W. J. Hoppus in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 179 Gardens and public walks, adorned with tall "parasol pines, dark cypress and firs. 1886 M. Macdonell *Dic. Thread & Needle* II. 123 In two cases ... pulpit was removed with the "parasol-pedestal. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Jan. 3/2 How often was the ballet drawn of 1845, with the skirts longer than the "parasol! short now in fashion. 1892 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S.-Afr.* (1902) 1. Encamped through a grove of the picturesque "parasol-topped acacias.

Hence **Parase'l** *v. trans.*, to serve as a parasol for, to shade from the sun; **Parase'led** *a.*, having a parasol; **Parasole'tte**, a small parasol.

1788 Sheridan *Rivals* (1878) iii. And if no kindly cloud will parasol me, ... I shall be ingrafted. 1845 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Dr. Francia* (1872) VII. 24 Tremulous trees parasol the streets. 1847 *Miss Daisy* 63. The parasol'd Chinese. 1863 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 418 The crowd of parasoled ladies. 1892 *Pioneer's Map* XXVI. 203 What a 'rash' there was when the first 'parasolette' made its appearance. 1897 Wharton *Parasolette*, a small parasol or sunshade.

Parascorbic : see Para-[1] 2.

Parasphenoid (parăsfī'noid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* [f. Para-[1] 1 + Sphenoid.] Lying alongside the sphenoid bone; epithet of a bone extending in the median line along the base of the skull in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. b. as *sb.* The parasphenoid bone.

1870 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 150 The para-sphenoid bone ossifies in below. 1872 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 744/1 The parasphenoid has the form of a dagger with a very wide guard and short handle. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 775/1 Mr. Sutton came to the conclusion that the parasphenoid of Ichthyosaurus was the homologue of the rostrum of cetaceans.

Hence **Parasphenoi'dal** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to the parasphenoid.

Parastacine (părăs'tăsīn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Parastacus* (see defin.) + -ine¹.] Belonging to the genus *Parastacus* or family *Parastacidæ* of fresh-water Crustacea of the Southern Hemisphere.

1880 Huxley *Crayfish* v. 251 Diagram, Parastacine Plan.

Parastannic, *Chem.* : see Para-[1] 2.

‡ **Para'stas**, *n.* pl. **parastades** (părăs'tădēz). *Arch.* [a. Gr. παραστάς, -άδες, door-posts, gate-posts, anta, f. παρα- beside + root στα- standing.] In *pl.* Pilasters, ante.

1706 Phillips, *Parastades*, ... the Posts or Pillars, on both sides of a Door, called Jambs. 1884 Spectator 7 Feb. 181 The *parastades* or *antæ* ...have been used here principally for constructive reasons.

Parastatic (părăstă'tik), *a.*¹ *rare.* [ad. Gr. παραστατικός presentative, impelling, f. παραστά-ναι to set before, etc. : see Para-[1] 1 and Static.]

†1. Having the function of impelling to action. 1658 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 191/1. The acids of the Cells have a dysfinctive faculty, called Catastatic, and repulsive to same action, called Parastatick.

2. Having the quality of presenting something before the mind.

1866 Lucian Reagh *Last Address* 31 Thrilled think too, [only involve a parastatic appearance of God, are symbols of His presence.

† **Parastatic**, *a.*² *Obs.* [f. Gr. παραστάτις testicles + -ic. Cf. *Parastates* in Phillips.] Seminal.

1709 Dyonisius's *Rabelais* III. xxxi. 264 The Parastatick Liquor. 1796 Phillips (ed. 5), *Parastates*, two little Pieces like Nipples of winding Nocks ... wherein the Seed remains in Reserve.]

Parastemon : see Para-[1] 1.

Para'ster, para'strum. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside, etc. (see Para-[1] 1) + ἀστήρ, ἀστρον star, after *pantelion, pantaclum.*] A (supposed) range of a star, analogous to a pantelion.

1843 H. Moss *Antidd. Arch.* 10, and § 3 It should seem a hundred times more easy for natural Causes to tie upon a *Parastre* or *Parastrum* (for 1st Analogy embolden me so to call these utilities or carrie upon Phænomena ...) than upon a *Pantelion* or *Panaclium*.

Parasternal (părăstē'năl), *a. Anat.* [f. Para-[1] 1 + Sternum + -al : cf. Sternal.] Lying alongside the sternum or breast-bone.

Parasternal line, a line drawn vertically down the surface of the chest from a point in the collar-bone distant one-third of its length from its inner end. *Parasternal region*, the space between this line and the edge of the sternum.

1870 R. J. Gay *Human Physiol.* 3. § 1. 13 Parasternal (L.S. midway between the sterno-sternal and nipple lines. *Ibid.* 4. ii. (1892) 19 The position of the impulse [of the heart] in the fifth left intercostal ordinary between the nipple and the parasternal lines. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 18.

Parastichy (părăstĭkĭ). *Bot.* [f. Para-[1] 1 + Gr. στίχος, from στείχ-ειν to go, rank : cf. Orthostichy.] A secondary spiral or oblique rank of lateral members, as leaves or scales, around the stem or axis, in a phyllotaxis in which the leaves, scales, etc. are close together, as in certain leaf-rosettes, pine-cones, etc.

1879 Bennett & Dyer in *Sachs' Bot.* 1. iii. 125 When the members of a spiral phyllotaxis with a constant angle of divergence stand sufficiently close to one another, spiral arrangements are easily seen and followed to the right and left which cross or less conceal the primary spiral. These rows are called Parastichies, and are particularly clear in the cones of species of Pinus. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 183 Two bundles ... come into contact—that from the one side following the parastichies composed of every third leaf, that from the other the parastichies composed of every fifth leaf.

‡ **Parasti'gma.** *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρα- beside + στίγμα prick, point, spot : see Stigma.] A dickinous spot situated beside the stigma on the wings of certain insects, as dragon-flies. So **Parastigma'tic** *a.*, situated beside the stigma; pertaining to the parastigma.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 322 The Parastigma. A common spot between the costal and postcostal nervures, distinct from the Stigma, observable in the *Libellulina*.

‡ **Parasynesis** (părăsī'nēsĭs). *Philol.* [a. Gr. παρασύνεσις misunderstanding, f. παρα- in sense 'amiss, wrong' + σύνεσις understanding.] Misunderstanding or misconception of a word, resulting in an alteration or corruption of it. Hence **Parasynetic** (-sinet'ik) *a.*, pertaining to or due to parasynesis.

1877 Hallebran (Sullivan) *Slipped*, 31 Parasynesis, a misunderstanding or misconception of a word all of which is present, as when 'Chinese' is supposed to be a plural, and capable of furnishing 'Chinee' in the singular number. 1884 Trans. *Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. Sept. 30 Such parasynetic forms as 'quarter-grass' for 'asparagus', due to misconception of a word, are common enough in Negro.

Parasynovitis, -syphilitic, etc. : see Para-[1] 2.

‡ **Parasynthesis** (părăsĭn'thĭsĭs). *Philol.* [mod. a. Gr. παρασύνθετος, f. παρα- beside, alongside + σύνθεσις composition, Synthesis.] Derivation from a compound; conjoint combination and derivation, as a process of word-formation : see next.

1882 Cincinnati Coll. Announcement Prof. 10. It is said that *synthesis* from, and *parasynthesis* from not affect the accent, which is really tantamount to saying, that when the accent of a word is known ... we shall be able to judge whether a Greek grammarian regarded that word as a synthesis or parasynthetic compound. 1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 319 The principle of parasynthesis ... is more regularly and extensively developed here [in Portuguese] than in any other one of the Romance group of languages.

Parasynthetic (părăsĭnthe'tik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Philol.* [mod. f. Gr. παρασύνθετος 'formed from a compound' (f. παρα- beside + σύνθετος put together, compounded) + -ic. In mod.F. *parasynthétique.*] Formed from a combination or compound of two or more elements; formed by a conjoint process of combination and derivation. b. *sb.* A parasynthetic formation or derivative.

Applied, sep. in Romance Philology, to verbs derived from a combination of prepositions and object, with the addition of a verbal ending, to adverbs from phr. *A bord, abandon* from *à bord, endroit* from *en droi*, etc.; also to the derivatives of these, as *en-taille-ment*, etc. *Many of these* parasynthetic derivatives have entered Eng. from French, e.g. *accoy, embark, endow, engraver*; but native formations of this kind are rarely if ever made in Eng. Our parasynthetic derivatives chiefly consist of adjs. and sbs. formed by combining two words in some grammatical relation, and adding to the combination a formative suffix; e.g. from *black* (*ox*), *blackhead*, from *old bat, old-batted*, from *old agent, old-agented*, from *big coat, big-coated*, from *fine-drawn, fine-drawer, fine-drawing*, *ill-favoured, ill-favouredness*, or *-favouredness*, from *ill-favour*, etc. Thus *blackeyed, big-coated*, etc., notwithstanding the hyphen, are not formed from *black* + *eyed, big* + *coated*, etc., but from *black eye* + *-ed, big coat* + *-ed*, etc., the suffix indicating a formation not upon the elements next to it, but upon the combination of the two elements, which, of themselves, without the suffix, are only in grammatical collocation.

1882 [see prec.]. 1884 *Oxford N. E. Dict.* s.v. *Ash* sb.¹ I. *Greek* a. In a distinctive relation ... passing into parasynthetic compounds, as *ash-bolted* ...*ash-colonred*. 1884 A. M. Elliott in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 198 (heading) Verbal parasynthesis in -*ir* in the Romance languages. *Ibid.* 187 The species of parasynthesis commonly designated as participial covers an extensive part of the Romance field, both in its noun and verb-development, and is usually found more abundant in the latter than in the earlier periods of these languages. *Ibid.* 192. *Ibid.* 194.

So ‡ **Parasy'nthesis**, pl. **-ses** [a. Gr. παρασύνθεσις, neut. used subst.], a parasynthetic formation.

1877 Church *Cl.* 413. 21 in Chandler *Gr. Accent* (ed. 2) § 427 Παρασύνθεσις δι' ὧν καὶ ἀνάθεσις γγνόμενον, as ναὶ καὶ τὸ ἀνάθεσις συνθέσεως γίνεται τὸ ἀντιγραφὴ παρασύνθεσις.] Used in German by Max Conrow, *Zeits. Spr.* vol. 3. 1879 and in the French transl. by G. Paris and Morel Fatio 1884 (II. 388).

1879 Harris *Compar. Gram. Anglo-S. Lang.* 114 Parasynthetics are derived from compounds. 1884 A. M. Elliott in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 198 The Man-Latin parasynthets in their origin are hardly more to be so form is concerned, having, however, models in the Latin literary and especially Folk language that would suggest them, e.g. *cantare, auxiliare.*

Parat, -ate, obs. forms of Parrot.

Paratactic (părătă'tik), *a. Gram.* [mod. f. Gr. παρα- Para-[1] 1 + ταστικός pertaining to arrangement, from τάσσειν : see Parataxis.] Pertaining to or involving parataxis; co-ordinative.

1871 tr. *Lange's Comm., Rom.* 49 We change the paratactic mode of expression into the syntactic. 1883 tr. *Gesta's Comm. Rom. Prol.* 19. The paratactic form characteristic of the Hebrew. 1898 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 221 The use of *that* as a conjunction developed from the paratactic construction.

So **Paratactical** *a.* : **Paratactically** *adv.*

1886 Morris in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 28 June p. xliv, the phenomena governed in Teutonic ... both are the paratactical arrangement of sentences, in preference to hypotaxis, which relates it answers to of the simplest form. 1889 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 380 We distrust any practical purpose which instead of co-ordinating side by side, paratactically, in one a phrase of opinion, independent conditions of motives, has them depend hypotactically on a web of mutually conditioning presuppositions. 1890 J. S. Kedd *Greek, Pro Rhetor Norico* 30 All the clauses from *Sabbatos* to the end of the sentence are parantactically, not syntactically arranged, that is, they are merely put side by side, and not linked together by particles.

Paratactic, -tactic, etc. : see Para-[1] 1, 2.

‡ **Parataxis** (părătă'sĭs). *Gram.* [mod. a. Gr. παράταξις a placing side by side, f. παρατάσσ-ειν to place side by side, f. παρα- Para-[1] 1 + τάσσειν to arrange, τάξις arrangement.] The placing of propositions or clauses one after another, without indicating by connecting words the relation (of co-ordination or subordination) between them.

1890 in Bliemel *Hist. Sp.*, etc. 1893 B. L. Gildersleeve in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 490 Here to make hypotaxis out of parataxis we must have a joint. 1898 W. Lees *Lind* II. 219 A good instance of primitive parataxis, two clauses being merely set side by side.

Paratherian (părăthī'rĭăn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Paratheria* pl., f. Gr. παρα- Para-[1] 1 + θήρ, θηρίον beast.] Belonging to the *Paratheria*, a name proposed (after Huxley's *Prototheria, Metatheria*, and *Eutheria*) for the Edentate Mammals.

1882 Osborn Thomas in *Phil. Trans.* cl. 560 On the left, above, is the Paratherian (Edentate), and below, the contained Metatherian lemurs.

Parathermic (părăthē'mik), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- Para-[1] 1 + θερμός warm, hot + -ic.] Name given by Sir J. Herschel to invisible rays accompanying the orange and red rays in the spectrum, and having the quality of discharging the colour from paper tinted with certain vegetable juices: so called in reference to the neighbouring thermic or heat rays.

1845 Sir J. Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* I. 1 Certain rays, which ... accompany in the spectrum the red and orange rays, and are also copiously emitted by heated bodies short of redness. I would propose the term *parathermic* rays to designate them. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1858) 211 A new set of obscure rays to the solar spectrum, which seem to bear the same relation to those of heat that the photographic or chemical rays bear to the luminous.

‡ **Parathesis** (părăthē'sĭs). [mod.L., a. Gr. παράθεσις a putting beside, apposition, juxtaposition, f. παρατίθεν-αι to place beside, f. παρα- beside + τίθεν-αι to place, first placing, position, Thesis.]

†1. *Gram.* = Apposition[2] 6. *Obs.*

1657 J. Smith *Myst. Eder.* 190 *Parathesis*, apposition, opposition, or a putting of one thing to another. ... Apposition is a continued or immediate Connexion of two Substantives of the same case, by the one whereof the other is declared: as, *Urbs Roma*, the City Rome. 1678 Phillips (ed. 2), *Parathesis*, in a Grammatical figure of Construction.

b. In Greek and Latin grammar: Simple juxtaposition of two words without change, as in *Διὸς-κορινθ, vox publica*: opp. to *synthesis* and *paragoge*(sis).

1882-8 Cincinnati Coll. *Announcement* (of) 2 § 418 Retention of the accent was held by the Greek grammarians to be a distinctive mark of Parasynthesis and Parathesis.

† 2. *Rhet.*, etc. The insertion or interposition of a clause, phrase, or word in the midst of a sentence or discourse by way of explanation or exposition; a parenthesis or parenthetic remark. *Obs.*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* v. i. § 6. 25 Discourse. ...1. Elements. ...Parathesis. Parenthesis, Exposition. 1706 Phillips, *Parathesis*, ...a Figure in Rhetorik, when a word or part of a thing is given to the Auditors, with a Power to indage on it at some other convenient Time. 1712 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gramm.* 228 Parenthesis or Exposition, is used for Distinction of such Words as are added by Way of Explication.

‡ b. *Printing.* = Parenthesis 3. *Obs.*

1683 Daniel Cunnyngton *Man's Intellect more to God Advs.* Three passages included in Parenthesis. 1706 Phillips s. v., In the Art of Printing, Parathesis signifies the Matter contain'd within two Crotchets, thus marked [ ]. 1910 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gramm.* 228.

2. *Philol.* The juxtaposition of primary elements of a language, as the monosyllabic roots in Chinese; supposed by some to characterize an early stage in the development of language, prior to the formation of inflexions and connective particles.

1882 in Oswald *Amer. Philol.*

4. *Gr. Ch.* A prayer pronounced by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

1864 Webster cites Wheler.

So **Parathetic** (părăthe'tik) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by parathesis (in sense 1 b or 3).

1889 Farrar *Fam. Speech* iv. (1893) 108 There are *parathetic* compounds, i. e. there is only a juxtaposition not a fusion. *Ibid.* 110 Such a parathesis suggested or demanded or *ἀναγκάζουσα*.

Parathyroid, etc. : see Para-[1] 2.

† **Para'tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *paration-em*, n. of action from *parare* to make ready.] A making ready, preparation.

1660 Hoyer *On Eph.* i. (1845) 322 If a man fell out of a third place, into a light phrensy, phrensy of death, is no paration to health.

† Paratitle. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *paratitle* pl., f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + L. *titulus* TITLE: in mod.F. *paratitles* (Littré).] In *pl.* A short explanation of the titles of the Digest and the Code, to make known the subject and contents. In 1689: An abstract of any section of the Code: see quot. 1781.

1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* v. 583 James Cujacius entitleth Cyprian and in his Paratitles upon the Code interpreteth it *Sanctum Sanctorum*. 1781 THOMAS *Lect. Civil Law* II. 47 note, Cujacius, however, the copious *paratitles* or abstracts, which Godefroy has drawn up of the seventh book, de Re Militari, of the Theodosian Code.]

Paratoluene to **Paratomial**: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Paratomous (pærə'tōməs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + -τομος cut + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1837 in WEBSTER. 1837 HOOPER *Explos. Lex., Paratomous, Mineral*, applied to forms in which the planes are parallel with those of the fundamental figure, or are inclined to the axis.

Paratonic (pærəto'nik), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] 1 + TONIC; cf. Gr. παράτονος stretched beside or beyond.]

1. *Path.* Relating to overstrain.

1839 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paratonia*, ...an overstraining. *Paratonous*, of or belonging to *Paratonia*: pathetic.

2. *Bot.* a. Applied by Sachs to the effect of the varying intensity of light in causing the movements of 'waking' and 'sleeping', *i. e.* opening and closing of the leaves, etc. in certain plants. b. Applied to movements of leaves, or of growing organs, caused by external stimuli, as light, or mechanical irritation. c. Applied to the effect of light in retarding growth in most growing organs, as distinct from its stimulating effect on leaves.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Text. Bot.* 877 In most leaves cultivated with periodic movements the paratonic influence of light is so strong that it counteracts them. *Ibid.* 878 Both the periodic and paratonic movements ...in four whole days (in the plants) have remained in the dark for a considerable time, such as a whole day; in other words, they become ripe by long exposure to darkness. 1878 M'NAB *Bot.* 136 In other cases the motions are due to the action of external causes on growth. Such motions are called paratonic or kinetic.

Hence **Paratonically** *adv.*, in a paratonic manner (in quot. in sense 2 a).

1880 C. S. T. DYER *Botany Pl.* 123 The corydaline, besides being heliotropic, are affected paratonically by the same agencies as by light.

† Paratunnerre (pærətunəi). [Fr., f. PARA-[2] + *tonnerre* thunder.] An apparatus for protection against 'thunder-storms'; a lightning-conductor.

1840 *London Encycl.* VI. 13 The term of a paratonnerre effectually defends a circle of which it is the centre. 1879 *Nature Miscellany* (ed. 2) 210 Paratonnerres or Lightning Conductors for the Protection of Telegraph Lines.

Paratopism (pərə'tōpiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + Gr. τόπος place + -ISM: cf. PARATOPITE.] (See quot.)

1875 *Punch's Map.* 2.3.111. By We want some word which will bear the same relation to place as anachronism does to time—for his *paratopism*, let us say.

Parator, var. FACTOR, subscriber f. ATTRACTOR.

Pa·ratory. *rare*—°. [ad. L. *paratōrium*, f. *parāt-*, ppl. stem of *parāre* to prepare: see -ORY.] A place of preparation; *e. g.* a vestry or sacristy.

1867 LEE *Glass. Liturg. Terms, Paratory*,—An old English term for a vestry.—See *Parastarium*. *Parastarium*, or a. A place of preparation, a. Sacristy, a vestry, sanctary, or vesting-chamber for ecclesiastics.

Paratory, var. PARATORY *Obs.*, pulpitry.

† Paratragediate, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *paratragœdia*, f. Gr. παρατραγῳδεῖν, f. παρατραγῳδία parody-tragedy, bombastic: see PARA-[1] 1.] *trans.* To speak or write in mock-tragic style; to use bombastic language.

1658 ROGER GLANVILL, *Paratragediate*. 1659 HOWARD *Testif. Fathers* 4 *How doth* Mr. Pierce *paratragediate*? *How doth he ramble in his ugly tropes, and revile himself in his raging rhapsody?* 1683 E. HOOPER *Pref. Partridge's Mystic Dict.* 14 In regard of them so paratragediating.

† Paratragedia (pærətrədʒī·diă). [mod.L., f. Gr. παρατραγῳδία: see prec.] Mock-tragedy.

1892 A. E. MOORE (title) On *Parody and Paratragedia in Aristophanes*. 1897 T. G. TUCKER in *Class. Rev.* XI. 1951 The paratragedia of comedy.

Paratripsis: see PARA-[1] 1.

Paratriptic (pærətri·ptik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Med.*, etc. [f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] beside, alongside of, against, etc. + τριπτ-, deriv. stem of τρίβειν to rub: cf. Gr. παρατρίβειν to rub on or against.]

1. Of or pertaining to friction or chafing.

1847 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. Having the property of preventing waste of bodily tissue. Also as *sb.* A substance having this property.

1865 W. S. SQUIRE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXLV. 130 The parasitic effect persists and daily continues to manifest itself. *Ibid.*, The assailed parasite—an intrusion of waste to the body. Of these the most common and best known are wine, tea, coffee, and tobacco. 1871 T. COTTLE *Infinite Being* 18 Tea, coffee, and tobacco come under the heading to which scientific men have given the name of *Paratriptics*.

Paratrophia to **Paratyphlitis**: see PARA-[1].

† Pa·rature. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *parātūra* preparation.]

1598 BARRET *Glossogr.*, *Paratura*, the matter whereof any thing is made.

† Paran·ce. *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *aparance*, APPARENCE 2.] = APPARENCE 2: in *heir of paramce*, heir of apparency, heir apparent.

c 1440 *Pol. Verses* 327 in *Rolls* 28. 1888) 311 He nam his non schalle nevyel be, But he hyzzyt to prysse or dalle as fyr: For lauzes of paramce also fyr 272.

† Paran·nt, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [a. OF. *parant* apparent, visible, of eminent or distinguished appearance, pr. pple. of *parer*—L. *părēre* to appear.] Apparent, prominent, distinguished.

c 1440 *Alexius* 126 Thou hase were parent a-bove alle the tother, Er thou dide make promote with her owne helpen that is nou wonder.

Paraunter, -tre, -tur, obs. ff. PERADVENTURE.

Paravaginitis: see PARA-[1] 1.

† Paravail, *adv.* (*a.*) *Obs. rare*, *Hist.* Also 6 paranal, 6–7 -availe, 7 peravail, a. [a. OF. *par aval* down (of direction or position), f. *par* through, by (often = Eng. *be-*) + *aval*, *à val*, *adv.* and prep., 'down'—L. *ad vallem* to the valley, as opposed to *amont*, *ad montem* to the hill, q.v.] Down below or beneath; below one in position; as *tenant paravail*, one who holds under another who is himself a tenant; *spec.* with English legal writers since 16th c., the lowest tenant, he who actually worked or occupied the land, etc. Opposed to PARAMOUNT.

The English view of a *tenant paravail* was prob. influenced by the erroneous notion which connected the word with *avail*, because the lowest tenant or actual holder was he who made his avail or profit out of the land. Cf. *a* 1534 COKE (in *Litt.* s. 140a) 298 The Tenant of the land is called Tenant *per paravile*, because he is possessed, that he hath availe and profit by the land.

1533 FITZHERB. *Nat. Brev.* 6(1) It is enigne paramount desirynge to haue[1] parcelle pone he weares dem (etc.) 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* D iij, he respect whereof all other the greater nobilitie, bishops, and knights, are but extraordinary or rather very messengers and strangers paravail. 1589–6 HOLINSH. *Scotl.* 3 All Let the Pope ...no longer cause himself Lord Paramount over the Princes of the earth, no longer use Kings as his tenants [*ed.* 1587 *peravail*] paravaile. *a* 1605 SIR H. PAGE *Com. Lords* (1636) 158 The Lord grants his seigniorie, the Manor must attorne, and not the tenant paravaile: for the Mesne is Tenant to the Lord. 1647 H. BLAND *Trin. Cont. Eng.* x. 72 (1737) 114 All degrees, from the Lord paramount to the Tenant paravail. 1788 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 60 The king therefore was added lord paramount: A was both tenant and lord, so was a mesne lord: and it was called tenant paravail, or the lowest tenant.

2. *Court paravail*, the court below; a lower or inferior court of law.

a 1850 BRACTON'S *Note Book* (N.) Bet though thou be writ from the courts paramount, To stay the proceedings of the courts paravaile.

† Paravant, -aunt, *adv. Obs.* [a. OF. *paravant* adv. and prep., 'before' in time or place, f. *par* 'through, by, be-' + *avant* before:—L. **abante* from before.

In mod. F. retained only in the archaic *paravant que* before that, and the compound *auparavant* before, in time, formerly. The latter has lasted up to modern elements, until it has, for the expression of the simple L. *adv.* ante, the representation of *ad illud per ad ante*.]

Before; in front; before the rest, pre-eminently.

1390 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 16 Tell me some sonebas by which he may appeare, If chaunce I him encounter paravaunt. 1590 — *Lud. Court* 340 Yet this I may boy honour paravant, That praise for worth, though far my wit abeate. 1596 — *F. Q.* VI. x. 19 But that fake one, That in the midst was placed paravant.

Paraventure, obs. form of PERADVENTURE.

Paravesical, -xanthine, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Paraxial (pərə·ksiăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + L. *axis* AXIS: cf. *axial*.] Lying alongside, or on each side of, the axis of the body.

1880 J. B. GRIFFIS *Nom. Anim. Wings, Coelom*, and The oral extremities of the paraxial canal spheres. 1890 WILSON-*Man. Zool.* 113 The 'paraxial system', comprising the paraganglic canals. 1894 *Encl. Sac. Lyon, Paraxial muscles*, the muscles developed by the side of the vertebral column.

Paray(, variant of PARRY, PARRE *Obs.*

Paraya, obs. variant of PARAHERE.

† Parazoa (pærəzō·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., neut. pl., f. Gr. παρα- PARA-[1] + ζῷα animal: after PROTOZOA, METAZOA.] In some classifications, a name for the Sponges considered as a division co-ordinate with *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*. Hence **Parazo·an** *a.*, belonging to the *Parazoa*; *sb.*, a member of the *Parazoa*.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 201/1 The phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongiæ* consists of two main branches.

† Parazonium (pærəzōu·niŏm). *Gr. Antiq.* Also 7 anglicized as **parazon**, **-zone**. [L. (Martial), ad. Gr. παραζώνιον = παραζώνιδιον a dagger worn at the girdle, from παραζώνιδιον at the girdle, f. παρά beside + ζώνη girdle, belt.] A small sword or dagger worn at the girdle by the ancient Greeks; also applied by medieval writers to similar weapons.

1823 CRABBE, *Parazon*, a sword-knife. 1850 in PLANCHÉ. 1874 BOUTELL *Heraldry* (ed. 2) *Parazonium* (*parazonium*), a Dagger, Falchion, or Short Sword. 1890 COTTON tr. *C. D. Müller's Anc. Art* § 404 (ed. 2) 172 The Athenian Amazon...in connection with pæonida, or as perhaps at present. 1894 BAUMEISTER *Denkm.* II. 1149 A weapon ... in general use by all classes of Greek soldiers, is a short sword or dagger, called *parazonium* (with compounds), which sometimes was reduced to the proportions of a knife.

Parbake, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. *par-* in PARBOIL, taken as = 'part' + BAKE.] *trans.* To bake partially, half bake.

1883 MRS. RIDDELL *Mrs. Dymond* v. 76, Everything was so hot and so glaring that very few people were about; a few par-baked figures were quickly by.

† Parblee (parblī), *int.* Now only as Fr. In 8 **parblew**. [F. *parblue* (La Fontaine, Moliere 17th c.), a deformation of *parblue* 'by God', PARDIE.] An exclamation or mineed oath.

1709 PRIOR *Tibb & Cordelia* 2, *Parblew*, I shall have little stomach to eat. 1823 SCOTSMAN *March to Moscow* I. The fields were green, and the sky was blue, *Morbleu*! *Parblew*! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 312 The poor Canadians (ejaculated)... 'Parbleu! this is a sad scrape we are in, brother!'

Parboil (pā·ibŏil), v. Forms: 6 parboille, boyl(e)n, 5–7 -boyl(e, (7 *errors*, part-boil), 5- parboil. *β.* 5 perboille, 6–7 -boyl'n, -boile. [a. OF. *parboill-ir*, *parbouillir*, *parboyglier* (Godef.), (*parfomlier* Cotgr.)—late L. *perbullire* (Theod. Prisc.) to boil thoroughly, f. *per* through, thoroughly + *bullire* to bubble, BOIL. The prefix has been erron. identified with *part*, whence sense 2.]

†1. *trans.* To boil thoroughly. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Take wyne colegate, *parboyle* hem in fayre water, an braun pynne hem on a fayre bord. *c* 1440 *Cookery MS.* 18, xxx. If ye Lave parbolle hem ryght well. 1585 STANYHURST tr. *Aneid's Hous.* C6 Eng. out if might all be parboyled out by the fire of long trenchers. 1611 COTGR., *Parfomlier*, to parboile throughly. *a* 1625 FLET. *Monsieur d'Olive* v. (1638) 2 Take the Heart and parboyl him, then take all the flesh from the bones.

2. To boil partially, half boil.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 *Parboylyn* pate, *pantinio*, *parbullio*. 1530 PALSGR. 631/1 It seames he parboyles fish and than bakes: *Il le fault parboyller premier et puis le mettre cuyre au four*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 269 Flesshe can not bee preserued...except it be rosted, sodden or parboyled. 1615 CROCKER. *Fitzherbert* 122 b. Sir, sometimes they will parboile their meate a little. 1670 RAY *Gloucest.* (ed. 3) *Parboil*, to boil in part not fully. 1763 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 132 Parboil a calf's head, when cold cut it in pieces. 1823 KANE *Groomed Exp.* xvii. (1841) 130 Boil with soda; wash out the soap then finely made; parboil and pickle.

3. In figurative or hyperbolical use (from 1 or 2); usually in reference to overheating.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 80 b, My taste is chollar parboyled with. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, They should have beene parboyl'd, and bak'd too, many months agone. 1640 BURTON *Pers. Treas. Christ* 34 What, has not the same Sun which only cherisheth and gently warmes his Country men, hath parboyld and burnt other people. 1682 N. O. *Horace's Lucrece* (c. 19 He...parboyl'd In his mallow sweat lay frying. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1848) 263 *To get hot*: to drink a day for parboiling themselves two thousand feet underground.

Hence **Parboiled** (pā·ibŏild) *ppl. a.*, †thoroughly boiled (*obs.*); partly boiled, half-boiled; also *fig.*; hence **Parboiledness**; **Parboiling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 'Parboylyd, *parbullitus*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* xxii. 5 Then were we pestre wyl parboyled quarters plight. *a* 1564 CASTELLIO *Matt. Assembly Wks.* (1887) 32 Strange Surgion Doctours these; they'll part In Story For Slaues half rosted in Purgatory Or parboyl'd Lobsters. 1845 TOPPER *Pickie* xiii. 181 My fellow passengers...were lying about us weak as parboiled asparagus. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 154 Overlooking boat and 'parboiling' steam to be the fashion. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 'Parboylynge, *parbullicio*. *a* 1580 R. HALL *Life Bp. Fisher* (1655) 127 The parboyling in hot waters. 1707–32 COMBRUNE (*ed.*), *Parboiling*, in pharmacy, etc. a term applied to Roots, Herbs, etc. which are boiled a little while, to draw out the first faeces. *c* 1440 *Two Cookery-bks.* 84 Take fayre pesonis and parboyle hit in a pote, & 'parboyllynge take.

Parbreak (pā·ibrēk), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* *rare*. [f. next.] Vomit, spewing.

1566 MASLYN *1st Pt. Tamebnr.* v. B, Loathsome parbreak of the Stygian snakes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 20 Her filthie parbreake all the floore defiled has. 1864 HOWARD *Hinchs. Freshw.* x. 301 The very parbreak of a greedie guest's indigestion.

† Parbreak (pārbrē·k), *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 parbroke, 6 -broke, -break, 6–7 -break, 6–8 parbrake, -break. *Pa. pple.* 6 -broke, -break'd, -breakt, -breakt, † -break't, -brunked. [A compound of BRAKE *v.*[3], of which it is a synonym; subseq. refound to the more common BREAK *v.* The prefix is identical in form with PAR-, and, like it, in Eng. occas. spelt *per-*; cf. PERBREAK *v.* to break through or thoroughly. So Sylvester, and in recent Dicts., strained *per-*(*throat*.)]

1. To spew, vomit; = BRAKE *v.*[3] 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 *Parbrayge* or *parbrekynge*, *vomitus*. 1504 HUMBLE *Fudge* 39 b, He will not cease his parbreakynge, till he be ready to parbreake. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Duke of Albany* 310 And wickedly dysagreyde, he thought ye wolde parbroke former to make? 1550 PALSGR. 256/1 I parbreake, or a hardie doth, or a man that parbreakth. 1567 LAVER. *Parbreap to Nineth* (1850) 23 b, It will cause a man for to cast or parbreake. *a* 1600 HOLLAT *Two Almanacks* (1618) 14 Yesterday, how quoth I, was wanton-wroge, and running great prentices' parbrake?

fr. *parquer*.

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 118 Maybe that the whych the vtterlie dark portenteth, whether it saue onelye lyke vnto it. 1563 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) F v b. His goodnight should not be forgotten. 1589 *Mart. Marginet* 2 Those kind parbreaks eat thy grapes, and also eat all thy strawes. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* s. v. *Partire* 111 Come, parbreake here your food, theeft, fwaddell gall.

2. *fig.* (trans.) To utter or pour forth recklessly or offensively: to vomit forth.

1502 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 63 That smoak the later than with evil delightnesse to parbreke the wite. 1563 (GOLDING) *Calvin's New Testam.* 8 Many there are now a dayes, which to yt delight to ... parbreake forth theyr private blindes, heresies, & perylls. 1590-6 SP. MALO *Sat.* V. v. 3 And when he hath parcreak'd his gormond mind. 1599 *Strengthen's Lett.* I. 6 Your vomiting letters ... parbreak'd from a prepoyfoned ſtomacke. 1609 *E. Brent Lett. Bedwell* 189 One of those ſo whoſe ſacred hath parbreaked and ſpewed the ſqueeze of all ſorts of ſtones.

Hence **† Parbreaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 (see 1 c). 1550 PALSGR. 292/1 *Parbreaking, vomitinge.* 1590 SHAKESP. *Mids. Night's Dr.* III. ii. 393 Mopping and mowing, chattering, parbreaking, ſtrowing fruits in the ſtomacke. 1609 *E. Brent Lett. Bedwell* 189 One of thoſe to whoſe ſacred hath parbreaked and ſpewed the ſqueeze of all ſorts of ſtones.

† Parbrol·lgie, *v. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 BARBULYE, to confuſe, perplex.

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 422 Maiſt ane-ouerthrow parbrolzeing.

Parbuckle (pɑ·rbʌ·k'l), *sb.* Also 7 -bunkel, -buckle. 6–9 -bucle. [*Orig. parbuckle, -bunckle*, of unknown origin; about 1760 associated by popular etymology with *buckle*.] A device for raising or lowering heavy objects, either vertically or to an inclined plane, by means of a rope of which both ends are passed round the object. **a.** A sling formed by passing the two ends of a rope round the object and through a bight of the rope, and tightening, the weight of the object serving to keep it tight. (See also quot. 1627.) **b.** A rope having a bight looped round a post, etc., at the level to or from which the object is to be raised or lowered, and the two ends passed round the object, and hauled in or paid out to raise or lower it, the object acting as a movable pulley: used in hoisting casks or other cylindrical bodies, also in Capt. Cassiephan's method of ſerling a maſt by hoiſting the yard in the bight of the ſtrain.

1598 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The parbuckles, slings, and parbuckels. 1627 — *Seaman's Grame.* v. 21 A Parbuckel is two ropes that haue at each end a ſnaue or lanyn [Errata: that being crooked, you may ſee euery ſmall rope hath but one hole] vpon them, bringing but the bights ouer the vpper end of the caske, fit for the tackle to them, and then the ſmall end [Errata: to bring ouer, or take in without ſpilling]. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Parbuckle* in Navigation, a ring, waued together at both ends: and an *Parbuckle about the Cask* to hoiſe it by. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. I. Parbuncle*, a Rope to a Ship, about the bigneſs of a pair of Sleaues: Its called both Ends together, and then put double about any heavy thing that is to be hoiſted in or out of the Ships having the Hook of the Runner hitched into it to hoiſe it up by. 1752–1880 BAILEY, *Parbuncle* (*Cornwall*). 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776). Parbuckle. 1815 CAPT. *Parbuckel, Dict.*, Parbuckle. 1831 JAMES PORTER *Dr. St. Simmond's Manv.* II. 63 By means of planks, and buckles, and parbuckles, they succeeded in dragging the gun up to the ſlag-ſtaff. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 321 *Parbuckle* (*marine*) ... to ſpeak, ſpeak. 1882 SWEET *Nature's Word-bk.* s. v., The parbuckle is frequently used in pulling heavy casks.

2. *fig.* 1779–81 *Johnson. Remonstrance* VIII. 370, to Softness of mind and parbuckle ropes.

Parbuckle, *v.* [I. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To raise or lower (a cask, gun, etc.) by the device of a parbuckle: see prec. b.

1837 THACKERAY *Adv. Voyage Jos.* xvii. We parbuckled [guns over] as above-ſtairs. 1839 *Mariner's F. Knight* xviii. You might parbuckle it up to the very top. 1859 F. A. GREENWOOD *Cornh. Mag.* I. 160 To parbuckle a gun is to let out to ſea ... ; ſecure it no more in either direction than the nave of which it runs. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 3/6 The gun ... has then to be dismounted down the rear or wounded ſide, turned then on either, and parbuckled across a ditch.

Hence **Parbuckling** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1859 F. A. GREENWOOD *Artic. Mgn.* (1860) 150 Where there is a ſmall parbuckling is not to be attempted. *Ibid.*, The width of the parbuckling ſkids ſhould rest on the drawings.

Parc, obs. or alien form of PARK.

Parcase, parcase, variant of PERCASE *Obs.*

† Parcasse. *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *parcage, f. parquer* to PARK.] Enclosure, abutting up (of ſtony beaſts).

1551 *Treat. tr. Statut. to Repress Sundrie* (1754) XI. 331 (Perſons Fyſhing, Passage or other Diſturbing). 1556 *Edgr. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 203 To diveſtit the ſaidis of the ſaidis parcaſe or pulchingar.

Parcaye, Parcee, obs. ff. PARCEL, PARSEE.

Parceit, Parceive, obs. ff. PERCEIT, PERCEIVE.

Parcel (pɑ·rsl, pɑ·rs'l), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 4–6 *parcelle*, 5–6 -cele, 4–8 -cell, (5–7 *pessell*, 9 *dial.* *pessel*), 6 *parsel*, -ſyll, 4– *parcel*. *β.* 4–7 *percel*), 5 *percell*. [a. F. *parcelle* = Pr. *parcela*, Sp. *parcela*, It. *particella*:—L. type **particella*, dim. of *particula*, dim. of *pars, part-em* PART.]

I. 1. *gen.* A part, portion, or division of anything (material or immaterial), considered separately, as a unit; a small part, a particle, *arch.*

By parcells: by parts, a part at a time, piecemeal.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Compl. Ven.* 108 What ſhuld it chaven parcel of my peyne? c 1390 — *Astrol.* I. § 10 A comun parcelle of the body of a man. 1422–30 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. viii, Where ye Noo recordeth. Bot parcell one of the vij. hyrdoman Of this Jaſon. 1559 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 125 Charging my ſaid wyffe ... that ſo ayther chargeth parcell on part thereof. 1563 FULKE *Antw. Prat.* (1579) 9 That there be no parcell ſtained leaue. 1608 PEACHAM *Lamentation* 9 Thoſe onely ſuffer a cloſe guilt and parcell of thoſe ſtaines to growe long. 1630 RAY *Prov.* 60. v. 10 (1678) 208 A great Parcel of the Earth is every year carried into the Sea. 1730 GENTLEMAN *Gd. Alliance* 242 They took up the detached parcels of my miſerable army. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 3 xxxi. Death more conquers than the parcel of truth any momentary individual can win. 1879 KINGSLEY *Lett. & Mem.* II. 39 The ſenſation of having remedied the moſteſt parcel of them [ills].

b. A constituent or component part, one of the parts or members (*of* something), something included in a whole: esp. having compulsion in the whole, rather than partitive character. (Often without article.) *arch.* (exc. as in c.)

Of a parcel with: of a piece with, consonant with.

1424 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 80/1 The ſame of his ſeal, which is parcel and parte of his armure. 14.. *St. Pol. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) II. 16 In hole hyrtenes with body and reſt, He is a parcel of pe ſeruice. 1570 J. MARTIN tr. *Ministr's Canon. Inſtruct.* 204 To praiſe and magnifie God's goodneſſe ... is parcel of the worſhipping of God. 1609 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 That nothing parcel of the world is denied to man's inquiry and invention. 1789 COWPER *Task* v. 240 Being parcel of the common mass. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 275 Freeholds ... which were originally parcel of the royal perquiſites. 1871 BROWNSON *Laws. Sup. Ser. Origin, Liberty & Relations* 25 Till the end of man be parcel of the twilight.

2. Phrase *part and parcel*: see PART *sb.* 18.

† d. Share, allotted portion. *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH, *St. Pet.* A 2, 30 Lotte (ſir thoſe) leuyth to his lord pat hath him pat Blame, pe pat parteth with pe pore A parcel whot him nouzht. 1593 *Hoby C. Reform.* 269 Jnſt that your ſo haue. A parcel to pleaſe for loue and nothing here ſtayde With ſo ouermuch of he good. c 1600–50 *Alexander* 4018 Jn guerdon of ſome pertaines the glorie we hold, Jn quiche is part ye, all he pain for to purchaſe acqre.

† e. A part of the world, of a country, etc.: = PART *sb.* 13. *Obs.* rare.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneid*, etc. iv. (Arb.) 83 How haps thoſe parcels to neglect more he reſpect. *Ibid.*, *Concerts* ii. 138 Whence lawrels haue parcell with ſwits that parcell is honoured (he wrates).

† f. Part (in a play, etc.); *ellip.* (*Obs.* exc. Sc.).

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3022 In kenbe courtes hys playes to parcell.

2. *spec.* **a.** A portion or piece of land; *esp.* in Law of Real Property, as part of a manor or estate. (Often without article.)

1391 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 86/1 Touche de ſix parcelles de terre. 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 93 He hire then that he ſet a parcel of his land. 1530 HUGH ROBERT (*Chron. vil. 72 Add. Manor*) was there a parcell of grounde left of hayfore. 1604 *K. Jas. Cobb's Case* 455 For four parcels he ſhall agree with the lord for his years rent. 1607 BACON *Ess.* iv. 1. A city of Hamburſh ... ſweete in the parcels of ground that lieth about to it. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Oct., Paſſed by ... a parcel of land ... belonging to Mr. Evelyn. 1692 *Land. & Countryman Advice* 63 I bid of Rugeſt being lead to ready Mortifications of parcels.

b. A small portion, item, instalment, *of* a sum of money; a small sum. Now rare or *Obs.*

1491 Hen. VII in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 172 The ſaid maiſons of ten pounds and every parcell therof. 1504 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 10 For the bequeſt of Pykenges wife in parcell of a more ſum ... vjs. viijd. 1586 A. DENT *Relig. Sermons* 1. (1602) 120 To ſprinkle him with a ſmall parcell of money in thoſe kinds of a bequeſt. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 226 The parcells of theſe foure Merchants made in one ſumme 240 pounds. 1788 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* 30, 88 § 2) 187 [The College received the] laſt Parcel of Lord Colchester's Legacy.

† c. A small portion or passage of a book, esp. a sacred book, as the Bible or the Koran. *Obs.* (or merged in 1.)

1576 T. NORTON tr. *Mornay's Church.* (1587) 173 This parcell, ‘the communion of ſaints’, doth remember more plainly vnto vs. 1577 HANMER *Ans. Jewel. Hist.* (1685) 220 His ... book (the Bible) ... ſpeaketh it, and beareth vpon this parcel of Scripture. 1638 PARSONS *Classis Mystl.* xiv. 182 The parcell of Scripture whereon I have taken my text. 1642 K. THOMAS *Def. K. Jud.* 264 The Mahometans gleane ... ſmall ſome parcells out of their Alcoran, upon Fridayes.

† d. *Mediev.* A form of a progression. *Obs. rare.*

1592 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1636) 213 Tell how many numbers there are (whiche numbers here be progreſſed) was tell places or parcels.

† e. *Logic.* A particle. *Obs.*

1551 GOSCHALCUS *Cathesis on Pa.* viii. 2 This parcell (Chriſtum the Redeemer) ſignifieth as much as (*Salus*) in Latin, which ſignifieth (by custom) in English.

† 3. Each of the definite parts or units which make up a complex whole (material or immaterial); an item, detail, particular, point; *esp.* an item of an account. *Obs.*

c 1550 B. BROOKE *Cleanse.* (1561) 152 Thus and I will ſuch parcelles what ſomeuer. If any ſtart in doubt with hym, he is a counter. 1553 LOSEL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 56 (In parcels of fine paper and ſper prynte ybonne What were ſyght. c 1566

Pardon Lett. II. 230 That ye ſee to send me parcells of ſtones and expenſes ye haue ſaid pay for the ſaid maſons. 1579 FULKE *Pros. Treat. Lamm. Alton.* (1580) 109 The Engliſh parcell of his complaynte. 1598 SHAKES. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 154. c 1647 BP. MONTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* viii. (1849) 363 He ſhould could draw forth a better Pedigree, were it poſſible to prove the parcells.

† 4. A separate portion *of* a material or substance (rarely of something immaterial); a small piece, particle; a (small or moderate) quantity or amount; a lot. *Obs.* exc. as in b and c.

1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iii. (1869) 4 The Crowe was myxed therin, whereuon ony parcel of ſtenynge. c 1440 *Medic. Chirurg., Hen. VIth* 50 We fode it in a cruſſet ... a grete parcell of blood. 1584 T. BUNGAY *Th. Earth* 6, 67 Such exhalations ſ parcels of the ... ſe ſo ſo d and ſpiritual ſ to hard bodies. 1724 *Swift Let.* Wks. 1814 XVIII. 234 I prophecied a due parcel of weather from yeſterday: but I was deceived. 1742 A. COOPER *Distiller* 1. ii. (1760) 13 Being then ſtrongly mixed with a moderate Parcel of the Liquor. 1850 KANE *U. Lancaſter Mark* iii. 32 *Ye* his temporale parcel of matter is incapable of changing the name of tree or motion.

b. *Mining* (*local*): see quots.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Parcel, Cornish*, a heap of dressed ore ready for sale. 1887 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining, Parcel*, *St. Staff.* an old term for a ton: usually an even. 1893 *Engl. Mech. Dict., Parcel (Cornish)*, a quantity of the ores of a certain weight and uniform quality.

c. *dial.* A small quantity of new-mown hay spread out to dry.

1883 ESSEX *Gloss. Forncett* 2, *s. Haimaathes, Oh*, the following morning the cocks are thrown abroad in parcels—parcels—which, after being turned, are by the evening put up into large ricks—cocks.

† B. One of several parts into which a thing is broken or divided; a fragment, piece. *Obs.*

1586 RICHARD *Tract.* (J. 11750) 34 They plete their broken Pots as close ... without any Cement, for meeting with how Wine the broken Parcels together. 1588 SHAKESPEARE *Love's L. Lost* IV. iii. To ſole and to ſoule the ſmeared parcels. 1683 APHORISMES *Lat. Dict.* (Mundy) 10, s. v. *Mancipium*, Being limited to gathering up the parcels of his maſter's body.

† b. *fig.* (Usually contemptuous.) *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. vi. I muſe, your parcell of a ſcholler ſtayes not all this while. 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev.* v. 1. What parcel of puss beer muſt he ſwill on for a Bumpe? 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* v. (1862) 21 Get ſome Sugarcoſt of French, or ſmall parcells of Italian, to ſling about the table.

† 6. A small party, company, collection, or assemblage (of persons, animals, or things); a detachment; a group, lot, set; a drove, flock, herd. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or as in b.

In earlier instances pack always implying a portion of a larger body or of a whole, but eventually taking this implication.

1445 PAUNCE *Rolls* (Rolls) II. 438 Rich Apoſtle was head of one certeyn parcell of people.) 1488 Trinity Coll. Cambr. *Audit Bk.* A lady parcell of the ſaved ſtones that were ſawed their bodies to marvell ſtrange. 1613 tr. T. Bon *Trad. to Chaldea* Pref. (1614) I. 16/1 (Pompey) ſix out by ſea into ſeuen parcells. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 364 When the Engliſh knew what, they were but in parcells. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* No. 146. 7 A parcel of Crown ſmartly at Brookſhaw upon a point of Honourable. 1778 BURNEY *Florida* App. 72 A parcel of dangerous outlaws have called the Don and Chriſtians. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 96 Sheep are kept in ſmall parcels. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1842) II. 256, 138 One day, a parcel of them were ſeen upon an eminence by the Choctaws. 1859 EDMONDS *Hymn to Mary* (E. D. D.) The arrival and paſſing over of a parcel of ſwans.

b. In depreciative or contemptuous use: A ‘lot’, ‘ſet’, ‘pack’.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* iv. 1. 287 You parcel of a rude, ſavage, and unmannerly nation. 1708 ASHMOLE *Diall. Alcabal* 18, With the 1700 I. 255 Of great use ... to let yesterday ſee their Syndicates were a parcel of blockheads. 1738 L. THOMAS *Antidote* 106, if ye Hen Lizzy, who tell you every day very ſeriouſly a Parcel of pagan ſtammering Lies. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xiv. I think the Engliſh a parcel of brutes. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 171 Making a parcel of very ſtone over the matter. 1881 RUSK *My Lady Lyndall* i, I'm not going to be lectured by a parcel of girls.

7. A quantity of anything or a number of things (esp. goods) put together or wrapped up in a single package (usually of moderate or small size); an item of goods in carriage or postage; a package: now chiefly used of packages wrapped in brown paper. *Bill of parcels*: see BILL *sb.*1 6.

1510 C. CLIFFORD *Wyllys* (1895) 146 Students with old plate, ... and bokes containyng the valure and wayes of every parcell. 1563 HOMILIES *Loth.* IV. xviii. I knowe it dear thinke parcel of Tobacco your ſervant brought me.] 1650 *Oxford Almanack in Wood's Life* (1848) 180 For the carriage of the greatest parcell, (all being to be ſummed parcels under one quarter of an hundred weight) one penny. 1719 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5595/1 The General Poſtage-Paid-Office ... where Letters and Parcels will be taken in as uſual. 1725 *Do Jon's Reg. Tradesman* 4, [ſhips] 1. 6 He ſees the Bills of parcels of goods bought. 1820 W. MONTGOMERY in *Q. Rev.* (1860) XXIV. 284 A ſhoemaker ... told me a parcel was left there for me. ... I opened it, and behold there was a pair of leather breeches. 1844 DICKENS *Marl. Chuz.* I. The youngeſt Miſs Pinkerton ran out again to pick up his ſon, his brown paper parcel, his umbrella, his gloves. 1859 Paper parcels (see Parcel *sb.* 10a).

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. BUNDLE 3.

1589 *Hay any Work for Cooper* Wks. (1911) 26 What I call a faction, a ſtockiſm, or a ſtinch, is only a parcel of ideots in any one ſtreet. 1800 HUMPHRY *Publicol. Soc.* x. 116 (1809) 1) ſo true I am ... who am a parcel of ſelf-ſufficient ſimpletons. 1892 A. CONAN *Tragedy Nineteen* xvi. 173 A mere ſummation of the circular ſtone of the globe, which ſhould turn into parcels.

c. *Comm.* A quantity (sometimes definite) of a commodity dealt with in one transaction; *esp.* in the wholesale market: a 'lot'.

1838 M'CULLOCH *Comm. Dict.* (1840), *Parcel*, a term indiscriminately applied to small packages of wares, and to large lots of goods. In this latter sense, an hogshead of sugar or more, if bought at one price, are denominated 'a parcel of sugar'. 1882 *Times* 19 July 11/2 At to-day's cloth market...considerable parcels of winter stock were taken for Italy, Austria (etc.). 1895 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 2/3 *Comm.*—At public sale to-day the parcels offered were all freely at dearer prices.

8. *Law.* (*pl.*) The name given to that part of a conveyance, lease, or other deed dealing with property, which follows the operative words, and contains the description of the property dealt with; in the case of lands, generally beginning with such words as 'All that piece or parcel of land', etc.; forming the last of the clauses called the PREMISSES.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. App. No. II. (MARTIN). 1837 T. M'ARTHUR *Conveyancing* II. 34 Of Parcels. 1844 DAVIDSON *Conveyancing* (title), § 7 *Of Parcels.* The word 'parcel', ...seems to have been originally applied, in the sense of 'a piece', to land only (see sense 2), but in modern usage the expression 'parcels' is used to signify the description of the property, be it what it may. 1880 C. SWEET *Law Dict.*

9. *Naut.* = PARCELLING *vbl. sb.* 4 b.

1815 KNIGHT *Dict. Mar.*, *Parcel* (*Nautical*), a wrapping of tarred canvas or a rope to prevent chafing.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. Ordinary attributive uses and combinations, chiefly in sense 7, as *parcel band, bag, compass, fill, mark, office, porter, rate*; *parcel-carrying, -packing, -tying* adjs. and *n.fls.*; **parcel-carrier**, one who or that which carries a parcel; *spec.* a basket or case slung from a cable, etc. for transporting parcels; **parcel(s) delivery**, the action of, or an agency for, delivering parcels (*also attrib.*); **† parcel ground**, a 'parcel' of land (see 2 a); **† parcel-like** (-laik), *adv.*, in parcel, partly (= PARCELLY *adv.* 2); **parcel paper**, stout paper, usually brown and unlined, made or used for wrapping parcels; **parcel-wise** *adv.*, by 'parcels' or portions, lot by lot, piecemeal. See also PARCEL-MAKER, PARCEL POST.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Parcel-book*, a merchant's registered book of the dispatch of parcels. 1857 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 6/4 By day three Boys are wanted boys, "parcel boys, van boys, office boys. 1893 Mining. Gaz. 19 Sept. 3/1 The railway companies...fancied...that this new developement of Post Office competition would destroy their 'parcel carrying business. 1858 *Lounger Prim. Pol. Econ.* 90, 140 At present there are a great number of "parcel companies. 1892 MRS. CRAIGIE *Lett.* I. 292 Send me some books by the "parcels delivery. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Parcels-delivery Companies*, a company in London which receives and delivers by vans, packages and small parcels over the metropolis. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 3/3 Ten to twelve men and parcels-delivery men are unknown in London. 1831 LAYCOCK *Treat. v.* 186 If these Vacancies were not rewarded with such exuberant presentations of "parcel grounds. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, **Parcel Lift*, a dumb waiter used in stores and warehouses. 1446 LYDG. *Bo-Guil. Pilgr.* 4770 Flee, flesse, the worlds perpetuelle framwork & breek the bond; And "parcel-tyk. The body bursteth by accident The world. 1587 MUNDAY *Gr. Farvye* 28 The rest of the lith he is put and parcell like as disposed and ordred of Nature to lay holde on...the other the above 6[th]. 1882 OUIDA, "*Parcel-office*, a place where parcels are received for delivery. 1847-83 *Halliw. Parv. Alph.*, "parcel packing action. 1888 Geo. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 54 A perpetual-looming, "parcel-tying generation, such as surely fill your chapels. 1847 TAIT *Comm. Mch.* 22 The mystery of Cribb was manifested discovered and "parcel-wise. 1898 OED. Exam. Chem. *Prov.* II. 201. 23 Looking at the parcel-wise.

B. *adv.* or *quasi-adv.* or *adj.* [Cf. similar use of *part*, *part-*.]

1. In part, partly, partially, in some degree, to some extent. † a. qualifying *vb.* or phrase. *Obs.*

c 1400 LYDG. *Compl. D. Und.* 204 The tothe more that ye mayn wepe falle, Parcel declare grevaunce of my peynes alle. c 1400 — *Fleshe Frel.*, Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 296/1 To mercies onely...we will bothe, parcell abate paine. 1430-40 — *Pochas* 1068 *MSS. Addit.* 31042, f. 151b, Parcel for pride, parcel for gladnesse.

b. qualifying adjs., as *parcel blind, deaf, drunk, Greek, guilty, Latin, mad, Popish*, etc. Also PARCEL-OUT. *Obs.* since 17th c., but revived by Scott and used by later writers.

In these often hyphened; but properly so only when the adj. is used *attrib.* Cf. *part-*, *half-*.

1483 [see PARCEL-GUILTY]. 1820 S. JOHNSON *Pantologia* s. *v.*, Parcel-guilty, L. 1589 DEACON *God's Mercie* 18 (1880) 13 Their parcel-Greek, parcel-Latin-gibberish. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* v. iii. She is parcell drunke. a 1680 FULLER *Worthies*, *Somerset.* (1662) 17 The Author...being parcel-popish. 1696 STORY *Wonder*, &c. The worthy Baron was parcel blind, and more than parcel deaf. 1854 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 399 The business...parcel human, parcel stupid. 1875 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* L. 23 Penny-a-liners and such parcel-educated adventurers have had their fulness in every age. 1892 W. C. HARVEY *Ourselves* 26 Our Church is a mixed institution, parcel-divine, parcel-secretarial.

c. qualifying *sbs.*, as *parcel ass, hand, broker, devil, Jersey, lawyer, poet, Protestant, soldier*, etc. *Obs.* since 17th c., till revived by Scott.

Often hyphened, but properly so only when it has an adj. forms, as in quots. 1600, a 1680, c 1683, 1870, 1887.

1600 DEVON *Sathom.* Who, 1871 I. 223 May and then does the Parcell-poets dull our thy Wrangling Muse. 1603 DANIEL *Mean. for M.* ii. 1. 63 He Sir: a Tapster Sir: parcel-Bawd: one that serues a bad woman. 1608 *Dev. Hon. mar. of Arc.* i.i, Titus, thou's parcell poet, parcell Sibby already. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. vi, Thou parcell-Speaker, and whole-beard, all cuckold. 1611 DONNE *Lame Ashby* 71 I, in Hind. *Epithal.* X. 275 Parcel lawyer, parcel devil, all heaven. 1620 MASSINGER *Queen of Arragon* i, Who vents him For aught our parcel-lawes may be in danger. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Yorksh.* (1662) 251 His way as the least a Parcell-Protestant. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1806) 132 Mr. Alen, I know not how, got so far a parcel-judge in Ireland. 1670 See C. WITHAL *Fragile Cyprus* 10 Thou Pedro hast match'd thine with the black Coal of parcel Hercules. 1680 *Secret Abbeys* 16, He was a parcel-saint as parcel-poet. 1689 — *Jovial.* 23 Apr., A vauntcourier and parcel juggler came to. 1695 DENNIS *Spect. Crit.* I. 230 note, The principal personages is Marcella,—parcel witch, wholly shameless. 1697 LONGUEIL *Moody Mistak.* (1760) 39 Gilbert. Hawkins, Rochester and Dennis, parcel-soldiers all of them.

† 2. *adv.pt.* = PARCEL-GILT. (Nares.) *Obs.*

1613 DANIEL & FL. *Cleander* iv. iii, The Turkey carpe, And the great parcel salt, Nine, with the cruets.

Parcel (pā·səl, pā·sĕl), *v.* [f. PARCEL *sb.* Cf. mod.F. *parceller* to divide into parcels or very small portions. The connexion of sense 3 is not apparent, and it is perhaps a distinct word.]

1. *trans.* To divide or distribute into 'parcels' or (small) portions. (Usually with *out*.)

1584-5 in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) 180 Demyllings, pennislings, and percinings of tenements. 1600 WILLET *Synopsis Dan.* 309 H. Broughton...doth thus parcell out the times. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. ii. (1840) 233 Whose conduct we will parcel into three several particulars. 1707 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 124 Divided into several branches, and parcelled out to several trades. 1708 MOTHE *Amer. Instig.* II. 356 The maples...was parcelled into twelve grand divisions. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxi, The estate became parcelled off in rooms. 1889 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 27 § 16 Tracts of land to be parcelled out in allotments.

b. To distribute in parcels or lots.

1699 EVELYN *Mem.* xviii. (1850) 240 St. Stephen's and St. James's Horses might have been then parcelled about. 1883 Law Times *Rep.* 48 Queen's B. 1. 21 Before a hogshead can be parcelled off to our different destinations.

† c. To put asunder or separate as parts: to part, divide. *Obs.*

1632 J. HALL *Height Elev.* 31 Lord, Things being scarce'd and parcell'd one from another can never close into any Height.

2. To make into a parcel or parcels, to put up in parcels.

1718 *Art. Parcel...* to make up into a small bundle. 1887 J. CASELL in J. C. Irons *Retailing* (A. 1898) 70 Learned in the mechanical art of weighing and parcelling up the tea. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 6/6 Girls...wanted for parcelling card-board boxes.

3. *Naut.* a. To cover (a caulked seam, etc.) with canvas strips and dash with pitch. b. To wrap (a rope) round with canvas strips or *parcelling* (to be then served with spun yarn).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* ii. 14 Parceling is next your ropes the Dutch and halfe Inches; which is, to take a list of Canvas as long as the seame is you would parcell, being first well calked, then power hot pitch upon it, and it will keepe out the water. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. 62, The Bolt-heads, &c., being fairly parcelled. 1721 FOXON *Dap's Dictionary* 68 These Ships were newly parcelled with canvas, and served with hath rope. 1841 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., &c., Parcel'ing rope*, in Naval language, to cover it smoothly with tarred canvass, which is then layed over with spun-yarn. 1883 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1650/1 Usually, the rope is wormed, then parcelled, and then served. 1889 SIMMONDS *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. 266, 21 360 Three men can worm, parcel, and serve a fathom of cable in an hour.

† 4. In the following passage the *vb.* has been variously but not satisfactorily explained. Johnson took it as 'To make up into a mass'; Schmidt, 'To consecrate by means, specify'. Cf. quot. 1594 in *Parcelled* below.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 283 O Cæsar, what a wounding shame is this,...that noble name Serv'ant should Parcell the sacrate of my dignities, by Addition of his Envy.

Hence **Parcelled, parcelled** (pā·səld) *ppl. a.*, divided into parcels, parts, or portions, distributed, etc.; see the verb. In first quot. opposed to *general*: Schmidt explains it as 'particular'.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, *Prol.* ii. 8 Was euer Mother had so dozen a Sonne. Alas! I see the Mother of these Greebes, Their woes are parcell'd, mine is generall. 1604 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxxxviii, Red Rosing Men, but as first Statues grew; Pebble by English Swords) cut into bullet And parcell'd faces. a 1708 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 289 There was no building any solid confidence upon a parcelled, tumbled obedience. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 180 The working ensemble of the parcelled mechanism.

Parcel, parcelay, obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Pa·rcel-gilt, *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see PARCEL *sb.* and GILT *ppl.a.*; also 3 *fc.* **porcyall gylt, percon partis**] **gilt.** [f. PARCEL *sb.* B + GILT *ppl. a.*] Partly gilded; *esp.* of silver ware, as bowls, cups, etc., having the inner surface gilt.

a. In participial construction, after the substantive. (Usually as two words.)

1483 in Hamilt *Inventor Comp.* (1885) 224, 2 Bassins and 2 ewers of syluer parcell gylte. 1488 Rolls *Parlem.* VI. 510/2 *Lett.* III. 168 My standing cuppe chased parcell gilt. 1506 *Rec. Ch. Stoak Pogis* (Surtees Soc.) 200 (Surnames by Toulher all gylte)...Joulbie, parcell gylte. 1604 DEKKER & MIDDLET. *Lanthorne of Iron Hall* (Cam.), Two faire silver salt bolts, one double gilt, mard to the other parcell gilt. 1611 COTGR., *Dorure...* parcell gilt. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Parcel gilt*, Meaning partly gilt. Silver ware gilt inside.

b. In attributive construction (hyphened).

1598 BARRY *Ironside of Hoxhith* 210 b, Item which if you not parcyll or double gylt cuppes or jewells, the Sylver shuldy what will be thankfull. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. i. 54, 1600 HOLINSHED *First Edward in Ambrose* 1164 II. 10 Drinking rather a diuision to her way to mercie, then to haue parcell-gilt corruption her best solicitor in the sale of misery. 1892 *Times* 7 Sept. 3 Art Sales.—A parcel-gilt basket, engraved with scroll, foliage, and strap ornament.

c. *quasi-sb.* Parcel-gilt ware. Also *fig.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. ii, Or changing His parcell gilt to massie gold. 1614 C. BUTLER *Feminine Mon. III.* Poems (1897) 60 Fortune's favorites, Whose parcell guyle, my touch will not endure.

So **Pa·rcel-gilder, Parcel-gilding.**

1887 A. BLOMFIELD *Sir C. Harcy* II. 13 Parcel-gilding was made. 1884 *Athen. Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/2 Advertisers, Wanted, an experienced Parcel Gilder and Oxydizer.

Parcella·tion. *rare.* [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ATION.] Division into separate parcels or portions.

1883 *Examiner* IX. 330 Such as such a parcellation of his troops might seem.

Parcelle, obs. form of PARCEL, PARSLEY.

Pa·rcellar. *rare.* [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which 'parcels', divides, or distributes.

1884 *Spectator's Gloss., Parcenner. Quasi parceller*, id est, one in parcelles dividers. Hence 1892 in BAILEY *Law Dict.* 1892 in *Cassell's Infinite.*

Pa·rcelling, pa·rceling, *vbl. sb.* Also 7–9 (in sense 4) **parsling.** [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PARCEL, or its result, etc.

† 1. A part, portion. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iv. xviii. 470 Tithis and offringis and othir thingis maade parcellingis of paymentis.

2. Division into parcels or portions; partition.

1582-3 [see PARCEL *v.* 1]. 1604 JANE PARKER *Theobalds* (1878) 6, xi. 196 He did not observe the parcelling out of his lenguadge mead: one bringing in the fowl, another the bread. 1834 Sir W. RALEIGH *Pretace. War* xiv. 199, The parcelling of an army before a concentrated enemy. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxiv, An ingenuity of device hitting them to make a figure in the parcelling of Europe.

3. The action of putting up in a parcel or parcels. 1856 MRS. WARREN *Gypsies a Year* xi. 91 The buying and selling and counting and parcelling out cabbages of 'Cook'.

4. *Naut.* a. The putting of a canvas strip over a caulked seam, bolt, etc., and covering it with hot pitch; also, the wrapping of a rope round with canvas strips.

1627 [see PARCEL *v.* 3]. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. § 2. 263 Parsling. 1691 T. HALE] *Acc. New Inventt.* 62 The parcelling, or laying with Tarr and Mose all the Seams with some water. 1880 H. STUART JOHNSON's *Catech. of Tar* begin serving, you should begin where you leave off parcelling.

b. *concr.* A strip of canvas (usually tarred) for binding round a rope, in order to give a smooth surface and keep the interstices water-tight.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1771), *Parcelling*, certain long narrow slips of canvas, daubed with tar, and frequently bound about a rope. 1875 N. H. BOONE *4 Months in Small-Boat* (1876) 13 There were piles of old rigging, raw hide and rags, tarred parcelling.

5. *attrib.*, as **parcelling machine.** (*a*) a machine for making up parcels of yarn, cloth, etc.; (*b*) a machine for making parcelling (4 b).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1634/2.

† **Pa·rcellize,** *v. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. PARCEL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To subdivide; = PARCEL *v.* 1.

1892 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captivitee* 1134 That insane Majesty...Is not sufficiently for subsistence, By being parcellèd'd to a plurality Of petty Kingdings.

† **Pa·rcelly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PARCEL *sb.* + -LY 2.] 1. By parcels or portions; in detail, item by item.

† 1589 *Pasquin Lett.* II. 339 Following opposith, parcelly, dyvers and sundry manner of writyngs. 1595 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 34 An hereditary parcelly followeth.

2. In part, partly; *parcelly gilt* = PARCEL-GILT.

1505 in *Inner. Archæol. Coll.* XLI. 27, 4 shankes of silver parcelly gilt.

Parsally, obs. form of PARSLEY.

† **Parcel-maker** (pā·səlˌmēkəɹ). *Obs. exc. Hist.* In *pl.* Two officers in the Exchequer, who formerly made the parcels of the auditors' accounts, in which they charged these with everything they had levied for the use of the Sovereign during their period of office, delivering the same to the auditors to make up their accounts therewith.

1620 in MUNDAY *Chaucer.* 1640 C. THOMAS *Cyprid. Knott.* 311 The duties lately reserved by the parcell makers for Sheriffs...to encourage bailiffs (bona fac., *Exchequer*, 1661). 1808 SIR T. FARMER *Privat. Exchq.* 100 They be *Prizer, Bonnet, & some Basket*, ; called up by themselves by the parcell makers, which be the whole Clarge of the Exchequer. 1824 J. BEAMES *Law Tracts* 3.

† **Parcelmeal,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PARCEL *sb.* + -MEAL.] By 'parcels' or portions; in small portions at a time; bit by bit, piecemeal.

1538 LAMBE *P. Pr.* A. 11. 52 Mod. ...but must have workers, To be your people for parcel meal hyghre. 1[—] CHAUCER's *Pars. T.* 1030 (Pelw. MS.) For shal otherwise be of alle pe synnes to an vnce and nowpt parcelle made (or *Camd. MS.*; *other MSS.* a parcell) to vse more and parcel more by a more mese. 1678 *Wit at Comedy Guardian* (Bod.) Let some the said C.S. parcelmeale or the worser thereof go forthwith. 1708 URSIN. *Erasm. Pan. Morie* B. 2 Which in three sort by

parcel needs, should be promulgated. 1726 St. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 64 We will...examine them parcel-meale.

Pa'rcelment. *rare.* [f. Parcel *v.* + -ment.] Division into parcels (of land).

1841 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 360 That [small holdings]... have succeeded to the Channel Islands... in every test or touch to the plan of parcelment, as to the state of nature.

Parcel post. (At first called erroneously **Parcels post.**) [f. Parcel *sb.* 7 + Post *sb.*] That branch of the postal service which undertakes the carriage and distribution of parcels.

1829 *Hansard. Woods* XIX. 393 They urge that a small parcel-post ought to be forthwith organized.] 1883 *P. O. Guide* 1 Oct. 3 Inland Parcels Post:—In order that a packet may go by Parcels Post, it must be tendered for transmission as a parcel, and should bear the words 'Parcels Post' (or up to 1 July 1882, 1 Oct. 1883 'Parcel Post').

1884 *Whitaker's Almanack* 278 *Remarkable Occurs.* 1883 August 1. New Parcel Post first in operation. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 5/1 The parcel post was recommended by Rowland Hill just sixty years ago. It was proposed to Parliament with success by Mr. Fawcett twenty years ago, and came into force in 1883.

Parcelye, obs. form of Parsley.

† **Pa'rcen,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. repr. an AF. **parcener*, for OF. *parçonner*—L. (type **parti(t)iōnare* to divide.] *trans.* To divide among parceners.

c1541 St. Monteagle *Acts & Mem.* (1962) 121 Be it, that such estates, entire or parcened, might lawfully be by Female Succession.

Parcenary (pɑ:rsĭnări). *Law.* Also 7 -ein-. [A. AF. *parcenarie* = OF. *parçonnerie*, *perçonnerie*, etc. (med.L. type **partitionaria*), f. *parçonnier*: see -ery, -ary.] Joint heirship: = Coparcenary 1.

1518-1687 Littleton *Tenures* xxiii. (1556) 10 b, Les motes gisent touts temps in remembrance en parcenarie & occupier en common lees parcelles.] 1542 transl. *Ib.* 11 b, The other may holde the remanant in parcenary and occupy in common without partycion. 1628 Prideaux, *Parcener-ie*, in Common-law, is a holding of Land, by two, or more per (indivis), or by Joynt-Tenants, otherwise called Coparceny. 1822 Jarman *Conveyancing* Wks. 1829 I. 43 I proposed to abolish the law of primogeniture, and to make real estate descendible in parcenary to the sons of his.

† **Pa'rcenel,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3 parsenal. [Corruption of Parcener.] A sharer, partaker. Hence † **Pa'rcenel** *v.*, to share, partake.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lx. 9 comon, Be rightwisnes of god, in the which all righwisnes ere parsenal [v. r. parcinel] *Ibid.* lxxiii. 8 Be we ayres & parcynels to be kinde of heven. *Ibid.* cxvi. 5 Jerusalem pe wikked is made as cite whas parsenalyngis (Vulg. *participatio*) of it is it wikk. This is Jerusalem ... as cite in ours degree of lestnes and unryt, and parsenal of gostis maddenes. 1438 *Mir. Alexander* (O. Illum. Ch.) 94 Braith be & he Sybil parsenalis & lordis be.

Parcener (pɑ:rsĭnəɹ). Forms: 3–4 parceiner, 4 parcener, -einer, -ener, -ener(e, -oener, -oenar, -oyner, -oier, persener, 4–5 parcenere, parcenyere, 5 -enare, 4– parcener. [n. AF. *parcener* = OF. *parçonnier*, *partonnier*, *paronnier*, etc. = med.L. *partitionārius*, for *partitionārius*, f. *partītiōn-em*, in OF. *parçon*, Partition: see -ER 2.]

† **1.** One who shares, or has a part in, something with another or others: a partner; a sharer, partaker. *Obs.* In *gen.* sense.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6705 And ich myn ok of engelond be hi parceiner. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10905 (Cott.) O alle pan es he parsoner (Fairf. parcyner). *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) Ne we ben nat parceneres of Resons. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. *Thomas* 132 Ar pai now Parseneris of Ireland lyfe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 152 pei ben parceneris of pis grete synne. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Secrees of Old Philosoph.* (Gibbs MS.) Destroyes pat is kynge wikkide, he parteyne or parcenere of pat grete synne he worthe a sympleis. 1611 Bp. Montagu *Diatribe* 178 To divide betwixt Partners, or Parceners.

2. *Law.* One who shares equally with another or others in the inheritance of an estate from a common ancestor; a coheir: = Coparcener.

1292 Britton iv. 10. § 13 Mes nul parcener ne ra leun ne large heaud a prere si nom a tant, quanne parcener. 1689 Nicholas 71, But no parcener or his heirs shall sever their p except to the eldest parcener.] 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 61 b, And if there be two daughters to whom the land descendeth, then they be called two parceners. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xii. (1739) 68 It usually ensued all, both Sons and Daughters, as Parteners. 1683 Jeffreys in 1 Ld. Raym. 1. 1 Whether had been hitherto a single Lordship between 3 partitions, each of the parceners looking very indirectly upon the rest.

† **Pa'rcenry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Erroneous form of Parcenary.] Apportionment, division.

1580 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 61 This part was to Achmon by wyfed parcenry lotted.

Parcere, -cere, -ceyre, obs. ff. Perceive.

Parch (pɑ:ɹtʃ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 perch, parche, 6 partch, 7 pearch, 4– parch. [Etymol. since *c* 1400; origin unknown. See note below.]

I. *trans.* To dry by exposure to great heat; to roast or toast slightly (corn, peas, and the like); 'to burn slightly and superficially' (J.). (The subject is usually a person.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxiii. (Bodl. MS.) K. 203 b/1 Sumtyme, yet *parpe* him not. Ones when he was parboned and parched & rosted he was not brennyd pe werse of purgynge & of opilacyngis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Perchyn, or drye, *Torreo*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 To perche, or drye, *torreo*. 1552 Turner *Herbal* i. 87 b/1, Chestnuttes ... be dryed, or perched, or dryed. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 57 To make the meales stiffe, and tough, they must be parched before the fire. 1600 Holland *Pliny* xviii. 182, After they have pounded them all well, they blend them together and grind them to a grain. 1693 tr. *T. B. Rozière Hist. Hôtels* 115 The Goodness of Coffee chiefly consists in an exact way of Parching and managing the Berries. 1833 Irving *Footprints*, xi. (Bry), none the less of it in the morn... Methy Bess, then parch it. 1900 *Daily News* 3 May 5/4 Parching the corn, as is done in some parts of Scotland.

2. To dry to extremity, to make hot and dry; to 'scorch'; said esp. of the action of the sun's heat, or of fever or thirst.

1552 W. Wetherie *Epistle Faultes* 1 ii. 30 The earth being more parched by the heate of the sonne, ... ceased to bring further encrease. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 97 The Sunne parcheth him. *Ibid.* P 98 There parcheth them. 1640 *Diocese Gov. Penit. vis.* 59 Parish'd are the Flowres, and dying in the Field. 1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 128 To hinder the... extream Heats of Summer from parching them up. 1875 W. S. Haydon *Lone-aged. Worlds* iii. I am parched with thirst.

b. *transf.* To dry, shrivel, or wither with cold.

1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 97 Parcheth, *adurit*, *facit calere*, *adurit etiam frigore*. *Ibid.* P 98 They suffer themselues to be bitten, or parched in the cold lether, *perurgent* ouselues *in alas, in mordēs vel a perurente*. 1587 Mirror *P. C.* v. 102 The parching Air Bates from, and cold pesterys it: effect of Ice. 1733 Swinton *Triumph of Wisdom* 6 Who ...bids the storm Of the bleak winter parch his shivering form. 1888 Swinburne in 19th Cent. XXIII. 320 The live woods feel not the frost's flakes parch.

3. *trans.* To become very dry and hot; to shrivel up with heat.

1530 Palsgr. 622/1, I parche by heate of the sonne, *je me fyre...je me rostys*. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. Ch. 1. 320 We were behind parch in Affrica Sonne. 1726 P. Browne *Trewisa* 280 Were coffee still never parch'd in this wife. 1804 Gentl. *Pract. Edito* 16 The grass never parches upon those downs. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xx. (1878) 280 He would never parch with thirst.

Philol. Koch suggested the identity of *parch* with OF. *percher*, *perchier*, now *percher*. Pickford (note to F. *percer*, to pierce, 'Phonologically this would be possible, but the difficulties involved in respect of the chronology and sense seem insuperable, esp. when the history of Parch is considered. A more plausible conjecture would see in it a repr. of L. *perrōdere* to dry thoroughly (cf. obs. F. *perroder* (Godef.)) but here also the historical and other difficulties appear to be too great.)

Parch, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of parching or the condition of being parched.

1674 Mrs. Warriner *Wife Clean* 45, I'le The seasons had not gone...only the parch and the thaw were over. 1900 E. Phillpotts *Purple & Proper* 21 A June sun, by the long road and the north, With the chirk, chirk, chirking, and the parch.

Parchable (pɑ:ɹtʃăbl'), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. Parch *v.* + -able.] Capable of being parched.

1812 Cobbett, *Advertise...* burnable, parchable.

Parchance, obs. form of Perchance.

Parched (pɑ:ɹtʃt, pɑ:ɹtʃĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Parch *v.* + -ed.]

1. Dried by exposure to great heat; roasted: said esp. of the effect of the sun upon farinaceous substances.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Perchyd, as pesyn, or benys, *Torrefactus*. 1530 Palsgr. 622/1 Pese, *pois*. 1552 Huloet, Parched pease or beanes, *Torrefactum*. 1562 Turner *Herbal* ii. 93 The parched or burned grasse ... called in Northumberland cockles. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 213 The Hens in eating taste like parched Pigs. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1751/4 Fine Coffee-Powder, from 20 to 22 p. per Pound, or the Parched Berries at the same rate. 1840 Emerson *Lect., Man Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 295 Parched corn, some 70-day that I may have some fuel to my dinner on Sunday, is a luxurious.

2. Deprived of natural moisture, by the sun's heat, fever, etc.; dried up; 'scorched': see Parch *v.* 2.

1552 Huloet, Parched with heate, or thirste, *exhydatus*. 1580 Fenne *Gouar.* 1 Ser. wks. 6 His ... chat whistle the parched places in the wilderness. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. iv. 20 To make his bleake winter time my parched Spring, And cherish me with cold. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 53 ¶ 2 A parched Soil and a burning Climate. 1823 C. Brooke *Ghosts* viii. As good to me are the seeds sent to the parched wayfarer.

Hence **Parchedly** (pɑ:ɹtʃĕdli), *adv.*; **Pa'rchedness.**

1398 Trevisa *Barthol. De P. R.* xviii. xxxiii. (Bodl. MS.) K. 203 b/1 Sumtyme, yet *parpe* him not. Ones when he was parboned and parched & rosted he was not brennyd pe werse of purgynge & of opilacyngis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Perchyn, or drye, *Torreo*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 To perche, or drye, *torreo*. 1552 Turner *Herbal* i. 87 b/1, Chestnuttes ... be dryed, or perched, or dryed. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 57 To make the meales stiffe, and tough, they must be parched before the fire. 1600 Holland *Pliny* xviii. 182, After they have pounded them all well, they blend them together and grind them to a grain. 1693 tr. *T. B. Rozière Hist. Hôtels* 115 The Goodness of Coffee chiefly consists in an exact way of Parching and managing the Berries. 1833 Irving *Footprints*, xi. (Bry), none the less of it in the morn... Methy Bess, then parch it. 1900 *Daily News* 3 May 5/4 Parching the corn, as is done in some parts of Scotland.

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3. *intr

or parchment only. 1829 D'Israeli tr. *N. Nicolas's Rec. Country* v. xvii, The heavier skins were labelled as 'parchments,' or 'young leavers' according to their value. 1883 *Cassell's Encyc. Mag. Aug. 568/1* The 'parchment', as it is called, is sewn up in small bags and dispatched by hansom cabs to the nearest railway station. 1893 *Kew Bulletin* No. 76. 109 The husk or parchment protects the (coffee) bean from atmospheric influences which affect the colour.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* or *as adj.* Made of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parchment; also, existing only on parchment, i.e. in writing.

1393 Statute *Bench. III.* ca. 1. 84 England...is now tuned in writs, deeds, Will Inky Idioms, and extinct Parchment bonds. 1879 E. Peacock in *Archæol. Mill. Illust.* MSS. Camb. II. 331 The parchment deed I delivered to Mr. Park. 1880 J. Maskell *Const. Opin.* (1899) 230 Its officers cannot be considered by parchment originations. 1886 G. B. Shaw *King v. Bells*, etc. v. i. 24 A book of pity overspread his parchment features.

b. *Comb.* Instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *parchment-covered, -faced, -like, -skinned, -spread* adjs.; **parchment-beaver,** name for beaver skins taken in summer after the hair has been shed; 'dry beaver' or 'dry castor'; **parchment-coffee,** the coffee-bean while still enclosed in its husk: cf. sense 3; **parchment-glue,** a glue made from parchment cuttings; **parchment-maker,** a maker of parchment; **parchment-paper,** a tough, translucent, glossy kind of paper resembling parchment, made by soaking ordinary unsized paper in dilute sulphuric acid; **parchment skin** = *parchment-glue*; **parchment-skin,** a piece of parchment: also *fig.*; also, a disease of the skin in which it becomes dry and rough so as to resemble parchment. Also PARCHMENT-LACE.

1580 Peignot *Hist. Quad.* II. 388 'Parchment Beaver, betweene the lowne side resemblies it. 1829 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Castor*, Beaver skins are distinguished by the name of coat beaver and parchment beaver, by traders. 1884 in Webster. 1894 J. M. Wilson *Coffee* 62 The bean next being what is known as "parchment" coffee. 1799 *Ch. Smith Laboratory* I. 20 Then, with "parchment-glue, only a little a more. 1884 Brown & Sharp *St. Mary's Pharm.* 231 The remarkable white "parchment-like" skin of the Dorkings. 1849 J. Hutchinson *in Arch. Surg.* X. Descr. Plate xvii, It was quite impossible to pinch the skin up anywhere, so as to make more than a parchment-like... 1483 *Cursor Mundi* 4163 Inne the "parchemyn maner writte nu a skyre of gaderskyn. 1869 D. Rankin *Hard. Mill.* xxxii 8 *Ch. Ch. Chyde Mast.* (1881) p. 108, Gloves and Parchmin more rabbits. 1891 in *Educ. Lond. News* (1894) 3 Aug. 2/2/3 *Chron. of Pengelly Parchment Maker.* 1880 Harrison *in Ord's Stat. Acts* (ed. 3) III. 408, I have carefully examined the new material, called vegetable parchment, or "parchment paper." 1893 Cassell *in Talbot's Cim. Diagn.* 1. 101. 18 Spread it a thin layer on a parchment-paper dressing. 1778 [H. Dimsdale] *Handbook to Arts*, 411 It is better to employ the gloves in the "parchment size. 13... *Minor Poems St. Vernon MS.* 201/358 He wer so fiers til pat he was, Wer his "parchemyn skin was so nesh. 1892 H. Kingsley *G. Hamilton* (1901) 83/2 Used right, old law, old parchment skin, old deer per cent. 1893 *Stf. Sec. Lex.-Parchment skin*, see Xeroderma. 1893 Chesterton *New World* I. 205 A dried-up looking "parchment-skinned attorney. Mythol. Rhetor. 1847 Ellis Cook *Nurse of a Household* 61 The "parchment-spread backboard.

Parchment, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] = Parchmentize 2. To Parchmentize *pple.*, see quot., and cf. *parchment skin* (Parchment *sb.* 4 b).

1893 *Stf. Sec. Lex., Parchmented*, ... applied to a hard, tough condition of the skin in certain diseases. 1899 *Daily N. Monthly-rose*, The stem is parchmented, and the sap-channels is wrinkled and thread-like.

Parchmentarian. *nonce-wd.* Applied to a book bound in parchment.

1818 *Scourge Lett.* (1878) II. 28 The parchmentarians have all been robbed and scrubbed. *Ibid.* 63 Brackets in my quiz...suppose the parchmentarians.

† **Parchmenter.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 parche-, perchy-, 5–6 perch(e)-; 5 -mynor(e, -menor, -munter, 6 -mentier. [a. OF. *parcheminier* (13th c. in Hall.-Darm.), in med.L. *pergamentarius*, *-inerius*.] A maker or seller of parchment. (In quot. 1576, a maker of parchment-lace; cf. Parchmentize.)

1419 in *Wardr. Mynt. Introd.* 20 Parchemyners Bokbynders, &c., *Membrane* in Wr.-Wülcker 683/24 *Hic membrarius*, a perchemynor. 1578 Gentleman *Strange Adv.* (1874) 80 When dragon dieu, he gaines by giuing day. When perchmenters, por is no fyne silke.

Parchmentize (pɑ·tʃmĕntəiz), *v.* [f. Parchment *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To convert into parchment; to make parchment-like in texture. Hence **Parchmentized** *ppl. a.*, **Parchmentizing** *vbl. sb.*

1878 *Archit. Pedagog.* (1881) 44 Sulphuric acid parchmentizes paper when it is immersed in it,...that is, renders it tough and of close texture. 1889 J. Swan *in Nature* 20 Aug. 391 A carbon filament produced from parchmentized cotton thread. 1893 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 113 The...effect of the previous parchmentizing.

† **Parchment-lace.** *Obs.* A kind of lace (*Lace sb.* 5), braid, or cord, the core of which was parchment. (See Mrs. Palliser's *Hist. Lace*, ed. 1902, 37–8, and quots. there given.)

1542–3 *Privy Purse Exp. Princ. Mary* (1831) 91, 6 yeyes of Silver wherof one of gold w^ parchmente lace. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (Brit. Bk.) 15 Of cut a yard, as I believe, And layd upon with parchment lyne without. *c* 1645 R. Heaven *Mock-Beggar Hall in Roxb. Ball.* (1874) II. 132 No gold, nor silver parchment lace Was worne but by our nobles. [1678–9 *Wardrobe Acc. Chas. II* (In Palliser (1902 36) 1758 pink) ounces of argentine pergamineer (sic) lace.] 1900 Mrs. F. W. Jackson & R. Jackson *Dict. Lace* (s.v. The parchment lace, as it was called ... when silk, gold or silver thread was twisted over the thin strips of parchment or cardboard which formed the main form of the design. 1900 H. Jouvenel & Alice Dryden *Palliser's Hist. Lace* 36.

Parchmenty (pɑ·tʃmĕnti), *a.* [f. Parchment *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of parchment.

1898 W. B. Cornevin *Mercure* I. 338 The wings are usually of parchmenty consistence. 1899 F. H. Lyman *Land to-day* 107, I look back with a shudder upon the number of parchmenty sandwiches which I ate. 1889 G. Greene *Mother World* II. 4. 18 Parchmenty cheek and lack-lustre eyes.

† **Parchy** (pɑ·tʃi), *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Irreg. f. Parch *v.* + -y.] Dried up, parched.

1598 *Arch. Mag.* 136 When showers show'rs refresh the parchy ground.

Parcial, etc., obs. form of Partial, etc.

Parcidentate, *a. Zool.* [f. L. *parcus* sparing + Dentate.] Having few teeth or tooth-like processes.

1850 *in Cent. Dict.*

† **Parcel-logue.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *parcilŏcutium* speaking sparingly, f. *parcus* sparing + *loqui* to speak.] (See quot.)

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Parcilogue* (*parcilŏquium*), a sparing or slippery speech. 1658 Phillips, *Parcilogue*, a modification in words, a speaking little.

Parcimonious, -ously, etc. Parsimonious, -ously.

Parcinary, -iner, obs. ff. Parcenary, -ener.

† **Parcity.** *Obs.* Also 6 -eyte, -eitie. [ad. L. *parcitās* sparingness, f. *parc-us* sparing: see -ity.] Sparingness, frugality; scantiness, smallness.

1529 Barclay *Ship of Fools* Argt. 1874 I. 17 *As* were in the passyng of the wyt wyl nother use. 1536 *Pilgr. Perfect.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Three moued vertues, imbecyte... abstynence, sylence, & chaaste parcite or sparyngnes. 1600 Vernon *Vis Excis* viii. 177 If they shall at any time exceed ... they must make amends with a following parcity. 1658 Phillips, *Parcity*, thrift, sparingness, frugality.

Parclose (pɑ·klōz), **perclose** (pɑ·klōz), *sb.* Forms: a. 4–6 parclos, (3 -closs, -klos); 5 perclos, -cloos; *fl.* 4–7. 5 parclose, (6 -closse, 7 -choose, 9 pare-); 5–8 perclose, (6 -cloose). [ME. *parclos*, *parclose*, a. OF. *parclos* m., *parclose* fem., pa.pple. of *parclore* (see next) used subst.]

† **1.** Close, conclusion (esp. of a sentence, discourse, or writing). *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems St. Vernon MS.* 81/13 Now þis schal ben be perclose, Nv more to speken of þis prose. 1600 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 377 Omitting the particulars of King Harolds aspyrers...the Perclouse was, that by his Sword he would maintaine his Soueraigne. 1643 Quarles *Sol. Recond.* vii. 97 Let the Perclose of her thoughts be this, To study what Man was, and what Man is. 1671 F. Phillips *Regr. Nissus*, 174 The perclose of that Law.

2. A partition, screen, or railing, serving to enclose or shut off a space in a building; *esp.* (now only) a screen or railing in a church enclosing an altar, a tomb, etc., or separating a chapel, etc. from the main body of the church.

c 1440 *Lond. Prov. Sk.* 1026 That made affit a parclos That ys closyn this fair werk yon. *c* 1440 Honorius *Sp. Eccl. Prem.* 1052 Byfornn here was per but a parclos Of lewde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parclose, *pergulum*. 1502 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 314 For making of a parclose in the Shrowdere Bath. 1523 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* 140 My body to be buryed...before the rode within the new parclosen. 1535 Paynne 251/1 Pavilon to garre two comens, *separacion*. 1611 Florio, *Parcorso*, a rale or parclose of timber wherein something is closed. 1867 Rossetti *in* Troxe *Earlier Diar. Arnold*, &c. Soc. 91. I, 103 The nave is separated from the town by a parclose of three bays.

† **3.** An enclosed space, enclosure, cloister, closet; *esp.* one in a building, separated from the main part by a screen or railing. *Obs.*

1442–4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 394 For...ij Scrowls de iij parclosse Regis et Regine. 1508 *Ibid.* II. 444 A doore fyxt the perclose there. 1523 Lp. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxxvi. 460 The other Englyshemen were on the fields, and the Constable myght in his perclose. 1531 in Mackenzie & Ross *Cumberland* (1870) 50 A fayre perclose of wood, wherein morning and evening prayse shall be read.

4. *Her.* (*parclose*). See quot.

1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. (Supp., *Par close, or Demi-parclose*, is that part of the quarter that is backed and paned. [*Parclose* = 'linlose-hede', an illegib. *Lodge's Wardrobe*, in an MS. extr. founded on F. *parclose* timber-boards: see Linlet.]

Parclose, *v.* [ad. OF. *parclore*, pa. pple. *parclos*, *-close*, L. *per-*, L. *per-* through, thoroughly, quite + *claud-ere*: see Close.]

† **1.** To bring to a close, close, conclude. *Obs.*

1620 Guillim *Heraldry* iv. xvi. (1660) 239, I purpose...so to parclose this Treatise. 1641 Bond in *Somers Papers* (1812) II. 180 Reader Curteis...this they perceiued all accepted with me for the same. 1667 *Chronicle MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 52 Orders to satisfy...your petitioner the remaining £100, after perclosing their works.

2. *trans.* To enclose; to fence in or shut off with a parclose (see prec. 2). *rare.*

1597 Shakespeare *Descr. Lucr.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) VI. 30 The towne was not parclosed either with ditch or wall. 1837 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 123 The necessary is parclosed, the organ standing on its north side.

Parcoure, Parcullis, obs. ff. Parker, Portcullis.

Parcy *in dl-use phrase* : see Perdie *sb.*

Parcyal, Parcyl, obs. var. Partial, Parsley.

Pard[1] (pɑd). Also 4 **parde**, (5 **parde**). [a. OF. *pard*, *part*, *parde*, ad. L. *pard-us* (male) panther, a. Gr. πάρδος (later formation from πάρδαλις fem.), panther, leopard, or ounce, an Eastern word; cf. Pers. پلنگ *palang* panther.] A panther or leopard. (Now only an archaic or poetic name.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11892 Lene yode bere wib bulk, And parcles wib be dragges did. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* v. 6 A parde wakynge on the citees of hem. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxiii. (1495) 634 The parde vseth not his clawes, but the pacience lurk more white speches. 1600 Shakes. *A. Y. L.* ii. 7. 146 Then, a Soldier, Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the Pard. 1693 W. Mather *Young Gunner's Guide* Introd. Diff. xxiv. 240 An ounce, or a...Dogg bitten by a Pard. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xi. 616 Swallow, and hound a sportful pard beneath. 1807 J. F. Vernon *Travel Mistakes* (L. 304 Hear the fierce monosyllable part sound'd (by Buck) Rhe Knave Cub *Nightingale* in, I will fly to thee, Not chastised by Bunches and his pards.

b. *Comb.* 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxxii, A pard-like Spirit beautiful and swift.

Pard[2] (pɑd). *slang*, chiefly *U.S.* [Abbreviation of *partner*, Partner.] A partner, mate.

1859 'Mark Twain' *Roughing It* (1900) II. vi. 32 He was the ballast-man in the mountains, (pard.) 1889 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 91 Here's success, pard! 1889 A. A. Hayes *Pardon's Range* 300 Don't go back on your old pard.

Pard, obs. f. Part; obs. f. *parrel*, pa. t. of Pare *v.*

Pardа, pardah, var. spellings of Purdah.

† **Pardal.** *Obs.* Also -ale. [ad. L. *pardalis* a female panther, a. Gr. πάρδαλις fem. a panther; cf. obs. F. *pardalide* (Godef.): see Pard[1].] Another name for the panther or leopard; more commonly identified with the leopard when this was supposed to be distinct from the panther.

1555 Eden *tr. Cortés's N. Hist.* 6 b, Great numbers of horses of the Lyons, and Pardales named in engre. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 18 The spotted Panther, and the fouled Pard, The Pardale swift, and the Tigre cruell. 1594 Blundeville *Exerc.* v. ix. (1638) 521 Spotted with many spots, as is the Pardale or Leopard. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 84 They are common to the Pardal.

b. In L. form **pardalis.**

1887 Dutton *Mind & P.* iii. 160 The Pardalis [*sic*] add. Pardalis] repulsed.

Pardalote (pɑ·dălōt). *Ornith.* [ad. mod. Zool. L. *Pardalotus*, a. Gr. πεφαλωτός spotted like a pard, f. πάρδαλις Pard.] A bird of the Australian genus *Pardalotus*, consisting of small birds allied to the flycatchers.

1838 J. Gould *Birds Australia* II. 31 *Pardalotus punctatus*, Yellow-spotted Pardalote. *Ibid.* 36 *Pardalotus rubricatus*, Gould. Red-lored Pardalote.

† **Parda'o.** *E. Ind. Obs.* Forms: 6 pardaw, perdao, 7 pardawo, poodaw, -au, pardai, pardais, 6–7 pardao, (9 pardo). [Pg. *pardao*, ad. 15th c. Western Indian form *pardāu*, ultimately =-like, *prāūjā* splendour, majesty (Yule).] A coin circulating in Goa, worth at the end of the 16th c. about 4*s.* 6*d.*, but afterwards diminishing in value to 2*s.*; used also as a money of account.

1580 N. Lancaster *in Cavendish's Voy. E. Ind.* 2 In 1577 his ready money there was found two hundred thousand Pardaos. 1598 W. Phillips *tr. Linschoten* I. (1885) II. 200 Every Quintall standeth them in twelve Pardaos. 1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 523 A burden of tin...allowed one hundred and fifty thousand Pardaos. 1623 H. Cogan *tr. Pinto's Trav.* iv. 5 Two hundred Pardaos, which are worth three shillings and nine pence a piece of our money. 1662 J. Davies *in Mandelslo's Trav.* 102 Six Tangkas make a Pardao. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pardo*, a money of account of Goa...of 4 or 5 tangas, and worth about 2*s.* 6*d.*

Pardo, pardoe : see Pardie.

Pardod (pɑ·dĕd), *a.* [f. Pard[1] + -ed[2].] Spotted like a pard.

1826 J. Grahame *Birds Sacr.* 39 How prettily, upon his pardod breast, The virgin contrasted their snows. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 2. 103 Gazelles...with their long pardod and striped skins.

[**Pardelum,** a little pard (Wycliff *Dout.* xiv. 5); an error; see s.v. Camelion.]

Pardemystour : see Pardoner.

† **Pardesane** (pɑ·dĕsē). *Obs.* [F., 'a man's overcoat', sb. use of *par-dessus* adv., 'overabove'.] A name for a kind of lady's cloak, worn *c* 1830–50.

1830 *Harper's Mag.* I. 573 Pardesane of pink glace silk...edged with a narrow silk fringe. 1832 *Mag. Fash. Lond. Mag.* IV. 1972/2 The pardesane is composed of black moiré silk, trimmed with narrow velvet.

Pardie (pɑ·dī), **perdie** (pɑ·dī), *int. or adv. arch.* Forms: a. (3 par dieu), 4–6 pardie, (5 pardieu), 5– pardie, 7–9 pardi, (9 par dy, 6 pardye, 6, 9 pardy, 9 pardieu). *B.* 4–8 perde, (5 perdieu, 6 perdy). [a. OF. *par di* (13th c.), mod. *pardieu* (also collog. *pardi*), by God.] A form of oath: = 'By God!'; hence as an asseveration: Verily, certainly, assuredly, indeed.

a. *c* 1290 *Becket* 1048 In S. Esay *Lay.* I. 264 Pul par dieu, nout a fale. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipm. Prol.* 10 A good man was hem I lane yeerdeel ben Thise monkes (we nat myswe nat parfay) to pryde, nouht wyl han vpon oure cowle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Cotigrac* 168 The beste le myrre, pardie. *c* 1550 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* (1867) 61 Ye shal ye palmer no lie spare May chaunce thynkenge like *pardie*. 1632 Warwickshire

Polyc. ii. 10. I pardi demanding how they could take such an oath ... they answered, 1552 Huloet *Nathery* iv. E, Pardie ! Sir, your most humble servant. 1892 Yeamans *and Pain, Napoleon* iii. 66 Not their death ! of some above, *pardi*. 1842 Tennyson *Day Dream, Revival* iv, 'Pardy' renewed the king, 'but still thy jokes are somewhat stiff or so.' 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* v. 4, But, pardon, be ... known all the Nerdins by eyes]

B. 1575 Bannatyne *Journ'l.* 345 But how that suir is tuik, pardie, I trow ba-and the vorse be. 1901-03 Maurice *Arthur* i. xxxvii. Pardi! a twelve-month will be worse gone. 1908 Ussher, etc. *Sermon. Mar.* John xiii. 11) A place perilye amendable. 1 1590 Bells *K. Johan* (Camden) 81 Spyrance of Sweyrard: my very name is par don. 1600 Shaks. *Hen. iv*, ii. 3 Pat it the King (for so the Cassalie, Why then belike he likes it not pardie. 1746 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* i. xxi, Not to move on, pardie, in all they can. 1858 Kingsley *Lost King* 30 There's Tyrrel as sure as I, pardie.

Pardine (pā·dəin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pard-us* Pard1 + -ine1.] Of or pertaining to the pard.

1892-93 Wood *Nineteen Rod. Mist.* i. 180 The Mottled Cat partakes more of the proverbial pardine spotted character.

Pardo: see Pardao.

Pardon (pā·dən, pā·rd'n), *sb.*1 Forms: 3-4 pardun, pardun, 3- pardon; also 4 perdune, 4-5 per-, pardone, 4-6 perdon; par-, pardun, -o, 5 pardown, -e. [ME. a. OF. *perdun, pardun, pardon* = Pr. *perdo*, Cat. *perdó*, Sp. *perdon*, Pg. *perdão*, It. *perdono*, med.L. *perdonum*, f. *perdonare*, late L. *perdônâre* (see next), assimilated in form to *donum* gift.] *gen.* The act of pardoning or fact of being pardoned; forgiveness.

†**1.** Remission of something due, as a payment of any kind, a debt, tax, fine, or penalty. *Obs.*

1300 Gower *Conf.* I. 111 Thei...His grace schulden go to selle And *pardoun* of the hath bowthe. 1322 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 241/2 To rese the peyne or penyen of Mas or of hem or Suffolk... withouten eny pardon. 1399 *Ibid.* 346/2 If eny suche persone...accept or take eny pardon of you, of the said Schirifs. 1461 *Ibid.* 490/1 Graunten, Rafsed, assoiled, discharged and pardoned of Fourfeytures. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 62 § 4. His moore gracious pardonne and release of the said fyrste fruites and tenthes.

†**b.** Remission of sentence, granting of mercy, sparing. [So in F.] *Obs. rare.*

1550 W. Waterman *Fardle Facions* iii. viii. 176 Without pardon, they kille him, and make a feaste with him.

2. The passing over of an offence without punishment; the overlooking of an offence and treatment of the offender as if it had not been committed; forgiveness (but often more formal than this, and coloured by sense 4).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1068, I am enarius wit all treson þat I will not to hat pardon. c 1400 Henry *Wallace* v. 903 Pardown he nat off the regreid ladie. 1552 Stockton *P. C.* (J. c. 68. of Thurrhoe I cappe crave pardon, till I there have leave. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* ii. 1.273 Let me ask my sister pardon. 1646 Chamber *Delights of Muses* 109 Speak Her pardon of her ignorance: only break Thy silence ! speech. 1704 Hearne *Rem. Eng.* (1862) I. 253 [Richard] entered pardon for his offences, and offered to purchase forgiveness by any atonement. 1875 J. F. Hueffer *Provc. Poetry*, xv. 47 Pardon, or forgiveness, is an act or feeling which frees the wrong-doer from the resentment of an offended person, or from outward penalty. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* vi. 184 To invoke Pardon for great transgressions.

b. *Theol.* Forgiveness of sins.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11006 Jn assuacialun O rein, but bought vs al pardon. c 1400 Pecock *R. Cleric.* 627 Of his ore he him pardoneth. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii. 70. 10 Hir, with offrandis and ob devote prayne, That weil we sald perhaps and pace requier. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xvii. (1738) 140 Our Saviour has made our purchasing the offences that others commit against us, the occasion upon which we may request pardon from God. 1792 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. 2,312 A Pardon bought with Blood ! 1836 J. Collier *Chr. Advocate*, Notes (1837) 320 Pardon supposes law and sin.

3. *Eccl.* = Indulgence 3 a, b.

c 1290 *Sel.Pr.* 120 In *S. Engr. Leg.* I. 176 Je prays yif alle pardon þei habben written gre, þei were neuer in Engelonde wrench pardon nere. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10814 (Gött.) Pe quarw wip his sarnin [wont] sprin be frild, ofdrenkin Of pardon, leue, pardun, dreme] for to mene his parin. 1390 Gower *Pr. Conc.* 3906 Of pardon in purgatorie avellen, *Alle* I said. 1580 Lambe *Pr. Pol. R.* (1731) 298 And yet pardon for poor parishioners a-borne. c 1580 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 321 He bishop of Rome...selleb pees to grete pardon to hem vpenly Godelic leuyb. 1582 Cotton *Reynard* (Arb.) 23, I grete ye been alle pardon of her penaunce and other all Deye synnes. 1586 Drayton, *Elizabeth to Conway* 1 b, Lamenting that the ignorance people, should be so be abused as to put the whole trust of their salvation in pardons. 1840 tr. *D'Aubigné's Hist. Ref.* pref. 31 b, 1563 The pardons was blessed to drop the price of his pardon into the chest.

4. A church festival at which indulgence is granted; the festival of the patron saint.

1472 Rauf. Rotten *Contract Dialog* 1 The Jubyles & pardon ...as the holy Apostolik hayst Jamee in Spayne. c 1483 Caxton *Golafine* 48/26 The procession of conventes The parish of every chirche shall be at the begynnyng of euensong. c 1538 Coverdale (Plimpton Coven. Mus. (N.Y.-Pub.) I. 209 [Of the Wed] passe to Sweterdrich...and their reuerth unto the Monkes house pardyan. 1840 T. A. Trollope *Summer Holidays* II. 300 Many of these are situated in villages where Pardons are held. 1854 Jerrold *Heiress* v. 69 To-day was the village 'Pardon'...and the whole population were assembled in the church to celebrate it.

5. *Law.* A remission, either free or conditional, of the legal consequences of crime; an act of grace on the part of the proper authority in a state, releasing an individual from the punishment imposed by sentence or that is due according to law.

General pardon, a pardon for offences generally, or for those committed by a number of persons not named individually.

1348 *Act 2 Edw. III*, c. 2 De ceux que chantent de pardons ont este al lupiement grantees toutes ces heures, des homicides, etc.] 1430 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 404/1 Your Lettres of pardon under your grete Seale. 1472 *Ibid.* VI. 52/1 Lettres of pleine bulle, of Pardon generall & special. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., T. Cade* xviii, With generale pardon for my men bulle gyue. 1601 E. Sharpe in *Consuetudo* 304 Offering to all such as were in the Hand a generall pardon in his Majesties behalfe, if they would yeeld. 1803 Brown. *Mem. for M.* iv. ii. 72, I hope it is more pardon, or rapporter For the most gentle Claudio. 1822 *Collection of Statutes* 292 (notes 42 Eliz.), A generall pardon with many exceptions, as followeth. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) VI. iv. 353 The farmers and officers of the customs ... were afterwards glad to compound for a pardon by paying a fine of 120,000 pounds. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 338 He might have flattered himself...with the hopes of a pardon. 1819 Thomas *Jarrold's Lane Dict.* s.v., A Pardon, if pleaded, must be entered by its name the broad seal: except a Statute Pardon, or what amounts thereto.

6. The document conveying a pardon: **a.** in sense 3; **b.** in sense 4.

a. c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 687 His wiste [bag] bifore hym in his lappe Bret ful of pardon comen from Rome al hoot. 1540-1 Bishop of Lincoln *Lament.* (1834) 100 Their pardons, and other of their trompery, hath been bought and sold in Lombard streets. 1867 Milton *P. L.* xi. 492 Thus might ye see...Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls, The sport of Winds. b. 1803 Grant. *Mem. for M.* ii. iv. 132 Signe me a present pardon for my brother. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. xxii. 231 The king sent him a full pardon for his past offences.

C. (In weakened sense, from 2.) The excusing of a fault or what the speaker politely treats as one; courteous forbearance or indulgence; allowance; excuse; acquittance of blame. Often in phrases of polite apology, esp. in *I beg your pardon*, a courteous form of expressing dissent or contradiction, = 'Excuse me'; e.g. 'I beg your pardon, it was not so'; and interrogatively = 'I do not catch what you say', or ' what you mean'.

1598 Fenner *Pleas. Pompe to Pardon* I have asked for my pardon. 1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* ii. iii. 163 Yet, under both your pardons, I'd rather have a chicken. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* iv. 1, Wife. [Holding] 1 ne'r's Captain, I beg your pardon: you will not make me an ombre? 1806-7 J. Fenimore *Marriage Hour*, I. 68 (1826) vii. 66/2), Excuse me in vain to beg a present; attention addressed to you; and after repeatedly saying 'I beg your pardon, Sir ; &c. ; still you hearing him. 1873 Canon's *Yeo. the Landregist.* vii, 'I beg your pardon?' said Alice. 'It isn't respectable to beg', said the King. 'I only meant that I didn't understand', said Alice.

†**b.** Leave, permission. *Obs.*

1598 Shakes. *Merry Wives, Fasc. Addy* xxvii. 84 Then have pardon to speake for thy wife. 1600 Shakes. *Meas. iv.* iii. 48, I shall first asking your Pardon thereunto) present thy Oratorie of my...reuerie. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 61 Sir, by Mr Lord Maior, Aldermen ; accordinge My grounde save withall : whereon I begg'd His pardon for reuerie.

†**c.** Allowance for defect, toleration. *Obs.*

1607-12 Bacon *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 222 Nor youth can be counted, but by parties and by considering the youth, as to make 1700 the complexion. a 1630 Wotton *Surv. Educ.* Rp. Dod. A slight Pamphlet, of the same the Elements of Arithmetic...hath been entertained with some pardon among my Friends.

†**7.** 'A plea in law by which land was claimed under a gift spatial' (*Edinb Plimpton Corr.*). *Obs.*

1487-90 *Plimpton Corr.* (Camden) 31 Each your pardon & my lefyer, & send them both. *Ibid.* 146 They have made search in the Exchequer for the pardon that was gotten. 1500 *Ibid.* 159, I shal for your maistership a your name a Pardon for Wode-hurst lands alsoe Maunsfeld in Shirwood ; by which pleo ye shaned the land by tenour of my master, your father.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 5), as *pardon-bull, -monger, -office, -seller*; †**pardon-beads** = pardoner beads : see Pardon *v.* 4 ; **pardon-bell**, a name for the angelus-bell (because special pardons were formerly granted to those who on hearing it recited the angelus correctly) ; **pardon-chair**, a ecclesiastical ; **pardon-screen**, a screen round or in front of a confessional ; **pardon-stall**, a stall from which pardons are read, or in which confessions are heard (Lee *Glos. Liturg. Terms* 1877).

1508 *Will of R. Congreve* (Somerset Hse), A pair of "pardon beades. 1538 Bp. *Salisbury Injunct.* in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1679) III. ii. 101 That the bell called the "Pardon, or Ave Bell,...be not hereafter in any parte of any thinge any more rung. 1870 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* iii. 61 The Pardon Bell was silenced by Shorton, Bishop of Sarum, in 1556. 1598 Chron. *Antichrist* 74 The "pardon bulls which they offer to sell for large money to men. 1550 Pore *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 91/1 The resemblance and image of those two "pardonmongers, whether we remember the gulf and gain the simple people. 1870-9 Wylie *Hist. Protestant.* (1892) 237 The whole population of the place... had come out to welcome the great pardon-monger. 1880 Fuller. *Eighth Mt. Hist.* 200 Gods bathhouse...is so to weare that "pardonchaire from whence we fetch our discharges. 1893 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. i. 10 Priests and "pardoners [pardonneurs].

†**Pardon,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [app. corr. of a native name.] The wine obtained from a species of palm on the Guinea Coast, app. *Raphia vinifera*, the wine from which is called by P. Barbosa *Voyage of Gambra and Guinea*, I. 57) *Sindrão*. Hence **Pardon-tree, -wine.**

1705 Bosman *Guinea* 206 The third sort is drawn at Axim...*Abidean, Assin*...and goes by the name of *Pardon*. *Ibid.* 266 The Pardon-Trees grow like the Cocoa-nut, though on a much thinner Stalk. *Ibid.* 201, 238 Their Drink Water and Pardon-Wine.

Pardon (pā·dən, pā·rd'n), *v.* Also 3 **pardune, -doune, perdoun**, 6 **pardon.** [a. OF. *pardoner, perdoner* (11th c.), F. *pardonner* = Pr., Sp. *perdonar*, Pg. *perdoar*, It. *perdonare*, late L. *perdônâre* (Carolingian Capit.) to grant, concede, remit, condone, indulge, f. L. *per-* through + *dônâre* to present, give, perh. after OHG. *fergeban*, Forgive.]

†**1.** *trans.* To remit or condone (something due, a duty, obligation, debt, fine, or penalty). Sometimes with indirect (dative) obj. of the person. *Obs.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 428/1 That the Bailiffs ...shewyng to pardon in maner of duty that longeth to the said Commune. c 1489 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 10 The king pardoned the thy disarying and hastying, but thyn bed wedis he mayde of noon heerbelle. 1547 Gardiner in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1679) II. ii. 183, I am by reason already condemned to die, which sentence no man can pardon. 1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 324, I pardon thee thy life before thou aske it. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vi. 107. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iii. xxv. (1840) 184 Who had their lives pardoned on condition to disarm the city. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* ii. 35 The King cannot pardon nor release the repealing of a Statute or Ordinance, in any such like publique charges.

2. To remit the penalty of (an offence); to pass over (an offence or offender) without punishment or blame ; to forgive.

Pardon is a more formal term than *forgive*, being that used in legal language ; also often in theology.

a. With the offence as *obj.* : sometimes with the offender as *indirect obj.*, or governed by *to*.

c 1280 *Custom Manner of Speech* 1, 47 Pardone thayne. (*he forbe of your sone.* 1332-3 *Act 11 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 2 No persone...shall have eny power...to pardon or remitte eny treason...or eny bandes of Misdoyngs, whan so eny they be...but that the Kinges Highnesse...shall have the hole and sole power and auctorite thereof. 1600 *How to choose good Wife* 1 iii. In Hall, Dodsley IX. 30 On my knee I beg Your mercy and will pardon me her death. 1611 Bible, *Ezekiel* xviii. 22 Transgressions that they have committed, they shall be forgiven them. 1704 Hearne *Rem. Eng.* (1862) I. 265 Pardon me, and kill me not, and so may God pardon thee.

b. With the offender as *obj.*

c 1450 *Jet Grace* (Roxb.) 239 And he pardoned Gwendolen that Of al the wronge herein hem twen. 1490 Mary Pardon to Lett. I. 215 The Duke of Suffolk is pardoned,...and is to the Kynge gode grace. 1535 *Pardon Lett. E.* 292 My master, whom, him for his mercy pardoned. 1589 *Custom Fables of Æsop* 11. 2, I prayse that that thow wyll pardoune me of thoffence that I have done to the. c 1533 in Bannatyne Manu. Lyndsay, 208, I bidde you quit. & pardon you of all quyk yll will. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* v. 18 In this thing the Lord pardon thy servant. 1747 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 103 Pardon you ! said he, What ! when you don't repent ? 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) I. vi. 301 Then the Parliament...had it in their power to pardon. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni*, Bks. I. In Pardon me, and kill me not, and so may God pardon thee.

c. *absol.* To grant pardon or forgiveness.

c 1440 *Gest. de la Tour* (1868) 158 But for no amendement, she wolde not pardone. 1611 Bible *Jos.* iv. 7 Hee will abundantly pardon.

d. To put away by pardon. (*nonce-use.*)

1875 J. F. Hueffer *Provc. Poetry*, xv. 48 We cannot pardon away a wound or forgive away a disease.

3. To make courteous allowance for; to excuse :

a. a fact or action.

1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 I beseche you to pardon my boldnes. 1609 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 136 Ladie, youthe pardon my groom bringing you? 1748 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 134 Pardon my impudence. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) VI. 403 You will be pleased to pardon my infirmity. 1849 Tennyson *Princess* v. 269 My youthful musing harshness, pardon it.

b. a person ; formerly esp. in asking to be excused from doing something (now almost *me* : see Excuse v. 7).

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 98 To pardone me of my vnlo wrytyng. 1550 Pole *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1555/1 Her graces Cooke answereth, my Lord, I will never coffer any stranger to come. ... He (Lord Chancellor) sayd they should. But p' Cooke said, his Lordship should pardon him for that matter. 1599 Shakes. *Much Ado* v. i. 291 *Bene.* Will you not tell me who told you so? *Beat.* No, you shall pardon me. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 142 *Duke.* What I prefixed might be the cause? *Luc.* No, pardon; 'Tis a secret must be lock'd within the teeth and the lippes. 1784 Fanny Farren in Wks. 1795 I. 330 My hand ! what, is a poet knotted, kissed, and neglected ? You must pardon me, Sir. 1798 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) IV. 89 Pardon me from dwelling so long on this sad theme. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 46 Men who had been so long...oppressed might have been pardoned if they had ungodly misused the first opportunity of obtaining...revenge.

†**4.** *Eccl.* To deliver (heads) so that pardon or indulgence for sins was attached to their use. *Obs.*

1504 *Will of R. Hardyng* (Somerset Hse), Soule 6s. pardoned at the time. 1523 Hutton *Rolls. Rome* Wks. (1564) 32b/2, To all good christen people disposed to visit our Ladyes pewter...to any of these beades, the which have pardoned at the holye place of Sinoo, also have xxv thousande yeres of pardon.

Hence **Pardoned** *ppl. a.*; **Pardoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1535 Pardon. 1911 *Pardoning, pardonnance.* 1547 Abbott *Serv.* 1. *Good* iv. fol. 27, (1848) 10, All things which they had were called holy, holy water, holy pardons, holy pardoned

bonds. 1608 Surfin. Survey. II. x. 329 That solid and substantial Comfort ... which Pardoning grants ... for the most part, never gives. 1632 Lithgow Pilgr. Eal. (1637) II. 107 One of the strongest against him, being a pardoned robber. 1708 Short P. M. Parish 228, Then thyself shalt preach up the pardoning of heretics. 1896 Academy 27 Dec. 500/1 Erik-seven,...whose immortal incapacity of staunton wins for them at least a pardoning respect.

Pardonable (pā'dŏnăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *pardonnable* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pardonner*: see PARDON *v.* and -ABLE.] That can be pardoned or forgiven, admitting of pardon; excusable.

a. Said of an offence.

1528 Utall, etc. Erasm. *Par. Mark* iii. 29 Erroure and blyndenesse are pardonable. 1532 *Acrostic Spect.* No. 382 ¶ (Touch little liberalities ... are should ... impute to us pardonable blindnesses). 1800 *Med. Trad.* III. 362 It is a very pardonable error. 1898 Tennyson *Harold* iv. 1, Of all the lies that ever men have told, Thine is the pardonablest.

b. Of an offender (or his condition). Now *rare*.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1656) III. 118 The Indian women are more pardonable than the French. 1809 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* (1828) III. 22, I dare say your daughter is pardonable. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* vii. (1862) 196 To bring the culprit to a less confusion, and so to put him to a pardonable shame.

Hence **Pa·rdonableness**; **Pa·rdonably** *adv.*

a 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 48 This difficulty of using this manner, [and so pardonableness of erring]. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 1. 23 The Dryden absurdity ...less much more pardonably than ... Mr. Hobbes would have sent to spring up into existence out of the ground. 1870 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 132 Our thoughts pardonably concentrated themselves on the ... question of food. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 23 Aug. 544/2 A consideration of that neighbour's pardonableness.

† **Pa·rdonance.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [a. OF. *pardonance* (12th c.), -*anse* (Godef.), f. *pardonner* to pardon: see -ANCE.] Pardoning; a pardon.

1423 *Pilgr. Lewde Clarkes* 2 *manie* (1869) 40 This present pardonance is my yelt.

Pardonee (pădănē'). [f. PARDON *v.* + -EE.] One who is pardoned; the recipient of a pardon.

1892 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pardoner (pā'dŏnəɹ). Now only *Hist.* Also 4–6 pardon-. [3 perdeu-]. 3 -ere, 5–6 -ere, -eir, -er. [In AF. *pardiner*; F. *pardonneur* (Palsgr.).] f. PARDON *v.* + -ER[2] = cf. *gardener* also obs. F. *pardonnaire* in Rabelais.] A person licensed to sell papal pardons or indulgences.

1382 Lonel. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 63 Ipse poculeth a parchoun, & he a penit were. *c* 1386 Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 134 Pore comoth a pardoner with stollen bulle & false writtis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 670 With hym ther was a gentil *Pardoner*... That streit was comen fro the court of Rome. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Lyeng of pardoners. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* i. 120 A peralus pardoner, And preichit peralus. 1536 *Procedure, St. Allyn's Gov.* (1883) 128 Light persons called pardoners and sellers of indulgences. 1672 R. Wild *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 13 The old Pardoner will never get Peter-pence enough here to buy him a pair of breeches. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. 13 ¶ 18 The Complaints which the Faithful made of the Pardoners. 1808 Scott *Marm.* i. xx. Or pardoner or travelling priest.

Pa·rdoner[2]. [f. PARDON *v.* + -ER[1] 2: cf. F. *pardonneur*.] One who pardons or forgives.

1561 Filler in *Confer.* w. (1564) N. Be present as a pardoner of our offence. 1615 Thompson *Circ. Ribbes* 288 An injury forgiven is forgotten by him that did it, and the friendship continues as the repenter, and to the honest and comfort of the pardoner. 1866 Miss Mulock *Noble Life* xxii. 200/1[Mo] who is at once the Judge and the Pardoner of sinners.

† **Pardonister.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 pardonystre, -ster, pardonystour. [ME. *pardonistre*, app. repr. an Anglo Fr. **pardonistre*, by-form of **pardonist*: see -IST.] = PARDONER[1].

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Ik pardonystour & pronostikour. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 78, I shewe thee tresore the pardonystre, that reasse ye fast alwaie. 1408 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) viii. xxx. 306/1 Herke the person & the pardonystre be besyde to rustyrynge.

Pardonless (pā'dŏnlĕs), *a.* [f. PARDON *sb.* + -LESS.] Without pardon; unpardonable.

1587 Digby *Mornay, Arts Prudric* B iij b, He ... By sees (though ofte to purpose). 1630 Hayward *Eliz.* Lincoln Wks. 1874 V. 108 My example might in my servants breed no contagement to be offend...which were pardonless. 1887 J. H. Rose tr. *Pingel's Attempt* 63 If that offence be pardonless, then cast The living in you male.

† **Pa·rdonous,** *a. Obs.*, nonce-wd. [f. PARDON *sb.* + -OUS.] Abounding in pardon.

1600 Macclesfield *Triumphs* Pat. *I* 24 Thy Pardons are too pardonous, and thy Indulgences have too much indulgence.

Pardricha, -yche, obs. ff. PARTRIDGE.

Pardure, -durable, obs. ff. PERDURE, -ABLE.

Pardy(e : see PARDIE.

† **Pare,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. PARE *v.*]

1. That which is pared off; the paring or parings collectively.

c 1440 *Two Cookery-bks.* 30 Take a pare of Appyes, & do a-way be coryo, & be pare.

2. A piece of turf, a sod.

1851 *St. Brad's Fun. Verses* on *Calvin* in Fuller *Abel Redev.* 389 How happens it that this in Calvins straits, To lye under this little, unknowne pare? Is not this he who living did appeare, Usurping Romes continued dread and feare?

Pare (pēə), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 payre, 6 paire, 7–8 pair. [a. F. *paire* to pegeon, urtic, dress, etc., 'alias, to pare the hoofe of a horse' (Cotgr.) :—L. *parāre* to make fit or ready: see PREPARE.]

1. † 1. *trans.* To get ready, to prepare; to adorn, deck out. *Obs.*

1390 [see PARING *vbl. sb.* 1]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4016 Quere it is kouel was done or he dragon it drapet come with fethis, Forrel & Farrell at his pay, pikkid & taknelid, *a* 1440 *Voc. ap. in Three Treatises* (Surtees) II. 12 Ornare to pare or garnysche clothes, and to do to make, cosse to pare the bodi, body. 1847 Mormons' Doctrine, To Pare, to make ready.

† 2. To form, shape (or ? to cut). *Obs.*

?a. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1408 Lyfte loggen hevy-mes & an hole corven, Payed out of gappe & gryntyl of glubbe Ingrobbe. *Ibid.* 1548 A fust forbynde in wynne, Payed on pe pauyl, purtrayed bryȝte. 13.. *Cant. & Gr. Knt.* See Payed one of peasen purely pik nowed.

II. 3. To trim by cutting off projecting, irregular, or superficial parts; to cut close to the edge so as to make even or neat; to cut away the outer edge or outside of (something), *e.g.* the skin or rind of (a fruit), in thin layers, slices, or flakes.

a 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 245 Bred [he] pared and schaun, Vnnethel hadde at ese. *c* 1305 *St. Lag. Ielande* xxxvii. (*Statistical copy*) To paȝen ase ofte N ic were. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* v. 243 To wey pese with a peis, and pare be heuiest. *c* 1460 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 1. 2 Ech large a hoor he moulding of the oxe nakes; They pare vp fete, and lightly after gete His delues seed. *c* 1530 H. Rawlins *Bk. Nurture* (1577) b, Salate pare, & Vese hastie cheese, your supper pardie. 1530 Palsgr. 550/1 Paryng yenone to pare a horsehoofe with. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Cepam* (1584) 230/2, A knyfe full...sufficiently hardened, and set a-lil edges, payed ouppe. 1606 Middleton *Anything for Quiet Life* iv. 1, What a rascall wretch was I to pare my nails to-day? a Friday. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2124/3 Stolen ... about 330 of the best Kine, some ready paired. 1789 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 213 Take some pippins, pare, core, and boil them. 1862 Macleay *Hist. Eng.* xxx. IV. 630 The practice of paring down money...was for too lucrative to be so checked.

b. Thence *to pare to the quick*, to cut away the epidermis, or other superficial part, so close as to reach the 'live' or sensitive parts: to pare so as to hurt; Also *fig.* So *to pare the claw to mare*.

1538 Elyot, *Exinanire* ad vilum, to pare to the quicke, to touche the quicke to a quare. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 2 Great loue to cause chil pare me. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* Tr. *Bill.* (1865) 92, I warrant you, Readie that all things to the quick be will not pare. 1683 Tryon tr. *Mene's Colapur* (1688) 24 Where, to some Base Mechanic, they pare to the Quick. 1708 Swift *Sacheer. Test* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 134 His claws pared to the quick. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Rivella Fault. World* (1727) 49 The prevailing mode of letting the paring and longitudity to the very quick. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* 1st. ed. I. 430 The sods ...proceeds as once to pare the ears out to the quick, till the blood starts'.

c. To prune by cutting off superfluous shoots (obs.); to reduce the thickness of (a hedge, etc.).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxiii. (Bodl. MS.) II. 224 b/1 The apple tree wexith barayne but he be pared and lechede. 1598 Shakespeare *Merry W.* I. i. 8 Ile hit his pates, he pares, he cuts, he trimmeth round Th' ewe grass boundes of a faithful ground. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Parsonage* iv., When thou dost...watch thy hedge but prune and pare, For a bushell town never bridled ten. 1884 *Act 46 & 47 Vict.* c. 51 § 2 It shall be lawful ... to cut, grub, or pare the said hedge.

4. To slice off the turf or other vegetation covering the surface of the ground. a. with the ground or land as object; esp. in phr. *pare and burn*, to cut the turf to the depth of two or three inches, and burn it, in order to use the ashes as manure, as is done in clearing-up or burn-beating.

1550 Pilkton, 6541/1 He hath pared his grounds, he lobeth to have saffron thereby. 1562 Stevens *Tr. Dunedy* IV. xxxii. The...expence of paring and burning and tyeing to the Ox-mouth. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* VIII. 40 Seruantes were pared and burned to 1579. 1600 Gilby, *Parce High.* 14 in *Libr. Eliz. Knaust., Hush.* III, When the autumn plaine begin to fall, which is about the ninth yeare, the land is pared, and burned, and sowen to tuttiga.

b. with the turf as obj. (cf. 6).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 20 They use into their Fields such Turues pared from the grounde. 1704 *Phil. Trans. & Coll.* x. *Burning*, With a Breast-plow to pare off the Turf. 1846 in J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* 1st. ed. II. 281 The eyots of inclosed ground to be pared off the grassy sward or surface of the land, with an instrument called a breaghagh, ...the turf...pared off being burnt.

5. To reduce (a thing) by cutting or shaving away; hence, to reduce or diminish little by little; to bring *down* in size or amount. Also *absol.*

1530 Palsgr. 700/2, I shaue, I pare away any thing by litelyes portions. 1643 Milton *Divorce* ii. xx. Wks. (1851) 124 We never leave subduing and cauelling till we have streitn'd and par'd that liberall path into a narrow edge to walk in, between a precipice of unnecessary mischief on either side. 1721 Bradley *Fam. Dictionary* s. Ley and Tweed's smooth measure, Which gently, and daintily, Pare down the Rent by linen. 1805 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 18 They pare down the wretched souls to what is below gaol allowance. 1884 Bowen *Logic* iii. 57 To pare down the complexity and redundance of detailed expression.

6. To cut, shave, or thrust off or away (an outer border, surface, rind, or skin, a projection); formerly also, any part on the outside of something).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 50 Pare the Affrike chaued leyes [Regnier] to a newip tree...and payede of his ye feldes. *c* 1400 *Lanfr. Cirurg.* 68 b, 1 pare he pared her clothes al aboute. That ai here tethe fellen owte. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 122 Now is to repare Romeyne alle & dyspreson of to pare. 14.. *Sir Perec.* 1917 (1849) 68, My Hulth the helme he can pare: Thay myght nere se his hede bare. 1550 Pilkton, 6541/1 Pare your coat anony, *pareth le cymaire de vostre cotte.* 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* v. i. Wks. (1874) III. 20 Whose head was by Minerues axe par'd off. 1688 Holme's *Armoury* (*Cruyd. Name wkbk.* 238 Let them pare away that peppering rinde. 1787 Worlds *Spect. Wash.* 122 Where with infinite, their hills should be pared off. 1852 Maclellan *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 623 To grant a half-crown...after paying a peppercorn of about four lb. 1880 *Manch. Weekly Times* Suppl. 30 June 4/1 The edges are pared off by the old-fashioned bushelsider' plough.

b. *fig.* To cut off or remove.

1549 Convocation, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* ii. 71, Not leaue for a litle piece asyde of the custodi upon pared corners. *c* 1600 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 301 Conditions and Articles might be added and pared at the Pleasure of their Friends. 1849 Jas. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 25, I was diligent to remarke such doctrines, and to pare off the mistakes. *a* 1887 Runnor *Sirens.* Wks. 1708 I. 32 Paring away the largest sum of wealth. 1883 Saxon Thomas *Bird. Homeopath* 32, I did not see how it was possible for me to pare and prune off any more of our expenses.

c. To make or form by paring or cutting away.

1598 J. Pedder *Cyder* 1, or those homie-bearing combs (for every Tree the type bringes, paring away wastes to the tenth circle). 1703 Warren *True Awareness* (ed. 2) 122 To pare away with a sharp Chisel a place for the Mitre.

Hence **Pared** (pēəd, *foot.* pēərĕd), *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Pared, as bonnes, *decortatus*. *a* 1500 *Sir Isumbras* 1. 47 in *Ballads Bk.* (1868) 39 Of a horn of pared bonde. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* iv. 16, Ay Not the pared nayle will be forgo. 1862 Macleay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 643 Huge heaps of pared and defaced crowns and shillings.

† **Pare,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Shortened from *compare*.] *trans.* To 'compare', adduce *as* comparison.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xlv. (1869) 124 For I have pared of oile, and fat roote be parrage to me.

Pare, obs. form of Pain *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], Peak.

Parea, obs. form of Paresis.

Pareable (pēə'rĕăb'l), *a.* [f. PARE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be pared or cut off.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* ii. iv. 160 The yuel...is pareable and kuttable away.

§ **Pareccrisis** (pārĕkrī'sĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PARA-[1] 5 + Gr. *ἔκκρισις* secretion. In mod.F. *parecrise*.] Imperfect or disordered secretion.

1897 in Hoyer *Expos. Lex.*

Parechie, -chion, obs. forms of Parhelion.

† **Pare·drial.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *παρέδρια* a sitting beside + -AL: cf. next.] = next.

1650 Osiris *Magastrom.* 170 He had a devil his paredrial or assessor.

‖ **Pare·drus.** *Obs. rare.* [late and mod.L., a. Gr. *παρέδρος* sitting beside, one who sits beside, an assessor, f. *παρά-* beside + *ἕδρα* seat.] One who sits beside; a familiar spirit.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Isagoge*, Wks., Ambitions he had towards, entered *Parædri*, who sat in consultation with him. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* II. (1642) 281 Witches... having Familiar Spirits, Paredros, Assessors to...them.

† **Paregal, peregal,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 perigal, -egal, (parigal(la, -ingale, peryngal, perayngalle), 5–8 peregall, 6 -egale, 7 -egal. *b.* 4 perigal(e, 4–7 peregal(l, 5–6 -egalle, (5 perengale, peringall), 6 perigall, (perregal). [a. OF. *parigal, paringal, perigal, perigal* (12th c. in Godef.):—L. (type **parigualis*-um, f. *pari-* through, thoroughly + *æqualis* Equal. Britton, III. xx. § 4, has the dauric. sb. *perigalle*. With *peringale*, cf. *nightingale* from OE. *nihtgala*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Fully equal; equal (esp. in power, rank, value, or the like).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 276 (Cott.) He dos it for he es no wall aw were Parigal (Gött. perlingale) til him or pere. *Ibid.* 2016 Pof he wold or. Ibid. in Gode parele pelingale, Pe parere or noght perigale. *c* 1325 Chronicle, *Tregelles* v. 740 His here ay wip pe Frenis ased wip pe Inwis Brod, peregal to shame fro pat tyme wane. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Govt. Lordsh.* 64 Alexander, lerge by asent tuelue seruis heigh, and to seruis peregalle. *c* 1440 *Merlin* 283 That lordis were peregall. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. xiv. 30 Sybyllenus was alyk seruis peregale. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 22 Although in degree they were not peregall with these great lordes. 1858 *Froude, Forum* § 274. 65 All goodly but, by years, all Peregall.

b. Adequate; adapted, qualified, worthy.

14.. Romance *Alexander Lincy* 2 Wha cff. E. V. L.) III. 2. 2616, No pudying is, pat may be peregall. *c* 1580 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) 62, as Wald God pat I war peirgall, Vnder pat redoret zone to reid!

¶ 2. *catachr.* Equal to any other; of the highest rank or standing.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 233 Our noble Elizabeth, prince peregall, paramount and peerapte. 1618 *An Aleyborne unanswerable parasonnet*, peregall [*edge* I. *Jones Stonehi. Disiens.* 66 Peregall].

B. *sb.* One who is fully equal to another in some respect; an equal, peer, match.

c 1390 *Florence's Tale* 130 That haldeth or may his peregall. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* v. 51 Pere peregal of youre power to youre persones. 14.. *Sir Perec.* 1914 (1818. B.) At home y am his peregalle [*Ff.* peregal]. In hys centre y am his pere. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. xiv. 102 Nor no diuine or the ad hoss, sayeth, To be her peregall hermonbery. *a* 1533 Lyndesay *Treasyd* 23 Darnyg my tyme, I had no peregal. 1600 Middleton *Mad. & Bad.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 72 *Zeal.* How lik'st thou my suite? *Cath.* All, beyond all, so peregall.

‖ **Paregmenon.** *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *παρήγμενον* derived, variant of perf. pple. pass. of *παράγειν* to lead aside, change.] (See quot.)

1658 Phillips (ed. 2) *Paregoresses*... in Rhetorick, [a 2 Figure in which one words *mis*-term'd, which are desired rest of another, as *Discretion, Discretion*.

Paregoric (parigǫ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **para-**. [ad. late L. *paregoric-us*, a. Gr. παρηγορικ-ός encouraging, soothing, f. παρήγορος encouraging, soothing, f. παρα- PARA-1 beside, on the side of + -αγορος in sense 'speaking', f. ἀγορά assembly of the people; cf. ἀγορεύειν to speak in the assembly. Ie. F. *paregorique*.]

A. adj. Of medicines: Assuaging pain, soothing.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 190 The fury of the blood is restrained... by a paregorick draught of Diacodium. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 213 It has several in... both purgative and cordial. 1785 T. Cogan tr. *Med. Commerc.* II. 18, I directed a paregoric draught to be taken at night.

b. spec. *Paregoric elixir*, a compounded tincture of opium, flavoured with aniseed and benzoic acid.

Formerly, also, the unrectified tincture of opium (*Dutch paregoric elixir*): see Dutch *Dom. Med.* ed. 1740, App. 698.

1735 Stare tr. *Mead's Med. Precepts* v. 123 Of all these (the laudanums) I know no better medicine than the paregoric elixir. 1747 Munro *Explan. Lat., Paregoric Elixir*, name for the *Tinctura opii camphorata*, or English paregoric elixir, to distinguish it from the *Tinctura opii acetosa*, which was formerly also called paregoric elixir. 1859 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* A medicine to assuage pain, an anodyne.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Anodynes*... are sometimes also called Paregorics. 1780 Geary tr. *Pilt. Trans.* LXX. 102 Taking only a paregoric at night. 1813 *Mrs. Tuke Discourse* I. 56 This acted like a paregoric for a little time.

b. *spec.*, in the British Pharmacopœia = *Paregoric elixir*: see A. b.

1809 tr. von Hoven's *Cycl. Med.* I. 237 The above mentioned mixture of paregoric and wine of opium. 1869 'F. Anstey' *Vice Versâ* xiv. 182, I never will paregoric to children. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 5/5 In the third regular of the British Pharmacopœia, issued in November, 1885, the Council drew attention to a perfectly noble to their intention of paregoric—such paregoric. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 124 We endeavour... to relieve cough, particularly at night, by paregoric and other anodynes.

† **Paregorical**, *a.* Obs. [See -ICAL.] = prec. A.

1687 Trotter *Bosse's Disp.* 123 Bosse uses Paregorical; as Imbibing. 1689 R. W. *Robert Fabricius* 66 Diaphoretical and Paregorical Medicines.

† **Parail**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 paraille, -elle, -eylle, parelle, parail, parayl, -le, -lle, 6 parayll, 7 parell. [a. F. *parail* adj. and sb., like, equal (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *parell*, Sp. *parejo*, It. *parecchio* 'equal, even, like' (Florio) :—late pop.L. **paricul-us* dim. of *par* equal.]

A. adj. Equal.

1450-81 Mirour *Saluacioun* v. 8, Vnto yow is ouer lyke or parrylle in Cryste[n]dom. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.*, Who is he that is founde parayll or lyke to thys auenture. 1600 C. Fitzgeffrey *Christ's Pass.* 1. lxxxiii, Was never night of parell lyke.

B. *sb.* **a.** Equality. **b.** A mate, fellow, companion. **c.** An equal, a match.

a 1350 *Kat. de la Tour* (1868) 61 The bilimid for to haue parelle to God. c 1460 J. Rowland *Sk. Norture* 349 Seldome yeares gyuelle to manel skille to be knowe. c 1475 *Ipomydon*, etc., in *Sheldon's Wks.* (1845) II. 198 Whan parrell myne thou myght not fynde. 1512 *Welfare in Thynne Pierce Plow.* (1818) III. 25 He no knowe his parayl in goodnesse of vnderstandyng. 1638 Sir Thos. Taylor *Serm. Amends Complexion Tr.* 7 We shall scarcely finde out more than a *paraell* for S. James and S. John the Euangelist of our Text.

Parail, obs. form of PARAEL.

Parairo (pǎlē·rō). [mod. Pg. *parreira* vine trained against a wall; whence *parreira branca* wild climbing vine, the name given to the Brazilian plant.] A drug made of the root of a Brazilian shrub, used in disorders of the urinary passages. Originally understood to be the root of the climbing shrub *Cissampelos Pareira* or 'Velvet-leaf'; the *pareira branca* of the Portuguese, whence the name; now said to be that of a different shrub, *Chondrodendron tomentosum*; the 'Velvet-leaf' being distinguished by some as *Spurious Pareira*. (The fact is that, historically, the latter is the *real* pareira, the source of pharmacy being a misnomer.)

1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 363 The *Pareira Brava* is a Root, which comes to us from Brasil by the way of Lisbon. 1808 Marcet *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 310 Pareira Brava is a climbing shrub indigenous to Brasil. 1880 Garrod & Rutter *Mat. Med.* 167 Pareira is a tonic only, like calumba, but scarcely now used as such; it is thought to act as a diuretic. 1887 Maisch *Pereira* 16 *Adv.* 314 *Pareira brava* is sometimes *Pareira*; Velvet-leaf or spurious Pareira.

Pareis, Pareiss, obs. ff. PARIS, PARIS.

† **Parel, parail**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 parail, -aille, 4-5 -alle, -ayl(e, 5 -ayll, -eylle, 6 parraille, 6-7 parrell, -el, parell, -ell. [Aphetic form of ME. *aparail*, APPAREL, q. v.]

1. Preparation, equipment: = APPAREL *sb.* 1.

c 1300 *Land Cokaygne* 80, I schal come on suche gamyn That... Of his gamyn schal he be ryche. c 1440 *Gen. & Exod.* 2210 Wo schal come on suche parayle That... Of his gamyn schal he be ryche. c 1450 *Merl.* 2177 Thanne the Maistir that knowyth the parail...bis maiere to assaile.

2. A body of troops: = ARRAY *sb.* 4.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5804 Kyng Richard wente, with his peeple, To Messyne. The Messyns they assone rysde. 1320-50 *Alex. & Dind.* 1758 [I] bringe, Much parayl of the comynalte And parell of the Realme...In aid of gowne nor siddins to bye Swyche vengeaunce.

3. Apparatus, outfit, furniture, tackle: = APPAREL *sb.* 4, 5.

c 1440 *Chron. Vilod.* 448 De chapelle...or elle be parelle de longelis berne. 14.. in *Trevelyan's Fr.* (1848) 104 Or of lue bed was thes any peeple of gold or sylke. 1532 in *Wyrcester Wills* (1826) 120 All the parell belongyn to the plowe.

b. Clothing, array, attire: = APPAREL *sb.* 3.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 298 For his gaye parailles and pelure[s]es wodes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxii. 152 In be parail of a pilgrim. c 1400 (Rolls) on 1680. Moch whyte parayle, yn cyrtes I rede, Was here parayle. c 1547 Boorde *Introd. fr.* 330 A shining parel...of Tirius purple. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 14 Fling all his old parell after him.

4. Ornament, decoration: = APPAREL *sb.* 7, 7 b; cf. PARURE 1.

1396 *Inv. Ch. Canob Verbeh.*, etc. (Surtees) 158 Two albes and parailles [MS. *frameworke*] parcelmele of pruspurpre. 1534 *Lanthon Chartular. Ant.* (Cotton) 58 Item, for parrelle the albe, xiid. 1658 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1320/1 Inside..., one piece of...Cloth...marked in the Parel, TO B.

5. A chimney-piece, mantelpiece.

1530-3 in Earley *Mist. Tenure London* (1870) I. App. iv. 1. xxix, The setting of ...the new parelle in ely. 1570-6 same ...set'g parell' v. fire in wydow. 1591 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 557/2 (Duerhol) Panells of stone for chimneys. 1645 Parker *Cibus. Medici.* (ed. 4) *Parrell*, a chimney-piece; A set of dressings or ornaments for a fireplace.

6. A preparation of eggs, etc. put into wine to refine it (see quots.).

1591 Pory *Newfound.* xv. 66 Which parrell for the most part is one night with cause there (the wines) to fine. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Parrell*, Whites of Eggs, Bay-Salt, Milk and Cowslip-Water beat together, and poured into a Vessel of Wine...in order to Fine it. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 14 They make a Parell of burnt'd Alum, Bay-Salt, and Cowslip Water.

7. *Naut.* See PARREL.

† **Pa'rel, parail**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 parayle, 4-5 parail, 5 parael, parrail, -aille, parell, parelle, parrel, 6 parall, 7 parell. [Aphetic form of ME. *aparail, -ayle*, APPAREL *v.*, q. v.]

1. *trans.* To prepare, get ready, put in order: = APPAREL *v.* 1.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 480 Pe dere kyng...Hade parrelid him a priuate bote. *Ibid.* 3813 (Addit.) He parrelis [*Dubl.* apparelid] him a priuate out of presence & office.

2. To give a 'parel' to (one): see PARG. 5.

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* iv. iv. (1668) 117 Parel it with six Eggs, yolks and all, one handful of bay salt, and a pint of conduit water to every parel.

2. To clothe, dress, array, attire: = APPAREL *v.* 5.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1390 Al be segge is parayled and pamed to cheruche. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 170 Ac vnacustomed mettes with fyen [*Huds.*: And parailed lyes fyes here prouyse. 14.. *Tretevse of Fruitetrese* 316 (1871) 54 Pan is lady of mighe cumm, If I be parelid nonne of price.

3. To adorn, embellish: = APPAREL *v.* 7.

a 1500 Douglas *K. Hart* i. 10, And saule be rede it parall all with fyn lasar fundyn deirly, with ryking florist flowre.

Parel, -el, obs. forms of PERIL.

† **Pare-loon**. *Gram. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. παρήλλαγμα, pl. -ματα, lit. 'something poured in beside' (f. παρα- beside + ἔγχυσις infusion), used by Eustathius in sense 2 a below; the substance of the liver, lungs, etc. being anciently supposed to be formed of blood strained through the blood-vessels and coagulated.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** The special or proper substance of a gland or other organ of the body, as the liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs, etc., as distinguished from the connective tissue or *stroma*, and from muscular tissue or *flesh* proper. (In quot. 1681 applied to the connective tissue forming the true skin, as distinguished from the nerve-fibres distributed through it.)

1657 S. Primrose *Pol. Ephesij Lac.* 123 Physitians...determine the Parenchyma of the Liver to be a certain flowing of blood, as if nothing else were there but congealed blood. 1661 Evelyn *Chron. Numism.* v. 1. 1...fear that the parenchymes of the right lobe of the lungs...is perforated. 1681 T. Gibson *Anat.* (1682) 23 The true Skin...is made up of various fibres...closely interwoven...and of a parenchymous thin film or the Intestines. 1683 W. Cowper *Hist. Lithot.* § 193 When after II. 30 An inflammation of the parenchyma, or substance of viscera. 1833 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The parenchymata of glandular organs are vascular.

b. The soft tissue composing the general substance of the body in some invertebrates, as sponges and certain worms; *spec.* the undifferentiated cell-substance or protoplasm of unicellular animals.

1665 R. Hooke *Microgr.* (ed. 2) 138 In a Sponge, the Parenchyma, or spungy, is but a kind of mucous pulp. 1678 Ball *Cupenhaver's Comp. Anat.* 108 The calcareous bodies (spicula) always lie in the connective tissue of the parenchyma. *Ibid.* 121 The body parenchyma of this sporozoit becomes differentiated. 1880 Huxley *Cant.* 9 Histology enables us to understand the structure and nature of the ultimate substance or parenchyma of the body.

2. *Bot.* Tissue consisting of cells of approximately equal length and breadth placed side by side, usually soft and succulent, and often with intercellular spaces; found in all the systems of tissues, but chiefly and typically in the fundamental or ground tissue, as in the softer parts of leaves, the pulp of fruits, the bark and pith of stems, etc.; hence sometimes used as a synonym for 'fundamental tissue'. (Distinguished from PROSENCHYMA.)

1830 Brown *Misc. Bot.* I. 71 Explosions...occur more or less frequently in the tissue of plants, from their gums and fluids...

1398 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 301 For xxxl spreits, to dyik a parelling of all the galayis. 1503 *Ibid.* III. 120, viij dosane of raschiouris to be coyte in the wchip and parelling of the cost to coy wyth. 1682 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 76 The upright Stones...stand their Angles, Areas, and a Share of parelling, compassing, fair, and perfect even to Admiration.

b. *attrib.* in **parelling staff**, a stick used by vintners in 'parelling' (see PARGE. v. 2 b).

1594 Pory *Newfound.* xv. 66 A head riche of the bigenesse of a good cudgell, ...(the Vintners call it their parelling staffe). 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 16 They add more Wine, and stir them together in a Hogshead, with a Parelling staff.

Parenayn, obs. f. TELEPHANY, kind of apple.

† **Parembole** (pǎre·mbŏlē). *Rhet.* [a. Gr. παρεμβολή insertion, interpolation, parenthesis, etc., f. παρεμ- PARA-1 2 + ἐμβολή throwing in, insertion.] A kind of parenthesis: see quot. 1753.

1658 Rhetomastix *Pretenc. Pap. Conf.* Wks. (1720) 256 In which is contain'd the Parembole or Converse of Israel before the Captivity.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl., Parembole*, Parenthesis, in rhetoric, a figure wherein something relating to the subject is inserted in the middle of a period. All the difference between the *parembole* and *parenthesis*, according to Vossius, is, that the former relates to the subject in hand, whereas the latter is foreign to it.

Parement, variant of PARAMENT *Obs.*

† **Parempto-sis**. *Rhet.* [a. Gr. παρέμπτωσις irruption, insertion, f. παρεμ- beside + ἔμπτωσις falling in, incidence.] = PARENBOLE.

1706 Phillips (Kersey), *Parempthosis* ... a Grammatical Figure when a Letter is added in the middle of a Word.] 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci. etc.*, s. v. *Parenthesis*, It is also called *parenthesis*, and is a species of parenthesis.

Parenes, obs. f. *parents*, pl. of PARENT *sb.*

‡ **Parencephalon** (pærense·fălŏn). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρεγκ- PARA-1 1 + ἐγκέφαλον, -on brain, ENCEPHALON; cf. Gr. παρεγκεφαλὶς cerebellum.] The cerebellum. Hence ‡ **Parencephalitis** (-aitis) [-ITIS], inflammation of the cerebellum; **Parence'phalocele** (-sēl) [Gr. κήλη tumour], hernia of the cerebellum.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parencephalon*, the same as the *Cerebellum*. 1708 Phillips, *Parencephalocele*. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Parencephalocele*, hernia of the cerebellum; a very rare disease. 1847 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Parencephalitis*.

Parenchym, -me (pǎre·nkim). [ad. mod. or a. F. *parenchyme* (1548 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1665 W. Simpson *Hydrol.* Chym. 69 (Instructions in the very parenchym of that...bowel. 1801 *Transactions Introd.* II. 214 Fourth herb of a light scarlet, which contains leaves... whose fibres are in the most beautiful preservation, but whose parenchyme is black and carbonized. 1833 *London Introd. Bot.* (1838) I. 87 Cellular tissue is frequently called *Parenchym*. 1880 R. C. Dudgeon in *Med. Temp. Trans.* Oct. 3 In the parenchyme of the organs.

Parenchyma (pǎre·nkimă). Pl. **parenchymata**. [a. Gr. παρέγχυμα, -ματ-, lit. 'something poured in beside' (f. παρεν- beside + ἔγχυμα infusion), used by Erasistratus in sense 1 a below; the substance of the liver, lungs, etc. being anciently supposed to be formed of blood strained through the blood-vessels and coagulated.]

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1830 Brown *Misc. Bot.* I. 71 Explosions...occur more or less frequently in the tissue of plants, from their gums and fluids...

to garbage. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* i. § 18 Next to the Cuticle (as a lining), we come to the *Parenchyma*. ... I call it the *Parenchyma*, Not that we are so exactly to confine of it, as if...it were a mere consistent Juice. For it is a finely very curiously *organiz'd*. *Ibid.* iv. § 7 The Parenchyma of the Leaf, which lies betwixt the Nerves, and...fills all up. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. i. 436 They make mistake of the parenchyma, the second bark of the black poplar. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* vii. 144 The green cellular substance, called parenchyma, which fills up all the interspaces in...leaves. 1879 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 78

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parenchyma-cell*.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 229 Kolnick *et alii*, of fat and of parenchyma-cells.

Hence **Para'nchymal**, **Parenchyma'tic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of parenchyma, parenchymatous; **Parenchymati'tis** *Path.*, inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 483/1 The bloodvessels ... remain on the 'parenchymal aspect of the mucous tunic.' 1847 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1021 Probably they are actually derived from the parenchymal layer. 1852 Buck *Hyg. Disp.* v 123 The 'parenchymatick Lipopoesis of the Liver. 1860-72 *Quain's Elem. Med.* (ed. 4) II. 300 Inflammation of the lungs, and particularly ... parenchymatic inflammation. 1899 *Medical Enquir. Lect., Parenchymatitis*.

Parenchymatous (pærĕŋkĭ·mătŏs), *a.* [f. Gr. παρέγχυμα, παγχυματ- (see prec.) + -ous.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** Consisting of or having the nature of parenchyma (sense 1); *spec.* applied to intestinal worms whose bodies are composed of solid parenchyma with no visceral cavity.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 598 Their Liver is of a dark Green, bubbling to Touch, and Parenchymatous. 1766 Cheselden *Anat.* (1778) 3 Under this kind of parenchymatous substance, was a muscular mass. 1835 Kidd *Nat. & Fam. Anim.* I. 96 The Parenchymatous intestinal worms of Cuvier. 1839-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 149/2 The abdominal viscera may be subdivided into the membranous and the parenchymatous.

b. Of or belonging to the parenchyma of an organ; occurring in or affecting the parenchyma.

1800-32 *Coop. Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 87 Parenchymatous or deep-seated inflammation...distinguished from erysipelas. 1866 *R. Water Princ. Med.* (1880) 19 The cells in inflamed parts undergo parenchymatous degeneration. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 220 Parenchymatous haemorrhages.

2. *Bot.* Consisting of, or having the nature, of parenchyma (sense 2); of or belonging to the parenchyma.

1792 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. v. 22 I. 122 The ...ligneous parts are more easily grounded than the parenchymatous parts. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 7 Cells have been divided into parenchymatous and prosenchymatous: parenchymatous being ...applied to those cells which are placed and united; and prosenchymatous to those which are attenuated, and overlap one another; ...but various transitional forms occur which render it impossible to draw ...a distinct line of demarcation between them. 1884 Bowne & Henry *De Bary's Phanerog.* 302 Narrow ligneous bundles are organized ...by broad parenchymatous medullary rays.

Hence **Parenchymatously** *adv.*

1884 *Therapeutic Gaz.* VIII. 223 The injection of tincture of iodine parenchymatously is dangerous in cases where the growth is very vascular.

Parenchyme : see Parenchym.

Parenchymella. *Zoology.* [mod.L. dim. of Parenchyma.] = Parenchymula.

1887 Metschnikoff in *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 402 There finally arose a two-layered parenchymella, which, by obliteration of the embryonic pharynx...became changed into a gastrula. *Ibid.* 410 How does the Parenchymella theory agree with the facts of embryology in general?

Parenchymous (părĕ·nkĭmŏs), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. Parenchyma + -ous.] = Parenchymatous.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (ed. 2) 182 The flesh of the body is of three sorts, Parenchymous, Glandulous, or Muscular. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* iv. § 7 The Cortical Body, or Parenchymous part of the Barque. 1706 Boerhaave in Hoyer *Mat. & Cold Bath.* 61 (1709) 380 The parenchymous substance of the Liver. 1846 Kane *R. Sc. Dublin Soc.* III. 220 (The eggs) are usually deposited in the parenchymous substance of the leaves. 1866 E. F. Wright *Comm. World* vi. 101 Among the Gymnotidæ the polypous seems to be parenchymous—that is, spongy and soft-like.

† **Parenchymula** (pærĕŋkĭ·mŭlă). *Zoology.* [mod.L., dim. of Parenchyma.] (See quot.)

1884 A. Hyatt in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1883) 331 It (hydrozoön) is a form with concentrated development, in which the gastrula appears without the parenchymula. 1888 — in *Amer. Natur.* XXII. 120 Origin of the Parenchymula as a recently discovered stage of the embryo immediately succeeding the closed blastula. A differentiated colony, like the amphibiozoön, with the cells at one end becoming better fitted to take in food, could be transformed into a parenchymula by the migration of differentiated feeding cells into the hyaline, and the parenchymula could then have been transformed into a true gastrula.

Parencosis, Parenetic: see Paræsis, etc.

Parent (pē·rĕnt), *sb.* [a. OF. *parent* (12th c. in Littré), pl. *parenz*, *parenz* (cf. Eng. pl. *parents* in 16–17th c.) = Pr. *parens*, *parenz*, Sp. *parientes*, Pg., It. *parente*:—L. *parent-em* (nom. *parens*), sb. use of old pr. pple. of *parĕre* to produce, bring forth, beget; prop. a father or mother, or by extension, an ancestor; in mod. Romanic langs. any kinsman.]

1. A person who has begotten or borne a child; a father or mother. Also *parent-in-law*, a father-in-law or mother-in-law.

c1290 *Minour Infancioun* 301 To Nazareth was thys had knave-child hire parentes leave. 1297 Shakes. *Lucr.* 1172 *Rape to Rachels Bill*, 340 In thy parents presence Haplesse infants them with all reverence. 1308 Guistun *Chron.* II. 207 He ... seized without right or title all the goodes of the myrde Duke John his parent. 1623 Bp. Hall *Contempt.*, O. T. xxxiii. 70, Children are but the pipes of their Parents to another tube. 1627 *Hawkesbeard's Plea* agst. Tithes 61 From our Ancestors, and naturall parents. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. He was not unwilling to his parents. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 235 The bequest was not made by a parent or person standing in loco parentis. 1863 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 227 No more can select his own parents. 1899 Eliz. Robinett in *Daily News* 6 May 4/2 The money still passes to her.

b. By extension (*chiefly in* L.): A progenitor, a forefather; esp. in *our first parents*, Adam and Eve.

1413 *Pilgr. Lyfe* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 102 There myght thou behelde thyre owne parentes Adam and Eue. 1592 Davies *Immort. Spir.* lxxvii. ii, God's Hand had written in the Hearts Of our First Parents all the Rules of Good. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 69 On Earth he first beheld Our two first Parents, yet the only two Of mankind. 1805 Southey *Madoc in W.* xxiv. Wint. 1858 V. 67 The glad proviso, given To our first parent, that at length his sons ... Should form one happy family of love.

c. *transf.* A person who holds the position or exercises the functions of a parent; a protector, guardian; sometimes applied to a father- or mother-in-law. *Spiritual parent*: a sponsor, godparent; also, a person to whom one owes one's spiritual life or conversion.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 In the feyth of their spirytuall parentis. 1572 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* 211 (1859) 370 The rebels do not only dishonour their prince, the parent of their country, but also do dishonour and shame their natural parents. 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 398 A goldish purple of the state. 1888 in *Charity Organ. Rev.* May 232 The 'house parents' receive their fixed salary.

† **2.** A relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. [So in Fr. and other Romanic langs.] *Obs.* or *arch.* (Common in 16th c.)

a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 130 Folis goodly the reuerensed and obeyed vche to other as louyng cosyns and parentys. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xi. 41 The thre...so right lyuyng and parent of yr goddis. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (J.) b, As brethern, and susters, or other parentes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* iv. xxvii. 143 b, Being by her own parents brought vnto...her husband. 1621 J. Reynolds *God's Revengers*, 130 How much the chiefest of his Parents to Vengeance. 1749 Regin. Heywood *Female Quix.* No. 20 (1748) II. 152 She should be enjoined with the Bowes and salutations of a revenged husband and kindred parent (her uncle). 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 263, I had many times thought of returning to Bruxelles, of throwing myself at my only surviving parent's feet, and of endeavouring to obtain her pardon.

3. Any organism (animal or plant) considered in relation to its offspring.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 182 The parent began to change her note, and steal forth another way. 1842-76 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 266 The ultimate derivation of every animal is from an egg. Metastasis, or metamorphosis, there is always one merely a parent but a mother. 1859 Darwin *Origin of Sp.* v. 222 Out of the sixteen species which belonged to the same two forms as their parents, 172 belonged to the same two forms as their parents, not only in ... to the third form distinct from either parent.

4. *fig.* That from which another thing springs or is derived; a source, cause, origin. (Usually of things; less commonly of persons, in relation to their 'productions'.)

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 127 And this same progeny of evils Comes from our debate, from our dissension; We are their parents and original. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. i. § 2 We have reason to think that all true virtues are to honour from religion as their parent. 1648 Chamberlayne *Steps to Temple* I. Hal i. (1650) 2 Parent of wives fondest love. 1734 Gray *Poems* 14 Parent of sweet and solemn-breathing airs. 1841 Maule in *Somerset L.* 9 The evils of which it is the parent. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 149 In (the Liturgy of St. James) it undoubtedly the parent of the Armenian Rite.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Appositive (with or without hyphen), chiefly in sense 4; *cf. mother-country*. (Unlimited in number.)

1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 5 Such the maiden gem... Proves from her parent stem. 1670 Hobbes *and Pr. Comp. Grounds* iv. 31, Speak, holy Ghost: thou parent-form, speak on. a1721 Prior *To Clare December* 37 When the parent sun with genial beams Has quickened every goodly germ. 1776 Schofield *Chem.* iv. 28 New theories ... derive its the Parent-Tree. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 246 To let the parent bird go free. 1787 Sir J. Hawkins *Johnson* 300 In the connection between a parent-state and its offsprings. 1820 Southey *Colloquies* xxvii. 82 Long has antiquity the parent epoch. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. ii. 103 The parent-form must have been a harrowing animal. 1870 Morley *Compar. Crimes, Augustus* 2 A theoretical canon ...given by grammarians as the type of Parent Speech. 1878 Gwilliam *Primit. Physiol.* 48 To deal with what pertains the vapour separates itself from the parent liquid. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 380 The parent-substance can scarcely have been used up or annihilated.

b. Other combinations. (*a*) **attrib.** (*b*) **instrumental**, as *parent-like* adj.; also *parent-like* adv. (adv.); **c. parent-cell** (*Biol.*), a cell from which other cells are derived; a cytula; **parent-kernel**, the nucleus of the fertilized egg-cell; a cytococcus.

1880 G. Macloskie *Trans. Conn.* (1881) 139 He was hurt on missing a "parent-love bird. 1892 Lib. Univ. *Of Kindred* (1893) 368 Forth from thy "parent-bosom issueth The Human man, to lead the way. 1840 R. Lucas *Moralis Analy* III. 36 He marked himself under his mother's hand in the "parent cells. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Anat. Hum.* I. 178, I therefore assign a peculiar name to the new cell, from which the child really proceeds, usually hugely called 'the fertilized egg-cell'. ... I shall call it the "parent-cell (*prothelia*), and its inherent nucleus the "parent-kernel (*protonucleus*). 1878 Mrs. Hemans *Historic Poems* (1879) 257 The lady prays Of the child in his "parent-halls. 1898 Tom & Colestan *Explor. Pract.* 25-26, 72 Marvellous in the efficacy of a "parent-like blessing. 1738 Chambers *Library* I. 372 He ery great Work Will Parent-like receive names. 1899 *St. Nicholas Human Boy* 197 With fathers or women (the nearest had an expression known as the 'parent-smile'.

† **Parent,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 -ente, -eynte, 7 -ant. [Either a. OF. *parent* apparent, visible, pr. pple. of *paroir* :—L. *pārēre* to appear, or aphetic form of *apparent*, Apparent.] = Apparent *a.* 4; so *parent heir*, *heir parent*.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiii. 102 The moeste parent heyre of the lynage. 1499 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. cxxxviii. 168 The sayd Henry chalde be proclaymed ...for heyre parent. *Ibid.* 232 By mayntenyng of the same parlament ayr Henry Martyner, syde of the Marche ...was soone after proclaymed legge parlament ryght ayr vnnoble of Englonde. 1548-77 Lambarde *Quarrel* in. in Child *Ballads* iv. 181 B. (1886) 245/1 My sonne and parentt thou shalt be.]

† **Parent,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *pārēnt-em*, *pārēns*-*an obedient*, pr. pple. of *pārēre* to obey.]

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Parent*, obedient, dutiful, servile.

Parent (pē·rĕnt), *v. rare.* [f. Parent *sb.*; cf. OF. *parenter* (14–15th c. in Godef.) in same sense.] *trans.* **a.** To be the parent of, beget, produce. **b.** To be or act as a parent to; to 'father' or 'mother'.

1883 Sir G. Macdonald *Relig. Mor.* 6 (1889) 23 Churlishness will Christ-hatred not parented by Avarice. 1884 W. T. Green *Faith. for Man* (1894) 192 Even a republican government is compelled to parent such of its people as are not capable of self-government.

Parentage (pē·rĕntĕj). [a. F. *parentage* (12th c. in Littré), f. *parent* Parent *sb.* + -age.]

1. Exercise of the functions of a parent; parental conduct or treatment. *rare.*

c1485 Caxton *Lovenar of Armorie* iv. 123 Our fadre...dudde have thayre vs, & it liadde not be our lawde that begate vs therfor ... from hadde, parentage dyd be absent to vs, our naturall fadre. 1643 Westminster *Harmon. Fr. Tongue* 456/2 Good Antitis is a second Parentage. 1867 Lewis *Mod. Physic.* (ed. 3) I. 289 Plato ordains community of wives, and wonderful parentage.

† **2.** Parents collectively. *Obs. rare.*

1593 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* 3, 1621 This blessed Andry from her youge ages Was ...Omitynd lowly vnto her parentage. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. x. 27 He ..., inquyred, which of them most did love her parentage?

3. Derivation or descent from parents, esp. in reference to the particular parent or parents; 'birth'; lineage.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Parentela* .. Parentage: ancestrie. 1593 Shakes. *2 Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 130 The other [child], ignorant of his birth and parentage, Became a Bricklayer, when he came to age. 1604 Fowle *Rejl. Philist.* Post. 18 That worthy Honourable (both for his parts and parentage) Mr. Boyle. 1789 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 369 Bastardness by parentage ... all legitimate children being really settled in the parish where their parents are settled. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 714 The alleged parentage of her son Harold was generally doubted.

b. *fig.* Derivation from an author or source, origin.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 33 This words, spoken now, with speakers, both the two of one parentage and progress. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. ii. (1648) 9 We shall find it to spring from honourable parentage. 1655 J. Beaumont *Wound. by Love* 133 The superstition...in of very ancient and respectable parentage. 1880 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 436 She...shows by ethical likeness its heavenly parentage.

4. *spec.* Derivation or descent from parents in relation to inherited rank or character; hereditary degree or quality; 'family', 'birth'. Usually with qualifying adj.; in quot. 1608 absol. good birth, high rank.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xi. 41 They which be here borne of lasse parentage. a1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 56 Chylde Duches of Yorke...a woman of small stature, but of noable lineage and high parentage. 1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 79 His oath: no of what parentage I wear I told him of as good as he. 1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* xxxi. 23 Poore women which neither have parentage, nor beautie, nor riches appeare to set them forth. 1734 Somerville *Chase* (1749) I. iii. 50 They upbraided him with the Meanness of his Parentage. 1858 Lytton *Alice* I. ii, Born of humble parentage.

† **5.** Relationship, kinship; *concr.* relations collectively, kindred. *Obs.*

1526 Lo. Berners *Epist. Sonic Adv.* b, By mariage ... one blonde, one lignage and parentage, is made of twoo. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1224/1 By equalitie and loue, which is by parentage and mariage. 1605 Bacon, Maxim. in *Paradox Pol. Disc.* 36 If Cato had not enjoined the Parentage offered him by Pompey. 1613 Tuke in *Dryden's Pamphl.* xv. Notes (1892) 362 The forfeiture is also extended to make a Will, and to give away the Estate, which he got in Way ... without consideration of Parentage or Reputation. 1708 Somerile *Cowton* I. (ed. 2) 21 Sagest Lodge Gunfleet ... who had a numerous parentage.

6. The condition or status of a parent; parenthood. Also *fig.*

1656 Gladstone *Romanis Speaks.* 167 This supposes that Pope, since it had reached the age of paternal parentage, must have come into possession of considerable power some time before. 1877 Hon. Perces *Story of Alice* xv. 277

Romagna, in which parentage is represented as a blindly destroying privilege, which it were an irreverence to associate with wedding; or an insufficient excuse. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* III. 24 Another mare...with doubts whether marriage could make parentage between them.

7. = PARAGE 4.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Parage*, This Parage being an equality of duty, to service among brothers and sisters, some have called it *Fraternity* and *Parentage*.

Parental (pərē·ntăl), *a.* [ad. L. *parentāl-is*; see PARENT and -AL. Cf. obs. F. *parental* (1821 in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a parent; characteristic of or resembling a parent; fatherly or motherly.

1805 CRUIKSHANK *Parental*, of or belonging to the parents. 1826 Sir T. Browne *Funer. Rit.* 147 It transferreth the cerebral matter, and parental properties of nature. 1838 *Mechanics Magaz.* 1828 II. 10. 78 One of the most delightful pictures in human nature—parental affection. 1846 DARWALL *Vis. Sleep* 10, 15 The finger pressed on the parental lip warned him to silence. 1848 TAYLOR *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. 161, 239 The early English held almost Roman notions on the nature of parental authority.

2. Of the nature of a parent; *fig.* that is the source or origin from which something springs.

1827 W. SMITH *Comp. Calder* 23 If I can but finde the parentall root, or Sorrell (reason of a Truth, I am spent). 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 950 To Parental Nature pay The tears of grateful joy. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 477 The first appendix...attempts to show that [a Shamrock] is parented to the Low-Dutch and other Gothic Tongues of Europe. 1857 OMAN *Mem. Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxxix, The principal, and (as to speed) parental agent in that scheme. 1901 H. SIDEBOTHAM in *Cht. World* 12 Feb. 2a/3 When the cooling season is over, the parental relation resumes its thickest woods and copses.

Hence **Parentality** (parēntæ·lĭti), the state or condition of being a parent, parenthood; **Parentally** *adv.*, in the manner of a parent.

1780 BENTHAM *Introd. Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 20 It involves in a *Repugnant* of parentality; to wit, of paternity, or of maternity, or of both. 1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 178 He absolves himself(now) from the cares of parentality. 1901 Roman *Cath. Bridge Wks.* VI. 127 Whatever rights the king enjoys as parens, have been always parentally exercised. 1859 *Sat. R.* 12 Nov. 19 *Narrative* in *Cornhill Mag.* (1859) 729, I parentally pulled upon them (the Canadian rebel leaders), as their Governor, to avoid the effusion of human blood.

† **Parentalia** (parēntē·lĭă). *pl.* [L. *parentālia* lit. parental things or rites.] Among the ancient Romans, Periodical observances in honour of dead parents or relations; also *transf.* as title of a work (so L. in ANDERSON).

1708 in PHILLIPS. 1750 WOOD (title) Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Woods. 1801 SOUTHEY in *Southey's Chronicon*, note, For...two or three months after any person is interred, the female relations go once a week to weep over the grave, and perform their parentalia upon it.

† **Parentate,** *v. Obs.* [L. *parentāt-*, ppl. stem of *parentāre*, f. *parent-em* PARENT: see -ATE³. Cf. F. *parenter* in same sense.] *intr.* To celebrate the funeral rites of parents or relations; hence in general sense, to offer funeral obsequies.

1600 ROBERT *Dod. Southwell's Poems* (Turnbull) 146 Not to perish unrevenged, they penetrated to themselves, with the blood of the Senate. 1623 COCKERAM, *Parentate*, to celebrate ones parents funerals. 1632 R. CONFESSOR 31, (notice) 21, 139 We did parentate to the Tombs of those who fell in the Trojan war. *Hist. xxxvi.* 470 By her death [she] did parentate to the Ghosts of his wife.

Parentation (pærĕntē·ʃən). † *Obs.* [ad. L. *parentātion-em*, n. of action from *parentāre*: see prec. So F. *parentation* (1611 C.).] The performance of the funeral rites of parents or relations; hence, any memorial service for the dead.

1600 Mar. *Lucrece* 1. 887 Let Fortune this new parentation make For burnt Carthagos dire upbirle sake. 1772 SCHERER tr. *Mich. Bru. Carmeni* II. 267 An happy voyage over the greedious ocean of your funeral parentation. 1801 SOUTHEY *Annual. Chronol.* I. xxxiii. 124 Children and heirs were to perform the accustomed rites of parentation.

Parenticide, *nonce-wd.* [f. PARENT *sb.* + -CIDE.] The realm, domain, or body of parents.

1862 *Blue Riverside Mag.* LIX. 188 All parentdom is up in arms against it.

Parentized, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE² + -ED¹.] (In comb.) Having parents (of a specified kind).

1900 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 5/1 The best parented children have to suffer exile at times.

† **Parentela.** *Obs.* [a. F. *parentèle* (1581 C. in Hatz.-Darm.), alt. L. *parentēla* relationship.]

1. Kinship, relationship; kindred.

c 1580 CALVIN *Pract. T.* 2 134 Carter pretends it is two Romers mother germy or brother, 1440 in *Archæa Cantiana*, *Wills* 161, Nemmely hym he Prayed...wyth his grete Parentelle and his tyra dyspoyle. 1591 *Sir Francis Hast. Fiij*, III. 108 The Jugos...inclosed in perdurable and unbreakable bonds with their parentele and affynytie.

2. = PARENTAGE 3, 4.

1591 CALVIN *Pract. Popis.* (W. de W. 1551) 1. xl. 54 b/2 They bee cousins of greate parentele and lynnage by worldly lyuinge. c 1750 L. *Con. Elder.* (1849) 37 He hath spoken of his parentele and lynnage up to yeards. c 1754 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 128 (1740) 203 Not so many...as there were Cains slaves for the Patronale of Masons.

Parenthesaurie, -ignarie: see PARAPH. 1 g.

† **Parenthese,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PARENTHESIS or its F. form *parenthèse*.] *trans.* To intersperse as with parentheses.

1632 J. HOTTEN tr. *Blondel's Beatitude* 298 A false report, whose...consequences were often parenthesed with sighes and teares. *Ibid.* 208 Thus parenthesing her words with greate blessed-ness bespake him.

Parenthesis (părē·nthĭsĭs). Pl. **-theses** (-sēz). [a. med.L., a. Gr. παρένθεσις, f. παρεν-τίθεναι to put in beside, f. παρ(ά- beside + ἐν in + τίθεναι to place, *θέσις* placing. Cf. F. *parenthèse* (1578 C.), It. *parentesi*.]

1. An explanatory or qualifying word, clause, or sentence inserted into a passage with which it has not necessarily any grammatical connexion, and from which it is usually marked off by round or square brackets, dashes, or commas.

1588 CLEVER *Chron. H.* 811 The Duke somewhat marueyled...at his sodaine passion, as thought they were but Parenthesis, with a high countenance made. 1588 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 *Parentheseis*, an interlacing of a sentence...commonly set betweene two halfe circles, as thus, I am assured (not to respect you deserue so much) my honest cosen. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. 1. 1 Which parenthesis [Livie] in a long parenthesis we have fetcht the more that wee before. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xvii. The phenomenon had not been worth a parenthesis. 1880 MEMORIAL Letter-Introd. 12 What is English...but...obvious from the context...; in italics, wolves marks of parenthesis ().

†**b.** A passage introduced into a context with which it has no connexion; a digression. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *tr. Pl. Ethic.* 87 Wks. (1674) I. 25 Away with this parenthesis of words. 1644 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 2 But let this go for a Parenthesis: return we to our task. 1732 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* I. Her (1833) III. 281, I thought you would prefer this parenthesis of politics.

c. As a grammatical or rhetorical figure.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* xx. xiii. (Arb.) 180 The Ynde first figure of tollerable ydiotis is to vse Parenthesis or by an English name the Insertour. 1638 B. ROBERTS *Numa* 16 (1676) 133 He is...full of invocations, parenthesis, and awkward interpolings. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 8/3 That essential quality of the amusing storyteller, the art of parenthesis, the discipline in the use of the appropriate and unexpected word, the swift and illuminating phrase.

2. *transf.* An interval; an interlude; a hiatus.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum.* IV. iii, I never have talkative takes as a parenthesis, before. 1626 EARLE *Microcosmog.*, *Ambitious* (Arb.) 49 A Monarchie for power or intelligency, especially if the heire be all Hitch-hairs, and the diet makes a Parenthesis betweene every Syllable. 1634 B. CHAMBERLEN tr. *Instruc.* 10, 61 In the Parenthesis of time whilest the Infant grow up...with Love for the Spartans. 1736 BISHOP MARK *Methodists* 13, the Royal ornaments usually serve as a parenthesis to music. 1859 STAIR *Russell Engl. Lit.* 170 During the parenthesis of bad government and national wreck which filled the years between the death of Addison...and the renewed peace and order under Cromwell.

3. The upright curves ( ) collectively, used to include words inserted parenthetically; now usually in *pl. parentheses* (' round brackets ').

Also extended to the "square brackets" or oblongs [ ].

1713 in SWIFT *Jrnls* II. 436 Our old Editor...had these Words...in small Letters, and sometimes in a Parenthesis. 1771 LUCOMBE *Hist. Printing* 224 The Parentheses serves to inclose such parts of a Period as make no part of the Sentence. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 158 This symbol is placed in a parenthesis to distinguish it from a combination of three single or mixed decrements. 1824 tr. PARENTHESIS 13. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Sentences ...in quite angular attitudes, buttressed up by props of parentheses and (italics). *Mod.* The words in parentheses.

b. *transf.* A pair of curved lines or figures resembling 'round brackets'.

1808 *Bee Lace-Dresser* 21, I.] Draw on Velum with the turning parenthesis in his fore-head! 1820 LORD *Edin Rev.* x. *Christ's Hosp.* 58 I'm quite, Wearing these ingenious parentheses called ear-rings.

Parenthesist (părē·nthĭsĭst). [f. PARENTHESIS + -IST.] One who introduces a parenthesis.

1900 *Q. Pioneer* Dec. 10 His poverty is here put to silence by this parenthesist—"but then, not much."...He thinks the parenthesist had in his eye Polygamy's riches towards God exclusively.

Parenthesize (părē·nthĭsaiz), *v.* [f. PARENTHESIS-IS + -IZE: cf. *emphasize*.]

1. *transf.* To insert as a parenthesis; to express or state in parenthesis. (Usually with *obj.* clause.)

1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxlix. IV. 161 Sir Kenelm Digby observes...that 'it is a common speech (but', he parenthesizes, 'only amongst the ordinary sort) *self-love maketh discretion*'. 1854 LOWELL *Treat. to Shady Pr. Wks.* 1890 I. 187 Speaking of Indian quarrels, I am tempted to parenthesize here another which I saw at Civita Vecchia.

b. *intr.* To introduce a parenthesis, to say something in parenthesis.

1880 Barnet *Sch. at Home* 19 Mrs., I was going to observe—just your friendly interruption forced me to parenthesize.

2. *transf.* To insert a parenthesis in; to interlard or intersperse with parentheses.

1889 *Lancet* 10 June 1187/1 The account of complete practice that is required by such a verbatim report of a complicated and much parenthesized speech.

3. To put between marks of parenthesis; to bracket.

1888 *Cranborne Rem.* III. 420 If one parenthesized question admit of a negative answer. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* XXI. 16 Each word or number of a phrase, with its explanation appended to, parenthesized thereto.

4. To carve into the shape ( ). *humorous.*

1879 *Gardener's Mag.* XIX. 151/1 Legs somewhat parenthesized by usage to the saddle.

Parenthetic (pærĕnθe·tĭk), *a.* [ad. med.L. *parenthetic-us*, a. Gr. παρενθετικός, f. παρένθετος 'put in beside', f. παρεν-τίθεναι: see PARENTHESIS.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parenthesis; inserted as a parenthesis.

1778 G. HORNE *Comm. Ps.* lxxiii. 11, I would rather suppose the foregoing verse (to whomsoever it may belong) to be parenthetic. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gramm.* (1826) II. 260 The parenthesis itself does not supply the place of a point between the preceding clause, and the words immediately preceding it. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 6 They speak of him with many parenthetic qualifications.

b. *fig.* Interposed in the course of something else.

1876 Mrs. HENRY *Cruse, Dict.* xxxiii, Devotes such & those details by parenthetic glances. 1880 MASSEY *Sir Quixote* iv. Almost a year...of parenthetic peace and happiness.

2. = next, 2. *rare.*

1780 TYRWHITT *Eldopathy an Fight* 33 Cleland (whom he describes as a man of sense)...and, to be very parenthetic, who was the Will Honeycomb of the Spectator's club.]

Parenthetical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. 1.

1624 T. SCOTT (title) Vetus Anglia: or the Duties and Wishes of England, in a Parenthetical Discourse. 1638 *Penit. Cross. Disch.* (1. typed out The three first verses...being a Parenthetical Exemplification. 1653 H. JEANES *Pythag. Paradox* (1672) II. 11 15 As Returning from this parenthetical discussion. 1660 E. ERMINGE *Realgar* I. xxii. 308 It had many times found parenthetical employment in urging upon backsliders yet one expedition more.

2. Characterized by parentheses; addicted to or using parentheses.

1837-9 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* iii. § 130 Worsell is lively, when the style is usually decried, and the elements is parenthetical. 1846 PUSEY *A. E. Address* Wks. 1864 III. 60 (Style) involved, insufficiently parenthetical. 1854 HOLME *Petronii* in C. Inc. ix. 15, v. 10 There there is the parenthetical fashion.

3. Curved like ( ); hardy. *nonce-wd.*

1828 R. F. BURTON *El-Medinah* xxvii. III, 277 An Indian woman, with her usual Tartar features...and her thin parenthetical legs.

Parenthetically (pærĕnθe·tĭkălĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a parenthetical manner; in a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis or interlude.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 390 If we referre some to the great City, and read (which is spiritually called) Sodom and Aegypt Parenthetically. 1804 BARRY *Obscure Scripp.* 19, 183 The intelligence is certainly introduced parenthetically. 1872 HOCHTHORN *Marble Faun* xxxvi. (1877) 329 Many of which are parenthetically devout. 1874 H. E. MANNING *Sermons Engl.* V. ii. 332 The church...is brought in parenthetically, and is not the main point of the statement.

Parenthood (pē·rĕnthud). [f. PARENT *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state or position of a parent; fatherhood or motherhood.

1858 Miss MARTEN *T. Hartley* xxv, Those on whom the Father of all men has bestowed the holy dignity of parenthood. 1879 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. (1891) 370 Parenthood produces a mental modification not otherwise producible.

Parenticide[1] (părē·ntĭsaid). [f. L. *parent-em* PARENT *sb.* + -CIDE 1.] One who murders his parent.

1656 in BAILEY *Glossogr.* 1824 COBBETT in *Cobbett Parly Hist.* (1851) II. 749 Pain, death Ernst's accursed child, Hannibal parenticide!

Parenticide[2], *rare*[—0]. [f. as prec. + -CIDE 2.] The murder of a parent.

1656 PHILLIPS, *Parricidium*, a killing of ones Parents.

Parentile, variant of PARENTELE *Obs.*

† **Parentine,** *Obs. rare.* [Derived in some way from PARENT: cf. *Of. parental* (AF. *parentin*), *parentesin*, *parentesi* parentage.] Parentage.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1. 1. 1.

Parepithymia (pærepiθəʊ·miă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A-)[1] + Gr. *ἐπιθυμία* desire.] A mental disorder characterized by perverted desires. Hence **Parepithy·mic** *a.*, relating to parepithymia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Parepithymia, *Parepithymic*.

Pareplum, obs. form of PERIPLOCA.

†Pare·pochism. *Obs.* [f. PAR(A-)[1] + EPOCH + -ISM: *cf. parachronism.*] An error of date.

1683 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* a. 63 A great Parepochism committed by Josephus. *Ibid.* 66 It And so fairly commenced a Parepochism, the taking one Epocha for another.

Parer (pē·rəɹ). [f. PARE *v.* + -ER[1].] **a.** An instrument for paring.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 98 A lusty nail a parer, like sole of a louse, to pare away grasse and to make up the roote.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xli. The women with short pockets or parers, ...*doe vnder* the vpper part of the gowne to take vp the weeds, grasse, and olde cruttes of corne stalks. 1668 MRS *Mannor Woorck* xiii. (1759) 83 A sharp shoemaker's parer. 1883 LOVELL in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* V. 321 The shoeing-smith...dressing this parer to gauge over the hoof.

b. A person that pares, in various senses.

1660 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hadlib.* 1. 22, There were pieces, groundes, barber scrues, dyers, cutters, washers-up, and shes. 1683 DRYDEN *Thyestes* III. iii. To The old man must have...friends about him, and not cold-blooded plotters and parers.

Parer, obs. form of PARTER.

Parergal (părē·rgăl), *a.* [f. PARERG-ON + -AL.] Of the nature of a parergon; subsidiary, supplementary. So †**Parergas·tic**, **-ical** [cf. *energastic*] *adjs.*, in same sense.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 33 On the supposition of this parergal sabbath...as being the beginning of the twelve-months, they were directed to bring a sheaf of the first-fruits for a wave-offering. 1843 R. BAILEY *Lect. on Sphinx* I. Introd. (1851) II. 21, I take Wednesday, either before or afterwards to be some parergastic Diarchon. 1867 WALKENRIDE *Opt. Glass* xv. 139 If there be any parergonical cluster, not falling into [subjection].

†Parergas·tical, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. PARERGON, after Gr. *ἐργαστικός* working + -AL.] Of the nature of a parergon, done as by-work.

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Kinde Wit. Gratnall* III. 13 But to leave these parergastical speeches and to come to your trimming, because I will deale roundly with you.

Parergic (pārē·rdʒik), *a. rare.* [f. as PARERGON + -IC.] Pertaining to by-work.

1900 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Conformist Dict.* 27 Those quite of a parergic sort.

†Parergon (pārē·rgŏn). Pl. **parerga** (in 7 *errone* **parergas**). [L., *parergon* an extra ornament in art, a. Gr. *παρέργον* by-work, subordinate or secondary business, etc., sb. use of neuter of *παράργος* beside or in addition to the main work, f. *παρά* beside + *ἔργον* work.]

1. In Painting: Something subordinate or accessory to the main subject; hence, generally and *fig.*, ornamental accessory or addition, grace, embellishment. *? Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 542 He painted among them by-works (which painters call *Parergia*) certaine small gallies and little long barks, to shew thereby the small beginnings of his art. 1612 PEACHAM *Graphice* 45 For your *Parergon* or embleme graces, you may set forth the same with Pomegranats, Wheat-eares, Pilgrims travelling &c. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Landskip*, All that which we Painters in use to the body or argument thereof is Landskip. Parergon, or by-work. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Landskip*, The persons are called the Argument, the Landskip the Parergon or By-work. 1704 R. WILLIAMS *Life N. Wilkins* (1828) 68 There were the proper parergs to send the gentlemanly learning of a minister.

2. By-work, subordinate or secondary work or business; work apart from one's main business or ordinary employment.

a 1638 E. BOLTON *Hypercritl.* in *Ir.* For that the Subject... is rather *Parergon*, than the thing it self I write of. 1653 O. WALKER *Educ.* xiii. 197, I advise to, but rarely as a necessary, not as employment. 1897 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 30/3 [Hilton] professed notoriety as a parergist (to use his own favourite phrase).

†3. A supplemental work. (As title of a book.)

1706 ATKINS (title) *Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani*, or, a Commentary by Way of Supplement to the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England.

†Pa·rergy. *Obs.* [f. PRO. with change of suffix.] A thing beside the purpose in hand.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 373 The Scriptures being serious, and commonly omitting such Parergies, it will be unreasonable from hence to conclude all laughter. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Pref. 10 Whether Roman Writers may not be justly referred to the Climate...pretend he is parergy here to dispatch. 1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parergy*, *Parergon* or *Parergum*,...any thing that is besides the principal question, point or purpose in hand.

Paren, parenche, parenshe, obs. ff. PARISH.

Parent: see PARENT, a French coin.

†Paresis (pærĭsĭs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πάρεσις* letting go, slackening of strength, paralysis, f. *παρίημι* to let go, let fall, relax, etc., f. *παρα-* [PAR- + *ἵημι* to let go.]

1. *Path.* Partial or incomplete paralysis, paralysis affecting muscular motion but not sensation. *General paresis*, a term used by some for progressive paralysis of the insane.

1893 in *Stormonth's Phys. Dict.* ed. 2, *Paresis*, a sort of Palsie. 1797 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 291 He had...been subject to...paresis or palsy. 1801-32 *Lond's Study Med.* (ed. 2) I. 322 The paresis of the olfactory nerves. 1857 *Pract. Prescr. & Pharm. Med.* 643. 1874 BUCKNILL *Ment. Diseases* 108 The form of insanity was general paresis in eight cases. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 301 There was paresis of the left side of the face, paresis of the arm, and complete paralysis of the hand and face.

fig. 1898 HAVELOCK *Empedocles & Eryx.* 108 The slowly-creeping decrepitude, the gradual paresis, that was seizing upon the late full and happy life of our hotel.

2. The 'letting go' or 'dropping' of elements of a word.

1883 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* App. p. xxxi, He [the Negro] has simply taken the principle of *paresis*, or weakening,—a principle by which originally becomes sees in Anglo-Saxon worked it out to its ultimate consequences.

Paresoth, paresothe, obs. forms of PARDIE.

Parenthesis, variant of PARENTHESIS.

Paretic (pĭrĕ·tĭk), *a.* *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *paretic-us*, f. Gr. *πάρετ-ος* relaxed, palsied: see -TIC.] Of or pertaining to paresis; affected with or characterized by paresis.

1820-30 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 480 A childhood and parents were ill in the house. 1888 *Lancet* (II. 8.) Sept. 501 The increase of paretic dementia, and the increase of alcoholic insanity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 330 The use of the hatbrush for paralytic or paretic states.

Hence **Pare·tically** *adv.*

1898 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 362 He proved that...currents [of galvanism] travelling in both directions act paretically.

Par excellence: see PAR *prep.* II b.

Parey, obs. f. PEAR. **Pareylle**, var. PAREL.

Parfait, -ayt, -ect, -et, -it, -ite, etc., obs. ff. PERFECT. **Parfay**: see PERFAY.

†Parfilage (pa·rfilăʒ). [F., f. *parfiler* to unravel thread by thread: in OF. *parefiler*, f. *parer* for = *il* thread.] The unravelling of gold or silver thread from laces, epaulets, tassels, etc.; fashionable as a pastime among ladies, esp. in France, in the latter part of the 18th century.

1894 A. DIMIER *with Cent. Figurative Sec.* v. 256 Of the Ancien Court and its decorum, of its *parefilage* and its card-parties, Lady Mary has much to say. 1896 *Lindy's Mag.* Feb. 175/2 The ladies...were known as *parfilage*, and the thread-pickers called *parfileurs*, when they went to court, took large bags to hold whatever they received from the rich. *Ibid.* The common introduces a scene in one of her novels educating *parfilage*.

†Parfleche (pa·rflĕ). Also **-flesh.** [app. Canadian Fr.] Among some tribes of North American Indians: A hide, usually of a buffalo, deprived of the hair and dried by stretching on a frame; an article made of such hide.

1870 KING *Sheridan's Troopers* 168 Opposite the chief ...lay ground very fine robes and parfleches finely painted. 1880 R. I. DODGE *Our Wild Indians* xiv. 634 note, Among almost all the Plains tribes, the common name for a skin so prepared is "parfleche", and almost everything made of it is also "parfleche". 1894 G. B. GRINNELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIII. 196/1 In the Indian village...the hostess soon scrapes the parfleche into the camp.

Parforce, -fource, -fourne, -fourse, obs. ff. PERFORCE.

Parfornyshe, var. PERFURNISH *Obs.*

Parfyght, parfyt, obs. ff. PERFECT.

Pargana, -ganna, variants of PERGUNNAH.

Pargasite (pā·rgăsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pargasit* (Stromeyer 1814), f. *Pargas* in Finland, where found: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A green or greenish variety of HORNBLENDE.

1818 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* XI. 269 A new mineral called pargasite has been sent to this country. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 332 Pargasite is usually made to include green and bluish-green kinds, occurring in short lustrous crystals, or granular.

Pargo (pā·rgō), *n.* ? *Obs.* [Shortened from PARGET *v.*] = PARGET *v.* 1.

1500 in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1898) XXXIII. 191 note, To paint the gaate and to Pargo the chimeyes with good Lime morter. 1505 T. M. *City & C. Purchaser* 31 They do not Pargo, or [=nor] lay all over Plaster their Garrets. 1564 E. W. JERMYN *Pract. Agric.* I. 87 The fourth should be properly purged with lime-morter or the knife, to prevent any dust falling upon the milk.

So †**Pargo-work** = PARGET *sb.* 2. PARGETING *a.*

1899 in *Archæologia* N. 403 Above which [ceyrement] is a border of frett or pargo-worke wrought...the ceiling is of the same fret or pargo worke.

Pa·rge-board. = RARGE-BOARD.

1845 PARKER *Glass. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 40 Barge-board, Bergeboard, Verge-board, or Parge-board.

†Pa·rgen, *v.* *Obs.* Altered form of PARGET *v.* Illnce † **Pargenor** (-ər). = PARGETER.

1499-50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees Soc.) Pro le pargenyng xxvij. yerd. vjd. 1508 *Progress of Prothalus* in Parker Soc. *Archit.* (1842) I. 252 Pro le pargenyng et wesshyng subtile de Fynkhall.

Parget (pā·rgĕt), *sb.* Also 3-7 **parlet** (*l* = *r*), 6 **-ette**, 6 **pergit**, 7 **perjet**. [app. f. PARGET *v.* (or from same source).]

1. Plaster spread upon a wall, ceiling, etc.; whitewash; roughcast; in mod. dial. (pw.), a plaster made of lime and cow-dung with which the flues of chimneys are lined.

c1 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1256 A fyn fayhayle fe wyre, Paled on fe parget, portrayed lettres. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 414 The parget of slit wough be strong & benyn. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Pargyte, or pargette for walles, *gipsum*...*litura*. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Parlette for walles, *blanchissure*. 1545 TUSS. *Husb.* (Dan. v. 8) Wyndowe, to the whight parget of the wall of the kynges palace. 1630 HOBY & ROB. *Cases Langl. Dict.* 18/1 (1634) 6 pot. With his trowell has roughcasted all over with plaisterings to vse, with slaked lime...and with parlet. 1789 M. STARK tr. *Perrins* (1791) 120 Mix the plaister, parget, or rough cast of a wall. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 3) Gloss., *Parget*, a name given to the rough plaster used for lining chimney flues, and formed of lime and cow's dung.

fig. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 162 When not the parget of thy feeling tenderes, and take a naked view of thy naked wills. 1637 W. MORTON *Canon grace Search* Dd. 10 Wip what parget soever men may daub.

2. *spec.* Ornamental work in plaster; a facing of plaster with ornamental designs in relief or indented, used for decoration of walls: also called *pargeting*. († Also applied to other wall-decoration, as gilding: cf. SEAT, 7 c.) *Obs.* or *Hist.*

[a 1300-50 *Alexander* 3263 A chamber,...parelled all of plate-gold, paries and vbtes.] 1389 ROGERS *Visions Bellay* 6, Golde was the parget; and the writyng the Diel vlcke all wraly with fine golden plates. 1608 DEKKER *Jus Bardus* (1630) 11, 15 *Magnificence* rubs All the Parget over: and bombasted rotes With Flowers and Fruits, and winged Cherubins. 1708 LISTER *Adventr's Archit.* II. 17/1 Unless you will grant the name of painting to a parget of various colours... This parget may be made of red clear loam.

†3. Gypsum used for making plaster; plaster-stone.

1697 TORRINGTON *Evans's Dict.* 27 Many Peysons are drawn from Minerals...as *Quicksilver*, red-Lead, Parget. 1708 tr. *Boerhaave's Syst. Geog.* III. 36 Near Bath, among the parget and chalk-rocks, are found sexangular crystals.

†4. *transf.* Paint (for the face): *cf.* SEAT, 5. *Obs.*

1593 DEKKER *Eclogues* (c. 17 And Beauties wife...bound Paintings Pargit, and the borrowed Haire.

Parget (pā·rgĕt), *v.* Also 4 **parchet**, 5-6 **pargett**, 6 **pergotte**, (5 **pergete**, 6 **pargyt**, 6 **pariet** (*l* = *r*), 7 **pariete**, **perget**, 7-8 **pargit**. [app. a. OF. *pargeter*, *parjeter* to throw or cast over a surface, in Liège *pâdjeter* or *pâdjeyer* (Godef.) ('a vens of masonry, to fill up the joints of stones with mortar or plaster' Litté), f. *par* through, all over + *jeter* to throw or cast: cf. (1337) 'they coat it all over with clale, to keepe out the wind', CARP tr. *Ib.*, and see ROUGHCAST.

The synonym *gheregeta* (found only in *Promp. Parv.*) has suggested to some a connexion with L. *ghergiles*, or a mod.L. *longuisative ghergitare*; the spelling *gerlet* (f. *gerjet*) has been by others keenly connected with L. *parietem* parietem wall.]

1. *trans.* To cover or daub with parget or plaster, to plaster (a wall, etc.); to adorn with pargeting or ornamental plaster-work.

1580 WESTBY *Fisick.* viii. 10 And he bildde a wal, fonethe thes dawbinges (*gisse se gargetinge*) it with the with owre chaffin. 1598 TARLTON *Newes* (1868) 6 Let Will Sly...be pargeted with durt. 1611 COTGR., *Crespir*...to cover, or pargett with morter, or whitelyme walles. 1633 W. WILLOUGHBY *Parable Painters* 2, 56, 322 The walley to be pargeted verthous, and white, and diuersly painted. 1634 LE GRAS tr. *Villalpar Pattern* 103 *Quirites Carules*...that himselfe vp to a place lately pargeted with lime and sand,...not without endeauring to cross breath, dust. 1708 LISTER *Adventr's Archit.* I. 100/1 Let the floor of your Vault be pargetted. 1889 *Lancet News* 3 Sept. 7 That no iron chimney bars supporting the arch are absent, and that the flues are pargeted.

† b. To daub or plaster over *with* (anything).

1598 TARLTON *Newes*, *To P. K.* xviii. 25 (Shelf Mk.) Some pargetted his cell all ouer with Oxe dung. 1599 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 10, 31 Then pargit your chimneyes close with the composition. 1603 EARL MORTON tr. *Buccaleir's Admon. to Parnassus*, a Satyrs (1874) 104 They saw the Wrench pargeted with apparences from head to foote, all ouer his body. 1898 FOWLE *Acts. B. Andrew & P.* 204 The continual confluence of Flocks of Water-Fowl, having paved or pargeted the whole Rock (Ascension) with their Filth.

† c. To cover or decorate (a surface) with ornamental work of any kind, as gilding, precious stones, etc. *Obs.*

c1300-50 *Alexander* 3670 All pargeted (*Trompetill*-)-plate as pure as be noble. 1456 *Rolls Parliament* V. 326/1 The vessells of Glasse were pargeted and bounde. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 60 Their outside tyling pargeted with azure stones resembling turquoises. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 1, xxxvii, The Roof and Walls of the Towne...all pargeted with Porphyry and Marble. 1880 R. F. BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (ed. 6) I. 83 The seeds of jasper-wood, pargeted with gold and silver.

† 2. *transf.* To daub or plaster (the face or body) with paint; to paint. Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 125 b, Those painted, pargeted, and vermilion cheek'd Ladies. 1589 R. *Scot. Discov. Witch.* v. 61 She's whore from top to toe, and pargets! 1680 F. BASSET *Le Sieur's Tears*, 330 They delight much to pargett their bodies with a reddish earth.

3. *fig.* To cover with a fair appearance; to † whitewash', to smooth or gloss over. *? Obs.*

1592 *Conspir. Pretended Reformation* 8 The skirts of those sinnes in him, but always smoothly smeared and pargeted over... with a very rare, carnall conscience. 1640 BOOKER *Lord Bp.* 8, C. Thus they did...parget, or vnglasse their views. 1874 CARLYLE *Wilhelm Meister* II. xii. 237 It was old and try to purge up the outward stain as long as possible.

Hence **Pa·rgeted** *ppl. a.*

1598 HAYES, *Calcedine*, pargeted or white lyned. 1599 HEYWOOD, Pargeted hosier, cashiere. 1844 DARTMOUTH *Hist. Caines*, xv. App. 51 With fairs, openings, pargeted, glazing windes. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 June 762/2 Some charming pictures of old pargeted houses.

† **Pargeter** (pā:rdʒitəɹ). *Obs.* Forms: 6 pargetour(s, pergeter, 6–9 pargetter, 7 -getter, -jeter, 9 -geter, 8– -geter. [*anfg. pargeiture* = *OF. *pargeiture*, *-geiture*, from *pargeir-er*: see prec.]

1. A plasterer; a whitewasher.

1538 Elyot, *Cementarii*, daubers, pargeters, roughe masons, whiche do make rustye walles. 1548 Hutchinson *Treat. Husbery* 1. 2 Not far from the Town, he met 10 Pargetours, carrying with them their tools. 1626 J. Bulkley *Synodalia*, Churchwarden, are who white-washers, or pargetors.

2. *fig.* One who 'befrizzles' with fritters; a superficialist.

1628 Usserius *Power Princes* 2 (1689) 71 Let those pargeters of great men now come forth.

Pargeting (pā:rdʒitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.]

1. The action of PARGET *v.*; plastering; adorning with plaster-work; † *transf.* painting (of the face).

1376 *Lincolnshire Wills* (*Chert Castabil. Coll. Cantuar. Oxon.* 1888) 57 Item pro cameta cubicli pro pargetting vjs. viijd. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Pargettynge, or spargettynge of walles, *gipsatura*. 1588 T. Twyne *Disch.* (1608) *Parmarides*, a luring vrne, a pargeting, a rough-casting. 1662 Rider *Gregory's Expos.* in *Phoenix* (1707) I. 40 If the House be ruinous, all the outward Painting and Pargeting imaginable ... can neither secure the Inhabitants from its Fall. 1703 T. St. *City & C. Purchaser* 118 Pargeting, signifies the Plastering of Walls. 1823 Tyrrell *Dom. Archit.* II. I. 41 Improved on the plaster in the same manner as pargetting was performed.

Ap. 1837 W. Mudge *Comm. pand Exod.* Dict. v. 227 Much pargetting there is, to show a disparity between the Wood and Frame and the Sacraments.

2. *concr.* Plaster or plaster-work, often ornamental: = PARGET *sb.* 1, 2.

1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xiii. 10 Where is the pargetyng (1382 roughcast), which ye pargetiden? 1538 Elyot, *Tectorium*, the plaisterynge or pargetynge of a house. 1863 R. Jefferies *Wild Flowers* (1896) 323 The walls glistened with red marble, and pargeting of green colours. 1598 Sir Francis *Vere.* (1889) 37 not All the old houses in Herefordshire are built with frames of wood and rough work between, called pargeting. 1838 *Civil Engr. & Arch. Journ.* I. 212/2 The practice is to coat the inside of the Pot with a composition of lime-mortar with cow-dung, called 'pargetting'. 1887–92 S. Baring-Gould *Perv. & Purple* May 2 The pargeting of ceiling and of wall was frosted o'er with figures manifold.

3. *attrib.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (ed. 2) 550 They annoynt it with a kinde of pargetting mortar.

Pargeting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That 'pargets'; † that 'whitewashes'; glozing or smooths over.

1587 Golding *Eng. Pap. Crown.* Ep. A (b). You must not suppose by the pargeting verdict of those who are wealthy and well at ease.

† **Pargety,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PARGET *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of plaster, sticky.

1664 tr. *Nostradamus' Hist. Physick* 1. 42 Four sorts [of Stone]: the Watery, and the Pargety.

Pargo, pargis: see PERGO, PERGIS.

Parhedral (pa:rhī:drăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *παρ-ήδρα* adj., sitting beside, sb. an associate, confidant + -AL: cf. PARHEDRAL.] Attendant, subsidiary.

1884 *Guide to Exh. Coll. Brit. Mus.* 91 Besides the principal gods, inferior or parhedral gods, personifications of the faculties, senses, and others.

Parhelion (pa:hī:lĭŏn). Pl. **parhelia** (-ĭă), rarely -lions. Also † **parelion,** (*pl.* -erons), **-elius, -helie's, † parelium, -helium;** also *h.* † **parelius, -elius, -helius,** *pl.* **-elii, -helii;** † **parelie.** [a. L. *parhelion*, a. Gr. *παρήλιον*, also *παρήλιος*, f. *παρά* beside + *ἥλιος* sun. Early forms represent also the latinized *parhelius, parhelium*, and F. *parélie* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.). The insertion of *h*, after Gr. *ἥλιος ἥλιος*, is latin.]

1. A spot on a solar halo at which the light is intensified (usually at the intersection of two halos or bands of light), often prismatically coloured, and sometimes dazzlingly bright, formerly supposed to be a mock image of the sun; a mock sun.

Two or more parhelia are usually seen at once, on a level with and on opposite sides of the sun, and sometimes vertically above and below it.

1547 H. More *Song of Lovel* I. 21. 220 Glistring Parelion or other meteors. 1548 Boyde *Scraph. Love* xii. (1596) 62 As almost as it were by a Parelion to offer his Sacrifice to a Parelion (as the Greeks call that Meteor) instead of offering the true. 1634 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exampl.* v. § 21 The Sunne reflecting upon a cloud produces a Parelion, or a representation of his owne glory. 1660 Boyle *Spring of Air* (1682) 229 As parhelions [1685 parhelions] in the sun. 1664–5 *Phil. Trans.* I. 201 At the two extremities ... appeared two Parhelia's or Mock-suns. 1708 Phillips, *Parhelium*, or *Parhelion*, a Mock Sun. 1710 W. Wagstaffe in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 111 Two pale Parhelia, or Mock-Suns. 1781 Wm. Tate *Lichfield* 35 The parhelions are observed in Iceland chiefly at the approach of the Greenland ice. 1818 Nimrod *Polar Sea* I. xii. 302 A fine circular prismatic halo was seen round the sun with a distinct prismatic parhelion at the usual distance on each side and above it.

2. *fig.* Applied to a fulsome image or reflection of something else.

1647 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1861) III. 122 Parhelii, and counterfeits, and shadows of those thoughts the mind naturally conceives and forms. 1683 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1696) V. 321 Only the parhelion or reflection of the visible glory of him. 1860 Gillespie *Amer. Civ. War* I. xxxiii. 369 The city was full of parhelions of imitative glory.

Hence **Parhelian** (pāhī:lĭăn), **Parhelic** (pāhe·lĭk or -hī·lĭk) *adjs.*, pertaining to or resembling a parhelion.

Parhelian ring or parhelic circle, a horizontal circle of light passing through the sun, seen in connexion with halos, with parhelia or certain points on it.

1833 Bailey *Festus* xxxii. (1852) 346 Parhelian gods! which mocked men's minds. 1840 *Chambers' Journ.* I. 209/2 The Parhelic circle, which is a white circle passing through the sun and parallel with the horizon.

‖ **Parhidro·sis.** Also parish. [f. Par(a-¹ + Gr. *ἱδρώς* sweat: see -OSIS.] Secretion of sweat of an abnormal kind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parhomologous (pāhŏ·mŏlĭgŏs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. Par(a-¹ 2 + Homologous.] Applied to parts apparently but not really homologous: see quot. So **Parhomo·logy** (pāhŏ·mŏlŏdʒi), the condition of being parhomologous.

1888 H. Gadow in *Nature* 15 Dec. 155/1 Two phrases may be homodynamous, although, strictly speaking, not homologous. This is expressed by the term 'imitative homodynamy', more happily by parhomology. *Ibid.* The mantle ... together with the nerves, undergo successive changes until they ... are only parhomologous.

‖ **Parhypate** (pāhī·pĕtē). Also 8 **parypate.** [a. Gr. *παρυπάτη* (sc. *χορδή*), f. *παρ-ύπατος* beside + *ὑπάτη* uppermost.] In ancient Greek music, The name of the lowest note but one in either of the lowest two tetrachords.

1609 Holland *Plutarch's Ethicks* Wks., *Parhypate's Spheroide*, ... Subgrandiall of principalls. A string note in Musicke. C. 72, 10. *Parhypate Hypon*, ... hypogrand of meanes: a string or note in Musicke. F. 80, 10. 1706 Phillips, *Parhypate*, ... the Sound of the String next the Base. 1722 Cousseau *Cyclo. Harpsich.* *Parypate*, in antient music, ... that note or chord of a monochord which lay next to the bass.

Pariah (pā·rĭă, pā·ĭă). Forms: 7 **paree,** (**piriawe, parrier,** 8 **parreaur, larseior**), 8–9 **pazia, (pariar, parriar,** 9 **parsiya**), 8– **pariah.** [ad. Tamil *paraiyan*, pl. of *paraiyan* name of the largest of the lower castes in Southern India, lit. '(hereditary) drummer', f. *parai* 'the large drum beaten at certain festivals'. (Yule & Burnell.)]

1. *prop.* A member of a very extensive low caste in Southern India, especially numerous at Madras, where its members supply most of the domestics in European service.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 492 The Parees are of worse esteeme, ... reputed worse than the Diualli. 1616 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 518 The word whereof are the abhorred Pirkeers. 1727 J. U. Pegge *Anc. Mediator* xxxii. 320 Reckon for a sort of poor People that are all sort of Work. 1807 T. Williamson *Memoirs* I. I. 10 The Pariar, and other impure tribes ... would be happy, were they to attempt pasting to a procession of any of the gods of the Bramenes. 1858 E. Clodd *Dædalus Cross. Rep.* 204 The Pariars [*sic*. = Parigars] constitute a well-defined, distinct, society class, ... and ... has subdivisions of its own, ... its own traditions, and its own mutterings of the watchfulness of the caste which are absent if said below it. 1888 Yule & Burnell, *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v., There are several castes in the Tamil country considered to be lower than the Pariahs, *e.g.* the carts of shoemakers, and the lowest caste of sweepers. And the Pariah deals out the same degrading treatment to those that he himself receives from higher castes.

2. Hence, extended to a member of any low Hindoo caste, and by Europeans even applied to one of no caste, an outcaste.

This extension of application began among the higher castes of Hindoos, because the Pariahs are lower than the lowest caste of the Brahmanical system, by whom they are shunned as outcasts and foul, practically, outcasts.

1792 in J. Z. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) II. 272 A court of basket makers, fencegrass, and other Pariahs, to drink Toddy. 1798 W. Tennyson in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 390 An Hindu ... [is] to behold the ... as a beast lately spelt among the outcast Parias of the Hindoos cast. 1808 Duncan *Mod. Cases* 310 To cheer that Gipsies ... were of the lowest and most degraded cast of Parias or Sudras. 1809 Forbes *Trans* 131 (*pencil*). They lose their caste at once, as do the Parias. 1840 Pringle *Ind. Mist. Narr* 184 This may be true with respect to the Parriahs, or outcasts.

3. *fig.* Any person (or animal) of a degraded or despised class; a social outcast.

1803 Imperial *Lett. Fr. Wks.* 1818 II. 286 Such reverence ... as an exile and a Pariah may be permitted to address to an acknowledged member of the community of mankind. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 195 A king's daughter ... thrown forth to greet with the Pariahs of twilight. 1884 *Edinburgh Feb.* 208 The spectre, a very Pariah amongst the feathered tribe! 1901 *Academy* 25 May. 441 Dean is the supreme pariah of the English stage.

b. = *Pariah dog*: see 4 b.

1818 'Quiz' *Grand Master* 39 But soon some Pariah spread the news, That Paris puppies is Butcher. 1830 Mrs. R. M. Crewe *Village Tales* (1838) II. 171 'Go you too, old pariah out of the house, and give you fifty rupees to buy him a collar!'

4. *attrib.* That is a pariah; consisting of or belonging to pariahs; also applied to animals of low breed or things of base quality (see also b).

1792 C. Lockyer *Trade India* 3 The Company allow two or three Peons to attend at the Gate, and a Peroon Pullow or hony all three. 1798 in J. Z. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) II. 230 A Pariah woman of the Right hand caste. 1837 Lord *A. Madras* (1841) 111 People ... talk of high-caste and Pariah horses. Pariah dogs, &c. 1862 Cornhill *Coinh.* Lady, Submariner Who. (Robin) IX. 567 Some men appear to feel that they belong to a Pariah caste.

b. † **Pariah-arrack,** a deleterious native spirit made in India (obs.); **pariah-dog,** a yellow vagabond dog of low breed which frequents towns and villages in India and the East; **pariah-kite,** the Scavenger-kite of India (*Milvus govinda*).

1830 a Sir W. Lennmoor in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) III. 422 The inhabitants [were called] 'Pariar arrack.' 1780 L. Munro *Narr. Mysh.* (1858) *Operat.* in (1780) 58 A species of the common cur, called a 'pariar dog.' 1898 E. Arnold in *Proof Sh. Robinson's In my Ind. Capers* 9 The very pariah-dogs are classic to those who know Indian fables. 1877–78 V. Ball *Jungle Life* xiv. (1880) 454 The scavenger or 'pariah kites (*Milvus govinda*)', though generally to be seen about the towns, are not common in the jungles.

Hence **Pa·riahdom,** the condition of a pariah.

1878 Seaman *Ann. St. Angelo* 2 *Camphorville* 16 The men of whom I speak were conscious of Pariahdom.

Parial (pē·rĭăl), *a.* 1910–1. [f. L. *pari-* equal, as pl. *paria* pair + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting a pair; paired.

1834 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Cyc. Organ. Nat.* I. 277 The planum ... consists ... of nine pieces,—one median and symmetrical, and the rest in pairs. *Ibid.* 278 The parial pieces of the planum are the 'homonymous' [etc.].

Parian, *obs. form* of PARI-MUTUEL.

Parian (pā·rĭăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Pari-us* of Paros + -AN: in F. *parien.*]

1. Belonging to the island of Paros, one of the Cyclades, famed for a white marble highly valued among the ancients for statuary.

Parian Chronicle, a famous chronicle of Grecian history from the reign of Cecrops B.C. 1582 to the archonship of Diognetus B.C. 264, engraved on marble; formerly kept in the island of Paros, and now preserved among the Arundel Marbles at Oxford.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 46, I had rather have a good piece of rough Parian marble. 1700 Prior *Carmen Sec.* 300 The King shall dance in Parian Marble breeches. 1780–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 278 The part no image boasts of Parian stone. 1827 Fragonard *Poems, Sweet Stories, Shockingly*, On crags or hermit he hangs Parian wreaths.

2. Name given to a fine white kind of porcelain. Usually *absol.* as *sb.*; also *attrib.* made of parian.

1850 *Trad. of Design* IV. 41 Messrs Minton and Copeland almost simultaneously introduced the new 'body' in pottery ... called Parian, statuary porcelain, carrara, &c. 1854 *J. T. Taylor in Times* 16 Aug. 6/3 China, porcelain, parian, biscuit, earthen, stone, and crockery ware.

† **Paria·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pariātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pariāre* to make equal, balance.] The action of making equal; equalization, balancing.

1623 Cockeram, *Pariation*, Equalling of account. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* xi. *Serm.* (1673) 17 Nothing clears our accounts with God but payment of Expences with Savings.

Parich, obs. f. PARISH, PERISH. **Parishone, -ioner, -ynghoe,** obs. ff. PARISHEN, PARISHIONER.

Parictal, Paricida, obs. ff. PARIETAL, -CIDE.

Paridigitate (pārĭdi·dʒĭtĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. *pari-*, stem of L. *par* equal + DIGITATE.] Having an even number of toes on each foot; artiodactyl.

1854 Webster 1720 Owen.

Paridrosis, variant spelling of PARIDROSIS.

† **Pa·rient,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *parient-em*, pr. pple. of *parīre* (*pari-*) to bring forth.]

1656 Blount's *Glossogr.*, *Parient* (*parvient*), travelling with young, being in travail, bringing forth young.

‖ **Paries** (pē·rĭĕz). Pl. **parietes** (pārĭe·tēz). *Anat., Nat. Hist.*, etc. [L. *paries, parietem* wall, partition-wall.] A part or structure enclosing, or forming the boundary of, a cavity in an animal or plant body or other natural formation; a wall (of a hollow bodily organ, a cavity of the body or of a shell, an abscess or wound, an ovary or capsule of a plant, a cell of a honey-comb or wasp's nest, etc.). Chiefly in *pl.*

1707–42 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The parietes of the two ventricles of the heart are of unequal strength and thickness. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 325 Between this membrane and the dorsal parietes, are situated all the various convolutions of the intestines. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 232 In the opposite parietes of the ovarium of Rosaceæ. 1870 Rolleston *Animal. Life* 130 A central portion, which is termed the 'paries', which is attached by its base to the 'basis' of the shell.

Pariet, -etin, obs. forms of PARGET.

Parietal (pārĭe·tăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *pariétal* (1560 in Darm.), ad. L. *parietāl-is*, f. *paries*: see PARIES and -AL.]

1. *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* Belonging to or connected with the wall of the body or of any of its cavities.

Applied esp. to a pair of bones (*parietal bones*, right and left, forming part of the sides and top of the skull, between the frontal and occipital bones and in structure connected with them, or situated in the same region (*parietal region* of the head, or the *parietal eminence, protuberance*, or *tubercle*, a conical elevation on the outer surface of the parietal bone, corresponding to a depression (*parietal fossa*) on the inner surface); *parietal lobe*, the middle lobe of each hemisphere of the brain, composed of the three parietal convolutions or lobules; etc. Also applied to those parts of the peritoneum and pleura which line the body-wall (*parietal peritoneum, & pleura*), as distinct from the parts investing the viscera and lungs.

1797 E. M. w. *Gentleman's Ev. Employ.* II. 217/2 The two bones, the Occipitals, and the Parietals. 1804 J. Hunter *Lect. Teeth.* I. *Parietal Pericranii performed Bones.* 1808 Forsyth, *Parietals*, or *Parietal Bones.* 1834 Owen *Skel.*

9. *Tank* in *Civ. Sc.*, Depos. *Nat.* I. 177 The protuberant segment of the shell...is called the 'parietal vertebra'. 1868 Huxley *Physiol.* iv. 100 Called the 'parietal' because it underlies the parietal bone. 1872 Huxley *Elem. Anat.* 25 At the side of the head we have...the parietal region.

b. *Zool.* Belonging to, connected with, or attached to the wall of a hollow organ or structure, esp. of the ovary, or of a cell: see quots.

1832 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 138 They differ in their parietal multigeminous ovarian seeds. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) I. 364 Botanists call anything *parietal* which arises from the inner lining, or wall of an organ. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 1 Chrysophyceæ...reproduction...the circumference of the sporocarp, and becomes parietal. *Ibid.* 340 A rapid absorption of water at the parietal cells.

2. In U. S., Pertaining to residents and order within the walls of a college, as in *Parietal Board*, *Pl. Committee*, at Harvard College: see quots.

1857 *Orders & Reg. Harvard Univ.* 12 The Officers mentioned within the College walls shall constitute a permanent standing Committee of the Faculty, to be called the Parietal Committee. This Committee shall have particular supervision of all offences against good order and decorum within the walls. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 15 One instance in which the Parietal Board [Harvard College] took leave to bend. 1883 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Jan. 1/1 One might call it, in college phrase, a style of parietal admonition.

3. *fig.* Of or belonging to a wall. *rare*.

1844 *Kit-Cat-ingdom* IV. 150 The man...who surrounds with parietal *Zeal* a spirit belonging to twenty others. 1874 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. xii. 134 They were much our betters in parietal wit.

B. *sb.* = Parietal bone: see 1 a.

1708 (see 1 a). 1708 J. E. *Le Divan's Oliver, Surp.* (1710) 50 A Blow upon the particular Part of the left Parietal. 1835 *Owen Skel. & Teeth in Cyc. Anat. Physiol.* I. 150 The constant coalescence of the parietals with one another.

† **Parietary** (pæ·rĭĕtări). *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 6 4-5 paritarie, 5 paritarie, (paratory, pyritorie), 5-6 peritorie, (-yt-, -pe), 6 paritary; *fl.* 6 parietary, -orie, -ory, 6-7 -orie. [ME. and *AF. paritarie* = OF. *pariétaire* (13th c.), mod.F. *pariétaire*, ad. L. *parietāria*, i. e. *herba parietāria*, from *pariēt-ēs*: see next.] The herb Pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*).

c 1390 Chauncer *Can. Yem. Prol.* & *T.* 18 Folof Plantayne and of Peletorie [v. rr. paratorie, paratorye, Pyritorie]. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 223 Lyues of nettur...& peritorie, &c. *Cpr.* to Wr.-Wülcker *Anglo-Saxon Pelitorie*, Peritory, c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* (Brit. Mus. *MS. Additional*, 2 parietary. 1538 Turner *Libellus, Natalem*, Latina paritaria dicimus, vulgo Paritary. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xxxiv. 50 Paritorie is singular against cholerike inflammations. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Parietorie*...commonly called Pellitory of the Wall.

Parietary (pæri·ĕtări), *a.* *rare*—1. [ad. L. *parietārĭ-us*, f. *paries*, *parĭēt-em* wall: see Parier and -ary.] = Parietal *a.* 2.

1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 441 The sending out of the school by a parietary regulation of President Wayland's.

Parietes, pl. of Paries.

† **Parietines**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [ad. L. *parietīnæ*, pl. fem. of *parietīnus* of or belonging to walls: see prec. and -ine 3.] Fallen or ruined walls: ruins.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* n. ii. 2. (1651) 198 We have many remains of such bathes found...among those pavements and rubbish of old Romane towres.

Parieto- (pæri·ĕto), used as combining form (not as L. type) of Parier or Parietal, in several terms of Anatomy, denoting **a.** Belonging to or connected both with the parietal bone, or lobe, and (the structure indicated by the second element): as **Pari·eto-fro·ntal** *a.* and *sb.*, **Pari·eto-ju·gal**, **Pari·eto-ma·stoid**, **Pari·eto-occi·pital**, **Pari·eto-qua·drate**, **Pari·eto-sphe·noi·dal**, **Pari·eto-squa·mo·sal**, **Pari·eto-te·mporal** *adjs.* b. Belonging to or connected with the walls of (a cavity), or of the body and (some structure): as **Pari·eto-epia·ochaic** (-epiăpĭkē·ĭk) *a.* [Gr. ἐπιθύρα vicera], belonging to the walls of the viscera, viscero-pleural; **Pari·eto-vagi·nal** *a.* [L. *vagina* sheath], connected with the body-wall and the testicle-sheath (applied to certain muscles in Polyzoa); **Pari·eto-vi·sceral** *a.* = *parieto-splanchnic*.

1879 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 208 (The Frog) Two long flat bones, the 'parieto-frontals', one on each side of a median suture which answers to the sagittal and frontal sutures in man. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parietal occipital suture*, the ruts of the greatest transverse diameter of the skull, or transverse parietal diameter, to the Squamosal diameter. *Ibid.*, *Parieto-mastoid suture*, the...suture between the inferior border of the parietal bone...and the superior border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. 1879 Cheyne-wood *Mind & Brain* I. 58 Towards the back part of the brain...is the 'Parieto-occipital fissure, which indicates a twofold subdivision of the upper portion of the brain behind the fissure of Rolando. 1892 *Trans. Amer. Pathology Soc.* IX. 189 Absence of both parieto-occipital lobes and the cerebellum. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parieto-ophthalmic artery*...*P. suture*. 1894 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 256 (Rhea head) The upper or 'parieto-squamosal' portion of the anterior occipital bone. 1894 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parieto-temporal suture*, the suture between the parietal and temporal bones. 1898 Allbutt *Syphilis* (Reg. Sur.) 27, 28 'Parieto-vaginal. 1898 Bell (*Quain's Elem. Anat.* 144 The structures of the anterior part of the body (parietovaginal membrane). 1900 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 258 A pair of parieto-vaginal muscles attached to the base of the fold surrounding the testicle-sheath.

† **Parifo·rmal**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *pāri-* equal + *formus* form + -AL: cf. *formal*. Improperly for **pariformis*, mod.L. *pariformis*, whence *pariformiter* adv. = 'pariter, similiter' (Du Cange).] Of equal form; equiform.

1652 Faith *New Disp.* 2 etc. The Immunity or pari-formall laws of Re-publicants.

So † **Parifo·rmality** *Obs.* *rare*, likelihood of form.

1658 *Liber Reg. Polite* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 103 Now we see walls (but the) this remarke see To once noble by parifourmities [v. r. parisamyties], Unless the shyppe shewyd from the syde.

† **Parify**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [a. OF. *parifi-er* (1318 c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *parificāre* (1285 in Du Cange), f. *pār*, *pari-* equal: see -FY.] *trans.* To make, or represent as, equal; to compare, liken. So † **Parification** *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. Prol. 2 Oyntyn apon syndry wyis [of] Fabylyne Rome partyis. 1537 *Lat. to Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 359 Subsequently ye purify me unto them. 1537 Cranmer *ibid.* 394 Where you say, that I purify you to the tyme that you be [etc.]...Thus I purify you to the tyme that you be [etc.]. 1602 Where I write this purification [or you call it] of the schools of Lincolnshire, I nothing thought less than to compare any man herselued to them.

Parigal, var. Parrigal *Obs.* **Pariglin**, var. Parillin. **Paril**, obs. f. Peril.

† **Pa·rile**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *parīl-is* equal, like, f. *par* equal: cf. *similis* like.] Equal. Hence.

1650 Culverwell *Parenthesis* 10 Otherwise, I shall be a pitifu[l] opposer of ignorance, confusion, (that [sic].). 1688 Chas. Leigh, *Bodies* v. xviii. 108 Bodies...why the First Gentile should not be partile to the Last.

So † **Pari·lity** *Obs.* [L. *parilitās*], equality.

1620 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 226 His beauty consisting more of proportion and parility of parts. 1634 T. Jamieson *Parey's Chirurgy* v. v. (1678) 2 The temperature...is a little distant from the exact and severe parility of mixed qualities.

Parillin (pă·rĭlĭn). Also **pariglin** (pă·rĭglĭn). *Chem.* [f. Sp. *parilla* (see Sarsaparilla), Pg. *parrilha*, It. *pariglia* + -IN 1.] A white or colourless, tasteless, crystalline substance ($C_{27}H_{42}O_{12}$) obtained from sarsaparilla-root; also called **Pari·lla acid**, *salsaparin*, *sarcaparillin*, *sarsaparilla-saponin*, or *smilacin*.

1850 J. Bentley *Manual Mat. Med.* 234 *Parillina*, *Parillinum*, a peculiar proximate principle, discovered by Palotta. 1858 T. Thompson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 108. 1882 Watts' *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1360 Parillin does not reduce ammoniacal silver nitrate.

‡ **Pari mutuel** (*pari mutuĕl*): usu. in pl. **paria mutuels** (with same pronunciation). [Fr., = mutual stake or wager.] A form of betting "in which those who have put a stake on the winning horse divide among themselves the total of the stakes on the other horses" (less the percentage of the management—i. e., in France, the Government).

1880 *Standard* 7 Sept. 3/2 That the accounts of their harmonising should sometimes puzzle English readers by the success of 'pools' and 'Paris results' is possible. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 3/3 The Minister of the Interior has prohibited throughout France the opening of pari mutuel offices at cycle races...As for morality, there is little to be said for private pari mutuels. Bad as they are, however, they are better than the Government-instituted ones.

Parine (pă·rīn), *a.* *Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Parīnæ*, f. L. *parra* titmouse, in mod.L. the name of the typical genus.] Belonging to or having the characters of the subfamily *Parinæ* of passerine birds (the true titmice).

Paring (pē·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pare *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of Pare *v.*, or the result of this.

† 1. The action of preparing, preparation. *Obs.*

1592 *Earl Derby's Exp. Rumelieu* 1878 We are looking at the paring their Prepared. 1602 *Works of Purch.* V. 1246 The noble Wyne had his due making, and neuer bedrying and paring.

2. The action of pruning, or cutting off the edge or surface, or anything superficial. *Const.* and *fig.*

1598 Tryvet *Barrh. De P. R.* xviii. (1616) (Bodl. MS.) II. 220/1 Eanoch [see *Ic* spruic]of a vyne] onely tauhgt and preched. 1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* v. iii. For all his shaving, painting, and paring, he's not worthy a broker's daughter. 1886 *Nature Agric.* & *Produce* I. xvii. 398 The hardy of horses have become less valued in consequence of continual paring. 1891 E. J. Wrangham *Ainsle* viii. That one is never the better for much shaving and paring and paring.

3. *concr.* A thin portion pared off the surface of anything, usually as refuse or superfluous matter; a shaving.

1580 Wilkie *Countr.* Cas. lv. 33 We have reaped, the parings [glose or commentings] of ale thingis to vs. 1673 *Philip. Canada* (Caxton 1877) iv. vii. 61 The rynde or the parynge of this appel. 1800 *Sanderson* (1850) Apo. I. 22 What is left by men but the parings, when I have given them the pearls? 1858 Payne *Ain. B. Faiths* & *P.* 340 Never was more truly verified than Proverb. Half the King's Cheese goes away to Parings. 1705 Gent. Museum 10 Quarts & *Wint.* (1850) II. 208 To take her hands to be persons for the paring of her nails. 1858 Mrs. Markham *Hist. England* v. Sailing thereon a fleet of iconic parings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paring-bee*, U.S. (Bee[1] 4), *-chisel*, *-iron*, *-knife*, *-machine*, *-plough*, *-shovel*, *-spade*, etc.; **paring-plane**, tube caster (of a horse).

1730 Franch. 6/2/1, I gave a sufficient gratuity to the boy with a paring iron. 1850 Holtzapffel, Paring chisels, or instruments to pare down sculptures. 1892 Pinkerton *Dr. Hick. Travels*, a three-bladed paring knife. 1893 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26378/1 A black (finishing), with a swelling on the Paring plane of the for Hind Leg. 1903 *Monmouth Rock. Leaves* 76 The Paring Chisel...must have a very fine and smooth edge. 1884 E. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 12 The Paring-Plough is a necessary instrument...it brings to the cultivation fresh...soil, and often many loads. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Paring-shovel*, an instrument used for clearing stables from last year's harvest. 1888 J. Q. Jeffreson *Wild Hampshire* (N. H.) 319 Quite an luckless was the paring-bee in bringing young folks together. The...young men mounted the paring machines and pared the apples, while the...young ladies quartered and cored them.

Paringal, **-ale**, **-alle**, var. Parrigal *Obs.*

‡ **Pari passu** (pē·rĭ pa·sĭū, pā·rĭ pa·sŭ), *adv.* and *adj.* [L., = 'with equal step.'] With equal pace; at an equal rate of progress; side by side; simultaneously and equally. In *Law*, On an equality, equally, without preference.

1587 *Pet.* St. Tarentaise *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot. Wks.* 1596 I. 378 note. They shuld a convenient to proceed with your both for a while pari passu. 1820 Sir E. Deering *Sp. on Bullg.* 201 ff. Let both these bills go pari passu, hand in hand together. 1772 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) IX. 388 To...proceed with us like commissioners and consiliarii nostrum pari passu. 1827 [James Perry] *Parties* II. 139 Copyholds are now placed pari passu with freeholds. 1840 Thackeray *Sk. Mr. Commander* 19 Feb. The only method of describing pari passu was that adopted by Mr. John Bright...when he said that, when people were content with a pari passu progress, it was like driving six carriages almost down Park-lane.

Paripatecian, erron. f. Peripatetian *Obs.*

Paripinnate (pæripi·nĕt), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *paripinnāt-us*, f. *pār*, *pari-* equal: see Pinnate.] Pinnate with an even number of leaflets, i. e. without a terminal leaflet.

1847 Hussey *Elem. Bot.* 142 What there is no end leaflet, the leaf is abruptly or pari-pinnate. 1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 163.

Paris (pæris), the name of the capital of France, used in various collocations: e. g. in names of materials or articles made in Paris, as *Paris* † *crisp*, *cap*, *net*; in names of measures or weights used at Paris, differing from the corresponding English ones, as *Paris foot*, *inch*, *line*, *pint*.

Paris baby = *Paris doll* (Cent. Dict. 1890). † **Paris basin** (see 1, the name of Tertiary strata on which Paris is situated). † **Paris black**, [name of some black stuff used for grocers.] **Paris blue**, (a bright shade of Prussian blue.) (A bright blue colouring matter obtained from cyclon.) † **Paris candle**, a kind of large wax-candle; **Paris daisy**, the plant *Chrysanthemum frutescens* from Teneriffe, cultivated also as *Marguerite*. **Paris doll**, a doll of lay-figure dressed in the latest fashion, used by dress-makers as a model. **Paris green**, a vivid light green pigment composed of aceto-arsenite of copper. **Paris grey** (Cent. 1890–1901). **Paris plaster** = Plaster of Paris: see Plaster. † **Paris-plasterer**; **Paris-red**, † (a) a shade of red; (b) ferric oxide, finely divided, used as a polish for glass, gold and silver, etc.; **Paris violet**, a reddish colour, called also *mauve-violet*; **Paris white**, a fine kind of whiting used in polishing.

1492 Rolls *Comp. Add.* v. 2222, in Archæol. (1850) 239 That Parkmen be stalled with 'Parys bolls. 1538 Paston *Lett.* I. 508 I send herewith a bill of such stuff as I have need of. I did present him with the Paris-Bulle. 1830 De La Beche *Geol. Man.* 233 Compared within what is commonly termed the 'Paris basin.' 1868 R. Sparks *Tunnel Eyed* 4 Bayth. 'Parrish blak and Inglis lawne. 1874–80 Watts' *Dict. Chem.* II. 221 The pure Paris Greenquite is sometimes called 'Paris blue.' 1900 *Daily News* 2 June 2/6 Manufacturers of Paris blue, cerasin, and black lead. 1901–2 *Mem. Rhine* (Garnett) III. 204 § 88. 'Sandel, de Paris'. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 101, 6 dozen and di. of Paris candell'. 1902 *Northumbld. Manch. Ch.* (1891) 2 Of Parish Candle viij dozens xiij. 1897 Sweet-ser *Welsh Dict.*, *Ramoniff Sarth*, a paris candle. 1901 in Frost *Notices* 197, *Wall* (1891) App. I. 372 2 dozenes of 'paris crisp. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 100, 6d. 'Paris roses with a crown. 1889 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, Marguerite, 'Paris Daisy'. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 268 The 'Paris Foot...contains 12 Eng[lish] Inches. 1880 Howells in *Longm. Mag.* I. 54 Saffron, with 'Paris green shutters. 1884 (*Lord's Elem. Conf.* 106, 2 forks, Paris footprints in 'Paris grounds. 1796 in *Gentl. Mag.* LXVI. LXXXIX. 1. 63 Neal after their came the Lady Stranger in her 'paris hood. 1791 Boswell, *Johnson* an. 1775, A 'Paris-made wig. 1766 [C. Anstey] *Bath Guide* (ed. 2) 18 Shamakers and 'Tapissiers. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. 1. 103 Two quarts for 'Paris plums. 1824 *Encyclopædia* XVI. 338 Matilda, 'Paris-plaster, sulphur, and even lead. c 1515 Lord *Lovell's &c.* in 'Percy Folio' (1867) III. 284 (The Copyright) Hathgef's 'Pyx. 1876–83 Hull. 284 (The Copyright) footnoted upon 'Pax a choke of 'Paris red. 1788 *Reg. Privy Council Irel.* IV. 322 Any quantity of an acre 'Paris acres 1434 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 222, 1 towell of 'paris work.

Paris: see Herb Paris; obs. form of Parish.

† **Parisant**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [a. OF. *parissant*, f. *parir* to appear.] Seemly, of good appearance.

c 1400 *Lond. Troy Bk.* 6295 Fyue men were ther knowen euylon, That for to crese and Parisant.

Parische, **parisse**, obs. E. Parish, Parish.

Parisee: see Parisis.

† **Paris garden**. *Obs.* Also 6–7 **Parish garden**. [See quot. 1674.] Name of a place at Bankside, Southwark, where a bear-garden was kept in Elizabethan and later times; hence, 'a bear-garden', a noisy disorderly place. Also *attrib.*

1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Return* Wks. (Grosart) I. 224 Strange

wicket, and dragon, between the Age and the Owle, the like was never set more in Paris-gardens. 1592 Gascoigne *Dan. Councellor Wks.* (1910) I. 65 Eager to catch him, as a dog to take a beare, by the eares in Paris gardens. 1683 Salmon *Hist.* v. ii. 170 Bold sq., where Description may view it, in Mulberry Garden-Parks. 1850 R. Wilde *Poet. Leaves* 11 Then Chesterfield Paris-Gardens are become. 1874 Besant *Gaspard* 226 *Paris Garden*, is the place on the Thames Bank-side at London, where the Bears are kept and baited; and was formerly so called from Robert de Paris, who had a House there in Richard the second's time.

Parish (pæ·rif), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–7 parochie, 4–6 parosch, (4 paroche, 6 parrouch(e). *β.* 4 parosshe, -oushe, -osse, 5 -osch, -ossh, -os; 4–5 parisse, -yssh, (-ise, paryshe, paroshe); 4– parish, (5 parisch(e, -ishe, -issche, -isshe, -ise, -esshe, -essh, -es, -eshe, -yssh(e, -ysh(e, -yssh, -yase, parrysshe, -ysh, parroschе, parsche, 5–6 parishe, -issh, -esche, -eashe, &c. pa6is, -eis, parricke, -ish). [Two forms: (α) *parosche*, n. AF. *parosche*, OF. *paro(i)sche*, appr. a learned form, ad. late L. *parœcia* ; (β) *parossche*, etc. *ad.*OF. *paroisse* (= popular L. **parocia* for *parœcia*. The latter (in Isidorian, *c.* 470) was a form substituted for Christian L. *parœcia* (Augustine, Jerome), n. Gr. παροικία, in Christian use, the charge of a bishop, a diocese, later the charge of a presbyter, a parish: see Note below. With *parochia*, *parœcia*, *paroisse*, cf. *brochia*, *broisse*, F. *broisse*. With Eng. *parsonage* from *parsoun*, cf. ME. *marrish*, *marsh*, from OF. *marois*, *marois* ; also *brush*, etc. The stress was already *c* 1300 on *par-* ; whence the *o* was weakened to *e* and *i*, giving *parosche*, *parissh*, *parish*.]

1. In the United Kingdom, and some of the Colonies, the name of a subdivision of a county: applied to it primarily in its ecclesiastical aspect, but also as an area recognized for various purposes of civil administration and local government.

The name occurs in Norman French in the Laws of William I, *c* 1093, but has not been found in Eng. before the 13th c. Although the parochial system was more or less developed in many (perhaps most) parts of England before the year 1000, there is no word formed from *parochia*, nor any directly answering to it, in O.E. : the nearest equivalents being *gemearcod* 'parochially' (*Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* 20) to Thorpe *Lament.*, and *scrift-scir* 'shrift-shire' (*Canons of Edgar* 21, *Anc. Laws of Cnut* xiii), both of 11th or late 10th c., the latter rendered *parochia* in the 13th c. L. version.

2. *orig.* A township or cluster of townships having its own church, and ministered to by its own priest, parson, or parish clergyman, to whom its tithes and ecclesiastical dues are (or originally were) paid. **b.** A later division of such an original parish for ecclesiastical purposes only, having its own church and clergyman.

The latter includes the ancient *parochial chapelries* of some of the large northern parishes (Craven, 31), Chapelry (1), and the more recent ecclesiastical districts constituted under the powers given by the various Church Building Acts, distinguished as *new ecclesiastical parishes*. In Scotland these are called *parishes quoad sacra*, while the original parishes which remain such for all purposes are *parishes quoad civilia*. The original parish when retained for civil, although subdivided for ecclesiastical purposes, is commonly distinguished as the *civil parish*, in Scotland a *parish quoad civilia*.

Many of the older colonies have parishes, both for ecclesiastical and civil purposes, frequently as electoral districts or divisions; in the newer colonies where there is no established church the parish has often no official existence, though the Church of England (and, in some cases, other Churches) has applied the name to areas formed for the organization of its own work: and the term is used in the same way by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

a. 1090 *Institutes* c. xiii. § 4 Cæt ma nan tiht preostes nán pleoman parochian, ut an ane parochie pleoman manere, ut hwæthit pleoman preostes agenáre o an manere. 1805 Nicholas *Pr.*, For in one town there may be several parishes, and in the parish several manors, and several hundreds may belong to one manor.] 13.. *Cursor M.* 24922 If þou did a sin in ane persones parochi-is. 1482 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 200/1 In the parishe of Cranbourn. 1533 Cranmer *Let. to Cromwell in Misc. Wrks* (Parker Soc.) III. 389 My friend... was born in the same parroche. 1680 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1600/2 The Ministers of each Parish. 1792 Carnegie in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 140 John Fergusson, a Native of the Parish of Kilmorichael in the Isles of Argyle.

β. 1. 1275 *Laws of William I*, 1. 1. 1. 1. Or nous iglise de paroisse [*Ib.* c. 2 evesque] ne nous, ne de chapelle a nous.] 1301 *Arundel. 40* Eue hatz ley en yoshes ... ynnoh le persones hous and le persones dyne sire houdous of holy churche. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 413 Þis deuille tacheþ siche persones to take more holde to her parysshis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 491 Ye of the parisshe ben ryche, and sothe it is; And yit for ye parisshe is poore, scars, and wrecche, Ne wolde he nought disparish him hem to fecche. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 91 Of the parisshe ben born in the same parosse. 1680 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1600/2 The Ministers of each Parish. 1792 Carnegie in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 140 John Fergusson, a Native of the Parish of Kilmorichael in the Isles of Argyle.

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2. A district, often identical with an original parish, but often having quite different limits, constituted for various purposes of civil government, and thus designated a *civil parish*: **a.** primarily, such an area constituted for the administration of the Poor-laws, and sometimes distinguished as a *poor-law parish*; legally defined by *Act* 34 & 35 Vict. c. 63 § 3 as 'a place for which a separate poor-rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed'. (This area at first coincided with the original parish in most cases.) Hence the phrase *On the parish*, in receipt of parochial relief; so *to go on the parish*, *to be brought up by the parish*, *buried by the parish*, etc.

Also **b.** An original parish, or other area, separately assessed for land-tax: a *land-tax parish*. 'They are described in the series of landtax accounts from 1690 to the present time, and are also defined in the Taxes Management Act of 1880' (*Rhind by Stuart Hist. Scotl.* XVIII. 298).

c. An area treated as a parish for the purpose of the Burial Acts, from 1852 onwards: a *Burial Acts Parish*.

d. A district, larger or smaller than an original parish, which constitutes a unit for the maintenance of its own highways: a *Highway Parish*.

[1280 *Act* 13 *Edw.* I, c. 6 Ouerseers of the Poore of the same Parish.] 1630 R. Younge *Drunk. Ghost* 18 *Little Gidding*, colled 729 That a Father should leave his children on the Parish through vnkindnesse. 1630 *Examiner* 699 He shall either go vpon the parish or starue. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 613 The selection of the parish as the territorial division chiefly in view in the most convenient for the purposes of poor-law administration, was, no doubt, fully justified by the circumstances of the country in Queen Elizabeth's reign. But...the 13 and 14 Car. II., c. 12, enabled townships, under certain circumstances, to erect themselves into parishes for poor-law purposes. 1882 Sir W. R. Brett in *Law Rep.* 17 Queen's Bench Div. 583 An ordinary parish may...be contemplated with and practically the same thing as a highway parish. 1889 Sir C. Dilke in *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/1 The township, the hundred, and the county... in place of the three sets of districts which never overlap we have...overlapping areas, highway parishes and land-tax parishes, as distinguished from poor-law parishes, and other accessories. 1890 F. W. Rudler *Very Strange Fancy* 4 The boy will certainly be sent to the parish, if you don't pay for him. 1893 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 4/8 There are...(308 parishes and ecclesiastical parishes, which do not exactly coincide either in number or in extent.

3. The inhabitants of a parish; parishioners collectively.

c 1290 *Becket* 1845 to *S. Edw. Lyt* 8. 1111 Ich preost scolunde le parosche [*MS.* (Percy Soc.) parochel]. *c* 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 229 Fremath a parsoñe hou pelfulli he gynes, hou clanneth with hoore cuffe. *c* 1325 *Poem Times*, *Edin. Pr.* 101 Ibid. 378 And thus shal al the parish be lac of hire soules. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 342 Þei harmen hem self & her parish & other parish. *a* 1450 *Myrc. Instr. Wreches* 18 Þe parysse is togeder mete. 1585 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 170 Þe gentrie, ye parische: what sald man? 1680 Baxter *Answ. Stillingfl. Addr.* 24 Wot the...Teeth Part of the Parish concerne to Hear him in the Church. 1790 Gent. *Long Story* 41 By this time all the Parish knew it. 1856 Emerson *Conduct Life*, *N. A. Review* lx. 220 The parish offered to give the church a roofing of the best Delaware clear.

b. *U. S.* The body of people associated for Christian worship and work in connexion with a particular local church; a congregation; hence, a denomination.

1850 Hawthorne *Twice-Told T., Minister's Black Veil*, All the townfolks and neighbours people in the parish. 1898 — *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1881) 23 Being of another parish, I looked on coldly, but not unreasonably. 1873 H. James *Lambert's Ch. Point Theor. Cont.* vii. II. 308 The word 'parish' is applied in America to congregation, considered as the assembly, 'cause of souls' without the reference to local limits such as in England it is associated.

4. *U. S.* **a.** In colonial times, and still in some of the southern States: A subdivision of a county made for purposes of local self-government. **b.** In Louisiana, the name of the (58) territorial divisions corresponding to the counties of other States. Cf. Colony 2b. 3.

1772 *Amherst* (Mass.) *Rec.* (1826) 690 The Vote taken respecting the Dividing of the District into two Districts or parishes was put to the Negative. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 194/1 For political and civil purposes Louisiana is divided into thirty-one parishes. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 639 In the parish of Opelousas (parish, in Louisiana, is equivalent to county) there were many.

5. *Hist.* In sense of Gr. παροικία : A diocese, or district under the spiritual charge of a bishop.

1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* ii. 20 Let not a Bishop be allowed to leave his own parish, and keep him another. 1898 Jessopp in 19th *Cent. Jan.* 91 Parish indicated originally the geographical area over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extended.

6. *Curling.* The ring with the tee in the centre.

1857–4 *R. Caledd. Curling Club Ann.* 114 (E.D.D.) He has plenty of running to win into the parish.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* : often = 'parochial' *adj.* **a.** Of, belonging, or pertaining to a parish, as *parish altar*, *bell*, *bounds*, *constable*, *dredge*, *dungeon*, *duty*, *feast*, *knell*, *living*, *meeting*, *officer*, *parson*, *preacher*, *pulpit*, *rate* (*as parish-rated adj.*), *school*, *vestry*, *wall* ; *his* the service or use of the parish, as *parish doctor*, *magazine*, *mill*, *nurse*, *pound*, *priest*, *room*, etc. ; maintained or provided by the parish, as the recognized unit of poor relief (*see 2 a*), as *parish-boy*, *-child*, *-coffin*, *-girl*, *-house*, *poor*, *relief*, *shell*, *workhouse* ; characteristic of a parish, parochial, as *parish-joy*, *-unit* ; also *parish-fashioned adj.* **b.** Special Combs. : **parish bier**, cloth supplied as a pauper dress (*see* Bier *sb.* 3) ; **parish-book** = *parish-register* (*b*) ; **parish bonds**, bonded property belonging to a parish, and administered by the churchwardens ; **parish lantern** (*Mod. and slang*), the moon ; **parish-register**, † (*a*) the registrator of a parish ; (*b*) a book recording the christenings, marriages, and burials which take place at the parish church ; **parish-rigged** *a.*, cheaply rigged ; † **parish top**, a top kept for the use of the parishioners ; † **parish-watch**, a parish constable. See also Parish Apprentice, Clerk, etc.

1581 *Parthen Catholica* (1674) 168 Chaplains and orderers of the "parish altar in Saint Andrew hith, as partner and vestry. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 626 Though vacant, nevertheless and for years—He heard the passing of his "parish bell. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 201 A mark and a pair of "parish hose. 1599 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* C 2 Wks. (1874) 1 (title) For proof he was my child, search the "parish book. 1861 J. Shaw in *Archæol. Cantv.* IV. 56 Approaching St. George's "parish church. 1722 Fielding *Tom Jones* II. iii. 87 So, together with notes "Parish boys, was learning to read and write. 1883 Pierce *Diary in Kans.* A good many girls, and a "parish child of St. Bride's, of honest parentage. 1714 Bishop *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 187 They will rather take a Child, who hath been educated in a way of Industry, ...than any other Parish-Child. 1837 Rochester, *Whist. Rem. Arms* 195 Playing "parish counsellor and apprehending vagrants. 1708 St. Hooton in *St. Oliver's Grad. Nat.* (1740) II. 180 A single and obscure "parish clergy, to whom no one pays any manner of attention. 1887 Oxford *Soldier's Pocket Bk.* 5 Ye Night-Tasks of the "Parish Dungeon. 1708 *Ten very Old Maxims* &c. 3 (Oldfield) why you were last on "parish duty, Breaking the highway rates. 1708 Gee *It Just & Necess. Conf. to Prot. The Cause of the Rebels* and the Protest. Gent are makes new Characters. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxxi, In every "parish-house...the poor are supplied with beef, clothes, fire, and a bed to lie on. 1889 Blackmore *Cerem. Cr.* xviii. (1889) 193 The "parish-clerk, which begins when all is over. 1892 Pollock *Land Laws* ii. 40 Suppose these "parish lands are within the modern boundaries, but by no means always. 1847–8 Halliwell, "Parish lantern. 1887 J. Ashton *Chil. Wales* 113 note, The fish-boy's vocation formed of the Parish Lantern's ...which would supply him of his livelihood. 1807 Crossby *Prod. Reg.* II. 8 47 The Ratepayers, the "Parish-livings, the Dissenters, ...are all in their gift. 1772 Pennant *Tours Ch. Hardwicke* (ed. 2) 55 They...have a Vote in the "Parish-meetings. 1783 Cowper "Task—Sofa (1788) I. Introd., His stood up for the Poor at the Parish Meetings.

against thieves and robbers. 1884 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 221 To him that Stamer'd his poor "parish wits".

[*Note.* (a) Gr. παροικος was the sist. fr. from παροικος adj. (1 παρά fr., beside + οἶκος house, dwelling), in sb. Gr. "dwelling beside or near, neighbouring, a neighbour"; in LXX, N.T., and Christian writers, 'dwelling temporarily or sojourning in a foreign land, a sojourner'. As to which of these notions was present, when παροικία passed into ecclesiastical use, opinions differ: the earlier expositors (Odon, etc.) have taken it as 'the body of persons dwelling beside, and hence, the clergy alone, of a church or ecclesiastical centre'; but more recent writers, grounding their conclusions upon the usage of the LXX and N.T., take it as—'the body of sojourners'; holding the appellation to have been primarily applied to catholics of Jews of the Dispersion sojourning in Alexandria and other Gentile cities, and to have been from them continued or adopted as a name for 'the Christian brotherhood sojourning in a town or district'. (b) παροικία without reference to the spiritual use of wanders, expands (s Pet. i. 17; ii. 11): see Lightfoot *J. Clement* II. 6, Hatch in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s.v. *Parish*. (c) According to Lightfoot, παροικία was at first used in a much more general sense than διοικησις, diocese, of which it was later a synonym, as were by L. *regiones*, *paroeciæ*, *pagi*—the three even to the 12th c. The modern sense 'parish' appears already in St. Basil c 379. Although *paroichia* was used in the wider sense in the Councils of Chelyth a. D. 816, and Clovesho 825, and is so rendered once in 12th c. glossaries of Ps.-Wilcker 337/19 *Diœcesis* vel *paroichia*, triumphes] *parish*, as an English word, is found only with the modern meaning (viz. when used by later writers as a literal rendering of the Gr. or L. word: senses 2, 3). The relation to the original παροικία, *paroecia*, of later and med.L. *parochia*, presents difficulty. The latter could not arise out of the former by any normal phonetic process; and it has been suggested by various scholars independently that *parochia* is really a derivative from L. *parochus* (Gr. παροχος), the name of a local official in the country parts of Italy who supplied public personages with entertainment, etc., when they came into his district; and that this familiar term was popularly substituted for the unfamiliar *paroecia*. Cf. what is said under PARSON, as to the OHG. rendering of *parochia* by the apparently native *pfarrun*, *pfarre*.]

Hence **Pa·rished** *a.* (in senses 1, 2), having parishes.

1804 *Life H. Kirke* in *Covenant. Bible* I. 2 The country is somewhat wide and many-parished.

Parish (pærif), *v. dial.* [f. PARISH *sb.*] *intr.* To belong *to* or *go with* as part of a parish.

1839 *Drabble's Stamford Mercury* 8 Oct., A village that parishes with one belonging to St. John. 1880 A. C. Ivatt. It is said of an hamlet or township that it parishes to some other place, that is, forms one ecclesiastical parish with it. Thus Whitby parishes to Ruddington, and Norton to Swinderby.

Parish church. Formerly also Parish-Church, Church. The church of a parish.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 74 Ane hath what cherite it is to leten parische chirche falle down. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 72 Bring ye resset in our Parish Chirche. 1563 *Kep. Privy Council Irel.* I. 248 The parochinrie of the parishe kirk within the realm. 1584 Powers *Def. Ministers* (1587) 49 Drawne... from twelue pence a fedanth for being absent from their parish Church. 1800 Wilkins *A. S. L.* c. vii. 32 The why in place, or way to Parish Church. 1838 Bentley *Hickathr.* I. § 1 Cuss, whose parish-church is in our town. 1841 Maunder *Treas., Sc. Musings* (1862) II. 744/1 Behind the chancel of the parish church of Darlington,... was laid the coffin of Warren Hastings]. 1850 Sydney *Jones Mail. & Mid. Mail. Gazett* 257 The parish church where the possession deeds before have been registered, stowed and burned.

Parish clerk. An official appointed by the incumbent of a parish to assist in various duties connected with the church and its services: before the Reformation usually a member of one of the five minor orders; after the Reformation a layman, the office being often conjoined with that of sexton; by the Act of 1844, which at present regulates the office, the duties may be undertaken by a curate. See Clerk *sb.* 9 b.

One of the most prominent duties in former times, that of leading the responses (often without any following) is now generally given up (being performed by the choir and congregation), except at baptisms, funerals, etc.

c 1380 Chaucer *Wyclyf's T.* 108 Now was ther of that churche a parisch clerk. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 124 The leschebelle of veyet Nicholas founded by parosch clerkes in London. 1547 Sermon *M. Hubberd* 457 And thirdlie Reynold was a Prieste ordayned. And the Xpe his Parish Clarke perform'd to him. 1854 Paterson *Addr. Parish Clerks*, 13 Parish-Clerks,—being the Leaders of those Tunes in their Congregations. 1704 Watson *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxiv. (1772) II. 322 Plays acted by the society of the parish-clerks of London. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* (ed. 2) I. 6/1 *Enquire*, This town has... two churches, which... have made so large a sum of cash, that the parish-clerks were, till very lately, in dispute's orders, to enable them to perform all the theatrical functions. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* I. The little man—was the parish-clerk and bellringer of Chigwell. 1857 Trollope *Barch. Pastor* 197 The 'Parish Clerk' is not the clerk to the Parish, in the modern sense of the word 'clerk'. 1880 C. J. Elliott in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 196/1 It is said that the only civil function of the parish-clerk now remaining is to undergo the custody of rags and ointments...deposited under the provisions of the Railway Clauses Act, 1863.

Hence **Parish-cle·rkly** *a.*, characteristic of a parish clerk; **Parish-cle·rkship**, the office of parish clerk.

1903 in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* VI. 360 The parish clerkship [was] vested by the charter of Thomas Wanton. 1888 H. S. Sirr *King & Bells*, etc. 5 A to z—parish-clerkly way he owns to handle the lady's pets.

Pa·rish Council. A council of a parish; *spec.* the local administrative body created in rural civil parishes of more than three hundred inhabitants by the Act of 1894. Hence **Pa·rish Co·uncillor**, a member of this body.

1892 Mozley in *Mind. Friday Carnival* II. 320 All royal councils... must prove their descent to have been from parish-councils. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/6 Every one... which has a population of three hundred and upwards will have a Parish Council. 1894 *Act* 56 & 57 Vict. c. 73 § 1 There shall be a parish meeting for every rural parish, and there shall be a parish council for every rural parish which has a population of three hundred or upwards. *Ibid.* § 3 (1) The parish councillors shall be elected by the parochial electors of the parish.

† **Parishen**[1], **parishion.** *Obs.* Forms: 2 *parocchian*, 4 *oschirn*, *-oschen*, 4–5 *-ssshion*, 5 *-oshyn*; *B.* 4–5 *parbschion*, *-ishion*, 4–6 *parishen*, 4–5 *-issshon*, 4–6 *-issen*, *-ies*; *shen*, *-ies*; *hen*, *-yshen*, *-yschen*, *-in*, *-yn*, *-ens*, *-ons*, *-es*, *-ins*, *-yn*, *-en*, 5 *parsschen*, *-en*; *shen*; *schen*, *-schon*, *-yschon*, *parschen*, *-ens*, *par-*, *perrishen*, *-yshyn*, 6 *paryschon*, *-yn*, *-enshen*, *-schen*, *perishen*. [ME. *parochien*, *-ishien*, etc., a. OF. *parroichien*, *-ishien*, *-ien*, *-ssien*, *-issien*, *-ien*, *-ssien*, *-ien*, *-ssien*, *-ien*, *-ss

assoc. these verses. The good is generous, and short is his abode; The bad loathe long, and soon can be heard: One life in thoughtlessness, one moment is heavy lost; Conscience a sweet lodge, common a prison guards. 1807 Monthly rev. Pioneers & Settlers III. He parties, according equal wealth and measure of splendour. 1859 C. G. Leland Left & Explication 30 Left's first thought is evidently to be mistrusted, the use of persons, though constant, serves as a secondary matter.

Hence (irreg.) † **Pari'sensal, Parisen'sic** a., characterized by 'parison' or exact balance of clauses.

1830 Universal Scrut. Who (1850) 293 The harvest of a well-conducted period, by the sensitively and perfected members [cf. Daniel xii. 3] is always not rejected. 1864 Webster Sheth Professors, viii. 422 [England is] characterized...by antithesis of thought and diction,...enforced by alliteration and parisonic use of language. 1894 Blackmore Kings. Novel ii. (1900) 32 Almost every sentence being balanced in two or more parisonic parts.

Parison[2] (pæ·rizŏn). *Glass-blowing.* Also 9 **parison.** [a. F. *parison*, dial. var. of *paraison* to prepare, current, to L. *parātiōn-em* from *parāre*.]

1. *orig.* The rounded mass into which the molten glass is first gathered and rolled when taken from the furnace. Also *attrib.* as *parison-hole.*

1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 169 By this means the particles of glass are agglomerated in a cylindrical form, which is then called by the workmen a *parison.* 1875 E. A. Sheppard *Nature Stud. Lab.* The word 'parison' is common among our workmen, not as directly applied to the piece of glass, but to the 'hole' or opening into a furnace for reheating the glass after moulding it, which they call a 'parison-hole'.

2. Hence, in a bottle-making machine: see quot.

1888 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 6/6 The present machine operates first of a receptacle, called a 'parison', in which the exact quantity of molten metal required to form a bottle is placed, there being no exception or waste. At the lower part of the 'parison' is the mould which forms the lip.

Parisonyme, -one, forms of PARONYME.

Paristhmic (pærĭsθmĭk), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. παρίσθμιον tonsil (f. παρ- to + ἰσθμός neck, narrow passage or connection) + -IC.] Pertaining to the tonsils. So **Pari'sthmitome** [Gr. -τομία cutting] (see quot.); **Paristhmitis** (pærĭsθmoi·tĭs) *a.*, pertaining to paristhmitis;] **Paristhmitis** (-oi·tĭs), inflammation of the tonsils.

1811-31 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 320 In the second or Paristhmic variety, the morbid virus is chiefly directed to the tonsils. *Ibid.* (1829) II. 330 The common epilogy of the present day, the paristhmic tonsillaris of the system before us. 1847 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 864/1 Of or belonging to the Paristhmitis or tonsils: paristhmic. *Ibid.* An old instrument with which the tonsils were cut or scarified: a paristhmitome. *Ibid.*, *Paristhmitis*,...inflammation of the tonsils: the same as *Tonsilitis*.

Parisyllabic (pærĭsĭlæ·bĭk), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [f. L. *pari-* equal + *syllaba* (a. Gr. συλλαβή) syllable + -IC: cf. *syllabic*.]

A. *adj.* Of Greek and Latin nouns: Having the same number of syllables in the nominative as in the oblique cases of the singular.

1858 Bescby Glossogr. 4/1. *Parisyllabical*, We say in Grammar, the first declension of Nouns is Parisyllabique, because all the cases of such Nouns in the singular number especially have semi-syllables, as Genesis, *genesis, genesi, genesim, genesis, genesis*, etc. 1873 in Ash. 1876 Kennedy *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* (ed. 4) 102 Nouns must under four chief Heads: (A) Parisyllabic. I means with Nom. Sing. is...(B) Imparisyllabic. I means is no final.

B. *sb.* A parisyllabic noun.

1847 *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 1836 The classification...cannot be commended. The distinction of parisyllabics and imparisyllabics is barely indicated.

† **Parisyllo'tical**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1858 Bescby Glossogr., *Parisyllabical*, that hath equal syllables. 1858 Dunglison, *Parisyllabical Nouns*.

Paritarin, variant of PARIETARY *sb. Obs.*

† **Paritor** (pæ·rĭtŏr). *Obs.* Also 6 **parritour**, -our, 7 -itor, 8 -etor, -etter; 6 **perritore**, 6–7 **peritor**, 6 -itee. [Aphetic f. APPARITOR.] An apparitor or summoning officer of an ecclesiastical court.

1530 Palsgr. 250/1 *Paritour* [perytor] somonour, *huissier*. 1587–8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 135 Item for the portmote for smoke farthinges in the yere of o' Lorde chrystes. 1600 Heywood *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 180 We are the Kings Paritors, my friend. 1614 J. Robinson *Relig. Consensus*, 13 The greatest part from the Perkin to the Parlour are ...irreligious. 1631 Eschard (*Stowe, Annal.* Contempt Clergy (1905) 18 Unless I should have...served Parritors or Informers. 1680 H. O. *Reform'd Ladies* 39, 40 Where Doctors, Proctors, Parsons together Scrape a living upon the Naked back (not Freeborn...) of Wretched Churches, &c. (MS.) Fold To the Parlour to get Pelfe. 1704 *Pythagorean Lett., &c. to Nevil and Gildon* (Cooke) II. 266 Fold the Parsonage to bait. 1805 Surrey Archæol. Soc. A parlitor, or summoner of the ecclesiastical court.

Parritorie, -ory, variant of PARIETARY *sb. Obs.*

Parity[1] (pæ·rĭti). [ad. L. *paritās* equality, f. *par* equal. Cf. F. *parité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The state or condition of being equal, or on a level; equality.

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Paritie*, equalitie, likenesse. 1618 Webster & Rowley *Late dist. Cardinall* v. i, Equality or birth, parity of years. 1640 Bloudy Tenent 8 Parity, or equality, for the ordering of which quest. I observed that there was a parity of power among the Apostles. 1783 W. F. Mitchell *Lett.* (1850) II. 108 Men and women [in marriage] would not pay a proper regard to the parity of years. 1840 Gresley *Canon. Hippo. Introd.* 102 The Indian in which this parity of force has been discovered...are small compared with the exceptions.

2. Equality of rank or status, social, political, or ecclesiastical; *esp.*, equality among the members, or among the ministers, of a church.

1572 in *Noted Mod. Parsons* (1732) I. 184 There ought to be a Parity among the ministers in the Church. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 403 What confusion and uproares your parishe of Presbyters will breede. 1642 Cases *Resolv. Parliament* 122 The Commons people...grow weary of Lordly-power, and are up for themselves, call Parity and Independency. Liberty. 1709 Hickman *Collect. 3 Mem. P.S.* III. 2, I. 272 To...introduce Presbyterian parity...among our Clergy. 1827 (Hansard) *Debate. Lib.* (1867) 444 With the principles of parity, a free election...was a first main principle. 1903 F. W. Maitland in *Camd. Misc. Hist. Soc.* II. 201 *Sig. A* 'call for 'parity', for an equality among all the ministers of God's Word and consequently for an abolition of all 'prelacy'.

3. Equality of nature, character, or tendency; likeness, similarity; analogy; parallelism; so in *parity of reason or reasoning.* (Cf. L. *pari ratione.*)

1600 Vernon *Vita Beckii* 55, I thinke that there is a nearer parity of causes betweene the Seale of Fallow-Deere, and of the Bed. 1648 P. Bulkeley (*ingle*) *Concl.* 9, 23 Argument...from the parities and likenesse betweene the covenant of works, and the covenant of grace. 1652 Saltmarsh 31, *Sudden's Mans Ch.* 23 Truly there is a parities of Reason also for this. 1690 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iii. 311 We may infer by parity of Argument. 1736 Bradley *Animal Mystic* 9 *Phil.* (ed. 3) II. Wks. (1791) I. 329 There is...no parity of case between Spirit and Matter. 1834 Medwin *Brit. Birds* (1837) I. 170 By parity of reasoning that house on which the magpie perches is in no danger of taking.

† **4.** Of numbers: The fact of being even and not odd; evenness. *Obs.*

a 1625 Fotherby *Atheom.* xi. 2. § 4 (1622) 208 It [unity] is not variable, by parity: or imparible. 1648 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 123 If we survey the condition of animals, we may in their legs...observe an equality of length, and parity of numeration: that is, not any to have an odde leg.

5. *Comm.* Equivalence in another currency; a standard of price expressed in another currency.

1666 *Weal Exhort us Jam.*, Public value of wood...were held in Berks...also Sales...are reported to have been all sold at full London prices. 1880 *Times* 7 July, Prices generally were advanced above the parity of Saturday night's closing quotations in New York. 1894 *Ibid.* 8 Dec. 5/2 The London parity will be about 4*d.* per ton.

b. = PAR *sb.*[1] 3 b, 3 h.

1900 *Stock Market Report*, Buying on days when the market is weak and below parity, and selling when prices are put above parity by the operations of local speculators.

6. In Monetary politics: Equality, as legal tender of money, between coins of one metal and coins of another in certain definite proportions of weight and fineness, fixed by law.

1845 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 139 Convinced...that silver can be raised by legislation to a 'parity' with gold. 1900 Lec. *Academian Colleges on Currency* 180 The object...was to maintain the parity between Gold and Silver money. The parity which they have in the United States is a National parity between the coins, not between the metals. Were France in International parity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parity-preaching*; **parity-question**, a matter in Switzerland where the Catholic and Protestant Churches are on an equal footing in their relations with the State.

1833 W. Ramsay *Sabbath* 349 Have all those who open you for your party-preaching. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 3/2 In the 'Parity Cantons' of the Swiss Confederation, where two Confessions are established—a Catholic and an Evangelical Church.

Parity[2] (pæ·rĭti). *Obstet. Med.* [f. PARTURIENT *a.* + -ITY.] The condition of being parous; the fact of having borne children.

1876 Sir J. Williams in *Obstet. Trans.* (1879) XX. 125 Diagnosis of Parity. *Ibid.*, Circumstances...in which proof of parity or nulliparity may turn out to be proof of innocence or guilt. 1884 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* 196 *sf.* Index 133 Signs of Parity. 1898 G. E. Herman *Dis. Women* 10, 52.

Parizs, -chun, obs. ff. PARSIS, PARSIFER.

Parjet, obs. form of PARGET.

† **Parjetory**. *Obs.* [f. PARGET.] = PARGETER, 2.

1642 Mervyn *Apol. Answ.* Ireland., Wks. (1651) 283 The governance of Ireland...brought us home nothing but a more beggarly dwelling, a tenement perhaps for a mouse.

Parjure, Parjuri, obs. ff. PARJURE, PERJURY.

Park (pāk), *sb.* Also 3–4 **parc**, (*also* 9 in senses 5, 6), 3–7 **parke**, 3 **peark, perke**, 6– *Sc.* **pork.** [ME. & OF. *parc* preserve for beasts of the chase, etc. The OF. was ultimately identical with W.Ger. **parruh*, whence OE. *pearruc*: for the history see PADDOCK. The Welsh *parc* and Gael. *pairc* are from Eng. In senses 5 and 6 from later uses of F. *parc*. The Fr. word has also passed into Du. and Ger., where it is used alongside of the native forms descended from W.Ger. **parruh*.]

1. *Law.* An enclosed tract of land held by royal grant or prescription for keeping beasts of the chase. (Distinguished from a *forest* or chase by being enclosed, and from a *forest* also by having no special laws or officers.)

c 1280 *Charter of Feldwell of Surrey* (*title*) to Kenilk *Cart. Osney* V. 18 Rivulum de meadelam and Wrokesgate quitam ad...parcum. 1285 *Statute* 13 *Edw. I* (*Statute of Westminster II*) c. 25 Whereas...parks...be lately made in the kings...forests...to the...damage of the neighbours, it is provided...that...parks...be viewed. 1297 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 87/2 Le Roi...ad fait...un parc de son demeine. 1340 *Ayenbite* 67 Ine parkes and ine warennes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 343 Of parkes and of forestes. 1450 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 178/2 Ye make a Park in Grimesbie. 1540–1 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 32 Have ye not parkes and chaces? 1592 Bunyan *Mystery* iv. (1870) 139 A parke inclosed with stone & compass in a manuscript and a pleasant thing to be annexed to a mansion. 1607 Morrison *Hist. Ox.* 139 Woodstocke Towne is famous for the Kings House and large Parke, compassed with a stone wall, which is said to have been the first Parke in England. 1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 149 There are only two small parks of deer in Connecticut. 1818 Cobbett *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 131 To a park there...things are necessary: 1. An grant from the King. 2. Inclosure by pale, wall, or hedge. 3. Beasts of park, such as buck, doe, &c. And where all the first are destroyed, it shall no more be accounted a park.

b. Hence extended to a large ornamental piece of ground, usually comprising woodland and pasture, attached to or surrounding a country house or mansion, and used for recreation, and often for keeping deer, cattle, or sheep.

In Great Britain the name has either come down from a time when the ground was legally a park in sense 1, or has been more recently given to a ground laid out in imitation of such as were originally parks. It is thus not possible to separate the quotations accurately.

1703 *Tea Table Misc.* (1876) I. 83 Not walk out to the park or Ring, any more on the Lord's-day. 1803 Mor. *Encouragem. Patriot.* (1858) I. 216, 236 Hampstead Comes—a fine old place in a beautiful park. 1830 Lyell *and Visit U. S.* II. 326 Having never remarked this splendid tree in any English shrubbery or park. 1832 Kenyon *Poetical Works* 2 *Arriving and Going to the gate woods...the* aspect of beautiful natural parks. 1850 H. Stephenson' *Master's Sketch-Bk.* 155 One of those natural forest-parks peculiar to America.

c. In this sense now often forming part of the name of a country house or mansion; and the name of suburban districts, as Arlington Park, Osterley Park; Clapham Park.

1648 Mem. Sanderson *Comp. Historiet* viii. (1658) 20 She felt a little unwilling to subscribe to that for fear she was neither a park nor a hall. *Ibid.* x. 121, I daresay you have been dreaming of having a large house like Richford Park.

d. *fig.*

1579 Thomas Cartwr.'s *Servus. Plan.* 8291 Wee must have so much the more watchfull, and keepe our selues still within the parke wherein God hapeld vs with his words. 1808 Sir W. Hamilton *Progr. Cambridge Classic. Writers*, *Add.* 1000 those glorious towers of yore (Christ Church, Oxford; Lauderdale's encomium), Bridgman's parks. 1898 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Engl. Survivors' Lurid Figments* 20, This vast stave park wherein Dougalians and Arab, Sokoroo and Portuguese barbarians slave traders called their victims.

2. An enclosed piece of ground, of considerable extent, usually within or adjoining a city or town, ornamentally laid out and devoted to public recreation; a 'public park', as the various 'parks' in and around London, and other cities and towns. *The Park* (in London): in 1578 t. St. James's Park, now esp. Hyde Park, as the place of fashionable promenade.

This application has its origin in some of the royal parks (St. James's; Hyde Park, St. James's, etc.) developing into ornamental grounds to which the public were more or less admitted.

[1662–3 see PALL-MALL 1 and 3.] 1683 Penn *Diary* 13 May, I walked to the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell. 1688 *Ibid.* 15 July, Walked to the Park; and there...lay down by the canalle. 1708–9 Evelyn *Diary* (1850) II. 31 There will be Park, Place and Pomœrium, the Park, the Place, and the Drawing-Room. 1787 Fitzpatrick *Lett. to Gen. Meade*, 11, Come, my dear, by this, I believe, the park begins to fill. 1800 Spirit *Diary* v. 172 Put Westover nearly low, and I went to the Park. 1833 *London* xx. 11 1/2 VICTORIA Park...was first opened in 1841, for the recreation of the inhabitants of the east side of London,... The park has been very admirably laid out. 1854 Baxter in *Hawker's Mag.* Aug. 326 To create there a charming park filled with romantic cottages for themselves and other wealthy New Yorkers. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/4 It is not supposed to have as contract to Rosyth in the park. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 2/1 The Jubilee celebrations...included among other things the opening of a new park.

b. An extensive area of land of defined limits set apart as national property to be kept in its natural state for the public benefit and enjoyment, as the Yellowstone Park (65 miles long by 55 broad) in the United States.

Up to Jan. 1902, seven such *National Parks* had been established by Act of Congress in the United States.

1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (ed. 2) I. 262 What a beautiful and thrilling specimen for America to preserve and hold up to the view of...future ages! A nation's Park, containing man and beast, in all the wild and fondness of their nature's beauty.! 1851 S. F. Cleveland in *S. F. Tribune* 28 Jan.), This new field of Wonders (the Yellowstone Park) should be at once...set apart as a public National Park for the enjoyment of the American people for all time. 1872 *Rep. Regents' Smithsonian Inst.* (1873) 28 *A proposition*, originally made by Mr. Catlin as early as 1832, has been revived and presented to Congress, to reserve the country round those geysers as a public park. 1872 *U. S. Statutes* XVII. 32 An Act to set apart a certain Tract of Land lying near the Head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a public Park. 1903 *Ibid.* XXXI. 761 An Act To set apart certain lands in the State of South Dakota as a public park to be known as the Wind Cave National Park.

2. a. In England, Scotland, and south of England: An enclosed piece of ground for pasture or tillage; a field; a paddock or paddock.

Lower parks (Jerkwood), small fields or plots of ground lying

spend a town or village, usually in the village or phrase to the townsman or villagers.

1781 *Jnl. in Gentl. Mag.* Sept. (1861) 257 The brave parkers by the greene which Richard and John Hamphrie holdeth of me for years. 1791 *Nat'l. Chronic. in Hazel. Misc.* (ed. Pat) VII. 370 Upon inquiry how many cow he durst feed in his park, the truth will out, ...that they call so inclosure a park, in his country. 1800 Hon. Knowsworth *Memoirs* viii. Money is suggested as the best cure, which the modest request that I would let him use of the parks near the town. *Ibid.*, Just what would feed a cow is sufficient in Ireland to constitute a *park*. 1807 *Pitt Hist.* II. 10 Aug. 107 Mr. Huxley...explained in a graphic way that a 'town park' was accomplished by the owner of which in the crowded villages, misnamed towns, scattered throughout Ireland, the landowner ...shut out a miserable peasantry by growing potatoes or feeding stock for early slaughter. 1809 *Weekly Com.* 13 May, 151 Kendals from the Kingdom (I. e. Pike)...'Old Kirby'...lived all alone, he up in the 'parks', as we say of the wide stretches of old pastures which reach away inland till they merge into moors and heathes.

† **b.** Any enclosed piece of ground. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Rowlds *Ho, Gazell.* (1879) 138 In what manner you should bestow your yellow ground. To this park perhaps may be of what nature you think good: you shall make beds of horse-dung.

4. Applied in some parts of the United States, esp. Colorado and Wyoming, to a high plateau-like valley among the mountains.

1868 *Rep. Interior Missis.* (1869) 6. 123 Passed the Park, which is ten miles round, and with snow three quarters of a mile across. 1871 Mayne Reid *Jungle Hunt.* xiii. 138 Hence the name, such as the 'parks' that lie among Rocky mountains. 1877 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 580 Adventurers and others...entertained them [bisons] in the parks and valleys of the mountains. 1890 *Century Mag.* XLI. 30/1 Then it had descended into a great 'park', crossed it, and began a new ascent.

5. *Mil.* The space occupied by the artillery, wagons, beasts, stores, or the like, in an encampment; these objects themselves when thus placed together; a complete set or equipment of artillery, of tools, etc.

1683 Sir J. Turner *Pallas Armata* 21. 10. 234 As to these Oblong Quadrangles, wherein are encamped several bodies, ...you may if you please, call them in the French fo. Parks, and that properly enough. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. *Park of the Artillery*, is a certain Place in a Camp without Cannon-shot of the Plain besieged, where the Cannon, Artificial Fires, Powder, and other Warlike Ammunitions are kept. *Ibid.*, *Park of Provisions*, is another Place in the Camp, on the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Soldiers, who follow the Army with all sorts of Provisions, and sell them to the Soldiers. 1725 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) I. 180 The whole park of artillery were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march. 1759 Bryant *Inform. Mem. Wilkinson's Trial* (1807) 115 The main body of the army, with the park and provisions, remained at Saratoga. 1827 Scoresby *Voyage Whale-fish.* 10, A neat pair of carriages. 1858 Anthon *Horace* (1874-5) I. xxxi. § 29 Knox ...despatched his grand park, consisting of one hundred and sixty pieces and eight hundred caissons. 1859 Mosley *Prairie Trav.* ii. 100 If ...a small party be in danger of an attack from a large force of Indians, they should seek the cover of shelter of a park of wagons. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* ed. 3 I. v. 8 Here for the artillery, engineer, and guard magazine parks should now be prepared. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 3/1 There is no reserve of boats in the supply column or supply-park.

6. An enclosed area in which oysters are bred, communicating with the sea so as to be overflowed at every high tide; an oyster-park. (In quot. 1603, applied to a similar enclosure for fish.)

[1604 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 119 They have orally at this call...until water falls at 72, were in a parke of wild fish.] 1817 *Times* 19 Oct. 3/2 In the shallowest of these parts...not one of the young oysters...was known to have been killed. 1881 *Standard* 18 Feb. 3/2 In some of the French "parks" the water is renewed every tide. 1883 F. G. Aflalo *Fisheries Sports* 3 The Government...is laying down...a model park for oyster culture.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *park deer*, *fence*, *gate*, *hound*, *land*, *lodge*, *pale*, *paling*, † *pallis*, *rubber*, *wall*; *park-like* adj.; † **park-bote**, the repair of the fence or wall of a park; the timber levied for this; **park-breaker**, one who breaks into a park (cf. *house-breaker*); so **park-breaking**; **park-hack**, a horse for riding in the park; see HACK *sb.*[3] 1 b; **park-time** (*nonce-wd.*, after *dinner-time*, etc.), time for riding in the park; **park-way** (*U.S.*) = next quot. Also PARK-KEEPER.

a 1832 Cowel *Interp.* s.v. 3 **Parkbote*, to be quit of enclosing of a Park or any part thereof. 1841 Percy *Reliques* v. II 'you take him for a horse-breaker, or a *park-hacker, or a not even natural you should welcome him with cold steel or his bail? 1874 Lawson *Roads, Wks.* 1896 II. 263 Venerable laws...against "park-breaking and deer-stealing." 1858 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 2/1 Animals held more or less in confinement...whether they be *park-deer, rabbits, pigeons, or animals in menageries. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 8/1, Legislation for the suppression of park-deer hunting. 1858 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 84, I purchased high *park-houses, when I saw that besides their real pleasures, these have preserved...beautiful sequelæ. Yesterday galleries. c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) 107, If the huntynge shall be in a parke, alle men shalden ryde to be *parke gate. 1844 Mayne *Jrnyp.* (Ayrs.) 48 The exploits of that gallant man who thought to pound up the deuce by shutting his Parliament. 1858 Trafford *Fam. Fair* II. 8 *Park-hacks and splendid high-stepping carriage-horses. 1852 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* I. 11 Views "park-like and picturesque. 1892 R. Broughton *Col. Reformer* (1893) 168 Green park-like woodlands. 1837 Lawson *E. Madrone* 11, The choice...stopped at the gates of a "park lodge. a 1550 *Images Ipocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 434 He cares not[e] tales, Of many *parke pales, Of hangertes and of mules. 1848 Gaskell *Lizzie Leigh* xx Birmingham is the emporium of the world for guns, from the..."park paling" so called, of the three-mile...up to the elaborately-finished gun of the poet. 1892 R. Kipling *Many-a.* The high Lodge gate in the split-oak park palings. c 1475 *Pard.* (1) xv. 10 Wilde fowles flee*to* bushes, a *parke palys. 1903 Scott *Crabtree & Parsons* 46 From carriage, and *Park-parades. 1881 Mrs. O'Donovan (title) Ladies on Horseback; Learning, *Park-riding and Hunting. 1888 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 264/1 The Hood-hound...loves Beasts, as Men...that are *Park Keepers. 1839 *Book of Pearls* 1. 153 They were by a "Parke ride, called to the Park of Pyrs. 1892 Westminster *Low in Wood* 11, Percy Mr. Ranger, let's go!...to *Park-rises. 1875 Duncan *Mary, A de Medi* II. iv, What a clock does your lordship think it is? It is almost park-time. 1856 *Godey's Mag.* (U.S.) Apr. 320/1 The right to travel upon the public roads and *parkways. 1898 *Outl. Age*, 489 *Park-ways'...to connect the great outlying woodlands...with the Mississippi. Parks of Boston and the surrounding townships. These park-ways are bound boulevards with margins of grass, wood, and rivers. 1870 Whittaker *Love in Wood* iv. 43 There you are a "Park-woman, certainly.

Park (pāk), *v.* [f. PARK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, as in, or as, a park.

1508 [see PARKING 1]. 1552 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 124 A certaine hyll, whether they muste nedes go ouer that go by land from Egypte to Arabia Petrea, they packeth them. 1580 Hollybands *Treas. Fr. Tong, Londres...to* enclose and parke in. 1590 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 83 How are we parkt and bounded in a pale! 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* ix. 156 We bid the ladies, who park our cart from From common sheep-paths.

b. *Park about*, to surround with a park.

1858 Browning *Sleep* 16, Some palace-bank, parked about And guest-gracefly, built but your.

c. To lay out or place in the manner of a park: see PARKING 2.

2. *Mil.*, etc. To arrange compactly (artillery, wagons, etc.) in a park; see PARK, 5.

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 756/1, four Cossacks...took six pieces of cannon, which were parked. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 160 At night...the waggons are to be parked, as near as occupy as little space as possible. 1883 *Army Corps Orders in Standard* 12 Nov. 3/3 The Artillery will be parked to the east and west of the south end of the Esplanade. 1887 *Public Occupants Public Prayers*, 21 June, The ring...is reserved for parking carriages belonging to the Processors.

3. *intr.* To walk or drive in a park.

a 1583 H. Hooper *Love & Unity Poems* (1840) 40/2 Then all for parking, and parading, Coparching, dancing, masquerading.

Hence **Parked** (pākt) *ppl. a.*

1807 J. Bird *Poems* 1. 4 Deep squadron'd horse...And park'd artillery. 1841 Miss H. *Kennard* I. 37 A residence...compassed round with parked and shaven acres.

Parker (pā·kəɹ). Also 4 **parkere**, 5 **-ere**, **parcare**, **-eare**, 5-6 **-er**, 6 **perker**. [a. Anglo-F. *parker* (= OF. 1332 **parquier*), in med.L. *parcarius*, f. PARK *sb.*: see -ER[2] 2.]

1. A man who has charge of a park; a park-keeper. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1300-1 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 197/1 See grante, q'not a servie Johan vnes Parker, & Richard [etc.].] 1390 in *A. & Wills* (1881) I. 1 Item pro Roberto Roger, my parkere, ...5 s. c 1450 Lydg. *Order of Fools* 28 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 18 Rangers the walke of forest and parkeryng. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 Parcare, *indagator*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 A Parcoure (cl. Parkere), *parcarius*. 1530 Palsgr. 238/1 The parker, *bailgarde*, *bailliue*. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. 20 *Parker Merlyn's his clothes. 1641 Perkins *Sale. Prince Parth.* 87, 15 If the Parker negligently suffer the Deere to be killed, or kill the Deere himselfe...it is a direct forfeiture of his Office. 1808 Cicero *Digest* bk. 2. III. 147 An accused lies of and had been given to the parker, having out of the king's treasure in the county of Surry.

2. A rabbit that lives in a park.

1898 *P. Parish's Ann.* VII. 249 Gamekeepers give various names to rabbits; with them they are warreners, parkers, pennhearts, and hedgehogs. ...The parker's favourite haunt is the gentleman's pleasure grounds. 1870 Rimbs *Engrid. Fam. Sports* (ed. 2) 283.

Hence † **Parkership** *Obs.*, the office of parker.

1461 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 473/1 The Offices of Constableship ...and Parkerships of the same Castell. 1475 in *Littleton's Tenures* b. 5, The office of a Parkership of a Parke. 1501 Bergavenny, *Lord Abergavenny, relating to Abbergavenny & Comyn* (1870) 10 As if a Parkership be granted to an Esq.

Parkin (pā·kin). *north. dial.* Also **-en**, **perkin**. [Origin unknown: perh. from proper name *Perkin* or *Parkin*.] A kind of gingerbread or cake made of oatmeal and treacle.

1828 Craven Gloss. (ed. 2), *Parkin*, a cake made of treacle and oat meal, commonly called a treacle-parkin. 1884 Mrs. G. E. Rayne *Lakelets*, etc. III. 141 Belted by a cake of parkin from Dame Dawdry's capacious pockets. 1887 *Suppl. to Yorkshire Archæol. Prehistoric Archæol. Archæol. Journ. Mod.* I. 404 The diet should be varied, and should include ...wheaten meal bread, parkin, gingerbread and molasses.

Parking (pā·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PARK *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PARK *v.* (in various senses).

1508 in Hilton *Parish & Peds* (1896) 82 If he disrupt it with perlonge of dyches or hedges, he to have 6*d.* value for every acre. 1807 J. Mackenzie *Travels* 107, *Ship Island* 1 m. 3. The parking in of beasts, and the impounding. Towns, in that our Christmas.

2. *concr.* Ground laid out in the style of a park; also, in U. S., a strip of turf, with or without trees, in the centre of a street.

1883 *Yates Mathias Hist. Dredge* Sec. 111. Mar. 172 Spaces were left for a similar object, some being grass and others for the palace. 1888 H. Garnett in *Harper's Mag.* XXIV. 213/1 In some cases, similar parking has been left in the middle of the streets. 1888 *Appletons' Cycl. Amer. Biog.* IV. 576/1 In 1870 he (F. L. Olmsted) urged...the necessity of 'parking system' for the broad streets of Washington.

Parkish (pā·kiʃ), *a.* [f. PARK *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Resembling a park; somewhat park-like.

1813 J. Fenwick *Nom. Manly* 76 The boundless approaches ...are planted in the open parkish style. 1869 Scott *St. Ronan's* xv, A cage to render their place parkish', as was at one time the prevailing phrase. 1898 *Pioneer Mag.* XVIII. 146 A parkish looking tract of pleasure-ground.

Park-keeper. The keeper of a park.

1844 Mechanics' Lives and Characters II. Some thousands were park-keepers, and some huntsmen. 1883 Farmer in *Pall Mall Gaz.* LXXV. 22/2 Magistrate *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 34 All that the Queen could do was to order the gatekeepers not to admit the John again within the gates.

So **Park-keeperess** (pā·kiːpəɹĕs), a female park-keeper, or park-keeper's wife.

1852 Jessica *Peripatetic* III. 161 They had been park-keeper and park-keeperess to the Westwood family thirty years and six months.

Park-leaves. ? *Obs.* [app. f. PARK *sb.* + *leaves*, pl. of LEAF.] A name for the shrub Tutsan (*Hypericum Androsæmum*). Also, with early herbalists, the tree *Ulmus Agnus castus*; the name *agnus castus* having app. been applied to both (see Turner *Names of Herbes*, A vij b).

a 1500-20 *Sloane. Med. MS.* 153 Tutsane or parkleaues, *agnus castus*. 1545 Elyot, *Agnus*, is a tree ...commonly called *Agnus castus*, in englyshe parke leaues, it hathe leaues lyke to wyllowe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlv. 691 *Androsæmon* he Tutsan or Parke leaues, a greeuish grasse fully in woodes and parkes, in the west parties of England. 1810 Cotta, *Androsæmum*, *Agnus castus*, ...shrub or honeysuckle, Parke-leaves. 1880 Wright *Plant. Greece* v. 229 On the top...ascended a large yellow flower, much bigger than Parke-Leaves. 1897 Maunde *Engl. Lex.*, *Park Leaves*, the *Hypericum androsæmum*, Ad.Sax., or St. Peter's wort.

Parkless, *obs.* form of PARCLOSE.

Parkly (pā·kli), *a. rare.* [f. PARK *sb.* + -LY[1].] Of the nature or character of a park; park-like.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 37 The same...with goodly & parkly pales...to maintie shades and desertes. 1880 Ruskin *Præterita* I. v. 184 Among the greeny of that town and its parkly neighbourhood.

Parkward, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -WARD.] Towards the park. Also **Parkwards**.

1598 Sylvester *Herop. W.*, tr. *L. 's Maiesty Sit, the* [illegible]-wood, the Parke-ward...many way: olde Windsor-way, and many way but the Towne-way. 1886 G. Allen *Maiwa's Love* xxi, She...took a stroll...out parkwards.

Parky (pā·ki), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Of the nature of a park, or abounding in parks.

1830 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 113/1 Some of the parky parlours of London.

Parky, *a.*[2] *slang.* Cold, chilly.

1898 *Punch* 20 Aug. 84/1 (Farmer), "Morning William: cold morning!"...'It is a bit parky', answered William. 1900 G. Short *Somersby* 149 Oh! man! this water is parky.

Parl: see PARLE.

† **Parlage**, *n. Sc. Obs. rare*[1]. [app. a. F. *parlage* babbling, palaver, useless talk.] † Babbling, full of empty talk; pelping.

c 1673 Sir W. Muir *Cons.* xi, A parlage cry, a brain made to stay.

Parlament(s, -mentt, *obs. ff.* PARLIAMENT.

Parlance (pā·rlĕns). Also 7 **-ence**. [a. Anglo-F. and OF. *parlance*, *-ance*, f. *parler* to speak. (Not in mod. French.)]

1. Speaking, speech; *esp.* debate, parleying, parley. *arch.*

1535 Lancvet Chron. I. 247 La say William le Rose...A cruelle or barrose...For lettre maundis or pris vous a en parliance [R. Brunne tr. parlement]. 1575-80 Sidney *Arcadia*, (Feuerst.) 222 And Wood was brought to Citoyn, and he accepted parlance. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. 20/2 King Edward ...signifies...to the Pope, that Bonet and not Parlance should determine his right, and title. 1701-2 *Case of Scholastic Statut.* 26 The Flight of that Common-Parliance was call'd the Parliament Chamber. 1824 *Examiner* 263/1 He was not disposed to let him pass without further parlance. 1832 Tennyson *Isabella*, A maze of gaudy parlance and of cross. 1879 Browning *Poet. Ch. Exp.* 41 After many parlance, the stranger hoisted defeasance.

2. Way of speaking, mode of speech, language, idiom. Usually with defining words, as in COMMON, *legal*, *ordinary*, *vulgar parliance*, etc.

[a 1481 Littleton *Tenures* 18, 213b A.v, Mes par comune parliance, [1540-1628 *Dict.* language] calue and veale par nouns de ne vn animale est appelle veale, par nome de vn.] 1587 Bentham *Def. of Priory* xiii, the Hieroglyphicks...clerkes in common parliance, the title of a prophecie, town. 1598 Bp. *Aimer. Law Eng.* (1629) I. 183 In common law parliance we vse relation to vse an action. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 287 A wise woman, by which I do not mean, in vulgar parliance one who pretends to prophesy. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* ii. (1864) 30 A curious specimen of English parliance. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* iv. viii. The political opinions...were what in ordinary parliance are styled Tory. 1884 Sir W. R. Smith in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 648 Beside this its legal parliance there might be a debt.

† **Parliant**. *Obs.* [a. F. *parliant* speaking, pr. pple. of *parler* to speak.] One who parleys or takes part in a conference.

1588 Wilson *Lib. Resp.* sig. 1[illegible] To this short appeared, Parliants him to delight meaning none facts free their Acute all reserve it.

Parlasy, Parlatyk, *obs. ff.* PARLEY, PARALYTIC.

Parlatory (pɑ·ɹlătĕri). [ad. med.L. *parlatōrium*, lit. *parlatorio* (-tōr) parlour, f. *parlare* to speak; f. type **parabolatorium*.] The receptacle-room or room for conversation in a convent.

1892 HOSTEL *Fredes* 183 What he had overheard in a Parlatory of Nunnes. **1908** [J. BARNES] *Life Wame Friars* II. xi. They were chosen into the parlatory. *Ibid.* 15 Both in the morning and afternoon they are allowed some hours of the parlatory as they call it. **1772** ROBERTS tr. *Misc. Pr. Licensed* I. iv. 16, 250 The Ancelegrooms of the ladies, or the parlatories of nuns. **1890** in *Encl. Dict.*

Parlay: see PARLEY *sb.*[3]

Parle (pɑ·ɹl), *sb.* *arch.* and *dial.* Also 7 **parl.** [app. f. PARLE *v.*] **1.** Speech; talk; conversation.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Buckingham* xxvii. Then could no parle of peace prevayle. **1611** COTGR. *Creditor* s. Altar this lyeuitie-parle, [is] translated, an ill ioke. **1642** J. TAYLOR *Fuell. Plaud. Ep. Ded.* A 6, I have learned from my Saviours parle with Peter, not (childishly) to strive for the last word. **1814** CARY *Dante, Purgatorio* IV. 109 But fully to resume The wishes. Demands my further parle. *a* **1830** ROBERTS *Dante & Circ.* I. (1834) 213 There with chosen and sainted hold poesy parles.

b. Speech, language, parlance. *nonce-wd.*

1592 BEARE *Map of the Mill* iv, A tucker's one word in a five lover's parle, But, gin me my love, and a fig for the rest!

2. A conference, discussion, debate; *spec.* a meeting to discuss terms (between enemies or opposed parties) under a truce; a truce: = PARLEY *sb.*[1] 2. † *To hound parle*: see BRAKE *v.* 24.

1578 CHURCHYARD *Chaplet* (1817) 143 Clyming preserued mallice makes a parle and correspondencie of peace. **1587** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 A whyte banner should shall for ouuerte not a Parle. **1592** KYD *Sol. & Pers.* 19 tr. Drum, sound a parle to the Citizens. **1600** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 87 When he an angry parle Ile smot the sullen Bastas on the lips. **1630** HEYWOOD *Fift Pentacrity* 1014 There is no question of Assaults, no parle to be admitted. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 589 Let us encounter them with weakness equal to ours. **1700** ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 61. **1807** J. BARLOW *Colomb.* v. 284 When parties parle suspended till the field. **1868** WESTON *Ride of Earl Thornhill* 30 "So be it!" cried the young man, "There needs no double nor parle."

3. *Comb.* **Parle-hill** = *Parley-hill* (PARLEY *sb.*[1] 3).

1884 *Skeltoun's Glass., Parle Hill, Cullin* ... the convention often subsisted Cowardes, aut violenta tacebat ad lites iuste se tractandas in remotiores.

† **Parle** (pɑ·ɹl), *v.* *Obs. ex arch.* and *dial.* Also 6–7 **parl.** [a. F. *parler* to speak = Pr. *parlar*, Sp. *parlar*, It. *parlare*, med.L. *parlāre*, late pop. L. *parabolāre* to discourse, talk, f. *parabola* PARABLE, discourse, speech.]

1. *intr.* To speak; to talk in confidence.

1571 GASCOIGNE *P. Pl.* B. 2000, 268 Parsiehes and preposers bee parted farre of things, for such a lesse B. a lyttle R. a little Hobbe lode hath alle farmers. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 76, I would be loth to have such an enuye to part for me to a meaner matter. **1580** SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* Oct. 38 Kindlye doo beare Elisa, with diuerse contrariousness, parlye. *Ibid.* 40, 108 *Be* brought thus lightly *Syd* to parle. **1640** J. TAYLOR [*Sand. Pilgr.*] G. 43 His delights were with the women of men...with whom he parled in Parables. **1708** BOTHOMLEY tr. *St. Evremond Hist. & Cabal Parls.* v. 109 He parled with these, and told them, that if any Body came in, he would certainly Drown 'em.

2. *intr.* To treat, discuss terms, parley (*with* an opponent); to hold a parley.

1558 in 9th *Rep. Deps. Kpr. Irel.* 34 Commission to Sir Henry Radclif...to parle with, take pledges from...the Irish of the said countries. **1587** in *Holinshed's Chron.* (1808) III. 816 They...within 3 or 4 houres fight set out a flagge of truce and parled for mercy. **1623** TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xli. 1 When the Spartans came to parle of peace, they double both the dore. **1655** J. EATON *Answ.* (1658) 91 They had demanded the Saints' house, and were agreed to parle with them. **1700** DE FOE *Hist. Union tr. Hume Hist. Edinb.* 1. v. (1818) 68 The Incubite and the gentlewoman...parled together.

b. *trans.* To treat with, parley with. (Cf. PARLEY *sb.*[2] 2 b.)

1638 FOXE *Christianager*, &c. vii. (1656) 83 While the Bishop of Rome parleth a Section which receiveth action from himself only. **1638** R. BALLARD *Sermon* 34 To throw the gates already lieving to to meditation kings, To the peril of the.

c. To discuss, debate.

1850 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Maid of W'ford* II. 360 When things offalone are questioned, Or may be parled.

Parle, obs. f. PARRE. **Parleme, parleyeue** (pɑ·ɹlĭm, -ĭv): see PURLIEU. **Parlement,** obs. f. PARLIAMENT. **Parlemen, Parler,** obs. ff. PARLANCE, PARLOUR. **Parlesie,** etc., obs. ff. PARSY.

Parley (pɑ·ɹlĭ), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **parlye,** -lie, -ley, (7 -le, -le), 6–9 **parly.** [Either from PARLEY *v.*, F. *parler* vb. inf. taken subst., or n. OF. *parlée*, fem. sb. from pa. pple. of *parler* to speak.]

1. Speech, speaking, talk; conversation, discourse, conference; debate, argument. (Now usually subsumed by 2.)

1580 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* Oct. (Arb.) 97 Her love was not lasting, vsed oft her parlyes and vnkindnes. **1585** W. FLEETWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 290, I know not what other parties Mr. Secretarie had, **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 48 They that forbeare amongst themselues with morie pleasant parlies. **1589** HOLINSH. *Lett.* (1850) II. 21 Admonition...that...you should vse to be so great a Master of those languages both for the Pen and Parley. **1593** FOXE *Acts* 1. 581 They spent such seasons in the greene? Their parley had vegetables their love. **1598** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 158 A voyage and swain soft parley entered both. **1860** HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 102 Arthur...without further parley commanded him to be silent. **1887** DOWDEN *Poet. Mind* 10, 161 Why with longer parley rite rising lessons delay?

† **b.** A public discussion or disputation in a University. *Obs.*

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 441 This were a pretty question for a beginner in Oxford to propound in their parleis.

2. A conference for the debating of points in dispute; *esp. Mil.*, an informal conference with an enemy, under a truce, for the discussion of terms, or the mutual arrangement of matters, or the exchange of prisoners; a discussion of terms. *To beat or sound a parley*, to call for or request a parley by sounding a drum or trumpet.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 138b, Castles that come to parley, are commonly at the pain to resist. **1603** DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 42 *Stage-direct.*, The Herald sounds a parley, and both armies stand. **1605** *Sejan. Disc. agst. Ambition* 1. 2 58 Sound for Parle, and thinke vpon conditions of peace. **1680** SURVEY *Holy War* (Camell) 262 When that drummer had beaten for a parley he made this speech to Mansoul. **1700** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvii. 178 I carrying a white flag, and offering a parley. **1838** PARKHURST *Forefl.* 2 Co. (1846) II. 250 So they [Jews] preparing a parley for arranging terms of capitulation.

b. *St. dial.* A truce or armistice in certain games; the place of truce. Cf. BARLEY *int.*

1725 MARTIN *Knight* Poet. Wks. (1461) 3 On h [his shell] you [might] thresh wheat or barley, Or sound the gospe ere to 1774 parley.

c. (See quot.) *Cf. beat a parley* in 2.

1870 EDITH *Cat Cat's Wyndfalls, Parley*, that beat of drum by which a conference with an enemy is desired. Synony: mous with chamade.

3. *Comb.* † **Parley-hill,** in Scotland and Ireland, formerly, a mound, usually fortified, where the local disputes of neighbouring districts were debated and settled.

1640 in D. Berridge *Cultoss & Trollkiller* (1883) I. vi. 198 Those who stayed in the lists[ed or parleyhill discussing. **1684** *Thomson's Collect.* I. v. *Miscellaneous, Case in Heraldry*, 1678, I also [said] set out [subscribed] mentions appellance.

Parley, *sb.*[2] *Sc. and dial.* Also **parly.** [Short for *parliament*.] A thin cake of gingerbread; a parliament-cake.

1825 JAMIESON s. v. *Parliamentcake*, Hence a hawker in the 'city and' her parleys will. **18** MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1880) 208 *K.* D. D.) Pies, parlies, tarts, and barrer bakes. **1832** ROBERT *Lilsh. Minstrel* (1840) 3 A little boy...pressed forward, and offered him a sticky parly.

Parley, *sb.*[3] *humorous.* [Short for PARLEYVOO.] A Frenchman.

1832 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 28 The girls are bad out by unknown parleys, who eager by their sides and then give them back to my care.

Parley (pɑ·ɹlĭ), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 -lie, 6–8 -ly, (7 -lee). [Either f. F. *parler* to speak, *parlez* speak!, or f. PARLEY *sb.* (if the latter was earlier).]

1. *intr.* To speak, talk; to converse, discourse, confer (*with*). Now *arch.* (and tending to be coloured with 2).

1590 SPENSER *Dis Barbar* 1. 36, 60 As bashfull Sauses, among strangers by, Parley in silence with their hand or eye. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit. Irel.* 11. 116 Ulmus, who has been drawn to parles with them in hell. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XXIII. 147 In to me drew..., With him to parley, as a speech and swain. **1847** DARNELL *Tancred* IV. i. In to run the land upon whose mountains the Creator of the Universe parleyed with man?

b. *trans.* To speak, utter; *esp.* to speak a foreign or strange language.

1570 J. PHILIP *Friendly Lawsuit* in *Pilk. S. P. Edw.* (Parker Soc.) II. 196 Not hindering native pronunciation taken by parley and reports. **1890** WOOD *Abth. Dorset.* I. 277 That Beauty in Court which could not parley English-men, was so little regarded as those men there that cannot speak French. **1813** DIBDIN *Tour Quarter* II. 22 n. 147 An Italian, who could parley French and Spanish.

2. *intr.* To treat, discuss terms; *esp.* to hold a parley (*with* an enemy or opponent); to come to parley. Also *fig.*

1600 DYMOCK *Ireland* (1843) 72 The Lord Lieutenant sent the Lord of Cayes to parley with him. **1613** HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 141 Upon them, when we parley with our foes. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. We...allowed a truce to parley. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* vii, Major Bridgenorth advanced, as if to parley. **1866** DR. ARNOLD *Rugby Lect.* (ed. 4) 27 And so we see the men of Theology coming out to parley with the men of Science.

b. *trans.* To grant a parley, or an interview for discussion, to (a person); to hold discussion with, speak to, address.

1620 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 18 Burn Saturn first to prison, Wee'l after parley them. **1632** — *World of Wont* v. Wks. 1874 II. 301 Candaul him safe where we will parley him. **1808** *Rom. Cookes. Knight's Anthology* 62, (1842) 342 They parled Lambert. **1839** ROBERT *Fortune* vii. (1850) 79 Would ye parley Lawlor on her silver seat?

Hence **Parleying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1892 *Henry Stage Lancaster* 18 The Countess which began parleying upon the Bridgend's Parleying, continued till Two a Clock the next Morning. **1893** WORDSW. *Lines, to Men of Kent*, No parleying now! To Russia is one hand, **1897** Discovered 1680? Parleyings with certain People of Importance in that Ship.

Parley, *sb.*[2] *U.S.* Also **parlay, parlee.** [Corruption of PARLEY *v.*] In faro and home-racing, To apply the money staked, together with the money won on a bet, to continuing to bet on the same card, or as a further stake on another horse or combination of horses. *Slang*, and *dial.*

1892 *How to Make Money at Small Cap.* 63 Were he, however, to what is termed 'parley' his money—that is to say, if he put his $5 on his choice on the first race, and, if his horse should win, put all the winnings and his original $5 on the next race, and so on. *Mod. Slang.* **1895** *Field's Stand. Dict.* s. v., To parley one's bet.

Hence **Parley** *v.*[2] = PARLE.

1904 *American Carriage*, In horse-racing the parley must be for the whole 'stand' to start. In faro, and in roulette, one lays a bet and, winning, leaves it on the table once more only.

Parleyvoo (pɑ·ɹlĭvū'), *sb. humorous.* Also 8 **parle-vous,** 9 **parlee-vous, parlyvoo.** [f. F. *parlez-vous* (*parler*) in *parlez-vous français?* do you speak French?]

1. The French language, French; school-study of French; *pl.* French utterances or talk.

1754 POOTE *Knights* iv. Who, 1759 I. 56 To comes a French fellow...with his trash and parle-vous. **1823** SOUTHEY *Maria to Anselm* viii, But he look'd white and he look'd blue, Matthew! Parlivoo! When parlevoo no more would do. **1826** LEIGH *Strata-leaf* xii. 190 But the bother has a civil way with them for a chat, and it's no possible to be angry at their parleyvoos. **1869** LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* XXIV. 196 No words to spell, no sense to do, No Negro soul to parleyvoo!

2. A Frenchman.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 164 Jockies, Jews, and Parleyvoos, Courtesans and Quakers. **1824** PAR *Kenilworth* xi. You'll have the honour of going to Sable to fox-hunting parleyvoos.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* = French, or foreign.

1828 Mem. *Mansie Wauch* xl. 59 His waistcoat was cut in the Parleyvoo fashion.

Parleyvoo, *v.* *slang or humorous.* Also 8 **parler vous,** 9 **parlee-vous, parleyvouse.** [Formed as prec., *sb.*] *intr.* To speak French; to speak a foreign tongue; to palaver.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* iv. Wks. 1799 II. 28 You know I can't parler vous. **1813** SOUTHEY *Marriage to Monsoon* viii, He would rather parler-vous than Sykt. **1823** GALT *Entail* II. xxviii. 262 He and your honest grandfather...had no learning and parleyvousing, like your upsetle tumble-downs. **1824** MACKENZIE *Cr. Lawyers* Misc. Wks. 1860 I. 24 He kept six French masters to teach him to parleyvous. **1881** *Cent. Mag.* July 445/2 They will be tempted to ask, with their gravel fishers, where is the use of all this parleyvousing?

Parliament (pɑ·ɹlĭmĕnt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–8 **parlement,** 4–5 **perle-,** 4 **parly-,** (**perly-**), 4–6 **parlee-,** 5 **parli-,** 5–7 **parla-,** (5–6 **perle-,** 5– **parliament,** (5 **perlia-,** 5–7 **parlya-,** 7 **parlee-ment**; also occas. 4–6 **-mente.** [ME. a. OF. *parlement* speaking (*Chans. Roland* 11th c.), f. *parler* to speak + *-ment*, in Pr. *parlamen*, med.L. *parlamentum*, whence also 13–16th c. *parlament*; the form *parliament* corresponds to an Anglo-Lat. *parliamentum*, found in 13th c., founded perhaps on the M.L. forms in *parly-, parle-*.]

† **1.** The action of speaking; a 'spell' or 'bout' of speaking; a speech; a talk, colloquy, conversation, conference, consultation; a discussion or debate. *Obs.*

[1016–39 MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 197 *Quod* (Eadwardus) veluit habere per intermedios parliamentum pacificum cum eo (Herberto de Burgo).] **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5503 Pere he holde is parlement wip wort bote to done. **c1300** *Cant. Lyre Poh. Minor Mr. Alp.* iv. 180 Talyth good tent pat ze holde no parlyament Wip no vnsad men. Whan ze come pe Churche with-Inne. **1303** *Pilgr. Lewde* (Caxton 1483) I. iii. 3 Thenne herde I within the castayne a loude parlement. **c1450** *Merlin* 321 Then semed the parlement betwene thy lorde and the sone. **c1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 After Rorygon he hadde taken Thedoryk, he made a grete parlement to his lyges, And sayd to them, "Lordes, ye knowe well [etc.]". **1500** *Jas. Fifteen Hen. VIII*, IX. 219 Who wil shortly...come to Bolongne to be at parlement with the Frenche.

† **b.** = PARLEY *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE (Hearne *Wace* (Rolls)) 1842 Bothe rist of trone, of yis assent, Pey sette a day of Parlement, Opon be Playn of Salesbury. *Ibid.* 16018 To Cadwaylyn bis acorde he [Dewy] sent, For be wilde yan he parlement. **1598** BARRETT tr. *Catechet.* (1614) 169 Whereafter they fell to parliament and yielded it by composition. **1800** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 234 In Carley...after a certain Parliament ended between the Irish and English, there were taken prisoners.

† **2.** A formal conference or council for the discussion of some matter or matters of general importance; *spec.*, the name applied in the early times of the French monarchy to the assembly of the great lords of the kingdom, and in England, in the course of the 13th c. to great councils of the early Plantagenet Kings; hence, retrospectively applied to those of earlier kings before and after the Norman Conquest, and in ME. widely and vaguely, or allusively, to any similar councils of ancient times or foreign nations. (Now *only Hist.* and as an earlier stage of sense 3, into which, in use, it passed without any break.)

[1131 in Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. (ed. 3) 330 Parliamentum Brunelle. **1297–99** MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 922 De magno parliamento habito Londonie de octavis Epiphanie ubi ego [Matthew Paris] interfui tanquam magnus. [*Ibid.* 1860 ubi supra tanquam generale.] **1298** *Ibid.* III. 3 Convocato ad parliamentum generalissimum regni Anglorum totius nobilitatis, communis generalissimum regni Anglorum totius nobilitatis, communis parliamentum quam solitum.] **1299** *Ibid.* 52 In S. Trin-

Leg. I. xxv [it has seemed to the parliament (in chancellour) the king might have more power whether two maidens holde the lands as heirs ... or whether the eldest ...]. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20037 He (Pharaoh) gedrijt him a parlement. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 224 [it means:..To seek counsel...and to hold a parliament. [This was the Mad Parliament.] c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1212 (1532) Prynce ... hyng ... moste in general Ast ... Parlement to holde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9372 Pelleyngles a parlement gartenit soone, And the gestis of pe grekis gedrit be nowre. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 After that he hapede a parlement (1387 Trevisa, made a parlement at Oxenford, where Vaghelle ... and Duras were assoiled to observe the lawes of kynge Edgarus. c 1440 *Partonope* (Lansd. MS. 239 f. 103) A noon forthe they wente And hegan a grete parlemente. 1563 Gerardus Cruce 1. (1565) 10 They made request that it might be lawfull for them to summon a Parliament of Gothia at a certain day. 1599 Lavcon *Manip. Mel.* 64 A Parliament, senatus consultus. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xli. 2 In a parliament, summoned at Oxford (for the great councils began about this time [read: to receive that appellation]). 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* i. iii. 13 In the reign of *Edward* I the word 'Parliaments' was frequently applied to the assemblies of the four great courts as well as to the Great Council of the realm. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. § 172 *nonpol.* Parliament of 1295. ... First report of a debate.

3. The Great Council of the nation, which forms, with the Sovereign, the supreme legislature of the United Kingdom (formerly of the Realm of England), consisting of the three Estates, namely the Lords Spiritual and Temporal (forming together the House of Lords), and the representatives of the counties, cities, boroughs, and universities (forming the House of Commons). By some legal writers, the Sovereign, as part of the Legislature, is included in the Parliament; but this is not usual.

a. Viewed as a temporary assemblage of persons, summoned by the Sovereign, and after a time (the length of which is now limited) again dissolved, to be succeeded (formerly at an uncertain and often distant interval, but now within a very short period) by another assemblage similarly constituted.

This is, in its origin merely a development of more or less corresponding to the gradual evolution of the modern parliament from the Great Council. Stubbs *Const. Hist.*, following the chroniclers, uses 'parliament' from 1246 onwards; but the 'parliaments' previous to 1295 belong rather to our next group, with progressive approaches to this one.

In this sense the word may be preceded, by a or *the*, and have a plural: as we speak of a new parliament, or of the first, second, or third parliament of Edward I, or of Queen Victoria, and sometimes indifferently many parliaments by distributive application: see 8.

(1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I* (*Statutes of Wynton*) Pramble. Cy nous les Establissemenz le Roy Edward, le fils le Roy Henry, fet a Weymoustre a son premer parlement general apres son coronement. 1307 tr. *Cowell's case* in *Rymer's Fœdera* (1740) 1. 1029 Les Evesques, Evesches, Abbes, Priours, Contes, Barons, & la Communaute de la terre dessus nomme[e]. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 294 To London he (Edw. I) come[e] wast. He went to his barons, a parlement to hold. 1404 *Plantag. Lords.* I. 13 In the 18[th] yere of his reigne holden at Westminster and at Leycestre. 1459 *Rolls of Parrl.* V. 370/1 By th' advyce of his Lords Spirituell and Temporell, and by yoe his Comyns in this his present Parliament assembled. 1598 Sagar. *Chronicon* (R. E. T. S.) 89 They were not all meerly beggers that were in the Parliament when the Bill was published. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* (1875) I. 1 Towards him [Monk] with their Speech for a free and full Parliament. 1689 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. 226, (1848) 268 Ordinances...for whose perseverance, or ordinary, Parliaments are wont to be assembled and Laws to be enacted. 1783 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 160 These are the constituent parts of a parliament: the king, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons. 1818–38 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. viii. 10 As to the due meeting of Parliaments, short terms were ordained by 36 Hen. III, it ought not to be reckoned a parliament. *Ibid.* 58 The usual object of calling a parliament was to impose taxes. 1880 C. Lewis *Anct. Mod. Aspect* vii. 203 The earliest Parliament that can be proved...to have consisted the present legislative combination of England by summons of citizens and burgesses is 49 Hen. III, A. D. 1265. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 92 The Session parliament of Simon de Montfort was called together by a writ issued on the 14th of December, to meet at Westminster on the 20th of January, 1265. 1885 Gladstone *Sp. Ho. Commons* 26 Nov., After sitting in 72 Parliaments a man begins to have, if he has any brains at all, the capacity and faculty of knowing what a particular Parliament can do and is likely to do.

b. Viewed as a permanent or continuous institution, the composition, character, and aim of which have changed from time to time, but which has itself a continuous history. In this sense usually *without a or the, as plural* (except in speaking of such institutions in different countries, as 'the Scottish and Irish Parliaments are now incorporated in that of Great Britain').

Act of Parliament, a law made by the Sovereign with the advice of the Parliament; a statute passed by both Houses of Parliament and ratified by the royal assent. *Clerk of the Parliaments* (*Parliament*), the chief official of the House of Lords, who reads the royal assent to bills before Parliament assembled or a corporate body in the House of Lords. *Imperial Parliament*: see Imperial A. 2b. *Member of Parliament*: see Member. *Writ of Parliament*: see Writ.

1386 Lond., *P. & A.* II. 74 Item Pete cort to parlement and put up a Bille, How [*sic*] Wrong gayen his wife his *wyf* berde I-nome. c 1386 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 329 For worldly prelacie [*sic*] stinte in Parlement. 1393 Lond., *P. & C.* II. 282 How shulle not tydes knowe, Bote he my tixte knowinge in chirche and in parlement, And comaunde in alle my cuntrey. 1454 *Rolls of Parrl.* V. 299/1 If the said Thomas shuld be released by Privelegge of Parlement. 1455 *Ibid.* 307/2 The Office of Clerk of vore Parlements. 1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 By acte of parlyament. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 11. a. 1 Hen. VIII, Parliament is the highest and most honorable and absolute court of Justice in England, consisting of the king, the lords of parliament, and the commons. 1640–8 (18 Jan.) Charles I *Declar., In. Convocando Cantic.* Which I would have rather done, by the way of my two Houses of Parliament. 1660–1 *Wilne. Life* 3 Mar. 361 *R.S.* 8 Protesting consequents for the lords to sit in parliament in the schools or Oxford. 1708 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 14. § 3 That the United Kingdom of Great Britain be represented by One and the same Parliament to be stiled The Parliament of Great Britain. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. 160 The privileges of parliament. *Ibid.* ii. 161 Some have not scrupled to call its power, by a figure rather too bold, the omnipotence of parliament. 1772 Junius *Lett.* lix. *Scot.* (1772) 262 The Tilts and that of Carlisle and a Member for Parliament instantly. 1800 *Act* 39 & 40 *Geo. III* c. 67 *Art.* 6. That the said United Kingdom be represented in one and the same Parliament, to be called the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 1832 Kinglake *Hist. Eng.* II. 27 Parliament was prorogued on the 15th. 1856 *Last* (J. *Rev.* July 201 We are pretty sure it is not the last Parliament intended to make.

c. *High Court of Parliament*, a name formerly applied collectively (as in Bk. of Common Prayer) to the two Houses of Parliament in session; now mostly said of Parliament in its judicial capacity.

1450–1660 See Court 16 (10).

d. *transf.* The place where Parliament meets; the Parliament House. *rare*.

1628 Earl Manch. in *Smithwick MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 8, 266 Wrotten [*sic*] me his health provided you [with a lodging] not far from the Parliament.

4. The title of the corresponding legislative bodies which formerly existed in Scotland and Ireland, and of the existing legislative bodies of certain British colonies or dependencies, as the Dominion of Canada, the Australian Commonwealth, the separate colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania; also popularly applied to the legislative assemblies of other colonies, and to those of foreign countries, as the French Chambers, the German Reichstag, the Spanish Cortes, etc.

In Scotland and Ireland, as in England, the earliest use was that of a meeting or session of the legislature, as in 3a.

a. [1292 *Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 442 Comes ipse Roger ut procurator in parliamento suo pleno. 1296 Rishby in *Liber Pluscardensis* (Edinb. 1880) I. 308 Ibidem [at Berwick] ... celebravit et tenuit generale parliamentum hic ad hunc finem.] 1308 *Acts Parl. Ir.* I. 227 Item it is ordained ... that the power [of king of Ireland] ... to call parliament ... [shall] be limited. 1318 *Close Rolls of Scotl.*, 2 Hen. VI, 1[st] [under spiritual and temporal]. A commission of four lords of Ireland, or other parliament ... to hear and determine all complaints of Dymbla [Dublin]. 1613 Morrison *Itin.* II. 3 In an Irish Parliament he [an Irish peer] ... sate in the parliament chamber ... in green cloth of Dymble [Dublin]. 1829 Morrison *Itin.* II. 3 In an Irish Parliament he [an Irish peer] ... sate in the parliament chamber ... in green cloth of Dymble [Dublin]. 1829 Morrison *Itin.* II. 3 In an Irish Parliament he [an Irish peer] ... sate in the parliament chamber ... in green cloth of Dymble [Dublin].

b. 1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1566) c. 19 It is statute and ordained, that the Speakers of the actes of Parliament be provided. 1598 Stanyhurst *Descr. Ireland* (1808) 69/1 Howe will they be induced by Parliament, when as the Irish which sway most in Parliament ... shall oppose themselves against them? 1708 (title) Speech to the Scotch Parliament concerning the Union. 1707 *Acts Parl. Scot.* XI. 400 (Act of Union 18 Jan.) At the time of ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of Scotland. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxxii. A senator of the nation! a member of the noblest parliament in the world! 1800 *Universal Spectator* 26 May, Commerce is a wise and profound policy; but commerce, without the principle of liberty, ... seems without its own principle ... without the pride of honour that should attend it. 1846 *Lucas Liberty & Peerage* (1848) I. 5 The system of direct election of members of Parliament was not established in France till 1815. *Ibid.* II. 18 A law was carried through the Peerage Parliament giving the Government a discretionary power. 1900 J. E. C. Bodley in *Quarterly Rev.* CXCVIII. 440/2 The [French] opportunist minister of War underscored the feeling of parliament.

5. Applied to various consultative assemblies.

a. In the Stannaries, a representative assembly or convocation of tinners for Devon, or for Cornwall, formerly held for the redress of grievances, and general regulation of the stannaries. Now only *Hist.*

1509 in T. Pearce *Laws & Customs Stannaries* (1936) 120 The Great Court, or Parliament, of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, ... of the Duchy of Cornwall holden at Crocker-towers ... before ... Francis Earl of Bedford ... Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall. c 1650 Exeter *Exch. Decree* I. 225 (1821) 227 A high court, called Crocker Tow, where the parliament for stannary causes is held. 1680 In Cale. *Treas. Pap.* (1868) 18 His Lordship's letter for the speedy calling a convocation or parliament of tinners. 1752 in *Laws of Stannaries* (1808) 24 We, the aforesaid four and twenty stannators being duly elected ... do serve in this present convocation, or parliament of Tinners, do agree that [etc.]. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 449/1 These assemblies were called parliaments, or convocations, or tinners, and were summoned by the lord warden ... The convention, under a writ, issued by the duke of Cornwall, or by the king, when there was no duke, authorizing and requiring him to do so. The last convention was held in 1752.

b. A consultative assembly of the members of the Middle or the Inner Temple.

1881 Leverett *Benef. Bull.* (1897) 34 Last week there was a parliament held in the Inner Temple ... to debate the affairs of the house. 1908 Pollock 216 The Students of the two Temples, or Inns of Court, do likewise call their Assembly a Parliament, wherein they consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses. 1881 *Gentlem. Lond. Inns* XXXIX. 460/1 The Treasurer ... conducted him [Prince of Wales] to the new Parliament Chamber ... A Parliament was then formed of the Masters of the Bench present.

6. *Fr.* and *transf.* uses.

a 1400 Chaucer *Epil. Cant. T.*, The tools of idel Victorious chip of the parlement of lekkers. c 1450 Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The royall Sun, lyth yn a parlement, All lordes alouns lyyn every on. a 1500 H. Sayle *Lyric.* (1820) 10 A man passe thurghowth with gold but shuld hee chaules evill company: for we good is comforted in this Parliament. 1640 [*see* 3b(b)] The Parliament of Bees. 1707 Freeholder *Lore to Sov. Mank.* iv. 1. I sometimes look on my drawingroom as a little parliament of fools, to which every different body sends its representatives. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* (1883) II. 200 This would lose a vehicle debate, I fancy, in a parliament of women. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* and Till...the birds flags were held in the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world. 1873 J. H. Burton (title) The World's Parliament of Religions ... held in Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 4/4 The Cricket Parliament at Lord's.

† 7. *Phrases Parliament*: see 1906, *Obs.*

1700 *Hull Advertiser* 2 Feb. 2/4 One thousand ribbons, with a sprinkling of what is here [Dublin] called the Flatten Parliament, or rich.

8. Foreign uses:

a. In France (before the Revolution of 1789), the name given to a certain number of supreme courts of justice, in which also the edicts, declarations, and ordinances of the king were registered. Of these there were twelve, of which the Parliament of Paris was of greatest importance in French history. [= F. *parlement*.]

1580 Digges tr. *Stratioticos* (1590) 422 The Senate of Paris, whome they call the Parliament. 1626 in *Cal. S. Papers Chas. I* (1858) I. 84 The French king, by decrees of the parliament of Rouen and Bayonn hath arrested and in his possession above the worth of 400000 of our merchants' goods. 1696 Blount *Glossogr.* 107, In France, those high Courts of Justice, are called Sedentary Parliaments: and their Assembly of States General is usually embolded to our Parliament. 1707–42 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The parliament of Paris is the principal and first whose jurisdiction is of the greatest extent. This is the chief court of justice throughout the realm. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 61 His majesty has thought fit to banish the parliament of Paris into five different parliaments, under the denomination of superior courts. 1817 Hobart *Cyclop. Miscr.* 600 The 6 will The parliaments took up their judicial arms in defence of abuses and against reform.

b. In Florence. [= It. *parlamento*.]

1850 tr. *Simonde's Ital. Repub.* i. 20 This meeting of all the men of the state capable of bearing arms was called a parliament. 1900 E. G. Gardner *Florence* ii. 38 The State was reorganized, and a new constitution confirmed in a whole Parliament held in the Piazza.

7. Short for *Parliament-cake*: see 9.

1800 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Tale Drury Lane*, Crisp parliament with Jellypegs, And fingers of the Lady. 1808 Miss Blamire *Warwick* iii. 30 As for the gingerbread I shall not attempt a description ... nonchalance, and nuns, and parliaments. 1858 Thackeray *Virg. Fair* xxxviii, Gorging the boy with apples and parliament. 1880 *Pall. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 3/1 They [wafer] look exactly as if they were made of the sort of gingerbread called 'parliament'.

8. With qualifying words, in the names applied to various parliaments, chiefly in sense 3 a (but also in senses 2 and 4). Many of these are not contemporary, being due to later chroniclers or historians.

Addled or **Addle Parliament**, that of 1614: see quot. 1614, 1860. **Barebone's P.**, a nickname given to the *Little P.* (q.v.), from the name of Praise-God Barbon, one of the members for London. **Cavalier P.** = *Pensioner P.* **Convention P.**: see Convention 2b. **Devil's P.** (*Diabolicum Concilium*, *Satanic*), that held by Henry VI at Coventry in 1459, which attainted the Duke of York, his son the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV, and their chief followers. **Drinking** or **Drunken P.**, the Scottish parliament which met after the Restoration on 1 Jan. 1661. **Good P.**, that which, year as 1376, took measures for reform. **Great P.**: see 3b(a). **Lack-learning** or **Lay P.** = *Unlearned P.* **Little P.**, the assembly of 136 members, nominated by Cromwell and his Council of Officers, which met from 4 July to 12 Dec. 1653. **Long P.**, that which met on 3 Nov. 1640, summoned by Charles I, being 'purged' by Col. Pride and the Republicans in 1648, dispersed by Cromwell in 1653, and twice restored in 1659, it was finally dissolved in March 1660, after receiving Chas. II's declaration from Breda. It is also the Parliament of Chas. II, which continued from 1661 to 1679. **Mad P.** (*Furiosum Parliamentum*), name given to the meeting of the barons at Oxford in 1258, which passed the 'Provisions of Oxford'. **Marvellous, Merciless, Unmerciful,** or **Wonderful P.**, that of 1388, which condemned the favourites of Richard II. **Nominated P.** = *Little P.* **Pension, Pensionary,** or **Pensioner P.**, a nickname of the Long Parliament of Charles II. **Rump P.**, the remnant of the Long Parliament, so its later history: see Rump. **Scarce P.**, name for the Parliament of Scotland, from its being shifted from place to place (Dewar). **Short P.**, that which sat from 13 April to 5 May 1640, before the Long Parliament. **Unlearned P., P. of Dunces** (*Parliamentum Indoctorum*), that summoned by Hen. IV at Coventry in 1404, from which all lawyers were excluded. **Unmerciful P.**: see *Merciless P.* **Unreported P.**, that which sat from 1628 to 1629. **Useless P.**, the 3rd parliament of Chas. I, (3) now to Aug. 1625. **Wonderful** or **Wonder-working P.**: see *Marvellous P.*

1614 in *Cal. S. Papers Dom. I* (1858) I. 503 The parliament is dissolved, without the fulfilment of so much as any one article ... thereby rendering it, as they term it here, an "addle parliament". 1860 *Ann. Reg.* II. 229, 2 c. 1614. The parliament meets April 5, and is dissolved June 7, without passing a single act ... It was in consequence nicknamed the "addled parliament". 1625 Lis. Bor. *Remem. Rolls*, 29 Dec. in *Jrnl. Kilk. Arch.* (1874) N. ser. 72, Nicholas Parliament, as they call it, without cessyon of the people xiv. 1d. is not worse than this. 1883 J. Hogan *Irish Chron. Civil Wars* (of 1) was better known ... by the name of Bachelors Parliament,

whose Christie name was Peake God, a Linekeeffey in Flint Street, 1901 [see *Lloyd's P.*] 1842 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 4. 1660 I. 31 The 'Cavalier Parliament, chosen in the transport of loyalty which had followed the Restoration. 1846 KINGLAKE *Hist. Crim. Inv.* II. (1876) 174 This parliament (1661) was called the 'Drinking Parliament.' 1880 *Spectator* 18 Dec. 1576 A Parliament, commonly called the 'good' Parliament, was holden at Westminster [1 1340 WALSINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* I. 304 Parliamentum quod Bonum nominabatur]. 1705 HEARNE *Collect. Prince* 1. 1. 35 We must...style a Parliament, called the *good Parliament*, in the 50th Year of Edw. III. and the *grand Parliament*, and the memorable Parliament, held in the Reign of Hen. VI. 1879 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. 376, 8 180, 431 The impeachment of the great offenders, and the substitution of a new council, were however only a small part of the business of the Good Parliament. 1 1483 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1838) p. 84 the 10th yeare of King Richard [III.] he assembled and held a parliament at Westminster, that was called the 'great parliament.' 1705 [see *Good P.*] 1880 F. YORK POWELL *Mist. Eng. to* 1300 IV. 1. 136 The Great Parliament of 1295, which was afterwards acknowledged as the model for such gatherings, as the 1302 Estates were all to be regularly summoned. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 155 Our law books and historians have branded this parliament with the name of *parliamentum indoctorum*, or the Dull-headed parliament. 1880 F. YORK POWELL *Mist. Eng.* to 1300 v. 164 In October 1294 the 'Lay or Unlearned' Parliament was called. 1832-70 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 14 Aug. 1656 *Mich.* They [CROMWELL and his Officers] had appointed the 'little Parliament' whom they chose, and commanded them. 1900 MONCURE CONWAY 3 The nominees of men so unschooled would in history go the Little Parliament, or, parodied from the name of one of its members, Barebones' Parliament. 1834 E. WILLIAMS *Mem. Hist. Coll. Soc.* 121 R. a Major G. Harrison was the 1st in the nomination...when this Lord Cook and Master Noye applied the Name 'long Parliament' and doubted them. 1859 *Englands Comf.* 8 Their old hackney drudges of the Long Parliament. 1877 W. WILLIS *Under. Mackintosh's Hist. Eng.* VIII. 18 1015 Thus ended the long or presbytery parliament of Charles II., after having sat seventeen years! 1883 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. 283 They ended that famous 'Long Parliament' which, twice assembled and twice removed, had existed for twenty years. 1878 E. R. GOODMAN in *Antiq. Repos.* VIII. 348/2 When the Long Parliament of the Restoration met in 1661. 1884 *Hist. Eng.* IX. 250, 258 On November 5 [1640] that famous assembly which was to be known to all time as the Long Parliament met at Westminster. 1580 STOW *Chron.* 1038/2 1406 The Lords held a Parliament at Oxford, which was after called the 'mad Parliament' [1874 *Lib. Ar Antiq. Exp. Cambrid.* 37 Hoc anno fuit illud famosum Parliamentum apud Oxoniam]. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. 470, 8 568, 24 On the 18th of June [1258], at Oxford, the Mad Parliament, as it was called by Henry's partizans, assembled. 1795 'Marvellous P.' [see *Good P.*]. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. 110, 8 408, 460 The 'Unwritten' parliament sat for 120 days, by 1270 fully established its right to the title [1330 to Adaphous's Decree. (Rolls) II. 191 Parliamentum sine scriptendo]. 1901 S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Commun.* 1509-97 III. xxxv. 315 One of the advanced members of the 'Reformed' Parliament. 1 1738 E. HARLEY to *Portland MSS.* (1891) VIII. 1 During the whole reign of Queen Anne, and in K. Charles II. [see K. Harley] was a member of that Parliament called the 'Pensive Parliament.' 1837 'Pensioner P.' [see *Long P.*]. 1880 *Novels Plain Reader.* 10 The Evil Counsellors, the 'Pensioner-Parliament,' the Thirteen-per-Cent Judges, the Fattening Bishops. 1 1842 EDMUND *Diary* in *Spir. Ess.* 1860, His Melancholy riding through the City in state to the Short Parliament. [1588 PEMBROKE *Speech.* *Charter to Lond.* 191 [called "*Parliamentum indoctorum*; not that it consisted of ignorant number of blockheads (than parliaments usually do)." 1879 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxxii. § 699-3 In October at Coventry the 'Unlearned Parliament' met. This notable acquittal in ominous cases from the fact that in the writ of summons, the king...directed that no lawyers should be retained as counsel. 1873 J. W. CROKER in C. Papers 1688 III. xxviii. 292 There is a dispute in our Parliamentary debates...from 1366 to 1514. That Parliament is commonly called the "unexpected Parliament." 1841 [1806] Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons during the thirteenth Parliament of Great Britain, commonly called the unreported Parliament [from 20th May 1768 to 21st June 1774]. 1880 STUBBS *Chron.* (1887) 309/2 This Parliament was named the Parliament that wrought wonders [1300 in *Knighton's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 298 mirabilia]. 1876 FREEMAN 1 Parliament known as the 'Wonderful and the Merciless.'

B. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or belonging to a or the parliament, sometimes = parliamentary; as *parliament army, barge, book, buildings, business, cravers, dog, diary for, gentleman, journal, knight, news, people, robe, time*; made or entailed by Parliament, as *parliament church, faith, law*, religion (hostile terms); also **parliament-cake**, **-gingerbread**, a thin crisp rectangular cake of gingerbread; **parliament-chamber**, the room in which a parliament meets, spec. that in the Old Palace of Westminster; **Parliament Christmas**, a bootless name for Christmas according to New Style, as the introduction of the latter; **parliament-hall** (*Hist.*): see quot.; **parliament hinge**, a hinge with so great a projection from the wall or beam as to allow a door or shutter to swing back against the wall; **parliament ordinance**: see ORDINANCE 16. 7; **Parliament Roll**: see ROLL *of parliament*. Also PARLIAMENT-HOUSE, -MAN.

[The names of the years in some of the special cants...have not been ascertained.]

1577 GOLDING *Abr. Reg.* III. 107 One of the generals of the "parliament army. 1808 *Pamph. Jas. I* (1828) II. 71 The King of Great Britain passed by the "Parliament hedge to Greenwich. 1840 J. BOUCH *Lett. & Pemb.* (1841) I. 281 The Councelling...was registrate in the "Parliament books of that second session. 1802 *Gazt. Hum. Parish* 160, 182 A general bravery, with "parliament-colors, and cockades, and petticoatians, as well as other grenades, in their wearing. 1859 *Kelly & Parish.* V. 1050/2 The London Spitalsers and Tyrogarts being to the "Parliament Chamber. 1 1883 W. CLARK *MS. Add.* 4800 E. 409 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 An Wyndowe...for the greate chamber for the parliament persones. 6 the quenes lodgeing, with the parliament chambre & payntid chamber. 1896 *Law Times* CII. 103/1 A Parliament chamber [from of Court] is close shut, except for purposes of discipline affecting character. 1837 SECRETARY *Darbies* 180, IV. 72 There were people ...who refused to keep what they called "Parliament Christmas. 1901 HUGHES *Pan. Transition* (1807) I. 358 We have a parliamentary religion...parliament Methods, and a "parliament Church. 1708 *Trust Papers* 1. 63 They call our Church and Religion a Parliament-church, and Religion. 1758 *Essex Mission* I. App. 20 Lord Aldam declar'd, That he had been tossing ever his Father's Papers, amongst which he found a "Parliament-Diary, written by himself. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 428 Certane small cannonis, vulde of auld the "Parliament fee or ordinance wyse. 1829 in *Cyc. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 52 What passed between the judges and our "parliament gentlemen upon their appearance the first day of the term, the enclosed will inform you. 1789 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis. Marriage* (1764) "Parliament-Act, the creation of a ship, when she is made to stoop a little to one side, so as to close the upper part of her bottom to the other side. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 191 The Royal George...should receive a sort of slight cannon, which she mounted: such a parliament boat. 1829 BOSWELL (Dosson) *Johnson* v. 1000/2, I have that...gone to church, to shew them selves obedient to the "Parliament law. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil's.* Have you seen any of the "parliament people there? 1829 in *Cyc. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 14 Proceedings against the "parliament prisoners in the Star Chamber. 1585 HARVEY-CAMDEN *Trevet's Appeal* 10, It will Lee vs not be blessed, I've call it "parliament religion, parliament ground, parliament fields. 1701-08 [see *Parliament-church*]. 1733 WALPOLE-CROKER *Chron.* (Camden) I. 72 The London gossip on these "Parliament orders. 1902 *Rolls of Parliam.* IV. 356/2 Recited in the "Parliament Rolls. 1393 *Rolls of Parliam.* V. 232/2 In cyme of enemies...and not in "Parliament cyme.

† **Parliament**, *sb.*? Erron for PARAMENT *b* or PALLIAMENT.

1530 *Inv. E. Wards.* (1845) 57 Ane gowne of fyne cloith of gold bordourit with pecis of gold lyst with ouermeyr purpur the body and parliament of the same. 1589 H. W. *Three Ladies London* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 310 Wouldst leave off this with the parliament I ga?

Parliame'nt, *v. rare.* [Late ME. *parlement*, a. OF. *parlementer* (14th c. in Littré): cf. It. and mod.L. *parlementare* (1297 in Du Cange) to parley or speak together.]

† **1.** *intr.* To talk, converse; to confer, parley. *Obs.*

1297 CHESTER *Plac. Pleas.* (W. de W. 1527) v. xlviii, 30/2 Also that they habbe large parlementes togyder in their langage. 1303 *Ib. Pageant Hen. VIII.* (R. 48) They[scoffe have parliamentde with the captayne of the towne by the meddings of it. 1598 BARRET in *Camden Misc.* (1854) 302 Who brought word that they were content to parlement. *Ibid.* 302, 308. 1622 J. MEADE *Diary* (1826) 123 The King...resolved to Parliament.

† **2.** *trans.* ? To assemble, gather together. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 3 The Sch' stands of Londons redoubted angells assembled, did parliament all their army to the schaunces of our established seigniory.

3. *intr.* To attend Parliament; to discharge the duties of a member of Parliament. Also with *it*.

1640 R. MONRO *Seruice Exp. Dedic.* My worke was to Reserve, to Preach; not to Parliament it. 1788 *Rights Free Dogs* 140 Who, sitting, thereby a parliamenting, For Britain's good his wit inherits.

4. *fig.* (Amusing.) To vociferate, gabble.

1893 *Field* 20 May 1140/2 A great phalanx [of geese], which stood loudly parliamenting on the mud beyond.

Hence **Parliame'nting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 DANIEL tr. *Comines* (1614) 309 But nothing for this parliamenting I had begun. 1830 *Black Lancers* I. 2, 11, (1840) 17 There was a pleasure in...any nobleman which I doubt if ever parliamenting often furnishes.

† **Parliame'ntal**, *a. Obs.* [See -AL.] Of or pertaining to Parliament; parliamentary.

1550 FOXE *A. & M.* ind. 6/2(1) A necessary recapitulation of such parliamentall notes and proceedings, as then were practised by politike parliaments. 1641-50 PRYNNE *Brotherly Exhort.* 1. xxiii. 41 Against the Parliamentall Acts of the two Houses. 1649 Parlam. *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 17 Desiring their Parliamentall Authority onely from the people. 1778 T. LOWLE in *Travels Corr. Amer. Eng.* (1842) I. 82 The intermixture of the Parliamental army in America will certainly produce peace.

Parliamenta'rian (-*teˑriăn*), *sb.* and *a.* Also † **paria-**. [f. as PARLIAMENTARY + -AN.]

A. *sb.* † **1.** One who accepts a religion or church ordained or ruled by parliament. *Obs.* Cf. *parliament church*, PARLIAMENT *sb.*? 9.

1613 Sir E. HOBY *Counterscuffe* 72 Yet doth hee make no other reckoning of you, than of so many Parliamentarians, whose Religion is ordained by the Heires of the Imes.

2. *Hist.* One who took the side or was in the service of the Parliament, as against the King, during the contests and Civil War of the 17th c.

[Worcestrian *Mem.* 1680] 30/2, *and some other*: And now more up the Wayes of Papists, Royalists, and Parliamentarians; Cavaliers, and Roundheads.]

1682 by Waller. *Hist. Coll.* an. II. 748 The Parliamentarians were forced to retreat to Isaac. 1748 *Petit. of Exact. Assess.* 19 Under the titles of Malignants, and Parliamentarians. 1849 *Regnal. Fam. Obed.* (1850) 50 So many have been honoured, both Royalists and Parliamentarians. 1858 HOSE *Hist. Parish.* III. 31 Mrs. Mallory ...gave directions to search the lands and goods of the Parliamentarians. 1892 E. VAUGHAN *Hom. Mission. Synonym* II. 191 The parliamentarians were found chiefly in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

B. One versed and skilful in parliamentary usages and tactics; a skilled and experienced parliamentary debater.

1832 *United Irish. Mag.* I. 30 A veteran parliamentarian. 1892 WYLDE *Gen.* 72 Mar. 371 Parliamentarians were found of the greatest Parliamentarians of the century.

4. Applied to a member of a French *parlement*, or of a foreign 'parliament'.

1893 A. OLIVE *Many D'Arpentigny* 35 His task reflags, like many an hour, his thrifty parliamentarian, in the Rue Quincampoix.

B. *adj.* = PARLIAMENTARY *a.*, esp. in senses 1 b, 2.

1892 WORD. *Ath. Comm.* II. (B.), Being in a manner undone by the severities of the parliamentarian visitors in 1648. 1824 SCOTT *Peveril* ix, The parliamentarian Major was considerably embarrassed by this proposal. 1856 E. A. VAUGHAN *Hymns* (1860) I. 29 The Parliamentarian soldier was often seen endeavouring to adapt his life to a mistaken application of the Bible. 1880-3 in Schaff *Encycl.* I. 580 Colorado is a self-governing country, with a parliamentarian system.

Hence **Parliamenta'rianism**, the parliamentary principle or system.

1879 E. PATTISON *Milton* 130 The Greeks of Constantinople ...were more infatuated than those patriotic communicants were with their parliamentarianism when Charles II. was at Calais. 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 833/2 M. Hubert proves that the Belgian constitution of 1831 was drawn...partly also from English parliamentarianism.

Parliamentarily, *adv.* [f. PARLIAMENTARY + -LY 2.] In a parliamentary way; in accordance with parliamentary procedure; in connexion with parliament.

1708 CHAMBERLAIN in Bisset *Hist. Q. A.* (1868) IV. xxxviii. 134 How do we know, parliamentarily, that Scotus is the same body of the realme? 1 1792 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Gen. H.* (1822) I. 48 He disliked proceeding parliamentarily in the business. 1880 H. GRIMM *Life Michael.* III. 102, 111 Mr. Bancroft was in London, parliamentarily occupied.

Parliamentarianism, *rare* ?. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] ? The being governed by the Rules, Method or Authority of a Parliament? (Bailey vol. II. 1747).

Parliamentarism (*pâːlĭmĕntărĭz'm*). [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. *militarism*.] A parliamentary system of government.

1870 *Daily News* 14 Jan., There is not one...who, if left alone, would not, in a given time, bring Parliamentarism into discredit. 1884 *Spectator* VIII. 193 By certain ways...the general enemy of parliamentarism in Germany. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 31/2 A procedure similar to English parliamentarism.

Parliamentary (*pâːlĭmĕntărĭ*), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 7 parlia-, 7–8 parlie. [f. PARLIAMENT or med.L. *parliamentum* sby + -ARY 1: cf. med.F. *parlementaire*.]

1. Of, belonging or relating to a parliament, or to parliament as an institution; of the nature of a parliament.

Parliamentary agent, a person professionally employed to take charge of the interests of a party concerned in or affected by any private legislation of Parliament.

1626 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* x Corr. (1845) II. 139 Ordinarie causes I could, such I call Parliamentarie, as the Lower House, and Lawyers. 1634 VICARS *God in Mount* 134 That Sermon-bred...confusion of our Parliamentary Libations. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron* (1833) III. xxvii. 25, I know...as a member what must be pushed in parliamentary influence. 1819 J. BEAN in *Middlesex Pam. Blood Making* (1823) 189 Would you, as a parliamentary agent, undertake to prepare and conduct an ordinary road bill through parliament? 1888 GLADSTONE in *Jan. in Diamond Soc.* xx. CCCXI. 122, I will venture to recommend them, as an old Parliamentary hand, to do the same.

b. Of, belonging or adhering to, the Parliament in the Civil War of the 17th c.

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 219 His...inspired that spirit which rendered the parliamentary armies in the end victorious. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1832) I. 28 His house, which in September 1643 was surrendered to the parliamentary forces. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 160/1 In 1642 Worcester was besieged by the parliamentary forces.

c. Of or belonging to the Parliament of Paris.

1820 BAILEY tr. *Antiq's Council Trent* v. 483 There was a time that the French-men, though Catholikes, came with bookeseal and Parliamentarie mouth, boldly here to acknowledge the Pope no further then they pleased. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. The proceedings in the Parliamentary Courts of Paris during the 17th century.

d. *allusively.* How or deliberate like the procedure of Parliament.

1893 [. M. GOLD *Magazine*] *Forensic.* Prof. 3 Inhabiting the parliamentary parts of our British Pharmacopœias in the official recognition and adoption of the economic and active remedies which the chemists of France are continually sending forth.

2. Enacted, ratified, or established by Parliament.

Parliamentary minister &c. of *town*, a minister of a church having an endowment, but which is not a parish church.

1808 *Gentleman's Mag. Rep.* 282 Nor wills this parliamentarie holiness of ordination but the very order of Bishops is wilde. 1832 BAILEY *Hen. VIII Wives.* 1852 I. 274/2 To the last three titles...were added two more, the exclusive parliamentary and papal. 1 1902 *Law Reports* [1903] 1/2 *In Scheme for Westminster Improvement Act*, 1900 the power of Change...[granted the Imperial Parliament of England, Ireland, and Scotland, by a Imperial Statute of England, Ireland, and Scotland, by a parliamentary title. 1782 *Parliament Hist. Eng.* XXIII. 1 Dod. 3 Chandler put all parliamentary terms. 1852 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. 296 Under the Long Parliament, the General Assembly adopted what were known as the Parliamentary articles, and the members of chapels of ease, to a man in attendance, and the members of chapels of ease, to a man in the church again. 1893 *Memorial Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 218 To obtain a Parliamentary confirmation of the treaty.

b. *Parliamentary train*: A train carrying

passengers at a rate not exceeding one penny a mile, which, by Act of Parliament (7 & 8 Vict. c. 85), every railway company is obliged to run daily each way over its system. *No Parliamentary carriage, fare, ticket, etc.*

1843 *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Aug. 5 From between London and Brighton—Passengers by 1st class 14 hour trains, 14s. 6d.; ... and other ... by 2d hour trains, 8s.; third class, 5s.; parliamentary trains, 4s. 3d. 1849 Alex. Steven *Forfarshire Lag.* (1850) 3 By a parliamentary carriage, very like a rabbit-hutch. 1880 Mrs. Blackburn *Clyde Past* xxxviii. He went early on Tuesday morning by the parliamentary train. 1883 G. Allen *Strolling* I. 178 A parliamentary ticket by the slow train from Dorchester to Hillborough.

3. Consonant with the usages or agreeable to the practice of Parliament; according to a parliamentary constitution.

1803 *Commons' Debates* (Cavendish) 22 His Majesty's ... most particular, nay, as I may term it, a more Parliamentary answer, ariseth to satisfie. 1648 in *Cal. & Treasy Chas. I* (1858) I. 234 We were able to be parliamentall, and therefore must take his majesty's word in otherwise than is a parliamentary way. 1658 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 206 It is not parliamentary, under colour of a petition, to bring in a Bill. 1722 *Hospital MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 126 He desired money in a parliamentary way from his people.

b. Of language: Such as is permitted to be used in parliament; hence *allusively*, Admissible in polite conversation or discussion; civil, courteous. Sometimes, of a peculiar or novel word or phrase: that has been used by some one in Parliament.

1828 *Parl. Debates* Lord Mr. Brougham asked, whether the last expression ('totally false') of the hon. gentleman was intended to a parliamentary sense? 1844 Disraeli *Tancred* xvi. Isaiah, He was 'free to confess'—(observe comes this phrase? Is it English? No—it is only parliamentary!) [i.e. used by the Younger Pitt.] 1850-73 1844 *Carlyle Particulars* I. ii. viii. 102 The name and discrimination with which we so give *Peelism*. Use go-by, to use as elegant parliamentary phrase. 1852 *Knowles Lect. & Jas. Addr., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 150 The speech of the man is the worst in reputably strong, nor can you speak it by making it what you call parliamentary. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxii, The hounds Sunday was a great epoch of successful trickery, or, to speak in a more Parliamentary manner, of wise stratagem. 1885 *2nd Daily Post* 7 May 5/3 Two gentlemen politely and in strictly Parliamentary language calling one another transparent scoundrels.

B. *sb.* **I. 1. a.** A member of Parliament.

1646 in *Cal. & Treasy Chas. I* (1858) I. 108 The eight parliamentaries who gave their charge against him to the Lords will come into his court. *a* 1649 Mrs. Hutchinson *Life, to Parr* 19 Dec. in *Ct. & Wks.* (1806) VIII. 468 An unlucky word...his rude name little agreeable to the heads of a few old Parliamentaries. 1858 Hansard *Lib.* I. 562 On Monday our Parliamentarian began to gabble.

b. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 2.

1650 Decker *Eng. & Clergy at Glastonbury* 4 Dec. in J. C. Moreham *Rec. Diocese Bristol & Glouc.* (1888) 122 The Commander in Chief of the Rebel Forces commonly called Parliamentaries.

2. Short for *parliamentary train*: see 2 b above.

1884 Tourist (Mrs. Riddell) C. Cattle (1885) II. vi. 12 One pleasure spoil by express; one pains by parliamentary. 1886 Dreams *Mighty Junction*, Bk. I. v. Parliamentary, sir.

II. 3. A person sent to parley with the enemy, to make or listen to proposals. [F. *parlementaire.*]

1665 Manley *Original Life* I. 133 On the 29th of May he sent ... a parliamentary to the Parliament generals, summoning them to surrender. 1698 in *Calendar Clarke Papers*, 29 Apr. 1/2 The arrival of Monsieur ... to the Queen Georges, Duke and Vizard in the character of parliamentaries, to treat with the insurgents.

Hence **Parliamentarianism** = PARLIAMENTARISM.

1859 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 103 They have no taste for ... the journalism, the bargaining, the parliamentarianism of the 19th century. 1898 *Edin. Rev. Apr.* 352 The inharmonious working of parliamentarianism.

+Parliamenta·tion. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *parlementation* (16th c.), f. *parlementer*: see PARLIAMENT *v.* and -ATION.] The holding of a parliament or council; conference.

1660 E. Misselden *Free Trade* 4 With the Parliamentation and Consultation of all the Parts together about these Causes and Remedies.

Parliamenteer (pɑːlɪməntɪ·ə·), *sb.* Also 7 -eir, 7–8 -eer. [f. PARLIAMENT *sb.* + -EER.]

1. *Hist.* = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 1.

1642 *Fr. Expert's Prod.* to Nun. to *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 731 The Parliamenteers came to town at Colebrooke. 1643 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. fol. 715. 1643 Person *Popish & Protestants* 13, I ... beseech all protestant cavaliers, and Anti-parliamenteers whatsoever. 1650 Wood *Life & Lett.* I. 90 He left five sons ... who all (one excepted) proved zealous Parliamenteers. 1658 Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 206 *Nullum Exemplum*, M. 3 Vict. 17 [1.e. The very Destroyers of the King (whom the first Parliamenteers call'd Rebels). 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1846) I. 172 A Committee of Parliamenteers went with him.

2. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 3. *rare.*

1713 *National Observer* 13 Apr. 242/2 Novelist or playwright, (Politic.) 2) parliamenteer.

Hence **Parliamenteer** *v.* *rare*—1, to engage in parliamentary affairs.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* vi. If any Parliamenteering is nothing: what to the name of wonder is your Parliamenteering?

Parliamenteer·y, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] Rarely used esp. in **Parliamenteering** *vbl. sb.*, engagement in parliamentary affairs, electioneering; *ppl. a.* occupied with parliamentary affairs. (Cf. *canvassing, etc.*)

1701 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 130. 2/2 A Parliamenteering to Christmas! ... lately did choose. 1702 (title) The Art of Parliamenteering. 1789 Geog. Mercur in *Sporting Lib.* (1808) II. 63 All are engaged in parliamenteering. 1870 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 374 William Harcourt, the new lawyering, parliamenteering, &c., lord man.

+Parliamenter. *Sc. Obs.* [f. PARLIAMENT + -ER 1.] A parliament-man, a member of Parliament.

1585 Treasr. *Papers* 9 (E. D.) Songe Parliamenters ouye ane lettre. 1594 *Pitcl. Misc.* I. 225 Ye are ane sympathie ing o' the parliamenters, Robbie. 1822 Vernon *Poems* 140 If I'd been Baron, do you see, I'd been a parliamenter.

Parliament-house, Parliament house. The building in which a parliament meets.

Formerly applied to the Old Houses of Parliament at Westminster; still used of the building in Edinburgh in which the Scottish Parliament now meet and as the general waiting-room and lounge of persons engaged in the business of the Court of Session, and of those of various Colonial Legislatures.

c 1300 *P. Pl. Crede* 200 Yaut on lofte: As a Parlement-house. 1565 *Jas. Diurnal Proclam.* II. xxxviii. 363 The constable hath control his guard: and give appeal you to the parliament house of Paris. 1595 Bannatyne *Memor.* 19 Ye [for] to lurke and hanpeyes of the parliament house. 1603 in *Cal. & Treasy Chas. I* (1858) I. 38 There was placed under the Parliament House, where the King should sit, some thirty barrels of powder. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4370/2 His Grace ... was attended in his going to the Parliament-House (Edinburgh) by most of the Nobility. 1771 Graham *Mod. Eng. Hist.* 183 They first assembled upon the bank under the parliament-house from that which they occupied. 1818 *Scots Mag. Mod.* v. The hall Parliament House ... was speaking of nothing else. 1836 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* vi. *Jolly*, A sensitious and freedom debate on the place for the new Parliament-houses.

Pa·rliament-ma·n, parliament man. *Now Hist.* or *dial.* Also 5 **parlyamentman.**

1. A member of the Parliament, orig. of England, also of Scotland and Ireland, later of the United Kingdom; occasionally applied to a member of the House of Lords, but usually, like 'Member of Parliament' now, to a member of the House of Commons.

1609 Sir E. Hoby in *Cal. & Treasy Jas. I* (1840) I. 55 Sundry parliament men are dead since the last session, as Sir Thomas Arundell, Sir Edward Stafford, ... young Sir Henry Dunscombe, &c. 1620 J. Mead *Mod. H.* 263 We talk here as though the Earl of Southampton should refuse to answer the commissioners ...because he is a Parliament man. 1622 E. Hoyle in *Surtees. etc.* (1845) 150, I spoke not with a [Scottish] Parliament man, except the Lord Kilsyth. 1660 Evelyn *Diary* 3 Jan., All the Parliament-men, both Lords and Commons. 1688 Prior *Chloe* 3 Dec., My great design ... is to get myself to be a Parliament-man. 1708 Gen. Mag. *Ch. Hist.* 1. 1 set him down in my own mind for nothing less than a Parliament-man at least. 1800 Anderson *Cumbrld. Bard.* 22 Our readers to be parliament men. 1818 *Scots Mag. Mod.* iv. 1880 Tennyson *Cheat Rod* viii. For 'tis more good mess to the Parliament man 'at stands for' us here.

†**b.** Applied loosely to members of other legislative bodies. *Obs.*

c 1709 W. Byrd *Hist. Dividing Line* (1866) I. 58 Letting us know he was a Parliament Man [described as 'one of the Senators of N. Carolina'].

2. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 2. *rare.*

1653 Wharton *Pious Whs.* (1684) II. 119 The pious endeavours of the old Cameronians and Parliament-men of the times of Cromwell.

+Pa·rliance, parleance. *Obs.* [Altered from PARLANCE after *parley.*] Parleying, parley.

1530 Marlorat *Pop. L.* 109 If you shall be treated into any Castle or Rulers house, to dinner, or other parliance. 1613 Heywood *Foure Prent. Lond.* v. Wks. 1874 II. 221 In the mean my Dyonise To drown his voyce, that doth for parliance cease. 1632 Heywood *and Fr. Iron Age* iv. I. Wks. 1874 III. 339 After some common parliance.

†**Parlie·r.** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *parler* after *parley*: cf. Gael. *parlaireas.*] *intr.* To speak French.

1666-7 Dryden *Direct. Plotter* 10, 'tis, Thou dost .. Not honestly, but for Flanders, or for France: Thou to parlier a while.

Parliments, obs. form of PARLIAMENT.

Pa·rling, *vbl. sb.* [f. PARLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PARLE. **a.** Speaking, conversing.

1580 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 102 In tayl of his parling from parling mortal he shrinketh. 1850 J. Rowbotham *Pioneer Widd.* 135 Their melodious parling.

b. Parleying; a parley; a conference.

1537 *St. Dispens Hen. VIII*, II. 300 The Judges, shall be ...[illegible] from hostrages, parlings, rendre, and possessyon. 1542 Fitzher. & Wallis *Fitzherb's Treat.* 60, I followed the Enemy...but from fighting, to Parling.

c. *Comb.* **Parling-bell:** = PARLEY-*bell.*

1862 in Spalding's Gloss. s. v. *Pantlemaster.*

Pa·rling, *ppl. a.* [f. PARLE *v.* + -ING 2.] Speaking; parleying.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1351 But she (her weary eye) with strength enforc'd, Doth parling Sorrow downe-driue from her lookes. 1598 Barckley *Birth Mank.* v. 1. The King...call'd a council for redres of grieues Unto the parling enemy.

Parlour, parlor (pɑ·ɹlə(ɹ). Forms: 3–8 parlur, (3 -lure), 4–6 parlore, 4–5 parlowr, 5 parlowre, -lore, 5–7 parler, -lorre, (8 parler, -lour, parlar(e); 4– parlour, 6– parlor. *Parlour* is now usual in Britain, *parlor* in America. [ME. *parlur*, etc. a. AF. *parlur*, from OF. *parleur*, *parleor* (12th c.), *parleure* = Pr. *parlader*, It. *parlatorio*, *-toio* = med.L. *parlātōrium* (L. type **parlatōrium*), f. *parlāre* to—*parlātus* to—*parlātor* to speak. Cf. the more usual med.L. *locutōrium*, f. *loqui*, *locūt-*or to speak.]

A. Forms.

a 1225 Parlur, *c* 1350 Parlour [see R. 1]. *a* 1250 *Semit Hag. Leg.* I. 180 'Iwat to be parlure?' seide Iosuppe unto. 14— in *Trevelyan's Vis.* (1849) 224 French parlowrre glased as bright as gold. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/1 Parlowre, *locutorium*. 1445 Anima Pascow in *Lett.* I. 82 The parlore and the chapelle at Paston. 1483 *Liberate Rolls* 1 Edw. V (1930) 196 The hall parlor chambers Chapell Kechin and other houses of my manor of Ambrose. 1529 *Archdeacon Gospell* (W. de W. 1536) 4 Than wente our Lorde into Hous one of the parlors. 1532 Cromwell in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxiii. 63 Mr. Rider came into the parlors. 1800 Parlor. Parlour [see R. 2]. 1876 D'Orsey *Mad. Fidèle* iv. 35, I've led him into the Parlor.

B. Signification. **I. 1.** An apartment in a monastery for conversation with persons from outside, or among the inmates.

a 1225 *Ancr. R. (Cambr.)* 68 Nimeð ofter breuðe...þeo ofte cumð & summes to þe parlure þrifles, oðer nes nawiht. *c* 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 9268 He asked how many priest To spoke with Constance ys be parlour. *c* 1425 *Eng. Wks. to Wyclif* 60/1 Ȝee breken þe ordenaunce, parlours, 1523 *Rules of Dorchester (Statutes)* 236 That noone ye parler is place for merchaunte to visit ther wyves. 1593–42 Cranmore *Cal., Parlour, Parlour*, in remembr, a little room, or closet, where people talk to the nuns, through a kind of grated window....Anciently there were also parlours in the convents of the monks, where the novices used to converse together or the house of recreation. 1880 Rogers *Protests* I. 400 A chair with an to the parlour. 1903 J. S. Fowler in *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 238 The door or door Parlour, Locutorium, or Speakhouse, was usually on the western side of the cloister.... There was always an inner parlour for most strictly monastic conversation.

2. In a mansion, dwelling-house, town-hall, etc., *orig.* A smaller room apart from the great hall, for private conversation or conference (e. g. a barker's parlour, the Mayor's Parlour in a town-hall). Hence, in a private house, the ordinary sitting-room of the family, which, when more spacious and handsomely furnished, is usually called the drawing-room. Formerly often simply = 'room' or 'chamber'; sometimes a bedchamber.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 32 (81) Thei sitten bothen softe and stille, Wip-Inne a pryué parlour. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3302 In-to a priue parlour þai passe hedur to-gedire. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18093 (Trin.) Anoper palays vp he rered ... And þeder to to be parlour *(gaderber MSS.* parlorel. *c* 1480 *Tewnley Myst.* 14. 153 Make to me ane oper place, Parlowre nane so nice, And honest of office to. 1488 *Norwich Rec.* III. 193 To Counsell House and to Parlore vnder bk. 1549–50 Strensham & W. *Ps.* lv. 16 For pinchinde niggards in their hall and parlour where they dwell. 1589 90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 380 A horse for the College parler. 1598 *Ibid.* The parler all seeled with weynscote. 1599 *Lond. Wills* (1827) II. 119 (Tol) perusle my wife to have two parlors or other convenable places to her use. 1620 Ro. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* (1624) 180 Extraordinarie devotions in your Parlors. 1629 Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 349 To have, at the farther end, a Wooer, and a Seruants Parler, both Faire. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life, etc.* (1888) I. 255 The Parlor, Drinking room, and Dining hall are in the second story. 1798 Wordsworth *Wordsw.* (1897) XIV. 130 note, Mr. Lowther ...believed me that a gentleman in the parlour below desired to see me. 1884 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 367 He stood at one end of the low parlor of the President's house. 1888 Morley *Crit. Misc., Geo. Eliot* 168 [see James Austen here her part to the little world of the parlour that she described.

b. Used as a dining or supper room.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 92 To eten til bymselue In a priue parlour...and lese be chief halle. 1598 Thynne *Mant* xiv. 13 He will shewe you a greate parlour, paued, and prepared. 1742 Gray *Lett.* (1818) I. 61 Mother could be eaten. ...a more gallanting parlours to eate in. *a* 1786 Sidney *Arcadia* i. (1889) 13 To the Parlor where they used to sup. 1889 in Taylor *Wakefield Manor* (1888) 126 Item unpainted, stephen parlors. 1796 *Hist. Nat. Kinsm* I. 130 In the parlour was a table elegantly covered, and a servant in a livery behind every chair. 1824 Byron *Deformed* 53 The Oak Parlour was the only room for the service of dinner. 1900 Lit. Antiquary *Lett. to Editor*, In my youth (1830–50) the room on the ground floor which is now called the Dining Room was always called the Parlour.

c. In different parts of England, the lower or more private room of a two-roomed house, cottage, or small farm-house, variously used according to locality, kind of household, etc., as the living-room of the family distinct from the kitchen, or as the 'best room' distinct from the ordinary living room (or sometimes as a bed-room). See *Eng. Dialect Dict.* s. v.

1598 *Stow* 87/2 (Cambridge), I will that the said Dorrer have the new house called a parlour, with the buttrye, and the chamberye pertayninge to the said parlour and buttrye. 1562 Mont. Pasture 87/2 in *Lett. Ill.* 286 My husbande ...in my parlour at Mountby. 1599 *Acc.-bk. M. Wood* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 123 In the chickner over the hawle and parlowre. 1689 Macpherson *Anal. Mercurius* 151 (E.D.D.) The cottages had only a house and pottery, the parlour being used as a dormitory for the whole family, both male and female.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* = 'chamber', 'inner chamber'.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* v. 1054/2 If the bath framed his Parlours in the waters, that the clouds are his chariots. 1870 Cotton *Espernon* i. 10. He had also discovered that the Duke every afternoon acted as play at Cards in the Parlour of his Tent. 1888 G. Macdonald *Sun. of Wonder* v. (1891) 63 Forgetful to entertain strangers, at least in the parlour of his heart.

8. A room in an inn more private than the taproom, where people may converse apart.

1870 R. Phillips *Rasp Abbey* II. 148 A private entrance... led to the back parlour or inner room. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 855/1 He was sitting in the 'parlor'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 2/2 A barren residence of three open rooms, flimsily parting them dissimilitudes—the saloon, the parlour, and the tap-room.

4. *U.S.* (Commercial cant.) An elegantly or showily fitted apartment, for some special business or trade use, as a *milliner's parlor, oyster p., photographer's p., tonsorial p.*, etc.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

II. †5. Conversation, colloquy, conference. *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *parlure*, 'un qu'on dit dans une assemblée' (Godef.).]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 A Parlowre, *colloquium, colloquium* [*sic*]. 1592 Davidson *Pol. Hom.* v. xxvi, Vpraiz the vnsaid, and all the parlour exact.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parlour art, casement, cat, chair, fire, game, novel, safe, table, wall, window*; **parlour-boarder**, a boarding-school pupil who lives in the family of the principal and has other privileges not shared by the ordinary boarders; **parlour-car** (*U.S.*), a luxuriously fitted railway carriage, a 'drawing-room' car; so *parlour cattle-car*; **parlour child**: see quot.; **parlour-floor**, the floor of a parlour; the floor or story of a house which contains the parlour; **parlour-jumping**, *slang*, robbing of rooms by entering at a window; so **parlour-jump** *v.*; **parlour-magician**, one of inferior ability, etc., performing in and suited to a parlour; **parlour match**, a friction match which contains little or no sulphur (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **parlour-organ**, a reed-organ suitable for a private room; **parlour pew**, a family pew in a church, furnished like a small parlour, sometimes occupied by the lord of the manor or squire with his household; †**parlour-preacher**, a preacher who preaches to a private congregation; so †**parlour-sermon**, †**-worship**; **parlour-skate**, a roller-skate (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); **parlour tricks**, society arts or accomplishments; †**parlour trimmer**, a parlour servant. See also PARLOUR-MAID.

1803 *Crit. Rev. Apr.*, Romantic enough to satisfy all the 'parlour-boarders of ladies' schools in England. 1846 *Tomahawk Jan. Fair* 22, Surely it must be Miss Swartz, the parlour boarder. 1858 *Sala Amer. Lewis* (1863) 66 A couple of funerals in the Pullman "parlour-" or as it is called in England, "drawing-room car". 1900 E. L. Banks *Newspaper Girl* 302, I saved that amount to pay my parlour-car fare...and a late dinner on the train. 1881 *Chicago Times* 30 Apr., The first "parlor cattle-car left tonight for New York. 1872 *Tonight Last Night* 106, 'pet' [such an ugly child] used to be called "a 'parlour child', an epithet that there was more sweetness between child and parent than exists in a 'nursery child', to whom the nurse owns the natural grain and rules. 1906 Dazy tr. *Lindauer's Canvas.* 203/1, Straight across (opposite) one of the doors to the "parlour door. 1958 Dekker *Trans. Shoes* v. ii. 70 They sit sparkling by the "Parlor fire. 1898 Barry *F. M. Perth* 206, Simon Glover...placed him in a chair by his parlour fire. 1780 Mrs. Harris in *Lett. Hon. Mediocrity* (1810) I. 443 We entertained the "parlour floor and the chamber-gossips here. 1894 I. Zangwill in *Critic* (N. Y.) 24 Nov. 322/2 In the "parlor game of 'Consequences'. 1894 A. Hoskyns *Mem. Streets* 160 No boy would "parlour-jump nor flip the lids for him. 1859 *Bentley's Misc.* XLV. 300, I parked in with some other heads at the game, who used to take me "parlour-jumping. 1898 *Daily News* 30 May 6/3 The village church, lately in possession of a 'squire's pew', carpeted, with fireplace, chairs, and tables; a snuggery wherein the great man seemed unobserved...save the "parlour pew is gone. 1782 Newte *Prospects Retirement* Wks. (Cranach) I. 100 In the days of the reigns of some blest "Parlor-preacher. 1748 Cranmer *Delights Mosse* 132 His "parlour-sermons rather were. Those to the eye, than to the ear. 1592 Hy. Cole, "Parlour sermonds or sermons, *subsalutaria*. 1883 P. Hayes *Diary* (1886) 226 Agreed to give me 30*l.* for y^e "Parlor table. 1809 W. Taylor in *Mem. Rev.* III. 76 This book...has in its workfellow or the parlour-table of all our polished families. 1832 Lemp. *Pocket Angels* 9, Shadows...thrown upon the "parlour wall. 1592 Dekker *Caveat for Hus* 19 Hire "parlour window stuck with herbs around Of sweetest smell. 1613 T. Scott *Nights, God* 70 He will have a 'parlor-worship, a religion by himself.

†**Parlouring.** *Obs.* rare—1. [f. prec. + -ING 1.] Tapestry for the walls of a parlour: cf. HALLING.

1446 *Will of Bride* (Somerset House, *Mey* 120, hallynges & ij parlorynges...one of them peynted with...Susan Colemore & howshold with historyes of the bible.

Parlour-maid. A female domestic servant who waits at table in houses where indoor manservants are not kept.

1850 Dickens *Child's Hist. Eng.* xxxi, Miss Mowbray's parlour-maid inspected all visitors before admitting them. 1887 S. H. *Lucy's Favorite Life* 102 Here are I...cook, parlour-maid, house-maid, and scullery-maid all rolled into one.

Hence **Parlour-maiding**, parlourmaid's work.

1885 G. Allen *Babylon* 27, I'll go back again willingly to the parlour-maiding. 1887 E. E. *Lucy's Kinsfolk Life Mem.* (1900) 12, I do all the housework and parlour-maiding.

Parlous (pā·rləs), *a.* (*adv.*) *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1. 4–6 perlous, 4–5 -lows, 5 -lowse, 7 -lous. 2. 4- parlous, 4 -lows, 5–6 -lowse, 6–7 -lus, 9 *dial.* (Sc.) -lis. 3. 4–5 perlious, -lyous, 5–6 perlyous, (6 -yeous, -yus). [A syncopated form of PERILOUS (ME. also *perelous, perulous, parulous*), found from 14th c. alongside of the fuller forms, but since 17th c. more or less arch. in literary use; common dialectally from Durham to Hampshire.]

1. Perilous, dangerous; hazardous.

c. 1300-50 *Alexander* 3245 Out of his perlous place he gast with his ost. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 108 (Harl. MS.) Then bit shall be to the a perlowse case. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* iii. 3 It will be a perlous tyme. 1596 Dekker *Legends* iii. 169 His course was perlous to be royal. 1615 Bacon, tr. Fr. *Counsel* v. i, Upon a Perlous ground time.

b. 1580 *Lay Folks Catech.* 1297 (Lamb. MS.) Sum man lyuke for he is a fol parlous hateep. 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 Them the which the bye-wey shall be parlus both for man and beast. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1624) 21 Carda I tel you though they bee nibbed horses, yet they are parlous beasts. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 161 The tongue is a sharp and parlous weapon. 1893 Baumont *N. C. Glass, Parlous*, perilous, dangerous, wonderful...also acute, clever, shrewd. An old word.—*Parlously*, a variation in dialect. 1825 *Lpool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 4/6 Suggestions which in these parlous days ought to receive...practical attention. 1888 Chamberlain *Sp. Hen. Cimrie* 16 Aug., Their position is very parlous. They are in a very parlous state. 1892 M. C. F. Morris *Yorks. Folk-Talk* 109 The word *parlous*...forms one of the very commonest components of our dialectic vocabulary—parlous roads, parlous weather, a parlous tekin, &c.

2. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 54 Many parlous beasten er þere. 1427 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 169 Thus mendyst to a fol perlous case. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, Whiche...ys parlous and verylle corrupte to all Cristen feyth. 1536 Bristow *Lett. to Intend. Knaresd.* (1871) *Funerals*. 19, Persons...put to his adiuuancye, & spirituall pollyce wrthin.

b. Risky to deal with; ticklish, awkward, precarious.

1636 Charles *Gustavus Lady* 21, I This London wine is a parlous liquor. 1888 Rochester *Kings & Sk.* v. 180 Mother Church; to her we make appeal By the Pope, the Church's head.—A parlous plan, Paris will not affect it never. 1892 H. C. Merriman *Flower of R.* II. 116 Judge—a parlous bird to hit, as the best of them.

3. Dangerously cunning, clever, sagacious, etc.; keen, shrewd; capable of harming, mischievous; very bad, 'shocking'; surprising, extraordinary, excessive, 'terrible', 'awful'. (In later use *colloq.* and *dial.*)

a 1400 *Pistill Susan* 23 Where been parlous [v. r. perlyed] persons perceyued bi play. 1590 Spenser *Misc. Wks.* (1611) 54 Berlakin, a parlous Boare. 1592 — *Rich. III*, v. iv. 52 A parlous Boy: go to, you are too shrewd. *c* 1620 Fletcher & Massinger *Prog. Succession* v. ii, He is a Scholler and a parlous Scholler. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* i. 6 Sure some Pedagogue stood at your Elbow, and made it talk with this parlous Confidence. 1658 Cowley *Obstinate Lady* v. vi, You have a parlous wit. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India* 4 A kind of male Word, signifying skewer, notable. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Parlous*, or *Perilous Man*, a notable shrew'd Fellow. 1720 Pardon *Coffee Ho. Polit.* Epp., Oh! 'twas our youth Who were parlous to be pudgy, To finely be walled with Dun Curlee! 1837 Barham *Ingoldsby* (1898) 176 Oh! you are a parlous little jobber.

B. *as adv.* Excessively, 'terribly', 'awfully', 'desperately', 'precious'.

1590 Marprelate, etc. *Old Law* ii. ii, I am old, you see, Yet, parlous old, lads, as you reach me well. 1596 *Hist. Mad Pranks* E 1/2 The night is parlous cold. *Ibid.* 1/2 He's a parlous rich man. 1617 Keats *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 54 I would be a parlous good thing. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv, There's parlous little care from the great. 1870 Rogers *Economic Is.* iii. 61 Parlous handsome, and bewitching to look upon.

Hence **Parlously** *adv.*; **Parlousness.**

1440–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 41 How maybe more "parlously are they baptysed to god. 1535 Coverdale *Remed. to ill. Ep. Wks.* (1844) 1. 18 Which they pervert perlously. 1884 Kilvert *Diary* (1870) 21 Agreed to give me 30*l.* for y^e "Parlor table. 1809 W. Taylor in *Mem. Rev.* III. 76 This book...has in its workfellow or the parlour-table of all our polished families. 1832 Lemp. *Pocket Angels* 9, Shadows...thrown upon the "parlour wall. 1592 Dekker *Caveat for Hus* 19 Hire "parlour window stuck with herbs around Of sweetest smell. 1613 T. Scott *Nights, God* 70 He will have a 'parlor-worship, a religion by himself.

†**Parlouring.** *Obs.* rare—1. [f. prec. + -ING 1.] Tapestry for the walls of a parlour: cf. HALLING.

1446 *Will of Bride* (Somerset House, *Mey* 120, hallynges & ij parlorynges...one of them peynted with...Susan Colemore & howshold with historyes of the bible.

Parlour-maid. A female domestic servant who waits at table in houses where indoor manservants are not kept.

1850 Dickens *Child's Hist. Eng.* xxxi, Miss Mowbray's parlour-maid inspected all visitors before admitting them. 1887 S. H. *Lucy's Favorite Life* 102 Here are I...cook, parlour-maid, house-maid, and scullery-maid all rolled into one.

Hence **Parlour-maiding**, parlourmaid's work.

1885 G. Allen *Babylon* 27, I'll go back again willingly to the parlour-maiding. 1887 E. E. *Lucy's Kinsfolk Life Mem.* (1900) 12, I do all the housework and parlour-maiding.

Parlous (pā·rləs), *a.* (*adv.*) *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1. 4–6 perlous, 4–5 -lows, 5 -lowse, 7 -lous. 2. 4- parlous, 4 -lows, 5–6 -lowse, 6–7 -lus, 9 *dial.* (Sc.) -lis. 3. 4–5 perlious, -lyous, 5–6 perlyous, (6 -yeous, -yus). [A syncopated form of PERILOUS (ME. also *perelous, perulous, parulous*), found from 14th c. alongside of the fuller forms, but since 17th c. more or less arch. in literary use; common dialectally from Durham to Hampshire.]

1. Perilous, dangerous; hazardous.

c. *a*

2. *Entom.* Belonging to the genus *Parnassius* of butterflies, found in mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere.

B. *sb.* 1. A poet: cf. A. 1.

1830 *Ridge on Chiselhead* 49 C.'s Wks. (1867) 278 Such was this pure Parnassian, whose clear Nature To gain a World would never bend to Factor. 1849 *Q. Rev. July* 90 There are two seats in these Parnassides.

b. *spec.* A French poet of the Parnassian school.

1880 [C. CLAUDIUS to *Athenæum* 4 Dec. 754/2 He does not speak the tortured language of the Parnassians, but the free and clear language *gaulois* of Mathurin Régnier. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 101/2 Lecomte de Lisle ..is the head of the Parnassians.

2. *Entom.* A butterfly of the genus *Parnassius* or subfamily *Parnassiinæ*.

Parnassus (pāːnæ·sŭs). Also formerly: 6 Pernasse, Parnasse, 7 Parnas. [a. L. *Parnassus*, *Parnassum*, a. Gr. Παρνασσός, later Παρνασσός; in Fr. *Parnasse*.] Name of a mountain in central Greece, anciently sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence used allusively in reference to literature, esp. poetry. (Cf. CASTALIA.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's Prol.* 22, I dreye neuere on the Mount of Parnaso Ne lerned Marcian Tullius Arethusa. 1557 *Gorgeous Gallery Euf. Song in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 228 With lyres at hand, in this pauvion (Cambridge) I bide. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Sept.* 30 And she you Virgins, that on Parnasse dwell. 1591 — *Teares of Muses* 38 (*Oue Syre*), that reignes in Clemelie And mount Parnasse. 1597 DANIEL The Reliques from Parnassus. 1733 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 2 All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vii, There are good lots that do not walk Parnassus.

b. As the title of a collection of poems.

1600 ALLOT (title) England's Parnassus or choycest Flowers of our English Poets. 1657 J. PHILIPS (title) The English Parnassus; or, a Helpe to English Poesie. 1810 (title) Gradus Ad Parnassum; or, the Nursery Parnassus.

c. *Parnassus Grass*, *Grass of Parnassus*, a white-flowered marsh plant, *Parnassia palustris*; also extended to other species of the same genus.

1548–1812 [see GRASS *sb.*1 2 b].

† Parnel. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4 parnelle, pernele, 6 pernall, 7 parnell, pernal, 7–8 parnel, (9 *dial.* parnil). [a. OF. *Pernele*, *Parnele* :—L. *Petronilla* a woman's name, a mint so named; popularly viewed as a feminine deriv. of *Petrus*, Peter.] A priest's concubine or mistress; a harlot; a wanton young woman.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 102 Til lordes and ladies leuen alle[n] myght, And *parnelles pertlet* be put to bowe wheiche. 1393 *Gower* C. xviii. 51 Of lust pai holyldende of pe chirche lawe Clerycus, Drasons or sqwerel and on pernelle spouse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 230 A tendir pernall, that weyght on pat thrie. 1580 J. BARNES *Display. Popish Mass* (1879) 72 b, Your mynion *Ale* and Toste, which your pretty Parnel hath fid lovingly prepared for you against your Masse be done. 1608 *Chester Chanon* etc. (1880) 20 His dainty Parnell hath no passages. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 2), *Parnel*,.. an Appellation, particularly applied to any kind of wanton Women. 1800 *Old Lincolnshire Ballad* (Skeffer) Parnels march by two and threes, Saying, 'Sweetheart, come with me.

b. *Prattling Parnel*: an old name for the plant London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. (1633) 625 Of our London dames prattling Parnell.

Parnellism (pāːnelĭz'm). [See -ISM.] The principles or policy of the party of Irish members in the House of Commons led by Charles Stewart Parnell from 1880 to 1891, whose aim was to establish Home Rule in Ireland. So **Parnellite**, a member of this party, a follower of C. S. Parnell.

1889 *Spectator* 20 June 848/1 We desire to see the Liberal party win at the next elections, and win so completely that both Toryism and Parnellism will be powerless. 1891 *Ibid.* 28 May 723/1 The shameless and passionate subversion of the Parnellite members.

Parnor, *obs.* form of PARSNIP.

†Pa·rreter. *Obs. rare*—°. Perh. a contracted form of PARRICIDER.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1390 Parreters, paisours, pyrrours alsso.

Paro: see PRIA.

Paroccipital (parǫksi·pĭtăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat. and Zool.* [f. PAR(A-[1] + OCCIPITAL.] Situated at the side of the occiput, or beside the occipital bone; applied spec. to certain bones, or processes of bone (also called *paroccipitoid*), as the jugular process of the occipital bone. b. as *sb.* A paroccipital bone or process.

1834 OWEN *Odont.* & *Teeth in Cyc. Pr.*, Hyoma. *Hist.* I. 103 The transverse processes .. are called the 'paroccipitals'. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 63 External to each condyle is an expanded process of bone called the par-occipital process.

Parosh (pa·rǫsh). *rare.* [adj. 16th c. L. *parochus* parish priest, for earlier *parochianus* (1218 C.) : cf. It., Sp. *parroco*, Rumanian *paroh*, parish priest.] A parish clergyman.

1500 DUNBAR *Off. Ord. Eccl.* (1901) VI, xxxviii. 106 note, It was an monk or ane frier, Ane sumtymetaking parochs, .. at least you neuer saw on a surplice.

Parochial (pārōu·kiăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 par-, [a. OF. *parochial*, *par-*, *parr-*, in AF. *parochial* (Britton, etc.), adj. late L. *parochiāl-is* (S. Greg. *Ep.* a 600), f. late L. *parochia* diocese, PARISH. In ME. the *ch* was pron. /tʃ/.]

1. Of, belonging, or pertaining to a parish, or parishes in general. **a.** Of the ecclesiastical parish.

1292 BRITTON i. xiii. § 1 Dreigtun archedeakne parochiales et ruinlgauen. 1332–48 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 237/1 L'Eglise de Rouhem, q'est parochiale. 1393 *Complaint to Pearson's Parlng.* (1898) 27 Sythe dyuersyte the vnyon parochiall. 1408 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 137 But in his chirche thou parochialle Of Seint Johan he cause with good wyrst. 1528 *Cons. Dr. Luth.* xo. xf. 63vb, 344 A church parochiall may be dissolue and exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction. 1841 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi. Wks. (1851) 102 The grave dignity of sober bodies of a Parochial Presbyter. 1904 NEWMAN *Fest.* 9 *Poets* v. xo. (1906) 298 Tithes .. are the main legal support of the Parochial Clergy. a 1827 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) I. 98 In these counties what may be called parochial schools are everywhere established. 1840 *Barn's Eccl. Law* (ed. 3) I. iv. 222 A parochial chapel is that which hath the parochial rights of christening and burying; and this differeth in nothing from a church, but in the want of a rectory and endowment.

b. Of or pertaining to the civil or poor-law parish.

Parochial board: in Scotland, an elective board charged with the administration of the Poor Law in a parish (now merged in the Parish Council).

1783 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. lx. 360 The statute of queen Elizabeth; by which the early duties were confirmed, the management of the poor to certain parochial officers. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* II. D. ed.) 4 It was at this period that he applied for parochial relief. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 630/1 Assessments [for the relief of the poor] are imposed by the parochial boards of the several parishes. 1894 *Act* 56 & 57 *Vict.* c. 73 § 2 (2) Every parochial elector entitled to vote at any parish meeting..may vote and so more.

2. *fig.* Pertaining or confined to a narrow area or region, as if within the borders of one's own parish; narrow, provincial. (Said of affairs, interests, etc.)

1838 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 213 Parochial and shop-till politics, betray the side of life and spirit. 1867 LOWELL *Biglow Pap.* 1st Ser. 196 The larger part of contemporary fame is truly parochial everywhere. 1892 C. THEOBALD in *Daily News* 10 Feb. 3/1 Many Conservatives call social reform 'parochial'. We claim that it is the true duty of an imperial people.

2. *Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the *parochia* or charge of a bishop in the early Church.

1861 J. G. HANNAH *Early Christ.* xii. 634 To the parochial bishops were attached bishops, in the provinces metropolitans, in the dioceses patriarchs.

II. *sb.* (*rare.*) (elliptical use of the adj.) **a.** A parish church. **b.** A parish clergyman.

1837 *C. Bow Anecd. Ill. Barrow* 189 Cathedrals have ever had certain churches which have not been used as parochials. 1853 R. W. CHURCH in *Life Dean Lubbe* (1901) 184 In all the matters that happen parochials are an dull of, and feel the work and enjoyment of their lives in.

Hence **Paro·chially** *adv.*; **Paro·chialness**.

1640 BULLINGHAM *Charge* 22 By the Fourth Council of Toledo, the Bishops were to visit their Dioceses, Parochially, every Year. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Lect. to R. Figgis* 10 May, I have little or nothing to do at Oxford parochially, and a great deal at Littlemore. 1866 G. DARNELL *Addr. Open. Free Libr., Hitchin*—minds in their parochialness, begin to feel sympathy.

Parochia·lic, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -IC.] = prec.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 490 Eloquent speeches were made on parochial matters, or parochialic resolutions.

Parochialism (pārōu·kiălĭz'm). [See -ISM.]

1. 'Parochial' character or tendency; confinement of one's interests to a narrow sphere, with indifference to the world outside; local narrowness of view; petty provincialism.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 760 The narrow and jealous spirit of parochialism. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 141/1 A natural suspicion of the parochialism of the genus Greek coins. 1894 *Times* 7 May 5/5 Able to reconcile the conflicting claims of parochialism and nationalism.

2. Absorption in parish duties.

a 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* ii. (1885) 50 They took pains with their sermons—were, in short, steeped in parochialism.

Parochiality (pārōkiæ·lĭtĭ). [f. late L. *parochiāl-is* PAROCHIAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being parochial. In *pl.* Parochial matters, affairs of the parish.

1769 Sir J. MACKENZIE *Dr. Hygiéa Trans.* 32 [This] would be for the parties to take upon themselves in effect to determine the parochiality of colleges. 1872 CARLYLE *In Mem. C.'s Last.* II. 237 Neighbour Chalmers, great in parochialities, did his best. 1889 *Ch. Times* 18 June 581/2 A rigid parochiality is a thing of the past.

2. *fig.* Absorption in petty local interests; also *pl.* narrow or restricted interests or affairs.

1887 *Athenæum* 25 June 849/2 Her limited knowledge of real life, her intense strain of 'parochiality'..form a rather depressing combination. 1892 C. RAIKES in *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 3/2 Home Rule will lessen that absorption in Irishism and parochialism.

Parochialize (pārōu·kiălaiz), *v.* [f. PAROCHIAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make parochial.

a 1848 *Hist. Cert. cited in* WORCESTER. 1870 GENTLEMAN *Cathedral Services* 1. 13 The vast parochialities [the Cathedrals], or into them four vast parish churches. 1881 G. L. GOMME *Lib. Local Statist.* 8 A private act .. to enclose, allot, and parochialize and make it chargeable to the poor.

2. *intr.* To do parish work; to work a parish.

1851 EMMA *Philol. Engl. Tongue* § 300 Young ladies who helped the parson in any way were said to *parochialize*. 1881 *Ch. Times* 10 June 560 There are crowds of people who have not the very slightest aptitude for parochializing.

Hence **Paro·chializing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Paro·chializa·tion**.

1851 T. ENGLISH *Manor* (1878) 3 It can well be put, whether the parochializing of great men may not be in some way an immoral kind of parasite. 1884 *Nineteenth Cent.* Dec. 1019/2 The new Commissioners ..ought to be able to stop these parochializing influences. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 1/2 The 'parochialization' of our borough members. A man who is radically out of his own ward..is often within his proper district a great gun. 1898 *Contemporary Rev.* 171 The schism ..included the parochial leaders of the (atholics).

† Paroc·hian, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Also 4–6 **parochian**, (4 -obin, 6 -oben, **perrochien**). [(*a*) In ME. HAUL. a. OF. *parochien*, *ad.* med.L. *parochiān-us* L. *parochia*; (*b*) in early mod. Eng. conformed to the med.L.: see PARISH and -AN. The ME. forms are not always separable from the parallel series *parochin*, etc., which gave at length PARSON, *parishion*.]

A. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of a parish, a parishioner.

a. 1340 *Lay Folks Catech.* (E. Kildare) thair parochians and thaire negotiens. Ibid., *Curatur Ac. obsqu* (Fasc.) *Alegia* If at pe parochin [*Cott. parishen*] be cytese lange lyande las bene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 446, I bad .. Curatour pat eche wel knowe is to wy parochienes [v.r. parishenes]. 1393–4 *Rec. 14 Hen. VIII, c.* 03 *Proamble*, Amongste the grete parcelmes of the peyche Churche aforesaide. 1398 TREVISA *Higden* 4891 His fo is ordeyned, he rewarde, To preche on tyll parochianes.

b. 1502 *Will of Bertelot Sharpeston* 89/1 Whereas I am parochian. 1529 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 60, I grant and bequeath to the poore parishians. 1783 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 385 In this act a person is directed to be distributed among the poor parishians.

2. A parish clergyman. *rare.*

1622 HY. MIDDLETON *Diatribe* 401 For payment of the Tenth of a Tenth, from the Parochian vnto the Diocesan. 1725 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 177 Edward Brown, Parochian of Sandwich in Kent.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a parish, parochial.

13.. *Cursor M.* 26405 Til oper ouer him to my eighe priest parochen. 1804 *Recess Council Ch. Eng.* Wks. (1873) I. 1/2/2 A competent number of all the parochian churches. 1844 MAURICE *Prophet. Chr. Kings* 72 The Parochian Popes, or indigenous Sovereigns in every Parish.

Parochianar, -or: see PARSONAGE.

Parochien, -in: see PAROCHIAN.

† Pa·rochin, -ine. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **parr-**, [f. late L. *parochia*, OF. *parroche*, or ME. *parish(e*, doublet of PARISH: the suffix is obscure; cf. PARSONAGE.] = PARISH.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 58 Sum girls pervertyne fill wyd, Kirkis of Fanys Barrand and Sanct Beyis. *Ibid.* lviii. 24 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* I. 240 The taxt and parochin of Dyngwellyng. a 1568 LOVERACY (Princeton) *Chron. Scott.* (S.T.S.) I. 129 (Hal) prohibit to the said parochin him self. 1640 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremo.* xo. viii. 75 The general Confession of Faith, prayers and rehearsall .. by the several Parochines in the Land. 1689 W. TURNER *Pulpitry Sanctified* 5 (1846) 21 The tither .. In landward parochins good stranchis'. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He was flying to the auld Yerkward of Hazlegreen parochine.

† Paro·chinal, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—°. [f. PAROCHIN + -AL.] = PAROCHIAL *a.* 1 2.

1536 *Treaty Aphd. Pierr.* (1848) 63 The Parochinall and Cleargeall Edinburgh.

† Paro·chiner. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* Forms: 5 parochonner, -ynar, 6 -inar, -inor, 6–7 -iner, -iner, -oner. [f. PAROCHIAN (in its ME. forms) + -ER[3].] A resident of PARISHIONER.

a 1420 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 23 Sir midde every cyrat in this wurde wyde Jave a part .. to his parochonnerz that is present dyde. 1561 *Pembr. Charters*, etc. (1872) 168 Parochiners. 1572 CARWOOD *Bible, Weed.* (Parker Soc.) II. 478 A Controversy ..between you and divers of your parochiners. 1588 *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) II. 89 The said vicars and parochiners. 1592 ANP. MARWYNE *Catech.* (1884) 3 That ye read the analyse Catechisme to your own parochiners. 1596–9 *Rep. Privy Council Scotl. Ser.* 1. I. 103 All and sindrie parochiners, tuicheners, possessouris and lyaris. 1598–9 *Ibid.* III. 33 Quhen the parochinaris was absent. a 1652 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 46 The parochiners of Restalrig.

† Pa·rochite. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *parish*, PARISH + -ITE.] A parochial area; a parish.

1580 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 202/1 That manie parochis lack and unsuitit townis as ordour heard to be a sufficient and competent parochin [ed. 1597 § 100 Parochin] and have nane ordour nor a sufficient and honnorable stipend.

Parock, Parocket: see PARROCK, PARAQUET.

Parode (pārōud), [adj. Gr. παρῳδός passage, entrance from the side, esp. that of the chorus in the orchestra, also the first song sung after entrance, f. παρ(α- by, by the side + ᾠδή song.] In the ancient Greek drama, The first ode sung by the chorus after its entrance.

1889 SEPHARIADES *Eur. & Mod. Stage* (1895) 208 Because the opening speech of Medea and the parode. 1890 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 49/1 The parode or entrance-chant.

Parode, *obs.* variant of PARODY *sb.*[1]

Parodiable (pārōu·diăb'l), *a.* [f. PARODY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being parodied.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 481/1 Plenty of things .. which, if unthinkable and parodiable..are as unmistakably poetry as anything that was ever written. 1893 SWINBURNE *Locrine, Ingenue*, viii. 73 It is when a thing is human, not when it is parodiable, that it stands confessed as unconfutable.

Parodial (pārōu·diăl), *a.* [f. L. *parodia*, a. Gr. παρῳδία PARODY *sb.*[1] + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a parody.

1807 E. S. Barrett *Heir of Line* III. xii. 224 This parodial *jeu d'esprit* raised the glow of the company. 1856 *Tyson Mag.* Dec. 556 A specimen ...of the parodial license to which these translations are subject.

† **Paro·dic**, *a.*[1] *Math.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. παραδικός passing, f. παράδοσ-ις a passing, a passage: see -IC.] Applied to any one of the series of degrees or powers of the unknown or variable before the highest that occurs in an equation.

1685 T. Baker *Geometr. Key* 18 *Of the Construction ... of Cubic Equations, affected under no Parodic Degree; or of Quadratico-quadratic, affected under the first Parodic Degree.* 1706 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. A Cubick Equation where no Term is wanting; but having all its Parodick Degrees. 1727 *Lex. Parodic.* regularly proceeding or descending in the terms of the unknown quantity in affected equations.

So † **Paro·dical** *a.*[1] *Obs.* = prec.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 376 All Magnitudes under the Plane progress, are called Parodical to the Power. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Parodical Degrees is so Newton in Algebra.

Parodic (pərǫ·dik), *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. Gr. παρῳδικός burlesque: see PARODY *sb.*[3] and -IC.] Of the nature of a parody, burlesque.

1818 *pr.* in Westcott. 1873 Watson tr. *Trophy's Hôtel. Rom. Life* II. 383 A parodic poem in derision of Dea.

So **Paro·dical** *a.*[2] = prec.

1774 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Iviii. (1840) III. 125 This version [Dyer's Homer] is very paraphrastic, and extremely parodical. 1830 *Examiner* 200/1 Professor parodical mean of Mains, Be pleased to keep your distance!

† **Paro·dious**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *parodia* PARODY *sb.*[3] + -OUS.] Of the nature of a parody, parodial.

a 1704 T. Brown *Ind. Architects* Wks. 1730 I. 21 The Odes of the Greeks were parodious from one end to the other, which cannot be said of the Roman Satires.

Parodist (pa·rədist). [ad. F. *parodiste* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. παῳδία: see -IST.] The author of a parody.

1732 Melmoth *Pliniis Lett.* xlix. (1746) II. 18, I have observed in most of the modern Latin poets, a remarkable barrenness of sentiment, and have generally found the poet degraded into the parodist. 1791 Miss Plumptre *Lyrics* II. 176 Maximilian here, loves the parodists of Lillouan. 1883 J. Inman *Hudi's Fables* I. 191 Aesop's Fables have suffered no less from the parodist.

Parodistic (pərǫdi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a parody; that parodizes. So **Parodi·stically** *adv.*

1820 G. S. Faber *Christ's Dis. Cogitavamus* III. 534 note, That grotesque and seductive adulterous ...whose the scorn wine of imitation *parodistically denominates* as the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 21 July 2/2 The concert included some curious parodistic variations by Ernst Schutz on the "Carnival of Venice".

Parodize (pa·rədiz), *v.* [f. Gr. παῳδία PARODY *sb.*[3] + -IZE.] = PARODY *v.* (*transf.* and *fig.*).

1848 Boston *Dis. Avatar.* 36 If here you will give me leave a little to parodize. 1881 Blackie *Homer* 106 If, therefore, we attempt the amplification of a Verse, by altering some words, 1894 L. Hearn *G. Garvice* (1898) I. 31 So that period it was the rage to parodize tragedies.

Parody (pa·rədi), *sb.*[3] Also 7 **parodie**. [alt. ad. Gr. παῳδία a burlesque poem or song, f. παρ(ᾰ- beside, in antithetical relation, mock-, etc. + ᾠδή song, poem; perh. issued from L. *parōdia* or F. *parodie* (1802 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A composition in prose or verse in which the characteristic turns of thought and phrase in another or class of authors are imitated in such a way as to make them appear ridiculous, especially by applying them to ludicrously inappropriate subjects; an imitation of a work more or less closely modelled on the original, but so turned as to produce a ridiculous effect. Also applied to a burlesque of a musical work.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. v., Clem. [reads some verses]. How? this is neither! *E. Kn.* A Parodie, a parodie! I, to use to abuse her thus, I, was. 1607 T. Walkington *Opt. Glasse* (1.) 33 All which is a parodie, imitating Virgil was may we thus do. 1633 Davenant *Personal Dark. Object in Poem* Some Fragments of the Stile,...we may find, that they were Burlesque Poems, but of Paradies; that is, of Verses patch'd up from great Poets, and taken into another Sense than their Author intended them. 1724 J. Brydall *Mythol.* II. 130 note, The History of Aristeas is nearly a parody of the Itinerary of Ulysses and Calypso. 1875 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2 IV. 134 The destruction in the Cratylus ...is a parody of some contemporary Sophist.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A poor or feeble imitation, a travesty.

1632 Glapthorne *Tadlow* 5 Oth., The Bravado that ...is a wretched parody on the late French revolution. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Lit.* II. 196 Tassoniella,...now a mere burlesque, had a government whose complacency looked like a parody on the Lombard republics. 1900 W. H. Rideing in *Expository Mag.* 210 Such a parody of justice could be permitted only by the very worst acts attributed to the Russian.

¶ [A popular mistake, adage or proverb' (Junius 1750–8). *Some error.*]

† **Parody**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Only in Chaucer, and (after him) in Lydgate; app. a distorted form of F. *párvis* (1481 e.), Franco (not found in Eng. in the proper spelling till later).] A period; a term of duration, life, etc.

1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1748 Among al this the day of hir parodye (*gloss* (*Harl. MS.* 116) thraldom) Of Ector gan approchen woodie hiyne. 1422–30 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii. (MS. *Digby* 230) *ff.* 119 b/2 When he parodie of his woofu lyuyn (Hector) Apeechen shal. *Ibid.* v. xxxvii. ff. 150/2 And hooo hat he (Ulysses) myste not escape The Parodye hat was for him ysayn; For Pirrhus han his lyuyn nome. 1431–40 — *Pilgrim* vi. x. (MS. Bodl. 283) ff. 107/1 *Parodie* [ed. 1554 prodycyll] of grounde may not chaunged be The terme unto hy which that may com flee.

Parody (pa·rədi), *v.* [f. PARODY *sb.*[3]; perh. after F. *parodier* (1690 in Furetière).]

1. *trans.* To compose a parody on (a work or author); to turn into parody; to ridicule (a composition) by imitating it.

a 1745 Pope (J.), I have translated, or rather parodied, a piece of Homer, in which I introduce you advising [etc.]. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* 131 The best Men, as well as the best Tragedies, were parodied or ridiculed more commonly than the worst. 1840 L. Hunt *Seer* II. 11 To be parodied means as well as words. 1844 Lowell in *Century Mag.* May 29/2 [Milton] is easily parodied and easily imitated.

b. *trans.* To write or compose a parody.

1873 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 3363 Archilochus pursued, Hipponax parodied.

2. *trans.* In general sense: To imitate in a way that is no better than a parody.

1800 Southey *Thalaba* iv. *Notes*, I could show that it is the work of Beelzebub to parody the customs of religion. 1869 Robert *Adam Smith's Wealth of N.* II. i. *Pref.* xv After his death, his (Pitt's) finance was parodied by incapable successors. 1878 Miss J. E. Brooks in *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 751 Children of the period, who parody the ways and the worldliness of men and women.

Paroe, obs. form of *proha*: see PROA.

† **Paroese**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *paroesia*, a. Gr. παροισία: see PAROUSE.] A parish. (A re-formation of the word after L. and Gr.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* ccccxxxv l(b, As if [you] were to come of your parocens, what is consonant for the whole Realme. *Ibid.* ccccxxxvi(b, It shall not be lawfull for you to vse them before your parocese.

† **Paroe·chate**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *parœcia* (see prec.) + -ATE.] A parish priest.

1594 St. Dugdale *Rich. Hist.* 1166 C. 1 v. 24 The Priests ordained for the Government of these Churches, were called also ...Priests of a Parish, or Parœciates, and in fine, Rectors or Curates, a name which is become most common.

Paroecious (pəri·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πάροικος dwelling side by side, παροικία the condition of so dwelling (see PAROEC) + -OUS; after *dioecious*, etc.] Having the male and female reproductive organs growing beside or near each other, as in certain cryptogams. Hence **Paroe·ciously** *adv.*, **Paroe·ciousness**; so **Paroecism** (pəri·siz'm), the condition of being paroecious.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Paremia** (pări·miă). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. παροιμία by-word, proverb, f. πάροιμ-ος by the way, f. παρ(ᾰ- by + οἶμος way, road.] A proverb, adage. Hence † **Paremial** *a.* = PAREMIAC *a.* 1.

1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* a. (1625) To Paremia, called amongst us an Adage, or common saying, as thus: Who so toucheth pitch, shall be defiled therewith. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 159 Paremia, or Proverb, is, as we say in old time, old said sawes, or saws: As the olde cocke crowes so doth the chick. A bad Cooke that cannot his owne fingers lick. 1892 Unpopular Treas' Wks. (1834) 191 Adages ...parœmiary, apothegmatic or paremial. 1706 M. Dutton *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 7 I take three eighteen Paremial Rifles's for argumentable Axioms.

Paremiac (pări·miăk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. παροιμιακός (in both senses), f. παροιμία: see prec.]

1. *prose.* Of the nature of a proverb, proverbial; in quot. = PARABOLIC 1 (after παροιμία = παραβολή in St. John's Gospel).

1880 A. Kuhn in *Contr. to Philol.* 60 Still [it] is in a transcendent sense of parœmiac composition.

2. *Gr. Pros.* Applied to a form of verse: see B.

1899 Sweeney *Phil.* 133 The Anapæst Feet run on to the Parœmiac, that is, to the end of the Line, as if the whole had been a single Verse. 1708 Br. Lewis *Prolus. Crit. Introd.* p. xxxii, Somewhat like the parœmiac verse of the Comick.

Paremiac, *sb. Gr. Pros.* The short line (anaspastic dimeter catalectic) with which an anapæstic system usually ends.

1863 R. Person *Lat. Dialect in Mus. Crit.* I. 339 The proportion of parœmiacs to other anapæsts is nearly one in ten.

Paremiographer (pærimi·ŏgrăfəi). [f. Gr. παροιμία: see PAREMIA, -O-, and -GRAPHER.] A writer of proverbs. So **Paremio·graphy**, the writing of proverbs; a collection of proverbs.

1792–1827 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Philos. Parœmiog.* The royal parœmiographer classed among their studies, that of understanding a proverb and the interpretation. *Ibid.* note, England may boast of no inferior parœmiographers. 1818 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 404 It seems to have been the model of the Parœmiography of Howell.

Paremiology (pærimi·ŏlŏji). [f. as prec. + -OLOGY.] The subject of proverbs. So **Paremiologist**, one who treats of proverbs.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 720 A faithful historian of the parœmiology of his country. 1880 W. K. Kelly *Prov. and Prov. Sent.* 2 This is all these Scotch parœmiologists contemplated to tell us.

Paroicteium, *a. Bot.* = PAREREMIOUS.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paroish, -ioch, obs. E. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Paroke, Parokeet, obs. E. PARAKEET, PARRAKEET.

Parol (pări·ol), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5–8 **parole**, 6 **parrall**, 6–7 **parroll**, 7 **parrell**, 8– **parol**. [Obs. *parrel*, a. AF. and F. *parole*—late pop. L. *parabola*—*parabolē* word, speech, orig. story, PARABLE.]

A. *sb.* **1.** Something said or spoken; an oral statement or declaration; an utterance; a word. Chiefly in *Law*; now only in the legal phrase *by parol*, by word of mouth.

1377 Lydg. *Pt. Vs. B.* xv. 159 Is seen emblasoned with *Scripturis* and with chaltres eke. 1472 Caxton *Curial* 22 The temple parole or words of a prynce. 1587 T. Fenner, tr. *Aimeldo de Gande To Rdr.*, The dishest and newest parolle of his parasonne. 1588 Wyer *and Pr. Symbol.* 8 b If the orthographie were by parell. 1632 Brathwaite *Thumbs. upp.* viii. 300 Her Saints with an assurance hope from high On Heav'ns Parell do live and die. 1714 Scientific Comedy *ann. 3* (the A Lease for three Years by Parol is a Forfeiture. 1841 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 384 A tenancy at will may be created by parol, or by deed.

2. *Law.* The pleadings filed in an action (formerly presented by word of mouth).

[1398 Kitchin *Le Court Leete & Court Baron* 251 b, Parol fait, entre queux nest le proces mes prist.] a 1614 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 360 If the tenant plead a warranty with assets against him, the *parol* shall demurre. 1741 T. Rymmer *Considered* 61, 328 And the youngest son ...shall have his Age, as the Parol shall terme. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 300, 1779 *Baird's Lect. Disc., Parol, or Pleadings*, are the mutual declarations between the plaintiff and the defendant; which at present are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing, the formerly they were usually put in by their counsel ore tenus, or viva voce.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of the *sb.*]

1. Expressed or given orally; verbal, oral. Now only in *Law*, in such phrases as *parol evidence*, as distinguished from documentary evidence.

1802 Bellamy *Pilot* (1834) II. 32 Tapping the heads of the highest Poppies there growing, without any necessary parole, [he] dispatched them away. 1840–59 Thomas *Modern Pract.* (ed. 3) 370 He gave him a Law Parole; and translated it to his heart. 1906 Phillips tr. *Wilk. Will. Parole or Viva-voce Evidence Wills*, a Will only by Word of Mouth. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxiii. 367 Proofs, by which the mass of evidence is usually confined; are either written, or parol, that is, by word of mouth. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* v. § 1. 370 The other terms of the tenancy may be proved by parol or verbal evidence without writing.

2. *Law.* Made (as a contract or lease) by word of mouth or in a writing not sealed.

1592 *Acts Privy Council* (1895) XIX. 128 A lease parol for three yeares of certaine grounds. 1600 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1884) II. 156 Adam Smythe bondeth a Thought of James Radclyffe by vpon parrell. 1608 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 35 Let to Rychd. Wilson by parrell[sic] for 3 yeares. 1634 *Priory Cecil.* II. 151(1) Binding by deed poll, or by an agreement to maintain an inclosure, or a parol binding, have been held not to constitute an apprenticship.

Parol (pări·ol), *sb.* Also 7 -ell, -oll. [a. mod. F. *parole* (parol) word (see prec.), in sense 'formal promise, engagement,' *parole d'honneur* word of honour, honourable engagement.]

1. In full, *parole of honour*: Word of honour given or pledged; *esp. Mil.* the undertaking given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape, or that, if liberated, he will return to custody under stated conditions, or will refrain from taking up arms against his captors for a stated period, generally for so long as the war then going on shall last. A person so liberated is said to be *on parole*.

a 1698 Beaumont *Antiphilarch.* iii. Loves Victim (speaks each others souls, Till both of them live but upon Parole. c 1698 *Chart Abridgem. Britannia* (Arb.) *Introduct.* 93 Upon his word of honour, or upon his parol, as soldiers now use it. a 1698–9 in *T. Burnet's Theory* (1726) IV. 2 Mr. Turner and Mr. Tuson passed that his parole might be taken. Sir Arthur Haselrigge: The word parole is a new word; I know that Sir Bevjamin takes his hood. Sir George Booth: Seeing that we all understand not French, let us take his word; that is English. Sir Richard Temple: His word is sufficient. 1698 Wallington *Lament. Nat.* 198 Licence'd to go upon their Parolee. 1880 J. Davies tr. *Montaigne's Travels* 130 Finding means to make an escape, contrarie to their parole. 1900 Adam Auden tr. *Lamartine's Girondists* I. 253 Argentan ...upon the faith of his Parole. 1702 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 254 I—took their parole of honour for my safety. 1776 R. J. Meade in *Sparks Corr. Amer.* (1853) I. 483, I could have this well instead, from Quebec, on my parole of honor, to return when called for. 1837 Lieutenant *Scott* xxvii. 208, A good many French officers, prisoners of war, had been lodged on parole in Midhurst. 1880 Daisy Debtor IV. xxviii. 234 They had broken their parole and fled.

b. *elliptical.* The condition of being on parole.

1667 Anne Wentworth *King's Concubine* (1681) 28 They had lately obtained their Paroles. 1832 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. (1856) I. 732 Thereupon Rich, Hamilton had violated all the obligations, had forfeited his military parole.

2. *Mil.* The password used only by the officers or inspectors of the guard; distinguished from the countersign given to all the men on guard.

1777 W. Hamilton *Trans. Sp. & Port.* 288, The governor of Madrid, having received the parole, by means the spies of the ambassadors. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 360 The Officers, as he passed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two Ranks, facing the Line where they are to receive the old Parole.

fig. 1780 Jeremiah *Man in Bastwell, Churchill* quotation at the parole of Jeffery was all over the world.

3. ARTIOL. and Comb.

1822 *Cobbett* in *Ann. Reg.* 156/1 A considerable number of officers have...been ordered into confinement, for breaches of their parole engagements. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 2/1 It is difficult to see how we can with any show of fairness forbid any newer punishment on the parole-breakers.

Parole (pǎrōl'), *v.* [f. PAROLE *sb.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To pledge one's word. *Obs.*

1708 Br. Nicander to Elis *Dwig. Lett. Ser.* 1 III. 320, I have parole for him, if the Government sends him back:...he'll never petition for another return into his native country.

2. *trans.* To put (a prisoner) on his parole, to liberate on parole.

1863 Eastern *Examr.* (Pemban. (Cmd.). The President by this act has paroled all the slaves in America; they will no more fight against us. 1893 *Leisure Hour* II. 100 If you give [him], don't parole him. [Mod. blog: AT 2019.

b. *U. S.* To liberate (a prisoner) on his own recognizances.

1888 *Troy Daily Times* 7 Feb. (Farmer *Amer.*), The defendants was paroled on his own recognizance. 1888 *N. Y. Herald* 29 July (Add.), He was paroled until August 8.

Hence **Paro'led** *ppl. a.*, put upon parole.

1898 *Daily News* 7 June 5/4 The Spanish are already in American debt for paroled prisoners.

Paroli (pă'rŏli), *sb.* [a. F. *paroli* (Oudinot 1633), a. It. *paroli* 'a grand part, set, or cast, at dice': cf. *parolare* 'to act or play at a grand part at dice' (Florio 1611); f. *parola* PAROLE, EXEMPLE.] In *faro* and *similar* card games, the leaving of the money staked and the money won as a further stake; the staking of double the sum before staked. Cf. PARLEY *v.*?

1721 FARQUHAR *Sir M. Wildair* I. I can throw a mizzen, ...play or prequent; or make a paroli, with any Widow in Christendom. *Ibid.* v. ii. The prest as prequet, the parole at hazert. 1729 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 176 The Parolli is...having won the Coach or first Stake, and having a mind to go on to get a *Sept-et-va-tout*, you touch the Corner of your Card, leaving your Money (or whatever being paid the value of it by the Partners. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to Montagu* (1891), My friendship goes to always like a parole at Pharaoh, and then my wishes again to their card to pour. 1784 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 47 That no parole stand which are lost, and should refuse. 1834 *Hoyle's Games* 46 At Rouge et Noir...Parolli. Doubles the sum staked the first time. 1844 UNGENTLE *St. London* II. (1866) 159 When I turned up the ace of hearts and made Parolli.

Hence **Paroli** *v.*, to stake one's money over again, plus that gained by it.

1839 *Hoyle's Games* (ed. Wilson) 61 When a punter gains, he may either take his money or parolli...should he again prove successful, he can parolli for quinze and is va.

Parolist (pă'rŏlist). *rare.* [In sense 1, f. PAROL *sb.* + -IST 3, f. PAROLE *sb.* + -IST.]

† **1.** A user of affected words. *Obs.*

1604 T. WILSON *Passions* 21. 1 viii. I heard once one of those worthy parolists who had got by the end the word 'residue': he ... could...find such a gentleman and he did hence want 'residue' how one to another: (meaning) twice.

2. One released on parole.

1901 *Scotsman* 18 Apr. 6/3 Pardlan...adds...that further negotiations regarding daily increasing misery for all.

Parolivary (pă'rŏlĭvări), *a. Anat.* [PARA-[1] i.] Adjacent to the olivary body of the brain.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Parolivary body*, the RESTIFORM BODY.

Paromœon (părōmī'ŏn). *Gram.* [mod.L., a. Gr. παρόμοιον, neuter of παρόμοιος closely resembling, f. παρά- PARA-[1] + ὅμοιος like.] The beginning of two or more words in a sentence with the same letter; alliteration.

1726 PHILLIPS, *Paromœon*, a Figure in Grammar when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter; as *O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta Tyranne tulisti.* 1763 HILL tr. *D'Alembert's Opuscules* II. 74 In every fourth part of a distich, there should be a paromœon of two words.

Paromology (pærŏmŏ'lŏdʒi). *Elocut.* Chiefly in L. form paromologia. [ad. Gr. παρομολογία partial admission, f. παρόμολογ-ος subsidiary + -ία by agreement, admission, HOMOLOGY.] A rhetorical figure in which something is conceded to an adversary in order to strengthen one's own position.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* (1625) 97 *Paromologia*, when we grant one or more things meet to be marked or alledged, and forthwith doe others thereupon sufficient whereby to confirme it. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 113 Sometimes we confesse that which will not prejudice us; and this is called *Paromologia*, confession: as, I grant that they are needies, but...to their own undoing. 1864 WEBSTER, *Paromology*, as in later DICTS.

So † **Paromologe'tic** *a.* [f. Gr. παρομολογητ-ός to admit], of the nature of an admission.

1892 Chapman's *Homer* Wks. (1874) 290 Figurative expressions...paradoxical, paromologetick, paradiastolary.

Paromphalocele (părŏmfă'lŏsēl). *Path.* [f. PARA-[1] + Gr. ὀμφαλο- navel + κήλη tumour.] 'A hernia near the umbilicus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

Hence **Paromphalo'cic** *a.*

1847 MAYNE *Exp. L.*, Paromphalocele, Paromphalocelic.

‡ **Paromœosis** (părŏmĭō'sĭs, -ōĭ-). Also *errors*. 7-8 paron-. [L., a. Gr. παρομοίωσις, f. παρόμοι-ος PARA-[1] + ὁμοίωσις naming, after παρονομάζειν to alter slightly in naming.] A playing on words which sound alike; a word-play; a pun.

1570 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan. Gloss., A Paromœosis or playing with the word, when he saith *I fear double fame, now am.* 1606 DANIEL *Hym. Hiccub.* List. (to R. Hayward, The flight of a raven gave paromœosis. 1727 PEPYS, etc. *Art of Climbing* 27 The Paronomasia, or Pun, where a word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being said. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiii. A most able paromœosis. 1879 *Expositor* X. 20 Both classes of paronomasia are found in St. Paul.

Hence **Paromœo'tical, Paromœo'tician, Paromœosti'cally** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to paromœosis; characterized by paromœosis; so **Paromœo'tic, -ical** *adjs.*, **Paromœo'tically** *adv.*

1849 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 108 Thistledorf...is fabulous in paromœosticians...in the whole of some of them. 1850 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 293/2 The playful, 'paromœotic' method of the poet. 1900 *Speaker* 4 Jan. 402/1 The Roman climate, 'paromœotically,' and the like of the Emperor Lucius. 1902 CLEMENTS in *Lit. Rem.* (1936) III. 168 The very letter of the Sermon 'paromœosis' not proves that Peter's confession, not Peter himself, was the rock. 1884 H. MORE *Enth.* 3 *Epist. Prof.* 3 (J.) The council of Nicæa and Pentapolis are most enough for 'paromœotical' Alliance in any indifferent man's judgement whatsoever. 1888 *Bookworm* I. 213 Cleverly paromœotical is 'A Cursory History of Swearing' by Julian Sturtevant. 1840 THOMPSON, Gouverneur *Hist. Lexicon* 2. v. 235, For the purpose of 'paromœotically' answering to the words.

† **Paromœmasy.** *Obs.* Also 7 *errors*. paron-. [a. F. *paromœmasie* (1557 in HATZ.-DARM.).] = PARONOMASIA.

1611 R. JOHNSON *Psalmist* 12. 1. A kind of paromœmasie, or agnominacion. a 1627 HOSKYNS *Direct. Serm.* Wks. 1706 L. 150 Some eloquent figures and tropes of rhetorick ... paromœmasies, antanaclasis and the like, frequently used by the best speakers.

‡ **Paronychia** (pærŏnĭ'kĭă). Also 7 paro'nychie. [L., a. Gr. παρωνυχία a whitlow, f. παρ(α- PARA-[1] i + ὄνυξ, ὀνυχ- nail. In F. *paronychie* (Paré c 1560). Cf. also PARARTHRUM.]

1. *Path.* An inflammation about the finger-nail; a whitlow.

1597 [SIR FERDINANDO] *callistic Fancies in Paronichia.* 1683 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xi. 219 Tormented with a *Paronychia* for four days together. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. *Paronychia*, a preternatural swelling in the Fingers ends, very troublesome. 1730 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 5 The compressed knot of *Paronychia*. 1874 HAMM *Dis. Ear* 130 The pain will be intense, like that from a paronychia.

2. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants (N. O. *Illecebraceæ*), with narrow leaves, and conspicuous silvery stipules usually concealing the minute apetalous flowers; whitlow-wort.

1668 LOCKE *Let. to Boyle* 24 Feb., B.'s Wks. 1772 VI. 537, I have endeavoured to provide paronychia, and I doubt I shall be able to forward pretty good store of it...it begins to be in flower, about a fortnight hence. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 313.

Hence **Paronychial, Paronychiate** *adjs.* (*Path.*), pertaining to or of the nature of paronychia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paronychial. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paronychiate.

Paronym (pă'rŏnĭm). [ad. Gr. παράνυμον, from neuter of παράνυμος 'formed by a slight change of the word, derivative'.] A word which is derived from another, or from the same root; a derivative or cognate word.

1848 HENRY SWEET, *Paronyms*, a paronymous word. 1880 F. SKEMEN in *Amer. Stud. Philol. Oct.* 190 Plato was determined to preserve the dignified associations of Being and its paronyms for the abstract studies he delighted to pursue.

b. 'A word of one language which translates a word of another with only a difference of termination or other slight change.' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); cf. FARGOTISMS, FARGOVISMS *sb.*

Hence **Paronymic** *a.* = FARGOTISTIC.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paronymize (părŏ'nĭmaĭz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a paronym; to adapt (a foreign word) by giving it a native form. So **Paronymization.**

1887 E. G. WARD in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assn. Adds. Ser.* XXXIII. 303 *note.* I have suggested that, in English words, so far as possible, the names be given an English aspect by paronymization. 1889 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 July 36/3 The Latin words are commonly paronymized rather than naturalized into analogous or widening homonyms; e.g. *galaxy-value* is Anglicized as *galaxonly*, not *lactist*.

Paronymous (părŏ'nĭmŏs), *a.* [f. Gr. παράνυμ-ος (see PARONYM) + -OUS.]

1. Of words: Derived from the same root; radically connected, cognate.

1661 ROBERT GLANVILL (ed. 2) *Paronymous (Gr.)*, pertaining to words or terms that have denomination from the same thing, but differ in case or termination. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Art. Logic* 3. xxv. 100 A Paronymous is a Concrete Word, and so derived from the Primitive, as that it differs only from it in Termination. 1847 WEBSTER *Logic* 21, viii. 238 The Fallacy...that paronymous words (i. e. those belonging to each other, as the substantive, adjective, verb, &c. of the same root) form a genuinely correspondent meaning; which is by no means universally the case. 1850 *Quarterly Turnips.* (1851) 3 xviii. 480 The term 'deliver' is exactly paronymous with the...paronymous expression 'deliver'.

b. Derived from a word in another language with the same or similar form. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **2.** (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT, *Paronymous*, next to another word in sounding, as being pronounced from paronymous...It may be said that there are few if any synonymous words in a language, but many that are paronymous. 1696 WHARTON, *Paronymous*, alike in sound, but differing in orthography and signification: as, *ale, and date.*

Paronymy (părŏ'nĭmĭ). [f. Gr. παράνυμ-ος (see PARONYM) + -Y. (Gr. παρωνυμία = a by-name, a surname.)]

† **1.** = PARONOMASIA. *Obs.*

1607 W. SCLATER *Exph. 2 Thess.* (1629) 29 Thebaldius in *Mens. Stud. Iocundis.* The paronymous, or paronymy, [drinks is not unusual]...but intended to point at the Tudel-Iliad habits in correspondence.

† **2.** The family of words derived from one root.

1680 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 323 The Paronymie or derivatives from thence.

3. Formation from a word in another language with but slight change; adaptation of a foreign word to native word-types.

1883 B. G. WILDER in *Trans. Nervous & Ment. Dis.* July (1884) Paronymy versus Hedonymy or Synonymic Principles. 1885-9 *Funk's Standard Med. Dic.* VIII. 529/2 (Cent.) The relation between the Latin *finis* and the French *fond* is one of paronymy; but between *finis* and the English *bridge* is in one of homonymy.

Paroo, obs. var. *freshe*: see PARA.

‡ **Paroophoron** (pærōŏ'fŏrŏn). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PARA-[1] + *ōophoron* ovary.] *sb.* = PAROVARIUM. **b.** A small remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the paradidymis in the male. So ‡ **Paroophori'tis** *Path.*, inflammation of the parts adjacent to the ovary.

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Tissues* 12 The paroophoron, or parovarium, is a rule of embryonic life. 1881 BUCKNILL *Comp. Zoology* II. xxiii. 250 Remnants of the anterior non-sexual parts of the Wolffian bodies have been called by Waldeyer paradidymis in the male, and paroophoron in the female. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Paroophoritis.*

Paropa, -pœa, a fabric: see PEROPE.

Paraphite (pă'rŏfaĭt). *Min.* [Named 1832, f. PARA-[1] i + OPHITE, from its resemblance to ophite or serpentine.] A variety of PENITE, allied to agalmatolite, of various colours (greenish, yellowish, reddish, or greyish).

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 80. 81 The Paropites of Hess is a rock of similar composition, from Canada.

‡ **Parr'opsis.** *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. παρ(α- PARA-[1] + ὄψις sight, vision.] [See quot.]

1800 GREEN *Treaty Med.* III. 256 Paropsis is literally 'diseased or depraved vision'. The ophthalmic nosographists...have most unmercifully enlarged the list under this genus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Paroquet (pă'rŏkĕt). [Another form of PARAKEET.]

1. = PARAKEET, q. v. for forms and quotations.

2. *Comb.* **Paroquet** (parroquet) **auk,** a small auk, *Cerorhina psittacula* (*Cyclorhynchus psittacula*), inhabiting the coasts and islands of the northern Pacific: **paroquet-bur,** a name in Jamaica of the plants of the genus *Triumfetta*: see quot.

1800 BRYAN EDWARDS *Hist. Hisp.* (1807) II. 316 The Paroquet Auk...is found in flocks in Kamtschatka, in the isles towards Japan, and on the western shores of America. 1832 PENNY *Cycl.* III. 105/1 The Parroquet Auk is about eleven inches in length...The head, neck, and upper parts are black, shading into ash-colour on the fore-part of the neck; the under parts from the breast are white; the legs are yellowish. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1156 In Jamaica the name Parroquet Burr is...given to...species of *Triumfetta*, on account of the green paroquets feeding on their ripe fruits or burrs.

Paroral (pă'rōrăl), *a. Zool.* [f. PARA-[1] i + ORAL *a.*] Situated beside the mouth: applied to a series of cilia in certain infusorians.

1882 W. SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* II. 761 A fourth, but as yet rarely observed, series [of cilia]...situated in Oxytricha...he proposes to distinguish as the 'paroral' cilia.

Parorchid (părŏ'rkĭd), *Anat.* Also in L. form **parorchis.** [ad. mod.L., *parorchis*, f. PARA-[1] + Gr. ὄρχις testicle: cf. *orchid.*] The epididymis.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 624 The vas deferens...runs to a parorchis. *Ibid.* 627 The primitive kidneys are partly united with the testes, and there form the parorchis epididymis.

‡ **Parorexis** (pærŏre'ksĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PARA-[1] + Gr. ὄρεξις appetite.] Perverted appetite.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 910 In neurasthenia the morbid or paroxysmal leads to exhaustion.

Parox, Parosche, (-esse, -essh(e, -en, -ast, obs. f. FARSE, -EN.

Parosshen, ? orbal error for *parosche*, PARSE. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5775 To a Cyrcler hanged a cite, it ordened parosshen [v. r. *parochien*, *Wace* parroisse] for to be.

‡ **Parosmia** (părŏ'zmĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PARA-[1] i + Gr. ὀσμή smell.] Perverted sense of smell. Also (irreg.) **Paro'smia.**

1880 GOULD *Gently Med.* 114, 934 *Parosmia.* Morbid sensations of smell referred to fact. This is the *parosmia* and *osmesis* of many writers. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 471 Parosmia is often met with in hysteria. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 693 Parosmia, or perversion of the sense of smell, in which imaginary or subjective perceptions of odours are present.

Parosteal (părŏ'stĭăl), *a. Anat., Zool., Path.* [f. Gr. παρ(α- PARA-[1] i + ὀστέον bone: see OSTEAL.] = PAROSTOTIC.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1856) 198 Osseous tumours, and especially exostoses, called by Vrolick parosteal tumours. 1870 ROLLESTON *Comm. Life* 56 These

'parotoid' bones which are developed from the skin and the subcutaneous and aponeurotic tracts underlying it.

So **Parostite** (pă'rŏstəit), *n. Path.* [f. mod.L. *parostis*], pertaining to or characterized by *parostosis* or defective ossification.

1891 in *Cassell's Family Med. Ann.* 4 IV. 198 A parostitic diathesis exists from some cause or other to have existed.

‖ **Parostosis** (pærŏstōʊ'sĭs). *Anat., Zool., Path.* [f. as prec. + -OSIS.] The formation of bone outside the periosteum, as in the integument or connective tissue, or the sheaths of blood-vessels. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.) Hence **Parostotic** *a.*, of or formed by parostosis.

1880 *Rudimental Anatom.* 126 Instead of No 1 'parostotic' bones are now developed in relation with tubiparietale.

Parrot, obs. form of FARROW.

Parotic (pără'tĭk), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [mod.L. *parotic-us*, *F. parotique*, f. PAR(A-1 + 2 + Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear, dental of the ear.] Situated beside or near the ear; parotid.

1892 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, The parotic region is that in the neighbourhood of the ear. 1871 *Huxley Anat. Vert. Anim.* v. 120 The parotic apophysis or the posterior limb. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parotic process*, in the skull of the Teleostei, formed by the union of the *Pterotic* and *Epiotic* bones.

Parotid (pără'tĭd), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 -ide. [n. F. *parotide* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), or mod. L. *parotid-*: see PAROTIS.]

A. adj. (*Anat., Zool., Path.*) Situated beside or near the ear; applied esp. to a lobulated racemose gland (in man, the largest of the three salivary glands), situated one on each side, just in front of the ear, and having a duct (*parotid duct* or *Stenson's duct*) opening into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth; also to the arteries, nerves, veins, etc. belonging to the same region, and to inflammation, tumours, etc. occurring in it.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 418 Neither was there any swelling found in the Maxillary or Parotide Glandules. 1758 [N. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* 11727] tr. The Parotide is not a single Gland. 1860–78 S. Cooley's *Pract. Lower Surg.* iv. 208 The parotid duct passes beneath the integument at the cheek over the masseter muscle. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 178 Mumps is chiefly characterized anatomically by inflammation of one or both parotid glands. 1878 Lennox *Anim. Chem.* 53 Parotid saliva is alkaline and viscous.

B. sb. 1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* The parotid gland.

1676 T. Phayer *Sin.* (1707) I. 38 Inflated parotids, and feculous hues ensued. 1841–53 T. H. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 319 The parotids vary principally in their proportionate size.

†2. *Path.* A parotid tumour. *Obs.*

1749–51 *Astruc's Diseases* 214 Parotids, which are nothing else but inflamed lymphatics, not salival glands, situated about the neck, ears, etc. These humours have given occasion to two different systems in those explanations. 1808 *Med. Jrnal.* XIX. 431 We saw some parotids, but almost all were mortal, notwithstanding the stimulating topicks.

So **Parotidar'ia**, **Parotidea'na** *sb.pl.* = PAROTIS *sb.*; ‖ **Parotidi'tis** [see -ITIS] = PAROTITIS.

1851 B. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 59 The breadth of the face is limited on each side by the parotideal edge of the lower maxillary bone. 1892 E. Wilson *Anat. Pocket Bk.* (ed. 2) 273 The Parotidean Arteries are 4 or 5 large branches ... given off from the external carotid. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 320 Parotidea, or 'Mumps', is a simple, although not infectious disease.

‖ **Parotis** (pără'tĭs), usually in pl. **parotides** (pără'rŏtidīz). [L., a. Gr. παρωτίς, παρωτιδ-, f. παρ(α- PARA-1 + ὠτ- beside + οὖς, ὠτ- ear: see -IS.]

1. The parotid gland.

1684 H. Crosse *Body of Man* 62 Under the nares and behind these there are many glandules called Parotides. 1727–51 *Chambers's Cycloped.* s.v., The parotis region is sanguinous, in the suppuration continue for some time.

†2. A parotid tumour. *Obs.*

1751–61 *Monro's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Parotides*,... also a peculiar kind of tumour. 1752 [Quincy in tr. *Hodges' Lues*—Inscr. (of Diseases) joined with Dysentirgs were those the Parotides would most appear. 1813 T. Bates tr. *Lucretius* II. 63 (*Jod.*) The hard dry parotides indicate mortification. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parotis*,...Also, an old term for a swelling of the parotid gland.

Parotitis (pærŏtəi'tĭs). *Path.* [irreg. for PAROTIDITIS, f. prec.: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the parotid gland, or of neighbouring structures; usually constituting the disease called *mumps*. Hence **Parotitic** (-ĭ'tĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with parotitis.

1800 *Trans. Irish Med. Soc.* III. 221 So advanced the parotitis in some cases as to run into a chronic form. 1857 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Parotitis*. 1880 T. W. Laine *Milk* 469 Such symptoms as, apparently, a local affection of the conjunctiva, 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 328 Though in [§] 6. Mumps' is called Parotitis, the other salivary glands as well as the parotid are usually affected.

Parotoid (pără'tŏid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [irreg. f. PAROTIS + -OID.] Applied to certain glands of the skin forming warty excrescences near the ears in some batrachians, as toads. Also as *sb.*

1803 *Monro Elem. Anat.* (ed. 2) 222 The so-called 'parotoid' glands, or in this instance Toad. 1878 Huxley & *Martin Elem. Biol.* 8 *Obs.* In many Anurs and Urodela these glandular structures attain a greater complication of structure,... and constitute what are termed the 'parotoid' glands.

Parotoid, **Parotoide**, obs. ff. PAROID, PAROTIS.

Parous (pæ'rŭs), *a. Obstet. Med.* [f. L. element *-par-us* bearing: see next. Cf. PARITY 6.] Having brought forth offspring.

1898 G. E. Herman *Obs. Women* iv. 87 In test-tube of analysis it is stated that the parous uterus is normally larger than the virgin uterus.

-parous, *suffix*, f. L. *-parus* bearing, producing (belonging to *par-ēre* to produce, bring forth; in Fr. *-pare*) + -OUS, as in *aviparous* oviparous, *vivi-parous* viviparous; so in numerous later and modern formations, as *albuminiparous*, *hiparous*, *criniparous*, *lactiparous*, *multiparous*, *uniparous*, etc.

‖ **Parovarium** (pærŏvē'rĭŏm). *Anat.* [f. PAR(A-1 + 2 + OVARIUM.] A remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, consisting of a group of closed tubules lying between the ovary and the Fallopian tube; corresponding to the *epididymis* in the male. (Also called *organ of Rosenmüller*.)

1893 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 1240 The connection is formed out of the Wolffian body. 1892 (see PARAMESONEPHRIC). 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 496 The anterior portion of the mesonephros is in this case converted into epididymis in the male, parovarium in the female.

So **Parova'rian** *a.*, pertaining to the parovarium.

1898 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1899) II. 969 The majority of the pure unilocular cysts are found adjacent upon or parovarian. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 482 The victory of tumour most likely to be mistaken for fluid in the peritoneum is the parovarian cyst. *Ibid.* IV. 432 Kidney or parovarian cysts.

Parowre, obs. form of PAROLE.

Paroxysm (pæ'rŏksĭz'm). Also 7 -ismo, -ysme, -ism, 7–8 -ism. [n. F. *paroxysme* (1561 in Hatz.-Darm.), earlier *perexisme* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. mod.L. *paroxysmus* irritation, exasperation, a. Gr. παροξυσμός, f. παροξύνειν to goad, exasperate, irritate, f. παρ(α- PARA-1 + 2 + ὀξύ-ειν to sharpen, goad, render acute. In 16th c. used in Greek or L. form.]

1. *Path.* An increase of the acuteness or severity of a disease, usually recurring periodically in its course; a violent temporary access of disease; a fit.

1597 Phaer[ton *Regim. Health* 11. 66 When that fee is fined [causes, or *paroxysmes* the cruder of it maketh them to evoke.] 1604 Tho. Wright *Passions* v. § 2. 151 When the paroxisme was vpon them. 1634 R. Johnson *Tythes* 20, in Ayalon, Pharo's Parasismes. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 83, If [dog can]...go but so far, or so call the fit of an Ague, a Paroxysme,...my admiring Patient taketh him to be a great Scholler. 1704 J. Pitcairn *Med. Opinion* (1718) 19 They have given wonderful Relief in the Paroxysm. 1800 *Med. Jrnal.* IV. 409 In the course of the paroxysm the left great aversion to music. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 16 The period in which the symptoms make their appearance is called the paroxysm or attack.

2. A violent access of action or emotion; a fit, convulsion (*e.g.* of laughter, excitement, rage, terror, etc.); also said of physical processes, as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions).

1641 Milton *Reformo.* 2. Who (alas) so, I will not run into a paroxisme of choller upon no true cause. 1780 Jenyns *Fr. Shandy* VI. xxii, In one or two of the most violent paroxysms of the sneeze. 1839 James *Louis XIV.* IV. 40 He was cast into paroxysms of rage and despair which were blighted to behold. 1869 Phillips *Vestiv.* 111. 48 In this violent paroxysm the whole top of the mountain is believed to have been swept away.

b. [Without *pl.*] The extreme height or violence, the acute stage (of any action, etc.). Now *rare*.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. v. 84 And fear-more (Venus)...in the Paroxysme of their [Egyptian] bondage. 1659 R. Ward tr. *Otto. Epistolarium* 102 By a falling down of the greatest Darkness, he brings forty eyes or more higher Parodies. 1801 J. Q. Adams in *Diaries Mem. Syst.* xx. (1871) 145 At the very paroxism of fanatical paroxysm of the French revolution.

c. Violent or convulsive (physical) action.

1893 A. W. Mackay in J. H. Barrow *World's Parl. Relig.* I. 171 It is manifest that the species themselves ... have been created not by paroxysm but by evolution.

†3. A violent outburst; an open quarrel. *Obs.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. i. 23 The greatest contention happening here, was that Paroxysme betwixt Paul and Barnabas. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 8 The paroxisme continued and encreased betwixt the Scottish Bishops ... and such who celebrated Easter after the Roman rite. 1708 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. 2. (1852) 331 The misunderstanding did proceed so far as to produce a paroxism.

Paroxysmal (pærŏksĭz'măl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a paroxysm; marked by paroxysms; violent, convulsive.

1892 Edin. *New Dispt.* 124 The cruel Tartar did not forgo to keep in paroxysmal course and return. 1811 Shelley *Let. Subject to Fr. Wks.* 1888 I. 220 In a paroxysmal frenzy of controlling passions. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 103 Asthma is essentially a paroxysmal disease. 1878 Bacon *Parch. Sur.* 488 A risk of their being caused in some paroxysmal mood of feeling.

b. 1860. In *Geol.* Of or pertaining to a violent natural convulsion; sometimes = CATASTROPHIC, CATACLYSMAL. (In quot. 1877, Holding the theory of paroxysmal or catastrophic changes.)

1859 Emmons *Princ. Geol.* I. 460 Paroxysmal convulsions ... are usually followed by long periods of tranquility. 1861 Temple *Front. Geol.* 489 These paroxysmal disturbances which have hitherto occurred at intervals from the successive geological periods, may be traversed. 1877 A. M. Gibson *Phys. Geol.* 86 § 2. 224 The Paroxysmal School of Geologists. 1880 *J. Geikie in Nature* XXVII. 396 We have had experience of paroxysmal changes of level.

Hence **Paroxy'smalist** *Geol.* = PARATHEORIST; **Paroxy'smally** *adv.*, in a paroxysmal way, by or in paroxysms or fits.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 129 A line of shrubs, therefore, or reefs, consisting of shattered and thickened rocks,... might first to have been pulsated out by the paroxysmalists. 1859 Emerson *Lightheavers* by The intervenings...is suspended and paroxysmally renewed.

Paroxysmic (pærŏksĭz'mĭk), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = PAROXYSMAL.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xv. (1894) 130 They fancy that they borrow inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and paroxysmic. 1883 A. W. Thomson in *Chicago Advance* 3 Feb. 119 The similar figure wielded with the paroxysmic effect [of coughing].

Paroxysmist (pærŏksĭz'mĭst). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who attributes certain phenomena to paroxysms or sudden and violent natural convulsions; a catastrophist.

1863 Lyman *Prob. Trinity* xi. 337 The argument of the Paroxysmist would probably be something like the following.

Paroxytone (pără'ksĭtōʊn), *a.* and *sb. Gram.*, chiefly *Gr. Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *paroxytōn-us*, a. Gr. παροξύτονος, f. παροξύ-νειν: bestile, pert + τόνος OXYTONE. In F. *paroxyton* (1550 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *a. adj.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable but one. Also *fig.* 1b. A word so accented.

1764 W. Parsons *Accentus collitici* 108 The Ionians ... when they turned properispomen nouns of the second declension in ος into ους, or the same Gen: they made them paroxytons. 1887 Chitwood *Greek Accent.* (ed. 2) 2 A word with the accent on the last syllable is called Oxytone; on the penultimate, Paroxytone.

Hence **Paroxytonic** (-ĭ'nĭk) *a.*, characterized by paroxytone accent or stress; **Paroxytone**, **Paroxytonize** *vbs.*, to accent on the penultimate syllable.

1887 A. Mahn-Fassi in *Amjerl. Brit.* XXII. 344/2 As regards the tonic accent and the treatment of the vowels which come after it, Castilian may be said to be essentially a paroxytonic language, though it does not altogether refuse proparoxytonic accentuation. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paroxytone*, *vb.*

Paroyall, obs. form of PAIR-ROYAL.

Parpal, perpal. *Sc.* In mod. Sc. pairple. [app. var. of PARPEN.] In full *parpal wall*, partition-wall, partition. Hence **Parpalling**.

1472 Records *Mar. Hab. c. Town & C. Newc.* 1908 I (Jacob were overseyn and yone perpal [c.r. perpay] wall Of my dwhous now fra yone strwell bake. *Ibid.* 1908 Vp in bame behind are perpaling (1866). parpaling, perpal, etc. parpelling) betw chen ye tre. 1548 *Acts Council Scots.* (Jam.) The commissioners...[to] give order to the Dean of Guild to ing werkis the said church [St. Giles] perpal wallis of stone. 1876 Jamieson, *Perpals*, a wooden partition. *Mod. Sc.* (Rose), To one lease the stone about the parpals.

Parpen, parpend, parpent (pā'rpĕn, -ĕnd, -ĕnt). Forms: 3–8 perpend, (3 purpend), 6–8 parpen, (parpin(e, 6–9 parpen(e, 9 parpoint), 6–9 perpen, (7–8 perpin, 7–9 perpent, 9 perpoynt). [n. OF. *perpenin* (1304–1550 in Godef.), *perpain* (1306), *perpin* (1394), *parpen* (1498), *parpain* (16th c.), *perpin* (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. *perpaing* (Littré), in med.L. *parpanus* (1402 in Littré). Of doubtful origin (see Note below): hence the etymological spelling is unsettled. In OFr. the word was used as an adj. with fem. *parpeigne*, *-paigne*, *perpine*, also elliptically as *sb.* (for *pierre perpeigne*): see also *parpine* in Littré.]

1. In Masonry. A stone which passes through a wall from side to side, having two smooth vertical faces; a stone squared or dressed for this purpose. In quot. 1579–80, perh. *adj.* "with perpendicular faces".

c 1320 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 422 Pro xxxiij ped. de parpeyn' xviij^s. 1379–80 Statute *Fabrick Rolls* 21 The pillars of this temple are 152 feet of a quarry of marble called *perellon marble*, and they were squared *perpins*, as thick as long. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 111/1 *Perpins*, are less than the size of Ashlers. *Ashlar*, is a Stone a Yard long, and 8, 9, or 10 inches square. 1702 J. James tr. *La Quintinye's Gardening* 208 Last here and there almost that reach the whole Thickness of the Wall, that is to say, such as make the Leathers on both Sides, which Workmen call Making a Perpin. 1850 *Tablet* 16 June 108 The church is...built of brick-faced Yorkshire *perpoints*.

2. Short for *parpen-wall*? A wall built of perpens; a partition-wall. Also *fig.*

1541 Becon *Serm. Ivij b*, Hens...maketh a bulk and a mure betwixt the right of God and vs; and therefore the Prophet calleth it a *perpaine*. *Ibid.* T vj b, God there buildeth vp an *perpain* of divine zeale making betwixt him and vs. 1624 — *Serm. etc.* (Withdrew Sect.) 10, That I should take the full burden upon me, with this purpose, was dissuaded. 1824 Jamieson s. v., a The parapet of a bridge is called a *perpend*, or *perpendwall*. *Aberd.* 1828 *Craven Glossy. Sel.* 21, *Parpen*, a thin wall, the stones of which are built on the edge. *Mod.* The parapet of a bridge is called a *Scotland*, *Perpoint*, which, in general, consists of a single course by which.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *parpen architect*, stones, *parpen-wall* (1549 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 442, here) = *perpen-wall* (1538 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 422, here) = *par

stone ..., a large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it; the same as what is now usually called a header, bind-stone, or through, except that these are often used in rough-walling, while the term perpend-stone appears to have been applied to squared stones, or ashlar: ... in Gloucestershire, either thick enough to reach entirely through a wall, and show a fair face on both sides, is called *Parpend-ashlar*. **1660** HOLLAND *Leaga-war.* 40, 1577 A new wall, not built to the thickness of the old, but with *perpend stones, laid with one course of bricke and no more.

b. Parpen wall, a thin wall built of parpen stones or of single bricks, as commonly in interior partition-walls; hence, a thin partition-wall of any kind; also locally, a parapet wall, as of a bridge.

1322-3 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 297 *Ane breid* shall to be ane perpend-wall to the hall heme of the portall in the mekmall house. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 450/2 A parpen wall, is a Single stone wall. **1720** WODROW *Life R. Bruce* in *Mem. Affairs Scot.* (Wodr. Soc.) 80 The King ... discharged the ruling down of a parpen wall in the Great Kirk, to enlarge the East Kirk. **1860** G. E. SYDNEY in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 108 The other sat on a four pace stone three feet from the east wall, with a low stone perpen wall at its back. **1903** J. T. FOWLER in *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 195 At Rievaulx the five eastern altars were divided by perpend walls of stone.

[*Note.* For the derivation of the French word, M. Apostle Thomas suggested in *Romania* XXVI. 253, 254 L. type **perpēdiānum* (L. *per* through + radical of *sempiternus*, *perpetuus*), with the notion of 'something fastened or driven through'. M. Gaston Paris, *ibid.* XXVII. 481, indorsed some difficulties in this, and suggested a popular L. **perpendānum*, related to *perpendiculum*, referring to the smooth vertical faces of the parpend stone. He admitted however the difficulty of this accounting for the corresp. Italian *parpagno*, Engadine *perpaun*, and Sp. *perpiaño*, unless these are more or less altered adaptations of the Fr. word.]

Parpetrat, etc., obs. f. PERPETRATE, etc.

Parquet (*pɑ·rkĕt*, *pɑ·rkē*), *sb.* [n. (in specific senses) F., *parquet*, OF. *parchet* (1408 c.) a small compartment, part of a park, theatre, court, etc., wooden flooring: dim. of *parc* PARK: see -ET.]

1. A flooring: *spec.* a wooden flooring composed of pieces of wood, often of different kinds, arranged in a pattern; a flooring of parquetry.

1818 TOMLISON *Painter's & Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) 184 Distemper for parquets, or floors of inlaid work. *Ibid.* The name of parquets is given to boards of 6s laminated by pieces of mahogany, or dovetailed to compose part of which the walnut-tree forms the frame or border. **1832** tr. *Thorwaldsen's Conversations* II. 288, 294 The large blocks of wood on the floor; the tile parquet.—It would vividly to my mind that I was in France, and not in England. **1867** 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine* (1874) 51 Music such as these could cross the inlaid oak parquet of Lillieholt.

2. (Also erroneously **parquette**.) *Part of the* auditorium of a theatre, the front part of the ground-floor nearest the orchestra, or sometimes the whole of it. *Chiefly U. S.*

1848 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 74 Ladies ... with their gay dresses, make what is the parquette in other theatres look like a bed of flowers. **1863** H. SPENCER in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 816/1 So social [a building] is attached to a seat in the parquet. *Ibid.* 816/2 The partition which runs from the front of the parquette to the floor of the gallery is of fire-proof bricks. **1898** *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/6 In New York the stalls occupy the whole of the parquet.

3. In France, etc.: The branch of the administration of the law concerned with the prevention, investigation, and punishment of crime.

1832 *Fait Mêlé* (L. Sega. 6/1 The orgies reported last week as having taken place in a Paris restaurant have attracted the attention of the parquet. **1902** *Liverpool Daily Post* 28 May The head of the whole Parquet in France is the Procureur-Général. **1903** *Spectator* 12 Sept. 396/1 An operative contempt for the pay of the entire Parquet or prosecuting body.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parquet-flooring*, *-wood*, etc.

1813 LADY SHELLEY in *Wilkins's Rambles* II. ii. (1856) 193 The lacquered borders of the parquet floor. **1866** WILKINS & CLARKE *Cambridge* I. 108 A dais in parquet work for the high table. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 5 A modicum of parquet flooring. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 4/2 Scottish country are some of the lasting home pastimes:—silence, ropes, which is called 'parquet', instructing a parquet flooring.

Parquet (*pɑ·rkĕt*, *pɑ·rkē*), *v.* [a. F. *parqueter* (1380 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *parquet*: see prec.]

trans. To provide (a room) with a floor of parquet-work; to construct (a flooring) of parquetry; to make of inlaid wood-work.

1858 BIGLOW *Diary* 21 Aug., The corners are well-waxed, and some of them parqueted with cedar, pine, cypress, &c. **1885** J. C. BULLOCK *Rimini Tragedy* I. 58 The Knaves was parqueted very curiously, and so highly polished, that ... it was as smooth as ice. **1873** H. CALVERT *Spoke Hillcoate* III. 208, 209 From the parqueted floor to the open salon-cabinet roof.

b. To turn into, or make like, a parquet floor.

1879 E. F. BENSON *Camilla* I. (1898) II. 259 We ascended a park grassy with daisies, parqueted by negro feet.

Parquetage (*pɑ·rkĕtēj*). [a. F. *parquetage* (1676 in Hatz.-Darm.) flooring, wooden mosaic, f. *parqueter*: see prec. and -AGE.] = PARQUETRY.

1842 *Art-Union Prosp.* June 180 Twelve different patterns of parquetage, or inlaid wood flooring. **1847** *Allbutt's Lond. Notes* to Sept. 1021 Carved oak, stained glass, parquetage.

Parquetry (*pɑ·rkĕtri*). Also **† parquetorie** (*pɑrkĕtōrĭ*). [a. F. *parquèterie* (1836 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. *parquet*: see -ERY 1.] Inlaid work of wood, in which a pattern is formed by different kinds of wood; esp. in flooring: cf. PARQUET *sb.* 1.

1840 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Parquetry.* **1857** *Cd. Woods* XVIII. 5/1 The floors are in parquetorie. **1879** CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* III. 184/1 Parquetry is a beautiful species of flooring, consisting of various patterns formed of different woods. **1883** J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xx, The floor ... left a fine opportunity for parquetry round its margin.

attrib. **1883** *Times* 19 Nov. 4, The floor ...is a parquetry floor. **1893** *Daily News* 10 May 5/6 A Louis XVI. parquetry escritoire of 1789 and rare merit.

Parr[1], **par** (*pɑ·r*). [1599, of Scottish origin; derivation unknown.]

1. A young salmon before it becomes a smolt; distinguished by the parallel transverse bands on its side: = BRANDLING *sb.* 2.

Formerly supposed to be a distinct species.

1525-40 PERTHUIS (Stair, Transactions Wks. (1564)) 109 Salmo salmulus, Smolet, or Par. **a 1577** STIRLING *Cert. to Lovers. Wishes*, The scaly brood in myriads cleaves thy crystal flood; ... The salmon, monarch of the tide, The rutilous pike, herrys on wary, The silver eel and speckled par. **1800** SCOTT *Abbotsford Pap.*, which some suppose infant salmon. **1827** — *Jrnl.* 9 May, Waves dispute whether par roe or ova are most prone to float. **1844** *Zoologist* II. 750 note, Standing rules, regarding par, smolt, &c. all denote the same fish. **1860** *Act* 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 92 § 2 'Salmon' shall include ... full noot, maiden, peel, kelt and other migratory fish of the salmon kind. **1868** PEARS *Fisher-farms*, ii. 103 The ova deposited in our burns have long since become par.

2. A young coal-fish or black cod, less than a year old (see BILLET[2]); a sillock. *Local.*

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 253 *Coal Fish*, The fry ... are called at Scarborough *Parrs*, and when a year old, *Sillocks*. About nine or ten years ago such a glut of Parrs visited that port, that for several weeks it was impossible to dig a gill into the sea without taking some. **1832** J. COLE *Scarborough Guide* 108 The principal fish brought to Scarborough for sale are ...herrings, whiting, parr, billet, coalfish.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parr-fishing*; **parr-marks**, the dark transverse bands which characterize the salmon in the parr stage; **parr-tail**, an artificial fly used in salmon fishing.

1889 *Daily News* 5 July 2/3 What better means of diminishing the population of salmon can be invented than free parr-fishing? **1897** F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 101 With lambs or eggs on the often known as 'parr-marks'. **1906** CRICHTON *Karenka in Arcadia* 129 Though we spun the 'parr-tail' assiduously we did not succeed in moving one (salmon). **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 194.

Parr[2], *obs.* Also *parre*, **par**. (See QUAIL.)

1842 BRADLEY, *Parre*, a young heaven (Devon). [Thence in N. Worcest., &c.]

Parrachite, -chito: see PARAKEET. **Parrah**: see PARA, Eastern coin. **Parrall**(*l*)**e**, var. PARREL.

Parrakeet, -ket, variants of PARAKEET.

† Parrakeetism. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] Acting like a parrot, i. e. speaking without understanding what one says.

1858 Harrowian *Prayer. Pop. Govt. Who* is not 934 Did you ever hear such a Parrakeetism? for to speak a word without understanding the sense of it, is like a Parrot.

Parral, Parraling, var. PARREL, PARRELING.

Parrall, *obs.* f. PARLE, PARLY. **Parramatta**: see PARAMATTA. **Parraquito**: see PARAKEET.

† Par-rational, *a.* *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [f. L. *par* equal (see PAR *sb.*[1]) + RATIONAL.] Equally rational or reasonable.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 20, I leave no difference in those Essentials, between Mosaicall, Aristotelian, or Dominican; the rule will here found par-rational: any Schoolman and Primitive what they will.

Parrator, *obs.* f. PARTOUR. **Parre**: see PAIR, PAR *sb.*[1], PARR[2]. **Parrear**, *obs.* f. PARLAR.

Parree, Parreiall, *obs.* ff. PARREL, PAIR-ROYAL.

Parrel, parral (*pa·rĕl*), *sb.* *Naut.* Forms: 5 perrell, 6 parle, 7 parel, parrell, (8 parrill), 7- parrel, 9 parral. [1530, the same word as PARLE *sb.* Cf. OF. *perrel* rigging (1548 in Godef.).] A band of rope, chain, or iron collar by which the middle of a yard is fastened to a mast.

1485 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 27 Laymers for the boys parrell. **1592** PEACHAM *Gd. Divit.*, Ornaments, the parrell of a shippeyard. *Aphorisms.* **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* v. 20 Parrels are little round Hoops called Trucks, and little pieces of wood called ribs, and pipes which doe fasten the Hoops, and so made fast to the Yards, that the Yards may slip up and downe easily upon the Masts. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 192 The parrel of the mizen topsail [was] ...giving way. **1764** YORKE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 288 From the parrel of the main-yard down to the upper deck of the ship, *Dict.* 288. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 508 *Parrels*, or *Parrals*, Those bands of rope, or sometimes iron collars, by which the centres of yards are fastened to the slings to the masts, so as to slide up and down freely.

b. *Comb.*, as *parrel-lashing*, *-rope*, *-truck*.

1911 W. STEVENS *Sea Shipmaster. Index*, 140 Parrel Rope, to fix to the Pendants of the Brails. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Parrel-rope*. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1. v., The parrel-truck has strong cross or parallel cheeks, that is, small wooden globes in grooves fixed on, in bending or lowering.

Hence **Parrel, parral** *v.*, to fasten by means of a parrel (in quot. 1875 *intr. for refl.*).

c 1880 H. STEWART *Seamanship's Catech.* 49 The mainyard was parrel the yard. **1875** *Boating* (U. S.) App. 280 Block fixed on to the broad part, the jaws of which parrel on to the mast.

Parrel(*l*), **Parrer, Parreschs, Parret, Parretter**, *obs.* ff. PARREL, PERIL, PARTER, PARISH, PARROT, PARTOUR.

[Parrett, copyist's error for *parrell*: see PARREL-1546 in *Jnr. Ch. Goods Yorksh. soc.* (Surtees) 158-9.]

† Parrhesia (*părī·zĭă*, *-rēzĭă*). *Rhet.* Also 6 **parresia, parisia**: in 7 anglicized as **parrhesy**. [Late L. *parrhēsia* (Isidore *Orig.* ii. 20), a. Gr. παρρησία free-speakership, frankness, f. παρ- beside, beyond + ῥῆσις speech.] Frankness or freedom of speech.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretarie* ii. (1625) 92 *Parresia*, or liberty to speake, when by vttering of matters to the purpose we seeke to auoide any offence thereby, as thus: Pardon if I be tedious. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xiii. (Arb.) 224 *Parrhesia*, or the Libertine. **1599** GERMAN *Figure of Ch.* ch. iv. 104 An honest and innocent parrhesy, or freedome of speaking, such as becomes the Messengers of heaven. **1636** FEILDING (ed. 2), *Parrhesia*, liberty in speaking; in Rhetorick it is a figure by which we speak boldly, and freely, in things displeasing, and offensive to eyes. **1893** CH. *Times* 10 Dec. 1036/1 ...do not the less admire the womanly reverence and beauty of character like Perdita and Miranda because of their occasional parrhesia.

Parrhesiastic (*părĭzĭæ·stĭk*), *a.* *rare.* [ad. Gr. παρρησιαστικ-ός free-spoken, f. παρρησιάστ-ης (L. *parrhēsiastēs*), adj. f. παρρησία: see prec.] Bold and open in speech; free-spoken, outspoken.

1833 WHEWELL *Conosgt.-Bk.* (1864) 120 The supposed ingenuity of wisdom attributed to ... ancients, reviewed ... characters, as compared with the more open, unreserved, energetic and parrhesiastic.

Parriah, -iar, -ier, *obs.* ff. PARIAH. **Parvial, -all, Parvicha**, *obs.* ff. PAIR-ROYAL, PARSEE.

Parricidal (*pærĭsəi·dăl*), *a.* [ad. L. *parricidālis*: cf. *obs.* F. *parricidal* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *parricida* PARRICIDE[1].] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a parricide; guilty of parricide.

1647 MAY *Lucan* VII. N vj, On brothers, and on fathers impious hands The killers lay their parricidall hands. **1832** BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 202 The parricidal Oedipus. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 250 Swegen's parricidal war with his father.

Hence **Parricidally** *adv.*, in a parricidal manner.

1836 MISS MULOCK *J. Sheffield* xxiii, Dust of the dead again ...never parricidally profaned by us the living age.

Parricide[1] (*pa·rĭsəid*). Also 6–8 **parri-**, (6 **parre-**, 7 **parra-**). [a. F. *parricide* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parricīda*, *-cidium*, of doubtful derivation; by Quintilian thought to be for **patricida*, f. *patr-em* father: see -CIDE 1. See also PATRICIDE.] One who murders his father or other parent, or other near relative; also, the murderer of any one whose person is considered specially sacred as being the ruler of the country or in some position of trust; one guilty of the crime of parricide: see next; *transf.* one who commits the crime of treason against his country.

1532 W. PAGE *Apology* G 6v, They bare a charge prohibiting for the parricides [sic] and murderers. **1595** KYD *Cornelia* 1721 The Romans were accustomed to name parricides in orders. **1760** DYER tr. *Zimmerm's Comm.* 64 b, Luther ... exhausts all rage that they would come to chastise those wicked thieves and parricides. **1583** FOXE *A. & M.* (1632) 2146/2 There was Solyman murdered by parricide of his own sonnes. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 822 Parricides, which slew their Parents, or which slew their wives or children. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 If a woman murder her husband, she is judged by the civill law a parricide. **1648** R. BAKER tr. *Sulpitius's Lett.* (ed. III) 190 They laid the Spaniard their blood, and their hearts, to make a slave of their country, and no parricides of their Nation. **1654-58** CHRISTIANUS *Lex. Pastor* (1677) 171 My Companion is my Country; must not make me a Parricide to my Prince. **1698** PENN *Cradle Mistaken* 10 Parricide! Like News, that has slain thy mother. **1705** ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. ii. (1721) 70 Perfects ... Shortens her Father's Age, and eases him off. **1833** MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* i. (1865) 3 Should a victorious general dare to turn his arms against his own country, those were the nation which should rise and execrate the parricide!

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = PARRICIDAL.

1586 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 36 Persons that had ... dipp'd their Parricide Hands in his Blood. **1598** ADAM HARRAN *Lett.* (1810) IV. 295 To crush the French (harmony, and) with parricide impulse, to depreciate that of England!

Parricide[2]. Also 7–8 **pari-**. [a. F. *parricide* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *parricīdium*: see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The murder of a father, parent, near relative, ruler, etc.; the crime of a parricide: see prec.; *transf.* the crime of treason against one's country.

Parricide and *parricidium* had already in Latin a very wide application, including all sorts found in English. In Codex in which distinction any or were made between different kinds of murder, *parricidium*, besides meaning the murder of parents and near relatives, has been variously extended; English Common Law recognizes 'petty treason' between the crime of parricide or that of killing a husband, wife, or master, and the crime of simple murder.' (Wharton *Law Lex.*, 1848).

1530 C. NORTON tr. *Monall's Cathech.* (1869) 172 If it be for every private man ... parricide to kill his private parents. **1594** R. CRAMPTON tr. *Justine* xxxvi. 402 The Father being compelled to parricide, did make end all the Court with the confusion of his son. **a 1634** CLEMENTSON *Hist. Bed.* 56 A.D. 1052 This unparalleled murder and parricide was committed upon the 30th of January. **1780** COWPER *Let. to S. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 128 The Americans ...seem to me to have incurred the guilt of parricide, by renouncing their parents, by making war upon their venerable object. **1788** R. LOVE *Sp. Affghan.* 21 May (1815) 170 To precipitance a decision ... is parricide in the case of the Constitution, which is the life and soul of this great nation. **1829** FAUCIT *Julius Cæsar* 188 If by Their deeds that they had themselves killed Brutus Romulus. They said the sin had done it, and they changed into with parricide.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PARRICIDAL.
1808 Investment Writ. ind. Fredk VIII. 273 Persons who may reject...parricide perpetrators.

Hence **Pa'rricided** *ppl. a.*, killed by parricide.
1838 CARLYLE *French Rev.* III. x. ii. (1872) I. 108 The parricided Abbot's ears.

† **Parrici'dial**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *parricidiāl-is*, f. *parricidium* PARRICIDE + *-ālis* -AL. Cf. obs. F. *parricidial* *a* 1600 in Godef.).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parricide; parricidal.
1598 SHAKSPERE *Dr. Faustus* B. 1. xi. *Faustus* 595 Who...in all treason from his oath should hold those parricidial knives. *a* 1625 GILES *Serm.* (1638) 332 Partly by parricidial acts committed in his own family. 1652 WARWICK tr. *Sidney's Coll. Pol.* (1701) Prel. p The news of Salmasius Parricidial Performance.

† **Parrici'dious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *parricīdi-um* PARRICIDE + *-OUS*.] = PARRICIDAL.
1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 241 The vigorous and venemous drenches of a Parricidious Vesper. *Ibid.* 248 A parricidious Murder. 1679 *Hist. Mod. Europe* I. xxiv. 228 This parricidious Instinct. 1807 J. STANYAN *Colonel.* v. 302 Horrid, nay not, this parricidious hint.

Pa'rricidism. *rare*—1. [See *-ISM*; cf. *liberticide*.] The practice of parricide.
1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 372 An inflexible and severe magistracy, accused of mean and pusillanimous.

† **Parricidious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1, [f. PARRICIDE + *-OUS*.] = PARRICIDIOUS. (Perh. a misprint.)
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. 208 The men of Media when they saw a viper upon the hand of Paul, said ...the parricidious animall and punishment of Murtherers is upon him.

† **Pa'rricidy.** *Obs.* In 6 **parricide**, 7 **pari-**. [ad. L. *parricīdi-um*; cf. *homicidy*.] = PARRICIDE[2].
1580 HOLYBAND *Treas. Mother's Counc.* 139 For committing Parricidie, (that is to wit), for perpetrating thy Mother and a Neighbor of thine. 1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 245 How they wrought Parricidie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 223 Asmilius Censorius...drolled with Parricidies or murthers of his owne Kinred.

Parrier (pa·riəl). [f. PARRY *v.*[1] + *-ER*[1].] One who parries.
1819 KEATS *Fancy* 47 To understand that it is very possible in his time kind of woodnoll parryers.

Parrier, obs. forms of PARIAH.

Parrish, -en, etc., obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHES, etc.

Parritch, Sc. and north. dial. f. PORRIDGE.

Parriter, -our, obs. forms of PARITOR.

Par-roast, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ROAST *v.*, after PAR-BOIL *v.*] *trans.* To roast partially.
1857 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 176 Martin, the man that parboiled, or par-roasted York Minster.

Parroche, -in, -yn, obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parrochite, -ocquant: see PARAKEET.

Parrock (pa·rək), *sb.* Now chiefly *dial.* (see PADDOCK). Forms: 1 **pearroc**, **pear(r)uc**, 3 **parruk**, 4 **-ocke**, 6– **parrock**, (7 **parcock**, *dial.* **parrack**, 9 *dial.* **parrack**, **-buck**). [OE. *pearroc*, -*uc* masc., corresp. to OHG. *pfarrih*, *pfarrich*, MHG. *pfarrich* 'fencing about, enclosure, enclosed space', mod.Ger. *pferch* 'fold (for sheep, etc.)'; MLG. *parr* masc. and neut.; MDu. *perr*, *parr*, Du. *perk*, *parrd* neut., 'pen', and (after Fr.) 'park'; all pointing back to a comb. WGer. **parruk*, *-ik*. Found also in early mod.L. as *parricus*, *parrus* (Rh. 6. in *Repert. Lanc.*), and in mod. Romanic langs.: It. *parco*, Sp., Pg. *parque*, Fr. *parque*, *parc*, F. *parc*, whence ME. *parc* PARK, and mod. Ger. *park*, Du. *park* (in part). Also in Welsh *parog* (from ME. *parrock*), *parc* (from Eng.), Gael. *pairc* (from Eng.), Ir. *park* (from Fr.).
The ultimate origin and relations are disputed: see Diez, Koenig, Kluge, Franck. The OE. and cognate Ger. forms show that the word must have been in WGer. as early as the 4th c. The oldest sense in OE. and OHG. appears to be 'the enclosing fence or hurdles, etc.', rather than 'the enclosed space'. Diez and Kluge favour a Romanic origin, and possible connexion with L. *parcĕre*, *parcus* adj., but Zimmermann rejects this, because Port. *parque* (with *parque*, *parquet*, *parquê* suggests *parcus*, *parrīcu-* not *parc-*). A Celtic origin is not of the question (Chaucer-Pope); all the Celtic forms are late borrowings from Eng. and Fr. It is not improbable that **parruk*, **parrik*, was a doublet of L. *Varro*, *parrus*, OHG. *pfarro*, Gen. *pfarres*, in an original sense 'circular compass, precinct, district' (taken in Christian times as a convenient equivalent for med.L. *parochia* parish): cf. med. dial. Fris. *pêr* 'enclosure for beasts', and MS. *parrus*, Pan, PARR *v.*[1] 'to enclose, confine'.]
† **1.** = A fence, or hurdles, with which a space is enclosed. (*Cf. R.*) **b.** An enclosed space of ground; a small enclosure or field, a paddock.
a 900 *Epinal* 1(1616) 109 for Hrt. 1241 *Clathrorum*, pearruc. *a* 1225 *Corpus Gloss.* 488 *Clatrum* (*claustrum*), pearruc. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 82/2 On Rimes [cymbals] pearrucs ([*l.*] enclosures, Chaucer 1801, Ln. the saddle) he wo av ymbs spruce, bright corke manege Steeds. 1728 D. *d'Urfey, Wit* (1872) III. 168 Will perfidious ...and luckless Inn on some pearcy, and luxurious bits fare amiss. *c* 1800 *Melmoth Corr.*, &c. Wilkes (1817) *Clarissa*, postscr. *c* 1800 in Knowles *Coll. Sngl.* V. 221 His thither he lumbereneus, *Myrmidons* ...on Hogsley pearcy; of Rumbo pearcies. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3101 Pyrrid for to a parrokes [copied on vnder, 1340 Ayenb. 251/2 Parrocke a lytel parke, *parquet*. 1580 TIN S. HARVEY *Lett. to Nashe*, *Life Harvey* (1840) 127 To kill a doe in the parrock of the great park. 1587 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 29 My parrock of ground...shooting upon three high wales, whereupon standeth a Cottage, built triangle wise (i.e. the glitter at Tyburn). 1599 *N. Riding Rec.* IX. 109 The paddock or parrock called Burn-paddock. 1804 RICHARDS *N.C. Gloss.* s.v. *Paddock*, In Westmorland *parrock*...is a common name for an inclosure near a farm-house. 1888 EDMUNDS *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., They come over's hide in the parrock an longer.
2. A small apartment or narrow cell in a building; a stall, coop, or pen for animals.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parrok, or cote, *caprarium*, ...*ouile*. *Anglicum*. *Ibid.*, Parrok, or sylue, *pretorium*, *septum*. 1808–80 JAMIESON, *Parrock*, Parrok, s. a small inclosure, a little apartment, *Dumfr.*...a very straight enclosure in which a sow is confined, that she may take with her own lamb, or with that of another when her own is dead. *Ecrob.*
† **3.** (See quot.) *Obs.* [Prob. a different word.]
a 1300 *Kennett MS.* in Halliwell s.v., When the bayliff or headle of the Lord held a meeting to take an account of rents and passage in the wolds of Kent, such meeting was called a parrock.
Pa'rrock, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To enclose, shut up, confine within narrow limits.
1527 LAMB. *P.-M. E.* xv. 181 Pardo pennes dereunthe had parrocked hym-selue, per no man scippe hym ne. 1593 *Hist. C.* vii. 144 Bill are ywoned ofte Yparrocked in pawes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parrokkyn, or sperryn in streyte place (*K.* sperryn in streytly, *L.* clusyn in streytly). 1847–80 JAMIESON s.v., Sheep are said to be parrokt in a fold, when too much crowded. *Slink, To parrock a sow and lamb*, to confine a strange lamb with a sow which is not its dam, that the lamb may suck. *Ecrob.* 1854 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Parrock*, *parrick*, to shut up...in a paddock.
Hence **Pa'rrocked** *ppl. a.*, shut up; closed.
c 1500 *Troat. Galeoun* 178 in Hist. *E. E. P.* III. 156 For sh...thy parrocked pondis that thou so fast doost hoord.
Parroket, -quet: see PARAKEET.
Parroli, obs. form of PAROLI.
Parrot (pa·rət), *sb.* Also 6–7 **parret**, **parad**, 6–8 **parrat**, **-at**, (6 **parrote**, **-otte**, **parrit(e**, **parate**). [Known first *c* 1525; of uncertain origin, there being no cognate form of the name in other langs.; conjectured to be = F. *Perrot* 'a mans proper name, being a diminutive or derivative of Pierre' Peter (Cotgr.); cf. *Pierrot*, diminutive of Pierre, in mod.Fr. a name of the house-sparrow.
The chief difficulty in this is that the name 'parrot' is not recorded for F. *Perrot* although Littré has *perroquet* a modern Fr. familiar name given to the parrot, while *Pierrot* does not appear as a man's name in rich c. Eng., so that points of contact are wanting. Cf. however the suggested origin of *sp. perico*, *perroquito*, under PARAKEET.]
1. A bird of the order *Psittaci*, or family *Psittacidæ*, and spec. of the genus *Psittacus*; these are zygodactyl and zygodactyl, and have a short hooked bill and naked cere; many of the species have very beautiful plumage, and some of the fleshy-tongued ones can be taught to repeat words and sentences with great perfection: hence, much valued as cage-birds; the species most commonly kept being the Grey Parrot (*Psittacus erythacus*) of West Africa.
The order includes many genera and species chiefly inhabiting tropical and semi-tropical regions; a few are found in the temperate zones in N. America, Australia, and New Zealand. As differentiated from *parrakeet*, 'parrot' is applied to the medium-sized and larger species of the order. Various families, genera, and species have distinct names, as *cockatoo*, *ara*, *lory*, *macaw*, etc.
c 1525 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 1 My name is Parrot, a lyyd of paradyse. *Ibid.* 9 Parrot must have no wiues as a dare. *Ibid.* 13 Speke, Parrot, I pray you, full naturely thy mynd; Parrot is a goodly lyrd, a pyetly pyngoye. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 60 Our Parrat will talk, Parrit is a talkative, and betwen the Cates, and she will call me Roger or plaister as your Maistership. 1581 RICH *Farewell. Mod. Prog.* (1845) 8, Haue you heard the young tongue now perste parate, then wee must haue an Almon for Parrot. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 52 Hence be likewise gray parrots. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 238 The Island Gagandica; where they began first to haue a sight of the birds called Psittaci. 1613 *Minerua Bri.* 20 A Children like Parrots, some learne forraigne languages, and scorne forget the same. 1625 EARL MONM. tr. *Alexander's Aurora*, *St. Parrants*, 1. x. (1872) 13 Hauing a beautifull Indian Parrot ...[he] dubbed it Lour but it speak: 1707 FOYE *Th. Parr. Instr. Indif.* Wks. 1721 II. 4, 119 A very little wit is valued in a woman, as we are pleased with a few words spoken plain by a parrot. 1781 COWPER *Conver.* 3 Words learned by rote a parrot may rehearse. 1785–9 *Sloane MS. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 365 The gray parrots, forming the family *Psittacidæ*, are few in number and are confined to Africa and Madagascar.
b. A figure of the bird; esp. one used as a mark for shooting at; a popinjay.
1598 T. S. tr. *Comp. W. India* 138 They will make a Parret or Popin Jay of custard, that his tongue shall shake, and his beake move, and his wings flutter. 1622 T. DRAYTON tr. *Olearius' Trip. Arabian.* 260 You passe through a place appointed for shiting, and in the midst, a high Pole for shooting at the wooden Parrot.
2. Applied contemptuously to a person; esp. in reference to an unintelligent mechanical repetition of speech, or imitation of the action of others.
1580 J. BARE *Huddibras Aurea, Chor.* 201 Symbo cui Parrot, to what place doth Luther reference the dusting of vertue? 1600 SHAKSP. *Sonn. Mal. Demeter.* iv. Rife (1630) 73 The Pope is more then a man, as his parats often make him. 1636 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 301. 181 To make a parrot of a man, a reteporter of other men's sayings. *c* 1660 MRS. EVERARD *Epistol.* lx. The same passports and parrots of fashion. 1837 ROBERTSON *Addr. Aman. Johns.* Wks. (1876) II. 173 He tends to become...the parrot of other men's thinking.
3. Sea-parrot. **a.** The coulternab or puffin, so called on account of the peculiar shape of its bill.
1634 *Acc. Gn. Iam. Voy.* 9 Amongst all web-footed Birds...this hath a peculiar Bill: and because it seemeth to those that gave him this Name to be like that of a Parrot, therefore they called him also a Parrot. 1710–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 1126 We saw numbers of sea-parrots, and small auks. 1887 *Gomer Land & Sea* (1892) 92 These are known by the fishermen as sea-parrots or coulternebs; but are more generally designated in books as puffins.
b. Some kind of fish: see PARROT-FISH.
1708 PHILLIPS, *Sea-Parrot*, a Fish that has very sparkling and beautiful Eyes, the Bulk of which are as those of Crystal [etc.]. 1884 *Fisheries Exhibit Catal.* 116/2 (Sea Wolf)...Sea Parrot...Sea Sow, Cock Paddle...Sea Mouse.
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parrot cage, family, form, specter, story, teacher*, etc.; of the nature of or resembling that of a parrot, esp. with reference to the mechanical repetition of words or phrases in the manner of the bird, as *parrot-cry, -echo, -faculty, -fury, -imagery, -phrase, -plunger, -prate, -prating, -prattling*, nap, *-speech*, etc.; *parrot-billed, -beaked, -nosed* adjs.; *parrot-like* adj. and adv., *parrot-wise* adv.; **parrot-beak** = next (*a*); **parrot-bill**, (*a*) a New Zealand plant, *Clianthus*, Kaka-bill or Glory pea (Morris *Austral Eng.*); (*b*) a war-hammer with a point like a beak (Cent. *Dict.*); **parrot-bullfinch**, an Indian bird of the genus *Pseudoreinis*; **parrot-crossbill**, a species of crossbill, *Loxia pytiopsittacus*, having a larger bill than the common species; **parrot-finch**, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) one of the *Pitteidæ* or Weaver-birds, *Erythrura psittacea*, from New Caledonia (*List Avian. Brit. Guard.* (1898) 234); **parrot-green**, a yellowish green like the colouring of some parrots; **parrot mouth**, a malformation of a horse's mouth, in which the upper incisors project beyond the lower, so as to prevent grazing; **parrot-perch** = PARROT-FISH 3 (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **parrot's bill**, † (*a*) a form of surgeon's pincers; (*b*) = *parrot-bill* (*a*); **parrot's corn**: see quot.; **parrots' plague, rinderpest**, a contagious disease to which parrots are subject; **parrot-toed** *a.*, *Ir.* toed, pigeon-toed; **parrot tongue**, a tongue like that of a parrot; *spec.* a dry shrivelled condition of the human tongue in typhus, etc.; **parrot tulip**, a recent variety of tulip: see quot.; **parrot-weed** the Tree Celandine, *Bocconia frutescens*, a tropical American plant; **parrot-wrasse** = PARROT-FISH 2. Also PARROT-COAL, -FISH.
1666 *Trans. Bot. 298* (Chamitea) *pendens*, called 'Parrot's-Bill...from the resemblance of the forked petal to the bill of that bird. 1838 *Knowl. Brit. XVI.* 561/2 The 'psittacine-billed species. 1844 F. J. SHAW *Illustr. Brit. Ornithol.* I. 234 'Parrot-Crossbill. 1845 THOMAS *Illust. Brit. Birds* II. 37 Specimens of the Parrot Crossbill are frequently brought from Germany...by dealers in birds' skins. 1854 R. L. ALLEN *Homelife. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 56 The so-called 'Parrot' Crossbill...is an inhabitant chiefly of Northern Europe, whence it ranges occasionally into the British Islands. 1858 *Daily News* 2 June 5/6 An old 'parrot-cry which had been exploded long ago. 1864 J. TAIT *Hand-bk Mediter.* (1870) 18 False remedies or 'parrot-cures of rural men. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/3 A 'parrot-faculty for picking up languages. 1885 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (1896) 688 The home of the vast majority of 'Parrot-forms is...within the tropics. 1897 *Punch's History Pants* C'est la, At which time being but 8y. to a 'parrot fury next drawne the waine. 1898 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 158 The little Troupes of an unschool 'Parrot-prate, that usually stir on trees and bushes. 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard. Verses, Treas.* 4 Wisps below another day 'Parrot islands anchored by. 1896 T. ADAMS *Fat. Weeding Wks.* (1861) I. 18 Their hare-lingo, corrupt collection, 'parrot-learning, that are their properties and mere trades. 1898 Miss MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxvi, His lips moved in a perversion of prayer —helpless, 'parrot-learnt, Latin prayer. 1897 CORNEVIN *Anat. & Phys. Horses* 1. 7, Why it is, I cannot then, parrot-like? 1894 *Abbott's Jour. Stud.* VIII. 298 In the education of mentally feeble children, parrot-like repetition should be carefully avoided. 1884 WHITNEY (F. Pinder) *Edict to Ed. Mayor* Wks. 1892 V. 208 Despise the mind and 'parrot-grain. 1788 SHAKSPEARE *Merch. V.* (Arb.) 48 His grave 'same prating. 1897 A. H. T. *Castlemaine's Fr. Cloister* II. 92 Six The prayers which are called '"paters beads". 1897 MARIE *Expos. Lex.*, "*Parrot's Corn*, common name for the seeds of the *Caesalpinia Bonducella*, or bastard sullens. 1893 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/1 Spoken of as the 'parrots' plague, called by Latin 'parrots' *rinderpest*...One of the persons who died...at Versailles of the distemper was an officer's wife. She caught it by feeding the bird with sugar from her mouth. 1899 Imperial *Mech. Arts* I. 129 You are a rare 'Parrot teacher. 1887 *Manchester Examiner* 27 Aug. 5/3 Too much time devoted in the past to the cramping of memory, to 'parrot teaching. 1899 W. F. LINCH *Epistol. Treatise* v. 56 Most of the Verbs recite what is termed 'parrot-lore, very much like our Indians. 1880 *Times Leisure* 4 N. 3/2 (*Leigh*) 179 If you would but...hold your 'parrot tongues. 1892 *Gilbert's Jour. Stud.* II. 222 Dry, brown-coated, shrivelled tongues ('the parrot-tongue' of typhus). 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Nat.* V. 283 The 'parrot-order might be an instance. 1886 *Garden* 25 May 395/1 A bunch of 'Parrot Tulips...is a rich Dutch jar. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 1/1 That marvel of red and gold and green and turquoise, with its fantastic jagged petals and its sharp spur, which gave to the name of the parrot tulip. 1898 *Lights & Shades* I. 318 Their conversation as all came often inflated by the true 'parrot way. 1898 F. W. WARNER in *Sunday's Life* (1898) II. 290 In what way doubtless

wished the Castilian taught... not 'parrotwise, but Christianwise.' 1826 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 468 Accidents... what he calls 'parrot-work.' 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 504 Certain tropical species of hummings and "parson-birds."

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Parrote** *sb.* [see -ote], parrot-language; **Pa'rrothood.**

1887 Max Müller *Nat. Relig. xiv.* 562 The parrot never speaks parrotese. 1894 *Daily Telegraph* (N.Y.) 2 July, From early parrothood the lost one displayed a keen sense of the current foibles of polite speech.

Parrot (pa·rət), *v.* [f. prec., q. v. for Forms.]

1. *intr.* To chatter like a parrot; to repeat words or phrases in a mechanical manner, like that of a parrot taught to speak. Also *to parrot it.* Now only as *absol.* use of next.

1596 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 136 How would do nothing but croake and parrot it to Price, in bone oracle Nobis-mens favours lies with. 1820 Colman *Women's Tr.* Plays 1873 III. 82 If you Parrot to me long. 1847 Tracy Comm. *Cor.* 360, 15 It is not pouring but parroting. I have read of a Parrot in Rome, that could...say over the whole Creed.

2. *trans.* To repeat (words) mechanically or by rote like a parrot; to iterate to weariness; to repeat or imitate without understanding or sense.

1649 Hayne *Relat. & Observ.* p. 202 If the Ministers will not parrot forth the new Statute Doctrine to you, they shall be starved out of their Pulpits. 1892 T. Hallcart *Joyous Perdue* I. 130 Boys parrot what they hear. 1867 *Ch. Quarterly Lond. Rev.* 1/2 (1868) 24 To parrot the dogmatic creeds of Kant. 1892 F. Hall *Facts' Fiction* 31 The verb *superfluous* is, to Mr. White, governing Dean Alford, altogether objectionable. 1880 *Graham's Dict. Mod. L.* 103/2 An idiom...which has been parrotted by wearisome...writers.

3. *trans.* To teach to repeat in a mechanical parrot-like manner; to drill like a parrot.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* xv. 198/1 I. 9 The most sensible people are frequently perverted; they think as they are bid to think, and talk the Gulf shibbet of their teachers, from the cradle to the coffin. 1849 Lord *Lect. to Hadlib Mech.* & *C. Lond.* (1854) 278 We are parroted into delicacy. 1890 *Spec. Serm.* 23 Feb. 236/2 The men and He are tutored and parroted by rather, by strangers, or by stage-managers.

Hence **Pa'rroting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Pa'rroter,** one who mechanically repeats something learned by rote.

a 1625 T. Carpenter *Comfort. Rhyme. N. T.* (1626) Prol. 3 Which had been like vain the praising, prattling and parroting of birds. 1710 in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Mist. Vhrs. during Inderpression.* Those proud parroting parsons, a sort of supralitan cultans. 1840 De Quincey *Style* iii. Wks. 1890 X. 208 Passages of great musical effect...engendered by the perpetual a parroting. 1881 Mrs. *Cashtlog.* I. 0/2(4) 30 Mere parrotters of what they have heard.

Pa'rrot-coal. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin of *parrot* uncertain. (Quot. 1833 follows fanciful guess.)] The Scotch and northern name of cannel coal.

a 1780 Blair in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 230 note. Parrot, or kennel coal. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Aylesh.* VIII. 420 There is, on the north parts of *Torry*, a fine parrot coal, in thickness 4 feet, which is very valuable. 1811 *Sangster. Metr. Ins.* 58 (Jaggl. II. 231) Cannel coal...is found in Lancashire, and in different parts of Scotland, where it is known by the name of *parrot coal.* 1833 Fraser in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 124 'Parrot'...might be applied to them, from the fact that, when burning, they 'chirrupt' somewhat like a parrot. 1877 La Comte *Scient. Gleed.* v. (1878) 241 Cannel or parrot coal is dense, very inflammable, tasteless, highly-bituminous variety, which breaks with a conchoidal fracture.

Pa'rrot-fish. A name given to several fishes on account of their brilliant colouring, or as having a strong hard mouth resembling the bill of a parrot; *spec.* **a.** A fish of the family *Scaridæ* found in tropical seas and having a very strong jaw. **b.** A fish of the Australian labroid genus *Labrichthys*, esp. *L. psittacula.* **c.** One of the gymnodonts.

1710 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 28 We also took here that they call the Parrot-Fish. 1772 Morticoxe in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 213 *Psittacus Piscis, scarabæ*, *Rothmannus*: The Parrot-Fish; so called from the Shape of the Head, and its brave Evil Variety of Colours, green, blue, red, and yellow. 1778 P. Browne *Jamaica* 440 The Parrot-fish. This fish has the most beautiful scales of any I have ever seen.... The jaws (like and strong resembling the beak of a parrot. 1889 C. F. Holder *Marv. Anim.* 156 The gorgeous parrot-fishes are the sea-birds of the sea. 1902 Sir W. Ramsay in *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 3/3 A very curious specimen, known in the tropic seas as the parrot-fish, from its formidable beak, like a macaw's.

Parrotism (pa·rətiz'm). *rare.* [f. Parrot *sb.* + -ism.] Action like that of a parrot; mechanical repetition or imitation; parrotry.

1873 Mrs. Gaskell *Lett. & Memor.* (1855) I. xxi. 230 You have traced all this pernicious reflection to its true...source; and you will possibly call it parrotism. 1877 M. Willcox *Evenin.* 413 The 'monkeyism' and 'parrotism' of those who indiscriminately adopted foreign manners and customs.

Pa'rrotize, *v. rare.* [f. Parrot *sb.* + -ize.] *intr.* To act or speak like a parrot, to repeat parrot-like, to parrot.

1847 Ward *Simp. Collier* 24 That Language be adapted to the Times, We that do Parrots speak!...most parrotize. 1879 Mrs. Gaskell *Lett. & Memor.* (1884) II. xxvi. 136 You will hear many people ...parrotizing about enthusiasm, when they mean bigotry or fanaticism.

Parrotry (pa·rətri). [f. Parrot *sb.* + -ry.] The mechanical or servile repetition or imitation of the sayings, language, etc., of others.

1796 Cranstoun *Witchcraft* No. 3. 53 note, This assertion is so hugged into every debate, that it has degenerated into mere parrotry. 1842 J. Sterling *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. p. xiii, To render the ordinary religious confidences little more than parrotry or Shibboleth.

Parrotter, var. Parrotor *Obs.*, aquaticus.

Parroty (pa·rəti), *a. rare.* [f. Parrot *sb.* + -y.] Like or characteristic of a parrot.

1820 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 42 Terence reckons it, together with ape's eyes and a parroty nose, as an insurmountable objection to a proposed bride. 1890 A. Lang *Old Friends* (1892) 158 You will have a parroty time.

Parry (pæ·ri), *sb.* Also 8 **parree.** [f. Parry *v.* Substituted for Parade, *q. v. F. parade*, *sb.* It. *parata* (to which Fr. has no answering **parade*).]

1. The act of warding off or turning aside a blow or weapon by opposing one's own weapon or other means of defence; = Parade *sb.* 6.

1705 H. Hutchinson *Engl. Fencing-Master* 9 The Parry for Carte and Three is both from the Wrist. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* ii. 1 O cursed parry! that last thrust is worse Was hast. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, You were taught the thrust, but not the parry. 1883 Wayte Melville *Gladiators* 31 A fatal thrust..., and irresistible by any parry yet discovered.

2. *gen.* The warding off of any attack.

1799 Sherebrooke *Intrig.* 25 Aug. 11 We may...observe many...Politicians...to act always...on the Reserve,...and hold their Administration as a parry. 1801 Mrs. Piozzi *Lett. Dr. Gretton's Lady Canal.* (1890) 24 Nov. 1105. This must be a Severn Parry (Battle of Copenhagen) to the Chief Consul. †3. A fencing-bout; hence, an encounter of wits.

a 1732 North *Exam.* 111. vii. § 11. (1740) 585 Sir George Jeffreys, and one of the Prisoner's Witnesses, had a Parree of wit.

Parry (pæ·ri), *v.* Also 7 **parie, 8 pary.** [1599. *repr. F. parer* from *parer*, ad. It. *parare* 'to ward or defend a blow' (Florio), a development of the sense 'to prepare, make ready'—L. *parāre.*

Probably an echo of the F. imperative *parez!* as a word of command, constantly used in giving fencing lessons.]

1. *intr.* To ward off or turn aside a weapon or blow by opposing to it one's own weapon or other means of protection.

1670 Maidwell *Enh. Transpl.* 2. 139 Excellent at parrying and hitting. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing Master* 4 To Parie is to put by a thrust or blow, so that you are not touched with it. 1709–40 Chamberlayne *Cpd.* s. v., Good fencers push and parry at the same time.... The Spaniards parry with the pommel. The northern parried with their bucklers. 1872 Baker *Nile Tributs.* viii. 126 They never parry with the blade.

fig. 1727 Pope *Dunciad* iv. 582, I could...With learned skill, now guile, now parry, From Bacon to Bossuet vary. 1813 Mod. Eloquence *Pantom.* (1833) III. xxxiv. 317 Too angry to parry, as the vessels did, with wit. 1858 Browning *Luria Epilogue* 224 Fancy thrust and Science parry?

2. *trans.* To stop, ward off, or turn aside (a weapon, a blow, etc.) in this way.

1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing Master* 18 After you have Parried him, you are readier to go to the Pistole again. 1705 H. Hutchinson *Engl. Fencing-Master* 7 Carte must be parried gently by the Edge of the Knife or Sword. Three must be parried with the Flat. 1822 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 190, I might as well have attempted to parry a cudgel with a small sword. 1837 Hughes *Tom Brown* ii. 18, He saw fights cautious,...parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* To divert or turn aside from oneself (anything threatened); to meet and turn aside (an awkward question, demand, etc.) by an adroit reply; to avoid, evade.

1708 *New Shadow* No. 30 ¶ 3 They...retort upon the Aggressor the Injury, which they parry from themselves. 1788 Cowper *Lett. Gedum* (1820) 198 Nothing is more needful either to put off or to parry disagreeable and pressing affairs. 1823 *Mod. Trav.* X. 472 The efforts of mariners must have been, in a great degree, parried by its silence. 1839 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* (1851) 52, I parried her questions by the best excuses I could offer.

Hence **Pa'rried** *ppl. a.*, **Parrying** *vbl. sb.*

1680 Huchesson's *Memoirs* 13 The warrant there has been ...Parrying and Fencing. 1804 Colquhoun *Facil. Wks.* (1849) VI. 308 He would not make or delay to make any parrying with temptation. 1887 Conyers Kimble II. 28 Anglicanism has parryings and thrustings. 1898 Bertrand *La Lutèce* 183 Estimating what was sense or parried thrust.

† **Parry,** *app.* obs. form of Perry.

1599–1 *Barchem Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 100 Pro ij noctes pro tenenda dni parry, xiijd.

Parrych, obs. form of Parish.

† **Pars,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [a. OF. *pars*, pl. of *part* Part.] Parts; parts of speech, grammar.

a 1400 *St. Gregory* 480 In Hurig *Archiv* LVII. 84 Gregorie can fel wel his pars, he can fel moche also of lawe. (Cf. *Vita Sti Gregorii* 41 (Endel) Qui a duxit ore set libro ore pars Libri et summire eius sen.) 13.. *E. Allit.* 884 The urtethun maisone taught his pars, And the wit of the seuven arts. c 1450 Rochester *De Reg. Princ.* 480 O birden, yeue yeed your pars his pars.

Parsable (pā·zăb'l, -zāb'l), *a.* [f. Parse *v.* + -able.] Capable of being parsed.

1883 W. D. Jenkins in *Amer. Lang. Dept.* 103 A sentence or phrase...perfectly parsable.

Parsaline, parsanar, obs. ff. Parchesi.

Parsche, -en, -one, obs. ff. Parsee, Parsnips.

Parse (pāz, pāz), *v.* Also 6 **peirse, 7 parce, pearce.** [1530. ? Back-formation from Parsee, or f. L. *pars* part. (The pronunciation pāz is historical, and accords with the analogy of all words in *-arse.*)] *trans.* To describe (a word in a sentence) grammatically, by stating the part of speech, inflexion, and relation to the rest of the sentence; to resolve (a sentence, etc.) into its component parts of speech and describe them grammatically.

a 1553 Udall *Lat.* in Foxe *A.* & *M.* (1583) 1222/2 He [Prince Edward] hath learned sentences Foure (besides al Cato to construe, to parse, and to saie without booke. a 1568 Ascham *Schoolm.* i. (Arb.) 27 Let the childe, by and by, both construe and parse it euer againe. 1658 Osborne *Adv. to Son.* verse 14. ii. ii. (1689) 146 The child reads, construes, and parseres his Lesson to the Master saith. 1792 *Monthly Mag.* III. 200/2 The important rule, that we should scrupulously parse every word we use. 1882 F. H. Low *Encounter* I. v. 53 Istam himself, they say,...can't parse his own mysterious which never runs.

b. *fontr.*, or *absol.*

1573 Langham *Let.* (1871) 29, I could say rules, could construe & parse with the best of them. 1598 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 23 His Schoole-master never letteth him passe or construe, but he cryes out, *O abusum.* 1799 Hist. Mons *Fam. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 250 Why is parsing to be led to rules every word to its part of speech?

fig. 1824 Miss Fenimore Cooper xxvi, The Earl, therefore, parsed and pruned away to good Mrs. B.

c. *intr.* for *pass.* To admit of being parsed.

1880 Geiger Wkns. *Essays-Sup. Engl.* Prof. 13 Anxious... whether his sentences will parse.

d. *trans.* To put (one) through his parsing; to examine minutely.

1827 Fitzgerald 75 *Brander St.* II. 77 Look here, Mrs. Archbold, parse him well on that.

Hence **Pa'rsing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1568 Ascham *Schoolm.* ii. (Arb.) 58 Plaine construyinge, diligent parsinge. 1871 Raine *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 121 What is called Parsing, or assigning words to their parts, is a juvenile exercise.

Parsecution, Parsecut: see Persecute, etc.

Parsee (pāsī'). Forms: 7 **Persie, Parsee, -sie, -sey,** 7–9 **-si, Parsee, 8- Parsee.** [a. Pers. *Pārsī* Persian, f. *Pārs* Persis,

In earlier use, *Persian, -sic, -sie*, used as variants of *Persian*, *sb.* F. *Persan*, L. *Persæus*, *Persianus*.

1598 Barrow, *Iterin. Do P. E.* xv, (1618) (Hak. Mi. 600 F. 131/2) *De* four Persays weare clepped Rhesyens. 1622 *Hist. Arsac.* 270, The Persies called as wee call Turks.]

1. One of the descendants of those Persians who fled to India in the seventh and eighth centuries to escape Mohammedan persecution, and who still retain their religion (Zoroastrianism); a Gueber.

1614 Terry in Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625) II. 1479 There is one sect among the Gentiles, called Persees. 1630 Lord Cavan *The Religion of the Persees, &c.* (1) was Compiled from a Booke of theirs. 1680 J. Ovington in *Miscellanies Pers.* 73 The Parsis believe that there is but one God, preserver of the Universe. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India* & *P.* 337 The Parsees,...are of the old stock of the Persians, worshipping the Sun and Adore the Elements. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 238 The Persees are numerous about Surat. 1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* 222, 260 The Hollanders are the most in number, and the Persees the least. 1880 Monier-Williams in 19th Cent. March 500 The Parsis, who are merely colonists in India, derive their name from Pârs in Arabia, Fârs, the proper name of a particular province of their mother-country.

b. *attrib.*, or as *adj.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India* & *P.* Table, Purp-Tombs in Persie the same as in India. 1884 Fraser *Lond. Journal* lii. 301 Daily objects of Parsee worship. 1894 K. H. Rand *Gold, etc. in Mysore* 204 A Parsee gentleman, whose unceasing efforts to aid the progress of India entitle him to be placed in the very highest rank.

2. The language of Persia under the Sassanian kings.

1820 *Pinnay Cycl.* XVII. 419/2 As to the Deri or Parsi, what it became the language of the court, it was very much cultivated by the Sassanian kings. 1881 Monier-Williams in 19th Cent. Jan. 160 Pârsî is merely a form of vernacular Persian, later than Pahlavi.

Parsee, parsle, in hunting: see Perche *sb.*

Parseeism (pāsī'iz'm). Also **Parsiism.** The religion of the Parsees, Zoroastrianism.

1843 R. Rawes in *Mem.* viii. (1858) 222 Contrived to make himself acquainted with Parsiism. 1881–2 *Bombay Exegel. Relig. Answ.* II. 2/1/2 Parseeism with its fully-developed idea of God as light.

Parsel: obs. form of Parsley.

Parsenep, -nip, obs. forms of Parsnip.

Parsenar, obs. form of Parchesi.

Parser (pā·zəz, -zər). [f. Parse *v.* + -er 1.] One who parses; a book on parsing.

1864 in Webster. 1869 Mahaffy *A Parsee and Analyser for Beginners.* 1880 *Mrs. Eames's Trouble* II. 99 An expert parser need not be an intelligent reader.

Parsec, obs. f. Pierced. **Parsene, -sayne,** obs. ff. Pheasant. **Parshe,** obs. f. Parish.

Parsi, Parsiism, var. Parsee, Parseeism.

Parsie (pā·zik), *a.* [f. Pers. *Pārsī* Persia (see Parsee) + -ic.] Pertaining to the Parsees.

1876 *Kuhn's Beitr.* I. 126 The seven Parsic synonyms.

Parsil, dial. form of Parsley.

Parsimonious (pāsimōu·nĭəs), *a.* Also 7 **parsi-,** 7– **parsi-.** [f. L. *parsimonia* Parsimony + -ous. Cf. It. *parsimonioso* (Florio 1598), F. *parsimonieux* (1768 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Characterized by parsimony; careful in the use or disposal of money or resources; sparing, saving; 'close'. Said of persons, their expenditure, etc.

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* B, Such a parsimonious spare was Lewes 11. 1600 R. Johnson *Kingd.* & *Commw.*

...1643 156 Being as parsimonious and sparing in his expenses. 1669 Penn *Tr. Hist.* 22. I. § 108 Afterward he proved most parsimonious. 1789 Bowdler *Char. F.* 21. III. 313 He husbanded the provisions...with the most parsimonious economy. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 384 His expenditure was parsimonious and even miserly.

b. *fig.* Sparing or niggardly in the use or dispensal of ornamental things.

1708 *Spectator* No. 111/1 Dr. vii. 210 These are those instructive epithets Cæsar, those parsimonious dispensers of praise. 1745 J. Mahon *Self Examt.* 1. v. (1753) 46 Nature...deals out her Favours to the present State with a parsimonious Hand. 1889 Sidney *New Forest* I. vii. 87 They asked, by God or little parsimonious of his noblest gift.

2. Of things: Yielding sparingly, unproductive; meagre, scanty; showing parsimony, poor, mean.

1593 Cyrus Wheresoever *Misc. Poems* 265 T'allay thy envy'd Gains, Unthought of, on the parsimonious Plains. 1780 Hon. Bernard *Cicilia* I. ix. He dress, though parsimonious, was too neat for a beggar. 1830 S. Warren *Diary Physic. Ind. Taxation* I. 21 Our parsimonious fare hardly deserved the name of food.

Hence **Parsimoniously** *adv.*, **Parsimoniousness.**

1857 L. Addams *W. Barbary* v. 130, I find them...without Parsimoniousness, and playing to Character of good Housekeeping in abundance of Victuals. a 1725 Sewell (J.) Our ancestors acted parsimoniously, because they only spared their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. 1820-36 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 161, I continued...to live most parsimoniously in lodgings. 1832 Hulme *Privately on C. Sin.* xi. II. v. 122 It should read to...genuinely rather than to parsimoniousness.

Parsimony (ɡæ·sĭmŏnĭ). Also 5– **parsi-**, (7 **parsemonie**). [ad. L. *parsimonia* or *parsimonia*, f. *parc-ere*, ppl. stem *pars-* to spare, save. Cf. It. *parsimonia* (Florio 1598), F. *parsimonie* (1367 in Hatz.-Darm.), *parcimonie* (Calvin. 1611); also, in Dict. Acad., 1798 as *parcimonie*, altered 1835 to *parcimonie*. Latin scholars appear to agree that *parsimonia* was the actual spelling in classical L.]

Carefulness in the employment of money or material resources; saving or economic disposition.

a. In good or neutral sense.

1450–80 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 31 The wealth and largesse...mervaige that parcimony schulde be lade of the men, lete the leaves of chevalry schrink fully thre grees. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc. 36) 1. 30 A peece of great parsimonie, and in not requisite spendinge. 1604 E. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Parsimonie*, the Verbe, sparing. 1613 Cagebeer, *Parsimonia*, thriftiness, good husbandrie. 1632 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* (1876) 170 Without profusenesse, or too much parsimonie. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* Dib. 398 Parsimony is a virtue whereby we make only honest and necessary expences. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. iii. (1784) II. 309 The want of parsimony in time of peace, imposes the necessity of contracting debt in time of war. 1865 Trans. *Surg. Obst. Mem.* In. 168 In...all domestic matters, they are the strictest parsimonists.

b. In dyslogistic sense: Stinginess, niggardliness.

1581 Rider *Anto Nauig. Prol.*, By miserable covetousnesse and parsimonie. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 3 This is one of the most pernicious parsimonies imaginable. 1692 Dryden *Prop. Gaming* 10, 'tis Now be with harmful Parsimony wise. 1716 *Gentleman Tutor Bull* 21 viii, It is impossible to march so close to the Borders of frugality, without entering the territories of parsimony. 1762 Hon. Bernard *Cicilia* v. viii, By parsimony, vulgarity and meanness (he should) render himself contemptible. 1850 *Lady's Newsp.* 3 Jan., What is not just economy may fairly be charged with the opprobrious name of parsimony. 1856 *Times* 1 Sept. 5/4 Due to ill-judged Parliamentary interference and to the misplaced parsimony of the Treasury.

c. *fig.* With reference to immaterial things.

1656 Stanley *Glasgow, Parsimony*...brevity or sparingness in the use of words. 1667 Sprat *Serm.* I. 186 That Parsimony in God's Worship, were the worst Husbandry in the World. 1806 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 41 Dante's parsimony of epithet.

d. *Law of parsimony*: the logical principle that no more causes or factors should be assumed than are necessary to account for the facts.

1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph. Lects.* (1870) II. 359 The law of Parsimony, which forbids, without necessity, the multiplication of entities, powers, principles, or causes; proves all, the postulation of no unknown force, where a known sufficient cause can be assigned for the effect. 1874 Jevons *Logic* i. 11 By the law of parsimony...language makes up its millions of names or designations out of comparatively few words. 1892 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life & Intell.* (1891) 72 We do not favour assumptions above the causes of variation to be rightly found by the law of parsimony.

Parsism (ɡæ·sĭz'm). [f. *Parsi*, Pārsī-ān + -ism.] = Parseeism.

1892 Pascoe *Nineteen of Faith* 61 It was the development of Parsism in settling finally the vexed question of the double principle. 1892 T. K. Cheyne *Orig. Psalter* viii. 437 Incompatible with the principles of Parsism.

Parsley (ɡæ·sli). Forms: α. 1 **petersilie**, 4–5 **persilye**, **-silli**, *pl.* 3–5 **persil**, 4–5 **persell**, **persil**, **-sel**, **-sul**, **-cyl(l)**, **-sile**, **-sylle**, **-sylle**, **-stle**, **-sylle**, **-sell(e**, **-cylle**, 4–7 **-sell**; 5 **persyl**, **-stle**, 6 *Sc.* **-sell**, 8 *Sc.* **-sel**, 5–9 *dial.* **-il**, **-ol**. 5–6 **persnly**, 4–7 **parsnly**, 5 **-selye**, **-selee**, **-sell**, **-selli**, **-sylly**, **-sel(e)**, 5–6 **-selly**, 6 **-selay**, **-selay**, 6–7 **-selle**; 5 **parcel(l)y**, 6 **-selye**, **-selyo**, **-celay**, 6–7 **-selly**. β. 5 **persle**, 5–7 (8 *dial.*) **parsley**, 6 **-lie**, 7 **-ly**; 6 **parslye**, 6–8 **parsly**, 8– **parsley**. [In α forms (cf. OHG. *petarsilie*, MHG. *peterlî*, Ger. *petersilie*, MDu. *peterselie*, Du. *peterselie*), ad. late L. *petrosilinum*, an unexplained alteration of cl. L. *petroselinum*, n. Gr. πετροσέλινον 'rock-parsley', f. πέτρα rock, or πέτρος stone + σέλινον parsley. In β forms, a. OF. *persil* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), later *persil*—late L. *petrosilium*; in R. *petrocille* (Florio), *new petrocillone*. In γ and δ, *persejie*, etc., 15th c. a mixture of the OF. forms with the ending of the OE.]

1. A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Petroselinum sativum*, sometimes classed as *Apium* or *Carum Petroselinum*), a native of the Mediterranean region, having white flowers, and aromatic leaves which in the commonly cultivated variety are finely divided and curled, and are used for seasoning and garnishing various dishes; in another variety (*Hamburg parsley*) the large spindle-shaped root is dressed and eaten. Hence, the leaves of the plant, or the plants collectively. (Not used with *a* or in *pl.*, exc. as = kind of parsley.) Also extended to the genus *Petroselinum*.

α. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 140 Hy scone sceo...petersilie hatath. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxix. (1495) 678 Persolyne [1535 Parcelley] hatte Petroselinon and is an herbe pat groweb in gardynes wib goodly smell.

β. 1265 *Pict. Plant-n.* in Wr.-Wülcker 536/12 *Petroselinum*, persil, i steinesilie. 1382 Lanfr. *P. Pr. & Ph.* 272, I haue persilon and persyl (*v. rr.* persille, persely). a 1400 *Percid Names* 107 In persel, *pe* personay, persnay, *pe* persle. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 427 Take sage and persyl. 1a. Also in Wr.-Wülcker 770/14 *Hoc petroselinum*, persille. c 1440 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 164 Persilla. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1 Persille, *Petrocillum*, *petroselinum*, 174. *Trinit. Gardening* in *Archæologia* LIV. 1. 164/1 Oak the kynde of persell. 1552 Dudleian *Arch. Ethmol., Petroselinum*, parsell. 1596 Coopers *Elem.* (ed. 2), *Flavrel*.

γ, δ. c 1386 Chaucer *Cook's Prol.* 26 Of hir parcely (*v. rr.* parcle, parsle, -selye) yet they fare the worse. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* iii. 320 Ich haue parcenipheno persnyp (*v. rr.* percilet and sulsoun). c 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Take parcelay and sage and grynde hit wele. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/2 Persley, herbe (*K.* percyly, *P.* percyll), *petrocillum* vel *petrosilinum*. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 72 Take parcelly, fauge, lingon, Rose Mary. 1530 Palsgr. 255/1 Parcelay, *parsil*. 1540 Boorde *Dietary* 271 (1870) 278 The Romeis of parcelly seeth tender. 1552 Lupton *Mornyl.* 99/32 Persylye. 1589 *Cogan Haven Health* xxxiii. (1636) 91 The chiefe vertues of persile is in the roote. 1596 Lupt *Noth. Newth.* 22. iv, Sic thoughts his haue wone (on and dunne) out with parsly. 1617 Markham *Dyetar, Parsley*, ...*Persely*. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 133 Sodden with Oygnons and Parsely. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 2 Fried in fresh Butter strew'd with Parsley. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762) 39 A Platter of chop'd Parsley mixt with Butter. 1878 Hooker *Stud. Mod.* (ed. 2) 361 Parsley yields an aromatic volatile oil.

2. Applied, with defining words, to various plants (almost all umbelliferous), mostly with finely-divided leaves; as

Bastard Parsley, the genus *Conopodium*; esp. *C. denudatum*; **Beaked Parsley**, the genus *Anthriscus* (from its beaked fruit); **Black Parsley**, Lat. Stone Parsley, *Sium Americanum*; (b) a shrubby umbelliferous plant of Madeira, *Melanoselinum* (*Sophiæ Academ.*); **Corn Parsley**, a cornfield weed, *Petroselinum segetum*, allied to the common parsley; **Garden Parsley, Hamburg Parsley** (see 1); †**Great Parsley**, an old name for Alexanders, *Smyrnium Olusatrum*; **Hedge Parsley**, †(a) = Bastard Parsley; (b) *Torilis Anthriscus* (see Hedge 16, 20), or the genus *Torilis*; **Macedonian Parsley**, *Seseli* (*Perfoliat.* L.) *macedonicum*; also identified by Lyte, etc., with various other umbellifers; **Marsh Parsley**, †(a) an old name for smallage or wild celery, *Apium graveolens*; (b) *Cnanthe Lachenalii* and the genus *Œnanthe*; (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Milk, Milky Parsley**, a name for species of *Peucedanum* and *Selinum* with milky juice; **Mountain Parsley**, (a) an umbelliferous plant, *Pimpinella Oreoselinum*; (b) the Parsley Fern, *Allosorus crispus* (*Cryptogramme crispa*); **Pig's Parsley**, †probably *Anthriscus sylvestris*; Cow-parsley (Holden & Hollands); **Rock Parsley**, †(a) Stone-parsley; (b) the Parsley Fern; †**Rose Parsley**, a name suggested by Turner for the garden ammania; **Square Parsley**, †(a) applied by Turner to *Caucalis Anthriscus*; (b) now usually applied to *Peucedanum Cervaria* (*Athamanta cervaria*); †**Thoroughbored Parsley**, an old name for *Tragoselinum officinale* (Miller), from its hollow stem; **Wild Parsley**, name for various wild umbellifers with finely-divided leaves. See also Ass *Parsley*, Bird *Parsley*, Cow-parsley, *Dog's Parsley* (Dog 26, 28 c), *Fool's Parsley* (Fool, sb.† 3 c), Hemlock *Parsley*, Horse *Parsley*, Sweet's *Parsley*, Stone-parsley, Water-parsley.

1596 Kuyet, Cancalis...an herbe like fenel with a white flower and short stalke and is reckoned for one of the sweete parsely seede. It is also called "bastarde parsely." 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlviii. 624. 1640 *Withering's Arr. Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) 243 Common "Basket-parsley. Fruit egg-shaped. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 139 b, Some...is called of some "Black parsley. 1580 Mirr Parry *Pioneer, Pl.* III. 3 A shrubby plant of this Order...called the Black Parsley. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* iii. xxiii. 1017 Of "Cretes Parsley, or Hare-worte. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 930. 1562 J. Lee *Introd. Bot. Appx.* 310 Parsley, Cow-parsley, Horse. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlviii. 624 Some "Garden Parsely hath greene leaues, tagged, and in diuers places deepe cut, and serued. 1512 tr. *Vocat's Mod. Druggs* I. 2 A plant which resembles...our Garden-Parsley. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlv. 608 Of "great Parsely or Alexanders. 1866 Sir. The seede of great Parsely is of lyke vertue to the seede of the garden Parsely. 1598 C. Middleton *Garden.* 40, (1879) 107 Parsley bruzil leaved, or an excellent sort, is frequently called "Hamburgh parsley and is eat as carrots. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* v. cxxviii. 1010 Commonly called "Rose Parsley.

I have thought good to call "Hedge, or Field Parsley. 1883 Salmon *Dorset Med.* 9 Hedge, or Bastard Parsley. 1598 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlix. 629 Of stone Parsely...The whitte ...is the true Parsely, called by the name of the place, where as it groweth most plentifully, Parsely of "Macedonia. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 924. 1596 Parsley, Macedonian *Parsley*, otherwise called *Alexanders*, one of the Parsnipes of Windsor-fields. 1598 Worme in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 190 Two Persons, who had eaten these roots, mistaking them for Macedonian Parsley. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlii. 606 Of "Marish Parsely, Marsh or Smallache. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* 120. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* 744/1 Parsley, Marsh, *Helosciadium*. 1866 Gardn. *Brit. Bot.* 191 "Milk parsley (*Sullaweed*). 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Peucedanum palustre*, Botanists-wort, Milk-Parsley. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 926, I have entituled it in English, Wild "stellate Parsley. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot. Appx.* 310 Parsley, Milky, *Selinum*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xliii. 610 The Argolicians haue always described a kinde whiche they name "Mountaine Parsely...which is now growen out of knowledge. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot. Appx.* 310 Parsley, Mountain, *Athamanta*. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flowers. Pl.* VI. 168 Carlina acaulis. Rock-thistle. Mountain Parsley, or Rock Parsley. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* 744/1 Parsley, Mountain, *Peucedanum Oreoselinum*. a 1657 Aylmer *Works* (R. Soc. MS. p. 120 (B. & H.) 2. 1) *Pig's Parsley*. The taylor's wife...made a pottage of "Pigges Parsley stamps with oatemeale grotes, and taste of the swilling in a very short time. 1861 Cottle, *Petrel de mer*...'Rocke Parsley, stone Parsley. 1882 [see *Mountain Parsley*]. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 15 *Saxifraga* groweth...moche about Bar in Germany...it may be called in englishe "rose parsley. *Ibid.* 22 *Tordylon*...may be called in englishe "square parsley. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* 744/1 Parsley, Square, *Tetragonolobus*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iii. (1633) 1008 Sea Imperatoria...in English...'Thorowleaued Parsley. c 1265 Voc. *Plantin.* in Wr.-Wülcker 536/12 *Cicutaria*, i almannike, i "wilde persil. a 1450 *Lincoln. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 398 Wylde parcyle seed is he bys. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 24 *Siser*...This groweth a kinde of like bygge skorze, and it maye be called in englishe wylde Persnipe. 1611 Cotgr., *Persil sauvage*, Wild Parsley, great water Parsley, rallade Parsley. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot. Appx.* 310 Parsley, Wild, of America, *Caucalis*[*erroneous*]. 1882 Miss Pratt *Flowers. Pl.* III. 13 *Petroselinum segetum* (Corn Parsley)...This is the only Wild Parsley.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parsley-crown*, *-leaf*, *-pie*, *-seed*, *-sprinkle*; *parsley-flavoured*, *-like adjs.*; †**parsley apple**, a (green-skinned) variety of apple; **parsley-bed**, (a) a bed of parsley; (b) one qual. 1612 [cf. Gr. σέλινον]; **parsley breakstone** = Parsley-piert (see Breakstone); **parsley camphire** = Alisi.; **parsley fern**, name for the Rock Brake (*Allosorus crispus* or *Cryptogramme crispa*), also applied to a variety of the Lady Fern (*Athyrium Filix-fœmina*), from their finely-divided fronds; **parsley hawk**, a species of hawk-moth (*Cratægus apifolius*) of Southern U.S., with finely-cut leaves; † **parsley-stone**, parsley-root; † **parsley wine**, some variety of grape-vine.

c 1440 *Alph. Tadie* (E. E. T. S.) xxxv. 18 Per come ye seme a name vnto of his "parcel bed & his erbis. a 1592 Greene *Nas. IV*, iv. 66, She is like a frog in a parsley-bed. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* v. 35 marginal, That phrase which we vse in little children, when we tell them they were borne in their mothers Parsly-bed. 1587 Turner *Fruit. Dyaloge* 40 Little tree Poticat, then Parsly-bells for the conception of Children. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* I. § 11 (1809) 32 The child, when new-born, comes out of the parsley bed, they will say in the North. 1864 T. Keary *Wolf-Reinard* 16, 22. 1833 Jamieson *Grandis' Herbal* App. 61, 1702 In the West country about Bristow they call this Herbe Parsnipe; but our little women in Chepside know it by the name of "Parsley Breakstone. 1600–80 Jonson, *Fairie Pastoral-comedy*, Pardon-Pipe. 1879 *Warwick Dict. Arms.* VIII. 118 *Apiol*, or "*Parsley Camphor*, is a crystalline substance, extracted...by distilling parsley-seed with water. 1548 Hudson *Higden*, *Ipigo*, ...*Lave*, Ha more shall I from mantle-trees hang leaves, To honour thee, my Sole "parsley crown. 1893 G. Stevens in *Dryden's Poems* viii. (1897) 101 The poor Reuers Of pairing off the Grecian Ashes down, And wiving it a Wake this Parsley-Crown. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* II. 805 *Osmunda crispa*...Crisped Fern. "Parsley Fern. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* 744/1 Fern, Parsley, *Allosorus crispus*; also sometimes applied to *Athyrium Filix-fœmina crispum*. c 1440 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iii. Take be leues of herbes...and of "percle leues. 1568 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij, Take the leues of "parcelly Mole, otherwise calde parcelly Basse. 1880 *Times* 28 Jan. 12/2 In Cornwall it is...largely used in "pewsey pies, which are peculiar to that part of England. 1892 Miss Braddon *T. Haggard's Dau.* vii. 93 A parsley-pie...in which tender young chickens cooked in a rich gravy of parsley and cream. a 1450 *Nominale*, *Med. MS.* v. 429 In *Anglia* XVIII. 308 Take...sawge and "percely-sedys. 1897 *Science Gossip Trans.* 1. 32 I know none so good, and so far our Climate as the "Parsley Vine.

Parsley-piert (-pɪəɹt). Also **parsley port**. [app. a popular corruption of *F. perce-pierre*, lit. 'pierce-stone', according to Littré, one of the Fr. names of this plant: cf. Breakstone.] A dwarf annual herb (*Aphanes arvensis*), allied to the Lady's Mantle, growing on dry barren ground, hedge-banks, etc., with jagged leaves and minute green axillary flowers. (Knox, applied to the Knawel, *Scleranthus annuus*: see Gipsy, 1597.)

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iv. cxxii. 1272 Knawell, which herbe is called too. 1 maie beleeue Parsley Peert. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* iv. 201, 203. I shewed you before that the word Parsly peert, was but a corruption of time in the vulgar sort, and Percepier also, deriued from the French word *percepierre*, which...signifieth to peirce or...pierce stone, or stone-peircer in English. 1864 Gilbert's *Whit. Durbs* 5 my brickmaker in English...parsley piert. 1865 G. Allen *Colours of Nature* xxiii. 206 *Aphanes arvensis*...parsley-piert: to me extremely delicate and...like chamomile.

Parsling, obs. form of PARCELLING.

† **Parsmiens**. *Sc. Obs.* 1535. = PARTIENT.

1563 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. c. 32 Twise sax childer followis thaim alone, In their parsmiens [*L. agmina partibus*] armyt in grewsum lyndis.

Parsnip (pā'rsnip). Forms: α. 4 **passenep**, 4–6 **passnepe**, 5 **pastnep**, 5–6 **parsnep**, 6 **pasneppe**. β. 6 **parsnipe**, -**neppe**, -**nebb**, **parsenep**, **persnepe**, **persenneppe**, 7 **parsenip**, **parsnip**, 8 **parsneap**, 6– **parsnep**, **parsnip**. [Corrupted from ME. *pasenep*, *pasnaghe*, ultimately repr. L. *pastinaca* 'parsnip', a name connected with *pastinare* to dig and trench the ground, *pastinum* a two-pronged digging-fork. Thence OHG. *pastenāc*, -*nege*, Ger. *pastinak*, -*nake*, Du. *pastinak*; to It. *pastinaca*, OF. *pasnaie*, *panaie*, also *panaise*, *panaise*, mod. *F. panais*. The ME. form may have been derived from OF. *panaie*, with the second syllable changed to *nep*, after ME. **nep* (in 1378 s. *nep*, *nepe*, *neppe*) = OE. *nāp* turnip, rel. L. *napus*, the parsnip being considered a kind of *nepe*. Cf. the later word *turnep*, TURNIP.

Other (mainly obsolete) French forms were *pastenade*, *pastenague*, also the double forms *pastenade*, *almade*, *dendade*, *pastenague*, *anguie*, *anille*; but these were too late to affect the Engl. word. The OE. Glossaries confer *pastinaca*, 'feldmete, wulfmete, wealmete, ruore'; in cod. 'wulfmete'.]

1. A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Pastinaca sativa*), a native of Europe and part of Asia, having pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and a pale yellow root which in the cultivated variety is fleshy, sweet, and nutritious, and has been used from ancient times as a culinary vegetable; a kind of beer and a wine are also locally made from it. Hence, the root or edible part of this plant. Also extended to the genus *Pastinaca*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxvii. (1495 Bodl.) 2. 625 Vche Kambrike hath with a rope of parchemyn [or] hempe a bolle ful of pastnep [or] of rapes [or] of lekes [or] of other wortes to supe. *a* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* (e. E.) xi. 1. 1. 1

...ndent the delegation in the fact that the holder of the living merely figured in the character or title (L. *parochus*) of parish clergyman, without actually discharging the duties. He regularly the frequent early equivalence of *parochus* and *dioecesis*, addressed by Du Cange, in the case of conventual or collegiate rectors, by the usual application of *dioecesis* to the superior personages or "dignitaries" of a chapter, and the fact that it was by these that the parochial personages were held. It would appear however that in England the appellation must have been early hampered in the Civil Law sense: else how should it have been extended from the *parochus* answerable to the *parochia* exercitii, and have become in England his legal designation?]

Parson, obs. form of PERSON.

Parsonage (pā·sŏnĕdj). Forms: see PARSON; also 5 -edge, -age, 7 -edge. [Altered form, as in prec., of *personage*, a. AF. *personage*, OF. *personage*, ecclesiastical dignity or benefice, = late L. *personaticum*, med.L. (from Fr. or Eng.) *personagium*: see PERSONAGE.]

1. The benefice or living of a parson; a rectory. *Obs.* exc. in *Law*.

a. 1292 BRETTON iv. iii. § 7 II. 179 A prouder garde laquel ele set de tut valde, ou seulement le patronage. Nichols iv. It must be observed whether it [this church] is entirely vacant, or the parsonage only.] *a* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 432 Je forbete pat sholde be disposed to kepe pe kouple of pe parsonage. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290/1 Nouz veritas of Persons of holy Chirche, upon thaire Personages. 1480 *Hist. of Glastonbury* (Add.) 131 A certain knyght that was patron of a riche noble ... a personage to a certain chirche [c. 1503, mutilo. 1511 *Statutes, St. Wm. VIII* (E. E. T. S.) 21 Other persons have presented their clerckes to personages & chevecryes. 1640 HEYLYN *Apol. Introd.* 16, Who, (like unto Wiseliffe ... in good Parsonages, or Impropriation bought out for him would not improper like.

2. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 145 And I lacke nouzte of hym. Nouzhte prouerbis ne parsonage ne of be popis pilis. 1440 *Gesta of Pontif. V. archi*: Chaynlins, Parsonages, and other Possessions. 1536 PARSONS *Lamentac. Lazy.* Introd. 16/2, Their fathers have either compounded with their Landlord for more gaining vicarages, or payed yearly money for a better parsonage. 1548 *Epistles Comp. Pighius* (Norfolk. Rec. Soc.) II. 37 He offers the parsonage of Mersney worth £100 for £2000. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Three Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 3, I cannot exercise the Office ... without some Cowrey, Vicarage, or Parsonage. 1806 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 80 The rectory or parsonage, which comprises the parish church with all its rights, glebes, tithes, and other profits whatsoever.

2. [= *Parsonage-house*.] The house attached to a parson's living, the rector's house. Also, in later use, the house of a vicar, perpetual curate, or other incumbent of a parish or parochial district; sometimes (esp. in U. S. and Colonies) applied to the residence provided for any minister of religion.

1491 *Will* in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (ed. Peacock) 132 Before the parsonage & Churchyard of ouyre Bocclehon Chirche. 1513 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 22, [1523] 41 The sylle of the parsonage standeth ... betwene the myre lye west. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, Clergyman (Arch.) 62 It is often out of reparations, down upon the Parsonage. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Three Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 3, I cannot exercise the Office ... without some Cowrey, Vicarage, or Parsonage. 1806 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 80 The rectory or parsonage, which comprises the parish church with all its rights, glebes, tithes, and other profits whatsoever.

†3. The parson's or rector's tithe. *Sc. Obs.*

1618 SCOTT *Hist. Mildd.* 106, What have I beene paying o'land and laird, parsonage and vicarage for, ever sin' the eighty-nine, and I cannot get a spell of a prayer for't?

4. *attrib.*, as *parsonage-garden*, *-house*, *-land*.

1568 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (ed. Peacock) 132 Reeves by the said Churchwardens of the said parsonage house. 1600 *Sanford Eng.* (Hn. MSS. Comm.) *Finc. Collect.* I. 80 The buildings of the said cottage ... upon the parsonadge land of Calne. 1708 Mrs. M. KENNEDY *Angelina* I. 41 We have but few houses of any note, and please your honour—only these:—The parsonage-house, the vicar-house, and the public-house. 1838 H. F. STEPHENS *Letters from Glasgow* 111. 171 The *lease* of the parsonage garden opened.

Parsonage, obs. form of PERSONAGE.

Parson-bird. [See PARSON 3.]

1. A New Zealand bird (*Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*), so called from its dark plumage and white tuft of feathers; also called *pee-bird* or *tui*.

1837 G. MANTELL *N. Zealand* I. 128 (Martin), The most common, and certainly the most facetious, individual of the ornithology of the N. parson-birds. 1866 LADY BARKER *Stray Feath. N. Zeal.* 93 (Hall), The tui, or parson-bird, most respectable and clerical looking in its glossy black suit ...and white cravat of very slender feathers.

2. Applied to the Knot.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 5/2 Entirely devoted to the gyrations of our bird, the Knot, the parson-bird. *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 12/1 We have no doubt that the "parson bird" will keep up the ancient tradition and celebrate their weddings to-day.

Parsondum (pā·sŏndĕm). [f. PARSON + -DOM.] The state or quality of a parson; the domain of persons, persons collectively.

1850 P. CHEEK *Wisp of Hay*, 3 All persondom is up. 1880 THOMSON *Wonderful P.* 220, His life against persondom were grievous.

Parsone, -elly, obs. ff. PARSON, PERSON, -ALLY.

Parsoned (pā·sŏnd), *ppl. a.* [f. PARSON + -ED.]

1. Made or owned by a parson.

1549 THOM. *Pl. Ps.* cxl. 6 Are Ye Deaf to Truth? among this Parsoned Pack, And wont, for wages, a Prophet, and a Priest.

2. Furnished with a parson, as a parish.

1880 in OGILVIE.

3. Married in church or chapel. *colloq.*

1880 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Married and Parsoned*: A colloquial expression, signifying that all the necessary ceremonies have been performed. 1892 EDMONDS *Son of Fate* 134 (E. D.) Don't you wish you was married?... Don't you wish you was parsoned?

Parsoner, obs. form of PARCENER.

Parsoness (pā·sŏnes). *colloq.* or *humorous*. [See -ESS 1.] The wife of a parson.

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 110 The few good ladies,... such as the parsoness,... were extremely concerned. 1873 M. COLLINS *Sprites Sidesaddle* II. 1, A lady who was parsoness of the parish. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* 72 The parson reigned supreme in the church, and the parsoness in the school.

Parsonet (pā·sŏnĕt). *colloq.* or *humorous*. [f. PARSON + -ET.]

1. A parson's child.

1872 G. CHILDS *Sir Colin, Two Parsons* xxv, The Parson Beauty loved his darling pets, Sweet, little, really, ragged, Parsonets.

2. A petty or newly-fledged parson.

1834 GEO. P. TAYLOR *Essays* III. 13 This is all 'boy, smart, puddle'-theology! ...made over to bleeding preachers and fashionable parsonets. 1837 P. THOMAS *Lect. Preach.* x. (1850) 42 The people in the neighbourhood dubbed us 'parsonettes'.

Parsonic (pāsŏ·nĭk). *a.* [f. PARSON + -IC (after words from Gr.).] Of or pertaining to a parson; resembling or characteristic of parsons.

1789 MAS. S. BOSE *Cadiphus* II. 74 He felt himself [at] not entertaining any great idea of parsonic talents. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxxvii, His manners ...are not by many taxed with—priggish and parsonic? 1890 E. PEACOCK *N. Brandon* I. 264 A wonder as well as a parsonic view of life.

Parsonical (pāsŏ·nĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. So **Parsonically** *adv.*, after the manner of a parson.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 14, I am not ecclesiastically advising, nor parsonically preaching to you. 1834 LD. SHAFTESBURY in *Life* I. 37 Please to let me know how your parsonical duties go on.

Parsoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. PARSON + -ING 1.] Acting as a parson; doing parson's work.

a 1732 WESLEY (*N. Pindar*) *Parsonalogia*, Meaning by parsoning to support a table. 1887 T. E. KEBBEL *Eng. Country Life* (1891) 8 There were ...many very bad clergymen, so-called because they called parsoning was a simple term.

Parsoure, obs. variant of PERSURE.

Parsuadable, -suasion, obs. ff. PERSUADABLE, -SUASION.

Parsy, obs. form of PARSLEY.

Part (pāt), *sb.* (*adv.*). Forms: 1, 3- part; also 4-5 peart, (pert), 4-6 pert, 4-7 parte, 5 perte, 5 partt, 6- *Sc.* paiet. [In OE. *sb.* L. *pars*, *part-em* (in sense 2 c.)] in 13th c. a. F. *part* = Pr. *part*, Sp., It. *parte* = L. *pars-em* part. The pl. in ME. was sometimes PARE, after OF. pl. *pars*, earlier *pars*.]

I. Portion or division of a whole.

1. That which together with another or others makes up a whole (whether really separate from the rest, or more often only represented in thought); a certain amount, but not all, of any thing or number of things (material or immaterial); any one of the smaller things into which a thing is or may be divided (in reality or in idea); a portion, division, section, element, constituent, fraction, fragment, piece. (Now the ordinary word for this; in OE., and usually in ME., expressed by DEAL *sb.*?)

When denoting a number of persons or things, often concurrent as a noun of multitude, with plural verb.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1888) VIII. 312 Rabanus cwyð þæt se dæg hæfð partes, þæt synt eahtu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2038 þis be world in...Deth...In þrin partes principals. Pe partes o night pertigale. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 224 Chalde chirche ...hath fowre partis. Pe first part is in Ynd, wip Crist. ...The secunde part...hap ostrie in purpurarie. *a* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 13 Ouer is at Parys, and the other part is at Constantynoble. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Pert, or dole, *portio*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 35 In equall partis this lande is deuide. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 51 One hauyng one a nother in membrys and partys of one body. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Post. in 3 The whole is equal to all his partes taken together. 1579-80 *Regr. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. II. 426 With all...partis, pendicles and pertinentis thairof. 1609 HOLLAND (Quiney) *Camd.* 256, ye the wil ouercome those nations in the sight by fifty and fifth and by parres. 1638 *French Parnt. Antithesis* 292 Of all parts of the countenance the eyes are most powerfull, being as the world's windows. 1708 J. CRAGGS *Anthem.* I. 322 Let the Diameter AE of the Circle...be divided into two equal Parts in the Point C. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 284 The greatest part of the Indian cavalry were cut to pieces. 1794 RICHTER *Aesthetik* I. 266 *Leadingpoint*, that part of a treatise which is handled upon. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxvii. (1861) II. 338 Whatever is the part of a part, is a part of the whole. 1877 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 443, I agree, however, in the general part of what you say. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 7 Three farmers lost a small part of deaths caused by infectious fevers.

b. Often idiomatically used without article: *part of* = a part of, some of; so *great part of* = a great part of, much or many of; *most part of*, the majority or greater part of, most of.

c 1275 *Cursor M.* 7632 (Fairf.) Of me part of bat bou gredis. *a* 1425 *Mod. Agnus* (Vitel.) A man...ordeyn in pe bakery And haf two manere part of his expens for Lauud Mas. Cott. *Jul.* D. viii. 200 b), 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 100 And part dressed with, and part than of gode, and the remenaunt that

departed among them. 1537 THYNNE *Expos.* 1 John Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 229 Part of his laws are ceremonies. 1611 BIBLE *Jos.* xiii. 26 He hewed part thereof in the fire: with part thereof he eateth flesh. 1780 JAMESON *Letter Nov.* 30 ¶ 5 The road was passable only part of the year. 1798 *Gentlemanly at a Loss* I. 133, I shall probably spend great Part of the Summer with him. 1805 SOUTHEY *Minor Poems*, *Wat* II. 103 Great part perished before they could reach the wall. 1842 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 97 Part were dismiss'd while the whirling brush. 1880 WYNNESS *In Exile* (1881) 122 We were at Oxford great part of last week, for the meeting of the British Association.

c. *spec.* An essential or integral portion; something essentially belonging to a larger whole; a constituent, element. (Also without article.)

1732 *Law Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 9 They must be made parts of our common life. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 913 'Tis a prize, Past all Happiness, to know How much Unbegotten mine must prove our Lot. 1818 SHELLEY *Pl. Dream* 76, The rider sate as if he had been a part of the form. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Record in Georgia* 14 That formed no part of our discomfort. 1879 MACLEAN *Sprin. 298 Affection* is part of laughter.

2. Specialized uses of sense 1.

†a. = *part of speech*: see 19. *Obs.* (The earliest use in English.)

c 1200 *Ancren Riwle*, 206 (H.) 111 Pry maner nyed *nouns*, *pes*, 111 maer mennisß ne habeß nopinde to cunnen nouns bises parts. *Ibid.* 208, 228 Anfindi godd 1/3 on bisse parte eye is, *he* bis, ßis is. *Ibid.* 212/2, 240 Pes pert nomes beon gederet todelnesset. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 1 CARTER *Dialogues* viii. 38 Departe, partes, accidence. 1613 DANIELS (title) The Finding of the Parts. *a* 1627 E. JOHNSON *Eng. Gram.* in Wks. (1863) 721-6 In any English speech we number the same parts with the Latins. Only we add a ninth, which is the article.

b. The name of a division or section of a book, play, poem, or other literary work; in mod. use also *spec.* Each of the portions of a work issued at intervals, at a uniform price, and in this course, and intended to be afterwards bound up into one or more volumes.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* 64 Here begynneß pe pird part of Jewnede crystenesayn...Capitulum primum. 1533 TURNER *Herbal* 1. Prol., I have set ouer pis part of a grete herbal: 1562 (title) The seconde parte of Vuillam Turners herball. 1599 (title) The First Part of the Commentaries haruie the two famous houses of Yorke and Lancaster. 1877 LADY CHESTERTON in *Gold. Eng. Mod. Lett. Comm. Ann.* v. 49 I have presented your Lordship with the last part of *Headlyne*, to help to lengthen your match this Christenmas. 1740 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 10 They various Parts our glorious Story raise: Time gives the Preface. 1873 ROBERT *Dunes* I. ix. I. Prel. ; The architect had read his third part of the Stones of Venice to purpose. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 3/3 The new Dickens would have to find a second Cruikshank to illustrate any novel issued in separate monthly parts. *Mod.* The work is now coming out in monthly parts.

†c. An element or constituent of some quality or action, considered by itself (and with no stress on its being merely a part); a point, particular. (Usually in *pl.*) Hence *adval.* Point; matter, affair; respect (= PARTY *sb.* 3). *Obs.*

1583 *Homelies* v. *Repentance* m. (1859) 192 Ye heard of the true parts and tokens of repentance. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 253 But as all humane and reasonable parts of a mans behaviour we find many times cause to mislike or to be reformed). *c* 1650 W. WHITEHEAD *Proteus* ii. xxvi. (1840) 43 Perfection of parts, in which all the parts of goodness are found in a man. 1840 LORD HERB. *Edw.* I 141 Nothing can cure this Fire of Discontent but Change and Variety of Company. 1749 FD. ROBINSON in *Party Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 200 If we neglect our duty in that part.

3. A portion of an animal body: either definitely, a particular member or organ; or indefinitely, a 'spot', 'place' (cf. 13). Usually *pl.*; often with defining *adj.*, as *hinder parts*, *inward parts*; also *absol.* (*euphem.*) = privy parts.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 884 Laun ...smytteth hym amyd... Bothe the face and pe fore, & all pe fyne perre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (de W. 1531) 126/2 God hath no discurnente bat parter vnparaft. 13 ... *Ser. A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 73 In a purple place and a secrete part. He shoote hime in at the left syde. The arrowe quite throughe harte. 1535 Such parts lost Wks. *c.* 15. 1540 TURNER *F.* (J. S.) 2, 41 Hot baithes parties misshapen, monstruous. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. 3, 1607 SHAKESP. *Lear* iii. 113 The inner parts of Gentes. ...are commoned great deintie, especially in Tuscany. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A cloth which should cover those parts, made to be private. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1780) 80 Wash the parts with Juice of Calamint. 1791 M. UNDERWOOD *Trivial. Dr. Children* (ed. 2) II. 436, I had occasion to examine the parts of a child's eyes attentively at the birth. 1829 *Mirabeau's Apost. Mod.* VIII. 308 The patches in such parts may then assume a salmon tinge.

†4. A minute portion of matter, a particle. *Obs.*

1597 *Curtes. de Heath & Gard.* 31 The Entrance of some such small moysture Parts, as may excite the Fermentation. 1704 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* ii. (1719) 36 Woollen impregnated with saline and sulphurous parts. *a* 1704 COLLIER. *Imm. Lang. Phrase.* (1708) II. 56 Now the parts of the air...being in this case driven another by some external impression, such as fire, or any other agent. 1800 TR. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 208 The earthy principle, which is combined with the indigo and some constituent parts.

5. *spec.* (with a numeral): Each of a number of equal portions into which a whole may be divided; an aliquot part, exact divisor, submultiple.

(a) With no ordinal numeral indicating the number of such portions in the whole, as *a third part*, *two third parts*: now more usually rendered by *of*-phrase, the ordinal thus

becoming a $\frac{1}{3}$ as a *third, two thirds*. (2) With a cardinal numeral, implying a number of portions not less than the number which constitutes the whole, as *two parts* = two thirds, *three parts* = three quarters. (Formerly also as collective sing., as *two part*.)

c 1250 *St. Michael* 684 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 378 Þene ssh þare, to wymme kare, comelþe to mochle part. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3011 Þe half porter ghald he þe thrid We wil þe ghiue, If þou þi þrid. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 47 Mair than ten part of his men War lorkynit in the mone thairat. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 345 Na bonde man by twenty thousand part Considereth the Emperours of his Art. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 223 He tyit the King in the neb, ten part in tene. 1603 (trans. *Pantheologia*) I. 118(1) 13 Fifteen parts of five or six cheere is compassed with the sea. c 1821 CRABBE *Hall* 71, 223 Two parts of eight are past, the third is left t' employ the rest. 1860 EMERSON *Conduct* v. *Life* 1. A part is a magnitude of a magnitude, a less of a greater, when the less measures the greater. 1906 E. WARE *Wonder-World Disc.* (1908) 10 The Queen abides with three Parts in eight for his singular Rewards. 1613 MARK. EDMONDES *Pattern.* 108(3) III. xii. 130 Pronunciat ...being three parts of the law. 1878 ROBY, *Intro. Carthage* 304 He was himself only three parts Roman.

† **b.** Used by confusion or error as if = 'times', as in *(by) a thousand part(s)* = a thousand times, a thousandfold; *by the seventh part* = seven times, sevenfold. *Obs.* (Cf. DEAL 2b.) 2 a.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4137 Þai gloyne more he prouine...of her kynde ben he seruye of hem-selfe by þe seuyne parte. (*Dubl. MS. ibid.*) 1480–91 *Plumpton Corr.* 51 He shall have yerely by me hundreth pare lenthe gift. 1548 THOMAS *Hist.* (*Parker Soc.*) I. 149 A thousand parte before euer it be translated into the English, than into the Latin. 1550 STEPHEN *R. O. to. Ab.* 48 Not be... Might be corrupte(d) to doue by many parte. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 849 (1865) 82 They ...are ten parte more paralyticated than I. 1615 T. JOHNSON *Staple of N.* 22, ii. I have better news from the other house, by ten thousand parts, in a morning.

c. In expressing the proportion of the ingredients of a mixture or compound: One of a number of equal portions of indeterminate amount.

1613 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 298 It was so strong, ...twas before allaid With twentie parts to water. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 198 Two parts of this water poured into one part boiling milk. 1821 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1828) 210 Take of gum tragacanth in powder, two parts; solution of of ammonia, three parts. 1834 RANKINE & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* 308, 18 S., 183 One part of carbon consumes in burning to carbonic acid 2$\frac{1}{2}$ parts of oxygen.

† **6.** A mediæval measure of time, equal to $\frac{1}{24}$ of an hour, or 4 minutes: see ATOM 7. *Obs.*

1594 LODGE *Anglo-Saxa. Ch.* (1858) II. 26 138 Each ...adorned of four different subdivisions, into four points, into minutes, fifteen parts or degrees, and forty momentes.

II. Portion allotted, share.

7. A portion of something (material or immaterial) allotted or belonging to a particular person; a share. Sometimes almost in abstract sense: Sharing, participation; interest, concern.

To have part: to share, partake (in, with). *To have neither part nor lot in*: to have no share or concern in, to have nothing to do with (see *Lot* 2b. 2 b). *Sometimes used as part*: *Just* 3b. 2a.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 552 He wrote knaue marshal of are Þat he wolden yeue her of part. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19283 Hou first ze part, yoshe parin, Ioine. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 8 Hensil and holy ben, that han ȝouen to the first name dignyte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 304 Clene Upon his part Ambicion reche. c 1400 PECOCK *Repr.* 20. 2. 277 The persoun and debatour of the child Testament schulde not haue part and lot in the fewe parties of the land of Jewry. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes & Sayengs*, Of the whiche I haue had my parte. 1538 BALE *Image, 1st Gen. Mariol.* (Wolf.) I. 216 My ways...with mercys wolt haue no part. 1560 DANIEL *Serm. Par. son Creator* 13 What haue ye part in David, nor inheritance ye the son of Iesse. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* I. 17. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 150 We had neither art or part, consent or interest therein. 1840 S. DOBELL, *Roman* 1. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 14 Death Can have no part in Beauty. 1850 TENNANT, *Pagan. & Judaism* II. 272 That she would have neither part nor lot in his thereof curse.

b. Allotted portion (without definite notion of division or sharing); possession (*owner, or attrib.*); one's lot in life. *Obs. or arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxii. 11 (xiii. 10) That shal be taken in to the bond of grond, the parte of foxis thai shul be. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 701 I have myne had my part of children twayne But first siknesse, and after wo and peyne. c 1400 *Three Kings Sons* 66 To clense and shede the wille of man bold, & to take suche part ye purchesen, to be wyd worlde. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* v. 7 Now therfore heare me children these thinges, and doe not depart from the wordes of my mouth. 1848 SCALE *Bereaved & M.* (1869) 36 The Lord shall be thy part.

8. A person's share in some action; what one has to do; function, office, business, duty. Formerly in *pl.* when referring to a number of persons.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 241 He thryssyt the mast cowart thairyn till do richt weill his part. 1492 MORE, *Pageant to P. Lord*, I. 201 His office in that not the parte to do it. 1592 URSLE *Armour, Apoph.* 107 The parte of mynne is, to endeuor in the behalf of the commonwealth. 1683 *Trimmer* v. *Reformation* 11 (1850) 324 It is therefore our parte...to pray unto our heauenly Father. 1871 BIBLE *Ruth* iii. 13 But if hee will not doe the part of a kinsman vnto thee, then will I doe the part of a kinsman vnto thee, as the Lord liueth. 1887 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 561 Angels not Nature, the hath don her part, 1712 *Spectator Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 2 It is the part of a Poet to humour the Imagination. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bullyn Ref.* xxii. 159 Was it not a brother's part to go to a sister in affliction? 1882 *Times* 23 Sept. 4 The artillery did its part with its usual excellence.

9. *Theatr.* The character assigned to or sustained by an actor in a dramatic performance; a rôle. Also, the words assigned to or spoken by an actor to mark a character; hence, a written or printed copy of these.

1668 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 56 Payd for copyeng of the 3 knights parten, & mannors. 1684 *Ibid.* 58 To Tom Cooper, for playenge of Baron his parte xiid. 1800 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. iv. 146 All the world's a stage...And one man in his time playes many parts. 1820 HAZLITT tr. *Alfieri's Counsels of Aff.* v. 169 Let every man take his Qs and parts from his own part. 1900 STEVEN *Tablet Mus.* 180 ¶ 6 They must be copied off the Stops, and separate Parts must be provided to their Genius. 1889 MALONE *Gil Blas* II. viii. ¶ 2, I was sent on the boards in children's parts. 1892 H. C. MENTZEL *Fancies & E.* I. 143 Miena in the 'Pirate' would be more the line of part to fall to you.

b. *fig.* A character sustained by any one, either as a special office or function (nearly = 8), or as assumed or feigned.

To play (act) the part of: to act as or like; to perform the function of. *To play (act) a part*: to perform a function, or pursue a course of action; also, to sustain a feigned character, make a pretence, act deceitfully.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 461 Þou he figour of a feðe ha and tuin vttirli, And presaily in hir part ȝe pare ȝoure lu-forse. c 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 30 *Humfrey* Cheney playyng the parte of a good Wood borinder, folowed the trayt of Ypre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 27 Where he, he wist, and his owne false part playd. 1683 BUNYAN *Hard* v. 8. 209 None were asked with Paul hidden, Both of a Chariot and a ladder. a 1738 GAY *Fables* II. vi. 2 The man of parts and upright heart That life includes a double part. 1886 RAMSAY *Comm. Count Royal* (1887) He was unskilled to act a part and speak half the truth. 1892 *Speaker* 22 July 86/2 The Rothschilds and the Israelites...have a great part to play in the future of Switzerland.

†**c.** *transf.* One who performs a part, an actor. a 1643 W. CHILLINGWORTH *Centennel Preface Falkner's Dissc. Popery*, That some who are spectators have confessed... (1653) Yet such shifts and cunning tricks captioned some, As made them the Parts, and go Lovers thence.

10. *Mus.* The melody assigned to a particular voice or instrument in concerted music, or a written or printed copy of this for the use of a particular performer; each of the constituent melodies or successions of notes which make up a harmony. Hence *transf.* Each of the voices or instruments which join in a concerted piece.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. of V.* v. 83 A voyce of two parteys without a name. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxxxi. 16, Then my harp the consort make, My self will beare a part. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. to Mus.* 2 Matcher lookes...being brought to the table; the musicions of the house presented men with a part, sauuedly respondent one to ano. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* 111. 1 The Parts of Musick are in all but four, howsoever some skilful Musicians have composed songs of twenty, thirty, and forty parts. 1726 A. ECCLES *Temple Mus.* II. 35 This one Voice or Part is mentioned as the greatest Excellency of the Temple Musick. 1883 E. PRout *Harmony* 158, 20 In ¾ 4 Mot music is written in four-part harmony, and the parts are generally named after the four varieties of the human voice...The highest part is called (in *Treble*), or *soprano*, the next below this, the *alto*, the third part...the *tenor*, and the lowest part the *bass*.

†**11.** A piece of conduct, an act (usually with qualification expressing praise or blame). *Obs.*

1580 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) M j, Alonso Carillo...hauing committed certaine youthfull partes ...was by the Kinge commaundement caryed to prison. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) III. 351 Fimandus...committed many insolent partes by reason of the great authority he had. 1598 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* A ij, For your Honors many Honorable and bountifull parts, I have hitherto onely reserued priuiledge. a 1640 T. TAYLOR *God's Trumpet.* (1), 13, (1642) 131 Ill...after showed him many other notable and inordinate parts.

12. A personal quality or attribute, natural or acquired, esp. of an intellectual kind (? as a constituent element of one's mind or character, or ? as allotted to one by Providence: cf. *gift, talent*); almost always in *pl.* Abilities, capacities, talents. Usually with an adj. expressing excellence; also *absol.* = high intellectual ability, cleverness, talent. Now *arch.*, rare in speech.

1580 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) G vij b, To set his delite to haue to liuinde partes and excellent qualities. 1598 R. JOHNSON *Kn. Man in Hum.* (1), I. 10 To one was geuen excellent good partes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 84 For which of my bad parts didst thou first fall in loue with me? 1600–17 FALSTAFF *Knaves* v. xxxiv. iii We magnifie the wealthy man, though his parts be never so gross. 1608 BARLOW *Apol.* (1637) 283 Those things go to the making up of a complete. b. Natural parts, that be by out a Soul. c. *Acquired* parts, that be by learned in the languages (etc.). 1710 SYMMER *Tatler* No. 229 ¶ 2 Compare by the natural Parts of a Builder. 1720 BRADLEY *Collect. Dict. Hus. New.*) II. 330 A man of Parts, but a most vile, plotting Whigg. 1806 G. CRABBE *Poet. Wks.* (1907) 49 But if, amongst this motley crew, One man of real parts we view, 1822 MACAULAY *Ess., Rev. Chatham* (1887) 8 Some of them were beloved, to the last, for the...amiable parts of...their "late Monarch." *Bonnie Bruce Bruch* (1899) 3 A Lad o' Parts. a 1901 BESANT *Fifty Years' Fight*, etc. (1904) 236 In school the son was a steady lad, of good, not brilliant parts.

III. Region; side.

13. A portion of a country or territory, or of the world; a region, quarter. (Usually in *pl.*; often with a vague collective rather than plural sense.)

(When the words *of the world* or the like are added, the sense is 3 above.) c 1300 MAYDENY (Rawl.) 1. 4 If a man came fro þe west parys of þe world. 1535 BISHOP in *Introd. Rhetor.* (1890) Proverbs. 23 Fare frendys ynglond hath in diuers partes of Europe. 1580 DIGGES tr. *Stratioticos's Comm.* 130 Dating into the lower partes of the worlde.)

c 1300 *Havelok*, 2249 And all prouinces and partes he ȝou shall denȝne. 1598 KYNG *Feind Heart* (1878) 20 Women in these partes, were not turned nor exchanged by marriadges of their wyll, as in this Iland. 1607 MIDDLETON *Mich. Term* iv. iii. 32, I am a mere stranger to these parts. c 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Lusiada*, (1676) 2 One who for a great many years in foreign parts. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Instruct. Supplement Ch. in Eur. Plants*, Wks. III. 111 To propagate the Tongue in foreign parts. 1883 *Kgl. Cod. Constitut. on Music, Corporat.* 134 The united jurisdiction in the Parts of Kantevan. 1882 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 277 Let me know when you come into these parts.

b. *Part of Fortune* (Astrol.): that point of the heavens in which the moon is when the sun is in the ascendant or 'horoscope'.

1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1822 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 2 1838 SIMMONS *Cyclo. Sc.* in *Knight, Mitrop.* (1852) XXXI. 311 *The Part of Fortune*, in the distance of the moon's place from the sun, added to the degrees of the ascendant.

†**14.** Side (*lit.*); hence, direction in space. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Firumbr.* 3337 Y schal take out to mother part ffi ȝerldis for him ones. c 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 50 Made a bridge ouer the riuer on the part of saint Denis street, and so escaped. 1551 RECORDE tr. *Mowe's Dispt.* 2 (1896) 24 Some here and some there: yea, euery where of both parties. 1552 HUTTEN *Lefmonie's Jor Sacr.* (1561) Introd. 3 b, If that the Sonne...be open on the North parte, or South parte of the Firmamentall. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvii. 24 As the lightning that lighteneth out of the one part vnder heauen, shineth vnto the other part vnder heauen. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* I. 349 ...[Scarsdale] is on every part walled in.

b. = HAND 38. 32 c. NOW *rare*.

1483 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 67 Or that other parte he hath gyuen depde. 1532 CROMWELL *Let.* 17 Nov. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 390 Neglecting of those parts the bridges highest towne to be preserued...of further parte as it were contemptyng all friendship in giving place to a litle Lorre. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 90 On the contrary part, his mind saith not itself, but only turneth vnto itself. 1880 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 133 On the other part, I judged that I might lose nearly as much.

†**15.** *fig.* (Father's or mother's) Side (in genealogy). (Cf. HALF 2b. 2.) *Obs.*

1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1708) I. ii. App. v. 326 All other your majesty's ancestors, of the part of your said mother [*cf.* 1. 27 *parte maternal*].

16. Side (*fig.*), in a contest, dispute, question, contract, or any relation of opposite persons or bodies of people; party; cause.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 624 Clyffurd and weme mad a wedd, Quhar clifford sauchtt hom a ryde, And ardar gyve drew to parte. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Þe fend hab be strongar part here han he part of trupe. 1398 TR. *Barth. Anglic.* XIV. 107 This inhabitour made...hewe...Schor Mossy Spenlar ... on the to part and ...Schor Jute of Dyuonsch on the tother part. c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxvii. 159 Of that other part, they marked well that with saluyes were gete lasse of men. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* iv. 20 Whosoeuer is not agaynste you is on youre parte. 1567–73 CALFHILL *Answere* A.) b.) *A. Gentle* 208 In so so greate a matter, part. 1590 KYD *Sp. Trag.* v. 4. 62 The victory to soldier part laudable. 1600 PEACE *Conquest Ireland* 336 Betwixt the Nations let her hold the Scale, And, as she wills, let either Part prevail. 1680 H. C. MAHOMET *Funeral of K. I.* 209 Yet word had been spoken on either part 1681 *Protestant* & *Tattoo's Plots* in *Conspiracy* (ed. 4) I. 401 An agreement made...between ——(the vendor) of the one part, and ——(the purchaser) of the other part.

b. *concr.* A party; a body of adherents or partisans; a faction. *Now rare or Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10455 When both partis come to be fight. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1704 Arcite is rode unto the boundes of his partie. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 5 Bothe the pryde parties lathe ben more sedicious now...than they were before. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 409 He in deede would gladly haue pleased both parties. 1598 SHAKS. *K. J.* v. 2. 71 Then goes the part of Chalongers store To range the field, and victuailes to raise.

†**c.** *pl.* ? = *part-frey* (see 23). *Obs. rare.*

1600 *Look About You* v. 2, in *Hist. Dudley* VII. 277 Shift for thyself, good Shink: there's gold, sweet: Here will be parts. 1601 H. CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (Camd.) Inst. scarce one just ages, And that which every one parts.

IV. [I Part 2.] Parting.

†**16.** Parting, separation, leave-taking. *Obs. rare.*

1609 *2nd Pt. Jeronimo* iv. vi. 27 O cruell part! Andrea bonne leues away our part.

17. The parting of the hair. *U.S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 489/1 His straight, smooth hair, with its definite part.

V. Phrases.

18. Part and (or) parcel. (The addition of *parcel* emphasizes the sense of *part*.)

a. *Part and parcel*, emphasizing sense 1 a: cf. PARCEL 2b. 1 b.

[1424–5 see PARCEL 2b. 1 b.] 1535–6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 This present Act, and euery part and parcel thereof, shall extend into...] 1606 c. of The...Londoners...to be part and parcell of the same hundred [of Weasbery]. 1790 WEST *Ist Pt. Symbol.* (1849) 220 [Art] called the same and every part and parcel thereof to demand your said estates according to the true meaning of this Indenture. 1864 *Congress. Church* 259 The said Capital Messuage, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Premises, and every part and parcel thereof. 1877 *Queen v. Fernandez, Weekly Rep.* 298 This being part and parcel of my present subject. 1896 MCCRACKEN *Am. Brit. Empire* (1897) I. 194 The places referred to are, to all intents and purposes, part and parcel of the metropolis. 1898 DIXON *Eccles. Chr. Faith* v. I. 5 v. 272 The moral law of the commission is part and parcel of man himself.

b. *Part or (nor) parcel.*

1530 *tr.* PALSGR. 28/1 *Ne ne ne, ne part ne parcell.* 1535-6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Preamb., ... no part nor parcell of the same. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 All such Right [or] Title ... to the premisses, or to any part or parcell thereof. 1578 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 84 Neyther a part nor parcell thereof left vndiscouered. 1864 *Compleat Client* 6 An often as it shall happen the said necessity of a hundred pounds or any part or parcell thereof to be behind and unpaid. 1887 *Lady Blanche's Cradle* I. 70, I tell The Protestants alone have no part or parcel in the sacred inheritance.

19. Part of speech (*Gram.*) [L., *pars orationis*]. *Formerly also part of reason* [REASON 18.] 3 c., or simply *part* (sense 2 a). Each of the grammatical categories or classes of words as determined by the kind of notion or relation which they express in the sentence.

Usually reckoned as eight, viz. noun or substantive, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection (sometimes an article being reckoned separately from the adjective). Formerly the participle was often reckoned as a distinct 'part'.

1582-1932 (see REASON 18^c 3 c). 1909 HAWES *Fasc. Polan.* v. (Dancy Soc.) 24 For as much as there be Eight parties of speche, I would become eyght horses, Whan a mynstrell endeuoureth to do hym dysgyse. 1552 PUTTENH. *Introd.* 24 There haue also a xxvth part of reason whiche I call article, borowyng the name of the Greekes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* (1627) 96 Q. How many parts of speech haue you? A. Eight. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Engl. Gram.* 62 I have not made the Article the same horse doesn't a distinct Part of Speech. 1880 J. MARTINEAU *Hin.* I. 227 We...must have the parts of speech before we can profitably anything.

b. *Principal parts* (*of a verb*): those from which the other parts can be derived, or which contain the different stems in the simplest forms.

In Latin Grammar, applied to the first pers. sing. pres. indic., the infinitive mood, the first pers. sing. perfect indic., and the supine (or in deponent verbs, instead of the two last, the perf. participle) in English, and Teutonic langs. generally; see quot. 1870.

1870 MASON *Comp. Gram. Anc. Lang.* 78 The Principal Parts [of a verb] are the present definitive, the imperfect indicative first person, and the passive participle.

20. Most part: the greatest part, most; as *adv.* mostly; †*most part all*, almost all; †*the more part*, the greater or major part, the majority.

13— *K. Alis.* 5390 *Pe wore parte* [buried by slaues, 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13208 The most parte of my pepull pat er pe feiths. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 502 The former was that moore parte all the bronne couered with reuow. 1548 TURNER *Addr.* sig. 3ii The more parte knowe not wherefore they were come together. 1587 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 266 (Blackpeak) Inland maist part is all vter. 1695 *Newcastle Trade of Theis Speciallie*) Scots ... have the most part of their Estates in Judgements, Bonds, and Wrights. *Mod.* He lives there most part of the year.

b. *For (the) most part, the most part, †for the more part*: as concerns the greatest part, in most cases, mostly.

1526 CROWLEY *Rem's Prof.* 4 For the moare part they fought & playde. 1566 MAUNDEN. (1848) xix. 213 For her side, for the moste part, was Pygmyes. 1594 R. ARMIN tr. *Lopez de Vega* 13 They ride the most part, without saddles, spurs, or shoes on their feete. 1685 LUCIUS *Gen. Hist. Polly.* 121 Subscribers and Mountebanks,...for most Part, to good Disorder. 1855 HY. MARTINEAU *Berkeley Banker* I. viii. 168 The sleeps were for the most part closed.

†**21. Some part**: as *adv.*, in some parts; to some extent; somewhat. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 24 It [the vision] be com part reddie to understond. 1589-70 Pregnable 140 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malham. ed.) Lord Darcie, Of spleenes care towards scho did conspect forbit.

22. Bear a part: to sustain a part (as in acting); to take part: = 23 b.

1560 CHESTER *Rlsd Assignm* (1876) 73 We spirit by our blood that in our soull's dampninge beare a part. 1592 ARBUTHNOT *Tobia Bull* xx. I. John Bull's mother ... bears a part in the following transactions. 1780 PENNECUIK *Concept. Chr.* iii. iv. 166 The king himself ... bore a part in it.

23. Take part. a. To share, partake *of* or *in* (*cf.* sense 7); †b. To participate *in* (some action), to assist, co-operate (*cf.* 8).

1562 WINJET *Works* II. 14 Therfore the children commandes to fleich and blood, and to also took part of the same. a 1593 LD. BERNERS *Huon* (1601) 243 Such as regarded her were compassioned to take parte of her sorow. 1598 SHAKES. *2 K. O.* iii. iv. 14 Each one taking part in others ioie. 1879 *Sunday Magz.* 206 Who take part with him, some with Cavell. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. iii. 713 Does not Ken flying be taking his part when she was being beaten.

†**24. A part, on part**, early analytical ways of writing *Aware*, q. v. *Obs.*

1300-85 ROBERT *Brunne* 1. 201, We wille go on parte.

25. For my part: as regards *my* share in the matter; as far as *I* am concerned (*cf. on my part*, etc., 28); = *so for his, our, your part*, etc.

c 1440 *Generydes* 3213 Bye Alexandre the knyght, and me Dawell,...Rede for his parte quyte from mell full well. 1550-1930 *Myrr. our Ladye* 139 We ought to offer vp vp-rises 1560 with thankesgyuyng for his parte, and make our oulle for our parte. 1592 *Nil. Comm. Project. Commissioners*, I for my part am here present. 1665 DUTTON *Hind.* 4 S. 35 But as for our Part, we shall tell The naked Truth of what befell. 1760 WARBURTON *School for Lovers* 11, I, I wish all the women were to the bottom of the sea, for my part. 1808 M. G. LEWIS *Feud. Br. Ind.* (1812) 183 For my own part, I have no hope of my material benefit.

26. a. In part: partly.

c 1580 WYCOR *Tel. Wks.* III. 111 It may be peeqid in part. 1598 GRENEWEY *Chron.* II. 667 The lawes of the realme, in part be reformed, and in part be newely augmented. 1621 FERNE 1 *Cor.* xiii. 9 For we know in part, and we prophesie in part. 1640 J. KAYE *Homego. Free Thought* 274 To make himselfe righteous by his own works, either in whole or in part. 1808 HOPPNER *Zeluco* II. 30 The lady herself was in part responsible for this impression.

b. In good part: favourably or without offence; *in ill or evil part*, unfavourably; *to or in better, best, worse part*, etc. Chiefly with *take*, or the like. (Cf. L. *in bonam partem accipere, or interpretari.*)

1559 KNOX *Let. of Elis. in First Blast* (Arb.) App. 60 Interpret my rude words in the best part. 1580 DAVIS tr. *Silvayn's Comm.* 313 Feelings but the chiefe should it take in evyll part. *Ibid.* 197 That verely doe they friendly counsell them, and requyre them to take it in that parte. c 1588 J. KAMPE in *Simpson's Campion Worthies* 68, Accepting [it] in good part. 1589 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 1. xxii. 98 b, Bread, wine, and sweet water...were accepted in better parte then the messengers of the grand maister. 1591 SHAKES. *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 22 Which I presume hee'le take to gentle part. c 1670 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* xxvi. 104 And myself take that wrong...To Hester in worst part of all. 1681-2 *Mercur. Histr. Reg.* (1806) IV. lv. 392 The parliament took this circumstance in ill part. 1687 THOMETT *Chron. Barnet* I. xxvii. 160, I am sure that he will take it in good part.

†**27. Of the part of, of my part**, etc.; = *on the part of* (see 28); also, *of my part*, from my side, from me. *Obs.*

a 1552 *To My Heart's Joy* 9 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 92 Yf ye hire to hour knowledge of my part, I am in bil (= health) god thanked mete for he, & of body. 1589-73 COVERT *Pleasaunte Allyes* All this is of my part, or maketh for me. 1589 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 45, (The) Moores,...in whom of my parte was made good choise. 1595 HAKLUY. *Voyages* V. 61 Of the part of England. a 1626 *Elizabeth Nevis Ant.* (1897) 6 We of our parte entered him in a very lively and adventurous manner.

28. On the part of (*any one, on his part*, etc.): on the side of; as regards (his, etc.) share in the action, as far as (he, etc.) is concerned (*cf. for my part*, 25). Also, Proceeding from (the person or party mentioned) as agent; made or performed by; by.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11858 Pilate on his part, & his prie knyghtes,...no swyfte dyspleye. c 1440 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 460 On my part no debate hath be. 1598 DALRYMP. *Pitscottie's Hist.* 24 On their parts he is 2778 spoken of: but on youre parte he is glorified. 1637 GILLESP. *Gord's Arrowes* iii. § 2. 183 Without any reason, or provocation on Iesuits part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 9 Fond thought, and bauch Delight on the part of Man,...On the part of Heav'n Now alienated, *Distance* and *Distaste*. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 303 The conclusion, that no excess of tyranny on the part of a prince can justify active resistance on the part of a subject. 1879 *Punch's Pocket L.* 20 No opinion on my part, I said.

VI. 29. Combinations and attributive uses: **part-book**, a book containing one part (or a number of parts printed separately) of a harmonized musical composition (see 10); †**part-fray**, a conflict between two parties or factions (*obs.*); **part-music**, music in parts (esp. vocal); **part-singing, -singing in parts**; **part-writing**, composition of music in parts, combination of parts in musical composition (see 10). See also PART-SONG.

1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 196 A complete set of "part-books of Handel's" Judas: 1889 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 772 Separate volumes, well known to students of mediæval Music as 'the six Part-Books'. 1892 HOWARD *Music of West* 9, Wm. 1874 II. 181 *The Use of* these "part-keys. 1880 H. F. PEARY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 638 When secular "part-music again occupied the attention of composers, it took the form of the glee rather than that of the madrigal or part-song. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/3 Once the cause was all for issuing volumes in parts to-day "part publication is almost entirely confined to music. 1877 E. FRYE *Harmony* pref. 10 It is to Rahn which the student most observe in "part-writing.

B. *adv.* or *quasi-adv.* or *adj.* [Cf. similar use of FARCE, *sb.* B.] In part, partly, in some degree, to some extent. **a.** qualifying vb. or phrase.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 761 The king made his mother so enrage part to summon and part to plain. 1535 COVERD. *Deut.* I. 17 His fare were parte off yron, and parte of wode. 1592 SHAKESPEARE *2 Henry* I. iv. 122 To th' end such Courtiers might...Part sympathize with sorrowes thereof. 1600 SHAKES. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 198 This wonish hath part crushed his Villages. 1647 TOMS *Comm. 2 Tim.* i. 12 The ship that is part in the water, and part in the sand. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 28 Waving groves, part adorn, and part enclose the day. 1808 CRABBE *Library* (ed. 2) 2 'Tis thirty part; it rains a little. 1884 TENNYSON *Grandmother* viii, A lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.

b. qualifying adj. or ppl.a.

Properly hyphened when the adj. is used attrib.

1597 SHAKES. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 61 One...who fights through Glocester vp, and beares his part-crowned Coat A naked subiect to the Weeping Clouds. 1832 MATHEWS *Poems* (1851) 168, I watched them until part-opened lips. 1841 *Myst* 25 Dec. 3/8 A part-bored cask of alleged choking to begin cheapen.

c. qualifying sb. With agent-nouns and nouns of action, still of adverbial character, as in *part-payment*, payment in part, action of partly paying, PART-OWNER; but with other sbs. functioning as an adj. In *part-time, part-way*, etc. often = part of (the time, the way); cf. *half-time, half-way*. Usually hyphened to the sb., and the combination may be used attrib., as in *part-mine pig-iron*, absol. *part-mine*, pig-iron partly from native ore; *part-time girl*, a girl engaged for part of her time.

1818 *Italian Hist. Aqua* (1870) I. 1 As a part performance of Gregory II.'s engagements. 1833 HY. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Fr.* I. 1 An excursion of pure business, part pleasure. 1880 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xx. § 139 (1887) 147 A part-cause of the simultaneousness of the Earth's rotat. 1898 HALL. *Sketch Carthage* 158 It was part payment only, payment in full was still to come. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. iv. 2, 70 He moved some battalion part-way towards the brewing Sepoyed Knights. 1892 *Lond. Daily Press* 16 Aug. 2/2 Wanted, a Part-time Lady, 1758, for housework. 1893 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/6 Staffordshire part-miners are 4/2 3d to 4/6 3d and 4/10, according to minutes; common, 3/10 to 3/11 and 4/2 other Scotland Yard item, 6/2 to 6/6 3d. 1896 *Athl.* 30 Oct. 10/1 (*heading*) ... open to part-time engagement to manage the advertising of a cycle firm. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 1/2 The part-workers, and part-cultivators, of the interest in the Armenian provinces.

Part (pāt), *v.* Also 4–5 **parte**, 4–6 **parta**, 6– *Sc.* **pairt**. Pa. pple. **parted**, in 4–5 (8–9) **part**. [a. F. *part-ir* (pr. pple. *part-ant*, 3 sing. pres. indic. *part*, pres. subj. *parte*:, formerly 'to part, sunder, divide, sever; also' (in mod.Fr. now only) 'to part, depart, remove, or goe from' (Cotgr.) = Pr. and Sp. *partir*, It. *partire* (=L. *partire* (in cl. L. usually *partīrī*): to part, divide, distribute, share, f. *pars, part-em*, stem *parti-*. PART *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To divide into parts (by actual local separation, or by marking or assigning boundaries, or merely in thought); to divide, break, sever, sever. Now somewhat rare.

To part the hair: to have divers locks (*cf.* DIVIDE v. 5 b).

c 1425 *Cr. Sowing Christ in* O. *E. Misc.* 91 And Adames eyres hede parted on pre. c 1430 R. ROLLE *Ghostly Lang.* (1866) 23 Knowe...parted be kind in three partes. a 1500 HAWKINS *Pontifex* 108 (of Jpd parted his clothes in foure parts. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Partyn, *separo, seco, dispergo*,...*dirimo*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1 To Parte to thre, *tripartire*. 1526 WILLIAM ATKIN 136, A heavy burden weareth nine, Which being parted doen to twaine, Seemen very light. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 6 Thou shalt part it in peeces, and powr oile vpon it, *Num.* ... *Deut.* xiv. 6 Euery beast that parteth the hoofe, and cleaueth the cloft into two clawes. 1631 TAYLOR *Comm. Exod.* xiv. 21 That instant of fire...[he] parted it with, making a Divle of a sunder. 1884 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 3. 122 The besieged were parted into two armies by the Seine.

† **b.** *Archit.* = DIVIDE v. 9 a. *Obs.*

1563 DIGGES *Stratiot.* I To deuide or parte, is ingeniously to find how often times the diuisor is contained in the number to be diuided.

c. To separate (the hair), as with a comb, on each side of a dividing line or *parting*.

1614 G. SANDYS *Trans.* 68 The hairs of their heads...They part it before in the middle, and plaine it behind. a 1620 LANCLOT *Pr. & Sat.* (1788) I. 403 The hair delicately parted on the forehead. 1839 YOUNGS *Ann. Brit. Ch.* II. (1841) 30 The hair of his upper lip being parted on both sides lay upon his breast.

d. *Naut.* To break, or suffer the hooking of (a rope) so as to get loose from an anchor, a mooring, a vessel in tow, etc. *Also absol.* to get loose in this way.

1593 SHAKES. *Edward* 3, I 149 In the scuppe, it parted the grappling rope. 1800 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 200 She having split her mainmast and foremast, parted the cables, let go another anchor. 1834 G. B. RICHARDSON *Under. Cycle* v. 206 (*Webster*) The vessel parted, owing to my anchor when I am gone. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 6/1 He did not think that three of the best ocean tugs could have taken the Teutonic through the cyclonic seas without parting their hawsers.

2. *trans.* To suffer division, be divided or severed, to divide, break, cleave, come in two or in pieces.

1579 W. WEBBE *Compl. Pamphlet of Loue* vi b, The closen eyen, which parteth in sunder at the end of his nerue. 1708 R. COLLINS *Hist. Philip's War* (1857) I. 111 They came into the Country Road, where the track parted. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xxxvii, The gourds seem gently part To display round the grave. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* liv, The frigate parted bulkheads. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 The cord parted, and he was dashed to the pavement below.

3. *trans.* To dissolve (a connexion, etc.) by separation of the persons or parties concerned: in *special phrases, as to part company*, to dissolve companionship, take leave, separate (= sense 8); *to part a fight, fray*, to put an end to a fight by separating the combatants (see 4); † *to part fault*, to cease to live together in wedlock (*obs.*).

1526 LYDG. *Dr. Dan. Pilgr.* 3018 Tyrone ab trouth; Ye parte louyne company. c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxxxiv. 18 He sees and wisely he parteo the right. 1592 SHAKES. *Much Ado* v. i. 104 Whereon growes this yong gentleman to part a fray. 1638 FENNE *Abs. & Endos.* § 17. 40 The

Vice-Admiral...left not off till Night parted the Fray. 1702 *Swanne Farlie* No. 150 P 4. I could name Two, who after having had Eleven Children, fell out and parted Beds upon the boiling of a Leg of Mutton. 1894 Dickens *Mystery, Chas. xxxvii.* They parted company at the gate of Furnival's Inn. 1895 *Sweet Peats* xxi. ii IV. 380 He parts company from the vain and unprofitable talker. 1887 H. Spencer in *Nat. Lond. to Sir. Sc.* (1894) 76 The point at which the scientific man is apt to part company with the theologian.

b. To dissolve, break up (an assembly). *rare.*

1583 *Caesar M.* 1580 (1606) Will ye bid parish [ish] parish asunder. 1700 Oates *Treason Revis. Exp.* II. iv. 250 The Night coming on, parted the Assembly, before anything was finished.

4. To put asunder, separate, sunder (two or more persons or things, or one *from* another); to separate (combatants) so as to stop the combat; to make a separation between (companions, lovers, etc.). Also *fig.* to separate in thought, to put in a different class or category, to distinguish.

c 1325 *Speculum* 1. 208 Ethe lordon in parrik sarp [= sharp] as þai were kyn wyth. 1535 *Coverdale Jer.* iii. (Bible) The part he that his ye right. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1055 The kyng of Egipcens parted there treuys. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. 2 How cannot these part sadnesse and melancholy? — *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv The Lord doe so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me. — *Luke* xxiv. 51 While he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried vp into heauen. *c* 1647 Howell *Lett.* (1892) I. 291 A God and his mercy is ever parted. 1798 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Cribs* 8 [Horse-beans and tares] are usually parted with a riddle. 1830 Tennyson *Isabel* 5 To part River from river. 1833 Kingsley *Hypatia* xi. 72 The women shrieked to their lovers to part the combatants.

b. To keep asunder or separate; to separate, as a boundary; to form a boundary or interval between.

1575 Lanham *Lett.* (1871) 30 Each stande parted in the top, and parted from nether...by the fayr bridge columns. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 56 Which Rosey parteth also Dacia, from Myria. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 20 Which seas or deserts part from the rest. 1839 Tennyson *Lucretius* 3 *Euoi!* (with An...two wild seas supporters of a shield), Pointed, who roam at open space, nor glance The one at other, parted by the shield. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 7 The peninsula which parts the Baltic from the Northern seas.

c. *spec.* in technical use: (*a*) *Metallurgy.* To separate (gold and silver) from each other by means of an acid. (*b*) *Paper Manuf.* To separate (the damp sheets) after pressing. (*c*) *Combmaking.* To cut (a pair of combs, or their teeth) from one piece of material by a special method, so that the teeth of each correspond to the spaces between the teeth of the other. (*d*) *Turning.* To separate (a piece) from the block, as with a *parting-tool*: see Parting *vbl. sb.* 2, quot. 1879.

1587 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 (*Proceedings*), It was of old Time used...to fine and part all Gold and Silver...coined for the said Money. *Mechanics* 266 The gold and silver to be parted ought previously to be given hard. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 397 Fine pastes are often twice parted and pressed. *Ibid.* 1082 The one name...is allowed to the processes of dissolving the silver, and parting the gold. 1842 *Brande Chem.* II. 501 The [wash-] leathers...of different degrees of comb are *parted*, or cut one out of the other with a thin frame saw; then the shell, cut in size to two combs with their teeth interlaced, is beat into an arch in the direction of the length of the teeth. *Ibid.* Ivory and tortoise-shell are parted whilst flat, by an ingenious machine with two sliding-frame cutters, placed obliquely, so that every cut produces one tooth.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* To make or cause separation, division, or distraction.

1820 Barn *Poems* xviii. 18 The bit unseemly contentions to ensue, and parteth between the mighty (Cowards parteth the mightier sounder). 1830 *Sportsm. Mag.* (1831) XVII. 252 In a range with the Foxes and Trees which parts between John Richardson Esqrs. Land...and Samuel Wells Esqrs. Land. 1890 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxiii, Her care is not to part and prove.

II. 5. *Instr.* To become or be separated or severed (*from* something); to be liberated or detached; to proceed, emanate; to come off. 1572.

c 1330 *Caesar M.* 10252 *Pon* parted his hand *fro* þe bon. 1591 Constable *Diana* vi. lv. But from his bow a fiery arrow parteth. 1879 *Kitchi. Text* 13 A series seems will part from one. 1917 Pope *Eclogs* 55 Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part. 1886 Bourne *Wild Wales* III. xv. 168 The sheep sought the climax and the wool parted.

6. In reciprocal sense: To go or come apart or asunder, to separate. Of persons: To go away from each other, quit one another's company.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6251 Þe kinges & nobles of þe lond ofter parted ofte sithen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20284 Alas! how sal we part in tua. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 2473 Þay acorden and kyssen, and parten syþe3 þere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 Þare þare þe wyse and fayre partes on a gretely lenge. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 512 Thai parith thay twa. 1598 Shakes. *2 H. IV*, v. i. 20 So both rodes gaudily horst, and parted asunder. 1600 Shakes. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 58 A Table...Where...Thy beauty and complexion lurks no part, And such particular hairs to stand on end. 1646 Crashaw *Delights of Muses* 109 And, when life's sweet fable ends, Soul and body part like friends. 1729 Gay *Black-eyed Susan* iv. We only part to meet again. — *a* 1732 — *Hare & Many Friends* 63 The Hunter friends, who ne'er part, 1867 Smyth-Pigott *Fens, Fellen* v. xviii, Her lips grew pale, Parted, and quivered. 1892 Tennyson *Rebecca Morris* 29 We met to part no more. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 292 I give my golden buttons, rolls of cotton,...fish-hooks, and cartridges, and we part friends. *Mod.* Have our roads parted.

b. *Part from*: (*a*) to separate from, go away from, leave (see also 7); (*b*) = next *b* (now *rare*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Hwose he parteð ureom us. *Ibid.* 408 Nere ȝe leȝ parti preom us, be Holi Gost...ureom mon leanes to us. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19033 Herodias...maid to gast fra herod. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 490 The hend leyn tuk ane, That he vald part us vis leyn fra. *c* 1400 *Lond. Troy Bk.* 10392 For al his wyle & his prowes He parted neuere fro þat harnoys. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) To Fame well, she sayde, for I must parte you fro. 1592 Shakes. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 109 This Ring I gave him, when he parted from me. 1597 C. Colville *Hist. Pitw. Fad. Nat.* 5 This necessarie obliged the Ashremakes to part from them [Scots of the Five Nations]. 1883 Gen. Rules in *Life* (1885) II. 364 Our pure boy Thomas parted from us today.

1598 Shakes. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 174 I give them with this ring, Which when you part from, lose, or give away, Let it presage ruine of your love. 1640 Glapthorne *Wallenstein* II. 2b That jewell which you swore To part from so sacredlyngly. 1733 *Mandeville* III. 30 Grasping the shadow of power, whilst their poverty constrained them to part from the substance. 1880 Geo. Eliot in *Life* (1885) II. 168 His precious bag, which he would by no means part from.

c. *Part with*: (*a*) = pass. *a* (now *rare*); (*b*) to let go, give up, surrender; to get rid of, send away, dismiss; to send, use also of a body or substance: to lose, give off (heat, or a constituent or element).

To part with child (*naive*): to be delivered prematurely, to suffer abortion (*Dict.*).

13.. *Cursor M.* 17020 (Cott.) Kynd sa sad sulfers ai to part wit [so Göt.]. *Trin. & Land* parte [sic] man o-lim. 1390 Sackv. *Com. Serv.* v. 1 200 He was with me then, Who parted with me to go fetch a Chaire. 1620 tr. *St. P. C.* 16, 1. 111 How parted he with them? 1883 Trans. *Comm. Geog. Soc.* 14 Abram had now parted with Lot, to his great grief. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* ix. The ladies seemed very unwilling to part with my daughters. 1871 M. Arnold *Friendship's Garl.* 37 Just after I had parted with him at his lodgings.

c 1390 *St. John Evang.* 190 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 38 He stroke his gode ost fro him fel. So þat he dai ȝeight part wit sel. 1580 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 1. (1586) 28 b, The Dutchen was driven to part with one of her (their) women. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* IV. 491 Ob. that I should part with so much gold! 1683 Boyle *Exp. Hist. Colours* 93, xlix. Anon. is Linlithgo salts...dispose (drest (vegetables) to part readily with their tincture. 1758 *Freeholder* No. 50 ¶ 3. I would part with all my Jewels, to be but Twenty. 1800 *Acad. Chem. Exp., Blue Tr.* 301 Such substances as are known to contain oxygen in the greatest abundance, and to part with it with the greatest facility. 1856 Dana *Lect. Potash* v. 132 Men will not part with what they have until you give them something better.

a 1708 Lucombe (Plimouth) *Chron. Lett.* (N. T. 8.) I. 62 The late following six queers parted with halves...The Natives was here quick and desirous with in selent space thereafter. 1710 Worlidge *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. xv. viii. § 7. 430 All which put her to such Straits that she parted with Child, and never recovered. 1883 Gilmore *Workings* II. xv. (E.D.C.) Money had parted wi' links.

d. *absol.* To part with something, esp. money; to give or pay money. *slang or colloq.*

1823 *Slang Dict.* 2 ed., 'He's a right un, he is; I know'd he'd part'. 1894 J. S. Winter *Regimental Pets* The master of Dorian was well-nigh the country folk call 'something to part'. At least, he would only part for a consideration.

7. *intr.* To take one's leave or departure; to depart, go away; to set out. *arch.* [Cf. F. *partir*.]

In perfect tenses, it often took *be*: 'he is parted from Rome'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10253 Sun oþir nonnay wil þou sal, At I sa þe ȝat part a-way. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1980 Hunne he nolde parted ben. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Conc.* 6744 Þe fende...hastes hym to part awaye. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* i. 20 Ioseph...dide as the aungel of the Lord hadde comaundid to him, and took his wijf. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 71 Þei were parted bothe in a day. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 20 Quhen Eolus...Had parted Troiane fra the Libik se. 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* i. 18 When she sawe that she was fully bent to go with me, she left speaking to me, and parted from me. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 202 Whan Jeffrey Hamlyn was parted from Jamestey, to go and meet the King at Longell. 1564 Bp. Fox *Mem. Cavalier* (1808) 22, I parted from Vienna the middle of May. 1814 Cary *Dante, Purgat.* iv. 142 Night and day He parted from us. 1883–94 R. Bagshaw *Lond. & Parish* Aug. xxiii, 'But are he parted', said she, 'he cooden'd On that the irrecoverable hoss'.

b. *To part* (*hence, out of this life, etc.*): to die.

c 1300 *Sir G. Warw.* 197 When Jesh shulden partien hence, Pid wel Jesh shulden here wede leuye. Ellis *in Sir Misses of Hausbrig.* 13.. *Chron. Kings* 422 (Rimes) Er he parted of thisan live. 1390 Barbour *Bruce*, I. vi. 22 A [= he] parted on's last betweenen Twesko and Otte. 1606 B. Jonson *Sejan.* v. 2 Ere six months' end, she parted hence. 1808 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. ii. 20 An angel sent from playing heaven To bid him part in peace. 1878 *Magpie & Pearls* 14, I know it well and yet in peace I part.

†8. *trans.* To depart from, go away from, take leave of, leave, quit, forsake: = Depart v. 8. *Obs.*

In quot. 1605, app. a relative of 'had parted this life' and 'had been parted from this life': Of Peace.

a 1300 Seinte *Kath. Bk. Tregrear* Wha...þat is þat se I parte the place, Or his lond he sawe. — 1387 Trevisa, *Higd.* (Rolls) II. That I should part my company, to avoide my monstrous charge. 1393 Gower *Mirk. Alf.* 6. 6 I blame grondely your manere, þat ȝe part your bodiȝes. 1609 Bible (Douay) *2 Mach.* v. 5 He through desolation had been parted this life. 1787 *Mirror* (ed. 2) 221 My regret at parting this second Eden. *c* 1800 Mrs. Hemmans *Remains* 227, Though both to part his country, he could rather part than see one...thus *Remembrance* 14 Sept. (1876) One of the trees-parts,...having parted the convoy, was captured.

b. To part with, give up: = 6 b (*b*), c (*b*). *obs.*

1624 Sylvest *Bartas' Tri.* (1608) 2 (E. D. D.) O we mean part this love, Wilde. 1699 Mountaine *Chim. Concord* 73 (E. D. D.) She wouldn't part his side Molly or house for all the princesses in the world.

III. **9.** *trans.* To divide to or among a number of recipients; to distribute in shares, apportion. (With various const.) Somewhat *arch.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4858 He saw Dieles tresore, And parti[t] hit among his kynde. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 298 He parted his wynning like his state largely. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4308 Þe quelle to part vus, all þe paie, Ne parcialle ȝiftes. 1575 Sessions *Chapel. Cal. Apr.* 1572, I will part them all you among. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxvi. 18, Let men part and fashions fickle. 1609 Bible (Douay) *1 Mach.* v. 20 And there were parted to Simon three thousand men, to give into battle. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 303 She parted herself, while living...herself these three places. 1715 Pope and *Sp. Miscr Letters* 13 To part her time betwixt reading and letters. 1829 Hargreaves *Pentonville Pk.* 331 The land was parted between 42 Freeholders who have to plough. 1858 Fairbairn *Newton Comp.* IV. xviii. 209 Lands which seem to have been parted out among the magistrates and their brethren.

10. To share with another or others; (of one person) to give a share of to another; (of a number of persons) to take each a share of, divide among themselves. Now rare or *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13.. *Gawayn Sagas* (W.) 1023 Vif thou wilt hafe part with me, Thou mahte hit have, Sire Gromer. 1580 Lyly, *Pl. Pol. &c.* 20 Layde hands on her fair lord...But ere parish with he gaue a parcel when him needed. 1581 Wright *Subs. ag. Plat* Parishes are clerkes to have, and let to any clerk that meane list. *c* 1586 Chester *Marsh.* 71 Shall thereof god...Thou no might to him parten shal. 1589 Greene *Pandos. of Mirap* 21. well, Ye maide parte to graine your goat. 1590–91 Daniel *Poems* (1718) 3 Gift drawes the pelfe to pulpe among theues. 1788 Shaks. *2 K. L.* v. 3. 109 *Lear*. Let's part the word. — *Mar.* No, tho' he not be your bailie. 17.. Pope (J.), Love himself on less contract would be To part his throne, and share his heart with thee. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlv, Her friend parted his breakfast...with the child and her grandfather.

†b. *To part shares* (also *to part shares*): to share, partake, participate, 'go shares' (with a person, *in* a thing). In quot. 1581, to make division or distribution (*of* a thing *between* persons).

1552 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 222 The Dwell and that...shall parte stakes with them, and Odds. 1580 J. Bell, *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 448 b, To make Inventorie to the dead, to part stakes of heyres betwixt God and his Seruice. 1600 Maine tr. *Alemann's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 304 I might part shares with my wife. 1626 Gouge *Princ. Thes. Panegyr.* 2 To share the Honour with him, and part stakes in his Praise. 1685 Baxter *Comment. New Testa* 92 This was before they parted Stakes.

†11. *intr.* To make division into shares; to give or impart a share; to take or have a share; to share, 'go shares', participate, partake (with a person; *of* or *in*, rarely *with*, a thing). *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 284 in *E. Eng. Leg.* I. 206 Hire wifue parti hire-of gilt to. *c* 1330 *Chast* 1858 And al we sal gode haue, For nan þar schal parcin þar-fore. 1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Þe hyenne ne schulde nouȝt be þet parcen of þe pryðhe. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4926, I shuln with thee bargey be, And parte with hem all my grace. *a* 1638 Lauderdale (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 234 Let us send the Frenchemen ane army into Ingland. 1661 Boyle *Const. Evid.* 24 As his part it that quoth thereto to the laland, as shall his part bee that taketh by the staffe, they shall part alike. 1670 Waller to Bilgard *Corr. Sir. Man* (1840) II. 323 Who longs to hear of mine, have wishing to part in the happiness of my things at Longleat.

†12. *trans.* and *absol.* To give a part or share of; hence, To give away, bestow, impart. *Obs.*

1580 Lyly, *P. Pl. & A.* 136 Bone go ... bone be gone, And such good as God sent Trewelibs parten, Se none an more merth [etc.]. 1582 Webb *Answ.* vi. 47 (Todd) Other parten to some man, neither to temptyng. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 202 With glad herte parte thyn almesse. 1520 *World & Child in Hazl. Dodsley* I. 233 For poverty I part to many a place To them that will not endure me.

†13. To mix or temper (wine) with other liquors or substances. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *couper le vin.*]

a 1300 E. E. *Pol. Conn. Cross, Priests, & Obit.* (Cotton MS.) by Victoria. In parting their Wine, they power the Pint of three. 1393 *Art & Pollicy Ordenes* 63 To part a Wast of Muskadel. Draw half your Wine into another Butt; then take your Lees of all sorts that do not pitch, and so much Syrup as will not pitch [...least there be any, and let it rest after you have drawn the Butt from off it [etc.].

IV. †14. *trans.* To side with, take part with. (Cf. Party v. 12.) *Obs. rare.*

1632 [see Partner 1b (d. 8)]. 1689 Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) I. 56 *Alexander* Earl of *Argyle* parted the Rebel. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 89 The influence of High Church in England, who parted our disaffected party, and stopped all prosecution of them.

† Part, *fpl. a., rare.* Obs. pa. pple. of pass. vb. = Parted. *Part per pale* = party per pale; as if.

= an incorrect form of party per pale.

1708 *Arch. Aquila* No. 3. 3/2 He, that selleth Ale, Hangs out a Chequer'd Part per Pale. Part per Pale gules Ale and Beer. 1882 Lower, *Armorial Jan Fool.* 207 A Wyvern party-per-pale embrowed Upon a helmet turned.

† Partable (pɑ·ɹtăb'l), *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *partable*, f. *partir, partiser* to divide, to Part.]

1. Capable of being parted or divided. = Partible 1.

1292 Britton iv. viii. § 5 Soit assise de le tors del tyerce partable en parcelle de tenement. 1 1378 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 63 Wynde, synagoges, feeldis, and partable. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* II. 11 ȝe partable as floris. 1903–4 *Act 13 Hen. VII*, c. 21 § 1 To be partable amongst the said Robert Drymerell, Hugh Lawrence, and Katerine. 1832 L. S. *Whimsicalities* II. 96 I have some kind of doubt...whether...it has partable as among relatives.

2. Capable of having a part or share in; able to partake of; participant.

1526 Lyndw. *De Gestl. Pilgr.*, quell *Who* he wyll also be partable Of the merytes & prayers. *a* 1552 *Lett. Ab. to Unkn.* (1887) 12 He shulde be partable to the cyrcle. 1577 GOLDING *Legend Ignatius* 37 Paul's Cathedrall vth Vestmentes ... to make him partable of their excellent keps.

Partack, obs. form of PARTAKE.

† **Partage**, *sb.* [a. F. *partage* = It. *partaggio*, med.L. *partagium* (13th c. in Du Cange), f. F. *partir*, It. *partire*, to PART: see -AGE. Formerly naturalised (?it. 1616); but, since 18th c., treated as F. (*partage*). [‘A word merely French’ J.J]

1. The action of dividing; division; partition; esp. division into shares. Also *attrib.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* F 1*v*, The Crocheels were applied the Longers, to their partage. 1599 DANIEL *Let. Ostende* Wks. 1717 I. 73 Unequall Partage, to Leaders of no more Of Power to do of Life's best Bounds. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 115 In the partage of the kingdom ...the second is there inclined to his youngest son. 1792 T. DUDLEY *Alter. Act Guernsey* in The Fief Noble goes directly to the Eldest, unless he will part it into Portions with his rank. 1827 MILMAN *Poligny Into Pamphlet* I. 82 The partage system, which parcels out the land into these infinitesimal patches.

2. A part, portion, share, lot.

1598 Sir G. HARE *Lent Assize* (S. T. S.) 160 This parochin hes no changes, to tackle on lyking, as partage of the weele. 1599 *Oxf. Custom Mem* (W. de W. 1908) 7. 8. 300 Both shoemaill sones have le his partage & proper heritage. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* E 8 b, Thus the younger sonnes of the King cannot have partage with the Elder. 1603 TR. *Favour's Theat. Hon.* 11. 1 *v*, Time hir so steadie hir in their partage. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 366 Hither frankincense ...escaped the flowing of those salt-springes All the pure were reserved to their partage thereto. 1783 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 21 May, Viewing in by my nature the *partage* of the French. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* (1850) II. 15 Empires from the world possessing Have in the *partage* of lands places.

¶ Misused. L. *compagnie*.

1593 *Q. Eliz. Statk.* x. 30 *v*, 31 What is there that wanteth a spirit and lyuelynes partage (CHAUCER) instructe, that Lordly mercenarie Slaues in the wrinkles and Romaines nurture?

Hence † **Pa'rtagee** *v. trans.* [*F. partager*, *a* 1400], to divide into parts. *Obs. rare*.

c 1386 CHAUC. *Franklens Pr.* 111. 1181, Children thise shuln bring, Of partag'd earth the kings and lords to kan.

Partakable, -takeable (pāɹtē'kăbl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -ABLE.] †**a.** Capable of partaking. Obs. **b.** Capable of being partaken.

1632 J. HOWSON tr. *Bloudi's Exercise of His neither can his Saviour participated, nor any person partakeable of Grace.* 1710 WODROW *Ident. Wkmd* x. v. 298 Seeing in what degrees the Divine essence was partakable or participable.

Partake (pāɹtē'k), *v.* Also 6-7 **partake**, 7 *Sc.* **partack**. [Back-formation (after 1550) from PARTAKER, PARTAKING, which were 16th c. synonymised forms of the earlier regular combinations *part-taking*, *part-taker*, orig. L. *participle*, *-ceptium*, Cf. *housekeep* vb. from *housekeeping*, *housekeeper*.

As a back formation, a vb. *part-take* would have been against Eng. idiom. In 16–17 c. the feeling of connexion with *take* vb. was so weak, that the past. and pple. were often *partaked*.]

1. *trans.* To take a part in, to share in.

1589 GEORGE *Mosquitos* (Arb.) 36, I lose you slighter to partake your sorrowes. 1592 *Comm. Haward's Expos.* D'Evel. (1598) 48 The properties of the generall is equally partaked by the speciall. *a* 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 362, I never will partake his works, nor counsels, or before. 1791 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 5, I had never ...partaken one triumph over a conquered foe. 1803 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XII. The old men Partook that feeling. 1883 ROWLAND *Orpheus* (1888) I. 201, 234 Adventurers who were willing to partake his treasure.

b. To share (a meal); to take (food or drink) in company with others; hence (without the idea of sharing), To eat or drink of, to take some of, to ‘take’. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (Cf. 4 b.)

1607 SIR W. MYNN *Misc. Poems* 211 Then may partack such as this wolfe affords. 1703 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 298 Abstinent all ...whilst the grateful nectar ...Sooths the Soul. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lucian Wks.* 1711 III. 5 They ...inclined Bridle Bits, and his fingal fare partook. 1837 THOMSON tr. *Arbo. Ann.* (1878) II. 10 It When the cardinal had partaken the sacrament he ask ministered it to her.

† **c.** To share in (a communication or news), to be informed of, be made acquainted with. *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. 296 And, Governour, you partake my policy. 1603 *Pl. Jerusalem* 11. 70 To her for the King partake your jealousy? 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 III. 3 May we without offence partake the ground of it? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 398 Let me with thee partake what thou hast heard.

† **2.** To give a part of (something) *to* or share it with another or others; to impart, communicate; esp. to communicate information about (something), to make known. *Obs.*

1580 C. HOOD tr. *Gualt(h)er's Conclave* (1577) *K v*, A Merchant may not partake his goods in common with his friends. *c* 1586 CARTWRIGHT in *R. Browne Answ. to Cholm.* 160 ...holy priesthood were there his holy spirits. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. 2, If you would partake with me the cause Of this ...I would be thankful for such courtesie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Br.* IX. 930 Go together ...your resolues to partake to many men.

† **3.** To notify (a person) a matter or partake (*of* information or news); to make acquainted with something; to inform *of*. *Obs.*

1585 *MS. Coll. Cal. B.* ix. 8, 118 Your lordship, I am sure, is partakker of such letters as I write to Mr. Secretary. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 20 My friend, right Heauenly Palmeene, I did partake Of all my loss and all my perplexe.

II. *intr.* **4.** To take a part or share in some action or condition; to have a portion or lot in common with others; to participate. Const. *in*, *of* (= world) the thing; with the person sharing.

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 63 Have they thought the people partakers with them in the sacrifices? 1597 SHAKS. *Taming Shr.* Induct. (1607) 4 *v*, As for Cleopatra, ...to the partaked of the sin, or else fell of the punishment. 1640 HARRINGTON *Edw. IV* 105 The King having seen after much partaked with the troubles and dangers of his life. 1689 SLINGSBY *Corr.* Wks. 1679-9 II. 102 The King my Master has sent me ...to congratulate in His stead, and participate of Your Majesty's present felicity. 1708 STANHOPE *Farnaby.* (1709) IV. 244 This Case you have partook of. 1772 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 301 Send in a humorous court, without partaking in its effluvia. 1858 WHITTIER *Quaker of Old Time* iii, He felt that stung with wrong partaken, That nothing stands alone. 1880 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* Pr. (1881) 74 We do not only meet to share such sinners burdens, but to partake in each other's joys.

b. *trans.* (with *of*) To receive, get, or have a share or portion of. Often used without any notion of sharing with others, esp. in reference to eating and drinking, = to take some of, take of, take.

1620 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1806) 122 There is no drink that doth more abundantly nourish but your seasoned drinks, and doth more freely partake of others. 1623 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 74 The stones do almost all the eight long partake of their moisture. 1630 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bonnell's Paradise of Tyrs* 32 It ...partaked of its substance and colour. 1646 BROWNE *Glossogr.*, *Pamphila*, a Harlotter, ...one that is still hanging on some rich man...to the end to partake of his good cheare. 1725 *Gentl. Mag.* 1247 Nonjuring clergymen and their families partook very largely of his benevolence. 1805 ROBT. CLEAVE *Bundle of Tracts* III. 91 Her solitary meals she generally ...partook of in apartments near the sailing room. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 234 He would of course have no right to partake of the money, till their claims were satisfied. 1889 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, Your pupil invited Mr. R. to partake of our lowly fare.

† **c.** To share the nature of; to have some of the qualities or characteristics of. *Obs.*

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 64 They did partake with such wickedness. 1600 T. GREENHAM *Diet. Legible* 224 So truce partaketh more of warre then of peace.

d. To have something of, possess a certain amount of (a quality or attribute); ? formerly also, To contain some of, have an admixture of (a material substance) (obs.).

c 1603 WILLOB *Apol. Sab.* (C.) *Preface* B. § 36 The ministry of the duchy of Lancaster ...partaker of both qualities, partly of a temporal, and partly of an ecclesiastical calling. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* 2 xci. 218 For this which doth partake on both; it makes *Iust God*, a friend to sinfull men, without being sinfull. 1708 J. WILKINS *Dædalus* 70 Water 40. Where the Quoyst partaketh of Mold. *Ibid.* 43 Sea-water that partaketh of putrid Water, standing from a foul Sewer. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-T.* II. 27 Scientific knowledge, even in the most modest persons, has mingled with it a something which partakes of vanity.

† **5.** To take part with a person, take sides. *Obs.*

1620 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxliv. What I against my self with thee partake.

† **Parta'ker.** *Obs. rare.* Erroneous variant of PARTAKER.

1563 DALRYMPLE tr. *Beda's Hist. Ch. Engl.* 48 And it is more meete unto men learned, and inheritors with the Angels in heauen. — *Parte. Epist.* 113 b, I am partaker of all those that feare him and kepe my commaundements.

Partaker (pāɹtē'kəɹ), *Forms*: 4–5 **part-taker**, (5–6 **parte taker**, 6 **parte-taker**, **parte-taker**, **partitaker**, 6–7 **part-taker**). *S.* 6– **partaker**, (6–7 **parte-**). [Comb. of PART *sb.* + TAKER (perh. after *part-taking*): rendering L. *participeps*. In 16th c. the combination of the two *t*'s in *parte-taker* began to be simplified, giving *partaker*.]

1. One who takes a part or share, a partner, participator, sharer. (Now viewed as agent-noun from PARTAKE *v.* 1 = one who partakes.)

a. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1082 (MS. after 1300) And part taker of my payne with pelching to here. 1483 CAXT. *Cato* A 5 Parte taker *Lt.* Participabere), *participle*. 1548 UDALL *Ercles* v. 20 Iames and Ihon the sonnes of Zebedei which were partetakers with Simon. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 12 He which themselues in hope should be part taker of his hope. 1561 EDEN tr. *Conrad Gesn. Newly Fond*, All the others are partakers [*Lat.* *socii*] of the same. 1600 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 224 Thou shouldst have been fang'd, but for sin of these partakers. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* III. *Prol.* 1 Cor. 1004 You would make them part takers of your merchandise.

b. 1592 SHAKSP. *Sonn.* *Antieth* xxii, Partaker of youth or youth. 1595 CHAPM. *Theocritus, Contemplatis participle*, a partaker of the completion. 1632 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminio*, 103 All sins are partakers of it. 1650 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 31 Went to Lavenham, where I was a partaker of a good sermon. 1870 PATTISON *Pol. Acad. Disc.*, To...be partaker with him in new forms of action. *a* 1774 *Harte Xuccine to Enthusiasm* 14 Joint partner of my life, my heart's relief, Alike partaker of my joys or grief. 1888 H. MACMILLAN *Serm.* 37 Wright viii. (1878) 109 Man must be a partaker of the Divine nature.

† **2.** One who takes another's part or side; a supporter, adherent, partisan. *Obs.*

1560 *Chester Pl.* xvii. 321 (MS. cited) And all his partakers I shall thus and heare shewen.

3. 1595 *Rep. Perkin Counsell Scot.* I. 4 To command ...the said Donald and all others his part takers. 1599 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 6 When a woman distrusteth of any helpe to come from any part-taker, none will bee glad to please his husband. 1633 *Returne* 68 That they would not want assistance and part-takers even in the very Court it selfe.

Partaking (pāɹtē'kĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 4–6 **part(e-taking**, 6–7 **part-taking**, **parttaking**; also *β.* 6–7 **parte-**, **parte taking**. *γ.* 6– **partaking**. [Comb. of PART *sb.* + TAKING *vbl. sb.* (part. orig. a literal rendering of L. *participatio*). As in prec., simplified in 16–17th c. to *partaking*; in which modified form it gave rise to the vb. PARTAKE, of which it is now viewed as the vbl. sb.]

1. The taking of a part or share; sharing, participation.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* x. 16 The lessel which we lesken, wher it is not the delynge [*Lelow* or part taking] *a.* *e.* parting; *Purg.* participation] of the body of the Lord? *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 11 In part taking of pe dobet. 1483 CAXT. *Gold. Leg.* 169/2 *b*, Dat taketoght, *participatio*. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* x. 16 Ys not the lessel which we lesoke parteynge or partaking of the body of CHRIST? *a* 1534 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) IV. Sessa. vi. 108 In order to the partaking of his benefits.

† **2.** The taking the part of some one; the action of taking sides (in a dispute or contest). *Obs.*

a. 1548 HALL, etc. *Evasion. Pope. Hosti.* 5, 27 No ende of battles, rebelles, powers, parte taking. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 918 Remembring withall the mischiefes of part-takings. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Bonnell's Chief Warrior* 72 In Hunting that there was part-taking, and tumultes roused in the City.

β. 1558–9 *Ann. Parker Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 21 We thinke by our disagreement ...more a murmur and party taking among (himself. 1593 ANN. BLANCHOT *Dialog. Faith.* A 1, To draw them into parte-taking. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* B 1*v*, The ambition of the house of Guise, and the parte-taking with them, and those other of Burbon, in quiet Gascoyne.

γ. *c* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 11, Forgettynge clerely the dissencyon of factions & vayne of partaking. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* (1651) 23 Joyning with them in their partakings and Factions. 1697 EARL MONM. tr. *Perrot's Fab. Dyn.* 30 There was no ending our partaking studied amongst them.

Parta'king, *ppl. a.* [orig. *part-taking*: cf. prec.] That takes part, or partakes; † taking another's part or side (*obs.*); sharing.

1539 LD. DACRE, etc. *Lett. conc. Scots*, 1(1836) 123 More part-taking and disobedience grows to God's Word many various exceptions. *Ibid.* 131 Through any partaking passion, or bended designe. 1598 H. *Jones Rare of Kinde* 30 The kind comforting comfort of a dear Partaking friend.

Partan (pā'ɹtăn). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **partane**, **pertaine**, 7–9 **partin**, 9 **partin**, **parton**. [app. from Celtic: in Gael. *partan*, Manx *partan*, Ir. *portán*, *partán* crab; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A crab; esp. the common crab, *Cancer pagurus*.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 811 In to be water of Gangis ...wongis ale of hugis mongitie, Lyk to partanys bryt as ba, And on be tayl bai wongis twa. 1500 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 139 Quhairfor schrewis are compit of tre partan, quhilk nepmak ane of bre pong partanis, be cause be pong partan vald nocht gang euin furth, bot euther wrie, or vndirs, bakwart, or euil on eyd. 1893 WILLIAM *Flours Orchard Sol* A. 14 Lobsters, Partens, Mussels. 1710 SIBBALD *Fife* v. 11 (Jam.) 51 *Cancer marinus* Vulgaris, the Common Sea-Crab: our Fishers call it a Partan. 1826 *Instr. Anstr.* 25 A battle-royal of partans to make the sport. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xvii. 174 Progressing, as the partan ...is said to do, backwards.

b. The shore crab, *Carcinus mœnas*.

1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* MS. add. (C.) If, D. II b, *Partans*, a kind of small crab: not eaten, as it is said to be poisonous. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Partan*, the shore crab, *Carcinus mœnas*.

2. *fig.* An ill-favoured or ill-natured person.

1896 BARRIE *Tommy* iv. 43 Tak' that, you gloaming partan! 1899 CROCKETT *A. Maid* xx. 219 A silly partan o' a baim like that.

3. attrib. and *Comb.* **partan-claw**, a crab-trap; **partan-crab** = sense 1; **partan-face**, an ill-favoured or sour-faced creature, a term of abuse: cf. sense 2; **partan-fu'** *a.*, as full as a crab is of meat; **partan-handed** *a.*, close-fisted, stingy; **partan-toe**, a crab's claw.

1899 CROCKETT *A. Maid* xviii. 249 To eat his ‘partan-cogue in Byway Bay. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxii, A boat, that was locked there ‘partan-crab. 1892 *Blue Horseman's Wd.* xii. 78, D. O.S. Answer yourself, ‘partan-face, and you're grown on a wonder o' wisdom. 1728 T. BOSTON *Fourfold State* (1. D. 11. 80 Who was not ‘partan-fu' of pride. 1893 GALT *Annals* xvi, Ye ‘partan-handit, Mammon o' unrighteousness. *a* 1568 *Lilith Lovelis, I will you tell* in *Bannatyne MS.*) Wi' her ‘partane tais, And cryis bankis of wirdis staine.

Partarge, obs. form of DORTAGEE, PURTAGEE.

c 1640 (Harris) *Capt. Chudleigh* 10, iii In Bullen *Old Pl.* (1887) II. 360 Oh the Mans congees and partargees that I have seene.

Parteh(e, Parte, obs. E. Fabric *v.*, Fare, Party.

Parted (pā'ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.*

1. [*for. pple.* of PART *v.*] see -ED 1.]

1. Divided into parts; severed, shorn; divided, as the hair, by a parting.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 129 Mo-thinks I see these things with parted eye, When every thing seemes double. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 510 Hyacinthine Locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustering. 1897 *Allbutt's*

Miriam ? *when I beheld thee* ' ii. Light fine, dark violet eyes, and parted hair.

b. *Bot.* Divided or cleft nearly to the base, as a corolla or calyx; esp. with a numeral indicating the number of divisions, as *3-parted*, *tripartite*.

1882 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5 (ed. 6) 245 The calyx or corolla ... is said to be parted (3-parted, 5-parted, etc.).

c. *Her.* = PARTY *a.* 3; hence of cloth, trappings, etc.: cf. PARTY *a.* 2.

1488 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* 1908 (1528) 288 A myddle whyte rocke ... trapped with cloth of gold and reede parted [*ed.* 1520 partyed] to gedre. 1568 *Rich. III, Albania, Hyrcanby* (1586) Armyes parted after the long wave. *Ibid.* D 1v, his armyes parted in 8 respects among that the partye of the colonels he myself. 1582 LYTE *Armorie* 24 Parted *per Pale*. 1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 767 Two fayre steedes, trapped in riche cloth of Golde, parted of red and white. 1863 ROGERS *Pinchbeck* p. 101 Buckhead, Parted per Pale Gules, and Azure.

†**d.** Of diverse kinds or colours intermixed; parti-coloured, pied. *Obs.* (Cf. PARTY *a.* 2.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 471 Herfore Salomon God in his lawe bad his sone studiden not be chaied in wollen & lynnen parted to-gidere. 1390 NORTH *Dion's Philos.* (1868) 10 So proudly a beaste...with his parted hide (halfe blacke, halfe white) and thaued eares in the forehandes.

2. Separated, severed; placed or standing apart.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 858 So soon his weaued's parted sides can close in his recure. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xxxvii. 36 Awhile the parted warriors stood. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xli. 302 With her saucy eyes and her laughing not parted lips.

3. Departed, gone away; deceased, dead. arch.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 26 A timely-parted Ghost, Of ashy semblance, meager, pale, and bloodless. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Engl.* x. 4 Their parted fathers Ghost. 1795 SOUTHEY *Poems of Mrs. Yorke* 101, 35 And hymn the requiem for his parted soul. *a* 1838 CAMPBELL *Last Man*, Yet mourn I not the parted many, Thou dim discrowned king of day!

4. Divided between two or more; shared.

1598 SHAKS. *1 K. V.* iv. ii. 58 So off he did his shirt, and, lion up-thrown did rear, And twixt them both with parted power did bear.

II. [f. PART *sb.* + -ED².]

†**5.** (Usually with qualifying word.) Furnished with or having (*good*, *mean*, etc.) 'parts' or abilities (see PART *sb.* 11); gifted, talented, accomplished. *Obs.*

1596 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum. Prol.* 3 A Man well parted, a sufficient Inhabiter. — *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. A man rarely parted, seemed to serve in this court. 1626 BACON *Misc.* (1648) *Dedication* (Arb.) 45 A Dedication ... commonly some weak parted Scribe. *a* 1688 HICKERINGILL *Priest-craft* ii. *Priestcraft* 21, Wits, 1673 IV, 200 Better parted, more gifted and versed in the rules of courtship.

6. Charged with a dramatic part or character. (See also OVER-PARTED.)

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* (1841) 18, I have seen Tragedians, Comedyans, ...publickly acted, to which the gentlemen have been specially parted. *Mod. Stronge*, I have seen this Henry better 'parted' a score of times, and Miss Ellen Terry a hundred times.

HENCE **Partedness** (in 1902..., in sense 5).

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 19 Wisdom, (though but humane, rare) afford to many grains of esteem, as to mere partedness, and meaning.

Parteo, Parteiner, obs. ff. PARTY, PARTNER.

Parteis, obs. pl. of PART.

[Partel, spurious word; mis-reading of PARCEL. (*Eccles. Antiq.* II. 57.)]

Partelessie, -lei, obs. ff. PARTLESS, PARTLEY.

†**Parten,** *v. Obs.* [f. PART *sb.* (?) + -EN⁵ 5; in sense a synonym of PART *v.*; path. in h associated with *partener*, PARTNER.]

a. *trans.* To bestow a part or share, impart some of: = PART *v.* 11. **b.** *transf.* To share, partake (with a person): = PART *v.* 10.

1350 TREVISA *Bartl. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), And wo-lateynes of pe eniere lotte is clene fordoynes and parteynynge of he schepynge pes in herage. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 57 And sithe the pore man...pitaunce to the aposelis to parten of her dyner. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1194 Now wonder perelous payne, parteynyng grete plight. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* v. (1577) C 1b, That if any blame happen...it may be also parteyned with you. *Ibid.* iv. (1577) X viij b, A shyning beame of that light, which is the true lampe of the Angelike beautie parteyned with her, whereof shee also parteyneth with the body a double shadowe.

Parten, var. PARTAN, crab. **Partenar, -er, Partene,** obs. ff. PARTNER, PERTAIN *v.*

Parter (pɑ·ɹtəɹ). Now *rare*. [f. PART *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which parts; a divider, separator, distributor, etc.; see the verb.

a 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 272 Who made pes bigge and narowe among you? 1450–85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. 76, The heyghen parter of the lynes take vp alle Modur. 1580 *Acts & Mem. P.H.* (Pitcairn), Plants and Partars of Gold and Silver by Fire and Water. 1587 MALORY *Le Morte Darthur* Ep. 6, To be an defensour and a parteyr of my neighbour his ground and cure. 1612 CHAPMAN *D'Olive's Tr. Plays* 1873 II. 40 Shee are like, we are no partners of fraies.

Parterieche, obs. form of PARTRIDGE.

Parterre (pɑ·ɹtɛ·ɹ). Also 7 *parterr*, *parter*, *partere*, [a. F. *parterre* (1549 in R. Estienne); absolute use of the adverbial phrase *par terre* on or over (the surface of) the ground.]

I. A level space in a garden occupied by an ornamental arrangement of flower-beds of various shapes and sizes,

a 1637 CAREW *Coel. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 188 A delicious garden, with several walkes and parterres, set round with low trees. 1661 COWLEY *Progr. Science, Politics, Collegia*, A Parterre of Flowers. 1683 EVELYN *Counsel & Ch.* Paradise like gardens ... with Parterre. 1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris*, 181 Large Parterres in the middle, and large Fountains of Water, which constantly play. 1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. Chas. Bruce* 7 *Apr.*, Lists a garnish of tulips. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 33 A parking, crossed with occasional cave, Surrounds the yards of neat parterre. 1847 C. BRONTË *Professor* iv, A parterre of rose-trees.

fig. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *New Atal.* (1736) II. 137 See! the Chamber! see you not, as you look round, in a beautiful Parterre? 1870 ORR. *Robert Browning*, v. 63 The casket was soon open before them, and the various jewels opened out, making a bright parterre on the table. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 966/1 These flowers from two patterns of opposite politics.

2. A level space on which a house or village stands.

1677 J. F. tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) II. 72 (Hazel.) Moreover it is required for the beauty of an House, that it be seated in the midst of some great Parterre. 1856 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 318 The village stands upon a small parterre.

3. The part of the ground-floor of the auditorium of a theatre behind the orchestra; later, in U.S., the part beneath the galleries. Also, The occupants of this part of a theatre.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 2 The Chorus...gives the Parterre frequent Opportunities of joining in Concert with the Stage. 1733 MOZEEN (*copy*) *Lon. Trad.* No. 42 (1756) I. 263 The *Parterre* ...spread their Bodies to the Stage, and threw their Noses. 1758–9 tr. *Kessler's Trav.* (1760) III. 313 The parterre or pit is likewise adorned with several stories. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/1 The parterre and the... 'dime' are classified among the stockholders.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parterre-like adj.*

1849 CHARLES *Diipsydes* I. iii. 26 The brilliant insect's gay parterre-like vests. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 6/1 The American parterre system, which has been so successful at the Theatre Royal.

HENCE **Parterred** *a.*, laid out in parterres.

1808 J. SCOTT *Poems Revised*, 106 If you think I have been too fanciful in parterred flower garden, its gaudy-dignified chateau.

Partesant, parteson, obs. ff. PARTISAN².

Partey, Parteyn, parteynge, obs. ff. PARTY, PERTAIN. **Parteyner, parthenare, -ere,** obs. ff. PARTNER.

Partheniad (pɑ·ɹθĭ·nĭăd). ? *Obs.* [f. as next + -AD 2.] A poem or song in honour of a virgin (in quot. 1585, of Queen Elizabeth).

1585 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 224 In another Partheniade...bewayling her Maiesties great constancy in refusall of all marriages offred. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur., Apol. Poetrie* ¶ iij, Diuerse pieces of Partheniads and Epithalamies in praise of the most peerelesse.

Parthenian (pɑ·ɹθī·nĭăn), *a.* rare. [f. Gr. παρθένο-ς (f. παρθένος virgin) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a virgin.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parthenian*...belonging to virginity, or to a Maid. 1892 W. W. FOWLER *Homeward. Trans* iv. 42 Nature is not obliged of her rights when a parthenian birth takes place in the human family.

Parthenic (pɑ·ɹθe·nĭk), *a.*¹ rare. [ad. Gr. παρθενικ-ός, f. παρθένος virgin.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, a virgin; *fig.* unrelated, 'virgin', 'maiden'.

1834 DUNGLISON *Hist. Medicine* 21, xvii. The virgin towers Of Cos, whose parthenic crest a fog Hostile now enfold! 1884 J. EARLE *Comm. Galatians* 91 Through her parthenic maternity, the mystery of mysteries realised—God manifest in the flesh.

Parthe·nic, *a.*² *Chem.* [f. L. *parthenium*, a name of several plants: in the herbalists a species of camomile (*Matricaria Parthenium*); now, in Botany, a genus of Compositæ: see -IC 1 b.] In *Parthenic acid*: one quots.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem. IV.* 337 *Parthenic acid*, the name given by Pereot to the acid which forms in distilled chamomile water also long keeping. 1877 *Spf. Soc. Lon., Parthenic acid*, a non-crystallizable acid occurring in combination with *Parthenine* in the *Parthenium hysterophorus*.

So **Parthenine** (pɑ·ɹθĭnēn), *Chem.* [-INE ⁵], an alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{25}NO_4$, obtained from *Parthenium Hysterophorus*, an American composite plant, used as a remedy for fever and neuralgia. Also called **Parthenium** (pɑ·ɹθe·nĭŏm) [f. L. *parthenium* = *parthenion*].

1883 *Lancet* 21 July 86/2 Parthenine...has recently been studied...as a remedy for facial neuralgia. 1888 *Ibid.* 30 June 1310/2 The physiological and clinical trials that have been made with 'parthenium'.

Parthenism (pɑ·ɹθēnĭz'm). *rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. παρθένος virgin + -ISM.] = next.

1892 W. W. FOWLER *Homeward. Trans* iv. 88 These creatures show parthenism or ovulan generation.

Parthenogenesis (pɑ·ɹθēnŏdʒe·nĭsĭs). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρθένος virgin + γένεσις origin, birth, nativity, GENESIS.] Reproduction without conjugation of opposite sexes or union of sexual elements.

Now usually restricted to reproduction by the development of a single sexual cell (as an ovum or ovule) without fertilization by union with one of the opposite sex (which occurs, normally or occasionally, in certain insects and other invertebrates, and in rare instances in plants); formerly used more widely to include asexual reproduction, as by fission or budding (cf. AGAMOGENESIS).

1849 OWEN *Addit. On Parthenogenesis*, or the Successive Production of Procreating Individuals from the Single Ovum. 1849 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1876) 369 The term parthenogenesis implying that the mature females ... are capable of producing fertile eggs without the concourse of the male. 1873 BESSEY & DEAN *Sachs' Bot.* 822 Parthenogenesis ...is a phenomenon of very rare occurrence in the vegetable kingdom. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 28 The so-called parthenogenesis, or virginal generation, of bees has been proved...by the meritorious zoologist, Siebold, of Munich, who also showed that male bees develop from fertilized eggs, and female bees only from unimpregnated eggs. 1888 Vines *Physiol. of Plants* xxiii. 634 Weismann...these gametes, having failed to conjugate, germinate independently, it must be assumed that both male and female parthenogenesis takes place. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. of Sex* xiii. 211 In 1700, Albrecht observed that a female silkmoth, which had been isolated in a glass case, laid fertile eggs...The occasional parthenogenesis of this insect has been repeatedly confirmed by competent observers. *Ap.* 1890 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1891) 203 How one sex involves another, and forever sanctions, by a fatal parthenogenesis.

Parthenogenetic (pɑ·ɹθēnŏdʒĕne·tĭk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -GENETIC.]

1. *Biol.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by parthenogenesis; reproducing by parthenogenesis.

1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (ed. 6) 369 To accelerate parthenogenetic reproduction by gradual steps to an earlier and earlier age. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* vii. 426 The term...amphimixis and thelytokous have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote these parthenogenetic females which produce male and female young respectively. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. of Sex* iv. § 1. 48 In the artificial environment of a greenhouse, equivalent to a perpetual summer ... the parthenogenetic succession of females (aphides) has been experimentally observed for four years.

2. Born of a virgin. *nonce-wd.*

1877 THOM. *Prim. Cell.* II. 279 The enigmatic nature of this inscrutable supposed parthenogenetic deity.

Pa·rthenogene·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ICALLY.] In a parthenogenetic manner; in the way of or by means of parthenogenesis.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Darw. & Evolut.* 48 Ova developing parthenogenetically, without fecundation. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 360 Amongst the creatures which are parthenogenetically produced is the male, or drone, of the hive-bee.

Pa·rthenoge·nic, *a.* [Cf. Gr. παρθενογενής virgin-born.] = PARTHENOGENETIC 1. So **Parthenogenous** *a.* in same sense; **Partheno·geny** = PARTHENOGENESIS.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **Parthenogoni·dium.** *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παρθένος virgin + GONIDIUM.] A gonidium in certain algæ, as *Vaucheria*, by which they are reproduced asexually.

1859 KÜTZING & CHURCH *Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 634 Thoughnumerous (of *Vaucheria Clavata*) are developed from spatial cells, usually eight in number, called *parthenogonidia*,...larger than the ordinary vegetative cells.

Parthenolatry (pɑ·ɹθĭ·lătrĭ). [f. Gr. παρθένο-ς virgin + λατρεία worship, -LATRY.] Virgin-worship.

1898 CHAMBERS in *Lit. Rem.* (1870) III. 154 Progeny parthen, utilized from the tyring House of Romish Parthenolatry.

Partheno·logy. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The part of physiology which deals with virginity.

1893 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Parthenopian (pɑ·ɹθĭnōʊ·pĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Parthenopæi*, a. Gr. Παρθενόπαιοι, name of one of the Sirens.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to the genus *Parthenope* or family *Parthenopidæ* of crabs. **B.** *sb.* A crab of this genus or family. So **Partheno·pine** *a.* and *sb.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 280 (heading) Parthenopians.

Parthenospore (pɑ·ɹθĭnōʊspōɹ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. παρθένο-ς virgin + SPORE.] A reproductive cell resembling a zygospore, but produced without conjugation, in certain algæ. Also called **Partheno·sporan** [see SPERM].

1889 TAYLOR & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 161 (*Mesocarpaceæ*) In *Gonatozygon*...parthenospores are said to be formed closely resembling zygospores. *Ibid.* 190 (*Œdogoniaceæ*) The non-sexual propagative cells, zoospores or parthenospores.

Parthian (pɑ·ɹθĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Parthia, an ancient kingdom of western Asia.

The Parthian horsemen were accustomed to baffle the enemy by their rapid movements, and to discharge their missiles backward while in real or pretended flight: hence used allusively in *Parthian flight*, *shaft*, *shot*, *glance*, etc.

1590 CYRUS FRANCUS *Address* (1) There are in my mind for Perth not Parthian lore. *c* 1640 WILLIS *Poems* 28 To look upon this Parthian Flight Of love. 1648 LOVELL *Hierozoi* 720, The Parthian Bolsons ... performed their flight with the same Parthian mystery that characterized the rascal. 1674 LOLLE CAUS *Pall Cathenat* I. 5, 72 Casting back Parthian glances of mournful humility. 1902 GREENWOOD & STEVENSON *Heroes of Ch. A.* Parthian shot ' a sarcasm hurled in Cassius ... to us it is only an eloquent and pointed synonym for our method of "leaving the last word".

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Parthia.

1596 TOURNER *Atch* II. 3. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 20 Oh like the Parthian I shall flying fight. 1628 HOTTON *Hosb. ex. Heroic. Ep.* 177 You wound, like Parthians, while you fly, And kill, with a Recreating Eye. 1740 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 131 Whose Yesterdays look backward with a smile: Nor, like the Parthian, wound less as they fly.

† Parti (*parti*). [Fr., = party; side, match, resolution taken for oneself.]

1. A marriageable person considered in reference to means or position, or what kind of a 'match' he or she may be.

1804 Stuart *Lett. to Misses* Ott., It is likely she will prove a considerable *parti*. 1813 Miss Edgeworth *Nancy* II. xvi. She was looked upon as quite a *parti*. 1890 Mrs. Oliphant *Life in a Ward* I. xi. He was an eligible *parti* in every way.

2. *Parti pris*, side taken, mind made up, bias.

1872 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1 *Carlyle* (1878) 184 That fatal spirit of *parti-pris* which has led to the rooting of so much injustice, disorder, immorality and darkness in English intelligence. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. ii. Lady Dolly retained the greatest wish a critic can feel a *parti pris*.

Parti, obs. form of PARTY.

Parti- ¹ (also † partie-), extended use of the first element in PARTI-COLOURED, earlier *partie-coloured*, after which Shakspere has † *partie-coated*, having a **party-coat**, i. e. a parti-coloured or motley coat. So, in later use: **parti-decorated**, decorated part in one way, part in another; † **parti-gamed**, having members or limbs of two kinds; † **parti-gamed**, having diverse names.

1598 tr. J. Bateman's *Nouvelle Poetrie*, Where heretofore, the Vice's embroyder, And sign from thence was his "party-coat. 1598 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 718 As Loue is ... Varying in subiects as the eie doth roule, To euerie varied obiect in his glance: Which *parties-coated* presence of loue in Pot ash by we lets.). 1864 *Weekly Gaz.* 5 Oct. 316 One finds On drawing-room "parti-decorated: one half is adorned with sporting pictures ..the other presents a fireplace and other sighs of sanctity. 1892 Maitland *Ch. Court* v. v. Wks. (1911) 159 So was Justinian's Ecclesiastic partly from the patience of the law, and partly from the patience of his own carnality; a parti-colour'd and a "parti-branched Ecclesiastic. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) Though the most be particoloured, as "party natured, yet the ground and mettle is Polo and no other.

Parti- ², combining form of L. *pars, part-em*, Part; as in **parti-partial** *a.* (*Logic*), applied by Sir W. Hamilton to a proposition in which both terms are partial or particular; **parti-tortial**, in which one term is particular and the other universal.

1833 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 160, iii. Parti-partial—Some is all. *Ibid.* 160, iv. Parti-partial—Some is some.

Partial (pā·ʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5 **parcial, cyale**, 5–6 **-cyall**, 6 **-ciall**, (6 **parcyall, -cyall**), 6–7 **partiall**, (6 &c. **partiall**), 6– **partial**. [a. OF. *parcial* (14th c. in Godef.), F. *partial*, and in some 2 *partiel*, It. *parziale*, Sp., Pg. *parcial*, ad. late L. *partiāl-is* (S. Gregory); cf. *partialiter* adv. in Cassian Aasvl., 5th c.

Fr. now distinguishes *partial* in one sense 1 (Angus 1611) from *partiel* in our sense 2 (*Dict. Acad.* 1762, but the distinction is recent, for *partial* was used by Gregory a 1590, and *partiel* by Cotgr. 1611 s.v. *ornière*, F. *partiel*).

I. 1. ¹ Inclined saucerdently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other' (J.); unduly favouring one party or side in a suit or controversy, or one set or class of persons rather than another; prejudiced; biased; interested; unfair. (The opposite of *impartial*.)

Partial counsel (*Lr. Law*), improper advice or communication to one of the parties in a cause.

c 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1351 Yif ye in this matyr be not pacyall. 1441–3 *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) I. 146 For the quelle that ... the persons of a partyale Juge. 1508 Trevisa *Barth. De R.* II. prooeme, That God is not partiall. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 58 A speciall temporizer amyddle the accesse. 1600 Shakes. *Sonn.* L. 10 Your Worthiness, your Loues, your ardent Genitall Dealing. 1633 Bp. Hall *Epist. Dec.* xi iv. 1866. § 3 Witnesses become Infidells, by giving partial Counsell. 1719–20 Pope *Iliad* xvii. 360 The witness is produced on either hand: For this or that the partial people stand. 1861 W. Hill *Dict. Law Jour., Partial counsel* is one of the circumstances which throws discredit upon a witness's testimony. *Ibid.*, Partial counsel is a ground of disallowance of a judge. 1861 Hall *Utility*, v. 87 It is inconsistent with justice to be partial. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 24 Who sits supreme in Highland state Allows man's partial hand.

b. Favouring a particular person or thing extensively or especially; prejudiced or biased in some one's favour; hence in weakened sense: Favourably disposed, favourable, kindly, sympathetic. Const. *to*. Now *rare*, or merged in pos. or next.

c 1386 *Pairs Tale* 72, 1308 And never could I see a man, methought, That equalled Murrain in my partial eye. 1588 Q. Eliz. *Lat. Tho. V's.* 24 Feb., Who shall otherwise persuade you, before these your partiall to others than to you. 1594 Shepherd *Thal.* 248 So delightfull, so partial to our Sophia. 1599 Hakl. *Voy.* (1810) V. 282 Men naturally believed she had been influenced by an affection still more partial than that of friendship. 1597 *Franklin Lett.* (1881) 233, I am not so partiall to the royal judgment as to adhere [&c.]. 1804 M. G. Lewis *Journ. of W. Indies* (1834) I. vi. 180 Rondolfo, a creature in whose formation partial nature seemed to have omitted nothing which might constitute the perfection of female loveliness. 1892 Westminster *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. 90 Not the partial Father, loving one above.

c. With *to*: Having a liking for, fond of. *colloq.*

1696 Phillips *Supplement to Addams*, Whose people knew him, and were partial to virtue. 1747 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 164 I am not partial to the Swede. 1807 Lysons *Piltdown Records*, I am not more partial to my own clock, nor more anxious to clearing them of spots. 1889 A. Lang *Prince Prigio* xvii. 135 He brought out some cold sausage to which Alphonso was partial.

†d. Inclined, apt (*to do* something). *Obs. rare*—¹.

1613 in *Cal. S. P. Ven. X.* 363 They are too partial to think themselves secure enough, that they may not be touched.

e. *Comb.*, as *partial-eyed*.

1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 248 A discontented Scholler ..imagineth exclaiming vpon his partiall eyed fortune.

II. 2. Pertaining to or involving a part (not the whole); ¹ subsisting only in a part; not general or universal; not total' (J.); constituting a part only; incomplete. *Partial cause*: see quot. 1847.

1640 H. L'Estrange *God's Judgmts* 21 A total Prolapsus of an entire story before another story be laid, and yet no partial of one part of that story before another. 1647 Buchanan *Exp. Hosea* 10. (1654) 213 Idols are counted with a partial obedience, because they are but partiall in bestowing of good things. 1850–71 *Perspicuities Ars Logic* 2. xv. 31 That license [of] Partial which, joyned with the other Causes of its own Species causes the Council only to Part. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 334 Or partial ill is universal Good. 1766 Comm. *Deal.* 2 *F.* xcvi. (1889) II. 57 Your partial defeat was bemoaned, however, by partial success. 1861 W. Hill *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Insurance*, A partial loss is one short of a total loss; as, where the articles insured are actually landed at the port of delivery, the history will amount to a partial loss. *Ibid.*, In all cases, between the insurer and the insured, there is no question as to the legality of the capture or the change of property, but simply whether it be a total or a partial loss, and whether it admits of an abandonment. 1864 Bowyer *Legal Hist.* 61 Our representation ... is necessarily partial, as not including all its Members. 1880 W. A. Hunter *Roman Law, Intr. Five Statements*, Partial damage to merchandise.

b. *spec.* That is one of the parts which make up a whole; constituent, component.

1561 Cartier *Myrr.* 1. xiii. 40 Who that might have the perfect science Entier [of astronomy], he might well know how the world was composed and placed of other partiall mysteries. 1634 Mod. Trinitarian Contra. *Pilgr. Jes.* iii. (1640) 17 The whole love which dwelleth in Christ is equivalent to those partial loves.

† c. *spec.* Particular, individual, personal. *Obs.*

1583 Calvin *Psalms of D.* 1. 21. 63 A man counselleth well, more to the comon weale than to his owne partyculer profite. 1586 Rolland *Cor. Venus* Prol. 104 He wes blide to prosper part partiall. a 1598 Lambarde (*Pulpit*) *Chron. Anal. H. V.* (C.S.) I. 79 The miseries done to any of them ..could be equall partiall to them all.

† d. Using or dealing with only a part, not the whole, of something; sparing. [? associated with L. *parcus*.] *Obs. rare.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 81, I thought good, first not to touche, secondly to be partiall of my gyft. *Ibid.* 141 Howe partiall and sparing in cloth, how moderate in apparell.

3. In several technical uses.

a. *Astron.* Applied to an eclipse in which part only of the disk of the luminary is covered or darkened.

1704 in J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Eclipse*. 1837 Hutton *Eclips. Lect.*, Partial eclipse occurs when the moon enters but in part into the shade of the earth, or when it covers a part of the disc of the sun.

b. *Math.* (*a*) Applied to differentials, differentiation, etc. relative to only one of the variables involved, the rest being for the time supposed constant. (*b*) *Partial determinant* = Minor *determinant*.

1816 tr. *Laurent's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 198 Usually expressed by saying that one is the partial differential relative to *x*, and the other the partial differential relative to *y*. 1854 J. Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sc.*, 246/1 Theory of Partial Differentials. 1898 Cooper's *Coll. Math. Papers* Index, Partial Differential Equations; system of.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Forming one of the parts or divisions of a compound structure; secondary, subordinate: as *partial umbel*, each of the smaller umbels of a compound umbel; so *partial involucre*, the involucre of a partial umbel, an involucel.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 1. viii. (1765) 67 The Umbellule which proceeds from the universal Umbel, a partial Umbel. 1823 Pantologia, *Partial umbel*, in botany, is otherwise called umbellule. ...The involucre or the leaf of this is called the partial involucre. ... a partial peduncle, is a subdivision of a common peduncle. 1870 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* 1. vii. 61 The entire inflorescence forms a compound umbel; the umbels of single flowers being the partial umbels.

d. *Acoustics* and *Mus.* Applied to any one of the simple tones which together form a complex tone. *Upper partial tones* (*or upper partials*): those higher in pitch than the fundamental tone, produced by the vibrations of the aliquot parts of the sonorous body; also called *harmonics* or *overtones*: see Harmonic B. 2.

1879 G. Preece *Sp. Telephone* 56 That characteristic of a musical note, or clang, which is called its quality, depends upon the number and relative intensities of the partial tones which go to form it. 1880 Grove's *Dict. Music* II. 634/1 Notwithstanding the difficulty of hearing the upper partial tones, many musicians have been able to do so by their unaided ears.

e. *E. C. Ch.* Of an indulgence: see QUOTE.

1883 *Cath. Dict.* ed. 3 s. v. *Indulgences, Divisions of Indulgences*.—Plenary remit all, partial a portion of the temporal punishment due to sin. 1890 W. J. S. Simpson *Catholic Indulgences* x *Indulgences are*... Plenary and Partial, the former take away the whole of temporal punishment to which the power of the Church extends; the latter take away a greater or less part only of the punishments.

B. *sb. Acoustics* and *Mus.* Short for *partial tone*: see 3 d above.

1880 *Grove's Dict. Music* II. 634/2 From the union of component tones each resonator singles out and responds to that partial which agrees with it in pitch, but is unaffected by a partial of any other pitch. 1880 Pennington *Mus. Acoustics* 322 Those combinational tones which result from the union of the upper partials.

† **Partial-gilt**, obs. erron. form of Parcel-gilt.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. II. 289 Two silver saltfatis, ane thairof partiall gilt with gold.

Partialism (pā·ʃălĭz'm). [See -ism.]

1. A partial theory or view, which does not take into account the whole of the facts or subject.

1870 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preach.* I. 17 Your mode of presenting the truth will be imperfect, your particulars are full of danger. 1890 C. A. Briggs in *Chicago Advance* 2 Dec. 774/1 The Gospel also is in danger. In danger from partialism, because men do not fully realize what Christ is in his three offices of prophet, priest and king.

2. *Theol.* = Particularism 1.

1884 in Webster. Hence in later Dicts.

Partialist (pā·ʃălĭst). [f. Partial *a.* + -ist.]

1. *gen.* A partial, prejudiced, or biassed person; one who favours one party or side unduly; a partisan.

1597 Dekker *Philomas* v. ii. To satisfie The most stiffe partialist that will not see. 1654 Vicars *Theol. Theat.* 61 By which reason ...cannot ...blindly their conservand harnessing ...as particulars infer. 1788 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* II. 320, I have not been willing to carry myself the glimpses of letting my equally Most partialist hint. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 10 Dec., How all these things cause to be ...is not a matter to be settled by partialists.

2. One who holds a partial view or theory; one whose knowledge or outlook is limited.

1647–9 Ferguson *Lex. Ser.* (1868) 196 Very fully, therefore, I assert, that every man is a partialist. 1874 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. Weekly Pulpit* VI. 129/1 We are all of us ignorant: we know in part: we are partialists.

3. *Theol.* = Particularist.

1884 in Webster. In later Dicts.

Hence **Partialistic** *a.*, belonging to partialists; characterized by partialism.

1896 W. Gladden in *Pastors Chat Ch. Hist. Soc.* VII. 140 The whole partialistic scheme of a ruleship which is for a portion of mankind and against the rest.

Partiality (pāːʃĭæ·lĭtĭ). Forms: 4– **partialte, -lee, -cyalte, partialite**, 5 **-cyalite**, 6 **-tialite, -tialte**, (6 **-tialyte, -tyalite, -tye, -lie**; **parsenalyte, percialitee, parsealytie**, etc.), 6– **partiality**. [In 4, 5 a. OF. **parcialté, -alité* (13th c. in Godef.); in 6, a. OF. *parcialité, partialité*, ad. Fr. *partialité*, Sp. *parcialidad*, It. *parzialità*, med. L. *partialitāt-is*, f. *partiālis* Partial: see -ity.]

I. 1. The quality or character of being partial [see Partial 1); ¹ unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without just reason' (J.); prejudiced or undue favouring of one person or party, or one side of a question; prejudice, bias, unfairness; an instance of this.

a. 1390 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 178/1 With outen favour or any manner partialtee or feaute. 1460 *Ibid. V.* 462/1 Absence of the Lordes partialte, riotte ... rape and violence. [1535 *Pastons Lett.* I. 212 Whiche wyght wont by knowe be open partialte.] *Ibid.* 1549 Lond. Min. *Pasons* (Percy Soc.) 120 Injury pronounced and practised. 1596 in *Archaeol.* (1821) LIII. 324 Enquered a quarte without partialite or maleuolence. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxvii. 252 Gyue your iugement without any fauoure or partialyte. 1589 *Anti-Pasquil Council* (1640) XVII. 119 Without partiality, subject our dealings or partialities to sole parties. 1648 Newcastle *Propositions* 5, Whether Neutrality or Partiality be more agreeable to the duty of good subjects, or such a Wife. 1739 Comm. *Apol.* (1756) II. 2 We had our particulars, our prejudices, our favourites of long stand. 1808 R. W. Dixon *Lect. French.* xiii. 290 Rabelais's treatment of Jacob may bring home to persons the sin of partiality.

b. Excessive or especial preference for, or predisposition in favour of, a particular person or thing; bent, favourable disposition, predilection, fondness, or affection for some one or something. Const. *to, for, towards*.

1580 G. Fenton tr. *Guicciard's Ctn. Canc.* 101 (1618) 120 b, If he shall soon understand this your partialitie, I doubt me ... that he will hardlyer do any for you. 1589 R. Montagu in *Proceedings MSS. Eliz.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 402, I have no partialitie in the world towards him. 1739 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1822) V. xlii. 310 Another favourite who, in the time received some marks of her partiality. 1834 Mr. Matthew *Lunar Lodger* 11. 20 Miss Sidney had always more partiality for our people. 1871 H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* II. v. Henry's partiality for St. John's Chapel had prevented it from being desecrated by the Vine-Goverell.

† 2. Party-spirit, rivalry; factiousness. *Obs.*

1580 Canon Cloun, *Pap.* to (1592 ed.) 63 b's Hirsaum after the decease of his mother succeeded in the kingdom, in the which he had lyttel prosperyte for partyalite of the people. 1583 Stubbes *Lim. Marvell Lond. C.* 10, 58 There was greater partialitie betweene the Cities of Constantyne, and the Constantynians, by reason of certain Rightes and Priuiledges. 1592 Danett *Gtn. Wars* IV. v. His State being tumultuous, Factious, and full of partialities. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 492 What domestic confusions, jealousy, partiality, revenge, heavy burthens, must have those crimes.

† b. A party, a faction. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B b, There is grauntes nombre of parcialites, Chalcedon, Calcedonie, Parthy, Antichalcedonie, and Eutychyens. 1598 V. B. tr. *Lomb. peruisors, Antichalcedonie, and Eutychyens.* 1598 V. B. tr. *Lomb. Archaionomia* 32 Monasteries both repaired there about, because they were of the partiality of Dyrocorites.

Theol. Mon. viii. xv. 267 The Inhabitants...were to forsake their past finished way into Lengers and partialities.

II. †**3.** A political division, a province. *rare.* (Cf. Du Cange, **Partialitas*, vox Hispanica, Pacta, *explic.*, with quot. of 1363 'comitia, cognoscitiæ, parcenia, ... et regionem, vulgo Partialitat, ut opinamur.')

1611 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1614) 238 They [Japan Islands] are in number sixty nine, divided into three partialities.

III. 4. The quality of being partial as opposed to universal; relation to a part and not to the whole; particularness. *rare.*

1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 Without any attention to the universality or partiality of the disease.

Partialize (pā·ʃăliəiz), *v.* [*ad. F. partialis-er* (Amyot 1559), *f. partial*: see PARTIAL and -IZE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To take a part or side; to favour one side unduly or unjustly. *Obs.*

1592 Dekker, etc. *Caragl. Ironmonger* K 1b, That stood I hallowed equally betwixt [the world and pleasure made me partialize. 1598 N. H. *Gold Lyre* 31 But yet fully to clear it, that I partialize not in my plea in behalf of his Highness.

2. *trans.* To render partial or one-sided; to bias; † to divide into parties (*obs.*).

1595 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. i. 102, I make a vow, Such neglect, Lose corrosive to our ancient bond, Should nothing privilege Him, nor partialize The unstooping firmness of my upright soule. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Hymn. Peace* xxxvi. O how I love these partializing words, Which show Love was not in the Faith divided. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxii. 289 His hate will partialize his Opinion. 1820–21 Hickman *Euthan. Treatis. Introd.* (1908) V. 840 The fact...may have influenced, permitted, and partialized, the perception presented by it.

†**3.** *refl.* To concern oneself with a part and not the whole. *Obs. rare.*

1594 *Sophonisba* vi. My eyes, my sight, all base I count it to Once, Compar'd to you, to you particular.

4. *transf.* To make partial as opposed to universal.

1882 *Chicago Advance* 13 Apr., To confine, to particularize, to localize. 1884 *Talbot* 30 Nov. 678 Such a selfishness... is only partialized knowledge.

Partially (pā·ʃăli), *adv.* [f. PARTIAL + -LY 2.]

I. = *F. partialement.* **1.** In a partial or biased manner, with partiality; so as unduly to favour one side, or a particular person; unfairly, unjustly. Now *rare*.

1455 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 314/2 *Prouostis*, Officers making gaoilles partially for rewarde, nothing to purpose. 1548 Thomas *2 Tim.* v. 21 Do nothinge partially [1611 by partialitye]. 1576 *Eng. Privy Council Lett.* Soc. i. II. 326 Intending partiallie soughe rather of purpose to put them to shifte. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 634 Their own transgression partially they smother. 1633 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* 80, 109 Nor are Noble-men either to be more partially censured, then ignoble men. *a* 1716 South (*title*) We act partially, in gratifying our Sect, who can pretend to no more Favour than what others may as justly claim. 1753 Johnson, *Partially*, with respect to our selves or dislike [*sic*] our friends. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iii. 72 Thinking to partially exclude the former ones. 1867 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) II. 13 The two first, touching one into the rest, are partially of love, and partially of place. 1883 Stevenson *Ideal. S. Simeon* 11 As to whether *The Case is Altered* may be wholly or partially or not at all assignable to the hand of James.

b. *Comb.* (usually with pa. pple.)

1613 T. Bond *Lamentac.* I. 1. Comm. 17 A progression, partially-potent, and finite being, the mean. 1833 Lytton *Pelham* (1840) III. 311 Layers of partially-rolled and broken flints. 1879 *Edinburgh Rev.* Sept. 111 Science is...only partially-unified knowledge.

Partialness. [f. PARTIAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being partial as opposed to total or universal; incompleteness.

1710 Norris *Ideal World* I. ii. 23 He...did so truly shew and comprehend it as I do now, only with an inferiour limitation of my particulars. 1858 H. C. Knox in *Chicago Advance* 24 Mar. 388/1 The many-sidedness of truth, and the necessary partialness of one's own view.

†**Partian.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pars, part-em* PART (or f. *partī* PARTY) + -AN.] = PART, A.

1624 Br. Mountague *Gagg* 20 He is not of that donet or opinion to be ranked with the Fathers of the Primitive times; being...a Partian many wayes: for which cause I answere him not.

Partiary (pā·ʃări), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [In form adj. L. *partiārē-us* adj., *F. partiaire*, that shares, or is shared, with another, *sb.* a sharer. But in sense A. 1, app. f. *F. partī* PARTY + -AIRE.]

†**A.** *sb. Obs.* **1.** One who supports a particular side or party, esp. in a narrow or prejudiced way; a partisan.

1624 Br. Mountague *Gagg* Pref. 24 The Counsels of Trent, of Florence, of Lateran, are not all Councils. We refuse them as factions, as bastards, as partiaries, as having nothing but the names of Councils. 1625 — *App. Caesar* 19 Nor any more but Partiaries would have them spoken Dogmatikly.

2. (See quot.)

1658 Florio Glossary, *Partiary* (*partiario*), a partaker, a follower, a consorter. It may also be used adjectively for partial, or that hath respect to partakers.

B. *adj.* That shares something with another; taking or having a share. In quot. 1634, †having only a portion or part of the office; that is so in part, partial.

1634 Milbourne *Answ. Archimedes Spaniel.* III. § 2. 24 The Equities of Ignatius are the best security...on which to build the second Order of Iesuitesses, or Partiarie Presbyters. 1660 Heylyn *Cosmo* II. § 234 He...is in the position of a partiary legatee, i. e. a legatee to whom a share of the estate is bequeathed.

Partibility (pāːtibi·liti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being partible; divisibility.

1634 *Discr. Nec. Rights* 21 § 20. 50 Water when it is in a pyple...hath the effect of gravity gravitating in it; but if it be proved not, it hath the effect of partibility mean. 1741 T. Rispham *Carpsbread* 5 The partibility of lands in other countries. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 July 10 The substitution of partibility for primogeniture in cases of intestacy of real property would work very little alteration in the final issue in all events.

Partible (pāːtibl), *a.* [ad. post-cl. L. *partibilis*, f. *partīri* to part, divide: see -BLE.] Capable of being parted or separated; capable of being divided or distributed among a number; subject to partition; divisible; separable.

1542 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 29 Landes...by a custome...partible betwen and amongest theyre males. 1586 Fleming *Silua. Comforte* 193 That their land should be partible, as in Gauelkind. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 302 It were best to make the Moulds partible, glued, or cemented together, that you may open them when you take out the Work. 1787 T. Mortimer *Mod. Husb.* (1788) II. 68 The principal point to view was to make real estates partible among the children of an intestate. 1883 W. Bramston in *Domesday Bk., Cheshire* 13 Yet more than a century after this Survey,...a father's land was partible among all his children.

b. That involves partition of inheritance.

1635–6 Westminster *Treat. Stand. Eccl.* (1902) I. 208 The first partible law taken place generally in Germany, Denmarke, and other countryes, both for goods and lands. 1876 Wynne *De Tanygrisiau's Answer* I. 61, 13 The law of partible inheritance.

Particate (pāːtikāt), *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also *partiot*. [ad. med.L. *particāta* (also *particata*), f. *partica* a PERCH: cf. *bovata, carrucata*.] A Scotch land (as a measure of land): see SCOTCH, 2.

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.*, Particata vel particata terræ...est quid de land [etc.]. 1673 in Macfarlan *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 368 Four Several Tenements of Land within Particat of Land and Kile and house built thereon. 1793 Statist. *Acc. Scotl.* VIII. 398 note, Valued, with one particat of the kingdom of Scotland, upon the account of his Exil particate. 1804 Inverness *Mins. Kirk-sessions* IV. viii. 222 Each tenant is named in the charter for the Burgh of Harwick, with the number of particates which he was possessed of.

b. *Comb.*, as particate-man, the holder of a particate of land.

1882 Inverness *Mins. Kirk-sessions* IV. viii. 183 The Session [*sic*] to the particate-men.

Partice, obs. pl. of PARTY.

Particlan, -*ell*, -*ellan*, obs. forms of PARTITION.

Participable (pāːtisipăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. *participable*, f. *participer* to PARTICIPATE: see -BLE.]

†**1.** Liable or entitled to participate or share. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Rawl. 1256) 16 Pat ye may be partycypable of hys nestlenyssse.

2. Capable of being participated or shared.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Commonable Meadow is that which is participable or the Pasturage with other Farmers. *Ibid.* a. b. 30 A mutuall propertie of every participable to the Conveniences, as Smithing, Tailoring, Cything. 1710 Norris *Ideal World* I. iii. 248 According as the contrary of God is, to this or that degree participable by things without. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 198 An union with that which is participable.

Hence **Partī·cipableness,** capability of being shared.

1710 Norris *Ideal World* I. v. 294 So far as it states the finality of God upon his liberality or participableness.

†**Partī·cipal,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 partycypall. [ad. L. *participāl-is* partaking, f. *participi-um* a partaker.] = next, A. 1.

1427 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* C 5 b, And also seuenth [was amongis angelis there to be partycypall of the eternall beatytude].

Participant (pāːtisipănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *participāntem*, pr. pple. of *participāre*: see PARTICIPATE v. Cf. *F. participant* (13–14th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Participating, partaking, sharing.

1540 *Compl. Scot.* 150 To reuell it til *diuine* men to gar them be participant with vs. 1552 Gwynneth *Exhort., Prayer* 74 In this Sacrament, we be made participantes of his Godhede. 1607 *Schol. Disc. against Antichrist* C. B. 19 It maketh the Church participant with the publik superstition. 1887 Evelyn *Diary* 20 May, The Communion fell, at which I was participant. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ant*, In the life of that diligent Participant. 1869 Carnoy *French. Gr.* 101, viii. (1872) IV. 230 Of which ...we propose to make the reader participant before going further.

†**b.** Having a share in the knowledge of; cognizant, informed. *Obs.*

1597 W. Kemyer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 2. I. 280 The Kynge Highnesse wolde that your Grace shulde be participant of this my message or it...shuld have. 1598 in M. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 32 In this sort, they were now made participant of the whole state of the cause, even as largely as the rest of His Majesty's Privy Council were.

†**c.** Sharing the nature of something. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 72 (The penguin) is rather participant with the water than land.

†**2.** Giving out, imparting. *Obs.*

a 1595 Southwell *Hundred Meditt.* (1630) 102 O my God, What art infinitely more noble and more participant than any other creature.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who participates in anything; one who takes part in, possesses, or experiences something in common with others; a sharer, partaker, participator.

1562 *Eng. Privy Council Lett.* I. 208 That ye[l be rekned as participants with the noble thefte. 1579 Fenne *Godlye's Fruit.* 225 Christ inclosed a communion of many participants. 1639 J. Goodwin *Prudent Pseudonot* 121. v. (1713) 328 That none of the participants may go away without full account of what is due[n]ble to them. 1832 Southcote *Aristotle* 74 He [Terpsander] will share in reward of his countrymen, who thus became Partners, or Participants, with him in this great undertaking, by which latter denomination the holders of these lands have ever since been distinguished. 1892 *Leeds Mercr.* 23 May 5/1 The chief participants in the recent measures are now in custody.

†**b.** With *gen.* *prec.* One who takes part with another; a partisan, adherent; a partner. *Obs.*

1562 *Eng. Privy Council Lett.* I. 222 He put his selfe amids and others their participants. 1630 Hollingworth *Rem. Crowned Powers in Heathens* (1652) 126 Cheiliconem and his participants. 1673 tr. R. de *La Grand's Man without Passion* 143 All her Party-agents take share in her Conscience.

†**c.** A sharer of information; one to whom news is communicated. *Obs.*

1632 Sir T. Hawkins in *Lismore Papers* Ser. iv. (1888) IV. 77, I beseech you make me a participant of their safe arrivo to the Army.

†**d.** That which has something of the quality, or contains some amount, of something else. *Obs.*

1688 *Grand Cabal. Bodies* n. iv. 200 Fog being a Participant of both Earth and Moisture.

†**2.** *Mus.* In the ecclesiastical modes: A particular note in each mode, constituting one of the 'Regular Modulations'; normally, in the authentic modes, either between the Final and Mediant or between the Mediant and Dominant, and in the plagal modes the lowest note of the scale. *Obs.*

1683 W. S. Rogers in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 192 (A chord may) terminate upon the Dominant, or Participant of the Mode.

Hence **Partī·cipance, Partī·cipancy,** the fact or quality of participating.

1869 Mrs. Werner *Mistress ain'sel* 291 An infinite Participance and Sympathy. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 283 That sense of long participancy which is one of the pleasures of age.

Participate (pāːtisipăt), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *participāt-us* made to share, pa. pple. of *participāre*: see next.]

†**1.** Made to share: = PRIV. A. 1. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Rawl. 1256) 18 Ouere hys hyrte he sal be participate Of goostlynesse. Euery man be hys degre, I trust, sall be partycypate. 1637 Heywd *Kinding Ct. M.* 20 To be participate of the feasts of the Pie as well as the Fees of the Law.

2. = *pa. pple.* = PARTICIPATED.

†**3.** = COMMUNICATED. *Obs.*

1587 in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 30, I have participat the contents thereof to such as I thought meet.

b. Shared, participated.

1830 Mrs. Jameson *Lay. Monast. Orol.* (1863) 220 Well has he been named If Bliss and Sorrow whose life was participate with angels were in this world!

†**B.** *sb.* One made to participate; a participator = PARTIC. B. 2 b. *Obs.*

1646 in *Mr. Cary Mem. Ch. Chr. Wor.* (1896) II. 19 The unanimous of entire, which I supposed did consist of the soul of Lanswick and his participants.

Participate (pāːtisipēt), *v.* [f. L. *participāt-*, ppl. stem of *participāre*, f. *particeps, particip-em* partaking, a partaker, f. *parti-* PART + *-cip-*, weak form of *cap-*, stem of *capĕre* to take. As with many other vbs. in *-ate*, the L. pa. pple. in *-ātus* was adapted as *-at, -ate*, before any other part of the vb.: see PRIV., and *-ATE* 3.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To take or have a part or share of or in; to possess or enjoy in common with others; to share: = PARTAKE 1.

1532 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxiv, The one [the soul] we participate with goddes, the other [the body] with beastes. *c* 1600 Lingard *Hist.* IV. 370 Since half my honour and my realm then must participate. 1798 Wordsworth *Lyr. Ball.*, *Alice* I. 225, I see their situation, know their dangers, and participate their sufferings. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* III. viii. 213 Rhone: is said to have participated with Jupiter the incense burnt at the temple of Dodona. 1847 R. W.

Hooker *Disp. Eccl.* v. (1648) 108 This 'general assembly' is not called to behold or to participate counsels.

†**3.** To give (a thing) to be shared; to share (a thing) with others; to give a share or portion of (it) *to* or *with* another; hence, to communicate, impart; to impart (information), make known; = PARTAKE 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 60 I. 92 [He] folde participate his whole counsell with hym. 1568 *Rom. Hannibal, Field Wks.* (1901) 142 A friende and neighbour ... who often times participateth the profit of his sports with my lord. *Ibid.* 151 A matter which my Father... participated unto me a fewe yeeres before his death. *a* 1627 Hales *Prerog. Parliam.* (1628) 10 God Almighty must be called to to distribute and participate the perfection of this Blessed Nature. 1707 Fenton *Fidelio-Servus's Consol. Life* 203, I have received...to write and participate to you this Opportunity.

†**b.** To impart, give. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* b iv b/1 The Engineer hath participated some proper and peculiare fashions to the handle.

†**3.** To make (a person) partaker. *Obs.* (Cf. PARTAKE 3.)

1597 Bacon *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 256 He used... to entertaine friends of whom, with whom he participated his counsels and secrets.

II. *intr.* **4.** To take part; to have a part or share; to share: = PARTAKE 4 (but not now said of sharing in material things). Const. with a person, *in* (? *of*, ? *with*) a thing.

1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 362 To draw in strangearis to participat with thame in thair arrogancie. 1597 Hooker *Ecclesiast. Pol.* viii. (1632) 1. 339 Our rest and fulnes shall not let us participat thereof [*sc.* rest] with our hope. 1609 Lithgow *Brief Rel.* (1632) IV. 146 His aunt, who participated of Sanctuarie then. 1610 Shakespeare *Temp.* I. ii. 37 Their ingratitude To princes, can not be so rare, as children Can be to fathers. 1633 Massinger *Bashful Lover* I. i. 27 Their happiness to participate of the blessings Of their dear country. 1804 Wm. Smith *Speech*, 5 Fourteen or fifteen youths, who have long participated of your bounty. 1813 Holland *Auth. Romances* xii. 201 Wilfrid and I talked of many things ... and participated very little in the general conversation. 1836 Mudie *Feath. Corner.* v. (ed. 2) 108 One member of the human body has to bear the burden and participate in the grief of another.

†**b.** To share the nature, have some of the qualities or characteristics *of*; have a common character or something in common *with* (another thing or person): = PARTAKE 4 c. *Obs.*

1611 Florio *Conf. Malibo* (1946) 37 The sayings you delte participate the Greek more with wynes, the later more with oxymore. 1632 tr. Hooker's *Lucrezia*, xi. (1636) 143 The people...in their persons, habit, and Religion, participate somewhat of the Arabians. 1650 Capt. J. Smith *Eng. Improv. Rectified* 30 All Earth simple or compound doth participate with the Class wherein it lieth.

c. To have something (of a quality); † also (*pass.*, 1594) to contain some (of a substance): = PARTAKE 4 d. Const. *of*, ? *with*.

1558 Knewstub *Myst. Man* viii. 203 This 88. Moule, participating with the propertie of many nations. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet Ep.* B iij, Your shoote in England hath more participation with the nature of an Englishman. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* i. 10 Not any one thing in the worlde, which soundes not participate of this rule. 1638 Chillingworth *Infidels' Synt.* x. 16. § 35. 135 Such a favor as participating of virtue, proceeds as it were methodically. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 14 Both sometimes participate of harmony. 1864 L. Morris *Eng. Grams.* (ed. 3) 8, 113 The participle ... derives its name from its participating, not only of the properties of a verb, but also of those of an adjective.

Hence **Parti'cipated** *ppl. a.*, **Parti'cipating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*obs.* posit-sharing), **Parti'cipatingly** *adv.*

1614 Jackson *Creed* xi. xxiv. § 1 Any inherent or 'participated' splendor. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* ii. xiii. 320 A certain participated similitude of the Immortal Light. 1781 in Swayne *Hens. Reg.* (1902) I. 1. xxiv. 144 A great part... forbore coming to Church, and participating of the Sacrament. 1782 R. Hist *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 15 Signs of their participating of the Disease. 1846 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 1672 Participation of a quidde and participating nature. 1881 *Spirit Creat.* May 60/2 The great majority of participating beings ... accept the test-question. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 787 As if [Shakespeare] had stood personally, confidentially, 'participatingly present in the heart of all human consciousness.

Participation (*pâːtisipēi·ʃən*). [ME. f. F. *participation* (1361 in Littré), ad. L. *participātiōn-em*, n. of action from *participāre* to PARTICIPATE.] The action or fact of participating.

1. The action or fact of partaking, having or forming part *of*; † the partaking of the substance, quality, or nature *of* some thing or person (*obs.*).

1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iii. pr. xi. 15 (Caxton. M.) But alle thing pat is good ayen the participacioun pat is good by the participacioun of good is no3t. *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1908) 329 Of be vertu wysdome 3e haue participacyon. 1540 Cranmer *Parable* iv. 20 Easter...should a longe time ensuynge bithe a corpse...withoute participacion of moisture nowrisshinge. 1559 Foxe (Seager) 300 The ass Brethrenesse to natural brutenesse it is in the worldande so in the Cuppes no without participacion of the grene Ollyue. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvii. (1634) 698 orig., This Sacrament being instituted for the participation of Christ by faith. 1630 Gouge *God's Arrowes* v. § 8. 111 As for the other Sacrament, under-some name of a Kingdom participation thereof. *a* 1742 Bourne (J.), Conclude from that broken bread the local participation of Christ's body, and they must...1798 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 304 They live communal lives and fare, and inherit there by an equal participation of their rights. 1866 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Exod.* xii. 8 The eating of it is a figure of the participation of pardon, acceptance, and full blessedness.

2. The fact or condition of sharing in common (*with* others, or with each other); association as partners, partnership, fellowship; profit-sharing.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 471 God wille not to have communion and participacion with his creatures and werkes. 1580 Day *Math. Prog.* 1 A mutuage participation betweene thinges supernaturall, and thinges naturall. 1598 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, iii. ii. 87 For thou hast lost thy Princely Priviledge, With vile participation. 1604–5 Bacon *Cert. Commun. Union Wks.* 1879 I. 480 This communion and participation by commerce. 1709 *Spectator Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 6 Their husbandmen are doubled, their harvests bettered by Participation. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 578/1 Participations of empire have long been out of fashion. 1881 1918 Conf. May Day Hearing in whatever surplus profits are realized by the more efficient labour which participation calls forth.

b. A taking part, association, or sharing (with others) in some action or matter.

1667 Evans *Elenchus* i. in Hunt. *Godsalg* XV. 12 Of all this I have not only had knowledge, But great participation in your joys. 1784 Instructions *Privil.* (1899) II. 462 It is probable the States General will obtain a participation in the legislation. 1858 Bisset *Sp. Reform* 21 Oct. (1858) 272 Many persons...are shut out from any participation in political power. 1879 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. ii. 135 Will it increase ...the active participation of the flock in the service?

† The alleged sense 'Distribution, division into shares' (Johnson) appears to arise from a misunderstanding of the passage cited; that of 'Community, fellowship' (Schmidt) is be merely a contextual use of sense 2.

Participative (*pâːtisipĕitiv*), *a.* [f. med.L. type **participātīv-us* (f. *participāre*, -*āt-* : see -IVE); cf. F. *participatif*, -*ative*.] Having the quality of participating. Hence **Parti'cipatively** *adv.*

1631 C. Carpenter *Cert. Relig.* 1. 19 The word Catholick is taken in three severall senses, formally, causally, and participatively; ...Participatively, because particular Churches agree, and participate in Doctrine and Communion with the Catholick. 1826 Todd, *Participative*, capable of partaking.

Participator (*pâːtisipēitəɹ*). Also 8 -er. [a. late L. *participator*, agent-n. from *participāre* to PARTICIPATE. (In earlier L. supplied by *participes*, in F. by *participant*.)] One who participates; one who takes or has a part; a partaker, sharer.

1598 Charlotte Smith *Manchioneal* I. 126 Leaving us the faithful participator of her grief. 1676 E. Hicks *Peniteft.* vi. 180 The sacrament will remain a sealer and a witnesse, even if its participants should rot and drink miserably. 1680 Mod. *Answer Quer. Times* III. 141 Fair persons were put on trial as participators in the attempt.

Hence **Participatress**, a female participator.

1827 Coleridge *Comm. Rem.* I. 32 Not to the selfish view of becoming participatresses in a large fortune.

Participatory (*pâːtisipĕitəɹi*), *a.* [f. L. *participātiōn-em* (see prec.) + -ORY.] Characterized by participation or profit-sharing.

1881 1918 *Conf. May Day Hearing* A ...survey of the ground already occupied by *participatory* operations abroad.

† **Parti'cipe**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *participer* (1461 in C.), or ad. L. *participāre* to PARTICIPATE.] *intr.* To participate.

1598 *Calendar of Sheph.* Tj. Prayers ... and orysons to which yt maieth rytelye participate the humbles and hymmonest. *a* 1640 *Disc. abt. Ch.* I. viii. (R.) He is called the lord worlds, for he participateth of all, or he is called all creatures, for ...he participateth and hath cognition of all creatures.

Participial (*pâːtisi·pĭăl*), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [ad. L. *participiāl-is*, f. *participi-um* PARTICIPLE. Cf. mod.F. *participial*.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a participle; *of*, pertaining to, or involving a participle. *Participial adjective*, an adjective that is a participle in origin and form.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* D iv b, You shall sometime finde a participiall voice of the present tense, as *Amante*, but they are rather nouns adiectiues then participles. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parly* (1669) 83 To all Nouns Participials ... belongeth the Genitive case. 1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 178 A Heading mark, a mute of prominence; a *placing* verse, a form that can parse them. I have *reserved* to call *participial adjectives*. 1880 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 103 note, In the participial constructions of this chapter ... the accusative sometimes here an undoubted Irish.

B. *sb.* A verbal derivative of the nature of, or akin to, a participle.

1591 Lodge *Musick Mo* is also the signe of some verballs in *Nlis*, and of participials in *dus*, as, Mors to be feared. 1592 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Constituit, 57 A participiall ...is taken for an adiectiue like a participle, but yet in shorte no participle, bicause he doth not signifie time. 1898 Paulsen tr. *Sidgwick's Philos.* 41 *Participial*, an Adjective derived from a Verb, though not an abstract Participle. *a* 1861 Gaskell *Cranford*, The two philologs embrace the participle, the infinitive, the gerund, and the supine, all under the general name of participials.

Hence **Participia'lity**, participial character; in quots. (*nonce-use*) addition to the use of participles; **Parti'cipialize** *v. trans.*, to make participial, turn into a participle; **Parti'cipially** *adv.*, in a participial manner, as a participle.

1830 Sinclair, Participiality, *Participialness*. 1730–6 Bailey (edd. Ashby, Fawkner), Participialness. 1788–1789 H. Tooke *Purley* II. 68 (title) Of Their most useful method of speech was to employ the past tense itself without *participializing* it, or making a participle of it by the addition of *ed*, or *en*. 1883 Goldwin Smith, *Reader's Guide* Of. iv. 311 A good specimen of Pindar's tense-participialize. 1888 — in *Atlantic Monthly* LX. 124 A well-poetic infinitive or transitive sentence. 1902 *Mod. Lang. Notes* XVII. 239 Nothing could be more unlike their Caxton's participialities. His Excellus (Lord Inglise thus: 'After divorce worker made, translated and achieved, having no works in hands, I sticking in my studies' (etc.).

Participle (*pâːtisip'l*), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. OF. *participle* in Godefroy (1356 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), by-form of *participe*, ad. L. *participium* a sharing, partaking, in Grammar a participle.]

†**1.** A person, animal, or thing that partakes of the nature of two or more different classes. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 169 The people of the myddle partie is medle and ygoten, the people of be myddle parten be in manere a participle (Harleian *participial nature* time). 1609 Bulleyn *Addr. Lupum* 11 b, I will describe of things there...two certaine Participles in Nature, which are almost neuiganum to which kinde they should bee referred. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 78 In the mountaines dwell the Coridi, that were Participles or Mongrels to Rogues, professing partly Christ, partly Mahomet. 1683 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 383 Bats, flying fish and Seals be participles of nature and species of a doubtfull kind, participating both of Bird and Beast. 1691 R. Burthogge *Reason* 241 Extremes are Kins and United by Participles that partake of both.

2. *Gram.* A word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective (or 'mixes adjective'); a derivative of a verb which has the function and construction of an adjective (qualifying a noun), while retaining some of those of the verb (*e.g.* tense, government of an object); a verbal adjective. Formerly often reckoned a separate part of speech.

1588 Wilcox *Prod.* 19 A participle of a present tense, either passiue, of actiue voice, neither passiue, must be resolued into a verbe of the same tens, and a conioyning coupulatiue. 1590 Puttenham 65 In the declining he is partes of speeche, article, ... verbe, participle, aduerbe (etc.). 1592 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Construct. 10 There are three kinds of adiectiues, a noune adiectiue, a pronoune adiectiue, and a participle adiectiue. 1680 Pegge *Melb. Grace* 3, 22 *To whom coming* as now a *living stone*: the participle noun a substantiue nominat. 1752 Hervas *Hermes* I. x. (1786) 163 If we take away the nouns, and then destroy the Verb, there will remain the Articles and the Time, which make the Essence of a Participle. 1868 Haven *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 58 Participles are verbal adjectives, differing from ordinary adjectives in this, that the active participle can take a substantive after it as an object.

†**B.** *adj.* Participating in the nature of two things or classes; belonging partly to one and partly to another. *Obs. rare*—1.

1892 E. Thompson *Essays* 245 By the Gradation of Shades, or Participle intermediate Colours.

Particle (*pâːtik'l*), *sb.* Also 4 -pcle, 4–6 partycle, 5 -tykyll, 6 -tikle. [ad. L. *particula*, *dim. of pars, part-em* PART: cf. PARTICULE.]

1. A small part, portion, or division of a whole. *Now rare in Gen.*, or merged in 2.

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 243 Riche on of bem [the parysse ministris many partycles. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 150 Alle bised bingis is good lechers, if ober partie acordij perfore. 1587 *Earl Mar's Housek. Bks.* (S. Chalmers, *Mary* (1818) I. 108 Ane particle of bell. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 86 Ferdana ... accounted the Sonne be reason God, and worshipped the Fire as a particle thereof. 1662 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. (1868) 1/2 You shall want many ears ... a goodly particle (which certainly is the worst thirty are...). *Coleridge's Hamlet* 21 In One particle or degree of the Elegies. 1878 Emerson *Nature* i. I am part or particle of God.

b. A very small part of any proposition, statement, writing, or composition; a clause; an article of a formula.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 120 The thyrde particle of this first article of our faythe, is conceyued out of verye. 1583 *Examining Contempers' & Abuses* E 5/2, Of the former particle I speak too kindly to speciall. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 236 Just when they are praying this particle. 1789 T. Taylor *Proclus' Comm.* II. 102 Where also the vocal sound the preposition, and at the same time omitted the particle, *having one and produced*.

c. A small piece or plot of ground. *local.*

1592 in Fairfax 31 1838 Wilson *Tales Borders* V. 270/1 Confirmation ... a garden, grass, charnels, particles, and pendicles. 1890 A. W. Moore *Folklore Isle Man* 318 Small portions of land which, though not houses, were, for some unknown reason, not included in the designation of *Quarterland*, are called *Particles*...they are now on the same footing as the *Quarta* lands.

2. A very minute portion or quantity of matter; the smallest sensible, component part of an aggregation or mass; formerly often = atom or molecule; in *Dynamics*, a minute mass of matter which while still having inertia and attraction is treated as a point, i. e. as having no magnitude.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. 11 (Bodl. MS.) If 3ee 3ife an element in simple and bare partelle of a bodi but in compounned body. Ellesmere MS. ...simple & pleyne corporis compositi particule). *Ibid.* xvi. 1 (1495) 492 Partykell. 1562 Gilpin *Two Depos.* 2, 22 The different effects, which fire and water have on it, which we call heat and cold, results from the so differing configuration and adjustment of their Particles. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 52 Camphire (which spreads it self by continually effluviating its own Compound Particles). 1713 Derham *Physico-Th.* (1716) 66 To find the Motion of any Particle of the Nerve, or component of it the minute Fibre. 1798 C. Lucas *Ess. Marshes* I. 47 It is impossible to ascertain precisely the size or form of an elementary particle of mineral substance. 1800 Lavoisier's *Chem.* II. 171 The quality of oxygen ... unites readily with the greatest part of the combustible substances existing in nature. 1870 Thomson *Progress. Invertebr. Life* 1. 108, 203 Every particle of matter attracts every other particle. 1878 Archer *Porridge*, Added to Wilson an

...ver particle we mean to convey the idea of the smallest visible quantity of matter. 1880 CLERK-MAXWELL *Scientific Papers* I. 378. 39 The particle...is a collection of a definite number of molecules in a definite situation, occupying a space inconceivably greater than that of the volume of the molecules. *a* 1901 HARDY *Five Years' Penal Servitude* (1902) 107 Through the open window...were borne black particles and a smell as of a bonfire.

b. A very small or the smallest ascertainable portion or amount of something immaterial.

1600 T. GARGRAVE *Dict. Lapidis* 32 Performed by not (a) particle, and things, to the least particle. 1740 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 824 This Particle of Energy divine. 1799 PALEY *Evid.* (1819) II. 382 They had never mentioned a particle of doubt. 1874 JEVONS *Pilot* xxii. ii. I. 361 No one who has a particle of understanding.

c. *R. C. Ch.* The portion of the Host given to each lay communicant.

1597-42 CALDERWOOD *Cert. C. v. Parishes* is also...used for the Latin chorale for the cruets or little phials of consecrated bread, called Hostles in the Greek church. 1840 THE-WORDAN *Unreal Anglican Belief* Ess. 1855 II. 416 The word 'particle' being usually applied to the Host given to lay-communicants, and to the smallest visible fragment. 1853 DOCK tr. *Baldwin's Ceremonial* 104 After which he receives the Sacred Particle.

3. *Gram.* A minor part of speech, esp. one that is short and indeclinable, a relation-word; also, a prefix or suffix having a distinct meaning, as *un-*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

1539 UDALL *Flowers* 121 Compounded with these other, they signifie as much as if they were compounded with the particle *quamvis*, as *quisquis*, i. *quicunque*. 1555 JOHN *Abp. Tiptoft* (1870) 58 There three particle[s] requyred to such whose ye is to come to Crist. 1611 FLORIO, *In*, a Particle or Preposition head, and of prisoners. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. ch. 491 Their words are not declined by Terminations, but by Particles, which makes their Grammar much more easie than that of the Latin. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 1 Emphasis...improperly...placed on some very insignificant Particle, as upon *if* or *and*. 1780 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xxiii. (1833) 303 Conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and such like accessories, passing under the name of particles. 1834 STURDY *Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 697 These inferior Parts of speech have been called *particles*: and, as such, are sometimes distinguished from words, and sometimes treated only as a separate class of words. 1868 GLADSTONE *Two Speech. to Oxford* 34 To hold that it answers to initial vowel by junction with the particle *a* in its intrusive or any other sense.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) † **Particle** *v. trans.*, to connect by a particle or conjunction; **Particled** *a.*, composed of particles, particulate.

1850 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS *Knows. Unedited Fragm.* 48 If they be not the same persons, how come they to be thus particled together? 1883 C. MORRIS in *Nature* 14 June 146/2 Sentences whose constituents are little particled names.

† **Parti-colour, particolour,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Shortened from PARTI-COLOURED: cf. *many-colour*, etc. Also as *sb.*

1600 HOLLAND *Tr. Amm. Marc.* xxvi. 498 For he [Jacob] being the particolours [L. *versicolores*] white rodds into the watring places. 1602 CARPENTER *Lake Content.* (1868) 13 The divine way of working is not parti-colour or manyconceive.

† **Parti-colour, party-colour,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To make parti-coloured, colour variously. So † **Parti-co·louring** *vbl. sb.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 16 Being...bounded by the plow with the coyle, it partie-lights and party colours the same. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exampl.* III. Disc. xiv. 39 A bubble which himself hath made and the sun hath party-coloured. 1880 BOSWORTH *Beowulf* Gl. *Anom.* I. 38 In the Icelandic dramatic there was relief in a party-colouring of such contrasts.

Parti-coloured, party-, particoloured [pɑ:tikʌ·ləd], *a.* Also 6 partye-, 6–7 partie-, [The first element appears to be *parti*, PARTY *a.*, which itself occurs from *c* 1380, in the sense 'parti-coloured', and in such phrases as 'party red and white': see PARTY *a.* 2. Of the three spellings current from late in the 16th c., I choose adhibited only *party-coloured*, which still remains the main form in dictionaries; but *parti-coloured* or *particoloured* is now more prevalent, at least in Great Britain.]

Partly of one colour and partly of another; variegated in colour, divers-coloured.

† **a.** *parti-coloured* (*partye-*). *Obs.*

1538 CORYNEAUS *Gen. xxx.* 31 The speckled and partye coloured goates. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 139 The pellets of lambs...in preserving of partie coloured Lambes. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 141 A Guard of Horse, ordered in partie-coloured Cloaks. 1653 J. KERSEBOOM *Bartholom. D. & H. Turk.* 178 A rich partie-coloured vest.

b. party coloured, party-coloured.

1563 T. WATSON *Tracy Family* vi. Bonnets. That weighed fourie house party coloured wages. 1584 LUTTRELL *Belief Rel.* (1837) 1. 298 The new sectaries...puts on their party coloured robes. 1592 *Arraign Sparr* No. 265 ¶ 2 I intend...to this little party-coloured Assembly, to speak a Peal of Ladies. 1609 WOODALL *Hospitour* 11. 21 Party coloured garments gay. 1638 HABINGTON *Pr. & Pr. Nobl-Wo.* I. 80 A party-colored dress, striped with blue, red and yellow, white and black. 1875 LOWELL *Under Old Elm* 11. 5 All party-coloured through the weaver Time Sent in his web.

c. parti-coloured.

1550 GOSCOE *Evil. Far.* (1596) 58 Iesu ...accoutred in hir parti-coloured Coate. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/1 A Starling is always known by his Cinquie parti-coloured Apron. 1842 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxii. 183 Holding up...heads of parti-coloured rags. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxvii. (1889) 305 The Pope's parti-coloured body guard. 1893 E. B. HOUGH in *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov., The shapes ... are parti-colored.

d. particolored.

1598 DALLINGTON *Method. Trav.* 1 iv b, A Gard of Sclaue, attired in particolloured Cloth. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 70 This Horse of particoloured marble. 1906 ATHENÆUM *Examiner* 1. vi. The particolored[?] gray Moors. 1839 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1846) III. 284 Double and triple particolored noses. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 273 Broad-backed particoloured palfreys.

b. *fig.* Varied, diversified, 'chequered'.

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1626) 130 Their delights...particoloured and spotted with manners of sorrow. *c* 1625 PEACHAM (*New Ed. Memorand.* 11) In 5th party-ordered it, half glouues, half laces. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 28 Its dusky quietness and party-coloured bustling. 1887 R. L. *RAY Stevenson's Dynamiter* 214 He got to bed with these parti-coloured thoughts.

Particular (pɑ:ti·kiŭlă), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) Forms: 4–7 partic(u)ler, (5 -ero), 5–6 par-, partyculer, 6 partycular, 6–7 particular, (6 -ar, -ere), 6– particular, (6 *Sc.* -air, 6–7 -are). [a. OF. *particuler* (mod.F. *-ier*), ad. L. *particulāri-s*, of or concerning a part, partial, particular, f. *particula* PARTICLE: see -AR[1]; in 16th c. conformed in spelling to the L.]

A. *adj.*

I. †1. Belonging to, or affecting, a part, not the whole, of something; partial; not universal. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 2.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 Pe bridde partyculer flood lasteþ...[*partitum diluvium particulare*] in Thessalia. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 291 They the whiche have the Palsey, wyth-owtyn al particuler, must beware of colde. 1625 BACON *Ess., Plantations (Arb.)* 569 The Three grauen Drought, in the time of King, was but Particular, and left People Alive. 1647 SIR T. HERBERT *Relig. Mund.* 2 § 10 To ridiculous to particular, or diverse, the general Food of Souls, in that particular foundation of Donation.

2. Pertaining or relating to a single definite thing or person, or set of things or persons, as distinguished from others; of or belonging to some one thing (etc.) and not to any other, or to some and not to all; of one's (its, etc.) own; special; not general.

Often preceded by a *pleon.* term, as 'the particular advantages' = the advantages which is, or desired from other things, possessed; 'my particular sentiments' = sentiments which are my own, not those of some one else.

Particular Average: see AVERAGE *sb.*[1] 4.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 392 So yonge clerkes ... Seken in particuler sciences for to lerne. — *Clerk's Prol.* 35 Of bisy gost in any particuler. 1484 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 522/2 To be peruayed ... by the handes of the particuler Bourgemaist of the Lordship of Hingham Parys for the tyme beyng. 1533 BALE *Yet a Course* (Arb.) 60 The xiii. Rules of Exercise ... Translated...by...Gawin Douglas...Every Rule hauing his particular Prologe. 1539 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. App. viii. 23 The first hydrogen of Rosin were particular hydrogen of a certain portion. 1651 J. GOODWIN *Redempt. Redeem.* v. There are conclusions and hatred unto...the other deny universal to assert particular redemption. 1656 EARL HORN, tr. *Boccalini's Advert. fr. Parnassus* I. lv. (1674) 72 Wit...publish...the wrong particular Histories of any whatsoever City. 1677 MANVELL *Contr. Wks.* 1872–3 II. 322 This was...reported in the House, who ...named a particular Committee to that purpose. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 63 ¶ 1 We live in an Age of Parties Wits in vulgar mouths, and Virtue very particular. 1780 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs of Bristol* in *Affairs* (1806) 97 May 6[th]. These are not any particular Resolutions...they are the unanimous Sentiments of all who are distinguished in this Kingdom, for learning, integrity, and abilities. 1850 MOZLEY *Ess. Govt.* (1892) 106 There have been disputes...in all ages as to whether the providence of God is general or particular. Philosophers, so called, have generally taken the former view, and divines the latter.

†b. Belonging only to (a specified person or thing); proper, peculiar, restricted (*to*). *Obs.*

1597 MUNDAY *Second. Mss.* 274 The light manikin particular to vs in England. *c* 1603 LORD GERRARD in *Sanderson MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 332 What the Queen has commanded...is not particular to that office, but general to all others. 1725 DE FOE *Hist. Witchcr.* (1761) I. 11 It is not His Secret upon Original Sin...was particular to him.

c. *Logic.* Applied to a proposition in which something is predicated of some, not all, of a class of things: opp. to *universal*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 17 Wherefie euery Proposition is knowen, either to be vniuersall or particular, affirmatiue, or negatiue. 1690 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xv. 78 A...duration a Coherent Whereby...*A* is Particular Affirming. *Ibid.*, A Proposition Universal or Particular. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iv. § 4 (1846) 113 A particular proposition is that of which the subject is undistributed. 1860 ARCH. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 72 (ed. 2) 110 A Judgment about part of a conception as it forms latent term, or subject to a particular judgment.

d. *Particular Baptists*: a body of Baptists holding the Calvinistic doctrines of *particular election* and *particular redemption*, i. e. the Divine election and redemption of some, not all, of the human race. Opp. to *General Baptists*.

1729 [see EDWARDS 3 (b)]. 1738 T. CROSBY *Hist. Baptists* I. 127 Those that have followed the Calvinistical scheme of Arminius, and from the principal point therein, personal election, have been termed Particular Baptists. 1748 HOWELL *Amer. Emp.* I. 276 The leading principles of the Anglic or particular baptists. 1847 Particular redemption [see PARTICULARISM 1]. 1876 BRANDT & RYE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 100 A face which...conveyed the impression of a Particular Baptist who was also in the oil trade.

†3. Belonging to, concerning, or known to an individual person or set of persons and no other; private, personal; not public. *Obs.*

1498 Sir G. HAYE *Laws Scots* (S. T. S.) 263 Bastell gardenders is ay for kid cace that may nocht be kyd openly. 1539 *Patent Lett.* I. 493 There be many and diverse particuler billes put here, but noon reddy. 1572 *Rec. Eng. N. Coast. Cattle Life*, II. 256 Yours gracious in Canterbury ... and your commaundement that none other particuler aide to hym. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 294 Persons without ony particular interest, nor veyit of all pretence. 1585 *Hist. 4 Unions* and grounds upon particular matters. 1604 DALRAS. *Lear* v. i. 50 For benefactors sake and particular bonden, Are not the question here. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 3 They stone the Converts procured me a particular audience. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Anc. Hammer*, both Publick and Particular. 1708 BOSWORTH *Caveat* 63 [ed. 2] 101 Their want of union; which made particular ministers to take up their attention.

†b. Of persons: Not occupying a public office or position; private. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Chr. Warres Love C.* iv. 43 All the rest of the Nobilitie, Knights, particular Gentlemen, and Inferiors. 1585 GEORGE *Conover's* 162, Not made to particular Sir to Publique Builders. 1598 *Lamb's Pop.* 11. v. 238 Rumbeing the [mists and] a few particular persons besides.

†4. *Particular numbers*, the individual components or factors of a number. *Obs.* rare.

1561 CHAPMAN *Chron. (Skeat)* 3 This number the of 2011 is prooved for his particuler numbers, which be 22, 100, 1811.

5. *Particular estate* (Law): see quot. 1876. So *particular tenant*, the tenant of a particular estate.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 217 b, A particular estate of any thing that lies in grant cannot be forfeited by any grant to her by deed. 1642 *Perkins's Prof. Bk.* viii. § 455. 217 Upon which particular estate the remainder is expectant. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 174 Alienations by particular tenants, when they are greater than the law entitles them to make, and devest the remainder or reversion, are also forfeitures to him whose right is attacked thereby. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 3 (1) 225 Where a tenant in fee simple has created an estate in tail, for life, or for years, he has left in him a present estate, which will cause any possession or enjoyment on the expiration or sooner determination of the estate tail, the estate for life, or the estate for years. The smaller estate thus granted is called the 'particular' estate.

6. That is a unit or definite one among a number; taken or considered by itself, apart from the rest; individual, single, separate.

1509 MORE *Dyalogs* IV. Wks. (1557) 161/2 Who was there euer that laid vnto another all the particulers euyll dedes of any one other man. 1558 STURMEY *England* 4. ii. 84 Euery man particular and also the hole communalty. 1600 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. 1. 97 That I should bore a knight particular's worn, And think to wed it. 1610 — *Wint.* v. i. 73 Make...each particular hair to stand on end. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 401/2, I shall set down each particular Letter. 1783 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 227 Particular and well attested Facts are matters of Things. 1822 FEARNSIDE *Norma, Cong.* II. vii. 125 This particular tax was a painful and hateful badge of national disgrace. 1893 LAURIE, etc. *Life Percy* I. xviii. 417 The Ancient Fathers...bring the thought of particular Churches into communion with the thought of the Universal Church, when necessity occurred.

†b. Existing by itself apart from others; standing alone; actually separate or distinct; independent. *Obs.*

1597 BOWER *Hum. Health* Pref. 3 b, Dyligentlie to consyder of the sydenesse...or impediment, in particular by hym selfe, or els that it have any other inlandish conuenient with it. 1589 T. WARNINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Figs.* 1. 44, 6 Signes [it is to be observed as a particular common remark, 1633 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 36 Thirty and seven several and large Provinces, which seuerally were particular Kingdoms.

7. Distinguished in some way among others of the kind; more than ordinary; worth notice; marked; special.

1483 CAXTON *Cato.* G2, 199 Al creatures reasonable owen to geue singuler honour & particuler loue to hym that hath geuen to them beyng. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, Particular pains particular thanks do ask. 1600 ROSSE *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1870 I. 169/1 Of this prince [Arthur]...there is little particular memory, only...that he was very studious and learned. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 200 The gentleman takes up the paper...and tells his friend that it contains nothing *particular*, when he means that it has nothing *important*. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxv. He was a county old fellow ...with no particular wants. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 21 To receive particular thanks to Anne...for the felicitous suggestion.

†b. Remarkable, noteworthy; peculiar, singular. 1665 HOOKE *Micrographia* 67 They were part of a particular and peculiar Speck. 1713 A. BURNE tr. *Duncanette Lutt.* (1773) I. 109 There is nothing very particular to be met with. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 121 viii. 129 The 236. Clerk's measure of Sighing is very particular. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1775, Johnson's mode of pronouncing, which as all knew was very particular.

†c. Peculiar so as to excite surprise or wonder; singular, strange, odd. *Obs.*

1552 *Abp. Hamilton's Catech.* (S. T. S.) 181, Pag. Ignod anything that was particular...Jack was ane man: for he neither thought, spake, dressed, nor acted like other mortals. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 310 Do we not every where observe with religion and reason together, because we would not look particular? 1788 HOOD. *Tales* 9 (E. V. 72 But the gal was very particular: he walked as if he had been flat-soled.

d. In *Hymns*, used in the names of certain modifications of ordinary lambic metre, viz. *Common Particular Metre* (8.8.6.8.8.6), *Long Particular Metre* (8.8.8.8.8.8), *Short Particular Metre* (6.6.8.6.6.8). *Now chiefly U.S.*

8. Relating to or concerned with the separate parts, elements, or details of a whole; describing

or setting forth something in detail; detailed, minute, circumstantial.

2. Of a narrative, account, etc.

1592 *Taylors Lett.* I. 177 The sweetnesse of you and my friends that have more particuler knowledge yo such matters. 1596 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 113 A more plaine and particular declaration of the matter can be had, then of the rest of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 5. 47 The particular Description of the several Instruments. 1786 JEFFERSON *W'rks.* (1829) I. 396 It is an particular account of the fraudulent means from which it is taken. 1798 in *Times* 28 June 1/2 To be prepared...true and particular Lists, signed by them or their Agents, to be made out in the form prescribed.

b. Of a person in giving a description or account.

1600 H. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Where have I been particular? where personal? except to a mimic, cheater (who'll be particular— *Ded.* Particular, sir? I pray you, know your distance. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. vi, So swaddled, so stiff, so free, so particular, so agreeable. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. iv, Mrs. Miller called Partridge to be particular with you again. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 31 May, I must tell you, in confidence, he was a little particular: but perhaps I mistake his complaisance; and I wish I may, for his sake.

3. Closely acquainted, familiar, intimate. (Now associated or identified with 7.)

1598 PLAYFERE, *Particular*, ... intimate, familiar. *a* 1713 RICHARD *Autobiog.* (1734) 3 I became an early and particular Playfellow to Sir Dougbert Gth. 1779 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 18, Those are particular friends of mine. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xi, in *Mem.* (1871) 211 On terms of the most particular friendship. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Paul, my dear, my very particular friend. Miss Tox.

10. Attentive to details of action; specially careful; precise, exact, scrupulous; hence, exacting in regard to details, nice in taste, fastidious.

1824 WELLINGTON 11 June in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XII. 30, I am very particular about the appointment of my chaplains. 1884 H. ROGERS *Addisons & Pardons* xxviii, Most persons were particular in those days concerning medicine. 1892 ISAAC *Standard of Ll. arvii*, People who have to work for their living must not be too particular.

II. Absolute uses.

11. The particular. That which is particular (see the prec. senses); † the individual (*obs.*).

1552 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 79 This argument is from the particular, to the vniuersall. 1632 tr. *T. Hooker* 11 *Matthew's Catechism Prospective* 259 It is the interest both of the particular, and publike, that the wicked perish, and the good prosper. 1635 R. BAILLIE *Canq. Aff. Conci.* vi. 68, 21 He [Christ] might have been that, either for the kinde, or for the particular.

12. In particular. **a.** (Each) by itself, one by one, individually, separately, severally; in detail. † *Obs.*

1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. 61, 45 For to declare what is to be seen of every article in particulere. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xii. 27 Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular (*R. V.*, severally members thereof). 1659 D. PELL *Impropriat. G. ad Lawd's Mem.* (1718) 18 Every Thing in General and Particular, we could think of.

b. As one of a number distinguished from the rest; in distinction from others; particularly, especially. † *In more particular* (*quot. 1648*), more particularly (*obs.*).

1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 23 It appertayneth to particular & to especyal unto the gyderers & gaderers. 1548 W. SCLATER *Three Serm.* (1605) Ep. Ded., The other is, your undeserued favours towards my selfe in more particular. 1552 WHITGIFT *Wks.* (1851) I. 183, I observing the tears run down the cheeks of one of them in particular. 1603 Mrs. CAROLL *Lett.* III. 36 Ready to receiue all things in generall, and some things in particular. 1689 J. PEARCE in 1st *Conf. Hist.* 292 The Rite, with its high and lofty reliefs to the woodcuts, but with a knotted by-ways...ving nowhere in particular.

† **c.** Privately, in private. *Obs.*

1584 E. WINDHAM tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 91 xxii. 112 b, They are wonted either publikely, or of note in particular. 1592 *Engl. Theophrast.* 180 Preachers who offering to vse the Kingdom of Heauen to publish, solicit in particular a small benefice with the annoua augmentacy.

† **13. In the particular.** In the particular or special case; with regard to the individual instance: opp. to *in the general* (see GENERAL A. 11 *d*). *Obs.*

1892 LD. DUDLEY, etc. *Lett. conc. Bally.* (1850) 40, I doe not think him meete to be trusted in the particular, then I believe him right in the generall. 1667 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis. under* 3 *Advocates*, (1758) I. 44 Though Mr. Canning was often in the general the avowed enemy of oppression, yet never in any single instance found him so in the particular.

III. 14. *Comb.*

1589 S. FERRERS *Another Tract.* I. 318 Rail as the believer, wrapt up in a particular-fashioned habit.

B. *n.*

† **1.** A part, division, or section of a whole; a constituent part or element; *spec.* a division or 'head' of a discourse or argument; in quot. 1494, a part-payment or instalment. † *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 300 For the which ... he payed vnto the archebysshop [E. Neville, and to the other, by parteners] vc. m. marke. 1600 H. JONSON *Masque of Cressets* (1609) 36 Let us double the discourse into three particulars. 1630 *Bible.* 256 The ancient Provinces were diuided into three particulars. 1632 WILLIAM PRYNNE *Quakers' Cast.* 4, 24 If you please to consider the first particular in the 111. Verse (*Deut.*) which is a Rationative Particle. 1680 Mrs. WINCHESTER *Winter-Comm. Engine* 14 The Engine consisteth of the following Particulars. 1694 ISAAC *Bate's Orpheus.* (1715) 186/1 This done, put in the several Particulars into the Liquor. 1699 W. ANTHONISZ *Disc.* (1862) 11 In contriuing the symbolick argument, a 'particular', as it is called, will be bestowed on the Divine energy.

2. A minute or subordinate part of a thing, statement, or whole of any kind, considered apart from the rest; a detail, item, point, circumstance.

1512-4 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 As by the particulers therof here after...shalbe expressed. 1593 EDW. DARCIE 136 This particular of the seizure of goods is a thing greatly to be noted. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 274 Examine me vpon the particulars of my Life. 1622 J. MAYNARD in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 136 A private Library...to be sold, and (if) you pleased a Catalogue of the particulars. 1663 BOWMAN in *Rep. 2 Cases* (1848) 138 The Israel *profanes Mosaicalness* agrees with our English Sunday Sabbath in every particular. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 10 Turn...to the second epistle...and you will discover the particular which occasion to be sought for. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lincoln* ii. 62 Every particular of a common drudge oppresses an ear sensory.

b. *spec.* (*pl.*) Items or details of statement or information; information as to details; a detailed account. In the textile industry, Detailed specifications, subsequently given, as to the manner in which an inclusive or general order or contract is to be carried out.

1626 SELDEN *Anc. & Cl.* i. 6. 17 But here, but here, glue me particulars. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 54 A French man...told me all the particulars, and the order of it very exactly. 1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6415/3 Particulars of the said Estate may be had. 1830 *Mem. Baron Alnut.* 3 *Lett.* (1833) II. 305, I have not heard the particulars of [Mary becoming Lord Advocate. 1851 *Daily News* 23/1 Shuttleoff. There is no absence of colour, but 'particulars' cannot be had without delayed long specimens duly sent and approved. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* XXV. 199/2 [A shuttle] be prepared to give you further particulars as to the persons to whom this sum is due.

† **3.** A statement setting forth the several points or details of a thing or matter; a minute account, description, or enumeration; a minute. *Obs.*

1600 DYMOCK *Ireland* (1843) 16 A particular of such strengths and horrors of woods and bogs...as are in every province of Ireland. 1632 *K. Tribunal's Regist. & Common.* 311, I have seene a particular of his daily expences. 1693 *Mem. Lat. Tackle* 12, In A faire Sheet...in which they made a Particular of the Cruelties which had been practised against several Persons of Note. 1788 LD. NORTH *Lett. to Bp. Ely* (*Davy's Coll.* 18) 16, I send you the description Particulars of Cudworth intended according to my last letter from the country and as I believe perfectly accurate.

† **4. a.** A single thing among a number, considered by itself; each one of a number or group of things; an individual thing or article. *Obs.*

1580 *K. Dar Reg. Secretary* ii. (1615) 76 *Synecdoche*, when by one particular we understand a number, 1680 *Hanmer's Chronicle* 3 The ways of knowing the particulars of each kinde. 1692 RAY 3 *Discourses* ii. (1693) 37 That they [surplices] should be all performed in the middle, and each particular have a hole on each side. 1725 *New Terms Architect* XII. 190 The above Particulars were taken by me Robert Wynn.

† **b.** An individual person, an individual; sometimes *spec.* a private person, one not holding a public position. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, And, for your spectators, you behold them what they are; the most choice particulars in court. 1638 ROY. SOVER. tr. *Secundus's Advoc. Fr. Fortunæ* ii. 14 (1685) 140 [This] was publickly prohibited by all, and by private *Edicts* to every particular. 1742 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 30 Abstinence is described without his growth...to a single particular. 1766 *Maseres Exercises* VI. 13 In the case of a few particulars, who have public spirit, and private ability enough to lead them.

5. More vaguely: A particular case or instance; an individual thing in relation or contrast to the whole class. (Usually in *pl.*: opp. to *generals* or *universals*.)

c 1600 BACON. *Sonn.* xcii, But those particulars are not my measure, All those I better in your general best. 1632 HOWELL *Lexicon*, 1, vi. 29 Reasoning is in generall words; but Declamation for the most part is of Particulars. 1700 WOTTON *Roman Hist.* 38 We must observe particulars, or from them; but not fly to them. 1775 HARMER *Observ.* (1776) I. 1. 2 These conceptions are either of particulars, viz. individual things, or of generals. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* Introd. § 23 18 When the universal is made a mere form and (contingent with the particular, so if it was on the same level, it sinks into a particular itself.

b. *Logic.* = *Particular proposition* (see A. 2 *c*).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 24 b. 1552 ELYOT *Preat. Nowe Inf.* (1st) 59 margin, A particuler affirmeth or reuocketh. 1637 tr. *Sanderus's Hist. Scotland* 10 Now Indefinite Propositions are all taken vniuersally for Particulars.

† **6.** (One's) individual case; personal interest or concern; part. Chiefly in phr. *for, in, as to, etc. (one's) particular* = (one's) own case, for (one's) own part, as far as (oneself) is concerned. *Obs.*

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. III. 304 Nawyis willing to inquire the publick peax for his particular. 1623 BURTON & CORSBEN *Wks. Edwin Rp. Dodo*, Whilst we studie to be thankfull in our particular, for the many benefits we haue receiued. 1692 W. KING tr. *Gabriel's Lift Peterm.* ii. 160 This Isaac ... esteemes the whole Common-wealth, as much as his own particular. 1704 WARBURTON *Preacher* (1758) 72 To return from the common Cause to what concerns our Provinces. 1790 COWPER *Lett. to Mrs. King* 31 Dec., We have all admired it ... and for my own particular, I return you my sincerest thanks.

† **b.** In stronger sense: Personal or private interest, profit, or advantage. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. Ded. § 2 Souls, as doth not permit to dwell in those our own particular, the partial and inordinate desire whereof inclineth wheresoever it taketh place. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 197 Some of the Lords whose Particulars he promised to set forward. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 19 If the gentlemen had kept all the allowances for his own particular, I should have doubted his affection.

† **c.** Private matter or business. *Obs.*

c 1600 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 66 My Companion told the Emperor, that I had a Particular with the Majesty. 1603 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 10 Going to England to shoot a fortnight upon some particulars of his own.

† **d.** Personal relation, close acquaintance, intimacy; personal interest, regard, or favour. *rare.*

1667 SHAD. *Com.* v. i. 3 He...Which was sometime his General's who loued him in a most deare particular. 1831 WESTON *Anc. Pers. Mus.* 197 One of his particular to that Throne, was procured of Queene Elizabeth a Charter of Incorporation.

7. *colloq. or slang.* **a.** Something specially belonging to, or characteristic of, a place or person; one's special choice or favourite.

London particular: see a special quality of Mahlon also as imported for the London market (*Cab.*); (*b*) a humorous name for a London fog.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* ii. *Anc. Privacy*, I remarked a bottle of London particular. 1832 DICKENS *Sketch No.* xi, This is a London particular...A fog, sir. 1900 *Scotsman* 6 Nov. 10/6 'The London particular', the fog which, four or five years ago, annoyed the consistency of passage. 1902 † HOWIS *Slang. Particular*...a special choice; *e.g.* to 'Ada' one's own particular', a glass of one's particular, etc.

b. A special friend, a favourite.

1808 *Cruiser Clinc.* xvi. 63 *Particulars*, old particulars, very old friends. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 289 Range you and your particulars, who are living on the spoils. 1902 EDWARD *Slang. Particulars*, sets, 1668, a favourite selection: Fr. *nos particuliers*.

† **C.** *adv.* Particularly, individually. *Obs.* 1400.

1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 146 Nonparcells tenderloin practizer,...Which I were too long particuler to recite.

† **Particular,** *v. Obs.* rare. [f. prec.] *trans.* To mention particularly, to particularize.

1609 *Staffordshire Rec.* IV. 194 Handwritings of the Company, but being vsed, would not particular any thinge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 The Text, wherein is only particularised that it was the fruit of a tree good for food and pleasant unto the eye.

† **Particula'rian,** *a. Obs.* rare. [f. L. *particularis* + -AN.] Relating to particles of matter: = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1674 ROBT. BOYLE *Theol. Theol.* v. iv. 162 Those...things, which are...alledged to the praise of the corpuscularian philosophy ...established by the inventors and promoters of the Particularian hypothesis.

Particularism (pǎrti'kiŭlăriz'm). [a. F. *particularisme* (Bonnet, 17th c., in sense 1), or mod.L. *particularismus*, Ger. *partikularismus*: see PARTICULAR and -ISM.]

1. *Theol.* The doctrine of particular election or particular redemption (see PARTICULAR A. 2 *d*); the dogma that Divine grace is provided for or offered to a selected part, not the whole, of the human race.

a 1646 MEDBURN cited in Webster. 1847 BUSH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 255 The Calvinists ... adopted the notion of particular redemption (*Particularismus*).

2. Exclusive attachment or devotion to one's particular party, sect, nation, etc.; exclusiveness.

1864 CARLYLE in *Ld. Rivers* (1878) III. 61 A jealous spirit of monopoly and particularism...counteracting confederacy by a separate identity. 1868 FREEM. *Hist. Eng.* i. 142 The sole object of the Kentish to the Romans was to oppose the particularism of the Jutes. 1892 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross* I. 348 (1885) I. 191 'Habits of thought' is not a translation of the word *particularismus*. ...It is decidedly objects to *particularism*, ask him to be as good as unbelieve *particularism*. 1893 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 36 An abstract principle ... strong enough to override all the particularisms of mankind.

3. *Politics.* The principle of leaving each state in an empire or federation free to retain its own government, laws, and rights, and to promote its own interests, without reference to those of the whole; esp. in German politics since *c* 1850.

1853 *Taxt's Mag.* XX. 387 The cities ...protest against all centralization, seeks to emancipate the citizens, to establish universal independence, separation and supreme division of powers; which has lately been denominated *Particularismus* in Germany. 1869 *Daily News* 6 *Sept.*, The feuds and excesses of 'particularism'—weakness abroad, discord at home, and obstacles in the way of trade and traffic. 1892 *Spectator* 2 July, The majority entered at once elections (in New South Wales) in believed to be opposed to Federation, and in favour of particularism. 1893 *Times* 29 May 5/1 The old particularism has again attained formidable proportions in the German Empire.

4. Exclusive attention to a particular subject; specialism.

1872 E. TOURNIER *Course Lifeboats* 1 The worked particularism which has characterised the study of Lifeboats for the last thirty years.

Particularist (pǎrti'kiŭlăist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *particulariste* (1701 in Furetière).] An advocate or adherent of particularism (in any sense: see prec.).

1797–41 Cumberland *Cycl., Particularist*, among colonial divines, a person who holds for particular grace, i.e. teaches, or believes that Christ died for the elect only. 1852 Blackie *Hist. Lit.* etc., *Particularists*... As a party name, it seems to date from the synod of Dort, 1618–19. *Daily News* 19 Sept., They are known as 'Particularists', that is men who would maintain unaltered the... petty governments which still burden Germany from ... displacing the strength of a united country. 1870 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1108 We do not ... believe ... that the unity of Germany ... has anything serious to fear from the particularism of Bavaria. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Oct., The dream of the scientific particularist.

B. *adj.* = next.

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 356 During the administration of Washington the particularist tendencies were mostly quiet. 1880 G. W. Shirley *Lond. Lect.* ii. 3 The German analogue for parochial is Particularistic.

Particulari·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -ɪc: see -istic.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or upholding particularism (in any sense).

1881 *Contin. Rev.* May, 332 To overcome the particularistic weaknesses of the single States. 1886 C. F. Thue in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 699/1 Buddhism, Sôtôism, and Christianity were neither national nor particularistic.

Particularity (pāɹtĭkiŭlæ·rĭtĭ). [a. F. *particularité*, ad. late L. *particularitāt-em* (Cassiodorus, Boethius), f. *particulārĭ-s* PARTICULAR: see -ITY.] The quality of being particular; something that is particular.

1. The quality of being particular as opposed to general or universal; the fact of being or relating to one or some (not all) of a class; relation to an individual thing, individuality.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 107/1 So also was it generally done throughout all England, in which generality only the city was of a particularity. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. vi. Not weigh'd in strict particularity, But grasping all in her vast active sphere. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 21 A common name set by itself without any note either of universality or particularity, as *man*, *stone*... is called an indefinite name. 1725 Watts *Logick* II. ii. § 4 Any common name whatsoever is made proper by terms of particularity added to it. 1803 Mosley *Mem.* 8, 41 That...*Anne* not after the particularity of the fact, or made it at all the more a universal.

†**b.** A particular or individual matter or affair; a particular case or instance. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 24 Now let the generall Trumpet blow his blast, Particularities, and petty sounds To cities. 1598 Meverick *Forest Lawes* I. § 1 (1641) 21 There is no principle or ground so generall, but there is not some particularity annexed out of it.

2. The quality of being special or of a special kind; the fact of being in some way distinguished or noteworthy; speciality, peculiarity. *Now rare.*

1550 Bp. Hall *Medit. Prof. Civ.*, Sufficient to notifie the particularity, and excellency of the Art. 1711 Steele *Spectator* No. 242 ¶ 2 To ... have the Esteem of a Woman of your Merit, has in it a Particularity of Happiness. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* Contents 7 Further augmented by the particularity of the Tide.

†**b.** Peculiarity such as to excite surprise, singularity, oddity; an instance of this, an odd action or characteristic. *Obs.*

1710 Steele *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 2 An habitual Humour, Whim, or Particularity of Behaviour. 1714 Mandeville *Grumbling Hive* (1725) VI. 228, I'll Mr. Trouble ... his Impertinently repeated or, with his particularities. 1750 Richardson in *Barnard's Tobacco* 82, 1759, Other instances of his absence of mind and particularity, as it is characteristick of the race, may be worth relating.

3. An attribute belonging particularly to the thing in question; a special or distinctive quality or feature; a peculiarity. *Now rare.*

1589 Pasq. in *Nashe's Hist. Chiron* 325 It is thought that they doo descend of the nymphes, by some particularitie that is found amongst them. 1603 E. Upenham tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. 26, 135 To speak what we know of the particularities of the Antarctike straight. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 10 ¶ 7 Some particularities in the gait of their Bodies may be transplanted hither to advantage. 1776 Sir W. Blackstone in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 73 The particularity of this last eruption was, that the Lava...was now chiefly thrown up from its Centre. 1844 Ld. Ellesmere *Ld. Lieut. Ire.* viii. 231 He has, however, some of the particularities of the Irish character. 1883 F. V. Skene *Trad. Celts* I. 2 Bear in mind, in the general conception through the particularities of the individual.

†**4.** Personal interest or advantage: = Particular B. 6 b; also, regard to personal or private interest, as not dictated by this. *Sc., Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 158 The nobill gentis and proweris of ancht gentrie be gud for thy particularitee, but nather ... to be ane dispensatour of his gyftis among the ignorant people. 1578–9 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* III. 79 The correctioun of sik thevis is nather done be gentrice nor any kynd of particularitie. 1589–6 *Ibid.* IV. 47 Mair respecting thair awyn particularitie nor the commoditie of the commoun weill.

†**5.** A particular point or circumstance, a detail; = Particular B. 2. *Obs.* (Common in 16–17th c.)

1508 Guevara tr. *Pricke Conc. of Bef.* I. I. 107 And so thou canst gather many good wordes conteined into the particularities of the matter. 1578 Cruciville 24 Way to Worldlines *Life & Last. Legend* II. iii. I wolde not particularities, the diligent be not abhominable, that I thinke the like was never heard. 1638 Sanderson *Serm.* 301 In this particularity whereof we now speake. 1707 Lady H. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, When I spoke of their religion, I forgot to mention two particularities, which seem'd strange to me. 1708 The particularities related of this subject would be incredible, were they not attested upon oath.

6. Minuteness or detailedness of description, statement, investigation, etc.; treatment of the particulars of a matter.

1638 A. Read *Clavigo*, 2nd. 131 Possessions ... for a congress, whereof I meane to discourse in a particularity. 1699 In order to Art. II. (1700) 23 There is no part of the Gospel more with us replete with particularity, as the History of his Sufferings and Death. 1790 *Poetr. Horæ Fund.* I. 7 The very particularity of St. Paul's Epistles. 1844 Ellesmere *Chan. V. xiii.* 52 Charges which, gentlemen as they are, are so deficient in particularity. 1885 Sir A. Hobhouse in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases the H. is necessary to examine the proceedings with some particularity.

†**7.** Special attentiveness to a person; an instance of this, a particular attention; familiarity. *Obs.*

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 2 All the reputable Parties herein which are usual for Persons who admire one another. 1734 Freeman *Distr. Gadiser* iv. 6 Wks. (1880) I. 36 Since I am impelled at you. This particularity with a young fellow is very indecent. 1819 [Jane Austen *Emma* II. xiv. 360 Believing one hour with objectionable particularity to another woman.

8. Attentiveness to details of action; special carefulness; preciseness, faithfulness.

1601 Weever *Ad. Tyrwh.* 2 With great weight, and much particularity, I heard heerafter that Verse of the Psalm. 1633 Bishop Hall *Occasionalls* (1636) I. viii. 58 Sir Rowland Hassell, as you will guess by his particularity, is an old bachelor. 1832 J. F. Kennedy *Doomsday Jr.* (1880) 14 In like haste, flowed my expostulation, coupled as my particularity. 1882 Miss Woolson *Anne* 96 A particularity as to the seeing of wing.

†**9.** Tit. *In particularity*: in detail; individually; specially: = *in particular* (Particular A. 13 a, b).

1599 Fenton in Barnes *Hist. Rich.* (1688) II. Collect. Rec. 360 Which seize durability I might allowing at length in particularity. 1589–[?] in Peltonen *Stud. Irish* 307 Your Majesties title is generable to the whole Realme of Ireland, and in particularity to the dominion and territories of Ulster. 1598 Fulbeck *Learning Lay.* Dial. 88/1, There is no Law-maker or providers, as that they can in particularity foresee and...prevent the infinite variety of future inconveniences.

Particularization (pāɹtĭkiŭlærəi·zēi·shən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of particularizing.

1. Individual or detailed mention, description, or treatment; specification.

1697 J. Sharman *Schism Dispatch'd* 420 With such allusion to his name, and other particularizations, as ... are not to be found in Copartnership of something particular in Trading re-united. 1758 W. Thomas in *Rudiments Memoirs of H. Taylor* I. 107 Exceptions, for the particularization of which they offered ample materials. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 240 This power of particularization in what gives truth, right and greatness to single lives and even masses of Westerners.

2. The action of making particular as opposed to general; restriction to a particular thing; *rare.*

1656 *Du Moulin Diff. & Indepp. Calvinist* 363 note, The efficacity arises from the particularization of the meaning of it being made a little too early in the process.

Particularize (pāɹtĭ·kiŭlăɹəiz), *v.* [a. F. *particulariser* (1578 c. in Littré): see -ize.]

1. *trans.* To render particular (as opposed to general); to specify, circumscribe, or restrict to a particular thing or class. *rare.*

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 22 And who can directly determine, or particularize the unsupportable, and never-ground generalities of Innocents, and Adult sinners prepared? 1677 G. Hughes in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. IV. 48 To particularize the general information ... I have sent you the names of the most considerable and southerown of them. 1678 F. H. Bassett *Eth. Theol.* iv. 238 You can not particularize a definition so as to exhaust any assignable object.

2. To mention or describe particularly; to name or state specially, or one by one; to speak or treat of individually, or in detail; to specify. (The usual sense.)

1552 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 301, I dare not Particularize her Description according to my conceit. 1598 Nicholas Saffron *Wonders* 134 Except he particularize and make known the same. 1634 *Canc. Papers* (Camden) I. 161, I doe believe the Master of Commons will Vote the King a Supply ... but not particularize the sums. 1740 Earl Orrery *Life in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 242 In particularizing poor Sheridan, I must particularize Dr. Pope. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* Prof. 6 Various causes, which I am to particularize here. 1884 Sir J. Bacon in *Law Times Rep.* L. 1056 The plaintiffs...might particularize more distinctly the grounds on which they claim...relief.

3. *intr.* To mention, speak or treat of, or attend to, particulars or details; to go into detail.

1601 Bilson *Perp. Govern.* 560 They would impose many volumes to...particularize upon them. 1606 C. Purton tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quæstvels* 196 It sufficeth...to say they had many Reasons, being not able to particularize to any. 1630 Counc. *Mar. Affair. Navy* 61 But to a little more particularize. 1709 E. Ward tr. *Cervantes* 34 He took each Point in particularize upon every Point of his Happiness. 1834 W. H. Ainsworth *Lancashire* iv. 122 In our hasty perusal of the light, we have not paused to particularize.

3. *trans.* To place or represent apart as an individual thing; to render distinct or separate; to individualize, distinguish, differentiate. *rare.*

1643 Thos. Mayne *Relig. Mod.* (1644) 34 Particularize a few drops of the Sea, by filling a glass full of them: then that glass-full is distinguished from all the rest of the watery Globe. 1661 Pordage *Mystic Div.* III. 103 The place ... not sufficiently particularized to his necessity to us while a creature. 1893 *Mind* N. Series II. 204 Spirit is Form, in essence ...its particularities himself from his fellows.

†**b.** *Intr.* To be distinguished. *Obs. rare.*

1658 Eliz. Mosse tr. *Medicaut's Remedies* 9 Turpeth ... Beyond the common capacities amongst Scotland, they all particularize in being sturdy...at the same time bonny.

Hence **Particularized** *ppl. a.*; **Particularizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1811 Cowper, *Particularized*, Particularized... Undescribed. 1832 G. Hughes *Priest to Temple* 200, If the Pastors were ordained of particularizing in these things, he were not fit to be a pastor. 1867 J. Sharman *Schism Dispatch'd* 334 It does it more particularizing way. 1842 Bishop *Blomfield Lect.* xi. 202 We may be well excused from particularizing. 1851 Keyn *Bible Hearer* (1860) VIII. 240 He dwelt with particularizing emphasis on the persecution of the believers in Jesus. 1880 Mozley *Ruling Ideas* (1891) 242 Irrespective of the particularized facts and phenomena which we have been considering.

Particularly (pāɹtĭ·kiŭlăli), *adv.* [f. Particular *a.* + -ly².] In a particular manner, or with a particular reference.

1. a. In the case of, or in respect of, each one of a number; one by one, severally, singly, individually. *Now rare or Obs.*

1398 *Tr. Higden* (1) Orc, in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VIII. 462 The qwhilke Dis sold Commissaries se qwa wight, for lust of lucre, ...particularly gar ye enforcyngt and assault. 1470–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 59/1 Every such somme and somme of money, ...that he ther sold percepte, shall be particularly expressed. 1598 *Finger. Pryse* (W. de W. 1531) 24 And every hand and fote hath his fyngers & toes parte, rehersly distinct. 1687 Morley (tr. *Favyn*) 30 Treating of Plants as of Herbes, Trees, and Shrubs, particularly and Alphabetically. 1830 Penrose *Sand-Arundel*, 146 They are all particularly ordained by his death. 1866 Geldart *Vis. Ir.* xvi, He...secured them by describing the town with every part of which he was particularly acquainted. 1887 W. Bruce *Comm. Ezek.* 200 The different images that are used also particularly agree with each other.

b. In relation to, or in the case of, some one thing, person, or class, as distinct from any other; individually, personally; specifically, in particular; in a particular case, for a particular purpose, etc.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* vii. (1870) 246 Also I do not, nor shal not, dispraise or reuse in this booke particularly. c1550 Harleian *Tract of Masks* 1. 6, Bu. Jew, we take particularly these Tokens the value of a marke-mix. 1649 Bates *Elen. Nature. Wealth* (1681) 92 It is hard to distinguish, that which is generally held good, and wholesome, from that, which is good particularly, and fit for these sweet Boys. 1779 J. Bicknell *Method.* I. 322 It signified a load or prison; and was particularly assigned to the cave of Christ. 1868 Lecturer *Elem. Science*, xi. 20 (1879) 62 There is still much more to be learnt, both about the system generally, and the planets particularly.

c. *Logic.* In the manner of a particular proposition; in relation to some, not all, of a class.

1580 Abr. Tucker *Light* 74, § 63, 121 Such as longe is a conception, used particularly, i.e. only some part of it is called up. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 139 Equivalent to generally or affirming particularly.

2. With respect to the several parts of a whole; in relation to particulars or details; minutely, circumstantially, in detail.

1589 Canon *Figures of S.* 31, 22, 231 It seemth my gode lo adde...more particularly thes thinges that be gessie and grosse to remeybe Cyrus, Camelus and Taurus. 1593 Bishop *Two Serm. Divine Love* (1600) 3 Albeit it do not so largely or particularly entreate of every parte. 1678 Cudworth *Relig. Pract.* i. vii. § 18. 398 By purpose of observing them more particularly and particularly. 1789 *Act* 3 *Geo. III.* c. 36 Preamble, That...the Laws...are more particularly described. 1883 Sir J. Bacon in *Law Times Rep. Ltd.* 3 It becomes necessary to consider more particularly the facts out of which those issues arise.

3. In a special degree; more than others, or more than in other cases; especially, notably, markedly; *colloq.*, more than usual, much, very.

1656 tr. *Cassiodorus's Var. Athens* 229 In matters of Commerce, Law is particularly intelligent. 1692 Bishop *Fowler Disc.*, Em. (Rom) II. 107 By some passages in the Psalmist, but more particularly in the Gospels, not yet to Israel to be an exact accusations. 1722 Addison *Spect.* No. 353 ¶ 10 That is Poet a thing difficult to be obtained by all, but particularly by those who shunt adue it... 1813 Mrs. Bingworth *Patron.* (1838) I. vii. 101 What I particularly admire in him is his candour. 1882 Bishop *Wild Wales* I. Which he would have been very unwilling to do, more particularly as he had a wife and family. 1882 *Spectator* 30 May 714/1 One does not feel...particularly drawn towards the heroine.

†**4.** Personally, familiarly, intimately. *Obs.*

1580 Robert *Bucheler's Prof. Magic* 7 He was particularly known to few of the clergy. 1703 Steele *Lover* No. 1, Admitting Mr. Clodpate as particularly here, as if he were married to you already. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xi. viii, Her Lady, with whom he was very particularly acquainted.

†**Parti·cularness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] A particular or individual thing; a particular, a detail.

1547 H. More *Song Soul* 2 b. xv, Upon this universall Ophion he bestowed many particularnesses. *Ibid.* ii. ii. xxx, With straight line he binds down strongly such particularnesse Of every edifice.

Particularness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being particular (in any sense); minuteness, detail, fussiness, fastidiousness.

1727 Bailey vol. II. *Particularness*, ...peculiarness, singularness. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* I, You're getting to be your aunt's own niece, I see, for particularness.

†**Parti·cularly,** *adv.* Obs. Sc. form of Particularly.

1572–4 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 60 As his bill bears,

particulary examinde at the Chekkers. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 227 The daylie particularis aboumpondit. 1572-8 *Abd. Rec.* (1909) I. 179 Under the pavis particularis underwritten. 1589 *Rawlings Riddle Scott.* XXIII. 20.

Particulate (pɑːtɪ·kjʊlɛt), *a.* Only in scientific use. [ad. mod. or med.L. *particulāt-us* divided into particles: see next.] Existing in the condition of minute separate particles.

1674 Boate *Irish. Nat. Hist.* 3 July 6 (Ir.) the corruption of the corruptions or ferment ... particulate, as always considered, there seems now to be identified a *Basis* ...acting indistinguishably upon organic matter. 1680 *Lancet* 17 Jan. 63 The corruption ... is particulate-resolved in, consists of innumerable particles of organic matters. 1689 Keate *Microcosmographie* 98 Chamomil was the first to prove experimentally that by vacuity and in vacuo the active principle in a particulate non-diffusible substance. 1892 A. Carpenter in *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 1/1 Showing that particulates matter can be conveyed many thousands of miles in the higher regions of the atmosphere.

b. Of or relating to minute separate particles.

1880 E. B. Lanchester in *Trans. Microsc. Soc. Jnnn.* 101 The ingestion of fats to a particulate form by Verzelenus, 1880 *Times* 20 Jan. 10/1 The particulate and exhalatory theories of cancer are not exclusive of each other.

†Parti·culate, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. stem of med.L. *particulāre* (pf. late L. *particulātio* division into particles, Mart. Capella 2 445), f. *particula* PARTICLE.] *trans.* = PARTICULARIZE 2.

1570 Fenton (*title-page*) Ded., I am holde to leave to particulate in my epistle any part of the ornaments. 1600 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 1. 603 If I should particulate the scuffings and skirmishes. 1636 Heylin *Surv. France* 140 Many more...which I will not stand here to particulate.

b. *intr.* = PARTICULARIZE 3 b.

1600 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. lxiv. (1602) 403 But why particulate we thus, that much in few would write? 1604 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 24 That I may not particulate of Alexander of Hales, the Irrefragable Doctor. *Ibid.* 27. I could particulate in many more.

Particule, *Obs.*, exc. in sense 2 b, as Fr. (*particule*), Also 6 **particula.** [a. F. *particule* (1484 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *particula* PARTICLE.]

†1. A small part or portion (*in quot.* 1540, of land); a particle. *Obs.*

1540 *Ac. Privy Council* (1890) 1. 7 Sir Jacob and Antony of Lowenstein ...submyttinge and discussinge of theire severall remarkable particuls paynctedes. *Ibid.* pertinentis [*sic*]. 1547 Lisle *Chr. Admod. Antn.* 103 I ever under ... that very particule of hour when it was proposed.

†2. *Gram.* = PARTICLE *sb.* 3. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1600 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 13 *Ane* is a note of nunciue, ...and a particule of determination preceding a vouel.

‡b. *spec.* Applied to the French preposition *de* used as a prefix of nobility in personal names.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 250/1 We...generously add a 'de' where no particule is, with no consequence that we see than cumbering nobility. 1848 Bulwer *France* I. 250 Of the 1500 boys who have names prefixed with the particule, signifying that they claim to be of gentle birth.

†Partie. [mod. F. *partie* (part).] A match in a game; a game. *Partie carrée*, † *quarrée* [F., = square or quadrate party] a party of four.

1598 Dekker *Lindenham* iv. 3, Well, I have won the partie, and revenge. 1618 Bolton *Nitr. Cavals.* 28 The parties at Cards are doubled. 1648 Trecothick *Vann. Fair* 6, Champaigne, was very fond of sweet, and made many parties with the Colonel of swappings. 1678 A. Cannon (*title*) *Women Convict Cured* (1680) Glouc. 15 *Partie*, the name always playing two rubbers consecutively, or, should it be necessary, a third rubber, to decide which is the best of the three rubbers.

1739 Comyns *Digest* (1908) I. 188 Very often [it is not a bet and sometimes it is a *partie quarrée*. 1867 Harrison *Inquil. Exp. Soc.* 22 *Lat. Translation*, The *partie quarrée* had like sufferance for. 1892 H. Bohuslavsky *Cat. Bellevue* (1892) 130 A *partie-carrée* composed of George ... his mother, sister, and Mr. Tom.

Partie-coated: see PARTI-.

†Parti-fellow, *Obs.* In 3 **partifelawe,** 6 **partie-.** [f. *parti* PARTY *sb.* + FELLOW.] One who shares, a partner: *sb. parting fellow* s. v. PARTING *ppl. a.* 4.

1200 tr. *Sawles Warde, Prov. Poems* 229 (Ir.) the Pardoner of that cross, that other is Passioun, or Partifelawe. 1530 Palsgr. 251/1 Partie fellowe, *parcionnier*.

†Partify, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PARTY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* To render partisan; to give a party complexion to, or imbue with party spirit.

1679 M. Stuart *Abbas, Brief.* 3 Proof is Adulterated or partified in Collections and additional Evidences of the perverted Text. 1708 *Hist. Tit. by Polliticians among'st us* and *partify'd* by the respective Romanists.

Partile (pɑːtɪl, -aɪl), *a.* Also 7 **partill.** [ad. L. *partilis* divisible, f. root of *partire* to divide: see -ILE; also, partial (in adv. *partiliter* partially, in part). In mod. Fr., in sense 2, *partil*.]

†1. = PARTIAL *a.* II. *Obs.*

1598 Florio *Pinoli, Pignoli, Eglio, &c.* The Eglio of my conscience, shall not suffer it, partly willeth, but it shall by no meanes, wholy disclosed. 1598 J. Marston *Dido, Prodd.* 228 Failing but a Partile not a Totall Eclipse. 1678 W. Assheton *Dialogue Philip* 63 There are many beginnings of fulfilling them, but the accomplishment. 1702 E. Maude in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 1116 The Presenting to Partile views of the Eye. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 6/2 A partile Account of a Hawk long since published.

2. *Astron.* Of an aspect: Exact to the same degree and minute, or, at least, within a degree: = *partile conjunction*, exact conjunction; so *partile opposition*; *partile trine*, positions exactly 120° apart. Opposed to PLATIC.

1622 Hulsius *Alt. Aug. Civit.* of God 135 Mars, being in the seventh house in a partile aspect with the Hyperuppe. 1674 Josiah Ashton (*title-p.*), His Fiery Facell Tryne, to activate The Active Powers to a more Active Pass. 1701 Moxon *Math. Dict.* s. v., The Sun in one Degree of Taurus and the Moon in one Degree of Cancer make a Partile Sextile. 1824 J. Wilson *Nich. Nodrod.* 1. 1. An aspect is partile when it falls in the same degree and minute, both with respect to longitude and latitude. ...This can seldom happen, but a few minutes can make no difference. 1839 Bailey *Festus* iv. (1848) 101 Your aspects, dignities, mansions, Your partile quartiles, and your plinkt trines.

†**Partily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [app. f. PARTY *a.* + -LY 2.] With respect to a part; partly.

1537 Hen. VIII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 9 That the said Kings of Fraunce and Spayne ...be in this behalf contributary, partily in men, and partely in money.

†**Partiment.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **partyment.** [ad. med.L. *partimentum* (1292 in Du Cange) partition, division: f. *partire* to PART: so It. *partimento*.] **a.** A part or division; a compartment. **b.** ? A constituent part or element.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iii. 79 And ofte thar the tempest blew a stoup, Thai entry purposyt herbrugis to thar mynd. 1641 Lo. Bleuner *Reg. Reform.* 64 an Estates and Remonstr... which are the Parliament and Supporters of Noble Honours, **Partin,Partinar,-er,** obs. ff. PARTAN, PARTNER.

Parting (pɑːtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PART *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PART, partition; the result, or place, of this action; something that parts.

1. The action of dividing or fact of undergoing division into parts; division, breaking, cleaving: see PART *v.* 1, 2.

1530 Palsgr. 251/1 Partyng of any thyng, *partaige*. 1552 Ayscon (*title*) An Aunswere, that is to say a parting in peeces of the Mass. 1708 Ashton's *Voy.* ii. 18, 146 There being great danger of the ship's parting. 1875 Knight *Pict. Mech., Farming.* (Practical) Breaking tables, having the anchor in the ground.

b. The division or dividing line of the hair when combed: see PART *v.* 1 c.

1598 Fabyan *Love & Battle* 20, I, Does the parting of my forehead show so this? 1860 Mrs. H. Wood *Hill. Hollow* v. I. (1864) 57 Smoothing the parting of the glossy brown hair on her well-shaped head. 1887 J. Ashby-Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1890) 121 My hair is getting thin,...Old Time has made my parting wide, And sick my hopes to stare.

2. The action of separating or parting asunder, or fact of being separated; separation. (*Cf. spec.*, in technical uses: see PART *v.* 4 c.

c 1395 Shakespeare *Passion* iii. 8, I. T. S.] 66[1]dis [*sic*] be by wyl seuuth [*sic*] Ruth, B[y] partyng swetes hyen kinde. 1596 Richmond *Fr. Comm.* (Shaks. Soc.) 6 Dido ne might ofter...But a parting of he and shi body. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Partynge or devysyl[e]...*separacio*. 1552 Huloet *Corr. Vocbk.* 81, *Parting*, a side of the forhead's where to separate Gold and Silver. 1850 Usk *Testi. Love* (1560) In parting by strife and Ilves. 1850 Usk *Testi. Love* 1560 In parting by strife and, the gold generally retains a little Silver. 1879 H. Nassmyth (*in Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV.* 215/1 Tools. *Shafts* for 'parting', or cutting off pieces of work from the main cylinder or bar.

b. That part in which separation is realized; the place at which two or more things separate or are separated: as *the parting of the ways*, the place or part at which a road divides into two or more that proceed in different directions (often *fig.* in reference to a choice between courses of action); *water-parting*, the line separating two river-systems, a WATERSHED. (*Cf. spec.*, in *Founding*, the division or meeting-surface of two parts of a mould (see also 4 c).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, When he is passed be partynge of be quarre and entred into a newe quarre, he shalle blowe iij. mees and no more. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxi. 21 The king of Babylon stood at the parting of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use divination. 1880 Lowell *Parting of the Ways* 1, Who hath not found destined at the Parting of the Ways? 1893 Kinder *Dict. Mech.* 1480/1 An exact *parting* is now made with the trowel along the median line, if the casting be symmetrical. *Ibid.* 1894/2 *Parting*. ...(*Founding*.) The meeting surfaces of the mold opposed to the cope and to the drag. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 3/2 Take the Nile valley and the water partings on each side from Berber. 1899 Mary Sharpman *Sk. Nic. Lords* 19 Jan., For the difficulties in which we find ourselves now, the parting of the ways was in 1815, when the Emperor Napoleon's pretensions were rejected.

a. *concr.* Something that parts or separates two things; *esp.* in technical uses, as (*a*) *Mining* and *Geol.* A layer of rock, clay, etc. lying between two beds of different formations; (*b*) *Founding*. Fine sand (*parting-sand*) or other powdery substance used to prevent adhesion of the surfaces of the parts of a mould (*cf.* b).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 A sort of bad foul Air, or Fume exhaling out of some Minerals, or partings of Stone. 1830 Mantell *Geol. Sussex* 1. xxxii. 466 The limestone...are occasionally marked by very thin carbonaceous partings. 1874 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* (1871) 67 The partings of the shafts consist of strong beams of wood; ...the longitudinal timbers are called by them so as to form the shaft parting. 1893 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1480/2 The charcoal-dust of the black-wash acts as a parting.

3. Mutual separation of two or more persons; esp. the action of quitting one another's company; leave-taking.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 221 Gent seruse that made at her parting. c 1400 *Lete Remonstr. Misc.* (1818) 8 (Hitz MS.) I. 122 A my dere sone a sorow parynge was thys. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 186 Good night, good night. Parting is such sweet sorrow, That I shall say good night, till it be morrow. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 1005 ...Hours worse Let us, as Now, Dispose our Sleep. The hot parting is very affective. 1823 Jowett *Plato* I. 311 I said ...a few words to the boys at parting.

b. With modifier: see PART *v.* 6 c.

1620 Shelton *Don Quichotte's Prowes* 149 To purchase it by parting with their Armes. 1795 Southey *Pamphlet* 111. 480 The parting with a beloved Child is at any time an Affliction. 1802 Mrs. Radcliffe *Romance* 111. 1. 28 The parting with a watch and some other trifles...enabled me to pay this money.

4. The action of going away or setting out, departure; also *fig.* (*euphem.*) Decease, death. *arch.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2, Al his lif he ssolde fyzte a riden dag. His moder him gaf at his parting. 1577 Lanel. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 77 Hur parteyen in tel yeres at hure parting leonen. 1589 Caxton *Feyates of A.* i. xxv. 59 He shal be parcreted before his parting. 1602 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 78 My sonne, that I see you not before my parting request it to this great attendre. 1638 Hanmer *Lebemance Paphnutius* 64 To let him know, that the Company was upon the parting. 1704 De Foe *Crusoe* II. 8 Nothing troubled me at my parting from the Island. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1889) 194 Who can, at parting, guesse his return?

†**5.** Division into shares; division among a number, distribution; the giving of a share to another, imparting. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 120 Clerenes of conjunccio & parting of benedicio. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Partynge, or delynge, *partitio, distribucio*. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 82b, They fell out about the partyng.

†**b.** The taking or having of a share; sharing, participation. *Obs.*

1580 Wyclif *tr. Ps.* vi. 14 Sothli alle partynge (*gloss* or sothenesse) of ripenesse with wickidnesse!

†**6.** The action of taking parts or sides. *Obs.*

1589 W. Bercher *Narr. Privie... Practises* agst *Scotsmen* 30 With them there will be Siding and Parting. There cannot be Unity and Order.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Of or pertaining to parting, *i.e.* leave-taking, departure, or (*euphem.*) death; *esp.* (in adjectival construction) Given, taken, performed, etc. at parting; 'farewell', concluding, final. (See also PARTING-HOUR.)

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 229 Then much I must say for a parting blow. 1600 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iii. 94 For I would Give you some parting blow. 1648 Cranmer *Steps to Temple* 17 Hark! she is call'd, the parting hour is come. 1709 Steele *Tatler* 11. 8. If you go not without the parting look, you might as well dance out. 1726 Ancient *Prophecy* in Thes. *Georg. Rex.* 1. 1. 1.

the bottom and top rails of a door or partition. 1864 Wharton, *Parting-tool.* 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1960/1 Some dry parting-sand is just scattered over the surface. 1886 Pall Mall Gaz. 23 Nov. 1/1 Burning only 'parting-sheets, i.e. thin bats of old pots put between them, to keep them from sticking together. 1881 Young *Fr. Man's Own Mechanic* § 848. 297 The 'parting-tool is a sort of gouge or grooving tool, with an angular edge. 1893 *Mod. Steam Engr.* 50/2/2 Use ready to cut at the side. Parting tools, narrow and sharp for parting work. 1886 Massey tr. *Hoyle's Art of Game* 1 Introd. 60 (*Bradley*) How to make Aqua-fortis call'd 'parting water, which dissolves silver and quick-silver.

Parting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That parts (in various senses of the verb).

(See also prec. 2 b.)

1. Separating, dividing; forming a boundary or interval between two things.

1699 *Bodies Rec.* (1861) VII. 223 The gate in the parting line between Mr. Wickings land and Major Townsends farm. 1732 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. 121 The Parting Space is that Distance which the Drill leaves between the Row it plows in going one Way, and that Row which it makes in returning back. 1833 Lyell, *Princ. Geol.* III. 259 Occasionally there is a parting layer of pure flint.

2. Undergoing division; dividing, breaking, going to pieces.

1724 J. Edwall *Diary* 14 Dec., At the parting way came up with Col. Quincey. 1728 *Gent. Diabrot* II. 22 Parting waves round the vessel rose. 1760 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 772 The parting ship that instant is no more!

3. Going away, departing; *fig.* dying.

a 1577 Gorboduc *In Arber Garlandtonian Wits,* (1871) 184 And she to quyte hys love..And yeeld her parting breath. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 115 And Peace, no Wonder, hated the parting Soule. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 276 Both by their followers I learne, And from the parting Angel overheard. 1700 Gent *Flight* 5 The restless toils the hurt of parting day. 1800 Neale *Sequestrat.* & *Hymns* 117 To lowly the parting soul.

†**4.** Sharing, participating; *parting fellow,* sharer, partner: = Part-fellow. *Obs.*

1577 Lupset. *P. Pl.* B. xxx. 208 If partakers be ever partyng fellowes, And serue with vs bothe. 1598 Chapman *Pass. Pilgr.* ♣ 3b, Thine ouerseene hath partyng fellowes with the deuil. 1634 *Will of Stanyng* (Somerset Ho.), Partyng fellow.

Pa rting cup. a. A drinking-cup with two handles on opposite sides, used by two persons in taking a draught of liquor at parting. (Cf. Loving cup.) b. A kind of 'cup' or compound beverage, made with ale and sherry, sweetened, and with soda-water added just before drinking.

1802 J. Mayhew *Pottery* (ed. 3) 284 Marshal de Bassompierre, when about to retire..had called the French cupbearer that he might drink their health in a parting cup.

†**Partion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *partition-em* a bringing forth, f. *parēre, pari-* to bring forth.]

1658 Blount *Glossogr., Partion,* a birth, a breeding, a laying to travel of children or young; a laying of Eggs, a sitting on brood.

Partisan, partizan (pā·rtizăn, pārtizæ·n), *sb.*[1] (*a.*) Also 5 partisen, -sean, -sant, 7 partisant, -ane, -zane. [a. F. *partisan* ds. and adj. (13th c. in Littré), ad. It. dial. form = Tuscan *partigiano*: cf. Roman and Neapol. *partisano,* -*isane,* Upper Italian *partisian, partisan*; f. *parti* part: cf. *courtisan, paysan.*

Flechia, in *Archivio Glottolog. Ital.* II. (1876) 12–19, finds the origin of the Italian suffix in the adj. ending *-ānu* (L. *-anus, -ana*), whence a derivative (originally adj.) *-ānio,* as in *cortese, cortesano, cortigio, cortigiano, Palermo, Palermiano, Fiorentino*; on the analogy of these, derivatives of the same type were formed directly from their primitives, without the intermediate adj. in *-anus,* viz. *Schiavone* of these have passed from It. into Fr. and other Romance languages.]

1. One who takes part or sides with another; an adherent or supporter of a party, person, or cause; *esp.* a devoted or zealous supporter; often in unfavourable sense: One who supports his party 'through thick and thin'; a blind, prejudiced, unreasoning, or fanatical adherent.

1533 Eden *Decades* to Theyr owne regimynte..placed his soudiers as pleased hym in the forwarde and rereward, and ouer al partisens placed his owne person. 1589 Sidney to *Hubert, Sir,* 1. iv. 8 [To] haue a number of men in every citie to be his Partizanes or guards. 1590 Daniel *Civil Wars* IX. iv. These partizanes of factions, often vnite. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 252 The Portugals, partizans vnto Antholde. 1620 *Bridgwater Customs.* (Camden) II. 198 The partizanes and favorers of the late ambitious pretended Title. 1629 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 1256 They made themselues partizans to the one to oppresse the other. 1779 J. Moser *View Soc. Pr.* (1784) II. 276, 294 Why the inhabitants of every other country should..become partizans of *America,* is not so apparent. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* ii. § 2 A partizan of the principle of asceticism. 1868 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 234 The clergyman must never be a partisan. 1879 Cassell's *Short Hist.* vi. ♣ 2. 224 The Duke of Gloucester..had now placed himself at the head of the partisans of the war.

2. *Mil.* A member of a party of light or irregular troops employed in scouring the country, surprising the enemy's outposts and foraging parties, and the like; a member of a volunteer force similarly engaged, a guerilla.

1632 Lithgow *Rarities* (1650) II. 313 Lieutenant-Colonel Mainwaring, brought in 20 French partizans, with excellent arms. 1810 Wellington in *Gurw. Disp.* (1838) VI. 372 The numerous bands of partizans who have carried on a destructive warfare. 1819 Scott *Napoleon* VII. 56 The qualities of a partizan or irregular soldier are inherent in the national character of the Spaniard.

b. A leader of such a party of light or irregular troops; a guerilla chief or captain.

1708 Phillips s.v., In the Art of War, *a good Partizan* is an able Soldier and skill'd in conducting a Party. 1732 Dalby vol. I, *Partizan (in Military Affairs),* a Commander of a Party. 1781 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 183/1 This march would have been thought an astonishing exploit in a partizan at the head of a small and disencumbered corps. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 38. 1854 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl., Partizans..* also means an officer sent out upon a party, with the command of a body of light troops, generally under the appellation of the partisan's corps.

3. *Comb., as partisan-like* adj.

1842 I. Taylor *Spir. Ch.* 130 Noisy commands nor servile or partisanlike support.

II. *attrib.* or as *adj.* [cf. F. *partisan,* adj.].

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a partisan; supporting a party, esp. zealously or blindly; biased, prejudiced, one-sided.

1840 Aubrey Stocqueler *Descript. Engl.* II. 380 Nothing but partizan-zealot could blame such hospitality. 1880 Hozmeier *Garfield & Eden,* II. 363 One spot...across which the shadow of partisan politics has never fallen. 1883 *Lpool Daily Post* 2 June 3/3 Every obstacle which partisan malevolence could create.

2. *Mil.* Of or pertaining to military partisans (see A. 2); pertaining to irregular or petty warfare. *Partisan ranger:* = Ranger[1] 3.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427/3 Our Partisan Parties have lately been very successful. 1732 Dalby vol. II, *Partisan Party,* a small body of Infantry commanded by a Partisan, to make an incursion upon the enemy, to look about their camp to discover their Designs, and to interrupt their convoys. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* VII. 57 The system of guerilla or partisan warfare (in Spain). 1833 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. I. 316 The Elizabethans had never ceased to wage a vigorous partisan war against the native population.

Hence **Partisaning** *a.*, supporting a party zealously or blindly; **Partisanism,** the practice of partisanship; partisan spirit; **Partisanize** *v. trans.*, to render partisan; **Partisanly** *adv.*, in the manner of a partisan; **Partisanry,** partisanship.

1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law. Rep.* I. 329 Violent attacks..to gratify "partisaning and tormenting resentments. 1832 *Columbian Observ. Dict.* 29 Mar., *Sir* being an "partisanlike partizan compact to the legislature. 1848 *Ibid.* 28 Sept., Legal Proclamations are neither "partisanized old men, nor spoiled children. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 5/1 The 'World', which is "partisanly Tory. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Sept., Legal Proclamations are neither "partisanized old men, nor spoiled children. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 5/1 The 'World', which is "partisanly Tory. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Sept., which is "partisanly Irish, calls the sentence outrageous. 1889 Baptist *Pulpit. Magazine* by Whose "partisanry confusion... to the subjection of infidelity.

Partisan, partizan (pā·rtizăn), *sb.*[2] Also 6 partyzyne, partesant, partizon, 6–7 partesan, partizon, 7 partizane, 7–8 pertisan(e, 8 partisan, 9 arch. pertuisan. (*Obs.* from *c* 1700, till revived by Scott and 19th c. antiquaries. [a. 1665 c. F. *partisane, parti, partisane,* ad. It. *partesana,* *partigiana,* in med.L. *partisana, pertisana*; in Sw. *hardlane.*

The origin of the It. word is disputed. Diez associates it with *partigiano* Partisan[1]; as if the weapon carried by partisans; others would identify the first part with OHG. *parta,* barta halberd, having the rest of the word unexplained. In Fr., popularly corrupted in 15–16th c. to *pertuisane, partuisane, pertuisane,* and F. *pertuisane,* as if from *pertuis* a hole, *pertuiser* to bore, pierce.]

1. A military weapon used (under this name) by footmen in the 16th and 17th c., consisting of a long-handled spear, the blade having one or more lateral cutting projections, variously shaped, so as sometimes to pass into the glaive and the halberd; in some of its forms used also in boar-hunting.

1526 J. Moresmon *Spieler & F.* lii. 25 Byls, bowes, partisanes, pikes. 1537 *Will of Sir Oliver Dauntsey* (Somerset Ho.), A staffe called a Partyzyne. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 132 A Partisan, a handlee to skirmish with, hasta velitaris. 1583 *Name of Castrus* D 6, Partesants or Bore speares. 1598 Sir J. Smythe *Instr. Milit.* 111. sain. 220 Shewing their swordes, lances, partisanes, and other armes. 1608 Sylvis *Art. & Cl.* iv. 18, 14 I had as fair haue a Rondle that will doe me no seruice, as a Partizan, I could not handle it. 1624 Massinger *Maid of Honour* 4 Their weapons..shall be fairer Partizans of serving and sharp blades. 1688 Capt. J. S. *Art of War* 40 The Pikes and Partizans are the onely Arms proper to stop the fury of the Cavalry. 1708 Phillips, *Partizan or Partisan,* a Weapon like a Halbard, sometimes us'd by Lieutenants of Foot. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montr.* iv. 22, On battlement and partizan Glanc'd axe and spear and partizan. 1834 Meteyard *Dutch Rep.* II. lx. (1866) 331/2 Otherwise the partisans, halberds, and huge two-handed swords of the previous century. 1879 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* viii. 125 The terms *partisan, halbarde,* and *guisarme,* denote the same class of weapon, which admitted various modifications...In all these examples a hook-head and an axe are present.

b. Used as a leading-staff, and borne as a halbert by chiefs and other guards.

1620 Cowel, *Portesbone,* a Partisan, or leading staffe. 1661 Chambers *trans. Sir Eng.* 1 (1683) 215 Of the Yeomen of the Guard. One half..bear in their hands...partisans. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1620/3 His Royal Highness was received by the Provost, Magistrates and Council, and by a Band of the Young Men of the Town, bearing Gilded Partisans. 1848 Scott *W. W.* (1878) 178 They have brought two town officers with their partisans, to guard their fair persons, I suppose. 1880 Fairholt *Costume* 107 One of King Charles II.'s yeomen of the guard has been here copied...He carries a partisan in his right hand and a sword by his side.]

2. *transf.* A soldier or civic guard armed with a partisan.

1643 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 188/2 First marched the City Partizans in new Livories hats-bended. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xviii. There...were fighting band, when the pressed, with his guard of partizans, those in the house, and stayed them meanwhile with their halberds, as were part dog and bear.]

Partisanship (pā·rtizănʃip) [f. Partisan[1] + -ship.] The state, condition, or practice of a partisan; zealous or blind support of one's party.

1850 Carlyle *Lett. Res.* xx. 1, Not out of blind sectarian partisanship. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. ix. 468 The frenzy of religious partisanship.

Partise, obs. pl. of Party.

†**Pa rtising.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 6 pairt-, [app. corrupt. of OF. *partition, -icion, -ision* partition, separation, departure (—L. *partition-em*); the ending confused with Sc. *-ing, -ring, -ing,* of vbl. sbs.] Legal parting or separation; formal divorce. *Libel of partising,* bill of divorce.

1532 Act. Magistrates Calaek. 185 b, Sentryne a man halfand Bydpeney at his wife wald gene to hir a libel of partising and gat hir fra him. c 1560 in H. Crawford *Lone Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1820) App. 47 April—, the first points for the partising of the Erle of Bothwell and his wife was given forth from the Consistorye of Edinburgh. a 1568 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 222 A schryve of the partising of the qwein and my lord Bothwell.

Partisman: see Partisman[2].

Partisn, obs. form of Partisan[2].

Partite (pā·rtait), *a.* [ad. L. *partīt-us* parted, divided. Cf. Bipartite, Quinquepartite, etc.]

a. Divided into parts or partitions.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 121/40 Partyte, *partitus, a.* 1682 Medina *Gnogr. Rect., Ignis* (1685) 136 Spain fell into a tripartite division.

b. *Bot.* and *Entom.* Divided to the base, or nearly so, as a leaf, corolla, or insect's wing.

1793 Cranzius *Crit. Bot.* 1. v. *Leaf, Quinquepartite Leaf,* one which is separated into five parts down to the very base. To the same purport a leaf is said to be *bipartite, etc.*] 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) v. (1765) 135 *Partite,* divided; when they are separated down to the Base. 1806 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* IV. 298 Partite (*Partitus*), divided to the base. 1861 Bentley *Manu. Bot.* 252 The corolla may be partite, cleft, toothed, or entire. 1880 Gerard & Baker *Man. Mod.* 180 The leaves are...palmate, five-partite.

†**Parti·ted,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Divided into parts: said of a cross used as a bearing, having each arm doubled, or tripled (Tripartited).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* c iii, He hath fielde sed a cros double partited of silver. *Ibid.* c vi b, Thes fell is called a cros double partided fourfold, as here.

Partition (pāɹti·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4–6 per-. [a. F. *partition* (Oresme, 14th c.), in 12th c. *partition, ad.* L. *partītiōn-em,* from *partīre* to Part.]

1. The action of parting or dividing into parts; the fact of being so divided; division.

1388 Higden *Polit. Poems,* I. (Percy Soc.) 5 As yonge..Wilde ons hepe hardes stretched out along, Unto two bye ways there is partition. 1552 Huloet, Deuision or partition of a peare or apryle in wares. 1580 Hanley *Gr. Forest of Dome.* (1632) 12 Deuided as the Rinde: some without any such partition. 1592 Deuise *Pantom.* ii. xiv. (1), Certayne questions for the partition and diuision of grounde. 1597 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, Cruda, the partition of the baby, *entre diuidas.* 1620 A. Home *Answ. Tongue* (1862) 38 Quhen a word failes to be diuyded at the end of a line, the partition must betuixtein the end of a sylbe. 1742 Middleton *Cicero* xi. II. 436 The partition of the Empire. 1833 Ross *James* 4 *Jas. V.* 4 § 8 (1864) 86 The threefold partition of mind into Feeling, Volition, and Intellect.

b. Division into shares or portions; distribution. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 All the that make such a partitioun Amongis their inhiretis. 1580 Lindsay *Pr.* xxvi. 56 Of my poore wordes they do partitioun make. 1613 H. Crosse tr. *Virtu's Treas.* 1708 To His spoyle out of the generall booty, before the partition were made. 1792 *Affect. Narr. of Wapper* 122 A final Partition was then One made of the remaining Wines. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* I. 321 At the first partition of Poland in 1773. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Rev. Rev. of* 1793 Wks. 1846 III. 229 We cannot...imagine that a genuine civil could behold the historian less than the partition of Europe among the spoilers of Poland. 1902 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 253 The partition of sovereignty between...the State governments that the people created, and the government of the United States.

c. *Eccl.* (Cf. 2 *Tim.* ii. 15.)

1841 *Ir. Ecclesiast Treas Enquiry* T. 1. 2 It is a safe rule in the partition of holy Scripture, not to choose the choicest milk thereof till beasts come. 1884 William *Messy Magic* 3 We may briefly take partition of this parable.

2. The action of parting or separating two or more persons or things: the fact or condition of being separated; separation, division.

1550 Pilkington *Exp. Nehemiah, a particion* 1562 Turner *Baths* 15 b, We make no partition between ye sore and the wounde whilst they are in bathing. 1611 Speed *Chron.* 1. vii. 38 Cain we see Partition made... Twixt Sister and Brother? 1768 Franklin *Introd. Pap. Wom. Conspir.* II. 282, 1 say Every act of partition is thereon done. 1879 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 214 Walls of ancient, harsh partition 'Twixt the people and the crown.

3. Something that separates (either a material structure, or more rarely an immaterial boundary or dividing line); *esp.* that which separates one part of a space from another; *e.g.* a structure separating rooms or parts of a room (*esp.* when of

slighter nature than a wall proper); a system or disagreement in a plant or animal body; etc.

1706 Evelyn *Numismata*, the partition in a wall casts, wherein the barrell is deuided. 1851 Decken *Fantom.* ii. xv. 63/2 A hedge-dyke or other partition running from... the fruit-tree to... the marke cupped. 1823 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 102 All the partitions shall be made with good and sufficient groundsells. 1881 Darwin *Ins.* 4 *Animal.* v. 164 Great wells are sunk to moderate seas allied, and the partitions do their hostile divide. 1887 S. Lanier in *Thompson's Trans.* i. In The High Altar is divided from the rest of the Church by a wooden partition with three doors in it. 1783 Incarcerator *Love in Fetters* 36 Did I not overhear your scheme, through the partition? 1844 Lt. Smissaert *A. Lucas* I. iii. 63 The thin partition that divided his study and good humour from his anger. 1898 *St. Paul's Ann.* VII. 231 One shaft divided by a partition of masonry in two. 1898 Macalister *Heredit.* & *Env.* 46 The red organ-pipe coral of the Indian Ocean, with its table-like partitions and its green polyps. 1892 J. A. Thomson *Outl. Zool.* 138 A number of partitions or mesenteries extend from the body-wall towards the gullet. Some of the partitions are 'complete'.

4. Each of the parts into which any whole is divided, as by boundaries or lines; a portion, part, division, section. **a.** *gen.* (Formerly applied to the divisions of a book or literary work.) *Now rare.*

1580 J. Stanyhurst tr. *Caltho's Aen.* i. 288 (1582) 36 Hys... sithsomely, that there be part, and partition in the season of Sunn, of which every portion is Cott. 1591 (title) Examples, The Rhimes, or partitions of sheeting compassed in 12 Sundaies written by Henry Anderson. 1608 R. Norden tr. *Speed's Theat. Gt. Brit.* The Ward, I.II, &c., with his severe partitions. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* 1. i. 10, 10. (1651) 36 Of this last I will speak...in my third Partition. 1727 Bradley, etc. *Art of Gardening* 223 The vineyard-like partition will go easily to upholstered. 1889 Rider *Lond. Mag.* LII. 528/2 138 In such partition of our earth's rind.

b. One of a number of actual superficial or cubic spaces into which an object is divided; a compartment; a pane, a panel; a pocket (of a bag); an apartment, chamber, room.

1598 T. N. tr. *Comp. St. Ind.* 66 Of a faire and strange workemanships towardes, with many great partitions, some full of pictures of beaten, and molt. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 400 The Hold was divided in many small Partitions. 1738 M. Bray *Hand Bk.* 37 (1764) 302 The upright was divided into two noble partitions. 1783 Wallace *Wks.* (1874) IV. 291 The garden before the house was to have partitions. 1900 G. Dyer *Assembly* 78 The walked straight to the window, which was divided into three partitions.

5. *Law.* A division of real property, esp. of lands, between joint-tenants, tenants in common, or coparceners, made either by private agreement, by judicial decree, or private act of parliament, by which their co-tenancy or co-ownership is abolished and their individual interests in the land are separated; a division into severalty.

1432 *Rolls of Parrl.* VI. 300/1 That the said Duke and three said wyfes...may make partacion of all the possessions and every part thereof (the premisses were real estate). 1510 *Stat. 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 *Preamble*, Partition was made by virtue thereof of the most Moietie. 1696 Phillips ed. 3) s.v., Partition of Lands descended by the Common Law, or by Custome among Coheirs or Parceners. 1742 T. Rudge tr. *Gundland* I. 3 To draw an actual partition of the Lands. 1818 Cruise *Digest* ed. 2 II. 501 The third mode of voluntary partition is, where the owner makes the division of the lands; in which case the deed thereof has...*Stat.* 8 & 9 *Vict.* c. 106 § 3 A partition and an exchange of any tenements or hereditaments, not being copyhold, shall also be valid at law, unless made by deed.

6. *Logic.* Analysis by systematic separation of the integrant parts of a thing; enumeration of parts. (Distinguished from *division*: see Division 6.)

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 53 A name is divided into whole and parte, and this kinde of dealying is properlie called a partition. 1840 tr. *Boncompagnus his Logic* xv. 1. 17 When Man or Horse body is divided into its three Regions and Limbes or the Year into 12 Months,...it is a Definition of the Integrals, or Mathematicall, and is called Partition. 1725 Watts *Logic* i. vi. § 6. 1866 Fowler *Elem. Deduct. Logic* viii. (1887) 59 As a sort of a logical division...the term divided is—as to predicable of each dividing member. In this manner it is distinguished from Assertion of a whole into its parts. 1870 Jevons *Logic* xii. 108 Logical division must not be confused with physical division or Partition.

7. *Mech.* + **a.** = Division 3 a. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* v. xii. D vij b, Augment by the parts, and make partition by 12. 1709-19 W. Mather *Sect. Mech., Arith.* 3 Division, or Partition, is the finding of a Number which shews...how often the Number Dividing...is contained in the Dividend.

b. Any one of the ways of expressing a number as a sum of positive integers (*e.g.* the partitions of 4 are 1 + 1 + 1 + 1, 1 + 1 + 2, 1 + 3, 2 + 2).

1859 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 235 (heading) Researches on the Partition of Numbers. 1859 Sylvester (title) Lectures on the Partitions of Numbers, delivered at King's College, London.

8. *Mus.* An arrangement of the several parts of a composition one above another on the same stave or set of staves; a score. *Now rare or Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 35 Here is to be vnderstood by partition, because you should see the seuer matle partition the consonant of the parts. 1597-41 Chamberlain *Civil, Particular, &c. treatie*, the disposition of the several parts of a song, set on the same leaf; as we vpon the opposite ranges of Notes are found the treble; in another the base (etc.). 1897 *Musical Times* 29 Dec. 874 Here are to be found...original scores and partitions, MSS. possessing not only to the musician but to the collector of autographs.

9. *Her.* **a.** The division of a shield into two parts of different tinctures by one of the dividing lines (see Partes, Party a.). *? Obs.* + **b.** An ordinary which separates or lies between common charges on a shield. *Obs.* **c.** Each of the divisions or compartments of a parted or quartered shield.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* (1), The first partition...is to say a cheuron in seruys after the long way in the playne manne. *Ibid.* 6 b, The...partition contrary is made in euery wyse as is the partycion in length. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* (ed. 2) (1660) 108 Wherewithall there is a separation of common charges...by reason of the Interposition of some Ordinaries, since they are not termed Ordinaries, but most worthy Partitions. 1765 Colin *Dict. Her., Partitions*, or *Compartiments*, as the French call them, are also Quarterings of the Romanists, according to the Number of Coats that are to be on it, are the several Divisions made in it, when the Arms of several Families are born alongside by one.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *partition-bath*, *-beam*, *-line*; **Partition Treaty**, name given to each of the two treaties (of 11 Oct. 1698 and 11 Oct. 1700) attempting to settle from outside the complex question of the Spanish Succession on the death of the king, Charles II (Low and Pulling *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 1884, 804). See also Partition-wall.

1586-90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 411 A partition bathe...of 18. foote breadthe. 1779 St. Johnson *J. F. Friar Wks.* III. 134 The inspection of those lords who had persuaded the king to the Partition-treaty. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 463 The partition line between New York and Connecticut as established Dec. 1, 1684. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xviii. 184 The renewal of the partition line was followed by imperfect consequences to the Portuguese. 1839 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) II. 613 It was said, when first the terms of the Partition Treaty were made public, that the English and Dutch governments...were guilty of a violation of plighted faith.

Partition (pāɹtĭ·ʃən), *sb.* [f. prec. *vb.*]

1. *transf.* To make partition of; to divide into parts or portions; to disinherit and deal *out*.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 37 She mentions his concealing himself to hear her partitioning out her clothes. 1821 *Examiner* 400/1 He never settled his components by partitioning and dividing the conquered. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. vi. 182 We have witnessed, in our own times, this political peddler of partitioning a great kingdom.

b. *spec.* To divide (land) into severalty.

1880 Mississippi *Code* Dig. 442 The *ante-fabellum* procedure for partitioning an inheritance. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 163/1 They claimed ...that the estate should be sold in lieu of being partitioned.

2. To separate by a partition; to divide *off*.

1830 Mr. Mainwaring *Hist.* & *Valley* iv. 67 Paul had partitioned off half his little room to serve as a workshop. 1832 Dickens *Lett.* III. 134, I mean that I am a carpenter and can't partition off the hall. 1884 Bowen & Sharp *De Bary's Phanero.* 210 The intercostals and peridiola ... are partitioned by diaphragms.

Partitional, *a.* *Now rare.* [f. Partition *sb.* + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a partition.

1869 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 370 The Upper order says that partitional fences between Lot and Lot...shall be entered by 30 fathet men. 1883 *Gardener's Rabbinic* 10 I. 401 A superinding and partitional Work. 1889 *Gunning Reporter* (Feb. 13), 4/6 note, The pools contain from three to five seats in partitional cells.

Partitionary, *a.* *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ary 1.] Of or concerned with the partition of lands.

1857 Mozley & Whiteley *Domesday* & *Feudal* 483 The law of acres due to partitionary arrangements.

Partitioned (pāɹtĭ·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Partition *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] Having partitions; divided or separated by partitions. (Also with *off*.)

1693 Evelyn *Kal., Buildings* (Arb.) 540, I understand both these Sides ...to be vniforme without, though severally Partitioned within. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxvi. A little partitioned-off sleeping-house. 1866 S. B. Jones *Duty* & *Interest* (1872) 5 You special readers, your divided and partitioned duties. 1873 Brassey *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. 208. 21 189 Partitioned spaces for their reception.

Partitioner. [f. Partition *v.* + -er 1.] One who partitions; one who divides land.

1709 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iv. 26, 275 Their first occupiers or gentlemen successors were [subtenant words] to their descendants. 1888 *Scotland. Rev.* Mar. 23 As each partitioner ought in course of time to be represented by a group of persons, his heirs, each of these heirs might be again partitioned into smaller enclosures.

Partitioning, *vb.* [f. Partition *sb.* and *v.*]

1. [f. the *sb.*] Work consisting of partitions inside a house; material for partitions.

1865 Gregory *Counsel to The* ...ings and Partitionings at one shilling two pence a yard. 1705 T. N. *City* & *C. Purchaser* 141 The Carpenter, Flooring, Partitioning, Banding, Ceiling-houses. 1862 *Self-instructor* 135 Roofing, flooring, and partitioning by the principal carpenters.

2. [f. the *vb.*] The action of the verb Partition.

1890 *Daily News* 8 July 5/1 The most stupendous business in territorial partitioning known to history.

Partitioning, *ppl. a.* [f. Partition *v.* + -ing 2.] That partitions; see the verb.

1705 Stowe *Eccl. Prince in Wks.* IX. 55 Revolution has not...caught the three partitioning powers ...moderation. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* 110 The former descendants of the three partitioning Powers.

Partitionment. [f. Partition *v.* + -ment.]

1. The action or fact of partitioning; division into parts or shares; separation.

1861 in Wiseman. 1873 Brown *Wolf Rock, Essays*, etc. (ed. 3) 348 That greatest of public conferences, the partitionment of Poland. 1879 Tylor *Amer. Lit.* xvii. II. 210 The ...definite partitionment from Virginia of land that once belonged to it.

2. *concr.* A partition; a compartment.

1850 L. Tanner *Woods* (1911) 102 As to those partitionments within which restless refugitarians are content to be penned, he walked over them occasionally.

Partition-wall. A wall forming a partition; *esp.* a wall dividing one room or portion of a building from another, as lateral wall. Also *fig.*

1693 G. Hanmer *Temple*, Ch. Hist. 96 But to the Gentiles he bore strange and ill. Reading with enthusiasm the partition-wall. 1887 S. Powell *City* & *C. Build.* 69 Partition-walls you may have Lathed, Plastered, and Rendered for one shilling a yard. 1740 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 698 Oh where will Death This mouldering, old Partition-wall throw down? 1849 James *Woodman* viii. A partition-wall, with a trap-door in it, crossed the building at about one third of its length.

Partitive (pāɹtĭtĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *partitīv-us* (perh. through F. *partitif*, *-ive*, 1550 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *partīt-* ppl. stem of *partīre* to divide]: see -ive.

A. *adj.* Having the quality or function of dividing into parts; characterized by or indicating partition. **a.** *spec.* in *Gram.* Denoting or indicating that only a part of a collective whole is considered or spoken of: esp. applied to a noun, pronoun, or adjective denoting such a part; also to the 'genitive of the divided whole' (Roby) used with such words (*partitive genitive*), in Greek, Latin, etc. (represented in Eng. by *of* with the *sb.*): see Of *prep.* X21.

1540 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1560) 58, The nouns partitiue, as *aliquis*, *quispiam*. A noun partitiue set as a nowne partitiue. 1550 Palsgr. Introd. 25 Nowmes partitives and distributyves as *tout*, etc. 1590 Stockwood *Bacon Concerning...Sentilles of a nowne partitive or distributive.* 1846 in *Webster.* 1878 E. H. Kennard *Prof. Sch. Lat. Gram.* iii. 68, 4 (1) The Plural Genitive of the Thing Distributed in a distributive Whole, and depends on Partitive Words indicating that one or more Parts or all Parts of each Whole are taken. 1899 E. Abbott, *Work-Gram.* § 380 After the adjectives *dimidius*, 'half', what was probably an old Partitive Genitive, has survived in the dependent form.

b. *Partitive judgment* in *Logic*: see quot.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Partitive judgment*, a judgment that, under form of a disjunctive, predicates of a genus its several species; as 'Indians are either North-American or South-American'.

B. *sb. Gram.* A partitive word; a word denoting a part of a whole.

1530 Palsgr. 24 Pronowmes, unto which I joyne, by cause of likenesse in sense, partitives. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* R iv, Partitiues will haue a Genitiue case. 1869 Sir E. Hake *Let. to T. Hillgrove* (of his two Matthews, portraits, and Harlow collector *sine non* ever since). 1872 Townsley *Fac. Parse* (1885) 133 This rule is changed in the oblique cases of the Relative *qui*, of Interrogatives, Indefinites, and Partitives. 1878 E. H. Kennard *Prof. Sch. Lat. Gram.* ii. (ed. 2) 208 Partitives sometimes take the Gen. of a Collective Noun: 'Pars vasta Cimicis dormiebam Sol.'

Partitively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a partitive way; in the way of partition or division; *spec.* in *Gram.* In a partitive sense.

1540 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1560) 51 b, Nowmes of he see partitively be these. 1590 Stockwood *Bacon Concerned*, of Nowmes of the comparatiue and the superlatiue degree being put partitively ...couples a genitiue case. 1868 Anderson's *Rudiments* (ed. 2) 59 Partitives, and words placed Partitively, Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Nouns, govern the Genitive Plural. 1879 Cooper *Rem.* XIV. 416 The superlative construction with which, partitively employed, is hyperbole, he carries on a multitude of difficult and complicated operations as the mere tense.

Partizan: see Partisan.

Partless (pāɹtlĕs), *a.* *Now rare.* [f. Part *sb.* + -less.]

+**1.** Having no part or share (*of*, *in*); not sharing or participating *in* [= L. *expers*]. *Obs.*

a 1300 Harrow *Findler* 2. 5 God suld ... make hem partles of heven. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 333 Now each Lorper to ouzhte, When I am partles of perles myne. c 1352 Chaucer *Boethius* iv. pr. iii. 93 (Camb. MS.) Who is he pat wolde gyuen pat he shal be partles? 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 251 Hister...was partakeur [perchaunce] in the confusion of the langage of Assyrie. 1523 Barclay *Eclogues* ii. It were a great wonder among the wyldest sort, If euery wyse person...of lande vniuersall. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5411 Furthone, *expers*.

†2. Destitute of parts or talents (see Part *sb.* 11). 1693 J. Davies *Mirmecon.* (1898) 32/1 For Men of wonth may (very) with parts indow'd The system does not respect, nor will value, the wholly vain pertinacious Spirits give.

3. Having no parts; indivisible.

a 1692 Scarborow *Euclid* (1705) 4 An indivisible and partless no is a point. 1766 G. Cheyne *Anti-Lucretius* 72, 272 How much more easily, and surely, towards One Mind Motion, than your partless Seeds.

Partlet[1] (pāɹtlĕt). Forms: 4–5 **Partelot(e**, 5 **Partlote**, 5– **Partlet**. [ɑ. OF. *Partelote*, a female proper name.] A word used as the proper name of any hen, often *Dame Partlet*; also applied, like 'hen', to a woman.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 20 Seuene hennes ...Of whiche the faireste hewed on hire throte Was cleped faire damoysele Pertelote. 1480 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 31 damoysele Partelote. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 311 Chanticleer the cocke, preferre wyth all thy children. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* 111. v. § 4 Partlet and Sparke...Hen, widow, Damosell. *Partlet* see *Pertelote*. 1630 Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* 10 Partlets, hennes, Pullets, Capons and Pigeons. 1862 W. Kinnear *Dame Trot* and *Family* 14, I gave a parting chirp afterwards (for a lady friend of mother's is...Partlet). 1891 Stanley *Darkest Africa* (1890) I. 70 Thou chanticler shouest).

dressed, those are women-ey'd: recovered by thy dame Partlet here. 1596 H. Wallace *Let.* to *E. Montagu* 21 May, The parsons have not laid there 1 week. *a* 1642 Howell *Pseud. of Preacher* cliii, Like the cock of Partlet to gather her young. 1685 *Pseud. 13 Jews* (*Harvard Bag*), Do you think an old Partlet who's taken to preaching is like to be heard?

Partlet ¹, *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6–7 partelet, 6–8 partlet, (6 -lett(e, partlett). [1531 a corrupted form of *pastelet*, Pastlet.] An article of apparel worn about the neck and upper part of the chest, chiefly by women: orig. a neckerchief of linen or the like; a collar or ruff; also, a kind of habit-shirt.

1570 *Nav. MS.* 1084 ff. 40 b, 2 pardes of rauet vnten for a Jaquett & a partelet for the kinges grace. 1596 *Lanc. Wills* I. 13 To Eleanor my daughter wyfe other lowsis and a partlett. 1598 Tarlton *Jests* xiii. 13 From his body were brought vnto the table napkyns and partlettes. 1598 — (*title*) Che. *Mon* Wits (1913) 143 Paul sees his partelet or perkyn to the table, and loseth them also. 1980 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Un collet, un gorgias de cuyr ou d'autre chose pour mettre sur les espaules*, a partlet. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iii. (1629) 274 Parthenia . . tearing off her linnen sleeues and partlet to serue about his wounds. 1617 Chettle *Hoff. Sp. Ate* (1. 16, 364 To see Lucrece yeare forth bound stock with his partlett. 1618 Fallon, *Fanelet*, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the loose collar of a shirt to be set on or taken off by it self without the bodies, also a woman neckerchief. 1786 *Connoisseur Observator* III. No. 82. 24 A close-bellied doublet coming down with a peake before as far as the crupper, and cut off before by the longchaines like a partlet or neckerchief. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 223. 1849 Lytton *Last Bar.* v. 70, He turned aside, and took off the partelet of lawn.]

attrib. or *Comb.* 1597–8 Hy. Hall *Sat.* iv. vi. 9 Tyr'd with pleased ruffs, and brim, and partlet strips. 1640 *Dial. Knaffish* & *Nunnish* 6 Let Lancashiren serve instead of Ruffe. And for your Arras your partlet ruffe.

† **Partilike**, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. Part sb. + -like.] Proportionally.

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.) And sald half and thair part partlik and to haif ryss. *Ibid.*, Thair part partlyk of the annuell. *Ibid.* XV., Partlyk.

† **Partlings**, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. Part sb. + -lings: see -long 2.] = Partly.

1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. III. 76 Partlingis according to thair ourecill (will) indifferentlie.

Partly (pā·ɹtlĭ), *adv.* [f. Part sb. + -ly ².]

1. With respect to a part; in part; to some measure or degree; not wholly. (Usually repeated in reference to each of the parts considered.)

1393 Langland *Conf. Lament* 1054 Partly by your counsell, . . Wan my freedes-consault. 1583 Stocker *Aristot. Pol.* Partelye for their bountye, . . partelye for their fortitude and strength. 1590 Lodge *Wounds Civil War* (1594) 6 Partly rebels, rebrauders, Partly Spies, *godbidethee*. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 18 The Cardichai were Partizybes or Mongrels to Religion, professing partly Christ, partly Mahomet. 1712 Ancaster *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 12 Hearing the Knight's Ruffianism, which were partly private, and partly political. 1883 *Act 26 & 27 Vict. c.* 89 § 13 Every such agreement shall be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

b. Usually hyphened to a participial adjective when preceding its substantive.

1588 J. Penn *Myst. Mirthridge* xxiii, A partly-heard conversation. 1890 T. Hardy *Tess* lxi. (1900) 150/2 While the partly-closed door. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 3/1 The whole of the partly-paid shares of the new company.

† **2. Partly-coloured**, parti-coloured. *Obs.*

1582 tr. W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1886) 430 Scyttyshe cappes partlie coloured.

Partly, obs. form of Partly.

† **Partment**. *Sc. Obs.* In 7 **pairtment**. [f. Part sb. + -ment.] Departure.

1683 T. Maxwell *Lett. to J. Russell Hodges* x. (1880) 136 To acquaint what great your absence doth occasion since your pairtment from hence.

Partner (pā·ɹtnəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–8 **partener**, (4 **partiener**, **parthenare**, **-ere**, 4–5 **parteiner**, **partener**, **-tzar(e**, 4–6 **partenar**, **-ner**, **-ynor(e**, 5 **parteyner**, **parteynor**, 5–6 **partiner**, **-eyner**, 6 **partenar**, **-eyor**, **-ier**, 7 *Sc.* **pairtenar**), 8– **partner**. [In 1376 *partener*, 1556 an alteration of Parcener under the influence of Part sb.

In the earliest examples it appears as a variant MS. reading of *parcener*; it has been suggested that, in some cases at least, this was due to a scribal confusion of *c* and *t*; but, as *parcener* was in 14th c. very commonly written *parcyner*, it is evident that such a scribal error could not have been perpetuated but for some association with *part*.]

1. One who has a share or part with another or others; one who is associated with another or others in the enjoyment or possession of anything; a partaker, sharer. (Before 1600 of much wider application than now.) Const. with, rarely *of* (a person); *of*, *in*, † *to* (a thing).

1297 R. Glouc. *Chron.* (Rolls) 6713 Ich ne bi parlour (*v. rr.* parlour, -tzour) ne parteynor ine Jn. *a* 1300 Harl. MS. *Fowler* v. 8 Jn be which all eighteliaue ore parcenel LIKE & parteneris. *a* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 23 Pe fiendes is pouerest of be prayers. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii (*Uernede*) 628 God hes [sent] me til pow here of peace cosine to be parteiner. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 87 Pe bre lordes were parteyners with the Romayns, and ioined hem-selfue with hem. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 13 He shal be partenare to the ignominie of hymself. 1480 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 326 Ita . . shall desire and requyre his partenar, to whom shall the gudes appertenand, to repaire and assemble his hoill of the same. 1567 tr. N. Throckmorton *Let. to Leicester* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 42 It may please your lordship to make me still Steard partner of this letter. *c* 1585 Canterbury *St.* R. Bowyer *Accts.* C. 55 Partyners of tenysse. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iv. 10, I A greene oke of liues length, Which of my sire was partener Phraortes. 1607 Middleton *Hon. Ld.* 1 45 He entreated a gentleman of Friesland to admit me partner of his bed. 1708 Rowe tr. *Lucan's Ph.* Fight, iii Trust, no Friendship, shall be known Among the partner Partners of a Throne. 1850 Tennyson *Queen* VII. 86, I'll Acknowledged as partner of Arthurian Philip to the empire. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 708 A wife worthy to be the partner of his Empire.

† **b.** With the notion of participation with others weakened or lost: One who has a part or share in something, a partaker. *Obs.*

a 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 380/106 Blessede wer he þat is partener of heouene bur parteyners. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. vi. 4 (Add. MS.), Aungel is . . partener of immortalite. 1533 Fryth *Wks. Engl. Refog.* Wks. (1572) 380 You shall be partener to the more plenteous abundance of his loue.

2. One who is associated in any location, act, or course of action; one who takes part with another or others in doing something; an associate, colleague (sometimes merely = companion). Formerly often in reference to evil deeds: An accomplice. Now *rare*, exc. in specific senses: see 3.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* x. 7 [xi. 6] Pe gost of tempestes pe partener [*v.r.* parteuer] of her wythoutenes. 13.. *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 8526 Dat þai be nanen partenar refused til an sinful dede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 664 They ben nygrom or conseilers to the vyces hem parteneth of the vyces. 1398 *Cyr Consyr.* (Rawl.) 4704 Thise wel, . . More than pe pr partiners Of þat we haue rhon to kyng Antiok. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 32 § 2 The said Edw. was not privy nor partener to the offers of his said sonne. 1586 Marston *Andrugio's Rev.* v. 4, The Florence Prince . . to make a partner in misprision. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxix. 24 Who so is partner with a theefe hateth his owne soule. 1680 Marana *Turk. Spy* (1691) II. 72 I suppose this day my good partner Mr. Ramadan will arrive at Hull. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 59 Laches and I are partners in the argument.

† **3.** One who takes part in some action. *Obs.*

1503 More *Rich. III* Wks. (1557) 64/1 He wrote other pertakers of that counsaile, euen about the duke. *c* 1585 Norton (title) A Warning against the dangerous practises of Papistes, and specially the partakers of the late Rebellion.

3. *spec.* **a.** *Comm.* One who is associated with another or others in the carrying on of some business, the expenses, profits, and losses of which he proportionately shares.

Sleeping or *dormant partner*, a partner who has capital in a business and shares in its profits without taking any part in the management. *Ostensible* or *nominal partner*: see Ostensible.

1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 (1) They compile here . . not onely for them selfe, but also vnknowlege for other straungers, their Factors, and partiners. 1532 Thomas *Lodge* v. xv. James and Iohn . . which were partners [1598 partnakers] with Simon. 1613 *Cowell Int. D. Worlde-Curse* (Ox. Hist. Soc.) 291 You gainebeaters. Were partaking to Walter Kymerich & partenarrs. 1680 F. Hawkins *La Rame's Trans.* 4 Which some heads may fathers partner, Rulers Passion. 1697 Statute *Law Mist Prints* xvi. 18 To . . 1733 Here for the Acts of one Partner are binding on his Copartners. 1808 Winterbotham *tr. Dortmund, Dortmund partner*, in commerce and manufactures, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership. . . He is called also sleeping partner. 1883 Mrs. Marshman *Howards the Reader* v. 1. 18 In Scotland, there are a great many partners to a bank, which makes it very secure. 1890 London *Weekly World* 236 He has been the sleeping partner who has supplied a great part of their capital. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 7/1 On attaining his majority he was elected partner in the firm, of which at the present moment he is sole partner.

b. One associated in marriage, a spouse; more frequently applied to the wife.

1549 Sackville *Complaint* v. viii, What reason the goods partner of my heart? 1816 Austen *Emma* I. v. 83, So fond I am . . And took the partner of my life with me. 1872 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 69 The following wife or husband might win to the faith the unbelieving partner.

c. One's companion in a dance.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 104 Lead in your Ladies every one: Sweet Partner, I must not yet forsake you. 1702 Rowlan *Speed. Sec.* 213 ¶ 2. I at first Entrance declared him my Partner if I danced at all. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, Isabella Wardle and Mr. Trundle were partners.

d. In various games, e.g. whist, tennis, etc.: A player associated on the same side with another.

1680 Dryden (*Compl. Gamester* 6, 8) If you have some party glimpse of the Partners hand. 1708 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 60 If it appears to you that your Partner has the last Trump. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 2 (Whist), The players are divided into a couple of groups, each group being partners, and therefore winning or losing together. Partners sit opposite each other. 1874 J. D. Heath *Croquet Player* 52 He never thinks of his partner at all, but places himself in front of his own hoop!

† **4.** One who is on the side (of any kind); a partisan. *Obs.*

1588 Wright *Hist. Ir.* 27 Ethayrs is the partener (1580 parcener) of bloth, bone thou bone. 1594 Drayton *Legends* (1748) 58 I am partener [1619 Willie *Fr.* (1876) 63 partaner] of all that trouble thee.

5. *Naut.* (In *pl.*) A framework of timber fitted round any hole or scuttle in a ship's deck, through which a mast, capstan, pump, etc. passes, and serving to strengthen the deck and to relieve strain.

a 1626 Sir F. Vere *Comm.* (1657) 46 My main mast being by the partners rent to the very upmost. 1747 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. I. 103 One Night, by breaking in the Partners of the Upper-deck, the Water took out Pumps. 1883 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* 211, 573 In some ships the partner-plates have been cut away in order to allow corner chocks of the usual pattern to pass down through to the beams. 1874 Thomas *Naval Archit.* 47 The mast holes of a ship with wood beams are framed with a series of carlings termed fore and aft partners, cross partners, and angle chocks.

6. attrib.: formerly quasi-*adj.* = associated.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. v. (1840) 192 This great commander, to mock his partner cousins, is chiefly beguiled by the Templars . . breaking the truce with the sultan of Babylon. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Heb.* i. 6 The manhood . . hath a partner-agency . . in the work of redemption and mediation. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 3/2 *Sir John* (from Richmond rather happily 'Partner-Starts').

Partner (pā·ɹtnəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a partner, to join or associate. 1621 Sharp, *Comb.* v. vi. 231 A Lady, So fitted, . . to be partner'd With Tombeyan. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 392 A responsible accompaniment of bale and 'bones free'; with whom it is time to partner ourselves on the ocean. 1898 *Times* 22 June 10/2 Harry Verdon, who was partnered with Bob Haydon.

2. To be or act as the partner of; to associate oneself with as a partner.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The Colonials had scored 150 for the loss of four wickets, . . on resuming Bonner partnered Collins. 1892 *Daily News* 18 July 5/6 Prince George, partnered by one of his officers, proved himself a most skilful player at tennis. 1894 *N. E. Daily Mail* 4 Sept. 5 Gold. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour . . had a couple of friends, partnering Mr. A. M. Ross against Mr. E. M. Harvey and Mr. Bob Sayers.

Partnerless, *a.* [-less.] Without a partner.

1892 Miss Yonge *Two Guard.* viii. (1887) 101 That may well keep unwilling partnerless. 1895 Lady Barker *Station Life N. Zealand* vi. (1874) 57 Some of the pretty and partnerless things of a London ball-room.

Partnership (pā·ɹtnəɹʃip), [See -ship.]

1. The fact or condition of being a partner; association or participation.

1596 Florio *Second Fruits* 67 Shee . . might renue the vow of her vgly old husbands pleasures partnership. 1732 Mandeville *Charm* II. 102, I have Gaddily perfumed to him . . every duty which our partnership in offices required. 1784 Burke *Sp. Kings* xv. 1 *many*, This is the 19th year of Ferdinand's Partnership in the Kingdom with his Father. 1867 Farrar *Hours. Comp.* iii. 38 *St. Aug.* 188 A scandal which charged Ennius himself with a partnership in the deed.

2. *Comm.* An association of two or more persons for the carrying on of a business, of which they share the expenses, profit, and loss.

a 1500 in Eyrbiggia (J.), A copmanry (sib in affinyte, partnershipp, and all manner of civil dealings. 1800 Hist. Tooleworth *Brick Parish* xiv. 176 His brother took him into partnership. 1859 Thomas Comm. *Chancellor* 127 An entry in the child or credit of each Partner, in the proportions agreed upon in the articles of Partnership. 1880 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 149 He has been for some time seeking a partnership in business.

b. The persons collectively composing such a business association.

1820–21 Bentham *Encycl. Instit. Hindi* (1830) IV. 74 The rate at which business is done, when the partnership are gathered or afraid to put it off any longer. 1863 Mrs. Edwardes *Ballet Girl* (1865) II. 226 At the last . . obtained the partnership's permission to go over to the Dutch musicians.

3. *Archit.* The rule or method for the calculation of a partner's share of gain or loss in proportion to his share of the capital or other determining conditions; = Fellowship 5.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Partnership*, a Rule in Arithmetick; the same with the *Rule of Fellowship*, which see. 1839 Penn. Sperm *Archit.* § *Algebra* 62 Of Fellowship or Partnership.

4. *attrib.*

1722 Foote *Lame Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 30 The charge which he made for partnership-goods. 1827 W. Dalgleish *Law Mar. Policy* (ed. 4) II. 1036 A general partnership agreement . . under seal. 1898 Jas. Mail. *Brit. Indies* II. v. 281 The sort of partnership sovereignty, which the Nabob and the Company had established in the Carnatic.

† **Partuit**, -nyt. *Obs. rare.* [app. f. Part sb. 3 + Nut.] The pubic bone: or Child-house.

1530 Palsgr. 250/1 Partuyt that breaketh eache yere ouere, *enrefforn.* 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Kymbalaun*, a partuyt.

Parton, Partonse: see Pardon, Pardesse.

Partoriche, obs. form of Partridge.

Part-owner, [f. Part sb. B. 2 + Owner: = owner in part.] One who owns something in common with another or others; each of two or more joint-owners or tenants in common.

1580 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 3 § 8 Bottoms whereof . . Strangers have then be Owners, Shipmasters or Part-owners. 1689–91 Maxwell *Grotius Papers* (1928) 82 The *John and Elizabeth*, English built, Thomas Rising, Master and part-Owner. 1807 W. Saunders *Law Mar. Policy* (ed. 4) II. 1073 If one of two part-owners of a chattel use about for a voy, and the chattel do not plead in abatement, the other part-owner may afterwards sue alone. 1884 Sir W. B. Brett in *Law Rep.* 28 Queen's Bench Div. 64 A part-owner might be compelled to incur expenses against his will.

Partridge (pā·ɹtrĭdj). Forms: see below. [ME. *partrich*, *partrich* : -*el*. OF. *perdrix*, *perdris* (mod.F. *perdrix*), alteration of *perdis* (= It. *pernice*, Sp. *perdiz*, It. † *perdice* (Florio), *nome perniciosi*) — L. *perdix*, *perdic-em*, a Gr. πέρδιξ, πέρδικ-α (the Greek) partridge.

The change of -*ch* to -*d* is considered also in OF.

(*perrich, perris, perrisel, perriset*, Godef.); the further change to *pert-* is as in *clerk, learn*, and also occurs in *(il) pandre*; that of *-ich, -itch*, to *-idge* is as in *encroachidge, bewitchidge*, etc. The change of *perdix* to *perdrix* (with from a mistake of *perch*) and **perdrich, perdrich* occurred in French, the second *r* being passed to Eng. from the first, but no explanation has been found of the representation of the Fr. *-rdr-*, etc. by Eng. *-rtch*, nor of the notable fact that this became *-rdr* in northern Eng., like the final element in *hemerdrich, hemerich, kingerdrich, kingrich*, etc.]

A. Forms. (The collective pl. is often like *sing.*)

a. 4, 5–8 (9 *dial.*) **partrich**, 4–6 **-riche**, 5 **-ritche, -erriche**, (**partheyryd**), 5–6 **parteych(e, -eiche, -eyche, -reche**) **pardriche, -dryche**; 6– **partridge**, (6 **-rydge, -rege, -yrege, -erige**, 7 **-rige, -ridg, -redge**). *B.* 4–6 **portrich** (e, **-ry(i)che**, 5 **-erych**, 6 **-rige**. **γ.** *dial.* 6–9 **patrich**, 7–9 **-ridge**.

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 401/256 A 4[th] partrich he bar on his hond. c1386 Chaucer *Pard.* 392 So partrich [*v. r.* partrych, *pourtrych, partriche*]. c1400 *Master of Game* (Hl. Digby 182) xvi. 13/15 Of be partriche and be quayle. *Ibid.* 73/17 A gentle gentilmon...for to partriche. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret. Poet. Pol.* 243 Partriches, calfaunes. 14.. *Metr. Pec.* in Wr.–Wülcker 603/2 Perdix [*gl.* ground] partheryd. 1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 332 Partriche and fesaunte, ypigeon, and...hennes. c1440 in *Reliq.* Ant. (1790) 250 Rosted pecok, egrette, partriches. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/2 Partrych, bird, *perdix*. 1508 Skelton *Magnyf.* 482 A pynnoned partrydge all redy to flye. 1530 Palsgr. 184 *Perdrix*, a partriche. *Ibid.* 251/1 Partrych a byrde, *perdrix*. 1542 Uterr. *Recorde Arcadia* To Rdr. 13, One yt would fain shoote with a Partrige. a 1550 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 73. I wrote yours by that bringer half a dousen partrydges....I wrote unto my lawdes this day to kyll some partrydges for supper on Monday. 1550 *J. Caius Eng. & Fr. Maladie* 21 (title) 21 Perdrichon, quayles,...and other wilde birds. 1556 Chaloner *Thenarrative*, Cccvii, ...to call him a partrich. 1559 E. Hall *Chronicle*, *Chapt.* (1809) 1/2 Partrych, Crane, Curlewe, Quayle,...and other wilde birds. 1568 Grafton *Chronicle*, Cxxxiii, ...to call him a partrich. 1579 E. Hall *Contract Chapt.* (1809) 1/2 Partrych, Crane, Curlewe, Quayle,...and other wilde birds. 1589 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. 6, 24[b], 28[b] couple of quick partrigues. 1618 B. Jonson *Forest* I. 24 The painted Partrich lyes in every field. a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 36 (1704) 404 To use a Dog for partridge. 1892 Haverf. *Proc. Soc. Ant.* 2[nd] S. XIII. 61 (E. D. D.) *Sir Penny's* partridges.

b. *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* **a.** 4–6 **partryk**, (4–5 **-yke**, 5 **-ike**), 4, 9 **-rick**. *β.* 4–6 **pertrik**, (4–5 **-yke**, 4–6 **-rike**, 5–6 **-ryk, -eyrike**, 6 **-erk**, 6–7 **-rick**, 6–9 **pairtrick**, 6 **peartrick**). **γ.** 8–9 **paitrick, patrick**, 9 **paitrie, paetrick**.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (Johannes) 457 A fair quhill we saw partryk rut. 1388 *Durham Ant. Keth. Statutes* 47 (a) v partrikk, engelis. 1408 *Ibid.* 53 vi partrykes. c1420 *Pol. to Wr.–Wülcker Lat.* 671 *Perdix*, partrykes. c1440 *Sir Alexander Gr.* (Bann. Cl.) 14 Sparhalk, Perrik, or Quaile. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Quair. Crimes* 139 b, Partrikes, Plevers, Black-cocks. 1728 Ramsay *Gentle Sh.* I. i, Partricks, teals, wyld-geese, and plivers. 1784 Burns *Ep. to J. Rankine* vii, I...brought a partrick to the grun'. 1807 Tannahill *Poems* (1817) 109 (E. D. D.) The partrick sang his cheery tune. 1829 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 298 Who had...shot a partrik or hare. 1838 Hone *Table* (1868) 63 Hunting moor-cocks, or partricks.

B. Signification.

1. The names of certain well-known game-birds; specifically the British and Central European species *Perdix cinerea*, also called distinctively *Common* or *Grey Partridge*. More widely, used to include all species of the genus *Perdix*, and some allied genera: see 2.

c1250–60 (see A. 2 and 3). 1582 Wright *Pass. Hawk.* 108 The partrich nourisheth that she hat not. 1597 Boteman *Synopsis Morbi.* 48 Lydus to lydus wonen dide appele An oderop to oderop and wonen to mon Partrydus to partrydus and wonen to wonen. 1613 *Mr. Margetson's Indictment* (Bodl. 1615) 3 Partridge, partridge. c1630 Markham *New et Maids* iv. iv. Hen hides and broods 3 or 4 in Partridges doe their eggges, vnder the earth. 1811 Pennt. *Tour*, 1206, xxvi. 20 The king of Israel to come out against him, as when one doth hunt a partridge in the mountaines. 1869 Stevenson *Apor. Plants* 1. iv. 24 The Partridges of Paphlagonia have two hearts. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 208 The partridge is now too common in France to be considered as a delicacy. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes*, *Chas.* xxiv, Plump as any partridge that ever fed. Miss Mould.

b. In British Colonies and U. S., popularly applied to several birds of the *Tetraonidæ* or German Family and *Phasianidæ* or Pheasant Family, esp. in New England, the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa* or *Tetrao umbellus*), in Pennsylvania, etc. the Virginian Quail, Colin, or Bob-white (*Ortyx virginianus*): see also 2.

By some earlier naturalists extended to include the Tinamous of S. America (*perdizes* of Spanish and Portuguese).

1634 Wood *Lt. Lakbeare's Prosp.* (1865) 18 Every day they are abroad after squirrels, partridges, turkies, deers, and the like game. 1637 T. Morton *New Engl. Canaan* (1883) 192 Partridges there are, much like our Partridges of England. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 53 My hallians killed fifteen partridges, some nearly black,...called the Savanna partridge. 1809 *N. Hunter Trav.* 53 The neighbouring woods abounded in partridges, and hares. [1809] The birds, here branded, are red grouse. c1813 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* (1832) II. 130 The food of the Partridge (*Ortyx virginiana*) consists of grain, seeds, insects, and berries. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 240/1 This, the Quail of the inhabitants of New England, the *Partridge* of the Pennsylvanians, has the tail black. 1849 Dewey *Old Man's Counsel* v. The grouse, that winter in cattle ruff around the mottled stack; Partridge they call him by our northern cousins, And pheasant by the Delaware. 1852 Thoreau *Walden* xii. (1854) 243 In June the partridge (*Tetrao umbellus*)...led her brood past my window. 1892 Newton *Dict. Birds* 698 By English colonists the name Partridge has been very loosely applied, and especially so in North America. There is sometimes a difficulty at first to know whether the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) or the Virginian Colin (*Ortyx virginianus*) is intended. 1893 *Ibid.* 761 Buffon and his successors now that the Tinamous, though passing among the European colonists of South America as 'Partridges', could not be associated with these birds.

c. The bird, or its flesh, as used for eating.

1573– *Tusser Pt.* I. (1878) There is no finch so sorquenous...Partrich, plover, heronsu, no swan. To 1603 *Spec. Accts. Depriv.* 316 With theyere nestes that were there. With partrydge, pecokis, and plovers. 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* (ed. 2) 172 Of all foules is most wonne digested. 1713 S. Sewall *Diary* 19 Sept., Din'd with Fry'd Lamb and Partridge.

2. *Comb.* With defining words, applied to particular species of the genus *Perdix*, or of the sub-families *Perdicinæ*, *Odontophorinæ*, and *Cacabinæ*, of family *Phasianidæ*, also to some species of *Tetraonidæ*, all of Order *Gallinæ*; in S. Africa, to some of Order *Pteroclites* (Sand-grouse). The following are the chief species:

African or **Barbary P.** (*P. N. Africa, Cacabis petrosa*); **Bamboo P.**, of South China, *Bambusicola thoracica*; **Bearded P.**, of E. Siberia, *Perdix barbata*; **Black-headed P.**, of Arabia and Abyssinia, *Caccabis melanocephala*; **Bonhams's P.** of W. Asia, *Ammoperdix Bonhami*; **Buff-breasted P.**, of W. Africa, *Pternistes leucoscepus*; **California P.** or Quail, *Callipepla californica*; **Capoetra P.** of Brazil, *Odontophorus dentatus*; **Chukor P.** of India, *Caccabis Chukar*; **French P.**, *Red-legged P.*; **Daurian's P.** of California, *Callipepla Gambeli*; **Greek P.**, of Southern Europe (the original Gr. L. *rufidi, perdices*), *Caccabis saxatilis*; **Grey P.** (a), the *Common P.* (*Perdix cinerea*); (*b*) the Indian genus *Ortygornis*; **Guinea P.** of S. America, *Odontophorus guianensis*; **Hey's P.** of Arabia, *Ammoperdix Heyi*; **Hill P.**, the genus *Ruticilla*; esp. *R. Strophiata* of India; **Himalayan P.** or *Snow P.*; **Hodgson's P.** of Bhutan, *Perdix hodgsoniæ*; **Massena P.** of New Mexico, *Callipepla massenæ*; **Mountain** or **Pileated P.**, of California, *Oreortyx pictus*; **Nenagan P.** of S. Africa (Sand-grouse), *Pterocles namaqua*; **Painted P.** or *Tranquebar*, of S. Africa, *Francolinus picturatus*; **Red-legged P.**, of Europe, *Caccabis rufa*; **Rock P.**, a synonym of *Greek P.* and *Barbary P.*; **Sanguine P.** of China, Geoffroy's Blood-Pheasant, *Ithaginis geoffroyi*; **Snow P.**, *Lerwa nivicola*; also *Tetraogallus Himalayensis*; **Spruce P.** = *Canada Grouse*; **Tree** or **White-browed P.**, of Central America, *Dendrortyx leucophrys*.

Also, **Night Partridge**, a name locally given in U. S. to the American woodcock, *Philohela minor* (Minister, 1890).

1892 Newton *Dict. Birds* 698 The French Partridge has several congeners, all with red legs. ...In Africa north of the Atlas there is the Barbary Partridge. 1892 Cotton, *Perdrix petrosa*, the great brown-backed, and red-legged Partridge, the 'French' Partridge. 1893 Stevens *Hist. Discovery* 691 The common Red-legged Partridge of Europe, generally called the French Partridge,...was introduced into England to stand the test of the eighteenth century. 1893 *J. Stone Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 204 A genus of "grey partridges, styled *Ortygornis*,...is found in India and Ceylon. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 690 note, In India the name Grey Partridge is used by Ornithologists *passim*, which is perhaps a Francolin. 1754 Colenson *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., *Indian Partridge, the name given by the Spaniards to a kind of the West Indian, of which there are three or four species; all which, Nieuwenhoff says, are properly of the partridge kind. 1830 R. C. Cobbold *Hunter's Life* N. *Afr.* ed. 2 I. 162 The *Nenagan partridges...every morning and evening with the steps and footsteps in large covers for the purpose of shooting. ...By watching the flight of these birds mornings and evenings I have discovered the fountains to the desert. 1812 Cuvier, *Perdrix rouge*, the great *red-legged Partridge. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 182 The Red-leg'd Partridge, *Perdix rubra Aliter*, called in Italy Rizzolaia. Partridge, *Perdix rubra Aliter*, called in Italy Coturnice and Cotorno. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., *Red-legged Partridge*...is not found in England, but is sometimes shot in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 240/1 The *Senegalese Partridge...may be considered as uniting the Partridges with the *Phasianidæ* and the *Polyplectrons*. 1892 Newton *Dict. Birds* 698 The group of birds known as Francolins and *Snow-partridges are generally furnished with strong but blunt spurs, ...the genus *Lerwa* contains but a single species, *L. nivicola*, which is emphatically the Snow-Partridge of Himalayan sportsmen. 1892 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 448/1 The *spinus partridge abounds here.

†**3.** *Mil.* **a.** A kind of charge for cannon consisting of a number of missiles fired together, similar to langrage or case-shot; also *partridge-shot*: see 5. See also quot. 1778. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1361/1 He fearing from us, fills a Sloop, loaded his Guns with double Head and round Partridge. 1692 *Ibid.* No. 2768/3 We had then enough to give her four entire Broad-sides with Round and Partridge from Aloft. 1708 Smollett *Fer. Count. Roderick* 38 We had no more ammunition than two round shot, a few chain bolts and bolt-heads, the chapes of the bandoleers bolts, and some bags of brass money to serve for partridge. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* li. 1787 Grose *Mil. Antiq.* Descript. of Plate II. 3 *The Partridges.* A mortar that throws thirteen grenadoes, and one bomb in the same time; the bomb representing the old hen, and the grenadoes the young partridges. 1867 Burton *Lieut's Words &c., Partridges*, grenades thrown from a mortar.

b. (See quot.)

1803 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Partridge* (Gunn.), large handkerchiefs which were formerly used...for the same [shot].

This is app. an error, due to a misunderstanding of Grose, quot. 1787 above. But cf. OF. *perdrisse* "an engine for throwing stones" Cotgr. 1704, in Du Cange and Littré.

4. Sea partridge. †**a.** A name of the sole. [Cf. *F. perdrix de mer* 'the sole-fish' (Cotgr.).] **b.** A local name of the Golden Wrasse or Gilthead, *Crenilabrus melops* (Webster 1890).

1893 Haase *Diet. of Diamond* 1. 221, 85 The Sole is seldom exception a good and dainty Fish...it is for this reason called the Sea-partridge. 1790 E. Edwards *Angling* 11. 27, 120 The Sole...in some Countries, they style it the Sea-Partridge.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *partridge bread, chick, dance, dress* (see Dress *sb.* 1 c), *fire, fillet, ground, hawks, nest, net, feast, prairie, season, wing*. **b.** objective, etc., as *breeder, -driving, -hawking, -killer, -shooter, -shooting*; also *partridge-like adj.* c. Special Combs.: **partridge-bird** (see quot.); **partridge-breast, -breasted** (also), the name of an American species of aloe (*Aloe variegata*); **partridge-cane**: see Partridge-wood 1; **partridge cochin**, a variety of cochin-china fowl (*Cent. Dict.*); **partridge-dove**, a local name given to a ground-dove of Jamaica (*Geotrygon cristata*), also called mountain-witch (ground-dove); **partridge-hawk**, the North-American goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*); **partridge-legged clover**: see quot.; **partridge pea**, (*a*) a speckled or mottled variety of field pea; (*b*) a yellow-flowered leguminous plant (*Cassia Chamæcrista*) of U. S.; called also *sensitive pea*; (*c*) a plant (*Holtzeria ovalifolia*, N.O. *Cucurbitaceæ*) having red fruits enclosed in an enlarged fleshy calyx; **partridge-pigeon**, an Australian pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*), one of the bronzewings; **partridge-shell**, a large univalve shell (*Dolium perdix*) with partridge-like mottlings, a *partridge tun*; **partridge-shot**, (*a*) = sense 3 a; (*b*) shot suitable for shooting partridges; † **partridge** tun, Comb., a shell of one of the two groups into which Cuvier divided the genus *Dolium* (see Tun, Tonnelle); **partridge-vine** = Partridge-berry 2. (Funk 1895). Also Partridge-berry, -wood.

1891 J. Burroughs *Wake-Robin, Adirondac* (1871) 110 Here ...I met my beautiful ranger, the lovely thrush....A boy...said it was the "partridge-bird", no doubt from the resemblance of its note, when disturbed, to the clack of the partridge. 1893 Greenhouse *Compl. Jr.* 103 *Aloe variegata*, "partridge-breast." 1898 Gerard *Cape of Good Hope* 81, 1956 The various Aloes, of which the "Partridge-breasted" is at the head. 1884 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 33 These "partridge-breeders of a thousand years. 1893 Hornaday *Taxidermy* 8, 19 Some of the smallest points are imported...the walking-sticks, under the names of "partridge and Penang canes, etc. 1832 C. W. Hubbard *Tadpole* 107 The "partridge-cluck had found and mother-scent under the young grouse-feet. 1894 Mrs. Hungerford *Duchess* (1895) II. 3 This is not a genteel "partridge country. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. 266 (Bell) In these "Partridge-dances,...the birds assume the strangest attitudes. 1892 Gardener *French Cookery* 223 In "partridge-driving the stations are frequently changed, and the object is to break up the coveys as early as possible in the day. c1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* xx. (*Wolf & Poor sax*), It is one sure of salmond, as I wis, And quhene, pypand like ane "partrok or. 1860 T. Francis *Angling* 71 (Offic.) The "Partridge Hackle. Tymmel underbody to the last fly. 1781 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. i. 18 This bird...was sent from Severn River, Hudson's bay, where it was called Speckled "Partridge Hawk. 1807 Vieillot *Ornithology* I. 8 It has "red" lands above, but the plant will have nothing;...they call it "partridge leg'd clover, with red stalks and small leaves. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 238/2 The "Partridge-like ...plumage ...of the ...Quails. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 5/2 The common, a partridge-like kind of South America. 1749 Fergusson *Tour Tweed* 21, 1 must take care of my "partridge nest. I shall have some;...nine or other are all my partridges at liberty. 1780 St. Wilfrid *Lett. St. Hilda* 13 Dec. (1846) IV. 7 Fourteen thousand soldiers and nine generals taken, as it were, in a "partridge-net! 1862 Sir J. Sinclair *Stat. Hemb. Sinc.* I. 72 The "partridge pea may be sown in May, but no other field variety. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 300 The partridge, gray snipe, or *Bartramian* pea, is suited for light soils and late situations. 1888 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* Edinb. XVIII. 200 ...is a native...particularly of Martinique, where the French call it Bois perdrix, which is a corruption of Pois perdrix, signifying partridge pea, the fleshy red fruits having a favourite food of pigeons and other birds. 1847 L. Lincoln *Ornithol. Rep.* 1. 6 The "partridge pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*) abounded in the Acacia groves. 1852 Kennedy *Wander. Ne.* II. (They) felt like a brace of "partridge-people cowering in the stubble. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 450/1 The well known object of every European "partridge-shooter. 1883 R. D. *Blood of Tarbet* 133 Ladies with...pieces of deer, and "partridge-shot. 1789 Fullarton *Dict. Marine* (title), Anchors, or mitrailles, grape-shot, or partridge-shot. 1855 G. A. McCall *Lett. N. Frontier* (1868) 363, I had of "partridge-shot. 1892 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 436/1 *Dolium*,...Cuvier has separated the species into two sections, viz. the Tuns (*Dolium*) and the "Partridge Tuns (*Perdix* of de Montfort). 1599 Sandys *Euroh. Spec.* (1632) 1. 193 There's a "Partridge wing meant, for the birds will carry no supper that night.

Hence **Pe'rtridging** *vbl. sb.*, shooting partridges; (*cf. Blackberrying* and -ing[3] 1 c).

1894 Irvine *Fisher's Thumb* (1898) 108, I don't...remember how it happened. We were partridging, I suppose.

Pa'rtridge-be'rry. Name of two North American plants, and their fruit: **a.** *Mitchella repens* (N.O. *Cinchonaceæ*), a trailing evergreen herb with edible but insipid scarlet berries; also called *partridge-vine*. **b.** *Gaultheria procumbens* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*), the Canadian tea-plant or Wintergreen, whose red berries furnish food for partridges and other animals.

1772 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 69 Another Plant, ...Partridge-berries, excellent in curing the Dropsy. 1798 B. Barton

Hudson's Bay 183 Shrubs bearing red and black Berries, which the Partridges feed on, therefore called Partridge Berries. 1871 J. Richardson *Wanderings Humboldt* (1904) 72 At the foot of a rough, scraggy yellow birch, on a bank of dark moss, we shortly found still partridge-berry and various shining leaves. 1875 T. Hill *Trees Amer. Wood.* 87 Our American plant Gaultheria is called in some sections Wintergreen, . . in others Partridge-berry.

† **Partridger.** *Obs.* Also 7 **partringer.** [a. AF. **perdriçour*, *perdriçour*, in OF. *perdreour* partridge-hunter, f. *perdriz*, *-iz* partridge.] One who hunts or catches partridges.

1601 F. Tate *Hannah Mod. Edno. II* § 20 (1876) 42 A partringer. 1611 Cotgr., *Perdriceur*, a Partridger, or Partridge-taker; also, an Officer that hath the command of that Game, in France.

Partridge-wood.

1. A hard red wood, much prized for cabinet work, also used for walking and umbrella sticks, obtained from the W. Indies, having darker parallel stripes, once thought to be the wood of the partridge-pea, *Historia cassana*, now supposed to be (at least in part) obtained from the leguminous tree *Andira inermis*; called also *pheasant-wood*.

1832 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 The wood of *Holocalyx* constitutes the Partridge wood of the cabinet-makers. 1880 J. Wilson in *Trans. Sc. Soc. Edinb.* I. xxxix Dimen. of a machine! These tubes are terminated by circular bricks, which resemble pieces of partridge-wood, shaped of a cylindrical form, and having a pit somewhat resembling a browning pan-bottom. 1898 Maund *Botanist Rep., Fredriagetemal*, another name for the Cabbage Palm.

2. A name for the appearance of wood when attacked by the saprophytic fungus *Stereum frustulosum*, on account of its speckled colour.

1892 Sowerbutts & Ward in *Handly's Dis. Trees* 203 Thelephora Purpia. A form of disease which is very common in the oak throughout the whole of Germany is known as 'partridge wood', on account of the peculiar discoloration which it induces in the wood. 1892 Mason *Text-bk. of Plant Diseases* 170.

Partschinite (pɑːtʃiːnəit). *Min.* [f. Ger. *partschin*, as named 1847 after Fred. Partsch of Vienna + -ITE 1.] A silicate of iron, aluminium, and magnesium, occurring in earthenware sand.

[1854 Dana *Min.* 301 Pargasite...found in grains in small rounded crystals.] 1868 *Ibid.* 393 Partschinite.

† **Partsman.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 partisman. [f. *parts* + *part's*, possessive of PART *sb.*: cf. *deputman*.] One who has a part or share; a partaker, sharer.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. vii. 130 To mak the partyssmen of gret myschef. 1563 Winzet *Tract.* (1890) II. 27 every...Christin man Christenes, that prys be partysane of the blissingis.

Part-song. [f. PART *sb.* 12 e Song.] A song for three or more voice-parts, usually without accompaniment, and in simple harmony (not with the parts independent as in the *glee*, or contrapuntally treated as in the *madrigal*).

1730 J. Douglas (title) The first Books of Songs or Airs of three parts with Thorough-bass for the Lute. 1748 Pinkerton, *Orpheus Scotticus*. 78 A Two Part Song, in *Rimono Wodie*. 1830 (title) Novello's Part-Song Book. No. 1. *Ibid.* p. 3, It is intended to select some of the best striking of those German part-songs and madrigals, for insertion. 1894 Hall. *Cycle Manchester* 17. 11. 221 He went over to the piano and they sang a part song.

Parte-taking: see PARTAKING 2 *d*.

Partherig, obs. f. PARTHENON. **Partisan**, obs. f. PARTIZAN 3. **Parturb**, obs. f. PERTURB.

† **Parture**[1], *Obs.* [f. PART *v.* + -URE, after *departure*; but cf. OF. *partueure*, *partura* division, separation, from *partir*: see PART *v.*] Departure.

1587 Turbev. *To his Love, long absent* Epit., etc. 93 b, For since your partyng I have had a hollowne mate. 1587 T. Hughes *Misfort. Arthur* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 316 Yet let my deeds and parture rest obscure. 1600 C. Fitz-Geffrey *Elisha* 1 Elisha his complaint at the parture or departure of Elijah from him into Heaven.

† **Parture**[2], *Obs.* [ad. L. *partitura*, f. *partire*, *parit-* to bring forth: see -URE.] The bringing forth of young, or bearing of fruit; that which is brought forth, offspring, produce.

1586 J. Hooker *Discr. Ponds* 15 The flowers, seedes, barrie, fruits, grasse, or other partures of trees or shrubs. 1597 A. M. *Gentlewoman's Ev. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Some women are so much affrighted of the parture or Childbirth.

Parturate (pɑːtiuːrēit), *v. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *parturi-re* + -ATE 3.] **a.** *tr.* To bring forth young; to bear fruit. **b.** *trans.* To bring forth.

1880 Hennessey *Phenetics* (1881) 72 This Tree Parturiates every Month, and will have fifty or sixty Nuts at a burthen. 1886 J. B. Rose in *Orchid. Mod.* 18 And then did another tooth parturiate spontaneously. *Ibid.* 160 The goddess grant, parturiating twins. — *Faust* 6. 889 The mistress vowed not to parturiate, And slew their offspring in its unborn state.

Parturience (pɑːtiuːriēns). *rare*—[f. L. *parturient-em*: see PARTURIENT and -ENCE.] The action of giving birth; parturition.

1820 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 361 His helpmate is casual parturience is rare.

Parturiency (pɑːtiuːriēnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Parturient condition or quality. (Usually *fig.* in reference to ideas, etc.)

1832 Unitarian *Xmas Wks.* (1841) 221 From whom books have already issued offsprings every while to considerable, with parturiencie for greater births. 1886 H. More *Xmas Prem.* vii. 40 I believe in the Author thereof there was a kind of Parturiency, and more confused Divination of that Truth. 1736 Bradley *Country* App. § 4 253 A more general parturiency with respect to animals and public interests.

Parturient (pɑːtiuːriēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *parturient-em*, *-ens*, pr. ppl. of *parturire* to be in labour, to travail, to be pregnant, desiderative of *parire*, *part-* to bring forth.]

1. About to bring forth or give birth; travailing; *transf.* bearing fruit.

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 191 More ...then the whole Supplication of the Parturient Mountaine. 1597 A. M. *Gentlewoman's Ev. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Of the parturient woman. 1697 Hoveke *Killing is M.* 36 Then have... Abner's parturient mountains produced a fruitful and well-cultured Moore. 1807 Jos. Taylor *Saxon. for Poor, Suppl.* 41 17 The plant that is ingrafted, must also be parturient and fruitful. 1861 W. H. Rhodes *Out to Gwydhill* xi. 98, I saw Anima Garfield, the now parturient mother, lie down... to rise.

2. *fig.* Ready to bring forth or produce something; big or 'in travail' with (a discovery, idea, principle, etc.).

1599 Sylvester *Lintus Shuffl.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 198 Not the dissimulation makes or renders of them but in parturient of the like superstitiousness. 1688 H. Care *Counterpoison* (1702) 110 That the whole world is in manner, even the Creation, hath been parturient, or in travel of this great truth, and mystery, till the birth of Christ. 1807 J. Barlow *Colmbd.* viii. 145 Freedom, parturient with a hundred states, Cradles them to your hand. 1840 Carte *Gloves* ii. lectiii. VIII. 622 The Irish and unbelieved offspring of a really parturient mind.

3. Of or pertaining to parturition.

1598 Rowlands *Clarissa* (1600 VII. xxii. 3b) Describing the parturient throes. 1660 Tatham *Pregnancy* I. 40 Because the parturient process is sometimes attended in many of Gallants, in proportion as they are subjected to a life of ease. 1893 *Lab. Soc. Lex., Parturient aphthæ*, a puerperal disease occurring in cows.

Parturifacient (pɑːtiuːrifēʃiənt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *parturire* to travail + -*facient*-: see -FACIENT.] **a.** *adj.* Serving to accelerate parturition. **b.** *sb.* A medicine having this property. = CITTOTIC *a.* and *sb.*

1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Parturifacient*, parturient. 1867 C. H. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol., Parturifacient*, (a) Obstetrics, that which promotes or causes parturition. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnal* 27 Mar. 614/2 [He] calls attention to the value of ergotine as a parturifacient.

† **Parturing**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [After L. *parturiens*.] Parturient.

1597 A. M. *Gentlewoman's Ev. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Certified herein, as well of the parturinge women, as of the Midwyfe.

Parturiometer (pɑːtiuːriɒ·mĭtəɹ). [irreg. f. L. *parturire* (see next) + -METER.] (See quot.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Parturiometer, Lodmer's*...An instrument for indicating the effective movement of the advancing part of the fetus at any moment during parturition.

† **Parturicious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *parturire* to bring forth, or *parturi* bearing + -ICIOUS.] Of or pertaining to parturition.

1804 Dunton *Music* 2. Poems (1810) 46n/1 Sticking with pain to the parturient throes.

† **Parturitie.** *Obs. rare.* Io 5 **parturitie.** [f. L. *parturi-ens* about to bring forth (or f. stem of *parturi-ui*) + -TY.] = PARTURITION 1.

c 1440 Lydgate *Horses* 504 Which as to mannes schulde be This hospital to womans parturitie.

Parturition (pɑːtiuːriʃən). [ad. L. *parturitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *parturire*: see PARTURIENT.]

1. The action of bringing forth or of being delivered of young; childbirth. (Chiefly in technical use; also *fig.*)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 118 The conformation of parts is necessarily required...also unto the parturition at every birth it selfe. 1799 *Med. Jrnal* I. 136 Case of difficult Parturition. 1877 *Dunglison Human Physiol.* 1103 What Harps termed Nisance in the act of parturition.

† **2.** That which is brought forth; a 'birth'; offspring. In quot. *fig.* Obs. *rare.*

1659 G. Wallis *Oratory* viii. 197 The ordinary of love, which we have to any new parturition, is by some space of time abated, after that we have diverted to some other employment.

Parturitive (pɑːtiuːritiv), *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *parturire* + -IVE.] Inclined or tending to parturition: in quot. *catachr.* Relating to parturition; *obstetric.*

1840 Lytton *My Novel* xii. 68, according to the prophecies of parturitive science.

Party (pɑːti), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 **partye**, (3-4 **partiȝ**, 4-5 **parti**, [4 **porti**, 4-5 **-y**, 5 **parte**, **perte** (?), *pl.* 4 **partiis**, 4-5 **parteis**, **-eys**, **parties**, **-yes**, 5 **parties**, **-yes**), 4-7 **partie**, (5, 7 **portie**, 6 *Sc.* **pairtie**, **-ye**, 7 **partee**), 4- **party**. [ME. *partie*, *partye*, a. F. *partie* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp. *partida*, It. *partita* lit. a parting or division, from fem. pa. pple of L. *partire*, It. *partire*, F. *partir*: see PART *v.* This *sb.* (analogous to those in *-ata*, *-ade*, *-ade*, *-ée*, *-y*) in some senses coincided with or superseded *part*, PART *sb.* But in some uses the Eng. *sb.* answers to F. *parti*, It. *partito*—L. *partitus* that which is divided, shared, or allotted. Final *-ie* in Eng. being often dropped is added without reference to derivation, it is not possible to separate the senses belonging to *parti* from those belonging to *partie*; and the arrangement here is in many points provisional.]

I. Part, portion, side. [= F. *partie*.]

† **1.** A division of a whole; a part, portion, share; an aliquot part; a part or member of the body; cf. PART *sb.* 1–7. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 231/418 Pat he for-zelde is fader hoerk to pre parteyes of pe laste. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2222 Pe duzeperde were pan out on pre verne parteys. *a* 1300 Cursor *M.* 2034 Pe world es... Delt in pir partis [*Gött.* parttid] pre, Pat es to say, Asie, Europe, and Libie. 1340 Hampole *Psalter* (Rolls) l. 203 Judea is a kingdome of Syria a party of Palestyne. 1435 *Rolls of Parrh.* IV. 423/2 In party of parcement of the same Lre. 1492 Pr. Jacobi *Manip. Curiosor.* E 5 b/2 Brennynge in ordour of al partyes of thyngs lookynge. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 51 The vayle of the temple was rent in two parties. 1540 R. Cavelarii *Gazophyl.* (Sanct. Chirurg., In what partye of the sholder is it? 1608 Cooke *Un Lttl.* 47 Out of a generall a party may be excepted, or out of a matter an item. 1624 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 69 To passe the weak concerning an over great partie of them.

† **b.** Phr. *A party* (see A-PARTY), *in party*: in part, partly; somewhat, a little. Also (15–17th c.) simply *party* (ellipt. or advb.), in part, partly (= PART *sb.* (*adv.*) B). So *for the more party*, etc.: *a great party*, in great part, to a large extent; (cf. PART *sb.* V). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10393 Whan hii were stilled a party, Hirri spak pise Oliri. 1382 Wyclif *Jerem.* xx. 11 He wil enchese hi in party. *a* 1400 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 389 In pese bestis bowis, & in reuplonis he is more party. *Ibid.* Pe bestis ben vnclo to gentis party. 1580 — 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12 Now I knowe of party, thanne schulen I wiel knowe as and I am knowyn. *a* 1400 Cursor 310 Now I haue nigled pam yet a party bit. *a* 1440 Castell *Lyf. St. Kath.* iv. 635 Pese party with wiles, party with vyggeraunce pat perseuerth euer lyuf in wonder wise. *a* 1450 *Merlin* 21, I knowe fulwyse pat he for to come a grete partye. 1440–1530 *Myre. our Ladye* 58 Like to pis in party. 1483 Warde *Chron.* (Camden) 22 Alle Englonde for the more partye harryd hym. 1508 Lyte *Dodoens* II. *Herbs*, xiii Sedulious of white, and sometymes parte white. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 191/1 Their [Deacon's] Office ...is party Humane, party Divine.

† **2.** A part of the world, region, district (usually *pl.*): = PART *sb.* 14. *Obs.*

13... *K. Alis.* 1910 Thou that wondr in the est parde. *a* 1400 Destr. *Troy* 301 Many ryuerys and partes were pat out of kyth. *a* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 103 In all pe partyes & kyngdomes of pe east. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. Dyuerse partyes beyond the sea. 1558 T. Nicholas tr. *Conrad. Heut. Of. Ind.* 115/2 17 Yeeres to goe and trafficke into those parties.

† **b.** Side; direction, 'quarter' of the compass: = PART *sb.* 14. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Bodl.) xx. 91 And a man may take a spere and sett it euen in pe erthe so euenday...it makip no schadowe till on party. 14... *Twelfth's Vis.* 1073 They hanged thyfues on pat party. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 171 Marchaunte passeth from both parties by the water of Thay. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* iv. 211b, The Northeast wind...comming from the party of Aurora whiche is greek signifieth 2 the East. 1588 J. Mellis *Bright Starr.* Dijv, In the Dolphin parrie. And ...in the Cridone party of the Leagne.

† **3.** PA part of a matter, a point, particular; matter, affair; respect. (Cf. PART *sb.* 8 c.) *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 46 His lessons of Astronomie He lerneth as for that partie Which longeth to Philosophie Of love and his affection. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 125 Y bequeth to echo of my childe executours for his labur in pis party to be lind, £2. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 47 Nowe after this, for to make reflexion Of lusnesse ambicious as in this party, As to the fourth part, Pronosticacyon, I shal it shew aryght openly.

† **4.** ? State, condition, plight, predicament. 1377. *a* 1425 Gawayne 3328 'If pis', quod he, 'be3 done after my mode, Pis maidenn nor eure hase lass in pis party' [Cotton vesp., nowadays]. 1485 Caxton *Curtis* 2 If I be not ...in what party we be now.

5. Side in a contest, in a dispute, a contract, or the like; cause, interest: = PART *sb.* 19. † Obs. or merged in 6. † On (in) *a party*: on one side.

† *To divide to partice*: to take sides.

a 1300 Cursor *M.* 7193 Dush or none on a partie to confort Dated wit resthede. *Ibid.* 9360 And pai [Gött. had he] bede me noght rest, For to fight for to parti [*Gött.* partie]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* x. 22 And for no lordene loue leue he nouzte partye. 1422 *Rolls of Parrh.* IV. 89/1 The ordenaunce...made betwix William Lord de Roos on that oon partie and Robert Thwaites on that other partie. 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 384 And whan that were alle assembled to-gedre, thei were wel vijtt on pat partye. 1502 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 A grete of Indentures made betwix pese Highnes on the oon partie and William Courteney...on the other partie. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Dull.* 58, I cannot tell on whose partie first to commence. 1588 Greene *Chron.* II. 289 Sharpe broiles of armes were there done on both parties. *a* 1588 Cuyk *Pamphlet Pl.* (1612) 18 Iohnes...with my party take. 1589 tr. J. Harington *Def. Fr. Gen. Orlando Furioso* 22 What hath been said on either party. 1594 Plat *Jewell-h.* Pref. 2 b, By the contrary party were often made a bad bargaine with the devill. 1632 Milton *Lat. Chr.* viii. v. (1694) IV. 331 Blame was on that party which at the least could save her with the greatest power or win her by the most lenitive words.

† **b.** *On* (*or of*) *my party*: on my behalf, on my part (OF. *de ma partie*, F. *de ma part*). *For, on* (*in, of*) *my party*: as far as I am concerned, as for my part, as my part: so *for, on, his party*, etc. (cf. PART *sb.* 25, 27, 28). *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor *M.* 10800 (Cott.) Tell pam noth, w 30288,

Prim. on. Statist. (cf) 21 part. *Ibid.* 1906 (Cens.) To be found in the first Ten and 20 21 parts, but by now will be over plain. 1911 *Census Rep.* III. 196, I therein also for 21 parts Upon the laws of *Justin.* c 1450 *Freemasonry* (Hallw.) 19 They wyll require every man On his party, or will not be there. 1902 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 521/2 Then, good lords, tell'st that I want of my party. 1941 *Union Romans Adapt.* 201 If they believed any offence on their parts against the Goddess.

c. † *To hold party* (obs.), *to make one's party good*: to make good one's cause, or position.

c 1530 *Myst. Patience* 3643 His men will every occasyons have sense, Properly to hold party to pople hys lawe blessed. 1632 *Hayward Life George* 51 To make good his party, against those several Squadrons. 1660 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* I. A man hath much ado to make his party good against three (guests). 1805-12 Mrs. Rowlandson *Further Adv.* (1862) 20 She made her party good with him, for he writes me word he cannot part with her.

†d. A league, confederacy; a conspiracy, plot.

1604 Carr, Sueton *Virginia* iii How had such parties with all his bordering neighbours. 1640 tr. *Manwaring Pulpets Counsel* App. 180 The said Marquess made many proffers of great parties within the Realme of Scotland.

II. A company or body of persons.

6. *concr.* Those who are on one side in a contest, etc., considered collectively; a number of persons united in maintaining a cause, policy, opinion, etc., in opposition to others who maintain a different one; a body of partisans or adherents. In early instances (usually), One of the two 'sides' or bodies of combatants arrayed against each other, or in a battle or tournament.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1941 He sei hor parte [v.r. partie] ferst was set to nazte. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1031 Pilke parties here place perfitliy had chosen. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 372 If he chargi gon his ouerde ouyen fully to his power, he seculer party may go fram with no good wille for ony lordschepis pat he chesip with pat hem noon. c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 The empire . . Made him have to single fraysin, A strok betwixe eche party lyke a wulfe. 1500 *Orol. Occasion Mor.* (W. de W. 1508) Pref. 3 Taking part of euche partyes wronge. 1576 *Gascoigne Princely Pleasures* Wks. (1587) 247/1 Then shall the parties retained home. a 1625 Fletcher *Chances* v. iii, My soul is mixt, And yearning, if I can, all parties. 1704 Pope *Let. to Tervas et Aug.*, I expect no greater from the Whig-party, than the same Liberty . . —A Curse on the Word Party, which I have been forced to use so often in this Period! 1784 Robertson *Chas. V.* iv. Wks. 1826 IV. 84 This refusal was in which both parties exerted their utmost strength. 1813 *Monthly Mirror* Jan. 31 Never too much thick and thin to his party cause; In luck was both, and in rules were lined. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 126 A party of order had sprung up among all classes of Englishmen.

b. *absol.* The system of taking sides on public questions, the system of parties; attachment to or zeal for a party, party feeling or spirit; partisanship.

1709 Burton *Introd. Lunac Neighb.* (L. Wks. 1874 II. 161) The spirit of party, which unhappily prevails amongst mankind. 1713 Guardian *Introd.* 32 Have you not good Edmund (Burke) . . Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind, And to party gave up what was meant for mankind. 1821 J. W. Croker *Diary to Journ.* Party is in England a savagery pandered into fierce gusto by civilization. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 30 Party . . means having of any but the right party, which is every man's own. For when it is the right, then none will call it party. In fact it is the detachment, or no Jersey Brothers called it, the distinguishing word, for everybody except a man's self and friends. 1863 Fraser *Gen.* 1 Feb. 1/3 Party in the antediluvian of certain principles, beliefs, persuasions, which are commonly held by all who belong to it as essential to the right conduct of public affairs.

7. *Mil.* A detachment or small body of troops selected for a particular service or duty.

1645-6 *Pr. England's Jewel in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 720 March 7, Sunday, a parte from Oxford, surprise Abingdon but were beaten out. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 250 Sir John Berkley . . with a good party reduced of horse and dragoons, . . riding all places in Devon, took many prisoners of names. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 174 Surprising several of their guns, routing their parties, and destroying their magazines. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.* s. v., *Escort-ing Parties* are a certain number of men, under an officer . . of non-commissioned officers, detached from their respective battalions for the purpose of relieving ones. — *Firing Parties* are those who are selected to fire over the grave of any one interred with military honours. — *Working Parties* consist of small detachments of men . . who are employed on fatigues which are not purely of a military nature. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 3/2 A few minutes after they had passed our demolition party destroyed the line.

†**b.** *Upon party*, on the service upon which such a detachment is sent. *Obs.*

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 18 ¶ 6 They have been upon Parties and Skirmishes, since their Arrival, more than still. 1778 Wraxall *Mem. Lond.* (1815) I. 324 Complaints . . that the officers and soldiers upon party, take up the straps they find in the woods.

c. *transf.* A gang of prisoners working together. 1840 *Dickens Old Curiosity Shop* xxxvi, There are numbers of gangs or 'parties', as they are officially termed, working in the open . . There is the quarry party, which works about two hundred yards from the prison.

8. A company of persons (rarely of animals); esp. a company formed or gathered together for a temporary purpose; a body of persons travelling together or engaged in any common pursuit; a number of persons met together for amusement or entertainment.

Thus, a hunting or fishing party, a sculling party, a house party; to form a party to go to Switzerland, etc.

1773 G. Wakefield *Sylvæ* xxxviii. (1784) 93, I . . have found three birds in little parties in the autumn: common all along the Sussex downs. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* Prol. (1826) 5 One of the party pointed him out to the friar. 1805 *Lit. Correspondence* vii Let. to Nicolas *Hist.* (1846) VII. 150 Truly sorry am I that Calder was not of the party. 1807 Lytton *Pelham* xxi, A beach, which . . one might appropriate to the coolest and unpanicstricken son of one's self and party. 1880 Tennyson *Globe* 1. xiii. 130 A party of gentlemen . . had stayed at three o'clock for the moment. 1892 E. Penrose *Half Hours* III. 140 When the party were once more in their homes.

9. A gathering or assemblage for social pleasure or amusement; a social gathering or entertainment, esp. of invited guests at a private house.

Thus, a dinner, tea, or supper party, a garden or picnic party, to give a party, go to parties, etc.

1748 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Smith* 2 Aug., I rather fancy myself upon parties of pleasure. 1748 Eliza Haywood tr. *Mem. de Gomez' Belle & Devout* II. 99 To entertain we would hasten her with our Company, to make a Party of Pleasure, which her Daughter had put her in mind of. 1754 Chesterfield *Lett. Stephen* lv. 34 Dashing their parties with civility. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* viii. ix. ¶ 6 After the example of his excellency, . . I determined to give parties of my own; . . Seldom, too, had the parties in the servants' hall. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xv. The party was an odd and formal one such assemblies invariably are. 1902 *Wrytin. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 5/3 The luncheon-party included four or five of Lord Rosebery's personal guests.

†**10.** A game or match, esp. at piquet: = Partie (*F. partie*). *Obs.*

1726 (see Quadrio, La ch.). 1727 Gay *Beg. Op.* i. iv, He hath promised to make one this evening, . . at a game of quadrille. 1732 Fielding *Mod. Husb.* iv. 45, I am confident . . that he lost the last party designedly. 1772 C. Jenner *Placid Man* I. 12, 24 till he found we were within a few points of winning the party. 1796 Mrs. R. Bromley *Angelina* II. 33 Let's play a party at back-gammon.

III. A single person considered in some relation.

11. Each of the two or more persons (or bodies of people) that constitute the two sides in some proceeding, as the litigants in an action at law, the persons who enter into a contract, who contract marriage, etc.

c 1290 *Robt. Sicil* 521 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 127 If likewise twelfe lawedie men were set amyddige, Other Scottene a lowed than and a twelfe. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xli. 21 Bringe ye youre matier, youre reedyngis, seie ye youre strengis, that we se, and wondre, and haue heed to the laste thingis. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 439 Ech party chalenge other, and putte hem to answere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 277/1 Party, *pars*. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* iv. 2. 257 The party playnyf shal be redy to appe. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xli. 21 Bring your cause, saith the Lord, bring forth your strong reasons, saith the King of Jacob. 1628 *Sale. Power Reform.* 1616 Because both parties were ready to be pleasured. The parties met, and used a fair contract. 1708 Dennys tr. *Cassiano* (1854) 190 The King . . must needs to accuse, which is the weaker, because there was no equality between the age of the two parties. 1709 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., Those that make any Deed, and they to whom it is made, are called *Parties* in *the Deed*. 1708 Sclater *Paraphras* 138 If in Works be a Party to sue, and no Commissioner for adversary; such Excommunication . . shall not disable or bar his Adversary from his Action. 1853 Macaulay *Dwight. & Kings* xx. 343 It appears to be a corrective written by a third party. 1897 Maitl. Pollock *Hist. Engl. Law* II. 211 The word Bailment . . signifies generally any 'legal act or deed', whether of one party, as a will or 'instrument', or of two, as a covenant.

Hence *attrib.*, *party-and-party*, as between the two parties in an action at law.

1895 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 3/6 The bowling down of solicitor and client costs to the party-and-party scale. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 1/3 The discussion which is known as 'party and party' costs and 'solicitor and client' costs.

†**b.** Hence, An opponent, an antagonist. *Obs.* (Cf. *F. forte partie*, a powerful antagonist.)

c 1500 *Melusine* 260, I doubte me to have shortly a strong warre & to haue a fore with a strong partye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iv. 58 He saw there his party for to ryn. 1570 tr. *Buchanan's Detect.* K. Sij, He is bought of his partners and accessaries quite sold haue accompanyed him to his honour and merite of his life, in respect of the greeuous of his partie.

12. One who takes part, participates, or is concerned in some action or affair; a participator; an accessory. Const. *to*, formerly also *in*.

1300 Trevisa in *Rolls of Parl.* III. 451/1 That he was partein partie, to hunte, to wilfeng or assentyng to the deathe of the Duc of Glouncestre. 1352 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 *Preamble*, The said Edward was not privie to partie to the offence of his Sonne. 1604 Shakes. (Qo. 1. v. 86, I do suspect this Trash To be a party in this Injurie. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Comm.* 194 He also made himself a partie to the present quarell. 1652-62 H. Vaughan *Silex Sci.* (1858) II. 238, I would willingly have been a party in any kind of wickedness. 1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* iii, He was a party to all their proceedings. 1851 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 138/1 The defendant was a party to the making of the outlet.

†**13.** One associated with another as counterpart; a fellow; a partner (esp. in marriage), a mate. *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*). [*OF. partie* (Godefroy).]

1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 198 Thow . . was King Francis partie mait and pak. 1563 Winzet *Four Scots Tber Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 140 Quhilkis gif a man or woman hering lang absence fra their pairtie, or hadand their pairtie ignorant thairof, . . may marry or weddit? 1650 tr. *Herodian Caracalla* Brit. Mus. 3rd Progression of the course of marriage, saying that it was necessary for every one, to take a party conformable to his disposition.

†**b.** An equal in a contest; a match. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1568 Lennox (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 128 Thirdlend . . he could be gainis to the king and gif him battell. *Ibid.* II. 20 The governour nor cardinall durst meitt . . all thame haild becaus they tuiche nocht be partie or thair ane to thame.

14. In extended sense: The individual person concerned or in question; more vaguely, the person (defined by some adjective, relative clause, etc.). (Formerly common and in serious use; now shopjy, vulgar, or jocular, the proper word being *person*.)

In the plural, *the parties*, meaning 'the persons'; in more elaborate, being recognizable of explanation in' the groups of persons.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 141 To make him also favorable and partial, as were the same servantes, or the parties for so moved him. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 2 The recognit of the parties . . shall . . grau bound to the parte that shal have his hands to written of. 1599 W. Watson *Quodl. Pancidos of Love* 101 [They] thought the parties baptized of howsoeuer, ought to be vnbaptized againe. 1599 Dr. Abbot *Serm. Exod.* xxi. 22 Serm. (1615) 341 Not only, it is no sin that have grieved the Party thus found guilty; but, that the Party, whom we have thus grieved, is . . even the Only begotten Sonne of the most High God. 1617 B. Jonson *Catiline* v. ii. 107 'Tis the party, soothsaw. What party? How be we name? 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* 111. ii. ii. (1651) 622 [An] end by such parties as Monte, Elias, Daniel, Christ, and so his Apostles made use of it. 1631 Heylin *St. George* 302 That the parte complained, was a Gentleman of name and nomes. 1684 B. Johnson *Mem. Physick* 1. iii. 33 When the fit is coming or upon the Party, blow up some strewing powder into the Nostrils. 1772 Chesterfield in *Publ. Times* LXII. 382 If done immediately after the party's death. 1823 Wilson *Prose Wks.* III. 208 The party was not known to me, though she lived at Strathdread. 1842 J. H. Newman *Miracles* 32 St. Paul's supernatural power . was doubted of Corinth by the very parties who had seen his miracles and been his converts. 1888 Bryce *Lines to Col. Mem.* II. v. 83 'Do you know, my Lord', said the old party solemnly.

b. With *at*: A person. Now *low colloquial* or *slang*. (In early examples from sense 11.)

[1630 Earl Manch. in *Jonson's Mem. Soc. Gentry* 150 She should be innocent, if she were not destroyed to be guilty a Party. a 1633 Austin *Medit. Retirem.* (1635) 74 A parcle affords and wrongs his Neighbor.] 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2343/4 A Red Scarlet Cloak . . delivered to a young Party by Mr. Cogers at the Bells of Ozney. 1700 *Fourth Lover Lover* 12 Wks. 1709 II. 80 There's no likewise, another party, for whose a grace ought to be kept. 1893 *Bookman Feb. Illust.* I. 304 'From what you tell me, sir', said an American, 'I should say he was a go-ahead party'. 1899 Bryce *Holy Friends* in *C. Sac.* (ed. 2) 11, 183 Leicester herself has been a most inconsistent party: to-day the unforgivable thing, to-morrow the only thing worth doing. 1900 M. Collins *Prison* II. vi. 128 She was a problematic party.

IV. Senses of doubtful affinity, mostly repr. *F. parti*.

†**15.** A decision on one side or the other, a determination, resolution: *esp.* in *to take a party* (*cf. F. prendre un parti*). *Obs.*

1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xix. 23 The soldiers . . setting al lesure aside, . . concluded togeather to take some party. 1590 Shakespeare *Mids. Night's D.* i. (Rolling) (1598) 1, I am not sorry to see you: But yet you take a strange and unwonted extreme, to put the matter so in your head. 1780 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 6/2 He had two parties to take: either to keep within the town, . . or to march out. He resolved on the latter party.

†**16.** A person to marry, considered in respect of desirability; a (good or bad) match or other. (See Partie.)

The first quot. is quite uncertain.

[1445 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xlviii, Now sal there wen gud partyis, gud lit wate.] 1633 *Theophrastus* (1636) The wealthy man descended to an alliance with a poore . . any party is taken. 1780 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 6/2 He had two parties to take: either to keep within the town, . . or to march out. He resolved on the latter party.

†**17.** A proposal, an offer. *Obs.*

1633 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* clix. 542 As such a one I accept of the party thou dost present me with, obliging myself to render that the two passages of Sunda free. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* v. (1854) 341 Manfred accepted the party, and, to the no small grief of Isabella, accompanied Jerome to her apartment.

V. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †**a.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* (with *sbs.*) or as *adv.* (with *adjs.*), in sense 1 b: In part, partial (or partially): = Part B, Partial B: as *party-based*, *-building*, *-hating*, *-purpose*; † *party-gilt* adj. = Parcel-gilt. Also **party-verdict**, one person's share or part of a joint verdict.

1403 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 108 A couple of salt saltes party gilt. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 140 In parte payment of the said warrauce. 1595 Shakes. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 93, I'll make a leader . . Whereto the repair of a party-verdict gaue. 1600 B. Jonson *Hick. to. B.*, *My loues Dedicate* compasse, and my partiloued. 1625 Fido *Love's Sacr.* 91, 18. Unfold What by the party-halving of thy speech Thy knowledge can discover. 1892 Reynolds *Theor. Power Kingd. Christ* 30 By all the swelling Rhetorick and seeming Hyperboles . . had but Party-fullfilings before.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* with sense as in Party-wall, q.v.; *as party arch*, *fence-wall*, *structure*.

1810-28 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 287 They must have a party-wall, with a party-arch or arches of the thickness of a brick and a half at the least, to the first and second tier. 1825 F. Hamilton *Powis Manor.* 303 Proprietors of houses and grounds must . . give three months' notice to pull down old party-walls, party-fences, party fence-walls, or common partitions. 1840-58 Chas. Dickens, etc. *Cyclop. Penny Univ. Knowl.*, a wall separating the open ground in

...ing compulsion from that to another; such owner having a right (a) to the centre of such wall. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 3 'Party structure' shall include party walls, and also partitions, arches, floors, and other structures separating buildings, stories, or rooms which belong to different owners.

10. Ordinary attributive uses (often hyphenated) and combinations, chiefly in sense 6 (often = PARTISAN *sb.*1 3), as *party-administration, -author, -bias, -contest, -cry, -division, -feeling, -fury, -government, -leader, -list, -meeting, -motive, -measure, -monger, -pamphlet, -paper, -politics* (hence *party-political adj.*), *-prejudice, -quarrel, -rage, -spirit* (hence *party-spirited adj.*), *-woman, -writer, -zeal, -ardour*, etc.; also (sense 1 or 5) *† party-baker* (= PARTAKER); (sense 7) *party-making, -war*; (5) *party frock, -string, -yarn*; (11) *party-hunting, -meanness*.

1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* v. 56 The Absurdities of a Party-Administration. 1742 ANDREW *Apost. Hist.* 455 ¶ 2 One Party-Absurdity will also afford me a great Variety of Subjects. 1885 LOWELL *Wks.* 1890 V. 104 Mr. Johnson has chosen to revive the paltry "party-cries. 1733 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* I. v Misconduct, or rooted by the Party-Divisions. 1770 GOLDSM. *Mod. Mor.* Wks. 1837 The Earl of Bute had not for a great while gone out of his own house, without being followed by one of those "party-choppers. 1790–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Nightcaps of Mr.* C., All "party being in the same active spirit with an opposite direction. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 230 Party feeling ran high—fully high. 1856 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/3 "Party flocks for gain aged from 12 to 18 years. 1708 MRS. MANLEY *Secret* II. 177 "Party-fury had the Rebells Side. 1679 F. W. Komment Concord Concubine 9, 10, It did not mend a time for "party-getting. 1832 *Examiner* I. 257 That young woman has the manners of a practised "party-goer. 1679 FRENCH *Caesar* 22, 27 "Party government turns on the majorities or the polling places. 1708 KENNETT *Lincoln* 1, 492 And being the Person, "Party-Leaders lost. 1711 *American Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 2 That abominable Practice of Party-hiring: ...a "Party-Man is grown as fashionable an Entertainment, as a lively Catch or a merry Song. 1679 *Compl. Jockey* 181 1695/6 The evening ... carried on by "party-lads on different coloured cards in particularly open. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. i. 1/2 [or 450 Little pieces...have raised all the neighbours...into more unacceptable "party-making. 1714 *Remark Pract. Hist.* 11733] III. 260 If any is so unhappy To be a "party-making. 1737 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. 1731/2 The people of the "party-managers. 1731 *Pope's Wks.* V. 284 His league under twenty with furious "Party-Papers. 1713 HEARNE *Rem. in Camd.* 142 The narrow and polluted channels of "party-prejudice. 1788 SHERIDAN *Speech* 29 Every "party-prejudice has been overcome by a display of genius. 1715 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 32 By such profitable Contraventions on either side...they would lay down all "Party-quarrels. 1711 *American Spect.* No. 12 ¶ 4 That "Party-Rage which, of late Years, is very much grown into their Conversation. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. viii, Blade and blade-fold party-rage. 1711 *American Spect.* No. 103 ¶ 2 A furious "Party-Spirit...seems to reign in Civil War and Bloodshed. 1880 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. iv. 87 Yet, however often reformed, in great councils for party-spirit. 1683 *Cath. Mag.* 270/2 A Party valiet [*A.* 'Partisaden'], *partisan*. 1720 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 202 The latter part of the campaign we made only a "party war. 1824 BARHAM *Jackass & Lion Fight*, *Ahbr. Public Practice* 35 Nor accordingly "party-measures, or meddling parties. 1723 SWIFT in *Pope's Wks.* (1751) IX. 51 Perhaps to both blind and deaf, and a Court lady, but then she is a most downright "Party-woman. 1704 *American Spect.* No. 360 ¶ 4 That "Party-women are no meddlers of the secret Verties of an Intrigante; to recommend their Productions. 1858 H. ROGERS *S. Hobart* I. (1859) 15 note. That unfortunate party-writer Andrew Wood. a 1726 HOLDSWORTH *Dn Virgil* (1768) 401 Pleasure and advice may go hand in hand as Horatius ...as to make him proficient in character ... "party zeal. 1713 POPE *Temple Peace* 284 Priests, and "party-zealots, enter'tain lands.

Hence **Pa·rtyism**, the system of parties; excessive attachment to a party, party spirit; so **Pa·rtyist**, a partisan; **Pa·rtykin**, a small party; **† Pa·rtyship**, the being of a party, partisanship.

1844 MARY HOWITT *Ins. Scot.* 250 It [human nature] pertains to being to subjected brotherhood and family "partyism. 1880 GLADST. *Speech in Manch. Mag.* 145 Allowance being made for all the partyism ... for which the great issue was obscured. 1903 *Daily Chronicle* 16 Mar. 6/4/1 The total excess whatever he has painted American partyism with all its deformities. 1885 *Voice* (N.Y.) 10 Jan., The temperance men in the Republican party outnumber the 'third" partyists seven to one. 1822 TRELAWNY *Lett. to Williams* (1910) Introd. 19 I had a very pleasant "partykin last night. 1892 HALLWORTH-PH. *Knows. Liverpool Phrases* 2 The Kingdom is divided by "partyship with them, on the one side or the other.

Party (pā·rti), *a.* Also 4–7 *-ti*, 5 *-te*, 5–8 *-tie*. [a. *F. parti* = It., *partito* = Sp. *partido* divided, pa. pple. of *partir*, L. *partire* to part, divide.]

† 1. Parted, divided; separate; *fig.* separate in character, different. *Obs.*

a 1300–50 *Alexander* 488 Of marbis mo þi manne and alingis mo perse, þai þi percenale proporcion as party is to serue.

† b. *Gold party, party gold*: beaten gold, gold leaf. *Sc. Obs.*

1598 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 293 For þe of gold party to the Duke of Jorkis house. 1597 *Inst.* III. 204, iij quarte parti gold.

† 2. Parti-coloured, variegated. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 791 Nor gladsome Bayard party white & redde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 301 Juno her bestir kne pearl brest, c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Party clothe, or clothe made of dyuers colowrys. 1594 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 443, vij quarrells of crammesyne velvye to be laid a party dowblat. 1613 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 200 The party pryd grene Hirkill to hold wyth skeig Hercules.

† b. *fig.* Combining two different qualities; of composite character. *Obs.*

c 1440 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 316 Fortune, the goddesse, with her party face. 1589 WARNER *Albion's Engl.* Wks. 1589 II. 6/1 I had purpos'd...a Rite, partie, hardnish, intrymmish that many nedles wo, ...harpis for a mappis and a workhouse, for a spide or a rimbo.

3. *Her.* Said of a shield divided into parts of different tinctures, usually into two such parts by a line in the direction of an ordinary (indicated by *per*); thus *party per pale*, divided by a vertical line through the middle; *party per fess*, by a horizontal line through the middle; *so party per bend, party per chevron*: see PALE, FESS, etc.

(In blazoning two usually omitted, *per pale*, etc., being used instead of *party per pale*, etc.) *Also Parted*, q. v.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* F ij, He bereth party silver the lenge way of it colowrs golde and gules. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 45 b, Party per Fesse, Argent, and Vert. *Ibid.* 61 *Partye per Chaueron*, Or, and Gules. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 101, Iohn Beaufort ... bare party per pale Argent and Azure a bend of England with a label of France. 1725 GUILL. *Disp. Her., Parti, or Party*, signifies in French *Divided*, but their Heralds use it only to denote what we call *Party*, or *Parted per pale*. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* iv. 108 To A Shield is given *party* of any of the Tinctures, or of the Chief or Tinc.

† b. *Party per pale* (*fig.*): Having two different, esp. opposite or contrasted, qualities; of mixed or composite character; half-and-half. (Cf. 2 b.) *Obs.*

1626 B. JONSON *Magn. Imail, Your parable per pale* pictures one half drawn In solemn cypres, the other cole-wort leaves. a 1640 ROGER COKER' Gamble 1. 1. Wks. 1873 II. 13 O thou party perjurer, or rather parboild Bawd. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (1857) I. 136 It was, as I hear, a party per pale answer, viz. both for the whigge and for the tories. 1761 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cole* in Dec., A grandee hopping with one foot on the *hand de gueule*, and t'other in the kennel, *party per pale*, ermine and mud!

4. *Comb.*, as **† party-breasted**, of divided breast: see also PARTI-, PARTY-COLOURED.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart* xv. (1878) 160 Not like that home and party-breasted Sect Of idle Lovers, that...Change their Affections with their Mistris Sights.

† Party, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. PARTY *sb.*]

1. *a. trans.* To take the part of, side with. *b. intr.* To side (with). = PART *v.* 14. *Sc.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 411 The Lords Lyndsayes and Kyth-ssons did party the counsellors. 1644 HUME *Hist. Dong.* vi. This house of Abernethy... did smile and party them in all their exceptions. 1732 R. KEITH *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. vi. 121 The Earl of Huntly... took it unkind, to strike a Bandolier what Side to party with.

2. *To party it*: to take sides; to form a party.

1658 B. H. *Gold.* 2 *note* 52 To increase the people to faction or party to against him. *Ibid.* 82.

Hence **† Pa·rtying** *vbl. sb.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 77 Such kind of partyings in Religion ...are like the *Malteses* or Cabals in Civil Government. 1712 *Wanderer Cave.* (1814) II. 303 *And you'll* scarce ever meet with a man, but ...in his ordinary ideas, you'll see a partying of wiseness and great men.

Party, *adv.* : see PARTY *adv.* 1 b.

Partycion, obs. f. PARTITION. **Party-coal**, **Party-coloured**: see PARTI-, PARTI-COLOURED.

† Pa·rty-ju·ry. *Obs.* [f. PARTY *a.* + JURY.] = *Jury de medietate*: see JURY 2 c.

1682 *Act 14 Chas. II*, c. 21 There shall not be any Party Jury but such only as are the natural and free born Subjects of the King. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Medietas Linguæ*, or *Party-Jury*, ...whereof one was half natives of Denizens, the other of Strangers, and is used in Pleas, where one Party is a Denizen, and the other Stranger.

Pa·rty-man. [f. PARTY *sb.* + MAN.]

† 1. *Mil.* A soldier belonging to, or officer commanding, a party (PARTY *sb.* 7). *Obs.*

1693 *Mem. Cas. Tisdall* 21, 120 The Malo-contents, much better Party-Men than the Loyalists. 1704 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 28 Prince Rupert, a most active vigilant party-man, and fitter for such than for a general.

2. A man belonging to, or devoted to, a party (PARTY *sb.* 6). = PARTISAN *sb.*1 1.

1709 *Secret Contests Robin & Cromw.* v. Wks. 1721 II. 4 93 Rhodes the portyman is persuaded, that Charles and Cicily do really propose the good of their country as their chief end. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 180, I am no party-man. I think the distinctions of whig and tory odious. 1778 *Chas. to Ann. Reg.* 321 Mr. Burke became a professed party-man. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. 1. 17 Although a party man, he was by no means a man to neglect the whole party platform.

Partyner, obs. form of PARTNER.

Partyrege, obs. form of PARTRIDGE.

Pa·rty-wall. [f. PARTY *a.* + WALL.] A wall between two buildings or pieces of land intended for distinct occupation, in the use of which each of the occupiers has a partial right.

The primary and most common meaning by law is 'a wall of which the two adjoining owners are tenants in common'; but those other cases are included under the term in Elphinstone, etc. *Interpr. Words* (1883) 'Close.' The structure of party-walls between houses, and the rights and duties of their owners have been the subject of much legislation.

1667 S. PEPYS *Cyphering Bk.* (1879) 22 The Builder is to mention of his next Neighbour, if they have the benefit of all his Party-walls and Pale-stones, sixty five pounds and two pence. 1677–1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 141 No Light can be placed in the Side-Case, because of the Party-walls. 1823 WILLIAM *Pyrotechn. Digest* II. 402 The moiety of the said of a party wall is a personal charge against the estate of the second house and lies upon the house itself. 1839 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 3 'Party wall' shall apply to every wall used or built in order to be used as a separation of any building from any other building, with a view to the same being occupied by different persons.

fig. 1870 I. H. MURRAY *Puritan Hopes* v. 70 Not as if there were in fact, or could be, any line of demarcation or party-wall between these modes of assent.

Hence **Pa·rty-walled** (-wɔ̄ld) *a.*, having a party-wall.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 141 One Party-walled House to London.

Partyrne, obs. form of PARTRIDGE *sb.*

Partsite (pā·rtsəit). *Min.* [Named 1869 after Dr. A. Partsch.] A hydrous oxide of antimony containing other metallic oxides, and varying in colour from yellowish-green to blackish-green.

1872 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLIII. 360 Partsite occurs together with argentiferous galena. 1888 DANA *Min.* 3d. ed. 566.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 401 This was the partsite, out of which no assays has been made.

Parumbilical (pærəmbi·likăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PARA-[1] + L. *umbilic-us* navel + -AL.] Situated around or close to the umbilicus or navel.

1890 in *Cockerp Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Parumbilical veins. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 126 The passage of blood from the portal vein, by the parumbilical vein to the epigastric system.

† Parure. *Obs.* or alien. Also 5 **parowre, -ur, parur**, 5–6 **parrur, parre, parre**. [a. OF. *pareure, parer* paring, peeling:—L. *paridura*, f. *parire* to prepare, make ready, F. *parer* to PARE. In sense 3 an alien word from mod.F. (*parure*).]

† 1. An ornament for an alb or smock. *Obs.* Cf. PAREL *sb.* 4 a., APPAREL *sb.* 7 b.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 296 The Bysshape Wahye ...Ware wa lang cuddis of wolwine ...Alle wyth parowr to the lyk. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Parowre of a vestyment, *paratura*, vel *parura*. 1495–97 in Nicolas *Test. Vetust.* 289 One sarpe, cheuille chesoun, for deacon; with the orfeys and parure. 1502 *Churches. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 7 For washyng of the chesyle gere and setting on the parure iij. *vijd.* 1527 in *Fabric Wyncp* (1918) 6 104, 3 paire of cuffs parures for children [*christened*].

† 2. A paring, peeling. *Obs.*

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 (Pynnell) Parure of fruyt, *idem quod puringe vel. purinura*. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) Del. 4 Unthanking to pin their few Pastrall *parure*, and peruise Pamphilus.

† 3. A set of jewels or other ornaments intended to be worn together; a set of decorative trimmings or embroideries for a dress.

1808 LADY MORGAN *Absentee* (1896) 25 A red leather case containing a beautiful *parure* of amethysts. 1880 G. W. HOSKINS *Rides F. Ja.* (1891) 22 The women wore ornaments of plain gold about more than any other *parures*. 1879 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 223 Wives and public were ladies with heavy rings of brass and copper, the *parure* of the great in Fân-land. 1887 HALL FOSSICKER *Mission* II. 46 No Veteran has given her a *parure* of diamonds.

† Paruria (pārū·rĭă). *Path.* [f. Gr. παρ(α- PARA-[1] + οὖρον URINE.] 'Disordered micturition, or dysuria' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Paru·ric** *a.*, pertaining to paruria.

1820 *Gentl. Magazine* 1. 438 *Paruria*, Miscarriage, Morbid secretion or discharge of urine. 1897 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paruria.

Paruyragal, corrupt form of PARRAGAL *Obs.*

Parvanimity (pārvănĭ·mĭtĭ). [f. L. *parv-us* small + *animus* mind: a suggested antithesis to *magnanimity*.] Littleness of mind, meanness; also, an instance of this, *or brought*, a person characterized by it.

a 1834 ROSE *Diss. supp. Discovering Character* (1848) 'They will justly receive your perversities as great that you deserve dislike.' 1889–90 DE QUINCEY *Sk. Prof. William Orchil*, Wks. 1896 I. 180 The meanness and parvanimity of Bonaparte. *Ibid.* I. 186 this word *parvanimity* as an adequate antithesis to *magnanimity*. 1840 — in *Tait's Mag.* VII. 57 Monstrosity connected with the parvanimities of the English government at one period. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 71 note, Parvanimities of the class of hopeless parvanimities of the true insular stamp.

† Parvenant (pārvənănt). [f. pr. pple. of *parvenir*: see PARVENU.] A person who is acquiring a position, or on the way to being a parvenu.

1843 tr. *Carlyle's Chartism of Cant* III. 184 A specimen of the worst kind of sansculottism—that of the *parvenant* already slying himself the son of the *parvenu*.

Parvenke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE[1].

† Parvenu (pā·rvənū, pā·rvĭnū), *sb.* and *a.* Also in fem. form **parvenue**. [F., 'said of an obscure person who has made a great fortune' (Littré), abst. use of pa. pple. of *parvenir* to arrive (at a destination), to rise to a position, make a fortune:—L. *pervenire* to arrive, attain.]

A. sb. A person of obscure origin who has attained wealth or position beyond that of his class; *esp.* such a one when ridiculed for his position, or when making large assumptions for himself on account of his wealth; an upstart.

1810 W. GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* v. 108 *note*, His parvenus,...the dust of every other *parvenue*, who on insolences, that the poet, in a fit of spleen, threatens to chain

a off entirely. 1826 Disraeli *Vis. Greg* v, xiv, 'Ah! there is nothing like old families!' remarked Mrs. Millions, with all the awkward feelings of a parvenue. 1834 L. Bulwer *Pilgrims of Rhine* iii The Bonapartist people were parvenus, and clung to all the grandeurs of the preceding dynasty. 1848 Thackeray *Pen. S.* xxxvi, The before-their wives, who could not bear the parvenue (Rothesay). 1851 M. O'Reilly *Travellers in Assam* 204 The parvenu is a person who makes enormous efforts to persuade other people that he is entitled to the position he occupies.

B. *adj.* That has but recently risen to wealth or position; like or characteristic of a parvenu in manners, vulgar display, etc.

1839 Fox *W. Wilson Wks.* 1870 I. 327 A young *parvenu* nobleman. 1874 *Q. Rev.* July 14 Other monarchs had assumed the *parvenu* rôle of France with distant arrogance. 1890 *Blackie's Mag. Apr.* 736 There was nothing *parvenu* in the crowded hall.

Hence **Parvenudom**, the domain of parvenus; **Parvenudiana**, the habits or practices of parvenus, parvenu character.

1834 Lovell *Trav. Italy* From Wks. 1870 I. 201 A Roman inferior standing near .. satisfies silently their tawdry parvenuism. 1868 W. R. Greg *Lit. & Life, Twelve. 180* [A] piece of inflated affectation in the richest style of parvenudom. 1890 *Star* 19 Dec. 4/2 The needle quivering of parvenudom. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 *Jan.* 3/2 How far it is true as a study of Paris's parvenudom, we ..could say.

Parvern, obs. form of PRIVERN *a.*

Parvi- (pɑ:vɪ), comb. form of L. *parvus* small, as in **Parvifloious** *a.* (*Bot.* L. *parvifolius*), having small leaves; †**Parvipe'nsion** [L. *pensio* a weighing, cf. *phr. parvo pendere* to esteem little], slight estimation; **Parvi'potent** *a.* [POTENT], having little power; **Parvipassa** [Gr. πάσσα handmaid], a name applied by Cones to the *psoas parvus* or small psoas muscle; hence **Parvipsoatic** *a.*; **Parvirostrate** *a.* [L. *rostratus* beak], having a slender beak; **Parvi'scient** *a.* [*-scient-ens* knowing], knowing little.

1897 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Parvifolius*, having small leaves. ..*Parvilobus*. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 R. Rawlinson *Cosmo Del* 24 When we consider in it that Universal Source, and "Parvipension of God, which does compose it. 1898 Pereira 108, 41 *List Barbarous Words, Parvipassa*, a name lately by an extension of a small one. 1882 F. Hall, *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 1850 150 The ignorance of a single soul .. keeps it "parvipotent, "parvipotent. 1897 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Parvirostrate*, having a slender beak. "parvirostrate. 1884 T. J. Sorby in J. M. Reid *Downed Keep* 180 Broken above .. is neither parvisconce nor crenellated.

Parvis (pɑ:vɪs). Also 5 parvys, per-, parvyse, 5–9 *arvise.* **parvise.** [a. F. *parvis*, 'place in front of the principal door of a church, particularly of a cathedral, as the Parvis of Notre Dame', in OF. *parevis* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), earlier *paravis* (*paravis, -ais, parevis*) (Godef.) :—L. *paradi-sus* PARADISE (a name given in the Middle Ages to the atrium or court in front of St. Peter's at Rome, and to the courts before other churches: see Du Cange). From P. also a med.L. form *parvisium, parvisius.*]

1. The enclosed area or court in front of a building, esp. of a cathedral or church; in some cases, surrounded as a cloister with colonnades or porticoes; whence, sometimes applied to a single portico or colonnade in front of a church, and (in dictionaries) explained as a church-porch.

The parvis of St. Paul's in London was a noted place of resort, esp. for lawyers.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 320 A Sergeant of the Lawe war & ful ofte at Parvys hadde been. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 384/2 Parvyse, *pardisium*. 1598 [J. Florio] *Pl. Lett.* III. 156, I pray you as yo re here at the parvyse and elles where, calle on him for the same letter. *c* 1485 in *Eight Mod. Mon. Wink.* (1882) 169 At the parvyse I wyll be at 8 o'clocke, between two and three. 1587 A. Lovell tr. *Clement's Trans.* B, At Before this Mosque there is a Parvis or Walk of many Arches, and in the middle of it a Basin of Water for the Purpose. 1706 Phillips, *Parvis*, a Church before a Church-Porch, or any Palace or stately House. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* II. 242 In 1701, I find Maurice of a Publick School for Children to learn to read and sing, kept in the Parvis of this Church (St. Martin's, Ludgate). 1824 Lower *Vis. Commerells* I. Crowded with brave Purple and genial Moore like mellifluous banters. 1873 H. James *Trans. Sk. Rom. Hospitals* 193 It stands pointed on a terrace as vast as the parvise of St. Peter's. 1880 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/6 In its flourishing power was chiefly prized for the two large on the parvis of St. Paul's Cathedral. 1888 [see sense 2]. 1892 H. Richardson *Destructives* II. ii. 42, § 2. 438 note, The word 'Parvis' is used of the Cloister of Notre Dame at Paris, the Palace Yard at Westminster, etc.

¶ In. By some 19th c. writers applied in error to "a room over a church-porch".

App. originating in a misunderstanding of quot. 1543 above. See *Parvise Chapel* 1888, 310, 320, 323.

1858 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Parvis*, a small room over the porch, formerly used as a school. 1858 *Hist. ref. Q.* v. 1852 (1877) *Archæol. Winton*, *Parvise*.. It seems also to have signified a room over the church porch, where schools used to be held. 1858 *Richmond's Archit.* 3, xlvi, A plain porch..with a room over it commonly but erroneously called a parvise. 1859 in *Parv. Gl. Dict.* (1870) 256. 1868 T. Allen *Lichfield* 163, 1869 *Gentl's Archit.* ind. (1908) 8, Norman porch with an upper story or *parvise*, a chamber which appears to have been variously appropriated. 1880 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Parvise or Parvis*.. Modern writers have applied this term, but apparently without any good authority, to a room often found over church porches. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 223/2.

†**2.** A public or academic conference or disputation. (So called from being originally held in the court or portico of a church.) *Obs.*

1506 *Dives & Paup. (W.* de W.) Pr. vi. 244/1 There [in churches] they holde theyr parvys of many wrongges which be theyr thynkes to doo. *c* 1550 More *Answ. Poisoned Wks.* 840/2 What he was a young sophister he would: I dare say none been fyll more subsonne to to have numerous blessyth at Oxforde as a parvise. 1559 Pilk. Holdsw's *Pract.* 198 H. Hook. will set .. a brief to the Parvis to answere the Bishop. 1566 Phillips, *Parvis*, a Court before a Church-Porch.. whence that Disputations at Oxford, call'd *Disputatio in Parvisiis*. It is also apply'd to the Meeting or Law Disputes among young Students at the Inns of Court. 1660 H. C. Maxwell *Lyric Dials. (Oxford* 1911 & 1 general sophister '.. was required to attend the logical 'exercitium' that were held 'in the parvise' for at least a year, 'disputing, arguing, and responding' on sophisms.... The parvise being a chamber, paved platform, or other open space, immediately adjoining a church. A curious instance of the survival of old names is to be found in the 'nemuses'..which in universities (down to 1855) lasted by the examiners at 'Responsions', to the effect that a successful candidate has answered to the questions of the Masters of the Schools 'in parvise'.

Parvitude (pɑ:vɪtiūd). *rare.* [f. L. *parvus* small, after *magnitude*, (The L. derivative was *parvitās*.)] Littleness, smallness.

1897 Tomlinson *Fenton's Dict.* 32 Magnitude, Parvitude, and Stature. 1901 Gladwell *Van. Dupes*, 72 Because of its parvitude it cannot reach to the same floor with them. 1906 T. Taylor *Proclus* I. 85 They differ in magnitude and parvitude. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 52 A continued predecessor for the stars .. would confine parvitude to the point of view.

†**b.** An absolutely small or minute thing, an atom. *Obs.*

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 189 These perfect Particles .. which are so infinitely subtile, that no Touch can perceive them. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* II. i. 113 By a most point of Matter I do not mean a mere Mathematical point, but a perfect Particule, or the least reality of which Matter can consist. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 777 To suppose Incorporeal Substances, Unextended and Indivisible, as to make them Absolute Parvitudes.

†**Pa'rvity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *parvitās* smallness, f. *parv-us* small: see -ITY.] = prec.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 190 Through paucity of Exercise .. many grosse humours are bred. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* I. 4 Such a kind of mechanical figure represents a certain parvity. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 179 But what are these for their fineness and parvity?

Parvoline (pɑ:vōlēn). *Chem.* [f. L. *parv-us* small, little + *-oline*, after *quinoline*.] A pleasing $C_7H_{11}N$, $=C_5H_4N(CH_3)_3C_2H_5$) dimethylethylpyridine, obtained as an oily liquid with a disagreeable odour, from decaying mackerel and horse flesh, and also from certain shales and bituminous coals.

1855 Gmel. Watson in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VII. 106, I propose to assign it the name of Parvoline in allusion to its small solubility as compared with its associated bases. *c* 1869 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 158/2 Of the alkaline matters there are hexolines, and parvolines (C9H13N). 1887 A. H. Fryer *Amino. Alkal.* 32 Parvoline $C_9H_{13}N$.—This was the first pyridine chemically analysed and defined. It was discovered by MM. Gaspler and Rivot in the putrefactive products of the mackerel and horse flesh.

Parvule (pɑ:vĭul). *U. S.* [f. L. *parvul-us*, -*um* very small, dim. of *parvus* small.] (See quot.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Parvules*, an American specialty, similar in all respects to "granules"; made up with a flour, but very small, quantity of some active drug.

Parwanah, -wanna, variants of PURWANNAH.

Parwynke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE[1].

†**Pary,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *parier* or L. *pariāre*, to be equal, to tally. f. *pār, par-um* equal.]

1. *intr.* To tally.

1716 Bisshop *Lat. & Alph. Wales* 13 Apr. to March 5.5s (1733) I. 295 When I came to try Poor Clement's Vulgate, I soon found the Closeh of the Alexandrian, and that would by no means pary.

2. *trans.* To bet, stake.

a 1580 Henderson *Practicks of Med.* 84 (Sloane MS.) Sir, schaldest this medecynes at evin to non man, And, or prysse to pass, my pennie I pary, They sall blae your or ellis leavely your hois.

Pary, obs. f. PARET. **Paryll,** obs. f. PEARL. **Paryssh(e, paryasse, -ynsh,** obs. ff. PARISH. **Paryschoon, -shchon,** var. PARISHEN[1] *Obs.* **Paryse**[1] var. PARISH. **Parytory,** obs. f. PARIETARY *sb.*

†**Pas** (pɑ). [F. *pas* step, precedence, etc.]

1. The right of going first; precedence. Phrases, *to dispute, give, take, yield, the pas* [F. *prendre, céder le pas*, etc.] *Also fig.*

1595 *Polimon* 21 It appeares they have alwayes formerly succeeded for the *pas* among themselues. 1710 *Spectator Lynch.* No. 229 If Ardenelle would have the latter yield the *Pas* to the former. 1721 Swift *Horace, Ct. & Nov., My* maid and her grandmot took the *pas*. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xvii, He takes the *pas* of dukes. 1883 *Manchester Ex.* 8 Aug. 12/2/3 It is difficult to give any one position of it the *pas* of the others.

2. A step in dancing; a kind of dance; mostly in names of special dances, as *Pas de deux*, a dance or figure for two persons; *Pas grave*, a slow or solemn dance; *Pas seul*, a dance or figure for one person.

1588 Shirley *Rhetor* 120 b, Most are vnto-hote English lags, they don't understand thole quest French Sages! thole *pas* thin, and *pas* thas, and *pas* cadans. 1804 Chesterfield Sworn Correspondence, etc. I. 140 She .. shewed a new *pas grave*, which her dancing-master had lately introduced. 1809 T. Hope *Anastasius* (1820) I. 178 A *pas-de-deux* which we performed together as a lover and his mistress. 1818 *Daily News* 5 Nov., The ballet of some young pha.. nomenon of a minor theatre fulfilling in an ecstasy of admiration at his little daughter's rehearsal of her 'pas' before going on. 1870 Miss Braddon *Rob. Lyncoln* I. viii. 183 Fanny..performed a *pas de seul* up the garden path.

3. *Pas-de-nacelle.* (*Fortif.*) [F. lit. 'nacelle-steps'.] A staircase from the ravelin to the ditch.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pas de Souris.* 1850 F. A. Grimoüard *Artill. Man.* (1860) 268 (Index, or *Pas de souris*. Three steps of masonry are made at the gorges of the several works, and at the salient, and re-entering angles of the counterscarp.

Pas, obs. form of PACE, PASS.

1585 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 402/1 Delivrye up his unchilld day unto ofte pas.

Pasan, pasang (pə'zăn, -ăŋ). Also 8 **pazan,** 9 **pazin, pasing.** [a. Pers. پازه *pāzeh* the mountain goat; ennus, analysed as f. *pā* foot + *zang* stone.]

A species of wild goat (*Capra Ægagrus*), found in Western Asia and Crete; the bezoar-goat.

1772 Gmelin *Nat. Hist.* III. 72 The eighth is called the pazan; or, by some, the bezoar goat. 1834 J. B. Fraser *Persia* xii, 470 Two of the most interesting creatures to be met with in these countries are the .. Persian ibex or mountain goat and the Angeli. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 161/2 *Capra* .. includes the Passing (*Capra Ægagrus*) as the parent-stock of all the varieties of the domestic goat. 1843 Linnæus *Horæ & Hagh* 170 The bezoar goat .. is a concretion obtained from the stomach of the pasang.

¶ Mistakenly identified by Buffon (1764, XII. 212) with the oryx or gemsbok, a S. African antelope; the error was formerly followed by some English compilers, and is reproduced in some recent dictionaries.

Pasc, Pasce, obs. ff. PASCH, PASS. **Pascage, Pascal,** obs. ff. PASTURAGE, PASCHAL, PASTORAL.

Pascent (pæ'sĕnt), *a. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *pascent-em*, pr. ppl. of *pascĕre* to feed, graze.] Feeding.

1783 Gilpin *Mem. Wks.* (1876) II. 198 The pastoral ornaments finde a lead which at once supplies food and protection.

Pasch (pask). *Now arch. or Hist.* Forms: 2–4 *pl.* **paschen,** 3 (3–6) **paske,** 3–7 **pasche,** 4–6 **paske, pask,** 5, 9 **pasque,** 4– **pasch,** (4 **pasck,** 5 **pasc, pasce, pachs, pasch,** 5–6 **passe,** 6 **passe,** *Sc.* 5 **paisch,** 6 **pasche, pose, peice,** 7 **pesce**: see also PACE *sb.*[2]; in L. form, 4, 9 **paschа**. [a. OF. *paske* (Phil. de Thaun, etc.) and *pasque* (mod.F. *pâque*), ad. L. *paschа*, a. Gr. πάσχα, ad. Heb. פֶּסַח *pesaḥ*, in Aramaic emphatic state פַּסְחָא *paskhā* a passing over, the Passover; f. פָּסַח *pāsaḥ* to pass over. The OF. pl. *paskes* (=L. *paschas* (acc. pl.)) occurs already in the OE. Chron. *a* 1132. Cognate forms from L. were OS., OFris. *paske* (MDu. *paesken*, Du. *paasche*, MLG. *paske*(*n*, LG. *pâschen, pâsken*), Icel. *páskar* (Sw. *påsk*, *a*, Da. *paaske*); the Northern Eng. forms in *paske, pask* (whence *pace, pace*, etc.), were prob. from Scandinavian. Formerly often *pl.* with *sing.* sense, as in F., Du., LG., Icelandic, etc.]

1. The Jewish feast of the Passover.

c 1200 Ormin 12850 For Paskess[−ysse] he ssennesse will þatt wære All Englisshch spæche, þe sacrefise to tæc[−ænn] wærth Till Hiemm ssonedd Crisstt. *c* 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 3113 Ore 1256 sal ben her paschc, forS-for, on eight tenogt, it be. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8284 (Cott.) Quat sinc ber sulld bair paskes [Gött. MSS. past, paske] hald. *Ibid.* 18614 It ord þat þan Ar pasches to ord were bright. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xii. 27 This is the religioun of pasche (*1388* passe); sich alsa God sent me Exerc. — *Matt.* xxvi. 19 Whanne he hadde fulfillid [*1388* ended] alle these wordis, he seide to his disciplis, Ȝe knowen, that Pasche [*1388* my Passyng] schal be maad after twei daies. *c* 1400 *Maundev.* (1839) viii. 91 There made our Lord his Pask with his Disciples. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 25 De laude of Pase. 1549 Bible (Douay) 1 *Esdras* i. 1 Josias made a Pasch in Jerusalem. 1595 A. Butler *Lives Saints, Passion* 1 May (1745) V. 28 In the second year of Christ's preaching, none after the Pasch, in the year 31. (1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1862) 124 Hail our Pasche, That wast dead!) 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 682/2 The Churches of Asia Transmediterr .. kept the feast of Passover or Pasch on the same time as the Jews.—So 14 Nisan.)

2. The Christian festival of Easter. *arch. or local*: cf. PASS *sb.*[2] (In ME. often in *pl.* with collective sense = Easter-tide: cf. F. *les Pâques*.)

a 1250 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1091 On þis gære wes se king Hamlt on Cristes mæssan on Norbwic and on Pasches hi wæs on Northhamtune. 13.. *Cur de L.* 6305 Hys brother Hym, Wolde ely corounde bym anon, At the Pask. *c* 1350 S.. Barlaam *Clerm. Wyse* (Bodl. 340) An Lambare þis Paschen he (Other) hald. 1397 *Lay Folks Catech.* 301 Anni in the yhere, That is at sai, at paskes. *c* 1400 *Merlin* 104 Sire, we pray you that the swerde be sodded yet in the stone, and pray you that the swerde be sodded yet in the stone vntyl Pasch. 1480 Caxton *Golafrey* clxiii. 193 There lette they the feste of ester or pasques, the x day of Aprell. 1532 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2004 And halds me as vnder that same preiche, That gart me wear the Sacrament at Paschc in ane pecok. 1560 Tomson tr. *Pemble Strab.* lxviii, Spaine .. traditionem ne observare quam nostri Pascha. 1598 Barckham in *Archæologia* XV. *Leicester Hist. Inq.* 21, 224 To spend the 17th .. of Lent .. Who had assigned the Sacrament of the Lords Supper to be ministred at the Pasche. 1598 Chronicle *Queen Jane* (Camden) 18 Whitsonday .. was the 5. Sonday after Easter, and the 7. Sonday after Pasche. 1598 R. Bernard *Terence* 77 Marck for the observation of the Pasche. 1598 R. Bernard

Hilary to Dec., They kept not Vide nor Pasch. 1889 *Catholic Dict.* 261 3 (Pub.) The great majority of Christians celebrated the Pasch on the Sunday after Nisan 14...because on that day Christ rose again.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in many collocations = Easter, as *pasch-arrow, -lamb, -moon, -week, -wind, -wreath.* Also PASCH-DAY, -EVE.

c 1000 ORMIN 13849 Þa kelleson wenn þatt wass te wil Gastlin Passhemonne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18697 Þe samard dai in paske tide, Þis ma ani, wel-sum bide. 1388 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 401 Quhill the tyrsday in pask-owk [*c.* 1375 paiss wouk, Pasche Owk] On ashe hall thai tyrnyt vnto. *Hist. Jos.* Agane paske setis all thyre To the counsell...come schippis xii. *c* 1460 *Townley Myst.* xxiii. 168 That Lord dyar, rise on paske morow. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* C vj b, I will compare circumcision with baptysme: and the passe laude wyth Christen supper. 1605 SHAKESPEARE *Lr. Nocter* ii. iii. 20 Zone 383 Thy Jewellon, whose drones were stuck before, With sacred Pass-Lambs Sacramental gyres.

Paschal (pa·skăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **pas·kal**(l, 6 **pascal**(l, **pasquall**, 8 **pasqual**. [a. F. *pascal* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), adl. late L. *paschāl-is* (Codex Theod.), f. *pascha* PASCH: see -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Jewish Passover.

Paschal lamb, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; applied to Christ, hence also to various symbolic representations of Christ: = AGNUS DEI 1 and 2.

c 1330 LYDG. *Hors, Sheep & G.* 7 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 89 The paschale Lambe with-oute spott, alle whyte. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 12 The first dayes of swete bread, when they offered the paschal lambe. 1658 LIMBORCH *Hone Hebraicæ* (1659) II. 136 That Judas after the paschal supper ...could settle his agreement with the priests, and get his blades...together ready to apprehend our Saviour. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. 82 (1740) VII. Sever. viii. 201 The paschal feast, from whence our Saviour took his ordinance of the Lord's supper. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1850) II. 852/1 The paschal lamb they called the body of the Passover.

2. Of or pertaining to Easter; used in Easter celebrations.

Paschal candle, a large candle blessed and lighted in the service of Holy Saturday and placed on the gospel side of the altar there to remain till Ascension day.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 399 The grete chirle of the newe Paschalle is finished or complete in this xiij yere of Iepelynn, whiche is of vij. yore and xxxvij. dawes from the gynnyng of Crist, and after Maricrest xvj. and lx. yere. 1477–9 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (L. E. T. S.) 41 For making of the paschall xxjd. weyng xxx lb. 1508 in *Churwards' Acc. St. Michael's Pp. Shrewsbury* (1882) 52 For the paschal xxiiij d. 1552 in *Rites* etc. 1909 in *North Chapelries Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 6 For mending and cramping of the Paschall candelike. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *10 Serm.* 39 They then thought that when the Paschall lamb [were] the Names of hell could not have, till the body was slain. 1850 HUSENBETH *Emin. Conv. Disc., Paschal Lamb*, are rents or yearly tributes paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop or Arch-Deacon at their Easter-Visitation. 1912 WORDSW. in *Mem. Fr.* Gerrard I. 61 At the close of confirmation and paschal communion. 1879 LOFTIE *Inner Temp. Cal.* 56 Polycarp...visited Rome, hoping to adjust the Paschal controversy.

B. *sb.* Various absolute uses of A. 2 and 2.

1. A great candle lighted at Easter: see A. 2. b. A candlestick to hold the same. Cf. JUDAS 2.

1427 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (L. E. T. S.) 84 A peyr of candelles to be yeven Paschall. *Ibid.*, A dysch of pewtr for þe Paschell. 1552 in North Chapelries *Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 3 For wax and making of the Paschall. 1706 PHILLIPS *New Eng. Remarques Life to Ward. Hist.* (Math.) II. 180 After the lowes...he baptized, they he brought into the church, and there they see the buildening of the paschall, which is a mighty great wax taper. 1893 in *Kirby & Mem. Ch. Parish. Hastings* (1918) 22 On the height of the 4th candlestick or pascall of latten was a fair large flower...wherein did stand a long piece of wood...wherein stood a great long square tap of wax called the pascall. 1896 *Notes Rivers-Bap. Bk.* I. 236 The paschal or great Easter taper at Westminster Abbey was three hundred pounds' weight. *Ibid.*, The paschal in Durham cathedral was square wax, and reached to within a man's length of the roof.

2. The Passover celebration, Passover supper, or Passover lamb.

1575 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 46 He did desire to eat the Paschal of the lowe. 1580 R. GOOGE in *Conform.* 22, (1584) T 6b, There was some distance of time betweene the Paschal and the Supper. *a* 1625 VERES *Lord's Supper* (1627) 16 The Lambes killed the paschals. 1890 G. M. *Hist. Caledonia* v. 71, 74 To suffer them [Jews]...to Celebrate their Paschal with all possible Solemnity.

†**Pa·schalist.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PASC + -IST.] An adherent of the Greek or Roman Easter.

1697 WESTON *Prof. Epitic*, Wks. (1856) 89 That which Church Histories report of those East, and Western Paschalists.

†**Pa·sch-day.** *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* Forms: see PASCH, PACE *sb.*[3] Easter-day. (Sometimes applied to Good Friday.)

c 1200 ORMIN 8322 Þatt þatt Judisshenn Pinnkenng þa duelltin comenn inwarrd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19015 (Cott.) Sone þo...wrai þan in pasch time Of paske-barnes. 1470 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 93 The Lord will reprefil in Passe day. 1508 DUNBAR 21 *Lerit's Mind, Scot.* 16 *xxv Sonnis* the solistatione of the Pasche day. *a* 1800 PENNANT *Trnsh Chas. I* (1801) I. 260 No preaching nor communion...was vsit and usid, nor yit gloris on pasch day.

Pasch-egg (pa·skĕg). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: see PASCH, PACE *sb.*[3]; also corruptly **paste-egg**. An Easter egg: an egg dyed of various colours, and boiled hard, as an Easter gift.

1519, 1611, etc. [see PACE *sb.*[3]]. 1697 *Gentl. Exp.-Lect. Diet.*, Pasch-eggs, Eggs given at Easter, *Ovum paschale croceum et rubrum.* 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 301 Of Pasche, or as they are commonly called, Paste Eggs. 1824 DENNETT *N. C. Hlust., Paste-eggs.* 1847 MISS HOWITT *Ballads & Lord* kindly country-women, yet, Their Pasch-eggs ready stains, Of divers colours beautiful, To glow for lovers' sake. 1856 *Dublin Rev.* July 133 In France it is, or was until recently, usual to eat the Pasch-egg before any other food was partaken of on Easter Day.

Pasch-flower: see PASQUE-FLOWER.

Paschite (pa·skəit). [f. Gr. πάσχα, PASCH + -ITE.] One who observed Easter on the date of the Jewish Passover, the fourteenth of Nisan; a QUARTODECIMAN. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pascible (pa·sĭbl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **pascibilis*, f. *pascĕre* to feed: see -IBLE.] Capable of serving as pasture.

1791 J. ERSKINE *Agric. Somerset* (1798) 20 Land...when pascible for the remaining months, of little value from being overstocked.

Pascion, Pasck, obs. ff. PASSION, PASCH.

Pa·scuage. *rare*—0. Also 7 **passage**. [a. OF. *pascage* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *pascuāticum* (med.L. *pascagium*), f. L. *pascu-um* pasture, neuter of *pascuus* adj., PASCUOUS, f. *pascĕre* to feed: see -AGE.] The grazing of cattle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascage*, grazing, feeding or pasturing of Cattle. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Pascual (pa·skĭwăl), *a.* Also 7 **pascal**. [a. OF. *pascoual, pascoul*, adl. med.L. *pascuāl-is*, f. *pascu-um* grazing: see -AL. Cf. med.L. *pascuale* sb.] Of or pertaining to pastures; growing in pasture.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascual*, feeding here, and there abroad, belonging to pasture. 1883 J. G. EMERY *N. Yorks. Stud.* 183 We may employ a series of adjectives such as sylvestral, pratal, pascual, oriental [etc.]. 1885 A. FOCKE in *Trans. Bot., Bristol & Nat. Hist.* XXI. 315 No land and but fine can be drawn between Pascual and Pratal plants.

Pascuant (pa·skĭwănt), *a. Her.* [f. L. *pascu-um* pasture, grazing + -ANT.] Said of deer, oxen, etc. represented as grazing.

c 1828 BURKE *Encycl. Herald.* I. *Pascuant*, or *Pasquant* (French *paissant*), is a term used for sheep, oxen, &c. when feeding. 1882 CUSSANS *Herd.* vi. (ed. 3) 91 *Pascuant*: Applied to Deer, Oxen, etc., when grazing.

Pascuous (pa·skĭwŏs), *a.* [ad. L. *pascuōs-us* abounding in pasture, f. *pascuum* pasture, grazing: cf. OF. *pasturos*.] = PASCUAL.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascuous*, serving for pasture, or for feeding, or grazing of Beasts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pascuous*, growing in pastures.

Pase, obs. form of PACE, PASS.

Pasement, obs. f. PASSEMENT. **Paseng,** var. PASSING. **Paseporte, Paso-tyme, Pas-flower, Pasgarde:** see PASSPORT, PASTIME, PANSY-FLOWER, PASS-GUARD.

Pash (pæ̆ʃ), *sb.*[1] *Obs. exc. dial.* A head.

1600 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. 2, 128 Then went'st a rough pash, & the shoots that I have, To be full like me. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Pash*, 'a mad pash', a mad-head. *Ibid.* a 1697 CLEAVE *Poems* 88 Some, turning up their grey Mattachins, And others rubbing [Ed. rubbing] their full pashes. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* viii. 1 [wig-maker and poet] Shook the dust and fine the locks Of many a dozen mad witty pash. 1858 J. STRATHESK *Dyckmont's & Wynne's Lect. Agricult.* 'Long witty pash' (In E. D. D. to *Scotch and Cheshire.*)

Pash (pæ̆ʃ), *sb.*[2] Now chiefly *dial.* [f. PASH *v.*]

1. A smashing or crushing blow or stroke. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Contremande*, a cuffe on the mouth, a push on the nose.

2. A crushing blow or fall; a crush. Now *dial.*

1691 D. HOWARD *Diversion, etc.* (1834) III. 132 There was suddenly a push of a chamber-horse. 1788 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pash*, a sudden crush. 1828 CRAVEN Gloss. (ed. 2), *Pash*, 'I fell wi' sike a pash'.

3. A heavy fall or dash of rain or snow. *dial.*

1790 MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (1796) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pash* (or rush), a heavy fall of rain. 1828 CRAVEN Gloss. (ed. 2), *Pash*, 'We have had a sad pash last week'. 1883 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 370 The soil would have been rent together like lime by a 'pash' of rain.

4. *transf.* 'The fragments produced by a smash' (E. D. D.); debris; hence, a collection, a medley, a great quantity or number.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* Supp., *Pash*, a great many. *North.* 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 386/1 *Style of Architect* A Pash of Heraldry.

Pash, *sb.*[3] Aphetic form of CALIPASH.

1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. 3 Not the meanest member of my corporation but can distinguish the pash from the pye.

Pash (pæ̆ʃ), *v.* Also 4 **passche**, 4–6 **pas(s)he**. [1530, like many other vbs. in -*ash*, of onomatopoetic origin: cf. BLASH, SMASH. In sense 5 doubtfully related to Sw. dial. *pacha*: see PASE.

A much used word, in some of from 1535 *Sc.* some the present; best now chiefly *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. *trans.* To hurl or throw (something) violently, so as either to break it against something, or smash something with it; to dash. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1580 LYLY, *P. Pl. & A.* v. 18 Fishs and Flowers were pasched to be grounde. 1590 GARDNER *Cert. Fun.* (1593) 17 As the nurse of Romulus in his wrath Pasht all the misshapen of Typhons head. 1808 PINK *Lancs. Mist.* I. 3, And in that quarrel, As he was pashing a Nut (not against a tree, I suddenly espy'd it. 1878 *Mod. Yorksh. Gloss.*, s. v., To push a thing in...to beat or mash it violently, from a direct distance.

2. To break or crush (a thing) in pieces or to atoms; to crush or smash by blows.

1577 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 93 Doth euer drynende after good id to distroie pashed [C. xvi. pasches, passhen] Kynges & kynnes knyuenes and popes. *c* 1540 J. BARNABY *Brit. Dian* M iij a, &c. (Hanks. Bibl.) I Pash head, teeth bones, The knaues are chapte. 1626 CAPTAIN *Found. Vir.* (1629) 1 One should eyes from her Lungues, and pash that ruby treasure head. *c* 1633 *Cupid's Revenge* iv. sig. E2, It pashedh him almost the first lowse. *c* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pash*, to beat any thing brittle into small fragments. 1876 EDMUND *Aristotle, Mod.* 241 Pleased and troubled that I have never had pashed Gingerbeers to thee.

b. With obj. of cognate meaning.

1820 *How many ways chose good night* ii. 18, *For Venus et Tunnerius* / An' Bluff pash his countenance such a knock.

4. To drive *out* by a violent blow, to dash *out* (broken, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 854/1 He pashed out his braynes with a stone. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 740/2 They left him [Becket] not till they had cut and pashed out his brains. 1849 H. MILES *Song of Land Quest.* xxiv. 190 So may they scattered Books Pash'd from their cursed kinds the Parnassus stain. 1868 CRAVEN Gloss. (ed. 2) s. v., 'I'll pash thy brains out'. 1893 HALLIWELL *Calisle Ballads* 183, 'I'll a knife mysel' with Pashing their black hearts i' bits out.

6. *intr.* Said of the dashing action of sudden heavy rain (now *dial.*); also of that of a wave upon a rock; and of the action of beating or striking water as by the feet of a horse (PASTE).

(With the last of these cf. MS. PASE, to dabble; but this verse does not appear to have come down diplomatically, and Browning's use is prob. due to the exigency of rime.)

1589 [see PASHING below]. 1850 BROWNING *Christ & Wilfrid*, There's a fountain to spout and splash! ...basins with curling fishes, Where dancers and paddlers and pash Round the tanks scud to her couch. 1892 STOTT, BARKER *Lancs Sng. Lects.* 218 In The Wash we waves pash and pash upon it. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., It [the cabin] fair pash'd down. The water was pashing out of the broken spout. The rain came pashing against the windows.

Hence **Pa·shed,** Pashing *ppl. adjs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 24 Ye watrie clowdes with pashing showres unreasonable, soaking downe their vnreasonable purposes. 1593 — *Christ's T. (title)* 39. 1608 DEKKER *Tr. & Cr.* I. v. 21 Wasting his brawns, Worn the pashed enemies of the Kings. 1808 CRAVEN Gloss. (ed. 2), *Pashed*, dashed. 1847 *Lincolnsh. Ann.* 12 (E. D. D.) Pashin rain.

‖ **Pasha, pacha** (pɑ·ʃa, pæ·ʃa). Forms: 7–8 **pascha**, 7 **passa**, 9 **pashaw, pacha**, 8– **pasha**. [Turkish *pāshā*, generally held to be the same as *bāsh* from *bāsh* head, chief, in some Eastern Turkish dialects *pāsh*. The form with *s* was app. the earlier, being that first adopted in Western languages: see BASHAW.

In Turkish there is no hard-and-fast line between the length and value steps; and in the case of *p, b*, the variation is increased by the absence of *p* in Arabic and the occasional replacement of Persian and Turkish *p* by *b* (cf. *peshcush, pishcush, bakhsheesh*, etc.): this may have resulted in interchange of *b, p*, and survival of the *b* in *pasha*. Some however think *pāshā* and *bāsh* originally distinct words (cf. quot. 1587); Zenker distinguishes *bāshā*, the officer of the Janissaries, from *pāshā*, which is now largely a civil title; but Barbier says that the title, in either form, was under the ancient regime exclusively a military one. The best Turkish scholars think there is no ground for connecting the word in any way with Pers. *pādshāh* king or emperor, Turkish *pādishāh* (for Bahan.)

A title borne in Turkey by officers of high rank, as military commanders, and governors of provinces. Formerly, esp. in the case of military commanders, written BASHAW.

There are three grades of pashas, formerly distinguished by the number of horse-tails displayed as a symbol of war; the highest grade of three tails corresponding to a commanding general, admiral, or governor of numerous rank; the second of two tails to a general of division or vice-admiral, etc.; the third of one tail to a general of brigade, rear-admiral, or naval officer of corresponding rank.

[For earlier quotations (1554–1660) see BASHAW.]

1598 CHAPMAN *Gui. Bussy* D'Ambois (1640) 102 The great Pascha pleads not yours, But spins love's clouts, and disapproves. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2224/2 The Chiaus Bassa is made a Pasha, which is a Preferment to his Lieu. 1702 LOVE tr. *M. Morrison Let. to Abbé Comte* 19 May, Every pacha has his Jew, who is his steward of affaires. 1808 A. THOMAS *Trav.* I. 4 The price of bread...is fixed by the orders of the governor. 1810 GUILLET *Hellas* 287 The Pashaw, his host hath the Pasha of Negropont. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv. I am like the Pasha of three tails. 1887 LADY HERBERT *Cruelly* I. 1 The rest of the party went on to see the Pasha of Egypt's Palace.

Hence **Pasha-like** *a.*, like or after the manner of a pasha. **Pashadom,** the domain, realm, or estate of pashas.

1844 E. B. EASTWICK *Day Lowry* 170, I...began to feel quite supreme and Pasha-like. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 1/2 On the spoil of chamber boy your I was at Cabo...Pashadom seemed. Forty aldans with decorations and all. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/3 The Sultan and all pashadom have been filled with grateful sorrow and concern.

Pashalic, pachalic (pəʃ'ælik, pəʃæ'lik), *sb.* (*a.*) Also -lick, -ilik. [Turkish *paşalık*, from *-lık*, suffix of quality or condition.] The jurisdiction of a pasha; the district governed by a pasha.

1743 *Travels Diver. of East* II. i. 56 The place of residence of the pashas of this country, on which account it was called the pachalic of Sophia. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* I. 51 A pachalic is divided, for military purposes, into certain districts, called *sanjacats*, or standards. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* ii. 171, *Mahadin's Pachalick* was gained. 1834 *Times* 10 Oct. 2/6 In September, 1827, he was appointed Consul for the pachalics of Adana, Aleppo, and Tripoli, residing at Aleppo.

B. as adj. Of or pertaining to a pasha.

1813 Wellesley *Rural Life* 129 Setting pachalic power by a cruel blow. 1883 *Munich Exam.* 18 Feb. 4/3 There is no, or no end to military exactions and Pachalic oppression in the Sandjack.

†**Pasha.** *Obs.* Also 6 **paisha.** App. short for *passion*, in the ejaculation 'for the pasha of God': cf. the full 'for the passion of God', by the same speaker in IV. iii.

a 1553 Udall *Ezechias* D. iv. iii, Nay for the paisha of God, for me now leaue poore. *Ibid.* vii, Backe for the pasha of God, backe pore. *Ibid.* viii, *E. Ezechias. Away, or else the vre dead. H. Mary.* Away for the pasha of our maister Lord Jesus Christ. *Ibid.* v. v.

Pasha, Pashion, obs. ff. Pasch, Passion.

‡**Pashm** (pəʃ'm). [Pers. پشم *pashm* wool, down.] The under-fur of hairy quadrupeds in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas, espthat of the goat, which is the material of Cashmere shawls. See ‡**Pashmina** (pəʃmī'nă) [Pers. *pashmīna* adj., woollen].

1880 Mrs. A. H. F. E. Jones *Ind. Indust.* xxvii. 364 The *pashm*, or shawl-wool, is a downy substance, growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of those goats found in Tibet and in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas. 1883 Pharaon *Civil. India* III. 134 Pashm and pashmina are specially applied to the fine shawl-wool of Turkey and Cheaphan. 1893 *S. Nat. Hist.* 196 Lydekker) I. 3 This under-fur is greatly developed in Mammals of all groups inhabiting Tibet, where it is locally known as 'pashm,' and is to this pashm of the goat of those regions which affords the materials for the celebrated Kashmir shawls.

Pasigraphy (pæsi·grăfi). [irreg. f. Gr. πᾶς for all + -GRAPHY.] A name given to a system of writing proposed for universal use, with characters representing ideas instead of words, so as to be (like the ordinary numerals 1, 2, 3, etc.) intelligible to persons of all languages. Applied originally to a system proposed in 1796; subsequently to others having a similar object.

1796 in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 337 *Pasigraphy*, from πᾶν to all and γράφω I write, will not explain the sounds of any known language but the sense of the words of every language, even of that which people have never known. 1797 T. Dutens in *Welsh Lib.* I. (1803) 35. 1861 *Ill. Lond. News* 27 I was ill. 98 It is also in contemplation to teach a kind pupil pasigraphic, or universal language, invented by Demonsaux. 1869 *Mod. Trad.* XLV. 289 Essay on geological Pasigraphy, or on the manner of representing the phenomena of the earth's crust by perfectly simple signs. 1870 Bachmann *Pasigraph. Dict.* 4 Gram. Introd., Pasigraphy teaches people to communicate with one another in writing by means of numbers, which convey the same things to all languages.

Hence **Pasigraph** *v. trans.*, to express or represent in pasigraphy; **Pasigra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pasigraphy.

1796 in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 337 At the end of a very few hours, any intelligent person may pasigraph his own library, by recording the method, characters, and the twelve numerals rules. 1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 382 These mark natures is pasigraphical one letter of the pasigraphic alphabet. 1864 — in *Croll. Rev.* Sec. xi. I. 362 The figures of arithmetic are already pasigraphic. 1870 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* I. 121 The Chinese alphabet forms a sort of pasigraphic system. 1892 Isaac *Spelling* II. 222. 1870 Bachmann (title) Pasigraphical Dictionary and Grammar.

Pasilaly (pæ·silăli). *rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. πᾶς for all + -λαλία speaking.] A spoken language for universal use.

1869 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rep.* III. 14 It appears that the Indians have invented, what a recent French writer calls a pasilaly, a method of talking to people of all languages, without understanding them. 1884 in Webster.

†**Pask,** *v. Obs.* [Apparently to be cognate with modDut. *dial. pasda* to dabble in water (Kiliz); cf. Norw. *baska* to make sense: cf. also Pash *v.*, Plash *v.*] *intr.* To dabble or plash (in water).

c 1505 *St. Andrew* 8 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 48 Hess swetes gayne kynde And sunde him ... Hess way as hetere hes to pasken in ye water (MS. Wilk. nere) leand as ryfes was.

Pask, -e, Pasmain, obs. ff. Pasch, Passement.

†**Pasme.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pasme* (Godef.) swoon, faint = Pr. *pasme*, Sp., Pg. *pasmo* (and *espasmo*), It. *spasimo*:—L. *spasmus* Spasm, treated as *ex-plasmus, parmus*, and with altered meaning: cf. mod.F. *pâmer* to faint.] A swoon.

1552 Golden *Perem. Folly Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 302 Sometymes for verye heate of the heate of his bowelles, that she fell into a pasme, and was hardly brought to life.

Pasmart, -mord, obs. ff. Passemert. **Pas-mpepe, -nepe,** obs. ff. Parsnip. **Pasqy,** var. Passover. **Pasqua,** var. Pasch, Easter.

Pasque-flower (pɑ·skflɑuəɹ). Forms: α. 6–7 **Passe-,** 7 **Pas-flowres.** β. 6– **pasque-,** 7–8 **pasch-flower.** [Orig. *passeflower*, a. F. *passe-fleur* (1539 R. Estienne) 'a variety of anemone' (Hatz.-Darm.); changed by Gerarde to *pasque-flower*, after *pasque*, Pasch, Easter.] A species of Anemone (*A. Pulsatilla*) growing on chalk downs in England, and elsewhere in Europe, blossoming in April, with bell-shaped purple flowers clothed with silky hairs. Called also *pasque-anemone*.

With distinctive adjuncts the name is applied to other species of Anemone, or the **American Pasque-flower**, *A. patens*, var. *Nuttaliana*; **Japanese P.**, the Autumnal Anemone, *A. Japonica*.

α. 1548 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lxxv. 491 Passeflowers or the first Anemone, hath leaues like Coliander. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxiii. 559 Passe flower is called...after the Latine name Pulsatill, or Flower Bones. 1611 Cotgr., *Passe-fleur*, the Passeflower, bearded Anemone, or Windflower. 1632 J. Hamond *Apiarium's Cur. Phthis.* 39 Poisonous things delight in the Plant called Pas-flowres. 1658 Phillips, *Passe-flowres*, a certain kind of flower, otherwise called Pulsatil.

β. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxiii. 565 They flower for the most part about Easter, which hath occasioned me to name it Pasque flower, or Easter flower. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 102 The yellow Pasque flower. ...Red Pasque flower. ...White Pasque flower. 1785 Marsh *Rosamond's Bot.* xxii. (1794) 301 The Pasque-flower, so called from its flowering about Easter, ...adorns some of our dry chalky hills, with its beautiful bell-shaped purple flowers. 1854 S. Thomas *Wild Fl.* 91 (ed. 4) 171 The *pasque-flower*, purple anemone.

Pasquil (pæ·skwil), *sb.* Also 6 **pasquil.** †**pasquill.** [arch.med.L. *Pasquillus*, sb. fr. *Pasquillo*, cities of *Pasquinus*: cf. F. *Pasquille*: see Pasquin.

The L. form is known as early as 1509: see Pasquin. The F. appears in *Les Faicts de Pasquille*, 1537 (Ebert).

†**1.** = Pasquin 1. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Pas. Wat Mans Prudence* A iv, For there be Courtiers in Spayne as well as in Rome. Pasquilles in England as made as in Rome. — *Impugn the figure* A ij, Pasquille is an olde Romaine, but by longe sufferaunce in the streete, and hering matter was cleft, he is become rude and homely. 1552 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 61 There were verses were written to the Pope, as worthie such a one, and many upon Pasquillus in Rome. 1609 Dekker *Gull's Horne-bk.* i. (1862) 9 To the Pasquil's readings that will be in 1616. 1616 R. Carpenter *Pard. Charge* 66 Making the Pulpit often times a Pasquil to raue their spleenes. 1632 Weever *Ant. & Mod. Chas* 103 The Council Table was growne more like a Pasquil than a grave Senate.

2. A lampoon posted up in a public place; any circulated or published lampoon; a pasquinade.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 12 How he the same hath also after the manner of Rome, a pasquil set up upon Nicolas Marquis dog here, upbraiding subregnum. 1589 Greene *Arbasto.* 56 The Libells to set out the Pasquils, rubrick all things. 1602 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 31 They blame others for Libells and verie impudently Pasquils: and yet were themselues, 1709 Burnet *Further Vind.* 30 n. All the Pasquils, Lampoons, and Libels, we meet with here every, 1869 Wallace *Rich. Carnarvon* xix. 313 The people formed a body of saints which struck indiscriminately at everybody within its range.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasquil-maker, -pasquil.*

a 1633 A. Brome *On Death T. Lodge* 35 How such an into pasquil pulpits spoke With thundering non-sense, but to hear On them To civil wars. 1709 Baillie *Travels. Greece* II. 1 They only put me in mind of the Pasquil-makers at Rome in the Monthly and Critical Reviewers of England.

Hence **Pasquil** *vb.*, of the nature of a pasquil.

1633 Cogan *Mem.* (1636) V. 66 Verse the 8 heroic, be a pasquillick.

†**Pa·squil,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* To compose pasquils. **b.** *trans.* To libel or satirize in a pasquil; to lampoon. So **Pasquillant** *sb.*, the writer of a pasquil; *adj.* lampooning; **Pa·squiller,** the composer of a pasquil or pasquils.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. iv. (1651) 148 Princes ... are grievously vexed with these pasquilling libels and satyrs. 1643 Howell *Twelve Traves* (1661) 266 In Holland and other places he was pasquill'd at. a 1648 Lo. Stirling *Aros. Vind.* (1668) 699 There seemed not more, who took occasion to pasquil it.

1617 Colerdge *Disp. Lib.* (1802) 224 (The character) of a gentle, tractable and pasquillant man. 1853 Conolly *Misc.* (1872) V. 191 A Pasquillant satire. 1792–8 In Rees' *Cyc.* s. v. 24 Or Lucile's opus ... Or Merope 'tis, or Pasquillus of late. a 1625 Owgan *Lucius Floral Wks.* (1677) 498 This favour ... did so work with him, and the rest of the Pasquillers of the time, that ... none used the like liberties.

Pasquin (pæ·skwin), *sb.* [ad. It. *Pasquino*, in L. *Pasquillus*, F. *Pasquin*.

Pasquino or *Pasquillo* was the name popularly given to a mutilated statue, or piece of ancient statuary, discovered at Rome in the year 1501, and set up by Cardinal Carafa at the corner of his palace near the Piazza Navona. Under his patronage, it became the annual custom on St. Mark's Day to 'restore' temporarily and dress up this torso to represent some historical or mythological personage of antiquity; on which occasion professors and students of the newly revived Ancient Learning were wont to salute Pasquin in Latin verses which were usually pasted or pinned on the statue. In process of time these *pasquinades* or pasquinades tended to become satirical, and the term began to be applied, not only to Rome, but to other countries, to satirical compositions and lampoons, political, ecclesiastical, or personal, the anonymous authors of which often sheltered themselves under the conventional name of Pasquin. According to Muratori, in the preface to the printed collection of the *Pasquinate* of 1509, the name Pasquino or Pasquillo originated in that of a schoolmaster (*Schiavone non magister Dadi*) who lived opposite the spot where the statue was found; a later tradition given by Castelvetro, 1558–9, made Pasquino a cynical tailor or shoemaker) another of 1501 calls him a barber. See Muratori in *Rivista Antologica* (1874) I. 251, 259, D. Gnoli *ibid.* 1890 I. 321, 1891 *Ibidem & Pasquino.* The belated form *Pasquillus* was already c 1544 applied both to the author and the pasquinade, in which extended application it was coming followed also by *Pasquino*.]

1. The Roman Pasquino (man or statue), on whom pasquinades were fathered; hence, the imaginary personage to whom anonymous lampoons were conventionally ascribed.

1508 [Dolet] Pasquine in a Trance. A Christian and learned Dialogue. Wherunto are added certayne Quotations thereout both by Pasquine, to haue been obiected in the Councell of Trent. 1587 Allen *Admt. Reas. Catagion* 91 b, Stanihurst the Old Councelle, nor Pasquyne, nor any rayling or Cauuinistik stuffe to Rome. 1592 Webster in *Range.* (1887) 180 The Cabell of Sutton's time, which Pasquyn told him of. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 135 At the end of this market place, in a corner of a street opposite to a publike Pallace, is the statua of Pasquin, upon a wall of a private house. 1650 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 109 This Pasquin is an old broken statue ... serving with no leg here, and farther upon yonder Magne Theatre, three fair ideal statues, called Dioscurides, Pompadoures. 1688 Dryden *Addr. Hyginus* 2 The Grecian wits, who fairest first began, Were pleasant Pasquins on the life of man. a 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 183 If Pasquin has seen whither, he never saw more severe or less delicate lampoon. 1865 *Temple Bar* XVIII. 140 The sole means of was indeed Pasquin's paltry time, and in one a few of the very prized collections of his pasquinades Pasquinade pretends ... to mangled. *Athen.* 1880 T. Watson *Centuria of Love* (1581) A Pasquine pilde crested to the dingles of Love.

†**2.** = Pasquinade, Pasquin 2. *Obs.*

1611 Florio, *Pasquino*, an old statue in Rome on whose all Satyres, Pasquils, railing rimes or libels are fastned and fathered. 1623 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 52 On him, some ordinarie Wit created this Pasquin. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 370 Wrote from Rome, the French had caused a pasquin to be fixt, reflecting on the pope for consenting at the pressant alliance against his sister. a 1745 Swift *Answ. Libeller* 32 Wks. 1841 I. 363) But enough of this greasy Alexandrian; I hope you will not think this a pasquin.

Hence **Pa·squin** *v. trans.* [= It. *pasquinare* (Florio); F. *pasquiner*], to lampoon, pasquinade.

1682 Dryden & Lee *Duke of Guise* Ded., Wit ... that may Man delights to see himself pasquin'd and affronted by those monstrous Scribblers.

Pasquinade (pæskwinēi·d), *sb.* [ad. It. *pasquinata*: cf. F. *pasquinade*, and see Pasquin and -ade.] A lampoon affixed to some public place; a 'squib', libel, lampoon, or piece of satire generally.

1592 Webster in *Range.* (1887) 196 A *Pasquinade* set forth against him in form of a Proclamation. 1598 Florio, *Pasquinata*, a lampoon, lanskenet or Libell, inuenting of the Pasquin at Rome. 1711 *Spectator* (1790) No. 23 ¶ 4 The Pasquinades made a great Noise in Rome. 1766–71 H. Stevens *Feed of Quad.* (1809) III. 178 The very person who ...composed the famous or the pasquinade on my back (No. 203). 1845 Pusey *Mystic Wks.* 1. (1864) 402 The whole walls of the baptistry were covered with epigrams and pasquinades levelled at Cicero. *Athen.* 1898 *Standard Rom.* 13 Jan. 5 A pasquinade picture was stuck up at Rome.

Pasquinade (pæskwinēi·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To satirize or libel in a pasquinade.

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 102 One of the candidates...has already been pasquinaded. 1880 Daniell *Tenbyana* 1. 3 We mixed and mixed together, and together pasquinaded our opponents.

Pasquinader (pæskwinēi·dəɹ). [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ER 1.] **a.** A writer of pasquinades, **b.** (*nonce-use*). A collector of pasquinades.

1882 Rushton *Bk. Number* (1887) 19 He was not a Shakespeare man ...or a pasquinader. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 210/1 Pasquinaders often manufactured the most libellous the absolute the most untrue on request.

†**Pasquinarian,** *Obs. rare*—1. [See -arian.] = Pasquinade *sb.*

1800 G. E. *Esp. Lilad* 111 Prol. 2 His great position and skill as Pasquinarian.

Pasquinician, *a. rare.* [See -ician.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Pasquin; pertaining to a pasquin, satirical.

1798 Danger *Hum. Metamorph.* I. 189 You have exhausted all your knowledge, in consequence of your Pasquinician passion in my defence.

Pass (pɑs), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **pas,** pase, 5 **pase,** 5–6 **passe.** [In ME. *pas, pase*, a. F. *pas* :—L. *passus* step, pace, track, trace, etc. Orig. the same word as Pace; in later use often associated with Pace *v.*, and thus in some senses not easily separated from Pace *sb.*[2], F. *pace*.]

I. Obs. senses: = Pace, Passus.

†**1.** Occasional spelling of *pas*, Pace *sb.*[1] (in various senses), q. v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (1900) I and nil self on old tas, Of laste at we passed be pas [c 1340 1915 Barbour *Bruce* vii. 201 Till kyn that gaid a full gret pas. a 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 42 For he kithe of he sepulcre ... xxx eght score pases or he temple *Domini*. 1823 Chaucer *Compl. Pity* 7 Sith pase ben theyre our fore-fadr from the fell deve was.

†**2.** A passage (in a narrative or writing); a canto of a poem, a chapter, section, or division of a book; = Pace *sb.*[2] 12, Passus.

a 1350 *Will. Palerne* 160 Pus passed is he first pas of his gris tale. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1822 Here a gaist endes pase of Gadrose. *Destr. Troy* 30 So as he thire passe of ingrid Pistis, nacone Christenesse is euere delygeoure to pore and confesses vnto pe. 1552 Recorde *Compend. Powre.* 86 It is to be note of that pase of Boetius, where he saith. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 223 In quhilk [writ] bayth maner[s] referris [to] and [specifi]...is to discerne betuix maner[s] referris [to] and [specifi]. 1624 *Bp. Bale Chron. Princes* V. (1971) 1 Here begynneth the fyrst pas of the fyrst parte of the fyrst boke of Eliopanis his wife ... Incipit secunda actatis chronicle [etc.].

manors pointes gaunt. of the survey. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* Prol. ¶ 7 A summary view of the cardinal points of the government of this Kingdome.

II. A passage.

8. A way or opening by which one passes through a region otherwise obstructed or impassable, or through any natural or artificial barrier. *esp.* **a.** A narrow and difficult or dangerous passage through a mountainous region or over a mountain range; also (less usually) through a forest, marsh, bog, or other impassable ground.

In ME. applied to a road or passage in a wood, over a heath, etc., such as was supposed to afford robbers, etc., a lair for their ambushes: such a road-pass, from prob. *F. pas*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4174 Pan he lenght [was to] a pass [G. 4911] Pat man cold in pat [land inmain (v. r. cheuery)]. *c* 1305 *Metr. Hom.* 31 In pat gat [a Saracen Wa] his seluen, als pef to pas. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1139 Thefe and ouer lauers, ...pat hald pases, and robbes and sere Men of pat pat have. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 300 Pe wente to a pasch [of pees]: to, Pere pe pas of alome Pouere cryde pouer workmen gerl of coldegrape. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 208 Into the pas whereas he was hid, Thereinne bowaite ordeined abide. 1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. v. 1 I have set divers spies, and made watche aswelle wayes. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Piedmont* (1685) 103 Figured ... a Compendious Pass from France to Italy. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerusa.* (1732) 31 Having gone thro' a very rugged and uneven Pass. 1816 *Guardian Feast*, 108 (Cadell) A pass in the Highlands of Athol, famous for...the dangerous road which runs through it. 1820 *Sweet Lady of L.* v. 61 The guide, shoring of his pace, Led slowly through the pass'd town. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 368/2 The chief pass of the Lepontian Alps is that of the St. Gothard. ...The height of the pass is 6640 feet. 1850 Tennyson *Dora*, *Arvdtr.* I. 126 The wooded pass of Alton, the bridges of Aarup and Hampden, which were not then affrighted until the end of Henry's reign, was a favourite one both for outlaws, who threw a wood the merchants and their trains of camper horses travelling to or from Winchester.

fig. *a* 1500 *Mirk's Festial* (1905) 10 Pis may be sayde pasne pe synnefl pasne of pe deth. 1879 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 109 But Edith's eager fancy hurried with him Beneath it thro' the perilous passes of his life.

b. esp. in *Mil.* Such a passage viewed strategically as commanding the entrance into a country or place; hence, by extension, any place which commands or holds the key to such entrance. Also *fig.*, and in various phrases, as *to gain, hold, keep, sell the pass*. †*Pass of arms* [*F. pas d'armes*]: see quot. 1727–41.

1583 Kaendtz tr. *Reineri, an Italy* 98 They would be able to keep their Pass and force off all search of Custome. 1584 *Lowenborg Rediv.* v. 108 The City Medoline on the Dniester, a place of great importance, to keep the pass into Moldavia. *a* 1704 T. Baker *Ind. agst. Women* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Then all the ungoverned passes of his mind she'd try. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pass of arms*, in chivalry, a place which the ancient knights-errant took up defend, *e.gr.* a bridge, road, &c. which was not to be passed without fighting the person who kept it. 1732 Jortin *Erasmus* 82, 163 *n.* The passes of the intellect are barred against her by prejudice and passion. 1752 Chesterfield's *Lett.* I. xxvii. 74 Horatius Cocles, who alone defended the pass of a bridge against the whole Tuscan army. 1858 Trevelyan *George* V. 183 When Philip reached Thermopylæ, he found the pass strongly guarded. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 5/1 He now warned the men that by accepting the proposal they would be 'selling the pass' for all other females. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 3/6 He ... accepted the settlement, and at once fell from his pro-eminence... being viewed by his followers ...as one who had 'sold the pass'.

c. More generally: A way by which to pass or get through; a passage, road, route. Also *fig.*

1626 Chapman *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 194 Let your Armie Have the foremost passe, it shall give aide. *a* 1634 Chamberlain *Misc. Rel.* (1) 230 The force of both countries ... should be drawn to Dropsie, and upon that pass, to fight with the rebels. 1683 Lettrom *Pocket Bible*, Isaiah x. 29 The Danish horse...are ordered to march for Scotland, being the shortest passe for Ireland. 1687 H. Cuyler in *Ld.* etc. (1886) II. 221 Through the Susquehey and Senaca lies the most convenient pass from Canada to the Ohio and Mississippi. 1708 Beckwith *Farmer's Ref. Spring.* 300 (Hen) Sees every pass secur'd, and fences whole.

Ref. 1892 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xvii. (1739) 84 The King and Council seemed to have the sole power ... to open and shut the passes of Trade.

d. A passage across a river; a place at which a river can be crossed by land, ferry, or, *rarely* a bridge. Now *rare*.

1649–50 Cromwell *Let. to Leathall* 15 Feb. in *Carlyle*, Desirous to gain a Pass over the Sute: where indeed we had some hot by hott, or when the weather served. 1652 *Hist. a Rpt.*, By which means we have a good pass over the Shannon, and intercourse between Munster and Leinster. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 384 The royalists shortest strength consisted in two passes they possessed over the river of Severn. 1716 Rowe tr. *Lucan* v. 823 To guard the Passes of the Grecian Helles. 1882 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1892) I. iii. 39 The north-eastern of Perea, which years afterwards guarded the passes of the Jordan.

e. A navigable channel, esp. at a river's mouth, or in a delta.

1658 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 109 The next Morning, with only sending my Servant ashore to acquaint the Natives, I quitted the Pass. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 38 Passes that lead to the City from the Adriatick. 1728 *Ann. Reg.* 109 The greatest part [of the vessels] escaped by running into the pass of Tooliynest. 1807 J. W. Hudson *Plin. Univers. Typog.* **2** *Dia. Limitanea* 21 The main branch of the Mississippi has three mouths, or, as they are called, passes. 1895 J. Wilson *Mission. Russia* 214 A fort was soon built at the Baltic, ...on the edge of the Gulf, but which today is nine miles up the pass.

f. Applied to other narrow passages: e.g. in a road or street.

a 1720 Pope *Alley* 2 A narrow pass there is with Hoods grow. 1722 Swift *Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 4 Wills be obliged up Jacob-Street, an entire for King-Street, to save the Pass at St. Martin's Lane. *Ibid.* No. 458 ¶ 2 Till he came to the Pass, which is a Military Term the Brothers of the Whip have given the Street at St. Clement's Church. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 7/2 How Royal and Commission processions get through the Pass is a secret which our London forefathers have taken to their graves.

g. A passage or alley in a church. *Sc. Hist.*

1872 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xi. 1899 86 He was going along the pass to shut the door. 1873 Glasgow *Pres. Eccl. Jrn.* 31 Oct. II. (1.) William M'Leish ...stops industriously up the 'pass', asking kindly for such as he slips along.

h. A passage for fish over or past a weir.

1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 §27 Any Proprietor of a Fishery with the written Consent of the Home Office may attach to every Dam ... a Fish Pass, of such Form and Dimensions as the Home Office may approve. 1867 *Land. Rev.* 21 June 696/1 To restore our rivers to their former prolific condition, it is indispensable that salmon passes should be provided. 1899 *Daily News* 4 May 11/6 In 1883 a salmon pass or ladder was made at Wood Mill, with the result that fish were enabled to ascend into the river-head waters.

4. *Mining.* (See quots.)

(Map path, belong to Pass 16.?)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* VI. 200/2 After the Ore is hoisted...'its vessels [are] unloaded at the head of the Pass (*e.g.* a set of horizontal boards with a side-boards sloping-wise) to which the Ore slides down into the Coffer. 1902 J. Hughes *Lab. Tricks* II. x. 1. A Pass of Boards consisting of 2 or 3 lengths Boards and two side cants set slope-wise, thro' which the Ore slides down into the Coffer of the Stamping Mill, for the Tin-stones is called by the Workmen *the Pass*. 1881 in Bickford *Mining Glos.*

Pass (pas), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–7 **passe**, (6 **pase**), 7– **pass**. [Partly a, *F. passe*, f. *passer* to pass; partly formed from Pass *v.* Not always clearly separable from Pass *sb.*[1], with which, since 1600, are occasionally earlier, it has been identified in spelling.]

I. 1. An act or the fact of passing; passage.

[*a* 1300–50 *Alexander* 2908 *Pe pepill of pe pasage quam pai* [*of pe passe* (*D.*) *pam passid was*, Bannatyne 74] *in a ten tymmyr to ten chandelers.*] 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 22 Charming the narrow seas to giue you gentle Passe. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 42 By the passe and repasse out of England into France. *a* 1662 Cranmer *Hist.* ix. 339 One of his pages leaped, he gave his grace extra pass. *Hist.* ix. 456 His worst, and safely and his pass. Back to Sharpe' Book. *Hist.* xx. 424 One may it notice it, and doubt good his pass to it other say. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xx. (1739) 78 The privileges of both Pass being ... ancient and fresh-remain, ...remain still in force. 1872 Gunn *Annal. Planets* II. 838 The long meeting in the Bargin, towards the Pith, through the Sweetlins, therefore obtains a pass. 1891 J. Caillard *Kirk Glasgow* 131 There are four or five hundred passes and repasses to the same period. 1894 D. Wilson *Scenes*, 168 How should wept be the pass from the sensible material blisse of this earthly state to those *absolues*.

b. Departure from life, death. Also *fig.*

a 1640 Fennor in *Fuller's Abel Redde.*, *Reynolds* (1867) II. 458 Whose happy pass, agreeable to his godly life, God forbid that any should deplore. 1710 Voltaire *Mr. TA.* iii. 139 For Man you made; Why not make at him too? The place indeed His sudden Pass; but not his constant Pass. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* iv. This pass of human thought. This wilderness of intellectual death.

†2. (?) Determination, 'walk'; (?) course of action. 1593 W. Warrender *Epistle Preface* to sig. 2[6]v To be honestly apparelled, and accordingly to vse their passe and conuersation. 1603 Sylvis. *Hist. Sc. M.* v. i. 272 Where I perceive your grace, the power divine, Hath look'd upon my passe.

†3. The fact of passing an approval; reputation, estimation; currency. *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. i. 440 Or that their shelfood fees have current passe, From the fat Iudgements of the wethbeads. 1611 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 36 I do know him well, and common speech Gives him a worthy passe.

4. The passing of an examination; *esp.* in a university examination, the attainment of such a standard as satisfies the examiners without entitling the candidate to honours. Often *attrib.*: see 17.

1658 Adams *Lat. to Lilly & Cant.* (1844) 15, viii. 107 A poor little pass, or even poor pass, is nearly a ridiculous thing, as all that the University expects of a man after some twelve or fourteen years of schooling and lettering. 1680 M. Robinson (title) Pass and Class: or Oxford Guide-Book through the Courses of Liberal Humanities, Mathematicks, Natural Sciences, and Learn'ed Modern History. 1874 Rawlinson *Mr. Manz* xxxvii. 388 Honours were not of the question, and a pass we must of us obtained. 1882 J. Shuttleworth *Privat. Period.* (1884) 230 If, however, there are only three marks or less, there is "no pass".

II. That in which the fact of passing is embodied; the condition to or through which anything passes.

†5. Event, issue; completion, accomplishment.

[1481 (see 6 b).] 1530 Udall *Erasmus' Apoph.* v. *Sonn.* § 45 b, 362 (He) shall easily bryng the sayer to suche ende, and to such passe and effecte, as he would desire. 1579 Thomas *Cato's Distich.* *Fam.* 186/b God will bring all to good passe. 1580 Hollyb. *Treas. Fr.* 489/b God will bring all to good passe. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. 688 To no other passe my verses tend Then of your goings and your gifts to tell. 1610 Bible *Transl. Prol.* 21 Was base at the height, through the good hand of the Lord upon us, brought the works to that passe that you see. 1642 Milton *Reform.* (1851) 36 By this reckoning his censures and his friends come all to one passe.

6. Phrases. (Now somewhat arch.)

(Have *to pass* is often regarded as infinitival to the vbl.; but see quot. 1599 in 2, 1740 in 8, and cf. prec.)

2. *To bring to pass* (usually †*unto pass*): to bring to accomplishment, fulfilment, or realization; to carry out; to accomplish, produce, bring about.

1503 Barlow *Gaest. Learned* 108 A matyre he deyned & brought is to pas. Called *Apocrimon Pythagre*. 1539 Taverner *Gen.* xli. 32 That the thynge is certenly prepared of God, and that God will shortly bryage it to passe. 1548 Hall *Chron. England* 72 b, 249 They were a sorowfull assembly, yf hys people be brought to passe. 1559 Bible (*Genev.*) *Ps.* xxxvii. 5 Commyte thy wayes vnto the Lorde, and put thy trust in him, & he shall bryage it to passe. 1593 Lupton tr. *Iuuen. & P. Sat.* vi. 87 b/2 b. Many such taken in hande to bryage matyre thynges vnto passe [*perficiat quam*]. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* v. iii. Doe but bring this to passe which thou pretendest. *a* 1634 Chamberlain *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 201 Hugo wonders will Alphonsus bring to pass. 1647 Howell *Lexicon.* 72 *sobre.* 169 They [both and saintly] are not Miracles, but brought to passe by education.

b. *To come to pass*: to come to the event or issue; to be carried out, accomplished, or realized; to turn out in the event, to eventuate; to issue, come about. Also, *†to go to pass*. †*To come well to (your) pass, to come evil to pass*, to turn out well (for us), to turn out ill.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* xl. (Arb.) 108 The wolf ... threw the foss of plat water hym, whiche cam hym well to passe. (*Lord's Inst.*, 1475 xl. the lam was rejoiced) 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1112 *Magn.* I am Magnyficence, that wantyme thy maystres was. *Lyb.* What, is the worlde that come to passe? 1526 Tindale *Pathw. wisd.* 19 Stones and fyre before it come: than when yt is come to passe, ye might believe that I am he. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvii. 228 Alas! why dyd not Huon knowe his enemye? If he had, the matter had not gone so to passe. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 356 'A man that feeth will eschewe harmfull ayenst' is a prouerbiall verse ...by whiche we are warned not ...to be brought in dangers, if same thyng have not well come to our passe. — tr. *Luke Lit. Mod.* (Camden) 2 If it had succeeded well ouer to passe according to my request. 1611 Bible *Num.* xi. 23 Then shalt see now whether my word shall come to pass vnto thee (*Geneva*: shall be fulfilled in deede) or not. 1682 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 3 When these Acts ioyn Prophesie and Event together ... and those things did not come to pass, it was a certain evidence of a false Prophet. 1687 Lucky *Eng. in 1687* C. VI. 110 If the projects formulandered by Dr Hamilt had come to pass.

c. *quasi-impers.*, with *it*, and subord. clause. To come to be the fact, to come about, to turn out, to happen (esp. in Scriptural lang.).

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xi. 1 And it came to passe when Iesus had ended his preachynge ... he departed thence. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxii. 1. 1648 Rogers *Tobacco* (1860) 49 After this it came to pass that the Athenians and their confederates fought against the Medes. 1700 Ancients' *Quer.* No. 408 ¶ 2 But how comes it to pass, that we should take delight in being terrified or deceived by a Description. 1796 H. Rhodes tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 44 It comes to pass, that those plants only, which are situated in the point of divergence ... experience two tides a day.

7. A position or situation in the course of any affair; *esp.* a position, qualified in some way; a critical position, a juncture, a predicament.

Cf. *F. être en bon pas*, *dans une mauvais pas*, etc.; see Littré, *Passe* 3. But in Eng. *app.* sometimes associated with Pass *sb.*[1] as if a fig. use of sense 1c.

1580 Lyly tr. *Alexander's Campas.* 58 Yet all things lyke to come to suche a passe. 1586 Perry tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. (1586) 49 b. The wonder is come to this passe, that it counteth vnto thing to bee lawfull which is delightfull. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. iii. 13 Him seemed in that wounded Knight To vtter, after this rights perfixion passe. 1598 Shakes. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 14 Lord for my sweet loue a cause to weep, Till I be brought to such a silly passe. 1600 R. Armyn *Old Wife* 19 To that desperate passe they are brought by the writings of the authors. 1732 *Lond. Spectator* C. no. 96 1 To such a pass are we now come. 1811 Sidmouth *Farnworth Lett.* 300 How and by what paths I have been brought To this dread pass. 1833 Mr. Mahoney *No Whigs* 9 *Pol.* vi. 98 Where in the parishes of hanging things to this pass? 1892 C. M. Kingsley *Diary* 7 Neighboring, at this critical pass, to screen the sensitive approaches to his realm.

†b. *To pass.* (?) To (proper) position; in position. [Cf. Du. *te passe*. But see With *to pass*.]

c 1595 Capt. *Wyatt B. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 But ordenance lyenge well to pass, shee went so vpright as a church. 1622 Sir Gyfford to [*illegible*] 2 If the foul ship had struck under the Mark, then being the Pass is all points as before to passe.

III. Permission or authorization to pass.

8. 'Permission to go or come anywhere' (J.); *esp.* a written permission to pass into, out of, or through a country or place, or between places within a country; a passport; also, a document authorizing the holder to pass, *e.g.* through the lines of an army; authorization or leave to pass.

1590 Shakes. *M. Midsumm.* iii. 60 Pis user is hers: The Court, not asking any pause or leave. 1598 Marlowe *Faust.* I. 410 They shall have a letter of safety from vs vnto them. *a* 1604 Hooker *Christ. Conf.* (1651) 100 To give him Passe to work adversaries to some forraigne country. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Rebl.* vi. ¶ 44 He had given passes to many obscure persons, to go into and return out of that kingdom. 1667 Penn *Diary* 5 Sept., The Dutch have ordered a passe to be sent for our Commissioners. 1702 De Foe *Pilgrim* (1754) 9 To get Passes and Certificates of Health ... for, without these, there was no being admitted to pass thro' the Towns. 1708 Nelson *Life of Ormond* (1712) III. 163 I am much displeased that you should grant Passes to the Ships of any Power with whom we are at War. 1867 Dover *Sailor's Warrable.*, *Pass, or Passport*, a permission granted by any state to a vessel, to navigate in some particular sea without molestation. 1901 (see 17 b).

b. *Mil.* (See quots.)

1807 Simmons *Mem.* 11. 122 No soldier should [be discharged but by Pass from the Lord Deputie, Principall Governour, or chiefe Commanders. 1833 Sporting Mag. *Stroll, Pass*...after a certificate of leave of absence to a soldier for a short period. 1887 *Times* 28 Sept. 5/3 Passes to consider out after hours for well-conducted artisans.

† c. An order passing a pauper to his or her parish; 'an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode' (J.). (Obs.

1646-7 in *Somerset Sessions Records* (1892) 203 Pore woman travelling from Ireland by passe, *ad.* 1649-4 *Act 15 Car. II*, c. 3 Incorrigible rogues...who being apprehended...refuse to go before a magistrate, or to be examined or sworn, or to be conveyed by a pass. 1788 *Pilton Churches. &c.*, in *Trans. & Glossings* (Exeter) II. 1727 Paid a woman that had a Pass to Watford 10 Ireland 02. 6d.

d. A document or ticket authorizing the holder to travel free on a railway, etc. Usually *free pass*.

e. A ticket or order giving free admission to a theatre or the like.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pass* ... a free journey-ticket on a railway; an unpaid admission to a place of amusement. 1877 M. Collins *Sweet. & Merch.* II. iv. 270 He has...railway-passes. 1884 [see Free a. 3d].

IV. The causing of something to pass.

8. *Fencing.* The act of passing the sword or rapier; a lunge, a thrust; a round or bout of fencing.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 1, 233 In three terms you stand on thrusts: your Passes, forsooth! I know not what. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 273 In a dozen passes between yours and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. 1608 Overbury *Wife* (1638) 50 A Pass in that with which a man goeth quite by, and behind his adversary: the second kind which is called a Pass (not improperly) is that with which a Man goeth very close to his Adversary, and commandeth his Sword. 1692 Wagstaffe in *Wilbur's Def. Popp.* vii. 88/1 Wks. (1851) 163 You lie every where so open to blows, that if any one were...to make a Pass at any part of you, he could hardly miss. 1732 *Young Brothers* iv. 1 Thy bloody pass shakes thro' thy broken's breast. 1892 Thackeray *Catherine* vi, He drew his...sword and made a pass at Mr. Stubbs.

† b. *fig.* A sally of wit; a witty threat or stroke: in phrases *pass of pate*, *wit*, *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel.* IV. i. 224 Study by him and hazell is an excellent passe of pate. 1602 Harsnet *Tablet.* Ser. 61 viii. (1689) 193 Yeh is a curious pass of wit.

10. The manipulation of a juggler; the transference or changing of the position of anything by sleight of hand, or the like; a trick.

To make the pass (in card tricks), to alter the position of the cards in the pack, by dexterously bringing the lower cards to the top, or shifting the top or bottom card.

1599 Minsheu *Span. Dict., Passa, to Juggle & Passe, vsually playing passe and repasse.* 1614 Bruen *Diary* 8 Apr., He will put play-them a pass. *c* 1680 *Philosoph. Recreations* 37 No. 151 How to make the Pass (i.e. with cards—a ball description). 1698 Mayhew *Jephtah* 16, For hours and hours was I employed by his directions to what is called 'making the pass' with a pack of cards, in almost all tricks or cards depend upon your dexterity in the manner. 1887 Wassell *tr. H. Hendrix* iv. 38 He performed the most difficult 'passes' with a confusion as one would expect him to possess. 1811 *Boy's Own Conj. Bk.* 94 *As...a Groat* is not always present who can perform the pass, I will endeavour to describe it. 1828 *Lambkin's Bk. Boy's Amu.* 346/1 To make the Pass (*answer to conjur.*).

11. A passing of the hands over or along anything; manipulation; esp. in Mesmerism.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxiii, *Alcids*, after a few passes from Dr. Elixir's, despises pain, reads with the back of his head. 1852 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 249 The passes of mesmeric practice...as a local means of relieving the nervous excitement. 1854 Carpenter *Mental Phys.* II. xiv. (1889) 522 The delusion was kept up by a frequent renewal of 'passes', resembling those of the Mesmerists.

12. *Football, Lacrosse, Hockey*, etc. A transference of the ball by one of the players to another on his own side.

1892 *Land to Last Times* 29 Oct. 16/1 L. who took the ball well from a difficult pass by C. secured a try after a useful run. 1892 *Bedfordshire Libr., Football* (1/1/06) 109 Inside forwards...must, like the outsides, be on the lookout for making a pass to the opposite wing. *Ibid. Hockey* 126 None of the dodging tricks [can] discovered that for a 'pass' to be accurate it must be short.

13. In a rolling-mill: 'A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Pass*...When the bar passes 'on the flat' it is called a *flatting-pass*; if 'on the edge', an *edging-pass*.

V. † **14.** An iron ring through which the ball was driven in the game of Pall-Mall. [F. *passe*.]

1611 Cotgr., *Lore*, a Mallet...wherewith the bowle is tryed, and (our) through the Passe at Pelmaille. 1705 Hickeringill Vol. II. x. 1. *Mall*, The Ball is struck...so as to run through an Iron Arch at the End of a long Alley...This Arch or Iron is the Pass.

15. The aperture formed by the corresponding grooves in a rolling-mill.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875/2 The pass is so formed as to give the required shape to the metal rolled therethrough.

16. More fully *pass-hemp*: the third quality of Russian hemp, next to *outshot*.

1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* V. iii. 87 There is another Sort from Russia,...called Pass-hemp, which is a very cheapy, coarse, short Sort, used altogether for Rigging. 1852 [see Outshot 3]. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pass*, a name for the third classification or quality of Russian hemp. 1880 W. A. Harris *Techn. Dict. Fire-Insurance, Pass-hemp*.

VI. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.*: (*a*) relating to the passing of an examination (sense 4), *pass degree*, *divinity*, *examination*, *schools*, etc.; (*b*) relating to the issue of passes (sense 6), *pass-forms*, *inspector*, *law*, *warrant*, etc.

1858 [see 4]. 1894 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* viii, He had gone in a farewell pass-party. 1866 H. Pattison *Academy Organiz.* 11, § 2, 238 When a pass-examination was instituted. *Ibid.* 258 The university should resign the pass-business altogether. *Ibid.* 259 It is not possible, nor is it proposed, that such a measure as the abolition of the pass-degree should be taken at once. 1887 *Times* 2 June, 4 Some pass-examiner...set a specimen of Greek...whereby the ordinary examinee was brought to grief. 1890 *Spectator* 3 Apr., We prefer not the use of a pass examination in books for all appointments, because the finest does not want to be burdened with trouble. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/1 The pass-schools are once more open as, and the pass-men in their white ties monopolize the High-street after breakfast and lunch. 1900 *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 5/4 He also bolted the 'pass inspectors', whose business it was to see natives had proper passes.

b. Special combs.: † **pass-bank**, **pass-boat**, see quots.; **pass-box**, a box for transferring cartridges from the magazine to the guns on the field; **pass-check**, a ticket of admission to a place of entertainment allowing the holder to withdraw and re-enter (Simmonds' *Dict. Trade* 1858); **pass-door**, a door of communication between the stage and the house in theatres; † **pass gift** (*Sc.*), 'current money'; **pass-hemp**, see sense 16; **pass-holder**, one who holds a 'pass' to a theatre, etc. (Simmonds 1858); **pass-note**, 'a certificate from an employer that the bearer has regularly left his last employment' (Webster Suppl. 1879); † **pass-penny**, the obolus placed by the ancient Greeks on the tongue of the dead to pay their fare over the Styx; **pass-shooting** (*U. S.*), the shooting of wild ducks as they pass to and from the feeding-grounds in autumn; **pass-ticket**, a ticket empowering the holder to pass in (or out); **pass-warrant**, see quot; **pass-woman**, a woman-student who passes an examination without honours: cf. Passman. Also Pass-master.

a 1700 E. B. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Passbank*, the Bank or Fund thrown belonging to a set of gamesters: also the playing Place that sits at the Genteel ablest Gamesters. 1721 in Bailey. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pass-boat*, a vessel for delivering boats. *A Pal to Pass.* 1858 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) I. 421 The well-trifling the front from the stage still remained, and the new 'pass-door' erected again. 1877 *Records of Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 190 Money not 'passgifts'. The officers are ordained...to inforsein the inhabitants not to receive this never brought to base current coyne. 1893 W. Gurney *Chr. for Infancy* 11 (1744) 163 His Prayers, his other Service done to God, his Almes-deeds, &c. are not Pass-gift before God, since they came not from a right Principle in his Heart...his sacrifices have been an abomination. 1887 W. Rasey in *Gunsmith's Lore Portfolio* 31, 30 Whether the Egyptians also were wont to put a †Pass-penny in the mouth of the dead. 1877 C. Hallock *Sportsm. Gaz.* 214 Another method is "pass shooting; that is, standing...in belts of woods, over which the birds fly when travelling to their afternoon flights to the feeding and feeding grounds. 1788-9 *Ann. Reg.* 109 The friends of Mr. Stubbs, who had procured for a "pass ticket, as they call it, enabled me to be present both in the hall and the lobby. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 401/2 Passports who have no settlement must be maintained by the parish to which they happen to be, as casual poor, unless they were born in Scotland or Ireland, or in the Islands of Man, Jersey, or Guernsey, in which case they are to be taken under a "pass-warrant of two justices to their own country. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 5/3 One of the resolutions...proposed that only women who have taken honours...shall be eligible for the degree, a diploma being offered to the "pass-women in lieu thereof. 1900 G. C. Bompas *Mem. & Impressions* 349 If there should ever be a large influx of pass-women of the more type as pass-men. difficulties of discipline will be greatly augmented.

† **Pass**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **passe**. [ad. L. *passum* raisin-wine, made from dried grapes, *vertex of passus* spread out, (of fruit) spread out to dry, dried, pa. pple. of *pandĕre* to spread: cf. also *passa* raisins.] Raisin-wine; also *attrib.* **pass-wine**. Now in L. form **passum**.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 420 Now passe is sound that Affryk vseth make Alum vynalage. 1671 Chamberl. *Lett. Customs Mauritania* 37 They...are forc'd to make use of Pass-wine, or Raisin-wine, for they call Raisins of the sun Pass. *Ib.* is a white Wine, but muddy. 1682-6 Hooper *Med. Dict., Passum*, Raisin-wine. 1851 Simmonds *Dict. of Tr. Ed.* 51 The passum was made from raisins.]

Pass (pas), *v.* Forms: 3–5 **passe**(n, [3 **passi**, 3–5 -*y*, 4 **past**, **pas**, -*ys*, 4–5 **passyn**, **pasyn**], 3–7 **passe**, (4 **pasce**, 4–6 **pas**, **pass**, **pace**), 4– **pass**. Pa. t. and pple. **passed**, **past** (now rarely as pa. t.); also 4 **paced**, **passid**, 4–6 *Sc.* **passit**; 5–6 **ipassed**, **ipast**, 4–6 **ypassed**, **ypast**. [a. F. *passer* (11th c. in Littré, Hatz.-Darm.), a Com. Romanic vb.; in Pr. *passar*, Sp. *pasar*, It. *passare*—late pop.L. **passāre* (mentd. in Du Cange, with deriva. of 11th c.), f. *passus* step, pace, track (Pass *sb.*[1]). The primary signification was thus 'to step, pace, walk'; but already in 11th c. OF. it had come to denote progression or moving on from place to place. *Pass* and *pace* are the same word, the forms having been in later times differentiated, and *pace* restricted to those senses which are akin to or derived from Pace *sb.*, while *pass* has been retained for the other original senses and the newer ones developed from them.]

In Eng. *pass* has become the most general verb expressing outward motion: *passing* may consist in going, running, riding, flying, swimming, sailing, floating, gliding, or in being carried, driven, driven, impelled, or moved on, in any way. In many cases the former sense can be expressed by *go*, especially when construed with, or extended by, prepositions or adverbs expressing varieties of direction, etc.; but it can be used in many transferred senses in which *go* is inapplicable: e.g. to *pass into a new state* or condition, or to a *new subject*. It differs from *come* in expressing the other end or term than the action. Without any prepositional or adverbial extension, the original and literal use is now chiefly confined to branches I. and VI., being otherwise less frequent than the derived uses, and usual case in II and C.

As in other verbs, vbs. of motion (*go*, *come*, *depart*, etc.), the perfect of resultant condition had originally the auxiliary *be* (as in *passed*, they were passed): cf. Shaks. 1, 1598, 3 1380, 1 Jn. 14..., 2, 1 1400, etc. This was sometimes retained even when *pass* was transitive: cf. 1609 *Jas. Speech*, 1 1711 *Addison*, 14..., 1526, etc. Hence arose the later *Past prep.*, q. v.

A. Intransitive uses.

I. To go, proceed, move onward.

1. To go on, move onward, proceed; to make one's way. Now usually with some preposition, adv., or adv. extension = *go* (with same extension).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4456 & vor to passy vnder pe mone he bekede vaste a-rode. *c* 1300 *Sir Beues* 2043 (MS. A) Euer it was passinge, Til it come to Mundrauel. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 2016 Wip pat word pei weren alle to gadere...Pei vpp bet a litle pe dore hem. 1413 *Jas. I Kingis Q.* xxii, Out of my cowrse...Be se or pas, fyke I nere ascendant. 1448 Sir G. Hoby *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 178 He understude weele that he wald nocht be sen...and thairt in myrry...that nicht nane hard nane. 1599 Compl. *Jacke Drum's Entert.* (1601) 4 Then there came of that gang competent pan-bakeard *con* fortune. 1603 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 84 Most part of all this Night...I was ravging'd in passing to and fro, About relieving of the Centrels. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1030 A Bridge by which the Spirits perverse With ease into the Confines pass to and fro. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. 21. 3 Ere wheels be past, in mirie down.

b. With advb. extension, expressing route or distance, as *to pass that way*, *to pass a mile*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1808 Quat in neigh pass sonder gast, 14... *Sir Beues* 89/1153 p 3 [MS. C.] Whoo he was passe a myle fro Hamadas. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 130 Sen quhile pan thay, Hyeit to Fyfe in hy. 1598 Shakes. *1 K. John* v. ii. 8 For never wight he lyes to passe that way Over the Bridge...But he hath makes his passage ouere pat. 1611 Cotgr. *Croiselles* 93 After I was passed a few miles from Vercelles, I came into the Dukedomes of Milan. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* I. 183 the pass had past that way.

c. Of something inanimate or involuntary: To move on under any force, to be moved, carried, conveyed, transported, impelled onward; to flow as water, a stream, etc.

1300–20 *Alex. & Dind.* 140 Pore perlow passib passib be strande. 1382 T. Wedderton tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* iii. 68, In ſl the water do...passe about the guydeboord, they haue a hundred fingers. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 246 A bridge...with three Arches, vnder which the waters passe. 1703 *Hoome Mark. Kaims.* 177 That the Fire may...pass from one Tippet to the other, as the Work may require. 1704 Hen. Sampson *Myst. Iniquity* 20, The river was gay with boats passing to and fro. 1818 Mudford *Crit. Rev.* IX. 478 *Knights* (1834) II. 11 No official accounts having been kept of the quantity or value of the articles passing between the two countries. 1850 *Gilbert's Syst. Mod. VIDL* 23 While the steelpoint is thus placed and the current still passing, the pointer should be made to traverse these smaller.

d. Of a line, string, path, etc.: To extend or be continued, to have its course, 'run'.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 200 Each two Centers...shall have an imaginary Axis pass between them. 1708 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 429 A Diameter of the Ellipse...passing thro' the given Points *H* and *K*. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 274 (ed. 3) two strong ropes, one passing from the head of the shears...to the rocks. 1817 Blomfield *Journey* 283 The path passes round a hay, others there is a solitary cottage. 1884 Bowen & Scott *De Bary's Phanog.* 297 Branch bundles passing down through the cortex.

e. To proceed or go on in narrative, consideration, or action. Now usually *pass on*: see 9, 4.

c 1385 Chaucer *H. Fame* 22, 263 But his woo ales to longe to write The sorwes and therefore I passe. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 36 Er that I ferther in this tale passe. 1563 Sackv. *Induct.* 8 Ye, The whales pillar of his...love to blame Suche detailed love as parties, where of the Epistelles misapplie...are suche part, and so passing forward as necessitie shall require in order as it before remembred. 1587 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* 13 viij. 40, I will not passe further without first making a...description of the ysle. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 309 One being finished, we immediately passe to another. 1859 F. Hardman *Tennyson, Enoche*, 3rd ed. 1. so So far we have been considering the typical form of the *In Memoriam*...We pass to its substance.

2. With reference to place or object of destination. Chiefly with *to* (*unto*, *into*).

c 1290 *Leg. Katherine* 13 Tit seoluy nome gon to pas. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xii. 27 To Pruyssen and to pilgrimage I wil passe with pe shrew. *c* 1380 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1. 102 Ne must she to se Jupiter a place That every wight may by hyr pace. *c* 1400 *Lond. Prov. Bk.* (1911) 102 Now late me passe to hevyn place. *a* 1425 Cursor *M.* 19334 (Trin.) A welle...pat rennis out of Eden swonen Passinge into diuerse wonen. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 21 Despaire...chused rather to passe into a strange country. Delphos whether one of his chiefe Leaders to passe over. Delphos 1600 [see Pass *sb.* 2, 2]. 1611 Bible *Acts* xx. 25 Preaching the kingdom of God shall see my face no more. 1780 Mirror No. 100 P 2 Having finished my business at Rome, I passed into Tuscany. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 1 Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness...Where the huge city and the hateful noise Of its inhabitants should never pass.

A. Hume *Anna Boleu*, *Hermit*, 105. 15 The sparrow passes into the orbicular cavities. 1803 Trotwood *Mo. Arch.* 308 His rest... And past into the hills earth beyond.

b. Of spiritual destination; esp. in *to pass to God, heaven*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Þet we moten þurh rudi schrifte passen to þe heouene. c 1275 *Lay. Salutz ouwrie.* (Ashmol 750, 1 col 1020 ... & sið he ... to passe to God quhen we sal bone. 1552 *Pastime Lett.* L. 196 His passport to God on Monday last past, at xi. of the clok before none. 1717 *Contemplations of Holy Thomas* (Surtees) I. 6 All my good frendes passed to the mercie of God. 1800 Bacon *Hamlet* v. ii. 79 All that lives must die, Passing through Nature, to Eternity. 1839 Tennyson *Gareth* 830 He... past To where beyond these voices there is peace.

11. To go about, circulate, have currency (in some capacity or character).

†3. To go about, to travel; to move about, be astir, be alive and active. *To pass an earth (rarely)*, to have one's active being, to exist: cf. GO v. D. 1 b.

1340–50 *Alisaunder & Dindimus* 750 Wil þauene se þeose fowles gonne, and fiskes eggen þo þei han power of wiȝtes þer passen on wonder? 1380 Lanal. *P. Pl. A.* I. 7 þe moste parte of þe people þat passeb ouer on erbe. 1393 *Ibid. C.* viii. 67 Bidde ye wommen at wiche, Medde no bi3 3eres, þat ne han lordes passede. 1561 *Rep. Privy Council Scott.* I. 182 That he sulpasse, marcheis, nor utheris quha is cumpanyt with thame. 1587 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 41 He did 3an Apostillis teiche, Throw all the warld ha to pas, And till all Cristianes for to preiche. 1589 T. Washington *Nicholay's Voy.* to. 1. 124 Yong men... passing as I haue said, to the taphouse to goe about the streetes.

†b. *Well to pass*, well to do, well off (cf. †*well to live*) *Obs.*: see WELL *adv.*

4. To be handed round or about; to circulate, be in circulation, be current, have currency. *To pass current* (†*for current*): see CURRENT *a.* 8.

1583 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 65 Vppon enlargement... counting to hast 3000 crownes more then euer passed currant. 1630 T. Barnes tr. *Cassan' Moral Epist.* 198 This farthels and false coin of honour, which passeth...among the Nobility and Gentry of France. a 1718 Sidney *Diary* (1900) II. 160 One money they thought would not pass, and so the Markets would not be furnished. 1732 *Poor Do Knows Nr. Pas?* 189 And there, to make Asses pass the glibber, Reviued by Tilsdalls, Hymns, and Cribbes. 1777 Boswell *Johnson.* (1848) 60, 1083 Let the coast guard...look to the land, and the Revenue Officers to the sea; then hand to hand the whole will be bailiwick free. 1804 R. W. Emerson *Miscellanies* I. 1. 3 The coinage of Constantinople passed...over the greater part of the Eastern world. 1866 *Munch. Rivers.* 13 Mar. 5/1 A certain quantity of paper engraved and signed so as to pass instead of gold.

5. *To pass for*, *as*: to be accepted as equivalent to; to be taken for; to be accepted, received, or held in repute as. Often with the implication of being something *else*.

1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 81 God made him, and therefore let him pasee for a man. 1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* II. iii. 184, I might make my bond pass for a hundred pound if it list. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 17 Had Lucretius been only a Poet, this might have passed for a handsomely disordered Fiction. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 245/1 The Double Rose Noble...passes for thirty nine or forty shillings. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1. ¶ 2, I...sometimes pass for a Jew in the Assembly of Stock-jobbers at Jonathan's. 1803 Mackie *Gil Blas* IV. vii. 161 You pass for a kind-hearted gentleman. 1830 Fredrika *Bremer. Compl.* II. I. App. 284 Something happened...which at least passed for a regular election. 1884 H. Frances *Mem. to Wives. New Virginia* 1 Most of those who now pass as Liberals, are Tories of a new type.

b. *To pass by*: to be customarily known by (a name or appellation).

1561 Hoby *Hist. Eng.* II. App. II. 308 Davis...*Surnamed* the Straits which pass by his name. 1806 *Ibid.* 1780 IV. 80...the A low coast, which passed by the appellation of 'Indi'. 1834 Hoblyn *Lexic. & Gibbon Prolegom.* 13 That progressive modification of orthography which passes by the name of the 'evolution of society'.

c. *To pass on, upon*: to impose upon; to gain credit with.

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1202 'Tis true, I thought the Trick would pass Upon a Woman well enough. *c* 1680 *Rem. Nugæ* (Camden) 1. 109 Mistress Dorgan would by Pass on the Rabble for the Inuerd. 1778 Chesterf. *Lett. Miscellanies* 191 I am now sensible that you have passed upon me very pleasantly. 1781 C. Jenyns *Hist. St. Paraphr.* I. 192 The Impostor would by no means so pass upon Him. 1800–10 Hannah More *Strict. Modern. Public. Relig.* (1818) V. 80 Such modes of speaking as would not pass for common upon any body.

III. To go from one to another, be transferred.

6. To go or be transported from one place or set of circumstances to another. (Usually with prep.) *Hey pass!* a conjurer's exclamation, professing to order something to go from one place to another.

c 1390 Hafrede *Prest Tr.* 8 Fowlden... þat passen for a land to a nothing. 1577–80 Dalby (*Dr. D.*) 183 A greate passage from the side into the house. 1707 Geo. Farlow *Lett.* 182, 32 'Sea this hath come: observe the binding: Breathe on the bill: Hough! pass! 'tis gone. 1880 Tillotson *Gen.* v. ii. 128 Nothing...is more common than to pass, or demanding a necessity, from more to less.

7. To undergo transition from one form or state to another, 'to be changed by regular gradations' (J.); to undergo chemical, mineralogical, structural, or other gradual conversion *into*.

c 1386 Chaucer *T. to. W.* 1583 *Shipm.* And from forme to forme it [water] passeth ouer. 1808 Chaucer *Merchat & may Jone's wife* 1011, The gold chaunt into heuenly natures pace. 1674 Primrose *Medic Man.* 10. 3 That which is a little shall pass into a third. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 104 Accident and moral principles do often pass into principles. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 197 It is said that gas has been discovered passing into mineral coal. 1832 Watson *Richardson's Geol.* 228 Then granite passes through syenite and greenstone into basalt, and this last to pitchstone. 1834 Brewster *More Worlds* 201, and that Earth passed from a state of chaos into an orderly world. 1855 Prescott *Philip II.* I. v. 80, 229 The hatred of theologians has passed into a proverb. 1870 H. Spencer *Stat. Soc.* iii. 6 § 84 A subsource passes from the solid to the liquid state. 1879 Alford's *Gent. Mod. VIII.* 322 The patient then passes into a severe general fever, after the ordinary type.

8. *Law.* Of property: To be conveyed *to* a person; to go by conveyance, or come by inheritance *to, into the hands of*.

1429 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 344/1 Neyther he nother ne noone of hiffeoffees or of yeft of goods ne catelx passede ne Dede, ne other wyse. *c* 1449 *Pecock's Repr.* II. 402 The 3iftis ne mai to him passid into his fulle and 3usli. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 42 All the rents and service ... but accidences to the reuersion and passe by the grauntes of reuersions. 1611 Florio *Worn. Acad.* 7 There shall neuer the inheritance of their father to passe vnto them. 1640 tr. *Parkhurst Progr. Hh.* II. § 1014. 31 If Straits and narrow Inns made entry the Merchants goods should passe timerly. 1826 Crosse *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 93 The reversion passed, because it was clearly referred to in the grant. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 350/1 There is no case in which the benefit of a personal covenant, not ambulatory on the face of it, has been held to pass by assignment.

9. To be uttered between two (or more) persons mutually; to be interchanged or transacted, as discourse, communications, letters, mutual offices.

1588 T. Howell *Art. Amitie* (1879) 50 Remember yet the friendly words, quiet busines so oftentis, & louing letters that *Titus & Gisippe* lu. 460 Their mone no speeches passe, nor words be deuised. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 63 How lil. Brooke, you came to know What hath past between me, and Ford's wife. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 283 ¶ 3 Two Letters which passed between a Maiden and Secretary lately. 1773 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 208 I know what has past between you. 1814 Scott *Waverley* xxiii, I know what has past between them. 1883 *Manch. Examiner* 28 Mar. 5/1 A certain quantity of paper engraved and signed so as to pass instead of gold.

IV. With reference to place left: To go away.

10. To go away; to go forth, depart, †*remove from* (†*of, off*); a place, thing, or person. Of a thing: To be taken away or removed (*from*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1292 Glist vp til dom, and lai vs pas. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 93 Thus schal ye white ar ye pase. 1382 *Cursor M.* 4201 (Gött.) If þu will þat oui passe, And can rathest to his hird presun. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1, 722 And shortly of this thyng to pace. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1898 Pan for my passage passed of þi lyfe. *c* 1422 *Ywain & Gawain* 1483 For the wyfe wrath gan he passe To go bys hyll. 1498 Ast. Hugh *Lane Archiv* (S. T. S.) 147 To pas of the contree. 1530 Palsgr. 625/1, I passe, I go forthe or away, *je passe*. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxvii. 39 If it be possible, let this cup passe from me. 1819 Byron *Juan* iv. 72, The sand-beach round and round, and o'er the waves pass'd. 1875 R. Ashton *Ld. Aston* iv. (1882) 66 The holy man...made The night preparations...They turned and passed.

†b. *To pass one's way*: to depart. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Lay. Leg.* (Otho) 1. 1 Ulixes & Iudeus þat þus þe agenetide, þen away out of þe land to pass þer ȝep. *Ibid.* (Cleopat) 348 [He] lupe ouer hoten & passid his way. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 184 Ye gois bot sloume gais that way. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 386 That we may passen forth our way. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 721 And bys way fast þay passe forth pase.

c. *fig.* To depart, diverge *from* a course, practice, principle; *to pass from* (*it of*) = to leave, abandon, forsake; †*to pass of wit*, to go out of one's wits.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6815 Sum wolt into wodenes, & of wit past. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1. 126/2 A man hastith...and passith for that that he hath taken upon him to hast as laue of God. 1526 Tr. Aquinas *Mens Perfect.* C 1/2, As it happe yf passeth fro her ordre & suffre ellese to be ordin. 1577–87 Holinshed *Philip II*, I. v. 1183 Intreating him...to pass from the other terms.

11. To depart from this life, *decease*, die. **a.** with various circumlocutions, as *to pass hence*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17002 Pe... whiles þou ert in þis liue, and sal þe tyd ne wot noon. *a* 1350 *Ectland & V.* 150 To wende him vnto þi spuse... Er he lengere paste. *c* 1375 *Lay Folkes Mass* (A. 292 (MS. B) And for þei weren þei knewen ere past. 1480 *Blood of Bretayne* (1815) 21 The noyse that passyth hens out of this world. 1589 *Lady Pecunia Prof.* 74 Lyke to our brethrel passed and gone before. 1623 Shaks. *Mac. V.* iii. iv. ii. 362 His long trouble now is guesting Out of this world. 1667 S. Rolle *Catiline* (ed. 2) 33 So handful of earth shall bury me, now'd to the shadows. 1834 L. Stevens *Mourn in Library* (1841) I. vii. 237 There passed from among us a man who held a high...position in English literature.

b. *simply.* Now arch. or *dial.*

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 99 Wo se wot hemselve be, and morne, or houres be ouel past. *c* 1400 Chaucer *Sqr's T.* 488 Myn houre I wot ordeyned er I passe. 1418 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 58 Iyf þat I passe Rather þan nobe. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 23 Ethelbe him not, lest Sir time passe yong. 1604 — *Lear* v. iii. 274 Yes not the ghosts: O my foe Gone, gone! Tennyson *Ode Wellington* 1. 89 Thy years a soul of holden hours. 1878 Trollope *Duke* III. 260 About 8 o'clock [he] was seen to turn up his left side, breathe a deep sigh, and pass.

V. To go by, move past.

12. To go by. Now the leading intransitive sense of the simple verb. (Not in J.)

c 1300 *Sir Beues* 3113 (MS. A) A wonde ȝod to gilt & pas, He schrend erbe; 'Lete on & slen'. *c* 1330 *Oger Dayson.* 1253 An olde knyȝt þat nas no bote, Tylle sche he passed. 1577 Rob. Stevens (*Cantor Doctr.*) 29 That passed a hard lyghte alexandre. 1593 *Compl. Scot. Diol.* 6 The bagbiastis past vnto to the coaxy of their maistis. 1611 Bible *Isaiah* xxi. 11 Againe Dumah cauleth vnto me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? watchman, what of the night? 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4441/3 The Right of the Post ... pass'd yesterday in Review before his Grace. 1842 Tennyson *Voyage* vi. And hills and woods and sunlit meads Glow'd for a moment as we past. 1856 R. Taylor *Diverse. Zone* iv. x. 195 At a distance I have seen the past. *Mod.* Allow me to pass, please. Looking on as the procession passed.

b. Of things: To be moved, conveyed, impelled past; to flow past. Also *fig.*

13... *K. Alis.* 1092 That hauen passed without harme. As Alexander him sent through the lond. 1587 T. Washington tr. *Mendoza's Voy.* 1. xii. 21 At the beginning of the valley passe two small Riuers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 42 And high hath on his throne where Tiberis doth pas. 1591 Sharp. *Rich. III*, i. ii. 56 My Lord could backe, and to the Coffin passe. 1598 — *2 Hen. IV*, iv. i. 92 The vnskilfull Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales,...that daft the World aside, And bid it passe. a 1689 Mrs. Behn *Dream.* The grove was shorter all around. Measuring the stream did pass. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* i. 72, I my carbine to the clouds then pass. 1856 J. H. Newman *Prayer to Is. Lyra Apost.* (1891) 93 The prospect of a kingdom vast, And things unutterable, past Before the Prophet's eyes.

c. With various complementary adjs., nearly of negative meaning, as *to pass undecided, unnoticed*, etc. *By, unfelt, &c.*

1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* iv. i. 100 Do I pass altogether unnoted, think you? 1660 Quarles *Div. Poems, Elijah's Lamb.* (1717) 280 Those crimes Which pass unchecqu'd in us as very venial sins times. 1708 Francis *Xenoph. Hug. Mem.* (1767) I. i. 13 It is done every day, and passes unregarded. 1784 Cowper *Task* i. 377 Nor wanted pass The strainers, capricious in action. 1809 Dugald Stew. *Essays & Ess. Ess.* 233 Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here?

13. Of time and temporal things, conditions, etc.: **a.** Of time: To elapse, glide by, come to an end.

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13. Of time and temporal things, conditions, etc.: **a.** Of time: To elapse, glide by, come to an end.

13... *K. Alis.* 1092 That hauen passed without harme. As Alexander him sent through the lond. 1587 T. Washington tr. *Mendoza's Voy.* 1. xii. 21 At the beginning of the valley passe two small Riuers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 42 And high hath on his throne where Tiberis doth pas. 1591 Sharp. *Rich. III*, i. ii. 56 My Lord could backe, and to the Coffin passe. 1598 — *2 Hen. IV*, iv. i. 92 The vnskilfull Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales,...that daft the World aside, And bid it passe. a 1689 Mrs. Behn *Dream.* The grove was shorter all around. Measuring the stream did pass. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* i. 72, I my carbine to the clouds then pass. 1856 J. H. Newman *Prayer to Is. Lyra Apost.* (1891) 93 The prospect of a kingdom vast, And things unutterable, past Before the Prophet's eyes.

c. With various complementary adjs., nearly of negative meaning, as *to pass undecided, unnoticed*, etc. *By, unfelt, &c.*

1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* iv. i. 100 Do I pass altogether unnoted, think you? 1660 Quarles *Div. Poems, Elijah's Lamb.* (1717) 280 Those crimes Which pass unchecqu'd in us as very venial sins times. 1708 Francis *Xenoph. Hug. Mem.* (1767) I. i. 13 It is done every day, and passes unregarded. 1784 Cowper *Task* i. 377 Nor wanted pass The strainers, capricious in action. 1809 Dugald Stew. *Essays & Ess. Ess.* 233 Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here?

18. To be allowed or not stopped by a censor, to go unscanned; to go without check or challenge; to be tolerated or allowed to serve the purpose; to be successful as an expedient or trick; to 'go down'; to 'do'; to pass muster.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* (1767) 160 Yet upon a close view, this will be found but a bungling trick. 1785 Ann. Flowers in *Lett. Lib. Hon. Countess of Wo. Hunter* 6 Many so pass well enough. 1813 Sharp *Mem. Writ.* (1826) 1 Those that came to see Dusty a show or two, and so a great The Play may pass. 1832 Westminster *Lond. Rev.* XVI. 81 Indeed we believe, this trick will not pass, Jonas. 1880 Cornhill Mag. (1881) XV. 91, I never suffer a fire to pass till I have made it as good as I can. 1892 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* 1 (1895) 108 This sonnet . . might be finished yet more closely, and made yet cleaner; but this finished may pass. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 130 Punks that pass in a palace, though the police would interfere as a dancing garden.

19. To be allowed and approved by a court, legislature, or deliberative body; to 'get through'; to receive legislative sanction; to be ratified.

1588 Gentlem. *Chron.* II. 110 Upon him only whome the king nominated, he compelled most commonly the election to passe. 1593 Feare *Hookey's Praef.* 376 The bill will passe easyer this summer. 1672 Marvell. *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 300, I told him that we never got the Plantic passe before Parliament. 1722 Accounts *Sheriffs No.* 32 ¶ 3 This Resolution passed in a general Court. 1765 *Comm. Journ.* XXX. 438/2 The resolution for mathematical boxings . . was, in the first instance, 'pass' in clusters. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 296/1 Candidates will pass who show a competent knowledge in any one of the subjects. The list of the candidates who have passed is to be published. 1870 to *Athenæum* 21 May 679/1 Last it should be supposed that no Lawrence could pass for the military. 1876 Lawrence *Hints. Rebuc.* in *Cranbrook Rec.* (1900) 74 *Only* 60,000 passed to any extra subject.

† 19. To succeed, to be successful. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8291 Than Troiell. Wolde haue had the lord is hym to be trewe; For, That pulled hym with ryne, Into pouelt hur ought. 1480 Caxton *Godfrey* xxviii. 101 They assayed that it shold be hard to be had, yet withstanding they ceased not to assay. For they ought never to cease other mens. 1580 North *Matthieu Matches Moody* Wks. (Grosart) I. 261 Lives they seruice then to proceede if they passe shall bee a Misdemeanure for me.

VII. To go beyond, exceed, excel, surpass.

† 20. To excel, to surpass; to go to excess. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 392 Poul bad he hem in no cheris, but passen in sweete. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 648 Passaunte y seiye Passa per sanctere, & is sore ypyne wrie. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 408 Ye shall be sene so wight, that if it were my lord the Iroys, For he is passed of many thynge. 1548 Hall *Chron. Edward IV* 206 b, Ye dyd be seene & passe. c 1569 — *Ph. Aparesm* 191 Because that the old law is passy to endyte. 1573-80 Baret *Alv. P* 161 Onely Unmistakeable passeth, or excelleth. 1600 *Life T. Cromwell* v. iii. 323 Thy faith conquer'd which those as much did passe As doth the diamond excel the glass. c 1620 Fletcher *Mad* v. 394 The Syrens wept . . Of all the Greeks, save Palmer son, who passed for goo'ed fingers.

† 21. *quasi-impersonal. It passes*: it exceeds all ordinary limits, passes description, 'beats everything'. *Obs.*

1533 Chronicle in *Harmsw. on Philip* K ij b passeth, to see what sports and passetyme the Gentle there selues haue, as castle lofte of those with mortal men. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 320, I, hearing her, . . bid her walk a dance in the dark as it passes. 1608 Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 178 There was such laughing, and Helen so blushed, and Paris so chafed, and all the rest so laughed, that it passed. c 1636 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 378 You keep such Hurly-burly that it passes. 1689 Ballantine *Story P. & L.* And were so merry as passed.

VIII. 20. Of events: To go on or proceed in the course of things; to take place, occur, happen. Formerly with indirect obj.: see quot. 1340.

a 1340 Wyntz. *Cron.* iv. *Wks.* (1880) 3. 161, That I should write and declare such things as have passed me while I was in the Emperor's Court. 1390 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 31 In the first book Of strange adventures, which abroad did pass. 1603 Holland *P. L.* 122 173 Hour'ss is for then too high To know what passes there. 1720 Bradley *Adolphus* II. 130, I am sensible it is all that passes. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral C. L.* iii. 17 Indeed really upon what has passed. 1850 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. III. 106 Intelligence of what was passing was conveyed to the Lord President.

IX. Used in reference to process of law.

(*Inf. Power*, orig. to proceed, go on: cf. the legal sense of 'process'; passed, *pa. pple.*)

21. Of a jury (sense, impers): To sit in inquest on or upon; to decide or adjudicate between parties; to give a verdict *for* or against. *arch.*

[1294 Yorkshire in 2 & 22 *Edw. I* (Selden Soc. London papers, 67) Et Willelmus non potest . . ne necesse quicquid super[vi]. Ideo [pr]s [non] se [ponit]. c 1307 *Liber Assisarum* (Harpsf. of Edw. III, 28) 1892 2 Si London passe par le demandant. *Hist. of St Charles* passe ne le poier contre le heires et le heir.] 13.. *Rimeng. Wisnol.* 245 In Hertig *Archiv* LIII. 396 He chosed a quest, on him to pas. 1437 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 504/2 If the said Thomas Shirebrok, perceyve that any sergeant will not passe with his assise. 1492 T. Bradmerton *Cartul.* (Rolls) II. 225 We . . . not lightly to passe upon suche grauntes of your donacyones. 1494 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 490/2 By the Jurie that passed betwene the said Duke and the said Thomas, in whos favour that the same Thomas was cleyde. 1523 Sir J. Fitzher. in *P. Land.* III. 84 The parys shall passyd ageist Saundre. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII, c.* 21 Such persones to passe and bee impanelled upon issues joined betweene parties and parties to the Countes of the same Citie. 1586 *Wigan. Eccles. Proc.* 30 Mar. (1910) 2 Master Shilde, ye shall not need to request any Jury to passe upon him, for he hath pleaded guilty. 1588 *Trial, Jo. Cowper* (1810) X. 49 James, which gave upon Mac in Tryals for High Treason, ought to be Freeholders. 1720 J. Lucyoun *Power of Peerage* (ed. 2) 203 The Clerk saith to the Prisoner '. . Those Men which you shall hear called . . are to pass between our Sovereign Lord the King and you, upon Trial of your Life and Death'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 2/1 Judge Stephen has decided that a jury could not be trusted to pass upon the question of Frederick's good faith. 1900 *St. Bongo Mus.* Feb. 248 Sheriffs' juries should never be asked to do more than pass upon the status of the alleged bastards.

b. To serve or 'sit' on (*upon*, † *in*) a jury, assize, or trial.

1374 *Watford Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 331 Whereunto they . . used to passe in juries of trials. 1447 in Ferguson & Mansion *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 271 If they (Gaoler) may give unpanelled, & is not for any honest man . . to pass upon any jury. 1792 J. Lettsom *Forms of Process* (ed. 2) 40 Write a List of the Assizers Names and Designations, that are to pass upon his Assize. *Mod. Turnpike's Guide* (in Colonial Cases) You Sirnes swear by Almighty God . . you will truly and indifferently try, and true verdict give, to us fast as you are to pass on this assize.

22. Of a court, a judge, the law: To adjudicate, pass sentence *upon, on*. Also *transf.* (With *indirect passive.*)

1532 Thomas *Pathw. Scripl.* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1848) 10 Nor that the law hath passed upon us, or condemned us to death. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. C ij, If every Iudge in this woorlde shuld be weyed and passed vpon after this sorte. 1586 J. Dee *Exp. Sacrobosco's Sphere* 137 The laws must farther passe upon him. 1603 Shakes. *Lear* iii. iii. 14 Yet must not passe our Iustice, lest the Mistaste the forme of Iustice. 1640 In Cowper *Three Serm.* (1858) 9 A Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which passes upon life and death. 1680 Huntington *Narr. Popish Wks.* 1706 II. 208 The wicked World . . cannot pass upon it. All they have done shall be with Him and Heaven. c 1683 C. T. *Daily in Ch. Canon. Pleas, New-York in Hazard's Historical.* (1864) 345 It does not fall within the sphere of my judicial duty to pass upon that question. 1696 *Law Tracts* C. 450/1 The examination of a judge to pass upon the questions of law, and a jury to pass on questions of fact.

23. Of a verdict, sentence, or judgement: To be rendered, given, or pronounced; of justice: To be executed; † *loosely* of a case or suit: To be determined or decided (*upon, † against*).

[1293 *Yorkshire* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* 400 Unless judgement so passa sur le verdyt de le assise: but, upon le Assise passe, les parties aueynent just par eyre le jugement: e le partie demandour or soeyn gerra venyr en Court. *Hale* 401 Husee 27 & 28 passe le jugement.] c 1380 in Historiæ *Alienigenæ Legendæ* (1568) 1. 31/2 De sententia, verdicto, arreglio &c. Which hee hir passed on me. 1402 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 98/2 If . . the matter pleaded passe or be demed for the Plaintif there. 1480 *Statutes Pr. xxii.* (J. G. let my sentence passe from thine eares: but . . 1897 H. Balfour *Oxf. Jour. Leg. St.* I. 121/2, (1792) 30 *Mort Verdict. Judgement passed* according to the letter of the Law. 1552 Huloet *Nomencl. Eng.* II. iv A matter sentence passed against some of his adherents. 1628 Lib. Mills *Book Orders* II. iv. 1 99 Before his arrival, unfavourable recommendations had passed on the whole of his proceedings. 1892 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 78/2 The verdict and judgment passed for the plaintiff.

† b. Of the accused: To undergo trial and sentence; to be sentenced. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 234 To dyuynesse the matter further he, and that Huon were passed by iugement; Huon sayde yes, shall he be hanged or drowned?

X. † 23. To care, to reck. (Usually with negative.) *Obs.* **a.** Const. *for*: *to pass for, to care for, regard, mind.*

1598 Dallam, tr. *Erizzo. Pan. Asolo* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 320 Some passeing the time wheyspringe . . popped and sang hymnes. 1625-73 *Diarie, Diphw. Shirbrook* 109 Mar. . . said that she did and passe nott all reports were hatched. a 1628 Arthur *Schoolm.* 5 (Rich) So They passe for no Doctrine. They mocke the Pope: They raile on Luther, &c. 1628 G. Wyndesore) *Mort. Justice* 101, 61 Neither doe I passe greatly for my life. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Perseverance* vi, Tut if you go, I passe not: take your way. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 190, I do not so much pass for the bodily.

† b. Const. *of* (*it, to reck of*); *on, upon. Obs.*

1520 Dallas *Erasm. Apoph.* 24 The wedding of brothell is no more to bee passed of, then the sparkyng of walle wheles. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 201 For he passed little, either of the pole of his newe name, or of his change and exyenesse. 1559 Edin. Burgh *Rec.* 13 Thirdlie[whereas parties are to] haue . . 1581 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1. 1900) H ij, In one meeting of Ladyships three matters are not passed vpon. 1590 *Gamma Newe for Jack* (1800) 40, I passe of my honour more than life. 1598 *Spenser* (1.)

† c. Const. *with* (*pass to or on*). To care, concern oneself, trouble oneself; to wrangle, haggle, stickle; to take any hand; to 'mind'; object. *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* 4 Yf conscyence Pharisaik passed lesse of the violacion or breakyng of gode ordynaunce, then of their traditions. 1549-60 Stimcocke R. H. *Fo.* lv, Of friendship to vse[ful] the laudes they passe or care not whit. 1583 *Recorder* tr. *Plutarch's Prince* (1584) 229 Much wicked people pass nothing to resort to the church. 1598 J. Stockwood *Serm.* 24 Aug. A ij b, I passe very little to be Iudged of them. a 1625 S. Cradock *Sir Serm.* (1628) 122 To examine it, it passeth not to forgive hath her conformities.

† d. Const. with clause, becoming at length subject of *pass*; in later use with obj. adv.—*care for, regard. Obs.*

Cf. 'I care not who he is', 'Not regarding his estimation'.

1592 in *Doc. Customs Wool Rep.* (1797) 31 61, He perceyvethe not what he writes, nor what he doithe, so that he may satisfie his requisite desires. 1593 Wore more to *Moore's Chapt.* (1828) 233 Nor the Virginians passe not how many of them they bring to destruction. 1673 Tymme *Heath* (1678) 204 These pulses to a hallitch (I pass not how long). a 1693 Ravens *Ch. Cabins.* (1834) 340 Please not you who doth give assurance against you. 1693 G. Harmer *Templar, Forbearance* 6, I passe not, I, what of the rest becomes.

1708-9 E. Ivenson *Case in Affected v. and Sm.*, Signiors, for you, I pass you not, though I let you pass; for in truth I pass not of you. a 1840 Dr. Mountague *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 250 Not passing the attack and often forsaken the continued her refusall. 1847 St. Mowe *Song of Love* 1. 2, while, (He) caressed it no small disgrace That that bold youngster should so little pause His learned speech.

† e. With emphatic expansion: *to pass nothing at all, not to pass a fly, pin, straw, tobit. Obs.*

1528 Orde *Addit Scribd* 131 They passe not a groate of the Magistrates. 1529 J. Jones *Rabbin of Bath* Prol. 3 To the the reprobbel wordes of the backbiting Zoilist I passe not a strawe. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 97 He . . said he passed not not caring at all of these displeasures. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1300 We passe not a fly for it. a 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* v. Wks. (Rldg.) 158 When as I do not passe a pin. 1600 Dek *Fortunatus* iii. (1657) 63, Nor doe we passe a whit what Sow or Gamble can say against it.

XI. Elliptical or absolute uses of B or C.

24. *Fencing.* To make a pass; to thrust, lunge. Const. *on, upon.*

1595 Saviolo *Practise* 1 vi, You may suddenly passe with your left foot . . and throw your point vnder his Rapier. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in* (1616) 131 *Bob.* A well-experienc'd hand would passe vpon you, at pleasure. *Mat.* How meane you, Sir, passe vpon you? *Bob.* Why, thus Sir (make a thrust at me) come in. 1600 Shakes. *Twel. N.* iv. 2 48 Nay, and thou passe upon me, Ile no more with thee. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 304 Laertes, you are shy, I pray you passe with your best violence. 1610 Markham *Country Content.* iii. 68 If a horned thrust should learn forth, I would passe on him with a yeomell weight. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* iv. 156 They lunge, they pass, they push, they strive to hurt Their Corslets.

25. *Conjuring.* To cause any object to pass, as by magic, from one person or place to another.

1584 Pascoll's *Ref.* D ij, No body knoweth how it came or how it went, for, since the was delivered, (quoth she) nayther the childe was euers heard of. 1620 H. Jackson *Intel. Tryal's Read Ex. Disc.* 19 They are like counting leggings, that can pass and repasse at pleasure.

26. *Cards and Dice.* **a.** In primero, poker, etc.: To throw up one's hand, retire from the game.

1550 *Mensures Sp. Disc., Brad. Ii.* 26, I am come to passe againe. 1577 Perin *Ahuac.* 184 As in a luckless gamester's place, the wisest are glad, but most can pass. 1808 Shakes. *Troil. Cressh* 246 When the best player says *Pass*, every one is obliged to discard, notwithstanding any one may have an ace or a six in hand. a 1889 *Americanisms Hoyle in Vernon Americanisms*, 'I pass' is a term used to show poker, to signify that a player throws up his hand, and retires from the game.

b. In euchre, napoleon, etc.: To decline or voluntarily forgo one's opportunity (as of making the trump): see Euchre *sb.* 1.

1884 *Encycl. Brit.* vol. 5 XVII. 250/2 The eldest hand may decline to play, when he says 'I pass'. If the eldest hand passes, the next player to the left has a similar option of standing or passing, and so on all round. . . If all pass, the hand is cast gropyds.

† 27. To win in the game of Passage, q. v. *Obs.*

1600 Munday & Drayton *Sir T. Oldcastle* F ij, *Mumf.* I must have the dice, When do we play at? *Sagit.* Passage if you please. . . *Mum.* Gamon, You are out. Give me the dice, I pass for twenty pounds. 1680 [see Passage 2]. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canal. Crew, Passage*, a Campdenese, which throw Dice, Dandiers, making up Tric or more, to Pass or Win, any other Chances lose. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

28. **a.** To pass the ball at Football, etc.: see 46 b. 1888 [see sense 46 b].

b. (*Cf.* 8.) To throw and catch a ball: see quot.

1889 *Brad. Amer. Foot-ball* 12 Ho. 5 In New England the ordinary term used to express the throwing and catching of a ball by two or more persons is *pass*. 'Let's go out and pass.'

II. Transitive uses. (From A V, VI, VII.)

I. To go by (something). Trans. of A V.

29. To go by, to proceed past (a person or thing); to leave behind or on one side or one's own on.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 253/30 Po hem hi come I passede hadden ywonne to be way to vore. 13.. *Roleg. Horne* 81 Therefore Jhc, so how pat was lowest passed the hee how as well he euenely conspyred. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 584 The perlowre palesire pat passe[d] first Priamus, & vnpitte pese lade with his lifte pere. 1480 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 2 There have not passed Thorsday, nor passyng nexte. 1589 T. Washington in *Winchester's Visit.* (C. S.) 178 [We] followed on along the coast . . to passe the cape Mallo. 1613 Chapman *Odyss.* vi. 308 Then, passing him, due to the virgine-mayd. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 201 Man, as he passes us, has a shrewd wrong. Unasked, and unreb, and of a silken sound. 1840 Thoreau *Sir Galahad* 61 So pass I hound, hall, and grange, *Mod.* Many carriages passed the door. I never pass the spot without thinking of him.

b. To get to the other side of; to round, escape. *Obs. or dial.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert (Surtees)* 4800 To passe bat perelous

chosen. 1834 R. Rose *Sermons* III. (E. D. D.): The lords and gang free safe above The pass thro lonely seas.

† **29.** *fig.* To go by without attending to; to leave unnoticed; to neglect, disregard, omit, *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 448 Wedding wib pes cerem̃ onies bifore, passinge be wedding wib goddis lawe, doib be more comp̃ anie. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 70 If you kindly passe me goddes offer. 1667 *tr. Cæs. to us. now* You should have ta'en th' advantage of his Choller, And pass'd him unchecked. 1843 SIR T. BROWNE *Zeloj. Med.* v. § 19. I wonder how the curiosity of wiser heads could pass that great and indigestible Miracle, the conquest of Quebec. 1845 EMERSON *Diary* 21 May, We dined at Stowes, where we could not pass without the great dainty.

b. To omit in narration; to leave unmentioned.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxviii. 208 (title) goodly ordinances, which I passe with silence. 1618 B. C. [Thos. Wright] *Passions* 1. 489 To passe the pagint and the Lotharian, Their treats and consultations. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 470 Nor must we pass unmix'd what Arms they wield. *Ibid.* III. 453, I pass the Wars that spotted Libia's sands With their fierce Broils, for the Females sake. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 10/3 We may pass the clanking-rod and the downhill gradient: they are not of much consequence.

c. *U. S.* To omit payment of (a dividend, etc.).

1840 *Financial Reform* 7 (title) A few days ago the National Bank *of ——* passed its interest dividend, and now .., the Second National of —— has suspended specie payments.

† **d.** *To pass one's flag.* (*Naval.*), to decline promotion to flag rank, and become a retired Captain.

1829 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 41 When you passed your Flag, I scarce say regret that the Service was to lose your abilities at sea.

II. To go through, across, or over (something).

30. To go from side to side of, or across, to cross (a sea, channel, river, barrier, frontier, mountain-range); also (less frequently), to go through, traverse (a forest, way, street).

To pass the Bilot: see PASS.

c 1290 *Beket* 1775 in *E. Eng. Leg.* I. 237 For godes love: se quene comp̃ he so. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14335 *Sua* he pade he bare to passe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3503 Ne *hei* gaf ne grauntz grace, he forgat of Marcelle nat to passe. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. ii. (1558) 3b, They of Almayne the Alpes did passe. 1598 *Phiger. Pract.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 The first parade ... is attired & passed the ryuel see. 1879 GEORGE *Ed. Athens* (Arb.) 36 They ... are ... pointed as commonly as they passe the streetes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 31 They pas the bitter waues of Acheron. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 24 The winds are disposed to passe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 406 To keep Them Gates for ever shut, which none can pass Without my op'ning. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 24 They ...measure their way in their journeys, by the time they spend in passing it. 1743 E. JONES in *Archæol. Æliana* (*New Mills, Camb.*) I. 278, 13,000 men ... had passed the bridge at Archefledway. 1819 HOOD *Poems* II. 11, He could, perhaps, have pass'd the Hellespont, As once ... Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and I did. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 210 At Cambridge the river and the marshy ground beyond had to be passed.

b. Of a book or printed work: To go through (the printing-press, or successive editions). *? Obs.*

1663 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 Which hath already so far passed the Press. 1750 *Mecklenburgh's Trav. Prol.* 4 This Work... has passed several editions within a short period.

† **31.** To pierce, to penetrate: said of a spear or other weapon, also of the person driving it. *Obs.*

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 330 Their weapons are strong bowes and arrowes, wherwith they will pierce and passe a shirt of mayle or plate coate. 1632 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 11 At the sound of the charge, he passed the Turkes throw the sight of his Beaver, face, head, and all. 1703–10 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 560 From strong Patroclus' hand the javelin fled, And pass'd the groin of valiant Thestoryade.

32. *fig.* To go or come through in the way of a course of study or treatment, experience or suffering; *esp.* to experience, undergo, endure, put up with, suffer. Now usually *pass through* (§ b).

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prother* cxviii. 1 Pein bot ere passid bi perile of his mark. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12702 Thise passen the perelles of the pole ythen, Hauht on the high est, hyld fore to fleten. 1589–9 RICHARD *Rollocus, Lt. Matthew Wha.* (1850) 10 So shee gave thee expresse oat pas be degree the bad crewes of diabetic, logic, physik, and nymphyck. 1589 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Comp. E. Ind.* I. xv. 39 b, Hauing past many troubles and dangers vpon the sea. 1588 FORD tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 322 The Spaniards ... remained a good while, and passed great heate. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 132 The Scuths of my Sle, From yonder to yonder; the Rocky, Quarry, Tortarus, That I have past. 1632 J. WEMYSS tr. *Camoes' Lusiad. Paradise* v. 109 With dooming himself meerely out of that Province (where he had passed so many perills). 1725 J. SYLVESTER *Lydia* (1726) II. 191 After having past the perilous overwarden. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Consolation* 8, And countless beings Pain countless modes.

b. *To pass one's time, life,* etc.: see 44.

33. To get through the process of being considered, examined, and approved. **a.** Said of a measure approved by or carried in Parliament; hence, to be agreed to, accepted, sanctioned by (anybody). *To pass the seals,* to receive royal (or other) sanction or ratification expressed by sealing.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 353/2 In alle thynges that ouhth to passe and be agreed be the seide Counseil. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 79 Hath he not pass'd the Noble, and the Common? 1882–8 PARRY *Parl. & Pol.* 80 An Act of Parliament, soon is likely to pass this Parliament, for admitting of all persuasions in religion to the public observation of their particular worship. 1890 LD. ROSS in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 *My* Bill hath passed the Lords House and was this day read in the House of Commons. 1772 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 41163/3 Their Commissions are passing the Seals accordingly. 1793 BENTHAM *Let. to Pelet* 3 June Wks. 1838 IV. 511 Yesterday the Charter passed the Privy Seal. 1772 *Statist. Illust.* 340, 350 These bills passed the house of lords ... such bills could never have passed the house of common without his knowledge. 1793 THELWALL *Edwinna L.* I. 132 Estimates ... were approved, and passed the common seal of the Corporation.

b. Said of a person or thing that goes satisfactorily through a test, trial, or examination: to undergo and come out successfully; to come up to the standard required by (the examiners or examination); to be allowed by.

1576 CROWLEY *Let. to Dyer.* in *Miscellanea Life & Lett.* (1910) II. 78 This manner of dealing ... is neither so I see right way to see pase pro that should be a man of honestie. 1599 CHAPMAN *Trans. Days Work* Plays 1873 I. 63 Then have you passed the full line of experiment. 1643 B. MOSS *Antid. Ath.* 11 (L. 12126.4) 47 There is nothing in Nature but what passes the Apprehension of a Knowing Principle. 1708 EDMUND *Spheral. No.* 438 ¶ 2 All things among Men of Sense and Consideration should pass the Censure, and have the Protection, of the Eye of Reason. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisprud.* (1879) II. xxvi. 818 On the latter ... being weighed anew, as 'passing the scale'. 1858 HODGE *Pop. Tribunals* II. 168 All [Russian Rhetorics] that does not pass this examination is banned. 1885 *Manch. Examr.* 21 Nov. 3/6 Very few ...could pass even the most elementary examination. 1900 BRANDT *Eton Times' Typist* (1901) 66 You'll pass your exams with distinction; you'll get appointments.

c. *To pass muster:* see MUSTER.

III. To go beyond, surpass, exceed. (fr. A VII.)

34. To go beyond (a point or place); to overshoot (a mark); to outrun, outstrip in a race; to rise above, surmount.

1580 LYLY *Euph.* II. 21, 264 Sobrone ... milde lone hayes, Bore pelaste on his gallery and passede bare alle. 1593 SHAKESP. *Sonn.* cx. 4 The lord o'erplies ... praise can not be, If the fair that was praised thus. c 1596 CHAUCER *A'bel's T.* 9 (131) Fire getteth mervey ayther to passen eight. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) lii. 8 Ye ne se no more Cassiope but passen be clowdes. a 1425 tr. *Higden* Hail. Cronic. (Rolls) VII. 303 The sun overlokede and passede the clymat. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiv. 194 Mount Athos is so high, that it passeth the skies. 1821 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lv. 4 Nor yet a timber o'er the waves alertly flew She might not aim to pass it.

35. To go beyond or outside of; to overstep (bounds, limits); to transgress. *fig.* To go beyond (one's province, warrant, knowledge, etc.).

c 1320 CAST. *Love* 1037 Per bem passede Godes bem, Ha schulle be wipe. 1380 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 102 He hit passeb bi pe poer is a-pouere ys be ordre. c 1386 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 pei schewed pamsilf bis yeere, & falip in gouernaunce of be Cherche. 1426 JAS. I. *Kingis Lair Arrays* 76 T. E.] 124 And hidin it nouzelbye in his rychit rowte, Bot it pas vncle his wesan. 1580 DIGGES tr. *Stellonius's Comm.* (1) b, Let hym take ... that is no wyse he dye passe the boundes of his commission. 1604 T. WILKES *Faulcons* (1610) 114 Let not the critter passe his pretelle. 1667 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharg. d'Amboys* Plays 1713 II. 8 A power could Inherit, that cannot pass His ancestors sight. 1734 GRAY *Progr. Poes.* 98 He gain'd the Realms of Night and Time, Where each word stands as undisturb'd, that it passes Imitation to correct. 1791 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. 65, 364 It passes all comprehension to conceive such a thing. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 229 To express ... that grief which passes show.

36. To surpass or excel in some quality; to surpass or excel in degree. *arch.*

c 1250 *Hall. Meid.* 45 Alven passeð neither neauer to nithen of noblehad, wittewen, & breidhede. c 1300 *Beket* 1251 For gold ne passeth pep in honest ne maiden bode pan, As signald of gentelhod ymeind ine lowed mon pat is. 1380 *Leg. Kath.* (Lambeth MS.) 384 pise passe worre ...passeb alle oper gwynes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 438 Of clooth makyng ... She passed hem of ypres & of Gaunt. c 1450 tr. *De Imit. Christi* I. 1. 2 The doctrine of other passeb be doctrine of all seintis & holy men. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 294 Noon vnable game lyes in bourn. 1550 BALE *Image* I. Sara, I. 28 Thy lust to me was wonderful, passyng the love of women. 1604 E. G[RIMESTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ii. 83 Birkinges passeth Affrikes and Barbaries in Sauc. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Travels* III. 258 The Milk ... has a sweetness ... which passes ordinary Milk. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1851) 19 Of Heal nowne thou passest all.

b. To exceed in number, measurement, or amount. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1103 Adam had pared sibe hundist pase, Wat bifore hedf he wes vnbore. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 198 That he ay assemblit thare, Passyd, I trow, a thousand mare. c 1440 *Generydes* 5034 Whom hem is passide not a scyle or vengyse. 1588 SIR J. PAKYNGTON in *Lett. H. VIII* 329 The ordenarie grayne had not passed v. mark. 1592 DANIEL *Passionate Scul.* 1163, xii. (1718) 34 That they in Number pass the Stars of Heav'n. 1618 CHAPMAN *Homer* (1857) I. 326 Jove strap the grave These days together, as he do not pass An age's kind in length. 1674 MIDDLETON-WEAVER *Mod. Par. Chronicler* 284 The whole church should not much pass four feet in height.

† **38.** To get beyond (a stage or condition of life or existence). *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* from 34).

c 1330 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 24/1010 Do wreddede, pilke litpele whyle! (If)pet ofer passede ayge Hy bryde. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1284 A blissed soule y may se calle For hym yet passed thy paynes alle. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* x. 27 (Harl. MS.) William Ayers, whanne we shal passe pis Wo., he shal sette us vp be fyrmelold. c 1500 HAWLEY *Mirr. Gd. Manhode* (1908) E vj b, When he passed childe, And came to maner estate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201, I am passed my pupillery, and I am cured. 1550 HOOPER, *Those hoyes age, as children, and passyte creatures.* 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* vii. 36 If she passe the flowre of her age. 1683 ENGLISH *Dialog* 15 Sept., Or purpose that they might whilst young pass that fatal flowre.

† **b.** To go beyond or exceed (a defined limit).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* v. 320 How he foreseen hym fel lately ... And falely gan hys wyves pace. 1607 MIDDLETON *Mich. Term* v. iii. 141, I never pass my word, you know.

IV. 39. *To pass the lips, ♦the mouth of:* to come out of the mouth of, be spoken or uttered by.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 119 b, Kepe it in the, that it passe not thy mouth. c 1600 CHAPMAN *Hymn.* 450 love at this sad object: not a word In long space pass'd him. 1722 H. WARNOCK *Lett. to Mason* 25 June, I will therefore bear to pass, if I can, but don't let it pass your lips. 1819 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* I. 209 Mother, let not aught Of ... evil pass again My lips.

C. Causative uses.

I. 40. To cause or enable (a person or thing) to go, proceed, or make his way anywhere; to carry, convey, send: usually with prep. or adv. specifying the direction, etc.: *esp.* to convey across a river, a ferry, etc., to transport.

a 1333 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clvi. 527 Me thynke ye be none of the fayre, whether I am not content that I haue passed you ouer. 1583 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxiii. 140 The next whereby Kersen passed his army. 1630 R. HARRY tr. *Cassandra* 50 The most of them were harder to pass horse and munition. 1811 CRESY, *Fish trepass,* a triangle piece of yron to be fixtured to a ring, through which to shut passes is also the game. 1846 PARRY *Sir E. Parry* 8 *P.* 126, I sent to the Hinchliffe, to know what he would take to lay the Gem. 1900 DE FOE *Pilgrim* (Bohn) 184 Every vagrant Person may...be...pass'd back to their last legal habitation. 1708 J. MILLER *Mild, Universal* 224 A canal ...sufficient to pass boats of 25 tons burthen into said lake.

† **b.** *refl.* = *go,* to pass, proceed, depart, cease. c 1300 *Lancelot* 362 So the king prayede And he no pas hyme ne the noune depede. 1615 CROMER *Origin. Arm.* 260 He pass'd him for the Pyhon slaine to find His long-lost father.

† **c.** With double object: To send or convey (a thing) over or across (a place). *Obs. rare.*

1512 W. KENNEDY in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Sec.* II. I. 194 Which can shew now ... with what lessons that [the Spaniards] have passed their Ambassat the great messengeris.

41. To make (a thing) go in any specific manner or direction; to move, drive, push (a thing); to *to pass one's hand over,* to *pass one's eye over* (to glance rapidly or cursorily over), *to pass a wet sponge over* (often *fig.* to obliterate the memory of), *to pass the sharper over a thing, to pass a rope or strong round anything.*

1505 *Antwerp Trade* 232, I had only time to pass my Eye over the Market, which are in great Number. 1643 W. ASHBURNHAM *Subsid.* 24 Or to the chilly limbs his warmth to put his pastel. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* II. 21 Waiting time hands by having water passed over them. 1887 SIDNEY *Sailor's Word-bk., To pass,* ...to take certain turns of a rope round a pawl, etc. 1898 YATES *Rich Abroad* iv. 61, He had passed the wet sponge over the slate containing any records of his early life. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 437 If ... the nerve cannot pass the catheter into the orifice at once. *Mod.* Pass a rope round its tiled legs.

† **b.** *to pass through:* to pass through a sieve, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 630/2 To passe ... I lete hym passynge of greynours. 1839 J. W. ST. CLAIR *Gardener's Chron. Pract.* ii. 68 Two ...names of sieves to pass bitter things.

42. To cause to pass or go by. *To pass in review:* (*mil.*) *MSL* To cause (troops) to march by for inspection; hence *fig.* to cause writings or intellectual things to pass before the eye or mind for examination or scrutiny.

1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxix. 24 Here ... Cyrus, halting three days, passed the army in review. 1883 M. ARNOLD *Pub. Orbl.* 6 (1892) 52 The works of other writers ... might also be passed under the Academy's review. 1898 BRODRICK *Law* (*private life*) 82 Passing lightly in review what seemed him and what seemed others to a certain fence-play.

43. To cause or allow (a person or thing) to go past or through some barrier or obstruction.

1602 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 37 Madam, If I please the Queene to send the babe, I know not what I shall incurre to pass it, Hauing no warrant. 1883 MACGREGOR *Pop. Addr.* (1888) 59, I had letters ... for the highest authorities to pass the Rob Roy on an article entered for the Paris Exhibition. 1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 215/1 The men who pass tobacco, wine, and spirits into England. *mod.* (*reflexively*).

44. To cause or allow to pass or go by, to spend (time, or any portion of time, one's life, a season, etc.): sometimes merely to subsume to staying through or to the end, as *to pass the winter at a place*; but often with reference to occupation or mode, as *to pass one's time in sleep, pass a pleasant evening, pass an anxious day.* Cf. *pass away* (§a 1), *pass forth* (§a c).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 113 Thus passen dai pai wolden nyht. *Ibid.* III. 308 Thus passen thei a day or two. 1592 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 2 O, I have past a miserable night, So full of fearefull Dreames, of ugly sights [etc.]. 1674 ROYAL *Exerc. Theol.* 61 A very strained way of passing one's time. 1799–18 AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1870) 13 Edward ... soothes one to pass the Evening at his House. 1778 J. MOORE

Hope Sat. Ac. II. 125 By generally passes the summer in the country. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxiv. Those whose lives are passed in humble everyday work. 1880 THACKERAY *Roundab. Papers, Lady Ida Sup* (1878) 1. I had occasion to pass a week at the mansion in the Irish old town of Cloke. 1898 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* v. The longest period he ever passed at school were two years at Westminster.

†**b.** ? To cause to pass away, dispel. *Obs. rare.*

1585 CLEVER *Theseneus, Argentinaus* (*n.d.*) *aliquot*, ...to take delight and pleasure in: to passe his sorow and ghestishnes.

II. †**45.** To carry through its stages, transact; to bring to an end, to accomplish or execute (a matter, a business); to complete (a voyage). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 89 We beseche yow of grace purpos, That we pace these tormentis so lightly away. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 86/2 To pas all other things were thoroughly passed and concluded betwixt his Highnes and theym. 1598 SHAKS. *Twel. Nt. Ind.* ii. 34, 37 Then as my lodging... there this night Westo passed the heaviest prisonly and wod. 1600 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. v. 14 If you but mutilate of what is past. *And* what you plot to passe. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v. I told his son, brought, bid him here, Where he might have his father pass the deed. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 403 The contract being past, it was soon satisfactorily ... to us to receive that his preparations were now going on.

b. To cause or allow (anything proposed) to proceed, esp. after examination or scrutiny; to carry or get carried (a measure in Parliament, a resolution in a meeting); to agree to, declare correct, confirm, sanction, endorse.

1549–50 STRYPE *Edw. VI* (1708) II. 24 They serve it stead of extraordinary my matters for to pass. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 183 The greatest matter passed, was a Proclamation against the spoile of Calvetos. 1666–7 *Mercurius Caer. Wks.* 1870–1 II. 208 His Majesty came yesterday to the Lords' House, and there past five publick Bills. 1669 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. Appx.* v. 104 Several recoveries and fines... have been passed into patent in the name of his Grace. 1705 S. SEWELL *Diary* in Misc. Bendikin to pass'd to be a Township by the Council. 1707 WATTS *Hymns*, "*Life is the time*" vi. There are no acts of pardon passd in the cold grave to which we haste. 1750 *Gentleman's Mag.* (1734) IV. 283 Their majesty will pass the bills. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* V. 298/2 Boyle ...finally proved that he passed his measures in an irregular and dictatorial manner. 1883 H. COX *Instit.* II. vi. 683 He was required to pass under the Queen Seal the requisite authority to Commissioners. 1888 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. v. 483 They began ... to pass measures in defiance of the royal authority. 1898 MONTAGUE *Income Tract. Translating* & *ex.* I have submitted the foregoing to a practical bookseller, and he has 'passed' it as correct. 1899 *Law Rep.* 19 Ch. *Div.* 396 A scheme of arrangement passed by the shareholders. 1899 A. S. WILKINS in *Fortnightly Rev.* Oct. 567 He had already passed for the press all the sheets of the present volume.

c. To allow or enable (a person) to pass an examination; to get (him) through.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxviii, Come Mr. Simple, stand up again. ...Don't be afraid, we wish to pass you. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii. I'll pass you ... I can conscientiously report you a tenantry subject. 1889 *Nature* 18 Apr. 577 His first duty ...is *to pass* his men; and as our systems of examination are at present carried, the passing is more a question of the bare class of the principles.

†**d.** To allow (something) to pass or go unchecked or without notice; to overlook, excuse, pass over. *Obs.*

c 1761 CHURCHILL *Ghost* iv. 124 An old man will consent to pass things past, and what succeeds He looks into. 1768 *Whole Duty of Woman* II. 102 Pass me this digression. 1800 H. MORE *Hints of Governs* I. 249, I tell you, I will not, cannot pass that lad's blunders.

III. 46. To cause to go from one to another; to hand over, hand round, hand, transfer.

1548 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 47 If ... like a Father you will deale with him, And passe my daughter a sufficient dower, The match is made, and all is done. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IV. 73 When God makes a Man wealthy and great, he passes a double Obligation upon him. 1824 T. HOOK *Gilbert* & *Dolmy* xxv. (Stanley.) Shall I pass you a spoon? 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxvii, Desire the surgeon to pass the word for the butcher; I want to speak with him. 1858 SIMMS *Vasconselos* 18 Pass the word to reduce the cartridges. 1893 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. Thatcher Biggens was 'passed round' ... to get treated. *a* 1900 BARRIE *Sentimental Tommy* (1902) 112 They passed buckets of water from hand to hand.

b. *Football*, etc. To transfer (the ball) to another player on the same side. Also *absol.* (sense 27 *a*). Cf. PASS *sb.*8 13.

c 1865 F. WISE *Hastings's Football* (*Assoc.*) Rules 38 No player shall carry the ball, hold it, throw it, pass it to another with his hands, or hit it from the ground with his hands. 1888 HUGHES, etc. *Football, Lawn Tennis* 9 It is lawful for any player who has the ball to throw it back towards his own goal, or to pass it back to any player of his own side who is at the time behind him. *Ibid.* 31 Never pass blindly, and be very *sharp* of passing at all some your own goal. Never throw forward, for it is illegal. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 5/1 Sweet, pretty and hockey was an eminently successful game. ... The Modern Club was the first to adopt a passing game. 1900 PARKIN, etc. *Football* 161, *Holding* 135 The ball may either be passed as usually from forwards to halves, or from halves to backs, or in the contrary direction.

c. To put into circulation; give currency to (coin, or the like); esp. used of putting base coin into circulation. Also *fig.*

1585 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xiii. (Arb.) 179 One whom his adversary hindered with some evidently specious which he had part of both. 1634 WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 79 Ride, Thieves hack, horse-stealers and false money passers pass upon the Country. 1802 WASH. IRVING *Salmagundi Wks.* (1851) I. 160, 'tis the bank-note ... he was afraid to pass, till all impudent bad money ever. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov., Utterers of base coin have as much of passing a bad shilling between two good ones.

47. *Law.* To convey, make over, in legal form or with legal effect.

1481 LD. HASTINGS in *Collect.* (D. H. S.) I. 204 You passe ... a lease to the Ladie Stafford. 1890 *Lincoln Gloss.* (s. *v.*), I will pass the close to ye Ladie Stafford. 1890 LINCOLN *

d. *causal.* To cause (a thing) to pass or go through; to put, thrust, or impel through.

1530 Palsgr. 634/1 I passe thurowe, as apyce...thurowe a sieve, or paper throwen the sparow, or swalo thurowe a bushe. 1732 Mosley *Kirkham's Cafe* II. 67 The ground becomes frequently so hard, that twenty men are not sufficient to pass a plough through it. 1863 Bowen *Pantropk.* 188 Take a steel sieve, and pass the cheese through it. 1897 Bosanquet *Knowl. Eye* xxxix. The principal component parts were burnt wine and rosemary, passed through an alembic. 1889 *Law Rep.* 23 Q. B. D. 308 A sieve...which prevented the pin, when passed through a silk, from repassing. 1898 Fleming's Mountaineer *Tour* 10 Passing his axle through the strap of the window. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 548 The preparations being much reduced by virulence by passing the cultures through rabbits. *Ibid.* A dragoon passed his sword through him.

Pass upon —. See 3 c, 22 a.

†**59. Pass with** —: to have done with, take no notice of. *Obs.* rare.

1892 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 27 Neither have they granted the kinge with the reuenue of the in. Monthes or with the passing with the En. of Tregasion.

II. With adverbs.

60. Pass away. a. See simple senses and AWAY *adv.* b. *intr.* Of persons: To depart; also, to get or break away (as from restraint).

a 1225 *Cursor M.* 10971 (Trin.) Sumon ofere sumon shulen *pas away* for I *passe from be* assay. *c* 1450 *Lyf Virgin.* 351 The quene passed away & fedd On him. 1530 Scogan *P. Q.* 1. vi. 48 Ha, where be now the Damell came away, Me left his mond, and her purswed apace. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* IV. (1882) 88 Her that sobbing ...Trampled the wanders down, and passed away.

c. *intr.* To die, expire.

c 1325 *Lay Folks Mass* 24 (MS. Harl.) God lord grauntes...rest and pese þat lastis ay to ordeyn noght passed away. 1606 Sylvester *Lett.* (ed. Warter) I. 366 Remembrance on be sorrowful day wherin he passed away. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 244/2 Mr. Richard Williams...passed away on the 21st ult., at the great age of ninety years.

d. *intr.* Of time: To elapse, come to an end.

a 1225 *Cursor M.* 20858 (Trin.) Tyme *passip* fast away. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 351 ¶ 2 The Moments that are to pass away before the happy Meeting. 1842 Maurice *Christ. N. Hereaf.* iv, Then passed the years away irregularly, that [etc.].

e. *fig.* Of things: To pass out of existence, come to an end, come to be, be dissolved, perish.

1535 *St. Paule to Hebrews. Allengl. Lap.* (1878) 46 Precious stones þat will be worne and ofte bete Passen away as to hem. 1539 Bible (Great) *Matt.* xxiv. 35 Heaven and erth shall passe away (Wyclif passe, Tindale perisshe), but my wordes shal not passe away. 1614 Southey *Odd Fellow Comp.* xiii. Dominion passeth like a cloud away. 1843 Mr. Pusey *Serm.* (1883) I. 26 His anger passed away. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 1. 79 All the...institutions of the old world were passing away, never to return. 1884 *Manch. Examn.* 20 May 5/6 The fears of a general crisis are passing away.

f. *transf.* To pass (time, etc.); to while away, to pass: emphatic of 44.

1592 *Lady Pecunia* in Hal. *Dodsley* II. 46 What shall I do now to pass away the day? 1680 Dryden tr. *Rhedonda's Cosmo.* 139 Going thus to Wittenberg, they passed away the rest of the wynter there. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 111, 1. 23 Why I...chuse to delight to pass away the time. 1865 Kingsley *Hereward* xxi. 169, I'm for passing our serious hours away. 1878 Anthony Trollope *Gerard.* x. 124 I pass away my Fathers or Forgotten passed away their natural Liberty. *a* 1890 Pollexfen *Hist. Trade* (1892) 18 A Man that is to pass away Lands, or Goods. 1780 Cowper *Hope* 10 Riches are passed away from hand to hand.

61. Pass by.

a. *intr.* To go or proceed past; to move on without stopping; to flow past.

c 1440 *Sir Tryam.* 256 There the queue whalle passe by. 1588 Shakspere *Lear.* II. 310 The Englishmen passed by without stays approaching. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 72 It is nothing to you, all or they pass by! 1852 Lytton *Athens* No. 326 ¶ 1 He now holds the Dome...passing by. 1799 Southey *Botanic Garden* Wks. 1838 III. 31 The countryman...leaning o'er the bridge...would all look up When she passed by. 1830 Tennyson *To J. M.S.* xiii, There twice a day the Severn fills; The salt sea-water passes by.

b. *fig.* and in reference to time.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 1096 But I leve all his woerk passen by, Of Cassiod is my tale specially. *a* 1600 Richard Jones, Norman Knight, To 36 Fair things Pass by undoubted, as a threshold bench. 1883 *Manch. Weekly Times* 20 June 5/3 A generation would pass by before the advocates...would find their way back to power.

c. *transf.* To go past (a thing or person) without stopping, or without taking notice; to fail to notice, to overlook; to omit; to take no notice of, dismiss from consideration, disregard, ignore; = *pass over*, 67 e, f.

When the object is a th., it usually comes after *by*, so that the construction can be analysed as that of an intrans. vb. with a preposition and no object, as in *to pass by his eldest son*: cf. *to pass him by*.

[a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13619 Quat] sal bi, callow dotes, to i me pine bar-in?] 1580 Baret (Gesse) *Pynes*, 362, 31 He gloried to be passed by no others. 1622 Lo. T. Howard in Harington's *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 393 He was overclapped with confusion, and passed by shewing the crossing of the horse. 1641 T. Williamson tr. *Combat's Wise Vanflatted* 27 Sorry to wish it so, and passed by as in haste. 1798-9 tr. *Zschokke's Theory* (1858) IV. 3, I would have him first, and then pass it by....He must come on a subsequent day on his knees. 1877 Holdsworth *Gt. Lake Canada.* v. (1904) 292 These observations are passed by in things out of his element. 1889 J. Macpherson *Rev. II.* 56 Instances...which legislation cannot by its silence. 1889 Pollock *Nuisan. Comp. Ill.* xiii. 216 That Boulevard might regularly pass by an incompetent suitor. 1891 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (1907) I. 71, I pass them by with the remark.

62. Pass forth.

a. *intr.* To go out or away (arch.). + *To pass forth of use*, to go out of use, become obsolete (*obs.*).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4900 He wey3 be coueres on be grounde vnder be ilonged & bep to ecke lasch. *c* 1386 *P. Pl. Crede* 98 Leue noone on be leuedi but he leue hire bope. 1530 Palsgr. 634/1, I passe forthe, I go forthe, or as wemen often it is rehearsyd, or a company before a great estate. 1581 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* I. 130 Understanding the prolongth of the Scotts merchants...to depay and put forth of one to the parth of Flanders. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ii. 18 He passed forth with her in fakes arway.

† b. To go forward, advance, go on, continue.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 184 This passeth forth...Bo day by day...Abedon he wexeth blynd. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7303 He was with pame forthe in sight. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 391 The younger...say their subjects flee, and so passe forth in order vntill it come to the highest.

† c. *transf.* To spread or pass (time). *Obs.*

1509 Barclay *Ship. Fooles.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 73 She wyll wyth love her grefes fearyng age *Passe* forth in ioye, pleasure, & courage. 1550 Bullein *Pulsse* forth the day in ryot, spende *them, evidere tempus.* 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 258, I will passe forth this day by birds and [*read* pastime this] *profitcause alone*] with sipping and drinking.

63. Pass in. *transf.* To hand in (e. g. a cheque to a bank). *To pass in one's chequer*, to die (*slang*).

1870 Miss Yonge *Magnum Bonum* xv. 'Of course' (one of the boys was passed in for Charles, and we mean to give him a good send-off. 1894 H. Hoare *Bank Gov't Rom.* 108 The best thing I can do for you is to give you a cheque for my own trade payable to yourself at sight, with an introduction to the bank on each, and I will pass them in for you when I am down there. 1900 *W. Lond. Observ.* 4 May 3/1, I see that young M. has passed in his checker.

64. Pass off.

a. *intr.* To go off or disappear gradually: said of sensations, physical conditions, moisture, etc.

1824 Bard. *Bib. Liter* 166 In the presence of some sulphuret that part will be the 1st. 1881 Haggard *Mod. Mandeb.* xiv. Business flows instead of lowering as the season passes, passes off after a certain time, and then ceases. *Ibid.* After a little the feeling of heaviness passed off. The hydrogen comes with the oxygen to form water, which passes off in steam. The smell of the paint will pass off in a few days.

b. *intr.* Of a proceeding: To be carried through and completed (with more or less success).

1888 *Times* 13 Nov. 9 In every sense the festival passed off as its promoters must have desired. 1891 *Lords. Mercy.* 2 May 6/1 The Labour Demonstration throughout Europe yesterday passed off on the whole more peaceably than was anticipated. *Ibid.* How did the wedding pass off? Every thing passed off very well.

c. *transf.* To put into circulation, or dispose of (esp. deceptively); to palm off; to impose.

1739 Hon. Miss *Pen. Evlus. Ind.* 47 I. 197 They might be tempted to pass off for their own what they pick up from others. 1893 Bourne *Kent. Rev.* 226, And other necessary cheats to, who...also passed off their jokes upon me. *Ibid.* 18, [He] sometimes shortened money, and at other times passed off what had been shortened by other gentry. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* II. 81 Trying to pass off their wares as excellent. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 620/2 The applicant ...pass off their goods for those of the Baron de Genet.

d. To cause (a person) to be accepted in some false character; *esp. refl.* (with *for* or *as*), to give oneself out as what one is not, to pretend to be.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. I. 2 He passed himself off for my servant. *Ibid.* 7 If the insolence of this scoundrel who passes to pass me off for a highwayman. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* vi. (1876) 160 He does not seek to pass himself off as richer than he is. 1880 H. Cooper *Family Affair* I. A child still young enough to be passed off as a child in some.

e. To ward off or adroitly put aside (a remark, etc.) without seriously meeting it; to parry.

1850 A. Graeme *Village Hampden* III. xi. 238 The young man passed off lightly all such references.

65. Pass on.

a. *intr.* See simple senses and On *adv.*; *esp.* to proceed on one's way, in one's course, in one's discourse or writing; to continue one's course; to proceed or advance, as a transaction or progressive state; to pass, as time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17168 *c* 220 Ne day is passed on, ne ferne may pas wyp, 1450-80 Mirour *Saluacioun* 2172 Soo bis passis on, als bat wrecche wib alle maneres of hauynge and hauynge. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 263 The more that they passed on, the more [etc.]. 1811 Duke Gordon, 9, I will fetch a morsel of bread; and comfort ye your hearts; after that ye shall pass on. 1828 C. Pettman *St. Joseph's Hist. Canbrook* 48 The Pope spoke all this with so great heat, that the Ambassador did not judge fit at that time to pass on further. 1834 Mrs. Fox *Course* 430 Yes there, where very desolation dwells...Nor may pass on with unkindness's sadness. 1892 Tennyson *'Come, my soul before I pass on'* 5, Pass on, weak heart, and leave me where I lie. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 632 The optic stimulus is passing on to post-receptive receptive. *Mind.* Pass on, please, and do not obstruct the way. The preacher passes on to his second head. Has we have said enough on this point; we pass on.

b. *transf.* To send or hand (anything) to the next member of a series.

1791 'G. Gossage' *Jem. Morgan.* xvii. (1810) 170 No Vagrants pass on. 1877 Stevenson *Serm.* xx. 317 Getting rid of a case by saying your own pocket and passing the application on to another. *Mod. Please read this and pass it on.*

66. Pass out.

a. *intr.* See simple senses and Out *adv.*; chiefly, to go out through a passage. *To pass out of*, to issue from, leave; *to pass out of sight*, to go beyond the reach of sight.

c 1. *K. Alis.* 6046 Thre ne schal schip out passe. *c* 1379 *Cursor M.* 20035 (Fairf.) How large bi bis nel bere of bou passe out of bis werde. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 17350 (Trin.) Pei were aspies also alouse for to abide not presses owre. 1574 tr. *Marbrand's Alphonsus* 2 That he should passe out of Asia into Macedonia. *a* 1721 Ken *Anr. Poet. Wks.* 1838) 491 When any one is passing out of this life. 1833 Kemble *Saxons*, (1848) I. 247 He may...pass out of the world, before he see any abatement in the triumph of disorder and freebooting. 1840 Tennyson *Lucbridge Hall* 34 Love ...Steals the blood of Self, that, trembling, pass'd it inside out of sight.

† b. *transf.* To spend the whole of (a time).

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1610) 35 The poore Sultan utterly discouraged, returned againe to Constantinople, and there...passed out the rest of his dayes.

67. Pass over.

a. *intr.* To go across; to cross to the other or opposite side. In *Chemistry*, said of the volatilized substances which pass from the retort in distillation, and are condensed in the receiver.

a 1330 *Otuel* 910 Once þe knappe þei weren þere, ...Ri3t þat time passed were, Such sweuen þei fonden þere. 1600 Bible *Deut.* iii. 18 Ye shall passe ouer armed before your brethren the children of Israel. 1842 Francis *Dentist.* vi. (1858) 198 Adde the turpentine gradually, one or two drops at a time, and pass over with it. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 622 The hope that some of those regiments which he had formerly commanded would pass over to his standard. 1883-7 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 70 That which passes over towards the middle must be redistilled to free it from copper mechanically carried over. 1884-91 *Ibid.* II. 338 Some organic compounds boil at so low a temperature that, when heated in a retort, they pass over unchanged. 1895 Bowman & Drew tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 800 The vacuoles of one of the conjugating cells pass over into the other which remains stationary. 1899 Hamlin *Farrington* ii. 23 After losing the inner surface of the lip, it [mucous membrane] passes over to the left, forming a loose fold.

† b. *intr.* Of a period of time: To go by, elapse, be spent, come to an end. *Obs.*

c 1430 Henry Wallace v. 272 This parish ran, quhill three dayes war past. 1639 H. Peterson *Lett. to with Reg. Mist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come may passe over with mirth and jollityes.

† c. *intr.* With compl., as *to pass away unpunished*, to go unpunished. *Obs.*

1596 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 470 Words of *Edmonne* ...which moche wordes to pas away unpunished.

d. *transf.* To hand over to another; to transfer.

1580 Dodd tr. *Rhedonda's Cosmo.* 306b, [They] leaving behinde them no children, passed over the government to their younger brother. 1877 Blackmore *Lorna Doone* II. xxxii. (1878) 5, 500. But then I should exceed the limits of a dissertation. Wherefore I pass it over to others. 1892 Wenden *Anc. Fam. Hon.* 683 This honor...enabled the said Sir Richardy who thereupon past it over to Q. Mary. *a* 1688 T. Watson *Body Divin.* (1692) 480 The Covenant of Grace ...by virtue of which God passeth himself over to us to be our God. 1880 Dana *Man. Geol.* 583 Geology here passes over the consideration of the history of man to Anthropology.

e. To pass (a thing) without touching it, or without remark or notice, esp. in narration; to omit, to skip, to disregard; to ignore the claims of (a person) to precedence, etc., to pass by in selection for a special post or duty.

As in *pass by* 62 c, when the object is a th., it usually comes after *over*, so that the construction can then be analysed as that of an intrans. vb. followed by a preposition with no object, as in the literal *he passed over the bridge*. Cf. also obs. vb. Overpass, of which *pass over* was formerly the discouraged form used in certain verbal circumlocutions.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 226 Paul passip over pes two vertues, and preiep after charite. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. Prol.* 17 This is a pitous tale for to heren But nathelees passe over is myn entente. 1526 Bible (Rheims) *Matt.* xxiii. 23 Ye forgete to pass...but, the judge of truth, I pass over the consideration, And shortly shove you the sole substance. 1530 Palsgr. 634/1, I have passed over the hole substance. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xx. 37 I will cause you to passe...vnder the rodde of myne. I passe over other. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8, I am more mirth inough ouer. 1622 Bacon *Debates Fr. Lords* (Camden) 24 The matter of Tobacco is of such importance as to cannot be quite ouer. 1632 Assembly *Aphor. Ms.* 1 #3 As for the rest of my behaujr...I shall pass it over in silence. 1839 James *Gowt. Old Sch.* xiii, This great offence...was not to be passed over. 1890 W. S. Nicoll *Bibliotheca Theologici* 1. 1. 1.

a 1693 Sharp Serm. II. v. 136 His Heart too open. Are all the Sin and Villainy in the World freely to pass through. 1801 Bloomfield Rural T., Fisherman's Ghost 18 So long ... [the gentleman] That Ghost and all pass'd through. 1830 Tennyson Dream. Poets' Women 83 Pass freely thou! the word is all thine own.

Pass-, the 'vb.-stem or keyn. of Pass v., and in a few combinations, mostly nonce-words: †**pass-dime** = Passage 13 [cf. It. *passa-dieci*: see quot. 1598 s. v.]; †**pass-man** *n.*, surpassing man, superhuman; **pass-out** *n.*, *a* ticket: that enables the holder to pass out and return to a place of entertainment; †**pass-praise** *n.*, transcending praise, beyond praise.

1604 T. Howard's Defensa Pardon H. 3b To...His every ... part of the four and twenty hours at hazard, pass-dime, treyner [etc.]. 1608 Shakespeare Per. Barrise II. iv. 2. Wayward. 1722 The pass-man. Wiseheimer of Ol' Invention Private. A light on knight, set in such resistance. 1830 A. Cunningham Wizard for Himself 132 An attendant performing her a pass-out check respectfully asked if she intended to return. 1898 Westm. Gaz. 24 Nov. 1/3 The signature for pass-out checks at the variety theatres. *a* 1586 Sidney Arcad. x. (1622) 108/1 Whose pass-praise hee wrongs that your worth of whom.

Passable (pɑ·săb'l), *a.* Also 5-6 -yble, 7 **passeable**. [*a. F. passable* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. passer* to Pass: see -able. Cf. It. *passabile*. In OF. the word had most of the senses retained in Eng.; mod.F. retains only sense 4.]

1. That may be passed, crossed, or traversed.

1423 Pilgr. Lovede (Caxton) v. 66 (1859) 4 Right as the flying over passyth place to the flight of lyrdes...right so was all this world passyble to spirites. 1527 Knight in Pollard Eng. Hist. I. xxxiii. 57 The rivers not being always passable. 1576 Act 18 Eliz. c. 9 § 1 For the better keeping of the Highwayes passable for her Majesty's People. 1593 R. Harvey Philad. 4 Since Hannibal time the Alpes have been passable enough. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World xx. (1634) 108 To leave at their backs a road scarce passable. 1683 Lond. Gaz. No. 1880/1 The Streets were hardly passable. 1722 The Fire Ld. Tract (1840) 124 The Ford was not passable. 1842 W. Bramston Usefy & Vs. Ld. I. 38 The river is passable for boats...to the Mediterranean, a distance of nearly sixty miles. 1880 Gilman Prov. Geog. iv. 311 The last time that the Thames at London was passable on ice was in 1814.

†**2.** Able to pass or have passage. *Obs.*

1555 Eden Decades 101 Portamacho ... they [beehives] are not passible in their returne, as doth manifestly appeare by the moste large continually wonderer upon extreme high mountaynes. 1604 H. Stone Assist. Idolatry x. 151 So that a boat otherwise passable of her self would be presently drowned in this sea-like Deluge of Gods. 1625 Hieron in Phil. Trumpet. XLIII. 302 All passable Sewers which have lately fallen from the Kidneys into the Bladder, ...might readily and easily be brought out thence. 1762 Phil. Hist. LII. 464 The Sun's rays become passable through such a height of medium.

3. Of money: That may be circulated, that has valid currency, current; of a book: qualified or fit for circulation. Also *fig.*

1590 Greene Never Too Late Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 16 Sterling coyne passable from man to man in way of exchange. 1605 Shaks. Cor. v. ii. 17 The virtue of your name, Is not here passable. 1614 Hickman Hist. Quinquart. pref. 21 (If he would have prevailed) with some of them to authorize his Book, that it might have been more passable. 1700 Eng. Theophrast. 238 It is with Men, as it is with false Money; One piece is more or less passable than another, as it happens to have more or less Stress or Stamp in the Mould. 1888 W. Morris trans. Sons of Volsi III. 161 The only way (now) to be of value as a passable thing, as money, but as a relic is more always live.

4. That can pass muster; tolerable, fairly good, fair; moderate, sufficient, presentable.

1589 Greene Pandos of A. 1. xii. 33 Take gode heede that none be tempted but he be passable so that soo farre he to his purpose. 1597 Minsheu Instruct. Mar. 101 At that time I thought it passable, but now I hope I will bee found more passable. 1633 Lucas Sp. in Star-Chamb. 14 Jam 6 Our master Cripse is...that we are Bishops: were we not so, some of us might be as passable as other men. 1708 Hickeringill Clarissa (1810) I. 2, 3 There were many women of round passable who were jealous to herself. 1858 Simmonds Domest. Econ. (1880) 398 A passable knowledge of living languages. 1860 Times 19 June 4/1 Potatoes appear in eight departments very good, 23 good, 19 satisfactory, 18 passable, six moderate, and three bad.

†**5.** Passing, transient, ephemeral. *Obs. rare*—1.

1607–12 Fletcher Bonduca v. iii. 38 Things acted...are too much renowned, than the passable turns of the tongues.

6. [f. Pass *v.* 43 b + -able.] Capable of passing or being passed by a deliberating assembly.

1831 Westm. R. LIV. (1850) I. 16 It is a task of double difficulty to frame what shall be at once an improvement and passable in Convocation [of Oxford University].

7. quasi-*adv.* = Passably.

1581 Sidney Psalms, Hist. 1. Israell. (1598) 43 Things which...passe or hinder made passable good. 1623 Massinger Wks. (1761–2) II. 421, I have a passable good opinion. 1708 E. Ward Wonders World Dress (1708) 41 But by-the-by, the Silly's Gown would be passable good Christmas.

Hence **Pa·ssableness**, the quality of being passable.

1597 Bacon tr. H. Pantaleon's ...capableness of being passed. 1759 Watts Guard Gd Sense, Knowledge, intellectual, moral, passableness. 1834 Blackw. Mag. XXXV. 156 There was a stone in store, the passableness of which was very questionable. 1888 J. G. Bertrand Hist. Harwich (N.H.) 251 The roads of Haverhill will average in passableness and comfort with the roads of neighboring towns.

Passable, obs. erroneous form of Passible.

Passably (pɑ·săbli), *adv.* [f. Passable *a.* + -ly².] Tolerably, sufficiently well to pass; fairly well, moderately.

a 1600 Hollyb. Theophrastus To Rdr. (1636) 1 [It, the French in elegant enough, passably courteous, happie in composition. 1741 Richardson Pamela (1824) I. xliii. 378 (She) is mighty pretty, and passably genteel. 1800 Mrs. Rowson Cl. French Governess Wks. 1830 III. 192 Miss Fitzallan had learned to speak French passably. 1874 Mrs. H. Wood Mast. Greylands xxvii. 313 The night was passably bright.

Passacaglia (pæsăkā·lyă). [It., *s.* Sp. *pasacalle* (pasăkā·lye), *f. pasar* to pass + *calle* street; because often played in the streets.] An early kind of dance tune (of Spanish origin) having a movement slower than the Chaconne, generally constructed on a ground bass and written in triple time; also the dance to this.

1699 Howell Vocab. Sect. 30 Gigge, saBrande, chaconne, passingalias, galiards. 1708 Dryden Kneeling's Love iv. 1, Pray let me hear it: I hope it will go to the tune of one of your Passacailles. 1724 Lloyd Explic. Fab. Æsop. Misc. Fables, Passacaglio, or Passacaille, or Passagallia, is a Kind of Air somewhat like a Chaconne, but of a more slow or grave Movement. 1880 Grove Dict. Mus. II. 680/1 The feature which, in common with the Chaconne, has elevated the Passacaglia above the modesty of dance forms, is the construction of the music on a ground bass, generally consisting of a short theme of two, four, or eight bars. 1898 G. H. Snow Pract. Harmonies 3 There are passacaglias on ground basses, cadenze ad libitum basses.

Passacaille (pæsăkā·l'y). [a. F. *passacaille* (Furetière 1690), ad. Sp. *pasacalle*: see prec.] = prec.

1710 F. Fontenelle (title) Essay for the Further Improvement of Dancing, ...to which is added Three Single Dances; a Chaconne, a Passacaille, and a Jig. 1880 E. Pauer Programme Mus., The origin of the Passacaille is Spanish.

Passade (păsē·d), *rare.* [a. F. *passade*, adj. Pr. *passada* or It. *passata* (Sp. *pasada*), *f. passare* to Pass: see -ade, -ata, -ada.]

1. *Horsemanship.* (See quots.)

1658 Blount Glossogr. (from Cotgr.), *Passade*, ... the manage of a Horse, backward and forward. 1747–40 Chambers Cycl., *Passade*, in the manage, signifies a turn, or course of a horse backwards or forwards, on the same piece of ground; passing or repassing from one end to the other. 1892 H. Higgins Lord's Return 104 The action of Sir Walter was like the passade in the manage, a turn backward, forward, without being able to ascertain himself.

†**2.** An alms given to a passenger. *Obs. rare.*

1658 Blount Glossogr. (from Cotgr.), *Passade*, an alms, benevolence or entertainment given by, or to a Passenger. 1658 in Phillips. 1707–42 in Chambers Cycl.

†**3.** = next, 1. *Obs. rare.*

1706 Phillips, *Passade* or *Passado*, a Pass or Thrust in Fencing. 1707–42 in Chambers Cycl.

‡ **Passado** (păsā·dō). *Obs.* [Altered from F. *passade*, or Sp. *pasada*, It. *passata* (both of these also in early use): see prec. and -ado.]

1. *Fencing.* A forward thrust with the sword, one foot being advanced at the same time.

1578 Banet, *Ci, Ci, Ci*, 2, 3, 4 The Passado saw [Cupid] respects not, the Double he regards not. [1592 Spenser Faerie Q. I. You may with much nimbleness make a passata with your left foote.] 1598 R. Jones Fr. Mans m. (1600) sig. C 1, I would teach them ye the special tricks [of] thrust, or, as your Poets, prez Rimeurs, your Stramato, your Imbroccata, your Passado [ed. 1616 passado], your Montanto. 1638 Dugdale Hist. Imbank. I. 5 Wks. (1827) IV. 221, I have my Passes (as) and my Passadoes. 1850 Lucas Duraday 27, We'll have no crowd ... to criticise our passados.

attrib. 1598 Merr. Acad. No. 1. 6 After a Passado comparison was his Chancellorship.

2. = Passage 13 b.

1606 Life U. Gentleman I. iii. in Pollen O. Pr. III. 19, I am sure I spent 1500 crowns [Pounds of Cyprus] upon him. 1638 Heylin Sacr. Primer 30 In the Pounds of their court-alms, they [the French] surpasse themselves with much variety of gesture.

3. Way, going, passage. *rare.*

1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe (1871) 69 Angels were off and on still without intermeane time ... in his passado in the Pope's ordinary or dining-chamber.

Passage (pæ·sĕj), *sb.* [a. F. *passage, passage* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *passatge*, Sp. *pasage*, It. *passaggio*, a Romanic formation from *passer, passare* to Pass: see -age.]

I. The action of passing, and cognate senses.

1. The action of passing; a going or moving onward, across, or past; movement from one place or point to another, or over or through a space or medium; transition, transit.

Const. of (or with possessive) indicating the person or thing that passes; more rarely *of* = objective genitive.

a 1250 *Owl & Nt.* 51 *Þi* passage is al ouer þe world. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 1. 1111 He wolde ... The passage of the water take. 1596 Shaks. *Taming Shr.* III. ii. 121 I have a passage from the emperor. 1598 Florio, Passo, a passage, a step. 1611 Bible Ps. cxxxvi. 15 To him which ... made Israel to passe through the midst of it. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 501 Thus with the passage of how many years Will this round Universe and all that therein Is circled, appointed his last hour. 1697 Dryden Æneis VI. 1000 Then to the Stygian Shore the Spirits throng Before the Wafts their wishful Friends convey, And for the Passage numerous Offerings pay. 1719 De Foe Crusoe II. 11 The passage of the Ships. 1725 Pope Odyss. XII. 70 The Sea becomes safe, and the passage of Ships frequent. 1781 Cowper Truth 307 Thy passage to the realms of day. 1820 Keats Lamia II. 230 Prepare your passage, Pastor, honestly your passage to take. Of Mercury under the tyranny superior. 1861 Dickinson Mercury 10 (Bath.) For Fourth we take your passage, more nearer for winged my beaming. 1878 Hist. Eliz. in Ann. Reg. 87 Nor was the search by land more slightly than the passage by water. 1893 Crowe Hist. Lodi 1 A tunnel is ordered in the Thames from Bow Smith Wales after government [with] short passage of less than five months. 1898 Maxwell Middl. Temp. 16 He had suffered all the horrors of a passage in a slave ship. 1877 Tennyson in Rawnsley Yet have found a rough passage.

b. Right of transit or conveyance as a passenger, esp. by sea; accommodation of a passenger.

1892 J. Hannay tr. Maud's Evasions & Carmen Sæculare 1 Agreed with the masters for their passage, ... [and] agreed with the masters for their passage, ... [and] Gerasch Palestine. 1743 Bucanier & Colonists Voy. A. Gerasch Palestine. 1743 Bucanier & Colonists Voy. A. Jones 139 That the Governor would give us a Pass, and

Lett. Light xx In the passage from one medium to another of a different refractive index, light is always refracted. 1889 Watson & Burnett Math. Th. Electr. & Magn. I. 438 A cell in which no chemical actions can take place on the passage of the current.

b. The passing of people; hence nearly = people passing, passers. *rare.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 92 If by strong hand you offer to breake in Now in the stirring passage of the day. 1604 *Oth.* I. i. 32 What loue? No. Worse? No passage? Murther, Murther. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* 4 Even on Sunday, when it (the street) lay comparatively empty of passage.

c. The 'passing' or extending of a line, string, or the like, from one point to another.

1613 Cowper *Body of Man* 483 They are like to sinewes in their passage, colour and use. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 140 It divides, after a short passage, into four very distinct bundles.

d. The migration or migratory flight of birds. See also quot. 1879.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 189 At the approach of winter, it usually disappears, and its passage can be traced to no other country. 1879 E. D. Ramsden in *Zoologist Brit. Ix.* 362 The Jay herein take over a tract of country in their way to and from the hornery when procuring food in the breeding season is called a 'passage'.

e. *Of passage* (= F. *de passage*): + (*a*) That passes through a place or state, without continuing in it; transitory. *Obs.* exc. as in (*b*) *bird of passage*, a bird that migrates from one region to another at a particular season; and returns at another, a migratory bird (also *fig.*); so *fish of passage*.

1613 Tomkis *Eu. Triade Jewl.* Wks. 1720 I. 120 The poorer Traders, or the young Beginners, or those of Passage. 1747–41 Chambers *Cycl. s. v., Birds of Passage*, ... There are also fishes of passage, as herrings, mackerel, etc. 1772 Pope *Ep. to Arbuthnot* 59 So Man, the judgment shunts at flying game, A bird of passage! gone as soon as found. 1792 Monthly Mirror Sidney's Trans. (ed. 2) III. lxxxix. 348 The sword fish is a fish of passage. 1869 Miss Braddon Circe's Lovers xxviii, I am only in town as a bird of passage.

2. In various *fig.* senses: Transition from one state or condition to another (*spec.* from this life to the next, by death); the passing or lapse of time; the going on, course, or progress of events, etc.; or of a person through a course of action; a passing in thought or speech from one point, idea, or subject to another. † *In passage*, in passing, by the way (*obs.*).

a 1450 *Life St. Alork.* (1863) 80 With good passage out of this lyf. 1508 *Lyfe St. Bridget in Myrr. our Ladye* p. iii, A lyttel before his blessyd passage out of this world. 1577 W. Williamson *Conflict. Familie of Love* 32 The bodies of H. N. do make a more easie passage...to the resurrection blessed. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. (1640) 48 These fundamental knowledges have been studied but in passage. 1789 Lett. *Prince Conti* I. 208 There is a passage between life and ordinary converse. 1859 Macaulay *Speeches* (1866) I. xxxiv. 420 The passage of the red mist into the fire is here well exprest. 1875 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* § 213 The passage of bodies from the solid to the liquid state.

† **b.** *absol.* 'Departure'; death. *Obs.*

1590 Greene *Conj. C.* 560 But see here of the passage The devil was in the bounder then. 1597 in Wood *Fasti* (O.H.S.) I. 176 By providence I had my passage. 1600 Shaks. *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 26 When his (a fit) second course Gives him free passage. 1623 *Dunstan Times* 13 A perpetual Requiem for your Soul before its Passage.

3. Possibility, power, or opportunity of passing; liberty, leave, or right to pass. (*Also and fig.*)

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 30 Þei passed his passage. And hid his vein France, opened forto be. 1377 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. I. 63 That ye save Chancellor doy make unto them indifferent Writes of passage. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 She made passage to her chekes in these termes of courtesie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 111 All approach far off to fright, And guard all passage to the Tree of Life. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 72 The refusal to give a passage through Nepal to a British force intended to take possession of Lassa.

† **b.** Admission or permission. *Obs.*

1600 Bp. Hall *Contempl.*, O. T. xvii. 16 He (Solomon) gave not passage easily to the idolatry of his heathenish wives, but furthered it.

4. A definite passing or travelling from one place to another, by sea, or formerly sometimes by land; a journey; a voyage across the sea from one port to another, a crossing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14992 He is woo be first passage Þar he agrandis in perel Shall swerg to folk o paenie. *a.* 1. *Alex. & C.* 48 Þou he passe to her port, his passage is suche, Fynde he a fayr schep to his fare owre. *a* 1400 Destr. *Troy* 3581 Prepayre now, Paryis, honestly your passage to take, Of Mercury under the tyrrenell aspecte. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* (1880) 60 Fourth we take owre passadge, owre navies for winged sty beaming. 1598 *Hist. Eliz. in Ann. Reg.* 87 Nor was the search by land more slightly than the passage by water. 1623 Cowell *Interp.* s.v. *Englishe* than the passage by water. 1623 Cowell *Interp.* s.v. A tunnel is ordered in the Thames from Bow Smith Wales after government [with] short passage of less than five months. 1898 Maxwell *Middl. Temp.* 16 He had suffered all the horrors of a passage in a slave ship. 1877 Tennyson in Rawnsley Yet have found a rough passage.

b. Right of transit or conveyance as a passenger, esp. by sea; accommodation of a passenger.

1892 J. Hannay tr. Maud's Evasions & Carmen Sæculare 1 Agreed with the masters for their passage, ... [and] agreed with the masters for their passage, ... [and] Gerasch Palestine. 1743 Bucanier & Colonists Voy. A. Jones 139 That the Governor would give us a Pass, and

that we would work for our Passage. 1781 Jeffreys *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 June, I have this day taken a passage to Oxford. 1884 Tennyson *En. Ard, Enoch* And clothes they gave him and free passage home.

† **5.** A charge or custom levied upon passengers: a toll. *Obs.*

[1200 *Charter K. John* in *Rep. S. Commonll* (Rolls) I. 112 Sint quieti...de theloneo, pontagio, passagio.] ?c 1305 *Robyn Hode* in *Child Ballads* 1883–98 V. 267 Yet was he never an outlayre a penny, As ere payd passage to geare. 1810 W. Polwhele *Anc. Cornish Inscr.* 11 to honourable and Exemption from Theolonie, Passage, Tronage,... Passage, Carriage, &c. 1720 J. Hoare *Lett. Trebn. St. Passage, Pontagium*, was a Tribute or Toll paid by Passengers or Travellers for the Repair or Maintenance of some Road or Passage. 1810 Sussex Archæol Collections (Mayhew's Survey of Rye)...shall be quit both of toll and passage, and all customs, throughout my whole land. 1884 Pictou *Lond. Municip. Rec.* 1.6 They claim to be quit of...passage, pontage and lastage.

† **6.** The fact of 'passing current' or being generally accepted, as coins, customs, etc.; currency, general reception. *Obs.*

1503 *Mag. Privy Council Scot.* I. 32 Double dukatis...nychtlie commonly ten crounis in France for 1500 and mair, and ar worth nocht to have passage in this realm. 1615 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* 1. 6 § 3 As if the testimonie...were not ready to give passage rather to that which is popular and superficial. 1641 Digby *Nat. Bodies* viii. 62, I would... render this treatise intelligible to every rational soul... leaving whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, then among those that are already deeply initiated with other principles.

7. The passing into law of a legislative measure.

1587 Holinshed *England* II. 452 (1807) 1 178 This is the order of the passage of my bookes. 1708 Maxwell *Corr.* Wks. 1819–3 II. 249 It is a business of that weight that I cannot believe it can have a passage this session. 1689 *Ibid.* 322 [The Bill] had but a narrow passage, there being only one for it against 90. 1858 C. Buck *Age Protestant Antichrist* 73 Soon after, for the greater ease of its passage in our houses—the tax Tiola Cavilla was enacted. 1893 *Times* 7 May 10/1 The passage of any measure resembling this would be a deadly blow at landed property in Ireland.

8. *Horsemanship.* See quots. [= F. *passage*.]

1595–41 Cavendish *Cell. Passage*, in the manage, an action wherein the horse raises two legs together, a hind and a fore leg, in form of St. Andrew's cross; when, setting them two or the ground again, he takes the other two; and that alternately. 1884 E. L. Anderson *Mod. Horsemen* II. 208, I.e Passage...is a slow brilliant trot, in which the horse brings each pair of diagonal legs to the ground at exactly the same moment... Usually employed in harness.

9. *Med.* An evacuation of the bowels, a 'motion'; also *concr.*

1708 Pr. of Wales in *Baschurch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 416 He took medicine three or four times during the day to excite the process a passage. 1809 *Med. Trans.* XXII. 180 He...has been repeatedly from eighteen to twenty-five days without a passage. 1875 B. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 106 Late in the attack the passages are in most cases very light coloured, or even whitish.

10. The action of causing something to pass (in various senses: see PASS *v.*).; transmission, transference, *etc.*, *rare*.

1660 Tyndall *Glas.* 1. 8, as fire as if produced by the passage of a tube. 1890 *In Financial News* 31 July 1/2 The passage of the preferred dividend by the directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway is regarded as coincident with policy. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Aug. 230/1 The passage of a great measure has become so difficult to effect as the passage of a camel-hair through earthworks. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 350 The virulence of many organisms may...be permanently or temporarily increased... by passing the organisms through a series of animals, a process which is called 'passage'. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 72 The weak by passage of an unchanged benzin.

11. That by which a person or thing passes or may pass; a way, road, path, route, channel; a mountain pass; an entrance or exit.

Usually a name for a narrow entry or lane in a town, etc., serving as the approach to a row of houses, or as a thoroughfare for foot-passengers: e.g. *Horseman Passage, St. Mabyn's Passage* (Oxford), *All Saints' Passage* (Cambridge).

c 1290 *Beket* 56 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 128 How cam ye by so and well fast fare passage. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1303 To kepe his passage, That non here for to come age. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1334 He world es be wery and passage, Bough whilk here we pilgrimage. *c* 1386 *Wife of Bathe* 17 In Arcad ibis two blinde men, wel kan he knowen passage. And eche hongen by o hous fel bacoun and two wrecche. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvii. 200 At an hongying bought of the more in a strayt passage. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 41 In any towne or village being a thoroughfare or common passag within this realme. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 Into the Streyte, and so forth to Cathay by many myles the passage may be found). 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* 2 Still my Uncle...was hurrying me on to the passage with a principal galley. 1602 E. Terrent *Rhasol. & Canonne, College* 8 Parliament with a resolution which hath been and never passeth. 1607–8 in Swayne *Sarum Chartulary* (1896) 87 The open passage in the middell of the Churche. 1625 Du Val *Fire. Found. World* (1640) 6 He had already past one ship...for a new attempt upon the North-West or North-East passages. 1800 *Sherwell Plantation* 10 Sir, What is the toll of human hands Dod leaves a passage in the rock? 1811 Cap. *Hall, In Mem. Reg.* 1/1/2 They weighed anchor, and made sail through the passage Tokyrowe. 1828 Jane Porter *tr.* 1 *Sobieski Stuart* I. 8 Pref. In 1583 an Arabian passage of Sachi leaves half-a-day's distance, to the passage of Michmash and Ai led up to Bethel. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 20 Passing the liver and its bile passages from their respective presence.

b. *spec.* A place at which a river or strait is or may be crossed; a crossing; a ford, ferry, or bridge. ? *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14103 In herendinge Brytayn Cesaresses, at a passage. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. 16, There was a grete river and but one passage. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 107 Wherefore my lord hath his bookys all the passages stoppyd Northon Strigg. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* II. 178 When I came to any passage of water he would cum me to his necke...& bere me ouer. 1617 Bible *Judg.* xii. 6 Then they toocke him, and slewe him at the passages of Jordan. 1779 G. Rudder *Gloucestershire* 492 In this parish are two stone arches over the Severn. The uppermost, is Old Passage, as to the Tything of Aust;...The *New Passage* is at Redcliffe. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 50 Six several crossings have been divided into the South, the Middle, and the Northern passages.

c. A way giving access to the various apartments or divisions of a building, or affording communication from one apartment to another; a corridor or gallery; a lobby or hall.

1602 Conrad *Crediton* 200 At the West end of this glorious Council hall...there is a passage into another most stately room. 1683 Grenvil *Country* 23 By convenient passages about or under them. 1707 *Mercurius Anal.* (1720) I. 301 In Building of Mansion houses, the use of some Rooms will be lost, in that the more rooms must be allowed for Entries and Passages. 1720 Du Fay *Col. Torah* (1840) 101, I was in the passage, or entry of the house. 1810 Cassie *Borough* 122, 60 Here is the whole! which through the wide arches And the long passage send a dismal taste. 1836 G. A. MacCall *Lond. & Pennsylvania* (1868) 180 The house ... was one of those structures called in the West 'two pens and a passage'.

† **12.** ? A means of passing; a vessel or vehicle in which a person or thing may pass; a conveyance. *Cf.* CARRIAGE. *Obs. rare.*

1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 54, I praye yow wrythe agayn, and sende it by the next passage.

III. 13. Something that 'passes', goes on, takes place, occurs, or is done; an occurrence, incident, *event*; an act, transaction, proceeding. *Obs. or arch.* (exc. as in 3 and 4).

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 732 Surely it was a dangerous passage to commit a prince to a strange nation, by such a meanes. 1612 Bacon *Theol. Tr.* xx. 6, 77 There is no Christian but will confesse such impudent passages of grossenesse. 1622 Wotton? *Surp. Max's Wks.* (1638) I. 178, Observing the whole passages of the diseased people, considering both when they began to lose eccho, what hath been applied [etc.]. 1624 Tr. Bolton *tr. Florus Lett.* Ded. 1. III, 180 (11) will facilitate...those passages of favour, grace, and goodness which his Majesty hath promised for the ease of the Romane Catholicks. 1630–2 in C. Litchfield *in Station Cant.* (Camden) 56 There hath lately happened a very strange passage upon occasion of [etc.]. 1712 Steele *Tatler* No. 258 P 2 Her Life has lately met with Passages very uncommon. *a* 1742 T. Cibber? *Trial* 20, 1734 Wks. (1751) 263 A remarkable and ideal Passage he related to me. 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 3 *Old Benchers*, I remember a pleasant passage of the noble lord applying to him...his instruction how to write down ample lists of beef. 1866 Kingsley *Hereto.* xvi, The magnificent young Saint sprang to him,...recited some old passages.

b. Something that passes between two persons mutually; a negotiation; an interchange of communications, confidences, or amorous relations.

1612 M. Field *Woman is Weathercock* IV. 1. iv. Hall, *Cowley* XI. 31 All such things passages and mutuall vows. 1647 Trimnell *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vi. (1864) 169 Several passages between the prince and his excellency, and between his excellency and Goring. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* viii. 68 The King...gives...order to clear all passages between him [the Commons] at Hull and the Parliament. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* vi. (1848) 138 Would not such parties profit in these passages of confidence? *a* 1900 Besant *Fifty Years' Trust*, xiv. (1902) 108 She was by no means ignorant of certain passages and rumours of passages between Will Singleton and this simple country maid.

c. (Now usually *passage of (or at) arms.*) An exchange of blows between two combatants, a fight; also *fig.* a verbal altercation or dispute; an amorous fence or encounter.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, You have your passages and indentures in courtship: as the bitter bit in wit. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv. 124 The conquest triumphers, The victor has the least; yet in the passage The gods have been most equall. 1625 Fletcher *Hist. Eng.* (1640) I. iii. 267, Luther...had not forgotten his early passage at arms with the English Defender of the Faith. 1676 Trevelyan *Misanthy* I. iii. 13 That passage of arms against the champions of the Universities. Philosophy. 1679 Stevens *tr. Pons. Compass* (1688) 10 I intended it to be modest, with whom I had an encounter in a passage that the street amidst was crowded, with gossips...listening. 1685 Marsh. *Rennes* 21 Mar. 8/2 The most interesting part of the debate was a short passage at arms between the Grace and Lord Brandenburg.

14. An indefinite portion of a discourse or writing, usually of small or moderate length, taken by itself; a part of a speech or literary work relating to some particular matter.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. Comm. (1865) 57 His interpreters must needs come short of him in his vivid and deep phrase, when in his spirit and life passages they both soil and hang back us. 1688 Holme *Armory* II. iv. 380, I shall give you the whole Passage in his own Words. 1712 Steele *Spectat.* No. 2 P 2 His...quoted universal Applause by explaining a Passage in the Game Act. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1888) I. xii. 130 He look for the passage in the original author. 1892 *Speaker* 2 May 559/1 The paper contains isolated passages, notably an admirable estimate of Gambetta.

† **b.** A part of a discourse or writing in which the author passes or turns aside for a time to some other subject; a digression. *Obs.*

1625 Bacon *Ess.*, Dispatch (Arb.) 240 Prefaces, and Passages, ...and other Speeches of Reflexion to the Person, are great wastes of Time. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 102 The first discourse, was...interrupted with excessive passages.

† **c.** The 'passing' or utterance of an opinion or the like; a remark, observation (in speech or writing); a phrase, expression. *Obs.*

a 1625 Wotton *Hist. New Eng.* (1651) I. 142 One of the commissioners using some prudential passages of the loss of such a government by a mean of such dangers. 1631 W. Lilly (title) Monarchy or No Monarchy in England. Grebner his Prophecy. ...Passages upon the Life and Death of the late King Charles. *a* 1637 Bellenden *Tytmouth Chron.* (1938) 201, I would...deliver my trouth...as neir as I can, in thair owne words and passages. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 22 In doing these, I did observe some Passages fall from the Prisoner at the Bar: the words were to this purpose.

d. *Mus.* (*a*) *Varig.* A progression from one note to another by intermediate notes (*passing-notes*); † hence, A short series of such notes, or of small notes in general; a run or flourish; a figure or phrase. *Obs.* exc. as applied (rarely) to ornamental runs or flourishes introduced for display. (*b*) In mod. use (associated with 14): A portion of a composition, of indefinite but moderate length, and forming more or less of a unity.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. 28, 39 Observing the same Rule in making the passages of Division by notes for Quavers to Notes and to Crotchets, and exceeding the Value of half a Semibreve in time. 1703–41 Chambers *Cycl., Passage, or Passe*, in music, a portion of an air, or tune, consisting of several short notes, as quavers, demi-quavers, etc. having one, two, or as many them connected. 1789 Eliz. in *Hist. Mag.* 1956 The Italians write to our most patriotic airs, without discovering either passage or time. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1782) I. v. 61 In no one of the seven treatises upon ancient music is a single air or passage of Greek melody come down to us. 1834 Trowbridge *Lancelot & Elaine* 85–6 As a lark heighten'd his carol hard, That has for one plain passage of few notes, Will sing the simple passage o'er and o'er For all an April morning. 1880 C. H. H. Parry in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 661.

e. In the phraseology of art criticism: A particular part or detail in a picture.

1880 Thomas ter Turner I. 140 In the earliest Saxon and Old English MSS. are to be found passages of transparent colour. 1897 *Mag. Art* Nov. 32 There are passages which represent the original with curious felicity.

f. *gen.* An indefinite portion of a course of action; an episode. [Cf. 13.] *rare.*

1898 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal. etc.* (1899) 325 The coach to-day was no easy one, and indeed the whole route from Siout offered no passages of extreme difficulty. 1897 Ld. Tennyson *Life Tennyson* I. ii. 40 Despite such passages of gloom he worked on.

IV. [The *passing* or exceeding of use = F. *passe-droit*, F. *passe-dix*, i. e. pass-ten.]

† **15.** An obsolete game at dice: see quot. 1688.

1526 Lupt. *De Conf. Pilgr.* 11034 And after plays at the passe[p]ix, More or the dees, in my living age. Bottle is banned & passage. 1592 *Wyrall q. Child in Hall. Dodsley* I. 106 And then we will with lordeyn at passage play. 1598 Florio, *Passo dieci*, a game at dice called passage or sweep-ten. 1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass. Prol.* 12 You that knowes what it is to play at primero, or passage. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* 119 Passage is a Game at Dice to be played at but by two, and it is performed with three Dice. The Caster throws continually till he hath thrown Doublets under ten, and then he is out and loseth: or Doublets above ten, and then he is passed and wins. 1732–3 *Act 6 Geo. II*, c. 35 § 4 A certain Game called Passage is now daily practised and carried on, to the ruin and impoverishment of many of his Majesty's subjects. 1733 *Hon. Capt. P. Drake* II. 108, (1740) The Games of Rowly, Poely and Passage...all those Games were suppressed by Parliament, on severe Penalties, not to be played after the 25th of March 1745.

V. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Used or serving for the passage or conveyance of passengers, esp. across the sea or a river, as *passage-barge, -berth, -canoe, -ship, -ship, -wagon*; of transition, transitional, as *passage-form, -time*; also in other senses, as *passage-bell, -gallery* (11 *c*), *-mark* (14 *d*). In special combs.: **passage-bed** (*Geol.*), a stratum showing transition from one formation to another; **passage-bird**, (*a*) = *bird of passage* (see 1 *c*); (*b*) = *passage-hawk*; **passage-board**, a board placed between the parts of an organ to make them accessible for tuning or repairs; † **passage-book** = PASS-BOOK 1; † **passage-gold**, **-gilt** [see GILT *sb.*?] = PASSAGE-MONEY; **passage-hawk**, a falcon taken when full-grown, during its 'passage' or migration, for the purpose of training (1939, 10 *quot.*); † **passage-house**, a privy; **passage-penny**, a penny charged for passage or fare; **passage-room**, a room serving as a passage to another; † **passage-thermometer** (see quot.). Also PASSAGE-BOAT, -BOREE, -WAY.

1824 *Encycl. Mag.* XLV. 493/1 Going from Ramsbottom to Ditton, in the 'passage barge. 1889 *Reader* No. 340/1 The 'passage-beds of Hookeridden. 1825 *Hyp. Lib.* II. 231 The 'passage-bell rung lustily. 1892 E. F. Benson *Paulicrey in Valley of Indus* iv. 58 *Blanche*...on one of two kinds, the 'open' for tennis, and the '*passage-Cock*'. 1678 C. Stanford *Synod. Cabriol* v. 139 The passage bird is never lost. High over the waves of the Atlantic it strikes a right path to its home a thousand leagues away. 1880 C. A. Edwards *Organs* (1881) 83 A 'passage-board for the movable organ. 1806 in Sherwin *Rep. Cases Chancery* I. 211 A book, called a 'passage-book, is opened by the bankers, and delivered by them to the customer. 1900 *Nature* 3 Jan. 230/2

He finds that... "passage-fowle proove to be the rule, while choughs followed and crystal specles are the exception. *a* 1633 Sir K. D'Ewes *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 334 My Lord ... held it as a "passage-prayer, in several papers. 1708 Thompson *Pleury* (1836) II. 184 Bullock-lakes, somewhat for their fashion, as the neighbourhood for exercise of "passage-gelt through the enclosures. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxxii. 368 In the whole, it cost me about 5 *l.* Sterl. for Passage-gelt. 1745 [see Ubilt *adv.*]. 1808 Jas. R. Steadman *Observ. Hamburg* 30 The labourers are obliged to keep the "passage-hawks somewhat low, from the fear of losing them. 1832 E. F. Burton *Pulmonary to Valley of Andes* 10, 40 The birds when taken are not well as passage-hawks. 1727 Sewel *Further Acc. E. Coast Wks.* (1774) III. 1. 182 *Kool* (hence by drawn...bit by bit, to the "passage-horse. 1795 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 11415/1 Employed in the "Passage-Ships between London and the Nore. 1796 Jerome *K. Q.* v. iv. 2 But he now makes his "passage-penny pure. 1665-6 Pepys *Diary* 23 Feb., I and my wife in a "passage-room to bed, and slept not very well because of noise. 1838 *Gentl. Mag.* IX. 113/1 A passage-room and suitcase. 1734 Bramley *Let. to Fisher* 30 Apr., Wks. 1833 IV. 227 You can tell what "passage-ships are on this side of the water. 1792 Sir H. Trelawny in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 31 As this instrument is calculated merely for measuring the passage of heat in the refrangent whose conducting power is examined, I shall give it the name of "passage-thermometer. 1873 H. Ainsworth *Life & Dogma* (1878) 332 There will be a "passage-time of confusion first. 1774 J. Ansom *Diary* 21 Aug., Here we saw two or three "passage wagons, a vehicle with four wheels, contrived to carry many passengers and much luggage. 1869 *Athenæum No.* 2168. 845/2 The "passage work in Antediluvians's two airs.

Passage (pæ·sĕdʒ), *v.*[1] *Horsemanship.* Most freq. in vbl. sb. **passaging**. [a. F. *passager*, altered by pop. etymol. from *passéger*, ad. It. *passeggiare* to walk, pass (cf. *passeggio* walk), deriv. of L. *passus*: see Pass, Pace.] **a.** *intr.* To move sideways in riding, by pressure of the rein on the horse's neck and of the rider's leg on the opposite side: said of the horse, or of the rider. **b.** *trans.* To cause a horse to "passage".

1736 *Country Justice* (1815) 101 These dealings of racks are performed by raising back, and passaging. 1831 *Sporting Magaz.* VII. 18 The...men passaging right, or left, as may be necessary. 1833 *Ibid.* I. 82 The motion of the horse's legs in "Passaging" is the same as that in "Shoulder-in," but the head is turned differently. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* May 650 He [the pony] should be able even to "passage" as a canter. *Ibid.* Everywhere Cantivana ely The obstinate and passaging spirit for which he is notable.

Passage, *v.*[2] [f. Passage *sb.*: cf. voyage.]

1. *intr.* To make a passage, or be in a ship or boat; to move across, pass, cross.

1614 Daniel *Rethelois* I. 3, 201. 191 Few pastures are more soothing to a wounded spirit than very passagings, at that delicious season, on the bosom of the gentle river Thames. 1626 *Bacon. Mag.* XX. 21 Low rolled grooving, and rapid passaging to and fro against the lines of the dress. 1633-42 J. H. Norwich *Ch. of Partners* (1648) 174 I earnestly desired to find some brother...who might passage with me over the brief wave of this life. 1834 Mrs. Embleton *Helen* xvii. (Kelly) 161 Beaudere passaged to Lady Darvisant.

2. To carry as a passage of some; *fig.* to fence with words, etc. *rare.* [cf. Passage *sb.* 13 c.].

1598 Chapman *Nightingale* in They answere and provoke each other's song, With pleasant and capricious passagings. 1680 Chester *Pranks. Gd.* wo. ix. (1830) IV. 188 There was diplomatic passaging in these words. 1855 Chesney *Mem. Mem Hagr* 43 It was a curious sight to see them passaging with their swords and pistols, the fighting only concluded in a jest.

† **Pa·ssageable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Passage *sb.* + -able.] Affording passage, passable.

1534 Bellenden *Regiment for Sea* (1580) 72 To discourse the most way, that is not known, but supposed that it may be passageable. 1610 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xvi. (1623) 96 In making ways passageable from place to place.

Pa·ssage-boat. A boat for the conveyance of passengers, plying regularly between two places, upon the sea, or a river or canal.

1598 Florio *To Rdr.* b3 They were many to serve a passage-boate. 1680 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 181 Being by chance in the ordinary passage-boat from England to Dublin ... they were taken by a French Pirate. 1728 *Pl. Foreign Archives* XI. 309 He also keeps a Passage-Boat to ply between New-York and Amboy. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxii. The party embarked in a passage-boat bound for Gravesend.

Pa·ssage-money. Money charged for passage: fare; † a payment for permission to pass.

1590 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Pedaje*, he pay passage money. 1666 tr. *Chevalier's Trav. Persia* 348 Those Thieves take also a sort of Places for the shelter of strangers...They never receive any Passage-money. 1892 Dickens *Amer. Notes* xvi. Others had sold their clothes to raise the passage-money.

† **Passager.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. [app. a. F. *passagère* fem., passing, a female passer or passer-by.] A name for a curled lock on the temples.

1850 Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris* 8 Nor Crochets also, nor Confidents, Nor Passagers nor Bergere waists. *Ibid.* 19 *Grand Dindi's* Passagers, a Curl'd Lock near the Temples.

Passager(e, obs. forms of Passenger.

Pa·ssage-way, pa·ssageway. A way affording passage: a path by which a person or thing may pass through, in, or out; a passage, esp. in a building: = Passage *sb.* 11 c. (Chiefly U.S.)

1850 Hawthorne *Mis. Am. Gables* vii. There was a snug little passage-way, above stairs. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 84 1878 W. Penn *Wks.* (1726) VIII. 127 The vestibule ...of the prairie would without need to open its each by its own special little passage-way. 1892 E. H. Hayes *Eng. Country* 225 A network of narrow passage-ways and blind alleys. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 5/1 The deceased was lying in the passage way bleeding from the mouth.

Passaging: see Passage *v.*[1], [2].

Passagour, -iour, -jour, *obs.* variants of Passenger. **Passamassaure, -masso, -masse, -messo**: see Passemasaure.

† **Passance.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. Passant: see -ance.] Journey.

1580 Barer *Alvearie* s. v. 171 They passed they their passance, and were out the wrestle way with these pleasant discourses.

Passand, -e, obs. pr. pple. of Pass *v.*

Passant (pæ·sănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4-5 -aunt, -e, 7 -ant. [a. F. *passant*, pr. pple. of *passer* to Pass.]

† **1.** Surpassing, excelling; unrivalled: = Passing *ppl. a.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1249 Fire worry wight that...walke his thurden but a passant name Hath peyed for to weighen here of that game. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) (1483) v. 6. 98 The sixten shalde weight lasse hyre than his owenynge, for the passant hyre. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 611 *Mundi.* Cheyron swyt I will ever haue. I *subscribe* (*prag. Anl.*), fidelyous, to be passant.

† **2.** Passing, transitory, transient, fugitive. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 57 Glotyne weght brynge corruptiben & passen. 1604 Webster (*tit.*) *Devil's Law-Case, or Triumph*, For pleasure's minion Is like a dream, Passant and then, as in a chase. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1716) II. Sermon. 224 Our actions being...no passant words, and our inward thoughts. 1713 Jane Barker *Exodus* v. iv. 33 All the Glories of the World are passant.

† **3.** Passing, going on, journeying; proceeding.

1608 Rowlands *Diogenes* 32, 56 So as it be with an honest purpose and transactions from and through it to the Creator. 1609 *Heivingham Rec.* IV. 291 Richard Parkyns to be passant to and fro. *a* 1626 Middleton *Yet Trimmeshaut* iv. 401 When they [Lizzards]...watch For passant Beasts. 1688 Geog. *Calend. Bodley's* 31 To Fiery Trigonium, and Pleasant Midheven. *c* 1700 Capt. Thomas *Diary* (1886) 124 It was a fine thing and would have delighted me several dayes but I was passant.

4. *Her.* Of a beast: Walking, and looking toward the dexter side, with three paws on the ground and the dexter fore-paw raised.

Passant guardant: see quot. 1781. *Passant regardant*, passing with head turned as looking backwards. *Passant repassant*, walking as about in opposite directions.

c 1390 *St. Paris Necessitye* xvii. 90 *Q. Alisa. Stand.* 96 A lyonne ... Thirst subject: the feare, passant I see. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 4 His goodly shield Thet bore a Lion passant in a golden field. 1599 Sir Constant. see Passant regardant: saith they [two lions] repass. 1610 Guillim *Heraldrye* (ed. 1660) 196 A Leopard so Wolfe, must be portrayed going...onely he must [which...is termed Passant. 1787 Penny *Encyc. Perthen.* 23 *Ibid.* Tacha. Terms, *Passant-guardant*, is when an Animal is in the same posture as passant, but with his face turned, so that his eyes are looking directly over it. 1882 *Daily News* 5 May 5/7 "Pass-by"; as they are called, have to be placed at short intervals along all passages in which there is less than about 14 feet of clear space between the rails and the wall.

Pass-dhoo: see Pass- in comb.

† **Passé** (pæ·), *a.* Also (in fem. form) **passée**. [*F. passé, passée*, pr. pple. of *passer* to Pass, used as adj., in same sense.] Past, past the prime; *esp.* of a woman: past the period of greatest beauty; also, out of date, behind the times, superseded.

1775 Mrs. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 101 Object my Lady to the passée. 1803 Pybus *Pass. Sea Sons.* The passport shrouds The 'maids' and the past; for good nobility Is no less fond of the unknown than piety. 1833 Lytton *Ms. Neale* v. viii. Even a Frenchman would say how ridiculous her passée—that is to a widow. *Tol* v. ephemer, & would have been different. 1864 'Ouida' *Strathmore* I. viii. 173 Malice is for passée women. 1888 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* 72 They pronounce Fielding to be low, and Mozart to be passé.

Passe, obs. f. Fair *adj.*, Pash, Pass, Piece.

Passe-, repr. F. *passe*, vb.-stem, orig. imp. of vb. *passer* to Pass; used in a few words more or less naturalized from Fr., chiefly in 16th and 17th centuries, as Passe-pariolt, Passe-partout, etc. Not a living prefix in English: cf. Pass- in comb.

† **Passe-pierre**: Parsley-piert. † **Passe-pomme** (obs. F., 1544, Godef.), name of a rich table-apple.

Passe colmar, a variety of pear; ? = Colmar 1.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 230/1 Pear Trees...for a succession: Plantabrits...Spanish...*Passe colmar*, *Poire Afelt*, *Cour gendre* (etc.). 1706 Phillips, *Passe-pierre*, or *Parsley-piert*, a sort of Stone-Parsley, an Herb. 1880 Garden 31 Jan. 1/1 The most useful of all Pears which we have is "Passe Colmar."

Passea flamineo: see Phœnicopterus.

Passeboard, obs. corrupt or error. = Passport.

Passed (pæst), *ppl. a.* See also Pass *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of Pass *v.*]

† **Passaree** (pæsăr'), *sb.* *Naut.* *Obs.* Also 7 **passe-a-ree, 9 passaree.** [Origin obscure. Littré has *F. passaveze*, fem. of *passavez* 'passer', applied to small ropes serving to supplement the leads; but conversion is uncertain.] A rope or tackle used to spread the claws and haul down the sheet-blocks of the foresail and mainsail when sailing large before the wind: see quot. 1867.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 16 Haul aft the fore-Sheet, bring him down to the Cat-head with a pass-a-ree. 1689 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Passaree*, a rope used to fasten the main-tack down to the ship's side, a little behind the chain-wale, very rarely used...in light breezes of wind. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Passaree*, or *Passarado*, a rope, to haul out the claws of the fore-sail to sail-blocks on the bunts, so as to full-spread the fore of that sail.

Hence † **Passaree** *v.* *trans.*, to spread the claws of the foresail and mainsail with a passaree.

1884 Lees *Text-bk. Seamanship* 433 (Cent.) With mast-tackle both sides, passaree the foresail, by means of a rope on each side, secured to the claw of the foresail, and reeve through a half-b eye on the lower bunts.

Passata, variant of Passado 1.

† **Passatempo.** *Obs.* [It. *passatempo* 'a pastime, a solace, a sport.' (Florio (1598): see Pastimes.)] = Pastime *sb.*

1630 T. Brugis in T. Hogenard's tr. *Mendl's Remonst.* Jes., To save thy Tamarindes fruit, and they Tasted by a pestilence spilet may Have a good relish.

Pa·ss-book. [app. = book passing to and fro between bank (or tradesman) and customer.]

1. The account-book supplied by a bank to a person having a current or deposit account, in which entries are made of all sums deposited and drawn, so that the customer may at any time see what is his balance at the bank: = Bank-book 1. Formerly app. called *passing-book*.

1826 Gilbart *Banking* (ed. 2) 4 The person is supplied...with...A cash-book, called in many banks a Pass-book. 1847 *Morning Cit. Disput. Bank Rep.* 8 Mess. Brothers!...That the following notice be inserted in the Pass Books. (*Circular entry of* 11 Jan. 1850 *Bank Book Rules.*) 1852 *Com. Rep.* 386 He was credited with the dividends in his pass-book. 1866 *Cornhill Magazine* I. 73 A banker's pass-book affords a complete history of the expenditure for the year. *a* 1900 Besant *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 91 Your pass-book...shall be made up to-day, and you shall have the book to-morrow morning, when you can draw your balance.

2. A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the latter.

1850 Rudimentary *Lang. Book.* II. 52.

Pass-by (pa·s,bəi). [f. Pass *v.* + By *adv.*]

† **1.** The act of passing by. *Obs. rare.*

1540 Coverdale *Defensat* 73 This is the Lordes Passeby, or Passeover, that is to saye Christ in the new Testament. 1682 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 86 We see the face of Truth, but as we do our members, when we walk the streets, in a carelesse Passeby.

† **2.** To Pass-by, by-passer. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 139 There is alwaies some digge in the dores of Gods Church waking, readie to barke at euerie passe-by out of the way.

3. *Mining.* A siding in a working, where trucks, etc. can pass one another.

1883 Greener *Glass Trades Coal Mining* x. 71, A plan of a gateway or workings, constructed upon a self-acting inclined plane. 1892 *Daily News* 3 May 5/7 "Pass-bys"; as they are called, have to be placed at short intervals along all passages in which there is less than about 14 feet of clear space between the rails and the wall.

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Passed (pæst), *ppl. a.* See also Pass *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of Pass *v.*]

1. That has passed or has been passed, in the various senses of PASS v. Also with adverb. *Passed pawn* (Chess): see quot. 1857.

1902 *Will of Maxwell* (Somerset House), As he is interested for [a] ship passed to Gold. 1907 *Inspect. Instr.* vol. 31 IV. 240/1 The advantage of a passed pawn is that . . for example, if [it is] passed when it is no longer threatened by any adverse pawn on its own file, or either of the adjoining ones. 1889 G. CLEVELAND *Woman's Exploit.* I. 1, a Such a condition of society as this, with . . its passed-away modes of life. 1902 *Encoubed. Dublin Castle & Env.* 17 Another of these regularly 'passed on' 'remount was Rossmel.

†b. *spec.* Dead, passed away, 'gone'; deceased. 1603 J. MELTON *Astrol. & Chirp.* (E. E. T. S.) 30 But some find bodie to passe[;] & other what I. 1622 W. WATKINSON *Fourth Philomela*, 6 29 Wherefore of thy death no woe to . . the freedom of this passed[,] 7th day of 9th Iuckal.

2. That has passed an examination; qualified by examination, esp. Naut., in *passed midshipman*, etc.

1689 MARGARET P. MIDDLETON (title) One of the passed midshipmen. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Passed Capt.*, those who have gone through the round of intermediate grades in a training-ship. 1872 *Spectator* 30 May 682 Dr. Colenso, who is a passed expert in Zulu matters. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 8/2 They . . considered that there was more promise in that plucked student than in many a passed man.

Passe-clay, variant of PASTE-CLAY.

Passed-master. One who has passed as a master; a qualified or accomplished master: cf. *in past master*, PAST *a.* 17, and see PAST-MASTER.

1563-7 HUTCHINSON *Reformat. St. Andrew Wks.* (1830) 13 *Acts of parliament of moderate passit maisters*, and now expert in harmeis. 1880 H. C. MEADOWS *Faucit of B.* I. 16, Faucit was a passed master as a guide to the classics. 1892 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 363/1 We praise ourselves, rather than such a passed-master of the art, by saying 'dizzy' to his access. *Mod.* A passed master in the art of swindling.

Passe-flemings: see PASSED-FLAMINGO.

Passe-garde: see PASS-GUARD.

†**Passemeasure.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **passe-**, **passemesure**, **-ssure**, 5 **passemesoure**. *β.* 6 **passamasure**, 7 **passy-**, **passe-**, **pase-measure**. [Perversion of It. *passo-*, *passa-misura*: see quots. 1776, 1880.] A slow dance of Italian origin, app. a variety of the PAVIN; the music for this, in common time. Also called *passamezzo pavan*, *pavy* MEASURES *pavyn* = It. *passamezzo pavano*.

a. 1468 *Alcock's Institut. for Lent*, Passemesure. 1507 *Mem. Ld. Treasurer Mun.* (*Northumb.*) and *Passemesure* with a dance and each him. 1536 *Inv.* in *Hist. Manor IV.* 386 As a Gallard couples of bre pece or bere in the first strain, and is therefore called a Cinque Pace. the *Passamezzo*, which is a diminutive of the Gallard, but just half that number, and from that peculiarity takes its name. 1880 W. B. SQUIRE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 160/1 Tabourot in his *Orchésographie* (1589) says that when the Pavan was played less solemnly and more quickly, it was called a *Passemesure* . . It is probable that the name *Passemesure* (in which form it is found in the earliest authorities), is simply an abbreviation of *Passo-mezzo*[,] i. e. a step and a half, which may have formed a distinctive feature of the old dance.

β. 1597 *Boston Wills Transcribed* (1835) 151 With a *Passa measure* gown trimming wanted for every gowne. 1600 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 1. 203 Then he's a Rogue, and a *passy measures Pauyn*. I hate a drunken rogue. 1609 *Lingua* iv. vii. G 3/2 A. Then must dances nothing but the passing measures.] 1611 FLORIO, *Passo mezzo*, a simple-pace, or pase-measure. 16 . . MS. Cantl. 338, 6. 12 *Passemesures* Pauin. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers Besides Wom.* v. 1. 161, I can dance nothing but [3-footed]y, A stride or two of passa-measures galliard. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Passamezzo* . . The long-despised phrase *passy-measure pavin* . . is in fact the name of an ancient dance, thus described in a MS. quoted by Mr. Collier in the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 25, 'two singles and a double forward, and two singles back, repeate back.' It is only necessary to read this, and have seen a drunken man, to be well aware why Dick is called a 'passy-measure pavin'.

Passement (pæ·smĕnt), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *a.* 6 **passemond**, **pastment**, 6–8 **passment**, 7–9 **pass-**, 8 **pass-**, **pessent**, 6– **passe-**, **passement**. *β.* 6 **passemain**, **-mayne**, **-mie**, **passemen**, **maine**, **pasmain**. [*a. F. passement* (in this sense in 16th c.), pl. *-mens*, f. *passer* to pass: see *-MENT*. The forms in *-main*, *-me*, appear to correspond to It. and Sp. *passamano*, app. f. *passare* to pass + *mano* hand: the reason of this name, and the relations between this and the Fr. form in *-ment* are not clear.] Gold or silver lace, gimp or braid of silk or other material, for decorative trimming: = LACE *sb.* 5.

a. 1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 31 *Item* white gowne of *passemond* with one braid *passemond* of gold & silver. 1702 *Ibid.* 70 Item one hat of velvett with one passemond of silver. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. x. (Arb.) 230 As the embroderer [painted] . . *passements* of gold upon the welte of a *Bridendy garment*. 1619 in *Ritchie Ch. Ct. Guildford* 113 He had broken sleeves and black passengers on him. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 66 The three brethren were covered over with passments. 1889 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* II. 21 Many of the earlier laces were made by the threads being ground or interlaced one with the other[;] scarcely more than a white braid; hence they derived the name of passement. 1902 M. JOHNSTON & ALICE DUNBAR *Miss Pallister's Trial. Lace* 36 The earlier laces, such as they were, were defined by the word 'passement' —a general term for gimps and braids as well as for lace. Modern industry has separated these two classes of work, but their being formerly so confounded renders it difficult in historic researches to separate one from the other.

β. 1565–6 *Reg. Privy C. 1st Ser. Addenda* 12 Felt., Any fringe, lace, or passemayne, of gold, sylver, or silke.

Ap. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) xviii. 104 Those broad passements and bandings of religion. *Ibid.* clxvii. 326 This love would be full and refreshing passements.

†b. *attrib.*, as *passement lace*, *silk*. *Obs.*

a. 1596 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 272 Hall new passit of black passment silk. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* c. xxx. 66 Gowned of velvet . . set with passement lace and buttons of golde or siluer. 1612 T. MASSACHE *Mirrour's Trav. Arm.* 4 *Mod. T.* 1800 Lacing their Clothes, Doublets, and Hose, with passement laces of fine Gold.

β. 1546 W. FORTESCUE *Exhod. Lett.* C vij b, Rounded round about very neatly with passaine lace of green cuddis. 1549 *Ayenbite Inwyt* (Caudmel 21 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare any cloth of gold, silver, tissew, or purple silke, any embroderye, passaine lace [etc.]. 1583 *Estate of Customy* D vj, Passaine lace of Crimill the dosen xviii. 1626 in *Nichols Progresses* (1823) III. 599 Item, one chaine of Barbe beades, saphaire . . with passamaine lace of Venice golde and silver.

Passement (pæ·smĕnt), *v.* [*f. PASSEMENT sb.*, perh. after F. *passementer* (Rabelais, 16th c.).] *trans.* To adorn with passement or lace; to edge (a garment) with decorative braiding or trimming.

1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 72 Item one gowne of quilte velvet all frosted with gold with passemayle with the maskes. 1609 *2 Bor. Lord Russell* 60 Adorned to be worne among them whom we passmated with gold. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xxiii, The dressmaker . . arrayed in a fantastic garment of black and green, passmented with silver lace. 1826 — *P. M. Perth* iv, The Flemish hose and doublet . . were . . passamented (lace) it is to with embroidery of black silk. 1834 STEVENSON *Ch. Iron Archit.* (1848) 102, I noted I had a green gown, passmented.

Ap. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1671) lx, xxiii. 490 Your cross is . . passmented over with the faith and comforts of the Lords betrothed Covenant with Scotland.

‡**Passementarie** (pæsmĕntri). [*F.* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. passementer*: see above and *-ERY*.] Trimming of gold or silver lace, or (in later use) of gimp, braid, or the like, or of jet or metal beads.

1851 *Sharpe's Mag.* II. 451/2 A cloak . . having three rich . . bandages of *passementerie*. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* I. 78 The purchase of an artistic arrangement in black silk and jet, velvet and passementerie. 1880 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/1 Open-worked beds . . made of a kind of passementerie or gimp. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 5/6 The Duchess . . wore a velvet and passementerie mantle.

†**Passen**, *pple.* *a.* *Obs.* rare—1. [Etymologically *f.* PASS *v.* after strong pp. ppples., e.g. *woxen*, *graxen*.] = PASSED.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Prof. 4 And know both passen and vnpassen road.

Passen *v.*, pseudo-archaic for PASS.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. lvi, Thou I passen by, with careless modesty mute.

Passenge, obs. form of PASSAGE.

Passenger (pæ·sĕndʒəɹ). Forms: *a.* 4–7 **passager**, (5 **-agour**, 5–6 **-agere**), *β.* 5 **passagiere**, 6 **-ager**, *&c.* **-iegeure**, 6–8 **passingar**, 6– **passenger**. [ME. *passager*, *a. F. passager*, *-ier* a passer by, a sojourner, a passenger on a ship, *adj.* use of *passager*, *-ier* *adj.*, passing, fleeting, temporary sojourning, f. *passage* + *-ier* (= L. *-arius*). In late ME. *-er* was phonetically inserted before *-ger* (*-dʒəɹ*) as in some other words, including *harbinger*, *messenger*, *scavenger*, *scharfenger*, etc.: cf. also *passinger*. (See Jespersen in *Engl. Studies* XXXII. 239.)]

1. a. A passer by or through. b. A traveller (usually on foot), a wayfarer. Now *archaic*, exc. in *foot-passenger*: see FOOT *sb.* 34 b.

a. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 18225 Pe passagers wel herde hir prayer Pe vendemyse tyd was al ouer-ygon. 1426 LYDG. *Dt. Gent. Filgr.* 16539 A Pylgrym or a passagere Hat kanneth fro Rowyn Cytere.

β. *a.* 1440 *Myre* 845 Of scoler, of fisiteres, or of passyngere Here sclevyth lawhly for veyre here. 1598 R. BRUNLA *Nature* (Brandl 2158), I be the wyt dost are a passinger That hast to do a great and longe voage. 1598 STOWE *England* I. ii. 60 Not as a passenger only. 1603 STOWE *Annal. Adam* 1. (1631) 51 To inhabite the passingers by. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. 1. 219 A bloody Northerne, Or Scotish Seleuous Theefe, that feeds poore passengers. 1613 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 266, I cannot think you a foot passenger. 1631 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* 1 3 The passengers in modern land Cedar comes down from the cedar. 1684 *Contempl. St. Mor.* i. vii. (1692) 59, I have nothing to do with the World: . . I am only a Passenger. 1730 *Tom Jones* xv The muzzle cut (the passenger's answer) Close at my head with pelting stroke flies. 1816 SCOTT *A. Fortb.* iii, She scrubbed the flinty floor . . and reached the wood by the narrow lane. . . Every there temperately lively passages were now astir with passengers. 1874 EARWAKER *Lect. S. Sec. Adam* iv. 123 Every passinger may strike off a twig with his cane.

†c. *Obs.* Pettenham's name for the figure FARALLEYES. *Obs.* 1589[1].

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 259 *marg.*, *Paralleyes*, or the Passinger.

2. One who travels or is carried in some vessel or vehicle, esp. on board ship or in a lorry- or passage-boat). Later applied also to travellers by coach, and by railway, tramway, or the like; now always with the implication of a public conveyance entered by fare or contract. (The prevailing sense.)

1511 GUILLAUME *Flyr.* (Caxton) 72 Sir Clerembaut Pelleyn and the hye passengers alyghyde bdo and hir wyfe were gladys. 1612 CAPTAIN *Crudities* 168 There are . . ferries or passages . . where passengers may be transported in a Gondola. 1708 SEWELL *Voy. round World* 129 They brought with them the Spanish Captain, and some of the chief Passengers. 1756 ENTICK *Engl. Pocket-b.* Who Will, 139 They were then only passengers in a common vehicle. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 248/2 The experiment of forming a railway for passengers as well as general merchandize traffic, had scarcely been tried. a 1900 DEWEY *Five Years' Trust*, etc. (1901) 198 We stood on deck watching the arrival of the passengers.

†3. A vessel that carries passengers; a passage-boat; a ferry-boat. *Obs.*

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 275 Et pro vj passagiis et j bateager conductis de Calays usque Douer.] 1403 *Inv. J. Pincon in P. Lett.* III. 38 Yesterday x passengers of Hawe were taken. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 18 Wafftit was, and gan to bridle fring Whilis this passingar was boun to bring Oxy Ireland wynde. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 108, 197 He . . take the see in a passagere, & arryued at Calays. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 123 Those great ships and fflowte galliots, hyred purposely . . to intercept all English passengers.

†4. A ferryman, a ferd-keeper. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clvi. 597 When they were ouer the passengere, who was named Clarimodus . . demaunded of Huon what he and his wyfe were. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 Charles the said passengere . . kepe good knowledge of such person. 1535–6 ESSEX *Acts. P. 1167* A passenger, one that conueighethe ouer water, conuoicter.

†5. A bird of passage. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1575–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 28 Which hath given some occasion to holde . . that the voluers are passagers, and come from other partes out of strange countries. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 151 Sometimes are also some Falcons . . but because they come seldome, they are held but as passengers. 1632 SIR T. HERBERT *Lett. Friend* 54 Passager and resigant Birds . . whose no bees nor Plouers breed.

†b. *spec.* An adult hawk caught on its migration, a passage-hawk; also, a name for the Peregrine falcon: cf. FALL, *passenger falcon*. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 136 Many times one happe is to haue Haggardes or Passengers, or Lentners, the which haue flowen either to the River, or prayed for themselues. 1611 COTGR., *Pelerin*, . . the Faulcon reserued a Passenger. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* Concerni. Of the Passenger, or many hawks. 1627 MARKHAM *Dict.*, A Passenger Hobby. 1892 MONTAGU *Ambulast* 11. 1611 (1735) 238 Marlins, Haggards, Passengers, with sundrie Birds.

6. *slang.* One of the crew of a racing-boat who adds to the weight without contributing his share to the work; hence, an ineffective member of a football team, etc.

1883 (Remembered at Oxford). 1892 *Guardian* 25 May 751/3 In the ordinary amateur boat there are always several 'passengers'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 2/3 The two inside men on the amateur side were practically 'passengers'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to passengers, esp. by ship, railway, or other mode of conveyance: carrying passengers, paid by a passenger, etc.: as *passenger automobile*, *boat*, *car*, *carriage*, *coach*, *department*, *depot*, *fare*, *jetty*, *liner*, *pier*, *service*, *ship*, *station*, *steamer*, *ticket*, *trade*, *traffic*, *train*, *vehicle*, etc.; of a passenger train, as *passenger engine*, *guard*, *locomotive*, etc.

1858 *Backwoods of Canada* 7 The 'Laurel' is not a regular passenger-ship. 1872 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 496 Express for some coals drawn by passenger engines. *Ibid.* (art.) The passenger boats, going 10 miles an hour, charge from 1d. to 1½d. per passenger, per mile. 1892 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 228/2 The weight of the ordinary passenger-coaches, when empty, is usually from three to five tons. *Ibid.* (*Rock*) The passage-tax . . amounts to one-eighth of a penny per mile for every passenger carried. 1894 *Act* 57 & 58 *Vict.* c. 59 § 1 All Passenger Railway Companies . . shall . . provide for the Conveyance of Third Class Passengers to and from the terminal and other ordinary Passenger Stations of the Railway. 1898 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 660/2 One third-class passenger train . . all along the line, on every day [etc.]. *Ibid.* 670/1 Coupled wheels . . are now largely and successfully employed for passenger traffic. 1898 *Immigrants' Dict. Frauds*, Passenger-agent, a broker, licensed to engage passages in ships for emigrants. 1898 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 564 Some discrepancy in the returns of the passenger receipts per train mile. 1901 *Chicago Times* 4 June The passenger-cars . . read all competing lines to the magnificence of their fields. 1902 *Du Wright Traveller* 23 It is to be wondered how the passenger fares of this line can even be made to cover the outlay. 1902 *Engineering Mag.* XXII. 894/1 The passenger automobile is an accepted and rapidly-increasing institution. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 2/2 On the Clyde they manage things better in the way of passenger-steamer services than is done on the Thames.

Passenger-pigeon. [See PASSENGER *a.* 2: in F. *pigeon de passage*.] The 'Wild Pigeon' of North America (*Ectopistes migratorius*), noted for its exceptional powers of long and sustained flight, and formerly for the countless numbers in which it passed from place to place.

1810 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 191 Passenger Pigeon . . so numerous flocks, the different parts of North America. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 282/2 The passenger-pigeon . . have their first quill feather as long as any of the others.—a new inflection of that rapid and long-continued power of flight they are known to possess. 1844 NUTTALL *Man. Ornith. Passenger-pigeon*, so called by books, but in North America commonly known as the 'Wild pigeon'. . . Summer is spent there by the multitude, and still occasionally so by some placidity in some parts of Canada and the United States.

Passent, erron. form of PASSANT.

‡**Passe-parole.** *Obs. rare.* Also **pass parole**. [*F.* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), *sb.* fr. *passer parole*, lit. 'pass word': see PASSE-.] (See quots.)

1440 *Generydes* And Wisere ran And as they say, according to the word *Passe Parola*, adiunte the word.] *Ibid.* 11 Those words .., which the Capteine gave care to be pronounced from people to people, as to *Passe Parole* signifyeth. 1597-98 Chapman *Cæs., Pass-parole*, a countersigne given in the hand of an enemy, and thence commaunded to the rest, by passing it from hands to mouth.

Passe-partout, passepartout (pas-pārtū'). [*F. passe-partout* (1680 c. in Littré), f. *passe* vb. imp. (Passe-) + *partout* everywhere.]

1. That which passes, or permits to pass, everywhere; *spec.* a key that opens any or many doors, a master-key; also *fig.*, and *attrib.*

(1) 1643 Howell *Lond. IV.* xlii. 90 A travelling warrant in old French, wherein the Original is *passe par tout.*] 1672 *Westminster Casuistry* 8 (O.) Now may I .. in, in short, the *Pas par tout* of the town. 1680 Dryden *Kind Keeper* v. i. 31 With this *Passe par tout*, I will immediately conduct her to my own Chamber. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv. vii. Why this search is the *passe-partout*, a very master-key to everybody's wrong-box. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1896) II. 274 One of my Servants, who is gone with two of Monsieur le Fevre's, and his *Passe par tout*s to Rome. 1728 Earl of Bath, *Mem.* (MS.) 8 Monsieur *Le Fevre* .. had his *Passe par tout* to Rome. 1736 Earl of Egmont, *Let. to Chas. Dodd* 30 Nov., the answer has been with the *passe-partout* key. 1761 Foote *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 237 My sir, Sir, is a *passe-partout*. I seldom want employment. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 56 Their master-key was alleged, a *passe-partout* to all difficulties. 1834 C. MacFarlane *Banditti & Robbers* (1837) 363 Shortly after the prior went with a *passe partout*, and opened the door of his cell.

2. a. An engraved plate or block with the centre cut out for the insertion of some other plate or block, thus forming a fixed engraved border to receive any engraving or picture of suitable size. (Used largely in illustrated books of 18th–19th c.) Also a fixed typographical border for a printed page. (So in Fr.; English has dontelle.)

1841 Spencer *Dict. Sci., etc., Passe-partout*, in Engraving, a plain or wood block, whose centre part is entirely cut out round the centre part, wherein a border or ornamental design is engraved, serving as a frame to what may be placed in the centre. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Passe-partout* .. This is common in wood-engraving, where an ornamental border may be made to do duty with changing central subscriptions or labels.

b. An ornamental mat or plate of cardboard or the like, having the centre cut out so as to receive a photograph, drawing, or engraving, to which when framed it serves as a mount or border. Hence *passe-partout frame*, a frame ready made with such a mount for reception of photographs, etc.

1867 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* vi. 121 There were engravings and photographs in *passe-partout* frames. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 9 Feb. 514/2 Information as to gilding mouldings for gold passe partouts. 1873 Ruskin *Mornings Flor.* vi. There is an exquisite inscription of Mantegna in *passe-partout*, on the .. mantle-piece. 1883 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 60 A plain passe-partout greatly assists in 'setting off' a picture which otherwise would be but a plain print. 1892 *Amer. Photog.* 113 Ch. 2/2 Reproductions in colour and monochromatic printed on choice Dutch, Japanese, and Chinese papers, and very handsomely mounted with a passe-partout to each work.

Passe-passe. *Obs.* [F., f. *passe* vb. imperative, as said by conjurors.] Juggling, sleight of hand, skilful deception. *Tour de passe-passe* [F. *tour de passe-passe*], a turn or feat of adroit manipulation or clever trickery.

1689 R. L'Estrange *Brief Hist. Times* 6 So After this, and in the Next Parliament, they had Another Tour of Passe-Passe.

† Passepied (pas'pīed), **† paspy** (pas'pi). [*F. passe-pied* (1681 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *passe* vb. imp. (see Passe-) + *pied* foot, *lit.* pass (the) foot.] A French dance, resembling the minuet, but quicker, which became popular in England towards the beginning of the 18th c. (Grove); also, the music for this dance, in triple rhythm.

Still in 1-6 of Brown-origin, and to have been *first* formed in Paris [= dancers in 1681]. *Encyc. Brit. Misc.*

1684 [J. Ayres] in Sharpe *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1826) 160 *Paspy*, *Paspie*, .. a type Cotgr. 1808 *Spirit of Spect.* The English Paspy. 1698 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 180 A kind of Comedy or Drama, in which the Men and Women are mingled, as at *Pasquin* in France. 1704 *Short Explic. New Wks.* 60 *Mus. Mod.*, *Passapied*, is an Air very much like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be play'd more brisk and lively. 1708 Stanley & Bennett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Paspy*, the English name for the dance *Passe-pied*. Hawkins says it is said to have been invented in Brittany, and to be in effect a quick minuet .. From the fact that its steps are said by writers as late as Purcell and Croft, it could not have been out of fashion in their time.

Passer (pa'sər). [f. Pass *v.* + -er¹.]

1. One who passes, travels, or goes by; a passer-by.

1580 Wyvile *Jew.* 228, 20 Cits to the passers, for to trade but alle (it) liueres. 1592 Bright, *Passer by the country, stranger.* 1620 Cahier *Grammar* 133 Without troubling the passers, or honouring Strangers with it, may .. embarre with any in the towne. 1800 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 110 The street excludes the great body of coaches and carriages. 1880 T. Hinckley *Christ. Adv.* I. 11 Man who surrender their time to the first passer in the street.

2. One who passes an examination.

1848 *Weekly Rep.* 28 Nov. the successful passers of the London University B.A. (Examination).

3. One who causes to pass, in the various senses of the verb. (See Pass *v.* C.)

1892 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 10 The passer of bad money. 1892 Maitland *tr. Lilly* (1894) II. viii. 176 The passer of the Roman Catholic Bill.

† Passerage. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *passerage* cress (1611 c. in Littré), f. *passe* (see Passe-) + *rage* madness, from its supposed property of curing madness.] The French name of Garden-Cress. *Wild Passerage* [F. *passerage sauvage*], a synonym in Lyte of the Cuckow-flower or Meadow Cress, *Cardamine pratensis*.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. lx. 696 The wild Passerage or Cuckow flowers. 1879 Prior *Plant-names* (ed. 3) 156 *Passerage*, the garden cress.

Passer-by. [f. *pass by*: see Pass *v.* 61.] One who passes or goes by, *esp.* a casual passer.

1568 Marsh *Cyt. Lost Sor.* (1884) I. 127 Placed .. to the Displeasure of Neighbours and passers by. 1630 R. *Mod. Pol.* Introit. 41 He to all passers by [*earlier versions* comers by] a spell, to neighbours in a reign. 1700 Southey *Doctor* Coleorp Wks. 1838 III. 70 Methinks I see her Rolling her eyes and dark-cloud'd spectacles To see the passer-by. 1876 Harper & Bros *Gold. Rules(?)* 61, The steps of the passers-by kept her awake.

† Passeres (pa'sēriz), *sb. pl. Ornith.* [L. pl. of *passer* sparrow.] An order of Birds typified by the genus *Passer*, including the perchers generally, and comprehending more than half of existing birds: see first quot., 1894.

1872 Huxley *Physiogr.* 292 The 8th order of Birds is that of the Insessores, or Perchers—often spoken of as the Passeres, or 'Passerine' Birds. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 691 *Passeres*, the name given by Linnæus to his fourth Order of Birds, which though for a time set aside in favour of other designations, Insessores and the like, or modified into such a form as *Passerines*, has been restored to one of late years, and approximately in its author's sense—the genera *Corvus*, *Oriolus*, *Ortolan*, *Cotinga*, *Corvus* and *Paradisea*, which he had placed in his *Pica*, being added, while *Caprimulgus*, the *guêpier* of *Hirundo* containing the Swifts, and *Columba* have been removed. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 2 The deep passive tendons of the Passeres are of the simplest kind.

† Pa'sser-fāmi'ngo. *Obs.* Forms: see quots. [app. f. L. *passer* sparrow, also ostrich + Flamingo.] The Flamingo.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* I. 24. 223 Wild-geese, Ducks, Fellikans, Pigeons, Flemingoes [1626 and Crowes]. *Ibid.* iv. 356 Lucia, Wild-geese, Ducks, Passer-flamingo [1626] and many others. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 34 The best and greatest fat Passer Flamingo, which weighing by weight is 20 ml 02 a mes. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. Skegg-ing) Pasche-Flemings. *Ibid.* 222 Passe-flemingoes, Geese, Fowls, Swallowes.

Passerici·dal, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *passer* sparrow + -cide + -al.] Sparrow-killing.

a 1806 M. Collins *Tit. to Garden* (1811) I. 34 They will be glad to bring back the exiled birds, after the manner of certain passeridal villagers whose Laughline has immortalized.

Passeriform (pasē'rifōm), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. type **passeriformis*, f. *passer* sparrow: see -form.] Sparrow-like in form or structure; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Passeriformes* or Oscinine group of the *Passeres* or passerine birds.

In mod. Dicts.

Passerine (pa'sərin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ornith.* [f. L. *passer* sparrow + -ine¹.]

1. Of or belonging to the *Passeres* or Perchers, an order of birds.

1776 Pennant *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 234 Order V. Passerine. 1804 Worcester *Wond. S. Amer.* 2. 1. 167 A bird .. of the passerine tribe and very common about the houses. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* ii. 15 Among passerine birds the crows run the widest range. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 2 Passerine or Perching Birds.

2. Of about the size of a sparrow. In various bird-names, as Passerine Ground-dove (*Chamæpelia passerina*), Passerine Owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*), Passerine Petrel (*Pelecanoides passerina*), *Ibid.* 329 Passerine Owl. *Ibid.* 462 Passerine Ground-Doves.

B. *sb.* A passerine bird.

1840 Brande *Dict. Sci., etc.* II. 278 The Passerines have short and slender legs, with three toes before and one behind. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* Introd. 37 The *Anas Passerina*, divided (by Eleazer) into two Subindices :—Singing Passerines (*nonnulloræ*), and Passerines without an apparatus of Song-muscles (*mescenti*).

† Passe-tempe, pastempe. *Obs.* [F. *passe-temps* (pastā), 1516 c. in Littré = It. *passatempo*, f. *passe*, *passa* vb. imp. (Passe-) + *tempo*, *tempo* time. Cf. Pastance.] = Pastime 2b.

1540 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 191 The Incommodities or displeasures .. it causeth with hevene: pastempe & recreacion. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. Luke* Prol. 2 Contemninge pro-spouderinge of all carpes pastempe. 1625 [in Taylor *Gt. Earings*, Ep. Ded. 2 Such Machinations which are .. the *passe-tempe* of your nereast hours.

Passetine, -tyne, *obs.* forms of Pastime.

† Passe-velours. *Obs.* [F. *passe-velours* (paysvlur'), lit. 'surpass velvet', 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.: see Passe-.] A former name for the Cock's-comb (*Celosia cristata*), called also by Cotgrave *Flamot velours*, *Velvet flamot*; cf. Velmarche.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. xl. 1. 274 *Amaranthus Purpureus* Flowers and Pennaches. 1861 Hulme *Plinys* xxi. 6. 91 The Passe-velour or Flowre-gentle. 1882 Prior, *Amaranthus*, .. the flower gentle or Passe-velours. 1908 in Prior.

† Passe-volant. *Obs.* Also 6 **passolan**, *fl.* **pase-olant**, **-voland**, 7 **pas-**, **pass-**, **passevolant**. [a. F. *passe-volant* (pas,volā), 1529 in Hatz.-Darm., lit. *passe-volant* (Florio), f. F. *passe*, lit. *passe* (see Passe-) + *volant*, *volant* flying.]

1. A small cannon used in the 16th and 17th centuries; = Base *sb.*⁸

1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. IV. 467 Item, to Alexander Rouch for vij new passebotis, the price of the piece iijli. groit, 1504 in Halliwell *Pur.* (1339) II. 1. 79 The minor shot, as sacres and passolans, were in great number. 1588 *Inv. E. Worth.* (1811) 120 Item one passevolant of brasse upon one waine. 1638 Rodney *Glossogr.*, *Passevolant*, the Artillery called a Base. [1680 Sieur *Gaston's Retreat* 18, *Passevolans*, a name applied by the French to a Cymbar or wooden gun on board ships; but it was adopted by our early voyagers as the appropriate name of a portable piece of ordnance.]

2. (See quots.) (So in Fr.)

1611 Cotgr., *Passevolant*, .. also, a birding whose 2 Captaine, an Master deare, fetcheth him his necessaries; and generally, any such shipcloths, or base carriedmin.] 1617 Minsheu *Gds.* s. 204 Letters from the Lords in England, requiring that no Captain should supply his Company with Passevolants or pleasants. 1707-42 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Passevolant*, or *passe-volant*, a Beggar, or a pretended soldier, .. whom the captains or colonel makes pass in review, or muster, to shew that his company is complete, or to receive pay thereof to his own profit. .. In France the passe-volants are condemned to be marked on the cheek with a flower de luce.

Pa·ss-guard. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6–9 **pasgard**, 6, 7 **pace-guard**, 7–**pasguard**, 8– **pass guard**, **pass-guard**, (9 **passgarde**, **pasguard**). [app. f. Pass *sb.*⁸ 9 + Guard *sb.* (Littré has F. *passe-garde* only as a reduction of 19th c.)

If *pass-guards* were Fr. it would necessarily mean 'that which is used to pass a guard' (see Passe-); so no Eng. compound it would naturally mean 'the guard of a pass'.]

An item of ancient silk armour; according to Hewitt, a separate piece provided to accompany the grandguard, being screwed upon the left elbow as an additional defence in the tournament; also called by recent writers *elbow-shield*.

a 1508 Bale *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 One suite had the ouerthwart the pace garden the grandgarde .. paynted with golde and azure. 1580 Tower *Survey in Archæol. Journ.* (1848) IV. 340 Sundry parcells of *Tilt Armour*: Pace-guards, viz. Rosses, 7; White, 3: 10. Grandguards, viz. Rosses, 3, White, 2: 5. 1608 *Tower Survey* in Hewitt *Ord. & Mil. Armour* 240 Pasguards with the ragged staffe with a mantegarde [qu. pasguard-mantle for the Earle of Leicester. 1808 J. Hewitt in *Archæologia Æliana Gl. Arch.* 19 This would seem to be the name of pasguard to the additional elbow-defence. 1858 Vicary Dillon in *Archæol. Journ.* Sept. 271 The pasguard is also pierced on a pin.

† By some writers an acronym, followed by dictionaries, French and Eng., the name has been erroneously applied to the *garde-coude*, a raised edge-like projection of the pauldron or shoulder-piece, to turn aside the blow of a lance, used on armour before and after 1500. See 1588 Grose *Anc. Armour* 25; 1824 Meyrick *Critical Inquiry* II. 108, III. Gloss.; 1846-80 Fairholt *Costume* 102-6, and Glossary s.v. (corrected in id. 1885); 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. 122; Laking *Hist. Furniture* s.v. *Passe-garde*; and recent Dicts.

Passh, Paschion, *obs.* ff. Pash, Passion.

Passibility (pasibi·liti). [ad. late L. *passibilitas* (Ambrose), f. *passibilis*: see -ity. Cf. F. *passibilité* (13th c.), OF. *passibilité*.] The quality of being passible; capability of suffering, or of receiving impressions from external agents.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxv. 10 Pou hid vs in til be wone of passibilite. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. 1 (Bodl. MS.), He wrouht, what pyne soeuerhye fele passibilite and kynde and nobleye pat a body scorpe, bobe in wibal and in wibinne, wonderliche he refreschide. 1599 Broughton *Homilies* 69 The fourme and qualities sensible, which in deede are subiecte to passibilitie. 1622 Donne *Serm.* i. (1640) 2 His sins deficient to nothing; not to Power, as God, not to passibility, as men. 1653 Fuller *Comm. on Mod. Creed* ii. 9. 11. E. 483 The very truth that came by Jesus Christ may be said to be restored up to the passibility of God.

† b. Passiveness; reaction; cloth. *Obs. rare.*

1708 Sir G. Hare *Late Arms* (L. T. 8.) 119 So begin the cuts cuvilinh the pulsion, or passible part .. towards governours in his left. 1708 *Philos. Trans.* (W. & W. 1721) 218 b, That bryngs with them their own grasses, bennyes, & passibilitie.

Passible (pa·sibl), *a.* Also 7 *errom.* **-ible**. [a. OF. *passible* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *passibilis* capable of feeling or suffering (Tert.), f. *pass-*, ppl. stem of *pati* to suffer: see -ible.]

1. Capable of suffering, liable to suffer; liable to impressions or feelings; susceptible of sensation or of emotion. (Chiefly *Theol.*)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxi. 5 He is in generacion to passyble, but or al generacion possible. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxvi. 23 Whebir thingis the prophetis and Moyses spaken for to be comynge, if Crist passible (*gloss* or suffre) be. 1391 Caxton *Vitas Patrum* v. xi. (1495) 340/2 For the kynde of the, he was made man passyble & mortall: whiche was immortall & impassyble. 1502 W. Atkinson tr. *Lore to Rule* xvi Pythagoras was of opinion, that the first causes were not passible, nor passive. 1592 Bunny *Right Remedie* 6 The Paradise Saints have bodies of flesh, passible, and such as have bin fed. 1599 Wentworth *Pard* (Nestor's *Philosophy* 1700, 2nd ed.) 18 Bucephalus. *Strom. Living Subj.* 403 God is a being wholly passible.

† 2. Liable to suffer change or decay. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 133 The Sonne and Moon seignen [= seigneth] to be passible, That he hem sette of his hem lyhte, That nothing is mad impossible, But what thing is possible To him a god is impossible. 1602

Diseases & Wounds *Spirits & Drinks* 83 The skin is both passible, and corruptible, and easily be corrupted and changed. 1839 *Tennent Ireland. Physics.* I. i. 13 That bodies are passible and divisible, by imbibition, and continuous as are also a line, superficies, place, and time.

3. Capable of being suffered or felt. ? *Obs.*

1598 Dr. Warner *Leo. Sparman.* 321 20 Although God doth provoke and afflict us, yet he doth it not with passible anger. 1811 Examin. *Amat. Mod.* I. 4 n. vi. (1850) 21 His (the Stoicks Teacher's) object in general is a sensible or passible apathy, because the mind is affected with it.

†4. = PASSIVE. *Obs. rare.*

c1550 Do Wee *Introd. Wr.* in *Judges* 1059 What it is of understanding active & passible.

Hence **Passibleness** = PASSIBILITY, *rare.*

1614 Sherwood *Lang. & Relig.* 230, 181 It *Decay of Instincts and Diseases*] drew after it, the bonds of the passiblenesse of the desire. 1856 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 140 After all there must be some kind of passibleness in God, else there could be no genuine character in him.

Passiflora (pæsifl·ō·rā). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. L. *passi-* as stem of *passio* PASSION + *-flora* flowering. Formed by Linnæus, 1737, on the earlier L. name *flos passionis*, flower of the Passion.] The genus of plants containing the Passion-flower.

1763 Cleon in *Ann. Reg.* 1763/2 The fruit of the Passiflora was cut in high perfection, at Castle-Howard, in Yorkshire ... the fruit of the tropical Indies. 1869 Dixon in *Life & Lett.* III. 229 The elaborate series of *chromo-lithos*, by which the anatomy of the common Passiflora is guarded.

Hence **Passiflora ceous** *a.*, pertaining to the Passifloraceæ, the Natural Order containing the Passion-flower. **Passiflo'rin** *sb.*, applied to the alliance (*Passiflorales*) of Natural Orders allied to *Passifloraceæ*. **Passiflo'rine** *Chem.*, an alkaloid obtained from the root of the Passion-flower.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 533 *Passifloreæ quadrangularis* is said to owe its activity to a peculiar principle called Passiflorine. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Passifloreæ*, ... term for an alkali first known, which Rafinesque has obtained from the roots of the *Passiflora*.

Passim (pæ·sim), *adv.* [L., = 'scatteredly', f. *passus* spread abroad, scattered; hence 'here and there, at random, anywhere, everywhere'.] A Latin word, used chiefly after the name of a book or author, to indicate the occurrence of something in various places throughout the book or writings. Rarely *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* July 472 Our readers may find abundance of this ... in those volumes, passim. 1821 Byron *Vision* xv. 116, I'll prove that such the opinion of the wits ... From *Aristotle passim*. 1859 *Whitby Gaz.* 4 Sept. 1/3 In those *passim* allusions are often 'made'.

Passing (pa·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PASS *v.* + -ING¹.]

I. The action of the vb. PASS in various senses: going, going on, going by, going away, departing, dying; getting through an examination, going beyond, surpassing, etc.

In passing, by the way; in the course of some procedure, narration, speech, etc.; *parenthetically*. = *F. en passant*.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* (Galba) xvii. 7 And in my passing, left was it bye. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 136 Passynge of watres bei nyen eghen. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 Here is longe gest passynge and noon yl [=Irish valye] to here. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3162, Arguing, Of Pyrrus and of his passynge fyne Troy. 1552 in *Strutt. and Cost.* (1842) 122, I will that at the houre of my passing the greate bell in the church be rongen. 1640 T. Hall *Acc. Mem. Servant.* 9 A Man passing alone thro Athen in the Night. 1733 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 492/1 The question for the Mil's passing was put. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* 11, It may be remarked, in passing. 1869 Trevelyan *Hist.* III. The Passing of Arthur.

b. In causative senses: Causing or allowing to pass, carrying over, transportation, transference, carrying into law, uttering, pronouncing, etc.

1360, *Act* 8 *Edw. c.* 13 § 1 The Ordinary Passing and Carrying of the Queen's Majesty's People to and from all other Countries, etc. 1874 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 256 Neglecting to take any Seisyn[e] upon ye passing of Wood. 1892 Sir W. Hope *Passing-Master* Ind. 2 By my next Lessee is of Passing, or making of a Pass. 1734 Lediard *Naval Hist.* (1735) I. 1/2 Before the passing the first Arch by Building the Bridge. 1841 *Act* 5 & 6 *Geo. IV. c.* 84 § 1 The passing of any Bridges, Viaducts, ... or other like real Property by Treaty, or by or for the Place of legal Settlement or Place of Birth. 1893 Macpherson *Hist. Reg.* xv. 111. 60 The passing of the sentence was therefore deferred. 1865 *Pamphlet* VIII. 58 Cotter got he sure worn, owing to a good piece of passing between himself, Stokoe, and Dawson. 1892 F. Harrison *Pamphlet* 121 For a time, passing was confined to the forwards exclusively, and was what is termed 'short' passing.

c. A means of passing; a passing-place; a ford.

1892 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 1491 O'er it [the river] are three passings, and three bridges Unroad the passings.

3. With advbs.; see PASS *v.* II. 12.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 193 *Of* whom noble and passing fayr it is expressid in pingers for good fadres. *c* 1450 *Lives Symeon.* (*Alfric*) xlix. M. 32 (Gibbs MS.) He persuede boldly by cause of he gret passynge out of bloode. 1573–80 Baret *Alv. P* 402 A passing wave, ... or rayning shot, pourrie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Ser. Chirurg.* 48/1 These remedies, which in passinge by it seemed corrivation vnto vs so rebourse. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 14 Arts, with constant passing up and down, will wear truth even to Stars. 1880 *Nature Pamph. Exhib. Manual.* III. 183 The passing-entry of the educational embankment.

3. *concr.* A gold or silver thread made by winding a thin strip or ribbon of the metal about a core of silk. *Cf.* PASSEMENT.

1881 in Chaffers & Sawyer *Dict. Needlework.* 1892 W. G. F. Townsend *Embroidery* iv. 73 A clasp in silver passing over in gold passing. *Ibid.* v. In Gold and Silver Passing and Tambour. 1901 Lewis F. Day & Mary Buckle *Art in Needlework* 228, [cf. 63] Japanese gold does not tarnish or readily as 'passing'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *passing bell*, †*post*, *rail*; **passing-braid** (see quot.); **passing certificate**, a certificate of having passed an examination or the like; †**passing-chase**, *Athl.*, an interrupted cadence; **passing nippers** (see quot.); †**passing-penny** = *post-penny* (Pass 18.3 17 b); hence allusively, a passport to the future world; **passing-place**, a place where persons or things may pass; *spec.* (*a*) a ford, (*b*) a railway siding; **passing-stroke**, *Croquet* (see quot.). Also PASSING-BELL.

1881 Chaffers & Sawyer *Dict. Needlework*, '*Passing Braid*, a description of Braid employed in Embroidery, made with gold or silver thread, on cord or millboard foundations. 1589 Nashe in *Pasq. to Martin Disp.* (1844) I. 248, I transmit to you a 'Passing Certificate, with two Warrants, to Mr. James Ballantine. 1832 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxvii, My passing certificate was signed, and the examiner did me the honour to shake hands with me, and wish me speedy promotion. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 292 They be 'passing chaces, which we commonly call false closes, being ordained to shun a final end and go on with some other purpose. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Random* I. The vessel ... gave him his 'passing knell. 1884 Knight *Mech. Mech. Suppl.*, '*Passing Nippers* (Nautical), a strong hook of untempered bar rasped into and in using the message to the cable. 1733 *Sailing-lore Ex.* IV. xxx *For a* 'passing gale 23 *d.* 1891 Jos. Taylor *Note Passing* &c. § 4 (1892) 178 It is good as to carry out 'Passing money in our hand. 1708 H. Crowe *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 85 Mid. Church ... ask'd the French men whats their 'passing Plain was? 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXX. 193/2 The manner in which catches are applied to passing glasses and rounds. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 6/2 The sweeping cuts ...*drowned* off in single file with strict injunctions as to observance of the 'passing rule. 1901 *Scotsman* 18 Sept. 12/4 The 'passing stroke' is used when it is necessary that the player's ball should go further than the ball which has been impacted.

Pa·ssing, *ppl. a.* (adj. and *prep.*) [f. PASS *v.* + -ING².]

I. That goes or passes by.

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2. That passes away or elapses; of time or things measured by time: transient, transitory, temporary, fleeting; ephemeral; vanishing.

a 1300 Hampole *Psalter* v. 14 He fal as englis passand lus lastand. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. viii. (Skeat) I. 102 How passing is the breatle of fleshly lodging, more flytinge than invisible flowers of summer. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. (Bodl. MS.), Nothinge is more passinge hastie to passe, for nothinge soonly passeth. 1587 Harman *Caveat* 21, 25 When they had thus wrong water out of a fire in sparking him of his well gotten goods, his passing pens, and fleting trashe. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 1 The History of the passing Day. 1892 A. Austin in *Temple Bar* Nov. 4/1 The confounding of the Passing with the Permanent.

b. Done, given, etc., in passing; cursory.

1730 Gray *Elegy* 80 Some frail memorial ... bequeath the passing tribute of a sigh. 1826 Galloway *Mem. Organ.* vi. 66 The Passing Stroke is expressed in Germany by a particular character. 1829 *Pamphlet*, *Passing-table*, a short toll, made *en passant*, in hunting passages of quarries or excavations, without ...interrupting the natural course of the melody. 1846 Scott *N. M. North-west*, Few opportunities ...of exchanging even such passing greetings. 1862 Miss Dixon *N. & Q.* 3 A passing remark is all that needs be given.

3. Surpassing, pre-eminent; transcendent; extreme. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (Engeuin) 340 Quhat passand lof he hym schu had. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cant. Tales, Prol.* 61 He is a man hegh of discrecioun I wayte your wit he is a passyng man. 1563 Shute *Archit.* Ded. A ij, The passynge knowen of your noble nature. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 234 Tokens ... of passing workemanship. 1591 Percy. *Two Lett.* I. 8. 27 Pardon drawn Malum, 'tis a passing shrewe. 1839 J. Hawkins tr. *Bunsen's Hippolytus* 136 To the passing contempt of her grand parents.

4. Having the charge of testing and passing candidates; examining.

1788 Reason of Dec. in Nicolas *Dict.* (1849) I. 292 On his going to be Examined...the Passing Captains had refused to examine him. 1840 Marryat *Olla Podr.* 211, of the passing captains, ... suffered from the heat of the weather.

B. *adv.* (= PASSINGLY). In a passing or surpassing degree; surpassingly, pre-eminently, in the highest degree; exceedingly, very. (With adjs. or advbs. only.) Now somewhat *arch.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 411 Dux Mauricius ... gladede passing strong men. 1562 *Pretend Lett.* II. 216 He gave the Sely of Canny...a passing gret rebuke. 1570–83 Mallory *Arthur* viii. xxiii. How hath thou passing yll ordered thyselfe. 1590–91 Shakes. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 208 I passionately am enamoured. 1592–96 Shakes. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 208 It pleaseth God passing well. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 80 Vasilius who is noised to have been a passing great tyrant. 1772 Gentlem. *Jrn.* VIII. 142 A man he was ... passing rich with forty pounds a year. 1788 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* I. 80 So, I find Byron will passing well. 1837 Dickens *Pickwick* v. 1, Strange, passing strange indeed, and true! 1892 T. Hardy *Tess* xli. (1902) 109/1 It would be passing mean to wrench herself by a legal title to them which was not essentially hers at all.

†**b.** *Passing old*: of advanced age, superannuated. 1438 Sir G. Hall *Lapp. Arms* 56 Quhethir a passand olde mother man be lose of armes may be habile prisone.

C. *quasi-prep.* Used in which the pr. pple. (governing an object) through some ellipsis approaches the character of a preposition with its object. (The participial character remains more perceptible in 1, 3, than in 2.)

†**1.** Beyond (some definite measure or number), more than. *After* 1300 *app. only with negative: not passing*, not more than. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1297 Lincs. *F. Pl.* B. v. 402, I have to prest noȝ passynge twenty thenne wymmen. 1325 *Stat. C. Incert.* xvii Pleynt pursuyte cum valit lyvres pesauntz ne burgeis ... ne passant. 1418 in *Pol. Mod. & Lr. Poems* (K. R. C.) 83 Pat herewyth sowme be grauntyd, Spende more passyng 500 nobl. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 126 The whiche hadde nought passyng vi^d tyvynge mes with them. 1548 Hutchins *Spirit Mandrake* 68 To a woman gave some passing a pynte at once of sodden. 1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* v. xix. 92 The tenthes of the Islands being not passing 150 pecys from the Castle. 1589 H. Stutt *Pamelia, Prophet.* lv. 37 He was not passing fifty nine years when he died. 1787 *Winter of Pallisers* I. 19 It is not passing four Month's ago, that I most needs... let my Girl go to an Assembly.

†**2.** Beyond in degree, to a greater degree than, more or better than; also, in preference to, rather than. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 202 His synginh, discreeth, passynge any man That is or was ofte hir the world bigan. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roth) xl. 24 His gret ese his wyf, which he lofed passand all other creatures. 1535 [see PASS *v.* 25].

†**3.** Beyond the limit, range, or compass of; so as to surpass; as in *passing measure*, beyond measure. *Obs.*

c 1440 Promp. *Parv.* (Roll) I. 38 Tharow he dide a multitude passing his power. 1580 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* iv. (1577) Q v, Men passe from one and hardie passing measure. 1830 Tennyson *Talking Oak* 58 The slight maid of loyal blood, And others passing praise.

Passingalia: see PASSACAGLIA.

Pa·ssing-be·ll. [f. PASSING *vbl. sb.* (cf. PASS *v.* 11) + BELL *sb.*¹] 'The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: often used for the bell which rings immediately after death' (J.); = DEATH-BELL.

The name still widely survives, but only in rare cases is the bell now rung until after death. See *N. & Q.* 10th ser. I. 308, 392 1st ser. II. 248. For the original use, cf. *Council, & Canons* (1603) 1018 And where any is passing out of this life, a bell shall be tolled, and the Minister shall not then cease to say the Service ... 1760 *Universal Mag.* v. 5, 6 Bailey (I. *Pl.* III. 249, II I but chanced to visit his passings bell And give the parryshe sexton who is dead. 1804 Dibdin *To Sir H. Wilton going to V. in.* 60 prayers around Ye Bells to tongue, as a good one is passing-bell. 1850 Norris *Pearl. Disc.* 190 If we former bold out so long, he can bear even his Passing-Bell without disturbance. 1851 Sidney *Cr. Ann Boleyn*, Before the passing-bell began, The tower through half the town has rung. 1895 Society *Year of Art* 1 Or Mary monodylly than dirge or passing bell. The lovers good reason. 1866 Mowbray *Passing Bell* 1 Listen! it is the Passing Bell. Lift up thy heart to God and pray. A soul is passing,—who can tell How prayer may help it on the way.

b. *fig.* That which foreboles or signalizes the death or passing away of anything; the 'knell'.

1577 Warwyck *Remonstr. Lamentac.* xxv, The Swan in songs, doeth hardly her passing bel. 1596 Shakespeare *Tempest* (1600), Be the Sounding of the Seuenth Angel, to the worlds Passing Bell. 1879 Keith *Lamia* ii. 39 Knowing well That but a moment's thought is passion's passing bell. 1882 Douglas *Nellie* 689 And my solemn thunder loud Shall ring to the world the passing bell Of tyranny.

†**Pa·ssing-by.** *Obs. rare.* [See PASSING *vbl. sb.* 1.] = PASSOVER.

1535 Tyndale *Scripture of Lord* D iij b, Where is this gere chamber where I myghte eate the passing by with my disciples?

Passingcoure, -gee, obs. forms of PASSENGER.

Passingly (pa·siŋli), *adv.* [f. PASSING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a passing manner.

a. For the time, temporarily (etc.); in passing, cursorily.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxviii. 7 For he have not passandly, al bot wonyes he wold. 1340 *Ayenb.* 221 De ermynge and gut ine his house, nay parmelokere nor be ingeleur ner to liefly nay. Inglelere is to hoore. 1535 Fisher. 363 All these actes be but passyngly brought in. 1884 in Wallace *Mod. Cit. Scot.* (1910) II. 22, 168 Not having been for several Years there, but passingly. 1898 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 653 They are passingly pertinent to the last degree. 1911 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* II. 56, 169 Victor commented passingly on the soundness of them.

b. In a surpassing degree or manner, surpassingly; pre-eminently, exceedingly; = PASSING *adv.* (qualifying adj., adv., vb.). *arch.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 393 Jef hee passyngliche holy. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 483 One prophet hym to calde passingliche in his manere. *c* 1440 *Alphabet Chirurg.* (1537) Passingly she hated children. 1450–85 Malory *Arthur* vii. 35 The one passingly was cruyaut and passingly wel made. 1587 M. Grove *Pilgr. & Hosp.* (1591) 36 She loues their wholsome passinglies. 1858 Hare *Guesses* iv. 5 You, forsooth, ... were contented, passingly pleased. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 36, I, who thought myself so strong, am passingly weak.

Passing-measure, var. PASSEMEASURE *Obs.*

Passingness. [f. Passing *ppl. a.* + -ness.] Passing quality; transitoriness.

1837 Fraser's Mag. VI. 118/2 Ill Feelings as serene and sweet . . That they are more seemly for their passingness. 1865 Mrs. Oliphant *Chron. Carlingf.* (1868) II. How they live in endless being, Passingness hath passed away.

Passing-note. *Mus.* A note not belonging to the harmony, interposed between two notes essential to it, for the purpose of passing smoothly from one to the other. Sometimes also applied to *auxiliary note* (see Auxiliary *a.* 2 b).

1776 Burney *Hist. Music* (1789) I. 5 Morley . . a passing-note serving only to lead more smoothly to the ninth. 1875 Ouseley *Pract. Harmony* xviii. 229 'Passing notes' should be regarded as nothing more than embellishments. 1896 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 2 v., It is a necessary characteristic of a passing note, that it should have a degree of the scale on each side of it.

Passion (pæ·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4–6 -cion, -tion, 5–6(9) -cyon, 6–, 4 passyon. [a. OF. *passion*, *passion*, ad. L. *passiō-em* suffering (Tertullian, etc.), n. of action f. *pati*, *pass-* to suffer. In L. chiefly a word of Christian theology, which was also its earliest use in Fr. and Eng., being very frequent in the earliest ME.]

I. The suffering of pain.

1. (Now usually with capital.) The sufferings of Jesus Christ on the Cross (also often including the Agony in Gethsemane). Formerly also in *pl.* *Cross of Passion*, in Heraldry: see quots. *Instruments of the Passion*, the cross, the crown of thorns, the nails, scourge, etc.

c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Yet drihten habe passion, þet is þe halie þrowinge þe he for manncunne walhede. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Eihte ant feowrtiȝe ȝeare, siþ his passion. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 13/450 Wiþ þulke wei þat ure louerd gede toward is passioun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 72 Þe uerde artycle belongeþ to his passion. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* i. 3 To whiche and he 3af [1388 schewede] hym self alyue after his passioun, (So 1526–1611, version.) 1526 Tindale 1 *Pet.* i. 11 The passions that shulde come vnto Christ. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Wisdom*, xxxiii. (1870) 220 The worde of Calvary, whose Jesu Christe did suffre his passions. 1548–9 (title) *Bk. Com. Prayer. Calvary*, By the cruell and paynfull passion . . Good lorde deliuer us. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 3 Nov., This morning comes Mr. Lovett, and brings me an print of the Passion, varnished by him. 1680 J. Goodwin *Introd. ad Lat. Hymns*, 78 A long Cross: Rom makes it like a Cross of Passion, that is, the Traverse beam a pretty deal below the top of the plain part. 1725 Code *Dict. Arts* 412, *Cross of the Passion* . . are framed in the Middle but somewhat below the Top, with Arms short in proportion to the Length of the Shaft. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* (1752) I. viii. 211 As if the Reminders of our Sins was to be ascribed peculiarly to the Passion. 1839 Keightley *Brit. Ind.* iv. XIX. 428/1 Pictorial representations of the fourteen stages of our Lord's passion. 1851 G. A. Poole *Churches* vi. 46 The font of North Somercotes, Lincolnshire, has on two of its sides shields charged with the instruments of the passion.

†**b.** Used allusively in asseverations; also *transf.* applied by persons to themselves, as in *passion of me, my heart, my soul.* Obs.

c 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's Prol.* 15 Nolde for golde ne for wo his felawe drepe . . c 1450 *Merlin* xxxvii. 510 Holy Iohn, help, for the passion of my soul. 1530 Palsgr. *Lesclarcissem* i. 180/2 The passion of God. I have done. 1600 E. Jorden *Br. Man in Worm* (Q.) 10, I, my selfe, and my children, and all mine as many (sayd he) as you have, I'de dissolve them all to a crisp of nothing. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* v. ii. 43 Can my sweetness say aught, give me your hand. 1684 Marvell *Poems* (1776) 277 Perkins a Lilly I have'n Lanckford just as Jesus. 1708 C. Gildon's *Art Conversation* 29 Passion o' me! Who will then carry my Coat to Mile?

II. The narrative of the sufferings of Christ from the Gospels; also, a musical setting of this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18444 Pus sais sum euelion, þor sun mis sight in passion. a 1333 Lib. Benedict *Hours* calin. 360 Adore þat your fomenes myȝten ha shame, and þat passyon of our lorde Iesu Cryste red. 1844 Lonsdale *Angelo-Jud. C.S.* (1858) II. iv. 84 That every domestic read two passions. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 664/1 Until the latter half of the 16th century the Passion was always sung . . by the three Deacons alone. *Ibid.* 666/1 Buckley . . Passion according to S. Matthew' is . . the finest work of the kind.

†**b.** Passion-tide or Passion Week. *Obs.*

1297 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) 10778 Þo Sonenday of þe passion, *Ibid.* 10790 Wiþinne þe passion Wiþ is oste he wende warp & aweste is dragon.

2. The sufferings of a martyr, martyrdom. *arch.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Her beginneð þe liflade & te passiun of seinte margarete. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 263 What penaunce and passioun and passioun þei [the saints] suffred. c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Katk.* v. 1868 The emperour commaundid That shulde be led into his presyon. 1563 Foxe *Gosp. Lep.* Colophon, The lyves passyons and martyrdomes of many other saynctes. 1601 Chas. *Prince. Chr.* v. vii. (1631) 160 The great victories they had for Martyrs. Their passions called their Birthdays. 1732–8 T. Newton *Observ. Prophe.*, *Dan.* xii. 104 Cyprian ordered the passions of the Martyrs in Africa to be registered. 1901 T. E. Glover *Life & Lett. 4th Cent.* 120 With the martyrs name their office, the idea of their passions, their tombs and their graves.

transf. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv. 1, A fasting day we mortify sinners, but . . poore rotte they make for it, they are made martyrs o' the gridiron, they melt in passion.

†**3.** Suffering or affliction generally. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 In all ower passiuns, bodiliȝ ant gastliche ssulen we ti Godes grome. a 1340 Hampole *Prose Treat.* 20, I by wrangus & unrighteusness & passiouns. 14.. in Pol. Poems (1859) I. 230 Who was exempt from all such passyon of travell? 1508 Hawes *Conv. Swearers* xlii, The wrongful oft seyne to me to more purpose Than the wounde of my syde for thy enhancyon. 1608 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 63 Give her what comforts The quality of her passion shall require, 1656 H. Vaughan *Flesh & Reason*, Poems (1950) I. 63 Glass her what numbers

Feared. 1840 Fraser *Persian Lett.* etc. xxi When he is 'passion-fit I spoke. *a* 1845 *Quarrel Ld. Kinnoul* 3rd. fr. 67 A self-consuming soul within The 'passion-agitated Will to take up Arms 'Gainst sovereign Reason. *a* 1859 Mrs. Hemans *Poems, Scenes singing to Love* The 'passion-kindled melody Might seem to gush from Sappho's fervent heart. 1793 Cornwall *Poems. Night* 1 121 Congenial Hope! thy 'passion-kindling power, How bright, how strong, to pencil's enamelled hour! 1893 F. Hardwicke *Lover's Lore.* 272 Thus we shall be to peace from the 'passion-mongers. 1839 Blair *Mankind of D.* xxxviii Your feelings mastered to be always up at 'passion-pitch. 1900 Gunter *Mighty* Wks. (Cosmo) X. 241 I begin to wear 'passion-proof. 1626 Shropshire *Dec Barbies* v. iv. 11 *Magnificence* 300 O why is my Muse Mute 'passion-stirred, that my hand is strong? 1603 *Ibid.* v. iii. 10, *Catholics* 1270 What Sea more apt to unroll Than is th' unbridled Vulgar, 'passion-vext? 1881 G. Chapman *Portugal* 289 Modern 'passion-verse generally go by lyric form. 1797 Cumberland *Lines to Concert Room* 6, Nature's 'passion-warbled player. 1821 Bentley *Advocate* 10, The 'passion-winged emissary of thought. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xix, *One countenance* So strongly mark'd, as 'passion-worn.

b. Special Combs.: †**passion-banner**, a banner inscribed with the tokens of Christ's Passion; **Passion cross**, see quot. and *Cross of Passion* in 1; †**passion-day**, the day on which a martyr suffered; **passion-fruit**, the edible fruit of some species of Passion-flower; **passion-lettuce**, an early kind of spring lettuce; **passion-music**, music to which the narrative of the Passion is set (cf. 1 c); so **passion-oratorio**; **passion-play**, a mystery-play representing the Passion of Christ; **passion-tide**, a tide or flow of passion; see also Passion-week; **passion-tree**, a species of Passion-flower cultivated for its fruit; **passion-vine** = Passion-flower. Also Passion Sunday, Passion Week.

1552 *Inventories* in *Archæologia* XVII. 191 A 'passion banner of red sarsnet. 1580 Expenses *Hen.* II. Glos. 'Passion Cross, the same as the Cross Calvary, Cross Calvary,...the Cross of the Passion. 1882 Cosmos *Hand-bk. Mer.* iv. 60 The Little Cross is sometimes called a Passion Cross; but in the latter, all the limbs should be equal, that is the top and bottom of the Cross should not touch the extremities of the shield while still retaining the distinctive features of the Latin Cross. 1601 Cave *Pryse, Chr.* 1 vii. (1850) 304 We celebrate the 'passion days of the Martyrs. 1750 R. Wallace *Lett.* (1798) II. 404 A garden of Eden, from which...my sister is too long kept gathered 'passion-fruit. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 145 A high fence ...overgrown with passion-fruit. 1799 Mayhew *Mark.* (1912) II. 148 Another sort of Lettuce, called 'Passion Lettuce, grows well in light Ground. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 663 Here then we have the first idea of the 'Passion Oratorio'. 1873 *Baedeker's South Germany* 326 At Ober-Ammergau, celebrated for the 'Passion-plays performed there every ten years. 1893 D. L. Richardson *Poems.* 27 While the 'passion-tides mingle flow. 1796 *Compl. Plant.-Floor* 11. 58 If you sow plain, and under Leaves of the 'Passion-tree, in most Places it will make it bear Fruit. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 3/1 A flock of the edible fruit of the 'passion vine.

Passion (pa·'fən), *v.* [n. OF. *passionner* (Godef.), f. *passion* Passion *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To affect or imbue with passion.

a 1568 *Pastime Lett.* II. 304 The royal Faitell, moved and pampered greatly by his words, wept and sware by Cryst ys dethe [etc.]. 1587 Fenton *Trag. Disc. Dedic.*, To see the follye of a foolishe lover passionated blessedly appere evydent. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 40 Great wonder had the knight to see the mayd so strangely passioned. 1618 Rowe *Embassy* I. 248 For whose sad-soothing quire, turtles Pardon their voices amalgate. 1888 W. Ashmolole *St. August. Holiday* 104 The book where Jordan pantoweth His poetry of waterfalls night and day.

†b. To move or impel by passion. *Obs.* rare—1.

1500 *Cord. Cryptum Mens* (W. de W. 1506) 1. vii. 67 That he be inclyned and prepensed to take vengeaunce.

c. To express with passion or deep feeling.

1884 W. C. Smith *Kilsyth* I. ii. 6 In the old home,...She sits alone, and passions her weary pain.

†2. To affect with suffering; to afflict. *Obs.*

1450 Capgrave *Chron. Prefr.* (W. de W. 1532) v. 109/1 A depopulacion of his lond was soon prepensed & ymagined of a grevous malalyse. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 191 b, It especially betyeth the strangeries and those passioned with the mother. *a* 1626 Sir Anthony Sherley, *Passions* (1660) 101 Whom...in body and soul...they have grieved and passioned ...on the Cross.

3. *intr.* To show, express, or be affected by passion or deep feeling; formerly esp. to sorrow.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. 1. 164, 1590 — *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 172 Twice Actæon, pardoning Fir Theseus perjury, and violent Night. 1598 Chapman *Sr. Iaggar Hon.* Plays 1873 I. 33 How now Gerome, what art thou doing, passioning over the pictures of Cheuichez? 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 24 Shall cure me: mine own woes...Passion as they? 1619 Keats *Lamia* 1, 180 She stood...By a wreath-pool, wherein the passioned To see herself entranced from no more life. 1870 *Gd. Words* 418 Lambs passioning bleat o'er their bounding wives. 1887 W. Smith *Thrilby* 98 There can be few of us who...so passion for this passion as did Shelley.

Hence **Pa·ssioning** *vbl. sb.*

1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* xxxvi, Burns, with purgent passionings Set in his eyes. 1900 S. Phillips *Paolo & Francesca* 111 Your blood is virginous with my passioning.

†**Pa·ssionable**, *a. Obs.* rare. [a. F. *passionnable*, f. *passion*.] Subject to passion; passionate.

1572 Chronon *Hist. Iord.* in *Ia.* (1633) 206 Kildare was upon your passionable, in his words dangerous. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 92 An inflamed passionable abode.

Passional (pa·'ʃənăl), *sb.* [Also in L. form.] [ad. med.L. *passionāle*, neuter of *passionālis* (see next) of or pertaining to passion, to the Passion, used as sb. = *liber passionalis* (Du Cange).]

1. A book containing accounts of the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festival days.

1630 G. Lamozius in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 370 A good old Book, which was somtime the Passional of the Monastery of Ramsey. 1849 (see Portiforium). 1880 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 176 Missals, Troparies, Passionals, Hymnaries, Collectars, and Benedictionals. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 27 Oct. 674, 1798 chap. 1of Isaiah known since the days of Polycarp...in the Golden Passional. 1901 A. C. Wallis *Apostles & Acts* iv. 6, by The Archbishop...ordered Osbern...to have a passionale arranged to his memory.

† b. *fig.* A story of suffering or woe. *Obs.* rare.

a 1300 *Cokaigne Nom Prologue*, 19 Quhat is the world with-out pleasaun or play But passionale?

2. 'A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath' (Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 1872).

Passional (pa·'ʃənăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *passionāl-is* (Tertullian), f. *passion-em* Passion: see -al. Cf. OF. *passionnal*, -*al*, inspired by passion, causing suffering.] Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; inspired by or imbued with passion; characterized by passion.

1700 J. Wilmot in R. Wolseley *Lib.* (1808) 31 This is natural, the other passional. 1843 O. A. Brownson *Wks.* VI. 27 The Fourteenth...places the passional nature...at the summit of the psychical hierarchy. 1857 Mayne Reid *Wild-Trail* xix, These elements or classes of feeling: the moral, the intellectual, and what I may term the passional. 1867 F. Pollock *Scientific N. Remer.* xiv. (1879) 173 A repeal of the coercive and passional school.

† **Pa·ssionar.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *passion(n)ier*, -*aire*, ad. med.L. *passionārium*, -*arius*: see next. (Med. L. *passionarius* was from the Fr.?) = next.

14.. *Rimbault in Wr.-Wülcker 700/8 His passionarium, a passioner.*

Passionary (pa·'ʃənări), [ad. med.L. *passionārium*, -*ae*, f. *passiōn-em* Passion: see -ary. Cf. med.F. *passionnaire*.] = Passional *sb.* 1.

1475 *Pict. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 759/18 Hic passionarius*[*sus*], a sowtercard. 1483 Brasbridge *Fr. Werkmans* v. 82a An ordenarth the text Passyonary A bok wherin her holy lyfe written is. 1772 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxix. (1840) II. 371 The passionaries of the female saints, Werburgh, Ethelred, and Sexburgh, which were kept for public edification in the choir of the church. 1823 Soane *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 261, 1172 The Passionary, or Passionary, had in it the lives of martyrs and saints.

Passionate (pa·'ʃənĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *passiōnātus*, corresponding to F. *passionné* (Pr. *passionnadi*, It. *passionato*), pa. pple. of *passionare*: see Passion *v.*]

1. Easily moved to angry passion or wrath; prone to anger, hot-tempered, irascible.

a 1400 tr. *De Imitatione* iv. 35, 43 A passionat man tornith good into euel,...A gode pesible man tornith all thingis to good. 1530 Palsgr., *Passionate*, inclyned unto to be in a passyon. 1613 Chapman *Revenge D'Amboys* Plays 1873 II. 142 Name made Achilles passionate, Wrathful, revengeful, and inexorable In his affections. 1787 Cowper *Friend.* 1818 64 A temper passionate and fierce May suddenly your love dispute At the happiest unbidden. 1841 Macaulay *Fam. L. Hand* (1866) 164 Though passionate and often wrong-headed, he [Collier] was a singularly fair controversialist.

† b. Possessed by angry passion, enraged, angry. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 903 Some angrit uther, as ane scheame Is, Quhilk passionat than all commoun leasis, Tak in dislane this gait. 1548 Hooper *Transl. Tyndal* 55 Men...are more passionate for injuries than for vanities. *c* 1667 Howe *Trans.* & *Th.* I. 278 He was violently passionate when he conceived himself wronged.

c. Of language, etc.: Marked by angry passion, angry, wrathful.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 200, I am amazed at your passionate words. 1693 J. Edwards *Author.* O. & N. T. 1st. 140 This passionate expression. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 1 To vent peevish Reproaches, or give passionate or lugubrious Orders. 1879 M'Carthy *Own Times* II. xv. 93 The debates were long, heavy, and often passionate.

2. Of persons: Affected with passion or vehement emotion; dominated by intense or impassioned feeling; enthusiastic, ardently desirous; † zealously devoted, attached, or loyal (*obs.*).

1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 To some bodyngs without fame vayn of iangelynge, or commonly passionate persones dede. 1630 Jas. Carlile *Holy Liturg* II. 3 a (1656) 67 That by subduing thy desires to heavenly languages, thou may'st be intellectual and less passionate for the earthly. 1634 Milton *Comus*, 32, xxiv. 1073 Comus, in passionate behalfe of Liberty]. 1670 tr. *Peyrat' Pap. Masculpatis* 15 I am...Your Majesties most Humble, most Obedient, and Passionate Servant. 1689 Shadwell *Madam in M.* v. 54 He...swore with passionate heard the ringing bang. 1843 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 253 Her husband's horse and garden were daily thronged with her passionate admirers. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiv. 213 The army was now passionate for an engagement.

b. Of language, etc.: Imbued with passion, marked or characterized by strong emotion; expressive of strong emotion, impassioned.

1587 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (1595) 29 Their passionate describing of passions. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 42 To these he made a passionate speech, to subject them to order. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1803) 302 Forgive this passionate language. 1845 Stoddart in *Knight. Mornay* (1846) I. 174/1 The description rises from a serenely orthodox sound to a passionate, and almost to an emulative strain.

c. Of an emotion: Vehement.

1587 Daisy *Horace To Reader*, The one dislike produced wyth manly passionate prayer, the other wrought with reasonable reason. 1589 George Montgomerie *Ibid.* (Arb.) 3 By such passionate reasons. 1680 J. Barrow in *Le Neve's Pedigrees* (1873) 140 They bear a passionate affection to their Princes. 1813 Mrs. Kindersley *Poems.* 76, His declaration of passionate attachment to Caroline. 1818 Southey *Oct. Death* (J. *Chandler*) 18, With a passionate sorrow we lament a Youth on the untimely bier.

3. Subject to passion; swayed by the passions or emotions; easily moved to strong feeling; irascible, susceptible; of changeful mood.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. (Arb.) 41 To make him (God) ambitious of honour,...angrie, vindicative,...jealous of euery worshippe: finally so passionate as in effect he should be altogether anthropopathos. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Wit without Money* v. iv. Then are passioners: Hart thou been brought up with girls? *c* 1620 Penn, etc. *Wks. Edmondson* v. 8, You...have the power To make me passionate as an April day; Now smile, then weep; now pale, then crimson red. 1683 *Scotch Presb. Eloq.* (1692) I. 466 God will spue...which of the Passionate man's Apology, That he has so long given his Unruly Passions their Head, that he cannot now Govern or Controul them. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iii. 56 Those hot and sudden friendships which men of passionate temper rush into.

†4. *spec.* Affected with the passion of love, dominated or swayed by the 'tender passion'. *Obs.*

1585 George *Montalbon* (Arb.) 31 Seeing by the shepheards passionate lookes, that the swaine was liable to loue. 1632 Sherwood *Changes* 1 iii, My wife is passionate and affects the Knight. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* v. (1747) 68 Judge...what the condition of a passionate Man must be, that can upbraid the kind coldness of her he dies for.

†5. Moved with sorrow; grieved, sad, sorrowful.

1588 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 128 Those things...pierced you not, for such tears of riches, possessions, children or friends to become passionate. 1593 Shaks. *Tarq.* 21 I, 334 She is sad and passionate at your Highness Tent. 1613 Chapman *Revenge D'Amboys* Plays 1873 II. 127 So are so passionate that...none can [be] refused to be comforted.

b. Inclined to pity, compassionate. Now *rhet.*

1592 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 101, I hope this passionate humour of mine will change, It was wont to hold me but while one tells twenty. 1598 Chapman *Ghe. de Alm.* verse iii. (1874) 1905 Then shall have had the longest and passionatest worst of worlds. 1903 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XVIII. 1 Hunter's story is good in his workmanship, but is no passionate.

†6. That moves to compassion, pitiful. *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iv. (1590) 294/1, Holding with compassion at so passionate a sight. 1592 Shakes. *Lucr.* *Clear* 402 So tragicall phrase and passionate misconstrue.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use.) One who is influenced by passion, †*esp.* one who is in love (*obs.*).

1632 tr. *Declar. General Des Armes* 38 It cannot hinder my desire to give a serenade to my wife, remembring the amorous passionate. 1632 Richardson *Cert.* (1894) III. 180 When the passionate despise the world to see Saints, lean from windows, climb walls, swim down. 1879 J. Hamerton in J. Raine *Mem.* (1898) I. 234, I could...have joined the passionate in clapping.

† **Pa·ssionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. F. *passionner* = It. *passionare*, f. *passion* Passion *sb.*: see -ate 3 b.]

1. *trans.* To excite or imbue with passion, or with a particular passion, as love, fear, wrath, etc.

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 103/1, This rudenes...passionated me with Loue, but rather with rage and fury. 1612 Capt. Smith *Pocc. Virginia* III (1624) 21 Which not seriously passionate me, but I will doe my best for my worst malignes. 1632 Brathwaite *Thrift., Fortill for Yonker*, Bonaventure and Fletcher copyed a golden Way Temperate, suspend, and passionate a plee. 1646 tr. *Bergerac's Nobler Char.* vi. 38 Thadie passionate his plaint by interrupted sobbs.

2. To express or portray with passion.

1587 Fenton *Pal. Pleas.* II. 330 Nowe heare we this amorous Hecuba, to passionate & plaine his misfortune. 1588 Shakes. *Titus A.* III. ii. 6 Thy Nurse and I...went our hands And interact passionate our tenfold griefs, With folded Armes. 1603 G. Harvey *Trophe.* 298 Pious Eneas, where the piety of women are wonte to wonder, and not naturally passionated.

3. To desire passionately.

1630 Lennard tr. *Caliprandi's Cassandra* I. 2 The Knight whom powerfull Reasons obliged to passionate the others Bride.

4. To compassionate.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 48, I finde some consolation in your passionating me.

Hence **Pa·ssionating** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. exciting of angry passions).

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 If there be any hastie, rash, or passionating among them, he is to appease and compound the same.

Pa·ssionately (pa·'ʃənĕtli), *adv.* [f. Passionate *a.* + -ly 2.]

In a passionate manner.

1. With passion, or intensity of feeling; ardently, ardently; † zealously, with zealous attachment (*obs.*).

1590 Greene *Never too Late* (1616) 58 As I begun passionately, I ende all abruptly. 1604 Dr. Bullein in *Bullein Com. Lett. Sec.* I. III. 180 Being passionately in Love. 1667 Waller *Instr. Indeed* (1732) 101 *Untrue* was so passionately mourn'd for Absalon. 1713 Spectator No. 168 ¶ 3, Mary a...Hand, which the Poet thinks has passionately kissed. 1800 Forbes tr. *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 132 Passionately fond of conversation. 1898 Fenton *Hist. Eng.* (1898) I. ii. 130.

† 2. With sorrowful emotion, sadly. *Obs.*

1599 Shakespeare, etc. *Old Law* IV. i. Who (Heling) spoke Greek, Clo. with, with! *Aya.* What all you, can you speak so passionately? Greek. Tis for thy sake, sweet wife.

3. With angry feeling; wrathfully; with heat.

1663 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 332 They served some... but those our Interpreter up exported our dealing to passion, partly as they seem'd more willing to be drawn'd. 1692 *London Eclog.* 4 81 They lay the Blame on the poor Tells Clan, sometimes passionately enough. a 1707 Bunyan *Pilg. Progr. Third Appl.* 41 'Man.' I must be paid for the rides I ride!' He spoke passionately. He roared his reason.

Passionateness (pa·ʃənĕtnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being passionate; susceptibility to passion; intensity or vehemence of emotion; susceptibility to anger; wrathfulness, irascibility.

1698 Dryden (*title*) *Lucr.* & Whs. 1721 I. 249 To love even with more passionateness the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Ibid.* tr. *Bouhours' Life Ignatius* passionateness is no less conspicuous. 1708 E. Kimber *Knight* I. Introd. 13 A passionateness of self-assertion. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 32 This man conceives himself unerringly, and with passionateness and fanaticism, respecting things that are not of the earth and of time.

†**Pa·ssionative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PASSIONATE *v.* or *a.* + -IVE: see -ATIVE.] Having the character of passionating: a. Subject to passionate desire; b. Of impassioning nature or tendency.

1593 Nosce *Christ's T.* (1) 4 b, God Infold I should be as Luciferous passionative-ambitious. *a* 1656 Wotton *Holy Living* (1668) 289 The more enjoying and passionative part performed chiefly by the will.

Passion-dock. *Bot.* [1550. f. PASSION *sb.* + DOCK *sb.*1: but cf. PATIENCE 4.] The plant Bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*): see PASSION.

1846 Cowper *Gloss. to Task, Passion Dock* The leaves of the passion dock were a principal ingredient in herb puddings, which were formerly made...in this district, about the season of the passion. 1870 Hamont *Bystand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 89 (*Bord. Prodigal*), In the North of England, they (used to) make a herb-pudding, composed, among other ingredients, of the passion-dock, on this day.

Passioned (pa·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. PASSION *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Cf. F. *passionné*, mod.L. *passionatus*.]

1. Affected with or possessed by passion; marked by or indicating passion; = PASSIONATE *a.* 2.

1587 *Sir F. Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* in Hakluyt's *Voy.* (1812) IV. 19 Whereupon the General being greatly passioned, commanded the Provost Marshall to execute a couple of Friers that prisoners...presently to be hanged. 1589 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. IV. 424 We have made diuerse wyse wordis...rather passioned. 1618 Essex *Endymion*, 2 Are the eyes of his wife glasses, not passioned stones. 1824 J. Gilchrist *Etymologist* 78 All words that have only import...are obviously distinguishable into passioned and unimpassioned: ...the one indicates thoughts, the other sentiments. 1886 Ruskin *Bible Amiens* 212 The purest and most mightily passioned human souls.

†2. Affected with suffering or sorrow; grieved, sad; = PASSIONATE *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1591 Percival *Sp. Dict., Apasionado*, sicke, grieued, passioned. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* I. 17 Between the passioned powers of his soul, and whatsoeuer might refresh him, there was a terrible distance.

Hence **Pa·ssionedly** *adv.*, passionately.

1617 Cotgr., *Passionnément*, passionedly, passionately.

Pa·ssion-flower. [f. PASSION *sb.* 3 + FLOWER; in Web. 2. tr. *flor passionis*, Sp. *flor de la pasion*, F. *fleur de la passion*: see quot. 1885.] The name of plants of the genus *Passiflora*, consisting mostly of climbing shrubs, many of which have an edible fruit; so called because the parts of the flower, etc., were fancifully thought to resemble the instruments of Christ's Passion, or suggest Him circumstances.

1698 Montanus *Acapulco, Mediterranean* 22 *Nieva Cicly* 16-17. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. ii. 626 The flower of the Granadilla they say...hath the marks of the Passion, Nailes, Pillar, Whippes, Thornes, Wounds.] 1633 Jeremias *Gevarah's Herbal* (1638) 1331 Mexicus or Passion Flowers. The Spanish Friers for some imaginarie resemblances...first called it *Flos Passionis*. 1796 Mrs. Rundell *Pop. Modern.* 100 Three species of passion flowers are found in this island. 1835 W—rden *Passenger I. Canterbury* 12 The passion-flower, with its symbol-bearing tendrils, twined long and lovely. 1885 *Pamphl. Bonds*, XVIII. 3956 The name passion-flower—*Les passionels*—arises from the supposed resemblance of the corona to the crown of thorns, and of the other parts of the flower to the nails, or wounds, while the five sepals and five petals were taken to symbolise the ten apostles,—Peter...and Judas...being left out of the reckoning.

Passionful (pa·ʃənfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. PASSION *sb.* + -FUL.]

†1. Full of suffering, sorrowful. *Obs. rare*—1.

1603 A. Wyville *Assist. Pop. Antidote* 34 In this passionful agony and agonizing griefe.

2. Full of passion, passionate.

1880 Farrar *Eccl. Life Christ* v. II. A queen ...strong, passionful, capricious. 1884 *Standard* (Aug. July 15) Shaking his arms with gusts of passionful thunder.

3. Full of anger, wrathful.

1901 'Zack' *Tales Dunstable Wide* 189 'You mustn't go like that,' she burst out, passionful.

Passionist (pa·ʃənist), *sb.* (*a.*) [= F. *passionniste*, by. *passionista*, f. PASSION *sb.* + -IST.]

1. *R. C. Ch.* A member of 'The Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ', founded in Italy by Paolo della Croce in 1720.

In addition to the usual vows, they take an obligation that they will do their utmost to keep alive in the hearts of the faithful the memory of Christ's passion.

1840 *Hist. Europ.* I. 383/2 The monastery of the Passionists. 1862 Maitland *Church in Catac.* (1885) VI. iii. 208 The striking platform ...now occupied by the garden of the Passionists. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* 3rd. 31 n. 1, The life of a Passionist is very austere.

2. *attrib.* or *as adj.*

1887 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/2 The English and Irish Passionist clergymen of the Aventine Priesthood confraternity. 1889 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 1171, There are now five Passionist houses in England...two in Ireland...and one in Scotland.

3. *Zool. Hist.* = PATERNOSTRIAN.

1874 in J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects.*

Passionless (pa·ʃənlĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.]

1. Void of passion; unimpassioned.

1822 Shelley (*title*) *Vis.* iv. vi. 346 An Hermit, Noble, Wise, Retired, and Passionless woman. 1839 O. Wilkins *Overbury* 48 The strictest examination of a more passionless judgement. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Greek Heptateuch* grief is passionless. 1852 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 324 An excellent digest of evidence, clear, passionless, and masterly just.

2. Without suffering, painless. *rare.*

1838 Neale *Hymns, Eastern Ch.* 10 *Love not perfect* iii, The crown Of full and everlasting And passionless renown.

Hence **Pa·ssionlessly** *adv.*; **Pa·ssionlessness.**

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 185 The intense disinterestedness and passionlessness of its system. 1868 Lightfoot *Comm. Philipp.* (1873) 323 Passionlessness (ἀπάθεια) was the supreme principle of Zeno. 1876 O. Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. xviii. 294 How passionlessly were the lists assidedly maintained war. 1899 A. B. Edgar *Moral Ord. World* iv. 130 The apathetic sage; passionlessly you passionately following counsels, in the *bona calma* of Stoicism.

Passiono·meter. *nonce-wd.* [f. PASSION *sb.* + -METER.] An (imaginary) barometer for registering the rise and fall of passion.

1758 H. Walpole *Let. to C. Montagu* 24 Oct., With a passionometer, which I have my passionometer left, I fear my passionometer will be susceptible of sudden changes.

†**Pa·ssions.** *Obs.* Also 4 **patiouns**, 6-7 **passe(s)sions.** [app. in origin a corruption of PATIENCE, name of a dock, *Rumex Patientia*, early cultivated for its leaves eaten as spinach; rather, associated by popular etymology with *Passion-tide*, and transferred locally to the Bistort, also in some parts used as a pot-herb, which, says Lyte p. 22, 'hath long leaues, like Patience, but smaller, and not so smooth or playne'.]

A name given in the north and north-west of England to the Bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*. (See also PASSION-DOCK, PATIENCE 4, PATIENCE-DOCK.)

1538 Turner *Herbal* 21 22 Bistorta is called in some places ...Arnoglosa, and in some places Patiences, but there is no general name for it. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. lxxxii. § 2. 303 Bistorta is called...in Cheshire Passions...and these vnto vs are excellent pot-herbes. 1611 Cotgr., *Arnoglosse*, Bistorta, Serpentaire, Snakeweed, Passions, Gentleton. 1796 Pegge, *Kitchen* or *Seasonable Assist.* xx Herb...otherwise called Adderswort, English Serpentary, Osterick and Passions.

(Note. Mod. Bail. list.' *Lapathum*, sorrel, so both to be called.' (Ray.) Phrase (1611) has 'Lapathum, the wild Docke or Patience'. These names represent L. *lapathium*, *rumex*, *Gr. lapathon*, sorrel, a kind of rumex. Some have conjectured that the name 'passions' or 'passion-dock' arose from a corruption of St. *Lapathi* to St. *Passio* or the Passion of Christ; but this takes no note of the chronological sequence of the names *patientia*, *patience*, *passions*, *passion dock*.)

Passion Sunday. [tr. med.L. *Dominica in Passione.*] The fifth Sunday in Lent; reckoned as the beginning of Passion-tide.

a 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 596 (*Table of Lessons, etc.*) Passion Sunday...Palme Sonday...Estir day. 1525 Tyndale *Pilgr.* (1849) 2 Passion Sonday, the xxiij Day of Marche. [Easter Sunday fell on April.] 1559-60 *Churchwards Churchyn. Acc.* (Surt. Soc.) 48 Paid for lord and wyne from passing Sonday. 1623-4 *Lond. Diary* 14 Mar., Passion Sunday I preached at Whitehouse. [Easter Sunday was 28 Mar.] 1892 Swinburne *Sk. Com. Dramat.* 194 2 Sunday (in Lent). This is called Passion Sunday. 1900 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 322 Durand tells us, that on Passion Sunday the Church began her public Lent, resuming the Mystery of the Cross, the Visages, the Veil, the Revel, the Spear, &c. 1903 *Ch. Times* 3 Apr. 276/2 The fifth Sunday in Lent is Passion Sunday, and marks the commencement of Passiontide. Holy Week, also called Passion Week, commences with Palm Sunday.

Pa·ssion-tide. The season immediately before Easter, in which Christ's Passion is commemorated: see PASSION.

1861 Mrs. Beeton (title) Daily Readings for Passion-Tide. 1876 (title) Sermons for the Church Year, Vol. I. From Advent to Passion-tide. ... By J. B. Heath. 1892 *Daily News* 26 May 5/1 'Passion Week' is the second week before Easter ...and commences on the fifth Sunday in Lent, the fortnight which includes Passion Week and Holy Week is usually termed 'Passiontide'.

Passion Week. [f. PASSION *sb.* 1 + WEEK; cf. mod.L. *hebdomada passionis*, *hebd. passuale* (Du Cange).] The week immediately before Easter, in which the Passion of Christ is commemorated, also (more recently) called Holy Week.

1489 *Anc. Lib. Weigh House* (Nichols, *N. 170* Item, in Pasion Wk all manner Pagyn, for vij shos of xxxd. lyvid church to his fee aforesyd. 1535 Paleon. 725 Pasyon week, *septimane passion*. 1580 Dean of Chichester's Comm. 334 b, On Maundy thursday in the passion weke. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 29 Mar., I went to see if I were glad was moved, and I found more signs this year, it being Passion week. [Easter Sunday was 31 March.] 1708 Prayers, *Passion Week* The Week next before the Festival of Easter. 1720–1812 (see Holy Week). 1797 Encycl. *Lond.* (ed. 3) X. 667/1 Maundy Thursday is the Thursday in Passion week. 1899 R. Andrew *Lindley's Hist. Rep.* II. 157 On Palm-Sunday or palms were sowed; and in Passion Week the ceremony of laying down the cross and raising it again, was omitted. 1834 Mirror *Lit. Chr.* iv. 81 (title) II. 246 Palm Sunday, the commencement of Passion week.

b. In recent use applied by some to the fifth week of Lent, beginning with Passion Sunday.

This appears to have originated in the adoption of the ecclesiastical name *Holy Week* (sometimes made, somewhat awkward for the week of the Passion, and the consequent tendency to differentiate the English name *Passion Week*, and sometimes it with Passion Sunday.

1892 Hone *Ch. Dict.* s.v., Some persons call the week, of which Passion Sunday is the first day, Passion Week; and the next Passion Week they call Holy Week. This is, however, a piece of pedantry, founded on a mistake. 1892 [see PASSION-TIDE].

Pa·ssion-wort. *Bot.* [f. PASSION (-FLOWER) + WORT.] A plant of the N.O. *Passifloreæ*.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 550 *Passifloreæ*.—Passion-worts. *Ibid.* 555 Sensitiveness forms a connecting link between Passion-worts and Sundews.

Passio·nwise. *nonce-wd.* [f. PASSION, with dim. ending -WISE, after Hartley's *nitrawise*.] A petty or contemptible passion.

1832 De Quincey *Autology* Wks. 1889 I. 272 Now, of men and women generally, parodying their terminology, we ought to say—not that they are...at all capable of passions, but of passionwise. 1840 — *Late Eng. Satire* Ibid. II. 263 Many ...of whom I have already said, borrowing the motto of the wise from Hamlet, that they have not so much passions as passionwise.

Passival (pa·sāi·văl), *a. Gram. rare.* [f. L. *passiv-us* PASSIVE + -AL; cf. *adjectival, substantival*.] Pertaining to or used with the passive voice.

1880 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 5) § 513 Our two are still familiar in little English with the passival *of*.

Passive (pa·sĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *passīv-us* capable of suffering or feeling, f. *pass-*, *patī* to suffer: see -IVE. Cf. F. *passif* (Oresme 1361 C.).]

A. *adj.* †1. Suffering; exposed to suffering, liable to suffer. *Obs.*

(Quot. c 1300 is of doubtful sense.)

c 1300 *Abbr. Lull.* 14 God may not accorde pat ayther syttyng...pat passyue syttyng, pat is seyn be it self or ouer-lokyng. 1483 Digby *Myst.* iv. 960 Ye were slayn the maker of all, by his manifold passyve. 1611 Cotgr., *Passible*, passible, passiue, sufferable. 1893 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint., Regress.* 2 *Passive* & *Mr.* His passive Cottage; which though laid waste;...shall one day live.

2. Suffering action from without; that is the object, as distinguished from the subject, of action; acted upon, affected, or swayed by external force; produced or brought about by external agency.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) iii. (1859) 57 Thou were in me *actif* as fer as to the wynd, and I to the passif as wode is to the fyre. 1624 Wotton *Pilgrimage* (1624) 230 Their Canons are of the Order of Seruis...be the seruice or passion carriage. 1682 Sir T. Herbert (1634) 1. 68 The furious inflamations of the Spellers, filling the Passive receptors of the Will. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 20 ¶ 2. 1773 Monboddo *Language* (1774) I. i. 10. 46 The mind is to be considered as mostly passive, receiving like wax the impressions of external objects. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1858) I. 243 Such passive impressions are deeper than we can explain. 1887 Stevenson *Ess. & Stud.* (1873) 271 Mesmerism and passive sin! As if [Nature's] influences and future.

b. Of movements or physical states of an animal or plant: Produced by external agency.

1843 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 150 Passive contraction is that which every muscle is continually prone to undergo. 1857 Maunder *Treas. Nat., Family Medicine*, Upon his action existed not by the patient himself but purely by another person. 1893 A. S. Eddington *Inflation* 72 The patient is directed to resist the passive movements practised by the attendant.

3. *Gram.* An epithet of Voice in verbs used transitively: opposed to ACTIVE 3. Applied to that form of, or mode of using, the verb, in which the action denoted by it is treated as an attribute of the thing towards which the action is directed; or, in which the logical object of the action is made the grammatical subject of the assertion.

1588 Wolfe *Fruit*, 57 A participle of a preterit tens, either perfect, of *midd* voic, white passif, may be resolued into a verbe of the same tens, and a contrariewise copulatif. 1840 Prisian. 224 Verbes passyves be verbes in...lacrimer suffering. 1583-7 Richardson *Reformn. St. Andrew* Wks. (1849) I. The verbes actives, passives, and neutrales. c 1600 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 30 The passive verb adiuerre to the person of the patient. 1668 Philipps tit. 47, *Passive Voice of a Verb* ...is that which betokeneth suffering or a being acted upon, as *Doceor*, I am taught. 1845 Stormonth in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 341/2 It often becomes necessary to state the object of a verb active, or the agent of a verb passive. Hence arises the necessity for two new cases, which have been called the accusative and the ablative. 1904 C. T. Onions *Adv. Eng. Syntax* § 97 In the Passive Construction of Verbs taking one Object, what was the Object in the Active becomes the Subject.

4. *St. Law.* Of a title to an estate: Under a liability. Of an heir or executor: Liable for the debts of an estate. Also in general sense: Of the nature of a liability.

1596-7 *Sup. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. II. 689 In the actis Burgicall...Deedis as rather executorie...and nocht actis Burgicall. Deedis as rather executorie...and nocht actis Burgicall. 1693 Scots *Stat. Del.* (1814) VI. 470 Upon the his interest passive. 1893 Scots *Stat. Del.* (1814) VI. 470 Upon the his interest passive. 1893 Stair *Inst.* (ed. 2) III. vi. § 3 The Essence of introducing the passive Title, is to oppose it to Creditors, that they be not molested, or robbed by the of Creditors, that they be not molested, or robbed by the of Creditors, that they be not molested, or robbed by the of

Asst. 91 viii. § 17 That apparent helps might not, upon grandious dispositions from their ancestors, enjoy their ancient accidental being liable for their duties, the passive title of *prescription* was introduced, by which an heir, if he occupies of a grant from his ancestors, of any part, however small, of that estate to which he would have succeeded as heir, is subjected to the payments of all such duties due by the ancestor as were connected perpetually to the ground. 1880 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 600 A passive title, by which the heir, without acquiring an active title, as by service or confirmation, meddles and by implication subjects himself to the responsibilities belonging to the character of heir. 1879 *Prince Galen* 21 (ed. 2) 32 A remedy was appointed,...and instead of calling the active and passive universality of the [mother's estate,... merely said the active residue.

5. Suffering or receiving something without resistance or opposition; readily yielding or submitting to external force or influence, or the will of another; submissive.

Passive obedience, fortitude, resistance, righteousness: see the substantives.

1626 Jackson *Creed* viii. xii. 8 2 All passive obedience doth properly confer to perfect suffering such things as are enjoyed by lawfull authority. *a* 1634 Causton *Examen de Strenue Pieces* (1671) III. 301 Your Soft passive natures (like jet on fire When cyle cast on't), contagiable. 1692 *Five Dist. Old Intrenches* iii. 42 While passive Reality their Harangues applaud; Their Dictates swallow. 1732 Fielding *Mock Doctor* i. You know my temper is not over and above passive, and that my arm is extremely active. 1758 Cassiola *Fredill.* (C. 11. 3) 1760 II. 163 Passive rite, all the while, were they in the hands of the priests. 1803 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* i. (1871) 18 The passive virtues—those of patience, humility, meekness, forgiveness of injuries.

6. Not active, working, or operating; not exerting force or influence upon anything else; quiescent, inactive, inert.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 54 Heate, and Cold, be qualities Active; Moysture, and Drines, be qualities Passive. 1609 Bible *Apoc.* Wks. 1874 I. 426, I am merely passive, and not active in this action. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Passive Principles*, are the Chymists call Water and Earth, because either their Parts are at rest, or else at least not so rapidly moved as those of Spirit, Oil, and Salt, and so do serve to stop and hinder the quick Motion of the *Active Principles*. 1759 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.*, to *Mrs. Mason* (1887) I. 70, I am passive in their disputes, and endeavour to study my duties to please. 1900 Porter *Gen. xv* Jesus 479 Passive loyalty being, under the circumstances, as any point, as great a virtue in a Dutchman as active loyalty as an Englishman.

7. In various technical uses related to sense 6.

a. *Path.* Of an inflammation, congestion, or the like: Characterized by sluggish or checkless flow of blood.

1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 129 The change from active to passive, or from acute to chronic inflammation, is frequently met with in the progress of ophthalmia. 1840 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Passive*, an epithet for diseases, which seem owing to a greater or less diminution of strength, or which are without apparent exertion. 1851 W. A. Hammond *Phys. Nerv. Syst.* 41 Passive Cerebral Congestion. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypersemorrhagia, passive*, hæmorrhage occurring without any increase in the activity of the circulation;...also, hæmorrhage occurring with impeded circulation.

b. *Chem.* Not possessing active chemical properties; not readily entering into chemical combination; inert, inactive.

1844 Nuttall *Chemistry* (ed. 3) 183 A voltaic battery, consisting of zinc and passive iron, as of nitric and passive iron. 1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 430 This effect is evidently due to the formation of a thin coating of oxide. The iron that treated is no longer attacked by strong nitric acid, but may be converted in it for any length of time without change: it is said to be *passive*....Iron may...be rendered passive...by holding it for a few seconds in the flame of a spirit-lamp, whereby it becomes superficially oxidized.

c. *Law* and *Comm.* Of a debt, bond, or share: On which no interest is paid. Of a trust: On which the trustees have no duty to perform: nominal. *Passive commerce*: commerce in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another; opposed to *active commerce*, in which a country transports as well as produces its own goods. *Passive use*: a use in which one person had possession of the estate while another enjoyed the profits arising from it; a permissive use.

1832 W. Hayes *Conveyancing* (ed. 3) 62 The right of the cestui qui use, or owner of the legal inheritance to be endowed of one-third of the land of his *trustee*, also gave occasion...to passive trusts. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* s.v., In order to guard against the forfeitures of a legal estate for life, passive trusts, by settlement, were resorted to ...and passive trusts were and are created in order to prevent them. 1880 Brugta *Consolidation Stat.*, *Passive Bonds or Shares*, Bonds or Shares issued by a Government or by a commercial company, on which no interest is paid, but entitling the holder to some future benefit or claim. 1883 Lize *Williams's Law Exec.* (ed. 2) 1, *Trustee debts*, a debt upon which, by or without agreement,...no interest is payable.

B. *sb.* [Elliptical use of the adj.]

1. That which is the object of the action of something else; a passive thing, quality, or property. Now usually in *pl.*

1581–2 T. Van *Trat. Laws* 1. 8. (Heat) 1 21 Every active worketh on his passive. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. vi. (1886) 308 The accidentall applying of the actives and passives of gold and silver. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. 8 A free communion of actives and passives. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. v. 338 Man...by applying Actives to Passives, may do things of not unlike a nature as the accumulation of the growth of Seeds by Mineral Preparations.

2. *Gram.* The passive voice; a passive verb.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 34 Changyng the genders and nombres of the participles...tyght as thoughe they were passyves. 1552 Huloet, *Passives* reg. 8, *Indus* is one of the verbes that governe a double accusatife after them, and of al suche verbes their passives require the later accusatife of both. 1609 Milton *Accidence Wks.* (1806) 422 The Passive signifieth what is done to me by another. 1930 Jespersen *Mod. Gram.* (1909) II. 6, The passive is formed by the addition of the participle *passivus*, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*. 1894 O. F. Emerson *Hist. Engl. Lang.* § 331 The place of this old inflected passive has been supplied in the Teutonic languages by a compound passive using auxiliaries.

3. A passive, surrendering, or submissive person or creature. *Now uncommon.*

1626 Jackson *Creed* viii. i. § 2 His patience in all His sufferings did have caused the patience of dumb creatures, of brutish tormentors, of women, or meaner sensible passives. 1739 *Bickerstaff Lives.* (1804) II. 213 Poor Passives! not allowed to have wills of their own! 1772 *Ibid.* III. 103 Down goes the passive; finds there, either tired with their walk, or disconcerted with the want of variety in the neighbouring fields or lanes.

† **Passiveness**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Irreg. f. Passive *a.* + -ness.] Not passive, impressive.

1620 J. Davies *Microm in Mundum* G 3 b, Wee [= were] so in him, as in us, a passive wonder, He were not God, for God is Passionlesse.

Passively (pa·sivli), *adv.* [f. Passive *a.* + -ly 2.] In a passive way or manner: **a.** In various senses corresponding to those of Passive *a.*

1530 Tindale *Testaments* 203 Me ...is intransitife, both actively and passively...he can neither make a testament, nor receyue aught herefore by a testament. 1645 Prynne *Sum. Power Parl.* 21. 5 The whole State and Kingdome...may lawfully...not only passively, but actively resist their Prince, in such his violent, exorbitant, tyrannicall proceedings. 1774 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 68 Insurrection, that...can hardly among a nobler passively contemplate. 1850 Whewell *Mech. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 40 Iron has in only passively magnetic. 1864 Brown *Logic* v. 81 (the mind) is passively receptive of any impression that may be made upon it. 1879 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 775 The tissues which are passively distended may be said to be in a state of negative tension.

b. *Gram.* In the sense or with the construction of the passive voice; in a manner asserting the undergoing of some action.

1530 Palsgr. 301 All...whose signification may serue both actively and passively, as wounde, open or shette is to chaunge, or open or shette able to be chaunged. 1551 Grimald Cardan on *Pr.* xxxvii. 3 (Rogue) should be taken passively, (to be fed). 1685 *Cases Devotl. Contemplat.* 63 Sometimes it is taken Passively, and then the Signification of it is this, to be Divided.

Passiveness (pa·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being passive, passivity; in *Grammar*, the being in the passive voice.

a 1632 J. Davies *Sel. Disc.* iv. 75 Were bodily, which will be a resisting basis perpetually into its own inert and sluggish quietness. 1678 S. Rolle *Apol. Quakers* v. § 17. 103 It is true, that is saved, the working is of the Grace and not of the Man; and it's a Passiveness, rather than an Act. 1798 Wordsw. *Rights & Recip.* 13 Hence that there are Powers Which of themselves our minds impress; That we can feel this kind of one by a wise passiveness. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Ireland* v. 72 Dutch passiveness arose from a sense of the restlessness of opposition. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1849) I. 401/2 In signifies activity with motion, and passiveness with position: but indeed it always savours, in some degree, of passiveness.

Passivity (pasi·vĭti). [f. *passive* as Passive + -ity: cf. F. *passivité*, *passiveté* (17th c.).]

† **1.** Capability of suffering; passibility. *Obs.*

1684 H. More *Synopsis Prophe.* 527 The passivity of that divinity lodged in Christ. 1686 Bovrne *Cath. Creed* (1694) 20 As Man, his knowledge and will must have somewhat of Passivity, through use of Pain.

2. The quality or condition of being subject to external force; the state of being affected or acted upon by an external cause or agent. Also, with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, a passive quality or affection; *transf.* a thing that is merely passive.

1699 H. More *Immort. Soul* iv. ii. 126. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* III. x. 581, God in the creation of this world first produced a mass of matter, having nothing in it but an obedential capacity and passivity. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* iv. (1724) 169 There...effections of matter...are parcels of its passivity, dullness, and utter incapacity of believing cogitative. 1885 Manders *Nat. Relig. Philos.* iii. 184 The mind must be more than a mere passivity or receiving-surface. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. i. 1. E. 8 p. 128 The faculty of matter to be shaped, and the liability of the mind to have perceptions and ideas, are pure passivities.

b. *Chem.* Passive meaning or construction.

1870 Rolle *Philol. Engl. Tongue* § 203 This *of* as the instrument of passivity has given place to *by*. *Ibid.* § 277 The prepositions with...in the fourteenth century...was used like the *by* of passivity.

3. Submissiveness or tendency to submit to external force or to another's will; submissiveness.

1686 H. More *Expl. Dan.* v. Notes 135 The purity, willingness and passivity of their hearts. 1849 Rogerson *Serm.* Ser. ii. 8. (1866) 93 The soul voluntarily itself to pure passivity. 1870 R. Buchanan *Canadian Savage* 20 You did aptly finger My passivity, feel it was mere agility.

4. Want of activity, quiescence, inertness; †inertia.

1685 Watchworks *Five Lond.* 115 The passivity of a potent Army and Fleet, formerly against Spain. 1720 Chevne *Regimen* 110 Its Passivity or Inertia cannot be broken, but lessen as its Density does. 1826 Good *Stud. Nat.* (1834) I. 89 Passivity, inertia, or vis inertiæ, is the tendency in a body to preserve in a given state, whether of rest or motion.

b. *Chem.* Chemical inactivity: see Passive 7 b.

1888 R. M. Pearsall *Metals.* (1892) 140 The passivity of iron can be produced in various ways.

Pass-key (pa·s-kī). [f. Pass *v.* or *sb.* + Key *sb.*1] A key (other than the ordinary key) of a door or gate, with which a person can let himself in or out at times when the door or gate is shut: *spec.* **a.** A key that will open any of a number of locks, a master-key; also *fig.*; **b.** a private key to a gate, etc.; **c.** a latch-key.

1589 Hom. *Fulse* v. 58. (1633) IV. 169, I gained the gate-key,...it was first locked, the Countess having the pass-key. 1839 *Court Mag.* VI. 502 The baron, by means of a pass-key, entered the chamber of his son. 1840 Mem. Geol. Surv. *Chart.* (1841) 28 Depression, whether to some, pressure, to phraseology, is an universal pass-key. 1861 H. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 150 The Nancy inspector who went round the schools of that town with me, had a pass-key by which he let himself into any one of them when he pleased. 1872 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preaching* v. 184 There is only one pass-key that will open every door, and that is the golden key of love. 1881 J. Hawthorne *First Fruits* I. xxxii. 11 She returned late, she would let herself in with her pass-key.

Pass-lands, pastoral lands: see Passe 3.

Passless (pa·slės), *a.* [f. Pass *sb.* + -less.] **1.** That cannot be passed; impassable. *poetic.*

1698 Congay *Phædon. Odes, Pleasure Egypt* viii, Behold what passless Rocks on either hand, Like Prisons walls about them stand! 1701 Collyngwood *Letter on a Friend* 47 Is this piled earth our Being's passless mound? 1880 G. H. Smith *Life Bright* I. ii. 13 Prejudices which formed an almost passless barrier.

2. Without a pass or passport (Pass *sb.*2 8).

1900 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/3 To the discomfort of the passless and the terror of the suspect.

Passman (pa·smăn). [f. Pass *sb.*2 4 + Man.] In some universities: A student who reads for and takes a 'pass' degree; opposed to Honour-man, *Class-man*.

1880 Robinson *Pass & Class* i. 6 A place in either Class List will distinguish him from the Pass-men. 1888 Hevia *Lewis. Cornwall.* III. vi. 68, 246 That separation which has grown up in Oxford and Cambridge between pass or poll men and honour men. 1894 J. C. Jeaffreson *Bk. of Recoll.* I. iv. 56 More scholarship than a mere Oxford passman usually possesses.

† **Pa·ss-master.** *Obs.* [f. Pass *v.* or *sb.* + Master *sb.*] **1.** One who has passed as a master: = Passed-master.

1599 Jas. I *Basil. Doron* (1603) 56 I would haue you successively vnused in those, but not presuming to bee a passe-master in any of them.

2. = Past-Master 1.

1587 W. G. V.—n *Three Knaues at Daue of Fryer-Mayorty* 3 The Pass-Master hath the Compasses and Sun, with a Line of Cords about his Neck, viz. 60 Degrees.

3. An officer of a poor-law district having the charge of passing on passers to their own parish or union.

1818 Acts Wore in *Parl. Debates* 1020 There was a penalty of £5 upon the pass-master who suffered vagrants to escape. 1887 Rivers-Thomas *Vagrancy & Vagrants* x. 141 The Pass Master for the City of London.

† **Parsnock.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **passnock.** [Of. *puss* 'a hassock to kneel on at church' (Forby); also *hassock*.] ? = Harsnock. Cf. Bass *sb.*2 3.

1680 in Glanvill *Rel. St. Michael's, Bp. Stratford* (1881) 73 Pd for passnocks for the church. 1683 *Ibid.*, Payd for two Passocks for the Pulpett and Desks.

Passo-porto, *obs.* form of Passport, q. v.

Passover (pa·sōvəɹ). [f. verbal phrase *pass over*: see Pass *v.* 67 c.]

I. 1. The name of a Jewish feast, held on the evening of the fourteenth day of the (first) month Nisan, commemorative of the 'passing over' of the houses of the Israelites whose door-posts were marked with the blood of a lamb, when the Egyptians were smitten with the death of their firstborn. Extended to include the seven following days, the whole making the 'days of unleavened bread' (*Exod.* xii. 8).

1530 Tindale *Exod.* xii. 11 *And ye shall eate it in haste, for it is the Lordes passouer.* 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xii. 43 This is the maner of the lawe[s] of Passouer. 1560 Geneva Lev. xxiii. 5 In the xiiij. day of the first moneth at even is the Lords Passeouer. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxvi. 2 Ye know that after two dayes is the feast of the Passeouer. 1790 *Rabbi Josh.* (ed. 3) XIV. 170 The students [are] observed in general the same ceremonies that were practised by their ancestors, in the celebration of the passover. 1890 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 304 *Passover*...also called the feast of unleavened bread.

b. *transf.*

1526 Antidot. *Passengers* 138 Then the Lord's Passover, which we commonly call Easter, was ordeyned by the Ceremonye Law to be celebrated every yeare as a holyday, otherwise called the Lord's-day.

2. *Concretically.* The lamb sacrificed at the Passover, the Paschal lamb. **b.** *fig.* Applied to Christ, of whom the Paschal lamb was regarded as typical (1 *Cor.* v. 7).

1530 Tindale *Exod.* xii. 21 Chuse out and take to every householde a shepe, and kyll passouer. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Cor.* v. 7 For Christ our passouer is offered vp for vs. 1581 R. Cleaver in Confer. 124 (1584) K 3 b, The Paschal lambe is called the passouer. *a* 1680 Charnock *Christ our Passover* Wks. (1684) 588 The lamb was called the passover. The sign for the thing signified.

II. *attrib.*, as *passover-bread*, *-cake*, *-land*, *offering*, *-sacrifice*, *Passover Lamentat.* 18. The passover lambe was a signe, a token, and a remembrance. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xxxv. 7 Josiah gaue to the people, of the flocks, lambes and kiddes, all for the Passeouer-offerings. 1858 Simmons *Disc. Treats. Passover-bread*, *Passover-cake*, a thin unleavened cake, used among the Jews at the festival of the Passover.

II. (pɑ·sɑ̃·vər). In general senses from the verbal phr. *pass over* (Pass v. 67).

4. A passing or going over; a passing from this world to the next; a going over from one religion to another.

a 1680 Hooker *Lond* (1888) 230 On the Evening before his [Lord's] Passover, the night before the dismal Conflicts awaited him and Death. 1889 S. J. Eales *Dr. Barnardo* I. 33 When he made his passover, that is when he was converted from Judaism to Christianity.

5. *fig.* An act of passing over something, or something passed over, in speech or writing; an intentional omission.

1620 Shirley *Night-walker*, I wish to Heaven I was made worthy of the passe: but for that he's a pass-over. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. i. 1 [Title] A passage in my history that should not be a passover. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 396 I could answer the tenth chapter of Nehemiah, without making above a dozen passovers.

Pass-parola, variant of Pass-parole.

Passport (pɑ·spɔ̃t), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 **passe-**, **passporte**, **pass-**, **passporte**, 6–7 **passegart**, **passporte**, *errors.* 6 **pasgote**, **pastport**, 7 **passe-board**, 6–8 **passport**, 6– **passport**, (7 **pass port**, 7–8 **pass-port**). *fl.* 7 **passe-porto**. [a. F. *passeport* (1578 in Littré) = It. *passaporto*, f. *passare*, *passa* imper. of *passare*, *passere* (see Pass-)+*porto*, Port, seaport.]

† **1.** Authorization to pass from a port or leave a country, or to enter or pass through a country. *Letters of passport*, a letter or document giving such authorization: = sense 2. *Obs.*

1490 Cal. *Cogt. Chr. Pleas* (E. E. T. S.) 19/80 Yeuen passeporte by a C. degrii Hores schall you haue of clere consaunell, Owre cure to lelay any wryte. 1511 Dr. Adams in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 267 Send me [? letters of passeport for the said secretaries. 1530 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc. 36) 106 His workfeer, accompanyng with the Normans for free passporte. 1552 Rider *Decades* 159 To very theym [those] Gotes theese into other regions, they pays for passporte with beades the behue. 1585 in Talbot *Gl. to Fr. Taillon, Exp. 9 Rem.* (1879) 266 [He] sent certaine his fellow-mates of one consonny...without any princelie knowledge or licence, and without passport letters. 1608 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 37 Suffer no man to return but by passport from the President and Counsell.

2. A formal document authorizing a person to pass out of or into a country or state, or to pass through a foreign country; in the latter case orig. a safe-conduct, and granted usually with defined limitation of destination, time, and purpose; but gradually extended in use, until it now means A document issued by competent authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel, and authenticating his right to protection.

1546 Exec. or Scrapp in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 288 Now that ye desire nothing to be don, but their passporte and redy dispatch from you. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 207 b, Admonysshe the Frenche kyng...to sende to him an Herault, to fetche a new contracte & passport. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 47 In time of warre it is not trauailing without a passeport (1580 passport). 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 170 A Passport, or safe conduct to passe. 1633 T. Harrison *Pan. Wds.* 1. viii. (1810) 110 To grauer men...your passeport and safe-conduct through all your Garrisons. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 398 The Lord Ambassador desireth some necessary to have a passport to pass through England. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Apr., I was commanded to go with him to the Holland Ambassador, where he was to stay for his passport. 1707–40 Chamberl. *Civil Functions*, A Stranger, or lesser Sort a prisoner, or go-between, granting liberty and safe-conduct to travel, come, and go out of his confines, freely and without molestation. The pass-port is, properly, given to friends; and the safe-conduct to enemies. 1860 *Pusey Daniel* xviii. 304/2 *Passport*, a printed permission signed by the secretary of state of the home department of a country, which allows a subject of that country to leave it and go abroad. When he has obtained this, the bearer must have his passport signed by the ministers or agents of the states to which he intends to proceed. ...Such a document states the name, surname, age, and profession of the bearer, and serves as a voucher of his character and status. ...The system of passports has become much more rigid and vexatious during the last half century. The only civilized countries in which passports are not required are the British Islands and the United States of North America. 1862 Bescoby *Diff. Sys.* etc. 2 Tr. In France, and in many continental countries, these passports are necessary for the entire traveller. 1895 Pears *Nineteenth Century* I. 2 The French, during their intensive occupation of Spain, introduced the severe machinery of police and passports.

† **b.** A permit for discharged inmates of a hospital, soldiers, paupers, etc. to proceed to a specified destination, and (often) to ask alms on the way. *Obs.*

1598 *Act* 7 & 8 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 10 No Captain...shall give to any of his Souldiers...any Licence or Passports to depart from his Service. 1599 in Feilden's *Boxf.* (1898) App. xvi. 308 At their departure [to travel, to grow into a pasport. *Ibid.* 326 [Form of] A passport to be delivered to the Poore [to pass them to their place of nativitie]. 1974 in *St. & O. 4th Ser.* (1903) XIII. 414/2 To a poor man having a passpts to go to the Cyttie of Bathe, 1578. 1859 *Scottish Rev.* IV. 158, 55. subjects having a passport to pass from Oxford to New Castle. 1592 Shakespeare *M. Wakefield* 158 Ere we further passe I will devise A passport for us both in feminst wise, And by the names of Soulders us to passe: That now in thought a civile haggling rests. 1597 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 184 Then mightst bestow thyselfe in *forma passporta* to a lame and a passporte. 1601 Chettle *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1592) 2, Counterfaits [which]...begge under the Pass-port of Lame.

c. *transf.* (See quots.)

1846 Baumann *Lond. Unveiled* 130/2 These Medes confirm and ratify their Claim, and give them a *Passe-porte* to enter into the Millennium, which is the promised Land of the Christians. 1727 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., They are heterogeneal to all the money of the lady; for which, to return, they give them formal passports, signed and sealed for heaven. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 78 (Russian funeral) The priest produces a ticket, signed by the bishop and another clergyman, as the deceased's passport to heaven. 1839 E. D. Cleave *Trans. Russia* 360 This is what all you foreigners call the passport; and you relate, in books of travels, that we believe no soul can go to Heaven without it...it is nothing more than a declaration, or certificate, concerning the death of the deceased.

2. *Naval.* A document granted to a neutral merchant-vessel, esp. in time of war, by a power at peace with the state to which it belongs, authorizing it to proceed without molestation to certain waters; a sea-letter.

1581 L. Alcedo in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 283 Our ordinarie passport and the gift of our chaine is discharged all. 1642 *Ord. & Declar. Lords & Comm.* 20 Oct. 3 Ships Vessels,...not having on board them a Passport or Licence from the Commissioners of the Admiralty. 1798 Nelson 25 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 158 You will grant Passports for all Vessels which the Inhabitants may wish to send to Sicily. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 112 *Passport, or Pass*, is also a permission granted by any state to navigate some particular sea, without hindrance or molestation. 1867 in Travis *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. A license to import or export dutiable goods without paying the usual duties, or contraband goods on payment of the duties.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3941/1 The Passport...granted to the Provisor Minister for sending from this Country 12000 Cannon Balls. 1707–40 Chamberl. *Civil Functions*, *Passport*...a Stream granted by a prince for the importing or exporting merchandizes, &c. without paying the duties. ...*Passport* is also a licence obtained for the importing or exporting of merchandizes deemed contraband, and declared unlicky tuffs.

4. *fig.* a. An authorization or permission to pass or go anywhere; † a dismissal (*obs.*).

a... in *Rel. Anal.* I. 250 Kings lyue so longe as he cann lyve, And at his ende his passport gyve. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal. April.* 7 Line lyttle Calender, thou hast a fine passeporte. c 1586 Sir Philip Sidney *Ps. cxxxi.* vi, Without the godlie No sighte, no dyer Shall passport have to go. 1631 Celestina xiii. 181, I will give him his passport, I warrant you, without her breake him to his feather, and reserve away from me. 1634 W. Wood *New Engl. Prosp.* (1865) 108 This fish [cod] appeareth yearely about with his mess formed mother to guelfe in the Isle Canseaderion after three or foure dayes of age have sealed his passeboard and his mothers recreation. 1647 J. Wilson *Sufferings* 7, 16, I made his passport for Father world about four years since. 1708 Ravenau to Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* 21, yet like told me that she was in a dying condition, and...I wished her a comfortable passport to the other World. 1832 Lytton *Godolphin* 16, Cave me for passport hereafter to count and go no I for. 1837 Southey *Wks.* I. 5. 222, The apprehension of the reviewers served as a passport for the poem to America. 1878 Rhys. Smith *Carthage* 47 The Phœnicians, true to their general policy...to trade with those countries only where trade was its own passport and its own security.

b. That which gives the right or privilege of entry into some society, state, or sphere of action; a warrant of admission.

1781 Hooper *Alph. Portrait* (Arb.) 12 Neither Philosophers nor Historiographers, credible...have owned him the genie of popular indigestion, if they had not taken a great passport of Poetry. a 1700 Dryden *Death of Augustus* 78 His passport is his innocence and grace. 1719 Steele *Lover.* (1730) IV. 168, 1723 Without a Passport from the Judgment, it (Religion) will never gain a full and free Admittance into the Affections. 1826 Disraeli *Vin. Grey* I. vi, In England personal distinction is the only passport to the society of the great. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* (ed. 3) 300, an exile enough to afford [it]...there is no passport to fame like eccentricity. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 283 The ease to which intellectual ability was the surest passport for attention.

c. A certificate intended to introduce, or secure admission; a voucher.

1708 Westcomb *Protest. & Catechetics* 1. 61 Ibid. *Ca.* Thou shalt have a Passport. *Mod.* Yes, but after what sorte? *Ca.* Why, that thou wast my man. 1726 Bevan *Saffron Walden* 7 For a more ratified passport...that I have read it and digested it, this title is bestowed. 1801 Southey *Life's Wesley*, II. 58 Locke on his Letter Hudson, here's a Passport. 1808 Terrason *Seneque* 104 Looking upon their images as...the passports of his worship. 1737 Foote *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 123 What apology can you make me, who was your passport, your security? 1815 Pinkney *Napoleon* v. 92 A few of these forgeries...were found their way into public measures under a false passport.

† **d.** Authorization (*to do something*). *Obs.*

1590 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. 1. 563 When cupped princes have their passports sealde To write fonde wagges for all their leuerie. 1609 Chapman *All Fools* Dedi., Please (they) but vse Learn by others wealth: it be urged. Without my passport, passle with others will.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *passport clerk*, *letter* (see 1); **passport port**, a port for the entrance of which by foreigners a passport is required; † **passport-maker** (*humorous*), a maker of "passports" to another world, a ballet-maker.

1788 *Lond. Mag.* 178 The gentlemen...was a very militant passport or ballet-maker. 1802 F. A. Tavleure *Marvellous* I. ii. 31 Drawn with an accessory which might have the story of a passport clerk. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 2/2 Tables-d'hôte have now been at different times 2. A free pass. 2. An open port. 3. A treaty port. 4. A passport port.

† **Pa·ss-port**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[—1]. [*f.* Pass- v. + Port *sb.*[2]] A port by which to pass, an outlet.

1636 *Guerr. Stratt. Learnt* iv. 42 The Shires of at least twenty Places, are favoured with several Offices or *Passe-ports*.

Pa·ssport, *v.* [f. Passport *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish (or trouble) with a passport.

1804 *Rhedon. Mag.* XV. 251 Perched, passported, gendered, married and searched for once more. 1887 G. W. Cable *Creoles of Louisiana* xii. 80 Their ships must be passported.

Pa·ssportless, *a.* [1 as prec. + -less.] Without a passport, unprovided with a passport.

1799 Caulfield *Child's Banquet of Timol* Ded., Wandering like passporting men. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxvii. 481 Regarding fugitives or passportless wanderers in general.

Pass-time, obs. form of Pastime.

Passulate (pɑ·sĭŭlĕt), *a. rare*[—1]. [*f.* med. or mod.L. *passulātus* for It. *passulato* dried (as raisins) in the sun, *f. passula*, *passula uva* dried grape, raisin, f. L. *uva passa* raisin: see Pass *sb.*[3]] (See quot. 1847.) So **Passulate** (pɑ·sĭŭlĕt) *v. trans.*, to make into raisins, to dry (grapes); **Passulation**, the drying of grapes into raisins.

1847 Maunder *Treas. Lit.*, Passulation, applied to certain modifications of which raisins formed the chief ingredient: processes. 1853 Thudichum *Canstatt Jahr. Wissen.* 201 Grapes which had been strongly passulated in the sun. 1884 in *Academy Dresden* 19 These grapes...have the peculiar faculty of becoming very sweet without passulation, or shrivelling to raisins.

† **Passus** (pɑ·sĭŭs). [L. *passus* step, pace; in med.L., passage of a book, etc.] A section, division, or canto of a story or poem. (Used in reference to mediæval works in which it was used as Latin.) Cf. Pace *sb.*[1] 12, Pass *sb.*[2] 2.

(c 1400–50 *Alexander* 5, Þe Inscriptis passus Alexandri. c 1420 *Lydgate's Pt. Pol* C. 9 in (MS. Cott. Vesp. B. xvi.) Hir incipit secundi passus in tabula Willelmi de pere plowhman.] 1503 Lydgate *Lod. Venice* 40 At this, the aforesaid made a pause & a cautery, for Persones passus. 1589 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* F. 1 b, Gent. Prol. 9, 10, Rich. Pyn. 130 contained a complete copy of the Ars-text, and generated the whole of Passus XII. *Ibid.* 9, 10, Prologue to the Name on each Passus of the Crede to a Scholare of Cantorie.

Passvolant, obs. form of Passe-volant.

Password (pɑ·sw3ɹd). [f. Pass *sb.*[2] + Word *sb.*] A word authorizing the utterer to pass; a word appointed as a token to distinguish friends from enemies; *esp. Mil.* a parole, a watchword.

1627 Hoby *Tacit. Ann.* (Arb.) 8, 229 The other retained the Guard on the wounded people, for his recovery to coming without the password. 1633 Malvezzi *Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 135 Ferguson...longed to be again the president of societies whose name could come without a pass-word. 1682 Bulk *Sacra Zona* II. viii. 206 (He) gave the pass-word to the sentinel, and was admitted.

b. *fig.* = Watchword; secret of admittance.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 120 My pass-words are 'Hope' Resolution' and 'Perseverance'! 1840 'R. Bulkeley,' *Colonial Reformer* (1841) 132 That fresh, unspoiled, genial heart to which no cloak had ever been a password.

† **Passwort**, *Obs.* = Pasewort, the Cowslip.

1671 Salmon *Hymsol. Bohem., Pentaneuris*, Flores Primulæ veris, cuntz 5 Paleywurtz is 2.) Paralysis.

Passyble, obs. form of Passable, Passible.

Passy-measure: see Passemeasure.

Passygrave, obs. form of Passevoyse.

Passying Sunday, obsolete f. Passion Sunday.

Past (pɑst), *ppl. a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4–5 **passed**, (4 p-, 5 -id, -yd, 4–5 *Sc.* **passit**, 7 **past'd**); *fl.* 3– **past**, (4–6 **paste**). [Pa. pple. of Pass v.: cf. F. *passé*, L. *præteritus*.] **A.** *ppl. a.*

I. 1. Predicatively after *be*: Gone by in time; elapsed; done with; over. (L. *præteritus*.)

This was really the perfect tense of resultant condition, cf. Pass v. 13, forward, as in other vbs. of motion, with *be* instead of *have*: cf. *he is come*, *he is gone*, the late now risen, Babylon is fallen. Also *past and gone*.

14...1408 (see Past v. 13) 1577 Lanta. *F. Pol. R.* xvm. 131 b, His turn was here last xxvi^ separat passed. 1585 Treviso. *Higden* VIII. 21 When he were were passed to ame to Rome. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10133 When paste he was the pas, perelos were gaffit. c 1450 *Gy. Tryamr.* 729 The eyre was paste, the day was come. 1596 Tarlton *Rem.* iii. 10 He forgeveth the sinnes that are passed [*misp.* passbed]. 1598 Sylvester, *Fun. & Mod. Jos.* 560 Her Son's delight is passbed. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. *Ames.* 10, 22 Aging past, my horse is gone. 1607 Bunny *Serm.* 10 Aging said, surely the terrorness of death is past. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 620 The dream is past; and thou hast found again The joys of life. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 1 What I the dream of life is past.

II. *attrib.* (orig. after *be* sb.)

2. That is gone, passed away, bygone; elapsed (of time); belonging to or having existed or occurred in former days, or before the time current.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* Or. is pennes, for it is passit of kinges remeid. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I, 10 All the sothsaghes that the passed Philosophres, Poetes, or Magas holden. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 3 Long time is se Magas holden. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 3 Long time is se passed. 1393 — *Pol.* to *Mir. Wisdom Bonaig. Prol.* 1 Of the sothsaghes that the passed Philosophres, Poetes, ...passed. c 1400 tr. *Secrete Secret.* 6 Gouernaunce of Kynges & Princes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 300 Of things passed cannot be called agayne. 1658 Wilkins *Math. Magick* II. viii. Things passed cannot be called agayne.

Life Sanderson 23 This Relation of my pass'd thoughts. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 356 While danger [seems] to retreat in proportion as we advance. *a* 1800 KNOX *In a dream-inspired December* lii, But more than *your* any Wretched cast *we* passed *for*!

†3. = *Caesar-M.* 1603 Night's allay be (the past) *Life F.* 1616 [‘But ellas we long In life at last. *a* 1656 CAS. *Mysc.* viii. (1682) 120 To prevent the past, present, and future. 1781 T. WARTON in *Mr. Bridge's Exp.* 1, viii. 81 (The 13th) times pass'd was by the Emperours of Rome honoured. 1801 SOUTH. *Wond. T.* iii. ii. 34 My past life Hath been as continent, as chaste, as true, As I am now unhappy. 1823 WORDSW. *Duchess Mayfield* xv. ii. Past sorrows, let us mutually lament them. 1861 COWPER *Truth* 491 Past hallucination is a venial crime. 1879 JOHNSON *Vindic.* III, xiii A narration of events, either past, present, or to come.

B. Gone by immediately before the present time; just passed. Often strengthened by LAST, q. v. (B. 2 b).

a. Following words expressing a space of time, and indicating a date removed by this space: Passed away, gone by, bygone, agone, ago.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8256 If his haneri kare [he on] here o kare. Thre thin passed [1300 passid] har bedden. 1338? LAUD. *Pr. Pol.* B. Vol. 1689 I hardly see any seven years passed, *from* 1670. 1. 1688 HALE *C. Attys.* viii Article xxiii be with usage a lyttl more passed. 1692 *Lives of Famil.* V. 110 'a da they used to lyve here a yer or two yere past. 1778 T. JONES *Memoirs of Emin.* I. 2 More than two thousand years passed. 1823 SCOTT *Peve. Peak. Introd.* 23 *Sight.* Ey-Dael,..Above twenty years last past ... you visited, and even since continued, at your own proper costs, an Asylum Lunare. 1870 WALFORD *Lives* 121, 238 About forty years past. 1747 *Mem. Christendom Cri.* I. 170 Some ten years *Reformation* 133 Some numbers past it was announced to the publication, that [1611.] 1870 *Penny Illust. Rep.* v. 138 According to a plan prescribed a hundred or more years past.

b. with *for*: = stating the space [and goes by].

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 2 For several months past, I have enjoyed such liberty. 1736 ANSON *Voyage* (1776) II. 284 He has been for a year and a half last past in Italy. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 259 Drie .. that he has been for some years past. 1840 G. MOORE *Soldier Widow* 134 Rather advanced that day for some time past engrossed her religion.

c. Following a date of month or week: = preceding this, last. Cf. LAST B, 2 b.

1512 *Acts of Parl.* III. 250/1 The Saturday nycht after the feist of Saint Michael last passed. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6162 The twesday passed *Morow* penthouse, The yere A thousand four hundred & seuyn, woxe. 1583 STOCKER *Diu. Wonders Cornw.* L. 4 At the 28th of April the same last past. 1608 C. PORTER tr. *Estepf's Hist. Quarrels* 37 In the Month of May last past.

d. *elliptic*. Of the past month, last month, *ultimo*.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4893/1 Our Letters of the Thirty-first past; being an Account. 1732 WESLEY tr. *Lediard's Naval Hist.* 1. 272 A letter from the 28th past to acknowledge. 1768 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) IV. 196, I received yesterday your letter of the 30th past.

e. *generally*. Of time or order: That has just passed, bygone; foregoing, preceding. (Usually preceding in 2b.)

a 1450 *Myrour Saluacioun* 2285 The gostli Chapele showed vs the last vnsad temptacioun. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 178 Of whom were made mention in the Chapter past. 1669 ROYAL OAKS, *Hall., Chit. Chr. Hist.* 2, v. If you should imagine, that in the passed discourse I have [etc.]. 1803 *Edinb. R.* II. 130 On the post day Addison had requested into Dein. 1900 *W. Gloss.* 24 Feb. 12/1 Famine in the religious history of the past century.

4. Of or relating to bygone time; in GRAMMAR, Expressing past action or state, preterite: as in *past tense*, *past participle*.

Past imperfect: see IMPERFECT A. 3 and B. *Past perfect* = PLUPERFECT. *Past tense*, applied to the aorist, imperfect, perfect or preterite, and pluperfect tenses.

1530 PALSGR. 210 b/2 The two generall distinctions of tyme, present, partyly past, and to come. *c* 1600 A. HUME *Hol. Tongue* (1870) 31 Tyme is ey affection of the verb meaning the differences of tymes, and is either present, past, or to come,...Tyme passing before, quhilk we cal imperfyte past ... I was writing, or did write. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 217 There is nothing past or future to his view. 1823 *Encyclopædia Aps.* 450/2 More, also !, has long ago been all of it, in the *past* tense. 1863 BYRON *Poems* 222, 27, The past tense, The dreary *Preterite* of all things human. 1870 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 224/1 The past-imperfect and aorist tenses of the Greek verb. 1889 *Academy* 25 Nov. 352 The form 'weiped', the traditional 'past-perfect', was now called 'present-perfect'; 'wept' was called past-perfect.

5. In the usage of various societies: Having served one's term of office. Cf. PAST-MASTER.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of A.]

1. *The past*: The time that has gone by; all time before the present; bygone times or days collectively, past time.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 32 Her speaches so exceed Of past: wise as, that wise love hath no power To looken backe. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxviii, Not wondering at the present nor the past. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 32 Then see how little the remaining sum, Which serv'd the past, must serve the times to come. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters Choric Song* 4 Long thou thy land, with love far-brought From out the storied Past, and used Within the Present. 1851 SHIRLEY *Charms.* viii. (1856) 100 Men of a comparatively remote past.

b. That which was done or happened in the past.

1589 G. TURBERV. (title) *Lolmeriados*; or the Past Acts... misc. 1811 W. E. SPENCER *Poems* 1 Oh, Mother! past is past! 'tis vain. 1850 WORDSW. *Gospel of Life* 18 No reparation on earth can undo the past.

2. A past life, career, or history; a stage that one has passed through; *esp.* in poignant sense, a past life over which a veil is drawn.

1856 J. H. STIRLING *Phil. Secon.* (1858) III. xxiii. 366 Is it never intimated, that a Christian Minister is off his past? 1872 TENNYSON *Sing. Pool* 4 *Pr.* 1. (1901) 6 Why an should misery oppress us with the pain of our language. 1878 OLIPH. *Window-Cliff* v. 88 In real truth a woman is easier to manage who has had a past. 1890 R. KIPLING in *Century. Mag. July* 38 The Lords of Life and Death would never allow Charlie Mears to speak with full knowledge of his past.

II. *Grammar.* (*absol.*) = *Past tense*: see A. 4.

1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* (1826) I. lii. 387 An aorist, or indefinite past. 1841 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 357/1 The present indefinite implies something of the past, and something of the future.

C. *adverb*, and *Comb.* (from A), as **past-profit** *n.*, concerning past profits; **past-time** *n.*, belonging to a bygone time, ancient, antique, old-fashioned.

1589 *Hamlet Trag. in Rhetorick* 89 These past-time lines ... how they delight the eye of the nineteenth century traveller. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 6/1 There will be no valuation of past profit statement.

Past (past), *prep.* and *adv.* Also 4 **passed**, 4–6 **paste**, **passt**. [The prepositional use appears to have arisen out of the perfect tenses of VERB 1, formed with *be* instead of *have* in the statement of resultant condition (see prec.); *he was* illogically and even when the vb. was transitive, as in the following examples:

c 1325 *St. Cristofle* 34 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 62 Pis he is cruis passed was, he travaile ase to pe cheas. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 487 Whanne pey were passed [v.r. passid] A cours [v.r. rasid] marys. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 382 pe Cas of grece he passed is. *c* 1450 *Tpr Tryamn.* 61 Now pe kyng passed pe see. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 166, I am old...passed I am of prowes play. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 273 Jonas was passed the pikes, and now entering upon a victory, when [etc.].

In these we can substitute *for* = *passed*, *passed*, or *past*, the prep. *beyond* (as expressing the result of passing); whence it was natural to treat *past* as = 'beyond' in other contexts.]

A. *prep.* 1. Beyond in time (as the result of passing); after; beyond the age for or time of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20920 (Cott.) Of hem pat sal, (Edd.) or we passed be past. [Trin. (Mc) are past eyper elde or welde]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 238 The day is short and it is passed prime. *c* 1390 — *Astrol.* pr. § 3 It was passed 8 of the clokke the space of 3 degrees. 1450–30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 343 Noun of Dayus tyrnde pammde and yere. 1503 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (*Percy Soc.*) 129 I thought me past al chyldly ignorance. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 21 Woo...was delyvered of a childe when she was past age. 1613–80 ROBT. *Alb. P.* 180 Old lamprells past hateing. *Ibid.* 177 A disease Past the worst. 1823 FORDHAM *Fitzgerald* (1824) 124 When it was built, an house past the size. 1855 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. § 13 Children not yet come to, and old men past, helping of themselves. 1879 HUMPH. *Coinage* 56 H. VIII. 309 After he was past the Age of one hundred Years. 1880–72 H. HOWORTH *Flood of Gloss.* (1882) III. 18 This horse is quite passed much of mouth. 1885 *Truth* 26 May 1362/2 Dancing was kept up till past two. *Mod.* The time is half past three.

b. In stating age *past* sometimes follows. Cf. PAST *pple.* a. 3 c.

1876 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 11753/1 A light grey Gelding ... five years old past. 1900 *Ibid.* No. 27467/3 Lost ..., a black Mare, ... aged three Years past.

c. *elliptic*. Beyond the age of (so many years).

1580 BARN. GOOGE tr. *Heshusius's Comm.* 73 The Emperor being three past one and twenty years of Age. 1708 *Entertainer* No. 10, 130 Augustus, in John's Marriage to all past 13 Years of Age. 1767 WASHINGTON in *Lett. to Washington* (1858) 468 His being able, at past eighty, to perform this expedition on foot. 1858 LYTTON *Alice* I. 1, The elder lady, the guest of his companion, was past seventy.

†d. Of time measured backwards: Going back beyond, of older date than. Cf. BEYOND *prep.* 5.

1508 *Kal. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. II. 402 [Thai] has leve to use...within the said Burgh past memor of man.

2. Beyond in place (as the result of passing); further on than; at or on the further side of.

Past sight, (gone) out of or beyond the reach of sight.

a 1300–1450 [see above in Dunnelogue]. 1393 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 134 When he was past this tyrne, he thanked God. 1394 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 345 My Lord, the Enemy is past the Marsh. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 20 Until we be past (*R. V.* have passed) the borders. 1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 492 She ... again There to a cornercast, dived, past sight, the main. *Mod.* He drove in the five hounds past the corner. 1882–9 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* Prol. (1896) 6/1 When we are passed the French and English coast.

B. Of motion: By (in passing). *To go past*, to pass, go by; see to *Age*, *ride*, *run*, *hurry*, etc. *past* (a person or place).

a 1300–1450 [see above in Dunnelogue]. 1393 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 134 When he was past this tyrne, he thanked God. 1394 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 345 My Lord, the Enemy is past the Marsh. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 20 Until we be (*R. V.* have) past the borders. 1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 492 She ... again There to a cornercast, dived, past, sight, the main. *Mod.* He drove in the five hounds past the corner. 1882–9 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* Prol. (1896) 6/1 When we are passed the French and English coast.

b. Beyond the reach, range, or compass of; not within the scope or reach of; incapable of: chiefly with nouns of action or mental state. Sometimes with some notion of time: = No longer capable of, or within the scope or reach of.

In many or the possessive combinations with various abs., many of which survive in IMPERSONAL chiefly as Shakespearian or Biblical echoes, as *past belief*, *comfort*, *compassion*, *cure*, *help*, *mending*, *question*, *recovery*, *sufferance*, *remedy*, *saving*, *shame*, etc. Others have become colloquial, as *past praying for*, etc. See BEYOND *prep.* 4, 6.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 51 Some or so past shame in their language. So wyse and lusty, that [etc.]. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 19 Beynge past repentaunce [1611 past feeling]. 1539 — *Rom.* xv. 23 Now vnreprouable are no lodgynges and his wayes past finding out. 1580 DIGGES tr. *Stratioticus's Comm.* 4 Lest in process of time...it be quite ruinous. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 210, I had a dreame, past the wit of man, to say, what dreame it was. 1593 — *Rich. II*, ii. iii. 177 Things past redress, are now with me past care. 1598 — *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 101 Nay, then's past praying for: I have prayed it two or three. 1599 G. KELL. *Lat. to Enter* 19 Impf. to Marryen *Obs.* iii. (1877) 40 It is to Us past comprehension. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxiii, Past reasons hunted, and no money had, Past reasons hated. 1607 MIDDLETON *Mich. Term.* ii. iii. 364 Nay, 'tis done now, past mending. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 494 It is past any power to compromise a difference between One so great persons. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 156 Yesterday...word was brought me, that he was past hope. 1780 COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* 21 Well, I grown to past all bearing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* (1858) III. 269 He now saw nothing past contrition. *a* 1911 ERNEST *Five Years' Treat.* etc. (1911) 129 'I cannot help your fate', said the bold woman; 'that is past my skill'.

b. Beyond the ability or power of. *colloq.*

1811 EDGEW. & FL. *King & No K.* iii. 1, You are welcome, sir, I think; but if you be not, 'tis past me To make you so; for I am here a stranger Greater than you. 1899 G. BERNARD *Tapping Terry* 11, It's past persons to consider us.

†c. Beyond the limits of; without. *Obs.* or *arch.* *Past himself*, beside himself (*now dial.*).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. 226, So he ferryed it him that he was past hym self to his manere. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 159 He was so vexed, incensed, and inflammated, that he became almost past himselfe. *a* 1661 COLEMAN *Hand* v. 332 For Love hath...cast My life into distress past end. 1808 — *Hound* (Horace) the That once, past Te his wit was, will now a dose past cash With ears follow. 1870 W. HOWITT *Rambles Past.* (1896) 158/1, I ... Am never past God to give man Thee Past nothing. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Durham), Past hissel.

†4. More than, above (in number or quantity). (Cf. also 1 c.)

1483 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* II. 363, I have sent to Mary Holmes ... and he cannot nor gette paiyed it, or vij. at the most, 1492–8 MALORY *Arthur* xi. lv, That were knyghtis but fyue past two hundred with chaynes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 179 They...departed the Parys without company past one knight to a place. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in* v. iii. 6, 50 Faith I have not past two shillings, or so. 1608 TOURNEUR *Sorrowful* (1878) 134 Their wages are not past so big as yours. 1617 CAPT. SMITH *Seamen's Comm.* ii. 47 They want to not past seven in five...persons. 1668 DRYDEN *Wild. Gentl.* iv. 1, Who...trust II. as the Parties I can give with you does not deserve a Man of past half his Fortune.

†b. Above in rank or degree. *Obs.*

1552 CROWLEY *Pleas.* 4 *Paym* 118 But spare all...to represent your your degree. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beg. Alexandria Plays* 1873 I. 19 My husband is a Lord, and past a Lord.

a. Beyond in manner or degree. Now *rare*. Also *absol.*, in negative sentences.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 284 He affects, past all men, height. *Ibid.* xv. 105 His greatness past all other Gods, and Just in fortunate, And 10–13 qualifies grace i. In reigne past all gods. 1847 C. BRONTË *T. Eyre* xxvii, He can rouse us no past every thing. 1897 *Brownyard Stor.* 9 Dec. (E. D. D.), Fortunately, past a profession of most and water, no damage was done.

B. *adv.* (absolute use of the prep.: = past the speaker, or the person, point, or place spoken of.)

1. So as to pass or go by; by.

1809 WORDSW. *Fidelity* 32 The travelling blast, That, if it could, would hurry past, 1852 MARRYAT *Japhet* iv, We had watched her past. 1898 WORCESTER 4 c. Sometimes incorrectly used for *by*: as 'to go past'. 1899 M. ARNOLD *Soldier Dead* 96 Patiently the lingers With good and shoeing urge their carts past. 1880 LOWELL *The Cosmopolitan* 2 The shrines of saints swept past. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilsyth* 43 The trend of time as it hastens past.

2. On one side, aside; as *to lay past*, to put aside or away, to lay by or save up. *Sc.* and *north. Irel.*

1892–3 CHARLES *Twain Irish Peasantry* (1894) 160 (E. D. D.) It is not to lay them past to rest. 1897 *Irish. E. Agricl. Jour.* VIII. 2, 327 It is not enough to be thinking past. *Ibid.* 328 It enables the farmer to store past his crop. 1898 *Scotsm. Mag.* Oct. 270, I had to put it past in the attic. 1899 STEVENSON *Puddin' B.* 63 I'm proud to think ye've kept past siller.

C. *Comb.* (*ad prep.* or *adv.*). a. By 2b–2d: a. posts, mostly by prose-writers, phrases consisting of *past* prep. with object (A. 3), which preliminarily are written as two words, were frequently used *attrib.*, and then necessarily hyphened to make the syntax clear: thus 'a malady past cure', but 'a past-cure malady'. Among such syntactical combinations are: *past-comfort*, *past-cure*, *past-finding* (whence *past-findingness*), *past-good* (whence *past-goodness*), *past-helping*, *past-hoping*, *past-price*, *past-curing*, *past-shame* (whence *past-shameless*); **past-proportion** *sb.*, incommensurableness, immensity. Some of these have been employed by recent writers.

1533 BARNES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 171 That judge [should] more to be rude, and past-shamed to be well mannered. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 207 The extreme wickedness of some playnayd sinners. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* xx Wks. 1912 II. 241 Sorrowing not only for his own sorrow, but the past-comfort sorrow which he findeth in his mother sorrow. 1600 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. i. 104 To preserue one past-cure malladie Vnrecuperable. *Ibid.* iv. iii. 238 What a past-saving slaue is this? 1600 J. HOOKER *Mirror the Martyrs* (1638) 8

The fowle is such a precious thing. At cost the price of paste-galen thereon lyeth. 1608 Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 28 Will you with Counters reckon? The past proportion of his infinite? 1613 Shakespeare *Pericl. Tyrrhus Reynolds* 1555 Inventful Genius of past-foreseen bodies. 1632 Chapman *Caesar & Pompey Plays* 1873 III. 123 I be free? To helpe my Country, when it bounds out To the past-helping perils. 1787 R. Fergusson *Another Town* I. 330 Enable me...to rejoice the past-helping heart. 1876 Farrar *Church Servants* xii. 124 The past-distinguishes of a miserable despair.

b. In various names of sts. (adjs.), *as fourt-pointe, past-the-middle age*; **past-due**, *overdue*; **past-gone**, bygone, former, late; **past-meridian** (*Alg.*), past one's prime, elderly; **past-ordinar** *Sc.*, extraordinary, exceptional, uncommon, 'by-ordinar'.

1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 1761/1 I wrote out the "past-due subscription bill. 1784 R. Burn *Scotticisms Diverse* I. 135 When you inform upon your "past-gone occupation. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 14 Like things of the "past-meridian date For some bright Bengal adolescent. 1814 *Guy Mannering* lxiv, A man o' "past-ordinar sense. 1826 *Lakeite* 181 The Doctor is a past ordinar young man. 1883 J. Cheviot *Odd People in Odd Places* xxiv. 204 Those past-prime ladies of the garden. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* x. A "past-the-middle-age college bed-maker.

Pastalogue, var. PASTILOGUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastall, *obs.* form of PASTEL 2.

† Pastance. *Obs.* Also 6 **pastaunce**. [1531. a phonetic repr. of F. *passe-temps* (in 15–16th c. also *passetaunce, passetans*, Godef.), f. *passe* vb. (impr. (Pastel-) + *temps* time, in It. *passatempo*. For the final *-ce, -ce*, TENSE. in early use also *-tence*. See also PASSE-TEMPS and PASTIMES.]

Recreation; = PASTIME *sb.* 1.

1500 (Skelton *Pol. Bk.* v. *wyn Quhat gudlie pastance?* and quhat merriedis? 1535 Stewart *P. Spyrytus* 1093 To have in remembrance How goodly delyverans, And how goodly pastaunce. 1565 Hen. VIII *Psalmes taken godly compact* I, For my pastance, hunt, sing, & dance, my heart is free: / *Ibid.* ii, Youthe must have some dalyance Of good or ylle, some pastance. 1598 Yong *Diana* 1. 4 They have no kind of pastaunce Which you think not to exercise. 1613 Jerome *True Tragedie* H. 21, 2d. 2d Hit. For belike, "Pastance with good company", (aside) among the better sowers.

Pastay, *obs.* form of PASTY *sb.*

Paste (pēst), *sb.* Also 4–8 **past**, 5–6 **paast**, 6 **paaste**, 6–7 **paist**. [a. OF. *paste* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâte* = Pr., Sp., It. *pasta*:—Com. Romance *pasta* (extracted in L. in a medical sense 'a small square piece of a medical preparation', Marc. Empir. *c* 400), generally supposed to be ad. Gr. πάστη, also πᾶστις, πᾶστος, barley porridge, *sb.* use of πάστος sprinkled.]

1. *Cookery.* Flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, dough; *esp.* (now only) with addition of butter, lard, suet, or the like, as used in making pastry, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 250 Panne wolde I be ypyst... mylde be ze, past, paast] lat to make, And bouxsen and loup alwaie bope and dryuke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 204 The bowes of the bind, Which sowen all the past. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Make hem past...and lenge hit ouer with be same past. 1596 *Polyd. Virg.* (W. de W. 1521) 35/1 Mixynge water with flour, & workynge it to be paste. 1604 R. T. *Hores.* (Grosart) 6 A little leauen, conuaighed the whole paste. 1615 Speed *Luke* iv. 25. 104 Cry to a Branche, as the Cookery did to the Bakes, when she put 'em i' th' Paste alone. 1784 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 144 To make crisp Paste for Tarts. 1808 Mrs. Fenton *Mr. Hooton, Manager*, I. 1856 Cookery Paste for Family Use...14 lb. of flour, 3 lb. of butter, rather more than ½ pint of water.

b. Name for various sweet confections of doughy consistence. † *Paste royal*, a confection of sugar and spices: see quot. 1676.

1589–90 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398 In iij Coffins de pastell. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Nineteen Cent.* (1910) 252 A half pounde of pure vitelle. 1590 in *Lady's Wld. Gazett* I. 220 Potmeate, jellies, marmlate, paste, comffits, of all sorts. 1613 W. L. *True Gentlem. Delight* 33 To make Parmesant in Squires. Take Sugar...four ounces, very finely beaten and searced, and put into it an ounce of Cinamon well Ginger, and a grain of Musk, and so beat it into paste...with a little Gum-Dragon. 1660 *Closet. Drvl.* (1671) II. 46, Pint of Jam, the quantity 21. 6d. 1708 Mother *Bunch. Cong.* II. 230 Making marmalades and perfumed pastes, which caused them to Consume. 1823 Scots *Pantropha.* 187 Delicious...were the sheets of puffe composed of flour and honey. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s.v., The term paste is applied to the hardened cake of liquorice, and some other vegetables.

c. Applied to compositions of this consistence (usually sweet) used as bait in angling.

1653 Walton *Angler* viii. 184 The Carp likes either as before, or as Paste. 1676 *Art Ang. Paston*, there are almost as many sorts as there are Medicines for the Toothach. 1724 (title) The Compleat Fisher ... Being a Clear ... way of Taking all Sorts of Fresh Water Fish with the Worm, Fly, Paste, and other Baits. 1848 Wilcox *Gun.* & *Rifle* 277 Sometimes in his favourite and usual bait, and with this bait—his paste: he calls it—he works and leaves.

d. A relish made of some fish or crustacean crushed, pounded, and seasoned; as *anchovy-paste, shrimp-paste*.

1617 Kitchener *Cook's Oracle* (1829) 310 (Receipt for making) Anchovy Paste or to Dress *d'Anchois*. 1838 *Cassell's Dom. Econ.* I. 58 A stock of anchovies and anchovy paste. 1853 Hassall *Food & its Adulterat.* 205 One of the samples of lobster paste was adulterated with starch or flour. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 26 Aug. 5/2 The poet owes five weeks' for the shrimpers of Pagwell Bay—to consume the Shakespeare-prepared there.

2. A mixture of flour and water (sometimes strengthened with starch) boiled together, used as a cement for sticking paper and other substances.

1530 Palsgr. 250/1 Paste or glewe, *colle*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 322 The common past that was use, made with the finest flours of wheat. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 48 Small bits of Paper sticking with some of the Past with wch I was furn'd. 1879 *Print. Trades' Jrnl.* No. 29. 47 Brush paste, not gum, lightly over the back.

† b. = PASTEBOARD 2. *Obs.*

1598–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (*Glasgow*). The same bracketh in pasts or in leuerins. 1780 in *Comm. Ld. Gray & Willion* (Camden) 29 A schoolchest of armes wrought in paper.

3. *gen.* Any composition or mixture containing just enough moisture to render it soft and plastic: see QUOTS., and b, c below.

1604 E. Grimeston *Hist. Aviarie* v. xx. 563 An idoll made of paste of wheate and wayes mingled with honie. 1707–40 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Porcelain*, With the softeners, collected as bottom to form of a paste, [they] fit a kind of moulds. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 30 The egg is involved in a sort of paste, which serves at once for the young animal's protection and nourishment. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 30 Forming corrosive mixture of mercury into a paste with water. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 631 A species of rapid crystallization ensues, and the thin paste soon acquires a solid consistence.

b. A mixture of clay and water (sometimes with other ingredients) of which earthenware or porcelain is made; distinguished as *hard paste* or *soft paste* according to its consistence and power of resisting heat.

1739 Dict. *Polygraph.* s.v. *China*, To make your paste of this powder, first dissolve an ounce of very white gum arabic in a pail of water [etc.]. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Porcelain*, The china-ware being made of a paste, part of which is made of a substance in itself scarce possible to be vitrified. 1879 J. T. Tuomey *Ceram.* 71 There is...very little difference in hardness between the hard paste and the soft paste.

c. A soft composition applied to the skin, medicinally or as a cosmetic (or taken internally).

1583 Golding, *Double Transform.* 63 In vain she tries her paints and creames, To smooth her skin, or hide his seames. 1840 Dungison *Med. Lex.*, Paste, a compound medicine like the pastil, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous. 1883–96 Century *Dict. Knowl.* 2d. 4/1 The confection of black pepper known as Ward's Paste...in great repute as a remedy for piles. The usual dose is a drachm three times a day. 1907 *Pract. Mould. Trades' Jrnl.* 1056 A variety of pastes are also useful in this respect (of warming).

4. *fig.* The material of which a person is figuratively said to be made (in reference to quality).

c 1693 Howell *Lett.* v. 1. xliv. (1650) 62 The Educations of that Town [Genoa], particularly, are made of another paste. 1709 Dryden *Fables Ded.*, Ovid's verse runs more easily and affords, made of a more pliant paste. 1869 M. Arnold *Soc. Crit.* v. 174 Tests...with the German paste in our composition. 1878 Browning *Ring & Bk.* II. 313 But you, who are of quite another paste Of a man,—do you obey me?

5. A hard vitreous composition (of fused silica, potash, white oxide of lead, borax, etc.), used in making imitations of precious stones; a factitious or artificial gem made of this. Also called STRASS. Also *attrib.* Made of, or adorned with, paste.

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xiii. 141 This past imitates all Jewels and colours, and hath a wonderful shining and lustre. And to harden and it imitates the jewels. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett. to Chas. Jervas* 62 Sept., That paste with which they make counterfeit jewels. 1723 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Paste, in the glass trade, a sort of composition of the glass-kind, made from calcined crystal, lead, and metallic preparations, to imitate the several natural gems. 1726 Ayloffe *Pasts on Lyf* 86, The' Infant our next tells her, And in pastes gems and Slips'ry doth her. 1804 W. Irving *P. Pindar* I. 98 High-heeled shoes...with pastes or diamond buckles. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* I. The diamonds were to the jeweller's, and Lady Frances wore pastes.

6. *Min.* A mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded. 1816 in Webster.

† 7. Some kind of ornamental head-dress (app. made with a foundation of pasteboard) worn by women. *Obs.*

1509 Minc *English Studies* I. 313, Wyfe pasteborne and pasts garnished with perle. 1530 Palsgr. 183/1 *Paste, a paste of pastes for the attyre of a womans head. Ibid.* 250 Paste for a lady or woman, *une paste.* 1532–3 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Every other person...whom Will shall move any Frenche head or bonett of Velvet, or any habilliments, pasts, or agges, of golde, perle or stone. 1552 Huloet/Ayenb. *Pastell* iii. 320 If ye drawe the like formes in counter that will leaues and goue glaues, ye may aptly ye same do to the pasted paper, such as paste-wiues vsen women pastes of. 1590 Greene *Farewe Wits Kingd.* XII. 107 The Bride...was very finelie dressed in a little Cappie, and a fake paste. 1883 Rider Cit. of Chesters IV. vii. 174 The bride, when a maiden, wore her hair drawing...and nothing but a wreath of jewels, called a 'paste', or flowers, about her head.)

8. *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *paste-bord, -brush, -pot*; (sense 3) *paste-blacking*; **paste-cutter**, an instrument for cutting pasts into shapes for pastry; **paste-eel**, a small nematoid worm (*Anguillula glutinis*) found in sour pasts; **paste-fitter**, a workman who fits together with paste the parts of boot-uppers for the machine; † **paste-gird**, an awl made of paste; **paste grain**, split sheep-skin with paste put on the back to harden it and give a better grain; **paste-horn**, a cow's horn used as a receptacle for paste; † **paste-house**, a building where pastry is made; **paste-kettle**, a kettle for boiling paste; **paste-maker**, (*a*) a person employed in making paste; (*b*) a machine for mixing the ingredients of paste; † **paste-meat**, pastry; † **paste-pin**, a wooden pin for rolling paste, a rolling-pin; **paste-point** (*Printing*): see QUOTS., and POINT *sb.*; **paste-rock** (*Geol.*), a shaly formation found in Wales, also called *Taranaun shale*; † **paste-roller**, a rolling-pin = *paste-pin* (obs.); **paste-wash, paste-water**, paste much diluted with water, used in bookbinding; † **paste-wife**, a woman who made and sold 'pastes' (sense 7) and other articles of female attire (obs.).

1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 394/1 Tools for small work...paste-bord. 1893 Baring-Gould *Chard Pond Five* II. 84 I sold a box of "paste-cutters at one and nine. 1833 C. R. Cole tr. *Quarenghi's Rambler* I. 184 Cereals "Farinacée which belong to the Holcinthes. 1883 *Essex Daily Post* 11 Oct., Bark Trade.—Wanted, an experienced "Publisher for General Men's Work. 1896 Pitman's *Typewriter* 116, 42 Tables. "Pythagoras of the Museum (of Mr. the Kingdom Virgins or Nuns mingled a quantity of Beers with round Mats, and moulded it with Hoxy, making an image of that paste). 1887 *Bookseller* 3 May 431 Crabbe's Complete...in long "Paste-grain and Morocco. 1889 *Ibid.* 3 Mar. 208 Books in gilded paste grain and Coloured calf. 1851 Cornish *Lanc. Rec. Lit.* 1, Working on turned lathes, gold pincers, "paste-horns, rasps, yellow-leather. 1450–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 39 Pro xxvj ova...ad operacion' vocat' "Pastehouse [pasta-coken Cuspidor. 1480–1 *Ibid.* 56, j pipa et j tubba in le Pastehouse. 1804 *Gent. Quart.* in *Forbidden* III. 187, I...shewed the "paste-impression of the seal. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 36 A wizen-but treated disposition...coupled best to a "paste-brick. 1813 Kendall *Dict. Birds*, s.v. *Pastry-worker*, a creeping insect(?) for taking the components of paste. 1598 *Epistolae* II. 4, Thou "past mayest weight...be yellow with Saffron. 1811 Pinnock, *Particularist*, all manner of past or paste-meates. 1789 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 141 Roll it out light...Tart with your "pastepin, roll it out again. 1845 *Mechanics Typographica* 422 The blocks being...inked with the requisite colours to proper succession, and several...by means of those chase-stretchers of processwhich called pokers, three or more four of which are fixed by what is provincially known "paste-pointed upon the tympans, so as to act upon the margins of the print. 1888 *Invent. Patentee's Trade* 2, 1, Paste-points, very fine points...usually standing parallel to the very closely registered work on a hand-press. 1881 T. H. Lee *Nav. Retired.* v. 72 There was little Fenimore...except a spoon, a fork, counter, and a "paste-pot. 1889 *Lord's Rhine.* (ed. 1906) 118 A...set of knife of four fight gave to their blades, termed "paste-work, which overlie the Upper Lieutenancy seam. 1880 Hughes *Tom Brown's Schooll.* II. 6 "Past-rolls to make Pyes with. 1883 *Cycl. Pract. Arts* I. 404 (*Sheathing*) The leather...is...universally...the application of "paste-water to make it pliable. 1390 Chaucer *Epigr.* 12 Her myght bonde be, as mad as a wonde...some by weyes of wyne...be "pynnes wyfes bondes. 1552 [see 13].

Paste (pēst), *v.* [f. PASTE *sb.* 2, 3.]

1. *trans.* To make to adhere or stick by means of paste; to fasten with paste. *To paste up*, to stick up (on a wall, etc.) with paste.

1562–3 Wills & Clerk *Cambridge* (1882) II. 141 For pastinge of a table of the x commaundementes iijd. 1590 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (1. 18/1) Stick as paste vp their papers in every post. 1603 *Flat. Pluto.* I. iii. Will Purchase, pasted or glewed vpon them. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 136 Several pieces of Cloth pasted together. 1712 Swift *Bickerst. & Partr. Wks.* 1734 The Sentence pasted on the wall. 1804 M. G. Lewis *Bravo of Venice* (1846) II. 310 The following address was...pasted against the corners of the principal streets. 1843 *Penny Mechanics' Mag.* I. 2/1, 120 The barbers, pasted on a tea-cotton web, were wrought into shapes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To cause to adhere closely or firmly (as if by pasting).

1883 *N. Zeal. Jrn. Pamphl. Med. for* 1882, 187 General diffuse peritonitis...many coils of intestine being pasted together by adherent lymph. 1883 H. W. V. Stuart *Egypt* 277 A perfect interpret of wind, which...drove the Era against the western bank, where she remained hopelessly pasted.

2. To cover by (or as by) pasting on or over.

1609 Dekker *Guls Horne-bk.* iv. (1862) 14 I dost...pated and plastered up with sewing-silke" supplications. 1683 Stevens *Martinet's Mag.* II. 76, 72 Paste it well with good *Paper.* 1697 Dryden *Æneid* vi. 1099 With skins of beast, his cloaths are pasted o'er. 1699 Misc. Curiosa (1718) II. 98, I have been busy...pasting a screen...all over with prints.

3. To incorporate with or into a paste, as a colour in dyeing.

1882 C. O'Neill *Dict. Calico Print. & Dyeing* s.v. *Resists*, Resist compositions intended for this latter purpose are usually called pastes, and the colour so preserved is said to be 'pasted'.

4. *slang.* To beat, thrash: cf. BASTE *v.*[2]

1851 Ben Paterson 38, 1873 *Slang Dict., Paste*, to beat, to thrash vigorously. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 2/2 We warned how he punches his and 'pastes' him. 1898 A. Morrison *Child of Jago* 152 To rile it goin' much when these pasted 'em.

5. The early stages in *Comb.*, as **paste-down**, an outer blank leaf of a book pasted on the cover; **paste-in** *a.*, pasted in, inserted by pasting.

1900 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 3/3 Striking the source of this passage by heat.

Hence **Pasted** *ppl. a.*, fastened or covered with paste; † *pasted folder*, paste-board.

1572–3 Inv. Essex 26, 1582 Rutland *Pillar* I. 201 Long pendils...between the pasted plates. 1883 [Cuthbert] *Athletic* 20, xxxvii. 154 Face of pasted Paper. 1890 *Invent. Sch. Art* II. 21 The pasted sides of the inspec.

Paste, *obs.* form of PASTY *sb.*

Pasteboard (pē·stēbōəd), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. PASTE *sb.* or *v.* + BOARD *sb.* (3 and 11 are really of distinct formation.)]

I. †**1.** A substitute for a thin wooden board made by pasting sheets of paper together; *esp.* a board of a book so made (cf. BOARD *sb.* 4). *Obs.*

1598-9 (*May*) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Consecr. Bishops* etc. (*Cosyn's*), Boordes to bynde, to paste bookes or cloutes. 1612 SYLVESTER *Mondaine* (1634) 88 The superficiall (paste) couer[s] described; only the Testaments in paper, bookes or past-boords. 1708 *Short Gardiner* 11. 184, It was an thick and stiff as a Pasteboard. 1728 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* ed. 3 I. 36 Put it upon a dry fresh pasteboard, and, covering it with fresh blotting paper, let it remain in the press [etc.].

2. As a material: A stiff firm substance made by pasting together, compressing, and rolling, three or more sheets of paper.

These sheets consist of 'cuttings' and 'whillies'; in ordinary pasteboard, the 'whillies' is of inferior quality, and generally of a greyish colour. *Cardboard* is pasteboard made of superior paper, and of the same quality and colour throughout; a finer and more highly-finished kind, made with starch paste is called *bristol board*. The name 'pasteboard' is sometimes inappropriately given to *millboard*, made not by pasting, but of compressed paper pulp.

1502 in *Comic. Ld. Grey of Wilton* (Camden) 29 Item fifi. grosse whoolehaire wrought with metall on paper boards. 1606 Francois Gentleman entred 94 Tales of the barons and wantbrest pasteboard pot cost 40s. 1793 Statutes *Mark. Assiz.*, or A model of such triangle cut out in pasteboard. 1848 LAMARK *Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hartford* ... 211, 198 A conical reflecting chain, the best material for which is paper or paste board.

b. *fig.* As the type of something flimsy, unsubstantial, or counterfeit: cf. B. 5.

1609 CAPTAIN *Mad.* (1877) I. 272 Doings in the world of pasteboard. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambridge, Mass.*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 203 The new worship...to the goddess of theatres,—to-day, pasteboard and filagree, and rolling tomorrow in marbles and marble.

3. *slang.* A card. **a.** A visiting-card. **b.** A playing-card; also, playing-cards collectively. **c.** A railway-ticket.

a. 1837 T. HOOD *Tale of Rome* I, They leave their pasteboard and away they go. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvi, 'We shall only have to leave our pasteboard, Arthur'. He used the word 'pasteboard', having heard it from some of the important youth of the middle about town, and as a modern phrase suited to Pen's tender years. 1869 J. S. WEAVER *Mrs. Bat* (1890) 70 The unutterable fag of paying calls and leaving pasteboards.

b. 1849 THACKERAY *Virginia.* xv, Three hussars in their hand, and some great court cards, four after hour. *Schlafenlieber* upon the pasteboard. 1858 FORSTER *Betrayal X. Swedeborn* 111. 277 I'm then most with the pasteboards. I can shuffle 'em any way I want.

c. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 Mar. 5/1 Season ticket holders may use annual individually without producing their 'pasteboards'.

II. 4. *Cookery.* (Usually with hyphen.) A board on which paste or dough is rolled out for making pastry, etc. (Cf. BOARD *sb.* 2.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Paste-board*, a wooden board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. 1861 Mrs. BEETON *Bk. Household Management* § 1674 Make the paste, using a very clean pasteboard and rolling-pin. 1891 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 31 She dropped the rolling-pin on the paste-board.

5. The board used by a paper-hanger in cutting and pasting wall-paper.

1901 *F. Black's Comp.* 9 *Bedfd., House Handbk.* 41 The lengths of paper should be laid...on the pasteboard supported by the trestles.

B. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) Made of pasteboard.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. Wks. (Nichols) 1815 As if we practised in a paste-board cast. 1641 *Mistris Reforma.* 11, Wks. (1656) 44 To blow them down like a pasteboard theatre built of Court-Cards. 1668 WOOD *Life* (Bliss) (O. H. S.) II. 133 Bound with a past-board cover and vellum over it. 1707 HOFFMAN *Hand. Gram.* I. 192 Put them into a Pasteboard Box. 1884 J. E. JEROME *On the Stage* 218, 103 The pantomime was still running, and Miss played a dancer with a pasteboard head.

b. *fig.* Unsubstantial; unreal, counterfeit, sham.

1599 THOMSON, *Ignoro Coritus*, a pasteboard Lord, a Lord of Cotton. 1761 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 150 Thepasteboard triumph and the cavalcade. 1838 WORDSW. *Plenary Indgt.* 9, 122, The thin-sown and scentless of those paste-board handlooms.

C. *Comb.*, as *pasteboard-cutter, -maker; paste-board-like, -looking* adjs.; **pasteboard-wasp**, a species of wasp which makes a nest resembling pasteboard (cf. *paper-wasp*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1958/2 **Pasteboard-cutter*, *See* grooving and cutting pasteboard strips employed for making boxes. 1861 GIRARDIN *Principles of Nat* are the wooden theatres such *Pasteboard-like things, as are ... put on the... London ... Houses. 1854 E. E. KENNEDY *Dog Looney* 195 The Agency ... was a large *pasteboard-looking house. 1880 *Academy Jan.*, Constable (1896) I. 135 His wife ...sold this incomparable collection ... to the *pasteboard makers for want paper. 1881-9 *Nature Notes* published *St. Sh.* 1888) 193, The nest ... of the *Pasteboard Wasp (*Chartergus nidulans*).

Hence **Pa·steboardy** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1858 *Lockhart's Mag.* XV. 339/2 The construction is of the thinnest, most pasteboardy kind.

Pasteo, var. PASTEOUR *Obs.*, water-melon.

Paster, obs. form of PASTY *sb.*

Paste-rye, corrupt of *pearl-rye*: see PARCH *sb.* 3.

Pastel ¹ (pa·stĕl). Also 6 -all. [n. F. *pastel* (1510 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Pr. *pastel*, It. *pastello* 'woad to dye blew with' (Florio); dim. from *paste* paste; 'the name having been applied first to the colouring matter obtained by reducing to a paste the twigs of the plant, then to the plant itself' (Hatz.-Darm.).

OF. had *pastel* in the senses 'paste, plaster, color', etc.]

The plant Woad, *Isatis tinctoria*; also, the blue dye obtained from it.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlvi. 86 This herbe is called ... in English Woad, or Pastel: in French Guesde or *Pastel*: in Spanish *Alua Pastel*: in Italian *Guesde*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pastel*, otherwise called Woad. ... It is of green and ascends like Dyers. 1783 *Transactions* of *Naturall's Hist. Indies* VI. 13 Indigo, whose manner with pastel,... rendered the colour ... more lasting. 1858 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 361 This prepared, pastel has a yellow or greenish-yellow colour.

b. *Comb.* **Pastel-vat**: see QUOTE.

1858 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 361 To prepare the pastel vat, 4 parts of indigo, 20 parts of pastel, 2 parts of madder, and 2 parts of potash are employed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Pastel*, woad. It gives its name to the vat in which pastel and indigo are used, the *pastel-vat*.

Pastel ² (pa·stĕl). Also 7–9 -ell, (9 erron. -elle). [n. F. *pastel* (1676 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *pastello*: see PASTEL.¹]

1. A kind of dry paste made by grinding pigments and compounding them with gum-water, used as a crayon or for making crayons. *In pastel*, drawn with pastels: cf. CRAYON *sb.* 1 b.

1660 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. Misc. Writ. (1806) 304 Rubbing in the shades with pastells and dry compositions. 1668 E. HOLME *Academy* (1. 194/1 Pastils are roots of Flowers or Clay ... to draw withal. 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1707-12 COLLINSON *Cycl., Pastil*, or *Pastel*, a sort of paste made of several colours, ground up with gum-water, either together or separately; in order to make crayons to paint with on paper, or pasteboard. 1755 *Jrnl. Polygraph.* 6, 7, Also the crayons, themselves, are called pastils. 1859 GILLESPIE & URQUHART *Paint.* 326 Coloured crayons, or pastels, are made by the mixture of colour with a colourless base. 1880 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 1, Portraits in pastel of pearly-skinned ladies with bair-powder.

2. A drawing in pastel; also, the art of drawing with pastels.

1859 THORESBY *Ninepenny Ind.* What awfully bad pastels there were on the walls! 1882 RAMSGATE *Graphic Acts* xviii. 191 The principle of pastel is that the colours, when on the paper, are in a state of dry powder, many of which is slightly adherent. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 102 It is a question among artists ...whether pastel should be called a process of drawing or of painting. 1891 F. ADAMS *New Tenant* 154 Two charming portraits, ...two pastels standing in all the opulent incompleteness of a recent outlay.

b. *transf.*, to a kind of literary sketch.

1893 *Critic* (U. S.) 10 Apr. 249/1 The French pastel is really a little study (without a very definite beginning or end) of a trifling topic which lacks complexity, and needs little more than a very moderate space.

3. Applied to certain soft tints of dress-material; usually *attrib.*

1893 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 The soft, wraith-like tints ... are now in fashion again. The modern name for them is 'pastels'.... So these soft, half-faded hues bear the same relation to real colours as pastels do to oil-paintings. *Ibid.* 4 Nov. 7/6 Pastel blue or pink, harlequin blue or pastel green. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 3/1 A gown in the new pale hues we call pastel. 1900 *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 3/1 Pastel tones are ubiquitous in both silks and woollens.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastel painter, picture; pastel-like* adj. (See also 3.)

1883 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 102/1 The pastel painters of to-day. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 2/3 His 'Leisure Hour' is very decorative and pastel-like. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 3/1 The strongest hues of the pastel-box.

Hence **Pa·stellaceˈæ** (*nonce-wd.*) [after *pamphlet-ler*], a writer of literary pastels (3 b); **Pa·stelling**, the production of pastel-pictures.

1893 *Critic* (U. S.) 20 Apr. 249/1 Mr. Harrison S. Morris, who has given us *Arcadia*...a most parody-burlesque of the pastel, adds a few pungent sentences upon it. ...He calls it 'Dimedrabbia'; and the 'pastellaceæ' the author 'add similitudes'. 1893 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/3 The Artistic Ghost seems to higher circles than those of provincial pastelling.

† **Pastela·da.** *Obs.* Also **pyntelade**, **petelade**. [app. repr. as OF. **pastellade*, deriv. of OF. *pastel* paste, etc., or *pastelle* a dish: see PASTEL.¹] A dish in old cookery.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-Bks.* 59 Spanlde de Moreta. Capons Boyled. Pastelade. *Ibid.* Se Pyntelade chaud. Pyntelade fryid. ...Pyntelade Fryid.

Pastelar, -lar·io, variants of PASTILER.

Pastellist, pastelist (pa·stĕlist). [f. PASTEL ² + -IST: in mod.F. *pastelliste*.] An artist who works with pastels or coloured crayons.

1880 *Times* 9 Feb. 4/1 Mr. Whistler...succeeds in combining something of the brilliancy and purity of the pastellist with the general effect...of the oil and water-colour painter. 1888 *Academy* 3 Nov. 294/2 M. Blanchard, who may be accounted the Ribera of the French Society of Pastellists. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 6/1 The Hall has become quite a permanent fixture. The open air pastellist has taken his up and is doing a roaring trade in the last novelty.

Pastemaker: see PASTE *sb.* 8, PASTY *sb.* 2.

Pastenge, var. PASSE-VOLANS *Obs.* or PASTURE *sb.*

† **Pasteque.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **pateque**, 7 **pastique**, **-aique**, 9 **pastec**. [n. F. *pastèque* (1493 Gdf.), + *patèque* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm., 16th-17th. Prized *de* Laval in Yale]=Pg. *patoca*, Sp. *alhadoca*, *badoca*, ad. Arab. بطيخ *al-baṭṭīkh*, vulgar form of *baṭṭīkha*; cf. Heb. בַּטִּיחַ *baṭṭīaḥ*, Syr. ܒܛܝܚܐ *baṭṭīḥā* (Numbers xi. 5).] The Water-melon.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* v. 200 Of the great great Melons, Rasins, and pateques. 1680 F. BERNIER tr. *La Mare's Trans.* 184 A little kernell...like that of a Pateque, or Pompion. 1877 J. F. W. *Transvaal's Trans.* (1884) II. 60 There are also *Patiques*, or Water-Melons in abundance. 1896 tr. *Du Mond's Trav. Leonard* 102, The Pateques is a Fruit very much resembling a Citrul, but not quite so big. ...There are two sorts of it, one red and the other white. 1897 [J. B. TIXIER] 4 *Yrs. France* 301 Melons and pastecs, or water-melons.

Paster (pō·stəɹ). [f. PASTE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who pastes: see PASTE *v.*

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 111. 86 Three Painters for fixing on the said Labels, at 30*l.* per ann. each. 1883 *Ann. Reg. Cand. Univ. Libr.* (graduate) 2 The wages of E. F., Senior Paster, were raised from 36*s.* to £2 a week.

2. *U. S.* (See QUOT. 1888.)

1888 HARDY *Amer. Carpenter* II. 50. 1016 444 Small clips of paper prepared at the back ...are called 'pasters' or 'stickers', because the independent water paster flows over the name or names...he objects to or the ticket which he is about to place in the box. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispt.* 19 Sept., Persons may paste slips over names, providing the names so substituted by pasters are printed or written in red ink.

Paster, obs. form of PASTURE.

† **Pa·sterer.** *Obs.* Also 6 **paisterer, paisterre.** [f. *pastern*, PASTRY + -ER¹: cf. *frippener*.] A pastry-cook, confectioner.

1552 HULOET, Paisterre, *aeraginus.* 1580 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 193 Soleiarin ...caused Alexander the Great to refuse those Cookes and Paisterers which Julia Queene of Rome sent unto him. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. 511, 719 The flower of meale...wherof the paisterers or cookes for pastrie, doe make wafers. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, *A pastrer, pastellier, or pastier, pastissier, pastisier.*

Pastern (pa·stəɹn), *sb.* Forms: 4 **pastron**, 6 **pastren**, 7 **pastrone**; 6 **paste**(**a**)**rne**, -**orne**, 6–7 **pasterne**, 8 **pastorn**, 8– **pastern**. [ME. *pastron* = OF. *pasturon* (1530 in Palsgr.), mod.F. *paturon*, deriv. of OF. *pasture* tether in sense 2, also a shackle or cord with which a horse is tethered by the pastern-joint (mod.Norman dial. *pâturer* clog, shackle); held by French etymologists to be the same word as OF. *pasture*, F. *pâture* PASTURE, transferred first to the tether of a horse at pasture, and then to the joint. Cf. It. *pastora*, *pastoia* (Florio), a shackle for a horse, also a pastern, part of a horse's foot (Baretti); *pasturon* PASTERN.]

† **1.** A shackle fixed on the foot of a horse or other beast at pasture, or of an unruly horse to confine his movements; a tether; a hobble. *Obs.*

c 1312 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 301 In bill[i] empt[is] ... ij pastron de pastron [etc.]. 1340-2 *Ibid.* 545 Et in ij past. de Pastronnes novis. 1589 *Cred. Cth.* (Camden) lx *Nonsch. Ord.* (1790) 97 Indelles, harness,...halters, cavelles, pastrons,...and all such other odues. 1599 NORTH *Doni's Philos* (1888) 238 A rotten Collar, a paire of Pastrones, and a Cruppell. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel.* II. ix. 134 [horse] will...get a vnto roving posterne vpon one of the horses hinder heeles, then passing the other end of the cords thereunto the posterne, bring it against to the saddle pommell. *Ibid.* viii. Instrl. of Shackle gall is are now got by wearing pasterons, shackles, or other fetters. 1611 COTGR., *Estoque*, shackles, fetters, or pasterons for mankis, or turbulent horses. a 1619 FOLKINGHAM *Obsery.* 1. ix. Ye found an easie foale that let you get it [a child]; she had better have worne pasterons. [1824 BARETTI *Ital.-Engl. Dict.* ind. *v.*, *Pastoja*, a pastern, a shackle for a horse.]

2. That part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and the hoof, corresponding in extent to the two pastern-bones.

1552 PALSGR. 252/b Pastron of an horse, *pasturon*. PASTRN, *boulerdeau*. a 1552 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxix. 117 The bloode of them that were slayne, rayne in the stretes to the horse pasterne. 1598 MARKHAM *Gt. Fid. Horse* III. i. Wks. (1683) 1 151/2 The wounds much by his pasterne. 1754 GRAY *Nat. Hist.* (1800) I. 111. 1. 341 A tail which hangs down to the pastern. 1823 LAWSON *F. Meadow* viii. (1876) 93 A strong buckety, whose fat rib and short pastern showed his old Irish breeding.

b. The corresponding part in other quadrupeds; also *transf.* the human ankle.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 There are also Asses maruelous lyke vnto horses, with...longe legges without any bowinge of theyr knee or pasterne. a 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Lord.* v. iii, Let me see your leg;...the muscle but low in the pastern-joint. a 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 59 So straight the walk'd, and on her pastern high. 1849 YOUATT *Dog* § 33 The low placing of the pastern.

3. = PASTERN-BONE (sec. 3 b).

1856 BOSTOCK *Glossogr., Pastern* (tabet), the ankle or little-bone of a beasts foot. 1890 BADEN POWELL *Rom. Sports* (1892) I. 872 The bones answers or ordinary bone ... receives the great pastern below.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastern artery*; **pastern-deep** *adv.*, as deep as to cover the pastern; **pastern-joint**, the joint or articulation between the cannon-bone and the great pastern-bone.

1880 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 27403/1 A black Gelding, ...marked or cripled with his pastern joints. 1840 J. HAYES *Lib. Pract. Agric.* 196 I. 451 There is a dryness of the foot resembling of the pastern arteries. 1863 MISS BRADDON *T. Marchmont* II. vi. 192 Pools of water through which the wretched animals floundered pastern-deep.

b. **Pastern-bone**, each of the two bones (*upper* or *great*, and *lower* or *small p.*) between the

cannon-bone and the coffin-bone, being the first and second phalanges of the foot of a horse.

1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 350 The Ouze ... hath a fast which somewhat resembles a pasterne bone. 1706 Phil. *Colpeo.* 121, 360 Where in the pasterne-bone. The well-horn'd hoof indissolubly join'd. 1833 Holcroft *Hora. Oxford* 170 The three joints of the finger answer to those called 'great pasterne bone', 'little pasterne bone', and 'coffin bone' in the horse.

Hence † **Pa·stern** *v.*: see quot.; **Pa·sterned** *a.* [-ərn-ɪd], furnished with or having pasterns: in parasynthetic compounds, as *short-, thick-pasterned.*

1598 Florio, *Pastoiare*, to tether, to clog, to shackle, to pastern, to give. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 2 Short pastern'd, strong pyramid. 1898 *Blue Vienna Pamphlet on Paper* 121, Four hollow-horned, thick-pasterned Jack (an old horse).

Pastery, obs. form of Pastry.

† **Pa·steth.** *Obs.* Also **pastyth, pasthethe.** [perh. an aberration of *OF. pasté, mod.F. pâté,* Pasty: cf. *Anmerkth, dainteth,* etc.] = Pasty *sb.*

c 1425 *Wr. in Wr.-Wülcker Voc. pastellus, ... pastyth.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/1 A Pastell, *pastillus.*

Pasteur (pæstœ·r), *v.* [From the name of the French scientist Louis Pasteur (1822–95).] *trans.* = Pasteurize 1.

1892 *Chambers' Journ.* X. 613 This effect of time may ... be claimed by art—by Pasteuring the wine.

Pasterian (pæstiə·riăn), *a.* [See prec. and -an.] Of or belonging to Pasteur.

1888 *Scott. Leader* 21 Aug. 4 The latest extension of the Pasterian system. 1892 F. Munson *Frog. Hispano* vii. 158 Pasterian investigations ...prepared on the Pasterian system of attenuation.

Pasterism (pæ·stərĭz'm). [f. the surname *Pasteur* (see above) + -ism.] A method of treatment, devised by Pasteur for preventing or curing certain diseases, esp. hydrophobia, by successive inoculations with attenuated virus gradually increasing in amount.

1887 J. H. Cassal *Mental Physiological Fallacies.* The Milkmaids of Pasterism. 1892 Canon Wilberforce in *Western Gaz.* 26 Feb. 7/3 I do not believe in Pasterism. On the contrary, I think it is the greatest delusion of the age.

Pasterize (pæ·stərəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To sterilize by Pasteur's method; to prevent or arrest fermentation in (milk, wine, etc.) by exposure to a high temperature so as to destroy contained microbes or germs.

1881 *Pharmaceut. Trans.* 29 Oct. 358 Beer ...previously 'pasteurized'...and exposed to direct sunlight. ...At the end of three weeks the non-pasteurized beer ... commenced to lose its character, but the pasteurized sample remained quite bright. 1898 *Cook Dept.* 458 Cream should be pasteurized before being sent out from the dairy.

2. To treat by the method of Pasterism.

1888 (Implied in Pasterization: see below).

Hence **Pa·steurized** *ppl. a.*; **Pasteuriza·tion,** the action or process of Pasteurizing (in sense 1 or 2); **Pa·steurizer,** an apparatus for Pasteurizing milk.

1887 *Times* 10 Oct. 4/6 Hydrophobia mortality Pasteurization wilfully. ...What value does he or against Pasteurization can attach to the success of a single case? 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 3/3 The Pasteurization of beer has ...become a phrase. 1897 *Midlander Argus* 2 Mar. 6/3 The pasteurizer is a circular tank of the same which the milk is received.

Pastery, obs. form of Pastry *sb.*

† **Pasticcio** (*pastitʃio*). [It. *pasticcio* 'any manner of pastie or pye' (Florio), to surd.L. *pasticium,* dative of Com. Romanic *pasta* Pastry.] A medley of various ingredients; a hotchpotch, farrago, jumble: spec. **a.** An opera, cantata, or other composition, made up of various pieces from different authors or sources, a pot-pourri; **b.** A picture or design made up of fragments pieced together or copied with modification from an original, or in professed imitation of the style of another artist; also, the style of such a picture, etc.

1726 *Art of Paint.* (1744) 69 Those pictures that are neither originals nor copies, which the Italians call *Pasticci* ...because of the several things that appear a piece are said to be made, as counterfeits that compose a pastry and only to effect one mouth.] 1732 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 2 Nov. One opera begin to answer with a pasticcio, half of some of my favourite songs. 1785 R. Cumberland *Natural Son* v. i. 9 When a pasticcio of genius, wine, and chance go to composition that multifarious thing, a well-dress'd woman. 1787 F. Burney *Cecil. Diary* (1842) I. 7 My Lectures will be a pasticcio, a mere lunch-piece. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove Dict. Music* II. 668 *Pasticcio.* A species of Lyric Drama, composed of Airs, Duets, and other movements, selected from different Operas, and grouped together. In such a manner as to provide a mixed audience with the greatest possible number of favourite Airs in succession. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 10 May 349/2 His pasticcios, or concentrations, rather, of Rossini, is fairly delightful.

† **Pasticha** (pæstʃi·). [F. ad. It. *pasticcio*: see prec.] = prec.

1878 *Bookseller, Printer, & Bull.* Jan. 11, 129 (title) Pasticha. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 24 Mar. 228/2 Mr. Horne seems to me ...a pasticha of plagiarisms, two of *passticci,* which is a very different thing. 1893 R. Green *Lett. Deaner* 1. 62 It was left to my (Deaner's) Corydon disciples to perpetuate ...a trick of pasticha, an abuse of literary patronage. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Nov. 3/1 It is an extraordinarily clever and unattached Saturday pasticha of Mr. Thomas Tussaud.

Pastil, pastille (pæ·stil, pæstī·l). *ob.* Also † **pastel,** 7–8 **pastill,** 8 **pastel,** 8–9 **pastile.** [a. F. *pastille* (1561 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pastillus,* -*um* a little loaf or roll of bread, a round lozenge, a troche, esp. an aromatic lozenge: a word of dim. form of which the primitive is uncertain, but which in Romance was app. associated with *pasta* Paste: cf. It. *pastillo* 'little pastie, pastelets, chewets' (Florio 1611); Sp. *pastillar* 'kinde of mixtures or pastes for to perfume withal' (Minsheu 1599).]

1. A small roll of aromatic paste prepared to be burnt as a perfume, now esp. as a fumigator, deodorizer, or disinfectant.

1626 B. Jonson *Entert. at Ashby* 21, 'tis to know how to make Pastilles of the Duchesses of Singulars, Coquettes.] 1638 tr. *Perlin's Stat. Hospit.* vi. II. 179 *Antidotes* call those pellets which are made of the spices and the fragrant powder and water, Pastils. 1640 Brathwait *Arm. Bigot* 119, He got some Pastels and stiffen my Whiskers. 1708 J. Hughes *Lett. Perdita* I. *Pastilla*, are Odoriferous Tablets, or Troches made up of Perfumes or Odorous Bodies, with Marriage of Gum Tragacanth. 1713 tr. *Chirac D'Arnay's Wks.* 410 Certain Spanish Pastils spread a fragrant Odour round the Room. 1839 Mrs. Conelan *Lady.* I. 19 Burning pastilles before a statue of Jealousy. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 192 Pastilles of benzoic acid or of the chloride of ammonium are also of service.

2. A kind of sugared confection of a rounded flat shape (often medicated); a troche, lozenge.

a 1646 Duke *Count Cleve.* (1671) 104 Put into the said wine ambergreece or ambered-sugar or Pastils. a 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 203 Divers pastils or lozenges that he was wont to carry in his pocket. 1706 Phillips s. v., Among Confectioners, Pastils are a kind of perfum'd Sugarplums of several Colours, ...as Apricot-Pastils, Cinnamon-Pastils, Orange-flower-Pastils, etc. 1888 F. Annely *Black Pastille* 161, *Sugar Pastes* 27 Roses of glazed lace, containing pastilles and patches of every colour, shape, and flavour.

3. = Pastil.[2] 1, q. v.

4. A paper tube containing the composition which, when ignited, causes a pea-shot or similar firework to rotate. In recent Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1633 T. Heywood *Iron Age* I. iv. 32 His pastile-bearing dragons. 1838 Wilde *Pastilles* II. 161, of Ivorine-wood for the pastille lamp. 1872 Miss E. S. Beanclerk *Ch. Enchanted* I. (1873) 72 The brass pastille-box. 1889 Kinahan *Pract. Mech. Surgic. Pastille Paper,* paper prepared with an odoriferous composition.

Hence **Pastil, pastille** *v.* (trans.), to fumigate with pastils.

1648 In Wheatley *Gilling Q. Reg.*).

† **Pasti·lleate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[f. L. **pastillē-re,* inferred from *pastillātus* of globular shape.] (See quot.). Hence † Pastillea·tion.

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pastillate* (*pastillus*), to make in form of little round balls, to reduce into Pills. 1658 Phillips, *Pastillation*, a making any thing into the form of a pill or round ball.

Pastime (pɑ·stəim), *sb.* Forms: 5 pase-tyme, 5–6 pase-tyme, 6 pase-tyme (past-tyme, paste-time, past-time), 6–7 pass-time, 7 pas-time, 7–9 pass-time; 5– **pastime** (5–6 **passetyme, passetime, pastyme**). [f. Pass *v.* + Time: in sense 2, tr. F. *passe-temps*: see Partaker. Sense 2 may be an independent formation.]

1. *gen.* That which serves to pass the time agreeably; recreation, diversion, entertainment, amusement, sport; occas. + occupation (*obs.*). (No *pl.*)

1440 Caton *Encydle* xli. 43 The first pase-tyme that they take thereto. 1492 — *Vilue Paris.* (W. de W. 1499) L. iva b/2 [They] vsed thyder every days to passe of pase tyme. 1508 Timoneo *Mal.* 111. 9 Which have not professed them that have had their purpose in them. 1570 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 139 For passyng to beyonge of a bote. 1632 Quarles *Emblems* v. 8. (1718) 42 Brave gamesome readers, by censurers this day, Which without pastime May see (well away). 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 249 ¶ 2 Hugo Leviathan ...take their Pastime as it so Ocean. 1870 Emerson *Society & Solit.* (1876) 21 Spp. 308 On the road, seemingly by way of pastime, he ravages Chaldæa.

b. With a and *pl.*: A specific form of diversion or amusement; a recreation; a sport, a game.

c 1580 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 56 Tournoyinge, and behaued hym as my pase tyme. 1613 Beaumont *St. Werburgh* I. 1050 The olde pastyme. Yond blackgrege, Byrdynge, for a past-tyme. 1580 Bowes-Morgan *Pilgr.* (Surtees Soc.) 63 The Queen keeps a pastime of bears, bulls, and horses. 1600 Queen *Elizab.* I. 2. (1718) 42 Brave gamesome readers, by censurers this day, Which without pastime May see (well away). 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 249 ¶ 2 Hugo Leviathan ...take their Pastime as it so Ocean. 1870 Emerson *Society & Solit.* (1876) 21 Spp. 308 On the road, seemingly by way of pastime, he ravages Chaldæa.

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† 2. A passing or elapsing of time; a space of time; an interval between two points of time. *Obs.*

1422 Paston *Corr.* III. 641 In whiche passeyonge the kynge and ...with the Surrasenes John and Tom by many passages transported to him the company of the forsaid. 1666 In the whiche passeyonge dyuel inconuenible people to the sayd cyte. 1589 Harvey (title) The passyon of people. The Complaynt of Scotland, *Hist.* (1801) 181 In this passyon [i.e. during this campaign] dyvel Geffrey Plantagenet. [1879 Pygmie Sermon Glass, *Pastime*, thus passed.]

3. *attrib.*, as *pastime-ground, -reading, -student.*

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* III. iv, The stranger of the pastime-ground was before her. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 27 Jan. 5/2 No sensible person in search of pastime-reading will waste time and attention upon the pestiferous problem-novels.

Pa·stime, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To pass one's time pleasantly; to take one's pleasure; to divert, entertain, or amuse oneself; to play. *Obs.*

1593 *Lit. Descendants* (title), Sharpes right pleasaunt and fruitfull for all persones for to passytime with. 1598 Lottery *Plenydore* (1880) 23 They continue in their pastyme with gallaunt gentlemen. 1667 Marlay (*tr. Perrault*) 77 The Cat ...took to pastime or play with the Mouse ere she devoured her. 1792 Kno. *Ind. & Pers.* I. iv. 6 Wanchid Persecia pastimes in the streets. Say her Ramus ever tried her sports?

† b. *trans.* To divert, amuse. *Obs.*

1572 Hayman *Am. Eccl. Hist.* (1881) 180 He being...linked with malefactors to pastime and sport the people. 1579 Thomas *Cardinal's Contr. Thus*, 304/1 Then must they goe to play to pastime them selues.

2. *trans.* (*reflexive*). To make a diversion of, to amuse oneself with, to find amusement in.

c 1680 J. A. Alexander *Gods of Times* iv. 30 The man who pastimes Christ and His religion, who allows the Church a place among his supposed amusements ...may imagine that he really respects religion.

Hence † **Pa·stiming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also † **Pa·stimer,** one given up to pastimes, one engaged in sport.

1573–80 Baret *Alv. P* 170 Pastiming, or sporting, *admusement.* 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Admusement*, pastiming. 1608 Rowl. *Knt. Buried* (Ld.), In all unexperted presses and pastyming replaces. 1608 tr. *J. Mascardus Nosce Teip.* (1634) 5 The Scene with pastimers and divers themselves with hunting or sailing in a pond.

† **Pastina ceous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pastināca* parsnip + -eous.] Of the nature of or akin to the parsnip.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 246 Set root to ramosen ...of a pastinaceous nature.

Pastinacine (pæstinəsīn). *Chem.* [f. L. *pastināca* parsnip + -ine[5].] The name given by Wittstein to a volatile alkaloid distilled from the seeds of the parsnip; also found in the root of the broad-leaved water-parsnip (*Sium latifolium*).

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 331. 1881 *Med. pro Suppl.* 1407.

† **Pa·stinate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pastināt-us*, pa. pple. of *pastināre* to dig: see Pastize *v.*] Of land: Dug, prepared for planting.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 31 This new ok ne thy noble pastynate With wynes will be ilike. *Ibid.* vi. 177 Now nedeth seed...is nede to plaunte wel pastynate or pasturate.

So † **Pa·stinate** *v.* *trans.*, to dig, loosen by digging: † **Pa·stinated** *ppl. a.*, dug, delved; † **Pastina·tion** [ad. L. *pastinātiōn-em*], digging.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 231 In fit pastinated kind. 1623 Cockeram II, To Delve, *Pastinate*. A Delving, *Pastination*. 1658 Rohault *Gunnogr., Pastinate* to delve or dig in a Garden. 1706 Kersey, *Pastination* in *Husbandry*, the opening, loosening first, and laying loose of earth in order to be planted. 1721 in Bailey. 1755 in *Gentleman's Mag.* xx. 102 The pastinated ground is proper for planting, when it is a little moist.

† **Pa·stine,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pastinum* a two-pronged dibble; the digging and trenching of ground; also *pl.* ground so prepared (Palladius 4th c.).] Ground prepared for planting by digging and trenching.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 429 This worst in places temperat...close to pastine or to tilthes brydeth mete. *Ibid.* xii. 8 Now eke is best ...The pastin best to purpose is to sette.

† **Pa·stine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pastīn-āre* to prepare ground (for planting) by digging and trenching (Pliny, Columella).] *trans.* **a.** To dig and trench (ground) for planting, etc. **b.** To plant in prepared soil. Hence † **Pa·stining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 370 Lete delue hit deepe That fauen or lil in wise of pastyneyng. That his may ye bet sell his corporat hegge. *Ibid.* ix. 77 With delue or forgh to pastyne hit, as dredeth he. *Ibid.* xi. 251 Pastynyges and or plauntes han it nare, Pastined depe, yerde is the more are.

Pastiness (pē·stinės). [f. Pasty *a.* + -ness.] Pasty quality, condition, or consistence.

1808 Towers *Serpents* (1858) 383 Incrusted with the blubber, putrescent, and tenacious glutinous substance of the Whale. 1892 J. Sturgeon in *Dev. & Corn. Jrn.* 6 Oct. There ...appear the resolution of intermediate pastiness. 1892 *Ryder & Gee.* 6 Their diamonds were conspicuous by their pastiness.

Pasting (pē·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Paste *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Paste.

1. Sticking or fastening with paste. Also *attrib.*

1598 *Yearly Bks. Sherwood* 103 For making a new booth, and pasting on of the table of Commandments and Articles set up in the church, 8[d]. 1880 *Bryant Mortimer's Mag.* v. 118 87 Advice ...more than 3 placemen for the pasting. 1892 H. Macdonald *Wyff. Cabal.* I. viii. 97 There I carried on my pasting operations. 1892 Catherine B. Bowser *Illust. Needlework, Pasting Lace*, a narrow braid of Cotch Lace, used to conceal seams of tucks. 1893 *Leeds Weekly Times* 24 Sept. 3/2 A patent paper pasting machine.

2. The process of reducing to a paste.

1883 *Watt Soap-making* v. 42 Well-prepared soft soda ... is employed to produce the pasting in the first operation.

3. *slang.* A beating, a hasting.

1892 *Mayence Lond. Labour & Lond. Poor* III. ...gave me a regular pasting.

Pastinon, var. Parsnip *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastinar, var. Patinor *Obs.*, pastry-cook.

† **Pa·stile.** *Obs. rare.* [contract. or altered form of *pastiner*, Pastern. (Cf. Fr. Pastel.)] = Pastern.

1552 Elyot, *Antropales*, the pestle beste in a beste. 1611 Cotgr., *Unguyenaire*, the instrile, pestle, or pastorie, long of a mortar.

† **Pa'stler.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **pastelere**(s, 5 **pastlere**, -illee, 6 **pastlar**, **pastelar**, **pastiller**, 6–7 **pastler**. [ME. and AF. *pastelier* = OF. *pastellier*, *pastillier* (Godef.), Sp. *pastelero* "a man that maketh pies or pasties" (Minsheu 1599), in med.L. *pastillarius*; f. OF. *pastel* little pie, pasty.

OF. pastel was cognate with Sp. *pastel* "a little pie made of small meat" (Minsheu), It. *pastello*, in 3*b. pastelli* 'fine little pasties or paste-meates, tartes, 1598' (Florio); all :—L. *pastillus* (see PASTEL), PASTIL, but in some associated with Gmc. *Romanic pasta* paste.]

A maker of pastry; a pastry-cook; a baker.

1390-1 *Rural Archiv's Acct.* (Camd.) 64 Pro xlij shepherd factor frumenti...pistor...de Heathyn Etherton, pistore pro diuersis pastellettis in diuers vic' festis. *c*1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 1 Pastelers. 1508 Lydg. *Dr. Cass. Philos.* 3410 Charyte gan anyhere use, And wolde be-come a pastelere,—Of that floor to make her bred. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 396/1 Pastlere, *pastillarius*. 1530 Palsgr. 251/2 Pastler that maketh pastlarne. 1552 Huloet, Pastler, or maker of fyne pies, *Sudipastillus*. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 2, (1603) 82 Cookes or Pastelers for the more part in Vintrie streete. 1633 Howorth *Londinopl.* 307 Which Cookes (or Pastlers) were admitted to be a Company.

Past-master, past master (pa'st,mɑ·stəɹ). Also **passed master**.

1. One who has filled the office of 'master' in a guild, civic company, freemasons' lodge, club, etc.

1760 *Key to Free-Masonry* (1765) 7 (Card Past-Master) with the Sun and Compasses), and a String of Cords. 1781 *Laws Inc. Royal Cumb. Masons* 13 That the three Principals, and all Past-masters are stiled, *most excellent*. 1858 Simmons *Dict. Trade*, *Past-master*, one who has been master of a civic company, or has filled the chair of freemasons's lodge. *Past-master's Jewel*, a freemason's honorary distinction or decoration, worn...by one who has filled the master's chair. 1874 *Fraser's Mag.* 245 Past-master of the Alpine Club.

2. One who is thoroughly proficient or has ripe experience in any subject or sphere of action; a thorough 'master' (of a subject). Const. *in*, *of*.

App. this use has arisen partly in allusion to the efficiency which results from having passed through such an office as that of master of a freemasons' lodge, etc.; sometimes in allusion to the efficiency resulting from having 'passed' the necessary training or examination to qualify as 'master' in any art, science, or occupation; see also PASTER-MASTER.

1868 [implied in *Past-masterdom*]. 1877 Stuart & Revan *Inv. of Perth*, 1 320, 149 He was Past Master, Right Worshipful Grand, *Petra Fratrialis*, to every kind of vice. 1880 H. C. Merivale *Faces of Br.* I. 41 He was a past master in the art. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Sept. 370 A *past-master of shortcoming tactics*. 1892 E. Reeves *Houseyard Pound* 46 They are past masters in prices at noon of the largest kinds. 1894 Lo. Wemyss *Life Marlborough* II. 101, 107 Marlborough was a 'Past Master' in fluency of speech.

Pa·st-mi·stress. [After prec.] A woman well skilled in some accomplishment or study.

1868 Mrs Riddell *Daniel Jas Pr.* (ed. Tauchn.) II. vi. 90 The lovely proprietress...was past-mistress in the art. 1892 *Athenæum* 23 July 129/2 Her portrayal of Gwendolen in his latest novel proves her a past-mistress of yet character.

Pa·stness. *rare.* [f. PAST *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being past.

1624 Jas. Mau. *Wem. Mixed* (1880) II. 129 To our wonderer, that 'Time' is the equivalent of Pastness, Presentness, and Futureness, combined, it may be rejoined, that the word 'Time' is applicable to all these cases. 1873 Weaver *Orient. Hind.* the He will then act a time...relative to a state of [unobservable pastness, a hue of...philosophical vagueness.

Pastopher (pa·stŏfəɹ), || **pastophorus** (pastŏ·fŏrŭs). *Archæol.* [a. F. *pastophore*, ad. L. *pastophor-us*, pl. *-phori*, a. Gr. *παστοφόρος*, f. *παστός* a shrine, + *-φορος* carrying. More usually in L. form.] One of the order of priests who carried shrines of the gods in procession, as frequently represented in Egyptian art.

1658 Phillips, *Pastophorus*, (Greek) the most honourable name of Priests among the Egyptians. 1708 in Gd. Rowley, *Pastophori*, certain Priests, whose Function it was, at solemn Festivals, to carry the Statue of the Deity. 1721-37 [see below]. 1892 tr. *De La Saussaye's Hist. Rel.* I. 431 Singers, pastophori, hierophylax and others.

So ‖ **Pastophoræum** [L., a. Gr. *παστοφόριον* or *παστοφορεῖον*], the apartment of the pastophori in the temples of the gods; applied to a similar division of the Temple at Jerusalem (LXX., Jer. xlii. 4). Hence, Each of the two apartments, one on each side of the bema, in ancient churches, retained in the Greek Church.

1721 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pastophoria*, in antiquity, the apartments near the temples where the *pastophori* were lodged. 1737 *Gospel Rev.* xii. 3 XIV. 3/1 The cells or apartments near the temples, where the pastophori lived, were called *pastophoria*. 1849 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. (A. ed.) (1856) 133 It has an embedding which accords with the descriptions of the ancient pastophoreum.

Pastor (pa·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **pastour**, 6 **-ours**, **-ure**, 6– **pastor**. [ME. and AF. *pastour*, = OF. *pastor*, *pastur* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L., *pastōr-em* shepherd, lit. 'feeder, giver of pasture', agent-n. from *pascĕre* to feed, give pasture to. In 16th c. the ending was changed to *-or* after L.]

1. A herdsman or shepherd. Now *rare* or *obs.*

1382 Lanfr. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 300 Poru pople se gloriouse and pastour of beste. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alsop* xx. 1 Of the pastour or herdeman. 1598 Trinitarianus *Ser. P. Oxenbr.* (1881) 19 Above the pitch of pastors vocall reede. 1604 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xxxiv. *passim*, Pastors do lawfully care of the cattle of their flock. 1724 Dunsmore *Tour Scot.* in 1722. 201 Flocks of sheep, attended by little pastors. 1885 A. H. Keane in *Trans. Anthrop. Inst.* XV. 195 Of these nomad pastors there are two classes: 1. Those who always stay with their herds. ...2. Those who...migrate to the coast.

2. A shepherd of souls; one who has the spiritual oversight over a company or body of Christians, as bishop, priest, minister, etc.; *spec.* the minister in charge of a church or congregation, with particular reference to the spiritual care of his 'flock'.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* vi. 98 [xi. 98] Bobbe is maire, To be pastour and parche. *c*1450 Henlaw *Scondut* &c. Fogus weld I wyse,...Qwho is father of all feede, pastour and pape. 1548-9 (title) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Catech., To admonish the rude to all my governours, teachers, spirituall pastours, and maisters. *Ibid.*, *Collect*, Prayer, To be the messengers, the watchemen, the Pastours, and the stewardes of the Lorde, to teache, to premonishe, to feede, and prouyde for the Lordes familye. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* iv. 11 He...gaue some to be Apostles,...and some Pastours [*marginal variation* shepherdes] and Teachers. 1598 Drayton tr. *Lamb's Virgil. Ecol.* viii. 30 Robert Sutton, quite pastour was of the parishioners of Mixe. 1637 *Canon's Collect. Prin. Introd.*, *Prayer Kenber Works* 536 To rule and governe the hearts and minds of the servants, the Bishops and Pastors of the Flocke, that they may lay hands suddenly on no man, but [etc.]. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* 1. iv. Wks. (1851) 119 Wherein ...is the office of a Priest manifest above that of a Pastor? 1780 Protestant Corrupt. *Circ.* 811. v. 235 Each city was to have its own pastor. 1859 Hy. Martineau *Three Ages* iv. 36 A young Presbyterian clergyman, the beloved pastor of a large congregation. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* viii. 224 Most of you...are to be pastors of churches, not missionaries or evangelists.

3. One who exercises protecting care or guidance over a number of people.

*c*1300 tr. *Speculum Gerardi*, *Gen. Lordsh.* 31 Kynge yt be Pastour of Bucons. *a*1325 Minot *Poems* 8b. *Three Bonder* Wks. 1825 I. 203 Romeins and Romeis ...were pastours, for they establyshed laues in the cite. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xl. xxi. 28 A Mone or a Dwell, pastor of their people. 1595-96 Penn *Hard Ayr.* 6121 His people's pastor, Hyperenor hight. 1897 *Daily News* 2 July 4/1 Two good 'Unionists' told against their pastors and masters on the Treasury bench.

4. *Ornith.* A genus of starlings (Temminck, 1815) of which the species *Pastor roseus* (see OUSEL 2 b) is an occasional visitor to the British islands.

1829 Selby *Illustr. Brit. Ornithol.* I. 94 The Rose-coloured Pastor, the Roseo-coloured Ouzel, ...of different ornithologists. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 100 To the genus Pastor...the bill...is compressed. 1870 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 26 In addition to its brilliant plumage, the Pastor has an enormous crest.

5. 'A small tropical fish' (*Nouveau Grammont*) that lives among the tentacles of the hydrozoan *Physalia* or Portuguese man-of-war; hence called Portuguese man-of-war fish' (Webster *Suppl.* 1900).

6. *Comb.*, as *pastor-like* adj.

1641 Milton *Reform.* ii. Wks. (1851) 88 The Pastorlike and Apostolick behavior of mynde and outward Discipline. 1870 — *Hist. Eng.* iii. *Wks.* 97 To the apostolic and manifold of this pastorlike profession. 1891 I. Taylor *Words* (1892) 240 The less skilled, or the less pastor-hearted, minister.

Hence **Pa·storess**, a female pastor; **Pa·storhood**, a body of pastors; = PASTORATE 2; **Pa·storise** *v.* *trans.*, to provide with a pastor or pastors; **Pa·storless** *a.*, lacking a pastor; **Pa·storling**, a feeble or incompetent pastor.

1887 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) Dec. 73 The industrial training is now under the direction of the "pastoress, Mrs. M——. 1839 *Times* 15 July, The political teachings of the flattering 'pastorhood'. 1880 *Guardian* 7 July 933/3 Difficulties of "pastorising small scattered bodies. *a*1631 Knox *Hypomnēmata Pract.* Wks. (1732) III. 32 "Pastors the Flock cynnyd'd. 1864 R. Hall jr. *Sp. Hall's Monk's Love* 7 Negligent "pastorlings...which have more need to their own tides, than to the tender of their people.

Pastor (pa·stəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to herd*, *to shepherd*.]

† 1. *trans.* To take care of (beasts); to shepherd. 1587 Churchyard *Worth. Wales* (1876) 49 Now heard of Brutus, to pastor and to feede.

2. To take charge of (a spiritual flock) as pastor. 1872 J. Ross *Ministry of Ecclesiast.* 47 When any church is pastored by a minister in his sole work. 1885 *Eighteen Stirred Mar.*, The flock...which he lovingly pastored.

Hence **Pa·storing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1629 Archbishop Laud, 3 But I...require, for the Catholike visible, to the Church, where the pastoring eagles are. 1892 *Kingdom* (Whitsuntide) 20 Apr., Having given half his life to pastoring and preaching.

Pastor, obs. form of PASTERN.

‖ **Pastora.** *Obs.* [It., Sp. *pastiva*, in OF. *pastore* shepherdess; fem. of *pastore*, *pastor*.] A shepherdess.

1611 Sibylline Oracles, ix. 80, (1660) 24 She that goes up and down from place and life among to in the habite of a Pastora. 1620 Lisle *Pl. Words* 134 The Pilgrimage of Wonder was like a Pilgrime, of Lemons like a Pastora.

Pastorable, variant of PASTURABLE.

Pastorage (pa·stərĕdʒ). *rare.* [See -AGE.]

† 1. The function of a pastor, spiritual oversight or guidance. *Obs. rare*—1.

1660 Peter Jaxon in *Francis, etc. tryed* 2 A false branch of the public charge is that of the pastorage of men's souls.

2. A pastor's house; a parsonage or manse.

1883 E. Hoyle *Carpenter Wendy* ii. 20 The 'pastorage', as it was...called, ...[was] built of brick. 1897 P. Warren *Tales Old Rectors* xvi The Protestant chaplain to the passengers.

Pastoral (pa·stŏrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also ? 4 PASTOR-ALL. **pastural**. [ad. L. *pastōrāl-is*, f. *pastōr-em* : see PASTOR *sb.* and -AL. Cf. F. *pastoral*, in 12–13th c. *pastoral*, fem. *pastorale*, It. *pastorale*.] **A.** *adj.*

I. 1. Of or pertaining to shepherds or their occupation; of the nature of a shepherd; relating to, or occupied in, the care of flocks or herds.

1535–50 tr. *Nigidius* (Rolls) 15 Sed Vulcanius nouendiales deos similar to adiuuare the tedderous pastorelle (L. *pastoræ pastorali*). 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 47 Pastoral and rustical occupationis. 1600 Holland *Livy* xl. xxxvi. 750 They were cled in pastoral weeds like herdsmen. 1704 Melton *Comm.* 352 On sound of pastoral reed with oaten straw. 1791 Mrs. Kindersley *Myst. Delaphie* vi. Fruits, cream, and all the pastoral luxury his cottage afforded. 1840 Emerson *Wint. Zool.* II. 103 Inhabited by pastoral tribes, who live in tents. 1859 H. Spencer *Ess. of Taste* (ed. 2, 1901) *Pastoral Poetry*, devoted to sheep. 1859 Cornhill *New World* I. 228 The Great Hills, a pastoral region, and twenty-five miles from Melbourne.

2. Of land or country: Used for pasture. Hence of scenery or its features: Having the simplicity or natural charm associated with rich country.

1590 Cogan *Mother's Dict.* 53 Once we call'd the pastur'd hills our own. 1791 Mrs. Kindersley *Myst. Delaphie* i. The pastoral landscapes of Gujarate and Cupsure. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* I. (1849) 16 The green of forest chesnut decayed, And pastoral melancholy. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxiv. 384 Epirus is essentially a pastoral country. 1872 Jefferson *Guide Nap. Lakes* (1873) 40 The scenery round Esthwaite Water is purely pastoral.

3. Of literature, music, or works of art: Portraying the life of shepherds or of the country; expressed in pastorals.

1580 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (1595) 23 So is then the Pastorall Poem which is worthie? 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* ii. Introd., Wks. (1851) 253 The Scriptures...affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon. 1791 Mrs. Dalton tr. *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 22 Poetry pastoral wreaths. 1770-81 Junius *L. P., Philalys* Wks. IV. 233 The Indians more transformed Pastoral Poetry into their own language, and all nations of Europe filled volumes with Thyrsis and Damon, and Thestylis and Phyllis. 1880 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. iii. i. 158 Pastoral,...consisting usually of simple herdsmen,...with figures, cattle, and domestic buildings. 1895 C. E. Hamond *Chevalier's Sketch. Cor.* Introd. 17 Drama and romance, dialogue and lyric, satire and epigram, had all...lowered themselves to pastoral disguise. Nay, there were corruptive arms of the pastoral service and the pastoral prayer.

II. 4. Of or pertaining to a pastor or shepherd of souls; having relation to the spiritual care or guidance of a 'flock' or body of Christians.

Pastoral epistles, a collective name given to the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, which deal largely with the work of a pastor. *Pastoral staff* = CROSIER 3.

1526 Tr. Tindale *Pentateuch*, To Peter *A* 2 *ff* (1848) 277/1 By the duty of our pastorall office. 1548-9 (title) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Cert. Notes Minist. Things, the pastorall staffe in his hande. 1607 Shakspere in *Hist. Wonderful Deliv. Sch.* (1890) 61 For called...to a pastorall charge. 1640 Ward in R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-convict.* 25 Some publick forme of pastorall collation with their flock. 1787 Genuine *Inst. & F.*, xxxiii. 118 The pastoral labours of the archbishop of Constantinople. 1836 Annals in *Stanley Life* (1844) II. 99, I am...engaged upon the three Pastoral Epistles. 1892 J. Parker *Ecclesia Introd.* 28 The Pastoral Staff in form somewhat resembles a shepherd's crook.

†2. *pl.* Pastoral epistles = the adj.

1526 Tr. Tindale *Pentateuch*, To Peter *A* 2 *ff* (1848) 277/1 By the duty of our pastorall office. 1548-9 (title) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Cert. Notes Minist. Things, the pastorall staffe in his hande. 1607 Shakspere in *Hist. Wonderful Deliv. Sch.* (1890) 61 For called...to a pastorall charge. 1640 Ward in R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-convict.* 25 Some publick forme of pastorall collation with their flock. 1787 Genuine *Inst. & F.*, xxxiii. 118 The pastoral labours of the archbishop of Constantinople. 1836 Annals in *Stanley Life* (1844) II. 99, I am...engaged upon the three Pastoral Epistles. 1892 J. Parker *Ecclesia Introd.* 28 The Pastoral Staff in form somewhat resembles a shepherd's crook.

†3. *rare.* (Elliptical use of the adj.)

1607 *Barclay-Brunelle* (1871) 3 Old Rhilo with his sweete and lovely May Would oft prepare (to Pastorals vse to doe) To keepe their closes.

†4. *pl.* Pastoral games or pastimes. *Obs. rare*—1.

*a*1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1590) M v, To know whether it were not more requisite for Zelmane hurt to rest, then at vp at those pastorals; and she...earnestly desiring to haue Pamela's, Basilius commanded it should be so at the gate of the lodge.

5. A poem, play, or the like, in which the life of shepherds is portrayed, often in an artificial and conventional manner; also extended to works dealing with simple rural and open-air life.

1584 R. Cunningham *Apol. Rowsil* (Shakh. Soc.) 188 A pastoral of Philyda and Chloryn presented and enacted before her Matie by her highnes seruauntes on St Stephens daie. 1589 Pasquin (title) The Broomes of Bridon. Vigilius Mares, ...otherwise called his Pastorelle, or Shepherds Holidaie. *a*1600 Rawleigh *Hart Hinds. Disc.* 5 Some ... Comedies and Warlicke stories acted. Others a deepe conceited Pastorall. 1708 Wagers *Lett. to Pope* 19 June, In looking over my old Indian Books, I find a Spanish many Pastorals and Pleasantry Plays. 1858 Lytton *Odes* v. viii, Poems of our souls do not marry like the Corpses and Phyllis of a pastoral.

b. A pastoral picture or scene in art.

1824 Knox *Obs. Grecian Lives* 49 O Apelle shape! Fell attitude! with heads Of marble men and maidens semi-wrought, With bosom branches and the rustick wood. Thou silver Siren. ...Cold Pastoral! 1903 Watts, Gen. xv. Note, 'a The most striking of the Cartoonwright...is the large 'pastoral' which hangs in the middle of the South Wall.

c. *Mus.* = PASTORALE 1.

1892 Tagliavini *Engl. Harm.* iv. (1895) 126 The purely lively percentages of the pastoral...hence their home to a misconception placed on a bird-organ.

4. Pastoral poetry as a form or mode of literary composition.

1598 Marlow *Faithful. Tasso's* 6th Ae Thenocrite in Greeke, Virgil and Montayne in Latine, Sannazar in Italian...are the best for pastorall. 1810 Southey *Metr.* ii. 8. 432 The best

Actors in the world, either for Tragedie, Comedie, Historie, Pastorall. 1713 *Pope Guard. No.* 40 ¶ 2 The first rule of pastoral, that no idea should be taken from the manners of the golden age, and the moral formed upon the representation of innocence. 1829 *Hone* in *Table Bk.* The Golden Age is not to be sought: Pastoral is gone out, and *Pan* extinct. 1856 C. H. HARTSHORNE *Shenstone's Lib.* Col. Introd. 38 Pastoral, from Virgil onward, has been prematurely altogether.

II. 8. a. 'A book relating to the cure of souls' (J.).

Cf. the title of St. Gregory's *Cura Pastoralis*.

1593 PEACHAM *Emblemes* (1612) 5 This article is taught by S. Gregorie in his pastorals and in his pastoralle. 1598 *Elizab. Pastor.* (*W.*) ch. W. 1111/2 Ye, he meeth never Gregorie in his pastorallis. 1630 HERBERT *Country Parson* 'Lo Rule, Others ... may ... add to those points which I have observed, until the Book grow to a complete Pastoral. 1804 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* I. 2/2 *St. Gregory*, A Pastoral, or a Treatise on the Duties of a Pastor. 1892 C. G. MCCRIE *Publ. Worship Presb. Scot.* I. 20 Among the books are a Pastoral [etc.].

b. A letter from a spiritual pastor to his flock; *esp.* a letter from a bishop to the clergy or people of his diocese.

1863 LECKY *Rationl.* (1878) I. 143 The pastorals of French bishops occasionally refuse appointments of the Virgin. 1880 *Month. Extens.* 27 Feb. 388 The Lenten pastoral ... was read in the Roman Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Dublin on Sunday.

c. *pl.* The pastoral epistles: see A. 4.

1901 DORE *St. Ephraim's Talk* 71 In considering the authorship of the Pastorals. 1902 *Discovery Church of Christ* 111, 113 Leaving out the Pastorals, Paul wrote his other epistles within the space of ten years.

6. A pastoral staff, a crosier.

1858 *Hist. Queen Christina* 402 They dressed her the suit of Mitre, the pastorall of Amen, *Arca Foederis* [etc.]. 1870 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2302/1 The Officers are carrying the Pastoral and Mitre. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 1/2 Twenty-eight times ornamented with precious stones, ... sixteen pastorals in gold and precious stones.

7. *Comb.*, as *pastoral-reader*, *-manager*.

1573 STRYPE *Grindal* No. 32 ¶ 2 The generality of pastoral-writers. *a* 1590 SPENSER (Bk. Bucklay) *Wks.* (1591) L. 348 Whose simple profession's a pastoral matter. 1783 BLAIR *Hist.* (1826) III. 123 Our common Pastoral-managers.

Hence **Pa'storally** *adv.*; **Pa'storalness.**

1632 SHERLEY *Wilton, Lucrelace* 135 note, Mr. Richardson remembers that by this last verse the poet says generally that he is harmless, and eager on new words. 1867 "SARAH TYTLER" (Miss H. Keddie) *Disappeared* iv. 72 There was a curious mix of gentle particularism tempering its profundity. ... There was not a doer, that did not appear...tolerant with still Stanley and wild lands. 1899 SPENCER & BOND *Irish W. W.* 230 A life pastorally compounded of Fairy Stations and farm-yards parties.

Pastoral (pɑ·stŏrăl), *v.* [1. prec.] *intr.* in phr. *to pastoral it*, To play the shepherd or shepherdess. 1808 *Lights & Shades* II. 308 Misses pastoraling it in their stunning cloths. 1891 J. W. HULME in *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 179/2 Sunshiny purposes, that they shall pastoral it together.—Sonnet-sequents.

Pastoral, *obs.* variant of PASTORALE.

†**Pastorale** (pastorā·l). Pl. **-ali** (-ā·li), **-ales.** [It., fs. use of *pastorale* adj. PASTORAL.]

1. *Mus.* **a.** An instrumental composition in pastoral or rustic style, or in which pastoral sounds and scenes are represented; usually a single melody in 6-8 time. **b.** An opera, cantata, or other vocal work, the subject of which is pastoral.

1702 *Third Eight. Par. Wks. Mrs. Bds., Pastorall*, is an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in imitation of those Airs which Shepherds are supposed to play. 1782 *Carr in Ann. Reg.* 113/2 In Christmas time, all quarters of Naples resound with *Pastorali* or *Sicilianas*, a kind of simple rural music, executed by ...shepherds, upon a species of bagpipes. 1888 ELSON, *Nat. Music* i. 9 The theme of the Pastorale in Handel's 'Messiah' has been derived from the Pifferari, Italian pastorals. 1889 W. B. SQUIRE in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 670 Pastorales had their origin in Italy, where the study of the Eclogues of Theocritus and Virgil led to the stage representation of pastoral dramas.

2. = PASTOURELLE.

1804 TYTLER *Compl. Scotland* (1888) 230 When one couple is dancing 'Trollee', and another 'Pastorale'.

Pastoralism (pɑ·stŏrălĭz'm). [See -ISM.] Pastoral quality or character; the action or practice of dealing with pastoral or rural life; the pastoral style in literature; a pastoral trait or affectation.

1824 ROBERT *Lett. Arcadia* iii. He who Claude embodies the Idyllic pastoralism. 1873 MASSON *Drummond of Hawth.* iv. 58 There is something of the more sustained pastoralism, the more pastoral tact. 1880 VEITCH *Lect. Mind. Italy* II. 156 The affectionate pastoralisms of the dying seventeenth century.

Pastoralist (pɑ·stŏrălĭst). [See -IST.]

1. A writer of pastorals.

1793 *Gentlem.'s Mag.* 288 *Spenser* is the prince Pastoralist of England. 1880 GEORGE *Spencer's Wks.* III. p. liv, Occasion from representative 'Pastoralists' of the names he introduces.

2. One who lives by keeping flocks of sheep or cattle; *spec.* (*Australia*) a sheep-farmer, a squatter.

1880 *Cornh. Mag.* CXXXVI. 82 The sensible Scotch, occupied only by pastoralists. 1890 *Pall Mall Mag.* V. 370 Representatives of the newly formed Pastoralists' or Squatters' Union.

Pastorality (pastŏra·lĭti). [ad. med.L. *pastoralitās*, f. *pastoralis* PASTORAL: see -ITY.] Pastoral quality or character; *transf.* something pastoral; a little pastoral figure.

1811 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Rev. & Crit.* (1880) 190 Little Alfea pastoralities. 1841 E. F. WARD *Charlemagne* I. 11 The outdoor pastoralities of Windsolden. 1873 W. CHEW *Lect. & Treat.* (1892) 383 Even strictness has a touch of natural pastorality in it.

Pastoralize (pɑ·stŏrălīz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make pastoral or rural.

1805 *Examiner* 345/1 A pretty little pastoralized edition of Kensington Gardens.

2. To put into or celebrate in a pastoral.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 536 It would never have occurred to pastoralize the people which was heard in the streets and forums of Syracuse. 1840 *United Service Mag.* II. 6 Izaak Walton pastoralized the art into popularity. 1859 C. H. HARTSHORNE *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Introd. 23 A benevolent clumsy attempt to pastoralize Bloss's dainty myth.

3. To guide or take charge of pastorally.

1870 TENNANT *S. Wesley* I. 400 The time of the two Wesleys was now employed in pastoralizing the societies they had formed.

4. *intr.* To 'do' the pastoral; to occupy oneself with pastoral music, *colloq.*

1868 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 58 A second set ...pastoralizing over the little wooded pieces of the 'Vaudeville'.

Pastorate (pɑ·stŏrĕt). [ad. med.L. *pastōrātus* office of pastor; in mod.F. *pastorat* (*Littré*).]

1. The office or position of a pastor; the tenure of such office.

a 1595 EDES *Sermon* cited in Webster 1828. 1848 WARBURTON *Prudentia*, the office, state or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor. 1852 MRS. ELIOT CHANNING (1877) IV. 21, 124 They insisted on his accepting the pastorate. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 May, 8/8 Recollections from a Border pastorate of twenty years.

2. A body of pastors, pastors collectively.

1842 WORDSWORTH, *Pastorals*, the office or body of pastors, *Ec. Rev.* 1878 *Nation (New York)* 28 Aug. 135/1 It is not a question of celibate brotherhoods versus a married pastorate.

†**Pastorel.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *pastorel*, in mod.F. *pastoureau*, L. *pastōrellus*: see PASTORAL.] A shepherd, a herdsman.

Ywain & Gawin 2121 Pastorells and pastorells gaaste ane ofyere, With yerkes to pastare at the prise mare.

Pastoress to **Pastorling**: see PASTOR *sb.*

†**Pastoritical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PASTOR, after *oratorical*, etc.] = PASTORAL *a.*

1789 J. BARETTI tr. *Agrippa's Com. Artes* 99 b, Pastorical mayors of town. 1803 W. CRAWFORD *Hosp. Observ. Cases* C 71, Four to hours Pharmaceutical song agains.

†**Pa'storist.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PASTOR + -IST.] An actor of pastoral plays.

1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quarrington* v. 1 17 Comedians, tragedians, pastorists, humourists.

†**Pastori'tial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pastōrīt-us*, -*ītus* (f. *pastor* PASTOR) + -AL.] Of a pastoral sort or kind; pastoral.

1634 GOUGE *Pens. Nehem.* xiii. 22, 188 Such rare students, and so exactly versed, as Christ requireth, where he saith, *pastoritiall*, *vere pius* Dicens that is, *Petre*. 1708 SEWEL *Mem. Mount* (1848) I. Considering how usefull singing was in the pastoritial life.

†**Pastort-tious,** *a.* [L. as prec. + -ORTIOUS.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pastoral*, *Pastoritious*, belonging to a Shepherd, or Pastor, Shepherdly, Rural.

Pastorly (pɑ·stŏrlĭ), *a.* [f. PASTOR + -LY 1.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

1646 CHARNOCK *Vind. Epis.* 221 A fatherly, or pastorlie admonition to the Emperour. 1842 HEDGE *Reform.* ii. Wks. (1856) 62 How he can reject the Pastorly Rod, and Shepherd's-hooke of Christ, ... and not fleare to fall under the iron Sceptre of his reign. 1859 ROSSETTI *Early Ital. Poets* 45/1 I shall look back ...with longings ...on these pastorly works and cares.

Pastorn, *obs.* form of PASTERN.

Pastorship (pɑ·stŏrshĭp). [f. PASTOR + -SHIP.] The dignity, office, or function of a pastor; a pastorate.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1272/1 He [Latimer] dyd of his own fre, mereli resigne ... his Pastorship. 1637 J. SPENCER (*Oxford Diploma*) 35 The Pope's Universal Pastorship. 1884 *Baptist Pulp.* Compl. 1/2 They quit not the Pastoral Pastorship. 1891 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* LI. 31 It ...occasioned his being invited to a pastorship at Riga. 1892-3 W. M. TAYLOR in *Sabbath Lamps Relig. Quarterly* II. 256/1 An office which he held in conjunction with his ordinary pastorship.

†**Pa'storty,** *a.* [ad. L. *pastōrīcius* of or belonging to a shepherd, f. *pastor*: see -ICAL.] Pastoral.

1732 TUTTE in *Nicolas's Hilton, Lyrodon* 185 note, In the Pastory Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney.

Pastose (pæ·stōs), *a. Painting.* [ad. It. *pastoso* pasty, 'full of paste, plump-fat; also soft and yet full in handling' (Florio), 'soft, plump, fat' (Baretti). Cf. IMPASTO.] Charged or loaded with paint. So **Pastosity.**

1781-98 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* (1848) 223 To have a greater degree of pastosity or charging of colour on some parts. 1813 *Mag. Art* 258 That pastosity peculiar to the master. 1901 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 253/2 The rich and liquid handling of the paint, the luminous shadows and pastose lights.

Pastour, *obs.* form of PASTOR, PASTURE.

†**Pastourelle** (pæstorel'). [Fr., = little shepherdess, shepherdess's song, fourth figure in a quadrille; fem. of *pastoureau* = It. *pastorello* 'a pettie Shepherdesse' (Florio), fem. of *pastorello*, dim. of *pastore* shepherd.] One of the figures in a quadrille, resembling the dance of shepherds and shepherdesses. 1830 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pastport, *obs.* corrupt form of PASSPORT.

Pastrel, -ell, -ette, *obs.* forms of PASTREL.

Pastry (pē·strĭ). Also 6 **pastrye**, **paistrie**, 6-7 **pastrie**, **-tery**, **-trie**, 7 **pastree**, † **paistrey**. [*app.* f. PASTE *sb.* + -ERY, -RY. Cf. OF. *pastaierie*, *-erie*, *-ire* in same sense, f. *pastaier*, *-ier*, *-ier*, *-er* pastry-cook (L. type **pastātārius*, f. *pastāta*: see PASTY *sb.*).]

1. The collective term for articles of food made of paste (see PASTE *sb.* 1), or of which paste forms an essential part; now only applied to such articles when baked, as pies, tarts, etc.

1530 [see *pastry-house* below]. 1541 PAYNE *Exped. Scots* (1549) H 8*b*, Because of quinces, pastry, and bread not very well burned. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (*Grosart*) II. 60 *Ode* ...Let cook from house, I see thee bye Unto the use of pastrie: ...Or see the spruces in a row, Make heads of them to serve our spits. 1672 MARVELL *T. C.* v. 193 Wants of nobler sort...In pastry built. 1847 LADY *Avril*, *Wife* I. 114 The diet...includes a large variety of pastry. 1894 DOUGLAS *Mart. Chas.* viii, There wherein the raspberry jam style withdrew itself ...behind a lattice-work of pastry.

†**2.** A place where pastry is made. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1530 LAURAS *Nomyn* 111/21 A Pastrye, *pistorium*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 161, Hereby is a Bakehouse and a Pastrie with two Ovens. 1592 SPENSER *Ruins of Time*, lv. 2 They call for Dines and Quaintes in the Pastrie. 1887 *Pennsylv. City & C. Build.* 170 A Pastery or Larder. *c* 1912 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 66 Their kitching, pastry, and pastry. 1883 A. HARRIS in *Rep. Educ. Mag.* New York To the right ... some leather buildings used offices, —kitchens, cellars, pantries, upstairs, bakehouses.

†**3.** The art and business of a pastry-cook. *Obs.*

c 1790 [see *pastry-school* below]. 1792 SIMMS *Quick Wit*, 214 The White Art of Pastery and Preserving. 1798 J. MIDDLETON & H. HOWARD (title) *Fine Moulded New Receipts in Cookery, Confectionery, Pastry* [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastry-board* (= PASTE-BOARD 4), *-cutter*, *-dish* (cf. *bread pot*), BREAD *sb.*1 10), *-dancer* (cf. MORE 2 above), *-making*, *-man* (= PASTRY-COOK), *-meat*, *-school*, *-shop*, *-slab*, *-spreader*, *-stuff*.

1592 *Daily Chron.* 23 Jan. 2/3 Never fine bread crumbs over the 'pastry-board'. *Ibid.* Scamp (how late have shops with a 'pastry cook'. *c* 1615 DE MASS. *Serm. Dog Cruelty* Wks. 1858 V. 224 They fall down upon their knees, and thump their breasts; as touching the heart, that will not enough believe in that 'pastry-stuff'. 1630 CROMWELL *Lett.* 24 Apr. in *Harleian Misc.* (1808) II. 220 Imagine sergeants of your graces pastaries house. 1742 SERVETOR *Schoolmistress* xxxii, To pastry kings and queens dethroned were to spread. 1780 G. KING (title) *Practical School of Instruction, shewing the Whole Art of a Master of the Household... Master Cook, and Master* 'Pastycook. 1818 ANDREW (*Arch. No.* 131 ¶ 12) The Pastry-man, commonly known by the Name of the Coby-Stuff-Poll. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Spanish Nun* Wks. 1862 I. 21 To all Young Ladies at Mrs. Kibber's 'Pastry School in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, are taught all Sorts of Pastry and Cookery (etc.). 1869 *Quarterly Rev.* CXXVIII. 380 The sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education. 1878 LADY MORGAN in *Sketcher's Album*, *St. Innocent* I. 280 (1879) 33 The 'Pastry-Shop in the corner of the Boys's market. 1879 ENGLISH *Pocket. Ed.* The propriety of entrusting the honest 'pastry-cook's' proposition. 1885 CHAMBERS *Thesaurus*, *Opus pistorium*, 'pastrie wourke'. 1888 *Pastry-Cook's Daily Assist.* (title-p., Receipts for making all sorts of Pastry-work.

Pa'stry-cook. One whose occupation it is to make pastry or articles of food in which pastry is an essential part; now *esp.* one who makes such articles for public sale.

1702 SIMMS *Quick. Not.* 304 ¶ 2 He may be allowed to sell them ... so his good Customers the Pastry-Cooks. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, As a ragged boy eyes the cakes in a pastrycook's window.

attrib. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 139 They ought to give place to the acetifiable, pastry-cook-ship, or even common water. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 3/3 One of the most successful new notions for the young is suggested by a chief's cap.—The pastry-cook crown is the name by which this very popular cap is known.

Hence **Pa'stry-cook-ery.**

1880 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 253 This Arabian Nights' pastry-cookery.

Pastrine, past-tyne, *obs.* forms of PASTURE.

Pasturable (pɑ·stiūrăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **pasturable**. [f. PASTURE *sb.* or *v.* + -ABLE: cf. obs. F. *pasturable* (1534 in Godef., also in Cotgr.).] That may be pastured; fit for pasture; affording pasture.

1577 HARRISON *England's* viii in *Holinshed's Chron.* I. 245/1 The South part is pasturable and tenderth Corynn. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 292 We ploched our Yards in a pasturable plaine. 1786 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 34 All those parcels of pasturable common, may in and usually are limited as to number and time. 1840 *Farmer's Mag.* XXII. 60 Some forty or fifty acres, arable or pasturable.

Hence **Pasturableness.**

1889 *Athenæum* No. 3256, 679 According to the sensibility, or, if we may coin a new word, pasturability of the land.

Pasturage (pɑ·stiūrĕj). Also 7- **pasturage**. [a. OF. *pasturage* (12-13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *pâturage*, f. *pasturer* to PASTURE: see -AGE.]

1. The action or occupation of pasturing; grazing.

1559 in SIMPSON *Fisherwick* (1856) 221 That they should ...make the Common a Desart ...so that it should never afterwards be the Common's Benefit ... but for pasturage of Beasts. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *other things, but for pasturage of Beasts.* *a* 1656 BP. HALL

Ann. Wks. 1861 237 The grass in the Church-yard may not be used to any purpose. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 181 ♂2 For the shelter of woods or convenience of pasturage. 1883 HY. MARTINEAU *Feverfoot* ♀ *F.* 2 He [it] answered that thereof was not already fit for pasturage.

2. Grass or other herbage for cattle to feed on; = PASTURE *sb.* 3.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 Tithes of corne, hay, pasturages. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 47 Abounding in corne, wines, fruitfull and pasturage. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Hist. Moderns* II. 124 The riches of the Country consisted chiefly in flocks and pasturage. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. xi. 370 A waste of barren rock, with pasturage only for a few goats.

transf. and *fig.* 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* 1, *Mackery End*, Was ever [author] so sweet a spacious closet of good old Knight's reading, ..and browsed as will repay that fair and wholesome pasturage. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 92 Pasturage.—Those who are desirous of producing by their farm should plant, to a certain degree, for their gratification.

3. Pasture-land; a piece of grazing land; = PASTURE *sb.* 4.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cv. 331 A, ye wyll come, this passenge is neye, to an ile ye shal passe ouer hastely to pasture. a 1617 W. FOWLER *Epitaphs* in *Sonn.* 1 (1816) 21 Wilde Arabs people grounds and pasturages. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* iii. (Chambers), etc. 274 The Herds of Oxen, Sheep, and Deer in different Pastures. 1820 JOHN KEMBLE I. The sheep-walks and hills ..annexed to the tythable, to serve as pasturage to the same tythable. 1900 H. G. HUTCHINSON *Horses, Dogs & Dogstealers* 291 They are greatly inferior in forests, pasturages, and plantations to cobbles.

4. *Sc. Law.* The right of pasture.

1823 SCOTT *Cent. Inch.* xl. 2. 176 [A Common Pasturage is ordinarily CONSTRUED by the Charter of the DUNDEE COMMON, expressing the Clause with common Pasturage. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Laws Scot.* (ed. 8) 448 Pasturage is the right to feed cattle or sheep on another's ground, or on a common.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasturage-land*, *-right*.

1897 POLLOK-BROWN *Rotated Deer* 10, 58 Lovely woodland and pasturage land.

† **Pasture-gloss**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ULFILA, OT word, L. *pastilegii-*ans = -AGR.] Devoted to pasturage.

1852 LONGFELLOW *Trans.* I. 14 Plains and pasture-gloss fields.

Pastural (pa·stiŭrăl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 PASTORAL, PASTORALL. [f. L. *pastūra* PASTURE + -AL.]

† **A.** *sb.* Pasture, pasturage(ground). *Sc. Obs.*

1598 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 12 Bestly abouding in herdlike of the ground, and nobill pastoral. *Ibid.* 19 Sum nobyle and pleasand pastoral called the forest.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to pasture.

1775 *Mil. Indenture* (Richardson, co. York), All pastural tythes. 1834 CLARKE *Poems*, etc. (1836) I. 220 The pastoral environs of Primrose Hill. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 4 One most common pastoral ornaments the dairy, harnessing, and pleasure.

C. As occasional error for PASTORAL, *a.* v.

Pasture (pa·stiŭr), *sb.* Also 4–6 -ur, -eur, § -ure, 5–6 -or, -er. [ME. OF. *pasture* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâture* = Pr. and It. *pastura* = late L. *pāstūra*, fr. *herding*, grazing, f. *pāst-*, ppl. stem of *pāsc-ĕre* to feed, graze, attached to the feeding of beasts): see -URE.]

1. The action of feeding (said of animals); *spec.* the grazing of cattle. *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s Pr.* T. 363 Lete I this Chaumeleon to his pasture. 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxvii. [lxxviii.] 71 Fro sue wlonge the heeris of puplun hath bene, 1390 *Promp. Parv.* (1499) Pasture, *feding, pastus.* 1638 PENNINGTON, *Pasture*, a feeding. 1878 BOSWORTH, *Le Sabbia* 318 The teal, in like words, is plain of pasture.

† **2.** *Food*, nourishment, sustenance. *lit.* and *fig.*

To 1400 LYDG. *Minor Poems* I. 219 Among rude thistle to arrage for my pasture. c 1450 — *Chron. Troy* v. 6 *Hist. Troye* (Percy Soc.) 135 By cause that pasture I fynde none, Thanke I not her skyn and bone. 1550 BECKINGE *P. C.* 124 b, 39 Today and yesye, his pasture poysonous. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. 121, 162 Unto its preservation there is required a cold pasture, and a food congenerous unto the principles of its nature. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 60 What effect changes of pasture and temperature would have on the fecundity.

3. The growing grass or herbage eaten by cattle.

Common pasture, the use of such by the cattle of a number of persons. *Common of pasture*: see COMMON *sb.* 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1445 (Cott.) To pastur commun bot laght be sett (Trin. To common pasture bot laght be sett) [To goth pastur nan to lay to hand. *Ibid.* 24442 (Gött.) Bot lay þine bigges to spreith fiak: pastur gos to mast al vnde [*Cott.* bigges to kandel]. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 45 Hir londe is fructefull ynough in pasture. 1508 TURBERV. *Noble* v. 9 He shulde safe and clenly goo in wod and fyrith pasture. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 58 We entered a Plain, which ..abounds in Pasture. 1700 PEPYS *Rolt's Corp.* 37 Twenty acres ..For pasture too, and not for plough. 1840 HALIBURTON *Wheller Manag.* II. 263 Pasture has a great influence on the flavour of the fleece.

4. A piece of land covered with grass used or suitable for the grazing of cattle or sheep; grass land; a piece of such land.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 229 Fyrth pastures fayre & fare, for beestes to fatchen. 14.. in *Thornley's Ext.* (1845) 97 To bryng the fee schepe owtyn Out of dewry vnto hys pasture. a 1450 *Vita Pallad.* (ed. 2) *Rural. X. 76. P.* III. 252 No be tyde conuenyently nouryen, That of stable groundes make pasture. 1555 EDEN *Decades Occid.* (Arb.) 248 Abell whome many ..I the fatte and pasture are, On which the seede for to feed her sheepe? 1776–96 WITHERING *Arr. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 272 Wild white Clover. ..Pastures, hedges, and loftier fields. 1808 J. BARRY *Pomona* 70, & *Agr.* II. 208 Grass lands ..for the growing herbage, to support cattle, in which sense they are called pastures. 1882 WILTON *Mediæval Mus. Bart.* 368 A low swampy pasture patched with rushes.

b. *fig.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 18411 (Gött.) Þat pasture es cald heuen lith, Þar sal vs bring inan wid ioi. a 1500 *Mankind Pamflet* xxiv. 7 Folie of his pasture is shape of his hand. 1599 W. WARNER *Conf. Friendship of Love* 22 They will ..Abuse vs to poysoned pasture. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 502 ♂ 2 The Lord our Passion shall prepare. 1902 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 9/2 The pleasant literary pastures of Oxford's bookshops.

5. *U. S.* (*a*) That part of a deep-water weir which the fish first enter (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891). (*b*) An inshore spawning-ground for cod-fish (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1893).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasture-field*, *-grass*, *-ground*, *-land*, *-mead*, *-master*, *-right*, *-sheep*, *-soil*

a 1850 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 17 in *Lds. Com. Rural*, *Hosk.* III. The dry "pasture-fields. 1868 FORSTER *Statistics Scotl.* IV. 23 Alternate Grass and Oates ..greatly injure the "pasture-grass. 1850 "R. BUCHANAN' *Miner's Right* (1864) 129/1 The pasture grasses ..happen with renewed regularity of growth. 1518–9 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* III. 19 Scotland agrees that Ireland is ane "pasture ground. 1753 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* v. 104 Our Acre of Turnips will then maintain more than *Fifty of Meadow or Pasture-Ground.* 1561 tr. *A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 46 We give and grant all the meadows, pastures, and "pasture-lands. 1875 SKINNER tr. *Lamartine's Nov.*, The green pasture lands and golden harvest fields of that noble look of scraps. 1620 CARE *Survey.* 12 Boston, the board or "pasture-common. 1833 *Lds. Indictments* (York 1835), "Pasture-master of Walmgate Ward. 1599–60 STATHAM & H. *Fr. & L.* 5 We are his owne flocke and "pasture sheepe.

Pasture (pa·stiŭr), *v.* [a. OF. *pasturer* to feed flocks (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâturer*, f. *pasture*: see prec.]

† **1.** *intr.* To feed, to eat (said of animals). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 118 The colt..begyn to crowe and pasture.

b. *spec.* Of cattle, sheep, etc.; To graze.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 140 So that he [a bull] no lith ne Ous whiel Pasture. c 1500 MELUSINE (Roxb.) 304 That [the beasts] forth fro Mayn, for to pasturen alonge the Rithe. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1091/2 Such cattell as were found pasturing abroad came to the walls. 1844 ANDERSON *Pictorial Voyage Man.* Wks. 1708 I. 26 Wild sheep are often seen pasture near their prey. 1886 tr. *Rodriguez's Cuba* 33 The cranes that pastured in the neighbourhood.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *Mother Hub.* 178 He ..pastures on the pleasures of such plain. 1861 LEVIEN & PAIN *Translator* 56 What luck awaited them ..And pastured on thy royal kine.

† **2.** *trans.* To feed, supply with food. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2403 Ye mon hot pastende of people ..Of scathfire & of gingete. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxxii. 98 (Harl. MS.) To fede or to pasture him with pesyn.

b. *spec.* To feed (cattle) by letting them graze on a pasture; to lead or put to pasture.

1423 *Pilgr. Lewde* (Camden) 1463 tr. xxxvii. 74 Alle suche labourers that trauayles in pasturynge of bestes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 24 [The country] pastureth in the valley a great number of oxen. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 1. 108, 113 Here Cattell pastured for oxen. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. 80, (1869) I. 431 The land is manured ..by pasturing the cattle upon it. 1877 BRYANT *Iliad* 332 Where flocks were pastured on the borders of the stream.

transf. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 225 The coach leaves W. at five ..and one must breakfast ..at —four, ..the passengers being pastured gregariously.

† **3.** *trans.* To afford pasture. *Obs. rare.*

1632 B. CRISP in *Harefield's Legacy* (1633) 136 That the place might pasture the lesser for their young Colts.

4. *trans.* (Of sheep or cattle) To graze upon (herbage, grass-land), to eat down; (of persons) to put sheep or cattle on (grass-land, etc.) to graze.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 10 That they shall permitte ..the ..owners ..to manure and pasture the same ground. 1550 SIR R. BOWES to Hodgson *Mem. Northumberld.* (1828) 10, 21 200 Yerles Cattell doe pasture & eate the said ground. 1664 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 No man shall pasture the marsh[e] with the corne is upon the ground. 1784 TUNSTALL *Rev. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 98 In one acre it, but pasture it every summer. 1832 R. G. COWLING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 178 The plains..were pastured short and bare by the endless herds of game.

Hence **Pa·stured** *ppl. a.*; **Pa·sturing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, also *concr.* pasturage, pasture-land; **Pa·sturing** *ppl. a.*, grazing.

1552 HUTTEN, "Pastured, *pastus*. 1577 B. PLUMTREE *Mischefes* I. 28 They wound, beneath the sacred shade Of Ash'e pasture'd forests. 1687 BOSTON *Fing. Rel.* v. 24 None ..their pastured cows did hold, .. to drink of the rebel shew rivulet. 1758 KALM, *Travels* II. 68 We observed ..an heritage of cattle. 1759 T. SMITH *Trad.* (1844) 223 A Fishful variation, especially to pasturing and hay. 1824 REES *Cyc.* s.v. *Pasture-land*, An increase of fertility is produced ..by the pasturing of lands with sheep. 1887 MILLER *C. L.* 21, 1000 The Indian Hindu, also, keeps strong horses ..beside his "pasturing flocks. 1890 *Amer. Dairyman* 1 June (1891) 183 A wholesome and nonpoisonous food for every kind of pasturing animal.

Pa·sturer, *rare.* [f. prec. sb. + -ER1.] One who pastures cattle, a herdsman or grazier.

1598 in Halliwell *Dict.* (1846) I. 210 The people ..are all sort of wayne, and pasturers of cattell. 1614 SIR J. SKENE, *Law Diction.*, *Manerial Acts*, 38 Wch were euer ment, that Oxin-tuns, or all Pasturers, were subiectit to Pasturis? 1901 C. ROBERTS *Haphazards in Canada* 89 If a man have a pasture for cattle and sheep.

Pasty (pa·sti, pɑ·sti), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **paste**, **paste**, 4–6 **pastey**, 5 **-eye**, **-ey**, 5–7 **pastie**, 6 **-ye**, 7– **pasty**. [ME. *paste*, a. OF. *pastet*, adj. of ppl. form (L. type **pastātus*), from Norm. *paste* PASTE, i.e. something made of or with paste. OF. had also the corresp. masc. *pastet* (L. type **pastātum*), whence perh. ME. *pastel*.]

A pie, consisting usually of venison or other meat seasoned and enclosed in a crust of pastry, and baked without a dish; a meat-pie.

a 1300 *Land Cokaygne* 34 In *E. E. P.* (1862) 230 *Ac* of pastetes hab he stalles, Of fleis, of fissc, and fish mes. c 1300 *Havelok* 622 Bred ne clues, bruket wel wile, Pastee ne Bruen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 59 Many a pastee hauen latte blood. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 208 And hire bed sholden for hem rewe Two Pastes. c 1460 J. ROUSE *Bk. Precedence* 490 Venyson in bake. ..Kny. & lo. to pastey. 1529 LD. BERNERS *Prol.* to *Gold. Boke Marcus Aurel.* Wks. (1535) 1/1 Burdens of wyne, and pastyes of venyson, tenches, and fysshe. 1609–80 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan., The venison pasty was palpable bad, which was the humiliation. 1707 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let. to Abbé Conti* 27 May, Indeed..was taken, lawyer, pasties. a 1839 PEREIVAL *Poems* (1864) II. 236 A pasty of goose and a flagon of look. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xxxi. 199, I sold my confidence to Billy Blake for a shumbleberry pasty.

† **b.** ? A confection: *cf.* PASTE *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxvi. (Bodl. MS.) Of þe confyture Vigeris hath made pastes þat help schapen Crustes ordeyned of þe effectes to make nyhtelle þat remedy agene vomyte.

c. *Comb.*, as *pasty-crust*, *-lid*, *-maker*, *-mould*.

1321 *Letter Bk. & City of London* II. 113/1 Roseday, Elias Gregori le Pastemakere arrestatus ..pro eo quod inficiatus fuit Willelmo de Hamptonegate quod ipse eum mordit. 1464 J. *Warcop Bk. Marriage* 131 Open la pasty lid. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* 19 Bowage of ..pies and pastemoldes and all enlumined houses. 1564 CALFHILL *Answer Martiall* (1846) 97 Bread rosted, and Pastemoldes, doe engender ether cholers. 1631 *Celestina* xv. 168 Thou art pasty-mouth.

Pasty (pe·stĭ), *a.* [f. PASTE *sb.* + -Y.] Like or resembling paste; of the consistence, appearance, or colour of paste; *esp.* of the complexion: pale and dull.

1699 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* v. vii. § 13, 192 Supposing that the Soul's Centre of perception ..could be ..united to such dull pasty Matter as the Pith of the Brain is. 1710 ADDISON *Lofty-tom L.* § 187, A soft pasty substance. 1860 H. ANDERSON *John Low* xx. 126 (ellis) 167 His fat, pasty face. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 Little particles, formed by the disaggregation of gas or vapour when the matter is in a pasty condition. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 326 A white pasty fur on the tongue is looked upon as a sign of misery and weakness. *Ep.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 2 His pasty explanation concerning prison discipline.

b. Of or pertaining to paste jewellery.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v. A pasty sort of glitter.

c. *Comb.*, as *pasty-faced* adj.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northbw. Ho.* v. D's Wks. 1873 III. 72 You pasty-faced Rascalls. 1858 E. FITCH *Wreathed by Pearl* vi. 72 Fat, pasty-faced, straight-haired.

Pastyme, Pasmolin, Paswax, etc. ff. PASTIME, PASSEMOLLARD, PAXWAX.

Pat (pæt), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **patte**, 7–8 **patt**. [Late ME. *pat*, *patte*, was prob. onomatopœic, as are instinctive expressions of the action by "vocal gesture". The later uses are to a great extent nouns of action from PAT *v.*[1] in its various applications.]

I. The action.

1. A stroke or blow with a flat or blunt surface. *Obs. exc. dial.*

(Prob. formed anew from the *vb.* in 15th c.)

c 1400 *Lond. Prov. Sk.* 884 He gaff him sorp-e mythe pattis That thei bi-foun as thikc cattis. *Ibid.* 1620 [he] gaff him vche mythe a pat. That doun to grauele he fel flat. a 1440 *Sir Eglamour*, 1047 Sir Eglamoure ouerpast hem with fiue pat, And gafe hym sone anothe a pate, That in the erthe he lay to gate. 1892 WYCLIF *Hosp. & Prof. Sk.* vi. v. 66 The fist bastl of Rhetorik..tacheb gyues pate þan blowe. 1896 KINGSLEY *Hints of Study* iv. 1 Hit her a pat for me there. a 1764 LLOYD *Poet. Ep. to T. R. Esq.* Poems (1792) 219 He ..would run for the World minute, Beyond a pat, the oldest boy Duke. 1823 E. MOORE *Suffolk Words* s.v., It pat.. is ..the punishment inflicted by a pedagogue on the palm of unruly boys. 1886 HARDWICK *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., Happy and tickled when caught. 1901 ..killed by a pat on the poll.

2. a. A stroke or tap with a flat surface, as so to flatten or smooth.

Mod. Give the earth a pat with your trowel.

b. *spec.* A gentle stroke or tap with the hand or fingers, esp. as a caress, or in expression of soothing or approbation. Also *fig.*

c 1804 LADY HARRIET CAVENDISH *Lord's Diaries* (1911) I. 241 Sir William ..never got even a pat on the back. c 1892 *Lond. Nts.* (Bridg.) 104 She..frequently gave the gentle pats with her hand. 1893 DOUGLAS *Mad. Sir*, 1, 16, To give him a kiss and a pat or two on the cheek. 1901 DIXON *Dewey Lass* II. 211 A pat on the head from a master's hand is the supreme delight of the sore-hearted dog. 1898 QUILLER-COUCH *Shining Ferry* I. 88 *Sure pat*, A word of approbation—a little pat on the back, as I may say.

II. That which is formed by patting.

3. A small mass of some soft substance (*e.g.* butter), formed or shaped by patting.

1754 WESTMAN in *World* No. 85. III. 118 He has produced a slip of thunder which blew out a candle, with a flash of lightning which made an impression on a pat of butter. 1788 GIBBON *Lett. Gentlemen's Cabal.* (1837) 10, Sept. 22, One ounce of Castile soap scraped fine, ..with an inch butter as soft being a la consistency for rolling into balls. Lose the powder in very proper to dust the paste with while forming it into balls. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* II. The house is served up to each very discouraging pats. 1852 LD. HOUGHTON *Lone Thane Bal.* LXV. 364/2 Sometimes ..two loads up into pats and sold from the usual shop.

b. *transf.* Something of the shape and size, or appearance, of a pat of butter (or the like).

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 23 Both sexes visibly busied and interested, with the landlord's cousin combed down the backs, and an immense pat of lotion plastered on the side. 1880 C. S. Wingfield in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 726/1 It was raining...in torrents, with great pats of water coming over, almost like waves.

III. The sound.

4. The sound made by striking lightly with something flat; *esp.* that made by a light foot in walking or running; hence, rate of walking or running, pace.

1697 Congreve *Mourn. Bride* Ded. 2 The hasty Notes is enough to disturb the Operations of his Brain. ...The Pat sounds a double Crack, or the crushing of a Jack will do his Business. 1852 T. Hood *Miss Kilmansegg* viii, Up hill and down hill, all at the same pat. 1889 Mrs. Oliphant *Two Cambridgeshire* xvii. 1. 225 No sound but...the pat of those footsteps which scarcely touched the ground.

5. Reduplicated, to express repetition.

1856 J. Sheppard *Lives to Faith* xvii, The peculiar wonder-mending pat-pat of a lady's fashionable hoof. 1892 Warwick *Capt. of Locusts* 89 The pat-pat of hoofs fast on the starting.

Pat (pæt), *sb.*[4] [Abbreviation of the Christian name *Patrick*.] A nickname for an Irishman; cf. PADDY. Hence **Pa'teen**, an Irishwoman.

1863 Sister's *Let. to Norvill & Aug. to Lockhart*, The habit of the more youthful Pats and Patteens in dancing and courting. 1892 Benjamin *Three Strokes* v. 61, How's her? let the Pats have it about the ears.

† Pát, pant (pæt), *sb.*[5] [Hindī *pāt* leaf, indigo plant, jute.] An East Indian name for **a.** Jute fibre; **b.** The leafy part of the indigo-plant, as cut off a foot from the ground, and made into bundles for delivery.

1800 Trans. *Soc. Arts* XIX. 233 Specimens of Pauts from Pool Bore. 1811 Jas. Paton in *Reveal. Brit.* XIII. 728/1 Imitations of the substances (jute) had been made at earlier times under the name of *pāt*; an East Indian native term by which the flax continued to be spoken of in England till the early years of the 19th century.

Pat (pæt), *sb.*[6] [Related to Pat *sb.*[3], and perh. directly formed from it in senses † and 2.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cause (something) to strike or hit upon any surface; to throw (something) upon anything so as to strike it. *Obs. rare.*

1587 Goldings *Ovid's Met.* xv. 308 Like kayhouses from a Clyed house, or as a man should pat Snaill stones vpon a threasers head.

2. To hit, to strike, properly with a flat or blunt implement; also, to drive or impel by so striking, as a ball with the hand. *Obs. exc. dial.*

In later use, perh. ironical from 3.

1552 R. Tyrwhitt *Knp. St. Yames* 196 Then was the pryde of Goliah rebated, when...David...with his sling wasse pated him on the pate. a 1600 Hoskins *Directions Spel.* (1838) 168 One taketh a stricken, and pats the forth most on the pate, another...pricks him behinde with a prene. 1689 *Tom's Daughter* 1, in *Child Ballads* v. (1886) 253/2 And all the boys and girls to-day To play at pat the ball. *Ibid.* 5, They pated it into the Jew's garden. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk. Pat*, *sb.* the ball, phr. to kill by a blow made as stones distance the ball.

3. *intr.* To tap or beat lightly (*upon* any surface).

1611 Holland *Pliny* xvi. 5. 338 To beate the thrumm of rotes to cut drop by drop, and partly cast his head upon the barme. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 63 It is Children-sport, to prove whether they can ryde upon their Staves with one hand, and pat upon their Fore-head with another. 1901 Lonsdale *Mist. Priest.* 247 Patting upon the Face of the Letter when it Hangs, with the Ends of the Fingers. 1861 G. P. Bidder in *Spectator* 28 Properties vii. 304 Asked them to which could 'pat' to an accompaniment to a tune and sing. 1902 J. S. Fletcher *Paines, Rain at Naples*, On every roof and tree drops, kicking up its faint smells where they pat.

4. *trans.* To strike (something) more or less gently with a flat surface, so as to flatten or smooth; to flatten down by such action.

1600 Willamovius *Opt. Glass* xii. (1664) 121 The Hyaciuth ...pated down to the Earth with sudden drops of Rain. 1678 Worcester *Cadar* (1691) 81 Cover the loose ground about the tree, and pat it smooth with the back of your spade. 1800 in *Gardiner's Planter's Assist.* Wks. (1838) IV. 116 After they have bounded the cube, they pat it a little. 1900 H. Spencer *Notes Misery* 48 Once here...patted her hair into and quatted her gloves.

b. *Bricklaying.* To remove the rough edge of (green bricks) with a stamper.

1892 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

5. *esp.* To strike or clap gently with the inner surface of the fingers, esp. as an expression of approbation, encouragement, soothing, or sympathy; hence *fig.* to express such feeling to (any one); esp. *to pat on the back.*

1666 Pepys *Diary* 1 June 11, We have got our adversaries ...and we them go a little way; and ...to pat them back again. 1714 Bonnell *Flasher* 11 in *Spect.* No. 604, Phoebe...to my dog will...Come hither, pass Fellow, and patted his Head. 1791 R. Cumberland *Observer* No. 125. V. 258 Bravo! quoth he, patting the back of his neck. 1813 Mrs. Edgeworth *Patronage* viii. The child patted Caroline's cheek, played with her hair. 1820 *Encumbered* (1918) Thus to the already inflated fortune patted up against the coloured majority. 1834 Gentl. *Mag.* II. 18 Sir Elizabeth] patted Lieutenant young upon the neck, when they both to him her hand. 1884 T. Sir. *Cameron* 14 Feb. *Daily Tel.* We...pat every man on the back who has the courage of his convictions.

6. *trans.* To tap or strike lightly so as to produce a characteristic sound; *esp.* to walk or run with a light step emitting such sound. Cf. Pad *sb.*[3] 2. Also reduplicated, *pat-pat.*

1780-92 H. Rogers *Pict. of Quad.* (1802) III. 131 A humming of mixed voices, and patting feet was heard. 1785 E. Jenkinson *Advice to Sir Soddy* cited—Oh that (Oh!) Which gained her her heart. 1820 Blackwood's *Recruit T., Fadmahaire* (1822) vi. A short quick step she knew Come pattering close behind. 1849 in *Cornhill Mag.* (1870) 6 Mistress IV. or Is makes a lady shiver to hear you pat-patting in those tiny slippers. 1865 *Spectator* 2 Nov. A small, white dog pats along...we can hear the hum of the four light paws upon the country-road.

b. *trans.* To beat with light sounding steps.

1798 Lemon *Gabr* viii, 102 When ye heard My feet in childhood pat the palaces floor.

7. The vb. *stem* used advb. or as an interj.

1881 *Queen Soldiers Sketch.* v. 1. What's that upon the frame?...Hist, hark, pat, pat, pat. 1891 Blackmore *Remus T., Fadmahaire* (1892) viii, Still on, pat, pat, the Goblin went, As it had done before. a 1894 Holmes *Shooting Star* xxiii, Little rubbing feet were heard: Pat, pat along the floor.

Hence **Pa'ting** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1611 Cotgr., *Marchis*, ...a path beaten out by often passing, or treading. 1706-32 Walsingham *Theor. Life Man* (1867) 91 Snakes, (perhaps on the cheek, and all the marks of a mind drawn and under pressure. 1797 Gen. *Fletcher* 228 20 He stands, To feel the praise of parting hands. 1825 L. Wilkie *Col. Enderby's Wife* (ed. 3) II. iv. vi. 94 The...slowly and sad her mantle into its place, with merry dancing carriage and countenance.

† **Pat**, *n.*[2] *Obs.* rare—[1. Pat *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To bring out 'pats'.

1595 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* B[1], *Mundulus* By the gods here vngraciously thy visions doe cheate. *Mundulus* And he euer so knauishly my answer he patteth.

Pat (pæt), *adv.* and *a.* Also 6 patte, † patt. [app. closely related to Pat *sb.*[3], *v.*[1]: perh. immediately from the *vb.* stem, as in the expressions *to fall crack, come pop, go bang*, etc. A frequent early use was to *hit pat*, as if to hit with a pat, i. e. with a flat blow; hence with *fall, hit, come*, etc.

The predicative use seems at first to be origin adverbial: cf. *to fit pat, come pat, to put*; but after *to* it had the same function as an adj. to the preceding verb (hence the hesitation to write it, or not, *pat* (*patte*) *to*, at the date of 3, in the entry).

1. *adv.* In a way that hits, and does not miss its object or aim; in a manner that fits or agrees to a nicety with the purpose or occasion; so as exactly to suit the purpose; appositely, aptly; to the very nick of time, opportunely; so as to be ready for any occasion, readily, promptly.

1558 Wilkinson *tr. Pl. Prunus & Cato* (c. 1) I chaunce to light on you, that are as pat as a pudding Pope love. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 296 When I heard my Physitian so pat to hit my disease. 1587 Conf. *Cruso* (c. 1) 58 In Hob. *Dialogs* VI. 60, I will pay them home pat. 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrot* 6b, Many and like pure smelling pates in this comparison? 1590 Greene *Alf Comp. Conc.* (R. Wm. Elizabeth) X. 110 Seeing things fallen so pat to his purpose. 1598 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 22 If they will hit the nayle on the head pat. 1600 Shaks. *Hum. Ado* iii. iii. 74 Now I might do it pat, now he is praying. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xvi. (1840) 228 An unhappy custom whose heads he put for every one's hands to hit. 1648 W. Browne *Hon. Ambas.* 278 Camden...seems to have lighted pat upon the plain. 1665-6 Pepys *Diary* 10 Feb., I came just pat to be a godfather. 1733 *Smart's Ch. Pudsey* In And came a smile comes pat to...Mrs. Rudell. *Pic. Modern Gardner-Family* 259 We had the whole story pat enough.

2. *predicatively*: as *adv.* or *adj.* (as in † or 3).

1638 Wadsworth *New World* v. (1906) 42 Whose Words are more pat to the purpose. 1658 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 60 A passage ...very pat to his purpose. 1710-11 Shaftes. *Charac.* (1790) III. 87 If they will hit the nayle on the head pat. 1800 W. Irving *Salmagundi* No. II. 114 To tell a sailor's head story out of Jest Miller, that was pat to the purpose. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Oct. 481 He has got...the denominators of accumulation with which the same depend ever will attack the Church of England.

3. *arrival, or as adv.* That comes or lies exactly to the purpose; exactly suitable or to the purpose, apposite, apt; ready or suitable for the occasion, opportune. (Said esp. of things spoken.)

1548 J. Hall *Poems, To young Author*, With phrasies quaint and apt expressions pat. 1548 Marguerite Prescr. *Glas for Sinn.* (1897) I. Intro. xiv, 231 Sometimes it is Christ that speaketh both by the allusion to a known story. 1598 Florio *Ital. Dict. Indica* s. *P.* 47 Concerning...those Words, perhaps some others may give pat to Gomes than my self. 1788 Cowper *Pity for Afflicted* ii A story to put, you may think it is extract. 1850 Tennyson *Remorse* iii. 3, Nothing but his opinion with a score of pat sentences from Greek and Roman authorities.

b. *Pat hand* (in the game of Poker): see quot.

1889 Farmer *Americanisms, Pat Hand*, *in poker*, an original hand not likely to be improved by drawing, such as A, K, straight, flush, or pairs. 1903 *Outlook* 24 Apr., Stupid old Ay Anybody's liable to play a pat hand now and then.

Pat, obs. (? Faye; var. Fayes) dial. ? Pot; obs. or dial. pa. t. of Put.

Pat-a-cake. The first words of a nursery rime, said or chanted to accompany the action of patting or gently clapping together the child's hands; hence, the game which the verse plays with the child in doing this.

A usual form of the rime is: 'Pat a cake, pat a cake, baker's man! Bake me a cake as fast as you can; Roll it and pat it, and mark it with (B), And put it in the oven for (Baby) and me.'

1892 Liz. Tennyson *Life Tennyson* I. xviii. 311 [She] would play pat-a-cake with them.

Hence **Pat-a-cake** *v.*, *nonce-wd.*, to superintend or direct any one's action as the verse does the baby's hands in this game.

1874 Mrs. Webster *Dr. Gisli* ii. 40. I am be contrary. I don't like to be pat-a-caked.

† **Pata'cha.** Forms: (5 patase, 6–8 patache), 7–8 patach, petach, pattache, 6– patache. [F. *patache* (patʃ), or Sp. *patache* (patʃe), in Pg. *pataxo*, † *pataze*, It. *pataccho*, *pataccia*, *patazzo*, Du. and Ger. *patje*: of uncertain origin.]

†**1.** A small ship used for communication between the vessels of a fleet; an advice-boat. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1585 Gerrans *Spanz. Mony Wks.* (Grosart) V. 104 Hee had in his Fleete, of Gallions, Hulkes, Patasches, Zabres, Pinnaces, and Galliots 130. 1596 in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 61 By the help of two pataches which they had with them, they took a small English bark. *Ibid.* 62 Patasches. 1598 W. Patten *Lime-house* 1 (1) Other vsual ships Patasses, Catches to serue as messengers from place to place. 1633 T. Stevenson *Pas. Holl.* iv. vii. (1810) 191 There was a Spanish patach landed the eight before. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 96/1 A Genoeses Patach is arrived here with Oyle. 1704 *Collect. Voy. (Churchill)* III. 709/1, 8 Patachi's or Yachts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 10 A Patache of twenty guns. 1887 R. Weymss *Mid. Memories* III. 311 The St. Pierre, a Spanish patacha...entered the harbour of the Tyne.

2. *transf.* A small kind of public conveyance used in France.

1833 L. Rayner *Wand. by Lake* 10 Little country carriages ...called pataches (which in general are nothing more than a cart covered with leather, like a cabriolet).

† **Patacoo'n.** *Obs.* Also 6 patachine, † patagon. † pattacoon, -oone. [a. Sp. *patacon*, in It. *patacone*, also *patacchina*, a. Fr. *pata-de*, augment. of *patard* piece of eight, dollar.] A Portuguese and Spanish silver coin, worth, in the 17th c., about 4*s.* 8*d.* English.

1588 in Hakluyt's *Voy.* (1810) II. 401 There is also a sort of silver money, which they call Patachines and is worth 6 Tangas. 1625 Markham *Last. (1631)* II. 31 Unto condition would be annexed to take cloves and pepperoons for pattacoons and pieces. 1665 G. Thomson *Dutch Ilt.* 81 In 321 We found two wagons for 20 patagons. 1674 Ogilby *Asia, Japan Pref.* The Latter...was carried by a special messenger, for which he had 20 Pattacoones. 1749 *Gentl. Mag.* Preface 30 The Dutch oblige themselves to pay...Arcotpattacoons.

† **Patagium** (patēi·dʒiŏm). *Zool.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., from ancient L. *patagium* a gold edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic or Gr. παταγιον.]

a. A fold of skin or membrane extending along the side of the body of certain flying mammals and reptiles, capable of expansion so as to act as a parachute; the wing-membrane of a bat or similar animal. **b.** *Ornith.* The fold or engagement occupying the angle between the upper arm and the humerus of birds. **c.** *Entom.* The scent fur each of a pair of processes or appendages on the prothorax and thorax of certain Lepidoptera.

1658 *tr. Jovius's Account Ill. Men Pataginia*, ...They cannot move themselves to Leapfrogging, based on each side of the neck, just behind the head, and covered with a long tuft of hair. *Ibid.* IV. 58 The patagia or tippets that adorn their coarsest dresses. 1834 Swainson *Parrots* 314 An exposed flying membrane or 'patagium'. 1892 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 301 The patagia...are of much interest in connexion with the question of wing-like appendages on the prothorax of Palæozoic insects, and they have been considered by some writers to be the equivalents of true wings. *Ibid.* 311 These appendages are frequently extraordinarily large, and have also been called scapulæ, pterygodes, parapteræ, and shoulder-tufts, or shoulder-tippets.

Hence **Patagial** (patēi·dʒiăl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or connected with a patagium; **Pata'giate** *a.*, furnished with or furnished with a patagium.

1887 Scudder *J. Aug. (1)* Dorsal View of the Pectoral Muscles of a Woodpecker. 1892 Warwick *Dict. Birds* 819 Crowns descend much lower in the shoulders of those patagial species. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, Patagiate.

† **Patagon.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *Patagon* large clumsy foot.] A member of a tribe of South American Indians, whence Patagonia receives its name.

1579 in Hakluyt's *Voy.* (1810) IV. 252. 1619 Speckaert *Dis. Barrow* v. 61 in *Cabo* 211 A Pagan in person tall[ish]. A Patagon, that raised nought so well At Troad's Mouth. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 47 Concerning...those Wonder-Patagons, whose Arrows reach to be eight or ten feet high...; However ...the tallest among them was not above six Foot high. 1773 Johnson *Hebrides*, *Aberg.* 12 July, If we have not travelled the Hyperborean regions, let us however forbear to people them with Patagons. 1867 O. C. Marcus *At Home in Patagonia* 180 Hide overshoes were besides, and the footgear thus made are really large enough to convey the idea of giants' feet, and justify certain old stories of 'Patagon', or large feet, applied to their Indians by the Spanish discoverers.]

Patagon, obs. form of Patacoon.

Patagonian (patăgōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See Patagon and -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia or its inhabitants (see B.); hence, formerly, † Gigantic, huge, immense.

1587 *Treat. Newes's Voy. vnd World* 24 b The Patagonian nations of whom is spoken Cornelius. 1598 Willymott *Articles of admission to noble Corporation* 3 Willymott, of [P. Pindar] *Patagon. Order of Knighthood*. 1618 Jackson, Minist. Word To make a Patagonian mariner. 1808 Kidder & Sc. *Explorat. H.* 102 Having a number of such Knees & Sc. *Explorat. H.* 102 Having a number of such carrying off a Patagonian complexion. 1898 R. Cox *Anglo-Israel* 3 Such assertions were not at present, nor shall Anglo-Israelites be accused of an had been designed to Mexico.

B. *sb.* A South American Indian of a race inhabiting southern Patagonia, said to be the tallest known people (their stature, however, being much exaggerated by 17th and 18th c. travellers and romancers); hence, *fig.* ? a giant, a gigantic specimen.

1767 *Trav. Egmont & Hp. xiii. Wkfld* 24 1 A pretty Patagonian, not seven and a half feet high. 1788 WOLCOT (*P. Pindar*) *Ep. to Bunnell* 83 Two large Patagonian pockets... Which Patagonians ... Would fairly both his Dictionaries hold. 1851 G. C. MORTON (*title*) An Home with the Patagonians.

Patail, obs. form of PATEL.

Patamar(a, Patan(di : see PATTAMAR, PATTEN.

† **Patana** (*pæ·tăna*). Also *errou.* **patena, -tan.** [Sinhalese *patana*, f. Skr. *pat* to descend, fall.] A glade in the jungle-covered mountainous districts of Ceylon, usually with sloping sides.

1834 ROBERT *Kirk & Howard in Ceylon* 168, 308 Instead of taking across the *patana* (glades), she (the elk) doubled back to an immense pathless jungle. 1837 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 23 These verdant openings to which the natives have given the name of *patanas* generally occur about the 6000ft. elevation of the hills. 1880 Mrs. E. H. HOWARD *Pictures in Mem. Mag.* No. 253. 79 In a small open standing alone on the patana.

Patani, obs. f. PATENT. **Pataraco,** -r(r)aro, obs. var. PIRAMIS, a small gun.

Patarin, -ene (*pæ·tărin, -ēn*), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 Patarin(e. [ad. med.L. pl. *Patarini, Patarini, F. Patarin, Patarin* (13th c. in LITTRÉ), commonly understood to be derived from *Pataria*, name of a low quarter of Milan (see DU CANGE s. v. *Patarini*), or to be identical with It. *patt(u)arino* 'a Porter or day-labourer, a base mercenarie fellow' (Florio 1611), which had prob. the same origin.]

A. *sb.* A name which began to be applied at Milan in the middle of the 11th century to the deacon Ariboldi and his followers who opposed the marriage of priests; also applied in the 12th c. and later to the Albigenses, Cathari, and others; and generally employed as a term of opprobrium, identified with Manichæan, etc.

1307-41 CHALMERS *Cert. c. v. Albigenses.* They were also known by various other names; as...Arnoldists, Cathari, Patarins, Publicans, ... Piamontes, etc. 1834 MEDWIN *Lord Cæ.* II. iii. 83 The Lombard Clergy affected to wear their adversaries as Patarines or Manichæans. 1855 *Hist.* IX. viii. IV. 269 In the twelfth century Manichæism is supposed. Everywhere are Paulians, Patarines, Popelars. 1887 H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* 221 The meanings of Lombards and Arialdo (at Milan 1040) were held in a just called Patarin, whereas they soon became known as Patarines or term which for centuries continued to be of fearful import as synonymous with Manichæans.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Patarins.

Hence **Patarinism,** the doctrine of the Patarins.

1834 MEDWIN *Lect. Cæ.* vi. ii. III. 84 The lowest rabble, infected with Patarinism ... furiously placed female ornaments in the chambers of priests.

† **Patarot.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *patarot, patarol*, med.L. *patarolus, patarus* (Du Cange).] A former coin of Flanders, Picardy, etc.: see quots.

1583 STANYHURST *Descr. Ireland* (1586) 83/1 A Proclamation made, that no Butcher should sell a pennie of the best Beefe above a patarot. 1638 BOTERO *Glassogr., Patarot*, a Low-countrey coyn worth a *Sol tournois*, or the fifteen. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patarot*, a Dutch coin, five whereof amount to six pence. 1707-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Coins, Flemish Coin.* ... Those of copper, patarots. *Ibid.*, Picard or patarot.

† **Patas** (*pæ·tăs*). [F. *patas*, from a dialect of Senegal.] The red monkey (*Cercopithecus patas*) of West Africa.

1795 *New Collect. Voy.* (Anther) II. 68 The Blue Bear, on his anchoring at Trade, in 1698, found a new kind of monkeys, of so lively a red, that they seemed painted... The Negros call these Patas. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 170 I. 308. 1790 BURNEY (*Encyclopæd.* (1824) 478 The Patas, or Red Monkey,...inhabits the coasts country (Guinea, Congo, &c.). 1833 *Regent Nat. Hist.* (Lardner) I. 96 The West African patas, or red monkey, from Senegambia.

Patata, obs. f. BATATA, POTATO.

Patavinity (*pætăvi·nĭti*). [ad. L. *patavinitās*, f. *Patavin-us* of or pertaining to *Patavium*, now Padua, the birth-place of the Roman historian Livy.] The dialectal characteristics of Patavium or Padua, as shown in Livy's writings; hence *gen.* Provincialism in style; also an instance of this, a provincial word or usage. (Cf. PADUANISM.)

1697 S. CLARKE tr. *Varenius's World of Wonders* v. 83 In Pisa Solonicum in Tullia, and I know not what Patavinities in Livie. 1881 *Harper Glossogr. ind.* 27 s.v. Livy was censured by Asinius for Patavinity in his writings, by which was meant that he had too much used the phraseology idioms of Padua, and neglected those of Rome. 1905 H. WARNER *Lect. introd.* II. 34 Some of the words called words are what Livy's Patavinity is. 1822 J. RANKEN *Scott. Antiq.* 1822 in 1868 C. 1888 II. 206 224 If a few Patavinities in phraseology or pronunciation...escaped them. 1890 MACMILLAN *Irish Philos.* Wks. 1898 I. 140 Such criticism as those who studied over the Patavinity of the Roman historian.

Patazo, Patayn, obs. ff. PATADER, PATTEN.

Pat-ball (*pæ·t,bŏl*). [f. PAT *v.*3 + BALL *sb.*1] The game of rounders.

1778 J. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* vii. 1787 I. 28. I might go home, and play at pat-ball with my sister. 1850 F. W. NEWMAN *Coll. Hexameter* 3 We find children and grandmothers...and middle-aged persons of families, playing at pat-ball and trapball,...and middle-aged persons of families. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 3/2 Fanciers Underground jet vessels, to his partners: One opponent isn't much good at pat-ball, I take it.

Patch (*pætʃ*), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 **pacche**, 4-6 **pacche**, 5 **pachche, paeth**, 5-6 **peche, pachch(e**, 6- **patch.** [ME. *pacche, pacche*, of unascertained origin. If native, its OE. form would be ***pæcce.**

Some have conjectured an earlier **Match*, with substitution (see of L. *computing matches*, PLAUTUS, *Cas.* v. 1. 22), but for this there is no evidence. Cot. *Pacche*, *pachche*, *pache*, 'some'; also instrument of striking, hand, *pacche* to splash, dabble, dash, clap, rap, suite the form but not the sense.]

1. A piece of cloth, leather, wood, metal, or other material put or fastened on to mend a hole or rent in something, or to strengthen a weak place.

1382 WYCLIF *Matth.* ix. 16 No man sewith a pacche [1388 peciat] of rude...cloothe to an old cloothe. 1426 LYDG. *Dr. Cast. Pilgr.* 21076 A garnement, Wyth .xxx. wowdis vpon hyt set, Ouer somdiers that on I lakkis OF clowtys and of pachchys olde. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 320 A lessen brodes of 5 galons and more, a pache clouted in the lesse wt lasse. 1598 SYLVES. *Tobit* vi. 5. 50 An patches set upon a little breach. *Discomfiture* xxxix. ...Then did the Scots before it was an age[e]d. 1674 *Hudibras Ordinary* (1677) 194 A foul coat full of patches. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1829) II. 130 The bole and the patch should be commensurable. 1873 HALSE *Lex., Pouch, Wood* 6 To prefer a good open visible piece to a time-serving patch. 1898 *Nord* 25 Mar. 4/1 The 'patch' included in the 'ordinary [bicycle] outfit' is by no means large enough for an ordinary horse.

b. A piece of court-plaster or the like put over a wound or scar.

1592 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunter. C.) 6 Bestir to weare patches on my cloake, then to bind the patch on my head. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 93 Patches will I get vnto these cudgell'd scarres. 1879 HARDY *Dudley's Poems* XI. 140 Smith, Farnaples alludes also to the patch on the face of Treachaps.

c. A pad or piece of cloth worn to protect an injured eye.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggar* Wks. 1873 I. 10 Though he... wears no eye, Wearing a velvet patch upon his brain. 1598 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2343/3 (title) Lost a Patch over his right Eye. 1822 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Fire & Ale* ix. Over the horse's left eye was a patch. To keep it from harming the younger. *a* 1901 BESANT *Fair Faces' Tryst.* xxx. (1902) 221 You may change your face,...put a patch over one eye.

d. A piece of cloth sewn upon a garment as an ornament, badge, etc.

1858 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/3 Spots...such as black silk on scarlet velvet, black or yellow-brown on blue, pale blue on green.... These 'patches' are now the very bright of the fashion. 1902 *Ibid.* 10 Aug. 5/1 One juvenile wearer of the 'patch', belonging to H.M.S. *Arrogant*, was in the think of the fun carrying messages to and fro.

e. *Not a patch on* (*colloq.*), in no way comparable to, incalculable more.

1880 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvii. He is not a patch on you for looks. 1882 MRS. ROBERTS *Tour in Tyrol* II. 63 A fine handsome-looking young man,...but not a patch upon his father. 1886 *Spectator* 18 Dec. 1584 The adventures with sponges...and so on, are, to speak familiarly, not a patch upon the adventures which Captain Hayes Reid would have made out of the same materials. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Feb. 2/2/1 We have some strange weather in England; but it is doubtful whether we are a patch upon Australia. On December 6 the thermometer in many places there fell over 40 deg. within six hours.

2. A small piece of black silk or court-plaster, often of fanciful shape, worn on the face either to hide a fault, or, more usually, to show off the complexion by contrast. (Fashionable esp. among women, in 17th and 18th centuries; cf. PATCH-BOX.)

1590 LYLY *Mother Bo. Ii. Lucio.* Take Mistriche that. *Pot.* Mistriche's a patch. Mistriche does weare a fooles face cutch. *Mem.* ? Mistriche Pompey? *a Cutch.* v. 320 Blanke patches are worne, Some for griefe, some to stop the Rheumes, and some to hide the scath. 1621 COTGR., *Mouchetures*, ...the little blacke patch there glased by Maskers, etc., on the faces of many. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* iii. v. Your black patches are wore uselessly, Some on the nose, some in the half moone, some lozengie. *c* 1706 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) V. 7 Her patches, paint, and jewels on. 1713 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems Rel., Saturday* 42 Hours...paint to deep delight, How curls should fall, or where a patch to place. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 532 Many fashionable patches are worn. *Notes from Abroad* 23 The patch that lent piquancy to the cheek of beauty.

3. A portion of any surface markedly different in appearance or character from what is around it; a large or irregular spot.

1573 TUSSER (*Hush.* (1878) 118 Reward not thy sheepe (when ye take off his coate) With ratsbane and parchme, as brede as a groate. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4362/2 A Patch near the Plank on the near Side [on a horse]. 1820 *Keble, Eve.* XVII. 198 Those drenched and unwreathing patches of different colours, which compose what opticians call its *general effects*. 1873 HARRISON *Pericles' Life* ii. 1 (1877) 30 The sky will not course right...it is all spots and patches. 1894 NEWTON *Birds, Hawks* 216 The Surf-Duck ...with a white patch on the crown and another on the nape.

b. A small piece or area of undefined shape, of ground, or of anything lying or growing on it.

1590 HIERONIMO *Englished Ir.* (1591) 2 b/1 ...Buckinghamshire ... there is a place of Hertfordshire ...this patch is not above three miles in length, and two in breadth. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 48 We are to gain a little patch of ground That hath in it no profit but the name. 1884 *Cornhill Mag.* March 2. 321 (1894) 129 Why doth he content himself with some patch of the Earth, where he may be Lord of the whole Heavens? 1892 SWINBURNE *Schoolmistress* v. A patch of grass, On which the rains their gumbals do distress. 1897 WARNER *Wk. Day Bk.* 10. 66 After a patch of April snow. 1897 GRIFFIN *Gerard* iv. xxvi. IV. 35 Patches of yellowish soil. 1899 HOUSMAN *Shrop. Lad* xl. *Allotments* 103 The oldest crop was hay, with here and there a patch of potatoes or beans.

c. An area of floating pieces of ice, joining and overlapping one another, of more or less circular or polygonal form.

1817 SCORESBY *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Phil.* 332/1 If it occupy a circular or polygonal form, the term of patch is applied. 1820 *Ibid.* n. 1322 *A patch* is a collection of ice so long as of a circular or polygonal form. In point of magnitude, a patch corresponds with a field, and a pinch with a floe. 1832 *Edinburgh Phenomena* xxii If the field [of ice] is broken up into a number of pieces, none of which are more than forty or fifty yards across, the whole is called a *patch*; if the pieces are broad they are called a *patch*; and when long and narrow a *stream*.

d. *Anat.* and *Path.* A small well-defined area of the skin, etc. distinct in colour or appearance.

Payne's, Peyerian patches, the agminate glands in the small intestine.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 113 In other cases, there are many circular gangrenous patches, on the surface of the intestines. 1809 *Med. Trans.* XXI. 132 As the patch augments, the centre of it gradually assumes the natural colour of the skin. 1849-50 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 899/1 Each Peyerian patch consists of but a single layer of gland-vesicles. 1878 BENNETT *Physiogr.* 108 It intelligences a process of division whereby it is converted into the embryonic patch or cicatricula. 1879 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 198 A patch of softening was found in each hemisphere.

4. A piece of cloth sewed together with others of varying shape, size, and colour to form patchwork or to adorn a garment.

a 1529 SKELTON *Songe of Courte* 328 His cote was clouted with patches coloured brave. 1580 DARCIE *Dutchman's Comm.* 304 The other two had as it were sewed together certain fragments and patches. 1598 FLORIO *Montayne, Pedigrees* (Arb.) 93 His Vesture are like his clothes, edentable Cotton and patches. 1890 LOUISE *Mem. Deal.* vi. viii. (1892) 400 A pitiful Litany of coarse Patches and borrowed Shreds.

5. A small scrap, piece, or remnant of anything.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 3 A lyttell pagge of enditinge...A peece or a patche of pottesspitty. 1579 FULKE *Heshbon's Fasc.* (R.) They made but patches out of other men's notes. 1600 *Strang. News*, 23 b, 24 A King of shreds and patches. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 And fills up the time with ...some...patch of poetry. 1780 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* Apr.: This letter is written by scraps and patches. 1838 *Antiq. Jrl.* to Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1840) I. 456 Much of ancient history consists apparently of patches put together...without any reflection.

6. Applied to various things suggesting a patch (sense 1) in the way they are fastened, or in shape or use, or otherwise: **a.** The operculum of a periwinkle: **b.** A greased piece of cloth, leather, or other material used as the wadding for a rifle-ball; **c.** 'A projection on the top of the muzzle to assist gunning, doing away with the effect of dispart in laying' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **d.** *Printing*: A piece of thin paper used to fill up low places in the impression; — OVERLAY *sb.* 2; **e.** 'A small square of thick leather sometimes used in the grinding of small tools to press the work on the stone, in order to protect the fingers from abrasion' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1883 KNOX *Hab. & Instt. Animi*, I. iv. 103 We find the mouth of its [periwinkle's] shell closed by a horny veget called the *patch*. 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 253 Something that will go down the throat like a greased patch down a smooth rifle. 1848 GRIFFITH *Cuv. Animal Kg.* 761 The use of patches...on the score of protecting the ball, will also close the rifle. 1850 R. G. CRAMER *Fowler's Life S. Afr.* (1951) 152/2 (Thesis) imprisoned bells and patches, two sharp sheep-knives, a compass, flint and steel.

7. Patch-up [f. the phrase *to patch up*: see PATCH *v.*] An act of patching up, or repairing in an imperfect fashion.

1889 *Metropolis* III. 158 He is returned from a patch up abroad. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Dec. 1/3 We must avoid any spendy patch-up which would bring us to another term of indigestion twelve months hence. 1901 MRS. E. HOWARD *Ibid.* 50 June 9/1 It is all only a miserable patch-up or a great fit.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **patch-coat,** a patched coat; † **patch-grease:** see QUOT.; **patch-ice,** pieces of ice overlapping so as to form a patch (Webster 1864); **patch-leather,** leather used in patching; **patch-ornament,** an ornament resembling a patch in shape or otherwise; **patch-pulled** *a.*, having a patch of colour on the head, esp. in *patch-pulled coat* = PATCH-HOOD. Also PATCH-BOX, etc.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/1 The jacket...with two 'patch breast pockets with pleats'. 1850 LOWNDES in *Chevreul's Britad.* 2 Prof. (1860) 211 Less than four stamps and sometimes a 'patch-coat man is. 1874 HARRISON *Choice Words* 2. (1888) Table Hard Wds., 'Patch-grease'...Is that below which is gotten from the keeping of Slaughter-houses abroad. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 28 Jan. 6/1 Each man has also a reduced quantity of 'patch-leather. 1898 JAMES *Ceramic Art* I. ii. 27 These dots are arranged so as to form bands and to adorn simply 'patch' ornaments.

Hence **Patchwise** *adv.*, in the manner of a patch.

1892 ANDREW *Twilight* (1894) II. xxxiii. 284 Stones few much patchwise on a body of rubble.

Patch (*pætʃ*), *sb.*2 [According to T. Wilson 1553, and Heywood 1562, orig. the name or rather nickname of Cardinal Wolsey's domestic 'fool' or jester, his real surname being *Sexton*.

happened by some to have been so called from his patched garb; we applied these but both rather as neglected form of *M. patte* foot. It seems however to have been later associated or taken as identical with PATCH *sb.*¹, as in Shakspere's 'patch'd fools'. The following quots. bear on the history of the word.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 128 As to call one Pacche or Cocliton, whom we see to use a thing foolishly, because these twoo in their tymes were notable fooles. 1562 J. Heywood *Epigr.* v. (1867) 108 A saiyng of Pacche my lord cardinall's foole. Master Seamer, a parson of knowne wit, As he sit my lord Cardinals hound did sir jon.]. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iii. 1. 215 But must to her a patch'd fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had. *Tam. also* Webster *Wint. Tast.* (1662) III. 671 Dyonis *Alhost.* Shaks. L. 1566.]

A domestic fool; a licel or foolish person; generally; a clown, dolt, booby. Now only *Hist.* or *colloq.*, applied to an ill-natured or ill-mannered person, esp. a child. See also CROSS-PATCH.

1532 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Gij, This kynde of men whom commonly we call fooles, dolbes, idiotes, and patches. 1562 PHAER *Casseliane* E j, Hob and Lob, a pr Cotsley patches. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 7 M. Bridges was a twin patch and a dunce, when he was in Cambridge. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iii. 2. 9 A crew of patches, rude mechanicals. 1598 FLORIO, *Pazzo*, a foole; a patch, a madman. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilg. Mist.* iv. 1. 8 19 12. Gonnet But Jack the mad patch runs and bounces down stairs. 1832 SURTEES *Jorrocks's Jaunts* xx. 1. There ain't a foolish parish ... (Cheer up, E. D. Hi!) no ugly as want be, the dark little patch.

Patch (pæʧ), *sb.*² [f. PATCH *v.*²]

1. *trans.* To put a patch or patches on; of a thing, to serve as a patch to. *Patch up*, to mend or repair in some sort by putting patches on.

1508 [see PITSCOTTIE *c*]. 1513 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1109 With pitches she patcheth her gyrdyll should not erase. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 80/2, He ceaseth & never ceaseth to patche vp his cote. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. 2. 233 Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall, t'expell the winters flaw. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 258 It either makes a new web, or patches up the old one. *a* 1817 HOOD *Tailor & Sk.* III. 75 Why patch up that tawdry gown? 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, Windows patched with rags and paper. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., It had not rent, and it could sell all torn and patched.

b. In pa. ppple., said of a person in reference to his clothing, etc.

a 1500 *Mum Primer, Second Pattern.* 149 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 204 He was patched) scorn, and all to torne. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. (L. 3 Himself goes patched like some lean cottier. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* D 1 Thats ragg'd and patcht I am no patcht vp, she cannot discover me.

c. To fit (a ballet) with a patch (PATCH *sb.*¹ 6 b).

1877 G. HUGHES *Sportsman's Gazetteer* 342 If the ballet is the right size and properly patched, the patch will not be torn in putting the cartridge into the chamber.

d. 'To overlay or bring up an impression sheet with pieces of thin paper' (*Jacobi Printers' Vocab.*).

1824 SOUTHWARD *Printer, Printing* 430 *Patching the Sheet.* 1840 JACOBI *Printing* 173 When the type stands...how it should be patched up with the many thin cut-out papers.

2. To mend, repair, or make whole, in various *fig.* applications. (Usually with *up*, and implying a hasty, clumsy, imperfect, or temporary manner.)

1533-80 BARET *Alv.* P 284 To Patch, or make whole again: ...to botch: to make amends for that is done amiss. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. Ded. 10 Where will these loose fightes; ...and begin to patch vp those old Rotty the Heauens? 1600 — *Treat. Pr.* 3. v. 32 Anything that is mended, or but patch'd; ...oft that amends, is but patche with rotten. 1708 E. WARD *Wonders World* (1708) 34 The Surgeon takes care to patch him up with Salve. 1873 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 20 You'll have to...patch up your quarrel.

3. To make up by joining pieces together as in patchwork; hence, to make up, put together, or frame hastily or insincerely; to botch up.

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 111 The more lurkes that will be I bequeth yt hole to thy; Sythe pelfry then hast pacthched. 1583 MIR. *Magistrates Com. Insight.* 4ch. An apparell patched together of figge leaves. 1679 Lond. *Gaz.* No. 1405/4 G. G. Smith *Alch. Unv. Rem.* 8 In Oyl of what bodies patched you out Cheyn's Oration? 1820 KEATS *Pilgrim* i. 18 Ye Samaritans quitted their... Idols, to ... patched up a religion amongst themselves. 1708 Lond. *Gazette* 4468/1

French dictionaries it was entered as a neologism by Littré in 1877, and was admitted by the Académie in 1878, long after it was known in England.]

1. An odoriferous plant (*Pogostemon Patchouli*, N.O. *Labiatæ*), native to Sillhet, Penang, and the Malay peninsula, the dried leaves of which are used for various purposes in the East; it yields an essential oil, from which the scent (see 2) is derived.

1832 Penang in *Asiat. Trans. Miscell.* (Calcutta) II. 9, 1831 The ... aromatic herbs, the lavenders and rosemarys, hyssop and peppermint, patchouli and thyme, all yielding volatile oils. 1841 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Patchouly*, an Indian herb. 1866 Wayte *Dict. Chem.* IV. 222 Patchouli, Pachapat or Patcha-pat. 1870 *Ibid.* VI. 300 Volatile oil of patchouli gradually deposits a camphor.

2. A penetrating and lasting perfume prepared from this plant.

1845 *Mrs. Sherr Scatterpood Fam.* I. 68, Evening-party odours .. patchouli, white-wine vapours, and eau d'ange. 1856 C. Hudson *Unsentim. Journ. Pilgr.* p. 63 Perfumery, particularly musk, lavender, camphor, patchouli. 1866 *Trans. Int. 4oth's* III. 180/2, such as lots of opoponax and sheep, carcasses already, etc., have been sacrificed to its excessive employment of Patchouli as a perfume.

3. *attrib.*, as *patchouli camphor, oil.*

1866 Wayte *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1499 *Patchouli camphor*, $C_{15}H_{26}O$ .. forms regular hexagonal crystals. 1873 *Spect. Jan.* *Lond., Patchouli oil* .. It is vitally oil, both in odour and F., and separates out on standing as *Patchouli camphor*.

† Patch-panel, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* [f. Patch *sb.* + Panel *sb.*]

A. *sb.* One who patches panels; ? a jobbing or botching carpenter: an abusive appellation.

1553 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 180 The veriest Pinch-pannell of them all, or the grossest hoosier-dunge in a country. 1600 Hakluyt *Voyages* Wks. (Hor.) I. 109 [Measure to extend Captain] Hare thee patch-pannell, I am vnto a thy Chamberlaine.

B. *adj.* Fit for patching panels or putting into patchwork; of little value as material.

1608 *Willy Beguiled* Prol., Why, noble Cultures, nothing but patch pannel stuff, old gallimawfries, and cotes cassile elegancies.

Patchwork (pæ·tʃwəːk). [f. Patch *sb.* or *v.*3 + Work *sb.*]

1. Work composed of pieces or fragments put together, esp. in a makeshift or incongruous manner; a thing patched up; a medley, jumble. Now often viewed as *fig.* from 3.

a 1652 Brathwaite *Nat. Trade* (1657) 216, It cannot be supposed they should have any effect for Common Good, at least, but Patch-work. 1732 *Wks. of Learned* I. 103 He that thinks the Iliad and Odyssey the Patchwork of a Beggar's Rhapsodies. 1834 Gen. Eccles. *Middleton, Invers.* Their magnificently-wrought women, whose glossy and lustrous wool as cold patchwork. 1887 W. S. Pauly in W. Glasden *Parish Pulpit* 227 Latin and German hymns—clever patchwork often resembling real poetic exercises.

b. Work of patching up: see Patch *v.* 2, many ppl.

1902 *Every Week to Saddle* 21 Dec., I should rely myself with endeavouring to mend them, .. and I have been too much engaged in patchwork already.

2. *attr.* Work consisting of small pieces of various kinds of cloth, differing in colour and pattern, and sometimes in size and shape, sewed together by the edges, generally with ornamental effect, so as to form one article, as a counterpane, cushion, tea-cosy, etc. *Crazy patchwork*, that in which the pieces are quite irregular in shape and size: cf. Crazy 5.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi, My clothes .. looked like the patchwork made by the ladies in England, only that mine were all of a colour. 1803 W. Jerdan *Autobiog.* xv. 10, Every woman .. wore pockets .. fashioned with patch-work into many various devices. 1872 G. Macdonald *Wilf. Cumb.* I. ii. 27 The hall was covered with an equally charming counterpane of silk patchwork. 1892 Mrs. Alexander *Maureen* xiv. 166, I wish, Claude, you would do a little of my crazy patchwork, you work so beautifully.

b. Any surface divided into many small compartments of various shapes and kinds.

1887 E. Bonavia *Wide Land's End* 121 A glorious little world of Devonshire scenery, steeped in the sun with the picturesque patchwork of Devonshire enclosure. 1881 Mrs. Pitt *Adam & Eve* xii, A patchwork of fields spread out and run down to the cliffs.

3. *Mining.* (*Local.*) See quot.

1851 *Trial R. Argyle, Esq. Min.* 122 The honeycomb ware formerly dug out in extensive upwards workings (in S. Wales) known as 'patchworks'.

4. *attrib.* a. Made up of miscellaneous pieces or fragments; composed of a combination of odds and ends.

1713 *Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 10 What Horace *Liber Post.* 2. 19-28] says of his patch-work poem: 'Purpureus latus qui splendeat sarcin et uno, Assuitur pannus'—. 1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 462 Those accumulated mounds and patchwork buildings. 1826 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 490 The patchwork rubric of the English church.

b. Made of, or of the nature of patchwork: see 2.

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Dream* vi, No patchwork quilt, all seams and scams. 1882 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, There was the old parish work counterpane. 1882 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* I. ii, A low chair with .. a parish-work cushion.

5. *Comb.*

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 174 Spread with clean calico and adorned with patchwork covered pillows.

Patchy (pæ·tʃi), *a.*1 [f. Patch *sb.*3 + -y.] Abounding in or diversified with patches; consisting of patches or small separate areas or tracts; resembling patchwork in appearance or structure.

1708 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 183 [A crop] is many places patchy, with intervals of four or five feet without any plants at all. 1895 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 2. 84 The land is patchy and of different qualities. 1870 Bronte *Pilgr.* iii. 63 The boys appears patchy or spasial. 1880 *Gardener's Chron.* 4 Mar. 295 A dense or the edging is certainly preferable to a patchy line one. 1895 Kincaid *Pict. in Month* Aug. 456 Such a Life is often patchy and scrappy.

Hence **Patchily** *adv.*, in a patchy manner.

1903 *Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 3/4 Sheep .. started with some skin virus of being insensible, have finished by becoming patchily fat.

Patchy, *a.*2 *colleg.* or *dial.* [f. Patch *sb.*3 + -y.] Of the nature of a 'patch'; cross, ill-tempered, fractious.

1862 Trollope *Orley F.* II. iii. 20 He'll be a bit patchy .. just for a while. To-morrow morning maybe he'll be just as sweet as sweet.

Pate1 (pēt). (Also 7, 9 pat.) [In common use from *c* 1300: origin unknown.

Some have conjectured it to be a by-form of *plate*, comparing med.L. *platus* the cranial corners, and Du. and Ger. *Platte* a shaven or bald head. But evidence is wanting.]

1. The head, the skull: more particularly applied to that part which is usually covered with hair. (In modern use, more or less ludicrous or humorous; not in serious or dignified use.)

c 1325 Poem in *E. E. P.* (1862) 109 He smot him with a tron bryzte in to pure flur al to-rofte to-dorfte he bryzt fel on pryzt. *c* 1386 *C. Pr. Creed* 539 He snipe an snorle ben hald the Cliff for defendit; Ne gurne ne gyrlon on his pell gote. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Stockh. Mayr* Mis. Poems (Percy Soc.) 74 Now stonyed M. stant the mayr pure, Whethe and then togidre he mett. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxl. 18 His vnrighteous shall come vpon his owne heade, and his wickednesse shall fall vpon his owne pate. 1593 Shakes. *2 Hen. VI*, v. 1. 103 He is a Traitor, let him to the Tower, And crop away that factious pate of his. *a* 1662 Heywood *Chron. Jrel.* (1892) 303 A knife .. gave him such a blow upon the pat, that the blood ran downe his nares. 1818 K. C. *Tenet Hunting.* 369 Some cattle their pates to make their horns more taper. 1832 Tennyson *Poems*, 96, 398 An Eagle taking his bald pate for a white rocky, let it shell-fish fall on it. 1866 Cecil Swayne *L. xiv* (E. D. D.) We pewtered pates This cold May Season's bad cattle, They moan he's Rats. 1883 *19th Cent. Dec.* 1092 The stubbles and slow shavers as a monk's pate.

2. The head as the seat of the intellect; hence put for skill, cleverness, 'brains', and formerly sometimes for a person possessed of such.

1820 Shelley *Trump.* 77 I .. put Scuile by him and knell, in an excellent game of pate. 1824 Stevenson *Barbadoes's Recruit* 5, 109 The Ablest-and Fat Pate, Powerful Pate. 1827-57 Freeman *Rambles* I. 1881 To try the plot at first, well; .. a matter of more pate. 1832 *E. Johnson's Knight.* 4 Convent 39 The greatest Sages of the kingdome, .. and the best pates of Spaine. 1838 Poem *Athenæum.* 332 An old coward, in my mind! Frenchman's pate. 1838 Young *Lit. to Pupil* 61 Each shallow pate, that cannot read your name, Can read your life, and will its proud to blame. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Downs Tour Lewes, Arrgle.* 4 *Austin* II. Made manifest to unseen pates.

3. The skin of a calf's head.

1837 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16976, Prohibiting the Exportation of all sorts of Limes Hair, Drivers Clippings, Purchased Neatskin, Calves Pates. 1881 *Sat. Amer.* XLIV. 408 [The hide] is sold to the salters with the pates and tails on.

b. In the fur trade. The fur from a black patch on the head of a rabbit or hare.

1878 *Cire's Dict. Arts* IV. 581 As grayest hare would is not sorted, but formerly is was divided into *black backs, brown backs, white backs, pate: cambrels, chaulks and tails*, as in the case of rabbit wool.

Pate2 (pēt). *north. dial.* Also 7 **payte, paite**, 8 **pait.** [Of obscure origin.

Perhaps from pate, in reference to the white top of its head, suggesting a bald pate.]

A badger. Also in *Comb. pate-head.*

1608 *Torry Jks.* (Surtees) 32 Whosoever shall take any fox, or paite, or badger, in this parish and bring the heads to the church, shall have twelve pence paid by the churchwardens. 1653 *Ibid.* 124 To George Barne for a paite head, 12d. 1708 *Plaxford* (Churchw. Acc. (MS.)) For 2 Pate Heads, 2s. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pait*, a badger. 1883 T. S. B. Morgan *Abroad Yorksh.* 108 The last pate to be said to have been killed hereabouts some twenty-eight years ago.

† Pate (pēte). Also 8 **patee.** [*F. pâte*:—OF. *paste*: see Pasty *sb.*, Patty.]

1. A pie, pasty, or patty. *Pâté de foie gras*, pie or pasty of fatted goose liver, Strasburg pie.

1706 Phillips, *Patty, Patee*, .. a sort of small Pyes made of Meat-paste, and fried with Sweet-meats. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais, Pantagruel* 1. 1. 1.

1870 Woods *Bird. Chron.* VI. 201 Patellate and ... white with wide lateral wings; bill having a transverse blue ridge.

Patellate (pæ·tĕlĕt), *a.* [f. PATELL-A + -ATE².] Furnished with, or formed into or like, a patella.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 301 *Patellate* ... when the whole joint is dilated and shaped something like a patella or plumen. 1883 W. Phillips *Birds, Dissimposides* 310 *Patellate* undescribed. Fries. Smalls, 1021, 87, patellate.

Patellidan. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Patellida* the limpet family (f. *Patella* limpet) + -AN.] A member of the limpet family; in pl. = *Patellida*.

1859 Kirby *Mod. & Instl. Anim.* I. iv. 270 Lamarck proceeds immediately from the Chitonidan to the Patellidan or Limpets. 1864 W. S. Dallas *Zool.* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Anim. Kingd.* *Mollusca* I. 343 The *Patellidæ*, or Limpets ... are defined in a conical shell.]

Patelliform (pătĕ·lĭfôm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *patelliformis*, f. *patella*: see above and -FORM.] Having the form of a patella; shaped like a shallow pan, knee-pan, or limpet-shell.

1819 G. Shoolbred *Rudiments Conchol.* 158 Patelliform tests. 1837 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 302 The embryo of *Rhizophoreæ* radicle is patelliform. 1841 Jeffreys in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 161 The shell spiral, sometimes patelliform. 1887 W. Phillips *Birds, Dissimposides* 62 Cups, contorted or progressive, patelliform, fleshy, pale buff.

Patelline (pæ·tĕlīn, *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *Patella*, in Zool. "limpet" + -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Patellida* or limpets. So **Pa·tellite** [-ĪT²], a fossil limpet; **Pa·tellited** [-ĭtĕd], *Conch.*, *a.* of the form of a patella, limpet-shaped; *sb.* a patellited shell.

1826 Wagner, *Patellite*, fossil remains of the patella, a shell. 1830 Rafinesque *Conch.* 168, 169, 195 Some shells have a patellited form. 1850 *Cent. Dict.*, *Patellite*.

‖ **Pate·llula.** [mod.L. dim. of *patella*.] A small patella; one of the sucking disks or cups on the tarsus of water-beetles (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.*). So **Pate·llulate** *a.*, furnished with or formed into a patellula (*ibid.*); **Pate·llule**, a sessile receptacle in some lichens (Mayus *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

Paten (pæ·tn). Forms: 4 **patayn**(e, 4, 7–9 **patin**, 5 **parten**, 5–6 **patyn**, 5–7 **patent**, 5–8 **patine**, 5–9 **pateine**, 7–9 -ene, 5– **paten**. [ME. *patene*, *-eyne*, *-ayne*, *a.* OF. *patine* (1380 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *patena*, *patina* wide shallow vessel, pan, basin; cf. Gr. πατάνη a kind of flat dish. Cf. It. *patena* 'any kind of dish, platter, or charger, a towne dish or wooden tray', *partina* 'a dish or platter, a great charger' (Florio).]

1. The plate or shallow dish, usually circular and of silver, on which the bread is laid at the celebration of the Eucharist.

c 1290 *Havelok* 1889 A red fin cloth leiegen he doth, And bredin pein he manebah, He coth and he prayen ok. *c* 1325 Metrical *Homily* (E. E. T. S.) 201/221 He toth he chalys with he wyne, And bredi of he pateyne. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxiii. 1458 Thai [the Templars] ... Ane Image Crucifyt ... Chrystis wondis in ilk hand on the patene with goldin body, and his left hand on the mitsale and said ma ... seuerie on goldin buttr and the holy gaistell. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Common Rubric, Layeyng the corporas, or cloth in the patin, or in some other comely thyng, prepared for that purpose. 1629 Jos. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* v. *Ad.* § 12. 58 The bread of the Paten, and the wine of the Chalice. 1661 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Common Rubric, Here the Priest is to take the Paten in his hand. 1718 Burnet & Nicasius *St. Ambrose* 71 Ambrose is seen ... bringing a Patten, two Chalices, a Fingers and a Basin. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1870) II. xxiii. 238 In full sacerdotal attire, with the chalice and paten in his hands.

b. Used as a cover for the chalice.

c 1440 Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 70 For to make a declaracioun, On the chalice patyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Patent, or pateyne of a chalys [v.rr. patene, patyn, patenne, *pateine*. 1503 *Invent.* in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) *Append.* 8 Gret chalis wt the patent gilt. 1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 The chalice [betokeneth] the sepulture ... the paten ye stone that sealed the sepulcre. 1612 Cotgr., *Patène*, the Patine, or couer of a Chalice. 1698 Fryer, *Patine*, ... a little flat saucer used by the Priests with the chalice at Mass. 1880 S. Rosmead *Mist. Prayer* I. v. 71 All Sixty confess and Athens patens or covers of pure gold.

2. *gen.* A shallow dish or plate. *arch.* or *Hist.*

c 1340 *Dictamen Aur. Kalk Chartrens* 203 In cupidas ... a patent latus. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. 152 (E. M. MS.) Vbi is commune of yre and a paten or a shelle ybi hit vsiep. 1536 Bellenden *Chronicles, Pictis*, ... a great Platter, a Chargeo, a Bason to wesch in. 1678 Phillips (ed. 5) *Patin*, ... a sort of Vessel wherein the Priests used to bring their sodden Meat to Table. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleasr. of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 20/1 A little silver patin, peculiarly destined to the Gods. 1885 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Masque D. Bersade* 75 Find from the gift-passers free, 1885 Symonds *S. S. Poetry* I. 8 [Aeschylus found in ascendal ore ... cups, platters, goggets, patens or bowls, ... all articles made for the feast.

3. A thin circular plate of metal; anything resembling or suggesting this.

(In here writers after the Shaks. quot., in which the Qq. and Ff. 1 have *pattens*, the later Folios *patterns*. Lawkin 1530 has both *patten* and *pattern* as = L. *protistipes*. Hul. cf. OF. *patenne* = *patène* plate, 'an iron on wch women set the crowne of wheate'; Godef.)

1596 Shakes. *Merch. V.* v. 1. 63 Instlon, broke how the Moon sleepes with Endymion, And would not dance with her patten, if heauen were not full of shining gold. 1600 Kemp *Nine Daies* 16 The spectators Bonacian, whose mouth-widen patterne, as broad as the head, runs at eight-holes on euery bridge. 1668 Dryden *Evn. Mist.* 72 Pellets of gold on both sides of the back of his head to confine his hair.

4. *attrib.* **†paten-lewd** (see **Dead** *a.*); **paten-cover**, a pall forming the cover of a chalice.

1391 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 21 from ...for 3 patenclowtis of tweny lenis to the Kingis Freris of Inchcolm ... iiijli. 1680 *Archiepisc. Cantiense* XIII. 417 The silver Communion cup, of date 1619–, has a patten-cover.

Paten, obs. form of Patent, Patten

Patency (pē·tĕnsi). [f. Patent: see -ency.]

1. The state or condition of being open or exposed to view; openness; manifestness, obviousness.

1646 Bacon *Glossogr.*, *Patency*, a lying open, or uncovered. 1658 Osmond *Advt. Son Wks.* (1673) 102 From this patency, his Policy was not easily conceived, but resulted more destructive. 1893 *Blackw. Mag.* CLIV. 222 The patency of error is ever a sure prelude to its extirpation. 1888 J. E. C. Welldon *Aristotle's Rhet.* 141 The patency and notoriety of the facts.

2. The condition of being open, expanded, or unobstructed, as a passage. (In scientific use.)

1849 G. Moore *Diseases of Lung* (1856) 149 The patency of his bowels. 1880 Brunton *Pros. Dis.* (1894) 301 Unless the patency of the canal be kept up. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 700 Complete patency of the Eustachian canals.

Patener (pæ·tĕnəɹ). [ad. L. *patenarius*, f. *patena* Paten: see -ER².] In the mediæval Church. An acolyte who held up the empty paten during a part of High Mass.

1439 *Mem. Exon* (Surtees) III. 139 Ud subdiaconus, sed thurifarius, sed patenarius.] 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 116, 124 This chasuble-cloth was not so low that it kissed the shoulders of the 'patener' ...but folded round the patener's head. 1897 Micklethwaite *Ornam. of Rubric* 25 The patener or third minister when he brought in the chalice and when he held up the paten.

Patent (pæ·tĕnt, pæ·tĭnt), *a.* Also 5 **patent**, 5–6 **patente**, 6 **potentt**, **paytent**, **paten**, 6–7 **patten**. [In branch I, a. F. *patent*, -*ente*, ad. L. *patēlent-em* open, lying open, pr. pple. of *patēre* to be open, say, in *Littres patentes* (1292 in Britton), med.L. *littera patentia*; in II, directly from L. (For the analogy of pronunciation, cf. *Latent*, *Patronal*) (pæ·tĭnt) prevails in U.S. So in the derivatives. In official use in England, branches I and II are sometimes differentiated as (pæ·tĕnt) and (pæ·tĭnt).]

I. 1. In *letters patent* (Lat. *littere patentes*, Fr. *lettres patentes*, whence, 15–18th c., *lettres patents*; also, in 14th c., *lettre patent*). An open letter or document (see quot. 1892), usually from a sovereign or person in authority, issued for various purposes, e.g. to put on record some agreement or contract, to authorize or command something to be done, to confer some right, privilege, title, property, or office; now, especially, to grant for a statutory term to a person or persons the sole right to make, use, or sell some invention.

[1292 Britton I. i. 3 si Nous les enuoiomes par nos lettres patentes.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 53 King William sold to his own lettre patent [L. *litteris suis patentibus*, 1432–50 *brevibus patentibus*] the said Archbishoprick and sees of Scotland whilst they lasse homage ageynes and fealte to the kynges of Englelond. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 141 (1495) Suf Letters bee sealed with wexe closed and patent. 1488 *Rental Aberdeen* I. 71 (1856) Thomas Rogar to whome is granted the Kyngs ...by his lettre patentis vnder his seyne maid to gouerne thoffice of leiger and clerk of his chekyne. 1530 Palsgr. 292/1 *Patent letters*, *lettres patentes*. 1598 Barckley *Fel. S.* 113 In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. 1614 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 6 He gave license by his letters patent. 1707 Curteis *Diction.* *Pers. St. Eng.* II. 72 The King...By his Letters Patent may erect new Universities, Incorporate Colleges, Regulate Corporations. 1806 Hist. *High Court of Chancery* [are applied and parallel Letters Patents. 1887 H. Cox *Institl.* I. vii. 83 Richard II was the first to confer the peerage by letters-patent. 1892 Scrutton-Birr *Copyright* 7 *E. & O.* 30 The Letters Patent were ...written upon open sheets of parchment, with the Great Seal pendent to the bottom...[while] the 'Letters Close', or Letters Close, ...being of a more private nature, and addressed to one or two individuals only, were closed or folded up and sealed on the outside.

Ap. *c* 1390 Gower *Tes. Pr.* ii. 1. Who, tho Living by rule wil no yoe do, shulling is your letters-patentz. *c* 1605 Bees to Spenser. *Treas. Deo. Ps.* xix. Introd., It is a letter patent, or open epistle for all. 1880 Dickens *Child's Hist. Christmas*, 56 By the dormant portraits of the lady Scrimpers, whose features ...can neither be misunderstood nor ignored. 1901 Shipman *Charac.* (1906) III. 338 What party by...virtue of any immediate testimonial from heaven are thus invited? Where are the letters-patent? the credentials?

2. Conferred by letters patent; endowed with a patent. Of a person: Appointed by letters patent.

1390–8 *Mem. de Ripa*, *a.* 4 & 5 R. II ...Pantona, Procurator Patens Cardenalis et Collector de Quadra Principis de Hospitalibus. 1660 Penn *Diary* 4 May, In case the King do restore every one to his places that were had [were patent.] 1705 Commissioner *Pens. St. Eng.* 22 Patent-Officers [of the Customs] to the Out-Ports. 1849 Dickens *Copfld* xv. 8, Lord Dolcoulee...held a good patent place which had been conferred on his descendants by the old chancellor. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/1 The three great patent houses—His Majesty's, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden—which enjoy the good privilege of opening their doors without seeking the permission of the Lord Chamberlain. 1897 L. Bulkeley *Law Letters patent* 10 The subject of a patent privilege.

†3. *Inner* or *intimal patent*: shutting by letters patent to some privilege or office: of, Patent *sb.* 1, quot. 1450. Also *fig.* Obs.

1552 Huloet, Inyon patent with another, as when, U. commyte one office vnyonly, *discomunio*. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* ii. (1622) 107 So incredibly blinded...that fast would thinke such a Queene (Amazon) would be content to be bipedall patent with another (Eunuch) to haue such an husband. 1648 H. Vane *Jun. Pol. & Mor.* 29 Whose Prayers and Homage have been kept in patent with Scorches.

II. 2. Of an invention: Protected or covered by letters patent; appropriated by letters patent to one or more persons for manufacture, use, or sale.

Also in the senses of invention formally patented, for which the patent has expired, as *patent food* (post. 1894); *patent inside* (or *outside*), a newspaper supplied to local publishers printed only on one side, the blank side being left to be filled with local matter; *patent rights*: see Letters *pl.* 1.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* I. ii. 121 Malster. In King Charles the First's time...was made a Patent Commodity. 1787 'G. Gentleman' *Acad. Horsemanship* (1800) 29 Provide yourself with a pair of patent stirrups. 1799 *Europ. Mag.* XXXVI. 179 The vendors of patent or quack medicines. 1824 Byron *Juan* XII. xxvi, He read an article his king stretching, And a long eulogy of Patent Blacking. 1842 Marryat *Poacher* (1863) 53 Glazed or Varnished Leather. Known to customers as *patent leather*, is very largely used for dress boots and shoes. 1887 *Spectator* 24 Sept. 1283 No greater proof of credulity than the belief in patent medicines. 1892 *Patent Specification* No. 17999. 1 By patent full we mean ...any kind of small mats, or any number of various kinds thereof...combined or compounded into blocks or briquettes of various shapes and sizes. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/1 Thousands of country weekly papers fill up their pages by what are known as 'patent insides'.

b. *Sc.* and *Irish.* To which one has a proprietary claim; also, special for its purpose; sovereign, superlative.

1799 Nicolay in Nicolay *Lett. H.* 198 There is a saying in the East (as farming for sea to call telling—viz. 'Nelson's Patent Bridge for boarding First Rates', alluding to my passing over as nearly to get ship. 1807–8 Spec. Sessions *Dundee & Lett. H.* In That general Christmas which has been by some time superseded by ye Clapham. 1819 Cobbett *P.-of Mail* 21 He claims a right to all things to decide; A kind of patent-nothing. 1838 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxviii, Put your hand into the cupboard, and bring out the patent digester in which broth is boiled for invalids.

II. 4. Open as a door, gate, or aperture, so as to allow free passage.

1583 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 140 Sall mak the haue of the Abbeylaik patent as all vtheris to his Duties. *c* 1596 Lisander (Pamphlet) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 16 [He] gave command how all who pleased to haue access to the castell that it sould be patent. 1781 *Athenian Expr.* (1798) II. 72 At the so-called patent portals that are to be nightly watched. 1839 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalt. Cl.) II. 36 How euerie he is obliged to respect and give patent entrie to those facultie gleemanne. 1742 Cuthbert *Exp. Methody* (c. 1). 8 3. 151 Throwing them [the Rods] off by the wires and next patent Orifice. 1858 Hughes *Tom's Coll.* 4/2 One extremity of the tube is sealed, the other kept patent.

b. Open as to situation; not shut in; accessible; of unobstructed access; freely accessible. Now *rare*.

1431–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 61 And also for the patente magnitude thereby by more effective the conuoyinge of he marchandyse. 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 30 b, Whiche is passed on many sydes to euer exchange from Asia and Europe, compassed with water with the gyues sea. 1586 *Inst. & Canons Scotl.* To Rdr. 4[viii], The Romanists ...had their statutes...written in Latyne, and hid in the most priuate and patent place. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 283 A circular wreath, patent to the sun. 1887 Cassell's *Encycl.* V. 177 Still valley lay patent to the S.

6. Spreading, expanded; *spec.* **†a.** *Her.* Applied (in early works) to a cross having expanded extremities; = Pattée. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* C1[b], As who saith ...marcyles is the myddle thre to thendeles with open corners. Yet is calde a cros patent. And yet shall ye fynde ...the lorde bathe a cros pary of fifteen. *Ibid.* C1[b], He is calde a cros floret patent for he hath his endes open. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* ii. vii. 66 This is called a Cruzie Patee ...because the ends are broad and patent.

b. *Bot.* Spreading, opening wide, as petals; diverging widely from the axis, as branches or leaves; = Open *a.* 6. *Zool.* Patulous; having a wide aperture, or a shallow cavity.

1752 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Patent Leaf*, one which stands almost stark out from the stalk, or nearly at right angles with it. 1804 Curtis *P.-of Mall* 71, 161 Long were the learned words, and argued with force, Pantodidion, planocelli, genomia, Lamia, and patent, pentacrine and glenoe. 1830 Hooker *Lond. Flora* 158 Branches of corymb patent or reflexed after flowering.

7. Open to view, exposed to sight; hence, exposed to the mental view; clear, plain, evident, manifest, obvious; = Open *a.* 5, 12.

1598 in *Riders Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 320 Stones, with a sculpture to be patently vppon the same. 1598 St. *Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 736 Yet ye King sure knoweth ye same matter by many patent reasons to more thereof now. 1639 R. S. tr. *De Rand's Compl. Woman* i. C[3], That which is patent vnto all our senses, cannot be proued but very hardly with the force of our reason. 1647 H. Moore *Pref. Reader* in *Ep. Platonick Visions* 3 [If] no complaint as to be patent to all. 1874 Sylvester *Self-Cult.* 23 A patent fact, as certain as anything in mathematics. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 58 The disadvantages of the American plan are patent.

8. Open to general knowledge or use; generally accessible or available for use; public.

1568 *Acts & Counc. Scotl.* To Rdr. [b-6], To cause public and patent proclamatioun. 1600 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxi, (edited 1612) For Gildon, in her flatterous tongue subject to lies, called her For Gildon, in her flatterous tongue subject to lies, called her Patent South. 1634 W. Browne *Britannia's Pastorals* (1852) 262 For W. Blandeene *Britannia's Pastorals* (1852) 262 For W. Blandeene *Britannia's Pastorals* (1852) 262 For W. Blandeene

as were not aware from their observance. 1838 — in *Rolfe's Rep.* II. 183 note. The greater number of those [works] now extant were preserved and patent during the two centuries and a half intervening between the death of Aristotle and their permanent publication by Tyrannion.

2. *Comb.*, as **patent-winged** (*cf.* 6 b), having wings spreading widely apart.

1792 J. HILL *Hill. Anim.* 79 The patent-winged Phalaenæ.

Patent (see pæ·t.), *sb.* Forms: see PATE, [*orig.* short for *letter(s) patent*: see PATENT *a.* 1. So F. *patente* (for *lettre patente*), med. (Anglo-)L. *patens* (1387 in Du Cange), It., Sp. *patente*.]

1. A document conferring some privilege, right, office, etc.; = *letters patent*: see PATENT *a.* 1.

1337 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 1 *Hap's Que* no persons ..approchen as Trasores, ffaucuniers [or Patentes & Obligacions.] 1378 *St. Exp. Statute* xxv. (*Pulton*) 180 Pace-ver xxi Patent his patent [L. *scripturâ* his ostensorii sunt translata] by his seal, but sold before hand. 1399 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 452 That all the Patentes and Chaukes that they, & any of hem hath...in gilder sithe into the Chauncellerie. 1403 *Ibid.* IV. 526/1 The Offices made by his patentes voide. 1419 in *Hearth Greater Comp.* (1869) 60 Alnes for 5th oxide of cotes grosse patentie 4*l.* 8 *s.* 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 19 As for the Duche on this side Trent, for Thomas Tudenham had a lyvelle patent with the Duke of Suffolk. 1450 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 211/1 The annuell as moche grauntes, in thoise Patentes of thair coynkes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1043/1 The kings patents to open writ, or commandement, under the seale of Edward the kings eldest son. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, I meane to be Clerke of their Seale ... my Patent is already sealed. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 13 A...man married, and gone ouer Orpine whose patent is yet but cold. 1603 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 9/2 They thought fit to take out a patent, which continued them a body, by the name of the Royal Society. 1841 J. MONTGOMERY *Comet* (1850) 193 The grant by a stem of a patent of nobility. 1856 *Law Times* C. 51/1 An outgoing Irish Attorney-General received a patent of precedence entitling him to take work as the last Chancellor's after the LAW Officers of the Crown.

† **b.** A papal license or indulgence; = INDULGENCE 3. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xi. 194, I seide pryue patentes and priue pardoneres ar one pes [*Add. MS.* 10, 574 *Ac* pe pardoneres of pe patent of poeres be moste. *c* 1460 CAPGRAVE *Pard. Pred.* 9 Thanne my bulles shewe I alle and some Ouer bigh lordis seel or my patente.

† **c.** An official certificate or license generally; *esp.* a health certificate. *Obs.*

1603 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 108 Every ship had a seal Patent to shew that those places from whence they came were free from the infection. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 326, I arrived...nearly come from Jerusalem, ...and his there is my Patent. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 57 It being not lawfull for them, to commerce or traffick without their patents of health, from the place wherein they parted. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 161/1 But for...immediately departed...without Patent...and is gone Westwards.

2. A license to manufacture, sell, or deal in an article or commodity, to the exclusion of other persons; in modern times, a grant from a government to a person or persons conferring for a certain definite time the exclusive privilege of making, using, or selling some new invention.

c 1580 G. LONGE in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. III. 159 Hollyne and Carre obtained the Patent for making of Glass in England in September the 24th yeare [1567] of Her Queene's Majesties reigne for xxij years ensuinge...which Patent was fully expired 2 yeare ago. 1597 in D'Ewes *Treat.* 631 *Alcum* practised by Monopolies and Patents of privileges. 1636 W. ELLIS tr. *Concealed Court Lett.* 63/1 § 709 The commonalty...is never well governed for, if monopolies or patents be permitted. 1701 J. PETER *Treat.* 23 This Invention being limited by the Patent, to the Patentee, or his Assigns. 1711 'H. GRAHAM' *Aun. Horizon.* I. (1809) 69, I shall be able to get a patent for it, which cannot but prove very lucrative. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Wild* v, He advised me to take out a patent for the dye. 1823 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 342 The term of the patent being now expired, many other manufacturers of this cement have been established. 1876 BOUTELL *Pol. Econ.* viii. 208 The law protects inventors and authors by patents and copyright. 1897 L. ROBINSON *Laws of Letters patent* 5 In consequence of the very numerous grants of patents for inventions, the word 'patent' has, in common parlance, come to suggest a patent for an invention only.

3. A process or invention which has been patented, or for which a patent has been taken out.

1889 *Illustr. Lond. Exhib.* I. Class viii. 6 The great distinctive feature of this Company's patent. 1887 J. HATTON *Tidbooks of B. S.* 80 We acquired shares in several important patents. 1889 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/2 The word *patent* is taken to signify either the letters patent by which the monopoly is granted, or the subject-matter of the grant.

b. Elliptically for some patent commodity the name of which is understood from the context.

1888 J. INGRAM *True Life in Tipperland* 98 A Sunbeam type-classified Thomas's patent lying on the table. ...It carries a heavy bullet. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 9/3 An important demand prevailed for sheet-...by American brands, January rolled at 32*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 May 4/5, I say...it's rather rash to do gardening in patents, isn't it?

4. A territory, district, or place of land conferred by letters patent. *U.S.*

1839 in *Winthrop Mist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 33 note (Stephen Batchelor was, at a court, 3 October, 1640) requested to purchase something for gifts as a gratuity or token publicke to our patent. 1839 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* v. 51 It is not my intent to wander far from our Patent. 1843 F. CHEVER *Pioneer* viii, This town, Patent ...among the district of country first had been originally granted to old Major Wheelwright, by the 'King's letters patent'.

5. *fig.* A sign or token that one is entitled to something; authority or commission to *do* something; leave or title to possess something.

1350 SIMEON *Metr. N.* 1, I to be will I grow, or fre, to the my lord, Ere I will yeald my wiqte. Patent to Vnto his Lordship. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 209 Give her patient to offend, for if it touch not you, it comes near nobody. 1645 G. FLEMING *Patent* (Grosart) II. 34 Nature's Patent, Stampt with Heaven's Great Seale. 1658 H. BOLTON *T. Howe* v. 108/2 273 Dr. Crisp had a patent for sobriety and religion, which indeed succeeded intention. 1824 MRS. CALVERT *Rose in Vase* I. That hand was in itself a patent of quality.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patent age*, *-refringer*, *law*, *-manger*, *solicitor*; **patent office**, an office from which patents are issued and where the claims to patents are examined; **patent-right**, the exclusive right conferred by letters patent; **patent-roll**, a parchment roll containing the letters patent issued in Great Britain (or formerly in England) in any one year: see quot. 1888.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. CRYSTAL, This is the "patent-age of new inventions for filling bottles, and for saving seals. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 1/1 To prevent cunning by added "patent" infringers and others. 1832 HUMBOLDT *Pers. Narrat.* (1907) I. 218 The important subject of the "Patent-laws. 1813 *Pract. Perth. appeal. Proceedings* 29 While a certain young "patent-manger Continues to wheedle simple Sirens. 1882 W. H. PREECE in *Standard* 29 Aug. 2/1 It had checked the capacity of Company promoters and patent-mongers. 1898 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26983/4 The "Patent Office is removed from Symond's Inn to Sir Richard Pigott's House. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 109 The patent-office, where are the models from which every line is taken. 1823 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 321 The principle upon which the "patent-right is founded. 1880 *Barrister's Mag. Amer.* ind. 36/2, In the United States an inventor takes out a "patent right: in England, "letters patent. 1708 TOWNSEL *Hist. Eng.* II. 602 The "Patent-Rolls of this Year. 1888 W. RYE *Rec. & Recording* viii. 98 The Patent Rolls ranged from 3 John (1201), and contain innumerable grants of offices and lands, lists and pardons, confirmations, licenses to crenellate or fortify, licenses for the election of bishops, abbots, &c., creations of posts, pensions, &c., and of later years the patents for presentation.

Patent (pæ·tĕnt, pæ·t-), *v.* [f. PATENT *sb.* and *a.*]

1. *trans.* To grant a patent to; to admit to some privilege or rank by letters patent. *rare.*

1808–30 WEBSTER, *Patent*, to grant by patent. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person; as, to patent an invention...to the author. 1832 J. MONTGOMERY *Memoir Mortal* I. 186 An oval lock with a key in it, had been before patented by captain Bevers. 1880 G. W. CABLE *Mus. Bolthazar* ii. 21 They would have been patented as the dukes of Lieta Manchez and Bermuda.

2. To take out or obtain a patent for; to obtain by letters patent the sole right to produce and sell.

1800 *Tradesman' Repository* II. 224 He patented many different modes of carrying his invention into effect. 1878 *Encyclopædia Britann.* IX. 20 years before, Watt had patented—but had not constructed—a locomotive engine.

b. *fig.* To originate and be proprietor of. (*Sometimes ironical.*)

1900 *Academy* 21 July 49/1 A tendency...indeed once a style patented by Ouida.

3. To obtain a patent right to land. *U. S.*

1874 EDWARD ZIMMER, *Mines & Mining* 229 Several holes are held in common, and are so situated that they may be patented in common or worked in common. 1883 *American* VI. 19 Another very large quantity [of public land] has been voted to the railroads, and, although much of it is not yet patented, it is open to their claims on fast as they construct their roads.

4. [From PATENT *a.* 3.] To make patent or open to sight or notice. *rare*—1.

1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Feb. 86/1 The cheering fire one has unwillingly patented. Upon the snow the hideous fact that one wears high-heeled boots.

Hence **Patented** *ppl. a.*; **Patenting** *vbl. sb.*

1839 *Farmers' Cyclo.* VIII. 98 The patented invention of Ackroyds. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Nov., Simonsmire anxiety to anticipate the free decision of the colonists by swamping them with a staff of patented bishops. 1883 *Ibid.* 29 Sept. 5/1 Patenting was enormously and unwisely expensive, and the poor patentee was left almost without any aid or guidance.

Patent, *obs.* f. PATEN, PATTEN; error. form of PATENT, staff.

Patentable (pæ·tĕntăbl'l, pæ·t-), *a.* [f. PATENT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be patented, capable of being patented. Hence **Patentabi·lity**, capability of being patented.

1847 in WORCEST. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 450 The sense in which patentable inventions can be adjudged. 1874 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/2 The kinds of invention that are patentable. 1883 H. C. MAXIM (*title*) The Patentability of Invention.

† **Pa·tentary,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PATENT *sb.* + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to a patent.

1739 FALLE *Jersey* (R. ed. 2) 150 How then has the Price in Dispute, settled by the Ordinance of Henry VII., ...or the Pleintary Custom, should stand.

Patentee (pæ·tĕnti·', pæ·tĕntī·'). Also 7 **patenty, patentie.** [f. PATENT *sb.* + -EE1; *cf. mortgagee*; perh. first in an Anglo-Fr. form *patentié*. (Mod.F. *patenté* in same sense is only of 19th c.).] One to whom letters patent have been granted; **b.** now *esp.* one who has taken out a patent for some new invention, or the like: *cf.* PATENT *sb.* 2.

1440 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 64/2 Delivered by the Patentees, Purchasers and Occupiers. 1493 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII. c.* 6 The Kinges Commissioner or his patentees for the Leying of the said Tonn as afore is said. 1583 in Hatchett *Pres. Island* III. 289 With supreme prohibitions ...against all others, which shall go thither without the license of the patentee or his assignes first obtained. 1600 E. HAKLUYT *Voy. Frende* ed. 2) II. 32 The question is, who is doer the Monopolies, whether the Patentee, or their Assignes? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 330 In all Publick Acts ... they were desired to be inhibited [print Patentees with the Mystery in the Register. 1744 *Swete Premunitions* Wks. 1755 III. 16, 270 Word the patentee's Irish Influence. 1785 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 6 n. The patentees of the Northern colony. 1790 FESSENDEN *Dishonest* ss. 1745, David Church, having become joint patentee and manager of Drury-lane theatre. 1826 *Cheque Digest* ind. s.v. 31, 497 John Hawkins, the heir of the said John, ... upon a *scire facias* against the patentee, had judgment to recover the lands.

b. 1692 T. HALES *Acc. Divis Inventt.* p. 1 The Patentees of those New Lights. 1700 [see PATENT *sb.* 2]. 1735 *Gentl. Mag.* 5 477 Patentees of a new invented Wheels. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV.* 91/1 Provided the patentee is the first person who has produced the substance in a sufficient quantity to make it a marketable article.

c. *fig.* ? One to whom something has been granted (*obs.*); an inventor and proprietor of something.

1808 R. PARSONS *Mag. Charter* 13 No God...hereth four patentees hence together. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 2/2 Mr. Pinchon is the patentee of the policy of killing Home Rule by kindness. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 4/2 Mr. Spencer ...many minutes he waited the inventor and patentee of evolution.

Hence **Patentee·d** *ppl. a.*, made a patentee, provided with letters patent.

1775 ADAM *Answ. Ind.* 144 note, Since the patented case of Daubbers set fast in their land.

† **Pa·tenter,** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PATENT *sb.* + -ER2.] A patentee.

1641 *Jus. Adam Chas. I* (1671) V. 283/1 To nullifie patentees by Jet forward our oldest those their acres,...not to...nulls any greater excesse.

Pa·tentizing, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [f. PATENT *sb.* + -IZE + -ING1.] The granting and taking out of patents.

1869 *Westm. Rev. Apr.* 427 It is a strange disease in England, the zeal patentizing.

Patently (pæ·tĕntli, pæ·t-), *adv.* [f. PATENT *a.* + -LY2.] In a patent manner; openly, obviously, manifestly, plainly, evidently, clearly.

1883 D. G. MITCHELL *Farm of Edgewood* 241 So patently and egregiously wrong. 1883 SPURGEON *Treas. Covenant* 172, I say with regret my brother lying patently disclosed.

Pa·tentor. [f. PATENT + -OR.]

1. One who grants a patent: correlative to *patentee*.

2. One who takes out a patent, a patentee.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (no quotation).

Patentotemate, *a. rare.* [f. *patento-*, long combining form of L. *patent-em* PATENT *a.* + TEMNATE.] Patently or widely temnate.

1887 J. BIGGS *Micrasp.* 390 The large patentotemnate spicula.

Patently, *obs.* form of PATENTLY.

Patogue, *var.* PATTOGUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pater. [L. *pater* father.]

1. (pē·tĕr.) = PATERNOSTER 1 (being the first word of the LORD'S PRAYER in Latin).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 301 Pat he him wib deuocion said *pater* & eue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 462 Neuer coupe pater ne crede. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 411 Pattering an obeliged Pater. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Ingol. Penance*, Let a man be sung, and a *pater* be said. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 278 Saying a *pater* perhaps to oblivion for its Ecclesiastes.

† **2.** A priest, a monk: = PATHER 2 b. Also in *Comb.* **pater-guardian** (see quot.). *Obs.*

1630 *Lond. Pasquil* 7 A spritely ... held in hand of superi Pater. 1646 BULWER *Chirogn.*, *Pater-guardian*, a Father-guardian; a title given to the chief of the Franciscan Friers in their Monasteries.

3. (pē·tər) Familiarly used for *father*; chiefly in schoolboys' slang.

1708 ROBERT *Mend it* Miller's Wife 25 A youth sowing for a goodly patter. 1880 MRS FREEMAN *Just as I am* xiv, You are not afraid of your *pater* being caught by her elderly wiles. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Crisp Kys or Ex* II. 201 Don't let us get into a sentimental strain, pater. 1900 G. GISSING *Somerby* 196 The pater will say I'm a fool, the mater'll say the girl isn't good enough for me.

Patera (pæ·tĕrā). Pl. **-æ.** Also 9 **pattera.** [L., *patera*, f. *patēre* to be open. Cf. *patina*, *patella*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A broad flat saucer or dish, used esp. in pouring out libations at sacrifices.

1698 Inl. T. BROWN *Hydriotaf.* iii. 39 Smoking censers and vessels of libation. 1739 D. MALCOM *Stat. Hist. Eccl.* II. *Kirks*, 5 Many Urns, and Patenæ of the red Earth. 1840 PENROSE *Trans. Athens* 198 Also [on some bowls in their right hand a drinking-cup, and in their left a patera.

2. *Arch.* An ornament resembling a shallow dish; any flat round ornament in bas-relief.

1776 H. WALPOLE *Let. to W. Mason* 29 Feb. A within, smoke, a patera, and a running foliage of leaves. 1785 J. BYERS in *Lond. Pocket* v (Bohn 1848) 258 The ship appeared gaudy extremely gaud. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* X. 209/2 [The ceiling is divided into compartments, and ornamented with sculptured mouldings and *pateræ*.

Paterare, *-ero,* *var.* PETRERO, a small gun.

Patercove, Paterer: see PATTINSON, PATTERER.

† **Paterfamiliar,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. PATER, after *familiar*.] Of or pertaining to a pater-

familias; paternal, patriarchal. Hence † **Paterfamiliarly** *adv.*

1592 NASHE *Case of Conscience*, *Unfort.* 6 The Paterfamilias way of Government being insufficient to correct those grand enormities, there was need of more one more potent than the rest. 1624 GATAKER *Disc. Nature* iii. viii. 117 They...send for their friends of both sexes, and very paterfamiliarly, advise them [etc.].

Paterfamilias (pæ·tərfămi·lĭăs, -fəmĭ·lĭăs). [L., *paterfamilias* the father or head of a household (*familia*), archaic genitive of *familia*.]

1. *Rom. Law.* The head of a family or household having the authority belonging to that position over the persons composing it; also, a person of either sex and any age who is *sui juris* and free from parental control.

1850 HERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 20 The colonies of Roman citizens planted in the provinces...held the position of the city township the paterfamilias. 1879 T. ANSTEY *Institutes* intr. c. 59 The head was the *paterfamilias*, a term not expressive of paternity...but merely signifying a person who was not under the power of another, and who, consequently, might have others under his power. 1879 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xiii. 379 The authority of the Patriarch or Paterfamilias over his family is...the element...out of which all permanent powers of man over man has been gradually developed.

2. The (male) head of a family or household.

c 1450 Lydg. *Mills, Proctor* (Percy Soc.) 120 Paterfamilias, who and wyppe of alle. 1609 DOUGLAS *Gentl. Harmonick* (1760) 363 It would make the strongest believe you were *pater familias*, and beget a house. 1688 SIR E. HARLEY *Early Case* 15 To this Notion the Estate of every Paterfamilias may be said to be *pro bono communi* of his Family. 1732 S. MORTON *Gray's Inn Prod.* (1738) II. 168, I am here a Kind of *Paterfamilias* with all my little Brood of Hens and Chickens around me. 1880 TROLLOPE *Kept in Dark* xxvi. 284 The habit of running up bills with the milliners, and outselling paterfamilias on the house bills. 1892 MRS. RIDDELL *Mad Tom* iii. The inevitable English party...a paterfamilias, materfamilias, and many daughters.

fig. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bath* (1650) 358 The stomach which is, as I may so say, the *Paterfamilias* of the body. 1667 RIDGLEY *Lawes* (1756) I. xxiv. 328 The...bounty and munificence with which this great *paterfamilias* hath provided for the necessary sustenance...of his creatures.

Pateriform (pæ·tĕrĭfōːm), *a.* [f. PATERA + -FORM.] Of the shape of a patera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 302 *Pateriform*,...when the joints are somewhat thinned and very short, shaped somewhat like a shallow bowl.

Paterin, -o: see PATARIN, -O.

Paterish (pæ·tərĭʃ), *a. Sheff.* [Origin obscure; the word appears in some districts as *patherish* or *patherick*.] Of a sheep: Affected with water on the brain, causing giddiness and stupidity.

1799 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 103 The disorders that attack [sheep] are the red-water, and being paterish, which last seems to answer [etc.]. 1803 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 708 Sheep in this situation among South Down sheep-farmers are said to be *paterish*. 1808 A. YOUNG *Agric. Surv. Sussex* 332 A gareish sheep appears to be improved variety of its species, and is continually varying round instead of going forward.

Paters, -ibus, obs. forms of PATTERS, -ERS.

Paternal (pătəː·năl), *a.* [f. late L. or Com. Rom. type *paternāl-is* (now L. 1448 in Du Cange), fr. *paternus*, Sp., Pr. *paternal*, F. *paternal* (1278 in Hatz.-Darm.). f. L. *patern-us* fatherly (*S. pater* father): see -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to a father or to fathers; characteristic of a father; fatherly.

Paternal government, government as by a father, paternalism.

1609 BACON *Lear* v. 3 Hence I discharge all my Paternall care, Propriety and property of Blood. 1804 BELSHAM *Hist. World* v. (1834) 230 The government which this Nation underwent was first paternall. 1880 WESTON *P. L.* v. 723 God...still exercising that sound. With goodness and paternal Love. 1708 Statutes *Irel.* 6 *Ann.* (1786) 103 The Rose is legislature had exposed an unbounded confidence in the tenderness of paternal love. 1843 MILL *Logic* (1868) II. 134 Regret...that our government, grown suddenly paternal, were about to abandon their protectorate in Ireland. 1889 R. BOSWORTH *Autumn Walks* 262, He bound her on the forehead with almost paternal gentleness.

b. Of or belonging to one's father; (one's) father's.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 730 Th' Omnific Word...on the Work of Creation Uplifted, to Paternal Glorie rode Far into Chaos. 1900 HENRY *Fine Years' Tryst* (1901) 48 Drawing himself at the paternal feet.

c. That is a father.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 730 The Chariot of Paternal Deitie, 1892 PEPLOE *Godly Counsel* ii. 8. (1913) 289 Christ...sends forth to Eternal Dolour. 1900 KEN *Christophil* Poem. Wks. 1721 I. 532 Paternal God in Filial shrines, And in our Blest souls Filial joyns.

2. Inherited or derived from a father; related through a father or on the father's side.

1802 MITFORD *Hist. Greece*, xxii. He affecting the paternal Kingdom towards Polycrat. 1900 DENNIS *Heroes Norway* 83, I...Who plow'd with oxen of their own, Their small paternal field of town. 1902 DUDLEY *Pattie* No. 178 p. 6, I have a good Portion, partly paternal, and partly acquired. 1886 ROBERTS *Progenies* i. 30, 32 My paternal grandmother...was among with my paternal grandfather when she was quite unaware. Hence **Paternally** *adv.*

1613 DONNE *Pseudomartyr* ii. (1840) 18 Patriarchs descended...of that Ancient Betrothed love. 1877 G. ROSE *Diseases Horse* ii. 13, I am descended paternally from the family of Rose of Kilravock. 1892 A. R. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (1893) I. 67 The Lampeis...paternally styled the other Almirante...children or grandchildren.

Paternalism (pătəː·năliz'm). [See -ISM.]

1. The principle and practice of paternal administration; government as by a father; the claim or attempt to supply the needs or to regulate the life of a nation or community in the same way as a father does those of his children.

1881 *Chicago Times* 21 June, There is nothing in the proposal that looks to the direction of paternalism, or the centralship and administration of industrial enterprises by the government. 1888 *Co-operative News* 7 July, 324 Kindly paternalism has resulted in a perfect understanding between employer and workers. 1892 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 58/2 Lieber...was in question of government the most pronounced advocate of paternalism.

2. The principle of acting in a way like that of a father towards a's children.

1817 *Standard* 15 Apr., The old spirit of paternalism which induced the British feeder to place the Australian States on a higher footing than foreign borrowers.

Paternalistic (pătəːnălĭ·stĭk), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ISTIC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paternalism.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 25 Mar., There is a 'paternalistic' law on the statute books of Minnesota to which the real explanation has made itself liable.

Paternality (pætəːnæ·lĭtĭ). *rare.* [f. PATERNAL + -ITY.] Paternal quality or condition; a paternal personality.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 189 Worth all the accidental paternalities and pivoting portiparts, whose...absolution has contributed to the 'vicissitudes of time'. 1877 T. SPEDDING *Shakesp.* (1878) 20 Absolute human paternalities.

Paterne, obs. form of PATRON, PATTERN.

Pate·rnian. *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Paternianī*: see DU CANGE.] A member of a Manichæan sect (condemned in a council held at Rome in 387), who held that God made the upper and Satan the Lower parts of the body.

1544 BISHOP PUGET *Reply* iii. 300 The sect of PATERNIANS, who by Gelasius that the lower parties of a woman's body were wrought of Sathanas. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab. Sect.* 2, Paternians. 1682 in CHALLIS *Annalium*.

Paternity (pătəː·nĭtĭ). [a. F. *paternité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *paternitās*, f. *paternus*: see PATERNAL and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being a father; the relation of a father; fatherhood.

1582 BRISTOW *Motives Retraction* ii. 6 This truth ought to be built that there is in that true patriarkie. 1580 T. C. (Rhodes) *Apol.* iii. 25 The Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom all paternitie in the kingdom and in earth is named. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. iv. (R.), Where a spiritual paternity is evident; we need look no further for spiritual government. 1788 in *Archdeacon's Cattle* 13 Having been opposed the same as well as the honour of paternity. 1889 GLADSTONE *Poet. Hellenes* vii. 37 That most comfortable truth, the Paternity of God.

†b. The rule or government of the father; patriarchal rule. *Obs.*

1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* v. (1634) 139 That he [Nimrod] first broke the rule of Fatherlie and Patriarkly. 1911 HEARNE *Two Treat. Graves. Frontin.* (1742) II. 187 It is not only an empire but a paternity.

2. The quality or personality of an ecclesiastical father: used as a title, *Your, His Paternity*; also, † an ecclesiastical father, a monk or priest (*obs.*).

1431-32 *Petit. to Eq. of Bath* in *Cal. Pract. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1847) I. Introd. 24 Please ye to yow gracyous lord of your reverent paternyte, with al yours to pray gracyous lordship to considere [etc.]. 1609 WOODWARD *Sp. Pilgr.* II. 21 They make their boast of them and the rest of the paternities, and reserved into their own Convent. *Ibid.* 18 Whether their paternities had better save fish or fish. 1893 R. BOYLE *Reply* xxviii. 367 Some of his Paternity coincides with the opinion which I had entertained.

3. The paternal relation viewed from the standpoint of the child; paternal origin or descent.

1888 GLADSTONE *Nat. Monast.* v. (1890) 130 The foreign paternity of a group of distinguished men who had cast their lot by free choice. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moufarosa* I. ii. 34 She vaulted...among the ruins of the baby's paternity from 28.

4. *fig.* Authorship, source, origin (of a work).

1827 *Select Introd. Chron. Cosmogonia*, These Novels of Waverley, the paternity of which was likely at one time to have formed a controversy of some celebrity. 1834 FRASER'S *Lett. & Jas. Abbey, Quot.* & Crit. Wks. (Bohn) III. 105 Many of the historical proverbs have a doubtful paternity.

Paternoster (pæ·tənŏːstəː), *sb.* Also 6 **-nostre.** [a. L. *pater noster* 'our Father', the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin; in OF. *paternostre* (11th c.), *patenostre* (12th c.), later *patenostre*, mod.F. *patenôtre* in same uses.]

1. The Lord's Prayer, esp. in the Latin version.

a 1000 *Sal.* & *Sat.* 59 (Bos.) Þær gesæligwlonde Pater Noster hæfdonse ærgrundt. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Þy singen he ofte, þat is clepet paternoster. 1382 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 40 Euery brother & sister shal seye ...xv. sythes pe pater noster. c 1450 *Pol. Carmen* 191 in *Anglia* III. 309 Pat pater noster he...with he tacha. 1537 THOMAS *Lupt.* 1 *John* (1727) 18 Chefe vnderlerde were prestes in euery Pater noster. 1640 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xix. 304 Queen Maude, who got the nickname by *Our Father*, and held to by *Pater noster*. 1710 ADDISON *Spect. Bodl. Lib.* 11, I...beg leave to address a Petition to you for Patenostres. 1804 SOUTHEY *Aldhelm's Patience*, Then Aldhelm...recounts to his Creed, His Pater-noster, and his Decalogue. 1878 BOSWORTH *Dict. Anglo-Sax.* II. xxvi. 248 She could repeat the paternoster decently enough, but not quite correctly.

fig. 1898 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. (1891) 108 Look at Nature. She never wearies of saying over her little paternoster.

b. A repetition or recital of this as an act of worship. † *The space of a paternoster* (obs.) = *paternoster while*: see 6.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2997 Seps a pater noster while, For him pus hauedi ig vrnid[e] staked. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 310 Sixtenis & seuenty sadde lordis leten Perote, wip a pater noster be paleis of heuene. c 1440 *Merpet Lydgate* (1477) And i pater noster myght wrought be vertu of pacience Than a sermon with eloth. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. French*, Vn Ave, a Pater noster. 1598-9 tr. *Estella's Trans.* (1880) I. 431 They do not play here for money, but for ave-maries, *pater-nosters*, and other prayers. 1846 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1885) 330 He said out his seven pater nosters as he walked.

2. *transf.* a. Any form of words repeated or muttered by way of a prayer, imprecation, or charm. *Black P.*, *White P.*, names given to specific charms. *Devil's P.*, a muttered or muttered imprecation; a low murmuring or grumbling to oneself. *Ape's P.*, a 'filthering' or chattering with the teeth: see *Ape* sb. 6.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 229 Hem Crist and wist Hemselph Hende this fram fram euery wikked wight; For pilke nyste, the white pater noster. — *Pars. T.* ¶ 431 Yet wol they seye lowe and grucche and murmure prively for euery thyng, whiche worldes wyes clepen the deueles Pater noster. 1530 PALSGR. *Acolt.* I murmure, I make a noyse, I bridle the clymin Pater noster. 1548 J. HARMAN *Prose* (1566) 32 Putting the deuils Pater noster to his selfe. 1620 J. WHITE *Way of True Church* To Rdr. § 13, 276, White Pater noster, Saint Pieters basket — Open Sesame, Pater noster, Saint Pieters basket — Open Sesame, and stolne hell-yates: And let every orthodox child creepe in it once mother: White Pater noster, Amen. 1687 CHARLETON *Old Rock* 10, A prayer-book! Ay, this is the devil's pater-noster. 1892 LOWELL *Gold. Leg.* v. 3, 'Tis in the Black Pater-noster. (Open, open, hell's gate! Shut, shut, heaven's gate!...All the devils in the air The strongest bit, that bear the Black Prayer. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* v. *Ardizone obliqu.*, ...that paternoster of princes.

b. A long ecclesiastical or tedious recital or utterance; a 'homily' or 'preachment' a prating. 1663 BUTLER *Hudib. Cantoni* i. 6, Hold your prating, Prosing; or I'll give you out of your Pater Nosters, with a sermon to you. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxi. (1868) 304 When the ladie had made an end of his paternoster.

3. A special bead in a rosary indicating that a paternoster is to be said, usually occurring every eleventh bead and of different size or material from the rest. b. Also applied to the whistle rosary.

c 1440 *Cathol. Anglic.* 89/2 (MS. B. *Pater noster*) = as [one] his litle gretur sweter Medyen to him seyn. c 1500 *Melusine* (1895) 206, my The King...father discussed his Nation, pan Pardus orgent, gode and grete, and knowed, as Pater Nosters here of Arabie. 1583 *Stage Wks. Elizabeth* 36 A paire of bedys with pater costers of gold, and on echo syde of the paire wantis a hede of cristi, and the Ave Marya of ivorye ethe marbill. 1603 tr. *De Wechtel's Travels* E. *Ind.* 38 A certaine kind of wood called Calimba: for which the Portugals pay ten duckets a pound, to make Pater-Nosters with. 1704 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 91 Pater-Nosters wooden. 1870 *Pictorial Word* 2/1 xxxiv. XII. 304 In her hand she held a crucifix of ivory, and a number of jewelled paternosters was attached to her girdle.

4. Applied to things resembling a rosary: a. in *Fishing*, = *paternoster-line*: see 6.

1832 KINGSLEY *Yeast* ii, Here's your gudgeon and minnows, all, and here's that paternoster as you gave me to-day. 1880 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxiv. 280 Mr. —, through the waters, the heavy old profligate with his paternoster pulling the perch out as fast as he could put his line in. 1894 *Sunday Mag. Sept.* 4/2/1 Fishing with an ordinary two-hook paternoster will catch many more fish.

b. *Arch.* A row of bead-like ornaments.

In Glossaries *Cycl.* from Fr., and repeated in some later works, but app. never in Eng. use.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Pater-noster, in architecture: a sort of ornaments cut in form of beads, either round, or oval: used on baguettes, astragals, etc. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 382. 1842–76 in GWILT *Archit.* 1867 in Gloss.

†5. *Paternoster of Rose*: see quots. *Obs.*

1858 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 14 [A woman presented for sending three pecks of paternoster Rocks. 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* iv. 166/1 *Pater Noster*, two handfulls [of Rue] is a stick, 20 a parcell.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paternoster-maker*, *-mate*, *-monger*, *-ring*; **paternoster-line**, a line used in fishing, to which hooks or groups of hooks are attached at intervals, and also weights to sink it; **paternoster-pea**, the seed of jequirity (*Abrus precatorius*), often used as beads; **paternoster-pump**, a chain-pump: see quot.; **paternoster-tackle**, the tackle appertaining to a paternoster-line; **paternoster-wheel**, a water-raising device having a number of buckets on a chain: Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **paternoster-while**, the time it takes to say a paternoster.

1876 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v. *Paternoster-line*, there is one or more small hooks tied along the line, one half a foot above the other. 1908 JESSE *Cornish Sportsman* 158 *Paternoster*, a kind of *Bait-Line* (q.v.) consisting of a perpendicular line, with a spreader-head at the top, and a number of hooks attached to it.

Neuter Rowe: There dwelled also, turners of Beades, and they were called "Peter Nosier makers. 1671 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 28 (1713) I. 170, I believe y'or long plotting ... will be no Trespass to a "Pater-noster Man. 1694 Westcote *Antiquities* 340 Pasters ... for more prevalent, than these Verbal "Pater-noster Mongers near over a Dozen. 1874 Knight *Hist. Mech.* 594/1 (*Chain-pump*) When packed parcels are used, they are termed "*paternoster packages*, from the resemblance of the chain and buckets to the rosary. 1902 *Will of Sanderson* (Somerset Ho.) A "Pater noster ring with a diamonde. 1891 *Pinchbeck. Mag.* Sept. 277/2 Two rods, on both of which was light "paternoster tackle. 1907 Lowell *P. Pl.* 8. v. 194 His pinnels a pote! In a "pater-noster white. 1908 *Pastor Lett.* I. 72 All this was done, as was say, to a *Pater Noster* wyle. 1600 J. Pasteniis Dom. *Hist. Saxonie* xxvii, Let them smyte three or four Pater noster whiles. a 1638 Fairfax *Syons Tears* (1846) IV. 241 We may do it in a *Pater-noster*-while. 1688 Shadwell *Scowrers Black Arrows* 64 As though the hoarse had run for a pater-noster-while.

Paternoster (pæ·təɹnɒ·stəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. 4 a.] *intr.* To fish with a paternoster-line. So **Paternostering** *vbl. sb.*

1839 F. Francis *Newton Digression* (1888) 19 An adept in trolling, paternostering, flydoling. 1860 — *Angling* 62 (Webst.) Paternostering is a very skilful ... branch of angling. 1892 *Field* 12 Nov. 754/2 He paternostered while I spun.

Paternosterer (pæ·təɹnɒ·stərəɹ). [In 1, 2, OF. *paternostrier* (13th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *patenôtrier*; in 3, f. Paternoster *v.* + -er1.]

†**1.** A maker of paternosters or rosaries. *Obs.*

1477 *Il. in Riley Mem. London* (1868) 411 [Roger de Bury] *paternosterer*. 1310 *in Cal. Let. Bk. D. of Lond.* (1901) 172 (name), late apprentice of Richard de Gaddesstone[?] paternosterer (adhering).

2. One who fishes with a paternoster-line.

1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 824/3 To be a good paternosterer much practice is required.

Paternoun, paternoun, etc. forms of Paternon.

Paterophobia (pæ·təɹofōʊ·biə). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pater* or Gr. πατήρ father + *-phobia*. (The proper form would be *patro-*.)] Dread or fear of the Fathers (of the early Church).

1840 G. S. Faber *Christ's Dis. Cappadocian Text.* 21 In despite of the judgment of the Anglican Church, his distressing Paterophobia so confuses his understanding powers, as to make him fancy, that [etc.].

Paterro, obs. form of Pterro.

Pateseing, var. Patesing *Obs.*, beginning.

Pateyn, -e, obs. forms of Patten, Pattee.

Path (pɑːθ), *sb.* Pl. **paths** (pɑːðz, pɑːθs). Forms: 1 (**pæd**), **pæþ**, (*pl.* **pæþas**), 1–4 **pað**, 3 *pl.* **paðes, paðes**; 4– **paþ** (4–5 **paþe**, 4–6 *S.* **peth**, (5 **pethith**, 6 **paith**), 4–7 **paths**, 5 **payth**, 6 **paithe**, –e). [A Com. W.Ger. word: OE. *pæþ* corresponds to OFris. *path*, *pad* (WFris. *paed*, EFris. *pad*, *patt*, *pat*, Sal. *pad*, Wagr. *poath*), OLG. *pad*, MDu., MLG. *pat* (*pad-*), Du., LG. *pad*, OHG. *pfad*, *pfadh*, *pfad*, MHG. *pfad*, *phat*, *pfat*, Ger. *pfad*:—WGer. *pæþ*; not in ON. nor Goth. The forms show that the word must have been in WGer. before the Christian era. Ulterior origin uncertain.

WGer. *pæþ* has recently been compared with Gr. πάτος 'trodden or beaten way', and with Zend *pañt* (*panthan*, *panthant* 'way'; but in these it could be related only as a borrowed term, which with a word of such a union is most unlikely. On the other hand, the occurrence of original initial *p* in Teutonic is surprising: if this is an example, *fōt* would correspond to pre-Teut. *bōt*, which has suggested the root of L. *battuĕre* to beat.]

I. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts; a track formed incidentally by passage between places, rather than expressly planned and constructed to accommodate traffic; a narrow unmade and (usually) unmetalled way across the open country, through woods or fields, over a mountain, etc.; a footway or footpath, as opposed to a road for vehicles; hence applied also to a walk made for foot-passengers, in a garden, park, wood, or the like. Sometimes said more vaguely of any way or road: cf. sense 3.

c 700 *Kemble Charter of Wilfrid in O. E. T.* 408 Termines, id est, terminis et propriorum pasti et arentis. c 725 (1050) *Charter*, 1005 (O.E.T.) Cuddes pæþ. c 1000 *Ælfric's Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146/19 *Semita*, smæle pæð. *Calle*, deorra pæð. 1045 *Charter of Eadmund* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 98 Andlang ðæm wuduwegan on ðone greon pað of ðæm þorne on ðone greatan þorn. c 1205 Lay. 1191 Leoðe wes þer made ec wiðinnen on wihtes lome ... monige gaðes (c 1275 lome weste aðlen). c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 8450 Of þe Walnhe, he toke no companie, Fedes to wode, & stronc, & stye. c 1340 Cursor Mundi 7126, *Ðe diverse paðes* [edit. Gottow, Fairfax the ryte way to Rome]. c 1450 Lyd. *Bilt. Pilgrim* (Percy Soc.) 114 He thought it was a longe waye to the gardes end. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. vii. 28 The lowsumes ... him forth ganeist to evill behouefull paithis. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 12 Thus parts there tuke that leathsome mislord most hate. 1634 Milton *Comus* 30 Their way lies through the perplex't paths of this drear Wood. 1726 Gay *Rhapsody* xxiv, Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I. Pathcan't be made without fire. 1832 Tennyson *E. Morning.* i. I. There is no path across it that I can discern.

b. A track specially laid for foot or cycle racing. **c.** A track constructed for some part of machinery to run upon.

1883 [see *cinder-path*]. Cosmos 26 Oct. 1887 *Times* 31 Oct. 9. It has achieved many excellent performances on the cinder-path. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 5/6 The tanner paths of the bathchair. ... These patches—that is, the circular plates on which the rollers for the revolving of the tanners barrels—are of cast-iron. 1900 *Oxford Mag.* 19 Apr. 291/1 The path (for foot-racing) ... after the recent frosts was loose and crumbling.

II. a. In Old Northumbrian used to render L. *vallis* **vale, dene**, and *silua* **slyne**, **gap**; hence, *carrik dial.*, A hollow or deep cutting in a road. Locally pronounced, and often written, *pot*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iii. 5 Eghwelc pæð eal dene (WSax. [ælc] uallis) uerðlet beo. *Ibid.* xvi. 26 Middi uith ús uidh dene (WSax. [and betwux us and eow] staðol) micel fæstnoð is. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. Angl.* (1495) 18 Thay chose the lest [of two paths] and middest. 1785 J. Brown *Cler. Trad.* (1844) 267 What a misery for weak and lame are they the way is here pathed.

2. *fntr.* To go in or as in a path; to pursue one's course. Also *refl.* in same sense.

1598 Dalyton *Horat. Epi., Remembred to Hon. Sr* Nicas. Downe (1862) 5 Vnto Rome did so strangely path it selfe, that the finde seemed to touch the hand. 1600 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. v. 84 For if thou path thy nature and toward vs, You'reloue is selfe were disease enough, To hide that from possession.

3. *trans.* To pave. (Path, prop., *paths.*)

1849, either a single phrase(?), subsection of *S for* 21 or from the association of a path with *paving*; or due to the two causes combined. Cf. Paving, Pathing.]

1 1900 Maidstone, (1892) 2006. 307 The streets also lay pathed of the same stones [*Kentish rocke*, 132 Be streets or paved, *Sr*, his case must have passe de vnto payment]. c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* v. 283 A street whiche was pathed with stone. c 1459 *Cruthlouse Rep.* (1879) to The Princess ...set up the pringle and pathed the chirche and the quere. 1507 *Ant. Lit. Night Tenac. Scot.* III. 401 To the reparie of Lithlouse that pathet the chappell. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. viii. 9 The large stanion pathit by and by.

†**Pathaire.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Origin uncertain: Mr. Gallanez conjectures a variant of *patar*, *patter*.] Perard (*Lamed's Specimens* (1893) I. 1. 297.) ? A passionate outburst.

1390 *Archiv. of Peterborough* 10. v. If he, Such dogs pathaires like to a cursens hunt, Discharge against a ruinated wall. Breakes my entering hart in thousand pieces.

Pathed (pɑːðd), *ppl. a.* rare. [f. Path *v.* or *sb.* + -ed1.] †**a.** Beaten or trodden down as a path. *Obs.* **b.** Having or furnished with a path.

1590–3 Sir Rich. *Sut., Defiance Barnes* 22 But nettle beaste doth lurke in pathed wayes. c 1604 Sir W. Mure *Dido* 4 *Misc.* (S.T.S.) 5 Pathd wayes I leave, as Princes paths to tread. 1900 *Daily News* 27 July 5/6 A huge hayfield, not fenced-in, geometrically limited, pathed hayfield, but a hayfield not tilled.

Pathematic (pəθɪma·tɪk), *a.* rare. [ad. Gr. παθηματικ-ός liable to passions or emotions, f. παθήμα what one suffers, suffering emotion, f. stem παθ-: see Pathetic.] Pertaining to the passions or emotions; caused or characterized by emotion.

1822 Coun *Study Med.* IV. 203 In the Pathematic variety [of constipated labour], the mind's emotions ...operating upon the patient's whole ... nervous fabric, and oppressive for her own safety. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 161 We find no trace ...of any distinction between the perceptient, and what perhaps we may venture to call the sensitive, or pathematic part of human nature. 1874 *Fortn. Monthly* Jan. 384 Which...accounts for the loss of tact as a pathematic symptom.

So **Pathema·tically** *adv.*; **Pathe·mato·logy**, the doctrine of passions or affections of the mind.

1811–31 Bentham *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 290/1 Pathematically passive, corresponding to those corporeal impressions which are accompanied or not with pleasure or pain. *Ibid. Supp. addit.* Pathematology: by this name may be designated the science of psychology, in so far as pleasure or pain are taken for the subject of it. 1837 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pathematology*, term for the function of passion or affection of the mind: psychomorphology.

Pathetic (pəθe·tɪk), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 6–7 **pathetique**. [ad. late L. *pathētic-us*, a. Gr. παθητικ-ός sensitive, f. παθητ-ός liable to suffer, f. παθ-, root of πάσχειν to suffer and πένθος suffering. Cf. F. *pathétique* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patetico*.]

1. Producing an effect upon the emotions; exciting the passions or affections; moving, stirring, affecting. †**b.** In general sense. *Obs.*

1598 Marston *Sp. Villanio* 2. Wks. Some rare pathetique Tragedy. 1685 Boyle *Disc. Reft.* vi. Pr. (1846) 224 The most instructive and Pathetick passages. 1781 Sterne *Let.* Wks. 1808 *Lett. Sat.* II. IV. 420 A very proper speech, delivered in a calm and pathetick manner.

b. In modern use: Affecting the tender emotions; exciting a feeling of pity, sympathy, or sadness; full of pathos.

1737 *Pens Hor. Epist.* II. i. 230 The Boys and Girls whose churchy melodies, Implore your help. In these pathetic strains. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. vi. Mrs. Miller ...saying, in the most pathetic voice, 'Good Heaven! let me preserve one of my children at least.' 1798 Fuseli *Mondus. Sterne* vi. 173 There is even enough ...which the circumstances of Sterne's death render pathetic. 1824 Lytton *Devereux* i. 6 Our parting with our uncle was quite pathetic. 1884 *Comic Mystic & Pr.* iv. 2. 210 Indian mothers in pathetic contact of the dead child.

c. Used *absolutely*.

1705 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 120 This pathetic to the Priam he spoke. 1792 *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 119, I spoke as pathetic as possible.

†**2.** Expressing or arising from passion or strong emotion; passionate, earnest. *Obs.*

1646 J. Beaumont *Psyche* II. cxxi. How careful Thanks and her palmerick Vows. 1680 Otway *Orphan* I. Formerly with the sad air patience grown, And spoilt the hale Maid was

pathetick throw. 1733 *Young Critick* 9. Who. 1737 IV. 141 Heaven... fills my pathetic wish.

†**3.** ? Causing a physical sensation or affection; affecting the bodily senses. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. Hooke *Lect. to Aselli*, in *Philos'l Anthropomet.*, The brain, both, bones, and fluid are of such various... pathetique qualities.

4. Pertaining or relating to the passions or emotions of the mind. (In early use applied to bodily movements expressive of emotion.)

1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* 2 to. 16 That species of motion which they call Pathetique. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Fits Treat.* 226, 227 The Nerve...serves also for the producing some pathetick motions of the Eye. 1712 Sheet *To Fop, Glycon.* Who. 1722 II. 6. 7 Fully considered the disposition of a...love inspiring action, by dwelling almost entirely on the pathetick part. 1796 *Hooper Med. Facul.* III. 11. 268 All violent feelings...produce a falutary...impression of external things, which I would generally characterize as the 'Pathetic fallacy'.

5. *Anat.* A name for the fourth pair of cranial nerves, also called *trochlear*. So *pathetic muscle*, the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, connected with the trochlear nerve.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathetic*, to nerves belonging, serves so called by Dr. Willis. [Cf. quots. 1681 in 4 and *Paradental* a.] 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pathetick Nerves*, are the Fourth pair arising from the Top of the Medulla Oblongata. 1842 Dunglison *Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Pathetic*, a name given to the superior oblique muscle of the eye, also, to a nerve. 1861 Mayne *Dict.* 1121 The fourth pair of nerves, called also the Trochlear or Pathetic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pathetic muscle*, the obliquus superior muscle of the eyeball. Anciently supposed to express, by its action, the passions and affections.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. *absol. The pathetic*: that which is pathetic; pathetic quality, expression, or feeling.

1710 Addison *Spect.* No. 332 ¶ 1 The Pathetick may accompany and inforce the Sublime, but is not essential to it. 1858 Dennis *Lett.* (1880) II. 75, I very much doubt the high capacity of receiving the pathetic.

2. †**a.** *sing.* Pathetic language, feeling, etc.; pathos, or the expression of pathos. *Obs.*

1660 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 84 Holy Job's pathetique is upon a like dismal accident. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 108 What a contrast to the drunken pathetic of his weeping class!

b. *pl.* Pathetic expressions or sentiments: cf. *Ironics*.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) I. xxxiii, 248 Miss Partington's pathetics, except in the right place. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 8, [He] rests at once with such deep pathetics, that he touches the first speaker chord out of the octave. 1844 H. C. Murray *Making of Novelist* 202, I find patriotics among them, and quaint humours.

B. *pl.* The study of the passions or emotions.

1856 *Edin. Mag.* 1874 Pathological Pathetics...had...almost monopolized the conversation. 1894 Wilson *Gen. in Fam.* 183 Pathetics is, or should be, the name of a study of the effects on a personality caused by an artistic appeal to the senses.

4. *Anat.* Short for *pathetic nerve*: see A. 5.

Pathetical (pəθe·tikăl), *a. Now rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = Pathetic A. 1.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk. (Camden)* 31 Certain loud thundred mechanicians, and brutall hyperbolies, which...*Ut. Ed. E.* 2. 2. 1603, Sweet ignorance of a choice, most pretty and pathetical. 1680 F. Bacon tr. *La Blanc's Trav.* 110 They...play on some doleful and pathetical instrument, to excite devotion. 1710 Monro *Short. No.* 340 ¶ 7 That pathetical Soliloquy of Cardinal Wolsey on his Fall. 1834 Rogers *Misc.* (1880) I. 64 It was page...Elizabeth in a fond fit listening to those pathetical 'love letters'; to the next she is hoot-hearted for not listening to them.

†**2.** = Pathetic A. 2. *Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Pathetical*, vehement, full of passions, or moving affections. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 53 The pathetical words of a Psalme can be no certaine direction to a prayer. 1680 Gunnell *Chr. in Arm.* verse vi. 1 viii. (1689) 342/2 Those may as truly teach in those pathetical Strains of thy Soul to Heaven.

†**3.** = Pathetic A. 4. *Obs.*

1603 H.—1222 *Philarch's Mor. &c* Prudence and wisedome...eclipseth the power of this sensuall and pathetical part, with a civill and honest habituate.

†**4.** = Pathetic A. 5. *Obs.*

1680 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Fits Treat.* xiv. 122 Wherefore from this...conjecture...concerning the use of these Nerves, we have called them Pathetical.

Pathetically (pəθe·tikălĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. So as to excite passion or emotion; movingly, affectingly. †**a.** In general sense. *Obs.*

1550 G. Harvey *Rom. Lett.* 66, Who (Gerunt) I. 272 Pathetically bewraieth with sundry doleful pageantes. 1682 Bunyan *Light for Israel.* (1872) 240 Some devout composures are so pathetically penned, that [etc.]. *a* 1727 H. Sampson *Mem. Gen. II* (1841) I. 158, 243 This Mr. Pelham answered freely, seriously, and pathetically.

b. So as to excite pity or other tender emotion; in a way full of pathos.

1738 Gibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 91 Wilks...seem'd more pathetically to feel, both, and express his infirmity. 1824 *Blackw. Edinburgh* I. 13, 1 was pathetically ruminating on the vanity of human wishes. 1858 Mrs. Carlyle *Reader-Counsellor* 260 Her lips thanged pathetically;...her eyes filled with real tears.

†**2.** With passion or strong emotion; passionately, vehemently; feelingly, earnestly. *Obs.*

1680 Marvell *Account's Rel.* 10. I. I do hate a Style most pathetically. 1683 Bloxam *Assembly* viii, (1848) 119 A grandam woman pathetically pouring out her heart to God. 1710 Fiddes *Sheet No. 360* ¶ 11 The Duty of the Place (Church)...being...pathetically performed.

†**3.** So as to express emotion. *Obs.*

1680 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Fits Treat.* xvii. 120 The parts of the Face, usually moved pathetically and unthought of. [Cf. Pathetic A. 4, 5, Pathetical 4.]

Patheticalness. *Now rare or Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = Pathetickness.

a 1697 Bedford *Serm. Bridgh. Exodus* ii. (1698) 36 His doth with great Patheticalness of affection breake forth to the prosecuting of the Doctrine of Seasonfull in generall. 1733 Blackwall *Sacred Classics* (1737) I. 339 The patheticalness, grace and dignity of the sentence.

Pathe·ticate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Pathetic + -ATE 3: cf. *authenticate*.] *trans.* To make pathetic.

1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 224/1 To see how Bishop Percy sentimentalized and patheticated the old ballad.

†**Pathe·ticly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] = Pathetically.

1618 J. Lees *Cont. Spec'y T.* 71, 296 The motives weare urged so pathetickly. 1689 Gibbs *Ch. Comfort* v. 12. 6, 219 His Orator that spoake pathetickly.

Pathe·tickness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Pathetic quality as character.

1874 'Ouida' *Two Wooden Shoes* v. 98 The familiar history had a new pathetickness for her.

Pathetism (pəθe·tiz'm). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *παθητ-ός* passive + -ISM.] A name for mesmerism or animal magnetism. So **Pa·thetist,** a mesmerist.

1850 A. Bullar *Spir. Man* (*Antiathan* ix. 131 Placing the phenomena [of spiritualism] on the same footing with those of Pathetism, Biology [etc.]. 1850 *Cent. Dict.*, Pathetist.

Pathic (pæ·pik), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *pathic-us*, a. Gr. *παθικός* suffering, remaining passive, f. stem *παθ-* suffer.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A man or boy upon whom sodomy is practised; a catamite.

1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* v. 3, He...was the vilest Pathick of the time. 1718 Prideaux *Connection* (1. 4 *Jr. Test.* II. ii. 111 The first was his pathic, the second his concubine. 1792 Mad. Riccoboni *Hist. Lord.* (1810) I. 421 The princes who suffered this abuse were called pathics, and affected the dress and behaviour of women.

2. One who suffers or undergoes something.

1656 Manasseh *Benish. Limer* v. 1, A mere pathic to Thy devilish art. 1693 Jer. Taylor *Ut. Exempl.* v. Disc. iii. 32 Pathicks in Devotion, suffering ravishments of heaven. 1880 *Athenæum Lond. Notes* 21 May 708/2 The pathic looks like an especial grace during the operation.

B. *adj.* **1.** That is the subject of sodomy; being, or pertaining to, a catamite.

1603 Tourneur tr. *Lingua? Daphnis & Chloe* 196 To become Ganimed's Pathick-boy. 1693 Ward in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. (1697) 68 The Form serves for the Pathick Trade design'd. 1800 Gifford tr. *Juvenal* x. 244 A mirror-repelling Chloe's bust.

2. Undergoing something, passive. *rare*—0.

1807 Mayne, *Pathicus*, remaining passive: pathic.

3. Pertaining to suffering or disease; morbid.

1823 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1833 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Hence **Pathicism** (pæ·pisiz'm), the practice of a pathic.

1879 Lewis & Short *Lat. Dict.*, *Patientia*...B. In particular, submission to unnatural lust, pathicism.

†**Pa·thing,** *obl. sb. Obs.* [f. Path n. 4 + -ING 2.] = Pavyng 2(2). *sb.*

1440-9 *Norwich Assoc. Roll* (MS.), Duabus Masuris pro pathyng' porta Sancrucis Wildestret. 1491-2 *Ibid.*, Roberto Stotte pro le pathyng in parte borialli solarii aularii. 1502-3 *Ibid.*, Pro petralo, (*plus*) *iiiid* pathyng stones. 1511 in Rot. patriok *Rolls. Orig. Norwich* (1842) 92 [Seventeen loads of small] pathyng tyle (to pavements as we now call them).

Pathless (pā·thles), *a.* [f. Path *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no path through or across it; destitute of paths; untrodden, trackless. Also *fig.*

1592 Shakspere *Du Bartas* i. 6. 139 What Guide can direct...your Leghorn Through pathless paths in unacquainted Regions? 1631 Celestial *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1653 III. 170 Striving to untangle now its pathless error. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 74 Having travelled a pathless way, In those wild, pathless Woods. 1734 Thomson *Liberty* iii. 42 Orbs, Myriads on Myriads, thro' the pathless Sky, Unerring roll. 1873 J. Geikie *Ld. Ice Age* v. 91 In the silent and pathless desolations of central Greenland.

Hence **Pa·thlessness.**

1850 Hawthorne *Snow Image*, etc. 6 Deep in the forest-...confined into a desolate pathlessness that when the forest covered it. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., An Alpine forest...may secure, like the forest of Arcadia, to poisonous ghosts and pathlessness over an area equal to five Englands.

Pathlet (pa·thlĕt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little or diminutive path.

1796 W. Marshall *Rur. England* II. 323 This pathlet was formed with the frame level in hand. 1808 A. J. C. Hare *Story of my Life* (1900) VI. xxvi. 278 An old man...guided me up a steep pathlet in the cedar.

†**Pathment.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **payth-**, 4–5 **paith-**, 5 **pathe-**, 6 **paithe-**, **paithment.** [app. an alteration of *pavement* (*pament*, *payment*) after *path*, due to similarity of sound and association of meaning: cf. Path n. 4.] = Pavement. (In quot. *a* 1470, the ground.)

a 1375 (? *Early 14th cent.*) *Sir Perceval* 1719 Pan dore I fel vnto be paithment. *a* 1420 *Wyntoun Cron.* v. 21 (1872) To manage on halowyd pathmentis. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *Regiment* 1178, 938 The paithment was clad in verdye grene. 1558 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII. (Jam.), The paithment of the kirk.

1642 tr. W. Rose *Practical Wks. to Covenant. Views* ii. 27 Drops of mercy ...for pathmentstones.

Patho- (pæ·θo, pā·θo), orgn. Gr. *πάθο-*, combining form of *πάθος* suffering, disease, etc. (see Pathos), used in scientific and technical terms, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places.

Pa·tho-anato·mical *a.*, pertaining to morbid anatomy. **Pa·thobio·logical** *a.*, relating to living organisms (e.g. bacteria) which cause disease; so **Pa·thobiologist,** one who studies these. **Pa·thogen,** a germ that causes disease; hence **Pathoge·nesis** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pathogens. **Pathe·graphy,** the, or a, description of disease (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1833); hence **Pathogra·phical** *a.*, pertaining to pathography (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1847). ‖ **Pathœma·sia**: see quot. **Patho·meter,** a (hypothetical) instrument for measuring the passions or emotions. **Pathometry,** (*a*) the measuring, estimation, or diagnosis of different diseases; (*b*) measurement of the passions or emotions. **Pathomyo·tonist** *nonce-wd.* [f. *Pathomyotonia*: see quot. 1649], one who studies the muscles concerned in the expression of emotions. ‖ **Pathophobi·a,** (*a*) morbid dread of disease, hypochondria; (*b*) morbid fear of any kind. **Pathoplo·ric, Patho·phorous** *adjs.* [Gr. *-φόρος* bearing], conveying or causing disease. ‖ **Pathopœ·ia** [Gr. *-ποιία* a making], (*a*) *Rhet.* a speech or figure of speech designed to arouse pathos or emotion; (*b*) *Path.* production of disease; so **Pathopœ·otic** *a.* [Gr. *-ποιός* making], producing disease.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* Feb. 113 Frank P. Billings, Director of the 'Pathe-Biological Laboratory of the State University of Nebraska'. *Ibid.* 115 It is far more practical for 'pathobiologists' (sick to the same until for all round objects our special. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/3 It was the 'pathogens which, was deadly,...the microbe was bound to the pathogens. 1887 A. M. Bacon *Anim. Alkal.* 158 Dr. Koch ...thought he had found the 'pathogenic' agent. 1854 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, 'Pathomania, a morbid perversion of the natural feelings, affections, inclinations, and moral impulses, without any remarkable disorder...of the intellect. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 1/3 We believe that madness called should naturally be called 'pathomania'(in expressing the physical effect of music on horses—have been planned. 1888 — Hymns in *Limbo* (ed.) The poet little dared ... who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache he suffered from, it was pain in the head. Painfully accurate 'pathometry' for such a time of life. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 1/3 A...really-and-truly observation to pathometry. 1849 Bowman *Ophth. Pathogr.* title, or a Dissection Of the significative Muscles of the Affections of the Mouth.] 1877–82 Eulenb. *Hist. Realenc.* (1901) I. 238 Pansies...with the 'Pathomyotonists are, as it were, the muscles of the soul. 1818 A. Fleet *Pyrm. Med. Cabin.* 82 The cause hypochondriasis...has very little significance in indicating the character...of the affection. The name 'pathophobia is much more expressive. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 130 'Pathophoric bacilli. 1878 Phillips, 'Pathopœia, an Expression of a Passion, in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind is moved to hatred, anger, or pity. 1877 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pathopœia*, term for the induction, production, or formation of affections or diseases. *Pathopœic*, belonging or existing...diseases; 'pathogenic'.

Pathogen (pæ·θŏjĕn). Also **-gene.** [f. Patho- + -gen.] A microbe or bacterium that produces disease.

1880 *Lancet* 18 Dec. *Rivind.* (N. Y.) VI. 641 Pathogen (the microbes of contagion).

Pathogenesis (pæθŏje·nĭsĭs). *Med.* and *Path.* [f. Patho- + Genesis.] Production or development of disease; the process or manner of origination of a disease or bodily affection. Also **Pathogeny** (-dʒĕnĭ), **Pathogony** (-dʒŏnĭ), in same sense. So **Pathogenetic** (-dʒĭne·tĭk), **Pathogenic** (-dʒe·nĭk), **Pathogenous** (pæθŏ·dʒĭnŏs) *adjs.*, producing, or relating to the production of, disease or bodily affection; hence **Pathogenicity** (-dʒĭnĭ·sĭtĭ), quality or capacity of producing disease.

1878 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 748 It was certainly known in the 'pathogenesis of the...acute diseases in tropical countries. 1897 Tuke *Amer. Psychiatry Jour.* III. 268 Heredity is a most prolific factor in all pathogenesis. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1013 A concurrent mineral action, evidently of slow pathogenesis. 1882 A. C. Post *Homœopathy* 41 A medicine, the 'pathogeny of which may bear a likeness to several forms of disease. 1880 *Nature* 3 World 2 Nov. 490 The medicine has to its pathogeny many symptoms of a sovereign character. 1878 H. Demarquay *Hahn.* The 'Pathogenetic Effect of some of the Principal Homœopathic Remedies, translated from the German. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 191 Infectious malaria...causing pathogenetic toxæmia. 1892 Ev. Rose *Homœopath's Pract.* II. 50, 198 In the tested cases...the people multiply 'pathogenic causes as well. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 70 Under ordinary pathogenic conditions suppuration is induced by the growth of micro-organisms within the tissues. 1899 A. C. Hampton in *Harper's Mag.* 434/2 Allowing 'morbid bacilli...to develop and display their full powers of 'pathogenicity. 1882 *Lit. Remains* 4 Dec. 324/2 The discovery of specific 'pathogenic bacteria...and the pathogenesis of how the bacteria acts 'pathogenesis and 'non-pathogenesis of the microbes. 1891 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 'Pathology, the department of pathology, which relates to the antecedents, production, and consequences of disease. 1898 T. Hodgkinson *Clinical Anat.* 1. Nec. 330 It would be useless to dwell on these points in this place, as the whole pathology is included

Pathogurm, -gurmic: see PATHO-.

Pathognomic (pæθŏgnǫ·mik), *a.* [f. PATHOGNOMY + -IC: *παθογνωμικός* in Gr. is said to be "a false form".]

1. Of or pertaining to pathognomy, or to the signs and expression of the passions or feelings.

1681 H. *Wallis Ilyn. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathognomia*, that setteth the affections. *c* 1704 Pope, etc. *Hom. Il. Scriblerus* v. xi, the boy the true pathognomic sign of love. 1807 CRABBE *Library*, *Exper.* I. 178 Count Ernest had a fine pathognomic eye. 1837-9 HALLAM *Mid. Ld.* (1841) III. 401 The possession of speech, the pathognomic countenance, the sensibility of the hand, a longevity beyond the lower animals.

2. = PATHOGNOMONIC.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 183 The Pathognomick Symptoms of this Disease, and that which first preceded the Patient. 1706 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 1707/8 Its most pathognomic symptoms. 1802 DARWIN *Zoonomia* viii. 201 Constant transient agitation...pathognomic of the under tongue of general paralysis.

Hence **Pathognomical** *a.* = prec. 1 and 2.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Total Christian's Growth* 128 Such symptomes as are Pathognomicall, and proper and peculiar to them. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* July 438 With the advance of power of pathognomical expression, coincides a certain loss of proportion.

Pathognomonic (pæθŏgnǫmǫ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Med.* and *Path.* [prl. Gr. *παθογνωμονικός* (Galen) skilled in judging of symptoms or diseases, f. *παθο-* + *γνωμονικός* able to give an opinion, f. *γνώμων* judge, knowing person.] Applied to a sign or symptom by which a disease may be known or distinguished; specifically characteristic or indicative of a particular disease.

1684 HARE *Anat. Ur.* 4 6, 19 The...absolute knowledge of the disease, by means of the signes Pathognomonicke, proper and peculiar to every disease. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 720 This Salt to Pathognomonick, or that by which it is distinguished from other Peccant bodies in Dysenteries. 1738 MEDICINUS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 603 It hath been thought, that a quick pulse is no essential...so to be a pathognomonick symptom of it. 1798 P. MARKOE *Trop. Diseases* iii. 72 The black pigment (so called) is a pathognomonick...feature.

fig. 1818 A pathognomonic sign or symptom.

1685 HARE *Anat. Ur.* 5, 6 14 Signes...or most prognost.-tendencies of the disease, these inseparable accidents of the same, commonly called *pathognomonica*.) 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pathognomonick*, a Term in the Art of Medicine, is a proper Improper Signifier. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick by Theory* (separate Signatures wt all its Pathognomonicks or distinguishing Characters. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 624 It is not a symptom to be depended on as a pathognomonick.

Hence **Pathognomonical** *a.* *rare.*

1658 S. RIDD *Chirurg.* x. 70 The only pathognomonical signs of a true convulsion.

Pathognomy (pæθŏgnǫmi). [f. as prec., after *physiognomy*, from Gr. *φυσιογνωμία*.]

1. The knowledge or study of the passions or emotions, or of the signs or expressions of them.

1795 HUNTER *Lavater's Physiog.* 6, 24 Pathognomy is the knowledge of the signs of the passions. 1800 *Edin. Rev. Mag.* VI. 633 Physiognomy takes cognizance of the shapes, and pathognomy of the motions of the features. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 170.

2. The knowledge of the signs or symptoms by which diseases may be distinguished. *rare.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 326 A voluminous...classification of pulses. This branch of pathognomy.

Patho·gony. *rare*$^{-1}$. = PATHOGENY.

1861 in OGILVIE, *Suppl.*

Pathographical, -graphy: see PATHO-.

Pathologic (pæθŏlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παθολογικός*, f. *παθο-*, PATHO- + *λογικός* LOGIC: cf. F. *pathologique* (Cotgr. 1611).] Of or belonging to pathology.

1835 BLACKIE *Gleanings, Pathological*, pertaining to Pathology. 1850 TH. ROSE *Hyrtmann's Trans.* II. xviii. 200 That vague feeling of debility...produced by want of nutrition, and by other pathologic causes.

Patholo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or dealing with pathology; relating to or treating of diseases or bodily affections.

1668 *Boyle Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 119 The Physiological and Pathological parts of Physick. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 197 He...has given us all hopes of any thing important being discovered...from pathological anatomy. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* v. 206, 4 30 Worked by almost every pathological anatomist. 1878 CLEASBY *Advice* 4 *Rev.* 10, 80 The Journey in it was somewhat and gained by pathological observations.

b. That is or may be the subject of pathology; involving or of the nature of disease; morbid.

1844-6 G. E. DAY in *Rivers's Anim. Chem.* I. 318 In certain pathological states of the system. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. vi. 381 The laws of their normal and pathological development. 1892 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 120 Conditions which are pathological do not extend are natural in others.

2. Pertaining to the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1800 COLER *Euphem.* I. 8 In its pathological effect (i.e. of surprise) is that of a simple stimulus: where sole object is to arouse the attention. 1894 SHADWORTH *Personality* II. 204 It is not the physical effect of the choice, the mere pathological feeling, but the metaphysical action of the mental image that ultimately determines my action.

Patholo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL 3.]

1. In relation to pathology, or to its subject-matter, disease.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1888 D. CRAIG *Dr. Haughton's Patients*, etc. 228 His book...on the Heart—physiologically and pathologically considered. 1879 CORNILL *Progres. Int.* (ed. 2) II. 226 The functions of sclerotic fibres...[Professor's] investigations regarding the part it plays pathologically.

2. In relation to the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1844 DR. QUINCEY in *Kneel's Idea Christ. Mist.* Wks. XIII. 133 A social concert that had been pathologically secured from the mere transition of creations. 1853 CHAMBERS *Cornh. Mag.* (1874) II. x. 18, 237 The objects which he chooses to constitute, and...the emotions which pathologically result from them.

Patholo·geo-, combining form of Gr. *παθολογικός* PATHOLOGICAL, used in the sense 'relating to pathology and . . .': as *pathologico-anatomical* (relating to pathology and anatomy), *-clinical*, *-histological*, *-physiological* adjs.

1820-32 BOSTOCK *Endeav. Pathol. Evid.* (1826) V. 182 The branch of the pathologico-physiological system here in question. 1835 tr. *Wendt's Pandect. Pathol. Hosted. Opth. Nos.* I. *Pref.* 3 The pathologico-histological course pursued in this work. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 18 Pathologico-anatomical changes in the nerves. 1879 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 408 Pathologico-clinical groups.

Pathologist (pæθŏlǫdʒist). [f. PATHOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in pathology; a student of or writer upon diseases.

1650 CULPEPPER tr. *van Helmont's Imaginative Dyplom.* Translator to Rdr., No one...among the numerous crowd of Pathologists, has discovered of the nature and causes of such Diseases. *a* 1661 HOLMES *Cirurg.* (1688) III. v. 227 The philosophic pathologist is as different from the physician, as a Jesuit is different from an adversary.

Patho·logize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To treat pathologically; to treat the pathology of.

1848 *Western Pathologist.* Prof. 7 Neither the great Powers of Physick, nor their Learned Obliquity had pathologized the Muscles.

Pathology (pæθŏlŏdʒi). [ad. mod. or med.L. *pathologia*, f. Gr. *παθο-*, PATHO- + *-λογία*, -LOGY: cf. F. *pathologie* (c 1600).]

1. The science or study of disease; that department of medical science or of physiology, which treats of the causes and nature of diseases, or abnormal bodily affections or conditions.

1727 A. M. tr. *Chambers's Pr. Chirurg.* 1/1 Pathology treats of the cause and occasions of the sicknesses.] 1811 CRUISE, *Pathologiae*, of, or belonging to, Pathologie. *a* 1820 Sir T. BROWNE *Treat. Urine* (1685) 38 This...is the Pathology of Plants, may be the Disease of Quicksands. 1883 W. CURTIS *Fever Lower Bengal*, Why, they I. 470 The many hypothetical doctrines of the Humoral Pathology. 1895 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 28 Pathology is the physiology of disease. 1874 MARSHALL *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 174 French medicine rather tainted from hygiene than from pathology.

b. *Internal.* The sum of morbid processes or conditions.

1671 Sir T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 24 If Asia, Africa, and America should bring in their List [of diseases], Pandora's Box would swell, and there must be a strange Pathology. 1730 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) p. v, We shall add to our knowledge of the pathology of the body. 1860 *Med. Trnsl.* XVII. 221 Among the variety of diseases...how are included in some obscurity as to their pathology...their...tumours. 1881 *Med. Trnsl. Trust. Ort.* 17 The pathology as included in the changes which take place in the body.

c. Extended to the study of morbid or abnormal mental or moral conditions.

1842 KNIGHT *Lect.* (1878) I. 124 Underwood the pathology of the human soul, and be able to cure its diseases. *a* 1856 LEWES *Study Psychol.* i. (1879) 52 Mental Pathology ...has not a science parallel to that of Mental Physiology.

2. The study of the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1681 H. *WALLIS Hum. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathologia*, the doctrine of the passions. 1828 *Southern Prize. Chief Cook* v. vi. Wks. 1849 I. 304/2 Pathology is a term...not hitherto...employed in morals, but...equally necessary here. ...Moral pathology would consist in the knowledge of the feelings, affections, and passions. 1877 — *Table Passages of Action* (ed. 2) Psychological dynamics...basis for its basis psychological pathology. 1879 CHAMBERS *Cyclop. Myst.* (Ord) II. 2. 189.

Pathomania to **Pathopoeus:** see PATHO-.

Pathos (pē·θŏs). [mod. a. Gr. *πάθος* suffering, feeling: so F. *pathos* (Molière 1672).]

1. That quality in speech, writing, music, or artistic representation (or *transf.* in events, circumstances, persons, etc.) which excites a feeling of pity or sadness; power of stirring tender or melancholy emotion; pathetic or affecting character or influence.

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Kn.) I. 81 There is a certain gravity in their comedies, and pathos in their most serious plays. 1740 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. (1872) 120 Those droll's a noble pathos in the skies, Which warms our passions. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. i. 21, 363 He discoursed on the woes of the land with a pathos which drew tears from every eye. 1879 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 499 The tale of Protestant sufferings was told with a wonderful pathos...by John Foxe.

b. A pathetic expression or utterance. *rare.*

1597 E. K. (*Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal. May* 189 *And gentle Ay, very Poetical*: wythe *Tityr. patron*). *a* 1845 WORDSWORTH *Eccl. Sonn.* (1850) 228 Lord...If there still pardon this people!' [Even a vehement pathos. 1853-8 HUNTINGDON *Eccl. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 294 Little pathoses...are abundant enough.

2. Suffering (bodily or mental). *rare.*

1844 tr. *Blanc-and's Phys. Hyg.* (ed. 2), *Pathos*, old Pathos on (Pathema, all preternatural Combination wherewith our Body is endowed). 1844 TENNYSON *Love* & *Duty* In Shall strongest pathos blight us, knowing all Life needs for life is possible to will? 1893 DOMINICAN *Med. Lex.*, *Pathos*, *Affection*, *Disease*.

3. In reference to art, esp. ancient Greek art: The quality of the transient or emotional, as opposed to the permanent or ideal: see ETHOS 2.

1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 342 The real is preferred to the ideal, transient emotion to permanent lineaments, pathos to ethos.

Pathway (pā·θwē). A way that constitutes or serves as a path; a way by or along which one may walk or go; a path, track, way. (Often *fig.*)

a 1526 TINDALE *Pathway* Wks. (1572) 375 I supposed it very necessary to prepare His Pathway into the Scripture for you, that ye might walker surely and sure from the first from the false. 1548 HALL *Exp. Proverbs* i. 7 b/1, Johan Baptist...prepared a playne pathwaye to Christ and his trypedome. 1552 ELYOT *Dictionarie* 37 A pathewaye in the stydied of a lyon. 1598 *Ascam's Toxop.* (1868) 266 There was but one path-way which led through the woods. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. 80, High in his pathway hung the sun. 1857 MARY HOWITT *tr. Andersen* 388 The great, black, winding river with a pathway in the midst of floated along where the moonlight struck it. 1880 *Gilbert's Syst. Med.* VII. 190 If its channels be considered the blood takes the pathway through the locomotor organs.

Hence **Pathwayed** (pā·θwēd) *a.*, furnished with a pathway.

1838 CLEVER *Karels Frame* II. 4 Again in vision that thy pathwayed side I trod.

-pathy, repr. Gr. *-πάθεια*, lit. 'suffering, feeling', the second element of the word HOMŒOPATHY (Gr. *ὁμοιοπάθεια* the quality of suffering or feeling alike, the having of like affections, sympathy), extended to ALLOPATHY, and applied, with the sense 'method of cure, curative treatment', to other compounds, as *hydropathy*, *hæmopathy*, *electropathy*, etc.

1873 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv. (They tried) Hydropathy...Sympathy, as successfully employed by the old inquisitors to cure the malady of thought...Geopathy, or burying him, Aëropathy, or steaming him...With all other quackery and spurious which Heath has invented, and Foolle tried. 1880 *St. Swith's Gaz.* 10 Sept., Pelopathy, or treatment by means of mud baths...Baropathy, or the grape-cure, is more favoured in vine-growing countries than it is in England. Climatopathy is now added to the list...[to regret] the good effects which dogs can produce upon suffering humanity by applying their tongues to wounds and sores. The application is now considering a staff of valuable dogs, with a view to opening a gloropathic establishment in the neighbourhood of Bexley. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 10/1 Never before...has light treatment taken definite shape as it is undoubtedly doing now in a distinct 'pathy', which our contemporary christens 'photopathy'.

† **Pa·tible,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *pati* to suffer + -IBLE.] *trans.* To suffer.

1623 R. SANDERS *Physiognom.*, *Males* 7 Though he patible intimation, yet he shall receive.

† **Pa·tible,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibulum* a fork-shaped yoke placed on the necks of criminals, a fork-shaped gibbet, etc., f. *pati-or* to lie open + *-bulum*, forming names of instruments or utensils.] A gibbet, a cross; the horizontal bar of a cross.

1526-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 70 *Also paid* for a patyble to smith...*Also* paid for xxj Emagenyons, nayles, & hoorys. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4707 The patible of the crosse for sheeld and targe hadde ben. *a* 1536 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 On the midmore was a dedes or halpace, whereon stoode 5 patibis of the Crucifix of fine golde. 1748 SMOLLETT *Roderick* II. 238 The Patible over the Porte (Road-hill). 1870 GUILLON *Apocalyp.* 2 n. (1886) 72 This manner of bearing of the patible Cross is warranted by Rolls of greatest Antiquity.

† **Patible** (pæ·tĭbl), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibil-is*, f. *pati-or* to suffer: see -IBLE.]

1. Capable of suffering or undergoing something; liable to undergo something; subject to something.

1623 HEXHAM *Pap. Inquest.* 127 The devil tainted like a patible old Carthen, with a paper of burnt on his back and a cross-cycle at his breech. 1698 R. ROBERTS (*Script All* 134 (Ingle) is an accidental form of a patible quality. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) IV. 221 [Man] is a passive as well as active being; he is a patible agent.

b. Capable of or liable to suffering; passible.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1606) 48 The patible and visible humaine body of our Saviour Christ. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 817 The Theomitick Deities...have...Gross Matter to them, and are Patible. 1692 BENTLEY *Exped. Bentley* 3 The raised wicked have not bodies less sensible, patible, or that need less food.

2. 'Capable of being suffered, endurable, tolerable'. (In DICTIONARIES.)

1623 CockERAM, *Patible*, to be suffered. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patible*, to be suffered or endured. 1731 BAILEY, *Patible*,...sufferable. 1755 JOHNSON, *Patible*, sufferable; tolerable.

Patibulary (pătī·bĭlări), *a. rare.* [f. L. *patibul-um* PATIBLE *sb.* + -ARY 1. Cf. F. *patibulaire* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of or pertaining to the gallows; resembling the gallows; suggesting the gallows or hanging. Chiefly *humorous*.

1846 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. (1686) 218 Some patibulary addition after he was dead. 1857 DICKENS *Pict.* in *Pict.* I never saw a more patibulary place. 1870 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 130 A certain Cora Burke, which had ...undergone the discipline of a gallowsy ornament, or a gallows. 1887 CORNISH *Diana Barrie* xvi. 220 V. 152 Yes, infinitely terrible is the Gallows; it haunts even the patibulary form the Pit of hell to the Throne! 1898 *Pearson's Mag.* V. 188 This 'I am Grimes, Jr.' of the Grimes' tradition its adhesion to the patibulary form of that letter).

Patibulate *v. trans.* [*cf.* L. *patibulātī-us* gibbeted], to hang. *Humorous nonce-wd.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patibulated*, hanged on a Gibbet, Gallows or Crose. 1661 *Lovelace to Isaac* 31 That (by-ringleted) bright'ner after he had been duly patibulated. 1882 Quiver, *Patibulated.*

Patience (pē·ʃĕns), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 pacie-, 4–6 pacy-, -ense, -ence, 6– patience. [ME. a. OF. *patience, pacience* (12th c.), ad. L. *patientia*, f. *patient-ens* suffering, PATIENT: see -ENCE.]

I. The practice or quality of being patient.

1. The suffering or enduring (of pain, trouble, or evil) with calmness and composure; the quality or capacity of so suffering or enduring.

a 1225 *Leges*, &c. 180 To be stille temptacion is most pacience, but in lyuelonedenesse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Ase he ne may to yong ben to leapannesse, ne to eald bifore to pacience. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii, pr. vi. 50 (Camb. MS.), Vil þat he wolde nat suffre (shal) to pacience the wronges þat semeden þat hy hym. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Sermon. Mayor*, b. (Harl. MS.), Of my conde and large pacience in tymes of adversite. 1552 Pr. Bonnerocke, *In Foxe's Eng. Lett.* (1580) 727 God grant me patience to endure. 1592 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, i. 1. 156 *Rich.* ..Now hath your Lordship worst'd in temptation? *Hast.* With patience (Noble Lord) as prisoners must. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* I. § 1 Patience..is nothing else, but a willing and quiet yielding to whatever afflictions it pleases God to lay upon us. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 339 That thus We may with patience bear our moderate ills. 1849 M. ARNOLD *To Guy Christ by Sea Haven* 13 Dragging pain by patience, calm by calm. 1868 BROWNING *Ride* 63 He entered all the secret sighs and wants..with a most high patience.

b. Forbearance, longsuffering, longanimity under provocation of any kind; esp. forbearance or leniency with others, their faults, imitations, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 99 Pees quilt vnnethe and pouere hatie is, and pacience of wrape: Pere is charite. 1381 CHAUCER *Reproof. Mars.* (Addr.) 13 Me thynk me hetter have pacience and pees on Boyteux. 1390 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 126, I shal intreat your patience To heare me speake. 1598 — *Merry W.* i. iv. 5 Have with ye: we are all sitting of Caius patience, and Kings English. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* v. vi. § 13 The patience and long-suffering of God, leading men to repentance. 1784 *Trans. Patriot* 15 Wks. 1721 I. 346 *Hon.* I am happy, Sir Thomas, if—. *Sir Tho.* Your patience. There is in you, Mr. Bruce, a fund of longsuffering. 1823 MOORE *Fancies* II. 40 His disciples' patience when Rousseau told him that his verses were poor, ..is a little uncommon in a priest.

c. The calm abiding of the issue of time, processes, etc.; quiet and self-possessed waiting for something; "the quality of expecting long without rage or discontent" (J.).

c 1386 *Sir Eger. Sqyere* iii. (*Ancrene*) 402 Þis wil I with pacience a qwhil here be. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxi. 19 In youre pacience ȝe schulen welden youre soulis. [1526 TINDALE, With your patience possesse your soules.] 1575 Sir J. Parkes in *P. Lett.* III. 130, I humbly pray all patience till the beginning of the next year. 1596 TOURNEUR *Trag.* v. 7 The Indemnitie was mayde for the pacience from ofe the earth, and hath long pacience there vppon, vntill he receaue the party and the latter cayre. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trans.* 153 We had not the patience to expect a present, but demanded one. 1634 WHITELOCKE *Treat. Stand. Conf.* (1707) II. 401 Their complaints..was not to the purpose of obtaining an answer, and a hasty..before he was called to it to his highness. 1738 H. HOWARD tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1796) III. 83 Behold the fruits of eleven years patience. 1868 ROBERTS *Edit. Chart* 70 Patience is the truest and weathest part of fortitude,—and the rarest, too.

d. Constancy in labour, exertion, or effort.

1552 THOMASINE *Philpot.* (1884) 33 The same night, with great difficulty and double pacience, we war Delivered a fourth time from Shippe. *a* 1574 W. HUNT *Knightlie Feates* (1856) 38/1 He leaved with patience, and with manfulnes tought. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 190 Wr., By the light imparted..by the sumpture patience of the Son, Despaires sinfulness. 1870 HARRIS *Uncle Remus* 112, 1874) 263 Brother Rabbit has been declared by a great authority to be patience; and patience, in this sense, means unflinching, undaunted perseverance.

e. Personified, or represented in a figure.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvii. 25 Patience in pe palais stode in pouere mans clothes, And preyde mete for charite. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 96 To weldi continence, she is your lady leefe, Of vertu she is good sustre called Patience. 1802 SHARP, *Cruel. N. H.* iv. 313 The next, like Patience on a Monument, smiling at grief. 1884 HARDY & STEPHENS *Three Plays, Shame Humble* i. 8, I cannot away with your pale cheeks and that Patience-on-a-Monument kind of look.

f. Phrases and locutions:

Patience perforce, patience upon compulsion, i. e. when there is no other course left. *My patience!* an ejaculation of surprise or calling. *Patience and shuffle it* be patient: with a tone, gesture, or other indication of the sense. *To have patience with*, *to*, *toward*, *to show* (*have*, *use*) *toward*, *to*, *to have no patience with* (*to*) = to be unable to bear patiently, or to tolerate; to. *Out of patience*, *with*, *for*, *to*: impatient with, provoked to do so (*to*) or to have patience (*with*). *To take in patience*, to receive or accept with resignation (*obs.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvii. 26 Pacience perforce, coupede with patience pouerte. 1607 HEYWOOD & TOM. *Killed by Death*, Plays 1874 II. 178 Here's patience perforce, He needs must love about that tree his horse. 1670 RAY *Proverbs* 130 Patience perforce is a medicine for a mad dog. 1673 MARVELL *Rehrs. Transp.* I. 38 'Sir, patience, that hour's a'. 1748 CARTER *Sonnet of Aretin* I. 38 My days under Pain and Sickness I'll pass away With Patience, and a Soul so firm, 1765 GRAY *Distinguish* i. A monument..patience, gazing Mistress Across. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Conel. 72 'Have patience', I replied, 'somewhere are left Of sacred writing'. *Mod.* 'At This..world of ours is not a child. Yet in the present..Patience!' 'Give it them To learn to endure.' 1588 WYCLIF *Matt.* xviii. 26 "Haue pacience to me, and alle thingis I shal yelde to thee. 1598 TRAVERS *1 Thess.* v. 14 Forbeare the weake, have continuall patience towards alle men. 1633 DIGGES *Stratiot. Enginer* 120, I have no patience with the Colonel. 1792 ULLOA *Amazon. Argent.* 342 Anchor hanging throughout "out of patience threatened to pull him pathers out of the temple. 1881 tr. *Chandler's Trans. Pericles* 74 Which put the Virgo to out of Patience. 1894 M. G. LEWIS *Journ. of Jamby* (1896) II. iii. 326 (He) was out of all patience with himself. *c* 1588 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 326 "Thilk is to pacience Ouer prisoner, for to wep nyen nother lie.

g. *Muscle of patience*, *patience muscle*: the levator muscle of the shoulder.

1750-4 BARRY (title), *Patientia musculus* (with Anatomical), the muscle of patience, so called from the great service of it to labour. It is the same as *Levator Scapulæ*.

2. With *of*: The fact or capacity of enduring; patient endurance *of*. Cf. IMPATIENCE 1 b. *rare.*

1550 THOMAS *Acad. Mors* 11. xiii. C iij b, Why seemeth he not his eyes on the slacker passages for that pleasure and on the patience of other displeasures? 1576 PETER *Leicester* 11, the Patience of toil, and love of virtue hath. 1740 SHERLOCK *Comm.* II. ii. 368 Patience of injuries. 1777 *Jour. Exp.* 149 That patience of hunger, and every kind of hardship.

† **3.** Sufferance; sufferance; leave, permission; chiefly in *by* or *with your patience*. *Obs.*

1538 FRANCIS *Lawyers Log.* Dial. 2 b, By your patience he is a stroker. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 11 (title) All their mark with their patience he is spoken lightly hereof. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 56 But other matter have I to impart, Anjou and you: one word with your patience, then we may Unto your Will. 1612 — *Tempest* ii. ii. 3, I can go no further, Sir, for your patience. I smelles rarely out on.

II. Special senses.

4. Name for a species of Dock, called by the old herbalists *Patientia* (*Lapsus Patientia* Linn.), formerly used in Britain instead of spinach, in salads, etc. Sometimes extended to other species of Dock: Wild Patience, *Rumex sanguineus*. See also PATIENCE-DOCK, PASSION, DOCK *sb.*[1] 1 b.

(The origin of this name has not been traced.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/1 Patyence, herbe, *patientia*. *c* 1440 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Be Take Colys, ..Betes and Borage, wrene, Violetes, Malvis, parcle, letuys, pacience, be whyte of the lekes, and be croppe of be nettle. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* B iij, *Nightshadium*, sithens patientiam nostri, vulgus *Patientiam*. 1548 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 58 Let patience grows in your garden please. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. xxviii. § 2. 274 The Monkes Rubarbe is called in Latine *Rumex sativus*, and *Patientia*, or Patience, which words is borrowed of the French, who call this herbe Patience. 1611 FLORIO, *Lapatio*, the wild Dock or Patience. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 01 *Sedi* 11. xiv. 583 Garden Patience is a kinde of Docke. 1712 tr. *Comet's Hist. Drugs* I. 91 The Leaves are the strongest those of Wild Patience. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants*, Herb. of Patience (*Rumex Patientia*). 1886 G. NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard., Patience or Herb Patience*, ..a hardy perennial, the leaves of which were formerly much used in the place of Spinach.

5. A game of cards (either ordinary playing cards, or small cards marked with numbers), in which the cards are taken as they come from the pack or set, and the object is to arrange them in some systematic order; usually for one person alone (in which case also called *solitaire*).

1826 W. WARNER *Lett. Conchut Rapidum* (ed. 3) 158 He is new to the sideboard to play at Patience until the new pack would (not) enjoy more facility. 1862 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 402 We were occupied all yesterday evening with cutting tricks and patiences of every kind. 1865 DICKENS *Lt. Dorrit* ii. Playing a complicated kind of Patience with a ragged pack of cards. 1874 LADY CHESNEY (title) Illustrated Games of Patience. 1901 *Mowatt's Mag.* II. 83 XXIV. 879/1 This is a difficult Patience to get; its solution depends on watchfulness and luck.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patience-playing* adj.; (sense 5) *patience card*, *case*, *pack*, *player*.

1850 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 114 It was common, entertaining work and reminded me of the old fashioned games of my boyhood. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 2/1 Always like a skilful patience player, leave yourself for last chances. 1901 *Mowatt's Mag.* II. 83 XXIV. 879/1 It is much more satisfactory to use a regular Patience pack than to play with ordinary cards. The Patience cards are only two and a half by one and three fourths inches.

Patience, *v. rare.* [f. prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To endow with patience, make patient; *refl.* to be patient, have patience. Cf. PATIENT *v.* 1.

1609 *Flor Sondry* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 129 Patience but yourself awhile.

2. *intr.* To have or exercise patience.

1598 NASHE *Saffron Walden* D iij, To weare the blue-coate Cottrow when he should patience and sorrowe. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 311, I had 'swam on a gondola at Venice, and 'patienced' it a year at Putney.

Patience-dock. *Herb.* Also 3 **patient-dock.** [f. PATIENCE *sb.* + DOCK *sb.*[1]]

1. Properly, The dock called PATIENCE, *Rumex Patientia*.

1664 MILLER *Plant v.*, Patience-Dock, *Rumex Pratensis*. *Ibid.*, *Rumex Patientia*, Monk's Rhubarb, Patience, or Patient Dock.

2. In the north of England, applied to the Bloody (*Sanguineus Britannica*), there also called PASSION, PASSION-DOCK, of which 'the leaves are by some boiled in the Spring, and eaten as greens' (Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* 208).

1776-96 WITHERING *Arrh. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 182 note, The young shoots are eaten in Scotch pudding in the North of England, and about Manchester, they are considered for greens under the name of *Patience Dock*. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 (E. D. D.) In Cumbria the edible qualities of the plant are well known, but it is there called 'patient dock'; 1870 *Cambridge Ant. Soc's Comm. Rep.*, 62/1, The young shoots are eaten under the name of Patience Dock.

Patiency (pē·ʃĕnsi). [f. PATIENT (after AGENCY): see -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being patient or passive: see PATIENT *a.* 3, *sb.* 4.

1697 J. SHARPE *Solid Philos.* 227 Which...has the truest Notion of Agency in it, without any Mixture of Patiency; because the Body moved cannot re-act upon it. 1823-31 BENTHAM *Deontology* Wks. 1834 VIII. 102/1 They are such acts of those agents and patient as the case does. To this exhibits more of agency, no one more of patiency, than any other. *a* 1832 — *Logic* Ibid. 218/2.

Patient (pē·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 pacy-, 4–7 pacie-, 6– patient. [6 pacty-]. [a. OF. *pacient, pasient* (13–14th c.), later *patient*, ad. L. *patient-em*, pr. pple. of *pati* to suffer.]

A. *adj.*

1. Bearing or enduring (pain, affliction, trouble, or evil of any kind) with composure, without discontent or complaint; having the quality or capacity of so bearing; exercising or possessing patience.

c 1300–40 [implied in PATIENTLY]. *c* 1330 *Roman d'Alyxandre* 2 b 101, ci heaide to be patient in suffring. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. T.* v. ii. 10, Many a time ..you have cursed me...Still have I borne it with a patient shrug. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. viii. Wks. (1851) 74 Yet the patientest of wife. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 402, I praise you much, ye meek and patient souls, For ye are worthy. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 76 Patient as this tall pillar I have borne Rain, wind, frost, heat, hail, damp, and thaw, and more.

b. Longsuffering, forbearing; with *to*, *towards*, lenient towards, bearing with (others, their infirmities, etc.).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 199 Pacience of temps, And humere as of tempre to tempren wel to bothe. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Conforte ȝe litle men, be ȝe patient to alle men. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. iv. You'll read the patient'st body in the world, to know you take no, without any more or reason. 1608 CHAPMAN *Conspir. Usher Pompe* 1875 I. 321 They wearied out the husbands patient traits. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I. Ellena was the sole support of her aunt's declining years; ..patient in her infirmities. 1832 HENRY HOPKINS, *Bard unto, & Pastor*, Most patient hearers, who dost love to stil.

c. Calmly expectant; not hasty or impetuous; quietly awaiting the course or issue of events, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xli. 3 Beinge is a patient man that ordeyneth hymself. 1598 *Flor. Pryd. (W. de W.* 1531) 40 b, Better is it to take a patient work, than to do repenting. *a* 1599 in *Chambers's Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 322 Ȝif we will lyfe and lord be, ȝe muyst keep wordi the thynges thre, ..Be secrete, trewe, and patient. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggar Plays* 1873 I. 23 Be patient (my servant and) He tell thee. 1791 MRS. HADDINGTON *Kem. Forrel* I. (The ruffian...bid him be patient awhile). 1800 ROBERT *Edit. Dwarf* iv. 81, I have twenty patient-ing girls for one patient one; but it is only that twenty-three who can do her work, and not one, or enjoy it. 1883 R. M. BENNET *Spir. Rivals.* Advent 113 We were here a habit of patient expectation.

d. Continuing or able to continue a course of action without being deterred by difficulties or hindrances; persistent, constant, diligent, unremitting.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 42 Take to you wonted strength, And resolute valour without wauering might. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 7 Who by patient continuance in well doing seeke for glory, and honour, and immortalitie. *a* 1627 HEWYS (J.), Whatever I have done is due to patient thought. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 683 Methinks her (Elizabeth) patient nurse before my eyes stand. 1866 CRAWFORD *Ant. Faviani* ii. 33 In many years of patient labour.

e. *fig.* of things.

1600 KELYN *Hypnerot.* 1. 321 And still they were the more bright, patient more. *Ibid.* 10. 56 The most patient brilliance of the sunne! *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lovers Mystic* 12, Smooth Down her patient locks.

2. With *of*: Enduring or able to endure (evil, suffering, etc.; coherent of. (*Cf. impatient of.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/1 Pacyent of sufferynge. 1600 J. FOXE tr. *Lucio Aferan* ix. 338 Neither are they so patient of hunger as of thirst. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 193 Old men, that never talk'd to repose, Then are not patient of our woes. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Mem.* (1818) IV. 141 Patient most patient of Cold. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 3 Thou Rat is patient of a serious long. 1780 CORNISH *Table Talk* 219 Patient of constitutional control, He bears it with meek manliness of soul. 1826-32 WARREN *To Him* x. Sensitive that April could not check Are patient of the rule.

b. Of words, writings, etc.: Capable of bearing or admitting of (a particular interpretation).

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. Prof. to R. Knott § 10 That their main Articles are patient, and admitteth of more sence whereby they may passe Catholicisme. 1662 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* ii. title, not a way open for them to despise the law which was made patient of such a weak exposition. 1673 LD. CLARENDON in *Lawr. Rep. Com. Privil.* IV. 304 The language is at least patient of such an interpretation. 1892 ILLINGWORTH *Personality Human & Div.* iii. (1894) 184 The passage is patient of various interpretations.

3. Undergoing the action of another; passive. (Correlative to *agent.*) *rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Ix. 811, (1865) 78 (Translator) apply Their pains and meanings wood by wore to render Their patient authors. *c* 1633 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 193 This motion betwixt the agent spirit, and patient matter, produceth an actual heat.

B. *sb.*

1. A sufferer; one who suffers patiently. Now *rare.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 20 Ac for pouere pacientes þe pouere is pacient ofte, And alle pacient pouere ne poeete

shields drawn. 1599 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxi. The patiences grief and fortunes payne. 1600 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 549 No payne was it for that hee was not a patient of. 1604 Hakewill *Apol.* Epist. Ded. 2 Whose patience and length of sute never exacted Publique [etc.]. 1721 Salmon *Pr. Medd Dictionar* ii. 227 A scalding Iliac,...Medicin'd by his patients, and did often never Ashes upon them, and then bid them say Their prayers aloud.

†**b.** *adj.* One who suffers from bodily disease; a sick person. *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 2).

1483 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* 5 When the patyent or sore man seeth hym. 1530 Palsgr. 250/1 *Patyent a sicke body, patiend.* 1631 Jonson *Nat. Bartlem* xvii. (1692) 130 Those patients which think to cure themselves,...are oftentimes dangerously deceived.

2. One who is under medical treatment for the cure of some disease or wound; one of the sick persons whom a medical man attends; an inmate of an infirmary or hospital.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* i. 1072 Troist Acel, as an yvy pacient, Ne lost Alle of hope for grift aboute his cure. c 1386 — *Wife's T.* 438 To vs in forgiuing apayeresthe...to cure patientz that we dy to damage. 1477 Knt. Rotton (Caxton) *Thulle* 70 The physician is not sure, for amongis his pacientz he may take mischeuous. 1527 Boorde *Brev. Health Prol.* 3 b, Chirurgions ought...first to be learned before the patiences, but lewydly to counterfete theym. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iv. ii. 42 He brings his Physicke After his Patients death. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 341 An Incurgeon, he must have attended the patient. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 266/1 The undiscerned ... to practise medicine, but could nowhere find patients.

†**3.** A person subjected to the supervision, cure, treatment, or correction of some one. *Obs.* (Also in *transf.* from 2).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 341 Sithenne correccion and tenery norysshe the pacientz rather to vice then to vertu. 1526 Scot *Mar. Magnyf.* (1527) *Rosd.* 8vo, in your percyuyt ney thynge intended? *Gland.* Yis, sir, but be sure for this he hath offended. 1647 *Pendl. Conf.* 21. 287 The Priests may rather justly complain...of the wantony of their Patients.

4. A person or thing that undergoes some action, or to whom or which something is done; 'that which receives impressions from external agents' (J.), as correlative to *agent*, and distinguished from *instrument*; a recipient.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 404 The eye of the man is the arrow, the beauty of the woman the white, which shooteth not, but receiueth, being the patient, not the agent. 1600 T. Gainsford *Rich. Lupton* 70 The mutuall touching of the agent, and patient, of air, of the fire burning, and thing heated by it. 1725 Watts *Logick* i. ii. § 4 When a coach with a hammer strikes a piece of iron...the iron is the patient, or the subject of motion, in a philosophical sense. a 1732 Wesley *Serm.* lxxiii. 3. 4 Wks. (1811) IX. 214 He that is just free is not an Agent, but a Patient. 1870 Spencer *Sociol.* I. (1896) 74 To you he [Shakespeare] leaves it...to love or hate, applaud or condemn, the agents and the patients of his wondrous scheme.

†**Pa·tient**, *v. Obs.* [f. Patient *a.*: cf. F. *patienter* inv. (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To make patient; *esp. refl.* to calm or quiet oneself, be patient.

1531 Rastell tr. *Moral's Chyld.* i. (1849) 36 'Patient yourself, good maistre Eyson' (quod he), 'and be not angry'. 1588 Shakes. *Tit. Andr.* v. i. 121 Patience your selfe, Madam, and pardon me. 1619 W. Scatter *Expl. 1 Thess.* (1630) 185 It should patient us a while. 1657 Trapp *Comm. 2 Thess.* i. 4 Faith patienteth the heart.

2. *refl.* To be patient, to show patience.

1581 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* IV. ii. 3 (1), Patient your griefes, perhappes he feeles it not. 1634 Decay *Jeremy's Lamb* (1642) 116 An overflowing reward for thy enduring and patienting in this darksome prison.

Patientless (pē·shĕntlĕs), *a.* [f. Patient *sb.* + -less.] Having no patients, without patients.

1803 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 300 Any young aspiring surgeon, or patientless physician. 1830 R. Taylor *Edinburgh* xxiii. (1880) 237 Patientless physicians,...and half-starved editors.

Patiently (pē·shĕntlĭ), *adv.* [f. Patient *a.* + -ly².] In a patient manner; with patience. (See the adj.)

c 1320 Cast. *Love* 1137 He suffred hit alle pacyentlȝ. c 1390 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 38 How oure Lorde suffrede vs pacyently to vnne vpon, and take na vengeance of vs. 1580 Wyclif *Ecclus* xxvii. 7 For which thing I thinkide, leuer me patiencli. 1582 Cotton *Espousal* iii. (1632) 29, I can not better it, I shal take it patiently. 1598 Chapm. etc. *Byron. Fun. Mask.* (1635) 74 The other brought his lord...saying: doth patiently and constantly thou bost endure to the loss Fortune of thee Bugger Posthumus. 1680 Burnet *Hyrocles, Gold, Pocrat* no Other patiently what IS by Heaven is ord. 1780 Cowper *Hist. & Pr. ults.* (1785) II. 280 He patiently endured the hardships of a savage life. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 3. 149 He listens patiently to the advice of his friends.

b. Hyphened to adj. (before its sb.).

1850 Peter Wilk. (1901) VIII. 209 Were upon warp of patiently-wrought texts. 1900 *Daily News* 21 May 5/3 The stage of the patiently-pursued policy.

Pa·tientness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being patient; patience.

a 1450 tr. Anster *Active Policy* 196 Do h with glee & pacientness. With-in vengeance. 1580 Lucidus *De Mensurandis* xxvii. 400 Who hath not cause here to honour the patientness of God? 1609 Tourneur *Pun. Pause an. Sir F. Vere* 301 Her...with a most wonderful patientness Would labour in ...improue His Remembrancers. 1891 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* vii. 209 Suffer in with queenly patientness.

†**Pa·tientry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Patient *sb.* + -ry: cf. *peasantry.*] The body of patients or persons under medical treatment.

1632 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* (1876) 180 To see how quickly these young gamesters, Male and Female, lay about them, and engrosse the greater part of Patientrie to all places whatsoeuer.

†**Patif,** *-tyf, a. Obs. rare*—1. Of uncertain origin and sense; possibly a scribal error; perh., in *cross patif*, = (cross) of (Christ's) suffering or passion.

c 1450 Hakelut *Chron.* 170 In. For these be [Eglest] had the Nale and vitterys. By vertue of the cross pasyth (*a.cr. pasith, patyth, MS. Heref.* 080 *pasith* and) prosp(eres) For whiche always [after] in hys banner. Of sonne whole the cross of golde he bere...In myndo of Chrisus love, His cruice, his deeth, and his holy passyon.

Patin, obs. form of Patten, Patyn.

Patina (pa·tină). [In sense 1, a. L. *patina*, -*ena*, a broad shallow dish or pan, in med.L. the plate used in the Eucharist. In sense 2, ad. F. *patine* (18th c.), of uncertain origin, but prob. from the L. word.]

†**1.** a. *Archæol.* The ancient Roman vessel so called (see above). b. *Eccl.* = Paten 1.

1697 Evelyn *Acc. Pottery* (1908) II. 313 The *patina* was flat, and held soup; and was the generic name for a dish. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 65 The patina and chalice were taken from his hands.

2. A film or incrustation produced by oxidation on the surface of old bronze, usually of a green colour and esteemed as an ornament. Hence extended to a similar alteration of the surface of marble, flint, or other substances.

1748 H. Walpole *Let. to H. S. Conway* 6 Oct., Squibs...bronzed over with a patina of gunpowder. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 109 The vase is of bronze, covered by a patina of very fine green. 1806 Blackwood's *Edinburgh Journal* I. 5 The deep green coating ...called the *patina*, which appears on coins which have been long buried. 1892 Pater *Wks.* (1910) VIII. 227 The old black front, with its inestimable *patina* of ancient smoke and weather and natural decay.

Hence **Pa·tinated, Pa·tinous** *adjs.*, covered with a patina (sense 2); **Pa·tination**, formation of or incrustment with a patina.

1848 De Quincey *Soothsayer & Auteur Wks.* 1880 VIII. 272 Rather more patinous, if I remember well than the rest of the word. 1880 *Times* 29 Nov. 10 The little bronze head of Iris...finely patinated. 1888 J. D. Butler in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 384 A cretaceous, rubbing a coin or two times in hydrochl. acetic for fine-blanched patination. 1898 *Nat. Geograf. Feb.* 108 The origin of the patination of flints has been frequently discussed.

†**Patine** (*pati·n*). [F. *patine.*] = prec. 2.

1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 382/2 Like an old bronze with a most valuable 'patine' on the surface.

Patine, var. of Paten; obs. form of Pattens.

Patined, *ppl. a. rare*—1. [f. *patin*, var. of Patyn, after the Shaks. passage in sense 3.] Set like inlaid 'patens'.

1894 *Fortnightly Rev.* 64 Night, revealing the great depths of heaven and the patined stars.

Patio (pa·tiō). [Sp., = court of a house.]

1. An inner court, open to the sky, in a Spanish or Spanish-American house.

1828 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 187 The patios planted with orange and citron trees and refreshed by fountains. 1887 J. Bell *Nat. in S. Amer.* 161 The building included three small courts, or patios. 1894 Dunlop (tr. R.) XXVII. 287/2 The typical Mexican house is built in the form of a hollow square....In the unroofed quadrangle, or *patio*, as it is called, is spent the greater portion of what goes to life the women...enjoy. 1900 St. Nihon *Mod. Spain* 28 Crowding round the *patio* doors each morning.

2. *Mining.* (See quot. 1881.)

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 303 Amalgamating-pans, which has been worked by the old Mexican process on the patio. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.*, *Patio*, the yard where the ores are cleaned and dressed; also, the amalgamation floor, or the Spanish process itself of amalgamating silver ores on an open floor. 1882 *Rep. to Sec. Exper. Prac. Min. U. S.* 288 Our Spanish-American neighbors, by the patio process a very slow and incomplete extract.

†**Patis, patise,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* In 5–6 **patis, patyss.** [a. OF. *patis*, -*ice*, later *pastis*—L. *pastitium*, -*itium*, sb. use of *pastitius* agreed upon, stipulated, f. *pactum* Pact.] Terms (of peace); a bargain or treaty; tribute.

c 1300 *Metrical.* 301 The pais or tryhes, that thou takest through thy grete pryde, of my lord, my fadres people. *Ibid.* 304 To make with him for ever pays or for ever peas.

†**Patise,** *sb.*² *Obs.* A kind of red pigment: see quots. Also *patise-red.*

1398 Florio, *Sandice*, pattisee or sinoples, a kinde of ruddy or yellow matter of ceruse and oile coloured together. 1615 I. H. *Mirr. Worldly Pomp in Heart Mus.* (1841) VIII. 42 The patise, and sinamick red, must be ground for colours. 1620 Privilege *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 136 Patise, or a kinde of red or Arsenick colour.

†**Patise, patish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **-yse, 6 -ze, -yshe, patiish.** [a. OF. type **patiser*, in mod.F. *pactiser* to make a pact, f. *pactis* Patis *sb.*¹ or *pacte* Pact. Cf. It. *patteggiare*, *-eggiare*, to covenant, bargain, f. *patto*—L. *pactum.*]

1. *intr.* To enter a covenant or agreement, make terms, treat, bargain, covenant, agree.

1423 *Jas. I Kingis Quair* (Rosb.) 73 Many of Troyis dwelling upon the marine pacised to yeuin adverse partie also to dwelle in rest. 1530 Palsgr. 250/1, I patyse, as one frendyse towne dothe with an other in tymes of warre to save them harlesse harmeless. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Prof.* 5 She would craftely patyshe and covenant with God. 1560 Lawson *Manip. Apoth.* To Parish, *pactor.* *Ibid.* 148/1 To Paise, *pactari*, *conjicere.*

b. *trans.* To covenant or stipulate for.

1540 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 263 Upon the bryngyng of the money whiche the princes perished for his ransomes.

2. *trans.* To exact tribute from, to tax.

c 1300 *Mainebeuf* 309 This fals traytour gaueste *that* wone more patyse you, For he so cow...hath neyther hot nor talent to make eny tribut of you.

Hence †**Pa·tising** (patesing) *vbl. sb.*, making of terms, bargaining, treating; †**Patisement**, a private or unlawful pact.

1399 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 130 Impedicions,...that at an entre or exployte shalle impaired or hurt, by way of patysement or agreement, upon thesemyse. 1430 Pecock *Repr.* Pathyng a tronde of peace, as tyraunte tretis and of nowthes, *patisinge.* 1580 Anc. Pleadis Case. (Parker Soc.) 104 To hurt the state of our churches by searching any extraordinary passing for packing and purchasing.

†**Pa·tissier, pa·stiany.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **patcour, pattiocur, pottiocur.** [a. F. *pâtissier*, in OF. *pastisier, pastisour*, = It. *pastricciere, pasticciere*—L. type **pastīcidārius* (in med.L. *pasticiarius*), f. med.L. *pastillum* pasty, f. *pasta* Paste.] A seller of pastry, a pastry-cook.

1580 in Chalmers *Mary Q. Scots* (1818) I. 159 Ane Pattiocur, called Patrick Rannald. c 1575 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 72 It is not leasome to any Pattiocur to be ane Pattiocur. *Ibid.* 389 Ony Cobbis or Pottiocuris, quha bakis pyis. 1588 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* XXI. 326 Johne Rannald, sid to the baxter and patiour.

‖ **Patisserie** (patīsərē). Also 8 **pattissery.** [F. *pâtisserie*, f. as prec. + *-erie*, -ery.] Articles of food made by a pastry-cook; pastry.

1708 Brome *Lost Towns, Le Patissier*, He had a little wife, he said, whom he loved, who did the *patisseries*.] 1769 in Worcester *Marchionet* (1892) 160 [She] became the best Confectioner and Pastrycook, by making pattissery for him which he liked. 1828 *Blackwood's Mag.* XXIII. 1 (Insol.) The young gourmands appeared to be lamenting in a whisper the 'patisserie'. 1892 Meadows *Anthropologist* 270, 1 by Cuddling to Lady Cornelia that 'the sweet touched *patisserie*'.

Pa·tlander. *slang.* [f. *Patland*, slang for Ireland, f. Pat *sb.*²] An Irishman.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 250 The queue of the Patlander claimed the palm of all present. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise of Midge* I. (1836) 4 There under your number, you Patlander, you—those shoes are Kilkenny. 1858 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 279 Their success against brother Patlanders seemed darkly welcome.

†**Patlet.** *Obs.* Also 5 **patslat, 6 patlett, -ted, -tt, pattlet(s, -tat, 8 -ish.** [app. a. OF. *patelet* 'head of staff' (Godef.), '*patelette de la testiere* 'the head-cag, the broad piece of leather that ranges over-crosse, or through, the top of a bonlstaff' (Cotgr.); dim. of *patte* paw, flap. The semi-history is obscure.] An article of attire; the same as Paddle² (of which it was the original form).

c 1390 Henryson *Garmond goode Ladies* 27 His patslat of gude passing. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 64 Sir death and sorowe, as many pattlettis weiris Within this land was seyr hard nor sene. 1522 Test. *Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 132 A pattett of velvet. *Ibid.* 134 My velvet jacket, to make his clubber pattetes and cuffes. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1000, I plucked her by the pattet. 1585 *Forych Rec. Edin.* (Maitl. Soc.) IV. 443 Claimed to ony vitchelouss hereale to offer to their seruands pay cheyis, paytlen, stevin, gownis. 1780 *Harl. Mag.* Lxxxvi. (1810) 28 They use bonnets with pattlets down.

Patly (pa·tlĭ), *adv.* [f. Pat *a.* + -ly².] = Pat *adv.*

1832 J. Hawkins tr. *Blondel's Resistance* 133 This hesitation, so justly proposed. a 1923 Elizabeth *Adolding* (1964) 217 Horses Dromedus and they must justly agree. 1889 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxvi. The men who...which he talked about so justly as if it were a settled thing.

Patness (pa·tnĕs). [f. Pat *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being pat or to the point; suitability to a purpose or occasion; aptness.

1623 Wadsworth *Spec. Lovers.* 116 Till the patness of the Conclusion answered those pats.). 1710 *Lyde Bp. Hillingsfleet* 88 A closeness of reference, and patness of clenchings. 1888 Clare Russell *Death Ship* I. 141, I could not but admire the patness of the mechanism to the condition of the ship.

‖ **Patois** (pa·twa). [F.: 'origin unknown' (Hatz.-Darm.), see conjectures in Diez and Littré.] *Properly*, a dialect (esp. in France or French Switzerland) spoken by the common people to a particular district, and differing materially from the literary language. In England, sometimes used *loosely* as a contemptuous designation for a provincial dialect or form of speech.

French scholars distinguish dialects as the particular forms possessed by a language in different regions, so long as these have not acted a common written language. When a common language has become established as the medium of general literature, the dialects lose their literary standing and become patois.

1845 Sir T. Buchan *Relig. Hist.* v. § 1 The Turgon and Patois of mankind Previously. 1885 Mrs. Pender Brown *Provence* 180 A 304 At Venice, the vernacular of the people is considerable. 1892 St. Nihon's *Mod. Rep.* 40, 69 The Italian languages, spoken at his court, first rose above the *patois* to common use throughout Italy. 1892 Mayor Bible

Jungle Howl. xii. 140 Their language was a Spanish *patois*. 1893 *Nineteenth Century* Dec. 1000 The Dutch *patois* spoken in South Africa.

b. *transf.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. Night's Dream* v. i. 57 Their language was a Spanish *patois*. 1893 *Nineteenth Century* Dec. 1000 The Dutch *patois* spoken in South Africa.

b. *transf.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. Night's Dream* v. i. 57 Their language is in the *patois* of Ireland. 1880 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 8 Infants...of intelligent children, in schools who talk an impossible gibberish utterly unlike real baby *patois*.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a *patois* or illiterate dialect.

1789 Cumberland Sentry *Edinburgh* (1824) III. 238 'Alas' cried she, in a *patois* dialect, between French and Spanish. 1799 Hon. Miss *Fem. Eldon* (1818) I. 143 To counteract that she has nothing *patois* in her dialect. 1809-10 Mrs. Rundell *Mem. an. Misery* x. She...remembered his *patois* accent. a 1814 Mrs. Dyer *Ad'ss to a Man's H.* (1839) 30 His powers of conversation in patois Pushtoo.

Patois, obs. Sc. form of PATTEN.

Patonce (pǽtǫns), *a. Her.* [Of uncertain origin: app. first in Leigh, wrongly attributed to Harding (who has *croose paté*); perh. a mistaken use of F. *croix patonnée*: see PATTONCE.] In *cross patonce*, a cross with its arms usually expanding in a curved form from the centre, having ends somewhat like those of the cross flory.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 99 His bearde Cerples, a croose patonce *[or cabl. tasselled]* and...after croslz paued] Or. Harding bereth, 3d kynge Edgers here this crosse in his left hand, in battayle, and in his lauour like wise. *Mod. Her.* Cross Botony, and Cross Patonce (1688, 1725, 1727, 1610 Foxwell). 1898 Dudley's *Heraldry* v. vii. 196, 37 in The Field is Sapient, a cross Patonce Sol. 1898 Pelham x. v. A cross *Patonce*, i.e. whose ends are both broad and as it were three ways forked. 1810 Scott *Rokeby* xii. Where [Aldus of Aldingfleet's] name...I have seen over a stone chimney in the hall,—a cross patonce [*pr. patonss*], cal. 1893 [see FORKED Ent marfins]. 1868-80 Cussans *Her.* iv. In The Cross Patonce resembles a Cross Fleurie with the extremities expanded.

Patonne, obs. form of PATTEN, PATTERN.

†Patonn. *Obs. rare.* [Origin and meaning uncertain. Possibly = F. *pâton* lump or bolus of dough, pellet of paste to seal stickers, f. *pâte* paste.

In the first known passage some compare PATTEN, obs. name of tobacco. Gifford suggests 'moulding of the tobacco, which was often always cut small, into some fantastic or fashionable form for the pipe'. The word is quot. 1552-1623 in Schmidt.]

1552 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 57 *Thare salbe geuin to ane* scurrour fo xxiiij to weyre, xix of pannone iiij lib. xvi. vij lib. skowrik, xxxvi s.] 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Humo* iv. iv, His villainous Counterpoint and he have been dyeing a tobacco-pipe there ever since yesterday noon. ... They have loued a Gambler and all, private, to practise in, for the making of the patonn,...*and a number of other* mysteries not yet extant.

†Patrate, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *patrātus*, pa. pple. (in active sense) of *patrare* to effect, conclude.] In *father-patrate*, tr. L. *pater patratus*, 'the leiral priest who ratified a treaty with religious rites' (Lewis & Short).

1531 Huloet *Expl.* 1. in (S. T. S.) 55 The father patrat was ordeyned to accomplish & confirme bandes and contracts with godly solemne faith.

†Patra'tion. *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *patrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *patrāre* to accomplish, effect.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patration* (*Patratio*), the finishing and perfecting a thing; a doing or making a thing.

Patre, Patrel, Patremyne, Patriak, obs. ff. PATTEN, PATTRIL, PATRIMONY, PATRIARCH.

Patrial (pē·trĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. type **patriāl-is*; in obs. F. *patrial*, *-el* (16th c. in Godef.), It. *patriale*, f. L. *patria* fatherland.]

1. Of or belonging to one's native country.

1849 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1854) 298 The Image of the paternal god, whom Priam he was. 1858 J. Simmons *Leaflets* (1865) II. 331 However, the contempt of riches, and paternal love, were temporarily inculcated. 1896 W. Taylor in *Ann. Reg.* IV. 131 Remembering the language and customs of their paternal homelands to another transatlantic country.

2. *Geogr.* Applied to a word denoting a native or inhabitant of the country or place from the name of which it is derived; also to a suffix forming such words. Also as *sb.* A word of this class.

1849 Andrews & Stoddard *Gram. Lat. Lang.* § 100 A *patrial* or *gentile* noun is derived from the name of a country, and denotes an inhabitant of that country....Most patrials are properly adjectives, relating to a noun understood. 1870 Morris *Comp. Gram. Anc. Lang.* 1880 310 Patrial (or...connective origin from a place or stock: *Londoner, Londonish*; *English, English*.

Patriarch (pē·trĭăk), *sb.* Also 3-4 -arc, 3-7 -ark, (4 -ak, -aks), 4-6 -arke, 4-7 -arke, -arck(e); 4-6 patry-. [ME. a. OF. *patriarche* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *patriarcha* (Tertull.), ad. Gr. *πατριάρχης* chief or head of a family, f. *πατριά* family, clan + *-αρχης* in sense 'ruler'.]

1. The father and ruler of a family or tribe; *spec.* (*cf.* 2) in N.T., and when these derived, the twelve sons of Jacob, from whom the tribes of Israel were descended; also, the fathers of the race, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and their forefathers, Amram Levi or *patriarchs*, the line extending from Adam to Noah.

In the Septuagint *πατριάρχης* is applied to a head of a family or tribesman, of a tribe of Israel (= Chron. xxiv. 6, xxvi. 12) cf. 1 Chron. ix. 9 *πρώτοι κατ' οἴκους αὐτῶν*), also to the heads of the tribes descending (*κατ' ἀρχὰς* 'tribes', 1 Chron. xxvii. 22) to the Jewish Book 'The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs', of end c. B.C., so for St. Stephen in Acts vii. 8, to the twelve sons of Jacob; in 4 Macc. vii. 19 cf. xvii. 20), to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. In Acts ii. 29 applied to King David; but rarely to any one later than the Twelve Patriarchs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þes patriarchan...ofer eiled and non and abrahames. *Ibid.* 233 He sende his patriarkes & prophetes for to bodien his tokenes. c 1200 Ormin 3780, & Ioseff wann, þatt wass an west, þa off þe Patriarkenn. c 1290 *Beket* 1901 in *S. Kath. Leg.* I. 170 Of Aungles and of patriarkes [*v.r.* -arcke] and of apostles al-so. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3997 (Cott.) Pe patriarkes [*v.r.* -arkes], o[f] pat ouer, wil-kin ilc-kin hair stor he lis bin, &c. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* ii. 29 To seye to you of the patriarche Dauith. *Ibid.* vii. 9 Ye Ioues gendrede Jacob, and laude the twelue patriarchis. And the patriarchis enuyinge sente in Egipt, selden bote-lees Egipt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 121 Adam dede and was i-buried in Ebron, þer he i-chepid, also Cayatharin,...þe cite of Iesus, þer þese patriarkes bue longe i-buried þere, þat bep Adam, Abraham, Ysaac, and Iacob. a 1393 Gower *Pr. Aparence* 256 Now the patriarkes. That made that great arke. 1567 Maplet *P. L.* 16, 376 To speke the Patriarck of Alexandria, but Rom. through lust, *copitl.* 1597 Dr. Fox *Apol. Whigift* x. I. (1640) 6 Such a degree as was ordinary to the patriarchs of the antediluvian age. 1832 Tennyson *New Cemetery at Sinaiport* 30 In the background figures vague and vast Of patriarchs and of prophets rose to view.

b. By extension, One occupying a similar position in the history of any race.

1798 Monro *Amer. Geog.* I. 78 That God created other races to be the patriarchs of the European, African, and American.

2. In later Jewish history, applied (as repr. Heb. שַׂר *sōdēl* prince, chief) to the Chief or President of the Sanhedrim in Palestine, established under Syrian rule *c* 180 B. C., and ending with the death of the last of the Gamaliels A.D. 429. Sometimes incorrectly applied to the Exilarch or Head of the Jewish college in Babylon.

Both the Patriarch or Prince in Palestine and the Head of the college in Babylon had to be of Davidic descent. (H. Gelzer.)

1795 *Jewish Bk.* (ed. 3) XIV. 250 Jewish Patriarch, a dignity. [The article is erroneous.] 1880 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1572/2. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVIII. 402/1 The head of the synagogue at Babylon appears also to have been known as patriarch until 1038.

3. *Eccl.* a. In reference to the primitive Church, before the rupture of East and West: In earliest use, a rhetorical or honorific designation of bishops generally, which became at length the official title of the bishops of the great sees of Antioch, Alexandria, and Rome, also (from the 4th c.) of Constantinople, and (from 5th c.) of Jerusalem. b. Hence, in the *Orthodox Eastern Ch.*, The title of the bishops of the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, the Patriarch of Constantinople being the Head of the Church or *Œcumenical Patriarch*. Also the title of the heads of the other Eastern Churches, as the Abyssinian, Armenian, Jacobite, and Coptic. c. In the *R. C. Ch.*, A bishop second only to the Pope in episcopal, and to the Pope and Cardinals in hierarchical rank, and next above primates and metropolitans. The title of the Latin bishops of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; also, of those of the three minor patriarchates, the Indies, Lisbon, and Venice.

For various other ancient or mediæval uses of the term (in the Greek or Latin form, whence occasionally in historical use in Eng.) see *Dict. Chr. Antiq.*, II. 1, 1. 'It was sometimes given to any metropolitan who had other metropolitans under him' (cf. b below). 'It was adopted as the designation of their chief bishop by the Venetals'; also under the Lombard kings of Italy as the title of the bishop of Aquileia, whose patriarchate was subsequently transferred to Grado, and is now represented by that of Venice.

1297 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) 3869 De king of Iersalem ek ssop was þer ynome, & he patrias nolwen, & he ssrewe ssrewede. c 1300 *Havelok* 446 Hure he þe maiines to-dro, Of alle þat were spelen mare? Of patriark, and of pape.? c 1386 Chaucer *Sheval. Prol.* 73 Bisides of popes and of Cardynales Of Patriarkes & bishoppes I deuise. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) ii. 18 Here Patriarke hath as moche power over the Sea, as the Pope hath on this Syde the Sea. ? 1422 Pecock *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 456 Alsone alle patriarkis in myn pope ben to reule and ouersen the gouernaylis of patriarkis. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 22 The Duke...with all the lordeynes...rowed in to the sea, with the masteres of the Patriarche. And ther spressed the see with a cryng. 1527 Bycester *Introd. Harmil* 5. (1870) 119 There was a patriarche of Iersalem, that is a patryarke in Constantinople, & there is a patryarke at Venis. 1538 A. Boord *Brev. Healthe* ix (1542) 5 Rome has its own Patriarch, who exercises the same Authority...as the Pope does in Rome. Catholick Countries. 1910 Westcott *Apost. Succ.* (1878) 47 The present Case, on the death of the late Patriarch, sequestered the office. 1897 Mrs. A. Kaye tr. *Kanabe's Hist. Servia* 38 These events determined the Porte not to suffer the election of another Servian Patriarch. 1850 Wright *Anec. Ch.* I. 198 In connexion of speech, we are assured by Theodore Balsamon, the Patriarch of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title; the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being *Pope*, of Constantinople and Jerusalem, *Archbishop*. 1884 Catholic *Dict.* (ed. 3) 616. The Sixth Canon of the first Nicene Council recognises as ancient, customary, and legitimate authority in the Bishops of the three sees of Alexandria, Rome, and Antioch (named in this order) over their respective provinces. The title of 'Patriarch', however, is not given to the three in recognised, but not the word. The title came into use in the 8th century. *Ibid.*, Since the...Greek schism, &c. several of those four sees from Catholic union, the Popes have continued to nominate Bishops to the last Patriarchates, but these bishops have resided at Rome, except lately in the case of Jerusalem, the Patriarch of which...commenced to reside at his see in 1847. Besides the Latin Patriarch of Antioch, the Holy See admits a Maronite, a Melchite, and a Syrian Patriarch of the same see, a Patriarch of Cilicia of the Armenians, and a Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldæans, etc.

b. *transf.* Applied unofficially to the chief dignitaries of other Churches; † formerly also to the heads of other religious systems (*obs.*).

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 39 The patryarkes & prelates that were for that tyme were and sayd to hym God hath yeue to the [Alexander] lordship vpon many regnes. 1583 Whapp *Euer Since Thee Quoid.* To Cha. Bab., Who. 1618 I. 56 Difficult thyng...to follow Rome, as to him, who was haldin in the purest principal Patriarck of the Catholicke Court. 1800 J. Pike tr. *Levi's Africa* viii. 301 A certaine crafte Mahometan gaincache made the right people believe, that [etc.]. 1837 Hobson *Brief Answ.* 64 The learned makes ...of the Adrian Iscarin against your Patriarke Theodore Beza. a 1870 Macaulay *Life, Williams* i. 189 The Lord Keeper's Letter sent to that Worthy Patriarch of the North [Abp. Toby Matthew]. 1733 Neal *Hist. Puritl.* II. 136 He [Laud] was ambitious of being the Sovereign Patriarch of three Kingdoms.

4. One who is regarded as the father or founder of an order, institution, or institution, or (by extension) of a science, school of thought, or the like.

1586 *Pamphlet to Tregonwell* 36 b, Among these Patriarches are accompted...Saint Benedicke, who fashioned the order of preaching....Why are they called Patriarches?...Bycause they are the heads of the Fathers...that is to say of the Friers who call themselues Fryers. 1620 W. M. [title] The Life of the Holy Patriarch S. Ignatius of Loyola. a 1680 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 135 The Jesuits Patriarch Mutius Was the first great Reformer. 1758-9 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 2 St. Benedict, the patriarch of the monks among the western Christians. 1778 H. Walpole *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1758) I. 282 He was the Patriarch of a race of egotists and wits. 1833 Knight *Pict. Hist. Eng.* I. 222, For John Hawkins, Admiral of the port, is the Patriarch of Plymouth seamen, if Drake be their hero. 1888 Cardw. *Lambeth* viii. 198 The patriarch of political economy, Adam Smith. 1871 E. Eden *Antonelli* xxi. 1 Son and private patriarch of hungry agreedings.

5. A venerable old man; *esp.* the oldest man, the 'father' of a village or neighbourhood; the veteran or oldest living representative of a class, profession, art, or the like.

c 1867 Hood *Tales & Sk.* (1872) I. 320, I was rather viewed as their chief, next at least to the patriarch. 1870 W. Irving *Abbey Sk., Sleep. Vale* Wesley, &c. was reverenced as one of the patriarchs of the village. 1888 Fairbairn *Nation. Cong.* (I. vii. 191 The patriarch of that great house was now a knight as poor that he craved leave of his lord to have his service. 1888 *Boston Amer. Common.* 3 Jan. 18 Mr. George Bancroft, now the patriarch of American literature.

b. *transf.* The head of a flock or herd; of trees, etc., the oldest and greatest; *gen.* the most venerable object of a group.

1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* III. 1018 The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees. 1822 Scott *Lady of L.* iv. viii, A goat, the patriarch of the flock. 1830 R. C. Cowper *Hoare's Life* I. 158 *note*, 18 Dec. 1822, I shot the patriarch of the herd, which no small brought up the rear.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patriarch-age*, *-pupil*, *-throne*, *-veil*; **patriarch's age,** the lifetime of a patriarch (sense 1), a very long time.

1633 *Hamburg Trans* 101 Some old, manuscript Translations...which have serv'd a Patriarch's Age in the Library of Misnia-Saldt. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 289 That golden age Which Patriarch-wits survey'd a thousand years. 1866 J. H. Newman *Verses on Var. Occas.* 129 Till thou didst rule The patriarch-throne at length. 1884 R. E. Anderson tr. *Kalberg's Treat. Hyphol.* 35 Then the second mythic patriarchage begins.

Hence **Pa'triarch** *v.* *nonce-wd.*, in *to patriarch it*, to play the patriarch; **Pa'triarched** *a.*, having or embodying a patriarch.

1832 Lytton *Pelham* xxi, 1727 Hebrew Patriarchal Tombs. 1879 Froude *Short Stud.* II. xiii. 103 Whilst Horsham did Patriarch it in Jerusalem, one Hargreaves had the same honour at Antioch. 1906 Symons *Lett.* 23 May (1977) II. 180 A fabulous Chateau...where I have been patriarching in these recent days with her [people].

†Patria'rchacy. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ACY, after *papacy*.] The see of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

1882 H. More *Exp. Dan.* vi. Notes 100 Urum Papal...may indignate...the Patriarchacy of Constantinople.

Patriarchal (pē·trĭā·rkăl), *a.* Also 6-7 -chall, 7 -call. [ad. late L. *patriarchāl-is* (Alcimus *c* 500), f. *patriarcha* PATRIARCH: see -AL. Cf. F. *patriarcal* (14-15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Of or belonging to a patriarch; of or characteristic of the patriarchs or their times.

1638 Baxter *Glossogr.*, *Patriarchal*, of or belonging to a Patriarch. 1687 Norden *Coll. Miss. To the Trad. S. Whig* could to Patriarchal years live so. 1899 Evelyn *Numeria* (1729) 180 How might we attest the Patriarchal World. 1797 Dr. Fox *Hist. Aphor.* iii. (1840) 14 Some art of the ancients, by the sons of God, there is meant the patriarchal heads of families. a 1763 Byrom *Unfathomed Love of God* iv, This Love the patriarchal Eye, And that of Moses could discern. 1884 J. Hall *Chr. Home* xxv Servants, indeed, do not now stand to their masters as they did in patriarchal times.

2. *Eccl.* Of or belonging to a hierarchical patriarch; ruled by a patriarch; of the nature or rank of a patriarch.

Patriarchal church, a title of the five great Roman basilicas: viz. St. John Lateran, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. Mary Major, and St. Lawrence *extra muros*.

1599 Porter *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 121/1 The reason why the see of Rome, among all other patriarchall seats, is numbred for the first one by the ancients Indians. 1599 Fuller *Comforts Sandctes* 340 The Pope did never patriarchal Rome as Aquileia, and 14 more. 1600 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (ed. Lawrence) in 1826 The Patriarchall churches, and chiefest of all the See Patriarchall (Basilica, and Chaire) of new Carthage. 1870-4 Assemani *Missione Monoph.* Introd. 111. 22 Letters were addressed from Rome to the Patriarchal Vicar of Mount Lebanon.

b. *Her. Patriarchal cross*, one with two transverse pieces, the upper being the shorter: an emblem of the patriarchs of the Greek Church.

1682 Gerard *Introd. ad Lectio. Silurum*, 78 *Crux Patriarchalis*...As the Staves of the Popes are likewise crossed, so those of Patriarchs and Cardinals are but twice. 1882 in Cussans *Her. Jr.* (ed. 2) 80 The Patriarchal Cross is a Greek Cross, the upper limb of which is traversed by a shorter.

3. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a patriarchy.

1626 Sclater *2 Pet. Portf.* 201 ff. To ratifie their acceptance of the patriarchal elder who claimed their allegiance. 1849 Eugenius *Lect., Pop. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 228 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic. 1883 Maine *Early Law* viii. 298 The Patriarchal theory of society is...the theory of its origin in separate families, held together by the authority and premotion of the eldest valid male ascendant. 1901 A. MacEwen in *Stone's Highlanders Assist.* 422 The succession among the Scots was Patriarchal.

4. Resembling a patriarch, venerable, aged; like that of a patriarch.

1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1879) II. 72 The Selectmen of Boston, plain, patriarchal fathers of the people. 1870 Rogers *Sp. Hewett* v. 45 The patriarchal head of an agreeable and elegant household. 1898 *Pall M. G.* (N. Y.) 10 Apr. 3/2 Abraham...is a splendid figure with his long, white, patriarchal beard.

b. *transf.* Of an animal, tree, etc.: Oldest of a flock or group, aged, ancestral; of things generally: Ancient, primitive.

1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 13 To limp...through primitive ruts and patriarchal bridle-paths. 1839 Longf. *Voices Sil. Pref.* iii, Beneath some patriarchal tree. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 241/1 Along the spine of the patriarchal old black buck.

Hence **Patriarchally** *adv.*, in a patriarchal way.

1859 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 483 Why might not [they] have continued to flourish patriarchally in the wooded Virginia?

Patriarchalism. [See -ism.] A patriarchal system of society or government.

1840 Ranney in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 287 Small farms would also be a means to Patriarchalism. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 640 A state of society near to that which theorists term patriarchalism of Russian history, and the *autocracy of Semiramis*. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 13/2 His own hypothesis as to the development of mother-right into patriarchalism.

Patriarchate (pē·triākĕt). [ad. med.L. *patriarchātus*, in F. *patriarcat* (c 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patriarcato*: see -ATE³.]

1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an ecclesiastical patriarch.

1617 Minsheu *Ilus.* 1. 56 After that the Patriarchate of Alexandria is by the Turke and Pope authority translated thither. 1840 R. Eagles *Contrast, Infl Councils*, (1841) 27 His ancient right to the patriarchal of the whole Isle of Britains. 1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 9. Lucas, The preceding opinion that at the time of the Synod of Nice Patriarchates were not yet up. 1883 *Law Reports* 11. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6/3 Macdo (the modern see of the Syrian Patriarchate).

b. The province or see of a patriarch.

1840 R. Eagles *Contrast, Infl Councils*, 36 They will have no to believe...that within the bounds of his own Patriarchate he (the pope) is a person. 1881 Bishop *Anglo-Indian Diocese* 142 (title) Subject the Orthodox to Preach in his Patriarchate. 1883 Harcourt *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxiv. (1870) 622 The great Eastern patriarchates of Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem had all held themselves equal or superior to Rome.

c. The residence of a patriarch; the administrative office or official staff of a patriarch.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 79. 537 Leaving the Armenian patriarchate, you perceive, in a narrow lane to the right, the entrance of an old well. 1897 *Daily News* 15 July 5/2 It appears the Patriarchate was unwilling to make any representations to the Porte.

2. The rank or authority of a patriarch of a bible; a patriarchal system; = PATRIARCHY 2.

1631-3 Jos. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xvii. 210 To have great families, that their sons' relations might swell up to a Patriarchat, and their children be enough to possess all the regions that they were. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 71 In what age the sole *pater familias*, or patriarchate, or tribe. 1897 Gladstone *Glory Studies by Worsley* two dwellings of mankind which, right of each (other) only, at long distances, often several miles asunder, these isolated households perpetuated the F. B. Jevons *Introd. Hist. Relig.* xiii. 180 The patriarchate with monogamy prevailed.

Patriarchdom (pē·triākdŏm), *rare*. [See -DOM.] The state or office of patriarch; patriarchate, patriarchship.

1572 R. T. *Discourse* vi. The Pope in his supremacie, is Abels...to Patriarchedome Abrahams. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) 7 The Bishops...fall to encroaching, each who may, for a Patriarch-dome, and another what comes next to hand.

Patriarchess (pē·triākĕs), *rare*. [ad. med.L. *patriarchissa* (Du Cange), OF. *patriarchesse*, -*esse*, -*esse* (Godef.).] The wife of a patriarch; a female patriarch; a woman of patriarchal age; the oldest woman of a community.

1633 Fuller *Holy War* v. xxxix. (1840) 210 She was gratefully saluted the patriarchess. 1893 J. Rhoda *Cheyenne Quest.* 19 Sarah (if I may so call her) the Patriarchess. 1930 *Blackf. Edinburgh* III. 190 The History of the Patriarchess of Constantinople is not so improbable. 1882 *Echo* 14 Sept. 4/2 Vassiadis...the patriarchess of the district, attained the ripe old age of 106, being born on the 10th April, 1780.

Patriarchic (pætrĭā·kĭk), *a.* *rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *patriarchic-us*, a. late Gr. πατριαρχικός, f. πατριάρχης PATRIARCH: see -IC.] = next, 2.

1776 J. Bicknell *Ridicule* III. 47 The sons of Nimrod's life, arrived to the utmost of Paulatinic age..., could not have sufficed for this.

Patriarchical (pē·triā·kĭkăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. Of, belonging to, of the nature of, an ecclesiastical patriarch or patriarchate: = PATRIARCHAL 2.

1608 J. Dove *Def. Ch. Gent.* 27 In that Council, were primatical, Diocesan, and patriarchical Bishops. 1630-1 H. *Mast. Candlemas* 1. 20, I, to my Patriarchical Church in Rome, there should be two Popes.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the ancient patriarchs, or of the patriarchal system of government; like a patriarch, venerable. ? *Obs.*

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 126 Whose government was at first Paternall and Patriarchicall. 1649 Godwin *Lives of Ch.* iv. (1678) 109 The Patriarchical Tradition and Practice before the Law of Moses. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 His Moors was Patriarchical.

Hence **Patria·rchically** *adv.* = PATRIARCHALLY. 1887 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 1112 It is no use to take a little bit from dynastically or patriarchically ruled countries and apply it to ours.

Patriarchism (pē·triārkĭz'm). [See -ISM.] The patriarchal system of social or ecclesiastical organization, government, etc.

a 1688 A. Brome *To his Ever Friend Dr. S.* 58 Who split the Church into so many Schismes, The seeds of those pure Lutheran Puritanisme. 1839 Thirlwall *Hist. Rome* (L.) I. (1845) 6 Their form of government was pure patriarchism: (but he, they were all subject to the heads of their respective families. a 1870 J. Hunter *Hours Idleness* (1873) 222 We call Papedom a corruption of Patriarchism.

Patriarchize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *intr.* To follow or practise a patriarchal system.

1808 D. S. Ware *Hosea Monstrous* II. 222 To convince the patriarchizing children of Israel that they might safely and plenarily receive a new legislator.

Patriarchship. *rare.* [See -SHIP.]

1. The office or dignity of an ecclesiastical patriarch; a patriarchal see, a patriarchate.

1568 Scarlette *Exh. Unty. Synod* (c. 18) His name dyeth out, or perish the dignitie of Rome. 1891 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26345/1 The King [of Spain] has given the Patriarchship of the Indies to Don Pedro de Porto Carrero. 1708 *Antidote Canterbury* (c.) Protestors, may be termed the greatest Enemies to the Patriarchate, may be termed the greatest Enemies; as that of the Patriarchate, Patriarchship, and the like.

2. The condition or authority of an ancient patriarch. 1879 Sir J. Seaton *Sin-Cage Shavell*, App. 20 Shall we disuse Abraham Patriarchship from his Province?

Patriarchy (pē·triākĭ). [ad. Gr. πατριαρχία office of a patriarch (cf. *monarchy, hierarchy*). Cf. also med.L. *patriarchia*, F. *patriarchie* a patriarchal church, *patriarchieux* patriarchal residence or dignity (Du Cange).]

†1. The dignity, see, or jurisdiction of an ecclesiastical patriarch: = PATRIARCHATE 1. *Obs.* b. The government of the Church by a patriarch or patriarchs.

1567 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. vii. (1634) 551 All the old Synodes commend bishops to be governors by their owne Metropolitanes; and they never bid the bishop of Rome to be called unto it, but to his owne Patriarchie. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* (1642) Pref. 61 Whence perhaps it is that the See of Canterbury hath affected a Patriarchy in our dayes. 1897 J. Hunter *Scripture Characters* 148 To Rank the Pope's Patriarchy as a particular Province of Italy.

2. A patriarchal system of society or government; government by the father or the eldest male of the family; a family, tribe, or community so organized. 1832 Lathrop *Trans.* v. 102 The patriarchy of which Paris partly continued to be heritage two hundred and fifteen years. 1869 J. Hamm *Public Patriarchy or, the Family: its Constitution and Protection.* 1892 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 6/1 'Slavocracy not patriarchy'...summed up Alexander III.'s humane policy.

†**Patrice.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. F. *patrice* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *patrizio*, sb. L. *patricius* belonging to the rank of the *patres*, 'fathers' or senators of Rome; as sb., a member of the ancient Roman nobility: see PATRICIAN *sb.*¹ 1.] = PATRICIAN *sb.*¹ 1.

1594 Blount, Patrizie, *Roma* (1656) 27 Made him a patrice, and Consull of Rome.

Patrice, Patrick, var. PATRIS, PATRIDGE.

Patrician (pătrĭ·shăn), *sb.*¹ and *a.*¹ Also 7 -tian. [f. L. *patricius-us* (see PATRICIUS) + -AN; cf. F. *patricien* (14th c.), which was perh. the model.]

A. *sb.*

1. A person belonging, or reputed to belong, to one of the original citizen families or *gentes* of which the ancient Roman *populus* consisted, and out of whom, in the first ages of the republic, the senators, consuls, and pontifices were exclusively chosen; a Roman noble. Opp. to PLEBEIAN *sb.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* iv. (1822) 302 No plebeane will tak the dochter of ane patrikane but he consent. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. iii. 23 Three hath been in Rome strange Insurrections: The people, against the Senatours, Patricians, and Nobles. 1693 Lo. Preston *Fourth. Tyth* 19 He also design'd upon the Lives of several others of the Patricians. 1781 Cowper *Pict. & P.* 206, (1848) II. 24 The grandeur and more perfect organization...between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the Patricians and the Plebeians...in the first age of the Roman republic. 1873 Froude *Cæsar* vi. 54 He [Sulla] was a patrician of the purest blood.

b. In the later Roman Empire, A member of a new noble order constituted by the Emperor at Byzantium; also, an officer, orig. a member of this order, sent or appointed as representative of the Emperor to administer the western provinces of Italy and Africa. The title was afterwards restored by Charlemagne and his successors.

1535-40 tr. *Nicolay* (Rolls) VI. 220 Nicholas was the patrician, honorable and nobele senator of the noble Trons. 1893 Hodgkin *Theophilus* I. 13 The Emperor Justine...sent Justus, Sisinni son to the late Emperor Anastasius, a Patrician, with money to raise an army of Romans for his aide. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 19 He [Constantine] retired ...the title of Patrician, that he restored it as a personal, not as an hereditary distinction. 1788 *Ibid.* xliv. IV. 466 The impotence and danger of these remote provinces [Italy and Africa] required the presence of a supreme magistrate: he was indifferently styled the master or the patrician. 1880 J. G. Cazenove *Pract. Rome* vi. 167 Theodoric set forth to take possession of his new inheritance, in the character of 'Patrician by the emperor's appointment'. 1872 Jos. Edmund 13. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 411/1 It was as patrician of Rome that the emperor Henry IV. claimed the right to depose Pope Gregory VII. The title was abolished by Pope Eugenius III. in 1145.

c. Applied to the hereditary noble citizens of some of the mediæval Italian republics, as Venice, Genoa, etc. (= Ital. *patrizio*, † *patrizi*), and to the higher order or 'gentlemen' of the Free Cities of the German Empire (= Ger. *patrizier*).

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 225 Some worthy Duke or Patritian of Venice. 1617 Minsheu *Ilus.* v. 27 (in. Latin form.) De Ludovico Antonio Foxo, a Patritian of Parmesa. *Ibid.* 111. 239 The Patritians (of the Imperiall Free Cities) live upon their revenues, as Gentlemen. *Ibid.* 240 (Osnaburg) The Senate consists of forty persons, whereof thirty forty are Patritians or Gentlemen. 1820 Dennis *Rome Anc.* I. 1. 31 The supreme power in Middle Rome, here Patritian. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 368/2 In Venice, the name of patricians was given to the members of the great council, and their descendants. *Patrician Tower* was a style of nobility, considered equal to that of any feudal noble out of a sovereign house. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 169 [Genoa] Compare...the patrician and the noble.

d. *gen.* A person of noble birth or rank; a nobleman, aristocrat. Opp. to *plebeian*.

1637 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* (1876) 148 If you see to a [City] Company consisting of many persons Traditions, you shall enquire who was the most honest Patrician...amongst them. 1841 Emerson *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 284 The battle of patricians and plebeians...appears in all countries and times. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* II. (1872) 228 At the accession of George III. the patricians were yet at the height of their good fortune.

2. One versed in the writings of the Fathers; a patristic scholar. *rare.*

1820 Greswell in *Edin. Rev.* (1858) III. 273 So great a scholar, so profound a Patrician, as Jeremy Taylor was. a 1832 *Ibid.* (1834) IV. 48 Luther was no great Patrician.

B. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or composed of the patricians of ancient Rome: see A. 1. Opp. to PLEBEIAN *a.*

1600 Barret *Theor. Smethwick's Patents* 30 Soldiers, & Gentlemen of Patrician blood. 1703 Addison *Cato* v. 1, He hears's heels wet with Patrician blood. 1892 W. Simonds *Happ & H. Ist.* I. 19 The power that vested in the senate truly belonged to the patrician order: because the senate was originally composed entirely of that class. 1899 Froude *Cæsar* viii. By the laws a patrician disdain of trade and marriages and the cant of popular liberty.

b. *gen.* Of or belonging to the Patricians in Italian or German cities, etc.; of noble or high birth or rank; noble, aristocratic. Opp. to *plebeian*.

1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.*, Let Dame's then assess My title now but to our patrician lowes. 1627 Markham *Cav.* vi. 235 In free Cities, here the Patrician Order, there the common people and otherwhiles both with mixed power governe the City. 1820 Byron *Mor. Fal.* v. 3 You have marriage thoughts for a patrician dame. 1830 J. G. Lockhart *Spanish Ball.* 249 The dignity of ages adhered by the Oak, that truly patrician tree. 1873 Lecky *Hist. Europ. Morals* (1877) II. 8 Aristocratic contempt...for patrician arts.

c. Applied to various aristocratic or non-popular parties in later times.

1802 *Gen. Hist. to Ann. Reg.* 1/1 The patrician body of troops...turned out the whole of their officers from the barracks. 1870 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) II. iv. 7 The Knot in his quarrels...with the patrician party rapidly forming against him in the States.

Hence **Patri·cianate**, had form for PATRICIATE; **Patri·cianhood**, the condition or rank of a patrician; also, patricians collectively; **Patri·cianism**, patrician quality, style, or spirit; also, patricians collectively; **Patri·cianly** *adv.*, in a patrician manner, aristocratically; **Patri·cianship** = *patricianhood*.

1839 Robertson *Hist.* II. 297 It was the endeavour of the people and nobles to deprive Leo III. of all temporal power, that made him apply to Charlemagne, and merge both the republic and the 'patricianate' in the imperial title of the Franks. 1883 A. Trollope *Commercial Contempts. Amer. Society* 228 In Virginia...there was a good deal of assuming 'patricianhood'. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* CLX. 125 To claim a seat on the bus of 'Patricianism'. 1884 Cortina *Among my Books* 1. 278 [Cortina] Hearing that those heavy sharpers, Pomegarbo, Patricianism and Fernando. 1859

Gentle *Mor. Philosoph.* 127 Trying to take her 'youth chiefly glored' head in his. 1614 *Bolton. Maj.* XVI. 280 Extending the *patriciates*, or 'patriciandes', or aristocracy of a different kind,—that of feudal noblesse—to the most powerful and enlightened party. 1887 Pasquale Stephens *Life & Lect.* (1897) I. 336 Burghership and patriciandip being hereditary.

Patri·cian, *sb.*[2] *Ch. Hist.* [adj. L. (pl.) *Patriciani*, f. the name of their founder, Patricius, predecessor of Synesius the Macrobian.] A member of a heretical sect which arose in the fourth century, and held that the substance of the flesh was the work of the devil, not of God.

1639 Heylin, *Canad.* 6, The Patricians, Hermians, Precilianists. 1727-41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

Patri·cian, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *Patrici-us*, proper name (see Patrick) + -an.] Pertaining to, or founded by, St. Patrick.

1880 *Archbishop Knaresb. Kelly Council* II. 1115 The Patrician Church was independent of Rome. 1890 J. Healy *Irel. Ann. Soc.* by The history of the Patrician Church in Ireland.

Patriciate (patri·shiĕt). [adj. med.L. *patriciāt-us*, f. *patricius*: see Patrician *sb.*[1] and -ate[1], for F. *patriciat* (1692 in Furetière).]

1. The position, dignity, or rank of a patrician; nobility of rank.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patriciate*, the dignity and estate of them that descend of Senators. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl. s.v.* Patricians, This new patriciate... was created by Constantine, who conferred the quality on his comptrollers. 1874 Mahaffy *Lect. Chr.* vii. ii. 111. 250 The Patriciate and Dictatorship of the city of Rome. *Ibid.* viii. iv. 322 The republic... corrupted the nobility of the Popes; the patriciate was abolished, a product raised with more limited powers.

b. The term or period of holding the dignity of a patrician (see Patrician A. 1 b).

1875 Freeman *Sk. Europ. Update* (1881) 249 The villa near Salona where the deposed Emperor Nepos was slain, during the patriciate of Odoacer.

2. A patrician order or class; the aristocracy.

1733 *Mercier's Progress. Fol. & Hist.* I. 331 The patricians was the progenitor of the republic, and had erected the Senate itself. 1830 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xl. 70 Its eminence was ever more strengthened as the ranks of its foes thus the most glorious pretensions of Rome. 1887 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 336 The English inhabitants formed a dependent class or patriciate.

Patricidal (patrisəi·dăl), *a.* [f. next + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a patricide; parricidal; in quots. *fig.* involving treason or faithlessness to one's country or fatherland.

1801 Southey *Amadis* Wks. 1829 I. 73 The Spanish General, indignant at this parricidal conduct, applied to France for aid. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 623 They acted in the most wild, unconstitutional, and parricidal manner.

Patricide[1] (patrisəid). *rare.* [f. L. type **patricida*, f. *L. patr-em* father + -cida killer, in most cases a later alteration or MS. variant of *pārri-*, *parricida* Parricide, associating the word more explicitly with *pater*, *patron* father (or, sometimes, with *patria*).

In one place, Cicero *De Domo* 92 § 26, where the word is combined with *fratricida*, *sacricida*, Müller's text keeps *parricida*, which occurs in 2 MSS., while 3 have *patricida*.]

A murderer of a father (or of some one so regarded); = Parricide 1.

1593 E. Hoyer *Philipp.* 2 We cannot thinke that Brute was a patricide. 1624 Harrington *Conneth.* II. 238 Touching Patricides, Solon... made no law to punish such, as thinking it not to be possible in nature to produce such a monster. 1640 Glapthorne *Lost. to Lost. Found* in *Hillebrand Wits*, (1826) II. 243 Very brave... murthered Gods Anointed, and our King, not to hereditary some Parricides have done, to make room for some Usurper. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lib. (1738) 272 Worse than Patricides.

Patricide[2]. *rare.* [ad. L. type **patricidium*, after prec.: see -cide 2.] The action of killing one's father; = Parricide 2.

1629 K. Jas. in *Rushw. Hist. Collect.* (1659) II. 136 *My Father should die* by my parricide. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 101 Cannibals, Matricide and Regicide. 1727 Ld. Bolingbroke *Sp. Craftsman* 20, *Engl.*, Parricide in some than patricide. 1900 R. Kipling *Capt. Courageous* vii. 198 Their parricides, matricides, and murders.

b. *attrib.* (In quot. associated with *patria* fatherland: cf. Patriotism.)

1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 210 That ... they should leave... beyond their country with insults, while her sons were expected to die country's bullets. This patricide policy will appear unpardonable in the eyes of future generations.

† Patrick. *Obs.* [From the Christian name *Patrick*=L. *Patricius*, name of the patron saint of Ireland. Cf. *Paddy*, *Pat.*] An Irish coin of the value of a halfpenny, current in the 17th century.

1673-4 *Cal. St. Papers Dom.*, 182 The priest says Mass, for which he demands and receives from all the communicants a patrick, which coines out English. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 302/1 A Patrick of Ireland ... worth an half penny, ... was Coined in the time of King Charles the Second Reign.

Patrick, Sc. and dial. variant of Partridge.

Patrico (patrăi·kō). *Vagabond's Cant.* Also 6 (patrarch-oe), pater-, patter-, patring novo. [From obscure ancestors: ? *patter ov patter* + Co[2], tail.] A priest or parson: *orig.* a bridge-priest.

1592 *New Way to Dispatch Knaves* 1947 in Hall. *E. P. P.* IV. 6 The passing tone in the darkmore cues. 1561 *Awdelay Frat. Vacab.* 6 A Patrarche Co doth make matchages (etc.). 1567 Harman *Caveat* 40, To Fye or smock as these two names, a Salomon and a Patrico, but in the old books of vacabondes... There is a Patrico, and not a Patriarche. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* v. iii. You are the Patrico, are you? the parchwork of the rat-pates? 1637 Dekker *Newes from Gravesend* to R. Where's the old Patrico, our Priest, my Ghostly Father? 1660 *Canal. Mag.* LIX. 16 Patrico, or patterers,... reading prayers that every wallet is budge. 1897 Leveson *Fabbers* Intr. My idea at the moment was to disguise myself in the dress of the poor rogue. 1899 in *C. Kingsley's Life & Lett.* xxviii. (1901) II. 340 The glories of Knowsley Common... used to call him (Kingsley) their 'Patrico-in' (Daily Press Rings).

Patridge, dial. form of Partridge.

† **Pa·tria**. *Obs. rare*[—1]. [a. F. *patrie*, ad. L. *patria* fatherland, prop. fem. of *patrius* adj., of one's father, paternal (*sc. terra*), f. *pater-em* father.] Fatherland, native country.

1589 Jas. I in *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 427, I could have absented longer nor the weill of my patrie could have permitted.

Patrimonial (patrimōu·niăl), *a.* [ad. L. *patrimōnialis-is*, f. *patrimonium*: see next and -al. Cf. F. *patrimonial* (in Palsgr. 1530).] Pertaining to or constituting a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; hereditary.

1530 Palsgr. 300/1 Patrymonyall, belongyng to a seasons enheritynance or patrymony, *patrimonial*. 1840 Cornwall *Inscribing Ch. of Engl.* 17 These Offices in election and for life, and not patrimonial or hereditary. 1888 Gardiner *Doct. & Pr.* 241 (1896) III. 230 Their patrimonial estates were mortgaged or sold. 1893 J. G. M'vicar *Comm. Gen. Alvii.* 21 The supreme master of their patrimonial rights.

Hence **Patrimo·nially** *adv.*, in the way of patrimony; hereditarily, by inheritance from a father.

1647 Rich. Hore, in *Russell's Civil Warres* v. 225 All... which did patrimonially belong to him in Antrim and Mayne. 1700 C. Davenant *Disc. Grants Interest.*, A chairmaster bequeaths what was their own patrimonially, ... and what the state had no interest in.

Patrimony (patrimun). Forms: 4 patre-, patrymoyne, patrimoigne, 4-5 -moyne, 4-7 patrimonie, -yne, 5- patrimony, (5-7 patrymonie, -y). [a. F. *patri-, patrimoine* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *patrimōnium* paternal estate, patrimony, f. *patr-em* father: see -mony.]

1. Property, or an estate, inherited from one's father or ancestors; heritage, inheritance.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 231 For [he] ate poore, ... For patrimoigne hem faileth. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Prince*, 3760 Pleie his patrimoyne and his comune Lotte and forsook, and dwelle in wildernesse. 1413-14 *Acts Parl. Scot.* II. 2, A *Preambile*, To recover the Rentalles of Fraunce his verie trew patrimonyne and enheritance. 1592 Swan, *Spec. Wks.* (S.) 2, I. 187 To rause the Orphan of his Patrimonie. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 134 The Shepherd ... with him all his Patrimony bears: His Mantle and Host-fould Gods. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphron* II. 13 (1871) 74 The second son of a gentleman, whose patrimony had been wasted. *c* 1784 H. Rood *Lect. Brit. Poets* xli. (1818) 360 He spent his whole patrimony in the hapless cause of his King.

b. *transf.* The estate or property belonging by ancient right to an institution, corporation, or class; *esp.* the ancient estate or endowment of a church or religious body. *Patrimony of St. Peter*, a name for the Papal States, or territory formerly held by the Pope in Italy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Þo þet ne gouerne of holy churche, by patrimoynes of hem ssine bispendeþ hes bonden on. 1436 Sir G. Hall *Lett. Anne* (S. N.) 24 [He] held a great part of the patrymonye of holy kirk on force. 1562 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* III. 428 The patrimony of the said bischopdis. 1620 E. Jorden *Relapt. & Counsel.* (1632) 112 The patrimony of S. Peter, bequeathed to the church by the countesse Matilda. 1680 Bishop *Rights Princes* v. 230 That the Goods of the Church were the Patrimonies of the Poor, 1708-7 in *Kennett's Trans.* (1706) II. 432 Viterbo, Perugia, and the northernmost parts of St. Peter's patrimony. *c* 1880 Bucke *Civiliz.* (1864) III. ii. 82 In a really Christian land, the patrimony of the Church would be left untouched.

c. *fig.* Applied to things (usually immaterial) received or inherited from ancestors or predecessors; 'heritage'.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 191 Learning ... is the patrimonie to wittie posteritie. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 16, (1627) 10 To see their children to have the best education, ...which is the chiefe patrimonie. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. v. ii. (1869) I. 228 The *patrimony* of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxix. 610 The Gospel, the especial patrimony of the poor and the Heroes.

† 2. The fact of inheriting from an ancestor, inheritance. *Obs.*

1584 Cogan *Pithie & Plaine* 81 It was come to him by inheritance and by patrimonie. *c* 1589—*Answere of Aymon* 260, 3 was crowned Kynge accordynge to the right of my patrymonie. *c* 1592 Lr. Burghley *Cecil. Mr. M. Lamb.* (1598) D 7, The Emperour to inherite the empire by Patrimonie. 1598-1 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* III. 784 The lands ... pertening to his Majestie in proper patrimonie.

† **Patrin** (patrin). *Gipsy Cant.* Also *errou.* patteroon. [Romany *parbin*, in Turkish Gipsy *patrún*, orig. 'leaf' (cf. Skr. *patra*), but now known to Eng. Gipsies only in the sense explained.] An indication which gipsies leave of the way they have travelled, by throwing down handfuls of grass or leaves pointing in the direction taken.

1673 *Shang Dict.*, *Patterons*, a signe one made by throwing down a handful of grass accidentally. 1896 Wentz *Rhymed Rattle* 25 'Your patrin?' What is that?' asked my lord. 'The sign that some of our people will pass unnoticed.' 1897 Dialect & Rom. Soc. *Papers* I. 16 Maryo I.'s the glory o' patrins they mean. 1899 *Empire Nov.* 8, 817 A handful of grass or leaves, ... so-named more rarely *patrin*, 'leaf' to guide the strugglers of the band. 1898 Watson Dickson *Ashiesiel* 313 I've lain there the last three weeks on the patrin-chase, and not a patrin could I find.

† **Patrinite** (patrinəit). *Min. Obs.* [Named after E. L. M. Patrin: see -ite.] An obsolete synonym of a. lenticular felside, b. Allanite.

1811 Pinkerton *Petrology* I. 161 *note*, It is probably of the same nature with pistachite, or lenticular felside. 1896 Century *Dict. Names* 361a.

Patriot (pē·triŏt, pæ·t-), *sb.* (a.) Also 6-7 -ote. [a. F. *patriote* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *patriōta* fellow-countryman (in St. Greg. *Epist.* 6th c.), ad. Gr. πατριώτης, f. πάτριος of one's father, πατρίς one's fatherland (: see -ot[2].)

† **1.** A fellow-countryman, compatriot. *Obs.* 1597, 1598 Lodowick *Pyramus & Thisbe* (1820) 18 Thisbee... whom our Roman patrons Richard Harris ... shamed ... the ravens Cherry. 1611 Cotgr., *Patriote*, a patriot, one countryman. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 283 If hon... finde ... kinde usage of the nations and patriots of the country.

2. One who disinterestedly or self-sacrificingly exerts himself to promote the welfare of his country; 'one whose ruling passion is the love of his country' (J.); one who maintains and defends his country's freedom or rights.

In this use, at first, as in French (see Littré), with 'good', 'true', 'worthy', or other commendatory adjective; cf. 'good citizen'. 'Patriot' for 'good patriot' is rare before 1660. At that time often applied to one who supported the rights of the country against the King and court.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* iii. 1, Both as were known patrons, friends lovers of their country. 1611 Bible *Transl. Prol.* 5 Was Catilina therefore an honest man, or a good Patriot? *c* 1640 Fr. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 147 Nobilities, a true and faithfull Patriot. *c* 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 126 The Catholicques were known good Patriots under our former Kings. 1659 Denham *Tr. St. Dunstan* 121 A patriot both the King and Country serves, Propagates and privileges preserves. 1708 Phillips, *Patriot*, a Father of his Country, a great Benefactor to the Publick. 1708 Free *Lett. on Trimmer* 2 An honest Countryman, yet a Patriot too, Just in his Prince, and to his Country true. 1738 Gentl. *Lonsdale* 1, 180 So spoke the patriot, and his heart o'erflow'd. 1750 Berkeley *Patriotism* § 19 A patriot is one who heartily wisheth the public prosperity, and doth, also study and endeavour to promote it. 1814 Scott *Lk. of Isles* vi. xxvii, His was the guardian's burning thought, Of freedom's battle bravely fought. 1835 Passages *Thrilling Life* I. 6 (L. c. 1) A band of patriots ready to do battle for the liberties of their country.

b. The name has been at various times borne or assumed by persons or parties whose claim to it has been disputed, denied, or ridiculed by others. Hence the name itself fell into discredit in the earlier half of the 18th c., being used, according to Dr. Johnson, 'ironically for a factious disturber of the government'. So sometimes at a later date, 'Irish Patriot'.

1644 Milton *Areop. Ord. Kings* 123 The specious and spurious pretenses of our glorious Reformers, and zealous Patriots today. 1677 G. Hickes in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. iii.* IV. 40 Encouraged ... by their forward partizans, whereof some with the ruin of the Church, and all of them the ruin of our Lord Duke. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 963 God's with a Patriots name, whose Modern sense Is one that would by Law supplant his Prince: The Peoples Brave, the Politicians Tool: Never was Patriot yet, but was a Fool. 1770 Junius *Lett.* xxxvii. (1772) I. 218 (This country) does not wish a war, whatever wicked patriots may endeavour, or lying passengers give out. 1780 Cowper *Table-t.* 145 A hand, tailed patriots for no cause But that they catch at popular applause. 1798 Canning & Frere *New Morality* 113 in *Anti-Jacobin*, A sturdy patriot of the world-above, The friend of every country—but his own. 1857 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1896) II. 405. 1873 Macaulay *Ess., St. Walpole* (1887) I. 284/1 The name of patriot had become so cruel a by-word of ignition. Horace Walpole scarcely exaggerated when he said that the most popular declaration which a candidate could make on the hustings was that he had never been and never would be a patriot. 1888 *Times* 27 Aug. 7/2 Much to his credit, he refused to interfere in favour of the Irish patriots.

¶ b. Erron. (with *of* or possessive) as if = lover, devotee, upholder (? confused with *patron*). ? *Obs.*

1631 Weever *Ang. Fun. Mon.* 440 A lawfull Patriot of the State. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* 389 Adulterers, Whore-masters, Whores, &c. are the greatest Patriots, Accurrants, upholders of these lascivious Stage-players. *Ibid.* 626 Adulterers and whore masters are great patriots of Monarchy. 1641 H. L'Estrange *God's Judgm'd* Ep. Ded. A 2/1 b, The Truth which is professedly will gain it some measure of acceptance with as perfect a Patriot of Truth.

B. *attrib.* or *as adj.* That is, or has the character of, a patriot; belonging to or characteristic of a patriot; patriotic.

1732 J. Hammond *Love Elegies* xiv, My Patriot Breast is none Thereof shall feel. 1778-92 Reynolds *Discourses* (1876) Latimer, On the Spirit of Patriotism ... on the Idea of a Patriot King. 1788 Dimsdale *Tripl.* 22 In truly patriot an attachment to the constitution of Old England. 1813 Edinb. Rev. Time (1818) I. 80, 283 The same patriot sentiments ... that characterized ... the ancient Romans. 1846 *Blackwood's Mag.* LIX. 1872 The growing activity of the German patriot-party.

Pa·triotess. *rare.* [Suf. -ess.] A female patriot.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. iv. A Patriot (or rather not) is not a Patriotess, and indeed the world is sufficiently well

1892 *Daily News* 10 June 5/4 The inevitable 'gentlemen' ...were present.

Patriotic (pætrɪɒ·tɪk, peɪtrɪ-), *a.* [ad. late L. *patriōtic-us* (Cassiodorus), a. Gr. πατριωτικ-ός, f. πατριώτης PATRIOT: see -IC. Cf. F. *patriotique* (Rabelais, 16th c.).]

†**1.** Of or belonging to one's country. *Obs.*

1589 Unknown *Gabriel* n. vi, 32 Whilst we prattlize the coming of the Tabellaries from the Pannon and patriotick *Lares* [*F. lares patriotiques*].

2. Having the character of a patriot; worthy or characteristic of a patriot; marked by devotion to the wellbeing or interests of one's country.

1737 *Hervey Mrs. A.* (1778) I. 82 Unseemly! to see darling to hatred...a patriotic service to their king and country. 1772 Dr. *Franklin's Ed.* Wks. X. 64 During the protectorship of Cromwell, a time of which the patriotick writers still more ardently decline the return. 1774 — *Patriot* Diss. 16 By the howling of patriotick rage, the nation was for a time exasperated to such madness, that [etc.]. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Charmed Jar* I. 3 The prime agitated one of the patriotic chasers. 1867 Smyth *Hogarth Engr.* v. (title) To the thousand females of England ... reared the patriotic feeling of all classes. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 79 The predominance of the patriotic party.

b. *quasi-adv.* in *pl.* Patriotic songs or utterances. *slang* or *colloq.* (Cf. *Iambic*.)

1899 F. Harrison *Tennyson*, etc. I. 48 A real lover of high poetry...can take delight in ...the patriotics of Burns, the war-songs of Campbell.

So **Patriotical** *a.* (*rare*) = prec.; hence **Patriotically** *adv.*, in a patriotic manner.

1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 777 Speeches against the Bishops were much applauded among the patriotical Party. 1799 Burke *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 217 The opposition, whether patriotically or factiously, contending that the ministers had been oblivious of the ancestral glory. 1806 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 62 Like patriotical folks, all for the good of their country. 1862 Sir H. James in *Law Times* 20/2 This sacrifice, which had been so patriotically made. 1878 *Cent. Sup.* 225 The so-called patriotical assumption, that France can never be in the wrong.

Patriotism (pæ·trɪɒtɪz'm, peɪ·trɪ-). [f. PATRIOT + -ISM: cf. F. *patriotisme* (1750 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The character or passion of a patriot; love of or zealous devotion to one's own country. Sometimes ironically: see PATRIOT 2 b.

Local patriotism, devotion to the wellbeing of one's own locality, as distinct from that of the country or nation.

1706 Toney tit. 35, *Patriotism*, the acting like a Father to his Country, public Spiritedness. 1738 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* 6, (1749) 100 Parties can never be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues. 1750 Bolingbroke (title) Maxims concerning Parties&c. *Ibid.* 4 Is being loud and vehement either against a court, or for a court, in my proof of patriotism. 1775 Johnson in *Boswell* 7 Apr., Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. 1829 Edinburgh *Rev.* Cambel (1840) L. 255 He ...continued his exertions with the courage and patriotism of a Wallace. 1836 H. Smith (*Tin Trumpet*, (1878) 170 Patriotism—is often the hatred of other countries disguised as the love of our own. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 148 It chooses the strongest local, as distinguished from national, patriotism; the ideas of municipal freedom which were growing up.

†**Pa·triotly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PATRIOT + -LY 1.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a patriot; patriotic.

1692 T. Hunt *Am. Nom Imperat.* p. 161, Some such Patriotly Hero. *Ibid.* p. 80, To account it a Patriotly thing to promote its preservation.

†**Pa·triotship.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Non-SHIP.] 1703 Bailey vol. II, *Patriotship*, Office, Dignity, or Quality of a Patriot.

Patripassian (pætrɪpæ·sɪăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* Also 8 *errom.* patro-. [ad. late L. (4th c.) *patripassiān-us*, f. *pater, patri-* father + *passus* having suffered: so mod.F. *Patripassien*.]

A. *sb.* One who held, as certain early heretics, that God the Father suffered with or to the person of the Son for the redemption of man.

1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 62 Vilmar M. Heskin will be a Sabellian and a Patripassian, he confound the persons of the Godhead, and say, that God the father, yea, the whole Trinitie is likewise transubstantiated in the Sacrament. 1590 tr. *La Cher's Perkins, Partners* (1591) 326 The Patripassians, or Disciples of Noetus, ...distinguished no Hypostasies in the Deity, and ... maintained that the Father had suffered as well as the Son. 1839–9 E. Bickersteth *Expl. Hist.* 231 (1843) 222 The doctrine of Praxeas ...must lead us to believe that the Father himself was born of the Virgin Mary, that he suffered on the Cross... The name of Patripassians was given to persons who held this belief.

B. *adj.* Belonging to, or involving the doctrine of, the Patripassians.

1707–42 Chandler *Cyril* 2 n., The Patripassian heresy was first broached by Praxeas ...at the beginning of the third century. 1880 Church in *Dictionary's Chr. Church*, 904 From the Patripassian mode of thought had something attracted, because it, at any rate, comprehended the presence of God himself in Christ.

Hence **Patripassianism**, the doctrine of the Patripassians; **Patripassianly** *adv.*, in the way of Patripassianism.

1847 Eyre tr. *Neander's Hist. Dogm.* I. 431 Praxeas, being charged by Tertullian with Patripassianism. 1856 A. Plummer tr. *Dollinger's Hippolytus & Call.* (1876) 268 A little while ago the [the Church] was in general Patripassianly disposed.

Patriot (pæ·trɪăt, peɪ·trɪ-), *rare*—0. [prob. a back-formation from next, as if f. Gr. πατρι- father + -ΙΩΤ.] One versed in the lives or writings of the Fathers of the Christian Church.

1880 in *Dictionary* (Annandale).

Patristic (pătrɪ·stɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f., as if from *patrist*, *patrism* (f. L. *patr-*, Gr. πατρ- father) + -IC: cf. mod.F. *patristique* (neologism in Littré, 1873), Ger. *patristisch* (Engelhardt 1822).]

A. *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the study of the writings of the Fathers of the Church, as in *patristic learning* or *scholarship*; **b.** hence, loosely, of or pertaining to the Fathers themselves, or their writings, as in *patristic works, writings, doctrines*.

a. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. xi. § 13. 404 Theological controversy...became more patristic, that is, appealing to the testimonies of the fathers. 1844 Gladstone (Globe, 7 Jan.) 2/2 A diligent student and a master of patristic learning. **b.** 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 123 The chief works of Latin Literature, patristic or classical. 1877 Stevenson *Lect. Text N. Test.* 10 Never such primitive version was first made, or such Patristic work first published. 1885 Church *Hooker* I. iv. 11. 102 A doctrine...due to Patristic theories of inspiration and truth.

B. *sb.* **1.** A student or adherent of the doctrines or opinions of the Fathers.

1842 G. S. Faber *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 149 The ...system of the schoolmen ...was...opposed by the old-fashioned Biblicists and Patristics.

2. *pl.* The study of the lives, writings, or doctrines of the Fathers. [Ger. *patristik* (1846 in Benckhaus *Conversv. Lex.*), F. *patristique*.]

1847 (see Patrology). 1881–3 Stanley *Engrol. Relig. Hanbd.* III. 1163 Patristics and Patrology are the names of that department of theology ...concerning the lives, writings, and theological doctrines of the Church Fathers.

Hence **Patri·stical** *a.* = PATRISTIC *a.* (hence **Patri·stically** *adv.*, **Patri·sticalness**); **Patri·sticism** (-sĭz'm), properly, a system founded upon the study of the Fathers; loosely, the doctrine or mode of thought of the Fathers themselves.

1832 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 191, I have ...received a ...present of books...considering of course the volumes of the Fathers). I am now set up in the "patristical line. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* iii. § 8. 419 Chillingworth was ...a man versed in patristical learning. 1843 Cheever *Confess. Synod.* 291 If larger [than, as frequently occurring in the earliest Patristical writings. *a* 1859 J. J. Blunt *Right Use Early Fathers* Pref. 1. 6, (1878) 6 Consistent with ancient patristical precedent. 1880 Dublin, 'Patristically, in a patristic manner. 1858 Pusey *Lect. on Neologism* in Tracts *Lect.* (1892) I. xviii. 221 There is a good deal of close argument from the text of Scripture...to unsatisfactory, or "patristical reasons. 1884 Dublin *Patrist. Theol. Excerpts* 1. I. 310 "Patristicism, or the science of the Fathers, was then reasonably founded on the principle that the Scriptures contain all knowledge necessary to man. 1899 *Spectator* 30 Dec. 956/2 Highly-cultured devotional patristicism.

Patrix (pæ·trĭks). Also patrics. Pl. **patrices**. [anom. f. L. *pater, patr-* father, as a correlative term to *matrix*: in Ger. *patrize* (Benckhaus *Conversv. Lex.* 1846).] A die, punch, or pattern used to form matrices in type-founding, etc.

1887 *Times* 24 Mar. 10 First making a model in wax or clay, and then casting a similar model in relief in steel, which is hardened and tempered, and is known as the bolt or patrix. ...If an article has to be reproduced, it furnishes itself the model from which a patrix is made in cast iron. 1889 *Blanch. Exam.* 30 June 5/1 The edges are filed off, and the panels removed from the matrix.

†**Pa·trizate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -isate. [f. L. *patrizāt-*, *ppl.* stem of *patrizare*, in *pl.* L. *patrizātre* to act like or take after one's father, as if from a Gr. type *πατριζᾶν (the actual Gr. being πατριάζειν).] *intr.* To take after, imitate, or follow the example of, one's father (or ancestors).

1623 Cockeram, *Patrizate*, to resemble ones father. 1660 Fuller *Worthies, Hertford.* (1662) 91 In testimony of his true affection to the dead Father in his living Son...[he] presented it to the young Earl, ordering him, by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to patrizate. 1698 St. Mount *Life P. Mount Wks.* 1833 IV. 805/2 Some of the branches of the family, who did not *patrizate*, were uneasy at his being there.]

So †**Patrizā·tion**, imitation of one's father or ancestors; †**Patrize** *v.* = PATRIZATE.

1626 W. Scaton *Exp.* 438 cit. *Rom.* (1630) Ep. Ded., The Son ...vouchsafed ...unto the Elect Sense of piety, by a zealous "patrization. 1660 Wotton(title) *Aroma & Arom.* 30 So did they preserve the Memory of their Ancestors, so easily Gods to a patrization. 1664 Gen. *First and 2d Spouse* 26, 52 His worthy lordly "patrizing Issues. *a* 1692 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 426/1 They do Patrize [sic] and follow the steps of their Predecessors.

†**Patro·cinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *patrōcināt-*, *ppl.* stem of *patrōcināri* to patronize, defend, related to *patrōn-us* PATRON. Cf. F. *patrociner* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), Pr., Sp., Pg. *patrocinar*.] *trans.* To defend, champion, maintain, patronize (a cause, etc.).

1611 Cotgr., *Patrociner*, to patrocinate, maintaine, defend, protect, support, vphold. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Prophs.* Ep. Ded. 19 Not only not to patrocinate every loose mistemper and error. *a* 1649 Clarendon's *Epilogus* (1) 1. 1. 1702 Hist. E. Nottoun *Longevity* (ed. 2) 190 Oh! that I had the eloquence of a Cicero...to patrocinate that glorious Function.

†**Patrocina·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *patrocināri*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of supporting, maintaining, or patronizing.

1640 Br. Hall *Epist.* I. iii. 41 To maintain our own Truths, without all fears of the patrocination of Papers. 1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right* (1716) Ep. Ded. to Thos. Trelawny Treatise, for the Patrocination whereof I have presumed to make my addresses to Your most Sacred Majesty.

†**Pa·trocine,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [n. F. *patrocine* (1409 in Godef.), ad. L. *patrocinium* patronage, protection: see PATROCINY.] Protection, patronage; = PATROCINY.

1596 R. Fenn *Lett.* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* v. iii. 45 The godly Barons had taken on them the Patrocine of the Church. 1644 Mayerne, *Prompt. Chir. Kings* Ep. Ded. 12 The love and zeale which have succeeded are to take recourse to Your most Sacred Majesty, the Patrocine.

†**Pa·trocine,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [n. F. *patrocin-er*, or ad. L. *patrocināri*.] = PATROCINATE *v.*

1660 R. *W. Hist. Eden. O* (Oxford ed.) 72 When it is...my only victory and ill affected, but dark patrocine [*Folio ed.* patrocine] and maintain it to others.

†**Patrociny** (pætrɒ·sĭnĭ). *Obs.* [ad. L. *patrocinium* see patronage, defence, f. *patrocinari*: see PATROCINATE *v.*] Patronage, protection, defence, countenance, support (of a person or cause).

a 1552 *Stanford Sermons* 194 Mankynd is delivered by my especiall patrocyny. 1599 Nicholay *Let. to Cardenas* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxxiii. 40 To take hym and his goes under your patrocyny and protection. 1589 R. Rowlands *Gold. Mem.* Ep. Ded., That your honour will vouchsafe to take on you the Patrocinie of this Treatise. 1619 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 25 Sir Johne...takes vpone him the patrocinie and defence of the said James. 1631 Bunny *Intrst. Rep. Murder* (1908) 47 It gave a Patrocinie to those Practices.

Patrogony (pætrɒ·gŏnĭ). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πατρο-, πατρ- father, after *theogony*.] A genealogy of the Fathers (of the Christian Church).

1897 J. W. Dodsworth *Christian Orthod.* 230 The 'Book of Generations of the Fathers', a sort of Patrogony.

†**Patrollart.** *Obs.* [OF., also *patrouil(l)*, *patrullart*, f. *patrouill* puddle, mud: see PATROL *v.*] Clarendon's 'muddled' language.

1740 (title) Hist. of the late wife-eaten Generation of Patrollarts: to speak in good parrotchats [*F. et peuplier patrouillart*], not for their but quality half english and half wenden.

Patrol (pătrō·l), *sb.* Also 7–9 **patrole**, (7 **petrol**), 8 **patrouille**, **petrouille**, **-oville**, **pedrole**, **patrull**, **patroul**. [a. F. *patrouille* (1539 in E. Estienne, 1611 in Cotgr. 'a still night-watch in warre'; *faire la patrouille*, to be drawn to lingar, and spend his time idly, as one that's farmd to watch'), vbl. sb. from *patrouiller*: see next. Hence, also It. *pattuglia*, Sp. *patrulla*, Pg. *patrulha*; Du. *patrouille*, Ger. *patrolle*, Da. *patrol*, Sw. *patrull*, Russ. патрули́ *patrúl'*. In Eng., as app. in some of the other langs., the sb. appears before the vb.]

1. The action of going the rounds of a garrison, camp, etc. for the purpose of watching, guarding, and checking irregularity or disorder; the perambulation of a city, town, or district by a police constable or detachment of police for the protection of life and property.

1685 Duncan *Mod. tr. Hi. Sec* Those commanded Guard in Orchies, ...being then upon Petrol, With noise alarm'd all of the Gard. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 242 His majestie has ordered a nightly patrole. 1708 *Lond. York Mo.* 44/1 The Dragoons...keep Patroles all Night. 1732 *Newgate Lament.* 10, vii. 5 58 (1740) 260 The Sheriffs ...order the Patroles about the City almost all Night, and no one attempted to make a Rescue. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 91 You are dreading your patrol to-night, because it is beginning to snow. 1842 James *Woodstock* xvi, The same vigilant patrol was kept up.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1727–41 Thomson *Summer* 1805 Small flocks the sentry shrieks round the land In bright patrol. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 19 The fox is said to 'go a long patrole'. 1883 H. Harper *Carpenter Wendy* iii. 63 Mr. Peace had begun his frightful patrol of the main street.

2. 'Those that go the rounds' (J.); a detachment of the guard told off for the purposes above mentioned; also, a police constable, or a detachment of such, told off to the beat of a particular district for its protection, the prevention of disorder, etc.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cavaliers* II. 11. 284 He sends Parties of Souldiers constantly about. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Patrouille*, or *Patrol* as we generally pronounce it, is a Guard of Soldiers, to the Number of Five or Six, with a Serjeant to command them. 1800 *Acton Cases Exp. Mins. Tr.* 1893 The patrols of the city consists of 12,000 men, who receive a daily allowance of one farden each. 1808 *Times* 3 Jan., 'This here man' (pointing to the patrol)... has told a false affidavit'. 1888 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 502 Regiments encamped near villages are to send frequent patrols into them, to apprehend any Soldiers who may be there.

3. A detachment of troops sent out in advance of a column, regiment, etc., to reconnoitre the country and to gain information of the position and movements of the enemy.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3803/1 One of our Parties met with their Patrole near Tradella. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4710/2 Our Patrouilles met with two of the Enemy's Parties. 1739 *Prelim. to Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 1 Patrols must consist of 16 Men, Bullen says and wood, that he in the direction of their march, taking care to reconnoitre from the heights, the country below. 1823 Southey *Hist. Peninsu. War* II. 503 The French pushed their patrols of cavalry near the town. 1883 Stevenson & *Hill. Emigrant*, v. 71, Patrols are also sent out to gain intelligence of the position and force of an enemy.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patrol boat, box, duty, flotilla, jacket, tent, vessel*; **patrol-wagon**, *U. S.* (a) a wagon in which the police convey prisoners, a prison-van; (*b*) ‘a light open wagon used by the universities’ patrol in hastening to fires to protect hazard goods’ (Funk 1895). Also PATROLMAN.

1899 G. E. NIVEN *Reverses* ii. *Africa* 31 *By* These patrols were . . made of light carts, . . weighed about twenty five pounds. 1892 *World Rec.* I. 704 A solution . . would be for certain ranges to be kept clear by official patrol boats. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 1/1 For the protection of her coasts . . America will depend mainly upon her monitors and torpedo patrol vessels. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 1/2 With chance of urgent song, the patrol wagon rounds the corner, carrying two policemen. 1900 *Weldon. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 11/2 Some gunboats on patrol duty.

Patrol (pătrō·l), *v.* In 8 **patrolled**, **-olling**. Forms: 7–8 **patrell**, 7– **patrol**, (8 **-rolle**, **-roul**, 8–9 **-role**). [a. F. *patrouill-er*, in same sense, orig. to paddle or puddle in the mud, altered from earlier *patouiller* ‘to puddle, or dabble in with the feet, to stirre up and downe, and trouble, or make foule, by stirring’ (Cotgr.); cf. OF. *patoued* pool, puddle, mire (1473 in Godef.), mod.F. *dial. patreuil* mire; also *patouillier* ‘a plash or puddle’ (Cotgr.), mod.F. *dial. patouillat* a puddle or pool in the road. The military use (already in Cotgr. in *patrouille* sb.) was prob. at first a piece of French camp slang, patrolling consisting often of tramping through mire and wet. After its recognition, it passed into most of the western langs., Sp. *patrullar*, Pg. *patrullar*, It. *pattugliare*; Du. *patrouilleeren*, Ger. *patrouill-ir*, *patrollieren*, Da. *patrollere*, Sw. *patrullera*.]

1. *intr.* ‘To go the rounds in a camp or garrison’ (J.), to go on patrol, to act as patrol; to reconnoitre as a patrol. b. To traverse on duty a particular beat or district as constable or patrolman.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2792/1 They lay there well-covered till a Trumpet that was Patrolling fire'd upon them. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3722/1 Several Boats with Soldiers were ordered to Patrol on the River. 1704 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 112 They . . left him to take his rest with Sheriffs and twelve Men to Patrolle about. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vii. 284 The appointment of a considerable number of persons . . to patrole as watchmen during the night. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 57 Numbers of armed guards patrolled around them. 1873 CARLYLE *Misc., Frederick* (1872) IV. 389 Patrolled-over by mere irrational monotony. 1887 LADY BRASSEY *Cruise* I. viii. 103 Finding the Europeans on the alert, and the native guard valiantly patrolling and shouting out their national war-cries.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1796 WORDSW. (*T. Poetics*) *Skiddaw & Kelvin* 27 Leaving behind their bodies for rich wights, That plodde from Eve to Eve patrolles, Making fresh houses for new souls. 1820 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 The labouring mice To enclosing hedge and wood patrole.

3. *trans.* To go over or round (a camp, garrison, town, harbour, etc.) for the purpose of watching, guarding, or protecting; to perambulate or traverse (a beat or district) as constable or patrolman; to traverse leisurely in all directions.

1789 E. ROOTES *Verses* (1883) 80 We were continually employed in patrolling the woods between this fort and Ticonderoga. 1798 *Fugitive Miscell. Verses, etc., Eng. Mill.* 241 A strong body of horse patrolled the streets. 1820 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* xx. 171 Christy often patrols the park with his dogs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 19 May 5/1 Armed boats will be provided for patrolling the Nile.

Hence **Patrolled** *ppl. a.*, **Patrolling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1778 LD. SHEFFIELD *Lett. to Ld. Eyrewood* 22 Oct. (in *Eyrewood's Cabal* (1901)) 88, We have detached Posts all along the Lines, . . and every Patrolling Partie as far to our right as Pontefract. 1827 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 203 Silence the[e] relinquishes its patrolling. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 9/1 A patrolling policeman heard cries for help. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 3/3 A few yards away was the lurry and patrolled himself.

Patrolatry (pătrō·lătri). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πατρ-, πατρ- father + -LATRY.] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, the Fathers (of the Church).

1846 MANT *Mission Concl.* (1850) 239 Now that our church is threatened with a revival of patrolatry, . . notice should be drawn to the defects, as well as to the excellences of the Fathers.

Patro·ller. *rare.* [f. PATROL *v.* + -ER¹.] One on patrolling duty.

1879 TENNYSON *Foul's Erv.* xxxviii, 260 He ordered . . more patrollers to ride up and down the streets and prevent any interruption.

Patrollotism (pătrō·lŏtiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [repr. F. *nonce-wd. patrouillotisme*, f. *patrouille*, after *patriotisme*.] The system of patrols.

1892 CASTLE *Fr. Ent.* I. vii. 5 The Corbyerite ground-gained ‘Kontrolleurs Tableaux’ [*Les Patrouilleurs-tableaux*] or *Patrouilleurs*, Patrollists driven out by Patrollotism. *Ibid.* 66, Sullen in the main heart, repressed by Patrollotism; exhausted in the female, irrepressible.

Patrolman (pătrō·lmăn). Also **patrolleman**. Chiefly *U.S.* A man who is on patrol. *spec.* a. A police constable attached to a particular beat or district of a city or town.

1872 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 377 At the beginning of each watch two men are sent from the station on patrol duty and follow their beats to the right and left respectively until they meet the patrolmen from the adjacent stations. 1893 TYRRELL *St Christ among the Cowboys* (1894) 168 The nearest patrolman who sees it [a fire] hastens to his patrol-box and sends in a fire alarm.

b. A man told off to watch and inspect a line of electric wires, etc., to insure their continuing in good order.

1886 *Electric Eng.* (U.S.) XVI. 56 (*Cent.*) The chief lineman should also have charge of the cutthroughs and testing apparatus.

Patrology (pătrō·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. πατήρ, πατρ- father + -λογία -LOGY. Cf. mod.L. *patrologia* (1676 in L.), F. *patrologie* (1678 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The study of the writings of the Fathers (of the Church); patristics; a treatise on these writings.

1800 NORTHCOTE *Poor Man's Guard.* 250 Dod. 3 May rather therefore be called Patrology, than Theology. 1708 M. DAUBZ *Athen. Brit.* III. 49 To lay open . . the best Defending . . they could discover or search out in the various Patrology. 1892 RUSH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 7 note, The distinction made by some writers, . . between Patristics and Patrology, appears to us . . unfounded.

Hence **Patrologic** (pætrŏlǫ·dʒik), **-ical** *adjs.*, belonging to patrology (whence **Patrologico-apostolical** *a.*, pertaining to the Apostolic Fathers); **Patrologist**, one versed in patrology.

1715 M. DAUBZ *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 10 The last mention'd genuine kind of Patrologico-Apostolical Epistles. 1716 *Ibid.* II. 108 The Patrological Memoirs . . of those eminent . . Post-Nicene Governing. *Ibid.* II. 72 Pitted . . by the studies Protestant Patrologists. *Ibid.* 49 Will read to all the Patrological Points. 1892 E. JOHNSON *Ante Christianos* 139 The Indian and Scandinavian patrologic mythology.

Patron (pē·trŏn), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **patroun**, 4–7 **patrone**, 5 **paterne**, 5– **patron**. [ME. *patroun*, a. OF. *patron* (12th c.), *patron* (13th c.), = Pr. *patron*, *padron*, Cat. *padrí*, Sp. *patron* (*padrone*), Pg. *patrono*, It. *padrone* (*a patrone*), ad. L. *patrōn-us* protector, defender, patron, deriv. of *patr-*, *patr-em* father.

L. *patronus* had the senses of protector and defender of clients (viz. of individuals, of cities, or provinces); also, the former master of a freedman or freedwoman; an advocate or defender before a court of justice, or, generally, of any person or cause. In med.L. and Romance is acquired the sense of patron saint, patron or advowee (*advocatus*) of a church, and that of lord or master, in many specific connexions; also that of exemplar, pattern. Most of these senses are represented in Eng. *patron*, but the order in which they were taken into Eng. does not correspond to that of their appearance in Latin and Romance; hence a ‘patron of a church’, being the earliest to be adopted. The orders here followed is one of convenience; the chronological order may be seen from the quotations. The terse FATHER is now differentiated in spelling, and is treated as a distinct word.

I. Senses connected with ancient L. *patrōnus*.

1. One who stands to another or others in relations analogous to those of a father; a lord or master; a protector; †a chief superior; † a founder of a religious order.

1381 *Conc. & Gr. Edd.* 6 Hit was Enelas pe athel, & his higher kynde, pat ofpen deppnede pronoucis, & patronoun hetenne Wolmpes of al pe west ile. *c* 1386 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 287 Also criste & his apostlis taulten vs to lyue bese bynne pes patrones of pes cleue cristis. 1402 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 33 *c* 1440 LYDG. *Mem. Pawnes* (Percy Soc.) 110 Thy patron, thy socour, Ye be euer lord, euer patron, and euer protectour. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 5 Unto that doughtie Conqueror they came, And . . Their Lords and Patrone bad him proclame. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 222 The Patrone of so great a Monarchy. 1634 BRERETON tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 23 The Dominion for all that remaining to another Patron. 1727 *Pres. Mor. Agric.* v. 1 While you, great Patron of Mankind! sustain The lingering World, and open all the Main. 1809 ROBINSON *Domestic Hist.* 413 In these words there are no anomalous belonging to subjects who have their own lands to dispose, and who may choose a patron whom they will. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 321 Sparta . . could not easily bring herself to think of the son of Amyntas, as a patron, or a master.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* One who had manumitted his slave, and who retained legal claims, of a paternal nature, upon him as freedman. Also, b. A person of distinction who gave his protection and aid to a client (see CLIENT 1); in return for certain services. Hence used allusively.

1580 DAVY tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 I should's give an occasion unto Cicero to offend against their patrones. 1607–38 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Loyal's Progr.* v. I. It is the client's duty To wait upon his patron. 1707–42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The principal rights which patrons had, was that of being the legal heirs of their freed-men, if they died without lawful issue born after their enfranchisement, and intestate. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 280/1 Patron and client were not permitted to sue at law, or give evidence against one another. Originally patrician only could be patrons. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays of Anc. Rome*, *Prophecy* 76, I made you Appian Claudius, I warned on his sire: Let him who works the client wrong beware the patron's ire!

c. *Eccl. Antiq.* A defender before a court of justice; an advocate, a pleader; hence *fig.* In reference to ancient Greece, used to render προστάτης, as applied to a citizen under whose protection a resident alien (μέτοικος) placed himself, and who transacted legal business for him and was responsible to the state for his conduct.

1587 TURNER *Apothec* (Medley) 19 Iulius Cæsar, but was his patronus and his vncle, . . placed for hym. 1589 GOLDING *Worsph.* 24 His dutie to them be a patrone in hearing

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vi. 91 Considere as a Witnesse, Patron, or Iudge within us, accuseth, excuseth, condemneth, or absolveth. 1687 MEDINA *P. L.* 60, 109 On many behalf Patron or Intercessor none appeared. 1874 WESTCOTT *Introd. Introduct. Lects.* (1892) 8 By St Athana[sius] . . denounced strangers-contact, . . resulted a person for the transaction of legal business.

d. ‘One who countenances, supports, or protects’ (J.); one who takes under his favour and protection, or lends his influential support to advance the interests of, some person, cause, institution, art, or undertaking; *spec.* in 17th and 18th c. the person who accepted the dedication of a book. (Always implying something of the superior relation of the wealthy or powerful Roman patron to his client.) Now a chief sense.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 122 At hyndy is he pyne pilleth and polleth & is hire pro. *c* 1386 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 254 Pe world is his patrone, and pe fadir of pryde abo. 14.. *Chevelere's Ass.* (Wright) 1034 I was nome vpon Thy patrounage, To whom thou clokkest leuerere be. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 23 Off sic his kynde of merite is ghane, . . Quhair lordis war patrones, nocht a nane thame Carvilus *pro Deo* esteme. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 730 As though God and Saint Peter were the Patronnes of vngracious buyng. 1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. (R.) It [study] maketh us see wherein the riches of books ought to have no patrons but truth and reason. 1732 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 251 May some choice patron bless each grey-goose quill! 1740 *Dictionar. Rust. Manch. & Ches.* 180 There mark what fits the scholar's life most, Tool, mony, want, the patron, and the jail. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 88 A great broad-shoulder'd genius of highest mark, A patron of some thorny doctrine. 1893 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 103 Kings . . in various periods have been most effective patrons of art and science.

fig. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Sleep* x Soft Sleep . . Sweet patron of the peaceful lore.

b. A supporter, upholder, advocate, or champion of a theory or doctrine. *Now rare.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10, I was a great and continual patron of paradoxis. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* v. 61 The Patrons and Assertors of the circular motion of the blood, as Harvey. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 402 There very Epistles, which the truest Strength of the Patrons for a salaried and unsalaried Parish is supposed to lye. 1798 ID. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 42 This fancy has had some patrons before you.

c. One who countenances or supports a practice, a form of sport, an institution, or the like. Also (in tradesman's language) One who supports with his custom a commercial undertaking, a shop, store, etc.; a regular customer; one who uses or frequents any institution or place of resort.

1603 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. 1, (*Volpone*, disguised as a mountebank Doctor addressing the crowd gathered before Lord Mos's palace gate) Gentlemen, and the worthy patrons! 1830 *Fraser's Magazine* of July 1/2 The Proposition . thanks his Patrons for the support they have extended to him for the past six years. *Ibid.* A great patron of the turf and the prize-ring. The patrons of the public house, the gin-shop, etc.

II. Senses arising in mediæval Latin.

4. One who holds the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; the holder of the advowson: so called from his original function of advocate and defender: see ADVOCATE 4, ADVOWEE 2. (The earliest sense in Eng. use.)

[1208 *Rolls of Pipe* (P. R. S.) 56 Les eyres Wister Ledet sont verais patrons de la dite Eglise.] *c* 1300 *Select Pleas* (Selden Soc.) 100 And that he, as also the patron[s], have the 3th pen. *c* 1315 *Poem Times Edw. II* 56 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 Some to a patronage is clad and in worthy robes, Desires that the patrons have gifts store. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 78 Popes and patrones poure gentil blod refuseth. *c* 1450 *Reg. de la True* (1881) 42 The knights was lorde and patron of the church. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* To Catechm. Eng. (1590) 208 b, They should defend and tender the estate of the Churches whereof they bee patrons. 1628 E. C. *Times Whistle* iv. 1311 Lawes ranger to prevent, The patron with the parson will believe That he shall have the living. 1788 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxii. 306 The right of presentation to a church accrues to the ordinary by neglect of the patron to present. 1861 W. PRIN. *Dict. Law-Terms* s. v. *Patronage*, It would appear that patrons were originally merely the guardians of the temporal property of particular churches. 1876 *Revenue Court. Misc.* xiii. III. 322 In 1403 . . he (Innocent IV) recognised as the fellow way the rights of patrons, and undertook to abstain from all unlawful provisions.

5. ‘A guardian saint’ (J.); the special tutelary saint of a person, place, country, craft, or institution. (Now usually *Patron saint*: see 12 c.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 73 Neiper pei make Iupiter ne Iunes Crist per patrones. 1522 GOLDWELL *Pilgr.* (Camden) 10 Many religyons, as the first and the name of seynt Elene, which is their patrone. 1580 BARNES *Theophan. Christmas Comm.* 437 b, S. James the Patrone of Spain. 1648 CRASHAW *Dies Nostræ* (1652) 136 Ah, then, poor soul! what will thou say? And to what patron choose to pray? 1708 *Pres. Grinder* 70, 18 *s.* Saint Nicholas is the great Patron of Mariners. 1808 E. TURNER *Saunders' Hist.* (1846) II. Tancredus, by (St. George) was the patron of England as early as the time of Richard I. He is also patron of Malta, of Genoa, of Venice and Aragon.

† **b.** A tutelary (pagan) divinity. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel.* & *Arc.* 4 You fairé god of queene Mars the mighté That . . Honoured art as patron of that place. 1632 THOMAS *Æneid* xii. 236 Then to the patron of his arr he (the physician Iapis) prayd'd.

† **c.** *elliptic.* for *patron day* (see 12). = PATTERN *sb.* 12. *Obs.*

1890 J. HARLEY *Sunday Legend, at Hooton* In A holy well where a ‘patron’ was formerly held on the last Sunday of July.

III. Senses repr. modern Romanic uses.

[= It. *padrone*, *patrone*, Sp. *patron*, *padron*, F. *patron*.] Cf. PADRONE, PATOON 2-3.

6. The captain or master of a galley, or of a coasting vessel in the Mediterranean; also, the storeman of a longboat. *Now rare.*

1556-7 *Rem. Lord's Exp.* (Camden) 232 There are also ... sergels per mensa. Johannis Pezy is galeis. iis. Gilberto Sumelo patrono[.] 14. In *Hist. Coll. Citizens London* (Camden) 113 Certayne lordys daughtyrs whiche carryede of Gren, ... and take the ... them and hyr pursuers. 1584 CALVIN *Institut of Popes* 60, There were carryll of Jove ... of the whiche ouerlok the pursers here to his dwell pointed an oxy birth. 1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 464 Three of the greatest Carickes with their patrones, and Mounsier Lugon the Dolphins chiefe Admirall were taken. 1626 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1086/1 Three merchants, ... came from Naples, brought either by the Patron of a Felucca. 1627-41 CHAMBERLAYNE *Cyrl. n. n.*, *Patron* ... is a name given in the Mediterranean, to the person who commands the vessel and mariners; sometimes to the person who owns it. 1820 ERSKINE *Mem. Fitt* I. ii. 254 How? did you say the patron of a galley?

† b. Extended to the captain of an ancient ship. 1440 CAXTON *Jason* (1906) 108 Tyfeus ... called to hym all the pursers & all the maysters of the shipes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xi. 3 That the patrone (quod he) ... Callys on his shyp mast, bair Menetis by name.

† 7. A master or owner of slaves or captives (in the Levant and Barbary states). *Obs.*

1626 *Descr. Fez, Medea* (1668) 23 [They] gave me leave to carry away all the English captives that remained here (which were near 30), paying onely the money they cost unto their patrones. 1637 tr. *Cyprian's Treat.* (1708) 257 Herodotus ... a Patron might have killed his Slave 30 [or] might have killed his Dog. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 6, My new patron or master had taken me home to his house.

‡ 8. The host or landlord of an inn (in Spain): cf. PATRONE 2.

1878 LADY DUFFERIN *Viz. Sunbeams* II. 170 [They] carried it to the inn, where I had to explain to the *patron*, as my host (Spanish, that we wanted a carriage to go to the baths.

IV. Applied to things.

† 9. The earlier form of the word PATTERN, q. v. for illustrations of this form. *Obs.* (In this spelling).

† 10. A case for holding pistol-cartridges: see quot. 1874. (*F. patron, patronne.*) Also, A cartridge (*Ger. patrone*). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1687 tr. J. Taylor *Public Armoury* 171 All Horsemen should always have the charges of their Pistols ready in Patrons, the Powder made up compactly in Paper, and the Ball rged to it with a piece of Pasteboard. *Ibid.* 176 He hath no more to do but to bite of the Paper of his Patron. 1831 *Penny Cycl.* II. 175/1 The Patron was an upright semi-cylindrical box of steel, with a cover moving on a hinge, filled with a block of wood with five perforations to hold as many pistol-cartridges. 1872 FAIRHOLT *Catal. Engr. and Gl. Coins.* 1882 *Cat. Spec. Exh. S. Kens.* No. 4750-2 Steel patron for holding cartridges, with embossed figures in front. 1883 *Encyclop. Britannica* XIII. 1. Leather purses, with steel mountings and covers, and belt ring attached. Seventeenth century.

V. *adverb.*, *as patron luciusse*, *-worshipe*; **patron** mill (*Sc.*), see quot.; **patron dog**, the dog of a patron saint, esp. in Ireland; see PATTERN *sb.* 12; † **patronathe** *Alch.* [Du. *patronaetsch*, Ger. *patronatsch*, *-tasche*], a cartridge-case or ammunition-pouch.

1824-80 JAMIESON *Patron-mill*, the patron or proprietor of the right of presentation. 1720 LOCHHEAD *Bengl Rel.* (1870) VI. 390 In the act ... is a clause against papists frequenting their schools with no particular "patron dogs." 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 180 The patron-day ... attracts crowds of visitors. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* (3 Sept.) IX. 3/1 Money was given ... for buying bagpipes and "patronathes" for the Captains of every Company. 1648 BOTHMAR *Ch. Hag.* 380 Not only in the law of public service, but in every other kind, even to the ties of Patron-worship, will exercises count.

12. In appositive construction or combination: = other equivalent to an adj. a. That is a patron.

1780 *Gentl. Mag.* 414 Just made 88th chaplain of his patron lord.

b. Tutelary, *as patron deity, god, martyr*, etc.

1590 DEMAUS *Hen. VI* 3 *Serv.* III. 381 The bloody colours of his patron god. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 468 Hermes, his Patron-god, those gifts bestow'd. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1870) I. 18, 284 Almost every hamlet soon required a patron martyr and a local legend. 1891 LOUIS *Knight of Maltese* 9 *Hereditary* see Ire (Tribes) patron-deity was Amon.

c. **Patron saint**: = SAINT 5.

1577 FENTON *Ep. T. Lombard's Pozzo* 223 By France the Genius of the Right warden, For which the [? Patron] saint adorns his Tenne. 1632 G. TOWERS *Lett. Lond. Counsellor* I. 106 The Sanctus of Justice, the patron saint, had attracted crowds to the village. *Ironsid.* 1856 FITZGERALD *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 St Philip Sidney is one of the patron saints of England.

Patron, *v. rare.* [*alt. med.L. patronare*, med.L. and It. *patronare*, f. L. *patrōnus* PATRON.] *trans.* To act as patron to, to champion or favour as a patron; to patronize.

c 1622 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 208, This Deification calls no greatness; then, To patron this grave-mocking pen, 1643 tr. T. BRIANE *Eulog. Med.* 11. § 3 What Prince Patrons the Arts. 1668 GLANVILL *Pres. Empir.* 188, I am not likely to Patron them. 1887 DARMESTETER *Mod. Fr.* ix. 160, Why am I to be patronised and patronessed as if the patrons and patronesses feasted me?

Patronage (*pæ*·trŏnėj), *sb.* [a. F. *patronage* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *patronaggio*, in med.L. *patrōnātiōnus*, *-ātium*, f. L. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -AGE.] The office or action of a PATRON: in various senses of the word.

1. *Eccl.* The right of presenting a qualified person to an ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. Originally, the protection and defence of the rights of a church, which carried with it the right of presentation.

1422 in *Lodge Charters* (1840) 60 He...sal suth labor us doone the plain throuch us visit of patronage bot as it is gaistyt...to his behoueth. 1523-34 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 2 The said Kyng ... [shall] have and enjoye all and singler Advowsons and Patronages of Churches. 1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 30 The patronage of the said tenthesyth of Glasgow. 1590-6 BACON *Relat. & Tr., Lay Patronage* ... is a right attached to the person either as founder, or heir of the founder; or as possessor of the use to which the patronage is annexed, and is either real or personal. 1760 FERGUSON *Covenpt. Chr. Ref.* x. 108 Patronage was introduced in the fourth century. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 301 In either case, patronage involved, what in later times has come to be its whole substance, a right of nomination. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 708/2 By an act of parliament in 1874 patronage was abolished (in the Church of Scotland).

2. Guardianship, tutelary care, as of a divinity or a saint. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1580 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* (Arb.) 49 And so to him children and wives with patronage protecte. 1609 HALL (Donne) *Apol. Abus. Censur.*, The ancient Fathers teach the patronage and Invocation of Angels. 1790 ANDERSON *Diplom. Scotiæ* 6, Wm. (Duke) I. 293 Among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recommended to the patronage of some particular saint. 1803 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* x. 139 He the silver pile, By whom peculiar power and patronage Attlen was born, Ricald, woman-born.

3. The action of a patron in giving influential support, favour, encouragement, or countenance, to a person, institution, work, art, etc. Originally implying the action of a PATRON.

1593 T. WILSON *Disc. Eq.* (1608) A 3/1, I disclose unseemely to yours Lordeshippes tuition and patronage this wantone of Rhetoricians. 1597 DONNE *Heroicall Epist.* 145, Nor may thing doth add more ornament to your nobilitie, then patronage of learning. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 2 My hope of laying the patronage of the family. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xiv, Ormila for your girls what I call the patronage of fashion. 1830 ROSCOE *Hist. Engl.* II. 72 Henry's patronage of letters was highly commendable. 1880 E. ARNOT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VI. 94 Thanks to the example of the 'good author' who threw the forty patronage of his Chancellorship in his face. 1886 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 3, Harold had gone with the Rectory to Cambridgeshire, under the patronage of a high relative, his mother's cousin.

b. *spec.* Protection, defence; protectorship. ? *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 16 Laura unto me thy knights last patronage [*C.C.* of thy fame] lende. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 283 Lest, of a father's patronage, the bulwark of all Troy, Thou leav'st him a poor widow's charge. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Patronage*, Protection, Defence. 1842 TENNYSON, *Princess* VIII. 380 Without having been able to obtain anything ...for...the newly expelled Spartan exiles, who had likewise reckoned on his patronage.

† c. Advocacy, countenance, support. *Obs.*

1600 A. WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 114 The multitude of those that were in my patronage for error. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 This place...rightly interpreted, prohibeth no patronage to that choice of Ministrall election. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 10 He doth therein undertake our Patronage, as our Advocate.

d. Countenance or favour shown with an air or assumption of superiority; patronizing.

1689 CHARLES *Mem.* (1692) L. 223 A distinct patronage both of Providence and the Devil. 1830 DISRAELI *E. Dorsal* I. 8 With a pleasant air of patronage, the Duke so readily cocks his quaint hat as [etc.]. 1883 *Gd. Queen Pageant of Past* 61 If there was a little spice of patronage in the generous hospitality she exercised among her simple neighbours, it was never regarded as more than a natural emphasis of her undoubted claims to precedence.

e. In commercial or colloquial use: The financial support given by customers in making use of anything established, opened, or offered for the use of the public, as a line of conveyances or steamers, a hotel, store, shop, or the like.

1804 *Ann. Reg.* II. 181/1 That the inclination has all that season so general patronage...we are disposed to deny. 1858 GEORGE *Silent Years* 36 The appearance of the other public-house indicated that it enjoyed a less select patronage. *Mod.* 'Messrs. A. and B. have opened a new establishment for the supply of ...; and hope for a share of public patronage.'

4. The right or control of appointments to offices, privileges, etc., in the public service.

1589 *Pandor Lett.* III. 18 It is the command of the queen, with the patronage annexed to it, nothing? 1592 GOUGE, Honour is Sparke *Life Worth* (1630) II. 229 The ministers possess more patronage than any monarch since Louis the Fourteenth. 1800 *Relat. Amer. Reg., Pres. & Ind. Mo.* 126/1 Why has they confined their inquiry to one individual charge of the abuse of patronage—that of the sale of military appointments? 1886 *St. James' Rev.* CXLII. 377 The ministers of such States divided their patronage to suit themselves, fulfilling the pledges of the last election and letting voters for the rest.

5. *Arms of Patronage* (*Her.*): see quots.

1705-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Arms of Patronage*, by heralds, are those, as the whereof are some marks of subjection and dependance. The cardinals on the top of their arms bear those of the pope, who gave them the hat, to shew that they are his creatures. 1864 CROSS *Technol. Dict.*, *Patronage, Arms of* (*Her.*), those arms which governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, add to their family arms to betoken their right and jurisdiction.

6. *attrib.* (chiefly in senses 1 and 4), as *patronage reform*, etc.: **Patronage Secretary** (in Great Britain), the Secretary of the Treasury through whom the patronage of that department of the government is administered and appointments to departments under its control made.

1879 LE FANU *Will. the wisp*, That fashion remarks of public virtue, and instructor of the consciences of the hustings, the patronage Secretary of the Treasury. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar. 2 Whether it was with the Secretary of the Government that certain draft Editorials ... have been forwarded to organs of the press by the noble lord the Patronage Secretary. 1891 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/3 Archbishop Benson...was greatly disappointed at his failure to get his patronage reforms, as embodied in the Benefices Bill, brought.

† **Patronage**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.; perh. influenced by It. *patronaggiare* to patronize.] *trans.* To give patronage to; to countenance, uphold, protect, defend; to PATRONIZE.

1587 GOLDING *Englished Commen* Ep. Ded., For that the guidinne (Pallas) did wone patronage learning and studdious. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 48 You, as an Oke late in a Castle keepes, And vouch it to patronage his Thefe. 1598 *Edward III*, III. iii. To patronage the fisherlesse and poor. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lorenzo To Reb.*, Forasmuche there from the tenchest forrouching of men of no desert. 1689 BUCKNER *Mariner's Mag.* Assis i, That I may always you to Patronage no more than you look.

HENCE † **Pa·tronaged** *ppl. a.*; † **Patronaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.*

1597 J. KING *Dr Jonas* (1618) 224 That it should be rashe to the patronaging of Tyrrel's contempt. † 1630 *Don Bellianis* 172 The quiet share of your most gentle and patronaging favours. 1708 *Spectator Paraphras* 421 The Patron ought...to have Ministers done him in each patronag'd Church, as the best way to preach and live like.

Patronal (*pæ*·trŏnăl, *pătrō*·-), *a.* [a. F. *patronal* (1611 in Cotgr.), ad. L. *patrōnāl-is*, f. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -AL. For the pronunciation cf. *personal*; but some say (*pătrō*·năl); cf. DOCTORAL.] Of or pertaining to a patron or patron saint; of the nature of a patron.

1611 COTGR., *Patronal*, patronall; of, or belonging to, a Patron; done in remembrance, or solemnized in honour, of a Patron. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. Their Patrons and Patronall gods. 1725 JOHNSON, *Patronal*, Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending: doing the office of a patron. 1834 L. KINCAID *Hand. to Scone* (1837) 109 One might have thought...that it was the patronal fête of the town. 1868 DARIS *Swaddler Dict. Ch. & Mons. Antiq.* (ed. 10) s. *Patronus*, It was the duty of the patron to support his freedman in case of necessity, and if he did not, he lost his patronal rights.

Patronate (*pæ*·trŏnĕt, *pătrō*·-). *rare.* [ad. L. *patrōnāt-us*, f. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -ATE 1.] The position, right, or duty of a patron: the jurisdiction or possession of a patron.

1656 FOOTHERMAUS in *M. P. Rowes Suppl. Davis Cyc. Session* (1667) IV. 249 The Lords found the Bishop's possessing, as patron, void in a minority, but not a perpetual patronate. 1885 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 73 That was the idea which the master of Rome and Colet formed of his patronate of letters. 1891 HUBBARD *Gather. Hy. Patronate* was the relationship that existed between a freeborn ... and his *patronus*.

attrib. 1879 F. LEVERSON *Lechler's Wyclif* I. 46 The Curia...encourages all who have patronate rights to make pastoral appointments of a like kind.

Patronedom, *nonce-wd.* [See -DOM.] The estate or order of patrons.

1876 P. LEVERSON *Lechler's Wyclif* I. 36 To that end ... believed to be submissive both pulandum and pascendum, bishopdom and popedom.

† **Patro·ne**. *Obs.* Also **patrone**. [a. F. *patronne* (= *galley patronne*), fem. of *patron*.] The galley which carried the lieutenant general (= vice-admiral) of a squadron of galleys, and was usually the second galley of the squadron (the first being the *capitana* or CAPTAINESS, in the French squadron the *réale*).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 23 b, About the evening were brought into our Patrone...the Generalles Valise and the Spanish Argosie. *Ibid.* I. xxii. 28 There died also two gallie slaues and foure in the patrone. *Ibid.* II. iii. 32 b, We began to vse our die blades...in the Patrone there was scarce bills for foure dayes.

Patrone, obs. form of PATTERN, PATOON.

Patronee, *nonce-wd.* [See -EE.] A recipient of patronage, a pensioner to a benefice.

c 1867 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1870) II. 31 My request to him ...was, if any patronee of his preferred the North to the South, that I might be allowed to qualify as Singular a wish by exchanging with him.

Patroness (*pæ*·trŏnės, *pătrō*·-), *sb.* Also 5 -oyne, 5-7 -esse, -ice, -ise. [ad. med.L. *patrōnissa*, fem. of *patrōnus* (after *benefactor*): see -ESS; cf. med.F. *patronnesse* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*), Du. *patroness*.]

1. A female patron (in senses 2-3 of PATRON); in modern usage, *esp.* one who promotes and takes a lead in social functions, as balls, bazaars, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/1 Patrouesse, *patronissa* [*MS. patrissa*]. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Countess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 322 All the lerned men of Englonde to whome she was a verey patroresse. 1590 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supere. Arch.* (1593) 56 Archadia (ofsay) H. 102, The excellent gentlewoman my patroness, or rather championess in the quarrel. 1605 BP. MONTAGU *Appl. Caesar* 38 The Church of England ... Patroness of Novell opinions. 1708 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. vi, Margaret Queen of Navarre ... patroness of knotty puns. *c* 1800 TOMKIS *Charity Ball* 1000, Lady Byron had been patroness of a ball. 1881 WILFRID MEYNELL *Hist. Punch.* xxiv. 250 After much discussion by stewards and lady

patroness. 1805 Forte tr. Gellert III. § 23 Patronesses... had only the same rights as patrons under the statute of the Twelve Tables.

2. A female patron saint.

1596 *Edgar. Fort.* (W. de W. 1511) 17 b. Take her for thy chefe patronesse & advocatryce. 1599 Kemp *Decades* 83 To take care upon the holy virgin... to be his patronesse. 1894 *Local Gov. Act* 1894 § 1 That the Rolicts of St. Geneviève, Patroness of this City (Paris), should be carried in... Procession. 1898 Notes *Queries* Ser. 11. Introd., The venerable guardian of St. Bridget probably expected the reverence of her patroness.

3. A female tutelary deity; said also *fig.* of personified principles, etc.

1590 Lodge *Assembly of Gods* 376 Dame Venus...Patroness of pleasures, to succour well the weight. 1592 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 348 b, Minerva was thought the patroness of al wittes. 1630 Milton *Passion* v, Reliquit ten Nights her Patroness of grief. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 380 Hush, therefore, patroness of health and ease And contemplation,... Hail, rural life!

3. A female holder of an advowson.

1598 Chamber *Let. to Cromwell in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 362 The bishop of London...gave the institution unto the said sir Hough Payne, hearing the patroness to say as the common law for the same. 1808 in Surtees and in later Dicts.

† 4. A woman who is a pattern or model to her sex: see Pattern. *Obs.*

c 1450 Lond. Pres. & Sens. 8833 Which ye Mayres and patroneses, To your example of vndiscrecion To women throgh his noble house.

5. *Comb.*, as *patroness saint* = sense 3.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/1 The image of Ste. Anne, the patroness-saint of Brittany.

Hence **Patroness** *v.*, to play the patroness to; **Patroness-ship**, the position or office of patroness.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 8 The intrigues of Almack's to the petty personality of patronessing. 1840 Mrs. Grant *Mem.* I. 52 In London life, patronship is a matter of election. 1846 *Ainsworth's Mag.* IX. 60 Her ladyship continued the patroness-ship last season. 1863 Patronised (see Patron v.).

Patronization (pætrənaiˈzē·ʃən). [f. next: see -ation.] The action or fact of patronizing.

1794 *Chas. to Ann. Reg.* 251/1 He received his first patronization under lord chief justice Singleton. 1892 Blair *Mem., Eighty Years* 77 Pope was made a fashion through patronization.

Patronize (pæˈtrənaiz), *v.* [f. Patron *sb.* + -ize: cf. OF. *patroniser* (1448 in Godef.), med.L. *patronizare* (1382 in Du Cange) to lead a galley as patron.]

1. *trans.* To act as a patron towards, to extend patronage to; to protect, support, favour, countenance, encourage: orig. as the act of one in a superior or influential position.

1589 R. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. *Grosart* II. 168 Lordes on both sides, that Patronize good causes. a 1622 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 167 A Scotch tribune to patronize the Presbyterian cause. 1660 Bramhall *Consec. Bps.* Ireland 8 (1675) Did patronize. 1691 T. Wagstaffe tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquisition* A 3 b, A good Books in these days had need of a good man to Patronize it. 1712 *Spectator Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 6 He patronizes the Orphan and Widow, assists the Friendless, and guides the Ignorant. 1810 Sporting *Sports & Past. Introd.* 12 Henry the Seventh patronized the gentlemen and officers of his court in the practice of military Exercises. 1839 Gen. Rules *R. Soder's*, It will hardly do for me to patronize a Methodist preacher, even if she would consent to be patronized by so vile Shepherd.

absol. 1726 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 102 There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side, Who rhym'd for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. 1858 E. Vizetelly *Wonders of the Port* 2, 56 Silly heads are apt to take aim at the mere idea of being in a position to patronize.

† 5. Said of a patron saint or tutelary deity. *Obs.*

1593 Spenser *Epithal.* 350 And thou, great Juno! which... The honor of wedlock still dost patronize. a 1604 Hooker *Christ. Unit.* (1612) 107 An Guesthouse in Pisentum, whose the Church (say they) is patronized by Saint Marbertus, who Miracles. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 26 Vnto this holy patroniser Chariott, they offer yearely many rich gifts.

† 6. To defend, support, stand by; to advocate; to justify; to countenance. *Obs.*

1593 W. W. tr. *Flaminii Manchinus* In Nichols *Progr. Jrnsl.* 331 Taking out bad causes for the oppressors, and patronizing some just actions for the wronged. 1643 Petition *Negotiators* 2 in 'tl. of Christ patronized his Disciples, pluckt by the eares of Lyons. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 391 Either such as Hugh Steward...as may always be ready to...patronize the justice of your actions. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 348 Not...may we patronize our Sloth or our Selfishness, by a pretence of incapacity to do the publick Service. 1783 Jefferson *Writ.* (1829) I. 462 Approved by their country to patronize their rights.

† 7. Said of things. *Obs.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* 1. 4 That which is patronized by weakness, slips into the opinion of foolishness. 1649 J. Reynolds *Prophet. Scripts.* 40 It is so strongly translated that it is made to patronize several of their superstitious follies. a 1700 B. Field *Serm.* xviii. Wks. (1716) I. 148 There is no action so foolishly done, but that the examples of wise men may be alleged to patronize the folly of it.

† 8. With *upon*: To lay the responsibility for (a thing) upon some one; to make or declare a person responsible for; to father upon any one. *Obs.*

1626 J. Pym in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* Ser. I. III. 438 For all the Kingdom would hereafter patronize them,...they patronized upon the Queen Mother to the value of above £30000. 1634 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* 1. 21 Let this teach...You of the laity, not to patronize your sins upon the example of others. 1643 Hooker Pinder Druids (1682) 203 That wares (which must by a most monstrous impudence would patronize upon their Majesties).

8. To assume the air of a patron towards; to treat with a manner or air of condescending notice.

1749 Mrs. Ratcliffe *Endless* I. The musical genius whom she patronized. 1800 Mackenzie *Lord. Dreams* (1808) 20 Feeling much the same awkward condescending disposition to patronize those first crude attempts at poetry and leanings of the Muse. 1845 Disraeli *Coningsby* v. ii, Spence...had a weakness for the aristocracy, who...patronized him with condescending dexterity. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, I don't want to be patronized.

4. In commercial or colloquial use: To favour or support with one's expenditure or custom; to frequent as a customer or visitor; to favour with one's presence, resort to, frequent.

1800 Mad. Edgeworth *Dun of Deloraine* 'Positively, ma'am, you must patronize my spring hat', said the milliner. 1830 R. H. Cobbold *Harder's Life* I. 328 [1906] 241 One side of it was ...patronized by several Rooks of Egyptian wild geese. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept. (Cassell, Chep-lenson, patronized by the clerk and the apprentice.

Hence **Patronized** *ppl. a.*, **Patronizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Patronizable** *a.*, capable of being patronized or treated patronizingly.

1884 H. Rider *Myst. Mary.* April, 240 Rather the talking of it away than the Patronizing of it. 1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. in Stanley *Life* (1893) II. 70 A...liberal...makes the same objection to Victor Cousin's tone: 'It was', he said, 'a patronizing of Christianity'. 1889 Bagot *Training of the Young* II. 208 A Norah's mother dress made her seem more patronizable than ever. 1897 D. Sheehan *Installed* v. 62.

Patronizer (pætrənaizəz). [f. prec. vb. + -er1.] One who patronizes.

1596 J. Trussell in Southwell *Trv. Domit* Ep. Ded., I...bane duetie, To make you Patronizer of this worke. 1599 Hooker *Eccl. Jurisd.* xxv. *Judge* (1612) To Hud. 221, Though...it were needful in matter of greatest moment, yet you will not all be found patronizers hereof. 1705 Hickeringill *Serm.* 5 Nov. 22 The Author, and Patronizer of Lyes. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 504 He prohibit prodigals were glad to...become patronizers in their turn.

Patronizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That patronizes, esp. with an air of superiority; ostentatiously condescending or superior.

1797 Encycl. vol. II, *Patronizing*, ...acting the Part of a Patron. 1807 Letitia *Pilkington* II. 80 patronizing gentlemen. 1810 Scott *J. M. Perth* viii, The knight...received them with a mixture of courtesy and patronizing condescension. 1835 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 3, xxiii, The patronizing style of Protagoras.

Hence **Patronizingly** *adv.*, with the condescension or air of a patron.

1837 Miss Catnip *Lett.* I. 63 'A man of sense' (as Mrs. Butler...said patronizingly of the Apostle Paul). 1863 A. Dobson *Fielding* vi. 169 The hitherto ostensibly tyrannical master is patronizingly styles [sic] an 'excellent giver'.

Patronless, *a.* [f. Patron *sb.* + -less.] Without a patron.

1847 Pollard *Good Th. in Winter T. Prob.* (1848) 54 If any wonder that this treatise comes patronless into the world. 1910 Saturday *Lett. to Author* 6 A. The Arts and Sciences must not be left Patron-less. 1887 J. Macfarlane *Mem. T. Aird* 60 To us He was protector and patroness.

Patronly (pæˈtrənli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ly1.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a patron.

1832 *Examiner* 433/2 The stranger is surely not more polite to patronly ingratitude than the republican! 1879 A. Reed *Silver Bridge* 103 He promised little boys from Indian with patronly kindness.

Patronomato-logy. rare—0. [f. Gr. πατήρ, πατρ- father + ὄνομα(τ-) name + -λογία -LOGY.] The study of the origin of personal names.

1850 in Webster and in later Dicts.

† **Patronous** *a.* *Ar. Obs.* rare. [Assumed to be OF. type **patronous*, -eur, f. *patroner*, L., *patrōnāre*: see Patron *v.*] = Patron *sb.* 5.

a 1399 E. *Leg. Saints* xl. 1/Wolues' skin fle lyed al galowys lappe bowers, the ne pesse is no patronous.

Patronship (pætrənʃip). [f. Patron *sb.* + -ship.] The office of a patron (in various senses of the word); † patronage.

1549 Latimer 5th *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 148 Patrons be charged ... not to take a horse and a gowne for his patronship. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* ep. xx. (1634) 470 For whereas the Scripture is full of many figures of speech, there is no straight bound of this patronship [of saints]. 1688 *Kingdom's Answ. to Fr. King's Manifesto* 12 His Imperial Office, and the Patronship of all Churches, thereunto annexed. 1873 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* ii. (1878) 23 The patronage and patronship belonged more or less to all the nations which surrounded Rome.

Patronym (pætrənim), *rare.* [f. Gr. πατρώνυμον neut. formed from the father, f. πατήρ, πατρ- father + ὄνομα, Doric ὄνυμα name: cf. πατρωνυμία a patronymic.] = next, 2.

1832 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 328 Mac *semi*-enumerated of any honourable patronymic.

Patronymic (pætrənimik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *patronymicus*, a. Gr. πατρωνυμικ-ός derived from or like a father's name, f. πατρώνυμ-ον: see prec. and -ic. Cf. F. *patronymique* (Cotgr. 1611), It. *patronimico* (Florio 1598).]

A. *adj.* Of a personal or family name: Derived from the name of a father or ancestor, esp. by addition of a suffix or prefix indicating descent. Also said of such a suffix or prefix.

1689 Glass *Cert. Genealog.* 2, 6, 30 Abraham...was called an Hebrew; by which Patronymic name, he and his Posterity were distinguished. 1880 Rolfe *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 238 It is sometimes patronymic, that is to say, it was the name of a family from a common ancestor. 1894 G. F. Edmonds *Hist. Rep. Lang.* iv. 107 The English patronymic suffix corresponding to the Danish -sen is -ing.

B. *sb.* A patronymic name; a name derived from that of a father or ancestor; a family name.

1802 Southey *Thalaba, Destroyer's Foot-path.* viii. 191 To some of these, other Patronymicals are given. a 1837 T. Jones *Eng. Gram.* 2. iii, When the proper name is used to note one's parentage; which kind of names the grammarians call patronymicks. 1858 Phillips *Pantographia*, those names which were derived from their fathers or ancestors with some little addition, as *Alexander* from *Ammon*. 1872 *Queen's Rob Roy* Introd., Their original patronymic is Mac Algine. 1880 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 583 Guestlingthorp, a genuine patronymic, has been corrupted into Glassenbury.

So **Patronymical** *a.* = prec. A.; hence **Patronymically** *adv.*, by, or in relation to, a patronymic.

1598 Barret *Glossogr., Patronymicall.* 1731 Maitland *Greenog. Collect.* (1900) II. 326 He Answered ...the Designation of Davidson Dr Stevenson And Patronimicalle to the Irish way, Robertson Alias Duncan Donaldson or Stevenson, 1733 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 21 Distinguished by some common appellation, either patronymical or local. 1898 Eastwood *Engl. Points, Essex Wds.* (Public. II. 25) Every one of whom is named, and personally and patronymically described.

Patroon (pətrūnˈ). Also 7–8 patroon, (8–9 -tr-, -tr-), 8 patroone. [A variant form of *patron*, chiefly in some foreign applications of the word. In senses 1–3, ad. F. *patron*, Sp. *patron*, etc.; in sense 4, a Du. *patroon* (pɑtrōˈn), as used in the former Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. In the former case, of phonetic origin, now being an Eng. imitation of the Fr. or Romanic sound, as in *baloon*, *dragoon*, *harpoon*, *museum*, *saloon*; in the later case a retention of the Du. spelling with the Eng. pronunciation of *oo*.]

† **1.** = Patron *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1662 J. Webster *Choice* 61 I, And do you now forget your Patroon, sirrah? Do you forget your Patroon? 1697 *Clyde Hilliard's Trav.* (1708) 28, I could never have imagin'd that you could have been Patroon of so bad a room.

† **2.** A master (esp. of a slave): = Patron 7. *Obs.*

1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1682) II. 151 He was forced to travel with his Patroon four or five Miles overland to Damariscottee, where he was compelled to row, or paddle in a Canoo about fifty two Miles farther to Pemaquid. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* i. (1738) 10 In this Town I had many Years with my second Patroon.

3. The captain, master, or officer in charge of a ship, barge, or boat; the coxswain of a long-boat: = Patron 8. Now *rare*.

1745 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 111 Mr. *Cumming* the Patroon prevail'd on 'em to return to Captain C——p. *Ibid.* 166, 1789 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1798) *Master & Patroon* (1815) 56 Vast trains of boat on each side of Hudson's river are held by the proprietors, or, as they are here styled, the Patroons of manors. 1790 E. Tyler *Coasting Voy.* I. (1872) 3 To see the world and sail off a little of the patroon rope. 1797 Encyclopædia (1809) IV. 186 What with the English influence...and the Patroon influence...little is to be hoped. 1806 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1849) I. xiii. 183 Twelve of rowers today (that which belongs to the Albany Patroon). 1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 213 Mr. Van Rensselaer still retains the old title of Patroon. 1870 Bouvier *Law Dict., Master, in American Law*, is a term held of a proprietor by a freeborn man to serve, or to bind, and commanding to other men, who in New York is called a patroon. 1883 J. Fiske in *Harper's Mag.* 921/1 The patroons brought many customs with them.

Hence **Patroon-ess**, 'a woman with the rights or privileges of a patroon; a female patroon' (*Farrell's Stand. Dict.* 1895). So **Patroon-ery**, the system of patroons; **Patroon-ship**, the position, or estate, of a patron.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* v. ix, Magnificent dreams of foreign conquest and great patroonships in the wilderness. *Ibid.* vi. 3, The patroon Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who had never set foot himself to found a colony or patroonship. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 30 Jan. 2/3 Another Blow at Patroonry.—The landholders of Rensselaer county...held a meeting at West Sandlake on the 20th. 1884 *Harp. Mag.* *Hist.* (N. Y.) *Jan.* 21 His estate would be considered a manor, or in Dutch parlance a patroonship, with privileges similar to those of a baron in England.

† **Patroona.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. or obs. It. *patrona*, fem. of *patron*, *patrone*, with Eng. *-a* for Romance *-e*: cf. prec.] A mistress of slaves, in the Levant.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* 47 By the solicitations of the Patroona, or Mistress aforesaid.

xiii. I was in hopes that my Patroons..., would now have given me my Freedom.

Patronimate, -ship, Patrouille, -roul, Patroun, obs. ff. PATRONIM-, PATROL, PATRON.

†**Patruel.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [ad. L. *patruēlis* a father's brother's (or sister's) child, a cousin-germain, f. *patru-us* father's brother, paternal uncle; cf. med.L. *patruālis* brother's son, nephew (Du Cange).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Patruels*, Brothers Children.

Patrunity (pătrū·nĭti), *rare.* [f. L. *patru-us* father's brother, paternal uncle, f. *pater-ere* father.] The position or relationship of an uncle.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxvii, Visits signs of paternity, or parenthood.

Patryarch, -ark, obs. forms of PATRIARCH.

†**Patt,** *sb.*[1] (a.) *Chess. Obs.* [= Du. and Ger. *patt*, F. *pat* (in *faire des cochets de Cavan*, 1689), all in same sense, ad. It. *patto* 'covenant, agreement, PACT'; hence, in Chess, 'a draw by consent', and, by extension, 'a drawn game' generally.

In mod. already in 1511 in Cheselden's MS. collection of Chess Problems (MS., Cambridge Lib., Ryme, 30r, ff 26a 'il andra al patto et sera pareu'. Specialized in F., Ger., Du., and Eng. to denote a particular kind of draw.]

The position of stale-mate. b. as *adj.* In this position.

1750 BARTON *Chess by Situation* of the Game termed PAT. *Ibid.* 18 And if the white loses the game, the black king being PAT. *Ibid.* 72 And if the white queen takes the black queen, it loses the game by the PAT. 1900 H. J. R. MURRAY in *Lit.*, In England from 1622 to c 1750, and in one-of-the-way places till c 1800, the player who put his opponent into 'pat' lost the game. Why, no one knows; but as the same rule held in certain continental varieties of chess which appear to have a Turkic rather than an Arabic origin, I suspect it was an Interlude brought from Russia by some Elizabethan traveller. The right to go for back evidence goes, was never followed in France or Southern Europe, where 'pat' was always = a draw.]

Pattable (pæ·tăbl), *a. rare.* [f. PAT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be patted.

1892 *Spare Moments* 2 Jan. 7/3 It was a plump, pretty and patable hand.

Pattaboon: *n.* obs. forms of PATABOON.

†**Pattamar, patamar** (pætămā·). *E. Ind.* Also ? pattie-, ?–y pattí-, pattymar, -mahor, & **potamare.** [a. Pg. *patamar*, a. Konkani *pātamār* courier, *pātamārī*, Malayāl. *pattamāri*, Marāthī *patmārī*, Gujarātī *phalvārī* dispatch-boat, f. Marāthī *patta* (telegu *t* -*mārē*, in Malayāl. courier.]

†**1.** An express boat-messenger, a courier. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILIPS *Linschoten* 63/2 There are others that are called Patamares, which serue onely for Messengers or Posts, to carry letters from place to place by land. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 111 The Patamares, the only Foot-posts of this Country, who Run as many Courses every Morning. 1727 J. H. tr. *Thom. Pitt. Ind.* n. 190 Several Inland and Boundary there is a constant intercourse preserved ... by Patamars, or Foot-messengers, ever Inlaid. 1782 *Chas. in Ann. Reg.* 30/1 This excellent order of religious often supply our party-mates with provisions on their journeys.

2. An Indian advice-boat or dispatch-boat; *spec.* a lateen-rigged sailing-vessel, with one, two, or three masts, used on the west coast of India.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 730/1 *Patamares* are Indian Advice-boats sent'd all over for the Carriage of Letters. 1800 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Disp.* (1858) II. 340, I take the opportunity of the dispatch of a Patamar boat from hence. 1841 *Penny Cycl. Bombay* 1/2 Vessels ... to engage a gentleman, or large sweeping boat. 1859 *Tennent Ceylon* II. 103 Among the vessels at anchor in the straits of the Arab, the patamars of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel.

Pattana, Pattanaro, obs. ff. PATTEN, PATERNO.

†**Patte** (pæt, pæt). Also 8 **pat.** [F. *patte* paw, flexibility; hand, also as in sense 3.]

†**1.** A paw; *humorously*, a hand. *Obs. rare.*

1597 WORLIDGE (P. *Pindar*) *Ode to Library of London* 21 And on his bosom earrings lay his pats [*Orig.* pates].

2. A short band or strap of cloth or stuff, attached by one end, and buttoning at the other, used to 'button' a coat, etc., whose edges do not overlap; also a similar band or strap attached at both ends for holding a belt or sash in place; or sewn on as a decoration or trimming of a dress.

1838 *Court Mag.* VI. 9, 1760's There are coats also closed, and those latter are trimmed with *pattes* of a very novel kind. 1869 *Latest News* 3 Sept. 2 The long pattes, tasselled and fringed with lace, fall on each side.

Pattée, patée (pæte, pæ·ti), *a. Her.* Forms: 5–7 **patty,** 5–8 **patee,** 7–9 **pattée,** 8 **pattion,** 9 **pattée, paté.** [a. F. *patté, pattée* 'pawed', in *croix pattée* 'a cross of which the extremities are widened in form of an open paw' (Littré).

But in *Bk. St. Albans, cross patee or potty* is taken as sign. L. *CROIX PATTÉE* 'cross patent': see PATENT. And in 1st. edn. of Leigh's *Armorie, cross patée* is substituted for the *cross patonce* of 1st. 1562–92.]

Applied to a cross the arms of which are nearly triangular, being very narrow where they meet and widening out towards the extremities, so that the whole composes nearly a square.

Pattée-fitchée: applied to a cross having three arms as above, but the lowest sharpened to a point (see FITCHÉE).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C ij b, Crosses segreantes patonnee...ore cross patee dargent. *Anglica* etc. He beith habit a cross patty of Sabam. *Bk. Hunt.* This cros patonet is made clymerse in the foote of the same as his appetith here. And then his le calde a cros patee patye Rellie. c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 136 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 59, 20 manir of croch nemis here:...the fift, pay in fes, ...a Serrasis. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 111 The fourth is Gules, a Crosse of foure peeces pomets patee *fercated purfle* [*fingrad*]. 1828 MOLESWORTH *Cochrane Amer* Wks (Bohn) VII. 183 The principal of black leather, with a cross patty of silver thereon. 1866 PYNE *Heraldry* (1870) 82a, *Patée*, or *Pattée*,...This is said of a cross which is small in the centre, and so goes on widening to the end. 1868 CUMMINS *Her.* iv. 30 The Maltese Cross ... differs from the Cross Pattée in having the extremities of each of its limbs indented or notched. 1892 'PISE' *Penny Postage Jubilee* 72 The next issue [of penny stamps] was in 1864,...instead of the upper angles having crosses patée, letters were inserted.

Pattel, *variant of* PATTEN[2].

Patten (pæ·tn), *sb.* Forms: 4 **patayn,** 4–7 **-en,** 5 **-eyne,** 5–6 **-yn,** 6 **-in, -ene,** 6–9 **-ene,** 9 *dial.* **-on,** 6– **patten** (also 6 **pattyn,** 6–8 **-in,** 7 **-ene, -ane**). [M.E. a. F. *patin* (13th c. in Littré), in med.L. *pattenus* (1248 c. in Du Cange), It. *pattino* 'wooden pattin or choppin' (Florio 1611); origin uncertain; perh. a derivative of *patte* paw.]

1. A name applied at different periods to various kinds of foot-gear, either to such as the feet were slipped into without fastening, to wooden shoes or clogs, or to the thick-soled shoes, 'chopins', or 'cooks', formerly worn by women to heighten their stature. Still sometimes applied to the thick-soled or wooden shoes of the Chinese or other foreign peoples; but now, in Great Britain and America, only in sense b.

1390 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 243 Omnes exhibiti Ecclesie...stantes in Ecclesia et in processione pannis et clogges vocatis lowenesses Ecclesie. 1397 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 570/1, v pr. patayns et *le* v *sadel*. *Promp. Parv.*, *Patyn*, *Patella*, *Patena*, *Sotulare* (Ipswich vocabulary, c. 1440, v pres. de wodde with, xij. *sotulares Anglicales*. 1423 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 69 To Caldwell of blue chalmere, to pay for parpoik and cotile... xiij s. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 139 I pair parayn of leder, price the pair xij d. 1502 *Rites Durham* (Surtees) 88 With xxvij Woodden & mare cuir coupe for xxv—walk pit pat vpon a paire of pattins. 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Patten for a lyes, *patinde*. c 1550 *Crt. Love* 1083 Sum, in the stede of pyonis have and hen. 1553 BRUNE *Misfortune of Arthur* (1578) Sig b, Some go on round shoes, or Pantyns. 1589–93 CHAUCER *Thimestorie* 6 v. *Crisfolde*. Pattens or shoone having little or no upper leather, but a latchet. 1785 T. WARRINGTON in *Mickleton's Corr.* (1), vii. 32 b, Their boots and pattens [of Indian ladies] are of silver wires. 1861 COTTON, *Galoche*, a wooden shoon, or Patten, made all of a piece, without any latchet, or tye of leather, and worne by the poore clowns in Winter. 1893 in *Farmer's Trivial Mod. Q.* 224 The Morocco Ladies doe not weare their high Pattens and Pantofles. 1744 in *Stockdale's Comp. Chimes* 13 They [Chinese ladies] seldom wore Shoes...; but they often use fair Pattens, which they make them Elegant high. 1698 J. CHAM. *Mercury* 82 A Kind of Shoes or Pattens, made of Bark of Trees. 1708 MOTTE *Amadis Gaul.* II. 60 Without doors they use a kind of wooden pattens, neatly ornamented with cloth. 1872 G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* 22, 10 (Pearl) They all walk upon pattens four or five inches high, of shoes inlaid with pearl.

b. *Spec.* A kind of overshoe or sandal worn to raise the ordinary shoes out of mud or wet; consisting, since 1778 c., of a wooden sole secured to the foot by a leather loop passing over the instep, and mounted on an iron oval ring, or similar device, by which the wearer is raised an inch or two from the ground.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 133 His was fain to gett on pantins, because of yᵉ great wett. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G.5 Who, thinkst thou, can be safe, when euery one like a pair of pattens, fit to saue shoe-leather in summer, and to keep away the cold in winter. 1617 CRITCHLEY *Funeral* 32 When night-wandring Watches put on their pattins. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Jan., My wife...in the way being exceedingly troubled with a pair of new pattens, and I vexed to go so slow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 241/2 Pattens are Irons to tie taul under shoes, to keep out of the Dirt. 1772 *Gen. Evening P.* 2/2 Good housewives...take their Set on clinking Pattens round. 1789 PEGGE *Curios* (1864) I. 84 She trusts it to her pattens. 1824 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IX. v. 137 She heard the clatter of pattens in the room below.

c. *To run on pattens* (*said fig.* of the tongue): to make a great clatter.

1593 UDALL *Register D.* 1. El. (Arb.) 10 Yet your tongue can runne on pattes as well as mine. 1593 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 116 Some talkes as throughe their tongue went of pattyns. 1595 GABRIEL *Combat* 11, iv. in Harl. *Miscellany* III. 109 The tongue is wont on pattins, for him that lacks wild.' 1881 *Tinsley's Library* (Owen), But still her tongue ran pattens and...

2. A round plate of wood fastened under the hoof of a horse to prevent it from sinking in boggy ground. Cf. *patten-shoe.*

1823 DICKSON *Agric. Lanarks.* 183 Horse-Pattens ...are used for the wheel feet of horses in first breaking up and cultivating the moss soil; some lands in this country. 1830 *Farm. Herald* I. 183 Pattens are not necessary for the fore feet of horses, but are often required for the kind feet, more especially when the moss is first ploughed.

3. Applied to snow-shoes, used by northern races in winter. [So F. *patin.*]

1555 EDEN *Decades* 298 In the winter they [of Russia] ryde to Armuth on they feet in stede of Russia. Armuth are certayne longe paueses of woodde of almost xvme handfulls in length, whiche they make faste to their feete with lyntheuers. 1819 *Wonders Phys. Marvail* 11. ii. 160 Furnished with wooden pattens pack to the Laggis nor.

4. A skate. (*Anat.* or *zoöl.*) [= F. *patin.*]

1607 MARKHAM *Pride*, 12, 39 They [sisters (Queen Anne)] will haue some hundreths of young men and women, clothe vpon them with pattins, according to their statures. 1748 Lucas *Alberti's Arabia* II. 149 A sort of wooden pattens with a very thin sharp bottom of steel, to which ...they clap over the toe with as much swiftness. 1759–5 tr. *Joannis Nieuw Comte d'Avenaar* III. 170 With iron pattins on her feet. 1887 *Fenn Dick o' the Fens* (1888) 17 We shall get no ice for our pattens. 1893 HARRIS-GIBSON *Cheap Jack C.* I. 28, 164 Skates are termed pattens in the Fens.

5. In various architectural uses = base or foot: the base of a column; the sole for the foundation of a wall; a bottom plate or sill. [So F. *patin.*]

1449 in Hove *Minsters. Rom.* xxiii. (1868) 21 *Contract Hemsted, E. Stanchcomb*: Stanchcon of timber, with pattenes of timber, and a cross of free wood.] 1849 *Builder Bk.* (1850) II. 74 To glue scales to all cases that have not up pattens, and shoots against their frames to the common streets to the annoyance of the worse. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pattens or Pattins*, ...also that part of a Pillar, on which the Base is set. 1841 PENNY Glos. *Archit., Pattend*, the bottom plate or sill of a partition or screen. *Obs. or dial.* 1842–8

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patten-nail, -ring, -sandal, -strap*; †**patten-shoe,** a shoe designed for a lame horse: see *quot.* 1829. Also PATTEN-MAKER.

1545 *Inventory of Copinger* 188, 'Patten nayles the sume iij.s. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1538/1 Strayed,...a dark Brown Nag,...marked on the near Shoulder with a 'Patten-Ring'. 1705 *Hist. Sev. Apostles* (Samuel Green), late of Birmingham, Patten Ring-maker. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 340 Of patten-rings I made the much strong. 1839 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman*, 308 Putting a "patten-shoe upon the contrary foot. 1841 SCRATCHLY *Farriery* 214 The...resting on a patten shoe, to bring the lame shoulder on a stretch, is a most preposterous practice. 1859 *Routledge's Pantomime*, ...a horse-shoe so called, under which is screwed a sort of half ball of iron, hollow within ...a patten-shoe being only necessary in old horseman, where the muscles have been a long while contracted. 1892 C. BRONTË *Jérôme* II. iii. 89 Hardly worthy to tie her "patten-strings.

Patten (pæ·tn), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. F. *patiner* to skate (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To walk or go about on pattens.

1892 DICKENS *Edwin Dr.* xxvii, Her...questioned me about the way 'London folks' lived, and whether they got any shooting or 'pattening'...whereby I found he meant skating.

Patten, obs. f. PATEN, PATENT, PATTERN.

Pattened (pæ·tnd), *a.* [f. PATTEN *sb.* + -ED[2].] Wearing pattens.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northanger Abbey* xxiii. Whereon they were soon patterned girl stopped to courtesy. 1803 in Jessica Dublin *Collect. Poems* 255 By shower tortured patten clean, With patter'd feet and hooded brow. 1883 A. MARY F. ROBINSON *Middle Ages, London Bridge* 313 The long train of hooded...so carefully arranged not to encumber the kilt those little pattened feet, that were so fain of dancing and were so ready to awake and dance again.

Pattener. [In sense 1, a. AF. *patiner*, OF. *patinier* (1416 in Godef.), f. *patin* PATTEN: see -ER[2]. In sense 2, f. PATTEN *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** A patten-maker. *Obs.*

1488–9 *Mem. & Monuck Rep.* (Rolls.) 190 My maistir paid to the pattyner fore pattyn, xv. d. 1664 in *Hilmer Freeschool Bk. Leicester* (1882) 370 Ordinances...for the good government...of the...sweepers, pannmen, scrapers, mowers.

2. A skater. (*Local.*)

1893 HARRIS-GIBSON *Cheap Jack J.* I. xii. 183 They passed many 'pattener', men and boys.

Patten-maker. A maker of pattens: now esp. as the name of one of the London City Companies.

1296 *Close Roll* 7 *Hen. IV* dorsal, Johannes Child, pattenmaker. 1428 *Inst. Cust. ut. Ric. II*, 1489 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 560/2 The Crafts of Barbersmakers of the City of London, 1532 HUTCHY, Patten maker, *sabotarius*. 1799 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxii. 231 The cutting knife, used by druggists and patten-makers, to cut... the woods they use. 1837 HOOD *Whims of Whigs* 5, I was London Alderman, no matter which, Cordwainer, Girdler, Patten-maker, Skinner.

Pattent, Pattentie, Patte-pan, obs. ff. PATENT, PATTEN, PATENTEE, PATTYPAN.

Patter (pæ·tər), *sb.*[1] (f. PATTER *v.*[1], sense 3.]

1. The cant or secret language of thieves or beggars, 'pollars' French'; the peculiar lingo of any profession or class; any language not generally understood.

1758 *Tom. Wilde's Adv. to Successors* (Hotten's Slang Dict.), This manner who teaches them [young thieves] should be well versed in the cant language commonly called the flash patter. 1781 PERCIVAL *Light's Passenger* 138 Canting and Flash is the language of cant. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Canters and Patter*, common-place talk of any professions or the gammon and patter of a horse-dealer, sailor, &c. 1805 WALTER MALCOLM *Compendium* 2, 1788) 121 "Don't you know by your patter", said the gipsy. 1889 MAY CROMMELIN *Queen-Cleo* vi. 77 It was so delightful to walk decently—and talk a patter not understood of the other children.

b. The slang or cant name for the country of a Cheap Jack in disposing of his wares, a mountebank, conjurer, or the like; also, for talk, 'jaw', 'speechifying' of any kind.

1788 PERRIN *Life's Painter* 181 *Canonum and Patter*, Jaw talk, cant. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 28 (Hot) was obliged to rip them a little patter. 1810 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*,

Patter'd, tried in a court of justice: a man who has undergone this ordeal, is said to have *stood the patter*. 1851 *Illustrated Lond. Lobster* I. 221, I heard, also, of boys having of late 'taken to the rattling patter' when anything attractive was before the public. 1873 *Stanley & Rock Little Cloud* x. viii. 132 'He ain't no good, that machine', said the boy. 'You go on with your patter. We're a listenin' to you'. 1880 J. E. Fuller-Maitland in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 673/2 'Patter' is the slang name for the kind of gabbling speech with which a clown-duet revels his wives or a minstrel distracts the attention of the audience while performing his antics.

6. *colloq.* A contemptuous designation of 'talk'; mere talk; chatter, gabble.

1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audit Ale* I. xlix. 191 There had been a patter too, about religion, which had strengthened the belief that Junius was the glory of a nation. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 684, I think you might have saved her from the chatter and patter of Mr. Watson; I can only stand it when I am in the strongest health. 1887 *Lloyd's Lond. & Mary* 3/3 All this, of course, was mere platform patter.

7. Rapid speech introduced into a song; also, *familiarly*, the words of a song, comedy, etc.

1878 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 603/2 He speaks admirably what is called 'patter', and he delivers a jargon in imitation of scientific terminology. 1880 J. A. Fuller-Maitland in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 673/2 The operettas of Messrs. Sullivan, Gilbert, and Sullivan, in all of which patter-songs fill an important place. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 3/2 Foote's patter-speech beginning 'So the west into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple-pie'.

Patter (pæ·tər), *sb.*[2] [f. Patter *v.*[2]] The action or fact of pattering; a quick succession of pats, taps, or similar slight sounds.

1802 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* iv, The patter-patter of horses' feet. 1863 Le Luteux *King Amadis* II. x. 121 It. The dead leaves... kept up a continual patter on the window panes, like the tapping of idle fingers. 1887 Lo. S. Gibson *My Kowtow*. II. xxi. 28 The patter of little feet, and the unconscious joyousness of children.

Patter (pæ·tər), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **patre**(n, 6 **pattar**, (*Sc.* -er), 6– -er. [f. Patter-i = Paternoster: from the rapid and mechanical way in which the Latin prayers were often repeated.]

†**1.** *intr.* To repeat the Paternoster or other prayer, esp. in a rapid, mechanical, or inattentive fashion; to mumble or mutter one's prayers. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6194 For leiser might no comer plaine I... Save well more; parde to say before the people paier ayer. *Ibid.* 6246 Ye that myselve counsel me To patren while that folk stay vs see. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1670 He me bad whanne lete the water Naked and that he myght and paire In his prayers. 1520–30 Dunbar *Poems* xxi. 36 Sum patrein with his mouth vn knawis, That has no mynd all on oppressioun. 1550 Pilkington 655/1, I patter with the lyppes, as one clothe that maketh as though he prayed and dothe not, *je barbotarde*. 1612 *Trans. Schir Lancelote*. Prol. 12 Others, pattering on beades, and making longe visors. 1641 Bolton *Nosmmon* 333 How shall we speake to the purpose but patter?

2. *trans.* To say over, repeat, or recite (prayers, charms, etc.) in a rapid mechanical manner.

c 1325 *E. E. Creed* 6 A and all ways A. b. c. after hame a leued, And pasred is my gaste-ssonie kile prayse after ydue. 1550 Thomas *Acts. Mirr.* Wks. (1577) 1012/1 While the Priest pattered it. 1560 Bible (Geneva) *Luke* xi. 2 When ye praye, say [1611 pray] thus. 1598 Stanyhurst *Æneid* v. 71 Pattring the rhimes Pyrrhe wonne on his oathe. 1630 Lydgate *Troy*, II. 402 For want of pattering an *Ave* Pater. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1698) 380 To patter out prayers, confess, 1710 Steinman *Chron. Dungeon Mount* v. v. *Pattereries*, to some place. *Shrop* 310 *sqq.*, to patter out Prayers, i. e. matter or mumble them. 1879 Scott *Lond. Minstrel* iv. 61, I'd rather sit at prayer can I newly carry, have to patter an Ave Mary. 1892 Barker *Ages* 10, The well-fed sinners patter-ed prayers and sings.

3. *intr.* To talk rapidly, fluently, or glibly, without much regard to sense or matter; to chatter, jabber; to prattle. **b.** In *Pedlars' slang*, To talk, to speak; to 'specifely' as a Cheap Jack does in extolling his wares, or a conjurer while performing his tricks. **c.** To talk the slang or 'patter' of thieves, beggars, etc.

c 1540 Lyng. *Thales Prol.* 283 Shut your pattren a swyfte dooinwarde: to an elegant an to patren and sole. *c* 1550 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 266 Mo dyvles he pares then a pyr. 1566 Painter *Mariall's Mind* Wks. (Grosart) I. 233 Saw how this the old fop this young Monsieur patterethe. 1640 Roland Hamerton 124 You were as good hold your tongues as patter about them. *a* 1674 C. Tomlin *Poor Vicar* I. 69 appear to Jehovah and awake, O yes, etc. 1699 *Pinkethman Mem.* (1848) 3 I prepared to flash, thereupon I swearing, 1850 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 209/2 Those who sell something, and patter to help off their goods; those who exhibit something, and patter to help off the show. 1857 *Sporting Times* 19 Mar. 1/1, The shi it is a sort of 'lick of no consequence' way that lately amused the bagpipe contest who was pattering on her behalf.

4. *trans.* (*slang*) To speak or talk (some language). *To patter Flash*, to speak slang.

1812 J. H. West *Flash Dict.*, *Patter*, to talk, as He patters good flash. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. i, You all patter French more or less. 1872 *Punch* 6 July 2/1 A gentleman of the low class can patter family lingo.

Hence **Pattering** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1]

a 1548 Thomas *Exh. Matt.* cit. Wks. (1573) 1307/1 How blinde are they which thinke prayer to be the pattering of many wordes. 1597–8 Pecke *Æneid* vi. F 1b, When Sybel saw [the Sibyl's] pattring mouth and raging liniues was left at rest, Kneas prime begun. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 98 What a pattering with their Lips, as if they would cry out! 1890 W. R. Williams *Bobby Prop.* i. (1894) 22 Leveling the nursery and its pattering by rote of elementary truths.

Patter (pæ·tər), *v.*[2] [Dim. and frequent. of Pat *v.*[1]: see -er[5].]

1. *intr.* To make a rapid succession of pats, taps, or slight sounding strokes, such as those of rain-drops against a window-pane; often referring mainly to the sound produced.

1611 Cotgr., *Pattiller*, to paddle; or, as *Pattiller* or to patter; to beat vitches and short. 1687 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 466 They came pattering down as thick as hail. 1708–48 Thomson *Spring* 178 The stealing shower Is music to poets heard. 1818 Mrs. Shelley *Frankenst.* v. (1831) 63 The rain pattered dismally against the panes. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 29, I heard the sound of little feet pattering outside of the door. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 69/1 The access patter at their feet.

2. *intr.* To run with a rapid succession of short quick sounding steps.

1806–7 J. Bannister *Minerva Mess. Life* (1826) 22, viii. 164 Hearing a large party pattering up stairs, and all talking at once. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* viii. Away she pattered full speed. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 251, Pattering over the hearth, the tones and gone at her will. 1895 F. E. Trollope *F. Trollope* II. ix. 180 She pattered downstairs and borrowed a silver sixpence on the...old pauper.

3. *trans.* (*causal.*) To cause to come or fall with a rapid succession of short slight sounding strokes.

1819 Keats *St. Agnes* xxxvi, The frost-wind ... pattering the sharp sleet Against the window-panes. 1841 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 19 Tempest, bustling loud, ...Pattering the acorns from the tops adown. 1884 F. E. Trench *Cradock Nowl* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 126/1 And the flattering scallop behind would float, And patter the water about the boat.

b. To jolt or bespatter as with a shower.

1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 61 The poor world patters on all over with big drops from the rain of the afternoon.

Hence **Pattering** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1797 Dennis *Monsl* iv. 210 Pattering Hail comes pouring on the Main. 1798 Mrs. D'Arblay *Lett.* x Oct., In the midst of pattering showers and cheerly skies. 1802 Southey *Thalaba* i. xviii, The pattering of the shower. 1885 Mrs. Chenevix-Trench *Speck-Eyrick* 14 Eager to hear the little pattering feet. 1886 Rennie *Footsteps* I. viii. (1888), with a pretty pattering stream at the bottom. 1890 T. Hardy *Two Impert.* (1892) 8 A pattering of hoofs on the soft of the hill.

Patter (pæ·tər), *v.*[3] *Austral.* *'Patter-Rag'* [App. from a native lang. In Collins *Vocab. Port Jackson Dialect.*] *trans.* To rob.

1833 Sydney *T. Australia* II. 98, 211 He himself did not patter (rob) any of it. 1881 A. C. Grant *South Lett* xvii. 172 'You patter me!' 'Yelo' (yes), said John, ... not even how his stomach will agree with the strange meat.

Pattern, Patteran, var. Patera, Patren.

Patterero,e, var. Pederero, a small gun.

Patterer (pæ·tərəɹ). [f. Patter *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who patters. **a.** One who says paternosters, or mechanically repeats prayers, formulæ, etc.

1513 Douglas *æneis* viii. 72 Prol. 109 Prelatis (quhat sa) nocht be gretar heard for thir pepir pyis. 1849 *Comet Mag.* VI. 208/1 This pale-faced patterer of prayers and repeater of grave sermons. 1889 J. S. Stanhope *Dreamer of Dreams* I. i. 4 Enthusiasm for freedom and patterers of creeds.

b. One who speaks rapidly or glibly with little regard to sense or matter; one who 'specifies' like a Cheap Jack; one who speaks the 'patter' or cant of a set of people.

1552 Huloet, Superfluous patterer of words, battologus. 1842 H. Mayhew *Romance Rookwood* Prof. (1868) 30 his surveying must be perfectly clear and perspicuous to the practised patterer of Bumpers, or Pedlar's French. 1857 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 253/1 The class of street-sellers, known as 'patterers' or 'patterers' and formerly termed 'running-banks',—who...strive to 'help off' their wares by pompous speeches in which little regard to probabilities is studied or preserved. 1870 F. Jacox *Rip, &c. Rarities* I. i. 12 The street patterers of London, and those who hog their wares.

Pattern (pæ·tən), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **patron**, (5 **patroun**, 4–6 **patroune**). *β.* 5 **paterne**, 6–7 **-erne**, **-ern**, **patterne**, 6– **pattern**. *γ.* 6 **patten**. [ME. *patron*, a. F. *patron*, which still means both 'patron' and 'pattern'. In 16th c. *patrone*, with shifted accent, evidently began to be pronounced (pætrōn, pə·trōn) as in *apron* (*Napron*), and spelt *patterne*, *paterne*, *pattern*. By 1700 the original form ceased to be used of things, and *patrone* and *pattern* became differentiated in form and sense.]

1. 'The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar' (J.); an example or model deserving imitation; an example or model of a particular excellence.

a. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Parlia Bidencke* 400 Trusty the Wyf her chefe patron of honeste, And chefe ensample of al true wedlok. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxviii, 31 O rosere of rosers, patrone and not compare! London, thou art the flowre of Cities all. 1587 J. Mellvill *Diary* (1846) 224 An ensenzie and patron of gold and goldin collar to other Noblemen.

β. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 64 These beare in them an ensample of benevolence and singlenesse, after the patterne whereof, prouide malicious persones cannot be forged a newe. 1587 Turbervil *Contn. Nobilitated* III. (1594) 67 His gouernement, which he would fashion out after the paterne of his predecessours and great vncles. 1613 Shakes. *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 23 (list shall be ... A Patterne to all Princes liuing with him, And all that shall succeed. *a* 1745 Swift *Poems* (R.) 2456 Who, 1741 I. 168/1 A housewife in bed, at table a pattern; For all an example, for all not a pattern. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 183 A pattern of the domestic virtues.

γ. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 61/21 Litteo, *scribillatum*. A Patten, *prototypon*. [Cf. *ibid.* 24/8 A Pattern. A Patron, *prototypon*. A Tauerne.]

†**b.** *transf.* An image. *Obs.* rare.

1580 Sidney-Lodge *Musica* x. (Arb.) 49 Vlisses Attempted hardly for the church to indowed an holy Patterne of Pallas.

2. Anything fashioned, shaped, or designed to serve as a model from which something is to be made; a model, design, plan, or outline.

a. 1592 in Bradley & Bemrose *Westminster* (1836) 183 To John Lambard, for two quarters' of royal paper for the patron's garment 10. 5d. *Ibid.* 185 1587 *Contract in Registr. Cant. Exhibit S. Egidii de Ballard* (Brass. Cl.) 25 Vestry on the morne and the masonry in the vestre shewyd Said Bevings name, the which patrone they had seen, Alsoo...a wyndow with thes lyghes in feastre commendythe the which patron they had seen. 1590 *Lett. Mainy, Argyle & Sk. Buckingham* (Camden) 20 The freckenesse of grasse stopped ... whereof I send you the patrone. *c* 1590 *Prompt. Parv.* 386/1 Patrone, forme to werk by. 1681 in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 320 As his agreeth by patrone of blacke paper in our Comon Kofer of record. 1726 Thoresby *Hist.* viii. 4 For take heede...that thou make all thynges accordynge to the patrone [1615 pargone] shewed vn the in the mount. 1752 Rhemish *Fairbo. Manual.* 1. Dd., Thereof the masons, and other works assess call that pattern, a centre, whereby they frame the lines (etc.).

b. 1599 B. Groue *Herrebach's Heart* (1868) B 3, Those that you have taken vp silks, and be well fauord, and proportioned, according to my patterne. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. v. ii. § 1 That Law which hath been the Patterne to make, and is the Card to guide the World by. 1606 Chapman *Gentleman Usher* Plays 1873 I. 136 He was a patterne for a Potter, For I drew his picture straight as a cross Jagge. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 25 A Pattern of Prayer. 1658 Lytton *Adam* v. 8, That proper orders should be ... transmitted ... with one of every's consent, as a pattern for ... Com. Hist. *Francion* I. 8, I promise to shape my sentences by the Pattern of your commands.

3. *spec.* in *Founding*: †**a.** A matrix, a mould. *Obs.* **b.** A figure in wood or metal from which a mould is made for a casting.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 109 Item, for making of xix patrone to cast gun pellotis to..8/1. 1620 Venning *Bas. Cast Iron* (1832) 10 In making patrones for cast iron, an allowance of about one-eighth of an inch per foot, must be made for the contraction of the metal in cooling. 1871 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 431 Before moulds can be cast...patterns must be prepared of wood or metal, and these moulds constructed of some sufficiently infusible material capable of receiving the fluid metal. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 178/1 The workman places the plaster contents, which is now his 'pattern', on a bed of soft moulding-sand.

†**4.** Something formed after a model or prototype, a copy; a likeness, similitude. *Obs.* rare.

c 1550 N. T. (Gloss.) *Heb.* viii. 5 Priests serve unto the patterne and shadowe of heauenly thynges. 1709 Dennelley *Th. Views* § 141 Visible figures are patterns of, or of the same species with, the respective tangible figures represented by them.

5. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Wilful Rebl.* 111. F 1b, The rebels show what are the very figures of hornes and devyls, and their captayne the vgliest ouer patterne of Lucifer & Satan, the prince of darkenesse. 1611 Bible *Heb.* ix. 23 It was therefore necessary that the patterns [Wyclif ensamplis, Tindale-Geneva *similitudes*, *Rheims* exemplers] of things in the heauens should be purified with these, but the heauenly things themselues with better sacrifices then these. 1744 Berkeley *Letter* 72 Feb. 1737/8 Mr. Severn has got the fine Parmesan cow like of all the young Women in Town.

5. 'A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest' (J.); a sample. Also *fig.*

1644 G. Plattes in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1651) 250 If...I could have his knowledge of that seed, a pattern of it, and ten or fifteen pound weight of it by, or before April. 1648–60 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Staal ofte Monster*, a Patern or a Proefs of any marchandize or wares. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), A gentleman sends to my shop for a pattern of silk; if he likes it, he compares the pattern with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. 1759 Voyage *Guiderc Isl.* 5 Fourteen Dromedaries, that I go to Rome, And bring them patterns thereof of heathen love. 1809 Lettice *Dinsdale* IV. 1, A tailor, with his books of patterns just imported from Paris.

6. An example, an instance; *esp.* a typical, exact, or representative instance, a signal example.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Prol. 12 The first patterne of mankind, Adam and Eue. 1620 Dr. Hall *Contempl.* O. T. iv. 66, What a lively patterne that is set in Abraham...of a strong faith. 1795 Burke *P. Fast Apol.*, It is another pattern of that universal duplicity. 1879 Cumberland *Nat. Myst.* (1778) V. 144 Instead ... of succeeding by a uniform disseminative of every species, let us take one for a pattern, by which all the rest will be found to bear the strongest affinity. 1892 Lang *Myth Rit. & Relig.* (1899) II. 72 The pattern of a confident gallantry I have met with.

†**7.** A parachute, an instrument appended to. *Obs.*

1588 Shakes. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 44 A patterne, precedent, and liuely warrant. *Ham.* iii. iv. 54 A counterfeit presentment of two brothers. See 1 Hen. IV, iii. 121 Well could I leave this land England and this pasture, like my [the French] could finde some patterns of our shame. 1630 Rust. Magnificence in *Shackstack MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 292 It would be a good pattern for other places. 1662 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* i. 181 There is not a model at Hilton-gate but may deffend himself by the patern of King James and Archbishop Whitgift.

8. A decorative or artistic design, as for china, carpets, wall-papers, etc.; hence, this design carried out in the manufactured article, fabric, etc.; style, type, or class of decoration, elaboration of form, or composition of parts.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* i. (Arb.) 78 Of plate great store, bowles, fine guilt embossed in antique Patterns. 1598 *Inventor Elior* No. 24 ¶ 2 To dance their operations and to draw patterns. 1783 Jefferson in *Rayneval's Hist. Justice* VIII. 235 Paris surpassed Persia in her carpets,...in the elegance of her patterns, and the luxury of her dyes. 1807 Lofting *Fashion* 28, 'Ah!' cried I, ...'what a pretty Mechanick pattern this is'. 1892 D. Wilson *Prehist. Ann.* (1862) I. ii. 8 The forms and patterns of the earliest weapons. 1896 Denver & Rio Grid. *Railroady Deed.* 5, The pattern of his clock-shirt being larger.

b. *transf.* Applied to a style of figuring or marking of natural or fortuitous origin.

1849 James *Woodman* vii, Forming a sort of pattern or figure inside and out. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xii, The broken frames...cast patterns on the ground. 1892 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VIII. 337 In other cases, the leaders display a 'pattern'. *Mod.* The patterns made by the frost on the window-panes. Butterflies of the same general type, but the markings showing different patterns.

9. A specimen model of a proposed coin, struck by a mint, but not subsequently adopted for the currency. Distinguished from a *proof*.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 250/1 Henry VIII struck some patterns for a silver crown; but the first crown for currency was struck by Edward VI. 1879 M. Phillips *Notes Coins* 10 A fine Gothic pattern crown of Queen Victoria never adopted for the realm or colonies. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 3/2 A pattern farthing of 1860 was sold at Sotheby's on Saturday for £78.

10. A sufficient quantity of material for making a garment, esp. a dress; a dress-length. *U. S.*

1847 in Worcester.

11. *Gunmaking.* The marks made by the shot from a gun on a target, in respect of their closeness together and evenness of distribution within a certain radius from the central point.

Declared pattern: a statement by the maker of the number of pellets a shot-gun will deliver and distribute within a given radius under specified conditions, as in 30 in. 1890.

1881 Cassell's *Gun* 303 Sportsmen cannot attach too much importance to regular and uniform patterns, especially in pigeon shooting, where one shot pattern will probably close a chance to him a match. 1892 *Sportsman's Handbk.* 124 When a gun is said to make a pattern of 200, it means that 200 in the average number put within a circle 30 in. in diameter on the target, the less of the gun being forty yards. Both the target, the load being 3 drams of black powder, or the equivalent in nitro powder, and 1¼ ounces of No. 6 shot, are to the ounce (304 pellets to 1¼ ounces), which is called the standard load, and originated at the Field Gun Trials of 1871, when the charge of shot was first counted. *Field* 140 Sportsmen seem slow to grasp the fact that pattern is the important factor in the killing range of the gun. 1900 *Badminton Libr., Shooting* I. 58 The centre grain burns evenly all along the barrel, and hence gives a better pattern in regard to the shot.

12. In Ireland. A patron saint's day; the festival of a patron saint; hence *transf.* the festivities with which it is celebrated: cf. Patron *sb.* § 6.

1745 Swift *Adv. Prothal.* 19 The Papists still remember their Solemnity at Paris and Pantins. 1827 Hone *Everyday Bk.* II. 383 The usual fair day at 'Patrin', or, as it is usually pronounced, *Pattern* or *Pattin*, is a festive meeting to commemorate the virtues of a patron saint. 1892 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 560/1 'Patterns' ...primarily mean the day of the patron saint. There is come to mean the dance on the festival day, and now is used of a dance on any holiday. 1893 W. C. Hazlitt *Rep. Irish Cornwall* 44 Observances practised in the course of Patrick, or Bridget, or Dubac...on their pattern or festival days.

13. *a. attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Serving as a pattern or model; typical, archetypal; 'ideal', 'model'. Sometimes hyphened to following *sb.*

1849–52 Mrs. Eliot Warburton *Crescent & Cr.* II. 1...never set myself up for a pattern man. 1868 F. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 272 This pattern-convict is now in the service of a discerning clergyman in the colony. 1890 J. Bell *Farmer's Complement* 24 The average annual profit of the pattern-farm. 1893 C. Bowen *Shirley* xvii, Two pattern young ladies, in pattern attire, with pattern dispositions. 1894 Mrs. Erskine *Barbara* xvi, He felt himself a pattern father.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pattern-cutter, -engraver, -girl, -paper, -ring, -store, -suit, -tile, -trade, -work*, etc.; *pattern-like, -shaped* adjs.; *pattern-wise* adv.; **pattern-book**, (*a*) a book of (industrial) patterns or designs, as of fabrics, lace, wall-papers, etc.; (*b*) a blank book of cardboards to hold patterns; **pattern-box**, *Weaving*, (*a*) a box containing several shuttles, any one of which may be sent along the 'shed' as required by the pattern in colour-pattern weaving, a shuttle-box; (*b*) 'the box perforated for the harness-cards in the Jacquard loom' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pattern-card**, (*a*) a sample-card (of cloth, etc.); also, a book of such cards, a pattern-book; (*b*) *Weaving*, in a Jacquard attachment = Cann *sb.*² 2a; also attrib., as *pattern-card cutter, maker, mounting*, etc.; **pattern-chain**, *Weaving*, a device for bringing the shuttles successively from the pattern-box to the shaker in the required sequence; **pattern-cylinder**, 'a means of operating the harness of a loom by means of a cylinder with projections which come in contact in due order of time with the respective levers which work the shed' (Knight); **pattern-drawer**, **-drawer**, a workman who designs or draws patterns; so *pattern-designing, -drawing*; † **pattern-line**, in earthworks, a narrow bank of earth whose height serves as a guide for raising a piece of ground: cf. Line *sb.*² 20; **pattern-maker**, one who makes patterns: 1860, (*a*) 'one who arranges textile patterns for weaving' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); (*b*) *Founding*, one who makes patterns for iron castings; so *pattern-making*; **pattern-moulder**, 'a designer and maker of patterns for cast-iron facades' (Simmonds); **pattern-reader** = *pattern-maker* (*a*); **pattern-room** = *pattern-shop*; **pattern-setter**, a workman or workwoman who decides upon the manner of filling up a lace or other pattern already designed and stamped; **pattern-shop**, that part of a factory or foundry in which patterns are prepared; **pattern-wheel**, (*a*) a count-wheel (see Counter *sb.*¹ 9) or locking-plate, whose notches determine the striking of a clock (Knight); (*b*) = *pattern-cylinder*; (*c*) 'a pricking-wheel for marking out a pattern' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1894).

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pattern-book*, a book with designs for selection. 1876 J. Hamlin (title) Old Derby China Factory...facsimiles copied from old Derby pattern books. 1880 W. Jervis *Rowsh. Hall* (1883) I. 58 [Commercial travellers] thronging the house for a morning, with the leather for a "pattern" card. 1847 Mrs. Somerville in *Life* vii. (1874) 90 Plotz Free was the very pattern-card of an old French courtier. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1852) 5 Apr. 1/2/2 Occupations of People...Pattern-card maker. *Mod. Advt.*, Pattern Card Mounters, Cutters, and Glassarers wanted. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875/2 The "pattern-chain"...has links of varying hight, which, as they pass beneath the rubs on lever *I*, raise it to a greater or lesser hight, and so bring the required needle in position to be struck by the picker. 1892 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1893) 4 Aug. 119/1 *Pattern-designer*, *-drawer*. 1899 Maskell *Ceram. Art* 18 *Marseilles* I. 78 Morin was a pattern-designer and decorator. 1881 W. Morris (title) Some Hints on "Pattern-Designing". *Ibid.* 1 By...pattern-designer,...I mean the ornamentation of a surface by work that is not imitative or historical: at any rate, not principally or essentially so. 1756 Nott's *Dict. Trade*, "*Pattern-Drawer*, is a person employed in drawing patterns for silk weavers, calico-printers, embroiderers, lace-workers, quilters [etc.]. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 48 The Kaleidoscope ...an assistant to pattern-drawers of every description. 1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 192 He has become skilled in "pattern-drawing. 1892 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 171 There is a wide gap between an ordinary mill-hand and a "pattern-engraver. 1898 Daily *Mail* 5 Sept. 7/2 Between...sailed and mined with brickdust, is very useful in pattern-making, to stop up holes, cracks, &c. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Tonk* xv. 204 The talk and "pattern-phrased style [of literary criticism]. 1869 *Universal Chronol. York Castle* 111 Thomas Swainson...a "pattern-ring maker. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* 218 When the stamper has impressed on the net the outlines of the device, a "pattern-setter" decides on the manner in which the pattern shall be filled up. 1900 *Electr. Rev.* (U. S.) 27 Aug., Our "pattern-stores, which we are loath must die well, were completely demolished. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/3 A "Pattern-Suit, to contain Five Yards of Cloth, dark-grey. [1] A Pattern-Shirt. [1] A Pattern Hat. 1899 Maskell *Cat. W. Marcels* II. 43 "Pattern tiles, chiefly noted for use in fireplaces, were no doubt produced. 1878 Chr. Rarey *Coll. Original P.* 23 Notary letters of the alphabet Wrought artistically "pattern-wise. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 3/1 He had designed some of the best "pattern-work of our time.

Pattern, *v.* Also 6–7 **patern, patterne.** [f. prec. Cf. F. *patronner* (1437 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. † **1.** *trans.* **a.** To make a pattern for; to design, sketch, plan. *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 54 That way of patterning a Common-wealth was most absolute, though how like T. More's perchaunce hath not so absolutely perfourmed it.

† **b.** To be a pattern for; to give an example or precedent for; to prefigure. *Obs.*

1588 Shakes. *Tit. A.* v. i. 37 See, see, I each a place them to, Pattern'd by that the Poet Stern describes, By nature made for murthers and for rapes. 1593 *Lucr.* 699 Where patterned by thy fault foule sin may say, He learn'd to sin, and thou didst teach the way. 1602 — *Ham. Pr. M.* v. i. 50 What I, that creature bird, do so offend, Let others' unforgiven patterns rue my death, And nothing come in partial. 1634 R. Symonds *Passages Dr. Comber* 2 A duty, which is patterned to us in lyvlie practice of Heathens, Jewes, and Christians in all ages.

2. To make (something) after a pattern or model, or according to some fashion; to model, fashion. Const. *after, on, upon*; † *also by, from, to.*

1608 Hieron *Defence* ii. 121 The Lord doth teach us to patterne our obedience to the holy Angels. 1624 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 185 [A temple] patterned from that which Adam reared in Paradise. 1633 Weever *Life Lang.* xli. 149 All the rest of the language should come to be patterned after that model. 1690 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Apr. 300/1 He has patterned his conduct on the example of his father.

† **b.** *Pattern out*: to work out or construct according to some pattern. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. For men, by their example, pattern out Their imitations. 1640 Mayne *Epiceene* v. Wks. (1674) 21 Judge whether that Kings Reigne be a fit time from whence to patterne out the Constitution of a Church Discipline.

3. To match, to parallel, to equal; to compare (a person or thing *to*, *with* another). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 109 The Heroine of our message makes me presume to patterne my wife unto him. 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrot* 13 Such a parlee of male and female profusum, as the world might not patterne. 1611 Shakes. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 35. 1620 Wodroe *Miscell. Philos., Juvenilia* (1633) 609 By her self must therefore she, Or by nothing pattern'd be. 1643 Dug. Ireton *Lat. Assoc. Duby Wks.* (1829) II. 507/2 History cannot patterne it.

4. To take as a pattern; to imitate, copy. *rare.*

1620 Dekker *Le Prisoner. Pr. Acad.* 1660/1 III. 330 The fire have beneath doth aptly patterne him. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* i. ii. Wks. 1680/1 170 This were want of patterning or imitating exclusive Episcopacy from the world and grave Ethnick law. 1827 Hone *Mod. Politics* 101, So the spider spins, and also the silk-worm, patterned by ourselves. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 27 Apr. 4 The Highland Board has 'patterned' the Irish method in buying and allocating pure-bred animals.

† **5.** To exemplify, afford an example of. *Obs.*

1626 Cl. W[ateschool] *Mod. Doctrine* 1020. To patterne and manifestly shew to him, the frailties that men's life is subject vnto. 1660 Fuller *Lives V. to Trad. Trades* (Wales, Suc.) 48 Whatsoever...in these...collections is learned to patterne and punctuate an excellent man.

6. *intr.* To take example (*by* something). *rare.*

1878 ...Miss Eleanor *Tales of Thanks* 19 (Funk) Not a chance of green or sky But comes for my girl to pattern by.

II. 7. *trans.* To work or decorate with a pattern, to work over with artistic designs; also *transf.* to adorn with light and shade, or with variegated marking or colouring. *To pattern out*: to lay out in a pattern.

1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* II. (1868) 120 But we let the world fall into Giotto patterns. 1882 W. W. Story *Roba di R.* vii. 228/2 I. 133 One of the Roman kitchen-gardens, patterned out in even rows and squares of green. 1887 A. E. Eaverson *Life Nile* xvi. 299 The same kind of entozoaga, patterned in many colours on a white ground. 1888 Bancroft *Hist. Austria* II. v. 34 Patterned with the same stamp. 1898 Mrs. H. Ward *Helbeck of Bannisdale* 356 The famous trout were all just patterning the vellum.

8. *intr.* Of a gun: To distribute the shot in a pattern: see Pattern *sb.* 11.

Hence **Patterning** *vbl. sb.*, the production or arrangement of patterns; *concr.* work done according to a pattern, design, or fashion; also **Patterner**, one who draws or composes patterns.

1882 Rabbinowicz *Gun. Mem.* I. 61, 386 The patterning of the pillars with chevrons is...remarkable. 1885 F. Wedmore in *Academy* 19 Jan. 32/1 The upholsterer of beautiful patterns, who...say that exquisite painting is the first and last business of a painter. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 1/2 Concerning sarcophagus, the edges of which are most richly adorned with patterning. 1889 *Standard* 23 May 3/1 Summer emotion—the force which a mere patterner of spaces, a mere connoisseur of 'subjects', would banish from pictorial employ—a great part in the poem.

† **Patternable,** *a. Obs.* [f. Pattern *v.* + -able.] Capable of being matched or paralleled.

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xii. cxlvii, Our Souls is would not believe to be 'tis Incorruptible slavery.

Patterned, *ppl. a.* [f. Pattern *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] Having a pattern or patterns; decorated or worked with a pattern or design. Often with defining word, as *large-, small-, fancy-patterned.*

1737–1805 S. & Hy. Lee *Counterb. T.* V. 24 Neat white curtains, pretty patterned sophs, and woollen carpet. 1796 J. Marshall *Numeri Vet.* 184 Patterned on one side, given by the lover with a patterned glove. 1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIV. 109 A garnement...of coloured and patterned silks.

Patterner, *v. rare.* [See -er².]

† **1.** *trans.* To conform to a pattern. *Obs.*

1625 Jackson *Creed* iv. viii. § 6 In our stories patterned to His image, renewed in our minds, as *inwardly children* express their noble ancestors' worth, by lively resemblance of their personages, and real imitation of their virtues.

2. To reduce to or arrange in a pattern.

1898 *Bioclim. Mag.* XI. 331 When human eyes shall be happily gifted with a Kaleidoscope power to patterner all confusion,...then will Nature be a greater palace than even the world yet saw.

Patternless, *a.* [f. Pattern *sb.* + -less.]

† **1.** Unmatched, peerless. *Obs.* In Void of pattern or design; plain, undecorated.

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* sig. I. Wks. 1874 III. 128 The cypresse equals thy active power: And thou in both art chiefe and patternelesse. 1881 Dutton Cook *T. Tucker's Ch.* v, Turkey carpets...rendered particularly soft and beautiful with the use of plush. 1898 H. S. Wilson *Adv. Masters* iv. 131 A room with black patternless walls.

Patterny, *a. rare.* [f. Pattern *sb.* + -y.] Characterized by the (obtrusive) presence of pattern; having too much pattern.

1883 Mrs. Caddy *Pinetrigle Pioneers & Art* 31/20 [A]

enclosing church outside, but...within, how coloured and painted. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 3/1 A pathway almost like here.

Patterson, obs. form of PATHSON.

Pattiner, Pattin, obs. ff. PATANAR, PATTEN.

Pattinsonize (pæ·tinsənəiz), *v.* [f. name of H. L. Pattinson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by whose the process was described at the meeting of the British Association in 1852: see *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 372/2.] *trans.* To extract silver from (argentiferous lead-ore) by the PATTINSON process. Hence **Pattinsonization** and **Pattinsonizer**.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Glos.*, *Pattinson process*, a process in which lead containing silver is passed through a series of melting kettles, in each of which crystals of a poorer alloy are deposited, while the fluid bath, bailed from one kettle to the next, is progressively richer in silver. In mechanical parlance the operation is performed in a cylindrical vessel, in which the bath is stirred mechanically, and from which, as the richer alloy crystallizes, the poorer liquid is repeatedly drained out. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pattinsonize*. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Pattinsonization*.

Pattipan, Pattish, var. PATTYPAN, PATISH.

Pattle, pettle (pæ·t'l, pe·t'l), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4-5 patel(e, 5 patil(l, 6 pattle. [Origin obscure: app. another form of PATTEN *sb.*, with which it partly coincides in meaning.]

1. A tool like a small spade with a long handle, used chiefly to remove the earth adhering to a plough; a plough-staff.

a. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (Paules) 130 A hondsuord [*v.r.* sper] he held ouer hym newedaye; ... he pat[t] his hand ofwyp his face[*v.r.* eyen] he wist[*v.r.* wyst] neuer wo. *Pe wakkerhed* spakes he vnto wyth [*v.r.* tho] pe land ouer newedaye; ... he pat[t] his hand ofwyp his face[*v.r.* eyen] he wist[*v.r.* wyst] neuer wo. 1402 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 199, 3 plough pattil. 1420 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) 3, The husband ...cryis, and cuist his pattill and gois stavis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip. Vocab.* 226/21 A Pitchaxe and Pettle for Gardens. 1578 *Invent. Ther Pattle*, and ane the plench stand still. 1785 BURNS *To Mouse* i, I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee Wi' monitring pattle. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xi, If he liked a hook 'd, he liked a plough or a pattle worse.

b. 1788 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xi, Or fell[-] I'll wad my saw plough-pettle, I'll sen't or lang. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. 2, A hand that never held plough-staff or pattle. 1858 M. PARKINSON *Former Potmen* 19 Pettle or plough staff, with which he cleaned the ploughshare.

†2. = PADDLE *sb. Obs.* (See PATTLE *v.*)

3. *Comb.*, as **pattle-shaft, -tree**, the shaft or handle of a pattle.

1688 H. GRIFFITH *Sunservice & Whitsters to Ordinary* viii. (1712) 198 Using a pattle-tree to clear away cloth. 1870 W. ANDERSON *Tolmay Gild* xv. (1873) 91 Not the vein pattle shafts but was broken.

†**Pa·ttle**, *v.* [*c.* *Obs. rare.* [f. PATTLE *sb.*] *trans.* To remove with a hoe (*Sc.* pattle) or small scraper.

1552-4 *Inverpit Reg. Edin. Mem. Inch.*) II. 191 Item ... for pe paid, to pattl the kirk with. 1554-5 *Ibid.* 196 To Thomas Shelis servand for pattelling and clenking of all the coppis of the tuenty-yet of the milnehik, vis *d.*

†**Pa·ttle-horse**, *Obs.*, the hack-post: see PATTLE *sb.*

Pa·ttock. *local.* Also **puttock**. [? Altered from *mattock*.] A grubbing mattock: see quots.

1708 JOS. TAYLOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 370 To take up the Saffron Heads, or break up the Ground ... they sometimes plough it, sometimes use a hoyled Kind of Hough called a Pattock. (In 1788 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Saffron.*) 1903 WRIGHT *Engl. Dial. Dict.*, *Pattock*...Manufacturers of tools, whose works are in Birmingham, have frequently had the grubbing or mocking mattock asked for under this name.

Pattrull, obs. form of PATTERN.

Patty (pæ·ti). Also 9 **pattee**. [Alteration of *F. pâté*, *OF. paste*] PASTY.] A little pie or pasty.

1730 E. LEWIS *Cookery* 72 Your **Madrons** Patty ...is proper for second Course. *a.* 1738 Mrs. HARTWOOD *New Present* (1758) 170 To make Veal Patties. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 29 Lay over it lited oysters, or oyster pattees. 1838 DICKENS *Sketches* x, I am called Sally—Sairpentine-road—Isleworth. 1872 ROBERT *Events*, iv. (ed. 10) 71 His mistress ...dished her fish into the pattees.

Pa·tty-cake. [f. PATTY + CAKE.]

1. A pie or pasty.

1689 HOLLOCK *Plain P.* 18, 1 will make patty-cakes and pastry.

¶ 2. Error for PAT-A-CAKE.

1889 C. F. WILLIAMS in *Harper's Mag.* June 119 He played patty-cake usually with Farley, looking at the others out of the corner of his eye.

Pattymar, -mair, obs. forms of PATTAMAR.

Pattypan (pæ·tipæn). Also 7 **pateenpan, patti-**, 8-9 **patte-, pattipan**. [f. PATTY + PAN *sb.*]

†1. A pasty baked in a small pan; = PATTY. *Obs.*

1634 MASSINGER *Rebellion* IV. ampvii. 150 Eile'd with a great number of Forest-Puddings, hearty Pottle-pases [*Gifford*: *pasties stuffed*], and Horse Sausages. *a.* 1700 E. EC. *Hist. Capt. Craven, Footpatter*, a little Pye, or small Pastry.

2. A small tin pan or shape in which patties are baked.

1720 F. LEIGH *Cookery* 61 It is proper you bake your Oysters on a Manikin you have it for, or a little Patty-pan. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 109 First lay a thin Crust into your Pattipan. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 194 To make Royal Cheese-Cakes ... bake them in raised crusts, or patte-pans. 1837 HOWITT *Rural Life* vi. I. 128/2 To the vast tray of neatly baken pasty-pans gone from the ovens. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 One must be brought to the boiling-point by the excitement of conversation to the patience ...He has a two-inch enthusiasm, a patty-pan stubbiness.

Patulent, *a. rare.* [app. f. L. *patul-us* spreading, PATULOUS, with ending as in *patent.*] Open, expanded, gaping.

1709 P. BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 70 The Holes are more loose and the Pores more patulent and obvious. 1803 *Medical Jrnl.* X. 433 Pressure would approximate the sides of the sores, and thus favour patulent wounds.

†**Pa·tulicate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod.L. *patulicāre* to open, spread out, f. *patul-us* PATULOUS.] Hence †**Patulica·tion**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glos.*, *Patulicate*, to be opened, or made wide. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patulication*, a being opened, or made wide.

Pa·tulipa·llate, *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Patulipallia* (f. *patulus* open + *pallia* mantle), Latreille's name for an order of Cephalopoda having an open mantle deficient in siphons: see -ATE.] Having the characters of the *Patulipallia*.

1847 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pa·tulous (pæ·tiləs), *a.* [f. L. *patul-us* standing open, spread out, spreading, f. root of *patēre* to be open: cf. *bibulus, crédulous*, etc.]

1. Open; expanded; opening rather widely.

1626 T. ADAMS *Taming of Tongue* Wks. 1861 III. 13 The ear yet hears more than ever the eye saw, and by reason of its patulous admission, derives that to the understanding whereof the sight never had a glimpse. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 422 The Mouth was a very large patulous opening. 1758 DA COSTA *Brit. Conch.* 19 On the under side is a quite patulous, or wide open. 1858-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 807/1 By elasticity the proper position and action of certain canals and organs is secured.

2. Spreading: said esp. of the boughs of a tree, after Virg. *Ecl.* i. 4.

1680 GREEN *Introd. ad Latinam Rhetoricam* 84 This Crime...is always made patulous or in sight. 1750 *Spectator* 72 Rambling...under the umbrage of a patulous beech. 1875 K. P. BOSHER (*Orville L.*) (1876) I. 33 His hands and feet are large and patulous. 1880 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xx. (1881) I. 197 The boughs of the patulous tree ... afford a noble umbrella.

3. *n. Bot.* (See quots.)

1796 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 313 The digit bacred Bell-flowers, with a diffusive panicle and patulous flowers. 1826 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 12 Calyx retaining, patulous, longer than the spikelets. 1880 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 103 The sepals are...spreading outwards...divergent or patulous.

b. *Zoöl.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 332 *Patulous*...when wings at rest partly cover each other.

Hence **Pa·tulously** *adv.*, **Pa·tulousness**.

1881 WATSON in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot.* XV. 274 Inner lip spreads patulously. 1892 COUES *Dis. Throat* 4 Exposed to atmospheric influences ... in consequence of its permanent patulousness. 1896 tr. von *Zimmermann's Clin. Med.* V. 309 Patulousness of the facial openings is a non infrequent consequence of extensive congenital anchylosis.

Paty, obs. form of PATTEE.

Patyent, Patyl, obs. ff. PATIENT, PATTEN[2].

Patyn, Patyse, var. PATEN, PATTEN, PATISE.

Pauash, obs. form of PAVIS.

†**Pauchi**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. the stem of *pauchty*, PAUGHTY; or a back-formation from that word.] *trans.* To fill with pride, elate, uplift.

c. 1620 JAMES VI *Let. G. Elis.* (Camden) 143, I reasoned your letter, quhilke hath so puncklest my hairte with commendations, as rather my tongue nor my penne is able to expresse.

Pauchty: see PAUGHTY.

Pauci- (pɔ·si-), comb. form of L. *paucus* few, little, used in *Zoöl.* and *Bot.* to form adjs., as

Paucianti·culate, -ated, having few joints, in *Bot.*, slightly or loosely jointed; **Pauctile·state**, having few teeth, slightly dentated (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1847); **Pauctile·rous**, having few flowers (*Ibid.*); **Pauctifi·liate**, having few leaves or follicles; as **Pauctifi·lious**; **Pauctilo·cular**, having few loculi; **Pauctine·rvate**, slightly veined, said of a leaf, etc. (Mayne); so **Pauctine·rvious**; **Pauctipi·nnate**, pinnate with few leaflets; **Pauctira·diate, -ated**, having few rays, as the fin of a fish, or the umbel of a plant (Mayne); **Pauctispi·ral**, having few whorls, as a shell; so **Pauctispi·rated**.

1832 DANA *Crust.* II. 1302 A "pauci-setiferous flagellum. 1847 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pauciarticulated*. 1842 CARPENTER *Nat. Hist.* III. 251 Holothuridæ.—Corpus multicoriaceum, remotim et non, usually "pauciradiate, liver never ramified. 1872 PRINCE *Dan. Tucson* 31 "Pauciflorate, in opposition to polyanthous. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 466/1 Cyperaceæ...*pauciglumal on the left border. 1842-6 WOOD-WARD *Mollusca* 192 The operculum is described as Pauciscalated, or few-whorled, as in Lituites.

†**Pau·cify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *paucus*, *pauci-* few, little: see -FY.] *trans.* To make few, diminish.

1646 *Brit. Bulletin in Hazel. Miss. Ind. Pack.* VII. 620 To paucify the number of those you count real worth conversion unto you. 1792 CHARNOCK *Lab. in W. Magdep* 18 Dec., Mr.'s opportunities of working are paucified, as perhaps, Dr. Johnson would have dared to say.

Pauciloquent (pɔ·silōkwĕnt), *a. rare*—°. [f. PAUCI- + L. *loquent-em* speaking, pr. ppl. of *loqui*: cf. next.] Uttering few words; speaking briefly. Hence **Pauciloquently** *adv.*, with few words.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pauciloquent*...that speaketh little. 1881 WATSON *Reformers* (ed. 2) 340 The pauciloquently exacting Elder.

Pauci·loquy. *rare.* [ad. L. *pauciloqui-um* a speaking but little (Plautus), f. *Pauci-* + *-loqui-um*, f. *loqui* to speak.] The utterance of few words; sparingness of speech.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pauciloquie*, few words. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. cxii, Four no Discords by Pauciloquie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pauciloquy*, a speaking few words, little talk. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Paucity (pɔ·siti). Also 5 **paucyte**. [a. F. *paucité* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *paucitās*, f. *paucus* few: see -ITY.]

1. Smallness of number; FEWNESS; a small number.

a. 1425 *Freemt. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 55 Whom the grace of God from the forsayd paucyte exemyd. 1510-20 *Sermon.* 1588 *Form Com. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 532 That they, neither respecting their own weakness and paucity ... may by the power obtain victory. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 20 The greater paucity of rays arriving at the eye. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 113 In charge of having to negotiate owing to...the paucity of its defenders.

2. Smallness of quantity; scantiness.

1632 BROOME *Of witchpunsel.* 230 Small Fees argue paucity of matter. 1680 BOYLE *Positive Theol. Princ.* ii. 64 If offended ...in little oil, that the paucity seemed strange. 1758 BOWLES *Circella* (1803) II. viii. 432 From paucity of evidence, we are unable to pronounce them with precision.

Paucillon, -cle·ʻn, **-ylon**, obs. ff. PAVILION.

Paucius, -cos, -cus, -cys, obs. ff. FAVUS.

Paughle: see PAUGLE.

Paughty, pauchty (pɔ·ti, *Sc.* pɑxti), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also Yorksh. **pafty**. [Origin unknown.] Haughty, proud; saucy, insolent, impertinent.

1572 *A. Assessment Mis. pure Scotor in Pitcairnes Ane. Sc. Trials* (1781) 121 Pauchtie tyrel thair sale do I assure. 1637-50 RUTH. *Lett.* (1862) I. lxv. (To Lady Kenmure) 321 Maxwell, Bishop of Rosse, that proud and paughtie prelate. 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 92 Even haughtyshinns...need too paughty in the abey. 1846 BROWN *St. Fittick's* xxvi, The dragon which the paughty Pictish queen had placed there for my honest trade. 1898 WARRYNER, *Pafty*, impertinent. 1899 ROBERTSON *Mod. Scot. Poets* 169, I never fleech the paughty fair.

Paugie (pɔ·gi). *local U. S.* Also **paughie, porgy**. [From the ending of the Narragansett Indian name *mishaúppaug*, pl. of *mishaup*, literally 'thick-scaled', from *mishe* large, and *oppit* scale.] Local name of a North American fish, of the genus *Sparus*, also called *scuppaug*.

1880 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Porgy or Paugie*...a fish of the *sparus* family, common in the waters of New England and New York. It is singular that one half the original name, *aug*, should be retained by the fish in Rhode Island, and the other half, *porg*, changed into *paugie* or *porgy*, in New York. 1884 WEBSTER, *Paugie*...A kind of fish; the porgy. 1892 *Putnam's Mag.* VI. 503 *Porgy, Scup*, and *Paugie*, names ...in different sections of the Northern States. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paughie*, same as *porgy*.

† **Pauih**, *int. Obs. rare.* Variant of PAH *int.*

1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. i, Egad he's a brave Fellow—Pauh, I am quite another thing, when I am with him.

Pauhagen (pɔ·hāgĕn). *local U. S.* Also **pauhagen, poghaden, pohagan, pookagan**, etc. [Abnaki (dial. of Algonkin) *pahogan*? (Easley).] Local name of the menhaden, a N. American fish.

1880 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Menhaden*, Also known by the names Bony-fish, White-fish, Maryland, Manchester, and Pauhagen. *Ibid.*, *Pohagen*, or *Pawhagen*. 1884 WEBSTER, *Pawhagen*. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Pughaden*...the menhaden. Also *pauhagen*.

Paulew, paulsh, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Paulilion, -ili·ʻon, -ilion, etc., obs. ff. PAVILION.

Pauk, Pauky, etc.: see PAWK, PAWKY, etc.

Paul (pɔl). Also 4 **Poul, Poule**; *genitive* 4 **Powlys**, 4-6 **Poules**, 5-7 **Paules**, 6 **Pawles, Powlles**, 6-7 **Powles**, 6-8 **Pauls**, 7- **Paul's**. [a. OF. *Pol*, mod.F. *Paul* = It. *Paolo*, Sp. *Pablo*—L. *Paulus*, in sense *Paulus*.]

1. The English form of the Latin personal name *Paulus*, well known as that of the 'Apostle of the Gentiles' (Acts xiii. 9). Used in proverbial phrases in conjunction with PETER, q. v.

2. [tr. It. *Paolo*, Paul.] The PAOLO, an obsolete Italian silver coin, worth about twopence sterling.

1589 SWINBURNE *Tr. Glanvill* IX. xxiv, I paid five Pauls for two hard eggs. 1834 LOWELL *Trad. in Italy* Fr. Wks. 1890 I. 190 You give the custody a paul for showing you the well that molded Romulus and Remus.

3. **Paul Pry**: name of a very inquisitive character in a comedy of the same name by John Poole, 1825; often used allusively (also *attrib.*).

1829 MACAULAY *Southey's Colloq. Soc.* Ess. (1887) 216 The magistrates...ought to be a perfect jack-of-all-trades...a Paul Pry in every house, spying, nurse-dropping, reforming, admonishing [etc.]. *a.* 1845 HOOD *Talk of Townspeople* vi. She had much of the spirit that has Poole in a notable set of Paul Prys. 1850 Miss BROUGHTON *Red Tyrone* II. 3 A fly and cane hat of his Paul-Pry wilds. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 693/1 Paul Pry,...always his (Lemon's) most popular part, soon became to many a real personage. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* XI. 311 Some of the Paul Prys of the parish had interrupted the hymns.

b. Hence **Paul-Pry** *v. Anti-*, to behave like Paul Pry; to be impertinently inquisitive or prying.

1839 BLACKW. *Philip Augus.* Sec. 2. 2. 201 Others meddling and Paul Prying into the bed-room windows. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xxii, Why the deuce are you, ...eaves-dropping and Paul-Prying?

†**4. Paul's**: popular name of St. Paul's Cathedral in London; in 16-17th c. a favourite resort of loun-

grin, grunge, etc. *Obs.* (Now always *St. Paul's.*)
Hence *attrib.* in *Paul's Alley, Paul's Chain,* now London lanes, *Paul's Cross,* etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 89 Þis forbi falleþ þis day of prude Prechest of penaunces. 1393 *Hist. C.* xvi. 70 *At most pardon by-for þe people what penaunce þei suffreden.*] a 1460 Gregory's *Chron.* (Camden) 58 Fowlys Cruse. The white was pevementyd at Powlys Cruse. 1573 Robert *Abr. To Reader,* The right Worshipfull M. Nowell, Deane of Paules. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familie of Love* 13 b, Pretending the walk of life, his lurkes openly at Paules crosse. 1598 Sharp *3 Serm. IV.* 2 *b.* 176 This deity Sancull is knowne as well as Paulus. 1597 — *2 Serm. IV.* 1 *b.* 58, I bought him in Paules. 1613 — *Serm. VIII.* v. b. 98 We may as well grab against Paules as strive 'mo. 1623 Middleton *Tricknadis 3d Part* II. ii, The Angell and *Exile*...conduct him to Paules-Chaine. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) IV. 83 While you adore your Churches there, we destroy them here: Among other, poor Pauls looks like a great Skeleton. ...Truly I think our Turk or Tartar...would leave us'd Pauls in that manner.

3. Phrases and Combinations with *Paul's*: **Paul's betony** (erron. *St. Paul's betony*), name for a species of *Veronica*, the Wood Speedwell (*V. officinalis*), described by Paulus Ægineta as a betony; improperly applied to *V. serpyllifolia*; †**Paul's foot**, a lineal foot, the standard of which was the foot of Algar carved on the base of a column of old St. Paul's, London (*Gent. Mag.* July 1752, 327); †**Paul's man** (see quot.); **Paul's pigeon** (see quot. a 1661); †**St. Paul's tide**, the season about the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul (Jan. 25); †**Paul's walk**, the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral as a resort of loungers, newsmongers, etc. in 16th and 17th c.; so †**Paul's-walker**, one who frequented St. Paul's as a lounger or gossip; †**Paul's-walking** *a.*; †**Paul's work**, (?) botched work, a 'mess'.

1398 Trevisa *Names of Herbes* 19 *Betonica Pauli angl[icana]* ...ways he called in englishe †*Paules betonye* or wodde *Peony* (1516). 1551 — *Herbal* 2. F iv b, Paule betony is myche vsyd[e]nge from Dioscorides betony, so Paules wittewonth ys no wife. 1548 Sir T. Brewer *Funal. Ep.* (1. 11. 10) Hercules Paul, as Paule Bruny, loued the people have some cawse (a reference to S. Paul, whereupon indeed that name is derived from Paulus Ægineta, an ancient Physician of Egina. 1879 *Penny Pictoria.* 306 †Paul's Betony. *Veronica officinalis.* *Alba.* 1886 Bentley & Holland *Pharm.*, Paul's Betony, *Veronica officinalis.* [1429 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 279 Paternost[er]s, vij pens de dusyn ou lenger, et de le pas de Seint Paul.] 1492 *Rolls of Parliament* V. 494/1 The white mere bridge to be made with a cyaght [*sic*] containing the space of xii foot called †Paules foot in lenth. 1447 *Will of Shareshulle* (Somerset Hse.), Height of two grecis fote. 1616 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* Dram. Pers., Cap. Bobadill, a †*Paulsman.* 1826 Gutcheon *St. Francis's Wife* 1. i. 6 note, A Paul's man, i. e. a frequenter of the middle aisle of St. Paul's cathedral, the common resort of idle coxcombs, sharpers, gulls, and gossipers. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, London* (1662) II. 62 Over the St. Anthonies Play-chamber (so were the Scholars of the School commonly called, as those of St. Paul's, †*Paul's Pigeons*) [cf. *Scots Intro.* (1891) 73]. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5716/1 The Fairs held on the City of Bristol at St. James-Fair, and at St. †Pauls-Fair. 1818 Todd's *Johnson*, (Add.) s.v. †Pauls Walks is the Lunch Epicures. 1898 *Daily Nat.* (Wash.) 18/2 Edward Wilmark the †Pauls-walker. *Ibid.* Rules to the †Pauls-walking Newsmongers—report Northumberland not...hid-mers with P. Henry. 1602 Dekker *Satiromast.* Wks. (1873) I. 211 And where he had done, made †*Poules* weeke of it. 1620 in *Court & T. Jas. I* (1848) II. 103 But I doubt, when all is done, it will prove, as they say Paul's work. 1673 *True New Mayor* 15 But I must dispatch, for I see Hal's nothing Paul's work yet's already.

Paul, **-e**, **paulle**, *obs.* forms of Pall, Pawl.

Pauldron, another form of Poulderon, a piece of armour covering the shoulder, a shoulder-plate.

1500, 1832, etc. (see Poulderon).

Paulfrey, *obs.* form of Palfrey.

Paulian (pɔ̱·lĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *Paul-us* Paul: cf. *Christ-ian.*] **A.** *sb.*

1. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect who rejected the personality of the Logos and the Holy Spirit, and denied the pre-existence of Christ as "the eternal Son of God"; founded by Paul of Samosata in the 3rd century.

c 1429 Pecock *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 498 The sect of Paulianys, which holden that Crist was not ellesse Marie, but onli bi conceyuyng of Marie. 1683 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1841) I. 630/1 *Paul of Samosata* ...left behind him a sect, that assumed the title of *Paulians*, or *Paulianists.* 1877 M'Clintock & Strong *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VII. 831 One of the causes of War required the Paulians to be reimplanted.

2. A follower or disciple of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1869 Simcox (Oxonp.) *Death xxv. Lessons*, They are called Christians, not Pauliens, when St. Paul conquered.

B. *adj.* That is a follower of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1838 Fraser *Mirror. Lyndhurst* x. 103 The Jesuit should have said, a Paulian apostasie, for Cleiomegas and Wickliffe profess with Paul, Act xx. 24.

So **Pau'lianist**, **Pau'lianite** = A. 1.

1656 St. *Dunst.'s Anal. Hist.* I. ii. 6 The sevens of the Elevaites, Pauliantins, Sabellians and Arians. *Ibid.* 22 The Paulianites, who distinguish'd the Word from the Son of God, and the Paracletes from the Holy Spirit. 1704 just Publick 8. 15. 1852–3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist. Ancient.* (1845) 230 His [Paul's] followers, who were known by the name of Paulianites, continued...till the beginning of the 6th century.

Paulician (pɔ̱lĭ·shăn), *sb.* and *a.* *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Paulicianus*, a. Gr. Παυλικιανοί, of obscure origin, thought by some to be from *Paulus* Paul.]

A. *sb.* A member of a sect which arose in Armenia in the 7th century, holding modified Manichæan opinions.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to this sect. Hence **Paulicianism**, the doctrine of the sect.

1707–42 Chandler *Cyclf.*, Paulicians, ...so called from their children, one Paulus, an Armenian, in the seventh century. 1764 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1841) I. 210/2 1840 Macaulay *Essays* (1887) 177 The Paulician theology ...spread rapidly through Provence and Languedoc. 1883 *Standard Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2207/1 The Bulgarians...finally united with the Eastern Church: and only a small body of Paulicians are now Catholics.

Paulie, **pallie** (pɔ̱·lĭ, pɒ·lĭ), *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc.* Also **pawlie**, **palie**, **paley**. [Origin not ascertained.]

a. *adj.* Undersized, weakly, impotent: applied esp. to the smallest or poorest lambs of a flock, also to a poor weakly child. **b.** *sb.* An undersized lamb, one of the smallest lambs of a flock.

1808 *Trans. Highland Soc. S.* I. ix. 158 There was (inside ...the flocks ...that took away the crooks and the pawlies, and any broken-lamb. 1820 W. J. Nevay *Peasant. Moss-farming* 193 The plainer-lambs throughout, bear a proportion to the 'second' lambs and pallies as 1801 to 1201. *a* 1835 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 360 An for your pawlie wee lamb, what says I the bit? 1886 Cockburn *Sheep Farming* 72 Deformed and crippled specimens in Scotland are termed 'pallie lambs'.

Paulin. [app. second element of Tarpaulin.] A trade name for waterproof coverings of the nature of tarpaulin, whether tarred, oiled, or painted.

1849–78 Halliwell, *Paulin*, a covering for a cart or waggon. *Linc.* 1880 *Knightsbridge v. Dix.* 463 These Paulins are prepared from the best English Tarpaulin Canvas. *Ibid.*, Tarred, Oiled and Painted Paulins.

Pauline (pɔ̱·lĭn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 -in. [ad. L. *Paulin-us* adj., f. *Paulus* Paul: see -ine¹.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of St. Paul, his writings, or his doctrines.

1827 Coleridge *Aids Reflect.* (1848) 108 Very Protestant—thoroughly Pauline. 1880 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* iv. 108 (1) 142 For him [Matthew] the Pauline narrative was the transcript of the life of Christ. 1896 C. H. Turner *Church. Lond.* ii. 36 Palestinian...from the Pauline Epistles.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of certain religious orders so named.

1580 Lyly, *P. Pl.* A. v. 78 In mistresse of wheate, brag, setting was he fourth, Pere [= pardoner, Paulyner doctor]. 1732 *Ibid.* C. iv. 110 *Of pardyners quoth.* 1 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/1 As the same yere [1310] began the order of Pauliens, that is he saie Crouched Wymen. *a* 1550 *Image* 3 *Pen'worde* 51 in *Thynne's Wks.* (1856) II. 491 Some be Paulins, some be Antonyens, some be Bernardines, some be Celestines.

2. A follower of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1720 J. Owen *Continu. Ans.* 2 *Hist. Counc.* 30 The Primitive Christians ...never called themselves Johnians, Pauliens, nor Barnabites.

3. A scholar of St. Paul's School, London.

1887 *Athenæum* 30 Nov. 715/3 Old Philip] Francis was a London boy by education, and a Paulian. ...The Paulians were especially famous for calligraphy. 1897 Adams & Cannell *Life Bennett* I. ii. 43 He returned to London, bringing with him the "Paulian hand" of Oxford, an honour which at that time no Paulian had won.

Hence **Paulinian** (-i·nĭăn), *a.* = Paulian *a.*; *sb.* = Paulinist; **Pau'linism** (-ĭnĭz'm), the doctrine of St. Paul, Pauline theology; **Pau'linist**, an adherent of St. Paul or his doctrine; **Paulini·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a Paulinist or Paulinism; **Pau'linize** *v. intr.*, to follow the doctrine of St. Paul; *trans.*, to make Pauline, imbue with Paulinism (in quot., to represent as Pauline).

1874 *Inferno tr. Rossetti*, Introd. II. ii. v. 4 The sinful growth ...of *Paulinian* doctrine. 1883 Love & Barrington tr. *St. Cyril's Life Zwingli* xvii. 336, I preach...as Paul writes; why do you not rather call me a Paulinist? 1897 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) II. 232 The antithesis of Petrinism and †Paulinism. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. ii. Christians who wished to steer aloof alike from †Paulinists and Judaists. 1880 *Lit. Churchm.* 18 Nov. 403/1 I am much inclined to see...sharp distinctions between the Jewish-Christians and the heathen converts...attributing a †Paulinistic tendency to the latter. 1898 W. M. Ramsay *Was Christ born at Bethlehem?* 31 Luke's view See ...a strong Paulinistic character. 1882 tr. *Ewald's New Life Jesus* I. 178 The account...given in Luke with its †*Paulinizing* motives. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 429/1 St. Luke's Gospel...is Paulinized too much.

Paulism (pɔ̱·lĭz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. Paul + -ism.] The doctrine of St. Paul; Paulinism.

1893 Bateman *Not Paul* 160 Whatever is in Paul, and is not ...in any one of the four Gospels, is not Christianity, but Paulism.

Paulist (pɔ̱·lĭst). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. (See quots.)

1858 J. Pulling tr. *Tintendorf's Pop. tr.* 4. 188. 77 The Paulists at Gen, are known by the name of Paulists. 1881 J. H. Gurney *Pop. R. Cath.* 79 The Jesuits, who are better known by India by the appellation of Paulists, from their head-church and convent of St. Paul's in Goa.

2. A member of a Roman Catholic association, the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded at New York in 1858.

1883 *Standard Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2208.

†**Paulistine**. *Obs.* = Paulist 1.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 70 A College...belonging to the Jesuits here, more commonly called Paulistines. *Ibid.* 130 St. Paul's was the first Monastery of the Jesuits in Goa, from whence they receive the Name of Paulistines.

Paulite¹ (pɔ̱·lĭt). *Ch. Hist.* [f. name of *Paul*, L. *Paul-us* + -ite¹ 1 *b.*]

1. One of an order of monks, also called Hermits of St. Paul, founded in 1215, at Budapest. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to this order.

1682 G. B. Mallonia *Battle Fields of Cross*, vii. 101 Priors and monks of all denominations, the Benedictines, the Jesuits, the Carmelites, the Paulites. 1888 R. C. Lee *Mist. Persecution* I. 428 His...retired to a Paulite monastery.

2. *nonce-use.* One who is "of Paul"; see 1 Cor. I. 12.

1839 Wardlaw *Exegesis Cor. Epist.* 111. iv. (1840) 74 The Sects of Paulites, and Apollonians and the rest, would have gradually diverged more and more in doctrine.

Paulite². *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Paulit*, name given by Werner, 1812, from St. Paul Island, Labrador: see -ite¹ 2 *b.*] A synonym of Hydrostatite.

1814 T. Allan *Min. Nomencl.* 22 Hydrostatite, Labrador hornblende...Paulite. 1892 C. U. Shepard *Min.* 106. 3 199.

Paulle, *obs.* form of Pall.

†**Paullinia** (pɔ̱lĭ·nĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1737), from the name of C. F. Paullini, a German botanist.] A genus of tropical American and West African climbing shrubs (N.O. *Sapindaceæ*); a plant of this genus.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Paullinia.* 1833 Westring *Transmitted Observations* at The late paullinia's tardam fell.

Paulmer, *obs.* form of Palmer.

Paulo-post-future (pɔ̱·lōpōstfiū·tĭūr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *paulo post futurum*, the current rendering, from the time of Lascaris 1494, of the Greek name *ὁ μετ' ὀλίγον μέλλων*, the future after a little, in Sp. *el futuro de aquel a poco.* In 16th c. called also *near futurum* 'immediate future'; and in 19th c. Goodwin, 'third future', 'futurum exactum', 'futurum perfectum', 'future perfect'.]

1. A name of a tense of the passive voice of Greek verbs, the chief use of which was to state that an event will take place immediately.

(A good example of the Greek use is in Aristoph. *Plut.* 1057 θαῤῥεῖ, και θεωρήσεις, Speak and it shall be done at once, or as soon as said.)

1824 L. Mitchell *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 16. 287 Some grammarians have alleged, that...we should also admit the *dual* number, the paulo-post future tense, the middle voice...found in Greek.

2. *allusively.* A future which is a little after the present; a by-and-by; belonging to an immediate or proximate future.

1820 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 260 My post...must be transformed by your sibby into a *paulo post futurum.*] 1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* 908 Here comes Dana, electrically laboring along, Involved in a paulo-post-future of song, When'll be going to write what'll never be written Till the Muse ...gives him the nation. 1887 Dowden *Life Shelley* I. vi. 198 Shelley's ...anticipated profits were to the paulo-post-future. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 7/4 An acquiescence like this of those employed once has a paulo-post-future effect on the working of the short-service system.

Hence **Pau·lo-post-futu·rity** *adv.*, as belonging to the near future. So **Pau·lo-po·st** *a.* [L. *paulo post* a little after], a little subsequent; also **Pau·lo-pa·st** *a.*, a little past, relating to something lately finished. (All *nonce-wds.*)

a 1849 Southey *Doctor* Interch. xx. (1848) 422 While I was toasting of it quite post-futurously, as *of a paulo-post.* 1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* Wed. 267 One to-morrow's future should be at least paulo-post to-theis. 1856 C. M. Davies *Church. Lond.* 289 Conversing with little knots of his paulo-post congregation. 1892 Stevenson *Across Plains* 226 All that I say in this paper is in a paulo-past tense.

†**Paulownia** (pɔ̱ɫlōʊ·nĭă, pɔ̱ɫlōʊ·nĭă). *Bot.* [Named, 1835, after Anna Paulowna, daughter of the Tsar Paul I.] A genus of *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising the single species *P. imperialis*, a Japanese ornamental tree with purplish trumpet-shaped flowers blossoming in early spring; cultivated in some parts of Europe and America.

1847 J. Meyrick *Lett. & Rem.* (1892) 106, I prefer them [peyrises] to Victoria Regina or Paulownia, or other things with hard names and gigantic leaves. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 1301 This golden Catalpa I purpose cutting down every year ...so to dove with the paulownia.

Paulsgrave, *obs.* form of Palsgrave.

Pault, **Paulter**, etc.: see Palt, Palter, etc.

Paume, **Paumer**, *obs.* forms of Palm, Palmer.

Paument, *obs.* form of Pavement.

Paun, variant form of Pawn, a bale-cloth.

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 223 The native form for carry and women also is the cloth or paun.

Paun, var. Pan *sb.*³, *obs.* f. Pawn *sb.* and *v.*

Paunage, *obs.* form of Pannage.

†**Paunce**. *Obs.* Also 4 **pauns**, 6 **pans**, **pawnce**. [ver. of *pansche*, Faunce *sb.*¹: cf. Paunch.] also, *obs.* F. *pance* 'the paunch...: also the fashion of a great bellied doublet, or the great belly of a doublet' (Cotgr.).]

1. = Paunch 1.

c 1350 St. Brendan *Cleren.* Wisc (Rolls) 1098 Nowhe of pauns, wyb gamys non bihte. [1389 *Test. Averbol.* (1826) 30 Item lego...Johanni Bate unum anulum pro de pannes de le bowes de *I Sol.*] 1580–3 *Durham Ac. Rolls* (Surtees) 304 In 1 pawnce, xx. 1601 *R. E. Wyse* (1886) 29 As hath been taken, a pawnce of mutton. 1688 *Acc. Ld. Mayor Treas. Scott.* 1. 118 Item, in quarters of mutton to have the pans. 1941 *Mod. in Pioneer Cross. Travels* I. 317 Two Pauns of mutton.

2. = Faunce 2.

c 1400 *Morbilis* in *Cath. Angl.* 40 note, *Remule*, a horse gyrdyl or a paunce.

3. *Comb.*, as *paunce-cloth*.
1592 in *Surrey Cl. Coll.* VI. 60 From a paunce cloth of blewe.

Paunse, obs. form of PANSY.

† **Pau'ncer, pau'nsher.** *Obs.* In 3 pauncer, pauncher, pawnsher, (pawn-), paunsher, pa(w)nsharde. [a. OF. *pancier, panchiere* fem. (also *pancier* masc.) = It. *panziera, panziera*, med.L. *panacrus, -era*; thence also MHG. *panzier* (Ger. *panzer*), MLG. *panzier, panscher, panzer*, MDu. *panzier*, Du. *pantser*; f. OF. *pance, panche*, now *panse*, It. *pancia* PAUNCH *sb.*?]

1. Part of the armour of the 14th and 15th centuries, which covered the lower part of the body.
c1390-92 *Alexander* 2580 Nymes of pese nethirbokes & saluez pure leggis, Penes, pauncre, & plate, all in pure grene cloblis. 14.. *Metr. Vis.* in WC.-Wülcker 699/15 *Pauncheres, quilbowes.*

2. A belt or girdle for the breeches, a breech-belt.
c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 Pawnchere, *...bendere, renale.* c1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 6/16 Upon the breechful Clerion, bridled, With the pauncher. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/1 A Pawnchere (*A. Pawnchere*), *renale*, etc.; (*al*) a brekclet.

Paunch (pɔ̃ːnʃ, pänʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–6 pansche, pansshe, 4–8 panch, (5 pawnche, pownche), 6– paunch. Also *Sc.* and *north. dial.* † panche, painche, 5–9 pansh, 9 peansh, painch. [ME. a. ONF. *pansche* = OF. *pance*, now *panse* = Pr. *panssa*, Cat. *panxa*, Sp. *panza*, Pg. *pança*, It. *pancia* = Com. Rom. type **pantica*, f. L. *pantex, pantic-em* paunch, bowels.]

1. The belly, abdomen; the stomach, as the receptacle of food [= BELLY *sb.* 3].
Now, as said of the human subject, usually derogatory, and implying greediness, gluttony, etc.
1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 398 Our lordis of France, that ay With god mynnyll fonis thair panch. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 87 He shal haue a pensaunce in his paunche. 1386 *Pl.* 53 *Alisaunder* E.E.T. 87 Dying with in the wombe vnto vnd the gut The paunche also. 1398 TREVISA *Higden* (1482) vi. 80 Ironsided wyth Lordeys (*varyngs...pansyd wyth* of their paunches. 1563 *Lanc. Inv. Eliz. Andrews Pedl.* 199 Pocketed thirty pursis, 5*s.* EDGEWORTH & COTS *Hertfrd. Anal.* Introd., The lowest belly, commonly called Abdomen or the Paunch. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 68 He...had a most portly paunch. 1870 E. ELLIS *Canadian Arctic.* 27 A Regal Ursidean body. Tawse bags of paunch. 1870 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1871) I. xxii. 236 Squire's foot and paunch of toad!
fig. 1580 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Deadlye Charybdis...Is to gut vpangling three tymes thee flush water engorye, From paunch shee spuing on the sky the plash heauye mounsh. 1598 MARSTON *Scourge of Malitte* Wks. (Oxford) III. 283 Throughout the whole paunch of his books, but is as infinite in ramacking them. 1600 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 Straight charge a waves, and in his offered paunch Devour fals ass ship.

2. The first and largest stomach of a ruminant; the rumen.
c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 955 A rumpen paunche. 1598 FLORIO *It. Dict.*, *Trippa*...the paunch or first belly of a beast, as of an ox, cow or any such like cloven footed beast. 1615 CROOKE *Playne. Body.* 1. (1708) 360 An Ox is Beaste, like Panch, the Nosel, and the Fech. 1678–9 TOLL *Conf. Hunt.* II. 12/1 The...food...is received into the first stomach...which is termed the paunch.
b. *pl.* Entrails, viscera. (Now *Sc.* and *north.*)
c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1138 The kyng is hanging vpon hath stalis &c. C. dere, and the garbage and pannches ner cast comyn ahout to scarry quarter of the Parke. 1789 ROBERT BURNS *Epitaph for J. Rankine* xv, Ye paukus attend it, Ye lasses convoy it safe to grave. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xxxvi, I would manage find my poodle on peansh and liver.

3. *Comb.*: † **paunch-bellied** *a.*, big-bellied, pot-bellied; † **paunch-clown**, the membrane enveloping the bowels, the omentum; † **paunch-gut** *sb.*, a big belly, a pot-belly; *a.* = *paunch-bellied*; also † **paunch-gutted** *a.*; **paunch-kettle**, the paunch of an animal used like a kettle to boil flesh in; † **paunch-pecker** (tr. L. *ostiger*), an augur who divined by inspecting the entrails of animals; so † **paunch-poring**; † **paunack-pot**, †a pot of a bulging shape; **paunch-swollen** *a.*, having a swollen paunch; **paunch-wrapt** *a.*, wrapped in the paunch (in quot., *the udder*).
c1600 *Rauff. Coilyear* (1888) VI. 320 A paunch-belly'd Heathen. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron. Troias* XXXVIII. 129 His Damsin was very thick, paunch-bellied. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 *Panchebelyed, or trippe.* 15.. *Poet. to Wife Wilkins' Confession*, par' a paunchebelyed. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 17 O inviteth 'paunch-gut God into their Bowels. 1592 *Satyre Quip.* (A. 18. 8) (1596) 241 All fine paunch-gut men let be copiers of Friers. 1708 *Mercurius Pol.* (Sampkin) no. 56 A Thing 'Paunch-gutted. Fallow. 1865 TOZER *Turkey Mod. Mem.* iv. 266 The Asiatic 'paunch-kettle. 1636 W. D. tr. *Lemnius' Occ. Lat. Cur.* I. 320 The Augurs might now, or 'paunch-poring, where the antiquary, or paunch-poret, did it by viewing the entrails of the sacrifices. 1660 *Ord. for St. Bartholomew Exchange* Hall (The) parcell gilt 'paunche pot given at her Christening. 1636–48 H. HAMMOND *Relig.* iii. 136 Yet 'paunch-swollen Monster sleeps. 1592 WARNER *Albion's Engl.* ix. xiv, Him that her 'paunch-wrapt child hath slain.

Hence **Pau'nchful**, bellyful.
1804 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 250 Four times can an active fellow fist his paunchful in a day.

Paunch, panch (pɔ̃ːn(t)ʃ, pänʃ), *sb.*² *Naut.* Also 8 pansch. [1splg. the same word as prec., and PAUNCH *sb.*¹; in sense prob. derived from the latter.]
a. A thick strong mat, made of interlaced spun yarn or strands of rope, employed in various places on a ship to prevent chafing. b. A wooden covering or shield on the fore side of a mast (*rubbing paunch*), to preserve it from chafing when the masts or spars are lowered or raised.
1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 Pauuches, and such like. 1627 — *Seaman's Grame.* 2, 42 That which we call a Panch, is a broad cloath, woouen of Threeue and thinne together, to saue things from galling about the maine and fore yards as the ties, and also from the mastes [etc.]. 1702 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 12 The front-fish, or paunch, is a long plank of fir, hollowed to the conveniency of the mast, and fastened on the foreside of the mast over the fore hounds. 1846 G. BLAKEMORE *Art Rigging of Punch*, a covering of wood, or thick texture made of plaited ropeyarn, larger than a mat, to preserve the masts, &c., from chafing. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* 201 6 *Rubbing Paunch*, a batten up and down the forepart of a lower mast, to keep the lower parts clear of the hoops when going up or down.
c. *Comb.*, as *paunch-mat, paunch-piece* (= b).
1880 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 16 Stowpets, paunch pieces, or gammoning fish. *Ibid.* 31 Describe a paunch mat and its use. 1887 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Paunch-mat*, a thick and strong mat formed by interweaving sixteen or eighteen strands of rope as close as possible; it is fastened on the outside of the yards or rigging, to prevent their chafing.

Paunch (pɔ̃ːn(t)ʃ, pänʃ), *v.*¹ Also 6–7 paunch'e, *Now rare or obs.* [app. f. PAUNCH *sb.*¹ Palagr. translates the English verb by a F. *paunser* which is not otherwise known; but Florio has It. *panciare* 'to paunch or wabowell'.]
1. *trans.* To stab or wound in the paunch; also *loosely*, to stab.
1530 PALSGR. 624/1, I paunche a man or a beest, I performe his guttes with a weapon, *je pance.* a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 30 b, Other had ...their bellies paunched. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 38 Rather like slaues, or peasants ben with a stake. 1609 GRETE *Diploma.* c. (1708) 31 One Pass had paunch'd the huge hydropick Knight. 1619 MARTIN *K. Stephen* I. ii. 21 He flung The bell away...It paunch'd the Earl of Chester's horse. 1648 [see PAUNCHING below].
2. To cut open the paunch of (an animal) and take out the viscera; to disembowel, eviscerate.
1530 LEVENS *Manip.* 211/2 To Paunche, *eniscerare.* 1598 FLORIO, *Viscerare*, to paunche, or pull out the bowels. 1677 N. CON *Gentl. Recreat.* 82 Then he is to paunch [*ref.* (1721) paunch] him, rewarding the Hounds therewith. 1789 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 133 When you have paunched and cased your hare. 1882 E. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* v. 59 When a stag is killed and paunched.
† 3. To stuff the stomach with food; to fill the belly, to glut. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*) *Obs.*
1592 URSULA *Remorse. Appeth.* ix. 344 b, Now ye see how he paunched, as lyons are. ...And in deede the lyons are more gentle when their bealyes are well filled. 1597–8 *Rev. Mag. Lan.* ix. ii. 6 to Bedlow ...pale with learned cares, Then paunched with the choyce of changed fares. 1612 tr. *Bohemond's Passenger* x. 139 If you did but see him ...in what sort he vseth to glut and paunch himselfe. 1633 QUARLES *Emblems* I. ii. (1718) 20 *Now glutted* by gourmets.

4. To swallow hastily or greedily. *rare.*
1592 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (GROSART) V. 272 The Fishmonger ...paunch him vp as a mouthfull. 1892 *San Francisco Examiner* 26 Aug., Punching bicks and dickups of fat.

Hence **Pau'nching** *vbl. sb.*
1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Dissollacion*, paunching, *Exhaustio.* 1598 CHAPMAN *Iuffons, for Prouis* I. 1951, When ...the [now o] stomach [is] so much distended with the air, that there is danger of immediate suffocation or bursting—in those instances the paunching of the beast must be instantly performed, which is called paunching. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 65 The least pleasant part of the luncheon hour is the paunching of the birds...which is often a disgusting sentence of the slaughter.

† **Paunch,** *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *paucher*, obs. form (16–17th c. in Littré and Cotgr.) of *pencher* to incline.] *intr.* To incline, lean, have a proclivity, physically or mentally.
1577 *F. de Clerk's Leg.* G iv, They determined a while to let his paunch some time one way, and some some another, curiously watching to what ende his behauiours would come. 1598 HIERNOX *Apol. Infants Delight.* 14 The ground and foundation to wonder: their backing take vpon it, paunch'th.

Paunched (pɔ̃ːn(t)ʃt, pänʃt), *a.* [f. PAUNCH *sb.* + -ED².] Having a large paunch; big-bellied, pouchy. Also in *comb.*, as *full-paunched.*
1849 G. DODGE *Petiscrib., Slum, Jr.*, in, These ...full-paunch'd Russians, Countess of Rodna head to guest Ayre, As Attiche learnes. 1869 *Spirit Pub. Journ.* LX. 251 The land of paunch'd Hellers.

Paunchee, variant of PAUNCHER *Obs.*

Paunchway, variant of PANCHWAY.

Paunchy (pɔ̃ːn(t)ʃi, pänʃi), *a.* [f. PAUNCH *sb.* + -Y¹.] Having a large paunch; big-bellied.
1598 FLORIO, *Pantruto*, paunchie, that hath a great belly. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 29 The emperor and cherubs, in paunchy order, ...still go down. 1861 *Temp. Rep. Agric. Inq.* CXII. 1. 121 Calves which are in the habit of drinking too fast are...detected by a glance at their 'paunchy' condition.

Hence **Pau'nchiness.**
1879 *Gardener's Mag. Dec.* 758 All had grown...thanks to plenty parsnipiness.

Paund, obs. f. PAWN *sb.*²; obs. pa. pple. PAWN *v.*
Paune, obs. form of PAWN.
† **Paused,** obs. form of PASSED.
c1496 *Hist. Chron., Hen. VIII* 62 Long and large gauntlets of Elowe sattyn paused with Tigres.
Paunflet, obs. f. PANSELET.
Paunse, -se, Paunt, obs. ff. PANSY, PASS.
Pauoise, -oyse, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Pauper (pɔ̃ːpəɹ), *sb.* [a. L. *pauper* poor: its English use originated in the legal phrase *in forma pauperis*, in the form or character of a poor man or woman: see sense 1.]
1. A poor person.
a. In *Law*: One allowed, on account of poverty, to sue or defend in a court of law without paying costs (*in forma pauperis*: see § 2b *q.*): cf. also DISPAUPER.
[1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 12 (*heading*) An Acte to admytte such persones to sue power to sue in forma pauperis.] 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 73 My Lord Keeper pronounced this order, that the plaintiff should continue pauper. 1640 *Spiritual Courts Epit.* to *Mayd. Mis.* (Malh.) IV. 400 *Easy-cure.* Many of these were *in forma pauperis*. *Incapable.* ...I had rather the judge would have given sentence against my client, than sentenced a *pauper* on me. a 1680 WILLIAM *Rem.* (1739) I. 292 No Court allows...two single Paupers, Vncouenter Hand to Hand at Bass, and Incouenter Each other Goods in a Sack at once. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiv. 400 Paupers, that is, such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, are by statute 11 Henry VII. c. 12, to have original writs and subpœnas grants, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee. *Ibid.*, It seems however agreed, that a pauper may recover costs, though he pays none: for the counsel and clerks are bound to give their labour to him, but not to his antagonist.
b. In general sense: A person destitute of property or means of livelihood; one who has no income, or who is dependent on the charity of others; a beggar. (Now associated with c.)
[1495 M. PARKER (title) Diues and Pauper.] 1518 in 20th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 598 No man...but infirm paupers or poore shall come...within the town. 1612 CHAPMAN *Tales in Verse* xix. *Ironimond* 254 And he, a wand'ring pauper, wanting bread. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl. He chanced one day with the paupers and mendicants from Scotland, who disgrace the north in the eyes of the proud English—that is all. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* (1881) 311 You would have found me a disgraced man,...a pauper without a chance of fortune. 1893 in *Daily Paper* (Grant) 4 Oct. 11 We (the British Anthropometric) are, many of us little better than specialist paupers. 1894 W. T. STEAD (title) The Splendid Paupers: a Tale of the coming Plutocracy.
c. *spec.* A person in receipt of poor-law relief.
1775 T. MENDHAM (title) A Dialogue, in two Conversations, between a Gentleman, a Pauper, and his Friend; intended to an Answer to a Pamphlet published by the Rev. Mr. Potter, entitled, Observations on the Poor Laws. 1788 W. MARSH (title) Ambidexterity, or the present Government of the York Lunatic Asylum: in which the case of Parish Paupers is distinctly considered. 1800 *Sessions Cases, Kal. D* 1 Any one A parish shall at last, and the little half Tol'd hastily for a pauper's funeral! 1841 T. NOEL *Hymns & Remembrance, Pauper's Drive*, Rattle his bones over the stones; He's only a Pauper, whom nobody owns! 1858 THOMSON *Eng. Trades, Address* 19 The pauper lives better than the free labourer; the thief better than the pauper.
2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* (in apposition) or as *adj.* That is a pauper; destitute.
1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 183 To have pauper patients committed to him. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 10 Our pauper labourers have taken his work from him. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lett. Peasant. Agricult.* 208, 47 I. 21 The founders of emigration ought to begin by educating pauper children for that purpose. 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orival* 34 A pauper palace Paid from the pittance of a pauper people.
b. *attrib.* Of, belonging or relating to, or intended for a pauper or paupers, as *pauper-attire, -coffin, -grave, -list, -palace, -vote, -system*; also in objective and instrumental comb., as *pauper-breeding, -making, pauper-fed wife.*
1824 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 321 Here has been the pauper-making work! 1834 HT. MARTINEAU in *Tait's Mag.* I. 209/1 The result of introducing a legal pauper-system into Ireland. 1837 — *Soc. Amer.* III. 230, I was grieved to see the magnificent pauper asylum near Philadelphia, made to accommodate handsomely 1000 persons. 1849 J. E. CUSWORTH *Funer. a Lyrics* 27 Pauper-hire splendour, pageantful. 1854 WILKIE MOLLOY (*in*) *Sweet Sir.* Her child is in that pauper-coffin which she is following to the grave.

Hence **Pau'per** *v. trans.* = PAUPERIZE; **Pau'per-age** = *pauperdom*; **Pau'perate** *v. trans.* = PAUPERIZE; **Pau'perdom,** (*a*) the condition of a pauper, destitution; (*b*) the realm of paupers, paupers collectively; **Pau'peress,** a female pauper.
1879 THOMSON *Pauline* x. 3 Why then, my lord, we are 'pauper'd out and out. a 1847 in *Modern Slavery* I. 310 Those who had just risen above 'pauperage. 1892 LD. OSBORNE *Glimpses* 76 This seething mass of female pauperage. 1881 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 404 We would not rob you [England] of a single one of your valuable institutions—state-church, peerage, and pauperage. 1872 J. ROGERS *Archipelago*, xxv. I. 298 It has 'pauperised three quarters of the land. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 450 He dashes towards 'pauperdom and those on the verge of pauperdom. 1882 *Leisure Hour* July 404/1 The rules under which these pauperdom places them. 1880 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trade* 81 The wandering 'peress; an elderly, also bodied 'pauperess.

Pauperism (pɔ̃ːpərizm). [f. PAUPER *sb.* + -ISM. Hence mod.F. *pauperisme* (Dict. Acad. 1878), mod.Ger. *pauperismus.*] The condition of

paupers; the existence of a pauper class; poverty, with dependance on public relief, as an established condition or fact among a people. Hence *pauperism*, the pauper class, paupers collectively.

1813 W. Cleaver *Inquiry into the Cause of the Increase of Pauperism and Poor's Rates.* 1818 in Trans. 1844 Chambers' *Info. Pract.* 351 Be apprenticed, if you can, at the pauperism and the crimes that disgrace this rare happy and moral England. 1847 Webster *Lect.* (1848) 225 An increase of pauperism, i.e. of the habit of depending on parish-pay. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 245, Thenceforth 'pauperism' became a name in England. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. 251 Pauperism is still one of the most formidable social and economic difficulties.

Pauperization (pɔ̱pərəizēi·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of pauperizing or condition of being pauperized.

1849 in Webster. 1849 Brodie *Sp., England* x App. (1868) 272 Demoralization and pauperization will go on on an extending circle. 1874 Greene *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 805 The pauperization of localities who relied on them for support.

Pauperize (pɔ̱pərəiz), *v.* [f. Pauper + -ize.] *trans.* To make a pauper of; to reduce to the condition of a pauper, or to poverty or destitution; *esp.* to make dependent on public relief.

1834 Mrs. Marcet *Maid & I.* 47 The indigent who have been pauperized by the undue depression of wages. 1867 Duncan *Engineers' Rep.* 16, (1868) 32 Though they were poor, they were not pauperized, but thrifty and self-relying. 1901 A. M. Fairbairn *Philos. Chr. Relig.* x. iv. 342 There is nothing so fatal to the manhood of a people as the charity that pauperizes.

Hence **Pau·perized**, **Pau·perizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pau·perizer**, one who pauperizes.

1834 Mrs. Marcet *Maid & I.* 72 The deeper harass of our pauperized classes. 1844 Tupper *Heart's Ease* 3 When did bread ever gain access?—Ask! heart indeed—pauperizing bit of mouth! 1867 T. Sydney *Light to Asiat.* throws out these pauperizers of the people. 1880 in J. F. Muston *Lett. Pauperal's Pauperizing charity...produces the ordinary* fruits which all the best friends of the poor have...preached that it does...The people become regular acting beggars.

† **Pau·perous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Pauper + -ous.] Relating to or connected with the poor.

1600 R. Ward *Medic. of Practice* (1807) 17 Hone a monke employed to Gods Borden, to pauperous and pious vses.

Paupers, obs. form of Papers.

Pauropetalous (pɔ̱ɹɒpɛ̱tălŏs), *a.* *Botany.* [f. Gr. *παῦρο-* little, small + Metapetalous.] Having, or of the nature of, slight or imperfect metamorphosis, as in orthopterous insects.

1893 *Country Nat. Hist.* V. 199 The changes of form (in the Orthoptera) are much less strange and conspicuous than they are in most other Insects. The metamorphosis is therefore called Paurometabolous.

Pauropod (pɔ̱ɹɒpɒd). *Zool.* [Anglicized sing. of mod.L. *Pauropoda*, f. Gr. *παῦρο-* little, small + *-podes* footed, f. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.] A myriapod of the order *Pauropoda*, resembling centipedes, but of very minute size.

1893 *Amer. Nat.* XXXI. 71 It may be added that the pauropods can climb, though scarcely as well as *Polyxenus*.

† **Pau·sably**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *pausable (f. Pause v. + -able in a vague use) + -ly 2.] In the way of pausing or dwelling upon something; deliberately, without haste; pausefully.

a 1630 (J. Hexham) *Country Farmer* 14 (1636) 23 Answers (in church)...are to be done not in a hudling or blobbering fashion,...but gently and pausably, thinking what they say.

Pausal (pɔ̱·zăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *pausa* Pause *sb.* + -al: cf. *causal*.] Of or pertaining to a pause or the pause in a sentence; in *Heb. Gramm.* applied to the form which a word receives in the pause, in which, in certain cases, a vowel is changed (usually lengthened), or a weakened vowel disappears in full.

1877 C. T. Ball *Hebrew Taylors' Heb. Gramm.* 76 In the pausal forms an original vowel, shortened to *sh'wa* can of course, in process of time, be lengthened. 1880–3 Stokes' *Bampton Lectures* II. 308/1 (Index) Pausal of Pasek.

Pausation. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pausātiōn-em* (St. Jerome, in sense 'death'), n. of action from *pausāre* to Pause.] The action of pausing; a pause, intermission.

1541 Lorde *Exhil. concerned, Our Lady* 61 To very redoubted test and pavilioun, The temple to fynche, and the pausacions. *c* 1580 *Pilg. Sarum.* 803 Hane thy hore and rush to pausacyon. *c* 1585 *Digby Myst.* v. 489 That make a pausacion.

Pause (pɔ̱z), *sb.* Also 5–7 **pawse**, 6 **paws.** [a. F. *pause* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pausa* halt, stop, f. Gr. *παῦσις*, f. *παύ-ειν* to cease, stop; in the musical sense, imitated, ad. It. *pausa*.]

1. An act of stopping or ceasing for a short time in a course of action, esp. in speaking; a short interval of inaction or silence; an intermission; sometimes *spec.* an intermission arising from doubt or uncertainty, a hesitation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Pawse, of sayyngis, or o-herynge, *pausacio, pausa.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xii. 57 Efftir the first pawse, and thair zouris eyis gynis...The gilpartis grok with mychty wynis. Thairfra. 1548 Gualtruche in Pricke *Eas. Rsp.* I. i. 36 At this point, Mrs holborne making a pawse, I...said (1562). 1593 Shaks. *Rom.* iv. ii. 151 Hast'e thou but shooke thy head, or made a pawse When I spake darkely. 1597 Daniel *Musoph* vi. 691 A Pause in Griefe: an interval from Woe. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ 3 Pauses or sappillos of Pauses and Hesitations in Speech. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Prol. 258 Like linnets in the pauses of the wind. 1883 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxiv, There was a pause before the preacher spoke again.

b. (Without article.) Intermission, delay, waiting, hesitation, suspense.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 877 Sad pause and deep regard beseem the sage. 1808 *tr. Pic. & Cic.* iv. iv. 31 Intents of change Pass backs hasty-walking, besides conceits by All sizes of pause. 1883–4 *Woods Lgth* 19 Feb. (G.H.S.) 111. 85 He told me after a great deal of pause and stuttering, that [etc.]. 1890 *Weather Cons.* 7 Aug. 5/2 Every speech is the one thing needful...pause the one thing dreaded.

c. Phr. *To give pause to, to put to a pause*: to cause to stop or hesitate; to check the progress or course of; to 'pull up'. *In or at pause* (? *under a pause*): pausing, not proceeding, temporarily inactive or motionless; hesitating, in suspense.

1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iii. i. 16 For in that sleepe of death, what dreames may come, Meere giue vs pawse. *Ibid.* iii. 40, I stand to pauze where I shall first begin. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 7 The Air was hushed, the Birds...the Nightingale silenced, and all Nature in a Pause. 1725 Jane Barker *Exilius* II. 84 I was under a little Pause, not knowing readily what to reply. 1726 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xii, These considerations...put me to a pause. 1732 S. Rowden *Pilot Mose*, c. 122 When the dove first gave a pause to rove. 1883 Cowper Classic Shrub. *Chat.* 2, 271 One of those perplexed reflections that give one pause in studying them for pictures of human nature. 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* (1873) 134 You stand there at pause, and silent.

2. *spec.* One of the intermissions, stops, or breaks made, according to the sense, in speaking or reading; in *Prosody*, such a break occurring according to rule at a particular point in a verse, a CÆSURA; also, a break of definite length in a verse, occupying the time of a syllable or number of syllables. Also *transf.* in a piece of music.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Pawse, or rehersyn of bokys, *pericopa.* 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* ii. x. (Arb.) 87–8 Three maners of pauses...The shortest pause or intermission they called *comma*...The second they called *colon*...The third they called *periodus*, for a complement or full pause. *Ibid.* iii. To a verse of sexain (whether the Cesure ought to fall) either upon the fourth or sixt of it, the sentence very ill breaking into pauses. *a* 1704 Locke (J.) Those pauses and pauns which were observed in the schools, *elementa.* 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 2 The variety...of the pauses with which he has diversified his numbers. 1796 Mason *Ch. Mus.* I. 76 Where Rhythm, Pause, and Accent are peculiarly assailed to by the Composer. 1813 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 141 As you speak, your words Fill, pause by pause, my own forgotten sleep With shapes. 1864 L. Mumford *Eng. Gramm.* (ed. 3) I. iv. 2. 364 Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice during a perceptible...space of time.

3. *Mus.* † **a.** A character denoting an interval of silence; a rest. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Musick* 9 *Ibid.* What signifies he these? *Nos.* These be called rests or pauses. 1674 Playford *Introd. Musick* x. (ed. 9) Pauses or Rests are short Characters, or an artificial omission of the Voice or Sound, proportioned to a certain Measure of Time.

b. The character 𝄐 or 𝄻 placed over or under a note or rest to indicate that its duration is to be lengthened indefinitely. (Also placed over a double bar at the conclusion of a piece, and rarely over a single bar in the course of it to indicate a short but indefinite interval of silence.)

1806 Calcott *Mus. Gramm.* vi. 73 The Pause is placed over a Note to signify that the regular time of the Movement is to be delayed. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 628/1 Pauses at the end of a movement, over a rest, or even over a silent bar, are intended to give a short breaking-space before going on to the next movement.

4. *Heb. Gram.* In the expressions *to pause* (orig. in verse 8), *into pause*: the form that a word or vowel takes before one of the chief stops: cf. Pausal.

1814 A. B. Davidson *Introd. Heb. Gram.* (1880) 27 In general only the two greatest Prose accents (viz. *Athnach*, marking the end, and *Sillûk*, marking the middle of the verse)...throw vowels into pause. 1877 [see Pausal].

5. *Comb.*

1880 Madame *Life Million* VI. 317 The pausing is a mere empirical compromise, for the reader's convenience, between pause-marking and clause-marking.

Pause (pɔ̱z), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 **pawse.** [f. Pause *sb.*, or ad. L. *pausāre* to halt, cease, or F. *pauser* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), both derived from the *sb.* L. *pausāre*, as a living word, became in It. *posare*, F. *poser*, whence Pose, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To make a pause; to cease or intermit action (esp. movement or speech) for a short interval; to stop (temporarily), to wait; to stop for the purpose of deliberation, or on account of doubt or uncertainty; to hesitate, hold back.

1598 Florio *Pref.* (W. the W. 1910) 198 b, In the *parlesauly*... Begin at an *oone*, & ende all at *oones*, pause all togyder. 1580 Hatt. to *Alcedan's Comm.* 284 b, After he had paused and taken deliberation. 1595 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 333 Why should the law passe? Unles by Statute. 1600 — *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 36 If any, speake; ... I pause for a Reply. *c* 1605 Melton *Astrol. to Gentrie* (Skinner, Lex. Etym.) Rust not and Archimedes paues. 1687 — *Pr. C.* v. 62 This said he paused not, but with ventrous Arme He pluckt, he tasted. 1781 Cowper *Expostulation* 603 If Reasons ... Can pause me base to read a serious rhyme. 1812 Shelley *Alastor* 127 The birds beat ... Were pausing in the edge of the civic waste. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iii. 240 Double not nor pause.

1880 Tuppell *Glac.* x. xviii. 124 We paused upon the summit to look upon the scene.

† **b.** *refl.* in same sense. *Obs. rare*—1.

[Cf. F. *il se pausoit* (1508 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. iv. 9 Wee...pawse vs, till these Rebels...Come vnbowstome'd the pyzles of Commonwealth.

2. To stop for a time over some particular word or thing; to dwell, rest, linger upon.

1550 Pilkin. Introd. 21 There is no words of one syllable ...that they use to pauze vpon. 1598 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, v. v. 25 Other Offenders we will pauze vpon. 1696 Congreve *Delights of Sense* (R. Tonge *Poems* this to that, then...pauses there. 1883 Mrs. Oliphant *Sadios* (C.D. xvii. 304 The eyes...paused at last for a moment. *Mod.* He paused upon the word. The singer paused upon the closing note.

† **b.** To stay, remain, or continue temporarily in some place or state; to stop; to rest. *Obs.*

1588 Greene *Alcida.* El. iii. There they commaund not paused that night. 1590 Cameron *Hist. Scot.* xv. (1859) 57 While the Princess and Protestants pursued in this good mood.

Pause (pɔ̱z), *v.*[2] *dial.* [Derivative uncertain; connexion with F. *pauser* has been suggested, but neither the vowel nor sound of the *s* agrees.] *trans.* To kick, repulse with a kick.

1893 O. Heywood (*of* Bolton, Lancash.) *Diarlie*, etc. (1882) III. 104 He...paused her with his foot. 1898 Cropper Gloss. (ed. 2), *Pause*, to kick with the foot. [In Eng. Dial. Dict. from Yorksh. and Notts.]

Pauseful (pɔ̱·zfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Pause *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or abounding in pauses.

1877 Tomlinson *Introd. Longfell. Shakes.* p. xcviii, Professor Spalding contrasts the broken and pauseful versification of Shakspeare with Fletcher's smoother end-stopt and double-ending lines. 1892 *Cd. Wendt* Oct. 636/1 Pausefull harmonies.

Hence **Pau·sefully** *adv.* (in quot., so as to cause a pause).

1880 M. Arnold *Tristram* 180, I feel her fingers light Laid pausefully upon life's headlong train.

Pauseless (pɔ̱·zlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Having no pause, uninterrupted, ceaseless.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 682 Richard's course had been hasty, hurrying, pauseless. 1850 *Punch Mail* G. 13 Feb. 2/1 The dusky guests...overbearing naked or half robed or their impudent task.

Hence **Pau·selessly** *adv.*, without stopping.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xii. (1852) 142 This heart let cease from prayer, these lips from praise, Have that which life shall offer pauselessly. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* ii. 24 A broad cool wind streamed pauselessly down the valley.

† **Pau·sement.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Pause *v.*[1] + -ment.] The act of pausing; pause. *To take pausement*, to pause.

1596 Foster *Argyle & Tom. Alongst* (Percy Soc.) 58 Go too, take pausement, be advisde.

Pauser (pɔ̱·zəɹ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er.] One who pauses.

1869 Shaks. *Merch. of Ill.* 117 Th' expedition of my violent Loves Out-ran the pauser, Reason.

‖ **Pausime·nia.** *Physiol.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *παῦσι-* cessation + *μην* month: cf. Catamenia.] Cessation of menstruation; menopause.

1897 in Dowland *Med. Dict.* 887.

Pausing (pɔ̱·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pause[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Pause; stopping, intermission, hesitation.

1530 Palsgr. 292/1 Pausyng, *interpos.* 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (Arb.) 80 After long pausing (then the next ellipse. 1624 Wotton *Arcadia*, in *Reliq.* (1651) 204 Such greatings are well requited by Pallador. 1728 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) IV. 228, 128 The tenderest passages should not be lumped out by me. 1876 Chance *Fam. Rsp.* xx. 296 Notice they sound, with pausing upon.

Pau·zing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That pauses; see the verb.

1578 Timme *On Daniel Addition* 96 The slow solemn knell ...The pausing organ, and the trembling chords. 1824 Southey *Nav. & Angria.* With that weak voice of my decease, Take up creation's pausing words. 1880 Eugene Pearcelle I. 61, 57 Laws and late strength ... I feel, in the North Inch of Perth, and yards of pausing Tay.

Hence **Pau·singly** *adv.*, with pausing.

1814 Southey *Hom. Poet.* I. 161 With slowest Confidence. This passingly I pour'd.

Pauste, -ti, -ty, var. Poustie *Obs.*, power.

Paut (pɔ̱t), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin obscure.] *intr.* Of a horse: To paw the ground, stamp with the foot. Also said of a person.

1697 Cleland *Poems* 66 (Jam.) Did not cease to curse and paut, While clyved back was pricky and gald. To other *Lord* Yoke in, in Child *Ballads* I. 350 O where was ye, my gude grey steed...That ye fellon wolves your maister? I paunit wi' my feet, master, Gared a' my bellies reep. 1808 Cooper Gloss. (ed. 2), *Paut*, to paw...'To paut off' a horse; to kick off the heel clinches. [In *Kng. Dial. Dict.* from Scots to Lincolnsh.; also in various senses or less edited senses.]

† **Paut,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—1. App. a var. of Pate *v.*, to pelt.

1560 Cotgr., *Pelamdrer*, to paut, pelt, thresh (corn.).

Paut, variant of Pat *sb.*

† **Pautener,** *sb.*[1] (a.) *Obs.* Also 4 **-ere**, 5– **pautenor, -tynere, 5 pawtenere, pautenere.** [a. AF. *pautenier* = OF. *pautonier* (so in Gower), earlier *pautonier* (12th c., Godef.), 'a lewd, stubborne, or sauage knaue' (Cotgr.); in med.L. *pautonarius*, in It. *pattoniere* 'a pultrie, shutting, loitring companion, also a carter or droner' (Florio); deriv. of It. *pattone* 'varlet, knaue, rascall' (Florio,

Pr. *pailtre* (Diez). Referred by Diez to a L. type **pallio*, -*ōnem* vagabond, vagrant, f. *pallidē* (Plautus), iterative of *pallēre* to wander up and down. A possible source has also been sought in I.G. *pail* bit, piece, e.g. of bread, whence 'beggar', *fr.* 'give's-a-piece'.] A vagabond, rascal.

In numerous glosses modern editors have misread and misprinted *pautener*. This is here corrected.

1[1]. *Chester M.* 2045 (Cott.) Þou lighes now, elnar pautener! *Ibid.* 2600 Vp her stert þai pautoners. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 839 Þou art arogaut wrop owt, pautener, but þur oþr þou schalt dye. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 16 Agen his pavel pautenere ye spredyd. *c* 1440 *Alexius* 208 A fill fell pautenere is he þat twies þis day þus hath you enuyron to grounde. (1883 Coulton *Four & Fr.* v. 22, The Norfolk farmer and publican.)

B. *adj.* [So in OF.] Rascally, wicked.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 320 A hoge felle pautenere he hat a sword þat bere, Hy sloȝ wiþ þe Cilvers, his harder þan of stoon. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 194 Þai wyn þame off wp to hill, to pautoner, on an orell. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Nicholas*) 1121 Sat wes he þe most fellone man þat myght be, & most cruel and pautynous.

† Pautener, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **pavtenour,** 5 **-ore, -your, pavtnere, pautenoere,** 6 **pawtenar, pautner.** [a. OF. *pautonnier* (1429 in Godef.), a purse, 'a shepherd's scrip' (Cotgr.).] A small bag, a wallet, scrip, purse.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 76 In *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 321 He had in his pautenere xl knyue and a knob. 1331 *Rolls of Langdon Abbey* (Somerset Hse.), My pautenore wt xl Nobles of siluer & gylte pautenore. *c* 1350 *Pelgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxii. (1869) 148 Chastes and pastrounes and baggis. 1369–70 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 302/2 For weryng eny Pilches, Pautenors, or Cloutes of Cappes for Children. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 402/1 Lete the pursour hath pauuet and pautenere. 1530 Palsgr., *Pautnere, malette.*

† Pau·tre. *Obs.* [app. a. F. *pautre* (*OF. pautiere, pautre*, 1352–85 in Godef. *Compl.*).] A beam.

c 1440 *Pal. & Wy.-Witcher* 661/10 Nomina pertinencia domorum: ... *Hec trabes*, pautre. *Hec trabes*, balk. 1538 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 326 Tymbar for gyrynnelles and pautres.

Pauvilion, paugtion, obs. forms of Pavilion.

Pauwan, obs. form of Pow-wow.

† Pauxi (pɔ·ksi). *Ornith.* [a. Sp. *pauxi*, now *paují* (pauxi·), a Mexican *pauxi* (pauxi·ji); in Pg. *pauxi* (pauxi·). F. *pauxi*, mod.L. PAUXI. See also altered forms under POWXIE.] The Galeated Curassow (*Pauxi galeata*); see CURASSOW.

1683 Hermann *Lacinat. Mexicum. Hist.* xxxvii. De Pauxi vocata ave. 1734 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl., Pauxi*, ... the name of an American bird. 1827 Griffith *Cuvier's Anim. K.* VIII. 109 It possesses all the characters of a genuine Pauxi. 1832 Tr. Rees *Humboldt's Trans.* II. xviii. 131 The *pauxi* and the *penelope*, which may be called the turkeys and pheasants of those countries.

Pauyse, -yse, pavache, obs. forms of PAVIS.

[Pavade, pauade, misprint by Thynne of PAVANE[2] in Chaucer's *Reeve's T.* 9 and 40, followed by Lydgate, Camden, Tyrwhitt, etc.; also an erroneous reading for *pauys*, PAVIS in Lydg. *Troyble. Bk.* xxii. (1555).

1550 Lydgate *Mumch.* 8/20 A Pauade, *pauys.* 1609 Camden *Remn.* (1636) 209 Lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of one nation, as their pauad, bracket, launcegaye.]

Pavage (pæ·vėj). Also 5 **pavag, pawage,** 6 **pavadge,** 7–8 **-age,** 9 **-eage.** [a. F. *pavage* (1351 in Hatz.-Darm.), in mod.L. *pavagium*, f. F. *paver* to PAVE: see -AGE.]

1. A tax or toll towards the paving of highways or streets; also, the right to levy such a tax or toll.

[1299 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 104/1 Quod cedit ad consolacion omnium in perregium in villa Wenthwich. 1300–1 *Hist. exch.* (Pipe Roll 131) Pro quod li paiuse passage & usuage a diuise par vn anno.] *c* 1300 tr. *Chartes' Rich. II in Archæol. Cham.* (1870) 10 Quyt for euer of passage pontage and usuage. *c* 1300 *Robin Hood & Potter* 226, in Child *Ballads* III. 109/2 Wend wolt y nou telle, quyte is potter, Nor passag wolt y non pay. 1628 Cowl *Tr. Lett. to L. Commentaries*...signifieth also tolle, pavage, or such like. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *Anc. St. Brit.* pt. 3. 140 Goods of Clergymen not discharged, ... from Tolls and Customs of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage. 1883 Pettus *Lincoln Statut. Rec.* I. 10 Pavage extended to the town of Liverpool. 1900 Sharpe *Cal. Let. Bk. D.* 272 Allow clemency of York to pass free from payment of murage, pavage, ... and other customs.

2. The action of paving, the laying of a pavement. Also *attrib.*

1573 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 404 Masonne workinge ... vppon the workes of ouerslage and pavadge. 1822 *Turner's Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 112 The Residency ... was kept in repair...by pavage rates. 1880 *Bldg. & Civil. Jrn. & Times' 1st* Street regulations as to pavage.

Pavaia, -**o,** variants of PAVIA.

Pavan (pæ·văn). Forms: (5 **pavion,** -**yon**), 6–9 **pavane,** -**ne,** -**en,** 7 -**ane,** -**ine,** 9 -**ain,** 6– **pavan.** [a. F. *pavane* (1324–30 in Godef. *Compl.*), sb. fr. *pavane* (Florio), or Sp. *pavana*, *pabana* (Minsheu): cf. disputed origin. See note below.]

A grave and stately dance, in which the dancers were elaborately dressed; introduced into England in the sixteenth century.

1530 Rastell *Gen.* v. 20, We have many base dannsis... pavions, tarabins, and rounsis.] 1535 Lindesay *Satyre* 3702 We will teh yow to dance ... Ane new pavin of France. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* i. xxiii. (Arb.) 82 Deuised by musicians as the Italian Pauane and galliard are at these daies in Princes Courts. 1600 Shakespeare *Much Ado*, *Master-Constable*. iv. 5, He dances the Spanish pauin. 1630 Rowe *tr. Leonard* (omitt. c. Can any dance The Spanish Pavin, noble of Fraunce. 1776 Hawkins *Hist. Music* IV. iv. 5. 382 The Pavan...derived from the Latin Pavo, a kind of dance performed...with such circumstances of dignity and gravitation as show the propriety of the appellation. 1800 Scott *Minstrel.* xxi, Your leg would make an indifferent good show in a pavin or a galliard. 1803 McCarthy *Rival Diamonds* I. 172 Those beautiful old-fashioned dances, pavanes, and minuets, and gavottes.

b. Music for this dance or in its rhythm, which is duple and very slow.

1595 Anthony *Triumph.* (1876) 39 Whether these gallardes, pauanes and dumaines...be lyke the Musicke of the Lutheus or the Orpharion. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Mad Lover* II. i, He pipes him such a Pavan. 1784 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. v. 393 Dances ranked much as the pavane and passamezzo. 1887 W. E. Ingram in *Dict. Mod. Eng.* IX. 362/2 The only extant correspondence of Sir...are some instrumental pavans.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Passemiler*, a pauine-maker; a dauncer of Pauines. 1638 Butler *Princ. Mus.* 2 The triple is oft called Galliard-time, and the duple, Pavan-time.

(*Note.* According to the Spanish etymology, *pavana* (found in D. Pineda 1740) is a derivative of Sp. *pavo* peacock, 'in allusion to the movements and ostentation of that bird'; so Chambers 1727, from *Dict. Trévoux* 1721, 'a grave kind of dance, borrowed from the Spaniards, wherein the performers make a kind of wheel or tail before each other, like that of a peacock: whence the name'; so in M. Compan, *Dict. de la Danse* 1787, Littré, etc. See also Elyot's *Gouernour*, ed. Croft, I. 250, 240 notes, Cleas. 12. 3803 and cf. the Germanic name *Pfauenschritt* 'peacock-dance'. Others have attributed to the dance an Italian origin, and viewed *pavana* as reduced from *Padovana* 'Paduan' (which occurs in A. Scoto 1568 a 1580). MS. collection of airs and dances by Dowland, Holborne, and others, in Quek. Univ. Lib., Mus. 4. 23 contains (near the end) a piece entitled *Padoanna de la Milanesa*. But the phonetic difficulties in identifying the two words are serious; and they are prob. distinct terms, which may afterwards have sometimes been confused by those who knew the history of one of them only: cf. s. v. J. E. Rosario *Thesaur. Italogr.* (1845) *Pivit.*]

Pavas, pavasho, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Pave (pēv), *sb.*[1] [a. OF. *pave* (12th c. in Littré and Hatz.-Darm.), either from L. *pavire* to beat, strike, ram, with changed formative suffix and sense, or (as Darmesteter thinks more likely) a back formation from F. *paver*: see PAVEMENT 1.]

1. *trans.* To lay or cover with a pavement (a street, road, court, yard, floor; hence, a town, house, etc.): see PAVEMENT 1.

c 1320 *Sir Tristrem* xxxvii. 10 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 The harneys of Fraunce shuke vnder hem, Þat the paleis that paued is with stem. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 8322 Alle þo þat wonnes of þe cete and þe lond Wat euer paued with gressyond nanes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2260 A doze þat was fast all of fyne stonen, Pauet ryȝtly all with proude colepes. 1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 15 b, The court is paued with Mosaique stone. 1600–1 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 383 Fyrsshers tyles to pave the chimney in the...great chamber. 1880 tr. *Chambers' Journ.* 1 Jan. 12/1 The Turks is pav'd with Tiles of Chessy. 1901 *Montrose Mail.* 11/1/05 It was from here their Wallet all cove with large Pibbles or Flint-stones, and lay their Ground on the Top of them. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* I. The roads were, which twelve miles of London were, ill paved. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 8/1 The area—1100 and a quarter acres—is tar-paved.

b. To overlie or cover as a pavement.

1600 Rowlands *Lett. Hemmery Friend* 3, 17 They had more Rotten than well paued Chesspoles. 1808 Pinkie *Ch. Mar.* iv. 82, The rich which paves the princely hall.

2. *fig.* a. To cover or overlay as with a pavement.

c 1290 *Land Tower* 288, 1324 Princes wolde, þat Tvrre hadde be paued With bathes hard and rauȝt a mayden. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 8, I will teach a mincer a mile, and my way shall be paued with English Faces. 1611 Bible *Song Sol.* iii. 10 He paued it with Loue. *c* Cor. 3. 18 Heauen is grene as a Pomrell,...That Hell was paued with Princes, shaven crownes, and grene aspen head-pieces. 1777 Hall is paved with good intentions (see Intention 10). 1820 Southey *Curse of K.* xiv. v. Their self-devoted bodies there they lay To pave the chariot-way. 1887 L. B. *Lady's Remarks Life Montrose* 134 Yon grantless,...and says 'the ground is *paved* with pigs'.

† b. To render (a surface) hard or callous as if paved. *Obs. rare.*

1639 Quarles *Emblt.* v. viii. (1718) 34 But when the Serpent would impudently bait Him gave their eyes with her Sacrifice bought. 1758 Henry *Fed. Communicant*, 9 How can you drink your Tea so hot? Sure your Mouth's pav'd.

3. Phrase. *To pave the way*: to prepare the way (*for, to* something or *to* come); to facilitate or lead on to a result or an object in view.

a 1585 Conference in R. Bancroft *Daungerous Positions* 86 The way will be paued and plained for mainteining of Popery. 1638 Ogilvie *Adv. Lovers*, xxvii. (1648) 69 How able...to have opened a Way to future Posterity. 1792 Bentley *Lett. to Mason on Parliament* Wks. III. 490 This may pave the way for its general use in all Events. *c* 1820 Hood *Tales & Sk.* V. 40 One lie always paved the way for another. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 290 Addressing audiences to pave the way to the great work they ultimately accomplished.

Pave (pēv), *sb.*[2] Chiefly *U.S.* [app. f. PAVE *v.*, or short for *pavement*.] = PAVEMENT.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/1, I fancy these are many paves in Rome. Edward the palace floor. 1900 H. Mortimer *Tobe Hearts* 25 Pounding the pave in front of Room Burner. *Ag.* 1901 W. Wilson *Songs of Touch* 40 The Pit and the Pave! Where grow in that cruel soil the thorny happy paves.

† Pavé (pæ·vē). Also 9 **pavée.** [*F. pavé*, sb. use of pa. pple. *pavé* paved.]

1. A paved street, road, or path: = PAVEMENT 1, 1 b. *On the pavé*: see on the PAVEMENT.

1784 in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 102, I am to be charger of being on the *pavé*! 1788 Susanna *Eccl. Tracts*, (*Compton*), The prostitutes ... are left upon the *pavé* in full gallop. 1824 *Scott Paul's Lett.* (1834) 280 The old Queen of Babylon...is in some measure reduced to the *pavé*. 1844 Thackeray *Confessions* (1879), He has walked the Pall Mall *pavé* long enough. 1888 Pennell *Lond. Pavers*, 19 We want up *pavé*, and down *pavé*, and over long stretches of *pavé*...his ribaldry went beyond our supposition.

2. A setting of diamonds or other jewels placed close together like the stones of a pavement, so that no metal is visible. Hence *attrib.*, as *pavé design, -effect, -setting.*

1897 *Daily News* 25 Aug., The stones surrounded with the legend, 'Ni oblidemedi' are a *pavé* of diamonds. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 4/1 The *pavé* setting makes a mosaic of the stones.

Pavage, obs. form of PAVAGE.

Paved (pēvd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAVE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Laid with a pavement; having a pavement; + set or laid together as a pavement (*obs.*).

c 1370 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 33 (Gr) And hasel twy shene ladyes white and rede With lokes a passyng perfyt, large. 1400 *Destruc. Troy* 12500 Sixteene *F. Q.* v. xii. 13 The joyous people ... with their garments strawne the paued street. 1822 Hogg *Kilmeny* xxiv, 12 There was violet by bee, as it were a paved walke of a Sophian mount. 1836 C. Lucas *Exc. Waverley* II. 129 Surrounded with a paved area. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* x, He...arrived in a square paved court.

2. Compactly set as to form a structure resembling a pavement: said of the teeth of some fishes.

1892 in Cent. *Dict.*

† **Pa·vedly,** *v. Obs. rare*[—0]. [ad. L. *pavefactus* to frighten, *l. pavēre* to be afraid + *facĕre* to make: see -FY.] Hence † **Pavefaction.** *rare*[—0].

1658 Sydney Gheast, *Pavefy*, to make afraid, to fright. 1658 Phillips, *Pavefaction*, a terrifying or making afraid.

Pavelce, -else, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Pavelson, pavelun, obs. forms of PAVILION.

Pavement (pē·vmėnt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **pauemente,** (3–5 **pauei-,** 3–6 **pauy-**). *E.* 4–5 **pauue-,** (4–6 **pau-**), 4–8 **pa-,** 5 **pap-,** 8–9 *dial.* **pamment.** [a. OF. *pavement* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pavimen*, Sp. *pavimento*, It. *pavimento*, ad. L. *pavimentum* a beaten or rammed floor, f. *pavire* to beat, ram, tread down.]

1. A piece of paved work; a paved surface; the superficial covering or layer of a floor, yard, street, road, or area, formed of stones, bricks, tiles, or, in later times, blocks of wood, fitted closely together, so as to give a compact and more or less uniform and smooth surface; also, an undivided hard surface of cement, concrete, asphalt, or other material, used for the same purpose. *Mosaic or tessellated pavement*: see these words.

(The original sense of 'hard floor formed by beating or ramming' had become obs. before the word became English.)

a 1290 *Sidrak* 1725 in *E. Eng. Leg.* I. 283 With þulke smoke...þat heuie fel on þe pauement. *c* 1300 *Life Saint* (MS. *Ai* 4582 Þrote is hoel, wonne he dunt, Dint a fel on he pauement. 1400 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 101 Some...he shal doo cast out of ye wyndowes doun to ye pauement. 1538 Cromwell *Lett. & Pap.* XIII. (ii) 60 Oct. to Mortimer *Life & Lett.* (1901) II. 231 That you shold cause the streets and Lanes there to be cleased for the pestilence. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, The pauement...was of Marber stone. 1613 Chapman *Odyss.* x. 307 The pauement rings With tempiure of the tyrants the kings. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 44 With points'd oak the level pavement thins. 1788 Gentl. *Instr. & F. obs.* (1791) VIII. 38 The works of Semiramis represent a beautiful pavement of antique and costly, but not often of handsome fragments. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 433 Floors constructed of stone are more particularly denominated pavements. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 312/2 The wooden pavement, properly so called, seems to have been first used in Russia.

2. 1390 Gower *Pr. Conse.* 9180 Be pauoun of heuen may þherued be, Þilke a pauoir of precious stones and pured. 1580 Wyllie *Pr.* (1888) 23 Myn wyfe cleuede to the pauoure. (1588 pauement). *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 188 The pauoures of halles and chaumbres ben all maner of gold and azoure of ryolues. *c* 1440 *Alphab. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) 62 (Bodl. 221 aaah upon hur hand, & laid hur down on þe pauement & wopid hirselfe vij dayes. 1530 Palsgr. 251/2 Pauoure of a stoue, *pauement, pauey.* 1611 251/2 Pauoure ... *pauē.* 1834 Pantheon *Mus & Mod.* 13 (E. D.) Red marble...which...is the best cold pavement.

b. The paved part of a public thoroughfare (*obs.* in general sense): now *spec.* the paved footway by the side of a street, as distinct from the roadway. *On the pavement* (after F. *sur le pavé* 'on the street'), walking the streets, without lodging, abandoned.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 272 De Vndeyuile...Drawen is a while on London pauement, Il affern was for hangyd so shuf for treson. *c* 1400 *Siege Troye* 1244 (E. E. T. S.) Myne on pore peuple in þe pauement was gon to kyndele. 1600 *Look to it, Ephesians, fr. Pavement*, 1, 5, 119 In a stone-gallry couch set closely pent, hugging some two harlot prostitutes. 1720 H. Hamilton *Acct. of Japan* (1727) II. 70 The Emperor, who had herded made over to his Elder Kings'd Dairies, were suffered to reside on the Pavement. 1822 Grose, Measure to Spanke *Life* 4 Never (1830) II. 298 He...was brought to Spanke *Life* 4 Never (1830) II. 298 He...was brought to Spanke *Life* 4 Never (1830) II. 298 He...was brought

...ed.). The humble 'action on stones' has found a convenient '...pitch'...and with his motley tone of various coloured cloths he is rapidly making sketches on the pavement. 1879 Black *Madcap of Fun*, v. The crowd of business, who stand in two lines across the pavement in front of Beauregard House. 1901 Isaac *Finger for Forth*, p. 28, They lodged...as gibbily on a poor girl of the pavement still pressed to be a clergyman's daughter.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1592 Greene *Selimus* 498 Were his light steeds so swift as Pegasus, And trode the azure pavement with their hoofes. 1608 Tourn. *Tr.* & *Cr.* iii. iii. 162 Or like a gallant horse fallen in first rank, Lye there for pauement to the abiect rout. 1647 H. More *Cupid's Conflict* lxxx, Gathering my limbs from off the green pauement. 1847 Poems *Course* 7. 11. 38 Hours, washing on the pavement of the sky. 1887 Hall Caine *Shadow* v. 63 Large white patches came moving out of the surrounding pavement of deep black,... where the vanishing ripples left the dark sea smooth.

d. The floor of a mine (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881). e. A seam of fire-clay underlying a seam of coal.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A structure or formation resembling a pavement; a level hard surface formed by close-set teeth, bony plates, or the like.

1827 *Aquarium Anat. World* 28. 272 The flat pavement of pointed bones with which these animals were provided. 1837 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* i. 82 A pallasite covered with a dense pavement of crumbling teeth. 1879 Duppa *Brain Man* II. 218, I (The) teeth...are broad and flat, forming a pavement.

3. A stone, brick, or tile suitable or made for paving. *Local.*

1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pavements*, square paving-bricks; *Soaring-bricks*; paving-tiles. a 1800 Thomas *Stanley to Child Ashford* (1831-3) VII. 309 At last he left the pavements of his yard, which I covered with bricks of 12s. a 1823 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pavement*, a square paving brick.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pavement-dealer*, *floor*, *-tile*, *-stone*, *-tile*, etc.; **pavement-artist**, one who draws figures or scenes on the flagged pavement in coloured chalks or pastils in order to get money from passers-by: cf. quot. 1874 in 2 b; † **pavement-beater** (see quot.); **pavement-epithelium**, epithelium in which the cells are flattened and arranged in layers like the tiles of a mosaic pavement; lamellar, squamous, or tessellated epithelium; **pavement-monsoner**, a power machine used to ram down the blocks with which a road is paved; **pavement-tooth**, a broad flat tooth forming with others a pavement in sense 2, as in the Port Jackson shark.

1849 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/4 No one but the "pavement-artist can have any notion of how great the amount of dust in the London streets. 1860 Cotta *Lect. Pract. Science de pierre*, a "pavement-beater; a rammer, wedge, loose punch, chisel-bits or detached fellow. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 114 An internal layer of "pavement epithelium. 1879 Sorby *Rokeby* vi. 124/1, But Rokeby'd on the "pavement-floor The sound, and down the cider bore. 1846 Mayhew & Binnerd *Paved Streets* 121, 20 Hall, *Dunbridge* X. 159 There are the "pavement-stones before the doors...worn smooth. With (three) dancing Tars (1820). 1845 *Gentl. Mag.* XXIV. 43/1 The ancient "pavement was found in this neighbourhood.

Pavement (pē·vmĕnt), *sb.* [f. prec., *sb.*; cf. L. *pavimentum* to cover with a pavement, to pave, OF. "*pavementer*, in pa. pple. *pavementé*, It. *pavimentare* to pave, all from the *sb.*] *trans.* To lay with a pavement; to pave. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1634 Sir Hen. Cockeram, *N. T.* iv. vi, The pavemented street yielded a fine oratory to the sacred feet to walk on. 1698 — *Select Tr.* i. vii. 13 When an house hath to pay his [rent] into! how gorgiously arched, how richly pavemented! 1839 *Hist. Knowledge* 33 All pavemented with stone and shell.

Pavemental (pēvmĕntăl), *a.* [f. Pavement *sb.* + -al.] Of the nature of a pavement; consisting of pavement-teeth.

1880 Macdonald in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 166 The dentition is typically pavemental in the Mancodesa and ribbon-like in the Dorobrae Gasteropoda.

Paven (pē·vĕn), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poetic.* [irreg. f. Pave *v.*, after *shaven*, etc.] = Paved *ppl. a.*

1834 Milton *Comus* 888 Rise...From thy coral-paven bed. 1760 *St. Pierre's Hermit* 3, So floating the paven-paved ground. 1820 Shelley *Sp. Plato* 2 To what indeed can...our paven streets owe Florence (their)? 1869 Stevenson *Let. to Mother* 18 June in *Scribner's Mag.* (1899) XXV. 451 One catches a cool glimpse of a paven entrance-court.

Paven, variant of Pavan.

Paver (pē·vəɹ). Also 6 **pavore**. [f. Pave *v.* + -er1.] (The 16th c. example of *pavore* seems to be imitative of words of Fr. origin.) = *F. paveur.*]

1. One who paves, a paviour.

1477 in *York Mem. Introd.* 21 note, Kilhowes, Cardeyses, *vocitur* wellers, pavers, Colyers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Pavere, *pauimentator*. 1593 in Progress & Necessit. Manif. *Eas. Carlisle* (1887) 298 We desyres yat' wordeps and yat' landowes to let us have as able sufficient men for ye hard,... and as lykewyse for ye pauore. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 340/1 A Pavers Pick...hath a long head and hath pick, that is easy stiffe deep into the ground. 1706 *Chronicles, Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.* (MS.), For the Lumsmen for the paver...0s. 0d. 0f. 1892 Hutton *Course Mech.* II. 69 Pavers' work is done by the square yard.

2. A paving-stone or -tile.

1698 A. ap Ll. Pavier *Diary* (Surtees) 79 The pavement...consisting of long four square pavers all headed. 1800 W. Fowler *Lettering of our Engraving*, A representation of Norman Pavers in the floor...at Warrington. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 401/2 The altar face (at Welton Priory) was still filled with yellow and black pavers arranged diamond fashion.

3. The laid-stone of a porcelain refill.

1881 *Guide Worcester Period.* 8/2. 12 The particles are pounded...between the rammers and pavers.

Hence **Pavership**, the office of paver.

1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 224 Thinking yor worships in noe sorte meete of soe...concerning the preemidge of the office.

Paves, Pavesade, -ado: see Pavis, etc.

Pave-stone. [f. stem of Pave *v.* + Stone *sb.*] = Paving-stone.

1852 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 302 The pavement is full of pave-stones with the merchants' marks of the old burghers of the town. 1894 H. Spencer *Biddenden* 380 Remains of...old thoroughfare...in the shape of large pave-stones.

† Pavia (pē·vĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L.: named by Boerhaave 1720, in honour of Peter Paaw (Pavius), Professor of Botany at Leiden 1589–1617.] A genus of trees and shrubs (N. O. *Sapindaceæ*) closely allied to the Horse-chestnut, from which they are distinguished by having a smooth, not prickly, capsule; hence called Buck-eye, or Smooth-fruited Horse-chestnut. *Pavia rubra*, the Red Horse-chestnut, a slender tree, twenty or thirty feet high, a native of the mountains of Virginia and Carolina, is a well-known ornamental tree.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Paræa*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants described by Boerhaave and Linnæus. 1766 J. Bobtram *Trav.* 17 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 35 Now the oak, maple, elm, and pavia, are all green. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 410/2 The Pavias constitute a group of trees allied to the Horse Chestnuts.

Pavings, Pavian, Pavice, obs. forms of Pavage, Pavan, Pavis.

Pavid (pæ·vĭd), *a.* rare. [ad. L. *pavid-us* fearful, trembling, f. stem of *pavire* to make with fear.] Fearful, timid.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pavid*, fearful, timorous, trembling, shaking. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 92 That Dread and pavid carelessness, that seized the Inhabitants. 1847 Thackeray *Cowards to Punch Wks.* 1901 VI. 468 The pavid mariner within the sea vehicle...shrieked and trembled. a 1863 — *Round. Papers*, *Hedad-ites* 27 'tis English to forth and bring home to their tuighre the lamb of the pavid kid.

Hence **Pavi·dity**, fearfulness, timidity. 1656–[1] Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pavidity*, dread, fear, timorousness.

Pavie (pæ·vi). *Sc.* [Origin unascertained.] A clever or nimble movement of the body, as of a juggler in performing a trick; hence, a trick.

1598 Rollock *Diserv.* in Dalyell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798) 57 *S. Jugler playis* ane weight quhen ane vse...the 3it ane newir sene in this countrie, as he call thame the vre and playit ye maiesty pavies 20 3. 1681 Colvil *Whig's Supplic.* 3 To the name of such bad play'd a parte, Or Clinking Pranks at Weill versed in Times Modes, In French Pavies, and new Cunzie Nods. 1697 Letters to *Compl. Scot. Clans...To play no a pavie, or pavy*, is a common expression in the south of Scotland. 1808–18 Jamieson, *Pavie*, *Pavy*, s. Lively motion of whatever kind.

Pavia, error, f. Pavis.

Pavier, obs. f. Pavoir.

Pavin (pæ·vĭn). *Chem.* [f. Pavia + -in 1.] A fluorescent substance, $C_{28}H_{32}O_{14}$, existing in the bark of *Pavia* and other trees; also called *Fraxite*.

1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 708 Stokes in 1856...gave the name *pavine* from the genus *Pavia*, to all species of which it appears to exist in greater abundance than in the genus *Æsculus*. 1873 *Proceed. Chemistry* 201 (2).

Pavilion (păvi·lyăn), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 pauilion, -un, (pauy-, pauo-, pauey-, -lon, -loun, -lun, -lown, -o), 4–5 pauilioun, 5–7 -lon, (5–6 pauy-, pauo-, -lio(u)n, -lyo(u)n, -lyon, -leon(-ollion, -llyon, -lleon), 5–6 pauilion, (-yllio(u)n, -illon, pabilioun, pauvilion), 6– 8pavilion, 7 pavillaun, 7– pavilion. *S. Sc.* 4–5 pailjeoun, -yeoun, 5–6 pailjo(u)n, -youn, paljon, 6 pailjeon; paile-, pallie-)j(e)on: paljoun(e, -joc(u)n, -youn, -lone; palliocn, -lon(e; palliejeoun, paylion. [ME. a. F. *pavillon*, OF. *pavellun* (12th c.), 'tent, pavilion, canopy', also 'standard'—L. *papilion-em* 'butterfly, moth', transf. 'tent, pavilion' (Lampridius *a* 1300), 'a smallintine parvi animalis', Papias; in Fr. *papaïllo*, *pabaille*, *pau-*, Cat. *pabelló*, *pau-*, Sp. *pabellon*, It. *padiglione*. The Sc. forms arose from vocalisation and loss of the *v*.]

I. 1. A tent: chiefly applied to one of a large or stately kind, rising to a peak above.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5116 *Pe* emperour wibe hym *pe* Ne *pauilion* ne *tref* ne *pauoun*, ybrei. a 1300 Cursor M. (Cott.) 18041 Hoey to ani pair pauilion [*v.r.* pauilyon, -yllion, (Gött.) 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 169 Cleon sette his pauilyoun wib yonge in lond. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Pai ware pauilions wib hous vpon carres, to ren in ore contreie ham tentes and pauilioun3 [MS. Cott. pavyllonus]. 1502 tr. *Gesta Romani*, *Prol.* 1788 At the coronacyon of the kynde wolde not suffre her tentes and Pauylions to Pyche. 1581 Carew *Richard* xxvii. (1876) 70 He hath gownes, bombastine, cassan and pauylyons. 1588 Greenham *Answ. Reasons* 20, 10 When Bezaleels tuncke 30 [were to be wan-dyuidinges with the lyenges to ye pauylion]. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* iv. 185 His owne great tent is placed in a lower square fronte like vnto a castle...The royall pauilion hath fower gates. 1614 E. Grimeston *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vi. 200 This mountaine...resembling perfectly the fashion of a pauilion, or of a great bulk. 1631 tr. T. Hudson *Theat.* 72 A tribe from the Tuscan we are themselues (saieth Pauilliens...These are a people, who live wholly in Tents, and observe the customes of the Tartars. 1704 Watson *Hist. Sing. Pastor* (1721) I. 180, pl. p. 100, The royal pavilion, or booth, which stood in the Bay about 1680. 1832 Lockhart *Hist. abridg. Dissen. Minstrels* iv. 63 Amongst these were the white pavilions of the Turkish irregular cavalry. 1850 Dickens *Hard T.* iv. 29 Ambles brought the upholstered stable closed. To his pavilion.

2. 1377 Hampton *Bowre* xi. 139 Soon hugh without the bowre Is tents and pailjeounys. *Ibid.* xiii. 340 That the pailjeounys myght me To fall on them, ther to thaire woe. c 1450 Gol. & Gaw. 310 Thai pleyid thaire ayre gaitlynnes, tyrnes and glaue. 1590 Shakes. *Per. Mom.* 19 also, Like to the pauid aire Pafarean plaine I se, Many goodlie tents, and sundrie hue...Of sundrie shapes. a 1592 Montgomerie *Minnie Meinde* Pa. xxiv. 18 There he 3 throne for the moone, And pavilion bright, his mansion to abide. 1598 Danyhuna tr. *Lanfr.'s Cirurg. Scot.* 170, 5 Edward...passit to Scotl. with 200 speiris, and nevirs his pailjeoun att Renfrew. 1720 *Battle of Otterburn* 30, They fighted high on Otterburns, And threw their pavilion down.

b. *Her.* A tent as a heraldic bearing.

1725 Coats *Dict. Her.* s. v., The Pavillions as we generally represent them are round at the Top, as we see in the Company of Merchant Taylors of London. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl. s.v.*, The pavilion consists of two parts: the top, which is the chapeau, or canonet; and the curtain which makes the mantle.

† c. A canopied litter. *Obs.*

1696 W. D. tr. *Cassandra Gale Lat. Dict.* § 470 107 Closely covered a litter; *tectum* sp. above ground, a pent: having a delicate cover besides, 5 pavilion. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 107 A large Pavilion of black cloth, plac'd upon the back of a very great Camel, and covering his Carriage all round about the Beast.

2. *fig.* Anything likened to a tent.

1595 Constable *Sonn.* xxii. 12 He made darkness his pavylion roundie about him, thicke waters in the clouds of ye ayre. *a* 1598 Spenser *Arcadia* i. (1590) 5 b, Flowers, which being under the trees, the trees were to them a Pauilion, and they to the trees a mutuall fence. 1598 Pore Copper, &c. 136 The warre pavilion of a dreadful hue. 1599 Thomson *Mansilius* No. 134 n'2 The rail...of concourse will grace the almost pavilion of the staggard. 1822–36 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 269 The blue pavilion stretched over our heads. *Ibid.* (1862) 269 The blue pavilion stretched over our heads.

II. *To* transferred or technical uses, chiefly from French.

† 3. A covering or canopy. *Obs.*

1381 in *Rep. Comm. Chant.* (1890) 225 [A] pavion bof cloth of gold]. c 1466 [see Pavilion *sb.* 1 b]. 1562 J. Withorne in *Archæologia* (1770) II. 208 Item, This vessel thus garnished is...covered with a rich pavillion of velvet or crimson satten set with gold and silver.

† b. The velarium or awning of an amphitheatre. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 320 Workmen, who...were to the top of the Building, to manage the Cords of the Pavilion. *Ibid.* 327 This Pavilion was called *Vela*, or *Velaria* by the Latins.

4. A French gold coin struck by Philip VI of Valois in 1329, the obverse of which represented the king seated under a canopy or *pavillon*. Also applied by collectors to the *royal d'or*, struck by the Black Prince for use in Guienne, etc.

1555 Duchan *Anglo-Gallic Coins* v. (1758) 25 A Royal or Pavillion...the prince appears here seated under a magnificent pavilion. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 251/1 Edward the Black Prince added the lion[s] of gold and the pavilion. 1894 C. F. Keary in S. Lane Poole *Coins & Medals* v. 122.

† 5. An article of apparel worn by lawyers; ? a gown or cloak. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 422 Shal no sekeneste be seruysable wyth a selk hode, Ne pelure in her pauyles [*B.* pauylons; *A.* 22, 294 no pelure in his clothe] for plesyng of be lauwe.

6. A light ornamental building or pleasure-house, such as those common in parks and public gardens, used generally for purposes of temporary shelter; also, a building attached to a cricket, football, or other ground, for the convenience of spectators and players.

The name is also sometimes given to a building appropriated to purposes of amusement. The *Marine Pavilion* at Brighton was begun in 1784 as a summer seaside residence for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV; it is now used as a museum and place of entertainment.

1667 R. Loveday in *Thoresby's Diary*, I. 51 On the side of the Fort, over against Golden, there is a Kiosk or Pavilion upon the Key. 1692 Motteux tr. *Rabelais* v. 30 This Palace...consists of a great number of Pavilions, or small distinct Buildings. *Ibid.* 36 Some little Pavilions or Summer-Houses,...in each of which is a Fountain and a Water-ing-place for Horses. 1708 Lady Luxborough *Lett.* to *Shenstone* (1775) 98 My pavilion, when almost finished, was pulled down again by...some, to add to it a piece to Venus. 1753 Hanbury *Gardens* (1758) III. xxviii. 297 The Hawthorn trees to these...Seats are of the pavilion to the garden. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 442 [Description of grounds in Vauxhall-gardens.]...The pavilions or alcoves are ornamented with paintings,...Each pavilion has a table in it, that will hold six or eight persons. 1823 Pierce Egan *Life, Scenes, &c.* 4 Pavilions and Temples. Who, (Hebe) II, see We...come down into the Italian garden and into a French pavilion, garnished with French hearts, and so, again to the Island. 1832 *Builder* 1 June 262/3 The proposed new pavilion at the Tyne Bridge is to be of iron,...Newcastle. 1886 Lutton *Panoramas* 3 L. (1898) 32 In the centre of the park was a wooden edifice or pavilion having a gilded roof and studded by purple amethysts. 1892 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 102 The handsome pavilion which now ornaments both the Lord's...It is capable of accommodating 3000 people.

7. A projecting subdivision of a building or façade, distinguished by more elaborate decoration,

or by greater height and distinction of sky-line, forming a connecting part, an angle, or the central feature of a large pile.

c 1856 Wyon in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 534 The building next the court with the pavilions for the staircases. 1911 *New Gen. Atlas* 200 Each Corner of this main building has a Side Pavilion, one for the Governor's Lodging and Council Chamber. 1923-42 Chambers *Cyclo.* s.v., Pavilions are sometimes also projecting pieces, in the form of a building, marking the middle thereof.—Sometimes the pavilion flanks a corner, in which case it is called an angular pavilion. 1901 Bicknell Symons *Dict. Architect.* II. 78. s.v. *Luxembourg* The whole front including the end pavilions is ninety-two feet long.

b. One of the several detached or semi-detached blocks or buildings into which a hospital is sometimes divided. (See 14, 1900s, 1884, 1903.)

1858 Tate *Nightingale Notes on Hospitals* (1863) 8 The example which France and Belgium have lately set us of separating their hospitals into a number of distinct pavilions. 1883 *Ibid.* ed. 3) 82 By a hospital pavilion is meant a detached block of building, capable of containing the largest number of beds that can be placed safely in it, together with suitable nurses' rooms [etc.]. 1884 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* 198 The hospitals are to be formed by detached buildings, or pavilions arranged in line, or side by side.

c. *Bee-keeping.* 'The middle hive in a collateral system' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

†8. A flag or ensign, *arch.* the flag carried by a ship to indicate her nationality. *Obs.*

1662 Cmnd. II in *Info. Corresight Hostilities of Ordnance* (1664) 121 Certainly never any ships refused to strike their pavilion when they met any ships belonging to the Crowne of England. 1698 Pavilion (ed. 5) *Pavilion*... the Flag of a General Officer in a Fleet. 1708 J. Ayres *Theory in Motion* Why 1831 III. 113 The pilot says war is declared, last Wednesday, and that the pavilion was hoisted yesterday at every port and lighthouse.

†9. *Bot.* The spreading part of the corolla of a flower; the swollen or standard in a papilionaceous flower. *Obs.*

1731 Morton in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 380 The *Mouse* is a common Plant, with a monopetalous, irregular Flower, composed of a Tube, which is filled with the Ovary, and a Pavilion divided into several Lobes, and forming a Kind of Hood. 1756 H. Hoffman tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1796) II. 208 You distinguish in them (papilionaceous flowers) a pavilion, two wings, and a sledge.

10. The part of a brilliant-cut diamond between the girdle and the collet.

1792 D. Jeffries *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) Explan. Table-Terms, Pavilions are the under sides and convex of the Brilliants and lie between the girdle and the collet. 1873 *Encyc. Brit.* *Jewels* II. 25. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Brilliant*, The girdle forms the junction-line between the upper part, called the crown, and the lower part, called the pavilion.

11. *Anat.* a. The pinna or auricle of the ear.

1840 Hooper's *Med. Dict.* s.v., The Pavilion of the Ear is found behind the cheeks, beneath the temple and anterior to the mastoid process. 1854-67 C. A. Harris *Illust. Med. Terminol., Pavilion of the ear*, the expanding portion of the ear.

b. The forbidden extremity of a Fallopian tube.

1857 Bennett *Compend. Midwifery* 86 The existence of supernumerary pavilions, or fimbriated extremities, upon the same tube. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

12. = Pavilion.

1865 Rimmer *Diet. Med.* 1892/1 The lamellæ of the hood have the pavilion of the French horn-regulator the inflection of the sounds.

13. *Chinese Pavilion*, a musical instrument consisting of little bells attached to a frame which are rung by striking the staff of the frame on the ground.

1847 *Regul. Brit. Mil.* xxi. 617 The Chinese pavilion, the triangle [*sic*] are almost entirely confined to military bands, though sometimes used in theatrical orchestras.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pavilion plan, principle, roof, system, turret*; *pavilion-maker*; *pavilion-like adj.*; *-wise adv.*; **pavilion-bed**, a bed with a pavilion-roof or canopy, a tent-bed; **pavilion-facet**, any one of the four largest facets in the pavilion of a brilliant-cut diamond; **pavilion-roof**, 'a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides' (*Gwilt's Archit.* 1876); † **pavilion-tow**, *Sc.*, a tent-rope.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4033/4 A "Pavilion Bed of 1030 Worsted Stuff. 1892 Lippincott *Trade* 2. 420 These Pavilion-set advanced three or four yards high. "Pavilion-like bedding. 1900 Chamberlain 'Overland' to China viii. 173 In the old-fashioned pillars, carved roofs, and pavilion-like character of the buildings. 1869 Wyndham *Montgomeryshire Mem.* Wks. (1874) 366/2 John of Tinchebray, King Edward the Third's "pavilion-maker. 1799 *Harveil of Bathwester* in *Scott. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 330 He said, ere he should cease The thundering storms of Hastilingis Schield to be his "pavilione place. 1865 Alan. *Evans*, & Jelly 324 The new hospital is built on the "pavilion principle. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 12 Oct. 5/1 The "pavilion system—of which St. Thomas's is the only example in London—is the ideal. 1778 Lettsom (Historical) *Chron. Scurv.* 78 T. 82 T. 272 (title) Certain cheese to call now of his army "pavilioun tentis and lead his hostis. 1703 Dr. Fox *Pop. Inf. Herald* (1840) 292 Beds made "pavilion-wise, after the Spanish manner.

Pavilion (pă·vĭlyăn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To set or place in or as in a pavilion; to enclose in or as in a pavilion; to canopy.

1597 F. *Allo. and Thelma* Silk to all saviours, And [*sic*] pavilioned in a prison. 1619 tr. *Pinto Difficult.* xx. 9 Thus pavilioned in the porch for her. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1806) 116 The moon Pavilioned in dark clouds. 1808 Knox *Essays*, &c. (ed. 8) A wild rose tree Pavilions him in bloom. 1832 tr. H. Oranes *Hymn.* "*O worship the King*" I. One Vol. VII.

Shield and Defender, The Ancient of Days, Pavilioned in splendour And girded with praise.

†b. To cover (a dish): cf. Pavilion *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

c 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 321 Apone the saide table xvi dishes, every dishe pavilioned with two every pavilion a peyre of presses. And when the Duke was sett, the mastre and pavilions were takine from the messes.

2. To furnish or set (a field, etc.) with pavilions.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 915 The Sofi Pavilion'd with his Guardians bright. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 194 The pavilioned chorus of the Thames.

Hence **Pavilioned** *ppl. a.*

1598 J. Florio *Art of War* 3 See you pavilion'd Counsell sitting round. 1824 [see 1].

† **Pavi·lioner.** *Obs.* [See -ER¹, -ER².] A maker or constructor of pavilions; a tent-maker.

c 1600 in *Hemark. Ord.* (1790) 4 Coopers, Sawyers, Joyners, Pavilioners, Mariners, Armorers. 1600 F. Tate *Hemark. Ord. Rules. If* (1868) 12 The tailors, armorers, pavilioners.

† **Pavillon** (pavĭlyŏn). [*F. pavillon* pavilion; is mod.F. also as below.] The bell-shaped mouth of a trumpet or similar musical instrument.

1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 75 This last instrument (the English horn) does not terminate in a direct bell or *pavillon*.

Pavilyeas, obs. Sc. form of Parle-abse.

Paviment, obs. form of Pavement.

† **Pavimentel,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. It. *pavimentato*, pa. pple. of *pavimentare* to pave.] Pavemented.

1727 Yalden in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 960 The Pavimentel Fields was Magnificent.

Pavin, -ine, variants of Pavan.

Paving (pē·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Pave; *concr.* the product of this action, a pavement; the material of which a pavement is composed.

1306-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Payd Antonyngyn pavyngge & mendyngge of pewes in the churche. 1448 Hen. VI *Will* in Wills & Inv. Clerkenwell (1881) 8, 300 The childeren to... be serve but 3 fote lower than the pavyng of the church. 1467 *Statut. Ant. Hen. VII* (1638) 250 Making of Q overture & pavying the Kyrkyes. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 534 A round worke, such as they use in pauings. 1807 T. Pitkin *Commerce* III. 22 The chattering heath, were heard upon the paving of the new streets. 1863 H. Cox *Instit. Scot.* II. 731 Local Acts for paving, lighting, &c. of boroughs.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paving-beetle, -brick, -hammer, -machine, -rule, -rammer, -rate, -roller, -sand, -slab, -stone*, etc.

1497 *Statut. Ant. Hen. VII* (1638) 69 Paving rammers of timber. 1808 74 Paving rammers of iron. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 6 A paving beetle. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 42 Paving-bricks...are by some called Paving-Tiles. 1778-9 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 324 Paving-sand, upon which, as good a foundation, most of the houses in Amsterdam are built, piles being first driven into it. 1776 *Trans. Society Building in Wales* 41 With paving Hammers we chipped off as much more of the Rock. 1849 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 322 Paving-slabs and chimney-pieces are found by superficial research. 1882 H. Maudsley *Nat. in Insanity* II. 323 Those paving flags [are a staple of Dutch commerce. 1889 E. Yates *Nineteen to Dozen* viii. 66 Men who pay for the paving-rate.

Pa·ving-stone. A stone prepared for paving.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 386/2 Pavynge stone, or pavynge stone, *petralum*. 1500 in *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 102 Maistre of Marchell or Portgreneve of marchell. 1583 Garrard *Arcadia* B iij b, Counsell the basket with a square paving stone. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Irish Bulls* viii. 190 One of the contemporaries threw a small paving-stone at his opponent. 1884 J. Tait *Mend in Hollow* (1892) 34 In tearing up the Scandinavians of human belief, therefore have prepared paving-stones as missiles of security and bloodshed.

Paving-tile. A tile used for paving floors, yards, courts, foot-pavements, etc., often glazed, and sometimes bearing an ornamental design on its surface.

1306-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Payd for 15m paving tyle...8*li.* 16*pd.* 1373-80 Durby *Acc. P.* 130 Paving tiles of divers colours, some set with figures of birds, or other things, or having the arms wrought upon them. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 42 Paving-Tiles, are of several Sizes, viz. 8, 6, 5, 10, and 12 in. square. 1721 Wharton in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 126 The composition, which is used for making paving-tiles, answers very well.

Pavion, obs. form of Pavan.

Paviour, -ior (pē·vĭur). Forms: 4-9 **pavier,** (5 **pavyor**), 7- **-ior,** -iour. [f. Pave *v.*; the later form *pavior, -ior*, was an alteration (perh. after *saviour*) of earlier *pavier, -yer*, which again appears to have been altered from Pavyer, after other obs. in *-ier*, q. v.]

1. One who paves or lays pavements.

1306-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 66 A paviur and his mate to passe in lone lane. *c* 1375 *Cursor Mundi* 6 Pauyours, bath makers, and beaupers. 1503 Pynson *Complat. Sinnere* 67a The paciet lorth made the lyke worcke of Maistir Iames the pauyoure, a 1625 *Fane Accts.* in *Chron. I* (L.). The carter-stone's allowance to every paviour: With such a friendly method and behaviour That accounts did crumble into dust. 1660 Cleaveland *Poems* 23 The Furious mine the Bridge are laid: throw sharp Iron over them. 1723 H. Wanley *Corr.* (1918) 3 Impossible for Him now to be reduced to mere pavior. *a* 1845 Hood *To M. Adams* ii. Then wouldst thy task, Mat? and shovel the road...So well, that paviours threw their rammers by.

fig. 1863 Sidg. Du Quesnay tr. *Principalities of Mist* xxiii. *Introd.* (1880) II. viii. 208 A great paviour in the way of good resolutions.

b. A rammer for driving paving-stones.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1880 in Ogilvie.

2. A paving-stone: = Pavier 2. In 1901, 1611 *collectively* (or ? at. *Of. pavement* pavement).

1611 Cotgr. *Crudities* 183 The walks a little without paued with Diamond paued Courtward partly with free stone, and partly with red marble. 1849 *Gleaner's Hist. Hythe* I. 86 Flags or pauiers, and steps to the stream. 1852 *Mech. Mag.* LXXXIII. 192 The difference between rough pavion and smoke was fifteen...shillings per thousand.

Pavis, pavise (pæ·vĭs), *sb.* Now *Hist.* Forms: 4-6 **paueys,** (4 *ovvse.* **-ewe**), 5-6 **yalis,** (**pauys, -es, -yse,** 5-6 **-ais,** 6 **-ise, -yce, -eise, -eis, -eyse, -ayse,** *Sc.* **pawes,** 6-7 **pauish, paluoise**) 5-7 **pavise, -ise,** (5 **-yce, -yse, -yse, payssee,** 5-6 **pauise, -eise, -eice**), 7 **pavyse, -ese,** 7-8 **pavice,** 7- **pavis, -ies,** (8 **pavois, -oise, -oise,** 8-9 **-ois,** 9 **-oes, -ese, -oise, -ois**). *Fl.* orig. (= 1300) name as sing. **pavays, -is,** etc. (hence new sing. 6 **pavis**); but in 5 **pauys'es,** 5-6 **-eses,** 6 **-ices,** 6-7 **pavises,** 8 **pavoises**; 7- **pavises**, etc. [ME. *pavays, -eis*, a. OF. *pavois* (1337 in Hatz.-Darm.), now *pavois*, ml. It. *pavese*, in 13th *pavesi, pavesium* or *pavesus* (1295 in Du Cange), also (from It., etc.) *pavesa, pavesina, pavesium, pavisar, -ium, pavisiar, pavisis*; 1295, f. the name of *Pavia* in Italy, where these bucklers were originally made (Hatz.-Darm.). Obs. in actual use since 17th c., and without any fixed current spelling. A final *s* is not etymological, but taken over from the pl. *pavises*, or the obs. *pavise* for *pavis* (cf. *mice, twice*).]

1. A convex shield, large enough to cover the whole body, used in mediæval times as a defence against archery, and esp. in sieges; the term has also been extended to denote any large shield.

The pavis of a knight or archer was usually carried by his valet, page, or pavisier, and was deep enough to shelter him in front of his master.

1300 (*ME.*) [see Towers *Pageants* xxiv.] (Roy. MS. 18. A. XIII. 2) Fast man with pauys and shelde. ?*c* 1400 Lydg. *Minor Poems* (ed. Pr.) 141 Agayne them cometh bolyth a pavise. 1410-20 — *Chron. Troy* iii. 2116 (1555) Ne I, Sone, myll have a target or a spere And come a pauys his body for to were. *c* 1425 *Pol. Poems* (R. to W. Wilchild 184/10 *Non audeo*, a pauis, 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 270/1 A Pauyse, *scutrum*. ?*c* 1500 *Morality* 372 Thenne they returned to Lucyphes where godfray dide fore hemy the pauoys, that he had wonne. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. xiii. 67 A ballar gavis yeomly thair left eyde, Maist of hart chevesit and thik vane hyde. 1530 Palsgr. 250/1 Pauoys to defende one with, *pauoys*. 1548 Patten, *Expedic. Scotland*, a kinde of target or shield called a pauiseden. *a* 1600 Hamilton *F. to.* (1884) 63 No shield nor pavish could prevaile. 1598 Florio, *A Pauese, or Pauise*, a large shield which covereth the whole body. 1780 Gentl. *Mag. Armourer* or The Pavis, Pavesin, or Talbone, was a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, capable of covering a man from head to foot. 1788 Southey *Joan of Arc* viii. 325 The knights below, Each by his pavise buckwarld. 1860 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* I. 322 As he hastily can carry the Pavoise, or large hide shield, affected by the Kabbi of the Copts. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* viii. 137 The knight had his pavise carried before him by a page or valet. Square in outline, and convex in form, this pavise was sufficiently large to shelter both the page and his master.

b. Pl. Pictorial. 1300 *Kent Fuchs's Reyn* (Camden) 71 Iohanni Peyvoun per preceptum istius pauesii domini de Wilsby. ?*c* 1400 Trevisa *Higden* vi. 71 (Roy. MS. 18. A. XIII 1) 111 Good plenté of targes, pauyses, and shelles. 1408 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilger.* 1284 Pavys also that are stronge. 1427 Lydg. *Assoc. Ideas. Pol.* (1858) 25 Tweinfes for habiliments... 1570, Pauoises for the same...1572. *a* 1598 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 40 The shotte... they defended with Pauishes. 1627 in Hazlit *Inventory Comp.* (1869) 422 People for the guarding and guyding of their persons collected in aydes. 1828 *Sir Cauz Chron.* I. xv 25 King Dun Fernando...ordered soldiers to be made, and also pavises to protect his people. 1846 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Preparing to cover themselves by large shields, called pavesses.

2. Combined with *parish*.

c 1503 *Stephen's Practicke, Sint Lateth* c. 30 (1552-63) The Advocat...may alwes put pelderis, pavois, and spalzie..., as will...use pavis and a fyre spair for their tounis.

†b. As used on board a ship (being ranged along the sides as a defence against archery). Cf. bense 2 and Pavesade. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3808 Ladys and lemedis, lordys & knyȝtis, Pyghtes pauyses one paris, payntede redolles [etc.]. Lydg. *Siege Thebes* in *Archæologia* VIII. 16 Thise goodly ships lay there at yond...On every partie a cross red. 1512-13 *Acts Lib. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 373 Item, for vij dusane of dartis and hedis for the pavesis of the Jonet. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 41 Pauois vel tha top vikis pauois and bouellis. 1581 Lodge *Armorie* 32.

†c. A soldier bearing a pavis. *Obs. rare.*

c 1300 *Alisaunder* 140 Thanne bad the worthie ... ordeyned his batayelles, and his Crossbowes & pauays (*F. pauisiers*).

2. A screen of pavises; a pavisade; any screen or shelter used in fighting.

1405 Pewtfol's *Revolt. In P. R.* xvii. 118a, T 15/2 Of thirteen men maistely beggers and pauyses [*Rolls MS.* pauesis] wyth whyche pay defende and mesure themselfe and their wyves. 1580 H. Lonsdale tr. *Castenhada's Conq. E. Ind.* i. [xiv. 19] b, Carrying his boats with him well armed and fenced, with certaine pauoises made of thonges, and some with Flaggons. *Ibid.* 159 b, With the pauoises of raw hides, the which were made of heards of two dragon skinnes...we did...defend them selfe.

†3. *fig.* A defence, protection. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 101 Hevene...Agayns al enemyes stronde, pavys, and defence. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 38 He was our onelest pavise and our schelde. *a* 1529 Skelton *Death Earl Northumb.* 28 He was your pauice and your tente-royall. 1552 Huloet *Corupt.* Bulwarke, bare pauice, and share wall. 1552 Myrr. *Conscyl.*

1506 *Treat. Wks.* 1180 Clipped to an euery syde wyth the shilde or pauice of God.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pavis-shield*.

1440 *Morte Arth.* 3980 And ane he hurtis a hole of wheelesse fulle eleue, A poore pillioure bare. 1894 C. M. Rousseau *Brit. Head-wear* 102 Sheltering behind their leather-covered wooden pavis shields.

Pavis, pavise (pæ·vis), *n.* *Obs.* or *Hist.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover, shelter, or defend with a pavis. Hence **Pa·vised** *ppl. a.*

1483 Caxton *Dicts. & Sayings of Ph.* 1 xxiv. 76 One syde of them shilded or pauysed with bythes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 162 There was the Capytayne of the place & his people well pauysed. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. liii. 122 If so be y^t^ye haue not bin pauoised or fenced with their shields. 1585 Webbe *Diss. Eng. P.* Prose Add. 150 The Persians laboured in skirmishing, pauishing [*sic* ushing] and furnishing their Nauie. 1804 Southey *Madoc in Az.* xxii. 30 And thrown'd, like rain, upon the pavised barks, The casting shafts.

†**2.** To act as a shelter against. *Obs. rare*—1.

1589 G. Fletcher *Prop. Doct.* 134 b, The shade and shadowe of the more partakinge this opinion of the sun.

Pavisade, pavesade (pævisē·d). *Now Hist.* Also 6–8 **pavisado**. [a. F. *pavisade*, *pavesade* (1550 in Hatz.-Darm.), *pavesade* (Cotgr.), ad. It. *pavesata* (Florio), in Sp. *pavesada* (Minsheu), f. It. *pavese*: see Pavis and -ade 1.] A defence or screen made of pavises or other shields joined in a continuous line, used both in land warfare and on board ship; hence, a screen of canvas run round the sides of a ship in order to defend the crew from missiles, and hide the operations on board from the view of the enemy.

1600 Holland *Livy* x. 311 The pauisado or targat-fence. 1646 Boteler *Warre from Tonge's Pericles*, 1013 Target-fence, that of Gabions, whereby the slaves are defended from the anal shot of the Enemy. 1683 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* xi. vi. (1711) III. 139 A Number of Harquebuziers, drawn up exactly, and close'd, and all cover'd with a Pavesade like a Gallon. 1708 Kennett, *Pavesade*, or *Pavesado*. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pavisade* (Mil.), *pavesado*, or *pavesade*, French for a rail cloth hung round a galley during action to cover the slaves that row on the benches.

†**Pavisa·do, pavesa·do.** *Obs.* Forms: 7 **pavesado**, -esado, 7–8 -esado, 8 -isado. [Altered form of prec., after Sp. *pavesada*.] = prec.

1599 Monson *Sp. Dict.*, *Pauesada*, a bastell or targattes, or a bulwall or sea wark made defence, that they set out aboue of their enemy.] 1629 Rolland *Comm. Marvell.* 178 Anyslida was compassed about with a double pavesado of shields. 1632 Fisher, *Pauesata*, a pauesado, or arming of a ship with cloth and canuasse to hide the Mariners from sight of the enemie. 1775 Ash, *Pauisado*.

Paviser, -or (pæ·visəɹ). Forms: see quots. [Altered from OF. *pavoi(s)ier*, *-oisier*, *-oiscier*, *-oisier*, etc. (1458 in Godef.), also *pavisour* (15–16th c., also *-oiseur*, *-oisour*, *-oisour*, Godef.), f. *pavois*, *pavois*: Pavis *sb.*: see -er 2.] A man armed with or bearing a pavis.

1440 *Morte Arth.* 2830 His paleyes and pauyses passede alle nowbyre. *Ibid.* 3005. 1599 in Monro *Records* xi. 210 (Edinb. Archs. of Edw. III) Paysers ... paisiers ... pavesours. 1626 W. C. Simpson *Sir Knowland* 168 Three paviseers bore a large shield, somewhat resembling a boat with the stern cut off, which they raised as a bulwark before the archers when in battle. 1846–80 Parkinson *Hist. Carlaverock Exp.* Gloss., *Pavise*, a large shield ...managed by a pavisor or soldier, who attended to it, and who was placed in front of an archer.

Pavois, -*ois*, variants of Pavis.

[**Pavon**, a spurious word, originating in a misreading by Meyrick, *Ancient Armour* III. Gloss., of OF. *pavois*, Pavois.

House accepted by Falkirk *Cautionry Exp.* (1866) 30, new ed. (1883) (where a supposed figure in gorget) by Cussans *Handbk. of Heraldry* (1869) 272, Preble *Hist. Flag* (1872), by Ogilvie's *Imperial Classical Encyclopædia*, Webster's *Cautionary*, and Fleet's *Standard Dictionaries*.]

†**Pavona-cocus**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Pavonazzo.]

1688 E. Holme *Armoury* II. 313/1 *Pavonaceous*, Peacock colour, a shining bluish green.

Pavonated (pæ·vŏnēitĕd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *pāvo*, *pavōn-em* peacock + -ate³ + -ed¹.] Coloured like a peacock's feather, as peacock copper-ore.

1796 C. Meyer tr. *Kirwan's Min. in Ludwan Mus.* 292 Very beautifully pavonated copper pyrites. *Ibid.* 292 Hematites pavonated in the most lively manner.

†**Pavonazzo** (pævŏnæ·tso), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **-azzo.** [It. *pavonazzo*, also *pavonazzole* 'of the colour of a peacock' (Florio), 'of a violet or purple colour' (Baretti), f.—L. *pāvōnāceus*, f. *pāvōn-em* peacock: see -aceous.] Peacock-coloured; applied to a kind of red or purplish marble or breccia, often veined with a fine variety of colouring. So †**Pavonazze·tto** [It. dim.], a similar stone.

1628 J. Dallington *Stat. & Rvgh. vi.* 308 A Sarcophagus ...of pauonazzo marble. 1850 *Corduroy Dict.* s.v. *Marble*, *Pavonazzo* and *pavonazzetto* are various red and purplish marbles and breccias... The most beautiful pavonazzetto is that called ...Phrygian marble. 1851 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 6/1 Pavonazzo marble from the walls of this palace—a fine shade of orange tinge running beneath it. 1901 J. H. M. Crawford *Rare Mauretius* Introd. 5 A golden straw, flecked with white roses and lilac in veins of pavonazzetto.

†**Pavone** (pævō·nē). *Obs. rare*—1. [adl. It. *pavone* = L. *pāvo*, *pāvōnem*.] A peacock.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 47 More sondry colours then the proud Pauone [*Venus* store, store, *thereof* bourne in his bounched hue.

Pavonian (pævōu·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *pāvo*, *pavōn-em* peacock + -ian: cf. F. *pavonien* (Littré).] Of or pertaining to a peacock; pavonine.

1793 Trans. to *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 179 (Hy) has described this phænom as of pavonian colours. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxii. (1852) 396 Our fair head attendants...Pavonian canopy of azure hold. 1870 R. Proctor *Rose Theol.* III. 97 The pavonian details of the Sunset's vesta.

Pavonine (pæ·vŏnain), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pāvōnīnus* ad., f. *pāvōn-em* peacock: see -ine¹.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, resembling or characteristic of a peacock.

1646 Bulwer *Glossogr.*, *Pavonina*, of or belonging to a Peacock or a Feather. 1848 Thackeray *Mr. Smirke* xii, The tender, pavonine strut, and shrill genteel scream. 1851 Richard Jones *Few Words* (1894) II. ii. 20 Georges of peacocks and hens...not expressive of very accurate knowledge either of females or pavonine forms.

b. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Pavo* or sub-family Pavoninæ, including the peafowl.

1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

2. Resembling the neck or the tail of the peacock in colouring.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 313/1 *Pavonine*, Peacock colour, or Peacock like. 1813 J. Forsyth *Beauties Scotland* V. 400 Its plumage [the cock capercalzie's] is of a pavonine hue. 1840 S. Judd *Margaret* xvi. (1871) 170 Everything became a sort of pavonian transparency. 1847 Maunder *Treas. Nat. Philosophy, Met.*, having the splendid spots resembling those seen on the peacock's tail, to the *Ardetta pavonina*: pavonine.

B. *sb.* **1.** An iridescent lustre found on some ores and metals; peacock-tail tarnish.

1805–15 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 60 *Pavonine*, or *Peacock-tail tarnish*. This is an assemblage of yellow, green, blue, red, and brown colours, on a yellow ground. ... Example, Copper-pyrites. 1862 W. Haidinger *Diff. Tarnish Accts to Ex. Phenomena*. In Cuprodescloizite, peacock tail tarnish.

2. *Zool.* A bird of the sub-family Pavoninæ.

1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pavo·nious, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pāvōn-em* peacock + -ious.] 'Ostfatool, like a peacock's tail' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pavonize, *v. rare.* [f. L. *pāvōn-em* peacock + -ize: cf. It. *pavoneggiare* 'to peacockize it' (Florio).] *intr.* To comport oneself as a peacock; to strut.

1882 in Ogilvie.

†**Pavor.** *Obs. rare*—1. [L. *pavor* quaking fear.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pavor*, great fear and dread.

Pavore, obs. form of Paver.

Pavy (pē·vi). [a. F. *pavie*, from *Pavie* Pavia.] A hard clingstone peach or nectarine.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* X. 313 Plums, Peaches, Pavyes, Apples and Pears. 1683 Temple *Gardening* Wks. 1720 I. 187 Of the Pavies or Third Peaches, I have seen great store but the Newington. 1768 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Peach-trees*, The French distinguish those we call peaches into two sorts, viz. pavies, and peaches. 1892 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 822.

Pavyse, Pavyon, Pavyse, obs. forms of Pavisse, Pavan, Pavin.

Paw (pɔ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–5 **powe**, 4–6 **pawe**, 5–6 *Sc.* **pow**, (poll), 6– **paw**. [ME. a. OF. *poue*, *pouue*, var. of *poe* (*poue*) = Pr. *pauta*; app. of Frankish origin, pointing to an Old Low Ger. (Niederrhein.) **pauva*, whence MDu. *pôte*, Du. *poot*, 14th c. Niederrhein. *pôte*, whence HG. *pfote*. *paw*. *F. patte* is generally supposed to be related. The ulterior history and relationships of OLG. **pauta* is unknown. French has suggested the existence of a Germanic ablaut series *pout-*, *paut-*, *put-* (*pot-*) in the sense 'palm, sole', to which he would refer the Romanistisms, Du. *poetsen* to finger, pick, LG. *pötsen*, mod. Eng. *potter*.]

1. The foot of a beast having claws or nails. (Distinguished from *hoof*.)

a. *Cur de L.* 1081 Fast abouts on the wowes, Alexd he (the lion) sprenkle alle his powes. *a* 1400 (*transform* 16) He crose a lyoun ... And in his pawes nyne bare the childe. *c* 1420 *Hymns Antiquus* xi. 249 The wod lyones...With his wyde pelles in the wyntri nyzte ys, 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. viii. 70 Am hyddoun wraith...With shaftis headd, quhyte teith, and lumbaus pawis. *a* 1568 Bellenden *P. Skeyncis* 108 The lyons in theyr cage, Mycht cawse the to theyr pawes, And gnawe the in theyr tawes! 1590 Peacham 250/2 Paws of a beast, *pattes*. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xi. 27 Whatsoeuer goeth vpon his pawes, among all manner of beasts. 1698 Fryxell *Voy.* 139 An old Monkey...with a great piece of Bacon in his Paws. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 28 The squirrel...sitting on its hinder legs, and uses the fore paws as hands. 1871 L. Carroll *Through Looking-Glass* I. Kitty sat...on her knee, ...nice and busy washing her own face and gravely washing the ball [of worsted].

b. The foot of any animal; *esp.* the claw of a bird. *rare.* Cf. *F. patte* (not however said of birds of prey).

c 1386 Chaucer *W. Prol.* 71 And with hym goon pawes seuenge...Me...to [the eagle] lente. 1573 L. Lloyd-*Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 91 The griping paws of a hungry Vulture. 1607 Hieron *Serm. Ezekiel* xv. *Wks.* 1620 II. 39 Mice ...robed a Pewits Wrinkle her talents: and you saw her paws full of the Feathers. 1814 Mrs. D'Arblay *Wanderer* V. 158 Where not even a bird could find a twig for the sole of his paw. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xiv, The mad rampion, a kind of rabbit bird, with diverse short paws.

2. †Short for Cat's-paw.

1822 Hall *Rotherlee* III. 229 His money business so goes to pot and ruin.

3. Contemptuously or jocularly applied to the hand, esp. when clumsy, or awkwardly used. *colloq.*

1609 Chapman *Alf. Feather Pippe* 1875 I. 149, I reach to more solas, but layd those pawes Close on his shoulders. 1711 Steele *Mistress Mislar* 20 Mistr. dirty paws. 1720 Ramsay *Fortunate* III. 323 She held both Hands out, and a fine pair of Paws shew'd he. 1826 Disraeli *Vivian Grey* (1827) II. 209 He...laid his hand upon my knee! 'Take away your paw', said I. 1887 Miss E. Money *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 321 He stuck out his paw, and said Goodbye.

b. *transf.* 'Hand' in the sense of handiwork; handwriting, 'fist'; signature.

1846 Patent *Comm. Comm.* 3 You may discover the Authors qualities and conditions, by *his his Paw*, and Handywarke. 1700 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1852) *App.* 600 To the instrument were set the paws of Edgerton and five more of their neighbours. 1784 Miss D'Arblay *Diary* II. 82...The sight of your paw...would be well worth all the pence I have.

3. [f. Paw *v.*] The action, or an act, of pawing.

1827 Cooper, *Ongbah*, a stretch, or paw with, or the print, or marks of, antlers; a rowbe-marks. 1847 Whittier *Demeter* vi, With tone of horn and trail, And paw of hoof,... They heap mine former's broken pale.

4. *Comb.*

1839 Ross *Ch. of Fathers* II. 198 The artist's beautiful handiwork ...upon its paw-like feet. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 6/2, I examine the powder round the doors for foot-marks, or paw-trends. 1900 J. Conrad *Heart of Darkness* 119 Playful paw-strokes.

Paw (pɔ), *v.*¹ [Origin unknown: identity with F. *pas* 'step', and Paw *sb.*³, has been suggested; but there are difficulties with both.] **1.** *to play a game, to play a trick; to play one's game*; *to play one's part* in acting or in life; (*now*) *to play fast, fair*, (rare) to make the slightest movement with hand or foot.

c 1580 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxv. 14 Remane still and tary still And se quha playis best their pawis. 1590 *Kilhaneuddie to Bewik Songs* (1887) 72 They thought the deuil had been there, That played them sic a paw there. ? *a* 1700 *Tocher o' the Toft* 260 in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 489/1 His neck in two I wad they has wrung, Wi hand or foot to mae playd paw. 1865 Hogg in *Election Mag.* May, 3/3/1 Some day when ye children play paw to help yoursells.

†**Paw**, *sb.*² *Obs.* An anglicized representation of *F. pas* 'step', *Grand paw*, *F. grand pas*.

1660 Watkinson *Arms & Arm.* 30 They indeed allowed to certain records and schedules of honour by grand paw's and fallbyne steps of ancestry. 1698 Fryxell *Rep. E. Indies* 2 I. 129 They are taught little more than the Grand Paw, and to make a Salam.

†**Paw** (pɔ), *a. slang* or *colloq. Obs.* [app. a variant of *pah* 'nasty, improper, unbecoming', adj. use of Pah *int.*, q. v. Cf. Paw *int.*] Improper, naughty, obscene. See also Paw-paw.

1668 Dilkerman *Man's the Master* IV. 1 Wks. 1874 V. 51 His Tongue-steward would have kept me by farre. 1698 Ess. on *Wit*, 61 So, that's a paw-word. 1699 Congreve *Love for L.* v. iv, O lie, martying in a paw Thing. 1708 E. Ward *Hum. Dorothy* 48 A paw word which is not fit to be written. 1750 T. Cibber *Lover* n. 23 *Lat.* So you hold it politick to be a Stupid? *Crom.* Oh, that's a paw Word.

Paw (pɔ), *v.* [f. Paw *sb.*¹ Cf. *to claw*.]

1. To touch or strike with the paw.

a. *trans.* Also with adv. expressing the resulting condition (quot. 1890).

1822 Mundays & Croker *Running Girth* iv. 85 I be sent for a couple of hours she'll paw him. 1859 Blackmore *Fr. Arth.* ii. 181 The sporting Lyon Paws the wanton Bee. 1790 Cowper *Odyss.* x. 214 (Circe's) lions and wolves, Paw'd them in blandishment. 1890 Miss Dowie *Girl in Klondyke* xiii. 137 One of his eyes was pawed out by a bear.

b. *intr.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 464 The Tawnie Lion, pawing to get free His hinder parts. 1799 Hannah Cadell *A Scot. Tr. H. S.*) II. 67 A Lyoness, pawing upon ye arms of Fraxis. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 146 ¶ 3 He (a young lion) did nothing but paw and play with people.

2. To strike or scrape the ground with the hoof: said of a horse, etc. **a.** *intr.*

1611 Bible *Job* xxxix. 21 He paweth in the valley, and reioyceth in his strength. 1850 Neale-Hare *Sp Aug.* in *Mem. Life* (O. H. S.) III. 331 The two horses...pawed over the iron rubber with their hoofs. 1904 Punch 8/*Lecture Fee*—(*To inquisitive convert*)...pawing...anxious to hear the dinner plans. 1877 Tennyson *Sp. Hirve.* 3 The horses paw and neigh to get into the stream.

b. *trans.* (the ground, etc.). Also *transf.* of a coach (quot. 1887). Also with adv. (quot. 1891).

1857 Dickens *Virg. Georg.* III. 723 He paws the Ground. 1858 Simmonds *Cyclo. Agric.* 370 When Kate And Tell went, weighing 80 pairs the Gimlet. 1897 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bisons* 468 The bulls are...fond of pawing the ground. 1887 Rhoda Caird *Dumpster* 181 He finished with...by the pawing the mat. 1890 Mrs. L. Allen *Bonnie Kate* II. 81 No more runny would paw up the meadows.

3. *trans.* To pass the hand over, touch with the hand, handle; esp. awkwardly, roughly, indelicately, or rudely. *colloq.*

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 27 His palm shall be pawed with pence. 1842 Mrs. Nor. *Sydney* I. Wks. 1851 III. 17 The chemist, and surfeited Friary accepted not to paw, and unmannerly the unpresentable beggar. 1846 Sheridan in his Travels Blokes. 1901 *Argonaut* 20 *Merry Wanderer* 2/1 Have you been pawing me all this morning with them dirty fists of yours? 1847 Tennyson *Princess* v. 20 Our great heart-Galen...paw'd his breast, and mutter'd

'sausages'. 1889 A. B. Hore in *Sayl's Draw Poker* 1 Aug. 6/4/3 I wish she would not paw me so.

b. *intr.* To pass the hand clumsily, awkwardly, or rudely. *To paw on or over*, to handle, feel, or finger awkwardly.

1848 Kingsley *Saint's Tragi.* iv. In. 132 You will not let the..lock paw over all my limbs. 1878 T. Hardy *Mudding Crowd* xxiii. A hand pawing about the floor for the bullets. 1886 *Punch* (Mar.) 'Pomt. xi Dec. 274 Those young ladies who paw upon the pianoforte.

Hence **Pawing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1718 Lucas *Alberti's Archit.* I. 46/1 Under Horses, make ..planks of Holes or Oke, that..by their pawing they may not spoil with their heels and the pavement. 1728 Colbatch *Anc. Horse.* v. 108, Like a pawing horse he [Job, *Wise monks*] a sudden heard. 1880 W. Arnold *Eng. Civ. Ser.* ii. *Keats* (1888) 104 Admirers whose pawing and fondness does ..harm to the fame of Keats.

Paw, *int.* variant of Pah.

1808 Dibdin *Librarian* iv. 1, Pan, paw! that word however has almost turned my stomach.

Pawage, Pawaw, obs. f. Pavage, Powwow.

Pawed (pɔ̄d), *a. rare.* [-ed 2.] Having paws.

1822 Cotton *Exquisite, pawed, pronged, clawed, bifurcated. Hist., Facil, pawed, broad-footed.*

Pawen, variant of Pawn *sb.*[3] *Obs.*

Pawes, obs. Sc. form of Pavis.

Pawk[1], **pauk** (pɔk). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 palk. (? palk). [Derivation unknown.] Trick, artifice, cunning device.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 61 Fraitis or tryste polcy and perelous paukis [*triste wallis, talk in London*]. 1532 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 374 Cruikit wyndlar had nocht playit had that pauk. 1585 *Lyt. Sp. St. Andrews* 193 Shall to be preiuist for his pauk [*devised pauk*]: But he was misknaw in his pauk. *Ibid.* 198 And vther Lundan pauk he playit. 1786 Mountgomerie *Misc. Poems* xviii. 66 Thrie pendicles of a tyrie Steeple thairin, which thair pauks supplie. 1788 W. Wilkie *Epilog* 218 Pawks and wiles arme poets to warrie. 1801 Macneill *Bygone Times* 18 (E. D. D.) Wi' unbeing sense, And answer by the proper pauk.

b. In north. Eng. dial. (Yorkshire): Impertinence, forwardness, smartness; also, an impertinent or smart person. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Hence **Pawkery**, trickery, cunning.

1800 Hone *Watt. Diary.* 7 Jl. 41 Quite sickened with mockheroics and pawkery. 1830 *Quart. Lawrence* (T. L.) 181 (1894) 97 Pawkrie is no' an ill requi-site to begin with!

Pawk[2], *local.* A small lobster.

1766 Thorpe in Pennant *Zool. Quarter* IV. 20 If they be under four inches, they are called [at Newborough] *pawks*, and are not saleable to the curiers.

Pawky (pɔ̄ki), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 pauksie, 9 pauky. [f. Pawk[1] + -y.] Tricky, artful, sly, cunning, crafty, shrewd; esp. humorously tricky or sly, 'arch'.

1808 W. *Kose Contin. Blair's Analogy* xii. (1848) 407 [Lighthead carrying the a pawky prelate, refused the title of Lord. 1811 Ramsay *Maggy Johnstone* viii. The pawky hawk Of bowing ale amaist the wun. 1784 Burns *To Jimmie Smith*, Your heart's the treasure, pauksie tried That e'er inspired mankind or rhet. 1887 F. Pollock *Angling* ix. (1889) 310 A merry told of a pawky old Scot. 1870 Ramsay *Reminis.* (ed. 18) p. xvii, This quiet pawky style. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 89/2 A love school...marked...by the same pawky humour.

b. In north. Eng. dial.: see quots.

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pawky*, weary, oppressed, unpleasantly tired—also proud, haughty, artful. 1846 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pawky, proud*: it does not signify here, such as cunning, as assumed by Grose, or, sly and artful, as Dr. Jamieson explains it.

Hence **Pawkily** *adv.*, cunningly, artfully, slyly; **Pawkiness**, artful character, slyness.

1794 Burns *Elegy on J. Cowper* vii, He pawkily or thro' mere mad, And spoil their sport. 1823 *Gent. Entail* III. xxxii. 293 'Indeed!' said Walkinshaw pawkily; 'that's a very important circumstance'. 1887 A. Forbes in 19th Cent. Oct. 594 For the pawkiness of this proposal, the stone should have been a Scotsman. 1888 *Athenæum* 6 Feb. 193 Pawkiness and poetry seem to meet and mingle in most of these Highland stories.

Paw[2] (pɔ̄), *sb.*[3] Also 7 **pawle**, 7–9 **pawl**, 8–9 **pall**. [Derivation uncertain: perh. = F. *pal* stake, L. *palus* stake, prop., *stay*; cf. Du. *pal*; also Welsh *pawl* pole, stake, bar. But the early history of the word in Eng. is unknown.]

1. *Naut.* Each of the short stout bars made to engage with the whelps, and prevent a capstan, windlass, or winch from recoiling.

In a capstan the pawls are now usually attached to a part of the barrel called the *pawl-head*, and engage with the whelps in a *pawl-rim* attached to the floor or platform on which the capstan works; in a windlass, etc., formerly similar contrivance the *pawl-rim* forms part of the barrel, and the pawls are attached to the separate *pawl-bitts* or *post*.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 23 The Carpenters, the pawles, the whelps. 1627 — *Seaman's Grammar* x. 8 The Pawl is a short piece of iron made fast to the Deck, resting upon the whelps to keepe the Capstaine from recoiling. 1702 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., They say, *Heave a Pawle!* That is, Heave a little more for the Pawle to get hold of the Whelps. And this they call *Pawling the Capstan*. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 88 The palls or stops...of the windlass. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiv, By the force of twenty strong arms, the windlass came slowly round, foot after foot. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 81 'All hands' walking round with the capstan-bars to the click of its iron pauls. 1886 J. M. Caverhill *Seamanship Notes* 3 *Parts of the Capstan*, Drum head,...pauls, pall rim, pawl rings, pawl heads, whelps.

2. A bar pivoted at one end to a support, and engaging at the other with the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or ratchet-bar, so as to hold it in a required position; a lever with a catch for the teeth of a wheel or bar.

1729 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 197 Such a Contrivance, that the Pall or Lever ...does so intermeddle with the Catch, that...the Catch always takes. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 134 A pall or stop, which prevents the crane turning back. 1865 Lubbock in *Chem. Soc. J.* (1877) The latter carries a double pawl, which locks into the rings. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 80/2 A ratchet and pawl keeps the plates in positions.

3. *Const.*, as **pawl-bitt, -post** (*Naut.*), a strong vertical post in which the pawls of a windlass are fixed; **pawl-head** (*Naut.*), the part of the capstan to which the pawls are attached: see sense 1; **pawl-press**, a press used in bookbinding, having ratchet-wheels and pawls (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pawl-rim** (*Naut.*), a notched cast-iron ring for the pawls to catch in: see sense 1; **pawl-stone**, a stone placed at the base of a pillar, wall, or fence, to protect it from damage by wheels.

1887 Surtees *Sadler's Worldsh.* "Pawl bitt ... Pawl rim. 1874 Thomas *Naval Architt.* 129 Mast and pall bitt beams, well beams under the heel of bowsprit,...must not be less in size than the middle beams. 1897 Knight *Captured Courageous* iii Under the yellow glare of the lamp on the ...gunlugout. 1880 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 54 Parts of a Capstan. The bed, ...pawl rim,...drum head, pawls and bars. 1894 M. Sherwood *Mr. Peters* I. 230 A 'pawl-stone' should be placed on each side of every gateway.

Pawl, pâl, *sb.*[3] *East Ind.* Also **pál, pal.** [Hindi *pāl.*] A small tent with two poles and steep sloping sides.

1811 Kindersley in *Tippoo's Lett.* 49 Where is the great quantity of baggage belonging to you, seeing that you have nothing besides tents, *pawls*, and other such necessary articles? 1870 E. Braddon *Life in India* v. 182 Public and private tents, chandaliers, and servants' pâls or canvas enclosures. *Camp.* 1884 F. Boyle *Borderland* 293 A pál-shaped tent, belying on its ropes.

Pawl, *v.* Chiefly *Naut.* [f. Pawl *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To stop or secure (a capstan, ratchet-wheel, etc.) by means of a pawl or pawls.

1704 [see Pawl, *sb.* 2]. 1708 Phillips, *To Pawl the Capstan*, to stop it with the Pawl. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xv, At We manned the windlass ... he ... ordering us when to heave and when to pawl. 1850 Chas. Russell *Shipmate Lassie* III. xii. 168 We could 'heave and pawl' no further. *fig.* 1908 E. Wood *Wonder Worst Dim.* (1918) 31 He was paul'd Captive, and there's a sociable fate.

b. *intr. for passive.*

1829 *Mechanic's* v. Windlass, It is hearing the windlass about, any of the handspikes should happen to break, the windlass would pall of itself.

2. *fig.* (*colleq. or slang.*) a. *trans.* To bring to a standstill, stop, check, 'bring up short', 'pull up'. b. *intr.* To stop, cease; *esp.* to stop talking.

1825 Corbin *Leg. Sack Tar* (1898) 53 This pawled us. 1887 Surtees *Sadler's Worldsh., Pawl them, my hearty.* Tell us no more of that.

[**Pawl** in *cross-pawl*, error for Spall, Spawl.]

Pawle, Pawlfre, Pawltre, obs. ff. Pale, Pawl, Palfrey, Paltry.

Pawn(n, obs. f. Palm *sb.*[2] and *v.*

Pawment, obs. f. Pavement.

Pawmer(e, **Pawmpellon, -pilpon,** obs. ff. Palmer, Pantelon.

Pawn (pɔn), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4 poun, 4–5 pounne, 5 pown(e, pon, 5–7 pawne, 6 paune, 5– pawn. [ME. a. AF. *poun*, OF. *pun, pum*, var. of *pum*, earlier *puhon, puhun* four-soldier, pawn at chess (Godef.), = Pr. *pon*, Sp. *peon* footman, pawn, It. *pedone* footman, *pedina*, *pedina* fem. a pawn:—L. *pedo, pedōn-em*, in med.L. a foot-soldier, f. *pēs, ped-* foot. The chess sense was in OF. in 13th c.] One of the pieces of smallest size and value in the game of chess.

There are eight pawns on each side, set at the beginning of the game in the rank or line immediately in front of the other pieces, and named each from the piece in front of which it stands *king's p., queen's p., king's bishop's p.*, etc.; *Three pawns gambit*, an opening at chess, now generally called from its supposed inventor Cunningham's *gambit*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor Blanchette* 161 (Fairf.) Mate in the myd poynt of the chekkere With a poune ywonne. 1403 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xxii. (1859) 97 What that a poun myght to the kyng thebenke! 1474 Caxton *Chesse* iii. 1, The first pawne, that is in the myst of the chesse. 1561 Bonaventure Pitay *Chesse* A vj b, The marchynges feathe of the Pyons, for the fyrst tyme, is to make two apoundree or leapes, of his wyll. 1562 J. Heywood in *Hawkins's Eng. Comic Chron. Plays* 2 If any Pawne can attein unto any house of the uppermost ranke of the adversary, you may...make him a Queene. 1594 Shakesp. *Rom. & J.* II. iv. 20 The king's jewre, the bishop's pawn, and the queen's pawn must move before the knights. *Ibid.* 3 Another defence of the three Pawns gambit. 1849 Geo. Eliot *J. Shale* v, To show you...what a foolish move you made with that pawn.

b. *fig.* (usually of a person).

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 3 For a sondrie pawne, to crosse a Bishop in his owne walke. 1592 Greene *Card. Am.* (1880) 21, Councellors of State ...playing their high chess-game, whereof the pawns are Men. 1872 Miss Whitney *Wy Girl* xl. 241 She had you forward a little pawn of compliment instead on. 1884 Lankester in *Nature* 8 Feb. 341 The conservatories had been her pawns in the game of rival politicians.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 194 (Bodl.) f. 13, Clek w' thy Rokes in thy Pon Warde. 1856 Bateson *Lond.'s Pant.-Comm'r Sonn. Empire* The...King ...must neither remove himself out of the lords Pawnes chiefes, or if he cannot, it is Pawne-mate. 1883 G. A. MacDonnell *Chess* 4/56 Pawn 31 A strong pawn-and-manœuvre player.

Pawn (pɔn), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5–6 (8) **paun, 6 paune,** 6– *Sc.* and *fr.* **pawnd, pand,** 6–7 **pawne,** 7– **pawn.** [a. OF. *pan* (rarely *pand, pand*) 'pledge, security, surety'; also 'booty, plunder, spoil' taken from the enemy', 959; the same word as OProv. *pand*, MDu. *pant* (*pandt*), Du. *pand*, OLG. **pand*, OHG., MHG. *pfant*, Ger. *pfand* pledge, pawn, security, surety. The Sc. form *pand* may have come from LG., Du., or Flemish.

The ulterior history of the word is uncertain: F. *pan* pledge, was in form identical with *pan* cloth, piece, portion, pane, etc.:—L. *pannus* a cloth, a rag: some take it as the same word, and as the source of the WGer. forms (in which however the final *d*, already in OHG., d makes a difficulty) others think the WGer. **pand* to be the source of F. *panthelier*, and see in it also the primitive of *panding, spanding*, Pandy (see Diez s. v. in favour of Romanic source), Kluge (Stichfel, French dialect in Teuthonic) in Skeat *Concise D.* 1901.]

1. A thing (or person) given, deposited, or left in another's keeping, as security for a debt or for the performance of some action; a pledge, surety, guage. (Now *rare*, the ordinary word being *pledge*.) a. *Sc.* (c 1440 *Chartier David I* in *Charters of Edinb.* (1871) 8 Prohibet ne aliquis capiat pannum super terram Sancte Crucis.) 1456 *Gudmap Aberd. in early Rec. Aberd. Misc. Comm. App.* v. 386 Wes to ewis takin myne burrye pledge or pand with his own proper hande. 1563 Douglas *Æneis* xii. 12. 184 Livius, the xiiiiere story, Quhilk is the pand or pledge, ... Of peace to be keipt inviolate. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vii, We have no more of worth ... but you shall have good pawnes, ... this Towell, and this gentleman's silke pockets. 1632 Dunbar *Commonw* 24. 1, He must leave behind, for pawne, His mother, wife, and sonne. 1708 Inventory Charter 21 b in Wills etc. (1835) 321 Wherafter they bank forth yair haill money upon pawne at low interest. 1879 Poets Gaelic tr. Comm. (ed. 2) 389 If the pawnee buy in the pawn by reason of a collector bidder, the sale is void.

b. *fig.* = 'Pledge.'

1573 *Epitaph in Wood Clafford* (O. H. S.) III. 422 Two tender babes ye see in grave, the pawnes of marriage bed. a 1588 in *Fishwicke Hist. Sta. Preston* (1886) 269 My heart ... Quhilk is the gadge and *pand* thairof will that I cast gall. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 301 The portions allotted of the Saints *that* paine for the return of their soules. a 1677 Marvell *Reh. Trans.* III. ii. 8 Wks. 1872 III. 332 By Christ's resurrection God giveth us a pawn and earnest, as it were, that we may expect the raising of our own bodies. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* 'vi. 174 As the schoolhouse rises...at the very base of the Rocky Mountains,—rises in the neighbourhood of the pawn, which is that great Republic given...of religion and freedom, extending civilization, and pure religion.

†c. A pledge or gage of battle; = Gage *sb.*[3] 3.

1593 Shake. *Rich. II*, v. i. 74 If guilty dread hath left thee so much strength, As to take up mine Honors pawne, then spring.

d. A person held as a pledge or security for debt, and used as a slave.

1832 J. H. Pepwoeth in R. R. Madden *Life Lady Blessington* (1855) III. 102 Every English merchant on that coast [Cape Coast Castle] was possessed of a retinue of 'pawns' or slaves. 1887 A. B. Ellis *Tshi-speaking Peoples* xvii. 237 Cannibal to recount the names of his pawns and slaves, the occasion for which he holds the terrible.

2. The condition of being deposited or held as a pledge; state of being pledged (*lit.* and *fig.*). Almost always in phrases *in pawn, at pawn, in pawne.* (The usual current sense.)

1552 *Gudmap Aberd. in 19th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 412 Whatsoever plaite or silvere is inbe or put in pauind. 1593 Shake. *Rich. II*, iv. i. 193 Redeeme from breaking pawne the blemish'd Crowne. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 3 My Honor is at pawne, And but my going, nothing can redeeme it. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* vii. Wks. 1851 III. 239 To buy the integrity of his Logick to passe. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 3 Oct., Her plate and jewels are at present for money. 1698 Norris *Ideal. World* III. x. 380 He gives his royalty in pawn to one to help purchase. 1701 Vicram *Chef* (1677) 69 My poor wedding-ring and last portionet in pawn for forty shillings. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* iv. 82 All who...out their honesty at pawn.

b. The action of pawning or pledging.

1824 Gait *Entail* xxxi. I. 274 Certain utensils which I have kept for sale, or pawn. 1883 F. Tennyson (title) The Contract of Pawn as it exists at Common Law.

3. Short for *pawnbroker*, (*vulgar colloq. or slang.*)

1832 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 109 Perhaps they come to sell to me what the pawns won't take in.

4. *Comb.*, as **† pawn-broker, -dame** (*obs.* f. *-ess*), **† -father**; **† pawn-laid** *a.*, 'laid to pawn', deposited as a pledge, pledged; **pawn-ticket**, a ticket issued by a pawnbroker in exchange for a pledge deposited with him, and bearing particulars of the loan. Also **Pawnbroker, Pawnbrog.**

1532 Huloet, *Pawne broker, Alphitolarius.* 1597-8 Yr. Bks. Edw. 6th (S.) 21 Stealing his "pawn-laid broth upon the backe the maister broke skulle. 1883 Miles Kennedy *W. African Stud.* xviii. 402 I have known of several men who, in order to save their family from ruin ... have given themselves up as "pawn-slaves to their creditors. 1892 *Times* 27 Nov. 12/2 Goods sold by such brokers, "pawners or "pawn-takers. 1898 Eclectic *Month.* (ed. 2) 1. 41 Middle-"Pawn-takers. 1898 Eclectic *Month.* (ed. 2) 1. 41 Middle-"Pawn-takers. 1899 Antrim *Mercy* xvii. 201 The boy made a "pawn-ticket. 1899 Antrim *Mercy* xvii. 201 The ... head of promissory documents ... represented by bits of ... pawn-tickets, duke-warrants [etc.]. ...1892 Pawnbroking, pawn-tickets, duke-warrants [etc.]. ...1892 Pawn-

Eng. Miner 131 b, Take my keys of all; In my *pawn Workcribs you shall find to fit you.

† Pawn (pōn), *sb.*[3] Chiefly *S. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 powne, 6 powin, pown, -e, paune, 6–7 (9) pawn, -e. [n. OF. *poun, poun* (Godef.), *F. paon* (= Pr. *pau, pauhe, pavo*, Sp. *pavo*, *povoa*, Pg. *pavão*, It. *pavone*) (—L. *pāvo, pāvōnem*) peacock.] A peacock.

c 1450 Henryson *Moroland* 612 The glorand Powne, 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papingo* 108 The pleasand Powne, mantie angellyke of hew, *a* 1568 Lindesay (Pinkerton) *Chron. Scott.* II. 7, 331 Thair was of meittis ...partich and plevar, duke, Bittell ...ork and pewin. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* (newedition) li. The purpurd pawne with Argos eyis. 1627 Drayton *Moseriados* (R.) *Agincourt* 160 As pride and garish as the Pawne. [1884 Bridges *New Mod. & Eng. Poets* 1. 64 A Peacock or Pawne, having its tail displayed, is 'in its pride'.]

† Pawn, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 pawne, (6 pawen), 7 (9) pawn. [= Du. *paand*, in Plantijn 1573 '*paandt* vo pas de nieuselle, ou vne galleria ou closture, lieu ou on vend quelque marchandise, ou on se pourmene, *xystus, porticus*(lieu), *ambulacrum*'; so Kilian 1599; Hexham 1678 *paandt*, 'covert-walking-place, or gallery where things are sould'; place or court environed with pillars, as in cloysters'; in mod.Du. Dict. 'a storehouse, magazine'; a Du. development of *F. pan*: see PANE *sb.*[3] senses 3, 4.]

A gallery or colonnade, a covered walk or passage, especially one in a bazaar, exchange, or arcade, alongside of which wares are exposed for sale.

1575 Fox *S. Guthlac* in *Wills Doctord Comm.* (Camden) 29 The lyttlings called the Royall Exchange, and all pawnes and shoppes adioyninge. *Ibid.* 80 The wolle lyttlinges or pawnes, shopes. 1579 Tuvser *Pilitrik agist. Fort.* 2. b. 6, 188 Hamm and pawnes stored with outlandish merchandize. 1598 Drayton *Mortim. Ep.* xvii, 40 If Cheapside shame to make him the Pawne, to buy dear Cambrick, Cullen, or Lawne. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 267 (*Pegu*) This house is 800 and fifty paces in length, and hath three pawnes or walks in it, and fifty great pillars gilded, which stand between the walks. 1609 Holland *Ammian. Marcell.* 340 To ride vp and downe the Burses, Lombards and Pawnes, That the Citizens-wealth and all were lost. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2404/4 The Work-Pawn of the Royal Exchange, being the Place now prepared for the purpose aforesaid. 1688 Bassett *to Trvm. Afar* 23 Jermyn's Exchange, had no lesse cloister and a pawne, or gallery, for the sale of fancy goods.

† Pawn, *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare.* [Erroneous backformation from PAWNAGE: perh. as error of Spelling.] Mast of trees.

1682 *Quilivit's Clinic., Pannagium Quasi Pannagium*, alimentum ex arborum fructu & glandes quidam *pawne* vocant. Hinc 1692 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Pannagium* (*Pannagium*, Which is that Food that the Swine feed on in the Woods, as Mast of Beech, Acorns, etc. which some have called Pawnes.

Pawn (pōn), *v.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* pand, 6–7 pawne, paune, (*pa. pple.* pawned), 7– pawn. [f. PAWN *sb.*[3]: cf. Du. *paanden* to pawn, Ger. *pfänden* to distrain upon, pawn.] *trans.* To give or deposit as security for the payment of a sum of money or for the performance of some action (something to be forfeited in case of non-payment or non-performance); to pledge; to stake, wager; to risk. **a.** *Sc.* 1. *refl.* to deposit with or hand over to some one (usually a pawnbroker) as security for the repayment of a loan.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 221/26 To Paune, *pignorare*. *a* 1576 Lindesay (Pinkerton) *Chron. Scott.* II. 7, 311 The king ...gaue her quod aue hundir crownis and ane cheir of veluit wyppon the Inglischemanis handis. 1592 Greene (Grosart) *Disc. Vil.* (1880) 28 His handy selfe, his lovely pawnde. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. viii. (1840) 118 The friend he pawned to the Templars for ready money. 1722 Sweet *Lalli.* (1760) III. 197 He is ever hard and easie to deny, and hath pawned several things. 1787 Edinburgh *Poems, To Rivet*, There gammin in the borough Which I pawn for my release. 1830 W. Irving *Goldsmith* I. 36 Obliged to raise funds ...by pawning his books.

b. *fig.* (e. g. one's life, honour, word, etc.).

1587 Rowlands *Diadem & Pilgrim* in Hall. *Diadem* IV. 22 My life I pawne for his. 1598 Chapman *Menaphon Dvijjjb* Plays 1873 I. 218 If I knew where I might pawne mine honor. For seuen odd thousand Crownes, it shalbe layd. 1630 Prynne *Anthropomet.* 1. (1633) 17 He will not Pawne his credit for many things that he thinks dubious. 1737 Ecclesiazusæ *Pamella* (1824) I. 201, 18, I will pawn my life for her, she will never be put to your honour. 1860 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1868) I. vii. 363 I dare pawn my soul.

† c. *absol.* (Now quot. *a* 1700.) *Obs.*

1573 R. Hoge *Comedye Acted*, 72 This poor man finding himself pawn'd, and not having...money to discharge the reckoning. *a* 1700 E. B. *Dial. Cant. Crew* 6–11, To Pawn *any Body*, to send away and leave him ...to Pay the Reckoning. 1705 in *New Cant. Dict.*

¶ *Errors.* (Confused with PAIR v. 4.)

1587 *Hilton* 1. xi. 40 Those qualities which we finde to pawn upon the confidence would. 1832 Hampton *N. Forester* xxxviii, He has one out his...daughters to us—pawned them off upon us.

Hence **Pawned** *ppl. a.*, **Pawning** *vbl. sb.*

1660 Monmouth *Mistakes, Terms* 10, 11, 712 The pawning of the horse. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6059/2 That the Borrowers do make full Payment...in Money upon the pawned Stock. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Mar. 322/3 The bad-sensible air which belongs to continental pawning. 1903 *Times* 19 Sept., The fact that the account...was then 'light' did not prevent the flood of pawned stock—especially 'gilt-edged' securities—that has been poured on the market since then.

Pawn, obs. f. PAN *sb.*[1], bezoleard; var. PANEL.

Pawnable (pō·năb'l), *a.* [f. PAWN *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be pawned.

1742 Jacob *Quix.* I. 10. xxiii. (1780) 121 A thing neither pawnable nor saleable. 1886 G. R. Sims in *Daily News* 3 Dec. 5/1 They have nothing pawnable to fall back upon. Pawning is the last thing to which the poor resort when the wolf comes to the door.

Pawnage (pō·nĕj). 1402. [f. PAWN *v.* + -AGE.] The action or object of pawning.

1514 Dr. Middleton *Jornard. Addit.* 20 No Man so densely saved the passage of folly. 1858 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* II. xiii. (1872) I. 424 Regiment...pawned the Newmark bridge-the second Pawnage of Brandenburg.

Pawnage, obs. form of PANNAGE.

Pawnbroker (pō·nbrōːkəɹ). [f. PAWN *sb.*[3] + BROKER 2.] One engaged in the business of lending money upon interest on the security of articles of personal property pawned or pledged.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2301/3 Encouragement and Conveniencies...from Petty-Tradesmen, Pawn-Brokers, and others. 1738 Pilgrims *Architect's Pocket* 1. 20 Fetch my other hat [*Editor.* Carry it to the pawn-broker's. 1788 *St. Act 28 Geo. III*, c. 42 (*title*) An Act to establish the Business of a Pawnbroker. 1834 Mr. Macready *Lear* & *Cagger* 11. 2. In All the silver and ormolu ware in the pawnbroker's.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pawnbrokerage, Pawnbrokering**, the business of a pawnbroker, pawnbroking; **Pawnbrokeress**, a female pawnbroker; **Pawnbrokery**, (*a*) a pawnbroking establishment, (*b*) pawnbroking.

1896 *Century Mag. Feb.* 540 Every Jew...must have...a material authorization for pawnbrokerage. 1834 Lond. *Lab. Mission Lett.* 1888 [I. 222, I...wrote for the 'Pawnbrokeress's shoes. 1857 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. III. 470, Employed in various 'pawnbrokering establishments. 1860 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 251 Madame Necker...founded a charitable 'pawnbrokery at Paris. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 84 Pawnbrokery is...A universal proceeding, for the pledge always retains the value for which it is engaged.

Pawnbroking, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] *Cf. brooking pawne* in Shake. *Rich. II*, II. i. 293.

Brokers *viz. sb.* 3.] The action or business of a pawnbroker; the occupation of lending money on the security of articles pawned.

1811 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 6 Pawnbroking is regulated by law. 1875 T. A. Trollope *Diamond out Diamond* (1876) 238 There is always an especial run on the Convenient pawnbroking establishment. 1884 Harper's *Pictorial* 3rd. 18. App. 186 The Mont-de-Piété...were rather pawnbroking carried on by the Municipality.

So **Pawnbroking** *ppl. a.*, that carries on the business of a pawnbroker.

1789 Poetic Commentary 1. Wks. 1799 II. 7 That cunning, cunning, money-lending, watch-making, pawnbroking—

† Pawnde, obs. form of PAWED: cf. PAUNDE.

1552 in Dillon *Cadaver & Pole* (1896) 17 One of Cloths of golde and Siluer velvet pawnde with Bosses of golde.

Pawne, obs. form of PAN *sb.*[1], PANE.

Pawnee (pōnē·). [f. PAWN *v.* + -EE.] The person with whom something is deposited as a pawn or pledge. (Correlative to *pawnor*.)

1883-4 tr. *Code's Rep.* 720, 721 *mortg.*, Tender of the money to the executrix of a pawnee, and her refusal to restore the goods, revests them in the owner. 1845-1875 [see PAWNOR]. 1879 Pierre Cœur 22 [ed. 2] 369 The pawnee could not become the purchaser.

Pawnor (pō·nəɹ). Also (in legal works) -or. [f. PAWN *v.* + -OR[2], -OR.] One who pawns; one who deposits something as a pledge, esp. with a pawnbroker.

1545 *Gentl. Mysg.* 411 The pawnor, or his assignee, have no other meanes for the return of their goods but the honour of the pawnee. 1852 Webster *Pamphl. Digest* 211 A pawnee has no better title than the pawnor. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. § 204 The owner or pawnor who sends a pawn in trouble for theft by the pawnee. 1900 *Times* 10 Mar. 4/1 Not recording the full name and address of the pawnor upon the tickets.

Pawnshop (pō·nʃɒp). [f. PAWN *sb.*[3] + SHOP.] A pawnbroker's shop or place of business.

1849 J. P. Roberts in *Speech of Hon. The Pawnshop in a Storm*, The world was better for my stay. When poor refuge had no asylum [= to name]. 1862 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* I. xv. 198 For them...there seemed no other resource now that their weekly wages are stopped, but the pawn-shop. 1892 R. Kinglake *Mutiniers* 28 [A] no Pawnshops, with their three golden balls dangling in front.

Paw-paw (pō·pō), *a. slang or colloq.* ? Obs. [Reduplication of PAW *a.*] A nursery expression for 'nasty, lazy-per, naughty', used euphemistically for 'indecent, obscene, immoral'.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2), *Paw paw Words*, naughty terms: an expression used by nurses, &c. to children. 1800–14 Southey *Poems, Poems. Relig.* (1837) IV. 338 Administering a little forbidy or motherly correction for paw-paw words. 1812 G. Colman *Br. Comm. Two Pantom.* 76, All proprietors of paw-paw houses. 1869 T. H. Lister *Granby* II. (1878) 21 They went to my paw-paw things of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. 1892 Scott *Iread* 9 July, Troubling the cough, an old rout-maid, was an improvement to the times, when all pass-paw words are omitted.

Hence **Paw-paw-ness.**

1818 *Examiner* 424/1 Churches will cover a multitude of sermons. Our paw-paw-ness [subject with sacred stone, and abundantly wannish itself with Christ Mission. 1819 *Ibid.* 431/1 Proposals for the better rewarding of paw-paw-ness.

Pawpaw, var. PAPAW. **Paws, pawse**, obs. f. PAUSE. **Pawsey**, obs. f. PASSY *sb.*

† Paw-son. *Obs.* Shortened form of DIAPASON.

Pawtenar, -er, pawtiner, var. PATTENER *sb.*[2]

Paw-waw, earliest of POWWOW.

Pax[1] (pæks). Also 6 pex. [n. L. *pax* peace, in Christian L. also the kiss of peace.]

1. The Latin word meaning 'peace'. *Obs.*

The Latin word is familiar in certain legal phrases, as *Pax Dei, Ecclesiæ, Regis*, the peace of God, the Church, the king's peace; so *pax Romana*, the peace which subsisted between nationalities within the Roman empire; so *pax Britannica*, the peace imposed by British rule.

a 1585 Fortescue *Wks.* (1869) 456 We double Pax have under God pax within our land. 1635 Swan *Spec. Gent.* III. 70 Are men by way of publick and pax. 1884 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 1444/2 Pax Romana, *Pax Britannica*, *Pax Regis*. 1892 Wharton *Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Pax regis*, the king's peace-coverage of the court. 1893 *Statist.* (ann. 3 Dec. 1/2 The wonderful line which figured in the Poet Laureate's 'Pax Britannica' poem.

b. *Eccl.* In Latin salutations and blessings, as *Pax vobis* peace be with you! (see quot. 1885).

1593 Peele *Edw. I*, Wks. (Bullen) 389/2 *Pax vobis, Pax vobis! good fellows, take full pax.* 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 1st. s. *Crop Doctrine*, 'Of course I shall', said St. Austin, 'Pax vobiscum!' except Abbot Aranbo was left alone. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Pax vobis* is said by bishops after the 'Gloria in Excelsis': 'If the "Gloria" be not said, then the bishop's salutation is the same as the priest's—viz. 'Dominus vobiscum'. The last time 'Pax vobis' was our Lord's Easter greeting to the Apostles made it remarkable for prudential days.

c. *quasi-int.* (In schoolboy slang.) 'Keep quiet!' 'Truce!'

1850–61 Robert *Pleasures* § 403 *Silence!* ...*Int.* hush! silence! ssh! whist! tush! chut! tut! pax! 1872 *Eton Montem Ann. Boy's Ann.* 613/1 There's been a sort of 'pax' called all round. 1899 Kipling *Stalky, In Academe*, 'Pax, Turkey. I'm an ass.

2. *Eccl.* The kiss of peace: see PEACE *sb.* 4; the ceremony of kissing the PAX: see senses 3, 4.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 *Pax, of kyssynge* (*n. r. kyssyngge*), *osculum, vel osculum pacis.* *a* 1536 Hall, Chron., *Rich. III* 26 The Cardinall sang the masse, and after gaue the kysse and the pax likewise. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 60 The pax and rynge were geuen. 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 180 The Salisbury rubric was to read, just before the communion, the 'Pax' all about the church. This...was conveyed from one to another by a kiss upon the cheek.

3. *Eccl.* A tablet of gold, silver, ivory, glass, or other material, round or quadrangular, with a projecting handle behind, bearing a representation of the Crucifixion or other sacred subject, which was kissed by the celebrating priest at Mass, and passed to the other officiating clergy and then to the congregation to be kissed; an osculatory.

It came into use during the 13th c. as a symbolic substitute for the kiss of peace: see PEACE 16 a. In England no use died out after the Reformation; in the Roman Church it is now used in certain monastic communities on special occasions.

c 1475 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 214 Pees when he gyues [be] pax wil kis, kaste bou it pryuyly bro bis. *c* 1536 Cranmer *Corr.* 7 * 439 And ask he maketh or desireth to take or offer to goon alone bym in the way or kisse pax, or bare sacrament, or goon to offryng before his neighebors. *a* 1540 Lyne. *Visitor of Monks* (Camd. Soc.) 63/1, The people of Iorke and Inglise dayes kysses the pax a token of veyre. 1598 Thomas *Dictr. Pryest* (Pather Soc.) 279 Yea to kis the pax, they thinck it a meritorious deed. 1641 *Rules of Cathedrals* 5 b, Paxes the gyues xiii. 1688 Cosin, *Par. Devil. Anno.* 40 b, Innocent the first ...inuented the kissing of the Pax at Masse. 1821 Rubric *Anal. Mod. Clement.* to Rule (1868) 150 Shall be then present at a Masse, and omit each kissing of Paxes, Crucifixes, Gospes, Dischirges (etc.). 1870 Lamble *Visp. Daily* 71 Sig. A 1[v]b *Pax of Mother of Pearle.* 1896 Mrs. Bray *De Foix* x. (1884) 197 He was now presented with the Pax, which he also solemnly kissed. 1890 *Pevsey Cent.* XVII. 343.

Sp. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xxxii. 236 Her hyene seasons while my Pen: Thy life (quoth she) your haste train, you see besides the Pax.

4. *transf.* (Public School slang.) A friend; good friends. *To be good pax*, to be good friends.

1781 Bickham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 K. 122 If anything should happen to jumble us together, we may perhaps be good pax. 1900 C. E. Mauny *Ext. to Editor*, As Wednesday is [1901 we used to talk of 'making pax' with some one, in sense of establishing a friendship] we were used 'Pax' in sense of 'friend'.—'a great pax of mine'.

† Pax[2]. *Obs.* A corrupt form of POX. To give *Pax au* (*dem, it, etc.*).

1542 Boorde *Dyet. Comy* xv. 5 Wks. 1870 III. 302 *Pax o' your fine Thing.* 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* II. i. *Pax on't*: 1708 Ancient *Drummer* 20, i. Pax on him, what do I give him the hearing for!

† Paxboard, obs. var. of PAIX, after BOARD *sb.*

1482 Liverpool Wills *Test. Peberis* (1908) I. 282 A paxboarde, two cruetts, and a sakering-bell. 1500 *Dec. Accts. Dunelm's, Custord.* (1867), A pax boarde all lacke, a sencefate for a pax boarde all copper & gilte.

† Paxbred. *Obs.* Forms: 4 paxbreyd, 4–5 -brede, -bred, 6 -bredd. [f. PAX[1] + BRED *ppl. board.*] = PAX[1] 3.

1350 St. Ellis *Mem. Lond.* (1908) 263 Paxbred. 1390 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5, I bequethe a clothe and a paxbred. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pax brede, osculatorium. 1552 in *Wills Archæol.* xlv. 384 (1880) XI. 227 A paxbrede of yvorie with a passion of our lorde in the centre blede. 1904 in *Trans. Archæol. Coll.* XLI. 27, 28 paxbredes. [1887 *Academy* 26 Apr. 284 A 'paxbredde' representing the meeting with Mary and Judas.]

Paxilla (pæksi·lă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., from classical L. *paxillus* small stake, peg.] A pillarlike process in echinoderms, surmounted by a tuft of minute calcified spinelets attached to the integument.

1872 Balfour *Embryo* 246 The spines...may survive a number of successive calcified areas on their spines when they are called 'paxillæ'. 1878 Bell in *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 108 The incompletely calcified stalk of the pedicellaria corresponds to the stalk of the paxilla of the Asteroida.

Hence **Paxillar** *a.*, of or pertaining to paxillæ; **Paxillate** *a.*, having paxillæ; **Paxilliferous** *a.*, bearing paxillæ; **Paxiliform** *a.*, having the shape of a paxilla.

1887 Mayor *Explor. Lit. Sept.* Having the body furnished with appendages...*paxilliferous*. 1889 Sladen in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXX. 168 Plates of the abactinal area more or less truly *paxillar*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paxillate.

†Paxillary, *a. Obs.* Ethmoid system of Basilary, applied to the sphenoid bone.

Med.L. *paxillus* appears to have been written *paxillum*, and inscribed with *paxillum*, giving *paxillarem*, *paxillarde*.

1710 Lister in *Lowthorp. Abr. Phil. Trans.* (Bohn.) *Pr.* 678, bone is divided pedicellum, by which is one of the bones of the head, but he anonymously adds he often incept of the head, *Lond. MS.* 1700 fl. 6, adds) fl. he is waterbewage in by bindet partis of the bones of the head, & further he is chapel be...*paxillus*.] 1708-17 Yearsley *Anat.* fl. (1888) 28 The second and last (bone)...of the head is called Pariellum, or Basilaris; the middle bone is, as it were, the wedge with all the other seven bones of the head, and doth fasten them together. And this he all numbers: the first is the Coronal bone,...the seventh is Paxillary, or Basilary.

Paxillose, *a.* [f. L. *paxillus* or mod.L. *paxilla* (see above) + -ose.] *Zool.* Resembling a small stake (Ogilvie, Armsdale, 1884). b. Of or pertaining to the *Paxillosa*, a group of echinoderms bearing paxillæ (Funk 1893).

Paxillus. *Zool.* [L. *paxillus* small stake, peg.] = Paxilla (Webster 1890).

Paxwax (pæ·ksiwæks). *Now dial.* and *colloq.* Also 3 **paxwex**, **paxwax**, 7 **pax-waxe**, 7-9 **pack-wax**, 9 **paxywaxy**. [A word used in many dialect forms, e.g. Fix-fax, *fix-fox*, *fick-fack*, etc., the earliest known being *fax-wax* or *fox-wax* (W. de Bibbesworth 13...), which appears to contain OE. *feax*, ME. *fex*, *fax* (see Fax), the hair of the head, and OE. *weax growth, from Teutonic to grow, wax; cf. the parallel Ger. synonym *haarwuchs* since, f. *haar* hair + *wuchs*, wuax-, growth; cf. also MDu. *goud haer* 'yellow hair' = tendon.

In Gerard, Dodoens mistrans the second element in ordinary forms, e.g. in OHG. *mezzin-wahsun*, *mezzinwahs*, nerve, etc.]

A name for the most elastic tendon extending from the dorsal vertebræ to the occiput, and serving as a support for the head, in various mammals, as the horse, ox, sheep, etc.; in others, as in man, existing in less developed form; the nuchal ligament, *ligg.*, whitleather.

1583 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* (MS. Camb. Gg. 1. 1 ff. 260 b/1) Il ot ad dutuen le wax ne est (*gloss* fax wax) ne. his wax.] 1597 *Promp. Parv.*, 361/2 Paxwax, *cervix* (*Paxwax* proprie). 14... *Arund. MS.* 42 ff. 24 b, *Dolia* ... *Sarg-de* for Sinewes of be necke, and of be backe, *Med. MS.* fl. 1) (Gallyngale is gode for...be dune in be lattryes, f. to be *paxwaxis*. 1600 Maidman *Manuscript*, in *Ad.* 219 This [sinew] of the common Tendon is called pax-waxe. a 1660 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* viii. Wks. 1852 IV. 203 Words of no general reception in England, but of common use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East Anglo countries: as *harnsel*, *hanse*, *Manch...paxwaxe*. 1691 Ray *Coll. Words* Fed., Paxwax,...is a word (not confined to Norfolk or Suffolk, but for spread over England) used, to my knowledge, in Oxfordshire. 1791 *Cowper Odyssey* v. (1809) 120 Which Agamemnon...in token sacred of his the Vulgar by the name of Eyelas, or Paxwaxe, or Wild-leather. 1793 Duncan *Elgin Theol.* (1799) 303 That strong ligament...called the Whitleather, Packwax,...and Hobby. 1848 Carruthers *Arabia. Phlyn.* 32 The ligament of the neck of many quadrupeds, commonly known as the paxywaxy. 1879 Rowan *Wakefield Wds.*, As tough as pax-wax.

Pay (*pē*), *sb.* Also 4 **pai**, **paye**, 4-7 **paie**, **paye**, 5 **pey**. [a. OF. *pais* = Pr. *pais*, *pagis*, Sp., Pg., It. *pago*, f. the vb. *pagare*, *payer* to Pay.]

†1. Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, liking. *To pay*: to a person's satisfaction, acceptably. Chiefly with possessive: *to, at* (a person's) *pay*, as he likes, so as to please him. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 339 A body ...Thus lavede hes a seuely knyght, and hauit served God to pays. 13... *K. Alis.* 5098 Yf ye be schrifte, of myn pays, Or Y go hennes, neuer more! 13... *K. Alis. P. K.* 1284 His wyfe ne ot ny prynces pays, His parel here ne pas I se thore. 1382 Lonel. *V. Ps.* A. 72 Ys Paul I sayde his aspell, I serue him to paye, I haue myn hure of him wel, and other while more. c 1475 *Partenay M.* 10939 (Add.) A prelate...pass be his owne wisdom for don & his be neigh-bo-rys pay. a 1529 *Hist. Jos.* (Trin.) Wisdome him hath him nomin, Dayerlik clepe to his pay [*familiar MSS.* beloved]. c 1450 *Tyr Gener.* (Gesta) 3655 Of hem and armes at his pay The freelon yeve in the same day. a 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 303, I chalenge me this servyce A straught to my pay. 1600 *Abridgment Lawes.* (Camden) 13 If the answered him not to his pay.

2. The action of paying, payment (esp. of wages or hire); with *pl.*, one of the periodical payments of wages to workmen or others.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301/1 Pay, or payment, *solucio*. c 1550 R. Thrush in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) Introd. 19 Passage to the said victualles from pais to pais that was made ther by the queene authorite their saide summes of money. 1600 Maidman *Antonio's Rev.* v. v, At the fixed day of pay. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* c. xxiv. (1739) 191 Rather to scant it up against the future, than regulate present pays. 1665 Kennet *Hostos.* 61 'No pay no play' is as good a rule for prose as for hymns. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5 The 'pays' are the markers in the chronological table of the mines. He refers to a past event as having occurred so many pays back.

b. The condition of being paid, or receiving wages or hire: chiefly in phr. *in pay*, in receipt of wages; *in the pay of*, in the paid employment of.

1396 Shirley *A Rem. Ch.*, etc. ii. 126 Like enough...To fight against our valor Persia pay. 1662 K. Jonston *Knight & Commons* (1803) 168 Armed troops which he keepeth in continuall pay and action. 1671 R. Montagu in *Blenheim MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 304 His provisions for 200 were already made, his men raised and in pay. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 13 When they were out of Pay, they took it upon themselves as their own Masters. 1858 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 197 Undue use should suppose that the murderers were in the pay of Sparta. 1869 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, People in your pay or employment.

3. *concr.* Money paid for labour or service; wages, hire, salary, stipend.

c 1150 St. Brendan *Chron.* (Otho) 162 The lorrig he gat has nowiers, and is coffen hus. c 1450 *Promptorium* (Harlw.) 23 Whanne the comyn hakeb hys pay of the maysterr. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Def. 7 To confirm their soldiers from demand ng of their paies due. 1657 Rom. Mem. to *Parsons's Pol. Disc.* 170 They take their lands and possessions...making Tenants thereof...which are Pays or Provisions assigned over to the Soldiers. 1737 Jos. Wilson *Comm* 51 Is not their pay...scanty enough already? 1892 Tancredi *Entombed* ii. 31, I take the Queen's Pay in Queen's Regiment.

†b. *Dead pay*: see Dead Pay. *Obs.*

†c. (?) A soldier in receipt of pay. *Obs.*

1525 Wolsey in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 184 That the knechtspoys being not past with the Cosmic Felix pore pays, was as Porte Son in Sonn.

4. *fig.* Payment, or that which is paid, in any metaphorical sense; retaliation, punishment or blows inflicted; penalty or retribution suffered; recompense, etc. bestowed. *Now rare or Obs.*

c 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 335 Nou schalmig come...and I the wile, for to kepen mine hurde pay. c 1400 *Troilus & Crisy.* 1508 The gnaw qui he fel gode pay, His owen sway of his bell clerke. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. x. 31 Venus is my guyd, and glory vertues pay. 1592 Shakes. *Ven. & Ad.* 89 But when her lips were ready for his pay, He winds, and turns his lips another way. 1600 — *Hen. V*, iii. 108 That you have taste his tenders for true pay.

5. *To be good* (etc.) *pay*: to be sure to pay one's debts (selling). †*fig.* to be profitable, afford profit.

1710 *Gent Publican* 2, n. 24 If you'd sensibly your pen, Against the autumn come of next,...You sure to better pay than I am. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* xii. (D. 72 If you'd sensibly your pen, Against the long run, they often marry rich widowers, and then old wives are wiped off. 1840 Poe *Murders Rue Morgue* Wks. 1864 I. 187 They were excellent pay.

†b. *Better pay*, something more profitable or advantageous; an advantage. *Obs.*

1535...*Cose de L.* 362 (He) cause agays by another way, And thoughte no reder n better pay. c 1550 *Roland* 2 (T. 30) Mine work be rader pay. 16... *Sir Steven* (MS. M) 300 He say, it was no better pay'es, But skille kyn is the beste way.

6. *Mining.* A remunerative yield of metal in a bed of ore: cf. Pay-ore.

1867 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 51 It is to this stratum of ore alone the rich pay will be found. 1880 *Rep. to Dir. Explor. Prov. Mod. U. S.* 129 Brown & Co. work a mining claim with good results. William George, just below, has lately got good pay. *Comb.*: see Pay in combinations, a.

Pay (*pē*), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **paid** (*pēd*). Forms: 3-5 **paie**(n, **paye**, 3, 5 **paiz**, 4 **pai**, 5 **paiyn**, 3-6 **pey**), 4-7 **paie**, **paye**, 4- **pay**. *Pa. t.* **paid**, in senses 13, 14 **payed**; 4 **payde**, 4-6 **payde**, 5 -id, 5-6 -*ie*, -*y*) also 3-4 with preband *i*-, 3-6 *y*-, (5 **ypayd**). [ME. a. F. *payer* (12th c. in Littré) :- late L. *pācāre* to appease, satisfy, please (so in Cotgr. 1611) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *pagar*, It. *pagare* :—L. *pācāre* to appease, pacify, reduce to peace, in med.L. also 'to pay', f. *pāx*, *pāc-em* peace. The sense 'pacify', applied specifically to that of 'pacify or satisfy a creditor', came in Com. Romanic to mean 'to pay a creditor', and so 'to pay' generally. In sense of the Romanic langs. the vb. has still both senses; but in Fr. as in Eng. the sense 'satisfy, please' is now obs.]

†1. *trans.* To appease, pacify, satisfy, content, please, gratify; to be acceptable to, gain or meet with the approval of: = Aper 1. Most Eng. in *pa. pple.* Satisfied, content, pleased; also strengthened by *well*; *ill paid*, displeased, dissatisfied. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 And gan to wile be leuedi ben paid with his owene wule. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Pus I wolleu deli: Ich i mot under pisse oxine horen beoue. c 1275 Lay. 19230 Pe Sarzin he leuest hed him pozte ywibe wel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2814 Wat he wond we be ping Pat us pai dauid be king. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1379 Now paye yow pis ping. c 1450 *Gen. Exodus* (Roxb.) 2338 The king sayde he wil not pay To whyle to long pat mariage. a 1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 301/2 Payed, and quemyd, or pleasyd, *placatus*. c 1580 *Tomyrlin Myst. & Ma.* 444 Lake well ...than thou wogh not the loss of lift; Bot if thou do, he bope ill paide. 1598 *Dicon & Fangl.* (W. de W.) viii. iv. 180/2 Pyers fulke he ne payed with coffyynes lyuynge but ensens more than thynge ordeyn. 1601 Dowland *Pilgr. Rome* 12 viij, I held me paide of their match.

†2. *intr.* To be satisfactory or pleasing (to). *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 42 Pat spirit...be which is worchi hymsilf wip be fier of be Holy Goost, to be which, or passing fleeg pinkb, but al feelek fair. 1388 *tard* it ille to it. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 198 My pride may look pleas and pay To all the lordys.

2. *trans.* To give to (a person) what is due in discharge of a debt, or as a return for services done, or goods received, or in compensation for injury done; to remunerate, recompense.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 51 Se wrogest...se pacife be workmen and yef rizteth ase gretz. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 69 Bias for his bonefolnesse Richtfulle be payede. 1438 *Rec. G. Hosp. Lane Accts* (S. T. S.) 255 The merchand wilbe payde of his hors. 1590 Shakes. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 38 Sure gesse that I had...To pay the sailor for my Master (1598). 1603 Montanus *Boat Wagg.* iv. 61, I will pay you to private. 1700 Sewell *Lett.* (1716) III. 89 Let the first accounts stand between us, that you may be paid. 1813 Wm. Roscoe *Lorenzo Pisistr.* iii. He had been...paid by the job. 1833 Fr. Marryat *Pirate Farm* v. 62, I expect they will pay me...for the outlay.

b. *To pay off* (merely *refl.*): to pay in full and discharge; to give all that is owing to and thus settle accounts with; *also*, to pay and discharge the crew of (a ship) upon completion of a commission. *To pay out*: to get rid of by paying.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 243 ¶ 1, I...desired her to pay off her Coach, for I had a great deal to talk to her. 1728 J. Blake *Plain Man. Instr.* 17 They shall...be paid off, and discharged. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* xii. (D. 72 The multiplication was paid up and discharged. 1838 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xl. The ship in which he had been appointed was paid off. 1838-9 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* (Stroker's Man, The money was raised, and the execution was paid out. 1887 D. C. Murray *Old Dinner's Store* ix, The Man to Possession had been paid out.

c. *To pay off* (intr. for passive, of a ship): see b1. 1852 *Daily News* 27 July 2/2 The Thesis...will then go to Cowes and afterwards to Chatham, where she will pay off. 1856 *Ibid.* 10 Aug. 2/3 The Medea...is to pay off immediately and proceed to lay up.

3. *fig.* or *gen.* To reward, recompense, requite, give what is due or deserved to (a person). **a.** in good or neutral sense.

a 1225 *Cursor M.* 1089 (Trin.) Say I shal bam ouere pay. 1582 Castle *Fabric of Mans* 1, 250, Thence in the 13500 yeere that he must be payed of his Workes and debts. 1622 Shakes. *Temp.* II. i. 37 No; more payes. a 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 230 He was sure to be paid on the double in terms for his condescension. 1898 H. Pearl *Miss a Lass.* (1900) 250 Mr. Pearl and his associates, to adopt a French phrase, payed themselves with words.

b. *in malam partem*: To give (one) his deserts, visit with retribution, chastise, punish. Formerly often *pay home* (Home adv. 5); *later also pay off*, and in mod. colloq. use *pay out*. *To pay any one in his own coin*: see Coin *sb.* 7 b.

a 1225 *Nat. de la Vier* (1888) 96, Y cause ase telle you the hatff of her crupine...But she was payed...ase she hat-tahhde ahe payeth him hemo. 1580 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Comp. E. Ind.* v. 266, 200 li. He would pays him for all his feigned lyes. 1700 Cowley *tr. Hist. b. Guard* 230 He pays off Aristotle and his Followers with two nicknames. 1823 [see Back *sub.* 8]. 1883 Cowper Clarke *Shaks. Char.* viii. 158 Here, in return, for the vulgar phrase [to] 'pay him out.' 1888 J. Hawthorne *Fortg. Myst.* xi. They would bear Hunter a grudge ...and would join together to pay him off. 1893 Kirk. Dickinson *Puritan* II. 250 The only way...was to pay them back in their own coin.

c. spec. To inflict bodily chastisement upon, beat, flog. *Now dial. or slang.*

1580 W. Fleetwood in *Rolls Chrg. Lett.* Sec. 1 II. 283 Yet were they all soundly payed, and sent home to their masters. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 10 Apr., Thence home, and find the boy out of the house and other...I did pay his arse for him. a 1696 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* I. 309 There I paid her back tack and nail, Till a' her bones play'd clatter. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pay*, to beat, to drub. 'The rascal pays his wife'. 1892 F. T. Bullen *Log Throwing* 310 He had been paying somebody with the 'bare-topsail shirt'.

4. To give a recompense for, to recompense, reward, requite (a service, work, or action of any kind): in a good or bad sense. Also, of a thing, To yield a recompense for, to reward.

13... *Sir Beues* 1783 (Auch. 2 a (MS. M) Youre service I wyll well paye! c 1386 Chaucer *Parsones Pr.* 1203, 'Lord, such mede as my werk is paid for thus'. 1605 Shakes. *Macb. Ad.* v. 1. 403 Home still gains loues. 1620 — *Temp.* v. i. 70, I will pay thy graces Home both in word, and deede. 1640 *J. Norton Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 178 The law of Oppression, sore enough, will be payed home, either here, or in hell, or in both. 1708 Cotton. *Lett.* (1709) I. 297 It will more than pay the trouble I have taken to write it. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iii. I. 'I hope it's a good husband?'. 'No. Poorly paid'. 1868 G. Macdonald *Gospel Women* ix. I...Enough for labourer for his hire: Yes, nought can pay his pains.

5. To give, deliver, or hand over (money, or some other thing) in return for goods or services, or in discharge of an obligation; to render (a sum or amount owed). Also with double obj. or dat. of person ('I paid him the money'), and hence in the indirect passive ('he was paid the money' = 'the money was paid to him'). Also *transf.*: cf. 6 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Hire wuel ber ze pleize ore hine. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Hire wuel ber ze pleize ore hine. 1297 R. Gloucs. (Rolls) 10021 Nou it nere nouzt more

till ‘pardon him action enough. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8195 Qua stalk corp, or eq., or eq., Quare has for an he put. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 367 He profited to pave A penny or twayne More pan it was worth. c 1450 Lovel *Remedium Amoris*, lo, (Harvard MS.) When Joseph hadde payed he money for Jesu. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xviii. 29 Have patience with me, and I will pave the all. 1598 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, iii. 2. 20 The Monie is paid backe againe. c 1650 Fullerton *Disc. Trade* (1696) 21 He will pay but Sixteen Shillings of the Pound. 1775 *Parish Lett. Wilts.* 158 Every shilling of it was scrupulously paid. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxvii, That for which your Mr. Todd foresaw he money did not pay all to the pound. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Sept. 9/2 Irish wool that had never ‘paid the King a farthing’.

b. With advbs. *To pay away, in, over, out*, etc. *Pay down*: to lay down (money) in payment; to pay immediately or on the spot (also *fig.*: see 7).

1557 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 265 Paying vjd down. 1623 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 387 Alexander Staples shalbe made burgess paying x.s down in hand. 1668 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 62 Paying over the third part of the profits. 1722 Dr. Pox *Def. Tack* (1730) 60 He had paid to all the enemy. 1809 R. Lovelace *Indivd. Trade* 39, I was to have paid away your own commons. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vi. § 41. 91 He has already paid out a large sum as wages. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/2 They had to pay down one-fourth of the price in ready cash. a 1901 Bishop *Fitz Vixen' Tryst* xxxiii. 38 Now, sir,... I pay over to you ... the sum of £378. 4s. 10d.—here it is.

6. To give or hand over the amount of, give money in discharge of (a debt, dues, tribute, tithes, taxes, fees, hire, wages, etc.).

a 1380, etc. [see Dict. sb. 1]. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xvii. 23 Jesus toward payenis out tribute? a 1400 Cursor *Prol.* 539 How tithes payde he fil him ill wel. 1413 *Pilgr. Lyfe Carmen* 1483 ix. xxii. 63 It passith his power to payen his taxacion. 1548 *Patient Lott.* I. 69 He hath payd his fyn. 1590 Shakes. *Wint. n. Cymb.* 241 They were not paid that were hyre. *Ibid.* 250 Their wages were not paide. 1611 Bible *Rom.* iv. 13 Then will they not pay tolle, tribute, and custome. 1708 Shelocke *Rich. Rumd.* xxxv, I have...paid scot and lot and the King's taxes. 1883 Francis *Short Stud.* IV. 11. 2. The prices which we must be content to pay for everything seem preposterous. 1889 *Harper's Weekly* XXXIII. 964/1 The ...Company...was able to pay dividends.

b. *transf.* Of a thing: To furnish or yield (money, etc.) for the discharge of (a debt or other obligation); also said of goods on which duty, toll, or the like is paid.

1598 B. Haines *Partival's Iron Age* (1630) 102 Parliament ...gave him but two subsidies: which would hardly pay Arthurus money to the Officers and souldiers. 1818 *Cobbett Digest* (ed. 2) II. 468 That this money should be liable to pay these debts. 1840 Maxwell *Dom. Pocket.* (1853) I. 313 Everything must pay toll. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 151 Cups that had paid the Caesar's debt Could be have told his bundle on them.

c. With advbs. *Pay off*: to pay in full, and thus discharge the obligation; to clear off (a debt or claim) by payment (also *fig.*, see 7). *Pay up*: to pay the full amount of (what is) owing up to the time; to make up accounts of payment.

1432 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 422/2 The residue to be paied up to the King. 1521 Russell *Spect. No.* 150 To pay off your extravagant Bills once more. 1706 W. Gordon *Gen. Conveyan.* 60, I...do should voluntarily pay up the whole money. 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 51 Arrears were paid up. 1883 *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 422 To enable the directors to pay off pressing liabilities.

7. *fig.* (or in figurative expressions): To give or render (anything owed, due, or deserved); to discharge (an obligation). (Also, with double obj. or dat. of person, and hence in indirect passive: cf. 5.)

a. To give, render (something that is due, or that the other person has a right to); to discharge, perform (a vow); to give up, surrender (something figured as owed, *e.g.* one's life). *To pay one's debt to nature*, or *nature's debt*: (*euphem.*) to die: see Debt sb. 4 b.

1300–50 *Alex. & Dind.* 738 A fair token of gels men pales to wone. c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 804 When he wolde payen him wyf he dwelte. c 1425 *Pore Caitif* (1901) 262 Amendes he bes bryngt to pay. 1600 Shakes. *Wint. T.* v. 1. 3 You have ...Indeed paid dowry. More penitence, than done trespass. a 1661 Chapman *Iliad* ix. 241 Nor would [they] pay Their vows vnto the Gods. 1667 Milton *Paradise Lost* ix. 1053 To their counsailes wild no, it was full high time to pay Nature her due. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* vi. 40 To you the promis'd Poem I will pay. 1709 Watts *Hymns*, Praise, everlasting praise, be paid To Him that earth's foundation laid. 1858 Browning *Ad-Fainine* 177 Paying phrases duty, when instead you have we consigned to the grave).

b. To inflict, bestow, give (punishment, a blow, etc.) as being deserved, or in return for the like; to render in retribution or retaliation.

13... *Coer de L.* 4018 King Richard bot as is bond he bouȝt, And payde Sarazynes her trewe. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 280 Ye traytours were payed your wages, 1647 Cart. Sancta Sanctorum Grasse, xiii, he thus payeth ye shot for shot. a 1718 Scott. *Hist. Jacob.* (1737) V. 262, 482 If France were come in by English Hands ... it will fully pay the Arrears of those who brought it in. 1888 J. Hawthorne *Fortg. Myst.* 88, To pay off some grudge.

c. To suffer, undergo (a punishment, penalty, etc., figured as a price paid to the person or authority that inflicts it; also, pain or trouble, as a price paid for some advantage); to suffer in retribution or requital, or as the price of anything gained.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 Pat he hadde i-lokke doun his knyf...leste whiel have ispoile pe payne. 1589 *Rites, Mag., Almar* vi. Made men pay the price of pillage with my blood. 1613 Chapman *Odyss.* v. Argt., Ulysses builds A ship,...Pays Neptune paies. 1634 Heywood *Iron Age Earlier* 114 Christ ...made and paied fulle all the penaltie ment due for our sins. a 1716 South *Serm.* (1737) V. 1. 3 Inflaming themselves with Wine, till they come to pay the Reckoning with their Blood. 1850 *Spectator* 19 Feb., To forget the pain he paid for his discoveries.

d. *Archit.* In Inlaying, To compensate for ‘borrowing’ (see Bossage 2.) 1 c) by mentally adding a unit to the substrahend of the next higher denomination (an easier practical equivalent for the more logical process of subtracting the unit which has been ‘borrowed’ from the minuend). Usually *to pay back*.

1892 *Daily News* 3 June 2/3 When some of us were here at school we learnt no other way of doing a sum in subtraction but the way of borrowing and paying back.

8. (With the notion of debt weakened to that of duty or fitness, or lost.) To render, bestow (something considered as due, deserved or befitting, *e.g.* attention, heed, respect, court, a compliment, a visit, etc.). Usually with *to* or simple dat.

1390 Sayne. *Mids. N.* v. 1. 93 Not paying me a welcome. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 361, I went ... to pay her a visit. 1711 Addison *Spect. No.* 150 ¶ 1 After having paid their Respects to Sir Roger. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvii, Farmer Williams ... had paid her his addresses. 1796 Miss E. Parsons *Myst. Warning* II. 102 The Gentlemen paid her many compliments. 1866 Da. Arnold *Rugby Lect.* vii. (1878) 188 Too little attention being paid to the progress of reformers. 1880 Bishop Ewald *of Man* vi. (1883) 130 They paid little heed to the sermon.

9. *absol.* or *intr.* To give money or other equivalent in return for something or in discharge of an obligation; also *fig.*: see prec. senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14092 Pai had noght quarof for to pai. c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 273 Get we som mete and drynke, ...And we wil payen trewely atte fulle. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxvii[i]. 21 The ungodly borroweth and payeth not again. 1692 N. Wallington *Hist. Nothum* (1869) I. Introd. 40 Seven hundred years ...she will pay, if slow. 1837 Hawlin Waterton *Purple* 4 If any ...should not to pay in kinde. a 1716 Cowper *Verses Diffident* 19 He that takes, and he that pays. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* ii. xiii, ‘Now, then! ..Pay up!’ 1873 Jewett *Pilate* (ed. 2) III. 205, I will pay when I have the money.

10. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a thing or action: To recompense one's expense or trouble; to yield as adequate return; to be profitable or advantageous.

1612 H. S. J. Smith *Eccl. Addr., Rebuilding*, The workmen ...thought it would not pay To dig him out. 1850 Geo. P. Thomson *Lects.* (1852) I. 200 If land is uncultivated, it is because it will not pay. 1883 Anstey *Tinted Venus* iv. 40 You won't find it pay in the long run.

b. *trans.* To be profitable to, profit (a person).

1887 *Month. Econ.* 10 Dec. 363 A practice of bowling with a view to result would not pay the shipowning community.

11. *Pay for*: To give money or other equivalent value for; to hand over the price of (a thing); to bear the cost of; to recompense (labour or service) in money or otherwise. Also *transf.* Of a thing, sum of money, or other thing of value: To furnish or constitute as equivalent for; to be sufficient to buy or defray the cost of.

1380 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* iv. 132 Hue ...hyre paure prisoun, and payde for hem alle. Hue payde pe taylor [and] peyntre. ...To vp-holde pe Frise. c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 831 [He] shal paye for al pat by the way is spent. 1534 More *Compf. agst. Trib.* ii. vi. (1840) 103 To take no thought, but make money, ...and then let Christ's passion pay for all the rest. a 1626 Bradshaw *To T. Fletcher*, It was thy hap to throw away Many Mark sth, for which the parish did not pay. 1884 Mrs. Edgeworth *Pop. T., Wide R.* The honest's all I want, which I'll pay for on the nail. *Ibid.* Shall a crown will pay for a Rose nose. The fools will soon pay for themselves in wages.

b. *fig.* To make amends for, atone for; more usually, To suffer or be punished for (cf. 7 c).

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 30 Qwoso *auȝtfolde* hat for synnes payerk. 1525 Gau. Bishop *Pope by God*, ...laid at our streets agayne blow and he payth for thayme. 1610 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* x. v. Let joyes flower for his redemption. 1708 E. Ward *Wooden World Dissect.* (1750) 84 He's resolv'd never to be a Bigot, when he's sure to pay for it. 1900 *London Letter* 29 Feb. 168/2 An attendant ...who wantonly grabbed it with a fork ...paid for his cruelty, as he was knocked down, trampled upon, and ripped open by the elephant.

12. *trans.* = Pay *out* 3, 4 a.

1636 Eliz. Mayne in *Bancaliso's Advice, &c. Papenacs.* n. (ed. 1674) 103 Their Liberty ...cannot be paid for Mountains of Gold. 1744 Anson *Voy.* (1911) 200 *David Temple* II. x. 79 He immediately paid her Lodging. 1892 *Trad. St. Agric. Ass.* III. 6. 182 Cackling hens! ...cost little more than 1*l.* per acre: pays itself often in the second year.

b. *fig.* To compensate, make up for. 3-Obs.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 3 The heiress of the State ...the full epithite or title, the space of two monethis. ...Compare to winter, ...the lamb is payed with the schortnes. 1613 Upcomb *Answ. Pleasit* 170 If Montanus comes short in his sentences, Origen ...payis it home with full measure. 1778 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 31 Miss says nothing; but I suppose she pays it off with Thinking. 1790 *Gentleman's Mag.* Hieroglyphic was...Silent; but ...he paid it off with thinking.

13. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To let out (a rope or chain) by slackening it, to allow or cause to run out. (Also in reference to something let out by the rope.) Now always with *out* or *away*.

1840 Cape. Sancta Sanctorum's Grasse, vii. 30 Pay more Cable, by which you carry an Anchor out In the boat to bring more. *Pay cheap*, is when you goe out to, or carve it more hand leaue. 1720 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Seamen say *Pay more Cable*, that is, let out more Cable. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Pay away the Cable!* Cathead 9, that it may run out of the ship. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 243 We paid out the Hawser by which we were riding: at the same time paying out the hawser of the spare anchor. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xvii. 41 ‘Pay out chain’, shouted the Captain, and we gave it to her. 1870 L. Stevenson *Flapjr. Kno.* (1899) 19 As By...throwing all my weight on to the rope, I gradually got myself paid slowly out.

b. *intr.*, for *passive*.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 88 We paid out on the chain by which we swung.

14. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To cause (a ship) to fall to leeward, or fall away from the wind. Now always with *off*.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* iv. 41 *Ire* the tackes were any thing slack is payed. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xii, The commander ...payed his vessel off before the wind. 1884 Sir J. Hawkins in *Law Times Rep.* lx. 107/2 Her master was vainly trying to pay her head off to the eastward.

b. *intr.*, for *passive*. To fall to leeward.

1869 Bylsby *Mariner's Mag.* v. 8. 99 The Chase pays away more room. [Cf. *supra*, The Chase goes away more ... she is right before the Wind.] 1894 R. B. Cunninghame *Nare, Pilot* 37 By slow degrees her head to Port Paye round. 1898 Marryat *Middy, Lower Arch*, The frigate flew round, describing a circle, as she payed off before the wind. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log Sea-wolf* 213 There was a great bustle to get sail off her, but unfortunately she paid off rather quickly.

15. In various phrases, as *the Devil to pay*, God *pays us to pay, to pay through the Nose, to pay the Piper, to pay one's Way*: see these sbs.

Pay (pē), *v.*[2] Chiefly *Naut.* Pa. t. and pple. **payed** (pēd). [A ONF. *peier* (= Central F. *peter, payer*) = Pr., Sp. *pegar* (mod. *picher, f. pez, pez-* pitch; cf. It. *pecicare*.] *trans.* To smear or cover with pitch, tar, resin, tallow, or the like, as a defence against wet, etc.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* x. 23 Oken ...being well payed ouer with hot pitch, doth make her more tight. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* ii. (1840) 10 Hemp, pitch and tar, to calk and pay her seams. 1832 W. Iverson *Adventures* xxiv, ed. 2 100 Drawing his canoe on shore ...he then payed it with a coat of tar. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 2) 180 When these were laid stalks of the cotton-plant and bass grass; the whole being payed over with clay.

b. With the covering substance as object.

1892 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 231 Round-bodied rafts fastened to close together, on which was paid a compost of hollow reed reeds.

Pay- in combination. [Pay *sb.*, or, in some cases, the stem of Pay *v.*[1]]

I. In sbs. denoting persons or things connected with the payment of money, esp. as wages. a. Charged with the payment of workmen, employees, or subordinates; as *pay-agent, -clerk, -commander, -corps, -director, -inspector, -sergeant*; Paymaster, Paymistress. b. Indicating, or containing a statement of amounts to be paid or the persons to whom they are to be paid; as *pay-bill, -book, -list, -roll, -sheet, -ticket*; containing pay or wages, as *pay-envelope*. c. At, from, or on which payment is made, esp. of wages to employees; as *pay-box, -car, -gate, -office, -place, -room, -wharf, stable, -trains, -ticket*; Pay-day, *-night, -week*. d. For which payment is charged (esp. to *fig.*); as *pay-bridge, -hospital, -vessel*; that pays for something (*e.g.* education) instead of getting it free; as *pay-boarder, -boy*.

1879 F. J. Castle *Law Relting to Pensions* 98 Pensions were early by the ‘pay-agent of the troops. 1868 Wemyss, ‘*Pay-bill*, a bill of money to be paid to the enlisted a company. 1897 *Rep. Comm. Welsh Education*, Howell schools ...Amongst the ‘pay boarders,...numbering in all thirty, there were the Nonconformists. 1889 W. Penn in *St. Pancras Deeds* 180, I send the receiver and ‘pay books for the ‘Navy’. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* 252/2 We sketched our figures in the pay book with the utmost. 1901 In J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* (1908) 339 That ...the ‘pay-clerk ...did attend on the vessel ...to receive the returns ...of the number of labourers ...and to pay them ...the amount of their several returns. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, ‘*Pay-corps*, in the United States navy, the corps of paymasters. *Ibid.*, ‘*Pay-director*, in the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a captain. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/7 The Hampstead Home Hospital,... although a ‘pay hospital, has a free accident ward. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, ‘*Pay-inspector*, in the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a commander. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloucs.*, ‘*Pay-lines*, ...labour ...issued a day before pay day to each workman stating the particulars of his pay. ...thus allowing him time to make any complaints as to amounts, etc., before being paid. 1797 *Act 38 Geo. III* c. 10 Almoner § 3 Every inferior Officer or Servant shall be paid by Proper ‘Pay Lists, all the Wages due to him. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May, 5/2 Very few officers or non-commissioned officers could keep a pair for or a pay and mess chest. 1892 T. Hardy *Tess* xlii, ‘This is ‘pay-night,’ she said. 1901 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 161 The Navy-Office, Exeter-Office, ‘Pay-Office [etc.] are of lesser note. 1898 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 103 The pleasure of superior...to receive his money ...at the usual ‘pay-place. 1892 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 103 When the crew were paid off ...the seamen ...generally refused to abide the amount from the ‘pay-roll. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 3/1 An employer with a total pay-roll of £ 20,000. 1831 *Limerick Herald* 23 Sept. 4/2 An attempt was made to break

xxii the 'pay-room' of the workhouse. 1830 *Sporting Magazine* V. 363 Jarvis Hutchins was 'pay-sergeant' to a regiment. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 3/2 I have before me a 'pay-sheet' of a Troubled Union subject for the month of May. 1892 T. MOORE *Hints Pay & Allowances, Military* 134 Saturday-night 'pay-tables established in public-houses to tempt the traditional. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5951/3 Several Health Seamens 'Pay-Tickets'. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 362 The accountant of title...is the second or third 'pay-week'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 3/1 The manager...was on the 'pay-window'.

2. *Mining.* Containing precious metal or other mineral in sufficient quantity to be profitably worked; as *pay-channel, -chimney, -chute, -shoot* (also contemptuous, for 'money'), *-chat, -gravel, -lead, -ore, -rock, -shoot, -streak, -vein, -wash.*

1897 *Pay Dirt* (1901 DIRT 28, 3.2). a 1870 R. HARRIS *Hist. Life* ix. (L.) why did years settle pay gravel in drifting an Eternity Flat? 1870 HARGRAVES (*Statist. Mines & Mining*) *to the exception to the general rule of the "pay" dirt* lying nearest the bed-rock. In this claim the pay-lead is many feet above the bed-rock. 1874 *Hull.* 321 The pay-rock is narrow, and the hole probably only a span. 1877 *Hull. on Gold-bearing Gold-mines*...length pay-mine, run four. *Hull.* 210 The gold is...evenly distributed through the pay chimneys. 1880 *Harry Hull* 3 Dec., Towns which depend upon 'businesses' and holes of pay ore. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 60/1 He lives...in a style that proves that he has lots of pay dirt somewhere.

3. The verb-stem in combination with object; as **pay-all**, he who or that which pays all, or bears the whole charge; **pay-cent a.**, serving, or furnishing money, to pay the rent; †**pay-way** *n.* (*Sc.*), 'valedictory; given when one is leaving, or for the purpose of bearing one's expenses on the road' (JAM.).

a 1652 Brome *Damoiselle* IV. i. Who. 1673 J. 458 You were not wont To be a Bearded-King; a "pay-all to a Tavern. 1718 CHANDLER *Watchman* No. 1. 25 The sum of Five Thousand Pounds, to be paid on the first day of April next, at the office of John Ball, Esq. Paymll and Pickt-all to the several High contracting Powers. 1744–52 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 39 A 'pay-rent' [*cap of tacnips*]. 1764 *Mus. Rust.* III. xxxix. 191 Horse-hoeing...will...yield a pay-rent crop. 1883 GALE *S. Gilbraie* II. viii. 230 After partaking of Captain Hopkins's 'pay-way supper'.

Payability (pēˈəbĭlĭtĭ), *sb.* [f. PAYABLE + -ITY.] **a.** Ability or willingness to pay (MORE-HOUSE'). **b.** Capability of being profitably worked, as a mine: see PAY, 2.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 311 Let me say one word for...his payability. He (Sheridan) is...evinced down as little better than a very pleasant swindler, whose purpose was to pay no man a shilling, when he could put off with a joke. 1892 *N. & Quer. Mag.* 20 Aug. 3 The payability of the Treasury-Debtor field has been proved.

Payable (pēˈəbĭl), *a.* [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ABLE. Cf. F. *payable* (1378 *c.* in Godef.), It. *pagabile.*]

1. Comm. Of a sum of money, a bill, etc.: That is to be paid; due, owing; falling due (usu. *at* or *on* a specified date or *to* a specified person).

1497–8 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 420 Every portion of the said assignement at the finesse of the Annes of xxxx lady...and soiez wicloyd [etc.]. 1550 for F. WALSINGHAM to *Wills Duchery's Case*, (Camden) 70 After the satisfyinge of all things payable by her as executrix. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 259 Done a bill payable to ye Chief Proprietor. 1705 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 3 June, Wks. 1871 IV. 111 A bill of forty pounds, payable here or the shortest sight. 1887 E. BOURNE *Hist. of Lease* 11, To whose care I make the cheque payable?

b. Of a person: That is to be paid; whose services or salary is to be paid. *rare.*

1807 MORGAN *Mus. a.* 32 Divers Officers payable out of the customes.

2. That can be paid; capable of being paid. *rare.*

a 1718 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest.

3. *Mining.* (In active sense.) Of a mine, a bed of ore, a vein of metal, etc.: That can be made to pay, or yield an adequate return for the cost of working; capable of being profitably worked. Hence *transf.* in general sense: Capable of yielding profit, economically profitable; paying.

1851 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 362 Positive individuals there are, who still assert that gold will one day be discovered in this region, in payable abundance. 1877 ANDERSON *Battlefield* 119 Never again did we hit upon payable gold, although we burrowed like rabbits. 1887 Mrs. D. DIXIE *Digging & Squatting* 8, 6 Australia and The Northern Territory only requires capital...to become a rich and payable country. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/2 An opportunity...to put the Tay Bridge on a more payable basis.

Hence **Pay-ably** *adv.* (cf. sense 3).

1858 *Dod's Distr. Acts* IV. 407 Their lower halls have been formed to be payably auditorious.

Payage, obs. var. of PEAGE, toll.

Payana, variant of PAVANE (*Obs.*, pegue.

Payce, variant of PEASE (*Obs.*, weight.

Pay-day. [PAY- 1.] The day on which payment is, or is to be, made: *esp.* a periodically recurring day (e.g. weekly or monthly) on which wages are, or are arranged to be, paid; on the *Stock Exchange*, the day on which a transfer of stock has to be paid for.

1503 J. WARLOW in *Wills Orig. Lett.* Sec. 20. II. 182 The next pay day the which shalbe upon Saturdaye come sennight. a 1641 CROMER *Rem. for Hist.* (1692) III. 284 Where to the Turkish palace on pay-day We may the greatest Spoyl upon it lay. 1710 *Tatler* No. 78. 2/2 Are not Our Day of Dissolution

—Name it right: 'Tis not great Pay-day. 1887 TWELLS *Chron. Barrel* I. xv. 222 He had...been known to be without a shilling for the last week before pay-day. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/4 On the Saturday following a Stock Exchange pay-day.

Payee (pēˈiː). [f. PAY *v.*1 + -EE; cf. F. *payé* past.] The person to whom a sum of money is, or is to be, paid; *esp.* the person to whom a bill or cheque is made payable.

1758 LD. MANSFIELD in *Barrow's Rep.* II. 676 An action as a note is indorsed by the payee, the indorsee is the drawer. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 122, 467 The third person, or negotiator, to whom it is payable...is called the *payee.* 1802 *Cowper Shrubbery* iii. 87 It is always advisable to cross cheques...if the name of the payee's banker be known.

Payelle, obs. form of PALE *sb.*

†**Payenne.** *Obs.* Eton, form of PAYEN, or PAYNIM. So †**Payenny** for PAYENRY.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Agayn he passed for Cristendam to save. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 677 A man but...was payenne and richt crafty. *c* 1440 *Destr. Troy* 1160 For the parties of payenne present at home.

†**Pa'yen,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 paen, paeyn, payens, paye, paile, 3–5 paien, 3, 7 payne, 4 paian, paiene, 4–5 payen, 4–6 payan. [a. OF. *paiien* (11th *c.*), *paian, paiein*, mod.F. *païen* = Pr. *paian, paiain*, Sp., It. *pagano*, Pg. *pagão*:—L. *pāgānus*: see PAGAN.] = PAGAN (*in reference* Mohammedan).

A. *sb.* = PAGAN A. 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 84/60 Among be paenym wommebeem. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2928 He was ordeined, & go to, yer, bote gyfte[payen be is, c 1330 *K. Horn* 92 Pe paien come to londe. *Ibid.* 85 Payne hire wolde slen. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7440 To-quils come in philistens, bat fulist bam bat was paiens [*v.r.* payens]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Maurice*) 573 Pe paiens vold haf brynt bis cors. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 153, I am paien, that other seith. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 103 This chirle, that mighty malmened Cuidin lowe against the payen. *c* 1500 in *Skelton's Wks. Appx. Ch. Stephen* (1843) II. 392 Kalyphin reduced thre hoost bakked, payim, Turkes, & Ismis.

B. *adj.* = PAGAN B. 1.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 140 Sele be paene kyng...pat ich am bol and he. On be bol ariued her. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7262 He se Godes of store paen leo. *c* 1380 CHAUCER *Rom. of T.* 1370 To doon his wicchine Wyth alle the cyrcle of his payen wyse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. Prol. 46 Calliope our paynze goddin wyld May do to me no thing but lawrer, I wene.

Hence †**Pa'yenhode, pai-** *Obs.*, paganism.

c 1450 (see PAYENRYMED).

†**Pa'yeny, -ie.** *Obs.* Is 4 paenī, -y, payene, payaye, -ie, payni, paini, 4–6 payny. [ME. *v.* OF. *paenie, paienie, paini, payenie* (in It. *pagani'a* (Florio)), *f. paien* PAYEN + -IE = -Y. Cf. *Germanie.*] The lands of pagans: the heathen (in the Middle Ages including the Saracen) part of the world; heathendom.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19020 (Gött. MS.) Pe best passage bat pagenie [*v.r.* payenie] to rade bar, as of past [*v.r.* paini, payni]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9143 A worbi werre vpon al paynym. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3746 Pe soudan hab bis folk y-sent, Alle of payni bis world le went. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 122 In al paynye was geuen no kyng, pat hath so gret a name. *a* 1450 *Sir Beues* (Fragment) xxxiv, I wolde not for al payny be pe cheryf, pat made pat scryf!

Payor (pēˈəɹ). Also 4 paiere, 4–5 payere, 5 payare, paier, 9 payor. [f. PAY *v.*1 + -OR 1; cf. F. *payeur* (in 13th *c.* in registers *paieur*), perh. the origin.] One who pays (in senses of the verb); *esp.* one who pays a sum of money. (An opposite to *payee* occas. spelt *payor*: see -OR 2 d.)

1382 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 41 He is be pestilence payere pat pore men haldeb: He wiþ-holt wan hym his hyre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Payere, *solutor.* 1470–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 362/2 The same wommen...to the paiers of the same shuld be restored. 1530 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 29 In the handes of the payers of the said pencion. 1589 FLORIO, etc. *Kal. Malta* v. i. Ingenerall payer of my industries. 1592 R. ROBINSON *Wyll* (1871) III. 388 Pane [sic] thereby diverted in debt They become bound to the payer. 1880 S. H. HOSKYNS *Gold & Silver* 139 Can payers demand, or can payers give in payment, whatever merchandize they prefer?

Payor, Payse, obs. ff. PAIR *sb.*1 and *v.*2, PEASE.

Paygane, -end, obs. ff. PAGAN, PAGEANT.

Paying (pēˈiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of PAY *v.*1

†**1.** Pleasing, indulgence. *Obs.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scale Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. lxiii, Virtues ykalled ii. well payeng of Goddis.

2. The action of recompensing (a person) with money, or giving (money) for something; payment; also *fig.*: see senses of PAY *v.*1

1456 Sir G. HOWE *Lane Assize* (S. T. S.) 174 He is nocht...to gett him nocht in recompence...for his trawaneze payeing. *c* 1550 *L. Gen. Elect.* (1842) 98 While this statutes was in payeinge. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 80 They are to encourage the paying of their own workmen. 1788 MOSES *Wisd. Engl.* (1811) XIV. 103 The paying of court...to the haughty cardinal. *Mod.* Can't we go in without paying?

b. With adverbs: see PAY *v.*1 Also ATTEND.

1850 *Punch* II. 4 Oct. 151 Keeping a watchful eye on...the indicator as the paying out thereof;...he knew...the moment of cable part out. 1898 *Cornhill Mag.* XII. 349/1 The like due and prge are attached,...and the lower is ready to step over the side... There is a great splash...a rapid paying out of his and pipe lines. *a* 1900 ROBERT *Five Years' Penal* (1901) 89 Sunday duty is also the one busy day at the Bank. All day long there is paying-in; all day long there is paying-out.

Paying, *ppl. a.*1 [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ING 2.] The action of PAY *v.*1, q. v.

1850 T. HUGHES *Alf. Tom Amost.* 36 The only Defence of Ships against the Worm...was the paying the Hulls from the Waters edge downwards with Tarr[. 1904] Maritime *Law. Tighes.* [2 v. A new Coat of Tallow and Soap, or one of Tarr...Oil, Rosin and Brimstone...is also upon her, that is called *Paying of a Ship.* 1882 MORRIS *Rights & Duties Ant.* iv. 137 A man paying it over with four coats of tinted lead-pigment.

Paying, *ppl. a.* [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That pays; remunerative: see the verb.

1882 *Pall Mall Gazette* 12/1 The latter is the most paying [script of all. 1893 MRS. PENNELL *Pennell. S. E. Africa* 1 It was a very paying business. 1900 *Lancet* 23 Sept. 1901's house for of her young sons "paying guests"...appeared to recognize the drag.

Payir, obs. f. PAIR *sb.*1 **Pay-jacket,** obs. f. PEA-JACKET. **Payl(e, Paylays, -eyses,** obs. ff. PALE, FAIL, FALLACE. **Paylet, payllet,** obs. ff. PALLET *sb.*2 **Paylion,** obs. Sc. f. PAVILION. **Paylliard, -art,** obs. ff. PALLIARD.

Payman, ver. PAIN-DEMAINE *Obs.*, fine bread.

Paymaster (pēˈmɑːstəɹ). [f. PAY *v.*1 + MASTER.] An official (*esp.* an officer in the army or navy) whose duty it is to pay troops, workmen, or other persons. Also *fig.*

a 1550 *Vox Pop. Vox Dei* 715 in Hall. *E. P. P.* III. 292 Proportioners make us joyfull With Tongues your goddes worthe. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 72 The captaine and the other officers, as the treasurer, paymaster, victualler. 1613 TH. HALL *Comfortable*, 17, 7, 6, 87, Both good and euill are vere paymasters at the last. 1643 *Plain England* 14 Let the Parliament appoint paymasters to every Regiment. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 57 If he comes to deal with the same tradesman again, he is treated like one that is but indifferent paymaster. 1803 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. 618 And all the paymasters of regiments were directed to send in their accounts without delay. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* v. § 1. 221 Edward [III] became the paymaster of the poorer princes of Germany.

b. *Paymaster-general*: the officer at the head of the department of the Treasury through which payments are made: see QUOT. 1883.

1700 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3625/3 Receiver and Paymaster-General of His Majesty's Forces. 1703 MAKSWORTH *Lett. 4 Dept.* (1846) 5, 32 The paymaster-general of the States. 1710 WALPOLE *Off. Inst.* 25 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4724/1 Which is to be paid...by the Pay-Master-General. 1846 S. GREEN *Mist. Egypt* in *Jrn. Asiatic...* at first gave Rainaldo...the office of royal paymaster or paymaster-general. 1883 H. COX *Instit.* xv. vii. 840 All payments for civil salaries, allowances, and incidental charges payable in England, and all payments for the army, navy, and ordnance, are made upon the special authority of the Treasury by the Paymaster-General.

Hence **Pay-mastership,** the office of a paymaster; so **Pay master-generalship.**

1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 398 One Paymastership of the Forces in reserve. 1858 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/1 Through the transference of the East at Hopetoun from the Paymaster-Generalship to the office of Lord Chamberlain.

Payment † (pēˈmĕnt). Also 4–5 peiement, 5 paiement, 5–6 paymente, paymentie, 6–7 paiment, (6 -ye). [a. F. *paiement* (12–13th *c.* in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *payer* to PAY: see -MENT. Cf. Pr. *pagament*, Sp., It. *pagamento.*]

1. The action, or an act, of paying: the transmission of a person with money or its equivalent; the giving of money, etc. in return for something or in discharge of a debt.

Bills of payment: vouchers or receipts for moneys paid, receipted bills. *Reputation of payments*: see REPUTATION 4.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 397 Sipe pou pes to payment mon hym before. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 290 The jeolte acuse doth pryse The gold and made his paiement. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Poems*, 233 Good paiment to al men be makyd. 1483 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 204 He most longere, what money he hath payd to all men...and see his bille of payment, and take therof a vieuwyng. 1550 *Misc. Mem. Worcest.* 27, The paiemente was delyuer. 1580 tr. *Chartier's Trans. Persia* 9 The Sofies would take their Pieces of Five Sous in payment. *a* 1592 GREVILLE *Sidney* ii. iii. 48 Two agreed ...His payments should in corn be made. 1850 *Punch Mail* C. 28 July 9/2 It was Mr. Lowe who first introduced the great principle of payment by results. 1893 BRITTEN *Country-Life, Dict.* 2. v.v. Where goods are offered in exchange for goods, it is popularly distinguished as "payment in kind".

b. Const. *of* the thing given or discharged (money, a debt, etc.).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 If payment of debte be so removed. 1503 *Pryv. Purse Expl. Illus. Finch* (1860) 90 Payement of a bill. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 730 The payment of a hundred thousand Crowns. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 393 Before the day of payment of the half year's rent.

c. Const. *of* the person who is paid.

1858 *People's Character* (tr. *Chevrier Chevalier* 7 Oct. 1870, 1/2), Payment of Members. 2. Be it enacted that every Member of the House of Commons...shall be paid £300 per annum.

†**d.** Const. *of* the thing bought (cf. PAY *v.*1 †2): 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting* 226 Thay...pynche at the payment of a poddingis pryche.

2. A sum of money (or other thing) paid; pay, wages; price.

c 1395 PIERS PLOUGH. (Rolls) II. 320 Tribis and offrynge and other paiementz. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. 21 He demaunded his salary and payment. 1680 T. ROMNEY

to *La Blanc's Trav.* 44 Most of those payments fell to the Officers and receivers shares. 1722 *Da Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 43 They are those small payments of money, which...[are] by Gentlemen. 1858 *Jevons Prin. Pol. Econ.* vi. § 23 53 Wages...are the payments received by a labourer in return for his labour.

† b. *To run for good payment* (fig.): to 'pass current', be generally accepted or believed. *Obs.*

1575-80 North *Plutarch* (1657) 631 Every man thought he had better stakes, and it ran for good payment among all the Gamesters.

3. *fig.* The action, or an act, of rendering to a person anything due, deserved, or befitting, or of discharging an obligation: the infliction of punishment or retribution, the giving of reward or satisfaction, a yield in return for labour, etc.; the thing so rendered or given.

13 ..*Cœur de L.* 6103 Whanne the Sarrayns hadden vyglen, Nou ploute was his payment, Nou doe thoue alorde hys deut. 1573 Tusser *Pointz* vi. 146 [Bread] to god payment ere thanks rise, That fulness in the bord be shee. 1579-80 Lyly *Euphues Anatomy* 10, 2, Eyes insensible...clubs his bodie and seek vnto the theeves. Now hast thou thy payment that long thou hast deserued. 1580 W. Fulke Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* Sect. 1, fl. 284 We stumbled all the royal rouge and gaue them substituted payment. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. ii. 468 The Countrie is so fertile, that at what time soeuer come he can into the ground, the payment is good with increase. 1738 C. Wesley *Hymns*, 'Father of Lights, from Whom every creature' ii. Blessings, The Payment of Our Pain, Our Life and Hearts restore. 1884 Pall *Gazette* 26, I never forgot payment for a blow.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 788 To stay all payment-making. 1600 *Statut. Assn. Reg., Prov. Pearl* 13/1 On the payment day, the contents and weight are considered...as the quantity of goods requested. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/6 A House of Commons elected under a payment system.

Payment[2], *rare*. [f. Pay *v.*[2] + -ment.] The action of paying a ship's bottom, etc. (see Pay *v.*[2]); conc. the composition used for this.

1708 Phipps *Hist. Cornwall. Cornish* 1, iii. No payment, however gainsome, will restore the Tumbler-work from being ships bottom.

Payment, obs. form of Pavement.

Paymistress (pē·mistes). [f. Pay- + Mistress, after *paymaster*.] A woman who superintends or manages the payment of persons or services; also *fig.*: something, personified as female, that pays or remunerates a person.

1583 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* 81, The Labour is light, where Loue is the Paymistres. 1592 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 113 Those shall finde Delia the paymistris that towards all seruitors trustie. 1882 *Edinb. Evening Star* 27 Chambers as his champion...Mrs. Turner as his...fee-paymistress of the Proposers rewards. 1886 *Ind. Rev.* 5 Mar. 309/1 Blaming the Attorney-General's knowledge and paymistress.

Payn, -en, obs. ff. Pain, Pane; var. Paien *Obs.*

Paynot, obs. form of Paint *v.*

† **Paynen**, obs. variant of Paien, Paynim.

13.. *Cursor M.* 7040 (Gött.) Pale Sirian fes, pat were painnes [*v.r.* paens, payens, paynymes]. *c* 1350 [see Paynim *A.* 3(a)]. 1497 Shoreditch *Rood. Remembr* xiii, The young *paynenes* had no reuue to remembre of my remembrance. 1720 Chancery Suits Collection ind. 2/1 c. 190 Their only servant is a mere Wild country paynenise. 1818 Pepys *Lib.* Wks. 1825 III. 132 On the verge of a cottage I saw a young paynenise, beautiful as Jade herself. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* Introd., A lively French *paynenise*, with eyes as black as jet.

Paynant, -yne, obs. forms of Peasant.

Payne, **Payable**, obs. ff. Peace, Peaceable.

Payne, **payse**, variant of Peise *Obs.*

Paysen, obs. form of *poison*, pl. of Pease.

Paytamine (pē·tămin). *Chem.* [f. *Payta* + Amine.] An amorphous alkaloid, obtained from *Payta-bark*, a pale variety of cinchona bark, shipped from Payta in Peru. So **Paytine** (pē·tin), a crystallizable alkaloid obtained with paytamine.

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* and Suppl. 927 Paytine, $C_{20}H_{12}N_2O_2$...has a bitter taste. From alcohol it crystallizes in beautiful colourless rhombic crystals. 1879 *Med. Ann.* and Suppl. 630 Paytine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2H_2O$...*Paytamine* is an amorphous alkaloid accompanying paytine.

Payta, **Payton**, **Paytoner**, **Paytont**: see Pate[2], Paten, Fauthener *obs.*, Patent.

Paytral, **-ell**, **-o**, etc., var. Pattrel, Pottrel.

† **Paytriure**. *Obs.* Altered form of Pottrel, q. v.

13.. *Seuyn & Gr. Knt.* 988 To gaudiuastes of his paytriure, be grondis conquest...*A alle be* ostell assemyght was *paytriure*. *Ibid.* 810 *Be* appayrel of be paytriure, & of be prondis skyrtes.

Payuese, **Payze**, obs. var. Pavis, Peise.

Paxan, variant of Paxan, the hairest goat.

† **Paxar**, obs. form of Erigan [Peris. *pâzh-zâr*] q. v. **2.** = Bergan 2. **b.** = Bergan 3. (In the latter use app. confounded with *paxane*, Paxan.)

1589 Warner ix. *Albions Engl.* (1612) 232 Two gentrees of Paxes, whiche is a name that commeth out of Portugall, and is grene & lowsie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 308 The Bene-tzines are likewise taken out of the nose of a Persian or Indian Goat, which the Persians call *Paxar*. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 72 The wool hereof is supposed to take its name either from the paxes or paters, which is the animal that produces it; or from a word in the Arabic language, which signifies softness, or common-place.

Paxaxe, variant of Paxaxen.

Pa, variant of Pax *Obs.*, coarse coat, pea-coat.

Pea[1] (pē). [A new singular evolved from the earlier sing. and pl. *peas*, by writing this *peas* and treating the final *-s* as a plural inflexion. For earlier history see Peason.]

I. The seed or plant.

1. The round seed of *Pisum sativum* (see 2), a well-known article of food.

Also occasionally applied to the similar seeds of other leguminous plants (see 3), esp. when used for food.

1611 Bible *2 Kings* 6 *Now* K. *Ben-hadad* [etc.]...*said*, Thus and thus shall God do to me, and more also, if the head of Elisha...shall stand on him this day. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* v. § 85 Much smaller, not exceeding the Mustard-seed, &c. Hungarian, 1721 Gentleman's *Engl. Cyclop.* 49 Some words are used in both numbers, as Sheep, Peise...but it is untrue to say in the Singular *Pea*, in the Plural *Peas*. 1759 Bailey vol. II. *Pease-cod*, the shell or husk of a pea. 1850 Rossetti *Lamenings* lviii, To find the pea, which I put under one of my thimbles. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 982 The peculiar form of these peas [seeds of the *Abrus precat.*] has given rise to the specific name of the plant *orientorum*.

b. *Green peas*: peas gathered for food while still green, soft, and unripe.

[c 1440–1833: see Pease *sb.*[1] 2 b.] 1789 *Bath Trad.* 8 June, Green peas begin now to come in market. 1823 Lady Granard in *Forbes Rem.* i. Oct. 379 A liberal dish of green peas.

c. Proverbial phr. *As like as two peas*, etc.

[1538, 1580: see Pease *sb.* 2 a.] 1578 Miss Bronte *Shirley* xvii, As like ... as two peas are to one another. *a* 1825 Ramm *Ingrid, Lay Ser.* vii. *Brus. Bibliographica* xiii. A brother, As the bits in form as one pea's like another. 1884-6 Browning *Mrs. Lee's Widow* vi. 31, We look should be like as pea and pea. 1889 Miss Tytler *Buried Diamonds* xii, As like pups as two peas.

2. The plant *Pisum sativum*, a lowly climbing leguminous annual, which has long been cultivated in many varieties; it has large papilionaceous flowers succeeded by long pods each containing a row of round seeds (see 1). Usually distinguished as *pea-plant*.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 178 Peason For the eating early Peas and Beans. 1731–3 Miller *Gard. Kal.* (1755) 2, *Pisum*, the Pea. *Pisum Asturicum* majus, the greater Garden Pea with white Flowers and Pods. *c* 1795 H. Brue in Lucas *Cricket* v. What time the pea puts on the bloom. 1871 Blackmore *Maid of Sker* xiii, To go away from my home and garden ...with no one to...sow a row of peas.

b. With defining words distinguishing species and varieties. (In quot. *c* 1812 = Sweet pea.)

1599 Maccioni *Husb.* 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light Land that is somewhat rich. 1731–3 Miller *Gard. Kal.* 2, 6. *Pisum*, The Species are [divided] ...1. ...Hotspur Pea. 2...Dwarf Pea. 3...Sickle Pea. 4...Green Knotted Pea. 5...Grey Pea. ...11...Rose Pea. 14...Union Pea. 15...English Sun Pea. 16...Fig Pea. 1789 *Mus. Tradt.* III. 154/2, Grey Peas not to be harvested in so a chilly soil. *c* 1812 Wilmore *St. Pancras* (1876) 20 Cress, Cos, The fragrant pea with blossom so thick, That each bee twelfth round a rotten stick. 1856 Hogkin *Cycl. Comm.* s. v. *Peas*, The common garden pea (*Pisum sativum*), and the common grey or field pea (*Pisum arvense*), are the most generally cultivated. 1882 Garrod in *Daily Graphic* 8 The Isle of Wight raises the pretty Blue Pea. 1883 Miller *Plant-n.*, *French-Pois*, an old name for garden Peas.

3. Applied with defining words to leguminous plants more or less akin to the common pea: as

Angola Pea = *Congo Pea*. **Beach-pea** = *Seaside Bonavist-pea*, sb. *Calavia Bonavista* of T. Anderson and Seem.; q.v. *Chevered Bonavist-pea*, the genus *Canavalia* (chiefly American), having a short spur on the standard of the corolla. **Congo Pea**, a variety (*haricot*) of *Cajanus bicolor* (see *Cajan*), with yellow flowers marked with crimson. **Desert-pea**, *Clianthus Dampieri*, a native of the desert parts of Australia, with bright scarlet flowers (*Miller Plant-n.* 1884). **Earth-pea**, *Lathyrus amphicarpos* of Syria, which bears its pods under ground (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Earth-nut Pea**, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus* (J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (1788) App. 1901). **Egyptian Pea**, the Chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*; **Everlasting Pea** (see Everlasting) 3. a (1), *Lathyrus latifolius*, a variety of *L. sylvestris*, cultivated for the beauty of its variously-coloured flowers, also extended to other species resembling this. **Fist Pea**, the Australian genus *Platylobium*, from the pale yellow (*Treas. Bot.*) **Honey Pea**, the genus *Dipogonum*, which has leaves covered with a grey down (*Miller* 1884). **Meadow pea**, the Meadow Vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis* (*ibid.*). **Mi-lo-pea**, the N. American genus *Calliolia* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Nepean Pea**, a variety (*Kurrat de Cajanus bicolor*) (see *Cajan*), with pale yellow flowers. **Painted Lady Pea** (see Painted *ppl.*). **Potato-pea** = *Jicama Pea*. **Sea-pea**, **Sea-side Pea**, *Lathyrus maritimus* (*Pisum maritimum*), a wide-spread European pea in England. **Sensitive Pea**, *Cassia sejiformis* of N. America, with sensitive leaves; also *C. Chamæcrista*, partridge-pea (*Gentleman* 1.). **Sparrow Pea**, the Australian genus *Swainsona* (*Miller* 1884). **Sweet-scented Pea** = Sweet pea. **Tangier Pea**, *Lathyrus tingitanus*. **Tuberous-rooted Pea** = Hairy-pea (*Miller* 1884). **Winged Pea**, the genus *Tetragonolobus*, having quadrangular winged pods. **Wood-pea**, (a) *Lathyrus sylvestris*, a British wild plant, the Narrow-leaved Everlasting pea; (b) = Heath-pea. See also Chick-pea, Cicerula[2], Cow-pea, Glory-pea, Hyacinth-pea, Mouse-pea, Partridge-pea, Pigeon-pea, Sweet pea.

1783 Jefferson in *Rapport's Hist. Indies* V. 369 This shrub is called the "Angola pea. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 302 The "Butterfly Pea, *Clitoria*[1] *Mariana*...is a slender twining plant with...flowers of a light blue colour. *Ibid.* 982 (Tangier) *lathyrus*...is now naturalized and cultivated in the West Indies, [etc.]. The variety *Nuttii*...is called the "Congo pea in Jamaica. The variety *Kesse*...is called the Mouse pea. *Ibid.* 982 (Tuber) *aphrodaea* is the Chick-pea, or "Egyptian Pea of the English. 1907 Gerarde *Herbal* 1122 The first is called *cicerbita*...in English

"Peace enchanting grass with White Tore, and Clothing. 1719 Encouraging grass (see ENCOURAGING 3. a.). 1743 *Compl. Farm.-Phys.* II. 88 Tangier Pea, Everlasting Pea, and cream-coloured Pea. 1886 "MODERN PEA (see *Compl. Pea*). 1832 *Jamieson Grasses & Herbal Yields* Eng. Station, Worksop "see Peas. 1932-3 MILLER Gard. *Dict.* s.v. *Pisum*, English Sea Pea is found wild upon the Shore in Sussex, and several other Counties. 1832 *Pop. Subjects. Food* 180 The Sea-Pea is a native of this country;...During a Season in ...1555, the application of the seeds...as an article of food was commonly...practised. 1732 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Lathyrus Anglicus*...commonly called "Sweet-scented Pea. 1742 *Compl. Farm.-Phys.* II. 86 The Hardy annual Flowers, as...Tangier Pea, sweet-scented Pea. 1763 MARTYN *Tournefort's Bot.* xxv. (1732) 227 Tangier Pea, another of the Siliquous sections. 1793 CULPEPER *Coll. Indep. Rep.* 8/1 "Wingd Pea, a name by which some call the Lotus. 1808 *Trans. Bot.* 1035 *Tetragonolobus siliquis re purpureis*, the Winged Pea, a native of Sicily. 1833 JAMIESON & GRANGER'S *Herbal* 1256 *Astragalus sylvaticus*, Wood Pea, or Musk Pea. 1902 PETTIGREW in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 386 Its Flowers and Pods resemble our Wood-Pea. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 129 *Vicia Orobus*...This Wood-vetch or Wood-pea.

II. Something small and round like the seed.

4. The eggs, roe, or spawn of certain fishes.

1598 *Dyer. Theater* 111 The Female [Salmon] discharges her Pea or Spawne. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 110 A fish, which is here called a pea. 1802 SAINTON *Statist. Surv. Londonderry* 330 The roe, or pea (of salmon), continue in the mid or guard for three months.

5. Applied to a small point of flame. Cf. PEASE *sb.*[4]

1830 HARVEY-GOOLD *Pompeiorapsodie* 43 There was gas in the room, turned down to a pea when not required for light.

6. See INDIA-*pea*, ORANGE-*pea*.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pea-bloom* (also *attrib.* in reference to form or colour), *-blossom*, *-crop*, *flour*, *-shell* (HULL 28.1 2), *-picker*, *-picking*, *-plant*, *-pudding*, *-rick*, *-vine*; also *pea-like*, *-pickling*, *-sized* adjs.; **pea-bean** (see BEAN 5); **pea-beetle** = *pea-bug*; **pea-blower** = *pea-shooter*; **pea-bone**, the pisiform bone of the wrist, resembling a pea in shape and size; **pea-bough**, the same as *pea-stick*; **pea-bug**, a small coleopterous insect (*Bruchus pisi*), a native of North America, now found also in Southern Europe and Britain, which infests peas, to which its larva is very destructive; also called *pea-beetle*, *-chafer*, *-weevil*; **pea-brush**, an Australian heath-like leguminous shrub, *Bortonia scabra*, with purple papilionaceous flowers; **pea-chafer** = *pea-bug*; **pea-coal** (*U. S.*), coal in very small pieces like peas (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **pea-cod** = PEASCOD (*obs. exc. dial.*); **pea-comb**, a triple comb occurring in some varieties of the domestic fowl (from its fancied resemblance to a pea-blossom); **pea-crab**, a small crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, commonly inhabiting the shell of a bivalve mollusc, as a mussel or oyster; **pea-dove**, a species of pigeon, *Zenaida amabilis*, found in W. Indies and Florida; **pea-dropper**, a contrivance for sowing peas singly (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pea-finch**, local (middle) name of the chaffinch; **pea-flour**, flour made of peas, *pease-meal*; **pea-green** *a.* and *sb.*, (of) a colour like that of fresh green peas, a sturdy pure but not deep green; **pea-grit** (see GRIT 3); **pea-gun** = *pea-shooter*; **pea-hook**, a hook for reaping peas; **pea-maggot**, a caterpillar which infests peas, the larva of the *pea-moth* (Ogilvie 1882); **pea-make** (*dial.*) = *pease-made* (see PEASE *sb.*[2]); **pea-meal** = *pease-meal* (*Obs.*); **pea-monkey**, a "monkey" or hybrid which infests the rabbit and other animals, being the larva of the tapeworm of the dog; **pea-moth**, a small moth (*Tortrix pisi*) which lays its eggs on pea-pods; **pea-ore** (see QUOT.); **pea-rake** (see QUOT.); **pea-rifle**, a rifle with a thick barrel and a small round bullet like a pea; **pea-rise**, a bunch of the pea-plant, esp. a heraldic bearing; **pea-shell** = PEA-POD; **pea-sheller**, (*a*) one who 'shells' peas, i. e. takes them out of the pods; (*b*) an instrument for shelling peas; **pea-shod** *a.*, having peas in the shoes, as a pilgrim doing penance; **pea-shooter**, (*a*) a toy weapon, consisting of a long tube from which peas are shot by the force of the breath; (*b*) a person who shoots with this; as **pea-shooting** (whence **pea-shoot** *v.*); **pea-spawn** = sense 4; **pea-stake**, **pea-stick**, a stake or stick upon which a garden pea-plant is trained; **pea-straw**, the stalks and leaves of the pea-plant, used as fodder; **pea-stubble**, the stubble of pea-plants left standing after gathering the crop; **pea-tackle**, a very small species of sea-urchin of rounded form, *Echinocyamus pusillus*; **pea-weevil** = *pea-bug*. See also FRASERIA, PEA-FLOWER, PEABOT, PEA-IRON, PEA-NUT, PEAPOWE, PEA-TREE, PEA-VINE.

1883 KNOX & St. *Eustatius* II. (1818) I. 30 A cargo, or even a sample, of peas from North America might prevent us with that escape of rats, the "pea-beetle (*Bruchus Pisi*, L.) 1884 see *pea-bloom*. PEASE *sb.* 3. 1563 HALE *Pract. Husb.* 112 (of the flowers)...are of the "pea-bloom, or butterfly, kind. 1788 W. GILPIN *Gen. Counting-ho.* 301, 2 plain puddings (cloth). 1900 see *pease-blossom*. PEASE *sb.* 3. 1734 GOLDAR. *Nat. Hist.* I. 69 The delightful fragrance of their smell, somewhat resembling the "pea-blossom. 1822 W. ANDREW *In Life & Light* (1884) II. 59 The three eldest boys kept the house in sickness for two or three days by "pea-blowers. 1884 *St. Nicholas* (Cent.) *Jan.* 261/1 'Bombing' plunge...are served here "pea-bombs and fagots-and. 1892 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 60 This little insect...the *Bruchus Pisi* of Linnæus...the...pea-weevil,...is a native known in America by the incorrect name of "pea-bug. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 3/1 Another terror has unquestioned in the shape of a pea bug;...which attacks marrow-fat[s]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-lore*, "Pea-bush, Barton's *Botanical Garden*. 1880 OGILVIE s.v., *Pea-beetle*...Called also *Pea-bug*, "*Pea-chafer*, and *Pea-weevil*. 1776 H. BROOKE *Contrabandist* *Bron.* II. 6, A mere eggs-crate good for nothing, with a heart as square'd and narrow as a young "peasant. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of Geier.* xix, They are so like those men, no one grain peas'cod is to another. 1830-4 L. WIGHT *Bk. Fruit* 193 The origin of "pea-cock has been found...on the grave Malay tomb. *Ibid.* 194 The male-flowers, or as a pea-cock—is described as resembling three small combs joined into one. On comes one being higher than the two outside. 1876 THOMSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* III. 63 (title) The Metamorphoses and Natural History of the Pinnitheres, or "Pea-Crabs. 1809 R. W. DICKSON *Transl. Agric.* II. 363 "Pea-crop. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 772 The produce of the pea-crop is either in abundance or a complete failure. 1847 *Gentl. Mod. Pantalon* 308 The "Pea-dove is frequently seen in the middle of Lake Maracaibo. 1880 — *Economic Biol.* 167 The produce from the neighbouring woods consisted but foolish nut. 1706 J. W. HAMM in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnip*. [The bullock] took kindly to the carrots; and on the fourteenth I began to give him, with his carrots, "pea-flower [= pea-flour]. 1839 FOSTER *Taste* 2. Wks. 1796 I. 20 Jasper of the "pea-green kind. 1881 L. L. MORSE *Letters* (1) All the adjacent crop is a luxuriant pea-green. 1899-05 *Farm Handbk. Cent. Farms*, "*Pea-grit*, a coarse gritty limestone...composed of discontinuous bodies. 1884 *J. Phillips' Mem. Coal.* 1. 48 The Pea-grit on the base of the *Idiotea* Oolite in which the grains are as large as peas. 1823 SCOTT *Let. to Terry* 14 Feb. in Lockhart, The "pea-gun principle. 1872 *Fernleigh's Fr. Boy's Own* 149/2 *Pea-gun*, a gun for peas. 1878-1880 see *pease-hook*. PEASE *sb.*[2] 1893 *Weekly Farm Rep.* (1) *Life. Coal. Kennel. Hand.* III. They are cut down either with the sickle, or the "pea-hook. [1877-1884: see *pease-hook*. PEASE *sb.*[2]] 1903 RANSOME *Essays on Landed Prob.* 1, Four Sussex summers where "pea-hook, hence Lesley's dead. 1893 *Weekly Gazet. Pea-knife*, the knife of green peas. [1879-1779: see *pease-knife*. PEASE *sb.*[2] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 183 The chrysalides become in June...being then little hard "pea-like substances which is found in their eyes after boiling. 1886 *Times Mod.* 148 Contrasses...The large and elegant pea-like flowers. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XI.II. 401 The peachers had retired (footsore with "peaiacker in long staff with a curved knife at the end, with which peas are cut). 1880— see *pea-weevil*. PEASE *sb.*[2] 1830 *Rick Farm. Enf.* 41 In *Libr. Useful Knowl., Husb.* III. Chaff or cut hay...mixed with a few potatoes, or a little "pea-meal. 1803 J. WILLIAMSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 191/2 The miller and baker are produced corn with pea-meal, and are then hung in the tanzies. 1840 W. HOWITT *Brit. Col.* etc. "*Pea-ore*...in the northern territories of Russia. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 3/1, I came across a party of "pea-pickers. 1898 *Anti-Slavery Rep.* (1918) 5, 250 Peapicking gangs were generally very large. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 7/3 Instances in which children had started to work pea picking as early as two o'clock in the morning, and then had put in a full day at school. [1778— see *pease-pudding*. PEASE *sb.*[2]] 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 159 An excellent leg of pig-boiled pork, served with "pea-pudding. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Pea-rake*, a rake adapted for gathering the field peas. [1530: see *pease-rick*. PEASE *sb.*[2] 1768 J. W. HAMM in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnip*, I gave my sheep access to some "*pea-sticks*. 1882 *Cassell Journal. Exhibit.* II. 16, 21 "Pea rifles for rabbit and sea-fowl shooting. 1780 EDWARDS *Nov.* II. Glean., "*Pearoot*, a name given by Hernán to a Peruvian animal not determined. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peascod*, "*Peashell*, the husk that contains peas. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Pea-sheller*, an implement for taking garden peas from their pods. 1889 *Western Gaz.* 31 May 5/2 The pea-shellers look as if they have been at work for hours. 1900 *Ibid.* 29 Sept. 5/1 At the Exhibition was a pea-sheller which will shell fourteen tons in ten hours. 1880 STORER T. *The Modern Mess. A. de M.* I The two pilgrims, who wore "pea-shod to Loreto. 1882 KNOWLES *Rainmaker* xxxvi, Dick Warner...carried a grandmother, and "pea-shot the inner of the leading house of a dingdal of Negroes, which followed them. 1899 S. LEACOCK in *Daily News* 2 June 5/4 It was a favourite pastime...for the boys, whenever the coast was a bit dark, to pea-shoot at the bald, shining head. 1897 HOWARD *Tour Florence* 2 10, With their "pea-shooters, and long whips. 1883 *Agric. Trinidad Mod. Housewife* 100, I became the object of the attention of a party of young pea-shooters fresh from the excitement of a 'wake'. 1873 W. CHEE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1893) 316 Two girls within "*pea-shooting*...distance. 1899 *Daily Mail* 20 Nov. 3/3 "*Pea-shooting* contests, which hold sports. 1800 *Cottager's Man.* 21 in *Libr. Useful Knowl., Husb.* III. Onions protected...by "pea-stakes or bushes, from being injured by frosty winds in the spring. 1899 DELAMER *Kitchen Gard.* (1881) 120 Secure a supply of "pea-sticks for early spring. [1599— see *pease-straw*. PEASE *sb.*[2]] 1897 VASSOUYRA *Agric. Diseases* (1898) 184 The small "pea-straw or haulm, is commonly used as rick-meat for horses. 1880 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 191 Give them...as much chaff and "pea-straw as they will eat up. [1902: see *Bird*.] In corn Pests *sb.* 3.] 1897 VASSOUYRA *Agric. Diseases* 182 Sometimes they should The "pea-stubbles are dressed, as the shed gets heavily of their pea nuts, and so Hints. 1772 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. Peas, Horses, Stud.* 189 In case of their becoming sick and poorly...they should be fed with "pea-vine. 1882 *Agricola* Cor. [must made to include the forest. 1813 *Agriculturist Cassell* (1847) 177 The inhabitants are *pea-bugs*, ...simple, peaceable, and inoffensive.

†Peace *a.* Not talkative, taciturn; not noisy, violent, quiet in behaviour. *Obs.*

Piggy Lazy Rustic (Control *Dictys* 24 Our birds occupyeth

deduced from the compounds: see PEA-GRUB, PEACOCK, PEAPOWE, PEAHEN.] A peafowl.

c 1000 *Phoenix* 322 So fugel is on lifes[e] ondsacn peoue. 1598 tr. *Pantin's Nat. Magic* x. xiv. 46 The Indians...bring many of a Cock and a Pea, though the shape be liker to a Pea than a Cock.

Pea[2] (pē). Also **pea.** [Still to be shortened from *peak*: cf. PEAR *sb.*[2] 4 c.] The peak or hill of the flake of an anchor.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 305/1 The hill or peak. (Glos. Seamen by clinkers drop the k in *peak* and *flake*, which they pronounce *pea* and *flea*.) *c* 1860 H. STUART ANDERSON'S *Catech.* 51 The parts of an anchor. The ring or shackle, the shank, crown, arms, palms, pea or bill, and stock. 1883 *Times* 5 Dec. 5/4 The pea of the flake had penetrated.

Pea[3], *local.* [perh. shortened from *pease*, *pese*, PEISE, weight, mistaken for a plural: cf. history of PEA[1].] The shilling weight used on a steelyard, safety-valve, etc.

1760 *St. Jersey Archives* XX. 299 To be sold...a large quantity of old rubbish cast Iron,...Sash-weights, Screw-plates, Rack-pad pens, &c. 1898 HOLLAMBY *Diff. Pronunciations, Pea*...The weight which is used in weighing anything with the steel-yards. *Hants.* 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1875 J. RICHARDS *Mech. Dictator* 43 The bodies...had a single safety-valve...with a large rectangular blank of cast iron as a weight, or "pea", as it was termed.

† **Pea** (pē), *int.* ? *Obs.* An exclamation of contempt; = pooh!

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World's* I. II. (1), Oh fie, fie, with! Pea, pea, pea, pea, how have you the gout now?

Peaberry (pē'beri). [f. PEA[1] + BERRY *sb.*[1]] Name for the single round seed of the coffee-plant, occurring towards the end of the branches, through abortion of one of the usual two seeds in the fruit.

The peaberries have a higher commercial value, and are sifted out from the ordinary beans.

1879 *Treas. Botany, Arts, Manuf.*, etc. I. 820 The 'berry', usually a pair of oval, plano-convex seeds, though sometimes there is but one seed, called, from its shape, 'peaberry'. 1893 SIR H. WARD *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* 1. v., There are three commercial types as to form. Mocha, small round peaberry; Bourbon, pointed and medium sized; and Maritimes, large and flattened.

Pea-bird, pee-bird. A local name for the Wryneck, from its note.

1858 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Flowers*, Cuckoo, 'Pee! pee! pee!' says the merry *Pee-bird*. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, *Birds* 103 Wryneck (*Iynx torquilla*)...*Pee-bird*, from its sharp utterance of the word 'pee-pee'.

Peabble, obs. form of PEBBLE.

Peace (pēs), *sb.* Forms: 2–3 pais, 2–6 pes, (3–) pays, peys, 3–6 pese, 4 peyes, 4–5 peyse, pess, *Sc.* and *north.* pese', 4–6 peas, (4 peese), 5–6 peax, peaxe, (peace, *Sc.* peise, 6–7 peax, 6–7, pease, peace). 6– peace. [Early ME. *pais*, a. OF. *pais* (11th c. in Littré), mod.F. *paix* (= Fr. *pois*, Sp., Pg. *paz*, It. *pace*) :—L. *pācem* (nom. *pax*) peace. The vowel has passed through *ai*, *ei*, *ē*, to *ee* (meaning successively *ai*, *-ē*, *ī*, *ī*), final *-ce* represents earlier final *-s* as in *advice*, *twice*, etc.]

I. 1. Freedom from, or cessation of, war or hostilities; that condition of a nation or community in which it is not at war with another.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1310 Ye prince...the to yeelde wol pe in time of werre as a lorde is bope wel and milde And in time of pes as bon lorde trust and milde. 1381 RICHARD *Reports* In Ao that time was pees and our Soverayn husband and England. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 87/2 Whan peace was concluded and sworn. *c* 1485 — *Blanchardyn* I. 12 The Right happy rule of your Realme...in the Chiefe realmes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xl.vii. 18 Because of his peace he was beloued. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 24 In this weake piping time of Peace. 1632 MILTON *Lycon.* *Cromwell*, We march mistaken To conquest, and a peace hath her victories No less renowned than warr. 1748 GRAY *Alliance Educ.* 8 Grief, as Fix and improve the youthful Arts of Peace. 1804 Mary WOLLSTONECRAFT in *Owen Josep.* (1877) 221 Peace is the fairest fruit of victory. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 713 In 1660 'Walpole brought in a measure against the cry for war...He stood alone in his desire for peace.

b. (With article.) A satisfaction or treaty of peace between two powers previously at war. † Also, formerly, a temporary cessation of hostilities, a truce.) In *Hist.* often defined by *of* with the name of the place at which it was ratified.

c 1400 *Lond Troye Bk.* 11728 He...had ben nak Byforne hem of Grece—If thei nolde—Fynal pes, what eu it coste. *c* 1420 *Chron. Troy* 1013 When pease was the pes, ...coverly pat Agripyn. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgine* 20, 232 With thine consent Wolhast this pees fast togider,...till it acorde was grete. 1580 DAVIS tr. *Giraldus's Conq. Ireld.* 3 Thamboure...Kinge of England and Fraunce...at the last concluded a peace. 1603 H. CROSSE tr. *Peyto's Trans.* 126 At this season was broak the peace, which his predecessors had made with the Emperor Frederick. 1678 [see *Treaty* 2]. 1711 [see *Ease* 3]. 1760 [see *Peace-maker* 2]. 1763 [see *Peace-offering* 2]. 1768 [see *Peace-breaker* 2]. 1776 [see *Peace-maker* 2]. 1782 [see *Peace-offering* 2]. 1793 [see *Peace-maker* 2]. 1795 [see *Peace-offering* 2]. 1796 [see *Peace-maker* 2]. 1797 [see *Peace-offering* 2]. 1798 [see *Peace-maker* 2]. 1799 [see *Peace-offering* 2]. 1800 [see *Peace-maker* 2]. 1801 [see *Peace-offering* 2]. 1802 [see *Peace-maker* 2]. 1803 [see *Peace-offering* 2]. 1804 [see *Peace-maker* 2].

kingis pese he knowis The forest of selcouth all hale. *Ibid.* iii. 340 Sone of the sone of the Cenere Kyng till his pese, and mekil more with. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Jrel.* iii. Abbay of pe vnite and pe kynge bodeis...come pe sonere to pe fadyren pese, & makis mouth, fadyr. *Ibid.* 91 Ofsone, the kynge of Thomas, euyone kyn vowis & ayenys the kynges pese, begon to withdrawyn fro pese the kynges. *c* 1450 *Myr. Saluacio* (Blade.) 3003, I beseche you affichyd nov pynne pees Pees owre fellow [Emmerides]. 1503 Lo. Bergavenny *Privy L. Chron.* 215 The peasse of the marchantes of Pisey badde grace kynge his peasse of the saide. 1520 *Latin. Cypres Reform.* (1568) 28 Those kinsmen *they will go!* he was diligent To spar pese pease, and shak the of that wele. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 173 The Bishops and Noble men (for vaste hatred betweene parliament & the King for his peace, and to the ende preserued it.

2. Freedom from civil commotion and disorder; public order and security. (See also 9.)

c 1234 (*A. E. Chron.* an. 1135) Thenne was pe mare wib den well offer on his time. Pais he makede mon & dar. *Ibid.* an. 1140, & hi ward sone sarbe god pais. *c* 1275 Lay. 2520 Al Bruttaine pes ssinde...In godes and paine). 1297 tr. R(ob). of Glouc. (Rolls) 5063, I benebe you afficheb nov pynne pees Pees owre fellow [Emmerides]. 1503 Lo. Bergavenny *Privy L. Chron.* 215 The peasse of the marchantes of Pisey badde grace kynge his peasse of the saide. 1520 *Latin. Cypres Reform.* (1568) 28 Those kinsmen *they will go!* he was diligent To spar pese pease, and shak the of that wele. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 173 The Bishops and Noble men (for vaste hatred betweene parliament & the King for his peace, and to the ende preserued it.

3. Freedom from disturbance or perturbation (esp. as a condition in which an individual person is); quiet, tranquillity, undisturbed state. Also emphasized as *peace and quiet(ness)*. *Bill of peace*: see QUIET, 1548.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Siggeb . Jo cbe-vie [pulses] ure be pese of bob chardes. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/70 Seint Thomas com hom ayein ...And bodde his Abbeye al in pees. 1380 Wyclif *Ladde* 20, 21 Whanne a strong armed man keipib his hous, alle thingis ben in pees bat he weldib. 1470 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* (1482) 178 The peace ouermore were in pees and in rest. 1561 Lambarde *Archeion.* 1. ii, Remembrance...the worde *Peace* is taken for *Quietnesse*, or *stillnesse*: as where S. Bernarde calleth the Writers of Pronostications, *Heretis de pace*. 1612 Drayton *Poly-Olbion* (1622) 160 The king...commanded that Northern should hold his hand in peace. 1708 Gage *Cheft* 6 Let him sleep in peace. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Peace, Bill of*, a bill brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right which he claims, and which from its nature may be controverted by different persons at different times, and by different actions...The obvious design of such a bill is to secure repose from perpetual litigation. 1859 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 6, I shall scrupulous here in peace, and quietness. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 247 And pass his days in peace among his own.

b. In and after Biblical use, in various expressions of well-wishing or salutation.

Following L. *pax* and Gr. εἰρήνη, 'peace' often expresses Heb. שָׁלוֹם, properly = safety, welfare, prosperity.

a 1250 *Cursor M.* 17648 (Cott.) Inough sal greting here *gat*, 'Godds pais mot yow all bat'. 13.. *Hind.* 1773 (Ellis.) Pes lauob bis vale bigan, Pes hatte Pharao be king. *c* 1300 *Metr. Hom.* 19 (Sk. MS. Vernon) Pes, sonedai, is pes. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* x. 5 In to what euere hous ye schulen entre, first seye ye, Pees to this hous. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xi. 21 Com Pees and reste ye the myddes, and seyd to them: peace be with you (Wyclif Pes to 3ou) 1535, 1611 peace be vnto you). 1593 Shakes. *2 Hen. IV*, iii. iii. 26 Peace to his soule, if Gods good pleasure be. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xii. 18 Peace, peace, be vnto thee, and peace be to thine helpers. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* viii, Farewell! and peace attend you. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxii, Ah! can this Frenzied bring peace to thy aches? 1840 Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 218 Peace be with her. She is dead.

4. Freedom from quarrels or dissension between individuals; a state of friendliness; concord, amity. (See also 10 a, 14.)

Kiss of peace: a kiss given in sign of friendliness; also, a kiss of greeting given in token of Christian love (see PAX) at religious services (a early custom now, in the Western Ch., usually only during High Mass).

a 1225 *Juliana* 31 Ha...cleue hare a-ene of pes. *c* 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 2 Ye ssin ordeinet euer betwen pare and leue to-twinne. 1380 Wyclif *Ezek.* iv. 3 Bitak for to kepe vnite of spirit in the bond of pees. *c* 1440 (*title*) pe[?] The pees shall noze be tein to-twin. 1535 Cromwell, in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 398 All strife and evil will being...expelled...good amyte, pees & quyetnes may take place. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. VIII* (1809) 601 But that this question...might well be omitted for Peace sake. 1709 Clarendon *Domestic Pieces*, Tell me, on what holy ground May Domestic Peace be found, Halcyon daughter of the skies, 1892 *Rom. & C.* 12 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* i. 8, We should have no peace in our place if that gun touched upon.

†**b.** *transf.* An author or maintainer of concord.

1380 Wyclif *Serm.* ii. 24 He is ouer pees, that studie hath pees. *c* 1430 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3586 Criste Jesu pees hid vs, I am pees verray. 1563 Dyetary *Dialog.* 2 *Euer* the One reioyce [1.], pursuyte of honour, One pride, one glory, one pleine felicite. 1580 Bible (Geneva) *Micah* v. 5 And he shalbe our peace.

c. = *Kiss of peace*, PAX 1 2: see 4 above.

1483 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (R.) 1/2/2 212 The Peace given to the Bishop, was not a little Table of Silver or somewhat else, as hath been vsed in the Church of Rome, but a very Kisse indeed.

†**d.** *With the peace of* (*pope*, L., *pace*): = without offence to; begging pardon of. *rare*—1.

1589 Flemmyng in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 80 With the peace of that reuerence deserued patrimonie[r]... I dare affirm [etc.].

5. Freedom from mental or spiritual disturbance or conflict arising from passion, sense of guilt, etc.; calmness; *peace of mind, soul*, or *conscience*.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 29 Sibe þat ys kunn pais ajeanes gostes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 160 Pel bitit to many halde pays of hoste ne wynnend ouwer. 1382 Wyclif *Phil.* iv. 7 The pees of God, that passith al wit, kepe youre hertis. 1502 Arbuthnot tr. *De Institutione* (St. Andr.) 102 Lete not pe pes be in pe mendres of pare. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 21st Sund. Trinity, Grawnt...to thy faithfull people pardon and peace. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1159 *Off* Regard thy self...Sam. My self? my conscience and internal peace. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* I. ii. 63 No stain to poverty with peace of mind. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* III. iii. 138 Peace then, in the opposite of passion, and of labour, and effort. Peace is that state to which there are no desires nearly demanding an impossible gratification. 1879 H. Taylor *Stud. Genius Lit.* 50 Peace of soul comes only through Faith and Obedience.

6. Absence of noise, movement, or activity; stillness, quiet; torpidness. (See also 12.)

13.. *Cure de L.* 1341 Beth in pes, lystenes my tale! 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 149 The fowles pryuyed hem pees. *c* 1440 Maydstone (1844) xxviii. 371 The Ost...is verey still in is pes. *c* 1505 *Garlo Lancel's B.* 13 They languished prayers, pens, and mattery: and toke with Venus inyuries, ignoris, and gladnes. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. 60 In the peace of midnight. 1730 Shenstone *Rur. Elegance* 3 (*Db.*) peace to greater characters here! 1848 Rogers *Mod. Paint.* (1871) II. 10. i. vi. ¶ 2 Not like the dead and cold peace of underlayed stones and solitary mountains. 1890 Tennyson *In Mem.* xi. Calm and deep peace on this high wold.

b. *elliptical*, as exclamation: see PEACE int. 3.

7. In generalized sense including several of the above.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 301 Pes bus two gostis, werri pees and falu pees. Verry pees is grounded in God... and so pes pees mon pees wib alle creaturis...And pes pees is ordeyn to pacience, and mekenes, and ober vertues...Falu pees is grounded in rotu wib cure enmyes, whanne we assente to here wilnesses ageinstanding. 1470 Malory *Arthur* (Globe) 1. 1 Ye shall ouercome them by good pees. With Truth, and Peace, and Love shall ye ouercome. 1690 Nature *Providently* (1692) 1. 14 God is the God of Peace; and the greatest Peace, that which passes all Understanding, is called the Peace of God. 1833 Rickaby *Pastor* 10. (1850) 121 Peace in the end of all things, neather Peace. 1897 *S. Basil's Advice* 108, 146 Peace is no rest or negligence, it is the highest activity...the activity of concording elements.

II. Phrases.

8. Phrases belonging to 1. **a.** *Peace at any price.* [1845 Lo. Derby 27 Aug. in *St. Papers, Hen.* (1892) 89 Denunciations that they will purchase their own, and the Kingdom's ease, at any price to the King, to the Church, and to the faithfulness of his party.] 1867 Anthem *Hist. Reform* (1868) Suppl. III. 221 Hannibal...probably felt...that, by purchasing peace at any price...his countrymen might again find an opportunity to recover their losses. 1887 G. W. Smalley *Lond. Lett.* I. 133 Palmerston sneered at him [John Bright] as a peace-at-any-price man. 1894 Lo. Rosebery *Star of Life* xi. 161 Though not a 'peace-at-any-price' man, I am not ashamed to say I am a peace-at-almost-any-price man. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/2 Men who are neither faddists in general nor peace-at-any-price in particular.

b. *Peace with honour.*

[1803 Shaks. *Cor.* iv. ii. 44 That is [your policy] shall hold Companionship in Peace With Honour, as in warre. *Ibid.* v. vi. 152 1850 Wellesley *Cor. Sir. I.* 285 [Jas. I] had rather agreed rashly to an Ambassade to keep or procure peace with honour, than resolved on an action that would have forced peace with honour. 1770 Gen. III *Sp. Addr. Parlt.* 13 Nov., The hope of being able to continue to my subjects the enjoyment of peace with honour and security. 1820 Jane Hamilton *ib.* 145. 1878 Lo. Beaconsfield *Speech at Salt.* Lord Salisbury and myself have brought you back peace—but a peace I hope with honour, which may satisfy our Sovereign and tend to the welfare of the country. 1885 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 96/2.

9. Phrases belonging to 2.

a. *The king's peace* [= OE. *cyninges grið*]: *orig.* The protection secured to certain persons by the king, as those employed on his business, travelling on the king's highway, etc.; hence, the general peace of the kingdom under the king's authority.

[*a* 1116 *Florence Historiarum* (Rolls) II. 58 Capit...arcere de Spinis...ubi regis pax non est.] 1290 *Britton* I. i. 1 ¶ 4 En droit des Justices...de servaunz ageanz et autres resceyvz fere procheyns contre pes. 1307 *Pipe Roll, Salop, III* in Wrightshaw *Hist. Angl.* (Salop) 61 Qui vbi vbi quis in pacem regis vocatus inhibitus aut vis violenter pernocuerit. 1338 in *Archæologia Æliana*, (1888) 3 He said here be kynge's pees to John Holgate murthed. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 250/1 Any ailing in offence of the Kynges pees. 1467 *Orel. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* 368 That no man go armed...in the Kynges pease and people. 1585 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 7 ¶ 2 To stay of youre Counsell as to you of the Justices of youre peas of the Countie. 1598 Q. Eliz. in *Steyne Ann. Bur.* (1845) I. App. I. 389 We strongly charge...you...to...suppress all enemy dispeace, to keepe themselues in our peace. *c* 1599 *Scribner's Franchises* (1774) 226 *At the peace of our sovereign Lord.* 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Assyse of the Kings peace*...is the preserving a man for breach of the K. peace. 1612 Bacon *Why England*, etc. (1638) 63 The Irish, which were not in the King's peace, nor subiect to his Lawes. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. iii. 180 The king's peace...is that universal preservation of the peace within the realm, which is equally vallid the king's person. 1769 Robertson *Scot.* I. 341 an alien, a Jew, or an outlaw, [was] deprived of the benefit of the king's peace, or protection. 1827 Hone *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1000 Hunt which the President...by laws English-men...(1558) III. 72. The words *against the* [the K.] *peace* [etc.] either from the pause of [illegible] peace it, or from a word [illegible] Eng. [illegible] 1. 1. 1.

14. a. *To make peace*: to bring about a state of peace, in various senses: (*a*) to effect a reconciliation between persons or parties at variance; to conciliate; to end a war between nations; (*b*) to enter into friendly relations with a person, as by a league of amity, or by intermarriage; (*c*) to enforce public order; † (*d*) to enforce silence.

a 1154 (MS. c.). *Chron. Abingd.* (Rolls) II. 302 (Stephen) þæt he wolde gan ongean þone kinges sunu and mid him *frið* and sibbe *makian*. 1382 LAYAMON *B.* 16, 914 He bigon *Meidrað* his Mon, to *makien pees* in londe. *c* 1440 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 234 That negh to certeyn Offeryes, ... Malesth Pees. And thus seyn the Offeryens, Nyce Pees? hyperath! 1552 CONVERSION Worc. 2, 3 They of Gibeon had made peace with Israel. 1611 BIBLE *Jos.* xxvii. 4 He shall make peace with me. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, He a Mason not to be disputed Though peace be made, yet it's a reason that keeps peace: 1883 [see MARK v. 5 (2)].

b. *To make one's*, or a person's, *peace*: to effect reconciliation for oneself or for some one else; to come, or bring some one, into friendly relations (*with* another). (In quot. *c* 1400, to admit a person to friendly relations with oneself.)

c 1325 SOMERSET (Percy Soc.) 50 That he were Make thy pes with alle thes Serves, schryfte, and adhete. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5552 This bargayn sadly *entre* I take, But if that the *pes* wille make. *a* 1420–30 *Alexander* 2773 Thanne Calimethe ...comes with hire ladis, Mas hire *pes* with oure prince. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 62 By his meanes we *made* with the kynge. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xl. 10. 955, I will make your peace with him, if I can. 1620 PURCHAS *Microc.* & *Pref. Bk.* (1625) 190 Those who have *made their peace* with God. 1880 TROLLOPE *Duke's C.* lv. Mrs. Furnival had gone to make her peace in Red Lion Square.

III. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple*, as *peace army, bell, congress, hero, party, principle*; † *peace-branch, -cry, -day, -heaven, -mistress, -peace, -plant, -star, -time*, etc. b. *objective* and *obj. gen.*, as *peace-breathing, -bringing, -giving, -imparting, -loving, -preaching, -procuring, -restoring* adjs.; *peace-hearer, -hunger, -maintainer, -reciter, -seeker, -lover, -prater, -preserver*. c. *locative, instrumental*, etc., as *peace-abiding, -blessed, -commanded, -like, -lulled, -trained* adjs. d. Special Combs.: **peace establishment**, the reduced amount of troops under arms and of military supplies maintained in a standing army in time of peace; **peace-guild** (*Hist.*), a guild established for the maintenance of peace (= *frith-guild*: see FRITH *sb.*[1] 3); **peace-parted** *a.*, that has departed this life in peace; **peace-pipe**, the tobacco-pipe of the N. American Indians, used as a token of peace (see CALUMET); **peace-pledge** = FRANK-PLEDGE, OE. FRIÐBORH; **peace-warrant**, a warrant for arrest, issued by a Justice of the Peace; **peace-wright**, one who arranges a peace. Also PEACE-BREEDER, -MAKER, etc.

1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 3/3 Should not our towns and pulpits "peace army [the police force] be considered? *c* 1850 *Battle of Pa-li* II. 4/2/2 His ship called the Portpayo or "Peace bringer. 1856–28 R. D. WILDE *Midnight Advocate* (ed. 2) 2, 7 Nor had the peace-hopes (that skipped away, 1758 *St. Vincent Book.* XX. 291 Peace was solemnly ratified by a large "peace-bowl. 1778 *Lloyd's Evening Post* (1780) 45. 1600 St. Paul *E. St. Jas.* (1631) 3/2 Your wisdome, humble, and "peace-louing nature. 1800 HOOLE *Camoëns' Lusiad*, I. 130 For Robbery, "peace-breach and Fraud. 1828 A. A. WATTS *Bachelor's Dilemma* viii, Parsons and "peace-breathing lawyers. 1605 K. LORD tr. *Bacchus's Aquavit* v. 22, In This they was not to be honoured, as a "peace-bringer. 1877 *Golden Diamond* (1877) 466 The comfortable and "peace-bringing promises of the gospel. 1893 [ANGLO] *Lone Pine Settler* 3 Had not God moved them to be the Peace-bringers, which were not the peace-confusers. 1892 GEORGE *Strange* iv. Introd. X. 360 The "peace-conqueror or Delphi. 1880 LOWELL *Democ. Addr. Eng. Club* xxii. 27, Love applied herself, "Peace-cry for mercy! 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 11/2 A fall in Rafles is the last which fell to be recorded in the closing hours of "Peace-Day. 1800 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* ii. 21 Triumph not, ye "peace-murder'd few! 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 6/2 A "peace-establishment of 30,000 men. 1833 H. HALLAM *Const. Hist.* II. xii. 70 To receive in all its "peace-growth, Monasticism, the gospel. 1874 E. PEACOCK *Winds of Word*, etc. 203 Pioneer-hood and "peace-inspiring days. 1599 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxv, "Peace-labouring Time, bring'st a wealthious State. 1877 THOMSON *Harold* I. ii. 213 Peace-lover is our Harold. 1902 SWINBURNE *Tr. Barrier* i. 9, 'tis Saul's Sonnambulous, "Peace-loving Queen. 1858 J. H. NORMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1844) 122 Peace-loving man, of humble heart and tone! 1871 S. TOWNE *Penal Offices* II. v. 6, by "Peace-lulled seas. 1760 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1766) 2 Our seas ruled "Peace-Mistress holds the sceptre. 1800 SOUTHEY *Hymn.* v. i. 180 To sing once Requiem, and sink rest ... As in "peace-parted bosom. 1880 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Hallé.* 17 May, What is called the Manchester School, or sometimes the "Peace party. 1778 D. B. CLARK *Campaign in Illinois* (1869) 43, I said then I would deliver rendering the "Peace Pipe useful. I heard that these had called to set their Warriors. 1858 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxvii. 330 Four old men advanced, bearing the peace-pipe, trifluted with many colored plumes. 1809 SOUTHEY *Tr. Martins* v. 31, 32, *Lays* 1304 The "peace-plant (Mico. 1897 TOMKINS (*title*) *Peace Pamphlets*. All were generally thus governed or bound on "peace-pledge. 1861 GRATTAN *London Pacific* II. 208 The "peace-preaching politicians. 1713 "Peace-promoting verses [see PACIFICATORY]. 1883 W. FELLOWS *Speeches* I. 9 What are called "Peace principles. 1893 PEARSON *Com. Prosper. Peace* I. vii. 2 Prof. A. D. Stars.-preserving. "Peace-preserving services. 1580 CHESTER *Parthen.* 19 To touch the sword with "peace-reuiuing horn. ... To breathe it, to the "peace-reuiuing ayme, With joy. 1858 J. S. HOWSON *Epistles* 156 They have seen an instance of the successive forms of a "peace-man, a warrior, and then a peace-man again. 1851 MACKENZIE *Relative to Free List* 22, 8, You longer to pay ...some "peace-treaty's tonnage. 1806 *Sunday Times* 27 Aug. 3/1 (Hk) was ...brought before M. Swabey Esq. at the instance of his wife, on a "peace-warrant. 1893 MOTLEY *Dutch Repub.* vi. 22 (1886) 824 The "peace-weights of Cologne.

† **Peace**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PEACE *sb.*] Peaceful, quiet, silent, unsanctioned.

c 1440 *Generydes* 320 But ye muste hope this matter bydde and pees. *a* 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 11 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 102, I pray you to the place of your talkyng that ye be pees.

Peace (pēs), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **pees**, 3 **pease**, 5– **peace**, (*6 Sc.* **pece, peise**). [f. PEACE *vb.* The earliest examples are in the imperative, and may have begun as interjectional uses of PEACE *sb.* (The ME. *vb.* was PEASE (cf. APPEASE), found in some senses after 1600. Modern editors have in various places (e. g. Parker Society's Publ.) erroneously substituted *peace* for the original *pease*.)]

1. *Imper.* In the imperative as exclamation: Be silent; keep silence. (*Cf. silence!*) *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 648 What! *pees!* sir monk or monne or pest or go sit doun. *Hist. Exp.* Dure haue I cride pees and fast eende And seyde let the wommen telle hire tale. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 254 'Pees!' quod pacience, 'yis pees be, *pees* nede!' *a* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 8, yee Pepyns, pees for Godis grace! 1508 TURBERV. *Hawk* (n. 3) He...sayde vnto the sea: peace and be still (*margin*, *pease*). 1632 MILTON *Comus* 119 Peace brother, be not ouer-exquisite To cast the fashion of vncertaine euils. 1737 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. viii. 108 Peace, fools, or Gonson will for Papists seize you. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 230 Peace, you roaring sewage of the northern wild!

† 2. *trans.* To be or become still or silent; to refrain from, or cease, speaking; to keep silence.

1340 *Prelum Lond.* I. 180 Hereupon the people peaced, and stilled. *c* 1380 *Sermons Myst.* xxiii. 2 Peace I bid euereuch Wight! *Hoid.* 13 Wil ye not peasen when I bid you? 1383 SHUTTLEW. *Indict. Mort. Mag.* (1618) His peace and quietnesse whiles that we passed by. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 109/37 To Peace, *tacere, silere.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. 3. 80 Forbid Peace boldly Woman. Did I will not peace. 1603 — *Lear* iv. vi. 104 When the Thunder would not peace at my bidding. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit., Whitsunday* (1635) 124 When to speake, and when to peace.

† 3. *trans.* To reduce to peace; to still, calm, appease; = PEASE *v.* 4. *Obs.*

(Often a later alteration of *pease*.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. ii. 110 Quhen he spak, all ennuis The bewyrkit hairis of Ludois wes gentlyd [1553 pesyd].

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv. (1546) B, The gode emperour laboured to *peace* the rybaldes and...the neyghbours of Rome. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 98 For the pleasing [*other ed.* peasing], and to peace among the people. 1579 SPENSER *Shep. Cal. Sept.* 60 To Peace, *tacere, silere.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. 3. 80 Forbid Peace boldly Woman. Did I will not *peace*. 1603 — *Lear* iv. vi. 104 When the Thunder would not peace at my bidding. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit., Whitsunday* (1635) 124 When to speake, and when to peace.

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crowned. a1708 BLACKALL *Serm.* (1713) I. 50 So far from being a Peace-maker. *Ibid.* 51 The police had a lively sense of it in handling the peace-breakers.

Peaceful (pī·sfŭl), *a.* Forms: see PEACE *sb.* [f. PEACE *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Disposed or inclined to peace; aiming at or making for peace; friendly, amicable, pacific. (Now rare, in this sense *paceable* being usual.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxix. [cxx.] 7 With hi3 per pais tuned ai. Was I peaisful. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 17648 Peaisful bi þi coming hider. *a* 1500 *Ipol. Lodl.* 201 Iesus be so peaisful, whanne þou of him hast, and he profit to all. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 283 b. Blessed be the peaceful, for they shall be called the children of god. 1593 HOOKER 3 *Serm. Wks.* (1612) 20 Good harvests leads vs to peace, And smooth the fowrows of War, with peacefull lookes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 226 He .. first with peaceful words uprose his voice. 1704 CHEYNE *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 125 The Armadillo .. is a peaceful harmless creature.

2. Full of or characterized by peace; free from strife or commotion; undisturbed, untroubled, calm, tranquil, quiet. (Now the usual sense.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 3 Drawyng and stirrep-vndes it bryngis in til clere and *peaisful* lyf. *c* 1380 SINOIR *Pr. Tr.* 16, I do peace and peaisfull thing. Will lay me down and rede my rest. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 161 And sing at last my weary age Fond of no peaceful hermitage. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 87 That round the Tyrrhene realm .. And peaceful Ease invite to arms. 1719 POPE *Ilias* VIII. 670 Are such a soul require to peaceful rule. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Evelina* (1791) II. xi, His face looks so peaceful as if it were painted.

3. Belonging to a time or state of peace.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pardoner's Ta.* 14 During his rule .. shall .. peaisefully pass with plenteous peace. 1626 SANDYS *Ps.* x *Civ.* 5 In .. Peacefull Commons from charitable shores. 1742 HUMPHREYS *Cicero* I. i. 18 Those who applied themselves to the peaceful studies, and the management of civil affairs. 1823 MARY HOWITT *P. Bremer's Greece* II. 261 An unarmed population, accustomed only to peaceful occupations.

Peacefully (pī·sfŭlli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a peaceful manner. **a.** So as to make for peace; with friendly behaviour, amicably, peaceably (*now rare or Obs.*). **b.** In peace, tranquillity, quietly.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiii. [xxxiv.] 20 Sawme .. Paulibie hat spekes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* III. 60(?). I am a Justice That .. wolde have had my thinges delivered and peacefully. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* v. 1 Our lot'll earth, where peacefully we slept. 1684 MISS EGERTON *St. Dunstan* 124, An old man who wished a good and prosperous life peacefully.

Peacefulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality, character, or state of being peaceful; disposition or inclination for peace (*now rare*); quietness, tranquillity; undisturbed condition.

1652 Jos. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* 11. 164 in *Homilies, Peacefulness and Charity.* 1739 in *Jackson. Wks.* (1843) I. 1. 1823 BRIDGES *Q. Mab* v. 135 To turn The fervent pangs to peacefulness. 1848 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 2) I. 103 The quiet contented peacefulness of nature. 1874 KNIGHT *Celtic Lands* I. xxviii. 482 The reign for which England was brought from her stormy preoccupations into a temper unquestionably warlike.

Peace-keeper. One who keeps or maintains peace; one who 'keeps the peace' or refrains from strife (*Obs.*); one who prevents or averts strife; a guardian of the peace.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1658) 56 Those which the Greekes call *Irenophylaces*, as who would say, peace-keepers. 1623 (*Minsheu*) *Lang. Vind. Archer* 3 Had not God .. moved them to be the Peace-keepers .. they had been satisfied with blood. 1883 *Times* 8 Sept., Germany, as our Berlin correspondent said yesterday, is the peacemaker and the peace-keeper of Europe.

Peaceless (pī·slės), *a.* [f. PEACE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of peace; not peaceful; unquiet.

1590 SHAKES. *Wiv. and Ay Comet* 72 Praying for peace peaceless. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* (c. 24) Vexation .. afflicts Our peaceless souls. 1791 J. LEANDER *Poems* 121 In peaceless battle of life. 1884 H. ROGET *Prof. Eastward Hoe* (Scribe) 2, xvii, The peaceless peace concluded between king and queen in .. 1603.

Hence **Peacelessness.**

1892 *Macmillan's & Mag.* I. 20 Cities that were fickled, over shook In peace of peacelessness. 1892 STOTT. BROOKE *Short Serm.* 50 Anxiety is a fruitful source of peacelessness.

Peacemaker (pī·smēkəɹ). [f. as prec. + MAKER.] One who makes or brings about peace; one who allays strife or reconciles opponents.

1438 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 167 Peace makers, as Mathew writeth aright, Shall be called the sonnes of God almight. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 9 Blessed are the peacemakers (1596, 'menynges of peace'). 1600 SHAKES. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 108 Your If is the only peace-maker. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 17 If peace-makers be blessed, peace-preservers will not want their own share. 1887 PALL MALL *Gaz.* Comp. I. v. 372 The Russian Bishop appears in his proper character of a common peacemaker.

† b. In the colony of Pennsylvania, the name for a Justice of the Peace. *Obs.*

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 66 The Question was asked in Council whether Peace Makers should act once a month.

c. Humorous term for a revolver, gun, or war-ship, as decisively settling a dispute.

1847 LOWELL *C. O'Malley* 178, .. The small mahogany box, which contained his peace-makers. 1880 LOWELL *Biglow P. Poems* 1850 II. 208 A father .. lays up an' dawned his peace-maker, an', 'Dash it, Sir', cos he. 1886 STOTT. Dr. J. H. Buchan's Peace Makers. A Description of the Guns, &c., manufactured by McLean and Colonna.

Hence **Peace-making** *vbl.*, the action of making or bringing about peace; reconciliation of opponents; conclusion of peace: **Peace-making** *a.*, that makes or brings about peace.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (Bodley) xix. 30 The great and peacemaking Emperour. 1580 DIGGES *Stratioticos* 1. 3 Certain articles of peace-making. 1582 CHARKE *Calvin on Ps.* li. 19 Clothe with the true peacemaking or atonement. 1604 MILTON *Defence* I. 16 That the law should be made more provident of peacemaking than the Gospel! 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xvii. 116 The peacemaking duke who fell at Northampton. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/1 It may seem the fulfilling while Rome is burning to talk of peacemaking at such a moment.

Peace-man.

† 1. A man who is at peace with (the king), or under the king's peace. *Obs.*

c 1466 *Eng. Chron. Incl.* 140 To harme of peace-men, & not of foemen. 1473 *Waterford Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 370 None of the Kynge frendes are proposed. 2. A man who favours or advocates peace. (Now usually as two words, pē·s *man*.)

1648 LOVELL *Rights P. Peace* 1650 II. 322 I'm a doubted peace-man, 22, 23 29 29 to the war. 1870 BOUCHIER *Trans. Hist. Fr.* (1878) 30 God's people were peace-men, and only desired the crushing of oppressive nations, that war might not occur again. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 5/1 Labelling many Liberals as 'peace men' and others as 'war men'.

Peacemale, *obs.* form of PIECEMEAL.

Peacemonger (pī·smʌŋgəɹ). [See MONGER.] A hostile term for a peacemaker, or for one who aims at or advocates peace in a way which the speaker reprobates. So **Peace-mongering** *adj.*

1608 SHUTTLEW *Lett. to Richman* 13 Sept., The peace-mongers were ready to have sacrificed the honour of England. — *Lett. to Sr. H. Vane* 24 Nov., That peace-mongering mind who would lay to at the feet of Hanan. 1870 BALLARD *Emer. Phases* v. 113 Do you really mean to stand up as a universal peace-monger? 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 24 July 109/1 Elder Brethren should attend to this, the great ordinances that inspired and governed him, .. was that of the peace-monger. 1906 *Daily Tel.* 10 May 6/7 A peace-mongering conversation.

Peace-offering. [f. PEACE *sb.* + OFFERING.]

1. In the Eng. Bible, as a term of the Levitical law, An offering or sacrifice presented as an expression of thanksgiving to God.

In Heb. זֶבַח שְׁלָמִים (זֶ) *zebaḥ šelāmîm*, or simply זֶבַח *zebaḥ*, pl. זְבָחִים *zebāḥîm*, prob. more accurately, 'thank-offering'.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* i. 45 Antiochus .. forbad other burnt-offerynges, meate-offerynges or peace-offerynges (*K. V.* whole burnt offerings and sacrifice and drink offerings) to be made. 1539 PAGE (Grest) *Lett.* viii. 31 This is the laws of the peace-offerynge (Coverd. healthe-offerynge). *Ibid.* 33 The flesh of the thanke-offerynge is lyve peace-offerynges (Coverd. The flesh of the thanke-offerynge is lyve healthe-offerynges). *Ibidem* the flesshe of the peace offerynge for thanke-geuynge; *Geneva*, the flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offerings for thanksgiving). 1560 THOM. *Lett.* xi. 33 1 And if his oblation be a sacrifice of peace offering (*K. V.* (offer) peace offerings) many; Or, thank offerings). 1598 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Lev.* ii. 1 They were to see to have given the best account of this, who .. think these were called Peace-offerings, because they were principally thankful acknowledgments of Mercies received from God's Bounty. 1880 PERRY *Hist. Prophs.* 198 Peace-offerings, as tokens of the willing thankfulness of Israel at peace with God.

2. An offering made to make or obtain peace; a propitiatory sacrifice or gift.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Staffs.* (1840) III. 133 They [Dudley and Ergome] were made a peace-offering to popular anger (100, and were executed at Tower-hill. 1878 BROWNE *Hist. Hor.* I. 177 note, According to Homer's account .. it was given by (Menelaus) to Agamia, as a peace-offering, and indemnification for the cares which he had undergone. 1898 TALLENTYRE *Mr. Zaeh's wife*, An elegant little present, which I had brought .. as a peace-offering to Mrs. Pasta.

Peace-officer. A civil officer appointed to preserve the public peace, as a constable.

1714 *Act* 1 *Geo. I* c. 5 § 2 High or Petty-constable and other Peace-officer. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* I. The assistance of several peace officers.

Peach (pēch), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **pesche**, 5 **peshe**, **peshe**, (**peize**, **peosk**), 6 **peaches**, 6– **peach**. [ME. a. F. *pêche*, OF. *pesche*, earlier *pesche*, (c ONF. *pesche* (= Fr. *perseque*, It. *persica*, *pesca*) — late L. *persica* (sc. *malum* in Du Cange); for cl. L. *persicum*, ellipt. for *Persicum malum* lit. Persian apple: so *Persica mala* or *arbor*, peach-tree.

The phonetic development in Romanic was *persica*, **persca*, *pesca*, **pesce*, *pesche*, *pêche*.]

1. The fruit of the tree *Amygdalus persica* (see 2), a large drupe, usually round, of a whitish or yellow colour, flushed with red, with downy skin, highly flavoured sweet pulp, and rough furrowed stone; cultivated in many varieties.

The varieties are classed as CLINGSTONE or FREESTONE according as the pulp adheres to or separates from the stone. The NECTARINE is a variety with smooth skin and different flavour.

?a 1388 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1303 And many homely trees thar were, That peches, crayons, and apples bere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Peshe, or pesse, fruyt [*v.r.* peosk, peshe], *persum*, *persicum* *Pictaviense*. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* (1527) *Chaucer*, .. wyndberies, .. peches, medlers. 1540 *Boke Nurture* (1577) 26 Pesches drie mellyfly the belie, and be colde. 1562 STURMYN *Du Bartas* I. 86 The velvet Peach, the Orange, downy Quince. 1660 TRAPP *Com. Exodus* vii. 124 Peaches and Apricocks are of one and the same nature. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 626 The downy peach, the shining plum, The ruddy, fragrant nectarine. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Dead Men's Shoes* I. 8 A gay velvet bodice that found the plump, supple figure, as the rind fits the peach.

2. The tree *Amygdalus* (*Persica*) *persica*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, a native of Asia, introduced in ancient times into Europe; the peach-tree.

c 1440 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Oxles. 378) Þe lee of þe leeues of peches. 1552 HULOET, Peach tree, *persica arbor*. 1883 *Century Dict.*, Carolina n. He has the peach Plum to wear A noble Trunk, and be a Peach. 1728 E. MADDOX *Garden*, xxii. (1802) 284 Peach .. succeeds better than the nectarine, as to bearing and ripening. 1898 *Tribune's Gard. Diet.* 722/1 Do not brush off the foliage of peaches in the autumn.

3. Applied to other edible fruits resembling the peach, or to the plants producing them: **a.** *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, a climbing shrub of West Africa (*Guinea, Nigre, or Sierra Leone Peach*), bearing a large juicy berry arising from the fused ovaries of a cluster of flowers; **b.** the QUARENDEN, *Passiflora acuminata* or *Sanderiana acuminata*, of Australia (*Native Peach*); **c.** *Prunus serotina*, the Carolina cherry-laurel (*Wild Peach*), also called *wild orange*; † **d.** *Wolf's peach*, the tomato (*Solanum Lycopersicum*).

1780 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Peach, Wolf's, *Solanum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854 Peach, Guinea, .. Native of America, of Sierra Leone. *Ibid.* 1190 *Sarcocephalus esculentus* has pink flowers and an edible fruit, of the size of a peach, whence it has been called the Sierra Leone Peach.

4. *Short for peach-brandy*: see 6. (*U. S.*)

1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 302 There the old, pure and sharply cold. 'Mixed two of the peach and honey in a Virginia fog. 1880 SARGENT *Man.* 35 *Peach and Honey*, one table-spoonful of honey; one wine-glass of peach brandy. Stir with a spoon.

5. — *Peach-colour*: see 6; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxvii. The diamonds in the peach-velvet bonnet. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 180/1 Roses of .. rosy peach. 1900 *Lenten Letter* 16 Jan. 12/1 Outlined in varying shades of rose from pale peach to deepest puce; .. gleamings of white chiffon edged with peach mutlins.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peach-bud*, *-bloom*, *-flower*, *-grove*, *-graft*, *-kernel*, *-orchard*, *-stone*; *peach-fed*, *-like* adjs.; **peach-bells**, a name for the peach-leaved bellflower (*Campanula persicifolia*); **peach-black**, a black pigment made from calcined peach-stones; **peach-blight**, **peach-blister**, diseases of peach-trees caused by the fungi *Æcidium fraxinogenum* and *Taphrina deformans* respectively; **peach-borer**, a name of insects whose larvæ bore through the bark of the peach-tree: *spec.* a moth, *Ægeria exitiosa*, and a beetle, *Dicerca divaricata*; **peach-brake**, a dense thicket of the 'wild peach' in Texas (see 3 *c*); **peach-brandy**, a spirituous liquor made from the fermented juice of peaches; **peach-colour**, (*a*) the colour of a ripe peach, a soft pale red; (*b*) the colour of PEACH-BLOSSOM, a delicate rose or pink; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; so **peach-coloured** *a.*; **peach-horse**, a bulldog in which peaches are grown under glass; **peach-leaved** *a.*, having leaves like the peach; **peach myrtle**, name for the Australian myrtaceous shrubs of the genus *Hypocalymma*, with rose-coloured flowers; **peach-oak**, name given to two N. American species of oak, *Quercus densiflora* (*also chestnut oak or low-bark oak*), and *Q. Phellos* (*willow oak*); **peach-palm**, a species of palm (*Guilielma speciosa*) found in tropical South America, bearing a large egg-shaped red-and-orange fruit with firm flesh which becomes mealy and edible when cooked; **peach-pip**, -*pit*, a peach-stone; **peach-water**, a flavouring extract obtained from peach-leaves, having a flavour of bitter almonds; **peach-wood**, a dye-wood: also called *Nicaragua wood*; mottling hemi-wood, supposed to be that of some species of *Caesalpinia*; **peach-worm**, one of various caterpillars which infest the leaves of peach-trees, chiefly in America; **peach-yellows**, a destructive disease affecting cultivated peach-trees in the United States, in which the leaves become dwarfed, distorted, and yellowish, and the tree dies in a few years.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxl. 766 Of Peach kels, and kernels kels. 1601 CAREW, *Cassiterides* (Camden), White Peach-kels, or Semple-kell-kernels. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854 A Peach-blister, an affection to which peach-leaves are subject, the leaves becoming thick, blistery, and curled. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 19 Aug. In Lockhart. They could get from the American trader a bottle of "peach-brandy or rum. 1880 E. E. PERCIVAL tr. *Rudolf's Seven Years* I. 236 I, of course, the most here... was that belonging to Martin Ewart, whose we found engaged in distilling peach-brandy. 1888 DUNCAN *Fortune's Quest* I. iii. Wm. 1703 III. 39 A "peach-leaf complexion" is the one that comes to it, but a fruit very striking from that which the most naturally produces it. 1888 J. ROWE *Bibl. School.* 1500 A "peach colour" curtain from Chippendale's *Lond. Prendergast*, 1830. A peach colour curtain from Chippendale's shop of colour. 1833 *Ibid.* *Peach-cloth*, 2, 3, 6 cloth. To make a Peach colour to Grass. 1897 BARNES *Glos. Dial.* II. 61 To Take note how many pairs of Silk stockings there bee? (Viz. three, and three that were thy "peach-colour'd ones". 1892 *Black's Florist* June 131 *Double Stocks*—*peach-blossom*. 1892 Mrs. DODD *All in a Week* peach-coloured blossoms.

N. (1892) 170 His unsullied use 'peach-down cheek with compliments'. 1906 *New Age Rep.* 183 'Rid the dusky double-eyed, waving its "peach-flowers that How To peachy grapes, and kiss the red lakes'. 1908 *Kinema Echoes Miss.* 21 A Peach-flower red—pale whitish red. 1910 Gerarde *Herbal* (ed. 2) 328 *Campbeneia Peruviana.* 'Peach-leaved Bell flower...With a great number of small red long leaves, rising in a great bush out of the ground, like the leaves of the Peach tree. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 163 His dainty cheeks in 'peach-like and blooming as ever. 1880 *Garden* 4 Sept. 190/3 The 'Peach Myrtle' is one of the many beautiful Australian plants. 1885 Baker *Nat. Sciences* v. (1889) 105 The celebrated 'peach-palm', is a common tree at Para. The name, I suppose, is in allusion to the colour of the fruit, and not to its flavour. 1980 *Hollywood Times, Fr. Eng. Vocabulary*, s.v. 'Peach colour'. 1889 R. Dowling *Art in Scot.* xiv. 288 (Manuscript) used largely a colour he called peach-coloure grey, made from calcined peach-stones. 1892 Ironside *Sc. & Art* II. 188 'Peach-wood gives a colour inferior to Brazil.

Peach, *sb.*[1] *Min. Invol.* [f. PEAC, ; see QUOT. 1811.] Cornish miners' term for chlorite slate (see CALLISTE[1] 2); also distinguished as *green peach. Blue peach*: see QUOTS. 1877, 1881.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 323 When a load is composed entirely of this sort of stone, it is called a peach. 1811 PENNANT *Tour Wales* I. 108 Chlorite...is the green talc of Saxe, and the Smaragdus of old Germany writers, perhaps from its velvety appearance. To the Cornish miners...it is also known by the name of *peach*. 1877 *Min. Mag.* I. 33 The green peach of the Cornish tin miners is undoubtedly chlorite...Blue peach...is probably a bluish-grey variety of Tremadlite. 1881 Rayson *Mineral Gloss.*, 'Blue peach, Corn., a steatite, very fine-grained wheat-ooth.

Peach, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also **pooch.** [a. Russ. ПУЧ *puch* oven, stove.] A (Russian) stove.

1592 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* xxviii. (Hakl. Soc.) 147 All the winter time...they heat their pooches, which are made like the Germane barbicanes, and...so warme the house. 1598 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 392 A number of billets of wood are placed in the pooch or stove.

Peach (pēʧ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **poche, 6– peach.** [Aphetic form of *ap-peche*: see ATTEACH, and cf. IMPEACH.]

†**1.** *trans.* To accuse (a person) formally; to impeach, indict, bring to trial. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 139 *At the day of doome* I shall freely proche. 1538 Whitforde *Chron.* (Camden) 8, 25 The Lord Dakres...was proched of high treason. 1593 Tuvill *Dyspraise's Vnmasked* B. (1846) 21 Edward Verres proch Thieves, Mile Blasphemy, Cheshire me Rewels, Cullington Cavaliers. 1597 Gee *Foote Out* (1624) 2 b, Have him proach'd the next session. *Ep.* 1598 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* v. Pref. § 12 Dost lie not in the same place proch Tortullian also?

b. To give incriminating evidence against, inform against (an accomplice or associate); to 'round upon'. *Now dial.*

1552 Huloet *s.v.* *Accuse*, If ye proche me. 1577 Fitzherb. *Husb.* (1598) 27 He has preached me good all the others, to save his life. 1593 A. Lord in *Pilot no. 3 June 1921/2* Goldfrey could not preach Coleman without preaching himself.

†**1 c.** *Sp.* To betray. *Obs.*

1630 Prynne *Pisces* 2 Jan., I did not acquaint all this proch my liberty nor my voyage with the rest who made shipwreck of faith.

d. *transf.* To hint, divulge. *colloq.*

1851 Thackeray *Esmond* III. ii. What I the *penitently* has preached to the governess. 1883 Hallam *Vet Not I* 225 I'm so thankful this has all come out without my preaching a word.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To inform against an accomplice; to 'peach' informer. Const. *upon, against.* Now *chiefly slang or colloq.*

1548 Hall, 1 *Hen. IV*, 10 b, 47 If I be seen, the proch for this. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lovell* iv. ii, Will you go preach, and cry yourself a fool At gossips christ'nings? laugh'd at and despised? 1792 Jephson *Count de Visé* iii. iii, Save my life, and I'll preach. 1816 *Trial Berkeley Peerage* 34 *No* contract to preach upon each other. 1847 J. Wood *Convict* xxxvii, He might have got off himself if he had preached against others. 1880 Holmes *Your Brother as Call.* xiii. (1889) 100 I'm not going to preach if the province don't send again in the morning.

Hence **Peaching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1580 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 186 There was a peaching laweles upon the Erle of Oxenforde...for treasonable purposes of treason. 1599 Minsheu *Voc.* 228 b, In Tybalds Gryne many made it frequently of peaching or of theyr lyfe. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Bro.* iv. ii, You little peaching rogue, you preaching rogue, that preached us These necklaces! 1628 Minsh. *Prompt. Parv. Teach.* 55 To Give me the useful peaching Rue. 1879 *Gentl. Mag. Libr.* v. 8 It is by preaching, not hers obtained a pardon.

Peach, *obs.* form of PEER *v.* *Sc.*

Pea·ch-bloom. **a.** The delicate powdery deposit on the surface of a ripe peach (Hence *sb.*[1] 4); hence, in reference to complexion, a soft pink flush like that of the peach. **b.** = next, 1.

1858 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 31 A clear skin, a peach-bloom complexion, and good teeth, are found all over the island. 1884 Black *Prud. Shades.* 10, The peach-bloom of health on her cheek.

Pea·ch-blossom.

1. The blossom of the peach-tree.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 158 *March.* Sweet Flowers, Almonds and Peach Blossoms. 1708 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 172 Peach-blossoms.—These are to a duty in a Syrup.

2. *attrib., adj.* Of the colour of a peach-blossom, a delicate purplish pink.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/1 Lin'd with a Peach-Blossom silk. 1856–40 Dodson *Chem.* (ed. 3) 889 The cobalt ore, called peach-blossom cobalt, is a hydrated *Arseniate of cobalt.* 1901 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 6/3 A soft, pale tone of mauve, almost peach-blossom colour.

3. Name for a species of moth (*Thyatira batis*), from the colour of the spots on its wings.

1829 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Peach-blossom moth. 1839 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1887) 109 On the leaf of the Bramble feeds the caterpillar of...the Peach-blossom Moth. 1880 *Queen Hon. Mist.* 29 What is this approaching, with its wee patches of rose-white on its silver wings? The lovely 'peach-blossom', certainly.

Pea·ch-blow. [See BLOW *sb.*[2]] A delicate purplish-pink colour: cf. PINC, *a.* **b.** A glass of this colour or some Oriental porcelain. **c.** A variety of potato of this colour (*Cent. Dict.*).

1882 L. L. Noble *Anthrop* 176 The best is possessed in almost supernatural splendour,...The blue and the purple pass up into peach-blow and pink.

attrib. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr. 5/1 The little peach-blow or crystal strawberry vase which sold for over £400. The peculiar peach-bloom colour of the vase is what gives it its value. 1892 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Feb. 202/1 The colorings are exquisite; peach-blow pink and lime green.

Peachen (pē·ʧn), *a. rare.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -EN[4].] Of or resembling a peach; having a surface like that of a peach; peachy.

1589 Hoon *Q. Hyrde* 16 That fall on ons, that peachen chin. 1883 C. Whitehead *A. Rowe* I. viii. 191 Wrinkles on a peachen cheek.

Peacher (pē·ʧəɹ), *rare.* Also 6 **pecher.** [f. PEACH *v.* + -ER[1], or aphetic f. *impeacher*, APPEACHER.] An accuser, indicter, informer.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* ed. 2) 746/1 Named *Apticlidanus*, becomes ye pecher of others. 1577 Harrison *Descr. Britaine* in *Holinshed* I. 183/1 Who, if he judge against my Father The pecher and the Rampion suffer.

†**Pea·chery**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. PEACH *v.* + -ERY.] The action or practice of 'peaching'.

1634 Gentry *Pleas. Notes* iv. viii. 108 The baron, (being base Peachery) brings southern Wh to a Hahn.

Peachery[2] (pē·ʧəɹi). [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] A place where peaches are grown; a collection of growing peach-trees.

1812 L. M. Hawkins *Crim. & Contr.* I. 45 The product of his grapery, pineries, peacheries, cherryries. 1822 J. C. Mangnall *Parsons & W.* xxxi. Hothouses for pineries, peaches and grapes.

Pea·-chick. [f. PEA[2] + CHICK.] The young of the pea-fowl.

1592 Bacon *Promus* 20, 1780 Young peacockes (*pavons*) of a halfe a yeare of age be prayed. 1834 *Athenæum* 365, in Simpkinson *Washington* (1860) App. p. xviii, To Mr. Pennyman for 2 peacock and 2 pea hens on 11 Jan...To him for 2 peachicken on 10 oct. 1878 J. Inglis *Sport & W.* xi. 170 The peachicks, next winter or eight months old, are deliciously tender and well flavoured.

b. Applied to a young and vain person.

a 1598 Bellenden (J.) Does the mid-ebbing peachick think to make a cockock of me? 1848 Kingsley *Saints' Tragt.* i. 122 How then young peachicks must needs spy the serpent peacock's fingers?

Peachify (pē·ʧifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PEACHY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make 'peachy', give a 'peachy' complexion to.

1893 Reade *Clr. Johnstone* 33 A race of women that the northern sun peachifies instead of sunswindling.

Peachiness (pē·ʧinės). [f. PEACHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being 'peachy'.

1820 C. R. Maturin *Melmoth* xxvi. (1892) III. 66 The rose-leaf tint and peachiness of their delicate cheeks. 1889 *Cantuarian. Rec.* XII. 237 Appreciating notice who write about us in picture's fruitiness, and juiciness, and peachiness, and downiness, and peachiness.

Pea·chlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small or undeveloped peach; a tiny peach.

1857 Emmet & Rice *Many a Ch.* 36, 113 The cold wind has...killed every little peachlet which we beginning to swell out on its tiny stalk.

†**Pea·chment.** *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic f. *apeachment*, APPEACHMENT.] Accusation, charge. *Peachment of waste*: see IMPEACHMENT *of waste*.

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 230, I geve also to my younger sone Jhone Wandisford, all my landes in Thornehyll for the terme of his natural lyfe and after hys deathe to retorne to my sone Christopher Wandisford and hys heyres without any peachment of waste.

Pea·ch-tree. The tree *Amygdalus persica* which bears peaches.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) 28, Ye shall put in his wounde be Jus of pe leves of a peche tree ymaysed w^t gumbelyuys. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 48 b, The peache tre flourysh with the almond tre. 1724 J. Bonnet *Method.* II. 63 Prunus...is said...to have planted the peach tree at Memphis. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* 1071 Peach-trees raised from seed vary well as standards in the open air.

Peachwort (pē·ʧwəɹt). [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + WORT, tr. the med.L. name *persicaria*, f. *persica* peach, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the peach-tree.] The plant *Polygonum Persicaria*.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. 272. 360 Dead Arsmart is called *Persicaria* or Peachwort, of the likenesse that the leaues haue with those of the Peach tree. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* 824.

Peachy (pē·ʧi), *a.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of the nature or appearance of a peach, esp. in colour or texture; chiefly of the cheeks: Round, soft, and having a delicate pink flush like a peach; also *transf.* of a person: Having 'peachy' complexion.

1599 T. Mouffet *Silkewormes* 28 No peachy cheeke to eyther distaine. 1600 Greene to draw a woman pithd and taken. 1775 Barry *Observ. Arch. Eng.* vii. 100 A delicate, peachy, bloom of complexion, rarely common to England. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 230 When I was a youth, some sensual monsters on my peachy cheeks. *Comb.* 1892 Ironside *Hand Bk.* 102, One of the peachy-cheeked charioteers.

Pea·chy, *sb. rare.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1], after *perry*.] A fermented liquor made from peaches.

1781 S. Peters *Hist. Conn.* 145 They make peachy and perry; grape, cherry, and currant wines.

Peachable, *obs.* form of PEACHABLE.

Pea·-coat. [f. after *pea-jacket*.] = PEA-JACKET.

1833 S. Brown in *Mem. R.* (1866) 24 Most of the pea-coats have been laid aside. 1848 *Curtis Rattler* v. In heavy pea-coat but tremendous trash enwrapping. 1861 Thomas *Cr. Reform. Sc.*, We had our pea-coats with us, and I took a tug.

Peacock (pī·kɒk), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–5 **pecok, -e,** (4–5 **pekok,** 5–6 **-cook(e,** 5–7 **peacocke,** (5 **pecocck, pyrokock**), 6– **peacock.** β. 4 **poucok,** 4–5 **pouk, -koc, pouk·e,** 5 **pokoke, pouzak.** γ. 4–6 **pacok,** (4 **-cokke,** 4–5 **-kok(e,** 5 **-koc).** [f. ME. **pēʒ**—OE. *pēa* + COCK; beside which ME. had *peacok, t. pē, pēa*, and *peacock, t.* (northern) *pea, pe-*, both repr. OE. *pēahen*, s. f., *pēfue*: see PEN. Cf. the parallel fem. PEAHEN, formerly *peacock, pecock*: PEAFOWL is modern.]

1. The male bird of any species of the genus *Pavo* or *pavonini*, especially of the common species *P. cristatus*, a native of India, now everywhere domesticated, and well known as the most imposing and magnificent of birds; from this and its strutting gait it is treated as a type of ostentatious display and vainglory.

α. 1307 Lanal. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 140 Þat is be pekok in oo; pecok, hoo pecok, seiþ þe philosofre, pecokis stirke nam þat blodeweek. B.iii be pekok, and ooo pennes hym, may nought feiþe beighe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nonne's P.'s T.* 18 An ony pecok he was proud and gay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 Pekokke, bycok, *pavo, pavus.* 1551 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 Gold, Silver, Apes, Peacockes, & Elephantes teeth. 1580 Lyly *Euphues's Censure*, 119 They are so braggie and as proude as peacockes, and leve up and downe in all places. 1592 Dekker *Jonson's Sat. Villan.* viii, Take heed of euen evening, and compare The peacock's feet with the gay peacock's visage. 1782 Cowper *Truth* 56 The self-approving bird, the peacock, see—Much what a sempstress Plumes is he! 1819 Keats *Lamia* i. 51 Eyed like a peacock, and all crimson barred. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 140 Happy and proud like a peacock on a rail. 1892 Chambers' *Encycl.* VII. 694/1 Peacock (*Pavo*)...including at least two species—the Indian and Sumbhanese (*P. cristatus*, *Javanicus*) found in Persia and other countries, and the Malayan (*P. muticus*), inhabiting Java, Borneo, and similar regions.

β. *a* 1300 *Jul. Prophy Antichrist* v. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Kyckene and pyh with pen and a pouzak. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind. xvii.* 1 Þe pouk of pe mete pases to bone. *c* 1440 *Partonp.* 20 (Stanf.) 610, The pouck dar nouȝt se vnder. *c* 1475 *Part. Pav.* (to Wr.-Wülcker 794) *Alle pauys...vpstrokk.* *c* 1514 (Dec. 11) *pakok.* *c* 1520 Skelton, *Ware the Hawke* (Rastell vii. 23) He lyes on his breast a craute as a pacok, but it as nyghell gyues pan pe crotes of a parrok. *c* 1440 Hoccleve *Regiment* 87 That in the pryuey Pacok, proclose and pure. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xl.vi. 24 A wyndegaid ... Quhois angrit birdeene as the pocok schone.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. referring to the vainglorious habits and intoxication attributed to the bird. *To play the peacock*, to comport oneself vaingloriously.

c 1375 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 134 (ed. And yet ne passed a pekok his e, pakok) nas he pryde. 1598 Barr *Theor. Lovers* 108 Then stippen are for the stychock, And the mare for the chychock, Then marys my pretty peacock, Because ly and by. 1599 Shakes. *Com. Err.* iv. iii. 81, *a* 1599 Greene *Alphonsus* v. 1180 Nay then, proud peacock, since thou art so stout [etc.]. 1858 Kane Mem. to *Executive's Address St. Patrimick* 84 Proudly playing the Peacock, and publickly professing popery. 1893 G. Meredith *Poems & Lyrics of Joy*, 87 They see the Peacock, looking everywhere about pray, to see if you be well dress'd. 1898 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 134 Ben, Champion, a peacock of his business. 1888 Geo. Egerton *N. Mail* v. Some fop to have such a nice strapping long-necked peacock for his daughter?

c. The bird or its flesh as an article of food.

c 1386 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 605 *For a standard*, venison, kyd, hares, or conyz,...pecok in bakille royall. 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 328 He...served the kynge. With dayntie meattis that were deir, With Partrikkis, Pecokis, and Plouaris. *a* 1533 Berners *Input. Lap. Sar.* xv, *Slaughterhouse's Worm.* There were peacocks served up in their pride (that is tailes). 1870 Tennyson *Coverd a Crosse* 64 Peacock fed A feast. Held to high hall. And there they placed a peacock in his pride Before the damsels.

2. One of the southern constellations (*Pavo*).

1634 Milton *Tidon Astron.* v. ll. 1 Or shall we sing The Twelve Constellations,...pendent about the South Pole, ? The Indian, 2 The Peacock, 3 The Bird of Paradise. 1866 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 339 The Phœnix, below which, extending to the horizon, and to the meridian, are found Toucan, the Crane, the Indian, and the Peacock.

†**3.** *Peacock of the sea*, *Sea P.* = PEACOCK-FISH.

c 1500 Antidotar. *Nidda Lyth* xx. (MS. *Pavus marin*) in the Records of the Sc. R. to take the gowdes of the lyuer, bathe his backe, nacke, & lendis, & the nather bouke in them.

4. Short for *peacock-butterfly, peacock-moth.*

1897 *Butterfly Collector's Guide* 36 (ed. 2) Vanessa Io, Peacock. 1892 Kirby *Europ. Butterfl.* 9 *Stubbs* 195 The Peacock (*Vanessa urticæ*) appears the end of May and beginning of June. 1889 R. Morris *Brit. Moths* 67 The Peacock...Hab. The Hedgerows of Peacock.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of, belonging to, like, or of the nature of a peacock or peacocks; that is (*fig.*) a peacock: as *peacock-behaviour*, *-Christian*, *colour*, *find*, *-green*, *-insticiary*, *pride*, *ritualism*, *-show*, *-traits*, *-vanities*; *peacock-spotted*, *-veined*, *-wittied* adjs.; *peacock-planning* vbl. sb.

1834 Miss Cobbe *Life* I. 134 Wrestling their victim and exploding with glee at his "peacock behaviour". **1840** J. Kenyon *Hompes. Prose Poets* 351 Aye-listen, and "Peacock-Christians (as Luther truly called them). **1861** Cobbe *o. v. Gyassut*, *Condeur gyassut*, a gander, or "peacock-colour". **1866** Pall Mall *Gaz.* (1880) 136 Peacock colour, *i.e.* changeable blue, or red blue. **1893** *Southport Mag.* June 368/1 Their exquisite pale peacock color is without equal among the eggs of our Eastern birds. **1895** Gladstone *Wks., Wonder* II. 383 For then has caught a proper passage A thrifle, a cowards and a "peacocks Fools. **1899** *Pall Mall Mag.* May The two wings are "peacock-green, black in the centre. **1842** J. Eaton *Hompes. Free Parish* 196 Apish beasts, and painted "Peacock-Jacobeans. **1856** Miss Stafford-Walker *Wks.* (Stewart) III. 174 His "peacock-pleasing for the mother Pandora... Outright his incredible pecking of her. **1580** Sidney *Ps.* xci. 8, What besides can wandring eyes To grasse more "peacock pride. **1810** Kennaway *Coral. Life* vi. (1811) 122 In crowds never was such lucky; witness the bachelorettes in Cheltenham... the "peacock swallow. **1809** Malkin *Gaz. Wales* (1868) 72 Chesters, boggarts and the "peacock skaw, where wonts and chatting assailed with ding bats. **1860** T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 22 A plague upon these sayings, I hate their "peacock notes. **1883** Harper's *F. Matters in Heather Mag.* Jan. 20 Cymbeline's Queen's "peacock-veined sea Cloths. **1884** Tennyson *Sir. Lord.* 604 The "peacock-purples and the lovely Rich.

b. Special combs.: **peacock arrow**, an arrow furnished with a peacock's feather; **peacock-butterfly**, a name of the South American sun-kitten, *Eurypyga helias*; **peacock-blue**, the peculiar lustrous blue of a peacock's neck; **peacock-butterfly**, a European butterfly (*Vanessa Io*) with eyelated wings; **peacock-coal**, iridescent coal; **peacock-copper**, an early name for bornite, from its iridescent colours: cf. *peacock ore*; **peacock-eye**, the ocellus on a peacock's feather; also *attrib.*; **peacock-fan**, a fan made or trimmed with peacock's feathers; **peacock-fly**, **-hackle**, an artificial fly dressed with a peacock's feather; **peacock-flower**, a name applied to two leguminous trees, (*a*) *Poinciana regia* (*Royal peacock-flower*), and (*b*) *Caesalpinia* (*Poinciana*) *pulcherrima* (*also Flower-fence*) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **peacock flower-fence**, a leguminous tree, *Adenanthera pavonina* (*ibid.*); **† peacock-hatter**, "in the Middle Ages, a pleasant or milliner" (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **peacock-iris**, a bulbous plant of South Africa, *Moraea* (*Vieusseuxia*) *glaucopis*, also known as *Iris Pavonia*; also applied to other species of *Vieusseuxia*; **peacock-moth**, *Macoria notata* and *M. albimacula*, of family *Geometridæ*; **peacock-ore**, iridescent copper ore; **peacock-stone** (see quots.); **peacock-throne**, the former throne of the Kings of Delhi, now in the possession of the Shah of Persia; adorned with the representation of a peacock's tail fully expanded, composed of precious stones; **peacock tree-lizard**, a S. African composite plant, *Gazania pavonia*, with large orange-coloured flower-heads.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard.* 124 A shoof of "pecok arwes bright and keene Under his belt he bar ful thriftily. **1881** *Cassell's Knajsh Dict.*, "Peacock-blue. **1837** Mary Kennard *W. Africa* xxiv. 351 The butterflies... show themselves off to the sunlight, in their variously-coloured, costliest, and peacock-blue liveries. **1800** Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 295 The "Peacock Butterfly. **1846** Knox & Mc. *Salmonid.* 113 note 219 The black specimen exemplifies of the common peacock-butterfly (*Vanessa Io*). **1888** Pall *Staffordsh.* 128 The "Peacock-coal...is much softer than the Cannel,...most vividly representing all the colours of the most glorious feathers in a Peacock's tail. **1892** Cent. *Dict.* s. v. *Peacock*, "*Peacock-eye* marble, an Italian marble of mingled white, blue, and red color. **1893** *Spectator* 3 June 731 Ornaments...on the train of the peacock,...best described as the "peacock-eye". **a 1861** Miss Bremner *Christmas Gift* viii. The eyes in the "peacock-fan Wished to the uttermost glory. **1856** Cotton *Wonders Angler* viii. 103 There is also ...the "Peacock-fly: the body made of the stalk of a peacock's feather. **1880** W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* ed. 2 II. 656 The copper pyrites,...or ordinary ore of copper, consists of a double sulphide of copper and iron... The variety, called variegated or "peacock ore, contains a larger proportion of sulphide of copper. **1877** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 322 A large body of fine "peacock" ore. **1890** Vivian *Black Pottery* 400, 500 (*Austenbach*). The principle source of a material used for producing the colour by the name of "peacock ore". **1893** Cranmore *Cyc. Indp.*, *Peacock-fish*, the "pescitoniere, a name given by Indo-Brit. Dutch... Probably it was one of the variegated species. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 460/1 The cartridges of some large shells...are sold by the jewellers under the name of *Peacock-stone*, or *Black shells*. **1814** Jos. Forbes *Oriental Hum.* xxiv. III. 84 The most superb article of this imperial spoil was the Takht-Taous, or "peacock-throne, in which the expanded tail of the peacock, in its natural state, was imitated in jewellery. **1834** *Ourley* (U. S.) XXVII. 455/1 In 1739...Nadir Shah, the Persian ruler, then left Delhi, carrying immense treasures...including the renowned and famed Pe'acock throne.

Peacock (*pī'kŏk*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make like a peacock; to render vain or conceited, to pull up with vanity; *esp. refl.* to strut about or pose in order to display one's beauty, elegance, or accomplishments; to make a display; to plume oneself.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (*1622*) 56 A desire easily to please, and as it were, peacock themselves. **1634** Milt. *Comus* 1010 *Arcades*, (*Personages*) unreasonable. One cannot see well in English, to peacock oneself. **1870** Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 310 He was tame and meek now with me, Till peacock'd up with pride. Lancelot's reasoning. **1883** Mrs. Lynn Linton *Rom. xviii.* But "peacocked himself" not a little on the delusion of his manipulation. **1888** — *Three Long Nights* 112 v. It is no longer a matter for vanity, for self-gratulation, for self-peacocking.

2. *intr.* **a.** To strut about ostentatiously; to make a vainglorious display, pose. Also *to peacock it*. **b.** *Anglo-Ind.* = *see quot.* 1888.

1818 Keats *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 110 Every man has his speculations, but every man does not brood and peacock over them till he makes a false estimate and deceives himself. **1818** Scott in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 330 How a modern Brantingsome would look if fitted with courtiers peacocking it about in long sweeping trains. **1867** Rossetti *Poems & Trans.* 182 Even wedding-suns have been growing and peacocking at such a rate lately. **1888** Sir R. Burton in Lady B. Life (1893) I. vii. 136 Some...preferred 'peacocking', which means riding in white gown clothes and riding 'tits and tears' neglecting labor. **1892** J. Maclaren *Time Table Mixer* II. vii. 89 People of various nationalities... peacock about in fine feathers.

Hence **Pea·cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Journ.* I. 151/2 This sort of peacocking is universal plumes is no less dangerous than despicable. **1850** *Daily News* 19 Apr., What the "peacocking business for us a slang term of military art) was over, the 3rd and 4th divisions...continued their march round the curve of the horse-shoe. **1873** Miss Braddon *Aurora* I. xvi And I never again shall I see him without that peacocking stock. **1892** *Sporting* 25 Feb. 4/2 He felt that "peacocking" at the Military Exhibition had taken the place of real work as Prize Saturdays last year.

Pea·cockery. [f. Peacock *sb.* + -ery.] The practice of the (human) peacock; foppery.

1870 Bunsen & Rue *Hindu-mans Manifest* I. Fragile Mortality is the greatest Peacock in Blanket Existence. Let human Peacockery be true or untrue. **1880** Besant *All Sorts Prol.* ii. There were none of the peacockeries, whims, and fancies,...gimcrackeries, which...proclaim the chamber of a young man. **1883** S. W. Rice *Gideon* 2.

Pea·cock-fi·sh. A European labroid fish, the blue-striped wrasse, *Crenilabrus pavo*: from its brilliant colouring, green, blue, red, and white.

1861 Lowell *Mixed Assets* 4 *Mix.* 134 Peacock-fish...is so bright and speckle fish. The fish is fat and gentle. **1751** Chambers *Cycl. Supp. Append.*, *Peacock-fish*, the English name of a fish of the Turdus, or wrasse-kind.

Peacock-ishly, *adverb.* [-ly².] = Peacockishly.

Peacockish (*pī'kŏkĭʃ*), *a.* [f. Peacock *sb.* + -ish¹.] Of the nature or character ascribed to a peacock; like a peacock or that of a peacock. Hence **Pea'cock-ishly** *adv.*; **Pea'cock-ishness.**

1590 Riche *Eng. Votarist* 21, 104 The knight not beyng so Peacockish as he judged him, feruently and sweetly discoursed the time. **1834** Southey *Doctor* (1848) Prel. 4 The is to write...*Sarcasmenement*,...in English peacockishly or peacockishly, whichever the reader may like best. **1862** *Spectator* 27 Feb. 240 An ardent, almost peacockish vanity. **1892** W. W. Peyton *Mem. Peace* xiii. 360 An overmastering vanity,...a peacockishness of modern pitch-supply.

Pea·cocklass. *rare.* [Sec -ess.] = Peacockess.

1811 J. Hollingsworth in *Gd. Words* 158 Peacocklass is even less interested to an alarming extent.

† Pea·cocklan, *v. Obs. rare.* [See -ize.] *intr.* To act the peacock; to peacock oneself.

1598 Florio, *Sammare...to go loving idly or loytring up and down peacocking and courting of women.* **1611** Cotgr., *Sammarer*...peacocking, strutting up of his owne haire.

Pea·cocklike, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* Like a peacock or that of a peacock; peacockish.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 295 Soon swelling in arrogancie and peacocklike pride. **1587** Turberv. *Epist. & Sonn.* (1837) 160 O dames, I would see with you peacocklike to bustle. **1598** B Jonson *Every Man out of his Humour*...Let the model makers...not vse profiling so with these extentive peacock-like tails to our bodies.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a peacock.

1587 Turberv. *Trag. Tr., Hist. & Lovers, You stately* Dames, that peacocklike go gaie. **1598** Stubbes *Pu Barres* (L. T.) *Hamlet* (1878) 172 And Peacock-like hire with [Adam] doth often view.

† Pea·cockly, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [Sec -ly¹ and ².] **a.** *adj.* Peacocklike. **b.** *adv.* In the manner of a peacock, with vainglorious display.

1580 Lyndon *Ariosto* xx There is...such gazette going and such peacockly and new fashions worn day. *Ibid.*, Why should not we also...peacockly go gaie, prickt up in pompe as to Pentecostly? **1608** Tarlton *Cellar Counsels.* (1844) 113 When Gentlemen leave of their peacockly notes.

Peacock's feather, peacock feather.

1. A feather of the peacock; *spec.* one of the long feathers forming the tail coverts, adorned with iridescent ocelli or "eyes", and used for various ornamental purposes. Hence, **b.** Taken as a symbol of vainglory, or a decoration of rank or station; **c.** (in reference to the fable of the jay decked with peacock's feathers) A 'borrowed plume'; a borrowed ornament of style or passage in a literary composition.

c 1400 Maundev. (*Roxb.*) xxiii. 106 Made of gold and precious stones and peacok fethers. **1500-20** Dunbar *Poems* lxviii. 8 The seasons soft and fair, Cleans in air freshes as peacok feithis. **1543** *Ancrene Townside* (*Arch.*) 109 As a short lap,... as Peacok feither doth with[out] hinge up in such eyther ryght or lond. **1580** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (1589) 169 It wrinkles make our proude peacockes feathers too full. **1593-8** Shr. *Sonnets Lovers.* 18, I ly Where did lurke eyes our black love's, our false Peacocks follows would cause full diverse. **1837** Thackeray *Sk. Londo* xx. All those people might be as happy, and easy, and friendly,...but for an unhappy passion for peacocks' feathers in England.

2. Name for a small moth, *Epermenia complicella*.

1832 Ramsay *Comp. Butterfl. & Moths* 158.

Hence **Pea·cock-fea·thered** *a.*, lined or adorned with peacock's feathers.

1589 Tale *Ether.* (Farmer) I. 439 Pehok-feithrid arrowes. **1856** *Fraser's Gen.* 16 Nov. 2/2 The famous peacock-feathered cap begun to show above the floor of the platform.

Peacock's tail.

1. The tail-coverts of the peacock collectively, which the bird is able to erect in a resplendent vertical circle behind its body.

1580 Dee *Math. Prof.* 15b, As with a Peacockes tayle. **1653** Walton *Angler* v. 117 The Black-fly,...the body made of black wool, and happed about with the hair of a peacock's tail. **1791** Bolleyn *Farm Bud.* II. 16 The handsome and coloured cords, hinged like the peacock's tail. *Mod. Farmer* (Sc.), When March comes in with an adder's head, it goes out with a peacock's tail.

2. Name in various transferred applications:

† a. An old name for the eighth proposition of the third book of Euclid, in reference to the figure.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* 72 viii. 20 This Proposition is called commonly in old bookes amongest the Mathema... the Peacockes tails.

b. The beautiful seaweed *Padina pavonia*, having broadly fan-shaped fronds marked with concentric fringed lines.

1857 Wood *Common* (1859) *Sea-shore* 30 The name of it is the Peacock's-Tail, deriving its title from its shape. **1866** Treas. *Bot.* 844/1 *Padina pavonia*, our Turkey-Basket Lavre or Peacock's Tail, is one of the most remarkable species.

† c. A colour in alchemy. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. ii, Your seuerall colours, dy, Of the pale citron, the greene lyon, the crow, The peacocks tayle. (*Note* 1906.)

1704-20 W. Salmon *Med. Mechanales.* VII. v. 84 [Magic] stood it of more value than ordinary woods are, for their diapered knots and curled grain, that have given it the name of the peacock's tail.

a. A kind of pyrotechnic shower.

1789 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 5 This shower is commonly called the peacock's tail, on account of the various colours that appear in it.

f. *Peacock's tail* (*Peacock-tail*) *tarnish*: the iridescent lustre found in some ores and metallic products; = Patination B. 1 (see quots. a, c).

Pea·cockwise, *adv. rare.* [f. as next + -wise.] After the manner of a peacock.

1597 Shakespeare *Dunc. Trel.* I. iv. Holinshed *Chron.* (1587) II. 1313 He ... that ... peacockwise setteth himselfe forth to the gaze.

Peacocky (*pī'kŏkĭ*), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Peacock *sb.* + -y.] Suggesting a peacock in walk, bearing, self-display, or showiness; assuming airs, showy: said of a person, or of a horse in reference to its bearing.

1886 Rudyard Kipling *Copy of Wild Oats* iii. 150 You fancy, perhaps, that there is a secret sense of duty mixed with these peacocky emotions? **1891** *Daily News* 23 Sept., There was a peacocky prettiness about the whole regiment that is in keeping with the traditions of the light dragoon. **1894** *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 328/2 The handsome, if somewhat peacocky chestnut stallion, Trombone. **1898** J. Ayton *Story of Life* ii. 31 These peacocky youngsters would chuck the lads in smock-frocks, wherever they got a chance.

B. *as adv.* In the manner of a peacock; with a showy air.

1861 G. Meredith *Evan Harrington* II. ix. She's grown since she's been upstairs, and does it peacocky.

Pea-cool to **Pea-dropper**: see Pea².

Pea-flower. **a.** The flower or blossom of the pea, or any large papilionaceous flower resembling this. **b.** Name for several West Indian leguminous plants having such flowers, as *Piltecrenia unifoliata*, and species of *Centrosema* and *Clitoria*.

1845 *Groombridge Compl. I.* 91 Elegant orange-coloured pea-flowers, on singular Australasian evergreen shrubs. **1864** Miller *Plantæ*, Pea-flower, Vitoocia's Purple, *Vitoocia multiflora*.

Hence **Pea-flowered** *a.*, having papilionaceous flowers like those of the pea.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 999 *Clitoria*, a large genus of pea-flowered plants.

Peafowl (*pī'foul*). [f. Pea² + Fowl.] A bird of the genus *Pavo*; a peacock or peahen.

1604 Willobie *Avisa* (*1849*) 18 Yet this peafowle still on his hue doth revelry or flaunt himselfe gay-lively, which sight of the poet when I mark. **1888** Mrs. E. M. Cooper *Diana Barrington* ix, Twilight was falling, and the cries of the jungle-cock and pea-fowl were heeded. **1898** *Daily Chron.* 20 Sept. Canvasses, *London.* 1904 *Punch* 27 Oct. 301/1 Common Peafowl: *Hab.* India. *P. nigripennis*,...Black-winged Peafowl: *Hab.* Cochin China?... *P. spicifer*,...Javan Peafowl: *Hab.* Burmah and Java.

Peag (*pīg*), **peak** (*pīk*). Also **7 peage**, **peague**, **peake**. [Origin. *pē-ag*, old Massachusetts Indian *pēak*, pl. of *pē* (= Abnaki *bēak*, *bē*), a strung bead of shell-money; found in *wampumpeag* (in Rasles 1708). If the second syllable is from *pē-ag*, the first is probably from *wompi* white.

Almouth Dict. 1691 *wampumbi-ak*) ; f. Massach. Ind. *wampi* (Delaware *wapi*) white + *pīsid*.] Beads made from the ends of shells, rubbed down and polished, strung together into belts, necklaces, etc.; formerly used as a currency by the North American Indians; wampum.

Two qualities were distinguished, *wētin peag* (see WHITE, *wetumpeag* and *black* (or purple) *peag*, the latter being reckoned double the value of the former.

1643 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1856) I. 127 Noe person shall take aye Much peage of the Indians but at four a penny. 1684 *Providence Rec.* (R.I. *Records* (1894) V. 30) He now [Roger Williams]... receives a considerable Sume of peage of William Harris. 1698 T. Cornelius in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 433 Their money is of two sorts, one... made of a white kind of shell... they put them on a string after the manner of Beads; this they call Peake. 1837 W. Hubbard *Narrative* xxii Having further cut of a Swamp hard by... a large Belt of Peag. 1796 Morrison *Mist. Virginia* 58 The peak is of two sorts, or rather of two colours, for both are made of one shell, though of different parts: ...the wampumpeak at eight-pence the yard, and the white peak at sixpence. *Ibid.* (ed. 2, 1798) 241 Upon his Neck, and Wrists, hung Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke. 1832 J. Dunton *Whist Chart* 20, 21ll. Tis not the peag, and the sagamore, Nor knives, nor gown, nor gardeviance nor Mood, That buy the lands I hold charmless etc. 1872 Jeffrys *Homer* iv. 67 A belt of black peag being worth two feet of white peag.

† **Peage.** *Obs.* Also 3–8 **paage**, 6– **paage**. [a. F. *péage*, in OF. also *paage* (12th c.), *page*, *paiage*, *pagage*, etc. :—**pedagio* = Pr. *peatge*, It. *pedaggio*, med.L. (*A. F.*) *pedagium*, *paagium*, *pagagium* (Du Cange)]=late 3rd. L. *pedāticum*, f. *pēs*, *ped-* foot: see -AGE.] Toll paid for passing through a place or country : = PEDAGE. *Obs.* (EE. *Hist.* or only in reference to France, etc.).

1298 Sir G. Hare *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 258 That said mantle pay...customs, or paiage, quhill that as on dues myrage. 1363 W. *Emperor's Safe Conduct* in *Foed. A.* & *M.* 1918 Without paying of any manner of impositions or dutymony, gauge, tribute, or any other manner of tolls. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 266/1 The Bull...having neither Passage or Passadge for his Trespass. 1706 in *Hutton Lancs. Hund. Rec.* (1886) II. 91 Quitt of all customs, toll and passage. 1714 *Fr. Bib. of Knives* 136 All Duties of Importation, Damnifh, Peages, and all others, which used to be levied upon the said Goods by the Cities, Communities, and particular Lordships. 1737 Bishop *Sherlock. Sing. Hist.* 12, Wks. 1812 V. 604 The payment of tolls, passages, paages, passages and passadges at other countries imposed. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 401 The turnpike tolls in England, and the duties called *peages* in other countries.

1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Paage*... *Skinner.*

Hence † **Peager** *Obs.* [F. *péager*, OF. *peagier* (1380 in Littré)], a collector of toll, a toll-keeper.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. vii. The peagers say they that kepe passages ought not to take other peage in passage thenny hath ancyen ne the peage ne the lore have established.

Peagle, Peagroose: see PAGLE, PEAK-GOOSE.

Peahen (pī·hĕn). Forms: a. 3–6 **pohen**, **-henne**, (6 **peyhen**), 7 **pea-henne**, 7– **pea-hen**. β. 4–5 **pohenne**, **-hen**, **poohenne**. [f. ME. *pe*, OE. *pēa* + *henne* HEN. Collateral form *pe-hen(ne)*, f. Pe, *pea*=OE. *pēaht* + *henne*.] A female peafowl, the female of the peacock.

a. 1220 *Bestiary* 1317 in *Hl.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pehenne, *pavona*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 146 All chaces bond fedes well eyt for the moles, except a peyhen. 1570 Levins *Manip. Voc.* 11 A Pehen, *pavus*. 1598 Sir T. Hoghton *Portal Pol.* (1878) 121 The daily Instruction of Dukes, Princes, and many other. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* III. vii, His daughters who turned their heads like pea-hens.—Lady Joan and Lady Maud. 1874 Chambers's *Encycl.* VII. 341/1 The Peahen is usually smaller than the male bird, has no train, and is of dull plumage, mostly brownish.

β. 1372 Lauder, *P. Pl. B.* xix. 140 Ye pohenk & ye pohenne grenide in ire gobes, gedres. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxii. (Bodl. MS.), Pe pohenne stinkit alonde xxx. daies and is foul whan more.

† **Peal** (pēl), *sb.* Also 7 **peasl**, **peasl**, 8 **peaje**, 8–9 **peil**, 9 **paye**, **piai**. [ad. Carib *piai* (Taylor *Phillips*) : cp. F. *piaye* (A. Het *Voyage en Cayenne* (1664) 121, 385).] A medicine-man or witch-doctor among the Indians of Guiana and other parts of South America : cf. PIAIMAN.

1667 R. Harcourt *Guiana* 26 Their Peagles, Priests, or Soothsayers, of some special fame have conference with the Divell. 1667 G. Warren *Surinam* 18 Their Inspostors, or as they call them, Peasls. 1732 Bishop *Guiana* in *Collect. Voy. Churchill* V. 523 A Priest, or Doctor among them, called a Peasl. 1796 Edwards *Hist. W. Indies* II. 5 Also Exorcised by the Peil or priest. 1881 W. H. Brett *Indian Tribes Guiana* 72 Thus the ministers of the aborigines.

b. Now usually **peai-man** (also **pee-ay-**, **pe-i-**, **piai-**, **pee-ay-**, **pee-a-**, **paiman**).

1805 Wetherell *Wand. Z. Amer.* 86, 292 They have a kind of a priest called a *peay-e-man*. 1839 H. G. Bell *Bril. Guiana* (1853) I. 63 After application to a Peai-man or Physician or conjurer. 1883 *Academy* 8 Dec. 374/1 The peiaiman, or tribal medicine man. 1893 Richard Gleaves *Wilde* 159 In the opinion of his friends some enemy was at work, and the Peaiman would drive him away.

Hence **Peai** *v.* *trans.*, to practise the arts of a peai-man upon; to treat by witch-doctoring; **Peai·ing**, **Peai·ism**, the practice and system of a peai-man.

1876 C. B. Brown *Beit. Guiana* vi. Pealing. 1881 W. H. Brett *Modern World Guiana* 54, I was warned that they were going to peai me, that is to cause sickness or death. 1881 In Times 31 Dec. *Anthrop. Inst.* 388 To explain the system of pealism. 1896 A. Lang *Custom & Myth* 38 We are fortunate in finding an educated observer who submitted to be peaied.

Pea-jacket. Also 8 **pay-**, 9 **pea-**, **P-jacket**. [The first element is evidently the same as PEA *sb.*1 (*pe*, *pey*, *P*), (which however is not evidenced after the 17th c., but may have come down later in the comb. *pe.* or *pey-goose*). *Pea-jacket* may have been on the analogy of the latter, or may have been formed direct from Du. *pij-jakker*. It is very common in the New Jersey Archives, 1745–50.

Harrod's notion that the original form was *P-jacket*, for *pilot-jacket*, appears to be a mere gratuitous surmise.]

A stout short overcoat of coarse woollen cloth, now commonly worn by sailors.

1745 *N. Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 91 Ran away... a Servant Lad Named Philip Eberson, he... had on a Kersey Pea-Jacket. 1747 *Hull. Gaz.* 304 Run away...a Servant Man, ...he has on...a dark Drugget Pea Jacket. 1757 *Mem. of Last War in N. America* 9 The Consequence...made all their coarse Woollens by the Men employed in the Factory, reckoning for each a Blanket, Watch Coat, Rug, Pea-Jacket, etc. 1788 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 59 He ventured to remark, that no other coat than a pea-jacket could become a seaman. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Nov. 2/1 He had on a sailor's blue pea jacket. 1805 Beaufoy *N. C. Globe*, *Pea*, or *Pea-jacket*, a loose rough jacket or short covering; much used in severe weather by seamen. It was formerly the holiday coat-dress of the mariners. 1831 Marryat *P. Simple* x, The men...wore pea jackets, which are very short great coats made of what they call Flushing. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxii, A short P-jacket (so called from the abbreviation of *pilot's* jacket) reached down to just above his knees.

Peak (pēk), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **Pēac** (in Anglo-L. incorrix 1–2 **Pech**, 2 **Pec**); 3–4 **pek**, 6 **peke**, 7 **peake**, 7– **peak**. [OE. *Pēac* (only in comb. *Pēacland*) of unknown origin : perh. British.

The name Peak's Arse (OE. **Pēaces æras*, Domesday *Pechersis*), applied to the Peak Caverns, has suggested a conjecture that *Pēac* may have been a name for a demon or the name *Peak's Arse* originate with OE. *Pēac*, *Pēaca* (Cf. other place-names, as OE. *Pēaces-dell* (Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* dcccxxxiii), *Pēaces-denu* (Grimm's) now Peaslow, Bedfordshire. From the 11th c. the name has certainly been associated with Peak 'devil'; but the history of the latter makes any etymological connexion impossible.]

1. The name of the hilly district in the north-west of Derbyshire, England; divided into the High Peak and the Low or Lower Peak, approximately corresponding to the modern Hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth respectively.

In 12–13th c. the word seems to have been applied as the proper name of the Castle Hill at Castleton, under which is the Peak Cavern. The post-Conquest use of *Peak* in the sense of OE. *Pēaclond* seems to have arisen through the application of the name of Peverel's castle to the district thence governed. The Ordnance Map, without any warrant in local usage, gives the name 'The Peak' to an elevated plateau or moorland mass to the High Peak Hundred now known as Kinder Scout, which is the highest ground in Derbyshire.

904 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Eastward spring...to be broken on Peac land to Dalbian walton. *c* 1150 Hen. Hunt. *Hist. Angl.* v. § 2 Quatuor autem sunt, quæ vera nationi in Anglia. Primum quidem est, quod vestes agnoscat ex universis vestes ex omnes vincere Pec, tanta regere et vestes rejectas repellat et in altum elevatas prorsus rejicat. [*a* 1175 *Charter of Ches.* ? in Dugdale *Mon.* VI. 1151 En de tun Wilfrico Peverell dicebatur tenuit de Peco (ed.). 1175–6 *Pipe Roll* (Pipe Roll Soc.) XXI. 61 In superfluitate Castelton de Peak & de Bolesouere. 1197 R. Coggs. (Rolls) 184 Pro una wonder in Pec tho hol of pe pek, pe wind ben vers Up of pe wite of the cunkel of halue. *c* 1350 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 241/2 In Red greete ...in Frankfort...de Thaar Pek en le Counte de Derby]. 1360 *Rochf. Court of Sess. Wks.* II. 6, I transcribed into Derbyshire and from thence into the Peke. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.*, *Derbyshire*, The western part beyond Derwent ... stands high and peakish up with his west mountaines, whence it did then in very ancient time English unquos Peac hieil, and is at this day named the Peake. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* (1908) xxvi. 251 Vse for her Cares and Holes, Peakes only are meete, But that I can againe produce those words in Meeter. Wales, Of Buckstones. 1638 Bloome *Answ.* Dr. Heath(Eng. Garner) (1908) *Introd.* The Wonders of the Peake). 1680 Lady *Sunny the Scott* v. 136(ed.) 43 We'll put her down beside a Scotch Cuttipie, and she shall rise as the Deel's arse o' Peake. 1800 Lysons *Lett. to Wyvern* 24 Sept., To visit the fashionable peak in Derbyshire, where the Devil sits, they say, without breeches. 1874 *Murray's Handbk. Derbs* etc. (ed. 2) 132 The great block of mountain called in the Ordnance Map 'the Peak' is really an extensive plateau, comprising the several counties of Kinderscout, the Edges, Featherbed Moss, etc.

† **2.** *transf.* A cave, *Obs. rare*—1. Cf. PEARTH *sb.*2, quot. 1600.

So called app. from the famous Peak Caverns.

1600 Holland *Livy* x. i. 321 Into this cave or peake [*Spelunca*](the Romanes termed with their ensignes displaied).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Peak country*, *hill*, *land*, *scenery*; in quot. 1629 for *Peak-stone* = millstone grit from the Peak as material of millstones; † **Peak's arse**, a former name for the Peak Cavern (later *the Devil's arse in the Peak*); **Peak-castle**, the castle at Castleton in the Peak; † **Peak-wheat** (*Peake-*), a poor variety of wheat mentioned in the 16th c.

1629 *Domesday Bk., Derbyshire*, Terra ejusdem in Peckarnes Wilhelm Peverel tenuit. Godrebaia & Hundlac. 1903 Pevensey *Hund.* § 15 Bere-barleye...barlie an oare thre ynches of lengthe or more, some fower-square, lyke pecke-wheate, small corneu, and lyttel flowre, and thee is the winter barley. *Ibid.* § 32 Englyshe wheate hath a flowre corn, fyne and of more, and is the worste wheate, save peake-wheate. Peake wheate hath a red corn, fat of nale, fyne, and the cyrnes it is flowrenyd. *Ibid.* § 32 The poore man of the peake countreye, and under other places, where as they vse to lay Rie thyrde corn. 1620 Misselden *Circ. Comm. Marsh.* 183 The Lead Mines in England doe commonly more abound then those Mines of Dunbaldon and Somersetshire called Peakes and Mendipes Lands. 1629 Howell *Vocab.* I. Callus usual for pavies, peak or French grinding. 1682 Cotton *Wond. Peak* 41 Under this Cavern [next a crystalline Cave, (*Note*) Peake's-Arse, the sixth Wonder. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 42, I never saw any of them but on the barren peak Hills. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/3 To be Let some very good Mills at Kidlington, one pair of Peak Stones, one pair of French Stones. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 449/2 The Peak cavern is now an 'Elysian vale', situated on the verge of the rocky precipice that forms the roof of the Peak cavern at Castleton.

Peak (pēk), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **pek**, **peke**, 8–7 **peake**, 8 **peek**, 7– **peak**. [Known from 16th c. as a later equivalent of PEAK *sb.*1; in 15th c. the cheric. *pekid*, PEAKED, appears as an equivalent of PEAKE. The phonetic relations are difficult to understand : but cf. MLG. *pēk*, *pēke*, 'pīek, pīke, pointed iron instruments'. It is notable that in sense 1, *peak* is identical with *beak*. (Ir. *peac* is from Eng.).

The connexion between Peak *sb.*2 and *peak* appears in the adjs. *peaked*, *peaky*. If the pike, the long point of a 15th c. shoe, mentioned in Wyclif *c* 1380, see *Index of Archaic in Longland P. Pl.*, 1377. These appear to give us *peaky*, *peaked* (*shoes*), being the first appearance of the *pike*, *peak*-form. *Peake* itself is exemplified in Palsgr., 1530. In the 16th c. the forms *pike* and *peak* appear to have gone apart in sense, *pike* being confined more to a sharp pointed or pricking point (perhaps under the influence of Fr. *pic*), the weapon, mentioned early in that century, while *peak* is more consistent with the notion of a projecting point, not specially sharp or sometimes. *Peak* as a pointed projecting, or conical mountain (quot. 1) is a still later (1756 *c*) substitution for an earlier *pike*.]

I. 1. A projecting point; a pointed or tapering extremity; † a beak or bill. Now *rare* (cf. 5 *c*).

1508 Lyd. *Dethorn* 1. xxiii. 43 The Bowes are small, of a pleasant light colour: after them Bowes followeth certayne small narrow peakes or bodies as in the others. 1618 Sharp. R. Moran, *Cornelys Furnus* 405 There breed in Troy certaine small beasts almost like to Weesels, ...certaine of them have long and sharpe pointed peakes or bills, there doe great harme to grains and other young Trees. 1706 Phillips, *Pond*, the sharp Point of any thing. 1808 Kendal *Farmer's Mag.* The moors are finely diversified with peak, No craggy rise nor hideous steep.

† **b.** In specific applications: The projecting front of a head-dress, *variously esp.* of a widow's head, *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 255/1 Peake of a ladyes mourning hood, *Aybrepost*. 1611 Cotgr., *Bigrenure*, the peake of a Ladies mourning hood. 1708 *Ancaster Enamoured* 19, Sir, Widow Trusty, why so Fine? Why this time then then in Colours-time? Then should it (the husband's death bewail) In Sable-vestures, Pink and Veil. 1714 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 11 The Bonnet Window with Bandore and Peak.

† **c.** Any pointed projecting part of a garment or article of apparel. *Obs.*

1599 Warn. Ogilvie, *Trag. Wks.* (Grosart) V. 125 A chamberlain dudet comming downe with a peake behinde as farre as the cruppon. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, 20, 130 The colours of their coates were edged with a peake behind to purge the necke seame. 1620 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. ch. 214 Pendents were worn before their ears, hanging down to a peak from their forehead. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3424/3 A Childs Peak with a Scarlet Ribond, ...a red Ribond Stomacher. 1705 Addrisson *Italy*, *Bolzano* (1733) 21 The women of Feltz ...wear a large peak of black velvet or silk, which...descends from the forehead almost between their eyes. 1808–18 Jamieson, *Coal*, a triangular piece of linen, binding the ball before a child's cap or woman's toy.

d. The point of a beard; † a pointed beard.

1592–3 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 291 A lofty long cut peake, like the tyle of a steeple has thereby continually without cessing. 1603 H. Hutton *Follie's Anat.* A iij, Blessing his beard privately out the peake. 1620 Fletcher & Massinger *Double Marriage* iv. 1, How he has...cut your beard into a peak of twenty! 1638 Feyge *Age*, *L. Andrea* v. *P.* 390 His Beard is Cut smarte, and the Whiskers ...in fashion of an Half-Moon on the upper Lipp, with only a meane Peak on the nether.

e. The projecting part of the loins of a man's rump or the like.

1660 T. Brugis tr. *La Blanc's Trav.* 136 A Cap of Crimson Velvet, with a Chappel of gold, that hath a peake before, not unlike the Flower-Delices. 1688 *Knowledge's Rar. Stu's Anat.* 326 A cap is best for the head, and it is not a bad plan to line the peak inside with gauze. 1813 Blagg *Pet. Peak* I. The rain that fell off the peak of his sou'wester.

† **f.** An advancing or retreating point formed by the hair on the forehead. *Obs.*

1633 Bulw *Tamer & Tame* (1638) III. xxxviii, 135 Whiting that he should have...a pair of fair *peaks*, as they were called, one hang on either side the forehead, the rounds the hair to be regularly shaved off. 1649 Lovell *Hierograph* viii, the hair of her forehead, what is sometimes denominated a widow's peak (—that is to say, her hair grow down two points in the middle.

2. A promontory or point of land; a headland. Now *local*.

The lofty headland at Scarborough, forming the southern extremity of Robin Hood's Bay, is stated in the Whitby guide-book to be called 'The Peak'.

1598 Usher, etc. *Statutes Pens. Accts.* 48 Barnaby-bird Isles were so termed, whether it be a great promontorie, or point on the south parte of Anglesey.

† **3.** Laver; also (*Obs.*) = SEA-WULF (quot. 1552). *Obs.*

1552 Turner *Herbarium* (1877) 52 The gooder

youngsters buying their pardon merchant for leave of carrying. 1850 Lincoln, Peak (old word) here. a 1900 E. E. Dict. Cumb. Cycs, Peak, any kind of Lace. [Obtain in Cocker, Hallivell, 1928.]

4. *Naut.* a. The narrowed extremity of a ship's hold at the bow, the FOREPEAK; also the corresponding part at the stern, the *after-peak*.

1625 (see FOREPEAK). 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., There is also a Room in the Hold of a Ship, that is called the Peak: 'Tis from the Hole forward to the Stem. Here Men of War usually keep their Powder: and Merchant-men, Cloathward bound, place their Cloaths here. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *After-peak*, the contracted part of a vessel's hold, which lies in the run, or aftermost portion of the hold, in contradistinction to *forepeak*. 1895 SCOTLAND *Land of Branch* 25 Forward in the peak is a small American cooking-stove.

b. 'The upper outer corner of those sails which are extended by a gaff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); also, the upper end of a gaff. Hence *gaff peak*, *mizzen peak*.

1711 [implies] in *peak-halyard*: see 6). 1780-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* v. 367 The head ... to balance near the lofty peak they bend. The halyards thrown and peak are next applied. 1846 A. DUNCAN *Nichols* 23 Nelson thrusted his foot to hold four lights...at the mizen peak. 1850 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. A long, sharp leg, ... with ... English colours at her peak. 1894 *Times* 26 June 10/1 Nicely had to gybe, but, though warned to lower his peak, he performed the operation with enforcement well.

c. The point at the end of a fluke of an anchor; = PEA *sb.*[3]

1595 SHAKES. *Richard* II. ii. 141 The anchor, became suspended by the cowards, with the Peak upwards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Peak of an anchor*, the fall or extremity of the palm, which, as seamen by custom drop the h, is pronounced pee: it is tapered nearly to a point in order to penetrate the bottom.

II. Later form of PIKE, an easel of a mountain.

This comes up to 1788 c., and first in 1660 representing Sp. *Pic*, *Pico*, [But in the names of mountain summits in the WW. of England PEAK remains unchanged.]

5. The pointed top of a mountain; a mountain or hill having a more or less pointed summit, or of conical form.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trans.* 112 The top of the high Peaks of Tenneriffe, ... like a Sugar-loafe. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 180 We were some Forty Leagues off of Saccan, ... it makes a Peak, but the Hill is higher than the Peak. [*Ibid.* II. 222, 1696 is monogram not pico Islands got to plain]. 1708 *Phil. Trans. Abridg.* (O. Mayhew's hand), or Lettres' peak. 1726 tr. *Ashmanach's Trav. Senegal* I. This Peak of Teneriff (*L. le Pic de Teneriffe*), ... appeared to us in the form of a pyramid, or more properly, of a sugar-loaf. 1789 STEDMAN *Phillips's Voy. Botany Bay* II. Travellers have delighted to speak of the Peak of Teneriffe as the highest mountain in the ancient world. 1796 M. HUTTON tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 50 This mountain is called the Three Pays, because it's three peaks have that form. 1808 STANLEY *Tenant* & *Pet.* I. v. 76 The next day we ascended the highest peak ... of the lofty range. 1818 RICHARDS *Med. Facts*, IV. v. 281, § 6 The sensible range of jagged peaks which bound the horizon to the North. 1820 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 1 LADY MARY WORTLEY *Poems* (1803) II. We all rose early ...to catch the first glimpse of the famous Peak of Teneriffe. ... It was quite ten o'clock before we saw the Peak, towering above the clouds, right ahead, about fifty-nine miles off.

b. *fig.* Highest point, summit.

1589 CHETTLE *Pierce Penilesse* (1592) Nuuce Nature up To the sharp peak of her subliment height, And tell us whence the man. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Apollo* v. I stand at noon upon the peak of Heaven. 1820 — *Triumph of Life* 200 The peak From which a thousand climbers have fallen Hath, as Napoleon fell. 1859 H. ERCKMANN *Account of Nose* 113 Every summit in Evolution is the base of some grander peak.

c. *transf.* The pointed top of anything.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus* (1622) 1. 1. 1.

3. *Comb.*, as *peaked-nosed*, *-roofed* adjs.

1642 MILTON *Animadv.* II. (1851) 69 Going about the world, like a very peaked-nosed woman. 1850 OSBORN *Quedah* (U. S.) XXIV. 190/2 A peaked-roofed construction.

Hence **Peakedness**, s. the quality or condition of being peaked or pointed; fig. (in sense 2 above).

1632 J. P. *Komonor Swallow* B. II. (1870) 43 The peculiar peakedness of her nose. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp. Peaked*, IV. 1. 40. I'll No mountain in the Alps produces a more vigorous impression of peakedness than the Matterhorn. 1884 J. C. HARRIS in *Century Mag.* Nov. 110 Her general aspect of peakedness.

Peaks-dovant, variant of PICKEDVANT *Obs.*

†Peak-goose, pea-goose. *Obs.* Also 6 peek-, peeke-, 7 pe-goose. [1535, f. PEAK *sb.*[3] + GOOSE.] A dolt, simpleton, stupid, poor creature.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 34 To laughe, to hit, to flatter, to hate: Foure rules in Court to win fauor greate, Whoso lie shall in none of them, Aunye good Peak geese, bare him Chesse. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 62 The Book-worme was never but a pick-goose. 1608 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* III. Plays (1873) I. 103 Constancie a verie pengoose. 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophetess* IV. ii, Come, marth on and harmer like fo' his walth... 'Tis a fine peak-goose. 1694 CONGREVE *Married Man* III. iii, I'm a pe-goose with a Lady, but I'm the devil with a chamber-maid. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pengoose*, a silly Creature. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglian, Pingoose*, one who has an aspect both sickly and silly.

Peaking (pī·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* Also 7–9 peeking. [f. PEAK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Sneaking, skulking; mean-spirited; (sometimes, app. = prying: but in that sense app. belonging to PEEKING).

1598 BARNE. *Mirror M.*, xi. v. 11 The peaking Cynarie her husband...dwelling in a continual larum of infamie. 1600 MARSTON & DECKER * Virg. Martyr* IV. i, I spake but a merry peaking...and the peaking children paye for me still much, with it. 1630 T. ROGERS *Diuine Pursuivt* 31 That peaking thrift, *parsimonia*. 1688 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 180, I never saw Virtue, in a peaking, formal Presbyterian dress. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Cittizens Apology Concl.* 68 Wks. 1716 II. 400 Not every smoaking Employer and peaking Servingman could send a Sinners Soul to Hell. 1870 W. ANDERSON *Tobacco Cobb* xix. (1877) 24 What Yankee said was...that 'Dargie was an orgies, peaking, little weazel'.

2. Emaciated, sickly, drooping; pining, peaky.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peaking fellow!*—a thin weazel faced fellow. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Peaking*, that is of a sickly Constitution. 1777 SHELLEY *Memoirs Ld. G. Sack.*, Let. I. Poor Libby is in a peaking way. I'm afraid this unfortunate girl is uneasy in her mind. 1824 LORD E. STUART *Lett.* (1902) 370 She looks but peaking and has had a good deal of illness. 1879 MRS. JACKSON *Shropshire Wordbk.*, *Peaking*,...sickly; said of young monkey for the most part. 'A see May's bad for turkies; I've but several, so 'tisna to make very peakin'.

Hence **Peakingly** *adv.*, in a pining or poor way; **Peakingness**, sickliness, pining condition.

1611 COTGR., s. v. *Colection*, They thinke their wiues liue prettingly at home, and pull strawes...in their owne fingers. 1707 RAILTON, vol. II. *Footlingly*, sickly, weakly. *Footlingness*, Sickliness, Unhealthyness.

Peakish (pī·kiʃ), *a.*[1] [In sense 1 app. f. PEAK *sb.*[3] (also in Skelton), perh. associated with PEAK *v.*[1] in sense 2 f. PEAK *sb.*[2]: sense 3 goes with PEAK *v.*[1] 4, PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2, PEAKY *a.*[2]: see -ISH[1].]

†**1.** Foolish, spiritless (L. *ignavus*); stupid; ignorant, silly: an epithet of contempt, of which it is difficult to ascertain the exact meaning. *Obs.*

(In quot. *a* 1560 with play on PEAK *sb.*[3] cf. PEARING *a.*[2])

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 18 b/2 Thou shame lasche but not pekyssche, *turpe, nedum ad aliud ignauiam*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 727 The pekysh pursuyse burgen Cowde not catch our straynes What the meuynge meant. *a* 1580 LYLY *Euphues & his England* (1868) 1 Philetus. I recognized into Darbyshire and from thence into the Peake. Chorus. I thinke you fourthe fower meryn peakish people. *Phil.* Not so, I confesse it: for that I handle there very good wyttes and ayre vnto hauynges. 1588 *Treat. Grass* (A.) I will not, if any [meat] be coarly seen at home, Or whether knoll lean, any, that peakish moone. 1590 LODGE *Marg. Amaylia*, Peakish, merricus, *a.* 1613 T. ? OVERBURY *Crumbs Comfort. Poems. N. T.* (1856) 250 Three drums or dragons night and day,—otherwise to grosse a sort of peakish order of Franchmen, etc.

2. Somewhat peaked or pointed. *Obs.*

1799 W. ELLIS *Agric. Comm.* (1750) I. 4 peakish Head and Tail.

3. Somewhat "peaky" (PEAKY *a.*[2]).

1836 BARNES, *Peakish*...*adj.*, having features that seem thin or sharp, as from sickness. 1900 HARDY *Tureys & Certain Ladies* 307 He was rather peakish but he had not complained.

Hence † **Peakishness** *Obs.*, spiritlessness.

1599 HANMER *Chron.* 97 His unlooked hope of their dejectedness and pekishnesse (so called). *a* 1599 FRANCESCO *Expl. Nehemiah* (1613) Wks. (Porter Sec.) 427 God regardeth not such pusillanimity in a man, that he suffer himself to be wounded, that by the law of nature allowed every man to defend himself.

†Peakish, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PEAK *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling that of the district of the Peak in Derbyshire.

In quots. 1550 and 1562 the sense may be 'rude, outlandish, remote as in the Peak'.

1550 WISDOM *Clim. Virg.* 103, xiiii. (1562) 201 Quos hunted for, vnder the Clime, long lasting, and the beast that hunted him, to a peakish Greenage, wedded a Forrest great. 1593 HARVEY *Pierces Supp.* (1901) 10, Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll, her white as snow or Peakish Well, Or swanns that outrun in Trent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xiii. 1013 To procure those Thracians thereto that they should set fire themselves

within their peakish holes (*antris ubi latebrosi* and ordinaria tenant nemora). *Ibid.* XLV. xxvii. 1219. After him had arose the people of that peakish cause (or q[uo]ne) into which they use to descend that would have the benefit of the Oracle. 1610 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. Prose (1622) 60 Those (Mercy) quoth Gogs-throes from her Peakish springs. 1646 [tr. MARC. *Rudus Cal.* xxv. 61, A plain village in the rude Peak...request him this answer in his peakish dialect, May even yee fire thee, my son.

Hence † **Peakishly** *adv.*, ? obscurely, ? unsatisfactorily. 1587 GOLDING *Decl. Mahom.* 71 (1592) 124 [He] led her in a peaking grouge that peakishly did mean To wonne his generous [olive shewe certeine].

Peakless (pī·klĕs), *a. rare.* [f. PEAK *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Without a peak.

1833 *Chamb. Jrnal.* XI. 296 Turning his peakless cap hind before.

Peakrel (pī·krĕl). Also 7–8 -rill, 8 -ril. [f. PEAK *sb.*[1]: cf. *cockerel*, *mongrel*.] An inhabitant of the Peak district in Derbyshire; also applied to horses, sheep, etc.

1662 CHARLES D'ewes *Flash* (1680) 18 Two hide-and Peakrills, one on either side, Your arms supporting, like a tackled brace, ...And Dons, from Rock to Rock (they dare you down, 1789 *Sir Eden Timer-Ld. Herd.* III. 18 The Peakrills, as they are called, are a rude lowlife Kind of People; but bold, daring, and even desperate in their Search into the Bowels of the Earth. 1808 W. MARSHALL *Rural Ec.* I. 393 The flocks of the more southerly districts are native mountain sheep, of a light frame...and bear the name of 'Peakrills'. 1859 *Daily News* 31 July 8/5 The confusion worst...fails to perceive in a gleam of the purport of the Peakrels humour.

b. *attrib.* Of or belonging to the Peak district.

1799 *Ancient. V.* 372 The weight of this pig [of lead] ...is a proper load for a small peakrill horse to travel with.

Peakward, *adv.* [See -WARD.] Towards the peak (of a mountain).

1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 63 Look on the sight winding up peakward.

Peaky (pī·kĭ), *a.*[1] [f. PEAK *sb.*[3] + -Y.]

1. Abounding in, or characterized by having, peaks.

1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xxix, Hills with peaky tops regird it. 1845 J. H. PARRY *Trav. Mont Blanc* (1855) 178 The peaky ridges here described. 1858 CHANEY *Trad. X.* 227 The sun approached the edge of the peaky horizon.

2. Peaked, pointed; pinnacled.

1889 MACDONALD *Scotsman* (1870) 47 [E. D. DAVIS,...face, with a peaky little bit of a nose. 1878 LADY DUFFUS *Lindsay*, viii. 126 The Knoll-top [bore] peaky edges. 1887 BESS. CHRIS *Character sketch.* 251 A good enough face,...with rugged ears, a peaky nose. 1889 DOWNEY *Carbs* 109 The peaky thoughtful countenance.

Peaky, peeky, *a.*[2] *colloq.* and *dial.* [Connected with PEAK *v.*[1] 4, and with PEAKED *a.* 2, PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2, PEAKISH *a.*[2] 3.] Sickly, feeble, weasel, pinky: = PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1833 [implied in PEAKINESS]. 1873 ROBERTS *Fern Clan* 220, III. iii. A poor peeky little sprawling creature. 1880 E. J. WORTHINGTON *Nature to*, The second child has sickened, and the third is reported to be looking 'peaky'. 1889 BLACKMORE *Kit* viii, Peaky.

Hence **Peakyish** *a.*, somewhat 'peaky'.

1892 'C. EGAN' *Firebrand Comm.* i. viii, Pinkyish you feel, don't you?

Peaky, var. form of PEAKY *a.*

Peal (pēl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 pele, (5 peell, peyll, 5–6 peal(e, 6 peeple, pelle), 6–7 peale, (7 pale), 6– peal. [ME. *pele*: in sense 1, aphetic f. *apele*, APPEAL: in branch II, supposed to be the same word, but the evidence is not irrefragable; no other origin, however, has suggested itself.]

I. †**1.** = APPEAL *sb.* 2*b*. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVII. 302 For here be porte peyseth, he pele [C. xx. 284 apeel, APPEL *pool*] is no leigh, For he hongy[th] no no merci[t] bote wee acorde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 98 (Harl. MS.) Pes shuli nouse whan my lord, and assoy the pele. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 19 Which wrongis nedyd as nou that she sowyd ayenst the pele.

II. †**2.** (?) A call or summons (e.g. to prayers, to church) made by ringing a bell; a stroke on a bell, or the ringing of a bell, as a call or summons. *Obs.*

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 160 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 69 To summe Men comen be fewe pelen ying. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pele of belfry ryngynge or a pele of belle ryngynge, *classicum*. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109/1 That the Bellis...make ryng the comyne belle at gate, to gedre the Comyne inquiles. 1562 BP. PARKHURST *Ju. Jewellous*, This shal be done immediatlye after the last peale to morning prayer. 1879 KING *Man. Scholemr* 9 Such Cod. 2 Cor tunes the Clapped between first and second Peal in the morning, to say your Morning Prayer.

3. The loud ringing of a bell, or of a set of bells; *spec.* a series of changes rung on a set of bells: see HOW *sb.*[3], CHANGE *sb.* 8 b, GRANDSIRE 6.

1522 FABIAN *Writ in Chron.* Prol. 6 Ringyng at the said abbey, not that one pele ever ryngth to ryng xv or xx the bellys, and one pele upon the morrowyng. 1552 in *Southwell Coll. Churches* 119 At my buriall 2 peeples with all the bells. 1595 FABIAN 293/1 Pele of bellis, one *de clocher*. 1599–3 in *Surtees Soc. Churches, &c.* (1858) 287 Ringers 7. Ringed 13 pells when Mr. Mayor was taken. 1601 *Tintinnalogia* 100 This Peal of Grandsire...is the absolute foundation from whence the excellent Peal of Cinques-bob...had its beginning and method. 1620–1887 [see GRANDSIRE 6]. 1787 *Europ. Mag.* XII. 422 The bells of the churches rang their chief peals during the day. 1820 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iv. 442 The bells ring quick a joyous peal. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvii, George had the satisfaction, as the bell rang out its farewell peal, to see Marks walk...in the street. 1879 in GROSE *Hist. Hom.* I. 324/2, 12 (bells), the largest number ever rung in peal.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 193 To have her fame and fairnes one mouth...rather then to keep a lowring countenance, and a ringing peale, when he should go to his rest and quietnes. 1609 DEKKER *Hatch.* ix. B. 42 Ros. The chord here's harsh, will his divorce home. Hath rung Bridges yearning Peale. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Ds. Flor.* II. i, My pockets ring A golden peal. 1708 WHALEY *Mouth A Wheat-vil.* 2 Wks. (1871) IX. 86 The hastiest note...drag his with a peal unmeaning his duty.

4. A set of bells in unison or concordance; a ring of bells.

1589 G. 'WITTE *Sobbreue* 301 The day of the arrival of this worthie paul was observed as an high festival by the villages. 1680 FRANCIS *Hist. Eng.* xxx. VI. 51 They began St. Paul's,...then, one by one, every peal which had been spared caught up the sound. 1870 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. I. not Sometimes a peal of bells is cast in harmony, in which case it is called a stanine peal, and no tuning is required.

transf. 1894 *From Jo. Alpine Valley* 113 A fitty campanile whose lowester bells chimmed in a peal about the noon.

†**5.** A discharge of guns or cannon so as to produce a loud sound; esp. as an expression of joy, a salute, etc. *Obs.*, exc. *Hist.*

c 1570 *Castle Loyalty* B. 13 A pele of gonnes gan they ringge. 1597 in *Stubbes's Pam.* (1581) 122 The Castle discharged a peale of ordinaunce. 1787 TURNER *Comm. Middlesex* III. 1341/1 The duke of Brabant...caused a peale of a thousand hacquebuttes to be shot off. *a* 1849 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II*, Wks. (1711) 58 The king...caused discharge a peale of ordinance together. 1853 HY. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ix. 88 The last peal of *feu-de-joy*'s entertainment...was the peals of ordnance both from the vessels and the shore. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 345 The peal of a musket...was the signal.

6. A loud outburst or volley of sound.

1591 COCKERAM *Eng. to.* 35, I have heede the crakups of the transgressors and peales of wrath. 1596 SPENSER *Heavenly B.* ii. [l. 54] Still gazing in a trance Whether those peales of praise be his or no. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Gr.* (1656) 139 By whose sequestred clouds peales of thunder sound. 1670 DRYDEN *and Fr. Conq. Granada* v. 6, Like the hoarse peals of tubrons,...When your lighting bolts they hear Shout their skies. 1691 MATTH. HENRY *Ps.* l. 22 Wks. 1...accordable with a peal of words. There are no two sort of silence to a Woman. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's F.* 178 Sends his bands of deep assent, And roars him, like a rattling peal of thunder. 1712 *Spectator* (1891) No. 63 ¶ 7 Which very often produced great Peals of Laughter. 1858 GOLDSMITH *Animy. Poet* x. *Fr.* I. 120 A peal of the organ is heightened by a fountain of trumpets.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *peal-band*, *-ringer*, *-ringing*.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. iii. 236 The peal band contains a record of quots.

Peal, peel (pēl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 pele, peall, *Sc.* peill, 6–8 peale, 7– peal, 8– peel. [In 1533 *salmon pele*: origin unascertained.] A name given to, a. A grilse or young salmon (now esp. one under two pounds in weight); b. A smaller species of salmon, *Salmo cambricus* (or *S. trutta*). (Cf. Gunther *Introd. Study of Fishes* (1880) 644 Note a.)

a. salmon peal.

1533–4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 The synage fryes,...called bekegrauses commune or salmon pele. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 The Salmon peales or Sea Trouts, are a more light, whitelooks, and well tasted meat. 1741 COMPL. *Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 321 Salmon Peel are taken by dropping your Line, baited with a Worm, gradually below them. 1758 PENNANT *Thames* 211 Salmon Peale...seems to be a Species of the Salmon.

b. peal, peel.

1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 625 Ten thousand pell fischis, lyning and ling. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 109 Plentifull of samon, trout, peale, pike, and other the freshwater fishes. 1663 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* 63 The first sometimes breaketh into, when a Peale or great fish is to be *Seazed* on. 1758 *Essay to Restore Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 270 The Black-fish. Small peel runs like a peel or trout. 1892 WARLAND *From 'Twixt Tweed*, 'Grilse' is the north a grilse and on the Shannon a peel. 1880 *Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109* § 4 Migratory fish of the genus salmon,...known by the names...kelt, salmon peal, herling peal, sea peal, peal, sprod, harvest smolt,...Cornish sprag. *Mag.* May 22 When a man goes peel-fishing all day.

Peal, n.[3] *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: (1 pilian (?)); 3 pele, *pa. t.* palede, 4–6 pell, 6 peill, 7–8 peal, 9 *dial.* pey'l, pe'ighl. [Origin uncertain.

Corgr. vent *pools* to render *V. piller* to ground or broken as in a mortar :—*L. pilare*, already in OE. as *pilian*: but *peal* would not answer phonologically to *pilare*, nor is it easier to be the same word than to others written in med. *dial. peal* or *pele* (pēl). The inchoative here of sense 1 is therefore questioned. Also also PELL *v.*, PELT *v.*[2], PEAR *v.*[2]

†**1.** *trans.* To pound or bruise as in a mortar.

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 114/20 *Pilarum*, *uel pistor*, se þe pilað, *uel ribendi*.] 1600 CORYAT, *Pill*, *pealed*, beaten, stamped, pounded, grounded, mingled. *Ibid.*, *Pillement*, a pealing, pounding, stamping, braying, beating; a crushing, or bruising. *Ibid.*, *Piller*, to peale, pound, stampe, to bray, beat, or bruise, in a morter.

2. To strike or beat with repeated blows, to batter, to pelt.

[*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3021 Peynyms and pelid downe glitterande wedes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. 86 Pillers or those sorte of them hardly changed their fortunes the gates, and valyauntly pealed them with bombardyne shot.] 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Le Chasseur* 32 Some can did would A trighten stone, that hard is peasen pealed Of Lord Mayor dust. 1688 [HOLME *Armory*, *Coloured Bookes* II. 5, 124] To it certain dots that are Aspect is alike to. *Pond* as with a Hammer. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* IV. 130 (2) (1865) 1865, with his sword I hard Pound between and The panting Wretch. 1808 CHARLES ELLIS, tol. iii. *Pepl.*, to beat, to strike. 1877 MRS. BARROW *Dial. Somerset.* (E. D. D. 1. 1. *Pell*, Any pell like wood.]

3. *intr.* To shower blows, to hammer on; *fig.* to 'pitch into'.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 303 Peese pisiloe out by swerde, & pele ye lyon hede. 1614 WALKER *Chirm. Colmer* (1637) 103 [Lancash.] They thought'n an' peel at one another full hot. 1884 CYCLOPEDIA *Disc. Sk.* 132 (E. D. D.) Just let me finish this bird 'eage, an I'll peel 'taint an' eight an' all! 1896 CHRON. *Horticulture* 429 Are we bold to peight away them nowenes.

†3. *Intr.* Of flowers: To come or fall in a shower. c 1440 *Promptorium* 404/2 Pelyn, or fallyn downe, as rayne or pelyde, *Pluo*. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. (1632) 1000/2 Their answere however was to be brief, that the Queene would not peele a graine to quell them.

Hence †**Peal** *sbl.* sudh, in *peale pelled*; **Pea'ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*1, **a.** see senses 1; b. battering, beating, pelting.

1580 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 56 Now he wy peale pelled from top of battlient bewrye. *Ibid.* II. 59 Pylchus Downe leuris with pealing thay dasst. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farmer* 179 Apples must be gathered...in faire weather,...and that for hurte without any pele or pealing downe. 1796 STONEHILL *Holdenhurst* 11. 135 On her pale Cheeks Ghastly he gau'it, nor felt the pealing Storm.

Peal (pīl), *v.*2 *Now dial.* Also 3 **pale.** [Aphetic f. *apele*, APPEAL *v.*; cf. PEAL *sb.*2 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* = APPEAL *v.* (in various senses).

c 1300 *Lamb.*) *S. Pl.* C. 121 Ofte poure pouplonen & on ri-pelet in ire. *c.* Jan pelede to[ ]se archen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pelyn or apelyn, *appello*. c 1440 *Rit. Curtasye* 104 in *Babees Bk.* 368 To A bisyn of chaldur Jay man hit pele. 1648 *Chas. I's Message for Peace* 120 What reason have men had (but to pestle him. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxxvi 11. I. 5. 55 They peals out of mouthes, shifting the sin rather than aging for mercy. 1891 *Northumbld. Gloss., Peal*, to appeal, a shortened form. *Ibid., Peal off*, to appeal off...A happy man was he who could peal off from the million.

Peal (pīl), *v.*3 [f. PEAL *sb.*1]

1. *intr.* To sound forth in a peal: to resound.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 160 There let the pealing Organ blow To the full voic'd Quire below. 1713 THOMAS *On Death Addison* 18 The pealing organ, and the jarring chair. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 258 Then, Wellston! peal'd thy voice, and, Whitfield! thine. 1892 H. ANNESLEY *Old St. Paul's* II. 100 A loud clap of thunder pealed overhead. 1892 MACAULAY *Mod. Engl.* v. II. 80 Behind in vain the burly guards with cymbals clashing and trumpets pealing.

†2. *transf.* To storm, din, or assail (the ears, or a person) with (loud noise, clamour, etc.). *Obs.*

Perh. with admixture of sense of PEAL *v.*2 to batter.

1632 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Concl. to Duty...never his pealing ear turns from sedition nor his eyes like hearts...till knowing and religious will give conviction. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 922 *Fairest Heroes* in *Milton's Style, Oxford*, 16. Fairer than To Worsse's Fifth Ordinance sought remonstrat; the the peal Your Ear ... Unlock not all your Secrets. 1779 J. T. Pinkers to *Thirty-four Chapter.* 238 Priests and People pealed me with Manifestoes and Abusive Words.

3. To give forth in a peal or peals; to utter loudly and sonorously.

1712 GAITH *Dialogue*, v. (ed. 3) 62 Pealse peal a manful Symphony. 1725 T. WARTON *Hum. Mot.* 256 The many-sounding organ peals on high The clear-shrill-throated chaunt, or varied hymn. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Virg. Mystics* I. 90 Lord Chester in pealed from the stairs.

Hence **Pea'ling** *ppl. a.*2

1630, 1719 [see sense 2]. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxiii, The pealing thunder rolled onward. 1804 W. IRELAND *Vortigern* I. 111 The pealing notes swelled through the lofty aisles.

Peal (pīl), *v.*4 (Sh. exc. *dial.* [Origin uncertain. ? Related to PEEL *sb.*3]

1674 RAY *N. C. Words, Peale the pot*; cook the pot. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.) 'Twill be past ; cook it with the ladle, taking out and pouring in again. 1788 JOHNSON, *Peal*, ...v. To stir with some agitation: as, to peal the pot, to strain it lade to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Peal*, to pour out a liquid.

Peal, obs. form of PALE, PEEL.

Peale meale, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

Pea'ler. Obs. exc. *dial.* [Aphetic f. *appealer*: cf. PEAL *v.*2] = APPEALER, in various senses.

1382 LEVIS, *P. Pl. C.* VII. 39 Thenne pat hym forb a gentil lyer-lot gilot, and seyde. *c* 1425 in *Anglia* (Ballit VII. 119 Onandidas sory kind' the fals peleare hiorne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 129 Vyle pelers, in lyfe wyse also, Her tonge was wrapped ever for welthyest use. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss., Pealers*, appealers, applicants.

Pealite (pē'lait). *Min.* [Named after A. C. Peale: see -ITE 1.] A variety of geyserite, containing only 6 per cent. of water.

1893 F. M. ENDLICH *Lett. to A. C. Peale in Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. of Territories* 154. I wish to distinguish it as a well-defined variety of opal, and propose to name it 'Pealite', as you were the first to find and collect the mineral.

Peall, Pealok, Pealt, obs. ff. PELL *sb.*, PELLOCK 1, PELT *sb.*3

Pean (pēn), *Her.* [Origin uncertain: identity with PALE *sb.*2 has been suggested, but evidence is lacking.] One of the furs; represented as Sable powdered with 'spots' of Or.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 111 The sixth diuidyng, is called Pean, whiche is the field, lickis, and the proofers Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. iv. 214 This is blacke powdered with yellow: and is likeuise called Pean. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop. lv.* (ed. 3) 204 Pean: Gold spots on a black field.

Pean, Peane, obs. ff. PEASE, PAIN; var. PEEN.

Peanut (pī'nŭt). [f. PEA 1 + NUT.] The fruit or seed of *Arachis hypogæa*, or the plant itself, a native of the West Indies and West Africa, much cultivated in warm climates; the fruit is a pod ripening subterranean, containing two seeds like peas, valued as food and for their oil. (Also called *ground-nut* or *ground-pea*.) Also applied to allied plants of similar character (or their fruit), as *Voandzeia subterranea* of Madagascar, Africa, and S. America, and *Amphicarpæa monoica* of N. America (*dog-peanut*: see Hoo *sb.*3 13 d).

1832 C. F. HOLDERDER *Winter in West I.* 206 Wrestling is here far more in a Lilliputian would a peanut! 1888 A. H. CHURCH *Food (Cantor Lect. 129* Half the weight of peanuts is oil. *Ibid.*, Peanuts...yield a value well adapted for feeding cattle.

b. *attrib. Peanut politics* (*U. S. slang*), 'underhand and secret tactics' (FARMER *Americanisms*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Peanut-digger...Peanut-picker. 1882 *N. York Mail* 4 *Express* 21 May (FARMER *Amer.*), If the Governor would consent not to play peanut politics.

Ponon, variant of PEON.

Pea-pod. [f. PEA 1 + POD.]

1. The pod or legume of the pea-plant, which contains the peas. (Earlier name PEASE-COD.)

1882 CHAUCER, *Pease pod*, Or pod or peskaye of the pea. 1884 BARNARD *Dorsetshire*, Two Cannels 3 Hams, ans, and apple contain their proveander Nor leave a pea-pod.

2. Local name of 'a "double-ended" row-boat used by the lobster-fishermen of the coast of Maine' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

3. *attrib.* **Pea-pod argus,** collector's name for the butterfly *Lampides baticus*.

1898 (*Daily News* 10 Aug. 6/1) The pea-pod argus...is a very scarce in this country that its visit to each area British butterfly list set off in footfalls. 1900 *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 8/3 Monotonous shades of an unpleasant pea-pod tint.

Peapon, variant of PEPON.

Pear (pēə), *sb.* Forms: 1 perra, pere, 3 peore, 4–6 peere, 4–7 pere, (5 peyre, 7 pyrre), 5–6 peer, 6 *Sc.* peir, 6–7 peare, pare, 6– pear. [OE. *pere, perra* = MDu., MLG. *pere*, Du. *peer*, LG. *pier, pīr*:—WGer. *pēra*, z. late L. *pīra, pīrus* fem. sing., for L. *pīra pl. of pīrum* pear. From *pīrus* arose also It., Sp., Pg. *pero*, F. *poire*.

The mod. late L. *Pyrus*, is a mod. L. corruption, connected by false etymology with Gr. πῦρ fire (ballistic and pyramid).

1. The fleshy fruit of the pear-tree (see 2), a pome of a characteristic shape, tapering towards the stalk; in the very numerous cultivated varieties reach esteemed as a dessert fruit, or for stewing, etc.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Gram.* vii. (E.) *Ne ðine pirsan ne pera.* c 1440 *Robert* 1191 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 Appleus, & peeres, and wyne also. 1540 *Aphoth. Coghi* (1598) 3 pele he peres pere or eppel or ese cirp ane childe. c 1550 LEVES, *Herb. Peeres* (PEVY Soc.) 43 *Appeles* and peres that renne very gode. *Ibid.* 180 Peres are veries by the core. 1552 HULOET *Cast. Holthe* (1) 68/1 Peares are moche of the nature of appelles, but they ar harder. 1634 *Jobbings' MS.* in Shropshire *The Wastegrove* (offal. App. p. xvi. A journey to Weather for peres. 1750–51 THOMAS *Antiquus* 632 The juicy pear Lies in a soft pendulous, unstrived vessel. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I. (1872) 27 No one would expect to raise a first-rate eating pear from the seed of the wild pear.

b. In various similes and allusions; formerly as a type of something of very small value.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 3502 Of bryne ne schalt bow bote neyȝ, be worthy of a peere. 1500 LYDG. *Ride. Exhibic* Prol. 73 It shulde not apalle hem a peere. 1563 HAVEN *Examp. Virt.* (1632) 108 Nor fortune without me may hurt me a peere. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 103 Am I like to be cudgeled? is a cudgel peare. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 93 His Body was no Bigger as a Pear. 1841 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. vi. 'But is the peer ripe?' said the diplomatist. 'The peer is ripe if we have courage to pluck it', said Lord Marney.

2. The tree *Pyrus communis* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), or other species with similar fruit; found wild in Europe and Asia, and widely grown in many varieties for the fruit (sense 1), which under cultivation becomes edible and rich-flavoured. More usually PEAR-TREE, q. v.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 82 Pe popelayes ... On perys and pynappel hel lyghten in peres. 1466 *Paston Lett.* III. 81 *P. K.* xvii. xxxiv. (W. de W.) 682 Peres, pere is a tree that yeryth frutys. 1763 MARYNE *Rousseau's Bot.* 28 (1794) 71 The pear and apple are...were...species of the same genus. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 200 In making of standard pears for the orchard.

3. Applied, with defining words, to various other fruits or plants in some way resembling the pear: as ALLIGATOR *Pear*, AVOCADO *Pear*, GARLIC *Pear*, GRAPE *Pear*, PRICKLY PEAR, STRAWBERRY *Pear* (see these words); also **Hard Pear** (S. Africa), *Gilbia cynosa*; **Vegetable Pear**=CHOCHO; **Wild Pear** (W. Indies), *Calebea linifolia*; **Wooden Pear** (Australia), *Xylomelum pyriforme* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Batchelor's Pear, *Crescentia*. 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 127 In these kloofs grow... the Stinkwood Pear...the White Pear. 1887 *Standard* 18 Sept. 2/1 The shoulder of Jamaica...the plantain, cheyenne, or vegetable pear of Madeira. 1889 in *Boston* (Mass.) *Transf.* 21 May 1/6 The vegetable pears are an excellent substitute for potatoes.

4. *transf.* Applied to things resembling a pear in shape: *a.* the fruit or bulb of the vine; *b.* pear-shaped pearl used as an ornament. † *Pear of conference*, a pear-shaped instrument of torture (cf. G. *fallerbirne*).

1578 ROSE *Treatise of Health* 4 The swelles vilde the greene of the Rose are...astringent. 1850 F. CAMPBELL *Parthenarchia* 10, in 19 Volume than evidence...the Scottish Beauty, the Dutch Whimsy, the Spanish Stroppade, Limon Bud, and Peare of Confession shall torment thee. 1850 FOWLER *Manufact. Medicines* 4 Diastatic Ferulaire for the Ears,...of two Pearl Pears. 1901 S. HAMILTON *New Jos. C. Jud.* II. xiv. 130 Some beautiful Pearls...among these a Pair of Pears weigh 40 L. Troy. 1897 Gross *Creation* 121 From the side of this 'pear' [Babylon] another was developed by germation.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pear-bin, -bud, -auger, -board, -loaf, -orchard, -pearl* (cf. 4), *-stock, -wood, pear-growing, -like, -shaped* adjs.: † **pear-apple,** a rough variety of apple: see quot. 1707; † **pear-bit,** a kind of bit for a horse (? shaped like a pear); **pear-blight,** (*a*) a destructive disease of pear-trees, caused by a bacterium (*Micrococcus amylovorus*) which turns the leaves rapidly brown; (*b*) a disease of pear-trees caused by a beetle (*Xyleborus*) which bores into the bark (*pear-blight beetle*, also called *pin-borer*); **pear-drop,** (*a*) a pear-shaped sweetmeat, usually flavoured with jargonelle-pear essence; (*b*) a pear-shaped jewel used as a pendant: see DROP *sb.* 10 e, e; **pear-encrinite** († **-enerinite**), an encrinite of the genus *Apiocrinus*, from its shape; **pear-gauge,** a gauge invented by Sisseton, consisting of a pear-shaped glass vessel and a horizontally closed tube, for measuring the degree of exhaustion of air in an air-pump (see QUAIL, 1824); **pear-hawk** = *pear-thorn*; † **pear-jennet, -jenet,** an early-ripening kind of pear (cf. JENNETING); **pear-louse,** a kind of plant-louse (*Psylla pyri* or *pyricola*) which infests the leaves and young shoots of the pear-tree; **pear oyster-moth,** a snake-insect (*Aspidiotus ostreæformis*) infesting the pear-tree; **pear-plum,** name of several varieties of plum (somewhat pear-shaped); **pear-quince,** a kind of quince with pear-shaped fruit; **pear-shell** (see QUOT.); **pear-sling,** the slug-like larva of a saw-fly, *Selandria cerasi* (*Eriocampa limacina*), which infests the leaves of the pear and other fruit-trees; also called *plum-slug, slug-worm*, etc.; **pear-sucker** = *pear-louse*; **pear-thorn,** an American species of hawthorn (*Crataegus tomentosa*); † **pear-wedden,** a kind of pear: see WARDEN; **pear-wise** *adv.*, in the form of a pear; **pear-wythe,** a West Indian and South American climbing shrub, *Passiflora laurifolia*. Also PEAR-MONKEY, -TREE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 *Peere appele, pirumplumum.* 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 251 The *Pear Apple* is a spurious pleasant Apple of a rough Coat. 1807 HUTCHINSON *Canal* II. (1811) 17 That fruit which is called the "pear-plum. 1882 MISS OWENSON *Mem. Jupiter, Smooth* (1896) 120 In America this species of beetle...known, under the name of *Xyleborus pyri*, popularly as the "Pear Blight is...to...person back to Pear and Apple. 1898 J. ROBERTSON *Master's Theor. Am.* 1034 Such [caterpillars] as have only teeth, such as are called *Semitrix*, "Pear-eaters. 1806 W. IRELAND *Ursula Liberti.* 30 That surround'dreary fruit! neighbor the "pear tree-orchard. 1842 HOWARD *Prof. Cult.* 2 Rite. x. 72 The pear tree...is confined to the middle zones. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 438 The degree of exhaustion observed by what is called the "pear-gauge. 1861 IMMAN *Sc. & Art* I. 113 The pear-gauge...shows the true quantity of atmospheric air left in the receiver. 1814 *Pat. in Mr. Wilkinson's Specifications, &c.* 2 "Pearbordin. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIII. 291 Pere-crabbed and "pere-lousien. *c* 1475 *Songs & Carols* (1856) 6 (WATSON CLUB) Ye nede not pere here but a pere joint. *a* 1800 SHELLEY (C. W.) *Lit.* (1888) I. 442 Her pedestal and "pear-like person. 1882 MISS OWENSON *Mem. Jupiter, Smooth* (1896) 20, 288 "Pear Oyster Spats, of the same nature as the Mussel Scale of the Apple. 1892 R. STARKHOUSE *Journal* vi. 36 Those mighty "pear-patches that weigh down her stems. 1800 SCHOLEY *Country Farmer* 10, iii. 40 The name of the "pear-plum-tree must be ascertained first. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 283 Plants are...commonly cleft-grafted...one of the best sorts to graft them on is the Pear-Plumb. 1802 HOLLAND *Virg.* I. 458 A smaller sort...called Bruchen ii. "Pear-cockpit and these do cast a more odoriferous smell. 1796 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Quince-tree*, Several kinds, as the pear-quince, the apple-quince, and the Portugal quince. 1708 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 456 This Tuckerahoe, with the "pear-shaped fruit. 1813 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 2 A pear-shaped glass Vessel. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 229 It [gallbladder] will have a smooth pear-shaped outline. 1882 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1886) I. 229 The species of *Pyrula* are known from their shape as the or "pear shells. 1887 G. NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard.* III. 32 "*Pear Slug*, the larva of *Selandria Cerasi*. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 201 "Pear-stocks may also be raised of Suckers,...but those that are raised of Seeds or Stones are esteemed much better. 1882 MISS OWENSON *Mem. Jupiter, Smooth* 20, 288 Jumping Pear-beans. "Pear-sucker. 1880 Garden 18 Jan. 61/2 So soon as the buds begin to burst in the spring, the Pear suckers leave their winter quarters. 1884 NEALDE *Hawk's.*, Coulter's Annotations. American Blackbird 18 "Pear-thorn. *c* 1440 *Two Cookery-Bks.* 72 Take "Pere Wedones, an stethe hem in Wyne. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 111 Pears Wardons are of all sorts of Peares the best and wholsomest. 1898 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin.* XXI. 1 "Pear-wythe, a West Indian name for *Passiflora laurifolia*. 1880 H. MARRYAT *Year on Danube* II. 82 The pipes of black "pear-wood. 1889 BAEDEKER *Germany* II. 339 Most of the carving was done in pear-wood, which readily accepts the stain.

Pear, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4–6 pere, 5 *Sc.* per, pair, payre, 5–7 peere, 6 peer, 6–7 peare, 7 **pear.** Aphetic form of APPEAR.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix (Theodora) 440 Pase god...Quat til 3ow ane angells pere. c 1440 *Generydes* 3870 Ayse, thou!...Lete no Sarasyn pere. 1526 Luke xx (tyrd. for we cleme, al the cure to pere. c 1400 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 438 And sowpyt wp pat ilkon to to their vyrke. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 204 There

was not so badly a prayere that dyed yere before the sayerd. 1566 T. Howell *Newe Sonets* (1879) 123 When Princes goe to passe, on Mortyers bandie no gonds. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Ascender*, to passe up, to appeare, to looke up. 1603 *Holland Hist.* in Shakespeare *The Winter's tale* (1866) App. p. xviii, To the shepeeft at Rhetagnon for passing, reading, and ruling off the bar; on prayere by his bill 12 ryals. 1840 H. Miller *Song of Zion* v. 5, It. There your soul does not hill. [1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Bovill, Cumberland, s.w. of Keagle, U.S.]

† See also PERE v., which is some cases contracts this.

Hence † **Pear·rand** (pærənd) *ppl. a.*, appearing, apparent; *pærand are*, heir apparent: cf. PARENT *a.*[1]; † **Pear·randly** (pærəndlĭ) *adv.*, apparently, apparently; also † **Pear·rance** (pærəns) *appearance.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Cristofer*) 760 Vnto his perand yre. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxv. 4 In the land not full perendy [1388 apparaili]. *a* 1398 Lancelot (Thornton) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 277 Any..quhome they thocht maist perendlie to leue keipe the King. *c* 1399 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Thomas*) 131 For pis..in pe toun has ryatte bare, And vil [*sic*] pare pe tane partene of hire. *c* 1420 Hymn *Wallace* v. 1004 Of swete pe more grace pertand is pat rapse.

Pearce, obs. form of PARCE *v.*, PIERCE *v.*

Pearch, obs. form of PARCH, PERCH, PURSE.

Pearo, obs. form of PAIR *n.*[2], PEAR, PEARE.

Pearrie, obs. form of PERRY, pear-tree.

Pearrie, variant of PERRY, a peg-top.

Pearsh, obs. form of PERCH, PURSE.

Pearl (pəl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **perle, peorle,** 5 **peorl, (peorll, perell, -ill, perrll,** 6 **pearel,** *Sc.* **peirll(e, peirll),** 6–7 **pearle,** 5– **pearl.** [ME. a. F. *perle* (also *perle, perlle, pearle, pelle*, 13–14th c., Godef.) = Pr., It., Sp., Pg. *perla*, Pg. also *perola*, med.L. *perla* (J. de Vitry, *a* 1244), *pella, perula, perulus.* From Romanic also OHG. *perala, berle*, MHG. *perle, berle*, Ger. *perle*, MLG. *perle, perle*, MDu. *pērele*, Du. *paarl.* Ulterior etymology unsettled.

Many identify the word with med.L. *perula*, in Isidore *pirula*, dim. of L. *pirum*, Gen. Rom. pear, used in reference to shape. Others think *perula* altered from *perna*, the form in Neapolitan and Sicilian dial., and found in Sicilian Lat., in *Constitut. of Frederick King of Sicily*, early 13th c. (Du Cange), which they would identify with L. *perna*, ham, leg of mutton, shell-fish (a kind of mussel), limpet, mentioned by Pliny. A dim. of the latter, **pernula*, contracted in Du Cange ed. 1762 is favoured by Grübel. Another suggested source is L. *globula globulus*, whence, by dissimilation of *l*...*l* to *p*...*l*, **pirula* (for which Littré compares Venetian and Veronese *pirola* from *pilola*). See Rhe, Lowe, Koenig, etc.]

I. 1. *A* saccous concretion formed within the shell of various bivalve molluscs around some foreign body (e.g. a grain of sand), composed of shiny layers of carbonate of lime interstratified with animal membrane; it is of hard smooth texture, of globular, pear-shaped, oval, or irregular form, and of various colours, usually white or bluish-grey; often having a beautiful lustre, and hence highly prized as a gem; formerly also used in medicine. See also MOTHER-OF-PEARL, SEED-PEARL.

The chief source is the Pearl-oyster, *Meleagrina margaritifera*, of the Indian Seas, but pearls are yielded by many other species, as well as by some freshwater shells, the pearl-mussels, *Unionidæ*.

[1299 MARC. PARIS *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls) V. 489 Erat autem inter preciosos quæ dicitur vulgariter Perla.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1 Perle plesaunte to prynces paye. To clanly clos in golde so clere. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 12 Drof nemore hennes pen of pe precious Perles pat in paradis wonie. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 259 [*It*] is perle fyn & orygynal Myne white nowun nas I maistyed nat. *c* 1400 MANDEV. (1839) xiv. 178 On pis Pyl comyth and wexeth pat of the dew of heuen. 1440 HONORIUS *Sacrale* (Roxb.) 2 A margrete perle all pe clystenyngh Cleuyth on a shelle of lytyll prise. 1541 TURNER *Herbal.* iiij. 56 Whan he had founde one precious pearle [*M.* MARG. or precious margarites]. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus*, Ann. II. 250 A Chapelet of fine Perles that he vsed to weare on his head. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misbrie.* xviii, Though gold is glore greyn, and diamonds be deir. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyatt* D 2 b Wks. 1873 III. 124 Chaines pearl, then the Maldiui orient pearle. 1658 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 The Pearl is a Jewel supposed to be the Excrement of a Shell-fish...congealed into a very fair, transparent, Rhetorique, beautiful Stone. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 74 Whether pearls be a disease or an accident in the animal to expose worth enquiry. 1883 *Pall. Rebuk. Consul.* 17 Fancy Pearls, such as black, pink, yellow, grey; from Australia, South Pacific Islands, &c.

b. (without *a* or *pl.*) As name of the substance. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 207 Hit pe3 pe ryalle of pe quene perle, Pat ne3 ne by3 compas of nurre ordent. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 35 The Saffre...With Perle and gold so wel begon. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiii. 213 A coueryng of gold pyght with ryche garde and precious stones. 1598 FLORIO, *Perna*, the...[*s.v.*] or Whe'ke, what cannot it [*sc.* pearl] temper? Pearle and gold? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 580 There hath been a tradition, that pearl, and coral, and turquoises, that have lost their colours, may be recovered, by burying in the earth. 1913 LADY H. W. MONTAGUE *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Sept., A large bracelet of jewels, made like upward flowers: that is, the buds of pearl, the pinnacles, of diamonds, etc. 1840–4 HOWISH *Hist. Conformity* Wks. *Bohn* I. 50 Like the wounded oyster, he hoards his shell with pearl.

c. = MOTHER-OF-PEARL. Chiefly *attrib.*: see 17 c.

d. *Artificial pearl*, an imitation of the natural gem, made of glass, etc. *Elixir pearl*, a fluish viscousness of pearl adhering to the shell.

Essence of pearl, an imitation of mother-of-pearl prepared from the scales of the bleak.

1858 BAIRD tr. *Reimer's Lect.* xvii. 111 Whether any pearls be Oriental, or but of Venice. 1883 *Rep. Comm. Agric.* 10. 8, The artificial Pearl made at Venice, consisting of Mother-of-pearl Dust. 1891 MILNE in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXI. 379 By adding the silicid to the tin of Tabasheer (a exceedingly small proportion of a cent., the substance was converted into a pearl of most exquisite glass. 1892 G. F. FOWLER *Forty-nine & Gl.* 236 He then proceeded to fish the interior surface of these with the pearlescent fish scales, which he called essence of pearl, or essence of Orient. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Aug. III. 5/6 Lately also manufactures pearls by a method borrowed from the Chinese: they are known under the name of Roman pearls, and are a very good imitation of natural ones.

2. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the designation of the tincture *argent* or white.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 96 b, The fielde [of] Diamont, a Roman Perle, Vngoled coppan. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 363 The Saxonish Peacock, a Cheyfan gemshood. 1795 COATS *Dict. Her., Pearl*, being White, is so'd instead of Argent, by those who blazon the Arms of Great Men by Precious Stones instead of Colours and Metals. *c* 1828 BURKE *Peerage*, Alcock 1. Gules.

3. *fig.* Something especially precious, noble, or choice; the finest or best member or part; a fine or noble example or type.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 740 Art pou my perle pat I had playned? 1587 TURBERV. *Epistles* (Rollo VII. 7) Also his pere King Eadwalde wedded Elsine, pe perle and pe precious stone of Normandie. 1593 DRAYTON *Pastels* x. *Rose* 180, Wel-come to be our princes of honour, Our perle, our pleasure and our paramour. 1597 *Sonn. Pericles Prologue* viii. 31 Our gentle Prince, the perle of all this land. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 36. 1632 SHIRLEY *Gamesters.* Prologue 2, If the be the very pearl of curtesie. 1648 *Songs Cav. Mirth* xxxv. 82, Sweetheart I have he will mourn over the fall of such a pearl of knighthood. 1839 THOROUGH *Edenic* 114 Unknown, The pearl of beauty.

b. PROV. *To cast pearls before swine*, to offer or give a good thing to one who is incapable of appreciating it, but may defile or abuse it. (From Matt. vii. 6.)

1560 LAWES *P. Pl. A.* 23 *a Nell without* Margret pastes Among beggers. *c* 1580 WILLIAM *Wks.* (1880) 102 Pan commandeth swine but once salutation vnto pearls: Beggers to benefits & poore people precious perils to beggle. 1598 THYNNE *Mont.* vii. 2 Nature cause ye yonge pearles [WYLEY margarites] before swyne. 1633 GEE *Eight Pair* 104 As the other example, the precious pearle under their feet. 1649 MILTON and Jane *Tetrach.* This is not by casting Pearl to Hogs. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Oh I do a thankless thing, and cast pearls before swine!

II. In transferred senses.

†**4. a.** The pupil of the eye; the crystalline lens. 1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Pat is a-yein pe wyl pet he hondle to spynne and clutheremonge ine pe perle of pe ye pe ssuylde of pe blynde pet is hire ine-zizte. 1604 WRIGHT *Passions* v. 148 If...any darkenesse fell vpon the eyne, a denser cloud is cast before the pearles thereof.

†**b.** A thin white film or opacity growing over the eye; a kind of cataract. *Obs.* or *dial.* [med.L., *perula*, Du. Cange.]

1340 LANGHAM's *Gesta* c. 1 Pou schalt se Jesu vpon his ege as white bred as it were a pearle.

1380 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxi. 20 If ouytid rigge, or blier eyed: if whi3 perle haungis in the eye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Perle, or perle in the eye, *glaucoma*. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 109 A certaine experiment to take away a fearne or pearle from the eye. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 251/1 For Cataracts or Pearles of the Eyes. 1666 SYLVESTER *Salt. Colpo.* ii. Physicians...who call...the white film which taketh away the delightful sight a Pearl in the Eye. 1727 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1780) 61 It cures Pearls, Blastes, and other Blemishes itself. *c* 1800 in *Shefford Glean.* (1883), *Pearl*, a cataract in the eye.

5. A small and round drop or globule resembling a pearl in shape or aspect; e.g. a dewdrop, a tear.

c 1460 J. ROMBALD *St. Norbert* 287 Plas not youre nose, as bar bi by droppynge with no pearlis clere. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 134 The plane pulueryt with siluery sanis seruyt, Betyn full of dewy pirlis round. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1215 Shee...wip'd the brinish pearls from her bright eyes. 1640–7 LOVELL in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 303 Small Transparent Pearls or Drops of a liquid Gum. 1704 *Phil. Transact.* 0 (misc.) 52 How hang with pearls the dropping eaues appear. 1832 N. S. *Scientific Dialogues for Young* (1855) 339 'Don't know', replied the boy, '...as he fished a pearl off his nose on to the back of his hand.'

6. Rhetorically applied to white glistening teeth. Also collective: cf. 'ivory'.

1586 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 12 Calling...her teeth Peaches, her lips Cyrall. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Hymene to Venus*, Goddesse, I do love a girle...Rubie-lips and couch'd with pearl. 1778 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* Dup. I. 1, I believe I have drawn half a score of her pearl dear pearls. 1824 EVANS *Tours* 211. 1911, A red lip, with two rows of pearl beneath.

7. One of the bony tubercles encircling the bur or base of a deer's antler.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 52 That which is about the grain of the braine is termed pearles. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew, Pearls*, the little Knobs on the Bur of a Hart. 1823 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxx, You will discourse to your friends of the spires, and the pearls of the antlers, and the crockets.

†**8. a.** *Pearls of Spain*: the white grape-hyacinth (from the shape of its flowers). *Obs. rare.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal*, Tuffed Ring. Muscat, Perles of Spaine. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* ii. 168 [The] Romane English Gentlewomen call the white Grape-flower Perles of Spaine.

b. An oat-like grass (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*) with knotted or tuberous base: = PEARL-GRASS 2.

1880 S. A. STEWART in *Botany & Holland Flowers* 224 It [*Avena elatior*] is known to Gr. Artists as *Pearl*; the knobs at the base of the stem are the pearls. I have been informed that these "pearls" are of great value as a cure for inflamed eyes.

9. One of several small white or silver balls set on a coronet; a similar ball as a heraldic bearing; also, a small white circle on a coloured ground.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. i. 46 The tops of the circlets are close together with Pearls or Buttons of Silver. 1705 *Continuation Pres. St. Eng.* 10. II. 273 His (Marquis's) Coronet hath Pearls and Strawberry Leaves, intermixed round of equal height. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, Fifteenth Coronet has neither Flowers, nor Points raised above the Circle, but only Pearls plac'd on the Circle itself. 1880 CORNISH *Manuf. Mr. Hen. sen.* (ed. 3) 279, 1897 W. HOWLAM *Cat. Almeric* (ed. *Both*, 19, 98, pale blue, 24 pearls ... 30 : 10 *ref.* forth blue, 16 pearls ... 3d.

10. *Printing.* Name of a size of type, formerly the smallest used, now intermediate between agate and diamond. This is a specimen of the type called Pearl.

1676 ROGER *Glanvyle* 2, Character, The Printers ... names of their several sizes of Letters are 1. Pearl, which is the least. 1. Nonpareil (1722) 3. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exercises*, Ix. (1896) 225 The pearle Bible printed at London, 1613. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. 8/2. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. v. 83 As this was a greater advance to perfection, it was designated Pearl. 1887 T. L. KNOX *Mild. Lett. Foundries* 40 Pearl, though an English body to Moxon's day, appears to have been known both to France and Holland at an earlier date.

11. *Eastern Ch.* (rendering *μαργαρίτης*). A small particle of the consecrated bread: = PARTICLE 2 c.

1847 CH. WORDSW. *Christian Angl. Bible-Ess.* 183 II. 406 In the Coptic Liturgy...after the division of the Host, the priest shall take one pearl (or particle) of the three above named. [1876 *Bp. Sarum & Canterbury Ch. Chr. Antiq., Margarita* is a term for the particle of the bread which is broken off and placed in the cup as a symbol of the union of the Body and Blood of Christ.]

12. A small fragment or size of various substances: e.g. one of the pear-shaped granules into which molten metal cools when poured in drops into cold water; a small piece of clean coal; a name for a small pill or pilule, *esp.* a gelatinous capsule employed for administering liquid medicines in the form of pills.

1875 F. Penn *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 132/1 Small articles are brightened in a long narrow bag, where they are put with copper pearls. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 430 Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to pearls of which three to six are to be taken daily. 1901 *Southwestern Rep.* LXI. 478 (Of small coal) After being washed, the pearls are cleaned and screened by conveyors to a hopper.

13. A degree of condensation and stickiness reached by clarified syrup when boiled for confectionery: see PEARLED *ppl. a.*[1] 4.

1883 R. HAGGARD *Worshipful Receipts* Ser. II. 122/1 There are 5 essential degrees in boiling sugar: ... They are—(1) small thread, (2) large thread, (3) little pearl, (4) large pearl, *Ibid.* 160/1 Boil some clarified loaf sugar to large pearl.

14. Short for *pearl-world*: see 18.

1832 J. KAYE *Coup. Portrait. & Works* 121 *Marguerites* (*Sorghum*). The Variegated Pearl...Very rare...The Long-striped Pearl...The Sulphur Pearl (sic.).

15. Name of a kind of fireworks.

1884 *St. Nicholas* Oct. 13 June 1056 The display included... discharges of rockets and shells...and a cloud of pearls.

16. The colour of a pearl, a clear pale bluish-grey. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = *pearl-coloured.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2360/4, A pair of scarves silk [lined pearl, blew and green. 1699 *Weekly Gaz.* 2 Dec. 2/3 We received the first thrash of Barley (large from a little grey Sort of pearl into a broad band of pink and sandrine.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **17. a.** attributive: (*a*) of pearl or pearls, adorned with pearls, as *pearl-band, -bridoir, -chain, -collar, -crown, -rosary, -wreath*; (*b*) made of mother-of-pearl, as *pearl spoon*; (*c*) in sense 3, as *pearl-cup, -dew, -drop.* **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *pearl-cutter, -driller, -worker*; *pearl-bearing, -producing, -yielding* adjs. **c.** instrumental, as *pearl-besprinkled, -bordered, -crowned, -encrusted, -gemmed, -handled, -headed, -lined, -tipped, -set, -studded, -unrattled* adjs. **d.** parasynthetic, as *pearl-coloured, -hued* adjs. **e.** similative, as *pearl-blue, -grey, -pure, -rayed* adjs.; also *pearl-like* adj.

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9. One of several small white or silver balls set on a coronet; a similar ball as a heraldic bearing; also, a small white circle on a coloured ground.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. i. 46 The tops of the circlets are close together with Pearls or Buttons of Silver. 1705 *Continuation Pres. St. Eng.* 10. II. 273 His (Marquis's) Coronet hath Pearls and Strawberry Leaves, intermixed round of equal height. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, Fifteenth Coronet has neither Flowers, nor Points raised above the Circle, but only Pearls plac'd on the Circle itself. 1880 CORNISH *Manuf. Mr. Hen. sen.* (ed. 3) 279. 1897 W. HOWLAM *Cat. Almeric* (ed. *Both*, 19, 98, pale blue, 24 pearls ... 30 : 10 *ref.* forth blue, 16 pearls ... 3d.

10. *Printing.* Name of a size of type, formerly the smallest used, now intermediate between agate and diamond. This is a specimen of the type called Pearl.

1676 ROGER *Glanvyle* 2, Character, The Printers ... names of their several sizes of Letters are 1. Pearl, which is the least. 1. Nonpareil (1722) 3. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exercises*, Ix. (1896) 225 The pearle Bible printed at London, 1613. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. 8/2. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. v. 83 As this was a greater advance to perfection, it was designated Pearl. 1887 T. L. KNOX *Mild. Lett. Foundries* 40 Pearl, though an English body to Moxon's day, appears to have been known both to France and Holland at an earlier date.

11. *Eastern Ch.* (rendering *μαργαρίτης*). A small particle of the consecrated bread: = PARTICLE 2 c.

1847 CH. WORDSW. *Christian Angl. Bible-Ess.* 183 II. 406 In the Coptic Liturgy...after the division of the Host, the priest shall take one pearl (or particle) of the three above named. [1876 *Bp. Sarum & Canterbury Ch. Chr. Antiq., Margarita* is a term for the particle of the bread which is broken off and placed in the cup as a symbol of the union of the Body and Blood of Christ.]

12. A small fragment or size of various substances: e.g. one of the pear-shaped granules into which molten metal cools when poured in drops into cold water; a small piece of clean coal; a name for a small pill or pilule, *esp.* a gelatinous capsule employed for administering liquid medicines in the form of pills.

1875 F. Penn *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 132/1 Small articles are brightened in a long narrow bag, where they are put with copper pearls. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 430 Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to pearls of which three to six are to be taken daily. 1901 *Southwestern Rep.* LXI. 478 (Of small coal) After being washed, the pearls are cleaned and screened by conveyors to a hopper.

13. A degree of condensation and stickiness reached by clarified syrup when boiled for confectionery: see PEARLED *ppl. a.*[1] 4.

1883 R. HAGGARD *Worshipful Receipts* Ser. II. 122/1 There are 5 essential degrees in boiling sugar: ... They are—(1) small thread, (2) large thread, (3) little pearl, (4) large pearl, *Ibid.* 160/1 Boil some clarified loaf sugar to large pearl.

14. Short for *pearl-world*: see 18.

1832 J. KAYE *Coup. Portrait. & Works* 121 *Marguerites* (*Sorghum*). The Variegated Pearl...Very rare...The Long-striped Pearl...The Sulphur Pearl (sic.).

15. Name of a kind of fireworks.

1884 *St. Nicholas* Oct. 13 June 1056 The display included... discharges of rockets and shells...and a cloud of pearls.

16. The colour of a pearl, a clear pale bluish-grey. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = *pearl-coloured.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2360/4, A pair of scarves silk [lined pearl, blew and green. 1699 *Weekly Gaz.* 2 Dec. 2/3 We received the first thrash of Barley (large from a little grey Sort of pearl into a broad band of pink and sandrine.

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All your kindness is pure, entire, "pearl-like for sweetness and completeness. 1877 *Spectator Sunday* 21. 29 It is October that brings most other those rare fairyisms, "pearl-gems, of affecting inclusion. 1932 HUXLEY, "Pearls reflect, margaritiferous. 1809 MALKIN *Gam. Wales* (1803) 43 That "pearl-set mouth. 1877 in *Archæologia* XLIX. 298 Moulding on "Pearly Sconce...in 1626. 1842 H. MOAT *Song Leaf* 11 Appl. title, *Fair comely bodies, rose-cheek'd, ruby-lip'd, "pearl-tooth'd, star-eyn'd.* 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 The City of London...surrendering...the famous "pearl-sword with its splendid mounted which Queen Elizabeth presented to the Corporation. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "*Pearl-worker*, a workman who cuts or mounts mother-of-pearl shell, or forms it into buttons, paper cutters, &c.] 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1850) 377 Like the pure "pearl-wreath which swings the hour.

10. Special combs.: **pearl-barry**, the fruit (a small drupe) of an evergreen rosaceous shrub (*Margyricarpus setosus*) often cultivated on rockwork; also the shrub itself; **pearl-bird**, (*a*) the guinea-fowl, so called from its white-spotted plumage; (*b*) the pearl-spotted bustard, an African bird of genus *Tetrakyphosus*; **pearl-bush**, a large handsome Chinese shrub (*Spiræa* or *Exochorda grandiflora*), bearing racemes of white flowers; **pearl button**, (*a*) a button made of a pearl; (*b*) a button made of mother-of-pearl or an imitation of it; **pearl-coated** *a.*, [*a*] *dial.*: see quot. 1808; (*b*) covered, as a pill, with a smooth pearly-white coating: so **pearl-coating**; † **pearl-cordial**, a cordial containing powdered pearl; **pearl-disease**, tuberculosis of the serous membranes in cattle; **pearl-everlasting**, the common white Everlasting, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum* (*Treas. Bot.*, 1866); **pearl-eye**, † (*a*) cataract in the eye (*obs.*); (*b*) an eye of a pigeon or other bird, resembling a pearl: so **pearl-eyed** *a.*; **pearl-fish**, † (*a*) a shell-fish producing pearls; (*b*) a fish (*e.g.* the bleak) from the shining scales of which artificial pearl is made (*Pearl's Stand. Dict.* 1893); **pearl-fly**: see quot.; **pearl-fruit** = *pearl-barry* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pearl-glimmer** = *pearl-mica*; † **pearl-gooseberry**, a variety of gooseberry; **pearl-grain**, the grain or unit of weight by which the value of pearls is estimated; a carat-grain, one fourth of a carat; **pearl-hardening**, a preparation of gypsum used to give body and substance to paper (1902); **pearl-hen**, the guinea-fowl; † **pearl-julep**, a sweet drink made with sugar of pearl; **pearl-lasting** *Mont.*, 'the lasting which holds the jaws of the gall' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); † **pearl-mica**, an obsolete synonym of Margarite; **pearl-moss**, a name for carrageen (*Chondrus crispus*); **pearl-moth**, a pyralid moth of the genus *Botys* or *Margaritia*, so called from its shining appearance; **pearl-mussel**, a species of mussel bearing pearls; **pearl-nautilus**, the pearly nautilus; **pearl-onion**: see ONION 2; **pearl-opal** = CACHOLONG; **pearl-perch**, a sea-fish of New South Wales (*Glaucosoma scapulare*, family *Percidæ*), excellent for food; † **pearl-plant**: see quots.; **pearl-pottery**: see quot.; **pearl-powder**, a cosmetic used to impart whiteness to the skin; = *pearl-white*; hence **pearl-powdered** *a.*; **pearl-sago**, sago in small hard rounded grains; **pearl-side**, the name of a fish, the Sheepsy argentine (*Scopelus Humboldti* or *Humboldtii*), having pearly spots on the sides; **pearl-sinter**, a synonym of FIORITE; **pearl-snail**, the pearly nautilus; **pearl-spar**, 'an early name for crystallized dolomite showing a pearly lustre, including also some ankerite' (*Chester Dict. Minerals Minerals* 1896); † **pearl-spice**, spice in small rounded grains; **pearl-tea**, gunpowder-tea (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pearl-tree**: see quot.; **pearl-tumour**, (*a*) an encysted tumour, the surface of which is covered with white pearly scales; (*b*) a tumour in the brain, containing small calcified particles resembling grains of sand; (*c*) in cattle = *pearl-disease*; **pearl-weed** = PEARLWORT; **pearl-white** *a.*, pearly white; *sb.* = *pearl-powder*: see quots. Also PEARL-ASH, -BARLEY, -DIVER, etc.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, "Pearl-barry. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 384/1 The "Pearl Bush, one of the finest of the Spiræa tribe. 1542 LAUR. M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mary* 1 Apr., The...numerous...thynge I have diamond or "pearl buttons. 1847 in *Ribston Lond. Times* 10 Sept. 5 Aug. 1898 Occupation of People...pearl-button maker. 1889 E. St. DENIS *Pearl. Magazine* (ed.) 3 50 The makers of pearl buttons, also under their chronic humiliation. 1808 CRESWELL-URRY (ed. 2), "*Pearl-coated*, a sheep with a curled fleece... The small globules of the wool are supposed to resemble pearls. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/2 A pill is a pill, no matter how beautifully it is "pearl-coated". 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/4 Pill making...Worsted, a Yorkshire gentleman's "Pearl-coating. 1530 More *Dyalogue Lyfe & Conv.* (1661) 61, 350 Your lattyne ...have been my cause, "pearl corbel, and all vnfaire. 1877 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVI. 370 The "pearl disease of cattle was recognized as a disease equivalent to tuberculosis. 1844 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* (ed. 6), "*Pearl-ear*, old ...name of cataract. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 3/1 The points were...good profile, the ears or ring round the eye, pearl eye, compactness, and good colouring. 1555 JOSCELIN, "*Pearl-eyed*, having a speck in the eye. 1882 WEBSTER, *Pearl-eyed*...affected with the cataract. 1592 SHAKESP. *Ven. Adonis* 1. 1. 360 While the "Pearl-fish gazing adds each glance, Much Pyr (albeit with the bright silver hues Of his Coated Scales) into the Shore. 1727 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 7414 Very little is known of the natural history of the pearl fish. 1847 JOHNSON in *Trans. Amer. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 228 The gristly[-] or larvæ of the Hemerobiidæ or "pearl-flies. 1880 *Lake Dwlg. Hamlet.* (N. Y.) IX. 422 Margarita, or Pearl Mica, called also cornubilite, "pearl-glimmer. 1789 MRS. RUNDELL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1808) 320 To make Pearl Gooseberry Wine. Take an ounce of the best "pearl gooseberries when ripe as you please. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 959/2 The very name contains the "pearl grains, and hence one pearl grain is 4-16ths of a troy grain. 1870 *Morfit. Dental Pearl Nat. prep.* 1 To obtain "pearl-hardening...for the manufacture of paper or papier mâché. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 340/2 Nassella *Melangyna* ...the..."Pearl Hen, Guinea Hen, (or) common Guinea Fowl ...is...well known. 1706 T. PULLEN *Poems, Lethrop* 404 It was to the the making up of "Pearl Julaps. 1820 F. MOORE *Abstract Nat. Hist. Spec. Mus.* 35 "Pearl-Mica. Rhombohedral. 1880 [see *pearl-glimmer*]. 1832 *London Gardener's Mag.* VIII. 94 Sold in Covent Garden Market under the names of oak lungs, carragheen, or Irish "pearl moss. 1800-10 FRANCIS *Wedlocke's Tour Ire.*, Her knuckles right With curled Rose, and her soles With "pearle-mantle shining soles. 1834 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1858) 102 When the river was low, I used to watch into its flats in quest of its pearl mussles. 1598 LEVE *Dodoens* v. 360, 290 Crystall...some name it also "Pearly plants. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (1874) 179 Pearl-plant, Rose to smooth hard pearly sort, the gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*. 1805 [J. NICHOLSON] *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The "pearl pottery is a superb kind for elegant and tasteful ornaments, and is of much value, that the workmen are usually looked up, and employed only on choice articles. The components of the ...are blue and porcelain clay, Cornish stone, a little glass, and red lead. 1850 SIMMONDS, "Pearly-powder, *marga-rites*. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Mist. Fr., Gd. Pr. Governor* (1850) 125 Ladies...who...wear pearl powder, and false auburn hair. 1806 MRS. HOFFLAND *Village* Ser. II. (1807) 234 Pleated, and trimmed, and sprigged, "pearl-powdered, or rouged. 1887 *Truth* 10 March 730/2 The "Pearl of a lady properly pearl powdered. 1892 *Pharm. Conf.* XL. 303/2 Of the garnished sago there are two varieties, the common or brown sago, and "pearl sago. 1839 VERMEIL *Bath. Fishes* vol. 3 T. 330 The designation of "Pearl-side is now substituted for that of Argentina. 1821 *Mar. Dict.* (Nav.), "*Pearl Starre*, or *Florida*, a variety of siliceous stone. Colours white and grey. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 722 1732 MERCATI *Richard's Cape G. Hope* II. 222 The shells of the "Pearl trivals are frequently cast ashore by the sea. 1897 *Archæologia* (1898) Chron. II. 227 "Pearl-white. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol. & Caledonia*...Appendix on pearl spar. 1894 J. SCHOLES in *Dyer's Cyc. Sc., Chem.* 19 The primitive angle of pearl-spar is 106° 15'. 1470-1 *Wills Exeter* (Camd. Soc.) III. 208 "Pulvis spicis, *Gal.* 1892 *Pall. Treas.* XVII. 200 "Pearl-Tree of Surinam, which is a kind of Euxylonia. 1893 *Lpsh. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pearl tumour*, a name for *Cholesteatoma*; also, for *Psammoma*; also, for *Pearl disease*. 1887 NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard. Supplem.* "Pearl Weed: *Pearlwort*. 1800-30 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 148 The white acids of Plenck, or "pearl-white. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pearl-white*, a colour; a powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and sometimes used by ladies as a cosmetic. 1870 STANDAGE *Introd. Study Insects* 227 The pearl-white rose that opens to the rays of God's immediate glory.

† **Pearl**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Goes with PEARL *v.*[3] q.v.] A clearing preparation for wine.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 3 If your Canary hath a fining Lee, and will not fine down, then You take a fresh Bull or Ox-Pipe with fresh Lees, and give him a good pearl with the whites of 8 Eggs, and beat them with a handful of white Salt. *Ibid.* 26 A Pearl for Muskadine. *Ibid.*, Then beat your Eggs as fine; then put in your Pearl. *Ibid.* 45 The same Pearl serves for White Wine.

Pearl (pâl), *sb.*[3] [ME. *perle*, a. OF. *perle* (mod. *perle*), ad. late L. *perula*, dim. of *pera* pouch, wallet. Cf. Sp. *perla*, It. *perla*.]

1. A small concretion usually of a white or bluish-white colour and lustrous appearance, found within the shell of certain molluscs, esp. the pearl-oyster (*Margaritifera margaritifera*), and consisting of alternate layers of nacre deposited round a nucleus. Also, a similar concretion found in the tissues of other animals, as the pearl-mussel, the abalone, the conch, etc. Pearls are highly prized as gems, and are valued according to their size, shape, colour, and lustre.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 294 Wiþ ælfsiden, genim ...*perlan*. *c* 1205 LAY. 29 Þa makede he of *perlen* and of rede golde. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2 Þe *perles* war so bright. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1744 Ne *perle* in oystre rounder is ne slyker Agayn the brighte sonnes beem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxvi. (1495) 429 Margarites ben *perles* that ben founden in the see. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 64/2 Ther was founden a grete *perle* in the see. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xvii. 4 Golde, precious stones, and *perles*. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xiii. 46 When he had found one *pearle* of great price. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 591 Like *Pearls* in Diadems. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 129 Nor can the *Pearl* the Lustre of the Skies Boast more genuine Beams. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ⁋ 1 Pearls are found in the Bodies of Fishes. 1776 ADAM SMITH *Wealth of N.* I. xi. (1869) 258 Pearls, though sometimes found in the shell of the muscle, are by no means peculiar to it. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. 299 Pearls are found in the Pearl Oyster, in the Mussel, in the Abalone, in the Conch, and even in the Oyster. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 556 The pearl-oyster is found in the Gulf of Manaar. 1870 *Morfit. Dental Pearl Nat. prep.* 1 To obtain "pearl-hardening...for the manufacture of paper or papier mâché. 1892 *Pharm. Conf.* XVII. 340/2 Nassella *Melangyna* ...the..."Pearl Hen, Guinea Hen, (or) common Guinea Fowl ...is...well known. 1900 T. PULLEN *Poems, Lethrop* 404 It was to the the making up of "Pearl Julaps. 1820 F. MOORE *Abstract Nat. Hist. Spec. Mus.* 35 "Pearl-Mica. Rhombohedral. 1880 [see *pearl-glimmer*]. 1832 *London Gardener's Mag.* VIII. 94 Sold in Covent Garden Market under the names of oak lungs, carragheen, or Irish "pearl moss. 1800-10 FRANCIS *Wedlocke's Tour Ire.*, Her knuckles right With curled Rose, and her soles With "pearle-mantle shining soles. 1834 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1858) 102 When the river was low, I used to watch into its flats in quest of its pearl mussles. 1598 LEVE *Dodoens* v. 360, 290 Crystall...some name it also "Pearly plants. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (1874) 179 Pearl-plant, Rose to smooth hard pearly sort, the gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*. 1805 [J. NICHOLSON] *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The "pearl pottery is a superb kind for elegant and tasteful ornaments, and is of much value, that the workmen are usually looked up, and employed only on choice articles. The components of the ...are blue and porcelain clay, Cornish stone, a little glass, and red lead. 1850 SIMMONDS, "Pearly-powder, *marga-rites*. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Mist. Fr., Gd. Pr. Governor* (1850) 125 Ladies...who...wear pearl powder, and false auburn hair. 1806 MRS. HOFFLAND *Village* Ser. II. (1807) 234 Pleated, and trimmed, and sprigged, "pearl-powdered, or rouged. 1887 *Truth* 10 March 730/2 The "Pearl of a lady properly pearl powdered. 1892 *Pharm. Conf.* XL. 303/2 Of the garnished sago there are two varieties, the common or brown sago, and "pearl sago. 1839 VERMEIL *Bath. Fishes* vol. 3 T. 330 The designation of "Pearl-side is now substituted for that of Argentina. 1821 *Mar. Dict.* (Nav.), "*Pearl Starre*, or *Florida*, a variety of siliceous stone. Colours white and grey. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 722 1732 MERCATI *Richard's Cape G. Hope* II. 222 The shells of the "Pearl trivals are frequently cast ashore by the sea. 1897 *Archæologia* (1898) Chron. II. 227 "Pearl-white. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol. & Caledonia*...Appendix on pearl spar. 1894 J. SCHOLES in *Dyer's Cyc. Sc., Chem.* 19 The primitive angle of pearl-spar is 106° 15'. 1470-1 *Wills Exeter* (Camd. Soc.) III. 208 "Pulvis spicis, *Gal.* 1892 *Pall. Treas.* XVII. 200 "Pearl-Tree of Surinam, which is a kind of Euxylonia. 1893 *Lpsh. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pearl tumour*, a name for *Cholesteatoma*; also, for *Psammoma*; also, for *Pearl disease*. 1887 NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard. Supplem.* "Pearl Weed: *Pearlwort*. 1800-30 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 148 The white acids of Plenck, or "pearl-white. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pearl-white*, a colour; a powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and sometimes used by ladies as a cosmetic. 1870 STANDAGE *Introd. Study Insects* 227 The pearl-white rose that opens to the rays of God's immediate glory.

2. *fig.* Anything likened to a pearl in shape, lustre, preciousness, etc.

1590 SHAKESP. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 60 Her eyes were green As "pearls. 1591 — *Two Gent.* III. i. 170 Pearl, since pearls were born, fetched deadly price. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 87 Rosalind is the fairest lady that I ever saw; Celia is the smallest "pearl in the ocean. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 32 Like to the "pearl in Cleopatra's cup. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 69 Her "pearl, Her precious stone. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vii. 6 Neither cast ye your "pearls before swine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 591 Like "Pearls in Diadems. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 129 Nor can the "Pearl the Lustre of the Skies Boast more genuine Beams. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ⁋ 1 Pearls are found in the Bodies of Fishes. 1776 ADAM SMITH *Wealth of N.* I. xi. (1869) 258 Pearls, though sometimes found in the shell of the muscle, are by no means peculiar to it. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. 299 Pearls are found in the Pearl Oyster, in the Mussel, in the Abalone, in the Conch, and even in the Oyster. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 556 The pearl-oyster is found in the Gulf of Manaar. 1870 *Morfit. Dental Pearl Nat. prep.* 1 To obtain "pearl-hardening...for the manufacture of paper or papier mâché. 1892 *Pharm. Conf.* XVII. 340/2 Nassella *Melangyna* ...the..."Pearl Hen, Guinea Hen, (or) common Guinea Fowl ...is...well known. 1900 T. PULLEN *Poems, Lethrop* 404 It was to the the making up of "Pearl Julaps. 1820 F. MOORE *Abstract Nat. Hist. Spec. Mus.* 35 "Pearl-Mica. Rhombohedral. 1880 [see *pearl-glimmer*]. 1832 *London Gardener's Mag.* VIII. 94 Sold in Covent Garden Market under the names of oak lungs, carragheen, or Irish "pearl moss. 1800-10 FRANCIS *Wedlocke's Tour Ire.*, Her knuckles right With curled Rose, and her soles With "pearle-mantle shining soles. 1834 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1858) 102 When the river was low, I used to watch into its flats in quest of its pearl mussles. 1598 LEVE *Dodoens* v. 360, 290 Crystall...some name it also "Pearly plants. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (1874) 179 Pearl-plant, Rose to smooth hard pearly sort, the gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*. 1805 [J. NICHOLSON] *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The "pearl pottery is a superb kind for elegant and tasteful ornaments, and is of much value, that the workmen are usually looked up, and employed only on choice articles. The components of the ...are blue and porcelain clay, Cornish stone, a little glass, and red lead. 1850 SIMMONDS, "Pearly-powder, *marga-rites*. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Mist. Fr., Gd. Pr. Governor* (1850) 125 Ladies...who...wear pearl powder, and false auburn hair. 1806 MRS. HOFFLAND *Village* Ser. II. (1807) 234 Pleated, and trimmed, and sprigged, "pearl-powdered, or rouged. 1887 *Truth* 10 March 730/2 The "Pearl of a lady properly pearl powdered. 1892 *Pharm. Conf.* XL. 303/2 Of the garnished sago there are two varieties, the common or brown sago, and "pearl sago. 1839 VERMEIL *Bath. Fishes* vol. 3 T. 330 The designation of "Pearl-side is now substituted for that of Argentina. 1821 *Mar. Dict.* (Nav.), "*Pearl Starre*, or *Florida*, a variety of siliceous stone. Colours white and grey. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 722 1732 MERCATI *Richard's Cape G. Hope* II. 222 The shells of the "Pearl trivals are frequently cast ashore by the sea. 1897 *Archæologia* (1898) Chron. II. 227 "Pearl-white. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol. & Caledonia*...Appendix on pearl spar. 1894 J. SCHOLES in *Dyer's Cyc. Sc., Chem.* 19 The primitive angle of pearl-spar is 106° 15'. 1470-1 *Wills Exeter* (Camd. Soc.) III. 208 "Pulvis spicis, *Gal.* 1892 *Pall. Treas.* XVII. 200 "Pearl-Tree of Surinam, which is a kind of Euxylonia. 1893 *Lpsh. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pearl tumour*, a name for *Cholesteatoma*; also, for *Psammoma*; also, for *Pearl disease*. 1887 NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard. Supplem.* "Pearl Weed: *Pearlwort*. 1800-30 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 148 The white acids of Plenck, or "pearl-white. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pearl-white*, a colour; a powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and sometimes used by ladies as a cosmetic. 1870 STANDAGE *Introd. Study Insects* 227 The pearl-white rose that opens to the rays of God's immediate glory.

† **Pearl**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Goes with PEARL *v.*[3] q.v.] A clearing preparation for wine.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 3 If your Canary hath a fining Lee, and will not fine down, then You take a fresh Bull or Ox-Pipe with fresh Lees, and give him a good pearl with the whites of 8 Eggs, and beat them with a handful of white Salt. *Ibid.* 26 A Pearl for Muskadine. *Ibid.*, Then beat your Eggs as fine; then put in your Pearl. *Ibid.* 45 The same Pearl serves for White Wine.

Pearl (pâl), *sb.*[3] [prob. a transposed form of *prill*, *pryll*, a 15th c. var. of PRILL[1]; but prob. associated in colour or otherwise with PEARL *sb.*[1]] A local name of the fish BRILL.

a 1672 WILLOUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. F. 3 Rhombus non aculeatus Squamosus, a *Pearle* Lancastrensibus. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pearl*, in ichthyology, a name given by us in the parts about London, to that fish which is called in...the west of England, *Jack-a-dory*. 1762 CARTER in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 196 Five brought...into Brill or Pearl. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 1. *Brill*, The pearl...likewise obtains the name of brill in some parts of the country.

Pearl (pâl), *sb.*[4] [prob. another form of PURL, q. v.] One of a row of fine loops forming a decorative edging on ribbon-lace, braid, ribbon, gold-lace, etc. Chiefly in Comb., as *pearl-edge*, *-lace*, *-work*, *-like*: see quots.

The oldest spelling seems to be PURL, app. connected with PURL *v.*[1], but whilst this has become established exclusively in the sense mentioned, here again, popular etymology seems to favour the spelling *pearl*, perh. because the ornamental loops somewhat resemble an edging of pearl-drops.

1884 HAS MUSGRAVE *Village Ser.* I. (1887) 214 I could not always control a certain unwilling inclination for figured patterns and pearl edges. If Mamma had an opinion to any thing, it was to a pearl edge. 1891 POPHAM *Silk Manuf.* 230 Ribands are frequently ornamented by having what is called a pearl-edge given to them. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* 186 ed. A 'pearl edge', or something similar, is seen in the best manufactory edge. 1889 MRS. PALLISER *Hist. Lace* 58, 66 The flowers are connected by irregular threads overcast (buttonhole stitch), and sometimes worked over with pearl loops (1600). To these uniting threads, called by our lacemakers "pearl [or "real] Russia Thread styles (from 'ravenelle'—the Italian) give the name of 'legs', the French that of 'brides'. 1880 JAMESON, *Pearl*, a kind of ornamental lace used for edging; called also *pearl-lace*. 1888 *Chapel's Record Dict.*, *Pearl-pearl*, a gold braid of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. It is used for the edging of bullion embroidery.

Pearl (pâl), *v.*[1] [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] or formed a. F. *perler*, f. *perle*. Both in Fr. and Eng. the first part found in the pa. pple. (*perlé*, *pearled*), which may have been formed directly from the sb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, set, or stud with or as with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl. (Only in *pa. pple.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 63 A pair of bokes Clasped with gold and *perled* with latoun. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 1. 1. 3 Their Caskes...*pearled* with latoun. 1598 CHAUCER in a garment *perled* [1542 *pearled*] or powdered with spangles. 1760 LAURENCE *Soldier* 16 Their *Pelisse* [*Council Coat*] is gilt and compt...with nine curse pearls with crimsin[*sic*] velvet. 1725 BURTON *Christ's T.* (1815) 192 Women loving them so unreasonably pearled & bespangled. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 1852) 12 The pitiyest moss Pearled moist with rain.

2. To sprinkle with pearly drops.

1591 R. BARNES *Spir. Tears*, Iiiij, A morning-dew perling the grass beneath. *c* 1592 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Complt.* 21 You...tears, With pearly gummes perfume and pearle your eyes. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Emblems* 1. xviii, The Dew that pearls the morning grass. *a* 1680 KARN *Collieve* 30 The evening dew had pearl'd their tresses.

3. To furnish (a stag's horns) with pearls. Only in *pa. pple.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 22 When the beame is great, burnished and well pearled.

4. To make pearly in colour or lustre; to suffuse with a pearly light or hue.

1881 — *Shore Sacred* 25, Clads up the billows as they roll, And pearl the caves with light. 1898 ROBERTS *Red. Point.* (1901) I. ii. 11. ii. § 24 All the other whites of his picture are pearled down with grey or gold. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Study* 3 (1898) I. iv. 71 The pealed hills, blue and pearled with clouds.

5. To convert or reduce (barley, sago, etc.) into the shape of small round pearls.

1600, etc. [see PEARLED *ppl. a.*] 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 2) v. *Sago*, The starchy matter...is...passed through a coarse sieve to cut it (which is called *pearling*), and then dried. 1883 C. M. FARRAR in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 363/2 The barley for soup is pearled in a large wooden mortar with a pestle shaped like a pickaxe.

6. To cover (comfits) with a coating of 'pearl' sugar: see PEARL *sb.*[2] 13. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1589 R. HARMAN *Worshipf. Exception* Sav. ii *viijb* They will be whiter and better, if partly pearled one day and finished the next. *Ibid.*, For more of the prepared comfits in the pan, but not too many at a time, as it is difficult to get them to pearl alike.

7. *intr.* To form pearl-like drops or beads.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 302 With silver dewe upon the roses pearling. *a* 1626 *Bath of Thermo.* tr. in *Bullein Ch. Pr.* II. 61 A cold sweat pearld in drops all on my body. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, It frothes violently out of the Cock, ...and then stops as it sodden and pearls and rushes in a glass like any bottled beer. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 370 The perspiration pearls down your face.

8. *intr.* To work or fish for pearls.

1839 [see PEARLING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/1 An Act specially dealing with the natives pearling. 1898 KINGSLEY *Sports Sea, Lost Legion* (1899) 59 We've pearled on half-shares in the fray.

† **Pearl**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Goes with PEARL *sb.*[3]; app. from PEARL *sb.*[1], in reference to clearness and pellucidness.] *trans.* To render clear and pellucid; to clarify (wine) with a clearing preparation.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 20 As you pearl your Muskadine, so you treat your Malmsey, but you put the Whites of Eggs.

Pearl, *v.*[3] [cf. PURL *v.*[2]] 'To edge with lace' (Jamieson 1880). See PEARLED *ppl. a.*[2]

Pearl, variant of PURL *v.*, and *sb.* in knitting.

Pearlaceous, occasional var. PERLACEOUS.

Pearl-ash (pâ·l-æ·sh). The potassium carbonate of commerce, so called from its pearly hue. Orig. only in *pl. pearl ashes*.

a. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Ashes*, ...divers sorts of ashes imported from abroad: as, pot-ashes, pearl-ashes. 1776 J. CLERK in T. Percival *Ess. Hist. Asps.* 225 Into one vessel I put a small quantity of pearl ashes. 1862 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1868) 320 It assumes a spongy texture, with a bluish or greenish colour, and is then commonly called pearl-ashes.

b. 1789 CRAWFORD, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Potash*, The purest pearl-ash...points out the method in which it has been prepared. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 229 Take one part of the mineral Ore, 3 of Pearl Ash. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 180 This is the crude potassium carbonate, called, when purified by re-crystallization, *pearl-ash*.

Pearl-barley. [Cf. PEARL *sb.*[3] 5.] Barley reduced by attrition to small rounded grains; used in making barley-water, broths, and soups.

1732 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 112, 2/2 The Pearl-Barley bears the Preference. 1800 tr. J. BERLIAC *Syst. Weal. Inst.* II. App. 30 Pot or pearl barley. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* III. 3063 Barley...prepared by grinding off the outer casing, which forms "pot barley". When the grinding is carried further, so that the grain is reduced to small round pellets, it is called "pearl barley".

Pearl-diver. One who dives for pearl-oysters. See **Pearl-diving**.

1687 PHIL. *Trans.* II. 263 The greatest length of time that Pearl-Divers in those parts can hold under water, is about a quarter of an hour; and by no other means but Custome. For Pearl-diving lasts not above Six weeks. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 227 The fish that in 1728 frequently to destroy the pearl-divers. 1810-32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 320 Divers drawn reduce the case of a pearl-diver, who, under his own eyes, remained half-an-hour at a time under water, while pursuing his hazardous search.

Pearl-diving. The occupation of collecting pearl-oysters by diving for them. Also *attrib.*

1687 PHIL. *Trans.* II. 263 The greatest length of time that Pearl-Divers in those parts can hold under water, is about a quarter of an hour; and by no other means but Custome. For Pearl-diving lasts not above Six weeks. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 227 The fish that in 1728 frequently to destroy the pearl-divers. 1810-32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 320 Divers drawn reduce the case of a pearl-diver, who, under his own eyes, remained half-an-hour at a time under water, while pursuing his hazardous search.

Pearled (*pɜːld*), *past. pa.t* (*pɜːdst*), *ppl.a.*[1] [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] and -ED[1].]

1. Furnished, set, or adorned with pearls; ornamented of or lined with pearl or nacre. Chiefly *poet.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 108 Many a perled garnement Embroidred was upon the bed. *a* 1400 *Wicked wyf and Ladies shad I hef* 45 in *Babees Book* (1868) 78 With perled gemis of gudenesse. For vile wrenchis to weir. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 874 The nimble Stripling... Hied up their perled wrists and took her by. 1830 KEIGHTLEY *Hartmann* 20 (1867) 31 Golonie... in her ear of pearled shells.

† 2. Containing or yielding pearls. *Obs.*

1600 DYMOCK *Le Pretender. Fr. Acad.* 10 (1616) 872 This pearled fish endeavoureth the blisle thereof by the eggues which it breedeth. 1629 T. HILLES tr. *Mizald's* 100 *Trees, Arb. & Med. T.* II. 3780/2 Taking pearled Oysters.

3. Formed into pearly drops; dew-besprinkled.

c 1386 CHAUC. *Franklin's Pr.* Ch. A. As fiskly as it lyth amydde the see. *Merch. T.* 1686 Hir yelow heer... Is pleyted in a tresse by hir syde, And in the garden, at the sonne uprist, She walketh up and doun, where hire list. She gadereth flowres, party white and rede, To make a subtil gerland for hir hede, And as an aungel hevenly she song. 1590 SPENSER *Daphn.* 211 Bring hither the pincke and purple Cyclamine, Bring hither the pale Primrose and the perled Endive. 1591 *Sidney's Astrophel & Stella* xxxi. Her pearled breast, her blushing cheeks. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 9 Her eyne... Are the deep windows of the eastern pight. 1599 WARNER *Alb. England* (1602) 346 Aurora... Her pearled dew she sweeps. 1599 WARNER *Alb. Aphrodisia Interview* 262 Eyes pearled with the watery sparkling drop I heede. 1604 M. ANDREW *Rec. Creat.* v. (1878) 219 That lap of pearled tears in the wide-fronted Lucrece.

3. Formed into small rounded grains; granulated.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xviii. xxiv, The Master on each bush the pearled lie. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 478/2 The pearled Nitre is good in all hot Diseases. 1882-90 A. Watson *Stray & Psyche Jan.* 9/2/2, A honey-cake of pearled barley-sugar, with lozenges.

4. In boiling of sugar for confectionery: Brought to the degree called 'pearl'; see quots. and PEARL *sb.*[1] 13.

1728 PHILLIPPIAN. Knowl., Pearled Boiling of Sugar (among Confectioners) is when after having dipt the tip of one's forefinger into the boiling Sugar and applied it to the Thumb, a small Thread or String continues adhering to both. ...This Degree of Boiling may also be known, by a kind of round Pearls that arise on the top of the Liquor. 1743 *Boscobel Pocm. Dict.* s. v. *Sugar*, 1752 *Compl. Pastr.-Cook* 1. 3 In Boil four Pounds of Sugar till it be pearled.

5. Like pearl in colour or lustre; pearly.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 109 The red, and pearled, or white sort, called in English, Corrans, produces Bunches, which are ripe in July. 1808 KOTZEBUE *Christmas Day* 3 Red sun, blue sky, white snow, and pearled ice.

† 6. Covered with a pearly scurf. *Obs.*

1687 S. WARD *Wine in Dispensatories* 6 To which are all kinds of Grapes, defectuous, pearled ones, if not to drunkards.

Pearled, *ppl.a.*[2] [Cf. PEARL *sb.*[2]] 'Having a border of lace; ornamented with a worked border' (Jamieson 1825).

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1828) II. 368 Habiliziet presentit him self within the closit... He had on his heid ane white perlit nycthe. He had no cot, bot ane pair of blak breikis. 1880 (*implicit*) *Longcl. Mod.*, *Pearled*, having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge.

Pearler (*pɜːlər*). [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] A trader engaged in pearl-fishing; an employer of pearl-divers; also, a small vessel employed in this trade.

1887 *Standard* 30 Apr., Unless the Colonial authorities look very sharply after the pearlers, they will soon exhaust the banks. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 534/1 He...had been in his time soldier, sailor, missionary, pearler, cotton and sandal-wood trader.

Pearlet. *rare.* Also 6 perlet, 9 pearl-let. [dim. of PEARL *sb.*[1]; cf. F. *perlette* (1213 in LITTRÉ), It. *perletta* seed-pearl.] A little pearl.

c 1386 in *Wichers Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 271, *tit.* for her half years wages for translating the Queens perlets. 1841 T. J. GRAHAM *Eng. Medallists* 84 The tallest dew ...in every blade, Like a pearl-let...drops'd. 1897 J. MACHRAY *Rustic Rural* 58 With cracked tea brew with pearlets white!

Pearl-fisher. One who fishes for pearls.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 208 Great heaps of shells ...left by the pearl-fishers from Panama. 1859 RIV. MACKENNAL *Crusoes in Search* i. 4 He had preached to us a preparation for becoming a pearl-fisher.

So **Pearl-fishery,** a. the occupation or industry of fishing for pearls; b. the place where this is carried on, with all its appurtenes. **Pearl-fishing** = *pearl-fishery* a.; also *attrib.*

1687 *Newt. Phil. Reg. Soc.* 189 The Pearl-fishing in these parts, being the Divers commonly make their Will, and take leave of their Friends, before they tread the Stone to the bottom. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 629 A Letter from Sir Herbert Redding...concerning Pearl-Fishing in the North of Ireland. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 208 Having mentioned the pearl-fishery, I must...recite a few particulars relating thereto. 1784 *Mod. In. Hist. Reg.* 231/2 A very profitable pearl-fishery...in the river Spey in Scotland. *c* 1880 *Aroha No.* (Riddle) 129, I then engaged myself, with the other watchmen, in a pearl-fishery, in which I employed many divers on my own account. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 6/4 The pearl-fishing trade of Northern Australia.

Pearl-grass. [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + GRASS.]

1. The large quaking-grass, *Briza maxima*. [From the shape and aspect of its spicules.]

1839 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1. 62/2 In English they call it Quaking Grasse, and Quaking-Quakers. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Bot. Gard.* 201, 1216 The greatest white Spanish Quakers, or Pearly grass.

2. = PEARL *sb.*[1] 8 b. Also *pearl-grass.*

1754 MORTIMER *Hus. Husb.* XI. 324 Overcome with the creeping white grass, known by the vulgar name of bib, or pearl-grass.

Pearliness (*pɜːrlinės*). [f. PEARLY *a.* + -NESS.] Pearly quality or character.

1880 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* (1881) 121 Let me touch you to understand the heavenly pearliness of those lips. 1884 *St. Nemo's Gaz.* 3 Dec. 6/2 That pearliness to which the greatest beauty of the human skin. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Lectures on Christ* II. 192 Let...our whole spirit, soul, and body, be moved to His Heaven only...that through His Pearliness in us we may become His incorruptible and wedded race.

Pearling (*pɜːrlin*), *sb.* Sc. and north. *dial.* Also 7 -ene, 7-9 -in. [Goes with PEARL *sb.*[1], PEARLED *ppl.a.*[2]: see -ING[1].] A kind of lace of thread or silk, for trimming the edges of garments: also called *pearling-lace.* In *pl. pearlings*, edgings of this lace; also *transf.* clothes trimmed with it.

1621 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1820) IV. 629/2 That no persone or whatsumeir degrie sellaere pearling or Kilbooting vpon bedd Cuschin, Sparke, Nicht-clothes, and Schirtis, except be gentrassone ladeis priuiledgeit) and be pearling and Kilbooting...To be of those made within the kingd-ome of Scotland. 1644 *Sc. Acts* Chas. I (1814) VI. 767/2 Or ewnie sleiv of imported peircline of thread or silke nemlie thame and sic pairch ... ex ij ou. *a* 1700 *Cock Lairds Ik.* in *Ramsay's Wks.* (1758) II. 221, I mean her glasses With pearling lac'd, thrie parlicl an round. 1724 in Rumsay *Tea.-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 6, Sae put on your pearlins, Maxies, And keytht of the rewmatic. 1818 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, Lal Jenny Dunbiane...may on her pearlings to walk before my mare and me. 1846 ... *Abbot Middl.* xxvii, Pearlin-lace as fine as spiders' webs.

Pearling (*pɜːrlin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. PEARL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PEARL *v.*[1], in various senses.

1. Seeking or fishing for pearls. Also *attrib.*

1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1820) V. 292/1 The patent ...to Jonas Bruntoun for the pirling. *Ibid.* 282/1 The article against Mr. Muliebin patent of pearling. 1680 *Phil. Trans.* C. 23 Aug. 1152 Their various course of early a little long when they are engaged in pearling. 1887 *Standard* 30 Apr. 3/2 The most important of the American pearling grounds.

2. a. Formation into pearl-like grains or pellets; b. Coating of comfits with 'pearl' sugar: see PEARL *sb.*[1] 5 and 6. Chiefly *attrib.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Caraway*, The Fruits being thus Ripen'd on the Bodies and Sides of the Chive-Heads, is Pearling. *Ibid.* s. v. *Seed*, 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1187 (1). 1875 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech., Pearling-mill*, a mill for preparing barley, pearling barley, etc. 1883 R. HALLIDAY *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 161/1 A knife...and a 'pearling cut'...This last somewhat resembles a fancy without the lobe.

3. (See PEARLY *a.* 3 b.)

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 5/1 The perfect pearling of her ears equalled the perfection of a musical box.

Pearling, *ppl.a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

† 1. Forming pearls or pearl-like drops. *Obs.*

1599 SPENSER *Epithal.* 135 Her long loose yellow locks like golden wyre, Sprinckled with perle, and perling flowres a twmes. 1598 — *F. Q.* V. v. 10 So rather he... to fall Few perling drops from his fair lampes of light.

2. Fishing for pearls.

1839 G. BENNETT *In Strange Company* x. lv. (1856) 363/2 Numbers of white-sailed pearling craft dotted the bay.

Pearlish (*pɜːrlish*), *a.* [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Slightly pearl-coloured or pearl-like.

1887 CLARA ROBELLA *Strange Fate* I. xviii. 180 The bluish and pearlish tints you notice in oyster-shells. 1890 — *Queen Tamp.* II. xviii. 98 The pearlish gleam of cocoa.

Pearlite (*pɜːrlait*). [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + -ITE[1].]

1. *Min.* Variant form of PERLITE, = PEARL-STONE.

2. *Metallurgy.* One of the forms in which carbon and iron are combined in cast steel: see quots.

1884 *Nature* 14 Nov. 3/2 Prof. Howe, of Boston, ...gives suggestive mineralogical names, such as 'cementite,' 'graphite,' 'ferrite,' for the various associations of carbon and iron. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 722/1 This substance, which has received the name of pearlite, is an intimate mixture of thin lamellæ of ferrite and pro thinner lamellæ of a chemical combination of iron and carbon, Fe$_3$C, which bears the name of cementite. Low-carbon iron and steels are composed of a conglomeration of ferrite and pearlite, but when the carbon reaches about 0·6 per cent. the ferrite grandite disappears, and only the pearlite remains.

Pearl-oyster. A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusc of the family *Avicnlidæ*; *spec. Meleagrina margaritifera* of the Indian seas.

1693 NEH. T. P. *Nature Mat. Hist.* 189 The Pearl-Oysters are so very hard and rough,...that they always throw them away. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 209 The pearl oyster ... was incapable of being eaten. 1883 C. R. MARKHAM *In Lands. Oliver* IV. 400 The pearl oyster...is not in reality an oyster at all, but is more allied to a mussel; having, like the latter animal, a byssus, or cable by which it secures itself to the rocks.

Pearl-shell.

1. A shell having a nacreous coating; mother-of-pearl as naturally found. Also *collectively*, something resembling such a shell.

1614 SHAKESPEARE *Barbella's Reason* iv. 329 Her soft dark slender locks ... With purple Pearl-shell: and each finger tips, 1883 GOLDSMID *Cruise of Macedonia* II. 292 To send adventurers to the northern coast for pearl-shell and gum-copal. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 5/4 The pearl-shell from which mother-of-pearl ornaments are made.

2. Any shell producing pearls; a pearl-mussel.

1788 REV. *Clanehard Cast., Pearl shell or oyster.* See Myt. 1860 ...a freshwater shell going in one end...On being removed, they will eject the pearl.] 1879 Jas. ANDERSON *Fisher Bairns* 30 *Meleditha Margaritifera*, Pearl Mussle, vulgarly called Pearl Shell.

3. *attrib.* Of or resembling a pearly shell.

a 1618 SHAKESPEARE *Venus Adonis* 208, These five shrubby boughes small Arm'd with Pearl-shell berberis all. 1892 S. FRANC *Holiday Stories* (1902) 203 Bottle, fencing with all his pearl-shell eyes.

Hence **Pearl-sheller,** one who fishes for pearl-shells; **Pearl-shelling** *vbl.*, the collecting of pearl-shells: *adj.* engaged in this.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 10/1 Its decline and pearl-shelling industries. *Ibid.* 12/2 Cornish is the great headquarters of the pearl-shelling fleet. *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 12/1 Pearl shellers ...working on the north-west coast of Australia with twelve schooners, seventy-five luggers, and 650 men. 1889 H. M. STANLEY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 23 He has been everything—overlander, explorer, gold-digger, pearl-sheller. *Ibid.*, Reports of pearl-shelling and bêche-de-mer fishing.

Pearl-stone. The same as PERLITE.

1800 Hatchett *Expl. Chem.* (1806) 364 The same skilful analyst has found potash in Hungarian pearl-stone. 1892 Tr. Ross *Mineloaft's Trav.* I. ii. 100, I consider even the pearlstone as an aqueolated obsidian.

Pearlwort. A back-name for the genus *Sagina* of caryophyllaceous plants.

1660 RAY *Catal. Plantarum* 191 *Sanginaria Anglica Dioscoridarum* ... Pearlwort, Chickweed-Dioscorides. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 403 *Sagina* ... Chickweed-Knotgrass. Trailing Pearlwort. 1834 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* ed. 2) III. 188 Pearlworts, inconspicuous plants, with narrow leaves.

Pearly (*pɜːrli*), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Rosed and buttoned like a pearl, as a dewdrop, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 122 What Aurora, bent on heelys the pearly drops shoon. 1598 DRAYTON *Gondibert Pierres* 14 The pearly droppish ccholes in silver schowrs. 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 113 The measure of the pearly dew. 1871 TENNYSON *Pelleas, &c.* (1879) I. 16, 340 The little pearly globe which we call a dew-drop.

b. Like pearl in appearance or lustre.

1609 DEKKER *Hon. Whore* III. xvii, The silver Trout on pearly sands doth skim. 1837 FOX *Tyrocin. Sacra. for Year* II. ii. 136 Coating to pearly seeds for the young to breed, If [the silk-worm] loseth to silk he runs. 1876 *Gentlew. Encl.* v. *P.*, 21 (1894) I. 239 Her teeth were of a pearly whiteness. 1891 PERCEVAL *Petrology* I. 380 Lustre, from adamantine to dull; between pearly and vitreous. 1892 G. ELIOT *Mid. Pilotw.* 315 A rough, pearly opaque substance, termed the sclerotic coat. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 26 May 4/2 The greatest completeness did not shrink from exposure to the morning sun.

2. Abounding in, having, or bearing pearls.

1819 T. HILLES in *Mizald's* 100 *Trees, Arb. & Med. T.* II. 3777/2 The Seas...are lords of the Pearly Oysters. 1714 *Gent Ep. to Lady* 14 Here I...call'd the Nereids from their pearly cells. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 333 Like to a dove In the pearly seas.

b. Abounding in, or characterized by, mother-of-pearl; nacreous.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 412 Through Groves Of Coral stood...Or in their Pearlie shells at ease, attend Moist nutriment. 1714 *Gent Tatler* 121. 197 The men ...clad on the rocky shore Got broke the cozy oyster's pearly coat. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 168 The Pearly Chambered Nautilus, or Indian. 1820 CRESY (title) Manual on the Pearly Nautilus.

3. Made of, set with, adorned with pearls or pearl.

1742 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* 22 Dwell'st with pearly pride. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 177 The pearly cup Mantled quite me. *Ibid.* iii. 412 Beside this old man lay a pearly wand. 1843 U. F. ALEXANDER *Hymns*, 'The vessels have', Oh! for the pearly gates of heaven! Oh! for the golden floor!

4. Of the clear greyish- or bluish-white colour of pearl.

c 1592 INGEL *Sch. Arr* II. 62 Beneath the eyes, the pleasing pearly hues are to be preserved, composed of vermilion and white. 1832 HY. MARTINEAU *Poach & Poll* iv. 53 The dressing room being shed a pearly light through the room. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxix, A costume of pearly grey.

5. *fig.* Exceedingly precious (like a precious pearl); of sequence (spiritual) purity or lustre.

1580-91 H. BARNES *Feed of Quail* (1612) IV. 69 Yea are you much, too pearly, too precious a treasure. 1855 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 148 We begin to long ... that we may be pearly and Christ-like throughout.

B. Having a clear, round, sweet tone.

1890 *In Cent. Dict.*

6. Comb., as *pearly-coated, -coloured, -toothed* adjs.

1808 SOUTHEY *Do Santos* ii. 31. 19, *I-Silva* 402 By night, the Moon denies to fading Flowers Her silver sweat, and pearly-coated showers. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 30 A pearly-tinged Shell.

B. *as adv.* After the manner of, or in respect of, pearl or pearls.

1848 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 760 Here is a shell: Its pearly black to me. 1860 CLODE *Fish. Britain.* II. 135 The little bell-flowers, pearly blue. 1883 R. HALLIDAY *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 161/1 A pearly cut is made.

C. *sb.* in *pl.* Clothes adorned with pearl-buttons, such as are worn by costermongers. (*Vulgar colloq.*)

1886-98 MARSHALL *Pinero fr.* 'Pink Dr.', *Library Ball* 80 (Farmer) Oh! why are your panties so bright, Mary Bill? 1897 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 7/2 A sharp-looking urchin, wearing a complete suit of entire 'pearlies'.

Pearmain (*pɜːrmēn*, *-mān*). Forms: 5 **perwayn, permayn** (e. *parment*); 6-7 **pearemain** (e. *-mane*, *-mayne*), (7 **pur-, pear(e-, pair-, pare-, pear-main** (e. *-mane*, *-mayn*, 7-9 **permain**). [ME. a. OF. *parmain*, *permain*, app. ad. L. *Parmenius* of Parma: see W. Foerster in *Zeitschr. f. Rom. Phil.* 1899, XXIII. 425. In mod.Gen. *parmäne*.]

† 1. A variety of pear; app. the same as the WARDEN. *Obs.*

[1483 *Ld. Treas. Roll* 14 *Edw. I* m. 2 Willelmo de Burgo ...unbelli ad Sanctum[illegible] apud Sanctum Albanum, ac duas perelas vini quas ei in Gallicia dic Frankmar...de Wallone de Bilbagarde...pro empcione de Rochem quod de Rege habuit.] *c* 1420 *Pilg. de Vie de Hum.* (Roxb.) 1. 1. 1.

2. Name of a variety of apple, of which there are many sub-varieties.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. xcv. 1274 Of the apple tree ... The summer Peermaine ... The winter Peermaine. 1600 in *Lyte's Whs.* (1906) I. 450 Wee have sundrie peeremes, pippins, russet coates, pippins. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xviii. 615 The Peermaine, which to France long ere it was seene heerein. 1683-4 *Wores Lyte* 2 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 1 For 2 peck of peermaines, 6d.; given to Mary to fetch them, 1d. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* (1721) II. 180 The Russet Pearmain ... pareakes both of the Rounding and Pearmain in colour and taste, the one side being generally Russet, and the other streak'd like a Pearmain. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 290/1 Harbard's pearmain ... Ashton pearmain ... Adam's pearmain ... Lamb Abbey pearmain. 1875 Bloomfield *A. Leicester* III. 91 In A tempting and beautiful apple, a scarlet pearmain.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1225 *Vsc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker Lpbrlre Wsc. nalmum*, pearmayn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1 A Parmayn or (*A. parmeyn* var.) *salpmm* ... a warderer. 1611 Cotgr., *Poire de parmain*, the Parmaine Peare. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 192 It is grafted ... upon the Thorne or Quince-tree, and upon the Peare-maine-tree. 1679 Ellwood *Acc. Tenures* 89 It is worth the observing that in King Edward the first time Permaine-cider was called wine.

Pearmonger (*pēr-mœngga*). [f. Pear *sb.* + Mongra.] A dealer in pears. Usu. in alliterative phrase *as fond as a pearmonger*.

1583 J. Hooper (*tuple*) *Temell's Apol.* v. v. 125 How quicklye turns this hasty Hotheades, as fonde as a peare-mongar. *a* 1593 *Gar Kyng Song on Nine Muses* 9 Fyer as a pear-mongar Til he, H Molly wan hur kisel. 1598 Sharp *Cpl. Conference* 69 You are as fond as a Peermonger this Morning.

Pearse(**n**, obs. forms of Person.

Peart (*pēɹt*), *a.* Also 6 peirt, 6– piert, 9 peert. A variant of Pert *a.*, with lengthened vowel, found already in 13th c., and formerly occurring in all the senses; still widely used in the dialects, and sometimes as a literary archaism or localism in senses no longer expressed by *pert*, esp. **a.** Lively, brisk, sprightly, active; **b.** Clever, intelligent, sharp of comprehension. See Pert.

Pear-tree. Forms: see Pear *sb.* and Tree.

1. The tree which produces pears: see Pear *sb.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27 Of gode pertre vyone god perre. 1589 *Answ. Wyfe Gentleman* 46 The fruite of the said perres and of an appultree. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 111 Trimme ... That is our Peartrees learned. 1840 Dickens *Pict. Gossip.* vi. 124 He knew ...For Pear the grafted Pear-tree to discern. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 931 The Common Pear-tree, *Pyrus communis* ... The branches are thorny ...Under cultivation the thorns disappear.

2. The wood of this tree; pear-wood.

1683 Salmon *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 216/2 Smooth dry Box Wood or Pear-tree. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 Pieces of pear-tree or box.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 721 The peeres plauere is wete in places rotible. 1834 T. James *Trip to Q. Old* (ed. 2) 1 Pear-tree-wood.

Peary, variant of Perry, a peg-top.

Peas, obs. form of Peace.

Peasant (*pe·zănt*), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 5 paisaunt, 6 paisaunte, paisa'n, paysaunt, -aunt, paesent, -aunt, peesant, 6–7 payesant, paesen, peasant, 6–8 paisant, 6– peasant. *β.* 6 payzan, -zine, peyzan, 7 paizan, peazan. [a. AF. *paisant*, in OF. *paisent*, *paisant*, *paysant* (12th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *paysan* (13th c. in Littré), f. *pais*, *pays* country :—L. *pāgensis*, ac. *-ensem*, the countryman of a *pāgus* or canton, the country. Cf. It. *paesano*, Sp. *paisano*. The *β* forms here are conformed (more or less) to later Fr.

The OF. ending *-ant*, *-ent*, is difficult. It cannot represent L. *-ānus*; French etymologists incline to refer *paisant* to an earlier *paisens*, formed with the German suffix *-ens*, *-enz*.]

1. One who lives in the country and works on the land, either as a small farmer or as a labourer; the name is also applied to any rustic of the working classes; a countryman, a rustic.

In early use, *properly only of foreign countries*; often connoting the lowest rank, *antithetical to noble*; also *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1341–2 *Year-Bks. 18 Edw. III*, Rolls Ser. 13 (Rolls) 69 Vostre mestr. ...resseit la corone par nature des paisans [*v. r.* peisanes, peysenes] et villeyns. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 72 The pore comyns, labourers, paisauntes of the saide duchie of Normandie. *a* 1526 Skel. *Ghosts*, *Hen. V* 46 The crowen people and peysaunt of the countrey assembled in grete nombre. 1556 Chronicon *Abrah.* (E. 1786) 37 The Peasaut he should labor for their ease. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1199/1 The peasants about gathered themselues together, and set vpon him and his companie. 1598 Barckley *Mirth. Treas.* E iv b, There is also the 'Scholler', that in the greene pasture that vnbeareth and vnbeds the earth. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 122 Heaven fits no more open to a Noble man, Merchaunte and marke, then a peasant. 1624 H. Wotton *Myst. Iniq.* v. 228, It. There being a like fear of a... to Princes and Peasants, to Gentle and simple. 1626 Lodge tr. *Sall. King Lgbr* 77 In Kent-ridge, and several other parts of France, the peasants are much more miserable. 1761 Cibber, tr. *Anc. Kgr.* 61/2 An address lately presented to the king of Sweden, by the speaker of the house of Peasants, assembled at Diet. 1807 W. Scott *Hrb. Doe* vii. 313 Help did she give to some, and joined The Wheatfield pastures in their prayers. 1824 Disraeli *Contarini* 21 If, What can a peasant signify ...whether a man be called a labourer or a peasant? 1889 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* (1890) I. v. 146 Had the Irish peasants been less chaste, they would have been more prosperous. 1898 Dudley *Stirs* I. 233 Fanciful drudges... who, if they cannot be called serfs, can still less be called peasants, for a peasantry properly so called must have a personal interest in the land.

β. 1552 Gwevarme *Pulpit* (Camden) 64 They lords of the peyzans and under as they mette than alle their Galleys were paisans. 1563 Cromwell in Mortimer *Life & Lett.* (1906) I. 73 Victuayllers ... that ... by the diligence of the peazants ought to be prevaild to the most easing holdyn. 1590 J. Cooke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 66 (1877) 19 We knowe your comons be vylayans paysenes, not able to alegde the consanguinitie of no Englishemans. 1640 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 5 In France you shall see the poor Artizan Peasan half weary of his life. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Rem.* (1668) 50 A few miserable hours, or peizants. 1850 Ld. Lyttelton *Brit. Emblematic* (1779) 177 A royal dance of Peizans.

† b. With various inferential connotations: = Serf, villein; also boor, clown. *Obs.*

1550 Latimer *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* 87 They oppressed the poore. They made them slaues, peasauntes, villaines and bondmen vnto them. 1599 Lavina *Triumph.* 1960 A Peasant, swaine, *servus*. 1598 Florio *Pamgli. Ilgrid.* 344 Inthrall'd by a companie of basenelly peasants. 1594 Nashe *Lgbrat. Treat.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 13 A number of peasants and rustics. 1623 R. Cleydon *Table Alph.*, sub. *fo.* Peasant, clownish.

† c. Hence, as a term of abuse [cf. villain]: Low fellow, rascal. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1898) 94 The subiectes of Irelande, in respecte of whome we call these peasantes. 1591 *Troub. Reigne K. John* (1611) 28 Base knaue, groome, coward, peasant, worse than a threshing slaue. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 22, I will ...reuengement vpon the parson, and thou shalt lye with his wife. 1601 Fairfax *Tr. Tasso Lament. Troy*, xv. 8, Thou wretchedst of mankinde, White-liuerd Palamo.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Appositive, That is a peasant, as *peasant-proprietor*; † formerly, sometimes passing into adj.: Of peasant nature, base. Also derivatives of these, as *peasant proprietorship*, *peasantproprietary* adj.

c 1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* B iij b, The poor man ...whome ye call peasants knowyng him destroyed more then you can diuine to lye vpon them. 1600 Surfl. *Farm.* vi. 376 Oh what a Rogue and Peasant slaue are I. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* III. i. 1800 The Peasant-Mind, begot and born to Slavery. 1880 H. Martineau *Year in Sweden* II. 322 A peasant-boy loved the daughter of a rich Oddfellow. 1878 Jevons *Primer Pol. Econ.* x. 68 One of the best modes of building land ...is ...peasant proprietorship. 1896 *Daily Nws.* 9 Feb. 8/7 This hardy race of peasant-farmers. 1903 *Spectator* 7 Nov. 1/1 The peasant-proprietary chosen and not much unchanging continued, sometimes increased.

b. Of or pertaining to a peasant or peasants.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV* Induct. 32 This head I ramm'd through the peasant-towns. 1613 W. S. Welkin *Funer.* 84 Rogues from hell, the weary peasant-drum Rattled their bagpipe limbs along the plain. *c* 1800 S. Rogers *Poet's Pocket-bk.* 70 Where to his peasant-dinner he loved to sit. 1858 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 177 The Tuscan peasant-plays still performed in various parts of the province.

3. *Comb.*, as *peasant-dwelling*, *peasant-farm* adj.; *peasant-like* adj., like or proper to a peasant.

1600 Hayward *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 128 Peasant-like, reduced of mechanicke. 1703 Defoe *Trnal. Head.* v. 43 What's a Peasant-like Answer to those supine Words import? 1844 F. Harrison *Irish Irish Rob.* 145 To check the system of torture, house-burning, and peasant-shooting. 1886 W. J. Thomas *E. Sturgis* 303 The room...was...partly peasant-like in its appointments and partly bourgeois-like. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 2/1 A grant of Greek gunstone by night will not embitter the peasant in the peasant-farm.

Hence **Pea·santess**, a female peasant; **Pea·santhood**, peasant quality or condition; **Pea·santship**, peasanthood; a peasant community, a commune (Ger. *bauerschaft*).

1841 B. F. Cooper *Music & Manners* (1842) III. 88 Here were "peasantesses, presiding over their homely wares in sourcrout-shaped caps. 1889 Cr. *Misc. Cavarle's Exploits England* vii. 103 A handsome and strong peasantess was selected to nurse the Prince. 1892 *Examiner* 17/1 The homely dress she wore in the days of her "peasanthood. 1761 tr. *Stuckeley's Ant. Gerg.* IV. 109 Those prefectureates consist of parishes, and the parishes of "peasantships, which are properly small villages...in which many peasants reside together.

† **Pea·sant**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To make a peasant of; to subject as a peasant, bondman, or serf.

1599 Marston *Scnrg Villanis* v. 8, But now (and change I the Lucrece) stocks of slaues Peasant great Lords, and ravish servant mistres. *Ibid.* 120, 14 That now poore books (Those peasanted to rich lord thoughts) complaine.

Peasantly (*pe·zăntlĭ*), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Peasant *sb.* + -ly1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a peasant or peasants.

1589 Sturgis tr. *Diod. Sic.* v. ix. 30 To grasp and require rashe peasauntlie shares of passage and conquest. 1598 Dallington *Method. Trav.* B 3 b, Virtue makes Nobility, for there are noble Peasants, and peasantly Nobles. 1611 Cotgr., *Colvrel*, ...a kind of peasantlie weapon cast in old time. 1739 Lond. *Cabbag.* v. I 17 An opinion that it is a mean and peasantly thing for a gentleman to give himself the trouble of hoeing, other his Fortune. 1897 College *Lrnmer. Stngr* v. 83 (1898) 145 This Peasantly Expression (Sing'st wheel agrees neither with the Gentleman's figure, nor with the rest of his behaviour.

Peasantry (*pe·zăntrĭ*). [f. as prec. + -ry.]

1. Peasants collectively; a body of peasants.

a 1555 Ever. VI in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Records 70 The Gentlemen and Freeholders ...ought not ... to have so much as they have in France, where the Peasantry is of no value. 1620 Shelton *Quix. WIP* 74 In France, and Italie, and many other Parts abroad, where in effect all is Nobilitie, or Peasantrie. 1770 Goldsm. *Lett. Wld.* xx A bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroy'd, can never be supplied. 1887 Cornett *Talking Leaves* 6 The Labouring classes...are called, somewhere, by those gentlemen, 'the peasantry'. ... This is a new term as applied to Englishmen. 1892 [Anna *Sergeant Le*, Nor can I see why we, like that of the peasantry of Surrey. 1903 W. Raleigh *Wordsworth* 170 The peasantry—if that word may be used without prejudice to designate all those who live on the land by their own labour.

2. The condition of being a peasant; the legal position or rank of a peasant (or German *Bauer*); the conduct or quality of a peasant, rusticity.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 46 (Qo. 1) How much low Peasantry would then be gleaned From the true seede of Honour? and how much honour Picke from the chaffe...of the times. 1620 T. Markham *Bk. Wise* 9, iv. § 2 To Citizens so borne, show Basterdy, peasantry, or dishonor. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 159 Else, as a Gentleman, you could have never descended to such Peasantry of Language. 1782 tr. *Beseking's Syst. Geog.* IV. 208 Whoever would appear at the Diet, must previously become a country-man, or acquire the peasantry. 1804 Lond. *Edin. Jour.* IX. *Miscellanies*, 111, every drop of peasantry purging off, I received into myself Very Gentility.

† b. A small territorial division in Germany (= Ger. *bauerschaft*): a commune. *Obs. rare.*

1761 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 346 One hundred and twenty-one villages[sic] (= *dorfschaften*) and peasantries (= *bauerschaften*).

Peasecod: see Peascod.

Pease (*pēz*), *sb.* Forms: 1 pise, (*pīsse*), 2, 4–5 pyse, 4 pesse, 4–6 pese, pease, peese, 5 pese, *Sc.* peise, 5 (6 *Sc.*) peise, 6 *Sc.* peis, 6–7 peaze, 5–6 (9 *arch.*) peose; 6 peas, peaz (also 7–9 in comb., and as pl. of Pea). *Pl.* **a.** 1 pisan, pysan, 2–6 pesen, 4 pesses, -sis, 4–5 peyse, 5 peesis, 5–6 peses, 6 peesen, peasyn, payson; 6–8 (9 *dial.* and *arch.*) peasen, peason. *β.* 4 peses, -is, 6 peeses, 7– 5–6 peas, 6– peaze (as in sing.). [OE. *pise* (*pīse*, *pyse*) wk. fem., pl. *pisan*, a. L. *pisa* (pl. *-æ*), late collateral form (4th c. in Palladius) of *pisum*, pl. *pisa*, n. Gr. *πίσον*, earlier *πίσος*, pulse, pease. In ME. *pise*, pl. *pisen*; 16th c. *peaze*, pl. *peasen*, *peasi*, *peazi*. Through this reduction of the pl. to *pēz*, *pēze* (identical with the sing.), which became at length in pronunciation equivalent to *pēs*, *peaz*, the final sibilant was *c* 1600 taken for the plural *-s* (*z*), and a new singular Pea[1] arose, 3. v.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. Singular.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1208 *Pisum*, gloson. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 180 Pisan...gemenna on eowin and on wætre. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. de Lyfe* 4373 To eete leaues and pesse. 1562 Lupset, *Pl. Fr.* A. vii. 136 A potful of peeses. *Ibid.* 161 Peeses, and Peeses. *c* 1585 Chronicon *Sc.* (E. *MS. Hist. Chr. Caerve*, lib. peeryth peeys vp on the bushe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Take boyled water...bolle it by peeses. 1523 in *Pitt. Statehouse* (Camden) 101 My tallit of peeses. 1543 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 95 b, Pulces are made of the cornes of beanes. 1544 Turner *Herbal.* Apolo. 40 To take up peases out of 3^e^ pots. 1545 Poem (see B. 2). 1573 Peeses (see B. 2). *c* 1576 Fleetwood in *Pron. Rec. Coron.* (1830) 261 But one bolleasel of eyther peeses and beggers mells not xviiis. 1577 *Four Lectures* (N. L. C. 1870) 42 Gooseberries, and green peases. 1589 Wore *Four Hundredpoint's Cal.* May, This month Mackarel comes in season; And also peason upon peases. 1880 Bridgeman *Flower & Fruit* 168/1 A taste ...which—tasting mutton—looks of peases.

2. Plural (and collective).

β. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 184 A potful of peses. *c* 1386 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 71 Pese ben dryest fruit wheron. *c* 1392 Dy Wit *Introd. Pr.* in Palsgr. 303 Peses, *pois*.

γ. *c* 1420 Maydeley (1859) 21, 109 Pease (*prowch*) ...ne beans, ne peese. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) xxviii. 121 Nor bath neuer pease ne wastes. *c* 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 Take whyte pese and make hem wele. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) 197 If ye fynd pese eate & pese & wayte, & no other wise. 1570 *Levins Manip. Comml.* 186/40 Pease, *pisa*. 1598 Dekker *Satiro-mastix* 90, *Ecce-mille* 193 These be the pesties in the pease. 1613 Purchas. *Pilgr.* I. iii. Thy beanes ... walds rather grounds than pease. *Ibid.* I. iv Two bushels of grey peese. 1626 Dallington tr. *Lucian's Dial.* (1638) 13 Some two bushel of rye, ...some of pease or beanes. 1680 [see B. 2]. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 1036 Peases are sown by hand.

B. Significations.

The earlier form of Pea[1], *q.v.*

1. The plant, Pea[1] 2. With defining word, applied also to other leguminous plants, as *Everlasting Pease*, etc.: see Pea[1] 3.

c 1000 [see A. 1]. *c* 1380 [see A. 2 *β*]. 14.. *Mem. Ho. in Wr.-Wülcker* 605/13 Orebrum, fabe, pisa. [Glossed? hadyche, bonne, pese. *c* 1440 *Pict. Bibl.* 6824/20 *Sine pisa*, pese wythe fabe, bonne. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* iv. viii. So be this comyn [*Rome*] groweth a pese whiche is so hoot that it destroyth the bonches of them that bolde it. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. 83 b, The herbe whiche groweth in medles...with leaues like vnto a peaze. 1552 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1560) 50 b, I couch nothing on but Wheate, Barley, Beanes, and Peaze. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 180 Cassavanos or Indian Peaze. 1676 Coxe *Acct. Lorraine* 3, 5 The Leaves of Beans and Peaze. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) s. v., That sort called Pease

Everlasting, hath a very fine flower or bloosme. 1794 Rowan *Fl. Somerset* Wks. VIII. 408 Dry ground under pease did not succeed so well ... but the crop was great.

2. A single seed, a pea (PEA 1 1). *Obs.* or *arch.*

(Often used as a standard to compariton of size).

c 1000, *c* 1200, 1580, *c* 1585 (see A. 1 c). 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 223 He will sometimes take a bean, That he hath less the smale pease. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 138 Men fynden comyn (Dymmedde) as grete as 3 pease. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 61 *Make perfume of* them to the frayenesse of pease. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* Bp. Ind. (Arb.) 217 As lyttle as one pease is to an oxen. 1592 R. Jarmin *Magn. Ladie* v. 13 I'll cleanse him with a pill, no small as a pease. 1625 A. Read *Alcoran* 408 A Pigeon baking by him taught to count and pick a Pease out of his eye. 1678 [Phillips *Tauromachia*] *Troph.* ii. 91, 183 A fine fat Pigeon, brain'd, and stew'd; half an hour in water. 1680 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 53 [1713] I. 242 Salathiel and Witchcraft are as like as two Pease. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* viii. vi. (1727) 389 ears, as green wagon, to the size of a large white Pease. 1885–90 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Sept. ii, A little bird, no bigger than a pease.

†3. As a type of something of very small value: as importance. *Obs.*

13.. *c* 1380, *c* 1580 (see A. 1). *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2370 Lete youre 3 profer pees a pance, all pure proud atwelth. 1532 More *Confut. agst. Treat.* v, Al our passyons without Christes passion were not worth a peason. *c* 1550 R. Robinson *Rapic. Fortune* A iv, Not worthy two peason. 1598 T. Bastard *Chrestoleros* (1880) 50 He learned Logicke and Antitheorique, Yet neither bonds nor cipheres worth a pease.

2. *Green pease, † peason-a-grass pease*: see PEA 1 1 b. Also the name of a variety grown when ripe.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take young grene pesen, and seethe hem. 1496 *Naval Acc.* (Nav. R.) (1896) 188 Green pesyn at viijd the bussell. 1600 Vernon *Fr.* Roche viii. 133 There are three sorts of Pease ... the white-Pease, the gray-Pease, and the greene-Pease. The two first are usually eaten greene before they be ripe. 1652–7 T. Rugge *Diet. of Angling* (1867) 2 About the ripeness of a green pease. 1789 Mrs. Peake *Tenets Present Ch.* 230 Scarce have you tasted green grass or asparagus, before they are out of season. 1833 Mr. Hartshaut *Berkeley the Banker* v. 0, 56 They were quite used to pluck green pease.

†3. *pl.* The eggs or spawn of fishes: see PEA 1 **†** 4. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Pe femele leyde eggis oper peses. *Ibid.* Alle pe eggis oper peses (pat) hap hardehed wip pe scales of pe male wole be dedde.

†4. = *Stone-pease*; see Isaiah *xl.* 15. *Obs.*

1634 Sandys *Hakl's Pilgrim.* III. (1735) 183/1 *Pisa Radera*, Red Pease. ... These are stronger than the former, and attract Humors more powerfully.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pease-bannock, -blossom, -blossom* (also *attrib.*), *-cart, -earth, -field, -handful (-hale, -hole, -hule,* Hulle *sb.*[1] 1), *-partridge, -pottage* (also *attrib.*), *-pudding, -stick, -straw, -straw-flat, pease-like adj.*; **pease-bolt** = *pease-straw* (*obs.* or *dial.*); **†pease-bread**, bread made of pease-meal; **†pease-earthnut**, the Heath-pea; **†pease-oildish, pease-stack**, pea-stubble: see Eitch 2, Etch *sb.*[1]; **pease-hook** = *pea-hook* (PEA 1 7); **†pease-hooker** = prec. (*obs.*); **†pease-leaf**, a leaf of pease-bread (*obs.*); **pease-make, -mask** (*dial.*), an implement with a long handle and a crooked iron at the end, used to pull up peas, = Mear *sb.*; **pease-meal**, meal made by grinding peas; also *fig.* a medley, 'mess' (quot. 1822); **†pease-rise, -straw, -stubble** = *pea-vine*, etc.: PEA 1 7. Also Peasecod.

1624 Suppl. *St. Peasan's* 108, Breaking them [long Nets] with iron wells and 'pease hooacks. 1855 Lawson in *Phil. Trans.* R. 392 They call the second sort the '*Pease-bannock Dumps*, because, as they say, it smells like Pease-blosse. 1790 Beaks, *Hints, N. Sc.* I. 189 *Bot.* Vine cance leaved Orobanche. *Pease*, 'Pease blossom. [1579: see *pea-blossom*, PEA 1 1]. 1809 W. Irving *Salmag. Jrnal* 339 Acting their ... pease-straw tragedies. 1823 Trans. *Hort. Soc.* (1836) V. 98 With mowing and 'peaseloh, with trees and the bushes, For opening of fewel, some leaves and do bake. 1874 Kay *St. & N. C. Words* 72 *Pease-bolt*, s. s. Pease-straw, *Pease*, s. 1 pl. 1. 1. Pease-straw, *Pease*, s. 1 pl. 1. In W. Yorkshire they call *Pease-straw*, 'peaseed. 1891 Daily *Pudlan. Mourne* 35 How [the cows was used] ... with oat straw bread, and drinks small drinks. 1894 Nares & *Foot Lab. Compl.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 272 They were cast into the 'pease-court in Change-alley and garnish. 1898 Sowerby & Mabey *Country Farmer* 190 Neither is it ever seen upon the fallowest, but upon the 'Pease-earth. 1598 Timothy *Nomen & Harbry* 18 *Intergalen* ... may be called in English 'pease-flead. 1893 Robertson in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 828 *Lathyrus tuberosus*, called ... Pease-Earthnut, Hab.[1] up and down the great Fenlands. 1804 Dickson *Husbandry* 1. Chem. 'Pease-oildish, pease-oildish. 1882 Ellacombe *N. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pease-reesh*. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 47 White wheat upon 'peaseish. *Ibid.* grow as he would, that hollow is best. *Ibid.* 49 For 'peaseland tillage. 1598 B. Chapman *Hist. Philip's Warr* (1864) 3, 31 They ... make the Pease of Capt. Alley's 'Pease-field. 1440 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 333 'Peaselaker xd. 1864 Prior *Pop. Rhymes Kent. Hunt.* (1909) 255 Come with thy flower, or Pease-blossom. 1898 Gerard *Herbaryalist* 316, 'peaselip Pea-bloom makes an excellent liver. 1874–91 Kay *St. & N. C. Words, Mear, or Meak*, s. 'pease-hook. 1789 *Du Fay's Tour* (G. Brit. II. 102 They are now but, or converted to other Uses, even formerly to Plough-shares and 'Pease-hooks (1633: see *pea-hook*, PEA 1 7). 1841 Susy *Farm. Bks.* (Suffolk) 27 'Pease this was stolen out our 'pease-hoolsom, grinde them into [etc.]. 1577 Lupton *T. Pl. B.* iii. 194, I serve neuer peruerse nor peeuish pease at any 'pise hole ! no, no, pease hole, pease hole!. 1884 J. Wilson *Pendicaric* 125 From the Pease-Hole to the Kennel, the Invasion of Shipping. 1572–1 see *Peasecod*, PEA 1 3. 1899 Pinkerton *Farmall Re-View* 238 Plough, 'pease-like Humours. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* (1907) 111 *Lupius*, The Pease-like Sort of Aconite. 1572–1 see *Peasecod*, PEA 1 3. 1580 Lyly. *E. Pl. A.* iv. 208 Hunger ... best to be layne, he hates such lusty ribes, Nobis Pers with a 'pease, let I getyne him to bate. 1589 Chron. in *Ann. Eng.* (1616) They left upon [them] with such arms as they had, 'peace-mallets, bridge-staues, etc. [1874: see *pea-mallet*, PEA 1 1]. 1800 *Aikin Dict. Mag.* VII. 482 Nothing but a 'pease-meal of chibouk-leaves. [1882: see *pea-meal*, PEA 1 1]. 1842 J. Ayton *Peasant Poets* (1871) 222 Give barley-meal or pease-meal, but not bean-meal. 1598 Barr *Theat. Jewes* (1688) They have no 'pease porredge, nor yet roasts beanyngles in lent. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 170 Beanes ... pease porredge tawnie. 1689 Penn *Cherry & Slae*, This house being famous for good meat, and particularly pease-porridge. 1824 Annot *Poems upon S.* (1880) 38 In Lent, when 'pease pottage here great esay. *Ibid.*, Thou simple John ... Spoil the holds of his pocket, pease pottage saving. 1670 Eachard *Contl. Clergy* 20 (Hel) had much better diet to live with nothing but beans and pease-pottage. 1758 Jonnson *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 10 'Pease-pudding not boiled enough. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 163 The roads were bottom, and not so much like pease-pudding. 1599 Pasqua. 95/2 'Pease rake, *pectines*. [1688: see *pea-rick*, PEA 1 3.] *c* 1393 Gower, *W. de Ribbesford* in Wright *Pol. Poems* 154 *Un marcreal de pays*, a 'pease rye. [1688: see *pea-rise*, PEA 1 3.] 1946–7 *Text. Exhor.* (Salmon) VI. 334 The 'peas stacks that I have bought. *c* 1393 Gower, *W. de Ribbesford* in Wright *Pol. Poems* 156 *De pessone*, 'pease straw. 1580 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 134 Choose ... stubbles buildish ... for stack it up dole, With pease-straws between it, the safer to lie. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 273 As an oil will not pease-straw so proudly as he will hay. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 72 In some places they cover them [wheat-ricks] vppon their 'pese stubble. [1897: see *pea-stubble*, PEA 1 3.]

† Pease, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 pese(n, pese(n, 5–6 pese(n, 4–5 pese, 5 peese, (pease), 5–6 pease, 6–7 pease, (7 peece). [ME. *pese-n*, a. OF. *pese-r, peis-ier*, L. *pens*, Peise *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make peace between, reconcile (two persons, or one person with another).

c 1275 Lay. 8263 Pesede of mine sunde And galde pi rizte ayein[e] me wip Reinbrede. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10092 Yor pis trayson He yef pe king toolf landes and mani pousend mark. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (1876) Ur klanest brudd us to Assu pais us wit hi nast sun). *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2380, I pray pe ... pease now pis children. *Ibid.* 3329 For were pat lade pesed. 1483 Caxton *Cato.* Gc. 411 Bi pesed thynn fe accorded. *a* 1642 Bishop *Mead Corpus* x. 4 Wks. 1675 I. 2 He has ...pese'd me with my Lords.

2. *intr.* To make peace, be reconciled.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3771 Pe lor sede dig al pat he wolde fr vpsedd (r. r. parsed) wip is fon. 1811 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. § 17 The two Kings passed again, and settled a new ... league.

3. *trans.* To quell the wrath or hostility of, to appease (a person); to satisfy, content. Also, to calm the feelings of, quiet, pacify.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* (1901) 10 Pou ... preuely God schas he ys wroje. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Pesyn, or stylly, or wodyn. 1580 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* 152, (1520) 151/1 For so sone the tydynge the Duke of Suffolke was sayled. 1596 Thynne *Bibl. speech.* 19 And if this cause to the rulers seem, we will pease him, and make you safe. 1598 Ussher, etc. *Answ. Jesuite Vind. Pref.* A Whiche Lords as payes the minde that it be not ruined. 1761 Norton & Sayer, *Gentleman* 16, I. Their Lords and superiors pease the angelic Gods.

3. To make satisfaction or amends for. *rare.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5301 And pey neuer pease pese bede, bidde3 ybe.

4. To reduce to peace, set at rest, still, quell, appease (strife, wrath, etc.). Also, to quiet, calm, still, pacify (sorrow or violent feeling).

c 1250 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 27 Pes pese was pan neuere pesed. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merchant's Prol.* 56 (Harl. MS.) For pat wil neuer pesen ne stynte Til pat pey ben knyt togidre with an oth. *c* 1400 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* 152, (1520) 151/1 For so sone the tydynge the Duke of Suffolke was sayled. 1596 Thynne *Bibl. speech.* 19 And if this cause to the rulers seem, we will pease him, and make you safe. 1598 Ussher, etc. *Answ. Jesuite Vind. Pref.* A Whiche Lords as payes the minde that it be not ruined. 1761 Norton & Sayer, *Gentleman* 16, I. Their Lords and superiors pease the angelic Gods.

5. To reduce (a country or community) to a state of peace or tranquillity; to pacify.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5972 (Gött.) Pe kingdrichc ... pe had gon vnnepe For to stabil it and to pese (other *MSS.* to pes pese). 1491 Pr. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* C iij b, Charlemayne ... pesede all pe worlde. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 50 b, *Hen. V*, 51 That realme ... is so defended, peased and governed after right and equitie.

6. To reduce to stillness or silence; to quiet.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11340 When pe wynde was pesed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 43 So that he pesed was and pesed. 1390 Hoccleve *Pet. Conseil* 4320 She sal hooked the, or ... And pese it and make it be stille. *c* 1470 *Harl. Theme, Mercy* 113 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 108 Pat gret clamour pese gan pese pese. 1526 Tindale *Matt* xx. 12 The rashnesse was peased and gone asidenes.

b. *intr.* (for refl.) To become still.

a 1300–50 *Alexander* 4139 Sone as pe wedire was wele ipesed pe wynde pesid.

Hence **† Pe·asing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1275 Lay. 12084 Pe wise of pisse lande Mahede pidinge It ipesy hauejpe). 1425 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 286/1 For pe pesinge of diverse clymmes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Pesynge, or (pesynge, *pacificacio*). 1609 Weever *Life & Mir. Fr. Parvis to Reader* (1810) 427 The King of Spain, upon the pleading of his affairs in Italy ... was resolved (etc.).

Pease, obs. f. Peace, Peise *v.* and *sb.*, Piece.

Peasecod, peascod (pī·zkŏd). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4 pece-, 4–6 pese-, 4–7 pee-, 5 peyse-, 4–6 -codde, -code, 5–7 -cod, 6- peasecod, 7- peascod. [f. Pease *sb.* + Cod *sb.*[1]] The pod or legume of the pea-plant; a pea-pod.

1382 Lindis. *P. Pl. A.* ix. 125 Al pe pese pese pese-codden hette. 1423 Misyngton *Tr. Liber Ydiomatis* 466 The worm for to chese in the peasecod. 1500 Spalding *Mcdyr and to Cassel* 108 They may gayly[ete pall]. Or peasecodde they may

1508 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Countess Richmond* (1876) 19 Of the peasecod that will not afford chimnes, is not worth a pease-cod. 1724 Chamberlayne *Pres. Quest.*, One presented is not liker to another. 1808 Hickey *Pilgrim*, 120 The pea that may be extracted from a ripe peascod.

† b. In mock imprecations. *Obs.*

1608 Day *Ile of Gulls* v. i. (1881) 98 Nor cause I a peascod an him! 1632 Chichester Times' Whs. (1844) 108 His new peascods on it, Cranford Lord Lindsay puts me in minde of him.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peascod-cart*; **† peascod ale**, (?) **peascod-bellied** *a.*, epithet of a doublet fashionable about the end of the 16th century, having the lower part stiffly quilted and projecting; shorten-bellied; (also peascod-doublet); **peascod boat**, a boat resembling a peascod (cf. Pea-pod c); **peascod-cutlass**, a cutlass made like the *peascod-bellied doublet*; **† peascod-plum**, name of some variety of plum; **† peascod-time**, the season for peas; **† peascod-tree**, the Bean-caper or *Aaagyris*.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 Thy tithe were all *Ale*. Nay (*Parson*) *Ale*, nay, my tithe are not rathe. 1598 Florio's *Confusion* 263 The long-heeled doublets ... were carried down to a long peak in front, from whence they obtained the name of "peascod-bellied" doublets. 1598 Virgil Dryden in *Ancient. Trad. Am.* iv. V. 323 The peascod-bellied doublet is improved next to usual. 18. Thackeray, Step into one of your 'peascod boats, where they are not so sumptuous as the roofs of gondoliers. 1704 tr. *Chas IV. Amor* Wks. 174 You would have thought him some Draught-House tailor from a 'Peascod Cart. 1597 Surfl. *Maison. Rust.* v. iv. 919 I have known that their tender skin pierce, some 'Peascod-time. 1861 Lyell, *Antiquity*, the plant called Bonne Tribule, or 'Pascal tree.

Peason, peasen, obs. or dial. pl. of Pease.

Peasen-weep : see Pewsweep.

Pea-soup. Also **pease-soup**. [f. Pease *sb.*, Pea 1 + Soup.] A soup made from peas. Also *attrib.*, (chiefly in reference to its usual dull yellow colour and thick consistency).

1711 Swift *Tract. to Stella* 21 Apr., I refused ham and pigeons, pease-soup, stewed beef. 1826 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 2) II. 202 With a sort of pea-soup consistence. 1833 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 640/1 Mr. Effingham Wilson's pea-soup and potato dinners. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 15 Mar. 1/1 A pea-soup fog in March is going a little too far in the way of meteorological jokes.

Hence **Pea-soupy** *a.* (*colloq.*), resembling pea-soup (said esp. of a thick yellow fog).

1880 Russell *Diary in India* II. i. 6 Half-an-hour or so had passed away in a sort of dreamy, pea-soupy kind of existence. 1883 W. Senior in *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 513/1 The 'pea-soupy' character or distinction of these [fogs] in cities.

Pease, variant of Peise (*Obs.*).

Peastone (pī·stōn). [f. Pea 1 + Stone *sb.*] A variety of limestone consisting of large rounded grains like peas; also called Pisolite.

1830 Use *Geol. Chem., Pisolite*, a variety of Limestone. 1876 Page *Adv. Textbk. Geol.* xviii. 311 Pisolite or peastone when the grains are large and pea like.

Peasy (pī·zi), *a.* [f. Pease *sb.* + -y.]

1. *Sc.* Abounding in or composed of peas, as *peasy bannock*.

2. a. Of the size of peas. **b.** Of the appearance, colour, etc. of peas or pease-meal.

1708 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* Gloss. s.v. *Piggan*, In the Land Mines, the Jagged Ore goes by the name of *Peasy*. 1812 Sporting *Anecd.* (Jonathan) 17 A grayish, called *peasycolor*, is found in large blocks near the surface of the moors.

Peat (pēt). Forms: 3–6 pete, (3–6 pett, 5–7 pete), 5–9 peet, 6–7 pit, 6– peat. [In 13th c. *pete*, in Anglo-L. *peta*, known from *c* 1200 in Scoto-Latin documents, where, like the associated *turba* 'turf', it was app. from the vernacular. Origin unknown: see *Note* below.]

1. (With *a* and *pl.*) A piece of the substance described in sense 2, cut of a convenient form and size for use as fuel, usually roughly brick-shaped. (Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

1) 1200 in *Liber de Melrose* (Bann. Cl.) 96 Tantum terre quantum sufficiunt pecunie ambitare petas suas et...Habeant insuper...ad ignem petas ubicunque. 1280 in Chartulary &c. of *Paisley* (1877) 3 Item[et] dicunt quod inuenerunt de Pet...Item dicunt quod non habent petas nisi in pascuis de Wyrmestoun. 1458 *Aberdeen Reg. Rolls* (Surtees) 422 Hanrico de Hornby et Emerico ad petas fodiendas et carriandas, 8*s.* 1499 *Ibid.* 500 In vij carrettis petarum carriandis 3*s.* 3*d.* 1535 *Pastoral Tell y Tales*, 111, 1. 21, 24 Rebellious pete carriaris tormentand thair drunken pettis with pett. In Hepperlaw. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Babylon* 1. 58 Of. Stat. F. No. 1000 are to purde...Jedan at lengpe wolde or petys hat for wolde or petys. 1497 *Acts. L.C. High Treas. Rolls* I. 144 Item, for pete and colle to the Tresaurer, viij*d.* 1538 Leland *Itin.* V. 92 Obtayneth by schip ... colle, vid. 1598 Lincoln *Inv.* V. 92 Obtayneth by carriage in this Shyre ... Pete or Turves they fynde the hole yeare in this Shyre for Fewe or Turves they fynde the hole Towne. 1599 *Sadler. Master Bellowes*, sig. D Wife, Peticle, with Turves, and many times of Hollies. 1600 Norden *Surv. Dial.* iv. Those that are first cast out, are called *Turves*, *Dial.* iv. Those that are first cast out, are called *Turves*, *Dial.* iv. Those that are first cast out, are called *Turves*, *

Agric. for Artizans 1. 10 Of turfs and heathy soils to make their manure, Framed, in degrees, of earth and stony pieces. **1838-46** G. Downe, *Nollig.* I. 329 Their Corps are Covered with green Peats, The place fill'ner with flowers.

3. Vegetable matter decomposed by water and partially carbonized by chemical change, often forming bogs or 'mosses' of large extent, whence it is dug or cut out, and 'made' into peats (in sense 1).

1528 in *Sir* W. Fraser *Memoirs of M.* (1888) II. 28 To wyn and get labouris...turffs peits and laddar, quhairwithout thai may na fewalis within the said landis. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 719 Turfe and Peat and Cow-dounds are cheape Fuel. **1632** Favour *Verbick. Epit.* I. 2 An unctuous bituminous earth, which the country People call...walking Turfe, and Peate thereof. **1794** Bldg. *Lett. N. Scotl.* 1788, In digging of Peat, there have been found Fixtures of a good magnitude. **1805** Wilkie in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* II. 3 Peat is a word used in Scotland and the north of England, but seldom to be found, till of late years, in English authors. **1858** Mosley *Physiogr.* 223 Accumulations of partially decomposed vegetable matter form the substance known as peat or turf.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as *peat-barrow, -bed, -brick, -charcoal, -cake, -crust, -dealer, -earth, -fire, -fuel, -gas, -ground, -knife, -marsh, -moor, -mould, -mud, -pit, -smoke, -soil, -swamp, -waste, -water*; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *peat-cutter, -cutting, -cutter, -cutting, -digger, -digging, -making*; **c.** instrumental, as *peat-coloured, -crusted, -smoked* adjs. For other combinations, with many illustrative examples, see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1826 A. Wilkinson *Weeds Gard. Field* 241 Spread it over the whole vast 'peat-bed. **1847** R. Mudie *Pedestr. Pursuit.* 224 A machine for making 'peat-bricks. **1850** *Privy Coun.* XVII. 252/1 Incorporating peat or coals reduced in a condition with as much of the peat-charcoal ground to powder as will form a tough doughy mass, which is then moulded into bricks. **1870** [title] On the Economical Production of Peat and Peat-Charcoal. **1885** *Devon Alluvial Circular* 108 'Peat-coloured streams splashed down these valleys. **1879** *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* III. 230 Bedding of their 'peat cuttings and shelter. **1708** Collet in *Phil. Trans.* No. 314 No body happened to be there at that time but the 'peat-coopers. **1811** Woodhouse *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1713) 137 The cold Trees are...found very seldom unless in this 'Peat-Earth. **1720** *Scots Lett. N. Scotl.* 206, My Landlady sat...by a little 'peat-fire in the middle of the Hall. **1866** Kingsley *Hereward* xix, Over the peat fire sat a very old man. **1897** Vasconcellos *Agricult. Dorset* (1813) 104 Digging and carting 'peat-fuel upon Dartmoor. **1856** *Gardeners' Mag. Treatt.* to Co. Dicts. s.v. Sphagnum, 'peat-knives, and hay-forks. **1881** A. Campbell *Rec. Argyll* 310 The people would be at all at a 'peat-making. **1855** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1759) 61 The spongious Covers of the Carnaria or Bush...are found in...many 'Peat Marshes. **1832** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 102 In June, 1742, the body of a woman was found six feet deep in a 'peat-moss in the Isle of Axholme. **1880** Tuthill *Obs. to* 4000, 370 It appeared as if 'peat-mould had been strewn over it. **1824** Scott *Redg. Lett.* Post-old Janet, best thankin with age and blessed with 'peat-smoke. **1898** W. Moore *Lost Pilgrim* 69 They step another ... with hand in her 'peat-crusted face. **1908** *Klondyke-Nugget Weekly* 1. 121 Then 'peats weaves.

d. Special Comb.: **peat-ash**, the ash of burnt peat; **peat-bank**, a bank from which peats are cut; **peat-bog**, a bog composed of peat; **peat-coal**, a soft earthy lignite; † **peat-cote**, = *peat-house*; **peat-flannel**, flannel with peat in its construction; **peat-hag**, broken ground whence peats have been dug: see Hag 18.[3]; **peat-house**, an outhouse in which peats are stored; **peat-machine**, a machine for grinding peat and pressing it into 'bricks' for fuel; **peatman**, a man who digs, drives, or sells peats for fuel; **peat-marl**: see Marl 18.[3] 2 c; † **peat-mire**, a miry peat-bog; **peat-pan**: cf. Pan 18.[3] 8, (quot. 1875); **peat-pot**, a hole out of which peats have been dug and in which water has collected; **peat-road**, a rough track on a mountainside for the hauling down of peats; **peat-spade**, a spade made of a shape for cutting and 'casting' peats; **peat-stack**, a stack of peats built up to dry for fuel; **peat-wood**, wood impregnated with peat; also *attrib.* Also Peat-moss, -moss.

1689 Worcester *Invt. Agricult.* (1881) 20 Turf and 'Peat-ashes must needs be very rich. **1887** Mrs. Story *Lady of Aberfeldy* (1888) 198 A moss-servant's...filled one of the 'peat-banks, a pit some six feet deep. **1775** *Lancaster Pilgrim Invt.* 213 Andrewmeik ... to 'peat-bogs in the Lowlands 252 subtenants. **1832** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 213 A considerable portion of the famous peat-bogs are certainly not more ancient than the age of Julius Cæsar. **1899-04** Penn. Geol. *Trans.* obs. Lignite beds ...others soft and earthy, and known as "peat-coal". **1798** *Chassell. Invt. Mar.* 1871/1 'Peat Vessell under 50 tn is cocked—& 6m. thereafter shaked Stowed, containing a considerable portion of peat to the contravers. **1818** Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xli, Wearied of hunger and cauld ... upon wet brae-sides, 'peat-hags, and flow-mosses. **1842** G. Combell in *Penn. Nat. Coal* II. 80 n. 2 Brown spongy moss, matted with peat-bogs and covers of whins and of broom. **1599-40** *Aberdeen Acts, Burgh Sessions* 238 Super reparacione del 'Pottmoss. **1580** *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* III. 320 Within the pultroun of the mekle hallye. **1899** Crockett *Sid. Kirkcaddy* 140 Rusty Landlordship ... set him to chop wood, and stack it in the little guardhouse. **1821** *Examiner* 2 Apr. 202/2 An James Johnstone, 'postman, was howling soon. **1573** *Priory of Durham* (Surtees Soc. 46) 51 Holcott commaiden de 'Pyttgrove ... ad fodiendum et capiendum bulo petras. **1808** Cobbett *Corn. Ind.* 20, 'Peat-pan, a very hard stratum below the peat, impregnated with iron, impervious to water. **1440** Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 48 And bed thame in a 'peyte-pot all. **1599** Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 266 Out of the Peat-Pot into the Mire. **1800** A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* 28 Their eldest son...having missed the road ... fell into a peat pot, in it is called, and was drowned. **1879** Jewitt *Corp. Guild Eng. Ladies* (1879) 121 Mount the hill by a 'peat-road, which leads to Eel Tarn. **1583** *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 140 A gowndolen, ij backs, iij 'peatspades, ij fairings spades, a gurtle spade, viju. **1800** C. Finlayson *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 208 The peat-spade is furnished with a triangular cutting mouth, as also, with a cutting wing on the right side, ... In cut the half designed wood, found mixed with the moss. **1583** *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* III. 377 Current bounds, burnis and 'peitpottis. **1802** Scott *Lett. to Ellis in Lockhart*, The formidable hardships of digging epon peat moths. **1896** *Chamb. Jrnl.* May. 287/1 'Peat-wood drawing. This original word is extremely significant...; its descriptive power is great.

Usage. As *peat* has from the beginning been applied in the north, not to the substance, but to a shaped and prepared piece of it (cf. the expressions 'to make peats', 'peat-making'), the suggestion is offered that we may have in it one of several instances in which a word orig. meaning 'piece' has become so largely the term for a piece of some particular substance. If this be so, there may be etymological connexion with the stem *pelt-*: which gave mod.L. *pelta*, *pecia* (>—Sp.*pieza*), It. *pezza*, F. *pièce*, 'piece', and is held to be of Celtic origin (Thurneysen *Keltoromanen*. 20). The Old Celtic cognate in the *Book of Dare*, have *pet*, gen.s. *petis*, in sense 'portion, piece'; with which *Irish*, *cuidhiu* (ed. 2) 120, compares Ulr. *pit* portion of food in *Ler. Ml. Irish* 866. (This word is supposed to have passed into Gaelic from a Scandinav. dialect; cf. *Welsh pâls* portion.)]

Peat[2] (pīt). *Obs.* or *arch.* [Common from *c* 1570 to 1640; re-introduced by Scott. Origin uncertain. (Not Sc., exc. in sense 3.)

Cf. Mdu. *pête*, in Kilian 1599, 'goel-moder', also = *pethon*, god-daughter, 'lantrica filiola, filia initiola, vulgo prolis'. (See also Pea.)]

† **1.** Used as a term of endearment to a girl or woman = pet of a woman; hence with various shades of meaning = girl simply, light or merry girl, fondling or spoilt girl, etc. *Obs.*

1568 T. Howard *Lett. Amelia* (1870) 101 Alas good simple peate. Of dull and fearful braine. **1598** T. Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 122 To heroine and call into their companies semi beautifull Damzells, and pleasant Peats to passe away the time more merrily. **1582** Rich *Farew. Milit. Profl.* (1846) 172 Being lastly convicted by the confession of the gentle peate, his love at Wales. **1593** Drayton *Idea* 20 Sonn. 11. Crie Have eight you marry a Shepherdesse have more, ... Lither and Purse[l] pouty toothy peates. **1596** Shakes. *Tam. Shr.* 4 i. 56 A pretty peate, it is best put finger in the eye, and she knew why. **1609** Dekker, etc. *Patient. Man* v. 3, God's ore 'tis you, you are a peat indeed! **1632** Massinger *Maid of Hon.* v. ii, Of a little thing You are a pretty peat, indifferent fair too.

b. Applied to a pet animal.

a 1577 Gascoigne *Praise P. Sparrow* Wks. (1587) 289 As if you say but *Read out* Philip Lord, how the peat will turne and chop.

2. As a term of chidopy for a woman: esp. in *proud peat*. *Obs.* In 17th c., but revived by Scott.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., Fallace, Luther's wife and Lord, a proud correcting Peat, and an intruder on his bedchamber. **a 1625** Fletcher *Wild Goose Chase* v. i, And ye proud peat, Do make you carve your lecturer. **1808** Scott *J. B. Perth* xviii, Eve to (Rothsay) takes back yonder proud peat to his table and his bed,... Douglas rules in King of Scotland. **1815** Miss Tynan *Maidenhall Lass* xii. 164 You were always a proud, ambitious peat of a lass.

b. Applied as a term of dislike to a man.

[By Scott and his imitators.]

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* ii, I have suspected the proud peat now', he said to himself, 'by finding out a likeness'. **1866** *Gil. Wondy's Apr.* 267/1 The preposterous peat! the light-headed auld fule! to raise sic exultness.

† **3.** 'Formerly, a lawyer, supposed to be under the peculiar patronage of any particular judge, was invidiously termed his peat or pet' (Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, note). Hence † **Peat-try**, † **Peat-ship**, the personality or office of a peat.

1682 *N. Croft's Pract. agst. the Peats in Middlesex Inst. Pamphl.* (1880) 224 Now humbly doth show to the Lords of the Sess. That he's likely to receive tedious wake a Pass. *Ibid.* 225 Old Stanley by all is judged such a one, That his partiality could never be thought worth a groat. Yet John May of Maris, his pearcy, as I hear, By virtue of his daughter, makes Dalzeall's 3 year. Newlyeh horseboys went ships with the peats, But knowing discovered them all to be cheats. Hamilton, Blantyre, Sir James Wylie Baird, Shall be Peat of his house, as well as Young Laird. **1686** *Sess. Pamphl.* (1810) xvii. 49 *Earl on Peats, & Sisters*, His mother's request leave'd him his father's love; Love persuaded taught the trade by sea, but bred, In seven years prentice to be wives to spoke. **1824** Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, As the being with us a peatship and a shackbillion, as it were is oh so a cloaka.

Peatery (pī·tări). [f. Peat[1] + -ery; in the forms *petery*, *featery* after mod./Anglo-Fr. *petterie*, f. *pete* peat.] A place from which peats are dug or 'cast'; a peat-bog or -bank.

In sense in *Liber de Melros* (Bann. Cl.) 98 Sciacis cur dedimus ... concedimus ei unam petariam ... in marisco de Selingchar. **1337** *Durham Acct. Halls* (Surtees) 228 note, In gravela de Brunspeth, pro fossa pro Aldeshele; **1820** C. Cresswell *Caledonia* II. 22, viii. 356 [He] procured from a peatery. **1873** G. Jennings *Nat. Hist. E. Yorksh.* I. 175 Scattered specimens of a Calliduke in the peatery at Cranebottom. **1874** Cosmo Innes *Scotl. Lapsed Antiq.* 221 They say upon their oath that the burgesses cut their peats in the peatry of Wolmershope. **1875** J. Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* xxiii. 508 Peaty bottom frequent objects of grant to the citizens and convents during the Scots-Saxon period. **1901** *Dundee Advertiser* 2 June 2 Here also are the gazelles, where an end of this valuable commodity may yet be had.

Peat-moss. [f. Peat[1] + Moss.]

I. 1. A peat-bog: the regular name in the North.

c 1280 *Neminbroke Cartul.* (Surtees) 77 Per viam que vocatur Petemosse. **1343** *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 19 Xij peet mosse et xx Stonyflest loppis, and xx peet cove clavis inclusid. **1784** Bateman in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 169 In almost every perception, there are the remains of oak trees. **1832** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 213 Gradual conversion of a dry moss into a swamp, and lastly a peat-moss.

b. Without a or *pl.*: The substance peat.

1832 *Kyle Forest Rep.* 42 in *Libr. Useful Knowl. Husb.* III., Peat moss was originally mixed with it in layers. **1846** Kane *Econ. Expl.* II. 22. 222 The fires were of peat-moss procured with the fat of the bird-skins.

II. 2. The bog-moss (*Sphagnum*); *pl.* the family of mosses that grow in peat-bogs. *rare*.

1880 Bentham-Hooker (title) The Sphagnaceæ or Peat Mosses of Europe and North America.

Pea-tree. Name for several leguminous trees or shrubs with flowers resembling those of the pea.

a. The genus *Caragana*, of Siberia, China, etc. **b.** The tropical genus *Sesbania*. **c.** *Eschynomene* (*Agati*) *grandiflora*, of the East Indies, cultivated in tropical countries. **d.** *Adenanthera pavonina* of the East Indies (Coral Pea-tree), called also Red Sandal-wood. **e.** The Common Laburnum. *Sc.*

1810 Pursh in D. Pollich *Life* 177 The pea-tree limited its modest head, crowned with tufts of lovely yellow. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 219 *Caragana*, the Siberian Pea Tree. *Ibid.* 831 Pea-tree, *Sesbania*. **1884** Miller *Plantæ*, *Pentace*, *Chorisia*...*Cord.*, Wee Indies.

Peat-rook. [f. Peat[1] + Reek sb.[1], smoke.]

1. The smoke of a peat-fire. Also *attrib.*

1815 Sir A. Boswell *Spirit of Tintos* Poet. Wks. (1871) 210 He smelt like a peat-reek winning pan. **1880** G. M. K. in *Pall. Gaz.* 16 They now that it is the loss of the peat-reek and its creosote, which now goes up the grand moor chimneys. **1892** Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 308 There was a scent of peat-reek in the air.

2. A cant name for whisky distilled over a peat-fire and so supposed to be flavoured with peat-smoke; orig. the produce of a moorland illicit still, 'mountain dew'; also loosely, Highland whisky generally.

The 'peat-reek' flavour is really that of amyl alcohol, due to imperfect rectification.

1824 Macpherson *Gaelicisms. Excerpt.* (1876) 91 A male o'ale found, crushed down by a few glasses of peatreek. **1880** R. H. Story in *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 270 We are till twelve o'clock, paying our devotions to the peat-reek. **1892** J. K. Hunter *Studies* 131 A shoemaker, who ... had imbibed strongly of peat-reek whisky.

Peaty (pī·ti), *a.* [f. Peat[1] + -y.] Of the nature of peat; abounding in peat.

1785 Douglas in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 189 To free the fluid from the peaty matter. **1798** Wordsworth *Brit. Pl.* (1798) III. 213 On Hampstead Heath near London, in dry peaty places. **1823** Cobbett *Colonial & F.* xv. 244 A thin coat of peaty matter, along the bottom of a bed of clay.

Peaucellier cell (pōselyr sel). [From name of the inventor, Lieut. Peaucellier, 1864.] A plane linkage consisting of a jointed rhombus fixed by three bars to two distinct centres, so that when it oscillates about these, its angle opposite to the centres describes a straight line, thus developing a rectilineal out of a circular motion.

1873 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 597 The assumed transformation ... can be effected immediately by a Peaucellier cell.

‖ **Peau-de-soie** (*pōdswā*). [F. *peau de soie*, lit. 'silk skin, silk kid', introduced in the second half of the 19th c. as a trade name, referring to the somewhat leathery consistance of the silk; perh. suggested by the earlier term (for a different material) *peau-de-soie*: see Paduasoy, Poult-de-soie.] A rich and somewhat thick silk with a dull satin face on both sides; also applied to various inferior imitations of this, and now (1904) chiefly used in the trade to designate those called 'Rhadzimirs'.

1866 *Reader* 6/3/8 *Gazett* xvii. 11. 56 Mrs. Gamp...gave her the promised petticoat, and the old Peau de soie gown. **1901** *Civil Service Supply Ass. Price List* Mon. 390 Silks, Satins, etc.—22 in. Peau de Soie at 2/9 m/r.

Peauter, obs. form of Pewter.

Peavey, pevy (pī·vi). *U.S.* [From the surname, *Peavey*, of the inventor.] A lumberer's cant-hook having a spike at the end of the lever.

1898 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 26 Mar., The last cant dog made in the world. **1899** *Scribner's Mag.* June 719/2 The hauling-ground swarms with men armed with peavies (cant-hooks) furnished with strong pikes in the end. **1900** *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Nov. 1893 One hands are here outlawed by peavies and poles.

Pea-vine. *U.S.* [f. Pea[1] + Vine.] **a.** The 'vine', or climbing stem, with its foliage, of the pea-plant, or of any plant called 'pea'. **b.** Name for two leguminous plants: (*a*) the Hog-peanut (see Hog sb.[1] 13 d); (*b*) an American weed, *Vicia americana*, Pea Vine of California.

1766 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 6 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 21 The ten first killed the ... pea-vines, sun-flowers, etc.] **1833** W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 47 The leaves interwoven luxuriantly on the pea-vine. **1834** Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1841) II. xxxiii. 67 The green is filled with wild pea-vines.

† **Peaw**, dialectal var. of Pe, peacock. *Obs.*

1519 Skelton in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 900 Most under the shew Cod Voion is the Pehw Voio, so denominated because the God is figured with Eyes resembling a Peacock's Tail, ...which Bird in this Country [Somerset Dialect] is called a Peaw. [Cf. *Anecdotical*, n.s. Peacock, sb. 3 b.]

Peawn, obs. f. Pew. **Pea-worrill**: see Pea 1. **Peaze**, obs. f. Peace, Piece. **Peaze**, obs. f. Peace, Pease.

† **Peba** (pē'bă). *Zool.* [Shortened from Tupí *tatu peba*, i. e. *tatu* armadillo, and *peba* low.] An American species of armadillo, *Tatusia* (*Dasypus*) *peba*, found from Paraguay to Texas; the Seven- or Nine-banded Armadillo.

1768 Marcgrave *Hist. Nat. Bras.* 232 Tatu peba Brasiliensibus, armadillo Hispanis.

1832 *Penny Cycl.* II. 230 The *peba*...called by the Guarani Indians, or *black tatu*, is extremely common in Paraguay. *Ibid.* The length of the peba, from the snout to the origin of the tail, is about sixteen inches, that of the tail fourteen... It is commonly called in Brazil, tatu-peba. 1843 Mycatt *Tatu-Indos.* I. 160 (1852) 229 The peba or nine-banded armadillo ranges from Paraguay to Texas. 1856 *Life Among Indians*, 201 Peba Armadillo,...Brush Armadillo.

Pebble (pe'b'l), *sb.* Forms: 1–4 **papol-**, **popol-stān**, 4 **pipple-**, **pypple-**, **pipple-stan**(**e**; also 6 **popoell**, 7 **pipple**. 2–4 **pebble**; 3–6 **pable-**, 4 **pibbil-**, 6 **pebble-ston**; 5 **pyble**, 5–7 **pible**, 6–7 (*dial.* –*ll*) **pibble**; 6– **pebble**, (5–7 (*dial.* –*ll*) **peable**, **peeble**, 7–8 **pebble**). [Existing in many forms, some going back to OE., the phonetic relations of which are obscure, and as yet undetermined.]

1. A stone worn and rolled to a rounded form by the action of water; usually applied to one of small or moderate size, less than a *boulder* or *cobble*. Also, a stone similarly rounded by attrition of ice or sand. (OE. examples, see Pebble-stone.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg., Magdalena* 462 Wyt [adopt W] þe stronge? a leytel child gon pleye with pebles on a banke. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 117 For whe a pebble in pole fer wyht Wole Entend, nelle oper grounde gret. 1440 Rooscus Dunmow 9, (*title*) 253 Rysyn on londes watre...runnyng on pibles and gravel. 1524 Lenton *Manip.*, 41/1 A Pebble, *petra, calculus.* 1844 Sir Hugh *Caveon at Ex-and-Ley Chapel of Earde of Kercster* in *Archæol. Journ.* (1856) 230 A pebble out of the brook. 1838–58 Cowper *Iliad* xi. 807 The chieftain then [sprang from] pebble hill. 1844 Lightfoot *Bridge Mod.* (1854) III. 322 There being two great gates, they charged them with pebbles instead of bullets. *c* 1780 Swinburne *Trav. in Lower Calabria* 20 With white, round, polish'd pebbles spread. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 20 *Iona*, At Passing another unpaved causeway...formed of rounded stones or pebbles brought from the shore. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* ii. 32 Rounded fragments from the magnitude of a pea to that of a melon are generally called pebbles. 1858 Hugh. Miller *Footpr.* 132 [The fragment of rock] more obviously resembled into the form of smooth round pebbles.

†**b.** (without *a*) Used collectively, or as a material; a bed, deposit, or heap of pebbles.

1574 W. Bonner *Regiment for Sea* xxiii. (1596) 60 You shall finde 3l. fadom, and peppell as bigge as beanes. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 10 Precious Diamonds are cut... when despised payable lye safe in the sand. 1590 Lyly *Gallathea* v. i. 23 A heape of small pyble. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* i. 26 The proper Stone for this purpose is Marble, Flible, Blue beard Stone.

c. *fig.* (*Australasian slang*.) A person or animal very hard to deal with.

1890 R. Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* vi. (1891) 49 He was a regular pebble, and the old cove hadn't been in the yard when he was hounded.

2. A name for various gems or valuable stones. †**a.** Applied to a pearl (1500, 1600). **b.** A colourless transparent kind of rock-crystal, used instead of glass in spectacles; a lens made of this. **c.** An agate or other gem found as a pebble in streams, esp. in Scotland (*Scotch pebble*); also, various kinds of agate, as *Egyptian pebble*, *Mocha pebble*. **d.** Applied rhetorically to the magnetic 'stone' or 'loadstone' (1500, 1858).

1600 Tourneur *Transl. Revelation*, xi. The pearly gibbis which the Greeks hongen. 1600 R. Hulme *Armourie* ii. 39/1 The Christall, and brilliant Stone, or Pybble. 1692 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 200 Pibble, Agates, Onyxes, Jaspers, Cornelians. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 12 Pybbles, Smithsonyxes; and other beautiful stones, indiscriminately called Scotch pebbles. 1793 W. & S. Jones *Natural Philos.* 260, *Specs*, 2 Best double-jointed standard gold spectacles with pebbles. 1847–8 H. Miller *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 253 Like one of our Scotch pebbles, so common ...in their rude state. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 More than the diamond. Kohinoors,... They prove that dull pebble, whom poles turn themselves to the poles of the world. 1858 Hughes *Tom Brown* 34 Those spectacle lenses which are said to be made of "pebbles." 1869 Lyell *Elem. n.s. Brunellian, Brunellian pebbles*, lenses for spectacles ground from pure, colourless rock-crystal (the mineral from Brazil).

c. A kind of earthenware invented by Wedgwood; see *pebble-ware* in 3 b.

1778 Wedgwood *Lett. to Bentley* 20 Mar. in *Life* (1866) II. 57 We can make things for mounting with great facility and cheapness, and mounting will enhance their value greatly. ...Pebble will in this way scarcely be discover'd to be counterfeit. 1778—*Lett.* 27 Jan. in Ellis Mansyard *Wedgwood* 2 Wks. (1773) 22, I observe what you say about Pebble ware,...If we retain the general complexion of the pebble to be light, and they mean with a heavy fire to the black ones, the ware will be many shades darker than intended.

3. **a.** Short for *pebble-leather*; see 5 b. Also, the rough irregular grain produced on leather by pebbling; see Pebble v. 3.

1875 [see Pebble v. 3]. 1885 C. T. Davis *Leather* xxiii. 310 The waxed or coloured split is pressed on the flesh side, and it is usually known as the 'coloured pebble'.

b. Short for *pebble-pendent*; see 3 b.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 726/1 Large cannon powder, such as 'pebble', is...measured in cases.

4. A collector's name for certain Cosmiate moths (so called from the wavy markings on their wings resembling those of agate). **a.** The *Pebble* or *Pebble Prominent*, *Notodonta ziczac*. **b.** The *Pebble Hook-tip*, *Platypteryx falcula*.

1832 Rennie *Conspectus Entomol.* 2 *M.* 33 The Pebble (*M. ziczac*). 1869 Newman *Brit. Moths* 252 The Pebble Prominent. *Ibid.* 203 The Pebble Hook-tip.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple *attrib.*, Of or pertaining to a pebble or pebbles; made or consisting of pebbles, or of agate or 'Scotch pebble'.

1529 Rubric *Gent. Magaz.* III. 1. Round the Eare'd green and pebble walks. 1796 W. Combe *Republic Taste* II. 229 Four large stones...which seem to be of the pebble kind. 1818 Keats *Endym.* iv. 110 He's treated pebble floor. 1842 Tennyson *Vis. Sight* 162, Her summer's...large pebble brooch.

b. *Comb.*, as *pebble-beach*, *-bead*, *-bed*, *-crystal*, *-paving*, *-ridge*; *pebble-covered*, *-paved* (*pave.* *-paving*), *-strewn* adjs.; **pebble-coast**, the coasting or throwing of a pebble or pebbles, or a mass of pebbles cast up, *e.g.* by the sea; **pebble-dashed** a., treated with **pebble-dash** or **-dashing**, i. e. mortar with pebbles incorporated in it; **pebble-hearted** a., hard-hearted, stony-hearted; **pebble-leather**, pebbled leather (see Pebble v. 3); **pebble powder**, a slow-burning gunpowder prepared in the form of cubes or prisms of the size of pebbles; **pebble-vetch**, a cultivated variety of *Vicia sativa* (British & Holl.); **pebble-ware**, a kind of Wedgwood ware in which clays of different colours are incorporated in the paste. Also Pebble-stone.

1818 Keats *Endym.* iv. 149 Feed from the smallest "pebble-bead of dawn. 1888 Fitzgerald tr. *Omar* xxi. (1) 46/1 As the Sea's self should head a "pebble-coast. *a* 1598 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils of Eng.* (1729) I. 32 A Pebble, where the Ingress of a Worm. "In wholly pebbled. ...This kind the Lapidaries call "Pebble-Crystal. 1893 Sir R. Evans *Jottings* in *Macleod of Macleod* I. 31 Terribly ill buildings, gable-roofed and "pebble-dashed. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xv. (1) *Rom. Hist.* 198 Like Lamp's "pebble-hearted cur. 1887 F. V. Morrison *Dictionary*, 64, I am afraid I must be rather pebble-hearted. 1884 C. T. Davis *Leather* xviii. 327 In the manufacture of "pebble and grain leathers. 1841 Bryant *Poems* 41 The rush of the "pebble-paved shore. 1821 Scottish *Epithalk.* 198 The "pebble-paven shore. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 250/2 Covenant repairs being required in the "pebble paving of the stables. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pebble-paving*, pavement laid with pebbles from 3 to 4 inches deep. When larger stones are used, it is known as *boulder-paving*. 1870 R. Caldwell in *Daily News* 7 Jan., We...set to work to adapt our machinery for the use of "pebble pottery. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4 The powder charge...consists of 400 lb. of pebble, or 450 lb. of prismatic powder. *a* 1700 Lisle *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 220 The "pebble-vetch is a summer-vetch, different from the grass-vetch and not so big; they call it also the rush-rope vetch. 1765 *Mem. Pract. Husb.* I. 476 The small black-seeded vetch, which some call tarbelps, and others pebble, or summer vetch.

Hence **Pebbleless** *a.*

1894 *Naturalist* 193 The scattered pebbleless laminated shale below.

Pe'bble, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To pelt with (or as with) pebbles.

1609 B. Jonson, etc. *Kastic. Hot* iv. 1, We'll so pebble them with words, as they come from Church! 1626 Sidney *Embly.* xxiii, The peasants...betook themselves to stones, and having pebbled the priest pretty handsomely, they drove him out of the parish. 1818 — *Hist. Mod. in*, When we had...purchased them o' our side, we could spy pebble them o' theirs when they weren't quite before.

2. To pave with pebbles.

1839 Baldwin *Recoll.* 9 For the wise purpose of pebbling alleys in quaker Meeting-houses.

3. *Leather Manuf.* To produce a rough or indented surface, such as might be produced by the pressure of pebbles, upon (leather), by a special kind of graining, done by means of a roller having a pattern upon it. Hence **Pebbling** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as *pebbling-machine*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pebble*, *Pebbling*, an operation to bring out the grain of leather and give it a roughened or chilled appearance....In the *pebbling-machine*, the skin is subjected to the action of a roller with a surface the reverse of the grain or pebble to be produced. 1884 C. T. Davis *Leather* xxvii. 434 In carrying it [Martin's Machine] will "not pull, pebble, "crease nor "softness hard leather. *Ibid.* 563 Pressure...for Pebbling Leather.

Pebbled (pe'b'ld), *a.*

1. [f. Pebble *sb.* + -ED².] Covered, strewn, or heaped with pebbles; pebbly. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

c 1600 Shakes. *Sonn.* lx, Like as the waues make towards the pibled shore. 1700 Gay *Rime* to H. Rich...pebbled brook that winds along the dale. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 500/1 The pebbled margin of the beach.

2. [f. Pebble v. + -ED¹.] Of leather: Treated by the process called pebbling; see Pebble v. 3.

Pe'bble-stone. Forms: see Pebble *sb.* and Stone *sb.* = Pebble *sb.* 1.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 64 Gif se fæsten-mædde, and

fyrnfæt see papelstanas. *c* 1000 *Ælfredis Glosses* (1857) *Magdeburg Capitularies*, i. papam, lapides, pyrrhiones. 1580 Wyllie *Prov.* 20, If *Mall* shall be fullie the mouth of hym with a fayre pebbel stone. 1587 Turbev. *Hyssbon* (Rollo) I. 332 When other weapons failed, they [the Irish] heaved great pebblestones only at hazel. 1590 Peacock. 159, Pebble stones, caulins. 1611 Rider *Dictionar.* 22 Two pebble stones of double weight.as two. *Ibid.*, Pepple stones of gold. *Ibid.* (1640) P 16, Ore, the nether side, where in the streames of pebblestones great store Fugitive cannot hold. 1693 Watson *Angler* (c. 6) Opposed by rugged stones and pebble stones. 1858 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 302/2 The pebble stones...finely fixed in a matrix of concrete, are...found to secure completely. *Ag.* 1931 Sharp *Tom Gest.* ii. 18. 11. Yet did her this small-hearted Cares shedde one tears: In is a stone, a very pebble stone.

b. As a material: = Pebble *sb.* 1 b.

1883 *Gentlem. Journal* (1884) 20 Pavement with Pibble-stones, Bricks and cinders across the yard, square.

Pebbly (pe'bli), *a.* [f. Pebble *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in pebbles; covered or paved with pebbles.

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* v. xlii. 1184 Hounds-tuung groweth ...in pebbly and vnpilled grounds. 1690 Dryden *Virgil* xi. 1. A Riuers rushing downe ...Vpon their pebbly shoares. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 10 July, A small bay with a pebbly beach. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* v, We went up a broad pebbly path.

† **Pebrine** (pēbrēn'). [mod.F. adj. Pebr. *pebrine*, f. *pebre* pepper, in reference to the black spots.] A destructive epidemic disease of silkworms, characterized by black spots and stunted growth.

1870 Tweedie in *Nature* 1 July 181/2 The name *pébrine*, first applied to the plague by M. de Quatrefages, and adopted by Pasteur. 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 398 (The transmission] of the spoorms of pebrine from the silkworm moth to its eggs and caterpillar.

Pecadille, obs. form of Peccadill.

Pecan (pikæn'). Also 8 pacane, 9 pecanier, pecaun, pekan. [In 18th *c. pacane* = F. *pacane*, Sp. *pacana*, from the native name of the nut in various Algonkin dialects, e. g. Cree *pakan*, Ojibway *pagan*, Abnaki *pagann*.

"The common hickory nut was called *Pacani*, a general name for all hard-shell nuts, meaning that which is cracked with an instrument, by a stone or hammer. Bradley's Virginian vocabulary has *Pawkenaw* for walnuts. Strange, for the Chesapeake, *Pagane*, nuts, walnuts, hazel-nuts. All the West and South, this name, as *Pacanier* and modern *Pekan*, has been applied to a single species, the fruit of the Carya Olivæformis". Trumbull *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 1870, 25.)

The nut or fruit, olive-shaped and finely flavoured, of a species of hickory (*Carya olivæformis*) common in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, often attaining a very great height: also, the tree itself, the pecan-tree.

1773 P. Kennedy *Trad.* in T. Hutchins *Descr. Virginia*, etc. 37/16 [In the shelter, Bois Comun or Pecans, Maple, Ash, Button Wood. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 61 The pecanier...found on the low grounds...is a large tree resembling somewhat the hickory, but has a more delicate leaf. 1856 *Russell's Advocate* 13 July 3/6/1 Spending a few days at Congo, gathering pecans.

b. *Bitter pecan*, bitter-seeded hickory (*Carya sparsiflora*), a smaller species native to the southern States. Also called *water-* or *swamp-hickory*.

c. *Comb.*, as *pecan-nut*, *-tree*.

1786 Jefferson *Notes* (1892) I. 306 To procure 100 trees or three hundred pecan-nuts from the western country. *Ibid.* II. 14 The pecan-nut is, as you conjecture, the Illinois nut. The former is the vulgar name south of the Potomac. 1867 J. Colcleugh in *Ballou's Mag.* X. (1868) 13 Amongst them is a pecan nut-tree. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/2 He hoped her under a big pecan tree [in California].

Pecari, -**ri**, variants of Peccary.

Peccability (pekkibi'liti). [f. as next + -ITY.] Capability of sinning; liability to sin.

a 1631 Donne *Six Serm.* i. (1634) 34 The peccability, that possibilities of sinning, which is in the nature of the angels of heaven. 1742 J. Clarke *Moral Evil* 22 Finite intelligent beings necessarily suppose peccability. 1883 Mrs. Craik *Inkerl. Man.* 58 note, Our imperfection and peccability.

Peccable (pe'kăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *peccable* (1378 in Littré) or ad. med.L. *peccabilis*, f. *peccare* to sin, after L. *impeccabilis* sinless (cited from Gellius).]

1. Capable of sinning; liable to sin.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 3. 200 All men by nature are sinners, are peccable, the best offend often. 1792 Tennant *Lett. to Sir W. Pulteney* 7 June, Wks. 1822 IV. 222 We hold all mankind to be peccable and mortal, even the Pope himself. 1892 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* iii. 134 Fitting and preparing peccable, imperfect men, for a perfect impeccable heavenly state.

† **2.** Sinful, wrongful. *Obs.*

1633 Prynne *Histriom.* 363 Is not the selfe same sinne as sinfull, as peccable?

† **Peccadi'llian.** *Obs.* Also **-dulian**, **-dullian**. Early corrupt forms of Peccavilio (prob. from It. *peccadiglio*).

1599 Shakes. *Sonnet*, *Sonetes* Wks. 1906/1 His culloth'd throne of sweet concupiscence, (and as a man sensible may boldly presume thereon, 1932 — *Coryat. Crudities Introd.* 97/2), I humbly implore the most noble prince peccadillians. 1887 Dekker *Newes*, *to Anth. Fust.* B iij, Certaine Peccadillians which scrape, rake in the bones. 1589 Chorley *Lodge. Rev. Marlowe* II. 192 Touch on the Indecent and Peccadillian, little gentle censure.

† **Peccadill.** *Obs.* [a. F. *peccadille* (1678 c., in early examples *peccadille*, *peccadile*), ad. It. *peccadiglio*: see below.] = Peccavilio.

1661 T. Williamson tr. *Gaulart's Why I'm Hanged* 6: The witches and peccadillos of their youth. 1673 Cotton *Burlesque upon Ps.* cxl. For to compel a Peccadillo To send a soon up Hobbenoball [i.e. to Uppsala]. 1758 *J. Simond Pighery the History to Scripts* 61 The Faults...are but peccadillos.

Peccadill, **-dilly**, **-dillo**: see PICKADILL, etc.

† Peccadillonic, anglicized form of next.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *La Nouë's Pract.* 30 'Tis but a peccadillo for a Master to lye with his slave.

Peccadillo (pɛkɪdɪ'lo). Also 6 peccadillio, 7 -dill(i)o, -diglio, 8 -dillo; † peccabo-, pecca-, piccadillo; picadillio, pickadilla, 8 peccaligio. [a. Sp. *peccadillo* (*-dillo*), dim. of *pecado* sin, or It. *peccadiglio* (Florio, 1611).] A small or venial fault or sin; a trifling offence.

1591 Harington *Apol. Pract. Ord. Fur.* 9 b, I omit as his peccadillo, how his archbishoppe poisoned. 1600 G. E. *Kyd. Lethe* 6, viii. 209 The Spaniard is liable to accounte to for a *Peccadillo* or little fault. 1607 *Sir J. H. to Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 3 Some peccadillos of youth. 1637 Heywood *Loiane* v. 54 Accounted...but peccadillos. 1647 Trr. S. Inscription *Presumed* 16, By Love appeares a peccadillo. *Ibid.* viii. 241 Yet these are peccadillo's. 1650 Bayning *Freedom Reconciled* (1655) 29 When this *peccadillo*; and a lost lazy lawsuit stood in competition. 1670 Sir J. Hayward *Antiphilo.* 178 This is but a *picadillo*. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* v. iii, Mr. Ball said it was a Peccadillo. 1708 Motteux *Ld. Hungar in Spectator* I. 178 (1788) 192 Never reckon an excess in drinking a small fault, a *peccadillo*. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 208 She'll know enough of me, not to wonder at such a peccadillo. a 1845 Hood *Ode R. Watson &c.* Schoolgirl...That frown upon St. Giles's sins, but think The peccadilloes of all Piccadilly.

attrib. 1600 tr. *Ariosto's Prose conc. Ruling* 20, 18, 421 Those which they hold equal to peccadillo sins. 1737 Wesley *M. Biographia Wesleyana* II. 121 The...passions of boys whose peccadillo follies are the subject of universal ridicule.

† Pecca'minous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *peccāmin-*, *-āmen* (in Christian writers) + -OUS.] Full of sins, sinful.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1688 H. More *Div. Dial.* tr. vi. (1713) 109 In regard of our peccaminous terrestrial Pecuniosities here.

Peccan, variants of PEKAN.

Peccancy (pɛ'kănsi). [adj. L. *peccantia* (Tertull. 3rd c.), f. pr. pple. of *peccare* to sin: see -ANCY.] The quality or condition of being peccant.

1. Moral fault, sinfulness.

1656 Hobbes *Decr. Planet* 40 The proximity of an old *English Doctor*. a 1679 T. Goodwin *Election* iv. 96, Sins of commission have more of peccancy in them than sins of omission. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 72 Where all deserve And stand exposed by common peccancy To what no few have fall'n. 1900 W. James *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 269 As if our very brains through an inveterate taint there, and let all sorts of ancient peccancies and moral stupidities drain away.

b. A sin, offence, transgression.

1658 W. Mountagu *Devout Ess.* 1. xii. § 2 This distinguishing of equivocall words, which passeth commonly for a venial peccancy. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 29 Waving the immediate sense of impudence and other arrant peccancies against truth. 1675 G. Mountagu *Appeal* xxxiii, *Abstinence* betwixt peccancies, I do advise a breach of faith.

† 2. Faultiness, incorrectness. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1611 Cowper *Hand* in. Cowp., But to make a fool non peccancy carries, will make a man nothing wonder at any peccancy or absurdity in men of more language.

3. Corruptness or disorder of the humours, etc.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 158 To cure the *manifold* peccancy of the *juices* by Evacuations. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Diseases* 203 The saliva is impregnated with a general peccancy.

Peccant (pɛ'kănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [adj. L. *peccānt-em*, pr. pple. of *peccāre* to sin; in sense 3, a. OF. *peccant* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That commits or has committed a fault or moral offence; sinning, offending.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Peccant*, offending, doing amisse. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* iv. xxi, The shadowes per'd Of thousand peccant ghosts, wounds, unhearst. 1642–3 Earl of Northumb. *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 139 To prove them to be peccant against any authentick Rolls. 1691 Norris *Serm.*, (1693) II. vii. 193 That a peccant Creature should disappoint, and request of every Vicissitude of, and Declination from the Rules of Just and Honest. 1860 Carlyle *Frederick* (A. 1000. 8) (1872) V. 39 The peccant Officials...fall on their knees.

b. Said of things.

1633 Prynne *tr. Pr. Hierotheus.* 21, 28, 103 [The 10th statute] peculiarly prohibits the scripturall disputing, reasoning, or derogation of...the Successors of the Lords Supper in your Eucharists, Priests or Rites for which kinde Priests had never formerly peccant. 1879 W. E. Hall *Rights & Duties Neutrals* 70, 82, 121 It seizes the peccant property.

2. Offending against or violating some rule or principle; faulty, incorrect. ? *Obs.*

1604 J. Wilson *Regl. Hooker* 118 This Syllogisme is peccant in forme. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 255 If the Citation be erroneously peccant in point of Form or Matter. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit., Poets. R. Simons*, If true learning in the art of the drama be precisely that point in a story usually spoken.

3. Causing disorder of the system; morbid, unhealthy, corrupt: used esp. in the humoral pathology; also, inducing disease.

1604 T. Wright *Ellenchi Prayer* 25 Some five peccant humours. 1667 Hydrostatics *Paradox* 203 Adjourning Phlegm they are to bring, In Peccant Ambrosia or the Spring. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 620 It was not at all probable that his blood was peccant to the smarting. 1708 Petiver, *Peccant*,...among Physicians, the Humours of the Body are said to be Peccant, when they contain some Malignity, or else abound too much. 1859 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 745 The patient...pointing to the peccant tooth as the source of his woe. *Ibid.* VIII. 422 Purgatives and diuretics may be given to eliminate any peccant matter.

b. In figurative use.

1609 Bible *Adv. Lazarus* x. 8 Is it so? I see Thou I have gone over these three diseases of breeding: besides the which there are some other rather peccant humors, than learned diseases. 1797 Pitt, etc. *Art of Sinking* 16, A discharge of the peccant humour in exceeding quantities makes. 1799 Burke *Fr. Affs.* Wks. 1808 VI. 58 The change is to be confined to the peccant part only. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 Where is great amount of life, though gross and peccant, it has its own checks.

fig. ib. A sinner; an offender.

1660 I. C. in T. Bedford *Six weeks Death* 2–3 b, No time ever ago...hath better more likely to bring forth plenty of peccants in this kinde. 1809 C. K. Sharpe *Let. 3 Apr.* in *Corr.* (1888) I. 163 A swinging blow on some peccant's roomy front for the neglect of the sentence!

Hence **Pe'ccantly** *adv.*; **Pe'ccantness.**

1847 Webster, *Peccantly*. 1707 Bailey 2nd. II, *Peccantness*, offensiveness, lewdishness.

Peccary (pɛ'kări). Forms: 7 **pakoera**, 7–8 **peccary**, 7– **pecc**ary, (8 **picary**, 9 **pinaree**, **pec(c)ari**). [ad. *pakira*, *paquira*, the name in Carib of Guiana.

Spelt by the Spaniard *Oviedo* 1535 *Baquira* or *vagadira*; *paquira* is cited by the Frenchman Thevet (1557) *Aba Galibis* 1613, and Brown 1625, and in Surgeon Jo. B., and Spelman of 1686 c. In L. Clusius spelt *pacchira*. G. Warren in 1667 has *pakeeras*, and the form is still current in the Spanish and Guayana dialects of Guiana. An English writer in 1617 spells *pachiras*, which is also in the 18th c. Dictionnaire Caribe: Dutch 1718 *c. voyagers* have *paquiras*. *Peccary* appears in 1699. Buffon has *pakiras* and *peccaris*, Cuvier *pécaris*. (Also Port. *Jurú*, in Athenæum 6 June 1903, p. 713; *Schomburgk in Journal. Asiatic*, XV. 1840.)

A gregarious quadruped of South and Central America, allied to the swine, of which there are two species, the *collared peccary* extending north to Texas, and the *noble-lipped p.* of South America.

1629 R. Hakluyt *Voy. to Guiana* 24 Swine in great numbers, whereof there are two kinds, the one small, by the Indians called *pachiros*, the other is called *paragis*. 1667 G. Warren *Descr. Surinam* 21 Of the hogs there are three kinds. One...like an ottir, the other two are called the Paheros and Pinko. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) II. 110 ...hunt about for Peccary. 1699 [L. Wafer] *Descr. America* 124 The country has of its own a kind of hog, which is called Peccary. 1789 E. Bancroft *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 125 The Peccary is considerably smaller than the ordinary European Hogs. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. 183 The animal which of all others most resembles an hog...is called the Peccary, or Tajacu. 1807 Monro in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 134 The stomach of the gregal differs from that of the common hog. 1827 H. Ballantyne *Vin. Domestry* 217 There are two kinds of hogs...common to all parts of Guiana, the pinaree and the tayra. 1846 G. A. Mellan *Lath. fr. Frontiers* (1866) 440 The Mexican wild boar, the Peccary,...has no tail, and it has a musk-pouch on the after-part of the back, which exudes a strong smell of musk.

Peccation (pɛkē'ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *peccātiōn-em*, n. of action from *peccāre* to sin.] The action of sinning, sin.

1882 Tregelles *Philip* vi, Though he reared out *peccant* most frankly when charged with his sins, this criminal would fall to prevarication very soon after provoking amendment.

† Peccavi (pɛkē'vəi, pɛkkā'vi). Also 7 **peccavie**. [L. *peccāvī* 'I have sinned'.] 'I have sinned', in the phrase 'to cry *peccavi*'; hence as substantive, confession of guilt.

So *peccavimus* 'we have sinned'; *peccavit* 'he has sinned'.

1599 Thynne *Pers. Satyrs. Invis. Fly* Wks. (1876) 272 Kynge David that wrote this psalme, with one worde confessed his harte was chaunged wrongly *Peccavi*. 1653 T. Watson *Whet.* (1660) 83 Much some shall at other be subject unto him, and cry *Peccavi*. 1792 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. Steward I. 259 That he, which in the midst of his fortune utility, was taken to cry *...*a mercy in prison, may be orderly driven to cite more peccavies, than one. 1800 W. Wilson *Dissenters* (1810) 170 Then were the secretaries not easily heard to sleep and entreaties, but also to cry *peccavimus*; and others themselves to due such penance as [etc.]. 1808 J. Lang *Cont. Sport.* I. 22, 259 'Donzel Dame' (pronounce them' because here cries "peccavie". Were lords will not the special supplicant'. 1881 Baxter *Apol. Shorthand* I. 180 A mere information and conviction, which may bring me to the most open *peccavi* or confession. 1778 *Sheridan's Rudentius* Wks. 1711 IV. 1. 204 Now lowly crouch'd, I cry peccavi, And prostrate, supplicate *your* pardon. 1804 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* II. 191 But ours were ominously marked by the observance of penitence, and the well-known cry of love. 1880 [see PENITENCE].

Pecco, variant of PEKOE.

† Pece. *Obs.* Also 3 **pyece**, **pese**, 6 **peece**, *Sc.* **peis**, **peyce**. [ad. med.L. *pecia*, ? 9th, cella, cyathus' (Du Cange).

In other uses, *pecia* represents F. *pièce*, q. v. *pecia terræ* = F. *pièce de terre*; but the sense 'cup', 'vase', is not known for F. *pièce*. In Eng. however *piece* is a common early spelling of *piece*, and this may be a sense of English development. Cf. 'piece of glass'.]

A cup (esp. a wine-cup); a drinking-vessel.

1360 Lancs. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 23 Cooppes of clene Gold and peces of selure. a 1400 *Pearl* 1. 4 Gode, pis A pyece with rybie wine And a spice to fil it pine. 1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 439 After that he hadde dronken wyne ouede to hym by the kynge, he putte the pece (Harl. 6m, Trevisa the vessel) in his bosom. a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pese, cuppe, *pecia*, *crater*. 1450–85 Mankind 818/120 in *Macro Plays* 31 He toke the pyece with pouyer and drankes fayr. a 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 32, 515 Falle a pese, tavernere. 1515 Douglas *Æneis* vi. iv. 57 The warrior nane thinks happie In cuppis and peis. 1599 Play *Clyom. Conel.* ne Putting them into a little greater pieces.

b. ? A wine-cask or butt.

1626 Inventories *Dn. Barnbo* in Jr. xx. *Scholars* 343 At Claret wine from a pesse's Prince dark square.

Pece, obs. form of PEASE, PIECE.

Pech (pɛtʃ, pɛx), *sb. Sc.* and north. *dial.* Also 7–9 **pegh**. [Cognate with PECK v.] A short laboured breath, a panting after exertion.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* viii. 17 Tyrit myself...thair lait fourht fecht, Full fulsum, wyld gowlis and pechis. 1500 *Lament. Lady Scot.* 400 His gryf eye gaif gret pech, lyke ane wyld bul vnth. a 1564 Jas. M. Sinclair *Serm.* xxv. (1627) 191 His mouth lost a pegh at it, saying, She grew me, that, that without cruelty she could not take from me. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 89 Don't overtask your draught with a pegh like a pavior. 1864 *Ibid.* Feb. 231 With a 'pech' of satisfaction.

Pech (pɛtʃ, pɛx'), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **peigh**, 7 **peach**, 8–9 **pegh**, (9 **paich**, *north. Eng. dial.* **peff**, **peak**). [app. onomatopoeic, with the *p* of *puff*, *pant* and other explosive words, and the iterative ending found also in *fetch*, *stretch*.] *intr.* To breathe hard from exertion, to fetch the breath short, to pant.

a 1540 *Yorks Myst.* xi. 84 *For pechyng* als pilgrymes that pasis are so pass. 1572 *Lanrpet. Lusty Juuh.* 269 Now soon they wirk and labour, peck and pain. 1722 Douglas *Æneis* (Jam.) Gone, (E. D. S.) *Ambelt*, to pechit or pant. a 1728 Ramsay *On the Peacock* xii. (1761) 188 He will run the hardest of them on their owne backes, whilest they grone and peach. 1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 13 Peching for rain. 1782 Mayne *Siller Gun* v. 7, They who had come, or broken wind, Begood to pegh and keep behind. 1788 Burns *Willie Chalmers* i, My Pegasus I'm gar terrible, And ery Parnassus pechin frae brochan; 1808 Cromek *Relics*, 306, 21 *Pegh*...to breathe with difficulty. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 316, I say it a pace that made me peck...like a wind-galled nag.

Pechan (pɛ'xăn, pɛ'ʃăn). *Sc.* [Derivation uncertain: cf. prec.] The stomach.

1786 Burns *Two Dogs* 80 Yet e'en tho he fills fill their pechan (*v. r.* paghan) Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sic like trashtrie. 1880 Hislop *Proc. Scotland* 82 He puts it as a bad pauvre that puts it in his pechan.

Pechar, **-or**, obs. forms of PITCHER, PEACHER.

Pechblende: see PITCHBLEND.

Peche, obs. f. PEACH. **Pecht**, var. PICT.

† Pectify, obs. Sc. form of PACIFY.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. viii. (S. T. S.) 48 Al nychthouris thaird pairt schuld wair ennuit and precipit.

Peck (pɛk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **poc**, 4–6 **pek**, **pekke**, (4–6 **peke**), 5–7 **pecke**, (7 *Sc.* **peet**), 5– **peck**. [ME. *pek*, = OF. *pek* (13th c. in Godef., only one instance), frequent in AF., also latinized as *pecium* (a 1240), *pekka*; ulterior history unknown. Godefroy's OF. instance refers to corn for horses, which was also a chief use of *pek* in ME. In this respect *pek* was synonymous with F. *picotin* 'a peake or the fourth part of a bushelle...used only in the measuring of oats' (Cotgr.), a horse's feed of oats (Littré); in mod.L. *picotinus*. But the latter was evidently a diminutive of med.L. *picarius*, *picherius*, in OF. *picotin* a wine-measure (1278 in Godef.). The radical part of these words may be cognate with *pick*. The formal resemblances of *picotin* to F. *picoter*, 'to pick often, to peck as a bird', and of *pek*, *peck* to *pick*, *pickle*, Prov. *pic*, is notable; but *pick* etc. is known long before the vb., and cannot easily be derived from it.]

1. A measure of capacity used for dry goods: the fourth part of a bushel, or two gallons. The imperial peck contains 554.548 cubic inches, that of the United States 537.6.

The Scottish peck was the fourth part of the *firlot* and contained 4 *lippies*—339.625 cubic inches for wheat, but 679.25 for barley, rye, peas, salt, and other commodities. In England the peck formerly varied greatly according to locality and to the commodity measured. See *H. C. and Harm. Words* (E. Dial. Soc.) 673.

a 1300 *Battle Alkerton* (Camden) 1. (1871) 14 Et debet redire 1 pechoun, 1 bussellum, et pek salis. 1338 in *English Miscellanies* (Camd. Soc.) 1856 I. 3 3 pekes malt. 1366 *Durh. Rolls* (1841) 1 pekes malt. 1366 *Durh. Rolls* (1841) 1 pekes malt. 1366 *Durh. Rolls* (1841) 1

Chron. 27 Aug. 5/2 'A dry moment never made a dear peck'; valid as old wealden proverb.

a. A swarm of bees such as would fill a peck: *cf. peck-swarm* in §.

1703 Worlidge *Vinet. Britannica* (ed. 2) 57 Put a Swarm of Bees of a Peck, in May, into a Hive of Glass. *Ibid.* 61 (ed. 2) 70 One Peck of Bees in one Hive, will get much more Honey than two half Pecks will do in two Hives.

d. A liquid measure of two gallons. *obsol.*

1688 Holme *W. Armoury, Woodcock.* 2. 2/1, *Peck* is a measure of liquids = two gals. "I do hear how Farmer Dorpe is sicke: a' very good cider vor a shillin' a peck".

2. A vessel used as a peck measure.

1320-4 *Earl Derby's Exch.* (Camden) 158 Et pro j pecco ligneo pro mensura mensurata, *ibid.* 1324 *Durham Acct. Rolls* (Surtees) 390. j pek. pro pesebenda. 1348 Statut. *Merton* 18° 20. v. 113 Sheet to be compared like a good Bilbo to the circumference of a Peche, felt to price, Seals to bind. 1647 Blair *Patron. Bks.* (Surtees) 109 Your cours take 2 pecks and 2 pottles...and give twice a day to the sort-bulls...take up the mendes and allegoodnes, and putte into the pecke. 1705 Hearnii *Collect.* (Oxford) 1. 87 Wch 1726 III. 229 Can a Peck contain all the Water in the Sea? 1856 Macaulay *Hist. Civilis. Asiat.* I. 56 450 To 7400 three times were put in the pillory...for having pecks of too small measure.

b. In the Isle of Man: see quot. 1903.

1887 Hall-Caine *Deemster* iii. 22 The bread-basket known as the 'peck'. 1894 — *Manxman* 32 The peck, the quarter, and the cabbage patch. 1903 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 'Peck'...A wooden bowl, about 3 or 4 inches deep, and about 20 inches in diameter, covered with a sheep's skin, and resembling the head of a drum, it is used to keep meal in.

3. *fig.* A considerable quantity or number, a great deal, a 'quantity', 'heap', 'lot'. Chiefly *fig.* in phr. *a peck of troubles*.

c 1440 in *Archæologia* XXV. 40 The said George ...hath more than Mr. More was in a peche of troubles. 1532 *Abrid. Recds. Kyngs. Counsell* 13 Calling of my commend with fayre keye that echo was, that has xxx pak of lyne lettris (&) doubletis. 1604 (Shakespeare) *Hamlet & his Mother* 1 Did nothing speak but the extremest matter in the sharpest sort to heaven and this distemper'd cause? Fie upon't! foh! About, my brain! I have drunk but have in a fine spirit. Hanged be the heart of coward that breaks in a cold night for two hundred packs of troubles. 1837 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii, A pretty pack of troubles you'll get into.

†**4.** An ancient measure of land. *Obs.*

1440 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 95/1 A pek of Londe, Viater, Hethe and Marsse. *Ibid.*, Half a pek and a rayle of Londe, Pasture and Hethe.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **peck loaf**, a loaf made from a peck of flour; † **peck-swarm**, a swarm of bees that fills a hive of the size of a peck: see 2 c.

1599 Shakespeare, etc. *Old Lore* vi. 34, I never durst eat supper with you but 'peck-loaves. 1846 Sous *Witney in Lond.* I. 148 The lord mayor ordered the price of bread to be raised one penny to the peck-loaf. 1892 C. Bowen *Fire. Stone* v. 1 [*Ib.* 2] 'peck-swarms, and other single swarms after Midsummer [are dearer] with the bees, or bulks headed bees.

Peck, *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *local.* [app. a local variant of Pick *v.*[2], Prak *sb.*[2]]

1. A local name of various tools: see quots.

1483 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 91 Gowen hamers ...iij. Gowen pekkes, viij. 1514 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, I. 5701 (P. R. O.) And pekes for to hewe gravyn marys. 1544 Kilhorn *Wills* (Surtees) I. 47 One Cuttelle axe, one pekke. 1589 Young *Ann. Agric.* II. 301 (*Essex*) They cut their beans with a tool they call a peck, being a short handled mattock for one hand, and a hook for the other. 1813 — *Agric. Essex* I. 183 The Flemish stycks to stand in Fodders for cutting beans: it is called a bean peck. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Peck*, sb. a pick-axe. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Pick*, sb. [*sic*] a pick-axe; ...(2) A pointed hammer for breaking coal. *Ibid., Peck-staff*, the handle of a pick-axe.

2. A peak.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 139 For ij. cowchys corbie with peckkes xxiij.s. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Peck*, a peak (peak).

Peck (pek), *sb.*[2] Also 5 **pekke**, 6-7 **pecke**. [f. Peck *v.*[2]]

1. An act of pecking; a stroke with the beak or bill; (humorously) a sharpish kiss: cf. Peck *v.*[2] 2.

1602 Carew. *Ebrography*, a pecke, bob, or bob with a bauble. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village Sto.* v. (1863) 17 The robin redbreast and the wren ...would stop for two pecks. 1833 H. Nassau *Life Peter Dwarris* I. ii. 314 Aegidius ...meditating his feeble peck at the throne in Scotland. 1837 Sinith (Andrew Lockhart) 84 Bowling toward his wife he received from that lady a rapid and industrious peck.

2. The impression or mark made by pecking; a pitch, hole, or dint; a dot; a slight surface injury.

1530 Palsgr. *Ess. Dial., Picardie*, a pycke, a pecke, marcure, picqûre. 1676 J. Sylvester in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 737 These Thrushes have also a small peck in the middle making but very little impression in the stone, and seldom passing through it. 1720 Dyche & Pardon *C. V.*, A little hole made to feed in a large open room, is called a bird *peck*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 651/1 In engraving the flesh, the effect may be obtained by the lighter parts and middle tints being pecks of the graver, rather than by light lines. 1850 Weldon *Encroaching* 15 Raising a bunch of great balls, turfing or grounding for sea fern, and mending every little 'peck' or injury as it occurs.

3. *Hawking.* (orig. *Thieves' Cant.*) Food, meat, 'grub'; provender.

Dictionarie, the thieves' Peck and pyck, board and lodging. Peck and tipple (thieves' cant), meat and drink.

1567 Harman *Caveat* 86 Him hath a Cackling cheere, a groueling chine, cum Pecke, cannes, and prygmans of parsons. 1841 Barnes *Pastoral Come to*, Wive 1877 III. 388 Here, take to our company, let's cry coffee to Peck. 1908 Mrs. Cholmondeley *Family Table-Talk*, Poor House-keeping, where Peck is under Locks. 1730 Mrs. Delaney in *Life & Corr.* I. 342 We want to export, and barter provisions of peck and bone. 1846 J. *Sybir & Siberia* II. 206 Wine, spirits and peck, and a pound a-week! 1865 Reader *Walk, Fly, &c.* 164 The moving of the 'peck' was the affair of a moment. 1893 *Kinsel Gaz. Aug. 10/6* He [a dog] wants a little more peck.

Peck (pek), *v.*[2] Also 4-5 **pekke**, 4-7 **pek**, **pecke**. [app. a collateral form of Pick *v.*[1], with which it formerly often interchanged, as it still does dialectally. *Cf.* MLG. *pekken*, to peck with the beak.]

I. 1. *trans.* To strike with the beak, as a bird; to indent or pierce by thus striking. Often with advb. extension; esp. *peck out*, to put or pluck out by pecking.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxx. 17 The eye that scorneth the father, and that dispiseth the birthe of his mother, pekinge hym out ouerte of the stremes (1388 ouertis of the streme pekin out thilke [pr]). 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. viii. (Bodl. MS.) Pe mouse...fondeþ wiþ his lilla to pecke more into hym. (*Ibid.*, Some brideles [are] rouȝe on hym to pecke out his lippes.) 1587 Mascall *Gv. Horsel* 71 b, The Hawk and Rachett about his eies and face, and pecketh and scrocheth on his eies. 1890 Dryden *Don Sebastian* v. i, Those parrots peck the fairest fruit. 1795 Cowper *Pairing Time Anticip.* 57 Soon every linkt-bird and mottled Grove quarrelsome, and pecked each other. 1883 Rowcroft *Water-Mad.* xii, All the other monkeys set upon her, and pecked her to death.

b. To make (a hole, etc.) by pecking: cf. Peck *v.*[1]

1398-9 Trevisa *Lc. Nat.* (1582) I. 840 The beetle...lies spreading upon his backe: with the litle to-fore-ende ouerthwart, pecks a hole in the skin. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 180 A trace to pecking holes in the coat of this gentleman's back.

2. *intr.* To strike with or use the beak, as a bird.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. viii. (Bodl. MS.) Þis pe mus haue a sore...þe sparowes ioyne bysyde & pecketh wiþ here lippes. 1587 Mascall *Gv. Forest* 72 b, They must leave off pecking til they have made it vere sore. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 17 He that strueth against Love...with the Cockatrice pecketh against the steele. 1704 Collins *Nat. Hist.* (1708) VI. 12 They peck and combat with their claws. — *transf.* 1902 in *Cornh. Chr.* 3 Sept. 4/2/1 The modern printer merely pecks on a keyboard.

b. *Peck at*: to aim at with the beak, to try to peck; also *transf.*

1604 Ercles. (1614) 1. 65 'Tis not long after But I will weare my heart upon my sleeue For Daws to pecke at. 1608 Hieron *Jehoi* xv. (1617) 109 Better to chuse fight to the...Then...peck in vain at a weak enemie. 1687 *Loyal Sng.*, No. 222/2 Finding we slighted him, [he] stretched to Windward, and there lay pecking at us. 1831 Carlyle in *Fraser's Life* (1882) II. 174 The more the Devil pecks at me, the more valorously do I wring his nose. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. 2. 31 He was...the greatest of triumphs when birds...pecked at the grapes in a picture.

c. *Peck at* (*fig.*): To try to 'pick holes' in, or 'pick to pieces'; to carp, cavil, or nag at.

1642 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* v. 20 The Smectymnuus pecks at. 1708-24 Toland *Lt. Nat.* (1726) II. 413 Without pecking at the Bible, they can find matter to take upon elsewhere. 1871 Bagot & Rae *Rough Notes Marlborgh* viii. She had pecked at him so long, he could not have obtained his dinner without his usual dessert.

3. *trans.* Of birds: To take (food) with the bank; esp. in small bits at a time. Often with *up*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 141 Pekke hem up, pekke, pekke, *Caunt.* pikke, *Harl.* pike] hem up right as they growe and eet hem yet. 1804-5 Monkhouse & Bowles *Sp. Copia* 2, j. 20 Grain pecked up after grain makes pullet fat. 1808 Wordsw. *Old Cumbrld. Beggar* 21 The small mountain birds Not venturing yet to pick their destined meal. 1822 J. Graham *Lochaber* 46 Where birds bleak Light on the frost, and peck the withered reeds. 1887 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 304 The fowls were left to pick up anything they might find. *Ag.* 1889 F. Vinton in A. Lang *Custom & Myth.* 251 (1903) 36, I fear you can peck but little satisfaction out of it.

b. *intr.*

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 220 The pigeon...is still alive, and pecks as well as usual.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* Of persons: **a.** To eat, to feed. *colloq.* (orig. *Thieves' Cant*). **b.** To bite, to eat daintily or in a nibbling fashion.

a 1550 *New Way to Spittal House* 1050 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 Their shaft pek my lese In thy gaw for my wourk is to vaen gurk. 1620 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* (Hazlitt. C.) 31 Peche in time to save or spare: *the Buffe pecketh not by the shoulder*, the dogge bites not by the shinne. 1689 Hatd *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. (1666) 32 Most part of the night we spent in Roaring, pecking cards. 1709 Lovelace in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) V. 374 for they all fell heartily to pecking till they had consumed the whole provision. 1809 Bryce *Journ.* 111, The ladies with more moderation mingled In the feast, pecking less than I can tell. 1884 *Chambers' Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Peck for one's self*, to gain one's own livelihood. 1893 Baring-Gould *Mrs. Curgenven* 58, I have picked a bit.

II. 5. *trans.* To strike (something) with a pick or other pointed tool, so as to indent, pit, pierce, or break it up; also, to mark with short strokes. Often with advb. complement, as *peck down, peck in, peck up*, etc.

a 1550 Heywood *Weather* (Shaw) 139, I have pecked a good pennyworpe upon to naught. 1573-80 *Baret Alv.* P 119 A stone pecked, or dressed in as a millstone. 1866 J. Smith *Old Age* 72 Because they cannot make their nails grow, or they daily drawn by grinding; they are fain to supply that want by often pecking their nailstones. 1708 S. Sewell *Diary* 20 Jan., The Fabrick was pecking for off the Mill-wheel. 1840 Trail *E. Agric. Soc.* IX. 11. 236 Drill stony or gravelly, so as to require...to be packed with a mallook or peck. 1854 Baikie's *Mem. Mesmerism* II. xxiii. 210 Rockhew covered with rude figures of men, animals &c. all pecked in with a sharp instrument. 1893 Wood *Out of Doors* 213 The best way to dig for lobsters is to peck up a circular patch about eighteen inches in diameter, three inside the former circle, and then to work carefully downwards. 1894 J. R. Tutkin *Rec. St. Country Life* xvii. 169 Part of a wall was pecked down and carted away.

†**b.** *intr.* To strike with a pick or the like; to pick. Also *fig. Obs.* or *dial.*

1633 T. Jamis *Voy.* 98 A hungry fellow...pecking betwixt the fire, scrambe upon it. 1690 Worc. *Ash. Deans* I. 230 His Grace being more prone to easier and meanner studies, then to pecking and boring at Logick. 1883 *Folk-Lore Jrnal* I. 307 Away they pecked at it hard and fast.

†**6.** *trans.* To dig or root up with something sharp. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1764 *Mem. Kent.* III. 240/1 When harvest is done, the stubble may be got up at one shilling per acre,...this is called pecking the stubble, from the method of performing the work. 1898 C. W. S. Howell *Collect. & Recoll.* xxiii. 198 He...wandered about the house...pecking up primroses with a spud.

III. 7. Phrases: † *To peck mood*, to change one's tune (*obs.*). **To put a pea(s)cod**: see Pick *v.*[1] 13. *Longer Eng.* (W.) 180 And soon echo gan to pekke mod. † 1510 Hoskyns *De Reg. Princ.* 4342 But or þei ouyrcome þese, þei gobbid moche.

¶ For other occasional obs. uses: see Pick *v.*[1]

Hence **Pecked** (pekt) *ppl. a.* *Pecked line*, a line formed by short strokes thus - - - - - -.

1824 Bigland *Hist. Glos.* I. 478/1 [*Ib.* 2] 100 A millstone 2ft., pecked in. 1886 *Spectator* 28 May 703/1 An aggressive game cock...not lost to with a pecked and blunted beak. 1894 *Engl. Illustr. Mag.* 1/2 The...Map of World margins, Pecked lines are the cockle lines, or the series of points on the surface of the moon where high water takes place at the same instant.

Peck, *v.*[3] Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6 **peke**, 7 **pecke**. [Variant of Pick *v.*[3] = Pitch *v.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To pitch, cast, fling, throw; to jerk, move suddenly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1611 Cotgr., *Fergetter*, ...a horse play with rods or wands pecked at a bunge of points. 1613 Sharp. *Hen. VIII*, v. 61 Vou i' the Chamblet, get vp o' the rails, Ile peke you o'r the pales else. 1687 Dryden *Hind & Panther* v. 1, I can...walk with a constant pace, and as every step puts down my head, 1722 Hickeringill *Acad. Newdy* 101, 212 Pecking back' has thrown me (they call it) from the waist upwards. 1892 *Athenæum* 6 June, *Peck*, v. To pitch, fling.

† **2.** *intr.* To have a pitch, to incline. *Obs.*

1639 Lo. Deputy, etc. *Lett. conc. Irish.* (1895) 108 He that would reduce the Church now to the Form of Government in the most primitive times...would be found pecking toward the Presbytery of Scotland. 1698 Lawrence *Gentleman's Calling*, 66, 20 Pecks a Man answers to the pecking towards the Inclination.

3. *intr.* To pitch forward; *esp.* of a horse: to stumble in consequence of striking the ground with his toe instead of coming down on the flat of his foot. *dial.* and *colloq.*

[When said of a horse, often associated with Pick *v.*[3] 3.] c 1770 *Hist. Addit. to Genm. Exercise. Gloss.* (1790) (E.D.S.), 1840-58 Halliwell, *Peck*...2. To stumble. *Yorksh.* 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wordbk.*, *Peck, pick*...to pitch forward, to put the head down in an ungraceful manner. "Mind 'ow ye're dayin pick out on 'is shere". 1881 Mrs. F. O'Donovan *Lasher on Horseback* v. 58, 42 Your horse...might be apt to peck, and so give you an ugly fall. 1898 A. Hope *Regard of Montana* 67, The horse pecked and stumbled, and I fell forward on his neck. 1899 Pertwee *Cornhill Glass* (E. D. D.) 1. v., A horse that goes rather 'close to the ground' with his fore feet, will frequently touch the ground with his toe and make a stumble—such an one pecks from want of vigour.

†**4.** *Peck over the perch*: see Perch *v.*[1]

† **Peckage** (pe·kėj). *Obs. Comm.* Also **peck-idge**. [f. Peck *v.*[3] + -age.] Food, victuals.

1600 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* (Hazlitt. C.) 42 *Peckage must or ferrage* wrongs. 1621 E. Pagitt *Christ. Hæresie* (ed. 3) 61 With the Carriers, Clients, and Peckage. c 1720 W. E. *Obs. Canst. Crown, Pickadge*, Meat.

Pecked, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* = Peared *a.*

1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. 2. 40 This we shew done, in our fields to a round pecked hoop. *Ibid.* 249 (E. D. D.) A sow that is pecked never...1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *a.* v., A boar is pecked at both ends, and a sow is round at both ends.

Pecked (pekt), *ppl. a.*: see Peck *v.*[3]

Peckednesse, *nonce-wd.* of Pickedness *Obs.*

Pecker (pe·kəɹ). [f. Peck *v.*[2] + -er[1].]

1. One who, or that which, pecks; a bird that pecks: the second element in various bird-names, as Fig-*pecker*, Flower-*pecker*, Nut-*pecker*; also short for Woodpecker.

1897 Dresser *Birds Europ.* Gen. 36 The Titmouse, and the Pechers hungry Brood. 1599 Grete W. *Heidi's Mist.* 161, 'Twas here I spy'd a pratch by Parties mates: His head a pecker here (sayd he certes pleane): He cleare was known To passengers. 1883 J. S. Stallybrass tr. *Grimm's Teutonic Mythol.* III. 1051 The pecker was esteemed a sacred and divine bird. 1884 G. Allen *Scallywag, Mag.* Jan. 194 By far the greatest number of modern birds belong to the...orders of the perchers, the peckers, and the birds of prey.

2. An exter, leader (with qualifying adj.). *slang.*

1801 C. C. Rogerson *Dial. Lords* (E. D. D.), He's a rare pecker. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 2. v. *Peck*, A beauty must be generally called "a rare pecker".

3. a. An implement for pecking; a kind of hoe.

1787 T. Hazard *Virginia* in Baldwin *Vir. Tobac.* III. 275 The women with short pockets or peckers...of a foot long, and about five inches in breadth, doe onely breake the upper part of the ground to raise up the weeds, grasse, and cold crudenes of ouere mulke with their roots. *Ibid.*, For their corne,...with a pocker they make a hole, wherein they put corne,...with a pocker they make a hole, wherein they put foure graines. 1848 *Trad. N. Agric. Soc.* IX. 11. 232 A small narrow hoe or pecker...is used to weed cotton.

b. *Polygraphy.* An obsolete type of relief. *Obs.*

In the old 'pecker' the end of the steel was V-shaped and its upward-downward motion resembled the pecking of a bird.

1858 H. C. F. Jessen *Polygr. Inv.* (1862) I. 3, Second Class. *Peckers*, the pecker is at work.

6. *Weaving.* A shuttle-driver: = PICKER *sb.*

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 118 The ends of this shuttle-race are prolonged by handles, which form troughs or boxes, in each of which is placed a piece of wood or thick leather, called a picker or driver, and these drivers are made to traverse on small guide-wires fixed between the side rails and the ends of the troughs. 1836 *Encycl. Metropolitana* V. 136 When the shaft [of the draw-loop] rushes from side to side of the machine, it will carry the picker ... with it.

3. *slang.* Courage, constitution. (*Varig.* hank or hift.) Chiefly in phr. *to keep (one's) pecker up.*

1822 'C. BEE' *Verdant Green* I. xii, Keep your pecker up. 1827 DICKENS *Lett.* 17 Aug., Keep your pecker up with that. 1874 *Slang Dict., Pecker*, 'keep your Pecker up'; literally, keep your back and head well up, 'never say die'. 1893 W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* I. 'Tis fine, my moral pecker.

4. Comb. **Pecker-mill**: see QUOT.

1810 J. DRAYTON *View S. Carolina* 122 Rice mills, called pecker, rag, and water mills. ... The first ... so called, from the pestle's striking ..in the manner of a wood pecker.

Pe'cket, v. [Frequent. of PECK v.1; perh. after F. *picoter, se béqueter.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To peck repeatedly; to continue pecking.

1880 MRS TROLLOPE *Young Love* xi. In *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 450 Empty stables, with chickens pecketing in the manure. 1881 *Village on Cliff* iii, The great carved cupboard, with the two wooden birds pecketing each other's beaks. *Ibid.* ix, Cocks and hens are pecketing the fallen grains. 1896 SHERVINE *Merrifield's Confidence* 126 (E. D. D.) Equally fatal would have been the pecketing of poultry.

Pe'ckful. [See -FUL.] As much as fills a peck.

1838 KANE *Arct. Explor.* I. 63-64 One of my Kayack lessons [was] between ravens-nests and birds'-nests ... a peckful at least.

Peckhamite (pe'khăməit). *Min.* [Named 1880 after J. S. Peckham, an American chemist: see -ITE 1.] A greenish-yellow meteoric silicate of iron and manganese.

1880 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XVIII. 811 Professor J. Lawrence Smith has found a new meteoric mineral in the aerolyte of the great meteorite which fell in Tennessee County, Iowa, in May, 1879, and has named it Peckhamite.

Peckhu, variant of PEKOE, a kind of tea.

Pe'cking, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PECK v.[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PECK v.[1]; an instance of this; also *fig.* fault-finding.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xliii. (Bodl. MS.) Pe nose may ymakie defoule hym self; ayein his vsynesse[1] pat geuyng and takyng. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 10 If thy self sinnes be not worse pen blame, for want of pecking. 1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 109 Inexorable Cruelty! ... O Nurse, how may I requite thy pecking of my Cyckeron. 1597 BUNDE *Aberglasse Lungs Mind.* Wks. X. 298 The Divell ... delyteth with diligence the flight of birds, the pecking of chickens. 1883 W. CAVE *Lect. & Treats.* (1890) 313 The gossip and the pecking of country scenes.

2. *comm.* †a. A piece pecked or picked off, as in dressing stone. *Obs.* b. (See quot. 1875.)

1620 in Hubbert *Vis.* III. 604 You shall finde it [white mold] like chalcke and peckings of free stone. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1640/1 *Peckings*, *Pinnerbricks*, from the outside of the kiln and insufficiently burned.

Pecking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PECK v.[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The pitching or throwing (e. g. of stones). Hence *pecking-bag.*

1837 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, He ... strikes away in front with his climbing irons arranged under one arm, his pecking-bag under the other. *Ibid.* 'There class to those by a bang of clattering pebbles. 'Look here', shouted Tom, 'here's luck! I've been longing for some good honest pecking this half-hour. Let's fill the bags'.

2. A tossing or jerking (*out* of the head).

1850 CHARL RUSSELL *Sicilonade Lassie* I. vi. 241 With a pecking, so to speak, of her head at the gangs of men on the quarter-deck.

Pe'cking, *ppl. a.* [f. PECK v.[1] + -ING[2].] That pecks.

1597 BARLEY vii. 81, *Pecking*, striking with the Bill as Birds do. 1847 MACCORMICK *Voyages Inf.* ix. 200 She ... shows him how her own With pecking bill and coy of head dissents.

b. *fig.* (cf. *hacking*).

1884 *Trans. R. Agricl. Soc. Ire.* ser. II. I. 11. 289 Troubled with a short pecking cough.

Peckish (pe'kĭʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. PECK n.[3] + -ISH[1].] Disposed to 'peck' or eat; somewhat hungry.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Peck*, victuals; ... peckish, hungry. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pickish*, hungry; disposed to be pecking. 1837 T. HOOK *Peck's Bogey* xv, I got peckish at night somehow. 1858 J. K. JEROME *Second Thoughts* 109 You're a bit peckish too, I suspect.

b. Appetizing, *rare.*

1847 *F. Pacey's Ann.* VI. 256 This perch has been kept in a small garden pond ... is biting at everything peckish that comes in his way.

Hence **Pe'ckishness,** hungriness, hunger.

18.. *Pleasure Breakfast Lib.* 122 (E. D. D.), In a state of unpleasant peckishness.

Peckle (pe'k'l), *sb. Obs. exc. dial.* [Reduced form *speckle*; but of PECKLED.] A spot, a speckle. Also attrib., as *peckle-breast*, a partridge.

1530 LAURAM *Manip. vocab.* 265/2 A Peckle, *macula*. *Ibid.* 299/2 A Peckyll, *macula*. 1688 E. HOLME *Armoury* II. 211/1 A Partridge [is called] here a Peckle-Head. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Peckle or Pickle*, a freckle.

Peckle (pe'k'l), *v.*[1] *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To speckle.

1530 LAURAM *Manip.* 47/2 To Peckle, *maculare*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Pincter*, to peckle, to prickle thicke, to speckle. 1611 COTGR., *Grivelper*, to peckle, or speckle; to spot with diuers colours. 1868 in Cheshire and South Lancash. *Engl. Dial. Dict.*]

Peckle (pe'k'l), *v.*[2] *rare.* [Also, or freq. of PECK v.[1]] *trans.* To peck slightly or repeatedly.

(c 1400 *Colkelbie Sow* 922 (Bann. MS.) He bair leuit bair eadis lady Feildis pas.) a 1880 in Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 243 (Jam.) Cross, fowls wi' me, ye pass a' sweat heads, Yet nail peckles o' the bread an' drink o' the wives. 1897 *Manx Mthly. Printer* 1, Rats all (birds) were tame And peckled at my hand wherever I came.

Peckled (pe'k'ld), *a. Now dial.* Also 6 peaukled, 7 peackled, 8-9 peckl'd. [f. PECKLE *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -ED[1]: or perh. directly from SPECKLED.] Spotted, variegated, speckled; parti-coloured. Also *comb.*

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Gds., Lingfd. in Ann. Lichfield* (1870) IV. 10 Two fild silkers, on cupp of wrott bryght, & on of guylid silke. 1592 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 128 You wood locke beside, that his tuong bee not black, nor peckled. 1611 COTGR., *Grivelé du bec*, pied, or peckled Pheasant, or wood Hoope. 1693 W. LANGLAND *Country Honours. Gard.* (1708) 1 Where Summer chuses your borders with greene and peckled colours. c 1746 CELIA (Mrs Bellamy) *Private Lewis. Dial.* 4 The peckl'd [*sweetbread*]. 1898 *Trans. R. Agricl. Soc.* XIX. 2. 386 The 'peckled-faced' sheep are rejected as breeding sheep. [Still in many English dialects.]

Hence **Pe'ckledness,** spottedness, speckledness.

1811 COTGR., *Grivelure*, peckledness, or speckledness.

Pe'ckly, *a. rare.* [f. PECKLE *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by speckles or spots, 'peckled'.

1893 *Alt Vater-B.* No. 39 Hereupon ... [a] Staffordshire [hen] the once famous peckly-faced breed. *Ibid.* So The 'peckly' face which once distinguished the fell sheep of Shropshire has become an uniform grey.

†**Pe'ckman.** *Obs.* ? An officer of the royal stables.

1509 in *Hamath. Ord.* (1790) 201 The six yemen rides and the Yemage man, The Packman, The King's Foole. 1682 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Engl.* v. (ed. 17) 183 & Yeomen Purkeys, & Yeomen Bitmakers.

†**Pe'ck-point.** *Obs.* [f. PECK n.[2] + POINT *sb.*] 'A boyes play with rods or wands pecked at a heape of points' (COTGRAVE (1611) s. v. *Vergette*).

1893 UNGARNIE *Rabelais* iv. xviii. Panurge ... played away all the points of his breeches as *fricties accoustrées*, and so pecke point on French called *Lansquenets*.

Pe'cksniff. [A proper name of fiction: the *Warwickshire Wordbk.* of G. F. Northall 1896 has '*Pickniff*, paltry, despicable; an indifferent, paltry, contemptible person'.] The name of a character in Dickens' novel 'Martin Chuzzlewit' (1844), represented as an unctuous hypocrite, habitually uttering of benevolence, etc. Used allusively. Hence **Pecksniffery, Pe'cksniffism,** conduct or utterance resembling that of Pecksniff; **Pecksniffian** *a.*, resembling Pecksniff; whence **Pecksniffianism** (*nonce-word*).

1852 J. HATTON *Clytie* 2nd. ed. 121 In answer to calls a Pecksniffian smile of pity upon her. 1865 *Punch* 18 Mar. 5/1 This silicon composed of Tartuffes, Pharisees, and Pecksniffery. 1868 TAMMAS in *Voice* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 7 Ask Thackeray to express your thoughts, or Charles Dickens to expose Pecksniffism. 1873 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 470/3 His honours Pupps for whistling, and we find very much disposed to take him to task for Pecksniffism. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 6/2 A fine benevolence of phraseology ... which, we fear, is not free from a Pecksniffian twang.

Pock stones, Pock-orchout: see PHAR *sb.*[1] 3.

Pecky (pe'kĭ), *a.*[1] *U. S.* Also **pecky, peaky.** [app. f. PECK *sb.*[3] + -Y.] (See quots.)

1848 DARLINGTON & BOTANY *Rept. on Cypress Timber of Miss. & Ala.* 8 That species of timber to which is [the cypress] in most liable, shows itself in partial and detached spots at greater or less distances, but often in very close proximity to each other. ... Timber affected in this way is denominated by sufferers, *Peaky*. 1850 *Sheriff's Archaeol. Gloss., Peaky*, timber in which the first symptoms of decay appear. *Am. American term.*

[HARTLEY 1859-60 s. v. *Peaky*, or *Peaky*, subaqueous Dickens use in using *peaky*: Sussex, Webster 1864, *Peaky*: Country *Peaky* (also *peeky*, *peeky*). Funk *peaky*: associated with PEAKY *a.*[1], PEAK *v.*[1]]

Pecky (pe'kĭ), *a.*[2] *colloq.* [f. PECK v.[1], *v.*[2] + -Y.] 1. [From n.[2]] Pitching; choppy; apt to stumble. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxi, Knocking about on a pecky sea. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss., Pecky*, inclined to stumble. 'The old hoss gets very pecky lately.'

2. [From v.[2]] Like the peck of a bird.

1886 F. C. PHILIPS *Patti & Three Tales* I. vii. 90 My dinner...administered feebly, pecky-fashion.

Peco, variant of PEKOE (tea).

†**Pe'corcum,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [adl. L. *pecorcŭ-us*, f. *pecor-* cattle.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pecorcum* (*pecorcuum*), full of Cattle, or where many Cattle are.

† **Pect,** obs. form of PECKED *ppl. a.*: see QUOT.

1633 GERARD *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 130 Their manhest is ... full of pect ehe as they call them because they take them in those waters by pecking an eale spears on them.

Pect, obs. 3s, f. PECK *sb.*[3]

Pectase (pe'ktēs). *Chem.* [f. PECT-IN or PECT-OSE, after *diastase.*] A ferment supposed to exist in fruits, etc., and having the property of converting pectin into pectic and other related acids.

1862-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 787 According to Fremy, all vegetal tissues which contain pectose...contain also a kind of ferment called pectase, comparable in its mode of action to...diastase. 1893 [see PECTIC].

Pectate (pe'ktēt). *Chem.* [f. PECT-IC + -ATE[1].] A salt of pectic acid.

1832 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* (ed. 2) II. 122 Fremy made it of opinion that the soluble pectates constitute a complete nutritive against all metallic poisons. 1862-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 788 The pectates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water, the rest insoluble and gelatinous.

†**Pe'cteals.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. ? (app. some kind of wild fowl; but cf. *pect-ide* in PECT *ppl. a.*)

1585 E. HAKE *Newes out of Powles Chyrd.* (ed. 2) D iij, Stammerers, Taules, and Pectealles grasd, with Rosaces for any place.

Pecten (pe'ktĕn). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pectines** (pe'ktĭnĭz), **pectens.** [a. L. *pecten* pectin-is a comb, a heckle or card, a rake, the pubic hair, an instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, a scallop-shell, etc.; f. *pec-ĕre* to comb, cognate with Gr. πέκ-ειν to comb. In earlier use generally with L. plural *pectines.*]

†1. The set of bones in the hand between the wrist and fingers; the metacarpus. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 310 Pe bonys of pe hand pat ben clepid pectines. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G iij, In the thirde conclusion he foure bones ... That conteineden in eyther the boon of the handes or pectes.

2. The pubes; also, the pubic bone or share-bone. † *Obs.* [prop. L.]

(c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 276 Pat bonys pat gulk vnderbeed vndir pe ers ahene pe pubis, & is clepid os pectinis.) 1561 LEVENS *Manip. Vocab.* 8 *Pube*, to go pecten. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 13 Applied to the pectes, and goddeth to a phisicke it helpeth the Gonorrhœa. 1901 J. HOWES *Lect. Tuberc.* II. *Pectens*, in Anatomy, is the name with the *Regie Public.* 1892 RAMSTEDAM (*Obstetr. Med.*) The smallest of the three divisions of the os innominatum is the os Pubis, Pectinis, or Share Bone, situated anteriorly.

2. Applied to various comb-like structures in animal bodies. a. A pigmented vascular process which projects from the choroid coat of the eye into the vitreous humour in birds, and in certain reptiles and fishes: also called *marsupium.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. 6. 204 In Birds...the Choroides hath ... a curious pectinated work coated on the optick nerve. The structure of this Pecten is very like that of the *Ligamentum Ciliare.* 1836 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 63 In birds, there is a remarkable pleated, membrane process of the choroid, ... termed the pecten.

b. Each of two comb-like appendages behind the posterior legs in scorpions.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxv. III. 340 The pokery of Spiders and the pectens of scorpions. 1834 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xviii. 196 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 311 Class Arachnida. ... The abdomen has appendages only in *Scorpionoidea*, ...the pectens or combs, organs probably of touch.

c. A comb-like organ, usually formed of small stiff hairs, on the legs of certain insects, as bees.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (1828) II. 128 (Humble-bees) the males ... Their posterior tibiæ also want the cultrate and pecten that distinguish the other sex.

d. The pectinated structure on the claws of certain birds. e. The CTENOBRANCHS or comb-gills of a ctenophoran.

4. A genus of bivalve mollusca, having a corrugated shell with radiating ribs suggesting the teeth of a comb; an animal of this genus, a scallop.

1680 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 87 Mus., Wms., 1898 II. 308 The pectens or shellops. 1758 KNOX in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 20 Pectens, cockles, limpets. 1832 KANE *Arct. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 364 Those elegant shells the Pectens or Comb Shells. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 211/2 In the Pecten *Jacobæus.* 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xi. (1874) 210 Layers of mussel and pecten shells.

Pectic (pe'ktĭk), *a. Chem.* [ad. Gr. πηκτικ-ός, f. πηκτ-ός congealed, curdled, f. stem πηγ- of πήγνυ-ναι to make firm or solid.] In *pectic acid*, a transparent gelatinous substance formed by chemical action from PECTIN, and forming an important constituent of fruit-jellies.

(By further transformation it is converted into *parapectic acid* (PARA- 2 a) and *metapectic acid*. *Pectic fermentation*, the fermentation supposed to be produced by PECTASE, which converts pectin into pectic and other related acids.

1832 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* (ed. 2) II. 122 Braconnot gave it the name of pectic acid, from the great tendency which it has to form a jelly with water. 1862 HUTCHISON *Preserv. of Edible Fruits* 103 Fruits have a mucilage of pectic acid in a certain stage of their ripeness. 1862-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 783 Under the influence of acids or alkalis, pectin is gradually modified, and ultimately transformed into a strongly acid compound called metapectic acid, passing however through a series of intermediate modifications called by Fremy parapectin, metapectin, parapectic acid, pectic acid, and parapectic acid. 1893 *Cycl. Sci. Lect. Pectase*, an organic albuminoid ferment found in unripe fruits and roots, which determines the *Pectic fermentation.*

Pectin (pe'ktĭn). *Chem.* [f. stem *pect-* of PECTIC + -IN[1].] A white neutral substance, soluble in water, formed from PECTOSE by heating with acids, or naturally in the ripening of fruits, and constituting the gelatinizing agent in vegetable juices: in the further process of ripening, it is converted into *parapectin* (PARA- 2 a), *metapectin*, and other related substances (see PECTIC).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 198 Vauquelin, who found pectin in the inspissated, concentrated in the state with pectic acid. 1862-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 782 Green fruits ...do not contain pectin ready formed, but only pectose. ... When the fruit is ripe, the juice ...contains a large quantity of pectin, and still more of parapectin. ... Lastly, fruits in the over-ripe state no longer contain a trace of pectin, that substance having been converted into metapectic acid.

Hence **Pectinaceous** (-ʃəs) *a.*, related to or containing pectin.

1894 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, s.v. *Pectinous*, A pectinous or pectinaceous vegetable principle. 1887 tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Botany* 228 The sheet is established taken by some other tissue-complexes, such as pectinaceous substances.

Pectinal (pe·ktinăl), *a.* (*sb.*) ? *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *pectinālis*, f. L. *pectin*, *pecten*: see -AL.]

1. *Anat.* Belonging to the 'pecten' or pubes; *pectineal bone*, the pubic bone, sinciput.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 119, Two great bones...that be conioyned w^t^ this apendyle of the hollowe bone behynde and before is nedyge the pectynall bone.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Of the nature of or resembling a comb: applied by Sir T. Browne to flat-fish, from the resemblance of the spine with its apophyses to a comb. Also as *sb.*, in *pl.* flat-fish.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 183 Other fishes...are pectinals, or such as have the Apophyses of their spine made homely like a combe. *Ibid.* v. 225 Pectinal [fishes], whose ribs are excellent. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pectinals*...their back-bones, and ribs do in some sort resemble a comb. 1705 Ephelia *Sydon* a. iii. (1708) 119 The Silver-Fin...is distinguished from the rest by the pectinal Shape of it.

Pectinate (pe·ktinĕt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pectinātus*, f. *pectin* comb: see -ATE^2^.] = PECTINATED.

1753 Morton *Lang. Hist. Pectinatorum Infimus*, a pectinate leaf. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 321 *Pectinate*...Antennæ furnished on one side with a number of parallel stiff branches, resembling somewhat the teeth of a comb. 1831 A. Ritchie *Mem. Nat. Sc. Amer.* 21, 2nd. ed. 149. 1846 Lindley *Lengths. and Margin of the pectinate petal-rays.* 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Mem.* 589 Insects with...pectinate tip and margins.

Pectinate (pe·ktinĕt), *v.* [f. L. *pectināre*, *ppl. stem of pectināre* to comb, f. *pecten* comb.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*^0^.

1623 Cockeram, *Pectinate*, to comb. 1656 in Blount.

2. To fit together in alternation like the teeth of two combs; to interlock. †3. *transf. Obs. rare*, b. *intr.* in reciprocal sense: — INTERDIGITATE.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 268 To sit cross legg'd, or with our fingers pectinated or clat together is accounted bad. 1884 Bowen & Sharp *Du Bary's Fungus*, 122 The bundles...are separated from one another by other bundles, which pass between them, and pectinate with them.

Pectinated (pe·ktinĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [f. as PECTINATE *v.* + -ED.] Formed like a comb; having straight narrow closely-set projections or divisions like the teeth of a comb.

1671 Ray in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2078 The Tongue was...of an equal breadth to the very tip, which was toothed or pectinated almost the edges. 1788 Pennant *Zool.* (1798) I. 200 The edges of the fins (of Grouse) pectinated. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flowers, Pl.* I. 4 A pectinated leaf is one whose narrow segments resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pectinately, *adv.* [f. PECTINATE *a.* + -LY^2^.] In a pectinate manner; like the teeth of a comb.

1846 Dana *Zoophy.* 174 Other branchlets long and pectinately arranged. 1853 C. C. Babington *Zool.* 233 The tentacles are set pectinately on two sides.

Pectination (pektinē·ʃən). [n. of action from *pectināre* to PECTINATE: see -ATION.]

†1. The action of combing (the hair). *Obs.*

1722 Chamberlayne *Cur. Lingv.* 2 v., Frequent pectination is recommended by many physicians...as an exercise.

2. The action of interlocking or condition of being interlocked like the teeth of two combs. ? *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 268 The complication or pectination of the fingers was an Hieroglyphick of superstition.

3. The condition or character of being pectinated; concr. a pectinated or comb-like structure.

1879 G. Saintsbury *Eastward. Compared*, 248 Antennæ...with a double series of pectinations. 1879 Cassell's *Book of Birds* 272 Absence of pectination of the middle claw. 1896 F. Darwin in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* v. I. 15 The pectinations which fringe the shade of the edge of the sunspot.

Pectinato- (pektinē·tō), combining adverbial form of L. *pectinātus* PECTINATE *a.*, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'pectinately'...; or 'pectinate and...'; as in *pectinato-denticulate, pectinato-crista, pectinato-fimbriate, pectinato-pinnate.*

1848 Dana *Zoophy.* (1846) 100 Lamellæ...*deeply pectinato-crista*, or pectinated by oblong cellules. *Ibid.* 150 Lamellæ...*deeply and elegantly pectinato-denticulate.*

Pectineal (pektī·nĭăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *pectine-us*, f. *pectin* comb + -AL.] Pertaining to the pecten or pubic bone: applied to certain parts of this bone and connected structures: see quots.

1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 630 The *pectineus* muscle...arises from the pectineal line of the pubis, between the spine and pectineal eminence. 1879 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 660/1 The pectineal border...forms part of the line of separation between the true and false pelvis.

Pectineus (pektī·nĭŭs). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. *pectin*, *pecten* comb: cf. *flexor-eus*, *extensor-eus*, etc.] *Pen pectineus muscle*, name of a flat muscle arising from the pectineal eminence of the pubic bone and inserted into the thigh-bone just behind the small trochanter.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pectineus*, is a Muscle on the Thigh. 1870 Morris *Hum. Anat.* 346 The pectineus and adductors of thigh.

Pectini-, before a vowel pectin-, combining form of L. *pecten* comb, used in the formation of scientific words. **Pectinibranch** (-brangk), **-bra·nchiate, -bra·nchiate** [BRANCHIA] *adjs.*, belonging to the *Pectinibranchia* (or *-branchiata*), a family of gasteropod mollusca having comb-like gills, or ctenidia (also called *Ctenobranchia*); also as *sb.*, a mollusc of this family. **Pectiniconn** [L. *cornu* horn] *adj.*, having pectinate antennæ, as the division *Pectiniconnia* of lamellicorn beetles (also **Pectiniconnate**); *sb.*, a beetle of this division. **Pectinidæ-ferens** *a.* [L. *-ferre* bearing], bearing a pecten or comb-like structure. **Pectiniform** *a.*, (*a*) comb-shaped; (*b*) of the form of a scallop (PECTEN 4). **Pectinilitus** (-i·lĭtăs) *a.* = ILIO-PECTINEAL. **Pectinirostrate** *a.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a comb-like beak or snout (MAYER).

1893–7 Tuke *Dict. Acad.* I. 156/2 The 'Pectinibranchiata Mollusks. 1837 Mayer *Expos. Lin. Pectinicornia*, applied to an insect having pectinated antennæ; 'pectinicorney. *Ibid. Pectiniferous*, having combs...'pectiniferous. 1892 J. Davies *Man. Nat. Hist.* 133 This sub...crystallizes in 'pectiniform rosettes. 1893 *Zool. Soc. Lond., Pectinigerous* eyebrow, the median...connective tissue septum between the two corneous extremes of the penis.

Pectinid (pe·ktinid), *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *pectinide*, f. PECTEN: see -ID^3^.] A mollusc of the family *Pectinidæ* or Pectens family; a scallop.

Pectinite (pe·ktinəit). *Palæont.* [f. L., *pectin-* PECTEN + -ITE^1^.] A fossil pecten or scallop.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* v. § 31 Stones resembling cockles...the same following Pectinites. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 81 Impressions or petrifactions of muscles, snails, corals, pectinites. 1832 Tr. Rose *Mitscherlich's Nat. Hist.* I. 0. 284 The cypress and pectinites.

Pectinoid (pe·ktinoid), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling a pecten or scallop. (MAYER.)

Pectinous (pe·ktinŏs), *a. Chem.* [f. PECTIN + -OUS.] Of the nature of or related to pectin: = PECTACEOUS, PECTOUS B.

1894 [see PECTINACEOUS]. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 386/1 The juice of the fruit] now contains...albuminous, pectinous, and other substances.

Pectize (pe·ktəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. πηκτ-ός fixed, congealed (cf. PECTIC) + -IZE.] *transv.* and *intr.* To change into a gelatinous mass; to congeal.

1880 Oudemans, *Pectize...*to congeal; to change into a gelatinous mass. *Ib.* Ipecacuan. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Wordsleigh Knights* (ed. 2), 202 The sour compound does not...sufficiently pectize cellulose. *Ibid.* 203 The like of pectized cellulose. *Ibid.*, Pectizing is brought about by the copper solution.

Pectolite (pe·ktŏlĭt). *Min.* (Also pek-.) [Named (*pectolith*) 1828 by Von Kobell, f. Gr. πηκτ-ός congealed + -LITE.] A whitish or greyish hydrous silicate of calcium and sodium, found in close aggregations of acicular crystals, usually fibrous and radiated in structure.

1828 *Edin. Trans.* XI. 367 Pektolite...a mineral which is found on native. 1849 *Amer. Trans.* XLVIII. 271 Experiments relative to the composition of pectolite.

Pectoral (pe·ktŏrăl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 pectorall, 6–7 pectoral(l), -all. [As *sb.*, in sense 1, a. OF. *pectoral* (1355 in Du Cange), ad. L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, *sb.* use of neuter of *pectorālis* adj., f. *pectus*, *pector-* breast; as adj., direct from the L., adj., or a. F. *pectoral* adj. (13th c. in Littré). Senses 2–4 of the *sb.* are absolute uses of the adj.]

A. *sb.* 1. Something worn on the breast.

a. An ornamental plate, cloth, or other decoration, worn on the breast; an ornamental breast-plate; *spec.* (*a*) that worn by the Jewish High Priest (= BREAST-PLATE *a*); (*b*) *R. C. Ch.* that formerly worn by a bishop in celebrating mass.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3898 Pectoral of a vestymente, or other ornament, *pectorale*, vestimentale. 1522 Engl. Chron.'s *Coronat.* in Ryme *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 83 A *Pectoral* of Gold garnished with Rubies, Perles. 1706 Gentleman *Pilgr.* (Camden) 71, 16 crosses of three golds, and 20 pectorals and a rubie cuppe. 1833 T. Arnold *Hist.* v. *Peter* I. 16 The twelve stones in Aaron's pectoral. 1893 Athen. *Amer. Ind.* 84 1894 *Times* 28 May 13/2 A Royal pectoral, on which two crowned hawks support the coronella of Umberto II.

b. A piece of armour for the breast: = BREAST-PLATE 1.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 32b, Lighting vppon their shelfres, cuyrasis, or steele pectorells. 1708 Phillips, *A Pectoral*, a Breast-plate, Armour, or Defence for the Breast. 1832 Peacock *Bell. Castanese* 89 A border of metal to the collar, which acted as a pectoral.

†c. An ornamental cloth for the breast of a horse: cf. PETTREL, POITREL. *Obs.*

1600 Relics *Hist. Ir.* 6 *Chr.* 11. 51 His horse vailed with blacke leather,...the pectoral of blacke leather with a cruse pary of gold, hanging before the horse brest. 1633 Gerarde *Jerusalem* 21 The Bridles, Pectorals, Croppers, Saddle-clothes...set so thick with jewels of divers sorts, that the beholders are amazed. 1880 *Act* 14 *Chas. II.* c. 2 § 19 A Hat and Bridle with a Pectorall and Croppers.

d. A chest-protector.

1580 *Pap. Sir Monday* XIX. 150 The great majority...still stick to cotton lines next the skin, and use woollen pectorals only as cancer-lotions.

2. A medicine, food, or drink good for affections of the chest, i. e. the lungs and other respiratory organs (or, loosely, the internal organs generally).

1620 Holland *Pliny* II. Explan. Wds. Art, *Pectorals*, a such medicines as be fit for the breast and lungs. 1639 Fuller *Andronicus* 69 There are Pectorals for the Breast and Bowels. 1749 Cheyne *Lett. to Sons*, They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as sago, barley, isinglass. 1832 Lindley *Med. Syst. Bot.* 50 The name of the digestive organs...a sweet subacid mucilaginous juice, which is much esteemed as a pectoral.

3. *Anat.* Short for *pectoral muscle, pectoral fin.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 230 The Intercostal muscles under the Pectoral. 1846 Baker *Rhem. Nat. Hist.*, I. 184 Dorsal fin conical, situated above the pectorals. 1859 *Todd Cyclop. Anat.* IV. (1889) 202 The great pectoral bringing the arm forward, the deltoid lifting it away from the side.

†4. (See quot.) *Obs. nonce-use.*

1657 Newes *Lang. Advt.*, To render the volume so portable and fit not on a demand or pocket-book, yet a pectorall or bosome-book, to be carried twice in this and double.

B. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, situated or occurring in or upon, the breast or chest; thoracic. Chiefly *Anat. Pectoral arch or girdle*, the shoulder-girdle (see Gegenb. 281). *Pectoral fins*, the pair of lateral fins attached to the pectoral arch in fishes, usually thoracic in position, corresponding to the fore limbs of other vertebrates. *Pectoral muscles*, the muscles of the chest, esp. the *pectoralis major*, 'a large fan-shaped muscle forming the main fleshy mass of the chest on either side', and the *pectoralis minor*, 'a flat triangular muscle situated beneath the *p. major*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). *Pectoral respiration* (see quot. 1834, and cf. Cowan, & 56). *Pectoral region*, the outer edge of the thickest groove of the humerus, into which the *pectoralis major* muscle is inserted.

1708 Bonnetus *Mod. Man.* v. 21 The produced points of the pectoral Spondylus. 1800 Hunter *Philos. Tr.* 350 The thoracic or cicurbite that both takes a way to the lower or pectoral parts. 1815 Cowan *Birth of Nero* 176 The first is called *Pectoralis*; the Pectoral Muscle, so named from his situation, because it occupieth the forepart of the Chest. 1789 Forster *Zool.* III. 84 The pectoral fins are very large. 1780 Monro *Anat.* 189 The eight upper ribs were formerly classed into pairs, with particular names, the crooked, the bifid, the pectoral, the twisted. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 130 In general, the pectoral cavity is symmetrical. 1834 J. Young *Lawrence's Lect. Chest* (ed. 2) 13 If the abdominal illness with comparatively much greater force than the chest, the respiration is named abdominal: if the contrary obtains, it is called pectoral. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 321 All Vertebrata possess typically two pairs of limbs—the pectoral and pelvic.

2. *Med.* Of a medicine, food, or drink: Good for diseases or affections of the chest (or, loosely, the internal organs generally).

1598 Barrie *Synnell of Health* iv. Introit. 83 A pectorall water, or water for the breast,...that vegetative comforts in the weakenesse of the stomacke. 1697 Evelyn *Pious Pyrophil.* (1702) 251 Some pectoral gleanick to ease his cough. 1738 Abernethy *Rudes of Med.* 1, in *Chronicle*, etc. 248 Pectorals are...cordial and pectoral. 1832 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 314 The leaves [of Ivy] generally contain a thick astringent mucilage, with a little resin, on which account many are considered pectoral and bechic. 1833 Mayer *Expos. Lin. Pectoral Mint*, a common name for the *Lycium pectoralis*.

3. Worn, or intended to be worn, on the breast.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Pectoral*, belonging to the breast, or which hangeth before the breast. 1707–32 Chamberlayne *Cur. Lingv.* 61 In the Wounds (Stabs) Bishops and regular Abbots wear a pectoral Cross. 1839 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 173 We are led to believe that the formal use of the pectoral cross, as now worn over the chasuble, goes no further back than the middle of the fifteenth century.

4. *fig.* Proceeding or derived from the 'breast' or 'heart', i. e. from one's internal feeling or consciousness.

1630 Donne *Serm. Matt.* xxviii. 6 Let...no Angell of the Church...proceed upon an *ipse dixit*, upon his own pectoral word and determination. 1633 Eade. Mayne *Al Mendo* (1638) 184 At this time a good brass tongue is in his breast, not in the mouth, his words are then so pithy and so pectoral. 1884 tr. *Schmoller New Life* Preface 7. v. viii. 22 The inflated language here used betrays already the personal pulsating which Kolin expressly claims for his work. 1890 *J. F. Smith tr. Ollendorff's Datalogue. Theol.* 21, 22, (1892) 180 Brancher's pectoral theology accorded a serious lack of historical criticism. [Cf. next.]

Pectoralist. [f. prec. + -IST.] (See quot., and cf. prec. B. 4.)

1886 Farrar *Mod. Interpr.* viii. 272 [Wunder's] motto was, *pectus facit theologum*, and many resented at his following as pectoralists.

Pectorally, *adv. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY^2^.] In a pectoral manner or position: in quots., **a.** in relation to one's inward feeling, at heart; **b.** on a 'pectoral' diet: cf. PECTORAL B. 4, 2.

1680 M. Mayne *Friendly Advice, Rom. Cath.* 4 Would you not then have been pectorally glad of that Indulgence?

1742 Cheyne *Lett. to Anc.*, Be regular, and live pectorally.

Pectoriloquy (pektŏ·rilŏkwi). *Path.* [ad. F. *pectoriloquie*, f. L., *pectus*, *pector-* breast + *-loquium* speaking.] The transmission of the sound of the voice through the wall of the chest to the ear in auscultation; usually a sign of a cavity or some other affection in the lung.

1834 J. Young *Lawrence's Lect. Chest* (ed. 2) 58 This peculiar phenomenon (which I have denominated Pectoriloquy). 1893 Blackwood 71, *Shadow Anecdotes*. 230 The pectoriloquy is...much clearer and louder...in a gargoyle excavation, than in one formed by pulmonary abscess.

So **Pectoriloquial** (pektŏrilō·kwiăl), **Pectoriloquous** (pektŏrilō·kwŏs) *adjs.*, of or of the nature of, pectoriloquy; **Pectoriloquism,** pectoriloquy.

1848 Worcester, *Pectoriloquial*, relating to pectoriloquism. *Mayne.* 1854 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 502 To this

apparent transfer of the color to the chest...[Lauvent] has given the ... name of 'pectolipidism,' or pectose metabolism of the veins. 1891 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 456 There was no actually visible, *transformation* or pectolipidism.

Pectose (pe·ktōus). *Chem.* [f. stem *pect-* of PECTIC + -OSE.] An insoluble substance related to cellulose and occurring with it in vegetable tissues, esp. in unripe fruits and fleshy roots; by the action of acids, etc. it is converted into PECTIN.

1850 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 63 The cellular tissue of many fruits, and of turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c., contains a substance which he [Fremy] terms *pectose*, and which is quite insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 783 *Pectose*...gives the bordeaux to unripe fruits. It is probably isomeric with cellulose, or differs from it only by the elements of water.

Hence **Pectosic** (pektǫ·sik) *a.*, in *Pectosic acid*, an acid formed immediately from pectin by the action of pectase or alkalis, and converted by further action of the same into pectic acid.

1866-77 [see PECTOSE].

Pectostracan (pektǫ·strākăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Pectostraca* (f. Gr. πηκτ-ός congealed + ὄστρακον tile, potsherd, shell) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the division *Pectostraca* of *Crustacea* in Huxley's classification, a synonym of *Cirripedia*. b. *sb.* A crustacean belonging to this division, a cirriped. So **Pectostracous** *a.*

Pectous (pe·ktŭs), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. πηκτ-ός congealed + -OUS.] **a.** Congealed, solidified: said of modified forms of substances ordinarily fluid. b. Related to pectin. *Pectous acid*, name of a particular acid related to pectic acid (cf. -OUS 2).

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 184 Fluid colloids appear to have always a pectous modification. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 784 Pectase (recovered in water for two or three days, is decomposed...and is then no longer capable of acting as a pectous ferment. *Ibid.* The conversion of the pectin into pectosic and pectous acids. 1873 D. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 104 In course of time...the vital tissues become thickened, or, to use the technical term, 'pectous'.

† **Pectron.** *Obs.* [An erroneous formation (thought by Barret to be French), app. derived in some way from L. *pectus*, *pector-* breast.] = PETTRIL, PETTRAIL.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres, Glose, sub Pectron*, a French word, is the covering of the brest of the horse. 1600 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Wor.* v. ii. 84, 168 The Horses head, necke, brest, and buttocke barbed with Pectron, Trappings, Crinet, and Chaffron.

† **Pectuncle.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of L. *pectunculus* a small scallop: (dim. of *pecten*: see PECTEN 4), a name formerly given to the cockles.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Pecten*, The genus of pectunculus, or cockles, has been made by all authors a very extensive one. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 620 These are shells universally allowed to be genuine or scallops, which have no ears, and others as universally allowed to be pectunculus or cockles which have.

Pectunculate (pektǫ·nkiūlĕt), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. type **pectunculātus*, f. *pectunculus*, dim. of *pecten*: see PEC, and -CULE.] Having a row of minute spines or bristles; finely pectinate.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 319 *Under Jaws*...Pectunculate...When the stipes below the footer has a row of minute spines set like the teeth of a comb.

‖ **Pectus** (pe·ktŭs). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pectora.** [L., = the breast.] **a.** The breast or chest. b. *Occult.* The thoracic region of the under surface of the body of a bird; usually, the anterior protuberant part. c. *Entom.* The lower surface of the thorax or prothorax of an insect.

1893 W. *Shakespeare's Plays. Hist.* 208 *Pectus*, the forepart of the Thorax reaching from the Neck-bone, even to the Midriff. 1872 M'MURRICH *Cancer & Astac. Rings* 430 In the other Stomatopoda, the prothoracic is...directed perpendicularly or curved on the pectus.

† **Pecuarious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pecuārius* of or belonging to *pecus* cattle + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pecuarious*, serving for, or belonging to Beasts or Cattle. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Pecuiculture (pekiū·likiūlĭur), -(ĭ)ur. *rare.* [f. L. *pecud-em* a beast, in pl. cattle + CULTURE: after *horticulture*, etc.] The rearing of cattle.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 389 Agriculture and Horticulture. Pecuiculture.

Pecul, variant of PECUL; obs. form of PEDLE.

† **Pe·culate,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -at. [ad. L. *peculātus* embezzlement, (*peculātor*): see next. In F. *peculat* (1568 in HATZ.-DARM.), It. *peculato*, Sp. *peculado*.] = PECULATION.

1589 DIGBY, or HOSTA *Hist. Tac. II.* Wks. (1596) 24 Artifices being forged and urged against them, especially of peculate, as aids of consultants, waste of the king's treasure, ...intercepting lands to themselves and their friends. 1598 J. HARINGTON *Orig. Ordinary Wks.* (1962) 129 Such as were accused of any kind of Peculat, or Defraudation of the Commonwealth. 1660 ROBERT *Trans. St.* (1676) 255 One of the Scribes was accused of Peculat. 1765 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Peculator*, one who is guilty of the crime called *peculat*.

Peculate (pe·kiūlēt), *v.* [f. L. *peculāt-*, ppl. stem of *peculārī* to embezzle, f. *peculium* private property, orig. in cattle, f. *pecus* cattle, money.]

† **1.** *trans.* To rob (the state or country) by peculation. *Obs.*

1742 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* II. 27 Its Massachusetts ...they peculated the Country by various unnecessary Expences of Money.

2. To embezzle or pilfer (money).

1820 H. MARTIN *Italian & Gibraltar* III. 223 Two thousand pounds...what she justly charges not with having peculated from her Father. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 504 The people accused them of having peculated the public money. 1884 *Manchester Examin.* 1 Oct. 4/3 Several millions of cash, which they have...peculated from the Imperial funds.

3. *intr.* To practise peculation.

1880 LOWELL *Among my Books* IV. 181 Wks. 1890 V. 45 They...have peculated by subtraction by a kind of official prescription. 1892 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xi. 330 The honesty of a servant or manager, who does not embezzle or peculate.

Hence **Pe·culating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1589 DIGBY *Sp. Foes E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 23 An opposition ... expostulate, and peculating disputation, with a direct disregard of obedience to any authority at home...in the state of your chatter-government over great kingdoms. 1892 *Athenæum* 7 Sept. 325/1 [The endowments have] long since vanished, no doubt, into the pockets of peculating parsons.

Peculation (pekiūlē·ʃŏn). [n. of action f. L. *peculārī* to PECULATE (*pec* for L. *peculium* PECULATE *sb.*)): see -ATION.] The appropriation of public money or property by one in an official position; the embezzlement of money or goods entrusted to his care.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Peculation*, a robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 687 The family of plagues That waste our vitals;—peculation, sale Of honour, perjury, corruption, fraud. 1811 SY. *Rolliad's Ans. Hist.* 198, VII. 101, 180 To be tried for peculation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 9, 300 Marlborough was dismissed from his command, charged with peculation and treachery.

Peculator (pe·kiūlēt·ŏr). [n. of agent L. *peculātor* an embezzler, agent-n. f. *peculārī* to PECULATE.] One who peculates; an embezzler, esp. of public money or property.

1598 BARCLAY *Glossogr.*, *Peculator*, that robbeth the Prince or common treasure. 1589 BOUCH. *Sp. Foe's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 37 The supposed peculators and destroyers of Dudo rejoice in all security in the bosome of their accusers. 1893 *Murray's Dutch Rdb.* 21 n. 1 (1886) 107 An inferior peculator...selling up a fortune with great rapidity by his shameless traffic in benefices, charges, offices.

Peculiar (pikiū·liăr), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -ier, 6 -er, -yer, -eer, -yar, 6-7 -iare. [n. obs. F. *peculier* (1561 in Godef.), or ad. L. *peculiāris* of or relating to private property, f. *peculi-um* property in cattle, private property, that which is one's own, f. *pecu* cattle. Cf. also OF. *peculiaire* (13th c.) in same sense.]

A. *adj.*

1. That is one's own private property; that belongs or pertains to, or characterizes, an individual person, place, or thing, or group of persons or things, as distinct from others. Const. with preceding possessive (*my own, the king's own*), or with *to*.

Peculiar to now always denotes 'belonging exclusively to'; formerly it might denote 'belonging specially to'.

† **2.** Of property, material possession, etc. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 But nevertheles it is fact the kynges lande gyve peculiere, and peculier londe for his owne nature. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 152 The Duke of Glouncester had not so muche edeamented...the common wealth and publique vtilite, as his owne peculiare thinges & peculier estimate. 1892 MONTAGUE tr. *Sallust's Mor.* (*Ded.*) The Duke, Mrs. Warre, Nature did not frame Peculiar: A Public gift. I claim. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* iv. i. Now even all peculiar fields are turn'd to common roads about this populous town. 1724 DE FOE *Tour* (*ed. 3rd.*) I. 303 Stapleridge Fair...; This appears ...to separate and peculiar to the wholesale dealers in the woollen manufacture.

b. In general sense, esp. of qualities, features, characteristics, etc.

Peculiar institution, a cant phrase in U. S. for negro slavery, formerly often spoken of by the Southern states as 'the peculiar domestic institution of the South'. *Obs.*

1708 FARMER *Pan. Scots. Cause Exchequer* Wks. (1736) 294 This forms that by the clothes were appointed the kings them diligently and severally, it is supposed the body was ... keepth her other peculier duties of devotion, as saint Anthony, many Monkeries. 1721 SOUTHERN tr. *Marin's Usage* x. (1892) 91 There is an other [name] which as I suppose is proper and peculiare to your Englishe men alone. 1725 *Family of Fashion* v. v. 148 It was a peculiar custom of the Knights of the Maine, to name many times, 1728 PENN *Tracts & Mem.* 59 All other goods for Indians's hands are sold'd, A Wife is the peculiar gift of heav'n. 1732 BUTLER, *Shrick*, a Term peculiar to Great Britain. 1766 FALCONER *Storm*, Fog: Whose...power Is...peculiar to your seas. 1798 THOMAS *Pic. Cury* vi. 8, Including the peculiar sound of every animal that he met. *c* 1850 *S. Carolina Gen.* (*Farmer Dict. Amer.*), The dangers which at present threaten the peculiar domestic institutions of the South.

† **2.** Of separate or distinct constitution or existence; independent, particular, individual; single.

1509 FISHER *Pass. Christ* (*Wor. F.*) 67, Wks. (1876) 272 He wrote money to be distributed for ...St. Mauroc peculiare to be read by hym. 1551 ROBINSON *Pathw. Knowl.* ii. Instead, Minding to reserue the gouernor to a peculiar lake which I will ...set forth. 1600 HOLLAND *Livius* xv. iii. 31 The single and peculiar life is loued...To keepe it safe from enemies. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns. Evening* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 316 Each Thou gave a peculiar World. 1799 W. TAYLOR *Pilgr. Brandon Lough* II. 30 The Khanate of Kasem informed us a peculiar state till the year 1550.

3. Distinguished in nature, character, or attributes from others; particular, special.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 Distracting...the excellent effects of our peculiar and singular weapon the Long Bowe. 1608 FILOMUSUS *Resolves* iv. xxxi. We will not find 1019, without a peculiar delight in some peculiar thing. 1840 HOOKER *Ecclesiast. Pol.* Bk. i., Sentences are more peculiar for the registering of various measures. 1676 ASHM. LILLY *H. H.* v. ii. (1684) II. 437 A more proper subject of peculiar taxation. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. VI. 60 The position of the Corinthians was peculiar. 1880 TOZER *Geog.* i. 10. 72 This latter point...is one of peculiar interest.

4. Having a character exclusively its own, *sui generis*; unlike others, singular, uncommon, unusual, out-of-the-way; strange, odd, 'queer'.

1608 TOURNEUR *Atheist's Trag.* iii. 32 The tongue of a serpent is peculiar; for...it is also clouen at the tip. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Ringleader* Wks. 1874 II. 113 We are to such a peculiar problem, with respect to its relation close to ourselves, that we can scarcely...see them as they really are. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* 111. (1818) 427 The odour is peculiar and aromatic; the taste grateful acid. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, Mr. Walker's knowledge of London was extensive and peculiar. 1888 MRS. HUMPHRY *Fated Three* I. i, She is a girl of peculiar temper. *Mod. colloq.* He was always thought a little peculiar.

5. *Peculiar jurisdiction* (*authority*, etc.), in *Canon Law*, a jurisdiction proper to itself, exempt from or not subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese. Cf. R. 5.

c 1300 *Ann.* WIGORN *Let to Widdep* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. (1846) I. 172 The value of the benefices within the dioceses of Canterbury and the jurisdictions peculiars of the same. 1399 [see PECULIAR in R. 5 *c*]. 1534 [see R. 5 *c*]. Those are offended in your Diocese. For that whiche I spake...was in Peculiar Churches...which...is a peculiare jurisdiction belonging to the Deane of Paules. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 55 The Archbishop whereof has also a peculiar Jurisdiction in thirteen Parishes within the City of London [etc.]. 1880 D. & S. LYSONS *Brit. Emma. Cantabr.*, The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons of the Vicarage....The Church is in their peculiar jurisdiction. 1890 *Pioneer* (Ind. XVII. 1093) The King of Dondiemai (Dumi...) is a perpetual convict, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Dondiemai.

6. *Peculiar People*: **a.** a name applied to the Jews as God's own chosen people; hence *transf.* in religious sense. (Also *p. race*, *nation*, etc.)

1534 FARMER *Chron.* vii. 130 Of his great mercy he hath elected us, I trust, his peculiar people. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xiv. 2 The Lord hath chosen the to be his owne peculiar people from amonge all the nacions. 1611 *Titus* ii. 14 To purge vs to be a peculiar people vnto himselfe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 287 Having chosen out one peculiar Nation for his Subjects. 1758 WESLEY *Pr.* (ed. 2) 201, The true peculiar Race Their grateful Sacrifice shall bring. **b.** A modern religious sect (called also the *Plymstead Peculiars*) founded in 1838, and most numerous about London.

They have no preachers, synods, ordinances, or church organization, and they only wholly or proper fix the cure of diseases, rejecting medical aid; this last is the feature which brings them specially under public notice.

1863 PEACH *Peculiar People* 18 Of course the Peculiar People have the right to believe in miracle and also the right to disbelieve in medicine. 1892 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 392 Drugs may be dispensed with altogether, as by the Peculiar People or the Faith Healers. 1902 *Daily Mail Weekly News* 19 Mar. 2/3 'Peculiar' parents censured at Barking.

† **7.** *In peculiar*, as a peculiarity; in particular.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 311 Egypt had this in peculiar, that no other nation, no not a monarch, might be president or governe among them. 1890 LORD GOSF. I. vi. § 160 One may as well say,...this Dominion may be belong in peculiar to one of his Sons. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 452 As for Truth he must be a great stranger to her and to himself too, that shall look upon it as a possession to peculiar.

B. *sb.* (absolute uses of the *adj.*)

I. In general senses.

1. a. A peculiar property or possession; a property or privilege exclusively one's own.

1630 T. H. *Worcester's Augtrie* 305 Learn you diuinitie ... that he might be buried at Worcester Castle (where there is a peculiar for the Bishop). 1659 WORTHY TRAPPER, *Wks.* v. 21 They would preserve...that temple which was their peculiar. 1848 COOTE *Genoa* v. vi. II. 325 How far the peculiar of the primitive Spirits extended we have no means of determining. 1889 — *Plato* I. xxv. 452 A peculiar appearance is to philosophers, distinct from through semblance to the peculiar of each several art.

† **b.** = *peculiar people* (A. 6 *a*): said of the Jews, and of Christian believers. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (*Douay*) *Mal.* iii. 17 And they shal be to me, to my peculiar, and I will spare them, as a man spareth his sonne, that serueth him. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* (1837) 198 Believers are a peculiar to God, are set apart. *a* 1656 HALES (1673) 281 We who are God's peculiars, must diuorce our selues peculiarly both toward God and men. 1659 BARROW *Serm.* iii. 70 He would own them for ever as his peculiar.

† **c.** One's own wife or mistress. *Obs.*

1609 D. NORTON *Trans. to Yse you* does [Tyrlie] to meddle with mans law, but their owne peculiars: the offending women they depose, and the men they excom. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew, Peculiar*, a Mistress.

† **2.** *One's peculiar*, one's private interest or special concern. *Obs.*

1605 in Cecil's *Corr.* (Sartorius) 61 In respect of my peculiar I owe honor. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Machiavel's Disord. Provinces* 54 How to governed by that which supposeth to the King and not by his owne peculiar. 1720-1 *Lett. to Abel's Trad.* (1727) II. 248 The Concern they will have for the Affairs of the Universe, will naturally lead them to a due attention to their own Peculiar.

†3. A peculiar attribute or quality; a peculiarity; a special or exclusive characteristic. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. ii. (Arb.) 10 A peculiar, which one speech hath in many things differing from theirs. 1625 BP. MOUNTAIGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 170 Omnipresence is the absolute Peculiar of the Almighty. 1657 W. ROSS tr. *Lavaterus's Life Ferome* x. 130 Peculiarissimi filiorum Magnatis, et immodici pueri nigri . . belong to some peculiar of that diverse colour in several Elephantoids. 1666 NORDEN *Introd. Herald.* xxii. These in this peculiar in whom that is not in our other sons, that is inclosed in contrary objective perception. 1732 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) II. 398 Your poetry is a peculiar, that will make it impossible you should be forgotten.

†4. An individual member of a class or part of a collective whole; a particular, item, or detail.

1620 *Instruct. Aug. Crie of Coal* viii. B. (1841) 245 Why . . could not he . . extend his generall power through each peculiar? 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. v. 363, I shall . . speak only of two peculiars more.

II. Specific and technical senses.

5. *Eccl.* A parish or church exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies, either as a *royal peculiar* (i. e. a chapel exempt from any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign) or as subject to the jurisdiction of a bishop of another diocese, or to that of a dean, chapter, prebendary, etc.

Court of Peculiars, a branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury. (Peculiars were, for most purposes, abolished by Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 96.)

1580 BP. W. ALLEN in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxvii. 300 That Bishops may have Jurisdiction to call all criminal causes before them, and to reform other Disorders in all Peculiars, and places exempt, which he obtained hereunto. 1630 WILKINS *Gen. Prim. Mon.* 309 Hereben is but a Peculiar to the Archbishop, who holds his prerogative wherewithall his lands &c. in. 1658 PHILLIPS, *The Court of Peculiars*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. I. Peculiar*, signifies a particular Parish or Church that hath Jurisdiction within its self, by Priviledge of Writs, &c. exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishops Courts. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. v. 63 The court of peculiars is a branch of and annexed to the court of arches. It has a jurisdiction over all those parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary's jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 3/1 Berlas, the royal deanery, has been a peculiar since the days of Athelstan, and kept its privileges when other peculiars were abolished.

1892 *Weekly Gaz.* 19 Mar. 2/2 The Dean of the Arches took his title from the old Court of Peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who formerly exercised jurisdiction over thirteen exempt parishes in the diocese of London and fifty-seven parishes called 'peculiars' in other dioceses. These 'peculiars' were abolished about fifty years ago, and the Court of which the Dean of the Arches was Dean went with them.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A place, district, office, etc., exempt from ordinary jurisdiction.

1552 U. HUTTINSON *Early Corresp.* (Hall. Soc.) 31 Out of the province of Yorke, there is given him for a peculiar exempted out of the Charded of Pontefrey, xxxvi. vicaries. 1604 CAMDEN *Rem.* 4 That Scotland was by them accounted no meanes kingdome, and a Peculiar properly appertaining to the Romane Empire. 1630 M. HAYNE *Dilat. Cant. Reg.* 13 In (1559) 21 Jo. [John Chancery] soone becomes a kind of Peculiar, exempting it self from the ordinary course in matter of Tithe, and from the ordinary rules of Law.

†6. In the colonies and provinces of New England: A district, or piece of land, not included in any 'town', nor as yet incorporated as a 'town'.

1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850-1) VI. 230 Resolved... That Mr. John Read, who dwells between Fairfield and Danbury, be likewise annually listed, as a peculiar to Danbury. 1732 *Mod. Univ.* XIII. 178 All peculiars, or lands not as yet laid within the bounds of any town, . . shall be assessed by the rates of the next town next to it. 1733 *Ibid.* 190 Being informed that a certain piece of land in the county of Windham . . is not in any town but still remains a peculiar; . . Be it enacted . . That the said tract of land be annexed to the town of Voluntown. 1772 *Virginia State Papers* (1875) 290. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ii. 27 Precincts or peculiars are in some cases ordered to be taxed at or in certain towns, and in such cases are taxed and governed by the town.

†7. a. A nickname in Oxford (*c* 1827–8) for members of the 'Evangelical' party. (Cf. A. 6 a.)

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. to Pusey? Manning* (1857) I. 224 The amusing thing is that the unfortunate Peculiars are attacked on so many sides. 1838 BP. WILBERFORCE *Charge to Archdeacons* (1839) I. 119 (Hcl) had all the faults of the low race of the Peculiars strongly marked. 1839 PUSEY? *Manning* I. 224 'Peculiars and Peculiars' stood dividable to shoulder.

b. One of the Peculiar People: see A. 6 b.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 171 Heading The Fleetwood 'Peculiars'. *Ibid.* 176 The risk . . of having a contagious disease spread . . by the manipulations of these 'Peculiars'. 1893 *In Daily News* 8 Apr. 2/4 All you who mean to follow in the same old way and be Peculiars follow me.

†**Pecu'liarism.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine or practices of 'Peculiars' (B. 7 a).

1838 STEWART *Let. to Liddon, etc. Life Pusey* (1893) I. xvii *pro* London in connexion with peculiarism. 1838 BP. WILBERFORCE in *Ashwell Life* (1879) I. iv. 119 A good man, but a poor treasurer, evidently on up by Peculiarism.

Peculiarity (pĭkiūlæ·rĭtĭ), [f. PECULIAR + -ITY; cf. late L. *peculiaritās* (St. Gregory).] The quality or condition of being peculiar.

†1. The condition or fact of belonging exclusively to oneself; exclusive possession; private ownership.

1600 BP. HALL *Epist.* v. 6. 14 What needs me to disclaime all peculiarity in glasse?

†b. *spec.* The condition of being God's peculiar people. *Obs.*

1660 BOYSE *Mer. Pregnant* x. 1Hill. 61 Some of them (Jews) Re-established in their own Land: But not to their antient peculiarity, or policy and Law. 1677 FAIRCLOUGH *Bible Calculation* Wks. (1795) IV. 133 If God had made his covenants of peculiarity with all mankind, would they not have ceased to be peculiar?

2. The quality of being peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing; also, an instance of this, that which is peculiar to a single person or thing; a distinguishing or special characteristic.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 91 They a piece of spleen will dead the fires and blow [of a bellis]...I finde herein no such peculiarity, no more than in any ayrasure or viscous body. 1708 LOCKE *Absurdity Alcohol*, I. 382/2 We shall speak first of those things wherein they agree; and of their peculiarities afterwards. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. 163/4 214 The peculiarity of a miracle is, that it has not a cause in the natural powers operating in the Cosmos. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 2. 82 It is a peculiarity of Asia that its regions are either very hot or very cold.

†3. A particular liking or regard; a partiality.

1587 BOYSE *Martyrd. Theodoret* xi. (1593) 130 He would discern in her House such a countenance of his Servitors, as . . implyed a peculiarity for his Person. 1647 EDWARDS *Reply. Wks.*, *Gangr.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 361 Shakespere has no peculiarity, no inquaintance with; but all is duly given.

† b. Special attentiveness to a person; *cf.* PARTICULARITY 7. *Obs.*

1708 ROCHESTER *Clarissa* iii, I had not value enough for him to treat him with peculiarity either by smiles or frowns.

4. The quality of being *sui generis* or unlike others; singularity, uncommonness, oddity; also, an instance of this, an odd trait or characteristic.

1751 LD. CHESTF. *Remarks Smiff* (1923) 19 She died towards the end of January...*Harriet's Accident* is the peculiarity of her fate. 1777 BOSWELL *Johnson* 27 Sept., I said, in writing a life, a man's peculiarities should be mentioned, because they mark his character. 1817 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. i. 16 There is another very singular peculiarity about Mr. Talfourd's: he can't spell. 1863 H. W. DIXON *Two Temp.* xvi. (1877) 179 You will have noticed the peculiarity of the expression.

†5. = PECULIARISM: *cf.* PECULIAR II. 7 a. *rare*.

1658 BP. WILKINS tr. A. R. *Ashwell Life* (1879) I. iv. 114 They will elegest some well-intentioned Churchmen by a fruitful peculiarity of antiquity, and drive them into lower depths of 'Peculiarity'.

Peculiarize (pĭkiūlĭărəiz), v. [f. PECULIAR a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make peculiar.

†1. To appropriate exclusively *to*. *Obs.*

1604 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 140 He really peculiarized to himselfe a 365 part of the people, and the rest were employed in agriculture and village. 1633 GILLESPIE *Pun. Arrow*, 13 Sept. (1844) 13 Magnum, a word not good in any Heathen Author, but peculiarized to the inspired penners of Holy Writ. 1704 NELSON *Fasts & Fest.* ii. 112 There was to be no more Distinction betwixt the Children of Abraham and other People, and no one Land more peculiarized than another.

2. To give or impart peculiarity to.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 72 Touching that Title, which doth peculiarize Drama's Monarch from all others. 1708 CHAMBERS *Lett. to N. Thebanus* (1825) 192 This, I think, peculiarizes my style at writing. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 313 Those distinguishing marks which peculiarize the Lares original. 1832 *Fraser Author's Apol. Mem.*(1858) I. 13.

Peculiarly (pĭkiūlĭălĭ), *adv.* [f. PECULIAR a. + -LY 2.] In a peculiar manner.

1. In a way that is one's own, and not another person's; as regards oneself; individually.

1513-82 BARET *Alv. P.* 1300/1 Things that were his owne peculiarly. 1683 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vii. In Any Vault that were completely built, would peculiarly answer to some determinate Note or other. 1708 *Mod. Mach. Inv.* III. A certain sort of second...wonderful smell, and peculiarly called scent. 1819 CRABB *Ir. Amer. Reg.* 197/1 He would bring him to account for his conduct to himself peculiarly. 1871 MRSLEY *Patriarchs* (1880) 8 Many of his ideas were in the air, and did not belong to him peculiarly.

2. In a way distinct from others; particularly, especially; also *collog.*, more than usually.

1580 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* v. vi. ¶ 2. Whereby the faithfull have alway been peculiarly reserued from the prophane nations. 1591 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxv. 23 The very enemie of the woords resprcyeth, that hee should make mention here peculiarlie of his own deuise. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 321 Table of shew-bread...made of pure gold, which Mr. Father David had peculiarly prepared for that purpose. 1742 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. viii, To render the lot of one man more peculiarly unhappy than that of others. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 52 A little set of which her husband was peculiarly fond. 1852 HELPS *Spanish Conq.* (1855) I. 58 The Arabs regard the spot as peculiarly sacred.

3. In a way unlike others; unusually, strangely, oddly, queerly.

1849 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xiii, If you leave it, you are peculiarly dressed; very much shaughboos you; white neck ...it is. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 26 July 3/1 [He] is one of those peculiarly constituted Englishmen who rather enjoy the West Coast climate than otherwise.

Peculiarness (pĭkiūlĭărnĕs). Now *rare*. [f. PECULIAR a. + -NESS.] The quality of being peculiar; peculiarity.

1589 DAVIS tr. *Bellinger on Apoc.* (1593) 240b. Their peculiarnesse or discretion is, that Esdras hath seven sundry lessons in the Church [see]. 1658 *Hosea* iii. 2 (1661) 4 Things sacred...which have upon them a relation of peculiarness towards God. 1668 J. DENHAM *Elegy. Fan.* 1. (1680) 19 Done to shew a peculiarness in that day and the meetings of it.

†**Pecu'liate,** *v. Obs. rare*[1]. [f. L. *peculiāre* to provide with a peculium.] So †**Pecu'liation.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Peculiation*...to provide by the grains, to take away a more gainful, also to enrich. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Peculiation*, a taking away a mans goods.

‡**Peculium** (pĭkiū·lĭŏm). [L., peculiar private property; dimin. of *pecus* cattle.]

1. *Rom. Law.* The property which a father allowed his child, or a master allowed his slave, to hold as his own.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1787 SIR J. D. STRACHEY *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. vi. 135 Why was a *peculium* given to them, but to engage them to become diligent? 1834 MERIVALE *Lect. Civ.* xx. v. (1865) II. 26 The peculium over which full power was reserved to the son was extended by Augustus...to all which he might acquire in military service.

2. A private or exclusive possession, property, or appurtenance.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* v. 161 They know the Soul survives the Body, and therefore make their largest care for the possessors of it as their Peculium after death. 1900 WAUGHAN *Eight Sermons*, ii. 31 They [the Jews] were his peculium, his chosen People, and...He was in a more exclusive manner their God. 1902 BISHOP *Lect., to Sp. Chester* (1904) I. 192 This is the peculium of those which your bedding has purloined not to me, and separated from the common stock. 1898 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 348 Believe not...they have snatched a little planet as their peculium under cover of the Supreme Hand. 1883 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1408 The office has thus come to be regarded as a peculium for the youthful sons or personal friends of Judges.

†**Pecu'nial,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pecuniāl-is*, f. *pecūnia* 'money'; in earlier sense 'property', f. *pecus* cattle; cognate with OTeut. *fehu, Goth. *faihu*, OE. *feoh*, *feo*: see FEE.]

1. Consisting of or exacted in money; = PECUNIARY a. 1. b. Having to do with pecuniary penalties.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 18 If any persone wolde upon hem pleyne Thre sergeles sercen hym to gruccyal pryse. *c* 1398 HIGD. (Rolls) VIII. 57 Englishmen dyd leie grete upon the chartrouses and leuynge of greate townes or pecuniall sentens. 1480-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 174 They should offer him a certane pecuniall sum in mainetenyn. 1599 T. BRIGHTMANNE tr. *Hieronimi's Filemadur* (1618) 136/2 Condemned to pecuniall punishments. 1714-28 tr. *Hem. Grotius Context* 1990/2 It was well considered, that pecuniall punishments, for the youthfull sons or personall friends of Judges.

†**Pecu'nial,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pecuniāl-is*, f. *pecūnia* 'money': see prec.] = PECUNIARY a. 2.

1508 *Kalender Sheph.* (1892) III. Aug. 180 Count of your pecuniall possessions. 1530 PALSGR. 300/2 Pecuniall, belonging unto money, *pecuniaire*.

†**Pecu'niar,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. OF. *pecuniaire*.] = PECUNIARY a. 1. Hence †**Pecu'niarly** *adv.*, pecuniarily.

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 All and singular...persons of dearth, payene corporall and pecuniare. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Buccaneer's Advent. St. Cervantes* (c. 11. (1874) 134 They should make good unto Scalio pecuniarly punishable.

Pecuniarily (pĭkiū·nĭărĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a pecuniary manner; in respect of money; † by exaction of money (*obs.*).

c 1614 DANIEL *Bodleyeana* ii. lii. ¶ 2 (1624) 92 Scalliger less pardonable a which, which so severely he layes upon a man, pecuniarily, and at so high price. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 198 There was no foundation...to charge him criminally or pecuniarily, to which he had not answers incontrovertible. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* x. Milton's father's circumstances were not such as to make a fellowship pecuniarily an object to his son. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 382/2 C. and M. . . became pecuniarily embarrassed.

Pecuniary (pĭkiū·nĭărĭ), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pecūniārius*, f. *pecūnia* money: see -ARY 1. In F. *pécuniaire* (1318 *c*, in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Consisting of money; exacted in money.

1500 *Orol. Cognita Mem.* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xvi. 238 Or doth perceyuen pecuniaries perpetually by his seignyrie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 2. 46 He . . inflicted Such corporall smart and pecuniary anoints upon them. 1708 *Letter Cardinal* ii. 15, 130 Whether they received any pecuniary reward for pleading. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xvii. (1793) 68 There was a time when all punishments were pecuniary. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 158 The many pecuniary aids that he has been obliged to ask for.

b. Of an offence or law: Having a money penalty, entailing a fine.

1600 DYMOCK *Parish-quarries* 911 How can it a dead sleepe of all Homely hearers, and to a drowsines all pecuniarie lawes which might offend. R. aggrieue them. 1892 W. BESTE *Hist. Camb. Rep.* ii. iv. 07/28 24 Having learned how to make capital offences pecuniary.

2. Of, belonging to, or having relation to money.

1607 CHAPMAN, *Pecuniarie*, of or belonging to money. 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 271 Their Imperators ...forbidding not onely unto pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable decays of death. 1750 *Gentl. Mag.* XX. 533 The legacy of £1000 . . had amply supplied his pecuniary wants. 1840-4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 Insensible pecks, struggling for years with paltry pecuniary difficulties.

3. Having regard to money; of which money is the object. † *Obs.*

1670 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § so Strong and healthful Generations, which happen but contingently to many pecuniary Families. 1779 FRANCIS *Hop's Chilling Fame?* v. Mis the pecuniary question: his views pecuniary.

† **II.** *sb.* Money; in *pl.*, resources in money; money matters. *Obs.*

1604 R. CRAWSHAW *Faith Abpl., Pharamonds* xxxvi. 1708 ROCHESTER *Clarissa* (1810) III. 19, 20 Old Antony has already given the number of his children which will make his pecuniaries considerable. 1787 J. FRANCIS *Hum. Tragedies* 58 To prevent

nies, the Earl of Hillsborough hath wisely added the means of prevention.

Pecunious (pĭkiū·nĭəs), *a.* *Now rare.* Also **6 pecownious.** [ad. L. *pecūniōs-us* abounding in money, moneyed, f. *pecūnia* money: see -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *pécunieux* (Oresme 14th c.), prob. the immediate source. The negative *impecunious* is much more used.]

1. Well provided with money; moneyed, wealthy.

1552 Lanet. *P. Ct. C.* xvi. 10 Fresse weather he keepe. And grape for he, yet by yat, yf how he pecownious. 1558 W. Stewart *Cron. Scot. Rolls* III. 223 Yrewod that tyme the war peywoius. 1630 Shirley, Pecuniose (or full of money), *pecuniosus, qui a thesauris & arcyset.* 1708 Phillips, *Pecunious*, Moneyed, or full of Money. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Dec. 761/1 She encouraged by the kind demeanour of a pecunious squire-ling.

† **2.** Money-loving; avaricious. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1529 Skelton *Bk. 3 Fidus Wks.* 1843 I. 200 Pecuniose fooles, that love moneye, . . wouldeth these olde wyddud women, which hath neither full of mouthe.

So **Pecuniosity**, the state or fact of being supplied with money.

1883 G. A. MacDonell *Chez Lui-Même* 168 A French man, whose besieged fingers . . betokened a certain amount of pecuniosity.

† **Pecuny.** *Obs.* Also 3 -unie, -uyne. [a. *NF.* and *AF. pecunie* = Central OF. *pecune*, ad. L. *pecūnia* money.] Money.

1235 Lamb. *P. C. C.* 21, 311 Be hi neuere y-wroht beth parties eblike. *c* 1290 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1942 And ought for an pecuyne Heuding of hire tresor pe[r]syne. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Alfonse* 6, The second litle is of the concupiscence of pecuny or money.

Ped[1], Also 4–6 **pedde**, 7 **pedd.** See also PAD *sb.*[2] [Of unknown origin.] A wicker pannier; a hamper with a lid.

Chiefly in use in the Eastern Counties from Northants to Essex, and in Devon and Somerset.

1390–1 in W. Hudson *Leet Jurisd. Norwich* (1892) 72 Thomas Penyng amercie eo quippe equus suus pedere, dimittendo carbonarium et ducere in Aldwin strate, unde pedder[e] appellat[us] contrarium statuti et eo commercia servitutis pacificati. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Pedde, *Hanapus quod panarie.* 1573 Tusser *F. Latt.* III. 201 Whydles I prayse you and likeary to guides leysurly, To cruse to a pedde, and sende them the tydelie. 1585 T. Jenny *Let. to W. Paxton* 31 Jan. (MS.), To the pannyers packe or the bottom of his pedde or hamper. *c* 1660 Fuller *Worthies, Devon* 1. (1662) 278 Dossers are Pads or Panniers carried on the backs of Horses, on which Haglers use to ride and carry their Commodities. 1697 Shadwell *Scourers* IV. 1, I . . flung down all the pots with Liquor about the Streets. *c* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Ped*, . . a large wicker basket with a lid. Two are commonly used, . . one on each side of a horse, to which pork, fowls, horses, and eggs, are carried to market, and fish (packed about the country). 1881 *Standard* 19 July 3/3 The fish . . are packed in "peds" or small boxes.

b. *Comb.*, as *ped-lady, ped-market.*

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Ped-lady*, . . a lofty round and *grandiose*ish Sir-y and. 1883 *Wise in Proverb. Parv.* 389 note, The market in Norwich, where warm brought in from the country are exposed for sale, being known as the ped-market. 1886 Eliza Lynn *W. Strood* II. v. 71, There is a large ped-market at Taunton every Saturday.

Ped[2]. Abbreviation of PEDESTRIAN. *slang.*

1813 *Tyneside Songs* by White and Rowell, champion ped, begins at the 1st for lasses. 1881 *Sportsman* 27 Jan. 4/8.

Pedage (pe·dĭdʒ). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *pedāgium* (a 11th c. in Du Cange), for earlier L. *pedāticum*: see PEAGE.] Toll paid for passing through a place or country: = PEAGE.

1580 Wyndet *Rates* in 13 Tribute, and pedage (1588 tol. *Eng.* versigil, and pele rentes that shal not pas. *c* 1595 *MS. Cott. Claud. A.* v. 8, 124 b, Alle pat vyrtuelly seruyth talages vppon men of holy chirche, as pedage [*v.r.* pedagie] gauage, of any oper vnlawful thraldom. 1697 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Pedagie* (*pedagium*), signifieth money given for the passing by foot or horse through any country. 1878 tr. *Charter to Mrs. Salisbury*, 1226 in *Q. Rev.* (1826) XXXIV. 331 In chiefe[s] should be quit, throughout the land, of toll, passage, passage, pedage [orig. *pedagio*], herbage, . . carriage, and all other customs. *a* 1845 Bouvier *Comm. pl. Eth.* III. 398 The abbot was to sell the town, and receive pedage.

Pedagogal (pedĭgō·găl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pædagog-us* PÆDAGOGUE + -AL.] Of or belonging to a pedagogue.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* xlviii. (1783) II. 79 The threatening nose, the brow austere, Sleepless . . pedagogal severity. 1893 *New Sporting Mag.* VII. 380 He . . ordered his way to a pedagogal desk.

Pedagogic (pedĭgo·dʒĭk), *a.* and *sb.* Also **ped-**. [ad. L. *pædagogic-us*, a. Gr. *παιδαγωγικός*, f. *παιδαγωγ-ός* pedagogue: see -IC. So F. *pédagogique* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pedagogue or pedagogy; having the office or character of a pedagogue.

1781 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. iii. 195 In the pedagogic character he [Skogius] also published Hudson's [Phædrus] *Diphthongus*, wisely corrected . . &c. 1833 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 228 Pædagogic and didactic theory. 1878 Masson *Rec.* 199 The pedagogic era of the world's and long dead Mr. Lake Fraser. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 63/2 A Pedagogic Congress. 1883 J. *From Tank of Time* I. 27 The pedagogic tone in which he had spoken.

B. *sb.* (usually *pl.*) **Pedagogics.**) The science, art, or principles of pedagogy.

1824 Webster, *Pedagogics*, . . (Gr. *paidagogikē*.) The science or art of successful teaching: . . *Pedagogics*, . . The same as *Pedagogy*. 1888 *Trad. Educ.* 2 Aug. 363 Pedagogics can no more than theology be put on the shelf.

Pedagogical (pedĭgo·dʒĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = PEDAGOGIC.

1619 Manes *Lect. Synod Dort* 1 Jan. in *Cabb. Rem.* (1688) 443 The portion of Interrogatories, which these days much disliked as Pedagogical. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 324 Virtuler . . was in a thousand degrees superior to the pedagogical fanatic. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 400 He relinquished his pedagogical charge for a chapel in Edinburgh.

Hence **Pedago·gically** *adv.*, in the manner of a pedagogue; in relation to pedagogy.

1877 *Echo* 31 July 2/2 The monks have been most favourable . . says one, "spiritually, morally, and pedagogically".

1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 113/2.

Pedagogism: see PEDAGOGUISM.

Pedagogist (pe·dăgŏgĭst). [f. PEDAGOGY + -IST.] One versed in pedagogics.

1874 *Educ. Times* (L. S.) 14 Apr. 150 To profess one's self a Herbartian is not to reject any of the truths discovered by previous pedagogists. 1893 *Educ. Rev.* Sept. 184 Considering the younger members that . . pedagogist have given to the principles.

Pedagogue (pe·dăgŏg), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **pedagoge**, 6–8 **pedagog**, 6–8 (9 in sense 2) **pedagogue**, 7 **pedagoug**, 6– **pedagogue**. [a. OF. *pedagoge* (Oresme 14th c.), also *pedagogue* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pædagōgus*, a. Gr. *παιδαγωγός* a trainer and teacher of boys, f. *παῖς*, *παιδ-* boy + *ἀγωγός* leader.]

1. A man having the oversight of a child or youth; an attendant who led a boy to school. *Obs.* exc. in reference to ancient times.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 151/1 He shuld not be his pedagoge or his governour whyche was with hym. 1540 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 183 Alexander . . had many pedagogues, governours and schoole maisters. 1633–90 Kow *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 206 The carefull education of the children of noble men, . . the sending them out of the country, under the charge of *pædagogues* suspect in religion. 1730 *Lancaster Pilchard* (1892) L. 1937/1 The office of a pedagogue of old was . . to attend the children. *a* 1845 [J. Bicknell] *Rights Uni. Early Fathers* Int. 1. ii. (1883) 19 The *Paidagogus* of Clement Alexandrinus contains a number of passages which the *Paidagogus* (who gives a name to the treatise) is supposed to inquire to his pupil as he takes him to school.

† **b.** *fig.* (chiefly in reference to St. Paul's use of *παιδαγωγός* in *Gal.* iii. 24.)

1538 Starkey *England* II. iii. 208 The law . . is Sayn Poules owne clerely, . . yat the pedagoge of Christ. 1580 N. T. (Rheims) *Gal.* iii. 24 The Law was our Pedagogue in Christ. [Wycliff vnderseruaunt, Tyndale seruemaister, 1611 Schoolemaister.] 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* Comm., S. Paul teaching that the whole law was a pedagogie guiding men to Christ. *a* 1625 Acheson *Medit.* (1632) 168 The Law . . is but the Pedagogue to the Gospel. 1653 Bedford *Serm.* (1656) 22.

2. A man whose occupation is the instruction of children or youths; a schoolmaster, teacher, preceptor. Now usually in a more or less contemptuous or hostile sense, with implication of pedantry, dogmatism, or severity.

1587 Turner *Trifolion* (Rolls) VI. 7 Eglentyne . . ordeyned rodes of birtyes . . and vnsuyable pedagogis and maistres for children. 1592 Fenton *Certain Tr. Guicciard.* 113 (He) appointed over them . . wyse masters and pedagogs. 1598 Nomenclator Italicus-Anglicus Ranutio Dedinate. 1623 Bos E. Morer *Counterscuffle* 79 As if I were now to listen of such an Hypothetician Pedagogue to measure my phrase by his rule and line. 1660 Parsh *Disery* 25 *July*, A Welsh schoolmaster, a good scholar but a very pedagogue. 1739 Somerville *Chace* IV. 98 Could by the rolling Rod, and haughty Frowns Of Pedagogues severe. 1803 Gladstone *Gleanings* VI. v. 143 Without . . any assumption of the tone of the critic or the pedagogue.

† **b.** An assistant teacher; an usher. *Obs.*

1583–7 Bossewell *Eighten Sr. Andrew* Wks (1840) 12 The students . . suffer . . under care of the principal or ouer regent or pedagogis lewde and ill ingrained, quite rid their cures of their trouble and diligence. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* ed. 3, *Pedagogue*, vsher to a Schoolemaister.

† **3.** A schoolroom or school building. *Obs.*—1

1545 Freshow *Direct. Exact* II. 71 250 Another part [of the university of Halle] in what they call the pedagogies, which is for noblemen and gentlemen; there are six pedelis in each house, with a master over them.

Hence **Pe·dagogue** *v.* *intrans.*, to instruct as a pedagogue; **Pe·dagoguery** (pe·dăgŏgĕrĭ), (*a*) a pedagogic establishment; (*b*) the occupation of a pedagogue; **Pe·dagoguing** (pe·dăgŏgĭng) *vbl. sb.*, the acting as, or following the occupation of, a pedagogue (*also fig. in quot.*); **Pedagogu·ish** (pe·dăgŏgĭū·ĭsh) *a.*, characteristic of a pedagogue.

1589 Pasq. *Epist. P. Caliphred* 81 This may confute their youngest Bibles, Whom Dryden "pedagogues at Will" &c. 1594 Warner *Wks.* (1595) 230 To pedagogue a man into the sect of knowledge. 1600 Surv. Sayes Ct. 19d. Boxtod and The children are . . to be taken from their parents, and pedagod [*sic*] in common "pedagogueries." 1883 T. C. Hughes in W. H. W. Stephens *Life Firemen* (1891) I. 8 In a long life of pedagoguery. 1893 A. Wilson in *Farmer & Lib. Press* (1896) I. 227 The same routine of "pedagoguing matters. 1896 *Standard Mag.* XXVII. 480 A silence of "pedagogish severity. *a* 1898 Maurice *Lect. & Addr.* (1899) 13 Those narrow and pedagogish tactics of law.

Pedagoguism, pedagogism (pe·dăgŏgĭ·zm, -gŏgĭz'm). [f. PEDAGOGUE (or its Gr. original) + -ISM. Cf. obs. F. *pédagogisme* (1681 in Littré).] The character, spirit, or office of a pedagogue; the system of pedagogy (quot. 1836).

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* vii. 34 Certain rotters, of sour and rot, which . . may prove good to inure the nerve of Pedagoguisme that languisheth him. 1836 Blackie *Mag.* XL. 324 Pedagogueism should be made as universal . . that every mental study . . should be included and confined within the schools. 1838 *Ibid.* XLIII. 368 Literature and pedagogism are in Germany already in union.

Pedagogy (pe·dăgŏdʒĭ, -gōdʒĭ), 5–6 **pedi-**, **pedegogie**, 7– **pedagogie**. [a. F. *pédagogie* (Calvin 16th c.), ad. Gr. *παιδαγωγία* office of a *παιδαγωγός*: see PEDAGOGUE. So mod.Gr. *παιδαγωγία*.]

1. The function, profession, or practice of a pedagogue; the work or occupation of teaching; the art or science of teaching, pedagogics.

1643 Cogshall in *Shrobs-monast. Mis. Antiquit.* 1854 Hawkes *Certamen Epist.* 324 Prince Charles . . was committed to the Pedagogy of M. Thomas Harris, a Scot by Nation. 1690 Wood *Life, Diary*, I. 119 He undertook, and willingly, to be Sidrophel Faculty of Pedagogie. 1858 Thompson *Wks. & Days-work.* vii. (1864) 139 With chapter upon chapter, dissertation upon dissertation, sermon upon sermon, treatise upon treatise, philosophies, pedagogies, schemes of reformation. 1900 U. C. Rochester *Mem. & Impr.* 22 An excellent old-fashioned teacher blissfully ignorant of pedagogy.

2. *fig.* Instruction, discipline, training; a means or system of introductory training. (In 17th c. frequently used of the ancient Jewish dispensation, in reference to *Gal.* iii. 24: cf. PEDAGOGUE 1 b.)

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 37 He would that this their custom and base estate should be as a rule, or pedagogie, unto us. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. iv. § 4 The law of Moses . . was . . ordained to last until the time of the Pædagogie of Gods people, or instruction in Christ, should be expired. *a* 1715 Burnet *On N. T., Acts* 9, 2 Prejudices of the covenant, that is, such Gentiles as submitted themselves to . . the whole Mosaical pedagogy.

3. A place of instruction; a school or college. (Also *fig.*) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1625 Donne *Serm. Ps. xxxii.* 1. 2 S. Paul was in a higher Pedagogy, and another seminary of University, taught by him the Blind Heathens, . . and there he learnt much. 1783 W. F. Mavor *Geog. Mag.* II. 131 An incredible number of colleges, gymnasia, pedagogies. 1895 H. Rashdall *Univ. Europ. Mid. Ages* II. ii. 609 The poorer students could not afford the cost of residence in a Pedagogy. *Ibid.* 611 The Pædagogy should go to the Colleges or Pædagogies of the offenders.

Pedagrew, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

† **Pedal·le.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pedalle**, -**alle**, **pytalle**, **pitalle**, 4–5 **pedale**, 5 **pedagle**, **pedal**, **petta(l)l**, **pitall**. [a. AF. *pedalle* = OF. *pietaille*, *pitaille*, f. *pié*, *pied* foot, with collective suffix -*aille*: cf. CANAILLE.] Foot-soldiery, infantry.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 232 Pe duke at pe bataile lost ten & fourty knyghtes, pre hundred of pedalle. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 80, Wyberes ontuynte & eber pytaille [*c. r.* petaill]. *a* 1350 Minot *Poems* vii. 18 Of pitaile was pam pakkid store. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3887 A thousand knyghtes . . With alle the pedel baner and warre. *Ibid.* 13103 Thousandes ten Of sorte of Archers & dogtel men, With alle manere swerue & other pedale.

Pedal (pe·dăl), *sb.* [app. a. F. *pédale*, used by Rabelais in the sense 'feet' or 'trick with the feet', by Duchat 1642, of the pedals of the organ, ad. It. *pedale* a foot, foot-stool, footstalk, stock of a tree, etc. (Florio), *pedale d'organo* 'the low key of organs' (Baretti); f. L. *pedāl-is* adj.: see next. The English use of the word by Cotgrave in 1611 before this sense is recorded in Fr. is notable.]

1. A lever worked by the foot, in various musical instruments, and with various functions.

a. In the organ: (*a*) Each of the (wooden) keys played upon by the feet, resembling those of the manuals in form and arrangement, but much larger, together constituting the *pedal keyboard* or *pedal-board*, and usually operating upon a separate set of pipes of bass tone (*pedal pipes*) forming the *pedal organ* (see Ogan 2 c). (*b*) A foot-lever for altering the position of stops and so in as case (*Combination pedal* or *Compression-pedal*), (*c*) The foot-lever by which the swell-box is opened and shut (*Swell-pedal*). (*d*) Any one of various foot-levers occasionally used, e.g. for coupling two keyboards. (*e*) Short for *pedal organ* or *keyboard*.

1812 Cuvier, *Basses marches*, pedals; the low keys of some Organs to be touched with the feet. 1824 Mortimer *Rudiments*, 2. 22, (1237) 88 The Pedals of Turkish, and the Clavier . . of Symphony. 1826 Inst. J. Harmonic *Hist. Mus.* IV. 1. 170 The Grecian organs have also Keys for the feet called Pedals. 1829 *Sherif. Organ. St. Paul's, Barnstaple* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 250 Three Composition Pedals to Great. . . Pedal to couple Swell to Great. 1863 J. B. Cross *Lett.* (1901) 120 A. S. turning the organ . . and is already great in the pedals. 1880 E. J. Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 62 The 'Harmonic coupler' is a movement worked by a pedal, by the aid of which the Great Organ is uniformly attached to the Swell . . to reinforce the strength of the Swell to a far greater extent than by the "ensemble" pedal. . . Other subsidiary pedals are occasionally introduced.

b. In the pianoforte, etc.: (*a*) A foot-lever for raising the dampers from the strings, thus sustaining the tone and rendering it fuller (*damper pedal*, often loosely called *loud* or *forte pedal*). (*b*) One for softening the tone (*soft* or *piano pedal*), either by shifting the hammers so as to strike only one or two strings instead of three for each note, or by diminishing their height of rise, or by interposing a strip of cloth between them and the strings (*muffle pedal*). (*c*) Any one of various others occasionally used; e.g. the *sostenuto pedal* for sustaining a particular group of notes after they are struck; and several in late harpsichords and early pianofortes for modifying the tone, or for special effects. (*d*) Each of the keys of a pedal-board like that of an organ, sometimes attached to a pianoforte or harpsichord.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140 In foreign piano-fortes we find many pedals, but in the English we have scarcely ever more than two—one for the piano effects, and the other for forte. *Ibid.*, Fig. 3 ...b, Damper pedal lifter. 1880 Weaver *Org. Rem.* 232 There was something ... so innocent in her bearing, that you instinctively put down the soft pedal in your voice when addressing her. 1880 A. J. Hipkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 276 [A Harpsichord with] two rows of keys and pedals.

c. In the harp: Each of a set of seven foot-levers by which the pitch of the notes may be raised either one or two semitones by stopping the strings at different points, thus enabling the performer to play in any key.

1775 *Harmonia Cœles. St. Musik* (1815) I. 53 note. This method of producing the half-tones on the harp, by pedals, was invented at Brussels, about fifteen years ago, by M. Simon. 1880 A. J. Hipkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 283 In the Harp the pedals are not keys ... but it is their province to alter the pitch in two semitones of a semitone each.

d. Sometimes applied to the treadles by which the bellows are worked in a harmonium or reed-organ.

1880 Ogilvie *s. v.*, On the harmonium and parlour-organ, the pedal works the bellows.

2. A lever worked by the foot in various machines or mechanical contrivances; a treadle: *esp.* to a bicycle or tricycle.

1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 28 Investress of the wood, Safe Lies Hugo The flying shuttle through the dancing strings;—Quick bow the wands, the pedals fall and rise. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 477 The Pedals or stirrups (of a bicycle) are made of various shapes. 1883 C. G. H. Lacey *Routledge Everyb. Sec. cv. addit.* When the pedal is depressed, the rod is raised. 1888 J. A. Ewing *Internal. Mech. Powers*, 180 Every turn of the pedals I felt must be the best. 1891 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 5/1 You Handle first constructed a velocipede with pedals in 1790.

†3. A footstalk, peduncle. *Obs. rare.*

1688 Sherwood *Pugnaculus* 33 The best general token of maturity is its bloosom from the pedall by which it is joined to the stock. *Ibid.* 113 To serve as a foundation to the pedal of the blossom.

4. *Mus.* A note (regularly either tonic or dominant) sustained (or reiterated) in one part, usually in the bass, through a succession of harmonies some of which are independent of it; in organ-music usually sustained by holding down a pedal.

Also called *pedal-point* (see 7) or *organ-point*. *Double pedal*: two notes (regularly tonic and dominant) so sustained simultaneously. *Interrupted pedal*: a note so sustained in any other part than the bass, esp. in the highest part.

1834 tr. *Chevallier's Counterpoint* 66 The *pedal* is a note prolonged and sustained during several bars. 1836 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Mendelssohn's Letters* I. 3 The bass swings two octaves an upper open string...while the open string remains as a pedal. 1869 Ouseley *Counterpt.* xxii. 177 Towards the end of a fugue it is usual to place a dominant pedal.

5. *Geom.* A curve or surface which is the locus of the foot of the perpendiculars let fall from a fixed point (the *pedal origin* or *pole*) upon the tangents to a given curve or surface.

Negative pedal: that curve or surface of which a given one is the pedal. *Oblique pedal*: the locus of the feet of lines drawn from a fixed point to the tangents at a constant angle, with lines other than a right angle. *Second pedal*: the pedal of the pedal (of a curve or surface); so *third pedal*, etc. The pedal itself in relation to these is the *first pedal*.

1873 *Cayley Coll. Math. Papers* V. 104 If rays proceeding from the point S are reflected at the given curve, then the reciprocal (or pedal) to question is the secondary caustic.

1877 B. Williamson *Diff. Calc.* ed. 4) § 183 If perpendiculars be drawn to the tangents to the pedal, we get a new curve called the *second pedal* of the original; and so on. With respect to its pedal, the original curve is called the *first negative pedal*, etc. 1885 A. G. Greenhill *Diff. Calc.* (1886) 22 The locus...is called the pedal of the curve with respect to *O*, and *O* is called the pole of the pedal.

6. Humorously or affectedly used for 'foot'.

1834 *Oxford Sk.* 63 XXIII. 264/1 (An Oxonian) I did see the retrograde thread of a needled foot...The first two or three pairs of these weaved pedals that I noticed excited my pity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, belonging to, connected with, worked by, having, or constituting a pedal or pedals (in sense 1 or 2), as *pedal action, clavier, counter* (= *capsule*), *harp, key, keyboard, mechanism, pallet, pipe, rod, soundboard, stop, tracker*; *played* upon the pedals of an organ, or constituting or involving a pedal (in sense 4), as *pedal bass, note, passage*; in *Geom.*, relating to a pedal curve or surface (see Pedal *sb.* 5, a. 5); **pedal-board** (see 1 b); **pedal-check**, a device for preventing the pedals of an organ from being pressed down; **pedal-piano**, a pianoforte fitted with a pedal-board like that of an organ; **pedal-point** = sense 4.

1784 E. Jones *Mus. Rel. Welsh Bards* (1794) 103 Sometimes the Pedal Harp is called the Gorgun Harp. 1829 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 330 Pedal Organ. ...Double Pedal Piano. 1834 *Mod. Acc. Musical and Pedal Compilers.* Hamburg Pedal-board. 1834 Spohr *Organ* 23 The pedal-harps are generally made of oak. *Ibid.* 70 The pedal-cupola is a contrivance by which...the manual may be joined or coupled to the pedals. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 477 Ornamental rings to keep the pedal-stays [of a bicycle] steady in their places. 1880 F. Clowes in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 666 *Pedal point*...is the sustaining of a note by one part while the other parts proceed in independent harmony...The sustained, or pedal note, when first sounded or finally quitted, must form part of the harmony. *Ibid.* 681 The following passage...is as far a pedal passage...Single and short pieces have occasionally written entirely on a Pedal basis.

1892 *Cobby's Mag. Apr.* 59/2 A bicycle of peculiar pedal-mechanism. 1896 *Cycling* 6 The pedal dismount...is effected by turning off the left pedal to 6 in the forenoon and throwing the right leg over the saddle and back wheel.

Vol. VII.

Pedal (pē·dăl, pĭ·dăl), *a.* [ad. L. *pedāl-is* of or pertaining to the foot, of the size or dimension of a foot, f. *pes, ped-em* foot: see -al.] (The pronunciation pĭ·dăl is restricted to sense 1, 2 b.)

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the foot or feet. **a.** *gen.* *rare*.

1669 W. Gouge *Gods Arrows* iii. § 16. 258 The Hadji is directly under our Feeder, and therefore may be called the Pedall pulse. 1800 Sporting *Sports & Past.* II. 9, 72 Plates appropriated to pedal cases. 1887 Collinson *Sp. Mts. Comox*, 20 May, A bicycle would be held to be propelled by...pedal power.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.*: usually in reference to the 'foot' or *podium* of a mollusc.

1857-6 Worcester *Medbourn* 187 Mouth small, prismatic-form, retractile into the pedal mouth. 1888 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* II. 28 The pedal muscles retract the foot.

†2. Of the length or measure of a foot. *rare.*

1698 in Bailey (*Glossogr.*). 1698 in Phillips.

3. *Geom.* Relating to the foot of perpendiculars; of or pertaining to the pedal of a curve or surface.

Pedal curve or surface: Pedal *sb.* 5. *Pedal line*, the line through the feet of the perpendiculars on the sides of a triangle from any point on the circumscribed circle. *Pedal origin, pole*: see Pedal *sb.* 5.

1863 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 113 If the given curve be a parabola, then the locus or pedal curve is a curve of the third order. 1873 B. Williamson *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 184 The tangent at any point on the pedal locus. 1877 — *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 144 In this case, the pedal area is a maximum. The distance between the pedal origins.

4. *Mus.* That is, or relates to, a pedal or pedals: see Pedal *sb.* 1, 4, 7.

Pedal (pe·dăl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* **a.** To play upon the pedals of an organ. **b.** To work the pedals of a bicycle, etc. so as to propel it; also *trans.* with the bicycle, etc. as object. Hence **Pe·dalling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pedaller, pe·daler**, one who pedals.

a. 1886 (To pedal on the organ is remembered). 1889 *Manchester* 4 Feb. 4/6/1 [Organ-music] having the best method of pedalling indicated for all the difficult passages.

b. 1880 *Art Jrnl.* LI. 159/2 There the traveller ceased to pedal [on a tricycle]. 1882 F. Fairbairn *Phys. Training* 7 One of the difficulties of pedalling at a high speed. 1892 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 5 July 655/3 To do what?...Pedal a bicycle or swing a tennis racket? 1889 *Wheeling* 10 Mar. 404/1 The peddlers of the bag wheel.

Pedalian (pĭdē·lĭăn), *a. rare.* Also 7 **-an.** [f. L. *pedālis* of or pertaining to a foot, of a foot long + -AN: cf. *scripti(pedalem.*]

†1. Of a foot long; 9 lengthy, tedious. *Obs.*

1634 tr. *Sueid. Satiber. Rom.* (1636) A 6 b, His Pedalian person delivered not a Theologicall Oration.

2. = Pedal *a.*

1850 Maunder *Dict. Sup. Lang.*, *Pedalian*, pertaining to the foot.

Pedalier (pe·dălĭē·r). [a. F. *pédalier* (1888 in Littré *Supplement*), f. *pédale* Pedal *sb.*] The pedal keyboard of an organ; a similar set of pedals attached to a pianoforte or harpsichord; 'an independent bass pianoforte to be played by pedals only' (*Grove Dict. Mus.*).

1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., The lowest key on the pedalier of a large organ. 1889 J. K. Muir in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 372 While learning the organ his step-father let him have a pedalier attached to his harpsichord.

Pedalism (pe·dălĭz'm), *nonce-wd.* [f. Pedal *a.* + -ism.] Pedal agency, action of the feet.

1883 Dr. Mahan *Prof. to Fever Nurse to Spirit* 31 Mrs. Hayden was seated at some distance from the table, and her feet were watched by their believers until faith to pedalism clearly evinced.

Pedalist (pe·dălĭst). [f. Pedal *sb.* + -IST.] One skilled in the use of the pedals (of an organ, or of a bicycle, etc.).

1880 A. J. Hipkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 276 An eminent pianist and remarkable pedalist. 1896 *Calendar Oxford Univ.* 68 Segni, Samuel, of silk wales, like her sister pedalist, she was a tailed blonde.

†**Pedality.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [f. Pedal *a.*: see -ity.] The fact or quality of being pedal, going on foot, or having feet, the possession of feet.

1656 [?] Sarmasius tr. *W. White's Parafrast. Sent.* 218 Cicero Academicus ludo subpedalitie. 1882 Rabbit (misapplied). 16, *Pedality*..., plebeian of foot; a measuring by, or going on foot. 1890 Gass, *Pedality*, measuring by, or also going on foot. So 1708 Ash.

Pedament, obs. form of Pedestal.

†**Pedaneous**, *a. Obs. rare*[1]. [f. L. *pedāne-us* of the dimension or size of a foot, petty (f. *pes, ped-* foot): see -aneous] + -ous. In F. *pédané* (1680).] Of low standing, of small account, petty.

1657 Colles *Def. Jus Ep.* ii. viii. 321 What pedaneous author hears not they made a Saint of? 1658 Rumsey *Clavigerv. Ecclesiarum* (*pedaneous*), that goeth on foot.

Pedant (pe·dănt), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 **pedant.** [a. F. *pédant* (1566 in Hatz.-Darm.) or its source It. *pedante* teacher, schoolmaster, pedant.

The origin of the It. is uncertain. The first element is app. the same as in *pedagogue*, etc.; and it has been suggested that *pedante* was contracted from a word = *pedagogodante*, or, *gallo, di pedagogante* to act as pedagogue, to coach (Du Cange); but evidence is wanting.

†1. A schoolmaster, teacher, or tutor (= Pedagogue *a.*, but often without implication of contempt; in quot. 1662 = Pedagogue 1). *Obs.*

1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 109, I shall have Jaquenetta prolong'd for this. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. i, How come to know a fencer, a pedant, and a musician, some by his lodgings a surveigher, 1601 Shakes. *Twel. N.* iii. ii. 60 Like a Pedant that keepes a Schoole i'th Church. 1624 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1656) 142 Prince a Courtesy Pedant, to become...a Fop of the Realm. 1662 J. Eachard *Pope. Clerg. Whip* 48 He keeps a small school in Rome, which he left to serve Cardinal Medici Barberino, to read upon his nephews as a pedant...concerting them every day to school to the Roman College and bringing them back again. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Exp. Lat. Wks.* 1730 I. 77 Oldham can't...nothing to his birth, but little to the precepts of pedants.

2. A person who overrates book-learning or technical knowledge, or displays it unduly or unseasonably; one who has more learning unincorporated by practical judgement and knowledge of affairs; one who lays excessive stress upon trifling details of knowledge or upon strict adherence to formal rules; sometimes, one who is possessed by a theory and insists on applying it in all cases without discrimination, a doctrinaire.

1598 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 43 O, tis a prodane spelling-mistrisl Pedant, who will make manne laugh to dilate a whole days of the first inuention of *Ey, fie, fum*. 1603 Bryan *Heal.* v. i. 34 A Babylonish dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. 1611 Beaumont *Woh. No.* iii. ¶ 2 A Man who has been brought up among Books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is...what we call a Pedant. But, methinks, we should enlarge the Title, and give it every one that does not know how to think out of his Profession and particular way of Life. 1612 Mem Riverius in I. Rutenus *Z.* (1616) I. 61, 171, I mean your learned young ladies—pedants in petticoats. 1634 Greek *Short Hist.* viii. 32, 46 We [Jas. II] had the temper of a pedant;...a pedant's love of theories, and a pedant's inability to bring his theories into any relation with actual facts.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is, or has the character of, a pedant; of or pertaining to a pedant; pedantic.

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* iv. 1505 Each pedant Tutour. 1630 Davies *and Ft. Cong. Grimalde* 19, It points to pedant colleges, and cells. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* i. 1, The grasp of metre, and pedant Exactitudes. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1850) IV. 71 Respectable Puritan persons. 1875 L. Morris *Harmony* (1876) 68, The pure thought, enfeebled and fooled, or buried in pedant lore.

4. *Comb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Pedantesque*, pedantifull, inkhorneling, pedant-like. 1884 Spectator (*Suppl.*) *Pendic.* vii. 263 The humours of that pedant-ridd Parliament.

Hence **Pe·dantess**, a female pedant; **Pe·dant-hood**, the condition or character of a pedant.

1589 R. Rose *Rar-haue Dronne* E 2 Unhelling pedantesse, quoth I...thou art no wife for me. 1845 Carlyle in *Last Words of T. C.* (1892) 127 Hard indeed! Pedantised.

†**Peda·nte, -a·ntic, -a·nty.** *Obs.* Also 5–7 ped-, 7 -ti-, -tee. [1573, a. It. *pedante* Pedant (cf. *romanty* ?); the ending being afterwards assimilated to Eng. *-ic, -y*, whence app. sense 2.]

1. = Pedant.

1582 R. Harvey *Philad.* 3 Why should not a Moorke be as credible as a Pedanty? 1603 Bryan *Ath. Learn.* v. i. 4 3 So was the state of Rome...in the houres of Cæsar a Pedantit. 1624 J. Penlez *Way to Nonsen* A 3 b, Hand, as if it had been a Schools-boy, by some accurst Pedantee, 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 142 The Pedantie or bookish science.

2. A company of pedants. *rare*[—0].

1641 Milton *Animadv.* I. 56 You (for then to appeare...before a capricious Pedantrie of his [our] Commissioners.

Pedanterie, -ery, obs. forms of Pedantry.

Pedantic (pĭdæ·ntĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Pedant or It. *pedante* + -ic. Of English formation: the corresp. It. adj. is *pedantesco*, F. *Addantesque*. So mod.G. *pedantisch*, Du. and Sw. *pedantisk*.] Having the character of, or characteristic of, a pedant; characterized by or exhibiting pedantry; exaggeratedly, unseasonably, or absurdly learned. (In first quot., Pedagogic, schoolmasterly.)

1580 Donne *Sermon Missing* 4, Beate old Soule, worthy Saxon,...Saxon pedantique wretch, you chide Latin schoolboys. 1589 Y. Cooper *On Death of Dromio* 29, The Muses garden with Pedantique weeds o'ergrowne, was pann'd by them. 1598 Ram *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 3, 121 He was without pedantry even in that pedantic age. 1849 Macaulay *Mac. Milton* i. He does not...sacrifice sense and spirit to pedantic refinements. 1859 Mayhew *Dutch Exp.* xx. 1. (1860) 356 Rather a pedantic than a practical commander, more capable to discover of battles than to gain them. 1891 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 3 Bookish brethren, a dainty pair pedantic.

†**B.** *sb.* A pedantic person, a pedant. *Obs.*

1617 R. Cleaver tr. *Erasmus's Worde of Wisedome* V 8 b, That proud pedanticke,...who grounded immovable to them to whom he dedicated any of his works. 1658 Phillips *North. Mem.* (1694) 17 This Age diagnosticates from Pedanticks to Polemicks.

Peda·ntical, *a.*[1] Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] = Pedantic. (Rare after 17th c.)

1580 Baret *A. A.* 2, 9 A pedantical boy. 1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 406 Thou wilt be heavier...than pedantical. 1603 Bryan *Pedantes* (1878) 109 Against pedanticall complaints Seneca to this day (Antiquus) quibble him. 1708 Ridge *Pand. Anat. Ann. Wits* I. 29 Without a pedantical sourness. 1850 Florence *Hist. Rep.* I. 80, 90 Father...was much superstitious, pedantical;...but he was a singularly sweet man.

†**Peda·ntical**, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. after It. *pedantare*, ppl. *sb.* from *pedare* 'to fast it' (Florio).] Travelling on foot, pedestrian.

1600 Meuvius *Anc. Law-Merch.* 22 A way one, Road broad, to called a high way for passengers Pedanticall.

Peda·ntically, *adv.* [f. PEDANTICAL *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a pedantic manner; with pedantry.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Schoolmaster* 15 Some studies abroade he hath raked out from the kennell of other authors, which most pedantically he accuses to himselfe. 1638-9 HEARNE *Hist. Troil.* 181. I. § 8 A professor of learning is reserved *ill-timed*, but not pedantically or impertinently. 1880 EDERSHEIM *Comm. Luke, Pract. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 314 To threshone to be pedantically the data of particular inferences.

So **Peda·nticalness.**

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 2. 224 Nastiness, Pedanticalness, Litelenesse of Mind.

Pedanticism (*pĭdæ·ntĭsĭz'm*). [f. PEDANTIC *a.* + -ISM.] A pedantic expression or action; a piece of pedantry.

1788 *Pantheon* No. 235. 229 (Cent.) Perhaps, to Cowley's name suggests, Lodge's theory was simply an embodiment of some pedanticism of James I. 1827 *Blackwood* 470 Not an infrequent...to the fundamental pedanticism.

Peda·ntically, *adv.* *Now rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] = PEDANTICALLY. So **Peda·nticalness.**

1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* xxxviii, What then does Pedantickly object Concerning my owne rugged stanzaick style. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Sweed. Embl.* (1772) I. 358 He spake latin fluently, but not pedantickly. 1837 W. D. COOPER *Month. Jrl. Med. Disp.* (1846) III. v. 1018. 274 He does not pedantically shun theories.

1658 RAEI. MOSH. tr. *Barcellai's Admir. &c. Fancasca* 1. xxiii. 35 Moral Sciences...are required morely pedanticklyseem.

Pedantile: see PEDANTE *Obs.*

Pedantism (*pe·dăntĭz'm*). *Now rare.* [f. PEDANT + -ISM. Prob. immediately a. F. *pédantisme* (Montaigne, 16th c., in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** The office or authority of a schoolmaster; the state of being under a schoolmaster or teacher, pupillage. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 78 The first fifteene or sixteene yeares of his life, are due unto Pedantisme, for the rest unto nature. 1612 CAREW, *Pedagogie*...60 Office of a Teacher: also Pedantisme. 1631 BRIDGE *State Disp.* ♥ 2 Nor have our Schooles and Pedantisme and Junior practice in the medicall profession. 1646 BULWER *Chirologia, Pedantisme*, the Office or Function of a Pedant. 1658 tr. PERCHEL

2. The character or style of a pedant; pedantic phraseology, treatment, or method; pedantry.

1595 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) II. 260 Loue poetry, hate pedantisme. 1648 PEYTON *Exhortac* 11. 182, They conversing onely among books, are put into affectation and pedantisme. 1679 FOWLER *St. Paul* v. 32 How unreasonably frivolous this speciousness of pedantism would appear to a serious-minded...Jew.

3. With *a* and *pl.* A piece of pedantry. †**4.** The proceeding of a pedant or dogmatic pedagogue; **b.** A pedantic expression or characteristic.

1658 J. HOWARTH *Oxonia Wks.* (1701) 72 To make a man...engage to believe no otherwise than is believ'd by my Lord Bishop, or Gentleman Presbyter, is a Pedantism, that has made the Sword to be a Rod in the hands of Schoolmasters. 1658 CLEVELAND *Fresh. Sk.* 101. (1687) III. 1 Those confused Promiscuous History-Books, opened in magistry pedantisme and learned malecontentment.

Pedantize (*pe·dăntaiz*), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE, or a. F. *pédantiser*, *-iser* (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To play the pedant; to speak or write pedantically. Also *to pedantize it*.

1600 CAYAN, *Pedantizare*, to pedantize it, to play the Pedant: to domineere over lads. 1637 J. SHIRLEY *Schism Bish.* (1641) 1 That I...am a detestable person,...one of the slaues to be pedantized by. 1783 ANDERSON *Thesaurus* (ed. Mitch.), To pedantize, or play the pedant, *Ainsworth assumere, vel vendicare.* 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Jan. 20/1 To vapour and pedantize on the cheeks.

2. *trans.* To turn into a pedant; to make pedantic.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 84 That base reading without politics, which pedantizeth a student but never makes him a clever lawyer. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 28 July 98/1 The evanescent and pedantizing influence of a preadamite.

Pedantocracy (*pĕdăntɔ·krăsi*). [f. PEDANT + -OCRACY, App. first used in French form *pédantocratie* by J. S. Mill writing to Comte.] A system of government by pedants; a governing body of pedants. So **Pedantocrat** (*pĕdæ·ntŏkrat*), a ruler who governs on pedantic principles; **Pedantocra·tic** *a.*, characterized by "pedantocracy".

1862 MILL *Lett.* & *Ad. Comte* 29 Feb. (1899) 98 Il ne peut...tait en résultat que ce qu'on voit chez la Chine, c'est-à-dire une *pédantocratie*. 1892 COMTE *Lett. to Mill* 2 Mar. (1901) 35 Votre heureuse expression de *pédantocratie*.] 1865 MILL *Liberty* v. 203 If we would not have our bureaucracy degenerate into a pedantocracy. 1872 YEOWELL *Wms. Mind.* v. 182 A Pedantocracy of ecclesiastical Philosophers. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Contemp. Rev.* May 722 He [Gambetta] was not a corrupting pedantocrat like Guizot. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1888) III. 264 The doctrine or pedantocratic school of government.

Pedantry (*pe·dăntri*). Also 7 **pedanteria**, **-ery**. [ad. It. *pedanteria* (used by Sidney), f. *pedante*; or its F. repr. *pédanterie* (Pasquier, 1560 in Hatz.-Darm.): see PEDANT and -RY, -ERY.]

1. The character, habit of mind, or mode of preaching, characteristic of a pedant; mere learning without judgement or discrimination; conceit or unseasonable display of learning or technical knowledge.

1602 DEKKER *Penge, Iron'E.* 1831 When will thou shake off this pedantry Of being taught by some old fantastic? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 34 A practice that savoureth much of Pedantry. 1711 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 158 ♥ 2 Pedantry proceeds from much Reading and little Understanding.

1788 FRANCIS *Horat. Epp.* (1849) I. vii. 298 That men are blighted as Pedantic pedantry is very certain. 1800-25 SIDN. SMITH *Lect.* (ed. Bunton) 92 Pedantry is an unreasonable obtrusion of knowledge, to which those who bear an honest sympathies. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1882) 101 The pedantry of mixing Greek and Latin terms in the vernacular language is ridiculed by Rabelais.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this; a piece of pedantry, a pedantic form, expression, etc.

1580 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 14 Skill of grammer, were but a Pedanteria in comparison. 1596 EDWARD GILPIN, *Lubentius, pedantish trauiler, affecting* Italian terms. *Ib.* 1598 WARNER *Hist. Eng. Epistle* xxv. II. 133 The narrow pedanteries of monastic studying. 1654 STATUS *Jour. Ho.* I. 13 A series of feudal pedantries.

2. Undue insistence on forms or details; slavish adherence to rule, theory, or precedent, in connexion with a particular profession or practice.

[1594 *Satyr Drayton's Lett.* v. The pedantry of a clowne In the house of his own trade.] 1844 S. AUSTIN *Rumohr's Ital. Art* III. 104 Even Rousseau, spite of the favour he enjoyed at court, found no mercy from academic pedantry. 1883 F. DARWIN *Duckyard Econ.* 109 He who slavishly adheres to rule displays pedantry as every turn. a 1889 VACC. BUSHNELL *Mod. Word.* I. 30 Pedantry, we take it, signifies undue stress laid on insignificant detail, and overvaluation of petty accuracy. 1900 FARNELL *Philos. Cr. Relig.* iv. 2. 410 To require that every element in a figurative word be found again in the reality it denotes, is an exegetic last pedantry.

† **Peda·nty.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. It. type **pedanta* from *pedante* to fast it (Florio).] *? Running footmore' (Latham).

1616 WITHER *Abl. Sing.* xiv, ad. 369 For want, like John, knows with Pedantes two or three.

Pedanty: see PEDANTE *Obs.*

Pedarian (*pĭdē·rĭăn*), *a.* and *sb. Rom. Antiq.* [f. L. *pedāri-us* of or belonging to a foot, of a foot long, also in *pedārii senatores* (see below); f. *pedāneus* foot: see -ARY[1] and -AR.]

a. adj. Applied to Roman senators of an inferior grade, who "had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another".

b. sb. A pedarian senator.

The reason of the appellation is not rightly known: see the Lexx. Ptolemaicum.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Pedarian*, in antiquity, those senators who signified their votes by their feet, not their tongues; that is, such as walked over to the side of those whose opinion they approved of, in divisions of the house.

† **Pe·dary**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pedārius*: see prec. and -ARY[1].]

1. Of or relating to a foot or to the feet; in quot. used absol. or ellipt. with *pl.* = A pardon or indulgence for a pilgrim (who had vowed to perform a pilgrimage on foot).

1532 tr. *Latimer's Serm. Aged Crowne* D iv b, Some bought forth Carmelites,...some pardons and those of wonderful varietie, some Benedictines, some holidayes, some Pardaryes for strangers, some memories for families of religion, some pardaries for pilgrimes, some exonerates for laymen.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* = PEDARIAN *a.*

1598 GRANGER *Tacitus, Ann.* xv. xiv. (1622) 84 Also many pedary Senators rose up (I meane, who should propound things) next unto and aloud.

3. *Ag.* Second-class, second-rate, inferior.

1630 W. MORICE *Coron grand Enemy Def.* xi. 158 All the School (among you) do but *in membranulis*—unto so pedary a schoolmay (Vainglory).

Pedate (*pe·dĕt*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pedāt-us* having feet, f. *pedes* foot: see -ATE[2].]

1. Having divisions like toes, or like the claws of a bird's foot; *spec.* in *Bot.* applied to a compound or lobed leaf having a slender midrib passing through the central leaflet or lobe, and two thicker lateral ribs which branch at successive points to form the several midribs of the lateral leaflets or lobes (instead of these all arising from a common central point as in a *palmate* leaf). Applied also to the venation of a simple leaf when thus arranged. Also † **Pedated** (in same sense).

1731 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Botany Table 2, Distinctions of the Leaves...of Plants...Pedated. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) (1765) 150 *Rosa*, with pedate Leaves. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 322 1857 *Harcourt Bot. Syn. Palmate* (or *digitate*) leaves are such as have a number of (limited) leaflets arising from one point...The only true modification appears to be the *pedate* leaf, analogous to the pedestrian simple leaf, but with distinct leaflets. 1864 KNOWLES & WATSON *Mod. Hom. Plants* leaves, Pedate venation.

2. *Zool.* Furnished with or having feet, footed.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 370 Two classes *Apodous* larvæ, or those that have without legs, and *Pedate* larvæ,...that have by means of legs. 1826 *Edinb. Phil. Jrn.* IV. 363 In proportion as pedate animals approach to the human type, their motions are accomplished by fewer organs.

3. *Anat.* Expanded (at the end) like a foot.

1850 BENJAMIN *Anim. Life* or (Common Fowl). The distinctly-separated, or "pedate" extremity of the external hyoidean processes overlaps the posterior cranial ribs.

Hence **Pe·dately** *adv.*, in a pedate manner.

1817 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* 72 [Leaves] pedately cut. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* iv. Buttercups...Leaves palmately, pedately or digitately lobed.

Pedati-, combining form of L. *pedātus* Pedate, in botanical terminology in adjs. relating to leaves: **Pedatifid** (*pĕdæ·tĭfĭd*) [L. *-fidus* split], pedately cleft or divided at least half-way to the base; **Pedatiform** (*pĕdæ·tĭfɔm*), approaching a pedate form, or having the ribs pedately arranged; **Pedatilobate, Peda·tilobed** (*pĕdæ·tĭlōbĕt, -d*), pedately divided with rounded divisions or lobes; **Peda·tinerved** (*pĕdæ·tĭnɜ·vd*), having the nerves or ribs pedately arranged; **Pedatipa·rtite** (*pĕdæ·tĭpɑ·ɹtait*) [see PARTITE], pedately divided nearly to the base; so **Peda·tisect, Pedatise·cted** (*pĕdæ·tĭsĕkt*) [L. *sectus* cut].

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Pedatifidum folium*, a pedatifid leaf...the parts of the leaf not being separate; but connected, as in the fan of many fowl. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 493 The general prefix *pedati-* may be used in the words *pedatifid, pedatinerved*, or *pedatiparted*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* Pedatifid,...pedatiform,...pedatilobate,...pedatinerved. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 855 *Pedatifid, Pedatifidus, pedatiformis, pedatilobed*, or *pedatilobate*, ...*pedatisected*, ...*pedatipartite*, or *pedatisect*, when a pedate leaf has segments separated into so many distinct leaflets.

Peda·tion. *rare.* [In sense 1, ad. L. *pedātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pedāre* to furnish with feet or props; in sense 2, n. of condition f. *pedāt-us* PEDATE.]

† **1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pedation*, a staking, propping or setting up of vines. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Zool.* Condition as to feet. (Cf. *dentition.*)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podatio*, term employed by Fabricius to denote the manner in which the feet of insects are developed, the number of articulated pieces..., the form of the different parts (etc.). *podation.*

† **Pe·dature.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. [ad. L. *pedātūra* space at extent of a foot, f. *pedāt-us* foot.]

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pedature*, *pedatura*, a proportion of digging, building, &c. of so many feet assigned to foundation or workmen. Hence in PHILLIPS.

† **Peddelapo·tecary.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [Fl. PEDDLER 2.] ? A peddling apothecary, an itinerant medicine-vendor.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hen. Apoth.* 171 I my selfe have seen a stronge pedddelapotecary minister to the common people, that two in this cloud of it.

Poddelar, obs. form of PEDLAR.

Pedder (*pe·dă*). *Now Sc.* and *Midl.* Forms: 3 **poddare**, 4–6 (9 *dial.*) **pedder**, 5 **pod(d)are**, **poder**, 8 **peddar**, 9 *dial.* **pether**, -*ar*. [app. a derivative of PAD, pannier, basket, although *pad* has not yet been found so early. Cf. also PEDLAR.] One who carries about goods for sale (? in a 'pad' or pack); a pedlar. (But in one MS. of *Pierce Plowm.* 239, "a maker of panniers, a basket-maker".)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe wrecche peddlere mote nohte be wuldfol to witen his wope, ne a riche mercer al his duzeoscale ware. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 Pedderis beryngge...precious peltries and diuerse ne wymmen. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 695/18 *Hic mercilus*, a *poder*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, *Pedyr*, *Pedlere*, *cariabarius* [K. *par. facit cariabius*, *cariabularius*, *cariabularius*...*S. picarinus*]. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 91 Fallerys, sawerys, growerys, tynnerys, peddarys, owyn to paye be tythe of here gayng in here craft. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Pedder, *cf.* A Pedare or A Pedlere, *mercilus, negotiator*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 12 The pure pesane to greit the pedder his pak. 1597 BEARE *Dr Clerk Lyon.* 2 b, *Tode*=*pedderman*, And peddar, is called an ouerhand, or cranare, qthe beareth no pack or cranne upon his back. 1784 *N. Bailey's English Treas.* (ed. 2) 51 It is no unusual thing for Peddars to attend the Tides regularly, receive and pack up the Fish on the common Key. 1847 HALL *Mountain Rural* 178 To guard the door, no lock at pedlars, boys, an' whist. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pedder*, one who carries wares in a pad, peddler is a more modern, and sells from it. 1829 DISRAELI *Jr. C. Grub.*, *Pedder*, *Pether*, a peddler or travelling merchant.

b. *Comb.*, as *pedder-craft* (CORR. ab. 2), -*man*.

c 1550 LYNDESAY (title) *Ane Dialogue of Pedder Craftis*, Inveyit be ane nuggild old huxwife in their vocatione. 1567 The fals pedder practeizeis Of pedder knave maistaklyne. 1550 MUNDAY, *Pedderman*, *mercilus*. 1600 SHAKS. *Measure*. 1000. The pedder-craft who travels the land.

Peddle (*pe·dl*), *v.* [Of obscure history: probably I and II are historically distinct words.

French I unexplained 1532 in PALSGR. 561 a.) was 1577, a back-formation from *peddler*, PEDLAR, taken as *pedd-er* implying a verb *pedd-le*. French II (1597 ff in PALSGR. 561 a.) appears to be an alteration of PUDDLE in (evidenced from 1547). The two were subsequently to have acted upon each other, esp. in the derivatives. In both branches a derivation in -*ing* is known much earlier than the verb: cf. of the relation of *gardening*, *tailoring*, formed on the do., to the vbs *garden*, *tailor*, *to garden*, *to tailor*.]

I. 1. *intr.* To follow the occupation of a pedlar; to go about carrying small wares for sale.

1552 [see PEDLING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1597 [see PEDDLER 1]. 1636 TOMKIS *Common Law* 111. 18 Are a pedlar that first fell to peele with cigarets and cyprus, and then gan to peddling up and down. 1651 CLEIAT *Rump* (1662) 30 To deal with those (that) bear packs and peddle. 1708 *Ambassador Tales Bull* II. iv, To go tumbling and peddling about the country, selling knives, scissars, and shoe-buckles. 1792–1803 DUNCOMBE *Chr. Life*, *The Friends*, The most innocent,...from whom reason had been denied by Nature to peddle and prattle.

2. *trans.* To trade or deal in as a pedlar; to carry about and offer for sale. Chiefly *U. S.*

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-T. T.* (1851) I. vii. 225 Going to peddle out a tin of huckleberries. 1838 CHARLES *Elmer* (1840) 630 Many engross ware in town, peddling upon towns, towns, and fowls. 1886 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 477, To peddle wares from town to town. 1889 L. CHAMBERS *Talbot* iv. 161 He had peddled shovel ratles through Russia.

b. *fig.* To deal out, or offer for acceptance, in small quantities; to "retail".

1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Scholar* Wks. (Bohn) II. 171 The

original sold ... has been so severely substituted and peddled out. 1864 Morning Jo Goodwin Sermon (1865) Sept. 2/2/2 Going around peddling his goods to private men. 1892 A. Trollope New Zealand. v. 130 The usual formula of those who peddle new ideas.

11. 3. *intr.* To busy oneself with trifles; to work at something in a trifling, paltry, or petty way; to trifle, dally. (Cf. Piddle.)

1527-8 [see Peddling *vbl. n.* 2]. 1599 Shakes. *To Peddle*, v. 1. To be busy about trifles. ... It is commonly written piddle. 1822 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 636 The court of Directors may be persuaded from meddling with or peddling in the discipline of the Army. 1863 Lowell *Old Harvard Commem.* 8, No station peddling with the vanity of things. Can life use life with wings For loose Death's idle guilt? 1887 J. Morton *Talkiana* 48 *B.* xv. It doesn't suit me to be peddling about in the old style of farming. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. It.* vi. 362 Camillo ... peddling with the office of all literary problems.

b. *trans.*, with *away*: To fritter away on trifles. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* I. 190 The square's time...was peddled away.

Peddler: see Pedlar.

Peddling (pe·dlin), *vbl. sb.* [See Pedle *v.* and -ing 1.] The action of the verb Peddle.

1. The occupation of a pedlar; the carrying about of small goods for sale. *Peddling out*, dealing out or retailing in petty quantities.

1552 Pinsonat. *St. Dict.*, Pagotterie, peddling, buying of small wares. 1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 792 The best of Trade that can be driven is only a sort of Scotch Peddling. 1780 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 109 That loose species of trade called Peddling. 1880 Tollemache *Orby S.* vi. 81 I call it hawking and peddling, that going round the country with your goods on your back. It ain't trade. 1898 Kipling *Light in Piping* 6. 10 A three peddling-out of Admiralty allowances for the month.

attrib. 1892 Ruskin *Præterita* I. Oct., Little wagons...full of peddling merchandise, known by massive-Gaps. a 1897 Kinahan *Nat. Hist. Survey* (1902) III. 227 There are two Fairs, viz. on September 12th, and Whit-Tuesday; the Peddling Fair. 1899 Mowatt *Earthly Pur.* I. ii. 317 Neither on peddling voyage am I come.

b. *concr.* Pedlars' wares; small goods. *nonce-use.*

1737 Jas. Murray *Lett.* (1901) 59 We...send our peddling to...the neighbouring colonies, for which we have Europeane or other goods at their prices.

†**c.** *Peddling French* = Pedlar's French (Pedlar 3 b). Obs.

1 a 1586 *New Way to Spelled Hose* 1034 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 Then they babble, ... I were not what with their peddling branches.

2. The action of dealing with trifles, or in a paltry trifling way. (Cf. Piddling *vbl. sb.*)

1888 Pall Mall Gaz. (1893) 3/2 The 'moral peddling'; the pedagogic display...we have had to point out. 1899 *Athenæum* 3 June 698/1 We want no more quickly and thoroughly will probably be branded, and prolonged peddling the reverse.

Peddling, *ppl. a.* [See Pedle *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. Of persons: Plying the trade of a pedlar; going about with small goods for sale.

1552 *Mem. Crowland. Tindale Mus.* 633/1 Yet as we will passingly here gentely the peddling hosiers that have bring our States broken, spinge abroad as bellygery. 1660 J. Dixon tr. *Oliverius' Voy. Arabiam*, 24 There was a passage ...from the Castle to the Church, along which many free several pelling Merchants, who sold wine Candles. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* Prof. 11 The peddling Traders; which the wealthy Dons deem Intelligence. 1834 James *P. Marston Hall* xii. I began conversing with him on a peddling Jew.

2. a. Of persons: Busying oneself with trifles, or in a trifling way; occupied with petty details, or characterized by such occupation. b. Of things: Of small consequence; trifling, contemptible, petty, mean, paltry, trashy. (Cf. Piddling *ppl. a.*)

1597 *2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 23 Every peddling barbarianes put he to request. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 302 Tennesses and eight sorts of mean, besides other peddling Nations. 1633 *Apol. Clergy Lords* 32 Our Pelting little Sub-rectors. 1739 Franklin *Ess.*, Wks. 1840 III. 392 The province was to receive it in so peddling a way, as produced it in a manner useless. 1818 Cobbett *Corr. Ireland* (1824) I. 2 Peddling, trifling, of little value. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 2 Poor peddling Dissertation. 1889 Cosmo Monkhouse *Dr. Lee* I. 4 We find place given to many peddling details.

Hence **Peddlingly** *adv.*, in a peddling way.

1892 Graphic 20 Oct. 476/3 A Minister who...is peddlingly considerate.

Pede (pēd). [L. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot: cf. Gr. *πούς*.] A foot or base. Only *attrib.* as in pede-cloth, an altar-carpet; **pede-window**, a term formerly applied to the west window of a cruciform church (being at the foot of the cross).

1850 *Ecclesiologist* I. 207 Two specimens of a *pede cloth* or Altar carpet. 1856 *Ibid.* V. 180 It stands on that hideous pelting help to support, and were themselves supported by pede-windows. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 88 A carpet ... for covering the top of the higher step or the altar, called by some a pede-cloth.

Pedee, pedie (pē·di). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **padee, pedee, pedy**, 7–9 **peedee** (pīdī·), 9 P.D. [Derivation uncertain: several early writers associate the word with L. *pes*, *pedis* foot, *pedi* on foot.] A moving-lad, footboy, groom; in 19th c., on the River Tyne, the boy on board a keel.

1642 Lo. Kenne in *Cottrp. Rpll.* (1800) I. 191 We Troopers... shall suffer his Pedees to feed his Horse in the Closes, or to make water's hay. 1656 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* VI. 1535/2 No allowance ... is to be given ... for the meath corn, or the Pedees or Boys and Horse. 1658 J. Jones tr. *Ovid's Her.* 360 Pedee, Pedee, a great Padee, for adventuring his life for Gold? 1660 Barnes *Gesta Dei*, 1st. 42 *Festus* (from *pedi*, a (commandeer) Foot-boy. 1678 W. Rose *Curse. Rimer's Anatomy*, 2. (1848) 160 About 30000 men besides boys, pedees, lackies, &c. 1708 Phillips, *Padee*, an ordinary Foot-boy, a Drudge: as 'What must I be your Padee upon all Occasions?' 1 a 1800 in *Gilchrist Songs* (1824) 12 Sir P. D. and his parson were o'er parish'd asleep. 1823 Blackmore *R. C. Glose, Parker*, a young lad in a keel, who has charge of the rudder. 1883 in *Tynemouth Songs & War Ungirnal* Ind, the young Pee Dee. 1892 Hughes *Northumbrid. Gloss.* s.v., The crew of a keel consisted of the skipper, two hobbes, and the pee-dee, who was generally a boy from twelve to fourteen years old.

b. *Comb.*, as *pedee-ship-dive*.

1873 A. Hunneker *Corner-Stone* 3 A junior Doctor of the game they employed to be their Pedee-Scholiast.

† **Pe·degorize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. rudely f. *pedigree*, Pedigree + -ize.] To make a pedigree; to derive through a pedigree.

1683 tr. T. Herbert *Trav.* 133 Almoves Dellamahon,... the bondwaits to descend from Adam as they pedegorize.

Pedagre·e, -grewe, -grow, etc., obs. ff. Pedigree. **Pedal, Pedeler**: see Pedale, Pedlar.

† **Pedelion.** *Herb. Obs.* Also 6 **pasedellion**, 6–7 **padelion**, -lyon. [A. F. *pied* (or ? *pié*) *de lion* 'Lions foot, Lions paw, Ladies mantle,...Pedelion' (Cotgr.). Also F. *pas de lion* in same sense, and *petite de lion* 'Bastard blacke Ellebore, Beares-foot, Setterwort ... also, as *Pied de lion*' (Cotgr.); Littré has *pied de lion* and *patte de lion* both as = *alchemille*, lady's mantle.] A name of certain plants: **a.** Black Hellebore; **b.** ? *Leontopodium*; **c.** Lady's Mantle: *cf. Lion's foot, Lion's paw.* Lyon *ab.* 11 b.

1 a ... *Alexiph. Med. MS.* I. 108 in *Angelica* XVIII. 193 Lato tabi a quo ... Petasites chaps pedelyons. ? 1526 *Grete Herbal* (1816) K ij b, *De elleboro nigro*, Padelion, or lyons foot. 1578 Lyte Pemptades. 1589 J. Banes *Lond. Med.* 1750 An herbe called pasedellion or gand de lion. ...*Leontopodium*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 699 Padelion is *Helleborus niger*. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 358 We in English (call it) Padelyon, after the French. 1884 Prior *Plants* v. (1879) 113 *Padelion*,...from the resemblance of its leaf to the impress of a lion's foot, the lady's mantle.

Pedelmest, obs. form of Pedlimit.

† **Pe·dera, Pederote.** *Obs.* [cf. obs. It. *pedero*, *pederetti*, *pederite* the opal.] Old names of the opal.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. vi. 213 b, In this place are also found...the Pederote, which Plinie calleth Opalus. 1610 W. Fulbecke *Art of Arming* 66 b, The purple Amethyste, greene Emeraulde, and Opall Pederote.

Pedernat, etc.: see Faigrnat, etc.

Pederero, variant of Pederro, a small gun.

† **Pe·descript.** *nonce-word.* [L. *pede* with the foot + *scriptum* written, writing; after *manuscript*.] Something written by the foot; handwriting used for the imprints of kicking.

1632 Sanders *Homeria & Mamonica* 11. 3, I will put you, my verbatim, for a need, I have it all in pedescript.

Pedeshaw, obs. form of Faigrnshaw.

† **Pedesia** (pēdī·sia). [a. Gr. *πήδησις* leaping.] A name given by Prof. Jevons to the *Brownian movement* of minute particles: see Brownian *a.*

1878 Jevons in *Q. Jrnl. Sc. Apr.* 170 Some writers have called it the Brownian movement. ... I have ventured to coin ...a new word, and call the motion *pedesis*, from the Greek word πήδησις or πηδάω. 1879 Jevons *Nature* XXV. 451/1 The fact that pedesis is stopped by the addition of an electrolyte would appear to indicate that the water complexes are disintegrated in the presence of ions.

Pedestal (pe·dĭstăl), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 6– **pedestal** (also 6 **-alle, -ale, pettestale**, 6–7 **pedestall**, 7 **-estall, -istal**). *β.* 6–8 **piedestal**; 7 **piedestal**, **-estoule, piedistal**. [ad. F. *piédestal* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *predestallo*, ? *piedestalle*, i. e. *pie di stalle* foot of a stall, 'the foot of any frame or engine' (Florio 1611), i. *pié*, *piede* foot + *stallo* stall, hovel, shed, stable. In Yng. *pédé-* became *pede-*, conformed to L. *ped-em* foot.]

1. The base supporting a column or pillar in construction; the base on which an obelisk, statue, vase, or the like is erected; also, each of the two supports of a knee-hole writing-table, usually containing drawers.

a. 1563 *Survey Arundel.* C 5 b, If ye will set Stykehaie, or Pedestal, under your pillers, you shall make a fayre square, ... one side shalbe the height of the square or body of the Pedestall. *Ibid.*, Thus endeth the Pedestale or Stykehaie. 1580 Peterborough *Reg. Patent* 2. xi. (Add.) 120 The Piller... is considered with two accessarie parts, a pedestall or base, and a chapiter or head: the body is the shaft. 1599 Dallam *Trans.* (Hakl. Soc.) 83 Two pardon of marble pillers: the pettestales of them ar made of brass. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 50 It seldom happens that a Pedestal is put to the Tuscan Order. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1910) 20 This you'd for a Pedestal to a Throne erected upon it. 1708 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett. to Chas Dodsley* 20 Apr., An obelisk ... is placed ... upon a pedestal of square free-stone, full of figures in bas-relief on two sides. 1849 Francis *Chron. Arundel.* (ed. 4) *Pedestal or Pedestall*, a substructure frequently placed under columns in Classical architecture. 1866 Cracknell in *Mem. C. I. Lett.* III. 254, I have discovered in drawers of pedestal three unused letters. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 87 The singular ornamentation of the pedestal or basement of the doorways.

b. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Pedestal d'vne colonne*, the foote of a pillar, a pedestall. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1077 Little statues upon great bases and large pedestals. 1750 *Entick. in France* (1756) I. 346 His head adorned on the pedestal.

2. A base, support, foundation (material or immaterial).

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1107 How? is't Heav'n's chosen Spouse, supporter of the All, This glorious Building's goodly Pedestall. 1638 Dugdale in Howitt *Jrnal Wks.* (1882) 183 Obedience being the strongest pedestal of conquest, and crowned the principal pillar of state. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Prompt.* i. (1660) 10 Self-denial and Mortification, which are the Pedestal of the Crosse. 1792 Visions *Pl.* I. 126, 300 Fate would by make the world his pedestal. 1847 Emerson *Eight. Men, Disc Wks.* (Bohn) I. 196 The true artist has the planet for his pedestal; the adventurer ... has nothing broader than his own shoes.

b. Humorously applied to the foot or leg.

1820 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* I. 14 I wish my false counterpoints would ... adopt the superior contrivance, even if nature should not ... be so gracious in moulding the shape of the pedestal. 1847 *Miscor* II. 367/1 My new trench-boots pedestals bind to the body.

3. In technical use: † **a.** On a railway, the 'chair' used to support the rails, or a base to support the chair (obs.); **b.** an axle-guard or horn-plate; **c.** the standard or each of the standards or supports of various machines or pieces of machinery, e.g. the upright standard of a boring-machine or similar tool, that of a pillow-block which holds the brasses in which the shaft turns, etc.

1779 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* iv. 43 Set the Brass Pedestal on a firm support. ... Then hang the Quadrant on the Pillar, and by the Spirit-level and Screws to the Foot, the Pillar may be set perpendicular. 1826 *Spirit of Lond.* & *Shipbuilder's Pocket Bk.* 406, 2 The bearings of the rails with the pedestals or props which support them. 1829 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 613 A (*Pate* 8) ... placed on a pedestal at every three or four feet distance, ...according to the length of the cast iron rails. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXIII. 208 The pedestal for the joint...to be fastened to the sleeper with cotter bolts. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2/2 *Bench-Leg Foreground*, one of the pedestals in which the bases of an axle play vertically as the springs yield and recoil.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pedestal-dance*, *-dancer*, *-stand*; **pedestal-box**, a journal-box (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pedestal-coil**, -*cellar*, an upright coil of steam-pipe for use as a radiator (*Knight's Mechan. Dict.* 1875); **pedestal-cover**, the cap of a pillow-block; **pedestal-rail** (*Naut.*), see Quot.; **pedestal-table**, one with a massive central support or foot.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1702/2 (figure of Pillow-Block), a 'pedestal-cover. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 5/1 The fancy cook and burlesque lancers act and 'pedestal dance. *Ibid.* On the authorised printed programme ... the Ingenue Troupe were duly put down for two performances as Invisibles, and Mdlle. Delagen...as a 'pedestal dancer. 1892 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 178 'Pedestal-rail', a rail about a inches thick, that is wrought over the foot-waist rail, and to which there is a groove to receive the heels of the balusters of the gallows. 1895 Clarence *Slave Ranch* 363 I...present, with great 'pedestal' curtsies, and grandiloquent coos.

Pe·destal, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To set or support upon a pedestal; to furnish with a pedestal. *lit.* and *fig.*

1748 Earl of Warwickshire *Diss Sancta* (1763) 17 All the Shrick Is pedestall'd upon three pretty stones. 1818 M. Darwin *Adam. Arch.* I. 183 The Theatre is likewise pedestalled, Pedestal'd and Carpeted over. 1822 H. Martin *Heirs of Glenross* II. 253 There is nothing I detest more than being pedestalled for a genius. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 5/1 He seems to us to miss the significance of the true Impressionists which pedestals itself on Nationalism.

2. To form a pedestal for, to support as a pedestal.

1892 Hughes *Angle-Saxons. Freedom* 121 Every convenient enemy pedestalled to stand.

Pe·destalled, -aled (-dĭld), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ed.] Provided with, set upon, or having a pedestal.

1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 805/1 The clay contemporary of the 'cardboard' or pedestalled vases. 1893 Saturday Review *Supplem.* 38 The pedestalled lamps, the yellow shaded candles. 1901 A. J. Evans in *Cent. Mag.* LXII. 10 Feb. 505/1 A pedestalled cup and small bowls of marble.

Pedestrial, *a.* [f. L. *pedester* on foot, going on foot (f. *ped-em* foot, *pedis* footman) + -al.]

† **1.** On foot, going on foot; Pedestrian. *Obs.*

1620 Cogan *Crudities* 283 Statues of worthy personages, partly equestrial, partly pedestrial. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 272 All...being mounted on Mules save only pedestrial I. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 29 Nor is anyone seen further, except Tom Corbets horse, mentioned in the pedestrial, in vocational Pilgrimage.

† **2.** Of archery: Performed with the bow drawn against the foot. *Obs.*

1792 Museum *Rus. Archery* iv. 86 A curious specimen of this pedestrial Archery, used by the Ethiopians in hunting Elephants. *Ibid.* 89 The laws relating to pedestrial Archery.

3. Fitted for walking; as, the pedestrial legs of a crab.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Pede·strially** *adv.*, on foot.

1832 W. Lithgow in Lithgow *Trav.* (1632) 8 A laugh of no small concern, by me to note, Which thus thy pells pedestrially bear gone. 1884 in Webster.

Pedestrian (pĭlĕ·strĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *pedester* (see prec.) + -an.]

A. adj. **1.** On foot, going or walking on foot; performed on foot; of or pertaining to walking.

1792 Wordsw. in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) I. 71 Your wish to have completed your vacation on a pedestrian tour.

1807 LYSONS *Environs* I. A greater degree of respect than he was in the habit of receiving as a pedestrian traveller. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, Grinder, used his colossal legs for pedestrian purposes. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* 106 By the aid of a common stout pedestrian stick.

b. Of a statue: Representing a person on foot, as distinguished from *equestrian*.

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. i. 208 The statue ... is to be pedestrian.

2. Applied to plain prose as opposed to verse, or to verse of prosaic character; hence, prosaic, commonplace, dull, uninspired; colloquial, vulgar. [L. *pedester* = Gr. *πεζός* in prose, prosaic, plain, commonplace, Scotticism contrasted with the winged flight of Pegasus.]

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 139 The rest moulded upon Lucretius's Epico-Funeral numbers, with some pedestrian apothegms out of Horace's Epistles. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. I Turk.* (1820) II. Dumbedos ... his diary is written in a pedestrian and semi-barbarian style. 1859 DEVERE *Poems* Dark Ode, What wandering with pedestrian Muses, Content not with your on the winged steed. 1888 *Univ. Hist. Hung.* XIII. 212 Count's verse is of a very pedestrian order.

II. *sb.* One who goes or travels on foot; a walker; *esp.* one who walks as a physical exercise or athletic performance.

1782 (title) The Observant Pedestrian, or Traits of the Human Heart: in a Solitary Tour from Canterbury to London. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXII. 238 Pedestrians further which cause the mortifying travellers of the present day are well described. 1820 *Trans. Highland Soc.* 1125 A well-known pedestrian who had been in the habit of supplying the Comedies of Drury Lane Theatre, with ballads. 1823 *New Monthly Magazine*. 1832 MARRYAT *St. Forester* I, As happy as a pedestrian who had accomplished his thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1859 *Weather. Cas.* 2 Mar. 2/1 Professor Blackie in his younger years was a great pedestrian, and he used to boast that there was not a mountain in Scotland on the top of which he had not been.

Pedestrianate (pĭdĕ·strĭănēt), *v.* [f. prec. + -ATE 3 7.] = PEDESTRIANIZE.

1862 *N. & Q.* 3rd ser. VI. 116/2, I have been pedestrianating through a corner of Oxfordshire. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 2003/1 The idiot must had held that bicycling was a form of pedestrianating. 1890 H. W. BRADSHAW in *Archæol* LVII. 37 The poor wretches who have to pedestrianate slowly on.

Pedestrianism (pĭdĕ·strĭănĭz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The practice of travelling on foot, walking; walking as an exercise or athletic performance.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 180, I do not intend to lead the least opinion as pedestrianism. 1813 W. TOMLINSON *Pedestrianism*; or, *An Account of the Performances of celebrated Pedestrians during the last and present Century.* 1815 H. COCKTON *Life of John Overton* (L.), Captain Barclay's famous feat of pedestrianism—a thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1881 *Saint James' Gazette* (1885) 400 Comfortable pedestrianism in the greater number of young American towns is most due to an impossibility.

2. Prosaic or commonplace quality of style.

1832 *Lit. Rev.* 21 May 609/1 An almost Wordsworthian pedestrianism of style.

Pedestrianize (pĭdĕ·strĭănaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the pedestrian; to go on travel on foot; to walk. Also *to pedestrianize it*. Hence **Pedestrianizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1811 SOUTHEY in Hogg *Life* (1878) I. 360 I intend to pedestrianize. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 10 You must pedestrianize it for a few unmounted miles over hill and dale. 1834 A. WALTON *Peter Bunce Thames* 141 Setting forth the advantages of pedestrianizing. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 271 Englishmen are distinguishable among the nations of the earth as pedestrianizing animals.

† **Pedestrious,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *pedester* on foot, going on foot + -OUS.] Going on foot, esp. as opposed to flying or swimming.

1656 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 224 Mac amatches they serve the divel, and enjoy not the portion of true, ordained men of pedestrious animals. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-craft* 100 winged, going on foot. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 333 The mental genius of bodies is divided into the natatic and terrestrial or pedestrious tribe.

Pedetentous (pĭdĕtĕ·ntəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pedetent-im, -tentē-re* step by step, cautiously (f. *pedi-s* foot + *tend-ĕre, tent-* to stretch) + -OUS.] Proceeding step by step, advancing cautiously.

1837 SIR HARRY *Lit. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1874 II. 268 That pedestrious pace and pedestrious mind in which a balloon the wise and virtuous improve to walk. 1862 *Bubbles, Rats, Jan.* 63 Their abhorrence to political privileges should be one of gradual and pedestrious elevation.

Pedetic (pĭdĕ·tĭk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *πηδητικός*, f. *πηδητ-ός* leaper: cf. PHOMIA.] Of or pertaining to pedesis. *Pedetic movement* = BROWNIAN movement.

1878 JEVONS in *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* Apr. 272 The pedetic movements cannot be better seen than by taking a drop of old common ink which has been exposed to the air for some months, and examining a molar thin glass with a magnifying power of 300 or 1000 diameters. 1892 *Nature* XLV. 409/1 The pedetic or Brownian motion of small particles.

Pedi-, the usual Latin and Eng.-combining form of L. *pĕs, ped-em* foot, used in numerous compounds, as L. *pedimanus*, Eng. *pedimane*, *pediform*, *pediped*, etc. q. v.

Pediad (pē·dĭăd), *a. Crystl.* [ad. Gr. *πεδιάς*, *-άδ-* adj. flat, level, f. *πέδον* a plain.] Of or pertaining to pedia, consisting of pedia: see PINOID.

1892 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* 21 146 The class may be called the pediad class of the zeotitic system.

† **Pedia'lgia,** *Med.* Also **-algy.** [f. Gr. *πέδον* the metatarsus + *-αλγία* ache, pain.] Neuralgia in (the sole of) the foot.

1844 THOMSON *Med. Lex., Pediadgia.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pediadgia*, ... pediadgy. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pediadgia*, pain in the sole of the foot. As a neuralgia of the foot ... this occurred on a large scale in 1760 at Sarguhnes in Piedmont.

Pediatria, var. of PAEDIATRIA: see PAEDO-. So **Pe'diatry** = PAEDIATRICS; **Pedia'trist,** a paediatric practitioner.

1884 *Archives of Pediatrics* I. No. 1 Important contributions to pediatrics. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pediatria, Pediatrics*, same as *pediatrics*. 1892 PEASE, *Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IV. 21, I wish to speak more especially to the general practitioner and pediatrist.

Pedicel (pe·dĭsĕl). Also † **pedicil**(l). [f. mod. Bot. L. *pedicell-us* (Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* § 81 'Pedicellus est Pedunculus partialis'), dim. of *pedicul-us* little foot, footstalk, dim. of *pĕs, ped-em* foot. In mod. F. *pédicelle*.]

1. *Bot.* A small stalk or stalk-like structure in a plant; applied by Grew to the filament of a stamen; in mod. use *esp.* each of the secondary or subordinate stalks which immediately bear the flowers in a branched inflorescence (the main stalk being the *peduncle*); also, a single male flower-stalk when short or slender; a small peduncle.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iii. § 2 That Sort of Attire, which may be called Staminiferous; being ... a little Shred of Seed-like Particles; standing on so many Pedicills. *Ibid.* I 4 Standing sometimes double upon each Pedicil. Sometimes fastned to their Pedicils at their middle. 1760 J. F. GMELIN *Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* 105 Flowers either sessile or upon pedicils. 1794 LINNÆUS *Syst. Bot.* 10 The stalk of the flower is its pedicle; and if the latter is divided into many small stalks, its divisions are called pedicels. 1882 HARPER *Fertil. Orchids Introd.* 3 The pedicel, or pedunculus of the corolliferi, to which in many cases Orchids the pollen-masses are attached.

2. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Applied to various small stalk-like structures in animals (most of which are also called PEDICLES).

a. In insects, the third joint of an antenna, esp. when prominent and forming a base for the succeeding joints: also, the basal joint of the abdomen when long and slender. **b.** The stalk on which the eye is supported in some Crustacea, etc.; an eyestalk. **c.** The stalk by which a brachiopod, cirripede, etc. is attached. **d.** Each of the subsidiary bars of an echinoderm. **e.** The Pedicle of a vertebra.

1796 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 366 *Pedicellus* (the Pedicel). The second joint of the Antenna. 1830 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 76 Others ... have compound eyes supported upon a moveable pedicel. 1832–8 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 19 The pedicel of testaceans. *Ibid.* 104 *Serpentulæ*. Animal furnished with large eyes, placed on thick pedicels. 1852 [see *geopedical*, Eye *sb.*¹ 18]. 1883 G. J. ROMANES in *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 344/1 The righting movements of a cow ambim when inverted on its abdomen pole (which are performed by means of the pedicels). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 346 The tube foot or pedicels.

3. *attrib.*, as *pedicel-cell*, a cell forming a pedicel, e.g. that supporting the antheridium in *Characeæ*.

1880 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 158 Beneath the pedicel-cell of the young shoot can frequently be seen a septum which forms the envelope of the fructification. 1884 TYSON, *Filicoids Inst.* 86 These twenty-four cells, together with the pedicel-cell of the globule.

Hence **Pedicellar** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pedicel; **Pe'dicellate, -ated** *a.*, having a pedicel, pedicellate; **Pedicelliform** *a.*, of the form of a pedicel.

1806 GALLOWAY *Syst. Bot.* 11th *Rudbeckia*.... Seed a. pedicelled. 1830 HOOKER *Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 134 Florida flowers ordinarily sessile pedicelled. 1871 COUES *Brit. Fringe* II. 618 Rooted pedicelliform, annuling, septate. 1900 *Proc. Linn. Soc. Botany* convention.—There are 3 pedicellar pores on each disk of mineral test.

† **Pedicellaria** (pe-dĭsĕlē·rĭă), *Zool.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., f. *pedicell-us*: see prec.] In Echinoderms, Each of a number of small pincer-like organs, with two, three, or four valves, on the outside of the body, usually among and around the spines.

1870 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 134 The modified pincer-like spines ... known by the name of 'pedicellariæ'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 109 The stalk of the Asterid, unlike that of the Echinid pedicellaria, is formed entirely of soft structure. *Ibid.* 356 (*Echinoidea*).

Pedicellate (pĕdĭsĕlĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* Also pedicellated. [f. mod.L. *pedicell-us* + -ATE 2.] Having a pedicel or pedicels; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the division *Pedicellata* of Echinoderms.

1808 in WEBSTER. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Flowers usually pedicellate or pedicellate. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 907 The way or pedicellate Echinodermata. 1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* 194 Pedicellate eyes. 1892 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 82 In Wallflower, the pedicels ... given off successively a number of short-stalked (pedicellate) flowers.

So **Pedicellated** *a.* = prec.; **Pedicella'tion,** the condition of having a pedicel or pedicels.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berwic. Nat. Club* II. No. 6 322, 6th [lobe] terminated with a pedicellated tentacle. 1889 *Gardeners' Chronicle Introd. Bot.* (1890) 30 In the cells of many plants ... pedicellated concretions occur.

Pedicle (pe·dĭkĕl'). *Nat. Hist.*, etc. [ad. L. *pedicŭlus* footstalk, dim. of *pĕs, ped-em* foot, or ad. F. *pédicule* (1537 in Hatz.-Darm.): see -CULE.]

1. *Bot.* A small stalk, footstalk, pedicel; formerly, the stalk of a leaf (= *petiole*), or of a flower or fruit (= *peduncle*); now usually, a minute stalk-like support, as those of seeds, glands, etc.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 61 b, Vt Rosets grow ... vpon a long small pedicle, that is a fostlyng or fromskikke.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* I. 192 The slime and compact substance of their leaves and the pedicles of them. 1775 *Gentl. Mag.* XLV. 220 The flowers stand on long pedicles, affixed several together to one common peduncle. 1796 WITHERING *Bot. Arrang.* II. 466 Leaf-stalk ... beset with minute glands on pedicles. 1832 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 136 The fleshy (the pedicle by which the ovule is attached to the placenta).

2. *Zool.*, etc. A small stalk; a pedicel or peduncle.

1900 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* A stalk by which a tumour or morbid growth is attached to a part of the body. **b.** *Anat.* Each of the two narrow thickened parts of a vertebra connecting the centrum with the lamina, and forming part of the neural arch. **c.** *Zool.* The process of bone supporting the horn of a deer or any animal of the family Cervidæ.

1733 SIR T. TOBIAS *Compar. Lives Thevet* 78 A whitish Excrescence, held by several little Pedicles, (or stringy Fibres, like a Cimers). 1808 HAMILTON *Hindostan Mallotus* 249 (The cotyledons are convoluted and each be divided ... into similar lobules ...) each of the lobules sends forth a pedicle, pedunculus, or stem. *Ibid.* 251 We observe the eyes, on moveable pedicles, ... as in crabs and lobsters. 1826 TYSON *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 348 Tribe ... Sphæridæ ... base of the abdomen narrowed into a long pedicle. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 25 This ventricle has ... a small cylindric bone placed transversely before the pedicle, which connects the processes to the body. 1840–52 T. K. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 332 In ... *Orthoceratites*, the pedicle is wanting, the lower valve of the shell being fixed immediately to the rock. 1856 FOSS *Judg. Tumuli Cant.* 61 23 Carnelia ...projecting from pedicles of bronze. 1880–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 109 Cardinal and pedicle impressions conjoined.

Hence **Pe'dicled** *a.*, having a pedicle, pedicellated.

1880 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem. & Lett.* vi. 303 The pedicled sarcomas which are common on the flexor and forearms.

† **Pedicle**², *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *pedica* shackle for the feet; cf. *manicle*, MANACLE (L. *manica*¹.] A shackle for the feet, a fetter.

1892 E. KELLET *Rel. fr. Jupiter* 92 What...they could not effect upon you ...by manacles and pedicles of iron.

Pedicera, obs. form of PEDICURE.

Pedicular (pĭdi·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. *pedicular-is*, f. *pedicul-us* louse. Cf. F. *pédiculaire*.] Of or pertaining to a louse or lice; lousy.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 26, I am not subject to breed Lice and other Vermin; And whereas this pedicular distemper, I intend Mankind. 1707–40 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pedicularia morbus*, Herod is said to have died of the pedicular disease. 1843 BOSTOCK *Diodor* xxxiii. (1848) 303 The souls of their friends who are undergoing penance in the shape of fleas, or in loathsome pedicular form. 1878 BRISTOWE *Th.* & *Pract. Med.* (1888) 343 Impetigo in children limited to the back of the head is often of pedicular origin.

Hence **Pedicularity** (*mense-nd.*), the nature or personality of a louse.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lett. 183 Is there...a Divine Pedicularity?

Pediculate (pĭdi·kiŭlĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pedicul-us* footstalk + -ATE 2.] **1.** = next.

1837 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pediculatus, Bot.* having footstalks; pedicellate.

2. Belonging to the group *Pediculati* of teleost fishes, characterized by the elongated basis of the pectoral fin, resembling an arm. Also as *sb.* A member of this group.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* viii. 489 Pediculates are found in all seas.

Pediculated (pĭdi·kiŭlĕtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Having, or borne upon, a pedicle; stalked. (Chiefly in *Path.* of morbid growths.)

1801–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 469 We observe on the surface of the lungs single vesicles ...apparently pedunculated. 1846 BAUMGARTEN *Manipulator's Man. Surg.* 559 Cancer of the tongue ...sometimes ... is a pedunculated tumour. 1856–8 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1 Pedunculated tumour. 1859 E.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 702 Vagabond's disease...an extensive pigmentation of the skin due to the combined effects of pediculosis, scratching, and uræmia.

Pediculous (pĭdĭ·kiŭlŏs), *a.* [ad. L. *pediculōs-us*, f. *pediculus* louse.] Infested with lice, lousy; also, of or pertaining to a louse, or characterized by lice (= PEDICULAR).

a 1350 *Voyage Nephew* 11, 240 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) Prouide and pourchacye Pedi and pedeculous. 1600 Dekker *Satiromast.* Wks. 1873 I. 210 Like a brazen Pediculous varmint that has one nayle to thy backe. 1614 Lodge *Incarn. Const., Jas. I & Constable* Wks. 1883 I. 348 Your pediculous friars and parti-coloured halfe-coted gristle. 1892 *Inverness Among the Flames* 251 Soland...with a pediculous wobbly.

Pedicure (pe·dikiuə), *sb.* [a. F. *pédicure* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pĕd-*, *pēs* foot + *curāre* to take care of, cure.]

1. One whose business is the surgical care and treatment of the feet; a chiropodist.

1884 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1889 *Science* XIV. 308/1 Dentists, pedicures, trained nurses, and veterinarians.

2. The surgical treatment of the feet, esp. in the removal or cure of corns, bunions, and the like.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Lyd. Sup. Lex.*

So **Pedicurian**, the practice or art of a pedicure; **Pedicurist** = PEDICURE 1.

1883 *Sala in Temple Bar* VIII. 73. I am afflicted with many defying the most scrupulous efforts of pedicurists. 1890 W. Canton *Water. Heather* v. 61 The pedicurist...takes his stand behind a table and chair.

Pedicure (pe·dikiuə), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cure or treat (the feet) by the removal of corns, etc. Hence **Pedicuring** *vbl. sb.*

1892 *Mate's Chron.* (Columbus, O.) 2 May, Two hot footbaths a week and a little pedicuring will remove the cause of much discomfort. 1898 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 4 Mar. 4/4 One's boots sometimes are pedicured without cost.

Pedis, Pedisman, obs. ff. PEDE, PEDESMAN.

Pediferous (pĭdi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. med.L. *pedifer* (f. *pēs*, *pĕd-* foot + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Having feet or foot-like parts; pedigerous.

1857 *Maund. Botan. Lect., Polyferæ*...provided with feet, ..pediferous.

† **Pedifoot.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pĕd-em* foot + Foot.] A tenrill (rendering L. *pediculus*).

a 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 302 To hyze hem long alon, but yonglyng hem pedifoot (L. *pediculi*) is lengo lasse lust.

Pediform (pe·difōɹm), *a.* [f. L. type **pĕdi-formis*, f. *pēs*, *pĕd-* foot: see -FORM.] Having the form of a foot; and chiefly of the organs of insects.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 320 Fishers...Pediform, when they resemble the legs in structure or use. 1830 Dana *Crust.* I. 13 The jointed or *pediform* portion of the mandibles. 1880 Rolleston *Forms* 100 The pediform maxillary palpi.

Pedigerous (pĭdi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **pediger* (f. L. *pēs*, *pĕd-* foot + *-ger* carrying) + -OUS.] Bearing feet or legs.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 361 In the hexapods...there are usually three pedigerous segments. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animc.* vi. 274 Of the twenty pedigerous segments, the first eleven have each one pair of appendages.

Pedigraic (pedʒgrē·ĭk), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PEDIGREE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a pedigree.

1879 R. C. Jenkins in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 61 Pedigraic matter to be collected from the above Will and Probate. 1902 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 430/1 A pedigraic account...of the historical family.

Pedigree (pe·dĭgrī). Forms: see below. [In 15th c. *pedegru*, *pee-de-grew*, etc., 16th, 17th A.F. forms = F. *pié* (*pied*) *de grue* crane's foot; so called 'from a three-line mark (like the broad arrow) used in denoting succession in pedigrees' (Prof. Skeat), 'a conventional mark consisting of three curved lines, which bears a distinct resemblance to the claws of a bird' (C. Swete in *Athenæum* 30 Mar. (1895) 405, where information is given as to the appearance of old MSS. genealogies in pedigree form).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 3 **pedicru**; **pedegru**, **-grue**, **-grewe**, **-grw**; **pedygru**; **pee de grew(e**, 6 **pede-**, **pedegrow**; **pedigrue**, 6–7 **-grewe**.

a. 1440 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* xxviii. (1702) 23 Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes Pedicru pervenerit. 1450–60 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* Epil. (1555) Who so lyst like and doo resemble The pee de Crowe of these troyslike dide. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pedegrw, or pedygru, lyne of kynrede, *&* ancestrye. 1528 Utenh. and Alvred. *Parv. Gard.* L 24 Genealogies and pedegrewes. 1562 Sir J. H. in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park. 1804) II. 204 The true succession and pedigrewes of forty monarches.

β. 3 **pe de grw**, **pedegre**, (?) **peodeagre**; 3–6 **peodegru**; **pedegrw**, 6–7 **-degrue**; 6– **pedigrue**.

β. 1296 Lond. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 232 A remembrance of a pedegrue how that...Henry the sixte, a sixty lorde hath title..the crowne of Fraunce. *Ibid.* 233 The pedegrue doth his epistle, The figure is of the pedegrue. 1422 —*K. Edmund* (?) 229 Dame the the stok of kynges descending, The pe de grw by lyneal remeryng. 1502 Fitzherbert *Surv.* Prol. If the owner make a true pedegrue or remembrance by discente or by purchase unto the said lordes. 1527 J. Rhodeson *Eccleseast. Statutes* B vij b, Some desiryng their pedegrue from the Gentiles, and some from the Gentils. 1529 Skelton *Eurypus Wks.* (1843) 142 Many Pedegrues change...together with many fortunes. 1560 Daniel *Hes.* v., n. iv. 30 Willing you soon-looke this Pedigrue. 1613 Scott *Gaz. M. G. Godfrey Bouloun*...succeeded to a long pedigrue and a short sword-staff.

γ. 5 **petigrow**; **petygru**, **-grwe**; **pytegru**, **-grwe**; 5–6 **petegrou**, **petigree**; 6 **pete-**, **peti-**, **petie-**, **pety-**, **petie-**, **petti-**, **petty-**, **grew**, **-grue**, **-grwe**, **-gru(e**, **-grye**; (**peti degree**, **petit'e degree**); 6–7 **pete-**, **peti-**, **petigree(e**.

γ. *a.* 1400 in *Chron. E. Glouc.* (1724) 383 A Pengrel, the William Conqueror...ros to hyse Heyre the xij. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* [see α]. *c* 1466 *Norfolk Mem.* (1888) 47 As he can and will make largely more unto you by petigrow. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 (Pynson), Pytegrwe or lyne or kynrede. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. *Prologue* 1. 124 I intende to make playne description...Also of hee progyne the noble sanguinens. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 80 As the lyne and petegre almost therwyth. 1530 Palsgr. 233 Pedygrewe, *genealogie*. 1565 in Hadleigh's *Vop.* (1904) 83, 340 They entered in al the pedigrues of princes. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 534/2 To fetch their petit degrees from their ancestors. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1370/1 Twelue petidegrees of the diuorce of the crowne of England, ...by the bishop of Rome. 1632 H. L. Bateman *Answ.* 10 Nature (if he shall vse all at last he is) of one Pedigre.

II. Signification.

1. A genealogical stemma or table; a genealogy drawn up or exhibited in some tabular form.

1410 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* xxviii. (1702) 72 Nos...sigilla nostra...huic presenti Pedigru apposuimus. 1425 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 267/1 My Lordes Counseill Marchall ...had yeven in to yor high ghast of Record a Pedegrewe. *Ibid.* 268/1 Yerlog in a Pedigrue in writyng. 1485 *Paston Lett.* II. 200 By the pedigre that is the writ last Dowlys fadre dede. 1566 Wyrley *Cab.* sig. Hiiij (O.H.S.) I. 45 To appeare before the said officers or bouldo with his armes and pedegree. 1572 Mrs. Lisle in *Sheriff's Wks.* (1849) II. 401, I wish too at your leisure you would make a pedigree for me. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. 839. 919 The family of which he had just given the pedigree.

2. One's line of ancestors; an ancestral line; ancestry; lineage, descent.

c 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Sheep & G.*, *g in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1868) 15 He deuised sauerynd the pedigrewe Fromm the patryarke Abrahamm. 1484 Fabian *Lett.* II. 200 As for the...pedegre of the said Duke, he is sone to William Pool, Duke of Suffolk. 1598 Hakluyt *Voyages, Fur. Lake Trd.* 15 The nobilitie and pedigrees of Cyclos. 1603 Coverdale etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 10 Methinketh I had rather forsake, nor mother, nor pedigree. 1791 Hamilton *Orl. Fur.* xxvii. lxiv, As you that shame shew'd her pedigree. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. East. Anglia* I. 8 A Wag had no better cover for his mortal nativeness than a Welch Pedigree. 1908 Dryden *Æneis* x. Ulysses 931 From Jove like him I claim my pedigree, And am determined to the same degree. 1858 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 370 Men had forgotten a pedigree which had to be traced through a long line of foreign princes in Flanders.

b. Of animals.

1808 Thomas, *Syr-pecuty* 73 The true younger lass...derive their original and pedigree from the kingly stocks. 1818 [see Pedigreed]. 1829 Lytton Disowned x. I, To vouch for the pedigree...of the three horses he himself is disposed of. 1866 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. ii. 32 The pedigree of a racehorse is of more value by judging of its probable excellence than its appearance. 1880 Blackmore *Phyl. Lang.* vi. 102 The modern Horse, whose pedigree [I.e. from the Eocene *Hyracotherium*] has been...traced by Professor Marsh.

6. *transf.* Origin and succession, line of succession; derivation, etymological descent.

1588 Harington (title) The Pedigrees of Heresiyes, wherein is truly and plainly set out the first source of Heresiyes begun in the Church. 1589 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ye Rdr. (Arb.) 14 Attempt not Smothe lines petit degree of woordes, I know not from what countrey. 1646 Peyton *Considerer* 3 That which had its birth, source, and pedigree from the very Devil himselfe, must needes be odious. 1714 H. Dodsley *Æthon. Brit.* I. 1 (Of the word 'Pamphlet') Its Pedigree can scarce be trac'd higher than the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's Reign. 1835 Chalmers *Const. of Man* II. 94, The origin and pedigree of our moral feelings. 1839 H. Rogers *Ess.* II. 41, 129 Both words...may very probably have had the same pedigree—perhaps the same parentage.

3. (Without article.) Descent in the abstract; esp. distinguished or ancient descent; 'birth'.

c 1380 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (ed. 3) 292 Sowte and service we crave...To pi Signeurie...As trewli most by pedigre. 1559 Lyce *Eupheues, Let. to Alexius* Wks. 1902 I. 201 If thou shewest gentry by pedegree, practise gentlenesse by thine honestie. 1576 Hemmg *Homil* 22. 232 Though Vertue doth not in Pedigree. 1592 Lyc Fig. Three-fold *Rep.* 231 Yet the nobler branch of Pedigree. 1808 *Sports Mod. Manners* I. I 401 by pedigree a discommended person. 1808 Sir W. Lawson to Wilkie, Gen. 3 Sept. 1/1 He did not want them to display pedigree, because pedigree was the pedestal of the British Constitution.

4. A race or line; a family; a line of succession; *loosely*, a long series, list, or 'string' of people.

1550 Misyn *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 810/1 [To] list and recite vpon the whole pedegre of Popes. 1598 H. Clarmain *Straight Path* 2, 26 Merlin Prippin spoileth with them. 1604–13 S. Cassander *Fable Ages*, *Pedigrees, studies, or all spring.* 1609 Sir F. Pharamond *Hymn. Ant.* 34 Your 20 pedigree-mongers nowadays invent pedigrees. 1697 Gerard *Map.* (Int. 339 Pedigree-making is to genealogy what classification is to geology, botany or zoology. 1901 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/2 He may go pedigree-hunting for himself, or he may employ a pedigree-hunter. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/1 The Feuilists of pedigree-dominoes cards.

Pedigreed (pe·dĭgrīd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a recorded pedigree: said esp. of cattle.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* II. 272 A pedigreed horse...whose pedigree was, probably, made out only by the horse-dealer. 1893 Kemps *Dairy Stock* 1, 14 In Vegas, those several two-opposite findings...that of the old pedigreed population ...and that of the western revolutionists.

Pedigreeless *a.* Having no pedigree.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/2 A pedigreeless animal.

† **Pedigrist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PEDIGREE, 22 + -IST.] A maker of pedigrees. (Implied in next.)

† **Pedigrist'ical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Hence † **Pedigrist'ically** *adv.*, after the manner of a maker of pedigrees or genealogist.

1630 T. Worrock *Dyson* (1640) 191 This line...might...have been pedigristically delineated...but that of right belongs to...the heralds.

† **Pedilave.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *pedilavium* (see below), or F. *pédilave*, assimilated to *laver*, L. *lavāre* to wash.] = PEDILUVIUM.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extempt.* 281 A Pedilave that is painfully Cold...serves to bring great Relief.

Pediluvium (pĕdĭlū·viŏm). Pl. **-ia.** Also in anglicized form **pedilavy**. [mod. or mod.L., f. *pēs*, *pĕd-* foot + *-luvium* (in comp.) washing, f. *lu-ĕre* to wash.] A foot-bath; a washing of feet. Also *attrib.*

1893 in *Standard's Pharm. Dict.* 1908 in *Pubblicazione*, a sort of bath for the Feet. 1782 W. Hendrie *Cathus. urin.* (1806) 102 Warm pediluvia. 1846 Worcester, *Pediluvy*. 1865 *Annie Swinnerton* (*Passion Play*) I. 40 Perhaps he [King David I] was conscious of his want of skill as a *pediluvium* party; or...had seen too much of such scenes during the life of his pious mother Queen Margaret. 1898 F. Morgan *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 540 Hot mustard pediluvia...are in constant use.

Hence **Pedilu·vial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the washing of feet, or to a foot-bath; in quot. *sb. pl.* accessories connexant with the washing of feet (as a religious act).

1808 Lysons *Invoy. Coun., Lee XII & Gipt.* After which holy function, we next prepare for the pedilavials.

Pedimane (pe·dimēn), *Zool.* [a. F. *pédimane* (Cuvier 1797), f. L. *pēs*, *pĕd-* foot + *manus* hand.] A pedimanous quadruped: see next.

1872 Rolleston *Anim. & Incl. Invert. II.* xxiv. 490 They (the Quadrumana) have been called Pedimanes.

Pedimanous (pĭdi·mănəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having feet like hands: applied to the lemurs and opossums in reference to their hind feet.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 990/1 None of the...pedimanous...Placentals possess the semblance of the hind leg. 1850 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pedimanous*, applied by Vrolik [Tiedemann] to a Family (*Pedimani*) of the Marsupialia,...of which the hind, being the thumb opposable, are thus converted into a kind of hand: pedimanous.

† **Pedimechan.** *Obs.* [f. L. *pēs*, *pĕd-* foot + Gr. μηχανή machine, engine.] A kind of velocipede in which the motive power was applied by means of a spring and ratchet.

1822 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 369 Hankins's Pedimechan or Spring Propeller.

Pedimen[1] (pe·dimĕn). Forms: α. 7 **perroinant**, **perr-**, **perrinment**. *b.* 7 **pedra-**, **pedle-**, 8 **pedle-**, **pledment**, 8– **pedimant**. [An alteration of *perimant*, *perennent*, said to be a workmen's term, and 'corrupt English'; of obscure origin: see *note* below.]

1. A word applied since the 17th c. to the triangular part, resembling a low gable, crowning the front of a building in the Grecian style of architecture, especially over a portico. It consists of a flat recessed field framed by a cornice and often ornamented with sculpture in relief. Also applied to similarly-placed members in the Roman and Renaissance styles, whether triangular, semicircular, or of other form, also to those of similar shapes placed over niches, doors, or windows. Hence, in *Decorative art*, any member of similar form and position, as one placed over the opening in an inglenook screen, etc.

α. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 20 b, The Cornishes...were correspondent and agreeing with the lofing out of the whol worke, the frollicod or Perroinant in Pedestals. A perroinant is (amongst English) an vpper part of the appointed Cornice lorly. *If affordable delta supremum cornishes* [etc.] rarely except. 1602–3 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 450–2 Item to John Hill [repair for] xiij yardes of wainscott over the high table in the Colledge hall at 8*d* the yard 5*s*...and for a perroinant in the middest of the same wainscott xxd. *Ibid.* II. 699 A plaster for the perrointe of the Combille. 1603–4 *Ibid.* 372 A Perroinant or the topp of the Organes with the pendente and 3 lowsley for the same.

β. 1664 Kirkman *Adv. Architecture*, 260, 240 Those Roofs which needed Intrenchment above the Cornice had usually in their Pedestals a Triangular plaine or Gable (that when one Workmans name did not so serve) painted that with a Parliament which the ancients call'd Tympanum. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 400/1 He [sweet] Arrives, a Gate or Port in a Wall, with an Entrance Embowelled between two round Towers. 1702 a Professor Enlightened [etc.] 2 Essay. In double 7. Hooper Esq. Twice 8. *Pedimental*, a Essay. In double 7. Hooper Esq. Twice 8. *Pedimental*, a Frontispiece, the same with *Pediment*. 1710–8 Ernst Hubel, *Pedimental*, an ornament that crowns the Architecture, Building

the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over doors, windows, niches, etc. It is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes as much of a circle. 1552 CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gr. Brev.* 1. iii. 21, 270 Clarendon Printing-House (Oxford). On the Tops of the South East, and West Pediments, are the Tutorals of all the Characters. 1708 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 373 On one side of the pediment which crowns it is stretched along an ancient River-god. 1855 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Sng.* II. 110 Presenting, on the pediments of the windows, the letters R. P. T. 1870 DANIEL *Lothair* vii, The carved and gilded pediments over the doors.

2. Referred to L. *pēs, pedem* 'foot', and used for: A base, foundation; a pavement. (Cf. next.)

1708 *Diary Convent. Cantuar.* 24 The Prisoners of St. Thomas's Alms. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 360 His Neapolitan majesty has paved several parishes of his new palace ... with marble and other pediments taken up entire. 1880 W. GRANT *Christ our Hope* i Three pedestals support the visions of life along which Christians pass to glory.

3. *Comb.*, as *pediment-like adj.*, *pediment-wise adv.*

1844 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 3) 1158 II. App. C. 336 At the gable ends, the tranks (of which the walls were built) rise gradually pediment-wise to the height of fourteen feet. 1854 PHYFFEN *Trans.* 1. 1. 11. 45 An elevated vase or bundle of a triangular pediment-like form.

†Note. *Pediment*, in Evelyn *pedament* in Rundle Holme *pedowment*, has the appearance of a derivation in *-ment*, of L. *pēs, pedis* 'foot'; but L. *pedimentum* was a 'foundation, groundwork, base, or footing' (Forcell.) agrees with which the modern 'pediment' has no connexion. Evelyn's word was evidently an attempted improvement upon the workmen's *pavement* or *pavenent*, which the translator of *Hypnerotomachia* considered to be 'corrupt English' for *pyramides*. But the corruption of *pavement* to *pavenent* is difficult to imagine, and the conversion of *pavement* into *Willis Architect. Normans.* Middl. Ages (1856) 10 has declared) and is never more likely than *pavenent* was a workman's corruption of *pyramid*, which a triangular gable sometimes resembles in outline, and which is actually pronounced *pavbeyer*, or *pavviyeyer* by the villagers in some districts of England (e. g. in West Somersetsh.) to the present day. This would also better explain 'the pavenint of the Crumble to three-quarters, since the Pavenint in question had no 'pediment', but a curved roof in form of an open cycle. If this be the derivation, we have the series *pyramid, pavenint, pavement, pedo-, pedi-, pedimentum*.

†**Pedimeut** ?, *Obs. rare*[1]. [Irreg. ad. L. *pedimentum*, f. *pedire* to pass (a vine): see -MENT.] A stake or prop for vines.

1707 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Charond*, It makes the best Stakes and Poles for Pedimeuts, Pedimeuts for Vine Props and Hops.

Pedimental, *a.* [f. PEDIMENT[1] + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pediment, of the nature of a pediment.

1832 C. NEWTON in *Knight's Penny Mag.* I. App. 208, 408 The necessities of ecclesiastical composition first led the artist to place the river-god in a reclining position. 1864 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 304/2 Externally, the ends of the nave and transepts will present eight pedimental façades flanked by corresponding towers.

b. Shaped like a pediment, rising to a vertical angle; applied esp. to the 'diamond-shaped' headdress worn by women in the 16th century.

1840 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Commonly called by writers on costume the pedimental head-dress. 1893 *Pradt's Soc. Eng.* III. 198 The butterfly and steeple head-dresses (not worn before Henry VII), and a head-covering, called the kennel, pedimental, or diamond-shaped head-dress, both so given.

2. Of or pertaining to a pedestal: see PEDIMENT[2] 2.

1892 *G. Manners's Use of our Comp. assets*, Has read off the heroic pedimental letters of a headmaster name, for a sign to herself that she passed it.

Pedimented (pediměntéd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[2].] Having a pediment; formed with or made like a pediment.

1842 *Penny Cycl. Archit. Ind.* 248 The only example of a pedimented lintel, which I have met with in Ireland. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 1999. 797/2 The pedimented windows. 1872 J. C. COX *Churches of Derbysh.* I. 243 Two female figures kneeling at desks ... wear pedimental head-dresses. *Ibid.* 390 A plain lancet cross with a pedimental base.

Pedimeter, another form of PEDOMETER. Hence **Pedime'trie, Pedi'metry.**

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pedion (pē·dĭɒn). *Crystl.* Pl. **pedia.** [s. Gr. πεδίον a plain, a flat surface.] A term introduced to denote any face of an acanthic crystal; each face being bounded by a set of faces of which no two are necessarily parallel, and which are connected only by a law of rational indices.

1893 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* 38, 248 Each form consists of a single face, and will be called a *pedion*.

Pedionomite (pēdĭ·ŋŏməit). *rare.* [f. Gr. πεδιονόμος plain-dweller + -ITE.] An inhabitant of a plain, a dweller in a plain.

1858 HARPER *Ethnology Bulgarian* 16 They would overspread the surrounding lowlands, and become pedionomites.

Pedipalp (pē·dĭpælp). *Zool.* Also in L. form **pedipalpus**, pl. **-i.** [L. mod.f. *Pedipalpi* sb. pl. (Latreille, 1806), f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *palpus* feeler, PALP.]

1. An arachnid of the group *Pedipalpi*, distinguished by large pincer-like palps; formerly including the true scorpions, now restricted to the *Thelyphonida* and *Thelyphonida*, or whip-scorpions.

1832 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. 208, In fig. 80 the Pedipalpus...the first pair of legs of Octopoda seem to wear the form and in some measure to discharge the functions of maxillæ.

2. Each of the pair of palps or feelers attached to the head just in front of the anchylatory limbs in most Arachnida; in some cases, as in scorpions, large and pincer-like or chelate.

1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 284 The first pair of pedipalpi are not chelate. 1868 STAINT. *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 284 Processes behind representing jaws and pedipalpi. 1884 A. SANDISON *Chem. Theor. Org. Chem.* 320 (*Scorpions*) seize their prey...with their large chelate pedipalpi.

Hence **Pedipalpal** (pedĭpæ·lpăl) *a.*, pertaining to a pedipalp; **Pedipa'lpate** *a.*, provided with pedipalpi; **Pedipa'lpous** *a.*, belonging to the group *Pedipalpi* (see 1); having large pedipalpi.

1884 WESTWOOD, *Pedipalpous*, pertaining to, or resembling, the pedipalpi. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 384 The pedipalpal portion of the proboscis.

Pedipulate (pĕdĭ·pĭlĕt), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot, after *manipulate*.] *trans.* To work with the feet. So **Pedipula'tion, Pedi'pulator.**

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Jan. 90/1 Pedipulation, on the analogy of manipulation, clearly means doing something with the feet. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 208 *My very first attempts* to manipulate, or rather pedipulate those slippery engines (sewing-chines). 1895 *Globe* 19 Feb. 1/4 When...very new and foot-ball players of any note incapable of using both 'pedipulators'. 1900 D. CHRISTIE *Campbell Bachelor* xi. 158 Bachelors might have been as busy in his pedipulators as an organist.

Pedirama (pedĭrămă). *Zool.* [f. PEDI- + L. *rāma* an oar.] Proposed name for a crustacean whose feet serve for swimming; a cirripede.

1838 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 133 The tribe of cirrhi-formed entomians, these I would call Pedirama.

†**Pedi'sequent.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [f. L. *pedisequus* or following on foot, a foot-follower, f. PEDI- + *sequi* to follow, *sequi* to follow, the ending conformed to L. *sequent-em* following.] A follower, an attendant. So †**Pedi'sequous** *a.*, following, attendant upon something.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 363 The melancholious Cephalo-humour...also the Bilious which is pedisequous.

Pedistal, obs. form of PEDESTAL.

Pedlar (pe·dlăr), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **pedlere**, 5 **pedlare**, 5-6 **pedeler**, 6 **peddelar**, 7 (9 in Dicts.) **peddlar**, 6- **pedlar, pedlar.** [Origin obscure.

The 14th c. *pedlere* has the form of an agent-noun, but nowhere long before there is any trace of the vb. *pedle*, PEDDLE, in any sense, from which therefore it cannot be assumed to be derived. It is app. synonymous with PEDDER, and may possibly have been a modification of that word (cf. Scotch *skaldyr* for *skalder*), or formed on the same basis *ped*. But the Promptorium (c 1440) has both *peddlar* and *pedlere* with distinct explanations, and without any reference to each other.]

1. One who goes about carrying small goods for sale (usually in a bundle or *pack*); a travelling chapman or vendor of small wares. (Now technically distinguished from HAWKER, q. v.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 238, I haue as moche gle of gore men as pedlers hath of ratones, þat wolde selle hem, yf he cacche hem awhyle, for conseiue of here shyrtes. 1440 *Lydg. Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 Wyn coueited is nat bidde; Or noon shal haue no profite to his availe. 1578 LYTE tr. *Dodoens' Herbal*, Cal. Map 258 All as a poore pedler he bare wood, bearing a trusse of vyolets in his backe. 1660 MILTON *Corruption Church. Wks.* 1851 V. 390 Not unlike the Fox, that counting Pedlars, rapped his pack of Wax before the Kid. 1680 SAMUEL *Satyr-Medley* 2, 40 Articles of earthenware...were...hawked about by...pedlers, who carried their stocks upon their backs.

b. *fig.* One who 'deals in' something in a small way, a 'retailer'.

1680 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 274 My Zeal against those Pedlars of Wit. 1850 LOWELL *Among my Books* 132 The pedlars of matter in the North.

c. A female pedlar, a pedlaress.

1708 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* I. ii, The rogue had a hatful-drunk to his father,...and has a pedlar to his mother.

2. A contemptuous designation [app. f. PEDDLE v.] for: One who peddles, or works in a petty, incompetent, or ineffective way.

a 1758 PEMBERT. *Philosophy* 10, *Montgomery* 133 *Pedlar*, Idiota thereuticus. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (1895) iii. 42 The poor deluded creature...who knows nothing...about such matters ...was a perfect pedlar in political economy.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1553 Edw. VI in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Rec. 71 The Farmer...will be a Pedlar-Merchant. 1592 in *Notes & Qu.* 9th S. VI. 78 Pedler-like shops of haberdrie. 1598 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 4 To made them pedler rimes. 1776 *Anno Regni* 16°, *H.* (c. 21 (1783) I. 426 In pursuit of their own pedlar principles of trading a penny whereby a penny was to be got. 1840 THACKERAY *Jachin Hard* Wks. 1900 V. 239 *Jacobi pedlar-woman*, who was displaying her wares.

4. Combinations with *pedlar's.* **a.** Pedlar's basket: a local name for the Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; also for *Saxifraga sarmentosa* (Britten & H.); **pedlar's pad:** sergeant. 1846 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pedlar's Basket*, Ivy leaved snap-dragon. ...*Pedlar's Pad*, a walking stick.

b. Pedlar's French: the language used by vagabonds and thieves among themselves; rogues' or thieves' cant; hence, unintelligible jargon, gibberish. (In quot. 1810 *transf.* A rogue, vagabond.)

1552 PALSGR. 190/1 They spoke a pedlers frenche amongest them selfe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1), Their language...which they terme peddlers French, or Canting. 1600 *Abington-mobile* 10, I. When euery Peddlers-French is term'd Mendicancie. a 1700 E. B. (*Nat. Coxe*), *Peddlars-French*, a sort of Gibberish...used by Gypsies, &c. Also the Beggers Cant. 1887 MRS. CAREY *Uncrowned* xxxiii, Kidnapped? No such matter ... What pedlar's French!

Hence †**Pe·dlar** *v. trans.*, to make a pedlar of; *refl.* to act as a pedlar; **Pedlaress,** a female pedlar; **Pe·dlaring, Pe·dlarism,** the occupation of a pedlar, itinerant retail trade, petty dealing; **Pe·dlarly** *a.*, belonging to or befitting a pedlar.

1661 J. B. in *St. Bernard's Sangs* xxv. 178 Why 'pedler'as thou the Muse? Why dost set ope A shop of wit, to sell the fellers up? a 1823 CRANCH *A* 1836 (1838) 108 Some basis means beyond Quixare that, where the merchis enters, recorred Gyptians, and is turned 'Pedlaress. 1882 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 228 'Pedlaring did not continue to be a money thing. 1892 W. W. PEYTON *Hippocrat. Tetter* I. 22 This is historical pedantry and critical pedlaring. 1894 T. BROWN in *Penn. & Country Lord*, agreed who if they are not at last reduc'd to their old ancient 'Pedlarism. 1897 CALLOW *Chef. Sp.* 187 1 lb. 2lb Tea long to be overcoming your 'pedlarly feelings.

Pedlary (pe·dlări), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 **-arie,** 6-7 **-erie,** 6-9 **pedlery,** 9 **peddlery.** [f. PEDLAR + -Y: cf. AGENCY.]

1. The business or practice of a pedlar. Also *fig.*

1604 HOLLAND *Camden, English Rimes* Wks. 1623 I. 569 Those merchandizes, which holy he, You stayed here with your pedlery. 1731 *Jamaica Gazetteer* No. 129 ¶ 5, I...might ...have been deceived...in the grossness of pedlary, and the nature of wares. 1839 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 300 These 'small wares', the sale of which constituted ...the staple of ancient pedlery.

b. Small goods sold by pedlars: pedlars' wares.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Gros.) IV. 190 The third time...they shall have lesser commodities: the fourth time Lute strings and gray Paper...When thou this young Virgo hath thrust all her pedlary into the hands of needie buyers... he [sell] 1759 *Mr. & Pastry* MOUNTAIN, Cabinet-maker, &c., ...tin-candle, sheep, and pedlary. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 190 An unbelievable accumulation of pedlary. 1890 HALLETT *Into Mists in Silver Linings* 4 You may see...parcels of Shoes...with...sundry articles of peddlery.

2. Trifling or contemptible practices or things; trumpery, trash, rubbish.

1550 THEOBALD *Assem. Mirre* (Parker Soc.) 130 To confirm his preaching of vain confession and pardons, with like pedlery. 1841 BOOTH *Hyde Disp.* 132 More ridiculous pedlaries than the pregnancies and purgations of Bartholomew Fairs. 1868 CHAMBERS *Lay Sermons*, 321 Wandering...with the pack of amulets, head-rolls,...Arimathea, and the like pedlery.

II. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1. *lit.* Belonging to a pedlar or his occupation; pedlar's.

1550 BALE *Exp. Victories* D. 93 Serpent Godrydes...went first abroade with pedlary wares, and other wardes on pilgrimages. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. 370, Little else ...than good debts, pots, and other pedlerie trash. 1830 TAYLOR *Water Party, Thinker's J.* (1834) 18, I would have parted at the pedlary pitches that ever I carried. 1848 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. 60, 2. 1864 MRS. MEYNELL *Village Sec.* 1. (1883) 108 Solid old-fashioned silken pincushions, such as Antwerp might have carried about amongst his pedlery-wares.

†**2.** *fig.* Fit for a pedlar; pedlar-like, peddling, trashy, 'trangery', 'rubbishy'. *Obs.*

1550 R. TAVERNER in *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 1703/1 Hys pedlary pride packe is contrarye to the playne simplicitie of Christen soueyre. 1587 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* Wks. 10, 43 Your pedanles, Popish, priuate pedlary praying Masse. 1894 KINGSLEY *Newgr. & Counterpoint Misc.* Wks. (1880) 634 Condemning the pedlary and no-lief views of retailers.

Pedling: see PEDDLE, PEDDLING.

Pedo- : see PAEDO-.

Pedoeurve (pē·dĭəɹv), *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pedem* foot, after *manœuvre*.] A planned movement or performance with the feet.

1893 CHARNOCK *Addy Expl.* 1873 § 123 The boys had recourse to the same manœuvre (or rather pedoeurve).

†**Pedo'graphy.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [f. Gr. πέδο- the ground + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1664 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* II. ix. (1672) 240 This description of the dry land separated from the Waters, we have termed Pedographie.

Pedomancy. *nonce-wd.* [Hybrid f. *pede-* for PEDI- foot + Gr. -μαντεία -MANCY.] A jocular term of Gabriel Harvey's for divination by the soles of the feet; taken by some later authors seriously.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 130 Pedomancie [is] fittest for such Cockneys, that either Chiromancie, or Necromancie, or any Familiar Spirites, but nauseate. 1892 GOOD *Metaphysics*, 282, 1898 FLEURY *Glossary*, *Podomancy*, a kind of divination by the lines of the sole of the foot. 1899 *Pedomancy* [see -MANCY]. 1889 *N. Brit. Advert.* 19 May 5/3 Podomancy, or divination by the soles of the feet, may also in these times become an interesting and useful a study (as palmistry).

Pedometer (pĭdŏ·mĭtăɹ). [ad. F. *podomètre* (Thon 1743), hybrid f. *pedo-* for L. *pedi-* foot + Gr. μέτρον measure, -METER. French had also the etymologically more correct form *podomètre* (1712 in Hatz.-Darm.). In some 2, the first element might be *velo-* gowad.]

1. An instrument for recording the number of steps taken, and thus approximately measuring the distance travelled on foot: usually somewhat resembling a watch in size and appearance, having

a dial-plate marked with numbers, round which a pointer or index-hand travels.

1702 HAUPTMANN *Machina arithmetica* 10 *Le podometre ou comte-pas.* 1723 HOOK *Lectr. de Machina*, 36 Cap. instruments as viz. Pedometers or Compass-pace.] 1725 E. STONE tr. *Bion's Math. Instr.* 211, 2. 18 Construction of the Podometre or Waywiser. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Podometer, or Pedometer*, way-wiser; a mathematical instrument, in form of a watch; consisting of various wheels...which by means of a chain or string fastened to a man's foot...advances a certain mark step. 1783 *Jr. Foreign Patent Specif.* No. 1373. 6 The pedometer or pace- and step-teller. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 194 *Encyclo. Method. Art.* 16 by Hassler called the little watch like machine called a 'pedometer', whose office is to keep count of a man's steps and tell how far he has walked.

2. (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Pedometer is sometimes also used for a surveying wheel, an instrument chiefly used in measuring roads; popularly called the way-wiser. *Hist., Perambulator*, to surveying...called also pedometer.

So **Pedometric**, **Pedometrical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pedometer; serving to measure a distance travelled on foot; hence **Pedometrically** *adv.*; **Pedometrician** (*-ĭ'ʃən*), a maker of pedometers; **Pedo'metrist**, one who uses a pedometer.

1787 in *Patent Specif.* No. 1371. 6 A pedometrical watch can be made also with two dial plates. 1813 ALEX. SYMMONS' *Twelve Sea Nevis & Odessa* iv, A method of pedometrically ascertaining the movements and quickness of spring compressors. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 463 No Pedometrician will ever make a footrace in a mountainous island. *Ibid.*, One tolerable pedestrian who is also a Pedometrist.

Pedomotive (*pe·dŏmōtĭv*), *a.* and *sb.* [erron. *f. pede-* for PEDO- + MOTIVE, prob. after *locomotive.*] *a. adj.* Actuated by the foot or feet. b. *sb. A* vehicle worked by the foot or feet; a velocipede.

1869 *Mechanic's Mag.* II. 61 Pedomotive Carriage. 1872 *Ibid.* XLII. 34 The pedomotive carriage...seems to require rather too much labour. 1873 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 389 We have two or three elegantly formed pedomotives in Hamilton now, that work upon the simplest plan possible. 1884 *Cycl. Tour. Club Monthly Gaz.* Dec. 369/2 A reliable is the smallest of all pedomotive machines.

Pedomotor (*pe·dŏmōtə*). [erron. *f. pede-* for PEDO- + MOTOR.] A contrivance or device for the application of the foot as the driving power in a machine, as a treadle, pedal, etc.; esp. a pedomotive vehicle, as a bicycle, etc.

1884 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 330/1 The numerous velocipedes, pedomotors, monocycles, &c., which have been brought before the public during the last thirty years. 1884 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 683/2.

Pedoplexal = PLEXIFORMAL (a ganglion in mollusca). 1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pedotrophic, etc. : see PEDO-.

‡ **Pedregal** (*pedrega'l*, *pe·drĕgăl*). Also errons. **petregal**. [Sp. *pedregal* 'a stonie plaine' (Minsheu), *f. piedra* stone = L. *petra*.] In Mexico and south-western U. S., A rough and rocky tract, esp. in a volcanic region; as old lava-field. Also *transf.* An ice-field resembling such a tract.

1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 289, I am struck more and more with the wilderness of gigantic lava in the plateau of our former *pedregal*. 1836 — *Arct. Explor.* I. 197 As seen from the volcanic pedregal of the basin of Mexico than any thing else. 1881 BANCROFT *Native Races* V. *Hist. Cent. St.* I. iv. 376 His [Santa Anna's] position was flanked on the west by a rugged field of broken lava, called the Pedregal, and on the east by marshy ground.

Pedrero (*pedre'ro*). Now *Hist.* Forms: a. 6 **pedrera**, 8 **pedar-**, **pidr-**, **pedrero**. β. 6–7 **petrera**, 7 **petrara**, **petarero**, **petarrero**, 8 **petorarro**, 8–9 **pet(t)errero**. γ. 7–9 **paterero**, 8 **patar-**, **paterero**, **pattarara**, (**patarro**), 8–9 **pat(t)er-**, **patarero**, **patter-**, **patarrero**. [a. Sp. *pedrero* 'a mortharing piece vsed in warres, to shoot chaine-shot or stones from' (Minsheu) = Cat. *pedrer*, Pg. *pedreiro*, It. *petriero*, Fr. *pierrier*, *f. pierre* stone, formerly *perrier*, all repr. L. type **petrārius*, -*ārium*, in med.L. *petrāria* a stone-throwing engine (Du Cange), from *petrārius* adj., *f. petra* stone: cf. PERIARY, PERARIA. The English forms show many corruptions of the original, the later ones being app. influenced by PATTERO n.] A piece of ordnance originally for discharging stones; formerly also used to discharge broken iron, partridge-shot, etc.; and for firing salutes.

a. 1598 ROBERT THOM. *Warres* v. 324 The Canons and double Canons; the Pedrero, Basiliske, and such like. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pedrero*, or as it is usually called by the Seamen, *Petrero*, is a small piece of Ordnance, most used on board of Ships in the Straits, Nedis, Indian Seas, or Portugal-ships. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Pedrero* a...sort of Gun. 1711 *Spect.* No. 320 ¶ 8 (Heap)...carrying an Ounce and an Half Bullets. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The gallant ball...seventy-eight pedreroes in her gunroom. 1789 *Gazetteer Dict. Maritime* (1789) *Chef de pierrier*, the headmost of a pedrero or swivel-gun.

β. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Afr.* Introd. 40 Fieldpeeces with a little gunne called Petrera. 1675 in J. KNOX *Hist.* (1958) 113, [I] will give and lett up a Petrera for Capt. Chambers. 1677 THOMAS *Diary* (1862) 61 One greate gunne...and one petterero burning. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3390/4 Three Guns, and one Petterro. 1739 PATTERSON *Journ.* 1802 27 White pettereroes small with pellet cags. 1827 SIR J. BOR-

ROWES *Pers. Recoll.* (1838) 9 The travelling petereroes entirely ceased rendering all the wonder.

γ. 1589 LOVELOCK *Belief Bal.* (1637) 7 Not A French pilgrime of so great and ill patterero. 1625 E. LANE *Extolling of Long Prayers* 9 A Patterer of 12. Muskets, of twenty-two Guns, eight Patterers. 1708 SHELTON *Don. exalted Mirabil* 274 His ship ... of 700 tons, 8 guns, and 10 paterores. 1725 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. 118 He directed the Gunner to...to regale with Patterers, and some Field-pieces to follow. 1726 SEWEL *Tr. Ulenspiegle* V. 162 Had it been his last crown, he would have set down, and hazarded it into a pedarero, to have prevented a single man in his master. 1823 in *Sport. Mag.* 1825 They fired a few small patteroes. 1842 TENNYSON *Coach of St. Ida* 230 The patteroon on the lawn thunder a salute. 1888 V. LOVETT *Common Cruise* 'Black Prince' xix. 230 The fort ...mounted twenty-two iron guns besides patteroes.

Peduncle (*pĭlŭ·ngk'l*). *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. Fr. *L. pedunculus* footstalk (Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* § 82 D, *Pedunculus*, truncus partialis elevans Fructificationem seu folia), dim. of *ped-em* foot.

In L. only as a less variant of *pedicellus*, *pedunculus* being in F. *pédoncule* (1676) Encycl., *pédoncule* (1801 Acad. 1835.) A comparatively long and slender part forming a support or attachment for some other part or member in a plant or animal body; a footstalk.

1. *Bot.* The stalk of a flower or fruit, or of a cluster of flowers or fruits; the primary or main stalk, or one of the general stalks, of an inflorescence, which bears either a solitary flower, a number of sessile flowers, or a number of subordinate stalks (*pedicels*) directly bearing the flowers. (Distinguished from a leaf-stalk or *petiole*.) Also sometimes applied to other stalks, as those that bear the fructification in some fungi.

1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pedunculus*, among botanists, expresses that little stalk which grows from the trunk or branches of a plant, and supports the parts of fructification, the flower and the fruit, or either. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 83 Of equal length with the peduncle. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 131 Leaves either opposite or alternate; in the latter case opposite the peduncles. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 29 In all the Pezizeæ, the peduncles are permanent.

2. *Zool.*, etc. A stalk or stalk-like process in an animal body, either normal or morbid.

1710 S. The stalk by which a clavated, brachiopod, actinozoön, etc. is attached to some foreign body: = PEDICEL 2 b. A slender part or joint by which some part or organ is attached to another, as that of the abdomen in some insects, and the eye-stalk in some crustaceans: = PEDICEL 2 a, b, c. *Anat.* Applied to several bundles of nerve-fibres in the brain, connecting one part of it with another; some of which are also called (from) the CRURA. d. *Path.* A stalk or slender process by which a tumour or morbid formation is attached to some part: = PEDICEL 2 d.

1737 M. ROLLOS *Morb. Acad.* (1807) 348 Attached to...the inner surface of the orbitar vegetable bones, by very small processes or pedicules. 1826 MYERS *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 123 Lamarck divides the class Cirripeda into ... *Pedunculata*, Body supported by a tubular moveable pedicle, of which the base is fixed upon marine bodies; ...*Sessilia*, Body destitute of pedicle, and fixed by the shell. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 99 The ossa innominata, or muscular pedicules of the cerebellum. 1852 DUNN *Cranl.* 5 *pes Pedunculus* of 1500 cerebri. 1888 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxx. 551 The abdomen is...attached to a slender footstalk or pedicle. 1880 A. WINCHELL *Walks Creat. Field* 193 Living species of Lingula...clinging by their fleshy peduncles to the whatves.

3. *Comb.*

1840-50 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1220/2 The peduncle-like post-abdomen forms a receptacle for the ova.

Hence **Pedu'nculed** *a.*, furnished with or having a peduncle or peduncles, pedunculate.

1806 GALESIA *Bot. Ext.* 1st *Spikes* pedunculed. 1810 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* (1821) 1722 Pyxis oblonga, pedunculed. 1830 HOOKER *Bot. Flora* 254 Umbels pedunculed.

Peduncular (*pĭlŭ·ngkiŭlă*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *pedunculār-is*, *f. pedunculus*: see prec. and -AR 1.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a peduncle (in any sense).

1806 GALESIA *Bot. Ext.* 51 Vorticils pedunculár, many-flowered; dichotomous. 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* ed. 2) I. 407 In testacia polypus, as a...zoon, to pedunculár excrescences in the testella. 1866 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 624 The body of the Brachiopod lies in the...pedunculár end of the shell. 1878 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 310 The corpus callosum is a decussation of the pedunculár fibres.

Pedunculate (*pĭlŭ·ngkiŭlĕt*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *pedunculāt-us*, *f. pedunculus*: see above and -ATE 2.] In mod.F. *pédonculé* (1758 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Furnished with or having a peduncle or peduncles; supported by a peduncle; stalked.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* x. 20. (1782) 60 When many pedunculate Flowers are produced on the common Calyx. 1808 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 316 *Pedunculate*, when the head is connected behind into a distinct neck. 1830 HOOK. *Compl.* I. 3 The species with pedunculate eyes. 1872 RICHARDS *Anat. Inv. Animls.* vi. 198 A typical pedunculate Cirripede.

Pedunculated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec. 1756 J. MILL *Mist. Zoophyt.* 39 The angulo-lunated fingula, with long pedunculated tentacula. 1804 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* lx. (1826) I. 284 The singular pedunculated eggs from which these larvæ proceed. 1834–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 302/2 The eyes are...either pedunculated or sessile.

Pedunculation (*-ĕ'ʃən*). *Nat. Hist.* [n. of condition f. mod.L. *pedunculāt-us*: see above and -ATION.] The formation of a peduncle; the condition of being pedunculate.

Pedwar. Obs. [Origin obscure.

Perh. from PED, basket, though this hardly accounts for the sense; or perh. an error in Gough for PEDWARE, copied by Woolrige and Phillips; but *pedwares* is itself of doubtful history, these *pad-s* and *bag-s* not having been found till about a century later than *pedware* and *pedwary*.]

False; pease or beans: cf. CODWARE? 1, PEDWARE.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 72 Fitches of the wilde...that bringeth Codders, as all kinds of Pulse, or pedwares. *Ibid.* 73 If other two seasons of Corne, you sowe Pulse or Pedwars, the barrennest ground must rest three yeares. *Ibid.* of Wheate, Barley, Pulsware. 1689 WORLIDGE (1698) *Agricult.* (1681) 329 *Pedwares*, Pulse. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Pedwares*, a Country-word for Pulse, as Pease, Beans, etc.

Pedygru, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

† Pee, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **pese**, 5–6 *Sc.* **pes**, *pl.* **pese**), 5–7 **pese**, 6–7 **pee**. [In 13th c. *pese*, *pese* = late MDu. *pese*, now *pees*, *peze* 'coat of coarse woollen stuff'; found from 14th c. in comb. *coverlyt* = Du. *laverte pese* short coat of this kind. Ulterior history obscure: see FRENCH. Now only (in the spelling *pea*) in PEA-JACKET, PEA-JACKET, q. v.] A coat of coarse cloth worn by men, esp. in the 16th century.

1483 *Acta Dominis Auditorum* (1839) 111/1 Two *pese garnis* ane of fourch blak ane vther of murray, price of ye blak pese vi*li*. 1490 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 191 Item, to Dawy Caldwell,...Jame Dog and Wille Bullyster, x elne of reasse to be thaim pese. 1492 *Ibid.* 233, viij elle of chamlet, rede and quhite, to be thaim of thaire x elleyn pe. 1498 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 141 To Malegys balmaw xxs. to by him ane pese for to pass like Mononday throucht the toune. 1508 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 154 Cockburne ...was clad in ane cydling pese of blak velloun. 1563–4 *Wyll of T. Thorpe* (Somerset Hse.), One grene *P* of wosshdon. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Lewis Cure* iv. 3 Your lasherd shouldyan [*misread*] with a velvet pee. 1638 D. DICKSON *Presb. Wks.* (1845) I. 197 A soldier's pie was put upon him.

b. *Comb.*, as *pee-shoulder*, *pee-...pee-gown*.

1563 *Pee gowne* [see above]. 1648–78 HERRICK *Poet.* *Pee*, a gown, or Roundgown, as Petticoat and Scarlet was. 1823 in *Archæologia* (1826) XXI. 251 (*Jam.*) *Pee-breast*, a pea-jacket.

Pee (pē'), *sb.*[2] *Mining.* [History unknown.] The portion common to two veins which intersect.

1683 *Mansion Lead Mines* 24 (E. D. S.) Some take we for one thing, some for other four, As New thing, Old thing, Crosswein, Tee or Pee. 1727 HOOPER *Miner's Dict.* Oath, If one Miner have a right to the Vein,...and another has a Right to a Vein which crosses it, and makes the *Pee*; he that comes to the Pee first takes it. 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 24 § 13 If any Vein shall cross another Vein, the Miner who comes to the Pee or Intersection first shall have such Pee or Intersection.

Pee, *sb.*[3] *Mining.* [Origin uncertain: ? = PEA.] A small piece of ore.

1747 HOOPER *Miner's Dict.* II, The first pee or bit of Ore that the Carmen find in a Morning by Purchasing. 1824 MARTIN *Miner's Guide*, 38, D. D.) 'Pon of ore', a piece of ore, given from the vein low from all sides, level.

Pee, *sb.*[4] Abbreviation of CALIPEE.

1784 *Essex Patron* I. 5 Now the nearest member of my Corporation but one distinguish'd the pash from the pee.

Pee, variant of PEA *sb.*[2]

Pee (pē'), *v. north. dial.* [Origin unascertained: cf. PEER *v.*[1]] *intr.* To look with one eye (as in taking aim); to squint; to peer.

1674 *Ray N. C. Words* 37 He pees: He looks with one eye. 1705 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (R. D. S.) *Pee*, is also to look near and narrowly. 1808 TIMS, *To Pee*...to look with one eye. To see on this day in Cumberland. 1869 BAUGHAN *N. C. Gloss., Pee*, to squint, to spy with one eye; to look through contracted eye-lids. 1889 *Lancashire Gloss., Pee*,...to look with one eye, to squint, to take aim.

Hence **Pee-pee** *v.*, peering, squinting.

1824 *Encycl. Sport.* XI. V. 292/1 Says I, that can't be Hogg's head, for Hogg had lads put pee-pees.

Pee, Pee and haw: see P, the letter.

Peeble, Peece, obs. forms of PEBBLE, PIECE.

Peed (pēd), *a. north. dial.* [f. PEE *n.* + -ED.] Blind of one eye.

1674 *Ray N. C. Words* 37 *Peed*, *Blind of one eye.* 1842 *Ranter Hedgemaster* 103, 1 see He had evidently...gin so the peed ...side of Mr. Tickleware.

Peedegru, **-engrue**, **-igree**, obs. ff. PEDIGREE.

Peek (pēk), *sb.*[1] Also **peak**. [f. PEEK *v.*[1]] A peep, a glance, a 'look'.

1684 *Bon Mot. Soc. Stamp* vi, Their father gave them a peek into the...breadth-gimmers. 1851 F. ANDREWS *New Egypt* 19 Eyelid-closing indolence, varied by restless peeks of wide-staring alertness.

Peek (pēk), *sb.*[2] [f. PEEK *v.*[2]] The shrill note or pipe of a small bird.

1832 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 190 The birds [members of the genus] continue uttering their feeble and complaining peek.

Peek (pēk'), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4–5 **pike**, **pyke**, 6–7 **peake**, 6 **peake**, **peake**, 7– **peek**, (5 *dial.* **pick**'). [In ME. *pike*, *pyke*: origin obscure.

The words *beck*, *peck*, and *peep* are vague, closely allied to each other. *Kike* and *pike*, as native forms of *beck* and *peck*, occur in Chaucer; *peep*, *peek* is of later appearance (1528, 6.). *Kike*, *beck*, has Teutonic cognates (see KEEK) which are wanting for *peek* and *peep*; whether the latter have as much right either out of *beck*, or new distinct in origin, is unknown. Quot. 1552 gives a F. *piker* = *picker*; but this sense of *piker* has been found nowhere else, and is app. an error of Palsgrave. The phonetic relations between the forms *pike*, *peck*, *peak*, are as yet unexplained.]

1567 To look through a casement, or out of an hole a window, etc.: to peer, peep; *prov.* look in, or out.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 22 (Bod. *Arch. Fairfax.*) Cresseyde, and gan yn an hevene pleye [*Campbell* &c. pleyn], And pryde, God to hate on al erthe! 1396 — *Merchant's Tale* 1000 Why, can ye not gon out thurgh thilke hole? Nay, is every corner ful wyth pelte. 1530 PALSGR. 622/2, I poke or pyke, *je pique bien.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief Ctr.* (Arb.) 66 That one eye winkes, as though it were but blynd, That other prieth and pooketh in every prise. 1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Irel.* vi. 10 *Hollinshed* VI. 30 If he smite but frowne at them, they dare not be so hardie as once to poake out of their cubbies. 1892 HAVERGAL *Old Ft. Farm Alph* 10. 2. Wks. 1884 III. 320 We shall have him...come prodding here like the Twats of the Greeks. 1901 T. PLATTER *Horsedriver Fables* No. 34 (1911) I. 193 As like one of your Smithfield Lions, as ever he can poke out of his Nyon. 1930 R. BELL tr. *Dodsbridge Gentleman* v. iv. 98 He [Cromwell] gapes: the wing'd Inhabitant of air Does to his mouth in hopes of prey repair, In ev'ry hollow Tooth unseenly peak, And pick from thence th'Incumbrance with his Beak. 1948 LEWIS, *Rejoice B.* 6. (1949) 18 You see a false pedlar can, 1961 MARIE *Tap. Nursery* vii. 303, I was guilty of the impertinence of peeking into the cupboards. 1963 *Field* 27 *May* 1310/1 Salmon were reported as showing, or rather 'picking', to use the local phrase.

HENCE **Peeking** *ppl. a.*, prying.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pricking Pillion*, a mean Strumpet, one that preys in every Hole and Corner. 1892 *Worcester Transcript* Apr. (Farlex), The members believed in such an undignified, indecent, peeking, inordinate manner, that they obtained the appellation of the 'peeking committee'.

Peek (*pēk*), *v.*[1] *dial.* Also **peak.** [? Echoic.] *intr.* To speak in a thin piping voice; to peep, squeak; to utter the slightest sound.

1808-29 JAMIESON, *To peak, peek*, to peep, to speak with a small voice resembling that of a chicken. 1820 *Cock Strome* II. 115 (E. D. D.), I wissa hear my frien's voice's, Nae chirm nane to peak. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Peak*, to cry (as a young bird); squeak like a young mouse, etc.

Peek, obs. form of PEAK, PIQUE.

Peek-bo, peek-a-boo. Now chiefly *U. S.* [f. PEEK *v.*[1] + *bo!* = *boo!*, KERR tr. *Q.*] = BO-PEEP, PEEP-BO. [Boo *M. Ter Q.* 1926 rev. II. 83, 133.]

1799 H. JAMES *Ed. Mass and of Mass.* 10, I, Ned, Ned, never play peek-boo (*Del. Mag.*) 1 (1) 1880 *American Song* (in N. & Q., as above), Peek-a-boo! Peek-a-boo! I see you hiding there. 1903 C. CLEVELAND *School of Words* (U. S.) 19 Like a mischievous child playing at peek-a-boo.

Peekie: see PEAK *sb.*[8] **Peeky,** see PEAKY *a.*[2]

Peel (*pēl*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-5 pel, (4 peyl), 4-9 pele, (5 pell, -e), 5-6 *Sc.* pelle, -e, (peyll), 6 *Sc.* peill, (peil, peille), 6-7 peele, 4-8- peel. [Known c 1300 in latinized forms *pilum* (later sometimes *pila*), in AF. *pel, pil*, in 14th c. ME. *pel, pele*, whence 15-16th c. Sc. *peil.* In sense 1 = OF. *pel, pil* (mod. F. *pieu*) stake:—L. *pīl-us, pīl-um* stake. The development of sense 2 is parallel to that of the cognate PALE *sb.*[2]; that of senses 3 and 4 is wholly obscure, but cf. the synonymous PILE.

For a detailed historical examination of the word, see *Peel: its Meaning and Derivation*, by Geo. Neilson F.S.A. Scot. 1912.]

†**1.** A stake. [The usual sense in OF.] *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6110 He bult and clasede vpp on a pele [MS. *Petyt* pel]: *vtterwalle deliet* F. *exteriore vas pali ambitu*]. And hyng peeres by be hond. *Ibid.* 10018 Pere sett nouzttard, bot wiste wysl, And hange were worbye on a pele. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4611 Longe pelis [*MS.* *Pelys* pelez] Were pelez ferred & grete Rolz bep maked. *Ibid.* 4613 Ironwod was bis pel [*rime* tille bel]. *Ibid.* 4631 Ironwod was bis pel [*rime* tille bel].

†**2.** A palisade or fence formed of stakes; a stockade; a stockaded or palisaded (and moated) enclosure, either as the outer court of a castle, or as an independent fort or defensive position. *Obs.*

[1298-9 *Accts. in* Jos. Stevenson *Hist. Docum. Scotl.* II. 36 Pro vadio xl*ti* operariorum venientium de Westmerland et Cumberland . . . usque Lughwodlan . . ad faciendum pelum foldeu...Et pro vadio (iv carrucarum) euntium apud Lughwodlan ad carriandu ligna pro communione pele faciendo per 3 dies...Et pro vadio carpentariorum existentium apud Lughwodlan . . pro faciend. pell foldeu per 3 dies. 1299 *Lib. Pan. Reddit. S. Hild.* 18 *Ad ordinandum* xl *perch.* dominos de novem cumulis circa extra quinos de Lugwardon pelebo fenand. 1304 *Inchcolme* 2 Jun. *Ibid.* 408 Et qp ley summes quil [Robert de Clifford] ad fait: ex le pel de Lughwode bel demongrist per 24*ti* xl per ses gentz. 1360 (Sept.) *Liber Quotidianus Contrarot. Garderobæ* 183 Carpentatis Balistellas petyas in Regnia de Ingelonesis scindendum circa castrum de Dunfres. 1360 (Oct.) *Letter Bk. Richard II. Stevenson* II. 298 Cum a multis, quæ nostra adgnovit le cel est ale a Dunbritan pour faire un pel a ffeire le chastel. 1360 *Lib. Pr. R. de Tilliol garderoe de Longchamban in Scotia, 2.* 20 Sept. in Berwamge II. 431 Skelley, 4*ti*, qz ... iiij*xx* Johanne de Soulan, iiij*xx* Regnaldo de ... iiij*xx* Johanne de Soulan, iiij*xx* Regnaldo

to the ears for spreads in gilt and silk gallis. †1599 *Cotswolds* (W. de W.) A ij. What shall these profyte the good in glabs Or garandes that show of the people pride? 1940 *Untrad. Horaces, Epodes* xvi. b, Like swallowes . . pealed all that were tied could forgate.

II. To deconvolve, strip.

8. To strip (anything) of its natural integument or outer layer, as an orange, potato, or the like of its skin or rind, a tree of its bark; to remove the peel of; = PEEL *v.*1 5.

[1662–1864: see PEEL *v.*1 5.]

c 1440 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take oynonys and schrede hem, and pele hem. 1562 in *Fenchurch Pilgery* (Shertren) 23 To fele, pele, mengone, and caste away wast and lenkes. 1584 MARKHAM *Masterp. Husb.* (Bonth.) 180 Roots as eagre hard and pele it. 1698 FRYER *Trav.* 169 An Herb that you be pested to the same manner as Sheep with us. 1742 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 11 To dress Potatoes. Boil them . . then peel them. 1796 C. MORTON *Compositions* I. 283 A sweet apple, peeled and cut. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., The hedger . . peeling his willow-wands in the sunshine. 1877 BESSIE *Planting of Apple-trees* 9, Girls . . Shall peel his fruit by cottage-hearth.

b. Usually *peel off*. To strip off or pare off (skin, bark, etc.); = PEEL *v.*1 3 b.

[1440–1864: see PEEL *v.*1 3 b.]

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 338 To Pil off, or rather pele, as it were to pull off the skin, rinde, or the barke of a tree. 1587 A. LEGGE tr. *Thynne's Pope.* 1. 124 They peal off the fillet of them, then cut them into quarters. 1593 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 124 They peeled it off chicken or fleer as they had occasion. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* LVIII. 17 Rinds that has been peeled and boyed. 1847 *Gilbart's Anal. Mech.* IV. 108 The thickened capsule cannot readily be peeled from the surface of the iron.

c. To make or form by peeling; = PEEL *v.*1 4 c.

1589 RIDGE (R. V.) *Gen. xxx.* 37 And Jacob took him rods of fresh poplar . . and peeled [1611 *and earlier* PILLED] white stakes in them.

d. To bare (land) of its herbage, as by shaving off, cutting down, or eating down crops, etc. close to the ground; = PEEL *v.*1 3 d.

[1599–1862: see PEEL *v.* 6.]

1834 SIR T. HANMER *Trans.* 183 The sheds or skits peeled off most easily. 1847 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 13 A wisness to make them pests better. 1910 Lowry *Tale of Winter* 36 Against whom turnest while he peleres, The golden wool peels off his limbs. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxix, 'This is delightful . .' said Mr. Pickwick, the skin of whose countenance remained was rapidly peeling off with exposure to the sun. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 241 So acute surface appeared to be peeling off like a snake. *Mod.* I have been outdoors, and my face is peeling.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To take off one's clothes or other garments; to strip, as in preparation for some exercise. (Orig. a term of pugilism; later of athletics; now *slang* or *colleq.*)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Peel*, to strip: allusion to the taking off the coat or coat of an orange or apple. 1800 HUTTON *Trans. Village* 10 The swain Who, to his fair shirt peeled, from dusky sleeve. To lancet twilight gathers the fish with the nimble *sleep-fowl*. 1809 MALKIN *N. Middlesex* 404, He began to peel, as the boxers call it. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-T.* i. What resplendent beauty that must have been which could have enthralled Thyrsus to peel! 1890 PENNELL in *Hardiman's Wks.* I. p. xlvii. note, He peeled to such low down extents.

b. *trans.* To strip wholly or partly of clothing; to take *off* (clothes). *colleq.*

1800 CORNELIUS *Fancy Name* 84 (Randall's) Again is re-marshalled, when peeled, for its more-like beauty. 1838 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 141 Jack was in the act of 'peeling' himself, as he called it. 1872 C. KING *Sunny Memories* I. 21 Sarah Jane-seems peeled—evidently up-stuff. 1888 *Belford's Mag.* Feb. 370 (Farmer), She pe-tuil off her wedding dress and boots.

c. *To peel off*, to run at full speed. *Cf. S. Slang.*

1880 BARNARD *Dict. Amer.* 1. 71 To run at full speed. 'Come, boys; peel it now, or you'll be late.'

d. *absol.* Of a dog, etc.: To show its teeth.

1890 F. H. ESTCOURT *Wild Life* xxvii. 209 Lee, that peeled and showed his tusks at us.

†**6.** Phrases. **a.** *To pack and* (*or*) *peel*, To pack and unpack (or unwrap); to deal in any way; to have dealings. *Sc. Obs.*

Peel prop., means 'divest of its wrapping or covering'; but its sense is uncertain, and was a matter of forensic dispute already in 1681.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 242/2 And ȝe sall nocht pak nor pele to hinder ȝow vthirs pakkis vnsene be knycht burrowis, vnder pane of vnchesyng of ȝe gudis to ȝe kingis vse, be ȝe tapsalt said pakkis or pelis ȝe ma remanie. 1508 *Kennedie Flyt. Scotis*, Wow, thou! I say We ar gentlewomen . . to our conscience these pratlyng and pelling of merchand gudis to Leith or to ȝon land ferdis of our realme. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* xlvii. 11. 1575/6 It is statute and ordanit that na persone vse pakking nor pelling of ony kynde of wyne . . nor land corne be knycht and priuilegit Burrowis. 1681 in *Monypenny MS. Decisions* (1759) I. 61 By the 84th act Parl. 1503, 'tis statute, that the merchants may pack and peel all their goods; None finding fault nor hindering in the same thing with packing and pelling. This was desired by the Dutch Advocates, who called 'packing' the stowing of goods in packs, and 'pelling', that the corn might be the more easily measured. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v, I am not a person to pack or peel with Jacobites.

b. *Peel and pull*: see PULL *v.*1 7.

Peel, *n.*1 *Sc.* Also 8–9 **peal,** 9 **peill.** [Goes with PEEL *v.*1; origin uncertain.] *rarely.* To equal, to match.

c 1570 in *Pitsco Comp. Archives* (1908) 60 When Andrew was a Man, He could not be peel'd. 1805 JAMIESON, *To Peel, Peal, Pail*, . . to equal, to match, or prudence anything equally like another.

Peel-crow, obs. variant of PELLICAN.

Peels, obs. form of PEAL, PEEL, PELL (*sb.*).

Peeled (pēld), *ppl. a.* [f. PEEL *v.*1 + -ED1. See also PILLED.]

1. Stripped of possessions, plundered, reduced to destitution. (Now as *fig.* of 3 or 4.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 191 March merchantis, ryde burrowis, pelis ȝoumanis, ay ca Pellicane. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Cit. Comm.* 71, 815 For bale of cloth he is to pair and pelle. 1630 GOUGE *Tears of Ch.* 101 The indigent and peeled Clergie. 1897 KIPLING *Recess. Poems* (1897) 138 Is thy land peeled, thy voice extended?

2. Deprived or bereft of hair, bald; tonsured; = PILLED *ppl. a.* 2.

[1536–1881: see PILLED *ppl. a.* 2.]

c 1500 HUMPHREY *Three Ideal Powers* Poems ind. Laing 70 Ne sall ye ly ilk ane with pelit powys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 53 Yippis for lak with his pelit lokkerys flyttit. 1590 GREENE *3 Disc. C.* (1861) 80 Friar Prat, that's three crowned yet to be shav'd on?' 1824 UNIFORMITY *Rubrics* 1. 76, He . . cannot be lette for the peeled to be for the shaven.

3. Worn threadbare, as a garment; bare of pasture or herbage, as ground. **b.** *transf.* Beggarly, mean, wretched. (Cf. BARE *a.* 4, 6.)

a 1500 DUNBAR *Petition of Grey Horse* Poems ind. 38 Provande that ar pleas and pelit. c 1550 KENNEDIE *Pity Scot.* 2 *b*, 10. (Hunter. Soc.) We have so meikle lauboe to farme this pelde scrape. Thair I wyll ane ley to ȝow now and thair ayrne. 1635 STRAFFORD *Lett. & Disp.* III. 122 Pyned and pelt like any pelde manner. 1780 PETER LEIGHTON *Cit. Comm.* 9, (1788) II 8, Some rich Gentlemen . . goe with a peeld thread bare cloke on their backe. 1824 LEIGH *De Auctar. Bee* 125 The mount of Encrustation which is very high, bare and peel'd, without any herbs or tree growing thereon.

4. Stripped of skin, bark, rind, etc.; decorticated, excoriated.

[1562–1846: see PILLED *ppl. a.* 4.]

1599 BRADLEY *Farm. Bks.* II. 7 *Of the Commodes of peeld Vineger.* 1706 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Syrvey* 225 This peeled [oak] copes-out under excellent food. 1846 *Loudon Herald* VII. 7, Each had had . . his white palace of peeled willow wands. 1894 R. CHAMBERS *Prayer T.* 16 Phantoms of the mind wherein . . the seer of mystic and peeled form we only just beginning to trace. 1894 *Encyclopædia Celtica, Peeled grave*, a rove branch stripped of its bark.

b. *fig.* Of the eyes: Open, on the alert: in phr. *to keep* (one's) *eyes peeled*. *Cf. S. sailing.*

1883 E. M. CHATTERTON *Dr. Chandler* vii. 'I keep your eye peeled there, will you?' the Duke shouted. 1889 FORBES *Americanisms, To keep one's eyes peeled*, . . to keep a sharp look-out; to be careful. A variation of 'to keep one's eyes skinned'. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 366/1, I kept my eyes peeled, but I didn't see her in the afternoon crowd.

5. In the following passage *scattered and peeled* is a doubtful translation; but the expression has become a literary commonplace, *peeled* being vaguely associated with one or more of the senses above.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xviii. 2 Go ye swift messengers to a nation scattered and peeled [marg. Or, scattered and polished; *Vulg.* convulsam et discerptam]. 1760 WYNNE tr. *Sepulchral and more* 1388 *Quæ* . . *Scattered and peeled* [1535 COVERDALE *Scattered and pulled Esther* 1885 *N. F.*] to a nation tall and smooth (marg. Or, dragged away and peeled). *Ibid.* 7. 1730 BRADLEY *Letter to C. F. G. Wks.* III. 247 They lay under the curse of God, . . peeled and scattered in a foreign land. 1744 WESLEY *Addr. to King in Oxford. Strangers, Scattered* &c. (1886) 260 A people scattered and peeled and trodden under foot. 1760 COWPER *Retired.* 146 If Heaven spared not to, Peeled, scattered, and trodden, . . Israel. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-shows in Dark Places* 63 The harmless vermin . . are thus scattered and peeled, driven hither and thither, and mercilessly killed. *Sc.* 1890 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/1 The utter ruin of the Conservatives has made the peeled and scattered remnant that remains simply incapable of thinking the work.

Hence **Peeledness** (also pēlidnĕs).

1581 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Escorchure du vaigre*, the pilledeness of the waste. 1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 71, 511 From a disease, ruth and pealedness.

Peeler1 (pē·lər). Forms: 4–5 **pelere**, 5–6 **-our**, **-owre**, 6 *Sc.* **pelour**, **pellour**, **peller**, **pieller**, **pealler**, 7 **pieler**, 6– **peeler**. [f. PEEL *v.*1 + -ER1. See also PILLER.]

†**1.** A plunderer, spoiler, robber, thief; = PILLER1 1.

a 1300 *Minot Poems* ed. Hall 2, 23 Now haue bei, be pelere, pe kene chefe. 1438 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 Thise false pelours, Cadsed of forge Mydsom. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 91 How that thow, poysand pelur, quat thy pockis. a 1510 — *Poems* xviii. 10 Thou evary schour and dampyn Sayis, Laud we lowrie wark in me. 1535 LYNDESAY *Answer Kempis* 1080 Fow war thir pellours kept possessioun strang. 1595 *Jock Kep. Dun.* xi. A.S. (1) 5, A vyle covetous extortioner and pieller of the people. 1598 TORSELL *Serpents* (1608) 659 Agriculturers, the Chiefe, Prelate, and spoiler of the Commonwealth.

b. A plant that robs or impoverishes the soil.

1577 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 49 Grass whose is the ground, . . and a peeler of ground. 1599 MARKHAM *Husb. Cyrose* I. 150 Hemp . . is the aduersest a Peeler of Land, to lose to grow it upon. Lands that are much . . 1710–30 W. KELLY *Mod. Husbandm.* II. 2 *All this* are the worst of great peelers or robbers of the goodness of the earth.

2. One who peels, strips, or pares off the skin or rind of fruit, the bark of trees, etc.; also, an instrument or machine for peeling.

1597 *St. Ayte* 9 (Heading of Act Jas. I, c. 19) Dealers of greene woodde, peelers of Trees. 1722 JAMESON, *Peeler*, one who strips of bays. 1846 H. HAMMOND, *Caption of Peelers* who failed to produce assembly where ye No. of witnesses, were liable to be flogged. 1861 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 14/1 The peelers [of pencilled] earn from sixty-seven to two dollars per day. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 126/1 The [cydle] bones again thoroughly dried and the parchment skin removed by a 'peeler'.

b. *Sc.* and *north. Irel.* A name given to a crab when it puts or casts its shell or 'peel'.

1880 W. GRAHAM *Dict. Soc. Sculpture, Peeler*, the three-crab when casting its shell. 1886 in *Anderson & Dobie Gloss.* 1883 *Century Mag.* July 376/2 Large crabs, which were about to shed their outer coats, or shells, and which for this reason are called 'shedders', or 'Peelers'.

Peeler2 (pē·lər). A nickname given to members of the Irish constabulary, founded under the secretaryship (1812–18) of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Peel; later subsequently also to policemen in England: see quot. 1852. See ROBERT 2.

1817 GEO. MORGAN in *Parl. Deb.* 1388 The Irishmen . . were liable to be turned off without a moment's warning, by a set of fellows well known in Ireland, by the name of Peelers. 1818 in H. PAR. *Lab. in Ireland* 14 Apr., We must not under the Peelers suppression, by unlawfully drawn against the declared and unanimous sense of the county to which they are. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 189 The 'Peelers' (by which nickname even the whole constabulary force appeared under Mr. Goulburn's bill, as well as those by Mr. Peel's act, are known in the vernacular). 1830 KNOWLES *Alt. Lovers* 1000, He's gone for a peeler and a search warrant to break open the door. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* and Supp. 490/1 Mr. Peel, as Home Secretary, introduced the new Metropolitan Police Act [1829] which provided London with its efficient body of 'Peelers', (whence to the Home Office, in lieu of the old 'Charlies', 1881 'Rose' *My Lady Carpenter* 101, The gardener didn't allow him.

Peeler3, *local.* [Origin unknown.] In KENT: An iron bar used for drilling holes for hop-poles or wattles.

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 38 A large iron perke to make holes in the land for the [hop] poles, 1900 *Sc. & Sc.* 1809 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1806) I. 43 Hop-poles.—The perke is made one of the fencing tools for the hop poles.

Peel-garlic: see PILLARLIC.

Peeling (pē·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PEEL *v.*1 + -ING1. See also PILLING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The action of PEEL *v.*1, in its various senses.

†**2.** Plundering, spoliation, robbery. *Obs.*

[1300–1847: see PILLING *vbl. sb.*]

1864 *Western Promise. Pamt.* 10 This illegal peeling of the poor Peasan.

b. The stripping or removal of bark, rind, skin, or external layer.

1562 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 271 The peling of the bark of the standand treis. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 686/1 Workmen employ'd in peeling of the Cinnamon. 1805 *Western Antiquary* (1882) III. 211 Some people . . in barking trees, . . peeled many of them down to the ground. This . . is . . called peeling before the axe.

c. The coming off of bark, skin, etc.; *esp.* the scaling off of skin after fever.

1865 BUCHAN & HOOPER *Dr. Reid's Fevers* 114 The peeling off and desquamation of the cuticle [occurs]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 130 The patient's recovery will be dependent on the end of peeling.

d. The putting off of clothes; stripping. *colleq.*

1830 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvii, The operation of *peeling* was all this while going on amongst the gingham-coated gentry. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Aug. 5/2 The process of 'peeling' had to be gone through. All outer garments were soon taken off, and . . deposited in board the umpire's caravan.

e. *Peeling and pelling*: see PILLING *vbl. sb.* 1 b.

2. *concr.* That which is peeled or pares off; a strip of bark, etc.; *esp.* the rind, skin, or outer layer of fruits or roots, which is peeled off when they are prepared for food.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gallemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/2 Conserue of Roses, Marmalade, Citron preserues. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 63/1 The rind, peeling, or skin of any Fruit. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 270, 365 Boil the peeling of the apples and the cores in some fair water. 1832 HUMPHREY *N. Forester* II. A bit of potato-peelings. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 46 The outer bark comes off . . in thin silvery peelings.

†**b.** *spec.* A thin skin or fabric formerly used as a dress material. *Obs.*

[1660 CotGR., *Canapés*, . . all outward things, and white peeling, of a dressed sheepes skin.] 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2871/4 A white Peeling Mantua flowered, lined with Green Taffeta. 1833 SOUTHEY *Bioch's Last Prospect* in *Ill.* 31, I did but step to throw some white Peeling for a pair of Breeches. 1889 *Dublin Mercury* 18–19 Sept. 2/2 Garland silks, sarcenets, peelings, and persians.

3. The name of a variety of apple. *Obs.*

1678 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 120 The Peeling is a very good lasting apple. 1752 HANWAY (ed. 2), *Peeling*, a lasting sort of Apple that makes excellent Cyder.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peeling-ax, -draw, -mill.*

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 191 They bring the Coffee to a machine, called a peeling-mill, which is to divested of its outside skin and pulp. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Peeling-pass*, a shovel-channel through the transverse adversity bark is loosened and pried away from the wood. 1880 *Chem. Supply. Catal.* 2 Double-handed axe used in barking trees. 1887 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 3/2 Another complaint of the fishermen . . had had the fever and was in the 'peeling stage'.

Peeling (pī·lĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PEEL *v.*[1] + -ING[2]. See also PEELING *ppl. a.*] That peels, in the senses of the vb.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. No. 31. 219 Patches of a peeling and desquamating psoriasis on his left hand and arm. 1900 *Ibid.* XI. No. 41. 67 Peeling patches in the palms being coincident with papules. 1900 WILCOX *Gen.* 23 Sept. 8/1 The diminutive beauty of the leaves and the peeling stems.

Peelite (pī·lăit). [See -ITE[1].] In British politics, A name given to those Conservatives who sided with Sir Robert Peel when he introduced his measure for the repeal of the Corn-laws in 1846, and who continued for some years to form a group intermediate between the Protectionist Tories and the Liberals, to the latter of whom most of them at length united themselves. So **Peelism.**

1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 40 His views are moderately Conservative; in fact he is an unbeknighted Peelite. 1858 TAYLOR *Dr. Thorne* I. There...was a taint of Peelism in the latter (the western moiety of the County). 1859 *Edin. Rev.* July 266 The Peelites...were soon merged indistinguishably in the Liberal party.

Peell, obs. form of PELL *sb.*[3]

Peen (pēn), *sb. dial., techn.,* and *U.S.* Also 7 pen, 9 poen, pene. [Of uncertain origin: app. a northern and Sc. form of PANE *sb.*[3], perh. influenced in form by PEEN *v.* But cf. Norse. *pen, penne* 'the hinder sharpened part of a hammer' (Aasen), referred by some to Sw. dial. *pen, pena* (Rietz), Da. *pene* fore, east (? orig. 'thin').] The sharp or thin end of a hammer-head, opposite to the face: = PANE *sb.*[3]

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 8 on The Hammer ...Such as Claws last is Pen. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 360/1 Smiths...Hammers have no claws at all in the Pen, as those that are for drawing out of Nails. *Ibid.,* The Pen is the small end of an Instrument. 1892 JAMESON, *Pane,* the sharp point of a mason's hammer. 1901 (see PANE *sb.*[3]). 1892 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Pane* etc., Striking regularly all over with the pane of a hammer. 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Sc. and north. Counties.

b. *Comb.,* as *peen-end* (= *penned end*); *peened* adj. (hammer); **peen-hammer,** a hammer having a peen or sharpened end; a shoemaker's hammer.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 956/1 The difference between pane-hammers and lasts-hammers.

Peen, pene, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. of Norse origin: cf. Icel. Sw. *pæna út en lâng* to extend or beat out in length and breadth; Sw. dial. (Rietz) *pena, pëna, v.* 3, *pëna ut farmet* to beat iron thin, to hammer out in length and breadth; Da. dial. (Molbech) *pene, penne, pene ud* to beat out; Norw. dial. (Ross) *peena, peene out* to hammer out flat.] *trans.* To beat thin with a hammer, to hammer out.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 72 The silver bricht penis and bargis out. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 91 Iust penis furth a pan brokkins to mend fals plaidis. *Ibid.* 102-6, 118 The glaue...and tyre to weld and peyne anon. [In Eng. Dial. Dict. from Shetland and Orkney, Cumbrl., N. E. Lanc.; in Westmld. and N. Yorksh., as a shoemaker's term, 'to beat the edge of (a sole with the pane of the hammer'.]

Peeng, variant of PEWIT, sound of a ballet.

1890 *Chambr. Lond. News Christm. No.* 167 The high treble 'peeng' of a small ball of Maud ballets.

Peenge (pēnj), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **pinge.** [Formed pen, on *whinge,* under the influence of *peep, pink, pennick,* or the like.] *intr.* To whine, complain in a whining voice.

1785 in *Evergreen* (1824) I. 51 A Dytand Ballet as wails Wives, That gin thair Men frae pinging Lives. 1791 J. LAUDERDALE *Poems* 177 The unhappy (wi'se shall pardon to my ryn) wife, 1813 *Scotch Gaz.* 26 March, That useless peenging thing o' a lassie there at Ellangowan. 1824 HOGG *Perils of Man* (1872) 480/1 Gibbie, *Peenging, Pinging,* whining fellow, frequent and somewhat gentle complaints. "A peenging loon" was whining child. 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotland and Northumb.

Peeoy (pēi·ŏi). *Sc.* Also **peeopy, peoose, pioy**(**e, poo-o-ie, prowes.** A boy's firework, consisting of a small cone of damp gunpowder, which is lighted at the top; also called a 'spitting devil'.

1822 GALT *Provost* xxvi, He was apt to sniff out fit, and go off with a shuff of anger like a pioye. 1825 JAMIESON, *Peeop, pioye, peose, s.,* a small quantity of moistened gunpowder, formed into a pyramidal shape, and kindled at the top. 1880 A. STEWART *Rhymes, Dear Jerusalem* in *Poems* (1901) 10 The Peeoose...were soon merged indistinguishably in the Liberal party.

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Peesl, obs. form of PELL *sb.*[3]

Peep (pēp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 pepe, 5-6 pipe, 6-7 peepe, 7- peep. [f. PEEP *v.*[1]]

I. 1. An instance or representation of the feeble shrill sound made by young birds, mice, etc.

1397 [see I *Kingis Q.* 108]. Mow, sweit bird, ane croce to me "pepe". *c* 1440 GESTA ROM. I. xxiv. 304 (Add. MS.) The Cate come lowde, and herde the mouse Crie in the herne, pepe! pepe! *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Mor. Pal.* II. (*Flour & C. Mouse*) 116, How sais ye chiter? Cry peip, quhair mon ye be? 1598 FLORIO *Worlde,* Pio...Ke...(*ital.*) *di topi* a Peepe, which squeaketh up and down, and maketh pepe, pepe. 1600 LODGE *Life* 1ius. i, *Frolus Clamorgus,* Their little pen-feathered notes sounding like the *peep peep* of a young sparrow. 1605 JAMESON 4 v., "She durst not *peep, peep*", he dare not let his voice be heard. 1880 INGELOW *Off Spindle* 40 Then the hedge-sparrows...say "peep-peep" mournfully.

II. *sb.* 2. A name for this sound: a sheep or fowl's squeak. *Now arch.* or *local.*

c 1400 HANNEDE *Mor. Fad.* xiii. (*Prag & Monad*) i. Schir (the mouse) ran, crynnd with mony pitious pep. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 106 The wolf answerit with a petuous pep. 1560 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* v. xxvii. I never heard...So mouths or mo peeps of one mouse. 1880 RUE *Nat. Sec. Story* vi. The first faint peep that should announce the active chick.

† 3. A fancy name for a company or brood of chickens. *Obs. rare.*

1568 *Sh. Sh. Alphon* F vij, A Pope of chyckenpep.

4. A popular name of certain birds.

† a. A young cock. *Obs.* b. *U. S.* A name given to several species of sandpiper; also to a species of rail, *Rallus carolinus.* c. A local name of the Hooded gull.

a. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Cock first (called) a Peep.

b. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 188 Peep, *Rallus Carolinus.* 1804 SEBA in *Mem. Trav.* 97 Peep, A "Peep" is a very adjunct and short; little bird found in New England...He is given to staggering about in an imbecile and helpless manner...The "New England name" has long since restored the location "an flight as a peep", to suppose an utter state of stupification. 1873 LOMAS *Wrangell Inst* 10, Prof. T. The plover, peep, and sandpiping. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 700, 9. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 45 *Meadow Pipit* (*Anthus pratensis*)...Peep (Forfar).

Peep (pēp), *sb.*[2] Also 6 pype, 6-7 peepe. [f. PEEP *v.*[2]]

1. An act of peeping; a look or glance as through a narrow aperture or from concealment; a surreptitious, furtive, or peering glance.

1550 STORY *Translat.* v. 53 Beware that ye...take no peep. Like a rogue that steals a sheep. 1584 COGAN *Haven of Health* (1636) 199 He ouerlooke it peep or Nappe, when he can no more. 1708 MRS. D'ARNEUIL *Lett. Turning to Folly,* When I came to years I shall never get a peep at you. 1838 DICKENS *Mech. Nich.* iv, Snawley ...took another peep at the Robs boy on the bench. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xlv. 472 You've only seen a peep through the curtain. 1873 TENNYSON *Maud* viii. 224 The serene gauge ...afforded a magnificent peep.

b. *fig.* Said esp. of the first appearance of daylight, as in *peep of dawn, of the morning,* PEEP OF DAY. Also, A tiny speck of light.

1530 PALSGR. *Supp. to Acct. gyve, a la fin du jour.* 1575 FLEMING *Contempl.* xiii. (1592) 108 He cannot by the peepe of the morning to the rysing of the sunne. 1626 LORD CHARN. *Speech* 7 Feb. 20 From morning-peepe till high mid noone. 1720 GAY *Trivia* 98 Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn. 1817 SHAVINGTON *Mem. Prisl. Nic.* (1824) 246 There was no light ...but a little peep from a lamp.

2. = PEEP-HO. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1577 GOLDE *Decimoct.* (1580) 403 When Satan makes sins with men...He plays at peep with them, that he may make them more earnest to follow him. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (cited from N. W. Derbyshire).

2. *transf.* a. A small aperture. b. A crevice for looking through; *spec.* the slit in the leaf-sight of a rifle: see *peep-sight* in 4. c. *dial.* An eye.

a. 1845 *Suckow* iii. in Child *Ballads* IV. xxiii. (1882) 305/1 At the sea peep of a window Bainbo's crap in. 1857-78 HALLIWELL, *Peep,* an eye. *Somerset.*

† 3. A mode of cheating at dice: see QUOT. *Obs.*

1722 PUBLIUS *Chal* 20 Gamesters have the trip, the pinch, eclipse, thumbing, *Bore.* Shaking the dice so forward in the box, that by an apparent face, they know when to clap down, so as to throw the reverse.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* [some of these are from the verb-stem, PEEP *v.*[2]]: *peep by-play, glass, -stone;* **peep hawk** (*dial.*), a kestrel; **peep sticking-machine:** see QUOT.; **peep-sight,** a backsight for rifles with a peep for bringing the foresight into line with the object aimed at: see 2 b.

1899 E. WILSON *Poems* (1800) 10 Dark-lantern language, and his "peep by-play. 1840 LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* II. 108 Can ye see by "peep-glass explain The all mirror? 1884 *American* 4 *Export Gazette,* "Peep Hawk, the kestrel. 1884 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* Suppl., "Peep Sticking-Machine, a special gun tool which forms the peep in the leaf of a rifle-sight. 1887 CHARLES *Cats* 131 An interesting Version "peep-sights associated to the back of the rifle.

Peep, *sb.*[3] Early form of PIP *sb.*[3]

Peep (pēp), *v.*[1] Now arch. or *local.* Forms: 5-6 pepe, 6 *Sc.* pepe, 6-7 peepe, (9 prop. 8-9 pimp), 7- peep. [Late ME. *pēpe-n,* which began *c* 1400 to take the place of the earlier *pīpe-n, pīpere-n,* found in same sense AT.1230 (see PIPE *v.*[1]) = OF. *piper* (? 11th c. in Godef. (*Compl.*)); cf. L. *pīpāre,* also *pīpilāre, pīpīre,* It. *pipare* and *pipiare,* all said of birds, also F. *pipier, pépier* to peep, cheep, or yelp, as a young bird in the nest' (Cotgr.). Cf. also Du., LG., wool.Ger. *piepen,* Lith. *pipéti,* Czech *pípati,* in same sense; also Gr. *πίπω,* L. *pīpā* a young 'peeping' bird, Ger. *pfeifen*[1]; all of echoic origin. *Pēpe-n, pīpe,* corresponds in vowel to F. *pépier,* but whether connected with it, or independently formed in Eng., is not clear: see PIPE *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To utter the weak shrill sound proper to young birds, mice, and some kinds of frogs; to cheep, chirp, squeak.

c 1425 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 780 Maydens pang of age, That pitied sore with pepyng & with rage. *a* 1550 HEYWOOD *Love* (Rimed) 208 Were it but a mouse, to chirke pepe or pyne not. 1552 HULOET, Pype like a shrykehen, *cheep,* or *peepe, pipio.* 1566 PHAER *Æneid* Prol. I. 70 The yonge birdes...pepyng wer chirping about their mothers. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 256 By the 21 day ...ye shall heare the chick to peepe within the vnite shell. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 14 There was none that moued the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped. [1881 *R. V.* chirped]. 1848-68 HOLMAN, *Psalms* xli. 10 Peepe like a mouse. 1708 PRIOLEAU, *To Phyl.* 21 Peep like a chicken. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 376/1 A brood of chickens peeped in a cozy in one corner. 1887 *Southern's Mag.* XXX. 1916 Sometimes a nest of young chimney-swallows...would fall upon the hearth, peeping for human sympathy.

† b. To sound shrilly; said of music. *Obs.*

1591 DANIEL *as Pref. Hom.* 1. 360 Proportion sounding dulnesse, harsh I pelp.

2. *transf.* Of persons, etc.: To speak in a weak, querulous, shrill tone; to squeak; to 'sing small'. (Chiefly contemptuous.)

c 1550 LINDESAY *Pedder Caplus* 113 Pelpand pawtis with patronis grudis. 1590 *Pasq. Ct.* 4 2b. (ed. 2 1904) 1 Fore Buckeham...was so rusted, that never after he durst peepe out of the Pulpit against M. Lacyton. 1601 BIRON *Ind.* 111. 53 Wizards that peepe [*R., F.* chirp] out their oracles. 1614 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. i. O, the only cracks That ever peep'd or spake out of a chaldron. 1756 *Lond. Mercury* 58 Those Orators, when they pretended to receive Answers from the Dead, would peep like Chickens. 1759 ROBERT *Ec. Poem.* xiv. (1760) 103 We're so use poor as ye peep. 1800 LAVATER *Lett. Lonely Man,* Young Beauchêne peep'd out pretty spoke, "O for a death is no fun for me!" 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 136 No one has ever peeped or muttered.

Peep (pēp), *v.*[2] Forms: 5-6 pepe, 6-7 peepe, 7- peep. [Not known till late in 15th c.; not in Promptorium or Catholicon. The earlier synonyms were *kethe* (Prompt.), and *pate,* in 14th c. *kithe* and *pike,* to which *pepe* had probably some phonetic analogy: see PEEK *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To look through a narrow aperture, as through the half-shut eyelids or through a crevice, chink, or small opening into a larger space; hence, to look furtively, slyly, or privily.

c 1480 *Townsley Myst.* 281 *Mak.* Nay, do wey! he slepis. *Alia pastor.* Me think he pepis. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 9 He lokith in at the wyndowes, & pepeth thorow the grates. — *Ecclus.* xxi. 23 A fole wyll peepe in at ye wyndow: [1611 peepe in at the doores] to the house. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 70/13 To Pepe, *inspicere.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 83 When thou wak'st, with thine owne fooles eyes peepe. 1598 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 30 Some that will euermore peepe through their eyes, And laugh like Parrats at a bag-pipe. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron. Lord.* viii. 191 Those remote and vast bodies were formed, not merely upon our account to be peept at through an optick glass. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 126 We had an opportunity just to peep into it. 1709 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii. I began to take Courage, and to peep abroad again. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 304 The little bird that peeps in at the window. 1845 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vi. One peeps down into the very bosom of that Twelfth Century. 1880 EMERSON *Cond. Life* v. (1881) 228 We must not peep and surreptitiously at palace doors.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *3 K.* I. i. 31 And lose, where dawning day doth never peepe, His dwelling in.

† b. *Obs. slang.* (See QUOT. and cf. PEEPY *a.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canat. Crew, &c. (all People in's Mill time,* when the Man is a Sleep, let's Kid him.

2. *fig.* To emerge or protrude a very short distance into view (as from concealment); to begin to appear or show itself: chiefly said of natural objects, as daylight, flowers, distant eminences, etc. Often more distinctly *fig.* from 1: To appear as if looking out or over something.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxv. 6 A plage and a greate misery peepeth out. WYCLIF in sense, 1895 *apparently,* 1881, *R. V.* looketh forth] from the North. 1593 GLOUCESTER *Admonition* 2 I'll When the day begins to peepe, they vnder their leaues and holes to Tyrewhey. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* v. ii. 23 No Vessell can peepe forth: but 'tis as soone Taken as seene. 1626 GAULE *Pract. Thr.* (1629) 23 So was it the same Christ that peeped in the Law, through Types and Figures. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 240 Eve...The star that bids the shepherd fold Now peeps in her cabin'd loop hole peep. 1703 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 232 Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. 1772 GOLDSM. *Good-N.* I. iii. 320 Sweet as the primrose peeps beneath the thorn. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 2 The sturgeon peeping o'er the weed's dark leaves. 1893 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* vi. I. The snap of a pipe peeped out of the breast-pocket of his coat.

b. Of a plant, seed, etc.: To begin to show itself above the soil; to sprout.

1533 *Nature Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 183 Those blossomes which peepe forth in the beginning of the Spring, are frost-bitten and die. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) II. 3 When your Plants begin to peep, forth them up. 1765 EARL BUCKINGHAM *Parent-Instr.* 16 It frequently has so long in the seedbed before it peeps on the soil. 1875 BAKER *Nile* 2 *Old* I. Flowers, that were buds but yesterday, Peep from the ground where'er I pass.

c. Of a mental characteristic or the like: To show itself a little unintendedly, to come slightly into view unconsciously.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familists of Lees, Brief Descr.* The distaine of H.N. begins to peepe out. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 148 Your youth And the true blood which peepes fairely through't. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Grandame Newly Wed,* You were the retired pensioner people met in his county. 1880 LADY HERBERT *Edith* I. Little indications of selfishness and heartlessness would peep out now and then.

3. *trans.* To cause to appear slightly; to put forth or protrude (the head, etc.) *out* from a hiding-place. **b.** To cause or allow (the eye) to peep. *rare.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* I. ii. 178 There is not a dangerous Action can peepe out his head, but I am thrust vpon't. 1889 DERBIAN *Tyrant, Lane* xx. 4, This town...Peeps out its

caused hand to dare my eye. 1788 *Unfortunated Love* I. 1113 Hiding himself in the bed'ys, and occasionally peeping a bit of his head out. 1808 Knox *Essays* I. 170 A well White gallery level peeps its crystal eye Right upward.

4. *trans.* To *spy out* by peeping. *rare.*

1827–28 Comic *Rom.* II. 8 (*Hone*) 231 Telling them the story of Baker's peeping out the name, marked on the sack, which the old woman was wearing as a petticoat.

Peepal: see PEEPUL.

† Peep-arm. *Obs. rare.* [f. PEEP *v.*[2] + ARM: *cf.* next.] In *phr. To play peep-arm*, to let the arm be seen as briefly as possible.

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* v. i. A broker. It is worn out at the elbow; always keeps the arm back...And therein we say, that such a one plays at peep-arm.

Peep-bo (pī·pbō). *colloq.* = BO-PEEP. Cf. PEEP *bo.*

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* x. Small restless black eyes, that kept winking and twinkling on each side of his...nose, as if they were playing a perpetual game of peep-bo with the nostrils. 1851–56 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* (1857) 12 (It is extended) to the occasional observation of a debtor, or of one accused of anything rendering his visibility inconvenient. 1880 *J. S. Wortley Mrs. Bob* (1892) 92 The afternoon was peeping peep-bo among his thick golden curls.

Peeper[1] (pī·pəɹ). [f. PEEP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which peeps or chirps.

1611 Cotgr., *Poitrier*, a peeper, chirper; pules.

2. *spec.* **a.** A young chicken or pigeon.

1591 Lyly *Endymion* v. iii. I pretheen...go an hour before a young chicken peeper. 1644 tr. Dupuis, *Treatwork.*, *How to...hatch*, Not widely cover with a Wing while Spread; Feathers shows 'em to Superficial then All. Absurd peepers. 1733 Bradley *Hum. of Taste* 14 Seeds the first course, and Pidgeon (crown) the next. 1788 Johnson, *Pepper*, a young chicken just breaking the shell.

b. *U. S.* A name given to various tree-frogs, esp. the Hylodes.

1814 *Rees Nat. Sci. Supp.* vi. He said they were peepers. 1882 G. H. Ellwanger *Garden's Story* x. 73 The chorus of the *Hylodes*, or peepers, that piercing treble ... that sending—over the hillside—can equal in acrimony.

Peeper[2] (pī·pəɹ). [f. PEEP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who peeps or peers; *esp.* one who looks or jokes furtively, a prier, a 'Paul Pry'.

1630 Gentl. *Magazine* 373 He...had his eyes put out; to wit, punishment for all peepers and inter-gazers. 1663 *Gerbier Counsel* 6 *Wks.* 1. 61 (*Hall. Hudibras* XIV. 121) What would not I give for a peeper's place at the meeting? 1701 Steele *Spectator* No. 33 ¶ 2. I doubt not but you will think a Peeper as much more pernicious than a Stinter. 1708 Wycherley (F. Fluttar) *Cornelian Ind. Who.* etc. 111. (*D.*) Then let the ladies...Dismiss the query Peeper to the devil.

2. *slang.* An eye. Chiefly *pl.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew*, *Peepers*, Eyes. 1788 J. Shirreff *Lusiad* (1789) II. 181 An understanding as much esteemed and envy'd as his two peepers. 1789 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tg.*, *Peepers*, eyes; *single peeper*, a one eyed man. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* V. 6 A slight cut on the right peeper. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiv. A secret...invisible...to the stupid peepers of that young whitehead gig.

3. *a. Cant.* A looking-glass; also (*pearl*, 1785) a spyglass; *pl.* a pair of spectacles. **b.** A small window (*mining-use*).

1699 *London Dict. s.v. Peeper*, a Looking-glass. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew*, *Queere-peepers*, *c.* old Spectacles, and sure, black framed, or Common Looking glasses. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tg.*, *Peeper*, a spying glass; and also a looking glass, q.v.(2). 1821 Jamieson, *Peepers*,...a cant term for spectacles, *Kenn.* 1839 Ainsworth *Lancash. Sk.* 97 (*Farr*) I. 2. The windows...are small, and the brown thatch is lifted above these peepers.

4. As a local name of animals and plants: **a.** A species of Tub-fish, *Trigla cuculus* (Cornwall) (*Kng. Dial. Dict.*). **b.** A local name of the Pimpernel (Lees *Flora W. Yorksh.* (1888) 795).

Peep-eye (pī·pəi). *rare.* = BO-PEEP, PEEP-BO.

1867 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 70/1 The baby...needs further efforts to play 'peep-eye' with anybody lovingly disposed to the round.

Peep-hole (pī·phōl). A small hole through which one can peep.

1662 Cowley *Guardian Feast* v. I. And then for a peep-Hole, with her, I have a peep-Hole for that. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., The Comedy...began with Jupiter's falling in love out of a peep-hole in the clouds. 1837 J. St. Stevens in J. Jennings *Life* (1868) 132 We are each other to through the peep-holes of a door. 1840 T. W. Robinson *Very strange Novels* 3 Mr. Barnett had...put up the shutters, and had glass peep-holes made in every one of them.

Peeping, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PEEP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PEEP *v.*[1]; chirping.

a 1513 [see PEEP *v.*[1]]. 1552 Huloet, *Pyppynge or pleynge of byrdes or fowles.* 1714 W. Dennis in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 250 The Peeping of Children in the Egg. ...I have my self...fewer times heard that. 1863 T. W. Robinson *Strange Kind* (1892) 76 No sound but the peeping of the frogs in a marsh. 1868 A. K. H. Boyd *Lond. Mist.* 250 The hourly peeping of two weak...voices singing a long duet.

Peeping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PEEP *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PEEP *v.*[2]; looking through a narrow opening; peering; prying; strangulation into view.

1552 Wyclif, *Christ's T. Wks.* (*Arnold*) IV. 161 If ye be the first peeping out of the shell, a young brother and not a grave face with it...be in need of good counsel. 1593 Shakes. *Lucr.* 1082 Who peeps thus through my window? leave thy peeping. 1653 Walton *Angler* 106, [I] in a morning be on the first Meadow peeping. 1826 *Sporting Magazine* 17 No one has paid the opening since Tom of Coventry's days.

attrib. 1830 M. L. Rathbone *Fables* 126, [I] The First spy'd him...through a Peeping Hole. 1913 Francis *Angleterre*

No. I. 33 A rent. Room, into which there were the peeping Holes. Frequent in Towns. 1880 Browning *Muckle-mouth Meg* I have found me a peeping-place.

Peeping, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PEEP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That peeps or chirps; chirping.

1588 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 76 The Robins small, and peeping Wren. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rem.* ii. 932 The peeping chicken. 1693 Howe *S. Ross Gods Leng. Chas.* 267 § 192 Young chicks, callow and unfledged ...called peeping chicks. 1894 E. S. Skeats *Mandib. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 259 The Meadow-Pipit...uttering a 'peep'-ing note.

Peeping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PEEP *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That peeps or peers; that peeps forth or emerges slightly into view; † (*slang*) drowsy, nodding, 'winking'. *Peeping Tom*: see QUOT. 1837; hence allusively.

1590 Wyrley *Armorie* 13 Peeking fourth a little creature, or a peeping mother. 1660 Middleton *Witch* v. ii, Wishes not these ceremonies to your peeping noses. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew*, *Peeping*, Drowsy, Sleepy. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 31 The first peeping out Buds and Leaves. 1784 Cowper *Truth*, 191 Yet he (or begin To show the peeping drowsy upon his chin. 1796 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tg.*, *Peeping Tom*, a rich name for a curious prying fellow. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 116/1 The story [of Godiva] is embellished with the incidence of Peeping Tom, a prying tailor, who was struck blind for peeping out his head as the lady passed. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 774/2 A cross country succeeded by peeping farmers.

Peeple: see PEEPUL.

† Pee-pling. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PEEP *v.*[1] + -LING[1].] A little 'peeping' animal; a chicken.

1592 G. B. *Church Prayer Concern.* 29 She returneth into the house to her peeping, singing, I hope her, I have her.

Peep of day. [See PEEP *sb.*[2] 2 b.]

1. The first appearance of daylight, the earliest dawn.

1592 — see PEEP *sb.*[2] 2 b. 1597–87 Hieron (*title*) Christ. III. (1636) The mission ...by the peepe of daie, all the battaries began. 1682 J. Pearce *Serm.* (1750) I. 256 The two sacrifices was offered at the very peep of day. *Ep. a* 1656 Hen. T. Morrison (1658) The Peep of Day: or a Series of the earliest religious Instruction the Infant Mind is capable of receiving. *mod.* 1892 Swinton *L. Arundel* 800 Always supposing my peep-of-day assailant goes as I should do.

2. *Peep-of-day boys*, a Protestant organization in the North of Ireland (*c*1784–95), whose members visited the houses of their Roman Catholic opponents (see DEFENDER 2 *d*) at daybreak in search of arms. So *Peep-of-day* (*boy*)-*man*, *principle*; also **Peep-o'-day**-men.

1807 Vindicator *Corr. Dissent* (1813) 466 The banquet handles of Lords, Hearts of Steel, Peep-o'day Boys, White Boys, &c. 1824 C. M. Westmacott *English Spy* I. 267 (*Hal*) Joined the party of day-boys in full cry. 1834 Sir. Lewis *Progress Irish Rem. Catch. Cit. Wks.* 1864 II. 400/1 A peep-of-day thoughtman will no longer preach to a peep-of-day congregation. 1840 *Lit. Gaz. Ref. in Obit C.* xxvii. VII. 20 A corps of volunteers which had been originally raised on Peep of Day principles.

3. A local name of the plant Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* (*Nomencl. Botanicus* 1873).

Peep-show (pī·pʃō). [f. PEEP *v.*[2] or *sb.*[2] + SHOW *sb.*] A small exhibition of pictures, etc., viewed through a magnifying lens inserted in a small orifice. Also *fig.*

1680 in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 85/1 Being a cripple, I am obliged to exhibit a small peep-show. 1685 Dunton *Med. Fr.* 10, 11 A Peepshow which had originally started with the Battle of Waterloo, and had since made, in every other battle of later date. 1889 Spectator 7 *Pamphlet. Cash* 18 As boys use sights in a peepshow at one hole. 1892 Lowell *Studio Wood.* 23 The peep-shows which Nature provides with such endless variety for her children.

† Peepul, pipal (pī·pəl). Also 8–9 **peeple, pippal, peepal, pepal**, -*ul*, **pipul**. [Hindi *pīpal*—Skr. *pippala*.] An Indian species of fig-tree (*Ficus religiosa*), regarded as sacred: = BO-TREE. Often *attrib.*, *peepul-*, *pipal-tree*.

1768 *Asiatick Res.* I. 320 An excavation...in the ground. 1805 with a fire of pipal wood. 1798 W. Tennant *Ind. Recreat.* (1804) II. 326 The seeds of the peeple tree...swallow at once full upon an old edible spring up into trees with great rapidity. 1832 Tennyson *Adm. Younger Son* 13 (*Stanford*) A large pepul tree grew near. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 141 The country is often scattered with old mango trees and lofty tamarinds and pipuls. 1887 Lucy *Gerid. Wizard* I. 6 The Hindoo Gods which lie bodies of small to the pepul or the bo tree. 1892 Kipling *Light's Handicap Prol.* 3 Cities pipal-trees overhung the cold-weather.

Peepy (pī·pi), *a. dial.* and *colloq.* [f. PEEP *v.*[2] or *sb.*[2] + -Y.] **a.** Drowsy, sleepy. (Cf. PEEP *v.*[2] 1 b.) **b.** Characterized by peeping.

1892–98 Holloway, *Peepy*, sleepy, drowsy. Go to peepy-by, i.e. to sleep. *Pipe, dial.* 1898 Sheffield *Wds. of Sheffield* 4 (E. D. D.) With long waiting we felt peepy. 1898 M. F. Sims, *Pollie Dangar* 150 Peepy little bunching eyes.

Peer (pīəɹ), *sb.* (a.) Forms: 3–5 **per**, 3–6 **pere**, 4–5 **pare**, 4–7 **peire**, **peyre**, 4–6 **pere**, 4–7 **peere**, 4–8 **peir**, 5 **pir**, **pyere**, **pyer**, **pyre**, **perre**, 5–7 **piere**, 6 **peare**, 4– **peer**. [ME. a. OF. *per*, *pier* (10th c. in Littré), since 16th c. *pair*, as Fr., Sp. *par*, It. *pare*, L. *par-em* equal. In OF. *per* was both adj. and sb.; in English the adj. use is quite subordinate, and only in the expression *peer to*, where it might also be viewed as the sb.]

1. An equal in civil standing or rank; one's equal before the law.

[1215 *Magna Carta* xxi, Comites & barones non amercientur nisi per pares suos. *Ibid.* xxxix, Nullus liber homo capiatur, vel imprisonetur,...nisi per legale judicium parium suorum, vel per legem terre.] 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8018 Mist...Pat neuer were at ioli pes, bytuk an kniztes, and pat hepe pees. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 196 By his side He sat him down in pine and pes. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iv. 225 By Wisdpm he pollos of his prudens or of his pees, or of his lowes. 1587 Holinshed *Englande* II. 21, (1807) 1. 200 Whose answer some of the nobilitie are constrained of high courage by their peares, that is to mie equals. 1680 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 18 Not more Stratford suffer by an ordinary way of Justicepere by his peers,...by more like by Act of Parliament. 1789 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xii. 401 As the lords, though different in rank, are all of them peers in respect of their nobility, so the Commoners...all are in law peers, in respect of their want of nobility. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxviii, His ...stride across the hall of state, And feasted Mammon where he sate, As he his peer had been. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* II. 79 The sacred chain of friendship links together those who are equal in rank as well as those who are each other's peers.

2. One who takes rank with another in point of natural gifts or other qualifications; an equal in any respect. Said also of things.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 455/166 Seint Martin was apostles pier; for he leide pat o bilefulle In him ase in pe Apostles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7910 Of al pe prelates o pe werld Pis prelate a peiresse has no pere. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipm.'s Pr.* 7, I am Chanoynesse hir al the lond of craftynesse ryght ne hath peere. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xv. vi, I knowe wel there had not thy peyre of any erthely knyght mon. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* (1893) 191 He had made him dubbe his pride...he wende to have knighten pere to pere. 1535 Coverdale *Exodus* 14, 15 A Spotted fleyde lyppe to pere. 1582 Stv. T. *Bartas' Div. Wks.* I. 8 pb Fidelity, Mystery and generous Honesty...whereto...the vnto Heroick English Gentlemen both to Peer. 1590 Greene *Orlando* iv. 401 Orpharin, Jove's peer in wisdom. 1603 Thynne *Alcon* v. b 136 (1810) 139 When we wish to overcome inchoate terms, we must get a word from by their peers. 1888 Bible *Amer. Commun.* Isaiah. (1892) II. 191 Some of these men were the peers of the best European statesmen of the time.

† **II.** One who is associated or matched with another; a companion, mate; a rival. In quot. *c* 1550 = wife. *Obs.* or arch.

13... *E. Allit. poem* 1156 Dunnolle plaies with peeres alle. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 199 Habbe Je ouere, Pis pare in God who pis ordeyng. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xi. 16 Children sittynge in chepynge...sayinge to her peeris [1388 *Douay*...*to their fellows*, the pere lying and his pere Canon. 1487 Mirk *Festial* (*Arnold*) 80 (*MS. Univ. Camb.* App. 7. 30) Every Maire and Maire pere...that have his rule with to dulesion of the Maire. 1590 Spenser *Fa. Queene* v. vi, An hideous Dragon...Strove with a Spider his mortall peare. 1637 Cowley *David Wks.* (1681) II. 304 By counsel of peers of the crown. *c* 1650 Henry *Wallace* viii. 23 Then...Bewcht him fair, as a pere all the land, To come and rule our governall in hand. 1709 *Mem. Mary Queen of S.* The Peers and Ladies that did his cause uphold. 1823 Tennis. *A Dirge* 87, viii 1737 The greatest Peers in the Realme shall not weare a hand on his shoulders unless he pay me tribute. 1844 Thomas *Epith. Eng.* 10, I. 18 Kings rule is good, when the Peers equipage. 1907 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* 10. ch. 178 All Peers of the Realm being both Lords on an the King's Hereditary counsaile Counsellors. 1826 Disraeli *Y. the Grey* v. viii, The neighbouring peer, full of grace and gravity. 1900 Whitaker's *Alm.* 220 The House of Lords...consists of the Spiritual Lords of England ...the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and United Kingdom, and all additions, 28 Hereditary Peers of Scotland selected to each Parliament, and 16 Hereditary or created Peers of Ireland elected for life.

b. In reference to FRANCE: (*a*) One of the twelve peers of FRANCE: see DOUZEPERS; (*b*) One who possessed a territory which had been erected into a lordship, and who had a right to sit in the Parliament of Paris; (*c*) A member of the Upper Legislative Chamber, 1814–1848.

[*c* 1204, 1220: see DOUZEPERS.] *c* 1400 Henry *Wallace* x. 30 The peyris of France was nobil at thair parlement. *c* 1460 Capgrave *Lament at Agincourt* 221, 457 Knyghode was a-broke for his vayle chalenge...wherfor he went among myche tyne and ere fyfte yhere, ayens he all the xii peres. 1492 Vergil *Chron.* I. xiv. 143 (Douglas Manuscript) choise of peres, which, after some writers, were called champyons. 1622 Cotgr. s.v. *Pairs*, *La Cour des Pairs*,...the Parliament of Paris whereby the Peeres of France were all to be assembled. 1832 *R. Sidmouth's Knight & Countess* xxiv. 2 The Twelve Peers of France have the precedence before all the rest of the Nobility. Of these Peers, three be of the Clergie. 1910–40 Chambers *Cyc.* s. v., The title more in French is *pair-ie*,...an estate held of the crown, whether the tenant had a seat or not. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 1. 1. 1

Rousseauites die! 1848 W. H. Kelly in *N. Binns's Hist. Tax P.* I. 130 Measures...directly opposed to the constitutional charter, to the constitutional rights of the chamber of peers, to the laws of the French.

c. Applied to the Spoon of Sparta, *i.e.* those citizens who had equal right to hold state offices.

1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 311 All who were unable to defray this expense, were ...degraded into a lower class, from the rank of Peers to that of Inferiors, or Commoners. 1852 *Grote Greece* II. lxxiii. 23 A Spartan citizen, but not one of that select number called The Equals or The Peers.

5. In generalized sense: A man of high rank, in any country, state, or organization; a nobleman.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3906, & alle pe lordes of pat lond ..& pe pore bourgeis..& pe pers of spaygne pat were to prisun tolde. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 159 Go we to ower owenselfe peeris. 1588 Commend. etc. *Ecossois Fear. Hed.* 18, as An vnimmerable nowmbir of nobyll pe hoole peares & inhabitaunttes thereof. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxviii. 96 Egipts greate peeres with homage shall attend. 1665 Nicholas *Med. Medicinæ* 10 Summoning all the Peers of the Faculty to a solemn Assembly. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 477 ¶ 8 The Statues and Babashoes of Satan and his Peers.

Mod. 1791 *Dk Fox Parliamentary Reg.* 10 Pride, the first Peer, and President of Hell.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* That is a peer.

1603 G. Greame in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 102 A Peer Actor is no monstrous thing, Since Rome has seen a Fidler be a King. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/8 Their peer critic had enjoyed his self-imposition[sic]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 May 2/2 Mr. Gladstone has been the greatest peer-maker of this, or perhaps of any, century. 1900 *Ibid.* 29 May 2/2 Peer making need to be considered a dearly cherished prerogative of the Crown.

b. *Comb.*, as *peer-maker*, *-making*; *-worthy* adj.

1889 Chesterton *Sk. of Dunleigh*, The cup is nearly full. We have [one] too long a peer-making nation. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 2/2 Mr. Gladstone has been the greatest peer-maker of this, or perhaps of any, century. 1900 *Ibid.* 29 May 2/2 Peer making need to be considered a dearly cherished prerogative of the Crown.

II. adv. or quasi-*adv.* Equal (*to*).

3 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 450 To godd-self wald he be peer. 1587 Turberv. *Ovid's Epist.* (1633) 83 Asia is most in quantity, Europe is lesse, and yeet [*Heroica par*, 1567–70 equalls, Carries (she) in roundnes of people. *Ibid.* 105 In grave Consultations hidde and made fit where counts and peers to Rome [*aquare Romæ*]. 1587 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 38 Sour strength to Hadds do no way seyde be peir. (1687) A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 13 He is Peer to the great Lords of the Country. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 698 More than one actor whose hand has not been peer to his feeling.

Hence **Peerhood**, the condition of being a peer, peership. Also (*nonce-wrd.*) **Peerish** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peer; **Peerling**, a peer's son, an embryo peer; **Peerly** *a.*, ascending to peers (*to partners*).

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 704 His flourishing period of peerhood and "peerlings" when Louis Philippe was king. *a* 1578 North *Plutarch* 1. ii. 8 (1595) 109 Any other Peer-ship hath been taken and made by violence. 1587 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 38 Sour strength to Hadds do no way seyde be peir. (1687) A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 13 He is Peer to the great Lords of the Country. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 698 More than one actor whose hand has not been peer to his feeling.

Peer (*pēr*), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 pere(n, 5 peere, peyre. *Sc.* peir, 6– peer. [a. OF. *perer*, var. of *pairier*, *parer* (= *Pr. parelhar* to make equal, L. *par-are* equal, Perh.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make equal; to class as equal; to put in the same rank or on an equal footing *with*.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 566 [Bruce] To Aymon, from gude chivalry I dar pair nane. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* (1878) (*Appendix*) 1102 To be spekit...it be would me nocht be peyrit. *c* 1600 Shakspere tr. *Matthieu's Mem. Henri IV.* xxxii. Hist. Persons not yet to peer this with thy Gut. *a* 1680 Hickes *Hist. Treatise* x. (1711) 327 Being now Peered with the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Essex.

2. To equal, to rank with.

c 1440 *Jak Upon.* 1887 Who never peeris myght have grete By course to rynde. 1614 T. Adams in *Spurgeon's Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 160 Of Homer it is said that none could ever peer him for poesie. *a* 1756 Byles '*O* who is *she that is to me*' Choral, O that who queen e'er wonneckt, And in't a sun to peer her. 1806 Mary Howitt *Literary Lounger* iii. Young Surrey,—that knew least That knightly might on peer.

3. *intr.* To be equal, to rank on an equality.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 400 Arrens and lumpyes, and peraille and frere Peres [*C.* xvi. peeres, *pieres*] to aparaille here for garth lyenge. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 62 He wolde haue peerid with god of blis. 1577 H. Gosson *Newsbook's Mouth* (1596) 145 b, Shortlied may well with the best peere. *a* 1840 Hans Sloane *Old Mill-Stream* ii. The Thames of Old England !...Could not pass with the mill-streamlet close to my house.

4. [*L. pares*, sb.] *trans.* To make (a man) a peer; to raise to the peerage; to ennoble. *colloquial.*

1593 *Declaration on Indictables* 21 He was to be peered and ennobled. 1887 Tennyson in *Life* (1897) II. xv. 300 Her Majesty must decide as to when I am to be peered.

Peer (*pēr*), *v.*[2] Also 6–7 peere, (8 pier). [Known from *c* 1590: of uncertain origin and history.]

Exactly the same sense as 2 below was expressed in the suffix by Pier *v.* 1599. = LG. *pieren*; mod. *peer* has accordingly been assumed to be merely a later form or spelling of *pier*. But, besides that there was a clear chronological gap between the two words, *peer* is not a phonetic development of *pier*, and cannot, in fact as it is at present known, be formally identified with that word; whether there was any irregular or elliptic connexion does not appear. In 15–16th c., *peer*, *pere*, were also ordinary spellings of Pere *v.* = *appear*; and, in many instances (see senses 2, 3 below) the use of *peer* seems so close to that of *pear* (*appear*), that it is difficult to believe that there was not some blending of the two words, attributable to the fact that when *peer*, to look out, is said of inanimate things, the meaning is that *story appears* as if they were looking out. In several of the Shakspearian uses of *peer* it is difficult to determine whether the things are thought of as looking out, or as just appearing.]

1. *intr.* To look narrowly, esp. in order to discern something indistinct or difficult to make out.

1592 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* I. 1. 109 One peereth for day, the other gapeth for night. 1598 Barke *Merch. V.* I. i. 29, I should be still Peering in Maps for ports, and peers, and roades. 1603 Tim. Kendall *Flowers Epig.* (1874) 13 Who did not want his eye to peere Alcon you lanky hill. 1620 Shirley *Ashenus* iv. viii. Heaven, and plainsides, and cities were most Pleasing above the rest. 1840 Tennyson *Talking Oak* 16, The full Summer swell peereth over Hare heddry of the purple thyme. 1851 Carlyle *Lect. Hero.* iii. 92, Already circles of blue peer through our clouds. 1891 W. Sharpe *Poets & Pr. Lit.* I. 10 Towns and villages...peer out from sunlit vineyards, or clumps of the dark fir-topped glens.

2. *intr.* (*transf.*) To show (itself); to come in sight; to be seen, to appear; nearly = Pear *v.*

1590 Shake. *Com. of Err.* II. ii. 180 Like a silver-dropper peering through a wave, Whn, being look'd on, draws in crisped snaile. 1594 *Plat Jewell-ho.* 22, 3d One inch of the nayle [of the ouch] of the vtter ende to peer aboue y^e holes. 1599 Broke *Alex. P. to Ver.* iii. If I've but a many of your horrours peere, And gallop on the field. 1611 — *Whip. T. to Ver.* 3 No Shepherdesse, but Flora Peering in Aprils front. 1756 Hume *Douglas* v. (1757) 46 Darkly a prophet power upon my mind. 1820 B. Cornwall *Flood of Thessaly* II. 324 The horrid rocks greeted up as black as death. 1830 Roscoe *Wanderer* II. 124 I spy the ship; too gallantly it peers To cheat mine eye.

†**4.** *trans.* To make to appear or peep out, to show a little. *Obs.* rare.

1593 Shake. *Lucr.* 470 Who sees the white sheet peers her whiter chin, The manner of the rude allarum to know.

Peer (*pēr*), *v.*[3] *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6 peir, pere. [Origin unknown.] *trans.* To poke.

‡ We commonly use *peer*, when greater quantities have form'd; and *pere*, when the liquor reckins drawn by drops, or as it were small threeds' Ruddiman *Gloss.* to Douglas.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. iv. 37 The fyr-stik did he put and peir [ed. 1553 peyrd Apoun the wynd], to mak thairin licht clear. 1785 Mungo Park *Travels* (1815) I. 211 She was hindered in peering the fire. 1881 *Leis. Hr Sp'tsman* 1 Peer, to pour out lard.

Peer, obs. *f.* Pear *sb.*, Pead *v.*, Pier.

Peerage (*pēr-ēj*). [f. Peer *sb.* + -age.]

1. The body of peers. **a.** in the United Kingdom.

1432 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 144/1 That...obeissaunce that I owe to thee...as you the Peerage of this lande. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. ii. 11 Having to grace his influence upon the Body of the Peerage, that [*read* he]...1783 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 157 A bill passed the house of lords, and was commenced by the then minority, for limiting the number of the peerage. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. of Snobs* xii, We have said that Snobs nothing; he knows the birth, name, and pedigree of all the peerage.

b. in reference to Feudal.

1887 Maitland *P. & C.* v. 386 When Charlemagne with all his Peerage fell By Roncesvalles. 1893 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 183 The very limited peerage which in France remained with no territorial sense of attributed nobility.

c. in generalized sense: Nobility, aristocracy.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 393 Consider the Peerage, and the Gods assent. 1817 J. Taylor in Pudding *Lett. St. Cook's* (1818) I. 213 The peerage of knowledge or abilities...can no longer be followed and controlled in the steps of a noble order. *a* 1859 H. Rogers *Lect. Ships. Poets* vi. (1870) 139 The peerage of Pandæmonium stood mute in expectation of Satan's voice.

2. The rank or dignity of a peer.

1671 *P. Pindaric Reg. Nature* 422 The Viscount, a Title no longer ago than the Reign of King Henry the sixth,...turned into a Dignity Thither, or Peerage. 1701 *Peerage Late* lxviii. (1712) II. 308 By kindle compendiums upon the glorious success of peerages and pensions, so lavishly distributed. 1840 Penn *In Cricket Conc.* II. 422 The nobility, that of marrying a lesser subject...does not apply for a patentage or a peerage. 1885 Pauncefote in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 436/1 The peerage differs from nobility strictly so called, in which the hereditary privileges...pass on to all the descendants of the person first created or...acknowledged as noble. 1891 Gladstone *Let. to Lyon Playfair* 23 Aug., If it is agreeable to you I should have sincere pleasure in submitting your name to her Majesty for a peerage.

fig. 1890 R. L. Stevenson *Public Amusem.* (1918) 202 When a Peninsular hard Generals to Brandon, the whole Man to the Seniority of Brutal Satisfaction, he forfeits his Peerage, and the very Privilege of his Character and Grandeur.

†**b.** The territory or fief of a peer: = Peerdom 2. 1739 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* 1st Wm. 1603 I. 339 Many of the siblegs and pleasies had been erected into temporal peerages.

3. A book containing a list of the peers, with their genealogy, history, connexions, titles, etc.

[1709 A. Collins (title) The Peerage of England.] 1766 A. Jacob (title) A Complete English Peerage, containing a Genealogical and Historical Account of the Peers of the Realm...together with the different branches of each family. 1836 Walter Mahlmann *Knts Cab. Lib.* 108, His name was in the Peerage.

†**4.** Equality. *Obs.* rare[—1].

1681 Flatel *Mock Grace* xiv. 279 He had a passage of equality with his father in glory.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peerage-book*, *-reader*.

1707–41 Chamberlayne *Cycl.* v. v., The twelve peers created at once in the late reign, was a main argument in behalf of the present bill. 1758–7 Ravnal *Volunteer Learned* No. 6, Why, 1773 II. 104 No—true to honour! that you can ne'er will stain From peerage-blood, which fires your tribal veins. *a* 1887 J. Fraser *Lindisfarneiana* (1892) 90 note, This peerage-reader, to borrow a mistaken, 1883 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Carry at Kens Level*, A pedigree as authentic as many in the peerage-books.

Peerch, obs. form of Perch.

Peerdom (*pēr-dŏm*). [f. Peer *sb.* + -dom.]

1. The condition or rank of a peer; = Peerage 2.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xlv. (1632) 138 The women that succeeded in the Possession of Francs, had...right to name and privileges to plead. 1893 Chambers *Jour. St. Ric. Comm.* 13 May, Wherever the question of peerdom arrested, a Committee must be appointed to inquire into the case.

†**2.** The territory or fief of a French peer. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Pairrie*, a Peerdome; the estate in dignitie of a Peare. 1630 Cotton *Reformed* 1. 21. 128 This Castle with the demaine and territory belonging to it...was...advanced into a Dutchy, and Peerdom, under the Title of the Dukedy de la Valette. 1762 tr. *Rousseau's Hist. Geog. IV.* 197 Mende is one of the twelve peerdoms or *Pairreries*.

3. The condition of being peer or equal; equality.

1831 W. G. Newman *Antichrist Ex.* 102 Terms of perfect loving intimacy and equality, perhaps I may be allowed to call a word and to add 'pardon'; with our Father. 1898 Dublin *Rev.* Apr. 403 Supremacy...could not then efface the peerdom of those over whom it was exercised.

Peere, obs. form of Pear *sb.* and *v.*, Pier *sb.*

Peeress (*pēr-ĕs*). [f. Peer *sb.* + -ess.] The wife of a peer. *Peeress in her own right*, a woman having the rank of a peer by creation or descent.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2431/1 Tickets for the Peers and Peeresses Servants to attend at the Coronation. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xii. 402 A peer, or peeress (either by her own right or by marriage) cannot be arrested in civil cases. 1856 Strana *Compl. Hist.* III. xx. 439 There are instances of executions, harrassed, and alimonies being sequestered...to furnish their military service, but not to attend parliament as peeresses. 1898 *Whitaker's Peerage* 18 The rank of a Peeress in her own right is inherited by her eldest son, ...if, in default of a son, by a daughter.

Peerie, var. Pirrit *sb.*, peg-top.

Peering (*pēr-ing*), *ppl. a.* [f. Peer *v.*[2] + -ing[2].] That peers; looking narrowly and curiously; 'peeping', just appearing.

1589 Marlow *Hero & L.* 1. 108 Still at self with yeas away, And frowns his delicious sustenance to the getting day. 1785 Poetic *Commissary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 13 The two bags of rue, and the corpse of beauty, were getting rancid: both from one to Sussex, but quite broken my back. 1800 *Noble Wanderers* II. 83 A sinister place, whose peering thickets have been blighted by some chilling blast. 1830 Mussey *Eastern Tour* III. xv. 196 Down on the sea-faces did he gaze now With restless peering eyes.

Hence **Peeringly** *adv.*

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 203 *Such*...signified peeringly at his revered father. 1876 G. Meredith *Roland. Career* I. viii. 119 An Austrian officer looked on passively, and a police inspector peeringly.

Peerle, obs. form of Pearl.

Peerless (*pēr-lĕs*), *a.* [f. Peer *sb.* + -less.] Without peer; unequalled, matchless.

c 1390 R. Brunne *Medit.* 1041 To hir pes pardon we gete Jesu to bring. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 161 His daughter, which was peerles Of beauté. 1422 Fabian *Chron.* (ed. 2nd. 36) He (Henry II) was peerles in chyualry, in wisedo, and in lechery. 1573 Sidney *Ideph. Cal. Pasie* 30 Such peerlesse pleasures know we. 1687 Shadwell *P. L. tr. Sat.* The name, Rising in clouded Majesty, at length Appeares Queen resistable but peerless light. 1713 *Wanderer Cave*, 1784) II. 62 A person wonderful for his peerless infancy. 1871 Morris *Man. Purple* xii. 288 It stands open by itself with peerless grandeur, in spands sacred and profane.

b. in advb. comb.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 110, 2 he pulcher person, as no young of man is able to discreue.

Hence **Peerlessly** *adv.*, **Peerlessness**.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv, The Gentlewoman is not so peerelessly to be doted upon. 1611 Cotgr., *Singularité*, singularitie, excellencie, peerlessnesse. 1638 Trapp *Comm. 1 Thess.* ii. 3 That breathing devil, so peerlessly, so peerlessly villanous. 1864 Kingsley *Hereward*, xxiii, She is peerlessly beautiful. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 1 Feb., To exhibit the peerlessness of Christian Theism.

Peerly, *adv.* rare. Also 5 perrelich. [f. Peer *sb.*[2] + -ly[2].]

†**1.** In the manner of a peer or equal. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. 3 (Bodl. MS.) Of man is refreshed with taste,...but man is made pure & peerly perfit to vnderstonde heuen.

2. In the manner of a peer. Sometimes merely *nonce-wd.*

1888 W. S. Gilbert *Pirates of Penzance* 1. 23 The song of a weary maid, purely jaded, Who loved a lord, and who laughed aloud.

Peerse, obs. form of Pierce.

Peership (*pēr-ship*). [f. Peer *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The status of a peer; = Peerage 2.

1577 *tr. de L'Ecluse's Leprosherie* C iij b, Pallescens did also ...confirme the Order of Louise...from the Fire arising, which by reason of his Prerodegye he challenged above a prison of France. 1897 Bjørnson *Paul, Rightem* (1898) 32 Say whether Porridge is hunary.

†b. The God of a (French) peer; = PERRAGE 2 b. 1594 St. Aubert to *Lope de Rue* 33 b, Dukedoms, Principalities, and Porridges patrimoniall. 1597–41 [see PEER *sb.* 4 b].

2. Parity, equality.

1641 *Lords Spiritual* 13 There is much more parity or proportion between the Lords Spirituall and Temporall,...then between the Commons and any one of them. 1884 W. C. Wentworth *Edw. Arundel* II. vi. 158 His claims that Buddha raised women to parership with man.

Peart, obs. or dial. form of PERT.

Peary (pē·ri), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north.* Also **pirry, peerie, peerie.** [perh. dim. of *peer*, PEAR, from its shape.] A peg-top, made to spin with a string.

1805 Skirving *Hunt's Compl. Poems* 40 Bowls, and hats, and tops, and pirys. 1808 *Scots Mag.* 1st, Many's the peery and the tap I wished for his hangyere. 1879 Tennyson *S. Tour Mac. Poll.* I. 1. 3 I will be the case of a common spinning-top (*peerie*), spinning on a very fine point. 1880 *Life N. Coal Mariner* II. 31 He...took some interest in the spinning of "peeries".

Peary (pē·ri), *a.*[1] [f. PEER *v.*[2] + -Y.] Inclined to peer; given to peering or looking narrowly or curiously; hence, prying, inquisitive, suspicious.

a 1700 E. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew, Piery, Scuffle, &c.* 1708 Westminster *Cremona* (1816) V. 31 They engaged a peery servant...to watch all her motions. 1820 Jerry *Newbiu*, iv, Two peery grey eyes, which had a *devil* chilquity of vision. — *Pilcats* xxvi, And here...we have been reading our penitence time, till folk are grown very peery. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 362 Eyes small, bright, 'peery', and quick glancing.

b. *Regnal Cant.* Knowing, sly.

a 1737 Comin *Refused* iv. (1776) 42 *Are you peery*, as the cant is? In short do you know what I would be at now? 1804 Colman *Jealousy* 11. *An old peery* (sharper, deep rascal) to the game.

Peary, *a.*[2] : see under PEER *sb.*

Peas, *n,* obs. f. PEASE, PEASE, PEESE, PEICE.

Peask, obs. form of PEASE.

Peasweep, peaseweep (pē·zwīp). *dv.* and *sb.* Also **peese-weep, peesweip, peaseweep.** [From the cry of the bird.] The lapwing or pewit.

1578 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XVII. 221 *Tetigus vanellus*,...Lapwing, Yuchit, peesweep. 1680 Tarbrell *Comm.* (1696) 18 The peesweip's scriptis' were the speediest-cure. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 468 In pursuit of the Whaup and the Peaseweep. 1892 Eagle *Lit. Minister* xxxv, The plaintive cry of the peesweep as it rose in the air.

b. A local name of the Greenfinch.

1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 79 Greenfinch,...Peaseweep, Because one of its notes, sounding thus, closely resembles that of the pewit.

Peat, Peate, obs. form of PEAT, PEETE.

Peetweet (pī·twēt). *U.S.* [Echoic: cf. *pewit*.] A popular name of the spotted sandpiper or sandpiper of N. America (*Tringoides macularius*).

1844 J. E. Du Kay *Zool. New York* iv. 247 The Spotted Sandpiper...known among the people by the name of Peetweet, in allusion to its notes. 1858 Thoreau *Maine W.* 6, (1864) 232 A company of peet-weets were traversing and sounding shore over the curtain of a moon. 1894 Hudson *Birds Mod. Lit.* The Common Sandpiper...In America its place is taken by a closely-related species...the "Peetweet" or Spotted Sandpiper, so called from its usual cry.

Peevish (pī·vĭʃ), *a.* Forms: 4 pevysshe, 5–6 pevysh, 6 pevis(e, -ish(e, -isshe, -yn(e)she, -yshe, -ose, pivish(e, -isshe, pyvysshe, pivish(e, pevoch, peevish(e, -esh, 7 peevish, pievish, 7– peevish. [First evidenced in end of 14th c., but rare before 1500. Derivation unknown. The exact sense of the adj. in many of the early quots. is difficult to fix, and the following treatment is in many respects only provisional.

Note.—Of the etymological conjectures hitherto offered none is compatible with the sense-history.]

†1. Silly, senseless, foolish. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 151 And but lyue 'ye plow with hen pleyn3 peyneles ajenes.] [*A.* VIII. 143 pleinly aȝenes.] [*B.* VI. 151 *pe ayuel aduenes*]. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 21 b, Some make arches and draynpoles by water, some by hayres...some by conueying of a mole, and some other: and all be sewes or pyrypoles [*Angl. cuniculos...Britann. Pore-ditches*]. 1529 More *Dyalogue* iii. Wks. 171/1 The plainly pleasure of the vnpyse *peeuyse* gaffed ones of poore vnwell sense nowadays. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 54 b, To laugh such a peuish-toilering argument to scorne. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1567) 685 That which saide...is nothing els, but a peeuyshe fable. c 1566 Chas Pilgrimage *Pr.* xxxv. 71, These, whose eare approues their peeuish wise fancy This their wise is their folly. 1594 Plat *Jew. Ho.* II. 36, This is peeuy peeuish chatterings...with old men! 1598 *Barckley of Honour* 98 Cheke did his Maiestie seeming to peeuish, foolish, childish gaspis, to the World accounted them.

†b. Beastly conduct; act of one's servant; mad. 1525 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 986 Some trewelled, some gulled, some gaped, some gaul, As people hadde peevysshe, Or were than wyse mazed. 1542 Udall, etc. *Erasmus Paraphr. Luke* xii. 19 (They) answered to the matters, beside their own purpose. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. *Introd.* 228 Besides as by taking of poyson, are sundrie peeuishe or without reason, vomitings. 1597 Lodge *Prodyne.* 1. 1, There was never any so peeuish to imagine the Moone either capable of affection, or vnion of a Monie.

†2. Spiteful, malignant, mischievous, harmful.

1488 Caxton *tr. Propertius* 23 To a 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 317 Alas! what presumption should move that peevish power, or any such goding to take from me my mowse? 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. 270, 111 This ilk Arrens...thys peevish man of vnlyf...schulde be hapyt his vnsatisfyit spreit. 1587 Harrison *Content* Ep. Ded. 2 b, Their peevish privileges and pickthanke practises. 1588 Greenham *Christ. Ch.* 178 In dedication of this thing, they made certaine peevishe and nothing reason, which I passe over. 1590 Lupton *Moriæ* 122/2 Peeuish, *protervus*. 1601 [Manstion *Pasquil's Palin.* II. 231 This wyuen, this peeuish bag, Striken dead my spirits like a thunderclap.

b. In *med. Diet.* Of the wind: Piercing, 'shrewd'.

1808 *Cyprus Gloss.* ind. 21. *Peevish*, piercing, very cold: a peevish wind. 1883 Mrs. Townsend *Virtuous Orac.*, The wind is very peevish to night.

†3. An epithet of dislike, hostility, disparagement, contempt, execration, etc., expressing the speaker's feeling rather than any quality of the object referred to. *Obs.* Cf. mod. *plague*, *wretched*, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. vii. 78 For thou nil never ha...Be ony wemple nor this richy hand of myne, Nik nor peruyke nor vnlove tresis archyne! [*Nempeum capitum habent decoris hec...ornamenta*]. 1513 Ln. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxxvi. 380 Now, know ye it thus...that this peuysshe dyssemble Sedoyle apperyse vs so longe? 1532 More *Confut. Apol.* Wks. 1163 The wolf...appeal a lytle cown in a close...as for yonder peevish cowe neuerth cowe me in my conuenient wrath not half a gyll. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 111 Such...cruell tragedyes, as this peeuish paiued Pope was.

†4. Perverse, refractory, froward; headstrong, obstinate (self-willed, skittish, capricious, coy. *Obs.*

1539 Coverdale *Grand Bible Prol.*, Not onely lackyshe flowards and shrinkyshe but also perverse, peeuysshe and indocile. a 1553 Udall *Answer S. ad Sir.*, These women be all such: unable phrase them. They will not be women except it please them selues. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 32 Building is as given as custome to a morally indigested, as the gelde of a peeuish cousish. 1591 Shakes. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 40 This is it to be a peeuish girle. Thus Boys are forsaken when it followes last. 1611 Br. Montagu *Diatribe* 313 Diana, sometimes a peeuish angry goddesse. 1613 Webster *Duchess of Malfi* IV. ii. We read how Diophes, for her peevish flights, Became a fruitless bay-tree. a 1625 Fletcher *Lover's Progr.* (1652) 369 It would be accounted and peevish to a child to forsake his mother. 1631 H. Foulis *Hist. Rom. Tragic.* (1681) 15 Birds were not so slow and peevish formerly.

5. Morose, querulous, irritable, ill-tempered, childishly foolish. **a.** Of persons.

In early quots. often referred to as the result of religious convictions, feeling, and the like.

a 1532 *Hickscorner* D iij, And I thinke do after you[w]ilde, To here a patter to make me peuysshe. 1546 Bercon *Merch. P.* 1. i. 8 Why should a man whose blood is warme within, Sit like his Grandsire, cut in Alabaster? ...and creep into the knowles By being peeuish? 1693 Jas. Taylor *Xerxes, for Year* xxxix, Some men that so narrowly their lives and their fasting makes them peevish. 1708 Sweet *Absolut. Cler.*, Excellent materials to form children's quiet when they grow peevish. 1740 Young *Ep. Pr.* ii. 275 Body and mind, the peevish man and wife, United jar, and yet are link to part. 1862 Sir D. Brewster *Crowded Inn.* II. iii. 77 Our whole state of health renders him fretful and peevish in his own family.

b. Of personal qualities, actions, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting petty vexation.

1577 Fenne *Answ. True Christian* 83 Without any contention of peeuishe words. 1692 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. iii. 27 Gods providence on purpose permitted Moses to fall into this peevish question (at Kadesh). 1721 Strype *Grind. Abp.* No. 101 ¶ 1. Upon so vain peevish Expostulations. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. iv. 73 With a peevish whine in his voice like a beaten schoolboy.

†c. Const. *to*, unfit. *Obs. rare.*

1633 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 228 He is very peevish to Sir. Overton and will not hire very fain. 1637 Thomas *Cold Bath.* 1. 28 Grow to be Peevish to the Sun, Peevish, fond in great designes. *Ibis*, a peevish, fond: *Ibis*, a peevish fowl: [*Pellon* peevish fowl: *Mutton* compound peevish fowl: *the reading adopted in most edd.*]

Peevishly (pī·vĭʃlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a peevish manner; †foolishly, spitefully, perversely, skittishly (*obs.*); with petty vexation or discontent; incessantly, querulously, petulantly.

1530 Palsgr. *Lesclarc.* Perydelly, *malapertement*. 1588 T. Twyne tr. *Phialo* (Percy Soc.) 112 You do but peevishly to bubble your eyeteeth upon that manner. 1589–3 Greene *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 119 An idolatrous Gentlewoman...who with deuplefull tenets hath pleased the Gentlewomen of Sicilia, most pestilently deserting their apparell, and unsupportable decyphering their nature. 1605 Shakes. *Lear*, II. iv. 58 I cry you mercy, you peevishly threw it to her: and her will is, it should be so returned. a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 1 If they should narrowly elevate and peevishly reject the whole for some passages not agreeing to their particular fancies&c. 1879 J. Goodwin *Pearl. Purchased* xx. iii. (1727) 220 Men will be always sighing and complaining and peevishly refuse consolation. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (ed. Thyer) (1759) II. 60 Peevishly to make your visits more, You'll peevishly be gone. 1680–91 H. Stubbe *Further Advert. Pacific.* (1686) III. 204 Rabbins evilled peevishly, Tell him he may do any thing with a hot poker in't. 1832 H. Martineau *Ireland* II. 46 Peevishly complaining of exertion[s] with which she is not responsible to remedy.

Peevishness (pī·vĭʃnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being peevish.

†1. Silliness, foolishness, folly; madness. *Obs.*

1503 Stanyhurst *Æneid* III. With a pellis of peevishnes they lost eache a strooke. 1546 Bercon *tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* iv. In. (1557). The same was maske, pure... and great wyte you abundantly that prudencye [*simplicitas illam*], which you call honeste. 1552 Huloet, Pievishnes, *stulticia*. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 42 Were the perishnesse of my conceite correspondent to those rather-glorious honours of yours.

†2. Perverse, refractory, obstinate, or spiteful character or behaviour; malignity, perversity. *Obs.*

1488 *Paston Let.* II. 308 To be deprived *de cursu beneficiali* for the spyrory, lechery, pechery, and double pevishe perverseness. 1580 G. Marvin *Divers. Corrupt. To Rdr.* § 10 Why do they change the title, striking out S. Paules name...? what an horrible presumption in this. 1600 F. Godwin *Rom. Kings*, 203 [A] conspicuous wonder ...which by the turbulent and selfish petulancies of some body, is pitifully defaced. 1689 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* II. x. 228 Undoubtedly our Heroical Reformers did not ...act out of peevishness and spight, and please their own humour and supercilicity of spirit.

3. Disposition to be vexed at trifles; moroseness, querulousness; fretfulness, petty or childish ill-temper.

1581 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. § 19 Parents show themselues hard...that with their peruishnesse [*morositate*] they doe unmeasurably wearie them. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. iv. § 35 Some dispositions we have seen ...subdued by providences through innocence and fearing. 1728 Bullar *Serm. Examiner*, That which is a mere fretful temper to providence, and hesitably discharges itself upon everything which comes in its way,...is a temper of greater force and stronger passions, becomes rage and fury. 1840–6 Sarah Adams, &c. (tit. Wks.) we call the occurrences and perishness of age are none other than the real disposition, coming forth without disguise. 1893 Oxo. Kilvert *Jl. Diaries*, Usual people always wrack their peevishness on the people.

Peewee, pee-wee (pī·wī). [Echoic, from the cry of the bird.]

1. *Sc.* A lapwing: = PEWIT.

1880 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxii. 251 The moorfowl and the peewees crying upon it. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 364 The spotted eggs of the pee-wees.

2. 'A name in New S. Wales for the Magpie Lark, *Grallina picata*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

3. Applied to a small child.

1892 H. Gardener *Cauff Patriot* 189 He can play with those two peewees of Miller's, while he and I look over the stock and drive about the place a little.

4. See PEWIT.

Peewee, peweep (pī·wēp), **plewipe** (plē·waip). *local.* [Echoic, from the bird's cry.] A lapwing: = PEWIT 1.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Plewipe*, the pewit or common lapwing. 1888 *Field Dict. of the Nest* 83 Tell me when there's more plovers' eggs. 1892 Spencer *Shetland Tales* vi. 63 Listening to the murmuring waves and the faint cry of the 'peeweep'.

Peewit, another form of PEWIT, the lapwing.

Peeyla, Peoule, obs. forms of PEAL, PEELE.

Peff, dial. variant of PEFE, PUFF 2.

Peg (pĕg), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–7 **pegge**, 5 **pogg**, 5–8 **pegg**, 6– **peg**. [Not mentioned in Prompt. Parv. c 1440; of obscure history, but app. of LG. origin; cf. dial. Du. *pegge* (1804), peg, small wooden pin (Franck), LG. *pegge* peg (Klage); also MDu. *pegel* 'little knob used as a mark'.—Oudem. **pegel* little peg, pin, or bolt, esp. as a mark (Franck); also dial. Du. *pégel* icicle, LG. *pégel* stake. Some also compare Du. *peg*, Sw. *pigg* point, point, spike.]

1. A pin or bolt made orig. of wood, also of metal or the like, usually of a cylindrical or slightly tapering shape, and used to hold together portions of a framework, parts of machinery, etc., or for stopping up a hole, as the vent of a cask; also, a similar pin driven into or fastened in a hole in a wall, board, etc., or into the ground, and left projecting to serve for hanging up hats, clothes, etc., for holding the ropes of a tent, etc., or for marking boundaries, the level of a surface, the score in cribbage, etc. Also short for *clothes-peg*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, pegge, or pynne of tymbre, *cauilla*. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* (1757) A Pegge (*A.* Peggis), *cippus*. 1538 Peggis of woode, *obeliscis*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 53/25 A Pegge, *clauus*. 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 278 To take a harpier sticke, or such like drye rymbes, and thereof to make a small sharpe pegge. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 24 May it be as a pegge to a woodmans Bowl with plucking out. 1598 Florio, *Caviglie*, any ring or peg fastned in the wall or in horses ro. 1634 Gayton *Don. Apol.* 79 As it is with an Archer...when he hath hit the white or drawn the peg. 1680 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* v. (1682) 8 A tapering Peg of brass. 1684 Bargrave *Sydrophel* (1691) 6 Inquiring Peg of him, 1688 Bargrave (1691) 6 Inquiring Peg of him. 1688 Bargrave (1691) 6 Inquiring Peg of him. 1688 Bargrave (1691) 6 Inquiring Peg of him.

b. Phrase. *A round peg in a square hole* (or *vice versâ*); a man placed in a station unsuited or incongenial to his peculiar capacities or disposition.

1838 THACKERAY *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1877) III. 320 Sir Robert Peel was a smooth round peg in a sharp-cornered square hole, and Lord Lyndhurst is a rectangular square-cut peg, in a smooth round hole. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Dec. 3/2 Was there ever a more glaring case of square peg in round hole and round peg in square?

† c. A branch of a deer's horn: = BROCH *sb.*[1] 3. 1861 CUTTER, *Chevilliere*, the beches of a Deares head: all the pegs above the two bowes.

d. Applied to something resembling or suggesting a peg: see quot.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pegs*, small pieces of dough rolled up, and removed from the throats of young ducks and geese.

2. In special applications.

a. In stringed musical instruments, A pin of wood or metal to which the strings are fastened at one end, and which is turned to adjust the tension in tuning; a tuning-pin. Often in fig. expressions (with some of which *cf.* 3).

1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* II. i. 200 Oh you are well tun'd now: But I'le set downe the pegges that make this Musicke. 1643 PR. HALL *Remedy Mischievous* 11. 14 Like to a skilfull Musitian, that can let downe his strings a peg lower when the tune requireth. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Supremac.* Introd. n. (1687) 26 *Popes* of high spirits and bold lusts...did screw aspire to screw Papal authority to the highest peg. 1693 SOUTHERN *Maid's Last Pr.* IV. Wks. 1721 II. 63 He takes a Base-Viol, and while he is Tuning, one of the Ruffles unwinds the Pegs over his Head. 1842 TENNYSON *Princess of Tho* II. Let me screw them up a peg, Let me hear thy tongue with wine. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. My love of life screwed to the highest peg. 1898 ARNOLD & ROBERTS *Elem. Music Theory* x. 61 *Tuning*, tuning instruments of the violin-genus, and pianoforte class are lower by slacking the tension of the strings at the end where they are coiled round a moveable peg.

b. One of a set of pins fixed at intervals in a drinking vessel as marks to measure the quantity which each drinker was to drink.

See STAUCH *Compleat Vint.* (1774) I. 48.

1798 PEGGE *Anonym. Addit.* 183 The first person that drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg or pin; the second...to the next to it, etc. 1812 LOGAN *Gold. Leg.* vi, *Nightcap*, Come, old fellow, drink down to your peg! But do not drink any further, I beg! 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, We received drink here by the peg or middeg.

c. The metal pin on which a peg-top spins.

1790, 1812 (*see* PEG-TOP). 1828 *Boy's Own Bk.* 10 A top with a long peg is best at the game.

d. *Shoemaking.* A pin of wood or (latterly) of brass or condensed leather, used to fasten the uppers to the sole, or the lifts to each other.

[1565 Unglued in *frigging-mill*: see PEGGING *vbl. sb.* 2.] 1805 J. SYMMONS, *Pegging-awl*, a kind of awl used by shoemakers for inserting the pegs or wooden pins thereto into the heels of shoes. 1872 *Tolpuddle in Amer.* 206 Shoes...are fastened on the bottom by wooden pegs, thereby causing peg factories.

e. A wedge-shaped piece of wood projecting from a jeweller's bezel.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/1 In the centre of the bezel is a small wedge-shaped projecting piece of wood, called the *peg*, on which he performs all his operations.

3. *fig.* ¶ The interval between two successive pegs: a step, degree. Chiefly in phr. *to take, bring, let (a fall)* (a person) *down a peg (or two), a peg lower*, etc., to lower him a degree in his own or the general estimation, to humble, snub, mortify. Also, *positively, to come down a peg.* Cf. 2 a.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* To Holls, Rolls, etc., Now have at you all ye gallows of the earting religion, for I trust most take you a peg lower. 1603 in *Cal. S. Papers Dom. I* (1858) 5. 58 Others of the brave times that would not abide thereby... when...the Bishop of Chester, that here himself so high, should be brought a peg higher to his little sons. 1604 SHAKES. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 121 We still have worried all your holy Tribes,...And made your Greatnes downe a peg. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 356 You'll bring one down a peg lower in my Conceit. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 18 He is a peg too high for me in some of his notions. 1780 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 297 An opportunity for letting him shew a peg or two. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 61 Chester...has indeed three gentlemen a peg higher. 1821 Mrs. H. WARD *Mariveles* II. 304 I soon took that proud girl down a peg.

4. *To mount, start, ride a peg*, to make a move.

1810 SIR J. BARROW in *Croker Papers* (1) Talk, One whole squadron by the Downs, not one of which attempted to move a peg. 1841 *Punch* I. 249/1 You'll not ride a peg. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, You've got to fork over fifty dollars, that down, or this child don't start a peg. 1855 MASSINGER *H. Concordat* II. 18 One condition without which I don't stir a peg.

5. *fig. A peg to hang* (a discourse, opinion, etc.) *upon*, an occasion, pretext, excuse, or theme for.

1672 *J. Navy Dekker's Guil's Horn-bk.* 36 note, The ancient of a St. James's-street chairman, that 'a cream of bread and cheese was an excellent peg to hang a pot of porter upon'. 1798 R. S. SURTEES *Ash. Memoirs* I. (N) reserved, taciturn fellow, who merely wanted a peg to hang a grievance upon. 1837 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 170 The *Dial* ran of a heat to act as a peg to hang a thought on.

6. A drink; esp. of brandy and soda-water. Chiefly in Anglo-Indian slang. (Cf. 2 b.)

1869 THORNTON *Complet. Whistler* (1870) 178 Brandy and bitters' pawnee, a beverage which goes by the name of a 'peg' (according to the favourite derivation, because each draught is a 'peg' in your coffin). 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* I. 72 'Mac' who could absorb the same 'pegs' as those who consumed oil of spirits, ice, and soda-water. 1898 A. FINNEMORE *Cassels, Quarters, &c.* 263 [She] lowered him a solid peg with her own fair hands.

7. a. A tooth, esp. a child's tooth. Now *dial.* and *nursery phrase.*

1592–3 Sir WILL. *Sent.* vi. I. 290 Her grinders...shall...wax as 'tis As old Cockles, which from ninety eight Lay by her belly, wags till ninety eight Of every day-light. 1828 (? CRAVEN GILES) III. vi. *Pegs*, teeth.

b. A wooden leg (*colloq.*); also, a leg (*humorous*). Cf. *peg-leg* in 11.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* II. 19 It had been left three inches one long, to be laid to jack himself up to the top of his peg as every step. 1889 MARK *Pudd'nhead Wilson* (1894) 88, I'm a step-stepper made him limbs: head he—" Here's the only peg."

1827–38 HALLIWELL, *Peg* ... (2) a leg, or foot.

8. An implement furnished with a pin, claw, or hook, used for tearing, harpooning, etc.: a. a prong or tine fastened to a pole or string, used for harpooning turtles, a turtle-peg; b. a hooking-peg.

1731–48 *Gentlem. Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) II. 19 Turtle are most commonly taken at the Bahama Islands...by striking them with a small iron peg of two inches long: this peg is put in a socket at the end of a small cedar bat long...[and fastened by a string to the pole. 1827 G. A. MACCALL *Instr. &c. Privateers* (1868) 178 The Colonel had directed Maximo to bring with him his turtle-stave, his 'peg' and all other appliances for boating the green turtle. 1846 *Ann. Agriculture* II. 103 Tearing *Sarcs*. 1862 CAPE-LOOKER'S peg never ripped nor fidler say.

9. a. A thrusting blow. *dial.* or *slang.*

1708 SWALLETT *Rod. Round*, xxvii, Many times buttocks did I rumble, and pegs on the stomach without number. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* and *B.* s. v., A peg in also a blow with a straight arm. 1823 BRANDRET *N. Cobbett, Pop.* a blow or thump.

b. An act or effort of 'pegging on' (PEG *v.* 10): a stiff effort to make one's way. *rare.*

1822 *Sporting Mag.* X. 262 From there to the next each man a dead peg to windward.

10. Short for PEG-TOP 1. *rare. Pig in the ring*: see quot. 1847–78.

1837 HARRIET *Parish Pastor* V. To playing at marbles, and peg in the ring. 1840 *N. Parley's Mem.* I. 89, I wish you would change tops with me. I'll give you my two pegs for your hoop. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pig-in-the-ring*, an egg, to be spun the top within a certain circle marked out, and in which the top is to exhaust itself, without once overlapping the boards prescribed. 1884 *Every Bk. Sports* 311 If the full game of peg-in-the-ring be played, there is a good deal of excitement and varied interest.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peg-hole, -maker*; *peg-like* adj.; **peg-board**, a board with holes and pegs used in some games; **peg-cutter, peg-dust**: see quots.; **peg-ladder**, a ladder, usually fixed, with a single standard having rungs fixed through it, or to one side (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); **peg leg**, a wooden leg (see sense 7 b); one who has a wooden leg; **peg-man**, a tent-pegger; **peg-pole**, an upright pole pierced with peg-holes, for ascent by a gymnast having two pegs in his hands which he inserts alternately; † **peg-roots**, local name of the Green Hellebore (*Helleborus viridis*); **peg-striker**, one who catches turtles with a peg (sense 8 a); **peg-strip**, a strip or ribbon of wood from which pegs are split off in the pegging-machine; **peg-tankard**, one with pegs inserted at regular intervals to mark the quantity each person is to drink (see sense 2 b); **peg-tooth**, a peg-shaped tooth, a cruiser tooth; **peg-wattled**: see quot.; **peg-wood**, dogwood used in small splinters by jewellers for cleaning the pivot-holes of watches.

1850 *Athenæum's Sport. Mod.* VIII. 246 We can merely mention bean-bags, "peg-boards, dice and farm boards, as some of the apparatus found useful for the purpose [of amusing and instructing the weak-minded]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Peg-cutter*, an instrument or machine for removing the ends of pegs from the insides of boots and shoes. A font. *Ibid.*, *Peg-dust*, an implement for carrying away from boots and shoes. 1870 HARPER *Church Hist.* 48 (C. D. D.) Besides, he's a "peg leg. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 5/2 The days of the old "peg" legs have gone by. 1903 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 404/2 A wooden leg, in the name of a peg-leg. Lord Uxbridge never wore. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6392/3 Thomas Atkinson...a *Pegmaker*. 1894 F. A. DOUGHTY *Scribll. Mem.* (1895) 32 Pole-men, "peg-men, and unpickers of nests. 1737 S. DALE *Pharmacologia* 308 *Helleborus viridis*...Peg-roots. 1846 WORCESTER, *Peg-stroker*, one who catches turtles by striking them with an iron peg having a string attached to it. *Hallbrook.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, "*Peg-strip*, ...invented by Shakespeare, 1598. 1708 PHILIP *Answer.* (1802) 161 "Peg-Tankards, of which I have seen a few still remaining in Derbyshire,...hold two quarts, so that there is a gill of ale, i.e. half a pint Winchester measure, between each peg. 1884 *Leisure Hour* May 299/2 The peg-tankard...had pegs in it, dividing the height into eight half-pints. 1881 *Dental Manures* 5, 43 The Teeth are about thereunto, there to each Jaw;...."Peg-Teeth, are made on like the Tusks of a Hogath. 1589 *Treat. Diet. Figures* 82 The statira...ought to be bread across the back; then from the head towards the apex, or point of the bill, and sitting forwards from the head; for *N. Observation*, it is said to be "peg-wattled, which is very much disapproved. 1884 F. J. SNEYD *Wattle & Cackoo* 164 A watch maker would be loth to put a lens without a stock of "peg wood. 1885 C. H. W. LUCK *Woodskip Remains* 60 *note*, 30/6.

Peg (peg), *sb.*[2] [An alteration of *Meg* = *Margaret*; cf. *Polly* = *Molly, Mary.*]

1. A pet form of the female name *Margaret*: cf. also PEGGY. Hence in proverbial nicknames: *Peg Trantum*, a romping, hoydenish girl. † *Goes by Peg Trantum's*: (*Cranmore's*), dead (*obs. slang*).

1604 MIDDLETON *Ratsbane* v. vii. (1778) 21 That will sink you down to Peg Trantum, an hundred Fathom under ground. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Goes to Pigtrantums, Dead. 1708 E. WARD *Wonders World* (1710) 8 He fulfills to a Title the overdriving Proverb, 'Set a Beggar on Horseback, and he'll ride to Peg Cranmore'. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Peg-trantum*, a galloping, restless girl; a hoydenish matther.

2. *Old Peg (dial.)*: Skim-milk cheese.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Old Pegg*, some Yorkshire cheese. 1796 *Hist. Inf.* I. 201 *Pec.* Old Peg; poor hard Norfolk or Yorkshire cheese. 1893 BRICKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Old peg, Auld peg*, an inferior sort of cheese made of skimmed milk. It is also called, not hugely, *leather hangey*.

Peg (peg), *v.* [f. PEG *sb.*[1]]

I. Uses in which an actual peg is in question.

1. *trans.* To fix or make fast with a peg; to fasten with or as with a peg or pegs. Also with *down, in, out*, etc.

1508 FLEMING, *Cauterizare*, ...to peg or pin to. 1600 SHAKES. *Temp.* v. i. 295 I will read my Order, And pegg thee in his knotty entrailes. 1682 ENGLISH *Spikes* (1870) 12 Peg it [wreath] down with a hook or two. 1708 *Lady's Recreation* Mo. 29, 127 After he has measured his Bow, and methodically pegg'd his Cloak. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 29 The plants...must be trained close to the wall, or pegged to the bank as they grow. 1857 F. L. OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 98 When the interest [of the tent] are pegged out, by the flat iron pegs attached, our eight quarters are ready. 1879 W. J. CLEMAN *Wanderings* (1880) 12 Framed of oak trunks split through the centre and roughly pegged together. 1885 E. A. FREEMAN *Pract. Municipal* 208, 37 old transitions books are not sewn, but pegged. 1893 THORNTON *Hazel* v. 56 There...left him a whole day under a trolling sun pegged to the ground.

b. *fig.* To confine; to tie or bind *down*, to restrict.

1819–24 LORDS *Inaug. Comm., Milton & Marvell* Wks. 1848 I. 122, I will not be pegged down to any plan. 1869 SURTEES *Trad.* 17 Mar., How are two pleasant and pretty women pegged up the whole day 'In the worst inn's worst room'. 1870 ROBERT *Phyllis* x *Pol.* (1878) 209 Before he is pegged down by useless gauge.

c. *fig.* To fix the market-price; to prevent the price from falling by buying freely at a given price, or to prevent it from rising by selling freely. *Stock Exchange slang.*

1880 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 6/1 Arbitrarily raising prices against them—"pegging prices up", it is called. *Ibid.*, No stocks down will be new "peggings up." 1891 *New York Herald* 31 May 6/5 (Paris) Portuguese have been well pegged, but other Transatlantic 'bears have been fearsome.

2. To insert a peg into, provide with a peg.

† a. To insert or thrust a peg in the nose of (a swine, etc.) to prevent it from rooting. *Obs.*

1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 13 Unless the noses swyne be sufficiently ringed or pegged. 1631 R. BERNARD *Christ. Sabb.* 100 He [revoked to pegge or ring an hog. *Ibid.*, He put the pegge into the nose of the swine.]

† b. To plug; to spike (a cannon). *Obs.*

1591 CAVENDISH *Hens. Cavelliers* 10, Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 200 And I trust I have either broken your pieces, or pegged them, that you shall be able to shoot no more. 1783 STEVENS *Cit. Warres Lynd* C. 10. 8a/b, That...broke one piece of Ordinance, and pegged or pergonned no other. 1597 MOR. GLYMAN *Cookery* x. 117 Take a live lobster, boil it in salt and water, and peg it that no water gets in.

c. † (*a*) To broach (a cask, etc.) (*obs.*). (*b*) To provide with a vent and peg.

1591 *Antonio Three Pil. No.* 12 (1725) 181 He peg'd several butts, and gave me a glass of each to taste. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* x. 206 *note*, 30 Three should be free on Examination made by pegging the Vessel to prove, if such Drink is fine, the Hop sufficiently vented, and it be mellow and well-tasted.

3. To strike or pierce with a peg; to strike with the pike of a peg-top; to transfix with a turtle-peg (PEG *sb.*[1] 8 a); to harpoon. b. *absol.* To aim at with a peg or a peg-top; to use the turtle-peg.

1790 DIGBY & FRANCIS, *Peg*...also to strike or hit any thing with the iron point that is fastened or put into children's toys, called turtle-tops. 1806–7 J. HAMILTON *Minorca Hann. Life* (1810) 20, 2. Attempting to peg it [a spy] down into the ring. 1814 MISS. in *Ann. Reg. Epit.* Turtle-shooting amongst the islands...we could neither peg any from the boat, nor get much than on shore. 1826 *Boy's Own Bk.* 15 The moment it [a peg-top] falls on the floor take it up, and peg on those which still remain inside. 1869 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. 45 Him pegged at him with his wooden leg. 1884 PARTRIDGE & *Methodist* 21, 236 She turned sharply round, [and] pegged at him with the umbrella.

4. *Cribbage.* To mark (the score) with pegs on a cribbage-board (also *absol.*); rarely, to mark the score of (a person); hence *transf.* to score (a given number of points).

1800 JOHN PEGGING *Mil. &c.* 12. 1802 MISS MITFORD *Village Sto.* v. (1882) 227 *Dear Mamma* could neither feel the dull old skulls, nor see to peg. 1868 *Parlour Card Player* 19 You must be careful how you peg your opponent. 1870 HARDY & WARD *Mod. Hoyle* 78 The Cribbage-board, which consists usually of two holes, divided into compartments of five each, by which each player pegs or marks the game as follows. *Ibid.* 77 Suppose your opponent leads off with a nine, you play a six and cry 'fifteen', and peg two holes.

5. To mark with pegs: *esp.* to mark the boundaries of (a piece of ground, a claim for mining or gold-digging, etc.) with pegs placed at the corners: usually *peg out*.

1890 W. H. Hall *Front. Exp. Diggings Victoria* 3rd ed. 35 Y...secured an unoccupied spot...pegged out eight square feet, paid the fourteen-shs. and received in my return. 1898 *Quarry Guard. Emery-mop Reb.* 1901/1 Mongling to go then to further progress with the work recently pegged in. 1901 Fenton *Hints Engr. Cathedr.* 1908 C. vii. 256 An electrotype would be cast straight from the master's clay, while the mosaic or marble had been pegged and roughed out by the borers-prime. 1890 *Confessions of Princess* [or Servant] whose claims have been pegged out and registered. 1894 A. Rosemary *Nuggets*, etc. 102 He pegged the ground, and applied for a lease.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

†**6.** To strain, gorge, glut. *Obs. rare*—1.

(It is uncertain whether this is the same word.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4078 Sorles ty wlanis, To pegge at a peny logis þai prayde nyge nane hopes.

†**7.** To drive on as a peg by repeated blows. *Obs.*

1614 D. Dove *Mast. Sufft. Desiderat.* 161 Violence may...doe as pegge and fastener them [holy liturgies] in. – 1618 — *True Triall in Nobody Afflict.* (1626) 230 No discipline can come, unless it be pegged, and harmonized, and bowched into us by the fists of the sowre and enabled schoolmaster [affliction]. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 2 Pet.* iii. 1 The most Mistakes with our hearers peg in another.

8. *trans.* To aim with, or as with, a weapon *at* (or *for*); to drive *at*. In *Sporting*, To aim (a missile) *at*.

a 1500 R. E. *Dict. Caut. Cryer, Peg at Cocke*, to throw at them at Shrovetide. 1850 *Boston Lane.* 28 Oct. 4 Rot continued 'pegging' at Hearthens. 1875 F. L. Stevenson *Sing Dreams* 135 He 'pegs' for little but is not disturbed of sparrows. 1893 Francis *Daughter of Sun* 20 She pegged a stone at me.

b. Peg it: to let drive, to 'pitch' *into*. *colloq.*

1851 Douglas *Orderly Trans.* II. v. You peg it into him, and peg don't spare him. 1884 *Lit. Pict. Gaz.* 18 Jan. (Farmer), Peg it into him, muchis.

9. *trans.* Of a pointer or setter: To point at, set (a game bird).

1828 *Field* 7 *May* (1911) Three Snipe Forest birds, and directly after I pegged a single bird (but Cock had passed. *Ibid.* (1911) Directly after he pegged three properly, making a good point.

10. *intr.* To make one's way with vigour or haste. Also with *away*, *off*, etc. *dial.* and *colloq.*

1808–18 Jamieson, *To Peg off*, or *away*, to go off quickly. 1848 Thackeray *Vanity Fair* xxi. 218 Peg away, to move briskly. 1859 *Rhayder. Mag.* Mar. 302/2 Pawing...with a 'regular auld Nick', pegging away with a suddenness that was really delightful. 1880 Mrs Braddon *Trail of Serpent* III. 12 Shirley pegged along the hard road of industrious poverty till he came to the Temple of Fortune. 1884 La Feuz in *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 489 Away with me one of the ballads...and down the street I pegged like a madman.

10. *intr.* To work on persistently, to 'hammer' away; esp. *peg away*; also *peg on*, *along*; *colloq.*

1802 *Monk. Mis. Poems* 156 I'll remonstrate th' faithless clergy on prayer As hard as they can peg. 1824 Mactaggart *Gall. Encyc.* 76 Skins of roan mare, at which we began pegging with all possible perseverance. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii. The particular friends entered their attack upon the breakfast...'Pegasses, Bob', said Mr Alberto his companion, encouragingly. 1860 Tennessee *Pilot* 19. 1884 Ann. Lincoln to Lincoln 28 Oct. (1948) Lincoln, when asked what we should do if the war should last for years, replied 'Why keep pegging away'. 1887 J. K. Graves *Life & Day* 172 If it is not good pegging away at one little point. 1888 *Amer. Hebrew* XXXIX. 32 (C. H.) We have gratefully watched and pegged along year by year. 1890 *Spectator* 18 July 95/1 Mr. Field pegged on till the normal value of the pages—had become 2,000.

11. *trans.* (See quot.) *slang.*

1889 Money *Two Cr.* 6/1, I first was ter'd to peg a Hack. *Hunt.* To drive a hackney coach.

12. *intr.* To manœuvre pegs (Pegs 18.3 b), tipple, *slang.*

1872 in *Slang Dict.* 1901 *Blackbr. Mag.* Nov. 603/1 Shrewd him on Indian lives. His pegs.

III. 13. Peg out: see also 3, 5.

a. trans. (?) To exclude entirely. *Obs.*

1630–3 Markell *Nat. Transp.* II. 180 You have made our Lord Governor Pontifex and Pontifex Maximus to...the pegging out of the Princes.

b. Croquet. To put (a ball) out by making it hit the winning-peg.

1871 J. D. Heath *Croquet Player* 48 A rover may be pegged out by the adversary, but only if he be a rover also.

c. To pay or give out (a line, etc.). *dial.*

1894 Sussex *Archæolia* 160 (E. D. D.) Let her gang—Gherdle I peg out the line.

d. trans. Cribbage. To win the game by reaching the last holes before the '*three*' of hands.

1870 Hayes & Wyatt *Mod. Hoyle* 61 He may with a very poor hand be just able to 'three' to peg out.

e. intr. To peg or pitch one's tent.

1898 'R. Boldrewood' *Ram. Convict Trans.* 4 The bright idea of 'pegging out' struck some smart pilgrim.

f. To die; to be ruined. *slang.*

1859 *Herald of Freedom* (Lawrence, Kansas) 03 Sept. 2/3 Both parties are badly out, and we are happy to state that the feasibility is in a fair way to 'peg out', while the prospect was in our good ready for anything. 1861 Hotten *Slang Dict.* (Farmer), There...for heart-broken man exclaimed, 'Oh, George, George, why did you peg out?' 1880 J. Hawthorne *Mort. Pearl* v. xviii, What, old Tidewater pegged out, you'll be chief for certain. 1889 Mary Kingsley *Africa* (1897) 1. 7 Then follows full details of the pegging-out of Jack the Second Mr.

†**Pegall** (pegˈgl). Also **pegsall**, **packall**. [A. Dr. *pagual*, sb. Carib *pagüla*.] A basket of native make used by the Indians of Guiana.

1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1806) I. xv. 303 A few baskets called pegalls. 1809 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* iii. 191 Strike the Indians some with monkies, parrots, bows and arrows, and pegalls. 1848 Stedman *Dict. Trade, Packall*, *Pegsall*, a kind of basket made of the inner rind of the Ita palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*). 1899 Roraima Caruna *Mythic Times* 3 They...placed their articles carefully away in their pegalls, or wicker trunks.

Pegall, variant of Pegasite.

Pegasite (pe·gəsəit), *Min.* [Named 1890 (in Ger. *pegasit*) f. Gr. πήγασος the (herb), in reference to its colour: see -ITE¹ 2 b.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, of a greenish colour, usually occurring in incrustations on quartz.

1892 Dunnington *Min.* 176. 1898 Dana *Min.* (the Pegasite)...Leaves greasy to touch. Color deep green, greenish-gray, greenish-white.

Pegasus (pe·gəsəs). [L., a. Gr. Πήγασος, f. πηγή spring, fount, named from the *πηγαί* or springs of Ocean, near which Medusa was said to have been killed. Formerly also, as in Fr., **Pegase**, in ME. **Pegasee**.]

1. *Gr. and Lat. Mythol.* The winged horse fabled to have sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus, and with a stroke of his hoof to have caused the fountain Hippocrene to well forth on Mount Helicon. Hence, by modern writers (first in Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, c 1490), represented as the favourite steed of the Muses, and said allusively to bear poets in the 'flights' of poetic genius.

a. 1393 Bercilak *Epilogue* in *Gawain & Grene Knight* The Chinese have mostly tried for flight. Horse must be typically the fanciful Pegasus. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* (1550) They entered a goodly called Pegasus...striking on a flying horse with wynges & fire of gold called Pegasus. 1590 Dutted *Immort. Soul* 5 vii. (1594) 20 When she, without a Pegasus, doth fly. 1612 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 31 That maiden youth Pegasus, the fantastic. a 1627 Lovelace *Falcon* 21 The beasts answered doth appear On his own Pegasus a hieroglyphic. *Chemist.* v. xi. 1. (1739) II. 32 For this purpose I will allow you the pegasus of the poets. 1804 Byron *Bards & Rev.* 71, Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace. 1846 Lever, 10,000 Pegasus to Pound.

2. a 1586 Cheviton *Sir P. S.* (1912) 158 Ayde the Pegasus The best for battle wyngde for to flie. a 1599 Lodge *Life Sir Alibon* (1634) A 3, With his 3rd swythe wynges of the pegasus. a 1600 Henryson *Mor. Fab. to Gland. Bastard Sir*, The wyf wald eat the pegase perfytlie.

perfect and bold. 1596 Dyer *Grosvenor Sir F. Drake* (1815) 8 To anime-weeping Pegasus fourth-footy bend. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* viii, The stately Pegase Parnasis Blended heapes the stede from earth hath slaine. 1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* 5 Aonides and Mercurie And Pegase-winged paire the stede with. 1633 Sir W. Alexander *Crœsus, Tragedie in Dramas. of Hayvth.* v. Wks. (1711) II. 80/2 Old Apollo rains on pegase wings A mean more mere base bloomth.

b. *Her.* A winged horse as a bearing, etc.

1580 Lyon *Armorie* 102/1, He beareth Azure, A Pegasus Argent, called the horse of honour. 1828 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 17305/1 For his crest an helmet mantled...a Pegasus bridled in the mouth, an ostrich feather. 1861 *Bell. Heraldry* II. 211 Suggestion. Two Pegasuses argent, wings erect, tails and hoofs, or. 1884 Boutell *Her. Man.* & *Hist.* xx. 320

c. *Astron.* One of the northern constellations, figured as a winged horse, containing three stars of the 2nd magnitude forming with one star of Andromeda a large square (the *square of Pegasus*).

1636 Phillips (ed. 2), *Pegasus*, Perseus's winged Horse, a Celestial Constellation. 1866 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 210 The squares of Pegasus is a very marked object.

2. *Zool.* A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pegasidæ*, of peculiar form, with body somewhat like a horse's head, and one dorsal and one anal fin, suggesting wings; also called *flying sea-horses*.

1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 107/2. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 276 The Pegasus, the pectoral fins are large, and are spread out in a wing-like manner; whence these curious fishes have derived their name, which signifies Flying Horses.

Hence † **Pegasæ·rian**, **Pegasæ·an** (-sī·ən, -sī·ən), **Pegasæ·an** (-æ·ən) *adjs.* [L. *Pegasæus*, *Pegasæ·us*], pertaining to, connected with, or resembling Pegasus; swift; poetic; † **Pegasee** *v. trans.* (nonce-wd.), to serve as a Pegasus to; **Pegasid** *Zool.*, a fish of the family *Pegasidæ* (see 2); **Pegasoid** *a.*, resembling Pegasus; belonging to the *Pegasidæ*.

1609 Tourneur *Funeral Rights* (1798) 25 The Pegasæan ancestors of France, by the like change of Horses, rise from Lyons to Rome to fire in six days. 1614 C. Brooke *Ghost Rich. III*, Poems (1820) 140 My winged horse old 'pegasee my steps. 1990 T. Watson *Ode Death Sir F. Walsingham* Poems (Arb.) 115 Wings (ye patrons of the learned hill) That your 'Pegasæan springs may long flow buried. 1626 Wilkins *Mercy & Tr.*, who can fear to Fame But winged Trumpet, or Pegasæan Horse. 1648 Fletcher *Zutphen* v. xxiii. 121 Death...with a Pegasæan speede, flies upon remorse Man. 1849 H. Miller *England's Coquetries*, An overpowering Pegasæan power. 1887 Bridges *P. Q.* iv. 4 Above the Grecian Hill...Above the flight of Pegasæan wing. 1917 Anderson & Peebles, that this my Pen Should strive to relate its Pegasæan Flight. 1789–9 Fawkes & Griffith tr. *Apollonius Rhod.* I. 13 Pegasæan wings. 1799 Mathias *Pursuits Lit.* (1808) 1. How rare? When Granger (by many 'Pegasian feats') 1875–6 W. Brown *Hist. Pacif.* to S. *Yo Sisters of the Mountains*, Who wafts his lore from the Pegasian Fountains.

† **Peggage.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Peg *v.* + -age.] The action of furnishing with pegs.

1800 Cotgr., *Chevillage*, a pegging, or plaining; peggage, plainage.

Pegged (pegd), *ppl. a.* [f. Peg *sb.*¹ + -ed².] Made fast, fixed, or fastened together with pegs.

1600 Cotgr., *Chevillé*, pegged, plained; fastened with pegs. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pegged Boots*, boots with wooden pegs in the soles, instead of metal nails or teeth. 1894 Jerome *Three C. in Africa* 116 Judging by the length of the pegged-one stole for a time.

Pegger (pe·gəɹ). [f. Peg *sb.* + -er¹.]

1. One who pegs: in the senses of the verb.

1600 Cotgr., *Chevillier*, a pegger. 1808 Tomkis *Pappe*, one who buttons with pegs. 'Not now by one. 1823 *Cheap Plant., Pegging*, people who commonly stimulate themselves by means of brandy and soda water. 1900 Norman in Nov. 2/1 The pegger of a block of cheese.

2. = Pegging-machine. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Pegging (pe·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Peg *v.* + -ing¹.]

1. The action of the vb. Peg in various senses.

1600 Cotgr., *Chevillement*, a pegging; a fastening with pegs. 1697 W. Gilan *Advice to Purchasers* (D. 30) Called...Brunt-Ish, Sutherland, and Sollerganan, because Husbandmen use to make a hole, and put it into the Eare at Dealing of their cattle, which they call Pegging or Searing. 1821 Lamb *Elia Ser.* 1, *Mrs. Battle*, Her pegging (at cribbage) must be...1827 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* ed. 4) I. 246 The prior animal has...to undergo the painful operations of pegging, blistering, rowelling, and firing. 1881 *Chesterfield Gloss.* s. v. *Pin*, 1884 Sparrow in *Field Mead* II. 22 Felt with Propelling his toboggan with the stake—or 'pegging', as it is technically called. 1885 *New Sk. Speeds* 177 A great many boys...secure the true overhand fashion of pegging. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* iii. 30 The sentence let...was to be hot for the pegging-out fees.

2. *concr.* Pegs collectively, material for pegs.

† *b. dial.* (see quots.).

1674–91 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. xx. 61 This we call Pegging, being composed of those Cords that were twugs off that Piece of Wheat after Threwing. 1790 — *Country Housew.* 2 When we go to Hertfordshire call Peggings ...being what comes from the Underline or Highland, or other Wheat Ears, most of which vanish in them very like little Knots, that will easily part from their Chaff.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pegging-awl**, an awl for drilling holes for the pegs of shoes; **pegging-jack**: see quot.; **pegging-machine**, a machine for driving in the pegs of shoes; **pegging-rammer**: see quot.; **pegging-top** = Peg-top.

1765 Cheva. in *Ann. Reg.* 1765, 61 pair of shoemakers pegging awls and pincers, 12 pegging-awls, 12 awls of other sorts. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 58 *Pegging-awl*, has a sharp edge towards the point, and is smaller than a needle. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1878/1 *Pegging-jack*, an implement for holding a boot or shoe and varying its position while being pegged. 1878 *Knight Pegging-rammer* (*Shoemaking*) a pointed hammer for packing the sand in making. 1894 *Century Mag. Dec.* 256/1 The great boy's mouth 'twas as big as a pegging-top.

Peggle (pe·gl), *sb. dial.* Also **pegall**, **pigall**. [Origin unknown; by some associated with *Peg*.] A local name for the fruit of the hawthorn; a haw.

1802 Hunt *Literary Gaz.* 68, II. 1356 'Haws', (by the way are called *pegalls* or *pigalls* in Sussex). 1875 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* xi. 211 Pigeons feed on the peggle when there is not the grain, hawthorn buds so thickly as to give it a reddish tint.

Peggle, *v. local.* [Variant of Pebble *v.*?] *trans.* To peck, continue pecking.

1800 Farm in *Aunt Judy's Mag.* 1 Aug. 041 Thrush...comes to dig and peggle away at the grains. [General in parliamentary comedies: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Peggy (pe·gi), *sb.* [Altered from *Maggy*, *Maggie* = Margaret, of which it is a familiar equivalent (cf. Pen *sb.*²); hence in various local and dialectal uses.]

1. A man of feminine habits, a mully, a simpleton.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Peggy*, a simpleton.

2. A local name of various species of the Warblers (*Sylvia*) and of allied genera of birds; also of the Pied Wagtail. See quots.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2137 (*Lanius minor*). The whitethroat (Sylvia curruca), which goes by the name of the 'Nettle Creeper', 'Peggy', and 'the Sedge Warbler', and 'the Willow Warbler', 1862 Lancaster *Gloss., Peggy*, a name given to the garden warbler, the blackcap, both the whitethroats, the reed-warbler, and probably others of the family. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 91 *Pied Wagtail*...*Peggy* (Lincolnshire) (Kent). 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Peggy*...*Peggy-wash-dish*.

3. = Dolly *sb.*¹ 4 a. Hence **peggy-tub**.

1893 *J. Bonsor Hom. Amusem.* 152 Family Sons or home-made clothes may be laundered with much fun. *wrapper-and-tub*, that is experienced in the use of one. *Yorkshire* Peggy-tub. 1900 Bickerdyke *Twice Lasses* 156 Trundlepin *F. G.* 144 How will she basket at a tub—how demurely she twisted her fat red arms about when...plying the 'peggy'. 1883 Fenn *Fairhaven* 40 (ed. 1888) 169 Clothes were washed in the peggy tub, and kept in motion by a long-legged object with a cross handle.

4. *Peggy-with-Jar-*: *Lantern* = Jack-a-lantern.

1893 *Cheveldl Ann.* 4 (E. D. D.) As bad as Silkstie Peggy wi' lantern. 1895 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 508/2 Occasionally in the *pisky* notation, 'Jack' or 'Peggy-with-the-lantern' is visible after dark. 1900 E. Peacock *Knif Grind* II. 30 Dicard...as an use to discover the Holter of a peggy wi' her lantern from the light of day.

Peggy (pe·gi), *a.* [f. Pen *sb.*² + -y.] Of the form of or resembling a peg.

1880 *Queen Mod. Dict.* 1903 The lower incisors are peggy and pointed.

† **Peggy-mast.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **pegy mast**, **pygy mast**, 6 **pegs mast**, *adopt.* (*sc.*) **piggots**. A yard to which a pennon was attached.

1552 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 253 *Ane pot mait, ane pynt, ane mutchkin, ane pegge quart.* 1598 *Ibid.* 320 A barrel of pyik and a pegge quart to the said office. 1599 *Ibid.* 112. 86 To Robert Stevinsone...for ane mutchkin quart and ane pegge quart. 1613 DUGDALE *Hearth-tax.* vi. 4 For the south wyndo thair ane pegeon and one pinnable mantl thair.

Pegh, Peght, variants of PEGE, PEYE.

Pe'gless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Not having a peg.

1896 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 6/3 The ladies with a peg[1] to either is much more deadly than the pegless one.

Pe'glet. [See -LET.] A little peg.

1870 *Comptr. Inv. Mag.* Mar. 446 A couple of new pegs, which...by tightness by cutting in supplementary peglets.

† **Pe'gma, pegme.** *Obs.* [n. L. *pegma*, a, Gr. πῆγμα frame-work fixed together, movable stage or scaffold in a theatre, f. πήγ-νυναι to fasten.] A kind of framework or stage used in theatrical displays or pageants, sometimes bearing an inscription; hence *transf.* the inscription itself.

1613 B. Jonson *Sin. Fr. Covenant. Entertainm.* Who. (Richly.) pag[1] In the centre of the pegma, there was an Oracle of agates, wherein this elegy was written. 1622 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* iv. Plays 1873 III. 78 We shall hover ...what Remarks: what promotements are towards: and who guests the Pegmas. 1623 MIDDLETON *Triumph Integr.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 366 Four other triumphal pegmes, are ...placed to honour his lordship's progress through the city. 1629 *Warn Simp. Cobler* 26 The Vizors are worn enough for such odde pegmes.

Pegmatite (pe·gmătəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. πήγνυ-ναι in sense of 'thing joined together or consolidated' + -ITE[1].] A coarsely crystallized kind of granite, containing little mica. Hence **Pegmatitic** (-ĭ·tĭk), **Pe·gmatoid** *adjs.*, resembling or having the structure of pegmatite.

1832 DUBOIS in *Life & Lett.* I. 238 At Bubia the pegmatite and *granite* in beds and the same direction. 1832 TR. ROSE *Mineralogist's Tour.* II. 61, etc. etc. The pegmatites, or graphic granites. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pegmatite*, a variety of granite, in which the quartz, as seen over the surface, has some resemblance to Oriental writing—called, also *graphic granite*. 1868 *National Science Mag.* 86 The pegmatoidal structure of so many igneous rocks.

Pegomancy (pē·gŏmænsi). *rare.* [f. Gr. πηγή spring + -MANCY: in mod.F. *pégomancie* (Littré).] Divination by springs or fountains.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1824 in CHALMERS *Scotland* IV. 42 Omens are obtained...by the mode in which the air bubbles rise. This was the Pegomancy of the Greeks.

Pe-goose, obs. form of PEAR-GOOSE.

† **Pe·groll,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Also **peggrell, pygrall.** [Origin unascertained.] Petty, paltry, trifling.

1533 Lyoncour *Satyre* 1627 *Ane pygrell thief that stalls ane how.* 1535 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 108 Thay fals and degenerat with Of Dowglassis. That of his blude ar nocht be pygrall prym. 1567 *Ibid.* II. 111, 1 (1) 106). How Anne was the unnaturalest gaid!...Of God, nor wraith at ane small pygrall wourth ane.

Peg-top, pegtop. [f. PEG *sb.*[1] + TOP *sb.*[1]]

1. A pear-shaped wooden spinning-top, with a metal pin or peg forming the point, upon by the rapid unwinding of a string wound about it.

1630 DEKKER & FORD[?] *Fancies* (1878) 38 Candle. Lessening shorter. 1631 *Ibid.* 39 Candle. Lessening shorter. 1631 *Ibid.* 39 Candle. Lessening shorter. 1631 *Ibid.* 39

†b. *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 321 Pe peyes of Godis ryȝt ymle weie ofte mengen mankynde. *c* 1440 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 60 Hast þi 3 degree not ligeyen the peys [v.r. preef] of foreyne balaunces. 1892 HARDING *Malmesb.* xxii The peise and weight which this ravell world hangs upon is Religion of love.

†4. Forcible impact, as of a heavy body; measure, impetus; a heavy blow or fall. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 200 Alle as one grete rain and speed their heuey rayghe unto the roote of Ilalyrion. 1492 *Promptorium*, 'Or, or Wyȝt, or peyse, *gravitas*.' 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 38 With a grete peyse doyn he the crowne and the body full downe tumbler in to the mornion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 11 He [Pridocke] with a peyse it [the glass crone] broke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livius* x. xxiv. 1. That she may hit with a more weightie peise.

5. Balance, poise, equilibrium; suspense; the act of balancing or holding poised. *Now dial.*

c 1400–20 *Alexander* 3080 Hermodis bere a leuer-speile and kingord to paise [*Dubl. MS.* on paysel]. 1600 E. TAVERNER *Wittie, & Conceate.* (1614) 263 Their fowles may...bee sable to be ballanced with a 3 pea and vpward peyse. 1609 *Ile of Gulls* iv. 1. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 141 *Your* lades hand he loueres were the ballance And with a studied peyse lift up that beame. 1887 ROCK *Text. mss. Brief* xxx. (E. D. D.), I've lost my peise.

Peise (pēz), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–7 **peise, peyse, payse,** 5 **peyse,** 5–6 **pase,** 5–7 **paise,** 6 **peyze,** (**peace**), *Sc.* **paize,** 6–7 **poise, peyze, pease, paize,** 7 **pois, poaze, peaze, pese.** [ME. *peise*, repr. the stem-stressed form of OF. *peser* (3rd sing. pres. *peise*) = Pr. *pesar*, *pesar*, Sp. *pesar*, It. *pesare*:—L. *pensāre* to weigh, freq. of *pendĕre* to weigh. In 14th c. OF., *peiser* often became *poiser*, and this vocalisation was sometimes extended to the inf., etc., e.g. *poiser*, *peiré*, *poisons*, *poiseroit*. Cf. the nasalling form PONSE.]

†1. *trans.* To weigh, measure the weight of, as in a balance. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1382 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 130 Pe pound þat hee peyseth by. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecc.* xl[v]. 8 He [Aaron] made him...shewe with a balaunce peyses. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 130 Al my body peysed in balaunce, Weyeth not an ounce. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xv. 5/2. It ought be peased or weighed in Balance. 1588 BOURNE *Bellmach.* 262 The balance poiseth all kinde of weighes (things alike. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 26 To weigh and peise the mountaines.

†b. *fig.* Of non-material things. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 179 Greene or ellis Cleyn nor lesyner gladsom indegrence, Nat lik our worlde, peised the gladde. *c* 1537 GERARDE *Long Progne of Nineteenthyng* (R.) Stande longeste hert, to quell balance peyse. 1598 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, x. One wit and willing power are payed by his will.

9. To estimate the weight of, as by lifting or poising in the hand. In quot. 1390 with obj. cl.: to estimate or guess by doing this. *Now dial.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 324 This Minister to the Cube is come, He peiseth ther was somwhat hi. 1530 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysedl.* b. 5/2, I am sommuch payer[ye] now than, some yeu hane...at lasse three that whiche conteyned the land. 1607 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 31 Pooles, the biggenesse and weight whereof he was wont to poize and tole to his hand. 1622 PEACHAM *Modern Mottly* xi. 158 The ball just pound' is in her hand, and the weight was nothing.

†2. *fig.* To weigh in the mind; to deliberate upon, consider, ponder; to estimate. *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* 226 3 The Lord knoweþ peiseth the hertis. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 27 Per he goine and wrye What wyse worche is. *c* 1448 MAIR. *Chron., Hen. VI* (1845) Pamphl. 180 Iacomo[nius], the lawemaunder, and harme that might fal. 1591 SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlem.* I. iii. 21 Look'n pois and peruse it. 1593 *Alphabetes Worke* 1893 P. HANNAY *Purple Air.* viii. 216, Those causes to balance peysing, Which have their finale ende enough'd.

†3. To place or keep in equilibrium; to hold suspended or supported; to balance, poise; also (*pass.*, 1504), to cause to sway to and fro (like something suspended) while supported in the hand.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 29 Whanne he peisede the foundementis of erthe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. viii. 84 Eneas Pase thare wardis ilk bukkis or a fle. 1567 *Trinetal Doctr. Mod.* xxx (1593) 186 The workemen...[the poise his bodie on his wings, and in the aire on his Heeles wauering. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 21 The peaseth the sword of Justice with an vprighte hand. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* 11 31 Hee ...caused an egge to stand vpon his pointe by peysing it to and fro betweene his fingers. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* x. 78, Upon this line a curious work is rais'd...Though soft, yet lasting, with just ballance poys'd.

†b. To bring into or hold in mutual equilibrium, as in the scales of a balance; to balance (two things) against each other, or (one thing) against another; to make equal in weight. Usually *fig.*

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 251 The wholenes of God peisith euenli, and ordeyneth alle thingis fulle euen to his creaturis. 1560 R. TAVERNIER *Liturgy* 4 *Common.* (1629) 130 The right of Religion...doth it not make a ballance poyze the difference of these two matters? or is it sufficient for me to...examine against the other. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxv. 35 The wardle, being a bolle fashed with two severall properties, the one of Quintile, and the other of Lucrine, which being equally poised, forceth him to stande in the Station.

†c. To be of equal weight with, weigh as much as, balance, counterbalance. *Obs.*

1597 WARNER *Eumaeis* (*Antiquae Sc. Vau*) Ballaste of mouth will (peyseth pepp, I thing with other weight. 1600 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Lives* (R.), Iv. 103 Whose ware of stones...could not poz throughout scale of number.

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†4. To put a weight upon, add weight to; to weight, load, burden; to weigh down; to oppress; to furnish with weights (*pass.* 1573). *Sc.* and *fig.*

1500–20 *Dunbar Devoit, Perfy. Prov.* 139 His lowsone mouppyngis and fowrdull, and hungry lyon peyssit that he had gud no myrth ȝ-gressit. 1595 LD. HUNSDON *Prodac.* II. 1600 Sparis þe wrakit barnan Chevaleir, *Scalis* (1898) 126 For ȝit is ane to peaze the scalis wight. 1597–97 HENRYSOUN *Orpheus* III. 1900/2 It wrakit bodye to peaze the ballances on his side. 1720 SCOTT. *Rich. III*, v. 88, 200 Lest leaden murther poise me down. 1820 H. HUNTER *Healing Power God To Rely*, 4 The wise Pilot, that can make ten of lesser earth for ballast, to poise the vessell.

†b. *intr.* To press down-wards by its weight.

1552 SCOTTUS *Cal. Chron* 849 The cold began to court heat, And water fire; the light to mount on hie, And th' heavie downe to poise.

5. *trans.* To drive, bear down, etc. by impact of a heavy body, or (generally) by force; to force. *Now dial.*

To 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2918 Thane boldly þey lookes, and lemyden engynes, Payses to peloures. *Hist. Jas.* 3043 Peyrolle and pelid downe playnyeande wellen. *c* 1500 *Dunbar Dying Pupyl's Testt.* 126 Thin herbis gentil ? peise thou nocht ? I will be here when I lyst, in spite of thy nebbe.

b. To force (open, up, loose, etc.) by weight or pressure. *dial.*

1805 BRONTË *N. C. Gloss., Peise*, ...to raise, to lift up, to open with violence. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., Pease it loose, the lock is blunded'. 1894 *Northumbrld. Gloss., Paise*, to weigh up, as with a crowbar. 'Paise up that flag-stone.'

6. *intr.* To have weight, be of a specified weight, weigh (so much). *Now dial.*

1382 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 132 Pe pound þat hee peyseth by. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecc.* xl[v]. 8 He [Aaron] made him...shewe with a balaunce peyses. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 130 Al my body peysed in balaunce, Weyeth not an ounce. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xv. 5/2. It ought be poised or weighed in Balance. 1588 BOURNE *Bellmach.* 262 The balance poiseth all kinde of weighes (things alike. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 26 To weigh and peise the mountaines.

†b. *intr.* To press heavily, to weigh. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Merlin* 32 Whan thei felt that the werke peyseth here vpon them.

Hence **Peised** *ppl. a.*; **Peising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* vi. 25 Peising of gold and of siluer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 12 Feith of plesbis gre Wyth peisit Scrolle pleuist the abuse begs [L. *decretaque cernit fatidicus Arruns*]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxv. 35 Certes, Marsiglia Cleare i, Wis. 1618/19 *Sc. Acts* xiiij[d] peising Shoolis.

Poise, obs. form of PEECE, PEASE, PIECE.

†**Poi'saless,** *a.* *Obs.* In 7 **poisonse.** [f. PEISE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without weight; very light.

1646 BROWNE *Du Barras* v. iv. 91, *Magnificence* 308 Like poisonse pleces bore up by Roman breath.

†**Poi'ser.** *Obs.* [f. PEISE *v.* + -ER1: cf. OF. *peiseur*, -*eor*, in sqiseeor *peseur*.]

1. One who weighs, ponders, or estimates.

1580 WYCLIF *Prol. Wks.* 2 Of spiritis the poisere is the Lord (1388 the Lord is a weiere of spiritis). 1600 COTGR., *Poiseur*, a poiser, weigher; ponderer.

2. An officer appointed to weigh goods, spec. the tin from the Cornish mines.

1585 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 366/1 The Office of Peiser, within ...Towne and Porte of Southampton. *Ibid.* 367/1 The Offices of Peiser and Guyder of ...Towne of Launceston. 1600 *Cornw. Corrospall* 14 The officers deputed to manage this Coynage are, Portreeue to coyne the Tynne, Peiser to weigh it.

Peishwa, -wah, variants of PESHWA.

†**Peisy,** *a.* *Obs.* In 5 **poisie.** [f. PEISE *sb.* + -Y.] Weighty, heavy.

1399 R. LESCEN tr. *Fruit. Ann. Hadlow* C, Conquered of poisie and petite heid.

Peit, obs. form of PEAT.

†**Pei'trel, peytrel, petrel,** *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 (5) **peytral,** 4–5 **-elle,** 4–7 **-el,** 5–6 **-ell;** 6 **-erel,** 7 **-il;** 6–7 **pail(l)rel;** 4 **paytrel,** 5–6 **-ell;** 5 **-ylle, paitrell, paitrelle,** 6 **paitrell;** (5 **petryrll**), 6 **petrel(l,** -il, -al, **petarell,** 6–7 **pet(t)rel(l,** (6 **pewtrell, poutral,** -il). [ME. a. AF. *peitrel* = OF. *poitral* (mod.F. *poitrail*) = Sp. *petral*, It. *petrale*:—L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, neuter of *pectorālis* adj., f. *pectus*, *pector-* breast: see PECTORAL.] A piece of armour to protect the breast of a horse (often richly ornamented, and retained for ornament after its defensive use had passed away); hence, also applied to a breast-collar: = PETTRIL.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5771 His coupre hors al fol-of bolle, And his peytrel, and his arsoun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 200 Bridel & paytrel & al pe gere was pere, Of gold ful richely enamyned were. *c* 1400 CHESTER *Lanc. Pleas*, *Plea*, 2 ...et Alienor the peytrel stood the hors fol lepe. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F iij/2 A Peytrelle, cantelle, pectorale. 1572 BOHUN *Admir.* 61 b, 194 Their breste lieuynesse and pouerte. 1599 HOLLAND *Pontoff* for a horse, antrila. 1599 *Rom. Decades* 201 When their paitrels or drawpoge, pollets are put on them. 1598 WILKES *Dict.* (1608) 29/1 A paitrell, antilene. 1598 FLORIO, *Ronzelle* m., (thing) on the poitrell and ridging of a horse. 1611 COTGR., their paitrells pretties ornamentall. *c* 1680 BARRY *Ornithol.* (1718) 172 His paitrell and ridging were embroidered with Sapphires mixable with red. 1800 F. WILKES *Sp. Husbandry* 243 b, Besides the ordinary garnish and ornaments, consisting one thick bosse and bells. 1809 TOMKINS, *Peitrel*, a breastplate (Obsolete). 1823 CRABBE *Tales* xvi. 6 Their necklace-garlic, pectoral ornament, trappings, or ringworm, fell beyond the black and bubble. 1833 *Ordinary Knighthood* v, D is enough to break both girths and petrel. 1898 RIDDLE *Glossogr., Petrel*, see *Pectoral*. *Ibid., Pectoral*, a head-piece or defence for the head, a Petrel, Poitrel, or Stomacher.

Hence †**Pei'trel** *v.* *trans.*, to put a peitrel on. *Obs.*

1597 LODGE, *P. Pl. C.* v. 23 Sorte my nedel vppon nedle, Quaynte-ars-my-ryme; Lat peitrel hym and pele hym, 1600 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. (Roch.) 183/1 Mounted on a Pattrelled or Barded courser.

Peitrel, Peitre, variants of PETRARY, PETRE.

†**Pejerate,** *v.* *Obs.* rare—0. [f. L. *pējerāt-*, ppl. stem of *pējerāre* (from *per-jūrāre*) to swear falsely.] *intr.* To forswear, commit perjury. So †**Pejera'tion** [ad. L. *pējerātiōn-em*], a false swearing, forswearing.

1650 BECONSAW *Antidote* 7 When the Titles of God are abused,...by way of Pejeration ...or by way of wicked swearing. 1658 ROBERT *Glossogr., Pejerate*, to forswear, or to do that he hath sworn to do. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pejeration*, a forswearing.

Pejorate (pī'dʒŏrēt), *v.* [f. L. *pējōr-*, ppl. stem of *pējōrāre* to make worse, f. *pējor-em* WORSE.] *trans.* To make worse; deteriorate, worsen.

1833 R. SOUTHEY *Pilgrim., Ridler* to Wilack, is pejorated (from his good Saxon). *a* 1721 MARKY *Grumbler* I. 3, Wks. 1840 II. 316 Slaves also pejorate the families that use them. 1853 STEVENSON *Calvinism* iv. 39 You do not appear to me to recognise the gravity of your situation or you would be more careful not to pejorate the cases.

Pejoration (pīdʒŏrē'ʃən). [ad. med.L. *pējōrātiōn-em*, f. *ol* action from *pējorāre*: see prec.] A making or becoming worse, a worsening, deterioration; depreciation (of property).

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pejoration*, a making worse. 1834 GEORGE *Theory of Ch.* I. xiv. 131 Which pejoration, as to the physical peace and beauty of the Nation, he must...can behold, without real and great sadness. *a* 1721 MARKY *Lives* (1840) III. 32 Everyone those suffers to pay for amelioration than receive for pejoration. 1851 BRIGHTMAN in *Wilson & Muse Lonsd. Papers* V. 203 What amelioration and what pejorations are to be taken into the account?

Pejorative (pī'dʒŏrătiv, pīdʒŏ'rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **pējōrātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *pējōrāre*: see PEJORATE and -IVE: cf. med.F. *pejoratif*.]

a. *adj.* Tending to make worse; depreciatory; applied especially to a derivative word in which the meaning of the root word is lowered by the addition of a suffix or otherwise.

b. *sb.* A word of this character, as *poetaster*, *poetling*, *poetling*.

1880 OGILVIE (Annandale) s. v., *Pejorative*, is a pervasion of post. *a* 1882 G. MEREDITH *Sir Tudor Mort. Sir Richard Calmady* 190 The substantive has now a pejorative meaning. 1890 F. ADAMS in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IX. 121/1 The Italian diminutive is a pejorative form of favor, a remark applicable to the passion collected English 'poet's wing'. 1895 F. HALL *Two Letters* 1. *A Rejoinder* 13 Hence Tucker's pejorative pronunciation, based on the continental Latin *grammaticus*, *tropic*. Accurate in some regions.

Hence **Pejoratively** *adv.*, in a depreciative or deteriorated sense.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pejorism (pī'dʒŏrĭz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pējor*, *pējōrem* worse + -ISM, after *pessimism*.] The belief that the world is becoming worse.

1878 MAX MÜLLER *Hibbert Lect.* viii. 311 Man has believed in progression, he has hardly ever believed in pejorism.

Pejority (pīdʒŏ'rĭtĭ). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state or condition of being worse; worseness.

1865 T. ADAMS *Blades David* 72 The last state of that man shall be worse than the first ... This pejority of his state may be amplified in six respects.

Pek, obs. form of PECK *sb.*1, *v.*1, PECK *v.*2

Pekan (pe'kăn). [Canadian Fr. *pekan*, alt. Abenaki (Eastern Algonkin) *pēkani* (Rasles).] A carnivorous beast (*Mustela pennanti*) of the weasel family, a native of the northern parts of North America, valuable for its fur; called also Pennant's marten; = FISHER 2 b; also, the fur of this beast.

1798 MUSES *Amer. Geog.* I. 200 Fishers...In Canada he is called Pekan. 1823 *Cornh. Four Acres*, II. 72 The Pekan is much the largest of the genus, and indeed of the whole Weasel kind ..., ravaging only the Wilderness and Groves.

Pekan, variant of PEKIN.

Peke, obs. form of PEAK *v.*, PECK *sb.*1, PEKE *v.*

†**Pekoe** (pē'kō). Also **pēkoe, pikia.** [The native name in Tapi. W. Pies *De Rebus Nat. Indiarum*, Amsterdam 1658, 141, has '*Pyxos sive Pekia*'.] A tree (*Garcinia buttyracea*) of the tea family (*Ternstroemiaceæ*), native to Guiana, valuable for its timber, and producing nuts resembling the soaari- or butter-nuts, but more oily.

1810 SOUTHEY *Brazil* III. 708 The *pēkoe* is of more importance to a country like Guiana, where timber is the great evil. 1869 BATES *Nat. Amazons* viii. The pekoe...bears a large eatable fruit. 1880 *Treas. Bot.* 1000/1 *Garcinia butyracea*...is called Pekoe by the natives...its timber...is valuable for ship-building, mill-work, etc.

Pek-ox, obs. form of PECK-AX.

Pekin (pe'kĭn, -ēn). [a. F. *Pékin*, the Jesuit Missionaries' spelling of the Chinese *Pĕi-kīng* (pĕ-kĭng), lit. 'northern capital' (opposed to *Nân-king* 'southern capital'), the name of the capital of China; hence, applied attrib. or elliptically.]

1. A kind of silk stuff.

1785 [see PEKINESE]. *Harper's Mag.* Aug.–Dec. 1881 Silks and handkerchiefs [from Pekin] superior to those of China. 1894 *Court*

Mag. VI. p. 2/1 Some of the most sweet pronunciads (plus an) composed of pekin. **1897** *Daily News* 24 Feb. 3/3 The material was...striped brocade or pekin, having on the ribbon stripes flowers in old rose. *attrib.* **1898** Tauchnitz *Bk. Smiles* 17, The most expert Pekin headsmen.

§ 2. Fr. *pékin, pégnoir* (pēkē). A name originally given by the soldiers under Napoleon I to any civilian; occasional in English use.

[Referred by Littré to name 1, trousers of pekin being much worn under the Empire. Hatzfeld and Darmesteter consider this derivation doubtful.]

1897 Scott *Napoleon* III. 10 These professional troops...were quite ready to convert the insolence of the pekins (a word of contempt, used by soldiers to those who did not belong to their profession). **1870** *Spectator* 29 Nov. 1371 Hardly was sympathy discouraged as the only foe to pekins, and diplomatists other knew little more than soldiers. **1890** Lowell *Study Windows.* (1898) 21 There was hardly such a thing as a pekin. **1891** *Spectator* 28 Sept. 1810/2 The pekin, even when he sits in the Court of Cassation, is treated with contempt.

Pekk, -o, obs. forms of Peke *sb.*[1]

Pekoe (pē·kō, pĭ·kō), *sb.* Also 8 peco, pecko, pockho. [From Chinese: in Amoy dialect *pek-ho*, in Cantonese *pak-ho*; from *pek, pak* = Mandarin *bai, pai* white + *ho*, Mandarin *hao* down, hair.] A superior kind of black tea, so called from the leaves being picked young with the down still on them.

1708 Addison *Spect.* No. 321 Coffee, Chocolate, Green, Imperial, Peco, and Bohea. Tea seem to be Trifles. **1731** J. E. Forster tr. *Gebelin's Hist.* I. 230 Herb-tea, or Pock-ho, is that which we call Pekoho, which we have with them. **1839** Sala *Twice round Clock* (1861) 142 The huge tea warehouses, where...the flowery Pekoe or the fragrant Souchong, slumbers in its foiled sheets.

Hence **Pe·koe** *v. trans.*, to mix with pekoe tea.

1892 Wolcott Tea (Pekoe) 160 A chaser to 'pekoed' Formosa will be found the most desirable and valuable. *Ibid.* 164 If the Assam be 'pekoed' so much the better.

Pekul, variant of Picul, a weight.

‡ Pel. *Obs.* [Anglo-Fr.,=OF. *pel*, mod.F. *pieu* :—L. *pilum* stake: see Pile *sb.*[1]] A stake at which swordsmanship was practised in the 14th century.

1810 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. i. § 7 (paraphrasing *MS.* 8th. of 14th c.) The author...straight recommends a constant and spirited attack of the pel...for as he calls the post...The practitioner was then to assail the pel, armed with sword and shield, in the same manner as he would an adversary.

Pel, obs. form of Pale, Pell *sb.*[1], Pill *sb.*[1]

‡ Pela, pé-la (pē·la). [Chinese *pai, pe-, pai-* white + *la* wax.] The white wax obtained in China from the wax insect (*Coccus pela* or *sinensis*); Chinese or China wax.

1712 Phoenix in *Phil. Trans.* I.XXXIV. 189 The Chinese collect a kind of wax, much esteemed by them, under the name of Pela, from a species...on certain shrubs.

‡ **Pelada** (pēlā·dă). *Path.* Also in Fr. form pelade. [*F. pelade* a disease that causes falling off of flowers or hair, f. *peler* to deprive of hair.] (See quots.) Hence **Peladic** (pēlæ·dĭk) *a.*, of or pertaining to pelada.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pelada*, a kind of alopecia, or consequent state of the body, occasioning the shedding of the hair, arising from a corrupted mass. **1827** in Mayne. **1839** *Edinb'r Med. Surg. Journ.* LVIII. 390 Classification of the 'peladic' results:...Found in the superciliary distortions of the hair follicles...in cutaneous numbness.

† **Peladore, -ure.** *Obs.* rare—[1]. [a. Sp. *peladar* 'one that pilleth, maketh bald, or bare' (Minsheu), f. *pelar* to...: *pelón*: see Pill *v.*] A depilatory.

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, To know how to make [sophie of the duchess of Bragança,...The pelados of baboths.

Pelage (pē·lĕj). [a. F. *pelage* (16th c. in Littré), the hair, wool, or fur of an animal, in reference to its kind or colour, f. OF. *pel*, mod.F. *poil* hair, down + -age. (Cf. *peler* to deprive of hair.)] A general and collective term for the fur, hair, wool, or similar covering of a quadruped. (Parallel to *plumage*.)

1828–32 Webster, *Pelage*, the texture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur or wool. *Sinces.* **1846** J. W. Williams *Middle Ages* I. 70, 136 Bear, wolves, tigers, deer, and numerous fur-bearing animals are hunted for their pelage. **1880** Rudler *Prob. Econ. Caribbean* 230 The ass and the zebra are far more strikingly differentiated by their pelage than by their skulls. **1887** J. A. Allen *Amer. Mam.* 456 A young male in summer pelage.

Pelage, obs. form of Pillage.

Pelagial (pĭlē·ĭdʒĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *pelagi-us*, a. Gr. *πελάγιος* of the sea (f. L. *pelag-us*, a. Gr. *πέλαγος* the sea) + -al.] Of or belonging to the open sea; = Pelagian *a.*[2] 2, Pelagic *a.*

1899 J. A. Thomson *Sci. of Life* 208, 229 The distinctive population of the littoral, pelagial, abyssal, fluvial, and terrestrial areas.

Pelagian (pĭlē·ĭdʒĭăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] [f. L. *Pelagius*-us (Augustine), f. *Pelagius*, latinized form (see prec.) of the name of a British monk of the 4th and 5th centuries, whose doctrines were formally condemned by St. Augustine, and condemned by Pope Zosimus in A.D. 418.

1645 Prynne *Herodotus* (1680) 129 Pelagius...his name in Welch was Morgan, which signifies the sea.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Pelagius or his doctrines.

Pelagius denied the Catholic doctrine of original sin, asserting that Adam's fall did not involve his posterity, and maintained that the human will is of itself capable of good without the assistance of divine grace.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Families of Love, Brief Treat.* Many a simple souls hath her shamefully...inveigled with his Gods Pelagian opinion. **1832** Babbage *Inf. Knpl.* 184 Origen...being a leader and Father of the Pelagian error. **1847** South *Serm.* (1868) III. 43 Throughout all this Pelagian Scheme, we have not so much as one Word of Mans Natural Impotency to Spiritual Things. **1879** Farrar *St. Paul* II. 218 note, The Pelagian [theory] treats Adam's sin as a mere bad example.

B. sb. A follower of the doctrines of Pelagius.

1531 More *Confut. Tr. Barnes* 1170 Wks. 726/2 Sayncte Austin wrote...three woorkes against...the Pelagians and the Celestians. **1555** *Articles of Religion* in Original Letters 1 wondreth not in the following of Adam, as the Pelagianes doe valiantly indie...but it is the fault, and corruption of the nature of every mann, that naturally is engendred of the offspring of Adam. **1708** J. Edwards *Exam. Ch. Apol.* no. 8, Some have doubted the use of the Lord's Prayer but only the Pelagians. **1814** Robert Flowers of Zion 18 The Pelagian's assertion that humanity could be won by man's will.

Pelagian (pĭlē·ĭdʒĭăn), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [f. L. *pelagi-us* (see Pelagial) + -an.]

A. adj. †1. Of or pertaining to the *pelagian conch*=purpura shells whence purple dye was obtained. (Cf. L. *pelagium purpyle colour.*) *Obs.*

1620 Holland *Pliny* II. 292 The Tyrians make their deep red purple, by dipping their wool first in the liquor of the Pelagian purples.

2. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the open sea or ocean: = Pelagic.

1748 Da Costa tr. *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 400 They are no pelagian Shells, as those are; Buys and Harbours are the Places where they are fish'd. **1776** — *Conchol.* 66 Some (shell-fish) are pelagian, or inhabit only the deeps of the sea. **1832** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 126 A fish of shoals may be an impassable to pelagian species, as are the Alps and the Andes to plants and animals peculiar to plains.

b. Inhabiting islands in the open sea or ocean.

1820 Pritchard *Nat. Hist. Man* 201, 236 Pelagian Negroes have long been well known as inhabitants of the interior of the Pacific Islands.

B. sb. An inhabitant of the open sea or ocean.

1834 Bonnor *Halieut.* 75 The Mediterranean pelagians or open sea-fish have neither brilliancy of colour, nor delicacy of flesh.

Pelagianism (pĭlē·ĭdʒĭăniz'm). [f. Pelagian *a.*[1] + -ism.] The doctrine of Pelagius and his followers: see Pelagian *a.*[1]

1583 Field *Defence* (*Parker Soc.*) 352 While you would seem to fly from Pelagianism, you fall into the Pharisaism.

1832 Babbage *Inf. Knpl.* 213 This doctrine which hangs the efficacy of the Holy Ghost upon man's Will,...is downright Pelagianism. **1744** Berkeley *Lett. to Prior* Wks. 1784 III. 370 To assert Antipodes might become more easy to heretical as science to orthodox. **1855** Milman *Lat. Chr.* xvi. II. (1864) IX. 145 The Pelagianism charged against Scotus is...purely metaphysical.

Pelagianize (pĭlē·ĭdʒĭănaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *intr.* To act the Pelagian; to hold or give expression to the views of Pelagius.

1621 Fr. Mercurius *App. Cassar* 23 In the point of Free-will the Church of Rome absolutely and wholly Pelagianiseth. **1679** Hickman *Quinquarel. Hist.* (ed. 2) 52 Doth not Arminius Pelagianize in this?

Hence **Pela·gianizer.**

1689 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 305 Those Pelagianizing enemies of the grace of God. **1694** Hickman *Quinquarel. Hist.* (ed. 2) 213 To let the new Pelagianizers see, there was no quarter to them in Oxford. **1882** W. Cunningham *Hist. Theol.* (1896) II. xxiv. 316 The latter class they were accustomed to call Pelagianizing Romanizers.

Pelagic (pĭlæ·dʒĭk), *a.* [ad. L. *pelagic-us*, a. Gr. *πελαγικός*, f. *πέλαγ-ος* the sea.] Of or pertaining to the open or high sea, as distinguished from the shallow water near the coast; oceanic; now *spec.* living on or near the surface of the open sea or ocean, as distinguished from its depths.

1698 Fryer *Glossogr.*, *Pelagick*, of the Sea, or that liveth in the Sea. **1800** Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 400 The Pelagic Sterna. **1832** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 160 Littoral and estuary shells are more frequently liable...to be intermixed with the exuviæ of pelagic tribes. **1842** *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 72 Seamen are...well acquainted with the general forms of the pelagic fish. **1864** Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 170 The pelagic shells, or those which during life move freely through the sea. **1880** *Nature* XXVI. 339 Used incidentally by naturalists, the term *Pelagic* applied to living things, denotes those animals and plants which inhabit the surface waters of the seas and oceans.

b. Of sealing: Carried on or performed on the high seas. So *pelagic sealer.*

1892 *Rhodes. Mag.* Oct. 604 'Pelagic' sealing as at present carried on, cannot long be sanctioned. **1897** *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/8 The Commission was sent out in consequence of the statements made by the United States and Russia that the seal herd was being wiped out by pelagic sealing. **1900** *Mcnsey's Mag.* XVI. 83/1 The pelagic sealers kill the animals with guns, spears, or any effective weapon with they see in the water.

† **Pela·gicus,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *pelagi-us* (see Pelagian) + -ous.] = Pelagic.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes, which are, 1. Marine, and these are either *pelagicus*, living in the main sea,...or *littoral*. **1892** Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pelagicus*, ...of swimming birds, comprehending those that frequent the sea, where they find their food: pelagious.

Pelagite (pĭlæ·dʒəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *πέλαγος* sea + -ite[1] 2b.] A name given to nodules of oxide of manganese and iron obtained in deep-sea soundings in the Pacific Ocean.

1876 A. H. Church in *Min. Mag.* I. 21 The singularity of the mode of formation, of the admixture, and of the composition of these concretions should commend to her in their recognition as a distinct mineral species under such a name as Pelagite. It would at present be impossible to assign a formula to this 'pelagite'.

Pelagosaur (pĕlăgŏsɔ·ı). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *pelagosaurus*, f. Gr. *πέλαγ-ος* sea + *σαῦρα* lizard: see Saurian.] A genus of fossil crocodiles with amphicœlian vertebræ, found in strata of the Jurassic age.

1880 in Ogilvie (Annandale).

Pelagra, variant of Pellagra.

Pelamyd, -mid (pĕ·lămĭd). Also 6 pelamis; ?– (in L. form) **pelamis, -myx,** pl. **pelamides; 6–9 pelamoda.** [ad. L. *pēlamys, -myd-, pēlamis*, a. Gr. *πηλαμύς, -ῠδ-ος*. The form *pelamoda* represents *F. pelamide* 'a young Tunnie' (Cotgr.); *pelamis* = It. *palamita* 'a fish called a tunnie before it be a yeere old, a summer whiting' (Florio).]

1. A small Mediterranean fish; a young tunny.

1598 Florio G 3 b, To dresse a Pelamis, which is a kind of Tunny. **1600** Holland *Pliny* I. 243 The old Tunies and the young, called Pelamides, come into great flocks and shoals into the sea Pontus. **1607** Topsell *Hist. Serpents* (1658) 731 *note*, Among a variety of different species, the Pelamides, a sort of Thunnies, were the most celebrated. **1800** Anne Plumptree *Resid. France* II. xl. 36 The pelamyds...come in search of the same nature, that some persons have supposed it only the young thunny. **1823** Baptist *Mallard*, 188 After passing the anniversary of their first birthday, these pelamyds assumed maturity, and were dubbed thunnies in consequence. **1837** Bosch *Ann. Pottery* (1878) II. 289 A pelamyd or tunny.

2. Applied to the genus *Pelamys* (Cuvier 1832) of scombroid fishes.

1803 Cooke *Brit. Fishes* II. 110 Pelamid.

Pelara, obs. form of Pillar.

Pelargic (pĭlā·rdʒĭk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *πελαργικός* of the stork, f. *πελαργός* stork: see -ic.] Of or pertaining to the storks.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Birds* 203 O thou lunch of Storkses! Hail, Pelargic King!

Pelargonic (pelargo·nĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. Pelargon-ium: see -ic.] Of or derived from the genus *Pelargonium*: esp. in *Pelargonic acid*, a fatty acid, $C_9H_{18}O_2$, prepared from the volatile oil of plants of this genus; nonylic acid. So **Pela·rgonate,** a salt of pelargonic acid; **Pe·largone,** a crystalline substance, soluble in ether, obtained by the dry distillation of barium pelargonate; **Pelargo·neæ,** a hydrocarbon obtained among the products of the dry distillation of hydrochloric or isocholeic acid; **Pe·largyl,** the radical of pelargonic acid ($C_9H_{17}O$).

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 396 *Pelargonic Acid*...was originally extracted from the leaves of the geranium, by distilling them with water. *Ibid.*, Pelargonic anhydride...is obtained by acting upon pelargonate of baryta with oxychloride of phosphorus. **1866–77** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 560 Pelargonic acid is a colourless oil...which solidifies in the cold, melting afterwards at 20°. *Ibid.* 561 Pelargonone of Ethyl...Pelargonic ether. *Ibid.*, Chloride of Pelargyl, $C_9H_{17}OCl$, is obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on pelargonic acid.

‡ **Pelargonium** (pelăgrō·nĭăm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (L'Héritier 1787), f. Gr. *πελαργός* stork: app. modelled on the earlier *γερᾰνίον, geranium*.] An extensive genus of plants of the N.O. *Geraniaceæ*, chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, having showy flowers and fragrant leaves, commonly cultivated under the name of *geranium*.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Pelargonium*, Crane-bill, in botany. **1838** *Penny Cycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) XI. 68/1 Pelargoniums are of easy culture, propagating readily by cuttings. **1880** *Times* 25 May, The annual pelargoniums, and other spring flowers being in particularly good condition. **1892** *Gardeners' Chron.* 235 Pelargoniums grow three or four feet high.

Pelasgian (pĭlæ·zdʒĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -sgn. [f. L. *Pelasgi-us*, a. Gr. *Πελασγ-ος* or of or pertaining to the *Πελασγοί* or Pelasgi: see *b.*] *a. adj.* = next. *b. sb.* One of the *Pelasgi*, an ancient race of doubtful ethnological affinities, widely spread over the coasts and islands of the Eastern Mediterranean and Ægean, and believed to have occupied Greece before the Hellenes.

1583 T. Watson tr. *Melanchthon's Prop.* 2. 21, 43 The first inhabitants of [Lesbos]...were the Pelasgians. *Ibid.*, Pelasgia, king of the Pelasgians. *Ibid.*, After the pelasgians, succeeded the Eolians. **1586** T. Astle in *Archæol.* VII. 381 On the radical Letters of the Pelasgians and their derivatives. **1820** Mitford *Hist. Greece* I. i. § 2. 23 Strabo asserts as, that the Pelasgians were originally established all over Greece. **1889** Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 23 Situated to the south of the great Pelasgian nation.

Pelasgic (pĭlæ·sdʒĭk), *a.* [ad. L. *Pelasgic-us*: see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Pelasgi or Pelasgians.

Pelasgic Architecture, Building, the oldest form of masonry found in Greece and the neighbouring lands, constructed of rough or subacus stones piled up without cement.

1786 T. Astle in *Archæol.* VII. 380 Homer was a native of Crete, where the Pelasgic alphabet was first improved. **1889** H. Maine *Horæ Pelasgicæ* title-p., A Description of

the Pelasgic or *Medic* Dispersion. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 413/1 energetic, Pelasgic architecture. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 377/2. 1880 Earnest *Cond. Life. Prince Wm.* (Dallas) II. 337 With all his hairy Pelasgic strength directed on his opposing sense of beauty.

Pelaw, Peleh, variants of PELAU, PELCH.

Peldon (pe·ldən). *Coal-mining.* [Origin unknown.] 'Hard and compact siliceous rock' (Greenley *Gloss. Terms Coal-working* 1883).

Pele, obs. form of PEAL, PEEL, PELL.

Peleosan, obs. form of PELICAN.

Pe·leoni·ne, *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *peleōn-em* PELICAN + -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pelecanus* of birds.

1880 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 330 The tongue (of Balænicipes) is extremely small, as in genuine Pelecanine characters.

Peleoid (pe·lioid), *a.* and *sb. Geom.* Also 9 *erron.* pell-. [ad. Gr. πελεκοειδής, f. πέλεκυς AX, hatchet + -ΟΕΙΔΗΣ -form, -shaped.] **a.** *adj.* Hatchet-shaped. **b.** *sb.* A figure bounded by a semicircle, and two concave quadrants meeting in a point, and so resembling the blade of a battle-ax.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Peleoides*, a Name which some give to a certain Geometrical Figure, that somewhat resembles a Hatchet.] 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Angle, Pelecoid Angle*...is that in figure of a hatchet. 1884 WILLIAMS, *Pelecoid. See Pelecoid.*

Pelecypod (pĭlĕ·sipŏd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. πέλεκυς hatchet + -ΠΟΔ -footed.] **a.** *adj.* Having a hatchet-shaped foot, as a bivalve mollusc; pertaining to such a mollusc. **b.** *sb.* A pelecypod mollusc. Hence **Pelecypodous** *a.*, in same sense.

1852 BLEVIN *Expos. Lex., Pelecypodous*, applied ... to ... Mollusca ... that have a foot in form of a club or of a compressed pelecypodous. 1880 *Cent. Dict., Pelecypod.* 1887 B. WOODWARD in *Cassier's Magaz. Mod. Mech. Inv.* In the higher Pelecypods they are filibranch. *Ibid.*, Diagram illustrating successive development of pelecypod gills.

Pelegrim, -grine, obs. f. PILGRIM, PURBLIND.

Pêle-mêle, variant of PELL-MELL.

Pelemele, obs. f. PELL-MELL, PELL-SHELL.

Peler, obs. form of PEELER, PILLAR.

+Pe·leria. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 pilleryn. [a. F. *pèlerin* PILGRIM.] A pilgrim.

1458 Inv. G. HALE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 46 Gif pilleryn may be said prisonris. *c* 1514 Sir W. MURE *Dialt* 9 *Reason* 3 777 We staying Pelerin will ow'r assay't.

+Pelerinage, pelrinage. *Obs. rare.* [ME. a. F. *pèlerinage* PILGRIMAGE.] A pilgrimage.

c 1390 *Rolland's* (Gibson)...and on Richard...to forsake pelrinage. Thame bi dede bene gane. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 69 The noble sentence of the text Mast comendethe a pelrinage Gre hiete preie tikke yeuge. *Ibid.* II. 383 Forth ouzeth Perle with glad visage fore the tempte on pelrinage.

Pelerine (pe·lĭrin, -rē·n). Also 8 pelorine, 8–9 **peleria.** [a. F. *pèlerine*, transferred use of fem. of *pèlerin* PILGRIM = pilgrim's mantle or cape.] A name applied from time to time to various fashions of mantles or capes worn by women; in recent use, a long narrow cape or tippet, with ends coming down to a point in front, usually of lace or silk, or of the material of the dress.

The name appears to have been in vogue 1740–50 (it was obsolete to Fielding in 1749); again about 1784; also 1815–35; 1859–1870; the shape or material being probably more or less the same each time.

1734 ELIZ. HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 1 (1748) I. 251 Her neck suffers for it, and confesses, in pearly blushes ... this mistress, however, she conceals under a handkerchief or pelerine, and high tucker. 1749 *Gentl. Mag.* 272 In pelerin cloak, or silk mantua. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 9 May, Within my memory this [cloak] ... was succeeded by the pelorine, the pelorine by the neckatee. 1784 *Mem. M. Frankenstein* 128 A short leathern or alvidero cloak, not unlike what the women call a pelerine. 1807 *Gentleman* I. 21 (Heath) A half high carnation...compared to their [women's] mantles, and trimmed round the base with a row of deep points, which form a pelerine. 1832 *Lincoln Herald* 3 Sept. 3/3 The bright tagged fringe a square pelerine behind. 1853 THOMAS *Dorrit* iv. iv, 'Artiste', whispered Flora, 'would you object to putting your arm round her under my pelerine?' 1882 *Engineer* 30 Mar., The pelerine or underbody being of silk, the upper one of cashmere of the same shade, and the costume completed by a short pelerine tied behind. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 28 June 605/1 'Pelerine' is now the usual name for the shoulder cape. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/3 The pelerine is to be a favourite form of mantle, many of the new capes being finished in front with long, tasselled pelerine ends.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 *Court Mag.* VI. 9, 10/1 The message...is trimmed with a monkey, or else by the pelerine cuffs, with blood hair. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 3/1 The deep pelerine-like collar of lace or inlaid lace and chiffon.

Pele's hair (pē·lēz hēə·). [named of Hawaiian *rauoha o Pele*, hair of Pele, the goddess of the volcano Kilauea.] Volcanic glass from the volcano Kilauea, found in fine hair-like threads.

1825 Trans. *Geol. Found.* 200 Pele's Hairs. 1861 HAWAIIAN *Gloss.*, 1876 *Pele's Hairs*, lava blown by the wind...into hair-like threads.

Pelestre, pelestre, -tur, var. PELLETRY ¹ *Obs.*

Pelet, -ette, obs. f. PELLET. **Peletone,** OTTOB. f. PELOTON. **Peleus,** obs. f. PELEUS.

Pelf (pelf), *sb.* Also 6 pylfe, 9 *dial.* pilf. [ME. a. ONF. **pelfe*, Instanced 1370 as *pelfle*, mod. Norman *pelfe*, var. of OF. *pelfre* (1178 in Godef.), *pelfry* spoil; *thicker derivation uncertain*; perh. related to L. *pilāre* in sense 'to pillage', F. *piller*.]

†1. Property pillaged or stolen, spoil, booty. *Obs.*

a 1350 *St. Nicholas* 241 In Hastin...[a clerge] *Lay* (1682) 18 Als he thein...Pavid heore pelf bi a mod mike. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2367 Pelf wythgo, with all pele pell. Tache nowmor bot [grasse] betake, Full assemble fore make. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ix. (*Wolf & Fox*) xiv, Schir...and we get of youre pelf, Ye sone tak thankf and mak no mare murgeis.

†2. Property, possessions, goods, 'gear'. *Obs.*

c 1350 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2166 Pe maiden thanit he haim self, Sa did he wemen, with all pele pell. 1375 THOMAS *Hunt.* (1878) 100 Gif ennone thy neuenen, he cuppaine the pelfe, walking them wapping and other like pelfe. 1608 Inscr. *Pen.* in Peck *Desid. Curios.* (1779) II. 30 All pelfe we ought escaped for himselfe. 1647 *Mischief of Monie* 17 And who, from managing his master's pelf Had now begun his passage for himself.

3. Money, wealth, riches; now depreciatory: 'filthy lucre'.

1300–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 25 They passe waist off the patrimon pure, Had that the pelfe to gaist among thame. 1523 CAVENDISH, etc. *Wolsey Pur. Tax.* iv. 38 You...whiche alone by me and by lawes to gat pelfe for your chin ages. 1580 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 298 Why do they spende their pylfe with such outrage and tiranny? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1811) 228 (*Arb.*) 266 A mistresse regarde thou hast, thou hast a Princes pelfe. A lend regarde to be glaist to a Princes treasure. 1590 SHAKES. *2 Pt. Hen. VI*, III. ii. 232 But all his mirth is not so worthy pelfe. *a* 1625 FL. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 223 Ye rich men cannot think to carry your pelfe with you into Heaven. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Jew of Malta* II. 206, 422 The Covetous Man looks upon his Pelf, and adores it as his God. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 127 1851 H. MAYHEW *Charcoal Sun* iv. 130 The boy after his pelf to bestow any thought on the first marriage celebration. 1874 L. NORTH *Professor* II. An blind to all that passes on? As any cloud that shows for pelf.

†4. Trumpery, trash, rubbish; slippery. *Obs.*

1555 BRADFORD *Lett. to Hamilton in Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1632 Forbid copper, tinpence, pheasie ornament, or such other baggage and knickknakes pelfe. 1589 JONES *Byrth Mankind To Rdr.* (1617) It is not sufficient ...to contriue one Books for pelfe, and trash, and trifles of lees, before he see them. 1598 GREENE *Quip for Gentlewomen* xiii. All the new pelfe now sold in shops, in value not worth a farse. 1632 BARTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. 2. iv. 306. 4 288 Which to her guests she shewes, with all her pelfe.

b. Refuse; now *dial.*, vegetable refuse, weeds.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 182 Pelfe is properly the scrapper or shards of apples and chissons. 1600 S. NICHOLAS *Acclamatio* (1878) 7 We of all people must thus weed the pelfe, ... Almighty Ioue hath chosen to himselfe. 1646 THOM. CARTER *Tobie* xv. 10 Our memories are so...very that keep the pelf, but go the clene water. 1658 PHILLIPS ed. 4), *Pelf*, in Husbandry, is the refuse and broken remains left after the Hawk is reclaimed. 1846 *Farm. Jrnl.* 15 Jan. (E. D. D.), Which is the best means of clearing a weed from corn and pelf? 1880 W. Cornwall Gloss., *Pelf*, light grass and roots taken together to be burnt.

c. Dust; *fluff. Obs. exc. dial.*

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 229 Gather it...[dirt] in cinnes from dyrt and pelfe. 1880 W. Cornwall Gloss., *Pilf, Pilfen, Pilfun*, light dust or fluff.

d. A worthless person; a good-for-nothing. Now *dial.*

1592 Sir J. MASON *Let.* (S. P. Foreign, Edw. VI, Vi. H. 181), The skin wrote pell [Duke of Paulette] fearing that by it his own secrets were discovered. 1780 J. HUNTER *Time to Correct* (ed. 2) Glass., *Pelfe*, a bad, or good-for-nothing person. 1878 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Pelf*, a term bestowed on a worthless person.

5. Dust; *fluff. Obs. exc. dial.*

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5. *Comb.*, as *pelf-licker*; *pelf-spurning* adj.

1603 UNKNOWN *Revenger's Tr.* iv, Have some not long pinching Usurers, Pelf-lickers, ever-thirsting gulletons. 1870 J. HUNTER *Hours* iv. 78 The high-minded, pelf-spurning Abraham.

†Pelf, *v. Obs.* [ME. a. OF. *pelfer* (also *pelfr-*), var. of *pelfrer* to pillage, rob, f. *pelfe*, *pelfre* spoil: see prec. sb., and cf. PILFER *v.*] *Trans.* and *intr.* To spoil, rob.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6249 (Cott.) For to pelf hir folk vnkid And bring his folk in hir land. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 91 Ichulleth pellyche ayeyn. 1398 BARR *Piers Lavour* (1842) 87 Pe ys heuen haue he vnelle pelfe.

Pelfer, obs. form of PILFER.

†Pelfish, *a. Obs.* [f. PELF *sb.* + -ISH¹.] Of the nature of pelf, rubbishy, paltry.

1577 STUBBES *Discov. Evil.* Ep. Ded. in *Hollinshed* I. 1/2 That I may do some redresse of pelfish trash, that is wrapt within this Treatise. *to Conclu. Misc. Evil. Ded. ibid.* 3/1 How shall hee not, to finde them, that will bee more prone to thiefes forth his pelfish fashion, than they will be ready to blame out his good deserues.

†Pelfry. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5 **pelfers,** 6 *-fre, -frey, -fray, -fery, -fary, -fary,* **pelfry.** *β.* 5–6 **pil-, pylfre.** [a. ONF. **pelfrie*, instanced 14–15th c. in forms *pelfrie, pelfrie*, mod.Norm. *pelfrie, pelfrie* (Godef.) frippery. See also PELFERY.]

1. Things pillaged; booty, spoil.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* c. 21 Alle that other pilfre he yaf unto other folke of the host. 1496 *Dives & Pauper.* vii. 4 vij/2 Open theft is when the thief is taken with the pelfrey. 1532 *St. Pulgent Hom. Wks.* III. 155 Out of whyche cometh the most vyciouse feed, and lefe myeh corne, tarares, and other pylfry, beholde thistes, whyche the ox beddis. 1562 JUDGE *Theft. Apost.* (1612) 820 The goddes and pelfries that the Phenicians made of the people.

2. Trumpery, rubbish, trash; = PELF *sb.* 4.

a 1500 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 120 Suche pelfry were best pubblished, And so myselfe lerned vnsched. 1536 St. SHADOW in Farmer *Mod. Repf.* (1879) III. Collect. *Edw.* 228 Lockes of bowes, and filthy Reliques, Gobbettes of Wodde, under the Name of Parcells of the Holy Cross, and such Pelfrie. 1593 ANDREW *Trumpk.* (Arb.) 89 Sir...some out much trifling pelfery trumpery, baggage and baggage ware. 1593 CHAPMAN *Byron. Tr. Caroliner Prol.* 8/2, Indulgences, Beades, Pardons, Pilgrimages, and suche other pelfrye.

Pelham (pe·lăm). [From the surname Pelham.] In full, *Pelham bit*, a form of bit combining the snaffle and the curb in one. See *Pelham bridle*.

1892 VINCENT *Horse* 190 If the curb-bit is to fault, a snaffle or Pelham-bit should be used. 1893 'CECIL' *Stud Farm* 176 The Pelham ...is a species of hybrid between a curb and a snaffle. 1895 WAYNE MACLEAN *Riding Round.* iii. 'Always sit a light-mouthed horse steered by a good rider, will cross a country safely and satisfactorily in a Pelham bridle. 1894 [ins. ARMSTRONG *The Horse* vi. 8] The Pelham...is a curb-bit with a joint in the middle, instead of a pair. It forms a double bridle.

Pelican (pe·lĭkăn). Forms: 1–7 pellicane, 3–8 -ican, (3 -yconn(n, 6 -ycane, pillycane); 4– **pelican,** 7 pelicone, -econe, 7–9 pelicane. [Like F. *pélican* (1120 in Hatz.-Darm.), Pr. *pelican*, Sp. *pelicano*, It. *pellicano*; ad. late L. *pelicān-us*, more correctly *pelecānus*, ad. Gr. πελεκᾶς, applied by Aristotle (in part at least) to the pelican (τὸ πελεκᾶνες οἱ δι τοῦ καταρακτὴν γενόμενοι); 2775 closely related to πελεκάς, -άδος woodpecker, perh. f. πέλεκυς to hew or shape with an ax, πέλεκυς ax, hatchet, from the appearance or action of the bill.

Hebrew was also used by the LXX to render the Heb. קָאַת *qā'ath*, in two or three of the places in which it occurs (in Eng. versions 'pelican'): in the two others, Isa. xxxiv. 11, Zeph. ii. 14, different Greek words were used, and there the version of 1611 has 'cormorant', but the Revisers of 1885 restore 'pelican' as in Coverdale.)

1. The bird.

1. The name now appropriated to a genus, *Pelecanus*, of large gregarious fish-eating waterfowls, remarkable for an enormously distensible membranous pouch which depends from the lower mandible of the long hooked bill and is used for the storing of fish when caught. Two species, *P. onocrotalus*, the Common or White Pelican, and *P. crispus*, the Crested Pelican, are found in Southeastern Europe and adjacent regions, and are the original 'pelicans'; to these the North American species *P. trachyrhynchus* is very closely allied. Other species are found in the West Indies, Africa, India, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia.

...In all the quotations down to 1562–3, and many later, the spelling is single; in 1599 the word is first written in England, and the word merely a reflex of *pelicanus* of the Vulgate in Ps. ciii. 7; *pellicano solitudinis* 'the pelican of the wilderness', which was not the Greek or Hebrew, but in the Old Latin of the Psalter and other places where the Vulgate has *onocrotalus*, q. v., name of the modern pelican'. Elsewhere (Const. in *Sophon.*, ep. ad Vitalem VI. 295) St. Jerome makes two kinds of *onocrotalus*, one the water-bird, the other that of the wilderness ('onocrotalum, alterum aquarum, alterum squalidi, atrati solitudinis'). In Isaiah xxxiv. 11, vii. 31, ... These appear in the pseudo-Jerome *Brev. in Psalt.* (Villarsi VII. Appx. 30) as two kinds of *pellicanus* (now identified with onocrotalus), whereas, ultimately, in Tertius, 1908, 1908 below.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ci. 7[106] *Ic gelicnesse wes pellicanus* þæles, se on westene wunað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 David, seoven eðer þet his leoneden ofsaȝe to pellican, his ehnelin him to riht fuel. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 7 *Ilke am I made to pellican of wildernesse.* 1382 WYCLIF *Bible* (Lk.) xiii. 34[35] as a pellican of wilderness. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. (Bodl. MS.), So doþ þe pellican þat hat also prophitis. *Ibid.* xix. 122, þere lyþ two manere of Pellicanes; one woneþ in weteres and doþ fedde and fle ofter wonneþ in londe & loueþ wilderneise. *c* 1425 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 761/15 *Hic pellicanus*, a pelycan. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiv. 11 But Pellicanes, Bearkes, great Owles, and Rauens shall haue it in possession, & dwell there in. 1564 DALRYMPLE *Owre* 131 The Pellicane is Dwarfe here abroad. Her feathers'd alone safely doth subsist. 1613 R. *Let Yowre, Lent*', 28 A Monster...and therefore...a Pelecan's skin and all. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/1 Diverse are so scoffed to the Devill...as an Owl, a Kite, a Raven, a Pellicane, from his mourning, and insatiable Arches of Devouring, Isa. 34. 11, 12. *a* 1810 KER *Hymenæphe* Poet. Wks. 1711 II. 24 Complaining Pelicanes (wonderous beasts). 1877 A. E. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 138 We see a top-heavy pelican, balancing his huge yellow bill over the edge of the stream, and fishing for his dinner. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 580/1 They often fly in large flocks, and the sudden swoop of a flock of pelicans at a shoal of fish is a striking and beautiful sight.

b. In reference to the fable that the pelican revives or feeds her young with her own blood.

This is given by Epiphanius and St. Augustine: it appears to be of Egyptian origin, and to have entered originally in another form.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. 122a (Tollem. MS.), The serpent hatiþ kyndely pe pellicanes...and stynggiþ and sleiþ hem by nyȝtes. Þat whan nedlich hem pelle to pe beem, and spryngiþ blood up on hem, and smyt hem by dreþ or yuel. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 211 Pe pellicane his blod did Heo pe-with his briddes lue to bede. 1440 *Promptor. Parv. Pellycane* ...hys kynde fedyth hys byrdys wyth hys blode. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ci. 7 My likenesse vnto a Pellican of the wildernesse. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* ci. 6 I am like a pelican of the wilderness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 350 Like that Pelican ...restores her smoter young, And with her gored breast feeds them with her own blood. 1884 CHURCH *Anselm* 17 Like the pelican, he would rather have given his own life than that they should perish. *Love Jas.* ii. 15, vii. 18 Love would rather have one starve than feed one out of my own vitals.

Mus. Lessons Chor. & Lay. Serv 1. hereof, as The Pelican, wanting upon her breast to feed her young with her own blood, was an early symbol of our redemption through Christ.

† c. Hence *fig.*, applied to Christ as reviving the dead in spirit by His blood. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531)* 203 b, Y^e moost precious pelycane & kyndely playeryour, our sauyour Jesu. a 1649 Drummond *Hawthornden* Wks. (1711) 192/2 Ungrateful soul! that ... didst not think of all, or throughout our sights, On this thy Pelican's great love and death. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxv. 113 (D. John) who lay Upon the bosom of our pelican.

2. A representation of the pelican in art or heraldry.

Pelican in her piety (in Heraldry), a pelican represented as wounding (*i.e.* wounding) her breast in order to feed her young with her blood.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3109 Rekenithes of rede gold radel of gemmes, With pellycanes & popinjayes pollaxit & grauen. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 810 On his tabard or brygh[t] a pellycan he bare. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iv. xvii. (1611) 262 He beareth Gules, a Pellican in her nest, with wings displayed, feeding of her young ones, Or, vulned proper. 1643–4 in *Ch. & Parish Churches: their Structure*, etc. (1848) vi. 38 A gilt cross over the font... with a pelican on the top picking its breast. 1672 J. Davies *trans. Adam Olearius* 37 A goodly fan Lantern, or Lanthorn of Brass ...with a great Pellican on the height of it, finely gilt...her wings spread abroad, wherein did lye the Book. 1882 *Times* 30 Sept. 7/6 Delicately engraved representations of the Agnus Dei and the Pelican in her piety. 1897 J. Wells *Oxford & Coll.* 195 note, The Corpus tradition is that Rotin...was once known to have thrown bread at the Pelican.

II. Transferred applications.

3. An alembic having a tubulated head, from opposite sides of which two curved tubes pass out and re-enter at the body of the vessel; used in distilling liquors by fermentation.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 102 Let it be put into a pellicane, that is a vessell with neere or handles or other wayes made. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. iii. The Retort broke, And what was sav'd, was put into the Pellicane. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* i. 92 Being putrefied together in a Pelican in fimo, retaining its ingredients. 1708 Phillips, *Pelican* or *Mixed Alembick*.

4. An instrument having a strong curved beak, formerly used for extracting teeth.

1527 A. M. to *Gentleman's Pr. Chirurg.* 21/1 We ryn [hole] [with] with our cutting pellicane. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 256/2 A Single Beak Pellican with a screw ... A double armed Pellican (and opposite and facing each) 1848 Dickson in *Medico-Chir. Quart.* 73 Amongst the multitude of instruments invented ... none are absolutely bad, and ought to be rejected; each are the 'good six barber', and the 'pelican'.

5. A book somewhat in the shape of a pelican's bill, so arranged that it can be easily slipped by taking a ring or shackle from the point of the hook. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

6. An ancient piece of artillery; also, the shot from it.

1507–21 Cavendish *Cyal.* v. v., Pellians, again, is the name of an ancient piece of ordinance, carrying a ball of six pounds. 1754 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* ii Oct., When your relation, General Guise, was marching up to Culloden, and the prisoners shouted round him, he said, 'What would Chloe [the Duke of Newcastle's cook] give for some of these to make a pelican pie?' 1887 Smith *Sailor's Wordbk., Pelican*, ... the old six-pounder culverin.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pelican breed, daughter, oil, pie*; *pelicanwise* adv.; **pelican-fish**, an eel-like fish (*Eurypharynx pelecanoides*), dredged from a great depth near the Canary Islands: so called from its enormously developed jaws and large gular pouch; **pelican-flower**, a West Indian evergreen climbing plant (*Aristolochia grandiflora*); Pelasgian Hogweed (*Trans. Bot.*, 1866); **pelican ibis**, an Asiatic wood-ibis (*Tantalus leucocephalus*); **pelican lantern**, a lantern of the shape of a pelican; **pelican's foot**, a gastropod shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*), so called from its digitate outer lip; **pelican's head**, a wooden battle-club with a rounded head and a projecting beak, used by the natives of New Caledonia.

1626 Knox *Endym.* i. 8/2 Nurtured like a 'pellican breed. 1665 Isaac Lewis in *Ct. Trans* (in Bath hospt Trans 'Pellican Daughters. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 502/2 The characters of the *Eurypharynx* pelecanoides ... 'pelican fish' are so distinct. 1881 *Field* 13 Aug. 180/1 Cormorants past in order ...were members of 'pellican' tribes. 1898 J. T. Fowler *Durh. Cath.* 37 The warden ... 'Pellican' bravery. 1862 H. Alex *Carey of Cavendon* III. 22 Their clothes find themselves 'pellican-wise, from their own breast.

Pelicanry (pe'likăn). [f. prec. + -ry: cf. *falconry*.] A place where pelicans breed.

1862 Jerdon *Birds India* II. v. 880, I have visited one pelicanry in the Carnatic, where the Pelicans have for ages, I was told, built their rude nests on rather low trees in the midst of a village.

Pelice, obs. form of Pelisse.

Pelicoid, variant of Pelecoid.

† **Pe'lion.** *Min. Obs.* [mod. (Ger. 1818) ad. Gr. πέλιον livid spot, in reference to its greyish blue colour.] A synonyme of Iolite.

1820 in Mons Chur. *Nat. Hist. Syst. Min.* 26.

Pelisse (pĕli's). Also 8 **pelitse**, 8–9 -ece, 9 -ese, **pelice**. [a. F. *pelisse*, formerly *pelice* = It. *pellicia* 'any kind of furred garment' (Florio):—med.L. *pellicia* (Papias), for L. *pellicia* (*ut dicit*) *tunica ex pellis*, a coat or garment of skins or fur, f. *pell-is* skin.]

1. † **a.** A garment of fur. *Obs.* **b.** A long mantle or cloak lined with fur.

1508 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett. to C'tess Mar* 22 May, One of her clowes immediately brought her a pellice of rich tyssuedis lined with sables. 1589 Warner *Wks.* in Collier *Mem. Lodge* 12, iv. It 13 1/2d. 3/1. My pellice I gave to the Rev. Mr. Creighton. 1804 Ct. Ilchester in *Hist. Trans.* XLIV. 181 We might naturally expect that a pellisse would be worn at other seats with the hair outwards, as I have found it to be in fact. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 104 A pelice of white fur. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. 189 Prototypes of more recent hunter pelisses with their fur lining.

2. A long mantle of silk, velvet, cloth, or other material, worn by women, reaching to the ankles, and having arm-holes or sleeves.

1793 Mrs. Dalgay in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 321, I don't know what you mean by a pompadour, unless it is what we call in this part of the world a pelisse: which in plain English is a long cloak made of satin or velvet, black or any colour; lined or trimmed with silk, satin, or fur, according to the fancy. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 119 The ladies were principally dressed in satinet pelisses. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* v, A tall lusty woman—straight all the way down—in a coarse blue pelisse, with the waist an inch or two below her arm-pits. 1839 Cholmondeley Hall *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 208 The women of the last generation all wore pelisses. 1858 Lady Mary Lloyd tr. *Chevreul's Fashion in Paris* ii. 32 (1860-4) Pelisses were among her general use. They were worn long, almost reaching the ground, with wide sleeves turned back over the wrist, and round caps or collars.

b. A garment worn out of doors by young children over their other clothes.

1834 (Rhinebeck) in *ib.* 1839 *Madame Bayard's Bouquet of Fashion* No. 12 Children's Dresses. No. 4211 Infant's Pelisse. 1842 L. T. Meade *Iron Cup* II. xxxi. 139 She dressed the baby in his white hat and white pelisse.

c. Used for the ecclesiastical camouch.

1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 98 The Pelisse or Camouch was the ordinary clerical gown or under garment.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pelisse-robe*; **pelisse-cloth**, a twilled woollen fabric, used for pelisses.

1834 *Court Mag.* VI. 9. 2/1 Pelisse robes, both of satin and velvet, have been during the last week very much adopted.

† **Pelisson.** *Obs.* In 5 pelys-, pellysoun. [O.F. *pelisson*, in 14th c. *pelisse* (*s*) ' a fuel petticoat or frocke ' (Cotgr.), AF. *pellisson*, in med.L. *pellicia-on*, It. *pellicione* ' a great thrumd gowne ' (Florio), med.L. *pellicitr-on*, deriv. of *pellicia* Pelisse.] A furred gown; = Pelisse 1.

1450 Custos *Winton Pontif.* (W. de W. 1497) 2. xxxvii. 45/b, His clothynge was cooste of a sacke, and a mayntell of pelysson. *Ibid.* 50 His Frocke, his Pelysson and his Gospelles. (1878 Planché *Cycl. Costume* I. 397 King John orders a gown ... pelisson with nine laces of fur to be made for the queen.)

Pelite (pē'lait), *Geol.* [f. Gr. πηλ-ός clay, earth, sand + -ite.] A rock composed of an argillaceous sediment.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 199 The *psammites* and *pelites*...are respectively represented by the various sandstones, schists, etc., and by the clays.

Pelitic (pĭlĭ'tik), *a. Geol.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of pelite; composed of fine sediment.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 199 The clastic rocks...lie circular into the *psephitic*, the *psammitic*, and the *pelitic*.

Pellitory, 016. form of Pellitory.

Pell (pel), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **pel**, 5 **peall, pele, poele, peell, pelle**, 6 **pyll**, 6– **pell**. [ME. a. AF. *pel, peal*, OF. *pel* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *peau* (= Pr. *pel*, Sp. *pelo*, Cat. *pell*, Sp. *piel*, It. *pelle*):—L. *pell-is* skin, leather, parchment.]

† **1.** A skin or hide; *esp.* a furred skin used as or forming the lining or trimming of a cloak; a cloak so lined or trimmed, a fur. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. Allit. Poems* V 'wel charges of the lande With pelle, and oghlasome pyntes. *c* 1395 *Sir J. de Foulon* 172 Thanne she leyed the child, for cold, in the pel as it was tekid. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 246, ij donkeys with hire stoffe with pelys after the old gyse. 1496 Sir W. Harper 2 Year Henry 8 fol. 2/2 Her flock embleeds, and the Sathyrican pelles or skinnes ... we are of veggies and venisons salads.

† **b.** The skin with which the doubtless hairs of deer are at first covered; the 'velvet'. *Obs.*

In 1500, 1575 syn. associated with Pell, Peel, *sb.*?

1595 Topsell. *Paterita* 294 His heads when it commeth first out, hath a russet pell upon it, the which is called Velvet. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To Fray*, ...when Deer rub...their Heads against Trees to get the pells of their new Horns off.

2. A skin or roll of parchment; a parchment; *spec.* each of the two pells, of receipt (*pelle receptorum*) and disbursement (*pelle exituum*), kept at the Exchequer. **b.** In *pl.* The Office of the Exchequer in which these were kept. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1434 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 299/1 That it be enacted in the pelle of your receipte. *Ibid.* 299/2 Which now appere in the pelle of the Receipte of your Exchequer at Rouene. 1485 *Statut. Hen. VII* 1 Rot. 9 An in the Pelle of Memorandis Terme. playnerly doth apiere. 1552–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1141/1 In which Easter terme was William bishop of Yorke also made treasurer, as is proued by the pell of Exitus. 1881 Nevins *Flight Reality* 197 No Secretary to fly so, but a *pelis* of Parchment kept in the Pelle. 1886 Cassells *General Counsel's Pract.* Wks. (1896) 40 But one fraud dozen ...Given his pills to the public, the Pells to his Sons.

c. *Clerk of the Pells*, an officer formerly charged with the entry of receipts and disbursements on the parchment rolls in the Exchequer. So *Master of the Pells*, *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1804 in Nevins *Cyclof. Quot.* (1902) 194 Clerk of the pell: *Transl.* 10, no. 2. 1897 Hyrnes, *Londinop.* 360 Touching...the Clerk of the Pell, we deny it, to whose entry Tellers bill [are a Roll call'd *Pellis Receptorum*. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 29 Sept., Mr. Wooden, Master of the Pells. 1832 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, c. 15 § 1 The Offices of Auditor, and of each of the Four Tellers of the Exchequer, and of the Clerk of the Pells, are hereby abolished. 1848 *Gentlem. Mag.* LIX. 484 His party acknowledged his services by a retiring pension, which Mr. Pitt ...exchanged for the clerkship of the pells.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pell-office* (sense 2); † **pell-monger**, a dealer in skins and furs; † **pell-wool**, wool plucked from the skin of a dead sheep: = Pelt-wool.

1508 Nequam *Purgat. Lady.* 31 May they leave off backing whan he comes into the City? and not do as dogs do at a Pell-mongre. 1897 Lovetell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 320 Mr. Lennox, a clerk in the 'pell office to the exchequer. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 180/1 You no more make none to[uch] wilfynesse to Note,...or purpose to grete Sikkes, Sorfewelle, teres,...no more than Dede. 1440 *Ibid.* V. 81/1 That that be put in store of thre Wermeden, my Lorde wol, non Pel wol.

Pell, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin uncertain: cf. Peal *v.*?; also L. *pellere* to drive.]

1. *intr.* To hurry, rush.

c 1300 *Havelok* 809 Sipl ich sengen hegnen dweðe, To morwen sipl ich hatil pelle. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pell*... to run, drive or make violently; to walk with a heavy clanking step.

2. *trans.* To beat or knock violently, esp. *down*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 127 How he pouere out of Pyrre pelid down his hyrdis. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 422 Trees and pale them downe with poules and pins. 1806 — *Suetton.* 178 The bedhead and [screen adorn] late made good sport, pelting him with olive and date-stones. [a 1732 *Ferrar Short Hist. Mar.* in *Child Ballads* (1892) VII. 280 For well I wot I saw them run, Both mark and mark, when they began, To pell and mell, and hit and hit].

Pell, obs. form of Pale, Peel *sb.*

Pellac, pellack: see Pellock[1] and 3.

† **Pellage.** *Obs.* [f. OF. *pel* Pell *sb.* + -age.] A duty or impost formerly levied on skins exported.

[1279–80 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 60/2 (La) Subside & Custumes des Layn & Pane lanute, outre le Pondage, Tunage, Anage, Pellage, & d'autres Marchaundises.] 1892 *Blount's Law Dict.* ed. 5, *Pellage*, ... the Custom or Duty paid for Skins, Furs or Leather.

‖ **Pellagra** (pĕlē'grā, -ægrā). *Path.* [It. and mod.L. (F. *pellagre*), said to be f. *pell-is* + ? agra in *chiragra*, *podagra* (gout in the hands, the feet); but perh. orig. lit. *pelle agra* 'rough skin'.] An endemic disease (frequent among the peasantry of Southern Europe, esp. Lombardy, often attributed to eating diseased maize), in which the skin reddens, dries, and cracks, and the epidermis peels off in brazi-like scales; the digestive organs and central nervous system are affected, and the disease often ends in insanity.

1811 Hooper *Diet. Med.* s.v., The disease called the pellagra does not appear to have been noticed by any of our nosologists. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 368/1 Pellagra is a disease chiefly affecting the skin, and particularly prevalent amongst the peasantry of the north of Italy. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Transl. Med. & Surg.* 176 n., The endemic pellagra of Aragon ...is absolutely identical with the endemic pellagra of Asturias. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 383/1 Pellagra, as one form the name of a ... skin-disease ... is now employed to designate a group of phenomena, of which the most prominent and significant are mental. 1894 Bouchard & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 384 The first descriptions of pellagra appear about the year 1770.

Hence **Pellagrage'nic** *a.*, engendering pellagra; **Pellag'nia**, a person affected with pellagra.

1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 383/1 Of 200 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1881, one third were pellagrins. 1903 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 21 July 161 Alcoholism renders the organism more prone to suffer from pellagrogenic poisons.

Pellagrous, *a. Path.* [ad. It. *pellagroso*, F. *pellagreux*, -euse, f. Pellagra: see -ous.] Of the nature of or pertaining to pellagra; affected with pellagra. So (in latter sense only) **Pellagrose** *a.*

1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Yearbk. Med. & Surg.* 176 A. Phthisis and scrofula do not appear to be at all prevalent among the pellagrous. *Ibid.* 178 n., The endemic pellagrous affections of Spain are absolutely identical with those of the Landes district (of France), and those of Italy with the sporadic pellagrous diseases of France. 1874 Boutell & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 384 Pellagrous Insanity. *Ibid.*, The total number of pellagrous in the Milanese provinces in 1856 was ...26.3 per 1000 of the population. Of these, .9 per cent. were insane.

† **Pellamou'stain.** *Obs.* Also 6 pellall-, 6–7 pella-, -mountayne. [app. a popular corruption of some med.L. herbalists' name, e.g. *Pellegrum montanum*, or *Sempervivum montanum*: cf. also Pellitory[1]. The OF. name was *pelital, pentelal.*] A name of Wild Thyme.

1525 Turner *Pandectarium* 299 Sage, Mints, Pelamountaine, Cleare, Cynamon, and such other pleasaunt smelled herbes. 1526 Lupt. *Herbarum* vi, xliv. 250 This herbe is now called in Englishe with Tyrpe, Pellall mountayne, Pellamountayne, and creping Time. 1822 Carey *Cornucopia* 72 Nature (herself hath) decked many of the sun dikes with yellow Hawke, Sage, Pellamountaine ... and with the well-smelling herbes. 1837 W. Cor. Gentl. *Recreation* 61 Add Take

Commander, Palæonomist, Bard, Gramineæ seed, and Broom-flowers, of each half an ounce.

Pellar, -er, *dial.* (Cornwall). [? f. Pell n. + -ar[1], -er[1].] An exorcist; a wizard, conjurer.

1803 R. Hunt *Pop. Rom. W. Engl. Ser.* 2. 61 She and her friends were satisfied that she had been ill-wished. In the end to the 'Pellar'.... The spell was taken off, and the old woman grew strong. *Ibid.* 77 His wife then stated that the virgin was to her and not to him; that she was of the real 'Pellar' blood. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 382 She was going to the 'pellar' to get a 'charm' said for him.

† **Pallard,** *Obs.* or *Hist.* [adj. med.L. *pellardus* (1288 in Du Cange), of uncertain origin: perh. a derivative of L. *pellis*, It. *pelle* skin.] A kind of cloak or mantle: see quots.

1846 Planché *Costume in Engl. Glass.*, *Pellard*, a garment like a supercoat. 1876 Planché *Cycl. Costume* I. 191 *Pellard*, another name for the houppelande.

Pellatory, Pellatur: see Pellitory, Pellitre.

Pelle, obs. f. Pale, Peal. **Peller,** obs. f. Peeler, Pillar; var. Pellar. **Pellere,** var. Pellitre[1] *Obs.*

Pellet (pe·lĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **pelet**, (5 **-ete**), **pelote**, (5 **-ot**), **pylote**, 6 **pellete**, **-otte**, **-ott**, **-otto**, **-it**, **-yt**, **-et**, 6– **pellot**. [n. F. *pelote* (12th c.) = Pr., Sp. *pelota*, Pg. *pellota*, It. *pallotta* 'any round bundle or ball' (Florio), med.L. *pelota*, *pilota*, deriv. of It. *pila*, L. *pila* ball.]

1. Any globe, ball, or spherical body, usually one of small size; a ball of some plastic or soft substance, esp. of medicine or food, a bolus, a pill.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 308 Of pich nim teh him a pelote, The which he schulde into the throte Of Mercurius caste thre. c 1440 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy*, 183 *Garcole* hem & make pese hem vp with tin of lonis berbe, & make herof pelotis. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Take ben [&c.] Sesyde, make ben-ell pelettis, as it were Appilys. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* I. xv. 48 God inspired the worldly vessels, [that as in a pelote, 1592 Percivall, *Sp. Dict.*, *Bodoques*, pellets to cast pellets. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 219 The little berries or pellets which are within the Pomgranate. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* (ed. 5) 1 dressed with little pellets of lint. 1708–73 Phillips & *C. Hist.* (1840) II. 389 We are children of the universe, inhabitants of the little corner thereof, the dirty pellet where we are now stationed. 1829 Southey *Life for Love* v. xxxix, As when an absolute pellet of light Comes forcibly out at a touch. 1851 D. Wilson *Prehist. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iii. 160 The most precarious of materials perhaps is the simple gold pellet. 1893 Steven *Faunlands.* 161 The poultry ... are made to swallow pellets ... composed of two parts of barley flour, and one of sugar.

2. *spec.* A ball, usually of stone, used as a missile during the 14th and 15th centuries, and shot from engines, mortars, etc.; a cannon-ball; in later use, a bullet; now applied to small shot.

[1339 Pellets de plumbe: *c* 1390 Pellotes de fer: see Gun sb. 1.] 1382 Lydg. *Pr. Pol.* & *R.* 61 So pale as a pellet in a pistre in seconde. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* iii. 115 Though ther engyn Beginne Wete this foule trompes noise As pelote or pelet out of gonne. (a) 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3708 Thane bolde boy bares, and bendes vegettes, Pelyres in pelotes and gromes thaire ennes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/1 Pelot, mensile stone of erthe, or other matir (*H.*, *P.* pelet), *pilula*, *vel pilulus*, *vel*, *calculus*. 1483 Caxton *Fayttes of A.* II. xx. 133 Dyuerse other small gonnes carryinge pelettes of lead and common stones. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 370 Pellettes of lede & dyse of gonn. 1497 *Ibid.* 25 Pellettes of lede for serpentynes. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 4 A great and verye cruelle pouder, ... in stede of a smale pelet of a crose bowe, and of the weight of xxvi. unces. 1577 Dee *Relief.* (1851) 7, 11 [1842 ft An pan, the 2 pelet of copper, to found of a Mould to cast Pellets in. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 219 To cure a wound made with harquebush shot ... First wash with an instrument whether the pellet remain within or not. *c* 1668 Dennemore Magge Wks. (1877) 108 These Cannon Pellets will brake no throughly. 1714 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) V. 137 For these Guns are with gentlest Things, To put a Pellet in one's Brow. 1841 Cornish *Sol. Chemistry* vii. 111 There are many parts about the body of a bird, wherein a pellet of No. 7 will affect no visible equal to a pellet of No. 2. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* I. 253 The pellets striking past his ears. *Ibid.* 1903 Saturday Gard. *Lawns* 139 With a pellet of pasteboard they had made a stroke, That all the Boys of the Town in shall speak by the time it is. 1841 Mrs. Fox *Ancient* & M. II. 128 stand long enough against the battery of their paper pellets. *c* 1564 Lloyd *Pyed Piper* (1595) 162 Around the trapped pellets which Fiers Barbe, Otis, and poor Equole. 1880 Tennyson *Heavenfield* v. 7 The heavy rain-pellets ... smote with fury against the carriage.

b. A toy bullet of clay, wood, paper, etc., used in sport or play, esp. as the charge of a pop-gun.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (1878) 21 To blowe them into the of a trunke as we doe pellets of clave. *c* 1640 *Dick of Devon*, v. 1. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 96 And say Downshire Hills, hound Dick Tiler, hound not his finger pulses among my hyperpolls. 1657 W. Morice *Coffee* 20 Small short wind-Children guns, to shoot the pellets which they use into Ovens. 1658 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Our ebb-tide overwhelmed from their hides like rock pellets from a pop-gun target.

2. *Her.* A roundel sable: = Gunstone 2.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 190 b, He beareth Or, (i) Gyrons in Fesse. These are Pellets of Ermine, and are more often called, then Balls. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 80 b, The Gyrons in the same that we call a Pellet of a green. *c* 1660 Feilde Worthies, *Northumberland*, 21 (1662) 292 This Sir John bare, for his paternal Coat, Argent (in a Bend Gules, three Swans proper, between six mullet Pellets. 1688 *Holme Armoury* (1905) Dict., *Pellets*, the name given to the Black Roundles, by English Heralds alone. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist.* & *Pop.* xv. § 13 (ed. 2) 203 Lord Lindsay charges a pellet upon his silver saltire.

4. A circular boss or raised part, rounded or flat, in coins or decorative work.

1842 Francis *Dict. Arts* etc., *Pellet*, a Gothic architectural ornament, consisting of plain, flat, circular pieces or pellets, arranged along a fascia or band, at equal distances. 1884 J. Evans *Coins Ancient. Britons* 61, 42 Where a coastal pellet is surrounded by a circle of smaller pellets or coals, I have called it a 'coastal' or 'star of pellets'. 1893 Florence *Middlemarch* 268 The shallow bowl, marked on the back with the crossed cords, having a pellet in one of the quarters.

5. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *pellet ornamentation* (see 4), *system*; *pellet-like* adj.; **pellet bow**: see quot. 1851; **pellet moulding** *Arch.*, a moulding consisting of a flat band on which are circular flat disks (Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. 1876); **pellet powder**, gunpowder compressed in moulds into pellets of defined quantity and form.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 122 Killing fourteen pheasants with a 'pellet bow or no gun. 1832 H. F. Stanier *Fascinary in Parlor Instruct.* 7 The pellet-bow ... is made of a slip of bamboo, bent in the shape of our ancient weapon (. It has two strings stretched parallel to each other from both its horns. About the centre a bit of canvas or coarse cloth, six inch or six inch and a half in length, is sewn tightly to the two cords, and against it the pellet, a lump of hard clay about the size of a 'taw', is firmly held by the thumb and forefinger, which draw the bow. 1880 Tyrrell Gen. 1. 2, 6. All the way home we were battered by this 'pellet-like rain. 1898 Francis Glos. *Archit.* (ed. 2), 'Pellet Moulding', an ornament in Norman architecture. 1870 Engineer (Diagr. 1840) 'Pellet powder was recommended for ... adoption with heavy guns by the Gunpowder Committee of 1868.

† **Pe·llet,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3 **pilat**, **pylet**, **pellet**, 6 **pellott**. [n. OF. *pelote*, *-otte*, *pelote*, *-otte*, dim. of *pel* (=L. *pell-is* skin.]

1. A pellicle, a thin or fine skin or membrane.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 190 And other which as bon wol be the pigge, A whit pine that wol the tonge streynede. *Ibid.* xi. 149 Out of bon thane, Or thne pelle that closide myery bal? The clothe and pylotenne, bod either bal?

2. The pelt or skin of a sheep or other animal.

[1298 *Bolton Priory Compotus* E. 21 De lana domin.: De lanis et pelettis.] *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Sheep & G.* 726 (MS. Laud.) Of sheepe also comyth pelet[*t*]*is*. *Hist.* & *Lands.* pub. Camden pelet] & obs. MS. *Camd.* 2016 see where most may be sold. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/1 Pelot, skyn, *pellis* (*P.*, *pellet*). *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* xi. (*Wolf & Fox*) xxiii, Thair sall no pelettis, quhen youe pellis for wes; I sall it to mak gluvis to my lufe. 1563 *Lay. Sp. Ct. Andrews* 10 Pellettis ane pelott] or gaist the schelp be clene.

† **Pe·llet,** *v.* Obs. [f. Pellet *sb.*[1]: cf. F. *peloter*.] *trans.* **1.** To form of sheep into pellets; to send as a pellet (*obs.*). **b.** To hit with (paper) pellets, spell shot, etc.

1597 Shakes. *Lover's Compl.* 18 Limbering the idiot figures in the brine That smeared wax had pelleted in waves. 1608 = *Ant.* & *C.* III. iii. 165, I'll be drawn the memory of my wounds. By the discandying of this pelleted storm. Lye *Etymologicon.* 1870 *Daily Mail* 6 Sept. 2 A message, ... which, while treating himself to a bottle in the Emperor's presence, delivered an urgent charge and pelleted a hearer's finger. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* xxxvi. The English kick at the mutineers, when they may not pelt them by pelleting their faces.

Pe·llicted, *ppl. a.* [f. Pellet *sb.*[1] or *sb.*[2] + -ed.] Marked or charged with (heraldic) pellets.

1863 Maddison *Triumph Jersey*, War (Bellew) VII. 389 The Chalice drawn by two...pellated Bats. 1868 Foot *Heraldry* 106 Her...Pellated, Pellited, were used to denote any Charge or Bearing marked with Pellets.

† **Pelleter**[1], **peletre.** *Herb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **peletre**, 5 **peletre**, **-thre**, **-tur**, **pellotre**, **-etur**, **-atur**, **-eter**, 5–6 **peletyr**. [ME. *peletre*, *-ethre*, a. AF. *peletre*, *-etre*, f. (by dissimilation of *r*...*r*) OF. **peretre*, *piretre* (Cotgr.) = Sp. *peletre* (as **peretre*)—L. *pyr-*, *pyrethrum*—Gr. πυρέθρου feverfew; cf. στρεπτὸς fever. See also Pyrethrum. The history of sense 2 is obscure.]

1. = Pellitory 1, the Pyrethrum of the ancients.

c 1387 Trevisa *Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 34 *Piretrum*, peletre. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Powdour of rosis & peletre & zenebre. *c* 1450 *Lovelich Merl.* 3871, 164 Longwort or peletre of Spayn (*Gloucest. Lond.* 214 Pelotre; *peretrum diaspyrum*. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 123 *Piretrum*, herba, satis conveniens radix eius modicum est acuta in sapore qui ulcerat gul. et gr. pituos. 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Peletyr an herbe.

2. Wall Thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*), or Garden Thyme (*T. vulgaris*). Cf. Pellamontain.

c 1387 Trevisa *Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 33 *Serpillum* ut *herpillum* idem sunt, s. peletre, tamen herpillum quandoque est minor pes pulegium. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1124 Of tyme is wex and hony mand swetyne; Of cyrefoyle, peletur and origan, sq. *Pol. Compos. to Mondeford* (1742) 221 Time...sopeine, and peletre, and camamyle, and mynte. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 272/2 Pelletur ..., *serpillum*, herba est. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xcvi. 1111 Wilde Time ... is called in Latine *Serpillum*, and in English Wilde Time, Mother of Time, Basill Time, Creeping Time, Pellitorie of Spaine, Peletorie of Spaine, and Peletorie.

† **Pelleter**[2], *Obs.* In 6 **pellytour**. [ad. OF. *pelletier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), med.L. *pelletier* (1181 in Littré), f. OF. *pel*, L. *pell-is* skin, fur.] A fellmonger.

1503 Trevisa *Parthenope* 10 This skynne sent to the Barons and pellytours of France.

Pelletierine (pelĕ·tiərin). *Chem.* [f. name of the French chemist Bertrand Pelletier (1761–97) + -ine[5].] A zeliolidine alkaloid ($C_8H_{15}NO$) obtained from the bark of the pomegranate.

1881 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VII. Suppl. 1308 *Pelletierine*, the alkaloid of the pomegranate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1001 In bark alone the active principle resembles that of cusco.

Pe·llety, *a. Her.* [f. Pellet *sb.*[1] + -y for F. *-é* = *-at*.] Charged with pellets; pelleted.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 102 b, An head de cheual cutted de Argent, pellety, betweene two wings Sable, bridled gilde, ye on a wreathe Argent and Vert, mantled Gules, doubled Argent. 1889 W. S. Ellis *Analog. Her.* 188, 283 men. Their robes decorated with paly and pelley patterns.

Pellian (pe·lian), *a. Math.* [f. the name of John Pell, an English mathematician (1610–85): see -ian.] Applied to a particular kind of indeterminate equation: see quot.

1879 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 477 The Pellian equation in $x^2 = ay^2 + 1$, a being a given integer number, which is not a square (or rejoin, if it be, the only solution is $x = 1$, $y = 0$), and x, y being numbers to be determined: what is required is the least values of x, y, since these, being known, all other values can be found.

Pellibranchiate (pelĭbræ·ŋkiĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Pellibranchiata* neut. pl., f. L. *pell-is* skin + *branchiæ* gills: see -ate[2].] Belonging to the *Pellibranchiata*, or nudibranchiate cephalopods (of J. E. Gray), which have no distinct gills but breathe by means of the skin. **b.** as *sb.* A mollusc of this group.

Pellican(e, Pellice, obs. ff. Pelican, Pelisse.

Pelliceous (pelĭ·siəs, -ʃəs), *a.* *rare*[—1]. [f. L. *pellicĕ-us*, *-ĕus* made of skin + -ous.] Of the nature of a thin skin, membrane, or pellicle.

1732 Gale in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 180 Much of a Flaxy and Cobweb pelliceous Consistence.

Pellicle (pe·lĭkl). Also 6 **-cule**, pel(l)ikel. [ad. L. *pellicula* small or thin skin, dim. of *pell-is* skin.] **1.** A small or thin skin; a fine sheet or layer of some substance, either covering a surface as (less usually) enclosing a cavity; a membrane, cuticle, film. Chiefly in scientific use, and applied to natural formations, as a thin membrane in an animal or plant body, a fine scum on a liquid, etc.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F j b, It hath refrigeracion with the laby by his outwarde pellicle. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* x. xvii, Separage to the pellicule of the hydrus. 1598–27 Yelverton *Acad. vita.* (1608) 60 The Lungs is deuided into foure Lobules or Pellicels of flue portions. 1660 Benjamin *Philos* I. 486. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 208 The newly ingendred spawn, in their own pellicles or membranes. 1707 Curios. in *Husb.* & *Gard.* 118 We need only Evaporate the Humidity, till there appear a little Pellicle on the Water. 1813 J. Smith *Panorama Sci.* & *Art* I. 197 A pellicle of iron may be taken from a surface of a ten square inches by the Chisel. *Phil. Tr.* III. 112 Having observed how thin the pellicle of oil poured on upon water will become, without losing its effect in dispelling the wind of its bubbles. 1850 Tennyson *Penguin, Sr. Sidney* II. viii. 104 A thin pellicle of india-rubber ... surrounding a pint bottle is hard in boiling water. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* iv. 78 The blood in each capillary of the lung is separated from the air by only a delicate pellicle.

Pellicule (pe·lĭkiul), *rare.* [ad. L. *pellicula*; cf. F. *pellicule* (1509 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (Cotgr.) 32 Rosis, pelicules, grisell, Sparowis & alays. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F j b, His vulue sufficiently is compased with the outer pellicule. 1684 T. Gibbons *Plants' Dream* 93 Over which a Pellicule, or kind of Skin, in some places was spread. 1742 Hanoverus in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 619 The Water, being evaporated to a Pellicule, deposits saline Crystals. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 19 Mar. 603 A laminiform pellicule producing a pellicule in healthes.

Pellicular (pelĭ·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pellicularis*, f. *pellicula*: see prec. and -ar[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pellicle; having or characterized by a pellicle; membranous, filmy.

1847 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854 Dunglison *Diphtheria* 46 Found to have no effect against the pellicular inflammation of the gums. 1883 *Harrisburg Pharmac. Chem.* ind. Taylor on Substitution of Galanin for Collodion as the agent for promoting the sensitive Bromide of Silver in a pellicular form. 1893 *Amer. Jrnl. Pharmacy* XL. 224 Having developed and washed the pellicular negatives.

† **Pelligar, -ger.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *pellicarius*, *-arius*, f. L. *pellis* skin + *parāre* to prepare.] A dresser of skins or hides; a skinner.

1339 *Rent Derby's Exp. Kenilworth* in Cobham *pellipario* (sic) pilche in hostem.] *c* 1420 *York Mysl.* Introd. 74 xviii, The Pellipars and other craftsmen of the city. 1534 Statute *Henry's Reign*, II. App. II. 683/2 Richard Knight Pellmonger, John Penner Pellipar.]

Pellies, Pellit, obs. forms of Pelisse, Pellet.

Pellitort, obs. form of Pellitory 2.[1]

Pellitory (pe·lĭtori). Forms: 5 **pell-**, **pelly-**, **pellatory**, **pellytorie**, **-re**, **pille-**, **pilliterie**, **-tore**, 6–7 **pellitorie**, 7 **-taria**, 8– **pellitory**. [Found first in 16th c.: partly (in sense 1) an alteration of the earlier *pellitre*, *pellitor*, Pellitre[1], with changed suffix; partly (in sense 2) an alteration of **peretorie*, *paretaria*, Parietary, L. *parietaria*, It. *paretaria*, F. *pariétaire*, *parietaire* (L. *paries* wall), by dissimilation of *r*...*r* to *l*...*r*.

It is not clear whether these two changes of the earlier words were independent of each other, or whether one influenced the other (but the result was that by 1550 or thereabouts both words had become *pellitory*.)]

1. A composite plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, the *Pyrethrum* of the ancients, and *pellitory*, Pellitre of Mikkle English, called distinctively *Pellitory of Spain*, a native of Barbary, the root of

which has a very pungent flavour, and is used in medicine as a local irritant and sialogue and as a remedy for toothache. Also applied to the root (*radix pyrethri*) as then used.

Called by Lyte *Scattered Pellitory*: see also b.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (ed. 3) (1541) 84 b. Them that be vexed with rumbe scabs...Take Pellytory of Spayne one dragme [etc.]. 1570 Levins *Manip. vocab.* Pellitorie, *pyrethrum*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xlix. 441. I thinke we may not call it bastard Pellitory or Bertram. 1590 Lyte *Alkahest* 10. b, C1 what will rid me of the pains? Some Pellitory knocke from Spaine. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* n. cxli. 629 Pellitorie of Spaine is called in Greeke πυρεθρον...in Spanish *Pelitre*...in high and low Dutch *Bertram*. 1611 Cotgr., *Pyrethre*, Bastarde Bertram, bastarde Pellitorie, right Pellitorie of Spaine. 1708 Tate tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plants* 170 The Pellitory bearing Flos cuculus. This from a ragged Tooth the Shamrot drains. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 278 The root of *pellitory of Spain*...should be held in the mouth often. 1878 Hanbury *Mat. Med.* ed. 2) 331 Pellitory is a native of the north of Africa, whence it has been introduced into the south of Europe.

+b. Applied, usually with qualifying words, to other plants in some way resembling this: *esp.* (a) Masterwort, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, an umbelliferous plant with a pungent root (also *Great* or *False Pellitory of Spain*); (b) Stavesacre, *Achillea Ptarmica* (also *Wild* or *Bastard Pellitory*). *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xlv. 229 Of great Pellitorie of Spayne, Imperatoria, or Masterwort. *Ibid.* 19. xc. 321 Of wilde Pellitory: the whole herbe is sharpe and biting, almost in taste like Pellitory of Spayne, and for ye cause was it also called Pellitory. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clxxvii. 484 *Ptarmica*. Sneezewort...The whole plant is sharpe, biting the tong and mouth like Pellitorie of Spaine, for which cause some have called it wilde Pellitorie. *Ibid.* cxlviii. 548 Imperatoria. Masterwortis, or False Pellitory of Spaine. 1617 Tuggie *Euon's Nature* (1636) 119 Where he put some of it white Pellitory, & will also chastise and conquere them [serpents] agaen. 1778 Dickson *Cat. Scotch* 123 *Ptarmica*...Sneezewort, Bastard-pellitory. 1780 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 302 Pellitory of Spain, False, *Corysanthemum*.

2. A low bushy plant (*Parietaria officinalis*, N.O. *Urticaceæ*) with small ovate leaves and greenish flowers, growing upon or at the foot of walls. Commonly distinguished as *Pellitory of the wall*. Also extended to the whole genus *Parietaria*. (See also Paretary 2.)

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 41 *Helxine* or *parietaria* is called in english Pertetorie or Pellytorie of the wal...in frenche Du parietaire. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 73 Parietaria or Pellitorium of ye wall. 1580 Holyoake *Trivet. Fr. Teng.* (*To ye Reader*) 3b, an herbe called Parietary, commonly Pellitorie. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* 111. iv. 25, A good old woman...did cure me With sodden ale, and pellitorie o the wall. 1640 Wheler *Treas. Physic* (1696) 37 A Plat of juice of Pellitory of the Wall heated in a Marble Mortar. 1820 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 221 Where the mouldering walls are seen Hung with pellitory green. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pellitory, *American*, *Parietaria pensylvanica*...*New England*, *Parietaria debilis*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 41 *Helxine* or *parietaria* is called in english Pertetorie or Pellytorie of the wal...in frenche Du parietaire. 1580 — *Herbal* II. 73 Parietaria or Pellitorium of ye wall. 1580 Holyoake *Trivet. Fr. Teng.* (*To ye Reader*) 3b, an herbe called Parietary, commonly Pellitorie. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* 111. iv. 25, A good old woman...did cure me With sodden ale, and pellitorie o the wall. 1640 Wheler *Treas. Physic* (1696) 37 A Plat of juice of Pellitory of the Wall heated in a Marble Mortar. 1820 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 221 Where the mouldering walls are seen Hung with pellitory green. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pellitory, *American*, *Parietaria pensylvanica*...*New England*, *Parietaria debilis*.

Pell-mell (pɛ̲l-mɛ̲l), *with shifting stress*], *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*, *v.*) Also 6 **peale meale**, **peale-meale**, 6–7 **pel mel**, **pel mel**, **pel-mel**, 6–8 **pelmell**, **peale meale**, **peale-meale**, (8 **peale meale**), 6–9 **pell mell** (7 **pel-mell**, **pell-mel**, **pelmel**, 7–8 **pell-mell**), 7–9 **pellmell**, 8–9 **pêle mêle**, 9 **pêle-mêle**. [a. F. *pêle-mêle*, in OF. *pesle mesle* (12th c.), *pelle-melle* (14th c.), for which also *mesle-pesle*, *melle-pelle*, *meslé-meslé*, *brelle-mesle* (12th c.). The element *mesle*, *melle* was app. the stem of the vb. *mesler*, *meller* to mix, mingle; the origin of *pêle* is uncertain; Diez quoted *pelle*, *pêle* shovel, or *pesle* pan, as if mixed together with a shovel, or in a pan; but the various forms in OF. suggest merely rhyming combinations formed on *mesle*, *melle*, as in *tire-lire*, Eng. *namby-pamby*, etc.]

1. With disorderly or confused mingling; in a confused medley; together in disorder, without any order; in mingled confusion, promiscuously.

1508 *J. Lydg. Lamentable Hist. Scanderbeg.* 180 The men lay wallowing all along under their tentes, pell mell amongst their horses. 1540 tr. Montayne *Acts & Mon.* viii. (1641) 240 Nor were men and women intermingled pell mell in their Synagogues. 1567 A. Lovell tr. *Theuenet's Trau.* 1. 183 They the Gens went of Pell Mell on all hands. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 448 Assuming the shape of a wedge, ...for they [wild geese] eat the ear the readier in that form, than if they flew pelmell. 1864 Jefferies *Wood. Life* (1879) IV. 141 We should now have all lying, men, women, and children, pell-mell together. 1890 Cassells *Heroes* I. (1898) 233 Shoulder-blades of enemies flung pellmell into a chest. 1892 Gilbert *Gondoliers* II. 122 After which, with an interval of 1500 furlongs, the remaining men followed pell-mell. 1897 Lord Hanmer *Crucible* I. v. 169 The dead and the dying were huddled pell-mell together.

b. Said of persons and parties.

1579–80 Sidney *Plalarch* (1656) 102 He entred amongst them that fled into their Camp pellmell, or head over heels. 1663 Kennedy *Hist. Tweds* (1850) 31 Fearing lest the enemie in that hasty hurly should pell well enter in with the rest. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1181/3 [They] were so closely followed, that our Soldiers entred with them pell-mell into the City. 1705 *Hist. Stiles* 6 The Turks and Tartars entred Pellmell among the Greeks. 1850 *Gentl. Mag. Libr. Classical Lit.* II. 84 [They] rushed pell-mell with the fugitives into the ship.

c. Of combatants: Without keeping ranks; hence, at close quarters, hand to hand, man to man; in a mêlée.

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 223 If at once time they should come to the sword, or lyons peale meale with their Rapiers. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* (1601) 131 *Pel mell*, a French word, and signifieth the mingling of men together, hacking by the hands one with another. 1689 Buckhurst *Mock.* 1. iii. 306 To come pell-mell to hand-blows. 1733 Fielding *Don Quixote in Eng.* III. iii. Then they are all pell-mell; who will be knocked on the head I know not. 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxvi. To attack the point of the advanced counterscarp, and *pêle mêle* with the Dutch to take the counterguard of St. Roch sword in hand.

†2. Without discrimination, indiscriminately; in the mass. *Obs.*

1580 Hollybande *Treas.* (1608) IV. 223 To be an actor in a tragedie of bloudshed and slaughter unbrouzille, pesle mesle to be perpetrated. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxiv. liv. 851 Those places and games have been talked and lodged upon pell mell, without any such peculiar difference. 1608 Sir W. Raleigh *Serm.* 21 Sept. Div. Bishops were not made yesterday pell-mell, as all ministers. 1697 W. Morden *Geog. reform'd* Knot v. 92 Their way of exchanging was pell-mell, and in the heap. a 1699 Dr. Reynolds *Serm.* (1874) I. x. 133 God sometimes punishes a Nation pell mell.

3. In disorder and hurry; with vehement onset; with a rush; in headlong haste; headlong; rash-headedly: often referring to the action of a single person.

1593 Kyd *Cornelia* v. 266 The unwilling Knaue Pedrosello pursued them like a storme of hayle. 1598 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 18 Our Master Hench...not upon it and pell mell ordereth it in Print pell mell. 1607 Vennemann *Eng. Impreso.* 134 Two Books which were so fitted to the Countrey-mans capacity, that he fell on Pell-Mell. a 1720 Sheffield *Lives noble* (D.) 109 Pushing his brother-in-law Bilting (who pelleved) into officers of trade. *Ibid.* 332 They indevenly hurried Bill in pell mell with their fleeting thoughts. 1784 Miss. D'Arblay *Diary* 3 Nov., I have not had an unpleasant thought that I have not driven away pell-mell. 1804 W. Irving *J. Trumbull* I. 272 I went to work pell-mell, blotted several sheets of paper with thicks flowing thoughts. 1833 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 91 We were an almost merry set of sailors, rushing pell-mell upon the floes with vastly more energy than discretion. 1878 Harper *Faces* 92 'Repent yourself,' the Nephew means, *And it is* goes pell-mell.

B. *adj.* (*pɛ̲l-mɛ̲l*) Disorderly and violent, tumultuous; confused, promiscuous, indiscriminate.

1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 77 Syne Phifers, Drummes, and Trumpets cleir to crave The pelmell shock with bruse bloode alebaid. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. 3 In bloody fingers, crying for a time Of pell-mell havocke, and confusion. 1647 Hobbes *Elem. Philos. Prof.*, The thundring and pell-mell Groundless of superlative contradiction. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisited* (ed. 2) 113 The pell-mell rout of the French has been described in a variety of publications. 1898 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* V. 922 This is a pell-mell classification.

C. *sb.* Promiscuous or indiscriminate mingling; confusion, disorder; a confused mixture or crowd, a medley; a hand-to-hand fight, a mêlée.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* (1601) 131 The dagger is a weapon of great advantage in Pell mell. 1600 E. Blount *Gennaro's Hugh. Ita. Nimble* 2 b, Lord, what a pell-mell of consult and transition you shall discover. 1649 W. Morice *Coron. grand Rebels* v. 30 The old impure way of Pell-mell truth to happy evils. 1832 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 307 Thunderbolts pursue the pell-mell of the pious. 1849 Cussans *Copyhold* xi. 61 High Steele Hayes not the hasty edges of the light For the pell-mell of men. 1885 Tennyson *Becket* Prol., The Church in the pell-mell of Stephen's time Hath risen to the throne and shroud clutch'd the crown.

D. *adv.* *Arch.* To mingle confusedly or indiscriminately; to mix up in disorder. *rare.* Hence **Pell-melling** *vbl. sb.*

1626 Bacon *Sick Restitut* (1638) 31 They pel-mell the dead with the living all in one kirk. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Scots* Wks. (1711) 147 The game ended, kings, queens, bishops, knights, pawns, pell-melled are confusedly thrown into the box. 1792 Bicknerstaff *Mod. Chivalry* (1816) 23 In times of anarchy though there was a great deal of pell-melling, yet no such disorderly work.

Pell mell, obs. form of Pall-Mall.

Pellock[1]**-sack,-och** (pɛ̲lɔk-,-ɔ̲k). Sc. Forms: 4 **pelok**, 6 **pellok**, (6 -**oc**), 7 **pealok**, 7–9 **pellock**, 8 -**ock**, **pallach**, (9 **palach**), 9 **pellock**, -**ock**. [In 14th c. *pelok*, *pellokes* *pokes*. Origin obscure: the Gael. *pellag* appears to be from Lowland Sc.] The porpoise (*Phocæna communis*). Rot in quots.

1351–1424 *Acts Jas. I* (1597) xxxv. (1566) 22 Of whales, ger vnnes perons de porpays et trois pellokes, vnes. [*Stat. Jas. I* (1597) Porcionis pellocum, siuenon-conuertis, etc.] 1511 *Acts Jas. IV, High Treas. Rent.* IV. 337 Item, to Robert Barbour balmer for xxv salchis and xxv pellok and salt to thame. 1541 Inventories *Dioces. Aberd.* in *Ilis. Coll. Scot.* 2–3 Ch. This fresh [*sic*] Fische is ryght pleasyng of colle, cornok, mandellis, selok pellok, merterynes & pellokis. 1649 *Aberdeen Witch Trials* in Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* (1822) 122 Being transformed in the likness of an pellock (pallach). 1710 Lhuyd *Archæol. Brit.* 253 A. Pellock, a great Destroyer of Salmond. 1722 *Aberdeen Ann. Accts.* IV. 10 A spottle of ane ordinale...called buckies, pellocks, or porpoises. 1808 Scott *P. M. Perth* 25 Gambolling like a pellock amongst the waves. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 219 Like a whisp of pellocks in the Firth.

Ap. 1775 Fraser *Trad. to Portsmouth in Africa* 121 At the second effort was a thick, entwined, severe pellock.

†Pellock[2]. *Sc. Obs.* [app. f. Pellet *sb.*[1], with exchange of dimin. suffix: see -ock.] A ball thrown as a missile from a cross-bow, hackbut, cannon, etc.; a bullet; = Pellet *sb.*[1] 2.

1470–85 Gol. & Gaw. 463 Thai send bowis of iren fruthfully wirkit; Pellokis poisonit to pass, Gaipand gunnys of bronn. 1498 *Acc. Lord High Treas. Scot.* I. 320 Gilbe to ane to ma the mesour of pellokis of cannon gunnys, to mell to Tyntu to gar pellokis of cane, xvi*d*. 1503 Dunbar *Flyting* 175, 251, 252 Wyth levyt pellokis fyne, and fyre of styng; ...thair fo mon dowe to ding. 1500–20 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 371/1 Every lardo man wirkis be merde Sall have ane halpeth of bronde ...with fyne colvne bullotis and pellokis of lede...or bron.

b. *Comb.* † **Pellock-bow** *Obs.*, an arbalest.

1538 in Fitalis *Crim. Trials* I. 193 Ane bow of ane Pellok bow.

Pellot, -**otte,** obs. forms of Pellet.

Pellour, obs. f. Peeler[1]; var. Pelour *Obs.*

Pellow, obs. variant of Pillow.

†Pellu·co. *Obs. rare.* [app. a. obs. F. *pelucre* (Cotgr.), collateral form of *pelucle* shag, plush, cf. Sp. *peluca* down, It. *peluca* fine hair, soft down: see Pellus.] Plush.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 98 The rich Tartars continue for their gowns with pellucs or silke shag [tr. *L. de Barbis* satu, Hydrocale, 1515], which is exceeding soft, light, & warme.

Pellucent (*pɛlū·sĕnt*), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pellūcent-em*, pr. ppl. of *pellūcēre*, f. *per* through + *lūcēre* to shine: cf. *lucent*.] = next.

1660 *Trans. Hampton Lect.* 150 As the pellucent alabaster vase shows the fire within.

Pellucid (*pɛlū·sĭd*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pellūcid-us*, f. *per-*, *perlūcēre* to shine through: cf. *lucēre*, f. *lūcēre* to shine. Frequent in scientific and literary use, but not colloquial.]

1. Having the property of transmitting, or allowing the passage of, light; translucent, transparent; clear. *Pellucid zone*: see Zone.

1605 Bacon *Advanc. Learn Concl.* 10 That the Comets tayle is nothing else but an irradiation of the sunne through the pellucide head of the Comet. 1640 H. More *Song of Soul* II. *Psychathanasia* I. ii. 3 A lantern covered with pellucid horn. 1697 S. Pomfret *Vol. Flying-fish* I. ii. 8 A Bee hath four clyre pellucid skinny wings. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. xxxix. (1857) 260 Thin hard, or granular Glass, which is opaque, and white to the naked Eye, is pellucid in a Microscope. 1903 tr. *Sembrzycki's Ravenna Mosc.* I. x. 86, 20 (2) is diaphanous or pellucid, transmitting (like Glass) all Forms and Shapes. 1810 Worsley *Journey in Ladoe* I. (1823) 27 The water is perfectly pellucid, through which...are seen, to a great depth, their beds of rock or of blue gravel. 1890 D. T. Ellis *Trust* 37 The inner wall, or septum, between the ventricles, is thin, almost pellucid. 1893 Tindall *Heat* xv. § 197 (1896) 209, I will...send the rays...through this slab of pellucid ice.

2. *fig.* **†a.** Easy to 'see through' or detect; 'transparent'. *Obs.* **b.** Showing the sense clearly, clear in style or expression. **c.** Perceiving clearly, mentally clear.

1604 R. Bailie *Lett. & Jrnls.* II. 130 Their craft was pellucid. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Clarend.* 23 The Higher he thinks to soare, the more he unvailes his own infirmities, and renders himself pellucid. 1800 Lord *Alva* Int. c. *Confess. of Ormesford*, To explain their fervidor, perhaps more very pellucid. 1880 J. Pulsford *Wayes & Words* 139 Writers of the school of Addison were smooth, measured, and pellucid.

†B. *sb.* A pellucid body or substance. *rare.*

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* a. vii. 23 Some are diaphanous, others opake, but in pellucids, or Helmont saith, that crystaline size overcomes it self.

Pellucidity (*pɛlūsi·dĭti*). [ad. L. *pellūcidĭtās*, f. *pellūcidus*: see prec. and -ity.] The quality or condition of being pellucid; transparency or translucency; clearness. Also *fig.*

1640 H. More *Song Soul* a. xi. lxv, Nor did 't take in through pellucidity The penetrating light. 1796 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 33 Our Thames...preserves her purity and pellucidity. 1828 Maurice *St. Paul's*, xviii. 463 With an incomparable ease and pellucidity of language.

Pellu·cidly, *adv.* [f. Pellucid + -ly[2].] In a pellucid manner.

1804 Warton *Trans* xv. 82, The waves that glassy Rossel bore, each limb beneath pellucidly secured. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 72 Blake is ordinarily pure, sweet, pellucidly perfect in form.

Pellu·cidness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Pellucid quality, pellucidity.

1689 Boyle *Fortunat. Stud.* vi. 96 The Pellucidness which the Stone acquires in Water. 1791 *Pennant Tour Scot.* (1796) 97 Its pellucidness is the dun of brown crystal. 1816 *J. Scott Vis. Paris* (ed. 3) 89 Diamonds are boasted by the pellucidness of the medium through which they are seen.

Pellu·cido-, used as combining adverbial form of L. *pellūcidus*: Pellucid, as in **Pellucido-punctate** *a.*, marked with pellucid dots.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 709 The leaves are alternate, ...the younger ones pellucido-punctate.

Pellock, Pellure, obs. ff. Pellock[1], Pelure.

Pellycan, -cane, obs. forms of Pelican.

†Pe·lly mo·lly, *adv. phr. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **pelley melley**. [ad. OF. *pêle-mêle*, with final *-e* pronounced, or with Eng. adverb suffix *-ly*[2]. Found a century earlier than the simple Pell-mell.] = Pell-mell *adv.*

c 1440 *Merlin* 321 That...empire through the pride of kynge Rubeus all pelly melley. *Ibid.* 332 That no pryde myght through the valour of pelley melley fyll downe into other to acquere. 1600 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 56 Whereas this proviguation...not to runne rout pelly melly.

Pellyson, variant of PELISSON *Obs.*

Pellyt, Pellytorie, obs. ff. PELLET, PELLITORY.

Pelmalogram. *rare*—¹. [f. Gr. πέλμα-τος sole of the foot + -GRAM.] A foot-print.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pelmatozoan (pelmătozōˈăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L., *Pelmatozoa*, neut. pl. (f. Gr. πελματο-ειδής pedal, + ζῷον animal) + -AN.]

a. adj. Belonging to the division *Pelmatozoa* of Echinoderms, characterized by a stalk by which they are fixed, and comprising the Crinoids and the extinct *Blastoidea* and *Cystoidea*. b. *sb.* An echinoderm of this division. So **Pelmatozoˈic** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Pelmatozoa*.

1852 *Silliman's* 14 Jan. 1853/1 Great errors, such as passing the pelmatozoic crinoids among the 'Seaflowers'. 1900 *Lankester's Treat. Zool.* III. 13 Answered . . to be homologous with the original three radii of the primitive Pelmatozoon. *Ibid.*, The Holothurian . . are primitive as regards Pelmatozoic structure.

Pelmel, obs. form of PALL-MALL, PELL-MELL.

Palo-, combining form of Gr. πηλός clay, soil, occurring in a few newly used scientific words, chiefly zoological.

Pelobatid (pēlŏbæˈtid), an amphibian of the family *Pelobatidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelobates* [Βάτης walker]; so **Pelobatoid** (pēlŏbæˈtoid) *a.*, belonging to or resembling this genus or family. **Pelobiid** (-bōiˈid), a beetle of the family *Pelobiidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelobius* [-βιος living]; so **Pelobioid** (pēlŏbīˈoid) *a.*

Pelodytid (-dĭˈtid), an amphibian of the family *Pelodytidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelodytes* [Δύτης diver]; so **Pelodytoid** (pēlŏdīˈtoid) *a.* **Pelolithic** (-lĭˈthik) *a. Geol.* [Λίθος stone] applied to rock-strata consisting of clay. **Pelomedusid** (-mĕdiūˈsid), a tortoise of the family *Pelomedusidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelomedusa*; so **Pelomedusoid** *a.*

Pelophilous (pēlŏfĭlăs) *a.* [-PHILOUS]. clay-loving.

1888 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 295/1 He (Prof. G. H. Howes) regarded their total absence in Polychaeta and Polyzoa as fresh evidence of our "pelobiontic, rather than the thoroughly offshoots of the land-roamed genus. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* 326 The Coral Reg is only an episode in the "pelolithic century; it is almost throughout a distance of nearly 100 miles, and over the tract there is a complete passage from the Oxford clay to the Kimmeridge Clay. 1888 F. A. Lees *Flora W. Yorks.* lii The chief "pelophilous species in the [West] Riding.

Palo(n, Peloser, obs. var. PILAU, PELISSE.

Palo-n, *a.* (*sb.*) [Sp. *pelon*, pl. *pelones*, bald, hairless.] Bald, hairless: said in Spanish America of nearly hairless races of animals there developed. b. *sb.* An animal of such a race.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 31 In America, where the apes have a European origin, the fact connected with becoming very few and has to correlate with the peloncan, and disappears entirely with the cataqua. 1886 A. E. Sweet *Sketches In Texas Jottings* 60 The pelon dog is a great favorite with the Mexicans in Texas.

Palo-pium, *Chem. Obs.* [mod.L. (H. Rose, 1846), f. *Pelops*, name of the mythical son of Tantalus: see -IUM.] Name given to a supposed new metal found in the mineral tantalite: afterwards discovered to be identical with niobium (columbium). Hence **Peloˈpate** [-ATE 1], a salt of 'pelopic' or niobic acid.

1844 D. Cleveland *Inorg. Chem.* 107 Pelopium is the other new metal discovered by H. Rose in the Bavarian tantalite. *Ibid.* 108 Pelopates are formed by similar processes to the tantalates.

Pelore, variant of PELORUS *Obs.*, &c.

Peloria (pĭlōˈrĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέλωρ-ις monstrous, f. πέλωρ prodigy, monster; used first as a specific adj. in the name *Linaria Peloria*.] Regularity or symmetry of structure occurring abnormally in flowers normally irregular or unsymmetrical.

1839 Bronn *Orig. Spec.* v. 143 In irregular flowers, these attract to the axis are changed into regulars, and become regular. 1887 Bessey *Botany* 184 Peloria, or the regular form of flowers normally irregular, seems to be most common among flowers with spurred petals.

Hence **Peloˈrian, Peloˈriate, Peloˈric** (pĭlŏˈrĭk) *adjs.*, affected with or characterized by peloria; **Peloˈrism** (pĭlōˈrĭz'm) = peloria; **Peloˈrize** (pĭlōˈrəiz) *v. trans.*, to affect with peloria (whence **Peloˈrizaˈtion**).

1846 Babington *Wild Flowers* 184 In the "peloric variety the complete number, four, may be restored. 1887 *Jrnl. Botany* 21 May 149/2 In *Linaria cymbalaria* "pelorian flowers and other changes were found. 1893 Martin *Expos. Lect., Pelorism*, that which is of monstrosities; monstrosity; prodigy. 1862 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 190 There is, I believe, only one case on record of a peloric flower being fertile. 1888 — *Amer.* & *Fr. Ans.* II. 52 "Peloria is not due to some chance variability, but either to an arrest of development or to reversion. 1896 Bentley in *Journ. Bot.* IV. 129/2 In some instances, by "pelorization, it is found that viviparous grass becomes normal. 1868 Darwin *Anim.* & *Pl. under Dom.* II. 348 The most perfectly "peloriated examples had six petals, each marked with black spots like those on the stamen-petal.

Peloxine (pĭlŏksĭn). *Chem.* Also **peloxin.** [Arbitrarily f. *Clianthus peloa* (name of the genus of which *C. Parvus*, the Velvet Leaf, is a species) + -INE⁵.] An alkaloid found in parsley root: = CONIINE.

1886-97 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 350 Peloxine or Cicutine. 1896 HANLEY *Mat. Med.* 198, II. 303 An amorphous alkaloid, cicutagenin or peloxin. 1880 GARROD & BRISTOW *Mat. Med.* 183.

Pelot, pelote, obs. forms of PELLET.

‖ **Pelota** (pĭlōˈtă). [Sp. *pelota* ball, augmentative of *pella*:—L. *pila* ball: cf. PELLET.] A game of Basque origin, somewhat resembling tennis or rackets, played in a large court with a ball, which is struck with a kind of racket made of wicker-work and fastened on the hand by means of a leather glove attached to it.

1892 T. CHILD in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 511/1 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 2/2 A new outdoor game, played in the Basque provinces and at Buenos Ayres, will be seen in London this summer. It may be roughly described as a combination of racquets and tennis, and it goes by the name of pelota. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 4/3 We wants to see the stately Basque at his native play.

‖ **Peloton.** Also 8 **peleton.** [F. *peloton* (*pelote*), dim. of *pelote* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) ball, heap, plateau, Pr., Sp. *pelota*, It. *pillotta*:—pop.L., *pilotta*, dim. of *pila* ball.]

1. A small ball or spherical mass. *Obs. rare.*

1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 50 To pelote him with Heaps and Clouds of those Hieratick Balls or Liberian Pellets, or Pelotes or Pellotes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Forage*, Other Forages of Roots are, the talking Green of Chimney-heat all on a sudden . . : the heaping of Ashes into Pelotons.

2. A small body of soldiers; = PLATOON.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Peloton*, see Platoon. 1744 THOMAS tr. *Lediard's Hist. Eng.* III. *Caveats*, 1093 Before he perfected any peloton of his battalion to discharge. 1887 A. TOMAS *in Portsm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 6/4 A brilliant officer in command of anything from a peloton to an army corps.

Pelour, obs. f. PEALER. PERLER, PILLAR; var. PELTER *Obs.* **Pelowe,** obs. f. PILLOW, PILAU.

Pelrimage, early form of PILGRIMAGE.

Pelrinage: see PELRIMAGE.

Pelray, *a.* Now *dial.* [f. dial *pelar* (also *pelch*) refuse, trash + -Y.] Of little value, trashy.

1892 R. H. ANDERSON *Whole Creatures* iv. 58 A kind of light Polish cover, inclosed in curtain quers, which are long and strongly, and full of seeds. 1898 CHARLES GIBBS *Yorks. Dialect*, worthless.

Pelt (pelt), *sb.*¹ Also 7 **pealt.** [Appears early in 15th c. Evidently related to PELL *sb.*¹, but actual formation obscure.

It may perhaps have been originated from PELLET *sb.*¹, with sense 2 of which it appears, though such a stronge is very unusual. Some also have been a back formation from PELTER (analogical to *paint, painter*, etc.); *pelting* being = *Of. pelleterie*, 1295. Prob. *pelote*, PELLET *sb.*¹]

1. The skin of a sheep or goat with short wool on; also, the raw or undressed skin of a fur-bearing animal; a fell.

1403 in *Exeters' Pat. Acc.* (1818) II. 120, xiv pelres de dentibus. *c*1440 (see PELLET *sb.*¹ c). *c*1450 *Chas. Cavendish Wool Reg.* (1898) 56 Hasse not yet gruntet ageine the grete of goure wolles and pelles. 1552 HULOET *s. v. Mel.* 62 Take hony-clowes of yours [Lucas] wort whose yellow and grosse thereof. 1575 TURNER *Phisicke agst. Fever* b. xviii, 183 There hast not the skynne of a Bucke, nor the pelt of a Lambe, nor the wool of a Ewe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxvi. (1612) 280 Their store of Sables, Furres, and Pealts. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Oct., Sir W. Batten, Sir R. Ford, Col. Slingsby, and my self by his evergreen, got him into pelts. 1818 *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 3) 91 The whole [sheep's] body [should be] covered with a thin pelt. 1849 FRANCE *Fur. Jr. Anglers. Pelt*, a sheep's skin with the wool on. 1877 WHITWORTH, etc. *Ibid. Tweeds* (1894) 238 (*Worsted Trade*) Preparing the skins or pelts of furred animals, and converting them into mats and carpets.

2. *spec.* A raw skin of a sheep, goat, or other animal stripped of its wool or fur: the commercial name for a skin in this state before tanning.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 20 § 2 It shall not be lawfull . . to make any Felton, that is to saye, to pull, shaue, clippe or take away the Wooll of any Sheepe-skynne or Lambe-skynne . . unles suche person . . haue made or cause to be made thereof . . lawfully tanned leather or Parchement. 1642 *Rest Fawne, Bks.* (former) 24 The skinnes of lame sheepe . . put forth more wooll, and when the pelts are beaten, for that there is more substance to worke upon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 185/1 *Pelts*, are the skins when the Wooll is taken off. 1810 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* II. A thin membrane like the pelt of a drum stretched across this passage. 1848 J. BAYNE *Lobe, Pelt & Apron*, 201, 4) 3. 322 The skin of the grey rabbit is superior to the . . 'coat' in general off the pelt, as a material for hats. 1898 SHERBORN *Dict. Trade, Peleton, Pelts*, the commercial name given to the skins of animals before tanning. *Ep.* 1879 Rt. Hon. CAIRNS, *M. P.* (c. 2), The church is damned, and hath nothing left but a bare pelt upon her back. 1894 *Spectator* 8 Sept. 349 Folk that are are taking their crop of other folks are the thinnest in the pelt themselves.

† **b.** The skin of a fish. *Obs.* RARE—¹.

1584 HUGHES *Du Bartas' Twelfth* v. (*Imbrocker's Wife*, 1620) 230 Ye Carnages labile that oft on fish do feede, *Soul* of fond pelts do make your swollen wombs.

3. Applied to the human skin, humorous or *dial.*

*c*1609 HARVEY *Birth Mard.* v. ii. Flay off her wicked skin, and stuff the pelt with straw. 1697 BOHUN *New Hyp.* † 191 The perfect sense, that ran through the cracks of the Pelt, the pores. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-Speech* (Leeds), s.v., They're thick i' t' pelt. 1903 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 411 How delightful the feel of the crisp breeze and the boisterous wave on the bare pelt!

4. † **a.** A skin of an animal worn as a garment; a garment made of a skin or fell. *Obs.*

1583 CAMPIN *Pharamond, Diphilema*, a threepenny pelte or garment made of sheepe skinnes. 1586 LUPTON *Diuyne* 22 Our father Adam . . had but a leather Pelte to cover his nakednesse. 1587 HOLME tr. *Jouins' Nomenclator* 161/1 *Mantrum* . . a pelt, or garment made of wolues and beares skins, which Bishops in old time vsed to weare in winter. 1593 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 139 Some of them had Hose-doutes, were Leather pelts.

b. Untanned sheepskin used to form a printer's inking-pad; an inking-pad so formed; a pelt-ball.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exercises: Printing* 388 *Pelts*, Sheep-skins tanned it, and the ball *Leathers*. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 226 *Pelts*, untanned sheep-skins used for balls.

† 5. Applied opprobriously to a person compared to a dried skin; (*a*) a miserly shrivelled person; a niggard, a skinflint; (*b*) a withered or wizened person. *Obs.*

1593 ELIOT *Diet., Avidus homo*, a dryes felowe, of whom nothing may be gotten, non datcull kynd a pelt, or a pynche-lake. 1598 MRS. GRENEVEY *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1965) I. 18 A shrivelled, miserable pelt: of an old maid called Hoo-greene.

6. The dead quarry of a hawk, esp. when mangled. See also QUAT. 1674-91.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 11 Put on her Hood: then have her together unto the dead pelt. *Ibid.* Obs., *Pelt*, is the dead body of any fowle howsoeuer dismembred. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 94 *Pelt* is a word much used in Falconry for the skin of a Fowl stuft, as the Carcass is full of a dead Fowl to throw out to a Hawk. 1892 R. F. HORTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* v. 80 Most [hawks] are flown . . the Shikarees to always fastidious by their visitors) propensity to stuff over the 'pelt'.

7. ATTRIB. and *Comb.*, as † *pelt-skin*; **pelt-ball** = sense 4 b; **peltmonger,** one who deals in skins; **pelt-rot,** a skin-disease in sheep due to damp; **pelt-shaker,** *Hatmaking*, one of the workmen who prepare the pelts for the making of hats; so *pelt-shaking*; **pelt-wool** = QUAT. 1753.

1620 FENTON *Mem.* 256 The common "pelt-balle then in use, dashed the one and blurred and overlapped its edges. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Pellito*, a labourer: he that dresseth sheepes of skinnes: a "pelterarius. 1599 JONSON *Poetaster*, . . a dealer in raw hides. 1725 FELTWORK *Hosh.* § 14 There is an other sort, which is called "pelts-ware, and that consisteth of greater ware, especially in woods vnderwrought. 1776 E. ELLIS *New Explor. Hamb.* 40. 1900 *Daily Mail*, Trial, No. 1038. 326 Manchester witness. ['Baker's shaker.] Are most often observed in those engaged in dusty goat-carrying processes for example cutters, lickers, and "pelt-shakers. *Ibid.* 333 The various processes include (1) cleaning the skins . . (2) hicking, (3) "pelt-shaking. 1860 FAIRFAX *Bibl.* (Bastogne) to Isaac for a "pelt skins received from Lord world): Q.d. 1545 tr. *Act* & *Hen. VI.* c. 19 That no man . . put in the same (flesh), hides, "pelt-ed, tares, sand, yarth, grease, nor no other [prop. hides: pelted tares peers called tares or hurtle, or tuffe mixte order]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pelt-wool*, wool stripped off the skin or pelt of a dead sheep.

Pelt, *sb.*² [f. PELT *v.*¹; cf. PELT *sb.*¹]

1. An act of pelting; a vigorous blow or stroke, as with a missile; the act of pelting with missiles or (*fig.*) with obloquy.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 13 With many pelt schedderand that perpetir blude. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. iv. in Hal. *Dodsley* II. 391 Were it a pelt to make your Lazarus heart fret. 1832 WILSON in *Fraser's* IX. 780 Thereon leaves With a huge storm a deadly pelt him gave. 1901 SHERIDAN *Nemesis* II. 2 A lofty Lot, i. The cripple . . gave him such a good pelt on the head with his crutch, that the blood followed. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 102 Divers slips and many a ponderous pelt. 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* (1840) 16 Adversity stands with pelt and scorn. The world be gone. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 8/1 Arresting gamblers, working up with a general pelt of flowers.

b. The beating of rain or snow; a pelting storm.

1880 SARGENT *Roger Cres.* vii. 90 *Ibid.* the rain of the unspeakable scene, but a down-pour, a pelt, a water-spout. 1884 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xl. For all things now were in one indiscriminate pelt and whirl of white. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *Cha. Piers. Returns* vi. 92 The needs and pelt of the rain were heard in passes.

2. An outburst of temper, a rage. Cf. PELT *v.*¹ 6. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 Sailing further in a great pelt, that he scarcelie cot to shoal to find my ship safe. 1599 THOMAS *Ital. & Engl.*, Vn *accesso*, a fit, a pang, a pelt. 1600 *Merry Wives* III. i. 3 Pray you, pacify your anger. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Dial. Court. Come, Call*, a Blast or Chaff. 'What a Pelt you are in!' 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxix. 320 Back he comes in a regular pelt: and says, '. . I'm not goin to frame [home] as yeall where I'm told I shan't be seated'.

3. The action of pelting (PELT *v.*¹ 7); esp. in *full pelt*, (at) full speed.

1849 'R. RAMLEH' *Shrillard a Bishop* 230 To urbane pelt—away we should go. 1849 *Home Tale of Trumpet* xxvii, Just fancy what this would be connected pelt. 1880 H. MARRYAT *Under the Dandies* I. 148 Two gentlemen pelting up full pelt, without either paddles or stirrups. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 246 The others . . ran on full pelt behind them.

Pelt, *sb.*³ Now only *dial.* [1555, a parallel form to *pelf*, found in mod.Eng. *dial.* in the same sense, and assumed as the stem of PELTRY *sb.*, which see for foreign cognates. To this apparently belong PELTRIE *sb.*, and PELTRY *sb.*²; but the phonetic history of the group is very obscure.] Trash or rubbish in the way of clothes, rags (also *fig.*); also in *mod. dial.*, Refuse, waste or dirty matter.

1580 HARVEY *Gabriel Letter-bk.* (Camden) 102 Sir, I am sorie that you should . . be troubled with such pelt. 1600 *Merry Wives* III. i. 3 Pray you, pacify your anger. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Dial. Court. Come, Call*, a Blast or Chaff. 'What a Pelt you are in!' 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxix. 320 Back he comes in a regular pelt: and says, '. . I'm not goin to frame [home] as yeall where I'm told I shan't be seated'.

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her shin. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 168 This peasouch, fleith pelt, to fone is nipplie. 1632 T. SYMONDS *Diary Palmer. Archæographical Soc.* 1. 1. The refuse of corn that does to the top of the sieve after tossing, is also termed *pelt*.] 1666 W. GREENE *Disc. of Benefits*, 124. 1680 JOHNSON, *Pelt*. 1. A piece of strong, coarse cloth, or of a thick, dirty dossey. 2 rag, *Rumpellet*. 2. Anything that is worn or dirty, trash.

† **Pelt**, *sb.*[1] Obs. *rare*. [ad. L. *pelta*: see PELTA.] 1. A light shield of leather or hide; = PELTA 1. But in quots. 1607–33 the sense may be as in PELT *sb.*[2] 4.

1607 MIDDLETON *Hon. W.* sig. B, The gunner not hope only helmets of iron, and thick leather pelts to stand of arrows. 1633 J. FISHER *True Trophies* 11. v. Under the conduct of Tarquinius priscus Marcus Cælius threw thousand, armed with Pelts and Cleaves. 1638 PRESTON, *Pelt*[i]*fervous*...that carrieth a Pelt which is a kind of Target made of skins.

2. *Bot.* = PELTA 2.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* L. 880 On the edges...the parts of fructification are placed, in the form of Indian oblong bodies, in those seasons called shields or pelts.

Pelt (pelt), *v.*[1] [Known from end of 15th century: origin uncertain.

Thought by some to be the same word as ME. PELT, *pelt* to thrust, push, which also had the spelling *pelt*. But the difference of sense, and the chronological break between the two, make the origin very doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To strike with many or repeated blows (*now*, in Standard Eng., with something thrown); to assail with missiles.

(The older sense is still in use and worth Eng.)

a 1300 in *Archiv. Mitt. ix. No. 18* Whanehim myd yr bolte wil gunne ywinne I whatt hym pelte. 1300 PIERS *B. A. M.* ed. 2) 5710 The Christians trembling and entring into the worldlie lukewarmnesse, were pelted and pained with stones by them which made silence. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. 1. 11 The children follow noises to pelt the Clouds. 1611–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* v. 1. 53 I'll stand still mount of hail, though the wolves pelt me. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 139 A crowd...pelting one another with Cudgels. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. They stood pelting us ... with darts and arrows. 1782 HYDE BUCKLEY *Cecilia* II. v. There came a violent shower of hail ... Cecilia was...pelted. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 241 The children ...crowd...together and pelted by a mob, armed with clubs, sticks, etc. 1859 tr. J. Ross *Narr. and Trav.* xiii. 210 We Make snowballs and pelt each other. 1884 G. WARBURTON *Horse Leaves* 330 We were literally pelted with small tangerines, till the carriage was full of them.

b. *fig.* To assail with reproaches or odium, etc.

1698 J. HALSWORTHY *Sermon. Prop. Gosp.* (1700) 251 But Blackfriars!...is deservedly pelted for it by Satirists. 1710 *Tatler* No. 190 ¶ 1, I...have had the Honour to be pelted with several Epistles. 1713 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) III. 183 No, sir, if they had wit, they should have kept pelting me with pamphlets. 1874 tr. F. HAYMANN *Horace, Epp.* IV. xiv The surrounding mountains ... pelted the Pontine with opprobrious epithets.

2. To drive by force of blows, missiles, etc.

1580 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 32 The cord remayned not by tempest turnd to pelted. *Pelt. tr. pl.* I think, that the Godhead...Thus Troian vessels nor than tyrans negotyne pelted. 1588 HARVEY *Anal. Ans.* (Arb. 26) 3 Foreward I Lads and Lasses, driving, or rather pelting, through the gleaming dust dung and goats.

3. *intr.* To go on striking vigorously; to deliver repeated strokes or blows. Also *fig.*

1593 SHAKSP. *Com. Err.* II. 6 The Storm...Then gath'ring spoke not long space, Quhill the sun shon Hailes in the same place. 1643 MILTON *Colast.* 6, I still was waiting, when those light arm'd refugees would have done pelting at their three bears. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., They pleyd the Mad rats, when they had done, in pelting on't with the dirtall. *a* 1687 HICKS *Three Serm.* (J.) 171 The wrath...pelting away at his hot iron. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 134 Saint Salvador's lang weapons simple Had pelted fast baith to the people.

b. *Of rain, snow, the wind's rays*: To continue to beat with force or violence.

1820 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 130 The storm pelted down with all its might. 1874 ACCLIMATOR *Scotland* 168 The rain began to pelt. 1889 *Bournemouth Guardian* 5 Jan. 5/2 There was a big westward window...through which the sun was pelted finely.

4. *intr.* To strike *at* vigorously with missiles; to go on firing, 'fire away'. Also *fig.*

1589 Sir JOHN *Let to Burlinger in Strype Ann. Ref.* (1725) I. xlv. 417 Here I can again pelted at. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 81 The Welsh, and the Duke of Glocester men, ...Shoot off their Pockets full of pestle stones: And, that done, we fall on one another Pist. 1598 FLORIO *It. Dict.*, *Fedà* a d'. 25 Batidas zuzzeruccias [shot] in her Rigging, Mares and Sails, from three [ships] that pelted as a distance. 1848 WHITTIER *Let. in Life* (1886) II. 173, I will not set up any project like a Shaker Tuesday took for you to pelt at.

5. *trans.* To go on throwing (missiles) with intent to strike. Also *fig.*

1589 WOOD *Life in Ath. Ox.* (O. H. S.) III. 42 The next Sabbath, and pelted stones. 1593 H. WILLOBIE *Let. to H. S. Conway's Sofy*, When all the young Pists and Lyttlejons were pelting country at my father. 1680 DRYDEN *Absal. &c.* Wks. 1808 I. 200 Nobody knows for anything heard...to pelt us but I.

† 6. *intr.* To throw out angry words. *Obs.* Cf. PELT *sb.*[2] 2; PELTING *ppl. a.* 3.

1566 in *Pilgrim Soc.* 6. 63 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1418 Another mischief's pents to pelt and revenge. 1631 B. H. *Armegyne, Wonder Creature* 216 Like Children in their anxieties, that pelt it, and pelt, and cry, for one toy they want. 1633 MASSINGER *Great Duke* v. iv If they who differ in matters not essential to belief,...shall stand jarring and pelting at one another, they will be soon ensnar'd and subdued. 1708 PRIOLEAU, *To Pelt* ...Also to be in a Chafe or Heat of Anger, to fret and fume.

7. *intr.* To beat the ground with rapid steps; to move at a vigorous and rapid pace.

1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic. and Student* (1832) I. 380, I heard the report of a gun ...and pelted away. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxvi, Two or three hundred men, all going as fast as they can pelt. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Mary* iv. 1, I too longed much to pelt—but my small-bead legs hinder'd. 1870 ROSSE *Hills Trail.* xiii. 350, I saw the chamois pelting away.

Hence **Pe·lted** *ppl. a.*

1840 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. 97 My Phyllis Ho with pelted Apples plays. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 2/3 A pelted bombardment of ice lumps,...the pelted district must have had an exciting time.

Pelt, *v.*[2] *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. PELT *sb.*[3]] To strip or pluck off (the pelt or skin); *fig.* to skin, flense.

1596 SHAKS. *Taming Shrew* IV. iii. 60 Thou hast pelt me out of my wits. 1598 MARSTON *Scourge Villanie* iii. 82 Pelt the Asse, and put the Lyon on. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. 7 Who pelted the skin from the liuing. 1840 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. 97 Those...doe so sheare and pelt the people, that the cry thereof is very grievous.

† b. To pluck the feathers from. *Obs. rare.*

1592 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cvii. (1694) 100 A Man took no Rooks, Pelted her Wings, and put her among his Hens.

† **Pelt**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Cf. PALTER *v.* and PELTING *a.* In form, this looks like the verb whence PELTING *a.* is derived, but the connexion of sense is not obvious.]

intr. ? To parley or bargain; to haggle in bargaining; = PALTER.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famelye of Love* 41 Those men which will by whole sale have a quicker dispatch...then those which stand pelting out until the end of the market. 1620 *Mirr. Mag.* 166, I found the people nothing prest to pelt, To yeeld, or homage give, or tributes pay.

† **Pelt**, *v.*[4] a form of ME. PILT, to thrust, q. v.

1613 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* v. 1. 33 Whereas you guesse, and pelt, and shoot many thing into every place that you can, You a beggers corps.

‖ **Pelta** (pe·ltă). Pl. **peltæ** (-ē). [L. *pelta*, a. Gr. πέλτη a small light shield of leather.]

1. *Antiq.* A small light shield or buckler used by the ancient Greeks, Romans, etc.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. 7, 670 The *Peltæ* are certaine small bucklers or targets, nothing unlike unto the Spanish Celtæ. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1726 III. 137 On the left arm of Semyra, is the *Pelta* or Buckler of the Amazons. 1890 CHARLTON *Greece to Alba.* VI. 239 Lightly armed with javelins, ...and the pelta or small shield.

2. *Bot.* Applied to various shield-like structures; *spec.* the apothecium or spore-case of a lichen when without an excipulum or rim, as in the genus *Peltigera* (*Peltidea*); also, a bract or scale attached by the middle like a peltate leaf.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. iii. (1765) 9 The Pelta are the Fructifications of the Lichen. 1783 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 287 Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort (*Lichen cinereus* Lin.) ...is ...without underneath, and villous, with a rising *pelta* or target on the top. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 516 This head consists of a central disk, termed the *perithecium*, or shield, on which the spore cases are arranged in a radiating manner, like the spokes of a wheel.

† **Pe·ltage.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [f. PELT *sb.*[3] + -AGE.] Pelts collectively; pelury.

1698 G. THOMAS *West-New-Jersey* 29, I shall begin with the Indian Country, as the Peltage, or Beaver Skins [etc.].

Peltast (pe·ltăst). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. L. *peltasta*, ad. Gr. πελταστής, f. πέλτη: see PELTA.] A kind of foot-soldier: see quot. 1849.

1680 HOLLOCAD *Livy* xxxi. xxxvi. 394 Certain targatiers, whom they call Peltastæ. 1823 BOSWORTH *Compilers* 63 In the reviews that Chabrias,...sent the Peltasts, and Slingers, and Archers over to Memphis. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 284 It was with no more than 1000 Peltastæ, peltasts. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlii. VI. 238 Peltasts, a species of troops between heavy-armed and light-armed, furnished with a pelta (or light shield) and short spear or javelin.

Peltate (pe·ltĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *peltātus* armed with the PELTA.] Shield-shaped; usually of a leaf: Having the petiole joined to the under-surface of the blade at or near the middle (instead of at the base or end); hence, said of other stalked parts having similar attachment.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* ii. vii. (1765) 190 *Peltate, Shield-fashioned*, when the Petiole is inserted like the Umb of the Leaf, and not into its Base or Margin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 10 Herbs, with peltate or cordate fleshy leaves. 1832 DANA *Crust.* I. 80, The large peltate plates on either side of the body immediately. 1879 BENTLEY & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 171 The peltate form of the hexagonal palisade cells.

Hence † **Pe·ltated** *a. Obs.*; **Pe·ltately** *adv.*, in the manner of a peltate leaf; **Pelta·tion**, peltate condition, or a peltate formation.

1599 CHAPMAN *Cæs. Impr.* v. v. *Lymf. Peltated Ivie*...the petiole of which is affixed to the disk. 1828 WEBSTER, *Peltately*, in the form of a target. *Eaton.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 294 Warkeria, peltately attached to a thickened conical receptacle. 1882 *Syd. Bot.* N. 139 A similar peltation towards the extremities of the produced expansion occurs in many of the leaves of *Nepenthes phyllamphora*.

Pelta·ti-, Pelta·to-, used, combining forms of L. *peltātus* PELTATE, as in **Peltatifid** (-ta·tifid) *a.* [after *pinnatifid*]; **Pelta·to-di·gitate** *a.*: see quot. 1866. Pelta·to-lobate *a.* applied to a peltate leaf cut into subdivisions; and *peltato-sagittate* to a peltate leaf with the petiole much enlarged at the sinking on of the leaflets.

† **Pe·ltber,** *sb.*? *Obs.* [Agent-noun belonging to PELTING *v.*] A pelting or peddling person.

a 1577 GARDINGSTON *Pleasures* Wks. (1580) 41 You let turbe pelters prate, while Noodles be their speeche, We needs no more to answere them but this, The Lord hath made. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 4 The rascall pelting pilfe[r] knaues, to haue resperdance then. [Cf. 'pilde pelfings pesane', PELTING *vbl. sb.* 1622.]

Pe·lter, *sb.*[2] [f. PELT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who pelts, esp. with missiles.

1628 Gen. P. TOWNSEND *Exam.* (1640) I. 308 To ask why the pelters should not be put into the stocks. 1681 P. ROBERTSON *Under-Pleasant* 168 The driver and guards...have no time to get down and catch the pelters, and therefore it is safe to pull.

b. *humorously.* A gun or pistol; also, a small ship carrying guns.

1827 BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* II. 10 Our family pistols, denominated pelters, were bona. 1830 *Daily Advert.* 2 Dec. 3/3 The old 'Monkey Empress' and 'meagre pelters', which were an old theme of jocularity in the service.

a. A pelting shower. *colloq.*

1850 EDITOR *Regist. Lit. Sur.* ii. *Penal Dreamings*, In vain sought for shelter From ... a regular pelter'. 1900 C. DICKINSON *Home in Grass Identities* 197 The storm's at the tiarata;!... we're in for a pelter.

d. One who or that which 'pelts' or goes rapidly; in quot. a swift horse. *colloq.*

1900 *Mennell's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 284/1 It ain't the fast ones that the jockey's carried double.

2. A rage, 'temper'. *dial.*

1881 EARL *Poems* 9 (E. D. D.), I couldna speak a single word, I was in such a pelter. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* II. 72 Nobody ever seemed to be able to get into a pelter with *him*.

[**Pelter**, *sb.*[3], 'a dealer in skins or hides'.

In *Cent. Dict.*, etc. without quot. The historical words are PELLETER and PELTIER; in mod. use also PELTRER. Gyeomy *Pelter* in *Household Ordinances* (1790) 42 from *Liber Niger* of Edw. IV is a misreading of *gromy peltier* of the MS.]

Pe·lter, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Iterative of PELT *v.*[1] cf. *patter*.] *trans.* To go on pelting or striking (also *fig.*); *hence*, to palter (as rain).

1729 H. DANIEL *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 Now Gibs the Footman, pelters him with Sermons out of the Holy Fathers and Schoolmen's Divinity. 1796 *Hist. Hl.* 93 [see PELTING *vbl. sb.*] 1808 CRABBE *Silver. Sol.* 61, *Pelter*, to patter, or hail. 1858 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xiv. 131 Now, rising to pace the room, or drawing nigh the window to note the pelting rain without. (In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Cumberl. to Norf.)

Pe·ltierer. [f. PELTRY + -ER[1]: cf. *furrier, feltmaker*, etc.] A dealer in peltry, a fellmonger.

1878 *Weekly Times, Pelterer*, a dealer in skins or 'peltry'. A farrier. 1886 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* (1887) 293 The hostile...of the peltrers with their needling knives.

Pelti-, combining form of PELTA, in a few rarely used scientific terms, chiefly botanical.

† **Pelti·ferous** *a.* [L. *pelti-fer*], bearing a pelta or small shield. **Peltifo·lious** *a.* [L. *folium* leaf], having peltate leaves. **Pe·ltiform** *a.*, shield-shaped; of a peltate form. **Peltigerine** (peltiʤəroin) *a.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of the genus *Peltigera* of lichens, having large shield-shaped apothecia. **Pelti·gerous** *a.* [L. *peltiger*], shield-bearing (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Peltinervate, Peltinerved** *adjs.*, having the nerves or veins radiating from the centre as in a peltate leaf.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peltiferous*, that beareth or bears a Target like a half moon. 1847 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Peltifolius* ...having peltate leaves: **peltiformis. Ibid., Peltiformis* ... applied to *aphthæ* in form of a shield ...: **peltiferus*. 1857 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peltiferus*, applied ...to Mycology, to conidia or bods that are sessile, and inclosed on the sides of a mammula. 1870 *Cent. Dict.*, *Peltigerine*. 1886 *Treas. Bot.* 856 **Peltinerved*, having ribs arranged so as in a peltate leaf.

† **Peltier.** *Obs.* In 4 *-pear.* [a. OF. *peletier* (13th c.), in mod.F. *pelletier* (pəltje), app. f. OF. *pelete, pellete*, *-ette*, PELLET *sb.*[2]] A farrier.

1389 *Liber cal. of Pittyers, Horwych in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 29 Pittyers and others gyf non bregeneve to gilde and to brotherhed of myst William be holy Innocent and marter in Norwyche.

Pe·lting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PELT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PELT *v.*[1]; beating with missiles; persistent striking or beating.

1609 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxv. 20, 23 Every naked wounder, where as ore you are That bide the pelting of this pitifull storme. 1830 CHESTERTON *Brit. Field.* II. 120 To avoid the pelting of the storm of bullets. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I. The rude buffets of the wind and pelting of the rain.

Pe·lting, *a. arch.* [Known from *c* 1540, and very frequent to *c* 1688. Occasional in modern authors as a literary archaism. Appx. related to PELT *sb.*[3] and PELTRY *sb.*?] A variant PALTRY occurs 1579–80, and is used dialect: cf. also PALTRY.

Its form suggests that *pelting* is the pr. pple. of PELT *v.*[3]; the difficulty is that Gr. ch. is very rare, is not found so early, and does not yield the required sense, unless it is held that *pelting* began with some such sense as 'haggling or dawdling', and passed through 'paltering', to that of 'petty, trashy, contemptible': a conjecture not proved.]

Paltry, petty, contemptible; mean, insignificant, trumpery, inconsiderable; worthless.

1540 R. WHITFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 203 The putting away of pelting pretence and the coloring out of baseness idols. 1553 DALE *Vincentius* 43 They are but pelde pettings proues. 1598 GRIM *Collier* (1958) 110 So buggerly a inkeeche, or so pelting a village. 1783 *Colonial Assembly Trust. Census* (1898) 10 Like a pelting quiller, putting the rest in your own appurtenes. 1823 G. HARVEY *Labyrinth, Churches* 72 Tale-tell pelter to bringe us a pelting kinsel (then 30 nobs a yer spende. 1844 BROWN, *Ethic. Fr.* 1. 6 In This Land of such dense smoke...is now Lond'd out. Like to a Tenement or pelting Farme. 1893 — *Hour for M.* v. 6

1721 Every pelting petty Officer Would use his bounce for Thunder. 1834 Mr. Hall Centenary, &c. V. 10. note, To render a trade of so invaluable a connexility to these pelting petty chapmen for thirty pure shillings. 1885 Graham's Convalesc. Obse. 188 Sometimes a little pelting for years a repentance, that lasts as long as life. 1890 Sanitary Probin. Vitro Reforms in Dwellers Lodg 11. 109 A set of pelting wretches, to whose employment there is nothing so attractive ...the more majestic forms of the soul. 1893 Tennis Pilgrim's A. (1894) 57 Greece was a province!...Her flourishing cities ...had dwindled into pelting villages.

Hence † **Pe·ltingly** *adv.*, in a mean or paltry manner.

c 1592 Barrough *Method* 100 Gen. 228. 21 Wh. (1601) 23 It is not easy to cut by well squared, but pitchingly and pettingly is opened. 1600 Chapman *Iulius Cæsar* v. *Pompeiad* 1. 10. 10 Shall Dudley VIII. 320 For thy pelfe I will not grease the fist Pittingly with two or three crownes.

Pe·lting, *ppl. a.* [f. Pelt *v.*¹ + -ing².]

1. That pelts; chiefly of rain, hail, etc.: driving, beating, lashing. Also *fig.*

1592 Peele *Farewell* ii. 23 The pelting shower Destroyes the tender herb and budding flow'r. 1827 Coleridge *Table Talk*, 6 Sept. *G. Coleridge*, Chamouni-street. Granddaughter. A kind whilst honey have preserved me from life's pelting ills. 1850 Helps *Comp. Attic.* ii. (1870) 184 There is a pelting, pelting rain this morning.

2. Violent, passionate, hot. Chiefly in *pelting chafe*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1570 Pilk *A. & M. ppl.* at 1847's margin, [By.] Power in a pelting chafe. 1584 Love *Campaspe* v. iii. Good children makes good blood, and shall pelting words spill it? 1594 Harington *Ariosto* xxvi. The young man ...sting (as our English phrase saith) in a pelting rivalle. 1614 Bolton *Flight* 11. 66 When they were come to the Arbour they were very willing to sit down, for they were all in a pelting heat.

† **Pe·ltish**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Pelt *sb.*¹ + -ish¹.] Irritable; angry, mugged.

1648 Herrick *Hesperides Poems* 17 And Elegy Among the stars, if spar'd, the strings Of pettish wraths.

Pe·ltless, *a. rare.* [f. Pelt *sb.*¹ + -less.] Without having a pelt or fell.

1897 *Outing* (U. S.) May 170 Every man in the barn cannot kill a fox, and you there will see no use in granting licenses to remove pelting at night after a hard day's run.

† **Peltogaster** (peltogæ·stər). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέλτη shield (see Pelta) + γαστήρ stomach.] A genus of degenerate cirripeds, having simple bag-shaped bodies, parasitic upon hermit-crabs.

1886 *Rowalevsky's Anim. Parasites* 38 The result of a retrogressive development like that of the peltogasters, which...lose all the attributes of their class.

Peltoid, *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. πέλτη shield (see prec.) + -oid.] Shield-like.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Peltoid*, ...resembling a shield. *peltoid*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peltoid*, ...shield-like.

Peltry (pe·ltri), *sb.*¹ Also 5–6 **peltre**, 5–6, **pelliterie**. [In ME. a. AF. *peleterie* (Gower) = OF. *peleterie* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pelleterie* (in grave pronounced pɛltri), deriv. of OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em* skin. So It. *pelletteria* 'the skinnerie or furriers trade' (Florio), f. It. *pelle* skin. In mod. use app. a new adoption, ? from the French in North America.

Not recognized from *c* 1325 to 1600, and then first in reference to the North American fur trade. Not in Bailey, Johnson, Ash. Sm. Todd, with quot. 1771.]

1. Undressed skins, esp. of animals valuable for their fur; fur-skins, pelts collectively.

1338 [see *peltry-ware* in 3]. a 1393 Fleming *Wks.* (1849) 333 They bringe ...all manner of ... Peltry. 1423 Coventr Mercers 121, 22 Pecchewyn valuans pelteris and cordewan. 1502 *Cal. Scot. Proclamats.* II. 76 That the said Inclause shall not sell or dispone of any of their Skins, Peltry or fure. 1572 Salisbury *Neweph. Cy.* 26 Obs. A little traffic he doeth in peltry during his sojourning among the Mineos. 1598 Minsh. *Amer. Comp.* II. 83 Norway exports great variety of peltry, consisting of skins of bears, lynxes, wolves, ermins, grey squirrels, and several sorts of foxes. 1682 Wilde *Catal. Belong. to E. Irish Acad.* 278 The peltry of bears, otters, foxes, dog, and other small animals, being highly decorative as well as useful. 1881 Lit. Digest (N.Y.) 1 Jan. 1/2 Formerly the Hudson's Bay Company transported all the peltry—fur is, furs and skins—collected over a vast area, to Lake Winnipeg.

b. *pl.* Kinds or varieties of peltry.

1609 W. Ireland *Knickerb.* vii, *Giving* them gin, rum, and glass beads, in exchange for their peltries. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 156 Canada ...landed with peltry of beaver skins and other valuable peltries. 1884 S. E. Dawson *Newsdish. Hist. Canada* 112 The furs of the beaver were ...and those [skins] were supplies or entry-ward with peltries.

† **2.** A place or room for keeping fur-skins or pelts. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1946 A Pelfry *id.* & Pellicrofi or a skynnery, *pellificium*. 1881 *Oxf. Chy. Misme* 55 In the barnard entrie...there was also ...the *pelfry* for fox furs.]

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peltry-man*, *manufactory*, *trade*, *supply*; † **peltry-ware** = sense 1.

1448 *Lond. Eng. Pelfry in Fol. Patens* (Rolls) II. 177 Chamelets, tapers, bowe-strings, silke, and wax, Peltre-ware, and grey, pyche, bawe, beads, and fine. 1505 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxx. also Ladies with clothe of Damaskes, or peltre ware, enbroyder for the Scotes. 1548 W. Hormam *Vulgaria* 119 The Peltry or Fur Trade. 1583 Jurisdiction *St. Bartard's Hosp. Archiv.* VII. 3 The peltry trade was a very unmeasurable object. 1852 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Empl.* 51 They possessed...trade original *Monuments of Indigenous Industry*...and peltry-man.

† **Pe·ltry**, *sb.*² Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–9 -ie, -ei. [app. another form of Paltry *sb.*, of

about the same age, agreeing in the vowel with Pelf *sb.*, and with Pelfries *n.*] Refuse, rubbish, trash; a piece of rubbish.

1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 1368 Friendships the Pope-work of his pollyes. 1552 Rauf Pamphlet *Prof.* 5 b, Mye entyre habitue of prestarchie, and of other Popish pollyes. 1560 in Pennick *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 48 A cipresse a crucyt with figures other popishe pelfrie. a 1567 *Lindy* v. *Gentle Sc. Wks. Hamilt.* 49 xvii. At the last, he mike dreme that, His pelfrie, Pardonis, and all. 1613 A. Dickson *Advice*, in *Rare Mark Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 310 Better be pyned to death by hungre, nor for a little pelfrie of the earth to perish for ever. 1788 Edwin *Jrnl. Parliament* in *Afric*, etc. 29 You can't save six pelfry 1 your lives days. 1802 Jamieson, *Pelfrie*, *pelfrie*, ...the trash; a term of contempt applied to any thing that is worthless or troublesome.

† **Pe·ltry**, *a. Obs.* By-form of Paltry *a.*

c 1587 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxiii, A pelerie poysoun up with peyis.

‖ **Pelu** (pe·lu). [Native name.] A small leguminous tree (*Sophora tetraptera*), having very hard wood, growing in Southern Chili and Patagonia.

1883 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Pelu-tree*, *Sophora tetraptera*.

‖ **Peludo** (pelū·do). [Sp., sb. use of *peludo* hairy, f. *pelo*:—L. *pilus* hair.] The hairy armadillo (*Dasypus villosus*) of S. America.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* v. (1872) 96 Of armadillos there appear seven species, namely,...the Dasypus villosus or peludo.

† **Pelu·re**, **pe·llura**. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 pellure, pelure, pellour, pelour(e, pelur, (5 pellour, pelore, pellere, 5 peloer, pellour). [a. AF. *pellure* (14th c.), in OF. *pelleure*, *pelere*, f. *pel*, in recd.F. *peau*:—L. *pell-em* skin, fur: see -ure.] Fur, esp. as used for the lining or trimming of a garment; furred garments collectively, furs.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 19 His wede, Purfled with pelour doun to the fete. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11151 Other pelure pouches ber were,...Lomb or bege, coyng or bare. ? *c* 1350 *Kath. Cleopb.* 280 Ther was never yet pellure half so fyne. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3208 A mantell ...furred with pelowre. 1425 *Ibl. Nobleman* (Roxb.) 80 The usage of pellure and furres they have suppressede yer away.

Hence † **Pelured** *a. Obs.*, adorned with fur, furred; † **Pelurry** *Obs.* = *pelure*.

c 1440 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 196 Clothenesse he weren of pelis Pelured wib Rymyn and wib grys. Alle the cost were. 1480 *Lydgate Dan.* 315 Her mantell was longe, Pelured with ermyne. *c* 1480 *Lancelot* 157 Her trasshes were of grene velvet,...lyghtened with grys and gris. *c* 1470 *Henryson Chron.* cxxxiv. 276, All in grayes of pelury purvayit. That was full riche, according to their estate.

‖ **Pelure** ° (pelū·r). [F. *pelure*, OF. *peleure*, f. *peler* to peel, fr. peeling.] Paper as thin as an onion peeling. Usually *pelure-paper*.

1887 *Postage Stamps of Australia & Oceania* 78 New Zealand...Issue III. Paper very thin grey-lilac paper (the pelure of catalogues). *Ibid.*, Issue IV. The paper ...is sometimes as thin as the so-called pelure-paper of Issue III. 1890 *Times Foreign Postage Supplem.* 108 1/2 There are here included quadrille, pelure, bleuard, etc., papers....Pelure is somewhat of a silky hard and crisp texture.

Pelvi-, combining form (not in ancient L.) from L. *pelvis* basin, Pelvis, in scientific terms.

Pelvi·formes *a.* [-formis] bearing or having a pelvis. **Pe·lviform** *a.* [-form], basin-shaped. **Pelvi·meter** [-ometer, F. *pelvimètre*], an instrument for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis; so **Pelvi·metry**, measurement of the diameters of the pelvis. **Pelvioplasty** (-əuplæsti), *pl.* -ies: or *a* [see Myoplasty], a 'repair' or muscular unit of the pelvis (distinguished from *perineoplasty*). **Pelvi·otomy** [irreg. after words from Gr.: see -tomy], the operation of section of the pelvic bones, usually through the *symphysis pubis* (*symphysiotomy*), esp. in obstetric practice. **Pelvio-rectal** *a.*, belonging to the pelvis and rectum. **Pelvio-renal** *a.*, belonging to the pelvis and kidney. **Pelvi-scopy** [-scopy], examination of the pelvis (in quot., of the kidney). ‖ **Pelvio-sternum** *Comp. Anat.*, an element of the pelvic arch supposed to be homologous to the *sternebræ* of the pectoral arch; hence **Pelvio-sternal** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a pelvio-sternum.

1830–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 926 The whole chain of *pelvi-femoral* vertebræ. 1850 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Iliofe-Pelvi-femoral*. 1888 *Trans. Ann. Soc. Pathologists, Ohio* Cincinnati, 1st Series. 1893 Cassa *Thirteenth Dist.*, *Pelvio-scopy*. 1898 Wharton, *Pelvimeter*, an instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis. *Cent.* 1889 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.*, 9 *Surg.* 331 The practice of internal 'pelvimetry. 1888 Gross in *Audi Jrn.* 102 These are, namely, five pentadactyles, five *pelvigrades*,...The five pelvigrades correspond are the urodeles, and those other four [etc.]. 1850 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pubiotomy*. 1880 Allbutt & Playfair's *Syst. Gynæcology* 830 *Med. Syst. Syst. of Med.* Allbutt's Gynæcology by the 'pubiotomical space. 1900 *Dict. Sc.* 248 Bones, pelvicrages.

Pelvic (pe·lvik), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *pelvis* + -ic: of the better-formed F. *pelvien*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, contained in, or connected with the pelvis (Pelvis 1).

Pelvic arch, *pelvic girdle*: the girdle formed by the bones of the pelvis, the hip-girdle. *Pelvic limbs*: the limbs supported by the pelvic arch: so the legs of a man, the hind legs of a quadruped, the ventral fins of a fish.

1850 R. Knox *Beddard's Anat.* 22 The trunk ...presents two extremities, the one superior or cephalic, the other inferior or pelvic. 1857 H. Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 11, 13 Without thoracic or pelvic arches. 1870 Nicholson *Palæont.* 303 The hind limbs are ...connected with the trunk by means of the 'pelvic arch'.

2. Of or pertaining to the pelvis of a crinoid.

1844 Miller *Silurian* v. 207 In most Encrinites the arms issue immediately from the edge of the pelvic cup.

Pelviferous to **Pelviotomy**: see Pelvi-.

‖ **Pelvis** (pe·lvis). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pelves** (pe·lvēz). [L. *pelvis* basin, laver; the anatomical sense is mod.L.]

1. The basin-shaped cavity formed (in most vertebrates) by the right and left haunch-bones or *ossa innominata* (consisting of the *ilium*, *ischium*, and *pubis*, on each side) together with the sacrum and other vertebræ; being the lowest or hindmost cavity of the trunk. Also applied to these bones themselves collectively, constituting the girdle which supports the hind limbs.

True pelvis, that part of the (human) pelvis below the *false pelvis* (*pelvis falsa*), the space above this between the iliac fossæ.

1893 Cheyne *Study of Man* 118 These bones together with the hip bones, make that pelvis or Dish which overspreads part of the guts, the bladder and the womb. 1882 J. Graves *Anat. applied to Art.* 1734–62 Smollett *Medicif.* I. 61 The false of the Pelvis is wider from side to side than from the back to the fore-part. 1890 Lyell *and Flight Gr. A.* II. 196 Pelvis of a human pelvis. 1893 *Reader at Inst.* 1076/1 A good collection of pelves of individuals of both sexes.

2. The basin-like cavity of the kidney, into which the urethral tubules open.

1856 Todd *in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 1151 Anatomical Observations...I am assured Confirmation of the Enveloment and Pelvis. *Ibid.* 1158. 1880 T. Gregor *Anat.* (1892) 152 Within the Kidney there is a membranous Cell or Tissue, called Pelvis, which is nothing but an extension or dilatation of the head of the Ureter. 1893 in *Blanchard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. Cheese, The Pelvis of the Kidney. 1897 U. Bart. Univ. *Inquiries* ind. 31 pit A concretion in the pelvis of a kidney.

3. The basal part of the calyx of a crinoid.

1840 Mitchell *Silurian* x. 207 In the remarkable Pentrites the upper edge of the pelvis is seen to be surrounded by at least twenty or twenty-five arm-joints. 1870 Nicholson *Palæont.* 103 A series of plates ...around 'basal' from their position, and which constitute the 'pelvis' of Müller.

4. A basin. *rare.*

1727 Dart *Canterb. Cathedr.* 13 Archbishop Islip ...left...four silver Pelves with four Ewers of the same.

Pelyco- (pelīko), combining form of Gr. πέλυξ, πέλυκ- bowl, esp. taken as = Pelvis 1, in a few rare scientific words. **Pelycography** (-ɒgrăfi) [-graphy], description of the pelvis. **Pelycology** [-logy], the anatomy of the pelvis. **Pelycometer** [-meter] = Pelvimeter. **Pelycosaurian** (-sɔ·rĭăn) *a.*, belonging to the division *Pelycosauria* of extinct saurian reptiles of the Carboniferous epoch, having two or three sacral vertebræ; *sb.*, a reptile belonging to this division.

1893 Eames *Oest. Mech., Pelycometer*, a Pelvimeter. 1880 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 611/1 Mr. Cope's group of Pelycosaurians in North America. 1894 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pelycography*...*Pelycology*...*Pelycometer*.

Pelycon, obs. form of Pelican.

Pelyon, **Pelyr**, obs. forms of Pillion, Pillar.

Pelytory, obs. form of Pellitory.

† **Pembilion**. *Amer. Obs.* Also ? **pembly-**, **pemili-**, **pimplin-**, **pimlino**. A name given to the thinly shoal-water or ocean (*Phyllura obscura*), from its cry.

1834 Capt. Sierra *Virginia* v. 111 Another small bird there is, because the cries *Pembilyn* they call her so: she is seldom seen in the day but when she sings;...a tree was a Pimplin the person of huge which and boisterous weather. 1850 *Hist. Mermaidens Chronicle* MS. 170, ¶ 48, 26. Hakl. Soc. 1880, 45 Another small Birde ther is, the which, by some Abbreviators of Londen ouer vsse Indies, hath ther received pimplinos, for as ther Imagine quod a Birde ordinaunce pure (how to mind of a pimple as deuntly beloued) her ouer articulatus. 1886 *Essex Calend. Bodies* I. ii. 5 The Crow, Cock, Peacock, the Pimlino.

Pembroke. Name of a town and shire in Wales and of an earldom in the British Peerage. Hence **Pembroke table**, or *simply*, **Pembroke**, a table supported on four fixed legs, having two hinged side portions or flaps, which can be spread out horizontally, and supported on legs connected with the central part by joints.

1778 *Gentleman's* 3 A pembroke table should this corner grace. 1790 Mad. D'Arblay *Evelina* Jan., Dr. Fisher says he hopes it was not a card-table, and rather believes it was only a pembroke work-table. 1790 *Edinburgh Parcs* I. 38 These wood Pembroke of wonderful workmanship. 1894 Mrs. Warrens *Wife Girls* vi. 102 The little pembroke was standard and again.

Pemmican (pe·mikăn), *sb.* Also **pemican**. [a. Cree *pimikan*, *pimihkan*, f. *pimi* fat.]

A preparation made by certain North American Indians, consisting of lean meat, dried, pounded, and mixed with melted fat, so as to form a paste, and pressed into cakes; hence, beef similarly treated, and usually flavoured with currants or the like, for the use of arctic explorers, travellers, and soldiers, as constituting much nutriment in little bulk, and keeping for a long time.

1860 Sir A. Mitchell *Pap. Ch. Lawrence Prof.* 110 The

pemmican called Pemican, on which the Chepewyans and other savages in the N. of America chiefly subsist in their journeys. 1807 *Cranz. Hist. Greenland* (1820) I. 210 Pemikan, a concentrated mixture of meat dryed by a fire of oak and elm wood, so as to reduce 8 lb. of the best beef to 1 lb. 1833 *Lowell. Hours.* vii. 91 Then on gracious fare hazard, pemmican and buffalo marrow. 1889 E. A. Parry *Frost. Regions* (ed. 2) 245 The Pemmican of the arctic voyagers is a mixture of the best beef and fat dried together.

b. *fig.* Extremely condensed thought, or literary matter containing much information in few words.

1830 Hazlitt *Lect. Servile Dram.* 28 (1874) 222 A sort of intellectual pemmican. 1888 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1201/2 In 'The F. Bramwell's Address' is really a wonderful specimen of thought and knowledge, reduced to pemmican.

c. *attrib.*

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 440 Who will...give us a chance... of...getting rid of the new and pemmican diet we have so long been doomed to. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/7 Their big pemmican cracks, 104 miles distant. 1900 *Athenæum* 8 Dec. 749/2 A certain tendency to what may be described as the pemmican style.

Hence **Pe·mmican** *v. trans.*, to condense, encompass, 'squeeze'. So **Pe·mmicanize** *v.*; whence **Pemmicaniza·tion.**

1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* vi, As if he had seen all the furniture of the Manx Forest pemmicaned into one pinny lady. 1839 — in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 1 So elaborated a history, ...which...might be Pemmicanized into a comparatively few pages. 1840 *Fraz. Magazine* I. 699, 311 The modern man is but vainly inclined to read his history in many volumes. He much prefers to pemmicanized. 1900 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Dec. 4/2 What one may call the era of the Pemmicanization of life is rapidly approaching.

Pemphigoid (pe·mfigoid), *a.* [f. Pemphix + -oid; cf. Gr. πεμφιγοειδὴς (Hippoc.).] Resembling or of the nature of pemphigus.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* 3rd. ed. II. 384 Hippocrates... as well as Galen, speaks of pemphigoid fever ...as produced by acid ingesta. 1836 *Alibert's Syst. Med.* VIII. 670 Pemphigoid eruptions.

Pemphigous (pemfigəs), *a.* [f. next + -ous.] Of the nature of, or affected with pemphigus.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 699/1 Pemphigous. 1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 31 Vesicular, and pemphigous formations.

‖ **Pemphigus** (pe·mfigəs). *Path.* [mod.L. (M. de Sauvages, 1763), f. Gr. πέμφιξ, πεμφίγ- bubble.] An affection of the skin characterized by the formation of watery vesicles or eruptions (*bullæ*) on various parts of the body. Also in *Comb.*

1775 D. Skinner in *Duncan's Med. Commentaries* VI. 84. 1787 S. Duncan in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* I. 47 Observations on Pemphigus. 1800 *Med. Trad.* III. 263 Unexpected eruption of the size of a pea, similar to those which come in *pemphigus.* 1837 *Alibert's Syst. Med.* II. 208 A bulla like a pemphigus blister. 1848 P. Mahon *Prop. Diseases Ireland.* 326 Large pemphigus-like blebs.

Pemphix (pe·mfiks). *Path.* = prec.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Pemphix, Pemphigus.* 1856 *Aldibert's Syst. Med.* I. 323 The fanciful affections of small-pox, chicken-pox and pemphix.

Pemptarchite, obs. corn. f. Pentarchy.

Pen (pen), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 penn, 4 *pl.* penne, 4–7 penne, 7–9 penn, 7– pen. [OE. *penn* of uncertain origin: cf. Pen 2.]

1. A small enclosure for domestic animals, as oxen, sheep, swine, or poultry; a fold, sty, coop, etc. (The OE. longnoon are of uncertain meaning.)

1297 in Rich. Carr. *Ancr. Wo.* 1000 III. 222 Of hem penne on loun ende. 1388 *Wyclif Wks.* (1871) 258 And long farm holdis with litle penne.] 1530 *L. B. Lat., Dict.* II, 320 Pen, barton or horrea & sed locandos penes. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 58 Hurdle for hard with a keye tope, or a cocke, to the spite of the penne. 1670 Lassels *Musical Delight* 80/2 A Penne, or coop, cancla. 1758 Simon *Harrop's Pr.* 20, 21 Tof...how to Pallet shelt two Geese out of a Pen. 1897 Dearden *Poy.* I. 269 Making of a large pen to drive the Cattle into. 1708–46 *Thomson's Winter* 286 Now, shepherds...fill their pens With fodder well. 1833 Mrs. Markham [see *Loose* 3 *c*-*dagger* 1. vi. 93 They will make a good fat sheep in the pens for a little round. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 2/1 On some French estates the partridges are confined in large pens.

b. *transf.* A number of animals in a pen, or sufficient to fill a pen.

1813 C. Robinson *N. S. Wales* 31 Pens of oxen, fattened on the natural grasses. 1888 'E. Bellamy' *Roll. under Arms* xii, Father opened his eyes at the price the first pen brought. 1902 *Daily News* 2 July 6 She [sow was a pen of pure Minorcas and a pen of Plymouth Rocks.

2. Applied to various enclosures resembling these: see quotations.

1600 Fletcher & Massinger *Double Marriage* v. i, He's taken up, the tavern's strength. We have him in a pen, the tavern keeps us. 1789 Taverner *Diet. Martial* (1794) *Sonn.* forty, vineis, pens, or places inclosed by hurdles, for fishing on the sea-coast. 1849 Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes Eccles* II. 72, 3rd Fe where they live in a pen...Amid the sticks, and pens the snow with their feet, until it becomes hard, which is called by hunters a *run*, or pen. 1853 C. C. Dacre *Manual.* 4 *Move* v. 31 Put them into the pound made within the bars of a tent. 1878 T. C. Cranbrook *Sing. Life* 37 (Cent.) The place [in the House of Lords] where visitors were allowed to go was a little pen at the left of the entrance. 1888 R. Broughton *The Creatures* xxx. 308 Building some rail pens to hold the nets when it should be gathered and stacked. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pen* 1, 2, 3. In the fisheries, a movable receptacle on board ship where fish are put to be iced, etc.

b. *spec.* in the West Indies: A farm, plantation, country house, or park. (Often spelt *penn.*)

1740 Implied in *pen-keeper*: see 4]. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. 515 A pen in Jamaica is a farm or plantation. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 563 (Jamaica), 400 breeding farms or pens, of 100 acres each. 1844 Mrs. Houston *Yacht Voy. Texas* I. 92 The pens, or villas of the rich inhabitants, who go down occasionally to enjoy health or coolness. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 210 The garden...is surrounded by a park, or 'pen', as it is called here.

3. A contrivance for 'penning' or confining the water in a river or canal, so as to form a head of water; a weir, dam, or the like. *? Obs.*

1681 *Act* 33 *Edw.* I. 19 Stank old and former Bayes or Pens wherefore hath lately been...standing some dam mills. 1807 Crabbe *Parish.* v. v. *Sup. Bags or pens*, is a Pond-head made up of a great height, to keep in store of Water. 1720 Penn *Dogwell. Breviat. of Any Stanes, Dock-Stones, Pens, or Pipes of Water.* 1894 *R. Anglesey Navig. Thames* 42 The Banks are sufficiently high to admit of Four Feet pen without overflowing Lands. 1840 *Encl. Wool Stocks Com.* 140 There is a pen at the mouth of the Hull.

4. *Comb.*: **pen-branded** *a.*, (of an animal) branded with a mark denoting the particular pen to which it belongs; **pen-fed** *a.*, fed in a pen, or in confinement; **pen-head**, the dam or weir at the head of a mill-lead; **pen-keeper** (*W. Indies*), the overseer of a plantation or farm; **pen-pond**, a pond formed by a 'pen' or dam; **pen-pot**, a cage or 'pot' for keeping crabs or lobsters in confinement; **pen-wat** (see quot.).

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 250 Cows, unbranded calves, and 'pen-branded' bullocks. 1774 *F. E. Assis. P.* B. 37 My gaffle has 11 'pennded & parrydox bulls. 1809 Stott, *Fraser of Fraserfield*, 107, 270 (Jam.) They take to water from the river Don, at the intake or "penhead of the steadmill. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* VI. 257 If any Person...refuses, either by himself, Overseer, or "Pen-keeper, to discover...the true Number of their Slaves, Horses, &c. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 31 May 6/2 Heroes...bringing their young Shire foles, captured from the "pen-ponds close by. 1792 Collinson in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 41 That the crab will subsist...in the fishponds "pen-open, for the space of seven months. 1851 Stevenson *Mt. Farm* xxii. 2 II. 362/1 Rain...would easily find by way, were the sluices inclined downwards to the centre of the stack. ...The sluices that are so opened are said to have taken to "pen-rot.

Pen (pen), *sb.*[2] Also 4–7 penne, (8 penn'), 7 penn, (Sc. pend). [ME. a. OF. *penne* (*penn, pend* in Cotgr.), 12th c. in Godef.] = It. *penna* feather, plume, quill, pen = Sp. *pena* feather (pl. pinions, wings), in late L. pen for writing (Isidore).

In OF. *penne* had senses 1, 3 (from Vulgate), and 4 below; in mod.F. it has only those of 'long feather of the wing or tail (*rémige* and *rectrice*), large feather of a bird of prey (*rémige*), feather of an arrow, plume on a heraldic crest'. Fr. and Eng. usage have often gone widely apart. Fr. having substituted *plume*, where Eng. has retained *pen*, while retaining Eng. *pen-feather* in Heraldry for Fr. *plume*.]

I. A feather, a quill, and connected senses.

1. A feather of a bird, a plume. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 247 Ric se he peonen of he grucch geynaþ hym in his fiþe. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xx. 180 As for hus peynnede peonen he peonik is bicumende. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. 1. (Tollem. MS.) Alle þe feþeres [*penne*, Caxton] of þe wynges...changiþ in floures and hiddeþ alle peonen and feþeres [orig. *penarum varietas et floriparum*]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4428 All he body & he lymm...Was fouly federed & falow with forkid peonen. 1398 *Pilgr. Lyf. Ma.* (1) W. 14341 Pe cause why bat goos ne hadde peonen for the gretenesse peyned berfore. 1589 Pap. *Pr. Pr. Eliz. Favorite* (Arb.) 23 In Arabie called Fenix was also bredd This birde...Whose nest of couloure was celestiall blew. With sheafes pennes that through it raised grew. 1849 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* v. vi. The proud Peacock...opens...her wings with pennes, To show to trample the ground, with its grown traine, And kind of feathers. 1818 Cruden *Gloss. Sel. Sc. Pen, feather.* 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 160 Horror is here chicken-hearted—scared downward in the pens[=*fligt*, as the cockney says.

b. In *pl.* The flight-feathers (*remiges*) or pinions of birds regarded as the organs of flight; hence, like 'pinions', put for 'wings'. Orig. a literalism of translation after L. *pennæ* of the Vulgate: so in OF. *pennes* (Godef.). Now a poetic archaism.

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* (*Cl.*) 5 [Thou] that goist vp on the penyes of wyndis [1388 on the fetheris of wyndis, Vulg. *super pennas ventorum*]. 1382 — *Ezek.* i. 5 And foure liuynge creaturis, and þese weren ye lyknesse [1388 foure lyuynge creaturis to seen, Vulg. *quatuor animæ viventes*]. 1573 Douglas *Æneis* xii. v. 79 The lychts that thrawlit glidis with thair pennyis thik. 1601 Sir W. Monson *Misc. Pieces* iv. 2 The tough end of horse...Lak as he did pennes, tan his wi' hammerd pensils [*viner quills*]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 401 Fearless unpleasd with the rough din Of rustling wings...Or pennes of any bird. 1680 tr. *Naudé's Considerations, Or mighty pens* applied unto the eagle's wings. 1887 *Sat. R.* Benjamin *Rose & Purple* Sept. 206, He finds his pens, and sweeping widely round Tower'd to air.

c. A short rudimentary feather or quill just breaking through the skin of a bird; = Pen-feather 2, Pin-feather. Chiefly *dial.*

1808 Cranch *Gloss.* (ed. 2) 13 *s. v.* This chicken's full o' pens. 1880 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pens*, sb. *pl.* the rudimentary quills of feathers, as of hens, ducks, &c. *a* 1900 *Eng. Stud. Dict.*, In W. Yorksh. a young bird is free "eats", then is "like pen", then "fegged".

2. *spec.* The quill or barrel of a feather; the quill of a porcupine. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 69 A rahou hardeneþ...as it were a grete penne or oþir a baste. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 284 Herdemanne...of here shulen som of the pennes of here wenges turn outen hoom. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. lix. 512 With the fourth sorte the writer...as they do save the to do with pennes and quilles of creatyne birdes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 277 The Porcupine, who casteth her sharp pens into the mouth of all Dogs. 1851 Cornh. *Magt. Jul.* 91 In Hasling no outdoor, he relieved the guidoo with a 'knight's pen' [i.e. a horse's quill].

3. Transferred senses.

† **a.** A quill-like pipe or tube. *Obs.* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 168 The water that goth through the leden penne [L. *canalis*]. 1580 Fleming *Panoplie Epistles, De P. E.* 2, xxxv, By granting of heauens in the weare and penne of the bridges [L. *in pennis pontium*].

b. A quill shaped like a spoon, for taking snuff; hence, a snuff-spoon of any sort. *Sc.*, and *dial.*

1790 Burness *Poems* 99 Nose, (of the stink he's for a dose:) W[ee] pen but failing to his nose. 1840 Halliwell *Sc. Scottish Fields* 58 The pinch was conveyed to the nose by means of a bone snuff spoon or *pen*, as it was called.

c. The internal, somewhat feather-shaped shell of certain cuttle-fishes, as the spirula.

1835 Swan *Spec. Sc.* (1870) 340 The Calamary is sometimes called the Sea-feather, having as it were a fiddle and a pen.] 1870 Rolleston *Animal Physics* 292 *Teuthidæ*.—Shell consisting of an internal horny 'pen' or 'gladius', composed of a central shaft and two lateral wings. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animals* viii. 340 There is always an internal shell, which is either a pen, a spatulate, a plate-process, or a combination of the latter with a pen.

d. The rigid petiole or midrib of a leaf. *dial.*

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 330 (Jam.) A beggar received nothing but a hail-mawnik, or pen, that is, the thick rib up the middle of the cabbage-stalk. 1886 Rev. *Berkshire Boggle* 190 Her hands got out with dirty cloths and blacken pens.

II. A writing tool, and derived senses.

4. A quill-feather or part of one, with the quill or barrel pointed and split into two nibs at its lower end, so as to form an instrument for writing with ink; a quill-pen. Hence, (*b*) in modern use, a small instrument made of steel, gold, or other metal, pointed and split like the lower end of a quill-pen (or formed from a quill itself, a 'quill-nib'), and used, when fitted into a pen-holder, for writing with ink or other fluid; the whole contrivance, pen and pen-holder, is also collectively called a pen, the writing-part being often distinguished as a 'nib' or 'pen-nib'. Also (*c*) by extension, any instrument adapted for writing with fluid ink. (The chief current sense.)

With words expressing special purpose, as Drawing-pen; *geometric pen* (for tracing curves); *lithographic pen*; *music pen*; *right-line* or *straight-line pen*; *telescoping pen*; or special construction, as Fountain-pen, Stylographic *pen*, q. v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19403 (Edin.) Ro on long stad vpok wit wand, Mi wille write wit penels onde. 1337 Lond. *Pr. Pl.* B. xv. 79 Pough he vseth write wrong or wel, yif he had no penne, Pe lettre...Ihesu wan neuere pardoned. *Ibid.* xvii. 72 Pe glose was ghostliche written with a gilte penne. 1382 Wyclif 3 *John* 13, I wolde not write to thee bi penne and poynt. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* iv. Or he sayn a peynte to write with. *a* 1550 L. Cox *Mids. Night* 65, I wilde that they writte all the peinte to the paper. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* 3 Greeing his crosline with a golden Pen. 1621 Burt *Pr.* 270. 1 The peine of a ready writer. 1621 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* iv. (1662) Lawyers penns; they have sharp nibs. 1637 Scottish *Presb. Tyrannie* 32 With a Quill the one halfe cut away, or a Pen of steele made like to the purpose. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 722/1 One Pocket book covered with Vellum, with Silver Clapps and Silver Pen, and several Writings in it. *a* 1698 Mary Hatton in *H. Lett.* (Camden) I. 189 It comes in my mind to aske you if you have, in England, coll pennes; because, if you have one, I will indevour to gett you some (in France). 1720 R. Kirby *Exp. Bible, Ezek.* ix. 2 He that without any further Cyas they us mixed Ink or Soot as they wanted it, are to those which we call Fountain-Inkhorns, or Fountain Pens. 1748 Lady Luxborough *Lett. to Shenstone* 21 Dec., A curse against cross pens! 1750 *Gentl. Magaz. Brit. Legacy* to The superfluous or Fountain pen...is so contrived as to contain a great quantity of ink and let it flow by slow degrees. 1788 E. Taylor *Shorthand Writing* 18 (Her Sister-hand) a common pen must be made with the nib much less than for other writing...with a small cleft. ...But I would recommend a steel or a silver one that will write less without blotting the curves of the letters. 1789 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* (1854) V. 39 And then I took a fountain-pen, and wrote my rough journal for copying to my dear Sandle. 1820 Byron *Let. to M. Drury* 3 May, I am...writing with the quill pen he gave me. 1832 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiii, A hard pointed pen, which could be warranted not to splutter. 1834 J. C. Jeaffreson *Sk. Recoll.* I. i. 10 Insufficiently skilful in cutting quills and cobbling pens. 1839 W. & C. 9th Rep. III. 462/1 Steel pens, or pens manufactured in some houses on the only writing and up to a dozen to every pen. 1869 Rayne *Adv. Learn.* v. 66 Pen, to me, that do desire so much as both to say pens, to present a social intercourse between Autograph and pen-friends. 1902 Robert *Bird. Bible* (1903) 227 The writings of this author...showing a very fine and pointed pen. 1772 *Journals Parl. 22 Geo. III* 84 Men of the pen...have strong inclination to give advice. 1820 Chitty *Crown Engl. Comp. Litigat.* 12 Every man of common prudence...will...make use of the pen. 1830 Lytton *Eichelieu* ii. ii. 308 The pen is mightier than the sword. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 403 The dispute was the department...in which a pen had the best chance of obtaining a subsistence by his pen.

c. Including, and hence put for, the person who uses the pen, a writer or author. Now *rare.*

1589 *Marv. Mart., Rimes* vii, What barme may lye by helpe of lying pennes. 1594 H. Jowson *Sermons Prof.* (A book) whereof a second Pen had a good share. 1895–8 Gosse in

Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 107 An inexplicable of ribs and connexion...the necessary consequence of different pens. 1790 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 You hear of the scenes in Montmorenci's cabinet; that he is one of the best pens of France, and the best orator. 1810 *Trans. Chemin* III 1 The translation has been faithfully made...by a distinguished pen.

8. Applied to other things having the function of a writing pen. † **a.** An instrument for cutting or pricking designs or letters; a stylus; a graver. *Obs.* 1575 *R. E. Alch. P.* B. 1724 Be thou with pe fyngeres...*pat* engyned *ymagerie* pou wrpe with pe iij pointes. 1580 BARET (Gruner) *Tab. Alv.* 24 Oh that my wordes were...graven with an yron pen in lead. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 119 Kind Pamphilus, thy friends shall be set in Brasse by Pens of steele. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 108 Both men and women paint and embroider their skins with iron Pens.

b. A black-lead or other pencil. *Now dial.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Nov., I with my black lead pen took the prospect. 1664 T. GREGORY *Plants' Doctor* 25 To read these places, which are marked with the red hand Pen. 1732 JOHNSON, *Pencil* ... s. A black lead pen, with which ink is a pale; they write without ink. 1828 SCOTT *Nov. Mort.* xxxix, The Duke of Argyle ...wrote your name down with a lead-pen in a butcher's book.

c. *Electric pen, Pneumatic pen*, modern inventions which perforate the lines of writing in fine dots, whence copies are made in ink by stencilling.

1878 *Prod. Soc. Telegr. Engin.* V. 180 Mr. Greenleigh in describing the Electric Pen said ... The object of this pen is to pierce fine holes in sheets of paper, forming stencils, from which impressions are taken.

d. Phrases. *Five-and-pencil* (*attrib.*), using both pen and drawing-pencil or brush; *pen-and-wash*, using both pen and brush; also PEN-AND-INK.

1858 W. SIMMONDS *Graphics* The most excellent use of the Pens, and Pencil, is illustrated...By Mathematical... Charts, Maps, etc.] 1858 *Athenæum* 1 May 546/3 There are many well known pen and pencil men of no-any who can scarcely obtain sufficient commissions. 1893 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Ruskin* I. 121 We have no pen-and-wash work of his before 1845. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Nov. 2/1 The interesting pen-and-wash sketches and water-colours of Mr. Roger Fry.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *pen-bar, -draughtsman, -drawing, -feeder, -rack, -saw* (from 3 c), *-scratch, -shank, -slit, -stroke, -work, -wright, -writing.* **b.** In reference to the pen as an instrument of authorship (*cf.* 4 b), as *pen-agility, -combat, -cuff, -dexterity* [after *knight-dexterity*], *-fellow, -fencer, -fighting, -gossip* vb., *-life, -palace, -prattle, -scolding, -slave.* **c.** objective and obj. gen., as *pen-cleaner, -cutter, -feeder, -pusher; pen-holding, pen-bearing, -nibbing* adjs. **d.** instrumental, etc., as *pen-worker; pen-persecuted, -written* adjs.; also *penlike* adj.

1887 HALDANE *Dialect. Anim.* 22, 268 "Pen-bearing cuttlefishes or calamaries. 1840 HOOD *Lay Sermon* 24 As long as the disagreeing parties went no further than Disputes and "Pen-combats. 1823 *Bookworm* 308 Pryme and his cause is "pen-cuffs. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3931/2 To David Sheppard, ...Pen-Cutter. 1889 J. PARNELL (title) "Pen Drawing and "Pen Draughtsmen, their work and their methods. 1878 Swinburne *Poets Croisey* 68, Our middle-aged "Pen-driver struggling at his weary work. 1825 WATSON *Wand. S. Assoc.* 21 I, my ill...then wouldst allow me to indulge a little longer in this harmless "pen-dreamy, I would tell thee [etc.]. 1588 N. T. (Bton.) Prof. Ep. Of which your Calvin himselfe and his "penfellows so much complaineth. 1632 HOWELL *Instr. Forreine Prince* (1650) 11 Pens and Inke, the "Pen-feeders. 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 238/1 Mr. Greenleigh in describing the Electric Pen said ... The object of this pen is to pierce fine holes in sheets of paper, forming stencils, from which impressions are taken.

6

1901 Act of 1849, by which the last relics of the abominable Penal Code were swept away.

b. Of an act or offence: Liable to punishment; causing a person to incur punishment; punishable, esp. by law.

1470-2 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 60/1 Which ordinaunce [of foreign but English owners] should be unto them, by reason other Statutes, to unspeably grievous and penall. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 740 Ibi. Negus...to watch out the penall offences, as well of the clarell of his Novices, as of other Gentlemen. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 250 More is in Law, that eat to bread at the Lords Supper shall be more Penall than Murther. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 21, 227 There is...one species of battery, more atrocious and penal than the rest. 1832 Tait's *Edinburgh Magazine* 376 A second offer made it penal to pay more.

c. Having the nature or character of punishment; constituting punishment; inflicted as, or in the way of, punishment.

Penal servitude, a term introduced into British criminal law in 1853, to designate imprisonment with hard labour at any penal establishment in Great Britain or its dominions; then substituted for transportation.

1620 J. Hoskyns *Facile Traictise* 208 This chalengement ought to stand with...a penall satisfaction for unjust conveyance. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 300 Was...might consume the Deluge not simply penall, but in some way also necessary. 1687 Milton *P. R.* I. 48 In Admonition Charm and penal Fire. *a* 1826 Heber in *Pardon* ii. 108 In chastisement Each and friend Of either earth-child, and penal flame. 1858 Lovell *What will he do?* viii. 121, He father's misfortune (he gave that gentle appellation to the incident of penal transportation). 1898 Lit. St. Lucasgate *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 170 The punishment of a guilty person is...penal servitude for three years.

d. That is payable or forfeitable as a penalty.

1603 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1881) 201 The said Christopher Hutchinson...and the Lord[s] John Cumber entred into one bond or obligation unto the said Widow Gerdon in the penall summe of sixty three pounds. 1870 Meyers *Conveyc.* 318 Let another bond, not dated, exist. The penal forfeit from the will. 1903 *Pall Mall Mag.* XXX. 384 Free from charge Thy captives; I remove the penal claim.

1862 Chitty, etc. *Penal sum*, a sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond be not fulfilled. If the bond be for payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the amount.

e. Used or appointed as a place of punishment.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 140/2 Penal settlements are designed for the punishment of criminals convicted of very grave offences in the penal colonies. 1851 Wharton *Chapel of Lincoln's-Inn Lord*, what is man?...thou sowerest him upon The footstep of the penal pit And Truth's clear day. 1856 Mayhew *Carnegie* xxxi. 219 Cayenne is...that whole district of French Guiana within which is the penal colony of French.

f. Involving, connected with, or characterized by a penalty or legal punishment. g. Of, pertaining to, or subject to the penal laws, penal servitude, etc.

1847 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 435 They ...have ingaged themselves by their penall bonndes...for the payment of the herald contents. 1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 20614/1 Lent...a last Year's Almanack, having in the Cover some Penal Bills for Murder. 1862 W. Tait *Digest Laws Scot. Intro.* An action is said to be penal when the consequences of the sentence are of a penal nature; that is, when not merely restitution and real damages, but extraordinary damages and reparation, by way of penalty, are constituted by...1880 J. C. Morison *Rep. Bridgeb & Chesterton* 137 In these penal times, Dr. Gilfoyle was compelled to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation under very distressing circumstances. 1894 *Weekly Sun* 30 Oct. 5/1 The prisoners are divided into three classes,...Those of the first-class, known as the penal class [etc.].

†2. *Feudal*: severe, esp. in the way of punishment. *Obs.* (Cf. Penality 2, Penalize 1.)

1440 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 Whiche actions be verey penalle alle wrghtours and offenders to suche actions condempned, and moche profitable aswell to the King as to every of his Subgettes. *a* 1636 Sir H. Wall, *Remarkable Proceed. Scots Affa.* (1640) 102 Either he (Elijah) knew that choice...was verie penall, and not penal. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 273 A law was passed for observing laws against Papists; wherein some difficulty had been, because they were made very penal.

Hence † **Penal-law** *v.* (*Obs. nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to execute a penal law against.

1683 Humphreys *Cavalier-Plunder* v. Wks. 1701 II. 435 No man more zealously cries out the...Acts of Uniformity, when he gets a Nonconformist thereby upon the Hip, and to Penal-Law him.

Penal, *a.*[2] *Anat. rare.* [f. Pen-is + -al.] Pertaining to the penis: = Penial *a.*

1857 *Syd. Soc. Lexic. Anat. Sm. to*, 313 *n.*, 495 The penal portion of the urethra.

Penality (pēnæ·liti). *Now rare.* [a. F. *pénalité* (1578 c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. med.L. *penalitās* penalty, mulct (Du Cange), f. L. *penāl-is*: see Penal[1] and -ity. Cf. It. *penalità* 'penalitie, forfeiture' (Florio).]

†1. Painfulness; pain, suffering: = Penality 1.

c 1425 *Eglestfe, etc. in Skelton's Wks.* 1843 II. 391 Your pleasures been pain very penalyns. 1502 *Arnolde's Chr. Purification* v. 68 The ix gracious temptacions & tribulacions, & penalite of hell. 1513 Douglas *Æn. XII. Prologue* 11, 10th. Conveyng vngeuer...To eese this gorgeous fres penalitie.

†2. = Penalty 2. *Obs.*

1539 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 101 Suche penalitees as herin...be...accustomed to be payed. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 34 b, (They) banished such of their leaders and originators of Englishe...insupportable vyces great forfeytures and penalities.

3. The character or fact of being penal.

1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. (ed. 2) 256 Many of the Ancients denied the Antipodes, and some unto the penality [*sic* ed. 1658; edd. 1646, 1672 penality] of contrary affirmations. 1820–21 Bentham *Analyt. Pardy. Evid.* (1827) II. 403 Respect...to the general nature, to the penality or non-penality, of the rule. *Ibid.* III. 223 Offences occupying a high rank in the scale of criminality or penality.

Penalize (pī·nălaiz), *v.* [f. Penal *a.*[1] + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make or declare (an action) penal or legally punishable.

1879 *Rights England* I. 280 The law...prohibits and penalizes the employment of all children under ten years of age. 1890 *Pall Mall* 12 May 3/2 The Ecclesiastical Titles Act...penalising the assumption of territorial titles by Catholic Bishops. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 141/1 It was not the intention of the Act to penalize such "mere blunders".

2. *Sport.* To subject to a penalty (see Penalty 2 c); hence *generally*, to subject to some comparative disadvantage, to handicap.

1868 *Morn. Star* 8 Jan., The best two-year-old field...the winner is pretty sure to spring from the penalized list. 1888 *Times* 31 Aug. 7/1 The principle of 'penalising' beaten-fed racers has been adopted by all the Powers. 1891 *Ibid.* 12 June 7/2 The Duke of Portland's Schoolfield (penalized 10 lb.) and Lord Calthorpe's Stowmarket are the best of the public performers. 1898 *Cape Argus* 7 Nov./1 We have to become rich, and in order to raise revenue...the poor man is penalised at almost every point of the Customs compass.

Hence **Penalization**, the action of penalizing. (In quots. *attrib.*)

1888 *Times* 31 Aug. 7/2 The penalisation policy is supported strongly by Germany, Russia, Italy and Spain. 1895 Bodley in *E. Lascelles Englishm.* (N. Am.) 24 *Rep.*, In reference to the Agreement...a penalization clause.

Penally (pē·năli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] In a penal manner.

†1. Painfully, severely. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 99 Jhesu miserise but penally groneth be soule of hy sennes.

2. In the way of punishment or penalty. (In quot. 1631, ? Under a penalty.)

1649 Trapp *Comm. Nev.* xviii. 1 They have fallen culpably, and shall fall penally. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 8 10 Though charity towards our neighbour be penally commanded. 1690 South *Serm.* (1697) II. vii. 283 The State, and Condition penally consequent upon their Sinners. 1827 G. E. Frere *Laws Calend. Prophecy* (1846) I. 102 Penally given up to the personal Lords Rights by reason of the Apostacy in question. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 320/1 The respondent ought not to be affected penally by the omission of the board to take the prescribed steps.

No **Pe·nalness.** 'Saldness to a penalty'.

1727 Bailey, vol. II.

Penalty (pē·năliti). [Not found till after 1500; ultimately ad. med.L. *penalitās*, f. *penālis* Penal; cf. the doublet Penality. The reduction of *-ity* to *-ty* suggests an A.F. origin.]

†1. Pain, suffering. *Obs. rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æn. Prologue* 1. 208 To dyssolve her wo and great penalte. 1640 H. More *Conj. of Lord* ii. 11. iii. xiv. It breaks and tears and puts to penalty This very corpse.

2. A punishment imposed for breach of law, rule, or contract; a loss, disability, or disadvantage of some kind, either ordained by law to be inflicted for some offence, or agreed upon to be undergone in case of violation of a contract; sometimes *spec.* the payment of a sum of money imposed in such a case, or the sum of money itself; a fine, mulct.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 § 2 The one moitie of every of the said penalties to be to the King. 1580 Dalr. tr. *Skidaine's Cronic.* 190 b, A penaltie was set for euche as obeyed not the decree of Ingon. 1598 Hooker *Eccl. P.* iv. 1. 248 The intent and purpose of the Law Hath had relation to the penalties, which leaues apparently due vnto the lawe. 1624 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Epist.* 181, 321 He would submit himself to any equitable Mulcts or Penalties. 1689 Maidm *P. L.* 170, 345 In the day thou eat'st, thou di'st; Death is the penalty impos'd. 1758 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 4. 52 These prohibitory laws do not make the transgression a moral offence, or sin: the only obligation in conscience is to submit to the penalty, if levied. 1789 *Quick Treat. on Infty Advts.*, The Act inflicts a penalty of Ten Pounds on persons letting out Newspapers to read for hire. 1889 Kinglake *Horace* 5, The price and penalties of oath did not prove very hardly upon him.

b. *fig.* Suffering, disadvantage, or loss, resulting directly from some course of action, esp. from an error or fault, or localized in some position or state.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 72 With them Marriage cannot be entered without very high penalties inflicted by that Nimrodic intervenor with the law of Nature. 1750 Hanway *Pers. Serv.* (1761) I. 70 In doing it have incurred the penalties you well deserve to suffer. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* II. VI. 273 It was the heavy price which he had to pay for his conquests: the penalty, perhaps we may add, of superficiousness lightly indulged. 1879 Farrar *Hulsean Lects.* (ed. 2) 330 It is the penalty of greatness that its form should suffer in substance.

c. *Sport.* A disadvantage imposed upon a competitor as a rule (usually in the form of an advantage given to the opposite side) as punishment for a breach of rules; also, a disadvantage imposed on a competitor who has been a winner in some previous contest in order to equalize the chances; a handicap. (See also 2.)

1887 *Daily Tel.*, 18 Sept. (Cassell), The conditions of the race include neither penalties nor allowances.

d. Phr. *On, upon, under († for) penalty*: with the liability of incurring penalty in case of not fulfilling the covenant or condition stated. † *Upon his penalty*: at his peril (quot. 1633).

1566 Dasn tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 253b, Commaunding al men to endowe his...company, under the lyke penalties. 1600 *Child Stirvington* 136 Patrick Pound is also bounden for him as his surety, in the like penalty unto her aforesaid for his appearance. 1633 *Charles Prince of Cambo.* III. 3 That [he] upon his penalty forbeare to sit or eat three dayes. 1783 *Warton Philip III* (1839) 109 To quit the Spanish dominions, under the penalty of perpetual servitude. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. 71 Many minds must change their key now and then, on penalty of getting out of tune or losing their voices.

† 3. A condition imposed; a liability, obligation.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 191 Hee...doubted his dominion amongst them,...only with this penalty, to find alwaies in readinesse a certaine number of footmen and horsemen.

† 4. An act liable to punishment, a penal offence. 1526 *Rolls. III.* 12. 1. It is a penalty to break your statutes.

5. *attrib.* (esp. in sporting phraseology, as in *penalty goal, kick*: see 2 c).

1869 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 6/6 Each side had a penalty kick. 1892 *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 4/7 Yorkshire beat Lancashire ...by the narrow margin of a penalty goal to nothing. 1899 *Ibid.* 30 May 2/6 All their resources will be taxed to the utmost to get their orders completed before 'penalty-day'. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 3/1 It is...impossible that they could have done anything with their penalty handicaps against such a return as this.

Penance (pe·năns), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 penaunce, (4 penaunse, -anse, -ans, -aus, -ounce, penance), 4–6 penaunce, (-ance), 4–8 penaunce, (4 penawnce, -awnse, panans, 6 panence, pennance, -ens, penarnce), 3– penance. [a. OF. *penance*, *-ance*, *-anse*, *penaunce* (12th c. in Godef.)—L. *pœnitentia*, f. *pœnitent-em* Penitent: see -ance. This popular OF. form was gradually ousted from French by the ecclesiastical form *pénitence*, a new adaptation of the L.]

† 1. Repentance, penitence. *To do penance* [L. *agere pœnitentiam*, OF. *faire penance*], to repent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15483 His heert on vr leuand dright,...and his eyn penance quilk yee mai. *Ibid.* 28511 To vche bon hald bi penaunce bun. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xviii. (Alphonsus)* 349 Here cryme...bot lang in me has penance mekill. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iii. 8 Therfore do 3e worthi fruytis of penaunce. *Ibid.* xxi. 29 Afterward he shrift hy penaunce [*gloss or forthenkynge*], wente. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 207/1, I cam not for to calle rightful men but synners to penaunce. 1535 Coverdale *Bible* Prol. Thus his people he not litigated in sharp understondynge, but they before penaunce to be ought unto a very repentaunce, amendement, or conuersion vnto God. 1548–9 (*Mar.*) *Lib. Com. Prayer, Collect St. John Baptist's Day*, To prepare the way of thy sonne our sauiour by preaching of penaunce [*1661* repentance]. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 356 It is but an hypocriticall semblance of Penance,...where in no case, either endeavour of reformation. 1809 Hooker *Sp. Advt. xxv.* [1705] 223 Penance, or Penitence, is formed from the Latin Translation of *Matt.* 3. 2. Caxton used that signifies a change, or renovation of mind.

b. In the Roman and Greek Churches, reckoned as one of the seven sacraments, and as including contrition, confession, satisfaction, and absolution.

c 1325 Somerset *Fascic.* (E. E. T. S.) i. 243/6 Penaunce hys 3ete a sacrament þat man schulde fonge And make. Penaunce hab manere þre, þorȝ worde, wherbe, and schrifte. 1549 *Compl. of Religion* 227, Those five commonly called Sacraments, that is to say Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimonie, and extreme Unction, are not to be compted for Sacraments of the Gospell. 1629 *Treat. Conf. Pr.* 42 That the Sacrament of Penance will supply all other defects. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 670, Lastly, penance is a sacrament of the new law instituted by Christ for the remission of sin committed after baptism.

3. The performance of some act of self-mortification or undergoing of some penalty, as an expression of penitence; any kind of religious discipline, whether imposed by ecclesiastical authority, or voluntarily undertaken, in token of repentance and by way of satisfaction for sin; penitential discipline or observance; *spec.* in *Eccl.* use, such discipline or observance officially imposed by a priest upon a penitent after confession, as an integral part of the sacrament of penance: see 1 b. *To do penance*, to perform such acts or undergo such discipline. (The main current sense.)

c 1290 *Beket* 8 In *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108 Gilebert him bi-leyden þe Crois for to do þerto þe leide hand his penaunce þe ȝet to ȝo. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 303 Þer penaunce was, þei sold go in pilgrimage. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28617 (Cott.) O sin has quite at mid kid Tak vpon penaunce and vr-bid. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* lii. (*Andreas*) 151 So sold þai ask þe penaunce suld ha prayer, almes, and to walk. *c* 1380 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 50 Holy chirche by ingrement ententyuely hym bit to do vpon penaunce—was for to gone penaunce rabed in pilgrimage or hare-frot. *c* 1400 Rolle (Rich.) viii. 30 Þai [become] sibbe to gode abstinence and in gode penaunce. 1450–81 Mirour *Saluacioun* 1011 vii. Gostis penaunce the soule as vsand dyd, cruell lady in thyn bonde. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* I ij b, She was thereby put and mene in a desarte enduryng there her penaunce. 1526 Pilgr. *Perfect* (Camden) 90 There were...two...dyd very grete penaunce...this was their penaunce: first to cause certis of the vertes with clothes agaynst their bodies, and eche of them a cordis in their bondes, with a yaren lyne [etc.]. 1603 R. Cleaf tr. *Peter's Pens.* vii. 21 He dyed himself 150 for fourteen dayes, by way of penaunce, in a Pageal of an Ind. 1707–32 Chamberlayne *Conf. Penance*, In our assemblies, it is usu-

canonical punishments, chiefly adjudged to the use of fornication. 1552 HUDET *Etc. & Uvedr.* (1572) II. 462 Not to mention the excessive pensions of the Benchmen. 1797 *London Courier* 19 Nov., On Sunday last the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lambeth, was...unusually crowded...to see Mr. John Gibson...do penance in a White Sheet, for calling Miss Stephenson, the domestic female of a neighbouring baker, by an improper name. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 2 v., Penance came to mean the outward acts by which sorrow for sin is shown, and the word was supposed by St. Augustine to come from *pœna*.

b. Sufferings after death as a punishment for sins; the sufferings of purgatory, or the like. ? *Obs.*

1380 LYDG. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 300 Lewide lotis Poems wib a pater noster be paide of heuene Wipoute penaunce, at here partynge in-to hepe blisse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Complt. T.* 18 Twenale wynde be delyuerde fro penaunce His frenshe owene. 1398 CHAUCER *Pardon. Wife's Notes* (1868) 9 The spirites...that souls pass still from one body to another, till by length of time, and many penances, they had purged away all their imperfections. 1604 JER. TAYLOR *Sermon. Purgat.* § 8. 14 According to the old pennitentiary rate, you have deserved the penance of forty thousand years. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 450 A hundred years they wander on the shore, At length, their penance done, are wafted o'er.

2. *transf.* in various allusions to sense 1; in later use often coinciding with sense 4.

c 1395 *Lond. Collegiate* 158 Whose sel con þat lord to, Fel gretir penaunce he owe do. *c* 1394 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 347 Bot no þe wrape...Appropast he owhe shall synge his penaunce. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 148 The most of vyce yeve hym is penaunce, With the staffe of equite and vertues. 1598 SHAKES. *2 K. L.* i. 4. 125 He keeps still a train of fifty, and we may not turn in his house when it leaves our pleasure for that little rest they had. 1614 WITTIE *Scourge* to Illust. *Lib.* (1878) I. 178, 248 A person used to Dutch measure more, I fear, he is hardly penance when waited upon by Indians. 1865 *Pearson Chronicles* (1872) 225 But rest was penance to him.

†b. Poor fare, scanty cheer (as of one fasting or doing penance); *to take penance*, 'to take pot-luck'. *Obs. rare.*

[In F. *faire pénitence*, Sp. *hacer penitencia*, to make scanty cheer, thin or late meals. Used, by way of modesty, in inviting any one to join at a meal at which no special preparation is supposed to have been made for him.]

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 246 Sir, we you pray,...This wyght penance with vs to take, With sich chere as we can make. *Hick. Sch.* It is but penaunce, as we saide, That we have here. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Delight, Cal. Feb.* 85 For Youngth is a bubble blown up with breath,...Whose way is wilderness, whose pass Penance.

†4. Pain, suffering, distress, sorrow, vexation. (In quot. 1390, the outward expression of sorrow, mourning.) *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 3).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 253 Jo þat he custode kept, to penaunce hei ordeynd. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 264 Judas paid after his penaunce to wode and to hool. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 292 That tokn upon hem such penaunce, That was no nede, ther was no desserte. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8355 He soughte ought upon his mouth...he suffrid dyvirs penaunce. 1513 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xviii. (Travis.) 208 Thus by the prowesse of Sir Wythars Helmon was greatly auenged.

†5. Punishment. *Obs.*

Specifically applied by 15–16th c. legal writers to *poine forte et dure*, prob. after Britton: but his use seems quite general = 'due punishment'.

[1292 BRITTON i. v. 4 Et si il ne se veulent acquiter, si estut prie a leur penaunce [*misus ad se de prisona*]. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1302 Gisbelin he suffred this penaunce. 1309 HAMMOND *Reports* 102, 31 Scotus adiat he was sent Till his penaunce (S) forthwrytan, And dede in that way of stann. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. 235, 202 he were it thereon wel a litelle thynge that they shulde have penaunce of that that they ought to be knowen of. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 177 This fon might be fit Wherein the wrath to vile, To feele the penaunce of her lack. *c* 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. App. 32 Upon his arraignment he stood mute, therefore the Kind is, that he was put, by punishment, that is, to strong and hard paine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 550 To aggravate His penance. 1679 BLACKMORE *Comm. Ps.* xxxv. 3in He ...shall, for his obstinacy, receive the terrible sentence of *penance*, or *pene fortis et dure*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penance-doing* sb. and adj., *-fire*, *-gold*, *-pain*, *-sheet*, *-stone*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troye* 6116 Hir *penance-doing* sho and wil..., *fore, -gold, -pain, -sheet, -stone.*

c 1300 *Destr. Gaytrod* 61 In chapelle K. 1216's Gentlewomen & virgines, but nothyng lasse in penaunce-clothyng. 1600 R. WILS *Poems* (1872) 63 And sure this purgitive is a penance-stone. 1808 *Scots Mag.* 211 Some slight token of penance-gold. 1848 G. CRABBE *Wood. Pilgrim* Ks. 320 Mandrakes of penance-doing people. 1882 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* 71, 47 The chill of death is past, and now The penance-fire begins.

Penance, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to ransom*.] *trans.* To subject to penance; to impose or inflict penance on; to discipline, chastise.

c 1800 HUGHES *Knt. Pol.* 70, 6 6 He speaketh of those which sought voluntarily to be penanced, and yet withdrew themselves from open confession. 1802 WARNER *Alb. Rom.* 11. 8. (1812) 230 They penance thee and take thy goods away. 1860 PEARSON *Exeter* 9, 31, 9 (1877) 263 Dodge's...as a first object to penance him for his folly in offending. 1713 *Gentleman Instr.* xx. 281 (ed. 3) 292, I might bring you upon your Knees, and penance you Indiscretion. 1827 E. H. VERNON *St. Thomas Aquinas* I. 237 The Bible, by which Ancient Gospel and penanced himself. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* II. 12 They penanced a dozen citizens by ordering them to Palestine.

Hence **Pe'nanced** *ppl. a.*; **Pe'nancing** *vbl. sb.*

1722 SOUTHEY *Poem. & Ess.* IV. 401, I saw The pictured saints within raised a penanced soul. 1869 *Life M. M. Hutchison* (1870) 102 His fastidious threats of scolding and penancing.

Pe'nanceless, *a. rare.* [f. PENANCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without doing or undergoing penance.

1597 LODGE, *P. Pl.* B. x. 480 Suche lewed wenes...passen purgatorie penaunceles as her bestes gostyppes, leste be blisse of paradys.

†**Pe'nancer.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *penancer*, *-encier*, in both senses (13th c. in Godef.), adj. used f. *penitencier-ar* (Du Cange): see PENITENTIARY.]

1. One who imposes penance; *spec.* a priest specially appointed to hear confession and impose penance in extraordinary cases, a penitentiary. (See also PENITENCER.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 16163 Non rest al mirk bot pape-ofies...and vnder him his penancer. *Ibid.* 16190 Oper sum[e]...þai bisop ad him-selven sere Halden or to his penancer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xix. 327 Persone or parhede preest, penytencer..or-ɔ penaunceer [*pl.* bisshop. [1883 *Trans. Bibl. Society* III. 314, 1396, 15th May. Letter...authorising a marriage...by the authority of the papal penancer.]

2. One undergoing penance. *rare*—[1].

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3505 Penancere (*MS.* penancer...*pl.* penancers'), *penitenciarius.*

†**Pe'nancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PENANCE, with altered suffix, after L. *-entia*: see *-ANCY.*] **a.** Penitency, repentance. **b.** Parliament; suffering (after death); = PENANCE *sb.* 5.

1622 BACON *Hist. Ch. Brit.* (R. vol. I 43 Her penancy was severe, in her sorrowes concealed. 1660 H. MORE *Answ. Glanvill's Lux* (J.) That the Penancies of Regenerate are endless, I shall ever than persuade myself.

Pen and ink, pen-and-ink, *phr.*

A. as *sb.*

1. *Sc.* The instruments of writing: see PEN *sb.*[2] 4 and INK *sb.* (Hyphened when this helps the sense.)

1483 G. ADAM *Poems* I. 68 Blaspeng pen and inke euer at my syde. 1592 THOMSON *Pitfir. Chron.* (1814) 31 He askyd pene and ynke, and wrote his mind. 1786 *Gent. Lett. to T. Somers* 19 July, There is but one pen and ink in the house. 1809 *Weekly Exp. Scotch & Sc. Edit.* 402 Ch. Adam Castle) for a common thief. What manner pretire spring from pen and ink! 1889 *Daily News* 14 Dec., Here...we meet with a case of pen-and-ink.

2. Short for *pen-and-ink drawing*: see B.

1850 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May, 363 Three pen-and-inks by Sir John Millais. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 3/2 Some good drawings...especially a pen-and-ink, 'Les Halles, Malines'.

B. as *adj.* (properly hyphened).

1. Using pen and ink; occupied in writing; clerkly. *Now rare or Obs.*

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i. What, and the Pen and Ink Gentlemen taken too? 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 80 The Duke of Bedford...says he is tired of being a pen and ink man. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 101 One of those unscrupulous pen and ink tempters.

2. Done, made, or executed with pen and ink; usually of a drawing or sketch: also, done or described in writing. (Hyphened.)

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1908) 92 A crooked pen-and-ink outline of a great church. 1861 CHARLES *Holy Eng. Life* II. 193 The last blow struck in the pen-and-ink war. 1878 ROBERT LOUIS *Lt. Lab. Mon* I. ii. 137 His pen and ink drawing from memory of that object is surprisingly accurate. 1892 *Academy* 3 Apr. 321/2 R. H. [Cowper's correspondence] is the best pen-and-ink conversation that we have.

C. as *vb. intr.* (HONOUR-BAR.) To use a pen and ink, to write. (Hyphened.)

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett. to T. Hickman* 20 Jan. in *Life* (1850) II. 150 If I reported pen-and-inkmanship solely as a thing, I might soon grow to an inconvenient distance the answer. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 332 The next rush of pen-and-inkings so often the misfortune of a platoon of talents.

So †**Pen and inkhorn,** as writing instruments, carried by clerks, etc.; usually *attrib.* or as *adj.* (with hyphens): Using or carrying a pen and inkhorn, engaged in writing, clerkly; learned, pedantic (cf. INKHORN *a.* 1).

1593 HARVEY *Lett. to Spenser* xi. 122 Hang him like Clerk of Chatham[e] with his Pen and Inke-horne about his necke. 1599 *Jas. I. Basil. Doron* (1662) 86 Studie language and poesie and leide-horne learning. 1601 CHAPMAN & MARSTON *Dumpl. Earl Huntington* v. iii, In Hall, *Dudley* VIII. 128 A paltry pennand-inkhorn clerk. 1628 WODROEPHE *Spec. Hist. Scotland.* 2, 58 Let no man thinke, He vseles my memory For pen-and-inkehorne termes, to feeble My blunt invention. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 28 They...professed the general destruction of all that were a pen-and-ink-horn about them.

Penang, var. PINANG, BINGA-NUT or -TREE.

Penang lawyer: see LAWYER 4.

Penannular (pēnæ'nĭlĭăr), *a.* [f. L. *pene*, PENE-, nearly, almost + ANNULAR.] Nearly annular; of the form of an almost complete ring; circular with a small part of the circumference wanting.

1891 D. WILSON *Prehist. Ann.* N. ed. 302 The Dilated Penannular Rings (as I would propose...to call this class of relics). 1893 J. E. ANDREW in *Mem. Ant. Soc.* 4th S. *Southern...of penannular form, with expanded circular ends.*

†**Penant.** *Obs.* Also **-aunte.** [ME. a. OF. *penant*, earlier *penaunt*, *-aunt* (=L. *penalitat-em*), PENITENT (by which *penaunt* was superseded *c* 1500).] A penitent; one doing penance; in last quot., one suffering in purgatory.

c 1300 *St. Gregory* 190 in Horstm.'s *Archiv* LVII. 69 Penaunt he moyte wel of lijf. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26837 (Cott.) For þis penaunte mon nai pass nan. *c* 1400 *tr. Petit. Pareus* (E. E. T. S.) 1901 Thyn enemyes seen to dyuerse and dare That I am tyke a pore penaunte. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* x. xxix. (1869) 211 Vnthryfte þe drawe, and make your penaunce [Fr. *penance*] were in.

Penant, variant of PENNANT 3, kind of stone.

†**Pane-rious,** *a. Obs.* ????. [f. L. *pendri-us* of or pertaining to victuals, f. *pen-us* provision.]

1656 BLOUNT (*Glossogr.*, *Penarious*), of or belonging to provision for victuals. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

†**Penary,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **penasry.** [ad. L. *pendri-us* (Quint.), f. *pœna* penalty, punishment: see *-ARY.*] Pertaining to punishment, penal.

1850 HOLMES *Govt.* 4 *Soc.* xiv. § 2. 107 The second (part of the Law) which is styled vindicative, or penary, is remissory. 1859 GEORGE *Theory of Ch.* i. 31 Not always for penary chastisements, but oft for relief of groan.

Penatha, obs. form of PANADA.

‡**Penates** (pēnē'tēz), *sb. pl.* [L. *Penātes* pl., path. f. *penus* innermost part of a temple of Vesta, sanctuary.] In ancient Roman mythology, The guardian deities of the household and of the state, who were worshipped in the interior of every dwelling-house; often coupled with *Lares* (see LAR); household gods. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1594 DANIEL *Musoph.* xxxv. x. In Penates, or the Gods domesticall. 1599 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 67b, 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* 2, They saw the fire blaze bright on every hearth, as the Genius Of the Penates had been set on flame. To generate them. 1680 DRYDEN *Cleomen.* (1758) 27 The Penates of Lybia. 1775 *Jrnl. Lett.* (1) 1790 W. ROBERTS *Letter* on No. 1 (1791) I. 9 My mother had a great regard for this relick, which was always one of her little *penates*, or pocket-gods. 1844 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. i. 103 Yet your penates, or old Persians! Let your pious gratitude breathe to Ariel! 1862 FURNIVALL *Eng. Pronunciation* 27, 109 John Walter broke up his household...in Printing House Square, on 23 his penates at Bearwood.

‡**Pe'nbard.** [mod. Welsh *penbardd*, f. *pen* head + *bardd* Bard *sb.*] (The older W. form was *pennbeirdd*, 'chief of the bards', applied to Taliesin in *Kulhwch and Olwen*, *Mabinogion* (Rhys and Evans) 107.)] A head or chief bard.

1773 *Ann. Reg.* 2. 144 He becomes a Pyrthaidd or Pennbeirdd, chief of the bards; he was candidate in. 1896 LEWIS *Harold* VII. v, Still the pensioned bard grew his bruised harp.

Pe'n-case, [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + CASE *sb.*[2]] A case or receptacle for a pen or pens. (Cf. PENNER 1.)

1599 MARSTON II. A penner or penciue, *vnde* Cicero *de penicillamo.* a 1889 A. CLEVELAND *Antidog.* 56 He made me a penner, of a pen-case of his own turning.

†**b.** By extension, A case or receptacle generally. *Obs.* [1483–].

1680 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 101 But orbulous atoms, which in the manner of the Schoolers are the daily matter of Worms, Mites, Cossers, Miscarylls, Rickets Stones, nitrous of the Sea, Earth-quakes, and of all Monsters, seeing they have no peculiar or receptacle in nature Long: now provision is to be made for them, and nature sufficient for so great daily things,...are wondrous frugall.

Pence (pens), collective plural of PENNY, q. v. for forms and simple senses. Used also in a few compounds, as *pence-collection*, *-dealing*, etc.; *pence-encumbered*, *-paying* adjs.: †**pence-lack**, lack of pence, want of money; **pence-table**, an arithmetical table indicating the number of shillings or pounds equivalent to given numbers of pence.

1383 LEICS. *P. Pl. C.* xxii. 356 Seamen leese pans-deliuere [B. xxi. 311 pryues *deliuerie*]. 1388 — *Rich. Redeles* iii. 141 For þey ...maden pe people þre pens for to paisen hise to wynne. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 237/1 Remembrancers got up for the relief of pence-encumbered gentlefolk. 1880 DICKENS *Idl. Exposit.* ix. [He] was not through my pence-table from 'twelve pence make one shilling'. 1894 WYCHE. GAZ. 12 Sept. 2/2 Their painful pence-collection thinned itself in my mind to O'Connell's repealmonth. 1899 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 526/1 Two insolent and pence-paying traitors.

Penceful, obs. form of PEACEFUL.

Pencel, pensel, -il (pe'nsĕl). *Now only Hist. or arch.* Forms: 3 (7, 9 *arch.*) **pensille**, 4 **pensel**, **-sele**, **-sell**, 4–6 **pencel**, **-selle**, **-sille**, 4–7 **-sell**, 5 **-salle**, 6 **-sylle**; *Sc.* pin-, pynsel; 6 (9 *Hist.*) **pensell**, 6–7 (9 *arch.*) **pencil**, **pensel**, **-eil**, 7 **-ill**, *Sc.* **pinsell**. [a. AF. *pensel* (Du Cange), reduced from *pennoncel*, PENNONCEL, dim. of *pennon*, PENNON. Intermediate forms are seen in the OF. dial. *pannoel*, *pannochel*, *panpichel*, *pengnoncel*, *penchiel*, *penchiel* (Godef.), also in med.L. *pennocellus*, *penicillus*, *pencillus* (Du Cange), indicating a phonetic series *pennoncel*, *pennel*, *penc-* or *penkel*, *pencel*. The spelling *pencil* found in some writers suggests a fancied connexion with *pencelle* from L. *penicillus*, *penicillum* to hang.]

A small pennon or streamer.

c 1275 LAY. 21163 Þe king heom sette vp on an hulle mid seuey pensilles [*c* 1205 *mid* Sixty hore-standerd]. 1338 *R. Mss.* 1878 *Account* 282 In gren of Fannons, With fair pencel and scyf barrow. *c* 1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 283 In Duky name of Fraunce a pensille fel par cune, His armes on a lesse cuer alle be schipe aboute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 193 Pencelis to the tynd vnfilled. *c* 1400 *Lanal. Crist* 88, 1440 With many a lovely fair pencel Of gold, of lady, of fair medel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vi. 4 The north wynde thrist Our pelagie and our pencelis waist fast. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 13, The citezins was garnished

with banners and Pencelles of diuerses of his dominions. a 1572 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Dann. Cl.) 137 Ane pencell verelie weil counterit with small lynnis. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Lyt. Crosnolis* 33 Banners, pensils, streamers, waving bright. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 276/1 (Blank.) 102/2 Six spears or pikes, garnished with pencrolls or pensills diuersifyed. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lord Mirabel, etc.* xxviii, Pensils and pennons wide were flung. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 38 With pencilles fluttering in the breeze. 1884 GREENWELL *Asm. Lorica-Inguine* 80 Agreeing to serve under his pensell or banner.

† **b.** *transf.* A knight carrying a pencel. *Obs.*

1513 Lo. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxvii. 570 All the Compenyons, to the nombre of xii. hundred pencels, and they were right hardy and valyaunt knyghtes. *Ibid.* cxvi(i). 586 The names of the barons and pencelles that were with the vi^e.

† **c.** A lady's token worn or carried by a knight.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1045 She made hym were a pencel of here sleue. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1025 For he hath of his ladyes layre of fare A pensille to his penaille he bare. 1470–83 MALORY *Arthur* x. xlvii. 438 This damesell ..sent vs hyder a pensell, and prayed hym to fyghte with oon Crosselayes for her sake.

Pencrel, -ell, obs. forms of PENCEL.

Pencreslike (pe·nkrĕslɔik), *a.* [f. PENCE + -CRESS + -LIKE.] Destitute of penny, or of money.

1598 FLORIO *Worlde of Wordes Trod.* to Ij, Ancient Shamefast .. Whose age possesseth nought empty. 1858 LYTTON *Caxtons* IV. vii, My father's accountants handled us and pencelike.

Pencroy, variant of PENNY *a.*, pennyless.

Pench, *v.* Sc. form of PAUNCH; obs. f. PITCH.

‖ **Penchant** (pāⁿ·ʃāⁿ). [F. *penchant*, *sb.* use of pr. pple. of *pencher* to slope, incline = Pr. *pensar*, *pessar* (sb.), type **pensāre* from *pendēre* to hang.] A (strong or habitual) inclination; a favourable bias, bent, liking.

1812 DARWIN *Mare A-la-Mode* v. I have so great a tender for your person, and such a penchant to do you service, 1848 WARBURTON *Pen. Mythol.* ii. 3, He has a strong penchant to grow fond of one. 1852 *Ladies' Cab.* Wks. (1857) II. 230 I own I have no strong a penchant to the building of hypothenes. 1861 MISS MULOCK *Village Sto.* I. (1867) 115 She had a penchant for lovers, and to lovers I had a re. pugnance. 1879 LOWELL *Democracy* 10, To the others thereof a most decided penchant for the ancient Greek mode.

Penchel, obs. form of PENCIL.

Penchute (pe·nʃiūt). *rare*—⁰. [f. PEN *sb.*¹ 3 + CHUTE.] = PENTHOUSE.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1631/1 *Penchute*, a trough conducting the water from the eave to the water-wheel.

Pencif, **Pencifal**: see PENSIVE, PENSIVAL.

Pencil (pe·nsil), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **pensel**, 5–6 **pensell**, **pinsselle**, 6 **pencelle**, -ille, **pencyle**, **pincel**, **pynsil**, -ell **pinticill**, 4–7 **pensil**, -ill, -all, **pencell**, -ell, 7 **pensel**. -le, 7– **pencil**, 5– **pincel**. [ME. a. OF. *pincel* (1338 c. in Littré), mod.F. *pinceau* = Pr. *pinsel*, Sp. *pincel*:—pop.L. **pinicellum*, for cl. L. *pēnicillum* paint-brush, pencil, dim. of *pēnicŭlus* brush, dim. of *pēnis* tail.]

I. 1. An artist's paint-brush of camel's hair, fitch, sable, or other fine hair, gathered into a quill; esp. one of small and fine make, suitable for delicate work. Now *arch.* † Formerly also applied to a large brush, e. g. for spreading varnish, etc. over a surface (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 132 Tuck oyleyte poured in som like sterke. *And therwithal* the backe of euery hoe A pencel vouche ay doyte or the werke, And sone hem after whitewasshe they do. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/2 Pensyl, to peynte with, *penicillus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/1 A Pensille, *penicillus*. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1291/1 We shoulde walk a lourdel of humilite, as it were with a peynters pensell, dypped in the redde bloude of Christe, paynte our selfe ouer euerye vyce. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* I. 88 The leaues [of the Pine tree] grow in tufties together, not vnlyke vnto .. your great pensilles that painters vse. 1580 R. FOWLER *Blakkyd's Pop.* (1849) II. 1. 267 All the Chinesses, Sapyenses, and Cauchin Chynesses do write right downwards, and they do write with a fine pencil made of dogs or cats haire. 1669 *Plain Instructions for Ladies* xxviii, Lays .. some gumme .. with a pencell upon your painted. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Dedic. 338 *Phidiacean* Pencils, whereunto they rub walls. 1850 *Solomon Pedagogue*, 10, I. 175 Pencils are of all bignesses, from a pin to the bigness of a finger, called by several names, as Tasher quill fashed and pointed, Swelling pencils and bristle Pencils. 1907 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Mar* 19 May, The walls adorned covered with little sketches of Turkish verse, written with pencils. 1826 KNOX & Sir. *Entomol.* I. (1828) IV. 340 With a camel's hair pencil take them out of the water. 1842 THOMSON *Gardener's Dict.* 56. 1859 GEORGE & THOS. *Fishes*, 255 The smaller kinds of brushes are still sometimes termed 'pencils'; but the use of the word 'pencil' instead of 'brush' as distinctive of and peculiar to water-colour painting, has become obsolete.

b. As the instrument of art in painting, put for the painter's art, skill, or style; and transferred to word-painting or descriptive skill. Cf. BRUSH *sb.*² 3 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 737 With swell pencel [v. rr. pensil, -ell] was depeynted this storie. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cl, Truth needs no colour, with his colour fix'd; Beauty no pencil. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Priest-craft* xxvii. (c. 334 He did some better bliss brought in the pencil) into a Christian name and especial credit. c 1849 JEFFREY *Sp. Hastings Powers* Wks. (1856) I. Of my nails could look not for such art. 1852 GOLDSM. *Retaliation* 4 Reader .. lards the gravest sermon to the lyes. 1907 *Gentlem. Magazine* CCXCIII. 21 The rich and solemn pencil of Tintoret. 1877 W. IRVING *Longf. Homeworth* II. xvi. 274 The grandeur .. of the views .. suggested both the pencil and the pen. 1877–9 HALLAM *Mod. Lit.* iv. vii. § 51 His descriptions are vivid .. his characters are drawn with a strong pencil.

2. *fig.*

1581 FENTON tr. *Guicciard's Ch. Conq.* 10 (1590) 148 b, By the pensell of your helpe and to draw fourth some parte out of numb of three customers. 1599 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xx. i. 137 They were lasciuiously and more-ouer With daughters pencill. 1625 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* xi. 6 Apelles did never paint a Man better than I did set forth my Master by the pencil of my Eloquence. 1758 *Gent. Magaz. Poems* xx. 4, The pencil take, whose colours clear Richly paint the vernal year. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* xx. iv, Timon by the copious pencil of satyrs.

3. An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of some solid substance which leaves a coloured mark upon a surface over which it is drawn; formed of such materials as black-lead, white or coloured chalk, charcoal, soft slate, aniline, etc., and having a tapering point for its application to the surface; *spec.* a thin cylinder or strip of such substance enclosed in a cylinder of soft wood, or in a metal case with a tapering end; usually, when not otherwise expressed, applied to the use of black-lead (plumbago or graphite) so prepared. (Now the prevailing sense.)

In pencil, in pencilled writing: *cf. in ink*. *Knight of the pencil*, one whose business is done with a pencil: in ridicule slang, a bookmaker.

1612 DRUMMOND *Lond. Lib.* 11. 42 Note them with a pencill of black lead. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min., Sev. Words Not* 2 v., Black Lead ..of late ..is curiously formed into cases of Deal or Cedar, and so sold as Dry Pencils. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4404/3 Lost .. a Pocket-Book .., with a Silver Clasp, and Wooden Pencil, 1923 with Silver at both ends. 1739 *Hist. Adventurer* 25 Mar. 2/1 Velvet Writing Paper, and Wooden Pencils. 1849 *Amer. Whaler Cruise* (1854) 31 He gave me his pencil, with a few words in pencil, for Fernandina. 1880 *Print. Trades Trad. Journ.* 14 Cassells Gazette ..in 1863, says that people had pencils for writing consisting of a wooden handle with a piece of lead. 1885 *Pencil & Met.* 1/2/1 The Knights of the Pencil, Sir, hold their luncheon, like gods, are mere vermin to brown swallow. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Metallic pencil*, a pencil made of an alloy of tin, lead, and bismuth. The paper to be written on with it is prepared with lime-ash.

b. In Scotl. and north of Engl. *spec.* = Slate-pencil. Hence, a fine clay-slate or other laminated shale, of which slate-pencils are made.

1856 *Geology* I. 384 (E. D. D.). 1894 *Northumbld. Glass.*, *Pencil*, shale, or "paste" of a somewhat less compact nature, used for coarse slate pencils.

c. A kind of crayon or pencil-like stick of colouring matter, for tinting the eye-brows, eye-lashes, or lips, for theatrical or cosmetic purposes (*eyebrow-pencil*, *lip pencil*, etc.).

II. 3. A small tuft of hairs, bristles, feathers, or the like, springing from or close to a point on a surface. Now only in *Mus. Hist.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, Or, you with the pencil on your chin. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 269 Pilose leaflet [of] .. set with dark triangular pencils of hair. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flower* 224 Compositæ. .. Anthers united and tipped with a pencil of hairs.

4. *Optics.* A set of rays converging to or diverging from a single point, or such number of them as may fall upon any surface or be considered collectively.

1673 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 251 Pencils of the same angles are more lively reflected by a concave than refracted by a lens. 1705 C. PITCAIRNE *Math. Magnorum* 212 'Tis possible for any .. Pencil of Rays to be so Refracted .. by a Concave Glass, that .. they shall proceed from it in Parallel Lines. c 1790 HUTTON *Sch. Appl. Sci.* 91 *Pencil*, the appearance of shining light issuing from the point of a body electrified positively. 1837 GOODWIN & PEPPERCORN *Manager*, 180 The extreme or marginal rays of the pencil will undergo greater refraction than those .. nearly approaching with the axis of the pencil. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* ix. 81 A convergent pencil of polarised light.

b. *Optic pencil*, the rays that pass from any point through the crystalline lens, and are again brought to a focus on the retina, thus forming a double cone with the crystalline as common base.

1704 J. NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 380 Called the optick pencil, as being the instrument whereby the pictures or images of things are collocated in the eye. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Optic*. 1788 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 200 That Indistinctness of Vision which has been ascribed to the roundness of the Optic Pencil. 1819 in Pantalogia.

5. *Geom.* The figure formed by a set of straight lines meeting in a point. Also extended to a set of curves of a given order, passing through a number of points corresponding to such order; and to a set of planes or curved surfaces passing through one line or curve.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 492/1 A pencil of lines is a number of lines which meet in one point. 1859 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 317 A system of points in a line is said to be a range, and a system of lines through a point is said to be a pencil. 1863 *Ibid.* V. 462 (title) On the intersections of a pencil of four lines by a pencil of two lines. 1892 *Camb. Phil. Trans.* X. 1, *Axial pencil*, .. the figure formed by a number of planes passing through a given line, which is called the base or axis of the axial pencil.

6. Applied to objects resembling a pencil in shape. **a.** (More fully *pencil of diamonds*.) A glazier's diamond = DIAMOND *sb.* 4. 1877.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 401/1 The pencil diamond used by glaziers to cut glass with is a small fragment piece of diamond ..of a tetrahedral shape, weighing about the 80th part of a carat, and set in a wooden handle. ..The pencil diamonds are now in use, the old and the new or pointed pencil.

b. A heliostat. *rare.*

1843 MORRIS *Dict. Gent. & Mus., Pencil*, a name given to the heliostat.

c. A small medicated bougie.

1890 in WESTELL.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pencil-brush*, *-clasp*, † *-cloathing*; 'made or written with a pencil', as *pencil-drawing*, *-line*, *-mark*, *-note*, *-sketch*; objective and obj. gen., as *pencil-maker*, *-scrubber*, *-seller*, *-sharpening*; *pencil-selling* adj.; instrumental, as *pencil-marked* adj. and vb., *pencil-written* adj.; similative, etc., as *pencil-formed*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 69 To apply it with a "pencil-brush to the gums. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Pencil-clasp*, a device to hold a pencil to the lapped or breast of the coat. 1879 E. INGE *Worksop Receipts* Sec. I. 2/1 The whole of the "pencil-construction should be most accurately made in the finest faint lines with a hard pencil. 1854 WESTLAND *Zootomia* 491 No such birds Noise, as trilling Muscle, or such as otherwise Sight as "Pencil-darking. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 72 Stigmata .. papulose or "pencil-formed. 1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Lexic.*, "*Pencil-like* [or] *-styled* processes. 1872 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 72 The outgrowth of pencil-like bunches of branches. 1879 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1648/1 The Florida cedar is used by all of the principal "pencil-makers in the world. 1839 JANE MARCET *Mary's Grams.* 2 The "pencil-marks on the page. 1898 W. CRAY *Lett. & Trials* 118(1) 71 Such books as he must buy to pencilmark for future reference. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 301, I got a "pencil note, with my letter of introduction .. delivered. 1774 FOTH. CHAMBERS i. Wks. 1788 II. 130 That "pencil-selling, mongrel Macaronic! 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 300 Approaches to the leaf somewhat "pencil-shaped inflorescence, with 2 divisions, fixed towards the end of the leaf. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 758/1, I think he considered my "pencil-sharpening a genius misapplied. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Mis. Ess.-Cabin* viii. (1856) 91 The "pencil-sketches that pass from hand to hand, behind the reigning Chief's back.

b. Special Comb.: **pencil-blue**, a particular shade of blue obtained from indigo, formerly used in calico-printing, for painting in parts of a design; **pencil-cedar**, a name given to several species of juniper, the wood of which is used for the casing of lead-pencils; **pencil-compass**, a pair of compasses, one leg of which bears a pencil; **pencil diamond**: see sense 6 a; **pencil fever**: see quot. 1873; **pencil flower**, a name for the genus *Stylocoryne* of leguminous plants (*Trans. Bot. Soc.* 1866); **pencil-lead** (see LEAD *sb.*¹ 3), black-lead or graphite as used for making pencils; a slender stick of this for fitting into a metallic pencil-case or as ever-pointed pencil; † **pencil man**, a man of the 'pencil' or brush, an artist; **pencil-piece**, a piece of pencil-lead of proper length for making a pencil; **pencil-sharpener**, an instrument for sharpening a black-lead or slate pencil by pushing or rotating it against a cutting edge; **pencil-stone**, the mineral PYROPHYLLITE; **pencil-tree**, the greenheart-tree (*Bucklandia bellenifolia*); **pencil-vase**, a vase in which the pencils or brushes used by the Chinese and Japanese for writing, stand upright; **pencil-wood**, the wood of the pencil-cedar.

1874 O'NEILL *Calico Printing* 332 "Pencil blue...receives its name from the manner in which it was applied to the cloth, viz., by means of a brush, not unlike the painter's pencil. .. Pencil blue consists of indigo in the deoxidized and dissolved state. 1805 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 326 The "*pencil*, a juniper cedar, in some have it grows much like the fir tree in every respect. 1888 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* 644/1 Juniperus bermudiana, Pencil Cedar; *J. virginiana*, Red Cedar. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 190/1 The trees [of Lebik] are the pencil cedar (*Juniperus excelsa*), the poplar and willow [sic]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1649/1 "Pencil-compass, one having a pencil-lead at one leg; or a compass to which an ordinary pencil may be attached. 1877 *Slang Dict.*, "*Pencil-fever*, a supposititious disease among racehorses .. one in when, despite the efforts of the "marksmen", a horse can no longer be kept at a short price by the bets, though his actual condition, being discovered, and when every layer of odds is anxious to write his name down. 1883 *Illustr. World Fact & Fancy* 6/1 Among the latest victims of "pencil fever is Elwell, who has been riding so badly of late that the bookmakers advise their clients to have nothing to do with him. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1648/2 The "pencil-leads as sold by stationers and jewelers for pencil-cases and ever-pointed pencils are little cylinders made of graphite and clay kneaded with water until it possesses the consistency of pottery. 1589 LYLY *Sublime Mistress*, etc. (Hazlitt, Q.) 23 The "pencils ryse that with a curious hand Hath shadowed Venus. 1900 SAINTSBURY *Chaucer*, *Adv. to Author* i. § 3 As in our real portraitures, particularly those in full length, where the pure pencil-mast is put to a thousand shifts, whilst the artists is fixing on its affected habits, such as we never wore. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 247 The ends of the "pencil-pieces become dry first, and by their contraction in volume get loose in the grooves. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1650/2 "*Pencil-sharpener*, a device against which a lead or a slate pencil is drawn or rotated in order to sharpen the point. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, "*Pencilstone*. 1898 CALKINS *Dict. Names Min.*, *Pencilstone*, a popular name for pyrophyllite, because clay-pencils are made from it. 1889 MILLER *Plant-n.*, "*Pencil-tree*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pencil-vase*, so named from the long bunch of papers borne by the trailing bird. 1879 DICKINSON *Long Ser.* I. v. 57 (E. D. D.) I made thirteen of our house in "pencil wood.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pencilless** *a.*, of the form of a pencil; **Pencilly** *a.*, like or of the nature of a pencil or pencilling; † **Pencilmy**, pencil-work.

1800 MELLISH & ROBSON *World Tour at Travels* 283 I [Tasso] cannot see impression on their [women's] cheeks... But 'tis wip'd off with gloss and pencilry. 1830 EMERY *Forbes with* (1846) 274 Oh! gaze on her ringlets of raven-black hair, And her delicate eyebrow's soft pencilly line. 1849 DOUGLAS CANNAN *Midnight* 70 The little vessels...subdivide into very delicate ramifications, resembling a pencilliform arrangement.

Pencil (pe·nsil), *v.* [f. PENC. sb.]

1. *trans.* To paint with a 'pencil' or brush (*obs.* or arch.); now, usually, to colour, tint, or mark with or as with a black-lead pencil. Also *fig.*

c 1550 in E. Law *Hampton Crt. Pal.* I. 382 Remembrances for pencilling of the new towers plan. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. *Pref.* Time enough to pencil it over with all the curious touches of art. 1834 J. B. C. ARMORY *Shipwreck* (1835) I. xxviii. 366 The sun...peeps with beauty the vines and the cane. 1883 SIR J. K. ELTON *Victim. Hum. Soc.* 10, 250 Titled and heraldry had pencilled their features with the lines of race. 1900 FLOY L. BOOTH *Stenographer Lord* 140 The silver-contented blue-pencilling other pages.

b. To depict or represent with the pencil or brush; *transf.* to depict or paint in words (*obs.*); also (in later use), to outline, sketch, or delineate, in pencil. Also *fig.*

1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 831 Lanthony...the situation of which Abbey Giraldus Cambrensis...doth pencille it out more fully and fine. 1660 T. WILLEMENT tr. *Cordara's War Pendleton* 98 Hereon to his art of Poesie does pencill and picture out an old man in this manner. 1830 WARREN *Mor. Hum. Mor.* 370 There words thereupon being most aptitudely pencilled. 1844 (H. PARRY) *Two Pop.* 22 The Scriptures provide the great Monarchies under the frontiscrets of Daniel. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 58 Some...very honestly (since that the image pencilled on the backside of our eye is the object we behold). 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maryl. Surv.* 31 Then sketch the Curvature between C and B, and pencil it. 1823 KING *Griswold Kirk.* 10, Shaded corners and small pinnacles of the pencilled Gothic minaret outlines against the sky. 1873 H. SMITH *Woodcuts Egyptol.* line 1, 3/6 Drawings are first pencilled and then inked.

2. To write or jot down with a pencil.

1780-92 H. ROGERS *Fool of Quality* (1859) III. 13, I have...pencilled, for your use, an abridgment. 1825 CRUIKSHANK *Fairy Tales* (1846) I. 124 The first marginal note I had pencilled on Leighton's pages. 1880 WILSON & GOLDIE *Hymn. N. Forbes* 66, 497 He would...pencil down in verse the ideas as they rose to his mind.

b. To enter (a horse's name) in a betting book.

1831 'M. LEGRAND' *Cassino, Physician.* 31 'Well, then, I've been told of an outsider', announcing one evening when none he had not had the pleasure of pencilling.

3. *fenc.* To force into pencils (of light).

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 235 Every visible point...may be considered as a cone(?) reaching forth its rays, which again send pencils out into several other rays before it arrives at the eye.

4. *trans.* To treat or 'paint' (a wound, etc.) with something applied with a fine brush.

1800-36 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 268 Pencilling the wound with lunar caustic. 1843 B. J. GRASSE *Appl. Chem. Med. uses.* 332 Pencilled over with Frank's Liniment. 1876 tr. *W. von Lauenstein's Cyclo. Med.* IV. 81 The Application of Fluids (to the Larynx) (a) Pencilling.

Pencil, variant of PENCEL.

Pencil-case (pe·nsilkēs). A holder for the reception of a pencil or pencil-lead (or of a similar slender stick of prepared outline, etc.), usually of metal, and sometimes highly ornamented; also, a case of wood, leather, etc., for keeping pencils of any kind in.

1832 HOLMES, Pencyls case, *graphiotheca.* 1772 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 This Tracing-Stuff,...for the very Pencil-Case of iron that traces Things upon the Ground.

1797-1811 CROMPTON *Circ. Portraiture*, 2 *pencil-cases*, an instrument serving to inclose a pencil, and occasionally also used as a handle for holding it. It is usually five or six inches long, and contrived so as the pencil may be slid up and down it by means of a spring and button. 1869 WESTON & NORTON *List of Water Colours*, etc. 38 Round Pencil Cases. Flat leather Pencil Cases, etc. 1879 *Pictor. Standard Year.* xxxix. 33 A large and massive gold pencil-case, a recent present of mechanical ingenuity.

Pencilled, -led (pe·nsild), *ppl. a.* [f. PENCIL *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

I. 1. Having or furnished with a pencil.

1593 HARVEY *Christ's T.* (1913) 103 In a third place is there a green-pencilled Painter.

II. 2. Painted with a 'pencil' or fine brush; depicted with or as with a 'pencil'; now, usually, drawn or sketched 'in pencil'.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1435 So Lucrece set a worke, and sadly ask'th her, To pencill pensiveness, & colour'd sorrow. 1804 THOMAS *King's Masterpiece*, Wks. 1877 I. 316 Crowns on their heads, and sceptres with pencill scutcheons in their hands. 1784 COWPER *Truth* 2, 407 Banished with only pencill'd scenes. 1807 CRABBE *Parr. Reg.* iii. 392 How shines those...For woman's wonder hair has pencilled worn.

3. Marked with or as with a pencil; delicately marked or streaked with thin concentric lines (instead of masses) of colour or shading.

1590 KYD *Sol. & Perc.* iv. l. 25 Small pencill eye browes, like two glorious rainebowes. 1609 LITTLE *Diatretard* 6, His brows finely and lightly pencilled. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Brit. Annels* 89 The wings [of the beetle] are of an delicately pencilled. 1890 *Century Mag.* 351/2 The remainder of the plumage being powdered, or marked transversely, with narrow black lines at right angles to the shaft of the feather.

4. Written with a pencil.

1720 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. The pencilled lines on the casement met her eye. 1879 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xxx. 246 A pencilled request that I would call on him.

5. Having or formed into pencils of rays; radiate.

1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 287 Its pencilled rays could be seen reaching nearly to the horizon.

6. *Zool. and Bot.* Tufted; brushy; penicillate.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.*, Jul. 4/1 The various dark-coloured stripes...of a fine ruby, should...terminate in fine broken points, elegantly feathered or pencilled.

Pe·nciller, -iler. [f. PENCIL *v.* + -ER1.]

1. One who pencils; a draughtsman, a writer; *spec.* in *Calico-printing*, an artist who painted in part of the design, before the introduction of blocks.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 56 Eighteen bleachers...Six pencillers. 1838 LARDNER *Cyclo. Arts & Sc.* Bark, No penciller of similar complexion. 1883 KERR *Handy Bk. Calif. Interpreter* 9 *Pencil-head* (*s.*), 1274 A good deal of the colouring was done by the hands of 'pencillers', as they were called.

2. *fig. Racing slang.* A bookmaker's clerk.

1879 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/1 The races were not for decisions,...business was brisk among the pencillers. 1887 *St. James' Gaz.* 2 June, When the favourite won, the accused and his clerk, as 'penciller', promptly changed their clothes and decamped.

b. A reporter. *rare.*

1897 *Chicago Advance* 10 July 11/2/3 Your penciller...has turned a day to gather their scattered hairs of a meeting.

Pe·ncilling, -iling, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING1.]

1. The action of the vb. PENCIL in various senses; *esp.* fine colouring or drawing; also *transf.* the fine tinting or marking of natural objects resembling that executed by a pencil.

1708 *Art of Painting* (1744) 362 A harsh way of pencilling. 1725 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 96 Wherby slovy art...marks by the pencillings of art or nature. 1832 R. F. WILLIS *Focus of Science* University 178 Beneath The spreading trees, fine pencillings of light. 1862 HARRIS *Hist. King-Catholic*, 1906 C. 34 Delicate pencilling of the stamen between lateral lines. 1878 LOWENFELD tr. *Cattle's Rudd.* 83 The loose feelings or pencilling of frequent occurrence in genius.

2. *concr.* A drawing or sketch with a pencil; a jotting or note, made in pencil; *fig.* a literary sketch or portrait.

1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Painl.* I. 331 He used to sit and fill his copy-book with pencillings of flowers. 1880 HUNTER *Pentecost* I. iv. 104 Two little pencillings from Canterbury south porch and central tower. 1882 SYMONDS *Renaissa. It.* (1898) VII. viii. 19 Artists's bright and many-coloured pencillings, were...distinguished by...firmness of drawing.

3. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, To draw a line of white paint along a mortar-joint in a brick wall, to counter the joint more conspicuous and contrast with the colour of the bricks. This is termed *pencilling*.

Pe·ncilling, *ppl. a.* [f. PENCIL *v.* + -ING2.] That pencils, or uses a pencil.

1887 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. 3/2 A registration fee...is extracted from every member of the pencilling fraternity [= bookmakers].

Pencion, -cyon, obs. forms of PENSION.

†Pe·n-clerk. *Obs.* [f. PEN *sb.*3 + CLERK.] A 'clerk' whose scholarship extended merely to the use of the pen (as distinguished from *clerk* = clergyman or scholar); a clerk, a secretary; also *fig.*

In 1506, 1575, a user of the pen, writer.

c 1386 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 196 The writen was presente a clerk able of knowynge. Sat a lewden clerk as a penne clerk. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eclogs. Apparel* (1589) 161 If he be but a penclarke. 1582 LANGHAM *Lett.* (1871) 56 As had a penclarke or 2 yen. 1600 R. T. *3 Godly Serm.* 171 The holy prophets and Apostles, the preachers and ministers, and the pennes of God. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balmes's Lett.* (ed. 3) 139 None could discern any way compare with our Practitioners and Pen-clarkes.

Pencraft (pe·nkrāft). *rare.* [f. PEN *sb.*3 + CRAFT *sb.*] The craft or art of the pen; the occupation of, or skill in, writing; the business of a writer, writing, penmanship, authorship.

1800 HOLCROFT *Lifey* iii. 160, 1788 The same years, C. Fletcher...swears an oath, that he would no longer be a notaris and use pencraft. 1750 STRAHAN *To Johnson* II. 10, I would not give a groat for that man's knowledge in pen-craft. 1832 BLACK *Ch. Rate Inquest*, To think that I need use the empty form alone, but also the more substantial reward of successful pencraft. 1892 F. S. FLOYD *Registered Lett.* 225 But by good pencraft was the story told.

Pencyls, Pencyfull, obs. ff. PENCIL, PENCIFUL.

†Pend, *sb.*1 *Sc. Obs.* [Derived, in some way, from F. *pendre* or L. *pendere* to hang: cf. PAID.]

1. = PENTHOUSE *sb.* 4.

1488 *Acts Ja. III* (1814) *High Treas. Scot.* I. 61 Item, a braselet of gold with knis and pendre of gold. 1497 *Ibid.* III. 263 Item, for 3 pair of silver bukkillis with pendre gilt for the King's mouth. 1501 *Exchequer Rolls Scot.* VIII. 150 In Turnis schoilis, ix^{li} The hey greidil kirk...the west pendre. With stabill house and pendale schynand clere. *a* 1568 *Wald and grit Castle that I ding* 47 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 182 Ane hie bell wall lie of lowsomnes, Stark bald and pendes with hardness, Innumerik swell with all.

2. A hanging; a valance of a bed; = PAID.

1578 in Hunter *Diggar & Mr. Fleming* 1906 (1861) 230 Ane peice of paupane velvet payntedi w^t silver.

Pend, *sb.*2 *Sc.* Also 9 pen. [f. F. *pendre* or L. *pendere* to hang.] An arch; an arched or vaulted road or passage; the vaulted ground-floor of a 'pend' or hatted-house; an archway; an arched or covered-in passage or entry.

1535 BALLENDEN *Livy* I. viii. (S. T. S.) 30 He ordanit two portens to be closyt in ane cheston, maid in maner of ane pend almose lyke lenth [*sic*] (*Lugduni arcuatum*). 1558 TESTAMENT *Comm. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 440 On Fryth thair was ane brig of tre, fast pend or pillar, upone treatis kin. *a* 1568 *Lichtoun's Dreme* 18 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 182, I wilde...and lest my self cryde with ane myghtie hand Outthrouth the wall and perish under the pend. 1616-18 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1856) II. 338 Two pillaris and thrie bowis, fyneliie maidis with chapiteris heidis at the beginning of the spranneris of the pendis. 1633 FRANCIS *Fairfield* 3, 33 Makmont his Chast of Iron...doth hang miraculously unsupported of any thing, because either the pend or some outlandi stone of the Vault...is of Loadstone. *a* 1650 *Spottiswoode Transl. Chas. I* (Spalding Cl.) I. 313 At the entrance of the pend, between the great steeple towrs. 1700 *Sc. Pasquin Trial.* (1868) 107 Jubil to the north wall meet the building now called the College,...the Pend still entire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 1, We took shelter under a pend at the head of a close or alley. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 199 A low 'pend' or vaulted passage.

b. The vault of heaven.

1563 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* I. (1688) 2 The stately fabrick of Heavens arched Pend. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 43 Three Assises's golden gate,...And up the pend, as batons rose.

c. An arched conduit; 'a covered sewer, small conduit; also, the entrance to, or the grating over, a conduit or sewer' (Jamieson 1882).

1804 MACKENNEY *Caithness Records, Extract from*, a sewer. 1832 MRS. MARSHALL *Lett.* 3 Sept. in *Life* V. C. *Marshall* (1871) 77 The water goes from the pond through the wall and a pend or small bridge.

d. *attrib.* Pend-close, an arched passage.

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. (Jam.), Fyve *mese of* presbiteris & vij scole vc. bidde of wall stanes. 1880 JAMIESON, *Pend-mouth*, the entrance of a pend or covered passage.

†Pend, *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* [app. f. PEND *sb.*2 & *v.*] Leaning, inclination, tendency, impetus.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 63 But 'tis not at all so much pend, as we should be fain to fly to either the one or the other. 1706 *Ibid.* 129 A pend or current doth Sideways, which we call spreadeness.

Pend, *sb.*4 *Obs.* or *dial.* [Variant of PAN *sb.*1: cf. PEND *v.* 2.]

†1. = PAN *sb.*1 1. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 120 b, The fasion or lykenesse ...of a pende, wherein to frye other meates.

2. *dial.* Pitmen's: pinch, straits.

1813 E. HOLME *Anglesea Wreck* 122 'Then's the pend!': the point of pressure. 1879 in *Arch.* VIII. 122 (E. D. D.) He helps me in a pend.

†Pend, *sb.*5 *Sc.* also variant of PEN *sb.*3

†Pend, *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 pent. Pa. t. **pended**; also 5 **pent.** [Aphetic f. *apend*, APPEND *v.*1, OF. *apendre.*] *trans.* To belong, pertain to.

c 1390 *Sir Tristr.* 1030 A word fer pended to prise Tristrem Ne non to. *Ibid.* 1363 Alle ping...Fer pended to marchaundie. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1203 (Trin.) albel Alle be apparaunt pat pended to be kyste. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1822 Cyngrus said a speche that pendet thertoo. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxix. 100 Horsis ...wond. Fayr wond wirkyn gyse Nothyng langyse that pent to my vyse.

Pend, *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [An extended form of PEN *v.*1: cf. PEND *sb.*4 and PENT *ppl. a.*] To pen or shut in; to confine, to limit. Often *pend up.*

c 1300 *Floriunt's T.* 630 Wel wiste they wolt him wyn, And in prison wolt him [*sic*: him] pend. *c* 1450 *Castle Persev.* 1247 My grund pynet schal I not pende, 151 I no gate to perysyn wyl. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 120 Inclin frowarde children as many women use ought rather to ben pended up to a cripe of iron. *Ibid.* 256 b, Antigonus [was] ...shoued into Lumia...& there pended up. 1611 COTGRAVE *Cadrin en Pu.* 101 Ce God wil pend them up in some corner.

b. *Mod.* (See quot.) Cf. PEND *sb.*4 2.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pend*, *v.* To press or pinch. *Commonly said of apparel* which does not fit.

Pend, *v.*3 [app. a. F. *pend-re-valide* L. *pend-ere for pendere* to hang. But in some cases aphetic f. *apend*, APPEND *v.*2, or short for *depend.*]

†1. *trans.* To hang; to append. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 30 Thair wilis ar no gerdis. 1660 ROWE *Serm. Rep.* 122 The Cynical Fashion would hang him...the Independent would preach him if he did not safely depend on him as on God almighty.

2. *intr.* To hang; to depend. **a.** *fig.* (*now dial.*)

1526 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxix. 29 For their wordlye Advice; and homenies, De pends nob on other. 1842 H. MILES *Song Lond* xx. l. 27, But if we grant,...that the souls energie Pends not on this base cause. 1859 ROBERT *Poems* xx. (1898) 236 Principles and doctrines pending not Upon the action of the poets hero. 1859 BENJAMIN *Homer. Ilium* xviii. 'Pend upon it, a good-lived girl like La wouldn't stand it.

b. *Literal.* (Literary affectation.)

1800 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Castles de Athlin&Dunbayne* Fourth Wkd. (1858) II. 140 To that great tower, still called of Canute, which was the keep; on it pended the princely ensign of the merchant. 1837 WASH. IRVING *Astoria* I. vii. 100 A bunch of ponderous seals pending over his portly paunch.

3. To hang over, impend, incline, lean. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. PEND *sb.*4 2.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 121 It adds some rise to houses or wood to, before it naturally stands. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pend*, *v.*...To incline or lean. 'The wall pends this way.'

Pend, *v.*4 *Sc.* Also 7 **pen.** [prob. f. PEND *sb.*2 (though evidenced somewhat earlier).] *trans.* To arch, arch over, vault. Hence **Pended** *ppl. a.*, arched; **Pending** *vbl. sb.*, an arching.

1491 *Acts Ja. III* (1814) *Treas. Scot.* I. 181 Item, to the masonis of the Pethe...for the pendis of thre wowis. 1497 *Ibid.* I. 342 Item,...gifin to Wat Mackilvene, for his part of Dunbar, that is the pending of the hek, lugging of Hawis tower (etc.). 1497-1500 *Dunbar Acc. Exch.* (Surtees) 292 For le pendyng of seuyneris orcheardis. *a* 1584 LORD SEMPLE

(1808) 226 Major Learmont...was taken...in a vault which he digged under ground, and pretend for his hiding. 1823 Henry Tudor (1856) 223 Anne would have given over if like a pendik beggar. 1829 W. Tennant Coll. Sentim. 10, III. 213 A country lassie of black pendick stamp'rands.

Pendick, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Pen v.

† **Pendace.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **-anse, -ans.** [A dartic. of F. *pend-re* or L. *pendêre* to hang: cf. OF. *pendace* hanging (1293).] = Pendent 2.

1500 *Acts, Ld. 1478 Trans. Lost.* II. 348 In paire of payre-stokis bedis and pendanse for hangenyngis. *Ibid.* 1507 *Ibid. IV.* 198 For the hald harnessing weght [of the king's seale] in buklaths, pendans, jamrowis, coddis and uthiris necessaris thairto. *Ibid.* 1538 1539 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 159 Quhar thou tynit the pendace of thi bell in the kis pailles grei.

Pendale, obs. form of Pedule *sb.*[2]

Pendall, in *Her.*: see Spindle-shoul.

Pendant, -ent (pe·ndĭnt, -dnt), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **pendaunte**, (4–5 **-aunt**, 5 **-awnt**), 4–5 **pendaude**, (4 **-aande**, 5–6 **-and**, 6 **-ond**), 5 **pennaunt**, 7 **-ant**, 5– **pendant, -ent.** [a. F. *pendant* (1376 c. in Littré), sb. use of pr. pple. of *pendre* to hang.]

I. = F. *pendant = pente*, slope.

† 1. Slope, declivity, inclination (of a hill, etc.). *Obs.* (So in OF.) Cf. Habbinel, Habs *sb.*

1589 Thomas *Higdens Orchis* I. 109 In water...but falleth downward and southward with his pendaunt betwixt Scandale, Ireby on Orfland. *c* 1450 *Holland Howlat* 71 Ane...Castell on a pendand of an hidduse valay, full evil doun and dark. 1598 Levin *Bodenus* 1. Scantl. 107 Lowe mayst wonderer, standing in the pendant or hanging of Hilles. *c* 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 36 The towne seateth upon the navigable Tamar, on the brodeside or pendent of a hill. 1641 Holcan *Reap to Hist.* (1661) 356.

II. Something that hangs or is suspended.

2. A loose hanging part of anything, usually of an ornamental character, as a knob, head, tassel, etc.; now, chiefly, an ornament of some precious metal or stone, attached to a bracelet, necklace, etc.; rarely, an ornamental fringe.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 168 Pe pendauntes of his payntrure. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 7 An peyntour in peliure with pendaunces of sylure. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1014 He take pe pendaude in his hande. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 735/10 (Nomina Vestimentorum) *Hec pendulum*, a pendaud. 1530 Rastell *Pastyme* 79 Hanginges made of goldesmythes werke...hauing golden bellis and suche other pendaudes and pendauntes as the Indians vsede. 1604 E. Grimeston] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiii. 409 A lion well furnished with chaines and pendants of diuers fashions. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* 11. ii. 2. (1651) 273 Why do they...deck themselves with pendants, bracelets, ear-rings, chains [etc.]? 1693 J. Edwards *Perfect. Scripture.* 241 Ezekiah was presented...with this fardfull-gendant or pendent. 1808 Pinkerton *Coll. Customs, Pendants*, ...the ornaments appended to necklaces. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 52 Stoles and Maniples, all with pendants of gold and green.

† b. *spec.* The end of a knight's belt or lady's girdle which remained hanging down after passing through the buckle, and was usually fashioned as an ornament. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2038 Bot wered not his bi3 wyge3 for wele bot gentil, For pryde of his pendaunte3, bot perlyd bry3t stone. 1450 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45 A girdell of blake sylke...with a gode bokyll & a pendawnt, & to be same pendawnt an ymage of seynt Christofre. 1483 in *Rutty* Wills (Camden) 18 To John Hert my girdyll with a bokyll and pendawnt of silke, *Item* my grettest sworde; ther to. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 179 The bucklers and pendentes were all of fyne golde. 1599 Inv. *Exhol. Tybr.* 31, (1862) 24 Ane buith a girdle of beaten gold claslly buckled unto her with a pendant of gold drawe to the grounde.

c. *spec.* The pendant part of an ear-ring, an ear-drop. (Common in 17th c.)

1535 Rider *Pseudo* 180 The men and the women have pendauntes of gold and precious stones hanginge at their eares. 1562 A. Jenkinson in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 348 His earerings had pendants of golde, a handfull long. 1583 Stubbes *Anatomie of Pauperie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 138 Ey Gods bodye, I will bring such a payre of pendaunt as both your eares. *a* 1587 Lincolne *Pierce* (1864) 230 Hang a goulish pendant in her ear. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2320/2 His eldest Daughter not delivering her Pendants quickly they tore off her Ears with them. 1738 Gentl. *Lavender* 60, 161 Their ears gor'd with pendants. 1804 W. Irving *T. Trym* I. 56 A plump Flanders lass, with long gold pendants in her ears. 1882–3 *Seaside Lib. Rollo Round.* I. 301 Bo-tailed sea-pendants...were also attached to the ear-rings.

d. Transferred applications.

c 1386 H. Bowyer *Elogia Astrophel* i, The gazelle has no pendant shell. 1850 Baumeister *Hom. Creatures*, (1851) 295 The purse or pendant of her feather wags out of a fine purpose. 1946–7 Hayden *Morbil.* (1961) I. 128 Has a Blade of Grass, not a single Leaf, but many...the many Pendants. 1847–4 Emerson *Eng. Tr.* ii. II. (1876) 78 Mace, ordinarily a pendant to sweats, only half attached.

† 3. A natural hanging part. *Obs.*

† a. *pl.* = Testes. *Obs.* (So in OF.)

c 1305 *Note, Hous.* 23 He schar al awei þe sacke His members and his pendaunt bathe. 1859 Jos. T. Hannay *Trym.* 15 They gird themselues with a piece of raw leather, and fasten a square piece like the bridle of a Gelding to it, which almost hangs to [sic] their pendants. 1898 Fung *Familie* 1. 2. Telle me why the decrepitnesse of my pendants? Thought I am made a gelding [etc.].

† b. *Bot.* An anther. *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 1. 21 The chives which grow out of red Pinks, and which are tipped with red Pendants, bestrewed over with a small Mealy Powder. 1707–40 Chamberlayne *Coll., Pendants*, among Rudiments, a kind of knots, growing on mistletoe, or chives. 1790 Burnes, *Pendants* (in Botany) are the male Part of a Flower called *Apices*, placed on the Top of those Threads which are termed by Botanists *Stamina*.

4. Applied to mechanical constructions.

† a. A pinnacle-like. *Obs.* rare.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pendaunt, *of werkys craftc*, or masonry, *pendiculus*. 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Pendant for carpenters, *pendant*.

† b. A pendulum. *Obs.*

1624 Digby *Nat. Bodies* (c. 24 Gallon...myth that to make the same pendant goe twice as fast as it did...you must [etc.]. 1683 Grosse *Mercurius*, 273 Like weighty Pendants once violently pressed beyond the perpendicular line and point, they are a long time before they recover the point of motion and consistency.

c. A hanging chandelier or gasolier.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pendant*, a hanging burner for gas. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 5/1 An escape of gas from a sliding pendant in the room.

† d. A pendent escutcheon, a hanging shield.

1609 Dekker *London Trimph* Wks. 1873 IV. 103 On the four angles, or corners over the turrets, are placed four pendants with armes in them. *Ibid.* 137 At the four angles of it, four pendantes play with the wind. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pendants* [with *Heraldry*], pendent escutcheons.

5. *Arch.* a. In the Decorated and Perpendicular styles: A knop or other terminal (often richly carved) together with the stem suspending it, hanging from a vault or from the framing of an open timber roof. b. In *Carpentry*, A similar object, usually less ornate, on the lower end of the newel at the angle of a staircase when this projects below the string. c. A carved (chiefly in bas-relief) or pictorial representation of fruit, flowers, etc., in a hanging position, as an ornamental or decorative feature.

1320 *Fitz Stevenes Roll* in *Willis Archit. Hereford.* (1848) 43 In carnagio et sculptura petr' crispt', apud Swytham quo vocatur pendauncy. 1327–8 *Ibid.* Un arche d'alabastre...avec pendauns et knottes. 1387 Fabyan *Contin. Hollinshed* III. 192/2 In the top of this house was wrought...upon Caruen, works of pote and bolle with pendants made of wicker rods. 1620 in Swayne *Sarum Churches*, *Sup.* (1896) 331 Tayloges of Banisters and pendauntes, &c. 1680 Grandon *Hymn. S. Paulinus*, Garlands, ...and an infinite number of Ornaments, which are put on the Pyles. 1838 Parker *Gloss. Architt.* (ed. 2), *Pendant, Pendent*, a sculptured ornament hanging from a Gothic roof, either of stone or wood; chiefly used in the latest, or Perpendicular style. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit. Gloss.* 412, The pendent was also used very frequently to timber-framed roofs, as in that of Crosby Hall, which has a series of pendents along the centre of it. 1859 Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. 12 In Pendents are more commonly used in the south of Italy than in those of churches. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 761/2 Staircases...had usually massive oak balusters...and were ornamented with carved panels, pendants, &c.

6. *Arch.* In open timber roofs: a. A wooden post placed against the wall, usually resting on a corbel, its upper end secured to the hammer-beam or to the lower end of the principal rafter; also called *pendant-post*. b. A spandrel formed by the side-post, the curved brace, and the tie-beam or the hammer-beam. c. In stone-work: A shaft worked on the masonry of the wall, supporting the rib of a vault or an arch or the pendant-post of an open timber roof, and resting on a corbel or terminating in a decorated base.

[1339: see *pendant-post* in 2a.] 1450 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 280 Principall Stoops with beames and pendauntes...Item, xiiij *scoore* end of the pendant shalbe a segell. 1570 *Ibid.* 310 Pendaunt to the principall, side of xij beim hoops. 1598 Sandys *Trav.* (J. D.) 11, 2, 6 It was a bridge vbeth to goodly wise With curious Corbes and pendants graced hire. 1706 Phillips, *Pendent*, a Supporter of Stone in Building. 1873 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Pendant* This name was also formerly used for the upper part very frequently found in Gothic roofs under the ends of the tie-beams, which are sustained on the bottom by curtain or other supports projecting from the walls. In this position it is usually called a *Pendant-post*. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 228 Pendants, or ornamental bosses or pendicles, the structural arches supply the support demanded.

7. *Naut.* (*Rigging pendant.*) A short rope hanging from the head of a (main or fore) mast, yard-arm, or claw of a sail, and having at its lower end a block or a thimble spliced to an eye for receiving the hooks of the fore and main tackles. Also a similar device used in other parts of a ship. Also called Pennant.

Often with qualification, defining position or purpose, as *brace-, fish-, roof-tackle-, sling-tackle-, yard-tackle-, rudder-pendant.*

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 56 Double pendauntes... viij. Single pendauntes ... vij. *Ibid.* 57 Pendauntes with double gobet [= pulley]...ij. *Ibid.*, Braces pendauntes for the maynes pendes ... ij. 1495 *Ibid.* 232–6. 1497 *Ibid.* 297 Pendauntes for Bonete tackell. 1629 Capt. Smyth *Seaman's Grave*, 9, 20 A Pendant is a short rope made fast at one end to the head of the Mast or the Yarde arme, hauing at the other end a Becke with a thimble to receive some running rope in. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3904/3 Eleven Inch Cable for Pendants. 1778 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Pendant, pennant*, is also a short piece of rope, fixed under the shrouds, upon the head of the main-mast and fore-mast, from which is depends as low as the cat-harpings, having an eye in the lower end which is served with an iron thimble. ...There are ...many other pendants...which are generally duplicate double ropes, to whose lower extremities is attached a block, or tackle. *c* 1805 Chapman *Log Yacht Pet* (1830) 4 We...secured it [the rudder] to the stern post by means of pendants and tackles. 1882 Cassell *Instructor. Enchd.* II. 201. 3 The pendants...are screwed firmly to the bow discords into the water.

b. *Irish pendant* (*jocular*), any rope yarn, rag-point, gasket, etc., hanging loose.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxii. (1856) 102 There was no rent, no slit, no ragging hanging about, to fag out—of ropes and Irish pendants' stuff.

† 8. Used by confusion for Pennon. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Banners, pendonettes, or standerd, spleyed in battayle, *signa militaria*. 1632 Sherwood, A Penon or Pendant) is a slit, or at the top of a harnessman staffe. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 21 Oct., Over which hung divers banners and pendants, with other trophies taken by them from the Turkes.

b. A pennon-shaped wind-vane. [mod.F. *penon.*]

1880 *Mem. Marine Mag.* VII. 23 A ...reel ... surmounted by an iron weather pendant.

9. *Naut.* A tapering flag, very long in the fly and short in the hoist; *spec.* that flown at the mast-head of a vessel in commission, unless distinguished by a flag or broad pendant (see b).

The flying of the pendant at half-mast denotes the death of the captain, its absence that the vessel is out of commission. (In the navies principally a navigation of France 14, 671; perhaps by assimilation to *penne* 7 above; but *pendant* has been in official use from the earliest date to which the name has so far been traced, though the original pronunciation is *pennant*, which has also been the most common unofficial spelling since *c* 1690.)

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Gloves of Say: Standarde of Say 1...Streamers of Say 1 Pendauntes of Say for the Crane lyon. 1495 *Ibid.* 260 Penner of say...Gyrnowne of say...Pendaunte of say with Rede Crosse and Rosse. *Ibid.* 273 1588 *Survey of the 'Ark Royal'* in *Defeat of Armada* II. 248 Streamers xiiij: Pendents xvij: ... Flages of St. George xj. 1599 Monson *Sp. Discr., Collectanea* (1902) V. 40 Pendants or ensignes to ships. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 371/1 Roials [*sic*] Pendant or Streamers, are those colours, which are hung out on the yard Arrans, or from the head of the masts...to beautifie the ship. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4651/1 The Contractors for furnishing Her Majesty's Navy with Colours (as Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants and Vanes). 1775 E. Cook *Voy. N. Sea* 4 I will hoist a Pendant at my Main-Peak. 1795 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 346 Hoisted my Pendant on the Ironsides. 1845 H. D. Chamier *Nav. Terms* 32 On reaching Pendant, master of the seas. 1854 *Naval Mag.* XII. 466 With vigorous strokes of oar and pendant flying fair.

fig. 1683 *Address to Freeholders* in *Third Coll. Poems* (1684) 91/2 Herbert, whose full a greater blaze did feed, Than kennel pendant [yields to Lord Keel. 1708 Sacheverell *Character]...* Hereditary 11. 71 Consider where we are, and in what a universe!...when instead of seeing to the highest pendants, we see only some lower deck...and are...unable'd even to the hold and weapon parlors of the vessel.

b. *Broad pendant*: a short swallow-tailed pendant flown as the distinctive mark of a commodore's ship in a squadron.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4489/1 The Swedish Fleet with two Flags and seven broad Pendants. 1795 Boteler & Cranstoun *Voy. S. Seas* 2 The Commodore hoisted his broad Pendant, and was saluted by every Ship in the Squadron. 1813 Wellington in *Gurw. Desp.* XI. 244 I beg leave to congratulate you upon your hoisting a broad pendant. 1880 *Every Lad* July 421 Table Money is...payable only while Flag or Broad Pendant is flying within the limits of Station.

c. A ship-of-war with pendant flying.

1800 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 480 There were...101 sail of pendants.

† 10. *Her.* = Label. *Obs.* rare.

1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* 90 135 It [a label] is a kind of Efft...It is the difference of the elder brother, the father being alive, It is drawne of two, three, four, or five pendants, not commonly above. 1707–40 Chamberlayne *Coll., Pendant*... a term applied to the parts hanging down from the label.

III. 11. That by which something is hung or suspended: in quot. 1580, a ring or the like for a bunch of keys; now *spec.* that part of a watch by which it is suspended, consisting of the pendent-shank or stem and the pendant-ring or bow.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pendant de cleyfz*, a pendant or thing that hangeth. 1611 Cotgr., *Pendent*, a pendant; a hanger; any thing that hangeth, or wherein another thing hangs. 1656 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1383/4 Lost... a gold Chain, Watch,...the Chain and Pendant Ring broken off. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5925/1 Lost,...a Gold repeating Watch, Name...engraved on the inner Case under the Pendant. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Journ.* (1825) 10 John Sheen made such a desperate tug at my watch, that the pendant broke. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th S. VIII. 4 *Circular*, 24 In the oak which pendant eg. the twelve hours it is usual to have four fix...With pendant down for twelve hours it is found to have lost 2 s.

b. Anything suspended or hung up: in quot. a votive offering. rare.

1620 Burton *Anat. Mel.* 2. 3. 10. 1. (1660) 205 *Hecatelgius*... his temple was richly full of pendents, and so many several tables, pictures, pendents, donaries, &c....as at this day at our Lady of Loretto's.

12. A thing, esp. a picture, forming a parallel, match, or companion to another; a match, companion-piece. Also said of a person. Often pronounced as French (pāshĕ).

(Cf. *se dit de deux objets d'art à peu près pareils, se destinant à figurer ensemble en se correspondant.*' (Littré).)

1788 W. Hayes tr. *C. Fraser's Itinerar* (1802) I. 78 It [a worn and ribbon] certainly would be considered as a *pendant* or companion to the Duke of Dorset's blue ribbon. 1819 Wellington in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 569, I think the chain out of Portugal is a *pendant* for the canon to Cossacks. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 282 Where St. Catherine is grouped with other saints, her usual pendant is St. Barbara. 1856 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* (1876) I. 1 The figure of Mirah...made a strange pendant to the shabby, foreign-looking, vagrant, and gentlemanly man.

b. An additional statement, consideration, etc. which completes or complements another; a complement, counterpart.

1841 Miss Sinnett *Last Ab.* I. 22 Mr. D. told a pendant to this pretty story. 1860 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) VII. 401 The narrative of the haunter from a dining pendant to that of the satyrs. 1884 *Standard* 4 Mar. 5/3 The article called 'Rich Men's Dwellings' may accurately a pendant to the paper 'of Lost Salisbury or 'Labourers and Artisans' Dwellings'.

†13. *pl.* Pending or unsettled matters; 'unpaid claims' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1599 *Acts P.C. 1598 Trans. Rolls.* I. 208 Because of this prolixitie it was thocht meit to [etc.] Of the quilkis the compeirs sall be bot obligatorie and in tua bukis.

IV. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pendant-ring*, *-shank* (see sense 11); *pendant-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *pendant-wise* adv.; †**pendant-bearer**, pensioner-bearer, cringe; **pendant-bow**, the ring or 'bow' of a watch-stem (bow *sb.*[1] 11); **pendant-fittings**, hanging fittings for electric light; **pendant-post** *Arch.*, = sense 6 a.; **pendant-tackle**: see *quot.*; **pendant-winding** *a.*, said of a keyless watch which is wound by rotating the pendant-shank or stem; called also *stem-winding*.

1550 Hooper, 'Pendant bearer, signifies. 1901 Watteau-Smith *Crooked Window* 59 Using 'pendant-fittings in place of ceiling roses. *a* 1921 Kite *Spinner Stamp.* Post. Wks. 1910 I. 373 To Stare, ... by the Seagles in Monnick wrought, Jesse of Nazareth, King of the Jews, Wavd 'pendant-like. 1588 *Pal. Convent Rod* in Parker Misc. *Archæol.* (1876) 146 In the buildinge ther 'pendaunt poste portantlie, ... for the magnis arbustus questeres per poster pendiantis. 1850 Parker Gloss. *Archit.*, *Pendant post*, in a medieval principal roof truss, is a short post placed against the wall, the lower end rests upon a corbel or capital, the upper end is fixed to the tie-beam. 1875 *Law Reports* VI. 1894 *Pump Cyc.* XXVII. 596/1 The 'pendant-shank or pendrapan. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 3/1 Four large 'pendant-shaped pearls set in diamond rays. 1884 *Knowsley Hall. Black. Suppl.* 666/1 'Pendant Tackle, ... a tackle ripped from the mainhead pendant. 1875 *Illust. Lond. News's* 'Pendant-winding Watch. 1905 Reynolds *North Staffords* 24 How he is the middle pain ..every bullet 'pendant wise or bkith downwards.

Hence Pendanted *a.*, having or furnished with pendants; **Pendanting** *sb.*, pendants collectively, or as a kind of work.

1884 Eyton *Anc. Archit. to Prynne's Archit.* 20, 158 The Masonry at the front of those [Arches] being cut by a zigzaggy style of the Stone is call'd Pendanted, till it come to join with the mesenda. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 287 A regular and valuable series, from the plain Roman round arched roof, to the elaborate pendanted roof of Henry the VII's chapel. 1850 Rickman *Gothic Archit.* (ed. 6) 144 I would rather ..have a plain ribbed Gothic vault, with all its rough stones visible ..than all the fanning and pendanting and fillsdon that ever bewildered Tudor wights.

Pendant, *a.* [*Aphet.*], the earlier but now less usual spelling of PENDENT *a.*

A. = PENDENT *a.*, *q. v.*

†**B.** *quasi-prep.* = PENDING *prep.* [= F. *pendant.*] *Obs. rare.*

1630 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* (ed. 3) § 728, 233 Some be taken brought a Formedon, against the Executours, and pendant the suit the tenant is dead [read] = the suit being pendant].

Pendano, -ane, variants of PENDANT *sb.*

‖ **Pendant,** variant of PANDAL.

1824 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 20 A magnificent pendant ..to accommodate 10,000 people.

Pendaunde, -aunte, -awnt, obs. E. PENDANT.

Pendecagon (pende·kăgŏn). *rare.* [Short for **pentedecagon*, f. Gr. πέντε five + δέκα ten + -γωνον -angled.] A plane figure having fifteen angles and fifteen sides: = QUINDECAGON.

1893 Addison *Gram. Math.* 55 It is also necessary to describe a pentagon in a Circle, or also a pendecagon.

Pendecule, -ekle, obs. forms of PENDICLE.

Pendele, obs. form of PENDLE *sb.*[2]

‖ **Pendeloque.** [F. *pendeloque* (pādlŏk), also *pendeloche*, f. *pendeler* to dangle.] A pendant, as of jewellery or the like, used as an ornament.

1898 Bonner *Glossogr., Pendeloche* (Fr.) jags, dangings, or things that hang danglingly; with Jewellers they are the lowest part of Jewels, which hang in that manner! 1864 *Church Prudd.* Ch. 230, 18 (1867) VI. 214 Seven pieces of jewelry, pendeloques, &c., with pens affixed.

†**Pendence.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [Cf. OF. *pendence* slope, inclination (Godef.), It. *pendenza* 'a downe-hanging' (Florio): see PENDENT and -ENCE.] Slant, inclination; pitch (as of a roof).

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 269 The Italians are very precise in giving the Cover a graceful pendence of declension.

Pendency (pe·ndĕnsi). Also 7 -ancie. [f. PENDENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The state or condition of being pending or continuing undecided, or awaiting settlement.

1637 J. Williams *Holy Table* 43 They would not serve his turn even in that pendancie. 1708 Atterbury *Powerpoint* 29 Nor can the Appellant alledge Pendency of Suit before the Judge a Quo. 1848 *American Mer. Insur.* I. iii. (1868) I. 410 At any time during the pendency of the risk.

2. Pendent position; droopingness, droop. *rare.*

1776 T. Whately *Mod. Gardening* 140 Two or three gentlemen of large taste, frightening Arms in the horizon, and by the pendency of their branches bounding the distance. 1832 R. Wilmot *Diary Physic.* viii. His head covered with Vide, VII.

a silver cup, over which drooped in snowy pendency, an ostrich feather.

Pendent, -ant (pe·ndĕnt, -ănt), *a.* (*prep.*) [orig. *pendaunt*, a. F. *pendant*: see PENDANT *sb.* About 1600, this began to be written *pendent*, after L. *pendens*, *-entem*, and this has now become the more frequent spelling, though *pendant* is often used, esp. in senses associated with those of the *sb.*]

1. Hanging; suspended from or as from the point of attachment, with the point or end hanging downwards; dependent. Of a tree: having drooping branches. Formerly often following its sb., esp. in Heraldic use.

† *Letters pendent*: see OF 3. Issues having seals attached.

c 1410 *Holinshed De Reg. Prim.* 403 Gemmes of matter, ... with pendant drops thereat On be grounde. 1480 Caxton *Golden Legende* xxiii. 101 Ye were worthy pendaunt aboue his heed. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j, The pendaunte heleris. 1552 Nature *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 210 A long long red purse ..whereat a man might hang a brush, it was so shagge and pendant. 1598 Sylvester *Magny W. tr. Du Bartas* II. 1. 97 Loose ear-rings, With Ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head. 1602 — *Ham. tr. Du Bartas* 777 There on the pendant imagines, her Consort weeps Cherishing to hang. 1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1708) XVIII. 237 One emerald Pendent, one brown Saphire, and three Pearls Pendent. 1707-41 Chambers *Cycl. s.v. Barometer*, *Pendant Barometer* is a machine rather pretty, and curious, than useful. 1807 Wordsw. *P.P. Duc* 21, 32 The pendant woodbine. 1856 Lyttelton *Wheat and Wool* 36 A very greatly branched white pendant bunch.

b. *Pendant with*, hanging with, hung with.

1853 Kane (*Grinnell*) *Exp.* viii. (1856) 80 Their tunnel-like cots were often pendant with icicles.

2. Overhanging; jutting or leaning over; also, descending in a steep slope; slanting; placed or hanging on a steep slope.

c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 3224 With wonder grim that were combatant Forp that to-spake by that tid pendaunt. 1513 Douglas *Eneados* iv. xvi[ii]. 6 (1710) A mountayne ... With pendant clifftes of stones harde as flynt. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1108/1 The whole contrie ... is pendent towards the south and west parts. 1615-20 J. Jones in Lismore *Papers* (1908) II. 31 The top ... is pendent, to throw the Rain-water off. 1844 Emerson *Essays* 2d Ser., Another pendent tower like that at Pisa. 1708 J. Pardoe *Modern Sculpt.* ...that cloud-piercing hill Parthenon, from afar the traveller sees Astonish'd, how the goats their airy brows Gaze pendent. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 40 By the pendent mountain's shade.

b. *fig.* Overhanging; impending. *rare.*

1809 Kendall tr. *Action Name of Perrot* I. 28 The clouds blackened, the tempest was pendant. 1867 Tennyson *Harold* v. ii, Having ... had her a bed That dreads the pendent scourge.

3. Hanging or floating unsupported in the air or in space; supported above the ground on arches, columns, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1600 *Timon* iv. iii. 388 Yond's my lord, I haste from Pantheon. ...find the reason why the Marble pendulum in the air. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxvi. xiii. II. 518 The pendant gallery and walking place at Cridon. 1605 Bacon *Adv. for M.* (R.) 106 To the improvement of the wondrous wonderful fond desires, with madness resembled, about The pendent world. *c* 1750 Inscr. *Sch. Art* 1. 192 An inverted image of the object will ..seem to hang pendant in the air. 1813 Shelley *Vis. Deep* (1815) II. 25 Stonia ... represents it as a pendent garden raised on lofty arches of white stone, planted with evergreen shrubs.

4. Hanging in the balance, remaining undecided or unsettled, pending.

1839 G. Bussey *Templ. Lect.* 1. Those same pendant points, which the spring And Easter brought. 1849 Sumner tr. *C. Jur.* XLI. 412 Our then pendant disputes in America. 1850 — *Mod. Process War* III. 204 To wait the effect of a treaty then pendent with Spain. 1880 Hunter *Digest* 2. 72 So long as the condition is pendent he remains a slave of the lord's.

5. *Gram.* Of which the grammatical construction is left incomplete.

1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Dispos.* 120 Though there is in the holy scriptures some pendent sentence, and inversion. 1859 tr. *Bopp's Grammar* I. 326 The construction of the language is pendent. 1884 Farrar *Camb. Unit. Tract, Locke* xxi. 6 Taken à Suppetere. It is what is called the 'pendent nominative'.

‖ **Pendente lite.** *Law.* [L. *pendente*, ablative of *pendens* hanging, pendent, *lite*, abl. of *lis* lawsuit; lit. 'with the lawsuit pending'.] While a suit is pending; during litigation: a Latin phrase of the Roman Law, often used in English context.

c 1736 W. P. Williams *Exp.* II. 382 The ordinary should have power to grant administration during minority, as well as *pendente lite*. 1852 *Penny Cycl.* I. 240/1 The court will, generally speaking, allow alimony to the wife *pendente lite*, or during the continuance of the litigation. 1892 *Whitbread's Lunac. Law.* 96, 1 (1898) *Administration pendente lite* to some person granted when an action is commenced in the Probate Court touching the validity of a will.

Pendentive (pende·ntiv), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. F. *pendentif*, *-ive* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pendent-em* hanging: see -IVE.]

1. *Arch.* Each of the spherical triangles (or triangular segments) formed by the intersection of a hemispherical dome (or its extended use, a conical surface) by two pairs of opposite arches springing from the four supporting columns; *attrib.* (as in the Byzantine and derived architecture) supporting an independent dome, aspect, or the like. Also (as in Gothic architecture) extended to each of the similar segments constituting that part of a groined vault resting on a single bay.

1707-41 Chambers *Cycl. s. v.* The pendentives are usually of brick, or soft stone. 1893 F. Seymour *Pract. Build.* 148 Pendentives are either spherical, spheroidal, or conical. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 400/2. 1892-98 Gwilt's *Archit.* § 2021 To cover the ceiling of a square room with conical pendentives. 1899 Fergusson *Archit.* 168 Four cohorses, *skirred* to support the cupola. ...Being raised on a square ground plan, the angles were connected by pendentives, whose ingenious and varied combinations are especially remarkable.

¶ 2. Incorrect use: = PENDANT *sb.* 8.

1842 Penn *Homelik. Spain* I. 20, 310 The honeycomb stalactitical pendentives ...are all constructed on mathematical principles; they are composed of numerous prisms, united by their contiguous lateral surfaces. 1881 Miss E. A. Blatchly *Egypt. Sepulchres* I. 5, 18 The high flat walls are sometimes by any ornamental cornices, save one invariable line of cornice along the top of the wall, formed of simple pendentives of three banks to the upper row, two bricks in the second, and one brick below these. 1893 H. G. Keene *Hist. India* I. ii. § 1, 20 It is now in five stories, the two lower divided from the rest by balconies, supported on rich pendentives going all round the circumference.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to pendentives; of the form of or having pendentives.

1790 W. Wilkins *Cleobulus Archit.* 3 The dome was ..ornamented with pendentive shell and fretted work. 1803 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 258 *Pendentive cradling*, is a term bracketing, springing from the rectangular walls of an apartment upwards to the ceiling, so as to form the horizontal part of the ceiling into a complete circle or ellipse. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 400/2 The dome of the hall or principal office of the London and Westminster Bank is a pendentive one. 1879 *Scott Lect. Archit.* 4th Ed. 240 Pendentive masonry.

Pendently, *adv. rare.* Also -antly. [f. PENDENT *a.* + -LY[2].] In a pendent manner; to speak, *Obs.*, in dependence.

1682 Goodall *Ch. in Arm.* xxxiv 24, 25 § 4 (1684) 451/2 If any in the World could walk perfectly upon their own Base alone, the Minister is he. 1847 Worcester, *Pendently*, in a pendent manner.

Pendice, obs. var. *pentice*, PENTHOUSE.

Pendicle (pe·ndĭk'l). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 -ikle, -ikill, -ekle, -ecule. [f. L. type **pendiculum*, f. *pendēre* to hang + *-culum*, suffix forming names of instruments, also other diminutive. Cf. L. *pendiculi* m. (in med.L. *pendiculum*) a cord or rope to hang with.]

1. A hanging ornament, a pendant. *Now rare.*

1488 *Acc. Lord High Treas. Scot.* I. 61 Item, a gold pendicle of the same. 1560 in Rogers *Exch. Econom. Scotl.* (1866) 180 Item, Saint Cosby's ring, and the gold pendicle of red velvet that hang at his bed. 1892 S. Rolland *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1896) I. 251 All cares, like one of their thoughts, as a pendicle at the Lieutenant's ear. 1898 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. The natives wore their hair in long ringlets, adorned with pendicles of copper.

2. Something dependent on or pertaining to something else, as a subordinate part or adjunct; an appurtenance, appendage, dependency.

1535 Balfour *Lett.* (S. T. S.) 61 For to begynning of lesyne to be beginning of Alva in *colony and pendicles* thereof was xxij mrk. 1877-96 *Encyc. Jurisp.* Scot. s.v. Mains Celtic tenure III. App. 408 The remainder, the most valuable part as pertaining to the said free Ten. 1899 *Sc. Rec. Pub. Act* (1908) II. 498 The keiping of the saidis signetis shall be a particular pendicle of the said office of secretarie. 1900 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* III. 331 The Parsonage of Stobo, having four chaulders belonging to it, which were called the Pendicles of Stobo. 1883 Inverness *Courier* 29 July 5/1 A pendicle of Edwards mine.

b. *spec.* A small piece of ground, a cottage, etc. forming a dependent part of an estate; in later use *esp.* such a part separately sublet.

1546 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* I. 43 The said castell, ... parkis, medowis, gairis and pendicles thairof and their pertinentis. *a* 1649 in *Drummond of Hawthornden's Wks.* (1711) 132 That some of them [were] Pendicles of Hawthornden his and lands, with houses, buyings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 222 The parish also abounded with pendicles, or inferior tenants. 1834 [J. Sinclair] *Sinclair Antiq. Metaphysician* xxxviii. 200 The antiquity of the large farmers to the pendicler class.

Pendiculation, obs. form of FASTICULATION.

1652 Culpeper, *Pendiculation*, a pendiculation; much according to the opinion of an Ague.

†**Pendiculatory,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. F. *pendiculer* (1578 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), corresp. to a L. type **pendiculāre*, dim. or freq. of *pendēre* to hang; the Eng. formation is Urquhart's, after the frequent ending *-atory*: see -ORY[2].] Pendulous.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* v. viii. In his dangling and pendiculatory swinging (F. *en pendillant*).

Pending (pe·ndĭng), *ppl. a.* and *prep.* [Formed after F. *pend-ant*, L. *pendent-em* hanging, in suspense, suspended, not decided, with Eng. ppl. ending *-ing*[2]. Cf. Penn *n.*?]

A. *ppl. a.*

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1. Remaining undecided, awaiting decision or settlement. Orig. of a lawsuit: cf. L. *pendente lite*.

1597 Shakes. to Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) II. 371, I have to thank you for your account of Pilton pending in the Admiralty Court. 1618 Jas. I *Mem. Artic. Indict.* I. 1. 13 A treaty was then pending with Spain. 1638 Penkethman *Pond. & Ir.* (1646) I. ii. 183 To abide the issue of the pending suit[s]. 1689 *Laws Wizard. Indict.* 381 While the Bills, but interceding, Letters was pending between the prosecutor and the prisoners.

2. Hanging, overhanging. *rare.*

1756 *Ancient Sounds* (1772) I. 221 The pending rocks in view inclosed a space of four acres.

b. Impending, imminent. *rare.*

1808 *Gleaner Tyrone* I. 161 A dreadful thro pending over them. 1815 Mrs. Bosworth *Prem. Bound* 31 Instinct of all These pending ills.

II. *prep.* or *quasi-prep.* The prec. pple., in Fr. *pendant*, Eng. *pending*, was used in a construction corresp. to the L. *ablative absolute*; thus L. *pendente lite*, F. *pendant le procès* (= *le procès étant pendant*), *pendant ce pendings the suit* (while the suit is pending): see PENDANT *sb.* B. When the pple. stood before the sb., having the sense *function as a prep.*, it came gradually to be viewed as such, = During, throughout the continuance of, in the process of. Cf. DURING, NOTWITHSTANDING.

1642 *J. M. Answ. rem. Millitia* 18 The King may dissolve a Parliament when he pleaseth, but, pending Parliament unadjourned, the King has not towards their proceedings 1708 *Answ. Observator* (L.), A person, pending suit with the Governor, shall be admitted to the possession. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 392 The daughter...brought a bill to discover the estate, pending which all the proceedings were made. 1844 Morgan *Disord. Eng.* I. iii. (1866) 108 Pending the peace negotiations, Philip had received leave to remain for his wife and father.

b. While awaiting, until the occurrence of, with.

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxi, Pending his return, Kate and her mother were shown into a sitting-room. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 13/1 Pending further enquiries or discussion. 1892 C. R. Rousseau *Stud. Fiscal* 122 Pending the completion of the new building.

Pendle, -dee, -dre, *obs. var. forms of* PENDULE.

Pendle[1] (pendl). *Obs. or dial.* Also 7 pendill, -ell, -el, 9 -ll. [From L. *pendere* or F. *pendre* to hang: for sense 1 cf. F. *pendille* 'a thing that hangs dangligly' (Cotgr.), and mod.F. *pendeloque* hanging ornament; cf. also PENDULE.]

†1. A hanging ornament, a pendant. *Obs.*

1613 Gerard *Conard* 63 Heads and Pendils for ladies Diamond, at four pence a head, six ladies Diamond, six pence a head. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 8 *Jl.* (1879) VII 'Pearls, Rubies, Diamonds, Pendells, and Bells for ornamente and ornament. To which in *W. Hunter Reprint* 4 *Mr. Pepysse* xxvii. (1881) 341 The lady gived up the Parliament Stairs, W' pendles in her lug an hanole. 1712 Rowlands *Knight Gleek.* s.v. *Pendle*, Pendants...we call them pendles.

†2. A screen hanging from the front of an altar; an altar-cloth. *Obs.*

1560 (?) *Ld. Mayor Treas. Lett.* II. 64 For xij elne ij quarters wellan to be offrin and cloth to the undersid and to the pendle and newpendle of the chire. 1572 *Mod. Rev.* 338 For xxx chenable with orphis, xxx altar cloth, altar towelle, xxx pendels to the altar,...xl. viij s. iiij d.

†3. An overhanging part, carved or subfusil: *cf.* JETTY *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1581 Sylvester *Mach. Disclph.* n. 114 Some large diet, or some deepe dish, hauing high pendles ouer it, either cast there by Art, or finished by nature. 1669 *Statute Jas.* (1681) VII. 13 Ordained that no Jetty nor pendill 3' shall be erected but shall be full 9 foot in height from the ground.

4. A pendulum. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1592 *M.S. Church Acct. Glaston in Feilden Glaston* (E.D.S.) 2 *Allowed* for [the carpenter] for cutting way for the pendle. 1848 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pendil*, the pendulum of a clock.

Pe·ndle[2]. *local.* Also **pendal.** [Derivation obscure.] A local term for various kinds or beds of stone as occurring in quarries. Also *pendle-rock, -stone.*

a 1868 in Batchelor *Agric. Bedford* (s. *Under* which is a small stone, short, thick, and hard, called the pendle rock. 1879 Midland. Inst. (1911) 2 Pendle'. Brownish hard soft grit, jointed and bedded. 1849-58 Halliwell, *Pendle-rock*, the top stratum in the stone-quarry at Ketton, co. Durh., is called the *pendle-rock*. 1894 Mem. Watch. *Northampt. Glossary*, s.v., *Pendle*, a name given by quarry-men to the upper course in a stone-pit, whether of the upper or lower Oolite or Fuller's earth. 1900 *Stone Trades' Year. Reg.* (S. D. D.), The upper eight or ten feet of loose scuff [see] (liquid mud), then 'Pilling', the ground for the 'pendal', as the days are called. The first yields the bed of natural stonework in the 'pendal', and in a thaw the layers may be separated by a few blows with a hammer.

Pendragon[1] (pendræ·gən). [Welsh = chief leader in war, *dux bellorum*, *t. pen* head + *dragon* dragon, the dragon symbol or standard, a leader in war, *t. L. draco, draconem* dragon, the standard of a cohort. Cf. the appellation *Iacularis Draco*, with which Gildas addressed Maglocunus or Maelgwn.] A title given to an ancient British or Welsh prince holding or claiming supreme power; chief leader or ruler.

In English, chiefly known as the title of Uther Pendragon, in the *Morte Arthur*.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. i. His belief in the days of Uther pendragon; when he was kynge of all England. 1580 Sidney *Arcad.* (1674) 6 Once I read, That most Pendragon, in his Liver sick Came to the field, and vanquished his foes. 1634 Peacham *Coal.* II. 103/2 After he [Arthur] became Pendragon. 1895 Tennyson *Lancelot & Elaine* 913 The dread Pendragon, Britain's King of kings.

Hence **Pendragonish** *a.*, characteristic of a Pendragon, tyrannical; **Pendragonship**, the rank or position of Pendragon.

1650 B. *Discoblastonikos* 34 It is just my skill how to get money...till these Pen-dragonish Aimerauces to cease. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* II. 403/2 Ambrosius, his (Arthur's) predecessor in the Pendragonship. 1892 Tennyson *Guinevere* 528, The pen once spoke my name With Arthur's

force more pendulously prepared to shiver, than to great examples. 1697 Dryden tr. *Virgil's Georg.* Ded. 1 I left an Eye in the Wax, to suspend the whole Barometer; but it hangs pendulously. 1873 L. Wallace *Fair God* vii. vii. 419 Between the work of yesterday and that to come his mind played pendulously. 1880 *O'Donovan Merv* (1882) I. x. 172 The fruit hanging pendulously above the heads of the passers-by.

Pe·ndulousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being pendulous; in quot. *fig.* Undecidedness, wavering.

1840 Emerson *Lect. Aff. Hu. Classes*, Eclo, There is either extravagance, ... or pendulousness of heart. 1907 Bennett tr. H. *Pendulousness*, pendulosity. 1728 in Johnson.

Pendulum (pe·ndiŭlŏm). Pl. **-ums**, formerly (rarely) **-a.** [a. mod.L. *pendulum* (1645 in Watt *Bibliotheca*), sb. use of neut. of L. *pendul-us* PENDULOUS, lit. a pendulous or free-hanging body; tr. It. *pendolo* (Galileo *Operazioni Astronomiche*, 1637).]

1. A body suspended so as to be free to swing or oscillate; usually, an instrument consisting of a rod, with a weight or *bob* at the end, so suspended as to swing to and fro by the action of gravity, and used for various mechanical and scientific purposes; esp. as an essential part of a clock, serving (by the isochronism of its vibrations) to regulate and control the movement of the works, so as to maintain a constant rate of going, and enable it to keep regular time.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvi. 201 We thought it not amiss to try if a Pendulum would swing faster, or quicker swinging longer in our Receiver. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 316 We conveyed into our Receiver ... the Pendulo formerly mention'd. c1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 139 The late discovery of the Motion of the Pendulum. 1683 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* vi. 69 The great swing that may be given to Pendulums by a very angular force, if it successively strike the swinging body. 1685 Baker *Chronicles* (*Ophelia* II. i), She was as regular as a pendulum. 1844 Hodgkin *Italy* (1880) III. 70 Two pendula, a square and an iron one, ... were furnished by the Society. 1879 A. M. Clerke in *Enquire, Read.* X. 317 The experimental verification of this fact led Sir (Galileo) to the important discovery of the isochronism of the pendulum.

b. With qualifying word.

Compound pendulum, (a) a pendulum consisting of a number of weights or *bob* (*bobs*); an actual material pendulum, regarded theoretically, as opposed to a *simple pendulum* (see below); (*b*) a compensation pendulum whose rod consists of bars of different metals. **Conical pendulum**, a pendulum so contrived that the bob revolves in a circle, the rod thus describing a cone. **Reversal** (or **Quicksilver pendulum**), a compensation pendulum with a cylindrical bob containing mercury, whose upward expansion by heat counteracts the lengthening of the rod. **Seconds pendulum**, a pendulum of such a length as to oscillate once every second; a pendulum 'marking seconds'. **Simple pendulum**, (*a*) a theoretical or ideal pendulum consisting of a particle having weight but no magnitude, suspended by a material inextensible rod, and moving without friction; (*b*) a pendulum consisting simply of a bob suspended by a cord or wire, without any special contrivance, as for compensation of the effects of heat; (*c*) a pendulum unconnected with any mechanism. **Spherical pendulum**, a pendulum so contrived that the bob moves to any circle on a given spherical surface (the same as *conical pendulum*). See also *Foucault's p.*, *Compensation p.*, *Cycloidal p.*, *Gridiron p.*, *Harmonic p.*

1708 Ozanam in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 42 The Irregularity of the Clock, with the Quicksilver Pendulum ... exceeded not ... 45th Part of that ... with the common Pendulum. 1727–40 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., *Simple Pendulum*.—*Compound Pendulum*. 1793 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 201 The length of a Pendulum, so measured, that it will perform such vibration in a second of time, hence called the second's Pendulum. *Ibid.* 202 Simple Pendulum, and Detached Pendulum, are terms sometimes used to denote such Pendulums as are not connected with any clock, or clock-work. *Ibid.*, The Mercurial Pendulum was the invention of the ingenious Mr. Graham. 1819 Pantologia s. v., The conical or circular pendulum, is so called from the figure described by the string or ball of the pendulum. 1882 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 201 That the motion of the inverted pendulum is sensibly affected by the rotation of the Earth is the well-known observation of Foucault. 1892 Tait & Steele *Dynamics of Particle* (ed. 5) § 208 The Conical Pendulum, as it is called, when the particle moves in a horizontal plane and therefore in a circular path, the string describing a right circular cone whose axis is vertical.

2. *fig.* In reference to oscillation (of a person, or of opinion, etc.) between two opposites.

1789 *Trans. Lath.* xv. *xxxvi* 12 Is this the wisdom of a great minister? or is it the vibration of a pendulum? 1818 Bentham *Ch. Mar.* iv. 210, Man! Thy pendulum hovers a while and rest. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 300/1 The pendulum of opinion swings to the side opposite to that on which it has been violently brought out of its position of equilibrium. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 2/2 The moral of the Canada elections is that there is no swing left in the Pendulum anywhere.

b. *To stop pendulum*: to swing or oscillate like a pendulum (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1853 Sidney Maddox *Lighthouse* 172 Beyond asking this to stop pendulum I am nothing. 1897 Miss Kingsley *W. Africa* (ed. 3) Great sullen ... make the vessels lying broadside on to them stop pendulum, to an extent that precludes the discharging or taking on of heavy cargo.

† 3. A chain that goes by means of a pendulum, a pendulum-clock; also, a pendulum-watch (q. v.).

1694–5 *Phil. Trans.* I. 14 The same Objection ... applies the sometimes of these Pendulums, but's also been made here. ... This Observant ... will not be at all perceived in the Pendulo. 1698 Dunton *Jrnl. Clarke*, iii. For the use of such as would convert old Ballroom Clocks into Pendulums. 1708 Phillips, *Repeat Pendulums*, are those Clocks whose Pendulum swings Seconds, and goes eight Days, shewing the Hour, Minute and Seconds.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., Characterised by oscillation, or by regular movement from side to side.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 108 The pendulum shakes [of the head] may be mentioned next. 1865 *Englishman, Mag.* Jan. 23 The popular mind in England has ... escaped from side to side in a somewhat pendulous fashion.

b. *Const., as pendulum-rod*; *pendulum-like* adj., *pendulum-wise* adv.; † **pendulum-balance**, the balance-wheel of a watch, acting as a pendulum; **pendulum-ball**, **-bob**, the heavy ball or bob forming the lower end of a pendulum; **pendulum-clock**, a clock that goes by means of a pendulum; **pendulum-cock** [Cock *sb.*1 18] (see quot.); **pendulum governor** [Governor 8], a governor consisting of two equal pendulums attached to and revolving with a spindle driven by the engine or machine to be controlled, and operating by 'centrifugal force'; **pendulum-hammer**, a hammer or bench-right for a gun, so contrived as to remain vertical when the wheels of the gun-carriage are set on a level; **pendulum-level**, a plumb-level: see quot.; † **pendulum-piece**, a time-piece having a pendulum, a pendulum-clock; **pendulum-press**, a punching-press in which the punch is driven by a swinging treadle; **pendulum-pump**, (*a*) 'a pump in which a pendulum is employed to govern the reciprocating motion of the pumps'; (*b*) 'a direct-acting donkey-pump in which the fly-wheels have an oscillatory motion in a vertical plane'; (*c*) 'a pump the handle of which swings each side of its center of suspension' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **pendulum-spindle**, a spindle having a pendulum attached, which it causes to revolve; **pendulum-spring**, † (*a*) the coiled hair-spring connected with the balance-wheel (*pendulum-balance*) of a watch (*obs.*); (*b*) the spring to which the pendulum of a clock is attached; † **pendulum-watch**, a watch of the modern type, with a balance-wheel provided with a spring and oscillating regularly, thus having the function of the pendulum of a clock (*obs.*); † **pendulum wheat** (see quot.); **pendulum-wheel**, (*a*) the escapement-wheel of a clock; (*b*) the balance-wheel of a watch (*obs.*); **pendulum-wire**, the steel wire used for the pendulum-springs of clocks.

1808 *Annex Plantgn. Orders* 213 The "pendulum apparatus, which in general outline consists of a pendulum swinging in front of graduated paper to mark a measure so as to give a gradation of sequence to it, and a consequent variation in time. 1880 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25264 Lord ...'s three Watch ... with the Hours and Minutes, a "Pendulum Balance, without fixing or Chain. c1688 Vallance (Dr. Buckley) *Mildred Cooper Wks.* (1773) 116 the John pushes my lady against a fine new "pendulum-clock. 1898 F. Masters *Trop. Diseases* xiv. 216 The sounds of the heart are, like the beats of a well-hung pendulum-clock, evenly spaced. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 82 Quoits, the "pendulum cock is the bracket supporting the pendulum. c1850, 1887 "Pendulum Hammer [see Hammer]. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pendulum, or "Pendulum Level*, that which shows the horizontal line, by means of another line perpendicular to that described by its pendent, or pendulous. c1720 Kelly *Songsters' Jrnl.* (1734) 62 In the year 1671, Mr. Richer going to Cayenne ... observed that the "Pendulum-sprue he had carried with him, retarded considerably in respect of the sun's mean motion. 1732 Berkeley in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 480 Riches drilled in the head part of the "pendulum-rod. 1880 Isenor *Mech.* 4 *Art* I. 61 A pendulum-rod is longer in warm than in cold weather. 1727 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 304 A very irregular Motion ... like the "Pendulum-Spring of a Watch. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 190 In quoit clocks the pendulum spring is often too weak. 1884 *Pall. Trans.* I. 11 Concerning the success of the "Pendulum-Watches at Sea for the Longitude. 1898 Pollard-Urquhart & *Pendulum Watch*, newly invented by Monsieur Chrystian Huygens, of Zuilichem, ... to which by a Pendulum or Regulator, the time is more exactly proportioned than ever hitherto. 1727 Motteux *Rabelais* (1708) I. 127 In Bedlam is a Wheat called "Pendulum Wheat, from its hanging of its Ear much like the Canary-wheat [cf. quot. 1870 in Pendent *sb.*]. 1824 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 426 Affected by any unequal impulse of the "pendulum-wheel upon the pallets. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 4/2 One of the electric lights that swung "pendulum-wise from the ceiling arrested the attention of the Women.

Pona, obs. form of Pain, Pen 8; variant of Pens.

Pene- (pēn), *prefix*, repr. L. *pæne* 'nearly, almost, all but', before a vowel *pæn-*, *pæ-*, in a few words of rare occurrence or nonce-words, as **Pe·neconcentric·ness**, **Pe·ne-fabulous**, **Pe·ne-infinite** (also **penefinite**), **Pe·ne-omnipotent** *adjs.*; in some cases formed after *penitrate*, as † **Pe·ne-trate** = Penetrate *v.*; see Pedle *sb.*; † **Pe·ne-la·bo**, a piece of water almost surrounded by land (*obs.*); **Pe·ninsul·a**, a nearly flat region, a tract of land almost = plain.

1900 S. Bonavia in *N. Trad. Lond. Soc.* LVII. 122 Brought about by what may be called "penecontemporaneous deposition. 1890 "B. Bourgeois" (*ed. Rabelais' Letters*) tr. 'Letter', and the "penefabulous narrative'—good place to 1929 'Wodehouse *Laugh Clown* xi. There "penefabulous [*sic*] pre-infantile handmaiden, which are the most fertile reflectors of misery to men. 1868 Wharton *Rom. Law*, to "Penelabe, Harris, Hartman, Pott, Key. 1894 *Dublin Mag.* June 800 That "penecontemporaneous thing, public opinion. 1890 *Academy* (N. Y.) 2 Aug. 99/2 A foretaste of moderate relief alone to me here [= "penerelief, as I should term it].

Penecle, var. Pencil. **Penegryson**, obs. f. Pepper-grass. **Penetd**, var. Pleaid. **Penelle**, **Penelle**: see Panel, Pannel. **Penelee**, obs. f. Pendles.

† **Penelope** (pēne·lŏpē). [a. Gr. Πηνελόπη (Herodotus), in Homer's *Odyssey* Πηνελόπεια.]

1. Name of the wife of Ulysses in ancient Greek legend, who, during her husband's long absence, unravelled every night the web she had woven during the day, and thus put off the suitors whose offers she had promised to entertain when the web should be finished; hence (after Locke), allusively *for* 'chaste wife'.

1580 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 504 b, A Stronger doth behave her selfe more modestly amongest us Osorius, then Penelope doth amongest you. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 178 b, My conclusion is a great deale more resolute, than that Penelope. 1633 J. Bayly in *Cotn. mellia Rem. Word* (1892) I. App. 378 Her absence Penelopes were, doubtless, deuising.

2. *Zool.* A genus of gallinaceous birds of Central and South America, typical of the subfamily *Penelopinæ* or Guans: so named 1788 by Merrem.

1776 Rev. *Wellesley's Gerard.* 371 The common Wigeon or Widgeon: *Penelope Americana*, var. 3. 31. 118. 31. 31. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 388 There is a great variety of gallinaceous birds ... such as the turkey, the hocco or curassow, penelopes and pheasants.

Hence **Penelopean** (pēnēlōpē·ăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to, or resembling the web or weaving, or time-gaining policy of Penelope; **Penelopine** (pēne·lŏpīn), *a. Zool.*, belonging to the subfamily *Penelopinæ* of gallinaceous birds; **Pene·lopine** *n.* (*nonce-wd.*), *rare*, = as the Penelope.

1897 Bramson *Lit. Map. Poems* (1831) p. viii, And so I secure my "Penelopean web, and the 3 or 4th night. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 540 The deliberate and Penelopean art of many of his artists. 1893 Mortimer D. W. Richard. 3/28 a. (1898) 10 There is nothing for it but to "penelopize, pull to pieces and stitch away again.

Penet, Penetal, -all, obs. f. Pendet, Pendetal. **Peneth**, obs. f. *penn'eth*, Pennyworth.

Penes, pl. of Penis.

Penest (pēne·st). *Gram. Hist.* [ad. Gr. πενέστης.] A Thessalian serf; a bondsman; a bondsman.

1879 Thirlwall *Greece* I. x. 432 The vast number of these unless were emphatically ... by their serfs, the Penests. 1898 *Encycl. Brit.* s. 68, (1880) II. 60 The Free Agora could not be trodden by any Penest.

Penestone, obs. form of Penistone.

Penestruncor, variant of Penestrunce *Obs.*

Penetrability (pe·nĕtrăbi·lĭti). [f. Penetrable: see -ity. Perh. ad. med.L. **penetrabilitas*; cf. F. *penetrabilité*.] Hengraaffoyo. in Hall.-Dictn.).] The quality of being penetrable.

† 1. Capacity of penetrating; penetrativeness.

1699 Burn (Dodge) *1 Kings* Comm., The keen dartings of glorified bodies ... Impassibility ... Agility and Penetrability. 1705 H. More *Immort. Soul* i. ii. § 10 The Immediate Properties of a Spirit or Immaterial Substance are Penetrability and Indiscerptibility. 1887 — *Answ. Enq. Soul.* (1684) 102 Now for the Penetrability of Spirits, it is evident ... that they can wholly penetrate one another.

2. Capability of being penetrated; *spec.* in *Nat. Philos.* The (assumed) capacity of simultaneously occupying the same space as something else (cf. Penetration 1 b, Impenetrability 2).

a 1696 Ducat *Chast.* (1701) 160 According to the thickness and thinness of the pores [of wood] and penetrability of it. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. 83, 31 Impenetrability being as much a property as penetrability. 1872 Lloyd *Prosc.* 238 *Mind* II. 10, § 46, 280 All the facts which seem to prove penetrability prove also the particles are molten and separable, not that the particles themselves are penetrable.

Penetrable (pe·nĕtrăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *penetrābilis*, f. *penetrāre* (see Penetrate and -ble), path. through F. *pénétrable* (Oresme a 1400).]

† 1. Having the quality or capacity of penetrating; penetrative, penetrating (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1510–20 Lyte, *Chron. Troy* 21, xxvii. (MS. Digby 230) ff. 134b Bowes natural That two ... Thynes seeke & bede to to many places. Penetrable by vertoual the bare. 1530–40 — *Palace* 16, (MS. Bodl. 264) ff. 193/2 Thes pryncel persone is so penetrable. c1540 Hall. Chron., *Hen. VIII* 183 b His grauie sight was so quicke and penetrable that he saw ... yn and out through him. 1557 A. W. tr. *Guevara's Fr. Chivalry*, 31/b/2 The penetrable eyelids in silence a sore embrace to all wounden in the Heade. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial., Sched.* (1713) 136 A Substance ... most perfectly penetrable, which entirely passeth through every thing.

2. Capable of being penetrated or pierced; into or through which access may be gained. **a.** *lit.* (also in reference to sight).

1598 Barret, *Synonyma*, that cause be easie to, penetrable. 1607 Topsell, *Beasts* (1658) 393 It is not penetrable by the eye of man. 1712 P. Thomas *Trad. Journ.* I. 130 To which Words is annexed a Comparison that ... they were penetrable. 1858 Hawth. *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) II. 300 The sentence, was to the highest penetrable point of Rome's Sup-

b. *fig.* Capable of being penetrated by something immaterial, as reasoning, feeling, or thought; capable of being affected, susceptible; capable of being mentally seen into or through, discernible.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 332 His heart granteth No penetrable entrance to her plaining. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 108, I am not made of Stone, But penetrable to your kinde sorrowes. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 78 Stones have been known to move, and trees to speak. 1722 DE FOE *Colonel Jack* II. Who cries IV. 288 Such a grant. It would seem for ever to a penetrable one. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 275 The bonds of the peasantry may be thick, but they are penetrable. 1889 ROMANES *Ess. of Art* § 4 Resolved in great, though sensitive and penetrable, mystery.

15. *ch. (sb.)* Penetrable bodies or substances.

1658 BOYLE *Hydrost. Paradox* (1672) 177 The water ... doth purge and water all penetrables.

Hence **Penetrableness**, penetrability; **Penetrably** *adv.* † **n.** penetrathgly *(obs.)*; b. so as to be penetrable.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* (Grosart) III. 374 To make their prospect more potentially enlarging. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 769 That which is Extended also, has Penetrably and Impenetrably. 1684 BOYLE *Porosity, Excited Bod.* 2-3 The penetrableness of Hardness to Fusion.

Penetral (pēnē·trăl). Now *rare*. Also 6 -trall, 7-9 -trale. [n. L. *penetral, -trāle* (usually in pl. *penetrālia*: see next), from *penetrāl-is* interior; (neut. sing. *penetrāle* or to PENETRATE.] The innermost part; of a temple, the sanctuary: usually in *pl.*: = next.

1589 A. MUNDAY tr. *Palmendos* sig. (1594) 119 The penetrals ... of the monarch. 1595 W. MONDAY *Gentl. grand Reuels* sig. C 3 Like Egyptians Temples, ancient in the Penetrales, and in Cell's as Apt to the Present. 1600 H. MOORE *Myst. Godl.* v. 21, 163 Flocking to the inmost penetrals of the heart. 1679 L. MARVELLUS *Malachi* III. v. 132 It was not impossible to leave the temple ... He returned into its penetral.

fig. with final *-s* (Lat. or Eng.).

1621 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) 180 To glance into the Penetrales of Learning. 1787 MATY tr. *Richard's Trav. Lorrain* I. 168, III. 102 After making therefore some turns the penetrals was opened, and I beheld my Lord. 1847 H. H. *Vision Sacred, Celestial, Prophane* (1849) III. 72 Stand upon his throne, the secret seat, in the penetrals of the Temple. 1870 G. MACDONALD *Sunn. concerning Nature* II. What's from the penetrals she filled the Sun.

‖ **Penetralia** (pēnēlē·liă), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *penetral* or *penetrāle*: see prec.] The innermost parts or recesses of a building; *esp.* of a temple, the sanctuary or inmost shrine; hence *gen.* and *fig.*: innermost parts, recesses.

1616 HORNE *Blind Eyes Brightened* (1861) 92 From the penetralia—the secret chambers of the soul. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 274 Admitted into the inmost Penetralia of the Lungs. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* II. (1782) I. 216 In Italy &c., [they] know what passes in all the penetralia of the harems of the East. 1849 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. 31 (1863) 88 But the sanctum sanctorum, the *Penetralia* of the city, is a small region surrounding the cathedral, visited the Close. 1858 HOUGHTON *Sev. Oaks* xxxii. 323 They followed the boy into the penetralia of the great office.

Hence **Penetralian** *a. rare*, of or pertaining to the penetralia.

1892 L.C. LUCIAN *King Poppy* xl. 254 Within the sphinx's penetralian shrine.

† **Penetrance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *penetrāt-em* PENETRANT: see -ANCE.] The action of penetrating; penetration.

1640 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. ii. 28, Sith that this withouten penetrance Of bodies may be done.

† **Penetrancy.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Penetrating quality; penetrativeness. *(lit. and fig.)*

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 183 Powerful Menstruums, which by their activeness and penetrancy are to unlock other Bodies. 1692 RAY *Disc.* 250 Considering the Penetrancy of such Vapours.

Penetrant (pēnētrănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *penetrant-em*, pr. pple. of *penetrāre* to penetrate, or F. *pénétrant* 1561, a. (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] That penetrates; penetrating.

1. *lit.* Having the property of penetrating, piercing, or making its way into anything.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. 1. iii Then ought ... to penetrate or perforate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 87 Their nose is piercing and penetrant. 1703 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. 87 Rays would be less penetrant. 1887 R. GARNETT *Caedmon* viii. 126 The bit was fitly and penetrant.

2. *fig.* in reference to the mind, intellect, etc.: Having or showing mental penetration or insight; acute; subtle: = PENETRATIVE *fig.* 2, 3.

1599 BARNES *Parthen Spec.* (1898) 41 So searching and penetrant is the sentence of that fine Politicke. 1660 PENN *Sandy Foundation Shaken* (1672) 168 Whose penetrant and powerful arguments defeat not God's enemies. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 144 His skill was more profound than penetrant. 1836 W. A. BUTLER tr. *Hudibras, Mrg.* XXXIX. 411 He who hath The visual penetrant of Pentle.

† B. *sb.* A person of penetration or insight. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* v. § 8 (1740) 321 Our Penetrants have fancied all the Riddle... which in the Reign of King Charles II. were many, came N. N. E.

Penetrate (pēnētrēt), *v.* [f. L. *penetrāt-*, ppl. stem of *penetrāre* to place within, enter within, pierce, etc.: related to *penitus* interior, inmost, to the inmost recesses. Cf. F. *pénétrer* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), and see *-ATE*[3] 7. (Pa. pple. **penetrated**, †rarely **penetrate** = L. *penetrātus*.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xv. (Arb.) 229 Also by finde these words, *penetrable*, *penetrable*, *indigestible*, which I suppose no lesse we may vse then, whatsoeuer hath ben made with lob-horse termes: for our speach wanteth wordes to such sense as well as he vseth.

1. *trans.* To make or find its (or one's) way into the interior of, or right through (something); usually implying force or effort; to pass into or through; to gain entrance or access within; to pierce. (Said also of the sight.)

In quot. 1541 To cause (a thing) to come, insert (as in 3.).

1539 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I *penetrate*, I passe or shall thurowe a thyng, *je pengtre*, and *je trespasse*. 1541 COPLAND *Guydons Quest. Chirurg.* C iv b, The vrynes to be put penetrate [so in 3rd ed.; *al editions* ever *emphasized elsewhere*]. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlviii. 30 Cotarbie bamone ... penetrateyng the flesshe a lyttle. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 36 With out radiance [sic] fone penetrate the ample region...of Water. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 182 Our bodie doth not penetrate or pierce another. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* (1716) 98 Veins lurake the Ground, and penetrate the Rocks. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Pyrenees* I. 81 more anxious how you penetrate the depths of this forest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist.* I. 98 Those words ... were also penetrated by powerful eruptions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 253 A shaft which it was almost impossible to penetrate. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 84 The light instead of penetrating the room, is thrown back from the iron walls of each little air-cell or cavity. *Mod.* The darkness was so dense that the eye (or sight) could not penetrate it.

b. To enter and diffuse itself through; to permeate. Also with personal subj.: To cause to be penetrated; to imbue (*with* something).

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 41 The Fire[1] gently thereof being ever penetrated by the gentlest of the seven Lamps of Fire. 1761-71 H. WALPOLE *Corbet's Orford. Parish.* (1786) III. 171 Gilders, whose art penetrated all materials, carved that beautiful pulpit. 1813 BOSWORTH *Introd. Gen.* (1823) 102 Organic remains...of large vegetables, completely penetrated with silex. 1819 WORDSW. *Sonn., The Shepherd, looking eastward* 3 That Style closed...penetrated all with tender light. 1836 PASSOW *Hist. Eng.* (1878) I. 44 A vast organization which soon penetrated the nation reaching life of England. 1837 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1032 The matter ... should have penetrated themselves to speak with the atmosphere of the room.

2. *intr.* To make its (or one's) way *into* or *through* something, or *to* some point or place (with implication of remoteness or difficulty of access); to get in or through; to gain entrance or access.

1530 PALSGR. 811/2 A dangerous weapon that is able to penetrate thirowe or through a harnoys. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* v. 218 40 Through which distance neither has [Gog] not hearing nor ever penetrate. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 242 Rain where Shame's adamant scarce can penetrate. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Corr. Favorites Sterne* 222 After the ravages of Europe began to penetrate into the east. 1840-73 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 450 A side slit that allows the water freely to penetrate to the interior.

3. *fig.* (FROM.) To pierce the ear, heart, or feelings of; to affect deeply; to 'touch'.

1590 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 103 Sad sighes, deepe groanes, nor silent-shedding teares Could penetrate her vncompassionate sire. 1842 *Dover Pamphlet of Love* 3 He[Cupid] penetrateth the breasts of the most magnanimous. 1700 OTWAY *Friend's Recon. Epil.* II. 2, 22 Like a Man penetrated with the utmost Grief. 1780 MRS. BROOKE *Charlotte* II. 6, Cecilia, astonished and penetrated, opposed the alternative. 1874 GREENE *Shorter Lessons.* (1882) 327 Certain philosophers...have been, to use the French English of the day, deeply penetrated with this truth. 1878 R. W. DIXON *Lect. Pastor* 68, 184 Men may still be penetrated with awe by the Divine Righteousness.

b. *intr.* To touch the heart, affect the feelings.

1621 SANDYS. *Ovid.* x. 68. 24 I am advised to glue her Maiden a mourning, they say it will penetrate.

4. *fig.* (FROM.) To gain intellectual access into the inner content or meaning of; to get or have insight into; to see into or through; to attain knowledge of; to find out, discover, discern.

1580 W. *Fisher's Treat. Proper* To Rdr. A iv b, Who...so profoundly doth penetrate the comfort, ioy, and consolation conteyned in this prayer. 1629 GOOD, *Calling* v. § 19 If it be thoroughly penetrated, it will appear no less opposite to contentment than to fervor. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 230 [Socrates] penetrated his schemes. 1818 *Jas. Mill. Brit. Ind.* II. iv. v. 183 Clive penetrated and disappointed his designs. 1880 R. WHITE *Dent. Relig.* 53 Men are left to penetrate their meaning by study and discovery.

b. *intr.* To gain intellectual or spiritual access, insight or knowledge; to 'see' *into* or *through*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 10 They ... are penetrated further to know the choise reasons and determinate purposes. 1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 2 In philosophy, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are circumferred to nature. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphron* VII. (1871) 202 That is it that is [sic, read] penetrated into the creature of all things. 1882 R. W. DIXON *Divine Humanity* 18 We have not yet penetrated into all the mazes of nature.

Hence **Penetrated** *ppl. a.*; **Penetrating** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*); often in reference to optical instruments: cf. PENETRATION 2 b).

1678 EARL MARW. in *Beveridge's Address, &c. Parliament* 11 (in 1679) 104 Mistaken in their penetrating into the hidden sense of their actions. 1680 BOYLE *Origine of Forms* (1686) 39 Divers passages of Holy Scripture...offer one of their penetrated bowels, rich and precious mysteries of divinity. 1700 tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1710) 42 The power of penetrating into space by telescopes is very different from magnifying power. 1892 GRIMSHAW *Principles Microsc.* 102 An unpleasant colour-light or penetrating power was superior to the other.

Penetrating (pēnētrēting), *ppl. a.* [f. PENETRATE *v.* + *-ING*[2].] That penetrates; penetrative.

1. That pierces, or makes its way into or through something; *spec.* Having the quality of permeating the bodily system, or of strongly affecting the senses, esp. smell, taste, or hearing; sharp, pungent; shrill or far-reaching.

1598 FLORIO, *Grattori*, a kinde of piercing or penetrating medicine. 1640 TR. T. BONHAM *Introd. Life* II. ii. 8. 56 Effectuous, their penetrating natures. 1710 tr. *Fenelon's Mem. Temper* I. 137 A strong penetrating Smell. 1800 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 322 The Penetrating Flea, or Chigoe. 1812 *Sylvan Cornet. Mod.* I. 61 A no. 47 Liberty is more penetrating and more extensive than elsewhere.

2. *fig.* That touches the heart or feelings intensely; deeply affecting.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 107 Courteous penetrating lookes. 1651-5 BAXTER *Rem., Temptation* 17 From the penetrating occasions ...of his love for the young girl.

3. *fig.* Having power to search with the mind into a thing; having or showing insight; acute, discerning.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 4 And bore his penetrating Brow, As if he meant to pass her through. 1711 *Spectator Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 2 The most penetrating of all the French Criticks. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 84. 237 Their Judgment grows clear and penetrating. 1795 BURKE *Lett., to Mauger* (1844) IV. 136 A wise person, of a penetrating and sagacious mind. 1808 *Inquiry J. M. Perth* 61 Acute features, and a penetrating look. 1873 *Westmr. Exhib. Lamp* 14, 574 It takes a more penetrating and enlightened study to pick out the signs of original unity.

Hence **Penetratingly** *adv.*; **Penetratingness.**

1660 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* 18, 57 The strength and penetratingness of their smell. 1670 *Curious Experiments* 11, 150 When the most penetratingly inquisitive began to grow weary of their curiosities. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Miss Gallegher* xvi. 208 Eyeing him penetratingly in her turn.

Penetration (pēnētrē·shŏn). [ad. late L. *penetrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *penetrāre* to PENETRATE: cf. F. *pénétration* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. The action, or an act, of penetrating or piercing; the passage of anything into or through a body; also, mutual permeation as of two fluids.

1623 COCKERAM, *Penetration*, a piercing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xx. 363 His Magnetic beam, ...in each inward part With gentle penetration, though unseen, Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. 1800 WILLIAMSON in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 292 Two fluids of unequal density are brought into contact, and unite by mutual penetration. 1813 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 311 Mr. Dalton...has observed, that a mutual penetration takes place, when elastic parts of gases are adapted with one of copper. 1826 R. LOVET *Stapylia Iuland* 22 Curiosity ... has never induced the proprietor to descend below the penetration of the ploughshare. 1858 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. App. 302 It became my duty ...to attempt the preservation of this ice.

b. *Mod. Philos.* Used for a supposed or conceived occupation of the same space by two bodies at the same time: formerly *penetration of dimensions* (Scholastic L. *penetratio dimensionum*). Cf. IMPENETRABILITY 2.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* v. iii. (1682) 44 I am not how the chamber's condemnable can be performed without *penetration of dimensions*: a thing that philosophers in all ages have looked upon as by an axiom admitted by nature. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Penetration of Dimensions*, is a Philosophical way of expressing, That two Bodies are in the same Place, so that the Parts of one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other: which is manifestly impossible, and contradictory to Reason. 1832 KATES & LARDNER *Mech.* i. 1 There are many instances of apparent penetration; but in all these, the parts of the body which seem to be penetrated are displaced.

2. Power of penetrating, as a measurable quantity or quality. 3. *Gunnery.* The depth to which a bullet or other projectile will penetrate any material, as earth or metal, against which it is fired.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 538 Mr. Robins found this penetration, by experiment, to be only 3 inches. 1892 *Cassell's Household Leader* 121 The rock is placed about 2 ft. from the ground, and fired at from the standard distance (40 yards); the number of shots placed by one or more shots in the penetration. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 5/6 The more penetration shells have the better.

b. *Optics.* The power of an optical instrument to enable the observer to see into space, or into an object.

(*a*) In a telescope: Power of rendering distant objects visible or distinct, considered in relation to their distance; 'space-penetrating power'. It is measured by the number of times that the distance of an object would have to be increased in order that it should appear, when viewed through the telescope, exactly as it does to the naked eye at its actual distance. (*b*) In a microscope: Power of the object-glass to give distinct vision for some distance both beyond and within its exact focus.

1799 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* (1800) 80 My telescope...possessed a power of penetration, which exceeded that of natural vision 6½ at least. *Ibid.* 83 We did not stop at the single unit...when the penetration of the natural eye was to be ascertained. 1882 J. HOGG *Microsc.* 1. ii. 72 *Penetration*, or that power which enables the observer to see deep into the recesses of objects without any alteration of focus.

3. *fig.* The action, or capacity, of penetrating

something with the mind; ability to see mentally into or through a thing; keenness of perception or understanding; insight, acuteness, discernment.

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. To the King § 2. I have been .. possessed with an extreme wonder at .. the penetration of your judgement. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 53 ¶ 2 You can pretend to be a Man of Penetration. 1789 *Feminine Lyrick* 21 Common sense foresees consequences which have escaped your ..penetration. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. v. Mrs. Lammle [was] a woman of penetration and taste.

4. *attrib.*, as *penetration shell*, *stove*, *quiet*.

1890 *Times* 19 Dec. 5/4 M. Schlumberger .. has in this complex debauched ..'penetration traffic'. By this expression is meant traffic which demands with the distances over which goods are conveyed.

Penetrative (pe·nĭtrĕtĭv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *penetrātīv-us*, f. pple. stem of L. *penetrāre*: see -ATIVE. In F. *pénétratif*, *-ive* (1561 s. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Having the quality of penetrating.

1. Having the quality of piercing, entering, or making its way into anything; *spec.* Having the property of entering through the senses, or of keenly affecting the sense organs; sharp, pungent. Also said of the eye or sight in reference to its piercing quality. Cf. PENETRATING *ppl. a.* 1.

1477 NORTON (*Ord. Alch.* v. *In Adam* (1652) 69 Wherefore it [wheat smalt] is in Ayre more penetrative. 1598 LANGHAM *Garden of Health* (1633) 1/1 The oile .. is very hot, penetrative. 1598 LYLY *Endymion* v. 1. 1. The whole herbe is of a strong, and penetrative sauour. 1688 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* v. (tr. of Cold is .. Active and Biting, Penetrative through Glass it self. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 400 The chambers of England and Scotland .. seem to agree in doctrine, that their ordination might be rendered irregularly penetrative. 1833 THOMAS *Pyramids* 140 'Where the devil cannot come, he will send'; a proverb .. which excellently sets out the penetrative character of temptation.

2. *fig.* That penetrates to the seat of the feelings.

1608 SHAKS. *Lear*, 4 *Gl.* iv. 20 Sending downe His corrigible neece, his flesh cherish'd Too penetrative shame.

3. *fig.* Having the power of mental penetration; characterized by or showing insight; intellectually acute: = PENETRATING *ppl. a.* 3.

a 1727 SHERF *Life to T. Lewis* 9 O thou, whose penetrative Wisdom found The Sophistry Hardy and Shelvoc whom Thousands drown'd. 1746 RUSSEL *Mod. Pastor.* II. 111. 11. 83 A sharpen penetrative understanding combined with the combining but apprehending of things. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Its weapons are rationality penetrative was the quality of his understanding.

Hence **Penetratively** *adv.*, in a penetrative manner, with penetration; **Penetrativeness**, penetrative quality, power of penetration.

1632 TAYLOR *Cordial Jesu* viii. 71 Because of its wonderful penetrativeness having no part or pinacle of the body unsearched. 1657 J. SPENCER *Lawful Prælim.* 458 God by looking more penetratively into them Distinct Natures in our Mind. 1673 H. ANDREAS *Lett. & Discourse* (1676) 171 By his incomparable subtilty and penetrativeness. 1678 CUDWORTH *Serm. before H. Mayor's Feaste Morn.* Introd. 29/1 Of a Principal Faculty active penetratively.

Penetrator (pe·nĭtrēĭtər). [a. late L. *penetrātor*, agent-n. from *penetrāre*: see PENETRATE and -OR.] One who penetrates (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 203 A Higgler of Comb roots, or a penetrator of pyramids. 1834 LYTTON *Devereux* iv. 7, He is a perfect penetrator into human character.

† **Pe·netre**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *pénétre-r*.] To penetrate.

1530 DU WES *Introd. Fr. to Palsgr.* 943 To penetre, *Penetrer* (*Cotg.* pierce). 1531 *Penetrer*, to perceive or discerne.

† **Pe·netrive**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also **penitive**. [f. stem of F. *pénétr-er* + -IVE. Cf. *penser*, *pensitive*.] = PENETRATIVE.

c 1580 HENDERSON *Prayer for Peace* 16 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) Ay blude thy plaug thair to ane penetryue. 1633 BALCANQUAL *Lett.* 1. v. 15. I. S.[= JAMES] to Thir sad Sorrie ..remeid with most penetrive and awfull suggestes like be heast of ten severis tuglidis. 1638 — *Cron. Scot.* (1810) I. p. vii, Yat thairin saidd and fonde penitive.

Penett,e, obs. form of PENNET.

Pen-feather (pe·nfe·ðəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*² + FEATHER.]

1. A quill-feather of a bird's wing.

1600 *Winkot's Cock.* 1170 The great feather of a bird called a pen feather. 1611 COTGR., *Penne*, .. the [great] top feather of a bird; as the Eagle, Hawke, &c. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 198 Were Scripture ill that we find traps of their Pen-feathers? 1824 *Sporting Repository* Introd., Take care your own pen-feathers are strong enough to support you. 1894 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 3/3 Pen-feathers are seen on cycling hats.

2. A young undeveloped feather; a PIN-FEATHER.

1677 H. W. *Lon. Gloss.*, *Pen-feathers*, small, undeveloped feathers. 1908 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* II. 82/1, 'A does like plaäkin the fowl's 'n all pen-feathers'. *Ibid.* (Suppl.) from many districts, northern and midland.

Pen-feathered (pe·nfe·ðəɹd), *a.* [f. PEN *sb.*² + *feathered*, in the sense 'feathered with "pens"' only'. Cf. the synonymous PIN-FEATHERED.]

1. Having the feathers undeveloped, or showing the quills or barrels only, without vanes (see PEN-FEATHER 2); as a young bird; half-fledged; not fully fledged; also *fig.* immature, 'callow'.

1626 TOMLINSON *Renou. Chirurg.* (1657) 679 His hatchling (not) vnder a Lawyer; whence though [we] are feather'd, but both new ensued for himself. 1894 R. WELCH *Figure Heads* 58 Not a pen-feathered lark who never tried wing. 1908 *Pioneer Pamphl.* 2 Ignorance are we? We confess there were that pen-feathered, home birds even for them. 1 *perhaps* 1. 1856 GEO. P. THOMSON *Acad. Ess.* I. 180, and the most accomplished argument, worthy of being set down in any pen-feathered legislator's list of fallacies.

2. Said of a horse or his hair when rough and bristly.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 346 In that the Hair stares, and is rather worse turned pen-feather'd. 1808 CHARLES GIBB. ind. ex. *Pen-feathered*, when the skin or hair of a horse is rough, he is said to be pen-feathered. His hair is an shaggy that it resembles pens or feathers. 1874 W. WILLIAMS *Prime. Veterinary Med.* (1886) 382 The hair stands as and 'pen-feathered'.

Pen-fish. [f. PEN *sb.*³ + FISH *sb.*¹] **1.** A squid or cuttlefish (cf. PEN *sb.*³ 3 c).

1830-4 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Anat.* I. 322/2 The common Calmary or Pen-fish.

2. The spanish fish *Calamus pennus* of the Caribbean Sea: called in Spanish *pez de pluma*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Penfold (pe·nfōld), *sb.* [f. PEN *sb.*³ + FOLD *sb.*²] A fold for penning sheep or cattle; also, an enclosure for stray cattle, etc., a pound: = PINFOLD *sb.* (Also *fig.*)

1578 CRYSOSTOME *Caltyne* (1631) 134 Who is besyde his penfold closse to open his mouth to many both eares and shoares. 1698 KEN, *Manual* ii. *Examin'n Labels*, &c. *Parsons*, i. 4[1]. (1852) 61, I never had in my *Penfolds* above 200 Sheep. 1832 *Ibid.* v. § 3 (1852) 71/1, I, the School, (2. 30 Thence is a straight line to the southern extremity, close by a penfold, of the house which divides the two fields. 1872 HARDWICK *Imagy Age*, *Overton, Hist. Ref. Times* 273 The sheep of the greens, and the cattle That feed in the penfolds of kings.

Pe·nfold, *v.* [f. PEN, *sb.*] *trans.* **a.** To divide into or as into penfolds. **b.** To confine in or as in a penfold: = PENFOLD *v.*

1830 J. YARDE *Caltha to Cupid* in *Theol. mis.* (1830) 62 The whole area is prohibited by pens. 1892 — *Works* (1892) 102 Those parishioners are within which endless religionists are content to be prohibited.

Penful (pe·nful). [f. PEN *sb.*² 4 + -FUL 2.] The quantity (of ink) taken up by a pen at one dip; *transf.* as much as one can write with this.

1555 R. EDWARD *Epaphr's Chron. Troy To Rdr.*, I might easier then have dyed, to have bestowed herein one penful of paines. a 1661 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 470 An Act, which he had often urged with the whole Penful of Ink. 1791 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to C'tess Ossory* II. 200, I have not picked up a penful [of news] since I wrote to my lord.

Pengolin: see PANGOLIN.

Penguin (pe·ngwĭn, pe·ngwin). Also 6–7 **pengwin**, **-gwyn**, **-guyn**, 7 **-guine**, (8 pen-). [Origin obscure: see Note below. It appears that the name was first given to the Great Auk or Gare-fowl of the seas of Newfoundland, still called in F. *pingouin* or *pingoin* (1600 in Hatz.-Darm.). But it was soon applied also to the birds now called *penguins*, in F. *manchots* (found by Drake at Magellan's Straits in 1578), which have a general external resemblance to the northern bird, though, in the opinion of zoologists, widely removed in structure. In this sense, also, Du. and Ger. *pinguin*, Da. and Sw. *pingvin*, all from English.]

†**1.** A former name of the Great Auk or Gare-fowl (*Alca impennis*). *Obs.*

1578 FLEMING *Lat. et Vern. in* Holland *Plin.* (1601) III. 233 Newfoundland is in a tempestuous Climate. .. There are many other kind of birdes more, too long to write, especially in the Island named Penguin, where ever since Iulius Cæsar set a garden here are they so many as shall lade ten .. These birdes are also called Penguins, and canons fly. 1580 *Dragmire's Narration in Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) 760 The Countrey men call them *Penguins* (which seemeth to be a Welsh name). 1589 *M. Morse's Voy. Cape Breton* in *Ibid.* (1600) 508 They came to part of the West Indies about Cape Breton, shooting their names (hence *Northumberland*), until they came to the Island of Penguin, .. whereon they went and loaded a hull of great bigbes white and grey, as bigge as geese. 1600 J. MASON *New-found-land* 4 The sea fowles are Gulles, white and gray Penguins. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* I. 3. 80 And were invented first from Engles, As Sailor Britains were from Penguins. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 400 The Bird called Pengwin by our Seamen, which seems to be Hakins *Gedfugel*. 1712 G. CARTERET *Trnl. Island Labrador* III. 23/2 July 1697 A boat came in from Funk Island laden with birds, chiefly penguins. [1883 LOVELL *Arctic Mem.* 81, 23 among the fowls of this country are some we call penguins [but those of the sea or penguins (*Alca impennis*).]

2. Now. The general name of birds of the family *Spheniscidæ*, including several genera of sea-fowl inhabiting the southern hemisphere, as near Cape Horn, the Falkland Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, etc., distinguished by having the wings represented by scaly 'flippers' or paddles with which they swim under water.

1588 T. CAVENDISH in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 800 The Port of Desire, .. In this place we had plenty of fishes, pinnes, pengwins, and seales in abundance. *Ibid.*, We put into the Streights of Magellan, and on the 8 [Jan. 1587] we came into the Islands named by Sir Francis Drake the ten Bachelors ..and the other Penguin Island. 1592 J. LANE *Lord Pilg. Conclud* (1818) 1860 Ile, 69 This Penguin hath the shape of a bird, but lack no wings, only two pinnes in the place of wings. 1598 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 21 Here [Penguin], or Rabbin Island, near Cape Town] are also birds call'd Penguins (white-faced in Winter like Pigeons walking upright). 1633 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Indies* 26 There are very many great fair fowls upon and about this Island [Robben Island] with great sole-black bodies and very white heads, called Penguins. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 400 The Birds of this kind .. the Mollusckers from their native called Penguins. 1773 GENTOO in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 103 There are four kinds: the pelican, or king penguin; the red; the black or baldy, from their burrowing under ground; and the jumping jacks, from their motion. 1837 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. 182 The penguin as a rule seizes nothing when diving save and then and coming on the surface. 1865 HARTING in *Zoologist. Brit.* XVIII. 45 Under the name *Aptenodytes* we have a group of Birds, the Penguins. .. The title of an Order can scarcely be refused to them.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penguin bird*; **penguin** duck, a variety of the common duck having the feet placed far back so as to induce a nearly erect attitude like that of a penguin; **penguin grass**, the Tussock-grass of the Falkland Islands, *Poa flabellata*; **penguin rookery**, an assemblage of penguins, a penguinery.

1788 TRISTRAM *Fowling* 310 Com. Suppl.: The colours of the 'Penguin duck are varied. 1773 GENTOO in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 109 Near the shore, where-ever there is a sandy soil, a species of grass grows, called 'Penguin grass. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 49 Those of the 'Penguin land .. with round hills, legs hid in the abdomen, and short wings. 1883 STEVENSON in *Pall Mall Budg.* 27 Dec. XVIII. 4[1]/2 The habit of the helpless birds, when brooding, to congregate by hundreds and thousands in what are called 'Penguin rookeries'.

(Note. One earliest examples of the name *penguin* are due to Hakluyt. His account of Hore's Voyage to Cape Breton was taken down by him some fifty years after the event, from the mouth of Thomas Ellis, a survivor of the voyage. If we could be sure that the name 'Penguin Island' dated back to 1536, this would be the earliest occurrence of the word, as it is certainly the earliest English notice of the bird. Ingram's Gareware, if reliable, would be evidence for the name in 1580-1; but his tale is discredited, and is thus evidence only that he had heard of the penguin by 1589. But years later than Farthorpe's letter to Hakluyt. The sentence first found by Drake on by Magellanes before him at Magellan's Straits, is fully described in *The World Encompassed by Sir Francis Drake*, published by his nephew in 1628, 'out of the Notes of Mr. Francis Fletcher', Drake's chaplain (ed. Hakl. Soc., 1854, p. 178), but we cannot be there given to it. The same account, however, in a MS. of 1577, seemed to be a transcript of Fletcher's original Notes of 1578: 'Herein were the number of fowles, which the Welsh men named Penguin, and Magellanes named them geese' (*ibid.* p. 170); but the absence of the name from the printed work of 1628, and from three other MSS.'s accounts of the voyage (*ibid.* Appendix 419, 431, 441), in which the bird is described, makes the occurrence of penguin in Fletcher's original Notes somewhat doubtful. The name certainly occurs in the narrative of Candish or Cavendish, 1588; though his statement that Drake named one of the isles 'Penguin Island' is at variance with that of the eye-witnesses Fletcher and Wiggs (*ibid.* p. 255), who both state that he named it *St. George's Island* 'in honour of England'. The occasion of the name *penguin* is 'the Welsh men', and its explanation as Welsh *pen gwyn* 'white head', appears due to Ingram, and later to Sir Thomas Herbert's Travels.—In all, 1634 to a certainty, to all, 1638 as an accepted fact. But, besides that the Great Auk had not a white head (though it had white spots in front of the eyes), there are obvious historical difficulties, which some would remove in part by supposing the name to have been originally given by Welsh fishermen. Other suggestions that the name is derived from L. *pinguis* 'fat', or is an alteration of 'pen-wing', referring to the rudimentary wings, are merely unsupported conjectures.)

Penguin, var. PINGUIN, a West Indian plant.

Penguinery (pe·ngwĭnəri). [f. PENGUIN + -ERY.] An assemblage or colony of penguins; a place where penguins congregate and breed.

1839 FENIMORE COOPER, *Adventures* I. 168 The old bird gave us a little assistance, and makes a great noise. .. Nothing to boast of in the sh., as it is more interesting for penguinery.

Pen-gun. *Sc.* [f. PEN *sb.*³ + GUN *sb.*] A toy air-gun made from a quill; a pop-gun. † *To crack nits a pen-gun*: to be very inquisitive' (JAMIESON).

1808 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 72 (JAM.) Penguins are made and fired at the season when the young nest comes to market; which means, that in this city they are bored through with the quill, before the charge. 1893 Miss. CAMPER *Lett.* I. 37 He soon, without the pen-gun.

Penholder (pe·nhō·ldəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*² + HOLDER 1.] A holder for a (steel or other) pen, consisting of a cylindrical rod of wood, ivory, metal, or other material, with a metal barrel or other device at the end into which a pen or 'nib' (see PEN *sb.*² 4) may be fixed; the pen and penholder together forming a writing instrument or 'pen' of which the penholder forms the handle.

1683 WALLINGTON *Lett. to Glor. Ellast* 13 Into the Wooden Case, in Age. (1904) 9/2, A small silver or thick glass [cylinder], with one of Bennett's patent pen-holders and a dozen of his pens. 1859 *Mechanic. Turning* 31 *Penholding* long slender piece of work, as a screen handle or a pen holder.

Penıl, obs. form of PENNY.

Penial (pī·nĭăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PENIS + -AL.] Belonging to or connected with the penis.

1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 332 A ligamentous band, occupying the site of the penial sheath of the male. 1888 BILLINGS & ROSENAU *Amer. Lect.* 238 Mammals of the X-ches and other orders .. possess a penial muscle.

† **Pe·nible**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **penyble**; 4–5 **peyn-**, **peynyble**; 5 **pein-**, **peinible**. [a. F. *penible* (1281, in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *peine* pain: see -IBLE.]

1. Painstaking, careful; putting forth effort, hard-working.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 918 The wyves wonen if hir lyf were peinible Hir wan ne lyve in love ne vnitee peyneble.

— *Mandv. Tr.* 320 I saye, ye wouldyful a creature..So penyble in the worse, and ferrible also. 1581 Cogan *Godly Prayer* 109 The horses...were in this tempest more strange and more penyble than were the horses of the Indies.

2. Causing or involving pain or trouble; painful, 1526 Lupset *The Good Polyt.* Wks. (1843) 1 With many wounds he fel penyble, *Anal.* rebukyn he perysshe. 1530-42 — *Becher* 1. xi. (1559) 16 b, Tell me some, if it be possible, Which of their answers is most penyble. 1633 *Heav. Dict. of Diseases* Introd. 21 His [Physician's] profession being in it self so painful and laborious.

Hence † **Pe'nibly** (**peny'ibly**) *adv.*, painstakingly, 1594 R. Bernee *Handf. Tyrans* (1612) A iv b, Who more penibly he to pay, Peyvolle, at her he may. *Ibid.* (1633) But many times was only And sarsaile lyes peniybly.

Penicil (pe'nisil). [ad. L. *pēnicillo-us* PENCIL.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A small bundle or tuft of slightly diverging hairs, resembling a paint-brush.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 400. 272.

2. *Med.* ' A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers' (Webster 1828-32).

Penicillate (pe'nisilĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pēnicillā-us* (see prec.) + -ATE².] Cf. mod.F. *pénicillé.*] **a.** Furnished with a pencil or pencils; having a small tuft or tufts of hairs, scales, etc. **b.** Furred into or forming a small tuft or brush. **c.** Having markings like those made with a pencil or brush; streaked, pencilled.

1829 G. Gregory *Economy Animated* 197 Insects [of tarsi] penicillate—Glossed. 1833 Kirby *Hab. & Instt. Animals* II. xvi. 68 The penicillate family...is remarkable for several pencils or tufts of long and short scales, which distinguish the sides of the body. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Fibres* 301 Ramex obtusifolius penicillatus.

Hence **Pe'nicillately** *adv.* = prec.; **Pe'nicillated** *adj.*, in the form of a pencil; **Pe'nicillation**, a growth of hairs, etc., in the form of a pencil.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* ed. 4 II. 326 The black point sometimes projects a radiated or penicillated arrangement. 1840 Dunn *Zoophk.* (1848) 127 The wasp now [of tentacles]...furnished with a short fleecy pencillation at the ends. 1872 H. C. Wood *Fresh Water Alga* 90 Filaments...in fellow bundles, which are often much elongated and penicillately exserted from the open common sheath.

Penicilliform (pĕnisi'lifōɹm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pēnicilliformis*, f. *pēnicillā-us*: see -FORM.] Of the form of, or resembling, a hair-pencil; ' arranged in a brush or tuft' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1821 in Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1833 E. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 469 Fasciculus, penicilliform filaments, folded in the direction of their length. 1857 Morton *Explor. Lexic. Penicilliformis*...resembling a hair-pencil;...penicilliform.

† **Penicillium** (pĕnisi'liŏm). [mod. But.L., f. L. *pēnicillā-us*, -ARIUS.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of mostly-coloured fungi, including several of the common moulds.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* 11. 1. 298 Portions of penicillium and aspergillus mouldy. 1873 Cooke *Fungi* i The spores of Penicillium are capable of being transformed into yeast.

2. *Nat. Hist.* and *Anat.* = PENCIL 1, PENICILLUS 1. 1843 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Penicillium*, term for a tuft-like mass of vessels or fibres spreading out from one point.

† **Penicillus** (pĕnisi'lŭs). Pl. -i. [L.: see PENCIL, PENICIL.]

1. *Anat.* Each of the tufts formed by the ramifications of the portal vein in the liver, and of the minute arteries in the spleen.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 235 Absorbed from the penicilli or pores of the liver. 1878 *tr. Von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 333 Each penicillus [in the spleen] with the corresponding vein, forms a closed and independent vascular system.

2. = PENCIL 2.

1707-41 Chamberlayne *Cycl., Penicillus*, among chirurgeons is used for a tent, to be put to wounds or ulcers. 1843 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pe'nicle. ? *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **penycle**, 5-7 **penecle**, 6 **-icle**, 6-7 **-icle**, 7 **penicl**, 5-9 **penicle**. See also PENNEL. [a. F. *pénicle* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *penicillus*, usually pl. *-a* (Constantinus *Afer a* 1100), a. med.Gr. *πενίκλιον*, *-ος* 'quoddam manlum' (Sesquest in Byzantine medical writers, e. g. Actuarius and Nicolaus Myrepsus); supposed to be ad. Pers. *پنبل pānbil* refined sugar, in Arab. *al-fānīd*: see ALFENIC. (Thence also *Dialphanidion.*) Cf. Dozy & Engelmann *Glossaire* s.v. *Alfénique*, and Devic (*Littré Suppl.*).] A piece or stick of barley-sugar, or of a similar preparation of sugar, used as a remedy for colds. (Usually *pl.*)

1390 *Lord Derby's Expod. (Camden)* 13 Yet I haue prouided..a penicle of barly sugre. 1464 *Lordships's Cookery*, 299 [Take] ij sticks of a foot and ij sticks of the penicle & the lemon pendle. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61 If there be an hoast, pectoral, mucous, cough, give...a penicle. 1604 Lodge *Frame Marc. Tullius Cicero* (1611) 1 Take...A sugar penicle to the quantity of three oz. 1683 Salmon *Bronc. Med.* 1. 133 With sugar Penids make a Bolus for one dose. 1692 Markham *Lond. Laborer* 1. 204 If the boiled and yet soft sugar be tender,...extended, and pulled over a hook, it becomes opaque and white, and then candies into *pulled sugar*, or *penicles*.

† **Peni'diate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *penidi-us*: see -ATE².] *In sugar penidiate*, *acop.* = prec. 1658 Rowland *Pharm.* 128 Sugar Penidiate, three ounces.

Peniform (pi'nifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *penis* + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of, or resembling, a penis.

1872 in *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 36.

Penigrass, -grese, etc. ff. PENNY-GRASS.

Penil (pi'nil). [a. F. *pénil* (12-13th c.)—L. type **pēcinīculum*, dim. of *pecten* 'comb', in sense 'hair of the pubes'.] The suprapubic or hypogastric region; the pubes.

1840 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Penil*, some writers. 1857 Buchanan *Cassarean Midwif.* 42 Fennel on the penil, the labia majora, and the perineum of girls.

† **Penille, penicle**, *sb. Obs.* Also **pene-icle**. [f. L. *pēnu-* almost (see PENE-) + -ILE, -ICLE, after *peninsula*. Cf. F. *presqu'île*.] = PENINSULA.

1511 Sparke *Hist. Gr. Turk* (n. ed. 1609) 103 A great Cape of Land or penille in Normandy. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 180 The Picts thereto he suddenly escaped to the penicle of Phorcus. 1647 Sparke *England's* 44 Britaine thereby is of a supposed Penicle made an Iland. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 53 Pennicroft, Cape, Point, Penicle. 1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diary Physick* 34 Pollubium ..had her name, undoubtedly with the Penicle call'd Chersonese, for its Figure.

Penile (pi'nil), *a. Anat.* [mod. L. *pēnīl-is*, f. PENIS.] = PENIAL.

1880 Dunglison *Gen. Obs.* 1. 1. 1. 1881 Treves *Man. Surg.* III. 641 If the calculus be in the penile part [of the urethra]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1081.

Penillion: see PENILL.

Peninsula (pĭnĭ'sĭŭlă). Pl. **-as** (-əz), formerly **-æ**. Also 7 in anglicized form **-or** from Fr.] **peninsel**, **-e**. [a. L. *peninsula*, f. *pēnu-*, PENE- almost + *insula* island; in F. *péninsule* (1544 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *Peninsula* in Livy and Pliny is translated by Holland *shore island*.]

A piece of land that is almost an island, being nearly surrounded by water; by extension, any piece of land projecting into the sea, so that the greater part of its boundary is coast-line; e. g. Kinlochaber, the Italian Peninsula.

1598 Lancaster 1601 111. 10 This Peninsula is compass'd by the Riuer Iukkik, Isle of a Mile. 1597 Hooker *England* v. viii. 10 Holderland I. 13 Holy Nowe Islandes at all...but one little Peninsel, Cape or Peninsula. 1602 Carr. Smith *Map Virginia* 4 Their coine doth bring guided thereto, in a manner as Peninsulas. 1614 G. Sandys *Trav.* 220 A promontory in forme of a peninsula. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* x. xxiii. (1821) 435 That Peninsula being strong in the owne nature. 1754 Pococke *Trav. Engl.* (Camden) II. 108 Crossing over as it were to the peninsula of Selsey. 1807 Pinkerton *Icon.* II. 302 The Modern peninsula. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) II. i. 1 The Spanish and Italian Peninsulas have had a different history.

b. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 711. xiv. (1634) 618 Next is that tract or narrow extent of Land...linking the two great Peninsula of the North and South America together. 1667 Milton *Hist.* I. 107 A Hill like a Peninsel. *Ibid.* 274 The region or Country called This which is a Peninsula...lying between two armes of the Sea called Frith and Taye. 1683 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 321 A Peninsula some call it and so like.

b. *The Peninsula* (*obs.*): Spain and Portugal. 1775 R. Twiss *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 2 This peninsula (as the natives call Portugal and Spain). 1812 *Select Let. to Miss N. Smiths* 4 Apr., My thoughts are constantly turned to the Peninsula. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 81 The romantic race which had once swayed the Peninsula.

Peninsular (pĭnĭ'sĭŭlăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. type **peninsulār-is*: cf. F. *péninsulaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec. and -AR.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a peninsula.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* 61 Ireland also a peninsular figure between Thanatisus and the sea. *c* 1770 R. Wace *Ess. Honour, Friends* (1773) 312 In compact peninsular form. 1809 Pinkerton *Recoll.* (1830) II. xii. 124 As Sardis or peninsular city was quickly sought out.

b. spec. (usually with capital.) Of or pertaining to the peninsula of Spain and Portugal, or (*rare*) the war carried on there in 1808-14 between the French under Napoleon and the English, Spanish, and Portuguese under Wellington.

1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 21 Sept. 594/1 The main object of the peninsular War. *a* 1823 Theakston *Mrs. B. Mee Survey* 1. 86 In an old Peninsular mess. 1830 Chambers' *Encycl.* VIII. 161 Peninsular and Oriental Company ..in 1840...had then had an existence of three years' duration as the Peninsular Company, which carried mails to Portugal and the South of Spain. 1859 Sir H. Maxwell *Wellington* I. 160, 193 The Peninsular Campaign.

II. 2. *sb.* An inhabitant of a peninsula. *b.* A soldier of the Peninsular war.

1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVII. 196 He (Bense) speaks of the rolling capsule, who was no doubt 'an old Peninsular'. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 27 Oct. 319/1 The Arabs treated with the so-call peninsulars.

Peninsularity (pĭnĭsĭŭlă'rĭtĭ). [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. INSULARITY.] **a.** The condition of being a peninsula. **b.** The character or habit of mind resulting from living in a peninsula, and thus having little contact with people of other nations.

1882 G. Allen in *Mind* VII. 80 Scarcely XIX. 291 According that almost the peninsularity of the Spaniards. 1892 J. Wyman *Cobwebs* xviii. 226 There is no proof that its area surpassed the peninsularity of Cuba.

Peninsulate (pĭnĭ'sĭŭlĕt), *v.* [f. PENINSULA + -ATE³ 7] *after insulate.*] *trans.* To make into a peninsula; to surround (a piece of land) almost completely, as water; to divide into peninsulas.

1598 Lelland *Itin.* II. 32 Nowton Water and Avon ran so near together in the South of the West Behinder of Malmesbury, that there within a Bowshoote the Town is peninsulated. 1904 Pall Mall *Gaz.* 22 Oct., 10 A detached tract peninsulated by sea, lake or river. 1908 Hogan *Among Gang.* I. 222 There are six considerable rivers which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the whole state. 1909 W. Cresswell in *Engine* XI. 6 (1) July 36 The tongues of land ...peninsulated by the numerous rivers and the West Dock.

Ap. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. The...system may ...appear to comprehend and unite some particular department of knowledge which were else in very peninsulated.

Hence **Peninsulated** *ppl. a.*

1781 Whitaker *Trav.* (ed. 2) 36 The bold craggy shore, and the broken peninsulated banks. 1840 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 53 The coast of Caernarvonshire, peninsulated from Mount Snaen, is formed by the peninsulated headland of Lleyn. 1870 W. Cresswell *Winter Storms* I. 18 The picturesquely peninsulated shores of the Mediterranean.

† **Peni'ntime**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pæne-* almost, PENE- + *intim-us* innermost.] Inmost but one.

1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 61 The second or peninsular Sinciffus of Sutura. 1708 J. Pitton *ibid.* XXX. 771 The Radix of the peninsular or second Sinciffus.

Peninvariant (pĭnĭnvē'rĭănt). *Math.* [f. PENE- + INVARIANT.] = SEMINVARIANT.

1880 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 606 The leading coefficient of a covariant, in any notation of a binary quantic...has been termed a *penincariant*, but a more appropriate term is *semicovariant*.

Penirtal, **-ryal**, obs. forms of PENNYROYAL.

† **Penis** (pī'nĭs). Pl. **penes** (-ēz). [L. *pēnis* orig. = *cauda* 'tail', afterwards as here.] The intromittent or copulatory organ of any male animal (in Mammalia also traversed by the urethra).

In *Zool.* sometimes extended to organs which deposit spermatozoon without intromission. In *Botany*, formerly used to include in addition accessory structures, as clinging.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Penis*, the Yard, more up of two nervous Bodies, the Channel, Nut, Skin, and Foreskin, &c. 1789 W. Bingham *Dom. Stud.* (1790) 302 An inkling in the top of the penis. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 559 Becoming incorporated with the fibres of the corpus-cavernosum penis, and the suspensory ligament of the penis. 1841-71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* ed. 4 169 In *Phascolus crassicaudatus*, the penis...is a white cartilaginous body, enclosed, when in a retracted state, in a small oval pouch.

b. Comb., as *penis-bone*, an ossification occurring in the penis in certain Mammalia.

1856-7 *Trans. Zool. Assoc.* II. 303/2 The repetition in the clitoris...of the peculiarities of the penis-bone.

Penis, obs. pl. of PENNY.

Penistis : see PENILE *sb.*

Penistone (pe'nistŏn). Forms: 6 **pen(n)e-**, **pennie-**, 6-8 **penny-**, 6-9 **peniston(e**, † **penyston**, 7-8 **pen(n)iston**, 7- **penistone**. [Name of a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the cloth so named was made.]

† **1.** A kind of coarse woollen cloth formerly used for garments, linings, etc. *Obs.*

1521-2 *Act* 13 & 0 *Edw. VI*, c. 5 § 1 Clothes commonlye called Penistones or Forest Whites ..shall contayne in lengthe beinge well bitaxed twelve and thirteene yardes. 1536 Bacon *Benefit of Health* in A Dagger ..of whyte woollen cloth (whether the same be Penystonnes or Kendal). *a* 1600 T. Sharpe *Let. to Steyne Mem's Journ.* (1754) II. v. xlv. 401/2 Course Cloths made in the North Parts, as Northern Cottons ..Cheeks, and Penistones. 1626 in *Rep. Comm. Inq. Charit. Uses* (1874) XXIX. 141, 400 to be laid out in red penistone for four petticoats. 1708 *Eng. Gentlemen* (ed. 2) 2 n. *Shopkeeper*, Abundance of cloths...kersays, cottons, penistones, and fustians, are brought to it from Yorkshire and Lancashire.

attrib. 1696 *New-Eng. Mem. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 105 It is my will [= my cousin Elizbeth Sel have my scarlet gowne, and my Reed penniston petticote. 1839 H. Smith *Crypto Bridge* (1845) 36 Poor frenched womenkind dwelle in their blue penistone great coats shivering on the opposite bank.

2. *Furniture Rugs*, sandstone flags from the Coal Measures around Penistone, used for paving-stones.

1888 R. Hoare *Arrowcroft* 21 1750's Rough Stone...or Penny Stone...are rough cut out of the Quarry. 1878 A. H. Green, etc. *Geol. Yorksh. Coal-field* II. I 3-15 The Penistone Flags are a group of very variable sandstones, with a few thin and poor coals. They are best developed around Penistone, and may be named thence conformably to Sheffield.

Penitauncery, obs. form of PENITENTIARY.

Penitence (pe'nitĕns). Also 4-5 **penytense**, (7 **penni-**), 5 **penitaunce**. [a. OF. *penitence* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pœnitentia* (later *pœnit-*, *pēnit-*), n. of condition f. *pœnitēns*: see PENITENT and -ENCE. OF. *pénitence*, as the learned form in ecclesiastical use, gradually displaced the popular *penance*, PENANCE.]

1. The undergoing of some discipline or exercise, salutary or imposed by spiritual authority, in outward expression of repentance, and expiation of an offence; = PENANCE *sb.* 2. *Now rare*, and usually including sense 2.

† 1290 *Prov. Conf. Hom.* 61 Swo we leued hepe crist fore-uoren vt of helle, so he hadde his penitence ended, and ouercome, wib ad so, pareis we hauep ben penitence ibended. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Riht oahnelic hit falled to godnes of Penitence, pet is Anfloten. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 872 Penitence is the sorweynge or woe that sinneth for his synne and purpeth hym nat for to leue synnynge. 1483 Caxton *Cato* I c., And whanne thow hast accomplysshed the penytence whiche the prestes hath geuen to the. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 2 The course of discipline in former Ages exhausted upon Transgressors by putting them unto offices of open penitence ..especially Confession. 1798 Fuseli *Mem. Northcote* I. 208, I shall undertake this penance, as a preparative for my own. 1821 K. Digby *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. Godfridus ups The name of Chastity wrote

the great Citadel sealed his days in retirement and the practice of penitence. 1882 "OUIDA" *Maremma* I. iii. 66 In very private wise sent out to Santa Tarella as a penitente.

2. The feet or state of being penitent; contrition or sorrow for an committed, with desire and intention of amendment; repentance. (The prevailing sense.)

1297 ROBERT OF GLOUC. p. 511 By Penitence th' Eternelle wroth is oppesed. a 1300 HOLYWOOD *Hort. Pol.* 71, lii. § 4 The question why David's confession should be held for effectual penitence, and not Saul's. 1598 DALLINGTON *Method. Physick* 1. 16 The degree of the delinquents penitence or impenitency. 1599–1 *Short Apophthegms* 270 In lieu of penitence and vere remorse. 1628 DONNE *Devotions* xxiii. 61 Is this the way you shew your penitence? 1680 TRAHERNE *Div. Wisedom's School* v. 6 He was not who thought that there should be a place of penitence allowed to those who had clearly repented of their errors.

3. *Const.*, as (sense 1) *penitence-garment.*

1882–3 *Sessions Papers Roy. Hosp. Chelsea* III. 24/2 (Weldress) Trowsing two and two together, clad in woollen penitence garments.

† Penitencer. *Obs.* Forms: 4 penan-, 4–5 penit-, 4–6 penyt-, 4–8 penite-; 4–5 -ancer(e, 4–6 -ansere, 5 -enscre, 5–7 -encer, 6 -encere, -ar, [7–8 -entiar]. [a. F. *pénitencier*, adj. used *pænes*, *pænitentiarius*, which took the place of the popular F. form *penancier*, PENANCER.]

1. In the medieval Church, a priest appointed to hear confession, assign penance, and give absolution in extraordinary cases; a penitentiary.

a 1350 *S. Andrew* 304 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 8 Lodes hir to ani penitancers, For of me has he ghostly powers. 1380 CHAUCER *Chron. Rodolf* 252 A Frere Dardenes clepud Kermynd. He was Penytaunncers unto the Pope. 1536 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1308 *Penytencer*...I am a great penytencer, And syt at the parlon. 1540 LAMBERT *Pol. Unp. In Parent.* viii. b. 1548 Of them sprong the basest penitencers to the Court of Rom the XXII. 1548 HARDY (*transl. Penitencer*)... the Prest, &c. that enjoyns the offender his penance. [1840 PARKER *Introd. Lect. Sel. v. St. Nicholas.* There is Mary Magdalene, and lastly Mons John, huge Penitencers I wene by them.]

2. One undergoing penance: = PENANCER 2. 1377, c 1380 *Ancrenl.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1910) 152 And for thei weoren sinfule and her children, here fet weoren mid penaunce, hue quike here penitencers. *Ibid.* Of penitencier.]

Penitency (penitĕnsi). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *pœnitentia*: see PENITENCE and -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being penitent.

1. Penitence as a state; repentance.

c 1450 *Lovelich Merlin* 150 In *Fol. 8vo & L. Pierre* (1861) xvii The wife of an wise Cheuale my lorde, Mere saide in chaunce and parcede it with penytencie. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 3 Their Fastings were partly in token of penitency. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Unreas. Feather Wks.* II. 159/1 Hee dyed with great penitency and remorse of Conscience. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 272 Works of penitency. Hearing ourselves for sin, grieving ourselves against it, turning ourselves from it. 1863 KEBLE *Sp. Wisdom* 162, 842 The penitency ...of an exemplarie sinner could not but encourage any favourable change ...taking place in one's mind towards the Bishop.

† **2.** A penitential practice or discipline; = PENITENCE 1, PENANCE. *Obs. rare.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiii. § 15 Two kinds there were of publike penitencie, the one belonging to notorious offenders...the other appertaining to the whole church and unto every severall person whereof the same consisteth. 1630 G. M. *Mist. Cardinals* 72, 1. 217 Ecclesiasticks who leisurely applie't their whole time in keeping up Penitencies and Fastings. 1658 *Wheat. for Housekeepers* 178 For to take our penitency, And leave the water cold.

Penitent (penitĕnt), a. and sb. Also 4 penytaunt, 4–6 penytent. [a. OF. *penitent* (14th c. in LITTRÉ), ad. L. *pœnitēnt-em*, pr. ppl. of *pœnitēre* (*pœn-*, *pēn-*) to repent; this as a learned form, in ecclesiastical use, gradually displaced the popular OF. *penant*, -*ent*, and ME. PENANT. In *pœnitēre* and its derivatives, the original L. form is held to have been with *pœ-*, but in med.L. *pœ-* was usual; in Rom-vin *pe-*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** That repents, with serious purpose to amend the sin or wrongdoing; repentant, contrite.

c 1350 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 1018 [I pray] pe bysne penytent wald take & to him remembirs me. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 23 He shal be verray penitent. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IX. 462 [Thou] seide that he dyde never that thynge in his lyfe whereof he was sory and penitent. 1550 BP. COVERDALE *Prayer, Confession*, To obteyne and procure of his people, beinge penitent, the absolucion and remission of their synnes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1097 He spake not Father penitent, nor Free Will but mixt. 1788 DR. FOX (tr. *transl. Worlds* (1840) 56, I made him take two of those penitent prisoners with him. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. viii. A penitent prodigal who has squandered God's gifts. 1900 W. E. NORRIS *Credit of County* ii. She was in short penitent, but scarcely in the sense of being remorseful.

In respect of things: Expressive of repentance.

1589 *Dr Fox Ghel. Tracts* (1840) 224 Through the secret and powerful penitent lessons, acknowledging her offence, and bringing me to forgive her.

† 2. Regretful, grieved; relenting, sorry, vexed. Const. *of, when, that.* Obs. *rare*.

1535 BRADFORD *Lett.* v. (1826) 439 Ye all ought to be penitent of your faith, that we all ought to be penitent of your negligence. 1564 BULLEIN (*Dialogue*) *Monument.* Then art our Lord, very high, benigne, long-suffering, and very mercifull, and penitent upon the wickednes of men.

B. Undergoing penance. In quot. 1613 *transf.*

Prayer to penance or fasting days: cf. PENANCE *sb.* 3 b, LENTEN *a.* 2.

1550 BECON, *Com. Rev.* i. ii. 32 But we that know what we do but and unto Are penitent for your default to day. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* iv. ii. Not a dozen more now, but double hard, thrusty entities that were hallo tenancers, drink penitent single ale.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who repents; a repentant sinner. 1432 MIRK *Handlyng of Lift* 108 Enough ha be penitent myself here-of but ne I quietly amende ofte. 1550 HUGH *Comfort. Troubled Wks.* 1556 For penitents are numbred among the good. 1580 LYTE(LER) *Bestiff Bull.* (1878) I. 23 The earl of Rochester is lately dead, and though he lived but a debauched kind of life, yet he died a good penitent. a 1740 WATERLAND *Serm.* x *John* iii. 4 (1746) II. 13 The question was not about dying Penitents. 1892 DARWELL *Dom. Chapl.* 314 The only unchallengable way of making sincere...penitents.

2. A person performing (ecclesiastical) penance; one under the direction of a confessor; also, in the early church, a member of one of four ranks into which those guilty of any of the mortal sins were divided (see quot. 1850).

1222–30 LIBER *Cleric. Visit* (1903) 8 vi. As a penitent...is sometimes to receive the holy Eucharist. a 1225 *Lambeth MS.* 487 (1881) 1. 130 Penitence after penes shal penitent [*Lambeth MS.* 559 penitentes] for here synnes. 1598 BARR *Reg. Vaticanus* 1. 40 Gondisalvus...was after days struck dumbe[d] receyved into archebusyes roumbye, as a penitent. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 36 Of benyes penitents. There's four or five, to great S. Jaques bound, Already at my house. 1680 *Homily Against* (1859) 88 St. Peter, being here...Scholars of the Jesuits, were actually, when they dyed, Penitents of the Jesuits. 1709 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1756) 433 A Penitent, who after baptism having committed some grievous Sin, was...excluded the Assemblies of Christians. 1850 THOMAS *Hist. Ch. E. to A.D.* 600 The first orders of penitents were...the *Flentes*, whose place was in the porch; the *Audientes*, in the narthex; the *Consistentes* and *Substrati*, in the lower part of the nave. 1884 MURRAY *Lect. Church* iv. 84 The King...shall only in the like white form dress of the penitent.

3. *pl.* A name designating various Roman Catholic congregations or orders, associated for mutual discipline, the giving of religious aid to criminals, etc., or forming refuges for reformed prostitutes. Rarely in *sing.*, a member of such an association.

1653 tr. *Emillianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* 201, 202 History the III...having seen...the Procession of the White Penitents at Avignon. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. 11/2 ad. 1599 Those of the Third Order of St. Francis, who are called Penitents, were at first only a Congregation of Secular of both Sexes. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Penitents*, ...certain fraternities, or societies of persons who assemble together for prayers, make processions bare-footed, their faces covered with hoods, and give themselves discipline, &c. There are whole *penitentials* in Italy, at Avignon, and at Lyons...There are also *blue penitents*, and *black penitents*, which last assist criminals at their death, and give them burial. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* Prol. (1826) 3 A church belonging to a very ancient convent of the order of the Black Penitents. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 104. 1871 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 577.

† **4.** Patteshall's name for the rhetorical figure, by which the speaker or writer subsequently retracts or corrects a term used by him. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xiv. (Arb.) 224 Otherwhiles we speake and by and by correct it, as if we had not well spoken, so that we seeme to call in our word again, and to put in another fitter for the purpose: for which...the Greekes called this...the figure of repentance...Following the Greeke original, choose to call him the penitent, or repentant.

5. *attrib.*, **Penitent-form**, a form or bench for penitents; the 'stool of repentance'.

1887 HALL CAINE *Bondman* iv. 45 The Testament falling open on to the penitent-form. 1896 ALDERSON *Crop Lloyd Christ.* 305 (K. D.) *Ins' penit's* the penitent-form.

Penitential (penitĕ·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 -all, 6 penytenzyal; 3, 7 penitential. [ad. med.L. *pœnitentiāl-is*, f. *pœnit-*, *pœnitentia*: see PENITENCE and -AL. Cf. F. *pénitentiel*; in 14–15th c. *penitencial*, *-tial* (in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or expressive of penitence or repentance.

1390 *Babees Bk.* (Furnivall) 340 in Hargrove *Sch. Edwds.* (1818) I. 303 I know his penitential words proceede From a remorsefull spirit. 1638 *Queene Loue's Riddle* 21, When you have shed some penitential tears For wronging of Palamon. 1795 *Jamaican Rambler* No. 139 P 2 Amazed, terrified with this reproach, makes a most equally penitential and pious [*sic*] address. 1844 FANNY *Kemble, My Girl. Aunt wonderful Tom and*, I...worship them with trembling hope And penitential tears. 1853 KINGSLEY *Yeast.* Sat. iii. 22, 163 The gloom of penitential fits.

b. *Penitential Psalms*: A name given to seven psalms (vi, xxxii, xxxviii, li, cii, cxxx, cxliii) which give special expression to the feelings of penitence. (The earliest use of the adj. in Eng.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth.* *De P.R.* I. xxvi. (1495) 31 Dauid the kynge & prophete is the moste penytenciall patrone. *Ibid.* Wha. (1582) 21 *Beati quorum*. This psalme of a good conference, is called a penytenciall psalme because penitence is an obtypycall temple and symbole of an is. 1598 *Wisdom Holy Man, Penit. Domest. Serv.* This Penitential Psalm [Ps.] may also fitly be used. 1710 J. DENNIS *Char. Family* 201, 2 The common Psalms of confession, or the Penitential Psalms ...being no other but the fifty-first Psalm. 1889 *Cath. Dict., Penitential Psalms*, ...Pamelius tells us that St. Augustine, when dying, named the penitential psalms, which are five in number, to be fixed on the wall opposite his bed. Probably our penitential psalms are meant.

2. Pertaining to, expressive of, or constituting ecclesiastical penance; of the nature of a penance. *Penitential rule*, a code worn by a public penitent.

a 1538 FISHER *Spir. Consolat.* Wks. (1876) 362 Doe you these sufferyngys for your owne sinnes, whether they be penaunce or elleus deathes, or any other penitentiall perpetuallyeuse. 1548 HALL *Chron. Volumeter* 1. 37 Theodorye...published a serten boke of his owne makynge, called A penytencyall ensense. 1563 MILNER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 2 III. 200 The Popes Legate, who came thither to longest upon her I know not what penitential Confession for sinnes...done, for consenting to marry my King without the Popes dispensation. 1580 CURTEN *Tweed* 45 Of all his sondnes this the greatest sinne—My penitential corpus, my streaming blood. Have purchas'd Heaven, and pleas'd my dide good. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madam Rise.* iii. 63 In penitential robes, with candle in his hand, and words of submission to his mouth. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 583/1 From the latter part of the tenth century flogging was added to the other penitential exercises.

fig. 1885 H. JAMES *Lib. Your* xxi. 250 Sinners...paved with villainous bits sharp stones, making all exercise penitential.

B. *sb.* **1.** A person performing or undergoing penance, a penitent. Also, in humorous allusion (quot. 1664), a prisoner. *rare.*

1647 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 18 Such melancholy Meditations are doomed a fit food for Penitentials, rather than a necessary refection for the stomach of Royal sufferers. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 824 Then to their Kellers the Penitentials. *Ibid.* Straight presented with Credentials. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 417 A cathedral in which a hundred thousand penitentials might have prayed.

2. A book containing in codified form the canons of the Church relating to penance, its imposition, etc.; a penitentiary manual; = med.L. *pœnitentiāle*, *liber pœnitentialis*.

1608 SALTER *Exact. Tithes* vii. 289 A Penitential made for direction of Priests in auricular Confession. 1632 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 2 (1718) 168 This Advice was inserted into the Penitential of England in the time of Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxiii. (1790) XI. 18 The mode of legislation was invented by the Greeks: their penitentials were translated, or imitated, in the Latin Church. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 204 The Anglo-Saxon Canons and Penitentials of the tenth century are in great part translations.

3. *pl. Short for Penitential Psalms*: see A. 1 b.

1640 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iv. 143 That of David in the courts of his Penitentials, Wash mee with teares, &c. 1872–3 COMBE *Compl. Tranger* (1912) 14 The...words of the [*sic*] Psalm, or some other of the Penitentials.

4. *pl.* The signs, manners, utterances, demeanour, or behaviour of a penitent; apologetic demeanour, appearance, or behaviour. *Obs.* **b.** Mourning garments; black clothes (*collog.*).

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 25, I by How callous does sorrow make us ugly here!—Those, Jack, and this old mallmaid's, be penitentials, instead of exciting compassion, upon everyone's conduct but herself. 1751 EDM. HICKMAN *Serm. Thoughtless* III. xviii. (misbound) Displays Miss Sharp in her penitentials. 1809 EARL CLARE *Family of Dunore* II. 146 During this interval Lord Orwell was quite in his penitentials, lamenting...his final sequel to prison. 1882 DICKINSON *Cf. Expect.* iv. Jos...emerged from his room...in a full suit of Sunday penitentials.

† 5. *pl.* The members of some monastic order: = PENITENT B. 3. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 13 At St. Peters Pallace...there serve 12. pilgrimes, 24. from the Trinity ...and seuen from St. Peters Penitentials.

Hence **Penitentially** *adv.*, in a penitential manner, in the manner of a penitent.

1898 *Western Echod Guide* iv. 68 You...acknowledge to [the priest] your sins, though not penitentially, but impudently. 1898 *Standard, Aug.* XXIII. 3/2 The soul may be sorrowfully and penitentially sensible of its sins.

Penitentiary (penitĕ·nʃări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–7 -enti-, 7 penite-, penzi-. [ad. med.L. *pœnitentiāri-us* adj. and sb., f. L. *pœnit-*, *pœnitentia* PENITENCE: see -ARY 1. The *sb.* senses represent various elliptical or absolute uses of the L. adj., viz. med.L. *pœnitentiārius*, *pœnitentārius*, **pœnitentiārium*; also = med.L. *pœnitentiāle* = *liber pœnitentialis*. These are then in their proximate derivation independent formations, though all going back to the adj. in L., Fr., or Eng. On this account the adj. is here placed first, though some of the sb. senses, taken direct from L. or Fr., were earlier in Eng. use.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to penance; administering, or undergoing, penance.

1377 tr. *Boethius's Consolv* (1526) 136 He did quite take away the office of that penitenciar Priesthood. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 245 Standing...in disparred case, to subscribe daily to canon in the second table of Penitentiary Confession for relief. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. § 11 His excommunicate...more detestable than the lodging or entertainment of Penitentiary Pilgrims. 1824 in *Quarterly Rev.* *Rom. Pontiffs* II. 21 He would be surprised to meet a suitable match upon the penitentiary seat. 1828 *Christ. Observ.* 10/2, The penitentiary books and canons. 1844 J. H. NEWMAN *Jus. Justification*, 413 The sentence, or the appointment of a penitentiary place in the Catholic Churches.

2. Pertaining to, or expressive of, penitence; repentant. *rare.*

1792 *Mem. in Ann. Reg.* 1793 To publish what might be considered as a penitentiary confession. a 1806 C. WOLFE *Reign Pen. II* (1808) 289 After the death of his friends he wrote a penitentiary letter to his father. 1814 CALEDONIUS *Letters Edw.* III. (1830) 283 At one with the heartiest and most penitentiary feeling which Christianity can produce.

3. Inscribed for or relating to the penal and re-

formatory treatment of criminals. *Penitentiary House* = PENITENTIARY B. 3. *Penitentiary Act*, the Act 19 Geo. III, c. 74.

1778 FRANCIS *Progress, Govt.* ed. 2. Prol., The Penitentiary system had for its first advocates Mr. Eden... and Sir William Blackstone. 1779 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* & *Wales* 40 The Highwaymen...the footpad...the habitual thief...should end their days in a penitentiary house, rather than on the gallows. 1779 *Act 19 Geo. III*, c. 74 § 1 They...shall sever...into safe strong, and substantial Edifices or Houses, which shall be called The Penitentiary House, for the purpose of confining and employing in hard Labour...such...Convicts as...shall be ordered to Imprisonment and hard Labour. 1792 HOWARD *Prospect.* Wks. 1843 IV. 144 *House of hard Labour*, it was suggested...is a name by which no house will ever be called, and the well-imagined word *penitentiary-house* was put to no avail. 1818 *Sessions Rec.* 328/2 II. 108 Let the prisoner...be a penitentiary prisoner. 1877 tr. *H. von Sivers's Cyclop. Med. Vt.* 370 Additional force attaches to the frequency of semiboils in penitentiaries (so-called preliminary hospitals).

4. Of an offence: Punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary (*U.S.*).

1856 *Statutes Unit. States* 440 As it is a penitentiary offence, the culprit spares no pains or expense to avoid conviction. 1856 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 8/1 Rarell...the state of affairs at the end of the war...is that it had been a penitentiary offence to teach a black to read and write.

B. *sb.* **1.** = *mod.L. penitentiarius.*

1. A person appointed to deal with penitents or penances; *spec.* in R. C. Ch., an officer vested with power to deal with cases which the ordinary parish priest may be incompetent to determine.

1283 *Cath. Angl.* 259/1 A Penytencyary, *penitencialis*. *a* 1340 HALY *Citron. Nov. VIII* 31 b, On the Sondays followynge the Chaunceller commaunded the Penytencary of Poules, that goo vp to hym and rede a Gospell. 1679 J. SMITH *Harm. Pop. Plots* Two Penalty-writs...addressed to be the Popes Penitentiaries. 1727 *Gospel. Medit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 129 *Penitentiary*, in the ancient Christian church, a name given to certain presbyters or priests, appointed in every church to receive the private confessions of the people. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 2) 645/1 Title [public penance], in the case of secret sins, came to an end in the Church of Constantinople soon after the abolition of the presbyter for the penitents, or penitentiary, at the close of the fourth century.

b. *Grand, High* (*Chief, Great*) *Penitentiary*, a cardinal who presides over the office called 'penitentiary' (see 4), and has the granting of absolution in cases reserved for the papal authority. 1538 MORISON *Rem. Erasmus* The most high penitentiarie, Christ. 1670 H. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 24 The office of chief Penitentiary is given by the Pope to a Cardinal always. 1708 ATTERBURY *Examen* 243 (Title) Grand Penitentiary, ...together with his Commissary, execution the measure of Perjuries. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.*, In some places there is a *grand penitentiary*, and a *subgrand penitentiary*. 1842 *Dublin Med. Jrl.* etc. s.v., Briefs, granted by the grand penitentiary are at the present time entirely gratuitous, and issued with the words "*pro Deo*".

† **2.** = PENITENCY *sb.* 1 and 2. *Obs.*

1553 DENNY *Reliques of Rome* (1582) 61 *Flagellatores*... They that beate them selues with scourges...These be assigned by the bishop of Rome as penitentiaries. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Penitentiarie*, one repenting, or doing penaunce. 1647 JACKSON *Creed* xi. 442, 42 Marianus...called a Penitentiary. 1654 tr. *Scaligeri Cyprius Prol.* 32 To take revenge on a feeble, wretched, dying Penitentiary, wasting, and dwelling for his crimes.

3. A member of a religious order so called: cf. PENITENT *sb.* 3.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 129 Many other subordinate bees issue from him to some of the FRANCISCANS, as by the MINIMS, RECOLLECTS, PENITENTIARIES, CAPUCHINS, &c. 1683 LORRAIN *Hervey's Eccles Fun.* 279 In the Chappel of St. Petronilla (Rome), when they were digging a Grave for a Penitentiary then lately deceased.

II. = *mod.L. penitentiaria*, F. *pénitencerie*.

4. *R. C. Ch.* The office or dignity of a penitentiary; an office or congregation in the Papal Court, presided over by the Grand Penitentiary (see 1 b), and forming a tribunal for deciding upon questions relating to penance, dispensation, etc.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Penitentiary*...also a place in Rome, where Persons do and hear the confessions of those that come unto them in that end. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Penitentiary*, an office, or tribunal in the court of Rome; wherein are examined, and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to conscience, particularly, &c. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 3/3 A graduate of the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Congregation that deals with matrimonial questions.

III. = OF. *penit(e)ancerie*; in mod.F. *pénitencerie* obs., *penitencier*.

† **5.** A place of penitential discipline or punishment for ecclesiastical offences. *Obs.*

Trans. BEDE *Hist. Eccl.* 1. 27 The Kingdom of Kent & *St. Augustine* by Gift which belongs unto it, that he should have yearly a large yearly tax. Audience in gain, thence *pyles of* London, and the 3d unto him the Penitentiary of Poules. 1644 H. VARENIUS *Geog.* 13 There is an inestimable disproportion betwixt the affliction of the persons Penitentiaries and celestial Hosts.

6. An asylum or house of refuge for prostitutes residing on amendment of life.

1808 *Evangelical Mag.* XIV. 226 The Friends of the intended London Female Penitentiary are respectfully informed that a General Meeting will be held on Thursday the 21st day of January inst. 1809 *Hibern. Jnl. Circ. Lit.* 31 In 1788[*sic*] it was the feeling which induced the dispersed and miserable victim of the hour...if ever to found, perhaps, the first penitentiary for her sisters in that wretched class.

1813 LONDON *Pentil. Wk. by Ch. Eng.* Pref., The necessity of a 'House of Refuge or Penitentiary. 1850 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 3/4 The change of title...from the 'London Female Penitentiary Society' to the 'London Female Guardian Society' has been universally approved of.... When the society was founded eighty-five years ago the term 'Penitentiary' was well understood to mean a voluntary asylum for the reception of those seeking an amendment of life.

7. A reformatory prison; a house of correction: see *Penitentiary House* A. 3. In *U.S.* "The place of punishment in which convicts sentenced to confinement and hard labour are confined by the authority of the law" (Bouvier).

1806 *Ann. Reg.* 468 The General Penitentiary, Millbank, contained 52 pocket and 56 females...on the 2nd May. 1845 *Insurance Standing* Wks. 1870 I. 47 Its principle...was adopted by Latrobe...for the erection of what is now called the Penitentiary. 1863 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 190/2 The act 30 Geo. III., c. 24, was framed in conformity with the committee's recommendations, by which act the Penitentiary at Millbank was commenced in 1813. 1885 *Gospel Herald* XIX. 748 The great penitentiary will standing after many violent tedes, but previously weakened, at Millbank. [Demolished in 1890.] 1896 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* (ed. 8) *Penitentiary* II. 625 There are two systems of penitentiaries in the United States ...the Pennsylvania system and the New York system.

IV. = PENITENTIAL *sb.* 2, *Penitentiary book*: cf. A. 1, quot. 1678.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. vii. 67 Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury and Eighteen of Yorks had, secondly, drawn up a hand-book known as the penitentiary.

† **Penite'ntiaryship.** *Obs.* [f. PENIT(ENT *a.* + -IARY.] The office of penitentiary (see prec. B. 1).

1550 FOXE *A. & M. Ord. & Relig.* To the end the bishop [? s. the Pope]...granting D. Cranmer with the office of the Penitentiaryship, dispensed them. 1690 WOOD *Ath. Oxon. I.* 190 Afterwards he obtained...the Penitentiaryship, or the Prebend of St. Pancras in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 1708 M. OTTLEY *Athan. Brit.* II. 213.

† **Penitentionary.** *Obs.* = PENITENTIARY *sb.* 2.

1577 FERNE *Conflict. Conscience* 172 There were small patience, authority, or love, in some of the purgatory penitentionaries.

† **Penitentitious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *pénitentieux*, -euse.]

1800 CUPPAGE, *Penitentious*, penitentious, vade penitet.

Penitently, *adv.* [f. PENITENT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a penitent manner, repentantly, contritely.

1570 FOXE *A. & M. Ord. & Relig.* The said Bonyham...so submitted himself penitently to the Judgement of the Church. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. IV. Pt. II*, I. iii. 82 Hark he knows himself penitently in prison! 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 100 Capt. Wynne was yesterday executed...He died very penitently. 1884 POTTER *Lect. Oswald* viii-ix. 266 His Wisdom they first praised and then penitently gazed on, was God.

Penitentness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being penitent; penitency.

1599 in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. 1778 in Ash.

† **Penitention,** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -ssione. [ad. late L. *penitentio-n-*, *penitio*.] Punishment.

1527 *Aberd. Reg. Decreta of Apr.* (1887) 48 Marione Ray essecrat for burning of Agnes Wardrocstar...ordanis for penitione that...who is put in the creyle and hang thair during the will of the persone and bailzie. 1551 *Aberd. Reg. Provincial* 50 *Jan.* (1854) 62 In exemplar of lie gud lewes amongst Allone, Bessone lasyis for lie bothes of nan ar...and ordanis lie penitentis to be tayned.

† **Penitivatia,** *a. nonce-word.* [ad. L. **penitivatus*-us, append. of *penitus* intrins.] Innermost.

1652 CULPEPER *Semel Wks.* (1802) 249 Being conveyed into the penitivate cavern of their souls.

† **Penitive,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. type **penitivus* = *penitivo*.] Penitive, penal.

1500 *Orol. Cryptus Mus* (W. de W. 1508) 2 b. 56 The Inquysycyonlyer decide he to me the reasonably apoyntyd penitive.

Penitote, erroneous f. PENITOT, q. v.

† **Penitude.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 penit-. [ad. L. *penitudo* (early and post-cl.), f. *penitus* to repent. So OF. *pénitude* (Cotgrave, 1458 in L.)] Repentance.

1632 *Penit. Conf.* 5 Hezekiah, which is learned interpreter [Bible] always translates *Remissions*, and penitence in like manner always by his rendred *Penitude*.

Penk, orig. form of PINK *sb.*[2], a minnow.

Penknife (pe·nnəif). [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + KNIFE.] A small knife, usually carried in the pocket, and originally for making and mending quill pens. (Formerly provided with a sheath; now made with a jointed blade or blades which fit inside the handle when closed.)

1. *Hom. to Wks.* Wyt-Witcher *Works Nth. sermons*, a penknyfe. 1590 *Mirfield in Cath. Angl.* 30 *Artis*, *Scalprum*, a penne knyf. 1681–90 *Howard Household Bks.* (Roxb.) 314 Item, payd...for a penknyf 3 d. 1825 COBBETT *Year. resid.* 23 He cut the bole in pieces with a penne knyfe. 1896 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 411 Cases...are still studded with pen knives in the eighth. 1898 W. SOMERSET *Grabbist* 82 Sharpen this with a pen-knife. 1899 MAS. Rosewarne *Invalids* 20, the star the penknife which he uses the table. 1899 *Westminster Gaz.* 21 Aug. 2/2 Not sufficiently wife to permit the blade of my penknife to enter it!

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 COTGR. *Canivelet*, a pen-knife-maker. 1788–94 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 241 Your penknife shuts for fear to put open and cut again.

Pen-maker (pe·nmēikəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*[2]]

1. A person who makes pens; formerly, one engaged in making and mending quill pens.

1559 in J. G. Pepys *Cl. Rep. Carl. Miscellan.* (1881) 28 Charles Dewyngell, a penmaker. 1854 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 1 That is not the common empire it now the pen-maker.

2. A machine for cutting pens from quills.

1872 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pen-maker*, a tool formed like a pair of pincers for making quill pens.

Penman (pe·nmăn). Pl. **penmen** (pe·nmĕn). [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + MAN *sb.*]

1. A man employed to use the pen for another; one whose business is to write or copy documents, etc.; a clerk, secretary, notary, scrivener. *Now rare.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 109 But Diabolo's penman you did him mistake, The Devil's scrivel, for your malicious sake. 1648 CAVE *On Lit.* 120 Clerk...a penman who gaineth his living in some court or colledge by the use of his pen. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 286, 250 The Banyans...are either Merchants, Bankers, Brokers or Penmen. 1858 MACAULAY *Hist.* I. 20 Scriveners, or the name implies, were originally penmen of all kinds of writings. 1883 *Ac. & some Written in Cassell's Kalendar for Orig. Novels* 158 A penman's galley shakes my wrist.

b. *fig.* Applied to the writers of Scripture (*penmen of God* or *of the Holy Ghost*) regarded as writing from divine dictation or command. But in later use, with *holy, sacred, divine, inspired*, etc. = 'writer', 'poet, taken in sense 3.

1611 HAKEWILL *Pan. of Ages* viii. (1620) 45 Moses, the penman of God. 1620 DONNE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The ancient being God, not man; the author, the holy spirit...; the Penmen such as were sanctified from the wombe, and endowed with a principall portion of Gods spirit. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 1 St. Paul, one of the first Penmen of the Holy Ghost. *a* 1659 Br. SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) II. 20, 188 Moses, the first Penman that God ever inspired. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 480 The inspired Penmen. 1879 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 In the case of the classical writings, as with those of the sacred penmen.

2. A man skilled in penmanship; a skilful writer; one who writes a good hand; a calligraphist. (With qualifying adj., as *good, expert, rapid*, etc.)

1592 GREENE *Disc. Coney Catch.* (1859) 8 That palpable asse...that would make any penman glory to use secret schemes. 1613 KINGSLEY *Wks. Prol.*, This same part of these Poems were written by such Penmen as were known to be the eldest Actors that ever this Nation produced, by names Shake-speare, Fletcher, Johnson, Shirley, and others. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (ed. 2) I. 1733) I. 224 Able Penmen used to rehearse the Lives, and celebrate the high Actions of great Men. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. ix. 139 The grand hall...bearing on the arms the names of the penmen who inscribed the event next day in the *Morning Herald*.

b. Const. *of* (that which is written). *Now rare.*

1600 *Alley. Play.* 504 The pen-man of my lawes. 1624 CALDERWOOD *Lond. Pr.* (1) 1 The penman of it was unknown. 1641 J. JACKSON *Treat. Trinity* 7 Art. 29 To doth the Penman of the Epistle to the Hebrewes. 1708 A. HAMMOND *Temple Mus.* 14, 251 The Pen Men of the Holy Scriptures. 1880 *Fortn. Rarely Circ.* I. 579 The Inspiration of the Holy Spirit was not a mechanical dictation, which makes a man the pen rather than the penman of sacred utterance.

3. *Comb.*, as *penman-like adj.* (in quot., like the work of a penman).

1893 ROBERTS *Mod. Furnit.* I. 11. 1 vii. § 30 A violent, black, sharp, ruled penmanlike line.

Penmanship (pe·nmănʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The practice or performance of a penman.

1. The art of using a pen, *i.e.* of writing; the action of writing; skill in writing; style of writing, handwriting; calligraphy.

1693 AUBREY (title) The Torso to Penmanship...or The Writing Master...Shewing all the Variety of Penmanship and Clerkship as now practised in England. 1727 B. MARTIN *Pop. Mem. Compl.* 32 Learn the true Command of Hand by frequent Use, Much Practice doth to Penmanship confine. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 3 So closely is the handwriting imitated, that...even the parties themselves can scarcely detect the impostures, in so far as mere penmanship is concerned. 1868 H. FOTHERGILL *Academ. Org.* v. 250 A clever youth...can discuss as many of the questions treated by the pupils, in three hours of rapid penmanship pardi.

2. The action, or style, of penning, *i.e.* wording or composing, a document; literary composition.

1593 FEATHAM *Mem.* & *Corr. Wks.* 1891 X. 292 The penmanship of this memorial...has been given to Clerks, because the subject of a dissatisfaction. 1628 — *Ch. Sing., Catech. Exam.* 329 The men of law...by whom a part was taken in the penmanship of this Act. 1808 BISHOPTON *in Pearl. Dict.* 1109 His Commissioners that lord Scroyen had more skill in the composition of an instrument by penmanship; for he did not think that it deserved the appellation of 'style'.

Penn, obs. form of PEN.

Pennaceous (*penā·ʃəs*), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *pennāce-us* (f. *penna* feather, pen) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] **a.** *Ornith.* Having the structure of a pen-feather or quill-feather. **b.** *Entom.* and *Bot.* Applied to markings resembling feathers, or to surfaces or structures having such markings.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Lect., Ornithol.*...having the surface marked with lengthened stains...compared to feather. ? pennaceous. 1840 WESTWOOD, *Pennaceous* (*Entom.*), like or pertaining to a normal feather. 1842 *Lond. Encycl., Pennaceous*...having the structure of a penna, or common feather; non pectinibranchiate. ...In entire, resembling the web of a feather; having fine, close, parallel lines springing diagonally from a single line. 1853 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pennaceous*, in botany, applied to leaves with longitudinal veins looking like feathers.

Pennadle -*ed*, obs. forms of PANNIER, -ED.

† **Pennage.** *Obs.* rare. [n. F. *pennage* (Amyot, 16th c.), f. *pennar* plume: see -AGE.] = PLUMAGE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 281 This very bird... in the very nest of her pennage. Here, intermingled and among with wisps and purple feathers. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 508 This ecclesiastic's stuff, lighting on the King's head-piece and taking away the pennage fastened to it with wax. 1837 MAUNDER *Explan. Lett., Pennage*, ...a name for the same as pennage.

Pennair, *obs.* form of PENNER[1].

‡ **Pennal** (pe·nal). [Ger. *pennal* pen-case, school-boy, n. med.L. *pennale* pen-case, f. *penna* pen.] Formerly, in German Protestant Universities, a slang name for a freshman, from their carrying about with them their pen-cases for the use at lectures.

1880 in OGILVIE, and in later Dicts.

Hence **Pennalism** [Ger. and mod.L. *pennalismus*], an oppressive system of fagging practised upon freshmen in German Universities in the 17th century. (Abolished about the end of the 17th c.)

1883 DOWDEN *Life G. Calixtus* Jr. 24 Pennalism was a thoughtful system of 'bullying'. *Ibid.* v. 51 It was they who held pennalism, with its terrors, in check. *Ibid.* 221, 283.

Pennance, -ence, obs. forms of PENANCE.

Pennant[1] (pe·nănt). [app. a compromise between PENTANT and PENNON, representing the usual nautical pronunciation of these words, of which it is now the most usual form.]

1. = PENDANT 16, 7; a rigging pendant.

1627 CAPEL, *Pudsey*, the Pennant; a rope which helpes to bring up the boat, and all loades merchandize, aboard a ship. 1648 PHILLIPS, *Pendants* in a Ship, are short ropes made fast at one end either to the head of the mast or to a yard, or to the clew of a sail. 1753 SCHOMBERG, *Pennant*, ... a saddle for hoisting things on board. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Manual, Pendant, or Pennant*, a rope to which a purchase is hooked. A long stump...with a hook or block at the other end, for a brace to reeve through, or to hook a tackle to.

b. (See PENDANT 7 b.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Irish pennants*, vagrants hanging about on the rigging. Loose end-pieces or useless flying shreds, or fag-ends of ropes.

2. = PENDANT 16, 9. PENNON 3: see quot. 1867.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 3 His Majesty, Charles II, was pleased to grant Leaves at Mast: Which augmented them to wear the King's Jack Aweigh, and Pennant, and to sail as Men of War. 1709 DE FOE *Tour round World* (1840) 212 A small ... vessel, under Spanish colours, pennant flying. 1788 JOHNSON, *Pennant* (pennon, Fr.), a small flag, wings or colours. 1808 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* v. 74 A serpent at the mast appears, To shew the Boat they're an these parts in. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pennant*, a long narrow banner with St. George's cross in the head, and hoisted at the main. It is the badge of a ship-of-war. Signal pennants are 9 feet long, tapering from a fast at the mast to 3 feet. ...Broad pennant denotes a commodore, and is a swallow-tailed flag, the tails tapering. 1870 [see 15]. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Pennant*, ...a small flag ...flown during the performance on a naval vessel of some public function: as, a church-pennant, naval-pennant, etc.

b. = PENNON 1. Also *fig.*

1802 *Parish Clerk* (1828) I. 46 Myrtath of pennants and what flags...floated to the air. 1883 ROBERTSON-GRAHAM *Ireland* 201 He put up the Irish pennant which adorned the tent top. 1892 PALLAS *Mod. Ship* (1894) 11 A squire's mark was a long pennant similar to the coach-whip pennant of modern ships of war. 1896 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Engl.* II. xiii. 304 Quivering flaming pennants of flame.

3. *Mus.* A hook of a quaver, semiquaver, etc.: = HOOK 18. 12a b. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

4. *Comb.*, as *pennant-hoister*; **pennant-ship**: see quot.

1862 STODDARD *Ch. Hour.* 11. 10. Then must the pennant-hoister slacken sail. That lagging barke may make their lazy way. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pennant-ship*, generally means the commodore, and vessels in the employ of government.

Pennant[2] (pe·nănt). [a. Welsh *pennant*, lit. 'dale-head', f. *pen(n)* head + *nant* valley; also a frequent place-name in Wales.] Now usually *Pennant grit*: the name applied to an unproductive series of gritty strata lying between the Upper and Lower Coal-measures in South Wales, whence extended to analogous strata in the Bristol Coal-field. Also *Pennant Rag*; *rock*, *stone*.

1778 C. LYTTEL *Anc. Waters* III. 224 This bath was paved with pennant flag...a stone that divides into sheets of about two inches thick. 1789 STANLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 370 In Rock of Parting Stone, called Pennant, ...which Rock is sometimes twenty Feet thick, or more. 1790 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. 1. 210 The stone of these two counties is of a very hard and durable kind, usually called pennant, of a close grey texture, and may every where in the mountainous parts of Glamorgan... 1826 WARNE-1st *Coal. E. Somerset & Bristol Coal-field*, 21 (The Coal Measures) are divided into three series, an Upper productive Coal Series, a Middle and nearly unproductive series called the Pennant Grit, and a Lower productive series. 1866 JONES-BRYDGE *Hist. Coal*, 168 The Pennant Grits. This series...forms the fine range of mountains, which encloses the central coal-basin of the county (Glamorgan). 1868 PORTLOCK *Geol.* II. 99.

Pennar[1], -**ere**, -**ier**, obs. forms of PENNER[1].

Pennate (pe·nĕit), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pennātus* winged, f. *penna* feather: see -ATE[2].]

1. *Nat. Hist.* = PINNATE.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, I. *Pennatæ folia*, winged Leaves. 1857 HOLME *Explan. Lex., Pennate*.

2. = PENNIFORM.

1857 HOBERTSON, *Missile & Harrow* 31 The fleet are arrayed at an angle or a long wedge, from which they all

branch off in one direction semi-pennate manner, or in two directions like the plumes of a feather (pennate manner).

3. Winged; *fig.* very swift.

1870 E. R. CONDER *Poems* 73 On pennate feet they mind the way.

Pennated (pe·nătĕd), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec., + -ED.]

† 1. *Bot.* = PINNATE 1, PINNATED. *Obs.*

1740 BAILEY vol. II, A *Pennated Leaf* ... or Feather Leaf, ... in which the Parts of which the Leaf is compos'd, are set along the middle Rib; either alternately or by Pairs, as in Trifolium, &c. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1861-3 tr. *Pallas' Travels* (1812) I. 358 The stalk branches out with pennated leaves.

2. Feathered; having slender lateral ribs like the vane of a feather; also = PENNIFORM.

1819 D. BARRINGTON *Eastmond. Cornplond. 169* Antennæ pennated in the males; serrated in the females. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 593/2 Some appearance of a pennated muscle.

Pennati-, combining form of L. *pennātus* PINNATE, as in **Pennatifid**, **Pennatilobate**, **Pennatipartite**, **Pennatisect**, **-sected** *adjs.* = PINNATIFID, etc., q. v.

1783 JEFFERSON tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 293 Large pennatifid (sic) leaves. 1857 MAUNDER *Explan. Lex. quoted* Pennatifid, Pennipartite, Pennatisected. 1870 HULLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 150/1 The tentacles become flattened and serrated at the edges, or take on a...pennatifid character.

Pennatulacean (pennatiulē·ʃĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pennatulacea* neut. pl., f. *Pennatula*, the typical genus.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the order *Pennatulacea* of alcyonarian polypa. b. *sb.* A polyp of this order. So **Pennatula-cean** (-ĭăn) *a.*, **Pennatula-rian** *a.* and *sb.*, **Pennatula-rioid** *a.* = prec.; **Pennatulid** (pennatiulĭd), a polyp of the family *Pennatulidæ*, of which *Pennatula*, the sea-pen, is the typical genus; **Pennatuloid** *a.*, resembling or allied to this genus.

1857 MAUNDER *Explan. Lex.* (prec.'s A Family (*Pennatulacea*) of Zoophytes, having the *Pennatula* for their type: pennatularians. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 May 693/1 On a pennatulid obtained...in the Japanese Sea at a depth of seventy-one fathoms.

Pennaunce, Pennaunt, obs. forms of PENANCE, PENDANT *sb.* **Penne,** obs. form of PEN.

Pennearl, obs. f. *pennel*, PENDANT, PENNYWORTH.

Penned (pend, *poet.* pe·nĕd), *a.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].]

1. Having 'pens', i. e. wing-feathers, or quills; winged; feathered, fledged: qualified, as a purpose. In *Her.* Having feathers of a specified tincture. ? *Obs.*

c1430 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poet.* v. (*Anc. Pamph.* 20) Dulle ardor and sleep, and pensif contemplacion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 *De P. M.* (1912) 226/1 (W. de Wc.) Wolfe The lesarde ... is not furnished nether pennyed. 1592 HUDSON, *Penned, pennatus, plumatus.* Penned or fledged, *alatus, ad volatus congruus.* 1678 ROMSWELL *Accurate* 11. 48 b, S. Imarok Subtle, a Spittle Corporal, arrived, and penned Ditto.

2. In parasynthetic comb. **a.** from PEN *sb.*[2] 1, as *hard-penned*, *tender-penned*, *weak-penned*; b. from PEN *sb.*[2] 4, as *angry-penned*, having or using an angry pen; *i. e.* writing angrily.

1588 *St. Jo. Abbans* (A 1) b, As kinge as an hawke scratcheth under the wenges of vil, harts ... she is but tender penned. *Ibid.*, she is not hardie penned: no more than a weake hawke. 1596 W. SIDNEY *Calendr* (1877) 4 My tenderer verse ... Whose weaker pensil must to the top ascend forth prince. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 60. 3/1 Angry-pen'd Maid.

Penned (pend), *ppl. a.*[3] [f. PEN *v.*[3] + -ED[1].] Shut up in a pen; confined, as water, by a weir or lock: see the verb. Also with *in*, *up*, etc.

1594 W. VANDERSTRAET *Prov. North Planter* 19 The practicability of rendering the rapid river Severn a penn'd navigation. 1840 *Brit. Stud. Trade Conv.* 138 The feeder from penned-up duck-weir up the river the horse.

Penned (pend), *ppl. a.*[3] [f. PEN *v.*[3] + -ED[1].] 1. Written (with a pen); set down in writing. Also with *adv.*, as *well-penned*.

1589 EDMUND *Hooker, Epist.* a iij, For they should be very sorrie By penned protestation. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 147 Not to their penn'd speech render we no grace. 1593 FLORIO *Another* 2 Wks. 1598 I. 130 A well penn'd address.

† 2. Done or worked with a pen or quill. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13/1 Called the penned stitchinge, because it is done with little quilles or feathers of a penne.

† **Pennoweh.** *Obs.* Name of an old game at cards: see quoth.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 108, 304 A Game called Pennoweh,...If the Seven of Diamonds be turn'd up, that is Pennoweh. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 208, (Hearts:) 7/8 Pennoweh, this game lasts 3 cards apiece, and a card turned up which is Trump. Then play and he that wins the first trick turns up another card and that is trump: and so every trick produceth a new trump: till all the cards are played. 1864 SOUTHEY *Hist. Cards* 249.

† **Pennull,** *obs.* fr. form of PANEL.

1386-7 *Eng. Privy Council Rec.* IV. 120 For all commissions touching appeals pennull inquiries or surveys.

Penner[1] (pe·nəɹ), *Obs.* or *Hist.* Also 4-5 **-ere**, 5 **-ar**, **-ier**, 5-6 **pennar**, **pennare**, 5-8 **-or**, 6 **-er**, **-arr**[1]. [ad. med.L. *pennārium*, f. *penna* pen: see -ARIUM, -AR.] A case or sheath for pens, of metal, horn, leather, etc., formerly carried at the girdle, often together with an inkhorn; a pen-case; in later use, sometimes, a writing-case.

c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 63 Proudly a pennere gan he bere, And for a lettre wrout he al his wille. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xv. (1495) 205/1 Anongelle...bere penners and yoke horses and other instrumentes of writyng. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 607/34 *Pennarium*, a Pennere. c1440 *Promptorium Parv.* 316 *Ynke* a Mouthe Prid. vj, Ane inkhorne, with ane pennis gilt pennar. 1500 Warrington *Pudg.* 11/107 17 One fare pynnel and all the pennes fore my pennarde. 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pinnkerton *Coins Scotl.* I. 441 For ane Pennare of syluer, xx shillingis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. 12 In Kingis grace. 1552 Fleuis and Blanche fo. 3, Gaue me my pardeuch, to make a pen. *Ib.* It is in your penner, yea doe nothing but write. 1611 COTGR., *Escritoire*, a Penner. 1639 HOLME *Academy* 1'ls. *World* 116, (1691) 187 We put up our Pens into a Pennar [*sic*] [*pennarium*]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 193/2 The Eagle holdeth a Writers penner and Inkhorn in her Beak, by his wings of it. 1884 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xi. 306, 340 The Penner and Inkhorn. 1892 W. ANDERSON *Yorkesp Gild* 168, (1893) 259 The lid of the penner.

Penner[2] (pe·nəɹ). [f. PEN *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who pens or words a writing, document, statement, etc.; a writer of something (either the original composer, or a copier). Almost always with *of*.

1399-6 LANGLAND *Prymark. Epist.* (1856) 161 If Edward Hardeshaw, the penner of the Chronicles of Rochester, lye not shamefully. 1600 Ben. JONSON *Alch.* IV. ii. (1631) 104/2 The authors and penners of scars of those kinds were, *John Perry* and *John Udall*. a 1845 CHARLES *Pioneer Church* 24 A Rather late was made the God knowes who's the penner. 1858 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. § 2 The penners of our modern statutes. 1877 CARDWELL in *Parl. Deb.* 1884 With regard to the address before the House; the empirous penners of it should not have launched into affirmations. 1893 BRITTON *Offic. Adv. Maintenance, Imdd.*, 113/2 42 The penner of this same Act of Lord Eldon's.

† **Penner**[3]. *Obs. rare*[—1]. See quot.

1684 HEYWOOD *Cornish* 110, 111 A bullish or penner which she went to lay hens for an ornament.

Pennerith, penn'eth, obs. ff. PENNYWORTH.

Penneryall, obs. form of PENNYROYAL.

Pennestone, obs. form of PENYSTONE.

Pennet (pe·nĕt). *Obs.* exc. *Local.* Forms: 5 **penett**; 6 **pennette**, **pennite**, 6- **pennet**. [? ad. PROVEN. *pennette* (Mistral), f. *pennello* barley-sugar, OF. *pennier* (1359 in Godef.).] A piece or stick of barley-sugar (or some similar confection).

(Now a trade term for a confectionery of the toffee kind, flavoured with lemon, peppermint, etc.: see quot. 1883.)

1461-2 in *Hist. Exhib. Illustrated* III. 126 Peretins, *id.* 1518 BARN *Newell of Health* 31/b, Take of Unem, of Fenidus, of Primrose of Fraser, of each six ounces. 1611 COTGR., *Pennets*, a Penner; the little vessels of sugar taken in a visit. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 570 It serueth...for the making of Almond milke, Possage, Pennets, Marchpanes, and other such dainties dainties. [1883 *Huddersfield Gloss., Pennett*, a kind of sweet, of the hardest species, cut in form like a *double pyramid*. 1887 *Lydd Town Chr. Reformer's Diary, Durham, Lemon Pennets.*]

Pennied (pe·nĭd), *a.* [f. PENNY + -ED[2].] Possessed of a penny. Chiefly in comb., as *one-pennied*.

1606 WARNER *Flower of Music* viii, The one penniod, Buy has his penny to spare. 1901 *Weekly Sun* 4 July 2/1 While you dispensed the bagels (bestow To present youngsters...

Pennieferous (penĭ·fĭrəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pennifer* (f. *penna* feather + *-fer* -bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing feathers; feathered.

1828 *Mech. Mag.* IX. 14 Bills and tail pennieferous. 1831 *Penny's Mag.* XXV. 313 The great feathers, with the shrill songs of their pennieferous branches. 1837 in MAUNDER *Explan. Lex.* 900/2.

Penniform (pe·nĭfɔm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *penniformis*, f. L. *penna* feather: see -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a feather; having a central axis with diverging lines or fibres on each side, like the barbs of a feather; *spec.* applied to a muscle whose fibres are obliquely arranged on each side of a central tendon.

1713 CHAMBERS *Anat.* 70 I. 11708 72 The fibres of the pennifform muscles. 1840 DUNGLISON *Medicine Mysteries* 414 The carneous fibres by their lateral attachments determine the tendons of pennifform muscles. 1846 DUNG. *Longev.* (1846) 332 Pennifform or plume-shape. 1881 HUXLEY *Cat* 208 Sometimes the fasciculi radiate from a central band of tissue (pennate muscle) or a pennifform or semi-pennifform muscle.

Hence **Pe·nnifoʀmly-ra·diated** *a.*, radiated like the barbs of a feather; **Pe·nnifoʀmly-ne·rved** *adv.*, in a pennifform manner.

1793 VOLNEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 373 These pennifoʀm-nerved muscles. 1830-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 267 The fibres converge pennifoʀmly to a strong...tendon.

Pennigerous (penrĭdʒĭrəs), *a.* [f. L. *penniger* (f. *penna* feather + *-ger* -carrying) + -OUS.] Feather-bearing, feathered.

1828 in BAILEY *Glossogr.* 1832 KIRBY *Hist. & Nat. Instinct.* II. 208, 230 The various phlegmons, pennigerous and squamigerous animals.

Penniless (pe·nĭlĕs), *a.* Also **penny-**, † **penyl-**, etc.: see PENNY. [f. PENNY + -LESS.] Not having a penny; having no money; poor, destitute.

c1300 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 232 For that is sene, the land is perylus. 1408 HOCCLEVE *Minorik* 230, I were unlikely found for none of the penyless maladie. 1580 J. HARVEY *Pleas. Perc. & Kynde*, c, xxiiij, (1888) 48 Those are penilesse. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* iv. 21 He was...learned to write penny-leese in Mark-lane, as the poorest in London. 1649 GAUDEN *Hieraspistes* 10 Or where is Peter Pennyless credite.

1707 Bagford 708. 12. *Penniless.* 1731 Jacobus *Randolphus* No. 134 ¶ 19 At length I became absolutely penniless. 1864 Frank *Dict. Prompt.* (1891) s. v. ¶ 178 Though penniless still. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. §8. 160 Either course must end in leaving the Government penniless.

† b. *Penniless bench*: name of a covered bench which formerly stood beside Carfax Church, Oxford; and 1535 of similar open-air seats elsewhere; prob. as being the resort of destitute wayfarers. Hence allusively. *Obs.*

1580-1 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 182 Item, to ... Sylvester Kathyn, for mending the penelles benche ...13 s. 1d.ob. 1586 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 192 Every monke be sure to vse Penniles bench. 1598 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* 1. 120 By which...they bring both their gownes and themselues vnto Penilles bench. 1600 L. Humfrey *Antig. Oxford* in *Ellis. Original* 3) II. x. 288) 86 On the left hand, under the East wall of St. Martins Church, yee see that Seate, which is called Penniless Bench, builded by the Citizie, as well for their ancient and frequent euery weeke, as for the conuenience of the Meeken Women in the tyme of Rayne. 1614 Bastwick *Apologeticus. Whose.* (1866) 31 refer. Advanced to entertain home againe ...by wringing crosse and penniles bench. 1624 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For carrying of peniyes fro. bench halfe a dozen weeks. a 1632 Weste *Symb.* II. 8.) I. 139. 1860 Warren *Northward* II. 43 Though he have sometimes to sit on the Penniless Bench.

Hence **Pe'nilessly** *adv.*; **Pe'nilessness**.

1871 Smart in *Bedrowlia* XIV. 422 The peculiareness of their specimen. 1890 Spectator *Ext. Eng. Lit.* (1892) 308 Did he really [mean] unmistakably down to Rose?

‡ **Pennill** (pe'nil), usually in pl. **pennillion** (peni'lyon). [Welsh *pennill* verse, stanza (*I. penn* head); pl. *penn-, pennillion.*] A form of improvised verse adapted to an air played on the harp, sung by the Welsh at the Eisteddfod and on other occasions; a stanza of such verse.

1784 E. Jones *Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards* with a select collection of the Pennillion, 1804 T. L. Pearson *Minstrel. Ephesin* 125 The bards...struck up a sort of consecutive chorus in a series of pennillion or stanzas in praise of Mordgan and his worship. 1887 J. Thomas in *Gentlem. Mag. Misc.* IV. 458 The singers continue to take up their Pennill alternately with the harp.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1784 E. Jones *Mus. &c. Welsh Bards* (1794) 81 There are several kinds of Pennill verses. The skill of the pennillcanyn to this is admirable. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Feb. 23/3 Mr J. H. Parry...discussed the Origin of the rules of pennillion singing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 4/2 Eos Dar, the leading pennillion-singer, sang to the accompaniment of the harp the traditional pennillion sung at Welsh weddings.

Pennine (pe'nain). *Min.* [Named 1840 by Fröbel and Schweizer, because found in the Pennine Alps.] = Pennite.

1844 *Dana Min.* 518 The name Pennine is derived from its locality. 1878 Lapparent tr. *Geike's Roads Class.* 10 Pennine, Rhætidine and Chloritoidine are minerals re-sembling chlorite.

Penninerved (penivə:rd), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *penna* wing, feather of *pennæ* feather + Nerve + -ED².] Of a leaf: Having nerves or veins diverging on each side of a midrib; feather-veined, pinnately veined. Also **Penninervate** *a.*

1857 Morris *Expos. Lex., Pteridography, Bot.*, penni-nervate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 63 Pinnately or Feather-veined (or Pennivenvid) leaves are ...those of which the veins and their subdivisions are side branches of a single central rib.

Penning (pe'nin), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Pen *v.*¹ + -ing¹.] The action of Pen *v.*¹; enclosing, confining, etc.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 732 The penning and enclosure of the air, in the concave of the well. 1552 *Act* 24 *Geo. II*, c. 8 § 2 Locks, Weirs...and the Shutting, Penning, Opening, Drawing, Use...thereof. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 201 In penning, the dog works silently to the sheep.

Pe'nning, *vbl. sb.*² [f. Pen *v.*² + -ing¹.] The action of Pen *v.*² 3; writing, inditing.

a 1748 Hen. Gibson, *Edw. IV* 291 A letter ... liable for the style & the penning excellently noticed. 1887 *Rural Packets.* 18 Rev. in *Canad. Gaz.* No. 1997/1 The Doubtful Penning of some Parts of the said Act. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* II. 104 I suppose it is of my Master Penning, and by your Mam, or for himself to Copy. 1894 Stokes *Ireland. Celtic's Heroes.* 63 The treatment of words, and the penning of signatures, in this way was rather unusual.

Pe'nning, *ppl. a.* [f. Pen *v.*³ + -ing².] That pens (see Pen *v.*³); enclosing, shutting in.

1854 Sen. Dennis *Rabbit* xxiii. 104 Herdsman's evening call, And bells of penning folds.

Pennisite (pe'nisəit). *Min.* [Altered from Pennine; see -ite¹.] A mineral of the chlorite group; a hydrous silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron, occurring in rhombohedral crystals.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 436 Pennisite. ...Hydrous silicate of Nickel in peridotite from the Rhone valley, in the Valais. 1882 *Min. Mag.* IV. 45.

Pennipotent (peni-pōtĕnt), *a.* rare—¹. [ad. L. *pennipotens, -potent-ans*, f. *penna* feather, plume (see Pen) + *potens* powerful.] Strong on the wing; strong-pinioned, powerful in flight.

1819 J. Davies *Hesp Rambl.* (1858) 253/2 Vigilance their object to fight, investigation. 1856 in Bloomfield Glossary.

Pennirial, *a.* obs. form of Penniveral.

Pennis, obs. pl. of Pan, Penny.

† **Pennish**, *a. Obs.* [Penny-ish.] Pertaining to a penny, or to writing.

1646 *Five Pulpit* 17 Your Pulpit works, and your pennish papers.

† **Pe'nnisome**, *a. Obs.* [Penny-some.] Furnishing 'penny'; i.e. money; lucrative, profitable.

1632 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 199 I finde little of any...thereby this Bishop perfourned...with all these his pennisome performances.

Pennistan(n, obs. form of Pennsylvania.

Pennite (pe'nəit). *Min.* [Named by Hermann, 1849, from Pennsylvania, where found: see -ite¹.] A greenish variety of Hydrotalcite (see Hydro-), containing nickel.

1850 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc. Ser.* II. IX. 227 Hermann has made a new mineral which he calls Pennite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 918 *Pennite* of Hermann, from Texas, Pa., is in apple-green to whitish crusts.

Pennits, obs. form of Penner.

Penniveined (peniveind), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *penni-*, comb. form of *penna* feather, Pen + Vein + -ED².] = Penninerved.

1855 *Macgillivray's Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (ed. Lochnagar) 119 Pale green and usually opaque beneath, penniveined with reticular veinlets. 1870 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* ii. 133 (Term) are usually ribbed by midrib or penni-veined type.

Pennon (pe'nən). Forms: 4–8 penon, 4–5 penoun, 4 pen(n)own(e, 5 pynoune, -youn, 7 pynon, *Sc.* pennoun, 9– pennon. [ME. a. OF. *penon* (also *penn-, pan-, pannon*) = Pr. *penc, pennon*, OCat. *panc*, It. *pennone*, generally held to be a Romanic deriv. of L. and It. *penna*, F. *penne* feather, plume, wing (Diez, Littré, Darm.). It had the sense 'plume of feathers', and OF. that of 'feather of an arrow', as well as that of 'streamer'. Sp. has *pendon*, Pg. *pendão*, med.Cat. *pendó*, with intrusive *d*, perh. by association with *pender* to hang: cf. Eng. *pendant* for *pennon*.]

1. A long narrow flag or streamer, triangular and pointed, or swallow-tailed, usually attached to the head of a lance (or a helmet), formerly borne as a distinction by a knight under the rank of baronet, and sometimes having his cognizance upon it; now a military ensign of the lancer regiments.

1330 Dominus Regis 120, 200 Thirty yards, finely pennoncels, and four scutcheons Of John Hainault all the fields. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 1201 By his fresse lyard in his pencon. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 101 In the banert and penon of his kerghare. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 98 Of his penon the signe was This: how he schilde him Upon the pencs of a spere. 1418 Sir G. Hery *Lore Arms* (S. T. S.) 149 He sould his pennone and his banneroure. 14.. *Lancel. MS.* 202 ff. 42 in *Promp. Parv.* 392 note, *A gonfelon* to be in length fl. yardes and a half, of fl. A pennon of armes ought to be the end, and to be in length 3 yardes. *c* 1440 *MS. Harl.* 838 ff. 3 Every baronet...that have lyve knyghtes displayed in yn feld yf he be *chyef* capytayn, every knyghte his pennon, every squyre or gentelman his gydone or standard. 1592 Garrard's *Art Warre* 141 A little *Pennon* or Pensil of silke upon a speare. ... They must weare this silke upon their Sargeants, as upon their hats if they will. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 104 At the end of this Course there are men who have several Arrows ready, with little pieces hanging at them. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arcite* I. 1113 High on his polished lance his pennon bore, His Cousin Egis, the consort'd Minerue. 1786 Grose *Mil. Antiq.* I. 302 note, The pennon was the proper ensign of a bachelor or simple knight. *Ibid.* Pennon *sleeves* that were the smallest might have pennons, provided they could bring a sufficient name of vassals into the field. 1802 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) II. 32 The pennon was...like a banner, with the addition of a triangular gullet.—By the cutting off of the gullet, on the performance of any gallant action by the knight and his followers, the pennon was converted into a banner; whereby the knight was raised to the degree of a baronet. 1889 *Way in Promp. Parv.* 392 note, A pennon was a small flag attached to the lance, whereby the rank of the bearer was known. Were appropriate it to the knight, and the gentleman to the baron, but as a later time it seems to have designated the latchet. ...In Harl. MS. 838, f. 3, may be seen sketches of all these ensigns; the pennon being swallow-tailed, the pavon triangular, and charged with the cognizance; the banner being square, reserved to the esquire or gentleman, the latter to the knight. 1882 Cussans *Man. Her.* (ed. 3) 272 The Pennon ... was usually affixed to the end of a lance, from which it is depended; and the Charges thereon were so emblazoned as to appear correctly when the lance was held in a horizontal position.

b. In wider or vaguer use: Any flag or banner.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2218 There ar Princes in presse, In presence of lordes, Prowe in his pennons, and gentyl in sercots. 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Pencn a lyttell baner or a fedle, *penon.* 1589 Greene *Upstart* 101, (1861) 208/2, Cæsar ... added up the banners, and bid the persons and ensignes of his soldiours. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. v. 21 Here Harry England, that sweepes through our Land With Pennons painted in the blood of Harflew. 1832 *Penny Cycl.* III. 401/2 The disparity of a trumpet was to carry tenne, or more, the pennon-gonelle of a banner. 1880 Ouida *Maremma* II. 114 The soft wind stirred their brightly as the pretty pennons of the Roman gondoliers.

c. *fig.* Applied to things of the shape of a pennon.

c 1616 Middleton *Mis. to*, &c. 1. (1908) 322 Eyelids lapped like dry Feavers, and set forth with Pennons of Coal paper, in the forme of Apes, Hedes, and like things. 1800 Scott *Minstrel.* xxix. 6 (Bell) A pillar of dark smoke, which ...spread its long dusky pennon through the clear ether. 1883 Blackmore *Lorna Doone* (1898) 158 Little fleecy cottages, with their tall chimneys, and their pennons of black smoke.

d. *Her.*

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 150 The field is Gentile, a banner of three pennons or. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 108/2. (Rawl.) 120/1 His Standard, a pennon Or, garnished or adorned with a pennon or pennonell Argent.

† **2.** *a.* A knight-bachelor; b. As ensign-bearer. 1422 *Rot. Parliam.* (Rolls) IV. 172/2 For his (Sir John Chandos) had & his retenu M^l, qe pennon armez & a M^l hommes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 232 The Duke of Sydmot had 2000. Pennons and baris, Peisones, and in all 20th thousand men. *a* 1660 William Worsdale, *Manuscript.* (c. 1680) 32 Surely he was a man of merit, being Pennon or Knight-bearer to one, Esquire of the body to three successive Kings, and Mr. of the Horse to one of their Queens.

3. The long pointed **streamer** of a ship; also called Pendant and Pendard.

1627 Thornton *Ayeboyage* 70/8, A ship most neatly fine was he'd, In all her Sailes with flags and Pennons trim'd. [In Chalmers's *Poets*, pennons, whence in Richardson.] 1632 Sherwood, A *Pennon* (or *Pendant*) in a ship. 1698 Fryer, *Penon*, ... also a streamer in a ship. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* x. 304 O hapless ship! ... That now no wandering pennon meets the skies. 1830 Lough. *Wanders of Cheapr Forth* II. Flowing this and rippling pennon. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zéro* 180, Yachts with pennons flying lay at anchor in the harbour.

† **4.** Erroneously yet for Pendant sb. 1, a hanging ornament. *Obs. rare.*

1596 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 82 Also I give to my daughter...a girdle with pennon and buckle of silver.

5. *poet.* Used by Milton, and others after him, for: A wing, plume.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 932 Flutt'ring his pennons vain plumb down he drops Ten thousand fathom deep. *Ibid.* vii. 441. 1742 Somerville *Hobbinol* II. 290 The...Wasp ...In the tyrannic Master glorying it, His shiny Pennons struggling flaps to vain. 1756 Cranstoun *Ode Departing Year* Epode ii. I hear the Genius's inward sigh pass Wrap their lank pennons on the groaning wind. 1823 Southey *Q. Mab* I. 204 Again the Centaur of the air Unfolded their ever-wearied pennons.

Penoncel (pe'nonsel). *Obs. exc. Her.* Forms: 4 penoncel, 5, 9 -cell, 5 penon-, 7, 9 -cel, 9 -cele, 8- penoncret, (9 -celle). [a. OF. *penoncel* (= It. *pennoncello*, 'a little plume or bunch of feathers, also a little streamer or handrell' (Florio), med.L. *pennoncellus, pennocellus*, Du Cange), dim. of *penon*, Pennon. See also the refused form Pencel, which is found earlier.] A small pennon borne upon a helmet or lance, a Pennon; a pennon or pendant of a ship.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 308 Then on thei stonde on every side, Rydding the wilpes hord to schewe, Of Penoncelle a riche crewe. *c* 1485 Caxton *Jason* (*of Arowes* vi. 133 The lyng...bende her bow alwaye a penoncell of a spere that she made full fayr for thy knyghte Beyouwelle. *c* 1489 in *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 58 Many a knight sawe that here gonne myghte And many penoncelles, banners, and standardes that the wynde shoke here and there. 1820 Gentlem. *Herodotus* xv. xiv. 1620) 224 Those penoncels are made of certain small pieces of Taffata or Sarcenet, cut after the forme of a pennon, wherewith martiall men doe oftentimes adorne their speares and launces. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Rawl.) 120/1 His Standard, a pennon Or, garnished or adorned with a pennon or pennonell Argent. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Penoncels.* 1814 Scott *Chivalry* (1834) 52 When they were enabled to wear under a Pennoncle or small triangular streamer somewhat like the naval pennant of the present day. *a* 1832 Mackenzie, *Madman's Love*, The fluttering of each pennoncel By knightly lance upheaven.

Pennoncler (pe'nonsl-ər). rare—¹. [a. OF. *penon-, pennoncier* (Froissart 1498 e.).] = Pennoner.

Pennoner (pe'nonər). Also 4–5 penon-, pennonour. [f. Pennon + -er¹.] A knight bachelor (as distinguished from a knight banneret).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pe'nnoned (-ənd), *a.* [See -ed².] Having, bearing, or furnished with a pennon. Also *fig.*

1849 Thackeray *Miss Costs* iii, No knight on I with pennoned spear. 1868 Lowell *Fertile Minerva* v The Teuthing cities, where by a river grew The pennoned reeds. 1880 Fennell *Reign Will. Rufus* II. 76 I...beg His...would show himself before their gates with a hundred thousand pennoned lances. 1892 *Athen.* 6 *July* 7/1 Behind this line we get a glimpse of plumed helmets and pennoned lances of some of the cavalry.

Pennor, obs. form of Penner ¹.

Penn'orth, colloq. contraction of Pennyworth.

Pennutte, obs. form of Pennet.

Penny (pe'ni), Pl. **pennies** (pe'niz), **pence** (pens). Forms: see below. [OE. *pening, pending, penning*, later *penig* = OFris. *penning, penneg*, -*ig*, OS. *pending* (MLG., LG. *penning*), MDu. *penninc, -ing-*, also *plant(e)ing* Du. *penning*), OHG. *pfenning* (*phantlin, phanting*), *pfenting* (MHG. *pfenninc, -ig, -ig-*, Ger. *pfennig*), ON. *penningr* (mod. Icel. *penningr*, Sw., ODa. *penning*, Da. pl. *penge* = ON. *pengar* 'money'); not recorded in Goth. (which has *skatts* for *hardpas* in N. T.). In early ME., Ormin had still *penninng*; but the usual ME. form after 1200 was *penī, peny*, from OE. *penī*. The forms with double *n* in OE. were chiefly Northumbrian; in ME. *pennie, penny*, with *en*, was 1250, not used till the 15th c. OE. and early ME. had also, less usually, like OFris., forms in *pan-*. In ME. the plural *penegas, penegas*, passed through *panes, pannes, penāis, penis*, to the 14th c. *pens, pens*; the latter duly spelt in 16th c. *pence*. But, besides this, the fuller *penyes, penyes, pennies*, continued in restricted use: see the forms in A. 2 β, and signification in B. 1 c.

The OE. and cognate forms point back to the types **pannig*, **pannin*, a metal which does not occur (Goth. **panning*, a metal which does occur, is only glossatic for, but suggests that the word was formed and of manifold form. But it was evidently of W.Gm., or even earlier the ON. was borrowed from OE.) of Common Germanic age. No foreign source however is known; and the suffix *-ing*, occurring in other names of coins, as *shilling*, *farthing*, (OHG. *scilling*, etc.), suggests at least a Teutonic formation on a radical element *pand* or *pann*-. This has been sought in W.Gm. **pand*, OHG. *pfant*, Pawn, with reference to a possible use of the *pawning* and in W.Gm. *pannus*, Ger. *pfanner* Fish, with possible reference to shape. Of these words themselves the Germanic origin is uncertain.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Sing.* n. 1 **pending, pening, -ine, penning;** 3 (Orm.) **penning.** *B.* 1 **penig, panig, peni,** 1–2 **penis,** 2–3 **peni,** 4 **pane-** (in comp.), 4–6 **peny,** 5 **peyn, -ey,** 5–7 **penie,** (6 **peany**); 5–8 **pennie,** (6–7**e**), 5– **penny.**

a. 835 *Pending* Inv. R. 12. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 24 *gebiddon him penning* (*Rushw.* 1 *penig*, n. *penigas*, n. *penig*; *Hatton* xxxii *panig*). c 1000 *Ælfric Gramm.* xxv. (Z.) 280 *Mir. an, two pendinge* (n. *-ra*), *pending, penig, panig.* c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 *Þa onfengon hig ælc his penig* (*Hatton panig*; *Lindisf. mid hiora penningas*). c 1000 Ælfric *Jos.* (B.) *Inuen se penning ælc.* *Ibid.* 3262.

B. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 2 *He geðôhte ofcorn anne penig* (*Hatton mycne penig*). c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 *Þa onfengon hi ælch hiz penit* (*Lind. Gosp.* penig, peneg). a 1200 *Moral Ode* by the nine and the penie to be one: and his penie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10748 For a penni [*Fairf.* penyl] his sal he sakle. c 1450 *Merlin* ii. 142 For a penny that ye lose on this side, ye shall receive twayne. 1530 Palsgr. 232/1 Penny corne, *denier*. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 50 To give them a penie for euerie sun. 1592 Record. 161 *Gr. Arthur* (1690) 320 That a sterling penie, round without clipping, did then weigh 32 corns of wheat dry. 1666 Harvey *Corr.* Wks. 1870–2 II. 168 The taking of an halfpenny and a peny. 1673 C. Marten in *H. Cont.* (Camden) 116 To be drawn as a right, real spleen.

2. *Plural.* n. 1 **peningas, peninges, pen-(e)ie(s)ne.** *B.* 1–2 **penyias, pen-, 2–3 penes-ye, pane(y)es, -as,** 3 **panewes, penie-, -wes; penia, -ia,** 3–4 **panes,** 4 **panon, penie,** 4–5 **penyes,** 4–6 **penies,** *Sc.* **pennyes,** (5 **peynyes, pennis**), 5–6 **penys, pennys, -is,** (*Sc.*) **-eis,** 6 (*Sc.*) **pennyis,** 5– **pennies.** 7– 4–5 **pens,** (4 **pons**), 4–6 **pens,** 5–6 **pens.** 6– **pence.** 7– **pens, -ys.**

a. 835 *Will* in Thorpe *Diplom.* 419 *Se mann se to lande the æcerlic hire ortiȝeteð xlii. penni peningas.* c 890 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. 3 (Sedacre) *þæt hergas hetan mid x pundum marca peninga.* c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* C. 3, 391 We æteowaþ ærest ȝildum ærra peninga mid to þeginnene. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 2 *Ongeȝeon* (*Rushw.* *geniȝeon*) *penigas.*

B. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 10 *Þa onfengon hig ȝeornlicor penegas* (*Hatton* ælcelc *penegas*). *Ibid.* Luke x. 35 (Hft) *lecðas ȝiftum ðinga ȝeopan penegas* (*Lindisf.* *ȝeopa peninga*, *Hatton penegas*). c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 *Þa swoke penies.* c 1200 Trin. *Hom.* 4 *Forbuhte ȝu ðahtuð here penies ȝe haldene weren.* c 1205 Lay. 2580 Pallas and purpres Arst goldnes gonewan [c 1275 *paiènes*]. *Ibid.* 14884 Tweolf peiewes. a 1250 *S. Katherine* 6 *in* Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 101 Of gold and ȝimwrenes, o peyenes reaunde. c 1250 *S. Marg. Lat.* 6 *ofȝiuð A panes, þat þat Sire hevre mannes panes.* a 1300 *Hali Meidenhad* 38 (*E. E. T.*) (1866) 14 For ȝiue penies he hine sold. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4825 (Cott.) Al mid penis [*Gött.* penis] for to sell. *Ibid.* 13961 Qua had o penis tuu hundreth fraist for to bi. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Christina*) 778 For peuryne o penyis. 1380 Wyclif *Works* (Early) II. 343 Also þis [*Satan*] ordeynid panes of lesu. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 Of hem þat ȝeuen a penye, or peyenes, to preste. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 13461 (Trin.) Who so hab panes ten hundreth. 1426 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 111 Of gold and penewrith ȝe purueie rewarde. c 1440 *Sc. Reg. Lat.* I. 163/23 A pans, þat þai hire brocht penis. a 1500 *Ball & Passion* 38 (*E. E. T.* (1869) 14 For xxx penis he him sold. a 1500 *Cursor M.* 4825 (Cott.) Al mid penis [*Gött.* penis] for to sell. *Ibid.* 13961 Qua had o penis tuu hundreth fraist for to bi. c 1575 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Christina*) 778 For peuryne o penyis. 1580 Tomyris *Wisdom* (Baldr

IV. 37 [He] had him fetcheen to him hicide unto Jesus peddlen penig. *c* 1300 *Song Beelzebub*. 6 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 140 Brow the feethe penil nost to the kinge. 1381 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 402 All and hail the archives of Orwey, with the total penny of all wordis. 1383 *Ibid.* 543 The $\frac{1}{20}$th fructis and $\frac{1}{20}$th penny of the same benefices. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) I In the 24. years in (Henry III) had the 15. penny of all goods given him upon condition to confirme the great Charter. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xli. None can love or build a House, but he must pay the ninth penny. 1681 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1624/1 The Seamen of the City have declared their willingness to give twelve the ninth penny, which...will raise a Million and a half. 1706 Addis *Jarke W. N. S.* in. (1869) I. 57 In 1720 interest was reduced from the twentieth to the fifteenth penny, or from five to two per cent. 1844 D. Dods *Electric Message* v. 128 Remembered by what was termed 'the fourth penny', that is, such journeymen received as his wages...the fourth part of the gross sum for which such cloth was sold.

† **d.** *First penny* = prime cost, cost price. In quot. 1674, perh. = first amount, amount starting a contribution, testimonial, etc.; a handsel. *Obs.*

1580 A. Dee *Exp. Secretary* 6. (1659) To Swan Bois of Stok, which cost the first pennie seventeen Duckets the Hundred. 1620 Cath. Sutton *Acct. Trinity* (MS.) 240 Five knights, which did cost at the first penny for ever pounds. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 26 Here congeals of broad cloth was worth the first penny ever since quoted. 1674 Marvell *Corr. Wks.* 1872–5 II. 304 E. of Pembroke married to Madam Quenell (*sic*) where. The King gives 1000 first penny.

e. The particular sum of money or amount of some tax, impost, or customary payment. With defining adjunct, as *Borchel-penny, cock-p., common penny, earnest-p., fire-p., gangi-p., God'sp., hanse-penny, hansage-p., Peter's-penny (-pence), Rome-p., scot-p., tolsel-p., tithing-p., weard-p.*, etc. See these.

c 1234 in *Reg. of Wetherhal* (1897) 91 (*Peter*) quietus de...averpenil et de blodwita...et de hundredpenil et de shethingespenil. 1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 111/2 For the pany which is called the Gange penny, he not paied to the Gangrive. 1480 *Ibid.* 478/1 A custome of twenty clayonil at two hundreds in the yere, called Tithyng peny, otherwise Tattyngpeny. 1479–80 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 102 The severyl peny's and pensions at diuerse tymes amongs the worshepfull...have Farmour-penny's. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 122 Without payment of any compositions or wand penny. 1845 S. Austin *Randle's Hist. Exf.* I. 72 At Reppendorp, in the year 1311—the which powers...appointed to receive a cert of property tax on the whole empire, called the Common Penny. *Ibid.* 213 The scheme of a Common Penny was now resumed. 1850 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 72 There were dues at Andover called 'wool-pennies', 'barrel-pennies', and 'sign-pennies'. 1914 Wyon. Gaz. 18 May. 1263 The church was built in the old bridal days when the Franchisers...held manors in Chingford, and...in 1370 an agreement was entered into between the Abbot of Waltham and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's by which the latter were exempted from the payment of 'Bunched Penny' and 'Ward Penny'.

8. As the type of a coin of small value, or of a small amount of money. Often in contrast with *pound* (see also 9 f, h); with a negative, = *not a penny* = not the least amount, *no money at all*; *so never a penny, not worth a penny.*

a 1000 [see A. 3 f]. ?*a* 1386 Chaucer *Sum. Wom.* 402 Twenti shillinges. That was a penny hadde in wikke. 1424 Inventory *Feudl. Pr.* 48 There schal no man, for pany ne pounde, have 'No remembrance, Domine!' 1437 *Paston Lett.* I. 472 A yeer ye moon spare mille mis a pownde, 1552 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 74 Clerc had never grey for hys. 1588 Greene *Chron. Hi.* 284 Heading onely the name and style of the queen, without any peny profite, or lesse of possession. 1592 T. Wilson *Demosthenes* 10 marginle, It is the well spent penny that saveth the pound. 1595 Gerrard *Catr. or Herb.* verse 12. v. § 3 (1636) 697 With them stand with God for a day or two, buckle with him for a penny? 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. 1 Never have a man worth a penny with such a coat on that air. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 2nd. S., *Wedded, Widow'd, &c.* Never was heard such a terrible curse! But...Nobody cares a cent penny the worse!

III. Transferred uses: chiefly elliptical.

† **6.** = Penny-weight. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Feed also zewihð 20[1] pengum hasse horse peed watres, & peed smið zewihð 10[1] pengum hasse horse peed watres. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. cxxxii. (1495) 721/1 Penghus is the eyghte parte of Vncia and weyeth thre Pans of syluer. Sompetyme is accused for the Pans. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 189 Tuiching the ordonnance of our lawesuet Lordis anent to allwis penny bran. 1592 Kyngdon, etc. *Gr. Arras* (1620) 127 Whereas...the weight is called by the name of a penny, it is not meant a penny of silver money, but a penny of Gold-smiths weight, which containeth 24 Barly Corn.

† **7.** The amount bought for a penny, a penny-worth. *Obs.*

1580 *Child Marriages* xxii (of 5) want to Richard Barkers house, and drinke, either[1] of them a peny. 1592 Greene *M. Haddocs* 303 Wherein thou could compound a better peny.

8. = Pennyland, q. v.

IV. 9. Phrases and Proverbs.

a. *A penny for your thoughts:* I would give something to know what you are thinking about (addressed to one in a 'brown study'). † **b.** *A penny in the forehead:* an allusion to a playful boxing-joke, in which a cold coin is pressed on the forehead so as to be felt as if cold there after its removal; see *Notes and Q.* 5th S. VIII. 184. *Obs.* **c.** *A penny saved is a penny gained upon, earned.* **d.** *A penny that never came to twopence.* **e.** *A penny (fine, clear penny*; a considerable sum in the way of gain or cost). **f.** *In for a penny, in for a pound:* having entered upon a matter one must carry it through; whatever is involved. † **g.** *No penny, no paternoster:* a saying referring to priests insisting on being paid as a condition of performing services; hence = nothing for nothing; if you want a thing you must pay for it. **h.** *No penny, no paternoster, no pray* = no work, no pay. *Penny nor paternoster* (quot. 1588), neither pay nor prayers; neither love nor money. *Obs.* **i.** *Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.* † **j.** *To think one's penny (good) silver:* to have a good opinion of oneself. *Obs.* **k.** *To make penny of:* to turn into money, to sell (obs.); *to make a (good, etc.) penny of* to make profit by (*obs.*). (See also 6.) † **l.** *To turn (send) the (a) penny:* to send one's money profitably; or, to gain money. *Obs.* etc. **m.** *To turn an honest penny* (see Honest a. 4 i). See also Penny-wise.

a. 1598 J. Heywood *Prov. & Ep.* ii. (1867) 10 Wherwith to a great morning he was brought. Friend (quoth the good man) a peny for your thoughts. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat. I. Nineteen, Come*, a Penny for your thoughts. *Miss.* It is not worth a farthing, for I was thinking of you. 1789 Buchanan *Maid of Mill* v. viii. 17 My lord, a penny for your thoughts.

b. 1598 *Barlas's Diary* 9 May. (1868) IV. 196. I am not bound always to look you in the face like children, to see if you have a penny in your forehead. *a* 1734 North *Examen* II. v. § 12 (1740) 304 We may hope better of their Abilities than so to stumble as Children with a Penny in the Forehead.

c. 1695 Ravenscroft *Canterbury-Guests* v. 31. This I did as private espousals, for...A penny saved, is a penny got. 1811 Essex *Hints to Farmers* 318 A penny saved, my lad, 's a penny got. 1838 *Chamb. Edin. Jrnl.* X. 5 A penny saved is a penny gained. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* XVII. 29 A penny saved is a penny earned.

d. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 737 A penny and never came to twopence. 1899 Hawker *Diff. Height* iii. (1810) 233 Nervous nimbleness in lying and in dealing...leads to failure. The penny and never came to twopence.

e. 1598 J. Dymock *Rem. Portugueza* (ed. 2) 229 By which the soldiers made a pretty penny. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IV. iv. If a man makes a fair penny...he has as much title to enjoy his pleasure as the Chief Justice. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* vii. 130 By that time the...ingredients are reduced, the partridges will be worth a fine penny. 1883 E. Harte *Marsyas* I. Then the captain might still make a pretty penny on Sambo. 1885 Sinden (*Mass.*) *Trnl.* 11 Jan., Uncle Sam's navy is coming for a pretty penny these days.

f. 1693 Ravenscroft *Canterbury-Guests* v. 3. Well then, Cree shoon, a'se loose. And in for a Penny, in for a Pound. 1813 Byron *To Kinnaird* 25 Dec. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxvii, Eating in for a penny, I am ready, as the saying is, to be in for a pound.

g. 1548 *Dygby Correspondence* (1871) 87 Their covetous is growen into the pounder, No pary, no pater noster: 1566 Common *Supplyce* v. 1, Take no pardon, pery nor pater noster shuld one have made Popes once to open his mouth in the cause. 1840 Barnham *Lord Spc.* vi. Ep'n. No penny, no Pater noster; they take more to their tithes, than to Pater Aves. 1907 Hearnshaw *Parliament* II. ii. 21 Once was—No Peter Money, No Penny; now—No Services, not a Penny, not a Farthing.

h. *a* 1744 Lowndes in Chancel. *Lett.* 5 Feb. an. 1730 (*Hd. Ms. Lowndes*, the Famous Secretary of the Treasury)...used to say 'take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves'. 1834 E. S. Sutton *Wonders Cross xii.* 'A real out-and-out workin' chap, that will...look sharp into the pence, without leavin' the pounds to take care of themselves'.

i. 1579 Thomas *Calfhill's Answ.* 77in. (1581) Surely so...thought their parte good siluer. 1594 Carew & Lodge *Looking Glasse* Lodge's Wks. (Hazlew. Cl.) 27 Tho the say that she is buried, I think it's pounds silver by her house. 1663 Butler *Hudibras* III. iii. (1675) 203 There are more Butchers than Rogues, and my penny is as good silver as yours's.

j. 1592 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 367 To mak penny of her lands and goods. 1595 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) The persons, &c., charged the officiaris to mak penny of the cloith goods. 1708 Dunallan *Let. to T. Peter* 1 Dec., Wks. 1733 IV. 139, I gave him old clothes, which he made a penny of. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. viii, Warrant Master Harrel's maids a good penny of you.

k. 1548 J. Heywood *Prov.* ii. viii. (1867) 72 Those were woe none wares, to tourne the penny. *c* 1640 Howell *Lett.* (1754) 76 There is no State that winds the Penny more nimbly, and makes quicker Returns. 1712 *Spectator* April. No. 432 ¶ 2 A Projector, who is willing to turn a Penny by this remarkable Curiosity of his Countrymen. 1887 Miss R. Moore *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 3 Lucas had been sent across the sea to turn the 'honest penny' and pick up some gold.

V. 10. With prefixed numerals, forming adjectives of price or value: see Fivepenny, Fourpenny, Sixpenny, etc. Applied to nails, such adjectives denote the original price (in 13th c.) per hundred; as *fivepenny nail*, a nail which cost 5*d.* a hundred, *tenpenny nail*, a nail costing 10*d.* a hundred. (These names persisted after the prices fell, as they began to do in some places before 1500, and they are now used to designate sizes of nails.)

1296–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (R. T. T. S.) 63 Also for $\frac{1}{2}$ m nayles[1] to le-vyne, 2*s.*–1*d.* Also for $\frac{1}{2}$ m[1] penny nayl, 1*s.*–1*d.* 1440–5 *Ibid.* 84 Also for $\frac{1}{2}$ c a peny nayl to be stone with, 2*s.* 6*d.* Also for $\frac{1}{2}$ c penny nayl, 1*s.* Also for a c. of 3 penny nayl, 1*s.* 1484 *Ibid.* 120 Item, for $\frac{1}{2}$ c ob. 6*d.* penny nayle, 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, for ob. c + d nayle, $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* ob. Item, for 3*l.* 2 c ob penyn nayle, 16 ob. 1492–3 *Ibid.* 208 Item, $\frac{1}{2}$ c vj *d* nayle, 2*s.*–*d.* *Ibid.* 210 Item, $\frac{1}{2}$ c ob. v. penny Nayle, 1*d.* ob. 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 320 Unto carmen or Cuddisons de *tenpenny nayel*, ad valorem iiij *d.*; or de *twelve penyes* or *fourpeny nayel*, ad valorem iij *d.*; or de *twelve penyes* or *fivepeny nayel*, ad valorem ij *d.* *c* 1650 *Exodus, Harmp.* (Wanley) 131 Nails of xxvi sorts, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, and 40 penny nails, all of different lengths.

11. *attrib.* or *adj.* **a.** Of the price or value of a penny, costing a penny, as *penny bridal* (Bridal sb.[1] 3), *loaf, commander* (Commander 3 b), *card, dirge-ffull* (Dirge-full C), *hen, horseride* (Horseride B), *knife, loaf, mass, newspaper, paper, pie, roll, stamp, whistle*, etc.; for the use of or admission to which the charge is a penny, as *penny boat, bar, club, concert, gaff* (Gaff sb.[2]), *gallery, lectures, lodging, reading, show, steamer, train*, etc.; (of a game) at which the stake is a penny, as *penny-nap, -ombre*; (of a person) that sells something or does some work for a penny or at a cheap rate; hence, engaged in mean or inferior work; as *penny-barber, foot-post, poet*, etc. Here *penny* (though sometimes hyphened) may be considered as an adj.: cf. *penny loaf* with *twopenny or sixpenny loaf*. **b.** Of or pertaining to a penny, as *penny-breadth*, † *-breth* (Breath 18.).

a 1529 T. Brewer *Lett. on Pr. King* Wks. 1530 I. 62, I hope then I in the Friars take a shop, Then *penny-lectes* there. 1859 Trichinopoly *Simmonds* xxxvi. We came by the steamer, and I prefer the *penny-boat*. 1880 *Routledge's Pop. Guide Lond.* 22 The Penny boats go to and from London Bridge and Hungerford...about every five minutes. *c* 1450 *Five Conkeryng-Bes.* 5 I Kyst it in made pesys of the *peny* breds. 1599 Lyndsay *Satyre* 3316 The Sprituall of nocht, In all this world has nedes nor penny bridal Quhairin he may expein his besticlie kind. *a* 1550 *Wyndt. Ane. Hist. Troll to Archard.* IX. 190 Syne pesis of Venysun outhaistis, penny breidis of chirs or colmen. 1849 C. Dickens *Pictures fr. Italy* V. 106, One Tony within an Age; Though a Good hand, pounds an Eye to Read't A Paint-Stones, to a Penny Roundish. 1738 "Peggy Irish (see Range sb.)" 3). 1808 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 170 They...may be had pretty well the size part of a penny-trish. 1880 Mrs. Sewell *Parisians Heart* xxii. 197, I went into a baker's shop and bought a 'penny bun.' 1892 R. Jobson *New Inn* iv. 1, Keep they think "penny club suits"? *a* 1813 Ogilvie *Church's Above Follies* Wks. (1898) 102 So needless, he can in as great state ever his "penny-commons, as ever Vitellius did at the greatest banquets. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 10, vi. 30 Let not Bartholpho vitall thred bee out With edge of Penny-Cord, and vile reproch. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, "Penny dreadfuls, ...those penny publications which depend more upon sensation than upon merit, artistic or literary, for success. *a* 1889 Fletcher Chronic v. ii, A "penny foot post Coppell'd with spoon and pike to top of wounds. 1831 *Mechan. Lond. Labour* I. 440 There are shops which have been turned into a kind of temporary theatre for the...penny people. ...These places are called by the coarse "Penny Gaffs". 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Oct. 2/1 She wished to go into the penny gaff a second time, and said she had no money. 1937 *Durham Adv. Daily Gazette* 23 Jan. 1/6, "penny-lemonade song. 1880 *Ibid.* 1/6 "Penny bonfires always have a public, though it is questionable if these crowds are now as prominent as they once were. 1892 *Edinb. Contr. Trnl.* 22 May 7/2 The power of the Penny has only been discovered of late years. The Penny Magazine, and the Penny Cyclopædia, fairly inaugurated the discovery. "Penny Lectures are the necessary corollary from it; and before long the Penny Newspaper may fairly complete it. 1908 *Maldon, Essex, Coron.* 7 (*Bundle* 12, no. 3), Perds Farmers...wood, "penyfed. 1394 Bucknell *Rolls...Essex.* I. 2. (1858) 31 If a penyfoule must weigh two pound, Wheat being at three shilling a bushell. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlv. A penny loaf was all they had had that day. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 323 At night he would go to a "penny lodging, where he purchased clean sheets for sixpence. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 452 Their "penie masons and their caruinges nasty. 1892 "Penny Newspaper (see beside *penny lecture* above), 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 193 A halfpenny or penny newspaper. 1722 *Every Lad. Its Journey* 26 Sept., Looking over while you lost a groat at "penny-orders. 1834 *Punch's Mag.* I. 253/1 A set of idle "penny-pass men. 1772 Annesley *Sport.* No. 134 ¶ 2 Many a lusty Author would make his Appearance in a "Penny-Paper. 1600 Kemp *Nine Daies Wonder* D 2(1), A "penny Pipe; whose feet making way for the admirable stirre story of Maidnel, or Maidenhead, or Maidenhead. 1804–6 Sir. *Tales Mer. Taylor.* (1891) 100 That most of penny posts who lived in the reigne of Queen and Lorenzo di Medici. 1880 Gladstone *Odyss* I. 121, In Morley *Life* II. 184 Some of the "penny press which has now acquired an enormous expansion as great heights in our favour. 1898 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI. 341 This lecture is peculiarly illustrated, as the "penny pulpiteers say, with cuts. 1889 Scottish Chron. 19 Sept. (Scudder), "Penny Readings for the Working Classes. 1880 C. Sellar (title) Penny Readings in Inverness and Elsewhere. 1887 P. R. Cameron in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 681/1 Penny readings are entertainments at which such who cannot pay a penny...1898–98 T. D. Wade *Arrangia, Knights* I. 22, I will back you like a "penny cob. 1811 Cobbett *Lond's Mart.* 181 (1818) 229 The cause of all our monstrous "penny-shows. 1839 Bowland Hill *Memorandum* 13th June, The stamp-office would change the nominal value...for a penny a sheet for "penny stamps, twopence a sheet for twopenny stamps, etc.). 1861 *Stamp Collector's Ann.* 38 (Postage-stamp Savings Bank) Slips of paper...with spaces below marked out for affixing twelve penny stamps. 1880 H. Lucy *Parnell, Pigott, etc.* 103 ...went on a "penny-steamer to the Tower. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* x. Pipes! they look more like "penny-whistles. 1879 Stanton *Manx Worthies* 58 Canvassing a penny whistle with a common hawksman's din. 1824 H. Hutton *Sobby Jones* (*Penny Sun.*) 7 Times were "penny-weths I backing into.

12. *Comb.* **a.** Objective and obj. gen., as *penny-catching, pinching* adjs., *collector*, etc. **b.** Ablative, etc., as *penny-bottom, -grip, -proof* adjs. **c.** Special Combs.: † **penny-ale**, ale sold at a penny a gallon, thin ale (*obs.*); **penny-bank**, a savings bank at which a sum as low as a penny may be deposited; † **penny-bean**, ?a kind of bean with a flat round seed (*obs.*); **penny-bird**, local Irish name for the Little Grebe (also called *dried-arsepenny*); † **penny-bread** (-breade, -breyde), ?a baker's weighing-board for penny-loaves (see Bread 18.); **penny bridal** = *penny wedding*; **penny-cress**, the plant *Thlaspi arvense*, or some other cruciferous plant with flat round pods; † **penny-dale, -deal, -dole** (see Dale[1], Deal 16.[2], Dole 16.[1]), the dealing or distribution of a penny to each of a number of

person; in phr. *by penny-d.*; hence as *adv.* at the rate of a penny each; **penny-dog**, (*a*) a kind of dogfish, also called *smaller's dog or hyte*; (*b*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 'a dog that constantly follows his master' (Jam.); a dog of an inferior breed; **† penny-earth** [ME. *peniworþ*], a villeinage service of ploughing, for which one penny was paid by the lord (*obs.*); **penny-earth**², local name of the Fuller's Earth of the Oolitic group of strata, which abounds with the round shells of *Ostrea*; **† penny-farm** [-*farme*], a money rent, instead of services; **penny-fee** *Sc.*, a payment of a penny; 'wages paid in money' (Jam.); **penny-fish**, the John Dory (see quot.); **† penny-flower**, the plant 'Heavenly' (*Leucoium bicorne*), from its five round pods (*obs.*); **† penny-full** *a.*, (of the moon) round like a penny, 'full' (*obs.*); **† penny-gavel** [GAVEL *sb.*¹]: see quot. 1672; **† penny-grave**, a local ancestral collector of money payments and dues; **penny-in-the-slot** *a.* [from the direction 'Put a penny in the slot'], (of machines and mechanical devices for putting weighing machines into action, for automatic supply of various commodities, etc.) actuated by the fall of a penny inserted through a slot or narrow opening; also *fig.*; **penny-leaf**, **-leaves**, a name for navelwort or wall pennywort (*Cotyledon Umbilicus*), from its round leaves; **† penny-mail** *Sc.*, a small money payment in acknowledgement of feudal superiority; **† Pennyman**, (*a*) an impersonation of money, also called Sir Penny; (*b*) see quot. 1620; **† pennymeal** *sb.* and *adv.*, by pence, a penny to each, = *penny-dale*; **penny-motion**, ? a penny puppet-show; **penny piece**, a piece of any commodity sold for a penny; **penny-piece**, a piece of money of the value of a penny, a penny; **penny pies** = *fenny-leaf*; **penny-pig** *Sc.*, an earthenware pot with a slot for collecting pence saved or received as gratuities; **† penny-posash**, a pocket or bag for coin; **† penny-post-like** *adv.*, at so much in the pound; **† penny-purse**, (*a*) a purse for pence or small coins; (*b*) *fig.* a penniless fellow, a sligard; **† penny-rifle** *a.*, as vile or common as pennies, very common or prevalent; **† penny-room**, a place (*e.g.* in a theatre) to which the price of admission is a penny; **† penny-toller** (**-pontillaer**), an official who takes a toll of a penny; **penny-trumpet**, a toy trumpet costing a penny; also *fig.* in reference to petty boasting; so **penny-trumpeter**; **penny wedding**, a wedding at which each of the guests contributes money to the expenses of the entertainment and to the setting up of the newly-married couple; formerly customary among the poorer classes in Scotland, Wales, etc.; **penny-whip**, **-whesp**, *Sc.*, small beer sold at a penny a bottle; **† penny-white** *a.*, whitened or rendered fair with (silver) pennies, i. e. with wealth; said of a rich woman, esp. one who is not naturally beautiful (*obs.*). Also PENNY-A-LINER and PENNY-WEIGHT, q. v.

1382 Lonsl. *Pr. Pl.* A. v. 134 'Dyed Ale and pichelet bee pourelle to parlere For lebereres and lusk folk. 1522 PAGET *Register, Lich* (1891) I. 72 *To deryvate yearly penyes* xiis. *or twelve small dryvers.* 1660 ASHTON *Chimney Sd.* (1865) 137 'Penny Hawk, for netting of sparrows too small to be entered in the ordinary netting-books, was opposed in Surrey on the 4th of January, 1660.' 1530 LANGTON *Penny Pension.* Norfolk 8 v., The Statute of Leighton or 'penny leases lord on the knees pleas, will make the leases to fall. 1883 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds, Introd.* 20 Little Grebe...'Penny Bird' (Lough Mayne); Cotchebogwell. *c* 1378 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Chevere 222 Gyfe he be nedir 'penyr bownes, Lat it sit vs bath in commownes. 1592 *Middlethorn Acc.* I. 244 Item, 'penyr-wrytis of flax'. 1911 *Folk-lore* II. 82, 3 pewpleaters, idiot. 1804 in Osmund *Ann. Rural* (1892) II. 15 Among the great abuses of 'parish beadels in all houses', *c* 1869 *Life Hogg.* x. in *Child Ballads* (1882) III. 281/1 The women stood that for their eel, He was the 'penny-bonnie. 1895 H. E. WARD *Lines* 6, 124 'Penny-stabbing pamphlets. 1703 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 210 Broad-leaved yellow 'Penny-Grass. *Hudson Anthem, Peterpool Colln.* 1892 G. TAYLOR *Hiona Meadows* (1893) I. 243, I found a piece of penny-stone in a piece of waste ground. 1581 J. JONES *Bathes Acroa. Short* 137 b, When shall we say of the Mennyes ? which is thereof in Rome in the Cathedrall Church of Mary Maior, are without 'pennyes-worthing? 1423 in *Cust. Manc. Harland.* IV. 26 'In pence groats to 'pennydale, iiij. iijs. iiijd. 1901 *Ibid.* VI. 6, I will that my executors dispose upon my burial days to poore people penny dealis. 1530 in *Wharton Wills* (1690) 93, 20 s. to dales pennydale. 1592 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 108, I will that xx pennys shall be dalde for me. 1788 [F. SAMBACH] *Rambler, Excursion* 8 In N. Wilkes's Coll. *Sc. Poems* (1918) 2, 21 His wish, no sun hath been a Lon, He knows me like a 'penny-dog. 1898 VENESS *Sock, Rodney* II. 290 The Tops is a common species along the southern coast, where it is known by the names of Penny Hog and Miller's Dog. *a* 1300 *Gloucester Cart. Rolls* III. 134 Nichil omnio accipit quin vendat ut 'peck, bicher, et vidit tres denarios, quia vulgus de burgo dicebat quatuor denarios. 1892 WORCESTER *Pilgrimage to Engl.* 160 When the ploughing-week is paid for, it may receive the name of *pennyweek*. 1902 *J. Masters Hertlebarrow* 2, 10 He has carried 'Penny-Earth, a Stoney Earth with a great Number of Sea-shells in it. Some of those Shells (using that word roundish, loose meaning) is the Name of *Penny-Earth*. 1598 in *Surtees Compota* (Surtees) 32 Quod disallocatur ad 'pistrilorum per Priorem. 1580 BOURNE *Mr. Harwich, &c.* 10, By reason it is my 'penny-fee. 1808 IRVING *Salmagundi* 166, For the penny-fee and a fine I'll just leave it on the hand and you. 1892 C. PEARCE *Perplexer* II. xviii. 1 The others are but pay-house with her own penny-fee. 1680 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* iii. 70 The fish called ..., by some, a Pater or 'Penny-fish: which having two remarkable round spots upon either side, those are considered to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers. 1598 LYDE *Dialogue* A. vi. 134 The Brabanders...do call it Peterschilleweers, that is to say, 'Penny Bones, or money Bones. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* v. xxvii. 377 We call this herb in English Pennie Royall or money Royall. *c* 1420 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. in Aldis & Wright* 3 The cicill was lefes, and 'penny full the stone. 1440 in *Sussex Collections* (1861) 26 For reddinesse & sarchinge vaynes 'Peny gavel, viz. redidendo annuatim sheaves Abbati & Conventui & somme Sarracenibus de qualibet ovilligata. *Census de terrenis militum &c. temp. Henrici.* 1870 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 153 The system of penny-gavel, in accordance with which the land was measured into carucates or ploughlands, and a tenth of its estimated value paid to the overlord. 1278 in *Trans. R. Riding Archæ. Society.* (1901) VIII. 12 'Pennygavel [in addition to rent and gelds]. 1542 *Cely Papers Estd. Manor of Burstwick, Holderness, Yorks.* Ralph Ingrisall, deputy penny-gavyll to the Lord. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 3/2 'Penny-gaffle, slot machine. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 3/2 The idea occurred to a Mr. Rosenfeld, of Birmingham, of adapting the penny-in-the-slot system to the gas-meters. The demand for these penny-in-the-slot meters has been of an extraordinary character. 1900 IRVING & *Penny for Purchase* p. xxvi, That is why your penny-in-the-slot horses, who only work when you drop a penny into them, are so supremely self-aware and uninteresting. 1808 *Weekly Trad.* XXX. 348 'Penny leaf...*Cotyledon umbilicus.* 1880 BAXTER & HOLLAND *Reg. Flintsh.*, Penny Leaves, from its round flat leaves. 1495 *Act Audit.* (1839) 146/2 Pe said Jepon allegis pat he has pe said lands in tak for 'penny male alanerly. *c* 1586 in *Fishertons Anc. Scot. Prisons* (1908) 321 Item with this house ar layrnit twill. That wonn to pay ten penny maill. *c* 1440 *Castle Persev.* 1589 'Penyman is ready to upnede: my lone is hyre I leye & lare. *Prol.* 1572 TUSS. *H. Husb.* (1878) 8 Hay, mydsom & seed, to Pentman is al his rent. 1622 in *Cath. Doncaster Norweyk Rec.* (1910) IV. 18 That no butcher dwelling within the towne commonly called penny-ward shall take for wages of any other butcher for killing of beast above xd. for every beast. 1480 *Coroner's rolls Thurstan Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 326 Eidem scholyngus xviiiht pens, to be dalyd 'pennyalis. 1510-5 *Bermondsey Lawsuit* I. Vocabulary...assyse is to be on the Sondayes...by penny meals. 1620 SIR W. CONSTABLE in *Yks. Arch. Jrnl.* (1878) IV. 268 Like the 'penny meetings able to relieve, and more, and divers others. 1662 STAT. *Ireland.* 339 The butchers of London sold 'penny pieces of lards for the reliefe of the poore, every piece two pounds and a halfe. 1787 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 14,913/1 Such Penny Pieces [shall be counted] as of the Value of One Penny. 1899 CROCKETT *Lone Man's Inn*, 'Don't you give us in, or take a penny piece from one of them!' she said. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 341 In orthostichy-counters pellets exceedingly convenient known, called by children 'Penny-pies. 1873 *Wedderburn's Trial.* 13 [Jas.] *Cornelia Bickle*, a 'penny peg. 1897 *Daily Trib.* 24 Feb., Your penny-peg collections don't succeed. 1625 TRADE *Comm. Com.* 28, 38 Neither was this a 'penny-potch, but a bag as big, as could a bourse. *c* 1690 in *Relics Ap. Hearne* (1869) 192 (The Lord's dole is first to be paid) naturally orphans' dowles and afterwards the (widow's) 'penny-pound like. 1573 *Pension List.* III. 83 Rad Hazard, tennant was a name of myrth an hyre ; ; was then 'pay penie. *c* 1625 HUGHES *Lett.* to, 408. (1896) 204 His habit was distrobled like a Countrie penny-penie when he was dressed. 1808 BYRON *Kirk-Burnell* (1813) 16 His superstition is...business must 'penny-stone Popery. *a* 1699 FLETCHER *Wife without M.* iv. 1, 'Till you break in at plays like gentlemen, and crush nuts with the scholars to 'penny rooms. 16.. *Pan. to Wr. Winkfield* (1871) *Nemesis*, 9 'penniless. 1583 WOLLEY (*B. Pitcher*) *Univ. Exp. Acad.* 11, Sound thair own praise from their own 'penny trumpet. 1897 *Hazzard's Fact, Ind.* XVI. 1249 Drums, and the abolishment of penny trumpets in contracts among the Arracanese

take in the whole Circle of the Penny-post. 1720 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. ii. 660 The extension of the penny-post letter *for* Enfield) took place 1st June 23. 1840 SCOTT *Pirate* xli Dec., 8 the report...requested of me, through the penny-post, the loan of £30. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 432 Farnworth (1814 and 1830)...The Portmanteau-ground had formerly a considerable penny-post for letters not exceeding in weight four ounces, in, from, or to any city, town, or place in the United Kingdom. ...There is a penny-post for Dublin, the limits of which the Postmaster-general has authority to alter. 1856 E. S. STEPHENS *Ask Mamma* lxxviii. 341 The penny post was one of the few things that came without being long called for. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 Jan. 5/1 Tomorrow is the sixty-fourth birthday of the Penny Post, inaugurated January 10, 1840.

b. *attrib.*, as *penny-post letter*, *penny-postman*, *penny-post office*.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1168/4 The General Penny-Post Office is removed from Crosby-House...to Sise-Court...in Cornhill. 1688 ASHMOLE *Lett. to Aubrey* (1717) 59 Which the Clerks of a Penny-Post Letter would have cleared and prevented. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 218 His majestie hath granted Mr. Dudgeon £300 per ann. out of the penny post office, in consideration of his being the first projector thereof. 1720 *Rog. Theophrast.* 356 [Busy bodies] have their wages about the town as regular as a penny postman. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Mag.* (1834) I. 210 The penny-postman finds no perplexity in his walks to any part of it [London]. 1864 *Tinsleys' Lit. to Mr. C. Bennett* 10 Oct., Believe me, the penny-post muddlehead, yours ever, A. Trevenen.

So **Pe'nny-postage**, the postage of letters, etc. at a charge of a penny each.

1683 *Chinese Postage* (*Lovelace Incr.*, Bristol) 1 Sous [sic] (in the World) equates to Ocean Penny Postage. 1813 *Chambers' Alt. Engl.* I. 85/2 A reasonable day...on which the idea of a Penny Postage was first contemplated. 1840 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 5/1 The Jubilee of the Penny Post. Fifty years ago to-morrow, by virtue of a warrant published in the *London Gazette* on the 26th December, 1839, was to be augurated our system of penny postage.

† **Pe'nny-prick**, *Obs.* An old game of which the nature is uncertain.

It appears to have consisted in aiming at a penny, perhaps placed originally as the Prize or mark for shooting at; see also quots. *c* 1570, 1600.

1491 *Statutes, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 32, No. 8) Quod homines juvenes infra Singleton, viz. alias nominatos et pennyprike ad quotcunque pretiorum ludum. 1547 *Shillingsford Lett. Cornhill* 103 Yong pagis...within the walls Citizens have exercised unlawfull games on the upper garden, penny prikke and pom atte botye, by the which the walles of the saide Citizens have be defaced and the glas windowes all to brast. 1552 *Huloet*, *Penny prycke*, *denarij gratia*, pennyricke, cayelles, taxum. 1600 T. SMITH *Philosophia*, etc. (1608) M3/2, Their idle houres ...They spend at shoot-boord, or at penny prickes, At dice, cards, tennis. 1688 in *Grose's Provinc. Gloss.* Sch. Ashl. (E.) (E. D. D.) *Penny-prick*, a game throwing at halfpence placed upon sticks which are called Sticks. 1802 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iv. 323 1809 J. HUTTON *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Penny-prick*, a game consisting of casting sixteen pieces of lead at a mark.]

Hence † **Pe'nny-pricker** *Obs.*, one who played at penny-prick.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorelle's B.* 21 Tyttyvus collapus, and perp pyckers a Rowlers, nun shaperes, and quaynes.

Pe'nny-rent. † *Obs.* [See RENT.] Rent paid (or received) in money; annual (or periodical) payment in cash; income in money, revenue. b. A quit-rent of a penny.

1522 *Will of Wyatford* (Somerset Hse.) In Penny-rent. 1661 COTGR., *Denier de service*, Pepaie rent; a quit or chiefe rent: or, the remembrance of a single penie in lieu of all other rents and services (homage excepted). *a* 1674 HAWKINS *Hist. without M.* (1722) 1. What business can he make you? Peasants, Money! Or an much penny-rent to the small pots? 1693 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. v. 349 The Pardons were but half Penny-Rent, whilst Abbey-Lands were lively rated (save beneath) their true valuation. 1873 WHITEHOUSE *Gentleman's Dressing-M.* 20. 1. Though he...has two thousand five hundred seventy-three pounds sterling, twelve shillings and twopence a year penny-rent. 1709 *Scottish Nov. Trials* 24 The duties from thence the Penny-rents of most of the great Estates of that Kingdom [Ireland]. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. Mar.-1 Apr., He proposes a pension of £200 a year penny-rents, and 400 guineas a year for her [Miss Mansfield's] private purse.

Penny-rot. [See ROT *sb.*] A name for Marsh Pennywort, from its round leaves, and supposed property of causing rot in sheep.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* n. vi. 411 *Cotyledon palustris*: in English Sheepes Ielling Pennygrasse, Penny rot, and in the north countrie White rot.

Pennyroyal (pe·niroi·əl). Forms: pennyr (in its var. forms) with s, 5–7 ryal(l, ryal(l, etc. (rarely two words or hyphened); 10 ryan(l, 8, 6–8 royal(l, etc. (as one word, two words, or hyphened; 13, 1910–)]-. **pennyroyal.** [app. an alteration (? corruption) of the earlier *poliol real*, *ryall*, in AF. *puliol real* = OF. *puliol*, *pouliol*, *pouliou* thyme (mod., type **puleiglet-um*, dim. of L. *pulegium* thyme) + *réal*, *royal* royal. Intervening stages between *puliol* and *penn(y)r* have not been found: mod. Walloon dialects have *puli*, *pouli*; mod. F. *pouliot*.]

1. A species of mint (*Mentha Pulegium*), with small leaves and prostrate habit; formerly much cultivated and esteemed for its supposed medicinal virtues.

a 1350 PECHE. 253/1 Pennyrall or herbe *Aenilliet*. 1398 TREVISA *Lifodyn*, *Origanum*...not herbe quam nalgus appellat Pennyrall. *c* 1400 *Lanfr. Fistul. Health Q* iv, Lauare of Rue, Tyme, Organe, Pennyrial. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 94 Fennelhall. 1597 C. BUTE *Distill. Waters* I 15/1, Pennial herb. *b.* 1622 BACON *Cant. Hellife* (1340) 383, Mackerels, Pennyroyall. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xcvi. 811 Our common Penny Royall. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 237 One ounce of Thyme, one ounce of Penny-royall. 1650 BULWER *Anthropom.* 502 Pennyroyal...good against cold and affections of the Nerves and Joynts. 1736 SELBY *Hounds. Dict.* 229 Penny-royal is...of a sharp bitter taste. 1893 *Surrey Pantry* 58 They may be seasoned with pepper, pennyroyal, honey, or sun-made wine.

2. Applied, usually with qualifying words, to other aromatic labiates, or other plants. † **a.** *Wood Pennyroyal*: a name proposed by TURNER for the Wood Speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*. *Obs.* † **b.** *Wild Pennyroyal*: Basil Thyme, *Calamintha Acinos*. *Obs.* **c.** In North America, applied to the fragrant labiate *Hedeoma pulegioides* (or other species). **d.** *Bastard* or *False Pennyroyal*: names for two N. American labiates, *Trichostemma dichotomum* and *Isanthus cæruleus*. **e.** = *Pennyroyal-tree* 1 and 3.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Pragmigenum*, an herbe whiche I suppose, is called Penny royalle, growyng wylde. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 19 It maye be called in english Purles Basyle or wylde Penny royal. 1551 HUNYADI, Penyroyall, or galdi-wyld-wyld, *calaminthe*, *fragrigamine*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxvi. 197 There be three sortes of Calamynte. The second kinde which is called wild Pennyryall, hath also square stalkes couered with softe Cotton, and almost creeping by the ground. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Verticillate Penny-royal, *Satureia*. 1877 HOWORTH *Bot. gen. Hedeoma pulegioides* is the Penny-royal of the United States. 1898 *Treasury Bot.* 1. 1000/1 1161 Over the pastures...made fragrant by sweet penny-royal.

3. *attrib.* **Pennyroyal-tree**, *Satureia viminea* (*Treas. Bot.*, 1866); **pennyroyal-water**, a liquor distilled from the leaves of pennyroyal, formerly used in medicine.

1761 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 629 [She] took a cup with pennyroyal water in her own hand. 1832 DELAMERE *Witch. Cured.* (1861) 174 Pennyroyal water was frequently much distilled as an antidote to spasmodic, nervous, and hysterical affections.

Pennys, obs. pl. of PEN, PENNY.

Pe'nny-stone. [f. PENNY + STONE.]

1. *Sc.* and *north.* A flat round stone used as a quoit; also, the game played with these.

1375 [see 2]. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 274/1 A Pennystone, *discus*. 1519 *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) II. 177 Lodi tabernacli...vij. tabules, et handfull ac Pennyston. 1551 PEMBLE *Tour Scot.* in 1569, 169 Another sporte of the Highlanders...Throwing the penny-stone, which passeth by our coits. 1807 J. STRUTT *Pastimes* (Caxton. Hall) 21 Some play'd at pennies stones for bonn. 1841 SARAH TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* xiv. 188 Do you mind you game of penny-stones?

b. *attrib.* in *penny-stone cast*, the distance to which such a stone is or can be thrown.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 383 The way Wes mekil a pennystane cast of breid. 1792 D. KINNEAR in *Scots Mag.* LIV. 728/1 July 1787: Being...about two pennystone-cast before the said Hedges. 1881 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 32 That's but a penny stonecast from Rankeillor's house.

2. A kind of ironstone, occurring in nodules, found in the Coalbrookdale coalfield, in Shropshire.

1803 J. PLYMLEY *Agric. Shropsh.* 32 Penny-stone is a pale-blue clod, in which lies a large quantity of small balls of ironstone, called pennystone. 1811 PARKES *Notes on Chemist. Coal-field in Shropsh. Worcest.* 22 The Penny Stone is the most remarkable and productive iron-stone in Shropshire. It is composed of a series of nodules.

Pennystone, obs. form of PENNYSTONE.

Pennyweight (pe·niwēit). [f. PENNY + WEIGHT *sb.*] A measure of weight, equal to 24 grains, $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce Troy, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound Troy. (Formerly = $\frac{1}{240}$ of a Tower pound, i.e. 22½ grains, which was the actual weight of a silver penny.) Abbreviated *dwt.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 248 gemm of þam Seleucuses hyran þam wyrte nemnigeras, þonne penega pewihta.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii. (Bodl. MS.) A penyweyȝt of þe rote þereof [*sc.* of fenkle] stynkiþ in twel cimbes of wyne. *c* 1500 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 61 Make of hem smale balles þat weyen 3 penye weyȝt. 1550 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 251 As 24 Penie-weight are, and taken out of the middest of the Ear, do make a penny weight, so of those penny weights make an ounce. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Jul. II. 11 [1667] 277 To give Hallaine in pendue to weigh. 1789 W. HOSKINS *Coinage Eng.* 2 The silver penny was about twenty-two grains and a half of Troy-weight, but called a pennyweight Troye. 1877 RUDIMENTS *Pharm.* 6, To that letter the Major assigned a pennyweight of confidence with more comprehensive than the gist could carry for the largest stamp yet invented.

b. A proportional measure of one-twelfth used in stating the fineness of silver; see quots., and cf. CARAT 3.

1758 RIGG in *Minutes* (1862) I. 72 Silver...is supposed to be divided into twelve parts only, which are called pennyweights: so that when absolutely pure it is said to be twelve penny-weights fine; when it contains $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy, it is then called eleven penny-weights fine. 1804 [? NORMANDY *Operat. Machinery* 167 If the mass of silver be pure, it is called silver of 12 penny-weights.

Pe'nny-wi·se, *adj. phr.* or *a.* [*cf.* PENNY *sb.*] Wise or prudent in regard to pence, *i.e.* careful (*esp.* over-careful) in small expenditure; usually in *phr. penny-wise and pound-foolish*, thrifty in small matters while careless or wasteful in large ones.

1807 TOPHAM *Transf. Stocks* 67, If by circumstances as inexplicable as they are unforeseen, one withdraws from their every ordinary feeds, he shall be penny wise, and pound foolish: that is, suffer a great loss in his carnal, for saving from them a little mean. 1807–12 BAMBER *Esq., Bishop* (1815) 238 He was penny-wise: Endless have wrangles and sweet poets they Ye grew of thence-inCrease. 1822 ANDERSON *Quot. No.* 293 Will I think a Woman who will give up her and to a Man in Marriage, where there is the least Reason for such an Apprehension,...may very properly be accused...of being Penny Wise and Pound foolish. 1841 THACKERAY *Misc. Essays* Who. 1886 XXIII. 102 What a miserable penny-wise economist you have been!

Hence **Penny-wisdom**, the quality of being 'penny-wise'; **Penny-wi·se-pound-foo·lishness**.

1809 BOSWORTH *Nautica & Cel. Fabl.* 126 This humanity which has penny-wisdom for its counsellor. 1890 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 2708/2 This seems to us the very quintessence of penny-wisdom and pound folly in measures. 1890 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* v. I Penny-wisdom and pound-foolishness are now so prevalent as ever. 1893 *Weekly Sun* 5 Dec. 2/2 It is folly...to cripple and maim our own people by the penny-wise-pound-foolishness of 'two-penny-halfpenny' education.

Pennywort (pe·niwœ:t). [f. PENNY + WORT.] Name for several plants with rounded leaves.

1. (Distinctively *Wall Pennywort.*) *Cotyledon Umbilicus* (*N.O. Crassulaceæ*), a common plant in the west of England and in Wales, having peltate leaves of a rounded concave form, and growing in the crevices of rocks and walls; Navelwort.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 33 Pune to 3ai medisyn be iuse of oon cold herbe: as mosel, pennywort, vnge grasse. *c* 1440 *Alphita* (*Anecd. Oxon.*) 40 *Cotyledones*, cotiledon quasi libras. anglî. pennyes wel pennywrt. 1548 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcv. 80 1570 *Levinus Lemn. Herbal* (1658) 474 Wall Pennywort is good against all inflammations and hot tumors, *S. Ambrosius* saith, and killed beasts being applied. 1596 WARNER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 839 Wall Pennywort, Kidney-wort; Leucoconiuma Mantel-wort. 1858 LINDLEY *Fam. Med. Plants* 189 From the cretices peep the stone-crop, the leaves of the Saxifrage, pennywort, and...other wall loving plants.

2. (*Marsh Pennywort* or *Water Pennywort.*) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, a small umbelliferous herb with rounded peltate leaves, growing in marshy places. Also extended to other species.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcv. 79 Dyoscor. of a contrary condicion...that is hath with Pennywoorte of the wall, we do call (it) water Pennywoorte. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xcliii. 922 Water Pennywort is called...in English, Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Penny rot. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 808 *H. ranunculoides* (*vulgaris*, common Pennywort, is one of the few British plants which have peltate leaves...It possesses no narcotic properties, and sheep moreover refuse to eat it.

† 3. (*Mountain Pennywort.*) *Saxifraga cæsiflia* (Dr. Stogl.). *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcv. 31-6 Thilde Pennywoorte...Mountayne or hyrgynne Pennywoorte, is a rare plante, it groweth in some places of the Alpes and other mountaynes beyond the Sea.

4. *Obolaria virginica* (N.O. *Gentianaceæ*), a small North American herb with roundish upper leaves.

Pennyworth (pe·niwœ:þ), contr. **penn'orth** (pe·nəþ). Forms: 1. *1 penig weorð*, *penincgwurð*, *4 paneworp*, *4–5 pene-*, *4–7 peni-*, *4–6 peny-*, *6–8 penni-*, *-worp*, *-worth*, etc., *6-* **pennyworth** (also as two words, or with hyphen). *2. 6 penarth*, *6–7 penyworth*, *7 pennerth*, **pen'worth**, **penn'worth**, (*pennard*, **penn'eth**), *7–* **penn'orth**, (*8* **pen'orth**, *8–9* **penneth**). [f. PENNY + WORTH.]

1. The amount of anything which is or may be bought for a penny; as much as is worth a penny.

a. *a* 1100 *Charters of Cnut* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 178 Ælc penincgwurð weorce. *a* 1200 *Ags. Gosp. John* vi. 7 Nabbað þa menn to þeggen hundred penega worðe hlafes. *c* 1200 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 38 An penig worð swebel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Hi habbeþ bet penneworþes of worke nor ane penyy. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* IX. 156 Ich is a pennelesse squyer, a penyworth for an other. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 274/1 A Peny worthe, *denariatus*. 1552 *Huloet*, *Penny worth*, *denariatus*. 1615 *Jas. I Proclam.* 21 The maior wants in the woode warfes, and cattle in the poore people killed and hagged, by the pennyworths. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low. Ct.* 222, 1000 pennyworths of sprouts. 1678 *Lessons Edw. VI* 73 *b*, 1681 will never buy any thing by single pennyworths. 1697 D. JENKINS *St. Gilles* vii. 89 Ordering...two pennyworth of ale, and bread and cheese.

b. 1588 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterd.* (*Oxf. records of vol. surplice.* 1617 *Mil. Acc. St. Peter's Mint, Canterb.* For two pennorth of wax candells 8*d*. 1648 TRAHERNE *Ch. Ints. Inscr.* (1675), She had colloquies with the grass-grove about the pennorth of navelgo.

b. Of land. [Cf. FARTHINGLAND.]

a 1398 *Kemerlinghyth Wills* (Surtees) I. 223 Duo pennyworthe of lond lyinge in Norwood Edge.

c. *fig.* Amount, sum; *esp.* a very small, or the least, amount; often with negative = not the least bit, none at all; *ironically*, 'a deal', 'a lot'.

1380 LANGL. *S. Pr. A.* VIII. 92 Of be pore people ne penyworb to yeue. 1398 TRE G. HIST. *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 101 All þat I may...I mist nat, for him, nor nowyr gyve him a pennyworth thereof. 1550 BALE *Pageant's Apost.* 1. B iij, [Elias] had required many pounds-worth of deeds with many a pounde of fassone. 1616 SIR R. DALLAM in *Tortoises Pastors* (Camden) 16, I have never accepted from any Prince or Prelate one penyworth of Entertainement. 1689 BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Prog.* 2. iii. 37 Thou was the Pen'worth of his thought for your time and wants too. 1701 *Spectator Numb.* 62 16 Apr., It is done of mechanic method Mrs. Gwyllim a pennorth. 1894 BLACK *Highland Cousins* I. 18 There will not be a penny-worth of grudging in our welcome.

†2. That which is or may be bought for a given sum, in contrast to the money itself. (Often in *pl.*) *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 62 Ally bat he wan gann, he robbed it not; Penyes penyworth, no bing he ne bolt. 1483-4 *Mem. & Hounsh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 115 To pay xxs., viij *li.* to every, or to xiiiiti., xiiijtie penyworthes as I schal holde me plesed. 1526 *Will E. Duke of Norfolk* 4 June, To pay.. iij *markes* to mendy or ells in such convenient penyworth as they will take for the said mendy. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* x Prov. vi. 6 When he hath bought it,—he loseth of his penyworths, and saith, It is better than his money. 1638 H. PARKER *Parch. Pulp.* (1650) B iij b, No man will take a Lease of an house,.. but he hath some reasons..to provoke him thereunto, either by the worth of the penyworth, or the conveniency for his Trades and Living.

3. Money's worth, value for one's money; a (sufficient) return for one's payment or trouble; a bargain; †profit, advantage obtained. Usually with qualifying *adj.* (*good, great, fair, rich, cheap; bad, dear,* etc.); also *absol.* A good bargain; something obtained at a cheap rate, or fully worth what is given for it. (Often *fig.*)

a. 1300 *Arundel* 15 Pet [*substitution*] to be dyuelles ped hundreb for lasse ale to oure penyworbe for be mebcine of bise wordis. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* viii. xxxiii. (1869) 230 Kille alle be shrewis good penyworbes. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* IV. vi. (Arb.) 73 Thou shalt have very bale shot, I will have some penyworth, I will not have all. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 4 You take your pennyworths now. Sleep for a penny tester. 1659 PEARSON *Minis. Nat. Gov.* (1848) 310 To sell his life at such a rate that the buyer should little think of his penny worth. 1659 GAUDY *Calling* v. 108, If a witness prove a better penyworth than the Judge, subornation shall do the business. 1661 HEXTER *Mar. Perplexed.* 11. xiii. 49 Cheap Food and Enjoyment is every mans Pennyworth. 1687 PERKINS *City & C. Purse.* 35 They do sometimes buy very great pennyworths in all Kirkhats. 1708 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* iii. 102 That he only design'd to make his own Pennyworths and Advantages. 1772 MRS. R. MONTAGU in Doran *Lady of last C.* (ed. 1873) 113 If a blue satisfy..should come in your way and seem a pennyworth, please to add it. 1819 SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) II. 22 The woman, which I have to thank as a great pennyworth. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xii. 82 You will not find it a dear pennyworth.

b. 1661-5 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Feb., Mrs. Turner.. is vexed because I do not serve her.. in helping her to some good pendants. 1678 DRYDEN *Oedipus* Prol. 23 You needs will have your own worths of the Play. 1708 MRS. W. MONTAGU *Humble-bee*, With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth) bought.

†b. Price in proportion to value; (cheap, etc.) enough. Usually in *phr. at a (good,* etc.) *pennyworth.*

1641 EARL MONM. in *Rushw.'s Coll. Works* (1721) 3, 303 They had it at a dearer penny-worth. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1761 I. 59 This exact art of land he bought at a very great penny-worth from the discoverers themselves. 1776 *W. Turner Architrave* XI. 167 Which said Pilasters will be sold at extraordinary Pennyworth.

†c. In appositive or adverbial construction: As a bargain, as good value for the money; cheap. (With or without qualifying *adj.*) *Obs.*

1588 MORE & *Hounsh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 121 We pray you that ye will bee bolde here there this bearinge gentlewoman bee honestly taken. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1780/4 A very well made Brewing Copper..may be had a very great Pennyworth. 1722-4 BRADLEY *Lat. T. Peter* 7 Jan., Wks. 1877 II. 220 Perhaps the house and garden..may be got a good pennyworth. 1721 YEOMAN *Herald of H.* 20, Wks. 1799 II. 232 Rich chattels, which he has procured to sell me a pennyworth.

†d. *Robin Hood's pennyworth*: a thing or quantity sold at a rubber's price, i.e. far below the real value. *Obs.*

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 119 Wishes the Bayliffe hearyed of the poore mens goods 2?? not Robbinhood's pennyworths. 1667 W. HOWARD *Wars of Tyle* II. viii. 121 In Germany, there is a Robin Hood's pennyworth to be had, .. from pieces of Pistoles, both from gentlemen and Souldiers.

†e. *To cast (one's) pennyworths*: to reckon up what one gets for one's expenditure; to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of an undertaking; to count the cost. *Obs.*

1550 THOMAS *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1553) 320 When the prelates of both parties had cast their possession against all chances. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv. 28 wyll .. cast his computacion & lay aside what charges wyll be requisite for the fynishyng of such a towre. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 72 Desmonde.. began to cast accot for bad pennyworths, to whose fate ages had bequeathed the wonders. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (Arcadia) 78 He casts his pennyworths by some quaint dealers.

†f. *To have (get, etc.) one's pennyworths of (out of, on)*: to have one's repayment or revenge on, be revenged on. *Obs.*

1587 EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley (*O. P.* XI. 263) I will have my pennyworthes of thee therefore if I die. 1590 PEELE *Battle Alcazar* sig. A2 (1594) 230 Lingard .. meaning now to get his pennyworths out of him, for the affront done unto him in Palentine. 1592 *Puffer*, 1600 *Riddle* sig. B2 They take out their Penny-worths in Satyr, and Hankin.

Penologic, *a. rare.* [f. PENOLOGY + -IC.] = next.

1900 *Pol. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 488 The results of modern.. penologic research.

Penological (pīnŏlŏ-jĭkăl), *a.* [f. as PENOL- + -ICAL.] Of, pertaining or relating to, penology.

1847 In Webster. 1867 *Philad. Penney Mo.* 3/2 A Station for penological studies. 1868 W. TALLACK (title) Penological and Preventive Principles, with special Reference to Europe and America. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Nov., The deliberations of the Penological Commission to Berlin appointed last year have now been concluded.

Penologist (pīnŏlŏdʒĭst). [f. PENOLOGY + -IST.] One who studies or is versed in penology.

1858 LIEBER *Ess. Penal Law* 10 All penologists of note.. are agreed .. that punishment of the criminal is the only possible means .. to avoid repetition of crime. 1865 W. S. HOWARD *Howard Memoir* 1 Penologists..will not be surprised to maintain that [etc.]. 1866 *American* XII. 303 [It] has now the approbation of American penologists.

Penology (pīnŏlŏdʒĭ). [f. Gr. ποινή fine, penalty, L. *poena* penalty, punishment + -O-LOGY.] The scientific study of the punishment and prevention of crime; the science of prison and reformatory management.

1858 LIEBER *Ess. Penal Law* 77, I..know that sentimentalism is penology in its effects, tend towards the offender as well as society. 1860 W. L. GAGE *Hom. N. Ohio* vi. 58 Penology has become a more complex, not a more simple science. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 1/2 A study in comparative morality or comparative penology.

Penoscrotal (pēnŏskrōtăl), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [comp. f. L. *pēnis* + SCROTAL.] Of or pertaining to the penis and scrotum.

1814 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 32 When it gets fairly past the penoscrotal angle. 1900 *Lancet* 23 June 1814/1 Evidence of penoscrotal hypospadias.

†**Pe·nous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *penōsus* (pseudo-Aug.) painful, f. *poena* penalty, pain; cf. F. *peineux*, OF. *penos*, It. *penoso* painful.] Painful; of the nature of or belonging to punishment.

1607 W. BOLTON *Expl. 2 Timot.* (1614) 173 Guenhara want .. private discharge from temporall punishments by our owne voluntary passions, and perform good workes. *Ibid.* 231 Tribulacio is inordinately a penall kinde of worrying himself with superfluitie.

Pens, *obs.* form of *penny*, pl. of PENNY.

Pensal, variant of PENCEL 3 *obs.* f. PENCIL.

†**Pe·nsative,** *a. Obs.* Also *errror.* -itive. [ad. Sp. *pensativo* (=pensive, full of thought, or of care' (Minsheu 1599), f. *pensar* to think: see PENSIVE and -ATIVE.] Full of thought, pensive, anxious.

1599 HALLIWELL *Centaure's Fam. Eb.* (1727) 317 We are no other thing, but that the idle woman giueth diuerse penseatiue. 1598 M. LOKENDEN tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* v. xxiv. 130b, After that he understoode how small a force there was left to defend his towne without, he could not but be verie pensitive. 1602 SHELTON *Quix.* I. Prol. 4 My friend seeing me so pensatiue, demanded of me the Reason of my musing. 1604 CALTON *Pilgr. Rome* (1881) 21 A sad Sonnet sound much conformed and agreeable of that which he heard they say, that Books of Chevalry only contained follies and lies.

Pensch, *Sc.* form of PAUNCH.

†**Pense,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 penss. [a. OF. *pense* thought, f. *penser* to think; *cf.* PANSE, PANSY.]

1. *Sc.* Thought.

a 1568 *Considder, Man, all is but Candle* 74 in *Remains* (Hanon. Cl.) 136 Will we make great hir to store myself and penss That it is but riche schort time we half bein.

2. A PANSY.

1568 CHESTER *Alcilia* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 21 *Mir.* Then Madam, blame me not if I like Penses well.—*Knight.* Not Sir, as it is called a Penss, or as you English a Souzie: but as we honestly Diamyses call it, Heartsease.

†**Pense,** *v. Obs. rare, Sc.* Also 6 penss e. [a. F. *penser* to think, be thoughtful (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pensāre* to weigh, ponder, consider, freq. of *pendĕre* to hang, weigh. See also PANSE.

(OE. had adopted the L. *vb.* as *pēnsian* to weigh, estimate, consider; but this appr. did not come down into ME.)]

a. *trans.* To think of, call to mind. *b. dativ.* To think. *c. trans.* (with compl.) To cause to be thought. *d.* (*Mod.*) *dial.* To be fretful.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1431 Thare artow..he no kin wit mesurynge bou sals Of every gle wich that he can pers, Dose fonnes in quytes the sens of lowsonis. *a* 1520 JAMESON *Thre Estait Freiris* 32 (Dicc. MS.) With hevill hairt vnder our pelis penss, Vpon Scotland Cot, Vpoun vs wyll They Anis pensit the lig mair gentrous. [*a* 1605 PERCY *Fol. MS. Ballads, Penn.* to be fretful. *Penn.* to be thoughtful.]

Pense, *obs.* form of *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

†**Pensée.** Also 5 pensee. [In sense 1, a. OF. *pensee* (12th c.); in sense 2, only as Fr.]

†1. Thoughtfulness, anxiety, care; a thought, fancy. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Cleges* 177 They..thanked God with gud entent, And gat away gretli. 1372 CHAUCER *Anel.* 21, v. The penses or thoughte is enveloped in obscurete. *c* 1477 — *Troylus* iii. Contynuyng in his entencioun penssees & thoughtes.

‡2. (*pōnse*) A thought or reflection put in literary form. (Consciously Fr.)

1886 ERNEST *R. Surrage* xxxii. 366 These[ ] combine *pensées* for you. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/2 The author was greatly addicted to what is called pensée writing.

Pensee, *obs.* form of PANSY.

Pensefull: see PENSIVE.

Pensel, -ell(e, *var.* PENCEL; *obs.* f. PENCIL.

†**Pe·nsement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pensement* or It. *pensamento* thinking, thought, f. *penser*, *pensare* to think. Cf. *pensiveness* (PANSE *v.*).] Anxious thought, care, solicitude.

1598 *Calender of Cl.* (1896) III. App. 180 Come of your pensement and remembrance, The which delyteth your remembrance.

Pensero·so, *a. rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 332 His lordship is..pensieroso and sentimental beyond conception. 1868 IV. 705 The expression of his countenance is vagrant is generally pensieroso and meditative.

‡**Pensieroso** (*pensiero'so*), *a.* and *sb.* [From the title of Milton's poem *Il Penseroso* (1632), *a.* obs. It. *pensieroso* (1578 in Tasso *Dialoghi* 1), now *pensieroso* (Florio 1598), f. *pensiero* thought.] *a. adj.* Meditative, brooding, melancholy. *b. sb.* A brooding or melancholy person, or personality.

1763 J. BOSWELL *Diary* 25 Dec., The B. Pensieroso, however, is discernible on the faces of all four. 1792 R. TYRE (*see* PRATT II. i. (1871) 23 Here I should like to see that pair of Penseroses together. 1832 *Society* I. 76 But the penseroso humour lasted not long.

Pe·nship, *rare*—1. [f. PEN *sb.*1 + -SHIP.] Use of the pen; writing; = PENMANSHIP.

1808 WORDSW. *Pf. Pindar*: Twenty Wks. 1820 V. 251 One frames a paragraph of pretty penship.

[**Pensible,** adaptation for PENSILE: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

†**Pensi·culate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pensiculare*, *-ātus*, dim. deriv. of *pensāre* to weigh, ponder.] To consider, ponder. Hence †**Pensicula·tion,** †**Pensi·culative** *a.*

1623 COCKERAM 11, Carefully to Consider of, *pensiculate*. *Ibid.* 1, *Pensiculation*, diligently considering of. 1656 BLOUNT, *Pensiculative* or *Pensiculation*, a illogical considering.

Pe·nsiful, pe·nseful, *a. Obs. exc. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 pense-, penseful(l, 5-6 pensi-, pensi-, pensyfull, pensyful, 5- pensiful, (*Sc.* 5-9 pensefu', 9 pensefu'). [f. PENSE *sb.* or PENSIVE + -FUL.]

1. Thoughtful, meditative, pensive; anxious, heeding; melancholy, sorrowful. *Obs., exc. dial.*

a 1430 (implied in next). 1483 CALTON *Facets* 6 C, 7 Seyng hyr daughter ful vycyus and pensiful in thys. *c* 1485 — *Knight of Aymon* iv. 120 She was continually pensyfull & sory by cause that she neuer had nowe tydynges of her children. *a* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* 208 Ye be ouer forward ..all pensyfull of the wordes that he had herde of the gentyls. *Ibid.* l. 143 Whereof he had no grete ioye, but became pensyfull. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1210/2 He..was verie carefull and pensifull how to recouer his countrie again. 1880 *Yorksh. Dialects* 182 (E. D. D.) I hadn't that when pensefu' ye may rub it. 1898 *Whitby Gloss., Pensiful*,..somewhat.

2. *Sc.* Conceited, giving oneself airs.

1788 PEGGE *Newcastleisms* Words to Talk'n of: *Some or four Sir pensiful breed.* 1824 JAMIESON, *Pensyfu', Pensefu'*, *adj.*, Proud, self-conceited, Aberdeen.

Pe·nsifulness, pe·nsefulness. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. PENS. + -FULNESS.] **a.** Thoughtfulness, meditation; anxiety, brooding, care, melancholy. **b.** *Sc.* Self-conceit, affected haughtiness.

a 1440 *Pyndaryc* ix. 40456 (1878) 2 With sore sevely penselfulnes of hemself. 1540 *Boorde Dyetary* Prol. (1870) 208 Myrth is one of the chefest thynges of Physycke, the which doth advaunce many men..to lengthe of prosperyte. 1563 GRATTON *Conn. Hording* 48 Also *Mankind* [he] ought thereby to thought and pensefulnes of worde. 1825 [see PENSIVENESS 1].

Pensill, -ile, -ill, *var.* PENCEL; *obs.* f. PENCIL.

Pensile (*pe·nsil, -sīl*), *a.* Also 7 pensill. [ad. L. *pensilis* hanging down, pendent, f. *pendĕre*, *pens-* to hang: see -ILE.]

1. Suspended from above, hanging down, pendent, pendulous.

1603 B. JONSON *Coronat. Entertainm.*, Ours her state two crowns bearing, with pensile chaines thereto clean. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 384 It is report of some good credit, that in Derbye Coates, there are Pensile Cypres; and Dugrave, of Cypres that grow from Above. 1667 J. DENHAM *Mist. Carmbry Take* 320 Those pensile Beds which they call Amack. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. ii. 41 Gothic architecture, with all its airy embroidery and pensile vaults. 1834 HOOKER *Botanical Work.* I. 9 In the pensile seeds of the weeper kind were abundant.

b. Steeply overhanging; 'hanging' as situated on a steep declivity.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Rudiments Abbeys* 6 His snowy cowsin, with pensile woods applied it. *a* 1790 — *Adagios* 126, To the pensile grove or airy cliff ascend. 1832 J. SMITH *Jas. Mordaunt's Tale* 80, No pensile wood that on the hills outlies.

2. Hanging in the air or in space; suspended on arches, with void space beneath; vaulted.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 98, I might here also tell of those Pensile gardens, borne up on arches, foure square, each square containing foure hundred foote. 1715 LEAK. *Obel. A.N. Buildings*, Babylon,..was then the wonder of the world for its walls and pensile gardens. 1728 PENN *Interview* 4. 256 How the pensile hall should never arrive to rise, nor fear to fall. 1830 W. PRINSEP *Mt. Abaci* 1, 676 Pensile spots upon Hoog overdoe ghauts.

3. That constructs a pensile nest.

1802 EDWARDS *Avium. Supp.* (1851) II. 287 The Pensile Warbler is nearly five inches long. 1888 WOOD *Homes without H.* x. 234 Pensile Mammalia. Those are not many mammals, which make pensile nests. 1901 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 4/7 Another pensile bird, the Baya (*ploceus* of India.

Hence **Pe·nsileness, Pensi·lity,** the quality or state of being pensile. *rare.*

1829 Baines *Edc. Lancs.* I. 63 § 10 In that excellent Books of Life, whereby the penselleness of the earth,..and the.. comeliness of Heaven are manifestly vouched. 1897 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 811 Pensileness, hanging Quality. 1840 G. WATSON *Botany's Adv. Lancs.* 161, I.. [43] The Subsessile or pensility of the Bowels.

Pe·nsily, *adv. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. PENSY *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Pensively, anxiously, sadly.

1589 HOLME *Papism to P. Lect* II. 182, I pray you and

cannot now that ye take yt not presently, for I wot well yt quite tyrde me sore here.

2. *Sc.* 'In a self-important manner' (Jam.).

1724 Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* i. ii, His blue bonnet.. With pensyfle he wears a thought a jee.

Pe·nsiness. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. Pensy a. + -ness.]

1. Pensiveness, anxiety.

c 1580 *Disply Myst.* (1882) 12, but A.] how greyvesome gerye me is oppresse, that I hase spraged so sarey sithe.

2. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1824 Jamieson, *Pensiness, Pensyness*, self-consideration and affectation, S.

Pension (pe·nʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 pensioun, (4 -oc-, -ep-), 4–7 pencione, 5 pensone, pencrown, 5–6 pencyon, (6 -ey-), 6–7 pention, 6– pension. [a. F. *pension*, -*sion* (1455) in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pensiōn-em* payment, rent, f. *pens-*, ppl. stem of *pendĕre* to weigh, to pay: see -ION.

With the various senses of these cf. L. *pensio* In Compt.]

†**1.** A payment made by, or exacted from, a person or persons; a tribute, tax, charge, imposition; a contribution; a price paid or received; an expenditure, expense, outlay. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 422 He tolde Edwarde howe wib be assentynge herof; he hopid be gyuynge pencions (*Higdon pensionis assensu remissis*). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/1 Pensyone, dette to be payed, *pensio*. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 297 His mede here for all of misery & penne. a 1529 Skelton *Col. Clouts* 472 He payd a litter penyon For penyon reformyon. 1579 R. T. *Discourse* 49 Paid the third peny of that same had replaied that and forty thousand whereto that payed every month a pension or tribute to the pope, which did rise yearly to forte thousand duckates. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 56 Such rich and poor by their good husbandry *ex gathet* good contenes and pensions by them (*sic*). 1620 Shelton *Quixote* (1908) I. 3 Whether .. you which till the Rivery .. require themselues .. in lieu of pension, or tribute, or tallage, or any other Duetie of this Province. a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 674 With some of them [Arabs] he is fain to be at a Pension for the safe passage of his Caravans.

2. *Eccl.* A fixed payment out of the revenues of a benefice, upon which it forms a charge.

1536 *Act 3 Edw. II*, Stat. 2, c. 21 Pro convento .. pensionibus, vel prestacionibus. *Ed.* 1597 *Act 2 Edw. III*, Stat. 2, c. 14] c 1580 *Wright Last Age of Church* 1 Goodes of holy Churche but pentable wib bedede to bere, as pensiones, Sinte Iorde (*sic*) .. c 1480 Pecock *Rib. 4 Lew. Mirr.* xviii. (1882) 153 Yif he wolde take the wrage to preie wib outoute eny pension, whiche he hadde by riȝte of his cuneresse, of euery abbey, priory, and othre hoȝsis. c 1505 Jas. Wedder *Lett. to Wolsey* in Kitt *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 31 The value of the benefices within the diocesse of Canterbirrie .., with pensiones and pensiones appropried and assigned to Monasteries and other religious places. 1607 W. Rastell *In Lett. Lit. Mon.* (Camden) 237 Pensions upon Churches, &c., granted to Religious Houses. 1707–41 Chetwood Coll. Lit. Documents, in the Remark concerning it is frequent to find pensions or benefices .. Pensions are now only constable by the popes; and are never to exceed one third of the revenues. 1885 Cath. *Dict.* (ed. 3) 634/1 At the Council of Chalcedon, Maximus .. regained the sanction of the Fathers to his assigning a pension out of the revenues of the see sufficient for the support of Domnus.

†**3.** Any regular payment made to a person for present services; stipend, salary, wages; fee. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* viii. 48 More of fees .. Of prisone and Prelatus have pensiun ofholde peyse, And of be poor pople to preserue3 to take. 1440 Fabric *Chronicle*. *Accounts* Sect. Bursl 54 To John Stou for his pencion. 1475 *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 292 n The Pencions to be yiffin quarterly. Inquisicion the Maire.. Item for his pencion, 20 *li.*.. Item to the Recorder.. Item for his pencion, x *li.*.. Item to the Towne Clerke for his pencion, xl *li.*.. Item to the Stewarde for his pencion, iij *li.* xiij *s.* iiij *d.* 1549 Latimer *1st Serm. ad Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 The vicar that seuenth .. hath but xii. or xiiii. markes by yere, so that of this pension he is not able to by him bokes, nor geue his neighbourne drynke. 1812 Byrne *Ecclesiast Dr.* 98 He commanded to give to all that kept the city, pensions and wages. 1656–7 Davenant *Rutland Ho. Depos.* Wks. 1673 III. 208 Your servants .. being reckoned within the narrow bounds of pension, are incomparable for all the arts by weight. 1708 Alex Shorter *Mar. Ar. &c.* (1800) I. 288 If a person in the weekly pension of a particular person, he can in the course of the week purchase with it [etc.].

In uses which approach 4:

b. Such a payment made to one who is not a professed servant or employee, to retain his alliance, good will, secret service, assistance when needed, etc.; a subvention, a subsidy, a fixed allowance. **c.** A regular payment to persons of rank, royal favourites, etc., to enable them to maintain their state; also to men of learning or science, artists, etc., to enable them to carry on work which is of public interest or value.

1300–20 Dominic *Poems* beside, ye Webster, my pendenz mon penchie; Webster, my penis Lord Thomas is! a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 59/2 If the Frenche promises be the performers of the Scottishe publishers .. then shalbe away France, and the courage of the nobles of Scotland shall be sone damned. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 546, I suppose, that your prudentie, of your owne accorde, shal quicly pardon to the maintenance of learning. 1589 T. Watson tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. 16 b, ...augmenting her estate and pention, accounteth her amongst the cauales of his wiues. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xxxvi. (1647) 91 King Alsaschyr .. proffereth him a pension of forty thousand Duckats yearly for his Intendfull assistance. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 64 All men that keep Otter dogs ought to have a Pension from the Commonwealth to incourage them to destroy the very breed of Otters. 1670–8 tr. C. Leydekker's *Hudson Corr.* (Camden) 74, I know my Lady Anne's pension was to ye lieutenant hands. 1708 (*heavy Mods. Hist. Eng. Lett.* 160, 1588 II. 239 The king of England agreed to deliver him (William the Lion, king of Scotland) up those twelve towns (or mannors) to England which Malcolm had held under William the Conqueror, together with a pension of twelve thousand marks. 1732 Berkeley *Passive Obed.* § 20 A pension made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean any given to a state hireling for reasons to his country. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 346 [Peter the Great] invited foreign performers not only to Petersburgh .. but to his ancient capital Moscow; at both which places these professors were maintained with liberal pensions. 1824 Encyclopædia *Am. Cambrd* (ed. 2) II. 91 He holds some lands of the King, and receives a pension besides; in return, he is answerable for the safety of travellers in the Cornish Plan. 1849 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 372 It appears with his troops at Coblentz in the territory of Treves, immediately after the election, in order to earn the pension promised him by the king.

4. An annuity or other periodical payment made by a person or body of persons, now esp. by a government, a company, or an employer of labour, in consideration of past services or of the subsistence of rights, claims, or emoluments.

Such pensions are provided in most civilized countries by the State or other public body, for its officers and servants on retirement from active service, and for soldiers, sailors, and others on being disabled in the public service, or for their wives and families in the case of death; they are also frequently granted, as a matter of bounty, to aged writers, artists, etc., in recognition of eminent achievements, or to their widows or orphans when left in straitened circumstances. *Old age pension*, a pension or payment of so much per week or month paid to a workman or poor person (or, in some advocates, to every one) on reaching a specified age; as is done in some foreign countries and British Colonies, and as has been proposed in Great Britain.

1509 Weekly *Lett. to Gardiner* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 61 That I may have quarter-mayster's pension, reserved unto me, under in the Kynges hyghnes of his natyrl charles shal thynke mete. 1620 Shelton *Quixote* I. 137. 1627 Middleton *Hth. Ess.* 190 They who are endowed in the supreme Court from Esse a Pension for life, or the value of the Pension in yearly money. 1702 T. Jackson in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 252 The King has granted pensions to those poor families who suffered by this disaster. 1706 Q. Anne *Message to Commons* 9 Jan., It would be very agreeable to her Majesty, if the Pension of 1000*l.* per Ann. so granted and Settled by Act of Parliament to the (the Duke of Marlborough's) Posterity, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities. 1708–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 346 We have Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals for the sick and wounded seamen, pensions for the widows of such as have been slain. 1858 Regency *Middle. Essay* xxiv, Mr. Jolliffe not only obtained his promotion, but a pension for his wounds. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 15 Shunshir Bahadur was content to remain from opposition, and to accept a pension for himself and for his family, with permission to reside at Banda. 1858 Rogers *Pol. Econ. Art* 168, 1. It ought to be quite as natural and straightforward a matter for a labourer to take his pension from his parish, because he has deserved well of his parish, as for a man in higher rank to take his pension from his country, because he has deserved well of his country. 1878 Blackley *Nat. Pens. Proposals* (1882) 28 The cost..[*i.e.*, would exhibit the income to receive 6*s.* a week, whenever sick, till the age of 70, after which time he would draw a pension of 5*s.* per week as long as he lived. 1892 *Academy* 2 Jan. 10/1 (He) retires on a pension after forty years' service. 1892 C. Booth *Pamphlets* 11. 10 To the Duke of the movement in favour of old age pensions in Canon Blackley. With him must always remain the credit of whatever good may finally come out of any of these proposals. 1898 in *Statutes Laws Dict.* II. 647 'Pensions are the bounties of the government, which Congress has the right to give, distribute, or recall at its discretion.' Cent. U.S. 880. 1900 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 466/1 (France) The State has to contribute to the old-age pensions fund...it not less than 20 and not more than 300 francs per person in favour of people aged seventy and upwards.

+5. The annual (or other periodical) payment made by each member of a gild, college, or society, towards its general expenses; *esp.* that levied upon each member of an Inn of Court to defray the standing charges of the Inn (e.g. maintenance and repair of buildings and gardens, salaries of officers, wages of servants, etc.). *Obs.*

Appears in the *Black Book* of Lincoln's Inn from 1422.

1432 in *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 292 *At* xij *of them* ij. *marcarum* apeece, every brother & sustr schall paye to yᵉ comyn, for his pencyon, 4. denar. 1442–3 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 27 It is ordeyned ..that no man be betynde of his pencyon more a yere. 1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* (1901) 1. By hath ord Chamber ..chargeable with payment of pension. 1630 *Ibid.* 295 It is ordered ..that the viewers from henceforth shall receive all pensions wch shalbe due for the pensions of every gentleman in this Society. 1680 Dunning *Orig. Turrit. Ch.* 13/2 Pensions are certain moneys paid yearly by every one of the Society (Middle Temple): viz. 6*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. *Ibid.* 190 That no Officer commanded to receive Pensions, but by authority from the Parson Council. 1838 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* IV. 238 To consider the propriety of discontinuing the words 'Preacher' and 'Pensions' in two items of the bills for dues. 1901 R. J. Fletcher in *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 1 note Pensions, usually spelt in the MS. as Pencyon, Pencion, Penis or Penion, means a payment.

+6. Payment for board and lodging, or for the board and education of a child, etc. *Obs.*

1580 Cotgr., *Pension*,...also, money payed for the nuzzling, or boarding of children.] 1596 Nashe tel. tr. *Pasquin*., a house payd by my Parent for Dyet and Lodging. 1598 Barckley *Felicity* 1. vi. The pension from each family for the education and entertainment of a child ..is looked for the emperor's officers. 1598 Mrs. E. Fenton *Myst. Wyerning* III. 3 A man sufficient to pay for my pension in a convent for two or three years. 1829 Mary Colleton *Wife a Mistress* II. 289 A householder whose fee was to be tolerated for the pension she paid.

b. A boarding-house, a lodging-house at a fixed rate; occas. a boarding-school; **+** also formally a tavern, an ordinary. Now only as Fr. (pānyōn), and usually in reference to France or other Continental country.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Sept., I settled them in their pension and exercises. a 1652 Simon *Democritus to L. Emerg.* Ep. make one wyn at your own Ordinary....Fie!.. There's no such Pension in all the City. 1654 Fuller *Two Years Trav. &c* There being no Inns nor Pensions to lodge or eat at, as with us. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 15 I then went to lodge in Galata, at a Protestant's House...who kept a Pension. 1778 J. Adams *Diary* 10 May, My wife and son, and the other young Americans, at the *Pension*, dined with us. 1783 E. Fordyce *Essays* 152 There is also a respectable *Pension* or Boarding-school for Young Ladies. 1837 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xxxvii, The price demanded is for supper as at the pensions, viz. two francs...per month. 1843 Thackeray *Fac. Ensuitle* I. 139 Grey top-shops, and flowering shrubs, and green-shuttered white 'Pensions'.

+c. *To be at* or *live in pension*: to live as a boarder in lodgings, to board. So *to put in* (*to*), *place on pension*. *Obs.* (Now usually F. *en pension*.)

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* Elvb, I would not have him at his owne pension. Let him be still at pension with others. 1663 *Pepys' Mem.* (1841) IV. 121 We are all of my uncle and aunts house, and all in pension, as was a matter for convenience, and so for our servants with lodgers in. 1672–3 Dryden *Assignation* iv. I, My two sisters.. are to be placed on pension there. 1704 Mrs. Manley *Adv. Rivella* 56 She was put for somethee to Pension...at a poor Woman's House. 1726 Swinney *Lett. Yo. Wks.* (1780) III. 359 I wish you to look out for a house for me and Mary and William, and the kitten who is now *en pension*.

7. [From 5.] A constitutive assembly of the members of Gray's Inn, one of the Inns of Court in London: cf. Parliament 5 b.

1570 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 7 At this pension yᵗ is ordered that all such persons [etc.]. 1664 *Ibid.* 440 It is ordred yᵗ Mr. Bede shall hav nominated to attend yᵗ next pension. 1667 in Westminster Comm. *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 326 Every question...the Readers and Benchers cause one of the Officers to summon the whole Company speedy to the Hall at dinner, that such a night the Pension, or as some hooses call it, the Parliament, shall be holden, which Pension, or Parliament is some houses, is nothing else but a conference and Assembly of their Benchers and Utter-Barristers briefly. 1670 Rules *Inner Temp.* (Nov. 2 c., That which in the Two Temples, is called a Parliament, in Lincoln's Inn, a Council; in Gray's Inn, is called a Pension; that is, an Assembly of the Members of the Society, to consult of the Affairs of the House. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 5/5 At a pension held yesterday Mr. Montague, Q.C., Recorder of Blackburn, was elected treasurer of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn for the ensuing year.

†8. Put for Pensioner. *Obs. rare.*

1611 *Suppl. to Stow. VIII* C1b, The greate burden wherwith this your nation...is encharged through the great number of chargeable guests, sorte persons...manche parsyons, numere nne pentes.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *pension age, bank, law, money*; *pension-fee, -list, -monger, -scheme*, etc.; (senses 5–7) *pension bank, house, roll, room, scrip*; (sense 6) *pension-boarder, -hoster, principle, school*; *pension-dwelling, -paying, -proof* adjs.;

pension-parliament: see Parliament 8.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 3/1 The cost...is roughly estimated at £4,500,000 if the 'pension age is sixty, and £3,125,000 if the pension age is sixty-five. *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 2/1 The wife fell .. under the 'pension-hoarders on terms of slight superiority. 1927 *Order of Knighthood* 8 The Star shall also keeps a 'Pension-Roule wherin shall declare the Number of the poore in this Citie, refused by the Hospitall. 1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 2 That all ffryers graunt may be noted into the pension books. 1801 Bentham *Pauper* I. 190 (Border Dentistry was honoured) with a stipend or 'pension-fee out of the Exchequer & chamber of the city. 1577 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 30 A good and substanciall chist...to remayne in the 'pencion house, for the keeping of the bookes of accompt and pencion Rolles. 1801 *Mild.* 121 Mr. Nector..brings warrant to come to the pension house both refused to come. 1806 Gent. *Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 108 The 'Pension-list was full. 1663 in Wansbrough Comm. *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 344 The four houses of Court...every one that is admitted fellow, after that he is called to the Masters Commons, payeth yearly 3 shillings 4 pence which they call the 'pension money. a 1823 Rose in *Byron's Wks.* (1898) 1592/2 note, My trade of wine and 'pensionscraps. 1901 *Langley Lett.* I. 427 Habitual drunkards and convicted criminals are to be excluded in Victoria in the other 'pension-paying colonies. 1807 E. S. Rumsey *Rising Sun* I. 189 Quack was 'pension-proof against all the wounded soldiery. 1908–9 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 159 Item, to the Bedlers for writing the 'Pension Roll 6*s.* 8*d.* 1891 *Mild.* II. 202 The Duke is very soon to make up a Pension Roll. 1901 *Mild.* III. 280 Mr. Nector..brings warrant to come to the 'pension house for the keeping of the books of account and pension Rolles. 1901 *Mild.* 121 Mr. Nector..brings warrant to come to the pension house both refused to come. 1806 Gent. *Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 108 The 'Pension-list was full. 1663 in Wansbrough Comm. *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 344 The four houses of Court...every one that is admitted fellow, after that he is called to the Masters Commons, payeth yearly 3 shillings 4 pence which they call the 'pension money. a 1823 Rose in *Byron's Wks.* (1898) 1592/2 note, My trade of wine and 'pensionscraps. 1901 *Langley Lett.* I. 427 Habitual drunkards and convicted criminals are to be excluded in Victoria in the other 'pension-paying colonies. 1807 E. S. Rumsey *Rising Sun* I. 189 Quack was 'pension-proof against all the wounded soldiery. 1908–9 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 159 Item, to the Bedlers for writing the 'Pension Roll 6*s.* 8*d.* 1891 *Mild.* II. 202 The Duke is very soon to make up a Pension Roll. 1901 *Mild.* III. 280 Mr. Nector..brings warrant to come to the 'pension house for the keeping of the books of account and pension Rolles. 1901 *Mild.* 121 Mr. Nector..brings warrant to come to the pension house both refused to come. 1806 Gent. *Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 108 The 'Pension-list was full. 1663 in Wansbrough Comm. *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 344 The four houses of Court...every one that is admitted fellow, after that he is called to the Masters Commons, payeth yearly 3 shillings 4 pence which they call the 'pension money. a 1823 Rose in *Byron's Wks.* (1898) 1592/2 note, My trade of wine and 'pensionscraps. 1901 *Langley Lett.* I. 427 Habitual drunkards and convicted criminals are to be excluded in Victoria in the other 'pension-paying colonies. 1807 E. S. Rumsey *Rising Sun* I. 189 Quack was 'pension-proof against all the wounded soldiery. 1908–9 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 159 Item, to the Bedlers for writing the 'Pension Roll 6*s.* 8*d.* 1891 *Mild.* II. 202 The Duke is very soon to make up a Pension Roll. 1901 *Mild.* III. 280 Mr. Nector..brings warrant to come to the

1. *intr.* To live or stay in a pension or boarding-house: to board and lodge.

1640 HOWELL *Fam. Trans.* (Arb.) 27 When they meet with any person of note...and journey or passion with him any time. 1693 *Mistaken Patient Examined* I, 109 For you to passion, unless there were company suitable for you, would not I conceive be agreeable. 1719 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. Montagu* 9 Aug., It is the same thing as pensioning, to a university. 1879 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 430 The small country house where we pensioned.

2. *trans.* To grant a pension to, bestow a pension upon; also (*contextually*), to retain or buy over with a pension. *To pension off*, to dismiss with a pension, to pension on retirement.

1708 *Account Stud. Methods* (ed. Wm. 1756 III. 182 One might expect, methinks, to see the Models of that nation in the highest perfection, when there is a society pensioned and set apart on purpose for the designing of them. 1719 *Poem Hon. Edgcumbe* (E. L. 38) The hero William, and the Martyr Charles, Unchristian Blackmore, and our genius' Quarles. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 633 The adoption of a plan for pensioning public officers incapable of service is required. 1842 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (ed. 7) I. 208 His brilliant and wide-ranged bath parties in town, pensioned at once the ministers of the crown and the chiefs of the opposition. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, You have taken it into your head that I mean to pension you off.

Pensionable (pe·nʃənăbl'), *a.* [f. PENSION *v.* + -ABLE.] **a.** Qualified for, or entitled to, a pension. **b.** Of service, or injuries sustained in it: entitling to a pension. Hence **Pensionably** *adv.*

1680 *A Chester* (Pennant) *Lond. Tours* II. No. 29. 1 Those who incurred pensionable disabilities. 1892 *Guardian* 29 June 1027/3 A teacher retires at pensionable age. 1892 *Cabinet Office Dispatch* 5 Oct., His claim had been rejected because he was not 'pensionably disabled'.

Pensionary (pe·nʃənări), *sb.*[1] [ad. med.L. *pensionārius*: see PENSION *sb.* and -ARY[1] B. 1: cf. F. *pensionnaire* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One who receives a pension: often with sinister implication: One who is attached by a pension to the interest of a person or persons (expressed or implied); a creature, hireling: = PENSIONER 1.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 236 Many other of his Counsaill, had been in his auel penciunaries, of the Frenche king. 1599 JASPER *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 162 A sure resolue to the Spaniards, and to all his Fauorites, pensions, and pensionaries. 1613 HORSEY *Trav. Persia* 53 The Tartars ...through their dependance vpon the Turke, whom religion they professe...and whose pensionaries they were. 1698 [R. Frampton] *Verse Epistles* 84, I will not discover my present when I know Court Pensionaries among the Presbyterian Ministers. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. vii. 341 A traitor to his country and a pensionary of her deadliest foe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 779 The Welsh took into a pensionary.

† **b.** The recipient of an ecclesiastical pension.

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 28 All pensions and vicares and other benefices men and pensionaries within this deanry not being resident upon their benefices.

† **c.** A soldier, etc., receiving pay. *Obs.*

1599 W. WATSON in *Harleian Miscell.* I. iv. C 15 (Ethiopia) That are throughout the whole nation certaine houses and stockes, they are pensionaries or armes. 1680 *Spec. Transactions of Nations in Lond.* (1681), Was buried Sally a John Quickes, one of y^e pensionaries of Deals castle.

d. One maintained by charity or in a charitable institution: cf. PENSIONER 1 *b*.

1752 St. Thomas's *Gangr. Sore Throat* 1 That Species of Squinancy, which reigned last Year...amongst the Pensionaries of the Almshouse of St. Mary in the Back-Street.

2. [= Du. *pensionaris*.] Formerly, the chief municipal magistrate of a Dutch city, with the function of a legal adviser or speaker. *Hist.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1311/1 Iohn de Maele, pensionarie and pensionarie of Dendermonde. 1597 CHAMBERS *Civil Pocket-piece*, Is the first subaltern of the regency of each city, in the province of Holland...His office is to give his advice in matters relating to the government, either of the city in particular, or of the state in general; and in absence of the stadt of the province is speaker in behalf of his city. 1598 NEWBERY &c. *Trav., Holland* I. 181/1 Dunkirke is governed after the manner of Flanders by a burgomaster or mayor, schepins or aldermen, and a pensionary or secretary. 1864 KNOX *Chas. Bold* II. xv. I. 45 A tergiversator, bonded by Juan Fernandez, the pensionary of Ghent.

b. *esp.* (properly *Grand Pensionary* = Du. *Groot Pensionaris*): The first minister and magistrate of the state or province of Holland and Zealand in the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands (1619–1794), who was by virtue of his office president of the legislature of the province, and permanent deputy to the States General.

The dignity was first created by John van Olden Barneveld, under the title of Advocate of Holland and West Friesland; it attained to great distinction when held by Johan de Witt 1653–72.

1653 *Scholars Papers* (Camden) II. 230 Shee sent to Mr. Oxford, who was at the Hage, and commanded him to goe to the Pensionary de Witt and assure him [etc.]. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 283/3 The Sieur de Wit is still in custody as Pensionary, and for an acknowledgment of the good services he had done, his Salary is raised to 2000 Guilders per annum. 1781–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 239 They immediately dispatched Van, pensionary of Holland (1670–76), as their ambassador extraordinary to London. 1796 HUME *Essays*, Govt. II. (ed. Green) Pensionary, formerly called the advocate of the republic. 1803 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 98 The office of Pensionary, always important, was peculiarly important when the Stadtholder was absent from the Hague. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xii. 273 The commercial treaty between France and the United States was, about the same time, delivered to the Grand Pensionary and to the Pensionary of Amsterdam.

c. *transf.* Applied as a satirical nickname to English statesmen.

1711 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 67 ¶ 2 Jane, Ha! there's the other great pharmacopolis, the grand pensionary [Prior], that would crack of patriotism, that runs about to every point of the polity, shuts compass, and still feels the wind of popularity in his sail. 1838 DISRAELI *Henrietta Temple Let.* (1863) 208 This grand pensionary of bigotry and sedition presumes to stir up the people of England against your high estate.

3. = PENSIONER 3. (In quot., a church or chapel charged with an annual payment to a mother church.)

1892 P. G. HALL *Archbp. Amtly. S. Wright* 170, I The Parish of Brighton...a chapel was built here, ...being built after the foundation of Ecclesstone church, this latter claimed it as a pensionary.

Pensionary, *sb.*[2] [f. PENSION *sb.* + -ARY[1] B. 2: cf. L. type **pensionārius* or *-ārium*.] A dwelling or place of residence for pensioners: formerly, at Cambridge, a residence for undergraduates not on the foundation of a college.

1580–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 248 For finishinge the leaues and stalles in Pensionary...xiiij^s. 1620 *Ibid.* I. 188 The chamb[er]s in ye late pensionary. 1648 *Ibid.* V. Entrements in ye Pensionaries towards the Street. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 41. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 248 Accommodation [for more students] was provided [c 1540] in some houses opposite the college [St. John's], on the site of which the New University School partly stands. This was called 'The Pensionary'.

Pensionary (pe·nʃənări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *pensionārius*: see PENSION *sb.* and -ARY[1] A.]

1. That is in receipt of a pension or bounty; in the pay of a person or persons expressed or implied; hence, mercenary, hireling, venal.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 236 To thintent to bringe another day, that the kynges Chamberlain of England, hath been pensionary, with the Frenchekyng. 1598 ROBERT *Thorn. Wyntor* v. iii. 156 Fredon...and Furden, two full of his pensionary tongues. 1603–28 *Sacr. Govt. Monop. Chas. I* (Camden) 124 To Mary, widow of Henry Pescode, pensionary trumpeter to King Charles the second, bounty...xx *s* a *a*. 1790 ROBERT *Pr. Rev.* Who. V. 228. 1845 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CVI. 481 An executive pensionary clergy. 1857 [see PARLIAMENT 20 *b*]. 1880 MORLEY *Milton* VI. 211 A pensionary Parliament.

2. Consisting, or of the nature, of a pension.

1631 DEDICOAT *Whimzie, Lawmaker* 53 Her age receives for her long service a pensionary recompence. 1772–4 *Ann. Jr. Bartholdee* (1773) II. 157 They even obtained pensionary farms for years. 1889 *Times* 19 June, The pensionary aid is insignificant.

† 3. Characterized by an ecclesiastical pension or endowment. *Obs.*

1589 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 664 He is knockfillie provost of auld in and to the vicaug pensionarie of the samyn.

Pensioned (pe·nʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. PENSION *v.* + -ED[1].] In receipt of a pension; now *esp.* retired on a pension; in earlier use often implying venality.

1611 COTGR., *Pensionné*, pensioned, stipended, hired by pension, that takes an yearely stipend. 1733 *Poor Robin. Alm.* 31/4 1111 Court pensioners in Denmark. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* 61 Flat Foxes and Rigid ov'rs in Louis' reign? 1825 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets*, etc. 78 Mr. Southey, who is one of the pensioned reviewers in the Quarterly, does not blush to tell those who are acquainted with his former opinions that a mere stickler for Reform ...is little better than a 'house-breaker'. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 7/4 Among the others engaged ...are twelve pensioned policemen, six army pensioners, and two pensioned firemen.

Pensioner (pe·nʃənəɹ). Also 5 **pensonar**, 6–7 **penso-**, **pensitioner**. [a. AF. *pensioner* = OF. *pensionnier* (1363 in Godef.) = med.L. *pensionārius*; f. *pensio*, PENSION: see -ER[2].]

1. One who receives a pension or payment.

I. One who is in receipt of pension or regular pay; one who is in the pay of another; in early use, a paid or hired soldier, a mercenary; in 17–18th c. often with implication of base motives: a hireling, tool, creature.

1387 *Rolls of Parl.* VII. 396/1 The said Wages, Fees and Rewardes, of the said Capitayne, Lieutenaunte and Soudeours, Artificers, Pensioners and Fraternite, of the said Towne of Calais and Countil ther, 1399 *Compt. Scot.* 82, 360 Ar ne be cum soldiours & pensionaris to our enemeis. 1873 *Rentale Dunkeld* (Camden) I. 78 All which gives me ground to suspect he is a Pensioner of Pimlico. *a* 1893 LD. DALHOUSIE *Chin. H.'s Pensioners* Wks. (1894) 176 The Name of a Pensioner is very distasteful to every English Spirit. 1732 POPE *Ep. Arbuthnot* 344 In Britain's Senate he a seat obtain'd, And one more pensioner St. Stephen gain'd. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, If all the clerks of the Treasury, of the Secretaries, the War-office and the Admiralty should take it in their heads to throw up their places, in behalf of the great pensioner [Pitt]. 1823 *Annals of Empire* III. 63 Jan. 1800 Charles III.] became the pensioner of the French king. 1874 HUXLEY *Encyclopædia* I. 24. 363 A land of the court and a secret pensioner of Spain.

b. *spec.* One who is in receipt of a pension or stated allowance, in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service; formerly applied esp. to the inmates of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals.

1708–1849 [see OUT-PENSIONER]. 1727 ANDREW *Turner Vol.* 80 An Ostler 174 If the single article of losing an arm or a leg gives a man the pretensions of Heroes, merits a great provision of Chelsea college [with an equal right to it with his landlady]. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 136/1 The office of Comptroller of Army Accounts is to be abolished, and the 60 pensioners of Kilmainham are to be removed to Chelsea. 1844 MCCULLOCH *Stat. Eng.* 210, I've a Greyhound's old pensioners who creep about the arcades and alleys of Chelsea Hospital.

† **c.** One maintained by public charity or in a charitable institution. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitals* C1, The Number of children remaining and Pensioners relieued at the Chiefe charge.

† **d.** The recipient of an ecclesiastical pension; a beneficed clergyman: = PENSIONARY *sb.*[1] 1 *b*.

1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 20 Gif any benefeist man, or pensioner sall happin to be slayne,...the nerrest quicklie cumand of his kin sall have the possessiones and provisione of his benefice and 3ok of his pensione. 1580 *Ibid.* 420 Patone of Kylmichome and vther pensioneris of Kilwynnok.

e. *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 83 And can Eternity belong to my Poor Pensioner on the Bounties of an Hour? 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. i. 17 We, Earth's pensioners, Expect less bounty when her store is most.

† **2.** *spec.* One of a body of gentlemen, instituted by Henry VIII in 1509, as a body-guard to the sovereign within the royal palace; a gentleman-at-arms: = GENTLEMAN 2 b. *Obs.*

Originally called Spearmen, in 1539 *Pensioners*, later *Gentlemen-Pensioners*; *now Gentlemen-at-arms*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 239 The lyeng vode to the last ende of the stalle where the Speares of Pencioners stoode. 1573–80 BARET *Alv. P* 233 Pensioner, a Gentleman about the Prince already retie, with his spears; a speares. 1598 BARRY, *Ironia* 36 To be, by Boon *Armado* 1573 (sic. 1559) in the month of December, were appointed to wayte on the kings person 50. Gentlemen, called Pensioners or Speares, like as they were in the first yeare of the king. 1603 LD. G. HOWARD *Let. to Earl of Northampton* 12 *Oct. MSS. Various* (1910) 191 It pleased His Majesty...to grace me with the Captain-ship of His Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. 1830–1906 [see GENTLEMAN 21]. 1839 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 229 His Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. *Ibid.* 230 The Band of Pensioners have the Honour to bear the King's Royal Banner.

† **b.** *transf.* A member of a body-guard, an attendant, a retainer. *Obs.*

1604 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 427 When his guard and pensioners were come to this cottage where he [Menedemus] had been lodged. 1632 — *Cyropædia* 173 Hereupon he draweth out of them a guard of ten thousand Pensioners, who ought and day should watch...his Palace.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *Mourb. M.* 211 I serue the Fairy Queene, ...The Cowslips tall, her pensioners bee. 1632 BROME *Jovial Crew* 10 Hovering dreams, The fickle Pensioners of Morpheus train.

3. The officer in the Inns of Court who collected the pensions, kept the pension-book or pension-roll, and accounted for the moneys received (*cf.* PENSION *sb.* 5). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1505–30 *Black Bks. of Lincoln's Inn* I. 4 Pensioner. 1561–2 *Ibid.* 72 To maister Lovell, as ye vpper Pensioner. 1597 *Inner Temple Rec.* 9 On part to remayne in the said chest and the other with the pensioner. 1630 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 1 There shalbe provided 3 dozen of leaues be the pensioners. 1641 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* II. 321 It is ordered ...that there shalbe 2 Pensioners yearely chosen. 1663 in Waterhouse *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg. Ang.* 344 Of those [benchers] to one yearely chosen, which is called the Treasurer, or in some houses Pensioner, who receiveth yearly the said pension money. 1903 *Temple Inn & its Story* 34 The pensioner, corresponding much to what we term the bursar of a college, was elected by the ancients.

† **4.** A TOWNSMAN of a Dutch city or province; the (Grand) Pensionary of Holland. *Obs.*

1892 EARL MORAY in *Scantlebury's Hist. Kelso*, 3 The greatest is usually composit of one or two Burgomasters, some Shereffs, one Scout Master, one Treasurer, and one or two Pensioners. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 428/2 The Right Honble the Wth Commissr of Dunkercke, and a neer kinsman of the Pensioner of that towne. 1673 THOMAS *Oldcorn, Oakford Fens*, Wks. 1731 I. 32 The Pensioner...is a Civil Lawyer, sets'd in the Customs, and Records, and Privileges of the Town, concerning which he informs the Magistracy upon Occasion, and confronts them upon Disputes with other Towns. 1708 NEWBERY &c. *Trav., Holland* I. 23 The pensioner of Holland, who sits with the nobility, delivers their votes, and orders in all their deliberations.

II. One who makes a stated periodical payment.

† **5.** A tributary. *Obs., rare*.

1590 R. HUDDESON (*Surtees*) 87/2 Ar A Stats...hav neighbors, to farme her their forrests, that make them tributes her Pensioners. 1598 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 11, 200 In the mean tyme the Britanis quha now a pairt had bene pensionaris to the Inwlis, quyrdin, through counsel of Cassak...conspyre against the Scottis and Pychtis.

6. At Cambridge University: An undergraduate student who is not a scholar on the foundation of a college, or a Scholar; one who pays for his own commons and other expenses: = *Commoner* at Oxford.

To 1599 in Cole's *MSS.* (B. M. Addit. 5842) II. 279 b, Item, the Monday pay to the Bedells in Quinquagesima Dominica, every Monday that is a Pensioner—and...except that he be a Graduant, then he shall not pay. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7 The Pensioners were without Forbarkit, pensioned. 1772 MASON *Mem. Gray*, Gray's Poems 2 From thence he removed to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner in the year 1734. 1798 MASON *Angry Gray* II. 110 The greatest gentlemen are now of the nobility...One with the Fellows ...the lesser pensioners dine with the scholars that are on the foundation, but live at their own expense. 1888 A. DARBY *Cuthbert* 20 He [Cuthbert] had hoped to go to Trinity College as a pensioner. 1902 *Camb. Univ. Calr.* 2 Orders in the several Colleges: 1. Head. 2. Fellows. 3. Scholars. 4. Pensioners, who form the great body of the students, and pay the three commons, chambers, &c., 5. Sizars.

†7. One who lives in a house or institution paying for lodging and board; a boarder; *esp.* a girl or woman living *en pension* in a convent or school in France, Belgium, etc. = F. *pensionnaire*, *Obs.*

1632 DEKKER *Antiquities* 10, Io. We see the two new pensioners, Laura and Violetta. 1640 tr. *Bentivoglio's Historie Nouvo. Flanders* 332 All of them table in Pensioners, and those it seems a Religious House, that hath not at the least Threescore or Fourscore of them. 1745 ELIZ. HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 10 (1748) II. 167 She entered into a monastery, where she still lives a prisoner. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* I. Wks. 1870 IX. 392 note. The ... convent ... where Josephine was ... a pensioner or boarder.

8. *attrib.*, as *pensioner guide*, *messenger*; *Pensioner parliament* (see PARLIAMENT 10.b).

1678 *Lutrell. Brief Rel.* 9 Nov. 1673 I. 3 It was a parliament that gave those vast summs of money, and therefore called the pensioner parliament. 1710-12 SHERLOCK *Serm.* No. 308 V. 2 A Band of Pensioner-Slaves, and an old Mistress Religion. 1836 BISHOP *Hawthorn Roy. Prof., My pensioner guide.* ..at Greenwich Hospital. 1848 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/2 Wherever there are such hospitals wanted, constables watchmen, prison warders, inland revenue, or pensioner surveyors, there the retired soldier has his chances.

Hence **Pe·nsionership**, the office or position of a pensioner (in quot. in sense 3).

1789 *Pension Bk. Geog's Jew* (1901) 3 Mr. Stuchope for his Assistance and in Studies of the pensionership to be allowed on earliest.

Pensionless (pe·nʃənles), *a.* [f. PENSION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a pension, unpensioned.

1832 *Examiner Staff's Pensionless and placeless administrate.* 1861 S. LAING-PEACE *in Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 1903 The pensionless discharged soldier.

Pensionnaire (pāsyonɛ·r). [F. (1458 in HATZ.-DARM.) = med.L. *pensionārius*, and Eng. PENSIONARY, PENSIONER.] **a.** One in receipt of a pension; a pensioner, a paid retainer. *rare.* **b.** One who boards in a French lodging-house, institution, or family. **c.** A junior member of the *Comédie Française*.

1798 *Dallaway Anc. Arch.* (1818) II. 63 Which (King of France) Emperor, ...it is very hard to retain so exact pensionary, considering ...the testimony of the members of Parliament, or parliament. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Autobiog.* v. *Corr.* (1869) I. 3 I now entered myself as a pensionnaire, or boarder, in the elegant house of Mr. De Mezery. 1835 L. HUNTER *Wizard, to Lover* 46 The pensionnaires of the town of Saint Cloud. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/3 The average age of the new pensionnaires is seventy. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 3/2 Some young people who were staying in his house as pensionnaires. 1901 *Outlook* 16 Apr. 877 The Conflicts of the young pensionnaires and professors.—All members of the company and salaried sociétaires.

† Pe·nsionary. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PENSIONER: see -ARY.] A body of pensioners or paid retainers.

1640 *Motives Ch. Govt. & Wks.* 1650 III. 117 He should need no other pretences, based nor pensionary than these, if they could rest with their perfidious preachments on the people.

† **Pe·nsitate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pensit-āre*, iterative of *pensāre* to weigh carefully, consider, freq. or intensive of *pendĕre*, *pens-* to weigh: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To consider, ponder. So † **Pensitation** [adj. L. *pensitātio-em*], consideration, pondering.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pensitate*, to consider, to ponder. *Pensitation*, a considering. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 1971 He that ...will well pensitate what precedes, may frame a considerable judgment. 1652 BAXTER *New Disp.* 150 *Judicial* and natural pensitation.

Pensitive, 1611in. form of PENSATIVE *Obs.*

Pensive (pe·nsiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–6 **pensyf**, (-yfe, -yff), 5–6 **pensif**, -yff; 5–6 **penssyve**, (5 **penssiwe**, 6 **-sive**, 6–7 *Sc.* **pansive**), 6– **pensive**. [*a. F. pensif*, *-ive* (1278 *c.* in HATZ.-DARM.), *f. penser* to think: see -IVE.]

1. Full of thought; plunged in thought; thoughtful, meditative, musing; reflective; often with some tinge of seriousness or melancholy (cf. 3).

1380 LYDG. *S. Pil. A.* viii. 233 Fol yeuyf in yeue here: *For* [1393-96] but I muk sleppyn, yf hit ne be selde. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3633 Pensyfe thoughtfull alle day sytteth he. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (1871) 34 With pensyfe heart full fraught with thoughts, I fled from theare away. 1639 T. N. tr. *Du Moul's Compl. Woman* v. 53 He had a greene fance of those who were pensive as Bonas. 1704 MRS. BARRINGTON *Myst. Deliahs* 1, The sweet expression of her pensive face. 1803 I. WATTS *Improvement* v. xxiii. (1834) 170 Lost in ramblings of his pensive mind.

†2. Thoughtful or meditative as to plans and future events. Passing into b. Full of anxious thought or forebodings; anxious, apprehensive. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Petronil*) 310 Syrnon and Neve ay At fill pensyve how pai may Confesyd be. 1440 tr. *Secrees Secrets, Prov. Prol.* 138 He sholde be Pensyuenes and Pensyfe of thynges that may come afterwarde. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (1877) 82 He abode in his lone right pensyf and fill of thoughte how he might escape to this perfyte. 1599 CHETTLE, etc. *Orpheus. Pan.* 2 *Cor.* vii. 34. I ... was so pensyfe ... how this infection might come among you. 1808 HOGARTH *Junius*, viii What penssive care he under, in touching his health and safety. 1834 WESTLAKE *Zoophysics* 15, I owe not Misery the service to make it, by pensive fears.

3. "Sorrowfully thoughtful, sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy" (J.); gloomy, sad.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 190, I pray pe, do pe nel me spake pe nel nat penssive & mad, pe wrath wes to him lik & glad. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 108 Suche as be pensyff make hem glad and merye. 1598 DALYELL *Legends* v. 383 The heavie burthen of my pensive heart. 1604 H. MOSE *Short Inity., Apol.* viii. B 2 For the cherishing and comforting the heavenly, or even well pensive. 1709 MACDONALD *Poems, Syrac.* (1732) 82, She sat down weary and pensive at an end a disappointment. 1798 LYTTON *Duke* i. ii, Seeing her mother's emotion, [she] kissed away the tears from the painter's eyes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xviii. 3 When to a love long cold some pensive pity pleads me.

† b. *Comb. as, fair, or duffie.* = Sorry. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Merlin* i. 5 My master is so havy and pensif of our myn-happes. 1575-80 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 159 King Henrie doubtlesse was right pensive for his [Becket's] death. 1613 SHAKESPEARE *Straphaele* (1878) 32 Pensive still To see white good, but thrifles to the ill.

4. *transf.* Of things: Suggestive of, associated with, or implying thought, anxiety, or melancholy. † b. Carefully considered (*obs.*).

1598 GRAM. *Reason. Par. Lake* xvi. 72 With the other pensife cares of this present life. *a* 1626 BOLLAND *Cor. Verses* ii. 139 Slow to counsell: they passe all before, Can sildest settle the sentence was pensive. 1633 MAY *Hen. II*, II. 429 That ... whither pensive mediation brought. 1687 *Lady Betterton in Pandora's Box* (Illus. MSS. Comm.) I. 304 I have now left the country and the pensive quiet of it. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* ii. vii. 28 Would that sweet one pensive heed! 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 201 Pensive Twilight in her dusky car. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 248 How have I sate while piped the pensive wind. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (Tauchn.) II. iv. 58 Adam ...never knew the shades of pensive beauty which Eden was from his expulsion.

5. *absol.* or *sb.* Pensive manner or mood.

1778 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 194 The Archbishop and he have parted out the pots pleased with each other, which last put my friend a little in the pensives. *a* 1804 *Mem. covering* A. L. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 89 Fold your arms as if you were musing—so, too much on the pensive.

Hence † **Pe·nsived** *a.*, MERRY-DOC., ? rendered pensive or sad, saddened.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 105 Those trophies of affection hot, Of pensived and subdued desires the point.

† **Pe·nsivehead**. *Obs. rare.* [See -HEAD.] Pensiveness.

? *a* 1425 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 874 And saide, 'Friend, your pensifhead amende'. *a* 1450 — *Mirrha Mirre to Lay Folde Mary* 68, 330 Now hope, now dred, now pensyfhede, Now shame, now drede, now joyes now sorowes and hevye.

Pe·nsively, *adv.* [f. PENSIVE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pensive manner: **a.** With meditation; meditatively, thoughtfully, musingly; **b.** With serious or melancholy thoughtfulness.

1589 NASHE *Pr. Pettie in Theat. Worldl.* B 1 b, On bed-time and Before the vulgar peopled. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. *Magn. Abroad.* The King (where the Cardinal and the reading pensively. 1647 HOW tell in bashful were he so much affected. 1831 HOWITT *Rural* ii. *Jan. Poet, Wildfowl* I observed, under, pensively and slowly sweeping from nature. 1791 MRS. HARRISON *Rom. Forest* viii, She sat for some time leaning pensively on her arm, with her head pensively ; while it was in the distance.

Pensiveness (pe·nsivnis). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being pensive; thoughtfulness, usually tinged with melancholy; heaviness of mind or heart, sadness, melancholy; † anxious thought as to coming events, apprehensiveness (*obs.*).

1570-80 LOMB. *Chron. Trop.* x. xlv. (1593). Now ye are gone, pensyfulness no dwells. 1574 HARVEY *Eclogs* ii. in *Cpl. & Cambridge* (Percy Soc.) 3, 'tis the pensiveness and passion Of restless or they their wages can obtaine. 1580 W. LAZARUS tr. *Castenhada's Conq. E. Ind.* v. xxix. 73 The rest of the Fleete was so cast pensy before their eyes, wherewith they were striken into a very great pensiveness. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. I Is delivered the same from all pensiveness and fears. 1670 RAINOW *Lond. Clergy* 10 For him that fines blocks or carries packs, Runs to his great expence of pens, to anxiety of mind, to great intellectual pensiveness. 1793 JAMESON *Rambler* No. 104 ¶ 7 The moments come imperceptibly away through the gloom of pensiveness. 1807 J. W. CROKER *Disney* II. Feb., There was not only no quiet, but not even a decent pensiveness. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Rem.-Bks.* II. 36 The sober pensiveness of a Madonna's face.

Pensons, obs. form of PENSION.

Penstemon, var. spelling of PENTSTEMON.

Penster (pe·nstəɹ). *rare.* [f. PEN *sb.*[3] or *v.*[3] + -STER.] One who uses a pen in a small way; a petty writer; a literary hack.

1822 CRITIC, *Pleasures*, 2 Scribe, Critic, Penn-man, Scrivener, Penster. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* I. 322 Or ! the poor penster ! 1900 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Feb. 164/1 The enterprising penster who acted for a daily paper.

Penstock (pe·nstɒk). [f. PEN *sb.*[3] + STOCK *sb.*] **1.** A sluice or flood-gate for restraining or regulating the flow from a head of water formed by a † pen ' (see PEN *sb.*[3] 3), as in a water-mill.

1805 CORNH. *Salmon.* 2 c. *Mag.*, Water coming out of them, by a passage or flood gate called the penstocket. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6403/3 A Penstock of a Pond. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 288 The penstock, which regulates the quantity of water running to the wheel. 1824 *Daily Trav.* 28 July, There are thirteen openings ...through which the sewage flows into the reservoirs as regulated by the penstocks—see frontpiece.

attrib. 1792 R. MOORE *Rob. Thomson & Bill* 10 Two feet 8. Bridges to a Penstock ditch. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., The penstock-chamber, into which the ...channel or the junction of the High Level, the Middle Level, and the Ouzell thrown our works of magnitude and interest.

2. (*U. S.*) The channel or trough in which a penstock (in sense 1) is placed: = PENTROUGH. **b.** A tube by which water is conveyed from a head of water into a turbine. **c.** Also applied to the barrel of a pump, through which the water passes up.

1868 WEBSTER, *Penstock*, A massive or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, and furnished with a flood gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure. 1884 *Pall. Pen-stock*, 1. 2. The barrel of a wooden pump. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLV. 613 A penstock ...is a great pipe, usually ...of boiler plate...conveying water under head into the wheel-case in which the turbine revolves.

Pe·ntstock[2], *rare*—[f. PEN *sb.*[2] + STOCK *sb.*] A penholder.

1884 WEBSTER, *Penstock*, ... 3. The handle used with a metallic or other pen.

† **Pensum** (pe·nsəm). *rare.* [L. *pensum* weight, charge, duty, in F. as 'imposition' at school; f. L. *pendĕre* to weigh.] A charge, duty, or allotted task; a school-task or lesson to be prepared; also (*U. S.*) a lesson or piece of work imposed as a punishment, a school 'imposition'.

1705 J. HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 228 (*Stan.*) Every one hath his station, his assignment of work and business assigned him in the world. 1880 J. W. DAWSON *Carpenter's Daughter* 21 *John Dawson*...worked at his daily task as a schoolboy (as down to his pensum). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pe·nsy, *a.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. OF. *pensif*, in mod. sing. and pl. *pensis*; cf. *hasty*, *jolly*, *tardy*.]

1. = PENSIVE.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1992 With pitouse lo hys palays all pensey [*v.r.* pensif] he sittes. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* in *Cr* he [pensyf] any father or wode nese rede, he began to was hevy & pensie for his thoghts. 1832 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* xxxii. (1866) III. 139 It's as hopeless enough ...for the foolish o' a his chaucie, to pensie song! 1876 WHYTEHEAD *Dayl Cheer*, etc. 370 Her that was new so quiet and pensy.

2. a. Giving oneself airs, self-conscious. b. Spruce, trim.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* ii. lv, Forth stavted nine a pensy blade. *a* 1806 in *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* I. 191 There, roundie, and pensie, and sicker, Wi' well burnie young Hab o' the Heuch. 1832 J. M'GILLIVRAY *Sk. Nat. Tempus Donne* 362 Many of the neighbours regarded her (Helen Walkelin) 'a kindy penny body'—that is, conceited or proud.

3. a. Fretful, peevish (of children). b. Fastidious (of appetite).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pensy*, fretful: uneasy. Chiefly applied to wayward children. 1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. X. 67/1 Another person, speaking of a little dog that has been much petted, says 'he is so pensy, he will not touch raw milk'. 1892 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norfolk* 92 She is a pore ! pensey little thing !

Pensy, Pensyful, Pensyl, -ayll, obs. ff. FANCY, FANCIFUL, FENCIL, FENCES.

† **Pent**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [app. from PENT *ppl. a.* : cf. *bent* ppl. a. and *sb.*[2]]

1. A place in which water is pent up; a reservoir or confined pool. (Cf. PEN *sb.*[3] 3.)

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 134 A Pent and Sluice hath been made, which both open the mouth, and scowre the bottome of the haven. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1311/1 The harborough was become a pent, out of the which nothing could passe out or in. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 920/4 The line has broke into the Pent against the South, and above it towards Mount Babwin [*sic*] (Dover). 1721 PRIOR *Daggrwk. Branch* 103 At the...place called the upper Pent.

2. ? State of being pent; pressure. Cf. PENT *sb.*[2] and *v.*

1874 N. FARRER *Bull & Sob.* 72 In the middleboat, when the open or lane of it beneath was nothing at all.

Pent (pent), *sb.*[2] [Short for PENTHOUSE, or assumed as the first element of it.] A sloping roof or covering, a PENTHOUSE. (In quot. 1790 app. refer. F. *pente* sloping surface.)

[1842 G. DANIEL *Triumvirs, Hon. F.* counsell, As all the Train of Princes had beene Spent To force a Lanion, or Sakilan a Pent.] 1722 *Remembrancer* (1758) V. 287/2 A pent over the lane door, and shops, and a little slip of a window to light a closet by the side of the chimney. 1780 R. WILLIAMS *Let. to Earl of Stratford* 7 Jan., Four chambers practicable under the pent of the roof. 1883 SHARP *Lon. Lessing & Lessing* I. ii. 10 The pent over it to throw off the rain. 1892 *Trans. R. Asiatic Soc. Straits*. 24 Mar. 320 It is well either to have a porch or pent.

Pent (pent), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Also 6 **pente**, *arch.* **ypent**, 6–8 *arch.* **ypente**. [In form, pa. pple. of † PEND *v.*[2] var. of PEN *v.*[1], and so primarily = † *pended*, *penned*; but in its sense-development somewhat independent of the vb.]

1. Shut up within narrow limits; closely confined, imprisoned: = PENNED *ppl. a.*[1] Also *fig.* (in quot. 1811, Restricted in action, 'straitened'). Const. (*a*) as pple., (*b*) as adj.

1555 W. WATTESON *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 130 This people ...were within towres besieged. 1559 TURNER *Wks. Cal. Jas. a* His back, that had been long ypente. 1567 MAPLET *T. T.* 21 Cony is pentlesse City pent. 1598 FLOR. *Ital. &c.*, Ad *Or*, but who is he, in almost close y-pent? 1622 *Bromley Londiniar* (ed. 2) 9 *n.*, Lydford. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) II. 370 Some new American insects, we have, unfortunately pent to live. 1872 R. TAYLOR *Faust* (1873) I. 228 Will [the witch within this house] be pent.

fig. 1802 MASERES *Antiquis Rev.* v. 81, The States of Venice [are high-minded though] form some such unsubdued dominion Of pent allegiance. 1826 BEDDOE *Spirit Poets* The

mingling of Open Air with Free Air. 1764 GOLDSM. *Vicar* xxi The party-colour, mixing with the pale. 1830 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. ii. 181 In vain our gaze wells free.

b. With 20, 40, as cycle, or adj.

a 1592 *Merch. Taylor in Shelton's Wks.* (1848) I. 3 Seeth I have been in ... at Westminster 20 yeares. 1781 MELMOTH *Pliny's Letters* xxxix. (1787) 187 Content to be gone 19 weeks private down. 1862 CAYLEY *Stat. Integrity* (1890) 32 A fever ... by a running stream, past to-day either side with Wade and Banks. 1914 DENNIS *Phys. Theol.* 17 A stop-cocking overhead, past-up Air. 1922 J. E. ROSS *tr. Ovid's Art* iii. 86 The gentle wave, Cloaked by obscurations. 1879 MCCLINTOCK *Cyclop. Theol.* II. xxvii. 320 A relief to perplexed, pent-up emotion.

2. Of a place, room, etc.: Shut up, confined. (Const. as 1st, or adj.)

1592 *Pl. Contention* viii. 10 Go get thee gone, ... And in thy pent up studie rue my chance. 1603 *Meas. for M.* IX. 187 The pent up Lord Angelo, the clothes of Lucio unrumbled and unwaited. 1632 LITHGOW *Travels* ix. *Preamble* 19 All felt as once the pent-up room, And rushed into the open air.

†**3.** Having something pent or closely confined within it; dissembled or strained by being overfull of something. (Const. as 1st, or adj.) Obs.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. xx All parchments and such like thickners or skinners sewes pent and couched with spunk and wind, that they burn withall. 1667 N. FOTHERB in *Phil. Trans.* II. 548 Mem ... found some relief by it, but was after much pent in her wind. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. 30 Their dreadful silence the pent heart might break.

Pent, obs. or dial. form of PAINT.

Penta- (pæntă-), before a vowel **pent-**, x. Gr. πεντε-, combining form of πέντε five, occurring in many words in Greek as a variant of the earlier πεντα-, and forming the initial element in various modern technical words adopted from Greek, or formed from Greek elements or on Greek analogies. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of five atoms of some element, as in *pentacarbon*, *penta-compound* (see below), *pentachloride*, *pentafluoride*, *penta-sulphide* (*-sulphuret*), *pentoxide*, and in many-worded descriptive names without number, as *penta-nitro-diazo-amido-mercury-bona fluorescein*.

Pentahasic (-hē·sik) *a. Chem.*, having five atoms of a base, or of replaceable hydrogen. **Pentananthous** (-ănæ·nthŭs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [Gr. ἄνανθος three], having five spines. **Pentacapsular** *a.*, having five capsules. **Pentacarbon** *a. Chem.*, containing five atoms of carbon; cf. PENTANE. **Pentacarpellary** *a. Bot.*, consisting of five carpels. **Pentachromic** (-krōmik) *a.*, of five colours, capable of distinguishing (only) five colours in the spectrum. † **Pentacoccous** *a. Bot.* [mod.L. *coccus* carpel, f. Gr. κόκκος grain, seed] = *pentacarpellary*; or, having five seeds, or five cells each containing a seed. **Penta-compound,** a chemical compound of the pentacarbon series: see PENTANE. **Pentacrotic** *ch.* and *a.*: see *crotic*. **Pentacrotus, Pentacrotusi, -acti·nal** *adjs., Zool.* [Gr. δακτύλος, δακτῦλ- finger], having five rays, as a species of echinoid. **Pentacyclic** *a. Bot.* [Gr. κύκλος circle], said of a flower having the parts in five cycles or whorls. **Pentadelphous** (-dĕ·lfŭs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἀδελφός brother], (of stamens) united by the filaments in five bundles; (of a plant) having the stamens so united. **Penta-dodecahedron,** a dodecahedron contained by twelve pentagons, a pentagonal dodecahedron. **Pentadrachm** (-drăm) [DRACHM], an ancient Greek coin of the value of five drachmas. **Pentadd** *a. Bot.* [L. *-ădes* πάς], cleft into five, = QUINQUEFID. **Pentagamist** [after BIGAMIST], a person who has been married five times. **Pentaglot** [Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα tongue; cf. *polyglot*]: see quot.; so † **Pentaglottical** *a.* **Pentahalid** *a. Chem.*, containing five atoms of a halogen in the molecule. **Pentahexahedral** *a. Cryst.* [see HEXAHEDRAL], having five ranges of six facets each; so **Pentahexahedron,** a figure of this form. **Pentalemma** *Logic* [after DILEMMA], an argument analogous to a dilemma, involving five alternatives. **Pentalingua** (-lĭ·ngŭ) [after DECALOGUE], a set of five rules or laws. **Pentalogy** [cf. TRILOGY], a combination of five mutually connected parts; a pentad. **Pentalophodont** *a.* [Gr. λόφος ridge, ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], having four-ridged teeth, as a modification of the genus *Pentalophodon* (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pentapetalous,** † **-petalous** *adjs. Bot.*, having five petals. **Pentaphenic** (-fē·nik) *a. Mus.* [Gr. φωνή sound] = PENTATONIC. **Pentaphyllous** (-fĭ·lŭs) *a.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], five-leaved. So † **Pentaphyllid-form** *a.* **Pentapterous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. πτερόν wing], having five wings, as certain fruits. **Pentaptote** *Gram.* [ad. Gr. πενθέπτωτα *adj.* (Priscian)], a noun having five cases. **Pentapyrch** (-pĭrk) [Gr. πυρκή laid, after DIPTYCH, TRIPTYCH], an altar-piece or the like consisting of five leaves, i.e. a central piece and two folding pieces on each side. **Pentarsis** *a. Pros.* [ARSIS], having five strokes. **Pentasepalous** *a. Bot.*, having five sepals. † **Pentaspast** [Gr. -σπαστον from σπάω to draw, pull]: see quot. **Pentaspermous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], having five seeds.

1823 MAUND *Expos. Lex., Pentacanthus*, applied to a fish with five spinous rays to one of its fins. 1731-6 BAILEY (folio), *Pentacapsular*, having five seed pods. 1753 in Ash. 1888 *Owens Coll. Chem.* v. 108 "Pentacetic" carbo-acids such as anisic-valeric acid or phenetoic. 1842 D. CONYBEARE *Assoc. Chem.* 190 "Penta-chloride of antimony, $SbCl_5$. 1880 CLEVENGER *Spiritual Science* 1 Pentachromic vision. 1877 *Encyclopædia* xvii *antimony* can unite with five atoms of *chlorine* to form the pentachloride. 1900 *Lancet* 4 Aug. 323/1 Intermediate between normal and dichromic colour vision there are those whose vision is "pentachromic, tetrachromic, and trichromic. 1902 *1901 Cens. Agr. Bur.* Those who use five colours may be termed pentachromic. 1727 SYDNEY TAYLOR I. 209 It [the fruit] is "pentacoccous, or divided into five Cells, containing each a Shaddock Seed. 1888 OGDEN *Adam Christ* iv. 86 Of 121 terms, 120 are "penta-compounds, including glycerine, the lactic, butyric, and valeric acids. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), "*Pentacrotick*, a sort or series of verses so disposed, that there are always found five accordicks of the same name in five divisions of such verses. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pentacrotus*, *n.*, containing five accordics of the same name in five divisions of such verses. 1868 SELLAS in *Roy. Soc. Proc.* XVII. 467/2 Modifications of the bilinic benzoline type, *a*, dagger (...), "pentacline. 1875 SQUIRE & DYER *Lindl. Bot.* 396 The flowers of Cinnamomum and Cinchonas can be traced back to the ultimate "pentacyclic type. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 56 They [the Cotton Tree tribe] are also known by their "pentadelphous stamens. 1857 HARVEY *Nat. Syst.* 3 and In Hypericum we have triadelphous, and pentadelphous ones; but these... are generally denominated polyadelphous. 1889 PRESTON *Views* 2, 173 These five types of form, all regular,...and all parts of one equi-axed system, may be named and employed to designate crystals,...the cube, octahedron,... "penta-dodecahedron. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xxvi. 348 Besides the hexachordon... every second "pentachordon and hexachordon. 1882 OGILVIE, "*Pentachd.* 1880 CLEVENGER *Spiritual Adven. Theory* 113 This also applies to phosphoric pentahaloids. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, "*Pentaglottical*, one that hath five Tongues, or is skilled in five several Languages. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 508/2 The compounds containing more than five atoms of halogen behave in mixtures of the "pentahaloid compounds with halogens...; they furnish the products of the decomposition by water of the pentahaloid compound, and also the free halogen. 1892-94 R. J. ANDREW *Chem. Syn.* 106, 31 304 "Penta-hexahedral when the crystal's surface consists of five ranges of planes, disposed six and six above each other. 1897 MAUND *Expos. Lex., Pentahexahedron.* 1727 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rec.* XXIV. 253 This "pentalogy is chiefly objectionable on account of the vague circle of the fifth commandment. 1853 TURNBULL (title) The Pentary Pentalogue, or Five Rules for Family Feuds and Fool Fanciers. 1904 *Athenæum* 18 June 788/2 It is easy to see that the Qoheleth found a "pentalogy in everything and to somewhat fanciful distinctions. 1899 CLEMENT tr. *Tabuteau's Clin. Diagn.* 108 4 c. 188 These observers discovered successive ("pentamorphic") refinement in the series. 1877 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 584 The Flowers grow in Clusters like those of the Vine, are "pentapetalous. 1708 PHILLIPS, "*Pentaphyllous Plants*, 1719 QUINCY *Lex.-Physico-Med.* 21 *n.* 347 The Umbelliferous Plants, which have a pentapetalous Flower. 1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1846) 104/1 Corolla sympetalous, or pentapetalous. 1881 MAUNDER'S *Constell.* iii. 5 A scale... is "pentaphemic when the 48° and 96° degrees from the key note are omitted. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), "*Pentaphyllated*, having 5 leaves. 1857 MAUND *Expos. Lex., Pentaptera*,... having five expansions in form of wings, as the capsule of the *Lunaria biennis*,...*pentapteron*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, "*Pentaptote*, nouns declined onely by five Cases. 1874 TAMMEO *Hist. Terms Art* 158 "*Pentaptych*, an altar-piece having many leaves. 1892 *Standard* 16 Dec. 2/2/2 The "pentasemic line...must consist of five bars, and at least two of the strokes must be strong and fall upon the first syllables of a bar. 1857 MAUND *Expos. Lex.*, "*Pyrenopteron*, having five expansions in form of wings, as the capsule of the *Lonicera Sempervirens

1839 W. Hamilton's *Encycl. Mines* II. 300 The original parent-form of the order group had seriously and primarily five digits (Pentadactylism). 1880 Proctor *Knowl.* 30 Apr. 273/2 A girl brachydactyle on the right side of the body, and pentadactyle on the left side. 1886 Gilchrist in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 474/2 The digital characters seem to indicate rather true pentadactylism, as in the extinct *Ichthyosaurs*.

Pentadactylous (pentădæ·ktiləs), *a.* [f. L. *pentadactyl-us* (see PENTADACTYL) + -OUS.] Having five digits (fingers or toes), or five processes resembling fingers, as a star-fish. *Obs.*

1683-4 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 289 This appear'd to me a like to *the Stella Marina*, being Triangular, and somewhere Pentadactylous. 1846-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 604 Feet short, pentadactylous. 1855 tr. Tyrrell in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 690/1 The human foot, therefore, is a pentadactylous, plantigrade foot.

Pentadecane (pentădī·kēn). *Chem.* [f. late Gr. πεντεκαίδεκα- (in comb.) for πεντεκαίδεκα fifteen + -ANE 2 b.] The paraffin of the 15-carbon series, $C_{15}H_{32}$. So **Pentadecine** (-dīsin), the corresponding hydrocarbon of the ethine series, $C_{15}H_{28}$; **Pentadecyl**, the radical $C_{15}H_{31}$.

1870 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 322 *Pentadecane*, ...obtained from American petroleum.... With chlorine it yields pentadecyl chloride. .../*Pentadecine*, ...homologous with ethine or acetylene.

Pentadelphous to **Pentagamist**: see PENTA-.

Pentageron: see PENTAGERON 2. **Pentagle**: see PENTAGRAM. **Pentaglot**: see PENTA-.

Pentagon (pe·ntăgŏn), *a.* and *sb.* *Geom.* Also 7 -con. [In A, ad. L. *pentagōn-us*, a. Gr. πενταγων-ος pentagonal, five-cornered, f. πεντε- PENTA- + γων-ία from stem of γωνία angle. In B, ad. L. *pentagōn-um*, Gr. πενταγωνον, the neuter adj. used as sb. Cf. F. *pentagone* sb. (13th c. in Littré), whence the Eng. form in *-gone*.]

† **A.** *adj.* Having five angles; pentagonal. *Obs.* (or regarded as *attrib.* use of the sb.).

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* IV. xi. 218 In a circle given to describe a Pentagon figure equilater and equiangle. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* IX. xi. A Pentagon figure. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Magazine* II. The Point A K in the Pentagon Font.

B. *sb.* A figure, usually a plane rectilineal figure, having five angles and five sides. In *Fortif.* A fort with five bastions.

1571 Digges *Pantom., Math. Treat. Def.* iv. T ij, Euery equilater triangle, square, or Pentagonon. 1650 R. Stapylton *Herodot's Love* C., Warres 110, 47 A Fort...built in the forme of a Pentagon. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* IX. xi. About a circle given to describe an equilateral and an equiangular pentagon. 1780 *Gent. Natur. Worlds* Wks. 1843 V. 201 A town...building a pair of companies, and by his side a Polygeron, each up of twelve pentagons. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 214/2 The castle of Belgrade is an old pentagon with round towers at the angles. 1870 *Ellacott. Lond. News* 19 Oct. 346/2 The fort is built in a pentagon.

b. *Cryst.* **Pentagon-dodecahedron**, a dodecahedron contained by twelve pentagons.

1815 Brewster-Mandelbrot *Crystallogr.* § 163 The pentagon-dodecahedron approximates...to the regular dodecahedron of geometry in proportion to the elliptical angles...approach regularity....The regular dodecahedron...is impossible as a crystallographic form, in the boxing figure between the two classes of pentagon-dodecahedra.

Pentagonal (pentæ·gŏnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -AL: cf. F. *pentagonal* (1533 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Geom.*, etc. Of or pertaining to a pentagon; of the form of a pentagon, having five angles and five sides, five-cornered or five-sided.

Pentagonal figure in quot. 1822 = PENTAGON 1.

1570 Digges *Pantom.* ii. iv. M iv b, The Area of this pentagonall superficies. 1822 Imison *Illustr. Dyagram's Polycall.* tr. 134 The supposed...Dentendian, is a Pentagonall figure, beginners with Vpons or Vpers,...in Germany they reckon it for a provincialist against Hedgehilton. 1883 Marten *Encl. Arnold's Ed.* xvi. (1794) 170 The species is distinguished by its pentagonal calyx. 1874 Hooker-Ball *Tourists' Alps Chapter* iv. *Introduction*, ...the body is rose-shaped or pentagonal, and consists of a central 'disc', surrounded by five or more lobes or 'ovules'. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 156/1 The Italian engineers ...adopted the pentagonal or bastion shape.

b. Applied to a solid figure or body of which the base or section is a pentagon; having five edges or dihedral angles.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI. Def. x. 311 If the base be a Pentagon, then is it a Pentagonall or Pentangled Pyramis. 1771 Pennant *Tour Scot. in 1769* (1790) 88 Great columns of stone...regularly pentagonal or hexagonal. 1890 Lefevre *Chem.* 230 A regular pentagonal pyramid.

c. Contained by pentagons, as a solid figure.

1832 Encyclopædia *Geol.* v. (1833) 92 The pentagonal dodecahedron may likewise be formed on the cube. 1845 Brewster-Mandelbrot *Crystallogr.* § 177 The pentagonal icositetrahedron or twenty-four-pentagonalhedral.

2. *Arith. Pentagonal numbers*: the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 5, 12, 22, 35, 51, 70, 92, etc. formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, etc.

1670 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 198 It is likewise a pentagonal number, or composed of two, three, four, or five pentagonal numbers. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict., Figurate Numbers*, such as do or may represent some geometrical figure, as triangular, pentagonal, pyramidal, etc., numbers.

b. as *sb.* A pentagonal number.

1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Polygonal Numbers*, The Angles, or Numbers of Angles, are the same as those of the figure....In the angles...of the pentagonals are 5, of the hexagonals 6, and so on. *Ibid.*, Formulæ for the sums of a series of the several sorts of Polygonal numbers...Pentagonals, $\frac{3n^2-n}{2}$.

Hence **Pentagonally** *adv.*, in a pentagonal form; so † **Pentagonary**, † **Pentagonian** *adjs.* = PENTAGONAL; **Pentagonohedron** [after *rhombohedron*, etc.], a solid figure contained by pentagons; **Pentagonoid** *a.*, resembling a pentagon, somewhat pentagonal.

1858 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii, The flowers before explication are pentagonally wrapped up with some resemblance of the *Stellio* or snail. 1858 R. Warren in *Blight's Found. Symp.* (1860) 72 The "pentagonary figure of every one of those stones. 1798 R. Harrison tr. *Lavoisier* I. 222 Their circular, "pentagonian, hexagonian, octagonian, square and cross cuts. 1845 Brewster-Mandelbrot *Crystallogr.*, § 163 The pentagon-dodecahedron. ...The twelve "pentagonohedrons is a very characteristic form of certain mineral species. 1880 Allman in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 203 Marginal centrum "pentagonoid.

† **Penta·gonon.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. πενταγωνον, sb. use of neuter of πενταγων-ος: see PENTAGON.]

1. = PENTAGRAM, PENTAGRAM 2.

The Form *pentagonon*, *pentagonum*, *pentagonus*, here cited, appear to be corruptions or artificial names.

1550 Geneon *Fr. Bacon* ii. (1594) H ij, The great archruler, possessor of hell, Trembles, when Bacon lists him, or his feeds flee to the forme of his Pentagonon. *Ibid.* viii. H ij, Quaking and suffering divels and Spirits, With zeale and ayre and strange Pentagonon. 1592 Nashe *S. Fryer. Bacon* Wks. (Grosart) II. 126 Some of old time put great superstition in characters, curiously engraued in faire Pentagonon, but they are all vaine, and will do no good. *c* 1605 Bacon *Invoc. Magni.* v. 1. (1661) G ij b, In blade you say with enemies so strong, that all the blade protagonon of hell, shall not be able to release you.

2. = PENTAGRAM B.

1603 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. v. xiii. 698 A faire and strong Castle, a regular *Pentagonon* well fortified.

† **Penta·gonous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pentagōn-us* (see PENTAGON) + -OUS.] = PENTAGONAL.

1662 Lovell *Hist. Animals & Min. Introd.*, Amongst Fishes, The Carthaginians are plainer or long:...The latter is pentagonous. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6128. 1782 Ellis *ibid.* LII. 156 It is formed of pentagonous joints, or vertebræ.

Pentagonum: see PENTAGONON 2.

Pentagram (pe·ntăgræm). [mod. ad. Gr. πεντα-, πεντεγραμμον sb. from neuter of πενταγραμμ-ος adj., formed or consisting of five lines, f. πεντε five + γραμμη line, mark.] A five-pointed figure



formed by producing the sides of a pentagon both ways to their points of intersection, so as to form a five-pointed star; the 'five straight lines' of which the figure consists form one continuous line or 'endless knot'. Formerly used as a mystic symbol and credited with magical virtues. (Also called *pentalpha*, *pentacle* (*pentagle*, *pentangle*), † *pentagonon* (*-gonum*, *-gonus*).)

1533 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 340 The pentagram was a pentangular figure, supposed to possess the same kind of power which, amongst us, was popularly to be attributed to the horse-shoe. 1859 Thoreau *Dreads* 103 Sketching with her slender pointed foot Some figure like a wizard pentagram On garden gravel. 1876 A. W. Ward *Greene's Fr. Bacon* ix. 19 Note 109, The pentagramma, pentageron or pentalpha is the mystic figure "produced by prolonging the sides of a regular pentagon till they intersect one another. It can be drawn without a break in the drawing". 1895 Miss A. M. Stoddart *T. S. Eliot's* viii. 176, I found a Mahratta ring pentagram—it is my way, like Maphrahyphen.

Pentagraph, cross. form of PANTOGRAPH.

† **Pentagynia** (pentăd·ʒĭnĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. PENTA- + Gr. γυνή woman, female, taken in sense 'female organ, pistil'.] An order of plants in many classes of the Linnæan System, comprising those having five pistils. Hence **Pentagyn** (*-ăjĭn*), a plant of this order; **Pentagy·nian**, **Pentagy·nious**, **Penta·gynous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order, having five pistils.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* ix. viii. (1765) 92 *Pentagynia*, comprehending such Plants as have five Styles. 1806-32 Wendtia, *Pentagyn.*...a plant having five pistils. *Pentagynian*, having five pistils. 1829 Lindley *Pentagynous*, having five styles. 1847 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 900 Pentagynious.

Pentahedral (pentăhī·drăl, -hēdrăl), *a.* Also **pentaedral**. [f. PENTA- + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base + -AL: cf. HEXAHEDRAL.] Of a solid figure or body: Having five faces; *esp.* having five lateral faces, five-sided (as a prism of pentagonal section). So † **Pentahe·dric**, **Pentahe·drous** *adjs.* in same sense; **Pentahe·dron**, a solid figure having five faces.

1804 Watt in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 300 note, Hexaedral and "pentaedral prisms are most abundant; then the rectangular, the trihedral, heptaedral, and octaedral. 1826 Kidd & Sir *Rationale*, IV. 466 *Pentahedral*, that hath five sides. 1828 Pantol. 4 "*pentahedrical* figure,...a figure which hath five sides. 1861 in *Dictionnaire Géographique*, 1873 Ann. "*Pentahedrons* (in different spelling), the pentahedrons. *Ibid.*, *Pentahedron*, a pillar with five sides. *a* 1708 Wodrow-Jones *Pamela* (1709) I. 120 The "pentahedrous Columnar Crystalline Bodies are composed of Planes not lengthways.

Pentahexahedral, **-hedron**: see PENTA-.

Pental (pe·ntăl). [f. stem of PENTANE, etc. + -AL, 1939, after *chloral*.] A name for trimethylethylene (C_5H_{10}) when used as an anæsthetic.

1892 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 780 A new anæsthetic called pental, which does not produce total unconsciousness, but only a kind of hypnosis. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Mar. 541/1 Valu thinks pental may with advantage replace chloroform and ether in many operations of short duration. 1893 *Lpool. Soc. Lit. & Philos.* Colleg. Terminological Inexactitudes....It has been used as an anæsthetic, but is not a safe drug.

Pentalemma to **Pentalogy**: see PENTA-.

† **Pentalpha** (pentă·lfă). [a. Gr. πεντάλφα, a syncopic of πενταγράμμον PENTAGRAM, f. πέντε five + ἄλφα the letter Alpha or A; from its presenting the form of an A in five different positions.] = PENTAGRAM, PENTAGRAM 1.

1618 Hieroglyphica Mor. Illustr. ind. 18 341 We often see English shepherds cutting the pentalpha ... in the turf, although they cannot heard of Antiochus, or ever his coin, and although they are ignorant of its mystic power. 1800 D. Urquhart *Tour Pyrenees* I. 179 The produced pentagons, or combinations of triangles, sometimes called the pentalpha. 1833 E. Sabine *Gerard Salamon* 82 The salutary 'pentalpha' ... should be written on the stable doors.

Pentamerous (pentă·mĕrŏs), *a.* [f. PENTA- + Gr. μέρος part + -OUS.] Having, consisting of, or characterized by, five parts or divisions.

1. *Bot.* Having the parts of the flower-wheel five in number. (Often written 5-merous.)

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 308 *Pentamerous*, if a flower consists of organs in fives. 1857 Hanbury *Elem. Bot.* 222 Trees or shrubs with...an imbricated 5-merous calyx and corolla. 1879 Darwin in *Academy* 22 Jan. 59/1 The four organs of Scrophularineæ and Labiatæ are referred by some botanists to a deficiency from the pentamerous type.

2. *Zool.* a. Consisting of five joints, as the tarsi of certain insects; also applied to such insects themselves, as the beetles of the group *Pentamera*. b. Having five radiating parts or organs, as a star-fish or other echinoderm.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 289 Pentamerous insects are those which have five joints to all their tarsi. 1848 *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 306 *Tarsi* pentamerous. 1852 Baird-Dana *Amer. Encyl. Introd.* 193 Echinodermata. Animals...which...combine with a radial and, ordinarily, pentamerous arrangement, traces of a bilateral symmetry.

So **Penta·meral** *a.* = prec.; **Penta·merus**, a pentamerous beetle (see 2 a, above); **Pentamere** (-mēr), each of the five divisions of a pentamerous animal; **Penta·merism**, the condition or character of being pentamerous; **Penta·meroid** *a.*, allied to the extinct genus *Pentamerus*, of the family *Pentameridæ* of brachiopods, having somewhat pentagonal shells; *sb.* a brachiopod of this family.

1841 Brande *Dict. Sci. etc., Pentamerous, Pentamerus*, a section of Coleopterous insects, including those which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg. 1849 Nielsen in *Sings. Abstr.* Theorem of stylloid-anomaly, pentameral symmetry, and the like. 1900 Lankester *Treat. Zool.* 121 Variation from pentamerism may arise suddenly (discontinuous meristic variation). *Ibid.* 59 The whole animal can be divided into 5 corresponding and almost symmetrical sections, 'pentamera', by 5 imaginary 'pentaradial planes'.

Pentameter (pentæ·mĭtĕr), *sb.* and *a.* *Pros.* [a. L. *pentametr-on* sb., adj. Gr. πενταμετρον adj. consisting of five measures, sb. a verse or line of five measures; f. πεντε- five + μέτρον measure. Cf. F. *pentamètre* sb. (c 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* A verse or line consisting of five feet.

1. In Greek and Latin prosody: A form of dactylic verse composed of two similar halves (*penthemimers*), each consisting of two feet and a long syllable (thus equivalent to a dactylic hexameter with the second half of the third and of the sixth foot omitted); in the first penthemimer each of the two feet may be either dactyl or spondee, in the second they must both be dactyls. Most commonly used in alternation with hexameters, constituting *elegiac* verse: see ELEGIAC A. 2.

The name arose from a mistaken analysis of the verse as two dactyls (or spondees), a spondee, and two anapæsts.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 84 *Elegia*... was in a pitious matter of mourne, placing a limping Pentameter, after a lusty Exametar, which made it go distastefully more than any other measure. 1595 Webbe *Eng. Poesie* (ed. 2) 3 Certain Latin words should be framed in the form of hexameters or pentameters: and this may be done by those who know nothing of Latin or of verses. *c* 1600 Chapman *Mus. Poems, Elegy Marlow.* [Example] In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column; In the pentameter aspires Higher and higher its feathery spray, as in melody lasts. 1634 Bacon *Confess. Faith* iv. 364 The closure of the Latin pentameter is enhanced by the rhyming of the last syllables of the two penthemimers.

2. Applied to lines of verse consisting of five feet in other languages; e. g. the English 'heroic' or iambic verse of ten syllables.

1708 A. Stevens *Temple Mus.* vi. 224 Odes and Hymns... in several kinds of Verse...some were Pentameters. 1740 *Finger Post Numbers* 39 The Cæsura falling constantly on the fourth Syllable in the English Pentameters or Heroicks, creates a dull Uniformity in the Flow of the Verse. 1888 Browne *Messianic Prophh.* xi. 340 The pentameters are quite frequently the divine name Jehovah Zebaoth.

B. *adj.* (Now *attrib.* use of *sb.*) Consisting of five metrical feet; having the form of a pentameter (see A.), esp. of the dactylic pentameter.

1548 *Lambert Fol. Virg. Da Introit.* i. viii. 11 Of the number of the feet, as Exametar and Pentametar which is also called Elegiacal. 1580 J. Warton *Sch. Pipe* v. D. 111 Like Ovid's Muse, in hexameter and pentameter verse.

1832 Edinburgh Lett. & Sci. Advert. Pref. 9 Away Wits (Rebel) III. 131 Those weary pentameter tales of Dryden and others.

Hence **Penta·metered** *a.*, written in pentameters; **Penta·metrist**, a writer of pentameters; **Penta·metrize** *v. trans.*, to make into, or like, a pentameter.

1599 *Passion. Hon. Vill* 4 (1866) 3 This verse blush'd to be numbered and pentametred verse. 1803 Times (*Spencer's Wks.* I. p. xxii. note, English hexameters and pentametres. a 1823 *Fenny Dooley, Progym.* (1848) 204/2 Horace has been made to say the same thing by the insertion of an apt word which pentametrizes the verse. 1898 W. E. Hartpole in *Nat. Philol.* XXVI. 12 There was not the same risk of pentametrizing the hexameters.

† **Pentandria** (pentæ·ndrĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735); f. mod.L. *pentandr-us*, f. Gr. πεντα- five + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνήρ man, male, taken in sense 'male organ', stamen: see Hexandria.] The fifth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having five stamens not cohering. So **Penta·nder** (*rare*) [F. *pentandre*], a pentandrous plant; **Penta·ndrian, Penta·ndrous**, and, (usually) **Penta·ndrous** *adjs.*, belonging to the class *Pentandria*; having five free stamens.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* x. 161, (1788) 133 *Pentandria*, corresponding with Plants so have five Stamina. 1789 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 88. 1806 Gentleman *Brit. Bot.* 23 Tamarix. Flowers pentandrous. 1828–32 Webster, *Pentandrian*...*Pentandrous*. 1832 Lindley *Bot. Syst. Nat.* 210 The pentandrous corolla and 5 lobed calyx. 1837 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 922/2 Pentandrian, or pentandrous. 1879 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 331 The same probably also happens in the pentandrous Hypericineæ.

Pentane (pe·ntēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πέντε five + -ane 2 b.] The general name of the paraffins of the pentanethon series, C_5H_{12}; also called *Quintane* and *Pentyl hydride*. These each hydrocarbons are known (see quot.), all colourless mobile fluids, occurring in petroleum, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *pentane bomb, vapour*, etc.

So **Pentene** (pe·ntēn), an olefine of the pentanethon series, C_5H_{10}; comprising four known forms, one of which is Amylene; **Pentine** (pe·ntin), also **Pe·ntylene, Pe·ntylene**, the hydrocarbon C_5H_8, of the same series, homologous with acetylene or allylene; of this eight forms are possible, and six known, the chief being Valerylene; **Pe·ntinyl**, the radical C_5H_{11}, as in *pentinyl ethyl oxide*, $C_5H_{11}O(C_2H_5)$; **Pentric** *a.*, applied to fatty acids, $nH_{2n}O_2$, etc. of the same series, as *Pentoic* or *Valeric acid*, $C_5H_{10}O_2$; **Pe·ntose**, **Pe·ntosan**, a hydrocarbon of the formula C_5H_{10}: **Pe·ntyl**, the radical C_5H_{11}, of which one form is Amyl; hence **Pe·nty·lic** *a.*

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 58 Pentane, C_5H_{12}. Of these hydrocarbons there are three modifications, viz.: 1. Normal Pentane [$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$]. 2. Isopentane [$(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2CH_3$]. 3. Neopentane [$(CH_3)_4C$]. *Ibid.* 58 Pentene, C_5H_{10}. Of the four possible modifications... *Normal Pentene*, or Ethylallyl, $C_2H_5.C_3H_5$...both at 37°... *Isopentene*, or Amylene, is obtained, together with isopentene, by distilling...amyl alcohol...with zinc-chloride and...acid. *Ibid.* *Tertiary pentyl iodide. Ibid.* 63 *Valerylene* or *Pentine*, C_5H_8. Of this hydrocarbon two modifications are known. *Ibid.* 64 *Valylene* or *Isodene*, C_5H_8,...is formed by the action of alcoholic potash on valerylene dibromide. *Ibid.* 146 Pentyl alcohols and others. The formula $C_5H_{12}O$ may include eight different alcohols. [1] Butyl Carbinol or Normal Primary Pentyl Alcohol...[2] Isobutyl Carbinol, Isopentyl Alcohol, or Amyl Alcohol...the ordinary amyl alcohol prepared by fermentation. *Ibid.* 291 Pentoic or Valeric Acids... These acids admit of four isomeric modifications...The first and second are obtained by oxidation of normal pentylic and isopentylic or amylic alcohol respectively. 1892 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 288 Pentyl alcohol, $C_5H_{11}O$, is obtained from pentylic acid by reducing first to the aldehyde and then to the alcohol. 1892 Mollan & Muir *Watts' Dict.* III. 800/2 *Pentinene*...occurs in oil deposited by compressed gas derived from bituminous shale.

1896 *Daily News* 27 July 5/1 The pentane air-flame...is produced by burning a mixture of air and pentane vapour from a suitable argand burner. 1898 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 5/1 Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt's pentane standard had quite been confirmed as a reliable and exact standard, while in practical use he was using the pentane-argand, proposed by Mr. Dibdin in 1888, had been chosen as a suitable substitute for candles in daily work.

Pentangle (pe·ntæŋg'l). Also 7–9 **pentagle**. [is form a hybrid f. Gr. πεντε- Penta- + Angle; but, in sense 1, perhaps an accommodated form of *pentagle*, in origin a variant of Pentacle.]

1. = Pentacle, Pentagram, Pentalpha.

1511 *Guy. & Gr. Hist.* 690 Then Jay schewed hym he schelde her was of sylkyn gentyne, Wyth the pentangel depeynt of pure golde hewe;...He is a synnere that bereth me wronge, Or bryngyng of vyandes, to tyche hem her holdere. For it is a figure pat holdeb fyue poynteis, And euche lyne vnder-takeb and holdeb be oper; And ay vnder his is endeles, and Englysch his callen Oure-al, as I here, be endeles knot. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 40 They are ofttell of the pentangle [ed. 1650 pentagle] of Solomon [*marginalia* (ed. 1672) 5 triangles transposed and made of five lines]. 1699 Moxon & Hammon *Mariner's Magn.* (1458) 182 Like as ordered on many Cloths in Lisbon; Mens, Drink, Sleep, and Venery: for they are thought to be Prolegomena for Pentangle or five wayes of Figures. 1827 W. D. E. *Keepers* 7/26 Carved 338 Had I but shown him the pentangle of Solomon, or the Cabalist Tetragrammaton,...how the fiend would have howled or ran in vain.

2. = Pentagon, 2, 3(b).

1858 Simmons *Mariner's Theod. Pen.* 197 The water Grasshopper of Scandinavia, whose head is like a pentangle, having as it were five corners. 1901 Monroe *Manik. Dict., Pentagon*...is a Grammatical Figure having five Angles, ... *Pentangle*, the same, only a Greek and Latin word joyned.

Pentangular (pentæ·ngiŭlăi), *a.* [f. as prec. + *angular*.] Having five angles or angular points; pentagonal.

1680 Morden *Geog.* I. 22 The Mullet points are all three and pentangular. 1837–9 Grote *Greek Threads* I. I. 8 on Through a Glass, some appear Pentangular, others Hexangular, and Heptangular. 1868–7 J. Pennington *Mineral. Mem. Life* (1887) xviii. 189 Those pentangular divisions which characterize the back of the sea-urchins. 1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* x. 361 In one of a pentangular shape with a bastion tower at each angle.

Pentapetalose to **-phyllous**: see Penta-.

Pentapody (pente·pŏdi). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. type *πεντᾰποδία, f. πενταπόδης of five feet, f. πεντα- + ποδ- foot: cf. Dipody.] A verse or line consisting of five feet, or a sequence of five feet in a verse.

1864 in Webster. 1889 Allen *J. Hadley's Greek Grammar*, § 1061 A single foot, taken by itself, is called a *monopody*; two feet, taken together, a *dipody*; three feet, a *tripody*; four, five, six, &c., a *tetrapody*, *pentapody*, *hexapody*, &c. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 1316 Even the pentapody seems to sing and dance. *Ibid.* Hendecasyllabi (of eleven syllables) resemble combinations consisting of dipodies (or trochees), tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies. 1900 H. W. Garrod *Greek Medic. Poets* 180 He [Pythermus] borrowed from Sappho the hendecasyllabic pentapody (hendecasyllabus).

† **Pentapolis** (pentæ·pŏlis). [L., a. Gr. πενταπόλεως a state of five towns, f. πεντα- five + πόλις city, town.] A confederacy or group of five towns: applied in ancient times to several such groups.

a 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. 1132 Pentapolis sesit is syne, For v. tounis par se fynt. 1808 Sharon *Turkish. Dynas. Pers., Thessalus*, king of Pentapolis.] 1858 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xii. 89 These six colonies formed an association, ...the Hexapolis, or the union of the Dorian *pentapolis*. 1882 Schaff-Herzog *Relig. Knowl.* III. 2033 Nicholas III. ...compelled Rudolph of Hapsburg to cede the pentapolis and the Exarchate of Ravenna to the papal see.

Hence **Pentape·litan** *a.*, of or pertaining to a Pentapolis, spec. to that of Cyrene in Lybia.

1707–41 Chandler *Crit. n.v. Pentapolitan*, Because Sabellius was of Pentapolis, and the (Pentapolitan) heresy spread much there, called the Pentapolitan doctrine. 1813 Kinglake *Eothen* xvi, Did the Pentapolitan wheat ships go to Rome?

Pentapteroua to **Pentaptych**: see Penta-.

Pentarch (pe·ntark), *sb.* [ad. Gr. type πένταρχος (used in Byzant. Gr.), f. πέντε five + -αρχος ruler: cf. *tetrarch*. In mod.F. *pentarque* (Littré).] **a.** The ruler of one of a group of five districts or kingdoms. **b.** One of a governing body of five persons.

[1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pentarch*...a Captain of five men.] 1749 Hall in *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* I. iv. Name of the patriarchs under that title assigned the dominion of the whole island [Ireland]. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 390 To substitute a monarch for the pentarchs of the present constitution.

Pe·ntarch, *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. πέντε five + ἀρχή beginning.] Arising from five distinct points of origin, as the woody tissue of a root.

1882 Bennett & Dyer *De Bary's Phanero.* 348 The xylem is pentarch in pentarch and octarch.

Penta·rchical, *a. rare*—1. [f. as next + -ical.] Of or belonging to a pentarch or a pentarchy: in quot. *fig.* (of next, 2 b, quot. 1633).

1641 J. Jeanes *Angel. Love* 3 Thou was the sentinell of my pentarchicall soldiers promoted to rest.

Pentarchy (pe·ntărki). Also 7 *errom.* pempt-. [ad. Gr. πενταρχία a rule of five, a quinquepartite, f. πέντε five + -αρχία rule.]

1. A government by five rulers; a group of five districts or kingdoms each under its own ruler.

In quot. 1870 applied to the European system of the 'Five Great Powers'.

1580 Holinshed *Chron., Hist. Engl.* I. 13/1 The monarchie or sole government of the Iland became a pentarchie, that is, it was divided betweene five kings. 1611 Speed *Hist.* (L.) *Brut.* 10. vi. § 47 Dermot Mac Murgh (in the time of the Irish Pentarchie, or Saxhish Kingdome) having secretly stolen away the wife of Rodericke, 1799 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* I. iv. vi. 291 East Anglia made it a tetrarchy; Essex a pentarchy. 1870 *Rolfe tr. Ihne, Rome* xvi[ii] having deplored the dissolution of the great European Pentarchy.

2. The government of a country or district by a body of five persons; a governing body of five.

1621 *Sir A. Hacket's Last Will & Test.* 3 Though I stood ever a profest enemy unto Monarchie, I approved a constant Zealot for a Pentarchie. 1701 Short *Examination* 22 Dec. A picture...representing Five Men as large as the life, sitting in council together like a pentarchy. 1817 Scott *Rob Roy* II. The inconvenience of his pentarchy.

b. *fig.*

1633 F. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. xxxvii. *Auditus*, second of the Pentarchicke. *Ibid.* vi. xlii. Those five hair brethren (the senses), which I sung of late. For their just number called the Pentarchicke. 1651 Hobbes *Nine. Disp.* 32 The Pentarchy of senses. 1892 Mivart *Lad. Creation* II. 1084 Ch. 112 What may be called the Supreme Pentarchy of Schoolmen: Dogmas, Sacraments, Abstract Dogmas, Pious Duties, Guidance).

Pentarsic to **Pentaspermous**: see Penta-.

Pentastich (pe·ntistik). [ad. mod.L. *pentastich-us*, a. Gr. πενταστιχ-ος adj. of five lines, f. Penta- + στίχος row, line.]

1. A group of five lines of verse.

[1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pentastich*...that consists of five verses.] 1658 Phillips, *Pentastichs*,...Stanza's, consisting of five verses. 1880–3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1942 In the five distiches of pentastiche...the last three lines usually unfold the reason of the thought of the first two. 1892 [see Glyconic].

† **2.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pentastichis* (*pentastichal*, peculiar having five rowes of Pillars.

Pentastichous (pentæ·stikŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Arranged in five rows, five-ranked; esp. of a stem: having five leaves in the spiral row, and then five vertical rows or orthostichies in the phyllotaxis.

1857 Henfrey *Explan. Lex., Pentastichous*,...disposed in five rows,...pentastichous. 1880 Rivington *Man. Bot.* 139 This arrangement of cycles of five...is termed the quincuncial, pentastichous or five-ranked arrangement.

Pentastom, -e (pe·ntăstŏm, -ōm). *Zool.* Also in L. form. [ad. mod.L. *Pentastomum*, f. Penta- + Gr. -στομον adj. formative f. στόμα mouth; so called from the appearance of the mouth and the two pairs of chitinoid hooks adjacent to it. (So in mod.F.).] An animal of the genus *Pentastomum* or *Pentastoma*, comprising internal parasites infesting man and other animals; an aberrant group of *Arachnida*, formerly classed as trematode worms.

1879 in *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Ninth Edit.) XVIII. 7 People took these four feet for the same number of oral orifices, so that counting in the true mouth, five such openings were obtained and the animal received the name of *Pentastomum*. 1879 Allman *Lit. & Progr. Mod. Zool.* 61 I. 136 Prosser...pointed out, in 1857, the existence of the pentastome as a parasite in the human subject. 1878 Huxley *Vertebrate's Comp. Anat.* 458 This is most marked in Pentastomum, where the ovary is attached to a circular canal. 1890 *Century Dict.*, Pentastoma.

So **Penta·stomoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Pentastomum*; or belonging to the group *Pentastomoida*, represented by this genus; *sb.* an animal of this group. **Penta·stomous** *a.*: see quot.

1877 Morse *Anim. Lex., Pentastomous*, having five mouths or openings: pentastomous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pentastomoid.

Pentastyle (pe·ntăstil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* πεντάστυλ-ος. [f. Penta- + Gr. στῦλ-ος pillar. (So in mod.F.).] **a.** *adj.* Having five columns in front or at the end, as a building. **b.** *sb.* A building or portico having five columns.

1703–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pentastyle*, in architecture, a work wherein are five rows of columns. 1792 *Builder. Mag. Archit. Allied Arts Pentastyle*, an edifice having five columns in front. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 290. 1881 Oxford, Pentastyle, ...having five columns.

Pentasyllabic (pe·ntăsilæ·bik), *a.* [f. L. *pentasyllab-us*, a. Gr. πεντασυλλάβ-ος five-syllabled + -ic, after Syllabic.] Consisting of five syllables. So **Pentasy·llabism** (*nonce-wd.*), pentasyllabic condition; **Pentasy·llable**, a word of five syllables.

a 1772 Gray (Stonev. *Eng. Metre* Wks. 1843 V. 222 Pentasyllabic and Tetrasyllabic lines of verse]. These are rarely good alone. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XV. 369 It could not be done in less compass than a pentasyllable. 1892 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) 25 Aug. 147/2 'Literature', however, if we can excuse its pentasyllabism, seems to recommend itself as especially a desideratum.

Pentateuch (pe·ntătiuk). [ad. L. *pentateuch-us*, -um (Tertullian *c* 207), a. Gr. πενταteύχ-ους five-volumed (Lat. of Ptolemæus Geneticus *c* 160, in Epiphanius *Adv. Hæres.* xxxiii. § 4), sb. use (sc. *βίβλος*) of πενταteύχους adj. 'of five books', f. πεντα- five + τεῦχος 'implement, vessel', in post-Alexandrian Gr. 'book'. In F. *Pentateuque*.]

1. Name for the first five books of the Old Testament (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy) taken together as a connected group, traditionally ascribed to Moses (hence called 'the five books of Moses').

1550 Pilkington 233/1 Pentheuchium, five bokes of Moyses lawe, *pentateuchum*. 1552 Huloet *Compend. Thesaurie* Why, 242/1 That other three bokes well learned, we bee wonte to Tymbrie pentateuchon, and Tymbrie tetrateuchon. 1580 J. Rhodes *Hist. Troy*, Ep. Ded. Then he and Iosue, did deliuer vnto those the whole Pentateuchon of Moyse to be duelie read & taught. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 23 Long before his time was the Pentateuch turned into Greek. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. 3. 156 Jerome professeth, in his translation he was faine sometimes to relieve himselfe by the Samaritane Pentateuch. 1708–24 Toland *Hist. Jews* (1735) II. 410 The Israelites had nothing more to do than open his Pentateuch. 1887 Lord Hermann Cronlle *I.* 182 They were shown the oldest known copy of the Pentateuch.

2. *transf.* A volume composed of five books, etc.: see quots. *rare.*

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pentateuch*, a volume of five Books. 1658 Phillips, *Pentateuch*...also any volume containing of five books. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 5 n., By analogy some surgeons have given the name *Tetrapod* or *Pentateuch* to the division of synovial diseases into five classes—wounds, ulcers, tumours, luxations and fractures. 1897 Crippen *Dirig. & Evelyn. Coll. of Psalter* I. 5 The Hebrew Psalter came together not as a book but as a Pentateuch. 1891 Plumptre (title) The Pentateuch of Printing, with a Chapter on Judges.

Hence **Pentateuchal** (pentătiū·kăl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or contained in the Pentateuch.

1728 Woolston *Gosp. Mir. Wks.* (1733) 7/2 Pentateuchal Miracles. 1883 Dublin Rev. 7/28 (1898) 191 I have long regretted that I...omit the Penta-

nuclei) term of "Creation". 1890 GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* (1892) 176 The spirit...of the Pentateuchal laws.

Pentathionic (pentăpi,ɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [irreg. f. PENTA- + Gr. θεῖον sulphur + -IC: see DITHIONIC.] In *pentathionic acid*, an acid containing five atoms of sulphur in the molecule, $H_2S_5O_6$, colourless, inodorous, and of bitter taste. Hence **Pentathionate** (-pɒ·θăN), a salt of pentathionic acid.

In quot. 1849 applied to the anhydride or oxide (S_5O_5).

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Pharm. Chem.* 58 *Pentathionic Acid*, S_5O_5...This acid is in solution when an excess of sulphide of hydrogen gas is passed into a saturated solution of sulphurous acid. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 1897/1 Obtaining beautifully crystallised barium and potassium pentathionates. 1888 *Nature* XXXII. 6197 Mr. V. Lewes...describes...several potassium pentathionates... These experiments appear to establish beyond doubt the existence of pentathionic acid.

Pentathlete (pentæ·θlēt). [ad. Gr. πενταθλητής, f. πένταθλον: see next.] An athlete who contended in the pentathlon.

1828 E. H. BARKER *Parerga* I. 322 note, Between Pindar and Pan...the difference was as great as between...a pugilist and a pentathlete. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. (1877) 61 You give all kinds of firemen...to runners, boxers, pentathletes, &c.

‖ **Pentathlon** (pentæ·θlŏn). Also in Lat. form **pentathlum**. Pl. **-a**. *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πένταθλον, f. πέντε five + ἆθλον contest.] An athletic contest consisting of five exercises (leaping, running, throwing the discus, throwing the spear, and wrestling), all performed on the same day and by the same athletes.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pentathlum*, 1721 BAILEY, *Pentathlon*, No. 1811 The Commonwealth of Greece; from whence the Romans afterwards borrowed their *Pentathlum*, which was composed of Running, Wrestling, Leaping, Throwing, and Boxing. 1778 R. CUMBERLAND *Treat. Comput. to* 15 Talents and Pence...challenged their half-brother Pentus to contend in the Pentathlon. 1842 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. X. 237 The pentathlon, or quintuple contest, wherein the running match and the wrestling match came first in order. 1868 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 1172 The pentathlon was introduced in the Olympic games in Ol. 18.

Pentatomic (pentătŏ·mik), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. πέντε five + ἄτομος ATOM + -IC: cf. *atomic*.] Containing five atoms of some substance in the molecule; *spec.* containing five replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = PENTAVALENT.

1870 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 72 Pentatomic Alcohols. Pliolo and quercite, two saccharine bodies having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_5$, probably belong to this class of bodies. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 190 No definite pentatomic hydride is known. 1883 WATTS-*Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 832 Glucoses may...be regarded as set as pentatomic alcohols.

Pentatomid (pentæ·tŏmid), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Pentatomide* pl., f. *Pentatoma*, name of the typical genus (Olivier, 1789), f. Gr. πεντα- PENTA- + τόμος cut, in reference to the 5-jointed antennæ.] Belonging to the family *Pentatomidæ* of plant-feeding heteropterous insects, mostly of warm climates, and often brilliantly coloured. So **Pentatomine** *a.* in same sense; **Pentatomoid** *a.*, related to, or resembling, the *Pentatomidæ*.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Pentatomine...Pentatomoid.* 1900 *Ibis* VI. 160 Thyreocoridæ Anchemati...Its stomach contained 18 large pentatomid bugs.

Pentatone (pe·ntătōn), *Mus. rare*[obs]. [f. PENTA- + TONE, after *tritone*.] 'An interval of five whole tones, an augmented sixth' (Stainer & Barrett).

Pentatonic (pentătŏ·nik), *a. Mus.* [mod. (Carl Engel, 1884), f. PENTA- + Gr. τόν-ος TONE + -IC: cf. TETRIC.] Consisting of five notes or sounds; *esp.* applied to a form of scale without semitones (equivalent to the ordinary major scale with the fourth and seventh omitted), used by various ancient nations, and by modern semi-civilized races, as well as in the popular melodies of different countries (often called the *Scotch scale*).

1884 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 119 A scale ...consisting of only five tones, wherefore I have given it the name of *Pentatonic Scale*. 1887 J. SCOTT *Pian. Mod.* 11 iv. (1888) 222 The ancient scale being pentatonic, *i.e.* five notes, having one our fourth and seventh. 1892 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 807/1 Indo...differs, as Europe differs, from the pentatonic and heptatonic scales of the Chinese and Indo-Chinese.

Pentatremite (pentæ·trəmīt). *Palæont.* Also contracted **pentremite**. [ad. mod.L. *Pentatrematites*, f. PENTA- + Gr. τρῆμα hole, aperture: see -ITE[2] 2.] An echinoderm of the genus *Pentatrematites*, belonging to the earliest class *Blastoidea*, allied to the crinoids. So **Pentatrematoid** (-trəmătoid) *a.*, belonging to or resembling the *Pentatrematites*, typified by *Pentatrematites*; *sb.* an echinoderm of this family.

1884 WOODWARD, *Pentremite*, a fossil crinoid. 1893 FLEMING *Rhetrik & Hist.* vi. 134 One curious group, that of the *Pentatrematoid*, a sort of buried form. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pentatrematoid...Pentatremite*.

Pentauncer, obs. form of PENTHOUSE.

Pentavalent (pentæ·vălĕnt), *a. Chem.* [f. PENTA- + L. *valent-em* having power or value.] Having the combining power of five atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element; quinquivalent.

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 134 The elements of the nitrogen group possess a peculiarity by which they frequently appear as if they were pentivalent. 1881 A. W. WILLIAMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 456/2 An atom of nitrogen or of antimony is only known to be united to (combined with hydrogen) but each of these atoms in form of a pentavalent compound with chlorine.

Pente, obs. and dial. form of PAINT.

Penteconta- (pentĭkŏntă), before a vowel **-conte-**, combining form, repr. Gr. πεντηκοντα- fifty, in a few rare words. †**Pentecontarch** [ad. Gr. πεντηκοντάρχης], a commander of fifty men. **Pentecontahedrachon** (-hī·drăkŏn) [ml. Gr. πεντηκοντάδραχμον], a Cyrenaic coin worth fifty drachmæ. **Pentecontaglo·ssal** *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], written in fifty languages. **Pentecontalitro** [ad. Gr. πεντηκοντάλιτρον], a Sicilian coin worth fifty *litræ* or ten drachmæ.

1580 WILLET *1 Macc.* iii. 55 After these things Judas gathered together the people, without [*sine*] that, one hundred a thousand, and consisting [*ex*] hundreds an hundred, and pentecontarches [*Index of Greek*, πεντηκοντάρχους]. 1598 BARRET *Theorie...Fortification*, a Captain of fifty men. 1607 RICHARDS *Anchises. Cassandra*, 1401, 348 In some authors we find the word pentecontadrachm, or fifty drachms. 1646 J. D. LAUDAU (title) Pentecontaglossal Pantometer, or the Lord's Prayer in 50 Languages. 1892 LETTICE in *C. D. Hellicr's Ann. Art* I 158 The costly masterpieces of Sicilian engravers, the great Syracusan pentekontalitra at the head.

‖ **Pentecoˈnter** [1], *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πεντηκοντήρης.] A commander of a troop of fifty men.

1615 SYLVESTER *Josephides* 54 The Centurie...framd the Compagnies, carry not consisting of an hundred men, and appointed Captaines over them, and Pentecoonters, and Emmasarches. 1842 GROTE *Greece* II. xvi. VII. 159 The Pentekonts and the Lochage were responsible also each for his larger division.

Pentecoˈnter [2], *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. πεντηκόντορος.] A ship of burden with fifty oars.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 348 Diodorus...who was sent out with a pentecontor...sailed away to Syracuse. 1842 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. Daimon placed his fifty-oared bark in front of a pentecontor (or vessel with fifty oars).

Pentecost (pe·ntĭkɒst). Also 5 pentost, pencost, 5–6 pentecoust, 6–7 pentiaust(e, 7 pentpenst. [a. Christian L. *pentēcostē* (Tertullian), a. Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα or ἑορτή) fiftieth (day or feast), in Tobit ii. 1, 2 Maccabees xii. 32.]

1. A name of Hellenistic origin for the Jewish harvest festival (called in the Old Testament the Feast of Weeks) observed on the fiftieth day of the OMER (q. v.), i. e. at the conclusion of seven weeks from the offering of the wave-sheaf, on the second day of the Passover.

The first day of the Passover is always the 15th Nisan; this ends Nisan is the First Day of the Omer or wave-offering; seven weeks from which, on the 6th Sivan, is the Feast of Weeks. Thus, in 1900, the 16th Nisan coincided with Sunday 15th April, and the 6th Sivan with Sunday 3rd June, which were also that year, Easter Sunday and Whit-Sunday; but the Jewish festivals, being regulated solely by the moon, may fall on any day of the week: see 1 ESDRAS *Apocr.* Rom. I. 307 On Sun nullus Passeouers were God at Sap: Israelit fehn, *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Mace.* xii. 32 After Pentecoust (Vulg. *post Pentecosten*, LXX μετὰ τὴν πεντηκοστὴν πεντηκοντήν), that women spoken Gorgias, prepost of Idumee. — *Acts* ii. 1 Whanne the dayes Pentecostes, (other that is, fyftie: 1388 dayes of Pentecost) weren fulfild, alle disciplis weren to gidere in the same place. 1526 TINDALE (*Geneva*) *Tobit* ii. 1 In the feast of Pentecoste which is the holy feaste of the weeks weren set in 1611; LXX ἐν τῇ πεντηκοστῇ ἑορτῇ ἡ ἐστιν ἑβδομάδων). 1535 WARHAM *Tracts*, *Jewish Wars* ii. ch. 3 v That feast which was observed after seven weeks, and which the Jews call Pentecost. 1900 G. T. PURVES in Hastings' *Dict. Bible* III. 740/1 It is certain that the Jews celebrated the sheaf-waving on Nisan 16, and Pentecost on the fiftieth day after (Sivan 6), without regard in either case to the day of the week.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 370 Ðes ðæghelian dæg is nes Pentecosten, þæt is, se Hælgoða dæg ðara fiftiga dæga. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbk.* in *Anglia* VIII. 317 Wel gehiwe hefð pentecosten of his ærendel. *a* 1200 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 Folcan he læge his synnebelan ælce geare...On Pentecost he hine lete on Westminstre, on Pentecosten on Winteringeme. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 349 Þat gere ælcne Pentecoste, þat is Whitsonetide, he sporte ordeynede þe kyng hadde, Alphonse his sone, bisshop of Israndon. 1526 GOUGE *Godlyffyce* clxv, 124 Three feaste dayes every yeare...as pentecoste. 1534 TINDALE *Pent.* xvi. 16 Thou shalt kepe Pentecost an vnlefull vnto the lorde. 1548 HALL *Pentec.* (1550) 26 b. 1611 COTGR., *Pentecoste*, the feast of Whitsuntide, or holy-rood time. 1841 LOWE, *Childr. Lord's Supper* 1 Pentecost, day of rejoicing, had come. The church of the village Glossing stood in the morning's shade.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13 Þan þe Tuesday is. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 1 Whanne the daies of Pentecost weren fulfild. 1884-9 in Sarum *Service Chronicles Acc.* (1898) 238 Mr. Kerr pensioner money to, &c. [Cf. PASCH, CHRIST, &c.]

2. *fig.* in allusion to the gift of the Holy Spirit, or the circumstances attending it recorded in *Acts* ii.

1781 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxiii. Two Wks. 1812 IX. 241 The grand pentecostal thrill 'Baby cease'; and 'thrice may it every cairn'...shall 'all be filled with the Holy Ghost'. 1847 EMMONS *Poems, Pentecost*, Ever the fiery Pentecostal Circle with our flame the countless host. 1901 W. SANDAY in *Expositor* May 321 Calvary without Pentecost is one yet in vital relation with ourselves.

Pentecostal (pentĭkŏ·stăl), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *pentēcostāl-is* adj. (Tertullian), f. *pentēcostē*: see PENTECOST and -AL. In A, ad. med.L. *pentēcostalia* (neuter pl. of adj.) pentecostal (payments).]

A. *sb.* (usually *pl.*) Offerings formerly made in the Church of England at Whitsuntide by the parishioners to the priest, or by an inferior church to the mother-church. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1339 LAYMAN *pref Serm. Inf. Rubr. VI* (Arb.) 63 I should have receyued a certayne duk'pe that they cal a Pentecostal. 1604 in W. Money *Hist. Newbury* (1887) 229 Pd for Pentecostalles, obleyeres called smoke farthings. 1693 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ii. 597 This old custome gave birth and name to the Pentecostals or Whitsuncontributions. 1708 ATHERTON *Farrington* 432 Pentecosts, otherwise called Whitsun-Farthings, were Oblations made by the Parishioners to the Parish-Priest at the Feast of Pentecost.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pentecost; like that of the Day of Pentecost in Acts ii.

a 1683 SANDERSON (J.), The collects adversual, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal. 1838 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1877) 66, The sacred Pentecostal cave. *a* 1845 A. HAIN *Hymn*, 'Spirit Divine, attend our prayer' vi, Come as the wind—with rushing sound And pentecostal grace. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. ii. ix. 106 These are the pentecostal hours of our existence.

‖ **Pentecostar**, *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πεντηκοστήρ, false reading for πεντηκοντήρ.] = PENTECONTER [1].

1828 MITFORD *Greece* I. iv. 216 The officers of each corps of infantry...were one Polemarch, four Lochagoi, eight Pentecostars, and sixteen Enomotarchs.

‖ **Pentecostys** (pentĭkŏ·stĭs). *Gr. Antiq.* Also irreg. anglicized as **pentekosty** (-kŏsti). [a. Gr. πεντηκοστύς (pl. -ύες) a number or company of fifty, f. πεντηκοστ-ός fiftieth.] A body of fifty men, as a division of the Spartan army.

1842 MITFORD *Greece* I. iv. 216 Each Lochos consisted of four Pentecostys, and each Pentecostys of four Enomotiæ. 1850 GROTE *Greece* x. lvi. VII. 111 Each lochos comprised four pentekostys, each pentekosty contained four enomotiæ. 1884 W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 3) 1843/1 An enomotia, pentecostys, &c.

Pentegraph, error. form of PANTOGRAPH.

Pentela·teral, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. πέντε five + LATERAL.] Five-sided, quinquelateral. So † **Pentelater** *a.* (error. penti-) in same sense.

1891 DUDDA *Pantom., Math. Treat.* III. iv. 6, A pentelater Prism, having for...the ends of its pentagonal equilaterals inside the first [one. 1728 NICHOLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 483 Two equal pentelateral Pyramids.

Pentelic (pĭntĕ·lĭk), *a.* Also 6 *error.* pentillic. [ad. L. *Pentēlic-us*, a. Gr. Πεντελικός, f. Πεντέλη name of a demus of Attica.] Of or from Mount Pentelicus, near Athens: esp. applied to the famous white marble there quarried.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) I. 268 The pillers...are cut out of a quarrie of marbell, called pentelike marbell. 1597 PEYTON *Apothy. Greece* I. viii. (1632) 39 If [the Studium] was built of Pentelick Marble. 1881 *Archæl. Publ. Soc. Mus., Pentelic Marble*...is still used (chiefly) for the new academy at Athens.

Ibis † **Pentelli·sian, Pentelissian** *adjs.*

1742 MONTAGUE *Greece* I. ii. 129 The Marpesian...of Pentelisian marble, with beauty inside. 1842 EMMONS *Explor. Mon. Plain Wks.* (Baker) I. 292 They [the Greeks] cut the Pentelican marble as if it were snow.

Pentene, *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

Penter, obs. form of PAINTER.

† **Penteremus**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. πέντε five + L. *rēmus* oar.] See quot. 1656.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Penteremus*, a Galley that has five Oares to a seat or bank, or a Galley wherein every oar hath five men to draw it. See *Quinqueremis*. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 268 A fleet of sixty penteremis galleys.

Penten, -enne, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

† **Pentest.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Name of some kind of precious stone.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3488 Pip falls of pennom and olive pounde stones.

Pentoteric (pentŏte·rĭk), *a. Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. πεντετηρικός.] Occurring every fifth year (according to modern reckoning, every fourth, both of two consecutive occurrences being counted), as the greater Panathenaea at Athens.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Penthemimer (penθi·mĭmə). *Anc. Pros.* [ad. Gr. πενθημιμερής consisting of five halves, f. πέντε five + ἡμιμερής halved (ἡμι- half + μέρος part).] A group or catalectic colon of five half-feet; esp. as constituting each half of a pentameter, or the first part of a hexameter when the cæsura occurs in the middle of the third foot. (Cf. HEPTHEMIMER.) Hence **Penthemi·meral** *a.*, applied to a cæsura occurring in the middle of the third foot.

1586 WEEVER *Mag. Martyrs* (Arb.) 81 The chestnuts of the mounde Penthilmer will hardly be found to fall together in good season. 1795 PAIN in E. H. Barker *Parrhasius* (1815) II. 249 Contrast to consider the shorter verse as composed of two pentameters. 1809 BLOOMFIELD *Lycrus* II. 15, I had replied to Robin now, with all the weight and coolness of professional censure. 1823 *Public Sch. Lat. Gramm.* 467 The Pentameter...consists of two Dactylic Pentameters, which must be kept quite distinct. 1888 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 674/1 The treatment of the weak and the strong pentameter-ending seems of the slightest importance.

Penthouse (pe·nt,hous), **pentice** (pe·ntis), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pentis*, rarely *pendis*, *pendys*, aphetic from OF. *apentis*, *apendis*, *-ëis* : *-ĭtĭum*, med.L. *appendicium* in Du Cange = 'a small casual building dependent upon a larger church', post-cl. L. *appendicium* as appendage, f. *appendere* to hang something on another, to attach in a dependent state. As a small building, erected as a 'lean-to' to another, has usually a roof with one slope only, the word was evidently from an early period (esp. in the aphetic form) associated with F. *pente* slope, declivity, 'hang', which became at length a regular element of the sense; hence the later popular etymology *pent-house* for *pentis* : cf. *worst-house*, vulgarly *morbis*.

The OF. *apendis* and *apentis* appear to represent L. *appendicium* and **appendicium*. But the early history of the word offers difficulties, esp. that in OF. the short forms without *a-* are very rare, while in Eng. they are the earliest, *appentis* not being known before Caxton.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4 **pendise**, 6 **pendis**, 7–8 **pendice**.

c 1325 Penthe [see B. 1 c]. 1392 *Munch. Court Last Roll* (1881) II. 80 Scotlaga 930 a house[?]...or dated pendis. 1598 *Penthouse* [see B. 1 b]. 1599 *Fletcher's Tamer* II. 1 (1618), O'er their Heads an iron Pentice (*another edd.* pentise, -ize) was.

ß. 4 **pantis**, 4–6 **pantis**, **pantys**, (5 **panttis**, **pantice**), 5–7 **pantise**, 5–6 **pantyse**, (–**yce**, –**ce**, –**esse**, 6 –**iese**, –**iesche**, –**ese**, 7 –**ese**, **pantise**), 6–8 (9 arch.) **pantice**.

c 1325 Penthe [see B. 1]. 1381–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 289 Pro cooperture del pentes aquarum. c 1440 *Wyndf's Rolls*, *Neb. Vic.* 4 warny gleis, Hadeis and pantis verea mend bindis the walles. 1455 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 229 Unditur 30 pantis. c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Pentyse, of an howse wall, *appendicium*. 1493–30 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 238 Pro factura 6 pecuncis. c 1500 Pentice, 1523 Pentyse [see B. 1]. 1530 Pentis, Pentys [see B. 2]. 1579 *Northgrave Rec.* IV. 184 Making of ...(?) pentyces. 1598 Q. Eliz. *Pinkerton* xiii. 29 Though pentiscles Like the windowes built. c 1599 1600 Pentice [see B. 1, 2]. 1603 *Munch. Court Last Rec.* (1876) II. 308 Encloiges unlaw pointes and covenigis there and Large pentouses. 1640 HARRIS *Antip. Canterb.* 224 The long low Entery in the Dyvidon called the Pantise. 1824 E. ANDERSON *Cathedr. Rest.* 104 She sticks out her lip below a pentice. 1824, 1901 Pentice [see B. 1, 2]. 1825 JENNINGS *Clerkenwell in Parthole* 224 The pent...was for daily... under a pentice, or covered way.

γ. 6– **penthouse**, **pent-house**, (6 **penthehouse**, 7 **paint-house**).

1530 PALSGR. 221/1 Penthouse of a house, *appentis*. 1560 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 287 He caused all the Penthehouses of the Tavein of Paryz to be pulled downe. 1573–1883 Penthouse, Pent-house [see B. 1, 2]. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 221 Faith Sir I had a paint vault, or a paint-house To shadow me from the Storm.

B. Signification.

1. A subsidiary structure attached to the wall of a main building and serving as a shelter, a porch, a shed, an outhouse, etc. **a.** Such a structure having a sloping roof, formerly sometimes forming a covered way between two buildings, or a covered walk, arcade, or colonnade, in front of a row of buildings; a sloping roof or ledge placed against the wall of a building, or over a door or window, for shelter from the weather; sometimes also applied to the eaves of a roof when projecting considerably.

c 1290 *Seint Marh.* 63 Thei wite ne beforn To Jonys gate ne to the tipi—at Marie, But a pentise that was wroken. Als ofte is hevene sonne se, *Ibid.* 66 In a pouer pentis, I wys. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xxvi. 1898 Sittande beside the Quhene gret a pentyse was. 1467–8 *Cal. Ann. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 508 Cheyr that to make a pentyse and a tympyg plate under, for the wynnyg of the cole ouer hacarthe...to ma there-upon for thar ayse. c 1500 in *Anecdota Oxon.* (1876) 32 Yf any other pentice (MS. in *Liber Albus* I. 336, *appendicia*) perche or glas be wrong, ouer hangyng the people comyng or goyng. 1503 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. 570 There lyenge Philippyne...in her wast caused all ye pentenays to Paryz (*in appendiciis de Paris*) to be pulled downe. 1573–80 BARET *Alv. P* 234 Penthouse, or the house standing...1598 SYLVES. *Mornay* (*Pt. 2*), 61, 6. c 1599 to Hubbard's Epp. II. 69, for the wall side of the streates are pentises or cantlewall porches for the merchants to walke vnder. 1604 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 48 Those Cloysts that bear the Gilding...of much beauty, ought to provide store building Penthouse. 1688 PEPYS *Diary* 25 June, (At Marlborough) Their houses are one side having their pent-houses supported with pillars, which makes it a good walk. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi, It was off the Water like a Penthouse. 1733 JOHNSON, *Penthouse*, a shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 300 Under the pent-house of a cottage. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 13/2 The projecting cornice...their that a penthouse can afford.

†**b.** Without reference to a sloping roof: Any smaller building attached to a main one, as annex; spec. of Chester: see quots. 1810, 1886.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/1 A Penthe (*cf.* Pentisse), *appendix, appendicium, appendicula* ; *appendicium* ; *appendicium*. 1559–80 MORICE *Thiloreth* (1891) IV. 249 He hath that famous stately Theatre ...and joyned unto that also another House, as a Penthouse [*sotrag. Aphlandia*] to his Theatre. c 1690 in R. H. Morris *Chester* (1896) 200, 1497 the North ayde of the Pentice was new buylded, and, 1573, the Pentice was enlarged, and the lesse Pentice made higher, the newe made lesser. The Shirife's Court removed to the Comon Hall. 1646 W. WARE *W. Lamb's Fate-Exp. Eng.* 39 S. Peters (Chester)...underneath the church in the street is the Pentice, a place builded of purpose, where the Maior useth to remain. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4409/2 Chester, Feb. 2... The Mayor undertakes (several Gentlemen and Citizens in the Penthouse, the Lyons Cheshire 380 An ancient building called the Pentice,...called in some old Charters the *appentis*, was formerly the place in which the Sheriffs' courts were held, and banquets given. *Note. Appentisium*,...a smaller building annexed to a larger one. 1886 R. MACLEOD *Chesterfolios* 6, 71, The Pentice at Chester was an ancient building attached to St. Peter's Church, which was taken down about the year 1808.

c. A shed having a sloping roof, as a separate structure.

1806 KNOX & St. *Extensal.* 12/18 I. 230, 422 Without other abodes than natural caverns or miserable penthouses of bark. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lx, Fleet Market...was a long irregular row of wooden sheds and penthouses.

2. Applied to various structures or contrivances of the nature of or akin to a sloping roof, whether attached to something else or independent; as an awning over a stall or a window; a canopy; a shed for the protection of besiegers, or a covering formed of the soldiers' shields held over their heads (L. *testudo*, *testudo*). **b.** *spec.* The corridor with sloping roof round three sides of a tennis-court.

1552 PALSGR. 221/1 Pentis or pavys, *estal, ancilli. Ibid.*, Pentys over a stall, *estancil*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvii. 9 His on his Throne was set,...Under a Pentise wrought of silver bright. *Ibid.* xviii. 12 Their targets hard above their heads they threw, Which joyn'd in one an iron pentise make. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 603 It might serue as a pentise to defend the rain. 1611 COTGR., *Auvent*, a pentise, penthouse of cloth &c. before a shop window, &c. 1632 *Sir Dudbane, Mayn.* (1840) III. 167 The dangling of the pentilouse cost 30 Bill. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 262/1 *Penthouse*, the place on which they first cast out the Ball (at Tennis). 1847 LOWELL *Fin.* x. 1. Hives overflowing by a penthouse. 1863 WASTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 19 Under pentice of a moveable penthouse, the head of the column had advanced their battering-ram to the very wall. 1883 GOULD in *Gloss. Tennis Court Marking*, *Penthouse* or *Pentice*, a wooden lid or covering for the protection of dockets in a pit bottom.

3. *fig.* Applied to things, material or immaterial, likened to a penthouse, as serving for defence, or as projecting above something (*e.g.* the eyebrows).

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* B 2/2 A penthouse of pastie, a pentise for rainpaste. 1632 SHIRLEY *Bold* I. ii. 8, 'Tis a fine penthouse Eyebrow. When you have lookt away the hairy pentehouse, And made it visible. 1704 SWIFT *Battle Bks. Misc.* (1711) 253 Like a shriveled Skin from within the Penthouse of a modern Periwig. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* I. There lurked under the pent-house of his wrath that sly equivocal twinkle. 1839 THORNTON *Pirates* 157 He dragg'd his eyebrow bushes down, and made A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penthouse-corridor*, *-roof*; also *fig.* (see 3), as *penthouse brows*, *hat*, *lid* (= eyelid) ; *penthouse-like*, *+-shop* adjs.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 19 With your Sun penthouse. Nor see the drop of your eye. 1604 —*Meas. for M.* III. ii. Keeps shall neither Night nor Day Hang upon his Penthouse Lid. 1611 COTGR. *Wand. Feuil* (ed. 2) 43 The first stayes...Were cauils,...Scarce pent-house-steep. 1692 DRYDEN *N. Invent.* 24, I'll pent-house eyebrows, and my dagger hood. 1823 *Scotch Presbyt.* 226, His huge penthouse hat. 1872 Miss BRADDON *Mr. Rose* II. viii. 163 This worldly deweyed, with keen eyes glowering under penthouse brows. 1901 S. K. LAUGHTON-YEATS *Pastor's Wife* x. 124 A thin slit of sky was visible between the pentice roofs.

Penthouse (pe·nt,hous), *v.* Also 6 **pentise**. [f. prec. sb.] (Almost always in pa. pple.)

1. *trans.* To furnish with a penthouse.

1605 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 92 The inferior (Mosques) are...pentthoused with open galleries. 1777 W. GORDON *Convers.* (ed. 2) 69 A stone wall...pentised over head, was called by the poor people their chimnies.

2. *fig.* To cover or shelter as with a penthouse; to overhang as a penthouse.

1604 PEELE *Edw. Prince* I. 1, My The Glowrers or Glasswoms. Her Eyes...are pentthous'd under the bend Of the cap or plate which covers her head. 1633 WODROW *Hewe's Hist* v, Others [rents] are pent-housed by a bone That overhangs a brush. 1642 TAYLOR'S *Cat. Kandeler* I. 50 The little skull, call'd, sweet, of Chins stands actually pent-housed by the mountain sides.

3. To make like a penthouse; to cause to project.

1850 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. viii. § 6 It being pent[-]housed out beyond the foundation, and frozen of the Statues. c 1880 — *Worthies*, *Staffordsh.* (1840) 309 With these Vestibuples the Governs of Women beneath their waists were pent-housed out far beyond their bodies.

Pentice, earlier form of PENTHOUSE.

†**Pe·ntitole**. *Obs. rare*[—1]. Used by E. Fairfax, app. *metri gratiâ*, as = PENTHOUSE, PENTHOUSED.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xviii. lxxiv, Their targets hard above their heads they threw, Which join'd in one an iron pentitole make,...For that strong pentitole prounced well The knights, from all that flew and all that fell.

[**Pentille**, mis-spelling of PANTILE, in Johnson, copied in subsequent Dicts. (Misquoted by J. from Mason, who has *pan-tiles*.)]

Pentine, etc. *Chem.* : see under PENTANE.

Pention, **-er**, obs. ff. PENSION, PENSIONER.

Pentionary, obsol. form of PENTHOUSE.

1580 DEES in *Salisbury Corresp.* viii. 156/1, Than go they to the master of the Pentionarie to *[sic]* penthouse *projection*] and fyre with him for a pece of money.

Pentis, **-ise**, **-isse**, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

Pentlandite (pe·ntlăndəit). *Min.* [Named by Dufrénoy, 1856, after its discoverer Mr. Pentland : see -ITE 1.] A native sulphide of iron and nickel, of a bronze-yellow colour.

1858 GREEN & LETTSOM *Min.* 272. 1873 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* 3rd. VI. XLV. 404.

Pentlike, obs. spoon. f. PENTELIC. **Pentograph**, erron. f. PANTOGRAPH. **Pentole** *n.*, **Pentome**, etc. *Chem.* : see under PENTANE.

Pentose (pe·ntōz). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πέντε five + -OSE 2.] 'A name given to compounds resembling glucose, but having only five atoms of carbon in the molecule ; e.g. tetra-oxy-valeric aldehyde.'

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 803/2 1895 CROSSLEY *Perkin's Chem. Progr.* vii. 310 The synthetic three-carbon member of the pentose group of sugars. 1896 *Ibid.* 320 It appears that pentoses are frequently contained in beer.

Pentoxide (pentǫ·ksəid). *Chem.* [PENTA-.] A binary compound containing five equivalents of oxygen.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 Pentoxide of Antimony. *Antimonic Oxide. Ibid.*, 1881 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 830/1 Uric acid has not prepared...a pentoxide of that nature.

Pentremite : see PENTATREMITE.

Pent-roof (pe·nt,rūf). [prob. f. *pent-* in PENT-HOUSE + ROOF *sb.*] A roof like that of a penthouse, sloping in one direction only ; a shed-roof.

1833 *Civil Mag.* VI. 66/2 Her mates sneak, her rigging down, and her hull covered in with a *pent-roof* thatch. 1900 *Sea* to serve. 1894 H. SWAINE *Rambles* 333 A peculiar feature of this old homestead is an open pent-roof or veranda.

Pentrough (pe·ntrŏf). [f. PEN *sb.*[1] 3 + TROUGH.] A trough, channel, or conduit, usually of planks or boards, constructed to convey the water from a head of water formed by a 'pen' (see PEN *sb.*[1] 3) to the place where its force is applied, as in a water-mill. (Cf. PENSTOCK[1].)

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 183 A Pentrough for equalizing the water falling on water-wheels. 1853 GLYNN *Power of Water* 43 There is a sluice to regulate the supply of water, fixed in the pentrough, and another at bottom which regulates the expenditure.

Pentstemon, **penstemon** (pe·n(t)stĭmŏn), *Bot.* [mod.L. *Pentstemon* (Mitchell, 1748), irreg. (for **pentastemôn*) f. Gr. πέντε five + στήμων, taken as = stamen ; from the rudimentary fifth stamen in addition to the four perfect ones characteristic of the order. The spelling and pronunciation *penstemon* are common in popular use.]

A genus of herbaceous plants of the N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of America, cultivated for their showy clustered flowers, which are usually tubular and two-lipped, and of various colours.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 301 Penstemon, *Chelone*. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 370 Penstemons may be raised from slips struck in heat. 1880 CLARA BURRELL *Charm Flow.-G.* 164, Beds of dahlias, lilies,...roses, penstemons.

Pentyros, **-yn**, **-ynn**, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

Pentyl, etc. *Chem.* : see under PENTANE.

†**Pe·ntuary**. *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *pentuārius* adj. = *penārius* of or for provisions, f. *penus* store or provision of food ; cf. *penārium*, -*ia* sb. storehouse, granary.] A storehouse.

1609 Bp. J. KING *Serm.* 3 *Nov.* 31 A whole peninsula and store-house of sin. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* 3, 1 How would they...fill their barns, their granaries, pentuaries. *Ibid.* 9 Their vault was a pentuary and storehouse of drunkenness.

Penuchle, **penuckle**, var. PINOCLE, card-game.

Penult (pīne·lt), *a.* and *sb.* [Originally an abbreviated way of writing the word PENULTIMA.]

A. *adj.* Last but one, penultimate. (Common in *Sc.* in 16–17th c., mostly in reference to the day of the month ; in later use chiefly scientific.)

1539 *Acts Lit. Mayb Trans. Scots in Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 200 *Item to be Cottis, be penult and last mayis of Decembre. 1589 R. BRICE *Serm., Ess.* 444/16 (1843) 284 The penult verse of the chapter. 1597 MUNDAY *Introd. Mass.* 98 In your penult and antepenult verses, your accents fall very preposterously. 1598 W. KIRK *Acad. Marr.* (1826) 191 Moderator of the penult General Assembly. 1635 GRIMSTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 268 Dr Benson hath that method of reasoning the penult verse,...without Scotland. 1693 *Remains of Antiq.* 178 at 13th, 14th, and 15th July, 1683, being the penult day of October 1682. 1762 LAURIE *Hume, Civil wars* (1843) 308 In the penult line, the proper place of the seasonal pause is at the end of the fifth syllable. 1808 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* II. 160 Lateral appendages of the female segment. *Ibidem*, 1838 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Edinb. Rev.* II. 8911 The penult note applies to these. 1892 *Encyc. Crimi.* I. 76 The penult joke of the eight preceding legs.

B. *sb.* † **1.** The last day but one (of a month). *Sc.* 1572 *Acts Parl. Scot.* III. 134/1 The Counsall ...ansuer all Mayttaris...to be ministrat in Sanctandrose vpone the penult of Februare. 1649 *Gentleman's Mag. Library Topography* (1891) 351 They came to London the penult of the month. 1650 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) I. 370 The penult of January. Upon Thursday the penult of January.

2. GRAMM. The last syllable but one.

1808 in Webster. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 5 Words of more than two syllables have their Accent on the Penult when long. 1879 Wagener *Life Lang.* vii. 198 The penult of 'pavilion' had a long vowel before a doubled consonant.

† Penu·ltim, -ine, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *penultim-us*: see next. Cf. F. *pénultième* (13th c. in Littré).] Last but one: = PENULTIMATE.

c 1550 Du Wes *Introd. Sh.* in *Palsgr.* 921 The vose hath no *e* in the penultyme syllable. 1598 Jas. B. TUKE tr. *Ellis Crag. Lect. Sac.* xx. (1611) 161 At London, the penultyme of August, 1536. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iii. 312 A second Exact succeeded, derived from Norman Henry the Fourth's Land to the last Pendragon. 1705 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 196 The two first and last gates [of logs] being two inches long, the Penultime not much more than half so much.

† Penultima (pĭnʌ·ltĭmă). [Lat., properly *penultima*, fem. of *penultimus*: PENULTIMATE (sc. *syllaba* or *mora*), f. *paene* almost + *ultimus* last.] The last syllable but one (of a word or verse). In quot. 1776, the last but one of a series of notes.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 83 The sharpe accent falles upon the penultima or last save one syllable of the verse. 1742 *Young Poet. Numbers* 28 It is plain he read it with understanding, without any Regard to the Accent on the Penultima [*sic*]. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 4 *Proverbs* (*pneumonia*), pentilion of the penultima.

Penultimate (pĭnʌ·ltĭmĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PENU-, L. *paene* almost + ULTIMATE, after L. *penultim-us*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Last but one; next before the last of a series of things. (Chiefly in scientific and technical use.) b. Occurring on the last syllable but one: cf. B. a.

1677 FOX *Oxfordsh.* 25 They [sounds of an echo] must strike the thinnest secondary object, then the penultimate and antepenultimate. 1708 BERKELEY in *Hearne Collect.* 8 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 167 Thanks for your penultimate chapter. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Penultimate*, or *Penultimate*, in grammar, denotes the syllable, or foot, immediately before the last. Hence antepenultimate is that before the penultimate, or the last but two. 1813 BOOTH *Sp. Alfabet* 11. xx. 1087 One more instance precisely the last [. . —at any rate, the penultimate. 1834 MCCULLOCH *Custom's Assize. Kingd.* 241 The penultimate wheel forms...a supplementary which gives the aperture more or less of the figure of a crescent. 1880 MERCURY *Cod* 99 The penultimate platform of each flight...is hollowed out so as to meet this.

b. 1822 NARES *Lect. Engl. Lang.* 380 The great frequency of ultimate and penultimate accentuation.

B. *sb.* The last member but one of a series: *spec.* a. *Gram.* The last syllable but one of a word. b. *Whist*, The lowest card but one of a suit. c. *Mech.* (see quot. 1872).

1706-41 *in* A.] 1869 CRESY *Encycl. Dict., Penultimate*, the last syllable but one in a word. 1896 in WORCESTER. 1872 CUTLER *Cyl. Mach. Papers* VIII. 308, I have had occasion to consider...the form of a curve about to degenerate into a system of multiple curves; a simple notation to a familiar example curve about to degenerate into the form $x^2y^2 = a$, or say a 'penultimate' of $x^2y^2 = a$. 1876 C. M. BOURNE *Unwrit. Lond.* 303 He...also found to long penultimates in Phrygia and Libya. 1878 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) 13 *Penultimate*, the 2nd beginning with the lowest card but one of the suit you had originally, if it contains more than four cards.

Penultimatum (pĭnʌltĭmē·tŭm), *nonce-wd.* [after PENULTIMATE and ULTIMATUM.] A demand amounting almost to an ultimatum, or sent immediately before an ultimatum.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 29 May 5 The Council-General hand [a 12 ultimatum, or penultimatum, to a recalcitrant Ministry. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 3/2 Nearly three weeks after the rejection of the 'penultimatum'.

† Penumbra. (pĭnʌ·mbră). [mod.L. (Kepler, 1604), f. PENE-, L. *paene* almost + UMBRA shadow. Cf. F. *pénombre* (1671) in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The partially shaded region around the shadow of an opaque body, where only a part of the light from the luminous body is cut off; the partial shadow, as distinguished from the total shadow or *umbra*: *esp.* that surrounding the total shadow of the moon, or of the earth, in an eclipse, producing respectively a partial (or annular) eclipse of the sun, or a fainter obscuration bordering the full shadow on the disk of the moon.

1604-5 KEPLER *Ad Vitell. Paralipom.* 239 Quod ex iisdem KL.NM penumbra *Ekstasis*. 1.38 1670 WILKINS, 2d. ed. Hortensius (in Kepler) Wks. ed. Frisch III. 508 Umbræ penumbræque primus [*sc.* is GRIMALDI investigator].

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 348 The Moon was not all illuminated by the true Sunshine, but seemed only a little like the *Penumbra*. 1697 LEIBNITZ *Corr. Math.* (1745) III. 224 Hence towards the perfect Shadow, does, little by little, grow more and more obscure. 1784 HERST in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 233, I saw a kind of penumbra or shady shade, which preceded the first external contact two or three seconds of time. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxv. 366 The time at which the Moon first enters the EARTH'S penumbra. 1819 TYMMAN *Notes Lect. Light* § 10 If the source of light is a point, the shadow is sharply defined; if the source is a luminous surface, the perfect shadow is fringed by an imperfect shadow called a *penumbra*.

b. The lighter outer part or border of a sun-spot, surrounding the darker central nucleus or *umbra*.

1851 WM. SCHEINER *Comment. Phys. Sc. exposit.* (1860) 107 Over all these spots...with no perceptible exception we pass of the millions of known solar. 1860 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 48 If the spot and its penumbra are formed by a conical opening, the sloping sides of which reveal to us the thickness of the envelope.

2. *Painting.* (See quot.)

1826 KIDD *Nat. Fine Arts, Penumbra*, in painting, drawing, &c., that point of a picture or drawing where the shade blends itself with the light...These gradations should be nearly imperceptible.

2. *fig.* A partial shade or shadow (in various metaphorical applications), esp. regarded as bordering upon a fuller or darker one.

1802 MRS. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iv. I will defend him, madam,...against every shadow, every penumbra of aristocratic timidness. 1836 J. ARMOUR *Wks to do Good* vi. 181 It is but a penumbra, a twilight of virtue and happiness. 1880 MORLEY in *Nation, Mag. Aug.* 109 Those who can surround a definite designation with the due penumbra.

Penumbral (pĭnʌ·mbrăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by a penumbra or partial shadow. Also *fig.*

Penumbral eclipse, a lunar eclipse in which only the penumbra falls on the moon's disk.

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 351 It was remarkably distinct from the perspicuous shade. 1800 LESLIE *Ess.* & *Treat.* I. 422 Places which fall within this *penumbral* zone, and are void of the direct shadow. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 19 We are looking forward to this event [extended darkness in 20 yrs.]. It has now been fifty-two days since we could read such type. 1884 TYRRELL *Lect. in Times* 26 Nov., Between truth and untruth there lies a penumbral zone which belongs equally to both; and I have often admired the adroitness with which Mr. Chamberlain walks within the 'half-shadow'.

Penumbrous, *a. rare*—1. [For *-ous*: see prec.] = prec.

1887 W. HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* July 74 In the penumbrous darkness I discerned a mass of white cloth leading to the higher level.

† Penur. *Obs. rare*—1. [For *penure*, ad. L. *penuria* (cf. *provincia*, *province*).] = PENURY 1. So **† Penured** *a. rare*—1 [-ED 2], reduced to destitution.

c 1460 *Pastow Lett.* II. 74 He is a gentylman, and of is kynn, and in gret penur. 1550 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 966/2 The people perused with fasting would go ill. together upon the rushes,...and...there them when down to the sea.

Penurious (pĭnĭū·rĭŭs), *a.* [= obs. F. *penurieux* (13th c.), It. *penurioso* (Florio), med.L. *penuriōs-us*, f. L. *penuria*: see PENURY and -OUS.]

† 1. In want; needy, beggarly, indigent, poverty-stricken (also *fig.*); with *of*, lacking, wanting in.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 42 He rather would be in penurious pelse,...Than his foes love or liking entertaine. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 40 1614 DONNE *Myst. Self-Dedication* (1633) 37 Dives, rich in this world, became exceeding penurious in the other. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Advice of Sons* (1632) 5 God is not so penurious of Friends, as to hold Himself and his Kingdome miserable for the refusal and reversions of their lives, who have sacrificed the principall thereof to his enemies.

† b. Of things, circumstances, material conditions: Of, pertaining to, or associated with want; poor, scanty, exiguous; barren, infertile. (In the effect upon persons, passing into a fig. sense of 2.)

1621 DONNE in *Sermons, Preferr'd* (Camden) 136 Neither...become hers [the Church's] by penurious fortune if wrought with in their world. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 45 It is certain, that Where is a penurious Colour, and where moisture is scant,...Rice Vedria...if they be watred, turn Pale and Wilte. 1653 PEYTON *Thirteen Serm.* 302 In those penurious times, when the barley spare...hath no mault? *a* 1659 W. WYMBERLEY *Protestper* (O. xxxix. 1658) 12 Seeing most scant and penurious yeilds of great Summe. 1774 JOHNSON *West. Isl. Scot.* Wks. X. 428 But where the climate is unkind and the ground penurious. 1784 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1833) 3 Seed to a late the most penurious rill.

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2. Niggardly, stingy, parsimonious, grudging; hence *transf.* indicative of stinginess, meagre, slight, mean, 'shabby'.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 728 As a grudging master, As penurious sagard of his worth. 1776 JOHNSON *Lett. to T. Nichols* 26 Nov., I am very well convinced that the Index is envied for. Though the price is low it is not penurious. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 20, I owe both a sensory and penurious justice to pervade all the nerves of a wrong. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. viii. 189 The most affluent of our nobility, was penurious in his loans to the King.

fig. 1892 MORLEY *Diderot & Encycl.* I. 8 Aug., Lord Kelvin limited the period of organic life upon the earth to a hundred million years, and Professor Tait to a still more penurious space not that hundred times to ten.

† 3. Fastidious, dainty: see quot. *Obs. rare.*

1721 BAILEY, *Penurious*, curious, niggardly, stingy: also nice. 1730 SEWEL *Penn. Quaker* II. 20 Their way [life] grows so nice, and so penurious, With Sauces and Epicures, meats, Against which often attends the worst *penuriousness* in sore and dearth.

Penu·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a penurious manner; † indigently, starvingly, poorly (*obs.*); grudgingly; scantily; meanly.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. ii. Unless 'twere Lime, Timber-trees, or boring eyes, when the place is most penuriously empty of all other good moveables. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 Nor is it enough to close thus, that those that are plentifully get what they penuriously keep. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. ii, Her mother was dependent...on her so penuriously as ever. 1788 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumbrl.* (1808) II. xxix. 218 A river, considerable in its dimensions; yet penuriously supplied with water. 1880 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xvii. 401 Elizabeth...dosed penuriously from the coppers of war.

Penu·riousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] † a. Poverty, want, scantness, dearth (*obs.*). b. Niggardliness, stinginess, meanness. Also *fig.*

c 1609 DEDES *Serm., John* x. 10 (1640) 72 With what pretext, pretence...of devotion...of reverence do you cover this [Christ] here? 1630 *Hist. Jos.* xvii. 23, 152 The penuriousness of my fortune contented by my sins. 1670 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 239 These, that out of penuriousness can scarce afford themselves the ordinary conveniences of life out of their large possessions, have been extraordinarily concerned for. 1799 DESCHAMPS *Flight* 128 To shew the waste of money, and the wretched parsimonious of others. 1848 MISS *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. § 3 (1876) 173 They are almost ashamed of pecuniary than prodigality.

† Penu·rity. *Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *penūria* PENURY, with change of suffix: see -ITY.] = PENURY 1, 2.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 322 Lord pennelis Thow suffer nocht, quhil ane mais beggine the. 1563 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. Prol. 386 Tauchand our tragik penurite. 1733 RAMSAY *Elegy* vi. v. (S. T. S.) 122 Sin penurite of vittale nocht follow. 1877 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1846) II. 30 The wourthiest dorthe of victuall and penurite thairof. 1598 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 58 In vthir places, for the penurite of weills, nor of the quell we can pointe.

† Penurous, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PENURY or PENURE + -OUS.] Lacking, wanting.

1592 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 31 Who list not peace, weare nakt he on his crowne, For store of brambles was owner possessed.

Penury (pe·nĭūrĭ). Also 5 **penurye, penowry,** (**penyrie**). [ad. L. *penūria* or *penuria* want, need; path. through F. *pénurie* (1578 o. in Littré).]

1. The condition of being destitute of or straitened in the necessaries of life; destitution, indigence, want; poverty.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 51 Origenes, lyfte in grete penurye [*in summa paupertate*], bothe a weke of pasmesse at Alexandrye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 101 Late vs goo agayne her...and tell her our grete penurye and our wante. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxi. 4 But she of her penury (*in* 1611 *RV.* want) hath cast in all the substaunce that she hadde. 1600 SHAKS. *2 H. IV.*, v. i. 40 Shall I keepe your hogs, and eat huskes with them? What prodigall portion have I spent, that I should come to such penury? 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* vii. 24 (1630) 22 The shadow is sorrow, to fill all pouches. 1732 GRAY *Elegy* xi Child Penury repress'd their noble rage. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 158 Penury with locks, I will not dwell it, In better be than palaces without it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 647 Shaftesbury's course ended...on the belief that the penury of the Treasury left Charles at his mercy.

2. Lack, dearth, scarcity, scantness, insufficiency, want (*of* something material or immaterial).

1447 in *Rymer. Acad. Conn.* (O. H. S.) I. 281 By gret ... multitude of scolers, and the gret penury of Jobs pat ben among us. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* V. cxvii The great penurye and scarsete of money. 1623 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 92 It is a marvellous penury of water. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. 63 You owe...to your stars your penury of sense. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. 182 So There is no absolute penury of public news. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recall. Ladies* Wks. 1860 II. 107 In early years I laboured under a peculiar embarrassment and penury of words.

3. Penuriousness, miserliness, parsimoniousness. *Now rare.*

1631 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. x. 130 God sometimes punishes...idleness with vanity, penury with oppression. 1683 DRYDEN *Thren. Augustal.* 320 Let them not add to obstinately blind,...with malignant penury To starve the royal virtues of his mind. 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Wks.* (1759) I. 62 He is a thrifty, wary, man. ...The very element of penury! 1826 MACAULAY in Ogden *Wellesley's Diary.* Sir Wm. Ly a cold penury, I dare the abstinence of a nation, for if I may do to beyond all calculation. 1870 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxiii. 4 A father and a step-dame Each for penury fit to touch a Rentatus.

Penwiper (pe·nwəipəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*[3] 4 + WIPER.] A contrivance for cleaning a pen by wiping the ink from it; usually consisting of one or more pieces of cloth folded or fastened together, but also made in other forms (specified as 'brush penwiper', 'tassel penwiper', and the like); often of ornamental or fanciful design.

1848 THACKERAY *Sk. Snobs* xxiv. The penwiper...was the imitation of a dahlia. 1883 DARWIN *Mod. Pr.* II. i. I only make pleasantries and pen-wipers to use up my waste.

fig. 1900 T. FOWLER *St. J.* (C. G. 96) Intr. VI. 72 The 'penwiper', a small piece of ribbon silk which is attached to the back of the printer's gown (at Oxford).

Penwoman (pe·nwʊmăn). [f. PEN *sb.*[3] 4 + WOMAN, after *penman*.] A woman skilled in the use of the pen; a female writer. (Usually with qualifying adj.)

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 281 209 O what a ready penwoman! 1858 SCOTT *Hist. Mod. Europe*, I am no great penwoman, and it is very wearisome to write of the nineteenth. 1880 DARAKJI *Parsiana*, Its, Mrs. Nosherwan was a fine penwoman; her feelings were her facts, and her ingenious observations of art and nature were her views.

Hence **Penwomanship** [after *penmanship*], the practice or art of a penwoman; feminine writing.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) III. 134 She began again to indulge her favourite pleasure of penwomanship. 1813 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 221 Scribbess, if it is a handwriting of the feminine gender—it is penwomanship.

Penworth, obs. f. *pens'worth*, PENNYWORTH.

Peny, Penyde, obs. forms of PENNY, PENNIED.

Penyrtail, Penyston, obs. ff. PENNYROYAL, PENNYSTONE.

Penytaunce, -ence, etc., *var.* PENITENCE.

Peolour, variant of PELLOUR[2] *Obs.*, fur.

Peon (pī·ŏn). Also (in sense 1) 7 pion, pyone, pe-one, peun. [In sense 1, wd. F. *pède* pedestrian, foot-soldier, day-labourer, and F. *pion*, footsoldier, footman, servant on foot, whence in some E. Indian vernaculars *pīōn*; in sense 2, 3, Sp. *peon* in same senses; = Cat. *peon*, It. *pedone*, med.L.

pedita-m foot-soldier, f. L. *ped-*, *pes* foot. A doublet of PAWN *sb.*¹, OF. *peon.*]

1. In India: **a.** A foot-soldier. **b.** A native constable. **c.** An attendant or orderly; a footman or messenger.

1809 W. TAYLOR in Parthas *Pilgrims* (1812) IV. iv. § 2. 401 The 8th of February, the Captains (Hamilton) departed with 6th Peons, and certaine Horsemen. 1813 *Mod. Pr. Voc. Hindost.* § 3. 284 Dispatched one of my Peons to Lieutenant with a Letter. 1832 H. CARNEGAC in *Lit. Papers, Col., E. Indies* 220 His peon was ... put over with by the Governor's peyons ... and clapt up in prison. 1858 Sir T. HANBURY *Treat. Ord.* (ed. 3) 22 With some Peons (or black foot-boys who use poncha down English) we rode to Surat. 1887 A. LOVELL in *Thimmé's Treat.* 38 A.L. 4 These Peons of the Custom-house (in India). 1897 DOROTHY *Fox. round World* (1899) 207 *At* this Mixed Town there are a Peon to be their Guide to the Wonders around. 1937 *Countl. Mag.* July 136 The whole French garrison of Pondicherry, consisting of about 1000 regular troops, 200 trained peons, and many others. 1840 *Maxims Trav. Mendicant Glean., Poem* (pseudonym) Poem), a Hindu constable. 1898 CHARLES PRIDEAUX *Twice a Bride* (pseudonym) peons, syces, and all the barrack dhobies.

2. In Spanish America: A day-labourer; in S. America, a man or boy leading a horse or mule; in Mexico, *spec.* a debtor held in servitude by his creditor till his debts are worked off.

1846 C. BRACE *Trav. Vir. Peru* v. 104 The mules were stamping about...and our wild, uncouth-looking peons were assembled round a fire, under the lee of a large rock. 1880 THOM *Southern* xi. (1882) 191 If a debtor owes money and cannot pay it, his creditor is allowed by law to make a slave or *peon* of him until the debt is liquidated. 1880 C. F. MARTIN *Forest. Travel* xxiii. 237 The mule-owner brought with him a strong lad as peon, to assist in loading and unloading the beasts.

attrib. 1892 MARVIN *Rainy Lands Hunt.* x. 76 We see the slavery here in the hands of the poor serf. 1894 *Nineteenth Century* 1 Mines & Mining 320 Peon labor was but a trifling expense to the employer.

Peonage (*pī*ənėj). [f. PEON + -AGE.] The work or service of a peon; the system of having or using peons or enslaved debtors.

1. In S. America, attendance upon a horse or mule; in Mexico *spec.* the condition of a peon and, servitude for debt; the system of holding peons.

1832 G. A. MACCALL *Lett. Mexico* (1868) 300 The greatest [vice that could be used in overturning the present system of peonage. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* iii. (1863) 134 The master who held her in peonage. 1872 J. GARNER *Rambles & Memories* iv. (1878) 75 Mules him, peonage, and most mechanical work must be paid for in advance. 1903 *Times* 25 Nov. 5/6 The passage system in the South practically amounts to an attempt to restore slavery under another name.

2. In India: The service or employment of peons as messengers, etc.: see PEON 1.

1900 *Indian Engineering* 24 Feb. 123 The hourly post... a far more satisfactory agency for the spread of their principles than the old reminiscences and unreliable peonage.

Peonick, obs. form of PHOENIX.

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 171 Dr. Eaton with a Diuersyon of air a sheet on Peonick verse.

Peonied: see PEONIED.

Peonism (*pī*ənĭz'm). [f. PEON + -ISM.] = PEONAGE 1.

1864 WEBSTER cites D. WISNER.

Peony (*pī*ŏni). Forms: **a.** 1 **peonie**. *β.* 3 **pyone**, (**pionne**), 4 **piane**, 4–5 **pione**, 5 **pyon**, **-oun**, **-on**, (**pyonese**). **γ.** 3–6 **pyonie**, **-onye**, **pionye**, **pyany**, **-yo**, 6 **pionne**, 6–7 **pionie**, **paionie**, **peonie**, 6–9 **piony**, 7 **peiony**, **peonie**, 8 **pioney**, 6– **peony**, 7– **paeony**. [In OE., *peonie* wk. fem., sel. late L. (used D.) *paeonia*, L. *paeonia* (Pliny); in ME., *pione*, a. northern F. (Norm. and Picard) *pione* = OF. *peone*, *poeine*, *poene*, mod.F. *pivoine*; in 15th c., *pyonie*, *piony*, *peony*, *paeony*, conformed to L. *paeonia*, a. Gr. παιωνία the peony, f. Παιών, Paean, the name of the physician of the gods, a *pharmakon* healing, medicinal.]

1. A plant (or flower) of the genus *Paeonia* (N.O. *Ranunculaceae*), comprising stout herbs, or rarely shrubs, with large handsome globular flowers of various shades of red and white, often becoming double under cultivation; *esp.* the commonly cultivated *P. officinalis*, a native of central Asia and southern Europe, with flowers usually dark red.

[The root, flowers, and seeds were formerly used in medicine, and the seeds also as a spice (1390, 1580, etc.).

Male and *Female Peony*, old names for *P. corallina* and *P. officinalis* respectively. (These names are erroneously reversed in Miller's *Gardener's Dict.* and *New Syst. Gard. Dict.*) *Tree Peony*, the shrubby species *P. Moutan*, a native of China.

a. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 188 Eboe wyrt ðe man peonian nemnaþ wæt feonne from grunde bone nahhan.

β. c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591/18 *Pionia* i. *pionea*. 1399 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 405 *li.* de pyone, xiijs. iiijd. ob. 1580 LYLY, *Pr. Pl. A.* v. 115, I haue pepar and pyons (*R.* v. 302 pionnes); C. viii. 239 pionied and a pound of garlek. c 1440 *Pallad. of Husbe.* viii. 92 In garrel, in gouernaip ... be pyon, be poon. ? 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shakes. Soc.) 92 Here is pepur, pyon, and ounse lyconis.

γ. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 313 Take 5 grynes of pionye. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/1 Pyony, herbe, *Herba. Ibid.* 402/2 Pyony, herbe, *idem quod* pionye. 1533 MORE *Confut. Tindale* III. v. 1132/2 In Pionyenes of cloues ...Pyonie. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 19 Peony the bearyng greatest in euery countrey, but I cannot save the VOL. VII.

seade seeking only in Apuyny. 1551 TURNER *Dn Herbis* A iij, Pyny Mosse an Isilande nere hang Pyonie, D cuius Antyclie recall Malinlie. 1620 W. FULKENHAM *Art of Surrey* v. L. 58 Dry earth for Peionie, with sand for Paeonie. 1708 PHILLIPS *Paeonie*, the Peony or Piony, a Plant, the Roots of which are of great Use in Physick. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 52 There might ye see the peony spread wide, The fallow-leaves spire, the shepherd and his lass. 1887 FRANCIS *Mist. Eng.* I. 58 It is even possible that to Rome we owe the rose, the lily, and the peony.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.*, or as *adj.* Resembling a peony-flower, dark red; esp. of the cheeks, plump and rosy. **b.** *Comb.*, as *peony-bush*, *-root*, *-seed*; *peony-faced adj.*; † **peony-kernel**, a peony-seed; † **peony-water**, a drink made from the peony.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 19 Peony rotte is hote in the fyrst and dry in the thirde degree. 1892 RICHARD *Jefferies Dighton* (1893) 18/2 You may give it either alone, or in Blackberry-water, or Peony-Water. 1726 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xvi. 301 Stick the crown with peony kernels. 1820 *Gentl. Recreation* III. 98 Mopping their peony-cheeks with a handkerchief. 1892 T. HARDY *Well-Beloved* I. v. The bearing of the wind and rain and spray had influenced her cheeks to peony hues. 1893 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/3 Rose-flowered, peony-flowered, and Japanese sorts.

People (*pī*'p'l), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 3–6 **peple**; (3–5 **pepale**, 4–6 **-ul**, 5–6 **-ill**(e; 4–5 **pepille**, 4–6 **-ill**, 5–6 **-il**; 5 **pepelle**, 5–6 **-yl**); 5 *Sc.* **peiple**, 7 **peaple**). *β.* 4–5 **poeple**, (4 **-ul**), 5– **people**, (5 **peopel**, **-ill**). **γ.** 3–5 **puple**, (3 **pupile**, **-il**, **-yll**, **-ull**); 4–5 **pupule**, 5 4–5 **pupte**, (4 **-ille**, 5–6 **-il**). [*a.* AF. *peple* (Britton), *peuple* (Rolls of Parl.) = OF. *pueple*, *pueplé*, *peuple*, *peuplé*, *peuplé* = Fr. *peuple*, *peuplé*, Sp. *pueblo*, It. *popolo*.—L. *populus*, acc. of *populus* the people, the populace.]

1. A body of persons composing a community, tribe, race, or nation; = FOLK 1. Sometimes viewed as a unity, sometimes as a collective of members. **a.** In singular, as a collective of unity.

[1292 BRITTON i. Introd., Edward...Roi de Engleterre...Deuisetes ces estre le peuple qe est en nostre protection.] 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1089 So...se hen hy-self to se vile, Pat her wiues comen to your lyf ryst redoutes peple. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Fuscian) 462 Pis [Rome] ner ligges nakit to be grete halt fell and peple chosyn. *Ibid.* xv. (Swithun) 16 Pis Iames,...be we taid is to sayme...bat peple to ensyne taught to bryng. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 180 Tell us forbi, ...What god a people for himselve hath chose. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3911 He a people his possessede in pes ouer be bowrdes. 1582 WHITGIFT *Def. Treatise* i. Wks. (P. S.) I. 7 Setting vp one peple holden [of] God. 1602 BACON *R. Ld. Abing's to Sir J. L.* I were much better be a king of beasts Than such a people as obey their breath. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 28 Israel, help: This is the man, that teacheth all men...against the people, and the law, and this place. 1832 TENNYSON *Oak* iii. If ye lift a people's voice! we are a people yet. 1862 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. v. 89 Wherever history exists in the history of a state,...but one set of people.

b. In sing. form, construed as a plural.

13.. *Cursor M.* 7303 (Cott.) Onang þir people lic, *Ye* þis folk, *F.* þeies folk] sal noȝ lare A sarkenild man þer mid hals. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 4 Pere wilde comen was wist & wondelful peple, þat were preued ful proude. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 40 Our egyptian which once do inhabite the people called Beanar. 1611 BIBLE *Jos.* viii. 19 Should not a people seeke vnto their God? 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 13 This people are Christians,...and have...been subiect to the King of Persia. 1837 HENRY *Chronicles* I. 162. 725 Every people worthy of being called a nation presents in their own language ample resources for expressing the highest ideas.

c. *pl.* **peoples**, nations, races (= L. *populi*, *gentes*).

This plural form was modelled in 16th c. Bible versions, and by many 17th and 18th c. writers: see 2. It was thought to require defence or explanation down to 1820 and after.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 2 A Blyndel lyf,...Lokkes the peoples in the former age. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 11 Whi hast bou shent thes seruaunte to perische bese men, and to peple [TYNDALE to Gentes people, COVERD., 1611, *K. V.* peoples], and to langage, and to euery lynage. [In 1611–1638 the usual variation.] 1432–50 LYDG. *Bochas* iv. I. (1554) 93/b, Obedience...conformeth the true opinions to lawes of peoples. 1552 RECORDE *Myrr's Urgd.* L. (1563) 96 In moste seruage and subiection peoples and countries. 1580, 1611 [see 1380 above] Hollow nations and peoples. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eliz. Poesie* (1869) 56 Of the moste seruage and subiection peoples and countries. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxv. 23 Two peoples shall be separated from thy bowels. 1659 JEREMY TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 68 A Decree, to which alone an hundred other Peoples paid homage. 1708 Bp. LINCOLN *Synod. Jos.* xxxiv. 1 Draw near, O ye nations, and hearken; And attend to me, O ye peoples! 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 208 The moral habits of the several peoples of the earth. 1817 C. S. FORTH *Kight. Templ.* (1840) I. xi. 82 And Gen. xlix. 10,...peoples. In the original Hebrew the word is plural. If therefore the delivery of the rule is effected by the supreme sound of *peoples*: let us at least ...substitute the more euphonic word nations. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 267 To say 'The Representative of the *peoples*' [on tours, *Le Représentant des Peuples*] would not be understood at all. Such, however, is the idiom of the original. 1833 WORDSW. *Ecclesiast. Sk.* I. 2 The peoples who had been under his authority will be their own masters. 1864 H. MARTINEAU *Peace, Prof. & Progr.* II. 108 Each of the Ionian peoples had its own dialect. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc. Ser.* II. 321 All our English-speaking peoples.

†d. In the sense 'nations' the form *people* was also used unchanged: constantly so in the Ct. and Heb. pl. in Tindale and Coverdale and other 16th c. Bible versions founded on them (but not in Rhem.); nearly always so in Genevan, and in 1611 (where the Revisers of 1881–5 have uniformly substituted *peoples*). Also in many 17th c. writers.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 31 Pe whyche thou hast prepared before the face of all people [*var. lectt.* nacyons, COVERD. in Geneva, and 1611 WYCLIF peples, *c.* 1 *peoples*; *Rhem.* and *R. V.* peoples]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxvii(i). 3 Let the people prayse the (*O* God), yee let all people prayse the. *Ibid. other versions* to 1611 WYCLIF peples, *R. V.* peoples.] — *Num.* xi. 1 Nahushodonosor kynge, vnto all people, kynrednes and tonges [WYCLIF peple, *c.* 1 *peoples*, after people, *R. V.* peoples]. 1582 *Gen.* x. *Geneva* Bk. Ps. *K.* 8. (*R. V.* 9.) By all nations ... The People, and the people, with not cruelnes, Restrain the, thy power and thy glory. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ii. 4 Nor shall nations among the nations, and shall ordaine many people [WYCLIF peples, *R. V.* peoples]. 1649 M. CASSANDRA *Geogr. Del.* 10. viii. (1652) 164 Lutten and Gomphion were first harrowed from the universe by people. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 20 It will prove that the agents of the two people (the U. S. and France) are either great knaves or great fools.

e. *Zoöl.* Of animals (in quot., after the Vulg. and Heb.). Cf. FOLK 1 b.

1380 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 25 *Ameptis*, a feble peple, þat purchasen to hem hous mete to þere cloos [1388 Ants, a feble people; 1535 COVERDALE, The Emmetes are but a weake people; 1580 *Geneva*], The ymmetes a people not strong; 1611 The Ants are a people not strong].

2. The persons belonging to a place, or constituting a particular association, congregation, company, or class. Construed as *plural*.

In and of a congregation or body of worshippers, it sometimes approaches the sense of 'lay people' (LAY 1, *sec* 4).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8632 (Cott.) All folad him... O þe peple [*F.* people] of þe tun. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1021 (Ch.) Amiloun stode the people among. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 98, I fer[e] bere Peres ... Prechinge to peple. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 583 Pis kinryche gynne, & beside þam, Wel nere al þe peple was agast. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. (1482) 262 Was that a somour...that kyng Richard sente to woorcestre, and the people of londen rayse thyder. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Morn. Prayer*, Then shalbe read a lesson distinctly with a loude voice, that the people maye heare. 1832 LONGFELLOW *Poets* v. 134 Monasticism, the people observed...has under the order of Saint Basile. 1901 MRS. LYNN in *Twelfth Mrs.* (1840) II. 271, I wish...you would make a pedigree for me; the people here were ready to know what I am. 1739 GRAY *Lett.*, *to Ashton* 21 Apr., The Alleis indeed and lees of learning are a People of very access wrongs. 1893 MAGGIORE *Nat. Eng.* vii. (1) 169 The people of Canada migrated in one body to Pennsylvania.

†b. As collective *sing.* A body or company of persons; a multitude. Also with *pl.* OBS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1619 The palmes fal of peples op and doun, Here dun, there lau. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 5 In his spitali many a word is seid That rebel with such a people tien. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1039 He [Hercules] Assembled of bondmen a full noble peple. *c* 1440 PROMPT. *Parv.* 11, vii. 362 Whereto the Peple were clepid to gidere to lis. 1480 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 1 He ...gadered a grete people of straung. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxx. 13 There came together vnto Ierusalem a greate people, so bygge the feast of vnleauended breed. 1880 tr. *Ecclesi.* in *W. Henry's Antiq.* xiii. 21 In. § 2 (1702) 251 Who...affirm that Witches have no more to do with the Devil than other wicked people.

3. Persons in relation to a superior, or to some one to whom they belong. Chiefly with possessive.

a. The lieges or subjects of a king or other ruler, spiritual or temporal; the subjects or servants of God, of Christ, or of a Saint (*spec.*, *c* 1450) considered as their personal sovereign or lord; the parishioners of a parish priest or person, the congregation or 'flock' of a pastor, etc. Const. as *pl.*

[1292 BRITTON i. 6. § 2 En dreit et damage de nous et de nostre peuple.] 971–00 *Cursor M.* 18172 Pou wil be haued ...of hele, Vp alsa þous hers bring Vnto þi dreri[d] [1370 dwelling, *c* 1440 þous hers bring Vnto þi dreri[d]] peple. *c* 1440 *Destr. Troy* 1039 Whereto the Peple were clepid to gidere to lis. 1480 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 1 He ...gadered a grete people of straung. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxx. 13 There came together vnto Ierusalem a greate people, so bygge the feast of vnleauended breed. 1880 tr. *Ecclesi.* in *W. Henry's Antiq.* xiii. 21 In. § 2 (1702) 251 Who...affirm that Witches have no more to do with the Devil than other wicked people.

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Throughout this magnificent advance the Duke was up with the foremost of his people. 1896 Quarterly *Scots' Feeder* 619 Veneration for the family, next for the supply of 'the people'.

a. Those to whom any one belongs; the members of one's tribe, clan, family, community, association, church, etc., collectively; esp. in public-school and university, and hence in general colloquial parlance. One's parents, brothers and sisters, or other relatives at home. *People-in-law*, the relatives of one's wife or husband (*colloq.*). Const. as *pl.*

1560 Wisdom *Gen.* xxv. 8 Abraham...was dead in a good olde age...and he was gathered to his people [1611 was gathered to his people]. 1574 Cooper *Chron.* 15 K. 27 And so a Captaine ought to be chosen, wyse, of honest people. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 198 I have taught him the language of my people. 1841 Cooper *Wyandotte* II. 58 (1876) 139 Mrs. Sterling and the family had lived...with his father's people through winter. 1850 Warman *Diaries of Lawyer* xx Yeadon about 'people' are so merely to me and with in Piccadilly. 1854 Mrs. Dyer *All in a Man's Life* (1855) 260 John and I went down last December, for me to be introduced to my prospective-law, your father. 1897 Miss Pennington in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 267/2 A sense of freedom from the narrower control of home and people. 1900 *Miss Clinton* 19 Boys always speak of their relations as 'their people'. 'Has of course it not by any means occurred to Elsa. *Mod.* (German) 'I shall have my people up at the Rights'.

4. The common people, the community; the mass of the community as distinguished from the nobility and ruling or official classes. Const. as *pl.*

1296 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 229/1 Par ceo fu le People agreables de la Dieu, & bien ensemez. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 237 To London, bot him (Henry) beside with grete diligeaunce. To peple was [MS. Harl. he king] forte be. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 33 Seuene persones who clothe me wiþoute in stories, but fiede, kyng in his reume, knyȝt in batelle, lege in plee, bisshop in clergie, lawebreaker in þe peple, bondemon in lowe, religioun man in cloyster. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 318 Upraising the people dwelle, Which the people I schall it wite. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Prol. 2 Assemblies of be gode [*MS. I.* people] whilkaman lordes and euyl gouerne þam or no a dede of ordeyn þat þai na schrewis bliue. *c* 1485 Caxton *Dialogues* Addit. 118 Amongs the kingdom & people of Inverness. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 54 Our People, and our Parens, are both vile-bot. 1892 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 192 The People in England are universally discontented with the daily new Taxes imposed on them. 1892 *Pember Earl Sci.* (1902) II. 264 Upstalk to the people as one of the people. *a* 1894 H. Rhees *Earl. Reg. Life* vii. (1908) 225 He ranges the use of the people by using the people's own speech. 1899 M. Arnold *G. Newd Mixed Ess.* 228 *The people* is what interested George Sand. And in France *the people* is, above all, the peasant. 1899 *Zangwill Childr. Ghetto* I. 251 The Club was the People's Palace of the Ghetto. 1900 Hollingshead *According to my Lights* 3 Dickens;...was not as well known to the country as Charles Dickens—its was not so much of a 'people's man'.

b. *The people* is sometimes contextually equivalent to 'the lay people', 'the laity', as distinguished from the clergy; although in most such cases it can be explained as = 'the congregation' (sense 4), or 'the parishioners' or 'flock' (sense 3), in relation to the priest, clergyman, or minister.

1561 1548-9 [see sense 1]. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, They shall the Priest (not without) first receive the Communion in both kindes himself, and next deliuer it to other Ministers,...and after vnto the people. *a* 1633 G. Herbert *Country Parson* vi. Both Asses and all other unreasonable creatures are the clerk's and people's part to attend. 1875 Stubbs *Lect. Early Hist.* iii. Introd. 58 The Church ...having appointed ecclesiastical but separate devotions for the priest and people.

5. *Politics.* The whole body of enfranchised or qualified citizens, considered as the source of power; esp. in a democratic state, the electorate.

[1410 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4588 Who people vnto hi goddes ought, were seyne.] 1646 T. Edwards *Gangræna* ii. 23 That all Power, Plants, and Offices that are put in this Kingdom, ought only to arise from the choice and election of the people. 1648-9 *Prof. Rec. Comm.* 4 Jan., The Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, do Declare, That the People are, under God, the Original of all just Power. 1690 Worcester tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* 86, I say, 1776 I, 316 Under the word People, we comprehend all our Nations, of what Order and Degree soever; to whom we have entitled our Supreme Senate only, in which the Majesty also, as a part of the People, may give their Votes. 1792 Geor. Monroe in *Speaks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 243 It is not possible to say, to the people or to the sea, so far shall thou go and no further. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. vii. 90 An exemption, I believe ordinary to the nations, of the use of the word *people* as a body possessed of civil rights. *a* 1845 Hare *Sermons* (*God save the people*) When we say, Thou save the people, O God of mercy, what? 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 22 The will of the people ...practically means, the will of the most numerous or the most active part of the people; the people consequently may desire to oppress a part of their number. 1864 *Spectator* 2 Aug. 956/2 We also accused the Government of not wooing the people, of shrinking from an appeal to the people. 1888 Revue Anglo-Américaine (1890) I. 1. 228 The supreme law-making power is the People, that is, the qualified voters, acting in a prescribed way.

6. Men or women indefinitely; men and women; persons, folk. Construed as *pl.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1057 Pre hundred and doken fine fille thousande ariden grimly stirke, And manie other people lachen. 1380 Lanel. *P. Pl. A.* x. 7 Ac meete parfit of pe people pat parfit ben on erbe. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiii. 89 Lucifer is wroght very ful gete. Signifyes for to spekyn of dyuerse people. 1480 Warkw. *Chron. Camden*) 3 Whereof the most people were sory. 1849 Sharon. *Mach.* i. vii. 33, I have bought Golden Opinions from all sorts of people. *a* 1867 Hogg *Pioneer Sir Jas.* 40, Wha sleep—no II. 253 They become as a nation to be (as it were) other kind of persons and people then before they were. 1880 J. Durand tr. Gloucester *Pop. Anthem.* 251 The City was so depopulated, that there were not people enough left to fill the east part of it. 1905 Stevenson *Par-Apher.* I. 54 A Statute which cannot bear its own, and much use other Peoples Burdens. 1909 Stevens *Twelve No.* 56 P. 7 'There are Some People who have, if Other People—Anxious requesters: 'People may give themselves dose; but Other People, perhaps, who make less ado, may be, perhaps, as agreeable as People who set themselves out more'. 1931 Stevens *Pickw.* 61 The scene of action, towards which crowds of people were already pouring from a variety of quarters.

b. Often with defining words, where the singular has the distinctive *man* or *woman*: e.g. *sister-people*, applicable to *sister-men* or *sister-women*, or to both; so *coloured people*, *country-people*, *labouring people*, *lay-people*, *servant-people*, *working people*, *work-people*; *old people*, *young people*; *people of colour*, *people of quality*, etc. For these, when specific, see the qualifying element. *Good people*, formerly a common form of addressing or assembling: cf. *Good* a. 16 c.

1509 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 598/2 Any Sole Dame of your lay people. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) We fynde yonge people be taught be inspiryment. 1534 *Chron. Q. Jane Katherine Howe* 28 Good people, I am come hether to die. *Ibid.* 31 I pray you all, good Christian people, to beare me witnesse that I dye a true Christen woman. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimes* IX. xii. § 2 They hold that Monkish ignorance past were men and women, and call them in their language 'The old people'. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 10 Apr., We were people of condition willing to live there. 1702 tr. *Powell's Mist. Jersey* I. 158 Freely eaten by People of Quality. 1708 Gouldman *Elegy Mad Dog* 1 Good people all of every sort, Give ear unto my song. 1879 Swinburne *Lay Faith Mass Bk.* Introit. 18 It was a congregational service in which the lay people took their part to their own tongue. 1899 *Gentleman's Mag.* XXV. 360/1 Even daybreak ...fine people and carriages began to take up a position on the lawns.

c. *emphatically.* = Human beings.

c 1450 *Merlin* 322 Wist that he no people on other he, but it be Sarazins of Surlie. *Ibid.* 323 Ne never mortal man nor peple in this Pays haue to doo. 1583 Pettenham *Eng. Posie* 21 xvii. (Arb.) 131 *Kendall* is properly the banner bearer given to young Squire, borne and not of women, and not to people. *Ibid.* There were some sheep in the field, but no people.

d. *transf.* Living creatures, *pest*, or *rhet.*

a 1667 Jos. Taylor *Serm.* (1678) v. 168, 30 Legions of a dead Man ...fit for nothing but for the little people that creep in Graves. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 213 We saw the slaughtered festering in their gore, The wild fowl and the unclean people of the air. 1829 Gibbs. *Journal. Wand.* 4 Lavalon 102, The flitting of butterflies, the hum of all the little winged people among the branches.

7. Unemphatically, *people* becomes quasi-pronominal (cf. *a man*, Man sb. 4 g), equivalent in the nominative to *I*, *we*, *one*, *they*, but having a corresponding objective and possessive; e.g. 'people say that he is extravagant', 'calls waiting to bring people back', 'to give people what they want', 'one who can read people's thoughts'. In this sense *people* has in colloquial use taken the place of *man* ('men say', etc.); but in early ME. *the people* (= F. *l'on*) seems to have had a similar use.

c 1275 *Ow Seruing Cherist* 62 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Pey be bidde ȝyuen as pe people ase tokin. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* II. 214 As marchaunt...vpperaldid hym as a prouince be people to serue. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 266 A man may liue as quiet in hell, as in a sanctuary, and people sorue vpon purpose, because they would go thither. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 3 Why are you vexatious? why do people loue you? 1606 — *Ant. & C.* II. v. 14 Wou'd none but spirituall women might corrupt Mercies, where people haue loue, and were partial to vertue? 19... Sweet *Mod. Lang.* 33 People were tempted to lend by great promises and large interest. 1847 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 403 People cannot understand a man being in a state of doubt. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc. Ser.* 3 *Carlyle* (1908) 183 Events, on the other side, hustle people into emotional transports.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *people-organ*, *-pleaser*, *-worship*; *people-blinding*, *-born*, *-devouring*, *-perverted* adjs.; **people-king** [tr. L. *populus rex*, F. *peuple-roi*], a sovereign people; **people-state**, a democracy.

1893 R. Fallon in D. Pollok *Life* 131, I saw no 'people-blinding' here but sun. 1846 Tupper *Hand* 4 A 'people-devouring' thing ain't there. 1906 Burke *Engl. Epoch* I. Wm. VIII. 103 That Great Roman should...bid work the axe, for the mercy of the 'people-king'. 1893 tr. *Pomponatius* 119 for the enthusiasm of these barbarians, the name of Romans, of the people-king, is equivalent to that of vassal or slave. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 9, vi. A dramatic travelogue, developing, in the author's peculiar manner, his idea of a people-king. 1888 Bryce in *Cent.* (1889) II. 230 A Mapping is not like a People-King, which cannot, save by metaphor, die. 1892 Mrs. Browning *Corr. Gosse & M.* 2 224 This...number will...build the golden steps and synthesize This 'people-organ' for a holy music. 1907 Chesterton *Lunacy of the Time* 13 in *Pamph. Misc.* (A.S.) 27 'Peoplemonger' Lunacy (when time comes). 1909-80 North *Plutarch* (1631) 50 His...opinions were no more a King or a Prince, but indeed his 'People-Soueraine, or a meere tyrant. 1869 Bellenden *Dn. Surrie* ii. D. 11. *Captaine* 1200 The 'People-States, the Aristocracy, And tyrant Kingdoms, both perfectly A-like from Heav'n. 1881 C. Wordsw. in *Overton & E. Wordsw.* (1888) 237 A general fire of 'people-worship, by the people themselves.

Hence **Peoplean** (pī'pl'ăn) *a.* *nonce-wd.*, to render popular in character; † **Pee'pleship** *Obs.*, the position of a commoner, plain citizenship; **Peoplet** (pī'plĕt), a small people, nation, or tribe.

1883 E. Bickersteth *Church Council's Book* vi. 207 The Established Church could not do a better thing to begin with, than to "peoplean" those magnificent edifices (the cathedrals) committed to its keeps. I cannot say *popularize*, because a kind of finely significant attaches to that word. 1892 R. *Disconformists* 48 If I be an Esquire, I will tell my Esquireship to my honest man for a good "Peopleship". 1870 R. Blair tr. *Gaimar's Hist. Ic.* I. 3 A "people (Pic, *peuplant*) distinct from all its neighbours in features, customs, and especially language. 1880 *Epitaphs Pr. Hist.* 9 Charlemagne had still ...much rigour to conciliate in Saxony, including the removal of certain Saxon peoplets out of their vassalry.

People (pī'pl'l), *v.* Forms: see noun. [a. F. *peupler*, in Cot., *peoplar*, *peuplar*, *puplar* (1216 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *peuple*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fill with people or inhabitants; to populate.

c 1300 *Wisdom* 18 And he began within her land...for to fulfil & stuffe here temple & strong Castels, and was the land within short time peopled rationally. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redel* iv. 86, xiii. The world must be peopled. 1602 E. (Gentleman) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vi. 227 The finest of Silver...hath peopled this mountaine more than any other place in all these Kingdomes. 1698 Worcester *Th. Earth* ii. (1726) 137 The vacuous Regions must have been first and most fully peopled. 1766 Rous *Lit. Wks.* I. 47/1 Our College is very well peopled this session. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 80 The Seleucus founded his new capital...Antioche, peopling it with the inhabitants of Antigonia.

b. *transf.* To fill or stock (with animals, inanimate objects, etc.).

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kk, O ayre...how ayre peopled with innocentes. 1644 G. Plattes *tr. Hartlib's Legacy* (1651) 242 It lasts three or four...years in the ground, according as the ground is good, and so how well peopled with it. 1837 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* I. Pref., Our tribunals...continue nowhere to people the chambers[sic].

c. *fig.* To imagine, or represent, as peopled.

1821-28 Shelley *Ess. & Fables* 149 This dear spot traffics all that peopled with the spectral dead. *a* 1834 H. Rhees *Last. Revel. Poets* (1838) II. xi. 63 That region which his genius has peopled with spiritual creatures. 1879 Pascoe *Pleas. Winter Sc.* v. 199 The fancies of men have peopled them of the first...darkness...with strange forms of life.

2. To fill or occupy as inhabitants; to inhabit; to constitute the population of (a country, etc.).

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 132 Ye shulde have no more than kyngdoms, gentylmen, burgers,...vassals,...so that this contrey was peopled of all manner of folke. 1606 G. Wymondesall *Hist. Iudeæ* xxxvii. 100 There is no difference between the Provinces that inhabit Asia, and the Frenchmen that people Italy. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 106 The people of Caria...began to frequent the Greek seas, and people some of the Islands therein. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* i. 91 What varyd being peoples every star, 1894 Dreyer *Sp. Nebulæ* 30 Hist. (1828) 276 The thousand millions of human beings who...people this planet.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of animals, inanimate objects, etc.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II.* v. v. 3 These same Thoughts people this Little World. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King and no K.* I. i. I...have seen The gentle of all life, people the people graves. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 6 As thick and numberless As the gay motes that people the Sun Beams. 1667 W. Emerson *Mis. Wisdom* 224 The mystery of matter perfectious that people the elements. 1885 Kingsley *Hereward* viii. The heroes of Troy, Alexander and his generals, peopled her imagination.

† **c.** *absol.* To settle down as inhabitants or colonists; to form a settlement. *Obs.*

1598 Robinson *Diuers Voiages* 13 Inuentus Oriol de Sanguesa, with 150 soldiers...was sent with the consent of the town of Perim, and peopled about it. Mignolt de Nonier. 1614 R. Hammond *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* viii. v. 398 Many talked of peopling there, and so passe no further.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become filled or occupied with people; to grow populous.

1839 Haslam *Recovery Mind.* i. 28 The world had peopled very thinly...If Eve had not twinned at least at every birth. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 331 This state (Vermont) is rapidly peopling. 1892 *Bryant Missionary* (N. Y.) July 103 Not being on the line of a railroad, it has not peopled so fast as Canada.

Peopled (pī'pl'd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.] Occupied by people; full of inhabitants; inhabited. Also *fig.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 103 Ostentes ...Throughe the worlde and the peopled greate Lettere had. 1592 Spenser *Daphnaida* 1 Where the shadowy queene ...I latter bended thus Resisting peopled Towres. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 7 The first peopled land that he had found since his departure from his owne dwelling. 1661 Dugdale *Hist. St. Paul* 2 Kingsbury not Worcy the peopled ark the whole creation bore. 1792 Annual Regist. No. 278 Every peopled Matter is peopled: Every green Leaf swarms with Inhabitants. 1842 Wordsw. *Armenia* (1858) I. vii. 304 To present to one's mind a peopled landscape.

2. with advbs.

1566 Fenne tr. *Menelaus' Hist. Cilicia* 200 The scituation ...was so well peopled. 1614 E. (Gentleman) tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xiv. 178 At this day we see it is best peopled. 1730 Rymer *Fœd.* XIII. 122 England, the best peopled part of the united kingdom. 1840 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Lit.* III. 233 Cremona ...a large city not half peopled. 1859 *Jephson Portugal* xv. 252 The country...was fully—and thickly peopled.

† **Peo'pledom.** *Obs.* [f. People sb. after *kingdom*.] A province, commune, these (usually with reference to ancient Greece); also, the dominion of a people, a democracy.

1642 Rant. Hosea ix. *Parsitt's Pol. Disc.* 119 Greece ... was divided into many several Peoplelesse. **1659** J. Hammond *Leapfrog* (ed. 3) 17 (1706) 470 The Greeks[?] Peoplelesse or Perfidious of Athens, which Themistocles gather'd into one body. **1660** Howell *Sept. Eng.* 111 It is the people now which make the King; if so, why may not we say Kingdoms[?] why more than not called Peoplelesse? **1711** E. Ward *Wedg. Rest.* 10 So dead hope the Kingdom will become, to Gen. 9 plentiful Peoplelesse.

Peo·pleless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Having no people or population; uninhabited.

1642 Lord M. *Wherein Cromwell* 113 Debts ...into rich and peopleless, new gotten and peopleless. **1643** T. Case *Serm. to Rom. Covenanters & Con.* (1648) 228 The sword hath made many a faithful minister peopleless. **1823** R. Chambers in *Edinb. Acad. Ann.* IV. 289/1 All wasted or desolate and peopleless when Ingolf first approached the island.

Peopler (pī·plər). [f. People *v.* + -ER¹.] One who peoples or causes the peopling of a country; a coloniser; an inhabitant.

1624 E. Grimeston] tr. *D'Acosta's Nat. Indies* IV. ii. 149 I have known...the Occidentall Iavasse Caraibs, the auncient peopler of Cuuta. *Ibid.* VII. ii. 498 The most peoplers ...came from other farre countries. **1640** D. Wemyss *Lord, 4 Serm. Hist.* 67 note, Cham, the Sun of Noah, and Peopler of Africa. **1842** Lane *Arab. Nts.* III. 122 Where are the kings and the peoplers of the earth? **1870** Rawlinson *Lect. Origin.* 56 Peoplers of the peaceful glen.

fig. **1820** Keightley *Greek Mythology* is the religion of our poetry, the peopler of our starry spheres.

Peopling (pī·plĭŋ), *vbl.sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. People; settling with or occupation by people or inhabitants.

1572 *Privie* A Letter sent by I. B....wherin is contained a large discourse of the peopling & inhabiting ... the Ardes, and other adiacent [countries] in the North of Ireland. **1850** Lucas *Introd.* 9, v. § 36 In the ... first Peopling of the World. **1880** W. H. Mallock *New Amer.* iv. 59 The peopling of America is proceeding at a great rate. **1885** J. Ball in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 23 The peopling of the Antarctic lands with their characteristic generic types [of plants].

b. concr. Population. *rare.*

1841 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 422 Next in degree amongst the royal peopling stands 'the lord peonage'.

† **Peoplish**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In g. **pepelyssh**, **peoplisch**. [f. *people*, People *sb.* + -ISH¹.] Plebeian, clownish, vulgar.

c1504 Caxton *Paynim* IV. 1807 Every thing but noysed more lowde, As rudenesse an peoplysch [*v.r.* peoplisshe] noyse.

† **Peoplish**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹, [f. People *sb.* + -ISH².] *trans.* To people.

1592 Fraser Epist. I peoplysshe, I fyll or store with people, *to people*...The house is not all thyngs so bygge as Yorke, but it is better peoplysshed.

Peose, obs. form of Pease.

Peotomy (pī·ŏtŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. πέος penis + -τομία cutting.] Amputation of the penis.

1730 in *Cent. Dict.* **1893** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Peow-wow, variant of Pow-wow.

† **Pepastic**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹, [= F. *pepastique*, med.L. *pepasticus*, app. for *peptasticus*, f. Gr. πεπτικός having the quality of ripening or softening; but cf. Gr. πεπαστός (Hippocrates) = πέπανσις concoction.] **A.** *adj.* Having the quality of ripening or digesting; digestive. **b.** *sb.* A medicine that assists digestion, a digestive. So † **Pepastical** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 600 The temperate Medicament is truly pepastical. **1708** Phillips, *Pepasticks*, Medicines that digest and allay Rawness in the Stomach, etc. **1892** Hyslop in *Mind* XVII. 84 Pepastic, a medicine supposed to have the power of favouring the conversion of elements nutritive.

Pepe, obs. form of Peep.

Peperine (pe·pərin), *a. rare.* Also **pip-**. [f. next.] Consisting or composed of peperino.

1796 Watkins in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 396 On the first three were...bones, which were included in four pieces of the pipernine stone. **1806** *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 230 The houses...had crept into every...peperine cave they could meet with.

† **Peperino** (pepərī·no). *Geol.* Also **piperno**, **piperine**. [It. *peperino*, in Florio *pipernee*, *-ni*, *peperne*, f. *pepere* pepper: so called from its consisting of small grains.] A light porous volcanic rock or tuff, usually of a brown colour, formed of sand, cinders, etc. cemented together: a name first given to the lavas of Monte Albano near Rome.

1755 Mascagni in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 3 The stone in question was the building here in...a hard volcanic tuffa ... of the sort called Peperino in Italy. **1794** Sullivan *View Nat. Hist.* II. 197 Tufa, peperino, or piperno. **1796** Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 423 *Piperino* seems a corruption of volcanic tufaceo. **1819** Kidd *Geol. Rudd.* 28, 233 The *Piperno* of Pozzuoli, near Naples. **1882** Geikie *Geol. Sk.* 111 We must refer to a little more in the interesting peperino.

† **Peperomia** (pepərōu·miă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέπερι pepper.] A large genus of herbaceous plants of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*), found in warm climates, bearing spikes of minute flowers, and in some species ornamental foliage.

1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/1 Very few of the Peperomias are worthy of general culture. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/3 Covered with soft green moss and quantities of peperomiæ, begonias, and ferns of all possible different shapes.

Pepin, obs. form of Pippin.

† **Pepinnier**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also **pepinaury**, [ad. F. *pépinière* = *pépinerie* (Cotgr.), f. *pépin* Pippin.] A place where plants are grown from seed; a nursery for seedlings.

1622 Mabbe *Pilar. xvii.* 2. I. 210 For to make a good peppinnier or nursery-garden, there ought to abound a...spatial peece of ground. **1647–76** Hollyband, *Pépinnaury*, that part of an orchard where fruit trees are set for growing.]

‖ **Pepita** (pepī·tă). Also anglicized as **pepit**. [Sp. *pepita* pip, kernel, whence F. *pépin*.] A lump, grain, or nugget of native metal.

1748 *Anecdotes & Afflict. of Love* Prol. 10 Lumps...of the purest gold mixed with any Drugs, as usually these Pepita's are. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* vii. II. 340 Gold...is often found in large *Pepitas*, or grains. **1811** Pinkerton *Petrology* I. 193 Pepitas of copper sometimes occur, and the natives cut up into plates.

† **Peple**, obs. anglicized form of People.

1598 Florio, *Popilo*...a hand, or bevelled; also a kinde of embroidered vesture.

Peplo, obs. form of Propus.

† **Peplo·graphy**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹⁰. [ad. Gr. πεπλο-γραφία description of the peplos of Athene, or the mythological subjects represented on it (see next): name of a work by Varro.]

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pepligraphy*,...the description of the veil, called *Peplum*.

‖ **Peplos, peplus** (pe·plŏs, *-ŭs*). [s. Gr. πέπλος, in pl. πέπλα, whence L. *peplus*, *peplum*.] An outer robe or shawl worn by women in ancient Greece, usually of rich material and design, hanging in loose folds and sometimes drawn over the head; *spec.* that woven yearly for the statue of the goddess Athene at Athens, embroidered with mythological subjects, and carried in procession to her temple at the greater Panathenæa.

1778 R. Chandler *Trans. Greece* xx. 100 The procession of the Greater Panathenæa attended to peplus or garment, designed as an offering to Minerva *Polias*. **1830** Letter to *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 340 (ed. 2) 405 The Peplos, which was very much worn in early times, is recognised with certainty, in the statues of Pallas in the early style. **1875** Brunn-Arnold. *Antiqu.* 1. 46/1 After O. 0188, 302 from three eyes The peplos, throw it off, show him to me!

Hence **Pe·plosed** (-plŏst) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), clothed with the peplos.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 171 Peplosed and Kothorned let Athena fall!

‖ **Peplum** (pe·plŭm). [L. *peplum*: see prec.]

1. = Peplos.

1658 Cleopatra *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 18. 332 Peplum is properly a womanish Veil or Vail, embroidered all over, and commonly so Mystick. **1834** Planché *Brit. Costume* 39 The *peplum* or veil, and the wimple, was frequently of gold thread or richly embroidered silk. **1852** E. Arnold *Lit. World* 192 Pallas girds herself by,...Clad in the purple peplums.

2. In modern use: Name of a kind of overskirt, in supposed imitation of the ancient peplum.

1883 *Weekly Gaz.* 27 Oct. 256 A handsome gown of crimson velvet, made with a very long train, and corsage with peplum front and a wide collar. **1890** *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/5 The revival of the 'peplum' overskirt, hanging in deep, bold points over an under-dress, is announced. *Ibid.*, The peplum is voted over-ugly by many.

‖ **Pepo** (pī·pō). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. use of L. *pepo*, *-onem* pumpkin, a. Gr. πέπων, short for πέπων ὄπων a gourd eaten when ripe, f. πέπων adj. ripened, ripe, mellow.] An inferior fleshy fruit, with numerous seeds attached to parietal placentæ, and a firm rind chiefly derived from the calyx; characteristic of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, as the gourd, melon, cucumber, etc.

Type Pepo, *Pepo*, the Pumpion, a large kind of Melon.] **1882** Bentley *Man. Bot.* 323 The Pepo is an inferior, one- or spuriously three-celled, many-seeded, fleshy or pulpy fruit. **1884** Gibbons & Buffum *Mat. Med.* 256 The fruit...consists of a globular pepo, about the size of an orange.

† **Pe·pon**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pepon-em* (see prec.) or F. *pepon* (13–16th c. in Godef.) 'a Pompion or Melon' (Cotgr.).] A pumpkin, the fruit of *Cucurbita Pepo*; also, the plant itself.

1578 Wheler *Nom.* sb. 2 The gourde, and the peponn (1588 & Cotgr. melonne, *Gengit.* pepoun), and the leeke. **1611** Elyot *Cast. Helthe* ii. 28. (1541) 156, Melones and Peponns be planetes of the Ayrale the Pepon is moche grosse, and somtime large. **1620** Lennox *Herbal.* 284/2 A Pepon, *pepo*. **1708** Lyte, *Pudrage* 71 note, 382 The great Pepon. **1806** Willis' *Hampshire Herald*, 258 They preferred peponns, cayenne, boiled and garlic before it. **1707** W. Cooke *Advice to Fellow-Clerk*, To which may be added Melons, Pepons, Cucumbers, Artichokes.

Pepper (pe·pər), *sb.* Forms: 1 **pipor**, **pipur**, 4 **peuper**, 4–5 **pepir**, (5 **pepyr**(*e*, *-er*, **pepre**), 4–5 **piper**, 4–8 **peper**, 6– **pepper**. [OE. *pipor* = OLG. **pēpar*, MLG., MDu. *pēper* (LG. and Du. *peper*), OHG. *pfeffar*, MHG. and Ger. *pfeffer*, ON. *pipar* (Norw. *pipar*, Sw. *peppar*, Da. *pibar*); Com. Wlsh. *pib*, *pibyr* = Gr. πέπερι, of Oriental origin: cf. Skt. *pippalī* long-pepper. The condiment must have become known to the Germanic peoples with its Latin name before the 4th c. From OE. *pipor*, though **pīpor*, **pīpur*, came ME. *pupur*, *pipur*, *pupur*.

(L. *piper* goes Fr. *poivre*, OF. and AF. *peivre*, F. *poivre*.)]

1. A pungent aromatic condiment, derived from species of *Piper* and allied genera (see 2), used from ancient times for flavouring, and acting as a digestive stimulant and carminative; *esp.* the dried berries of *Piper nigrum* or an allied species, either used whole (Peppercorns) or ground into powder.

c1000 *Ælfric Gram.* iii. (Z.) 44 *Piper*, pipor [*v.r.* pipur]. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 24 Sting pipor wip hwit eisedic. c1300 [see 2b]. **1390** Gower *Confess. Amantis* III. 24 Ginger and clowe thou myst, Thy mouthe shal ben the more. **1580** Lyndsay *S. Fr. Ass.* 1. 139 I have pepir [*C.* 70. pip pepyr] and piony, and a pound of garlek. **1588** *Nottingham Rec.* III. 289 For di. a quarter of pepre. **1593–4** *Bell 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 They...shal for euery pounde bruse and pay xxvjd...one pounde of pepper, is and for the acknowledging here. **1598** Yeomans *Herbal* 2. 30/1, The vertue of all peppers is common to us to heat. **1688** Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 48 Sugar, Tobacco, and Pepper...custom hath now made necessary to all sorts of people. **1780** Cowper *Dict.* & *F.* 1220, III. 703 (ed. 2) Pepper was a favourite ingredient of the most sumptuous Roman cookery. **1858** Emerson *Eng. Traits*, Wealth, Finding that milk will not nourish, nor sugar sweeten, nor pepper bite the tongue.

b. *Black pepper*, the most usual form of the condiment, prepared from the berries dried when not quite ripe. *White pepper*, a less pungent form, from the same berries dried when fully ripe, or from the black by removing the outer husk. (See also 3.) *Long pepper*, a similar condiment prepared from the immature fruit-spikes of the allied plants *Piper* (*Chavica*) *officinarum* and *P. longum* (*C. Roxburghii*), formerly supposed to be the flowers or unripe fruits of *P. nigrum*.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 168 Genim langes pipores .x. unces. *Ibid.* 234 Wyper hwa nealle..of langum pipore. **13..** *K. Alis.* 1092 (Ball. MS.) Spyces white Peper [*v.l.* blanche]. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 10, 168 There is 13 maner of peper alle vpon a rowe, Long peper, blak peper, and white peper... The long peper comethe first...and it is lyche the clustre of laurelle that comethe before the fel. **1598** [see 3]. **1600** *J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa* Introd. 40 This tuberous long pepper so far exceedeth the pepper of the east Indies, that an ounce thereof is of more force than halfe a pound of that other. **1789** Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 243 Half an ounce of black pepper, the same of long pepper. **1857** Browne *Chem. Tech.* 383 Long Pepper is the dried spikes of *Chavica Roxburghii*. **1866** Treas. *Bot.* 284 The Long Pepper which is imported by the Dutch is said to be produced by an allied species, *C. officinarum*. **1876** Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 452 Long Pepper has been employed by the Hindoos as medicine from the earliest times.

c. In extended use, including the pungent condiments yielded by other plants: see 3.

1638 Ben Gerel. *Disc.* IV. 448 *Capsicum Indicum*. ... The ripe pods are dried in the sun. ...It is here in Use not as a pepper. **1886** Hooper *Drug. Simp. India* X. 297 Nepal...Indian corn, rice, or pepper during the rains. **1902** *Jersey & Guern. Illust. Catal.*, Cayenne pepper, a kind of red pepper. Mignonette pepper, a whitish pepper.

2. The plant *Piper nigrum*, a climbing shrub indigenous to the East Indies, and cultivated also in the West Indies, having alternate stalked entire leaves, with pendulous green flower-spikes opposite the leaves, succeeded by small berries turning red when ripe. Also, any plant of the genus *Piper* (including *Chavica*) or (by extension) of the N.O. *Piperaceæ*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxii. (Bodl. MS.) What the seedes of peper bep like rape. **1440** Markham *Husbd.* (Bodl.) xviii. 83 Peper growep in maner of white worme be eyze be tymme of be berie, for to be gaderid by hem. **1583** Lyte *Trad. Rembert Dod.* (1586) 20 Pepper groweth in Calicut. **1683** Sir T. P. Brooke *Nat. Hist.* 91 Pepper grows here in shady places; that is both a weak Stem, to be supported like Vines. **1858** Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 588 Order CCXCIV. *Piperaceæ*. The Peppers are confined entirely to the tropics.

b. Applied to other plants, usually with qualifying words (see 3, 5), or, in particular localities, absolutely; in quots. = Pimento 2.

1841 Knt *Spanish Traditions Women S. California* 72 Masonry Avenue is lined on either side by splendid specimens of the pepper, the prettiest and most graceful of all trees here. **1850** *Gosling* (U. S.) Mar. 38/1 Four magnolias were planted at each cross street, and the inner spaces filled with peppers.

3. With qualifying words, applied to various plants furnishing pungent condiments or to such condiments themselves; sometimes to plants having leaves of a pungent flavour.

African pepper, (*a*) *Hollandia* (*Xylopia*) *aethiopica* or other species (N. O. *Anonaceæ*); (*b*) *Capsicum frutescens*. **Anise pepper**, *Xanthoxylum macrophyllum* of China (Treas. *Bot.* 1866). **Ashantee** or **West African pepper** = *African* Cubeb. **Bitter pepper**, *Xanthoxylum Clavaherculis* of China (Treas. *Bot.*). **Bukidu pepper** = *African pepper* (*a*) above. **Chili pepper**, (*a*) = Pepper-tree 2; (*b*) = Cayenne. **Chinese pepper** = *Japanese pepper* (Treas. *Bot.*). **Clove pepper**, a local English name of *Allspice*. **Ethiopian pepper** = *African p.* (*a*). **Guinea pepper**, (*a*) species of *Capsicum*; (*b*) species of *Amomum*; (*c*) = Grains of Paradise; (*d*) = *African p.* (*a*). **Japanese pepper**, *Xanthoxylum piperitum* of Japan and China. **Java pepper** = Cubeb (Treas. *Bot.*). **Malaguette pepper** = *grains of Paradise*; see Grain of 1. **Monkey pepper** = *African p.* (*a*) (Treas. *Bot.*). **Moroccan pepper**, the seeds of a species of cumin, *Carum Carui* (Treas. *Bot.*). **Negro pepper** = *African p.* (*a*) (Treas. *Bot.*). **Poor man's pepper**, (*a*) a name for species of cress (*Lepidium*); see Cress 1; (*b*) common nasturtium, *Tropæolum majus*. **Spur pepper**, shrubby Cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa* (Miller *Plants*, 1884). **Star pepper** = *Aniseed pepper* (Treas. *Bot.*). **Tasmanian** or **Victorian pepper** = Pepper-tree 2. **Water pepper**, (*a*) common persicaria (Miller *Plants*, 1884); (*b*) name for small orchid, *Arethusa bulbosa*; see Arid 1. **Wild pepper**, (*a*) = *Java pepper* (Treas. *Bot.*); (*b*) = *Chili pepper*.

(b) locally common yarrow. *Achillea Millefolium* (Britten & Holl., 1886). See also *Bird-pepper*, *Bird's-pepper*, *Bonnet-pepper*, *Cayenne pepper*, *Chinese pepper*, *Chinese pepper*, *Cubeb pepper*, *Guinea pepper*, *Jamaica pepper*, *Java pepper*, *Water pepper*, *Wood pepper*, etc.

1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **African Pepper*, the fruit of the *Xylopia aromatica*, which is used as pepper in Sierra Leone, and other parts of Africa. 1864 *W. & C. 3rd Bat. VI.* 'Pepper' is the pet of Yorkshire, what is called 'Cherry-pepper' and known to the southern as 'allspice' is still largely used to season dumplings. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1250 The fruits...of *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, a Japanese species, are called *Japan pepper. *Ibid.* 564 *Mirabilis jalapa*... is often called *Negro-pepper, *Guinea pepper*, or Ethiopian pepper, and by old authors *Piper æthiopicum*. 1760 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 320 *Four Man's Pepper, *Lepidium campestre*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 869 *Four Man's Pepper, or Field Pepper-wort, *Lepidium campestre*. 1888 Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*, Four Man's Pepper, or *Lepidium campestre*. Worn. 'Jesus' nuts. Notts. *Peter's Pr.* 1877. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 219 The shrubby Capsicums, or *Bird Pepper (*C. frutescens*), a native of the East Indies, has been for ever cultivated in gardens since 1656. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.* 1778 Tetrix *Libellula*, *Common this. Britain*. ...sleeps amidst *white pepper.

4. In allusive or proverbial expressions, usually referring to the pungent or biting quality of pepper.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6292 Ladyes shulde bere nede pepir berien, If that they falle into her lore. 1592 E. Hellis *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Though pepper be black yet hath a gode smak. 1596 J. Heywood *Prov. & Ep.* (1867) 21 Blacke eies is an old sauce, as blacke pepper is good. 1610 Sharpe *Disc. N. Co.* to 136 Hoare's the Challenge, ready is? I warrant there's vinegar and pepper in't. a 1732 *Gay New Song New Similes* in Her ear the pepper blew. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 80 Having...given the fox one pepper at the rupee, 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* xvii, *Jump*, you boys! we you'll catch pepper. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 468 By hooking in with steps...he should be able to give the 'varmint' pepper. 1893 *From Reef Gold* (1894) 10 Feeling what a fix it was, I gave pepper.

† **b.** *To take pepper in the nose*: to take offence, become angry. *To set or snuff pepper* in the same sense. *To have pepper in the nose* (pass. 1377): to behave superciliously or roughly. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 146 Bidders as of beyngge to beggen *hold* to lordes, And to gyve pooke hap pepir in his nose. 1520 Wedderburn *Vocab.* (1826) 14 If any man offende him, he may not forthwith take pepir by the nose, and allow by rough words...that he is angred. 1600 *and Pt. Hen. IV*, *Induction* v. iii. 343 I tell thee this like of Cambridge has much ink and pepper in the nose. 1605–61 R. Bagshaw *Curs Nightwalker* 20 in Hart. *Dodsley* XII. 186 Have ye some of other cities...that might yeeff pepper also. 1680 Burnet *Hist. Wars* 262 The parish old gentleman took pepper in the nose. 1695 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. v. (1738) 90 Having taken Pepper in the Nose, he was bugging out his Sword.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pepper-berry*, *-field*, *-plantation*, *-seed*, *-seed*; *pepper-proof adj.*; **Pepper Alley**, name of an alley in London, hence allusively in pugilistic slang (cf. quot. 1820 in 4 and Pepper n. 5); **pepper-bird**, a name for the toucan (see quot.); **pepper-bottle** = Pepper-box 1; **pepper-brand**, a disease of wheat (= Bunt *sb.*2 2); † **pepper-bread**, gingerbread; **pepper-brush**, (*a*) the common pepper, *Piper nigrum*, or any leafy plant called *pepper* (see 3); (*b*) *Clethra alnifolia* (Sweet Pepper-bush), a fragrant-flowered shrub of the heath family growing in swamps in the east of N. America, or *C. tinifolia* of the West Indies; **pepper-cake** [cf. Du. *peperkoek* (in Kilian), Ger. *pfefferkuchen*], local (Norfolk.) name for a pungent kind of gingerbread; **pepper-cress**, (*a*) *Teesdalia nudicaulis* (see Cress); (*b*) garden cress, *Lepidium sativum* (Cant. Dict.); **pepper-crop**, stonecrop, *Sedum acre* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pepper-dulse**, Scotch name for a pungent edible seaweed, *Laurencia pinnatifida*; **pepper-dust**, the sweepings of warehouses where pepper is stored, often used to adulterate black pepper; **pepper-elder**, name for plants of the genera *Peperomia*, *Enckea*, and *Artanthe*, allied to the common pepper; **pepper-gingerbread**, hot-spiced *gingerbread* (cf. *pepper-cake*); † **pepper-horn**, a vessel or box for holding pepper; **pepper-man**, (in quot.) a dealer in pepper; **pepper-mill**, a small hand-mill for grinding pepper (Simmonds 1858); **pepper-moth** = Peppered moth; † **pepper-nosed** *a. Obs.*, apt to take offence (cf. 4 b); **pepper-plant**, the plant *Piper nigrum*, or any plant producing 'pepper'; **pepper-pod**, the pod of any species of *Capsicum*; † **pepper-pot** *Sc. Obs.* [Pot *sb.*], a bag for pepper, a spice-bag; **pepper-porridge**, porridge flavoured with pepper; **pepper-posset**, posset flavoured with pepper; **pepper-rent**, rent paid in pepper; cf. Peppercorn *rent*; **pepper-rod**, a West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub, *Croton humilis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pepper-root**, any species of *Dentaria*, esp. *D. diphylla* (= Peppertwort 1 b), so called from the pungent-flavoured root (*Ibid.*); **pepper-sauce**, a pungent sauce or condiment made by steeping 'red peppers' (capsicum-pods) in vinegar; **pepper saxifrage**, bookname for the umbelliferous genus *Silaus*; **pepper-shrub**, any shrubby plant called 'pepper' (see 3; cf. Pepper-tree); **pepper-vine**, (*a*) the common pepper-plant, or any climbing plant called 'pepper' (see 3, 5); (*b*) *Ampelopsis hederacea*, a N. American plant allied to the Virginian Creeper; **pepper-weed**, any small wild plant allied to the common pepper, as species of *Peperomia*; **pepper-wheat**, wheat affected with *pepper-brand*; † **pepper-wine** (see quot.); † **pepper-worm**, a microscopic animalcule contained in pepper-water (see Pepper-water 1). Also Pepper-and-salt, Pepper-box, etc.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 143 His mug, it was clothed, had paid a visit to "pepper alley". 1800 *Ibid.* 174 It was Pepper Alley on both sides. 1811 Cobbett *n.v. Pepper* note, Some report that the ordinance "Pepper-berries gathered while in green, and virgin...is that which we call white Pepper. 1792 *J. Bell Brit. Anim.* 361 The Ramphastos, with a yellow rump. The 'Pepper-bird'. 1796 Nicholson, *Pepper-bread*, a disease in grain. *Farm. Encyc.* 1810 Forbes, *Pepolita*...Ginger or *Pepper-bread. 1832 *Vog. Sudan. Food* 338 *Piper nigrum*... This "pepper bush is...found native...in the coast of Malabar. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 80 *Sweet Pepper-bush*, an American name for *Clethra*. 1846–78 Mozeen, *Pepper-bush*, *Pepper-cake or Gingerbread. 1818 Todd, *Pepper-gingerbread*, what is now called spice-gingerbread; and in the north pepper-cake. 1866 Ainsworth *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., All cannot in the house are invited to partake of the pepper-cake and cheese. 1778 Lichtenberg *Hogarth* 253 *Forty pence apiece*...This *

2. Name for the American plant called 'harbinger of spring' (*Erigenia bulbosa*); from the colour-contrast of its white petals and dark anthers. *U.S.*

Pe·pper-box.

1. A small box, usually cylindrical, with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling powdered pepper.

1296 *Inventories* (Surtees Soc. 2) 68 A pepur box, weying vj oz. di quarter. 1398 Skeat. *Mercy* B. 871. v. 142 How cannist creupe into a halfe-penye purse, nor into a Pepur-boxe. *a* 1561 E. Graves *Battle in Dudeley Coll. Poems* (1578) V. 70 The pepper-box...upon the table. 1884 [see Papper v. 1].

b. In allusive expressions. (Cf. Papper *sb.* 4, 6, 7.)

1801 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 103 Both now began to clash away, and the pepper box was handed from one to another. 1901 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 6/3 The owners of motorities upon wheels...the pepper-box of tables in shadow.

2. *transf.* Applied contemptuously to a small cylindrical turret or cupola.

1820 Henry Kendall. 98, The monasterious stone pepper-boxes which, in modern Gothic architecture, are employed. 1835 Thackeray *Bacarac* xxii, There are a score [of persons] under the old pepper-boxes in Trafalgar Square to see us the best here.

3. At the Eton game of fives: see quot. 1901.

1883 *Athenæum Jrnl.* 4 *Mod.* 176. 1889 *Science Mem. E. Herring* 17 Then, when the loser left [sent, stepping in into the pepper-box, dead. 1901 C. E. Bunn *Eton Close* 19 *Pepper-box.*—One of the great differences between Eton fives and Rugby fives is the pepper-box, the irregular bastion sticking into the court...formed from the original front court in the side of Upper Chapel...Originally pepper-box was the name applied only to the Dead Man's Hole, but now generally to the whole bastion.

4. *fig.* A hot-tempered person.

1869 H. Kingsley *Ridnors of Felsted* xiii (1878) 77 Make love to Dora, if the young pepper-box will let you.

5. *attrib.*

1822 in Hone *Everyday Bk.* I. 542 The pepper-box towers remind the spectator more of pepper-boxes than church steeples. 1898 Mrs. Sherwood *Nun* I. 3 The pepper-box turret on each side of the gateway.

Pe·pper-ca·stor, -caster. [See Castor 2.]

1. A small vessel with a perforated top, usually one of the castors of a cruet-stand, for sprinkling pepper at table.

1808 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16054/2 A Sugar Caster, A Pepper Caster, A Mustard Pot. 1858 [see Castor 2.1]. 1882 Bp. Smith *Med. Student* 27 The simple act of pouring the vinegar into the pepper-castor. 1892 A. Lang *Angling Id.* 122 The happy-go-lucky despatch to scatter my Greek accents as it were with a pepper-caster.

2. *transf.* **a.** = prec. 2: also *attrib.*

1859 *Jephson Brethren* x. 174 That hideous tower with the pepper-caster on the top.

b. A slang term for a revolver.

1889 J. Jefferson *Autobiog.* iii. 72 Badger and I would trudge to our room and, so, carrying our money in a shooting harness on, and each armed with a Colt's patent 'pepper-caster'.

Pe·ppercorn (pe·pəkɔ:n). Forms: see Pepper. [f. Pepper *sb.* + Corn *sb.*1 2 b.]

1. The dried berry of Black Pepper.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 24 genim xxl cnæpan anfeo dyl...& xxl pipcornu. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1023 How all þo with grogres full vnder-gon be all be pakis vp-to þo pepercornes. 1598 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, iii. 66, I doubt he should wither in the service of a Church as rankle of I am a Pepper-Corne, a Brewers Horse. 1630 Howell *Giraffi's Nov. Naples* ix. (1680) 34 None might entertain the value of a pepper corn. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 283 Mix them with...2 blads or two of mace, a few pepper corns, and a little salt. 1823 J. Smith *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 503 As absurd as to suppose that a grain of sand should command the motion of a millstone, or a pepper-corn that of a mountain.

b. Formerly often, and still sometimes, stipulated for as a quit-rent or nominal rent: see quots.

1660 Marvell *Instr. to a Painter* 1. 2 Was it not Some great man, part of his bounty, giveth thee no inheritance of some parcels of the grass; thou must pay a pepper corne for thy rent. 1708 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 209 Don't have a new house for a hundred years,...and shall yearly pay a peppercorn, as much, a branch of mace, Or some such trifle. 1869 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 30 His paying a pepper corne to the said Treasurer upon demand for ever in the mid[dle] September. 1898 *Century Digest* (ed. 2) V. 279 The reservation of a peppercorn in the bargain and sale for a year is a sufficient consideration to raise a use in the bargainor, so as to unite the estates vested. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* v. 1, In modern times building leases sometimes reserve a pepper-corn as rent for the first few years.

fig. 1898 Kinglake *Middle Orel.* 32 You can never have a false possession, till you hold your Heaven in fee thus, that God bestowed them, and until you give a Pepper corne of Devotion unto God. 1980 Cowper *Table-t.* 120 True, Wilberforce, the country honest pays His quit-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Of or consisting in a peppercorn, as *peppercorn rent* (see 1 b); also *fig.* very small, insignificant, trivial.

1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* 63 Mor pepper-corn acknowledgment I ever was. 1880 Eminent Conf. *Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 296 After their peppercorn offerings are gained, it seems as if the love in their hearts almost fades together. 1883 Kipling *Sp. Witness* xxii. 334 To whom and his heirs and assigns the property is granted for a thousand years at a peppercorn rent.

b. Of peppercorn colour; dusky black.

1825 Stuart *Trav. S. E. Africa* 107 High cheek-bones, oblique eyes, and peppercorn hair.

3. *Comb.*, as *peppercorn-sized* adj.

1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 592 It is solitary as pepper-corn sized.

Hence **Pe·ppercornish, Pe·ppercorny** *adjs.*, of the nature of or resembling a peppercorn.

1760 J. H. Stevenson *Comp. Tales* 12 Four big peppercornish looking pearl. A pepper-cornish kind of dye. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* viii, Of a peppercorny and farinaceous character.

Peppered (pe·pəd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pepper *v.* + -ed1.] Sprinkled or seasoned with pepper; sprinkled with small dots like grains of pepper; pelted with shot, etc.: see the verb.

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 200 The paperit hair can nather in the thrids. 1600 Verstegan *Vile Knicks* (1891) 238 Salt and peppered meates. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 215. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 57 The peppered tails returned as they came. 1880 G. W. Hunter *Prof. Breakf. Cr.* 5, A dish of peppered sheepskin requires. 1883 *Manchester Ex* Feb. 2/2/1 A bit of 'peppered tongue', not worth an answer, and hardly worth an action.

b. *Peppered moth*, collector's name of the Geometrid moth *Amphidasis* (*Biston*) *betularia*.

1892 Rennie *Comp. Entomol. & Natur. Index.*

Pepperer (pe·pərəɹ). [In 1, f. Pepper *sb.* + -er2: cf. med.L. *piperārius* (Du Cange); in 2, f. Pepper *v.* + -er1.]

1. A dealer in pepper and spices; a grocer. (The original name of the Grocers' Company of London: see quots.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

(1180 in Madox *Hist. Exchequer* (1711) 320 Gilla Piperarius, unde Edwardus nil Alkermannus.) 1309 *Hastings Rolls* 80, 3s. 11d. to Gadell, *Ket.*, Knight in Balsham, Pepperer. 1344 Mayors *Jrnl. Lond.-Norm.* 74 At the suit of the Pepperers, now called Grocers of London. 1511 *Grocers' Acts.* 276 In the reigne of Henry the sixth...the Pepperers or Grocers had united themselves to Buckhorne. 1843 Letter *Last Sec.* 34, It was but a scurvy Pepperer who made that joke. 1905 J. A. Kingdon *Lords of London* 82 One Andrew Gelard, a Pepperer, was appointed 31 Edw. II, 1308 Keeper of the King's Beam.

2. One who or that which peppers: *fig.* a hot-tempered person; something pungent or biting.

1592–93 *Surv. Trad. to Stiddle to Feb.*, A 'Representation of the state of the nation to the queen'...I believe it will be a pepperer. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, But it's my way to make short cuts at things. I always was a pepperer.

Pe·pper-grass. **a.** Any species of *Lepidium*, as *L. sativum*, common garden-cress; from the pungent taste. **b.** = Pellitory, *Pilularia globulifera*, N.O. *Marsileaceæ*: cf. Pepperwort 2.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 767/8 Nasitia Medicensis et arbarum...*Mier cadessa*, a pepergrass. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Pepper-grass, *Piluloria*. 1846–50 Mrs. Withers *Pepper-mint, &c.* 2 plant of the genus Lepidium. 1856 in Olmsted *Slave States* 308 A widow and her children living, for three days and nights, on boiled weeds, called pepper grass.

Peppergidge (pe·pərdʒ). Also -age; see also Pepperidge.

1. A variant of Pellitory, local English name of the Barberry.

1823 in Moor *Suffolk Words.* 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Hertford, Suffolk.

2. *U. S.* The Black Gum, Sour Gum, or Tupelo, a North American tree of the genus *Nyssa*, having very tough wood.

1806 F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1892) I. vi. 77 A tomahawk, neatly carved from the knot of the pepperage. 1884 Webster, *Peppergidge*. 1886 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Pa.* I. 208 [*Nyssa*] *villosa*, the Sour Gum, Black Gum, Pepperidge, or Tupelo tree, common from New England to the Carolinas.

Peppercily, Pepperidge: see Pepper.

Peppering (pe·pəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ing3.] The action of the verb Pepper: sprinkling with, or as with, pepper; pelting with shot, missiles, etc.

1580 Holinshed *Treas. Fr. Tong, Colverade*, peppring. *a* 1614 Greenham *Wks.* (1599) 1. 2 In *New Bed. Theatre* 161. 148 A British sailor...always ready to give the enemy a peppering. 1642 *P. Parley's Ans.* VI. 3/2 The peppering of the rain on the tiles and windows. 1881 Peterson Haun *N. Hunter's D.* 12, With a plentiful peppering of blacks about their plumage.

Pe·ppering, *ppl. a.* [See -ing2.] That peppers (see Pepper *v.*); pungent, angry; falling heavily (as rain); "rattling".

1702 *Secret Trad. to Stiddle to Mar.*, I sent him a peppering letter. 1807 *Scots Trad.* 30 July, One of the most peppering thunder-storms which I have heard for some time. 1878 Miss Braddon *Lady Lisle* (1879) I. 36 We have just had a peppering little snow-shower.

Peppertail (pe·pəɹteil). [f. Pepper *sb.* + -ed2 + Tail *sb.*]

Somerset pepper; *fig.*, somewhat testy or angry.

1808 *Secret Let. to Stiddle to Mar.*, Will not our editor be occasionally a little warm and peppertail? 1823 *Metropolis* I. 134, I remember your father...a little peppertail or so.

Peppermint (pe·pəɹmint). [f. Pepper *sb.* + Mint *sb.*2: app. after Ger. L.]

1. A species or subspecies of mint (*Mentha piperita*), cultivated for its essential oil (*oil of peppermint*: see 2).

Also applied with qualifying words to other species of mint or other labiates having similar properties.

1696 Ray (*Synopsis* ed. 2) 194 Mentha ...aquæ fortis Piperita. Pepper-Mint found by Dr. Eales in Hertfordshire. 1713 Chamberlayne *Cyrl. Tradit.* v. 6 *Menthæ*,...th. The common thick spiked pepper Mint. 1722 Ivimey, *Peppermint*, a sweet herb. 1760 J. Hill *Veg. Syst.* xxiv. 160 *Mentha sylvestris* eminently hot. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1167 Oil of Peppermint...is obtained from the leaves of the common Peppermint. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 811 *Mentha arvensis piperascens*...Small —, Pepper, Peppermint. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Chinese Pepper-mint, *Mentha arvensis piperascens*...Japanese —, *Mentha arvensis* var. *piperascens*.

2. The essential oil of peppermint, or some preparation of it.

It has a characteristic pungent aromatic flavour having an after-sensation of coolness, and is much used for flavouring confectionery, etc., and in medicine as a digestive stimulant and carminative, and to qualify the taste of nauseous drugs.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1. 587 It is inseparably bitter, with an aroma like peppermint. 1882–83 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 681 (Oils). Volatile. The hydrocarbons from wormwood, anise, thyme, anise...group with ordinary turpentine; bay, myrtle, and rosemary stand alone. ...Peppermint is somewhat intermediate in its properties.

b. A lozenge flavoured with peppermint, a peppermint-drop.

1884 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 256 [He] produced from the inmost recesses in the form of a package of peppermints. 1892 Rare Bassanio in *Daily News* 4 Nov. 2/7 You have an assortment of eloquent extracts like a box of peppermints to take away the taste of anything that fails to come up to the higher standard.

3. In full, *peppermint-tree.*) Name for several Australian species of *Eucalyptus* (*E. amygdalina*, *piperita*, etc.), yielding an aromatic essential oil resembling that of peppermint.

1792 *J. White's Voy. N. S. Wales* App. 227 The name of Peppermint Tree has been given to this plant by Mr. White on account of the very great resemblance between the essential oil drawn from its leaves and that obtained from the Peppermint. 1880 Sutherland and Tasso *Guide-book* 30 A woody gully, filled with peppermint and stringy-bark trees.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Peppermint-camphor** = Menthol; **peppermint-drop,** -**lozenge,** a lozenge made of sugar, flavoured with peppermint; **peppermint-oil** = *oil of peppermint* (see 2, 3); **peppermint-tea,** an infusion of the leaves of the peppermint; **peppermint-tree** (see 3); **peppermint-water,** a cordial distilled from peppermint.

1865–68 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 821 'Peppermint-camphor' is an alcohol containing the radicle $C_{10}H_{19}$ isomeric[al]. 1878 W. B. Gardner *U. M. C. Hospitals, &c.* 1 Two chickens and onion and pastry patients. And succulent 'peppermint drops. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 785 Peppermint-drops are made of granulated sugar and water heated to the boiling point. 1898 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 880 The volatile oil to which it gives their flavour is 'Peppermint lozenges. 1870 in *St. James Lovegrove's Cyc. Med.* I. 560 Aromatic drinks, chamomile tea, "peppermint tea, &c. 1797 A. Cooper *Distiller* 71, v. (1816) 136 The simple Waters now commonly made, are Orange-flower water, "Pepper-mint-water, etc.

†Pe·ppernel. *Obs. rare*—1. [Origin obscure.] Apparently, a lamp or smelling "(Nares).

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* Prol. 11 Then...Conjure you by the memory of Pericles,...that you first inspire from your lungs to your eyelids only this pepper'd flame, that the true poet may be known by learned and apprehensive ladies eyes, "peppernel'd with their admiring tears. 1797 A. Cooper *Distiller* 71, v. (1816) 136 The simple Waters now commonly made, are Orange-flower water, "Pepper-mint-water, etc.

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Pe·pper-pot. **1.** = Pepper-box 1.

1605 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1361/2 One Mustard Pot and Pepper Pot of silver. 1880 Eminent Conf. *Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 203 Spoon and pepper-pot a false heaven!

b. In various allusive and figurative uses: cf. Pepper-box 1 b, 2, 4.

1838 James *Rather* vi, Wiley would have been in the pepper-pot at Quebec by this time. 1880 Cornh. *Mag.* XLIV. 69 The old workhouse is gone, and a new one with golden vanes and pepper-pots has arisen in its room. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I. 109 Apologize for saving that old pepper-pot's life!

2. A West Indian dish composed of meat (or fish, game, etc.) and vegetables stewed down with cassareep and red pepper or other hot spices.

a 1794 T. Brown *Lect. Nat. Disad.* Wks. 1820 II. 213 That most delicate palate-scorching soup called pepper-pot, a kind of devil's broth made up in the West Indies. 1796 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Ode 5, Terrapin of flesh'ry are prepar'd so hot By cooniries—a delicious pepper-pot. 1798 Trinidad *Gentleman* (1805) II. xxvi. 291 Pepper-pot is a dish of boiled fish and capsicum, eaten with roasted plantains. 1899 Ruskin *Crossed Wkds* 120 She quickly returned with a rekindle of this pepper-pot and a cake of cassava bread.

b. In Pennsylvania, a stew of tripe and dough-balls highly seasoned with pepper. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1883 G. Mercereau *Denial Grant* I. 34 One house with the pepper-pot tavern. 1897 Hugh Kingsley *W. Africa* xv A hill, on whose summit stands Fort William, a pepper-pot-like structure now used as a lighthouse.

†Pe·pper-que·rn. *Obs.* Forms: see Papper and Querne. A quern or hand-mill for grinding pepper; a pepper-mill.

1400–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees Soc.) 390 *pro* iij *pepir querns*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Pepur querne (*K.*, *pepirquerne*, *Pastillum*. 1589 Pilk-a-Pen *Pr. C.* (Arber) 7 Ore, thy stompeste ij pep-querne vilde. 1598 Florio *Giornata*, Quorna (Ital.) a handmill or a Pepper Quorne, a Mill to grinde Pepper. 1603 Lanquet, *Pippis-querne*, a hand-mill used for grinding pepper.

Pe·pper-tree.

1. A name given to various trees: cf. Pepper *sb.* 3. *spec.* **a.** An evergreen tree or shrub of S. America, *Schinus Molle* (N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*), having a pungent red fruit; cultivated for ornament in California and Australia; **b.** A tree of Australia and Tasmania, *Drimys* or *Tasmannia aromatica*, or other species (N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*) having small pungent fruit used as pepper.

1850–1 Seemann in *Publ. Pharm. Assoc.* XVII. 361 A Description of the Peruvian or Jamaica Pepper-Tree. 1856 F. Tremaux *Peruvian Sc. Exped.* 38 Bachelor...Name acc. the Pepper Tree,

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 326 The number of strangers transplanted from the Indies, is less than even that of the pepper-trees. 1847 Hutchinson in Hazlitt's *Fare Discover.* Land 11. 218, 280 We also found the aromatic tea, *Tasmania aromatica*... The leaves and bark of this tree have a hot biting cinnamon-like taste, on which account it is vulgarly called the pepper-tree. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 202/1 Bright green pepper-trees... grow a graceful pleated drapery.

Pepper-water.

1. An infusion of black pepper, formerly used for microscopical observation of infusorian organisms.

1688 Phil. *Staffordsh.* 92 Minute bubbles that move like Animals in pepper water. 1691 *Ray Creation* I. (1692) 122 Those Animalcula, not long since discovered in Pepper-water, by Mr. Leeuwhoek, of Delft in Holland. 1708 Kidder in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 72 The seeds of mushrooms, the feathers of butterflies, pepper-water, &c.

2. ? Some kind of soup flavoured with pepper.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 308, I suppose...in his house we were content to pepper-water.

Pepperwood. Name given to several trees having pungent or aromatic wood or bark.

Among these are *Xanthoxylum Clava-herculis*, of West Indies, etc. (Hooker *American Woods*, 1854, 7); *Umbellularia californica* (Hill. 1893, 121, 341) also, *Drimys Winteri* (Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 1853, 121) also, *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* Nees, Brazil Clove Bark; *Piper cubeba*, *Jaborandi*, and *Licaria guianensis* (Lamb. *Lignum-Nucum*), the Bois de Rose of Cayenne (*Trans. Brit.*, Supp. 1834) Miller *Plant-names*, 1884).

Pepperwort (pe·pərwɜ:t). [See Wort.]

1. A species of cress (*Lepidium latifolium*), formerly also called Dittander or Dittany; also applied to the genus *Lepidium* in general.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 39 b, Lepidion is called in Wynchelse Dittane, but frankly and vniuersallye in Duche Dyttchkrut that is pepperwort. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. lxvi. 651 Dittany whiche we may more rightly call Pepperwort, hath long seedes fashioned. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* (1633) 340 The herb called Nard or Pepper-wort...will presently help any Head which is taken by the Nose. 1676 T. Hale in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 699. 1837 Meyer *Elem. Text.-Pepperwort*, a common name for the *Lepidium sativa*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pepperwort, *Lepidium*.

b. Applied in N. America to *Dentaria diphylla*, also called *pepper-root*.

1882 Miss Plant *Flowers*, &c. I. 122 The root of...the Two-leaved Coral-root, is used by the Americans instead of mustard, and is called Pepper-wort. 1888 *Treas. Bot.* 393 The roots of *Dentaria diphylla*...are used...from Pennsylvania to Canada, under the name of Pepperwort.

2. *pl.* A name for the *N.O. Marcgraviaceæ*, consisting of small aquatic plants allied to the ferns.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 71 *Marcgraviaceæ*.—Peppertworts. *Herb.* 72 The most famous by which Peppertworts are known as an Order from Linnæus.

3. Lindley's name for *N.O. Piperaceæ*.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 213 Order xxxvii. *Piperaceæ*.—Peppertworts. *Obs.* 216 Peppertworts are related to Euchrasias, Sunworts, and Nettles.

Peppery (pe·pəri), *a.* [f. Pepper *sb.* + -y.]

1. Resembling in pepper; of the nature of or resembling pepper, esp. in pungency or irritating effect; pungent, 'hot'. (In quots. 1693, 1709, Consisting of small grains like pepper; in 1866, Characterized by small dots in engraving.)

1693 Dampier *Voy.* II. 1. 9 There you have black Ore and Gold Peppery Sand. 1709 *Stud.* III. 10 The Small Peppery Gold. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 172 It has a very bitter peppery taste. 1880 G. W. Holmes *Prof. Beaufort*, I. 82 The roses tinted by the peppery hosts of Battlebank. 1900 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 3/1 York-pink is pepper-boiling, a shade, a mixture of the three, an invasion of the crimson meridional.

2. *fig.* a. Of speech or writing: Sharp, stinging, pungent; 'highly spiced'. b. Of a person, his temper, etc.: Hot-tempered, irascible, irritable, testy.

1826 Scott *Diary* of Feb., Completed Malachi to-day. It is, in some places perhaps too peppery. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xvii. Some good, strong, peppery sentence. 1882 *Gas. Rec.* 19 Sept. 288 The opponent may be a peppery, narrow-minded man. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XII. 343/1 Rush is dogs) was small, young and peppery.

Hence **Pe·pperily** *adv.*; **Pe·pperiness.**

1900 Miss Johnston *Prisoners of Love* 208, I...threw the olive branch in...offered, accepted...or pepperily tossed back. 1850 *Cent. Dict.*, Pepperiness.

Pepsin (pe·psin). Also formerly -ine. [*mod.* (Schwann 1836, Poggendorff *Annalen* XXXVIII. 558), f. Gr. πέψις digestion (f. stem πεπ- to cook, digest, etc.) + -IN¹.] A ferment contained in the gastric juice, having the property of converting proteïds into peptones in the presence of a weak acid; also used medicinally in cases of indigestion, etc.

1844 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1845 G. E. Day in Graves's *Anim. Chem.* I. 22 *Pepsin*. This name...was given by Schwann, to a substance which constitutes the most essential portion of the gastric juice. 1875 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 109 Pepsin is a greyish-white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, very soluble in dilute acids.

attrib. 1880 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 231/1 As good as a pepsine pill before dinner. 1894 S. Page *Neither Stocks* (1900) 219 He forgot his dyspepsia and his pepsin tablets.

Hence **Pe·psinate** *v.* *trans.*, to mix or treat with pepsin; **Pepsini·ferous** *a.*, producing pepsin (*Cent. Dict.*); **Pepsi·nogen**: see quot. 1893.

1880 *Quain's Med. Dict.* 968/2 *Pepsinated pills of powdered rare beef. 1899 W. Jones in *Public Health Problems* 208 With our future food...prepowered or half-digested to advances. 1878 Foster *Phys.* 11. 5 § 2. 121 We have a certain amount of...evidence of the existence of a source of ferment, or "pepsinogen, comparable to the pancreatic zymogen. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pepsinogen*, the zymogen which is continually being formed by the peptonizing of the gastric glands, and is converted, during secretion, into pepsin, and discharged from the gland-cells.

? **Pepst.** ? *Obs.* *pple.* or *a.* Obs. [Origin unknown.] 'Apparently a term for intoxicated' (Nares).

1577 Kendall *Fl. Epigr.* 1. 68, Then drunken Silenus (by-ward of late: Thou (drive drinke after sleepe: How will thou serue with drinke to drede, When thou art throughly pepst?

Peptic (pe·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. πεπτικός able to digest, f. πεπ-τ- cooked, digested.]

A. adj. 1. Having the quality of digesting; belonging or relating to digestion: = Digestive A. 1; *cent. phr.* In relation to the digestive in which pepsin is concerned, as in *peptic digestion*, stomachic or gastric digestion; *peptic glands*, the glands which secrete the gastric juice.

1650 Bulw. *Anthropom.* 6 Thy...peptick Spirits, which feed thy Appetite, but by the vigour of the digestible...ferment. 1660 Trevisan *Sceptologia* 13 Who have good stomachs to both, if they had but...some Peptick power. 1666 Harlay *Phys.* vi. (1683) 213 These peptick glands which, when food passes into the stomach, throw out a thin wild fluid, the gastric juice. 1878 Foster *Phys.* 11. 5 (1879) 133 Peptic digestion is essentially an acid digestion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 394 A peptic acidosis due to hallucinations to diet.

2. Having the quality of promoting or assisting digestion: = Digestive A. 2.

1660 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 403 The carrion, to be...peptick qualities, if from the stomach. 1846 *Ritchie's Rep.* XXIV. 19 Thanks to a peptic pill of Doctor Kitchiner.

3. Able to digest; having good digestion: = Eupeptic A. 2.

1897 Caleb Gowe *Rem.* I. 67 A sound peptic stomach does not yield so tamely to the precepts of the head or heart.

4. ? Pertaining to or caused by apparation. (Cf. Digestive A. 4.)

1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 276 Acute recurrent peptic inflaming can be the cause of the injury.

B. sb. 1. (*Pepsic spirit.*)

1840 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Peptic*, a substance which promotes digestion, or is digestive.

2. *pl.* The digestive organs. *Humorous.*

1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* 71, Is there some magic in the plant? Or do my peptics differ? 1888 W. Wallace in *Academy* 7 Apr. 231 To be taken, unbuttoned from, or seized, according to the constitution and condition of our peptics.

3. *pl.* ? The function of digestion. ? (Webster 1864).

Hence **Pe·ptical** *a.* = Peptic *a.*; **Peptician** (pepti·ʃən), a person who has good digestion; **Pepticity** (pepti·siti), good peptic condition.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 72 Sir . political, practical, and perpetual Theory of the Universe. 1837 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) III. 1 The true Peptician was that Countryman who answered that 'for his part, he had no spleen'. 1858 — *Lett.* (1. July to Frauds *Life in Lond.* V. I. 141 A bit of brown bread, and peace and perfidity to me is with.

Peptogen (pe·ptŏdʒən). [f. Gr. πεπτός (see Peptic, Peptic) + -gen.] A general name for substances which stimulate the formation of pepsin in the gastric juice. So **Peptogenic**, **Peptogenous** *adjs.*, having the quality of forming, or stimulating the formation of, pepsin; also, having the quality of converting proteids into peptones.

1879 Duncan *Anatomy* II. vi. 219 The glands of the stomach of animals secrete pepsin as found sources, only after they have absorbed certain soluble substances, which are designated peptogenes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peptogens*, pepsin-producing. Term used for those substances which, introduced into the stomach, stimulate the secretion of the pepsin of Oesophagitis. 1900 *Lancet* 4 Aug. *Advt.* 31 Peptogenic Milk Powder...converts the caseine into a condition completely digesting...to the peptone-like albuminoids of breast milk.

Peptonate (pe·ptŏneit). *Chem.* [f. next + -ATE¹ 6.] An organic salt produced by the action of a peptone on an inorganic salt, in which the peptone-radical takes the place of the inorganic acid-radical.

1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 322 The salts of silver exist probably under the blood as albuminates and peptonates. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 322 Subcutaneous injection of the peptonate of mercury.

Peptone (pe·ptōun). [ad. Gr. *peptos* (C. G. Lehmann, 1849, in *Ber. Akad. Gesellsch. f. Wissensch., Math.-Phys., Cl.* I. 12), ad. Gr. πεπτός, cent. of Gr. πέπ-τ- to cook, digest: πεπ- see in Fr. and Eng.] The general name for a class of albuminoid substances into which proteids (the nitrogenous constituents of food) are converted by the action of pepsin or trypsin (the digestive ferments of the gastric and pancreatic juice); differing from proteids in not being coagulable by heat, and in being easily soluble and diffusible through membranes, and thus capable of absorption into the system.

1880 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 28 Peptone has a very much higher endosmotic equivalent than simple albumen. 1892 Hunter *Pepsin* 18, 140. 1892 Dowse *Surg. Manual* 41 In such places as Denmark and Illinois...solid matter is digested and converted into peptone not within a stomach, but on the surface of the leaves.

attrib. 1898 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 40 The peptone-substance is synthetically changed into solid albumin again.

1820 Combe tr. *Tiedemann's Cons. Diagn.* vii. 302 The peptone principle is dissolved by the addition of water [etc.].

Peptonize (pe·ptənaiz), *v.* [f. Peptone + -ize.] *trans.* To convert (a proteid) into a peptone; *esp.* to subject (food) to an artificial process of partial digestion (predigestion) by means of pepsin or pancreatic extract, as an aid to weak digestion. Hence **Pe·ptonized**, **Pe·ptonizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Peptonization**, the action or process of peptonizing; **Pe·ptonizer**, a peptonizing agent. Also *fig.*

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 289 Preparation of artificially digested food, peptonized materials. 1882 *Trans. Med.* 253 In preparations of albuminoid substances. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 135/1 Preparations of the digestive ferments for peptonizing. *Ibid.* Peptonizing apparatus. 1885 *Goodrich's Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 366 It has the power of peptonizing gelatin. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 5 Aug. 311/1 A good remedy is the best of peptonizers. 1894 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 390/1 Wholesome food in the opportune large public which likes its nutmeg peptonized.

Pe·ptonoid. [f. Peptone + -oid.] Trade-name for a preparation containing peptones: see 1900.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peptonoids of beef.*

‖ **Peptonuria** (peptənjū·riă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Peptone + Gr. οὖρον urine: see -uria.] The presence of peptones in the urine.

1892 *Lancet* 7 Jan. 6/2 Peptonuria occurred after the injection. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 560 Peptonuria may appear well towards the end of a little albuminuria.

Peptotoxin (peptətǫ·ksin). [f. Gr. πεπτό-ς (see Peptic) + Toxin.] 'A poisonous alkaloid formed from peptones during digestion, and becoming decomposed later on, as putrefaction takes place' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 615 In the case of gastric digestion we have a genuine peptotoxin. 1899 *Med. Ann.* XVII. 63 Cathartic-acid, besides other of the toxines of peptotoxines have been found in the saliva by Ewald.

Peptozoön (peptəzǫ·ŏn). *Ch. Hist.* Also **Peptozoan**. [ad. mod.L., *Peptozoum*, *-zoon*, f. *Peptus*, *-us*, Πεπτός.] A member of a sect of Montanists in the 2nd century, so called from Peptus in Phrygia. Also † **Peptuite**.

1583 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 62 b, The Peptuites would long sought him that holy orders is no Sacrament. 1603 Bp. Bilson *Serm. Power to Remit* 13 One while, we are Peptuites that ascribe too much to women: then, we are Origenists, for holding the Image of God to be defaced in part. 1633 E. Sibbes (Nicholl) *Pref.* (1638) 19 That Peptuite pretends had gotten the beginning of his way from the heretick indeed. 1901–21 Chronicon *Epol.* 201, They had their name *Peptuites* from a pretence that Jesus Christ appeared to one of their prophetesses in the city Peptus in Phrygia, which was their holy city.

Per, obs. f. Fear *sb.*; var. Fear *v.* Obs.

Per (pəɹ), *prep.* A Latin (Hal. and Old French) preposition, meaning 'through, by, by means of'; in med.L. and Fr. also in a distributive sense = 'for every..., for each...': used in Eng. in various Latin and Of. phrases, and ultimately becoming practically an Eng. preposition used freely before substantives of many classes.

I. In Lat. phrases (including med.L. and Italian).

1. per accidens (? also quasi-anglicized as *per accidence*) [= Gr. κατὰ συμβεβηκός] by accident, by virtue of some accessory or non-essential circumstance, contingently, indirectly. Opposed to *per se*.

1526 Pilgr. tr. *Lydgate's Reyson.* (1540) 58 b, Water that is temperately colde, doth sometyme *per accidens*, more ease to hate yo appetite. 1552 [see *per se*]. c 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* iii. 40 (1616) Did not my conjuring speeches raise thee? speak. *Mephi.* That was the cause, but yet *per accidens*. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 211 Cause *per se*, and Causes *per Accidens* working the same Effects. 1688 Chamberlayne *Wks.* (1684) III. 150 This punishment is only accidental to the gospel, it becomes the savour of death *per accidens*, because of the unbelief of those that reject it.

b. In *Logic* applied to conversion in which the quantity of the proposition is changed from universal to particular: see Conversion 4.

Called by Boethius *Categoriæ per accidens*, because the particular affirmation in this case serves indirectly as converse to a universal affirmation with whose subaltern particular it is directly (*per accidentem*) convertible. Aristotle's term was κατὰ μέρος and *e per* = 'conversion so to a part' implies only part of the statement is converted.

[1563 Boethius *de Syllogismo Categorico* I. (ed. Basil. 1570) 250 *Per accidens* autem converti dicimus particulare affirmatiue universali affirmantem, quia particulare affirmatiue sibi sub ipsi principali conuertitur.] 1697 T. Comp. *Boeth. Treat. Logic* 19 Conversion *per Accidens* is a change of the Subject into the place of the Predicate, *it invertes*, keeping the same Quality, but changing of Quantity. 1840 Whately *Logic* 78 This might be fairly termed conversion by *Accident*; but is commonly called *Conversion per accidens*. 1843 Mill *Logic* (1868) II. v. § 2 This process, which converts an universal proposition into a particular, is termed *conversion per accidens*.

2. per annum, (so much) by the year, every year, yearly: almost always in reference to a rate of money paid or received.

1602 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 The profession to dwindle, hath not amount 1125 Scotes. 1897 Yorkshire *Engr. Indigest.* 150 At present there is at least five hundred pounds *per Annum*, paid. 1886 H. C. Hilton *Cycle Northern* 68, An income of a hundred pounds per annum.

3. per consequens (? also *per consequent* [= F. *par conséquent*], *per consequence*), by consequence, consequently.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 284 *An odious merchief* This day lieyd is to myn estim[acion] and me *lieth* to *per* [sic] com[m]unes in xvth dayes Of lowly chevalee. 1423 *Pilgr. Lovede Conyon* 1289 in *Anal. Hib.* No. 2 Thise ben they xl ounces, and *per* consequence thayre myrins sholde ben xxxvj. c 1440 DE WORDE *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 253 Howe one may make dyverse sentences with one wordis, and pronownsyed some shortely to the french ignoble. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1. ii. xv. ii. iv. *per consequence*, Gouching the kind.

4. per contra [It.], on the opposite side (of an account, etc.); on the other hand; as a set-off. See CONTRA C. 1.

1552 PUET *Lyfe* in Eg. A 1 b, Honour...doth the noble men receyue: which ...gentlenesse and vnhonestie his poore neighbours *per contra* do here much displeasure with [vnto]...doth he incite [to whom appertayne the not thereby]. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* D 4 b, And when this [Creditor] sale or the Debitor sale is full written, that you wryte to make it euen with the Debitor syde *per contra*. 1592 CHESTNUT *Lab.* (1774) II. 36 When I cast up your account...I require to see the letters so much to your Profit; and that the items *per contra* are so few. 1620 J. SCOTT in *Lond. Mag. Inst., Reller, to per contra*, to MacTear's Hopes. c 1632 TOURNEUR *Duvdal.* xi. (1634) I. 138 This will be the account on the side of profit. For *contra*, he will be led to estimate ...it. Nichaus (etc.). 1642 RASTELL *Exped. Lap. Inst.* 1. *Exc. Mine Finge, For contra*, he'll hardly endow it a new Charter.

5. Bs. 2s. 2d. The opposite side (of an account, etc.).

1824 Mrs. E. HENRY *Lett. to Mem. Maria* (1896) VIII. 52 Master writes every letter that you would correct into amusement, but the *per contra* makes us look base the disposition of your society with resignation. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Chas.* (1852) 122 Without any particulars of some withdrawn thereform. 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* III. 214 There must be something to the *per contra*.

5. per diem, (so much) by the day, every day, daily. (Cf. *per annum*.)

1320 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 41 Lebeynes boled, xi. xx vjd. per diem. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xi. (ed. 3) By His entertainment was twenty five shillings *per diem*. 1742 FARMER *N. Andrews* v. viii. To attend twice *per diem* at the public churches and chapels. 1893 *Univ. Public. Manuf.* 328 The work-people were paid 10*sh.* per diem in three several batches.

b. as sb. An amount or allowance of so much every day. Chiefly *U. S.*

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 630 Members of the Legislature shall receive...a per diem and mileage [...such per diem shall not exceed eight dollars. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) June 261/2 In addition to the per diem above stated.

6. per mensem, (so much) every month: cf. p. 5.

1697 *Kingd. Weekly Intelligencer* No. 256. 316 (Stanf.) The addition of forty thousand pounds *per mensem* to the present assessment of twenty thousand pounds *per mensem*. 1802 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-M.* I. 284 The money is usually paid from five to seven rupees per mensem.

7. per procurationem (commonly abbreviated *per proc.*, *per pro.*, *p. p.*); sometimes read as *per procuration*: by procuration, by the action of a procurator or official agent, by proxy or deputy.

1689 in Barwell & Cranwell *Reports* (1826) VII. 162 Six months after date *pay* to my order 150*l.*, for value received. *P. Bartleigh*. Accepted *per* procuration of C. C. C. *Mountague*.—*S. Mountague*. 1880 TENNANT *Counting-Hse. Mist.* (1898) 190 In commerce it is usual to employ the well-known Latin phrase 'per procurationem', to call attention to the fact that a signature is made by proxy. *Ibid.* 213 The abbreviation 'per procurationem' is commonly contracted into 'p.p.' 1893 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/6 Owing to ill health, the advised him to sign 'per pro'.

8. per saltum, by a leap, at one bound, without intermediate steps, all at once. (Rarely *adverb.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 14 Orders to be bee dashed *per saltum*, *per saltum*. 1640 CAR. HARVEY *Synagogue* 22, To take degrees, *per saltum*, though of quick dispatch, is but a tempting trick. 1879 J. GILMOUR *Pioneer. Pursuit.* 2. I. (1912) 135 he began by his stable saloon *per saltum*. 1892-3 *Gentl. Conv. Econ. Forum* (1893) 170 To account for the *per saltum* manner in which chemical combination takes place.

9. per se, by or in itself (himself, herself, themselves); intrinsically, essentially; without reference to anything (or any one) else.

1592 WARNER *Alb.* xiii[ii]. H. 83 For they belong unto Chiefe properties and *per se*, to none *per accidens*. 1608 SHARPE *Vis. & Cr.* 1. 84 There may be in a very man *per se* and simple sense. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., We say a Thing is considered *Per se*, when 'tis taken in the Abstract, and without Connexion with other things. 1758 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 350 *Ale* is an *electric per se*. 1883 in *N. C. Hayward's Lane Rep.* 21 Q. B. Div. 320 It was very questionable whether the words used were defamatory per se.

† **b.** Formerly used in naming a letter which by itself forms a word (*A per se, I per se, O per se*), or a symbol which by itself stands for a word (*and per se* = &, AMPERSAND); hence allusively: see A, I, O (the letters).

c 1475 [see A (also below) IV]. c 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Weather* (Percell) 304 Some saye I am I (*sense* I). 1597 SHAKS. *Second Merch.* iv. i. 68 you are, you are sweet Mistresse of Arte, I doe not, nor you are faire Mistresse of Beautie, I cannot, I desire you may be merry and well. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. iii. 24 Thou art a Gentleman. Cauiteleiro *per se*. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 12 Art thou thy selfe? 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iii. 74 Thou art all the comfort The gods will diet me with. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 138 Thou art Perdita's Father, *per se*. 1612 — *Hen. VIII* II. iii. 30 Thou art alone, (If thy rare qualities sir, and thy vertues Be not as glorious in the Female Sex, As is the Right and Heate of the Meridian To those which Sacrifice him) *per se*. 1614 — *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 39 Nay he's a flower, in faith a very flower. 1616 — *Lear* I. iv. 208 Thou art a Knight *per se*. 1623 — *Cymb.* III. iii. 74 (Folio) Thou art all the comfort The gods will diet me with. 1630 — *Rich. II* III. iii. 133 Thou art a Traitor *per se*. 1633 — *Hen. VIII* II. iii. 30 (Folio) Thou art alone, (If thy rare qualities sir, and thy vertues Be not as glorious in the Female Sex, As is the Right and Heate of the Meridian To those which Sacrifice him) *per se*. 1633 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 406 Thou art a Scholler; let vs call thee Doctor. 1633 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 57 Thou art a Gentleman, and think'st with good breeding to couple it with thy curtesie. 1633 — *Timon* III. iii. 1 Thou art a Lord, and Master of your owne meanes. 1633 — *Troil. & Cr.* I. iii. 63 Thou art a Lord, and Master of your owne will. 1633 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 406 Thou art a Scholler; let vs call thee Doctor. 1633 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 57 Thou art a Gentleman, and think'st with good breeding to couple it with thy curtesie. 1633 — *Timon* III. iii. 1 Thou art a Lord, and Master of your owne meanes. 1633 — *Troil. & Cr.* I. iii. 63 Thou art a Lord, and Master of your owne will. 1633 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 406 Thou art a Scholler; let vs call thee Doctor. 1633 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 57 Thou art a Gentleman, and think'st with good breeding to couple it with thy curtesie. 1633 — *Timon* III. iii. 1 Thou art a Lord, and Master of your owne meanes. 1633 — *Troil. & Cr.* I. iii. 63 Thou art a Lord, and Master of your owne will.

10. In various phrases, as *per anticipation*, *per accus et chevie*, *per deliquium* (see ANTICIPATION, ACCUS, DELIQUIUM ²), **per capita** (*Law*), 'by heads', applied to succession when divided among a number of individuals in equal shares (opp. to *per stirpes*); **per fas et nefas**, by right and (or) wrong, by means fair or foul; **per inberitus**, for the meantime, during the intervening time; **per minima**, through the minutest particles; **per pares**, by (his) peers; **per quael** (*Law*), 'whereby', a phrase formerly used, in order to maintain the action, in a declaration of special damage; **per stirpes** (*Law*), 'by stocks' or 'families' applied to succession when divided in equal shares among the branches of the family, the share of each branch being then subdivided equally among the representatives of that branch (opp. to *per capita*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. 82 (1495) 276/2 A posterne ...hyghte Strelepfe, that is holy fyre *per* Antifrasim, 1726 It is ordinary amongst Gardiners to dwarf Trees *per* Antiphrasin. 1880 LAMBERT *Pop. Hosp.* 4, 152 An Academy of Wits, called Gli Ordini, or Solitary, ...*per* antiphrasin, because they are not idle. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 2. 104 If...you make a Canon *per* arsin & thesin, without any thing discorde to theeling meaner to it. 1881 WARRINGTON *Hist. Stowmarg.* (1892) 91 Testamental estates are divided *per stirpes*; purchased estates, *per capita*. 1788 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 217 Their representatives...became themselves principals, and shared the inheritance *per capita*, that is, share and share alike. 1866 BOYLE (Cap. *Fortune & Chase*. ii. 32, An author old at tactics *per* 'dodgeation, not spleit of sick will dissolve above, as both the law and the other will precipitate it. 1870 W. WYNNE *Pentaconthes* (1893) 98 marg.n, To undermine their reputation, *per* fas and nefas they can not have. 1911 *Treasury Lett.* xiii. (1772) II. 133 Likely enough to be retained *per fas et nefas*. 1734 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 8745/1 The Effects of Minors is charged with the Vice of the Ebionites *per* Antiphrasin. 1904 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. If Silver and Lead be melted together, they will mingle and be united with one another *per* Antiphrasin. c 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 179 (1740) 126 His Lordship had found his Trial *per* Pares. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii. 124 It is necessary that the plaintiff should ever some particular damage to have happened; which is called laying his action with a *per quod*. 1882 PEL *Stirpes* (see *per capita* above). 1788 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 216 The law of England would still divide it only into three parts and distribute it *per stirpes*. 1881 H. W. NORMANBY *Fr. Journal to Charles* VIII. 96 Immense property goes to fixed descendants *per stirpes*.

II. 1. In OF. phrases, some of which occur also with the mere usual form PAR, q.v., e.g. *per charité*, *per compaynye*, etc.; others are † **per maistrie**, 'by mastery', by conquest; **per my et per tout** (*Law*), 'by half and by all', by joint-tenancy; **per pais, per pays** (*Law*), 'by the country': see PAIS. See also PERAVENTURE, PERCHANCE, PERCHANCE, PERFAT, PERFORCE, PERQUER.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 164 Ri[chard] he ne sikle he nam, Ri[chard] he *purkeride*. 1628 COKE in *Litt.* 182a, Every Appendant is united to the land which hath ordinarily *Per* vnes & *per tout*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., A Joynt-Tenant is said to be seised of the Lands that he holds *Jointly Per my & per tout*; that is, he is seised by every Parcel, and by the whole. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 37 A purchase of literature of which they were formerly seised *per my et per tout*. 1874 SKEENE *Table Mem.* 182 Spenser's Daughter is to reside *per Quic.* 1884, 1888 (see PAIS). 1898 21 & 22 Victoria *Hyde Charter to Barony of Clarendon* p. xxxvii, The tenure to be commonly called *per my et per tout*.

b. As a prefix in NOUNS-advbs. after *purchaser*, *purchase*, as **per-hazard**, **per-likelihood**.

1607 J. RAMSAY *Colonel.* vi. 455 And some war rendrers *per-hazard* made to what far land the tool of plantons lands. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Peninsular Warfare* (1856) 663/1 Discourses which purchasers, and (I fear) per-likelihood, is may be the fortune to hear...at the parish church.

2. In *Heraldry*, in phrases denoting partition of the shield in the direction of any of the principal ordinaries (per BEND, per CHEVRON, per CROSS, per FESSE, per PALE, per SALTIRE): see these words; also PARTED, PARTY *a.* Also *per long*: see quots. s. v. INDENTILLY.

III. As an English preposition.

1. By, by means of, by the instrumentality of: esp. in phrases relating to conveyance, as *per bearer*, *per carrier*, *per express*, *per post*, *per rail*, *per steamer*, etc. Also = according to, as stated or indicated by, as *per invoice*, *per letter*, *per margin*, etc.; as laid down by (a judge) (1911). So, in humorous slang use, (*as*) *per usual* = as usual. Also (exceptionally) in other senses, as *per this time* = by this time, *per instance* = for instance (cf. F. *par exemple*).

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* G 1 b, And for every Debitor you shall see. *Per* each one N., as appeareth in my olde books A is such a Sede. 1599 *Child-Marriages* 133 Estranged companyes of Lettres pour comptes (namely) Mr. Anderson. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 28 Yet, *per* the pleasure of God, got her 280. 1623 in J. EARLE *Marr.* (1956) 103, I hope my Brother, Knighton, Sharpe, &c. will bee here per first. 1702 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 ¶ 2, I send you by this Bearer, and not *per* Bearer, a Picture of that Client. 1785 in *N. Hancock Acc. Bk.* (1958) 80 My late Uncle Jof whose sudden death you have undoubtedly per this time heard. 1791 J. DUNCAN in *N. Granger's Lett.* (1809) 40 Send me, *per* return of the post, a proper acknowledgment. 1798 WORDSW. *Lett. to Cottle* 18 Aug. (in *Salisbury's Cabal.* 1800) 176, A very pleasant journey per foot, per waggon, per coach, per post-chaise. 1804 *Lounging Obs.* I. 122 They're all ready and willing...per footman, the boisterously-breathing jade.) 1810 CARY *Travels in Normal Chron.* XXIV. 398 Men, selected *as per* margin. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 284 But *per* Holt, the action was limited by way of use to the issues female. 1874 W. S. GILBERT *Charity* iv. I shall accompany him, as per usual.

2. In distributive sense, following words of number or quantity to expressions denoting rate or proportion: For each ..., for every ... = *A prep.*³ 8 b, 8*b prep.* 24 c. See also PER CENT, CENT ² 2.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 59, 7 ranckes at 2 men *per* rancke in the first angles. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. (1623) 732 Every one of wh. sewe...should pay by the head, or *per* Poll as they call it, twelue pence. 1683 *Gazetteer Cleared* by Three shillings *per* hundred. 1683 *Acad. Or soldery, &c.—Legal Londonderry* 24 Twenty pounds Flem *per* Month. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 67 It is ordinarily fourteen Dollars *per* head. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* I. F 2 b, Deviate, Their usual Price is from twelve to sixteen Shillings *per* Hundred. 1820 *Acad. Asso. Regt., Mod. Cod.* 16/1 The allowance...was one thousand rupees per day. 1893 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanics* 298 To change the work at per foot. 1897 MEASURES *Forestry* 87, 456 cu. ft. It was worth from 4*s.* to 4*l.* *per* pound.

b. In NOUN-phs. formed on phrases belonging to this sense, as **per-cheat**, to charge at so much per cheat: PER-CENT *n.*, *q. v.*

1892 SKEAT-PRYER *Lect. to T. Tickhurst* 22 Mac. iv *Lift* (1891) II. 319 Pre-sheeting was in use as early as Martin Luther's time, who mentions the princely custom fact.

Per-, *prefix*[1]. The Latin preposition *per* (see prec.) used in composition with verbs, adjectives, and their derivatives. A large number of these have come down through Fr. into Eng.; others have been adopted directly from Lat., or formed in Eng. on Latin elements, or (as was frequent in 16–17th c.) on words already in Eng. use. The following are the chief uses in Latin and English.

I. As an etymological element. In the senses:

1. Through, in space or time; throughout, all over: with verbs (and their derivatives) as *percambulate* to walk through, PERAMBULATE, *perforate* to bore through, PERFORATE, *permeable* to go through, PERMEATE, *perspicuous* to watch through, PERSPICUOUS; forming adjs., as *pervious* having a way through, PERVIOUS.

2. Through and through, thoroughly, completely, to completion, to the end: with verbs (and derivatives), as *perfidious* to do thoroughly, complete, PERFECT, *pervadere* to change throughout or completely, PERVADE, *perpetrare* to PERPETRATE, *perturbare* to PERTURB; so PERCEIVE, etc.

3. Away entirely, to destruction, 'to the bad': with verbs (and derivatives), as *perdere* to do away with, destroy, lose (PERDITION), *pertire* to go to destruction, PERISH, *pervertere* to turn away evil), PERVERT, *persimilis* to take away entirely, destroy, annihilate (PERNICIOUS).

4. Thoroughly, perfectly, extremely, very: with adjs. and advbs., as *percalidus* very sharp, PERACUTE, *perdiligens* very diligent, PERDILIGENT, *perfacetus*, PERFACETE. Formerly also in Eng. with derived (or their analogues), in sense 'very great', 'extreme', as *perdiligent*, *permalicious*.

II. In *Chemical* nomenclature. (From 4 above.)

5. Forming sbs. and adjs. denoting the maximum (or supposed maximum) of some element in a chemical combination; esp.

a. With names of binary compounds in *-ide* (formerly *-oxer*), designating that in which the element or radical combines in the largest proportion with another element, e. g. PEROXIDE, PERCHLORIDE (†*perchloret*), PER-IODIDE, PERSULPHIDE (†*persulphuret*), *q. v.* Also **perbromide** (†**perbromuret**), a compound of bromine with another element or radical, in which the bromine is present in larger proportion than in other compounds; so *percyanide* (†*-cyanuret*), *perphosphide* (†*-phosphuret*), etc. Hence in derivative verbs, etc.: as PEROXIDIZE, *-IZATION*, *perphosphuretted*, etc.

This use of *per-* was introduced in 1824 by Dr. T. Thomson, in his *System of Chemistry*, ed. 2, for combinations of oxygen with a metal, *peroxide* being used to indicate 'that the metal is thoroughly oxidized', or 'combined with as much oxygen as possible'; see PEROXIDE. It was subsequently extended to combinations of other elements, as PERCHLORIDE, etc. In strict chemical nomenclature names in *per-* have been to a great extent superseded by those with more definite numerical prefixes as *-ic*, *peroxide of manganese* by *manganese dioxide*), or by others in which the constituents of the substance is differently expressed (e. g. *perchloride* and *peroxide of iron*, by *ferric chloride*, *ferric oxide*). But the *per-* compounds are retained in some cases, especially in pharmacy and popular use.

b. With adjs. in *-ic*, naming oxides, acids, etc., designating that compound which contains the greatest proportion of oxygen (and, consequently, the least of the element named), as **perbromic acid**, hydrogen perbromate, $HBrO_4$; **perchromic acid**, $H_2Cr_2O_5$; **peric acid**, iridium trioxide, IrO_3; **periodic acid**, HIO_4; **pero-mole acid** (= *acide*), CuO_3; **permolybdic acid** (= *acide*), K_2MoO_4, etc. See also PERCHLORIC, *-IODIC*, *-MANGANIC*, etc. Also in names of the salts of these acids, and analogous bodies, as PERCHLORATE, *-IODATE*, *-MANGANATE*, *-SULPHATE*, *q. v.*; *perchromate*, *peric-diate*, *peroxotrate*, *perphosphate*, *permolybdate*, etc.

Many of these also are now obsolete for names otherwise formed: e.g. peroxide of iron, of mercury, now ferric and mercuric nitrate.

Formerly per- was also prefixed to adjs. in *-ous*, where *hypo-* is now used, as *perchlorous* = HYPOCHLOROUS; so *perazotous*, *perphosphorous*.

1804 [see PERSULPHATE]. 1813 [see PERSULPHIDE]. 1818 [see PERCHLORIC]. 1818 HENRY (title) *Chem.* (ed. 8) I. 421 When an intermediate of nitrous gas and two measures of oxygen ...are mixed together ...an elastic gas measures of a compound, called by Gay Lussac *per-nitrous acid*. Mr. Dalton has lately proposed to call it *nitrous gas*. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 21 Hydro-phosphorous or Perphosphorous Acid. 1819 [see PERSULPHATE]. 1826 HENRY *Chem.* II. 129 A solu-

tion is obtained, in which the metal is more highly oxidized, constituting *per-nitrate of mercury*. 1858 J. St. Gille *Manganese* (ed. 2) 101 Permanent of Iron...is a bluish-red salt, very soluble, deliquescent. 1858 Barker *Chem.* (ed. 2) *Index*, Permanide, Pentfluride. *Ibid.* 772 The *chromate* of the peroxide of iron (*permanganate*) is soluble. 1892 Prescott *Chem. Anal.* (ed. 2) 347 The soluble double compound of permanide of potash and cyanide of potassium (*potassio-cyanide of potassium*). 1842 D. Cooper *Inorg. Chem.* 227 [They] burn, on washing with water, a permanent of the alkali. 1854 J. Scoffern *Org. Chem. Arts*, 491 Solutions containing permanent acid possess a beautiful blue tint. 1868 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 172 Perchromic Acid, or Hydric Perbromate...obtained by the action of powerful agents upon perchloric acid. 1888 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 158 Perchloric or *perchloric*, $HClO_4$, *Anchloric anhydride*, *Perchlorinic acid*. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 438 A deep indigo-coloured solution of basic permanate precipitates. *Ibid.*, The chloride, or Perbromide, is not known in the free state. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 83 Adding equal half an ounce...the *permanate* is formed. *Ibid.* 103 Iron combines with a portion of the citric acid to form a *soluble* permanate. 1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 699/2 Measuring by the microscope specimens of small animals which have been hardened in permanic acid. 1880 Cleminshaw *Hygien. Atom. Theo.* 135 In permanate acid and in oxalic acid...carbonate and oxalate act as *polyatomic elements*. 1882 *Athenæum* 11 May 619/1 They feel that upon prepared by the electrolysis of dry air is mixed with another gaseous compound, 'permanic acid'. The formulæ of this acid is limited, but that of nature, by a gross temperance.

Per-, *prefix*[1], representing OF. *per* or F. *par* (see Par *prep.*, Per *prep.* II), in phrases which have coalesced into single words, as Peradventure, Perchance, Perchance, etc.; so also (with second element Eng.) Perhaps.

†**Per-acetate.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. Per-[1] 5 b + Acetate.] A compound of acetic acid with a base, containing a maximum proportion of the acid.

Peracetate of iron, old name of Ferric acetate.

1858 Barker *Chem.* (ed. 2) 228 Peracetate of Iron may be obtained by digesting turnings and clippings of iron in acetic acid. 1864 H. Spencer *Biol.* I. xv. 'Prof. Graham terms marks of the peracetate of iron, that it may be made a source of soluble peroxide.

Peract (perækt), *v.* *Now rare.* [f. L. *peract-*, ppl. stem of *peragere* to perform, accomplish, f. *per-* (Per-[1] 5) + *agere* to drive, do.] *trans.* To practise, perform; to accomplish, carry out.

1620 *Summary of The Epistles* i. iii. 129 In certaine spirits called *Dæmones*...these mysteries...were peracted. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* iii. xxxii, This Society...Marvels hath to whisper'd that The soul peract. 1654 Vilvain *Eight Ex.* i. 3. Sundry ages after the Flood peracted. 1685 R. More *Paraclet. Prophet.* xii. 89 For the more carefully performing this Tax. 1832 Jeffreson *Faithful Lect.* xviii. Much waste of time...may be thereby saved or at least prevented.

†**Per-ation.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. [ad. L. *peractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *peragere*: see prec.] Performance, accomplishment.

1629 in Calendar. *See* in Blount, Phillips, and Coles.

†**Per-ator.** [Agent-n. f. L. *peragere* to Peract.] Name of an obsolete surveying instrument.

1571 Leigh *Compl. Surveyor* 117 An Instrument which he calleth a Peractor, which is no other than a Theodelite, only the Sun and Needle is so fitted to the Center of the Instrument, that...the Index may be turned about, and yet the Sun and Needle remain immoveable. 1706 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, For the doing of this, there are several Instruments very proper, especially Mr. Rathbern's contrived upon the head of his geometer.

Peracute (pərəkiū·t), *a.* *Path.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *peracūtus* very sharp: see Per-[1] 4 and Acute.] Of diseases: Very acute or severe; attended with much inflammation.

1708 Thomas *Harth. Bo P. E.* vii. 182 (Bodl. MS.), This proved...so intoxicated one of the youth that he...almost proved peracute...for...it crept in one days open twayne. 1860 Lovell *Mat. Medica*, & *Mid.* 438 It usually means that the diseases may be judged on the fourteenth day: (Peracute on the seventh). 1870 E. Cox *Journal.* 2 *Peritonit.* 58 In the more violent or peracute of the lungs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 122 It has been proposed by Thierfelder to divide all cases into three groups: peracute, ultimate and protracted.

Peradin, obs. form of Paradise.

Peradventure (pərədventi·ur), *adv.*, *sb.*, & *a.* Forms: see below. [ME. *per-*, *paraventure*, *a*, OF. phrase *par or par aventure*, by chance. On the one side this was syncopated to *par-*, *paraventure*, *peraventur*; on the other, the full form began in 15th c. to be conformed to L. spelling as *peradventure*, which in 16th c. superseded the earlier forms.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3–5 **per aventure**, 3–6 **peraventure**, (4 **-ere**, 5–6 **-ur**), 4–5 **par aventure**, 4–6 **paraventure**, (4–5 **-ur**, **-our**, 5 **peravenchir**, **-ire**, **par-aventure**).

a 1290 *Beket* 181 In *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 121 Oþer þer schulle bruny þine brachenbrides: and þei Auntaine it. If. c 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 81 Þis þer aventure send vuil to from of his angels to þat ore. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 648 Paraventure I be oweþe knowe here. 1400 in *Rec. & Hist. Coll. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 94, I dispose to be of leye title þerto, and it peraventure nouht knowen on þeire parte. 1430 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 456 Bewis where paraventure such division shal falle. 1437 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 430/1 Paraventre half ayenst half. c 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 301/1 Peraventre, *forsan* of the writinge. 14..in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 158 Peraventur ofter A pece or twoyne. 1549 Latimer 4th *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 116 But peraventure you will say: What and they preache not at all? 1580 Digges, *Stratioticos Comm.* 119 b, Peraventure they will say, it is the 1581 of the chronicle. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 10 The pure nobles peraventure, they bowis for ofe.

β. 4 **per auntur**, 4–5 (5 *Sc.*) **peraunter**, (4 **-auntere**, **-tre**, **-ure**; **-auture**, **-ure**, 4–5 **-aunture**, 4–6 **-anter**, 5 **-awntyr**); 4–5 **par auntur**, 4–5 **paraunter**, (4 **-auntre**, **-tur**, 4–5 **-awntre**, **-our**, **-antyr**, 6 **-anter**).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2018 Þei hoȝ redy peraunture euere ywis. 13.. *Prop. Sinneb.* in Heuser's *Metrik.* LXXXI. 301/29 Nel nou þat peraunter to þe wise. c 1330 Hampole *Psalter* 91. 14 I had hid me peraunture fra him. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 322 Peraunour go to Gangeliun. c 1375 Cursor M. 18108 (Fairf.) Inobe man peraunture wat him ting is mistrouth. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1706 And þan peraunter myght the lyon. 1506 *Kalk of Paris. V. 4005* Though peraunter that pleasid hym. c 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 301/1 Peraunter, *forsan*. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4262 Peraunter as no gramith falls on I. 1584 Pettegrew *Eng. Tweed* 19 (Arb.) 173 To say peraunter for peraventure. 1808 Cranse Glossa (ed. 2), *Peraunter*, peradventure.

γ. 3–7 **peradventure**, 3– **peradventure**, (3 **-our**, 6 **-ur**; 6 **paradventure**, **-ther**, **-tuir**).

1290–95 Malory *Arthur* x. lxxiii. 320 Peradventure there wille be manye knyghtes hire disobeyed. 1526 Tindale (*Rogers*) 30 Peradventure I shall receave your synnes. 1532 *Rot's Apol.* (Typhol. Soc.) 49 And peradventure can there better. 1583 Wright *Wks.* (C. T. E.) II. 20 Peradventure he has spoken thy thought unchelde. 1602– [see B. 3].

B. Signification.

†**1.** In a statement of fact: By chance, by accident; as it chanced, befell, or happened. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5722 Richard is y comen þere þanne it nedde þat he, As he ofte was horded & par aunter in here spuruile. a 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* vi. (1632) 215 God wrought so euer, even sometimes that peradventure was prior to the designe, but had been neuere before to bring it to worke.

2. In a dependent clause expressing hypothesis or purpose (with *if*, *unless*, *that*, *lest*): By chance or accident, perchance; *if peradventure*, if it chance that.

13.. *Cursor M.* 18401 (Cott. Galba) If a dogtep man be dist Pat penance be to preue on. 1380 Trivisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 He...hadde neuere ywyt, but þere schulde to leuynge peradventure [L. *forsan*] some tonge hym, &c. Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 35 Lest þat sonne folk þat passeyn Yis bourneliche halde of thy persone wrighe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 739 Least he peradventure should be tolde with the spot of Bigamitie. 1603 Swan. *Mans. for M.* iv. vi. 5 He tells me, that if peradventure his opinion against me on the adverse side, I should not eschew it sewage. 1842 Lytton *Last Bar.* iv. ii. Unless, peradventure, there were some comely and young. 1874 Mozeleys Patterson in *Eng. Rivlg.* 4 *Lit. Soc.* iv. 152 If, then, peradventure, for *subsist per impossibile*, in young candidates for ordination but passed unnoticed through the perfect State Schools of Scholarship to which he has been so *faithfully* assigned.

3. In a hypothetical or contingent statement; and, hence, making a statement contingent: Perchance, haply; maybe, perhaps; not improbably, belike.

Used with the subjunctive or its equivalent (*peradventure he may be, would be*), the future form (*peradventure he will be*), and the past or past indicative (*peradventure he is, or was there*); in the last = 'it may be the fact that....' cf. Perchance 3.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2103 Paraunter he wer penaunce, par aunture[1] on him wolde more þan wib wones. c 1330 *Arthour & Merl.* (E. E. T. S.) 3 Yhe auenture ȝe hous rep dweth How euer hed wes eur of his wordis. c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Tr.* 408 *Peraunter* [so *ed.*, perauntre, peraventure] she may be more prouydent. 1400–25 Maidst *Arthour* 9, iv, Ye Parmenions and Dalyn it shal ben better to have hold yow at home. 1535 Coverdale *Tobit* x. 2 Peraduenture (sayeth he) God wil ye shal wyf gyue him the mayny. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 313 Peraduenture I will with you to the Court. 1611 Bible Gen. xviii. 24 Peraduenture there be fifty righteous within the citie. — 1 *Kings* xviii. 27 Peraduenture he sleepeth, and must be awaked. 1632 Heywood *Lovesick* v. 1788. I may peradventure be thought, there was never such a thing. 1791 Parliament *Y. Andrews* III. xli. 208 Peradventure I may be an hour late. 1824 Tennyson *Claribel* 888 Peradventure had he seen her first she might have made this and that other world Another world for this rich man.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually by ellipsis.

1597 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4019 He wole be Emmede To drawe it nerreyhere par aventure at one curis. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 238 Parcas shall it aventure, Par aunture and par auenture so. 1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 198/1 By certain peradventure of prisons and prisoits Gaoleres. 1575 Gascoigne, *Certes* xv. ii. in Hall. *Bodleian* III. 238 Lo, where he commeth towards, peradventure to his paine. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 How was we able, but a great chardge, and paine taken therein, by peraduenture many learned men, to take in hand the Worke? 1678 Phillips, Peradventure, or Perchance, a Noun. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 165 ₹ Peradventure I may be an hour late. 1824 Tennyson *Claribel* 888 Peradventure had he seen her first she might have made this and that other world Another world for this rich man.

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Peradventure, *sb.* [ellipt. use of prec.]

1. The possibility of a thing being so or not; uncertainty, doubt; a contingency; a conjecture, chance, hazard.

[a 1340 *Nat. Sh. to Tony* (1868) 38 Thus she puts confidence In her answers, but now Lordy puts them into consideration, are no peraventures.] 1607 Cowper *Lect.* (1668) 384 The greatest peradventure and hazard to St. Simeon's memory. 1636 Heywood *Rom. Engl.* 136 Upon these advices, and doubtful peradventures of the success. 1883 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* i. §1 Commonness...only affected with the certainty of things present, makes a peradventure of things to come. 1720 Gibson *Wks.* (1856) XV. 225 Some to be saved infallibly, and others to be left to a peradventure. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *Lizzie of Nowhere* I. 251 The Book and all its peradventures of learning and solitude. 1871 H. S. Fremer *Living Poets* 250 The green...nods with tenderness and peradventure.

2. Phrases. **a.** *Out of, past, beyond, without (all) peradventure*, out of the realm of uncertainty, beyond question, without doubt.

1340 Ureda *Reason. Adepth.* 309 As sonne as the ayrier was there is out of peraventure. 1393 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 71 b, To whome [the devil] they will without peradventure, if Goddes grace be not greater. 1390–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 56 In course of time, the quarter was past all peradventure. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 68 In fair good time, without all peradventure, the Lord will looke upon him. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horseman*, 159 This is an approved cure, and beyond all peradventure. 1739 Middleton *Hibernl. Lett.* (1768) 227 True beyond all peradventure it is. 1833 Monthly *Dutch Rep.* vii. 2. (1868) 275 This was more proof beyond peradventure. 1865 Pommells *Theor. Stat.* iii. v. 221 A train of natural parables that is, without a peradventure, endless.

†**b.** *By, of (a) peradventure*, by haphazard, chance, or accident; at random, recklessly. *Obs.*

[1603 H. Crosse *Virtues Commw.* (1878) 53 Such things as are done by chance-medley, or peradventure without a settled minde.] 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Prov. xvi. 33 The lots are thrown as madmen and at peradventure. 1683 *Exhortation & Advice* 5 [It] is to choose a Possession at a peradventure. 1684–5 South *Serm.* (1727) I. 392 A Man...is more peradventure before than Company.

¶ **2.** Used for Adventure.

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* v. A iij, Faith ile goe seek peradventure and be a seruing-creature.

†**Peradvertence.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. Per-[1] 4 + Advertence.] Thorough carefulness or attention.

1598 Barlow *Magnet* 1501 Syre, I am agreed to abyde your ordinaunce, Feythfull assurance with good peradvertence.

Peræon, another form of Perœon.

†**Pera-ffable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*[—1]. [Per-[1] 4.]

1617 Cockeram, *Peraffable*, ready to be spoken to.

Peraffected, errors. f. *peragitated*: cf. Parapte v.

Peragall, Perago, obs. ff. Farellal, Parage.

†**Pera-gitate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. L. *peragitāre*: see Per-[1] 2.]

1623 Cockeram, *Peragitate*, stil to mone.

Peragrate (pe·rəgrēi), *v.* *Now rare.* [f. L. *peragrāt-*, ppl. stem of *peragrāre*, f. *per* through + *agrum* field, country.] *trans.* To travel or pass through (a country, space, stage). Also *fig.*

1540 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 266b, When he had peragrated all the worlde as farre as any lande went. 1585 Harvey *Advice agst. Pinging* to The Printhouse...peragrate the first ordinary stone:...First, the Commencement;...Secondly, The Augment;...Thirdly, The Penultimate;...Fourthly, The Ultimate. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Jan. 53/1 In such a book on such a subject, where the author is peragrating *terra incognita*, it is perhaps more difficult...to judge its handling.

Peragration (perigrē·ʃən). *Now rare.* [ad. L. *peragrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *peragrāre*: see prec.] The action of peragrating; a travelling through or traversing.

1621 Cotgr., *Peregrination*, a peragration,...wandring through, wandring over. 1676 Glanvill *Ess.* iii. 91 What are Aristotle's peragrations of Animals, to all these? 1693 Blair *Prim. Orig.* Man. ii. vi. 188 By the successive peragration of these Waters.

†**b.** *Month of peragration* (Astron.): the period of the moon's revolution from any point of the zodiac to the same point again; a sidereal (or tropical) month. (Cf. Circumvection 3 d.) *Obs.*

1582 Eden tr. *Cortes' Arte Navig.* ii. 56 This is called the month of peragration. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 201 A month of Peragration...compareth but 27. dayes, and about 8. houres. 1894 Hellen *Disc. Time* 15 On the moon has two somewhat unequal periods;...one has periodic month, or month of peragration;...the other is her synodic month.

Peragua, obs. f. Piragua, a W. Indian canoe.

Peral (pirā·l, pēral'), **piraya** (pirā·yə). Also 8-9 perl, 9 pirel. Also Pirarara. [ad. Tupi *pirá-rá*, in Brazilian Tupi *pirárára*, name of the fish, lit. 'scissors'.] A voracious fresh-water fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, of the Orinoco and other rivers of tropical America, having a serrated belly and sharp lancet-shaped teeth.

1648 Marcgrave *Brazil.* 164 Piraya or Pirarara.] 1773 Ceremonies *Cyclop. Dublin.* I. 1 Perch,...the name of a fish caught in the American rivers. 1789 E. Bancroft *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 183 The fish called a peral by the Indians and white inhabitants, is about 18 inches in length. 1840 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) II. 313/2 The quivers were done by them, with the jaw-bone of the fish they call by a string to their lute. 1882 Woods *Nat. Hist.* III. 303 The pereira, or peral has been removed from the Salmonidæ and placed in another family. 1895 — *Wanderings Nat. Indian.* Perai,...sometimes called the Piranha, of the Orinoco, was under food wrasse on human beings, its voracious compressing for its small size. 1889 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 100/2 In the Orinoco is found the peral, whose vast...lungs produce from some...speech, striking to the ears.

Perall, peral, Peralous, obs. ff. Peril, -ous.

Peralstik, peralytyk, obs. ff. Paralytic.

Peralin, -ing, obs. 8cs. forms of Parrelling.

†**Pera·mble**, *sb.* *rare.* [f. next: cf. Preamble.] A place for walking in; an ambulatory, a cloister.

1598 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. A. 7 At Windsor...At

the church preamble, and the choir of the college hung and garnished as aforesaid.

† Peramble, *v. Obs.* Also 6 -bal, 6–7 -bule. [f. L. *perambulāre* (see PERAMBULATE), conformed to AMBLE *v.*] To walk about, to perambulate (*trans.* and *intr.*); also *fig.* to wander, ramble.

1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 221. I perambule..with MS. *Asmo.* perambyll of Pernaso the sonnetis. 1532–40 in 9th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 308 The saide Sir Thomas..to..perambule the circuytes of the saide manour. 1550 J. TAYLOR (*Water P.*) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks. 1. 109/1 Then I perambuling passed John Taylor Was glad to..

Perambulant (pĕræ·mbiŭlănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *perambulānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *perambulāre* to PERAMBULATE: see -ANT 1.] Perambulating, strolling, itinerant.

1869 LECKY *Rationl.* II. 61 The pure friend suggested recreation in fairs, dances, perambulant musicians. *Ibid.* 322 Simply a perambulant flute-player.

† Peramˈbulate, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 6 -at. [ad. L. *perambulāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *perambulāre*: see next.] Perambulated; walked through, along, or around; trodden by walking; ascertained by perambulation.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. v. (Percy Soc.) 30 That he walke not.. The perambulat ways. 1572–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 440 The perambulat landis betuix the landis of Creychtounsgorth and Nethertoun.

Perambulate (pĕræ·mbiŭlēt), *v.* [f. L. *perambulāt-*, pa. stem of *perambulāre* (f. *per* through, all over + *ambulāre* to walk): see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To walk through, over, or about (a place or space); formerly more generally, to travel or pass through, to traverse.

1508 [see PERAMBLE *v.* quot. 1508]. 1600 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* Civ., For since the Summe his Round perambulates. 1662 MARMION *Cruelty of Lovers, Wks.* 1879 I. 214 The Sun..is forced 1577, included), but perambulated by the Sovereigne. 1763 Johnson 23 June in Boswell, There is a great deal of Spain that has not been perambulated. 1837 *Colonial Tithes Act* IV. 56/1 He was wont to perambulate the garden and the bottle-ground, leaning to hand.

b. *fig.* To 'go round', surround in position.

1867 MARMION *Our Old Home* (1879) 188 To the centre of the grassy quadrangle about which the cloisters perambulate.

2. *intr.* To walk about; to travel or move about (quot. 1600).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvi. 1. 1. 1

Hence **† Perbreak'er**; **† Perbrea'king** *vbl. sb.*

1483 *Treveris's Boeth. De P. R.* xxxii. xxviii. *Of the W.* pity & bowels gaderyth herbes . . by whom he purgeth himself wyth perbreakynge (1872). bankynge] and outrynge. 1578 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1658) 172 In vomiting and perbraking. 1706 Thomas *Lat. Dict., Vomitor*, . . a vomiter, a spewer, a perbreaker.

Percale (pərkā'l, pœrkē'l). Forms: 7–8 **percalla**, **-callia**, **-caula**(e, 8– **percale**. [app. orig. from some Eastern source: origin uncertain (cf. however Pers. *pargâlah* a rag). The mod. use is an adoption (with the material) of F. *percale* (1713 in Hatz.-Darm.). In 8*b*, *percal*, St. *percalle*.] **a.** *orig.* A fabric imported from the East Indies in the 17th and 18th centuries: ? = Book-muslin: cf. quot. 1698. **b.** In mod. use, A closely woven cotton fabric, orig. of French manufacture, with higher finishing than muslin, and without gloss.

a. 1620 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 180, 7 pieces white percalles. 1630 J. F. Bircham's *Warr. Ac.* 21 A sort of fine Calikut called Percalle, there being of it two sorts, the one is much like Sallampores, and is made up much like it . . ; the next is made up like a Book; these sorts are toldbreast fine, and are . . much used for Shifts and Sheets, but the Book-Percalle is the strongest. 1727 *New Hist. E. Ind.* II. 113 Fine piniots percalles. 1813 W. Mercer in *Oriental Comm.*, II. 201 *Perwanduhs*, Piezes Rhin.

b. 1840 Thackeray *Paris* 52 «R. 6 A light bed which has a soft canopy of red *percale*. 1884 *Spectr.* (Irish *Paper Mag.*, *Hints*) Quantities of cotton, chintzes, and percales are to be seen in the shops, in preparation for a hot summer. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The well-finished percale is an English manufacture, of less body than the French percale.

attrib. 1880 Thomas' *Months* I. 82 Look in our cambric and percale gowns that Worth sends us.

Percaline (pɔ·kălēn, pɔ·rkălin). [a. F. *percaline*, dim. of *percale*: see prec.] A glossy kind of French cotton cloth, usually dyed of one colour.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Percaline* (French), fine cotton print. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* (Ser. 720/1 A grey cotton skirt and coarse percaline jacquette.

Percarbide (pɑ·kɑ·rbid). *Chem.* [f. Per- 5 + Carbide.] A compound containing the maximum proportion of carbon with another element. Also **Perca·rburet**. So **Perca·rburetted** *a.*, containing or charged with a maximum of carbon; as *percarburetted iron*.

1816 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. viii. 404 This gas . . termed by them *Oxihydrat gaz* . . has since been called *Deoxidized* or *percarburetted hydrogen*. 1837 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 904/1 A percarburet. *Ibid.* *Percarburetted* . . percarbonated.

† Perca·se, *adv.* *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) Forms: see Case *sb.*1; also 4–6 (3 *dial.*) par-, 5 *Sc.* **perase**, **-chase**, 6 **-cais**, **-kase**. [ME. a. AF. *par cas*, *per cas*, OF. *par cas*: see Per and Case *sb.*1 Cf. F. *par hasard*; for semasiology, see Peradventure.]

1. In a statement of fact: By chance, as it chanced; = Peradventure *adv.* 1, Perchance 1.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 481 Thai lugyt at the tynis percase, That the Erle of the Lennox was Amang the hillis. 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 133 And with that word, it happed hym *par cas* To take the knyf, that the purpos was. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vi. 73 *Quhne* so fast by The stithis the tarcheis, *per cace*, War rarely lettrick.

2. *If* (*except*, *lest*, etc.) *perase*, *if* (*lest*, etc.) by chance, if the case or chance were that. Cf. Peradventure *adv.* 2, Perchance 2, Perhaps 2.

1422 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1457 If her love hadden par cas ben a peir. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 452/2 If ether ben perase to vnderprop, and to prouide for her owen wyl, that [etc.]. 1551 Cranmer *Answ. Unl.* vii. (1853) 20 If perase he advanceth all those Clauses, they remain a parte of truth. 1572 *Mem. Magd. Hastings* 16, Lyest thou *Gilbe*, to thinke me blinde, *per cace*.

3. In a hypothetical or contingent statement: It may (might) chance or be the case that . . . ; maybe, perchance, peradventure, perhaps.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4010 (Gött.) If pu will bid ni passe, And tynk what in his hand passes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 14 The wrote bar ek ofdre, In which he was per case so falle, That he nolde berke his wifes alle. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Horse, Sheep & Geese* 235 (Laing. MS.) Than thou nerst out, parase a-nother race. 1573 Gabriel Harvey *Pr. Pleas. Ramedie* A 7, Perase she cares like worthy Quintes to serue. 1604 M. Sutcliffe *Brief Exam.* 21 They sensible persons say the same of Scotland but that there is somthinge left them to worke. 1808 Cranch *Gilas. trd.* 11. *Parcasse*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Perhesses*, or *Perses*, perchance.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually with ellipsis: = Peradventure 2. 3 b, Perchance 3 b.

1377 *Act* 1 *Rich. II*, c. 7 Regratours were not in value the tall penny, nor yet in double value, *par tiel couvenant* ou *reson* taking against towards them the value of the same Liuere, or peraise the double value.] 1513 Wilson in *Tudor Life* ii. (1908) 21 Honourable offices . . more regarded than *par-case* the qualities of the person. 1572 in *Lancaster's Tenures* 23 b, Or els though land is hired to the occupanty of the tien, or peraise to the younger sister. 1600 Dekker *Satiro-Mastix* 99 The Pp. lord spoon him dos his trades labors that time, yea, peraise, oftentimes.

Percaulis, *sb.* obs. variant of Percalle.

Percaynge, **Perce**, obs. f. Pescinye, Pierce.

Percenant (*pə·rsĕnănt*), *a. pool. arch.* or *Obs.* Also 4–7 **persant**, 5 **persaunt**, **perseand**, 5–6 **persaunce**. [a. F. *perçant*, pr. pple. of *percer* to pierce.] Penetrative, keen, piercing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* x. 122 And pursuyt[ed] persaunt to pe prayes of a mulle. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 1. 42 He was a man of . . persaunt vnderstandynge. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1809 His laughing eyen, persaunt and clere. *c* 1550 *Crt. Love* 842 Now am I caught, and sowne subtelly With persaunt stremes of your yelow clere. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 27 All were his worthy vses both blunt and bad, . . Yet wondrous quick and persaunt was his sight. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* 1. vi. 11 *Pellucid*, subtle, thinne, sweet, persant, neere hot and cold. 1829 Keats *Lamia* II. 302 The sophist's eye, Like a sharp spear, . . Keen, cruel, persaunt, stripping.

Percensse, **-cerve**, obs. forms of Perceive.

Percensurance, var. Perceivableness *Obs.*

† Percet-t. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **percett**. [= *percet-ion*: cf. Percept.] Perception.

1390 Lydg. *Reson & Sensuall.* 1. 61 Ye passid my percett... How on wonderful wordis wolde haue no mede. *c* 1400 *Rom.* 3763 Godfrey had fel percepte of his remembrance. 1882 W. Robertson *Pleasant. Con.* (1895) 2140 He hath very small percett of what is past.

Perceivable (*pəsē·văbl*), *a.* Now *rare*. [In ME. a. OF. *perceivable* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); in later times referred directly to Perceive v.]

1. 'Perceptible; such as falls under perception' (J.). **a.** By the senses: Sensible.

c 1450 *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.) 317/28 It ys lay of leys beryinable, To habe, to yeue be affyable: A beest ye nom perceyuable Be be eyzhyzge or me, wan pat doth passen. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* (1634) 3 He created, and was the sole cause of this separable and perceivable universal. 1688 Anne Bowyer *Lett.* (1826) II. 122 There was a generale white smile upon their lips. 1847 *Educator. Lond. Scient.* 1 Sept. 1456/1 Fifty waves . . penetrable by the sun.

b. By the mind: Intelligible, appreciable.

1580 Digby *Harvey* To Reb. v. 1 being in all points either spirituall or playne, and perceiuable. 1732 Berkeley *Alciph.* VII. vi. 348 A perceivable Time is judged and perceived by the Mind only by the . . successive Changes of its own Ideas. 1850 Mr. Maurice *Mor. & Relig.* vi. 84 There were many perceivable reasons for this change.

† 2. That may be gathered or collected (as taxes): = *F. percevable*. (Cf. Perceive v. 8.) *Obs. rare*.

1589 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 390 An like subsidie to your Majestie by the lawes of this Realme is leviable and perceivable.

Hence **Perceivableness**, **Perceivableness**.

1641 Gascoigne in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 45 The perceivableness of the causing by the contrarian. 1883 S. Bonnett *Plain Metaphysics* 76 The condition of the coexistence of a plurality of terms is mutual relation, and the consequent perceivability of a universe.

Percei·vably, *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. prec. + -ly2.] Perceptibly, appreciably.

1680 Jos. Taylor *Chart. Unbel.* 1. 11 Rule 16, When the judgment of the case is discernibly and perceivably little. 1708 Swift *Sublime* 11. 5, I . . found myself perceivably to improve every day. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 1023 They were now greatly outpaced to find the distance sensibly perceivably diminished.

Percei·vance. *Obs. exc. dial.* [a. OF. *perceivance* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *perceivant*, pr. pple. of *perceivir* to Perceive: see -ance.] The capacity of perceiving, discernment, wisdom; the action of perceiving, perception (mental or physical).

1538 Starkey *Exh.* I. 5 Which grace he shed on us abundantly in all wisdome, and percyueraunce (1536 prudence, *alias* Bona prudencia). *a* 1560 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 133 Having percyuerance . . that the wurke in this case is very doughtfull to be knowen. 1604 R. Bertheleti *Examen o Nat. Spirits* 17 The Eye has no Perseverance of things but under Colours; that are not in them. *a* 1625 Fenby *Voc. E. Anglian* 107, 'The boy is a dunce, and has no perceivance'. 1892 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'I had no perceivance about it', knew nothing of the matter. 1893 Clarke-Hall *Broad Norfolk* 31 If the man . . is occasionally the worse for drink, and not to be depended upon, they say he has no perceivance over himself.

So † **Percei·vancy** *Obs. rare*, perception.

1649 J. Eachard tr. *Salmasius's Epist.* vi. 62 By the formation, or impression it hath brought it safe into the Percivancy of the Essence. In which Percivancy or Sensibility the Magnetical Desire is setum.

† **Percei·vant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *perceivant*, pr. pple. of *perceivir*: see prec. and -ant.] Perceiving, observant, understanding.

c 1500 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 103 Put be him to, and be percyuant, whome nede shal bil.

Perceive (*pəsē·v*), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **perceyve**, **-ve**, **perseive**, [4 **-ceyve**, **-seive**, 4–5 **-seyve**, **-seyve**, 5–6 *Sc.* **-save**, 6 **-acco**, **-saiv**, **-saive**, 6 **-aive**, 6–7 **-ceave**, **-ve**; 4– **perceive**; also 4–6 **par-**, 5 **pur-**. [a. OF. **perceivre*, *-oi-*, northern form of *percevoir*, now *percevoir* (assumed stem *perceiv-* = *percip-*) : = Pr. *percebre*, Sp. *percebir*, Pg. *perceber* :—L. *percipĕre* to take possession of, seize, get, obtain, receive, gather, collect; also, to apprehend with the mind or senses, understand, perceive; f. *per* through, thoroughly + *capĕre* to take, seize, lay hold of, etc. Both branches of the L. sense were used in OF.; mod.F. has chiefly that of 'receive, collect', which is less important in Eng., and now obs. (*Perceive* may in some cases have been aphetic for *aperceive*, Apperceive.)]

I. To take in or apprehend with the mind or senses.

1. *trans.* To apprehend with the mind; to become aware or conscious of; to observe, understand. Const. *simple obj.*, *obj. clause*, or *obj.* and *inf.* or *ppl.* Also *absol.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8629 (Cott.) As he lisn . . sco perceiuid, Pat sco was of he child conceiuid. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 18263 Pilate sone knoght pe Quene . . When Pendy hit perseued, he made grete fare Pat pis Quene was wrogte here. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 66 He perceyuede by his pese he was to pulle to depe. *c* 1400 Destr. *Troy* 4004 He Troiens perseyued. That a wyn was ner the ryghte Than we feere cleb be nyght. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* ii. 8 When Herod perseaued in his spirite, that they so mocked of them selues. 1591 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (1. I. 139 Doe you not perceiue the use? 1681 P. Rycaut tr. *Guardian's Critick* 243 He . . perceived himself led another way. *a* 1733 Manningham *World Unmasked* (1736) 19, I perceive I shall soon have a very different opinion of this matter then I have hitherto entertained. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* vi. § 7 (1852) 63 If we perceive a useful end and means adapted to that end, we perceive enough for our conclusion. 1844 Magnetism *Hist. Exp.* vi. II. 77 The ministers and foreign ministers soon perceived that the Lord Treasurer was prime minister only in name. 1882 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. iii. § 10 If . . the object perceived is self, what is the subject that perceives?

† **b.** Of an inanimate object: 'To be affected by' (J.). *Obs. rare*—1.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 918 The Upper Regions of the Aire perceive the collection of the matter of Tempest and Winds, before the Aire here below.

† **2.** To take in fully or adequately; to grasp the meaning of, comprehend, understand. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20583 (Cott.) Pe frind pald ought perceiued Pat a maiden suld conceiue. *c* 1380 *Pennaunce Mort.* viii. 91 Pennaf well what I shall say. 1398 *Piers. Pens.* (W. de W. 1531) 3/1 It is requyred that he shuld . . vnderstande language, as he may be percepyued of them to whome he preacheth. 1399 *Pricke Conscience* (Morris) 1. 1 *Prol.* To *Prudens* (1. Addit. (Parker Soc.) 10 That the prudes..vse the same, vnnill that hee of congrewe vnderstandyng and knowledge to perceiue it to lasts. 1503 Lydgate *Life*, *Object* 35 *Fonde grounde ost de gouuerne pis cronicle to perceyue Scripture de Standyne ner de ygnoraunce.* perceiue 30 and 1 I have told yu a great matter more.

3. To apprehend (an external object) through one of the senses (esp. sight); to become aware of by sight, hearing, or other sense; to observe; 'to discover by some sensible effects' (J.). Const. as in 1.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 18 [he] bread han [perceyued Hadliers, pat have be cruce on his, pou it holily passe ordained pryuelie. 14.. *S. Alex.* 1584 (Med. MS.) He hab perceyued by his sight, pat he on hiȝ stode fyue knight. 1580 Wyclif *Acts* ii. 14 be this thing knowen to you, and with mek perseyue my wordis. *c* 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 264 Neuer vnto hym, as I perceiue nought, Stode the goddesse Diana. *c* 1440 *Pork Apost.* 91, 184 By no purpose coudbe I perceyue hym passe. *c* 1450 Henry *Wallace* III. 150 Na harbery that tyme was perseuyt in that wak, fra he tholyt dede that cum to that dargis. 1580 Digby tr. *Stapleton's Comm.* 208 They went aways by night so privily, that the enemy perceived it not. 1590 Dekker *Gentle. Craft* Wks. 1. (1842) 72 Ile's the Eies of such as have no Skill, Perceive a Starre. 1600 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 13 Are these my Tents where I perceive the fire? 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 58 By the time she perceived the troupes to bee in a hot conflict. 1708 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 150 No remarkable result could be perceived from it. 1820 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* 266, [Did] Pretenders her shrewdest hand, perceive the shower. 1878 Gen. Elliot *Coll. Brendel. P.* 108 Whoever wears preventers or thought shrewd.

† **4.** *refl.* (= F. *se percevoir*.) *reflexively* and *pass.*, in senses 1 and 3. Const. *that*, *of*. *Obs.* 1768.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4211 When he [Lucifer] perceiued him be [pat he was ouer all oper in pride. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (Auch. 70b) Of him perceyued in pat assemble pat... parch wepen ygrynde. *Ne* drou him neer neuer no. 1585 Carmel *Ec. Ab.* in *Tymr* Jr. Ec. 3, A steward of her lord...perceyued hym of it and told it to his lord. *c* 1589 — *Rhinocerotice* 221 If I have not perceyued me of this thie ye telle me.

† **b.** *pass. To be perceived*: to be aware. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4893 (Cott.) Quen son sagh and wele perceiued Pat his treson had ben discreued. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 159 Richerd] was perceyued, pat were rengod rede. *c* 1450 Henry *Wallace* vi. 106 Or that pair ost war ware, Off thaim perseuyt tythis well was gud Wallace.

† **5.** *trans.* To apprehend what is not open or present to observation; to see through, see into. *Obs.*

1575 Baldwin *Bruce* x. 33 The King. Presaue this solicite. *c* 1580 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 10 Lest hem synnen be perseyued. *c* 1440 Generydes 3755 Whenne the Sowdon perseyued his entent. 1550 Mont. Crawford *Flytting Wm. Fowlie* 10 How is it able to espye and perceyue hys lurking nest nowghte. 1892 Blomm *Leonard.* II. xxvii. 134 They think their designs are too subtle to be perceived. 1880 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. i. 33 For those who foresaw would perceive.

† **6.** *refl.* To recognize. *Obs. rare.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 108 Not easily could they not perceiue them by their faces, but also they could not discerne them by any other marke...to all their bodies.

† **7.** *intr.* To discern between. *Obs. rare.*

1495 Trevisa's *Barth. De P. R.* xv. v. (W. de W.) 450 By eyen and face we perceyue [*MS.* mow knowe] lyenesse vnlykenes and mete of hal ange.

II. To take into possession. Cf. L. *percipĕre*, F. *percevoir*, in lit. sense, from L. *capĕre* to take.

† **8.** *trans.* To receive (rents, profits, dues, etc.). *Obs.*

1580 Wyclif *Tobit* xiv. 13 At the seruage of the hous of Raguel he perceyuede (*Vulg.* percepit). 1470–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 4/2 Every of the said men Archers, to have and perceyve xij d. by the day wages. 1592 Shakesp. *Wint. Tale* I. 2. 4 I will that my Lords dukedom have and peaceable all his reuenuue. 1598 Barrow *Rem. & Use Com. Law* 1. xx. (1636) 72. 1625 *Conclusion to Sir F. Crane in Rymer Fœdera* XVIII. 80 To have, beside, perceive,

receive and take the said annuitie or yearely pension of two thousand pounds.

† **3.** *to* gen. MEANS: To receive, get, obtain. *Obs.*

1580 *Mirror of Magistrates* (*Arb.*) 74 Unlesse unrecyuable ruthe in you were no meanes of hearing . . had not yours perceyued fully inough and more. 1591-94 CHAPM. *Fr.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Full speedily let me obserue Thy answere, and perceyue the same. 1593 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. i. 144 *Eva.* Why? could'st thou perceiue so much from her? *Sp.* Iye, I could perceiue nothing at all from her: No, not so much as a ducket for delivering your letter. 1598 J. NORDEN *Redemed Captive* (1600) 22 Mrs. Layard was as wee . . but through the good providence of God, she never perceived any hurte by it.

Perceived (*pəsēˑvd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

† **1.** (Cf. PERCEIVE v. 4 b.) Having perception; aware; wary, circumspect, wise. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Lonel Trop Bk.* 1498 Thei seyde 'that Troyens were diuerged, And that that were not perseyued To gramie the tyrenis when that is asked'.

2. Apprehended, seized with the mind, observed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3805 Perceyvyd, *perceptus.* 1573-80 BARET *Alv. P* 264 Plainly perceiued, or knowen: manifest, exhibited, *perspectus.* 1709 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. *Pref.* 11 The perceived agreeableness of thinkable with the necessaries. 1875 Wallace *Life Lang.* xiv. 190 Available for perceived needs.

Hence **Perceivedly** (*pəsēˑvədli*) *adv.* | **Perceivedness.** *rare.*

1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 189 One Allen in those parts said he assiduely and perceivedly overgrowned and insulted. 1870 *Athenæum* 24 June 775 *Prof. Ferrier* . . stating as Berkeley's ultimate doctrine, that the condition of sensible things during the intervals of our perception of them was one of potential perceivedness or perceivability.

Perceiver (*pəsēˑvəɹ*), *sb.* [f. PERCEIVE + -ER¹.]

1. One who perceives, a percipient; an observer, understander.

c 1440 E. WEST in *C. de Vesci's C. Hist. Trace* A 13, And where myracles in the manchipin le Unto the perceyuer. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Introd.*, Under the appearance of a grave subtilty, which sometimes they have gain'd among weak perceivers. 1667 ESSEX *Lett. & Jrn. Arms* viii. (1675) 177 Neyther the philosopher, the perceiver, and obayer of truth. 1893 FOTHERGILL *Eulog. Fruits* 2 The Poet is, *par excellence*, the perceiver, nothing having any interest for him unless he can, as it were, see and touch it with the spiritual senses.

† **2.** One who obtains or receives; a recipient, participator. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Apol. Lull.* 12 Pus he spoill did the Iewys for he seruyd pat he schuld be mad perseyuer per of. *Ibid.* 18 So pat we schal . . be ay perseyuers of eturie merbis. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (*W. de W.* 1494) ii. xiii. Of pe perseuer of halle makyth fyl pe perseyuers of heuenly heritage. 1678 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxiii. 340 A quick and lively perseiver, a tender sense, and sprightly intelligence.

† **Perceiver,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **perseuer,** 6 **perseuere, perseyve.** [app. a. ONF. *perceivre, percevre* (13th c. in Godef.; see PERCEIVE) taken as the verb-stem: cf. *render, lender.*] *trans.* To perceive, make out.

1440 *Towneley Burth. Dv P. E*, to. xix. (*W. de W.*) 63 The wate of smellynge perseuerith [MSS. perseueth, perc.] and knowith smelles. 1563 HAWES *Example, Virt.* x. xiii, Hard it wyll be lone as to conuert [L. a lorne] But that men more shall be perseyued . . 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xxvi. 201 Thoughts . . with a mourny part The fyre was blowen, yet we dyd it cover, Byrnynge alreadie is sheuld nothyng perceyver.

† **Perceiverance, -ance.** *Obs.* Forms: 5-7 **perseuer-, -vor-,** 6 **perseyuer-, -vor-, perceuer-, -ver-, perseuerer-,** 6-7 **perceiuer-, -ver-;** 5-7 **-ence, -ense.** [app. f. as prec. + -ANCE, as an equivalent of OF. *perceverance* (f. *perceverer*, pr. stem of *percevoir*: see -ANCE), of which the natural Eng. repr. was *perseverance*, later PERSEVERANCE. Through the insertion of the *-er*, the word was brought into confusion with *perseverance*, already in the language and also stressed *perseverance*.]

1. Faculty or capacity of perceiving; the act of perceiving; mental (rarely physical) perception, understanding: = PERCEIVANCE.

c 1440 GESTA ROM. II. 230 (Add. MS.) Forsothfull wille, or fleshly delectacion, . . defaulteth the myghtnes, that is, discressioun and perseuerance, . . wythat the soule may not se god. 1502 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* vii. 81, So by hyghte is good perseuerance To deuyde the good and the eyll asondre. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvii. 143 Lightenynge sommetyme flasheth . . before ye haue any perceiuerance that any cloudes ryseth. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigrammes* (1872) 22 Ye Gentlemen of Grayes Inne (1598 Di), This is wordelesse, being blocks of sight: His diepe perseuerance should be such to know vs. 1616 LAWSON *Orch. Bk. Palconry* (1618) 42 Then you shall perceiue that then will haue perseuerance and vnderstanding by the things comming and going way with fours vnto her.

2. Persistent or perceptible appearance.

1598 LLOYDES *Hist. Virg. De Saincte*, ii. 21. 61 God wylling . . to shewe the glorie wythin of men vnder perseuerance of humanitie. 1572-80 BARET *Alvearie, Flashe . . Flowishe* (ed. &c.), He suddenly fell into a raging reddenesse any perseuerance of sickenes vpon him before. 1660 BOATLEY *Conquest Palmes* vi. 2. 134 If . . there be any perseuerance and shewe that the bubble will likewise increase and flowre.

So † **Perceiverant** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ = PERCEIVED *ppl. a.* 1.

1589 HAWES *Pastt. Pleas.* xx. table (1554) For feare therfore, in all goodly wise The perseuerant [1517 perseyuerannt] prudent [1517 trewthe], in his breth [1517 brest] of wit.

† **Perceiveration.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ATION.] = prec. 1.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 230 (Add. MS.) Forsothfull wille, or fleshly delectacion, . . defaulteth the myghtnes, that is, discressioun and perseuerance . . wythat the soule may not se god.

Perceiving (*pəsēˑviŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. PERCEIVE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. PERCEIVE in its various senses: **a.** A becoming aware, observing, cognizance, perception; † a being perceived.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 13 The lesse . . Gert priuely bryng fuillys twa. He and the chefe, be-weyis me, Lap on, for-owtyn perseuyng. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 243 Pai dwne not pis in be entir for ignorancyng, & pat were vnto pe wrakthe. 1509 FISHER *Pass. Serm. C. Not. Rochester* Wks. (1876) 250 To the vnderstandynge of lawe wherin she had a lytell perseuerynge. 1589 J. WARNINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* to xxiii. Be Without the knowledge or perceiuing of their hee heards. 1780 EARSE *Elem. Crit.* (1839) 471 Perceiving is a general term for hearing, seeing, tasting, touching, smelling.

† **b.** The receiving (of news, etc.) (*obs.*).

1585 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 310/2 The perseuerynge or takeing of any lawes or profitts therof. 1593-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 2 Endeauours to be made of all such[e] receyuinge perceyuinge & perseyuynge.

Perceiving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That perceives; percipient; formerly (now rarely) also, discerning, penetrating, sagacious.

c 1440 *Master of Game* (*D*.) Ther-for pat yif. A good eares and a perceyuynde. 1505 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxix. 79 As eagre and as perceyuing as any bygle prince in his dayes. 1633 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1641) 435 If most needs but both enjoyned and injoined to any perceiving person to detect'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Glasses . . preparing objects for, and conveying them towards the perceiving power. 1812 H. JAMES *First Prin.* i. 31. § 10 (1830) 65 The mental act in which and in known, implies . . a perceiving subject and a perceived object.

Hence **Perceivingness,** the quality or state of perceiving; perception, discernment.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 130 For I know, Alfred, with curious-dulled perceivingness.

Percel(l, -*mel,* obs. forms of PARCEL, -MEAL.

Percel·l, parcelly, etc., obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Percemunde, obs. form of PARSIMONY.

Per cent (*pəɹ sentˑ*), *phr.* (*sb.*) Usually with full stop (*per cent.*), as if an abbreviation of **per centum,** which is the form used in Acts of Parliament and most legal documents; but see CENT¹. [See PER III. 2 and CENT¹.]

A. *Phrase.* By the hundred; for, in, or to every hundred: with preceding numeral, expressing a proportion, as of a part to the whole amount, or *esp.* of interest to principal. See CENT¹ 2.

Sometimes definitely = to a hundred pounds (of sterling money), as '6 sterling per cent' = 6 *to* £100.

1788-1888 [see CENT¹ 2].

b. With numeral forming a phrase used *attrib.* ('four per cent loan'), or *to sb.* in *pl.* ('three per cents'), denoting public securities bearing such and such a rate of interest: see CENT¹ 2 b.

1822-23 [see CENT¹ 2 b].

B. *Per cent* (without preceding numeral) *as sb. pl.* Percentages: *spec.* in U. S. schools.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sonnets from* v. 25 The trend of the business-men who count their percents by the pains they take. 1883 *52nd Rep. Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Schools* 72 No commuting text-books to memory—no counting for per cents.

Hence **Perce nt** *v. colloq.* in U. S. schools. Also with a numeral, **-per-center** (one who lends at so much per cent); **-per-centing** (paying so much per cent).

1883 *Student* (U. S.) III. 186 When students are found abusing help of others they are not perceived at all. 1883 *52nd Rep. Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Schools* 72 As in Physics 10 in United States History, there is no perceived written examination. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/2 He had been charged with lending money at 600 per cent. . . charged with being a 600-percenter. 1892 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 190 What a succession of pigeon, cautious, thinking, sixty per centing youths we have had.

Percentage (*pəsēˑntidj*). [f. prec. + -AGE.] A rate or proportion per cent; a quantity or amount reckoned as so much in the hundred, i. e. as so many hundredth parts of another, esp. of the whole of which it is a part; hence *loosely*, a part or portion considered in its quantitative relation to the whole, a proportion (*of* something).

1708-9 SHUCKFORD *Prim. Tabernacle. Lect.* Wks. 1741 II. 346/1 The difference between the per centage gained in that trade and the per centage gained in the next most productive trade. 1809 MARTIN *Col. Hist.* 10. ii. 2. 4 Middleton in the trade . . makes a tolerable per centage. 1832 MACAULAY *Pol. Ess.* (1887) 376 It had been usual for Kings Princes . . to give to the Paymaster of the Forces a small percentage on the subsidies. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley.* II. iii. 196 A certain per-centage of rich hunt will pass through the glass. 1866 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* I. 10 A serious percentage of books are not worth reading at all.

attrib. 1812 J. SMITH *Panor. of Customs* (1821) 326 A Per Cottage Duty on the true Value is also payable. 1841 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* (1842) 482 Calculating the Atomic Constitution of a Body from its Per-centage Composition.

Hence **Perce ntaged** (*-dʒd*) *a.*, expressed or stated as a percentage.

1882 *Daily News*, 'Profit Eaters' XIX. 398 To judge the teacher through his character and methods rather than by percentaged results.

Percentile (*pəsēˑntail, -il*), *a.* and *sb.* [*for earlier*(Lat. xpp. after *Bimetallic*, etc.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to percentage; reckoned as a percentage. **b.** *sb.* Each of a series of values obtained by dividing a large number of quantities into a hundred equal groups in order of magnitude; that value which is not exceeded by the lowest group in the *first percentile*; that not exceeded by the lowest two, the *second percentile*; and so on.

1885 F. GALTON in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Feb. 256 The value which 50 per cent. exceeded, and 50 per cent. fell short of, is the Median Value, or the 50th *per-centile*, and this is precisely the same as the Mean Value: its amount is by the . . 1889 — in *Nature* 29 Jan. 298/1 The data were published in the *Journal* of this Institute as a table of 'per-centiles'. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Percentile, adj.* In percentage: as, *percentile* measurement.

† **Pe rcepicr.** *Obs.* [a. F. *perce-pierre*, lit. 'pierce-stone', a name of *Alchemilla arvensis* (and other plants).] The plant *Alchemilla arvensis*. (Cf. PARSLEY-PIERT.)

1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 235 In the fields is found Percepier, an herbe peculiar unto England. 1640 [see PARSLEY-PIERT]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Percepier*, a certain Herb, growing in some parts of Somersetshire, it hath small flours of a greenish hew, and is good to provoke urine. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Appx.* 500 Percepier, *Aphanes.*

Percept (*pēˑsɛpt*), *sb. Philos.* [f. L. *percept-um* (a thing) perceived, neut. of pa. pple. of *percipere* to PERCEIVE: after *concept*.]

1. The object of PERCEPTION.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* iii. (1866) I. 41 Whether it might not . . be proper to substitute the term percept for the object of perception. 1880 SPENCER in *Nat.* 1 Jan. VII. 331 In any act of perception the matter that is percept or object is commonly outside the organism of the percipient.

2. The mental product or result of perceiving as distinguished from the action.

1876 MACLAREN *Physiol. Mind* v. 223 A percept is the abstract of sensations, or a concept is the abstract of percepts. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 22 May The mental percept here evoked without any antecedent sense-percept ? 1893 *Adv. Inst. Spir. Mod.* VII. 392 Word-images as integral components of percepts and concepts.

† **Perce·pt,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [L. *percept-*, ppl. stem of *percipĕre*.] *trans.* = PERCEIVE.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 39 And is not the highest speculation of it perceipted and publisht by mankind unpremeditated and those deliberate, too, as Geographers complain?

Perce·ptful, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. PERCEPT *sb.* + -FUL.] Having a perception, perceptive.

1887 J. E. ROGERS *Progr. Mankind* 124 As when perceptful of the coming cold (lit. *sic*) *Islands* migrated The fragile seaweeds gain their watery grass.

Perceptibility (*pəsɛptibiˑliti*). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *perceptibilité* (Oudenrot, 1818 C.).]

† **1.** Capacity or faculty of perceiving; perceptivity. *Obs.*

1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. 11. 8. That upright hath no perceptibility Of his impression. 1660 J. SERGEANT tr. *Rohaut's Rene. Wks., Appl. conc. Perplext.* 31 Through which Veyne, the Will in the Impression perceiveth . . also perceptibility and feeling, viz. the sixteenth Nature.

2. Capability of being perceived.

1808 COLERIDGE *Friend. Sect.* i. v. 318 The very essence of truth here is this clear perceptibility or intelligibility. 1818-34 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 311 We must look for some other property in bodies rendering it perceivable, and this we may call perceptibility. . . Whether spirit has the like perceptibility you, we have certainly know. 1843 RICHARD *Mech. Found.* I. 12 n. 1 § 45 According to the number of rays transmitted is the perceptibility of objects below the water.

Perceptible (*pəsɛˑptibl*), *a.* [ad. late L. *perceptibil-is* (Cassiod., Boeth.), f. *percip-ĕre, perceptˑ-* to PERCEIVE: see -IBLE. Cf. OF. *perceptible* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† **1.** In active sense: Perceptant, perceptive of.

1551-70 H. G. *Reporte the Cat* (1884) 12 The cat perceptible of my lewis knowledge was yet no gosse. 1642 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vii. § 4. 30 That . . will not hinder them from being very hott to the sense of feeling (which is more perceptible of those things). 1732 BP. T. GEORGE *Dial. Poor Lost Things* (1733) 7 What this separation happens, of the soul from the body . . the soul, between . . more perceptible of happiness or misery. 1772 *Scots Magazine Convivif.* I. 14 The perceptible of the tender sentiment of love.

2. Capable of being perceived by the senses or intellect; cognizable, apprehensible; observable.

1689 HICKMAN *Pinkard's Man.* 1692 The cattle is not perceptible by any sense. 1699 ROBERT *Ep. Heb.* i. (1700) 27 It is perceptible to every man that this is impossible. 1727 *Inimical Scrm. for Dodd to Bastard*, Freed from their habits by the perceptible agency of divine favour. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, With a perceptible flushing of the eyes.

b. quasi *adv.* Perceptibly, distinctly, clearly.

1771 LUCOMBE *Hist. Princing* 241 *Mint* a *P* . . the *A* separates itself more perceptible than from any other letter.

Hence **Perce·ptibleness** (*rare*), capability of being perceived.

1779 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 63 2/1 The Perceptibleness of Motion.

Perceptibly (*pəsɛˑptibli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a perceptible manner; (now chiefly) so as to a perceptible degree.

a 1714 Bp. HACKET *Wks.* (1715) II. viii. 248 Whether this change be not always performed so perceptibly as that the man himself can give a particular account both of the time when, and the manner how, it was wrought in him? 1728 SHERLOCK *Four Mor. Ill.* 270 The manner of which [sense] . . is not perceptibly affected by magnitude. 1889 F. THOMAS *Infant. Reliq.* 6 Or, the colour be [the organism acts not perceptibly subject to our own control.

Perception (pəsep·ʃən). Also 5 **-sepcion, -sepcioun.** [In earlier senses, a. OF. *perception* action of receiving (12th c. in Littré); in later, prob. directly ad. L. *perceptiōn-em*, lit. 'receiving, collecting', hence 'sensuous or mental apprehension, perception, intelligence, knowledge'; n. of action from *percipĕre* to take, receive, PERCEIVE.] The action, faculty, or product of perceiving.

I. From the literal sense of L. *percipĕre*, to take, receive.

1. The collection or receiving of rents, etc. Now only in legal phraseology.

1425 *Acts Audit.* (1839) 584/1 The lords ... delaueris þat ... Alexr lesone of þe Ile sould resaue & be perceptioun & vptaking and vptakaris of þe malis of assedely. 1503 *Pryce. St. Ennobe* I. 60 Revenues ... which were the Kyng's ... both as to Property and Perception. 1589 *Holinshed Scotl. Hist.* Epitaphe, Offices, and perception of the rents and profits. 1847 *Jacobson Laws of Conveyance* 11. I. § 2 (1862) 292 The lessee had the benefit of ... the perception of the profits for the whole term purported to be granted. 1883 *Law Rep.* 16 Q. Bench Div. 61 There must have been something more than a mere perception of profits.

†2. The receiving or partaking of the Eucharist or sacred elements. *Obs.*

1483 *Cathon Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Vᵗᵉ manes may be compryued in four partyes ... the third parte dureth fro the parte comyng vnto the perception & the fourth parte dureth fro the perception vnto dissolucion of the manes. 1604 GRIMSTON *Transubst.* 103 What this partes and perception is maith not it is our part to learne. 1872 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 3 The ... entire perception of the holy Eucharist.

II. From the secondary or metaphorical sense of L. *percipĕre*, to be or become cognizant of.

3. The taking cognizance or being aware of objects in general; sometimes practically = consciousness. In Locke esp. as distinct from *intuition*.

1620 CREMS. *Perception*, a perceiuing: a perceiuing, apprehension, vnderstanding. 1632 SHERWOOD, & PARKINSON, & PARADINE, or perception, *perception, appréhension*. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 21 Perception of substrats, universals and other abstracts from sense, as Mathematical lines ... and reflection, Freedom, ... are not at all compatible to brute; or matter. 1683 — *Sceptis Sci.* xiii. 64 The Best Philosophy ... derives all sensitive Perception from Motion, and Corporal impress. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 3 Having Ideas and Perception being the same thing. *Ibid.* vi. § 2 The two great and principal Actions of the Mind ... are these two: Perception, or Thinking, and Volition, or Willing. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. i. Title, The Nature of Conception or Perception shall first be considered. Perception is that Act of the Mind by as some Philosophers call it, rather a Passion or Impression whereby the Mind becomes conscious of any Thing, as when I feel Hunger, Thirst, or Cold, or Heat; when I see a House, a Tree, or a Man; when I hear a human Voice, or Thunder. 1736 HALES *Sermons* x. 8. (1766) 15 By the Powers of *Perception*, I mean the *Senses* and the *Intellect*.

†b. By Bacon used of the fact of being affected by an object without contact, though consciousness is absent. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* 72. Prof., It is certain, that all Bodies whatsoever, though they have no sense, yet they have Perception ... and sometimes this Perception is more acute of Bodies in Spirit more subtil than the Senses: as a Weather-Glasse will finde the least difference of the Weather in Heat or Cold, when Men finde it not. *Ibid.* § 462 It is reported that ... a Cucumber ... will, in an hours space so much and more, as to touch the pail [of water]: which if it be true ... discovereth Perception in Plants, to move towards that which cherisheth and away from that which hurteth. 1658 HOWARD *Newcastle* 1. ii. 14 *Perception* is the Act or Passion of the Disposition of the Aire to Temperat, rather than the Valley's in Plaines below.

4. The taking cognizance or being aware of a sensible or quasi-sensible object.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Perception*, is the clear and distinct apprehension of any Object offered to us, without forming any Judgment concerning them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. The whole apparatus of vision, or of perception by any other of our senses. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agricl. Chem.* (1814) 53 Vegetables are living structures distinguished from animals by exhibiting no signs of perception. 1838 J. TAYLOR *Phys. The Aeronaut* 126 In Man we think of five species of perception, hereafter we may become familiar with a hundred or a thousand. 1866 St. Pancras *Hum. Enfolded* I. iii. 8 100 (1874) 119 Perception, to the technical and limited sense of the term, is applicable to the knowledge of material objects, and of the external world. This knowledge is gained or acquired by means of the senses, and hence, to be more exact, we call it sensible perception, or, more briefly, sense-perception. 1882 *Princ. Sci. Psych. Research* I. 13 Gathering evidence on the obscure but important question of what may be termed supersensuous perception.

b. *transf.* Personal observation; esp. sight.

1837 *Jrn. Mem. Brit. Indic* v. 8. II. 338 By withdrawing the proceeded mother from the perception of disinterested witnesses. *Ibid.* v. 452. 660. His agents ... did such whatever they chose, matters of hearsay, as much as of perception.

5. The intuitive or direct recognition of a moral or æsthetic quality, e.g. the truth of a remark, the beautiful in objects.

1840-48 HARE *Guesses Sci.* (1873) 280 When our feelings are the most vivid our perceptions are the most pleasing. 1850 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 16 Other philosophers ... have concluded, that the polity of actions consist in the oblation of their morality, because a perception of that utility appears to them to form a false and incomplete part of our Moral Intelligence. 1850 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1858) II. 589, I should propose the term ... Catastheic, the science of the perception of beauty. 1862 THOREAU *Slav.* 11 (1) 272 Such pleasure the direct perception of natural truth always imparts. 1890 'E. BELLAMY' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 223 The ordinary gentleness and reverence of conscience ought to calmly placed behind the perceptions. 1903 RAINBOW *Wordsworth* 238 Perception ... is a connective between the outer powers that operate on the mind itself, which impose their own forms on the things submitted to it.

6. In strict philosophical language (first brought into prominence by Reid): The action of the mind by which it refers its sensations to an external object as their cause. Distinguished from *sensation, conception* or *imagination*, and *judgment* or *inference*.

1780 LORD KAMES *Elem. Crit.* III. 370 External things and their attributes are objects of perception: relations among things are objects of conception. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. (1849) 28 The perception of external objects by our senses, is an operation of the mind of a peculiar nature, and ought to have a name appropriated to it. ... I know no word more proper to express this act of the mind than perception. *Ibid.* 29 We are never said to *perceive* things, of the existence of which we have not a full conviction. ... Thus *perception* is distinguished from *conception* or imagination. Secondly, Perception is applied only to external objects, not to those that are in the mind itself. ... Thirdly, Perception is distinguished from *consciousness*. Thirdly, The immediate object of perception must be something present, and not what is past. We may remember what is past, but do not perceive it. ... And thus it is distinguished from remembrance. In a word, perception is most properly applied to the evidence which we have of external objects by our senses. But ... the word is often applied by analogy to the evidence of reason or of testimony, when it is clear and cogent. 1840 MILL, *Diss.* & *Disc.* (1859) II. 51 The writer who first made *Perception* a word of mark and likelihood in mental philosophy was Reid, who made use of it as a means of flagging several of the questions in dispute between him and his antagonists. 1840 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Works* I. 280/2 Accordingly, as to *different senses*, the subjective or the objective element predominates, we have sensation or perception. 1843 MILL *Logic* v. xi. § 3 Besides the affection of our bodily organs from without, and the sensation thereby produced in our minds, many writers admit a third link in the chain of phenomena, which they call a Perception, and which consists in the recognition of an external object as the exciting cause of the sensation. 1855 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 246 Every perception translates this double chance of sensation and intuition,—the objective and subjective factor in cognition. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* v. v. 140. 2 1867 WALLACE *Contempl. Rel.* (1884) 83 We have a distinct view of the difference between the past and the present, because we have a perception of the latter, and only a conception of the former. 1880 MASSON *Metaph.* v. 67-8 Perception ... has been used by various writers in a wider or a narrower sense—sometimes as synonymous with consciousness in general, sometimes as limited to the apprehension of some object. Under the latter limitation it has been found convenient to make a further restriction, and to distinguish between immediate proper and perception proper. 1898 MACKENZIE *Physiol. Mind* 70 *Perception* includes not only the external feeling, but the reference of it to an external cause. 1889 *J. Sully Outlines Psychol* vi. 230.

7. The (or a) faculty of perceiving (in any of the preceding senses 3–6).

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 230 That faculty of Perception whereby I apprehend Objects, whether Material or Immaterial, without any Material Species. 1712 ADDISON *Spect. No.* 393 ¶ 2 Existence is a Blessing to those beings only which are endowed with perception. 1840-4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 73 He is a new man, with new perceptions. *Ibid.*, *Nominal* 222 Defect in manners is usually the defect of fine perception. 1856 SIR H. BAKER *Psychol. Inq.* I. 13 The organ may be so imperfect that the perception of colours may be in a great degree ... wanting. 1873 H. ADAMS *Life* & *Degrees Prob.* 23 Perhaps the quality specially needed for drawing the right conclusion from the facts ... is best called perception, delicacy of perception. 1873 SPENCER *Sociol. Posth.* vi. 18 While the Greek race possessed infinitely finer than ours? 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life* & *Intell.* ii. 302, I regard the bees in their cells ... as workers of keen perceptions and a high order of practical intelligence.

8. The result or product of perceiving: = PERCEPT 2.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 20 Whatever Idea is in the Mind, is either an actual Perception ... or by the Memory is capable to be revived. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ.* iv. 20. § 4 The plain, those Perceptions are produced in us by exciting Causes affecting our Senses. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. i. 1. 311 All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call Impressions and Ideas. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* v. § 3 Pains and pleasures may be called by one general word interesting perceptions. 1832 BABBAGE *Nat. Magic* vi. (1852) 148 Are invisible to the surrounding friends unless always & with the impress of a false perception.

†b. *transf.* A perceptible trace or vestige. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 22 No trace at all nor any perception of lines is to be seen either in the lips or chin.

Perce·ptional, *a.* [f. PERCEPT + -AL.] Of, pertaining to or of the nature of, perception.

1882 F. MAGE *Studies Philos. Syst.* 269 The mistake is ignoring in our perceptional, but inferential. 1893 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* Appx. (1898) 710 Particular parts of the cerebral tissues may be special centres of the classes of perceptional forms that [etc.].

Hence **Perce·ptionalism,** *Philos.*, the 'common sense' doctrine in philosophy, that what men call their perceptions are true perceptions of the very things they claim to perceive.

1892 T. J. HAWKINS *Methodist* 3 The philosophy from which the following chapters derive their force ... has been named *Perceptionalism*. ... This philosophy relies highly the Aristotelian doctrine of 'common sense' or 'common perception'; ... but differs from it in being a developed system.

Perce·ptionism. *nonce-wd.* [see -ISM.] The theory that derives all knowledge ultimately from sense-perception.

1880 BAIRD, Hora *Brandreths* II. xxv. 124 To catch the captions of arrogant perceptionists.

Perce·ptive (pəsep·tiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *percept-*, ppl. stem of *percipĕre* to perceive + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by or capable of perceiving; pertaining to or having perception; instrumental to perception.

1656 *Antip. Mountebanks* 241 They have more perceptive eyes than ever I had. 1818 SCHMITZ *Coll. Misc.* (1840) 10 A fitely ... completely Perceptive of the most impressions. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 272 Our active and perceptive powers are improved and confirmed by use and exercise. 1877 E. CARMI *Philos. Kant* v. 97 All sounds are with Leibnitz perceptive beings. 1893 WARD-DARNELL *Anthrop.* ii. 8, Your mother's perceptive faculties are extraordinary.

b. Of mainly perception, intelligent. Also with *of*.

1880 ROMAN *Mod. Philos.* V. iv. 266. § 14 Its great men, whose hearts were kindred, and whose spirits most perceptive of the work of God. 1888 DARNELL *Lect.* (1880) II. 256 With an exuberant to finely perceptive. the labour is much diminished.

†2. Perceptible, cognizable. *Obs.*

1754 EDWARDS *Found. Will* iv. ix. *Ind.* § 368 Contrary to the revealed or perceptive Will of God. 1813 T. SCOTT tr. *Lactantius* I. xii. 138 When rich wines their essences diffuse, —Or fragrant—no perceptive weight they lose.

B. *sb.* †1. One who perceives, a perceiving being. *Obs. rare.* Cf. INTELLIGENT B. 1.

1694 R. BURNHEARD *Rem.* & *Nat. Hist.* 100. ii. 263 The Original Perceptive is sensible of all, and needs must, for he that made the Eye must needs see, and he that planted the Ear, must needs hear: and he that gave us Inner ones must needs understand.

2. *pl.* The perceptive faculties or organs.

1898 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 174 The mind ... must keep its perceptives active enough to recognize the least readily caught sounds. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. ix. 180 By the perceptives exercise of his quick perceptions.

Perce·ptively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a perceptive manner; in respect of perception.

1788-94 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 256 Our several expressions ... can [never] produce an actual perception without a perceptive substance within to discern them; which substance cannot be a compound, nor can perceptively reside unless in an individual. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 213 Enormous effect at Sheffield. But really not a better audience perceptively than at Petersboro. 1859 J. S. HALLIDAY *P. C. Forster* II. 48 It is not an essential that feelings should be perceptively refined to an external object.

Perce·ptiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perceptive; readiness of perception; intelligence, insight.

1850 TROLLOPE *Kimmeril* II. xv, Looking into Kimmeril's heart ... with that perceptiveness affection gives. 1853 HEADLEY *Andes.* & *Alps.* viii. (1857) 102 Great intellectual gifts are not required on the part of the lower personage of the two companions, but only perceptiveness and receptiveness.

Perceptivity (pɒsɛptɪ·vɪtɪ). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = prec.

1850 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 13 *Perceptivity*, or the Power of Perception, or Thinking; *Motivity*, or the Power of Moving. I think leave to make use of these two new Words. 1788-94 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 480, I may believe myself a considerer, not a consciousness; nor a perceptivity, but a perceptive spirit. 1869 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 225 Dr. Walker adduces this fact in proof of the perceptivity of plants. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights* & *Ins.* xxiv. 332 She dispensed a lady of her own class ... owning perceptivities.

Perceptо-, combining form from L. *percept-us* (see PERCEPT), as **Perceptо-mo·tor** *a.*, applied to actions apparently automatic, but really due to mental perception and experience: e. g. the blinking of the eye when any object comes close to it.

1898 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 891 These 'perceptо-motor' reflex acts still exhibit a high degree of automatism.

Perceptual (pɒsɛptiuăl), *a.* [f. L. type **perceptu-s* (cf. *conceptu-s*), from *percipĕre* to PERCEIVE + -AL: cf. *conceptual*.] Of or pertaining to perception; of the nature of percepts.

1889 MAX MÜLLER in 19th Cent. May 799 Our perceptual images. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 129/1 The origin of concepts or universals was traced with acuteness to perceptual data for the purpose of harmonizing these with their perceptual context.

Percer, obs. f. PIERCE. **Percuerance, -everance,** var. PERSEVERANCE *Obs.*

Percevere, Perceyue, -ceyve, obs. ff. PERSEVERE, PERCEIVE.

Perch (pɜːtʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **perche,** 5–8 **poarch,** 7– **perch.** [a. F. *perche* (=It. *perca* (Pliny)), a. Gr. πέρκη: cf. πορκός dark-coloured, πορκόω to become dark.]

1. A common spiny-finned freshwater fish (*Perca fluviatilis*) of Europe and the British Isles, the flesh of which is used as food. Hence extended to the other species of *Perca*, as the common yellow perch of N. America (*P. americana* or *flavescens*), or to the family *Percidæ* in general. (Pl. now rare, the collective singular being used instead, as with other names of fishes.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 1248 Fisseyng fisshe þider, ... of pouches and of sperlynges, Pykes and eke grete lampreyes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 293 In þe *riuer Ganges* is gotten ... perches and trowtes. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1881) 16 The perche is a dayntesome fysshe & passynge holsom. 1530

Ladies' Dict. V. 20 Good Pikes, and Perches in greate Numbers. 1653 Walton Angler ix. 179 The Perch ... is one of the fishes of price, that, like the Pike and Trout, carries himself in his armour. 1799 Pope *Windsor Forr.* 149 The brightest Perch with fins of Tyrian dye. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 298 Within the mid-land there the perch fed fat.

b. Applied on the Pacific coast of the United States to any fish of the viviparous family *Embiotocidæ* or surf-fishes; also locally to various other fishes, usually with qualifying word (see 2).

1880 J. R. Tanner *Marine Fish N. E. Weekly* 31 *Labrax calliurus*, the perch of the calliurids ... usually a female fish, but...often brought to the fishery market from Stokes Bay and other salt-water estuaries...The perch of the Ganges and other East Indian rivers (*Z. ambassis*)...extends to the rivers of Queensland. *Ibid.* 42 The...genus (*Aidolocephalus*)...largely represented in Tasmania and Victoria, one species being commonly imported from Hobart Town [as a sucker] and fried under under the names of 'perch'. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Embiotocidæ*. Nearly all are marine, according to the Pacific coast of the United States, where they are among the inferior food-fishes, and are called perches, porgies, shiners, etc.

2. With qualifying word, applied (chiefly locally) to various fishes of the family *Percida*, and to some of other families, resembling the common perch or taking its place as food.

Black perch, a name for dark-coloured species of *Centrarchidæ*, also called *Black bass*; also for various other dark-coloured fishes allied to or resembling the common perch; **Blue perch**, (a) the Bodianus or Cuvier's *Scorpæna dubia*; (b) a Californian surf-fish, *Hypsurus caryi*; (c) a Californian surf-fish, *Hyperprosopon argenteum*; **Buffalo-perch**, (a) the fresh-water drum, *Haploidonotus grunniens*, fam. *Sciænidæ*; see Drum 2b; (b) a buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*, fam. *Catostomidæ*; see Buffalo 2, 3; **Grunting perch** = *buffalo-perch* (a); **Pearl-perch**: see quot. 1898; **Red perch**, (a) the rose-fish *Sebastes marinus* of the North Atlantic; (b) in Australia and Tasmania, species of *Aetheræ*; (c) in California, *Hypsurus*; (d) another; **Sea-perch**, (a) a fish of the genus *Labrax*, a bass; (b) a fish of the genus *Serranus* or family *Serranidæ*; (c) = *red perch*; (d) = *blue perch* (a); **Tiny perch**, a fish of the family Etheostomidæ, very small freshwater fishes of the Southern United States; **White perch**, (a) *Morone americana*, family *Labrocidæ*; (b) a local name of the *Buffalo-perch* (a); (c) various species of the *Embiotocidæ* (see 1 b); **Yellow perch**, the common perch of North America (see 1); for also Golden *perch*, Gold *perch*, Lake *perch*, Mexican *p.*, etc.

1612 Cotgr., *Perche de mer*, the sea Perch; a wholesome, tough-fleshed, and sanguineous, rocke-fish. 1681 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 104 The Sea-perch... The head with many bony processes, &c. 1709 in Chamberlayne's *Pres. St.* III. ii. 411 The fresh-water Perch, Trigon[a] vivipar. 1818 Richardson *Cat. of Ship in Jordan N. Amer. Exhibit.* 18 [17] 13 Red Perch. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 453/2 *Centrarchus nigricans*, one of the species known by the name of the black-perch or black bass, is abundant in the rivers of the United States. 1855 Lossing *Hours.* v. 47 Her...bow the yellow perch, the Salmon, Lily a cushion in the water. 1880 Blue perch [see Bodianus]. 1879 Goode *Fisheries U. S.* 72 *Sebastes Marinus*, ... Norway Haddock; Strandgaape; Red Perch.—Prior lists and briefly describes J. G. Tanner, *Marine Fish N. E. Weekly* 38 *Sebastes percoides*...In Victoria it is called the Red Gurnet perch. 1883 E. P. Ramsay *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 29 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The most important of our freshwater fishes are...the two species of the Murray Cod (*Oligorus*), the Golden Perch (*O. macquariensis*), a species...the Silver Perch and MacLeay's Perch (*Therapon*), the River Perch (*Labrax*), a species. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng., Black-Perch*, a name for the Sea-Bream (*Chrysophrys*). *Ibid.* *

1792 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 40 The under carriage is the conductor, and turns by means of a lever, called a pole, acting on a centre pin, called a "perch-bolt. 1875 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 119/1 The perch-bolt, or centre-pin on which the wheels lock round. 1492 *Promp. Parv.* 392 (Pynson) "Perche (wodell, *percuella*. 1552-3 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 263 Halfe dossen of percles Candelles vij*d*. ob. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Oct. 2/4 A neat post chaise, with "perch carriage. 1823 *Pierce Cycle-Chair* (1826) 1. 101 (Mod. paces along gravelly with two snorrowful black horses, and on a "perch-crutch. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 110 A "perch hoop, which unites the wings to the perch, by being tightly drove over them. 1585 C.R. *Ans. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 303 He is ordeyned...that ye "percke money to the maior bailiffes of the harrops of the said cities. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 72 The side "perch-plates. [p. 43 Placing with iron the sides of perches is a great improvement.]

Perch (pɜːtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: (see Perch *sb.*[2] [a. F. *percher* (14th c. in Littré), f. *perche* Perch *sb.*[2]]

I. 1. *Intr.* To alight or rest as a bird upon a perch, to settle, or to stand or sit, as a bird, properly upon a bar, bough, etc. with its feet grasping the support. Hence *transf.* of persons and things: To alight or settle, or to stand, sit, or rest, upon something (usually at a height above the ground, and affording narrow standing-room).

1488 *Bk. St. Albans* Cvij, The percelyk when she percheth on any somer boom or perch. 1530 Palsgr. 698/1, I perche, as a birde or byrde...on a bough or perche, *je perche*. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* ii. Poems (1873) II. 35 Her shoulders be like two white downs, Perching within coyest royal recesses. 1600 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. i. 80. 1663 Cheshlyn *Chas. Gigant.* 19 Where ever the Roman Eagle perch'd. 1712 *Amusement before Bull* 21. 2. Thus wilt be hang up in chains, or dry-quarter perching upon the most conspicuous places of the kingdom. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 432 Birds of dazzling plume Perch on the loaded boughs. 1822 Imison *Sch. Recr. Science* (1834) 174 A long and almost straight plant is best adapted for perching on the ground.

2. *trans.* To set or place upon a perch, to cause to perch; to set up on a height, or as on a perch. *Also refl.*

1573 Tusser, *Husbandly* 113 When you see them sit close that one to the other for warmth,...perche them and brood them both together. a 1587 H. Moss (J.), If you could perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple. 1633 Ken *Gratiæ Sanct.* xxvi. (1656) 263 The driving ice, and the gnawing penurie which have perched us thus upon a heap of dirt. 1887 Dickinson *Nonpoli* xviii. 217 Crows perch themselves on the top of lofty trees.

3. *pa. pple.* (from 1 and 2, being the result either of having perched or being perched). Standing, seated, or settled as a bird upon a perch; set up on an eminence, esp. with little standing-room.

c 1582 Cooper *St. Paul* 21. 901 How that when Eglo fast by Wm perched hys eyen upon a vinon. 1607 Dekker *Agnostomast* Iaij, Swallowes an Eagle pearcht upon a Tower. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 168 You shall find the heavenly benedictions perched on the points of your swords. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 147 The most part of them...are shot with a Fowling-piece, either perched by a Dog, or otherwise, in Flying. 1835 Sir *J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy.* xx. 88 A candle perched on an ramrod. 1880 Tennyson *Ghost.* v. ii. 19 Upon the...moraine...were perched enormous masses of rock. 1882 Jessop *Arcad. Revels* 299, I have always failed to observe it actually perched and ranging. 1887 Black *Green Past. xxxvii.* (1888) 292 The Lieutenant, perched up beside the driver was followed with a couple of umbrellas. 1889 *Manch. Exam.* 13 May 5/2 The heights on which the old town is perched.

II. † 4. *trans.* To furnish with, or fasten to, a 'perch' or pole, for a prop or support. *Obs.*

1598 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxvii. (Add. MS. 27944) It [vine] hab vertue and might to hyede hymself togederes and hab perched it myghtyl and bounde to tryes par hey vyne bente.

5. To stretch (cloth from the loom) upon a perch (Perch *sb.*[2] 4), for the purpose of examining and burling, or detecting and removing imperfections, such as knots or holes, or (formerly) of raising the nap by hand-cards. (Now done by *gigging*: see Gig 6.)

Hence, *ibid.* a. To examine piecework of any kind before payment, or to submit such work for examination by the employer. b. To raise a nap on woollen cloth. (Eng. *Dial. Dict.*)

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 22 Carion Millers called Cliggy Millers, for the percheinge and burlinge of Clothe, by reason whereof the vyne Draperie of this realme is wonderfully impayred. 1892 *Clothiers' Exempl.* X. 739/1 *Perching* consists in making a close inspection of the piece with the object of marking all defects.

6. [From the phrase *hop the perch*, etc.: Perch *sb.*[2] 3 c.] To die. *slang.* (Cf. Perches 1 b.)

1886 *Sporting Times* 13 Aug. 2/3 (Farmer:) Well, d'yow I perched then? 'What', replied Phythen, 'I should jest come in where you were lying just.]

† **Perch,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Collateral form of Perk *v.*[1] The existence of *perch* as a northern form of Perch *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] appears to have led to some confusion between Perch *v.*[2] and Perk *v.*[1], and given rise to this variant of the latter.]

Intr. To raise or exalt oneself, to push or set oneself up saucily, self-assertingly, or presumptuously; = Perk *v.*[1] 1, 2 b.

1580 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ.* (1911) 299 b, Commending the authorities of the higher powers...[they] will presume to preache or preach through insufferable pryde, to make themselves their companions. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* xiv. 149 Some...which proudly perch'd on him. 1599 Shakes. *Century Sonn.* (1878) C ii, In Anno 1590, it [Yarmouth] perchte up to be governed by ladies. 1620 Rankins *Dutch's Vine* 111 It never leaves perching and pushing forward, till it can it sells higher then it must.

Hence † **Perched** *ppl. a.* = Perked; † **Perching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, perking.

1578 Lauder *Lett.* (1870) 31 More, Sare, reuers, and fresh holly twies, for perpetching and perpetching, set within. 1598 *Hortenius Vapid* (1) b, His prancking horses are reard'd a yard beyond nature. 1600 *Haugh. Jan. Feaster* A iiv, Those parcheed Cockons that laugh at all the world. 1607 R. Jonson *Vision of Delight* 130 Nor purple Pheasant...with a perpetched pride Wave his fly-coloured tacks, and purple side.

Perch, obs. form of Parch *v.*

Perch (pɜːtʃ). Short for Gotta-percha.

1856 Prescr. & Dispensatory *Telegraphy* 236 Unless they are quite bone they will damage the gutta. *Ibid.* 238 One side of the gutta should be well warmed for about two inches back, and then brought forward over the joint.

Perchance (pəɹtʃɑːns), *adv.* (*sb.*, *a.*) *arch.* Forms: 4 *par chanse, par chanze, per chanse*, 4–6 *parchaunce, perchaunce*, 5 *perchanse, -chawnce*, 6 *perchance, perchanse*, 4, 6– *perchance*. [ME. a. AF. *par chance* (Gower *Mirour* 14876), f. OF. *par* by, and *chance* Chance: cf. F. *par hasard*, also Peraventure, Percase, and the later Perhaps.]

† **1.** In a statement of fact: By chance; as it happens or happened: = Peraventure *adv.* 1, Percase 1. *Obs.* exc. arch.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1484 For our gude dedys or ells dede wrang. Or perchance done ane or thayre. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 356 It fell par chance upon a day A Revere of the See was come. 1390–91 *Dives & Pauper* xiii. 52 I mene, 'Is this new gyrdelstede, To tak men for thair taking here?' Bawty ouzin, 'Ja, schir, perchance Je be my lavyn presonar'. 1600 Shakes. *Twel. N.* v. i. 256 Fab....Perchance he is not drowned. What think you, sailors? 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* vi. 9 It is perchance not [1701 your] stelle sent vnard. 1819 W. H. Ireland *Confessions* 183 Descending unwonted, perhaps to such, the pops, as perchance, upon kind Mistress Monke.

2. In a conditional clause or the like (in quot. 1865, an interrogative sentence): By any chance; as may be, as is possible: = Peraventure *adv.* 2, Percase 2, Perhaps 2.

c 1390 *Gow. Test* 1090 If with riddle they be parchaunce. 1398 Trevisa *Higden*, I. v. 1. 93 If they bee[n] parchaunce a trauayl wood. 1676 Lister in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 112 If perchance anything has escaped his diligence. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* xxi. 458 Should ye lease perchance a guest. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Chast.* 31 Clasp, is it pray perchance that seems Each face? 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. 12. 101 Lest perchance He smite thee with his spear.

3. Qualifying a statement so as to express possibility with uncertainty: It may be that; maybe, haply: = Peraventure *adv.* 3, Percase 3, Perhaps 1. Used **a.** with the subjunctive mood or its equivalent (perchance there may, might, would be?); **b.** with the future indic. (perchance there shall or will be); **c.** with the pres. and past tenses indic. (perchance there is, was, has been, etc.).

In a, the statement is already contingent, and *perchance* may be taken, as in 1 and 2, in its literal sense of 'by chance', 'there may, might, would be chance for'; but in c, the statement is made contingent by *perchance*, and we cannot there substitute 'by chance', the meaning being 'is any chance to be the fact that there is, was, or has been'. This is also true of b., but there the event itself being future and so subject to contingency, the use of 'perchance' is somewhat transitional between a. and c. The loss of the subjunctive inflexion in Eng. and the levelling of this mood in form under the indicative, makes some early examples, esp. of the past tense, doubtful between a. and c.: thus 'perchance they had' might mean 'perchance they might have had', and it may have been in this way that a phrase originally = I., *forte* has come to be used as = *forsitan*. Cf. also the development in 'it may be that he is here', 'may be he is here', and (dial.) 'he is maybe here'.

a. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 102 It mai par chance falle. *Ibid.* 118 As for chaunce in cards a stratchedger I may be ded. c 1450 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 18 Perchaunce ye know herein may be wyse. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 230 Some perchance would assign another reason. 1719 Young *Revenge* iv. i, Something perchance may happen To relieve all to Heraclius, and us here. 1831 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. 221 'They thought God's perchance might be a change for the better. a 1838 R. W. Hamilton *Rem. & Fragments* viii. (1858) 272 This view may perchance be discarded.

b. a 1400 *Rauf Coilyear* 221 in Hervig's *Archiv* LXII. 348 His blude sall on us fall And on our childer lachs. Sir Wilyie wild, perchance ye sall. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxii. 139 Gedd ... will perchaunce take wroke on hem. 1500–1 Berkeley *Lancast.* (1892) 81 Perchance ye will wyll saye, ye who so euelle lyynge thereby? 1600 Shakes. *Temp.* ii. ii. 17 Perchance he will not whistle me. 1797 Cowper (Hand-cross. 243 Perchance, perchance The Virginia dwell from fight dealed. 1820 Blackie *Calderon* ii. 234 Many still Are mine, and many more, perchance shall be.

c. 1400 *Apol. Lol.* 31 Freed, perchance he hawtie to were fi engelis. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 190 The land is good, the tilthe mouthe, perchaunce. 1552 *Misc. Mag., Warwicksh.* xiii, Perchance thou thinkest. 1606 Shakes. *Ant. & Cl.* i. i. 20, as Fulvia perchance is angry....Perchance? May, and not like. 1790 C. Post *Ship Herald* v. 179 Perchance,...He comes the tower, or wanders they the woods. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* (1858) II. xiv. 37 This shadow was perchance my ensuing demon.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, by ellipsis: = Peraventure 3 b, Percase 3 b, Perhaps 1 b.

1588 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 268 Er he a shrine put his reliknes, And perchaunce two or three. 1590 Greene *Conj.* III. 362 Might ai get chance as you to wallow. 1592 Dekker *Wks. not in Collier?* 234 Parchance halfe a yere, And you spoue the euer. 1600 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* i. 65 To dwell in doores, To chuse, perchance, to Dinners: I, there's the rub. 1683 Wood *Life* 10 May (O. H. S.) III. 58 The Laboratory, perchance one of the most beautifull and useful in the world. 1880 Lowell *Democ. Iron Poet.* 92 Let me in earliest church there sit, Perchance unseemly.

II. quasi-*sb.*

† **1.** *By perchance*: by chance. *Obs. rare.*

1442 *Fortescue Sweth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxv. (W. de W.) 317 By perchaunce is happyth that is evelcyth and lessith.

2. The word 'perchance', or a statement qualified by it; an expression of uncertain possibility.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 178 Interposing...some and then his nay-bo's and perchances.

C. quasi-*adj.* (in predicate.) Dependent on chance, uncertain.

1891 J. Sharp *Kellynchlit* iii. 40 There is no intention to show that the life in Christ is perchance, haphazard, something which may begin today and end tomorrow.

† **Perchant.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [= F. *perchant* (in same sense) sb. use of pr. pple. of *percher* to perch.] (See quot.; app. never in Eng. use.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Perchant*, among birders, an *Accipitrine* bird, which the *Beetler* has fastened by the foot, and which flutters about the place where it is tied, to draw other birds to it. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Perche, obs. form of Perch, Perick.

Perched (pɜːtʃt), *past.* pɜːtʃɪt], *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Perch *v.*[1] + -ed[1] and [2].]

1. Seated as a bird upon a perch; set up on a high point; *spec.* in *Geol.* applied [after *F.*] to a block or boulder left resting upon a pinnacle or other narrow support by the melting of the ice which carried it thither.

1784 Inst Person n.[2] 63. 1830–33 Pinkerton *Geol. Travels, Perched Blocks.* 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 27, 192 If the glacier is lowered greatly by melting, those circles of large angular fragments, which are called "perched blocks", are left in a singular situation near the top of a steep hill or pinnacle. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 264 Such stones [poised perhaps on the very edge of a precipice, or balanced upon a mere point] known as perched blocks or *blocs perchés*. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano's.* ii. 5 That blinking hoot Which in the perched owl's cells by daylight lies.

2. Furnished with a perch or perches: **a.** for birds. **b.** Of a carriage: cf. Perch *sb.*[2] 2 d.

1851 Mayhew *Lamson* 1850 And as an up-rising Dragon cares, Aimsheet on the perched rennet,...Of some village *Revel*. 1792 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 53 Coaches and plastering, either perched or crane-necked.

Perched, *ppl. a.*[2] : see under Perch *sb.*[2]

Percher[1] (pɜːtʃəɹ). [f. Perch *v.*[1] and [2] + -er[1]: cf. F. *percheur*.] A person or animal that perches.

I. From Perch *v.*[1]

† **1.** One who aspires to a high position; a self-assertive person. *Obs.*

1580 Montgomerie *Poeticus* iv. 26 So in it worthy praise to rest in some degree which fortuneth a pearcher, though ulterior resistance will that it cannot aspire wherevnto it would.

II. From Perch *v.*[2] **2.** A bird that perches.

1573 Warwick *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 160 (The young swallows) then are considered to the dead...bough of some tree, where ...they are attended with great assiduity, and may then be called *percheres*.

3. *spec.* A bird having feet adapted for perching; a member of the *Insessores* or perching birds.

1834–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 262/2 The perchers...always live in pairs. 1873 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 304 Singers and perchers are scarce where the land is too dry for worms. 1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 289 Entirely a ground bird and not a percher.

4. A person perched on a height or eminence.

1874 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Minster Doncaster* (1888) 68 The approach of the badger...was to be signalled by the percher [who has perched himself in a tree].

5. A workman employed in perching cloth (see Perch *v.*[2] 5); a burler. [OF. *perchieur*.]

1892 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Perch*[2], v., The cloth is stretched in a frame, and the percher carefully examines the whole texture for imperfections, which may consist of burrs and knots, which he carefully removes, or of holes, which he neatly darns.

6. *slang.* A dying person. (Cf. Perch *v.*[1] 6.)

1725 Vigil. Polymetis *Let. to ? Gentleman* 21 Just in Ben Jonson's *Cyn. Cavalcade* (1688) of The Queen in wait, though the Whigs gave out that she is, what they wish her, 'a percher'.

7. See quot. (Perh. a different word.)

1891 Western *Winchester Wordbk., Percher*, a Latin cross laid horizontally against the posts of an obstacle on any rail. [Remembered by Rev. C. S. Moses in 1893.]

† **Percher**[2]. *Obs.* Also 5 -ere, -or, -yere-chier), 5–6 perchour, 6 poarcher. [f. Perch *sb.*[2] (sense 3 b), i.e. 'candle for placing on a perch'. The forms suggest an AF. **perchier* = F. **perchoir*, L. type **perticārium*, but examples are wanting.] A tall candle, of wax or tallow: see quot. 1706.

c 1330 *Mem. Halliwerkes How. Polite Customs* in *MS. Coll. Coll. Arms* f. 21, If any Dean, canonis nor vicaresse perchers compaunt in longwarkes are yollden; unde well perchers pond. 3 li. 1370. c 1372 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 1042 Ybrent be perchier [*Gg.* iv. taperer] which þat I se burne. I knowe wel þat day is not for brenne. 1392–3 *Rec. Dudley's Exhibit.* (Camden) 233 Pro iij. torches...pro vj perchers (*MS.* *perchiers*) empt. 1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 60 For a poised perchere for lyte to be wroke xxxi li. xij. 1430 *Northumberland Rec.* II. 130 In torches...poleres et perchieres. c 1440

Transf. Farm. 353/2 Perches, candelle, .. *perchoirs.* 1513 *Ld. Lovegayn in Rutland Bk.* 159 Drawe the curtyens, that ye have by nyeter or weste or perchasone to cache. 1580 S. Bradley tr. *Rome & Vol. Shakes. Wks.* 1819 XX. 324 To her hand a perches light. The same hearde say she mayste. 1577 tr. *Boullenger's Chronicles* tr. I. (1592) 125 Seauen months, Lit. ..no man were permitted to inquire light before the Gouernour. 1614–18 Dugdale *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1716) 102 Forty great long perches of the Kings best swallow. 1708 Phillips, *Perchers*, the Pale-Candles formerly us'd in England; also the biggest sort of Candles, especially of Wax, which were commonly set upon the Altars.

Percheron (pɜ·ʃĭrŏn). [Fr. adj. from *le Perche*, a district of France comprising the departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loir, Sarthe, Loir-et-Cher.] A horse of a noted breed raised in le Perche, combining strength with lightness and speed, much used in France for artillery and for heavy coaches, and now largely bred in the western United States.

1893 S. Sidney *Bk. Horse* xi. 290 The Percheron is another breed of trotting cart horses, which has in many a corridor-ride reputation in England. ..These Percherons, in their own farm, were the gentlemen of France. 1901 *Scribner's Mag. Apr.* 404/2 Henry suggests..all drawn by sturdy Percherons and big Western grays or most Canada blacks.

Perchase, obs. form of Purchase.

Perching, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Perch *v.*1 + -ing1.] The action of the verb Perch (in various senses). In quot. 1483, provision of perches in a fairway or the dues paid for this: cf. Perch *sb.*2 2 c; in quot. 1818 = perching-place.

1483 *Cal. Ant., Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 284 All manner of men that occupieth shippes..shall pay to the Warye-bailiff, for his perching, iij. d. of a shyre, as the custom is that ouerth yo and out. 1552 (see Perch *v.*2 3). 1808 Keats *Endymion*, i. 332 Plash down A volcano from his watery perching. 1892 S. Kneeland *Mansfield's Manual of The* 7 perching of boobies by the agency of fire in the glacial period.

attrib. 1885 Marcus & Morse *Versatile Dissect.* 132 This is the perching muscle, and is so arranged that when the bird flexes the leg upon the thigh..the flexor muscles of the toes are pulled upon and the toes made to grasp the perch. 1888 E. Knightley *Gropound in Century Mag.* June 274 He managed..to get perching room on the windows-sill. 1889 Wilson's *United Work*, 15 Nov. by Having their work carried to the perching room (to be examined: see Perch *v.*2 3).

Perching, *ppl. a.*1 [See -ing2.] That perches; spec. in Ornith. applied to the Insessores or birds with feet adapted for perching; insessorial.

1719 Bentley *Manilius* ii. 168 The perching eagle oft was heard to cry. 1823 Visions in *Trance, Lives, &c.* XIV. 403, I wish..to designate this order by the title of *Insessores* or *Perching Birds.* 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* iii. 32 The whole series of Bristle Fringers or perching birds.

Perching, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*2: see Perch *v.*2

Perchling (pɜ·ʧlĭng). [f. Perch *sb.*1 + -ling1 1 2.] A small perch or perch-like fish.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 90 The small group of *Labridæ*, or perchlings, of transparent bodies, called *Ambassis.*

Perchlor. Abbrev. of *perchloride* (of mercury).

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 905 The thermometer placed in '5 carbolic' or '5 perchlor' for a few minutes.

Perchlor-, perchlo·ro-, *Chem.* Combining forms of *perchloric, perchloride, perchlorinated*; chiefly indicating a compound in which there is the maximum replacement of hydrogen by chlorine, as in *perchlorauric, perchloralehyde, -benzene, -ethane, -ethyls, perchloroquinone*, etc.

1834 Turner *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) 1180 These perchlorinated compound ethers, such as the perchlorocarbonic ether..are very unstable. *Ibid.*, Amongst these products perchloralehyd..is always present. *Ibid.* 1134 Perchlorobenzone, chlorocarbon $C_{12}Cl_6O_2$ .. forms pale yellow flakes of pearly and metallic lustre. 1880 *Ibid.* (ed. 8) III. 909 Perchloroquinone. 1886 Ostling *Manch. Chem.* 103 By treatment with chlorine, all four bodies yield ..chloranil $C_6Cl_4O_2$, or perchloroquinone. 1889 *Athenæum* 21 Nov. 690/1 Perchlorobenzene, perchlorotoluene, and nitrogen were obtained.

Perchlorate (pɜklōˑrēt). *Chem.* [f. Perch- 1 + Chlorate.] A salt of perchloric acid. Hence **Perchlo·rated** *ppl. a.* (see quot.).

1868 *Roscoe's Elem. Chem.* I. 337 Perchlorate of potash does not change vegetable colours. 1895 Muir & Wilcox *Elem. Chem.* iii. 336 No unstable perchlorate is known: the perchlorates of potash in the basic solution of these compounds. 1880 Cleminshaw *Worth' Amer. Chem.* 140 The alkaline sulphates, nitrates, permanganates, and perchlorates are isomorphous with each other. 1897 Mayer *Expos. Lect. Amer.* 49/1 'Perchlorated' ether has been employed to designate a body obtained either by combining directly chlorine with ether (C4H10O), or perchloroquinone. 1882 *Athenæum* 21 Nov. 690/1 Perchlorobenzene, perchlorotoluene, and nitrogen were obtained.

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Perchloric (pɜklōˑrĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. Perch- 1 + Chlor(ine + -ic.] In *perchloric acid*, hydrogen perchlorate, $HClO_4$, the oxygen acid of chlorine containing more oxygen than Chloric acid ($HClO_3$).

1868 W. Hoper *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 439 The per-chloric acid with three atoms of one atom of chlorine = ClO_3, united with seven atoms of oxygen = O_7. 1896 Muir & Wilcox *Elem. Chem.* II. 356. 1889 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1891) 213 Perchloric acid is one of the most powerful oxidising agents known.

Perchloride (pɜklōˑrīd). *Chem.* [Perch- 1 + -ide.] A compound of chlorine with another element or radical, containing the maximum proportion of chlorine. (These are now usually otherwise expressed: e.g. perchloride of carbon (perchlorocarbon) chloride of ethylene), *carbon tri-chloride* C_2Cl_6, perchloride of iron (trichloride of iron), *ferric chloride* $FeCl_3$, as distinguished from *ferrous chloride* (proto- or dichloride of iron) $FeCl_2$.) So **Perchlo·rinated**, combined or charged with the maximum proportion of chlorine; hence **Perchlorina·tion.** †**Perchle·ravet** (*Gk. = Perchloride.*

1818 W. Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 13 In the chloride of phosphorus 80 measures are united atom to atom; while in the per-chloride two atoms of chlorine are combined with one of phosphorus. 1847 R. J. Graham *Qual. Chem. Anal.* 34 Some decomposable salts contain perchloride of mercury). 1880 J. Rodie in *Mod. Transp. Trans.* XLVII. 83 He was placed on full diet..and was ordered perchloride of iron. 1897 Muir & Wilcox *Elem. Chem.* III. 180 An alcoholic solution of potash decomposes †perchlorinated ether. 1883–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 788 Several perchlorinated compound ethers ..yield trichloride of carbon, when similarly treated. 1882 *Athenæum* 21 Nov. 690/1 The authors have studied the effect of substances "perchlorinated ..on cymenes (882.). 1897 Mayer *Expos. Lect. Amer.* 49/1 A "perchlorocarb.

Percid (pɜ·sĭd), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percidæ* pl., f. L. *perca* Perch *sb.*1; see -id3.] **a.** *sb.* A fish of the family *Percidæ*, typified by the genus *Perca* or perch. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to the family *Percidæ.* Also **Pe·rcidal** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perciform (pɜ·sĭfɔm), *a. Ichthyol.* [mod.L. *perciformis*, f. L. *perca* Perch *sb.*1: see -form.] Of the form of, or resembling, a perch; spec. belonging to the division *Percæformes* comprising the *Percidæ* and several allied families.

1880 Day in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 30 On the Circumpallial sinus ..I found the small perciform Theragrans residing inside Mytilus.

Percil, *n.* obs. form of Parsley.

Percolimnæan, obs. form of Parklimnetion.

Percine (pɜ·sīn), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percina* pl., f. L. *perca* Perch *sb.*1] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the subfamily *Percinæ* of the *Percidæ.* **b.** *sb.* A fish of this subfamily.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Percipience (pɜsi·pĭens). [f. L. type **percipientia*, f. *percipient-em*, pr. pple. of *percipere* to Perceive: see -ence.] The action or condition of perceiving; perception, cognizance.

1708–34 Tucker *Lit. Nat.* (1742) I. 313 Such as perplexes in the meaning or understanding or else the impulse of objects striking upon us may be transferred on to new perceptions. 1838 I. Taylor *Phys. Theor. another Life* (1858) 108 The mind's..perception of wisdom pleases. 1880 Ogden *Phenomena of Living* I. 406 An example of reflective telepathic perception. 1892 Harper *Tim* (1896) 318 She lay in a state of percipience without volition.

Percipiency (pɜsi·pĭĕnsi). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ency.] †**a.** = prec. (*obs.*). b. The quality of being percipient.

1660 H. More *Philos. Writ. Prof. Gen.* (1712) 13 A necessary requisite of that which is capable of the Sanction of Common perspicuity. 1893 Mrs. Sidgwick *Lect. Ethics* (1897) 14, 243 The sense assumed our ..by its perspicuity alone your remembering me during your travels in the East.

Percipient (pɜsi·pĭĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *percipient-em*, pr. pple. of *percipere* to Perceive.]

A. *adj.* That perceives or is capable of perceiving; conscious; observing; seeing; discerning.

1691 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. 32 A percipient and rational Creature. 1764 Exam. *Impostry* vi. 84, 137 It..can only be the act of a percipient or thinking being. 1802–12 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1816) II. 227 Employed in the character of assuming I. e. percipient and agent. 1838–9 Hallam *Const. Hist.* III. xv. iii. 4 iii. 23 The eternal basis of conviction, ..the communication of a self within, a percipient individuals Ego. 1882 Maudsley *Mind & Mod. Philos.* IV. iv. § 116. 348 The mass becomes through a divine the percipient of God.

B. *sb.* One who or that which perceives.

1660 H. More *Philos. Writ. Prof. Gen.* (1712) 13 That vital Sympathy and Connexity, that transforms objects in their various circumstances to the common Percipient. 1889 Chadwick *Sophia Sci.* v. The final is the sole Percipient, which alone hath acknowledgment and sense properly so called. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* ii. i. (1765) 56 Nature passes to the Percipient through all the Senses. 1887 Lowell *Mod. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 322 In the very act of imagining it, you include an ideal percipient.

b. *spec.* in *Telepathy*, etc. One who perceives something outside the range of the senses, or 'on whose mind a telepathic impact falls'.

1889 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* III. 92 An apparition of a dead person whose death was unknown to the percipient. 1892 Gurney *Phantasms of Living* I. 6 We call the owner of the impressing mind the *agent*, and the owner of the impressed mind the *percipient*. 1898 *Month* Jan. 70 note, Intimate personal relations between the writer and the percipient of the vision.

Percivia, obs. form of Perceive.

Percloase, obs. variant of Parclose *sb.*

†**Percloase**, obs. var. Parclose *v.*, to enclose; to close, conclude.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 180 As Chester are reserved letters from Mr. Eustonce, whiche we send you herin perclosed. 1538 *Ibid.* III. 23 Which if we may have before the purchasing of this letter, your Lordship shall have them herin perclosed. 1542 *Ibid.* 431 At the purchasing of your pardy Treasurer have accomplis. 1548 *Cal. Inv. Mss. Dublin* (1829) I. 402 After the same..accompt perclosed and so sealyngage hande.

†**Percoa·rcted**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. Per- 2 + Coarcted.]

1623 Cockeram, *Percoarcted*, brought into a narrow roome.

†**Perco·ct**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *percoct-*, ppl. stem of *percoquere*, f. Per- 2 + *coquere* to boil, cook.] *trans.* To boil or heat through or thoroughly. So **Perco·ct** *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *percoctus* pa. pple.]. *fig.* 'overdone'; hackneyed.

1635 Pagit *Chr. Mr. vi.* (1645) 200 The heat of the waters percoating those waters which are extreamly cold. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 323 Turpentine..may be added when the bulve is percocted. 1879 G. Stanhope *Synod* II. iii. 248 To abstain from any employment of the clergy, the person, likewise..the ornaments.

Percoid (pɜ·kŏid), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [mod. f. L. *perca* + -oid: but in F., in pl. *Percoïdes*, Cuvier's name for the perch family of acanthopterygious fishes (*Percidæ*).] **a.** *adj.* Resembling or akin to a perch; belonging to the perch family of fishes. **b.** *sb.* A fish of the perch family. So **Percoi·deous** *a.* and *sb.* ; **Percoi·dean** *a.*

1840 Penny *Cycl.* XVII. 450/1 *Percidæ*, or *Percoïdes* of Cuvier. *Ibid.*, The first division of the Percoïdes, according to Cuvier, comprises (sec. 1) *Ibid.* 451/1 In the fifth division of Percoid fishes the ventral fins are placed in advance of the pectorals. 1846 Sinnett Suppl. 2, 11. Percoids are a tribe of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the perch is the type. 1850 Owen *Nat. on Invention* 190 It was of a percoid form ..and about a foot in length. 1887 *Athenæum* 2 July 18/2.

Percolate (pɜ·kŏlĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *percolāt-um* strained, neuter pa. pple. of *percolāre*: see next.] A product of percolation.

1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 202/1 Each successive part of the percolate history (the name) to the percolator. 1898 *Rep. Brit. Pharm.* 7 The alcohol is recovered from the last two percolates, and the residual extract dissolved in the reserved percolates.

Percolate (pɜ·kŏlĕt), *v.* [f. L. *percolāt-*, ppl. stem of *percolāre*, f. *per* Per- 1 through + *colāre* to strain, f. *cōlum* a strainer.]

1. *trans.* To cause (a liquid) to pass through the interstices of a porous body or medium; to strain or filter (naturally or artificially). Loosely, To cause (a finely divided solid) to trickle or pass through pores or minute apertures, to sift. *Now rare.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 736 Springs on the Top of High-Hills are the best; For ..they are more Percolated (*Bacon*, a great Space of Earth. 1658 Rolleston *Fr. Coard* (1677) 292 The chief powder is through a sieve or coarse cloath. 1713 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs Simp.* I. 11. 2. 130 Ointments, through which they percolated Snow to cool their Wines. 1842 *Lancet Lectures Farmer* 13 Ointment, unstrained, percolated but seems the longest into losing water.

b. *fig.*

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. 220 The Evidences of Fact..are such were percolated through a vast Period of Ages, and many very obscure to us. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform. of Double-refined*, and trifle-refined, by being percolated through the lips and pens of Commissioners and Commissioners' Clerks, and Agents, and Workers to the figure.

2. *intr.* Said of a liquid: To pass through a porous substance or medium; to filter, ooze, or trickle through.

1684 Boyle *Firmness Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 22 A trafficker, that is..the West Indies they have..large Vessels, wherein they put water to percolate, as it were, through a strainer. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 60 Through those Jars the Water transpires and percolates into an earthen Vessel underneath. 1708 Short *Counsel* 21 n. Extracting the nitre, and letting the aqueous or fluid particles percolate. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 109 The cavities have been formed by the agency of water percolating through natural fissures. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 24 The water which has percolated through the sandy beds.

b. *fig.* (cf. *filter*, *trickle*.)

1867 Lowell *Mod. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 339 That influence..has percolated even to the most ordinary intelligences. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 450 The worship of him had percolated as several points into the Greek Peninsula.

3. *trans.* Of a liquid: To ooze or filter through (a porous body or medium); to permeate.

1724 Swinton *Vine Hist.* I. 258 It suffers that rain to percolate the earth. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 198 Water percolating the pores of the hands. 1880 R. Bentley *Master of Mine* vii. It was actually percolated with sea-water coming through the solid granitic mass.

fig. 1883 Historical *Essay. Compl.* VIII. (ed. 3) 308 A secure ..or finely percolated by the blood of the lower classes.

Hence **Pe·rcolated** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·rcolating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1624 'S. S.' *Legal & Impart. Sadduist* 10 In you Bentwich Wisdom do you dare..And how with power percolated measure. 1864 W. K. Tweedie *Ladies & Knights of Bible* I. 90 Like percolating water it (Heaven) wanders through the veins into the wells. 1870 C. Kent *Mountain, Shore, &c.* 140 Under the influence of the..constant percolating of surface waters. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 158 Limestone is liable to be dissolved and removed by percolating rain-water.

Percolation (pɜkŏlē·ʃən). [ad. L. *percolātiōn-em*, n. of action from *percolāre* to Percolate.] The action or process of percolating.

1. The action of straining or filtering a liquid through some porous material; filtration; *spec.* in *Pharmacy*, the process of obtaining an extract by passing successive quantities of a dissolving liquid through a pulverized substance until all the soluble matters are extracted (= Displacement 3 c).

1683 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. 488, 510 This Redstone of the springes...may rather be ascribed to percolation and straining through the narrow spongie passages of the earth. 1726 DALBY *Zythol.* § 3 It seemeth Percolation or Transmission, (which is commonly called Straining) is a good kinde of Separation, Most easily of Thick from Thin,...that of more subtile Natures. 1795 *Med. Trnl.* I. 400 The...utility of Mr. Cullen's new machines for percolation. 1800 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 200 Sea substances, by percolation, the produce wine. 1882 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 198/1 Percolation...is a kind of filtration, commonly called 'by displacement', employed for extracting the essence from roots, herbs, seeds, barks, &c.

b. The action of passing, as a liquid, through the interstices of some porous body or substance; an oozing through.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 36 Perithanatists, or Minute Inquisitors, that admit genuine proceeding from perviousness of the earth disposed unto such conversions. 1709 KEMPER *Geol. Ess.* 308 Drops exists of that...nicest could detain the sea water, and prevent its percolation. 1840–50 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* § 858 (ed. 4) 702 The shells or calcareous material extracted by the food receives...by a species of percolation, through the walls of the intestines. 1861 DODD *Mem. Geol.* 162 The waters...reach the ocean only by percolation through the beach.

†c. *Physiology.* Used of the exclusion of the breath through a narrow opening between two of the organs of speech, in producing vocal sounds. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. v. 362 Percolation of the breath between both the Lips constituted...that sound which makes the vocal whistling sound. *Ibid.*, Percolation of the breath between the top of the Tongue and the roots of the Teeth. 1722 J. CHEVALLIER *Rep. Grants*, 174 Letters framed by a percolation or straining of the Breath through a kind of Chink betwixt the Tongue and upper Teeth.

d. *fig.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. viii. 8, If we list to observe that...Pythagoras...and Socrates had great secret messages for leading Christians, it is no wonder if in the percolation something of the relish should remain. 1873 *Chamb. Journ.* 26 Aug., People grow weary of waiting for the slow percolation of that doctrine through the official mind.

e. *attrib.*

1842 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 3/1 A paper was read...on 'The Relative Value of Percolation and Capillary'. 1850 GARDNER tr. *Pettenkofer's Chem. Diagn.* 1. 32 The greater ease with which watery blood neutralises the acid...in the percolation tests.

Percolative (pɔ·ɹkŏlătĭv), *a. rare.* [f. PERCOLATE *v.*: see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of percolating or allowing percolation.

1883 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 379 Separating the percolative soils from the percolative, water-bearing soils.

Percolator (pɔ·ɹkŏlēĭtəɹ). [Agent-n. in L. form, from *percolate* to PERCOLATE.] **a.** One who or that which percolates. **b.** An apparatus for percolating or straining a liquid: a filter or strainer: (*a*) for straining coffee; (*b*) for obtaining an extract by percolation (see PERCOLATION 2).

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Percolator*, a filtering machine. 1847 *Mechanics' Mag.* 8 Oct. Through these (inside the *Idrian* finely pounded...dust) water percolates. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Candle, Powder, etc.* 258 Taking occasional sips of black coffee—or making which, in a patent percolator, Mr. Samuel had become...quite a professor. 1882 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 198/1 Gradually pour into the percolator sufficient of the...liquid to be filtered, to drive before it, or 'displace', the liquid contained in the mass.

Percollion, -collula, obs. ff. PORTCULLIS.

Percomorph (pɔ·ɹkŏmɔ̃ɹf), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percomorphi* pl., f. L. *perca*, Gr. πέρκη, PERCH *sb.*[1] + Gr. -μορφος, L. *-morphus* form.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the order *Percomorphi* of Cope, comprising most of the spiny-finned fishes. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this order. So **Percomorphic, Percomorphous** *adjs.*

1883 COPE *Origin Fittest* xii. (1887) 350 The double bony floor of the skull of the Ctenoid or percomorph fishes is a complication which places them at the summit of the line of true fishes.

Percontation (pɔ̆kŏntēĭ·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *percontātiōn-em*, n. of action from *percontārī*, *-āri* to inquire, interrogate.] A questioning, inquiry. So **Percontatorial** (pɔ̆kŏntătōɹĭăl) *a.*, given to, or pertaining to, questioning; inquisitive.

1623 COCKERAM, *Percontation*, an enquiry. 1656 BLOUNT *Glos. Philos.* 122, 1 [sic] 3[rd]) Percontation is a thing for which we cannot answer ingeniously, as Interrogation, but but as then, *My Answer is such a Place.* 1835–8 T. R. MACNISH *Christ. Light* ix. (1844) 114 Between a percontation and interrogation, the ancients made this distinction—that the former admitted a variety of answers, while the latter must be replied to by 'yes' or 'no'. 1853 TRACHEOTUS *In United States.* This percontatorial fellow has grown with the national growth. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 498 The forms of the house, in putting a question, do not admit the percontatorial process to be continued.

Percophid (pɔ·ɹkŏfĭd). *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percophidæ* pl., f. *Percophis* (f. L. *perca*, Gr. πέρκη PERCH *sb.*[1] + Gr. ὄφις serpent): see -ID.] A fish of the family *Percophidæ* (typical genus *Percophis*), allied to perches, but with elongated body and pointed head. So **Percophoid** *a.*, belonging to this family; *sb.* = *Percophid.*

†**Percri·brate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [L. *percribrāt-*, ppl. stem of *percribrā-re* to sift thoroughly, f. PER- 2 + *cribrāre* to sift, f. *cribrum* a sieve, f. root *cer-*, *cr-*, of *cernere* to sift + instrumental suffix *-brum.*] *trans.* To pass through or as through a sieve, to sift. So †**Percribra·tion,** passage through or as through a sieve.

1669 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 32 The Mead is so divided by the intermixture of their Capillary Vessels, or percribration through the habit of the Parts. 1688 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xviii. (1713) 242 The Body that blows up by the percribrated influences of the under Meteors, the Moon. 1882 GILBERTUS *Embellishment* iii. (1618) 306 Instances of this easy percribration through porous bodies.

†**Percru·ciate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *percrucia-re*, f. PER- 2 + *cruciāre* to torment: see CRUCIATE.]

1598 BARRET *Glossogr.*, *Percruciate*, to torment greatly.

Perculaire, -cullas, -cullion, etc., obs. ff. PORTCULLIS.

Perculsion (pɔ̆kə·ɹlʃən). *rare.* [f. L. type **percultsion-em*, f. *percutt-*, ppl. stem of *percutĕre* to upset, strike with consternation, etc.] †**a.** Consternation, shock of mind or feeling. *Obs.* b. A physical strike or shock. So †**Percu·ssive** *a. Obs.*, characterised by giving a shock.

1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answer, Nameless Catch.* 10 As the pieces are vnwilling to flesh and blood, so haue they a very percussive force euen vpon the Soule. 1637 RAYNE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 9 They are not yet cynes to her dyfficulties, weightiness, percussions. 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 156 An involuntary, disturbed...by the force of the organic percussion.

†**Percu·motorily,** *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. PER- + L. *cunctāri* to delay, loiter, after *perfunctorily.*] In a loitering manner, lazily.

1689 T. BROOKE *Miracles Denied* 67 This is he that makes men serve God percunctorily, perfunctorily—to go slowly to it, to an idly as it.

Percur (pɔ·ɹkə·ɹ), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *percurrĕre* to run through, f. PER- 1 + *currĕre* to run: cf. *concur.* Cf. F. *parcourir.*] *trans.* To run through, traverse (either of actual motion, or of extension).

1837 THELWALL *Kenrick's Dict.* 283 A leaf...with three circles percurring its longitude. 1839 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 364 The fan continues its greatest effect when the palms of its wings pursue in receiving planes eighty feet per second.

†**Percurra·tion.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. PERCUR *v.* + -ATION, for **percursion.*] A running through.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. i. 163, I have chosen the Elegies of Ovid as the theme of my percurration.

Percurrent (pɔ̆kə·ɹrĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *percurrent-em*, pr. ppl. of *percurr-ĕre*: see PERCUR.] Running through; continuing or extending throughout, or from one end to the other; *spec.* in *Bot.* said of a rib/rib or other nerve extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 30 All the muscles...excellently percurrent, and yet of length no more, or not so much lesse. 1882 GRIFFITH (Annandale), *Percurrent*, running through from top to bottom. 1882 *Cassell's Fampl. Diet.*, *Percurrent*, running through. Obsolete, except in botany.

Percursory (pɔ̆kə·ɹsŏrĭ), *a. rare.* [f. L. *percurs-us* (see PERCUSS *v.*) + -ORY.] **a.** Characterised by running through something rapidly or hastily. **b.** *Anatomy.* Running or moving swiftly along.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* VII. (1839) I. 289 He visited some of the Scots students of Schrieghthorn and Furtheinten;...not in the percursory manner of his more English predecessors. 1864 J. LEECH in J. ROBY *Roman Subs. Letter* 20 Look at the tail of his descending friend's horse. Look at another's percursory 'Lincoln and Bennett' bowling along!

Percuss (pɔ̆kə·ɹs), *v.* [f. L. *percuss-*, ppl. stem of *percutĕre* to strike or thrust through, f. PER- 1 + *quatĕre* to shake, strike, dash, etc.]

†**1.** *trans.* To strike so as to shake or give a shock to; hence *gen.* to strike, hit, knock, give a blow to. Also *fig.* *Obs.* (in general sense).

1580 HOLLAND *Cyrl. Pyrnot.* v. 198 Pericles he was hurt perplexitie. 1619 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Earth quakes perceived, now with the affright. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 117 Solid Bodies, if they be very softly percussed, give no Sound. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 1. (1637) 109 Our Antidote, perceiv'd by Power unseene.

2. *Med.* To tap or strike gently (some part of the body) with the finger or an instrument, for purposes of diagnosis, or of therapeutics.

1832 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 17 Where one person comparatively the two sides of the chest. 1857 *Aldbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 380 The joints or muscles affected, may be percussed, pressed or moved with impunity.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1842–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1054/1 Percussing over the ph rib at its junction with its cartilage. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 430/2 Thus by percussion rapidly over a nerve when the pain is dull or grinding, and percussion slowly when the pain is acute.

HENCE **Percu·ssed** *ppl. a.* (In *Her.* = PUNCHEONY); **Percu·ssing** *ppl. a.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 40 (Lion) sex horns. Their tayles forked,...Remembered, percussed, and contrebalanced. 1882 MILNE *Warrington* 33 Section...of Chert, or other percussing bodies. 1890 *Aldbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 696 The sound produced by the impact of the percussing finger on the one percussed.

Percussant (pɔ̆kə·ɹsănt), *a. Her.* [f. as PERCUSS *v.* + -ANT, after other heraldic adjs. as *passant, rampant*, etc.] Said of the tail of a lion or other animal when represented as hard round as if lashing its sides: cf. *percussed* in prec.

c1868 BURKE *Peerage Misc.* 8. Glenc., *Percussant*, or *Percussed*,...sometimes applied to the tail of a lion, or other animal, when lying on the back or side, as if he were beating and striking himself therewith. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

Percussion (pɔ̆kə·ɹʃən, *sb.* [ad. L. *percussiōn-em*, n. of action from *percutĕre*: see PERCUSS. Cf. F. *percussion* (1416 in Littré), perh. the immediate source.]

I. The striking of one body with or against another with some degree of force, so as to give a shock; impact; a stroke, blow, knock. Usually in reference to solid bodies; more rarely to liquids, or to air (as producing sound). Chiefly in scientific use. *Centre of percussion*: see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

1599 PEELE *Battle Alcazar* I. sc. 6 Sometymes the castle passes [of the eye] cleareth by percussion or 1838 years. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1196 He with...That we doe...tosses by the percussion and beating of the aire. 1634 H. CONSTABLE tr. *Instruc. etc. des Ambassades Verge...* did die by a percussion of blood in the head, which Diseases the Greeks call the Apoplexie. 1665 PHIL. TRANS. I. 1088 The Doctrine of Percussion on which depends that of the Curvet or Wedge. 1704 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxii. 199 Percussion puts all the parts of the wood into a tremulous motion. 1820 Journal *Sc.* & *Arts* II. 29 No loss seems to follow from the percussion of liquids in cask bodies. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 148/2 Pulverising silver, even when moist, will explode by percussion.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*: *e.g.* the striking of sound upon the ear; the ictus or rhythmic 'beat' in verse; the stroke of an 'evil eye', etc.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 32 With thy grim looks, and The Thunder-like percussion of thy sounds Thou mad'st thine enemies shake. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Envy* (1862) 510 The Times, when the Strokes, or Percussion of an Enemies Eye doth most hurt, are, when the Party smarted is beheld in Glory. 1674 tr. *Kuffler's Refl. Aristotle's Treasr. Female Prud.* 23 In the Italian and Spanish...all the Rimes are distyllable, and the percussion stronger.

2. Specific applications.

a. The striking of a fulminating powder, or *percussion-cap* (see 5), so as to produce a spark and explode the charge in a fire-arm.

1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 273 He used one of Forsyth's gun-locks, which, flashes, goes off by percussion. 1844 tr. F. W. Schmidt's (1844) in *Trnl. Franklin Inst.* 100 On some kinds of fulminating powder inflammable by percussion and their use in fire-arms. 1846 GARDNER 1st. *Chemistry* 90 Percussion has been for some years introduced into the service, for igniting the charge of all large guns.

b. *Med.* The action of striking or tapping with the finger, or with a small hammer (*plessimeter-hammer*) upon a part of the body, either to ascertain the condition of some internal organ by the sound produced, or for therapeutic purposes.

If the stroke is made directly upon the body, it is called *immediate percussion*; if upon something placed against the body (e. g. a finger of the other hand, or a small instrument made for the purpose), *mediate percussion*.

1832 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 401 Percussion of the thorax yielded a much clearer sound on the right than on the left side. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 56 How much has the treasures of general diseases been improved by the application of auscultation and percussion! 1843 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Medical percussion was known to Hippocrates, but was only used in abdominal diseases. It was not until the time of Auenbrugger that its use was suggested for diseases of the chest.

c. *Instrument of percussion*: a musical instrument that is played by percussion or striking.

Mostly applied to those used chiefly or solely for marking rhythm, and either struck with a stick or the hand (as the drum, triangle, tambourine), or struck together in pairs (as cymbals); rarely to stringed instruments in which the strings are struck by hammers. Hence *percussion* is sometimes used collectively for the instruments of percussion in an orchestra, or their players (cf. STRINGS, WIND, sound).

1778 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 249 Musical instruments chiefly of percussion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 398 *Instruments, Musical*, are, 1. *Aerial*, as the Organ, Piano-forte, etc.; 2. of *Percussion*, as the Drum, Cymbals, etc. 1904 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 8/3 Almost all the strings are gentle in the conductor, and the wind and percussion are prominent members of London orchestras.

d. A device in some reed-organs by which a small hammer is caused to strike the reed as the air is admitted to it, thus quickening the production of the sound.

1879 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 667 Another major invention was due to Martin, who gave the harmonium ...'spinner speech', i.e. made the sound cease quickly follow the descent of the key. The invention is known as 'percussion'.

3. *Mus.* The actual 'striking' or sounding of a note or chord, esp. of a discord, as distinguished from *preparation* and *resolution.*

1880 C. H. H. PARRY in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 689 *Percussion*, is the actual sounding of the discord.

†**4.** *Chiromancy.* A name for the outer edge of the palm of the hand: see QUOTE. *Obs.*

1643 BULWER *Chirol.* 73 The hand thus closely shut and the fingers all turned in...The outer part...Concussion and the ground or percussion. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 24 The percussion is the outer part, which sounds when we strike anything. *Ibid.* 106 Such lines in the percussion of the hand denote drowning.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, for, pertaining to, or worked by percussion; *esp.* made or constructed so as to be ignited or exploded by percussion (cf. 2 a), as *percussion arm, bullet, fuse, gun, match, primer*,

tude; belonging to, used for, or produced by medical percussion (sense 3 b), as *percussion blow, dullness* (= dull sound), *hammer, message, note, resonance, sound, stroke, thrill, tone*; **percussion cap**, a small copper cap or cylinder containing fulminating powder, exploded by the percussion of a hammer so as to fire the charge of a fire-arm; **percussion drill**, a drill worked by percussion; **percussion figure**, a characteristic figure produced by a blow with a pointed instrument on a thin plate of certain crystals; **percussion grinder**, a machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a combined rubbing and pounding process' (*Knight Dict. Mech.*); **percussion instrument** = *instrument of percussion*: see 2 c; **percussion-lock**, a form of lock for a fire-arm in which the charge is fired by means of a *percussion cap*; **percussion powder**, the powder used in percussion caps, consisting, since *c* 1823, of mercury fulminate, previously compounded chiefly of perchlorate of potash; **percussion-sieve**, an apparatus for sorting ores according to size by means of two inclined sieves which are agitated by levers (*Knight*); **percussion-stop**, a draw-stop in a reed-organ which puts the percussion (2 d) into action; **percussion-table**, an apparatus for sorting ores according to weight, consisting of a slightly inclined table or frame which is shaken intermittently by a mechanical appliance.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 104 The "Percussion Arm does not require so much repair as the Flint Musket. 1851 *Lieut. S. Dyer's Patent* No. 4861 Nipple or spill to receive the copper "percussion caps. 1855 Gurney's *Manual Explos.* II. 223 Percussion caps were first made by Joseph Egg, an English gun-maker, in 1815. 1859 Goodman *Scientific London* 2 The percussion-cap gun was a great improvement on the flint-lock, and although in this was short, it may be regarded as the most durable gun ever made. 1892 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 43 The hard whiteness is increased by "percussion drills and forcepins. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 13 June 6/3 Special rules ..including one prohibiting the use of "percussion rock-drills in hard stone. 1879 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, "Percussion-fuze, a fuze in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile hits the object. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 200/2. 1890 J. Inman in *Trans. Franklin Inst.* 283 The slowest powder was much the safest in the "percussion gun. 1895 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVI. 80 "Percussion gunlock. Silent spark; noted to Mr. Colbourn Hall. 1858 *Abbott's Lect. Med.* V. 100 Percussion ..with a platelayer and "percussion-hammer .. yields a clear metallic sound. 1872 Yates *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 33 The Egyptians had many of the wind, stringed, and "percussion instruments at present known. 1845 Mar. Cornish *Law* I. 398 A sale of goods with "percussion-locks. 1887 D. Macrae *Art of Massage* 26 ii. 20 His "percussion massage is nothing more than that employed by the ancients. 1881 Raimbach *Memories* 77 "Percussion caps were still on the issue two inches of the church and in a succession extending down to the first rib. 1879 T. B. Jeaffreson *Shooter's Comp.* 102 "Percussion powder. Ignites with a blow. 1845 Cox, Hawkins *Instr. Vap. Spectroscope* 47 Mr. Joyce .. substituting a manufactory of this antimonious percussion powder in which he does away entirely with the oxygenists. 1864 *Pressfields' Inst. Rep. to Mech. Mag.* III. 7 Joshua Hall's improved "percussion primers. 1858 *Chief Eng. & Archt. Prod. L.* 126/1 When the percussion primer strikes. 1878 *Trans. Colonial Soc. IX.* 210 Over the right side the "percussion-sconcers was carried. 1868 *Rep. to Gen. U. S. Mandleton Wage* 28 Fell—took the hammer, pull the trigger, causing the hammer to strike the "percussion-disk .., forcing it against the rim of the cartridge, and exploding it. 1879 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, "Percussion-stop, a pneumatic stop to the organ, which resembles the knob the flutes. 1855 Maunder tr. *Bischoff's Research.* 21 The fluid in the cavity is disturbed by the "percussion-stroke, and a sound, similar to the movement of waves in the ocean, is thus produced. 1879 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, "Percussion-table. 1880 Raymond *Mining Glos., Percussion table.* 1870–71 S. Gen *Assault & Pers. con.* 51, 108 "Percussion Thrill. A peculiar quivering sensation .. sometimes produced by percussion. 1839 J. Moore in *Trans. Franklin Inst.* XXIII. 114 "Percussion tubes for cannon.

Hence **Percu'ssional** *a.*, of or pertaining to percussion; † **Percu'ssionist**, one who uses a percussion gun (*obs.*); **Percu'ssionize** *v.* = Percussion *v.*

1776 Howard *Hist. Music* I. 21, vii. 321 His [Cassiodorus'] division of instrumental music into three parts, namely, percussional, tensile, and inflatile. 1867 *Sporting Mag.* L. 27 He then ..is dead shot as a percussionist. By his patent detonating, weather proof, water proof, fire proof gun. 1832 G. T. Vigne *Six Months in America* II. 56 In New York ..a percussioner had put over his door, 'Flint and steel guns altered and percussioned'.

Percussion, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To fit (a fire-arm) for being fired by percussion (see prec. 1 c). **b.** To treat with percussion massage. Hence **Percussioning** *vbl. sb.* (in both senses); **Percussioner**, **a.** a workman employed in percussioning fire-arms; **b.** an instrument used in percussion massage.

a. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 178 The percussioning of a gun, by the fitting in of nipple, boring touches, filing catch, &c., is termed.. 1881 — *Gun* 230 When percussioned the gun is shot at a target. *Ibid.*, In the days of muzzle loaders the percussioner's branch was a very important one.

b. 1887 D. Macrae *Art of Massage* 26 ii. 21 They are ..the properly called percussioners, ..a bundle of lock

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branches. *Ibid.* iii. 47 That the part being percussioned should become accustomed .. to the manipulation. The ways of percussioning are numerous.

Percussive (pəsʌ·sɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *percuss-*, ppl. stem of *percutere* (see Percuss *v.*) + -ive.] Having the property of striking; of, pertaining to, characterized by, or connected with percussion.

1733 Hoadley tr. *Lemnius's Physiogn.* xiii. 69 Great original and percussive power. 1800 Vince *Mathematical Misc.* 116 The same body will always give the same tone, whether the percussive stroke be greater or less. 1837 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* I. 24 The first musical instruments were without doubt percussive. 1856 Bakewell *Ph. & Pract. Mod.* (1858) 911 The respiratory and percussive phenomena ..may differ little if at all from those which attend capillary bronchitis. 1882 *Rep. to Sec. Navy, Prov. Mus. U. S.* 259 Percussive machinery that expends its force on metal.

B. *sb.* A musical instrument of percussion.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Percu'ssively** *adv.*, **Percu'ssiveness**.

1883 A. M. Bell *Princ. Speech* 180 In *upheaval, upheave, upheat*;..&c., *the P* is a pure *stop* of the voice and loses its final percussiveness. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Percussively.*

Percussor (pəsʌ·sər, -sɔ). [a. L. *percussor* a striker, etc., agent-n. from *percutere*: see Percuss *v.* Cf. mod.F. *percusseur* (Littré).] One who or that which percusses or strikes; *spec.* a small instrument for medical percussion, a percussion-hammer.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1856 *Allbutt's Lect. Med.* I. 304 Dr. Granville's percussor.

Percutaneous (pɜːkiūtē·nĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *per* across through the skin + *cutaneus*, after *cutaneous*: cf. *circumforaneous, subterraneous*.] Made, done, or effected through the skin. Hence **Percuta'neously** *adv.*, through the skin.

1887 *Amer. Trad. Psychol. Nos.* 184 Percutaneous stimulation ..gave results with somewhat greater irregularity. 1900 *Brit. Med. Trad.* 10 Apr. 903 A man, who injected something into the larynx percutaneously. 1904 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 70 The so-called percutaneous extract.

Percu'te, *v.* [a. F. *percuter-r*, ad. L. *percutere*: see next.] *trans.* = Percuss *v.* 2; esp. in massage.

1887 D. Macrae *Art of Massage* 108. 41 iv. 98 After having ..thickened and pervaded the muscles of the neck ..Trevor is ready to percute the pectoral of Upsall. 1899 W. Trevor in *Lect. & Lett.* (1899) II. 30, I want to a few days to finish the narrative of the invasion and perdition of Spain.

† **b.** In affected or rhetorical use: Look, consideration, learning. *Obs.*

1599 Sands *Hon. V.* 10. vi. 103 The perdition of th'Almaynes hath beene very great, innumerable great, 1600 — *Sions* v. 6. 103 So, the unforeseen suffren no perdition to you. 1610 — *Temp.* v. ii. 31 There is no scath, No not so much perdition as an hayre Betid to any creature in the vessel.

† **c.** That wherein ruin or destruction lies; the 'ruin' of anything. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1 1625 Mayne *Oak Church Fair Sufferd* 2, To turn Swift-rushing black perdition hence. 1699 Jos. Taylor *Cl. Caveat* 11. Ad Sect. xii. 32 Free revellings, carnivals and balls, which are the perdition of precious hours. 1708 Rowe tr. *Lucan* x. 29 Thou lewd perdition of the Lagian name!

2. *Theol.* The condition of final spiritual ruin or damnation, the future condition of the wicked and finally impenitent or unredeemed; the fate of those in hell, eternal death.

(A special theological application of the word, which has led to its disuse in the general sense.)

1382 Wyclif *John* xvii. 12 No man of hem perischide, no but the sone of perdicioun [Vulg. *nisi filius perditionis*]. — *Phil.* i. 28 The which is to hem cause of perdicioun [*gr.*, or of damnacioun, Tyndale, a token of perdicion]. 1535 tr. *Hyghde* (Rolls) III. 129 The Assembly ..is called the sun of perdition. 1563 Homilies tr. *Austerity* (1859) 207 Children of perdition and inheritors of hell fire. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. vi. § 3. 54 [They] ought to make towards their eternall perdition. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err* Whappetite, or what dishes call best, ..Is profited with perdition, who is poor? 1865 Browning *Ring & Bk.* II. 108 Would you send A soul straight to perdition, flying fresh As arbelet?

3. In imprecations. (Cf. *damnation*.)

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 91 Excellent Wretch: Perdition catch my Soule But I do love thee. 1819 Fletcher *Bonduca* III. v. Perdition Take me for ever, if in my bid anger, I do not outdo all example. 1840 Lord *Arad. Nts.* I. 208 'Perdition on unbridled wives!' 1894 H. Bindloss *Heart of Bucchan* II. 260 Perdition take me now!

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In Wyclif, after the Vulgate, rendering Heb. שְׁאוֹל *sheōl*the place of perishing, Hades; in Coverdale and other so-called 'damnation'.

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3. *Comb.* **Perdition-money**: see quot.

1883 Bankers' *Magazine* lvi. 173 The exacting of bonuses or perdition money, which by law Treasurer of Westmoreland divided among them that have discovered it, who diligently keep Prisons, and arrested upon other Church Duties.

Hence **Perdi'tionable** *a.*, deserving perdition.

1892 Pilgrim's *Course* II. 20, 203 Wild, blasphemous, perditionable thoughts, That fasten in them sacred.

† **Perditious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Irreg. f. perdition after *seditious*, etc.] Given over to perdition.

1609 Barnes *Devil's Law Case* D 4 b, The house that Be-

† **Perdi'ligent**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *perdiligent-em*: see Per- 1 4.] Very diligent. Hence † **Perdi'ligence**, thorough diligence.

1630 Morrice *Eubulus* 1. 1168. 109 Vine: Industry inseparated with prodigious Industry, and nefarious Prodigalness.

† **Perdisturb**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Per- 2 + Disturb *v.*] *trans.* To disturb or hinder greatly.

1598 Florio, *Turbare, Perturbare* 103 Yf any gentlemans or his wife disturbe or let the execution of this writ [etc.].

† **Perdit, perdite**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perdit-us*, pa. pple. of *perdere* to lose: see Perdition.] Lost to virtue; abandoned, wicked.

a 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* x. vii. A young man of a most perdit and debauche course of life. 1643 Prynne *Newsmongs.* (1660) 188 The most perdite sort of men.

Hence † **Perditly** *adv.*, (*a*) in a wicked manner, abandonedly, (*b*) desperately [cf. L. *perdite amare* to be desperately in love].

a 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* II. iv. (1642) 30 Graphicis ..of whom he was perfectly enamoured. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 126 A thousand times had rather wish to die, Than perdity to affect one base soul vile.

Perdition (pəɹdi·ʃən). Also 4 -cyon, 4–6 -cion, -cioun, etc. [ME. a. OF. *perdition* (1118 c. in Littré), *perdicion*, F. *perdition*, ad. L. *perditiōn-em*, n. of action from *perdere* to make away with, destroy, lose; f. Per- 3 + *dare* to give, put.]

1. The fact or condition of being destroyed or ruined; utter destruction, complete ruin. *Now rare.*

a 1300 Hampole *Psalter*, cxi, 310 (Dent. xxxii. 35) Hande is be day of perdicyon. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxxii. 35 The day of perdicioun [Vulg. *dies perditionis*; Coverd., the time of their destruccion is at hande]. — *Prov.* vii. 23 To the arowe shal come his perdicioun, and unbeynde he shall be ouercomen [Vulg. *perdita anus*; Coverd. destruccion, the calamite]. 1526 Tindale *Last Jerem.* (N. T. 51) To the passing of him and his company out of the ost, put all the here to peyne of perdicion. — 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 27 b, What losse & perdicion of many noble Capitaynes and strong warriours were ..mete at the assaute. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 3 Cassio's tydings ..imparting the mares perdition of the Turkish Fleete. 1845 tr. *Nibelungen Liedt* (Chevraj) 31. 9 A great Confusion ..hereth behinde it a ..wildered waste, by reason of the perdition and corruption of the skin. 1880 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 1 A Man may be charitably inclined to the perdition of Himself. 1899 W. Trevor in *Lect. & Lett.* (1899) II. 30, I want to a few days to finish the narrative of the invasion and perdition of Spain.

† **b.** In affected or rhetorical use: Loss, destruction, lessening. *Obs.*

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warbles are likewise amongst these perdicious children the lowder will grow their cape.

Perdix. The Latin word for 'partridge', retained in the Dorsey Bible, and used in Ornithology as a generic name: see PARTRIDGE, PERDICINE.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *1 Sam.* xxvi. 20 The king of Israel is come forth to seeke one flie, as the perdix is pursued in the mountaines. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 439/2 The genus *Perdix*, Briss., is made to contain the subgenera *Perdix* ..*Coturnix*..*Ptilopachus*.. and *Ortygis*.

Perdi(o, -oun, obs. forms of PARDON.

Perdricide, *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. F. *perdrix* partridge + -CIDE 1.] A partridge-killer: in quots. oppositive = Partridge-killing.

1826 Sir. Sacvr *Wks.* (1849) II. 19 The perdricide criminals are more numerous than the violators of all the branches of the Decalogue. 1837 C. LEVER *Self-Information* II. 129 When I..heard from my perdricide comrades there the tale of their September exploits. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* CXVII. 103 No 'perdricide' gentleman could ..imagine that (etc.).

† Perdrigon. *Obs.* (Also 6 **perdigweon,** 8 **perdrigeon.**) [a. F. *perdrigon* (Littré), in 16th c. *perdigeon*, in Cotgr. *perdigonne*, in Fr. *perdigon*, *perdrigon*, properly 'young partridge', according to Littré and Hatz.-Darm. from its colour.] A variety of plum, black, violet, or white (Littré), formerly highly valued for its flavour.

1599 *Hamlet's Pop.* II. 183 Of later time was presented out of Italy ..the plummes called the Perdigweons. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233/2 Plums, Perdigon, White, Blue, Primordial, Salem Claud. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) II. *Explication to Sect.*, The White perdrigon, which we esteem one of our best plums. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Prunus*, The Violet Perdrigon Plum. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* 21 As to a damascene plum, does plenty well followed by a taste, but ..to compare it with the queen mother, the perdrigeon, the green-gage, or the orleans. 1884 HOOD *Floral Manual* 130.

Perdu, perdue (pardiū', pē'rdiū), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 7 **pur-due**; **par-, perdieu, -dew.**) [a. F. *perdu* 'lost, perished; forlorn, past hope of recovery, cast away' etc. (Cotgr.); 1550, originally introduced in the Fr. military phrase *sentinelle perdue*, and so usually spelt *perdue*; in later times often (now usually) treated as an alien Fr. word, and written *perdu* or *perdue*, according to gender.]

A. *adj.* (*sit pa. ppl.*).

† **1.** In *sentinel perdue*, *perdue sentinel* (called by Barret 1598 *forlorne sentinell*): **a.** The post of a sentinel (see SENTINEL *sb.* 1) in a very advanced and dangerous position, where he can hardly hope to escape death. **b.** A sentinel posted in such a position. *Obs.*

(Quot. 1591 is punctuated 'breaches in eyther, in sentinels, perdues.' If this is right, the quot. belongs to 2.)

1590 GARRARD's *Art Warre* 1. 1 In Trenches, where purchasers buie their place a number of houres in the water and myre vp to the knees: and besides vp on the Bulwarkes, breaches, in regards, in Sentinels perdues, and such like, when occasion requires and necessitie commaunds. [1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 11. ii. The proper *Antiperas Sentinell* is that which is set either in horne-tacks or forte, where runs the common campe: .. so many ways the enemie, that being charged and stirred, he shall with great difficultie retire and escape.] 1608 BOURNE *Gunn. Mil. Discours.* to Rdr. (ed. 3) 70 So many ..duties to some open breaches, lye sentinell perdue, after the first shout [etc.]. a 1636 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1764) 23 Sir Edward Cecil..used often during this siege, to go in person in the night time, to try whether he could catch any Invisible perdues. 1688 F. MARKE *Armoury* 22, xix. (Rear.) 149/2 A Perdue sentinell is kept drawn to the open field, where he lyeth on his belly with his eare to the ground to hearen what he can from the enemy.

2. In other connexions:

† **a.** Placed in an extremely hazardous position, such as that of a 'forlorn sentinel', or a 'forlorn hope'; hence, in a desperate case, lost. *Obs.*

1608 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* v. 1 *Phil.* Now stand you with him (the Duke), Sir? *Theod.* A perdue captain. Full of my father's courage. 1623 MASSINGER *Maid. Honour* v. iii Where ..invisible devils and permanent colonnades, ..the last sally dispatches, as in a case *perdue*, to see what can be done by sullies of raging Bombards. 1658 THOMAS *Cabinet-p., Perdu*, lost, perished, forlorn, past hope of recovery, cast away.

† **b.** Lying out, passing the night out of bed. *Obs.*

1659 CLEVE *Lond. Prod.* Wks. (1664) 124 Though it be to the surprise of a perdu page or chamberwench.

c. Lying hidden; hidden, concealed; disguised. Now chiefly as Fr.

a 1730 NORTH *Examen.* I. ii. § 160 (1740) 111 The Trick of a Horse of proper Witnesses, charged and primed in order to a short Turn. 1831 R. ANDERSON *Cicilian* II. ii. A Huguenot perdue in the Louvre.

3. In phrase *to lie perdu.* (Also, *to set, leave, stand*, etc. *perdu.*) Now chiefly as Fr.

a. In military usage: Placed as an outpost, sentinel, guard, scout, etc., in an exposed, hazardous position; hidden and on the watch; (lying) in ambush, in wait, in order to surprise or attack. Often *transf.* or *fig.*

1607 R. BARNES *Divils Charter* E iv b, This very night must I stand *Perdue* for this bloudy murder. 1611 BIBLE *2 Paralipom. King* x. *Ye King* x. 5. 1625 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, There's a spare inn, Manned lying perdue .. On a guess Which you must learn to play so. a 1629 FLETCHER *Women's Prize* I. ii. I'll stand *perdue* upon 'em. 1648 WITHER *Brit. Remonst.* 11. 781 Suggestion lay *perdue* thus by Contemplation, And sought to *Godmessage* Meditation. 1649 SANDERSON *Wedding* 11. iii. Let's stand away before we be discovered. I do not like where mine lie perdu. 1652 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iv. 208 It is enjoining he should lie *Perdue*, who is to watch the round. a 1668 DAVENANT *Siege Wks.* (1673) 61 A Vessel That lies Perdue for a Hern Net. 1698 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) IV. 54 This Shaftsbury ..by the Parish, lay *Perdue*. a 1708 SOUTH *Sermons* (1737) VII. 266 443 If a Man in revenge spent his Gunsel, and lye *a perdu* meerly perdieu at his Heart, to spy when his begins to peep out in flame for Inclination. 1787 SYDNEY *Tr. Shaweis* IX. 203 Bridget stood perdue within, with her finger and her thumb upon the latch, hastened it with expedition. 1832 WHITTIER, etc. *Lib. Tracts* (1840) 267 Overtaken in his solitary career, lying '*perdue*' behind some tree, or bush. 1884 *Munch. Weekly Times* 22 Oct. 4/8 Probably in the village lies a *skilful* poney-stalker is lying *perdu* to get a scrap of their conversation.

b. Hidden away; concealed; out of sight, withdrawn from sight. Now usually as Fr., spelt *perdu* or *perdue* according to gender. (*sit*) Of persons.

1701 J. FRIZELL *Splendid Shilling* (1715) 16 This Child..sits Like perdue in a Nook or gloomy Cave. 1734 ENTICK *Lond. Spy* Cruttenden (1756) I. xxv. 234 Mr. Greville was not gone out of town, but traveled to be perdue. 1813 SCOTT *Lay. Minstrel* III. xxiii. We must lie perdue, If possible. 1843 CARLYLE *Misc., Printersmuse* (1857) IV. 346 They will shelter in a corner, they there perdue for three days. 1851 SANDERSON *Lecture Tyrannus* 18, All in vain! Gold and jewels I throw, still he remained there perdue. 1870 MISS SANDERSON *Red as Rose* xiv, She has been lying *perdue*.. busily buried in the interested luxury of a French novel.

(*b*) Of things, qualities, etc.

1738 *Misc. in Ann. Rep.* 373/2 The ingenious author tells us..the general's invention remains *perdu*. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1812) 190 A host of homely, good-natured qualities, which had lain perdue. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, Hidden in the belt of each, or carried *perdu* in the trouser's pocket. 1893 SELWYN *Penn. S. R.* (1908) 422 [It] had lain perdu in my head all that time.

† **B.** *sb.* Obs. [Partly short for *sentinel perdue* or *F. enfants perdus*, see below, 2; partly elliptical or contextual uses of the phrases in A. 3: cf.

a 1600 BACON *Apol. conc. Ld. Essex* 61 Mallyster..was here put to the test of those that the Frenchmen call *Enfants perdus*, that never go backe before hazzard.]

† **1.** = *Sentinel perdue*, A. 1 a. *Obs.* rare.

1611 TOURNEUR *Atk. Trag.* v. iv. I would you would relieve me, for I am sir fainter that I stand to watch alone To attend our wry perdu.

† **2.** A soldier placed in a position of special danger, as an outlying sentinel, or ordered on some hazardous enterprise, as to act as scout or skirmisher, lead in an assault, etc.; and hence considered as virtually lost or in a desperate case. *Obs.*

1625 SMITH *Laws* 20. vii. 31 (Quarto) To watch, poor Perdu With the thin helme. 1634 C. BROOKE *Trag. Rich. III* 168, The centynels are plac't; *perdu's* are sent. 1652 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Your old Parthian, who, after alms, do think ..that they are shot-free. 1656 *Mem. Hist. Collect. Soc.* IV. VI. 9 Having ..laid out our partizans, we intend ourselves to the guard. 1658 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1125 Our Pardons lie at once the Enemy, as to beat them in Counsels. 1680 in *Ann. Reg.* (Chron.) 19 The Earl in person every night laid Perdues to prevent Surprizals. 1708 PHILLIPS, A *Perdue*, a Sentinel or Soldier plac'd in an advanced and dangerous Post.

fig. a 1641 SYLVESTER *Complaint Wedding Shaks. Poems* (1848) 50 Out of the bed the other side hastil was Orr a gowne untrik'd; ..There lay this pretty perdue, safe to keep The rest of th' body that lay fast asleep.

† **b.** *collectively.* The body of troops on outpost duty; the watch, guard. *Obs.*

1622 T. SCOTT *Reg. Founder* 31 Such are the Guard, the Sentinell, the Watch, the Perdu for the Common-wealth. 1634 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 69 During this siege, there was taken by the English perdu, a French man (etc.).

† **c.** *pl.* = FORLORN HOPE [*F. enfants perdus*]; a body of soldiers selected for a specially hazardous military duty. *Obs.*

a 1620 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 23 The King..sent a number of Infantry Perdues to his Trenches, to relieve the Skirmish. 1622 CAPTAIN, a 2. *Perdus, Enfans perdus*, perdues or the forlorne hope, of a troupe (any commonly) Gentlemen of Companies. 1624 SIR GEORGE BETHUNE's *Relation* 7, 300 Two thousand Perdus first Give bravely th' Onset. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perdues*.. the forlorn hope of a Camp,.. are so called, because there are given for lost men, in respect of the danger of their service.

† **d.** *transf.* One who acts as a watcher, scout, or spy. *Obs.* (From 3 a.)

1632 FISHER *Holy War* v. xxiii. 287 Poland ..lying constant perdues of Christendome against the Turkeian. 1632 — *Pulpit* v. 59 Shepheards lying constant Perdues in defence of their flocks. a 1680 *Marvellous Northumbrial.* 13 (1684) 104 The Sheriffs ..who in effect, lay constant Perdues against the neighbouring Scots. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. 266 Watch ye, *Sleeping Reading Perdue*, &c. The Thieves Scout or Perdue. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 326 (1742) 292 Sir William Waller the Perdue, was the Discoverer..and, by his Diligence, the Man taken and sent to Newgate.

† **e.** *transf.* A person in a lying or crouching posture. *Obs.* rare.

1681 CHETHAM *Winsl. Prank* (ed. 3) 13 Forby thy'd with sneaking dare refuse To creep to th' inglorious Perdu's That crouches lye above, the trembling waves.

† **2.** A morally abandoned person; a desperado; a profligate, a rake. *Obs.*

1620 CHAPMAN *Widdowes* T. iv. 1 Wks. 1873 III. 23 Profane Ruffian, Traytor to Bawds & Strumpets, ..Debauche perdu's.

† **Perdu, perdue,** *v. Obs.* rare. [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* (*with it*). To lie *perdu*, act the part of a *sentinel perdue*, sat warily.

1636 S. H. *Guild. Law* 33 Then the Lord Fairfax did no wrong: but wisely Sentinel'd and Perdu'd it to prevent surprizals, and the better to maintain his Sovereignty.

2. *trans.* (*refl.*) To place in ambush, hide.

1638 R. FRANCO *Hierth. Mem.* (1821) 61 An ordinary Artist may kill a tyrant, provided he purdues himself as a ramouable dastagon.

† **Perdu·ce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *perdūc-ĕre* to lead, bring through, f. PER- 1 + *dūcĕre* to lead.] *trans.* To bring on, lead on; to induce.

1570 *Foxe A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1926/1 Yea might easely be perduced to acknowledge our Church with us. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (ed. 2) 68, (*ubique*) may By the merits of the Poet our bodies are perduced from place to place. 1637 THOMASON *Known's Ghost* 198 Enchanting sirens and perducing them to a den. 1685 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 26 Catharsicks ..chiefly perduced to a laudable mitrovation.

So † **Perdu·cation.** [ad. L. *perducātio-nem*, n. of action from *perdūcĕre*.] *Obs. rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perducation*, a bringing or leading through.

† **Perduell.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *perduellis* a public or private enemy, f. PER through + *duellis* a warrior.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perduell*, a strong stubborne enemie.

Perduellion (pārdiū'ĕlĭən). *Rom. and Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *perduellion-em*, f. *perduellis*: see prec.] Hostility against the state or government; treason. (*Obs.* in *St. Law.*)

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S. T. S.) 60 This law of *perduellion* was of mair horrible crymne. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 60 On the 15th of October 1580. the Assembly of the Church at Edynburg, did by an Act approve of that pardon[ing] the Capture of the King]. 1754 ER. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 130 The punishment of Perduellion was ..Different Sepulchres, or Natural Death of the Criminal. 1818 *Scott's Mod. Modif.* 101, I am of opinion ..that this rising ..to take away the life of a reprieved man, will prove little better than perduellion.

So † **Perdu·ellious** [a. Fr. *perduellions*] 'Treason against Prince or Country' (Cotgr.).

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perduellion*, or *Perduellious*, treason against the King or Country.

[**Perduleous** in Johnson, copied in later Dicts.; spurious word (palæotint for PERDURABLE).]

Perdum *n.* obs. form of PARDON.

Perdurability (pardiūrăbi·lĭti). Also 5 -bylyte, -bleta, -bylyte. [In ME. a. OF. *per-, perdurabilité* (12th c. in Godef.). The mod. word is a new formation from *perdurable*.] The quality of being perdurable; continuous duration; everlastingness; permanence. In mod. use chiefly in *Philos.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vii. 92 (Camb. MS.) Nathelees ..as many yeres as thee-to may be waityyed so many out ceiten ben compariysoned to the perdurable fee is endeles. 1413 *Pilgr. Lewde Conon* (1483) IV. xxiii. 69 This is sought to days dayes, neuther quahte or quantite, or perdurablyte of thy peyne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 393/2 That by that knowe the perdurablite of thinges Goddes thynke be shewed.

1665 MRS. *Evans. Hamellion* 250 Something which is distinguished from our fleeting impressions by what, in Russian language, is called Perdurability. a 1872 — *Wks. Reliq.* (1874) 300 Sufficient is but a general term for the perdurability of attributes. 1877 BOWEN *Mod. Philos.* xv. 289 What is this necessary axiom ..but the perdurability of material substance?

Perdurable (pardiū·răb'l, pē'rdiūrăb'l), *a.* Also 5–6 **par-.** [a. OF. *per-, perdurable* (12th c. in Godef.) = Pr. *perdurable*, It. *perdurabile*, ad. late L. *perdūrābilis* (Boeth.), f. *perdūrāre*: see PERDURE and -BLE. Very rare from a 1660 to 1800, and by Johnson considered obs.; common again in 19th c.] Enduring continuously, lasting, permanent; everlasting, as measured by human life or human history.

c 1290 (implied in PERDURABLY). c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 17 (Camb. MS.) Ne by contrary and enuirouned by lasse perdurable but nothinge but it engendreth yeres sembleth to semble. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. viii. (Skeat) I. 83 The roote of a people ..groundeth of an wyse judgement; neuer is it moeuable perdurable. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. *Prol.* (1558) 215, For to make your names perdurable. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 140 Therefore lyeth the maintenaunce of his estate. c 1540 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 141 b, Gods is not absolute perdurable, nor hath alwaies continuall. 1550 BALE *Image, Irel.* v. 51 O perdurable shame, let's end our tales. 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* 1738 I. 505 What thing in the nature of a Covenant shall bind the other to such a perdurable sentence? 1808 H. SIMMONS *Model. Wife* 2 *Widow* I. 204 A Simmons ..of a more perdurable nature than a thousand of those which are daily moulded out of bones, nerves, carnosum. 1814 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xiv. 183 Leaving a name perdurable on earth. 1883 HALL *Europ. Mandolins* 192 The existence of a perdurable body of musicians. 1886 T. HUXLEY *Hume* 6 *Ess.* 22 vii. II. 340 [That] so vast and perdurable a structure as the Roman Empire could utterly perish.

b. *esp.* (in theological lang.) Everlasting, eternal, as opposed to things of this world and of time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 870 The blisful ioie that is perdurable. c 1440 *Myrrour* 97 In suche manner must here love and the 3e perdurable. a 1536 CAXTON & *Malory* 80 Shal. *Dialogue* I. 64 The mighty and perdurable God be his pardo. 1659–60 BOWLES *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 10, § 2. 198 The essential and perfecting substance and never corrupted what is immaterial and perdurable. 1880–3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2319/1 The separate and perdurable personality of man.

c. Of material things: Able to withstand wear or decay; unperishable; lasting indefinitely.

c 1375 Cursor Mundi 1 pt. i. 1 (Cmtb. MS.) Hyr clothes weren naked of the dayes thenden and naked craft of perdurable matere. 1386 Pierce Plow. Creed 11 in Skeat (Ch. 1. ch. 7.) I confesse me both to thy dowaring, with Calice of perdurable temphrance. 1614 Heywood Gunaik. 71 b. 106 Having perdurable monuments raised to her as well in Bishton as in Athens. 1816 Southey Lay of Laureate 161, Sculpture there had done her fitting part, Bidding the forms perishable seize Of those great Chiefs. 1899 James Wimbourne xiv, I am of granite...hard and perdurable.

Hence **Perdurableness** (*rare*), the quality of being perdurable; perdurability.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 1. i. § 2 b. Our Author speaketh here of the unchangeable, and permanent of the estate, and not of the perdurableness of the same. 1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1858 *Lect. Rep.* 25 Mar. 259/1 One more proof of the perdurableness of ackrenotes.

Perdurablete, obs. form of Perdurability.

Perdurably (see prec.), *adv.* Also 5 par-. [f. Perdurable *a.* + *-ly* 2, or directly after the OF. adv. *perdurablement.*] In a perdurable manner; permanently, lastingly; everlastingly, eternally.

c 1450 *O. Kent. Surv.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Ne for þo lyke reasons, þat no man leue ne wol leue his owen dowesiled perdurablelyche from gode, ne from hell cherysche. c 1518 Cranmer *Remb.* v. pr. iv. viii *Elizab.* MS.) Thilke same remote forme of manhode is perdurably in the diuyne thought. c 1530 *Kal. de la Cour* (1868) 30 That she worthy not late have rayson cure in that season, to be lasty perdurably. 1909 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 208 That after your lyfe frayle and transitory You may than live in joye perdurably. 1893 Sharp *Mem. for Br.* 20. i. 111 If it were shameable,... Why would he for the accountable tricke He perdurably forfeit? 1611 F. Rivers *Pope of Rome* v. i. 3 Promise-words...should be like to those Loth perdurably graven in the rock By Edom's cursing workmen.

Perdurance (pədiū·rāns). Now *rare.* [n. obs. F. *par-, pardurance* (13–16th c.), f. *pardurant* pr. pple.: see -ance.] Permanence, duration.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De. R.* xii. Wks. 1582/2 134 Fyres shoue the perdurance of houses, or of the seth. 1590 Wilkes *Answere, Ld. Chandos* 30 We high honors plant to, if perdurance had promised continued shooting. a 1630 Mir. *Justic. Pagan* (1847) 93 Or else envy now Cooles in the Air, and strengthen their foundation with half an hours perdurance longer than the former. 1673 Vernon *Lucretius* 76 Years, Time, Cause, Identity, Perdurance, and other notions.

Perdurant, *a. rare*—1, [adj. f. *perdūrāt-em,* pr. pple. of *perdūrāre* to Perdure: see -ant. Cf. obs. F. *perdurant* (16th c. in Godef.).] Lasting, continuous, permanent.

1872 Bascom *Logic Hight.* 44 Matter hates perdurant processes.

† **Perdurate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perdūrāre* (see next) + -ate 3.] = Perdure *v.*

15.. Christmas Carol (Percy Soc.) 27 Christe, Sonne in forme of bread, In myght of us shall perdurate.

Perduration (pədiūrē·ʃən). *arch.* [Noun of action f. L. *perdūrāre* to Perdure: cf. late L. *perdūrātio* (Ulpian, Cyril in Quicherat), and obs. F. *perduration.*] The action of enduring indefinitely; continuous duration, continuance.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De. R.* xii. Wks. 1582/2 137 Almyghty god...hauynge euerlastynge perduracion, without begynnynge, without ende. 1619 Rudyerd *Pub. Counsel.* 106 To multiply the tumults of battles upon *usq*ʳ Dyed, unto immunity of wights and subjetty of Perduration. 1658 Phillips, *Perduration,* a lasting very long. 1895 *Electr. Mag.* XVIII. 286 Happily such perduration of good as it can be inflicted only in a fairy tale.

Perdure (pədiū·ə), v. Now *rare.* [a. obs. F. *par-, pardurer,* ad. L. *perdūrāre,* f. Per- 2 + *dūrāre* to harden, endure, f. *dūrus* hard.] *intr.* To continue, endure, last on.

c 1450 *Cott. Mysc.* (Halli.) 204 In wele not reioyse Ne sorowe not *þerfyn* mercid bot thenke þat perdure. 1590 Greenwood *Answ. Def. Read Prospero* 37 Yt was the chief part of their office, to perdure in the words and prayer. 1894 Hudson *Minstrel Flocks* 56 The mind perdures while its energizing may construct a thousand ideas.

Hence **Perduring** *ppl. a.*, lasting, enduring continued.

1590 Drant in *Pal. Mus.* Epil. 8 Thy Majestie may hear eternallie...Felicitie perdurant in this sted. a 1620 *Flodden F.* vii. (1664) 88 And in perduring peace remain. 1890 J. Sherren *Dissert. Metaphysics* 204 The Lord is revealed primarily as a perduring living agent or entity.

Perdy, -dye, obs. forms of *perdie,* Faith.

Pere, obs. f. Pair, Pear, Peer, Perish, Perry[1], Pier. **Perago,** obs. form of Pirogue.

Peragal, variant of Parasol *Obs.*, equal.

Peregrin, variant of Peregrine.

† **Peregrinage.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *peregrināticum* (1136 in Du Cange = *peregrinatio*), f. *peregrin-us* (see Peregrine) + *-āticum,* -age. Roquefort *-agium, -age*: see -age. Godef. gives one instance of *pérégrinage* in F., but only of early 16th c.] = Peregrination, Pilgrimage (3, 4).

1390 *Gower. Pr.* We Yelde unto godd sacrifice of mekenesse, of peregrinage, of soucrenesse of lustyn. *Lby. erly.* MS. Coll. Clerge A 3 *b.* 241, sacrifice de mesure, de pelegrinage.]

† **Peregrinancy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *peregrināt-us,* pa. pple. of *peregrināri*: see next and -ancy.] Peregrinating; pilgrimage.

1674 Sylvester Rose. *Mornings* (1684) 180 The Church in this world is...in a state of peregrinancy and ordinancy.

Peregrinate (pe·rigrinēt), *v.* (Also 6–7 *errou.* pere-.) [f. L. *peregrīnāt-*, ppl. stem of *peregrināri* to sojourn or travel abroad, f. *peregrīn-us* foreign, a foreigner: see Peregrine. Cf. F. *pérégriner,* Sp. *peregrinar,* It. *peregrinare,* to go on pilgrimage.] *Intr.* To travel, journey.

1533 Nicolas *Christ's T.* 16 That Inquisitor ...which now peregrinate to adore. 1592 Lodge *Wounds* 1. 2 They have peregrinated to know the life of Saints. 1593 W. Rogers *Lookers-on* No. 19 (1596) H. 8 b If it be of love the reasons to peregrinate by night. 1612 Brent *Lett. to S. B. Marcelli* 12 Oct. in *Lambeth MSS.* We peregrinated over Stanmore, and visited the Castles of Bowes...and Brougham. 1814 *London Rev.* VI. 392 She peregrinated soberly in a pinched bonnet.

b. To sojourn in a foreign country.

1792 Johnson, *Peregrinate,* to live in foreign countries.

c. *trans.* To travel along or across; to traverse.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 23 The path I was about to peregrinate was ...fashioned beyond conception. 1856 Froude & Blk. *Celia's Arb.* II. 208, 270, I pick up odds and ends of information as I peregrinate the streets. 1885 C. Mansfield *Drama of Crossways* II. 4. 53 He could have wished himself peregrinating a foreign.

Hence **Peregrinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1811 Cobbe, *Fabricant,* Peregrinating, wandering, or going on Pilgrimage. 1893 Kinglake *in Action Times of Disaster* I. 293 Nor was Temple ever honoured upon the peregrinating subjects. 1894 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 65 Peregrinating bishops produce no effect upon them.

Peregrinate, *a. rare.* [f. L. *peregrināt-us* having travelled or sojourned abroad, pa. pple. of *peregrināri.*] Foreign-fashioned, having the air of one who has lived or travelled abroad. (A purposely pedantic term put by Shakspere into the mouth of Holofernes; thence taken by Lyttas.)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 15 *Ped.*...He is too bold, too peregrinate, too affected, too odde, as it were, too peregrinate, as I may call it. *Curat.* A most singular and choice Epithet. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* x. iv, Imagine this figure, grotesque, peregrinate, and to the eye of a peasant, certainly diabolical.

Peregrination (pe·rigrinē·ʃən) [ad. F. *pérégrination* (12th and 16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *peregrīnātiōn-em,* n. of action from *peregrināt-* to Peregrinate. Cf. It. *peregrinazione,* Sp. *peregrinacion.*]

1. The action of travelling in foreign lands, or of journeying from land to land; hence, by extension, of travelling from place to place.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 19 His daily peregrinacion in the desert, fedes and resort unto him. 1555 Eden *Decades* in *Arber's Introd. Eastern Voy.* 17 The Peregrination of Doctor Ingolde. 1604 E. Grimeston *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. iv. 402 This going forth and peregrination of the Musicians, will happily seeme like to that of Egypt. 1630 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 11 Amongst those many advantages, which conduce to enrich the mind with variety of knowledge,...Peregrination, or Forreine Travell is none of the least. 1783 Johnson *Life Ashburn* Wks. IV. 628 The purse of Ashburn was not equal to the expence of peregrination. 1818 *Scots Mag. Mitch.* I. Before they had advanced far on their peregrination.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A course of travel (properly abroad); a journey, esp. on foot; a perambulation; in *pl.* = travels. Also, A narrative of travels.

1548 Hooper *Ten Commandm.* x. 167 How light so ever this ungodlie people make their gaddinges or peregrinacions; they shalbe culpable and accompanable for as many faultes, as is meete for his familie throughe his absence. 1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 2 b, 3 The navigations and peregrinations Orientall of Nicholas. 1604 E. Grimeston *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IX. xxvii. 510 The Peregrination which I have written. 1710 Addison *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 2 The various Habits and Practices that he had been used to in the Course of his Peregrinations. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* v. 31 The wild fantastical...feats worked men to accept upon those long and dangerous peregrinations. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 121 My peregrinations about this great metropolis. 1853-6 Kane *Grinnell Exp. Narr.* xxiii. (1879) II. 321 [He] recently published a book of his peregrinations.

†c. A going on a pilgrim; a pilgrimage. *Obs.*

1526 Rite *Exeh. me* (Arb.) 108 Hathe England suche exercise Of devoute peregrinacion As are in Spaine and Italy? 1532 Lelland *Itin.* IV. 41 [Thregneston] his Parker...dyed in Peregrination going to Hierusalem. 1630 Rob. Hill *Exh. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 72 Works of supererogation, merits, pardons, peregrinations, and sentences.

†d. The migration or transplantation of a plant, etc. *into* another country. *Obs. rare.*

1609 Kyncos (title pd. 3) 272, Concerning the Peregrination of (her own [Kin] into Spain.

e. *fig.* A systematic going through a subject, writing, course of study, etc. f. The 'pilgrimage' or 'journey' of life: see 2 b.

1625 Causes *Body of Man* 191 Being seised at this place in the court of my Antecedent Peripatetick. 1633 B. Mason *Commend. Lett. to Palmer's Antiquitates,* When first I cast up this account of your industrious peregrinations through the world. 1710 J. Brown, *Circumbendibus* ed. 3 126 Mankind...is absolutely necessary to be acquir'd thro' the whole Course of our Peregrination till we arrive at the Love of God.

†2. A sojourning in a foreign land; the condition of dwelling as a sojourner; sojourn. *Obs. or arch.*

1639 B. W. tr. *Camden's Hist. Scotl.* 119 If he [the Cyc] should...be entertained...by more his country, the promised ...accession...was...with all honour worthy so guest a Prince, ...to assigne unto him a convenient place for his peregrination. a 1648 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 707 That 430 years of this Peregrination (in Egypt) from God to Jacob...The 40 years travail in the Wilderness. 1691 Ray *Disc. Creation* (1692) 230 Wherein the Israelites in Goshenites Land, a Peregrination of a God among men. 1697 Sir Francis Cotton *Answ.* 6 and 7 in Strype *Life* (1698) 1. 1. 6 He thinks the Peregrination of the Fathers is attributed here to the Children.

b. *fig.* Man's life on earth viewed as a 'sojourn in the flesh'.

Often exercised with the sojourn or 'tabernacling' of the Israelites in the desert; hence to have our passing into the nation of 'pilgrimage'; and so of the 'journey' through life, or a fig. sense of 'to die upon' (in quot. 1575, prob. referring to Lydgate's transl. of *Le Pèlerinage de l'Ame Jhesuscrist*).

1575 Sabeum *Gent. Lament* 1021 Of Maiestie Lyth the Peregrinacions, His did translate, enterprise, and dealinge. 1601 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 18 The select vyaic of this vare fragil peregrinatione. 1589 Sir Nicholas Carew, &c. 8 19 The heauenlie Ierusalem, vnwalled of their shoulds, euer readie to shift; whereby they represent vnto vs our peregrination in this mortalitie. 1626 Diodati *Serm., Ps.* xc. 14 (1640) 628 The Saints...pray that God would powre down vpon vs grace for our Peregrination here, as He hath done vpon them in their Station there. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. ii. xxvii. (1852) 308 In the eighty third year of his peregrination. 1721 T. Bray tr. *Bacon's Philos. Wks., Wisd. Ancients* I. 372 They all the Journey and Peregrination [in Homer] the Journey and Peregrination [in Homer] the *peregrinations* of human Life.

† c. *transf.* A place of sojourn. *Obs. rare*—1.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Wisd.* xiii. 7 They might receive a peregrination (Gr. ἀποικίαν, Vulg. *peregrinationem*) worthie of the children of God, which is a land of al most chaste to them.

Peregrinator (pe·rigrinē·ətəɹ). Now only *affected.* [a. L. *peregrinātor,* agent-n. from *peregrināri* to Peregrinate.] One who peregrinates; a traveller in foreign lands, or (loosely) from place to place; a pilgrim; a wanderer.

1620 Chamb's Tr. (1840) Addison 10 Like a grave Peregrinator...entered in peace through the Purgatories of the Printing-house. 1668 B. Cracanthorp *Credulity* 80 He makes himself a great peregrinator, to satisfie his Curiosity. 1679 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVIII. 321 Careful to record feats of practical utility to future peregrinators. 1849 T. L. Peacock *Maid. Aylmer* xiii. Blue mountain for glowering thought, than the more zealous peregrinator...is likely to have at once in his mind.

Hence **Peregrinatory** *a., rare,* characteristic of a peregrinator; moving from place to place.

1773 *Observ. Poet. St. Peter* 272 There are among them some unquestionably honest and conscientiously industrious incumbents of the peregrinatory mode of living.

Peregrine, peregrin (pe·rigrin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 peregryn, 6, (6 pelegrine), peregryne, 7 perigrine, 8– peregrine, 7– -grin. [ad. L. *peregrīn-us* coming from foreign parts, foreign, a foreigner, f. *peregr-* (for *per agr-*) field, territory, land, country (cf. F. *peregrin* adj., migratory, foreign (16th c.), sb. a pilgrim, in Cotgrave a 1400 (Godef.). In Eng. found first, and till the 16th c. only, in the name of the *falcon peregrin* or *peregrine falcon,* in OF. *faulcon pelerin* (under the influence of which Ld. Berners has *firstcon pelegryne*). The inherited form of L. *peregrinus,* through Romanic and OF., is Pilgrim, q. v.]

A. *adj.*

1. Foreign, belonging to another country; outlandish, strange; imported from abroad; also, † foreign, extraneous, or alien to the matter in hand (obs.). *Peregrine lore* (mod.L. *tenax peregrinus*), name of one of the Gregorian 'tones' or chants.

c 1330 L. Cov. *Edw.* (1849) 72 Other peeheres (which...are not let out of the very manor in order) are called peregrine or strange peeheres. ...c 1390 *Pilgr. T.* 188 In *Thynne's Animadv.* (1875) 61, I schulden to be a messanger;...we were both peregryne. 1594 Hallowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 181 You take me hereafter as strange and peregrine, that any wilines may not be my warden or my pilgrimage. 1683 tr. *J. Macer. Lat. in Waldron Jun. Misc.* (1841) I. 276 Bk. Cong. to preach openly against the Peregrine heresies. 1809 Dibdin *Bibliom.* (1876) 73 There is another Vase, which many call the Pergolesi, or strange Vase, it is very seldom used in our Harmony. 1879 Rimbault *Organ* xxiv. (ed. 3) 224 Our Diocesan Plain, Quinn, Mather, Pigot,...as well as...several other Peregrine tones. 1908 Modern *Language Q.* June 1. 75 Masters of so peregrine and protean a Nature as this [Shirley]. 1892 Gen. F. Tarleton *Expert.* (1897) I. 231 Some persons have declared the style of the author [Beaufoy] to be ...peculiarly peregrine and difficult. 1893 *Worthing Herald Coll. Year* Oct. 139 In my own small garden I have four peregrine species of grass.

2. *Astrol.* Of a planet: Situated in a part of the zodiac where it has none of its essential dignities.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 108 Jupiter...retrograde, and peregrine almost thereto, who at that instant is Peregrine, and out of all his essentiall dignities. 1683 Dryden *Virgil Guilliver Pref.* 26 Venus, the lady of that house, I find is Peregrine. 1708 Partridge *Ann. Astrologick* 4 To...Among Astrologers, a Planet is said to be peregrine, when found in a Sign or Place of Heaven, where it has none of its five Essential Dignities, viz. House, Exaltation, Triplicity, Term, or Face. 1819 J. Wilson *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 268 The last of the terms being combust, retrograde or peregrine.

† 3. Upon a pilgrimage; upon one's travels; travelling abroad. *Obs.*

1633 M. Carew *Hon. Ireld.* (1862) 102 Certain peregrine Christians going to visit the Holy Sepulchre. 1638 Chamberl *Late Sur. Wks.* (1653) 35 I am also much sparkling to give you peregrine notices for a time. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 20 Peregrine notices for a time. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* work. I. 25 (Dendrologue) The whole story of Travels, work. I. 25 (Dendrologue) The whole story of Travels, especially those marvellous and peregrine matters; most especially those marvellous and peregrine matters; most especially those marvellous and peregrine matters; most

4. Peregrine falcon (also 4-5 **faucon peregryn(e**, 6 **fawcon pelegryne**, and see B. 3): a typical species of falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) of very wide distribution, and formerly held in the greatest esteem for hawking.

There are numerous local races, varieties, or sub-species, some of which, as the *American peregrine* or *Duck-hawk* (*Falco anatum*) and the *Australian F. melanogenys*, are by many ornithologists ranked as distinct species.

[The name is merely an Englishing of the med.L. *falco peregrinus* (used *c* 1250 by Albertus Magnus *De Animal.* xxiv. 162, Fabricius *ignota quod sciamus etymologia*: the Fr. is *faucon pélerin* (used *c* 1385 by Deschamps *Lavkas*). It. *falcone pellegrino* (1348 n.) all meaning 'pilgrim falcon': so called because the young were not, like the *ostrich*, *merlin*, or *River hawks*, taken from the nest (which is usually built on an inaccessible crag or precipice), but caught on their passage or 'pilgrimage' from their breeding-places: 'hawkes que on appele pelerins, parce que non se trouvent pas en leur pays, mais en pelerinage': Bozerian *Liv. Fauve* ch. xxii. Chantecler xxvi. Hence also the name *passage-hawk*; by King, master of Falkes, *pilgrim falcon* or *haivk*. (See also Hoddesdon 18.)]

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 340 A fawcon peregryn [*v. r.* -egryn] thereto semed me. *Of Arundle Land.* 1388 *Bk. St. William* D iij b. That is a Fawkyn peregryne. And that is for an Erle. 1395 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xlvi. 139 Fawcons pelegryns, that haue stande and reuell longe or the partie back gyue ouere to flye vnrake. 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 33 Of the Biggest of Falcons, and why she is called the Peregrin, or Haggart. 1634 Goldm. *Nat. Hist.* V. 221 The peregrine Falcon does not breed till the middle of August. 1843 Lemon *Hist. Birds* I. 32 The great docility of the Peregrine Falcon, and the compassion's sure with which the birds are procured, has rendered them the most frequent objects of the falconer's care and tuition. 1875 W. M'Gillivray *Guide Hebrides* 134 These precipices are frequented by the peregrine falcon.

2. *Peregrin praetor* [L. *praetor peregrinus*], a second praetor appointed at Rome B. C. 247, to administer justice between Roman citizens and peregrins, or between peregrins themselves: see B. 1.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 6. The two praetors, the urban and the peregrin.

B. *sb.* **1.** A sojourner in a foreign land; a person residing in a place where he is a stranger or foreigner; now only in *Econ. Antiq.* A resident in ancient Rome not having the rights of citizenship, an alien denizen.

1393 Rolls of Parl. III. 454/2 Item, that no Irishmans nor Irishwoman nor peregrines live in the land of Canaan. 1648 Charter Aber. xi. (1858) 430 They were peregrines and strangers in the land of the Jews. 1875 Cooper *Inscr. Country Hôr* xx. 458 The great Romans and lawyers you were pleased to confer on me, who am but a peregrine. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 67 If a woman who is a Roman citizen has by mistake married a peregrin as if he also were a citizen, she is permitted to prove cause of error. *Ibid.* § 93 In the same way a peregrin feigns citizenship when he is present in the same action.

†**2.** A pilgrim; a traveller in a foreign land. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 468/1 In the which years were numbred of peregrines going to, and comming out every day at Rome, on the computation of 890 thousand. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. vii. 1411 Here [Mecha] we found a Sanzakian number of Strangers, and Peregrines or Pilgrims. 1634 Gervase *Plants* Story xx. I. 36 The story of an Outlandish Peregrine, or Traveller.

3. = *Peregrine falcon*: see A. 4.

1555 Eden *Decades* 283 There are also herlidions sakers and peregrines whiche were vsed to come vnto the ayslet prisons. 1612 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Dyaprise's Poly-olb.* v. 63 Whether these here are the Haggards (which they call Peregrins), or Falcon-gentils, I am no such Falconer to argue; but this I know, That the names of the sorts of Peregrins is gone, for that they are from remote and vnknowne places. 1688 Holme *Armoury* (Yorksh.) *Armoyle* 4 The Aerie of Frederick this, where Peregrine did gleichfully breed. 1738 B. Martin *Hist. Brit. Pisc.* II. *Pomfret* 229 Excellent Pyrmont, called Peregrine. 1865 Kingsley *Hermit.* 22, One of the birds ... that the peregrine.

Peregrinity (perigri·niti). [ad. F. *péregrinité* (Furetière 1690), or ad. L. *peregrinitās* the condition of a *peregrinus* or foreigner: see -ITY.] The condition of being a foreigner or alien, esp. in *Roman Antiq.* (see quot. 1880); †the quality or fact of being foreign, foreignness, outlandishness, strangeness (*obs.*).

1592 G. Fletcher *Russe Common.* (Hakl. Soc.) 101 This causeth the Emperour to ... be very wary in admitting of all peregrinities that might draw the people to alienation. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* (c. 1. 53 The affected peregrinities of his strange stiles. 1774 Boswell *Trav. Hebrides* 29 Aug. He said to me, '...there people, sir, ...may have somewhat of a peregrinity in their dialect, which relation has engrossed by a different language'. I asked him if *peregrinity* was an English word. He laughed and said, 'No'. 1807 F. Wrangham *Serm. Friend. Script.* 21 Stamped with illiteracy or with peregrinity. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* 288 *Peregrinity*, the condition of those who, being free, were neither citizens nor colonial or Latin latins, though possibly Roman subjects. 1900 *Trans. Educ. Mus. Canada* 8 A mere concomitant of peregrinity.

b. A sojourn or journeying abroad. *rare.*

1892 Caroline *Streetfights* 32, I've health-journeys which ... he had to make in '48. '*Fourbound peregrinities*'. *Ibid.* 56, A rare removal, what we call 'his third peregrinity', had to be decided on.

†**Peregrion, perneon** (pēr·ĕ·grĭ·ŏn, pēr·ĭ·nĭ·ŏn). *Zool.* [A factitious term intended to represent Gr. περαίων, περαίων, pr. ppls. of περαιοῦν 'to carry across, transport', περάω, taken as 'to walk about',

Later users of the term have more exactly transliterated the reputed Gr. source as *peraion*.] A name for the thorax in Crustacea, as bearing the ambulatory limbs. Cf. Pleon. Hence **Peregi·o-, perneopod, Perneo-, perneopodite**, one of the ambulatory limbs attached to the peraion.

1854 C. Spence Bate in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1856) 110 Thoracic segments, *Peraion*, from περαίω to walk about; *peraeia*, pair which supports the walking legs. This and the following [*Pleon*] are suggested instead of the old and incorrect synonyms of *thoracic, abdomen*, &c.). *Ibid.* 75 *The peraeia Basilia*, or walking feet.—This includes the five posterior thoracic feet of authors. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 132 At the base of the first segment of the peraion. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 635/2 In the adult Mysis, eight pairs of limbs (that is to say the five pairs of *pereiopodites* or 'walking feet', and the three pairs of maxillipeds or 'pereiopoda') are all furnished with two branches. 1883 Stebbing *Crustacea* iv. 21 The trunk...is often called the perneon, intended to signify the ambulatory part. *Ibid.* 22 The procession of clothe is not confined to the first pair of so-called perneopods.

†**Pero-jonette**; in 3 **perejonet(t)e**, also **perionet** = *pear-jenet*: see Pear 1b. 3.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 62 She was ful semee Useful as to me Thee is the newe perenonette tree. [So 4 *MSS.*; 1 *camel* pere leonte tre, *Lansd.* perionet tree.]

Perell, obs. form of Peril, Pearl, Pebble.

Perella (pēre·lă), **perel'le** (pēre·l). [ad. F. *perelle*, var. of *pareille*, L. *pārella*: see Farellic.] The lichen *Lecanora Parella*, or the dye obtained from it.

1787 Jefferson in *Rapaud's Hist. Indigo* V. 230 The plant known by the name of Perella, which is made use of in dying scarlet. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Perella*, a name for the cudbear lichen, found on rocks in mountainous countries, which yields a purple dye.

Peremint, Peremounde, obs. ff. Pedimedy, Parliament.

†**Perempt**, *v. Civil Law. Obs. rare.* [L. *peremptĕ-*, ppl. stem of *perimere* to destroy, cut off, kill, etc.: see Peremptory.] *trans.* To do away with, extinguish, quash (a legal process or suit). So †**Peremption** *Obs.*, quashing.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 67 Nor is it any Objection to say, That the Sentence of the Court of Appeal is perempted by the Desertion of an Appeal. *Ibid.* 176 This Peremption of Instance was introduced in Favour of the Publick, lest Suits should otherwise be rendered immortal and eternal.

†**Pere·uptor**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 -ere-, -eure-, 6-7 -eur-, 7-8 -er. [a. F. *péremptoire* (1381 n. in Littré), ad. L. *peremptōri-us* Peremptory. Cf. F. *succession péremptoire* in Littré.] = Peremptory. (Chiefly in Sc. Law.)

(1429 Inserted in Peremptory.) 1529 *Consist. Acts*, Ep. & *For lack of our peremptour term before.* 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 267 To propone all his defences peremptoure and dilatoure, quhilkis that will use. 1596 *Ibid.* II. 340 In respect that the samyn day was peremptour. 1680 *Ibid.* III. 505 Her Majestie has ordained and appointed the court of justiciarie to be holden ... ay-induring court peremptour to all persons accusit to this present court. 1809 Baron *Reg. Maj., Forms Process* 111 This second summons is peremptour. *Ibid.* 113 For ane peremptour exception proponed, and humbly repelled, quoad the peremptour effect, to be perpetually ... observed. 1901 Encycl. *Laws Scot.* IX. 179 The widow hath a peremptor till Forbade dum vixit.

b. *elliptically*, as *sb.* A peremptory exception, defence, or plea: see Peremptory A. 1.

1570 Bannatyne *Trvl. Transl. Acts* (1806) 110 So am not I bound to answer thame, nor yit there accusations, till thay gyue myne answer to my peremptour.

Peremptorily (pe·rĭmtŏrĭlĭ), *adv.* [(Peremptory + -ly².)]

1. In a peremptory manner; so as to preclude debate, discussion, or opposition.

2. So as to fix or settle the matter; so as to decide the question; decisively, conclusively; so as to leave no doubt; definitely, positively.

1503 Jas. IV *Lett. to Hen. VIII* 26 July in Hall Chron., *Hen. VIII* 19/1 The next morrow of our and your consanguinitie as the bordes, was peremptorily appointed betwyxt you and vs. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 11, *adiect* to A fine ...haveth manie peremptorilie. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Ceremon.* II. iv. 200 What they do was cannot be peremptorily determined. 1723 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* I. lxxiv. 168 Monday is held peremptorily. 1808 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* vi. 163 The question cannot be determined peremptorily. 1880 *Wright's Sompt. Roleg. Manual.* III. 1463/2 The worship of saints and the doctrine of purgatory were peremptorily rejected as opposed to Scripture.

b. In the way of a peremptory citation.

1597 Gordon *Disp. Contraguation* 18 The citation shalbe peremptorily served in his parish Church.

c. In the way of 'peremptory challenge' (Peremptory 3): without giving a reason for the objection.

1680 *Trial Regic.* 53 You may Challenge five and thirty Peremptorily. If you go beyond you know the Danger. 1680 *Trial S. Colledge* 21 *Mr. Just. Treby.* Do you challenge him peremptorily, or with cause? 1708 J. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* I. ch. vi. 287 Jurors may challenge 35 of the Jurors peremptorily in High-Treason. 1874 *Chambers Encycl.* VII. 104/2 Those who, on being arraigned for felony, ... persons peremptorily challenged more than twenty jurors.

d. As at a peremptory time; or in obedience to a peremptory order: without fail.

1514 in Pocock *Chron. Mundic.* (1868) II. 13 Every Councell man that doth not attend at two o'clock ... to whiche hall at least after two o'clock in the afternoon peremptorily.

†**2.** Absolutely, without exception or question.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 910 Some Orators are so peremptorily necessary, that the Extinguishment of the Race had speedily follow. 1683 Venner *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam* xx. i. 264, 41 of This Song is peremptorily the very best that ever yet was Written. 1788 H. Walpole *Lett. to Hard. Jesup. Abel* 12 Sept., Septimius ... has hitherto been peremptorily free.

†**3.** Determinately; obstinately. *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 109 If he acted daily and peremptorily, he and his house lived near after in perpetual and public Ignominie. 1681 *Protestat. Montrose to Hearl. Misc.* (Park) VII. 299 One who stands peremptorily to the present mercyle.

4. In the way of positive belief or assertion; with full assurance; positively, dogmatically.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* li. 18 He speaketh not peremptorily, as though God rejected the sacrifices. 1596 Nashe *1 Hen. IV*, 14 b. 270. 1638 Baxter *Autheri's Last. Gosp.* II.) 149 It is not fit...to affirm anything too peremptorily. 1752 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 237 Some so firm peremptorily denied having seen that book. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 341, I ... have not yet employed it on a scale that enables me to speak peremptorily.

5. In the way, or with an air, of positive command or the like; imperatively; imperiously.

1630 Prynne *Anti-Arminn.* 177 That which every man is peremptorily bound to believe, must needs be true. 1837 Hoskyns *Ch. Law Consid.* iii. (1839) 60 It is to be that peremptorily commands this consideration. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, I. 159 The Swede ... peremptorily insisted upon raising their departure. 1856 Geo. H. Preston in *Courtney Mag.* Nov. 23, I had to order him peremptorily to leave the battery.

Peremptoriness (pe·rĭmtŏrĭnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or character of being peremptory; positiveness, absoluteness; conclusiveness, imperativeness, assurance, dogmatism, imperiousness; † fixed determination, obstinacy, etc.

1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* ii. (1625) 69 Finding by such peremptoriness my cause to lose continuance, you did not yet forsake general desires. 1620 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epil. (1626) 353 This unexpected peremptoriness in him amazed and astonied me a few. 1649 Bradshaw *Countr. Bath.* 403 The Peremptoriness of Gods purpose to ruine Babylon. 1659 Rigaltius *Apol. etc.* (1660) 139 Words ... delivered in the utmost and peremptoriness of a Command. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) I. 302, 124 No peremptoriness, Clary Harlowe: once you declare yourself irrevocable, I have done. 1876 Gilbert *Sidney Stud.* 356 But exhortations at the sick-bed have a somewhat startling peremptoriness about them.

†**Peremptorize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *peremptoriser* (1680 n. in Godef.), or (in quot. 1644) f. Peremptory + -ize.] **a.** See quot. 1611. **b.** To make peremptory or absolute.

1611 Cotgr., *Peremptoriser*, to peremptorize; to grant, or pass away peremptorily. 1644 J. Goodwin *Imput. Vindic.* (1692) 61 Authorize ... to peremptorize by Act and sound all that Imitation whatsoever, as agreeable to God's Word.

†**Pere·uptorily**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. Peremptor + -ly².: cf. F. *péremptoirement* (1349 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = Peremptorily.

c 1570 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* xi. (*Paul. Bowrd* 18, Symmodi the schrap before the wolf, that he Peremptorie... Compeir. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 191 His procuratour, quha proponit peremptorie sum exceptions. 1591 Durham or Harvie *Stat. Sac. V. Who.* (1910) 99 Before 13 [of] juris of law were peremptorie decidit by baillies, provestis, and other judges.

Peremptory (pe·rĭmtŏrĭ), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) Also 6-7 **peremtory, -ie**, (6 **peremtory, peremptore, perentarie, peremptoria, peremonatory**, 7 **peremtory, peremntory**). [ad. (through AF. *peremptorie*, *F. péremptoire*) L. *peremptōri-us* destructive, deadly, mortal; that puts an end to, decisive: f. *peremptor* destroyer, *peremptō-re*, pa. pple. of *perimere* to take away entirely, cut off, destroy (f. Per- 3 + *emĕre* to buy, purchase; orig., to take): see -ory. Introduced into French and English as a term of Roman Jurisprudence, in which use retained in Scots Law (in 16-17th c. usually as Peremptor); thence, in transferred senses, also in English Law, and at length in general use. (Sense 6 was taken later from the more literal L. sense.)]

I. 1. In Roman Law, used in the sense 'that destroys, puts an end to, or precludes all debate, question, or delay', hence 'decisive, final', in *peremptory edict, decree, ordinance* (*peremptorium edictum*, Digest 5, 1, 76), and *peremptory exceptions, defence, plea* (*peremptoriæ exceptiones*, Gai Inst. 4 § 122, 123), viz. such as tend to quash the action (see Exception 4); hence, also, in Eng. Law, *peremptory challenge* (Challenge *sb.* 3) or *exception* (1501, 1536), an objection without showing any cause, allowed to a prisoner against a certain number of jurymen; *peremptory mandamus*, a mandamus in which the command is absolute, usually issued after one found insufficient; *peremptory writ*, an original writ directing the sheriff to enforce the defendant's appearance in court without option; as *peremptory citation*, etc.

1529 *Lett. Richard III. & Hen. VII* (Camden) I. 82 Sende unto me peremptor letres, & undoute dilatorie, and not peremptor. ...For reson quarden peremptoria quarendo ad personam vocat & dilatoria judicio, & non peremptoria quarendo ad personam citatam. 1592 Davison *Exceptions peremptorie* (see Exception 4). 1592-3 *Stat. 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 No person arraigned for any petty treason murder or felony to

from hereditable inheritance to any peremptorie challenge above the number of xx. 1598 etc.: see Peremptorie. 1598 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xiv. (1588) 525 Upon Caesars [*Cæsarius*] death he hath his peremptory solitation readie to aide him to the archdeaconrie or officiales seate. 1598 Swinburne *Testa. treat.* Wks. (Oldcast 1635) 6 A felon in his lyfull ...may have...thirty-six exceptions peremptorie against the jurours. 1598 Barrey *Ming. & Cur. Law.* Lawe v. ii. (1636) 8 There is no reason ...but it should be a peremptory plea to the person in a writ of error as well as in any other action. 1599 Pasquil *Lond. ref.* 28 By what law or custom you were inclosed to make a peremptory challenge of a juryman. 1609 J. Maxwell *Sacra Regia* v. (1652) 105 A peremptory conclusion must be awarded. 1638 W. Ball *Disc. Lawe Lond.* 4 v. Defences, Peremptory defences...are positive allegations which enter into the matter of the cause itself, and have the effect either of taking away the ground of action, or of extinguishing its effects. 1680 Whitelocke *Guide* 17 § 120 Exceptions...are peremptory that remain available always, and cannot be excluded: such are the exceptions of coverture or duke.

b. Hence, in ordinary language, †(a) Of a conclusion, statement, fact, etc.: Admitting no contradiction or denial, incontrovertible; settling the matter, conclusive, decisive, definite, final. (*Obs.*, or merged in 4.) (b) Of a command, order, etc.: Admitting no refusal; imperative.

1576 Wood *Conflict. Titchfield* Wks. 463/1 The finall peremptorie reason against all contradiction. *a* 1598 Holt *Chron., Hen. VIII* 174 He in no wise will take the defiance given by your Herauts as a peremptory termination of warre. 1640 Reformation *Pamphlet* 24/2/2, A parliamentarie's conclusion ought to be peremptory and grounded on principles of infallible evidence. 1708 Hickeringill *Collect. O. H. S.* VI. 369 The chief reason...was to give a peremptory Answer from the V. Chancellor whether I should print Nicolaitanism. *a* 1708 Flamsteed *Prompt. Epist.* 3 peremptory, Done the which he had peremptorie commission, and indicibil authoritie. 1709 Rowlands *Disp. Lambeth*, to The Thefe...in the peremptory termes of Stand, deliver your Purse'. 1739 Jortin *Serm. Country* xxxiii. 8 A peremptory command would have compelled obedience. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* IV. iii. New imperious peremptory necessities. 1858 Hodge *Encycl. Cyclopæd.* 503 The orders of the Senate were peremptory.

2. *Law.* Said of a day or time decreed or definitely fixed for the performance of some act, esp. in a court of law. Rarely in general use. † *Obs.*

1353-54 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The said Chancellor...shall prefix and assign unto hym a convenient peremptorie day to geue hys attendaunce. 1579 in *Archæol. Cant.* II. 81 A peremptorie dayes for us to appere before the said exchetor. 1636 Kirk, Mason, to *Boswell's Admin. Fr. Furnace.* a. 1656 (1824) 217 They...prefixt five days for the first, five for the second, and five more for the last peremptory terme, for every one to come in. 1734 Rolle *Reports Grandsires* IV. 2021. 179, I may as well fix a peremptory day at once.

b. Hence, Positively fixed; absolutely determined or settled; absolutely requisite, essential.

1598 Dekker *Lgr. Ic.* 452 For ways there be the greatest things to fly, If Men could find the peremptorie gate. 1604 Sanders *Rem., Institution* § 72. (Arb.) 140 [That] no Exill should appeare so peremptory, but that it hath some (that let of Hope. *a* 1721 Kne *Preparative* Pom. Wks. 1721 IV. 63 Should Agony upon you seize, Pray not for peremptory Ease. 1880 Stephen *Const. Hist.* (ed. 2) 1. 1. 1.

†Pere'nnious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perennis* + -OUS; cf. *illustrious*, etc.] = PERENNIAL.

1628 PRYNNE *Brief Survey* Epist., The *perennious* preservation and propagation of that pure orthodox and sincere Religion. 1629 H. REYNOLDS *Treat. Triumph* 328 From the *perennious* and pure fountaine of Gods will and pleasure, doe flow ...the waters of life.

†Pere'nnity. *Obs.* [ad. L. *perennitās*, f. *perennis* perennial: see -ITY. Cf. OF. *perénneté* (Godef.) in Dict. Acad. 1878.] The quality of being perennial; continuance for several years, or through a long or indefinite time; permanence, perpetuity.

1597 J. KING *On Jonah* (1618) 107 Creatures that are broken and cannot helpe, I say not matter of life and perennity, but no water at all. 1641 J. TRAPP *Theol. Theat. Concepts* I. § 8 Of the perennity and perpetuity of the Scriptures. 1913 DERRICK *Hyps.-Theol.* 6, to travel 30 miles; The Perennity of diverse Springs, which always afford the same Quantity of Water.

Perentine, Perentory: see PARENTINE, PERENTORY.

†Pere'qual. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **perequālis*, f. PER- 4 + *equālis* equal; cf. PARELL, PERROAT.] An equal, peer, match.

a 1598 LAMBARDE (Pitseottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 133 Nor many of hethenne judgement but will grant we had no perequal in Europe.

†Perequa'tion. *Obs. rare*—0. [a. F. *perequation*, ad. L. *perequātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perequāre* to make quite equal, f. PER- 2 + *aequāre* to EQUATE.] 1611 COTGR., *Perequation*, a perequation; an equalling, or making even.

Pere'quitate, *v. rare*—1. [ad. L. *perequitāre*: see -ATE 3, f. PER- 2 + *equitāre* to ride.] *trans.* To ride through, traverse on horseback.

1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 June, Among the Seniors of the Borough, who rather *ambry* perquisites or perequitate High Street. *Addit.* Sir Richard Hoskins.

† Perer. *Obs.* Also 3 **parye.** [a. AF. *perer* —OF. *perier*, F. *poirier* pear-tree, f. OF. *peire*, F. *poire* PEAR.] A pear-tree.

a 1225 *Ancrene Riwle* 70 (MS. P.) The palme and he *parer*, he *parye* (other MSS. *peire*) and the plumme (MS. *plumbe*, *plume wrenne*). 14.. *Songs & Carols* xxxi. (Warton Cl.) 58 In the orchyll of my garden is a peryt ner.

†Pererra'tion, *n. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pererrāre*.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Pererration*, to wander vp and downe.

†Pererra'tion. *Obs.* [a. of action from L. *pererrāre*: see PER- 2 and ERR.] A wandering through various places; a travelling; a travelling about.

1608–21 FR. HALL *Epist.* v. 6, What need one to appeal our Court to a perpetuall peregrination? 1658 EVELYN *Let. to E. Thurland* 9 Nov., Unless ... excitement make some perlustration for their relaxation abroad, since ... the ordinary conversation and course of their wild perrarations.

Perescche, obs. f. PARISH, PERISH, FIERCE.

Peresil, obs. form of PARSLEY.

†Pe'restru, *Obs.* Also 3 **peretyr, pertyr.** [a. OF. ***peretre*, Cotgr. *pérestre*, ad. L. *pĕr*, *pĕtrĕ-thrum*: see PELLITORY, PELLITRE, and PYRETHRUM.] = PELLITORY 1, Pellitory of Spain.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Peretyr, herbe (*P. peretyr*), *pertyrum*. *Ibid.* 395/1 Pertr, herbe (*P. pertyr*). *P. pertyr*).

Perewake, -wig, -wyke, obs. ff. PERIWIG.

† Pere'xcellently, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [See PER- 4.] Very excellently, very highly.

c 1440 *Hymne Salutacion* 1849 Yis king his Sagis hevid vi preciousli.

Perege, obs. f. PERGE, PERGE; var. PORREY *Obs.*

† Perfa'bricate, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [L. *perfabricāre* (see PER- 2 and FABRICATE).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perfabricate*, to go through with building.

Perfay (*pərfē'*), *int. arch.* Forms: 3–5 **parfay, a parfai, par-fai, 5 par-fay, -fey, par-fey(e, -fais.** *β.* 5–6 **par fey, 5 perfey**(e, 4–6, 9 *arch.* **perfay.** [ME. a. OF. *par fei*, *AF.* also *par foi*, *foy*, f. *par* by (PAR *prep.* 1) + OF. *feid*, *feit*, *foi*, mod.F. *foi*:—L. *fidem* FAITH.]

By (my) faith; verily, truly: cf. FAY *sb.*1 6 b. (Obs. in ordinary use since 16th c., but revived by some modern poets.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 298 (Cott.) Pe wrth ic hate na nere parfai [Gött. *parfay*, *F. parfay*, *Fr. parfoi*]. *Ibid.* 505 Parfay [G. *pi, pinfil*, Kötzsch] þer to hot-rih to rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 70 The land ... yit, and mayre perfay, Lay desolat nocht ten dayis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 49 *Sire husbonde* cookes! *dwel*. I bese parfay. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3838 Pai Did mare harme þan gude parfay. *a* 1500 *Gawan Hunbert* 10. 408 And þan, my lordis, parfay ...Wil ail pese gudli to gang ...Shall nerre yeris to defence. 1530 LAYNEZ *Manyf.* 198/27 Parfay, *medius fidius*. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 19 The last land I hesed, parfay, To work before a certain day A pair o' muckles. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* I. *Bald. Inn*, 2, *Margaret O. Bewgle* 133 Then heaven hath chang'd my fingers parfey. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. v. 136 Parfey all goods were they right.

Perfect (*pə'fekt*), *a.* (*adv., sb.*) Forms: see below. [Orig. ME. *parfit*, *-fyt*, *a.* OF. *parfit*, *-fist* (12th c. in LITTRÉ):—L. *perfectum*, pa. pple. of *perficĕre* to accomplish, perform, complete, f. PER- 2 + *facĕre* to do, make. Subsequently influenced by OF. *parfet*, *-fait*, *-fist*, *-fait*, in which the radical part is *fet*, *fait* (pa. pple. of *faire*):—L. *factum*. At length gradually conformed (partly through *perfaict*, *perfaict*, *perfect*) to the L. original *perfectus*. The change of *par-* to *per-* went on from 14th to 16th c. In ME. and 16th c. the forms varied between *perfyt* and *perfit*; in Scotch (*pərfē't*) is still prevalent in some senses, and is often displayed by (*pə'rfit*).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *a.* 3–4 **parfit,** 4–5 **-fyt,** 5 **-fyght,** 5–6 **-fight.** *b.* 4–5 **perfyt,** 5–6 **-fyght,** 6 **-fight,** 7 **-fyt.**

a. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 56/180 Sif þou wilt parfit bon, nel ni þi good. 1380 WYCLIF *1 John* ii. 5 Forsothe who keepith his word, verily in him is parfit charite. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 263 þat parfit wedlac þat is ioyned to worldly ordenaunce. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 Without wiue he may not be parfight in science. 1483 CAXTON *Chas. G.* 52 For yee were parfyght vnyon. 1508 J. HERWORTH *Spider & F.* xxxvi. 8 Our parfight sight Wan blindeness manifest. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 8 Infirmitie.

b. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 He hadde perfist knowlechinge of seuene artes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Perfect* 3 Of all perfections the numerall most perfyght! 1598 J. HAYWARD *Spider & F.* xxiii. 4 Both parties spoyle of his parts perfight skill. 1630 *Presbytery Bk. Strathbogie* (1843) 133 For the making vp of a perfyct mense and gleib.

2. *a.* 3–5 **parfite,** 4–6 **-fyte.** *β.* 4– **perfite, -fyte.**

a. *a* 1300 Parfite [see B. 3]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Nicolas*) 198 For thefis among þaire awn partyis vill haue. *c* 1440 tr. *Pol. Inclinations* I. iv. 8 So parfite Iibberte not lightly all things has vses vnlik. *a* 1555 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxviii. 408 Suche as be not parfyte wyse in.

β. *c* 1390 Perfite [see B. 3a]. 1450–80 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 181 Perfite knowlege of the vij sciences liberalle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 24 Ly wirtis Quhair pleasure is in hale perfyte. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Schoolm.* ii. (Arb.) 90 A sequence and perfite note. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 32 Quair taist yit tastyed delyte, Of all pleasouris yt most perfyte. *a* 1694 EDMUND *Hist. CR. Scot.* (1871) 302 Making the island happy by a perfyte union. 1808–25 JAMIESON, *Perfit, Perfite*, ...The term is still used to denote one who is exact in doing any work, or who does it neatly. The accent is on the last syllable. 1832 W. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1882) 94/2 (E. D. D.) There's few sae perfite as we should be.

B. *a.* 3–6 **parfit,** 4–6 **-fyt,** (5 **-fytte**). *β.* 4–7 (*Mod. -f*) **perfit,** (4 **-fitt, -fyte**), 5–7 **perfyt.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19483 (Göt.) Maister on lie self parfit [G. *vr.* parfeit, dit, perfect]. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 573 Parfyt love is dere ynow. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 Pore in subtil, parfit in purpose. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 320 (Utl.) ...made them parfyt to knowe on the Sonnday. 1535 HAMPOLE tr. *Rolle's Homilies* 9 Her be made parfytte. 1580 WHITGIFT *Def. Ansvvhiteus* (1738) 413/1 If you will make it parfect.

β. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. 8. 21 (Camb. MS.) Hyghnesse is a parfyt [*v. r.* perfit] estat. 1559 ED. SCOT *to Scyppe of Faith* (1564) T. Aijb, v. 22b The Sarasins ouer-comde, that is to saie perfect. 1603–32 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xl. (ed. 3) 230 Sowed, and in perfit health. (But FLORIO 1598–1611, QUICK. 1611 spell *perfect*.) 1620 J. MEXIA *Axiothrop.* (*Medicus Sec.*) 259 The King who his perfyt age of twentie and a yeare. 1626 LD. GEO. *St. Barnby's Arguein* 102 That excellent old mans perfitest rendition. 1641 DENNE (Somerleyton) *Israel's Call* 31 Perfit holiness. 1808–24 PERFIT: see A. 2 B.

3. *a.* 5–7 **parfet,** (5 **-fett, -fayt(e**), *β.* 6 **perfait, fayt, 5–7 perfet,** (5 **-fett**).

a. 1429 SIR W. BONKIL in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. I. 76 God ...sens yow right goode lyf and longe parfet helthe of body. 1530 PALSGR. 180/1 I wolde haue more mesie my bodye to parfayte fellen tho. 1568 LORD LIVERPOOL in *Hutton Corr. Cumberl* 34, I am infinitely reioyced to heare ...of her perfet recovery.

β. 1526 TINDALE *Cor.* xiii. 9 My vnsaught is made parfect therin vnaduersa. 1536 R. BARNES in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 34 As of ye were never so perfect. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. the hyarry thyng...more perfect to hys nature. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 115 With a streddyen & perfect Iudgement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 415 Sagacious of things Thou art well see perfect, and in them In no obscurest kinde. [This word perfect and imperfect never ha it once in Milton's Poems, and in no instance the spelling *in perfit, imperfit* (A. J. Wyatt *Note to P. L.* II. 466).]

5. *a.* 6 **perfecte, -faict.** *b.* 6 **perfecte, perfaict**(*e*, 6– **perfect.**

a. 1501–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs. in Hist. Lichfield* IV. 46 A lasse iron and a perfecte survey. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* i. pr. 5. 3 Perfect for him worke-maistir.

b. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 48 Ye shall therfore be perfaicte, euen as youre heuenly father is perfecte. [In 1535 COVERD.] — *Luke* i. 3 Seeth were perfect before God. — *Acts* xi. 24 He was a perfaicte man. 1530 PALSGR. 300 Perfyte, *Perfaict* [Pr.] *perfect*. 1535 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 41 b, The perfect smithe of all. [*Perfect* becomes the usual spelling *c* 1550.]

B. Signification.

I. General senses.

†**1.** Thoroughly made, formed, done, performed, carried out, accomplished. *Obs.*

a. Of a legal act: Duly completed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 To hat ilk scribe Edward set his seale, þat his gift was perfite, & with witnes made. 1387–88 *Acts Parl. Ir.* (1907) 5 The acceptation of the said office of Reguarde ...shall be laudable, expresse, and sufficient, lawfull, sufficient, and perfite.

b. Of offspring: Fully formed.

Passing into sense 3: see esp. 3c.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 297 Sextilius a woman conceyuede þryes children and to hede a litel tyme bytwenne and he þe children ben abrayded þoru oon other ofter, and hedi perfit þoru. *c* 1440 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 48 And the firs day next after ben fyndes it the sedes a worm; and the seconde day next after ben fyndes it hold quyk and perfyt. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ...to bryngs forthe a chylde, or it be perfecte [Course perfect].

c. Of fell age; either =grown up, adult, or of an age legally competent for a specified function.

1380 WYCLIF *3 Macc.* v. 24 Commaundynge to kyue to ech oon, alle of perfit age. 1547 J. HOOPER *Godly Confyr. & Ex.* (1581) 60 Not that we bee presented to him vnperfect in the whole kin of Infancy. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 358 That euery seate within thre townis sitt efter they perfyne age of xiij yeris. 1603 SHAKS. *Lear* v. ii. 77 Sisters at perfect age, and Fathers drilled. 1773 MONBODDO *Lang.* (1774) I. v. 11 Were he to come to be of perfect age.

2. Fully accomplished; thoroughly versed, trained, skilled, or conversant. Const. *in*, with, †*of* a subject. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10483 Pou bought me eue a barn to lere Pat maister es he self parfit. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 209 Among alle pe [Pipin] is ypreised for a parfite techeres of philosophie. *Ibid.* VII. 72 By craft of pe aungeles, in pe whiche craft he was parfit inow. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 11 He that is a parfit studiaunt in that science. *c* 1500 *Mank Pitre Wit.* 2/1 (Bod.) was in doute, bath a parfet philosophier, and a parfet diuine. 1508 [J. M.] tr. *Compl. W. Duffie* 122 They were very parfite with theyr bowes. 1592 GREENE *Disput. 20 The Hawke* they is most perfect for the flight. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 125 Our Man more perfect in the use of Armes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 48 He deemed nothing more honourable a perfit and accomplished Oratour, than liue-speaking and vnpremeditate. 1609 GRAU *Crt. Gondibert* I. v. ix. 137 They...were admitted to the state of *scholar*, the perfect, and so made partakers of all Mysteries. 1851 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 406 The Master, Doctor, or perfect graduate, was, in like manner...obliged immediately to commence, and to continue for a certain period publicly to teach. 1858 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 191 The other persons...not being very perfect in their duties.

†**b.** Completely prepared; made ready. *Obs.*

1580 WYCLIF *1 Kings* vi. 7 Forsothe the house...is buylded of stones euer wrought and perfite. 1588 BIBLE (Bishops') *ibid.*, The house...was built of stone perfite before it was brought.

c. Thoroughly learned or acquired, got by heart or by rote, 'at one's fingers' ends'. Also of a person: Having learnt one's lesson or part thoroughly. (Cf. *letter-perfect*, *word-perfect*.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. That the learning to write be not left of, vntil it be verie perfit. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 563, I hope I was perfect. I made a little fault in great. [*Q.* (1st) 532–4.] 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 418 The leaues is beauties, And none none makes perfect, never last again. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 82 When you hear A businesse for your selfe: pray heauens you then be perfect. 1605 PURCHAS (*Hakluyt Soc.*) 21 Sept., To refresh myself to my seuerall seats, which I would fain haue perfected ouer I had yet. 1841 ARB. SMITH *Adv. Mrs. Lothbury* (1847) II. ii. 274 Mrs. Grimley kindly undertook to prompt, as the performers were not all very perfect. *Mod.* (School). Try to get this lesson perfect.

3. In the state proper to anything when completed; complete; having all the essential elements, qualities, or characteristics; not deficient in any particular.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17626 (Cott.) Bi hal yee for me na hauelin, For i am self man al parfite. *c* 1325 *Athanasian Creed* 30 in *Prose Psalter* 259 He is parfit God, parfit man, haued of reasonable soule & of mannes flesshe. 1398–9 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XIX. xxxvi. 1004 Whan pe moone is parfit. 1531 *Articles of Religion* ii, Two whole and perfect natures, that is to say, the Godhead and manhood.

b. Of actions, states, qualities, and the like.

c 1300 HAVELOK *Prose* 77, 14, 5, I had ...na perfite confessyoun. 1380 WYCLIF *1 John* iv. 18 Drede is not in charite, but parfit charite mitteth out drede. 1548 THOMAS, Parfet love (saieth oui) all feareth. *c* 1586 CHAUCER *Prol.* 338 Hir...lewid opinion that drogh dell Way vnnay felicite parth. *c* 1678 *Pastorals* 1693 She alwais found me with best parfight. 1748–9 *Mod. Hist. Cons. Prospr. Communion*, Why so much...a full, perfect, and sufficient mortification, election, and sanctification, for the sinners of the whole worlde. 1798 *Anson's Voy.* iii. 1, 311 It had been a perfect calm for some days. 1841 MYER *Mirrours* iv. I. Entrance *Life* (1879) 133, viii. 219 That Mr. Newman is a man of...perfect sincerity. I have no doubt. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 11 There is no such thing as perfect transparency or perfect opacity.

c. Of productions material or immaterial. (It may belong here.)

1423 *Jrnl. Incls* (Camden 1483) v. obs. 239 That in no lenly parte withoute thes dymensions. 1598 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b/2 In the great worlde was made perfecte in vij dayes. 1599 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 5 Those glorious Snuffes, such one a perfect Swore. 1628 T. HOOKER *Logick* 208 Aristotle is of opinion, that this *couple* is the forme or figure of a perfit Syllogisme. 1689 PENN *Peace of Europe* 14 Such...like *dial* truths for vnder ground find perfect mens tree covered with seeds. 1690 T. *Bonaventure Logick* 1. xxiii. 98 Speech is either perfect or imperfect. Perfect is that that signifies the sentence. 1870 J. P. CLARKE *Self-Culture* xvi. (1882) 295 Nature finishes everything. ...Every little flower is perfect and complete, from nose to seed.

†**d.** Sound; of sound mind, sane. *Obs.*

1570–85 MALONE *Arthur* xxix. v. 655 Whome he sawe the lenger and vnderstood them, yet he sayed, he he was rightes perfyte of his lyf. 1592 HOLINSH. *Preface to readers, dialogue*. 1602 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. iii. 63, I know I am not in my perfect mind. *a* 1674 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v. ii, What purpose he puts on ! I do not think he's perfect.

4. In the state of complete excellence; free from any flaw or imperfection of quality; faultless. But often used of a near approach to such a state, and hence capable of comparison. *perfecter* (= more nearly perfect), *perfectest* (= nearest to perfection).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 6 Pese Oxyles pat pese redefastand ouer mare pan pese ouermakyng is perfetest and pese ouermakyng is perfetest pan pese oper. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 249 To make a perfitere wife to heuene pan euery Crist child himself. 1549 MORE *Dyalogue* v. Wks. 1228 Thus had our lord not made his wordes and sooner parfect to the hearyngers. 1592 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 21, 1260 Her perfections...Inuite me that no more can be. ...O perfectest creature, let me possess As master, all the fortunes thou hast blest. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 1 Pen pen, dear swain, in honour of the face Which on it had conceiued parthenope. 1592 SPENSER *Daphnaida* 1. 1260 Her goodly eyes like Saphyres shining bright, Her forehead yuory white, Her cheekes like apples which the perfect red doth dight. 1599 — *Mother Hubb.

R. Parish *Sierra Leone* (1841) 3 None of these speaking good and purer English. 1885 Temple *Rep. Capral Wks.* 1932 I. 183 The perfectest Figure of a Gambler I ever saw. 1891 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 370/1 Was that of Mont-Pack in Northumberland. 1784 Johnson *Let. to Taylor* 10 Oct. A perfect performance of any kind is not to be expected, and certainly not a perfect dictionary. 1840 L. Hunt *Jar* v. (1884) 84 The gentleman-genus-fellow is the language. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. vii. 256 The barbarian, in his own estimate, is perfect already; and what is perfect cannot be improved. 1877 Harley *Orth. Mus. Sac.* ii. 391 The only people whose ears cannot pardon are the perfect.

b. *Obs.* Of supreme moral excellence; righteous, holy; immaculate.

c 1290 *Lam. S.* 13 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 3366 For non but utterly pure men and perfite, after he dede, is dampned alone. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 48 Be ye perfit, as youre heuenli fadir is perfit. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 36 Many many wymmen may be saued in perfyte maryage, without specyall helpe, and grace of god. 1526 Tyndale *Jas.* i. 25 Heavy hall had fallen, .. the stones being perfect spheres.

b. Of a copy, representation, etc.: Accurately corresponding or reflecting the original; exact, correct. † Of a notion, thought, etc.: Exactly corresponding to the facts, correct (*obs.*).

1500–1 Expos *Evangs Com.* 9 In this bible was expressed of covetousness no perfyte ymage. 1588 T. Digges *Alfrid* A Perfit Description of the Celestiall Orbes. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vi. 6 *Hub.* Where there? Speake him. .. *Bast.* Hubert, Hubert. *Hub.* That hast a perfect thought. 1617 Hieron *Temple Prof.* 4 That Translation was not so sound and so perfect, but that it needed to many places correction. 1700 Foxe *Horse Feud.* 4 A more perfect copy procured at Aleppo. 1867 Howells *Nat. Poems* 295 The perfectest reproduction of the Greek theatre in the world.

c. Fully answering to what the name implies.

c 1540 Prince *Edw.*, a. xv. 131 Immediately .. where that perfite and full Irish mother that were perfite and full brethen. c 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 19/1 Blode lym so he surely contayned his perfite friende, where in deede he was cruelly his deadly enemie. a 1674 Clarendon *A. W.D.* xv. (1676) 186 The Devil is the perfectest Liar. 1853 Kane *Arctic Explor.* II. (1856) 122 That combination of sweetness with firmness .. which constitutes the temper of a perfect polite man.

d. Entire, unqualified; pure, unmixed, unalloyed.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 96 Either your straw-colour beard, your orange-tawny beard, .. your perfect yellow. 1597 — *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 194 — *John* i. i. 92 Mine eye hath well examined his parts, And finds them perfect Richard. 1600 J. Fox *Lect. Arthur* ii. 72 The waters, the towers, and the gates built all of perfect marble. 1848 in *Harp's Mag.* (1850) 1 *My* chancellor sword, with the handle of perfect gold. 1890 Tennyson *Balin Balan* 2, I, Yea talk. .. Have a perfect stranger to that tenderness outshine every son should feel for a good father. 1898 Hughes *Manliness* ii. To a perfect stranger ..such a method of denial would be astonishing.

e. Mere, sheer; unmitigated, utter. (Qualifying something bad, repulsive, or disliked.) Chiefly *colloq.* or *slang*.

1602 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 31 His complexion is perfect Gallows. 1704 Addison *Lover* No. 32 ¶ 2 He .. continued himself in a perfect darkness. 1748 Anson's *Voy.* i. viii. 72 The storm .. proved a perfect hurricane. 1790 A. Murphy *Way to Keep Him* in *Poems & Life. Prose* (1956) II. 5 Miss's used to perfect fainting. 1860 Maxwell *Pract. Hunt.* (1868) 139 (E. D. D.) Went to perfect thin and bare. 1869–6 Yeh, Sirrah *Mrs. Phabe* (1892) 187 A man whose chief recommend to honour .. would be a perfect horror. 1878 *Harper's Mag. Mod.* xxiv. The queen says her happiness is perfect agony. 1887 Queen *Heather* (1887) 238 Get a third target himself. An' thats for perfect shame. *Mod. colloq.* It is perfect nonsense to say that he cannot.

† 6. Completely assured, fully informed, certain: of a statement or speaker. *Obs.* exc. dial.

1528 Cranmer *Answ.* II. 300 He had perfect words that the Duke of Clarence made fervently towards him with a great oath. 1600 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iii. iii. 1 Thou art perfect then, our ship hath touch'd upon The Deserts of Bohemia. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. i. 73, I am perfect, That the Pannonians .. for their Liberties are now in Arms.

† 7. In a state of complete satisfaction; satisfied, contented. *Obs.* rare.

1609 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 21 Thus comes my Pip supine; I feel this heave perfect. 1627 — *Timon* i. ii. 30 Might we but hear this bountiness my Lord...we should think our selves for ever perfect.

II. Technical senses.

8. *Math.* Applied to a number which is equal to the sum of its aliquot parts. (Formerly in other senses: see quots. 1421, *c* 1440.)

1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Prol.* 224 He then that hath lent ten, loos none is a perfite nombre, and hit conteyneth in him-self fower nombres, that is to wite, one and two, and three and foure. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xliv. 9 We are lenyd wightes, effectyes, .. Or we begynne vs seamle be sonde,...For perfite nombre is it noone, Of alliaunt for to lere. 1570 Fagmundus *Euclid* 120 def. xxiii. 283 The parties of 6 are 1. 2. 3.—and no parte of hath not .., wherefore 6 is a perfect number. So likewise is 28 a perfect number. .. This kinde of numbers is very rare. 1879 James *Euclid.* (1898) 5 Perfect Numbers are almost as rare as perfect Men. 1909–09 V. Mayor *Syst. Math., Arithm.* 5 There are found but five Perfect Numbers:—6, 28, 496, 8128, 33550336: ..all the Perfect Numbers begin by ones from 6 and 8. 1909 Hutton *Math. Dict.* 6, 7.

9. *Gram.*, † a. Of verbs: Regular, *Obs.* b. Applied to the tense which denotes a completed event or action viewed in relation to the present; hence (with qualification) to any tense expressing action completed at the time indicated: see Participle, *Passive Perfect* (Future a. 2).

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 41 Verbes passentall be of three sortes, parfyte, accomplete, and imparfyte. *Ibid.* 84 The preterparfyte tens, as *je me parti* I have spoken. *Ibid.* 86 The present parfyte tens. 1580 E. Clapham tr. *Conjur.* in *Archiv N.* lxx. 3 I pray you what *tempus* is it? *Campion.* The perfect *tempus*, even as *cleaved* the Ladies Words is. 1597–41 Cressonius *Cycl., Perfect, in grammar.* There is certain perfect tenses, in an infinitive, marking a time perfectly past. 1879 Bain *Higher Eng. Gram.* 166 The infinitive followed by a past participle forms a perfect infinitive active: "to have loved", "having loved".

10. *Mus.* (Opp. to Imperfect a. 7.)

† a. In mediæval music, applied to a note when enclosed in three times the length of a note of the next lower denomination; semibreves to three "modes"; etc. characterized by such relations value of the notes, according to which were called triple time or rhythm. *Obs.* b. *Perfect concords, Intervals or consonances*: a name including the concords of a unison, fifth, and octave, and sometimes a fourth (as distinguished from the thirds and sixths). Hence c. Applied to the intervals of a fourth, fifth, and octave, in their normal form (esp. to augmented and diminished): *now sometimes* (like thirds, sixths, etc.) called *major*. *So perfect chord or ireland*, a name for the common chord to its direct position (involving a perfect fifth), as opp. to the *imperfect* or *transposed chord*. d. *Perfect cadence*: a cadence consisting of the direct chord of the tonic preceded by a dominant or subdominant chord (authentic or plagal cadence), and forming a full close: opp. to *imperfect* and *interrupted cadence*.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 18 The Moode perfect of the least prolation is, when all go by two, except the Semibreefe: as two Longes to the Longe .. three Semibreeues to the Breefe. *Ibid.*, The meane perfect of the three is, when all go by three: as three Longes to the Longe: three Breeues to the Longe [etc.]. *Ibid.* 32 You must not rise nor fall with two perfect cordes together. *Ibid.* Annot., Why name of three consonants [= consonants] are called perfect, and otherwise imperfect, I can giue no reason. 1683 Perfect Chronicles in Musicians' Lett. & L. N. (1890) 6, 304 All which tickes be not yet .. perfected according to minime. 1760 Br. Jewel's *Exped. Eng.* 60 C. What. (Parker Soc.) 1. 72 There be .. shall set, till all things be fully perfected. 1788 A. Kippis tr. *Cassiod. Catech. to Cath. Transfiguration* (S. T. S.) 131 The building of the walls of Jerusalem was perfected in Nehemiah. 1796 Hutchins *Lap.* 60, 347 To perfect my command. 1804 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* 67, 11 Labour perfected, with the evening ends. 1809 Br. W. Hunt *Four Gospels*, 208 The Works of Man's salvation to perfect [*orig* defect]. 1891 Morton *Reviews*, 1. (1891) to Exod. Redemption is not perfect if it be first paid. 1894 tr. *Aesop.* (Ash.) 34 The Counsel of Trees, brought forth, or perfected those Catalogues. 1903 Pope *Odyss.* ii. 277 They sup'd, the perfect bev' illustrious tale. 1879 Stubbs Const. *Hist.* II. xv. 250 This design was perfected in 1295.

b. *Printing.* To complete the printing of a sheet of a book, etc. by printing the second side.

1894 J. Jameson *Typogr.* II. 162 When one side is printed, is removed from one cylinder to the other, and is then perfected by the second form. 1888 James *Printers' Vocab.* 98 Perfect up...the printing of the second side of the paper to backsheet or sheet work.

† 12. To bring to full development. *Obs.*

1598 Timothy *Barth. De P. R.* viii. vii. (Add. MS. 27944) 80 Some ordeyned and disposed & perfitid alle things to his worlde. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 230 The males are sooner perfited in the wombs then the females.

13. To make perfect or faultless; to bring to perfection; *loosely* : To bring nearer to perfection; to improve.

c 1440 (1000 Parliaments xlvi. 263) 1587 Thomas *Horace, De Arte Poet.* 874 Three verses regardeth...Correcting, and perfyting them with ouermuche handle. 1588–89 Ann. Sanders *Serm.* xxii. ¶ 10 Perfiting himselfe in Godlinesse. 1632 Lennard tr. Charron's *Wisd.* iii. xiv. § 10 (1670) 470 Improving nature's weak unwound parts, perfecting the wrong and unequal. a 1703 Burgess *Ser. N. T.* Heb. vii. 19 To perfect sinful men, is to free him from the guilt of sin,... and to make him capable of communion with God. 1859 Tennyson *Pelleas* 18, George especially performed his master 29 so to be able to pass for a Frenchman. 1874 Lowell *Prose. Cent. II.* 10. 324/1, 289 When the art of the founder has been greatly perfected.

4. To make (a person) perfect in some art, etc.; † to instruct or inform completely (*obs.*).

1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 156 Boy cannot, and yours (by perfect him whilst). 1632 — *Temp.* i. ii. 73 Being ever perfected how to grant suites, How to deny them. 1708 Hall *Old Bridge* 124 That which can profit the reader, It is sufficient for the learned. 1879 A. Balfour *Compleat S.* ii. 23 It will take five or six years to perfect him in that language. 1893 *Girls' Realm* I. 208 To send her for

15. *Printing.* *Perfect form*, a system of 32 sheets, = *printer's quire*: see Ream *sb.*3

1888 Lewis *Printers' Vocab.* 38 Ream of paper made up to = *printer's* ream, i. e. 516 sheets, are said to be 'perfect'.

C. *as adv.* = Perfectly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *joc.*

c 1475 *Guisgard & Sism.* 1100 As I am ententyf perfeet. *c* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 323 In the nation he ane? I Can nocht dwell laith perfyte. 1587 Turberv. *Ovid to his T. Epis.* 43, Was dauncers ever you are not perfite who. 1598 Dallington tr. *Lodge's Hist. Sort* 3, By They had the semblants of perfyte schapen bodie. 1884 Cruden tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 124 Yet Compound's perfect solid, for from Fore. 1708–30 Tatler, *Ralph's Mist. Eng.* (1744) II. 370, not A perfect honest man. 1830 Tennyson *Mariana* ii, Flowers perfect-sweet along the lawn.

D. *quasi-sb.*

1. That which is perfect, perfection. *rare, poetic.*

1840 Tennyson *Poet Voices* 192 That type of Perfect in his mind In Nature can be nowhere find.

2. *Gram.* Elliptical for *perfect tense*: see B. 9 b.

1840 R. G. Latham *Eng. Lang.* § 162 One of two forms, sometimes .. that of the Greek Perfect, and sometimes .. that of the Greek Aorist. 1848 J. W. Donaldson *Gk. Gram.* § 422 The perfect expresses the state or condition consequent on an action. 1888 E. H. Kennedy *Shorter Lat. Primer* 72 The *Perfect* in the sense of *I have loved* is *Primary*: in the sense of *I loved* is *Historic*.

† 3. *Perfit, fet, fyght*: an occasional copyist's error for Profit (due to confounding the MS. contractions for *per-* and *pro-*).

1497 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xx. 72, (*W.* de W.) Bodie the rede and for perfyghte [*L.* utilitatem].

Perfect (*pɔ·fĭkt*), *pastfikt*), *v.* Forms: α. 3–6 **parfyte**, etc. (see pres.). β. 5 **perfyght**, 6–7 **perfite**, -fait, 6– **perfect**. [f. Perfect *a.*, in its various late ME. and early mod. Eng. forms. Less usually pronounced *perfect*, as if directly f. ppl. stem of L. *perficĕre* to accomplish, finish, complete.]

1. *trans.* To bring to completion; to complete, finish, consummate; to carry through, accomplish.

1424 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xxxvii. 20 He began the 6th hyghe wages of Britayne, the whiche were begynned and parfyted at Belyme his sone. *Ibid.* vii. clxiv. 158 Whiche commynge perfyghted, Lewys, returned into Germany. 1512 *Nichol. de Thems. Prose Rom.* (1877) III. 31 After that the fyne olde woman had parfet and *c*-ome their lynage. 1529 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & L.* N. (1902) I. 304 All which bokes be not yet .. perfected according unto minute. 1560 Br. Jewel's *Exped. Eng.* 60 C. What. (Parker Soc.) 1. 72 There be .. shall set, till all things be fully perfected. 1588 A. Kinloch *Compend. Catech. to Cath. Transfiguration* (S. T. S.) 131 The building of the walls of Jerusalem was perfeicht in Nehemia. 1596 Dalrymple *Lesg.* 60, 347 To perfect my command. 1604 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* 67, 11 Labour perfected, with the evening ends. 1609 Br. W. Hunt *Four Gospels*, 208 The Works of Man's salvation to perfit [*orig* defect]. 1891 Morton *Reviews*, 1. (1891) to Exod. Redemption is not perfect if it be first paid. 1894 tr. *Aesop.* (Ash.) 34 The Counsel of Trees, brought forth, or perfected those Catalogues. 1903 Pope *Odyss.* ii. 277 They sup'd, the perfect her illustrious tale. 1879 Stubbs Const. *Hist.* II. xv. 250 This design was perfected in 1295.

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three months to Edinburgh's class, and by that time, to many successes, 'and be perfect', as her mother said, "as a boarding-school education".

5. *rare.* To cause to perfection or maturity. *rare.*

1630 Milton *Epitaph Dam.* iv. Epil. 422 And all those images of love and pain, Wrought as the year did wax, perfect, and wane.

Perfectation (pɜːfɛktēi·ʃən). *rare.* [f. PERFECT *v.* + -ATION.] The action or process of making or becoming perfect.

1832 Gen. F. Tarleton *Ravens.* (1840) II. 32 Man's perfectation is a flower that may be increased without the possibility of showing it to a state it cannot go beyond. 1879 W. R. Greg *Enclo Athenæ* I The change is not a carrying out, a completion, a perfectation of our former system, but a reversal of it.

Perfected (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [f. PERFECT *v.* + -ED¹.] Made perfect, completed.

1552 Huloet, *Perfected and ended, consummate.* 1646 Milton *Servic. Lord's Prayer* (1661) 28 They require that which is different in kind from anything which (holy eyes see, not merely that is an improved and perfected form.

Hence **Perfectedly** *adv.*, perfectly, completely.

1593 Bilney *True St. Gosp. Treats* (R Which indeed with a Pure perfectedly open, we shall behold as in a Mirror... Jesus Christ the Image of God in his own Glory.

1850 S. Matthews in *Harper's Mag.* July 203/1 We might suppose that the present spelling of the English language was in a condition perfectedly satisfactory.

Perfector (pɜːfɛktəɹ), Also 5 **perfitor**, (**-our**), **-fyter**, **parfiter**, **-fyter**. [f. PERFECT *v.* + -OR¹; cf. PERFECTOR.] One who or that which perfects, completes, or finishes; a consummator.

c 1400 Rom. Rk. Vows *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182a Prol. (cf. ed. 1909 pp. 6-7) He shal so, whiche feyeshe soneneth in the vineyard and the sprydell and shadde late perfitours [v.r. parfiters, parfyters] after that they shall come. *Ibid.* To him ... which bounden him vnchaunged and parfiters [v.r. parfyters]. 1611 Cotgr., *Parfaicteur*, a perfector, accomplisher, finisher. 1656 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 483 The Ancients ... supposing this God (Saturn) to be the Giver and Perfector of all happiness to men. 1742 *W. Mackenzie Diss. Lapsu*, II. xv. v. 377 The Inventor and Perfector of the Arts of Life. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Heb.* xii. 2 Looking unto Jesus the author and perfector of our faith.

Perfectionarian, Perfectibilian, nonce-words = PERFECTIONIST: see next.

1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* I. There may possess some, Mr. Foster, the perfectibilian: Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist; Mr. Jenkison, the stationary perfectionarian. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 499 Every unwashed artisan has become ...a philosopher, a perfectibilian, and an infidel. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 518 We should have left it to the Perfectibilians to show what probability there is that this ignorant and disorderly class will...be absorbed in the higher.

Perfectibilism (pɜːfɛktɪbɪlɪz'm). [f. as PERFECTIBLE + -ISM.] The doctrine of the perfectibility of human nature in this life. So **Perfecti'bilist**, one who holds this doctrine.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 111 He had originally intended for them the name of Perfectibilists. 1832 *Tait's Mag.* II. 208 Jan. 3 Dec. 1918 Where is the real meaning in any one perfectibilist. The souls of this generation ...in a much more odious regale than he of the last.

Perfectibility (pɜːfɛktɪbɪlɪti). [f. next: cf. F. *perfectibilité* (1771 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Capability of being perfected or becoming perfect; the quality of being improvable to perfection; *spec.* the capacity of man, individual and social, to progress indefinitely towards physical, mental, and moral perfection; the doctrine of this capacity.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 410 A most affectionate... regard for the welfare of mankind, who are to exist some centuries hence, when the endless perfectibility of the human species in the next 1000 years should require its completion upon earth. 1809 *Eclectic Rev.* IV. 18 A man who understood by me an expression of the new school the perfectibility of which our language was capable. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1958/1 The religion of humanity ... whose fundamental dogma is the spontaneous perfectibility of the human race without any human aid.

2. *loosely.* A state of perfection or improvement; *concr.* A person who has attained to this. *rare.*

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* I. v. (1861) 69 Let us suppose... that the inhabitants of the moon... had arrived at ...such an enviable state of perfectibility, as to control the elements. 1825 W. H. Ireland *Confessions Prof.* I. I do not... arrogate to myself perfectibility in a literary sense. 1848 F. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 227 There was a 'Hangman' also in the female convict ship... who had attained to such religious and moral perfectibility, that [etc.]. 1872 Lewis *Ld. Kilpatrick* I. 21 We live amidst human perfectibilities—all of limb manufactures.

Hence **Perfectibilitarian**, an upholder or advocate of human perfectibility, a perfectibilist.

1879 Mozley *Essays* II. 218 The Iconian exaltation of spirit produced both by the perfectibilitarians and the fulfillment of Romanism.

Perfectible (pɜːfɛktɪb'l, pɜːfɛktɪb'l). Also 9 **-ible**. [f. PERFECT *v.* or *a.* + -IBLE, as if from a L. type **perfectibilis*, perhaps used in mod. or med.L.: cf. It. *perfettibile* 'that may be perfected' (Florio 1611), F. *perfectible* (Didérot 1767, admitted by Acad. 1798).] Capable of being perfected or brought to perfection.

1633 Perkins *Perfection* 62 Every thing perfectible craveth to attaine to its own perfection. *a* 1639 Gage *Romish Doctrine* viii. (1640) 92 Superior beings shall hereafter (for, Mede hereof perfectible. 1698 I. Stevenson *Treat. Regeneration* I. vii. 250 Man, in Goodness, thought, was perfectible, and a little calm argument would make him perfect.

Perfecting (pɜːfɛktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PERFECT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. PERFECT: carrying out, completion, consummation; also the fact of becoming complete or perfect.

1549 Perkins *Reform.* v. 668 For this cause of the more perfiting limbs and bodies it is allowable... here to have more stones conueable for them within the monasteries.] 1594 Fulke *Chron.* II. 221 (R.) To note for the prefiguring of this mystery. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 604 For helping, forcing, and gaitying of the corps of vmquhile Andro Buke. 1611 Bible *Acts* iv. 10 His name stone ... Passion, and resurrection: For the perfecting of the Saints. 1909 Spurgeon *Parables* III. 202 In order to the perfecting of a Christian's holiness. 1880 Trench *Glan.* I. xxi. 247 The gradual perfecting of the creature.

b. *attrib.* **Perfecting machine** or (U.S.) **press**, a rotating machine, on which the sheet, as it passes through, is printed first on one side and then on the other. (Cf. PERFECT *v.* 1 b.)

1845 *Mech. Mag.* Jan. 36/1 Mr. Little...has his perfecting machine...on from which print a sheet of paper on both sides before leaving the machine are called. 1858 *Printers' Circ.* (N. Y.) I. 93 This wonderful achievement—the perfecting press.

Perfection (pɜːfɛkʃən), *sb.* Forms: 3 perfeccion, 4-5 perfeccioun, 4-6 -cyon(e, -cion(e, 5-7 perfectioun(e, 5- perfection. [A. OF. *perfection* (12th c.), *perfecion* (13-14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod. F., *perfectio-em*, n. of action f. *perficere*, *perfect-*: see PERFECT *a.*]

1. The action, process, or fact of making perfect or bringing to completion; completing, consummating, finishing, accomplishing.

1382 Wyclif *Num.* vi. 21 Alle that ouer his heeft auowid to thilk, as he shal do, to the perfeccioun of his holynes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Every religious person ought diligently to endeuour the perfeccyon of his state. 1581 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. 3, 174 The ancients also had their superiours, which administred them in the perfection of their duties. 1656 Trapp *Lect. to Ld. Primrose* (1818) 18, 230 *After all the Appearances* have been given we have upon the Perfection of the last Treaty. 1659 Lad *Jealous C.* v. (1) 41 To make the most of a short life, to study your own perfection. 1877 Mozley *Eschatol.* (1886) 10 For this process of perfection, we need first the meditation, and nothing, without type.

† **2.** The fact or condition of being perfected or completed; completion; completed state, completeness. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 322 Blondeol is fol to, & nameth perfeiting, þet is, ful dede. 1388 Wyclif *Heb.* vii. 19 The lawe bringe no thing to perfeccioun. 1589 Carew *Pardon of A. ix.* 108, 130 The Olympe shall be continued and brought to a gode meetenge and perfection. 1589 Howeller tr. *Matthieu* (1890) 402 When the fulnesse of time was come; that is, the perfection and course of years appointed from the beginning. 1600 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv. Wonders receiveth perfection by the man. 1679 G. S. tr. *Rosicrucian's Third World* 118 Prof. 2 This work (which I thanke God, I have now brought to perfection).

b. The full growth or development of anything: the maturity of a plant, animal, etc.

c 1386 *L. Aungerville Philobiblon* (1888) 6 Although somewhat more be added to all other Arts ...this [philology] alone hath arrived with early perfection into this world, that [etc.]. 1598-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 123 Seing his majestie hath growland...to the great perfectioun of yeiris. 1611 Bible *Luke* viii. 14 They ...bring no fruite to perfection. *a* 1680 Sir T. Browne *Tracts, Plants Scripl.* § 30 He planted many (Cedars) though they did not come to perfection in his days. 1725 Gentlem. *Anc. Hist.* (1736) VII. 304 They continue in the womb till they come to such perfection as to be able to burst from the shell. 1859 Mylne *Lect. Chr. xiv.* 9, The creation, growth, perfection of new beginnings.

† **3.** *Mus.* The condition of being 'perfect', as a note, interval, etc. (see PERFECT *a.* 10). *Petit of perfection*: a dot used to make a note 'perfect', i. e. to lengthen it by one-half. *Obs.*

1614 T. Ravenscroft [title] A briefe Discourse Of the true (but neglected) vse of Charact'ring the Degrees by their Seuerall Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution, in Measurable Musicke. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* viii. The prick of perfection or addition is ever placed on the right side of all notes..., for the prolonging the sound of that note is follows to hold as much more as it is. 1680 W. Rogers in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 272 Ways in which the Perfection of certain notes may be changed to Imperfection, and contrariwise.

3. The condition, state, or quality of being perfect or free from all defect; supreme excellence; flawlessness, faultlessness. But often treated as a matter of degree: Comparative excellence.

c 1325 Speculum (E. E. T. S.) v. 1396 In order of dukins, þat kys of more perfeccioun þane kys order of solitudeins. 1580 Cartwright *Christ.* (Mollat Soc. In his tyme fell a great debate betwix Greek and barbare, which was most of moral perfection. 1590 Shakespeare *Comedy of Errors* iv. Introd. 61 Of all hopes the strictest were most absolute perfection. 1600 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 181, I would with such perfection govern *Sir*. T. Smith the Golden Age, 1611-18 Sharp *Lectures Eng. Tongue* v. 6 The Eastern Language arrived at great Perfection before it began to decay. 1862 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 276 In different glaciers,...these veins display various degrees of perfection.

b. *concr.* An embodiment of perfection; a perfect person, place, etc.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 72 Vouchsafe (divine perfection of a Woman) Of these supposed Crimes, to give me leaue ... but to acquit my selfe. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 120. 1611 Bible *Cant.* iv. 7 Is this the citie that men call the perfection of beauty? *a* 1630 Sir. Sidney to Lady Holland *Lett.* I. 191 A beautiful girl ... exclaimed, 'Oh, Mr. Sydney! this you will never come to perfection'. 'Forsooth am I,' said he nothing her hand,...'to lead perfection to the pew'. 1892 Mrs. Stewart *Keeper. Life* xviii. (1898) 228 This would be the very perfection of a dress for you.

4. The condition or state of being morally perfect; holiness; † in ME. *spec.* The austerity of monastic life, monastic discipline (*obs.*). *Christian perfection*, the relatively perfect holiness attainable by man, in distinction from the absolute divine perfection. *Counsel of perfection*: see COUNSEL sb. 2 b.

a 1340 Hampole *Prother* xiv. 3 His perfeccioun is þat he dreed it he wald had na power in vs. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 18 For thar has nouzes...That god...Hath clepid to perfeccioun In the mesure as Austin was. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xvi. ix. 633 Therfore lady sythen ye haue taken you to perfection I must nedys take me to perfection. *Ibid.* x. 638 When they were yyn Launcelot had taken hym to suche perfection they ...take suche as babyes as he had. 1552 Turner *Christ. v. cassan.* 221 Amonge thayme brethered was one named Cassian, a man of great perfection. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 19 Marrienage was ordeynyt fra the first perfectioun. 1552-3 *Temp.* & *Paul. Collect* 3 The lustarne to lead us to the paths of perfection. 1742 Wesley *Serm. Chr. Perfection* 6 Christian Perfection therefore does not imply...an Exemption either from Ignorance or Mistake, or Infirmities, or Temptations. Indeed it is only another Term for Holiness. 1789 — *Wks.* (1872) IV. 447 The doctrine of Christian Perfection, which God has peculiarly entrusted to the Methodists. 1882 A. M. Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 888 The grand aim of the Buddhist is to attain a perfection (see Buddhist).

5. The most perfect degree, the highest pitch (*of* a quality, condition, faculty, etc.); the extreme or height (*of* anything good or evil).

a 1340 Hampole *Prother* Prol. (1866) 4 He lyke of all holy writ is mast vsed in halykirke wryte, for it lyst in it in perfeccioun of dyuyne prayere. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 356 Moyses bare in mynde in his prayte þat longyd to be perfeccioun of prestehode. 1594 Carew, Huarte's *Examen* iv. 229 The other Salvages assaulted the rest and slew them, ...that hauing this aduantage would come to fight, would now pretend to the perfection of villanie. 1709 Butler *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1874 II. 134 The perfection of goodness consists in love to the whole universe. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 141 The perfection of cooking is to conceal its own quality.

6. Proficiency in some accomplishment or art.

a 1366 Ancrene *Riwle* (Arch.) 83 When ...vertu shall bonne itself, and vse shall bring perfection. 1877 Bunyan *Pilgr.* to Step., Having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in perfection. 1709 *Accompt. Italy* (1755) 59 Fencing, Dance, and Ride in some Measure Perfection. 1838 Emerson *Lect. Times, Misc.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 40 Every man is trained to some one art or detail, and aims at perfection in that. 1879 Hamlin *Wrought* v. 54 Such perfection has been reached in the manufacture of artificial eyes, that [etc.].

7. (With *a* and *pl.*) A quality, trait, feature, endowment, or accomplishment of a high order or great excellence.

1579 H. Middleton in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 315 I freely Manifest in a goodly gentleman, and hadst many perfections in him. 1594 E. Grimeston *Pt. Aviano's Hist. Indies* iv. xvi. 488 The Indians of Peru had one perfection, which was, to teach their young children all arms and exercises necessary for the life of man. 1667 Dryden *Ann. Mirabile Misc.* cl. I am not Master of any of those Perfections; for, to say Sir, I am wholly Ignorant of Painting, Musick, and Poetry. 1784 J. Potter *Virtuous Villagers* II. 311, I constantly discover new graces, new perfections, and new merits, unobserved before.

8. Phrase. *To perfection*: completely, perfectly.

1388 Wyclif *Tob.* xi. 7 So hap. (Rom. 1380) Perfy Almyzti God of al perfeccioun. 1617 Bible *Hab.* Canst thou finde out the Almighty vnto perfection? 1793 S. Pegge *F. Wilkins* xxxiv. They were planned with a view (for the first time...in parliamentary annals) of bringing to perfection. 1798 Gillray, *Dr. Hay* xvii, Olivia ...turned the magnetic to perfection. 1856 Mrs. Bray *Trelawny Cornwall*, Ragnall...lighted, cleaned, and polished to perfection.

Perfe·ction, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *perfectionner* (Cotgr. 1611).] *trans.* To bring to perfection, to perfect. Hence **Perfe·ctioned** *ppl. a.*

1598 Dan Phaer[disciple]. 1631 tr. *Du-Bos Converse Dan Penitent* 302 We found there in great number, inspiring the time...in perfectioning our loues. 1799 tr. *Hebrel Prob. Prob.* III. 247 All persons are interested in perfectioning their own inner bonds of conjugal connexion. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 200 This perfectioned model of a government.

Perfe·ctional, *a. rare.* [adj. med.L. *perfectionalis*, in OF. *perfectionnal*, f. L. *perfectionem* PERFECTION + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perfection.

1493 *Treviso's Barth. De P. R.* I. (W. de W.) A lyo/2 The causes whyche hyndren or engendre dyuyne or godly perfeccyon been called causes perfectyues [orig. *causæ perfectionales*, *Cartwright's tr.* his causes perfectionarie], 1889 *Pearson Creed* xii. (1897) 240 Life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations: as vital, as paradisal, and as perfectional. ... I call that perfectional, which shall be conferred ... immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ, 'Come, ye blessed children of my Father'.

† **Perfe·ctionary.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PERFECTION + -ARY.] † = PERFECTIONIST b.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matth.* xix. 17 None but a proud Luciferian would bereave us, as Vega, the Popish perfectionary, did.

Perfe·ctionate, *v. Now rare.* [prob. f. med. or mod.L. **perfectionātus*: *pa. pple.* of Obs. *perfectionare* (Florio 1598), F. *perfectionner* (Cotgr. 1611); or (in 16th c. writers) after the Fr.: see PERFECTION *v.*

and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To bring to perfection; to make perfect or complete; to perfect; † to make (a person) perfect *in* (a study, etc.) (*obs.*).

1592 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1080/1 Y^e greatnesse of my Priesthode ... began to Multiplie[sic] ... continued to the children of Aaron, perfectionated in Christ. 1598 ROBERT *Thess. Wonders* I. 11 Hypocrites ... shadowes and perfectionate the wits of men. 1632 W. TROUGHT tr. *Salmon's Lith.* 51 Yo augment the teeth of our Neck, and the more to perfectionate our Parts. 1683 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Ess. Ker II. 122 In this manner ...painters and sculptors ...perfectionate the wise, and advance their wit even above nature itself. 1733 JOHNSON *Perfectionists.*...This is a word proposed by Dryden, but not received nor worthy of reception. 1784 J. BOSSE in *Lett. Friend.* I. 115 All Laws, for perfectionating human nature. 1849 UNIVERSITY *Pendered* xxiii, Every generation had need To perfectionate its perfections in his works. 1869 CONWAY CLARKE *Shakh. Char.* iv. 102.

Hence **Perfe·ctionated** *ppl. a.*, **Perfe·ctionating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Perfe·ctionator**, one who makes perfect.

1655 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint., Observ.* ¶ 19 He has founded an Academy for the Progress and Perfectionating of Painting. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Prospect. Fol.* & *Nixl.* I. 284 Nature ...turns once genuinely for a perfectionated Socrates. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 23 Poetry ...is also a selective and perfectionating art. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 361 Man...is but a more complicated morphyte, a perfectionated mammoth. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 223 Pope was not the founder, but indeed rather the perfectionator of a school. 1887 J. LEWIS *Confession* (1771) 48 A system of moral perfectionating.

Perfectionation, *rare.* [n. of action from PERF. + -ATION.] The action of bringing to perfection, perfectioning; the fact of being made perfect.

1652 in *Spirit Fan. Treat.* XVI. 328 The new System of Anti-nomianism, to the perfectionation of which this Chevalier has devoted the last 680 years of a long life. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 208 *Lib.* (1893) I. 168, 194 The law of the universe is Perfectionation—what is to say, progression from bad to good...and from better to best.

Perfectionator, *rare.* [f. PERFECTION *sb.* + -ATOR.] One who or that which brings to perfection.

1883 E. CARY *Mod. Lang. Ass.* Introd. 13 Language has been the handmaid of Religion, and Religion the handmaid, instrument, and perfectionator of Civilization.

Perfectioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERFECTION *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of bringing to perfection.

1598 URSULA *Sermo. Par. Luke* xxiv. 18f Christ...taught the perfectioning of the laws, when he pronounced those strange beatitudes never afore heard of. 1659 EVELYN *Fid. in Quiet. Compl. Gamst.* II. 93 Calvary ready contributors to the Perfectioning of his new Protestantism. 1761 FOOTE *Orators* I. 5 The perfectioning of our countrymen in...the right use of their native language. 1877 RICHARD *Anal. Inf. Amer.* I. 39 The gradual perfectioning of the respiratory mechanism.

Perfectionism. [f. after PERFECTIONIST: see -ISM.] A system or doctrine of religious, moral, social, or political perfection; *esp.* the theory that moral perfection can be or has been attained by man; *spec.* (with capital P) the system of the Perfectionists of Oneida Creek, N. Y.

1846 WORCESTER *Obs. Ch. Dis.* 1870 *Athenæum* 3 Feb. 167 Oneida Creek Perfectionism. 1890 *Spectator* 19 July, Professor Huxley ...does not arrive at his conclusions by any reference to abstract theories or appeals to political perfectionism. 1892 *Academy* 2 July 1/2 He [Comte] continues to develope his cherished ideas on the subject of perfectionism and self-improvement.

Perfectionist (pəɹfe·kʃənist). [f. PERFECTION *sb.* + -IST.] One who holds any theory or follows any practice as to the attainment of religious, moral, social, or political perfection.

1838 E. JOHNSON *Notes Pract. Tr. Ep. Barnard* 1. 66 Must the Wine and Free and Good Men of a Nation be Slaves for Company with such Perfectionists in Church-Doctrine? 1850 W. E. SHUTE *Astrology. Notes* I. 128 As a perfectionist in poetry, whose thought and rhythm were rude, he [Leigh Hunt] seemed to hail Coleridge above all others.

b. esp. One who holds that religious or moral perfection may be attained; (with capital P) a name of various times assumed by or given to sects, parties, or persons, who hold this doctrine, or claimed to have attained moral or spiritual perfection.

1650–85 BOLTON *Mott. Eulog.* (1890) I. p. xviii, Men of all religions, were promoted and encouraged under notion of New Lights, Perfectionists, a Godly Party [etc.]. a 1662 J. GREENOW *Pillar* 91, *Ibid.* (1667) 250 The apostle saying unto the Galatians, 'So that ye cannot do the things that ye would', is as a sweet passing through the soul of those who were called perfectionists amongst us, moving down the crown of their conceit of perfection to the ground. 1708 BUNYAN *Heavenly Cottage* (1810) III. 22, 124, I have need to some of our perfectionists enough to make a better man than myself utter my little mallows or dogsbane. 1732 HARRISON *Serm.* X. Wesley III. 197 Perfectionists and Antinomians were the grand divisions of methodists. 1880 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 408 note, Whether there is any special allusion to Gnostic Antinomian Perfectionists.

c. spec. (with capital P.) A member of the communistic community of Oneida Creek, N. Y.

1869 DIXON *New America* (ed. 2) II. xx. 208 On the opposite verge of thought, stands a body of reformers who call themselves, in their dogmatic aspect, Perfectionists, in their social aspect, Bible Communists. 1872 J. H. NOYES *Hist. Oneida Perfectionists* 2 ...men of Apostolic Communism, established among the pear trees by John Humphrey Noyes. 1875 *Amer. Jun.* CXX. 227 The success that has excited so the Shakers, the Perfectionists, and the rest.

d. *attrib.* (in various senses).

1807 WORDSW. *Fancy & Glory* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 389 There are ...perfectionist reformers ...who wait to see the salvation which is to be the task of humanity itself to work out. 1838 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mott. & L. Stuart* (1860) II. 90 Mary was beginning to seek in the perfectionist doctrine a refuge from the exactions of the priesthood. 1880 *Daily News Amer. Cor.* 16 S. 2/2 According to all the Perfectionist prophets, Holiness and Liberty are the two primary elements in the atmosphere of heaven,—that is to say of a perfect society.

Hence **Perfectionistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Perfectionists.

1880–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1840 Litchfield ...rejected those ultraistic, terroristic, and perfectionistic doctrines [of the period].

Perfectionize, *v.* rare. [See -IZE.] *trans.* To bring to perfection; to perfectionate, perfect.

1839 MRS. SHELLEY *Rose Shelley's Prometh. Unb.* N.'s Who. 1880 I. p. lxv, That man could be so perfectionized as to be able to expel evil from his own nature...was the cardinal point of his system. 1883 *Fact's Mag.* X. 827 Science allows us leisure to perfectionize old inventions, and perfect new ones. 1898 H. W. TOMPKINS *Pers. Milit. Hist.* 374 We must...endeavour to perfectionize our military system.

Hence **Perfectionizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Perfectionizement**, **Perfectionizer**.

1801 *Tales Landlord Nine Sis.* III. 87/2 Which Gilt Lips of From Italy and Greece he had brought with him as necessaries to the perfectionizing of his taste. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 482 Ye accomplishment perfectionizers...this is the fate that awaits your daughters at last. 1854 *Ibid.* LV. 202 The theories of the perfectionizement of the fair sex now issuing from the press. 1872 WHITMAN *Nakhum* 4 The perfectionizing of the functions of nutrition and reproduction.

Perfectionment. [f. PERFECTION *v.* + -MENT, after F. *perfectionnement* (1749 in Hats.-Darm.).] The action of bringing to perfection; perfecting.

1809 I. TAYLOR *Typogr. Ann. Bib.* xiii. (1899) 280 The general perfectionment of ornament and of types. 1831 SHERWOOD in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 420 The whole genius being to be applied to the perfectionment of civilization. 1880 FARRAR *Dogs. Lang.* I. 31 (OF writing) there is the clearest proof of its human origin and gradual perfectionment.

†**Perfectionous**, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. PERFECTION: see -OUS.] Of the nature of perfection.

1807 COBB *Clamp at Sixteenth Anniv.* 6 The glory of his throne shall receive perfectious Honor.

Perfectism. [f. PERFECT *a.* + -ISM.] The doctrine or system of the Perfectists, esp. of the German Pietists.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Exp.* ii. viii. 223 These men ... still continued incessantly to warn their congregations by name against Pascals and Pietism and Perfectism.

Perfectist (pəɹfe·ktist). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = PERFECTIONIST: esp. applied to those of the 17th c., and to the German Pietists of the 18th c.

1838 *Blackwood's Mag.* II. Wishmen is principle of the Perfectists, and you of the Arminians. 1850 G. WISHEART *Ecclesiastical Tyranny* 7 (Jh. A Methodist ...is ranked amongst the Perfectists for a lawful preacher, if their sole Perfectionistical spirit calls him. 1851 D. CARSON *Three Sects.* 66 These [are against Perfection. 1852 PUSEY *Mist. Exp.* ii. viii. 197 In 1702 an edict was received forbidding the preaching against the Pietists. ...Some certain Lutheran preachers...are about to marry converts—the false name of Pietists, Perfectists, new holy Quakers, and such like'. *Ibid.* 225 They were incessantly against the Perfectists.

Perfective (pəɹfe·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. type **perfectīv-us* (gen. in med.L.: cf. It. *perfettivo*, Sp. *perfectivo*): see PERFECT *a.* and -IVE.]

1. Tending to make perfect or complete: conducive to the perfecting or perfection of anything.

1598 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. xiv. (1636) 33 This excellence is no new act, but a perfective recovery of the first deed of kingship and rule. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logicke* 31 That which is apposite to, and perfection of his kind. 1653 TYMPLE *Lawf. Vict.* 104 Causes inhabite efficient, or perfective. 1772 WARNER *Wks.* (1802) V. 293 The far more excellent way, more perfective of the Soul. 1837 HOOKER *Pantheol.* xii. (1839) 1724 The perfecting work, perfective two. 1885 MARIAT *Mission.* I. Notes 219.

2. In process of being perfected, or of attaining the perfect state.

1858 JOWETT in *Pers. Recoll. Nat. Club* II. No. 8. 103 Degas was ...able to see...the right legs in a perfective state. 1892 UNDERH. *Lett.* (1880) I. 264 Now knowing the immense resources and the gradually perfective machinery necessary to the production of such a journal.

3. *Gram.* Expressing completion of action: applied to that kind or species of verbal action (*Ger. aktionsart*) which is considered as completed or finished, and so to forms or modifications of the verb which express completed action: opposed to IMPERFECTIVE.

Originally applied to one of the branches or 'aspects' of the verb in the Slavonic languages; more recently to verb-forms in other Indo-European languages, esp. those compounded with a preposition, expressing the completion of the action expressed by the simple verb, as L. *edēre* to eat, *comedēre* to eat up; *cadere*, *percadere*, etc.

1842 E. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) I. 208 In the Slavonian languages...a regular connection is made between perfective and imperfective verbs, that is, between those expressing an action completed or soon and not repeated, and those denoting continuance or reiteration. 1867 WORCELL *Serbian Gram.* 72 The perfective aorist implies simply that the action has been quite completed or that it will definitely cease. 1895 B. GRAIN *Slavonic Compar. Philol.* 8 201 When present and aorist are found in the same verb (in Greek), the former is the durative, the latter the perfective or evanescent form.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A perfectionist. *Obs. rare.*

1800 W. WARNER *Discrepancies* (1812) 27 Favourite passages to be hastily consumed of by those worthies perfectives [the Jesuits]. *Ibid.* 139 High canonized perfectives.

2. *Gram.* A perfective use or form of a verb.

1902 J. H. MOULTON in *Expositor* Nov. 361 ἔγνων[=I knew] is only used in the durative present, but ἔσχηκα[=I have] ...is a good perfective.

Hence **Perfe·ctively** *adv.*, in a perfective way, in a way tending to completeness; **Perfe·ctiveness**, **Perfecti·vity**, the quality of being perfective; **Perfe·ctivize** *tr. trans.*, to render perfective.

1902 *Gram. Comp. Slavon* 71 vii. 8 (tr. 77 At Virtue is named Predominantly, in the Intellect; so, Perfectively, in the Phrase, Sochiai Vietnu, is the Fruit of Reason. 1904 WORDSW. *Johns' Words* to. 56, 481 Their intrinsic excellence or essential perfectiveness of the understanding. 1904 FURNIVALL *Gower* I. Trentise Wks. 1895 IV. 227 The...gospel is found...perfectively in the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles. 1894–98 CALDECOTT *Pastoral* (1898) III. 133 Plato ...philosophized legitimately and perfectively, if ever any man did in any age. 1902 J. H. MOULTON in *Expositor* Nov. 360 In all translations, strongly durative though the verb is, we see its perfectivity in the fact that the goal is finally reached. *Ibid.* 357 The compounded adverb ...perfectivizes the simplex, the conclusion denoting action which has accomplished a result, while the simplex denoted action in progress. *Ibid.* 358 The meaning of the Present-tense of these perfectivized roots naturally demands explanation.

†**Perfectless**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. PERFECT *a.* + -LESS.] Devoid of perfection, imperfect.

1592 SOUTHWELL *Dec. Sacrilege* 1, vii. 113 Food spacious, thou ...Imagin'dst a God so perfect-less.

Perfectly (pəɹfe·ktli), *adv.* Forms: see PERFECT *a.* [f. PERFECT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a perfect manner or degree.

1. So that nothing is left undone and no part is wanting; completely, thoroughly.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) II. 82 b, Whan he hath perfectly learned the science of Goddes lawe. a 1540 HARDYNG *Chron.* 50. 7 Perfitly may we ought to understande. 1560 ROLLAND *Court of Venus* (Rox.) vii. 23 On the second day[her woman] so turned till a fourte perfectly fourmed. 1559 FLEMING *Introd.* 32 The first general distinction of times, persons, perfectly past, and to come. a 1598 ERD. HALL *Rem.* (1605) 42 They were all perfectly enclosed. a 1690 PELLETIER *Disc. Trade* (1697) A 2b, Cloths perfectly manufactured which hinder the consumption of our own...ought to be discouraged. 1708 GIBSON *Fam. & F.* vii. I. 134 The supplies ...had never been perfectly answered. 1873 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 321 The large accumulations of perfectly-rolled shingle.

b. In full measure; to the fullest extent; without any shortcoming or failure.

a 1340 HYMPOLE *Psalter* 10. 24 He is mynde at [one but] perfytest help hoves. 1582 WARNER, *Chron. Kandelo* vi. There was under a grete oxtree, that rather of three weights was others perfectly. 1586 HUGH TO *Sandiman's Comm.* 158 In lyke manner shall we also ...know every perfitly our parentes, wyues, children, and what so ever is belyefe. 1613 WEBSTER *Angler* I. 4, I have often found perfectly, because they love fish so well. 1676 tr. *Galfridius's Vey. Athens* to Osman ...(who understand perfectly the humours of the Turks to those parts) advised him to circumvent. 1685 LD. PAGET tr. *Saint-Real's Hist. Conjur.* 1. 227 Affirming that that Universal is nothing which knows things it so perfectly sees. 1800 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. I understand the difficulty perfectly, madam.

2. In a manner or way that is perfect or faultless in form, style, or nature; with perfect or complete exactness, correctness, fitness, or excellence; to perfection.

c 1325 *Gl. Lap. Luiade* vi. 17 Amongt 24 Gyls to his verbe Ars perfitly. c 1400 *Sowdone* 3300 Fyve [i] persones moste trees within the halfe Parfytly I-enoghed. c 1440 HOLLAND *Howlat* 183 Perfytlye this Phanwis ... With thair perry habitis present thair thair. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* vi. 131 Tache her to speake perfytly the language of Sesoyne. c 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P.P.* in Hal. *Evidence* I. 383 By the mass, learn to make courtesy. Nay, when ye have it perfitly, Ye shall have the devil and all of courtesy. 1598 DANIEL tr. *Comines* (1614) 290 Whereof he discoursed perfectlier than any with that came from thence. 1599 DE VER *Plagiary* (1732) 25 They cannot be so perfectly ord'r'd the Forenamed, or Forenilliers, much less the Firmness of such Bowes. 1789 JAMESON *Wond.* (1802) III. 9 Mr. Colquhoun has retained ...to Warner, where he has been perfectly received by the King. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 772/2, I had trained it into being a perfectly mannered horse personally. *Ibid.* She acted the part perfectly. The dress fits perfectly.

†**b.** In a manner morally or religiously perfect; righteously. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3408 Sua perfitly may men lyf here, With vertus, vesid ayte mete. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 111 He spak to hem that wolde lyve parfitly. c 1440 *Chast. Goddes Child.* 13 Though I wyll not lygnely, my wylle is to wylle perfytlyly.

3. To the fullest possible degree or extent; entirely, quite: with an *adj.*, *adv.*, or *phr.*

1598–99 SHAKESPEARE 1 *Henry IV*, ...and he is well perfect[ly] 1599 *Merry Devonshire* 30 The earth is not perfectlye somuche. 1663 L. GAIN *Journal.* 21 25 Where it is levyed enoughe, it will not perfectly Habile. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 45 The Dutchesse is perfectly well again. 1709 DE FOE *Change* 6, 6, Where I know ...perfectly well. 1720 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 302, I was perfectly sure. 1723 KEAL in Ferns in *Wright Mss.* 17 are perfectly sure. 1733 *Gent.'s Mag.* III. 17 Every body is dressed or perfectly alike. 1790 MRS. INCH. *Wanderings Cupid* I. 8, I only desired. Would you trust me so well? *Lett. Unfortunate Perfectly* 20 The very air smells perfectly sweet. 1807 T. THOMAS *Chron. Ind.* II. 356 Take a string

Richard Hooker's Life & Corr. II. 401 Unreasonableness and perfectly simple address. 1856 Lost Times Rail. LXXIII. 613/2 The railway line... was perfectly straight for a distance of over two miles.

† b. *Physics.* See PERFECT *a.* 14.

1584 G. Abbott *Exodus. Mission & Extention* 308 In the largest of perfectly elastic bodies. 1804 Worcester's *Worchester* (ed. 2) 258 Bodies are called perfectly elastic when the force of restitution is equal to the force of compression.

Perfectness (pə·fĕktnĕs). Forms: see PERFECT *a.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being perfect (in the various senses of the adj.); perfection. (In early use chiefly in the religious sense of a perfect life.)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. (1884) 3 In mengr of psalmes ..thare ware ryghte, & sparene gode, & enfourmes perfyttnes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 200 Poore people be pure perfitnesse hemself. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 30 Bothe ally bene to be perfeccnes of a drug. *c* 1450 *Lovel. Mir. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 59 Frithoth Gentles in perfitnesse, And cese to lyue more wilfulnesse. 1580 *Balle of Purell.* V. *gho's* That every of the said Clothes..be sealed: to witnes and record of the funeral true laugh, beede and perfitnes. 1596 *Taming of a Shrew* (1844) 29 There is nothing...which brings a horse either to perfitnesse or imperfitnesse, but onely practise. 1705 Colchester *Plot Discovered* 23 That Consideration, from whence present perfectness they derive their very possible justification. 1836-9 Hallam *Mod. Lit.* II. v. 4 As for his varied delineation of female perfectness, on earlier poet had equalled him (Spenser). 1850 Pusey's *Lect. Fathers* 72 Shame of the peace earth cannot give to her most perfect perfectness! [*Mod. Sc. Master*, Practice make perfectness.]

Perfector (pərfe·ktər). [a. L. *perfector*-, *agent-n.* from *perficere* to accomplish, etc.: see PERFECT.] One who perfects or completes: = PERFECTER.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. 81 The Bodie...is...after a sort the perfector (or rather the performer) of the Soule. 1836 *Christian Advocate* (1837) II. 408 Man who form the first steps in the progress between the originator and the perfector. 1883 R. W. Raymond *Cutting on Fossil. Forests*, The perfectors of geographical research.

† **Perfectory**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perfect-*, *ppl. stem* : see -ORY.] = PERFECTIVE 2.

1659 Bramhall *Fugs St. Gosp. Truth* 31 Any other Gross Preparatory, or Perfectory.

Perfectuation, *rare.* [f. L. *perfectus* (see PERFECT) + -ATION.] = PERFECTION.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. 81 The Bodie...is...after a sort the perfectuation (or rather the performer) of the Soule. 1836 *Christian Advocate* (1837) II. 408 Man who form the first steps in the progress between the originator and the perfectuation. 1883 R. W. Raymond *Cutting on Fossil. Forests*, The perfectuation

and upright smooth perfoliate stalks. 1773 Cockburn *Cycl. Sagac.* x. 6 *Lonicera Caprifolium-leaf*, that whose flak is pierced by the stalk. 1802 Lonicera *Bot. Mat. Med.* II. 260 Honeysuckle, perfoliate. 1839 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1861) 131 The Perfoliate Honeysuckle. 1880 Grav *Structural Bot.* ed. 6 227 It is the stem which is literally *perfoliate*, i.e. which extravagates through the leaf; but it is unnecessary, though etymologically absurd, to call this a *perfoliate leaf*.

2. *Bot.* Of antennæ: Having the joints dilated or expanded laterally all round, so as to appear like a series of round plates pierced by a shaft or stem. Also **Perfoliated.**

1792 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 21 The Dytiscus, with brown, perfoliated antennæ. The great Water Beetle. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 168 Perfoliate club of antennæ. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 400, 402 Perfoliate Keels. 1846 Baird *Illust. Nat. Hist.* II. 360 Antennæ with the first three joints longer than the following, perfoliated, the last elongated and conical.

Perfoliation. [f. prec. : see -ation.] The condition of being perfoliate.

1880 *Grav Structural Bot.* II. § 4 pl. 6 *Dodecatheon pauciflorum* ... reveals the explanation of the perfoliation: the base of the lowest leaves conspicuously surrounds and encloses the stem: that of the upper is merely cordate and clasping: the appearance simply results by a roundel here.

Perforabile, *a. rare.* [adj. L. type **perforabilis*, f. *perforā-re* : see -ble.] That can be perforated.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Perforant (pə·rfōrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *perforant-em*, pr. ppl. of *perforāre*, or a. F. *perforant*, pr. ppl. of *perforer* to PERFORATE.] Perforating.

1833 Mrs. Trollope *Provost, Bonnet* 85 Heavily now fell the strokes upon the perforant gimlet.

Perforate (pə·rfŏrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *perforāt-us*, pa. pple. of *perforāre* : see PERFORATE v.] = PERFORATED : construed as pple. and as adj.

1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 40 Stalke abouen can not be longe holde from growinge, that haue their eares perforate or the pomelles. 1707 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* C 3 (b) Applyeth chaire through the perforate tongue. 1826 Kirby *Letter* 3 p. 20 An Earthen Pot perforate at the Bottom to let in the Plant. 1861 Lindley *Mixt. Anim. & Min. Introd.*, The teeth are serrate and sharp, and two are perforate, by which they ejaculate their poyson. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 33 Myrsine...septum entire or perforate.

Perforate (pə·rfŏrēt), *v.* [f. L. *perforāt-*, ppl. stem of *perforāre* to bore through, pierce through : f. PER- 1 + *forā-re* to bore, pierce.]

1. *trans.* To make a hole or holes right through; to pierce with a pointed instrument or projectile; to bore through; *spec.* to make rows or series of small holes or perforations separating stamps, stamps, etc., in a sheet.

1598 Florio *Diet., Inforare*, to perforate or make a hole. 1707 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28 b/1 We should perforate or throat them thoroughly. 1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* IX. 16 Yet We tooke out the guts and kidneies, and then perforated the Cauriues. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 403 Women will perforate the Guts. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1239 Some of them...perforate the lower lip into separate holes. 1835 Knight *Cycl. Mech.* 1866/1 The machine will perforate 150 sheets (of postage stamps) per hour, and the punches and holes are adjustable for stamps of different sizes. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* § 102 Key 2 causes 1, 2, and 3 to perforate the paper in one vertical line. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Dec. 1/1 The old penny was first issued unperforated. ...Later (1854) it was perforated with fifteen oval holes. 1898 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/1 The suspects...showed that the destruction of bone and tissue perforated by the new bullet was tremendous.

b. To make a hole or holes into the interior of (a thing); to bore into; to make an opening into.

1752 Blackmore *Creation* 2 20 Tell, what could dull and unperforate the Poles, And so of successive Rays adapt their Holes? 1856 Stoddart *Stand & Pal.* 30 333 Large saws...still perforate the rocky sides of the hill. 1883 Baird *Nat. Resources* II. 96 The ground is perforated with the excavations of this subterranean gallery.

c. To 'pass through' in position (cf. PASS *v.* 1 d); to extend or be continued through the substance of.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 242 Duck pressings, with which this old city is perforated, like an ancient cheese. 1830 R. Knox *Cooper's Anat.* 322 (The nerve) descends obliquely outwards, perforates the glutæus maximus muscle, ...and expands upon its posterior surface. 1840 R. Knox *Anat.* 36 The divisions of the eighth nerve...again perforate the dura mater through smaller openings.

2. To form (a hole, etc.) by boring or punching.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* § 102 The punches which perforate these holes in the paper.

3. *intr.* To penetrate, make its way *into* or *through* something; to make a perforation.

1772 *Hoyland's Acad. Journ. Constn.* III. 219 Causing a most excessive heat through those beautiful eye-holes, which penetrated further than I thought it possible for a single hole to perforate. 1840 *Todd's Cyclop. Anat.* III. 577 The stomach ...may become adherent to the transverse colon into which the ulcer perforates.

b. In pass. sense : To suffer perforation, to become perforated.

1837 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 689 The eyes are apt to perforate and to burst.

Perforated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Pierced with one or more holes : said esp. of a thing constructed with small holes, spaces, or openings passing through (as a wall or carved panel).

Perforated mouth, the short fissure of the vent, and the superficial flexor of the fingers, the tendons of which are perforated by those of the *perforating* muscles (see below).

1707 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 153/1 The ballin dresser with the ring, or with the perforated spoon. 1808 Wordsw. *Cyder* (1897) 28 A green swale of perforated Lotos. 1797-40 Cruikshank *Cycl. Sc. Chem.*, The perforated Chair, wherein the new elected pope is placed. F. Maddox observes, is said to be seen at Rome. 1798 J. L. *La Croix's Oliver. Surg.* (1811) *Perforator Manchine*, the Perforated Mouth. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 220 A series of perforated brass masses, or ischeades. 1876 *Gould's Anatom.* & 1004/1 Perforated: also ...is extensively employed in filling up squares in useless, or parish in particulars, to assist ventilation. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 19 Dec. 1826 The occurrence of a perforated gastric ulcer.

b. *Her.* Said of a charge pierced with a hole or holes. See also quot. 1779.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C 7, The cross *moreloade* may terme it perforate in the manerlye as it is open in the grening. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perforated*...The Armorists use it to express the passing or penetrating of one Ordinary (in part) thro' another; as thus. He beareth Or, a Bend Azure Perforated thro' a Cheveron Gules.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Full of little holes or perforations, cribrose. *Bot.* Having translucent dots which resemble holes, as in species of *Hypericum*.

1856 Pereira *Ind. 41 Perforated*, a term applied to Hirtella, as when the leaf of any Hirtella being held against the light, appears full of little holes.

d. *Conch.* Applied to a spirally wound shell of which the centre is hollow instead of solid.

1851-8 Woodward *Mollusca* 170 The axis of the shell, around which the whorls are coiled, is sometimes open or hollow; in which case, the shell is said to be perforated, or umbilicated (e. g. Solarium).

e. *Anat. Perforated space* or *spot, anterior* and *posterior*, small regions within the skull perforated by numerous holes for the passage of blood-vessels.

1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v., The anterior perforated space or spot constituting a depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure, and the posterior forming a deep fossa between the peduncles at its base. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 658 In passing across the anterior perforated space in [the Sylvian artery] gives off a number of branches.

2. Made or outlined by perforations. *rare.*

1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 251 Then with some fine-pointed charcoal...rub over the perforated outline, which will give an exact outline. 1892 'Pall' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 173 Perforated initials on stamps.

Perforating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That performs; boring, passing through; *spec.* applied to certain arteries, nerves, etc., which pierce or pass through other structures; *fig.* of mind or intellect: Piercing, penetrating.

Perforating machine = PERFORATOR 1 b, c. *Perforating muscle*, the long flexor of the toes, and deep flexor of the fingers, the tendons of which perforate those of the *perforated* muscles: so *perforating arteries*. *Perforating nerve*, so often in any part which perforates the structure; esp. an ulnar communicating on the side or palm and shortly extending as an anastomosis to perforate the fore or hand.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.* To Rdr. 1 To suppose ...that your penetrating and perforating intellectuals will attract more luxury from this Alter. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perforation*, in a Muscle belonging to the Fingers, ...in Tendons are Perforated to admit those of the Perforating Muscles to pass thro' them to their Insertions. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Perforating Arteries*, in the hand...in the thigh, ...in the foot. 1876 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 170 Perforating ulcer of the foot was so called by Vesigni of Alsfeldt in 1682. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 160 A perforating ulcer of the oesophagus, sometimes = perforating ulcer of the stomach : 1879 Wilder. Gen. of Surg. 363 One man had no less than three perforating wounds all in a perfectly clean condition.

Perforation (pəːfŏrēi·ʃən). [ad. late L. *perforātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perforāre* to perforate; cf. OF. *perforacion*, -ation (1448 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.]

1. The action of perforating, boring through, or piercing; the fact or condition of being perforated; *spec.* the making of a row or series of small holes in a leaf or sheet of paper, so as to enable a portion to be easily torn off.

c 1420 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 20 (Harl. MS.) He...none tyme is eschew bothyng and perforacion, goode, and not wikkede. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 901 The likeliest way [is] the perforation of the body of the tree in several places one above the other, and the filling of the holes [etc.]. 1838-42 Penny *Cyclop.* XI. 385 The mechanical force ...is shown by the perforating of paper. 1880 Spectroscope in *Nature* 6 Oct. 528/2 Gun-stroke itself...merely shows signs of perforation like the card. 1892 'Pall' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 150 Next follows the perforation (of the sheets of stamps), which is performed by machinery.

b. *Surg.* The formation, through accident or disease, of a hole through the thickness of any structure, as through the wall of the intestine, etc.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual* (1689) 26 Bloudy Fluxes occasion'd by the perforation of the Capillary Arteries. 1876 Bartholow *Theor. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 224 Perforation of the bowel may occur in patients of all ages. *Ibid.* 229 If signs of perforation manifest themselves, not only begin fluids by mouth, but the patient under the influence of opium or morphine. 1880 *Med. Times & Gaz.* I. 116 If perforation should take place let me have large and repeated doses of opium.

2. A hole made by boring, punching, or piercing; an aperture passing through or into anything; a passage, shaft, tunnel; each one of a row or series of small holes punched in a leaf or sheet of paper, or between postage or other stamps in a sheet, in order to facilitate their separation.

1593 Tilleman *Vigo's Chirurg.* 10. 241 For remedies of dryes specimens, yu maste make a new and larger perforation or horyngs. 1707 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurgie* 34/1 Intermitted Fevers, or Feavers without perforations. 1883 Brown *Manager* 58 Pipes of Glass, with a very small perforation. 1885 *Pract. Chirurg. Wks.* II. 28 They have no perforation or aperture. 1890 *Knowledge's Ill. Sir's Ann., Suppl. Mar.* 4/1 [Stamps] with pin-pricked perforations. 1892 'Pall' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 150 A single perforation is that which the perforating machine has produced by puncturing the paper completely out, leaving a regular series of small round holes between each row of stamps.

3. The natural orifice of an organ or part of the body.

1683 Cocker *Body of Man* 222 The first outermost perforation...is called by a proper name, *Meatus Auditorius*, the *Hole of Hearing*. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 141 That admirable perforation of the nose, which we call the *septum*. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 417 The ureter is sometimes found without a perforation in it, so that the vagina is completely shut up as to external animosity.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perforation-cement*; *perforation-gauge*, in *Philately*, a gauge or rule for readily counting the number of stamp-perforations in a given length (conventionally, two centimetres).

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 388 On inflation, air passes into the tympanic without perforation sound. 1892 'Pall' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 150 In order to ascertain the various sizes of perforation a perforation gauge has been invented.

Perforative (pəːfŏrătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *perforatif*, -ive (in Cotgr.), f. L. *perforāt-*, ppl. stem of *perforāre* to perforate + -IVE.] Having the character of perforating; tending to perforate.

1707 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 120/1 Inside the perforative trepane rayes last on the broken bone. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl. s. v. Trephining*, There are also perforative trepans, and exfoliative ones. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 158 According to another view, perforative peritonitis is to be regarded as a particular form of the disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 736 Perforative peritonitis may result from the bursting of any neighbouring abscess.

†**B.** *sb.* An instrument used to perforate; *spec.* the perforative trephine for piercing the skull. *Obs.*

1728 J. S. *La Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 304, I performed the Perforam..., and having withdrawn the Perforative, a white Pus...was discharged by the Canula.

Perforator (pəːfŏrēitəɹ). [Agent-noun in L. form, from *perforāre* to PERFORATE. In sense B, *F. perforateur* (Littré).]

1. An instrument or machine used for perforating.

a. *Surgery* (also spelt -ater) : An instrument for penetrating the fœtal skull. b. A general machine for dealing cards in order to bind it, in tanning, etc. c. A machine for perforating postage-stamps, etc. : also, that used for perforating the paper-ribbon used in some forms of telegraphy.

1730-6 Bailey (*vulgus*) s.v. Witchdrawing the Perforator, learns the Women to operate by the Canula. 1760 Chevne *Treat. Wounds* I. 245 After making many adjacent holes, with a drill or perforator, as far as the membranes. 1790 R. Burns in *Mod. Literature* II. 414 We are under the necessity of using the perforator and cancel. 1800-32 *Cook's Study Med.* (ed. 2) IV. 130 *Philip Nerve Of Sept.*, At the beginning of December we heard guns (nearly the bloom of the perforators against the rocks. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* § 103 The [Wheatstone] apparatus consists of three parts : the *perforator*, which prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon; the *transmitter*, and the *receiver*. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 8/3 When the perforators have bored a hole some three feet deep, it is filled with dynamite and fired.

2. A boring organ possessed by some insects, variously used as a sting, an ovipositor, etc.

1826 Kirby *Introd. Entom.* II. 230 Trochoids. Perforator not projecting beyond the anus. *Ibid.* 308 Some have the last half segment of the abdomen prolonged into a point, with a projecting perforator of three filaments.

Perforatory (pəːfŏrătŏri), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perforāre* to PERFORATE : see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to perforation; perforative.

1887 *Philatelist* I. 84 Drawing specimens of perforatory varieties.

Perforce (pəlfōɹ·s), *adv.*, *sb.* Forms : 4 par force, 4–6 parforce, 6– perforce, (6 perforse, *Sc.* perforss, 7 per force). [ME. a. OF. *par force* by force (12th c.) : see FORCE *sb.* § 5.]

A. Phrase, adverb.

1. †**a.** By the application of physical force or violence; by violence; forcibly. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8040 (Kölbing), *par fourdede* [ravished, her maiden bery han ouer Forbre is to Bedingham. 13–. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 488 Par force he hadde me forth i nome. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2225 (Bodl. MS.) Aconitte & Tyberie also Almenon hij gonnen gon Par force anayne to ti3e Jeruge And dudden meanne from vdem-trauge. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxviii. 110 They encountred the tayde people yf carped the said treasure and wolde, & parforce take it from the kynges. c 1533 Lo. Berners *Huon* clviii. 562 Kayser...*Rychyarde* [Rembrandt] the auncyent the marshall parforce. 1604 Curr. Barnes *Virginia* 60 The Salvages assayed to carry him away perforce. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl. in Acc. Arct. Lands* I. 7 (1694) 100 Unless such things of force were to go thither and Trade per force.

b. In weakened sense : By constraint of circumstances or of the prospect of physical force; by moral constraint; compulsorily, of necessity.

1520 Whete *Preamc. Apostles* 253 b, By this cruelte manere he constrayned Cornel to many perforce to come vnto perfecte. 1579 Lupton *Disput. Cad. Nun.* 101 Proofes of lesuits drawe in their owne pictures. 1879 Hughes *Gilpin* 87 – 2

1657 trs. Twelve days the wind continued as north, Which kept the fleet perforce within the bay. 1748 Wesley Wks. (1872) II. 109, I went, perforce, into the main street. 1813 Sotby *Thalaba* III. 6. He pausèd perforce, and blew his horn. 1888 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxv. 616 The reader must perforce, on that one point, make his own admission.

6. *quasi-adj.* Of necessity; necessitated, forced. 1580 *Lady Faqhawe* (Arb.) 108 Which by so much the more it is to be lamed, by how much the more it is perforce. 1625 J. Shirley *Parcs. Message Lond.* (c. 1637) Have we not perforce reconciling to us irreconcilable thrones.

6b. *Patience perforce*: see PATIENCE *sb.* 11 f. So *to be patient perforce*, etc.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) no. 9 Perforce nik pacience, And tho thy dastbe. 1588 Greene *Chron.* II. 746 Not being . without comfort of defenders, by patience perforce, was compelled to suffer and sustaine. 1593-1680 [see PATIENCE 11 f]. 1869 Phillips *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. 8 All The Popes' power did struggle for a time, till at last they were patient perforce.

B. *quasi-sb.* and *adv.*

1. *quasi-sb.* in phrases *by perforce*, by force or compulsion; *of perforce*, of necessity. Also *somewhat* = necessitating cause or circumstance.

1505 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. *clxvii.* [*lxiii.*] 459 Nowe by perforce they cause the castygrathes to entre into counsayll, and to chuse a Pope. 1611 Mar. Wharton *Lead Kirke* iii. (1636) 89 With one buckling and the perforce of three boyes wrestle one, young Dr. Slipwickler had ten paniers within the first week. 1697 *Philos. Trans.* XIX. 571 Of perforce he is an authority on the subject.

†2. *sb.* A military officer of inferior rank to a quarter-master, in the Scottish Army, 17th c. (Jamieson suggests A drum-major.) *Obs.*

1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 407/1 With power to the said Colonell To nominat and appoynt . a perforce. . The pay of the perforce to be ressonable of it.

† **Perforce**, *v. Obs.* Also 3–6 par-. [a. OF. *parforcier, -forcer, f. par* through + *forcer* to Force.] *lit.* To force greatly.

1. *refl.* (= obs. *v. to parforce*). To strive or endeavour to the utmost; to do one's best.

c 1485 Caxton *Jason* (1868) 138 Yf ye wyll parforce yourselfe a lityll, this purpoynte shall well haue place to. 1490 — *Eneydos* xiv. 51 She parforceth her well, with all her myght, to see the riders vnder the grounde. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* B iij, Yf God . graunte me good fortune I shall perforce me to make it both complete.

2. *trans.* To force, constrain, oblige.

1509 in *Mem. Hen. VIII* (Rolls) 441 The kynge . wyll not be the myer to perforce[d] them to the sayed marriage. 1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 8 I parforce a man, I constrayne him to do a thyng. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 122 When other can, perforce I am to crouch.

Perforcedly (pəɹfōːsedli), *adv. rare*[−1]. [f. *perforced*, pa. pple. of prec. + -LY 2; 23b. influenced by PERFORCE *adv.*] Under the constraint of force or necessity.

1879 Browning *An Epistle* 175 He holds on firmly to some thread of life to the life to lead perforcedly.

† **Perforced** (-ōːsd), *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. F. *parfoncé* pa. pple., perfoncer.] = PERFORATED *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1680 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* II. v. 13 A Cross having the four ends . clipped . in the Middest it self is . and so perforced as that is also.

Perform (pəɹfōːm), *v.* Forms: 1 *a.* 4–6 par-, parfourme(n, parfourne, 5 parfurme); 4–7 parforme, 5– perform. *B.* 4–5 par-, parfourne(n, parforne(n; 5 par-, parfurny, parfourny. [ME. a. OF. *par-, parfourmer, -fornir, -former* (rare, and chiefly AF.; 1291 in Godef.). This may have been originally f. *par-* (= Par- 2) + *former* Form *v.*, or *forme* Form *sb.*, so that the etymological sense would be 'to carry through in due form'; on the other hand, it may have arisen as an etymologizing or a merely phonetic alteration of the much more frequent OF. *parfournir* (in AF. also rarely *parfurnir*, 1st cent.) to accomplish entirely, achieve, complete, f. *par-* + *fournir* to Furnish: see PERFURNISH *v.* Whatever the formal etymology may have been, the AF. *parfurnir* and its Eng. representative derive their meaning entirely from *parfournir*. In the last quarter of the 14th c., some Eng. writers substituted *par-, parfourmer*, in imitation of the form generally current in Fr., for the older *par-, parfurnir*, *-former*. The innovation, however, was soon abandoned: the forms with *u* occur in some 14th c. MSS. of Langland, Chaucer, and Gower, but our quotations exhibit no examples from works critically written later than 1400.]

†1. *trans.* To carry through to completion; to complete, finish, perfect (an action, process, work, etc.). *Obs.*

a. c 1325 Caxton *Fragm.* 21. 423 Bi gret suspicion Parforme it can, for sure is most sure. 1382 Wyclif *Phil.* i. 6 He that bigan in you a good work, schal performe (Gr. ἐπιτελέσει) the day of Jesus Crist. [1611 will performe it (marg.) or will finish it.] 1881 *R.V.* will perform it]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Romanorum* 134 Per chiftan . changid kyn or parfourn or he had begon. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xii. 61 The nouse . hath performed his cours round about thertho. 1532 Coverdale *1 Chron.* xxvii. 24 Ioab . had begonne to nombre them, and performed it not. 1600 T. Gainsford *Dir. English* 32 Confirmed by opposite, or affection, performed by custom, and nurtured achievers.

b. c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 227 (Ellesm.) Parformed he *Noes* [? *MSS.* par-, perfourmed] hath the arnes his Ark shoone.

†b. To complete or make up by addition of what is wanting. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1395 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 10 That shal the remenant that lakketh perfourme the hour compleet by right. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxxiv. (1495) Lambe . lasteth fro Thes to Sarpedon or parfourme the Mony of Vertigne, onefull it is or necessary to ordeyne to the moster where we before left. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Mem. Y VIII* (1827) 26 Delivered . to parforme up a serpent *etc.* 1532 tr. *Sarpi Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxviii. 109 That the sacrament of Confirmation is a sacrament performing the sacrament of Baptism.

b. c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 135 (Ellesm. & Hengw.) The Confessour . Shal parfourne vp the nombre of his Coune.

†c. To make up or supply (what is wanting).

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cli. 572, I pray to god to parfourne that she wanteth. 1552 Huloet *Abced.*, *Supplye* or (*Abced.*) to The lacke of the one is performed and fylled vp with the abundaunce of the other.

†2. To finish making; complete the construction of (a material object or structure). *Obs.*

a 1450 *Lovelich Grail* xlix. 191 And whanne the tour parformed is, thanne schal it be Cleped with-Outen Mys; 'the tour Of Hare-selles'. *c* 1485 Caxton *Dialogues* 53 Herman the olders maker Hath parformed [*orig.* parfeted] my chaslice. 1492 tr. *Lorenzo's Pilgr.* (1870) 293 To parforme my bed aforesaid I gave of theim corne of my coste. 1511 in *Wores. Wills* (1850) 51 To my servaunt Margery . a cruche, a fetherbed parforyed.

†b. *refl.* To complete by addition of ornament, to 'finish off', decorate, trim. *Obs.*

1490 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also a dosen of peuter vessell parformed. 1583 in *Rec. Burgh Edinb.* (1890) 54 Item of the same trappour parformeand with xxij wourys bailes. 1597 in *Wores. Wills* (1888) 18 Half a dosayn of peuter vessells parformed. 1612 *Warwk. Acc. P. com. Elizabeth's Marriage*, Rich white Rennone cloth of silver to make one gowne for a lords mistres, and to parforme another.

†3. To make, construct (a material object); to execute (a piece of work, literary or artistic). *Obs.*

1483 in *Surt. Wills* (Camden) 47 That my executours performe and parforme and do make beyne Marie closter, Rydyngton, and p[ar]ysshe church. 1538 Leo Pheckenham *Mid. Hill.* 34 1509 in Gage *Hist. Thingkoe* (1838) 145 Paid to Oliver master for . parforming a dore. 1552 Cotton-PAGE *Records*, Prol., I laboured and dyd my best to parfourme this boke. 1600 *Map Nottingham*, Performed by John Speede and are to be sold in Popes head Alley. 1631 W. Sclater-and-Engineer *Cantab. & A.* 2849 . easy to be well performed as such large Buildings. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 428 The goodness of the pavement, lately performed with Scotch stone. 1774 J. Bicknell *Hurtled* II. 422 A garland . of Mosses, or inlaid work, and not ill performed.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To compose a work or treatise; to write (*upon* a subject). *Obs. rare.*

1703 S. Parker *Bamboy* vi. 200 Hyppolitus . another of the Writers of that time, performed upon the Six Days-Creation, and upon part of the Sacred History immediately following it.

† 4. To bring about, bring to pass, cause, effect, produce (a result). Also with *obj.* clause. *Obs.*

a. 1535 *E. E. Wills* (R. S. 14) 120 I make a wouldid wo. Perfourmed per hyre fader on Tesu her be ryede. 1580 Wyclif *Prol.* xii. 30 That . thesdeeds almesde dongis . parformeth soul. 1622 Lisle, *P. Pet* C. xvi. 103 Al be wist of his worlde . Can no[t] performe a peec . Profitable for bothe parties. 1648 *Gage New Relation* iii. 61 Englishe *Cab* (titled App. x. 40 (Early Trades) performe thus they sacrifice . may be acceptable to the. 1800 Shaler. *Temp.* I. ii. 194 Hast thou, Spirit, Performed to point the Tempest that I bad thee? 1700 Morwell in Collect. (O. H. S.) I. 343 This beneficial act . may perform the ends intended by the founders. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 1. 1. 1. *Fives Inger. Trim-p.*, Mowing. Chimneys . already built, so that they shall perform the same Effects.

b. c 1372 Chaucer *Troyl.* iii. 30 It is (Publ. MS.) Cryste pat can best performe pat long pat may to wel parfourne (*v. r.* parfourne) [Gadelicanus . an old word signifying *of all the goodes*. 1577 Lupset *E. Fr. D.* E. xxx. 78 Pis politike glotton . be performeth [*v. r.* performeth] C. xxx. 87 performeth] yuel. 1590 Greene *Conj.* III. 350 Orelia 48 saith that love to perforce [where Saturn] Shall in the land of Venus the goddesse.

5. To carry out in action (a command, request, promise, undertaking, etc.); to carry into effect, execute, fulfil, discharge.

a. 1290 in R. de Avesb. *Mirad. Gesta* (1732) 18 Qil . sil le seruise de cest le uoire & des chastels Dauuere tauenge deit ueir fait & parfurnee.] *c* 1300 *Wilt. Palerne* (1838) Wherefore pou i wold be wib wow parfourned ? *c* 1325 Caxton *Introd. Prol.* Thanne late some conclude for wele and ese in alle thynges perfourne hir lyrheom. 1414 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) 1. xvii. (1859) 20 If it so were that he had any thyng parformed his promyses. 1532 Coverdale *Ps.* lxi[i]. 8 V[ulgate] dayely perfourme my vowes. 1565 Harman *Caveat Lond. C. Warren* 58 He was not able to perform his dreame, but also unable to defend himself. 1598 Young *Odes to King* 20 Our Fleet, if war, or commerce, call, His will performe. 1879 Eleanor Eldridge I. 146 Signed and . performed the first of the two conditions.

b. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 190 Pore men parforne vs, xix. 126 parfourneden pe commaundement. *Hist. Jos.* 300 Who parformeth his prophecye of the people but cure lyrdeth? ..If any pople parformeth pat noune, it se pis poore freere! *c* 1386 *Sir Firumbr.* 333 If pou pere nouzt parfourne wele, a-bye pe anon and ofte pe. *Ibid.* 1301 Pe Maiour, . parforne it wel pe rist. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 131 Which of his kinde and parfourne The will of Mayn and of Saturne. 1392 *E. E. Wills* 10 To parfourne mony this testament.

6. To carry out, achieve, accomplish, execute (that which is commanded, promised, undertaken, etc., or, in extended sense, any action, operation, or process undertaken or entered upon); to go through and finish, to work out, do, make.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 426 Penne al . Pis forsaid wyf hir parsoun hat be prayed redde. 1580 Wyclif *Tobit* v. 3[2] The weyis that my lord sal to me that I performe hese, the wiche that I do. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntis* (Roxb.) 26 Thus fyrst he hymself . Mete strong to perfourne his iournee. 1548 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 b, Lest euery persone . go forth strongly, perfourmynge his pylgrymage to our lorde god. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* xxx. 313 The inhabitants of Cairo . will promise much, but performe little. 1605 Imagin. *Maid.* (c. 1) 37 Matthew have been perform'd Too terrible for the ears. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* 91 371 They performe this office for three yeares. 1652 Nedham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 235 That Sea-Fight perform'd between the French Fleet . and the English Fleet. 1669 Stanley *Mariner's Mag.* v. ii. 38 To perform the foregoing Problem Arithmetically. *c* 1750 in 'Bat' *Catch. Mus.* (1892) 30 It [cricket] is performed by a person who . defends a wicket. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 190 While the operation was performing [relating performed], another carriage was heard. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Mar. 1/4 The Lasagne where the French were performing quarantine. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxvii, I have had to go up and perform the agreeable to many of them. 1868 Lecomte *Elem. Gymn.* iv. (1879) 129 The Master's tasks perform a complete revolution in succeed pairs.

b. 1429 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 351/2 Qe les bouignes ou bastons fuit en son Refuge ou arrest fuites ne parfaites sans nomi de S.I. 1577 Lupset *E. Fr. D.* E. xvi. 1 parfourned 30. c. parformed, moore pleasure to be geuen me then. *c* 1586 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 101 (Ellesm. & Hengw.) How pat he lecherie *Parformed* shulde haue his subtilty.

†b. Loosely, to ascribe to *promise*, etc.: To grant, furnish, give, pay, that which is promised.

a 1389 [see Performance *sb.*1 a below]. 1580 N. T. (Rhem.) Tobit xii. 13 note, He (Holy Ghost) is promised and performed vnto vs the Church and chiefe governors and general councils thereof. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Sussex* (1662) 167 Performing Life to those to whom he promised it.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To do or carry out what one has to do, or has undertaken; to discharge one's function, do one's part; to do, act (well, ill, etc.).

1580 Wyclif 3 *Cor.* viii. 11 Now therfor and to dede perforne yo. 1607 Rowl. *Cor.* I. i. 171 Though he performe To th' vtmost of a man. 1696 [Lotteries *Short Hist.* (1874) IV. 105 All their vessels and bombs . which performed with great dexterity. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 64 Horses . that would perform better upon a Journey than such as may value the Quantity. 1838 Browning *Sord.* 4 *Tapestried.* II. (1863) 19 Paul found it proper with him to will, but could not find how to perform. 1880 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 1/2 Fools [Incidental] performed most vociferously.

7. *spec.* To do, go through, or execute formally or solemnly (a duty, public function, ceremony, or rite); a piece of music, a play, etc.).

1580 Lyndesay *Pittscot* T. 7 Nought ready dry heath pertaine Parliament is by acts of Register, But by the mouth of children thy honours Parliamented is.] 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 61 They abhorred the killing of Kine, but performed much worship to them. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 109 Four Churches . where Divine Service is performed but once a year. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 4 The Opera of Pyrrhus and Demetrius was performed with great Applause. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 427 Several . songs are performed. 1772 J. Hoyle *Art. W. Harrington* (1791) III. 102 AS we view the ceremony was performing [= being performed]. 1804-8 Iris. Smith *Mem. Philos.* (1850) 173 *Any* are performed upon such an occasion as the biggin. 1848 Wharncliffe tr. Tuffanel *Anc. Hist. West.* (1876) II. 322 His brother . had there just written a play which was performing at the Festivals. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xx. The Sextad . having been performed to the entire satisfaction of the undertaker. 1872 J. L. Stevens *Yellowstone Exp. Kings, Chas. I* 304 The feast performed by the priest at the altar.

8. To act, play (a part or character).

1600 Shaks. *Temp.* v. iii. 85 Bravely the figure of this Harpie hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell). 1722 Steele *Spect.* No. 141 ¶ 2 In Acting, barely to perform the Part is not commendable, but to be the best part is unimaginable. 1822 tr. *Montagu-Donnell's Pastor* III. xvi. One of my people . is the habit of professionally performed the hypocrite to admiration. 1829 W. Combe *Mem. J. Foote* I. to Foote himself performed the character of Bach at Drury-lane.

9. *absol.* or *intr.* To act in a play; to perform music, play or sing; to go through a performance. 1656 *Lives Mod. Knight.* (1840) II. vii. 113 Players of low and mechanick farce . called *Mechanicum* . frequently perform at the festivals prior to weddings and circumcisions. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Frederic the Gt.* (1887) 295 He . performed skilfully on the flute. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 3/1 Much better adapted . to a soloist—whether performing on harpsichord, violin or piano.

†d. *trans.* To play upon, play (a musical instrument). *Obs. rare.*

1611 Bossy *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Master of Song*, To teach the children of the chapel-royall to sing, and to perform the organ.

Hence **Performed** *ppl. a.*

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Parformyd . perfectus, consummatus. *c* 1592 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1868) 32 A performyd lovere & a leare coffy makes, 1637 Jam. the greate bible wrot. 1838 Elliot *Dict. Arts* . performed. *c* 1869 Kingsley *Hist. Eu.* iii. (1882) 31 The promise of the longed and performed Saviour. [Cf. 6 b above.]

Performable (pəɹfōːmăbl), *a.* [f. Perform *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being performed; that may be carried out, executed, effected, or done.

1598 Grev *Pr. Musco* in H. G. Dwight *Life* (1840) 630 I

91 An Iuste to bee performeable then executable. 1650 Bp. Hall *Balm* iii. 48 Nothing is further required of them than what they proclaime themselves to be a performable duty. 1701-2 *Lords Or. Mercator* Wks. 1894 III. 422 Operations performable only by Divine Power. 1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 599 A rite not performable without the bishop.

† b. (A thing) To be performed or done. *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Conquest's Chron.* 22 Sathe thinges as were needfull commanded to be performable. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus. Phillis.* 1 61 b/2 The remembring of it they held to be an act of Religion, performable by all Men-kinde.

Performance (pəɹfō·ɹməns). [f. Perform v. + -ance: perh. formed in Anglo-Fr. (It occurs as French in a memorandum by Mary Stuart of 14 Feb. 1571–2, in Godef.)] The action of performing, or something performed.

1. The carrying out of a command, duty, purpose, promise, etc.; execution, discharge, fulfilment.

Often qualified as *prompt*, etc.

1550 *Disc. on Laws Eng.* 11. vi. The saide executours deliuer the goodes of their testator to performance of the saide bequest. 1598 *Child-Marriages* 181 The matter of the said Cake..shall Cause performance of this agreement to be had vpon either side. 1600 Shaks. *Ado's Well* v. i. 203 Thy soule by my performance shall be sau'd. 1611 Bible *Luke* i. 45 There shall be a performance of those things which were told her from the Lord. 1623 in *N. Shakes. Soc. Trans.* (1880) 303 Executors..for the performance of the said bodye provision of three shillings. 1703 Ld. For. *Exp. round World* (1840) 134 Bail or security for the performance. 1785 *Pocket Rec. of Public Occ.* 1. v. 121 Promises are not binding, where the performance is unlawful. 1814 *Gent. Diana's Def.* xxiii. 73 To fair request Bless performance maketh best return.

2. The accomplishment, execution, carrying out, working out of anything ordered or undertaken; the doing of any action or work; working, action (personal or mechanical).

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. lxxvi. 51 For the performaunce of the vse or other dede of the same. 1598-9 tr. *Hoeffler Map* (1867) 1 Aug. 52 The boy offendinge, by his father or mother whipped, the constable setteth the performance thereof. 1689 Richard *Martyrs Mag.* v. ii. 33 In performance of the last Problem...the Lines A and C, must be set upon one and the same Line. 1708 J. Cunning *Cloak* 9 Parish Work etc. Thus may the performance of exercises be made..to supervision that of clocks. 1803 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 77 That there is a certain velocity..which will prevent it an overshot wheel the greatest performance. 1813 Sydney Cooper *Lease Eng.* (1874) II. 235 The performance of a past contract consideration. 1859 Hislop *Eyesight* iv. 38 In the performance of some experiment.

b. Something performed or done; an action, act, deed, operation. Often in emphatic sense: A notable deed, achievement, exploit.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. *Chorus* 35 Still be kind, And eke out our performance with your mind. 1604 — *Meas. for M.* I. i. 13 Besides his walking, and other actuall performances, what..hast you heard him say? 1693 *Humorous Times* A 2 b. I could never much value Gods Performances. 1744 Keith *Rhetorica Rhetoric. Introd.* (1756) II. 60. I am not apt to be vain of my own performances. 1800 Coxe *Mem. Robt. Walpole* II. 380..had given especial attention to certain performances with a magnet.

c. A piece of work (literary or artistic); a work, a composition. Now *rare* or merged in b.

1605 Camden *Rem. Name* 31 That great mass, the excellence of whose philosophick genius and performance..the most inquisit'd, applies acknowledge. 1708 K. Wase *Wonders World Nat.* (1708) To Rdr. A 2 b, As for the Performances Itself, it is but an Essay. 1733 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* vi. 69 It [music] is so fine a performance [course of April]..we must subject an Observation or two on its performers. 1818 Quarterly *Hist. & Antiq. Cropedon* 70 The published..lives of..Saints, and other performances. 1861 Cooke *Hist. Reng. Lit.* II. 138 The celebrated performances of Robertson and Gibbon. 1879 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2) I. 46 His performances in prose are bad enough.

3. 1560. The action of performing a ceremony, play, part in a play, piece of music, etc.; formal or set execution.

1611 Cotgrave *Dict.* s.v. Whilz that work and all the funeral rites Were in performance. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* (1821) I. 200 ..a French play represented here with some degree of performance. 1850 Maitland *St. Lane Poor* v. 370 It was a piece of music arranged for a band, and could only be of value for the purpose of public performance.

attrib. 1854 *Daily News* 23 July 3/3 An action..for infringement of copyright, or rather performance-right.

† b. A ceremony, rite, or public function performed. *Obs.*

1677 *True Worship God* 19 Enquire..concerning the performances in use amongst the Heathens in the worship of their gods. 1708 S. Hickman *Servus* p. xiv, To think there is nothing in religion; by which means our public performances are despised.

c. The performing of a play, of music, of gymnastic or conjuring feats, or the like, as a definite act or series of acts done at an appointed place and time; a public exhibition or entertainment.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 3 P 4 A great Part of the Performance was done in Italian. 1838-9 Dickens *Nic. Nick. Prol.* Theatres. The lease fixed for the commencement of the performances. 1872 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2) IV. 23. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 July 3/1 According to his evidence a performance was not a performance unless paid for and money was taken at the doors.

† **4.** Tiltering, or a set of *Act* blusterings. Cf. Perform v. 2 b; Performing vbl. sb. 2. *Obs.*

1594 Chapman's *Iun. to Cæsar to Will of P. Steeph Byron* (1625) Brun. a performance of two points with..Rome a performance of seven seventy-eight.

Hence † **Perfo·rmancer** *Obs.*, one who goes through a performance, a performer. So also † **Perfo·rmancy** *Obs.*, performance; **Perfo·rmant** *nonce-wd.* (cf. *informant*), a performer.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 383 Claius fiers must last found in the best performancers of them. 1628 *Myrr. Loud. of Edwardes* in *Hist. Undevy* X. 187 No conjuration, nor such weighty spells As to the soul to their performancy. 1829 Chauncey in *Sir H. Jones's Rem.* (1858) 121 I contemplate Dr. Stark as the performant.

† **Performa·tion.** *Obs.* [f. Perform v. or AF. *performer*: see -ation. It occurs in a Fr. letter of Mary Stuart, 14 Dec. 1584, in Godef.] The action of performing; = Performance (in its various early senses).

1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 98 Item I wyll that all my bodys and tenements..shall remayn to the performacion of the prayers myndyd during the said xxti yeares. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 251 The Kynge hymselfe studyes in covenants with hys lords thereto the performation of the same wille. 1509 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 23 To be compelled same to your Highnes for the performation of the said wyfes parties. 1599 Hamlet v. ii. 184 This Interdeare made..for the performation of things rehearsed.

† **Performent.** *Obs.* [For **performement*, f. Perform + -ment.] Performance.

1547 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 130 For a performent of the same my wife. *Ibid.* 131 For a performent of my laste wille. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* Induct. 60 Pawns argue but poor spirits and slight performents. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (ed. 1642) 201 [He] exhibits all unto endevements and performents beyond nature.

Performer (pəɹfō·ɹmə(ɹ). [f. Perform + -er1.] One who (or that which) performs.

1. One who carries out or fulfils a promise, undertaking, etc.; one who executes or does an action or piece of work; an agent, doer, worker.

1588-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 564 The parties observand and performar of the premiss. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, v. ii. A fit performer of our covenants. 1604 Shakes. *All's Well* III. iv. 63. 1633 Prynne *Hist. Stage* (1634) 708 The 'undertakers' to our present age have happily too their first name in a far better sense of 'performers'. 1800 J. G. Hubner *Comm. Ecclesiast.* 11. 1. 13 The Keeper of covenant, the Performer of promise.

b. Said of a horse in reference to its style of performance in racing, etc.; cf. quots. 1, 2, Pulling 6 c.

1884 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 16 Feb. 363/1 What a pity it is that such a good-looking horse should be such an uncertain performer!

2. One who performs a part in a play, a piece of music, athletic exercises, tricks, etc., as a public exhibition of art or skill; one who gives or takes part in a performance or public entertainment; an actor, player, singer, etc.

1593 Rowlds *Epod.* No. 141 P 2 As Theatrical Speaking, if the Performer is not suitable, proues not graceful, he is greatly disfigured. 1740 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 201 All We have got the famous Barrica to dance,..but she is a most indifferent performer. 1778 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. iv. 5 ..also Celebrated performers on the flute. 1838-9 Dickens *Nic. Nick.* xxv, Pawnee, None of the performers could walk in their own dresses, save one who in those jackets. 1843 L. Hunter *Hunter's* An admirable performer on the violin.

† **3.** That which brings about or produces something. *Obs.*

1626 Alvarado (title) The Apologie or Defence of a valiant ..called Arcos Pelabile .. especially available for the..comforting of the Heart and vitall Spirits the performers of health.

Performing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Perform v. + -ing1.] The action of the verb Perform, in various senses.

† **1.** Finishing, completion, full accomplishment. 1566 Wever *Disc. In.* 17 The desolacions whiche ouertoke ill in the performing and ende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 389/1 Performynge, complecio, perfectio. 1583-7 Bulkeley *Evidences* (Camden) 18 Andrew Wise. (1630) 18 Then gotes after the performing of their reformation.

2. Finishing off, decoration, trimming. *Obs.*

1566 *Mason & Newark Exch. Reg.* (Rolls) 450 Item, paid hym..for performynge of the valtyssen, 8/2 ob. 1587 *Ibid.* 411 Item, for 18 s yerde of lyninge for performynge, 18/6. 1593 *Peter Penny Ende Edw. York* (1892) 89 For half a fyrme of chamlet for the performyng of the same gowne 7/2. 1598 *Norf. MS.* 1089 B 14, 1 Mandelin of lylander wanting for performyng of a gowne of russet velure.

† **3.** Making, construction; composition. *Obs.*

1578 Misc. Poems in *P. Lett.* III. 230 Charging your dear to be not able to come other see them to the performing of your..fathers tombe. 1589 Cogan *Pappe of A. etc.* L viij, To the helpe in the performynge of this present boke.

4. Carrying out, execution, doing, performance.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 830 Forwarnen of Trompe, ..Performyng of Penaunce. 1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83/2 From the performynge of his dutyes. 1575-85 *Ann. Stanyhurst Spenser* 1018 The performing of my office..enioyne you, I must confesse, hath lien much within. 1683 Dunscon Creswell 23 Men of parts embarrass the performing of their trade.

b. (pl.) of a play, music, etc.; in quots. attrib.; **performing right,** the right of performing a piece of music, etc.

1889 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/3 If Bridge wishes really to protect valuable performing rights, it is only just that they should be paid the moderate fees they demand. 1897 Horace in *Daily News* 2 July 6/1 The London Philharmonic pitch is now A to 439 for 60 deg. Centigrade,..practically agreeing with the performing pitch of Vienna and also of Paris. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 6/3 The performing rights of a tune.

Performing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.]

1. That performs, carries out, executes, or does something; acting, doing.

1593 Wilkins *Hymen's Triph.*, *epi. exegue* 2, Heg the sweet precision of his grace, And the performing God. 1845 Brownson *Soul's Progr.* 11. But have there not been found, too, performing natures, not merely promising?

2. *spec.* Applied to animals trained to perform feats or tricks as a public exhibition.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/1 Performing lions, performing dogs, and performing leopards are common enough in the show business.

Perfume, -fomy, -fornya, -fourne, etc.: see Perfum, Perfumerie.

† **Perfo·mion.** *Obs. rare.* [adl. late L. *perfossion-em*, n. of action from *perfodire* to dig through, f. Per- 1 + *fodire* to dig.] A digging or boring through; perforation.

1634]. Rowland *Perfect. Surgit.* 249 The Sciatic understands ..perfusion to the bigness of their ears.

† **Perfra·ct,** *a. Obs. rare.* [adl. L. *perfract-us*, pa. pple. of *perfrangere* to break through, f. Per- 1 + *frangere* to break.] (?) That has broken through or transgressed laws or rules.

1616 R. Cawdrey *Pract. Charge* 40 The perfect and obedient hath a promise, and that in repentance.

† **Perfreta·tion.** *Obs.*? [f. L. *perfretare* to sail over, f. Per- 1 + *fretum* strait, channel.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfretation*, a passing over, or through the Sea.

† **Pe·rfricate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *perfricāt-*, later ppl. stem (beside *perfrict-*) of *perfricāre* to rub all over, f. Per- 2 + *fricāre* to rub.] *trans.* To rub thoroughly or all over.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/1 We first of all perfricate and rubbe the place. 1599 tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Physicke* (1651) That it may be perfricated or rubbed. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 320 The belly and stomach must not be perfricated. 1795 Jamieson *Sc. Etym. Treasury* to whom to perfricate.

Perfrication (pəɹfrikē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec. Cf. Prefrication.] Rubbing all over, thorough rubbing; vigorous friction, chafing.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 138 Rub them therewith every day, and they are cured by that perfrication. 1658 Phillips, *Perfrication*, or *Perfricion*, a rubbing or chafing throughly. *c* 1817 Hone *Table Bk.* II. 215 Severe perfrication was requisite. 1893 in *Spl. Ins. Lond.*

† **Perfri·ct,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [adl. L. *perfrict-us*, pa. pple. of *perfricāre* to rub all over; in allusion to the phr. *perfricare frontem* (*facies*, &c) to rub the blushes from one's face, i. e. to cast off all shame.] Unblushing, 'brazen'.

1620 Wilkinson *Iesuites Answ.* 1633 I have not so perfrict a forehead to perdita London in all her flamenesse.

† **Perfriction**1 (pəɹfri·kʃən). *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perfricātion-em*, n. of action (in ancient L.) from *perfricāre* (ppl. stem *perfricāt-*: see *Perfricate*).] = Perfrication.

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfriction*, a rubbing or fretting hard or throughly. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 92 2/2 A Glass Tube..violently heated by Perfriction.

† **Perfri·ction**2. *Obs. rare.* [adl. L. *perfrictionem* a chilling through, n. of action f. *perfrigere* to be chilled through, f. Per- 2 + *frigēre* to be cold.] A thorough chill, a violent cold.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 103 The body of the patient must be first washed or annointed with Aceipes, to ex all perfriction, by means may be avoided. 1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfriction*, ..a grow, through or quaking cold, a shivering for cold, which goeth before the fit.

† **Perfri·gerate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perfrigerā-re*, f. Per- 2 + *frigerāre* to make cool.] *trans.* To cool or chill through or thoroughly. So † **Perfrigera·tion** [also in mod.F.], the action of cooling or condition of being cooled through.

1583 Greene *Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 104 The peculiar diseases to this storre are..weakenesse, perfrication of lones, perfrigeration, and such others. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* v. 108 The heat-orings of these women must be very much perfrigerated, by reason of the loward defect of heat. *Ibid.* The aforesaid perfrigeration of England also. 1658 tr. *Purlo's Nat. Magick* IV. xiv. 140 Perfrigerated Angli ..will keep cows thirty or forty years from conception. 1660 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd.*, Their breathing is not acknowledged by diverse, who acknowledg only perfrigeration.

† **Perfu·matory,** *a. and sb. Obs. rare.* [adl. F. *parfumatoire*, f. *parfumer* (cf. obs. It. *perfumare*, -*atore*): see -ory1.] **a.** *adj.* **b.** *sb.* [See quots. and cf. Pumatory.]

1620 Cotgr., *Parfumatoire*, perfumatorie, perfuming; used by, or for, perfuming. 1634 Lemnie *Crit. Sanctor* (1658) 427 A perfumatory or incense Altar. 1753 Johnson, *Perfumatory* adj., that which perfumes.

Perfume (pəɹfiu·m, pəɹfi·m), *sb.* Also 6 par-. [a. F. *parfum* (1528 in Laborde *Gloss.*), = obs. It. *perfumo*, Sp. *perfume*, obs. Sc. form obs. It. *perfumero*, Sp. *perfumerio*; F. *parfumeur*: see next.

Orig. like the verb, several spellings: see *Perfum*, *Perfumerie*; in 18th c. *Perfume* seems to be the usual spelling, but perfumer is rare; Walker 1791 considered the stress fixed on *per-*; yet Walker 1901 considered the stress fixed on *-fum*; yet other good Tests, 1808, held it was 'sometimes changed

ready to steward': but during the 19th c. this became the predominating sense usage.]

1. a. *orig.* The odoriferous fumes or vapour given off by the burning of any substance, esp. by such as emit an agreeable odour, as incense. b. Hence, The volatile particles, scent, or odour emitted by any sweet-smelling substance; the fragrance diffused by liquid scent, exhaled by flowers, etc.

1535 Eccles. Cant. *Middle* iv. 2. (1540) 74b, I take for a perfume the vyoles of olde ensamples, and horrord thinges. 1578 — *Ezek., Daphn. & coffitus*, a perfume or fumigacion. 1588 Reg. *Decades* 43 *Aurum odium*, whose perfume is of most excellent effect to heale the swoune. 1598 Love *Dolphin* 1. 258 So The perfume of the deyed locke repels vpon quicke coine...beleeth sucha as are troubled with the ebrietaines of winde. c 1599 Marston *Masquerr. Pariis* i. iii. Methinks the gloues haue a very strong perfume. 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xcv, Those ayde perfumes to forst ink hoves hairs'd. c 1600 Rowlands *Mary Magd.* 1744 Perfumes, exhaled from yt spicy bath. 1636-7 tr. *Kessler's Trav.* (1760) III. 383 St. Antony's remains is said continually to send a most fragrant perfume, which is chiefly smelt in a cavern behind the altar. 1822 Barry *Lect.* v. 1. 1. 220, The wild rose, eglantine and honey, Wafted around their rich perfume. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 208 The perfume of most flowers depends on the presence of a fragrant volatile or essential oil.

2. *fig.* Fragrance, savour; repute.

c 1586 C'ess Pembroke *Ps.* l. vii, My dearest worship I In sweete perfume of offred praise doe place. 1600 Bodin *Hist. VIII* 140 Perkin, for a perfume before him to be worn, caused to be published a proclamation. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Detached Th.*, The inverse reason, and which carry a perfume in the mention, are Kit Marlowes, Drayton [etc.]. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Orel* (1863) 109 She...shed over the whole district the perfume of her sanctity.

3. A substance, natural or prepared, which emits, or is capable of emitting an agreeable odour; a fluid containing the essence of flowers or other odorous substances; scent. Orig. applied to such as diffuse a sweet-smelling odour when burned.

1590 Bodenham *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 300 A lyrall of roses perfum'd in vinegar (in the myddle of the chamber). 1595 Kirk *Decades* 230 They are these Silvergrape...; Cinnamon...; Pinkenards, Cocos, veneric perfumes. 1780 Bible (Geneva) *Ecclus.* xxx. 31 Then shall scales of these perfume compared [also] a perfume, a confection: *R. V.* incense, a perfumer after the arte of the apothecary. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuzzlew.* xx. 253 Perfumes—All the rose, that we can purt your nose in to the core, where a perfume is hained, but we shall smell it. 1903 Lucy H. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Thistle-thwayte* 7 Apr., Lady ——has a pot pourri of perfume, or bushels of flowers. 1842 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 69 Perfumes which are generally burnt by those performing. 1871 Tennyson *Pelleas, &c.* (1879) I. ii. 57 Patchouli aids more lately to radiance have than any other perfume yet examined.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perfume-burner, -pot*; *perfume-ladies* adj.

1636-48 B. Jonson *Aristoph., Acharn.* 70 vi. Hold me your perfume-pan? 1837 H. Rogers *Eclipse* I. 208 By the faint light of the two perfume-shilling lamps. 1872 Lord Carr *Trad. Gypsies* I. vii. 128 Perfume-ladies hawk. 1887 Maskell *Monthly N. Arb.* 127 *Acacia Farnesiana*,...cultivated on the perfume farms of the South of France,...for the perfume obtained from the flowers and leaves of Cassia.

Perfume (pəɹfi·ūm), *v.* Also 6 par-. [a. F. *parfumer* (1428 in Cazenove *Voy. en fabriculant* 139; *grands parfumens*, 1528 in Laborde *Glass.*), = obs. It. *perfumare*, Sp. *perfumar*, f. PER- 1 + *fumare* to smoke, lit. to perfume with smoke.]

I. trans. To fill or impregnate with the smoke or vapour of some burning substance; †**a.** of some substance for disinfecting or the like: to fumigate.

1538 Elyot *Dict., Suffio*..., to perfume. 1580 Digs tr. *Stratioticos* Comm. 209/1, They begin that the dyed of the plage, and perfume the house with the gralnes of Iuniper. 1582 Martin *Jun. Phrasus.* 1. xvii. 18 They perfume them with Cloues but or two more pages. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 223 Take a wrench of Penne-royall or not hay, and putting fire thereunto, hold it under the Horses nose, so as the smoke may ascend up into his head; then being thus perfumed [etc.]. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6051/1 The Houses were disinfecting or perfuming.

b. of incense or other substance emitting an agreeable odour. (Now merged in 2.)

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1560-2) 61 They are...Lighted, Perfumed, Censed, Sensed, Perfumed and Worshipped. 1595 Kirk *Decades* 180 They perfume their temples with frankincense. *a* 1633 G. Herbert *Country Parson* xxiii. He takes order...that the Church be...strewed, and stuck with boughs, and perfumed with incense. 1698 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* ii. xviii. 126 Sometimes I perfumed them warm clothes with Frankincense.

†**c.** To cause to emit pungent or odorous vapour in burning; to use as a fumigating agent. *Obs. rare.*

1562 Turner *Herbal Bomare* (1568) 188 With the bonds of a Goat they drive away Serpents, and also with the hairy be burning and perfuming them in the place where the Serpents lodge. *Ibid.* 200.

2. To impregnate with a sweet odour; to impart a sweet scent to. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1539 in *Ld. Rom. Rolls*, *VII* (Rolls) I. p. xxvii, Rosemary ...brought of roses, to and for his Grace's lodge...shalbe purely brandred, made clene, sayed as the frise, and perfumed throughte. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 132 Take your paper too, And let me know them terms and perfum'd: For she is sweeter than perfume it selfe. 1598 Chapman *Hesiod. Sp. Q. Margaret to Ph. Sidney* by Day Dauntless, which will perfumde the ayre. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Cleone of Mar* 12 Mar., She is perfumed and dressed in the most magnificent and becoming manner. 1838 O. Wilson *Gathwaite Earlest.* (1899) 65, I am not aweare that it is hard commodie to the morning, commaunded that it be perfumed.

Sp. 1872 Tennyson *Wash.* (1908) 2 With linnen so perfumed and most sons alike. 1894 J. Wright *Dialect* v. 233 In all matters pertaining to a man of a bad scent may easily have a smell of perfe, which perfumeth those gifts. 1881 Revised *Style of Scripture* (1893) 104 David and his princes ...perfum'd that vast offering...with this acknowledgment to God.

†**3.** *fig.* To exhale like incense or perfume. *Obs.*

1546 Lancaster *Pol. Virg. De Inventi.* 1. v. 10 Hence Englere and the other goddess...exposed thyther to Sede the fragrant odours that perfumed from the sacrifices.

Hence **Perfu·ming** *ppl. a.*

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 176 Tarragon is one of the perfuming, or spicy Pot-herbs of our Tables. 1759 Lemoine & White *Compl. Gard.* 224 To contribute towards the giving a perfuming relish.

Perfumed (pəɹfi·ūmd), *ppl. a.* [f. PERFUME *v.* or *sb.* + -ED. (Cf. F. *parfumé*, 1528.)]

1. Impregnated with sweet odour; scented.

1538 Elyot, *Dict., Suffitus*, perfumed. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 His breath, whose breath was perfumed with...cloues. 1590 Shakes. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 52 In the perfum'd Chambers of the Great. *a* 1634 Chamberlain *Hist. Rich.* xxii. I. 72 A present of Plate, Jewels, and perfum'd Leather. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 103 Perfumed distilled waters. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 22 She has just been dancing with that perfumed piece of a man they call Mr. Ladywell.

2. Having a natural perfume; fragrant or sweet-smelling; scented.

a 1620 Bodenham *Many Magd.* 318 The Pinke, yt Daffodill and Cheuisance, All in Perfumed vein, yt fragrant haule adiance. 1639 Lodwick & Wood *Compl. Gard.* 73 The wild Vine...by some esteem'd because it is much perfum'd. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 450/1 *C. Nicholsii*, the perfumed cherry.

†**3.** *fig.* 'Fragrant' to the mind. *Obs.*

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* v. ii, Studied And perfumed flatteries. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 130 Perfumed incidents of Christian consolation. *a* 1687 Fuller *Worthies, Gloucestersh.* (1662) 360 Morish...left a perfumed Memory to all the Neighbourhood.

Perfumeless (pəɹfi·ūmles, pəɹfi·ūmlĕs), *a.* [f. PERFUME *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of perfume or of perfumes.

1825 G. C. Lozania in *Monthly Rev.* (C. S.) lxxvi. 236 As perfumeless as the sidewalk. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1/3 Another perfumer with a quick eye for business, grasped the occasion of perfumeless Paris in its hands.

Perfumer[1] (pəɹfi·ūmər). [f. PERFUME *v.* or *sb.* + -ER: perh. after F. *parfumeur* (1528 in Laborde *Glass.* 432), f. *parfumer* to perfume.]

1. One employed to fumigate or perfume rooms.

1599 Shakes. *Much Ado* v. iii. 60 Being ensteeled for a perfumer, as I was smelling a musty roome [etc.].

2. One engaged in making or selling perfumes.

1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 166 A perfumer or that maketh a perfume, *suffitor*. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvii. (1592) 271 He dealt with reuerse or perfumers for oyles. 1680 H. Foulis tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 20 Their kitchins may be taken for perfumers shops so sweet and odoriferous. 1719 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5705/2 Perfumer at Ghent. 1848 J. Hogg *Perfumery* v. Perfumers men of *women* scent be.

Hence **Perfu·moress**, a female perfumer.

1832 Celestina v. 13 Shee was a Lauenderesse, a Perfumeresse, a Fisyner of Faces.

†**Perfumer**[2], *Obs.* Also 7-8*ier*. [adl. F. *parfumoir* cabinet of perfumes, f. *parfum*, PERFUME *sb.*] A casket of perfumes; a vessel for perfuming.

1591 Percivall *Spanish Dict., Sahumador*, a perfuming pan, or a perfumer. 1600 Holland *Pliny* vii. xxix, Having found among the spoils of Darius the king, his perfumer or casket of sweet ointments. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1783/4 Inches..., two Silver inlaid Swords,...a Silver Perfumer,... a Doubleberry Riding Coat.

Perfumery (pəɹfi·ūməri). [f. PERFUME[1]; see -ERY. In mod.F. *parfumerie* (in Littré).] **a.** The preparation of perfumes; the business of a perfumer. **b.** Preparations used in perfuming; perfumes as a class of substances. **c.** A perfumer's place of business.

1800 tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* II. 389 Fourcroy is of opinion that it might be employed in perfumery. 1822 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* v. Comparisons between medicine and perfumery, in the shape of toothsome lozenges and virgin honey. 1880 Emerson *Concl. Life, Considd.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 423 The service of a perfumery to a laundry. 1893 *Public Opinion* 7 Jan. 19 Perfume, as in many imports, was...originally famous, the earliest use of perfumery having been to offer sweet odours to the gods. 1897 F. D. Kenyon *Hyperides Introd.* 26 Midas was employed by Athenogenes as manager of a perfumery. 1898 — *Athenian Mines, Pref.* II, 12. 81, 340 Every department, from the Mint and the Treasury down to the fruit, perfumery, and flower sellers.

Perfu·ming, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of the verb PERFUME. **a.** Burning of incense, etc.; fumigation; disinfecting. **b.** Scenting.

1538 Elyot *Dict., Suffitus*...a perfuming or fumigation. 1580 Digs tr. *Stratioticos Comm.* 340 Smoking and perfuming with sommaine [sang. fumigationem sulphur cinerbatis]. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfumation*, a taking or enduring a thing to the end, as accomplishing or finishing a matter.

Perfunctionary (pəɹfŭ·ŋkʃənări), *a.* rare. [f. as prec. + -ARY, after FUNCTIONARY.] Perfunctory, formal; suggesting or having the air of an official or functionary.

1858 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 208 A female voice, in a soft but somewhat perfunctionary tone, demanded 'Her or not on post silliness be fun?' 1884 *Cal. Words* 109/2 With the air...of a field-sergeant, upright as a sign-post, grave and perfunctionary in gait.

Perfunctorily (pəɹfŭ·ŋktərili), *adv.* [f. PERFUNCTORY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a perfunctory manner; as a necessary duty to be got rid of; as a matter of mere form or routine.

1580 Middleton *Problems* xxxvii. (1880) 160 Not perfunctorily taking knowledge of, but thoroughly considered. *a* 1626 in Wood *Coal from Adam* (1905) 74 Why is it that some of us pray so perfunctorily, so perfunctorily, and lastly? 1708-74 Tucker *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 489 The office of a clergyman may be performed...either perfunctorily,...as a task necessary for middling him to receive his tithes or his stipend;...or carefully and conscientiously, as a trust reposed in him by God. 1865 *Law Times* 28 Feb. 311/1 Loose law carelessly and perfunctorily administered.

Perfunctoriness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perfunctory.

1894 Westcott *Lectures* 234 The idolatrous Perfunctoriness of some Communicants (they skip over hard Phrases). 1897 W. Morris *Canon quoted* Knox Prof. 24 There will be less fear...of negligence and perfunctoriness. 1880 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 414 Nor can Justin Martyr's testimony to the gospel be compressed into a few sentences without perfunctoriness.

†**Perfunctorious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perfunctori-us* perfunctory + -OUS.] = PERFUNCTORY.

1609 Hume's *Admonitions* in *Widdrins Soc. Misc.* (1844) 288 In exercising your particular charges then, their is a great negligence, a lothing, a perfunctorius doing. *a* 1633 Austin *Serm.* (1641) 297 It must be a perfunctorious, sapperficiall, and empty joy. 1809 M'Crie *Melville* I. iii. 92 The perfunctorious performance of their official task.

†**Perfunctoriously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]; also tr. late L. *perfunctorie*.] = PERFUNCTORILY.

1630 Maxwell *Comm. Habak.* i. 2 Prayers...perfunctoriously uttered in the church. 1704 *Weekly Curr.* (1843) III. 235 As ignorantly and perfunctoriously gone about as any part of our worship. 1804 Lawson *Inaug. Lect. Mod. Hebrews & Anglicanch.* Wks. 1833 I. 259/1 He was inclined to execute his duty too perfunctoriously.

Perfunctorize, *v. rare.* [f. PERFUNCTORY + -IZE.] *trans.* To perform in a perfunctory manner; to go through as a piece of routine.

1888 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 504 All heartiness...must be absent from services where the stalls are empty, and only one canon and one minor canon perfunctorize in the duties.

Perfunctory (pəɹfŭ·ŋktəri), *a.* [adl. late pertd. L. *perfunctōri-us* 'done in a careless or superficial manner, slight, careless, negligent'; lit. 'characteristic of one whose aim is to get through or get rid of a matter', f. *perfunctor*, agent-n. from *perfungī* to perform, discharge, go through, get done with, get rid of: see -ORY.]

1. Of a thing: Done merely for the sake of getting through the duty; done as a piece of routine, or for form's sake only, and so without interest or zeal; formal, mechanical; superficial, trivial.

1580 [Implied in Perfunctorily]. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* in *Archæol.* (1815) II. 208 It is little of value...that can be performed in such perfunctory pamphlets as mine is. 1595 Hooker *Eccl. Polity* (1902) 120 Alexander had not been good, if Xenophon had cast aside even the perfunctory actions of valiant Persons ought to be recorded. 1630 Boyle *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 18 Divine Artifices...not to be discovered by the perfunctory looks of Ordinary or Unskilful Beholders. 1809 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 192 Accustomed to divine service, as a thing when the service is merely perfunctory. 1865 J. Payn *Talk of Town* I. 234 [He] just glanced at the two documents in a perfunctory manner.

b. Of a person: Acting merely by way of duty; official; formal; lacking personal interest or zeal.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 141 None but such as will be found wholly zealous and perfunctory, may find any favour there. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (1806) 56 The perfunctory inquisition of a presbytery licenses. 1702 Modern *Ideal World* I. v. 303 How many perfunctory teachers there are that carelessly let escape the Divine oracle. 1850 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1870) 269 How little that perfunctory person dreamed of what was getting on under him!

†**2.** Stated in formal terms, or with official formality. *Obs.* 1619–[1].

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 103 *A formal, and perfunctory Message should be sent to his Majesty, whereby they thought a Treaty would be stopt*'d upon.

Perfunctu·rate, *v. rare.* [f. L. 1550 **perfunctūrare*, f. *perfunctē* (see PERFUNCTORY) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To perform or do in a perfunctory manner.

1880 in WORCESTER (cited from *North Brit. Rev.*).

†**Perfu·rnish,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4–5 **perfornye**, **-yse**, 4–6 **perfarnis**, **-ys**, **-yssh**, **-esche**, 5 **perfournya**, (*Castos parfur-*, **-four-**, **-furny**(**e**)**sche**), 6 **perfurnesche**, **-eise**, 9 *arch.* **perfurnish**. *B.* 5 **perfournye**, 6 *Sc.* **perfurnia**, **-nea**. [f. F. *parfourn-*, lengthened stem of *parfournir*, in OF. to achieve, complete, accomplish, furnish completely, furnish with what is wanting to completeness (in BRITTON, GOWER, etc.), f. *par* through + PER- 2 + *fournir* to accomplish, complete, supply, FURNISH, q. v. *Perfurnish* is connected with *perform* by the intermediate ME. *parfourn*, *parfourny* (see PERFORM), and 16th c. *perfurnish*, *perfurnyss*, here.]

1. *trans.* To perform, carry out, execute: = PERFORM 5, 8.

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 80 This was the first attak of the feild, That was perfornyst douchtely. 1440 *Alphabet Magic.* (1841) 3 *Thai sall haldd and perfornye his auld wrek after the tenour of the endenyngis.* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xviii. 69 *To perfourneyse her request.* 1512 *Aberdeen Ct. Theiris Prent Bk.* (1868) III. 63 *Thais Helyes perfurneissand his purpois.* a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 445 *To perfurneise his wicked bourgeyne.*

b. 1390 *Lyndesay's Monarche* 4132 *Quhois they had done perfurneis* [*ed.* 1552 *perfornis*] *his mereis.*

b. *intr. for pass.* To submit of being carried out.

1533 *Treat. Alum.* (Sarpi) I. 188 *It was be that this wyt would neuir perfurneis.* 1535 *Ibid.* 189 *I will it be obtenyt: for I will habe of no mone pars but of myne mone.*

2. To furnish, supply (orig. what was wanted to complete): = PERFORM 1 b. + Also with *forth*.

a. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S.T.S.) I. 147 *To perfurnis his hoist,...nor conwenyeit to gif pair cuntre redily support.* 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 484 *Ane of thir shippis wantit ane mane to perfurnis furth the nowmer o 1000 Dismy.* (Dunwelmis) (Bannatyne Cl.) 32 *To perfurneise ane forewand horsmen for their monethis.* a 1568 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 268 *Pebbir and bullet wes to be mayde perfurneis to that tyme.* 1879 W. TOWERS *Pageantry Sixteen Century* 108 *That none him did perfurneish if stood Wt a fair battle gear.*

b. 1400 *Sowdone's Conquest to Lowther Misc.* (1888) 13 *They wil helpe all the lede that ye them neme, and perfournyse the nowmeral of thayre nome.*

3. To deponate, trim, 'furnish': = PERFORM 2 b. 1599-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 581 *In perfurnesyng vestium domini Prioris. ...in forum propria.*

4. To finish, bring to completion: = PERFORM 1.

a. 1440 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7457 *This thing to ende to perfurneis.* a 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 68. 314 *Ons a mes & bien vn parlemyde ont basty&.* 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 62 *To gyue hym commaundement ... that he parfourneyse his voyage.*

†**5.** 1523 *Douglas' Æneis* IV. viii. 82 *Fra that perfurnis* [MS. perfurnd] *was our allyeand day.*

Perfuse (pəɹfiū·z), *v.* [f. L. *perfūs-*, ppl. stem of *perfundere* = PERFUSE.] To pour over; to suffuse (*with* water, etc.); to bedew; to cover or suffuse with anything shed on (e. g. radiance, colour, grace, goodness).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182*b*, *In youth and virtues, all perfused with grace.* 1603 JAMES I *Count* v. xii. *Such as it were to perfuse itself with its own goodness.* 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 5/2 *Some Crosses...perfusing* (*interlaced with water*, etc.). 1730 J. WALKER *Poems* 172 *The Clouds with red perfus'd, the dawn-cast Eye.* 1884 THOMSON *Excursions, Wild Apples* (1889) 297 *Red inside, perfused with a beautiful blush.*

2. To pour (something) through; to diffuse through or over; to cause to flow through. Also *fig.*

1656 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* 68, 144 *Those Glands, as they are related out of the Sun ... being purified through the Air.* 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 47 *They have the Gravel inclosed, perfused, and translated into them.* 1701 *Brit. Mod. Treat. of Impr.* 180 *By perfusing Linden's fluid through the coronary system of the heart of cat or rabbit.*

Perfusion (pəɹfiū·ʒən), [adl. L. *perfūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *perfundere*: see prec.]

1. The action of pouring (a fluid) on or over; sprinkling on; diffusion through.

1559 NOWELL *Homilie Belief* 3 *There should ensue no certainty of perfusion of perpetuale riches.* 1830 tr. *Brand's Popular Antiq.* 197 *The perfusion of sanctified water ... doth give life to the women.* 1866 HAWKER *Mark, Angl.* (ed. 4) *A perfusion of a rare properties of gold.* 1700 (see).

1. 6. 18. 6. *Single Perfusion of Cold Water cures them the next.* 1775 tr. *Bruce's Travels* (1790) *Where was Leave to others the secret parts of the perfusion, distillation, &c.*

b. spec. The pouring over of water in baptism, as opposed to immersion.

1605 *Bibl. Dict. agst. Anabapt.* 1. 8. 118 *What, and wherein the signe of the water ... for the thing only of the perfusion?* 1901 *Gent. Mag. Wesley Hist. Soc. Suppl.* 134 *This rite was wont to be performed by immersion, and not by perfusion.* 1889 DIDSBURY *Mod. Freedom Angl.* 108 *Profession speaking or spelling: was not accustomed unlawful.*

c. transf. That which has been poured over. *rare.*

1898 *Englishwoman* VIII. 39 *Wine for the ablution of the chalice of the mass, and also another chalice to receive the perfusion of the fingers.*

Perfusive (pəɹfiū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *perfūs-*, ppl. stem (see PERFUSE) + -IVE.] Having the character of being shed all over, or diffusent all through.

1827 COLERIDGE *Aids. Lit.* 159 *The perfusive and omnipresent grace which have preserved, as in a shrine of precious amber, the Sparrow of Catullus, the Swallow, the Grasshopper, and all the other little loves of Anacreon.* 1889 W. G. T. BARRY *Providence* iii. 83 *Unity that is thorough and perfusive, and moulds the multitudes of materials.*

Pergamaceous (pəɹgămēi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *pergamēn-a* PARCHMENT + -ACEOUS.] = PERGAMENEOUS.

Pergameneous (pəɹgămēi·nĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *pergamēn-a* PARCHMENT + -EOUS.] Of the nature or texture of parchment: parchmenty.

1808 KIDD & S. *Examined.* III. xxxv. 396 *Something between cuticulous and membranous, which I shall suggest by the term pergameneous. Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 371 *Figures so generally pergameneous, reticulated with nerviges.* 1866-8 *Trans. Amer. Entomol.* (L.) *This is closed by a pergameneous expansion.* 1890 *Alienist & Neurol.* VIII. 708 *The consistence of the skin is...somewhat pergameneous.*

†**Pergamenous.** *Obs. rare*—0. = prec.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pergamenous*, of or belonging to, or full of Parchment or Velum.

Pergamentaceous (pəɹgămĕntēi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *pergamentā-um* PARCHMENT + -ACEOUS.] Parchmenty: = PERGAMENEOUS.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 203 *Polypary pergamentaceous or corneous.* 1875 BUCKLEY in *Amer. Nat.* IX. 765/1 *[They] are apt to become rough and almost pergamentaceous in spirit specimens.*

Pergana: see PERGUNNAH.

†**Perge,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [adl. L. *pergĕre* to go on, proceed. Perh. founded on the use of the L. imper. *perge* (= 'proceed', 'go on, proceed', as in) in 1588 Lucrece *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 74 *Perge*, good M. Holofernes, *perge*.]

intr. To go on, proceed.

1607 WILKINS *Miseries Inforced Marr.* 2, *Then set a good Face, & then perge then, then set still a companion of gallants.*

Pergot·to, pergit, obs. forms of PARGET.

†**Pergola** (pə·ɹgŏlă). [a. It. *pergola* 'any arbor, house or close walke of hedges, osiers, or vines' (Florio):—L. *pergula* projecting roof, shed, vine arbour; f. *pergĕre* to proceed, come forward.]

1. An arbour formed of growing plants trained over trellis-work; esp. a covered walk so formed.

1603 EDELEN *Terra* (1730) 39 *Twixt East and North erect a Pergola or Shed, so contriv'd with a Cover, as to exclude or admit the Rain, snow and weather at pleasure.* 1649 RUSHW. *Jan. Lovelace* 6, 43 *In the vaults of the Thrones of Patmos ... my pilgrim hand taken the vines for a veritable pergola.* 1888 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* I. v. (1874) 98 *Vines ...climb the ash stems, to blossom and bear a pergola upon the roof.* 1898 M. D. PARMENTER in *Daily News* 15 *Sept.* 6/1 *The pergola, or vine-clad arbour, is before the door.*

2. An elevated stand or balcony. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. It. *pergola* covered balcony.]

1634 EVELYN *Diary* 20 *July*, *Sienna* (1879) I. *a pergola or stand, built to view the sports.* 1636 FANTY *Ambassadors* 110 *He was ordained his standing to the Pergola of the Dangerous House.*

†**Pergracil,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [adl. L. *pergracilis* very slender.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pergracill, lean, slender.*

†**Pergraphical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pergraphic-us* very skilful, very artful (f. PER- 4 + *graphicus*) + -AL.] Hence †**Pergra·phically** *adv.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Pergraphical, cunning. Ibid.* 1b Very Cunningly done, *Pergraphically.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pergraphical...*, very cunningly made or done, artificial, accomplished.

†**Pergra·tsful,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PER- 4 + GRATEFUL, after L. *pergrātī-us* very agreeable.] Very agreeable to the mind or senses.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 *They mistake a Natural pergratsfull to the stomach.*

‡**Pergunnah, pergana** (pəɹgu·nă). Also 8 **pergunnah**, 9 **pergunna**. [a. Pers. and Urdu *parganah* district.] A division of territory in India, comprising a number of villages; a subdivision of a *tillah*.

1769 HOLWELL *Hist. Events* I. (1888) 227 *The lands of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, ceded to the Company by the treaty of 1757.* 1776 GRANT in E. Patton *Astat. Monarchies* (1801) 208 note, *The Mogul empire, in its greater divisions (called subahs), into pergunnahs, corresponding to our denominations of provinces, counties, hundreds, or parishes.* 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 336 *The share of Kalwaye to each Pergana, or district, was received.* 1855 Miss R. M. CAMPBELL *Village Life in India* (1858) 113 *The people of the pergunnah ...do not know you.*

attrib. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 364 *Where the collections were regulated by pergunna or district rates.*

†**Perha·p,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [A form parallel to PERHAPS, formed on the singular HAP, chance.] = PERHAPS: perchance.

1560 LAUDE *Month.* 221*b Perhappe Antil Scotsmen.* 1573 J. PANNEL in *Lett. T. More's Compl. agst. Tind.* To Rdr. 11*b*, *Though that perhap it were to other folke but vnsene to him in of worldly wealth and blisse.* 1634 *Carrington's Ord. Pour.* 11. xxxiii. *Perhap a man, or some inferiour spirit.*

†**Perha·ppan,** *adv. Obs.* Also 7 *dial.* **perhappen**, *perhaps*; alteration of *perhaps* or *perhap*, after *mayp-han*, *dial. may-happen*, *mayppen*; cf. the similar W.Midl. *dial. behappen*.] = PERHAPS.

1596 TOURNEUR *Atheist.* v. *Orphaus* II. 98 *If ... you do them things here, perhappen you'll do the same at another place.*

Ibid. 56, I am not afraid to own my name, though perhappen you are. [So *passim*.]

Perhaps (pəɹhæ·ps), *adv.* (*sb.*) Also 3 **per happenes** (?), 6 **perhapis**, **perhappes**. In vulgar or careless speech often shortened to **p'raps** (prəps). [f. PER *prep.* II. 1 + *happes*, *haps*, pl. of *happe*, HAP *sb.*, chance, accident: cf. *on*, *upon*, *in happes* (HAP 4 b); *perhap* and *perhappen* appeared later than *peradventure*, *perause*, and *perchance*, which *perhaps* has now in great measure superseded. This later origination explains the absence of a sense-development parallel to that of the other words.

Perhaps occurs only thrice in the Bible of 1611, all in the N. T., and all originally in the Rheimish version.]

1. A word qualifying a statement so as to express possibility with uncertainty: It may be, *possibly*; = PERCHANCE 3 (and with the same constructions).

[The examples c 1450 are uncertain. The reading of the MS. (Harl. 372 ff. 25, 50) may be *per happenes*, but it may just as well be *per happenes*, or, in the second instance, *per happenes*. In this uncertainty the quota. are left here, as being the earliest cases of any form of the word.]

[c 1450 LYDG. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 *She wol per happenes* (? *makes her aventes. Ibid.* 35 *Per happenes* (? *she is herof thus wol not bide.*]

1526 *Rec. Leeds* 101 (*Heb.*) 98 *Sayings wether whyles perhaps They gott a Stave broken wrastle.* 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 83 *Perhappes some one of so harde hyddel is, shoyne.* 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 4 *Perhaps some Marchant hath insured him.* 1598 MUNDY *Palladis Tamia* 286 *To thinke on him, may preserue by perhaps another sleep.* 1607 MARSTON *Iron.* I. *Perhaps I haue neuer a more sumptuous monument, but a more beautifull.* *Ad.* I never see. 1677 JONSON in *Rag's Curs.* (1846) 108 *Perhaps I may give further answer to this query.* 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* xiii. *Perhaps I shall never see him or happiness more.* 1833 HOOK *Parson. Tours*, 4 *Perhaps*, the ... gothique the side faced at this present Whose Towers are certain to spare.* 1872 DICKENS *Pickw. Papers.* 'Very good, sir,' responded Mrs. Raddle, with lofty politeness. 'They'll stop, no, you'll' [etc.]. 1876 T. HARDY *Hdthrflrs* xxxiii. XII. Julian says that perhaps to and his sister may also come for a few days before the season is over.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually with ellipsis: cf. PERADVENTURE 3 b, PERCASE 3 b, PERCHANCE 3 b.

1532 MORE *Confut. agst. Tyrb.* III. xxiv. U 3, But as it maie be, perhappes yet, as it may be, perhappes nought. 1613 G. MARKH. *Pleas. & Whs. Flowre* ... *sparkleth along ...perhaps* 6 mile in length. 1702 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 197 *Perhaps 450 of them of Eton.* 1. 12 note. 1869 MASSON *Coll. Essays* xxx. 1. (Kelly.) 423 *A little too broad, perhaps.* 1883 *Manch. Examr.* 19 Nov. 5/1 *There are three, or perhaps four, courses open to us.*

2. In a qualificat clause: As may happen to be the case; as is possible; by any chance: = PERADVENTURE 2, PERCASE 2, PERCHANCE 2. Now *rare*, and chiefly in *unless perhaps*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 *Vilanie (perhappes) passeth them, or such like wrongs.* 1580 N. T. (Rhemish) *Acts* viii. 22 *Pray ye God, if perhaps this cogitation of thy heart may be remitted thee.* — 1 *Cor.* ii. 2 *Less perhaps* [so 1611; 1582 *N. T.* by any meanes] *such as are be vnsalted with your great sauce.* 1611 [see 1]. POPE tr. *Lisle's Aphron* 11. 180 *Nor can Drop of water is to be found, unless perhaps some salts fallen.* *Mod.* You may take this, or that, perhaps, as would prefer to wait for a better.

II. *sb.* **3.** A statement qualified by 'perhaps'; an expression of possibility combined with uncertainty, suspicion, or doubt; an avowedly doubtful statement. **b.** Something that may happen (or exist), or may not; a mere possibility.

1532 MORE *Confut. agst. Tyrb.* III. xxiv. U 3, *All his flye-gentlenes speech, sense, yea no wit, but by perhapses.* 1841 J. SMITH *Sarah & Hagar* (1849) 38 *Often have we known those that have run themselves upon this perhaps, to have been taken away suddenly.* a 1882 CLEMENCE *Twilight on Prosper Wks.* (1893) 241 *Little comfort can be sucked from a perhaps.* 1890 COTTON *Lett. to S. Amer.* 3 Jan., I always feel in my heart a perhaps imparting that we have possibly met for the last time. 1893 CHRYSTAL *Pearl & Pr.* xx. 1. 302 *Infinite before this Universe to be successively a great, successful, else Perhaps.* 1895 STODDARD *Lit. Dual* iv. In Wagner male characters accommodate to any extent with perhapses.

Hence **Perha·pse** *v.* **3.** *intr.* To use the word 'perhaps'; to make expressly doubtful or conjectural statements; **b.** *trans.* to qualify with 'perhaps' as an expression of uncertainty.

1589 J. WHITE *Rare Triumphes* II. 76 *His modestie, would have restrained perhapsing against Ireland.* 1592 *Elenchus* I. 70. I perhapse it every thing.

†**Perhe·ordinancer.** *Obs. rare.* [For **perenall-mans-er*, f. med.L. *perenālāre* (ERNDE *perdurā-re*) to stay, sojourn, lit. to defer till the day after to-morrow: see PERENDITATE.] A sojourner, a lodger.

1485 *Parliament. Evidences Appleton* in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1819) V. 634*b* Item that you take non perhendinancers or sojourners into your place from Sexagesimark, but if they be children or wife old persons. 1536 F. DARCY *Articles* 1. 21. 382.

Perhenniall, obs. corrupt form of PERENNIAL.

[Cf. med.L. *perhennis* for *perennis*.]

†**Perhi·bit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perhibit-*, ppl. stem of *perhibēre* to hold out, sacrifice, etc., f. PER- 2 + *habēre* to have, hold.] *trans.* To hold (to be), to repute.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 362 *Water is prohibited to Mother ...because to celebrated in*

† **Perhi·emate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [L. ppl. stem of L. *per-hiemāre*, *f. per* through + *hiems* winter.] *intr.* To spend or pass the winter.

1623 Cockeram, *Perhiemate*, to winter as a plant.

Perhorrence (pĕrhŏ·rĕns), *n.* [f. PER- 3 + L. *horrentia* to begin to shake, to shudder, etc.] *trans.* To shudder at.

1892 W. Wallace in *Mortis. Rev. Apr.* 324 The subjective idealism Mr. H. perhorrences.

Peri (pē·rī). [mod. adl. (cf. Fr. *péri*) Pers. پری *pārī* or *pārī*, in Pahlevi *parīk* evil genius, malevolent elf or sprite, Avestan (Zend) *pairikā* one of several beautiful but malevolent female demons employed by Ahriman to bring comets and eclipses, prevent rain, cause failure of crops and dearth, etc.; in mod. Persian, poetically represented as a beautiful or graceful being (*cf. fairy* in Eng.); hence such combinations as *pari-rū* 'fairy-faced', *pari-paykar* 'fairy-formed', etc. (But the word has no etymological connexion with *fairy*.)]

In Persian Mythology, one of a race of supernatural beings, originally represented as of evil or malevolent character, but subsequently as good genii, fairies, or angels, endowed with grace and beauty. Hence *transf.* 'a fair one'.

1777 *Sir* Robertson *Persian Hist.* Obs. p. xxxv, These beings, who inhabited the globe immediately before the creation of man, they call *Peris* and *Divs*. ...The Peris are described as beautiful and benevolent; and though guilty of errors which had offended the supreme, they are supposed, in consequence of their penitence, still to enjoy distinguished marks of divine favour. *Ibid.* xxxvii, The Peris and Divs are supposed to be formed of the element of fire. ...Perhaps to the only land of the Peris. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 64 Are the Peris come down from their spheres? 1813 Byron *Bride Abydos* i. v, My Peri! Ever welcome here! 1837 Moore *Lalla R., Paradise & Peri*, One night a Peri at the gate Of Eden stood disconsolate. 1839 C. C. F. *Up the Jordan* 240 Peris, peasants, pairs of spurs and play. Lamb, babies, and boats.

Peri, *obs.* form of PERAI, South American fish.

Peri-, *prefix*, repr. Gr. περί prep. and adv. 'round, around, round about, about', combined in these senses with verbs and their derivatives, substantives and adjectives; (*a*) in adverbial construction, as περιβλέπω to look around, περιστρέφω to turn round, περίειμι a going round, περίνεως walking about, περιχρίω gilded all over; from the sense 'all over', it was an easy extension to those of 'altogether, quite, very, exceedingly, beyond measure', as in περικαλλής right beautiful, very beautiful, and that of 'going beyond' or 'exceeding', as in περισσεύω to overshoot. (*b*) In prepositional construction, forming parasynthetic adjs. and derived sbs., e.g. περιήμενος 'situated περί περίῳ, around or about the heart', thence τὸ περιήμενον 'the membrane surrounding the heart, the pericardium'.

A small number of technical Greek words in περι- were adopted in ancient Latin; more were added in late and mediæval Latin; most of these are represented in the modern Romanic langs., and in English (see PERIARTHRUM, PERICARP, PERIOD, PERIPATETIC, PERIPHERY, PERIPHRASIS, PERIPLUS, PERISTYLE, PERITONEUM); and, on the model of these, adaptations of ancient Greek compounds in περι-, and new compounds from Greek elements (frequently also from Latin elements), have been introduced in great numbers in modern scientific Latin (esp. in biological nomenclature), and in the scientific terminology of the modern languages generally, in which *peri-* has been found to be a convenient prefix for denominating the structure or region lying round a defined organ or part. Most of these terms are (with the appropriate modification of form) of international currency, and it is often difficult to ascertain in which of several languages a particular term was first used.

The more important *peri-* words (including those of historical standing, and those in more or less general use) will be found in their alphabetical places; others of less importance or more exclusively technical use follow here.

1. In numerous scientific terms, chiefly anatomical and pathological.

In these *peri-* has a prepositional relation to the sb. implied in the succeeding element (see (*b*) above).

a. In adjs. = situated or occurring about or around, surrounding or enclosing (the part, organ, etc. denoted by the second element); sometimes also = pertaining to the part, or thing, denoted by a corresponding sb. (see *b*): as

Periadventi·tial, situated outside the *adventitia* or outer coat of a blood-vessel; **Periampu·llary**, around an *ampulla* or dilated mouth of a duct (in quot., that of the bile-duct); **Peria·xial**, around or about the axis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periarte·rial**, around an artery or arteries; **Periarti·cular** [L. *articulus* joint], around a joint; **Peria·xial**, around an axis; *spec.* around the axis-cylinder of a nerve; **Peribra·nchial** (-kĭăl), around the branchiæ or gills; **Peribro·nchial** (-kĭăl), around the bronchial tubes; **Peribu·ccal**, around a *bucca mucosa* in a joint; **Pericæcal** (-sē·kăl), around the cæcum; **Perice·llular**, around a cell or cells; **Pericephali·tic** [Gr. κεφαλή head], round the head, as the external carotid artery; **Perice·rebral**, around the brain, or the cerebral hemispheres; **Perichordal** (-kŏr-), around the chorda or the chordal coat of the eye; **Perice·rneal**, around the cornea of the eye (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perice·rvical**, around the cervix (see CERVIX 3); **Periegatic** (-ĭăgæ·tĭk) [Gr. αἰγέτης bladder], around the bladder, or a cyst; **Perida·ntal** [L. *dens* tooth] = *peridontal*; **Perida·ral**, around the *dura mater*; **Perie·ndymal**, **Periepe·ndymal**, around the *ependyma* or lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and spinal canal; **Perifasci·cular** [L. *fasciculus* bundle], around a bundle, e.g. of nerve-fibres; **Perifi·bral**, **Perifi·brous**, around a fibre, as the *peritrabeculæ* of a sponge (see *b*); **Perifolli·cular**, around a follicle; **Perigangli·onic**, around a ganglion; **Perigastri·tic** [Gr. γαστήρ belly, stomach], around the stomach or alimentary canal; **Perigla·ndular**, around a gland; **Perigli·ttic** [Gr. γλῶττα tongue], around the base of the epiglottis; **Perignathi·c** (-gnæ·thĭk) [Gr. γνάθος jaw], around the jaws; **Perihepa·tic** [Gr. ἧπαρ liver], around the liver; **Peri-intestinal**, around the intestines; **Perilaryngea·l** (-rĭnjdʒĭ·ăl), around the larynx; **Perilenti·cular**, (the space) surrounding the crystalline lens of the eye; **Perile·llular**, around the lobes or lobules (of the liver or lungs); **Perilymphati·c** [L. *lympha* lymph + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel], around a lymphatic vessel; **Perimetri·al** (-mī·trĭăl) [Gr. μήτρα uterus], around the uterus (= PERIMETRIC *a.*?); **Perine·phral**, **Perinephri·c** [Gr. νεφρός kidney], around the kidney (so **Perinephritial**, pertaining to the *perinephrium*: see *b*); **Perinu·clear**, around the nucleus; **Peri·ocular** [L. *oculus* eye] = *periophthalmic*; **Periodo·ntal** [Gr. ὀδούς tooth], around the teeth, pertaining to the *periodontium* (see *b*); **Perioesophage·al** (-ĭsŏfădʒĭ·ăl), around the œsophagus; **Perioophori·c** (-ŏŏfŏ·rĭk) [Gr. ὠοφόρος ovary], around the ovary; **Periophthalmi·c** [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye], around the eye; **Peria·ptic** [see OPTIC] = *periorbital*; **Periora·l** [L. *os, or-* mouth], around the mouth; **Perio·rbital** [L. *orbita* orb], around the orbit of the eye; **Periosteo·tic**, around the optic papilla; **Peripa·rtial**, (muscular fibres) surrounding the penis; **Peripe·talous**, around the petals of a plant, or the petaloid attributes of an echinoid; **Peripharyngeal** (-fărĭnjdʒĭ·ăl), around the pharynx; **Peripo·rtal**, around the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periprosta·tic**, around the prostate gland; **Periptyi·c**, around the ptyloma; **Perire·ctal**, situated around the rectum; **Perire·nal** [L. *ren* kidney] = *perinephric*; **Perirhi·nal** [Gr. ῥίς, *ῥιν-* nose], around the nose (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perisple·nic**, around the spleen; **Perisynovi·al**, around the synovial membrane; **Perithora·cic**, around the thorax; **Perito·nsillar**, around a tonsil or the tonsils; **Peritracheal** (-trē·kĭăl), around the trachea of an insect; **Peritu·ngual** [L. *unguis* nail], around the nail; **Periure·thral**, around the urethra; **Perita·rsinal**, around the uterus; **Perive·scular** [L. *vasculum* vessel], around a vessel or vessels (see blood-vessels); **Perive·nous** [L. *vena* vein], around a vein; **Perivesti·cular**, around a vesicle; **Perive·sical** [L. *vĕsica* bladder], around the bladder; **Perivi·sceral**, around the viscera; **Perivitelline**, around the vitellus or yolk of an ovum. (See quotations after *c*.)

b. In sbs. (mostly in Latin form) denoting a part, organ, etc., surrounding or enclosing that denoted by the second element: as PERIANTH, -ARTHRUM, PERICARDIUM, etc.

‖ **Perioesse·ntium**, the substance surrounding the crescent of a tooth; **Pe·richord** [see CHORD], the sheath or investment of the notochord; ‖ **Perida·ntium** [f. L. *dens, dent-* tooth, after PERICARDIUM] (see quot.); ‖ **Perido·rmium** [Gr. δορμός hand], 'the areolar tissue sheathing a ligament' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Peridy·nium** [after *epididymis*], the *tunica adhærens* enveloping the testicle (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Perifi·brium**, a sheath surrounding a fibre and other parts in a sponge; ‖ **Perigamium** [Gr. γάμος marriage] *Biol.*, an involucre enclosing both male and female reproductive organs in mosses; ‖ **Periglo·ttis** [L. Gr. περιγλῶττις a covering of the tongue], the epithelium or skin of the tongue; also, the epiglottidean gland; ‖ **Perine·phrium** [Gr. νεφρός kidney], the connective tissue which envelops the kidney; ‖ **Periodo·ntium, -odo·ntium** [Gr. ὀδούς tooth], the periodontal membrane, which invests the fang of a tooth; ‖ **Periophtha·lmium** [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye], the investing membrane of a bird's eye; ‖ **Periphera·thium**, *Bot.* = PERIGLOBIUM; ‖ **Perista·thium** [Gr. στῆθος breast], Kirby's name for a part of the thorax of an insect, now usually called *mesosternum*; ‖ **Perilendi·neum**, the connective tissue forming the sheath of a tendon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Perithe·lium** [*alius* epithelium], a layer of cells like epithelium, lining a vessel or cavity; vascular epithelium; ‖ **Perine·nium** [Gr. ζωή life] *Biol.*, a name for the thin non-siliceous membrane of a young anaxagnon in diatoms. (See quotations after *c*.)

c. *Path.* In sbs. in -ITIS (-ai·tĭs), denoting inflammation occurring in the parts around or about that denoted by the second element, or in the part denoted by a corresponding sb. (see *b*); with corresponding adjs. in -*itic* (-ĭ·tĭk); as PERICARDITIS, PERIGASTRITIS, PERITYPHLITIS, etc., q. v., and many others, of which the following are examples.

Periadeni·tis [Gr. ἀδήν gland], inflammation of the connective tissue around a gland; **Periarteri·tis**, of the outer coat of an artery (hence **Periarteri·tic** *a.*); **Periarthri·tis** [Gr. ἄρθρον joint], of the tissues round a joint (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Peribronchi·tis**, of the peritracheal connective tissue; **Pericholecysti·tis** [CHOLECYST], of the peritoneum immediately covering the gall-bladder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericoli·tis** (-kolonĭ·tis), of the connective tissue round the colon; **Pericolpi·tis** [Gr. κόλπος bosom, taken as = vagina], of the connective tissue round the vagina (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericowperi·tis**, of the connective tissue around Cowper's glands; **Pericystí·tis** [Gr. κύστις bladder], of the connective tissue around the urinary bladder; **Pe·ricystonaitis**, 'of the surrounding coat or membrane of an ovarian cystoma' (Billings 1890); **Peridesmi·tis**, of the *peridesmium* (see *b*); **Peritdidymi·tis**, of the *perididymis* (see *b*); **Pe·riencephali·tis** [ENCEPHALON], of the membranes surrounding the brain, esp. the pia mater; **Perienteri·tis** [Gr. ἔντερον intestine], 'of the subperitoneal connective tissue surrounding the intestine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perigastri·tis**, 'of the peritoneal coat of the stomach' (Billings); **Perihepati·tis** [Gr. ἧπαρ liver], of the serous tissue forming the capsule of the liver; **Perilaryngi·tis**, of the connective tissue round the larynx (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perilymphangi·tis** [*see perilymphangial* in *a.*], of the connective tissue around a lymphatic vessel; **Perimetri·tis** [Gr. μήτρα uterus], of that part of the peritoneum about the uterus; hence **Perimetri·tic** *a.*); **Perimyeli·tis** [Gr. μυελός marrow, taken as = spinal cord], of the membranes surrounding the spinal cord; **Perinephri·tis**, of the *perinephrium* (see *b*) or tissue surrounding the kidney (hence **Perinephri·tic** *a.*, relating to perinephritis; also cross. = *perinephric*: see *a.*); **Periodonti·tis**, of the *periodontium* (see *b*); **Perioesophagi·tis**, of the connective tissue around the œsophagus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perioophoriti·tis** (-ŏŏfŏrai·tĭs) [Gr. ὠοφόρος ovary], of that part of the peritoneum contiguous to the ovary (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periorbi·tis** [*orbit, see periorbital*], of the periorbital membrane (see *a.*); **Periorchi·tis** (see quot.); **Periparaphrenoni·tis** (-pærăfrēnŏnai·tĭs), of the outer layer of the *dura mater*; **Peripharyngi·tis** (-fărĭnjdʒai·tĭs) [Gr. φάρυγξ fauces, taken as = throat], of the connective tissue surrounding the pharynx; **Perisalpingi·tis** [Gr. σάλπιγξ trumpet, taken as = Fallopian tube], of that part of the peritoneum adjacent to the Fallopian tube (*ibid.*); **Perisplenai·tis**, of the peritoneal tissue forming the capsule of the spleen (hence **Perisplenai·tic** *a.*); **Peritonsilli·tis**, of the tissue surrounding the tonsil; **Perivascu·li·tis**, of the perivascular sheath (see *a*) of a blood-vessel, esp. of the retinal vessels (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perivisceri·tis**, of the tissues round the viscera.

1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 124 In very severe cases [of Syphilis] the Arteries is often associated with a low form of "pachadenitis. *Ibid.* III. 221 Carcinoma starting in the duodenum near the biliary papilla—jaundice—pancreatic or "peri-pancreatic carcinoma, as it has been called. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 5 In such [cases the perichondrial tissue (as well as the "perivascular) is continuous with the periosteal tissue. *Ibid.* 313 Both the "periarterial and perivascular] granulations may occur as separate nodules. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 298 The inflammatory changes in the outer coat of the arteries the name "periarteritis is applied. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 60 "Perimetrosine hæmorrhages may cause sudden obstruction of a joint. 1881 E. E. Lumsden in *Hospital Gaz.* XII. 346/2 The *Ambomeæ*...exhibit a different...fashion of this space into an axial and a "perinæal portion. 1878 Bell Gibbings's *Comp. Anat.* 400 A cavity formed around the bronchial chamber by the lysis of these animal cells, the "peribronchial space (peribranchi. *Chamber* of authors). 1879 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 192 The thickening of the "peribronchial tissue which sometimes occurs in chronic bronchitis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 743 "Peri-bronchitis. Is a term applied to inflammation of the outer layers of the bronchial wall. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 132 The redness, "peri-buccal swelling, and tenderness slowly disappeared. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 333 "Pericæcal inflammation. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 221 An extensive "pericellular clothesh to cuticle. 1892 *Ibid.* VII. 532 The nerve-cells of the brain are placed within pericellular nets. 1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 479/1 The "perichoroidal compressed between the rest of the teeth and the alveolus very quickly became universal. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 311 "Pericholidic artery. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 158 The perivascular lymphatic spaces communicate freely with the "pericerebral spaces. 1878 Bell. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 447 "Peri-choroid tissue. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 535 The "pericleidal space and its efferent canals. 1883 *Cleveland's Jrn.* 308 The cause of the pain was pericolitis and suppurating "pericolitis. 1891 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 694 "Pericoronitis. 1889 C. A. Ewald *Dis. Bye* 2. 4. 72 "Pericranial injection. 1876 S. Habershon *Horn. Dis.* 330 A "pericranial collection of blood. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 78 The connective tissue around the gland is always largely implicated..., making the disease mainly a "peri-cystoritis. 1876 Garod *Dis. Bladder* 31 The tumor may be a "paralytic accumulation of pus. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 190 "Peri-cystitis is the inflammation of matter in the connective tissue around and outside of the bladder. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* (ed. 4) 266, 277 Peridote "pericystomatitis...usually leading to general peritonitis and death. 1859 J. Toynbee *Diseased Ear.* 90 The atmosphere being purchased by the "peri-cytial fluid. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 230 Two distinct structures...the "peridermium of the tooth and the peridermium of the bone. 1793 Cheyne *Cyc. Engl.* I. v. *Pericranium*, The [membrane]...when it covers the ligaments [is called] "peridesmic tunic. 1853 in Dunglison. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 680 Secretory inflammatory processes...occurring in the "peridental cellular tissue. 1892 *Ibid.* I. 184 Considered as primary "periencephalitis. 1892 J. E. Dee tr. *Jousset's Ascites, Chyle*, II. 300 Analysis of the fluid found in the peritoneum of a boy...who died from "peritonitis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 12 Hallopeau...uses the word "peri-epithelioma, as synonymous with cancroid. *Ibid.* VI. 704 Proliferation of the intra- and peri-lacunar connective tissue. 1884 A. Hewit in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 83 The thymic are surrounded by a "perilimal membrane. *Ibid.*, The "perilimal envelopes the spindles as well as the fibre. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 560 Confined to the interstitial neighbourhood of the follicles, the sebaceous glands, and the "perifollicular papulæ. 1883 Dunglison *Med. Lexicon*, 370 "Perigastritis, the portion of the fascia reduced tunicles which contains the archegonia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 730 Thickening of the "periganglionic tunes. 1898 Allbutt & Rolleston *Syst. Med.* IV. 1 Then the "peri-genital field contains mainly of water which has dissolved organs from without. 1892 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, "Perginium, epiglottic gland. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 230 Inflammation of the serous investment of [the liver]...is called "perihepatitis. 1898 Wesbrook *Medicine* 10, 233 The lower part of the alimentary canal continues surrounded by...the "perihesical sinus'. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* "*Perihæmitis*...often ends in "perihæmatic abscess. 1889 G. A. Baker *Dis. Eye* 2. 80 The extravasation from rupture of the membrane fills in the "perihyaloid space. 1878 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 820 Slight "perihelitis and infiltration in the portal canals. 1892 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 10) II. 1. 587 In the serous membranes, rounded nodules...are developed either around or on one side of an arteriole or lymphatic. *Ibid.* *Perilymphangitis nodosa*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 431 [Lymphangioma] is practically always associated with inflammation of the tissue immediately surrounding the vessels. *Perilymphangitis*. 1899 Tuke *Syst. Anat. Phys.* 1. 1/2 "Perimedial inflammation...commonly reaches the suppurative stage. 1883 *N. Zeal. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 400 The cellular tissue between the folds of the broad ligaments of the uterus is the primary seat of "perimetric inflammation. 1872 Jones & Sieb. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 752 "Perimetritis is...inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 412 A marginal or "perimyelitis as it is called being the result. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 340 A remarkable instance of "neuphelia (sc. "Peri-n- *ron Ziemssen's Cyc. Med.* XV. 246 Inflammation of the Kidney...and of the "Perinephritic Tissues. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 910 Perinephritic abscess. 1892 *Ziemssen's Med. Lex.*, "Perinephritis, inflammation of the serous or cellular and fibrous membranes of the kidney. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 212 Theophan rachel lying in "perineurine vacuoles. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Peri-neuria* also, the name that surrounds the eyeball. Sarcous [?] and the wall of the orbit. 1894 *Trans. N. Agric. Soc.* XV. 2. 316 The "peripheral covering to the roots. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 343 Inflammation of the peri-orbital membrane. 1870 L. P. Mahoney *Teeth* (ed. 2) 87 Nerve-cases of true tendon, as abscesses, "periodontitis, &c., occur in teeth filled with arsenic. 1898 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 227 The "alveolo-dental membrane', or "periodontium, lessens the rest of the tooth and lines the bony socket. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 389 "Perioesophageal abscess. 1900 F. E. Batchelor's *Physiol. Anat.* 120, 122 A perioesophageal mass...is completely...separated from [the body cavity]. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* (ed. 4) 204 The abscess is "peri-oophoritic. *Ibid.* 180 Inability to copulate and to "peri-oophoritis. 1888 Thomas in *Ohio Sci. J.* IV. 42 The white "perioplakoidic line reaching to the forehead. 1892 *Rep. Practice* 11 (1892) 56 The sheathing Membrane or "Perioplakoidium. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Perioral*, surrounding the mouth. 1898 *Cambridge Med. Mag.* II. 298 By the ordered region of *Lhotzsky* peripheries. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Perioricular* membrane. 1879 H. Wardell *Dis. Eye* 92 "Peri-orbitis is meant to include inflammation of the orbital tissue, and of their investing periosteum. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 314 "*Periosteitis*...inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 581 External spinal pachymeningitis...is also designated "perioperitonitis". 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 269 Inflammation, which becomes extended to the "peripancreatic tissue. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Peri-papillary*, circular round the optic papilla. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 314 "Periparietal muscle. 1898 Hamilton *Dict. Bot. Terms*, "*Peripetalous*. 1897 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Peripetalus*...applied by Michel to recesses which surround the cord or the penis;...= peripenicus. 1877 Bucknill *Jrnl. Ment. Sci.* 314 Oldest surround the outer extremities of the proximal articulations, and are termed peripexionic. *Ibid.* 2 *bis* A (Gaze) "peripharyngeal band. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 699 A "periphlebitic abscess. 1879 Rosenthal *Vas. Dis.* 182 Strümpel has described "phlebitis "periphlebitis. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* (6 Feb. 326) "Peripherics is applied to an affection whose chief feature is suggestive cellulitis of the thoracic wall. It is not necessarily confined to the neighbourhood of the glands. 1882 tr. H. Tillmanns *Dis. Prostate* (1888) 72 Deep portion or "periprostatic (abscesses). 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 433 The "perirectal connective tissue. *Ibid.* 674 The "perirenal fat...normally tends somewhat in the same direction. *Ibid.* 324 "Peripheric abscess described in connection with malaria. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 187 The most diagnostic rubor attaches...to a "periprostatic friction rub. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 290 "Peri-splenitis signifies a local peritonitis about the spleen. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 130 Round vessels choked with endothelium (or "perithelium), in the axis of which are found the blood vessels. 1898 "Perithecium (see Ency. Brachiol. above). 1878 tr. von *Ziemssen's Cyc. Med.* VI. 314 "Perithelial, or retromuscular abscess. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 722 Connection between acute larynx tonsillitis, "peritonsillitis and acute rheumatism. 1899 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 332 "Peritrochal spaces in which run tracheæ. 1894 Cheyne & Burghard *Surgical Treatment* II. 272 "Peri-ungual erysipelas. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 79 "Peri-ureteral abscess. *Ibid.* 78 "Peri-urethritis. 1870 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 84 "Peri-uterine cellulitis or pelvic cellulitis. 1878 A. Flint *Nerv. Syst.* I. 58 The blood vessels here [in the cerebro-spinal centres] are surrounded by what have been called "perivascular canals. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 349 The brain itself...the "vascular and perivascular canals...increased in size. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 798 An aqueous "perivesicular effect caused by the adhesions. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 160 Inflammation of the "perivesical and prostatic, connective and vascular tissues. 1887 J. Hood *Microsc.* 91, 92, 100 In the "perivisceral cavity of the earthworm. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1076 The "perivisceritis of Hudland. 1890 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 10) I. 1. 20 Half of the germinal vesicle is extended into the "perivitelline space. 1887 Gegenbaur & Bell Jones in *Gerber's Histol. Outlines* 14 The two cells...grow...alongside of one another to the normal size of *neuroglia*, and on their outer surface...appears a membrane of cellulose, the "perizonium.

+ **2.** In *Crystallography*, used (orig. in Fr., by Haüy) to form adjs. applied to prisms derived from primary four-sided prisms, whose faces are increased to the number indicated by the names, by the development of secondary facets on their edges: as *peridodecahedral*, *perididecahedral*, *perihexahedral*, *perioctahedral*; so *peripolygonal*; also *parisotelegonous*: see quots. *Obs.*

1815-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 198 *Peri-hexahedral*, *peri-octahedral*, *peri-dodecahedral*, and *peri-dodecahedral*, when the primitive four-sided prism is changed by means of Astrometry into a six, eight-, ten or twelve-sided prism. *Ibid.* 200 *Peripolygonal* (*V. peri-polygonal*), when the prism has a great number of lateral planes, such as the peri-polygonal tourmaline. 1892 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Peri-orthogonus*, applied by Haüy to a variety of which the primitive form, which is a rhomboidal prism, changes into a rectangular prism by the effect of decrement: *peritorthogonus*.

Periagua (also † **periago**, -**go**(n, -**guage**, etc.), another form of Piragua.

‖ **Perialgia** (periæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* Also **perialgy**. [mod.L., f. Gr. περί excellingly + ἄλγος pain.] Excessive pain. Hence **Perialgic** *a.*

1893 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Perialgia*, a very violent pain. 1897 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perialgia*, ...*perialgy*. 1899 In Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 311. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perialgia*, *Perialgic*.

Perianth (periænth). *Bot.* Formerly in L. form **perianthium**. [app. directly after *F. périanthe* (Rousseau 1771-7), ad. mod.L. *perianthium* (1718 in Ray), f. Gr. περί about + ἄνθος flower (after Gr. περιανθέειν: see Perigany).]

1. A structure surrounding, or forming the outer part of, a flower; a floral envelope.

† **2.** In earlier use, a synonym of Calyx: and, like it, applied also to an Involucre or whorl of bracts, as that at the base of the flower-head in the *Compositæ*. *Obs.*

a. 1688 Ray *Hist. Plant.* I. 10 Stamina...quæ nullo pacto perianthium...cognitio discrepat.] 1706 Phillips, *Periantheum*, or Calyx among Herbalists; the Flower-cup in most Plants. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 289 The Bud or Rudiment...appears in Autumn wrapped up in a coat nearly like the Perianthium. 1760 Reader in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 80 At the base of this...petal is situated an irregular...triphyllous perianthium. 1808 Guthrie *Bot. Bot.* 45 Involucrum. Spatha a flower. Perianthium superior, 3-cleft.

b. 1785 Marsden *Sumatra's Hist.* 101, The *sirih* Hyperica ...has a perianth of three leaves, which being remote from the flower, is rather an involucre than a calyx. *Ibid.* 103, The calyx or perianth common to the whole flower.

3. Now, The outer part or envelope of a flower, which encloses the essential organs (stamens and pistils); either *double*, i.e. the calyx and corolla collectively, esp. when so much alike as to appear to constitute a single part; or *single*, when there is only one, which may be either green (*sepaloid*, like an ordinary calyx, or coloured (*petaloid*) like an ordinary corolla.

1698 Fryer *Acct. Nat. Hist.* II. 277 The Hemisphæroous pistils with a double perianth, but with the corolla formed of a single petal attached to the calyx. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 308 The word Perianth signifies the calyx and corolla combined. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 182 A large number of the Monocotyledonous orders possess a petaloid perianth; that is, there are two circles of petaloid organs, which, from their resemblance, or their actual coherence, have the appearance of a single homogeneous whorl. 1880 *Gard. Chron.* 8 Feb. 176/1 The Perianth segments are...

c. In Dicotyledons, a leafy or membranous covering surrounding the archegoniate; in mosses, the cluster of leaves surrounding the sexual organs in the 'flower'.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 320 (Hepaticæ) The vaginula...the circle of leaves, often confluent, surrounding it, form the perigone, perianth or involucel. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 883 (In Liverworts) the involucres and perianth consist sometimes of the same plant. 1874 Bennett & Dyer in *Seeds' Bot.* 292 Besides the envelopes just named (pericladium, etc.), there is often (as in Hepatica (but not in Mosses) a so-called *Perianth*, which grows as an annular wall at the base of the archegoniam, and finally surrounds it as an open sac.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perianth-leaf*, *-segment*, *-tube*, *-whorl*.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 196 *Hermidium*...Perianth-segments incurved. *Ibid.* 362 *Trichostoma* ...spathe larger than the perianth-sac. 1874 Bennett & Dyer *Seeds' Bot.* 256 Both of the trimerous perianth-whorls present.

Hence † **Perianthaceous**, **Perianthial** *a.*(), having, or pertaining to, a perianth.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perianthaceus*, *Bot.*, applied to a flower provided with a...perianth: perianthous.

Periapt (periæpt). Also formerly in Gr. form **periapton**, pl. **-a.** [a. F. *périapte* (1568 in Godef.), ad. Gr. περίαπτον, in same sense, f. περί about + ἅπτειν fastened, f. ἅπτειν to fasten.] Something worn about the person as a charm; an amulet.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xvi. vii. (1886) 180 All their charmes, periapts, characters, conclets, 1592 Lyly *Mother Bombie* I. iii. 2 Wise folke vse charming tipes and Periapts. 1651 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 216 Some use it as a periapt against enchantments. 1889 W. Simpson *Herbal Cheyne*, 74 Many periapts become effaced by being worn round persons, or over diseases. 1898 Cornhill *Lay Sermons* 321 Superstition...goes wandering...with its pack of amulets, head-rolls, periapts, bobeches, &c. 1861 Love Lazarus in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* III. 104 note, Dr. Graham ...ascribes...a quinsy having been sewn up in a rag and worn as a periapt about the neck to charm away the ague.

Periagua, obs. form of *periagua*: see Piragua.

Periarterial to **-arthicular**: see Peri- 9, c.

Periaster, **periastron** (periæ·stəa, -æstrŏn). *Astron.* Also **periastre**. [mod. f. Gr. περί close around + ἀστήρ star, after Perihelion, Perigee.] That point in the orbit of a heavenly body revolving around a star (as a companion star in a binary system, a comet, etc.) at which it is nearest to the star. Also *attrib.* Hence **Periastral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periastron.

1890 Nature *Archiv. Mont.* 225 The swiftness with which certain individuals of the Double Stars sweep past their *periastra*,—or rather their periastron,—is amazing. 1891-97 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* Vocab. 918 Periaster. 1892 Proctor *Eye. Astron.* ii. 40 Twenty millions of years...must have elapsed since those comets were last in perastral passage. 1898 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 849/2 The small gear to turn 45° or over for periastron. 1880 Lockyer in *Proc. R. Soc.* XLIII. 139 In some (variable stars)...the variation would seem to be partly due to swarms of meteorites moving around a bright or dark body, the maximum light occurring at periastron. 1891 J. Thomson *Adv. Physiog.* 270, § 109.

Periasper, obs. f. *periagua*: see Piragua.

Periaxial: see Peri- 2.

Periblast (peribl**æ**st). *Biol.* [f. Gr. περί around + -βλαστ-.] **a.** The main part of the substance of a cell, as distinct from the external cell-wall and the internal nucleus: = Periplast 2. **b.** The outer layer of protoplasm in the ogg of a teleostean fish, surrounding the central yolk.

1892 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 694 *Periblast*,...the amorphous matter, which surrounds the nucleoplast ...or cell nucleus, and undergoes segmentation. 1889 H. V. Wilson *Embryol. Sea Bass* in *Bull. U. S. Fish Comm.* (1891) IX. 226 Sections through this stage...see the most important for the study of the formation of the peribast. *Ibid.* 227 The central peribast layer becomes thicker than in the earlier stages.

Peribolastic (peribl**æ**stik). *a. Embryol.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] **a.** In Haeckel's nomenclature, Applied to a caenobiontic ovum which germinates by segmentation of the superficial part, becoming

successively a *peritomoseale*, *perigyttula*, *perimoseale*, *peribiastula*, and *perigastrula*.

1874 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 82 The peribiastic mode of development is most common in the Arthropoda, in Teuthrean as well as Cormacean .. The essential point about the peribiastic type is this, that the final material enters at an early stage of development centrally, so as to be completely enveloped by the formative protoplasm.

b. Of or pertaining to the peribiast (see prec. b).

1883 H. V. WILSON (as above) 216 They [the marginal cells] are even marked off from the surrounding *peribiastic* protoplasm.

‖ **Peribiastula** (perībaiăstiūlă). *Embryol.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + BLASTULA.] The BLASTULA arising from a PERIGASTIC OVUM.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 63 In such cases the fertilized egg passes at once to the PERIBLASTULA stage, and ceases to exhibit either a *Perimoneula* or *Perigyttula*, or *Perivacuola* stage.

Periblem (perĭblĕm). *Bot.* [mod. (Gœ., Hofmeister 1868) ad. Gr. περίβλημα anything thrown or cast round, f. περιβάλλειν to throw round, put on (as a covering).] Term applied to the embryonic cells of the growing point of Phanerogams from which the primary cortex is developed.

1875 MAGNUS in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XIII. 30 In the Pyrolineæ the lateral branches and leaf-structures originate .. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* I The separation of plerome and periblem does not appear in all cases so sharply marked. 1885 GOEBEL *Pflanzenl. Syst.* 1890 133 In the earliest stage of its development the leaf is a mere papilla consisting of meristem cortex (periblem) and meristem epidermis (dermatogen).

‖ **Peribolus** (perĭbŏlŭs), **-os** (-ŏs). [L. Gr. περίβολος compass, circuit, enclosure (as of a temple), whence in eccl. L. *peribolus* (Vulgate); f. περί round + βολή, from βάλλειν to throw: cf. prec.] In *Gr. Antiq.* An enclosure or court around a temple; the wall bounding such an enclosure. Hence applied to an exterior enclosure in early Christian churches.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Peribolus* in Archit. the outward Wall encompassing any Place; also a Park or Warren. 1778 R. CHANDLER *Trans. Greece* 66, 70 The temple was inclosed by a *peribolus* or wall. 1881 Lewis *Excavations* 207 The old wall, the outer *peribolus* of the Temple platform.

attrib. 1851 A. B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs, Fellahs & Exped.* 42 The peribolus wall (seventy feet high in sandstone).

Peribranchial to -GRAMMAL: see PERI- 8, c.

‖ **Pericæ'nium** (perĭsĭ-nĭŏm). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Nägeli and Leitgeb 1868), f. Gr. περί around + CARPIUM, q. v.] A term applied to the outer portion of the vascular cylinder or stele, lying between the vascular bundles internally and the innermost layer of the cortex externally. It was originally used with special reference to roots.

The term has now been generally abandoned by PRANTL.

1879 DENNETT & TUKE *Sachs' Bot.* 144 The formation of lateral roots in a manner now commenced .. In a layer of tissue which must be considered the outer layer of the pleroma, and is called Pericambium. 1899 *Nat. Science* Dec. 408 Pericambium was given up for the better term, pericycle, because the term was apt to be confused with endoderm.

† Pericard, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. *F. péricarde* (Paré, c 1562); in Cotgr.], ad. L. *pericardium*: see below.] **A.** *sb.* = PERICARDIUM.

1634 *J. W. to Gadbury's Char. Physiol.* 10, 121 If they desire to have the heart contained by it still, .make an Incision to the pericard. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 351 In the Pericard was little or no Serum.

B. *adj.* [ad. Gr. περικάρδιος: see PERICARDIUS.] Surrounding or enveloping the heart.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 31. 4/2 Contain'd in Membranous Pericard.

Pericardiac (perĭkā·rdiăk), *a.* [f. PERICARDI-UM, after *cardiac*.] = PERICARDIAL. Hence **Pericardiaco-phrenic** (perĭkaːrdiăkōfrĕ·nĭk) *a.* [see PHRENIC], name of certain branches of the internal mammary artery which are connected with the pericardium and the diaphragm.

1872-76 *Quain's Anatp. Med.* (ed. 4) II. 360 Beneath the pericardiac covering of the heart. 1875 HOLDEN & MARTIN *Edinb. Med.* (1876) 1139 The heart is a short, thick, somewhat hexagonal symmetrical organ lodged in the *pericardiac* cavity. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pericardiaco-phrenic arteries.*

Pericardial (perĭkā·rdiăl), *a.* [f. PERICARDI-UM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, containing in, or connected with the pericardium. (In quot. 1634 app. used for 'cordial'.)

Pericardial fluid, the serous fluid or lymph secreted by the lining layer of the pericardium.

1634 GARTON *Pilgrim. Motes* 2, 51 Her bosom .. never leaves the resolution, till she hath got a Pericardial Julip, which she loves as her heart. 1830 CARLILE *Lect. Sex.* 10 A Membrane which Pericardial Thins the Bones and Muscles of Inhuman's from heart, or animated only by a Colorado vitality. 1846 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* (1878) 1. 209 The effects of pericardial inflammation. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 131 The pericardial and peritoneal sacs.

So **Perica'rdian**, **Perica'rdic** [F. *péricardique* (Cotgr.)] *adjs.*, in same sense.

1896 BLOCH *Glossogr., Pericardian*, belonging to the *Pericard*. .. a membrane, investing the whole heart. *Ibid.* s.v. *Vein, Pericardich Vein*, the united branch of one of the two main secondary branches of the hollow vein: whence it passes to the Pericardium. 1899 DUNCAN in *Nature's Secret* 87 Around. 13 By the aid of this .the blood can penetrate the heart from the pericardic chamber.

‖ **Pericardi'tis** (perĭkaːrdəi·tĭs). *Path.* [f. PERICARDI-UM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pericardium. Hence **Pericardi'tic** (-i·tĭk) *a.*

1799 HODGES *Med. Dict., Pericarditis*, inflammation of the pericardium. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 501 Cases of chronic pericarditis. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1870) 72 Cases of pericarditic of renal origin. 1897 *Month. Repos. Lyc. 2001's Pericarditis.*

‖ **Pericardium** (perĭkā·rdiŭm). *Anat.* Also 6 -dion, 6-7 -dion, 7 anglicized **pericardie**: see also PERICARD. [Latinized form of Gr. (τὸ) περικάρδιον (the membrane) round the heart (Galen), neuter of περικάρδιος adj., f. περί around + καρδία heart.] The membranous sac, consisting of an outer fibrous and an inner serous layer, which encloses the heart and the commencements of the great vessels. Also applied to the sac enveloping or enclosing the heart or corresponding organ in certain invertebrates.

1578 NORTON *Lemnie's Complex.* 105 b. The pericrite or coffyn of the heart, called *Pericardium*. 1598 BARRETT *Mod. Meth.* 1. 24 b. *Pericardion* (which is the membrane of the heart). 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 378 All that distance which is betweene the flesh or broad end of the heart and this *Pericardium*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pericardia*, (Greek) the Skin, or thin skin, wherein the heart is encompassed. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evening*, Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 156 Close .from his Pericardium streaming ey'd Both Blood and Water. 1880 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 1. 1 John xix. 34 The spear perhaps pierced the pericardium or envelope of the heart. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 155 Fresh-water Mussel. Next to the pericardium is the non-glandular thin-walled duct.

Hence **Pericardiotomy**, **Pericardotomy** (-ɒ·tŏmĭ) [-TOMY], the operation of making an incision into the pericardium.

1900 *Lancet* 15 Oct. 1062/2 In 1898 Podrey did a pericardiotomy for a bullet wound of the heart. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 562/2 Resulted from the operation of a rib is absolutely necessary in pericardiotomy.

Pericarp (perĭkāːrp). *Bot.* [– *F. péricarpe* (1558 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pericarpio* (Florio), ad. Gr. περίκαρπιον, n. Gr. περικάρπιον pod, husk, shell, f. περί around + καρπός fruit. In earlier use in the L. form: see PERICARPIUM 1.] A seed-vessel; the case containing the seed or seeds, comprising the outer shell, rind, or skin, and the enclosed pulp, etc. if any; the wall of the ripened ovary or fruit of a flowering plant. (See ENDOCARP, EPICARP, MESOCARP.) Also applied to a special structure containing the spores in certain cryptogamous plants, as the cystocarp of florideous algæ.

1794 S. PURSHOUSE *Mem. Peach, Athorp's Hortus Angl.* (1796) 62 Most of the *pericarps* are other at top, that the seeds may not fall. [Note] Whatever surrounds the seeds is called by botanical writers a *pericarpium*, and as we want an English word to express this, I have taken the liberty to call it a pericarp. 1863 HARTIG *Diseases Trees* 6 Trans. by A. Ibbetson) pericarp, or seed-vessel of two cells. 1874 *Linnean Journal. Bot.* 1 1 (1896) II. 3 Every fruit consists of two principal parts, the pericarp and the seed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 758 Articulated branches, which form the peculiar 'Pericarp' of Lagenia in Florideæ (algæ).

Hence **† Perica'rpic** *a.*, = PERICARPIAL; **Pericarpo'dial** *a.*, resembling a pericarp.

1829 LINDLEY in *Richard's Observ.* 37 The pericarpic chamber of the embryo. 1830 *Gent. Mag., Pericarpodial.*

Perica'rpial, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a pericarp.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 30 An exertion .. consists of one or several connected pericarpial leaves, called carpels. 1878 HOOKER *Stud. Mod.* (ed. 6) 381 The pericarpial coats being rejected.

‖ **Perica'rpium**[1], *Bot.* Now *rare*. [mod. (1682 c.) L., a. Gr. περικάρπιον.] = PERICARP.

1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 99 Besides this use of the Pulp or Pericarpium for the guard and benefit of the Seed, it serves also .for the Nourishment of Man and other Animals. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 363 Its Pericarpium is a round dry Capsule, slightly four-cornered. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 124 Decandolle considers the fruit of the Orange to be of a different origin and nature from the pericarpium of other fruit. 1866 *Trans. Bot., Pericarpium*, the perisium of certain fungals.

‖ **Perica'rpium**[2], *Med. Obs.* [mod. or mod. L., a. Gr. περικάρπιον bracelet, f. περί around + καρπός wrist.] A plaster applied to the wrist, formerly used as a cure for various affections.

1683 DIONIS *Chief Rud. Mod. Philos.* 11. v. 2. 272 Turpentine and Soot, .outwardly applied are the only Ingredients of Pericarpium, called Unguent Agnus. 1720 CHAMB. *Pericarpium* 1. 1. to the other 272 Pericarpium or Wrist-Plaister for Deflexions and Fluxes of the Eyes.

Perice, obs. form of PERISE *v.*

Pericellular to -cementum: see PERI- 2, b.

Pericentre (perĭsĕntəː). [f. PERI- + CENTRE, after *perihelion*.] That point, in the (eccentric) orbit of a body revolving around a centre, at which it is nearest to that centre.

1902 HUTCHINS *Study Units.* 122 The point nearest the latter is called the perigeum or perihelion, and corresponds to the perihelion of a planetary orbit.

So **Perice'ntral**, **Perice'ntric** *adjs.*, arranged or situated around a centre or central body.

1831 MACRAE *Explan. Lex., Pericentrical, Bot.*, applied by A. Richard to the insertion of stamens when the undivided part of the calyx being glass or only concave, the stamens appear to be disposed around the centre, as in the *Polygonæ* (*pelicanic*). 1889 HOOKER & BENTHAM *Genera, Bot.* 1131 These perisperm tubes are often connected with one another and with the axial cell by threads of protoplasm. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pericentral* (adv.), in *Bot.*, In the pericentral polyphonous stamends, the ring of four or more elongated cells surrounding the large central elongated cells. 1893 *Foster's Alcaud. Bact., Pericentric*, accumulated or deposited around a central point; specifically, in geology, said of lava accumulated on the sides of a cone, either in streams or as falling fragments.

Pericerebral: see PERI- 2.

Perichætial (perĭkī·tĭăl), *a. Bot.* Also 9 **perichetial**. [f. next + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting the perichætium.

1820 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 391 Perichætial leaves.—Involucrated leaf-like organs surrounding the reproductive organs (of Mosses). 1833 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 197 (The sporangium) is .surrounded by leaves of a different form from the rest, and distinguished by the name of *perichætial* leaves.

‖ **Perichætium** (perĭkī·tĭŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (in Linnæus *Gen. Plant.* (ed. 5, 1754) 487), f. Gr. περί around + χαίτη long hair, as of a mane, leaves, foliage; in modern use taken also as = 'bristle'.

Perichætium has the analogy of *peristomium*, *peri-anthium*, etc.; ought to mean 'that which surrounds or involves the hair or foliage', but is employed to express the hair or foliage that surrounds.]

A whorl or cluster of modified leaves at the base of a group of reproductive organs, or of the fructification, in mosses and some liverworts.

1777 LINNÆUS *Fil. Gen.* II. 130 Hallæ ranks this moss [*Hypnum complicatum*] among the *Hypnoma* on account of the vagina or *perichætium* at the base of the filament. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 564 An anther taken out of the Perichætium or leafy cover. 1883 SANDERS *Brit. Mosses Gloss.* 322 *Perichætium*, the leaves immediately surrounding the base of the fruit stalk.

Perichætous (perĭkī·tŭs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Perichæta*, a genus of worms having the segments surrounded by bristles (f. as prec.) + -OUS.] Surrounded by bristles; having segments surrounded by bristles, as earthworms of the genus *Perichæta*.

1892 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 149 The anophagous or 'oligochæte' glands, structures said to attain a great development in the Perichætous worms. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 288 The 'perichætous' condition of some earth-worms.

Perichæ, obs. form of PERIZE.

Pericholecystitis: see PERI- c.

‖ **Perichondrium** (perĭkŏndrĭŭm). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περί around + χόνδρος cartilage; after PERIOSTEUM. In mod.F. *périchondre*.] A membrane, consisting of fibrous connective tissue, enveloping the cartilages except at the joints.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Brain* (ed. 3) 121 Cartilages are .covered with a Membrane named *Perichondrium*, which is akin to the *Periosteum* of the Bones. 1798 *Contl. Mag.* XXVI. 136 To take them off with a cutting instrument, thereupon the perichondrium and perichondrium. 1880 HUXLEY *Cat* 287 The anterior membrane .is inseparably united with the perichondrium and perichondrium of the different parts.

Hence **Perichondrial** *a.*, surrounding or investing a cartilage; of or pertaining to the perichondrium; ‖ **Perichondri'tis**, inflammation of the perichondrium (hence **Perichondri'tic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with perichondritis); ‖ **Perichondro'ma**, **-oma**, a tumour growing from the perichondrium.

1835-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1005/2 'Perichondrial lining of the cartilaginous passages. 1878 BELL GRAHAM'S *Comp. Anat.* 432 By investing or growing around the cartilages, forming a perichondrial ossification. 1840 R. HOWARD *Observ. Diseases Chest, & Heart.* II. v. 276 No difference is observable between this disease and 'perichondritis. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 292 Inflammation of the tissues immediately surrounding the laryngeal cartilages is called *laryngeal perichondritis*. 1875 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 3) 142 Cartilaginous tumours arise .more rarely on the outside, under or from the perimesium (*'perichondroma*).

Perichord to -chorioidal: see PERI- a.

‖ **Perichoresis** (perĭkŏrē·sĭs). *Theol.* [a. Gr. περιχώρησις going round, rotation.] = CIRCUMINCESSION, q. v.

1581 Gennad *Decl.* 6 *F.* 221 *recto*, The περιχώρησις, or circumincessio is perhaps the deepest and darkest corner of the whole theologicall abyss.] 1898 *J. Martineau Mod. Ch. Difficulty* 62 Are we to understand the phrase three persons, tempus three beings united by 'perichoresis'? 1899 EDWARDS to *Expositor* Oct. 243 The perichoresis within the Trinity does not touch the Logos so far as He is incarnate.

‖ **Periciadium** (perĭkĭ·dĭŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Link 1824), f. Gr. περί around + κίσθος branch.] The sheathing base of a leaf-stalk when expanded so as to surround the supporting branch.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 93 When the lower part only of the petiole is sheathing, as in Umbelliferæ, that part is sometimes called the *periciadium*. 1846 in HOOKER *Brit. Fl.* Terms.

Periclase (perĭklēs). *Min.* [ad. mod.L. *periclasia* (Scacchi, 1840), errom. f. Gr. περι- PERI, exceedingly + κλάσις breaking, fracture: intended to refer to its very perfect cleavage. (But Gr. περίκλασις means twisting or wheeling round; tenderness, ruggedness.)] A mineral consisting of magnesia with a small admixture of protoxide of

iron, found in greenish crystals or grains, in elvstral masses of crystalline limestone at Vesuvius and elsewhere. Also called **Periclaste** (perĭ'klāst).

1844 DANA *Min.* 402 Periclase...occurs in the volcanoes of Mount Somma. 1868 *Ibid.* 134 Periclase. 1872 *Mineral. Lond. Min.* 28 Periclase, small but perfect crystals in calcite.

Periclean (perĭklī'ăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Periclēs* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Pericles (B. C. c 495–429) and his age in Athenian history; the period of the intellectual and material pre-eminence of Athens. Also *transf.*

1820 SHELLEY *Rev. of Lett. Kingston* 116) 48 The Goethe of the Periclean age. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 2 If one of us were transported to Periclean Athens. 1902 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 476/1 She...has striven towards the Periclean ideal of the woman best spoken of for good or evil among men. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 5/2 Rawlins...lived during what Sir Walter Armstrong quite justly calls the Periclean age of Edinburgh.

Periclinal (perĭklī'năl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. περικλιν-ής (see next) + -AL: cf. *anticlinal.*]

1. *Geol.* Sloping in all directions from a central point: = QUAQUAVERSAL.

1878 PAGE *Adv. Textbk. Geol.* iv. 84 They are found in dome-shaped positions, and sloping on every side from a common centre or apex, and thus they are said to be periclinal, orthoclinal, or quaquaversal. 1880 JAMESTON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 33 The schipcord rock would thus have a quaquaversal or periclinal dip away on all sides.

2. *Bot.* [=Ger. *periklinal* (Sachs 1878).] Applied to those cell-walls at a growing-point which run in the same direction as the circumference of the shoot. Also as *sb.* = periclinal wall or plane.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 991 The planes of the walls in a growing point are classified thus: *a. Periclinal*, those which are curved in the same direction as the surface (seen in longitudinal section). *b. Anticlinal*...*c. Radial*...*d. Transverse*, *Ibid.* If the surface (in longitudinal section) of the growing point is a parabola, the periclinals will constitute a system of confocal parabolas of different parameters. 1883 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.*, 1891 380.

Hence **Periclī'nally** *adv.*, with a dip on all sides from a central point. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pericline (perĭklain). *Min.* [mod. f. (Buckland 1823) Gr. περικλ-ίνης sloping all round, on all sides, f. περί around + -κλίνης sloping, f. κλίνειν to bend, lean; in reference to the great inclination between the terminal and lateral faces.] A variety of ALBITE found in large opaque white crystals in the chloritic schists of the Alps. Also *attrib.*, as *pericline twin*, a twin crystal in which the macrodiagonal axis is the twinning-axis, as is frequent in crystals of pericline.

1850 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 180 Pyrklase. Hemitomous feldspar. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 330 Pericline is in large, opaque, white crystals. 1898 *Naturalist* 378 A zonal structure as well as twinning both on the pericline and albite plan.

† Pericli·nium. *Bot.* [mod.L. (Casini 1818), f. Gr. περι around + κλίνη couch.] The involucre of Compositæ.

1826 G. N. LLOYD *Bot. Terminol.* 128 *Pericliniam*, ... a term used by Cassini to denote the common calyx of compound flowers. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 200 In Compositæ, the involucrum often consists of several rows of imbricated bractæs. ... Lindley called it *calyx communis*, ... Richard *perichætium*, Cassini *pericliniam*.

† Pericli·tancy. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *periclitant-em*, pr. ppls. of *periclitāri*: see below and -ANCY.] = PERICLITATION.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Periclitancy*, *Periclitation*, a proving, adventuring...jeopardying, or putting in hazard.

† Pericli·tate, *pple. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *periclitāt-us* tried, tested, pa. ppls. of *periclitāri*: see next.] Exposed to peril, imperilled.

1599 *Sir Fulpers Mon. VIIII*, VI. 487 The occasion of hauing so much to Commaunders, whereby the hole state of the same may be periclitate and put to extreame danger.

† Pericli·tate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *periclitāt-*, ppl. stem of *periclitāri* to expose to risk, danger, or peril, f. *periculum*, *periclum* trial, risk, danger; cf. *? periclitor* (1350 in Godef.).] *trans.* To expose to peril; to imperil, endanger, risk.

1623 COCKERAM, *Periclitate*, to hazard. 1650 TORRIANO *Kennedy's Disp.* 390 They should periclitate their lives. 1765 HARRIS *Tr. Hermes* VIII. 55 Such a class of opinion periclitating, pardi! the whole family of ye.

b. contr. for pass. In *pr. pple.* (also as *ppl. a.*).

1804 MONTAGU *Rabelais's Works* (1813) I. 228 Our State's vaulted arch...now periclitating. 1833 *Tait's Mag.* III. 260 The policy of Machiavelli...would appear to be the one obligatory on the statesmen of that ever periclitating monarchy.

† Pericli·tation. *Obs.* [a. F. *periclitation* (a 1550 in Godef.), ad. L. *periclitātiōn-em*, n. of action from *periclitāri*: see prec.]

1. The action of exposing or condition of being exposed to peril; peril, danger, hazard, jeopardy.

1599 *Sir Fulpers Mon. VIIII*, VI. 383 To the danger and periclitation of Citizens liues. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Pr. Physicke* 296 It may without more periclitation be administred to them. 1615 CROS. *I Ep. Wks.* 1161 Your own Periclitation necessitates an early Resolution. 1679 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 308 Corporal sufferings, which are accompanied with great periclitation.

2. An experiment, esp. one involving risk; a trial, a venture. [So in L.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Periclitation*, (Law) an adventuring, hazarding, or undangering. 1670 HOLYDAY-JUVENAL *Paganism's Hydra* 61 Their Transmigration...is grounded upon some former periclitations. 1837 HOOPER *Camill. Lett.'s Heads* 227 During the awful and financial periclitations in a region wholly unaccustomed to fire.

† Pericli·tator. *Obs.* [agent-n. in L. form from L. *periclitāri*: see above.] One who makes a venture or experiment; an experimentor.

1600 F. HARVEL tr. *Ghuilielmby's Anat.* Ep. Ded. A ij, Both Practitioners in the Practise of Physicke. 1637 TOMKINS *Remed. Disp.* 124 I will not refuse mention...of those hopeless periclitators.

Periciolitis to **-colpitis**: see PERI- c.

Pericoach (perĭkōtʃ). *Zool.* [f. Gr. περί around + ὠόγη shell.] A shell growing around the body in the veliger or larval form of a mollusc.

1888 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 542 Professors Hyatt and Brooks consider the protoconch in cephalous mollusca as...probably derived from the pericoach of lamellibranchs.

‖ **Pericope** (perĭ'kŏpĭ). [Late L. *pericopē* (Jerome) section of a book, a. Gr. περικοπή a section, f. περί around + κοπή cutting, περικόπ-τειν to cut round. In mod.F. *péricope*.] A short passage, section, or paragraph in a writing.

1658 W. ROBERTS *Rem. Antrob.* 32 You shall have the whole pericope, as it is in the Translations of Pythiads from the Arabick. *Ibid.* 51 A corrupted reading of the whole Pericope. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 158 The pericope of 'the woman taken in adultery' is scarcely omitted from any work. 1889 Lightfoot *Ess. Supernat. Relig.* 203 This pericope is an interpolation where it stands.

b. *Eccl.* A portion of Scripture appointed for reading in public worship.

1593 J. RAINOLDS *Prophet. Script.* v. xiii. 586 Jerome speaks of a *Pericope* of Jeremith. 1884 Gwynn in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 228 The Peshitto version of the Pentateuch was divided into 154 Pericopes. 1889 H. HOWORTH in *Academy* 3 Aug. 73 These passages...were disconnected fragments, simply pericopes or lessons, as they were called afterwards in the Christian Church.

c. *Anc. Pros.* 'A passage consisting of strophe and antistrophe' (Liddell & Scott s. v. περικοπή).

Hence **Pericopic** (perĭkŏ'pĭk) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or connected with a pericope, esp. in relation to the lesson for the day.

1888 J. KER *Lect. Hist. Preaching* vii. 117 The passage for the day was called a Pericope or section, this gave rise to the Pericopic system of preaching, which prevails still in the Common in many Protestant churches. *Ibid.* 121 the Rossy minister who came to have an intelligent congregation should adopt some 'pericopic' system, reserving freedom for occasional divergence from it.

Pericorneal to **-cowperitis**: see PERI- c, c.

† Pericrane. *Obs.* [a. F. *péricrâne* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. or mod.L. *pericrānium*: see next.] = PERICRANIUM (chiefly in sense 2).

1680 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 133 For with all Cabinets He maintain'd, that Wisdom was'd your Pericrane...You wouldn't just brainwards pumpe, And grant my Dispensation true. 1708 T. WARD *Simp. Refin.* 12, [1710 II. These lose's eye of Poesy's Brain, And Wit's Primitive Pericrane. 1760 *Rhapsody Evol.* II. Treat. 180 Though my great scholar, [he] may have many things treasured up in his pericrane. 1884 HUTCHINSON *Archæological Chapter* 136 Also a rock in a arm; could take And hurt is on your pericrane.

‖ **Pericranium** (perĭkrē'nĭŏm). Also 6–7 in Gr. form **pericranion**. [med. or mod.L., a. Gr. περικράνιον, neuter of περικράνιος round the skull, = ὁ περικράνιος γυῖος the membrane under the skin of the skull, f. περί around + κρανίον skull.]

1. *Anat.* The membrane enveloping the skull, being the external periosteum of the cranial bones.

1599 tr. *Sennertus's Surg. Adv.* b/2 That pericrin that is named of Galenus pericranion doth cover all the hole cranion, and is couched vpon it sewes.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Gayden's Quest. Chirurg.* Dijv, Of what substance is the great pericrane that is called Pericranion, and whereof ledeth it? 1730 MORGAN *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 66 Pericranium common to all the Bones, but so the Skull distinguished by the Name of Pericranium. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 158 It is probable that the blood is effused beneath the pericranium.

2. *Loosely* (usually in affected or humorous use): a. The skull, cranium; b. The brain, esp. as the seat of mind or thought. Now *rare*.

1597 MARLOWE and *Ff. Tamburl.* I. iii, Cleave his pericranion with thy sword. 1600 FAIRFAX *Jul. Fremaut* II. v, The Greeks and he are cracking their pericranions. 1632 DEKKER and *Ff. Honest Wh.* IV. i, We whose pericranions are the very bisbacks and stillatories of quart wit. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 10 The Capitoline cause Naturally hits my Pericranium. 1806 T. L. PEACOCK *Monkhouse Hall* I. *Arguing*...various knotty points which had puzzled his generation. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & M.* II. lv. 32 A possessor of talks thick as his pericranium.

Hence **Pericra·nial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pericranium (whence **Pericranially** *adv.*, in quot. *humorously* = as to cover the skull); **Pericranium** (-ĭtrăliz), *humorous*, 'brains', wits; ‖ **Pericrani·tis**, inflammation of the pericranium.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pericranial.* 1841 *Penny's Mag.* XXIII. 120 My wife had taken...the book, and...the wig, very closely the latter particularly where the former had been, she gave the volume to the minister. 1800 LAYCOCK *Lect. on Mastoid* 21 Aug., To speculate promptly on the state of the great man's pericranium. 1892 J. MORLEY *Pract. Surg.* iv. 106 Of all Idiopathic pericranitis is more frequently chronic than acute.

† Pericrany. *Obs.* In 7 -ie; pl. -ies. Anglicized form of PERICRANIUM.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pericrania*, ...the bony scull, or skin that covereth the scull. 1708 CIBBER tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 103 The reader...begins to mumble the poor Peoples Pericranies. 1712 HARRIS' *Poetry Made Easy* 17 And when they join their Pericranies, Out drips a Book of Miscellanies.

Periculant (perĭ'kĭūlănt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *periculāt-em*, pr. ppl. of next + -ANT.] In danger, in peril.

1898 MONTAGUE *Impressions & Exp. to A. Purgatory*...out of which one can hopefully undertake to pray periculant spirits.

† Peri·culous, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *periculōs-us*, f. *periculum* danger, peril: see -OUS.] = PERILOUS.

1527 HUTTEN *Strat. Bloodfl Pest* 4 In periculous causes one Physician ought to consult with an other. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 42 Drive toward the Mouth of this Water, where is no Haven, but periculous Baldres. 1656 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. 28, [etym.] the Saxons doth name them periculous periods. 1683 E. HOOPER *Pengl. Perhaps's Mystic Use* 20 Periculous temptations, Lord Jesuses. 1835 HOOD in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 532 'Tis really ridiculous To turn into Italic a case so periculous.

Hence **† Peri culousness** *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY *Hum. Health* subject. 34/2 Phlebotomy the whole I dyst mean: tut in this matter, considerynge the periculousness of it.

Pericycle (perĭsaik'l). *Bot.* [mod. (Van Tieghem, in *Ft.* 1884), ad. Gr. περικύκλ-ος all round, spherical, περικυκλεῖν to encircle.] A term applied (instead of the earlier PERIBLEM) to the outer portion of the vascular cylinder, lying between the vascular bundles internally, and the endodermis or innermost layer of the cortex externally.

1894 SCOTT *Structural Bot.* 60 Surrounding the whole ring of vascular bundles on the outside is a layer of thick-walled cells, the *pericycle*. 1898 HEMSLEY *Wild Flowers* 39 The pericycle.

Pericystic to **-deostium**: see PERI- c-c.

‖ **Pericytula** (perĭsi'tiălă). *Embryol.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + CYTULA.] The CYTULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC ovum.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. de Hamel is declined from this to assert as a general rule that the Protozoonula acquires a nucleus, becomes a Pericytula, and then chooses into two, four, &c., cells, to form the Peribrastula.

Periderm (perĭdĕrm). [mod. f. Gr. περί around + δέρμα skin: in mod.F. *périderme*.]

1. *Zool.* A hard or tough covering investing the body in certain Hydrozoa.

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 77 It is covered by a strong membrane or chitinous covering, often termed the 'periderm'.

2. *Bot.* A name introduced (in Ger. *peridermē*) by von Mohl (1836), to designate the corky layers of plant-stems; subsequently extended to include the whole of the tissues formed from the cork-cambium or phellogen.

1870 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 83 The *Epidermis* of [Lind. *Phloem* or *Vasiform*] of Mohl, consisting of several layers of thin-sided tubular cells.] 1849 [J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 87 After a certain period, ...the corky portion becomes dead, and is thrown off as having a joint of tubular cells or *peridermes* below. 1874 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 81 The formation of cork is very frequently continuous, or is renewed with intercalation: and when this occurs uniformly over the whole circumference, there arises a modified cork-envelope, the Periderm, replacing the epidermis, which is in the meantime generally destroyed.

Hence **Perido·rmal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periderm.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 340 The peridermal structures always arise in a layer of cells which has already been differentiated. *Ibid.* The formation of cork is the immediate consequence of the internal formation of a peridermal tissue, and the same is as a rule employed for the deliberation and the adjacent peridermal layers conjointly.

Peridesmitis, **-desmium**: see PERI- b, c.

‖ **Peridiastole** (perĭdaiă'stŏlĭ). *Physiol.* [mod. Gentrie, in *Ft.*) f. Gr. περί over, beyond + DIASTOLE.] 'Term for the hardly appreciable interval of time between the diastole of the heart and the following systole' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Peridiastolic** (-dăistŏ'lĭk) *a.*, belonging to the peridiastole. (Cf. PERIOVULAR, -IC.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Diastole*, ...the silent interappreciable time, which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *peridiastole*, and that which succeeds to the diastole, *peridiastole*. 1879 HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* In Peridiastolic phenomena are, complete relaxation of auricles and ventricles, and free entrance of blood from great veins into auricles, and from auricles into ventricles. 1898 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. Ft.* 36 It is a matter of choice if any one likes to termine Diastole, and distinguish a peridiastole as well as a praepaedic murmur, and a pero systolic one.

Perididymis, **-didymitis**: see PERI- b, c.

Peridinial (perĭdi'nĭăl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Peridinium*, f. Gr. περιδίνη whirled round, equilibrate to whirl round.] Belonging or related to the genus *Peridinium* (wreath animalcules), or family *Peridinidæ* of infusorians.

‖ **Peridium** (perĭ'dĭŏm). *Pl.* **-ia.** *Bot.* [a. Gr. περίδιον, dim. of περίς leathern bag, wallet.] The outer coat or envelope of certain fungi, which encloses the spores; it is variously shaped, and often partly gelatinous.

1813 in Cozens *Technol. Dict.* 1826 G. N. Lloyd *Bot. Terminol.* 146 *Peridium*, a thin membrane in some Fungi, which expands in various ways, under which lie the seeds or seed-bearing bodies. 1830 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* ii. 88, 109 *Peridium*, in also a kind of covering of sporules; *peridium* in Lycoperdon. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 580. 1872 Cooke *Fungi* 34 The peridium ruptured upon this membrane.

Hence **Peridial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the peridium; **Peridiform** *a.*, of the form of a peridium; **Peridiole** [mod.L. *peridiolum*, dim. of *peridium*], a small or secondary peridium, or the inner layer of a peridium when double.

1832 [see Pericarp]. 1870 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* ed. *Peridiole*, Fr.: the membrane by which the sporules are immediately covered. 1877 Morren *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*... a peridiole. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 22 Externally there is a filamentous tunic, composed of interwoven fibres, sometimes called the peridiole. 1881 Garrod & Rolleston in *De Bary's Fungi* lxxxiii. 321 A very massive peridial wall.

Peridot (pe·ridɒt). Forms: 4 **peridod**, (**peridoit**). 4–5 **peritot**(**e**, (**pelidod**(**da**), 5 **perydo**, **perydote**, **-tote**; 5–9 **peridot**(**e**, (5 **peritot**). [a. F. *péridot*, in OF. *peritot* (1220 in Du Cange), *peridol*, *-dot*, *peredo*, *pelido* (Godef.), in med. (Anglo-)L. *peridota* (1172 in Du Cange).

The uncertain forms and foreign appearance of the word have suggested an Oriental origin; but there appears to be no valid basis for the conjecture of its identity with Arabic *faridat* 'pearl, precious stone'.]

† **a.** In ME.: A name of the chrysolite. *Obs.* (bef. 1500). b. (From Fr. after 1700.) A jeweller's term for the variety of chrysolite called Olivine.

[1265 *Wardrobe Acc. on Fifo Roll* 53 Item. III m. j *dorur.*] Item unu cuna et j scutlo cum peridota et j capitel. 1398 Trev. *Barth. Glanville* I. 32 Unum scutum cum peridot imposito. 1338 *Ibid.* 70 Anulum meum aureum cum lapide vocato peridod [c 13... *L. L. Addit. C.* B. 1450 Peridotum, in pyxidem ivo, ad pacis osculum. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xx. 203 The green ban of Esmeraudes, of Peridos [*P. peridos*], and of Cassidoine. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* in *Archiv* xcv. 360, LXXII. 47 With Chrisolites that shynen, bryght And Peryotes of manche myght. c 1450 *Merlin* (*E. E. Arth. xxxi. Text*, MS.). His palace with his pebbelstones were couchet to pay. c 1460 *Lovelich* 151 Diamondis and kinalle, Perydonus and crystall, And gode gamaues bytwene.

b. 1596 Pemble, *Peridot* (Fr.), a goodly Stone of a greenish Colour. 1788 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 3rd. ed. I. 142 The oriental crysolite and peridot are the very same gem. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 31 The common chrysolite, or peridot of the French. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring*, 197 A gold ring with a stone called Peridot. 1884 *Knight. Bevil. Add.* XVIII. 1296/1 *Peridots*, a name applied by jewellers to the green transparent varieties of olivine. When yellow, or yellowish-green, the stone is generally known as 'chrysolite'.

1878 Hawkins in *Rep. Otorua Coal. Branch* v. 136 Siliceous of composition may be traced between the meteorite of Chondrites and the peridot rock of New Zealand.

Hence **Peridotic** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing peridot; **Peridotite** *Min.* [see -ite 1 2 b], a mineral consisting of peridot (olivine) with admixture of various other minerals.

1837 Genth *Am. Philosophers Gt. Brit.* I. 32 Fusion of other varieties of Peridotites.

Peridrome (pe·ridrōm). [ad. Gr. περίδρομος circling round, a surrounding rim or gallery, f. περί round + -δρομος running, δρόμος a race or course: in mod.F. *péridrome*.] (*See* quots.)

1823 Crabbe, *Peridromos*, a gallery. 1836 Gwilt *Archit. Gloss.*, *Peridrome*, thespon, in ancient architecture, between the columns of a temple and the walls enclosing the cella.

Peridural: see Peri- a. **Perie**, var. Perey *Obs.*, pear-tree. **Periecos**: see Perioec.

† **Periegesis** (perii,dʒi·sis). [a. Gr. περιήγησις, lit. the action of leading about as a guide, f. περί around + ἡγησις leading; hence, a description such as that given by a guide.] A description of a place or region. [In quot. 1810, A journey or progress about, a tour.] See **Periegetic** (perii,dʒe·tik) *a.* [ad. Gr. περιηγητικός belonging to περιηγητής or guide, descriptive], giving a description of a place or of objects of interest.

1841 S. Jones *Understanding* 196, In the admired Periegesis, Or universal circumduction Of all that road this Poly-Olbion. 1810 Lady Eliz. Lee *Trav. Roots of Nice*, in its *periegesis*, or triumphant progress throughout this island. 1820 Lettice tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* ed. 2) § 52 Periegetic authors who described remarkable objects in places famed for art. 1837 J. W. Donaldson *Crat. Greek.* 208 The book of Joshua...actually mentions Gezer, as a periegesis of the Holy land' described by others into several parts in a book'.

† **Perielesis** (perii,lī·sis). *Misc.* [a. Gr. περιλείψις rolling round, convolution, f. περί round + ἐλίσσειν whirling, f. εἶλειν to wind.] In mediæval music, A long ligature [Ligature 18. 4] or series of notes sung to one syllable, usually towards the end of a phrase or melody.

1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 290 *Perielesis*, ...a long and sometimes extremely elaborate form of Ligature, sung towards the close of a Plain Chaunt Melody. Like the Cadenza in modern music, the Perielesis generally makes its appearance in connection with the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable of a final phrase.

Perioncephalitis, etc.: see Peri- c.

† **Perienteron** (perii,ri·ntĕrɒn). *Zoology*. and *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Peri- + Gr. ἔντερον intestine.] A space between the outer and inner layers (ectoderm and endoderm) of a gastrula, being the remnant of the blastocœle persisting after gastrulation, and forming a primitive body-cavity or perivisceral space, as distinct from the *archenteron* or primitive intestinal cavity. Hence **Perienteric** (-ente·rik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or contained in the perienteron; perivisceral.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 683 The perienteron... may give rise directly to the perivisceral space, or channels, of the adult. 1878 Foster & Balfour's *Comp. Anat.* 30 The body-cavity, or perienteric cavity.

Perier, perierer, variants of Perrier *Obs.*

Periergy (peri,ĕ·ĕdʒi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. περιεργία, f. περίεργον over-careful, f. περί + ἔργον work.] (See quots.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 263 Therefore the Greekes call it *Periergia*, we call it ouer-labor, lumpe with the original: or rather (the custome for his coarsenesse reformed and made to shew himselfe fine in a light vesture. 1752-6 Bailey *Erban*, *Periergy*, needless caution or trouble in an operation. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Periergy* (*Med.*)...a bombastic or laboured style.

Perifascicular to **-gastric**: see Peri- a. b.

Perigalo, -ail, variants of Pargale *Obs.*

† **Perignatrula** (perignæ·trĭlă). *Embryol.* [mod.L. (Haeckel 18...).] f. Peri- + Gastrula.] The Gastrula arising from a Perblastula stage. Hence **Perignatrular** *a.* So **Perignatrulation**, the formation of a perignostrula.

1876 Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 63 The invagination of the Perblastula to form the Perignostrula. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 188, 200 Surface cleavage results in a Blastic-gastrula (*Perignatrula*)...the canal forming Antiskeletal Animals.

Perigee (pe·rijē), *Astr.* Forms: see below. [In various form, a. F. *périgée* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. 15–16th c. L. *perigæum*, *perigæus* (cf. *apogæum*, *-geum*, etc.), ad. late Gr. περίγαιον, in Ptolemy, 'perigee', neuter of περίγαιος adj., 'close around the earth', f. περί around + γῆ, γᾶ the earth. In earlier Eng. use the word was used in its Gr. or L. form (-gæon, -geon, -geum, -geus).]

1. That point in the orbit of a planet at which it is nearest to the earth. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, applicable to any planet; now usually restricted to the moon; rarely used of the position of the sun when the earth is in *perihelion*. Opposed to Apogee 1.

a. In form **perigeon**, **-geum**, **-geus**, **-geum**; pl. **-a**, † **-eus**, † **-ums**; phrase *in perigeo*.

1594 Blundeville *Exercises*, vii. 280, 344 b, His (the sun's) next mansion is where he is in the opposite point to the Augg, called *Perigeon*. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Def. Astrol.* 21, 198 Those points which we call *Apogeus*, or *Perigea*. 1620 Bretton *Anat. Met.* 17, ii. iv. (1631) 184 The motion of the planets, their magnitudes, conjunctions, perigeums, transmigrations. 1660 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 62 The Satellites was then in *Perigæo*. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Perigæum*, or *Perigeum*, is a Point in the Heavens, wherein a Planet is said to be in its nearest Distance possible from the Earth. 1713 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* 1. 203 If the Moon is then in her *Perigeum*. 1724 Swinden *Hist. Nat.* I. 251 When both Luminaries are in the equator, and the moon in perigeo. 1728 W. Thomas *New Examen Emp.* I. 56 Four (days) before the full moon, two after its transit through the perigæum. 1844 Lindley *Angels. Gard. Ch.* (1845) II. 21, 173 From Pliny [about] inferred, that in the perigeum their velocity must be apparently increased.

β. In form † **perige**, † **perige**, **perigee**.

1594 J. Blenn *Learner's Sure.* 1. Wks. (Shakl. Soc.) 245 Her (the moon's) swift motion is in the opposite of augs or perige. 1598 Shakespeare *Tw. Nights* II. ii. 31, *Calchas'* bosome What Planicke resteth, and Con-corde, With Apogie, Perige, and Excentricke. 1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1684) 53 If there were any Light proper to the Moon, then would that Planet appear brightest when she is Eclipsed in her Perige, being nearest to the Earth. 1640 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. 2. vi. As Cynthia in her stooping Perige, That Comet wishes in the earths drunkish Cone. 1704 C. Pemble, *Mech. Macrocosm* 119 The Moon is not...always in Perigee, when in Opposition to the Sun. 1833 Nat. Philos., *Astron.* I. 196 (U. K. Soc.) The sun is in perigee about the 30th of December. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connect. Phys. Sc.* viii. (1849) 113 The spring tides are much increased when the moon is in perigee, because she is then nearest to the earth.

† **2.** The point of the heaven at which the sun has the least altitude at noon; i. e. at the winter solstice. Opp. to Apogee 2. *Obs.*

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 146 The *Apogeo* or middle point; and *Perigeo* or lowest point of heaven. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. v. 193 In the Apogeum or highest point (which happeneth in Cancer) it is not so hot as the sun. That Tropick on that side the Equator as unto the other side is to the Perigeum or lowest part of the Ecliptick.

B. *Adj.* (Cf. Apogee 3.)

1840 Brande *New Philos.* 150 Distance in *Perigeo* or declination. 1862 Gladstone *Lect. Original*, xiv. 119 They have had their Perigee as well as their Apogee;...their Vergos towards the body and its joys as well as their aspires to nobler conquests. 1870 Rawlinson *Anc. Chron.* 51 Sometimes he withdrawes himself into the apogæum of *Aridis*, sometimes and despair; but then he comes again into the perigæum of joy, content, and assurance.

So **Perige al**, **Perigean** *adjs.* [f. L. *perigæ-us* + -al, -an], of or pertaining to perigee.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 168 A new method for measuring the difference between the apogeal and perigeal diameters of the sun. 1822 Woodhouse *Astron.* Introd. 107 The apogean and perigean lunar distances. 1877-79 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* iv. ii. 172 The Moon being...in a perigean position.

† **Perigenesis** (perid,ʒe·nĭsis). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περί round, about + Genesis.] Haeckel's term for a theory of reproduction which attributes the phenomena to rhythmical vibrations of plastidules or protoplasmic molecules; 'wave-generation'.

1879 Cope *Origin Fittest* i. vi. 309 The Dynamic Theory of reproduction, I proposed in 1875, and it has been since adopted by Haeckel under the name of perigenesis.

Periglandular to **-gnathic**: see Peri- a. b.

† **Perignoun**, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. For *perinoun* = Perineal.

1542 R. Copland *Gyden's Quest. Chirurg.* 3 iv, Where ought perignoun to be made for the stone in the bladder? At the roote without the mouse perignoun.

Perigon (pe·rigŏn). *Geom.* [comp. f. Peri- + Gr. γωνία angle.] The angular magnitude traced out by a line in turning once completely around one end as centre; an angular quantity of 360 degrees, or four right angles.

1888 Sonnenschein *Philomathic's Jrnl.* 304 A right angle is both one half of a hemiperigon or a hemisemiperigon, and one fourth of a perigon. 1892 G. H. Halsted *Elem. Absolt. Geom.* 6 If we turn still more, until the moving ray has made a complete rotation...the angle is called a perigon.

Perigonal (perigŏnăl), *a.* [comp. f. Perigon + -al.] = Perigonial.

1881 Carpenter *Microsc.* § 370 (ed. 6) 422 The antheridia or male organs of *Sphagnaceæ*...are grouped in catkins at the tips of lateral branches, each of the involucral perigonal leaves enclosing a single globose antheridium on a slender footstalk.

Perigone (pe·rigōn). Also in L. form **perigonium**. [a. F. *périgone*, ad. mod.L. *perigonium*, f. Gr. περί round + γόνος offspring, seed.

Perigonium was introduced by Hedwig (1782) for the floral envelope generally, and also used by him specially of Mosses; it was applied by Kerner in 1788 to the floral envelope in Phanerogams: so *périgone* by De Candolle (1813.)

1. *Bot.* **a.** = Perianth 1 b.

1814 Lindley tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits and Seeds* 13 note, That part in Cones which Linnæus called a receptacle ...is perhaps, as Mr. Brown has observed, a true *perigonium*. 1830 — *Introd. Bot.* 124 Some writers, among whom are Link and De Candolle, have substituted *Perigonium* for *Perianthium*...Richard, with whom the name Perigonium originated, called it double when the calyx and corolla are distinct, and single if they are not (*Analyse carpologique*). 1869 *Gard. Chron. Bot.* vi. 8 i. 101. fig. 164 Floral Envelopes, Perianth, or Perigone, the floral leaves or coverings. *Ibid.*, *Perigonium*, a later term (than perianthium), but the advantage of naming something around the reproductive organs.

b. The leafy investment of the male organs of mosses; the male 'perichæth' (Perigynium 1 c).

1883 Bentley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 322 *Perigonium*, the male inflorescence. 1883 Bennett & Dyer in *Seebm. Brit. Jungerm.* 1. The male perianth (*Perigonium*) (in mosses)...is of three different forms. 1889 Bennett & Murray *Cryptog. Bot.* 140 The male perianth or *perigone* is usually composed of broader, shorter, and thicker leaves...not unfrequently red.

2. *Zool.* A sac formed by the outer parts of the gonophore of a hydroid.

1871 G. J. Allman *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. p. xv, *Perigonium*..., the walls of a spadone, by which the generative elements are confined, and in which, when fully developed, these latter may be demonstrated. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXIII. n. p. xxxv, The *perigonium* or sac formed by the more external parts of the gonophore.

Hence **Perigonial** (perigōniăl) *a.* [mod.L. *folia perigonialia* (Hedwig)], pertaining to a perigonium.

1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 3) 368, 3 or 6 small leaves,...termed *perigonial*, and constituting collectively a perigone.

† **Périgord** (perigō·r). Also 8 (correctly) **-gorde**, **-go**. Name of a district in the south-west of France, famous for its truffles. Hence **Périgord pie**, a meat pie flavoured with truffles; also applied to other rich or highly-seasoned pies.

1732 Mrs. Dalley in *Life & Corr.* (1) A perigord pie had been sent for on the occasion, to be devoured by a merchant in Dublin. 1788 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 170/1 The bill of fare ...Perigo Pye. 1800 *Winter. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 2/1 Rose, if there was one delicacy above another that Ralph prized it was a Perigord pie.

† **Perigordine** (*perigordi·n*). Also **-geur-**, **-jourdine**. [a. F. *périgordine*, fem. of *-in*, f. *Périgord*: see prec.] A country dance of Perigord, sometimes accompanied by singing; also, the music for such a dance, in lively triple rhythm.

1780 in Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Perigourdine*.

† **Perigraphe** (pĕrigrăfĭ). *Obs.* [a. Gr. περιγραφή line drawn round, f. περί around + γράφη writing, line.] **a.** An inscription around something. **b.** (See quot. 1743.)

1679 Prideaux *Inscript.* (1688) 86 This place of Cole...graved the Vessel in which the Manna was, inscribed with the Perigraphe *Shekel Israel*. 1728 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Perigraphe*, a word usually understood to express a circle or transverse declination of any thing: but in Vitruvius it is used to express the whole line or superficies that incloses the irregular recess of the abdomen. [Copied by Wilkins: but with substitution of *Perigraph* for *Perigraphe*; whence in others.] Dictionaries, with a distinctive def. *Perigraphe*.]

Perigrine, Perigun, *obs.* forms of Pergrine, Pergrina.

† **Perigynium** (perid,ʒi·nĭăm). *Bot.* Hardly anglicised as **perigyne** (pe·ridʒin). [mod.L., f. Gr. περί round + γυνή woman, wife, in Bot. 'pistil'.]

Name introduced by Link for a structure surrounding the ovary. In earnest use: **a.** A membranous sac, investing the ovary in the Sedges (*Carex*); the utriculus. **b.** A part of the leafy investment of the female organs of mosses. **c.** The membrane investing the archegoniums in some liverworts (= PERIGATH 1 c).

1820 in *Gray Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 263. 1883 Bentley & Trimen *Brit. Mosses Gloss.*, 301 *Perigynium*, the leaves enclosing the fertile bud. 1870 Hooker & Ball *Flora* 398 Fruit in Carex enclosed in the perigynium. 1880 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 720 A perigynium . . grows round the archegonia as a special protuberance envelops.

Perigynous (pĕrĭ·dʒĭnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *perigyn-us* (Jaeckel 1789) (f. Gr. **περί** around + **γυνή** wife, female, pistil) + -OUS. In mod.F. *périgyne.*] Situated around the pistil or ovary: said of the stamens when growing upon some part surrounding the ovary (either the calyx, or the corolla, or the edge of the hollowed receptacle); also said of a flower in which the stamens are so placed. Opp. to EPIGYNOUS and HYPOGYNOUS.

1827 R. A. SALISBURY in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VIII. 1 That insertion of the Stamina which the celebrated Jussieu has denominated Perigynous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* (edn. 2), 57 Or they [stamens] surround an adhesion . . with either the calyx or corolla, when they become *perigynous*. 1883 BENTLEY & TRIMEN *Sachs' Bot.* 220 The perigynous flower of a rose.

So **Perigynously**, the condition of being perigynous. 1880 *Gard. Chron. Bot.* vi. 8 3 (ed. 2) 183 The *perigynia* may be . . merely the adhesion of petals and stamens to each other, or to adhesion of the calyx. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 180/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower, giving the transition from hypogynous through perigynous to epigynously.

† Perihelion (perihī·liən). *Astr.* Also 7–8 -ium. Pl. -ia. [A Graecized form of mod.L. *perihēlium* (f. Gr. **περί** close about + **ἥλιος** sun), the latter introduced by Kepler on the analogy of *perigæum*, *περίγειον* (see *Prosthaphæresis*, *Commandinus*, 1556, and *Epitome Astronom. Copernic.* 1618). Cf. F. *périhélie* (1740 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That point in the orbit of a planet, comet, or other heavenly body, at which it is nearest to the sun. Opp. to APHELION.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 140 Not at present in the *Perihelium* of its Orbe, but nearer its *Aphelium*. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 366 The *Aphelium* is P, and the *Perihelium* K. *Ibid.* 373 In Figure XXXIV. *a* is the *Aphelium*, *g* the *Perihelium*. 1698 KING *Amer. Trav. The Earth* 1778 132 Comets, after their return from the Regions beyond Saturn, before they arrive at their Perihelia again. 1704 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* viii. (ed. 2) 1708/2 The Comet in 1680, in its Perihelion, was above 200 times nearer the Sun than the Earth is. 1719 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 147 In its nearest from the Sun, from its Perihelium to the Aphelium. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xii. (1835) 108 The return of comets to their perihelia. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 374 When the comets are in perihelio. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* viii. 158 During the period we are now discussing, the south polar area, having its winter in perihelion, would have had less ice.

attrib. 1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 130 The perihelion distance [of a planet]. 1887–97 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* iv. ii. 290, Dec. 9, 1836, was the epoch of the next perihelion passage. 1881 PEARSON *Poetry Astron.* ii. 30 Clouds of meteoric matter . . making their perihelion swoop around the sun.

2. *fig.* Highest point, 'zenith'.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 232 Mr. Pitt was now in the perihelion of his popularity. 1883 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* iv. 139 From the perfection of patriotism he is carried to the nadirlon of anti-patriotism.

Hence **Perihe·lial**, **Perihe·lian** *adjs.*, of or belonging to perihelion. [Now *rare* or *Obs.*]

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 373 As is the Aphelian Distance of the Planet to the Perihelian Distance. 1738 MACLAURIN *Fluxions* 871 The Perihelian Distances . . is many times less than the Semi-distance of the Foci. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 194 To find the position of the axis and the perihelial distance.

Peri-hepatic, -hepatitis: see PERI- 2, 5.

Perihermenial (perihəmē·niăl), *a.* [f. Gr. **περὶ ἑρμηνείας**: see below. Cf. mod.L. *περὶ ἑρμηνείας*, Interpretationis' (Du Cange).] Pertaining to or characteristic of Aristotle's treatise Περὶ ἑρμηνείας ('concerning interpretation'); also, Of or pertaining to interpretation. Also (errom.) **Perihermeneal**.

a 1729 NEWTON *Apoc.* Wks. 1841 I. 219 Surveyed reasonably by their perihermenial principles. (*margin*) Perihermenial Leaden interpretatis, &c. 1708 M. DOYLE *Athan. Brit.* II. 121 (He) could never be prevail'd upon . . by the Perihermeneal Instruments of both Universities, to undertake the History of the Reformation of the Church of England. 1850 *Cont. Dict.* s. v., Aristotle's doctrine in this book [that opposites] does not precisely agree with that of his Analytics', and is called *perihermeneial doctrine*.

Peri-intestinal: see PERI- 2.

Perijove (perĭdʒōv). *Astr.* [= *F. périjove* (1768 in Bailly *Hist.* 80), in mod.L. *perijovium*, f. PERI- + L. *Jov-em* Jupiter, after *perigee*, *perihelion*.] That point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites at which it is nearest to Jupiter.

1797 WRANGHAM, *Mod. Judaism* 31, viii. Tr. II. 119 Determining the elements of the motions of the perijoves and nodes of each satellite. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 363/2 The first satellite . . will either be moving from perijove towards apojove, or from apojove towards perijove. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 298/2.

Peril (pe·rĭl), *sb.* Forms: 3– **peril**; also 3–5 **perile**, -yl, 4 -ele, 4–5 -ille, -yle, -ille, 4–6 -el, 4–7 -ill, 5 -eill, -eille, -eyl(l, 5–6 -yll-e, -eyle, 5–7 -ell, -yll; 4–6 **paril**, etc.; 6 **parr-**; (also 5 **perel**, -ol, **pearl**, 6 **pearill**, **pearrell**:. [a. F. *péril* (10th c. in Littré) = Pr. *perill*, *perilh*, Cat. *perill*, It. *pericolo* :—L. *periculum*, *periclum* experiment, trial, risk, danger, f. root of *ex-perīri* to try, make trial of + *-culum*, suffix naming instruments.]

1. The position or condition of being imminently exposed to the chance of injury, loss, or destruction; risk, jeopardy, danger.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Goedlich freondscipe . . and luue, ure he perili, is bisuiket bruttre werede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3008 Of peril a ne ek the a lond. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24852 (Cott.) Pe mariners . . war neuer in peril [*v.r. parell*] mare. 1300 GOWER *Conf.* II. 168 Iarsomie after his sun Fra Crete unto in grot peril. ?a 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Birde* 182 Who doubteth his perryll, is parryll be shuld habe. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 256 He was ware in his life in suche perill. 1575 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Somerset* xliv, Conscience I was in my Princes quarell, To dye or live and spared for no perell. 1588 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 250, I . . will attend her as a shadow, Come there a hazard never so imminent. 1590 — *Com. Err.* I. i. 69 The perill of your ouersight may do deare his losse. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 2 Now go we in content To liberty, and not to banishment. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 24 His assailable hours, since Malcolm taken off. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. 168, Glory is the fair child of peril. 1850 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 166 Having commanded at Malaga during a time of peril and confusion. 1877 JEWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 At the hour of peril.

b. Const. (*a*) of that which is exposed to danger (chiefly with *life*); (*b*) of the evil fate that threatens, or (*obs.*) or *with*,) of the cause of danger; † (*c*) *to* or with *inf.* (*obs.*).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1871 In grete perille of sail es bot euer pat bus wit and wepande and pe gilte tan. a 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2740 In perill of lose bynes bat stode. 1526 SKELT. *Magnyf.* 1. 21, I. 21, 171 To be in perill of my life with the rage of a featherbed. 1590 PERCY *Reliq.* (1794) I. 82 Who, then, (II. 274 He acquitted himself of this remembrance at the peril of his life. 1640 DEKKER *Barn. Fredgis* II, You were never in such peril of your life as you have been within these few moments.

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 18135 (Fairf.) Quen eure is in perel [Cott. nede] of deth. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 322 Pere be no of alcuue Pouere seyen pese wibsonde perel of soleynge. 1480 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 Kynge Alysandre . . enforced the perell and daunger of these sayenesse. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon in Select. Works* (Parker Soc.) 339 In perell of the sea, in perell of drypynesse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 The . . shipboyes were in perill of these Sharkes. 1676 GOD. RIDDY *Diss. Pro. Medic.* A vessel in peril of wreck.

c 1375 CHAUCER *L. C. D.* 1077 *Dido*, Where as he was in perel *For to wrecke*. c 1485 CAXTON *Knight de la Tour* lii. 102 His wife was in greuyll to lese hym with sed all his goode. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 124 In peril to incurre your former malady.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A case or cause of peril; *pl.* dangers, risks.

Perils of the sea: Marine Insurance: see quot. 1811.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4033 (Cott.) O perils [*Gött.* perelle] pat he fell to Sarazyns: o nell I nel blinn. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* 22 He is gerelle of fuelle, in perels of thewes, in perelle of kyn, in perels of lordes: 1393 *Ibid.* To kepen us fro . . Secrete Sarrel, in Perelle and thinge that are to comp of worres, pouke knoulechinge. a 1398 HIGD. (Trevisa) *Polychron.* I. 59 Pe Romayns pouzte on a newe chaunce and i-lastyng perel. 1725 GALDON *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 182 Scarce one in a thousand survives the numerous perils of his youth. 1807 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 893 It is the province of the jury to determine, whether the cause of the loss be a peril of the sea or not. 1872 WHARTON'S *Law Lex.* s. v., Perils of the sea . . are strictly the natural accidents peculiar to the water, but the law has extended this phrase to comprehend events not attributable to natural causes, as capture by pirates, and losses by collision, where no blame is attachable to either ship, or at all events to the injured ship. 1879 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 31 Soldiers,—who are courageous in perils by sea. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 5/1 The current perils of cloth an alliance.

3. Phrases. † **a.** *At all perill(s)*: at whatever risk; be the consequences what they may. *By the (for, at) peril of my soul, upon my peril*, etc.: used as asseverations. *In peril of*: at the risk of, under the penalty of (see also 1 b). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 89 At alle perylles, quasch be prophete, I agreche be, or eurre. 1380 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vi. 47 Nay, bi pe peril of my soule, quod pees. a 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 362 My gayte mafte gynne. Thise women so thise Myenne on thise wyses. 1390 — *Sq. T.* 308 Yif pou wilt pis tale fynde, com to deed. — *Merch. T.* 1219 Yp peril of my soule I shal not lyve, 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. 1. 125 Ye lady, yes my pearl, ye shal see his. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. ii. 22, I am Martius Caius Coriolanus, whom you . . Stand to your selues and me, Or all fall in broad ruine. 1611 BIBLE *Num. Pref.* 1. 6, That I speak the truth, My peril be the proof.

b. *At* († *on, to*) *your* (*his*, etc.) *peril*: you (etc.) taking the risk or responsibility of the consequences: esp. in ammunals, or warnings, referring to the risk incurred by disregard or disobedience.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 427/1 Such as they will answere here unto here perille. 1580 CAUTON *Chron. Eng.* (1618) 102 His action lamably that they should not fight, and if they dyd that they should answer to his owne perylles. 1590 PEELE *Battle of Alcazar* 391 In Dunbar's Poems (1893) 313 Gif thow dois evyle, on thy perle perrell bail [= be it]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 8, I . . Disdaine not the faith that could not know, Lest to thy peril thou abide it deare. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, Master Skinner and Master Plunder, On your perils, no pose offices. 1884 in *Bacolland Mail* 28 Oct. (Hire MSS. Comm.) I. 342 As they will answer the contrary at their perils. 1896 PARLIAMENT (ed. 3), *Parish*, . . Assistance used by way of threatening. Do such a thing on your Peril. 1719 *The Five Cravats* iv. 66, We . . bade them keep off at their peril. 1832 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Durham* II. 46 Shew yourselves at your peril. 1881 R. STEVENSON *Catch Myst.* I. 141, 'I mean the ivy master's bidding.' 'At your peril!' 'I have but to give the word, and they would duck you to the bowsprit.'

† **c.** *Without the peril of*: beyond the (dangerous) reach or power of: cf. DANGER *sb.* 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1390 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 156 To be gone from Athens, whereat we might be Without the peril of the Athenian Law.

† **4.** A matter of danger; a perilous or dangerous matter. Const. *it is peril*, it is dangerous (to do something). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5088 Pe batemen of pe lond wolde lete pi day passe For pi walle was eke al bine & pat gret peril it was Vor bot pilke pere to it pe lond gret wo was vnto vus. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 84 Peril is lyther yyve and woo bitwixe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Titus) xxvii. 293 It es gret peril to passen be Tartarines. a 1440 *Sir Degr.* 1140 *Child*, do Wisely it were perille to do bat commande es not. c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 184 in *Thynne's Animadv.* Is You know what perrelle it is sometime to lay kyndle fast vnto the fyre.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peril-proof*, *-daring* adjs.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 11. *Fashers* 73 A brood Dutch Scoutmaster, High peris-proof against affection. 1807 MONTGOMERY *W. Zimbo* v. 191 The valiant seized in peril-daring fight.

Hence **Perilless** *a.*, without or free from peril.

a 1824 SOUTHEY *Lett. Bertas* 313 In their chamber palace-keep, perilless.

Peril (pe·rĭl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put in peril, expose to danger; to imperil, endanger, risk, hazard.

1587 MASLEY *Gr. Feruor* 31 b, If . . he wrong he hurt or perilleth their eternall. 1588 JAS. VI in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 19 It shalbe perrell any repentance amongst any subjectis. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* i. 3 Jonathan perilled his life..for love of David. 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stack a Alt* iii. 34 The world would be perilled by their coming together. 1846 KANE *Arct. Explor.* I. xv. 158 It threatened to encroach upon our anchorage, and peril the safety of the vessel.

2. To take the risk of, venture upon. REFL.

1649 W. E. ASTON *Edw. after Poictiers* 2, Thou hast done a deed of daring Had been perilled but by few.

† **3.** *intr.* To be in danger. *Obs. rare.*

1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. xi. Wks. (1848) 91 To start back, and glide aloof upward from any evil wherewith it may peril to seem itself. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiv. 23 While the disciples were perishing, and well-nigh perishing, Christ was praying for them.

Hence **Perilled** *ppl. a.*, exposed to danger.

1849–6 THOMAS *Hosh. Last Inc.* I. vii. 120 To do battle for never perilled truth. 1846 — *Mirac.* xxxii. (1880) 440 The natural instinct of defence and love to their perilled Lord.

Perilaryngeal, **-laryngitis**: see PERI- 2, c.

† **Perile·ptic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1, [ad. Gr. **περιληπτικός**, f. **περιλήπτειν** to comprehend, f. **περί** around + **λαμβάνειν** to take, seize.] Comprehensive; characterized by comprehension.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 3 77 The things in the world, are not administred merely by Spermatick Reasons, but by Perileptick (that is, Comprehension Intellectual) Reasons.

Perill, obs. form of PEARL, PERIL.

‖ **Perilla** (pĕrĭ·lă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1764); origin unknown.] A small genus of Labiates, natives of eastern Asia; esp. *P. arcuatidis*, grown as a half-hardy ornamental plant on account of its deep-purple leaves.

1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Perilla*, in Botany. . . There is only one species. 1887 C. MACLAGAN in *Encycl. Caroliana*, *Perilla*, a genus consisting of only two or three species, . . natives of the mountains of India and China. 1900 *Kew Bulletin* 2/3 Geraniums, calceolarias, perilla, and salvias were not allowed to encircle their weedy preserves.

Perilobular: see PERI- 2.

Perilous (pe·rĭlŏs), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: see PERIL, and cf. PARLOUS. [a. AF. *perillous* = OF. *perillos*, *-eus*, mod.F. *périlleux* :—L. *periculōs-us*, f. *periculum* : see PERIL and -OUS.]

1. Fraught with peril; causing or occasioning great danger; full of risk; dangerous; hazardous.

c 1250 *St. Dog. Lay.* 1. 136/61 Hue come to a deop water and perilous. c 1300 *Wild. Palerne* 1251 Pere he gete was perilouse, he prikid ne fersted. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Finding*) 1 Lat penance is rychti perilous. c 1450 *Lyfe & Cons.* 1104 Alle wommen be perilous pepul. 1483 CAXTON *Fables of Alsop* xl. 92 To commune with folke of evylle lyf is a thyng moche perylleux. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, *Hendricke* 61 This is the parchment, limbed of lyeth that is perilous. 1611 *Prov. Eccles. Pomeyr Pref.* 1 (ed. 2) Put to death as a perilous enemy to the Kingdome. 1784 BRIDGEN *Eccl. L.* viii. 263 Mr. Locke and his friends are reckoned to a most perplexing and perilous distance. 1848 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 269 The latter felt they were in a perilous predicament. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 30 The most arduous and perilous duties of friendship.

† **2.** Capable of inflicting or doing serious harm; arousing a feeling of peril; greatly to be dreaded or avoided; dreadful, terrible, awful; = PARLOUS 2. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 265 Alayn spekes thus: 'Pis Millere is a perilous man. c 1450 LONELICH *Merl. Prophesy* (Percy Folio) 109 A perilous ryuerbyng whan bygrene ys, ffor when Ye Rose ys red. 1503 LD. HERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiii. [xxxviii.] 130 Perilous. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxxiii. [cxxxvi.] 170 They saw the perylous people of the worlde, and more yet. They saw the perylous people of the worlde, and more yet. They saw the perylous people of the worlde, and more yet.

perilous sense, I tell you, to have a lee knee to a lover. 1598 Hall *Chron., Hen. III* 30 b, When any blasphemie greeuously pronoun'd or terrible tempest, chanced. 1679 W. Walkington *Compleat Examiner of Conscience* 18 b, Instructed how with a meditative aspect, and perilous wit, he might expose himself as well. 1720 Swift *Rem. & Thts.* I. 81, It had been a perilous touch, and a cryed limmytoe. 1806 Holcroft *Duelist* 134, With her perilous fingers...she would not stickle to lay at the face and eyes of other small Children playing together with her.

† **B.** *as adv.* = Perilously B. *Obs.*

1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Heautont.* IV. iii. This is a perilous naughtie person. 1604 James *Wisdome* iii. Lovel. you look perilous grim.

Perilously (peri·lŏsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a perilous or involving peril; very dangerously.

1340 *Ayenbi.* 213 Hy schule perlousliche ino her by hyre myth, and nuly ofte into pe grimge of pe wepenes of helle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 172 A cat of a coorte...ȝeppide wip two perlousliȝe. 1581 Cartwr. *Confut. Rhem. Testam.* 238 Where? cum grana salis...where? the eyre was corrupte euen perilously. 1581 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xv. (1634) 730 Many heresies doe perilously creep. 1611 Shakespeare *Sonn.* I. 112 People, as they are suspicious, will be talking perilously. 1709 Steele *Tatler* I. vi. 41 The Queen's Head...is perilously sick. 1827 Mary Kennedy *H. Ashton* 198 Head...cannot perilously more bending his neck by forward falls among the rocks.

Perilousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being perilous: dangerousness.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 3 The perilousness of this present time. 1597 tr. *Bullein* viii. (T.) 1892 Misc. Works *Camden Soc.* (1870) IV. iv. 43 A sense of the perilousness of the case to our honest state.

† **Perilsome,** *a. Obs.* [f. Peril *sb.* + -some.] Fraught with peril; perilous.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 239 They so pester the eyes...that first them proceedeth this perilsome contagion. 1648 Witches *Hist. Somers.* 21 It's time to come Out amid me to a place, so perilsome, That I dare'st scarce to. 1850 Browning *Gondibert Prol.*, The people in these the golden country, and more perilsome, being scarce.

Perilymph (peˈrilimf). *Anat.* [mod., f. Peri- + Lymph.] The clear fluid contained within the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear, and surrounding the membranous labyrinth. (Distinguished from Endolymph.)

1856-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 736/1 In birds the perilymph is in much less quantity than in the mammalia. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* ii. 34 The vestibule...has a bony wall, and in its cavity is the fluid perilymph in which the membranous vestibule is suspended.

Perilymphangial, etc. : see Peri-.

Perilymphatic, *a.* [In 1, f. Perilymph + -atic; in 2, f. Peri- + Lymphatic.]

1. Pertaining to the perilymph.

1851 Huxley *Lect* 143 The perilymphatic cavity is inserted into the lymphatic tract of all vertebrates. 1859 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 338 The perilymphatic space of the internal ear.

2. Situated around the lymphatic vessels.

1879 Tomkins *Venereal Diseases* (ed. 4) 60 This peri-lymphatic inflammation is found in the thickness of the capsule of Glisson.

Perimandele, obs. form of Perimaldoy.

‖ **Perimanginitis** (perimandʒinəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *perimanga* dura mater (f. Gr. περί around + μῆνιγξ membrane, pia mater) + -itis.] Inflammation of the *Perimanga*, or dura mater of the brain and spinal cord: = Pachymeningitis.

1859 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1890 Gowers *Dis. Nervous Syst.* I. 666. 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 821 External spinal pachymeningitis.—The condition is also designated 'perpachymeningitis' or simply 'perimeningitis'.

Perinent, obs. form of Pertinent.

Perimeristem. *Bot.* [mod. (Kraus, in Ger. 1872; f. Peri- + Meristem.] The outermost layer of the meristem at a growing point, which develops into the outer cortex and dermatogen.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phanero.* 594 Exogenistem ...is divided into the Mesogenistem...and the Perimeristem, which is the outer zone, forming the external cortex and the Dermatogen. Endistem, Eugenes, Mesistem, and Perimeristem are abbreviated expressions for these successive layers.

Perimeter (pĕrimĭ·tər). [ad. L. *perimetrus*, a. Gr. περίμετρος circumference, f. περί around + μέτρον measure: cf. It. *perimetro* (Florio 1611), F. *périmètre* (1842 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The continuous line or lines forming the boundary of a closed geometrical figure (curved or rectilineal), or of any area or surface; circumference, periphery, outline; also, the measure or length of the circumference. (Cf. Diameter 1, 2.)

1551 R. D. *Hippocrates* 20 b, The Scl[e]rod or Peri-meter, or vpper part of the vppermost Cowshin. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 175 A parfaicter, which is the circuite, or compasse of a figure. 1658 Worcester *Th. Marvels* 1. (1663) 10 Of all Figures, whose Perimeters are equal, the Circle is the most capacious. 1778 *Scottish Trans. Compl.* 311 In less than three months, the whole perimeter...or inclosure of the harbour, was finished. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 100 The perimeter of the polygon will continually approach to coincidence with the circumference of the circle in which it is inscribed. 1881 *Cooper Inquest to Arnold* 182.

fig. 1892 B. Jerome *Maids* *Lady Ibsen*...He makes that his constant attention to these matters is a diversity of guests, all persons of different interests to make up his perimeter.

† **b.** Applied to a space surrounding something. 1642 Habbin *Ch. Govt.* v. iii. (1671) 266 In respect of a wooddan table and the parliament of holy ground about it—the Priest assesses their loyalties subjection's and contents.

2. An instrument for measuring the field of vision and determining the visual powers of different parts of the retina.

1855 H. Watson *Dis. Eye* 1070 The perimeter brought out by C. C. Inaffenus, seems to be the best. 1859 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 546 Tiny precise measurements and localisation require the assistance of the perimeter.

attrib. 1889 G. A. Stokes *Dis. Eye* 331 The result of a perimetric examination...recorded on a chart.

Hence **Peri·meterless** *a.*

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 380 Illimitable, perimeterless, inscrutable space.

Perimetral (pĕrimĭ·trăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *perimetr-os* (see prec.) + -al: cf. *diametral.*] = Perimetric 2.[1]

1883 H. Stone *Paradise Prophet.* xxxiii. 350 The words...relating to the...inner House, indicate a Perimetral dimension thereof.

Perimetrial, -metritis: see Peri- 2, 6.

Perimetric (perimĕ·trik), *a.*[1] *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. περί around + μήτρα uterus + -ic.] Situated or occurring around the uterus.

1889 *J. M. Duncan Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxviii. 117 Lumps produced by perimetric inflammation and adhesions.

Perimetric (perimětrik), *a.*[2] [f. Gr. περίμετρ-ος Perimeter + -ic: cf. Metric.]

1. Pertaining to a perimeter or circumference.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Pertaining to or obtained by a perimeter (Perimeter 2) or perimetry.

1859 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 563 A perimetric chart...shows merely a small central spot of clear vision, around the point of fixation. *Ibid.* VIII. 108 Perimetric observations show that frequently the fields of vision are narrowed generally for both eyes.

So **Perimetrical** *a.*; hence **Perimetrically** *adv.*

1882 Oliver *Annotations, Pantouvetical*, pertaining to the perimeter. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 563 Studying perimetrically a case of homonymous hemianopsia.

Perimetry (pĕrimĭ·trĭ). [f. as Perimeter + -y: cf. *gunnery*, etc.]

1. Measurement round; perimeter. *Now rare.*

1590 Dee *Math. Pref.* 2 b, To be certified, either of the length, perimetry, or distance hereof. 1670 Digges *Pantom.* II. xiv. *N* 3 b, The one is equall to the semidiameter, the other to the perimetrie or circumference. 1903 Worcs. Gen. 9 Jan. 2/1 The contention...that central perimetry has but little relation to cerebral quality is no doubt well founded.

2. Measurement of the field of vision by means of the perimeter (Perimeter 2).

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Perimetry*, the measuring the dimensions of the field of vision by means of the *perimeter*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 547 It is unnecessary...to convert perimetry into a solemn function.

‖ **Perimonerula** (perimonĕ·rŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod.L., f. Peri- + Monerula.] The Monerula arising from a Perilecithic ovum.

1876 Geo Perigenital.

Perimorph (pe·rimȯf). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. περί around + μορφή form.] (See quot. 1882.) Hence **Perimorphic, Perimorphous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a perimorph; **Perimorphism,** perimorphic condition.

1882 Geike *Textbk. Geol.* II. ii. 3, 80 A mineral which encloses another has been called a Perimorph; one enclosed by another an Endomorph. 1888 Trans. *Scottish Pelrogr. Chem.* 240 *Perimorphism.* Masonry formed these crystals; perimorphic which invade merely of a thin rind, the interior being filled with other minerals. 1888 A. Harker in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 451 *Perimorphic*, hornblende...bordering augite-crystals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Perimorphous* crystals, crystals which are made up of a skeleton of one mineral surrounded by an envelope of another.

‖ **Perimoscula** (perimȯ·skŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod. L., f. Peri- + Moscula.] The Moscula arising from a Perilecithic ovum. 1876 [see Perigenital].

† **Peri·mplish,** *v. Obs.* Also -esh. [f. OF. *perempliss-*, lengthened stem of *paremplir* to fulfil thoroughly, f. *par-* = Per- 3 + *emplir* = L. *implere* to fill up.] *trans.* To fulfil, accomplish, complete. Also † **Perimpleniah** *v.* Hence † **Peri·mplishment,** fulfilment, completion.

1499 *Will of Berkeley* (Somerset Hse.), Performe[sic]ynge my said covenaunt. 1534 T. Sampson in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48 The perimpleniahinge of your just Bonion. 1598 R. Cleaver *Sermon Epist. Rom.* ii. 243 The perimplishment of Daniels halfe weeke of yeares. 1620 Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 330 Hen. VI) Many times they do not perimplish the same.

Perimyelitis: see Peri- c.

‖ **Perimysium** (perimi·zĭŏm). *Anat.* [prop. f. Gr. περί around + μυς muscle (stem μυ-): cf. *pericarpium*, etc.] The sheath of connective tissue enveloping a muscle. Hence **Perimy·sial** *a.*, pertaining to the perimysium.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Perimysium*, Fascia. 1877 Quain-Sharpey & Thomson *Phys. Anat.* (ed. 6) 1. 218 The perimysium undergoes changes.

† **Perindu·lgent,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *perindulgent-em*: see Peri- & Indulgent.]

1623 Cockeram, *Perindulgent*, very gentle, courteous.

Perine (pe·rin). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *perinium* (Smalzinger 1782), f. Peri-, app. after Exine, Intine.] The outermost coat of a pollen-grain or spore when there are three (*intine, extine* or *exine*, and *perine*).

1849 Kützing *Sp. Algar.* 898 The wall of pollen-grains is, as a rule, three-layered. These three layers are—the innermost one or *intine*, the middle one or *exine*, and the external one or *perine*: ...The various sculpturings, prickles, and other ornaments of the outer coat rarely correspond to the perine.

Perineal, -eal (perinī·ăl), *a.* [f. Perine-um + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the perineum. *Perineal body*: see Perineum.

1787 A. Comparetti *Lucubr. Introd.* 25 I suffered a total perineal laceration. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 1361/1 These muscles...have the effect of raising upon the different perineal aponeuroses. 1868 Sir H. Thompson *Dis. of Prostate* 3 The posterior layer of the deep perineal fascia.

Perineo-, used as combining form of Perineum, in a few terms of anatomy, pathology, etc.: **Perineo-scele** (-sĭl) [Gr. σήλη tumour], perineal hernia; **Perineo-plasty,** a plastic operation on the perineum: so **Perineo-plastic** *a.*; **Perineo-rhaphy** (-răfi) [Gr. ῥαφή sewing, suture], suture of the perineum when ruptured; **Perineo-vaginal** *a.*, relating to the perineum and vagina (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perineo-o-uterine** *a.*, relating to the perineum and vulva.

1821 Hooper *Med. Dict., Perineocele.* 1897 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 901/2 *b perineocele.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Perineoplastic operation, perineorrhaphy.* 1879 tr. *Il. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 331 The operation of perineorrhaphy. 1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 129 The operation which is now generally adopted...has received the name of perineorrhaphy. 1887 Rolleston *Cameron's Midwif.* 98 The nerves are derived from the deep branch of the perineo-vulvar branch of the internal pudic.

Perinephral, -ic, etc.: see Peri- 2, b, c.

Perinerve (pe·rinĕrv). *Anat.* [f. Peri- + Nerve.] = Perineurium.

1893 A. Flint *Nerv. Syst.* § 26 They [capillaries] never penetrate the perineria.

‖ **Perineum, perinæum** (perinī·ŭm). *Anat.* [Late L. (Cel. Aurel. *c* 440) *perinæum*, -*aeum*, n. Gr. περίναιον, περίνεον, or (with *properly* περαι-: cf. to same sense περάνη; also περαία or περάη, acc. περάην) στόμιον.] The region of the body between the anus and the scrotum or vulva; denoting either the surface of this, or the mass of tissue (*perineal body*) of which this surface forms the base.

1652 Culpeper *Ven. perinæum, perinæ.* 1683 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Perinæum*, the Ligamentous Seam between the Cod and the Fundament. 1754-64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 50 The perinæum. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 234, I made a division in the perinæum. 1840 R. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 191 The muscles of the perineum are situated in the cavity of the pelvis.

Perineural (perinĭū·răl), *a.* [f. Gr. περί around + νεῦρον nerve + -al: cf. *neural*.] Surrounding or investing a nerve, or a bundle of nerve-fibres.

1859 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 310 There is in all these cases...lymphoid infiltration of the perineural sheath.

‖ **Perineuritis** (perinĭurəi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. next + -itis.] Inflammation of the perineurium. Hence **Perineuritic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with perineuritis (in quot. misused for *perineural*).

1876 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 37 Can a peri-neuritis, and the other an inflammation of the optic nerve itself. 1892 A. S. Ridlon *Sciatica* 13 In diseases of the perineuritic lymph-spaces. 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 837 The thickened perineurium and interstitial tissue.

Perinuclear, -ocular: see Peri- a.

Period (pi·ŏrĭd), *sb.* Forms: 5 **peryod, puryode,** 6 **puryode, periode,** 6- **period:** see also Parode *sb.*[2] [a. F. *période* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp. *periodo*, It. *periodo*, ad. L. *periodus*, a. Gr. περίοδος going round, way round, circuit, revolution, cycle of years, periodic recurrence, course, recurring fit of disease, orbit of a heavenly body, rounded sentence, f. περι around + ὁδός way: in ancient L. and only of the period or cycle of the four Grecian games, and of a complete sentence; in med.L. in other of the Gr. senses.]

1. A course or extent of time.

† **1.** The time during which anything runs its course; time of duration. *Obs.*

1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvii. 72 For the tyme and purpole before ordeyned of the first maker. 1604 Rainolde *Myst. World* v. iii. § 173, 422 Unto all Dominions that have set their periods. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 587 How by Art to make Plants more lasting than their ordinary Period. 1872 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 11 Many Temples early gray have outlived the Psalmist's period.

2. *Chronol.* A round of time or series of years,

marked by the recurrence of astronomical coincidences (e.g. the changes of the moon falling on the same days of the solar year), used as a unit in chronology; e.g. the *Calippic*, *Dionysian*, *Julian*, *Mosaic period*. Cf. CYCLE sb. 2.

1613 [see *Julian*]. 1634 HEYLIN *Disc. Time* (1). A cycle or period is an account of years that has a beginning and an end here, and then begins again as often as it ends. 1698–1706 [see CYCLICAL]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Period*, in Chronology, signifies a Revolution of a certain Number of Years: as the *Metonick Period*, the *Julian Period*, and the *Calippick Period*. 1708 PHILOLAUS *Cosmocl.* (J. & K. Trad. 21, 22, 23) In the language of Chronologers a Cycle is a round of several years and a Period a round of several Cycles. 1727–1856 [see Inverness 3].

b. *Astron.* The time in which a planet or satellite performs its revolution about its primary.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The periods of the comets are now many of them pretty well ascertained. 1746 WILTON *Inquisit. Mercur.* 1. 108, § 2 Tell those persons...that the earth, with all the planets, will round the sun in their several periods. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* ii. 69/1 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) But then of being again in the same direction with the sun, is called her *synodic period*, or *synodic revolution*. *Ibid.* 70/2 Her return to the same position with respect to the equinox, or her *tropical period*, will be shorter. 1854 BRANDE & *Mayr Weeks* ii. 23 Six (Uranus') year, or annual period, is eighty-four years.

† c. *Physiol. Period of the Blood*: see 1708.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Period of the Blood*...the circle of the blood, or the time it makes round the body, for the support of life.

d. *Physics.* The interval of time between the recurrence of phases in a vibration, etc.

1863 TYNDALL *Radiation* 101. 32 The rays of light differ from those of invisible heat only in point of period. 1869 — in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 230 The energy transmitted to the eye from a candle-flame half a mile distant is more than sufficient to inform consciousness; whole waves of a different period, possessing many times this energy, have no effect whatever. 1873 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. § 342 The Period of a simple harmonic motion is the time which elapses from any (retrograde) and the moving point again moves in the same direction through the same position.

e. Any round or portion of time occupied by a recurring process or action, or marked by the regular recurrence of a phenomenon.

1850 M'CULLOCH *Diet. Geog.* II. I. (1854) 115 The tides of the ocean...flow in periods. 1860 TYNDALL *Mountaineering* 116, The beam beats by periods. 1900 *Nature* 16 Aug. 371 This hypothesis...is in full accord with the 'climatic period of thirty-five years' recently put forward by Professor Brückner.

f. *Path.* The time during which a disease runs its course; that occupied by each attack of intermittent fever from its accession to its remission; also, each of the temporal phases distinguishable in the course of a disease.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 50/2 Opisthotonos hath two notable peculiarities or forms, and parishes or reasons. 1706 QUINCY *Lex. Phys. Med.* (ed. 3), *Period* is the Space in which a Distemper continues from its Beginning to its Declension: and such as return after a certain Space, with the Symptoms, are called *Periodical Distempers*. 1833 *Ibid. Nat. Lex., Period*...the time during which a disease progresses from its accession to its declension; also, those marked changes that characterize the progress of a disease, of which there are said to be five,—the *accession*, the *augment*, the *state*, or full development, the *decline*, and the *convalescence*. *Ibid.*, The term *period* was also applied to the time between two attacks of intermittent fever. It was divided into two parts, the *accession*, and the remission.

b. *pl.* Also *monthly periods*: menses, catamenia.

1620–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 122 The exact day between any two periods of menstruation in which menstruation has not taken effect. 1839 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 170 Her habit is for the periods to recur every five weeks, rather freely. 1857 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Periods.*

4. An indefinite portion of time, *spec.* of history, or of some continuous process, as life (generic or individual), distinguished and characterized by the same prevalent features or conditions.

1592 Introduct. Hymns, *Welcome all thy Miseries* 26 Through every Period of my Life Thy Goodness I'll proove. 1760 HOLMES *Sp. at Bristol Wks.* III. 383 The Reformation, one of the greatest periods of human improvement, was a time of trouble and confusion. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 106 We have made of us at some period or other of our lives, been accused with dialogues of the dead. 1862–6 H. SPENCER *First Prin.* (1867) II. 498 The whole period is ground already wrought to the American mines. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 66 Medes was, in a former period of language, a name of snow and winter.

5. *Geol.* One of the larger divisions of geological time; smaller subordinate to *era*: see ERA 5 c.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 84 The period next succeeded we shall call Eocene. 1839 PORTLOCK *Geol. Londond.* 31, 134 All Skiddaw was a sea-bed in the 'glacial period.' 1863 [see CRETACEOUS 2]. 1872 PACK'S *Visual Obs.* 6 n., In the scheme of nomenclature proposed by the International Geological Congress *period* is the chronological term of the second order, to which *system* is the corresponding stratigraphic term; as, Silurian period or system.

6. Any specified portion or division of time.

a 1722 BISHOP BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1730) I. xi. 526 The particular periods into which the whole period should be divided. 1793 SCRIBE *Cert.* (1824) IV. 140 Twenty years would be too long a period to fix for such an event. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 126 Where a person acquires a second right, he is allowed a new period of twenty years to pursue his remedy. 1833 MACAULAY *Lett. Ch.* (1. 161), The acceleration of a necessary period in the history of man. 1885 BOWDLER *Anecdotes* 322 The time was then to all his patients.

d. *The period*: the time in question or under consideration; *esp.* the present day: cf. DAY 16, 17 b (*f*).

1868 Mrs. LYNN LINTON in *Ingl. Rem.* 24 Mar. 240/2 The girl of the period is a creature who does her hair and paints her face. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrs. Q. Merrick* II. 1. 4 Some of them grow 'fast', and 'loud'—more 'girls of the period'.

II. Completion, end of any course.

8. The point of completion of any round of time or course of action or duration; consummation, termination, conclusion, end. Phrases: *To put* († *give, set*) *a period to*, † *bring, come to a period*; † *to set down one's* (*or the*) *period* (with some allusion to 12 b). *Now arch.*

c 1374 1430–40: see PERIOD *sb.*† 1390 GOWER *Mirour. Garde.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 130 She glasseyd her bodies an hundred...but at last the sey dowen her period on the hire of Alcest, thinking he was ther forwel. 1390 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 17, 6, 17 The period of thy Tyranny approacheth. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, To end And give a timely period to our sports. 1601 B. JONSON *Kinges & Commons*, Dedic., I put a period to those lines. a 1656 LYDIAT *Canc. for Spectacles* (1658) Ep. Ded., Death...sets a period to all tasks in Courts. 1747 CLEAVELAND *Hist. Rob.* vii. § 302 This Answer was returned to his Majesty; which put a period to all Mort's hopes. 1870 ROGERS *Lect. Lab. Treasury* 20 Jan. in *Pierep.* The subject of it being...37 years...and yet brought to a period. 1704 SPENSER *Faerie Qu.* I. xii. A thing past and now come to a Period. 1839 WOTTON *Reflp. Pun.* (1789) 66 Let us hold the period of Tie ever in our view. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 54 ¶ 2 A state unconcerned...to trace things from their origin to their period. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxx. 139 The four augur that hath...put a period to your gladsome days. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 78, I mean to put a period to this geologising.

† b. The final stage of any process or course of action; the concluding sentence, peroration; the finish, consummation, final event, issue, outcome.

c 1550 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 66 The periode or conclusion standeth in the largely augmentyng of thynges spoken before, and in remynge the affections. 1586 J. BALL *Shaddow's Answ. Cheer.* 404 Mysters manye made vpp amongs the perjodes of the play. 1608 W. FOWLER *Tacon.* 84 He shall it be the period and end of my discourse. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. iii, O think what anxious moments pass between The birth of plots, and their last fatal periods. 1789 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vii. III. 38 Conducting the deliberations...to such a successful period.

† c. An end to past all a course; a stop. *Obs. rare.*

1590 MARLOWE *tr. Corn. Agrippa's Occult Philos.* I. iii, Yet shall my soules part be joyned Vnto Mariella. Send before your feet. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 220 All nervous joynts are most well fastened and periods.

† d. Death. *Obs. rare.*

a 1630 MORTON *Parallel Kings & Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1640) 54 Touching the Duke's [Buckingham's] sudden period. 1682 SIR T. HERBERT *Chr. Hist.* 11. § 21 The Tragical Ends and unexpected periods of some eminent Persons.

† 6. The highest point reached in any course; the acme. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuille* (Arb.) 38 There lost the noble Lord, from the high period of his joy. 1604 E. GRIMESTON'S *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xii. 267 When the moone is in the period of her course in the Spring Zone. 1608 SYLVESTER *Bart.* & *Ut* iv. 201, 202. 1608 D. TRVEL *Sch. Pol.* 8 *Mor.* 45 b, Nor was the insurance of this his worthie wonne the period of his fayth.

† 7. A particular point in the course of anything; a point or stage of advance; a point of time, occasion, occasion. *Obs.*

1600 W. WARNER *Decacordon* (1612) 341 If you take of the Mathematikes, how to passe betweene two periods, he will tell you that 360. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 697 At its Periods the whole Rout Set up their throats with Clam'rous shouts. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Sch. Art* II. Is Farmbelt's scale to many governed by it one, and the remarkable periods of hail are 20 fathom: 25 water boils, 170 spoons of wine boils, 210 brass-head, 28 blood-heat [etc.]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 183 note, The work being now brought to such a period that it could go on with less interruption.

† 8. A limit in space, appointed end (*of a journey or course*). *Obs.*

1609 WILBOT *Hecapla Cor.* 463, 30 miles beyond...which was the utmost period of their journey. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Ezek. 5. 17 They moued all four together and went right on to the period appointed. 1683 in *Bastwick Corr.* (1844) III. 87 Our last friends will not desert, unless they can perceive a period to their journey.

† 9. *fig.* The end to be attained, the goal. *Obs.*

1588 MARLOWE 1st *Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, If there had made you queen's period. 1598 SYLVESTER *Mourn W.* 101. 18. 47 This is the period of my ambition. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 1031 — *Hum. Fitt.* 1. 204 There's his period To sheath his knife in us. 1608 M. ROBERTS *Answ. Osorius* 46 When you have gotten the period of your desire. 1623 MASSINGER *Diversy Pref.* (1856) 28 This therefore shall be [and not perfect of this fiction]. *a* 1633 CLEVELAND *Corr. Lovelock* xiii. (1676) 182 Which without doubt must be the utmost and final period of all his Prescriptions to Policy and Government.

III. In Grammar, Rhetoric, Music, etc.

10. A complete sentence. (Cf. Aristotle *Elat.* iii. 12.) Usually applied to a sentence consisting of several clauses, grammatically connected, and rhetorically constructed. Hence, in *pl.*, rhetorical or grammatical language.

[1589 MIMS *Aphil.* 180, 203 b, *A very noble theme to a man learned that well may the hole periodize together.*] 1589 E. K. in *Spenser's Shep. Kal.* Ep. to Harvey, The whole Periode and compasse of speache or eloquutione for the soundnesse, and so grace for the ornamentone. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Ep. I desire two seuerall periods or full pawses in this last sylable, or least ferre here long a place. 1638 MILTON *Comus* 563 Not a period Shall be

vnmolt for me. 1677 TRAHERON *Let. to King* Wks. 1721 II. 130 We went on, and read a long Period in *Cyprian*. 1784 *Gent. Curs. M. Richards* 19 Nov., If you will not take the sense as taken, accept it as least as a well-turned period, which is always my principal concern. 1786 COWPER *Table T.* 120 If sentiment were inculcated by sound, And truth, not short to make a period, round. 1809 HUTTON in *Ann. Opera.* 21 Apr. 284 These oddly constructed periods which seem to have perplexed many persons against reading his works. 1813 WORDSW. *Life Lang.* v. 109 To put clauses together into periods.

b. In *Ancient Prosody*, A group of two or more mds. (CELER † 2); a metrical group or series of dactyls, trisyllic, etc., verses.

1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. § 8 He was the first...who employed the right structure of periods by some degree of rhythm. 1880 BLAKIE *Classics* 126 The Greek grammarians ...called a complete sentence a period, a limb was a colon, and a clause a comma. 1883 [see COLON² 2].

11. A full pause such as is properly made at the end of a sentence.

1589 GOSSON *Pleasaunt Pith Wks.* (Arber) V. 191 The full interconsideration with her wife (has the longest Semicolon) hath his Antistrophe, the largest sentence his Period. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iv. xv. (Arb.) 288 The third sort called *periodos*, for a complement or full pawse, and as a running place and perfection of so much former speach as had been rehersed.] *Ibid.* 89 Much more might be sayd for the use of your three pauses, comma, colon, and periode. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 58 Make periods in the midst of sentences. 1593 — *Lucr.* 963 The pain the period often from his place. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* ii. ix, The distinction of a perfect sentence hath a more full stay, and doth rest the spirit, which is a pause or a period.

b. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop (.).

1829 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 203/2 No Commaes but thy Scripes; no Periods But thy Nailes. 1832 BASKERVILLE *Lad. Lit.* 15 In reading, that he (the scholar) doe it distinctly, reading to a Period or full point, and there to stay. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 24 A Comma stops the Voice while we may privately tell one, A Semicolon two, a Colon three; and a Period four. 1864 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. 277 When a sentence is complete and independent...it is marked with a Period. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) 101 Punctuation...4. The Full stop or Period.

12. *Mus.* 'A complete musical sentence' (Stainer & Barrett 1876).

1866 ROOKE *Nat. Mus.* II. 63 A period, however, does not necessarily always embrace eight bars. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 592 A Period is one of the divisions which characterize the form of musical works. Six bars' duration are common.

13. *Arith.* A set of figures in a large number marked off by commas placed between or dots placed over, as in numeration, circulating decimals, and the extraction of the square or cube root.

1674 JAGAR *Arith.* (1696) 23 A Period is a comprehension of Degrees...as 123...12345, &c. *a* 1687 *Cocker's Arith.* I. § 10. 8 A Period...when a Number consists of more than three figures or places, whose proper order is to point or distinguish every third Place...as 87,543. 1698 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 4 Numbers...of Three Figures, or Places, may properly be called a Period. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., A Period in Numbers, is a Distinction made by a Point, or Comma after every third Place or Figure; and is used in Numeration, for the readier distinguishing and naming the several Figures or Places. 1849 BAIN *Sterne Arithk.* 8 *Algebra* (ed. 2) 20 The part (of a circulating decimal) which is repeated is called the Period.

14. *Math.* The interval between any two successive equal values of a periodic function, i.e. one whose values recur in the same order while that of the variable increases or decreases continually.

1879 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* X. 466 The theta-functions have the quarter-periods (1, i), the half-periods (0, π), and the whole periods (4, 4). 1882 HOBSON *Trigon. Elementar.* 13 If $f(x+a)=f(x)$ ... $=f(x+na)$, ... *a* being any integer and *n* a constant, $f(x)$ is a periodic function of *x*, its period being *a*.

† Pe·riod, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a termination, put a period to; to end, conclude; to dissolve.

1593 *Pallinodia* (1881) 46, I am loath to lose too long in my adornments to you,...and therefore haste I period mine. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 93 Your...Lease be theirs To drive home that line vp, which falling, Periods his comfort. 1608 HOWE *Hist. Rebellions* (1632) 322 It will calmly period all thy troubles. 1636 GAULE *Cert. Gamelers* III. 24 This regeneration [of Cornubia]...were sufficient to period our Controversie.

2. *Instr.* To come to a conclusion, conclude.

1648 FEATHER *Exercises* 1. 121, You may period upon this; that where there is the most glory from others, there is the greatest misery in the parties selfes. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 53 Here then I period. 1658 — *Rem. Sanctorum's Ashmole.* 180/2, 'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scene Will period.

Hence † **Pe·riodizing** *vbl. sb.*, finishing, concluding.

1659 EVELYN *Mist. Coll.* I. 79 This Parliament...to compose for the Enacting of Laws, and Perfecting of things of Reformation, as long as the necessity of the State shall require the same.

Periodate, per-iodate (pəɹəi·dēt). *Chem.* [See PER- 5.] A salt of periodic acid. (In PHARMACY, short for *calcium periodate*, an antiseptic.)

1856 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 343 A remarkably soluble white salt is obtained, which is a periodate of soda. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 200 Periodic Acid, or Hydrogen Periodate. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 2/2 A medical contemporary mentioned that one-half of periodate crystals would cure an attack of influenza. 1892 *Times* 16 Oct. 3/5 It is claimed that in the early stage of abscess periodate is successful in 95 per cent of the cases.

See **Periodic, per-iodic** (pəɹəi·dik) *a.*, 2c, 2d.

Periodic acid, H_5IO_6, an acid containing a larger proportion of oxygen than iodic acid; **Periodide** or † **Perio'duret**, a combination of iodine with another element or radical in a larger proportion than in a simple iodide.

1829 FRANCIS *Chem.* 136 Periodide of phosphorus is a black compound, formed by heating one part of iodine with rather more than an equal quantity of phosphorus. 1838 *Phil. Mag.* XII. 241 An aqueous solution of pure periodic acid is formed. 1845 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 227 Periodic Acid. $HO_7 = 175.5$. Analogous to perchloric acid. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Periodurets. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 730 One example of a group of periodide [*sic*, of mercury] is of excessive activeness.

Periodeu'tic, a. rare^{-1}. [f. late Gr. περιοδευτής a traveller: a physician, f. περι-οδεύ-ειν to travel about.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a quack.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Periodic (pĭərĭɒ·dĭk), *a.*[1] [a. F. *périodique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *periodicus* (Pliny), a. Gr. περιοδικός coming round at certain intervals, f. περίοδος PERIOD: see -IC.]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to the revolution of a heavenly body in its orbit, as *periodic motion, time*.

1642 HOWELL *Fam. Trans.* (Arb.) 57 In so short a compass of time as the Sun finisheth his periodic annuall motion. 1703 G. GREGORY *Astronom.* I. 232 If the Sun were removed by the same Force [Gravity], propagated so far as itself, the Cubes of the Distances of the Satellites Moons... would have the same Ratio as the Squares of their Periodic Times. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 256 A direct method of ascertaining the periodic time of each planet.

2. Characterized by periods; recurring at regular intervals; *spec.* in *Path.* having regularly recurring symptoms, as *periodic fever*. Often *loosely*. Recurring or reappearing at intervals; intermittent.

Periodic function (*Math.*): see PERIOD sb. 12. *Periodic inequality* (*Astron.*): see INEQUALITY 4. *Periodic law* (*Chem.*): the statement of the fact (first pointed out by Mendeléeff in 1869) that the properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights; i.e. that when arranged in the order of their weights, the elements fall into recurring groups or series, so that those having similar chemical and physical properties occur at regular intervals.

1801 LAVERS *Hist. Marvels & Mem.* 383 The loadstone is a great periodick appetite, often ending in nauseousness. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 124 Periodic Pulses for the Sick. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) II. 316, I have advised several who are going to hang their next earthquake in the country to take the bark for it, as it is so periodic. 1803 *Med. Journ.* XIV. 86 The fevers of the periodic class exhibit great variety of condition. 1820–36 DR QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 65 The fretting...of anxiety, which...is kept alive by the periodic exercise. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1868) 114 The cylindrical beams transmitted through three annular lenses assist the lenses and produce a refreshing or periodic light. 1879 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* XI. 325 The functions are...even, are periodic, having the period $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{(1+2\alpha)}}$ (= $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{(1-2\alpha)}}$ or $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1}}$, etc.) the periodicity may be verified by means of the foregoing fractional forms. 1880 CLEVELAND *Wisely Adam, The* 134 A fraction of the atomic weights, which functions is periodic. 1882 STONEY in *Nature* XXIV. 613 A system of any kind subject to periodic disturbing forces. 1884 *Mucrom. Delight. Rimeland.* 13 A function of a variable, *x*, is said to be a periodic function...if its values repeat themselves for values of the variable differing by a constant.

3. Of or pertaining to a rhetorical or grammatical period; characterized by or expressed in periods.

1711 ADD. *Lover's Prem. Fortune* (1716) 298 Thou Lucies are not writ in a Periodick Style, as the Orators. 1842–3 *Dr Quincey Reviews*, Wks. 1863 XI. 50 The splendour of his periodic diction, with his fine delivery, compensated his defect in imagery. 1880 MAHAN *Eng. Lang.* 256, 360 The Indian resembles the Latin in independence of hard laws of periodic arrangement. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* LXVII. 525 Antagonisms never wrought to a connected or periodic style.

4. = PERIODICAL *a.* 5. *rare*.

1837 J. TAYLOR *Edin. Inquisit.* I. 19 The disposition of the Periodic Press. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 3/1 There is in all these respects no better model for the journalist or periodic writer.

5. Relating to a period or space of time. *rare*.

1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter-Magic* 168 A perfectly consistent view of the [six] 'days' would at once suggest itself...the divine rest embracing an indefinite period.

Periodin, *sb.*[2], **per-iodin**: see under PERIODATE.

Periodical (pĭərĭɒ·dĭkăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PERIODIC *a.*[1] + -AL.]

1. = PERIODIC *a.* 1. † *Periodical month*: see quot. 1690.

1675 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 1104 NATURE...determined them with periodical revolutions. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 491 The Periodical Month is that interval of time, in which the Moon returneth to the same place in the Zodiack from whence she departed. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Periodical Motion of the Moon is that whereby she finishes her Course round about the Earth in a Month. 1788 KERR *Hauptvitals' Hist.* (1794) 27 The Periodical times of the Planets. 1846 *Lardn. Sch. Astron.* 121, 98 This is called the periodical month.

2. Recurring after more or less regular periods of time; characterized by periods [of occurrence, variation, etc.]: = PERIODIC *a.*

Periodical cicada, a species of N. American cicada, *C. septendecim*, the larva of which remains buried from 13 to 17 years underground. *Periodical river, stream*, etc., one that flows and dries up in successive periods.

1801 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 88 Intermittent fountains which the Greeks call Periodical. 1811 COTTLE, *Periodic*, spec. periodical. 1848 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. 98. 223 Pliny, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of bodies, by a periodical locality of number. 1860 RAILWAY Glossogr. 56 s. v., An Agent is called a Periodical Station, because it keeps a just time of its return. 1883 *Parliament. St. Kennedy's Mist. Indies* II. 214 The rains, as in the other countries situated under the tropics, are periodical. 1890 *Hist. Ind. in Admin. Asia, Eng. 96* At the commencement of the northerly periodical winds. 1893 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 381 Among the stars are several which...undergo a regular periodical increase and diminution of lustre...These are called periodical stars. 1890 R. G. CRAWFORD *Hendie's Life & Adv.* 6 [sic] 282 We managed on...a periodical stream, in the gravelly bed of which fine spring-water could be obtained by digging. 1891 STUBBS in *Nature* XXIV. 613/1 Those [rains] spent as to their frequency and magnitude appear to be subject to a periodical inequality. 1892 CYRIL *Hist.* x. 11 *Cicadidæ*, burnt species, like the seventeen-year locust or periodical cicada, are named for their length of life underground.

b. Occurring in a regular succession.

Periodical colours: a series of coloured rings or bands due to the interference of light waves, in which almost the same colours are repeated several times in similar order, e.g. Newton's rings.

1832 HERSCHEL *Treat. Nat. Phil.* ii. 8. 100 Doubly refracting substances exhibit periodical colours by exposure to polarized light. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 223 The new series of periodical colours which cross both the ordinary and the lateral images.

3. *Archit.* Of, pertaining to, or expressed in, periods (sense 13). *rare*.

1819 JAMES *Archit.* (1836) 72 The Periodical Division shews the thirteenth piece of the Number.

4. = PERIODIC 3. ? *Obs.*

1683 CHR. *Ecclesiastici* 333 Nazianzen's [style] is...more unintricate and periodical. 1710 ADDISON *Dialog. Essays*, No. 4 ¶ 2 Your high sonorous ... is loud and sonorous, smooth and periodical. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* II. iv. 103 The author...would refer...to the beginnings of his Hermes and his Philosophical Arrangements, where some attempts have been made to this periodical style.

5. Of literary publications, magazines, etc.: Published at regular intervals longer than a day, as weekly, monthly, etc. b. Written in or characteristic of such publications; writing for or connected with magazines, etc.

In b, rather an earlier use of the *sb.*, B. 1.

1708 ADDISON *Postmaster* No. 43 ¶ 1 No Periodical Author ...must affect to keep as regular for any considerable time. 1710 W. GIBSON *Gen. Counterpoise. Also Magazines and such periodical writings.* 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett., to Lovel. Southey* 3 Mar., His...brown gloat from bed, which is not very often the case with periodical writers. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. vi. ¶ 21 The Mercure Galant was a famous magazine of light periodical amusement. a 1844 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1856) 230 The periodical literature, destined to acquire such unbounded influence in the succeeding years, and the leading reviews. 1880 THOMAS *Carlyle* I. 223 Some [literary men] were selling their souls to the periodical press.

6. Assuming a system of periods. (NONCE-USE.)

1829 CHALMERS *Lect. Rom. viii.* 134 All the periodical interpreters consider the Church of Ephesus as the hierographic of the Universal or Catholic Church during the age of the Apostles.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of the adj.]

1. A magazine or miscellany, the successive numbers of which are published at regular intervals (as weekly, monthly, etc.). Not applied to a book published in parts, nor usually to a daily, weekly, or monthly newspaper.

1728 J. ANDERSON in *Washington's Writ.* (1892) XIV. 33 note, It will be a monthly periodical. 1739 LEWIS *Lett.* (1892) I. 48 [To] give paid for contributing to periodicals. 1758 LEWIS *Eng. Lit.* (1788) II. 158 C. 1732 The "Gentleman's Magazine"...was speedily followed by the "London Magazine" and by 1750 there were eight periodicals of this kind.

2. NONCE-USE. a. = Periodical motion; b. A periodical examination.

1830 *Chin. Repository* I. May, The superior planets...making their regular periodicals around the sun in their regular periods. 1837 ASHLEY & COMPTON *Life & Lett. Bewick* II. v. 136 They were examined at their visitors' periodicals to test their progress.

Hence **Perio'dicalness**, the quality of being periodical or recurring periodically. *rare*.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1075 The opinion of Galen and others concerning the Periodicalness or fixed returns of that Fits. 1730 in BAILEY vol. II., and in mod. Dicts.

Perio'dicalist. *rare*. [See -IST.] A writer for periodicals. So **Perio'dicalism**, **Perio'dicalize** *v.*

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 223 We periodicalists who live to shoot folly as it flies. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 730 It is a total injury to our literature when the stage-dash spirit of periodicalism comes into Cyclopædias. 1838 G. GILFILLAN *Lett. to Watson. Life* (1892) 104, I am preaching and periodicalizing lately.

Periodically (pĭərĭɒ·dĭkălĭ), *adv.* [See -LY 2.] At regularly recurring or definite intervals; also *loosely*, from time to time, every now and then.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 149 They commonly dive both ground more perfection, and have a lightness nearly alone, and...periodically succeed each other. a 1725 W. BROOME (J.) There will be a regular flux and reflux...every eight hours periodically. 1829 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. v. 198 It they even be declared, whether Turkey and Egypt are upon an average much less populous for the plagues which periodically lay them waste. 1882 TYRRELL *Cic.* I. vii. 30 Over this extends the glacier in gradual, and has its back periodically broken.

b. NONCE-USE. In a magazine or 'periodical'.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 502 The critics in our fine writing establishments, or shamefully, but of writing periodically.

Periodicity (pĭərĭɒdĭ·sĭtĭ). [mf. F. *périodicité* (1778 in Hatz.-Darm., *Dict. Acad.* 1835), f. L. *periodic-us*: see PERIODIC and -ITY.]

1. The quality or character of being periodic; the quality of regular recurrence; tendency to recur at (more or less) regular intervals. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 380 Wherever we can trace the law of periodicity—the regular recurrence of the same circumstances in the same times. 1868 LECKEN (Goldwin's *Nineteen* (ed. 3) 49 We shall see...that the number of [men] equals follows a certain periodicity. 1879 (see PERIODIC *a.*). 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 777 A similar periodicity exists in the growth of leaves when day and night alternate normally.

2. *Physiol.* Recurrence of the 'monthly period'; menstruation: cf. PERIOD *sb.* 5 b.

1846 (see PERIODICITY). 1873 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 183 In this health climate, in their case, periodicity, nervous system, intellect, and health require especial care.

Periodide: see under PERIODATE.

† **Periodize**, *v. Obs.* [f. PERIOD *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring to a period or end; to terminate.

1811 Sir W. MUSGRAVE *Reply* 12 The forming fairs, always my fatal foes, Books but ne'er periods periods to meet, to periodize nor woes. 1838 COLERIDGE *Literary Lect.* I. ii. Why not then those glorious Fabrick of the heavens, And periodize the Bounds of the spheres. 1883 E. HOWARD *Frogl. Porridge's Monthly Bits.* 38 For periodizing, or putting an end...to the...alterations, dispositions and inclinations of...Mystic Thraleigh.

Periodo·logy. [See -OLOGY 1.]

1837 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 695 *Periodology*...the doctrine of periodicity in health and disease. 1853 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Periodontal, **-ontic**, etc.: see PERI- *a.-c.*

Periodoscope (pĭərĭɒ·dŏskōp). [See -SCOPE.] See quot. 1893.

1898 W. T. SMITH (title) The Periodoscope, with its application to Obstetric Calculations and the Predestination of the Sex. 1893 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Periodoscope, Obstet.*, a dial, contrived to help in calculating the day on which labour will most probably occur, invented by Tyler Smith.

† **Perioeci** (pĕrĭ·ĭsī), *sb. pl.* In 6 sometimes **perioecus**. [med.L., a. Gr. περίοικοι, pl. of περίοικος, lit. 'dwelling round, neighbouring'; also as below. In F. *périoïciens*; in 16th c. *périciens*, *périciens*: see quot. 1594.]

1. Dwellers under the same parallel of latitude, but opposite meridians. (Cf. ANTŒCI.)

1594 R. ANSLEY tr. *Lopez in Rep* 123 b, In our time the Castilians have sayled beyond the Canaries, and bearing towards the West, passed vnto our Perioeci. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 20/1 'Perioeci' are such as dwell in the same Parallel, on the same side of the Æquator, how distant soever they be East and West. 1686 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* s. 6 23 Finds, which are Antipodes unto the West, conceive themselves to be but their *Perioeci*, and in the same parallel with them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., *Perioeci*...have the same Seasons of the Year...as the very same there are also the same Length of Days and Nights. 1772 J. H. HARRIS *Pract. Navig.* (1808) 53.

2. *Gr. Hist.* The dwellers in the country round a city, or in the surrounding country towns and villages. Hence **Perioe·cic** (**-ōe·kĭc**), **Perioe·cid**(**-ōe·kĭd**), *adj.*

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 463 The Perioekoi was also a numerous and a citizen race of Spartans, but of some one of the hundred townships of Laconia. *Ibid.*, The island of Cythera...one of the Perioekic townships. *Ibid.* VII. II. 380 The dominion of Elis over her Perioekic territory. 1889 BURCKHARDT *Anc. Hist.* 190 The injudicious severity with which Sparta treated her perioecic cities. 1893 BYRNESS *Cit. Pract.* III. 83 The bitter hatred and contempt which the Greek nobles to a Dorian state felt for the *Perioeci*, or farmers of the neighbouring country.

Perioesophageal to **-orbitis**: see PERI- *a.-c.*

Perlogue, perlogue, obs. forms of PERIGUE.

Perionet: see PERE-JONETTE, PEAR *sb.* 5.

‖ **Perionychia** (pĕrĭɒnĭ·kĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περί around + ὄνυξ, ὀνυχ- nail.] Inflammation round the nails.

1879 DUHRING *Pam. Dis.* 779.

Periosteal (pĕrĭɒ·stĭăl), *a.* [f. PERIOSTEUM + -AL.] Surrounding or occurring around a bone; of, pertaining to, or connected with the periosteum.

1835 tr. *Cuvier's Anat. Compar.* (ed. 2) 462 These are the periosteal sensations of Sir Astley Cooper. 1849 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 122 A layer of tissue...which may be called the periosteal layer. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis.* 250 A periosteal swelling.

Periosteo-, used as combining form of PERIOSTEUM, as in **Periosteo-alveolar** *a.* [see ALVEOLAR], belonging to the periosteum (of the jawbone) and the sockets of the teeth; **Periosteophyte** [Gr. φυτόν plant, growth], a bony growth from the periosteum; **Periosteoscope** [Gr. -σκοπεῖν viewing], 'the special knife used for periosteotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periosteotomy** [Gr. τομή a cutting], 'the operation of cutting through the periosteum' (*ibid.*).

1840 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 492 Periosteo-alveolar swelling. 1889 TRAVERS *Mem. Surg.* II. 56 These periosteal new growths are known pathologically as *exostoses*, or more correctly as *periosteophytes*.

Perioste·otous, *a. rare.* [f. PERIOSTEUM + -OUS.] = PERIOSTEAL.

1620–30 *Gauld's Greeke Hist.* (ed. 4) II. 58 The swallowes and pettimewes vsuiery [of window].

‖ **Periosteum** (perĭ,ɒ·stĭăm), *Anat.* Also 6–7 -ium, 7 -ion. [mod.L., for ancient L. *periosteon* (Cælius Aurelianus *c* 420), n. Gr. περιόστεον, neuter of περιόστεος adj. 'round the bones', f. περί round + *ὀστέον* bone. In F. *périoste* (Paré 16th c.).] The dense fibro-vascular membrane which envelops the bones (except where they are covered by cartilage), and loses the inner (vascular) layer of which bone-substance is produced.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Sch. Chirurg.* 2/2 That verye needie and sensible pellicle, *Periosteum.* 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* viii *Periosteum* or Coat enclosing the Scull. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 143 They are said to have an proper *Periosteum* within the Sockets. 1858 *Todd-Cyc. Anat.* I. 412/2 The periosteum is a fibrous membrane of a dull white colour. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 256 The periosteum of the several canals.

¶ b. = PERIOSTRACUM.

1776 Gmelin *Nat. Hist.* VII. 10 Shells...have an external coat, or periosteum, as Swammerdam calls it.

‖ **Periostitis** (perĭ,ɒstəi·tĭs). *Path.* Also more etymologically periosteitis (-ɒsĭəi·tĭs). [f. prec. + -ITIS. In F. *périostite*, -*eite*.] Inflammation of the periosteum. Hence **Periostitic** (-ĭ·tĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with periostitis.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 334 The others were labouring under caries and periostitic pains. *Ibid.* 361 Periostitis is one of the most common effects of mercurialization. 1859 Jones & Sieb. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 838 Simple periostitis is either suppurative or ossificative.

‖ **Periostracum** (perĭ,ɒ·străkŭm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περί around + ὄστρακον shell of a mussel, etc.] The outer horny covering of the shell of a mollusc or brachiopod. Hence **Periostracal** *a.*, pertaining to the periostracum.

1850 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 430/1. 1851 *Ibid.* XXI. 353/1 The external coat or layer, Epidermis and Periostracum of authors, is of a somewhat horny or membranaceous character. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 170 All living shells have an outer layer of animal nature, which is known as the 'epidermis', or 'periostracum'.

Periot, variant of PYROT *Obs.*, minute weight.

Perictic (perĭ·ktĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. περί around + κτίς, δτ- the ear, *dreads* of the ear.] Surrounding the ear: applied to those bones of the skull (*petrotic*, *epiotic*, and *opisthotic*) which constitute a protective case or capsule for the internal ear; usually confluent or entirely fused, forming the petrosal or petrosomastoid portion of the temporal bone. *elliptic sb.* = A petrotic bone.

1880 Bridge & Cox *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Petrotic Bones*...the bones which surround the internal ear, *or labyrinth*. 1892 Robinson *Anthr. Life* 8 A contiguity existence between the periosteal and the perictic. 1872 Huxley *Elem. Anat.* 108 These three bony parts, forming the internal ear may be conveniently spoken of as the perictic bones.

Periperitoneal to **Peripapillary**: see PERI- 2, c.

† **Peripatetian** (-pĭ·ʃĭăn). *Obs.* Also 6 peripatetican, -etion, -icion, 7–8 -ician, (6 peripatecian, 7 peripatition). [For **peripatetician*, ad. F. *péripatitien*, f. L. *peripatēt-ic-us* PERIPATETIC + -ian, -AN.]

A philosopher of the Peripatetic school.

c 1512 Lp. Dunbar *Gold Targ.* 88 *M. Aurel* (1556) 8 ii, Peripatetians, Academiens and Epicurians. 1528 Augier *Narr. Aeneas* C j b, Stoickes, Academiques, Peripatecians. *c* 1550 Gheraint *Pr. Rosses* xi, 72, I will...walk my self more wisely to be a peripetician and a philosopher of Aristotle's stamp. 1562 E. H. *Arrangem. Whole Creatures* xi, 81 b, All *Auctoritees* of Aristotle amongst his Peripatitions. 1723 tr. *Valvasor's Hieromyces* 38 An old peripatician sitting 'tho' he take, enchained..? The soul is perfection and essence.

b. One who walks or travels about (with play on PED., sense).

1598 I.t. Hens. *Ital.* v. II. 21 Yet seeing Macha is a Peripatite. To all, they say, mean who no fix use for: Because her husband is a horse-trader (a man, in a pedant Peripatetica.

Peripatetic (peripătetĭk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 perypatetik), 6 perypatetick, peripatetyque, 6–7 -tike, -tique, 7–8 -tick, 8– peripatetic. [a. F. *péripatétique* (in 14th c. *peri-*, Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *peripatēticus* belonging to the peripatetic philosophy, a. Gr. περιπατητικός given to walking about, f. περιπατητ-ής one who walks about, f. περί about, around + πατεῖν to tread, to walk; in reference to the custom of Aristotle, who taught while walking in a περίπατος or place for walking in the Lyceum at Athens.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the school or system of philosophy founded by Aristotle, or the Aristotelian sect; Aristotelian; held or believed by this sect of philosophers. (With capital P.)

1588 Porter *Flal. Pilate* I. 63 Proclus a peripatetique philosopher. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 27 The Cleomenean vortex for Peripatetick and Atomical Philosophers. 1732 Johnson *Judgellus* No. 83 P 13 The old peripatetick principle, that Nature abhors a Vacuum. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Inductive Sci.* (1857) I. 153 The school Philosophy and Platonic philosophy of the time.

2. Walking about or from place to place in connexion with some occupation or calling; itinerant. Often humorous, with a glance at sense 1.

1642 Howell *Fam. Trans.* (1650) 23 Peregrination...may be not improperly called a moving Academy or the true Peripatetique Schools. 1660 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Man* 13 A certain Peripatetick Artificer...upon that way, who undertook to mend it. 1708 Swanne *Lent. Sermon* 13. 1822 J. Hogg in *Examiner* 71 May 301/2 A peripatetic and gentlemanly lady. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, His Peripatetic ladies, Incorruptible to Moralisation. 1859 *Aldbert's Spec. Med.* VII. 258 Peripatetic mountebanks must...be included a great among their stage properties.

† b. *Intensively.* Used for pacing up and down in, as a gallery or cloister. *Obs.*

1632 Brathwait *Whimzies, Exchange-man* 30 Hunting now the long peripatetick gallery, they are committed with rullegos of...spectators.

c. *Gram.* Of speech: Rambling. *rare.*

1809 Dickens *Nat. Fr.* I. 16 (He) prolonged to the utmost stretch of possibility a peripatetic account of an archery meeting.

B. *sb.* 1. A disciple of Aristotle; a member of the sect of philosophers who held the doctrines of Aristotle.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 42 One sent [or so named (peripatetics afterwards [or ought to be respective lessons 70 be sovereign of 60. 1550 Bale *Eng. Voc.* (c. D 1), The peripatetykes or sensuall philosophers of Aristotle's secte. 1700 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1720) 5 The Schoolmen, who were Peripatetics, explained Divinity by Aristotle's Principles. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 24 The neglect by it which the Peripatetics placed virtue.

2. One who walks about; a traveller; an itinerant dealer or trader. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1607 J. Mosse *Marder Masse Mont.* 21 iv, 109 The Diuell is a Peripatetike,...alwaies walking and going about, seeking whom he may deuoure. 1752 Young *Spect.* No. 508 P 2 It seems the peripatetic who walked before her was a watchman in the neighbourhood. 1798 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 222, I have a traveller, and I am afraid I shall want another of these peripatetics. 1824 Lovell *Friendly Trans.* 197 John and Jonathan are always in a hurry when they turn peripatetics.

3. *pl.* Journeyings to and fro; movements hither and thither. *humorous.*

1779 Mrs. Griffith *Delicate Distress* I, xvi *W. Hall.* 1811 L. M. Hawkins *Chas & Gerv.* I. 41 You can divine their 'leaving friends to dinner' by the white-aproned peripatetics of the confectioners, and the processional peripatetics of pots and kettles.

Peripatetical (peripătetĭkăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *peripatēticus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to the Peripatetic philosophers or their system; also = PERIPATETIC *a.* 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1589 J. Sowerby tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* b. These doth Thomas of Aquine follow fighting with peripatetical weapons. 1590 Dee *Math. Pref.* A iv, Authors of Platonicke, Academicall, or Peripatetical. *c* 1686 Cudworth *Intellect. Mor.* IV. i. (1731) 141 Other Opinion called Peripatetical, that asserts the Election of Immortal Forms out of the Power of Matter. 1840 Bay *Diss.* I. (1732) 70 Unless we will grant a peripatetical supposition of a double soul.

2. = PERIPATETIC *a.* 2. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* 83 He wonder his indefatigable subsists, and makes his peripatetical profession endless to him. *c* 1634 Randolph *Muses' Looking-Glass* (1640) 32 A Peripatetical Inscription that like another Atlas carries his heavenly story on's shoulders. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 707 The British Association, the Archæological Institute, and the other peripatetical gatherings.

† b. With the nature of a formal or strutting walk. *Obs.*

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Hearing searched their heeles now cuppeside, as maske a peripatetical path into the inner parts of the Citie. 1607 Dekker *Worse Nor.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 193 A Constable now chuses knot not such a peripatetical gait.

Hence **Peripatetically** *adv.*, in the course of walking about or moving on.

1633 Cavendish *French Exc.* I. vii. 98 The said Marquis...found peripatetically on this manor from house his accidents. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Sept., (He) divided his attention between a homely breakfast, consumed peripatetically, the despatch of orderlies, and the elaboration of details.

† **Peripatetician.** *Obs.* = PERIPATETIC *sb.* 1.

1599 Anthon *Harbrowe* (1841) 6 Philosophers, as Academicians, Peripatecians, Stoikes, Epicures.

† **Peripateticiate,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PERIPATETIC + -ATE[3]: cf. *rusticate.*] *intr.* with *it*: To 'do' the peripatetic, to walk on foot.

1593 Nashe *Let. to C. C. Bedford* 30 July, I see here and there, and everywhere!...now peripateticiating it to Cambridge, and now an equestrian to the vale of Evesham.

Peripateticism (peripătetĭsĭz'm). [f. PERIPATETIC + -ISM 2.]

1. The Peripatetic system of philosophy.

1660 Stanley *Pyth. Dogm.* xvii. 1162 From this stock grew School-divinity, which is but Peripateticism in a Theological Livery. 1705 Watts *Logic* IV. ii. § 1, Reading over the more dry definitions and divisions of Scheibler's Compendium of Peripateticism. 1830–3 Hallam *Mid. Ages* xv. 66. § 3 The universities of Aristotle and Hermotimus were the chief nurseries of the genuine Peripateticism.

2. The habit or practice of walking about, or of travelling from place to place. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 91 Fourth-rate drudgery, doomed to perpetual toil, and unfed peripateticism in the outer houses. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 6. 135 That dismal peripateticism that the old traveller abhors on board ship.

† **Peripatetism.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *péripatétisme* (1650 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. περιπατητ-ής one who walks about + -ισμός.] = prec. 1.

1650 R. Bracy *Wind* 48 In the more flourishing reign of Peripatetisme.

Peripatize (peripătəi·z), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. περιπατητ-ής to walk about, περίπατ-ος a walk + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the peripatetic; to walk about.

1840 J. Johnson *Acad. Lore* 4 Here I began to peripatize and philosophize upon the force and efficacie of this genius. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. vii, The garden, in which...he was wont to peripatize.

‖ **Peripatus**[1], **-os** (pĭrĭ·pătŭs, -ɒs). [L. *peripatus* = Gr. περίπατος, f. περί about + πάτος way, path.] The walk in the Lyceum where Aristotle taught; hence *transf.* the school of Aristotle, or Peripatetic school of philosophy (cf. 'the Porch').

1680 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 20 Sleep not in the Dogma's of the Peripatus, Academy, or Porticus. Be a moralist of the Mount. 1858 R. A. Vaughan *Sir. & Rom.* I. 3 He sees them walking in the *peripatus*, or sitting in the shady retirement of the cardo. 1887 Lewis *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 180 (Aristotle) simply received precedence to teach in the morning and evening at the *peripatus*, [of which] the shady walks offered facilities to his accustomed habit of walking to and fro during the delivery of lectures.

‖ **Peripatus**[2] (pĭrĭ·pătŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., n. Gr. περίπατος (use): walking about: see prec.] A remarkable genus of Arthropods, constituting the family *Peripatidæ* (sometimes considered as a separate order or class, *Protracheata*, held to represent a primitive ancestral type of both myriapods and insects). The species are worm-like creatures with a pair of antennæ, a pair of jaws, and numerous legs, inhabiting damp places among decaying wood and the like, in the West Indies and Central America, South Africa, Australasia, and New Zealand. Hence **Peripatid**, **Peripatidean**, **Peripatoid** *adjs.*, of, pertaining or allied to *Peripatus*.

The animal was found as St. Vincent by Rev. L. Guilding, and described by him under this name in *Zool. Journ.* II. 443 (1826) as a new genus of Mollusca.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 391 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 839 Lastly, we may mention a very curious genus *Peripatus*, which is probably to be placed in this order (*Arachnida*). 1858 Bell *Carpenter's Comp. Anat.* 237 Peripatus has a simple form of body very similar to that of the Annelida. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 320.

Peripeteiac: see PERI- 2.

‖ **Peripeteia, -tia** (perĭpĭtəi·ă, -ĭă). Also anglicized as **peripety** (pĕrĭpĭtĭ), in 8–9e. [a. Gr. περιπέτεια a turn right about, a sudden change, esp. that on which the plot of a tragedy hinges, f. περιπετής, lit. 'falling round', f. περί around + stem πετ- of πίπτειν to fall. The form *peripety* is ad. F. *péripétie* (Vauquelin, 16th c.).] A sudden change of fortune or reverse of circumstances (in a tragedy, etc., or, by extension, in the actual course of affairs).

1590 Harington *Orl. Fur., Apol. Poet.* ¶ vi b, They would have an Ironicall Poem (saved as a Tragedie) to be full of Peripetia. 1698 Dryden *Trnvl Wks.* (1856) 190 In the peripetia of the dramatical catastrophe. 1713 Ivory *Pronap. T. Dennis Wks.* 1721 III. i. 143 Here is no *peripetia*, no change of fortune in the tragedy. 1824 Knowles *Elem. Elocut.* iv. 109 A strange peripetia for the Ariel. 1867 Massey *Cryt. Mist. Ser.* iv. 130 It would take a volume to follow out all the peripeteiæ of the drama.

fig. 1793 *Athenæum* No. 53 P 2 A fable is called complex, when it contains both a discovery and a peripetia. 1880 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Catth. React.* (1898) VII. xiv. 256 What peripetias of empire, may we not observe and ponder. 1904 *Lit. Rev.* 23 Jan. 107 By no means ...be we have a periperty caused by the casual overhearing of something in the circle of them.

Peripharitis, -pharyngeal: see PERI- 2, c.

Peripheral (pĕrĭ·fĭrĕl), *adv. Anat.* [f. PERIPHERY + -AL[1]: cf. CENTRAL.] To or towards the periphery; outwards, or away from the centre.

1898 Bardeen *Muscular Motions* 243 Cardiac that have fibers or passages opening peripheral. *Ibid.* 401 Accessory ingressors peripheral of the cuticles. 1895 Thane & Roberts *Phys. Anat.* I. 233 The normal vibration is propagated to further peripheral than the point of section.

Peripheral (pĕrĭ·fĭrĕl), *a.* [f. Gr. περιφερ-ής (see PERIPHERY) + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the periphery; constituting or characteristic of the circumference or external surface; esp. in *Anat.*, etc., of the surface or outward part of an organic body, esp. in *peripheral neuritis*, inflammation of one or more nerves of both sides.

1848 Bardsley *Muscular Motions* 51 *Ad.* expert ..., towards the circumference of any part, *peripheral*; and *it* towards its centre, central. 1849 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 125 The conveyance of arterial blood to the peripheral system. 1852 Dunglison *Rentilton* I. 72 Reflex action...are due to the excitement of a peripheral nerve. 1881 *Lancet of Eng. & Wales, Practice, Rep.* 31 In the increase of population [in London] in the past decade was entirely peripheral. 1882 Venn *Logic Inst.* 120 The [geometrical] figures of Euler's perceptu. 1893 Hunt & Rose *Peripheral Neuritis* 2 Peripheral neuritis has...a clinical and an anatomical aspect.

Peri·pherally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL[2].] In a peripheral way or position; at or with regard to the periphery.

1879 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1890) I. § 16. 122 The feelings called sensations, of which the sense forms are peripherally localized. 1892 Robinson *Anthr. Life* 3 Introd. 36 The peripherally placed portions of the organs of special

sense. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 304 Fruit-bodies...superficial peripherally or laterally.

† **Periphore.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = PERIPHERY.

1542 H. More *Song of Soul* ii. iii. 70 xxxix, Sith water in a wondrous burden tyes Doth fit itself unto each periphore.

Peripheria: see PERIPHERY.

Peripherial (perifi·riăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *peripheri-a* PERIPHERY + -AL.] = PERIPHERAL.

1859-3 Gassiot *Anat. Eye* i. ii. 3 of The Peripherial Lines are in some [Rosts] more entire Circles, as in Dandelion: in others, nearly up of shorter Chords, as in Fumo. 1859 *Gent. Mag. Dec.* 456 In a length of 275 mm. along the peripheral [of an ammonite] there are 20 peripherial ribs, which are connected with 7 primary ribs.

Peripherio (perifi·rik), *a.* [mod. f. L. *periphēr-ia* + -IC: cf. *astronomic, philosophic*, etc. In mod.F. *périphérique* (Littré).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a periphery; = PERIPHERAL.

1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) 284 *note*, Faculties giving what is neither itself existential *and* peripheric. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 367 The peripheric tendency ...quickly constitutes a kind of true spirals. 1850 tr. *Schleiden's Man. Bot. Method.* 20, (*N. Syd. Soc.*) 370 The peripheric layer of the meristem. 1880 *Times* 21 Dec. 3/1 All rapid exercise diminishes the peripheric temperature. 1888 E. R. Lankester *Adv. Sc.* (1890) 310 Even here...adopted Cuvier's division...as the peripheric, the longitudinal, the annulose, and the vertebrate types of structure.

Peripherical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 310 The Proportion of the whole Superficies of a Sphere, to the Quadrat of the Diameter, is the same with that of the Peripherical Quadrat to the whole Superficies. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 366 A slight peripherical pad continues swelling to seed. 1839 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 440/2 Organs developed upon the nerve tubes, between their central and peripherical terminations.

Hence **Peripherically** *adv.*

1850 Lankee tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 124 In Ravenna there is the church of San Vitale, which is quite peripherically built, on an octagonal ground plan. 1869 C. Rossetti in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 304/1 They gravitate peripherically...round their planet.

Peri-pheroun, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as PERIPHERAL + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or bending, a periphery.

1826 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 190 Radiating to the eye seven peripheroun steps or stages.

Periphery (pĕri·fĕri). Also 4–6 periferie; 7 in L. form **peripheria.** [= OF. *periferie, -pherie*, ad. late L. *peripheria* circumference, etc., a. Gr. περιφέρεια circumference, line round a circle, outer surface, drive. sb. from περιφερής moving round, revolving round; f. περι round about + φέρ-ειν to bear, carry: cf. L. *circum-ferens* bearing or moving round.]

† **1.** Each of the layers or strata (lower, middle, and upper) of the atmosphere enveloping the earth. (= mod.L. *peripheria* in same sense.) *Obs.*

1392 Gower *Conf.* III. 29 This Air is Perferie thre Divided is.

2. The line that forms the boundary, esp. of any round or rounded surface. *spec.* in *Geom.* The circumference of a circle or of any closed curvilinear figure; also, the sum of the sides of a polygonal figure; a perimeter; † formerly *rarely*, an arc, a section of the circumference (*obs.*). Also *fig.*

1551 Digges *Pantom.* III. iii. (*R.*), The side of the Cone segmented is halfe the Periphorie of his base. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* ii. xi. (Arb.) 124 The figure Oual ...keeping within one line for his periferie or compasse or the round. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* xi. *notes*, In equal circles equal right lines subtend equal peripheries. 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 502/2 A spectator at rest, with all the periphery of the moon's orbit. 1804 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 661 A locomotive steam-engine does not want the same constant force on the peripheries of the wheels of the carriage, when it moves at different velocities. 1840 E. Wilson *Anat. Facts &c.* (ed. 2) 7 In the bones the nearest tissue radiates...from a central point towards the periphery. 1858 J. Martineau *Mind* i. 10, 100 Whose vision is bounded by the periphery of a given circle.

3. 1644 Bulwer *Chiro* 13 Note, The whole oval periphorie of the palme. 1659 Blount *Anthropomet.* 161 The Periphery of the Bones is two Geometrical feet and two inches. 1753 tr. *Simonard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Peripheria*, the Circumference of the Body, or any Round thereof.

b. More generally: The external boundary or surface of any space or body; something forming such a boundary.

1668 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xvii. (1672) 61 Sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery or outward parts. 1813 Sir. Sentry *Wks.* (1859) I. 36/1 We possess the whole of the sea-coast, and visit in it the Continent, the unfortunate King of Candia. 1819 W. Irving *Sketch-bk.* (1881) 60 Laying his hands on each side of his capacious periphery, and rolling his half-round eyes around. 1841 Lardner *C. O'Malley* xiii. In one instance he became the centre to a periphery of blobs, ruffles, puffings, and bunchings. 1879 Calderwood *Relig. & Sci.* ii. 70 The periphery or external extremities of the system, where there is contact with the outer world. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1 The lobules, which may be regarded as the pulmonary peripheries.

c. *Loosely, &* surrounding region, space, or area.

1776 B. Martyn *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Middlesex* 260 Spurious Peripheries of Enrichment. 1822–23 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 393 Some seem to dissolve...and hence spread their influence through very confined peripheries. 1870–71 *Spectator's Mem. Kane* I. 43 Throughout the whole periphery of this country there exists no identity either of customs, language or religion.

Periphlebitis, -itis: see PERI- c.

Peripinacoidic (perĭpĭnăkoi·dĭk), *a. Cryst.* [f. PERI- + PINACOID + -IC.] Of a crystal: Having the pinacoidal faces in pairs.

1892 *Nature* 15 Dec. 164/2 Peripinacoidic dihexagonal dipyramidal.

Peripiteia: see PERIPETEIA.

Peripitus (perĭpĭ·tŭs). *Path.* [mod.L. f. Gr. περιπίτ-ειν to fall round.] A fall in a circle.

1890 *Lancet* 15 Feb. 345/2 Peripitus, or falling in a circle.

Peripl- (perĭpl-), combining form of Gr. περί round, about, used in many words, as **Peripla·nar** *a.* [f. PLANE *sb.*], lying in the same plane; **Peripla·net** [f. Gr. πλάνης wandering], a satellite; **Peripla·netary** *a.* [f. Gr. πλανητικός], of or pertaining to a satellite; **Peripla·netic** *a.* [f. Gr. πλανητικός], = prec.; **Peripla·netism** [f. Gr. πλανητισμός], the condition of a satellite; **Peripla·netoid** *a.* [f. Gr. πλανητοειδής], resembling a satellite; **Peripla·nisphere** [f. Gr. πλανισφαίρα], a projection of the celestial sphere on the plane of the horizon; **Peripla·nosphere** [f. Gr. πλανόσφαιρα], a model of the solar system.

Periplast (perĭplast). *Biol.* [f. Gr. περί around + πλαστός formed, moulded.]

† **1.** The intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are embedded (*obs.*). **2.** The main substance or body of a cell (esp. of a highly organized cell, as an ovum), as distinct from the external coating or cell-wall and the internal nucleus. **3.** A cell-wall or cell-envelope. Hence **Periplastic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *periplast.*

1883 Bessey in *Mod.-Microsc. Rev. Gen.* 291 To the former ...we shall throughout the present article give the name of *Periplast*, or peripla·stic substances, ...to the latter, that of *Endoplast*....We regard it as quite certain, that that portion which corresponds with the periplast, forms a continuous sheet through the entire plant. 1884 *Ibid.* 308 The periplast...which has hitherto passed under the names of cell-wall, cuticula, and intercellular substance. 1885 J. E. Gardner *Nom. Anim. Struct., Cellort.* 31 Its homogeneous periplast [is] traversed by fibrillæ by a complex mesh-work of threads, which remain quite distinct from the endoplasm about which they diverge. 1887 J. Mahaffy *Outl. Physiol.* II. 623 Animal cells...in their most complete condition, as in the ovum, ...consist, like a vegetable cell, of a cell wall or envelope, the *periplast*; of fluid or semi-fluid contents, the *endoplast*; of a *nucleus*, and usually of one, two, or more *nucleoli*. 1890 Bessey *Protoplasm* 14 His [Huxley's] 'cytoplasm' and 'peripla·stic substance' of 1853 together constitute his 'protoplasm' of 1869. 1900 G. W. Coleman *Protozoa* 113 Klebs (1892) distinguishes two types of peripla·stic structures, the peripla·st and inner ectos. ...The peripla·st includes all molecular differentiations which are a living part of the organism.

Peripleuritic: see PERI- c.

Periplus (perĭplŭs). [L., *periplûs* (Pliny), a. Gr. περίπλους a sailing round, f. περί around + πλοῦς, πλόος voyage: in *F. périple*, It., Sp. *periplo.*]

1. The action of sailing round, circumnavigation; a voyage (or journey) round a coast-line, etc.; a circuit. **b.** *transf.* A narrative of such a voyage.

1776 B. Chandler *Trav. Greece* 292 The harbour of Ephesus is long. Its periplus or circuit has fifteen stadia. 1833 De Quincey *Autobiog.* Wks. 1862 XIV. 430 My mother now seated upon a *periplus*, or systematic circumnavigation of all England. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* (1889) 324 It is walled past the site of the fabulous islands of Atlantis and the Hesperides, under the periplus of Hanno.

b. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 438 Many a periplus many an itinerary was published. 1819 Lockhart & Scott *Ord. Lett.* 4, 5, Dalrulzian, *Periplus* to the 7th of several geograph. works, solid, octavo, by Replax, Scarabæus, Agathodæmon, Hanno. 1904 W. H. Stevenson in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 170 *note*, This Greek original was made up from a periplus from the Pillars of Hercules to Gades.

2. A manœuvre in ancient Greek naval combats. 1890 Cassell's *Greece* II. lx. VII. 438 *note*, The periplus executed by a lighter ship to avoid direct collision against a heavier. *Ibid.* lxv. VIII. 170 This diekplus and periplus were the special manœuvres of the Athenian navy.

Peripneumony (peripiːˈnʉmɪ), ‖ **peripneumonia** (-pnʉˈmōnĭă). *Path.* Now *rare or Obs.* [a. F. *péripneumonie* (Paré, 16th c.), in 14th c. *peripleumonie*, ad. L. *peripneumonia*, *-pleumonia*, a. Gr. περιπνευμονία (Hippocr.), later περιπλευμονία, f. περί around, about + πνεύμων, later πλεύμων lungs: see PNEUMONIA.] The old name for inflammation of the lungs; = PNEUMONIA.

a. 1400 LANFR. *Cirurg. Magna* 4 A 13, A sothayn hoot felawschip a pleuresie of a peripneumony [script. peripneumonie] is verye perylouse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 161 Euphrasie by the pleasure and Peripneumonie, i. the inflammation of the lungs. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 378 Immersed Wks. & *Lett.* (1915) III. 125 The peripneumony under which he laboured had terminated in an adhesion of the lungs to the pleura. 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 487 note. Hooping-cough complicated with bronchitis or peripneumony. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 320/2 His body, by the King's command, was dissected by Harvey, who attributed Parr's death to peripneumony.

b. 1804 HOLCROFT *Philosoph. Mor.* 193 The malady called *Peripneumonia*, that is to say, the inflammation of the lungs. 1900 T. FULLER *Pharm. Examp.* 208 A Nitrous Draught ... is chiefly prescribed against Peripneumonia. 1808 tr. *H. von Ehrmann's Cycl. Med. Sc.* 3 Among the Greek and Roman writers 'Phrenitis' and 'Peripneumonia' comprised the sum of their knowledge of this class of diseases.

Hence **Peripneumonic** (-pnʉˈmŏnĭk) [Gr. περιπνευμονικός] *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pneumonia; *sb.*, a person affected with pneumonia; ‖ **Peripneumo'nical** *a.* = *peripneumonic* adj. (*obs.*).

1658 *Rumour Oxford*, *Peripneumonical*, sick of a Peripneumony. 1664 tr. *Bruel's Merc. Compit.* 11. 204 Those who every Year a Fever, with a great many Peripneumonick Pimpernels. *Ibid.* 211 388 Mixtures of hearts, and other accidents, such as are to affect Peripneumonicks. 1731 BERGEN *Cornucopia* 131 Peripneumonic Fevers, or inflammation of the lungs. 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 134 Dissections of peripneumonic subjects.

Peripneustic (peripiːˈnʉstĭk), *a.* *Entom.* [mod. f. Gr. περί around, about + πνευστ-ός or -τή to breathe, f. stem πνευ- of πνέ-ειν to breathe.] Of insect-larvæ: see quot. 1859.

1837 A. LOCK *Comp. Anat.* v. vi. 361 The tracheal system of peripneustic larvæ may be modified in various ways by adaptation to different modes of life. 1859 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 430 Some larvæ have stigmata arranged along the sides of the body after the fashion normal in insect-larvæ; these are called 'peripneustic'.

Peripontal to **-prostatic**: see PERI- 2.

Periproct (peripɒkt). *Zool.* [f. Gr. περί around + πρωκτ-ός the anus.] That part of the perisome or body-wall of an echinoderm which surrounds the anus: opp. to PERISTOME.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 569 In Echinus, the apical convexities of the ambulacra abut upon the five smaller of the ten single plates which surround the periproct.

So **Periproc'tic, Periproc'tous** *adjs.*, surrounding the anus; pertaining to the periproct; **Periproctiˈtis**, inflammation of the connective tissue about the anus; hence **Periproctiˈtic** *a.*

1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VII. 377 During the course of the peripro[c]titis. *Ibid.* The peripro[c]titic exudation is commonly absorbed. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Periproctic.

Peri'pter, -ere. ? *Obs. Arch.* [a. F. *péript(è)re* (1559 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. mod.L. *peripteron* (Vitruv.), a. Gr. περίπτερον, neuter of περίπτερος winged about, f. περί about + πτερόν wing.] A peripteral building. So ‖ **Peripteros**, **Peri'ptery**.

1658 PHILLIPS (ed. 2) *Peripter*, a sort of Temple, which had Pillars on all the four quarters [ed. 1706 *Peripteron* or *Peripteral*]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peripteros*, in Architecture, is a Place encompassed round with Columns. 1761 KAMES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 736 Temples of this form were usually peripteræ,...as the two temples of Vesta. 1813 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 300. 1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts*, *Peripteros*, an edifice or temple surrounded ... by a range of insulated columns.

Peripteral (peripiːˈrăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Having a single peristyle or row of pillars surrounding it, as an ancient Greek temple.

1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts*, *Peripteral*, ... having columns all round. According to Vitruvius, the fourth order of temples. 1842 FARR *Homilet. Sparse* vii. 309 It was peripteral, with round grecian pillars and Corinthian capitals. 1858 ELGIN *Elgin Marb.* I. 30 A peripteral hexastyle temple.

Peripyelophlebˈitis, -renal, -salpingˈitis, etc.: see PERI- 2, c.

Perisarc (perisāk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. περί around + σάρξ, σάρκ-α flesh, as if from a Gr. *περισάρκιον (cf. *perisarcium*): cf. Gr. περίσαρκος surrounded by flesh.] The horny or chitinous case investing the coenosarc in some Hydrozoa. Hence **Perisarcal**, **Perisarcous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or consisting of the perisarc.

1872 ALLMAN *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. p. xiv, Perisarc.—The unorganized chitinous excretion by which the soft parts are in a greater or less extent invested. 1872 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 133 It obviously answers to the perisarc of a Tubularian, and its presence in the subsoyr of the Hydra, in which no perisarc is developed by the adult, supports [etc.]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 143 The hydrocaulus not lodged in perisarcal cups is diphyllobrach (bi-angular). *Ibid.*, The hydrophytum sometimes of the coenosarc, and its perisarcal investment.

‖ **Perisasteriasm** (perisăsteˈrĭăz'm). *Astr.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + *Sasteriasm* Saturn, after *periHelium* PERIHELION, *periSelium* PERISELION.] That point in the orbit of any one of Saturn's satellites at which it is nearest to Saturn.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 220/1 The rate of progression of the perisasterium of any satellite. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* ii. viii. 191 The longitude of the peri-saturnium. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 356.

Perischa, obs. form of PERISH, PERIZ.

Periscian (perishĭăn, -ʃĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Perisci*, a, Gr. Περίσκιοι (see next) + -AN: cf. F. *périscien* (1576 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Periscii (in quot. *fig.*). B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) = PERISCII.

1900 R. ANDREE tr. *Lops & Rop* 5/1, Periscians are they which have their shadowes round about them in form of millioners. 1808 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Periscians*, people dwelling in seuen sides of the two Poles, that their shadowes goe round about them like a wheele. 1880 DR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 12 In every clime we are in a periscian state, and with our Light, our Shadow and Darkness walk about us. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 309 The Inhabitants of those Zones...are called Periscians, because the shadow (the Sun not setting) moves round about them.

‖ **Periscii** (perisĭăi, -ʃĭăi), *sb. pl.* [mod.L., a. Gr. περίσκιοι, pl. of περίσκιος throwing a shadow all round, f. περί around + σκιά shadow.] Those who dwell within the polar circles, whose shadows revolve around them as the sun moves around the heavens on a summer day.

1627 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* II. x. (1635) 307. 1650–61 HEXHAM *Caermger.*, *Schrael*, (1674) 201/1 Persons are such as dwell beyond the Polar Circles. Amphiscii their shadows are on all sides of them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

Periscope (perĭskōp). [f. Gr. type *περίσκοπ-ος as looking round, a looker round (cf. ἀνάσκοπος), f. περί around + σκοπ-εῖν to look.]

I. 1. A 'look round'; a general or comprehensive view, a survey. *rare*—1.

1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 8n3 The following passage, in which he [Dr. Ferguson] is taking a medical periscope of the island of Antigua.

II. 2. Name of a variety of photographic objective.

1865 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 611/1 Steinheil's periscope, a new photographic object-glass. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* VII. 109 Why the many styles of objectives...? 'Orthoscope, Tachyscope, Recty[s]cope, Pantyscope, Periscope.

3. An apparatus used in a submarine boat, for obtaining a view of objects above the water by a system of mirrors.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 3/2 Various experiments are being carried out in order to provide these vessels with 'eyes', and notably with an apparatus known as the periscope, which is based on the principle of the dark room by photography, and which, by means of a tube, can be raised to the surface of the water. 1900 A. S. HOLT in *19th Cent.* Feb. 296 The use of what is known as the periscope. This...by a system of mirrors carries to the officer below a reflection of what is occurring above.

Periscopic (perisko·pĭk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. *telescopic*. In mod.F. *périscopique*.] Enabling one to see distinctly for some distance around the axis of vision: applied to a lens or eye-glass so formed as to give a wide field of view; also to spectacles having such.

1804 WOLLASTON in *Nicholson's Jrnal.* VII. 241 Experiment proving the Advantage of Periscopic Spectacles. 1812 — in *Phil. Trans.* 370 On a Periscopic Camera Obscura and Microscope. 1820 LARDNER *Lect.* 6 *Arts* I. 462 These glasses are called Periscopic spectacles, from their affording the opportunity of looking round. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 1882/2 Dr. Wollaston's periscopic lens for microscopes had two plano-convex lenses ground to the same radius, and between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal with a circular aperture. 1899 CASSELL'S *Techn. Ed.* V. 126/2 *Diagr.* 2. (ed. 2) 434 The periscopic eye-pieces...are very excellent.

So **Perisco'pical** *a.* = prec.

a. 1848 *Edin. Encyc.* cited by WORCESTER.

Periscopism (perisko·pĭz'm). [f. as PERISCOPE + -ISM.] The capacity of seeing all round, or over a wide field of vision, without moving the eye; the faculty of periscopic vision.

1877 *Nature* 10 June 135/1 The purpose of the structure is to give periscopism to the eyes. 1880 LA CROIX *Light* v. ii. 57 This defect of a homogeneous lens, Dr. Herschel shows, is entirely corrected by the peculiar structure of the crystalline [lens]; therefore the structure confers on the eye the capacity of seeing distinctly over a wide field, without changing the position of the point of sight. This capacity he calls periscopism. *Ibid.* iii. 76 In the lower animals...in which periscopism is so important.

Perish (peːrĭʃ), *v.* Forms: a. 3–5 perise-en, (3 -i, 4 -y, -ȝ), 4–5 perisse, 4–6 peris, (-yse, 4 perys, 5 *Sc.* perise, 5–6 perise), 6 *Sc.* perise, (-eis, perreis(e)). *B.* 4–5 periach-en, (4 -i, perriche-n, 4–5 periche-n), 4–6 periach(e, -iache, -yache, (-yach(e, -iache, 4–5 -yasche, 5 -iasche, *Sc.* perriach), 4–6 periahe, -yah(e, 5 -ach(e, 6 -eh, -eah, -eahe, pearhe). 4–7 perisch. 6– perish. 7. 4–5 pere-en, -i, perch(en, perech(e, perch(y)n. 8. 4 paris, 5 -ische, -yasche, 6 -ish, 5 *morf. Sc.* par(r)ish. [M.E. *s.* OF. *perir-*, lengthened stem of *perir* to perish, = Pr. *perer*, It. *perire*—L. *perire* to pass away entirely, come to nothing, be lost or destroyed, lose one's life, etc., f. PER- 3 + *ire* to go.]

1. *trans.* To cause to a violent, sudden, or untimely end; to suffer destruction; to lose its life, cease to exist, be cut off. (Chiefly of living beings.)

a. 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 51 Hige sholden...schulen vt him, hird sunne an, for we perisseth. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6456 Pat ich nere here, he were perys for euere. *Ibid.* 9136 & perisey ȝe, ne pees, perischi, perischeȝ. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20242 Wommas sal perre a vn barn, Na man wil mislikne he farbern. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 430 For bot pat sellen on pe see...perischen bi ofte. 1380 WYCLIF *Ladie* xv. 19 Pastoriis I perische here bi-side hunger. c 1425 *Eneyd Gawayne* 50 To polet pissg was to perische. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. viii, The wounde parte of the ratou...perysshed that same yere by cause of the grete rayne that fell. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 238 The ostrynge...perysshed, and all our company. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iii. 9 That all the hoost of Achab myght perysshe. 1592–3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Many rotten and perisshe to Goodes for lacke of helpe of neighbrs. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 696 The common rock. That...knew no pool perish in the monsoon flie. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. vii. I was ready to perish for Thirst. 1778 PENN. *Conv. Sinner* (1790) 2 [To] flambe him from living, and reduce him to a state in which he might rather be said to perish than to die. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents p. viii, The Lighthouse and all thereby perished. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. E.* III. 188 In danger of perishing with hunger. 1856 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 103 Who...feigned to the wilderness to perish by the hands of savages. 1869 TROLLOPE *Dukes Sist.* I. 1 We are Charles was now dead...had perished by his own hand.

b. (Chiefly *Theol.*) To incur spiritual death, be lost. Of a nation or community: To suffer moral or spiritual ruin.

c 1290 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 55 Sigge we to him, lord cumen us pet we ne perissi. a 1325 *Alphabet. Cred.* 2 in *Trans. Philol.* 1913 Pe which (hath) ben ȝif idlere hope hole & ronge & ouchid, wyth-outen doute he shal perisshe wyth-outen ende (1398–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer* without doubt he shall perish everlastingly). *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 320 If pe gospel is hid, it is not to hem pat perischen (1388 *c. Cor.* ii. 3 perishen). 1560 WHITE *Cert. Preachers* 1. Wks. (S.) 1 I. 6 He ...will require the bloude rayse of your handes of the soulduers and that will perish throw your negligence. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 3 The reforming of Education...for the want whereof this nation perishes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 25 When nations are to perish in their sins, 'Tis in the church the leprosy begins. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 67, 201 Certain...thought that by christians would finally perish. 1858 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 4 Knowledge is good...yet man perished in seeking knowledge.

c. Of things material: *spec.* (*a*) as opposed to things spiritual or eternal; (*b*) as the effect of decay or exposure to destructive conditions; (*c*) to be lost, wasted, or squandered.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 76 Pat warthe, pat was tynt wyne, Wald neuir thole here lenyth perise. Pat lauer pay parisch wyth euerye. 1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* ii. 12 He sente to his disciplis, Comaun ye the relyth that ben left, that thei perischen not. *Ibid.* xiv Worche ye vat nedis pat perischeth. *c* 1400 *Rowle Ps. Introit* (1535) A1 pe vessel of Jeshuay Ar bit to gone in right sone, pe pot vers perise or be lore. 1532 MORE *Standing of Lyte* iii. 108 Quhy perish pou pat with gentis under Heuin pat will pervit? 1555 *Gest Rychd Pryr* iii The kinges of the earth ar vnto him vnkouth, perish. 1847 ROBSON *Pol. Econ. Ant* iv. 108/1 The Romans...in Rome as Rome are perishing ... for want of decent raiment. 1883 C. G. W. LOCK *Worsleyan Remains* 60 n. xxv/2 The joints are apt to 'perish' by the action of the weds.

d. Of things immaterial: To come to an end, pass away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7982 He king ... wa dun se dede hal perish. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlii. 3 He shalle dim, and his name shal peris. 1450–90 tr. *Higden* (Shirley *W.* 462 Valentinianus theopistus', dredinge Arrius, commeth hym to be deyer at Carthage, with whom the fayrest of the Woos perischeth. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 88 Sad wes, gude Lord, and sairnes seid, For pietie is barrene. 1783 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 76 Bards of ancient renown, whose songs have perished in the Wrecks of Time. 1858 SIMMONS *Island & Fast.* vi. (1878) 211 The Phœnician power which the Persians dismounted, has entirely perished.

e. In imprecations.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* viii. 20 Perish thou and thy money together. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, iv. iii. 72 Perish the man, whose mind is backward now. 1713 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 92 So perish all, whose breast ne'er learn'd to glow For others good, or melt at others woe. 1773 COLLINS *Simple to Comp.* 61 Perish the baubles! Your possess to all I desire. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lady of L.* ix. xxxiii, Perish my name, if aught offend Its chieftain safety save his sword.

2. In *pa. pple.* with the auxiliary *be*, expressing the resulting state (as with *Of. périr*). Now chiefly said of the effect of exposure to weather, cold, hunger, etc.: cf. 1 c, 3 d, f.

The formal correspondence of this to the passive of a transitive verb led *c* 1500 to the transitive use of the simple tenses (sense 3), which has not been developed in French. Some of these may be taken as passive of 2.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4846 Pe seluen nonne hi[d] pere liuede ...Vor vaire hii weren ymaried pe ten hii ipurfuned were. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 70 Pis name of monk was dreed, and is ouerturned ayen, and he was perished (1382 *Luke* xv. 24 he perischide), and is founden. 1388–90 *Eng. Child* (1860) 10 If he play, yat is for to say, if he be punished by water or be bete. 1400 CHAUCER *Chaucer* 73 A shippe is wont perished and lost by a fals seuguel. 1542 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. xvii, Rushinge was perished cause a litle beginne. 1593 RALEIGH *Spirit Manifested* 13 Yf [he marriage be perished or otherwise vnlaw. 1910–87 SHAKESPEARE *Cymbeline* III. 1. 1183/1 The spite of the stepme was so perished that the long after the same was taken dinner. 1840–1 *Hakluyt's Voy.* (Camden Soc.) III. 61/1 The pepper ought to be well perished ... for want of salting and clothes. 1887 *Weser Zeit.* (1) III. 51 If ... any of salmon and clothes. 1887 *Weser Zeit.* (1) III. 51 If ... any of salmon [Laxs] in a kephen expect to be perished, and therefor are much prefer'd. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 14 Jan. 5/3 Several thousand bushels ...

...on the green banks as fodder for the cattle, then perished for want of food in that dry and barren summer. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 323 We were all perished with cold. 1895 *Times Weekly* 16 Aug. 274/2 The rope was perished and should never have been used for the work.

3. *trans.* To bring to destruction, destroy; to put to death, kill (a person, etc.), wreck (a ship), bankrupt, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in 6).

c 1400 *Pol. Poems* I. 230 These bee xxvn enemyes, lord, schame, Pore almaste to perysshe me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11380 This wicked wife Hesse purpost hom plainly to perisshe our lordes. 1450–80 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 141 The dagger...by ay gestes and fresse that tyde... perysshe lyones. 1593 Wagenaer *Comm.* 23 Apr. (Camden) II. 10 A fire at Hamburgh wherin...many were perished, almost the howses. 1620 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (Hakl. Soc.) 224 Another [assault] through the arme, pearcking the bone, still rayling the sinewes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 353 Three Dutch ...had almost perished his owne life. 1700 *Homer Trans. & Ulysses* 168 For money a beast to dead she dies, And perish'd many a horse, bore...a man. 1825 Hone *The Mary* vii, Many foul blights Perish'd his hardiest gales.

† **b.** To destroy spiritually; to ruin mentally.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 108 He had so many daughtes of syn in his myride for he was ther-to be perished Jerusalo. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxxiii, If ye go nye thider, where I was perished. 1555 Eden *Memorie* B. ij When we were perished by sinne vs. 1590 *Trapheal* I. 129 Wishing God to perish his body and soul, if ever he appeared in the nailfield to do the act or lift up his hand against him.

c. To lose (a possession); to be wasted, squander (property, etc.) *To perish the paid*, to spend all one has. Now only *dial.* and *Sc.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8604 To put hym in myself to perpetie here[s]ons. *a* 1600 in *Hoddesdon's Chr.* (1), 345 This night we perished our station vestiarium. 1638 Penn. *Fancies* 10, I, If you have not perished all your reason. *c* 1658 Brathwait. *Regtlet.* vii. 231 If a Merchant doe reckon only the price which his commodity cost him beyond Sea,...he will soone perish his Pack. 1841 J. Wilson *Shepherd's C.* I. Occ. 162 has perish'd his own Fortune, to save the Publick. 1844 Gait *Life A. Wylie* xviii, Her son perished the pack, and they say has squeezed his fortune and gone to Indy.

d. With immaterial object: To destroy, cause to decay; esp. as the result of exposure to weather or injurious conditions. (See also 8.)

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 There is no wynde nor weather that doothe harte or perpoint thens. 1613 Fletcher, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. ii, His wounds And miseries have perish'd his good face. 1778 (W. Marshall) *Minority Agric.* 38 Jan. 20, 1771. Will the frost perish the exposed fibres?

† **e.** With immaterial object: To destroy, do away with, put an end to. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12230 O cosse Iesuses be dignite Nu mai na wat al pessi be. 1450–85 Mirour *Saluacioun* 1011 In...[it] to worke a wonder werkid the mone of god in the mouthe of a wowyd man; when tyrgopotrine was perysshed in hatie. 1579 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1874) II. 194 We conspire not to pervade their fame in any wyse. 1613 Dekker *Gvls Horne-Bk.* (1812) 188 The gentrell rage of ignorance accelldeius, that hath...perished the best writers before our times. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. (ed. 4) 4, The best way to perish discontentments. 1643 Prynne tr. *Kayl. Chronicle*, xxii. 98 That they grow out...in a pin and wehle, or else (more) perish the stalk.

f. Said of the effect of cold, hunger, or privation, in withering or shrivelling up, or reducing to a moribund condition. Now chiefly *dial.*

1593 Dr Fox *Crosse* 11 Rains and Cold...bereaue and perish their limbs. 1887 Essex *Wife Trebut.* iii. 61 The extreme heat of the sun and showers perishes all vegetation. *Mod. dial.* (Essex) The want of sleep perished me.

Perish, *sb. rare*—1. [f. prec. vb.] The act of perishing: in phr. *upon the perish*, on the point or in process of perishing. (Cf. *on the wane.*)

1822 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 304 Everything seems upon the perish.

Perish, -*ss*, obs. forms of Pierce.

Perishability (perɪʃəbi·lɪtɪ). *rare.* [f. next + -ity.] Perishableness.

1661 Boyle in *Dowdeo Life* (1688) I. 61 135 Impulses have our accidents, by reason of perishability. 1691 Lowde *Mint. Philos.* (1697) 61 The transitory and perishability of all such-like things.

Perishable (perɪʃăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Perish *v.* + -able: cf. F. *périssable* (*c* 1400 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Liable to perish; subject to destruction, decay, or death: *esp.* naturally subject to speedy decay, as organic substances, minerals which rapidly weather or become decomposed, and the like.

1601 Cotgr., *Perissable*, perishable. 1648 J. Gregorie *Vnwriting Rider* 19 All books whatsoeuer are perishable. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Anat.*(1691) 18 Silver, Gold, and Jewels, ...are not perishable, nor so movable as other Commodities. 1708 Anne Savile *W. N.* I. 31 (1889) I. 198 Of all the provisions of land, milk is perhaps the most perishable. 1797 Cowper *Adam* iv. 16, Then perishable flesh and form of clay. 1835 Stockdale *Lidia Lind.* I. xxxvi. 392 Nine more perishable chests. 1839 Hone *Perennial* (ed. C.) 181 All splendid constructions, and the like are perishable things. 1882 Dawson *Lect.* (1882) II. 150 It is not made of a perishable material.

2. *absol.* (*quasi-sb. The perishable*, that which is perishable or transitory.

1600 Fenton *Gismr. & Euphil.* 28 Were I the Steuph, And he the perishable. 1643 J. Maccovius *Chr. Life* (1680) 20 It is the Immortal against the Perishable. *a* 1654 H. Rvan *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. 34(ed) To be the elder literature, the perishable has passed away.

b. *sb. pl.* Things liable to decay: said chiefly of food-stuffs in transit.

1796 Encyclopædia *Corr.* (1804) I. 63 The fall of the leaves fills the pools, the ponds, and the dikes...with parasites, and animalcules, and perishables, of vegetable as well as animal nature. 1807 Monthly *Mirr.* (1812) I. 104 Recollections are no less like the other perishables of this world. 1880 Mahaffy *Greece* v. 84 A peasant-boy may alienate perishables belonging to his principal. 1895 *Spectator* 16 Oct. 533/2 Perishables like fish and flowers.

Hence **Perishably** *adv.*, in a perishable manner, by being perishable.

1891 *St. Paul's* Aug. 134 So strange it seems to see Beauty should perishably find its home.

Perishableness (perɪʃăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being perishable.

1690 Locke *Govt.* II. v. § 46 Supposing...nothing in the Island, either because of its commonness, or perishableness, fit to supply the place of money. 1803 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 471 A deep and melancholy sense of the perishableness of the noblest qualities. 1852 Lowell *Hobbeh Observ., Fables* I. 210 They [writers immortal] have a sacramental character as opposed to the perishableness of mere speech.

Perished (perɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ed 1.] That has perished, in the senses of the vb.; decayed, wasted; dead or brought to the point of death with cold or privation.

1558 Bible, *Pendthus* ..., lutes, perished, without resonnie, out of hope. 1579 Lyncosthen *Gerol. Health* 180 The bones & rost broyled in water and Honie, & drunke, healeth the perished lungs. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1918/4 A brown bay Mare about 14 hands high...a little perish't in her Wind. 1799 W. Taylor in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) I. 322 Hunger a Monster, such perished Beasts should be bought up. 1805 Gent *Gilbertine* II. xxiii. 184 The morning winnes, and the perished child to the arms. 1887 A. Lang in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 840 The perished plays of Sophocles and Æschylus might any day be brought to light. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xli, 'Hullo! never seen you since we left the whole tons.' 1898 *Idler* Mar. 269/1 Those persons in the gallery didn't know anything about Shakespeare.

Perishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Perish: **a.** A going to destruction; suffering death; † **b.** A destroying, causing destruction (*obs.*).

a. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prick of Lo.* 4 Here is cause of ther perishyngis. 1380 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxiii. 6 Thou shalt die [a the perishyngis of slayn men. 1613 Middx. *Dissent* xiii. (1636) 54 Who shall answer for the perishing of all those souls? 1708–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 840 Painful painfully bought by her. 1864 Sally *Oldmixon's Forest* 79 Feeds and waterings herds And perishing of precious seeds.

b. *c* 1440 Degre. *Troy* 11480 Hasse peyne...of this grete maldicyt Put me in some place by perishyng of buildes. 1525 Tyndale, *Heath.* 6 To be the keyth go no deper than the thyckenes of the lasse for perysshynge of the temple. 1630 Lorkin *Conf.* 6, 71, § 48 The wounding of the bounds of his last property...the perishing of anything unsteady.

Perishing (perɪʃĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That perishes.

1. That goes to destruction; that passes out of existence, or suffers decay, dissolution, or death.

c 1440 tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. 2 To seke perishing ryches and to trauce in hem is vanite. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 67/2, The perishing Buildings of Materials. 1710 Short *Vertue* No. 230 P 20 All new adopted Modes of Speech...are the most perishing Parts in any Language. 1824 Wilson *Psyche* 36 The glory of the human form Is but a perishing thing.

2. That causes destruction or death; deadly: said of cold, privation, or the like.

1596 tr. *Secreta Secret., Pros. Perth.* 246 The colde, and moysture, wyth is perteynyng and comende to the lyfe. 1633 Ramsay *Lahour* (1857) 21 It cannot be said to be certainly perishing. 1803 T. Young tr. *Lucretius* v. *Comm.* p. vi, Destroyed by...the perishing power of frost. 1822 Kirb. Spence *Entomol.* II. 238 A sight of perishing cold.

Hence **Perishingly** *adv.*, so as to cause to perish; deadly.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 198 Perishingly cold with fierce Winds. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* vi. 208 At 40° Those sleeping plants were perishingly cold.

Perishment. *Now dial.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ment. Cf. F. *périssement* (16th c. in Littré).] † **a.** Destruction, damage, loss. *Obs.* **b.** *dial.* 'Starvation' by cold.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xii. 84 To bestowe the rest for perishment but wastage. *a* 1549 Latimer *Lett.* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1180/1 Whether it be for such naturall, or their owne perishment both Body and Soule. 1800 Edwin *Mem.* in. 126 Before she had waded through it, she got very wet and a *perishment* of cold. 1895 Northall *Folk-Speech*, *A Perishment*, a severe cold.

Perisomo (perɪ·sŏmo). *Zool.* Also **perisom**; also in L. form **perisoma** (perɪsō·mă). [= mod. F. *périsome*, mod.L. *perisoma*, f. Gr. περί about + σῶμα body.] The integument or body-wall of an echinoderm, upon which the external calcareous skeleton is developed. Hence **Perisomal, Perisomatic, Perisomial** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the perisome.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 202 The class Echinodermata...is distinguished by the fact that the external envelope of the body ('perisome') has the power of secreting calcareous matter to a greater or less extent. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animals*, 566, 567 The genus Scyphia, which infests Stockholm and then cretins, sometimes imbedding itself in the perisome. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. xii. 270 The perisome is divided into four meridian bands. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animals*, iv. 594 Portions of the perisomatic skeleton of the dorsal region. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Perisomial*...*Perisomatic*...*Perisomial*.

Perisperm (perɪspɜ·m). *Bot.* [ad. F. *périsperme* adj. mod.L. *perispermus* -*um* (Jussieu 1789); f. Gr. περί around + σπέρμα seed.] The mass of nutritive tissue or 'albumen' outside the embryo-sac in some seeds (distinguished from the *endosperm* within the embryo-sac); also, the tissue of the nucellus, which sometimes persists in the ripe seed (Brongniart 1827). Formerly used for the 'albumen' generally; also for the *testa* or integument of the seed (Richard 1808).

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 84 Endosperm;...[sacks called it *Perisperm*.] Gaertner *Abhandlungen*. 1835 Hooker *Descr. & Illustr. Bot.* I. 289 In many cases this covering, or 'spermosa'...is not wholly absorbed by the growing embryo; and it ultimately becomes the 'albumen' or 'perisperm' of the seed, and is then tuberaceous, hard, or oily. 1852 Tr. Rose *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 224 The horned perisperm of the coffee-tree. 1883 Gardner *Physiol. Bot.* (1890) 432 The food within the developing embryo-sac is termed endosperm; if formed in, perisperm.

Hence **Perispermal, Perispermic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or having, a perisperm.

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Obs.* 23 The origin of the perispermic vessels. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Perispermic*, *Aeriphled* with albumen. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 561 The bark and perispermal membranes are used.

Perisphæric (perɪsfe·rĭk), *a. rare.* [f. Peri- + Spheric.] 'Globular; having the form of a ball' (Webster 1828); spherical. Also **Perisphe·rical.**

1828 Webster cites *Trans. of Science for Peripheric*, 1848 Worcester, *Peripheric, Peripherical*, spherical: copied.

Perisplenic to **Perisplenitis**: see Peri- 2, c.

Perispome (perɪspōm), *a.* and *sb. Gr. Gram.* [*Adjunct. ref* **perispo·menon** (also in use) = Gr. περισπώμενον, *accident* 31. 3310, passive of περισπᾶν to draw around, mark with the circumflex (any syllable).] **a.** *adj.* Having a circumflex accent on the last syllable. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented.

1818 Richards tr. *Matthiæ Gr. Gram.* II. 958 *Perispomena*, παρίσπωμενα, which have the circumflex on the last syllable, as θεὸς, τιμὴ, νοῦς. 1843 *Encyc. Gr. Gramm.* 1. 68 *Perispomena*—when the circumflex is on the ultima: as, πειθώ, τοῦ. 1867 tr. *Curtius's Gk. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 21 A word having a circumflex on the last syllable is called *perispomenon*. *Ibid.* § 93 After a perispome the accent of the enclitic is entirely lost.

Hence **Perisponse** *v.*, to place a circumflex accent on the last syllable.

† **Perispora·ngium.** *Bot.* [f. Peri- + Sporangium.] A structure surrounding or investing the sporangium in cryptogams.

1856 in Hensman *Dict. Bot. Terms.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 863 *Perisporangium*, the indusium of ferns when it surrounds the sporangium or sori. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* 11. 1. 272 A number of spindle-bearing filaments connected from a kind of membrane at the base of a spheroidal cellular perisporangium.

Perispore (perɪspōr). *Bot.* [a. F. *périspore*, ad. mod.L. *perisporium* (Richard 1808; also in Reg. tac), f. Gr. περί around + σπόρος seed: see Spore.] † **a.** Name for the hygroscopous bristles of some sedges (see Pedlaper, Pedestipes). *Obs.* **b.** The skin or integument of a spore.

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* ed. 4) I. 303 Those hygroscopous cords are probably of the nature of the hygroscopous scales of Grasses, and have been named *perispores* (better still, *perisporium*) by some French writers. 1857 Masters *Veget. Lex., Perispherium*,...term applied by L. C. Richard and Persoon to the threads which surround the seed of the Cyperaceæ. Hedwig and some other botanists have substituted this term for that of *perisporium* in cryptogamous plants: a pathspore. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 1076 The spores are developed each in the interior of a perispore.

Perisseid (perɪ·sĭĭd), *sb.* (*a.*) [mod. f. Gr. περισσός superfluous, redundant, in Arith. uneven, odd (f. περί in sense 'over, beyond') + -id.]

1. *Chem.* An element or radical whose quantivalency is represented by an odd number, as a monad, triad, or pentad; opp. to Artiad. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1870 (see Artiad). 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* I. 107 Elements...of uneven quantivalency,...are designated generally as perissids. *Ibid.* 108 In every saturated or normal compound...the sum of the perissid elements is always an even number. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Perissoid, Chem.*, having a valency which is represented by an odd number.

2. *Zool.* = Perissodactyl (in *adj.*).

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Perissoid...Zool.*, belonging to the Perissodactyla.

Perisso, perissho, obs. ff. Perish, Pierce.

Perissodactyl, -ylo (perɪsŏdæ·ktĭl), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *perissodactyl-us*, f. Gr. περισσό-s uneven, odd + δάκτυλος digit.] **a.** *adj.* Having an odd number of toes on each foot, as an ungulate mammal; odd-toed; belonging to the division *Perissodactyla* of Ungulata. **b.** *sb.* A perissodactyl ungulate or hoofed animal: *pl.* in = *a.* Opposed to Artiodactyl.

a. **1849–52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 901/2 The elephant... belongs to the...perissodactyle group of Pachydermata. **1870** HUXLEY *Pedigree* 404 The three existing genera of Perissodactyle Ungulates.

b. **1859** OWEN *Odont. & Teeth* in *Cyc. Sc. Org: Nat. I.* 240 The bony palate extends further back than in the perissodactyles. **1873** C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 53 Three great divisions of Perissodactyla exist, of which the Rhinoceros, the Tapir, and the Horse form the existing types. **1877** LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 10, (1879) 308 He ...divided all Ungulates into Perissodactyla (odd-toed) and Artiodactyla (even-toed).

So **Perissoda·ctylate, Perissodactyl·ic, Perissoda·ctylous** *adjs.* = prec., a.

1889 *Nature* 18 Nov. 84/1 Two species of the remarkable Perissodactylate genus *Macrauchenia*.

Perisso·logy. *Rhet.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *perissologia*, a. Gr. περισσολογία, f. περισσολόγος speaking too much, f. περισσός, redundant + λόγος speech.] Redundance or superfluity of speech; use of more words than are necessary; pleonasm.

1583 FULKE *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 176 Hence not the most elegant authors used hyperbatons, perissologies, and other figures that are counted faults of speech? (**1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 282 *Macrologia*, or long language,...is also named by the Greeks *Perissologia*.) **1598** BARRET *Alvearie*, *Perissologie*, superfluous speaking. **1776** CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 372 If we should say the aforesaid we should fall into a gross periss[o]logy.

Hence **Perisso·logical** *a.* (*rare*—1), 'redundant in words' (Webster 1828).

Perissosyllabic (pĕrĭsōsyllæ·bĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. περισσοσύλλαβ-ος having a syllable over (f. περισσός) + -σύλλαβος having a syllable or syllables. *Perissosyllabic hexameter*, a name for the 'greater Archilochian' measure, in which three anchors (or two anchors and a spondee) are substituted for the last two feet of the ordinary hexameter (as in Horace, *Ep.* 1. Odo is.).

Peristalith (pĕrĭ·stălĭth). *Archæol.* [irreg. f. Gr. περίστα-σις standing round + λίθος stone. Better *peristratolith*.] A ring or row of standing stones surrounding a burial-mound, or the like.

1880 C. ELTON *Origins Engl. Hist.* 130 Buried in the earth and surrounded by a ring of stones, or 'peristaliths' of an oblong form. **1898** *Folk-lore Rev.* Apr. 411 The use of the stone-circle or 'peristalith'.

‡ **Peristalsis** (pĕrĭstæ·lsĭs). *Physiol.* [mod. L., repr. a Gr. περιστάλσις, cf. περιστελλ-ειν to restrict.] Peristaltic movement: see next.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 313/1 A peristaltic, which sets out from the cardiac extremity. **1874** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 38 Diarrhœa, due to a relatively lessened peristalsis. **1878** FOSTER *Physiol.* 2. iv. § 4. 140 In a twisted tube like that of the vertebrate ventricle, ordinary peristalsis would be impotent to drive the blood onward.

Peristaltic (pĕrĭstæ·ltĭk), *a. Physiol.* [ad. Gr. περισταλτ-ικός (Galen), f. περιστάλλ-ειν 2nd. to send round, f. στέλλειν to set, place, array, make ready, dispatch, send. Cf. F. *péristaltique* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Applied to the automatic muscular (vermicular) movement which takes place in the alimentary canal and other hollow or tubular organs, consisting of rhythmic wave-like contractions in successive circles, by which the contents of the organ are propelled along it.

1693 COWPERSON, etc. *Abortion* 12. viii. 266 This vomiting ariseth by the Peristaltick motion of the Guts. **1696** COLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 609 Each these kinds of vessels seem to have a particular contexture of their own. **1733** N. TURNER *Midwifery* 14 The inverting peristaltic Motion of the Fallopian Tube. **1880** DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 196 When the earth was in a very liquid state it was ejected in little spouts, and when not so liquid by a slow peristaltic movement.

b. *transf.* (*Electr.*) See quot.

1898 THOMSON *Math. & Phys. Papers* (1884) II. lxxv. 61, I...venture to introduce the term *peristaltic* to characterise that kind of inductive by which currents are excited in elongated conductors through the variation of electrostatic potential in the surrounding matter.

Hence **Perista·ltically** *adv.*, in a peristaltic manner; with peristaltic action or movement.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 626/1 The food is propelled onwards peristaltically. **1868** URE *Anat. Vertebr.* 111. 301 Stretching the peristaltically winding intestines from the common respiratory movements of the abdominal walls.

Peristaphyline (pĕrĭstæ·fĭlin), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *peristaphylin-us*, f. Gr. περι around + σταφύλιον adj., f. σταφυλή bunch of grapes, swollen uvula. Cf. mod.F. *péristaphylin* (Littré).] Situated about the uvula: applied to two muscles, the *external peristaphyline* (*or tensor palati*), and the *internal peristaphyline* (*or levator palati*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peristaphylinus, internus & externus*, are Muscles of the Uvula. **1840** G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 156 The *circumflexus palati*, or external peristaphyline muscle, consists of a vertical and a horizontal portion.

Peristerite (pĕrĭ·stĕrəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon, dove + -ITE 1 a 2.] A variety of Albite exhibiting a slight iridescence or opalescence like that of the plumage on a pigeon's neck.

1845 T. THOMSON in *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* XXVII. 180 *Peristerite* ...was seen on also from Perth in Upper Canada: It is light brownish red, and exhibits a play of colours, chiefly blue, on the surface. **1868** DANA *Min.* 326.

Peristeroid (pĕrĭ·stĕroid), *a. Ornith.* [mod. f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon + -OID.] Of or pertaining to the *Peristeromorphæ*, a group of birds in Sundevall's classification (1873) identical with the *Columbæ* or pigeons.

Peristeromorph (pĕrĭ·stĕrŏmŏrf). *Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *peristeromorph-æ*, pl. fem. of *peristeromorphus*, f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon + μορφή form.] A member of the group *Peristeromorphæ* in Huxley's classification (1867), identical with the *Columbæ* or pigeons. So **Peristeromo·rphic, Peristeromo·rphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Peristeromorphæ*.

Peristeronic (pĕrĭstĭrŏ·nĭk), *a.* [app. f. Gr. περιστερών, -ῶνος dove-cot (f. περιστερά dove, pigeon) + -IC.] Pertaining to or concerned with pigeons.

1868 *Proc. Peristeronic Soc.* 1 That the Society be called the National Peristeronic Society. **1878** FULTON & WRIGHT *Bk. Pigeons* 58 Of the National Peristeronic Society it may be said that it holds the position of the first pigeon society of the day. **1893** *Ibid.* (ed. Lindley) viii. 52 What would talk of a pigeon's 'eye-lids' that has any knowledge of matters peristeronic? **1904** *Times* 6 Jan. 5/3 The National Peristeronic Society was founded by the amalgamation of the National Columbarian and the Philo-Peristeronic Societies.

Peristeropod (pĕrĭ·stĕrŏpŏd), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [ad. assumed Gr. *περιστερόπουσ-ος, pl. of *περιστερόπους pigeon-footed.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Peristeropodes*, a section of *Alectoromorphæ* or gallinaceous birds in Huxley's classification (1868), having the toes arranged on a level as in pigeons. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group. So **Peristero·podous** *a.* and *sb.*; **Peristero·podous** *a.*

Peristethium: see PERI- b.

Peristomatic (pe·rĭstōmæ·tĭk), *a. Bot.* [f. PERI- + STOMA (pl. STOMATA).] Surrounding a stoma of a leaf.

1878 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 90/1 Its Cryptogamic fructification (the stoma is bounded by three cells,—two of which...are crescentic and concave inwardly, while the third surrounds them,...and has on this account been called peristomatic).

Peristome (pe·rĭstōm). Also in L. forms **peri·stoma** (pl. -ata), **peristo·mium** (pl. -ia). [= F. *péristome* (1781, in, ad. mod.L. *peristoma* (Hedwig 1782), f. Gr. περί around + στόμα mouth; altered (by Ehrhart 1787) to *peristomium*, after *peristaphyline*, etc.]

1. *Bot.* The fringe of small teeth around the mouth of the capsule or sporangium in mosses.

1796 WITHERING *Bot. Arrang. Pl. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 53 *Peristoma*, the fringe at the mouth of the Capsule of Mosses. **1848** HOOKER & TAYLOR *Musc. Brit.* Introd. 9 The absence or presence of the fringe of the Peristome which Hedwig employed to so much advantage. **1850** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 320 Like all mere roofs of cellular tegmil processes, called collectively the peristomium, and separately teeth. **1855** HOOKER & DRUR *Suckl. Bot.* 331 We must now examine somewhat more minutely the origin of the Peristome.

2. *Zool.* **a.** The margin of the aperture of the shell of a mollusc. **b.** Any special structure or set of parts around the mouth or oral opening in various invertebrates, as insects, crustacea, hydrozoa, infusoria; in echinoderms, the part of the body-wall surrounding the mouth (opp. to PERIPROCT); in certain worms, as earthworms, the first true somite, situated behind the *prostomium* or *protelmium*, and bearing the mouth.

a. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 101 The margin of the aperture is termed the peristome. **1870** ROLLESTON *Forms, Life* 97 The echinella is seen in the night ...; its mobility in part is...concealed by the reflection over it of the peristome.

b. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 93 (In *Cyclostoma elegans*) The prominent ventral disc (*peristome*). **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Animals.* x. 258 (*Chætopoda*) The first somite, which contains the mouth, is the peristomium. *Ibid.* x. 269 (*Echinodermata*) The ambulacral plates are continued on the peristome to the margins of the mouth. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 180 (In the genus *Asterophila*) The mouth...is situate in the centre of a disc or peristome of great mobility. **1898** *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 482.

Hence **Peristo·mial, Peristo·mial** *adjs.*, surrounding the mouth, circumoral; pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a peristome.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 Peristomial gills of some *Holothuridæ*. **1900** *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 178 The peristomial plates...number 10 upon normality 9 in one row and 1 in the other row of the pair. **1900** SEDGWICK *Man. Zool.* 79 Between the mouth and the circumference of the disc is a flat space, without appendages of any kind, covered by the peristomial spurs. **1881** HASWELL in *Trans. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales* (1882) 16 Rudimentary peristomial gonads. **1898** *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 303 There are four long peristomial cirri on each side. *Ibid.* 485 The peristomial segment.

Peristrephic (pĕrĭstrĕ·fĭk), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. περιστρέφειν to turn round + -IC. (The etymological form would be *peristroptic*.)] Turning round, revolving, rotatory (as a panorama). Also **Peristre·phical**, *a.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 582 The whole visible mechanical sphere is perispherical. **1858** *Ibid.* XLIII. 702 Every panoramic story our host has a peristrephic panorama. **1892** J. LARKIN *Lect. to MacEwan* 458 (1893) 331 Opening up a peristrephic picture of the Christian world.

‡ **Peristrophe** (pĕrĭ·strŏfē). *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Gr. περιστροφή.] A turning round, a revolution.

1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 22 A strange Peristrophe of Policy and Religion.

Peristyle (pe·rĭstaĭl), *sb.* (*a.*) *Arch.* Also 7–9 in L. form **peristy·lium**, 9 in Gr. form **peristy·lon**. [a. F. *péristyle* (1554 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *peristylium*, *peristylon*, in Gr. περίστυλον sb., neuter of περίστυλος having pillars all round, surrounded by a colonnade, f. περι around + στῦλος pillar.] A row of columns or colonnade surrounding a temple or other building, or a court, cloister, etc.; less properly, the court or space having round it such a row of columns.

1601 PHAUMAN *Gentl. Exercy.* I. v. 17 All manner of compartements, lawns, parterres, plots, buildings, &c. **1623** KILLIGREW *Parasit.* (1664) 1 A large square Court compassed about with the fairest *peristylium* or Cloysters that I ever saw. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 396 A *peristylium* of graceful columns. **1832** ELLIS *Expos Alhambra* (Libr. Ent. Knowl.) I. 70 When the exterior of a temple was not surrounded by a peristyle or colonnade, the temple was said to be aperal. **1858** SIMPS *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 422/2 Should the peristyle was arranged the chambers used by the men.

¶ Erroneously applied to the columned porch of a church or other large building, to a pillared verandah, etc.

1842 HOPPUS *Rudiments* v. 28, 29 You go through a large *Peristile*, after a long Entry set about with Pillars. **1879** [J. HAWEIS] *Lect. Taste.* I. 2. 61, *Pronaos* is sometimes taken for a row or rank of Columns, as well without as within any Edifice;...hereabouts this was call'd *Antiperistyle*. **1883** MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 139 Crowding and crushing...about the portals and steps of the church. *Ibid.* II. xii. 27. **1888** MISS. ROSSER *Village on Cliff* xiii. 193 When the wedding party came out into the *peristyle* of the church, the carriages had both disappeared.

B. *adj.* Surrounded by a colonnade.

1869 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 313 That the Mausoleum was composed of an oblong peristyle building.

Hence **Peristy·lar** *a.*, pertaining to, having, or of the nature of a peristyle.

1856 J. FERGUSSON *Illust. Indian Archit.* 11. ii. 333 All round the inner there is a peristylar cloister with cells.

Perisynovial, -**tendinæum**: see PERI- a, b.

‡ **Perisystole** (pĕrĭsĭ·stŏlē). *Physiol.* [mod. L. *perisystole* (Bartholine 1651), f. Gr. περί around + συστολή contraction; in F. *périsystole* (1761 in *Dict. Acad.*).] 'The short interval of time between the systole and the following diastole of the heart; inappreciable except when the heart's action is failing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Perisystolic** (-sĭstŏ·lĭk) *a.*, belonging to the perisystole.

1665 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 Without any interloping *perispisole* at all. **1668** COLLINGES & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 11. 21, 224 They confound the Perisystole or quiet pauses of the heart. **1683** DOETTINGIUS tr. *Pl. Sep. Confections* 302 (*Syncope from spasmodic causes.*) **1758** J. S. tr. *La Dixas's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 182, *Perisystole*, that Transit of rest between the Systole and Diastole of the Heart. **1893** HARVEIAN *Soc. Journal* 213 A murmur arising at the root of the aorta, during the ventricular systole, is more permanent, than a murmur arising in the ventricles. **1893** HARVEY *Disc. Heart* & The peripatetic phenomena.

†Pe·rit. *Obs.* Also 6 perrott, 6–7 perist, 6 perrot. [Origin unascertained.] A measure of weight equal to $\frac{1}{288}$ of a grain. (Cf. TROY 8.)

1582 *Conference of Weights* (MS. Rawl. D. 1318) 62 The measure...therefor a drope was...a perrotte, and a perrotte [sic] 24 graynes. **1634** *Rates & Duties Merch. Goods* 23 (Beckett) By Troy Mass makes a Grain; Twenty four Grains makes a Mite; Twenty Mites makes a Troy; Twenty four Troys makes a Perit. **1680–1745** [see BLANCARD vol. viii. **1858** *Mariner's Mandals. N. Carm.* 40 Three ruby coals were never bought or sold, but The bullet, and their dividends were petits, because like the different stocks in our public funds, and were bought and sold at different prices from day to day.

†Peri·te, *a. Obs.* Also 6 peryt. [a. obs. F. *perit*, *-ite* (c 1500), or ad. L. *perit-us* 'experienced', properly pa. pple. of **perīri* (in *ex-perīri* to make trial of.)] Experienced, expert, skilful, skilled.

1529 *Chart. Jas. V* in M'Crie *Life A. Melville* (1819) I. 432 Y^e most Maister Harye...has made under him guyde and perite scollaris. **1560** G. B. (*transl. Pemble*) *Conquest* 10 No thynge semit commendable vnto them any thing sufficient to request a more skilfil and perite Mr. **1892** *Antiquary Theat. Christ. Prol.* 11 Lilian is said to be the most Perite of any Lyrick Poet. **1800** *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 668 Friends who are to the habit of supporting a profane rather than a pacific hospitality.

Hence **† Peri·tely** *adv.*, skilfully. Obs.

1897 TOMLINSON *Rowan's Disp.* 138 This hath been so prettily adulterated.

‡ **Perithecium** (pĕrĭthī·shĭŏm). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. Also anglicized as **perithece** (pe·rĭthēs). [mod.L. (Persoon 1796), f. Gr. περί around + θήκη case: cf. *peridermium*.] A cup-shaped or flask-shaped receptacle, usually with a narrow opening, inclosing the fructification in certain fungi, etc.; spec. in the *Pyrenomycetes*. Hence **Perithe·cial** *a.*, pertaining to the perithecium.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 209 *Peridermium*, is a term used to express the part which contains the reproductive organs of Uredo, and its coordinates. **1834** *Penny Cycl.* II. 3 Peridermium is the part in which the seeds are contained. **1857** BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 1. 184. **1873** BERKELEY & BROOME *Notices Fungi* 238 *Pyrenomycetes*.—The part we have found in the genera of small flask-shaped or roundish receptacles...have received *Perithecia*. **1884** BESSEY & WILLIAMS *Cryptog. Bot.* 311 The Ascomycetes may be classed in three divisions:—...the *Pyrenomycetes*, with gymnocarpic or perithecial fruit, in which flask-shaped bodies open at the apex. *Ibid.* 326 The perithecia also are often essentially like the apothecia.

Perithelium, -thoracic: see PERI- a, b.

+ Perition. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action from L. *perire, perit-* ass to PERISH.] Perishing, destruction, annihilation.

1640 Fr. HALL *Chr. Modes*, 1. xiv. 188 Were there an absolute perition in one dissolution.

Peritoneous (pĕrĭtōnĭəs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. περί around + τόνος cut, cutting.] (See quot.)

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Mineral.* § 230, *Peritomous. Note*, Implying that cleavage takes place in more than one direction, parallel to the axis, and that the faces are all of the same quality.

Peritomy (pĕrĭtŏmĭ). *Surg.* [f. Gr. περιτομή circumcision, f. περί around + τομή cutting.] Circumcision, esp. of the scrotum.

1889 G. A. HERES *Dic. Eye* 1. ii. 80 Performing the operation of peritomy or syndectomy. 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Peritoneal, -eum (pĕrĭtōnĭ·ăl, -ĭəm), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, situated in, or affecting the peritoneum.

1767 *Gentl. Treat. Wounds* 1 277 Each carrying along with it a peritoneal coat. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII 201 There was...all the appearance of peritoneal inflammation. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 240 The peritoneal thickening and fibrous adhesions which result from circumscribed peritonitis.

‖ **Peritoneum, -æum** (pĕrĭtōnĭ·ĭm). *Anat.* [L., *peritonæum, -æon* (in Cæl. Aurel., *c* 400), a. Gr. περιτόναιον (-ωναν), adj. from neuter of περιτόναιος adj., f. περιτείνειν stretched around or over, f. περί around + τείνειν, from ablaut stem of τείνω to stretch; cf. TONE. Formerly also **peritonæon** from Gr., and **peritone** = F. *péritoine* (1541 in HATZ.-DARM.).] The double serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen, of large extent and complex form, having numerous folds (as the *omenta, mesenteries*, etc.) which invest and support the various abdominal viscera.

In vertebrates below mammals, which have no diaphragm, The membrane lining the whole body-cavity, corresponding to the mammalian peritoneum and pleura combined (hence sometimes called *pleuroperitoneum*). Also applied to similar membranes lining the body-cavity and investing the alimentary canal in some invertebrates, as insects.

1541 R. COPLAND (*Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iij), What is the peritoneon, and wher of is it ingendre? 1615 NORDEN *Surveid. Mankynde* 1. xv. (1636) 46 The full-watled *Peritonæon*. 1706 T. E. *La Peirousal. Pr. Acad.* 0. 348 There is an other circle or sphere called *Peritone*, because it is spread round about the lower belly. 1829 CARSON *Body of Man* 321 The wounds of the muscles of the lower belly and of the *Peritonæum* or tela are not united. 1831 KAY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 1272 The Abdomen was composed about with a strong Peritonæum. 1834 CARSON *Cycl. Anat.* 1. 1. In the fish kind, the peritoneum...is very variously coloured. 1864 ATTENTIEU [see] Obs. 2 The peritoneum. 1872 FLOWER *Comp. Anatomy* 3 A peculiar epithelium, not a continuation of that of the peritoneum. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Peritoneum*...The stratum in the *Branchiopoda* that holds the alimentary canal suspended to the peritoneal cavity...The outer layer of the digestive canal in the Insecta.

Hence **Peritone·o-** in *Comb.*, as *peritoneo-vaginal* a., having relation to the peritoneum and vagina.

1898 G. A. HERRES *Dic. Words* 643 The peritoneo-vaginal method.

Peritonism (pĕrĭtŏnĭz'm). *Path.* [f. as next + -ISM: in mod.L., *peritonismus*.] (See quots.)

1887 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 619 The hæmorrhage may produce the symptoms of acute peritoneal damage which have been described under the title of 'Peritonism.' *Ibid.* 772 The symptoms, which are mainly those of severe abdominal pain, and collapse, and usually with vomiting, have been described under the title of 'peritonism'.

‖ **Peritonitis** (pĕrĭtōnəi·tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περίτον-εον (see PERITONEUM) + -ITIS. In mod.F. *péritonite.*] Inflammation of the peritoneum, or of some part of it.

1778 W. CULLEN *First Lines Pract.* (1788) II. 213 We have given a place to our Nosology to the Peritonitis, comprehending under that title not only the inflammations affecting the peritoneum...but also those affecting the membranes of the mesentery, or omentum, and mesocolon. 1880 PEACE *Slight Ailm.* 30 The pain of peritonitis is one of the most terrible...that any human being can have to bear.

Hence **Peritonital** (-ōnəi·tăl), **Peritonitic** (-ĭtĭk) *adjs.*, pertaining to or affected with peritonitis.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 1 Peritonitic signs or admission. 1883 *Laboratory* 28 July 3/1 The Bishop...is not out of danger, and...cannot be considered quite free from peritonital inflammation is subdued. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 842 Various results of the peritonitic affection.

Peritonsillar to **Peritracheal**: see PERI- a, c.

Peritoria, -ye, var. PARTORIAL, PELITORY.

Peritreme (pĕrĭtrīm). *Zool.* Also in L. form **peritre·ma.** [n. F. *péritrème* (Audouin 18..), f. Gr. περί round + τρῆμα perforation, hole.] **a.** A small chitinous ring surrounding a breathing-hole in an insect. **b.** The margin of the aperture of a univalve shell: = PERISTOME 2 a (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1853 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr. Glos.* 363 *Peritrema*...the raised margin which surrounds the breathing holes of scorpions. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 203 Palæontologists, opening upon the under surface by stigmata, each of which is surrounded by a raised margin, or 'peritreme'. 1880 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* iv. 174 The mouth or peristome of the shell [of a snail].

So **Peritre·matous** *a.*, surrounding an aperture; belonging to the peritreme.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Peritrichan (pĕrĭtrĭkăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Peritricha*, f. Gr. περί around + τρίχ-, stem of θρίξ hair.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the division *Peritricha* of *Infusoria*, having a band of cilia around the body. **b.** *sb.* An infusorian of the division *Peritricha*. So **Peri·trichous** *a.*; hence **Peritrichously** *adv.*, with a girdle of cilia.

1875 HUXLEY in *Mod. Times & Gaz.* 3 May 490/1 According to the distribution of the cilia, Stein has divided these into the *Holotricha*,...the *Heterotricha*,...the *Hypotricha*,...and the *Peritricha*, in which they (the cilia) form a zone round the body. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 109 The process of sexual reproduction observed by Stein in the peritrichous Infusoria. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 630 The...ring which supports the sucker of all the Peritrichous Urostylous new Lissotrichs. *Ibid.* 632 The perioral contractile collar of the Peritrichan, *Trichodina pediculus*. 1900 *Nature* 13 Sept. 469/1 Both are actively motile and peritrichously ciliated.

Peritroch (pĕrĭtrŏk). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *peritrochi-us*, a. Gr. περιτρόχιος circular, round, f. περί around + τροχός a hoop, a wheel, anything round; f. τρέχ-ειν to run.] A circlet of cilia resembling a wheel, as in a rotifer; an organism or embryo having such a circlet. Hence **Peritrochal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a peritroch.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Peritrochium** (pĕrĭtrōkĭăm). *Mech.* [mod. L., a. Gr. περιτρόχιον a wheel (see prec.); *ἄξων ἐν περιτροχίῳ* = *axis in peritrochio*, the wheel-and-axle.] A wheel, as constituting part of the mechanical power called the wheel-and-axle.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The use of this *Peritrochium* is to make the Cylinder or Axis to turned the more easily by the means of Spokes or Levers, which are fix'd in its Circumference. *Ibid.* *Axis in Peritrochio.* 1708 *New Acad. Arts* (ed. 2) 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1801) II. 121 This organ is usually called in mechanicks, the axis in *peritrochio*, ...the word windlass or capstan, would convey a more distinct idea to our people. 1886 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science, &c.* [See AXIS 11.]

Peritropal (pĕrĭtrōpăl), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. mod.L. *peritrop-a* (Jussieu) + -AL. In F. *péritrope* (Richard 1808).] Of an embryo or ovule: = ANTITROPAL, HEMITROPOUS. Also **Peri·tropous** *a.*

1819 LINDLEY *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 22 If it [the seed] be attached to the axis, or to an axis transposition, by an almost equidistant from the two ends or occupying the whole length of the inner edge, it is called *peritropal*. *Ibid.* 36 Peritropal...differed from the axis towards the sides of the pericarp. 1858 — *Introd. Nat. Syst.* (1846) II. 308 *Peritropal*, directed from the axis to the horizon, ...only applied to the embryo of the seed. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* viii. 103 Curvilinear or peritropous, when (the radicle is) curved round the axis.

¶ Erroneously explained by Worcester:

1846 WORCESTER, *Peritropal* (botany, around) ovary. *Modern.* (Hence in some later Dicts.)

‖ **Peritrope** (pĕrĭtrōpē). *rare.* [= Gr. περιτροπή turning round, revolution, circuit.]

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 600 This Periuape is worth the observation, That on the same day of the same month, that the Temple should happen to be taken, and that after 515 years.

Peritrophic (pĕrĭtrŏ·fĭk), *a. Entom.* [ad. F. *péritrophique*, f. Gr. περί around + τροφή food, τροφικός feeding.] Surrounding the food: applied by Balbiani (died 1899) to a chitinous membrane lining the stomach in various insects.

1900 MILLS & HUMPHREY *Starlepodia* 87 It...is the peritrophic membrane has been found in nearly every Dipterous larva examined.

‖ **Perityphlitis** (pĕrĭtĭfəlai·tĭs). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + Gr. τυφλόν the cæcum or blind-gut (Galen), neuter of τυφλός blind, after *typhlitis*.] Inflammation of some part (the connective tissue, the peritoneum, etc.) around or adjacent to the cæcum. (When seated in the *appendix vermiformis* of the cæcum, now distinctively called *appendicitis*.) Also loosely applied to inflammation of the cæcum itself (strictly called *typhlitis*).

1894 DUCKWORTH *Med. Lect., Perityphlitis*, inflammation of the cellular substance surrounding the cæcum. 1892 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* ed. 2) 233 Inflamed, on the right side, by lesions keeping the peritonæum of Burns and others. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 619 Fox in 1886 placed the pathology of perityphlitis upon a sound basis. 1900 *Bulletin* 14 June, The King is suffering from perityphlitis. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 1/3 It is only in recent years that the word 'appendicitis' has been coined. Formerly all inflammatory affections of this part of the bowel were called perityphlitis.

Hence **Perityphlitic** (-ĭtĭk) *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with perityphlitis.

1892 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1026 A perityphlitic abscess was opened, and the wound subsequently became dysfunctic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 619 The vermiform appendix, removed from the midst of a perityphlitic abscess.

‖ **Periurn·inum.** *Astron.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + *Uranus*: cf. PERIHARMONIUM.] That point in the orbit of any satellite of Uranus, at which it is nearest to URANUS.

a 1900 (Stated by Assistant Surg. Royal Astronomical Society.)

Perturethral to **Perivitelline**: see PERI- a, c.

Periwig (pĕrĭwĭg), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: α. 6 **perewyke, perowyke**; 6–7 **perwick(e**, 7 **peri-, perawick(e**; **perewike**; **periwike**. β. 6–7 **perwig, perewig(e, perywyge, perywig, -wigge, perriwige**; 6–8 **periwigg(e, perziwig, perrewig, perywig, periwrg, -weg**. 6– **periwig**. γ. 6 **periwinke, pere-periwincle**. 7–8 **periwinkle**. [In 16th *c., perrugle*, alteration of *perruck, perugg*, n. F. *perrugue* (15th *c.*): see PERUKE. By assumption, or 'popular etymology', *perrugle* became *perrugle, perrugle, perrywig, periwig*, whence by abbreviation, *Wig.*]

1. An artificial imitation of a head of hair (or part of one); worn formerly, first by women and then by men, as a fashionable head-dress; retained by judges, barristers, etc., as part of their professional costume; used by actors as a part of their make-up, and generally as a means of personal disguise, a concealment of premature grey hairs, or a covering for baldness; a Wig.

α. 1529 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1830) 13 For a perewyke for Master the kinges fole. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. To. to Palsgr.* 300 The perwyke, *la perrugue*. 1566 Sir F. KNOLLES *Lett. to Cecil in Ambly. Rep.* (1828) II. 304 She (Mary Stuart)could not smother a scoffe I heard upon the Queens [Mary Stuart], that was said to be a Perewyke, that she set very dejectedly. 1648 *Bp* HALL *Hard Texts, Heath Impr. Headdress*, or a Perwick. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 28/1 The comical periwicks are, a short bob, a long periwick with side bob..., a gentleel wig (etc.).

β. 1529 LORD *Lisle Letters* (Ash.) 118 Take from them their perywiggys, their pantoplys (etc.), and then shall none perceyve that a woman is the least parte of his atire. 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 3 He was...glad to cut Periwigs of hairs, and false bosoms of cloaths rolled. 1642 MILTON *Animadv.* i. 7 To have the Periwigs pluck'd off that cover your bafulness. 1698 WYNNE *Life* 4 *Sept. Ch. H.* 8/1 1 sup. I bought me a periwigg of my barber, &c. 1707 FERTH *Orlando* 29 Marr. To a periwigg-maker's, and there bought two periwigs, mighty fine. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Jan., It has cost me three guineas to-day for a periwig. 1750 HOWE *Fr. Rev.* 132 They took an old huge full-bottomed periwig out of the wardrobe of the antiquated Slippery of Louis XIV. 1864 MRS SHERWOOD *Sir Rutger* I. It visited us...a time in which men were fantastically trained periwigs upon their heads.

γ. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Perrugnier*, he that maketh Perewinckes. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* iii. v. 8 Th' one rolls wide blowes off his periwinke. 1700 E. ED. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Periwinkle*, a Periwigge or Perkey. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D. Martins conscience hath a periwig; therefore to good men he is more sower than wig. 1598 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 48 So soone as purging Lucifer Autumne starts, The doe with golden periwigs doth sparckle. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 72 I tell a Welsh tale for Fuller. For which Bald Place, the Readers of it are pleased may provide a Periwinke. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 59 When a Place is bald of Wood, no Art can make it a Periwig in haste.

† 2. An alleged kind of marine animal: see quots.

1634 W. WOOD *New Engl. Prosp.* i. 21 58 The lustrous Lobster with the Cockleish tayle. The Drinke Quoile. Muscle. Periwiggs. *Ibid.* 59 The Periwig is a kind of fish that liveth in the sand like a kind of haire, which being touched contracteth itself leaving nothing to be seene but a small round hole. 1870 S. CLARKE *Four Chr. Prof. Pract.* 57 1870 JOHNSTON *New Eng. Zoology* 69 Periwig.—Perwinkle or Sea Snail or Whelk. 1874 — *Pict. Nat. Hist.* (1876) 110 The Periwig is a shell-fish that lives in the sands that are raised on a shovel-headed piece and very little thicker; there is a little hole in the middle of the shell (near one a cap of hair, but upon the least motion of any danger it draws it in again.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *periwig-company, -maker*, etc.; *periwig-pated* adj.

1598 FLORIO, *Parrucchiera*, a periwig [etc.] perwigd or periwicked maker. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 29 To see a reformation Periwig-pated. [Qto: Perwig-pated] *Fellow*, mave a Position to inferior. 1663 *Aerops* 4 Feb., George Gent, a Barber and Periwigge-maker (entitled) that any one having long Hayres have to sell may repaire to him. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. ii. 91 (E. D. G.) Therefore, when they are most thick and grow well, constantly run into a periwig matting growth. 1863 *Examiner* 10 May 293/1 Young periwig-pated gentlemen. 1874 HARDWICK *Pop. Phil.* (1882) 316 The periwig company.

Periwig, *v.* *arch.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To put a periwig on; to dress, cover, or conceal with, or as with, a periwig. Often *fig.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 10, *Hamilcar.* 180 To gleen the Lakes, and bricke up the floods And periwig with wood the bald-pate woods. 1630 FULLER *Holy War* iv. 8, 28 May-soldiers, rather than they will leave their naked and bald, do periwig them with false hair, and fill up the vacuum with imaginary places. 1658 HOWELL *Venet. Ignetto* 17, 214 Pluralists burlesque, did periwig the barren with his olives & locks. 1721 SWIFT *Lagado Clad* 32 Diseased periwig'd with snakes. 1823 HOOD *Recess-day* iii. 1. 50 The...ginger-bread bakers periwig a few plum-buns with sugar-frost. *a* 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl.* III. 118 To bind a good story with perfidiousness, were like periwigging and powdering the Apollo Belvidere.

† **b.** To make (hair) into a wig. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1626 WILKINS *Alf. Eng.* xvi. 28. 401 The hairs...was periwigged, once Hyp.

Periwigged (pĕrĭwĭgd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ED.] Wearing or having on a periwig.

1626 WILKINS *Alf. Eng.* xvi. ch. 401 The rude periwigged Druidge fashion the Gaules. *a* 1638 CARTWRIGHT *Ib.* (1651)

Periwinkle, periwink·e, obs. var. PERIWIG.

Periwinkle[1] (periwigk'l). Forms: 4, 4 perwinke, 4–5 perwenke, 4 perwenke, -ainke, perwinke, -wynke, 4, 5 -wanke, -wenk(e, -ninke, 5 -wynke. β. 5 per-, parwynke, 6 pirwynke, 7 pertwinkle. γ. 6 peervinkle, -ninkle, -ainckle, -winkle, -winele, -winckle, -wynele, -wynckle, perywinkle, periczynole, -wynele, -winckle, 6–7 pervinele; 6– periwinkle, (7 perewinkle, 8 pereiwinele). [In OE. *pervinca*, a. L. *pervinca* (App. Herb. 4th c.), earlier *vinca pervinca* (Pliny), whence also It. *pervinca*, -*chiaca*, F. *pervenche*, Norman F. *pervenke*. In ME., *pervinke* and (after AF.) *per-*, *pervenke*, late ME. *pervynkle*, in 16th c. altered to *pervinckle*, *peervynele*, and finally to *periwinkle*, small since 1600. (Sometimes PERIWINKLE.)

The derivation of L. *pervinca* is not clear: some connect it with L. *pervincire* to conquer completely, with various suggested explanations. Cf. those s.]

1. The common name of plants of the genus *Vinca* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), esp. of the two European species, *V. minor* and *V. major*, the Lesser and Greater Periwinkle, evergreen trailing subshrubs with light blue starry flowers, varying in *V. minor* with pure white.

In early times a garland of this flower was placed on the heads of persons on their way to execution, with which some have compared the Pr. name *herbe aux morts*, flower of death.

a. c 1400 *Alphita* (Oxf.) in Wr.-Wülcker 1761/10 *Pervinca*, peruinca. 15.. *Voc.* (Brit. Mus. 12450) in Wr.-Wülcker 1761/10 *Pervinca*, perwinke. 1508 *Kennedie Sc. Prince* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 108 Vnbeseid weary ye beggar vnder his horse wanke; ...A garland of peruenke set on ye head. 1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 18/1 A garlande of Rose and lili flowers colours Petrocil and peruynk. 1573–80 Gascoigne *Flow. Lyric.* Prise 1452 Then sprang the violets all newe, And fresshe peruinke, rich in hewe. 1591–92 Lyly, *Endimion* IV. i. (1636) 144 Then hast. Crowned only with leaves ...Other with pennake weeds for the prize. c 1650 *Alphita* 193 Pervinca sol prunivca, ... gall. si est, peruenke.

β. a 1440 *Durham Med. MS.* c. 373 in *Anglia* XVIII. 377 *Pervinke* is an erbe growe al aboute. c 1475 *Prik Vic.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786/12 *Hec pervinca*...a *perwynke*. 1542 Turner *Welsh Diet.* (Shropsh. Soc.), *perwynke*. 1548 Turner, *Serpents* (1568) 63 The Egyptians Cleanse or Perlwish ...it very good against the poyson of Aspis. tr. *Jacques de Vall. de Health* (Somerset Ho.), & of my gilofares of perwynckes.] 1578 Turner *Libellus, Cleanthes Amphitheatr.* *Scholia* *vinca pervinca*, anglis Parwynde dicitur. 1597 — *Herbal* v. K 1/1, *Vinca pervinca*... called in English peruwinkle, or parwynde... It hath pretty blewe flowers, and the herbe creepeth vpon the grounde very thicke. 1598 Lyte, *Dodoens* 32 Periuinkle hath many small and slender long branches. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxi. xi. 21 The Periuinkle ...continually fresh and green all the yeare long. 1611 Florio, *Herba pervinca*, the hearbe Periwinkle. 1742 Compl. *Fam. Piece* v. 373 Double purple and large Periwinkle. 1758 Wesman. *Lichen Family-Spring* 65, Through primrose tufts, in that green bower, The periwinkle trailed its wreaths. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 592 White periwinkles, flinging their light of blossoms and dark glossy leaves down the rocky channels of the brawling streams.

† 2. *fig.* One who surpasses or excels; the fairest or choicest; the 'flower'; cf. the 'pink of perfection'. *Obs.* [In OF. *pervenche*: Do tous vius es est le pervenke (Godef.).]

c 1385 Chaucer, *Sir Piers Birmingham* in Rhyme *Anc. Songs* (1810) 20 He kepede wedlocke of him and eek euere so pervenk of hem alle. a 1500 *Lete Song* (Harl. MS. 1022, f. 70 b/2), Blyn is this of burgeons blee is pervenke of prouesse. a 1500 *Ode Degrees* 130 Comyn lady and wyse,...thou arte pervenke of prise.

† b. Playfully applied to a girl or woman. *Obs.*

1633 Heywood *Witch Nar* (1st ed.) G 2v, (To a chambermaid) Quicke periwinkle to this minute sure. 1640 — *Love's Mistress* v. C 2 b, Very good, I shall love this periwinkle.

† 3. *Her.* In blazoning by flowers and plants, the designation of the tincture azure or blue. *Obs.*

1595 Guyon [title] *His... Pursuivaunte*,...giuen vpon by the Inventours of the new Way of Blazon by Flowers and Herbs ...to supply the want thereof. 1597 in Bailey Vol. II.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1500 Weever, *Epit.* 19 [of] Bell finch...of pale chiffes, periwinkle-mouthed. *Bird's Nest* (1871) 9/1 Wherever you stand ...you see the smooth wonderful periwinkle blue, bursting freely between the sparkling white seeds.

Periwinkle[2] (periwigk'l). Forms: 6 (?) periwynete, parwinkle, par-, parwynkle; periwinkill, -wynele; 6–7 perewinule; 7 perwinkle, -winckle, perewinckle, periwinckle, -winkel, 7– periwinkle, (7–8 –winkle, 9 peeri-; dial. pennywinkle, -wink). Also 5, 8 periwinke, -winck.

(Known in this form only from 16th c.; but OE. had in the same sense a word exactly used (in pl.) *pinewincles* and subsequent use seems to confusion of the letters p and r and, The Mids. former the latter, which may however be a worked form, as *pennywinkle* would explain the dial. forms, and most dial. forms. In very rare the second element to the name. It is noteworthy that the first certain appearance of *per-*, *periwinckle*, agrees so closely with that of *periwinkle*. Periwinkle 16/1, from ME. *pervenke*, *pervenke*, as if to some way *periwinkle* and *periwinke* had continued in the form *periwinkle*, *periwinkle*.)

1. The English name of a gastropod mollusc of the genus *Littorina*, esp. *L. littorea* the common European sweet species, much used for food, having a dark-coloured turbinate shell. Formerly, and still sometimes, used in a wider sense.

1550 Falkn. 253/2 *Periwinkle* a *shellfyshe*, *Myarium*, *cornum*. 1552 Huloet, *Periwinkle fyshe*, *cochlea*. 1598 Yong *Diverdus* 102 Of the kinds of those welkes or periwinckles there make ornerous lyrick banches of diuers colours and colours. 1599 Levins *Manip.* 126/23 A *Periwinkle*. *Ibid.* 126/31 A *Pilliepeele*, *cochlea*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 228 In the manner do Periwinkles and Snailes. 1611 Speed *Theat. G. Brit.* xxiv. (1614) 41/2 As Alfleday ... upon the billow in the day are found cockles, periwinkles and oysters of solid meat. 1647 Duncon *Wks.* (1704) I. 113 A great many Periwinckles and Muscles. 1710 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 174 On the Rocks, abundance of Periwinkles. 1832 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxviii, Some Weller urged I merely quote was the solemnest said to the fractious peregrinator was he would'nt come out of his shell by means of a pin. 1852–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 17 The limpet and periwinkle live between tide-marks, where they are left dry twice a day. 1882 Tennyson *Sonnet* 48 Sometimes periwinkles, crabs, an lobsters are bring. 18.. *Rep. Dial. Dict.*, Pennywinkle (Northants. in Kent and Devon).]

2. 1440 Rider *Dict.*, Cochea, a single lusing a shell, also a fishe called a periwinke (1589, Cooper periwinkle, 1572 periwinkle). 1570 Levins *Manip.* 126/26 A *Periwinkle*, *cochlea*. 1586 Bishop *Holmach.* vi. 49 Some are of harder shells, as oysters, periwinkles, &c.

b. The shell of this mollusc. rare—0.

1824 Pennant *Voyage* II. 98 § 4. The Micmacenas and his subjects, wears a white Periwinkle in the fore-head for a jewell.

† 2. = Cochlea 2 (of the ear). *Obs.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. 38 note. The last passage [of the ear] is called the Cochlea, Snail or Periwinkle; where the nerves of hearing plainly appear.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1672 Petvian *Gentl. Exerc.* II. iv. 124 A Ladle...open her head a Cannon of Periwinckle and Earthen shells. 1856 Chr. Hodgson *Diary* (1893) II. 150 An array of periwinkle pickets. 1841 *Blackw.* 402 Mulled with periwinkle men to bought the cradle for Billingsgate.

Hence **Periwinkled** *a.*, having or abounding in periwinkles; **Periwinkler**, a gatherer or seller of periwinkles; **Periwinkling** *vbl. sb.*, the gathering of periwinkles; † **Periwinkling** *ppl. a.*, winding like the cavity of a periwinkle shell: said of the ear.

1883 A. Stewart *Mother Lechaber* xiii. 169 The "peri-winkled cleer" is a thousand times better than the "three barren cleer" of Tennyson. 1893 Col. Hughes *Tom Brown* (1895) II. 110 All the Billingsgate periwinklers are out to-day. 1841 *Punch* 159 Swarming with vermin by parents, nit picking, and periwinkling. 1860 *Longman* IV. 61 I never found shells all words and...make Doris lie For the periwinkling porch, that winding leads From my close chamber to your hedchapel call.

Periwinkle, obs. variant of PERIWIG *sb.*

Perjink (pəɹdʒiŋk), *a. Sc.* Also 9 **prejink**, **par-**, **prejinct**. [Origin unknown. The word has the form of a Fr. or L. derivative; Jam. suggests a F. **parjuter* or L. **perjunctus*; but these words, even if they existed, would hardly give the sense.] Exact, precise, minutely accurate; prim, neat.

1808 Jamieson, *Perjink*, v. Rose, precise, minutely accurate; *prejinck*, Vife. ... A Vife, or an apper wand. 1821 Galt *Ayrs. Parish* xxxvii. 294 All my things were kept by her in a most perjinct and excellent order. 1841 Barnard *Ja. Fireside Lore.* 121 She was a prejink body, and carried her head very high. 1885 Robert *Window in Thrums* 201, He was looking wonderly perjink.

b. 1808 Pennie *Sour Plums* (1815) 222 Quiet *Primrose* xxvii, 201 The sequence that prejink Miss Peggy had made of herself. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 140 A prim and prejink-looking fellow. 1832 Mrs. *Hamilton Warwick* xxiii. 308 Mr. Barnes ...looked as perjinct as a pinnacle.

Hence **Perjinkly** (pəɹ-) *adv.*, with minute accuracy, primly.

1820 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* xl. II. 68 If we mean be an our prejinkly, will you an' her baith tin a wee thegither? 1822 — *Thane-head* ix. 180 A young genteel man, with a most methodical gravity, prejinctly clad. 1832 — *Lawrie T.* v. 70 Lefter ane footstone, and watchers, and a' the other prejinkities of marriage-burden. 1887 Roxana *Pentecost* II. 250 She had always what my mother called "perjinkety" ways, which made her typically an old maid in her years.

Perjonat, **-te**: see PER-IONATE, PERJURE *sb.* 5.

† **Perjourney**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PER- 1 + JOURNEY *v.*] *Intr.* To pass through.

1596 *Surrey Ess. Rebell.* (1807) 111. 208 Quoth she who perjourneth to all the sepulchres of this burgh, to perlaveda, going, and par thak upon, in the pearl damsel gentle.

† **Perjurate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *perjurāt-*, ppl. stem of *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.*] = PERJURE *v.*

1623 Cockeram, *Perjurate*, to forswear. 1806 Hunter *Doctor* vol. ii. To Perjurate or to Periure.

† **Perjuration**. *Obs.* [adl. med. (Anglo-) L. *perjūrātiōn-em* (12th c. in Du Cange), n. of action f. *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.* Cf. obs. F. *parjuration* (13th c. in Godef.).] The action or an act of perjuring oneself; perjury.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1696/1 The Cardinall ...forgeth them all these perlauations, schismes, and heresies. 1614 Chamberl. *Pretenders*, a Scriuenship. 1708 Fortescue *Learning* (Oliver) 21, If for one...to take oath as oath, would be downright perjuration. 1713 *Bolton Mss.* xi (1726)

56 'I did disown disowned of our Friends from downright Perjuration, for all they have makes de Ouands.'

† **Perjurator**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Agent-n. in L. form f. *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.*] Perjurer.

1689 T. Powney *Chas. Gd. Commander* 19 False Jurymen, Perjurors, Perjurators, Hater of the Court, fowle perjur'd miscreants.

† **Perjure**, *sb.*[1] (a.) *Obs.* Also 6 **periur**. [a. AF. *perjur* (Gower), *parjur*, in F. *parjure*[1] (12–13th c.), or ad. L. *perjūr-us* one who swears falsely; an oath-breaker, a perjured person; cf. PERJURE *v.*] One who commits perjury; a perjurer.

1530 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 290/1 *Que trop* 7 ad perjurs en son Roialme.]

a 1540 Bale in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. 122 Sum of them ar knowne for common perjure. 1548 — *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 53b, Calliope thou all that cought was, As hypocrites, dyssemblers, dottipoles, ...periure. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 47 His comet is like a periure, wearing papers. *Shr. Intro.* ii. 1. Pedlar 21 1605 Camden *Remains* (1636) 191 You-breaking perlure, that her oath admires, With thousand fashions, and as many formes.

b. *as adj.* Perjurious, perjured.

a 1440 Lydg. *Siege Thebes* 2092 Thow art...dampnable and falsly als forsworn, And als periur of thyn answer com. a 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. P.* xxiii. 30 To rak the luik in hate the bride, The kyst was periure and perjure.

† **Perjure**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—1. [prob. a. F. *parjure*, ad. L. *perjūrium* false oath.] = PERJURY. 1590 Greene *Conj.* II. 364 Of Covenise and of Periure, Of fals bruage and of Usure.

Perjure (pəɹdʒiu), *v.* Also 5–6 **per-**. [a. OF. *parjurer*[1] (11th c. in Littré) :—L. *perjūrāre* to swear falsely, break one's oath, f. PER- 3 + *jūrāre* to swear. In AF. in Britton; in Eng. found first in 14th c.]

†1. *intr.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury; to bear false witness while on oath; to be false to an oath, promise, etc. *Obs.*

[1292 Britton IV. iv. § 2 Et si aucun soit en parlance a aucune par aucun serement, *femme*. Il sera une le mayle a perjurer lequeluy by any bad reporter.] 1847 N. Bacon *Disc. Gover. Eng.* I. (1739) 135 He procures a Dispensation from Rome to perjury and oppress without sin. 1732 *Select Tracts Misc.* (1751) V. 64 Some who can't perjure their a two Inch Board; Yet keep their Bellygrinkles, and scape the Cord. 1788–9 Gentl. *Magazine* (1840) 388 Resolved to abjure and perjure, on occasion might serve.

†b. With obj. clause (or Transpl.). *Obs. rare.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 249 Horribly perjuring how extremely her son loued her.

c. *reflexive. To perjure oneself*: to forswear oneself. [So in F. *se parjurer*, from 11th c.] Now the usual const.

1718 Johnson, *Perjure*, to a... It is used with the reciprocal pronoun (1878 Trench *Gallic*: so, 'he perjured himself'). 1770 *Penniless Inst. Lodge*, (1781) 114 A person who has...perjured himself (to) the tune of misery. 1790 *Imperial Mag.* (ed. 2) XIV. 1501 No man will perjure himself into Arcadia who apprehends vengeance from Heaven and disgrace among men.

d. *quasi-passive* (see PERJURED). *To be perjured*: to be forsworn, to be guilty of perjury.

1577 Earl Bedford in *Cartwl Diocese* 12 Hope you that ye be not perjured and so vnmeet to your vocation. a 1593 Ld. Brooke *Poems* (1670), 167. I had rather be perjured then to broke that league that god myll hane done to mayntaine the. 1894 Jas. Tait in *Q. Review* 1. Dec. 14, I do To be perjur'd for the saving ten thousand people. 1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, And are you perjur'd then for virtue's sake? How then have you sworn? 1780 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 27 It is probable, that if Burk had been perjured, he would have been prosecuted.

† 2. *trans.* To prove false to or break (an oath, vow, promise, etc.). *Obs.*

1587 Turner *G. de la Taur* D 1/1, Thau she lyeth and perlaieth her faith and troulhe. 1592 Greene *Lib. & Q. Mercy* in *Plays & M.* (1831) 1892 Which rather he so contrary to the vow and oath made by perjuring. 1634 Glapthorne, *Wit in a Const.* II. iv, Had you known Leonardo would perjure his promise. 1689 Shadwell *Amorous Bigot* Epil. 'Tis true he perjured those vows he had passed those lips, determined to perjure it.

† 3. To prove false to (a person) to whom one has sworn faith. *Obs. rare.* [In 15–16th c. Fr.]

1600 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* III. i, She...did pray For me that perjur'd her.

† 4. To make perjured, cause to commit perjury. *Obs. rare.*

1608 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 30 Women are not In their best Fortunes strong; but want will perjure The ne're constant Varlet.

Perjured (pəɹdʒiləd), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [pa. pple. of prec. vb., after AF. *perjuré*, OF. *parjuré* pa. pple. of the intrans. vb., lit. (one) that has perjured or committed perjury. (From viewing it as Eng. as passive, appr. across the quasi-passive usage of the vb.: see prec. 1 d.)]

1. That has committed perjury; guilty of perjury; foresworn; deliberately false to an oath, vow, promise, etc.

1483 in *Proceedings Privy Council* 27 Wher [the chaplain] he lieuenant or prisoner, is thself, or is sumtime. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 3 To call in the supposed perjured persons after the said Conuicte. 1558 Phaer *Æneid* v. D 1, By this deuice, and through the craft of Sinon false perlured. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 23 Conscience is a word that cowards use, Deuis'd at first to keepe the strong in awe, Our strong arms be our conscience, swords our law. 1605 Bishop *Reliq. Wotton.* (1651) 30 For which Cause he is to trust neither a Liar nor is he perjured. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 102 ¶ 3, I hope

you won't be such a perjured Wretch as to forswear your self. *a* 1699 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. By Perjured traitors who richly deserved seats and halters.

b. *absol.* and *quasi-adj.*

1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* i. 10 The lawe is...given...to lyers and to perjured. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28 How many villains were in Spain,...how many perjured in France. 1605 Shakes. *Lear* III. ii. 54 Thou Perjur'd, and thou Simular of Vertue.

†**2.** Characterized by perjury; perjurious. *Obs.*

To quot. 1598 alluding to the former practice of attaching to a convicted perjurer a paper announcing his guilt: cf. quot. 1548 s. v. PERJURE, and PENNE *sb.*1 3 b.

1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 615 O would the King, Biron and Longauill, Were Lesers vnto, Ill so example ill, Would from my forehead wipe a perjur'd note: For now abroad, whose all eares doe them. *a* 1635 Corbet *Elegie on Dr. Harris* Poems (1647) 18 Their hasty Epitaphs, and perjur'd stones, Which oft before the ashes where they lie gone. 1814 Scott *Lad. of Isles* iv. xxvii, By her who breaks his perjured seats, The Stranglers Maid of Lorn.

†**3.** Falsely sworn; forsworn. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 41 The incongruence of their perjured vow. 1592 Davison *Virg. Inf.* viii. 19, I my Nou's perjur'd Faith deplore; Whereon ye Pow'rs by whom the Ghosts swore!

Hence **Perjuredly** *adv.*, in the manner of one perjured; with perjury; perjuriously.

1533 Bale tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Prol. A v, These iniurious Dorbles, who vnable to aduersarie ouye you then, and so impudently, yea rather, so impiously,...ouye me now. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1958/1 King Steuen...ended hys life after he had reigned xix. yeares perjuredly.

†**Perjurement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *parjurement* (14–15th c. in Godef.), f. *parjurer*: see PERJURE *v.* and -MENT.] False swearing; perjury.

c 1450 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* xi. xxix. (1869) 231 For perjurement may no3t be but it mesconge make him some harm. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xxvi. (Arnold), How dyuls made her lamentacyon ouer the parlyamente of Lucanydon.

Perjurer (pə·ɹdʒɪɹəɹ). Also 6 -our. [ppr. a. AF. *parjurer*, *parjurour*, f. *parjurer* to PERJURE: see -OR. (Few examples from 1650 to 1918 *c.*)] One who commits perjury, *spec.* in the legal sense; one who proves false to an oath or solemn promise; one who is forsworn or has perjured himself.

1533 Bale tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Prol. Contrau ouyciens, doubleharted parlocutors. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, Parjure, a forsworne man, a Periurer. 1593 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint., Rules & Lessons* viii, The perjurer's a devil to him. 1732 Jortin *Erasmus*, One that proves falsely. *a* 1806 P. *O'Leary* in *W. S. Walsh* (ed. 3) 81, 303 The perjurers were allowed to slip out of court without even a reprimand. 1818 Scott *Count. Robt.* III. xviii. 42 He was a perjurer who on a false plea had raised the sudden against Richard.

So **Perjuress**, a female perjurer.

1858 *Speaker* (Webs. 1902) A parliamentary career is flagged, and no one is present purposes to flog her.

Perjurious (pədʒū·rĭəs), *a.* Also 7 *par-*. [ad. L. *perjūrĭōsus*, f. *perjūrium* PERJURY.]

†**1.** Of persons: Guilty of perjury; false to an oath, promise, etc.; perjured, forsworn. *Obs.*

c 1540 (implied in PERJURIOUSLY). 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1610) 297 Shew the power vpon the perjurious people, who in their deeds denie their God. 1693 Dryden *Love Triumphant* 930 Trusting to perjurious women (1718). 1805 Dodson in *Collection of Trials* in Quasi. 6 To the witness himself it is also most likewise to be known to false and perjurious.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by, exhibiting, accompanied by, or resulting from perjury.

1600 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 361 His (Harold's) perjurious vsurpe-ording to himselfe of the kingdome. 1657 J. Scott *Jesuits Wks.* (1711) I. 372 The Presbyterian preachers contrived the undertaking as unlawful and perjurious. *a* 1734 North *Examen* II. iv. § 84 (1740) 322 The folly, Shame and perjurious guilt of Subornation, was, (but vain,) a Bar to Swearers *Bribes & Perjuries* II. xxxii. 337 The old corrupt and perjurious ways for multiplication of marriages.

Perjuriously (pədʒū·rĭəslĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a perjurious manner; with perjury.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 169 Perkin, whome hee, breaking perjuriously his vow, afterwards murthered. 1611 Daniel *If it be not good* Wks. 1623 III. 319 One of two ways to be perjuriously forsworne. 1698 (tr. Vanenburg) *View England*, 57 If...he should perjuriously depose at the Kings Bench. 1884 A. A. Pearce in *Fry, Public Trudge* xxiv. 207 (To) enforce the law and punish those who perjuriously stand in the way of the enforcement.

Perjuriousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perjurious.

1893 Bateman *Bit Panl* 191 Of the perjuriousness of Paul's intent, a short proof—is thus already visible, in the confession sacked.

†**Perjurous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perjūr-us* (see PERJURE *sb.*2) + -OUS.] = PERJURIOUS.

a 1584 (1616) Orations of Demosth against Philip the Treacherous King of Macedone...and of bloudsheding perjurous gods of Cicilia. Princes against perjurous murthering Mahomet. 1609 Bp R. Bnrie *Let. to T. Hilgrard* 18 Make him a notorious witnesse of your perjurous vow. 1632 R. R. *Noble Soldier* v. 2 in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 289, I am cheated by a perjurous Priest. 1639 in *Law Misc. Collections* II. 410 Old Anaxias...with tongueless, his perjurous wife.

Perjury (pə·ɹdʒĭɹĭ). Also 5–6 **par-**. [a. AF. *perjurie* (mod. OF. *parjurie*); in med.L. *perjuria*, ad. L. *perjūrium* false oath, oath-breaking, f. *perjūr-are* to PERJURE.]

The action of swearing to a statement which is known to be false, or of taking an oath which it is not one's intention to keep; *spec.* in *Law*, The crime of wilfully uttering a false statement or testimony in reference to a matter material to the issue involved, while under an oath or affirmation to tell the truth, administered by a competent authority; the wilful utterance of false evidence while on oath.

In legal usage, perjury was first the offence of jurors in giving a wilfully false verdict, they being sworn to give a true verdict according to their knowledge; as an offence of witnesses it was apparently gradually evolved in connexion with the change in the manner of Trial by Jury (q. v.): there is no trace in the statutes, or in the reported proceedings of the courts, of any penal law against perjury in witnesses, so distinguished from that of jurors, earlier than the reign of Henry VIII (*Pioneer Quar.* XVII. 432/2); but see quot. 1351. In this 2nd "false statement" appears to be the equivalent of 'perjury' in the modern sense.

[1292 Britton II. 6 § Perjurie est mensonge afferm[é] par serment.] 1580–8 T. Cox *Treat. Laws* 1. 18. L. 32 Every oath...must have these 3 parts, that is, true iudgement and righteousnesse:...If any of these lacke, the oath is 3 waies of none the name of perjury. 1628 *Selle Parch. W.* 30/2 The great dividers and troublesome Perjuries, that ordinarily accompanieth, and daily ascendeth in the consistorie Iurisdiction of ye said Relation. 1677 East. Riding *Dictat* 13 Enforce you not to cause them sweare that ye knowe will lye, but ye to punnysse in theyr perjury. 1695 *Act* 7 *Will. & M.* c. 21 § 6 If perjury be committed by persons in the Kinges Courts of the Chauncery or before the Kinges honorable Councell or els where, that...the Chancellor...make like proces to cal in the supposed perjured persones. 1726 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 160 John Lenton...sued for 1500 perjury,...office of clerk-prymenter,...and also to have a paper for perjury written the myd Cyty thro-owtall markett dayes. *a* 1748 (see PENNE *sb.*1 3 b). *a* 1832 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* (1848) 184 Perjury is a crime committed, when a lawful oath is ministered...to any person, in any judicial proceeding, who corruptly, absolutely, and falsely in a matter material to the issue. 1882 Cornish *Table T.* 426 Wives Perjury...Sells oaths by tale, and at the lowest price. 1892 *Pollock Contr.* XVIII. 439/2 *Perjury*, by the common law of England, is the offence of falsely swearing to facts in a judicial proceeding. 1894 *Jowett Plato* ed. 2) V. 171 Where there would be a premium on perjury, oaths...should be prohibited as irrelevant.

b. Applied also to the violation of a promise made on oath, the breaking of a vow or solemn undertaking; a breach of oath.

1532 More *Confut. Barnes* 1111. Wks. 792/1 Thus...breaking oaths of religion in apostacy, breakynge of vowes, and breach wedding rewers, and perjury were no synne at all. 1590 Bale *Apol.* 47 His whilebrene hys anger, putte vp hys rewards, and neuer thoughte more vpon it that perjury or breakynge of hys vowe. 1598 Grenton *Chron.* II. 726 The Archbishop...would not take the oath, but called it blinking charity, to save the Duke from perjurie, which had neuerso, meant to conclude a peace, vill [etc.]. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, No pain is due to lover's perjury. If I...love himself laugh at it, as well I. 1671 R. Kidder *Catechist. Inst.* 198 Do they fear not perjurie, of oath or perjury each not.

c. *with a* and *pl.*: An instance of the foregoing; a false oath; a wilful breach of oath.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 73 Lo! sir, þis is a perjure. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 1 The haynous and detestable perjuries daily conseyved within this realme in subpenes and Juries. 1592 Shakes. *Ven. & Ad.* 610 At Loues perfection. They say loue laughs. 1612 Weller *Metaphr. Pss.* 188 Their perfuries...perfume outlaws are notoriously knowne. 1719 Young *Busiris* v. 1, It is an oath well spent, A perjury Of good account in vengeance, and to love. 1840 Macaulay *Hist.* (1861) II. 300 The perjuries which have been employed against us.

d. *Comb.*, as *perjury-haunting*, *-mongering*, etc.

1810–11 Bentham *Scotch. Reform.* (1843) II. 297 Judges, by whom evidence in these perjury-begetting shapes has exclusively been received. 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1836) III. 133 An exclusive connexion of the perjury-and-lie 1877 Tennyson *Harold* v. i. 176 The perjury-mongering Client Hath made too good an use of Holy Church!

Perk (pɹk), *sb.*1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5–7 **perke**, 6 **pyrke**, 6–7 **pirke**, 6–9 **pirk**. [A parallel form of PEARCH *sb.*, chiefly in northern, north midl., and East Anglian use. Cf. NFr. *perque*.]

1. † **1.** A pole, stake: = PEARCH *sb.*2 1. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 276/2 A Perke, *pertica*. *a* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/2 (MSS. K. & H.) Perke, or perche, *pertica*. 1562 Digges *Stratiot.* iii. 93 He had the vauntgarde and the dukes all...Alon perkis half of twyse anglyng...To wrytes and byrog thereto: lasht all and none. The assaye of thre mannyes comynge. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 933 In fell Calmes...masts with perkes, and covered with leather of oxen.

† **b.** A fuller's perch: = PEARCH *sb.*2 3 b. *Obs.*

c 1390 *St. Nicolas* 222 (Bodley 789) *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 38 A vuller pork hyalde him stedde...With his perk he bruyd he beek. *c* 1475 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (Faustina *Maner*) 213 Þare was a vuller pork hyne And gaff oneste lassis to a dynne Þat he þe harnes gaue hede to tuyys.

II. 2. A bar fixed horizontally to hang something on or support something against: see quots. Chiefly *dial.* Cf. PEARCH *sb.*2 2. Also *dial.* a rope used for the same purpose, as a clothes-line, etc.

1808 W. Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 1000 Cf. every pick the cloaks are clashing. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Perk*...a wooden frame against which sacks stand to set up to dry. 1847 Jamieson, *Perk*,...a rope extended for holding any thing to a house. *Agric.* 1880 Ormerod (*Gloucestshire*), *Perk*, a pole placed horizontally, on which pieces, etc. are hung to dry; also a peg (perhaps) for similar purposes.

b. A bar or bracket to support candles (= PEARCH *sb.*2 2 b) or as image. *Obs. or Hist.*

1475 *Will of Ryall* (Somerset House) 1b, I bequithe to the parke afore le Rodeloffte...a perk of siluer. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. 1. 262/1 A perk or pedestal for an image. 1858 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2),

Perch, *Perk*, *Pearch*, an old term for a bracket. 1887 W. H. H. Rhodes *Mem.* II 221 n. (1888) 236 On the right...is the perk or bracket on which the image...was...once enthroned.

3. A perch for a tame bird, or anything on which a bird may alight and rest. Also *transf.* a seat for a person. = PEARCH *sb.*2 3–5 *dial.* Now *dial.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 83 A sparhawke sittand upon a perke. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 47 Hawkes of nobulle vsage, Þyfte he perke gaynes noyesse. 1580 Rolland *Seven Sagis* (S. T. S.) 1. 1. 1.

that would be perking up an instance of worshipping God. 1686 F. Sandys tr. *Tavernier Hs. Medicine* 35 Piero de Medici, whose father perch'd up costly out of the Order of race-Gentlemen. 1705 Bunyan (*In St. T.*) Cot. ix. 67 He knew that Beggar would sparkle perk up, and domineer over Sarah. 1872 Society *Chronicle* I. 31 Be sure not to suffer your cousin to perk up and be cheating therein.

d. Also *to perk it*.

1661 Pepys *Diary* 10 I. 276 Shall... the worst offer to perk it up at the Sun of Mine? 1665 Dutton *Cases Conscience* (1961) II. 673 When Michael began to perk it before Moses. 1714 Pope *Epist. Homer's Ir. Above* 48 That Edward's Mien thus perks it in your face. 1736 South *Sermons* IV. v. 134 Better...to begrime in Ireland, than to perk it in Preferment on better dressed.

e. *fig.* Of a thing: To project or stick up or out, or to rise or lift itself, in a manner suggesting briskness or self-assertion.

1585 Stevens *Acad. Alma* 1 (1874) 30 Hatts...Sometimes they were flatte sheep on the crowne, perking up like a spheare [=spear]. 1640 Roland *Shamros* 63 We are like to light Cocke, which...[except a man hold it under by a strong hand] will perche to the top. 1642 N. Bacon *Misc. Gentl. Engl.* iv. vi. (1739) 36 This Gravel...might prove no less prejudicial by creeping upon the ground, than by perking upward. 1642 Digbie *Answ. Malo-mil.* (1651) 100/1 Such Anabaptistical insinuations, with high conceit gaddo-windows perking into the roofe. 1660 R. Cudworth *Gen. Nat.* 1. 453 Her coral spires, ...from the floor of which pink and red coral start, provoking, looking pockets.

f. With *up*: To recover from depression or sickness; to recover livelihood. *Slang.*

a 1636 Usher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 540 That Asia, which before was plagued with the Pelikanes...begins to perk up again. 1680 O. Blayney tr. *Diaries, 1554–1608* (1881) II. 248 To have drawn his head in a helmet, which in a wet day stoupes, but in a sunshine day perks up again. 1706 Phillips, *To Perk up, or Perk up again, to recover after Sickness.* 1892 *Gentleman's Mag. Sports* I. 163 You will soon perk up, quite ready to start again.

II. *trans.* **2.** To make spruce or smart, to smarten; to prank, to trim, as a bird does its plumage. Also with *up, out*.

a 1587 *Triple Hart.* (1882) 21, 318 Now I, prease perked perkked to preate. 1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (Chandos) 184 She looked like Flora perked in the pride of all her flowers. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 21 To better by his barely horse,...Then to be perk'd up in a glistring griefe, And weare a golden sorrow. 1703 *School of Wit* 4 The She-Linnen...presses her wings, cleanses her tail, and perks himself out to enjoy a fine day. 1758 J. P. Kennedy *Life of Patrick* xiv. 148 You are not quite a woman yourself—though you perk yourself up so divinely. 1823 Cobbett *Paul & Pr.* (ed. 2), He poor fashion of sense has to be perked into some epigrammatic shape, that it may pitch into me. 1892 Hawthorne *American Note-Bks.* (1883) 334 Poor enough to perk themselves so much into feathers as these.

3. To raise briskly or smartly, to prick up; to hold *up* smartly or self-assertively; to thrust or poke *out*. Also *refl. To perk oneself*.

a 1592 W. Stevenson *Gammer Gurton* (1661) 8 Tyggi I. 310 As the little birds perk up their heads when their dam comes with meat. 1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* I. ii. 489 You light skits mayden, ...By shewe light perky out your doubtfull heads. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 170 The spirit of presumption, which perkes and pearles up it selfe. 1650 Cotterell *Eng. Physic.* 126 A Moderate cubbed Supposition perks up his head. 1684 Cotton *Tacit.* vi. 328 The squirrel...there whisks his brush, And perks his ears. 1820 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 176 A flower...Perks up its head. 1840 Spirit *Prod. & Apr.* Those [grapes] you see not wanting perk themselves up your fine spirit and again. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xii. 109 'Dear me!' ejaculated her mother, proceeding to perk herself up. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 163 (The blackbird) perks his tail up, and challenges the world with the call already mentioned.

b. *fig.* Raised, erect, sitting upright.

1750–1800 D. Graham *Br. Grim, Lady of Wreck* 11. 108, Perked on its...haunches stood the...rapide. 1879 Dowden *Southey* i The small urchin, long perked up and broad awake.

Hence **Perked** *ppl. a.*, **Perking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1624 Dr. M. Smith *Serm.*, 1 *Pet.* v. 6 (1632) 189 The kingdome of God is neither sitting, nor standing, nor perking, nor strouting. 1628 Coryate *Odcom.* (ed. 2), *Pricked, perched, erected, upright.* 1628 P. Cunningham *N. E. Canaan* (ed. 2) 18 (tit.) Is only our native conclusions with his spread-eagle like tail and perked-up crest.

Perk, *v.*[2] *Now dial.* Also 6–7 **pearke**. [Collateral form of Perch *v.*[1], chiefly northern and E. Anglian. Cf. NFr. *perquer* = F. *percher*. Its later use sometimes approaches Perk *v.*[1]] *Intr.* Of birds: To perch; also *transf.* of persons.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 227 The crowdoun crowcks and pirkis on the tyrs.] 1588 Greene *Perimedes* Wks. (Shepherd) III. 72 The Eagle and the Dunne, pearke not on one branche. 1600 Shakespeare *Misc. P.* xviii. 40 This gloting peacock to a place, Quhairin none long he did deiye. 1720–1800 O. Cromek *Br. Grim, Lieutenant Hist.* xiii, Hawkins who on end never perk. a 1864 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Perk* v., to perch.

†**b.** *quasi-passive* and *refl.* To set oneself or be set, esp. on some elevation. Chiefly in pa. pple., which prob. in origin belonged to the intr. use. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. tr. to *Æn.* ix. 72 Anon, on a rokkis [*Scaland* redis] pyrrasche perkis his Celsone chair, a *stayr* prouidence. a 1535 Barclay *Ship of Fools* xv. On the stalle hath him perked her to rest. 1588 Shakspere *Pseudonymes* Und. (1880) 3 Cleaues Cleere fayre Venus' arke, dear, but where she was perched on the Cockpit. 1592 Shakspere *Lucrece*, *Poems*, &c. 634 One Man...hath perked himself up at length to the Throne of God. 1594 [J. Penry] *Exh. Pilgrimage* I. 103 The pens upon things is perked up exactly on the top of every exclusion.

Perk, perke, obs. or dial. forms of Park.

Perkily (*pə·rkĭlĭ*), *adv.* [f. Perky *a.* + -ly[2].] In a perky manner; self-assertively, with self-assurance; 'cockily'; partly.

1858 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXXII. 186 Dainties and beverages...peat perkily at one another. 1888 J. R. Reay *Plain Rhymes* I. 31 How perkily, on the shelf...does the little sooty...thrushlet in alongside his bigger brother in age. 1901 G. Douglas *House in Green Shadows* 128 'Oliver, dear!' [cried Wilma] perkily.

†Perkin[1] (*pə·rkĭn*). *Obs.* [A dim. form of the name *Pierre, Piers*; cf. *Peterkin*.] From the name *Perkin Warbeck*, alleged to be that of the personage who professed to be the younger son of Edward IV, and as such claimed the crown in 1493: A pretender to the throne, or to any exalted position.

1663 Evelyn *Diary* 13 July, Yet this Prelate [the Duke of Monmouth] had been made to believe that the King had married her [Mrs. Barlow]. 1703 Mrs. Cockburn *Cockburn Election* 3. Wks. 1760 III. 127 To undertake to govern this Fellow deep in the Interest of young Perkin. *Ibid.* 163 You'd spend every Shilling of my Fortune in Defence of Liberty and Property, against Perkin and the Pope.

Perkin[2] (*pə·rkĭn*). [Cf. Purk (or Cf. Perry[2]) + -kin: cf. Pompkin.] (See quots.)

If the word was derived from *perry*, it must have been applied only to a weak kind of perry, analogous to *colerkin* from cider; but of this evidence has not been found.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Perkin*, warm cyder. c 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 0. *Husbandry* 4/2 The liquor, called cyderkin, perry, or perkin, is made of the stalk or gross matter remaining after the cyder is pressed out. 1883 Marvon *Cornl. Agricult.* II. 720/2 (E.D.S.) *Perkin* (Wilts, Glouc.); the washings after the last cyder is made.

Perkin, variant of Parkin, gingerbread.

Perkiness (*pə·rkĭnĕs*). [f. Perky *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being perky; self-assertiveness; 'cockiness'; liveliness.

1883 Rhoda Caird *Columbella Cent.* v. 139 His [poetry]...was more open to the charge of cheerful perkiness. 1885 Howells in *Life* (1906) II. vii. 104 The perkiness of last week was only a spurt.

Perking (*pə·rkĭng*), *ppl. a.* [f. Perk *v.*[2] + -ing[2].] That perks: in various senses of Perk *v.*[2]

1600 W. Rankins *Second & Swchler* D 6/1 The pearking Chives and nibbling Dames of any paltrie beggerd Market towne. 1844 Miss Mitford *Village Sketches* (1863) 161 Mr. Pitch ...wore a little insignificant, perking, pert, [etc.]. 1880 Miss Stephens *Mr. Dorillion* 61 The perking squirrel's small nose you see From the fungous nook of its own hemlock-tree.

Hence **Perkingly** *adv.*, in a perking manner.

1641 *Punch's Mag.* VIII. 196 He drew up his head perkingly.

Perkinism (*pə·rkĭnĭz'm*). *Med.* Also † Perkinsism. [See -ism.] A method of treatment introduced by Elisha Perkins, an American physician (died 1799), for the cure of rheumatic diseases; it consisted in drawing two small pointed rods, one of steel and one of brass, called 'metallic tractors', over the affected region; tractoration. So **Perkinsian, Perkinistic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this method; **Perkinist**, a follower of the method of Perkins; **Perkinize** *v.*, to practise Perkinism; **Perkinsian** *a.*, pertaining to Elisha Perkins.

1798 C. C. Lanchester (title) A View of the Perkinean Electricity; or, an Inquiry into the Influences of Metallic Tractors. *Med. Repos.* xi. (He believes discovery, which may with propriety be termed Perkinism, or ... Perkinian Electricity. 1803 Pharmacopœia (title) Terrible Tractoration: a Poetical Petition against Quivering Tractors and the Perkinic Invention. *Ibid.* 34 To crush the Perkinsian heresies. 1804 M'Cullagh *Med. Gazetteer* IV. 63 He who believes in Perkinism or Homœism or Mesmerism. 1813 Dobell *Med. Lect., Perkinism, Perkinistic.* 1880 *Cyc. Chem. Manuf.* (M.V.) 82 The practice was called 'Perkinism'. (*Ibid.*, A Perkinsian institution...was established [in London] for the benefit of the poor.

†Perkinite. *Hist. Obs.* Also -en-. A sympathizer with Sir Wm. Perkins, executed in 1698, for his share in a plot to murder William III; applied by enemies to Jacobites generally. Also *attrib.*

1702 Shrewsbury *Primitive* 11. viii. 81 Bloody Jemmies, and the Tackers, and the Perkinites. 1709 *Let. to Ld. Wharton*[3] 4 The Perkinite Faction. *Ibid.* 8 Men who hold no Correspondence with the Popish or Perkinian. 1710 E. Ward *Wife Bewitch.* 220 169 In all their Perkinite Addresses.

Perkish (*pə·rkĭsh*), *a.* [f. Perk *a.* + -ish[1] 3.] Somewhat perk or forward; rather perky.

1887 *Daily Inv. Mar.* 363 A perkish young woman who takes her fellows from a mother who 'went wrong'.

Perkiness. *rare.* [f. Perk *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being perk or elated; 'cockiness'.

a 1640 W. Fennor *Cont. Christ's Alarm* (1658) 10 The law hath discovered his innate sauce him, and pulled down the peerlessness of his spirit.

Perky (*pə·rkĭ*), *a.* [f. Perk *v.*[2] or *a.* + -y.] Self-assertive, forward, somewhat obtrusive or assuming; self-conceited; 'cocky'; pearly; smart.

1599 Thynne *Mneid* x. v. l. Seeing his gouyner saelle shine...There amidd perky lurchers and gine. 1824 *Knicks* 18 May 1 Those perky little magistrates who overlooked and decided the fighting with such unbecoming seriousness. 1856 *N. Presb. Rev.* Oct. 429 It is a perky young thing. 1889 E. Gosse *Jr. Day Cent* viii. 105 She gave a perky little cough, and opened her volume. 1889 A. Jessopp *Trials Country Parson* (1890) 20 They give utterance to perky platitudes about the clergy.

Perl, obs. form of Pearl.

Perlaceous (*pəlē·ʃəs*), *a.* [f. mod.L. and Rom. *perla* Pearl + -aceous.] Resembling pearl in appearance; pearly, nacreous.

1777 Priestley *Exod.* xxi. 4 IV. 23 *Ammonia Ephippium*,...color of livide perlaceous. 1842 Johnston in *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond.* I. 282 Aperture white, perlaceous.

Perlament, obs. form of Parliament.

Perlarian (*pəlē·rĭăn*), *a.* [L. mod.L. *Perlária*, f. generic name *Perla*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Perla* or family *Perlida*, or stone-flies.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perla'rious, *a.*[1] *rare*[—0]. = Perlaceous.

1897 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Perla'rius, *a.*[2] *rare*[—0]. = Perlarian.

1892 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

† **Perlament,** *adv. phr. Obs. rare*[—0]. [a. OF. *par l'assent*.] By mutual consent or agreement.

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* L vj, When they [Scottis borderers secretly to league] perceaued that hast hatte spied, that hatte begon to rise at [read another, but so apperauntly perlament, or y^ hatters so resembled ouer charging like y^ rancking of hats, to an vglesight were.

† **Perlate, Perla·ted,** *adjs. Chem. Obs.* [mod.L. *perlātum*, f. *perla* Pearl: see quots. 1802.] In *perlate or perlated acid*, Bergman's name for acid phosphate of sodium.

1783 J. Kirr *Dict. Chem.* 136/1 The substance to which Bergman has given the name of perlated acid. 1802 T. Thomson *Chem. Catech.* (1810) II. 389 Bergt described it in 1640 under the name of *sal mirabile perlatum*, or 'wonderful perlated salt'. It was called *perlated* from the grey, opaque, pearl like colour which it assumed when melted by the blow-pipe. 1897 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Perlate Acid.*

Perle (*pə·l*). *Phonet.* [a. F. *perle* pearl: cf. Pearl *sb.* 12.] A pallet: see quot. 1893.

1881 *Medical News* L. 190 Wherever deficient in genius, it is adjusted with the tuning in the head, or by the internal use of ether (a *perle*), or of the bromides. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Perle*,...a globule (mixed with gelatine and containing some liquid substance, either volatile or of unpleasant taste).

Perle, obs. f. Pearl; obs. var. Purl.

Perlection (*pəlĕ·kʃən*). *rare.* [coll. L. *perlectiōn-em* (*perl-*), n. of action from *perlegĕre* to read through.] The action of reading through.

1882 Worcester in *Harper's Mag.* 133 Perlection of hallowed and perusal of Records and Epistles. 1883 Boston *Acad. Mis.* (1887) III. 177 Readings and perlection of the Koran.

Perlic, *a.* [f. Perl: see -ic.] = Purlic.

† **Perlicate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *perlicĭus* (see perl.) + -ate[3].] (trans.) To read through.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10, To perlicate or reade ouer the figures and writings.

Perlicue, *sb.* : see Purlieue.

Perlin, Purlow, obs. ff. Perilous, Purlieu.

† **Perli·brate,** *v. Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perlībrāre*, f. Per- 4 + *lībrāre*, f. *lībra* balance.] To weigh exactly. So † **Perlibra·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Perlibrate*, to weigh. *Perlibration*, a weighing.

† **Perli·gate,** *v. Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. ppl. stem of mod.L. *perligāre*, f. Per- 4 + *ligāre* to bind.] To bind hard. So † **Perliga·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Perligate*. *Perligation*, a hard binding.

Perligenous (*pəlĭ·dʒĭnəs*), *a. rare.* [Coined f. *perla* pearl + *-genus*, in sense 'producing'; cf. -gen 2.] Producing or causing the formation of pearls.

1893 Syd. Earth *Cyclop. Wks.* 1894 I. 40 The secret of inducing oysters with this peculiarity [disease].

Perline (*pə·rlăin*), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Perla*] Belonging to the genus *Perla*, or family *Perlida* or stone-flies.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Perlite (*pə·rlăit*). *Min.* Also **pearlite**. [= F. *perlite*, G. *perlit*, mod. f. F. and Ger. *perle* Pearl: see -ite[1].] A peculiar form of obsidian and other vitreous rocks, in which the mass sometimes assumes the form of enamel-like globules; pearlstone.

1813 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 120 Resinous silex...pitchstone, obsidian, and pitchstone obsidian. 1819 Kirwan *Elements Mineral.* II. 193 *Perlite* must be regarded as the vitreous condition of the felsite rhyolites. 1880 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* v. ii. vi. 141 Perlite (Pearlstone) another vitreous condition of acidulic lavas...of vitreous or enamel-like globules.

Hence **Perlit'ic** *a.*, of or pertaining to perlite.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* iii. 183 Showing that the perlitic structure had an existence when the ash was in a state of fusion. 1881 *Trans Victorian* 170.

† **Perlocu·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. mod. L. *perlocūtiōn-em*, f. Per- 4 + *locutio* speaking.] The action of speaking, utterance, elocution.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Hs. Physicke* 29/2 In ophthalmick the perlocutione succedeth.

Perlocy, obs. form of Purlieu.

Perlous, -ously, obs. forms of Perilous.

Perlowre, Perlopn, obs. ff. Purlieu, Purloin.

† **Perlu·cid** *a.*, obs. variant of Pellucid.

1892 Tryon *Dynamics & Vib.* II. 19 More rare and perlucid Extremities. 1913 A. Chamberlain *Psych. Med. Study* (1922) 72 To make it Transparent or Perlucide.

Perlustrate (*pələ·strĕit*), *v. Obs. exc.* in techn. use. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perlustrāre* to wander through, traverse completely, f. Per- 1, 2 + *lustrāre* to traverse, survey, review, examine. Cf. obs. F. *perlustrer* (14–16th c. in Godef.).]

trans. To travel through and view all over; to survey thoroughly. Also *absol.*

1533 Bonner in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 2. II. 298 Item my departyng from yow I have perlustryed Normandy, Pycardy, Gascoyny, and Lyons. 1591 T. Jackson in *Thursday's Serv.* (1632) I. 122 At dinne also at night, they perlustrate to see that all the students be within the colledge. 1592 *Memorials Ecclesiastical* Eliz. *Reg.* 25 May. The elders who perlustrate ye town in time of publik worship. 1892 *Oxford Mag.* 4 May 290/1 The Cloisters of the Refectory are once a year to perlustrate all parts of the Library.

Perlustration (pɔ̆ːlʌstrēi·ʃən). *Obs.* exc. in techn. use. [n. of action f. prec.: cf. L. *illustrātio* 'illustration.'] The action of perlustrating; a going round and viewing or surveying thoroughly.

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Advt. Learn.* v. ii. 200 The Art of Invention and Perlustration hitherto was unknown. 1646 Howell *Disc. Trav. (Arb.)* 70 By the perlustration of such famous Cities, Castles, Amphitheaters, and Palaces. 1657 — (title) Londinopolis; an Historical Discourse or Perlustration of the City of London. 1667 T. L. Pearson *Misdemeanor* 22 They rose, as usual, before daylight, that they might peruse their perlustrations.

b. fig. The action of going through and examining a document; *esp.* the inspection of correspondence while passing through the post.

1696 *Edin. Rev.* July 145 The 'perlustration' of papers he held to be quite as defensible as the seizing of effects taken upon *Ibid.* Oct. 356 The 'perlustration' of foreign correspondence in the pamphlet was an ordinary expedient in all countries.

So **Perlustrater** [late L.], one who perlustrates.

1807 J. Mill *Trans. Scot.* I. 114 Three morning and evening visits were called Perlustrations, and the Perlustrater, in reference to this, was called the Perlustrator.

† **Perlustre**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [n. obs. F. *perlustrer*: see PERLUSTRATE.] = PERLUSTRATE.

1533 Stewart Cron. *Scot.* (1858) I. 113 As he had perlustrit all the land. *Ibid.* 113. 120 This noble king perlustrit all his lond.

Perlyment, obs. form of PARLIAMENT.

Permaneti, -eetty: see PERMACETY.

† **Permain, -mane**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also † **permayn**. [a. F. *per-*, *permaindre*, *permanir*, *-ēnir* (= L. *permanēre*): see PERMANENT. (Cf. *remain*.)] *intr.* To remain, continue.

1458 Sir G. Hayo *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 103 Law of armys permanis for ever undefilyeit. 1827 Tomlinson *Rymer's Ship.* 360 The coloured liquor .. permanes very long unresolved.

Permain, -mane, obs. forms of PEARMAIN.

† **Permanable**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **parm-**. [a. ONF. *permanable* (Ph. de Thaon), *permanable*, OF. *permanable*, f. stem of *permanoir*, *permanant*: see PERMANENT.] Enduring, permanent.

1413 *Pilgr. Lewis (Caxton)* 10 arte. 9 Of the (Tabernacle) is to dyscuuer to be somyght euery of his gloos, but for to standen stedefastly alwey permanable. *c* 1420 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 163 [the] Which [= whose] ioie [= joy] is lastyng & permanable. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 Parmanable, or ay-lastynge. 1530 Palsgr. 222/1 Permanable, *permanable*. 1611 Cotgr., Permanable, permanable.

Permanence (pɔ̆ːmănĕns). [ad. med.L. *permanentia* (1319 in Du Cange), f. *permanent-em* PERMANENT (see -ENCE): path. through F. *permanence* (Oresme, 14th c.), OF. *permanance*, *-manoir* (12–13th c.).]

1. The fact, condition, or state of being permanent; continued existence or duration; continuance, abiding.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 203 Antichoos of Syrrenens bryngeþ to a noon, impossibilite of permanence [Harl. MS. *impossibilitee permanence*] lyghtenes to bille. 1598 Lucian *Tincture* (1684) 2 How kyngis last so wrthle permanence. 1631 Weever *Epigrams*, to reader 103 Which place is excellent for the permanence of Evill Angels. 1660 R. Coxe *Positive Verd.* 2 Memory cannot be, without permanence of the thing perceived. 1840 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 121 The permanence of the snow .. is partly due to its floating ice.

2. The quality of being permanent; permanency, abidingness.

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 1 II. 72 That hath or may have such a kind of permanence or fixedness to being. 1772 Hutton *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 229 With respect to all kinds of qualities ..there is one thing to be observed, that some degree of permanence is always requisite. 1841–4 Emerson *Nat., Spirit. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 86 The permanence of all books is faint by..the intrinsic importance of their contents. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 223 The essential quality of a monument is permanence.

Permanency. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

1. The quality of being permanent; enduring nature or character; abidingness, intelligence.

1595 Essex *Decades* 338 Those .. that fence which held out some small portion thereof (gold), more or less according to the solution and permanencie of their substances. 1660 Norden *Materialls* 63 The solidity and permanency of oyntes. 1726 Bradley *Medic. Bot.* (ed. Gard. 1760) I. 107 They want nothing but solidity and Permanency; to equal them with the finest Treasures of the Jeweller's Cabbet. 1865 *Reader* 2 Oct. 390/1 Recording their beauty .. in all the permanency of print. *Mod.* The position has no permanency; it may come to an end at any time.

2. A (concrete) example of something permanent; a permanent person, thing, position, etc.

1840–4 Emerson *Nat., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 240 A well-meant lie is a permanency. 1855 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 149 A morning permanency compared with the ephemeral ruins that had legalized its title. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 329/1. I only wish he might be considered a permanency. *Mod.* Only a temporary engagement, not a permanency.

Permanent (pɔ̆ːmănĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *permanent-em*, pr. pple. of *permanēre* to stay to the end, f. PER- 1, 2 + *manēre* to stay; perh. through F. *permanent* (14th c.), OF. *perma-*, *permanant* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. Continuing or designed to continue indefinitely without change; abiding, lasting, enduring; persistent. Opposed to *temporary*.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 203 Other thynges be permanente as the sonne [*Harleian MS. other sunne permanent*]. 1480 Caxton *Myrr.* Prol. 1 Worke but parteynyng vnto it forgotyn, And wolyngne dwelle & abide permanent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 68 We have no dwellyng place or Cite here permanent. 1622 Wilkes *Nicaragua Expos.* 80 A stable and permanent homebedge. 1780 Hussey *Pastor. Exp.* Wks. (1841) 487 Human institutions perish, but nature is permanent. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Demerara* I. 25 There was a permanent population of 300 slaves on the estate at that time. 1869 E. A. Freeman *Fred. Augustus* (ed. 3) 127 In permanent barracks a man is allowed 800 cubic feet [of air].

†b. That remains fixed, motionless. *Obs. rare*—1.

1586 Greene *Perimedes* 32 Richeson is .. as bubble as Silenus, standing upon a Globe that is never permanent.

c. *Biol.* = PERSISTENT *a.* Opposed to *fugacious*.

1789 Mayers *Botanick's Bot.* v. (1794) 23 These (styles) are permanent, or continue after the petals and stamens fall off. 1847 in Craig.

d. In special collocations: *permanent alimony*, alimony granted for life to a woman who obtains legal separation from her husband: see quot. 1833; *p. blue*, artificial ultramarine; *p. gas*, a name formerly given to those gases which were supposed to be incapable of liquefaction, as oxygen, hydrogen; *p. magnet*, a magnet whose property continues after the magnetizing current has ceased to pass through it; *p. red*: see quot. 1867; *p. teeth*, one of those which last during life, as opp. to a *milk-tooth*; *p. way* (*road*), the finished road-bed of a railway, as distinguished from a contractor's temporary way; *p. white*, 'sulphate of barium, used as a water-colour pigment' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866–77).

1833 Tegg's *Encyclopædia* 33 For permanent (under the rule are usually fixed by spikes driven into wooden plugs in the blocks of stone. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 340/2 Its [alimony] may be either temporary or permanent; .. in the second case, when a decree of divorce has been obtained, a permanent provision may be given to her (the wife). 1846 *Ibid.* VI. 380/1 A calf has usually two front teeth which he is dropped, .. these milk-teeth ..gradually wear and fall out, and are replaced by the second and permanent teeth. 1850 Rankin *Impial. Engl. Sur.* 1. *Yachts. Scheme*, A Cardinal's Hat made it a 'permanent title'. 1852 J. Pirie in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engr.* 71 Description of the permanent way of the South-eastern Railway. 1852 Francis *Dict. Arts* 160, *Permanent White*, the sulphate of baryta, a valuable color for many purposes, as its chemical solitude will discompose it or change its colours. 1867 Harris *Sadler's Scrolls*, *Permanent red*, that given by cochineal, which does not cease with any particular service. 1871 R. Tomlinson *Hand* 183 The three permanent gases which have never been liquified. 1873 tr. *De Morgan's Telephone* 33 Operated by permanent magnets in place of batteries. 1880 *Stud. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Carthage*, Carthage is ..permanent when it remains such during life. 1888 *Times* 25 Oct. 10/2 A railway accident, causing great damage ..to the permanent way.

†2. Of persons: Continuing steadfast in a course. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 329 The women and doghters of the seide Nicholas were permanente [*permanentes*] in chastite after the tyme of their lyfe. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 213b, All the townes..are permanent and stable on the parte of kyng Henry.

3. *absol.* or as *sb.* a. *The permanent*, that which endures or persists. b. A permanent person or thing. c. See quot. 1882.

1828 Lamb *Elia Ser.* II. *Pop. Fallacies* II. Sharp distinctions of the fleeting and the permanent. 1848 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. § 6. 413 The spiritual life is the permanent of humanity. 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist. Handbook*, *Permanents*, those are certain cloths, of a light description, similar in texture to Turkey Cambrics; some of them have a slight glaze. They are dyed in a variety of colours, and are much employed for the trimming of dresses. 1890 H. Jones *Browning* 105 It may be—a permanent that always changes from earliest childhood to old age.

Permanently (pɔ̆ːmănĕntlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a permanent manner; so as to last or continue; lastingly, enduringly; 'for good'.

1572 Roger *Comp. Alch.* Prol. 2, in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 229 That Mystery cannot permanently .. 1596 J. Harington *Apollo* 8 *Ep.* Incredible, that those beasts should permanently .. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* v. v. 400 That Law which is writ in our hearts by the Finger of God, durably and permanently. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. 251 The changes of colour, is permanently coloured bodies. 1880 Gregg *Phys. Geog.* 70, 298 In volcanic districts the water is often seen at the boiling-point, and remains so permanently.

So **Permanentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Permanganate (pɔ̆mæ·ngănēit). *Chem.* [f. next + -ATE 4.] A salt of permanganic acid, as *potassium permanganate* or *p. of potash*, $Mn_2K_2O_8$.

1841 Faraday *Chem. Ind.* 56 The Permanganate of Ammonia, .. Permanganate of Potassa. 1856 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 321 Most of the permanganates are freely soluble in water. 1871 tr. *Schubert's Spectr. Anal.* xxxvi. 130 A thin layer of potassium permanganate solution. 1883 C. F. Hughes *Marvels Analyt. Light* 198 Permanganate of potash is the best antidote to the poison of snakes.

Permanganic (pɔ̆ːmæ·ngæ·nĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. Per- 6 b + Manganic.] In *permanganic acid*, the acid $Mn_2H_2O_8$, obtained from manganese.

1858 Faraday *Chem. Ind.* 56 The *Permanganic Acid*. It is supposed by Mitscherlich, that the salt obtained by adding peroxide of manganese to fused chlorate of potassa, .. contains manganese in the highest state of oxidation. 1869–70 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 829 Permanganate of Hydrogen, or Permanganic acid, $Mn_2H_2O_8$. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 251/1 The uses of manganese may readily be detected by the fine red colour of permanganic acid.

† **Permansible**, *a. Obs.* rare—1. [prob. repr. an OF. **permansible*, or med.L. **permansibilis*, f. L. *permans-*, ppl. stem of *permanēre*: see -IBLE.] Enduring, permanent.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxvii. 31 (He) bendis the maiis to ioy mair permansible (1cons *more*? *bo*, *more*? *bas*).

† **Permanxion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *permanxion-em*, n. of action from *permanxi* (see PERMANENT). Cf. obs. F. *permanxion* (16th c. in Godef.).] Abiding, continuance; = PERMANENCE 1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. viii. From female unto male, from male to female again, and so in a circle to both without a permanxion in either. 1654 Pearson *Creed* v. (1741) 310 This interpretation supposeth that Hades signifieth not death itself, ..but the place and condition of the dead, or their permanxion in death.

Permeability (pɔ̆ːmĭ:ăbĭ·lĭtĭ). [f. Permeable + -ITY: in F. *permiabilité* (1625 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being permeable; capability of being permeated; perviousness.

1739 Watts in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 728 Confirmations of the permeability of glass. 1805 W. Salisbury *Min. Waters* 47 The permeability of the skin to heat. 1880 Gwilt *Encicl. Archit.* (ed. 2) § 1. 331 The permeability of substances under.

b. *Magnetic* (etc.) *permeability*: see quot. 1873.

1872 Tomlinson in *Papers Electricians & Magn.* 484 We have thermal permeability, a synonym for thermal conductivity; permeability for lines of electric force, a synonym for the electro-static inductive capacity of an insulator; magnetic permeability, a synonym for conducting power for lines of magnetic force. 1892 Hughes *Prelim. of Transf.* 42 The reluctance, R, or magnetic resistance .. varies ..inversely as the cross-section and permeability.

Permeable (pɔ̆ːmĭ:ăbĭl), *a.* [ad. L. *permeābilis* that can be passed through, f. *permeā-re* to PERMEATE: see -BLE. Cf. F. *perméable* (1587 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Capable of being permeated or passed through; permitting the passage or diffusion of something through it; penetrable; pervious. Const. *by*, *to*. (In first quot., That can be traversed or journeyed through, passable.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 69 The hilles callede Caspii .. wynnethe passable with oxen [Harsfield *viis plaustris frequentabiles*]. 1638 tr. T. Baccon *Gerol. Cyrop.* xii. 56 It slides down the other and more permeable Orifice into the Omasus or third stomach. 1773 Franklin *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 254 Different kinds of glass, permeable or impermeable to electricity. 1848 Browning *Serve. Serv.* 136 (L. ed. 2) 31 It is the grand distinction of humanity, that it is made permeable by the divine nature. 1893 tr. R. Bass *Story of Sun* 172 Can steel is as permeable to ether as a piece of paper is permeable to wind.

† 2. Capable of permeating; penetrative. *Obs.*

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., It generateth good, temperate, and permeable juyce. 1752 G. Rawlinson *Bath Waters* 23 Bath water .. is without its active and permeable air to reach the remotest parts.

Hence **Permeableness** = PERMEABILITY; **Permeably** *adv.*

1664 Boyle *Experim. Anim. & Subtil Bod.* viii. 326 The Permeableness of ordinary Glass Vessels to Chymical Liquors. 1847 Webster, *Permeably*, in a permeable manner.

Permeance (pɔ̆ːmĭ:ăns). [f. as next + -ANCE.] The fact of permeating or penetrating; in quot. 1843 *transf.* something that permeates. 1901 in *Electr.*; see quot. 1893, and cf. PERMEABILITY b.

1843 Mozley *Ess., Science Wks.* (1878) II. 139 A Free Church, an intellectual permission, an Action Minist. 1851 R. J. Shuttleworth *Lect. to Pr. Manchester* iv. 69 The permeance of the writings throughout the Churches of Christendom. 1893 O. Heaviside *Electro-Magn. Th.* I. ii. § 31. 81 Permeability gives rise to permeance. .. Permeance is the reciprocal of reluctance.

Permeant (pɔ̆ːmĭ:ănt), *a.* [ad. L. *permeānt-em*, pr. pple. of *permeāre* to pass through: see -ANT 1.] Permeating; passing or diffusing itself through something.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 83 (title...errors) and the verities with them alternately, wherein it is mixed, lies inherit leave of the permeant parts, or the qualities of the miscibles. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1848) 227 One Divine all-permeant unity. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 63 The power Of that fine flowing permeant element (sound).

Permeate (pɔ̆ːmĭ:ĕĭt), *v.* [L. *permeāt-*, ppl. stem of *permeāre* to pass through: see -ATE 3.] Permeating; passing or diffusing itself through something.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 83 (title...errors) and the verities with them alternately, wherein it is mixed, lies inherit leave of the permeant parts, or the qualities of the miscibles. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1848) 227 One Divine all-permeant unity. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 63 The power Of that fine flowing permeant element (sound).

Permeate (pɔ̆ːmĭ:ĕĭt), *v.* [L. *permeāt-*, ppl. stem of *permeāre* to pass through, f. Per- 1 + *meāre* to go, pass.] *trans.* To pass, spread, or diffuse itself through; to penetrate, pervade, saturate. (Of things material or immaterial.)

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xvii. 120 Members of them (mercuries) do always permeate one the other. 1698 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (ed. 3) (1723) 356 This Heat... permeating the Interstices of the Sand, Earth, or other Matter. 1709 tr. Sorbiere *Travels* II. 234 All hold a vital Principle that doth permeate the whole World. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. 1, He...felt the sunbeam permeate every

limb. 1835 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. iv. 26 Here are marvellously few species which penetrate the whole of the archipelago. 1880 T. A. Stephens *Edin. Ornament.* 32 This tyrannic ecclesiasticism...permeated all classes of society.

b. *intr.* with *through, into, among*, etc.: To penetrate, diffuse itself.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Epid.* v. (1658) 211/1 Subtlenesse in quality Deities, which permeate through the Elements of Matter. 1788 T. Taylor *Proclus* I. 84 The reasons or proportions of cleanliness and nudity, permeate through all the mathematical disciplines. 1863 S. Wilberforce *Sp. Missions* (1874) 24 Producing his own proper effect upon the hardest among whom it permeates.

Hence **Pe'rmeating** *ppl. a.*

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xxvi. (To suppress) many particles from that permeating winter. 1665 Boyle *Porosity, Notes*, 4 *Useful Nat. Ph.* iv. 37 The Permanent, or Permeating Fumes. 1820 Shelley *Ethiopia* viii. v. The permeating light Shall through their witnesses this a saying has.

Permeation (pɑ̈mɪɪ·ɪ·ʃən). [n. of action: from prec.: see -ATION.] The action of permeating or fact of being permeated; penetration; pervasion.

1803 Cavendish *Permeation*, a passing over. 1832 Bp. *Hist. Pantr. World* v. 3. Not a mere invitation only, but a spiritual permeation and inexistence. 1837 Thackeray *Bowen's Disp.* 299 Oyl of Spike, which by its tenuity will upon watry permeation for the rest. 1850 Lewis *Pentateuch* I. 30 The effect...of percolation by mineral waters, of permeation by elastic fluids. 1882 Garner *Treat. Air, Gases*, v. vi. 168 The permeation of water from the surface.

Permeative (pɑ̈·mɪɪ·ɪtɪv), *a.* [f. L. *permeāt-*, ppl. stem of *permeāre* to PERMEATE + -IVE.] Having the quality of permeating; penetrative; pervasive.

1837 Thackeray *Bowen's Disp.* 370 Camphene...makes the Unctuary more graceful and its permeative quality more wholesome. 1883 *St. Patrick's Mem.* vii. 302 (Dent) to the other permeative grains of silence.

Permian (pɜ·ɹ·mɪən), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [Named by Sir R. Murchison (1841), from the province of *Perm* in Eastern Russia, where these strata are extensively developed: see -IAN.] Name of the uppermost division of the Paleozoic series of strata, lying below the Trias and above the Carboniferous formation, and consisting chiefly of red sandstone and magnesian limestone. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* The Permian system, or a formation belonging to it; *pl.* = Permian strata.

1841 Murchison in *Lond. & Edin. Phil. Mag.* XIX. 419 The carboniferous system is surmounted, to the east of the Volga, by a vast series of beds of marls, schists, limestones, sandstones and conglomerates, to which I propose to give the name of "Permian system". 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* v. 74 The periods marked by the presence of Triassic, and the Magellan Ardenne: Permian and Carboniferous. 1854 T. C. Hopkins *Geol.* 401 1858 J. Jones in *Intell. Observ.* No. 28. 277 The Permians adjoining South Staffordshire.

Permillage (pɜ·mɪlɪdʒ). *rare.* [f. PER *prep.* + L. *mille*, F. *mille*, thousand + -AGE, after PERCENTAGE.] Rate per thousand; an amount reckoned as so much in the thousand.

1880 *Trans. Anthropol. Inst.* XV. 363 We cannot assume from this fact that...where Jews have a higher permillage they produce more experts per million in that branch.

Permirible (pɜ·mɪɹɪb'l), *a.* [f. L. *permīrābil-is*: see PER- 4 and MIRABLE.] Very wonderful or marvellous.

1888 Kennedy *Hermetic* 304 By the permirible consensus of the harmony, an ascending operation of united vitals is permitted unto steadfastly to spring forth (transl. *Rosinus's Ad. ad. Crantor.* in 1596) t. Permirabilem harmoniæ (dicebam.)

† Permi·scible, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *permiscēre* to mix thoroughly (see PERMISTION) + -IBLE.] Capable of being thoroughly mixed.

1727 Bradley *Dict. Rust.* s. v. Ashes, *Thanet* (Jam. Bridg.) 56 Pine...cannot be rendered permiscible to lie. 1856 in Bailey, Johnson, Webster. Hence in Ogilvie, Bailey, Johnson, etc.

† Permi·se, *v. Obs.* In 3 **-yse**. [app. f. F. *permise*, pa. pple. of *permettre* to PERMIT: cf. COMPRISE, also *promise, promiser*.] = PERMIT *v.*

1298 Sir G. Have *Lane Assise* (L. T. S.) 163 Quhat cude ar thyrfe and persayit at the pleasance of pryncis. 1480 Caxton *Myrr.* iv. viii. 242 This commaundeth and purposeth he that is almyghty. 1492 — *Prime Pathe, Ob. de W.* 1496) v. xiv. (a) To the pleshe he permysed to entre in to the chirche.

† Permi·si. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. ad. L. *permissi-us*, f. ppl. stem of *permittere* to PERMIT.] = LEAVE, permission.

1647 Milton *Divorce* ii. I. Christ seems not to be taken word for word, but like a wise physician, administering convenient remedies against misery, to reduce us to a paradise.

Permissible (pɜ·mɪ·sɪb'l). [n. OF. *permissible* (1316 c. in Godef.) = It. *permissibile*, prob. ad. med.L. *permissibilis*, f. *permissi-*, ppl. stem of *permittere* to PERMIT.] That can or ought to be permitted; allowable.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10849 Yt ys nat alle tymes Permyssible to pylgrymes To have A shrympe & nat a stalf. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Permissible*, which may be permitted or suffered. 1659 in Jeaffreson. 1830 Acheson *Partiality* (1859) 8, 22, 380 Injustice is not of the essence of permissible law. 1848 Mills *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. There may think such combined permissible. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. 611. 413 A system of coercion and discipline, from which no variation was hopefully permissible.

Hence **Permissible·ness, Permissibility**, the quality of being permissible, allowableness; **Permissibly** *adv.*, in a permissible way, as may be permitted, allowably.

1727 Bailey vol. II. *Permissibleness*. 1848 Worcester cites Dr. Adam for *Permissibility*. 1880 Church cites Kidd. *Rep. for Permissibility*. 1882-3 Schaff & Lange's *Relig. Encycl.* I. 31 The ages of permissibility. 1892 *Times* 3 Aug. 8/3 If his rendering of the word was not quite what is understood by it..., it was permissibly near.

Permission (pəɹmi·ʃən). [ad. L. *permissiōn-em*, n. of action from *permittere* to PERMIT. Cf. F. *permission* (1539 in R. Estienne), It. *permissione*.]

1. The action of permitting or giving leave; allowance; liberty or license granted to do something; leave.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 221 That may thru the permission of God (*Dei permittente*) transfigurate simulacion. *Ibid.* 227 The permission and sufferaunce of God. 1537 Cranmer in Herrman *Life & Lett.* (1900) II. 110 The permyssion of hym to labor paciis a longe to worke mychefyche as his pleasure. 1580 Dees in *Gentleman's Comm.* (1) The same was done by my leave and permission. 1620 Shelton *Trad. C.* iii. 1. 245. 1632 Milton *P. R.* v. 426 Do as thou fear'st Permission from above. 1777 Robertson *Sch. Scotl.* ii. I. Stanley has obtained permission to apply personally to his friends. 1834 L. Reeves *Wand. by Seine* 110 Proceeds of a sale of permission to run bantar during Lent. 1850 Gen. Exam. *Middlem.* i. v. I have your gracious permission to address you.

† 2. Giving up, abandonment. *Obs. rare*—1.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 25 By God's secret judicial dereliction and permission of them.

3. *attrib.* † **Permission cap** (bonnet), ? a cap permitted to be worn on occasions or in places where it was proper to be uncovered, ? a skull-cap; **permission ship**, a ship having permission or license to enter a port otherwise closed.

1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* i. 12 Hence these "permission bonnets for ye. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2030/1 His Majesties High Commissioner...to his return, having the High Constable on his right hand and the Great Marshall on his left, with "Permission Caps and in their Robes. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2564/3 A Cyprus Negro Boy...on his head a Black Cloth Permission Cap, ...strayed away... on the 3d instant. 1867 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.*, 363 A French "permission ship of 300 tons (name in the Dutch) with brass, and to pass on to London. 1898 Lettenhall *Brief Hist.* (1899) IV. 360 The house of commons, in a committee on the African trade, resolved, that the company should have liberty to trade ...and that all permission ships or interlopers shall pay to the company 10*l.* per cent. before they trade thither.

Permissioned (pəɹmi·ʃənd), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Having permission granted; doing something by permission.

1770 J. Clunie *Misc. Tracts. Physique* etc. I. 72 Permissioned dedication. I look upon in the light of private traders, who carry home parts of virtues, as the others do piles of goods. 1819 Wilson *Annius Hungus* (1820) 140 Such two may meet to more permissioned and show.

Permissive (pəɹmi·sɪv), *a.* [n. OF. *permissif*, *-ive*, f. L. *permiss-*, ppl. stem of *permittere* to PERMIT: see -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of permitting or giving permission; that allows something to be done or to happen; not forbidding or hindering.

Permissive bill: spec. a bill, introduced into Parliament several times between 1869 and 1872, having as its object to give to each parish the right to refuse the issue of licences to sell intoxicating liquors: the "local option" movement is a later development of the principle of the bill.

1603 Sandys *Medit. for H. T.* 34, 38 When shall dweller know their permissive power. 1646 S. Hoaton *Astrologus Error* 18 God would by this permissive providence of his, have us take heed as well what we hears, as how we hears. 1664 H. More *Apol.* 100 Apb. v. 372 This commandment is not a Positive but a Permissive command. 1808 Southey *In. Reflector* 122 Was it not meant that it should be, in the first instance, imperative upon somebody, and thus eventually permissive to somebody else? 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* 58 Permissive legislation is in the case of legal rules established by consent of parties. 1869 Morse, *Sheet & Jury, An Elective* School Bill. If he was in favour of the Permissive Bill. 1883 Cassell *Cyc. Mech. Papers* XII. 434 This result...may certainly unity stronger powers of a ...and we then say that the point on the curve is a "permissive" point. Or it may contain functional powers of x, ...and we then say that the point is a "prohibitive" point.

2. Permitted, allowed; not forbidden or hindered; done, or acting, under permission or on sufferance; that may or may not be done, optional.

Permissive waste (*Law*): waste that is allowed to happen by neglect of repairs.

1 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1232 The debate enemy of mankynde, By hys power permyssyf, entryd the youngthe Within the temples. 1586 Perry *Rites. Genetric* 139 For that which is lawfull with Kings is not permissive to subjects. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 630 Then I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd Permissive, and acceptance found. 1792 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 305 It appears the officers are known at best to be only permissive, and on their good behaviour. 1808 Cruise *Digest* ed. 2. I. 186 Tenant for years is also punishable for permissive waste.

Hence **Permi·ssively** *adv.*, in a permissive way, by permission; **Permi·ssiveness**, the quality or fact of being permissive.

1822 Bacon *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1842) 108 To leave it (unless in concerning the Lawfulness,) as only permissively, but whether it be not obligatory. 1832 Chapman *Let. to Priest. to Ladies*, etc. *Life Priest.* (1857) I. viii. 308 It would give me pleasure to use Dissenters word "permissive, permissively, but to the utmost practicable extent, of our Church education. 1837 Sir. Smith *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1850 II. 178/1 There is in the declaration a permissiveness and good humour which in public men has seldom been exceeded. 1876 Gen. Elect. *Dun. Nov.* 18/8, She threw a royal permissiveness into her way of saying (no.).

Permissory (pəɹmi·sərɪ), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *permiss-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] = PERMISSIVE 2.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 18 Aug. 136 The advantages of this permissory choice are obvious.

† Permi·stion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *permixtiōn-em* (var. of *permistiōnem*), n. of action from *permiscēre* (Pliny 1560), It. *permistione* 'a thoroughmingling' (Florio).] An occasional variant of PERMIXTION.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 277 Seeds is...made of the permission of the mesenteare of the last Alimente and of the leftouer of water spilde. 1634 Bolle *Exposit. Thanat.* v. 24, 146 Because of the intimate union, and, as it were, permission...of the soul with the body.

Permit (pəɹmi·t), *v.* [ad. L. *permittere* to let go, give up, surrender, allow, suffer, permit, f. PER- 1, 3 + *mittere* to let go, let loose, send: perh. after F. *permettre*, 13th c., *parmettre* (Godef.), 14th c. *permetre* (Littré): It. *permettere*, in same sense.]

1. To allow, suffer, give leave; not to prevent.

1. *trans.* With the action or fact as *object*: To admit or allow the doing or occurrence of; to give leave or opportunity for. With simple obj., obj. *it*, or *inf.*; sometimes also with indirect obj. (*dat.*) of agent (with or without *to*).

1389 Caxton *Fayttes of A.* iii. 256 To a man in defferse is permytted to hym another. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. 1 The law doth commaund no such kneadyng, but permytteth hys vse. 1539 Bible (Great) 2 Cor. xi. 34 It is not permitted vnto them to speake. 1598 Dallington tr. *Lando's Hist. Sanct.* 1. 107 His pension, that by general parliaments two or three of them be present. 1630 Prynne *Anhp. Canons* 5 It being permitted any Man...to make an Appeal to the People. 1700 Dryden *Cl. Age* ...permits not that our mortal members...should outlive the vigour of our youth. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lix, Sir Pitt...would by no means permit the introduction of foreign prayers into his household. 1850 Prescott *Hist. Peru.* I. II. 183 Appeals were permitted only from one ecclesiastical court to another. 1868 Rhoades *Parl. Lib.* iii. 54, I permit myself, throughout this work, the use of [etc.].

2. With the agent, etc. as direct object: To allow, give leave to (a person or thing: *to do* (or redergo) something. With ind. act. or pass. (rarely without *to*); sometimes *ellipt.* with simple obj.

1512 Bancian *Cal. & Calendarium*, Proxy (ed.) To No lawe permyteth, nor willeth man...To commyt murder. 1526 Tyndale *Acts* xxvi. 1 Thou arte permitted to speake for thy selfe. 1594 Warner *Albion* I. 3 Where tyrant powers you not to tithe. 1614 Jackson *Creed* xi. 190. § 2. To permit unchastenes towarde the spoile of publique honor. 1640 Harrington *Canon. of Scripture* 61, Will you permit The Gospel lands so long? 1748 Anson's *Voy.* iv. 10 Any They had been permitted to wait on him. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xii, Nothing could prevail upon her to permit me more home. 1772 Junius *Lett.* x. (1772) II. 158 Permit me to recommend this to your Grace's protection. 1820 Hogg *Confess. of Hogg* x. (1888) 91 Words...which he William had in his anger permitted himself to use.

b. *refl.* with *to*: To allow oneself to indulge in or commit; not to refrain from. (Cf. ALLOW *v.*)

1698 H. More *Lett. (Myst.)* 69 Whoever permits himself to any sin..., to his own Private and Inborn. 1841 Pearson *Sermons of Faith* 79 Having...never permitted themselves to extravagance. 1872 Ruskin *Lect. Art* (1875) 46 They will permit themselves to unkindness, they will permit themselves to ugliness.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To give leave or opportunity; to allow. (Usually in *absol.* cl. with *as* or *if*.)

1593 Edes *Transl. Statute Ind. Quer.* (1) 30 *Ita*...they presuppound the mandemuse of the earth would permitte. 1672 Bethlem *Lond. Lib. Ia.* (1677) 147 To examine over all the newest words, as time permits. 1808 Calder *Digest* ed. 2 IV. 402 As far as the law would in that case allow or permit. 1893 J. W. Dubs in *Law Times* XCIX. 394/1 A matter on which, had time permitted, I should have been glad to have said something.

b. *intr.* with *of*: To allow of, admit of.

1880 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xii. 87 The crack was not wide enough to permit of the entrance of any finger nail. 1893 E. White *Life in Christ* iv. xxvi. (1878) 408 It consisted with the Divine wisdom to permit...of the corruption of patriarchal theology into pantheism and worship-idolatry.

II. † 4. *trans.* To put, or allow to pass, out of one's own keeping or power into that of another (or of some force, influence, etc.); to commit, submit, hand over; to give up, resign, leave; to refer (to the will of). Const. *to* (*unto*). Obs.

1542 Joye *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A iv b, Whether my labours I permytte to the iudgement of the godly & learned. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. v. § 3. 850 That...they should wholly permit themselves to the good pleasure of the Senate. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 372 What their first Lord will, how wing or short permit to Heav'n. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* iv. 403 He...then permits their order to the lords. 1820 Pickering *Anc. Theol. num.* (1829) 457 There are advantages in permitting events to chance.

† 5. To leave undone, unused, etc.; to let pass, let slip, pass by, pass over, pretermit, omit. *Obs.*

1586 Fulwood *Enc. Pleas.* (1872) II. 123 Shee, good gentlewoman, would permit no matter...unperformed. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 38 If they permitted this good occasion, they might serve long ye they had such a fayre winde. 1592 *Marr. Lord Strangbow*, 304 It hapt it possible to be objected to him that he had permitted anything that might prevent the voyage of the French ships.

Permit (pɜ·ɹmɪt, formerly pəɹmi·t), *sb.* [f. PERMIT *v.* (with recent shifting of stress: Bailey, Johnson, Webster 1828 have *permit'*).]

1. A written order giving permission to do something; a warrant, a license; esp. one permitting the landing or removal of dutiable or excisable goods.

1714 *Rec. Bk. of Exeter* 110 The Goods shall be again visited ... and the Sufferance or Permit shall be cancelled by the Clerks of the Office. 1725 P. Thomas *Treat. Anatom. Exp.* 293 Here can be had ... not having a Permit from the Chancellor, which Permit they call a *Chop*. 1880 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 137 Vessels are not allowed to leave the ... Dock until they have procured their permits to the ... Dock Master. 1884 *Leicester Passages Weekly Light* 11 The liquor-merchant did not dare to send out a dozen of wine or a gallon of spirits without a permit. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Oct. 13/1 The Serf was required to carry a written permit or passport. ... 1888 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 22 Richmond Permit Workers to Exeter, Colne, Dun, etc. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 5/3 Permits issued by the South African Parish Office ... will be necessary for all persons landing in South Africa.

2. *Permission.* Inaus (rare, formally given). (In first quot. *fig.* from 1.) In uses like those in quots. a 1818, 1853, sometimes stressed *permit'*.)

c 1730 *Village Ballads upon Kings* 10, 'tis He that would me with impunity must have my person. 1733 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 238 For now 'tis owned as well as 'tis true We should sell our own goods without their permit. a 1816 Beaumont *Gilb. Adv. Maidenhead, Introd. Plays* (1839) 14 If the fecundity of lawyers ... could not find adequate inducement for giving, in these parts. 1885 in *Law Times* LXXVIII. 393/2 The rank of Q. C. is ... merely a permit to a barrister to try a certain kind of horizontal work.

† **Permi·ttable, -ible,** *a. Obs.* [f. PERMIT *v.* + -ABLE, -IBLE: cf. ADMITTABLE, COMMITTABLE.] = PERMISSIBLE.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 111 It is not permittible for any man to live idelye in Monarkie. 1733 *Gent. Mag.* 1161/1 Several [ships] taken upon which the Travellers had taken permittable merchandize.

† **Permi·ttance.** *Obs.* [f. PERMIT *v.* + -ANCE: cf. ADMITTANCE.] = PERMISSION 1.

1580 H. GOLDING *Gilleforowes Eg. Dol.* (Grosart) 17 Hoping by your Worships favourable permittance, continue vpcertainly in your seruice. *a* 1625 GERVASE *Comm. Rich. II.* 3 Our purposes must be subiected to Gods permittance. 1703 Dryden *Virg. Third* v. 1. (1721) 146 When this System of Air comes, by Divine Permittance, to be corrupted with pestilent, accursed Seeds.

Permitted (pəmi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Allowed; not forbidden or hindered.

1794 H. WARNE (title) The Access to Virtue; or, Permitted Approaches of a Chaste Prelate to the Divine Nature. 1796 Hist. Rom. *Emp. Jinds. World* 158 So habit of self-denial is promoted ... passions easily subdued ... victory over such as are unlawful. 1877 Francis *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 114 He indulged his natural inclinations at all permitted times.

Hence **Permi·ttedly** *adv.*, allowedly.

1804 T. S. Muirhead in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 502/1 The facts ...of the Statute can be entirely practised upon you.

Permittee (pəmitī·). [f. as prec. + -EE 1.] A person to whom something is (formally) permitted; the recipient or holder of a permit.

1898 in Webster, 1909 Rivista.

Permitter (pəmi·tər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who permits or allows.

c 1843 *Mariners Unfolded* 30 (They) make men the sole offenders, and God the approver and permitter. 1710 Edward *Freed. Will* 10, 21 (title) The Author of Sin, in respect of the Permitter. ... I don't deny that God is the Author of Sin. 1811 W. E. Bowman *Papers* 43 Author of good, Permitter of evil.

Permittible, variant of PERMITTABLE.

Permitting (pəmi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PERMIT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PERMIT; permission. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1893 MILTON *Tetrach. Decl.* 1082, 1 so that the sin was not in the permission, for then the permitting also had sin; but only in the abuse. 1646 Eng. Monk (*tr. Nicander's Alexi, &c. Poisons*, 2 Ser. (1674) 61 The permitting of Heaven. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 204 The governing the Wind is very with them an their grandees.

† **Permi·x,** *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from *permixed, Permixion*, q. v.; cf. COMMIX, MIX.] *trans.* To mix thoroughly, intermingle. (See next.) Hence † **Permi·xable** *a.*, capable of being 'permixed'.

1658 B. RUDDLE *Gober* c. 18 And he permixed with that which in them is of a permixable substance. *Ibid.* c. 19 So Permixing God, or Logos, with Verbo. 1683 SALMON *Pharm. Med.* v. 468 Permix them with burning wine.

† **Permi·xed, permi·xt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [orig. ad. L. *permixt-us*, pa. ppl. of *permiscere* to mix thoroughly, intermingle (f. PER- 2 + *miscēre* to mix); afterwards treated as pa. ppl. of PERMIX: cf. COMMIXED, MIXED.] Thoroughly mixed, intermixed, intermingled. (*Const.* as *ppl.*, or *adj.*)

c 1500 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 870 Blacke, bare, and peaceye gray. 1532–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 149 In Athenis, where that dul sterile ydeuvrande ... pressure with Eriteum. 1562 ATTEMPATE *In Ambidextros* v. xi. 190 The pure loue of Iesu ... is not permixted with any bestialnesse of humor or affection. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 666 (1701) 462/2 A load of Calowers, whose small Pores are easier'd with little Bodies variously permixt. 1660 tr. *Paraellus' Archidoxis* v. ii. 35 Wine water is permixed with vinegar.

† **Permixtion.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 -mixtion. [ad. L. *permixtiōn-em* (also *permistiōn-*), n. of action from *permiscēre* (see prec.). Cf. obs. F. *permixtion* (1518 in Godef. *Compl.*).] A thorough mixture or mingling; intermingling; mixture.

1532–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 289 The elementes ...have the permixtion of whom (*quorum permixtione*) the natures of man consysteth, is made. 1547 Boorde *Introduc.* (Roxb.) 251 Permixtion (*sic*) of sundry kyndes. 1550 R. BECON *Serm. 2 Rom.* Make ather a confusion or permixtion of them. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 11. xiii. 441 By permixion with other Medicaments, it doth not degree in force. 1683 *Cocks's Medic. Chirurg., Anat.* 308 Black [Uvea] is from a permixtion of pretervenient Melancholy.

So † **Permi·xtive** *a.* [f. L. *permixt-* ppl. stem + -IVE], having the quality of mixing thoroughly; † **Permi·xture** = PERMIXTION.

1548 DUDLEY *Ballenus's Enquiries* F b, The greasse ... that meane is, the brigger the dryeden permyxtion and delicion shulde be. 1804 Fourcroy *3rd Pt. Chem. Contents, Engl.* 143 Then permixture going on for many few yeares. 1683–3 *Boyle Mist. Waters* 88 An invisible permixture of ... Aromatick Fumes, may give the Water ...an Elastic Quality.

Permocarboni ferous, *a. Geol.* [f. *Permo-*, used as comb. form of PERMIAN + CARBONIFEROUS.] Forming a transition between the Carboniferous and Permian systems; applied to certain Palæozoic formations in Bohemia and in N. America.

1885 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxiii. 561. 41 331 In the basins of Pilsen and Schlan[ey] in Bohemia, the flora of the strata is Carboniferous, but the fauna is decidedly like that of the Permian rocks. These strata, which are called Permo-carboniferous, have yielded 43 species of Amphibians.

Permoralize (pəmo·rălaiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PER- 2 + MORAL *v.* + -IZE, after *demoralize*.] *trans.* To permeate with moral influence: cogn. to *demoralize*.

1888 G. A. *Sierra Leonian* xx. 308 Forgiveness of such a kind cannot be either asked or demonstrating. On the contrary, we are Permoralize permoralized by it.

† **Permo·rtion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *permolitiōn-em* (Cicero).] Stirring; mental emotion.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 137/1 They (Cyrenaics) held ...That nothing judgeth but by intrinsick permotion.

PERMOSYSAINT, obs. form of PARESSIAN.

† **Permue,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *per-, par-muer* (14th c. in Godef.)—L. *permūtāre*: see PERMUTE.] *trans.* To change completely.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 169 It was colde winter, and yet frosty, and yet wynde, and that permuedde the colours (*par la permua de couleur*).

Permutability (pəmiūtăbi·liti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being permutable. a. Changeableness, mutability. b. Interchangeableness.

1682 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 131 The desire of permutability or much changeableness. 1685 TYRRELL *Amer. Philol. Assoc. July Supp.* 40 The alternation or permutability of certain sounds.

Permutable (pəmiū·tăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *permūtābilis* (Ammianus, Boeth.), f. *permūtā-re*: see PERMUTE and -ABLE.] That may be permuted.

1. Capable of being exchanged; interchangeable.

1576 J. RICHARDSON *Anal. Genes.* 8 Some letters are permutable, being such in general as are formed by the same organs.

2. Liable to change; changeable.

1660 (implied in PERMUTABLENESS). 1898 WORCESTER cites BUCKINGHAM.

Hence **Permu·tableness; Permu·tably** *adv.*

1657 in Worcester.

Permutant (pəmiū·tănt). *Math.* [ad. L. *permūtāndi-um*, pr. ppl. of *permūtāre*: see PERMUTE and -ANT 1.] A function formed of the aggregate of all possible permutations of a set of characters or indices, each being positive or negative as it is obtained by an even or odd number of interchanges.

1854 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 96 The term permutant is due to Sir [J. J. Sylvester]—determinant and combinant are merely terms framed between us in analogy with permutant, and the curious fact from the present year).

Permutate (pə·miūtĕt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *permūtāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *permūtāre*: see PERMUTE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To change, alter: = PERMUTE 2. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleaume's Fr. Chirurg.* 150 Corrobant lenes the ulcer and permutate the remanent part of bone. 1599 — tr. *Guilleaume's Bk. Children* 80/1 You shall so then finde the Aame permutated into water.

2. To exchange; to change the order of, go through the permutations of: = PERMUTE 1, 3.

1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* iv. 120 Lorya...who... wore a fourfold garment to signify the four letters of the Ineffable Name...and who, by permutating them, could draw down spirits from Heaven.

Permutation (pəmiūtēi·ʃən). [a. OF. *permutacion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *permūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *permūtāre* to PERMUTE.]

† **1.** Exchange of one thing for another; interchange; commutation; barter. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBE *P. Pl.* A. xi. 191 In Marchaundise ich vse Meede, I may lib wel aryse; Hit is a permutacion, a peil for anober. 1532–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 41 Men of Carthage made Marcius Regulus to Rome, desyringe the permutacion of theire men in captivite. 1580 St. *P.* (Knox) *Hist.* xiv. 46 What permutation shal a man ghue for his soule? 1602 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 83 An exchange of commodities, or rather a permutation of commodities. 1724 Ozanam *Recr. Sc. Lear.* (1803) 311 Permutation differs from a sale chiefly in this, that, in permutation, one subject is to be given in barter or exchange for another.

2. Change from one state, position, etc. to another; alteration; transmutation. *Now rare.*

c 1534 CALFHILL *Tropiles* v. 1341 Fortune whirle her permutation Of kingdo hath. *c* 1597 — *Lack Shelf* 19 The worthe hath made a permutation Fro Right to wrong. 1605 HOLLAND *Tr. Sat.* 7. Oldcastle 17 A fair permutation for Cryons love to finally destroyed. 1643 THOMSON *Pagan Chronog.* 2. xx. 206 (a Thursday, it (sunday) is called by permutation, or changeinge to some other parts of the Indyes. 1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 228 (ed. 2) 230 They ...who think that at the conclusion of tongues, there was no constitution of a new speech in every family; but a variation and permutation of the old, out of one common language raising several dialects. 1790 PRICE *Pr. Rev.* 208 The violent convulsions and permutations that have been made in property. 1856 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 77 The continents have undergone within this same period such wonderful permutations.

b. A changed form; a transmutation.

1883 *Q. Rev. Oct.* 296 The image of Buddha, here typified by a seemingly female presentation, can also in bronze.

3. *Math.* † **a.** Transposition of the two middle terms of a proportion. *Obs.* (now expressed by *permutando* or *alternando*). **b.** The action of changing the order of a set of things linearly arranged; each of the different arrangements of which such a set of things is capable. (Cf. COMBINATION 3 b.) Hence *gen.*, in *pl.* (usually in phr. *permutations and combinations*): Variations of order or arrangement, various arrangements.

1551 RECORDE *Castle of Knowledge* v. def. xii. 139 Proportion alternate, or proportion by permutation is, when the antecedent is compared to the antecedent, and the consequent to the consequent. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* II. xiii. 120 If four Magnitudes be in Geometrical Proportion, they will also be in Proportionals by Permutation, that is, by transposing the Middle Terms). 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II., Variation, or Permutation of Quantities, is the changing any number of given Quantities, with respect to their Places. 1816 *Western Course Math.* I. 148 The doctrine of permutations, combinations, &c. is of very extensive use in different parts of the Mathematics; particularly in the calculation of quotients and chances. 1838 DR. MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 32 Different arrangements of the same things make different permutations. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 192 The letters are but six and twenty in number ...but ...though how many permutations, may those letters be thrown or passed!

4. *Philol.* The interchange of consonants occurring regularly in cognate words belonging to related languages, as in L. and Gr. *duo*, Eng. *two*, Ger. *zwei*; L. and Gr. *trēs*, Eng. *three*, Ger. *drei*.

1880 HALLIDAY *Anal. Orthogr.* vi. 63 The well-known Grimm's law, is a permutation. 1889 *Science Progr. Synod* 1. (1872) 22 Those regular permutations of letters in different linguistic families.

5. *attrib.*, as **permutation-lock**, a lock in which certain parts can be transposed or shifted, so that it is necessary to arrange them in some particular way in order to unset or withdraw the bolt.

1847 *State Trials, Lock* 2161, In the locks of safes, and those safety locks They call the Permutation. 1875 KNIGHT *Mech. Mech.* 1390/2 The *letter-permutation*, or combination lock has usually a series of notched rings, which must be turned until all the notches are in line in order to enter or withdraw the bolt. *Ibid.* 1889/1 The permutation principle was introduced into tumbler-locks by Dr. Andrews of New Jersey, about 1851.

Hence **Permuta·tional** *a.*, relating to permutation or permutations: **Permuta·tionist,** one who holds or advocates a theory of permutation.

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XX. 1901 These resemblances are found in the 7th line of a table of figures which I call the Permutational Triangle. 1874 L. WILSON-TODD *Am. Ed.* 23 Can any permutationist pretend that no preference given to any reason for believing that any change of food, ...could ever change the one type into the other?

Permutatory (pəmiū·tătəri), *a. rare.* [ad. med. L. *permūtātōri-us*, f. *permūtātor*: see next and -ORY.] Of the nature of, or involving, exchange. Also **Permuta·tive** *a.*

1854 WHEWELL *Grotius* II. 23 Permutative acts often separate the parties or produce a community between them. 1879 LORIMER tr. *Pom. Inst. Roman Law* 1. 240 Classes commercial, (They should be understood...of permutatory contracts.

Permute (pəmiū·t), *v.* [ad. L. *permūtāre* to change thoroughly, interchange, exchange (f. PER- 2 + *mūtāre* to change), or a. F. *permuter* (1548 in Godef.) = Of. *permutar*: see PERMUTE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To change one for another; to exchange, interchange. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 100, I wolde permute my penaunce with gomes for I am in poynte to synne! *c* 1450 *Cr. Cathbert Chartres* (1871) 32 Rats and Cattibert Parisite hait inchonytie mene, Cattibert to Rimil, he to Hurlain. 1533 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 230 To buy, sel, trucke, change and permute all and every kind ...of wares. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 52 A certaine rateable to the value of things permuted. 1893 RALEIGH *God's Plots* 165 Merchandize ...by permuting for Native commodities, to gaineth the varieties of all Countries.

† **b.** *absol.* To exchange barterwise. *Obs.*

1381 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* ix. 183 Nauzeus ne peyseth [ne] permutat nouʒt. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Except of the said lawefull ...should be...vsually vsyde, as if the said offender had purchased and permuted. 1708 in PHILLIPS.

2. To change thoroughly; to change, alter, transmute. *Now rare in Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/1 Permutyn, or falle chaungyn, *permuto*. 1893 CHURCHILL *Permute*, to change. 1683 GOODWIN *tr. Wharton's Wks. Pref.* 1 Reduction to the very lowest Rule of Fortune cannot permute a truly well grounded and refined Loyalty. 1886 ALDERSON *Pastoring Flowers*, still Giving leave to a Lady, to permute a Vow she had made.

3. *Math.* To subject to permutation; to alter the order of; to re-arrange in a different order. (Cf. PERMUTATION 3 b.)

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* VIII. 256 When the colours are permuted in any manner, or when the lines are perverted to any manner, the determinate relation to original colour. 1687 *Lowthorp Abridg. Phil. Trans.* I. 387 He will hold to the letters and pervade their order to suit his own convenience.

Hence **Permu'ter**, one who permutes.

1732 HALDAT. *Permutator, permutateur.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Permuter*, an exchanger, he who permutes. 1828 in YOUNG (using Hodgson). Hence in mod. Dicts.

Pern (pəːn), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *pernis* (Cuvier 1817), an erroneous adaptation of Gr. πέρνοις name of a kind of hawk.] A bird of the genus *Pernis*; the HONEY-BUZZARD.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 191 The Pern or Honey Buzzards. The Common Pern ... pursues insects, and principally bees and wasps. 1879 EDWARDS in *Nature Weekly Post* 27 June 431 The honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)...The Pern, as it is sometimes called, does not feed on honey, but on the honey-makers, digging up bees' nests to get at the busy citizens.

† **Pern** (pəːn), *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **pearn**. *trans.* To deal with after the manner of Dr. Perne, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1554–80, who changed his opinions adroitly; to change (a profession, creed, etc.) for sense ulterior end.

c1580 *Dial. Pierce Ploughm.* Bdj. D ij, *Necks.* What Doctor Pearne? Why he is the nimblest turncoate in all this land,...it is made a prouerbe...*That if one haue a route or tender that is turned, they saye it is Pearned.* 1608 BISHOPTHORPE *Zw. Diaries* 11. iv. 16 *Scholemr* 293 Those that, to save their Purse, or please their Prince, Pern their Professions, their Religion inlarge.

Pern, v.[2] see PERTINO.

† **Pernable**, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *pernable* = OF. *prenable* (12th c. in Wace), f. *pern-* = *pren-*, stem of *prendre* to take.] Proper to be taken or caught.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 Thou wilt ought make mine and chace, Wher that the game is weight pernable [*v.r.* prenable].

Pernancy (pəːnănsi). *Law.* Also 7 **purnancie**. [f. as prec. + -ANCY: cf. AF. *pernance* = OF. *prenance* the action of taking into possession.] The taking or receiving of anything; taking into possession; receipt, as of rents, tithes, etc.

1692 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iv. § 628 *obs.* M...a stranger is in pursuit of the rent and the grantee doth surrender his deed by which the rent was made...the same shall extinguish the rent notwithstanding that the pernancie be made with the assent of the tenant of the land. 1850 STEPHEN *Law Dict., Pernancy*,...a Taking or Receiving. Applies to Pernancy, c. Tythes taken, or due to taken, in kind. 1866 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xi. 183 Where the actual pernancy of the profits (that is, the taking, perception, or receipt)...begins. 1868 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 234 (They) had an actual possession, or in our law-language, *pernancy* of the profits.

Pernavigate (pəːnə'vigĕit), *v.* [prob. in pa. pple., after L. *pernavigātus* sailed through, f. PER- 1 + *navigāre* to NAVIGATE.] *trans.* To sail through; to steer one's course through. Also *fig.*

1652 H. I. RENNODAEUS *Answ. to Tenets* 10 The straights of Arius (metaphrased onely in words). 1880 *Masons. Mag.* I. 226 By which a grips, understands, and pernavigates mysteries.

† **Pernegate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *pernegāre* to deny altogether, f. PER- 2 + *negāre* to deny.] *trans.* To deny absolutely; to deny flatly or stoutly. Hence † **Pernega'tion**, absolute denial.

1623 CockERAM, *Pernegate*, to deny. *Ibid., Pernegation*, a denying. 1650 B. *Discoloniz.* 43 The full benefit of all the...negotiations, excursions, correspondences, perfugiations...that I...can devise.

† **Pernel**, variant of PARNEL, wanton young woman; applied in ridicule to an effeminate man.

1599 MARSTON *Antil. and Mell.* Wks. 82/2 Tindell...in an hobo, great worthy pernell, you take a little pleasance of the prince, as the Ladys was to some more mean as dispolying. 1600 FARMINTON *Expos. Aggeus* H ij, Those tender pernels must have one groene for the daye, another for the night. 1601 SHAKES. *A Dec to Cooper* 2, 1726/1 Cl'b, Master Compton being the Upper mother Pernell, accordeth a little rocking of his milk, to his...cradle.

Pernette. [ad. F. *pernette*, pl. *-s*, dim. of *perne* hinge, pivot.] A small iron pin, one of those used to support pottery in the kiln, so as to expose the bottom of the piece to the full heat.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*

† **Pernicitable**, *a. Obs. rare*[-0]. [ad. L. *pernicitābilis*, f. *pernicitā-re*: see PERNICITATE *v.*[1], -ABLE.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pernicitable*, bringing destruction, causing much mischief, dangerous.

† **Pernicion**, (pəːnĭ'ʃən). *Obs.* Also 6 **-tione**, 7 **-tion**. [ad. late and mod.L. *pernicion-em* destruction (3rd c. in Gangilius) = cl. L. *pernicĭēs*.] Total destruction; perdition; ruin.

1530 L. CUR *Rhet.* (1554) 56 Sues *quemadmodum* and pernicion in anywhere. 1598 FLORIO *Worlde* 10, *Ruina*, the Ruine, destruction, or pernicion. 1599 *Discourse to Lavde's Hist.* (1608) 120 A cruel hatred arising...thereby to the pernicion of both the states. 1683 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 318 *Sue Rolphe*...Looking about behalfe Pernicion Approaching Knights from full Mankind. 1692 *Andrew Trench* H. 237, 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* 20. 248 To ground, second weighted great, With veil provision with the mark of state.

† **Pernicio'sity**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perniciōsi-us* (see next) + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *perniciosité* (Littré).] The quality of being pernicious, destructiveness.

a 1566 A. KYD *Light Positions* 10 in *Succession Papers* (Spenser Soc.) 264 Determined in vice and pernicioseite.

Pernicious (pəːnĭ'ʃəs), *a.*[1] Also 6 **par-**, **-tycyous**, 6–7 **-tious**. [ad. F. *pernicieux* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), adj. f. *pernicie*-ar destruction, baneful, ruinous, f. *pernicĭēs* destruction, ruin, death, f. PER- 2 + *nex*, *nec-* or *neci-* death, destruction: cf. *perimere* to kill outright.] Having the quality of destroying; tending to destroy, kill, or injure; destructive, ruinous; fatal.

Pernicious anæmia, a form of anæmia which advances to a fatal termination without intermission. *Pernicious fever*, that which proves dangerous or fatal at an early stage.

1520 FISHER *Orchr. Sermon*...made against yt pernycyous doctryne of Martin luther. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 161/1 The confutacion of those pernycious and pestylence opinions. 1597 J. HAYWARD *Richard Scathe* 2/1, A thing detestable before God,...and pernicious to the parties. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* 94 The decoction of Pennyroyal...driueth forth ...all...pernicious humors. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. 193 A Posthumous...that pretend providence and cloudy to those that transact. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pope Clothed* (1760) Wks. 1730 I. 73 Man of pernicious principles. 1730 HUGH *Pol. Disc.* v. 187 He is a pernicious citizen, said M. Cicero, who cannot be reconciled with several sects. 1804 *Annastrear Surg.* 180. 73 The dreadful effects of this pernicious disease. 1808 *Abbott's Lect. Med.* V. 319 The first general account of pernicious anæmia is due to Dr. Thomas Addison.

b. That harbours evil designs; wicked; villainous. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1559 EDEN *Decades* 116 Cruddle hawe perdicions a kynde of men this is. 1605 SHAKES. *Lear* III. ii. 51 Invoke Murderers That will with two pernicious Daughters ioynes Your high-engender'd battailes. 1660 J. GAULE tr. *Mandeville's Trans.* 33 Would'st thou thou should...make away that pernicious Monster. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XI. 362 Victims of a pernicious woman's crimes.

Pernicious, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *pernix*, *pernic-* nimble, quick, fleet (f. PER- 2 + *nīti*, *nix-ūs* to press forward, strive) + -OUS.] Rapid, swift.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 360 Young men, peculiarly in respect of their agility (Quoting *Coll. Patres*: v. *νεανίαι*, 'velocitate pernicibus'). 1687 HICKES *Pr. Jr.* vi. 320 Pure Intentive (and Pernicke, *pernicibus* with one hand to the Cf. HORACE *Ars Poet.* 165 Aetatis cuiusque notandi pernix.] 1839 KEARY *Hist. A. Inst. Anim.* (1870) II. 113 Though some birds are of such perfection wing, there are others that have only rudimentary wings.

Perniciously (pəːnĭ'ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. PERNICIOUS *a.*[1] + -LY 2.] In a pernicious manner; destructively, ruinously; wickedly.

a 1552 R. HALL *Life Tindar in Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 9 xxxviii, Using his seditious books pernitiously pursued to catch the ignorant sort. 1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 30 All the Commons Hate him perniciously, and o' my Conscience Wish him ten Fathom deepe. 1880 MILMAN *Poor Prisoners' Wife.* 1851 V. 241 They who by pernicious Creed or pernitiously would better us. a 1727 M. WALKER *Hum. Gov. Of* (1840) II. 2. 88 Satan was a noble country so pernitiously neglected. 1848 W. THOMAS *Gulf Prose Bet.* vi. 2 A principle essentially and pernitiously erroneous.

Perniciousness (pəːnĭ'ʃəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pernicious; destructiveness, ruinousness.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* (Sam. 1577) This notorious lie...doth comprehend the whole pride of the world with unmeasurable pertinaciousness. 1652 BENL *Mist. Dogs* 1 113 The pernitiousness of heathens. 1710 BERKELEY *Pass. Dial.* § 19 The absurdity and pernitiousness of those opinions. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Sept. 5/1 To point out its pernitiousness and the temptation to which it exposes its victims.

† **Pernicity**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pernicitās*, f. *pernix*: see PERNICIOUS *a.*[2]] Swiftness, celerity.

1533 NAUNTON *P. Pavilion* (ed. 3) 72 By the incomparable pernicitie of those 4000 horses and 1000 light-foot...out strip the swiftest of men, beasts and birds. 1657 TOMKINSON tr. *Lougus' Daphnis & Chloe* 69 The ship, with an incredible pernicity and swiftness was carried away. 1704 NORRIS *Theol. World* II. vii. 328 Whose quickness being increased by the swiftness and pernicity of their motion.

Pernickety (pəːnĭ'kĕti), *a.* [Of obscure origin; originally Scotch (and perh. north. Eng. dial.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); but in common use in U. S., and more recently introduced in literary English by writers of Scottish nationality.

There is another (q. fem *pernickety*, which may have been a childish attempt at *particularity*, *particularity* of this, *pernickety* may be an onomatopoetic expression Association with the Anglo group of words, *knick-knack*, *knick-knap*, *pic, knickety-knock*, etc. may have been vaguely present. Cf. the colloquial variant *pernickitty*, *pernickitty*.]

Of persons, their attributes or actions: Precise or particular about minutiæ or trifles; fastidious, punctilious. Of things: Requiring precise or particular handling or care; ticklish.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Pernickitie*...precise to trifles; applied also to dress, dwelling, manners. *Pernickitty*, *pernickitty*, *pernickitty*. 1824 HALL in *Misc. Mag.* (1880) XXV. 305 Dear Doctor, I received yours last night, and it...vexing, pernickety, humorous, witty, daft letter it is. 1826 GALT *Provost* xxvii. I never saw any mortal more both as that pernickety personage, the tailor, did at this john. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* III. 152 But Robert wanted this one pernickitty whimsy about his splendidly formed necktie. 1891 R. MATTHEWS *Americanisms & Brit.* (1892) 91 The gentlemen, the parlor, the pernickety stickler for trifles. 1892 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 292/1 Restrictions, some of them a trifle pernickety. 1893 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 270/2 One egg is more genuine, more pernickety...as to evidence.

Hence **Perni'cketiness**.

1892 in *Century Dict.* 1900 *Spectator* 15 Dec. 870 In between-every Ministry to be careful to the point of fastidiousness, or, if you will, pernicketiness.

Pernitrous *Chem.* = hyponitrous: see PER-[2] 5 b.

† **Pernive**, *v. Obs. rare.* [See -IVE.] = PERNICITATE *v.*[1]

1611 COTGR., *Retourner au rebille*...to Pervive, or Ajoutarize it; to play the coy-to-come.

† **Pernoctalian**. *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *pernoctāli-s* all-night vigils, f. *pernoctāre*: see next and -AN.] One who keeps vigil all night.

1646 HOWE *Ch. Dict.* 118, *Pernoctalians*, watching all night, long a custom with the more pious Christians, especially before the greater festivals.

† **Pernoctate**, *v. Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pernoctāre*, f. PER- 1 + *nox*, *noct-* night.] To stay all night; to pass the night.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pernoctate*, to tarry all night.

Pernoctation (pəːnŏkte'ʃən). [ad. L. *pernoctātiōn-em* a passing the night, n. of action f. *pernoctāre*: see prec.] The action of passing or spending the night; esp. in *Eccl. use*, spending the night in prayer; an all-night vigil.

1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 499 Those Diabolicall pernoctations which are this day practised. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Of Episcop.* v. Disc. iv. § 16. 128 Instances of such cloth,...long fasts, pernoctations in prayers. 1725 H. BROOKE *Gustav. Vasa*, ad. 121 Among the grandeur Christians the Lord's day was always ushered in with a Pernoctation or Vigil. 1839 W. D. MORRISON *Love Nothing* iv. vi. (1872) 194 The rule of pernoctation and twenty-four hours prayer. 1853 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXV. 331/1 He (F. H. A. Monteuuell) used to go to Cambridge every evening by the last train in order to perform the pernoctation required for keeping a term.

† **Pernor**. *Law. Obs.* Also 5–7 **pernour**, (5–6?), 7 **parnor**, **purnor**. [a. AF. *pernour* = OF. *preneur*, *-eor* taker, f. *prendre*, *pren-ant* to take.] A taker or receiver, esp. of rent or profits of land or other property.

[1292 BRITTON i. xxii. § 14 Nus purueuz de rienble ne de autre chose demeyne. Ou taker of victuals or other things]. 1321 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 452/2 Et qe les Purueours puissent prendre les Leyres]. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 1 That the Demesnes to every suche can have his action against the...pernours[*Rolls*]. Pernes[of the profeures of the Londes of Tenementes demanded. 1552 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* i. xxii, That writ of annuyte lieth euer against the pernour: but writte against the grantor or his heyres. 1692 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iv. § 628 *obs.* If there be grantee of a rent charge in fee, and a stranger in pasture of the rent.

† **Pernying**. *Obs. rare*[-0]. [?]

Usually taken as *vbl. n. or pr. ppl. of a supposed vb. perne*, established *—pernet of prune*, PRUNE. But the passage is obscure. Perh. "*to perne*" = "to pare" (cf. 13–GAUL. & *Gr. Eccl.* 311 Or brode rydyn lyerde & brykkis ye sonner). As pulpers pared pernyng lirenen Rytter & wyndy wrapid to hyd.

Perochial, **Perochian**, etc. = PAROCHIAL, PAROCHIAN.

Peroffer, *obs.* f. PROFFER.

Perofskite (pĕrɒ'fskəit). *Min.* Also **perov-**, **perow-**. [Named 1839 from general name *Perovski*: see -ITE.] Titanate of calcium, occurring in crystals varying in colour from yellow to black.

1841 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 404 Perowskite crystals principally of rounded solid or cubic cubic form. 1871 *Rivista Canad. Min.* 121 Perowskite. 1878 LAWRENCE in *Cassier's Magaz. Chem.* 73 Perofskite occurs as an accessory in chlorite schist.

Peroguea, Perogue, obs. ff. PIROGUE, PIROGUE.

† **Peroke**. *Obs. rare*[-0]. [perh. a variant of PUCKER, which, as also the D. *perroen*, orig. meant 'hair of the head', 'long locks', 'shock of hair'.] app. The fine silk of a cocoon.

1640 *Trans. Plants Mem.* 3/2, Rawe syllee & namely of the Peroke of the syllee worme.

Perokite: see PARAKEET.

Peromelous (pĕrɒ'melŏs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. περόνη pin with metrical lindu (f. πηρός maimed + μέλος limb) + -OUS.] Having the limbs distorted or wanting, as the group *Peromela* (Dumeril 1841) or *Ophiomorpha* of Amphibians, now *Aistopoda*.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 771/1 Some Labyrinthodonts were devoid of limbs, or *peromelous*. *Ibid.* 772/2 The peromelous modification of the Labyrinthodont type.

Peron, Pernmall, obs. ff. PERRON, PARMEL.

Peronate (pĕrɒnĕit), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *pīrōnāt-us* rough-booted, f. *pīro* boot of hide.] (See quot.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 398 *Peronate*: laid thickly over with a woolly substance, resting in a sort of cowl...This term is only applied to the stigma of Fungi. 1880 *Treas. Bot.* 866/2.

Perone (pĕrō'ni). *Anat.* Also **perone**. [mod. L. *perone*, *perona*, a. Gr. περόνη a pin, a buckle, the fibula.] The FIBULA or small bone of the leg.

1823 tr. *Blumenbach's Phys. Treat.* (ed. 2) 71 *Perone*, also called *Fibula*, because it joins the Muscles of the Leg. 1828 FLOUR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 139 The *Perone* was fixed to the Tibia at the upper part, by a Pin. 1838 J. R. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1777) 228 The *Perone* was broke obliquely.

Peroneal (pĕrō'nĭăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *perone-us* (f. *perone*: see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with the *perone* or fibula.

1831 R. KNOX *Cooper's Anat.* 227 A branch of the *peroneal* artery. 1870 HUXLEY *Elem. Anat.* 227 Called the fibula, or *peroneal* bone of the leg.

Peroneo- (*perni·o*), comb. form of mod.L. *peroneus*, -æus, PERONEAL, forming adjs. applied to ligaments, muscles, etc. connected with the fibula and with some other part denoted by the second element: as **Peroneo-calca neal, Peroneo-ta rsal, Peroneo-ti bial.** These may also be used ellipt. as sbs. (sc. *muscle*, etc.).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 225 *Anterior* Peroneo-tarsal Ligament. 1870 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 171 A part of the posterior peroneo-tarsal ligament.

† **Peroneus** (*perōnī·ŭs*). *Anat.* [mod.L. (prop. adj., sc. *musculus* muscle), f. PERONE.] Name given to various muscles connected with the fibula.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Peroneus primus*, a Muscle of the Tarsus. 1870 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 171 Insinuating itself between the peroneus muscle and the fibula. 1875 HOWARD & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1878) 230 The *peroneus*: the longest and most external (muscle).

‡ **Peronium** (*pĭrōnĭŏm*). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., a. Gr. περόνιον, dim. of περόνη fibula, pin.] Each of the cartilaginous processes connecting the bases of the tentacles with the marginal ring in the *Alcyonoidea*, a section of the *Hydrozoa*. Hence **Pero·nial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peronium.

1881 ALLMAN & JOHNSON *Embed. Zool.* 245 In the *Alcyonoidea*, . . a curve extends from the outer ring beneath each peristome. In the *Pteroidea*..the peronia are very rudimentary. 1898 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Zool.* I. 238 *Outgrowths* or peronial stumps of members passing from the auditory tentacles may be present.

‡ **Peronospora** (*pĕrŏnŏ·spŏrā*). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περόνη pin, etc. (see PERONE) + σπόρος seed, SPORE.] A genus of minute parasitic fungi (moulds or mildews), of which several species cause very destructive diseases in various plants, as *P. viticola* to the grape-vine, and *P. infestans* in the potato.

1884 W. Shannon in *Times* 27 Dec., Definite tracing of the coming spores of the peronospora. 1892 *Daily News* 9 July 5/3 Vines and olives are promising, and the peronospora . . has still never appeared to trouble farmers. 1894 *Times* 3 Jan. 13/2 Reports of the appearance of peronospores on the growing crops [of currants].

Peroped (*pĕrĭpŏd*), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Peripoda*, f. Gr. περί round + πούς foot.] **a.** *adj.* Having rudimentary hind limbs, as certain serpents; belonging to the division *Peripoda* of serpents, including the pythons, boas, etc. **b.** *sb.* A serpent of this division. So **Pero·podous** *a.*

1826 REES *Cyclopædia's Comp. Anat.* 440 In all Ophidii, among which the Peripoda only are provided with any rudiments of ribs.

† **Pero·pus.** *Obs.* Also 7 **parupa, parapos, pirupos,** 8 **perupus.** [Origin unascertained.] A kind of falade used in the early part of the seventeenth century, the same as or similar to PARADOS.

1609 Ailing, *Wounded Women* (R. M. Add. MS. 10309, pp. 74) *It* parupos and parapos [are] all one [dish]. *Ibid.* [see PARADOS sb. 2]. 1610 BARNES, *Madrigal* 2218 15 In it may, Perupos, the backside of old Velues, or such like meats as doth no wonde or it. 1613 J. TAYLOR (Water *Ex. Penrie Newgate*) Wks. 1630/2 10 Cap'n Rook, Taffata, Perupe, and Nowars, Staggs, Fillisers, Damasks and Mockadis. 1614 in *Nineteenth Rep. Hist. Manuscr. Comm.* 10 yards of watered parupos . . to make my Lady a cassock, 1616. 1619 in J. C. Smithson, *Parochial County Rec.* II. 184 Stocking of a peare of damaske and flowrye. 1708 in Watkins *Coll. Lect. Poems* (1868) 16 No proud Pyrupos, Paragon, Or Checkatrilly.

Peroqua, Peroque, obs. ff. PIRAGUA, PIROGUE.

Perorate (*pĕ·rŏrēt*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perōrāre* to speak at length or to the close, f. PER- 2 + *ōrāre* to speak.]

1. *intr.* To speak at length, deliver an oration.

1603 tr. C. Hotman *Ind. Admon.* 226, 493 Now hauing prouided (as he thinketh) sufficiently, he beginneth to grown to a conclusion. 1620 HEYWOOD tr. *Joseph's Comm. Troiæ* II. 119 They should demand of the Pope, some one of worth to perorate against the accused. 1847 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1869) 5 Dr. Gabler and Dr. Spalter were preparing over the green. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 331 They will let the intelligent Unitarian perorate for ever about the Atonement if he likes.

b. *trans.* To utter with declamation, declaim.

1621 CAUSE, *Whip Rabshe.* (1711) 119 They did he perorat his Thing. 1830 CARLYLE *Lafitte-d. Pamph.* ii. (1831) 60 A English pronunciator, perorating . . there benevolences.

2. *intr.* To sum up or conclude a speech or oration; to utter the peroration of a speech.

1808 De Quincey *Let. to Editor on Junius* in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. 230, I intended up to perorated by impressing on his misguided mind that [etc.]. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* 308 n. 378 The following laboured conclusion with which Wilcocks perorates. 1833 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xxxiii, How we shall prologuize, how we shall perorate.

Hence **Pe·rorating** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 6/2 [He] has that haunting air of perorating spouters—he drops his voice at the close of his periods.

Peroration (*pĕrōrē·shən*). [ad. L. *perōrātiōn-em* the winding up of a speech, n. of action from L. *perōrāre*: see prec. So obs. F. *pĕroration*, F. *pĕrorāison*.]

1. The concluding part of an oration, speech, or written discourse, in which the speaker or writer sums up and commends to his audience with force or earnestness the matter which he has placed before them; hence, any rhetorical conclusion to a speech.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 436 This was at her owne bisi persuacion. 1530 PALS. *L. & M.* 316, (I omit:) Finally to the end of hys persuacion, he concludeth the whole summe of hys speche, in this effect. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Disc.* (1689) 73 Which if I should undertake to do I should never get to the Peroration. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 132 When he arrives at his peroration. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* viii. 123 He should be all along preparing for his conclusion, or peroration.

2. A discourse; a rhetorical passage.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 129 Neighbour, what means this passionate discourse? This peroration with such circumstance. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* Ep. Ded., Leaving these perorations, I will endeauour to proue vnto you [etc.] 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot. Prof.* Av iii, Dr. Flood being the first that in his peroration exhibited such a kind of Method. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. xv. 295 At other times, his peroration contains more . . elevated sentiments.

Hence **Perora·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peroration.

1850 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 120 One of those desperate snatches at a perorational metaphor which always remind one of Mr. Toole's perversion at the wedding breakfast.

Perorator (*pĕ·rŏrēi·tŏr*). *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *perōrāre* to PERORATE.] One who perorates; † the speaker of an epilogue.

1580 TOMKINS *Quest. Child* (Percy Soc.) 22 How the Ryche Man and his Sonne go out, and is counsell the Peroratour. 1847 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 219 the well-meaning divinest perorator.

So **Pero·ratory** *a.*, of or pertaining to peroration; oft., utterance of a peroration.

1880 *Society* 18 Dec. 5/2 A string of rounded peroratory periods. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 2/2 There were occasional lapses into what we can only call unclassical peroratory.

† **Pero·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pérorer* (1496) in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perōrāre* to PERORATE.] *intr.* To perorate, make a peroration.

1526 S. ASHLEY tr. *Love to Eve* 56 When you perored and pleaded. *Ibid.* 91 In Athens..it was not lawful to pereche to more aduocates.

Perosel, -lin, variants of PERSELE *Obs.*

Perosseous (*pĕrŏ·sĭĕs*), *a. Physiol.* [f. PER- + L. *os* bone, after *osseous*.] Taking place through the substance of the bone.

1879 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 108 We should expect.. that the percussion hearing should be affected step by step with the mental.

Peroxide (*pĕrŏ·ksīd*). *Chem.* [f. PER- 3 a (see note there) + OXIDE.] That compound of oxygen with another element which contains the greatest possible proportion of oxygen.

1814 T. THOMSON *Chem.* ed. 2) I. 103 When a metal has combined with as much oxygen as possible, I shall denote the compound formed by the term *peroxide*; indicating by it, that the metal is thoroughly oxidized. Thus we have.. the terms *protoxide* and *peroxide* to denote the minimum and maximum of oxidizement: and the terms *deutoxide*, *tritoxide*, etc. to denote all the intermediate states which are capable of being formed. 1819 WARE in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 214 The air..after the wax is burned, combines with the superficial part of the oxide, and converts a portion of it into the red or peroxide. 1822 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 380 There are two definite combinations of tin and oxygen: the first, which may be called the *protoxide*, is grey; the second, which may be called the *peroxide*, is white. 1894 ROSCOE in *Owen's Coll. Sc., Chem.* 302 Hydrides or Peroxide of Hydrogen. 1873 DARWIN *Earth & Man* vi. 122 Peroxide of iron or iron rust. 1880 BELL *Lessons in Rational Energy* 38 A molecule containing proportion of oxygen.

Hence † **Pero·xidate, Pero·xidize** *vbs. trans.* and *intr.*, to convert, or become converted, into a peroxide; to combine with the largest possible proportion of oxygen; whence **Peroxidation, Pero·xidizement,** conversion into a peroxide.

1827 MAYOW *Explos. Law. subtil.* "Peroxidated. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 39 The "peroxidation of the iron renders it less soluble in the sulphuric acid. 1850 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1841) 334 To prevent the peroxidation, by the air, of any appreciable quantity of the protoxide of iron. 1857 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* 251 Till the whole of the oxide is "peroxidized. 1880 GMELIN'S *Handb. Chem. Soc.* VIII. 120 The use of the chlorine and carbonate of zinc..is to peroxidize and precipitate any iron. 1892 *Nat. Dict. Arts* 225 In order to fix the iron by its "peroxidizement.

† **Perpacate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perpācāre* to quiet completely, f. PER- 2 + *pācāre* to PACATE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perpacate*, to set all things in order.

Perpen, variant of PARPEN.

Perpend (*pəpe·nd*), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *perpendere* to weigh exactly, ponder, consider, f. PER- 2 + *pendĕre* to weigh, pay, ponder.]

1. *trans.* To weigh mentally, ponder, consider, examine, investigate. (With simple obj. or obj. cl.)

1597-8 *Two Lat. to Gentlemen* in Shaksp. *Lost Mem.* (1910) I. *Argt.* xxvii. 19 My Lords grace .. perpending and pondering the commodity of his own remembrance. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 8 Perpend my words O Signior Dawes, and marke. 1880 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. ii. 498 They being not so blinde to perpend things to the bottome. 1780 STORMONT *Vis. Edward VI.* 274, There are a thousand recollections .. weighed, perused, and perpended. 1820 SHARON TURNER tr. *Jacob, I shall* perpend if your proposal may be such as I can properly accept.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1600 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 322 Therefore, perpend my Princesse, and give eare. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 259 Perpend upon this ..at your leisure. 1888 W. E. HEAD *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 132 They are..too impatient to perpend and reflect.

† **2.** To weigh in a balance. (A Latinism.) *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 511/2 He relates how being Current (for they weighed And Capitoline the right Himself perpends In a just balance, that no flaw there be, Nothing weakensit, but that all agree.

Hence **Perpe·nding** *vbl. sb.*; † **Perpe·ndment.**

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 48 Great exception always regarding grave perpendiment of the matter. 1681 H. FLEMING *Pacific. Europe.* (1846) 1, 248 O that these would, but by a serious perpending consider the work of the Lord. 1888 F. E. PAGET *Lucretius* 190, I had hardly finished my perpendings and explanations, when [etc.].

Perpend, *adv.* form of PARPEN.

† **Perpe·ndant, -ent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 4 + PENDANT, -ENT.] **a.** Remaining appendant. **b.** Hanging down very much.

1840 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 643 278 A may alied of a manor unto which an advowson is appendant doth demand ordinarily a message 'Excepta, reservata etc. or Prædict' cum acris, and names the acres, and the advowson, this is a good exception.. And the Advowson shall be perpendant unto the acres which is reserved. 1850 BULWER *Athlyrognost* iii. 108 Their perpendent lips hung down above a Cubits law.

† **Perpender.** *Masonry. Obs.* [f. *perpend*, PARPEN + -ER².] = PARPEN.

1822 CRESY, *Perpens*, perpenders, or parpent stones; stones made fast in thick as a wall, and showing their smoothed ends on either side thereof. 1733 in JOHNSON (erroneously explained as 'a coping stone').

† **Perpe·ndicle.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *perpendicle* (1240 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perpendiculum* plummet, plumb-line, f. **perpendere*, f. PER- 2 + *pendĕre* to hang. Cf. *med.F. perpendicle* (1681 c.), It. *perpendicolo*.] A plumb-line.

1574 in Hatfield *Essex Archæol.* (1840) 58 Come forward and go forward till ye perpendicle, but so to say be threde whereon the plumbe hangeth falle upon he myddel lyne of he quadrant. 1658 ELLIOT *Glossogr.*, *Perpendicle*, a plumb line, . . with lead at the end. 1733 JOHNSON, *Perpendicle*, anything hanging down by a straight line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Perpendicle*, the plumb-line of an old quadrant.

Perpendicular (*pəpĕndĭ·kĭŭlăr*), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Also 6 **-pend-.** [a. OF. *perpendiculaire*, *-ier*, = Sp. *perpendicular*, It. *perpendiculare*, ad. L. *perpendiculār-is*, f. *perpendiculum*: see prec. and *-AR*¹. Mod.F. has the parallel form *perpendiculaire*, ad. L. *perpendiculārius* (both forms in Fruytiers 1st c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Situated at right angles to the plane of the horizon, or directly up or down; vertical.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 There must have a planet hanging on a lyne lenger than this lenged on a perche, & vnlike lyne nat hange euene perpendicular by-owtes the poynt & this lyne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 It resembleth the coniecte beames of perpendicular dignitye perpendicular ouer their heades. 1658 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 253 In the Summer perpendicular glooms, were found it hot. 1703 DE FOE *Jure Divino* II. 240 The water of the lake was purified almost two feet perpendicular. 1820 HOLCROFT *Jr. & Art* I. 72 Measure the perpendicular height of the fall of water, in feet. 1840 GRANDIN *French Leader* 201 The greatest of shots and a difficult one to make is the perpendicular shot.

b. Of an ascent or descent: Nearly vertical; very steep, precipitous.

1526 SKELTON *Magn.* 1568 The quighly foss of Scots, Douglas, he that counter a Hardiknot on a Hill perpendicular. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* x *Harth* i. iii, Trees that twine their roots with stone In perpendicular places. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii. A female voice, proceeding from a perpendicular staircase at the end of the passage. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 630 Slippery steps .. connect the various stories of this perpendicular hostel.

c. Of persons: Of erect figure or attitude when standing or living; also, upright; (*humorous*) in a standing position.

1728 SOMERVILLE *Scot. Yearn.* (1775) I. 22 (*Sibbald*) He cannot'd away before me as happy and as perpendicular as a prince. 1806 MRS. MCCLURY *Village Inn*, ii. (1809) 323 A stiff perpendicular old maid. 1832 CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* iv. I. (1872) 82 A more broad gentleman of sixty, perpendicular in attitude. 1859 *Saturday Review* 26 Oct. 513 Every soul .. was occupied and perpendicular entertaining or entertained to be at a premium. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/3 In the close of the trade perpendicular striking is the drubbing that gone-in-at bars, the customer standing.

† **d.** *fig.* Directly leading *to*, entailing, or antecedent *to*; direct. *Obs.*

[1572 J. STURMIUS *Coping Gulf* F ij b, This Synod marueyled at the very righteous perpendicular threatful that came [imagined from the godly Fathers to our English synod.] 1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 386 To these of the first nature, there is another perpendicular cause. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 42 Distorting the order and theorie of causes perpendicular to their effects. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 149 The prime indication perpendicular to health, and conducible to perfect recuperation.

† **e.** Directly dependent. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 58, I have added this Book[s] to the worke as a perpendicular lyne, and as it were a backe people or necessarie to the other. *Ibid.* 310, I will passe ouerthis one make an ende of this perpendicular conclusion of the late Decade. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 388 A perpendicular Province annexed to it. 1640 *A Mirror Prince Disc.* (1733) 111. 333 To have one Wife intirely conformable, and as it were Perpendicular to his.

2. *Geom.* Of a line or plane: Having a direction at right angles to a given line, plane, or surface. Const. *to* († with).

A line is said to be perpendicular (now more usually NORMAL) to a curve when it meets the tangent at the point of intersection at right angles.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid's Def.* 2 The right lyne which standeth vnmoued, is called a perpendicular line to that vpon which it standeth. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 254 That the Walls be most exactly perpendicular to the Ground-Work; for the right Angle . is the true cause of all Stability, both in Artificial and Natural Positions. 1687 Pennsylv. *City & C. Instit.* 134 How to survey a Perpendicular Line from any Point, to any Line given. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Architect.* (1742) I. 11 The middle of the upmost Wall ought to be perpendicular with the middle of the subordinate. 1882 Mechan. *Magaz. Extension* 37 Moving in a plane perpendicular to the axle.

3. *Arch.* Applied (first by Rickman) to the third or Florid style of English Pointed Architecture, developed out of the Decorated style in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and prevalent throughout the fifteenth, characterized by the vertical lines of its tracery.

1820–23 Rickman *Styles of Archit.* (1835) 64 *Perpendicular English* . The more clearly designated this style, for the mullions of the windows, and the ornamental panellings run in perpendicular lines. 1862 D. Tuomas *Tour Normandy* I. 167 Nowhere . have I been able to trace among our Gothic neighbours the existence of the simple perpendicular style. 1879 Brooke *Compl. Mod. Archit.* II. 216, 625 The canonizing symmetry of the Perpendicular Style. 1904 J. T. Fowler *Durham Cathr.* 10 Three good Perpendicular windows.

4. *Comb.*

1883 Ld. Bateman in *Cent. Fr.* I. Introd. Diag. 6 The third side of a perpendicular-sided triangle.

†**B.** *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; perpendicularly, vertically. *Obs.*

1) 1392 : see A. 4 (1397 R. Thorne in Halsted *Life* (1858) 103 Thorne is the Gentleman's part descendeth perpendicular upon the 270 degrees. 1699 Bentley *Mod. Hist.* vol. 9 82 If the Tree be too prodenous to be lifted perpendicular by the Hand alone. 1702 *Nieuhoff's Trav.* Suppl. to To fell more rare miles perpendicular.

C. *sb.* **1.** An instrument or appliance for indicating the vertical line from any point : e.g. a mason's or builder's plumb-rule or plumb-level; a gunner's level ; see QUOTE.

1693 E. Jones *Tr. J. Leurechon.* Wks. (Bibl.) 221/1 At her top she hold a perpendicular or level, as the midst of everyone end runs. 1864 Webster *Mech. to Sc.* 1049 To make them serve for perpendicular Arc 1706 as 2'10 were used by Bricklayers. *a* 1707 Newton *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 248 Ptolemy . invented the *Abaci*, and *rules*, and *wimbles*, and perpendicular. 1728 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 184 An Instrument . called a Perpendicular, to be used instead of a quadrant of altitude with the artificial globes. 1804 *Practicalia. Perpendiculer*, in gunnery, is a small instrument, used for finding the centre line of a piece in the operation of pointing it to a given object. 1879 F. A. Marryat *Archit. Mem.* (1880) 221 One quadrant, one perpendicular, for every four or five masters.

2. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, a vertical line; also, a vertical plane or face ; *fig.* (*locally*) a very steep or precipitous face ; a steep. *The perpendicular* (sc. line, direction).

1634 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 450 The Perpendicular of lying-ing Crescent. 1698 Hoskins *Surv. France* 4 Riding from the bottom to the top is a perpendicular. 1758–7 tr. *Kempfer's Trav.* (1760) III. 343 The tower of this church is observed to lean a little from the perpendicular. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 360 The Axis must fall without the perpendicular. 1837–9 Hallam *Mod. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 29, 360 Fitzgerald . is said . to have ventured on the perpendicular [a tower] at Cork seventy-five feet high, which had survived five hors. 1858 *Cornh. Mag.* I. 60/2 The length of the *Body* is 153 feet between the perpendiculars.

b. Upright or erect position or attitude ; also *fig.* moral uprightness, rectitude.

1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 10, For my part, I think it's better to see when your perpendicular's true, than to see a ghost. 1880 Lowell *Fireside T.* 200, 15. They walk . and [the] hoarse gun bears [her] keeps his perpendicular. 1874 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* II. Tottering to her accustomed perpendicular like a bowed sapling . she seated herself in the manner demanded by the saddle. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* v. 2, Your bending affects the unswerving perpendicular.

c. (*slang*.) A meal taken standing ; an entertainment or party at which most of the guests remain standing.

1851 ‘H. Lennox’ *Canad. Freshm.* 226, This was the first occasion on which he had been honoured with an invitation to a Perpendicular, as such entertainments are styled. 1873 *Slang Dict., Perpendicular*, a lunch taken standing up at a tavern bar. 1880 Edna Lyall *Donovan* iv. I. 107, I dutifully attended my mother to three fashionable crushes—‘perpendiculars’ is the last name for them, for there is generally barely room for standing. 1892 Rowlands in *Life* (18) Yesterday we had here [at Edinburgh] what at Cambridge used to be called a ‘perpendicular’—twenty students to supper.

3. *Geom.* A straight line at right angles to a given line, plane, or surface. (Chiefly in phr. *to draw a perpendicular to* a line, *to raise a p. upon* a line, *to let fall a p. upon* a line from a point without it, etc.)

1570 Dicces *Pantom. Math. Treat. Def.* xxiii. 7 If a line falling from any oblike angle of those bodies perpendiculer on the opposite plaine or base, shall be named that oblike Perpendiculer. 1702 J. Keill *Lect. Tucker* I. *Perpendicular* to a Parabola, is a Right Line cutting the Parabola in the Point in which any other Right Line touches it, and which is also to self Perpendicular to that Tangent. 1826 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 181 A Perpendicular is the Shortest Line that can be drawn from a Given Point to an Indefinite Line. 1847 *Ibid.* II. 340 A perpendicular measures the distance of any point from a plane.

Perpendicularity (pɔ̄pɛndikiū·lăriti). [f. L. type **perpendicularitās*, f. *perpendiculāri-s* : see prec. and -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *perpendicularité* (1742 in *Dict. Acad.*), Sp., It. *perpendicularidad*.]

1. Vertical or upright position ; upright attitude or posture ; verticality.

1585 Petterson *Eng. Pratic* a. v. (Arb.) 100 In buildings of stone or bricke the master ghoste is band . to build in the worke fast and sure to the perpendicularitie of the wall. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 120 Pendents . multiply their undulations before they cease to retain their Perpendicularity. 1780 Stukeley in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 40 The column supported its perpendicularity near a quarter of an hour. 1854 Parker *Goth. Archit.* v. vi. 193 Perpendicularity is . the characteristic of those windows. 1874 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* xviii, His square-framed perpendicularity showed more fully now than in the crowd and bustle of the market-house.

2. *Geom.* Position or direction at right angles *to* a given line, surface, or plane.

1705 Watts *Logic* I. ii. § 3, The perpendicularity of these lines to each other, in the Idea or Notion of a right angle. 1841 J. R. Young *Math. Dictionl.* ii. 23 They preserve their perpendicularity to one another. 1879 Preston *Rec. Astron.* xxv. 301 Perpendicularity of intersection.

Perpendicularly (pɔ̄pɛndi·kiūlăli), *adv.* [f. Perpendicular *a.* + -LY 2.] In a perpendicular manner. **1.** Directly up or down, vertically.

1555 Eden *Decades* 34 The sonne bendeth by course perpendicularly or directly ouer the same. 1605 Bacon *Love* iv. 61, 34 The altitude Which then bore perpendicularly 80. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe Robinson* (1840) 333 It rose about two fathoms perpendicularly. 1883 *Manchester Examiner* 8 Aug. 11/2/1 The trees . grow perpendicularly for 100 feet before the branches commence.

†**b.** *fig.* Directly. *Obs.*

1638 J. Jones *Cradle Holy* 48 Gods presence is everywhere but more perpendicularly in his Temple. 1688 Norden *Theory Love* Fol. 4 To write nothing but what is directly and perpendicularly to the Point in hand.

2. *Geom.* At right angles to some line or plane.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid's Def.* 10 A right angle is named of one right lyne falling perpendicularly vpon an other. 1667 Pennet *Gdg. & C. Build.* 129 A right Line drawn cross the Line given perpendicularly. 1709 Mosion *Mech. Exerc.* 208 You must not hold the Blade of the Tool perpendicularly before the Work . but askew. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 296/1 Cogs or pins placed perpendicularly to the face of the wheel.

Perpendicularness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Perpendicularity.

1626 G. Wharnecliffe *Hist. Fortune* xxiv. 50 Mystified . with the Perpendicularness and quarry of the rocke. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

†**Perpendiculation.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *perpendiculātion-em*, from *perpendicul-āre* to weigh or consider carefully, freq. of *perpendĕre* to PERPEND.]

1623 Cockeram, *Perpendiculation*, a due examining. 1656 Phillips, *Perpendiculation*, or *Perpendation*.

†**Perpendiculed.** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. OF. *perpendre* (:-L. *perpendĕre*, pa. pple. *-pendĭtus*, or f. L. *perpendĭcul-um* (see PERPENDICLE) + -ED.] Thoroughly considered, thought out, deliberate : = L. *perpensus*.

Hence †**Perpendiculedly** *adv.*, with deliberation, deliberately : = L. *perpense*.

c 1592 tr. *Fol. Virg. Emp. Hist.* (Camden Soc.) 60 That he might sit forwards his perpetuall malicious Kingrome. 1624 Br. Mountagu *Gagneius Addit.* 136 It was not consider'dly their sayings perpendiculedly.

†**Perpendiculation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *perpendĭcul-āre*, *perpendĭcul-um* to PERPEND.] Mental weighing ; thorough consideration or reflection ; deliberation.

1640 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 25 Unto reasonable perswasions it hath no place in some Subjects, small in others. 1662 Boyle *Style of Scripture* 238 The Tribunity of the Tribunes of the Rare Soldat and the Due Perpension of a Truth. 1672 R. Gassendi *Syl. & Ath. Physic Pref.*, To do which, after serious perpension, I was easily induced.

†**Perpendicularity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perpendĭcul-um* deliberate, pa. pple. of *perpendĕre* + -ITY.] Attention.

1594 Bacon *Tr. Tyd* 21, I desire the reader to attend with the utmost perpensity.

†**Perpendicule,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perpendĭcul-um* deliberate + -ITE.] Deliberative.

1647 Ward *Simple Cobler* 38 It is useless Christian modesty then, therein . to be very perpendicule.

Perpent, variant of PARPEN.

†**Perperacu·te,** *a. Obs.* [f. Per- 4 + Pernacute (which already contains the same prefix).] Intensely or excessively acute.

1647 Ward *Simple Cobler* 23 To tell the sad acquaintance and per-perayte curtesies of that most comfortable and populous Island. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 458 If simply acute they may be judged on the fourteenth day. If perayte on the seventh; if perperacute on the fourth. 1683 Hickeringill *Ashrid-Apol. Pilgrim* 16 There are also some Sickenesses perperacute.

†**Perperam,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perper-us* headlong, inconsiderate, faulty, erroneous + -AL.] Hence †**Perperamly** *adv. Obs. rare*—1 [= L. *perperē*], foolishly, erroneously, wrongly ; †**Perperamtide** *Obs. rare*—1, inconsiderateness, foolish error.

1623 Cockeram, *Perperamly*, rashnesse. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 398 Not the Seditious Laics so more perperamly complain. 1657 *Physical Dict., Perperamly*, foolishly and unskilfully.

†**Perpe·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perpessiōn-em*, f. Perp- 2 + *patiōn-em* suffering, PASSION.]

1. Endurance of suffering.

a 1625 T. Carpenter *Confes. Khem. Pr. T.* (1658) 619 Free from all perpession or painfull passion. 1628 Gauden *Funeral. Tho.* (1629) 189 Yet was our Saviour both . sacrificed in the supplications of Death : and in the perpession of Death, crucified. 1659 Pearson *Creed* xii. (1716) 393 The sincerity of Instruction in the language of Scripture signifies a perpetual perpession and duration in misery.

2. Suffering of impact or influence. *rare*—1.

1673 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appr.* xi. 113 Anything all . to the Perpessions, Collisions, Mutations and Motions of Natural Beings among themselves.

†**Perpet.** *Obs.* Abbreviation of PERPETUANA.

1773 in Somers *Tracts* II. 38 Flannels, Perpets, Serges *a-la* Reine, Exported from Chichester 1708 to Christmas 1709. 1742 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvii. (1841) II. 190 The country of Essex is chiefly taken up with the manufacture of bays and perpets.

Perpetrable (pɔ·pĭtrăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *perpetrābilis* (Tertull., *c* 200), f. *perpetrāre* : see below and -ABLE.] Capable of being perpetrated.

a 1734 North *Examen* i. iii. (1740) 126 No Wickedness perpetrable with Safety will be left undone.

†**Perpetrate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 5–6 -at. [ad. L. *perpetrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *perpetrāre* : see next. In use before introduction of the Sabine vb., and after that as its pa. pple., until displaced by *perpetrated*.] Perpetrated.

1430–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 191 Treasons and Felonyes . by any persone done or perpetrat. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 244 The great tyrannye . that he and his people had perpetrate and committed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 80 Three cruel inuasions perpetrat contre oure realme. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido* 4 (Rowe) 371 Pigmalion's cruell crime, Against her sure in privy purpose.

Perpetrate (pɔ·pĭtrēt), *v.* [f. pa. pple. of L. *perpetrāre* to carry through, execute, perform, f. Perp- 2 + *patrāre* to bring to pass, effect. In Latin, the thing perpetrated might be good or bad; but in Eng. the verb, having been first used in the statutes in reference to the committing of crimes, has been associated with evil deeds.] *trans.* To perform, execute, or commit (a crime or evil deed).

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, c. 12 § 3 If any person being not excluded . shall . offende contrary or preiudicyall vnto any of the offences before specifyed. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 184 If the offence be perpetrated in a house of the house. 1639 Sir E. Hungard *Trans.* 34 To perpetrate like villany on the other Prisons. 1710 Shelvocke *Voy.* (1726) I. 6, The mutinous bent To perpetrate the deed. 1853 Prescott *Philip II.* I. x. 10, To All the cruel atrocities were perpetrated by the brutal soldiery.

†**b.** In neutral sense. *Obs. rare.*

1603 Bulkley *Hand.* 1 i. His Success, the much so neutral Will, Or never hated can always hit. For whatsoe'er we perpetrate, We do but woe, where good 'tis to Praise.

c. *colloq.* Used humorously of doing anything which the speaker affects to treat as execrable or shocking ; *as to perpetrate a pun, a caricature*, etc.

1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xxxi, Sir Philip indeed two or three times . to perpetrate a duet. 1861 Cornh. *Mag. Engl. Lit.* II. 573 It was now that Guy Chaucer and Boadly perpetrated in concert their version, or perversion, of the Psalms, with which we are still afflicted. *Blue Coat* One of the worst puns ever perpetrated.

Hence **Perpetrated** *ppl. a.*, **Perpetrating** *vbl. sb.*

1592 Huloet, *Perpetrated, perpetratus.* 1623 Milton *Divorce* ii. 32, The perpetrating of so odious and manifold sin. 1680 H. Care *Justice Cond. Eq. Incl.* 3 The most perpetrated villany committed in the sight of the sun. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* viii. 431 The towns, which . Fierce Romulus for perpetrated crimes A second refuge made.

Perpetration (pɔ̄pĭtrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *perpetrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perpetrāre* to PERPETRATE : see in mod.F. (Littré).] The action of perpetrating or performing (an evil deed) ; the committing (of a crime) ; also, the action perpetrated ; a wicked or cruel action ; an atrocity.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3981 Of a synne deidly after perpetracioun. 1550 *Act 10 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The people of Wales . have . perpetrated by premeditacion and consultacion of diuers & sundrie thefties. 1680 *Contemplator* 4 The Baptisan Achievements and most collective perpetrations of that Parliament. 1727 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* iv. 6 (1840) whose passions might impel him to the perpetration of almost any crime. 1832 J. H. Newman *Lett. Hist. Turks* xi. 1. 136 The savage perpetrations of Bingh and Timour.

†**b.** Performance (in neutral sense). *Obs. rare.*

a 1632 Donne *Serm., Matt.* v. 16 (1640) 79 In the acting and perpetration of a good work.

c. *colloq.* The execution of something which the speaker humorously affects to consider very bad or ‘atrocious’, or as execrably performed.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. 103 The whimsical perpetration of Buttmann.

Perpetrator (pɔ·pĭtrēitŏr). [a. L. *perpetrātor*, agent-n. from *perpetrāre* to PERPETRATE.] One who perpetrates or commits (an evil deed).

1550 Pilk *et al.* 46 (title) 1 1000's Executed as principall and notable perpetrators of most wicked factes. 1589 Ecclesiastes *Canon.* IV. 36, 32 The actor or principall perpetrator of the crime. 1608 Sylvester *Pr. Bl. Purdu* 1161, The perpetrator of this foul murther. 1880 Symonds *Sh. Predec.* (1884) 289 What is often said . of other writers . if the perpetrator be sufficiently illustrious, is become a virtue.

Hence **Perpetratress, Perpetratrix** (pɔ·pĭtrēitrĭks) [see -TRIX], a female perpetrator.

1889 H. F. Wood *Englishmen of Kar Cathi* vi. An Mistress Lovell, perpetrators of those naughty tales. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June, Commerce Kent...the perpetrators of the Road murders.

† **Perpetre,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *perpétrer* (1488 c.), ad. L. *perpetrāre.*] *trans.* To perpetrate.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi, pt. V^o desirable crymes, perpetred and committed in the persone of her lawes and late acquaynte husbonde. **1491** — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxviii. 94 b/1 He letyage on a time to his cell or lyth house was perpetred & committed a murder by some knyghtes.

Perpetrable (pœ·pĕtrăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *perpetrā-re* to perpetrate: see -ABLE.] Capable of being perpetrated.

1889 *Contemp. Physiol. Bull. (Hist)* 222 Whatever judgment they [spots or varieties] are perpetrable by any of the processes of bud propagation just described.

Perpetual (pœ·pĕtiăl), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*) Also 4 -ewel, 4–7 -uel, 5 -uell, 6 **perpetuall,** (perpetuall). [a. F. *perpétuel* (1318 c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *perpetuale,* adj. L. *perpetuāl-is* (in Quint., along with *sempiternālis*), deriv. of *perpetuus* continuous, unbroken, permanent, f. PERPET-US + *-ālis* -AL.]

1. Lasting or destined to last for ever; eternal, unceasing; permanent (during life).

Perpetual curate: see CURATE 2; so *p. curacy,* CURE.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxv. 7 Kepe wrghte til vengeaunce perpetuel be trespasse of my pechede. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 158 Pat he preue be perpetuel & eu[er]e leue helpe. **c 1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 122 He gaaue hi[m] leeue of perpetuele pees til ad Grecos non. **1456** Sir G. Hart *Lanc. Arms* (S. T. S.) 59 Men thay war peple and noble story of perpetuelle thinges. **1466** in *Archæologia* (1861) L. 2 *Sir.* William hath clene perpetuell. **1482** Caxton *G. de la Tour* C vj b, He dyde his wyf to be...perpetuelle prisonyer. **a 1533** Frith *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 107, I affirm [it] a perpetual diffinition. **1538** Cranmer *Instit. Christ. Man* 2 In my Following Pater, we should say, That God was Eternall; but the World only Perpetuall. **1552** Turner *Wks.* 78 a, 108 How I demande Of Things impossible: Of Love perpetuall to perpetuall Change? **1600** in *Rudder's Cotsw.* (1779) 403 Chesters is a perpetual corp. **1670** R. Knox *Richard's Acad. Life* 25 Richard...was unanimously approved to the office of perpetual secretary to that learned society. **1678** Hobbes *Philosophy* 84 The [unmoved] top will be enveloped in perpetual snow.

b. *Perpetual motion,* motion that goes on for ever; *spec.* that of a hypothetical machine, which being once set in motion should go on for ever, or until stopped by some external force or the wearing out of the machine. Hence *perpetual-motionist.*

1593 Hooker *Florid's Sapor.* Wks. (Gregory) II. 282 Evidently...shewing whereof they [divine mystical names be] those heavenly and perpetuall motions. **1611** B. Jonson's *Ant. Another to Cary and Morrison* brig. He is Absolute Youngman of the company, and if ever the perpetuall motion be to be hoped for, it is from them. **a 1626** Bacon *Sylva* (1670) 43 We have divers curious Clocks;...And some Perpetuall Motions. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. 11 Six Pretty Perspectives...a Pyramidean, which two hundred years since left a Tract of the Magnet and a perpetual motion to be made thereby. **1702** Navler *Mariner's Friend* 80, I know the Notions of the Perpetual Motion, or Self-moving Engine. **1880** H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xxii. (1910) 402 It is of the same order as the belief that misdeeds generate eternal motion-relations. **1892** Dr. Monier *Pseudonym* 342 A perpetual motionist wanted to explain his method.

c. That serves, is applicable, or remains valid for all time to come, or for an unlimited time; *e. g. perpetual injunction, settlement.*

Perpetual action, a legal action for which there is no limitation of time; *perpetual advowson:* see ADVOWSON; *perpetual almes:* see ALMES 2; *perpetual annuity,* annuity for one or for many years: *perpetual alms* = Frank Almoign: see ALMOIGN 2; *perpetual canonry,* common or lesser canonry: see CANONRY, 2b, 3; *perpetual fee:* see FEE, 11b; *perpetual screw* = WORM-GEAR WHEEL.

a 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 35 To be had and to be holde him fre and perpetuall almesse. **1523–4** *Act 15 Hen. VIII,* c. 19 *Preamble,* To hold...of your Highnesse and of your heyres in fee & perpetuall Almes. **1642** Wilkins *Math. Magick* ii. 19, Another invention, commonly styled a *perpetuall screw,* which hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a screw, being both infinite. **1892** G. W. [= *Cornish's Sacr. viii.* I call those [sections] perpetuall:...which have not any set time expressly allotted for their continuance. **1883** *Law. Rep. (Chanc. Div.)* 25 S. Morley's Perpetual Advowson. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Infernal-Alum, or Perpetual Canstick,* is a Chymical Operation, whereby Silver is rendered Ductile by the Salts of Spirit of Nitre. **1707–27** Chambers *Cycl.* II. s.v. *Regalia,* Of this regalia [of ecclesiastics]...are made...the ecclesiastical gifts,...Three gifts, having...performed their office and been discharged the body, will serve the same purpose again, and again; whence they have obtained the name of *perpetual gifts.* **1722** J. Moore in R. Patten *Astrol. Mem.* (1841) 234 *note,* The meadow, and by an ancient covenant, fresh of the last mandatory custom, called the *perpetual settlement.* **1818** Cruise *Digest* ed. 2) IV. 548 The Lord Chancellor decreed that a perpetual injunction should be awarded against Lord Forbes and the trustees. **1844** H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 243 Regulations were passed to...that...announcing the principles of a perpetual settlement, which...was effected by the districts...subject to the authority of the Madras Government. **1881** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 56 On the 12th February 1877 was signed the "Perpetual Edict", which ratified the Pacification of Ghent. **1904** Hazeltine *Hist. Allegiance* 125 *Perpetual League,* a league entered into in 1291 by the three Forest Cantons of Switzerland.

d. = PERMANENT *a.* 2 b.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 72/2 The Bean machines; however as the Perpetual or Dwarf Spinach.

e. Never ending, endless in succession in space. **1873** Brown *Pr. Trade* viii, This city of perpetual houses.

2. Continuing or continued without intermission; constant; continuous; unfailing; uninterrupted.

Perpetual bellows, a bellows capable of giving a continuous blast of air.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 430 To be bonde to perpetuel hopyng of siche maner signes. **1484** Caxton *Curial* 3 His chief is assayed [*fr.* assopez] with fever, now there as a continuer or meane perpetuell. **1532** Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 56 The well and perpetuall spring of godnes. **1591** T. E. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 21, 450 The Remedy most qualifies are in perpetuall motion. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 543 Wish Waters drawn from their perpetual Spring. **1725** Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 364 The melancholy history of business...for some time to come will necessarily keep me upon it in a perpetual flutter. **1758** Reid tr. *Maclaurin's Comm.* I. 360 Besides the five violently with a pair, or more, of perpetual bellows (if the iron mill. **1892–3** Hollins *Mod. Lit.* v. v. 6 28 This produced...perpetual barbarisms and deviations from purity of idiom.

b. Continuous or unbroken in spatial extent.

1658 Evel. Mount. tr. *Parcelsus's Ware Cupboard* 103 An almost perpetuall drain, which extends it self for the space of forty miles from the mouth of the Adige, to that of Piava. **1670–98** Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 20 Great Pillars of Travertine ...whose capitals are joyned to one another above by arches and a perpetual cornice. **1791** Cowper *Iliad* viii. 362 [*To Ajax*] Agamemnon gave the olive Perpetual.

B. Used as *adv.* = PERPETUALLY.

c 1334 Chester *Deeds* ii. *Fr.* lo. 28 (Camb. MS.) Or ells yt last not perpetuel. **1439** in *Gloucester Inly* (1904) 15 That the said women sein not in here marriages to pray for me perpetuell. **1552** Lyndesay *Monarche* 1911 Thinkes contenewall, Quhilk doth indure perpetuall. **1667** Sprat *Virtuosi* 10, 86 You perpetuall solue Gods. **c 1740** *Oliver Spencerian* 3 Where only Caesar should be ruling Rome Perpetuall power his regnic trust of state. **1817** Jos. Mich. *Brit. India* II. vi. viii. 262 The tribute...was reduced from nine lacs perpetual, to seven lacs per annum, for the space of six years.

C. *sb.* (elliptical use of the adj.)

1. **a.** = PERENNIAL *sb.* 2. **b.** One of several continuously blooming varieties of rose.

c 1700 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 300 All sorts of Perpetuells as well as Annuells. **1829** Loudon *Gardener's Mag.* V. 81 Monsieur (monthly). Hybrid perpetual. **1890** *Daily News* 18 Jan. 6/6 A choice selection of hybrid perpetuals, tea-scented, and moss kinds.

2. A machine used in shearing cloth: see QUOT.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 340/2 The shearing is...effected by means of a machine called a "perpetual", consisting of a spiral with cutting blades passing spirally round it.

† 3. A hereditary or heritable office. *Obs.*

1566 Calfh. to Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) App. xxvii, Perthing he shall not dispose of any office...or perpetuals to continue any longer, but to those offered of the premises.

Perpetualist (pœ·pĕtiălist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who is in favour of the perpetuity of something; *spec.* a name applied in the U. S. to those who favoured the perpetuation of negro slavery in the States.

1840 Tyler *Intl Conf. U. S.* II. 40 Those slave-owners who are called perpetualists, who maintain that slavery should be permanent. **1872** H. Wilson *Hist. Slave Power* I. 572 It was...a most quaint weapon in the hands of the apologists, perpetualists, and propagandists of slavery.

Perpetuality (pœ·pĕtiæ·lĭti). [ad. L. type **perpetuālitās* (cf. *perpetuālis,* mod. OF. *perpetualité*), f. L. *perpetuālis* PERPETUAL: see -ITY. Cf. the earlier form PERPETUALTY.] The quality, state, or condition of being perpetual; perpetuity.

1523 Perpetualitie [see PERPETUALTY, 1912, *c* 1470]. **1800** W. Taylor in *Robberds Mem.* I. 431, I...found in the settlement of curiosity a perpetuality of antiquities. **1813** *Yeadon* 13 Aug. 3/4 There will not be much difficulty in proving the non perpetuality of Mr. Rothero's annuities.

Perpetually (pœ·pĕtiălĭ), *adv.* [f. PERPETUAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Everlastingly, eternally, for ever; in perpetuity; indefinitely, for the rest of one's life. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's T.* 17 The thre and I be dampned to pynes perpetually. **1426** Audelay *Poems* 25 Therfore damned schalt thou be, Two bot perpetually. **1491** *Act 7 Hen. VIII,* c. 10 The funerall statute...shall be to the force and virtue for three perpetually to endure. **1532** Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvii. 84 There he builded his temple as hye...that it might perpetually endure. **1580** Sidney *Ps.* lxx. 15 He to all his judgments shall apply Perpetually. *a* **1628** Vaughan (Dr. Basilon.) *Restoration* Wks. (1655) 108 Can shame remain perpetually in me, And not in others?

2. Incessantly; persistently; continually, constantly; with constant recurrence.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 To bot...byndes him to longe perpetuelly. **1535** Coverdale *Lamentacions of Gods* xxxv Ours backbeache changeth Yea ioy to sorow & wax perpetually. **1551** *Short Catech. in Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1862) 108 Yet is his Godhead perpetually present with us. *a* **1638** Mede *Works* (1672) 488 He lived almost perpetually in the Camp. **1721** Ainsworth *Append. Wks.* 105 ℔ 1. I might therefore exercise the Law Potent, that is perpetually putting Cases. **1835** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. IV. 119 Encroachments were perpetually committed. **1891** Dickens *E. Dorrit* I. Chipperfield...perpetually pinching himself hand-foremost into all the deep running water.

Perpetualness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perpetual: = PERPETUALITY.

1601 Cowell, *Durce,* everlastingness, perpetualness, long lasting. **1727** in Bailey vol. II. **1895** Robson *Mod. Pulpit* III. 81 A pathetic sense of his perpetualness, and your own transiteriness. **1813** G. Dyer *Poetry, Liberty, Peace* (1868) 108 The perpetualness of some men's sleep.

† **Perpetualty** (pœ·pĕtiælĭti). *Obs.* [a. OF. *perpetuauté, -ualté, -uauté,* mod. L. 1550 **perpetuālitās*: see PERPETUALITY.] = PERPETUITY 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 477 Pey don here to ordeyn chirgi bi perpetualte in her synne. **1387–8** T. Usk *Test. Love* 2. viii. (Skeat) I. 118 Yet notwithstonde his great ende to been defined, that no perpetualte nore to lese been ordeyned. *c* **1420** Hoccleve *Concon.* c. 1. (MS. Stock. Arch. Seld. B. xiv, Aldebarde...held his tyme ay forth the covenaunt in heritage and perpetualte [*cf.* 1543 perpetualtee].

† **Perpetuana.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 **perpetuanoe,** 7 **-uanio, -uno,** 8 **-uanoe.** See also PERPET. [app. a factitious trade name, f. It. or Sp. *perpetua,* L. *perpetuus,* with Romanic ending *-ana.* Hence F. *perpétuane.*]

A durable fabric of wool manufactured in England from the 16th c. (Cf. the similar names *everlasting, durance, lasting,* etc.) Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, Our gentlemen ushers, that will suffer a piece of sarge or perpetuana to come into the presence. **1611** Florio *Ital. Dict.,* Durone, the stuffe Perpetuana. **1640** in Rymer *Fœdera* II. 772 Drapery, Perpetuanoes. **1683** J. Dunton *Lett. fr. Dijon-Eng.* (1891) 24 The Chaffers of the Israelites...in the Wilderness, were wound cloth, as if made of Perpetuanoe Indeed. **1692** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2703/4 Broke...24 Pieces of Colchester Perpetuano's. **1714** *Pr. Bk. of Rates* 401 The Stuffs called Bays, Perpetuana's, &c. of the Manufactures, which are sent to Italy. **1727** W. Maitland *Hist. Lond.* (1756) 427 Kendal, Colnden, Bays, Perpetuanos, Pantaos, and Norwich Stuffs. **1776** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sudbury,* Sudbury...drives a great trade in perpetuanas, says, serges, &c. **1846** J. S. Burn *Par. Regist.* 5 The Flemings taught the manufacturing of our Wool into Broadcloth, Baizes, Flannel and Perpetuanas.

attrib. and *Comb.* **1626** Bingley *Sch. Science* (1818) 22 The other Perpetuana-coloured Parliaer. **1827** Mansion *Whist* (ed. 2) 1, 2, Hoyle in his old perpetuana vein. **1846** Sir R. Inglis *Acc. Bk.* (N.), For a counterpane to the yellow perpetuana bed.

Perpetuance (pœ·pĕtiăns). [a. OF. *perpétuance* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *perpétuer* to perpetuate, pr. pple. *perpétuant*: see -ANCE.] The action of perpetuating; the fact or condition of being perpetuated; perpetuation.

1558 Cavendish *Poems,* etc. (1825) II. 134 Nothyng hathe here perpetuance. **1573** *New Custom* 11 2 in Hall. *Poems* III. 21 If ever to the gospel do purchase perpetuance Of title mine him. **1830** R. Milligan *Nation* 108, 341 To serve its end in the perpetuance of slavery. **1877** H. Arnold *Last Ess. on Ch. Prob.* 2 The transformation of religion which is essential for its perpetuance.

Perpetuant (pœ·pĕtiănt). *Math.* [ad. L. *perpetuānt-em,* pr. pple. of *perpetuare*: see -ANT.] A semi-variant not reducible to a sum (or sum of products) of semi-variants of lower degree.

1889 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* XII. 131 A semi-variant which is not reducible...is said to be irreducible, or otherwise to be a perpetuant. This notion of a perpetuant is due to Sylvester, see his Memoir 'On Subinvariants'.

attrib. **1904** *Athenæum* 21 May 660/1 'On Perpetuant Synopsis', by Messrs. A. Young and P. W. Wood.

Perpe·tuate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *perpetuāt-us,* perf. pple. passive of *perpetuāre* to PERPETUATE.] Made perpetual; perpetually continued. Cent. as *ppl.* and as *adj.*

1523–4 *Act 14 Hen. VIII,* c. 32 *Preamble,* The wals enviro and continue perpetuate of theym that before had continuance. **1800** Southey *Thalaba* I. xxiii, The trees and flowers remain, By Nature's rare perpetuate and self-sown.

Perpetuate (pœ·pĕtiæ·t), *v.* [f. pple. stem of L. *perpetuā-re* to make perpetual, f. *perpetu-us* perpetual: see -ATE 3. Cf. F. *perpétuer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To make perpetual; to cause to endure or continue indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.

1530 Palsgr. 636/1, I perpetuate, I continue a thing for ever. **1539** Taverner *Gualmond* xv. (1542) 119 He ordayned to wax a lodge manne to perpetuate his greatnesse. **1580** R. Cooe *Pantbie Vind.* 5 For we see all things are...perpetuated by generation to their species. *a* **1722** Kay *Synonyme* Post. Wks. 1760 I. 396 Each courts to Mars, As thick Young themselves perpetuate. **1725** Bradley *Englishman* No. 30. 320 The Memory of a Benefactor...may be perpetuated by sowing Seasons, &c. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxvii. 430 If witnesses to a disputable fact are old and infirm, it is very usual to file a bill to perpetuate the testimony of those witnesses. **1864** Bancroft *Hist. Hist. Europ.* iv. (1879) 243 It [the ancient Roman-Germanic Empire] perpetuated the names, the language, the literature, such as it then was, of Rome.

† b. To continue or extend without intermission. *obs.*

a **1625** Fletcher *Athenian.* ii. 2. 84 (1640) 311 In. Ovid *Metam.* 5. 4 *Ye gods draw on,* perpetuate my time, From Worlds first being, to my present time. **1750** Hist. Mons *Belig. Fanat. World* 147 Is it not to be regretted...that they do not like to perpetuate the principle, by encouraging it to their servants also?

Hence **Perpe·tuated** *ppl. a.*; **Perpe·tuating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1627 Hooker *Wks.* I. 431 They, which...now study the perpetuating of their Sermons. **1680–8** J. Beaux *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 191 A continued and perpetuated Intercession. **a 1721** Ken *Christophil. Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 310 Thou...wert longing for a brighter Ray, And for a more perpetuated Stay. **1778** in Pearce *Lynd Hum. Exc.* (1880) II. 141 For the perpetuating the testimony of ancient witnesses.

Perpetuation (pœ·pĕtiæ·shŏn). [ad. med.L. *perpetuātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from L. *perpetuāre* to perpetuate: cf. F. *perpétuation* (15th

a.). [f. *perpetuation* (Florio).] The action of perpetuating or making perpetual: permanent continuation; preservation from extinction or oblivion.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 228 Of alle ordris for yeuyn of relygeuse cuntis is mood a perpetuacion. 1388 PUTTEN. *Eccusatio* (1811) 12 Perpetuation, or euere lastinge durynge. 1477 RIVERS *Compl. Alfon. Prol.* 7, *In Admin. Theat. Chron. Mund.* (1638) 121 O perseuerance parfyte of kindes and pure perpetuation. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* 3 vii. 40 Those...were vse...not holy perpetuation thereof to their end. 1648 *Jus T. Ancient. Priest. Eth.* to 226, 261 The perpetuation of a very ancient custome. 1732 *Instruct. Families* No. 103 ¶ 6 Notes...provide for the perpetuation of families and houses. 1867 SHARP *Hedgewick Engr.* I. 3/Illus 15 His invention (printing)...contained within itself a self-preserving power which ensured its perpetuation. 1870 *Internat. Comm.* V. viii. 308. ¶ III. 283 A court of equity...preventing any of the parties interested to frustrate proceedings...with a view to the mere perpetuation of the testimony.

Perpetuator (pəpe·tiuˌeitəɹ). [Agent-n. from PERPETUATE v.: see -OR.] One who perpetuates.

1613 J. G. MORRIS *Comm. Serv.* (E. 24 The author and perpetuator of a universe of being. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. (1876) 27 They are the links of their generation, and ought to be the perpetuators of their glory.

Perpetuity (pəpiuiti). [ME. *perpetuite*, a. F. *perpetuité* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *perpetualtat*, Sp. *perpetuidad*, It. *perpetuità*; ad. L. *perpetuitāt-em*, f. *perpetu-us*: see PERPETUAL and -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being perpetual; endless or indefinite duration or existence.

c 1440 *Mirror Prayer* (E. E. T. S.) 50/22 The obedaury wyll ensshe [thou] be in glorie perpetuite. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. (Ed. 1) 149 Thus the Emperour...renounced the worship of God into perpetuite of person, & losynge of his sight. 1597 HY. AUDLEY *Mirror Perfect.* B iij, This universall universality, which might have no perpetuity. 1687 GOLIUS *Pr. Herman* 31 (1742) 720 If we say that the Elements and the living weights continue their perpetuities in their kinds. 1692 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 30 For the Stability and Perpetuity of the whole Universe. 1733-8 SWINBURNE *On Parties* 144 I need not descend into more Particulars to shew the Perpetuity of this Government in Private. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 249 A third attribute of the king's capacity is his perpetuity. "The king never dies. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxiii. 28 The final treaty...conceived upon a basis which promised perpetuity.

b. Phrases. *In, to, for perpetuity*: to all time, for ever; for an indefinitely long or unlimited period.

1432 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 282/2 To endure to the next Parlement, and so forth in perpetuite. 1534 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 108 b, The chaplayne...may charge yᵉ chaunrey with a rente charge in perpetuyte. 1632 J. WEMYSS tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradise* 171, 230 Thou to continue in perpetuity, under pain of having Hanged it over *Dary* estarted. 1707 *Bridgman Wills.* 2 *Exhibit* 72, 23 I could contemplate on them here in perpetuity. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* III. 471 His Highness...hereby assigns and cedes in perpetuity to the Honorable East India Company, all the territories described. 1880 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* I. 89 We have here a plant which is self-fertilized for perpetuity.

2. A perpetual possession, tenure, or position.

1508 HOCLEVE *Minorib* 312 For what thyng hit is lent, Thow thereby hoost to purpetuite. 1558 *Ord. Lichfield Cath.* (E. E. T. S.) 19 [They] for ayenste William Wykeham, pretend, to be one of the grantes of the gild as to a perpetuyte. 1599 W. BROOME *Jaers' Profes.* (1634) 320 What is folly in this to profferre a lease to a perpetuity. 1647 L. HOWY *Miss. Women*, 4 B. II. iv. 284 One system of morals...mixed upon, and associated with fluctuating perpetuities.

3. *Law.* Of an estate: The quality or condition of being inalienable perpetually, or for a period beyond certain limits fixed, or conceived as being fixed, by the general law; an estate so restricted or perpetuated.

1598 *Statute Mortm.* 9 *Hy Com. Laws* 1. (1628) 43 Perpetuity, which is an incident with an addition of a Perfect Consistencie, ever to his owner, not to pay away the land from his next heire. 1604 SHERMAN *Serv. Disc.* 91, 121 For nothing is thereby to be reserved, but matter of perpetuity, in recommending the present state of the Manors vnto posterities. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6020/4 The Perpetual Advowson of Stapleborne...is to be disposed of, either the Perpetuity, or the next Presentation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 402 The Judges have, for many centuries, established...[it as a rule, that real property should in no case be rendered perpetually unalienable; or, as it is usually expressed, the perpetuities should not be allowed. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 179 To such the rising duke to evade the wholesome rule of law as to perpetuities.

3. A perpetual annuity. Hence, The amount or number of years' purchase required to buy a perpetual annuity; the number of years in which the simple interest or annuity on a principal sum will equal the principal.

1808 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 288 An annuity may also be for a certain number of years; or it may be without any limit, and then it is called a Perpetuity. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 169 Each...would have to pay for a perpetuity, if the preceding fallacy were admitted.

† **Perpe·tuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perpetu-us*: see PERPETUAL + -OUS. (Cf. rare ONF. *perpetuous* in Godef.)] = PERPETUAL. a. 1. Hence † **Perpe·tuously** *adv.*, perpetually.

1611 SYNES *Theol. Gt. Bevil.* (1625) 119 Count pride to be fast to heaven a works should not be perpetuous. *Ibid.* 121 It is observed to be perpetuously accessible. 1683 E. HOWARD *Prof. Prodigal's Apostle Dom.* 12 A Corporation which I wish ever call Copulate, and make, if I could, perpetuously Consummate.

Perpeyn, perpin (in Masonry): see PARPEN.

† **Perpla·ced**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PER- 4 + PLACED.] Thoroughly placed or quiet.

1660 DURYE *Sixth Answ.* (1661) 32 A perplaced estate of acknowledging authority.

† **Perpla·nt**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PER- 3 + PLANT *v.*] *trans.* To plant or fix firmly.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 31 b, His superfull mans and confidence was perplanted in the hope of their fidelitie.

† **Perplea·d**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PER- 3 + PLEAD *v.*] *Intr.* To plead strongly.

1580 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 290 b, An vnwilling Prescription of Antiquity, Oratius perplending long continued possession of Hadrian, in what wise he defended yᵉ his possession.

† **Perplex**, *ob. Obs. rare.* [f. unnamed L. type **perplexu-s*, after next and L. *plexus* plaiting, twining, braid.] = PERPLEXITY; entanglement.

1630 H. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. to Nonsu* 38 Easily to perform that office with the least trouble and perplex. 1680 GALLOWAY *Ch. & C.* (1681) Then, there's a perplex: I could have wished ...the author...had added some.

† **Perple·x**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perplex-us* involved, confused, intricate, f. PER- 3 + *plexus* interwoven, entangled, involved, intricate, pa. pple. of *plectere* to plait, interweave. (L. had no vb. *perplectere*.) OF. had also *perplaitié*, *perplaitié* (13th c.), *perplex*, -*e* (16th c.) sbst. the L. adj.

In this family of words, the chronological order of the senses in Eng. reverses the logical and historical development in L.]

1. Of persons: Perplexed, puzzled, bewildered.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 450 Pe Pople lewe...suffrib here [most] perplex, and bindib her consciencis wib bynde bondis. 1520 WHITFORD *Pilgr.* (1531) 15, I am perplexe or doubtfull in this matter. 1598 CHAPMAN tr. *Cæsar's Trag. Iournal. Co.* In. 296 the sophisticall doctors...holde the impossible commaundes to involue perplexe.

2. Of things: Intricate, and hence difficult to unravel or clear up; involved, tangled.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1309/1 An other manner of phrasinge, with whiche we shall not needs to muche perplex our selfe. 1585 BY KING *Ps.* cxix. (Bodl. MS.) 154/1 Obscure and perplexe kind of writing. 1600 J. DOVE *Advt. Lancaster* 2 The matter...seemeth perplexe, and very difficult. 1684 MAR *Caves* (1848) 134 To give some light...by...extricating what is perplex and entangled.

Perplex (pəplek·s), *v.* [Formed under the influence of PERPLEX *a.* and PERPLEXED *ppl. a.*, and at first used only in pa. pple., apart from which the earliest trace of the vb. is in the end of the 16th c.; it occurs once in Shaks.: see quot. 1595. As to sense-development see PERPLEX *a.*]

1. *trans.* To fill (a person) with uncertainty as to the nature or treatment of a thing; by reason of its involved or intricate character; to trouble with doubt; to distract, confuse, bewilder, puzzle.

[1477: see PERPLEXED *ppl. a.* 1.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 102 *Pem.* I am perplext, and know not what to say. *Pan.* What canst thou say, but will perplex thee more? If thou stand excommunicate, and cursed? 1604 — *Oth.* V. ii. 346, 1660 BARLO *Com.* 10, 8 We are perplexed, but not to despaire. 1663 CLEVELAND to Rich. *Corp. Lond.* Sec. 1. III. 103 That which perplex'd and puzzled many. 1690 J. MAYNARD *Conv. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 304, I think we shall perplex one of them against the other, so that neither shall make any protest. 1732 COWPER *Hand* xxiii. 291 Perplex not with these cares thy present hour. 1829 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. xi. 482 Their contradictory accounts...serve only to perplex the student.

† b. To torment, trouble, vex, plague. *Obs.*

1588 tr. *Chandler's Covenant. Tyrannus* 139 His Dæmones still perplex'd him. 1630 LD. LISLEBONNE *Adulphus* 161, Clot's the wonder of his age, The muff her heart is made, How might such killing Eyes perplex, With Virtue to disbud [sic]. 1705 MONTEMBELL *Tourn. Jerus.* (1736) 136 We were a little perplex'd by the Servants.

2. To render (a thing) intricate or complicated in character and hence difficult to understand or deal with: to make (a thing) doubtful or uncertain through intricacy; to complicate, confuse, muddle.

a 1629 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 3 (1622) 239 A very good, and a sound reason: though somewhat perplexed, and ouer the vulgar vnderstanding, through [etc.]. 1640 JACKSON *Trin. Doctr.* I. xx. 208 One person both of Church and Common-wealth hath beene a little plunderred and perplexed. 1658 *Rawlin's Enemy* (1818) IV. 180 It is clearly out of order to perplex the question. 1702 DRYDEN *Cantonis Nobby & Cousins*, 25 He added three hundred commons to the estate, which perplexed the power of the whole order, and rendered it ineffectual. 1712 WOLLEY *Wks.* (1860) V. 131 Perplexing a subject plain in itself. a 1821 QUINCY *Eth. Precepts* (R. (1856) 62 Is it possible by a cloud of unmeaning words to perplex the question. 1834 T. E. PAGE *Æneid* vi. 178 Homer has Ithaca perplex the passage.

3. To bring into an intricately involved physical condition; to cause to become tangled; to entangle, interwine; to intermingle.

1630-32 S. JOHNS *Flores Mund.* (1636) 21 White, perplexed (as it were) with a ruddy Colour. 1640 H. HOLE *Song of Sand* v. iii. 10, Invite, An Army of Orbs disorderly perplext, 1722 ANTHOLOGY *Quest.* No. 58 ¶ 2 A black Forest made up of Bushes, Brambles, and pointed Thorns, so perplexed and interwoven with one another, that it was impossible to find a Passage through it. 1783 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 72 How to perplex the world! soon, as such a different way pursues. 1835 T. T. STONEHEWER *Herr Angling* 10 (1836) 42 Some trees...amongst so cast or perplex the tackle among stones or weeds. 1880 SHAKESPEARE *Transform.* (Taucha) II. xvii. 192 The complication of narrow streets which perplex that portion of the city.

Hence **Perple·xing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1849 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 190 Whose ye beget...ancient entangling and perplexing of remembrance.

Perple·xable, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *perplexabilis* perplexing, ambiguous, obscure, f. *perplexārī* to cause perplexity, f. *perplexus*: see PERPLEX *a.*] †1. Tending to perplex, doubtful, ambiguous. *Obs.* 2. Capable of being perplexed, entangled, or confused. Hence † **Perplexabi·lity** (in 1, 2).

1599 B. ST *Hypercritocritic* 73 This...was not made without much labour, and incredible diligence, with a perplexability of understanding to know the mystical varieties. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perplexable* (*perplexabilis*), doubtful, ambiguous; hard to conceive and understand.

Perplexed (pəplekst), *ppl. a.* Also 5–8 perplext. [app. in origin an alteration of PERPLEX *a.*, assimilated to pa. pples. in accordance with its quasi-participial force as implying a resultant state. As to the sense-development see PERPLEX *a.*]

1. Of a person: Involved in doubt or anxiety on account of the intricate character of the matter under consideration; bewildered, puzzled: see PERPLEX *v.* 1. Formerly in a more general sense: Troubled: cf. PERPLEXITY 2 b.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicts* Prol., In *Essays* II. 109 many wyses man is perplexed with worldly adversyteez. 1595 SHAKS. *Doubtful Wks.* 1631 That is might please his gentlest or no grace a pastil not to lose me perplexed. 1708 BOTHMER *Hist. Man* viii. 103 Glandulæ...preserving both nature in a perplexed mystic. 1820 BYRON *Juan* I. 11 The hands of ladies are perplexed, because they have no pockets. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Perplexed*, confounded, troubled. 1838 MRS. HEMANS *Poet's Fate* i. 222, Had while that bowling go! ...perplexed was! Thus suggest from their love!

2. Of things, conditions, language, etc.: Full of doubt or difficulty from its intricate or entangled condition; intricate, involved, complicated.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 165/1 Why thought not I in such perplexed case what helpe called for of God, take the one parte at aduenture by...lot? 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 399 Awkeward in...to some places...perplext and vnchristinde to be vnderstande. a 1588 DAUBENEY *Mede's the Matter* 21, I This is the most perplext matter that I ever read. 1589 RIDE *Babell Tongues* 71, 2. 183 His style is disagreable, being full of perplexed sentences. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Anc. Terms* 21, 93 On this point the language is somewhat perplexed.

3. Of material objects: Having the parts intricately interwined or interlinkged; intricate, entangled.

1609 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 3 The formes of mechanicks...the they are more by compounding and transporting multiplied) are so perplexed. 1660 EVELYN *Sylva* 26, That perplext canopy which covers the seat in his Majesties garden at Hampton-court. 1726 *Adam's Telem.* VI. 9, 41 The history and inventions of past ages, recorded by those perplexed (Chinese) symbols, more frequently prove unintelligible.

Perplexedly (pəpleksidli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a perplexed manner.

1. With mental perplexity or bewilderment.

1630 *St. Mich. Pt.* (1631) 10, My spirit is therefore perturbed in me, perplexedly. a 1653 CROMWELL'S *Epistles* (1676) 200, 201 Most perplexedly desirous to know the Name, of him who should be his Successor. 1697 D. S. *Trans. Tacit. Colonel Frogbrag* (1842) III. 326 All persons seem to be perplexedly looking out for a crisis of some description or other. 1870 HOOPER *Hist. Note. Coins* (1873) VII. lxxvi. 19 A point on which many were perplexedly muttering and doubting.

2. In an involved, intricate, or confused manner; intricately, confusedly, ambiguously, obscurely. Now rare or *Obs.*

1647 HALES *Gorm.* 6 Going about rather perplexedly to search the controversies, than gravely to compose them. 1654 HUNT *Anal. Ch.* I. 3, 18 It is a wonder to hears how doubtfully and perplexedly...they will...prove of the greatest sickenesse. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angliæ Not. Concord.* II. 88 There Town, confus'd and wild, perplexedly stood, Observe no Order, and no Laws obey. 1798 T. GRIFFIN *History Lower of Lab.* (1802) 10 The industrious mercenaries are unfortunately divided and perplexedly arranged.

Perplexedness (pəpleksednes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being perplexed; perplexity: of persons or things: see PERPLEXED.

1608-12 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 13 Then, through pains of body, and perplexedness of minde, shall he want wits to resist. a 1626 P. GREVILL *Inquisit* (1670) 102 To hold the attention of the Reader...to the strangeness or perplexedness of what Fictions. 1893 ARNOLD *Poets Aphrod* 9 Plato, without Perplexedness, or Obscurity. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* xx. 320, 363 The Anxiety and Perplexedness of Humane Wits. 1704 HARRIS *Hydrost.* (1719) I. 68, 94 The uncertainty and perplexedness of all human events.

Perple·xer. *rare.* [f. PERPLEX *v.* + -ER¹.] One who perplexes.

1632 HOTTEN *Ridiculo* 10 obs. (1736) 183 Perplexers of Causes.

† **Perple·xful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PERPLEX *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL 1.] Full of perplexity; perplexing.

1618 T. ADAMS *Diamond amid Mire Wks.* 1861 I 69 There are many mysteries...which perhaps were with perplexful studies richly to apprehend. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 Most perplexful guardians of the school.

Perple·xing, *ppl. a.* [f. PERPLEX *v.* + -ING².] That perplexes: causing perplexity.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.*, *Pa. in Anglesarke* A subtile, and perplexing tentacy, in the Dominical part. 1683 BLUNT tr. *T. Z.* 413

1721 183 With perplexing thoughts To interrupt the sweet of Life. 1734 Gen. Peirce 1 10 Long perplexing Letters. 1800 Freeman Norm. Conq. (ed. 2) I. App. 556 He is a perplexing writer to deal with.

Perple·xingly, *adv.* [f. pres. + -LY 2.] In a manner that perplexes; bewilderingly.

1630 *Macbeth. Mag.* XXVII. 21 The mind of person being called, somewhat perplexingly perhaps, by logicians, the subject. 1893 *Irrigation Age* 349 Later they became...more perplexingly numerous still.

†Perple·xion, *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -plexyon, 6 -plexion. [ad. late L. *perplexiōn-em*, n. of condition f. *perplex-us* PERPLEX *a.* (cf. *nexion*).] A state or condition of being perplexed; perplexity.

c 1483 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 1986, I will prouyde swych perplexion with, perplexyon. 1584 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Nav. Tr.* xi. 120 (title) Was mixed with a great measure of perplexions. 1601 *Heroicus Gold. Age* 20 1. Wks. 1874 III. 20 Amazement, waste, the threatning Oracle, All manner strange perplexions beat my brains.

†Perple·xitive, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 perplexatyue. [f. L. *perplexāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *perplexārī* + -IVE, or irreg. f. PERPLEXITY + -IVE.] **a.** *adj.* Tending to perplex; perplexing. **b.** *sb.* An occasion of perplexity or anxiety.

1540 Sumner *Destruct. Troye* xxxiii. (1870) 50 Les hym resorte to sorry company to bydde of his perplexatyue. 1660 Fuller *Ruinous Building* xxxiii. (1891) 40 Costly Commers ...and more perplexitive Unbildings of it (the World), that are made by our Schoolmen. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* I. 110 Vapours, a Distemper all new and perplexitive.

Perplexity (*pəplĕ·ksĭti*). [ad. prob.-cl. L. *perplexitās* (Ammianus), f. *perplexus* (PERPLEX *a.*), or a. F. *perplexité* (1548 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The condition of being perplexed.

1. Inability to determine what to think, or how to act, owing to the involved, intricate, or complicated condition of circumstances, or of the matters to be dealt with, generally also involving mental perturbation and anxiety; puzzled condition, embarrassment, bewilderment, distraction.

c 1300 in Wyntoun *Cron.* vi. 3810 Succurs Scotland and remede That stud in perplexyte. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 604 That sone in gret perplexite Bot with gret travale, suche for thi, That throw defawte mastrily. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 348 The sun betwen us Pese and ma Debat and gret perplexite. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* i. (1520) 6/1 The children of Israell were in grete perplexyte. 1573 Sir Thomas *Alley. P.* 308 To be in so great danger and perplexitie, that he cannot tell what to do. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 118 The King had stayed at Hereford in great perplexity, and irresolution. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iv. vi. 346 As we had no observation of our latitude at noon, we were in some perplexity. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. G. Knight*, xxvii. (1878) 193 I had been in great perplexity how to let her know that I was there.

†b. Trouble, distress. *Obs.*

1575 Barker *Bruce* xv. 76 His mailt sho (malisse = disease) of Age fandyng Begouth; for, throu his mail lying ... Mor fell that hard perplexite. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 100 Lat me the matter here Wity be yn brought in thyn perplexyte. 1542–52 Coverd. *Ps.* (Penny Bible) cxix. 92 Yeare were myne lye me my love, Whan perplexite dooth oppres. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 71 Ther ceri nocht be ane mair vehement perplexite, as quhen ane persen beand in prosperite at his hartis desire, sudde eyne (perhaps typographical) adversite. 1572 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* II. 581 The said Isobell and hir ... lauboris as to gett perplexitie and povertie. 1598 Perkins *Perplexity*... also trouble, or anguish of minde.

2. With *a* and *pl.* **a.** An instance of this condition; a state of doubt or mental difficulty.

c 1440 *Chast. Goddes Child.* 10 Some falle in perplexitees For a thyng that ought is to dowte or lityl. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 426 But if the sygnifycacyon [we] knowen, than knoul the chosen people of God in the old lawe to a grouge perplexitie. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* 304 Till by this meer perplexities *Scotch'd* They cavil on still, and were resolv'd. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 78 ¶ 8 Accidents which produce perplexities, terrors, and surprises.

b. Something that causes perplexity, trouble, or deserving doubt; a matter or cause of trouble or difficulty.

1598 Meres *Palladis Tamia* 283 To bewaile...the perplexities of Loue. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclesiasticus* i. 27 Heauens highest and most perplexities are we not ouerlooke. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 102 All is involved with perplexities. 1670 J. H. *Narrative Green. Learned* i. 10, 63 It is to me a perplexity that grave authors seem to musculize as an Indubitate truth, that everything must have a cause. 1677 Fenton *Short Stud.* (1685) IV. i. 24 The rectifiers of the clergy was a pressing and practical perplexity.

3. An intricately involved, entangled, or confused state of anything. **a.** Of material objects.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 4 Droppi'd, and disseminated amongst the...perplexities of thorny-ways. 1709 J. Mortimer *View Tar. Pit.* (1764) 11 note, 190 The difficulty and perplexity of the road. 1800 *Acknl. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 141 Tedious and laborious marches...with numerous difficulties to encounter, from the perplexities of the country. 1883 J. S. Lawrence *Covenant* 129 Upon a comparison of various classes of talents...the intelligence of any class will be found directly proportionate to the perplexity of the channels to be mined. 1881 W. G. Palgrave in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 32 On these perplexity of dwarf palm, gold-headed cotton-plant, glossy cactus-growth.

b. Of affairs, a subject of study, etc.

1723 Jeremiah *Let.* 1 Dec. With respect to the interest, which is great perplexity of affairs hindered me from thinking of. 1739 Swinton *View Stat.* I. 127 This subject, as I before observed, with all its perplexities, was much agitated by the assessors. 1879 Cleasby-Stubbs *Mixed A. Ev.* 89 Psychology has its own share of perplexity.

†Perple·xive, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perplex-us* PERPLEX *a.* + -IVE: cf. L. *complexivus*.] Having the quality of perplexing, tending to perplex. Hence **Perple·xiveness**, the quality of perplexing or causing perplexity.

1600 R. Jonson *News fr. World Moon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 613/1 Yis, there's no sence: your speculations grows more corrosive. 1609 H. Mary *Emmets Inch* b. (1614) 16 If the perspicuousness of imagination may hinder assent, we must not believe undemonstrated demonstrations.

†Perple·xly, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PERPLEX *a.* + -LY 2.] In a perplexed manner; confusedly.

1630 Bilson *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. 1631 V. 121 This is the occasion of what passed in three years against the Danes,... set down so perplexly by the Saxon Annales.

Perple·xment. *rare.* [f. PERPLEX *v.* + -MENT.] Perplexed condition, perplexity.

1826 *Mackin. Mag.* XX. 398 The perplexment occasioned by such an extraordinary state of materials.

Perplext, -ly, obs. forms of PERPLEXED, -LY.

Perplica·tion. *rare*[−0]. [cf. L. *perplicāt-us* interlaced, entangled.] (See quots.)

1646 Sir Thomas Glanvill *Purification*... a folding to and fro. 1893 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Perplication*, a method of tying aneurism.

†Perpo·lished, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 4 + POLISHED. Cf. obs. F. *parpolir, perpolies*-(16th c.).] Thoroughly or highly polished.

1626 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* ix. 1 Aspiring placklies, perpolished rogues. *Ibid.* x. 160 All these perpolished I will stately build.

†Perpoli·te, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perpolīt-us*, pp. pple. of *perpolire* to polish well or thoroughly, f. PER- 2 + *polire* to polish: cf. F. *parpli* (16th c.).] Highly polished or refined in style.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden Encl., Not.*, a most perpolite Doctor than they adde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 101 This emollients, anodine, and perpolite pieces of worcke. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To Mr. T. Hardnar*, Where first I find those numbers flow devit wean, To be most soft, terse, sweet, and perpolite.

†Perpo·nder, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 2 + PONDER *v.*] tr. To ponder or consider thoroughly.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 21 Then perpender of the red herrings priority. *Ibid.* 66 Nowe I perpender more nullie reasons o, I thinke I am not mistaken.

†Perpotation. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *perpotātio* continued drinking, drinking bout.]

1623 Cockeram, *Perpotation*, ordinarie drunkennesse. 1721 Bailey, *Perpotation*, a thorough drunkenness.

Perpoynt, obs. form of PARPEN, PORTPEIN.

Perprise, Perprision: see PURPRISE, etc.

†Perpru·dent, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PER- 4 + PRUDENT.] Very prudent.

1548 Boorde in Eliz. *Ovip. Lett. Soc.* ser. II. 198 One most sumptuous, perpradente, circumspecte, diserete, and gracious Governour Lord the Kyng.

†Perpusi·l, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. (*errom.* -sill.) [ad. L. *perpusill-us*, f. PER- 4 + *pusillus* weak.] Very small. So **†Perpusi·llity**, extreme smallness.

1607 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 97/1/1 The vapour...through these perpusillous and retundrye, they accuse the grosnes of the humor. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseudox.* iii. 120 Horsetooths are little and perpusil creatures like worms.

†Porpyne. *Obs.* Corrupt form of PORPESSE, applied to a French gold coin issued *c* 1507 by Louis XII, and bearing the device of a porcupine. It weighed about 53 grains troy, the contemporary English sovereign being 240 grains.

1509 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. 1. 880.

†Perquadlibe, -les. *Obs.* (?)

It is uncertain what Cowdale means: *perquadlibe* or somelike some rich c. forms of *perdenable*.

1535 Coverdale *c* Lam. v. 6 Who so euer despyseth the lebanons, and spreadeth the perquadlibes [ed. 1537 perquelles] the lone & the blynde, which (lebanons) Dauids welle haueth. [LXX. ἀνοικτὸς ὁ παραβλέπων Ἀραβ. παλιμπαι δοκιμασιν Συριακ.] 1580 Wyvill reaches the golden of the hewe 1921 1588 laddle tunckid the gaseth of Sonnys 1934 *Grand B., Cressmore, Spr.*, Gramm. gaseth up to the gutters, etc. gosse, etc. *B. F.* let him get up to the waterocurse.]

†Perque·r, -quei·r, -qui·re, *adv.* (*adj.*). *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 -quere, 6 -quier. [a. F. *par cuer* (in OF. *quoer* (12th c.), *cuer* (12–13th c.), *cuoer* (14–15th c.), by heart, by memory; hence, perfectly, exactly.] By heart, by memory; hence, perfectly, accurately. *To have perqueir*: to 'have by heart', to know or remember perfectly.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 758 Than all perquer he will it wit. [1378 *St. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Thomas*) 419, & betyt so, for he was wyse, Al þat til a speak wald ken, Ful to schort tyme wele purpens. 1390–20 Dunbar *Poems* xx. 30 Gif thow can nocht schaw furth the syntaxe perquere. 1577 in Balfour *Oblivion, Godes*, & Haue (1579) 15 He [the Lord-justice] perquere the decreetis perquere to-fornent of worthe. *a* 1586 Sir R. Maitland *Poems* (1830) II. 80 Nor all ane Persone the devyis and the deil, Quhilk I belef the letchour hes per quoir. 1880 Sir J. Sinclair in *Scottish Ballads* (1890) 140 The fearful tale—gylit known his tuik prequeir. 1828 Burns *Lett.* (1877) I. 87 A member of mine passages I had perquier. 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* i. 100 Could nowse nicks prettily swear, And had a nerve o' facts perquier.

b. *Intensify.* Certainly, without doubt, assuredly, verily; rightly, specifically.

a 1350 in Dunbar's *Poems* (1892) 322 Far be that paciens me medel has, the ork dispitouss haue perquere. 1560 A. Scott *Poems* i. 46 Lat perverst prelotis tell perquier.

B. *adj.* Thoroughly versed, 'perfect'; ready.

1500 *Satire. Poems Reform.* xxx. 72 Hype of hipocrit, with iudgement perquere. *c* 1560 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1487 Their infidel perquerent footwayis to them baith. 1592 K. Francis *Ajax's Sp. to Pirrus Machiav. Disc.* (1636) 2 At thereupe I am no' soe perquire, Nor soe diserous as he.

Perquest (*pəkwe·st*), *v. rare*[−0]. [app. f. PER- 1 + QUEST, after L. *perquirere*: see next.] *trans.* To search through.

1891 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* xv, There never was a ship more ardently perquested: no stone was left unturned, and no expedient untried.

†Perqui·re, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perquīrere* to make diligent search for, f. PER- 2 + *quærĕre* to seek: cf. OF. *parquerir*.] *trans.* To search through, or make diligent search into. Hence **†Perqui·ring** *ppl. a.*, inquiring.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Pr. Chirurg.* Which (Mr. Robet, a verye inventive and perquiringe man. 1859 Clement *Dic. Cibaries* 73 Perquire *Exinguishers*, and some recipe, A Romish Pope turn'd willing Anchorite.

Perquisite (*pə·rkwĭzĭt*). Also 5, 7 perquesite (7 -ite), 6–8 **perquisit** (7 -ite). [ad. L. *perquisītum* that which is diligently searched for or sought after, in med.L. a thing acquired or gained, an acquisition, f. L. *perquīrĕre* (see prec.).]

†1. *Law.* Property acquired otherwise than by inheritance: see PURCHASER, and cf. CONQUEST 2b. *Obs.*

1) 1290 Britton ii. xxx. § 3 En quae facta sunt, secundum quosdam locum habent de perquisito in scripto cum de terrenium vero donationibus aliud est. 2) 1292 Fleta i. ii. 6, Testamentum quidem...tenetur in Curia de Cornu quidem vero de Rege per tenentiam vel per perquisitum.] *c* 1430 tr. *Chartier c* 1103 in *Godefroy Hist. Ch. V.* I. 831 The lands the which the same Alianorde had by the gift of the said Karl his fadir and also of his owne getyng of perquisite is kairyston. 1508 Bacon *Maxims & Use Com. Law* i. xi. (1636) 30 Though the law giveth it not in point of inheritance, but onely as a perquisite to any of the blood as lies in point to attain. 1870 Rodger *Law Dict., Perquisite*..., signifies any thing gained by ones own industry, or purchased with ones own Money: contradistinguished from that which descends to one, from Father, or other ancestors. 1904 J. Mabon *Law. Tribe.* 3.

†b. In generalized use: An acquisition. *Obs.*

1683 Jos. Taylor *Gold. Grove* To Rdr., Not to the Purchases and Perquisites of the World.

2. *Law.* Casual profits that come to the lord of a manor, in addition to his regular annual revenue. For the sources of these see quot. 1579.

[1279 in *Madox Formulare* (1702) 65 Maurician de Chesterton in Comitatu Northamptonie, cum omnibus suis perquisitis, redditibus, servitiis, prato, pasturis et perquisitis Civitatum.] *a* 1350 Lelland *Itin.* II. 30 King Richard the first gave to Cistercians the Cistex and Perquisites of 2 Hundreds thereabout yn Gloucestshir. *c* 1450 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 28 Worse hath a theefe...take it in haste. To wyfe the lordship with the perquisites. 1579 *Rastell Termes of Lawes* 198/1, *Perquisites* are advantages and profittes that come to a manor by casualty, and not yearely: as Escheates, Harriotes, Reliefes, waytes, courtes, forfeytures, amerciaments in courtes, wardes, marriages, goodes and landes purchased by villaines of the same manour, and divers such like things that are not certaine but happen by chaunce, sometymes more often then at other tymes. 1620 Cowell *Stat. Sewers* (1840) 102 If the Copyhold were overthrown by the Sea, the Lord should lose his Freehold of the soil, his Seignory, yearly Rents and Fines for admittances, and all other perquisites. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xi. 91 Marriage, or the value marriage, was not in antient times any perquisite or advantage to the guardian, but rather the reverse. 1846 Cecil Digest ed. vi. IV. 320 A court baron being incident to a manor of common right, the manor cannot be granted by a private person, with all exception of the court baron and its perquisites; but may be so granted by the King. 1892 Great Gold Mines I. 6 Commutation of tolls, court perquisites, and other rents from.

3. *generally.* Any casual emolument, fee, or profit, attached to an office or position in addition to salary or wages.

1585 Jones *Def. Stud.* (1612) 640, I know not the yearely perquisites that the Pope made of his Electors, Prouinciall, Archpatriarkes, Primates, Totalities, Tanquets, Tuberquets, for his Bulles, his Seales, his Signatures: for Kissing Feete, for Egs, for White meat, for Priests Concubines, and for other like merchandize. 1593 in Cross *Gild Records* II. 76 The warders...shall have the same perquisites that they were have. 1661 J. Stratford *Perquisites &c. Prerogatives for* ten violations of *regina*, which is a perquisite or grant of his Majesties Jurisdiction. 1690 T. Hyde *Acc. New Colonel.* 2. 1706, That part of their Office that enabled them to receive several Advantages Perquisites and Droits. 1893 Lavergne *Rural Fcon. Engl.* III. 48 Colonel Goddard, Governour of Bermudas...is to be allowed 5 per cent. besides the perquisites of his government. 1772 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 13 Were the officers of the Crown restricted to a certain salary only, they would lose those perquisites of their office. 1785 Blackstone *Comm.* I. iv. 219 The queen ...is entitled to an antient perquisite called queen-gold, or queen-rights. 1805 Statistical Account Wks. (1871) II. 68 There shall be no establishment of officers, with other salaries or perquisites. 1810 Hall *Decent Observ. Passages* iv. 121 The meat offered in sacrifice was in some measure the perquisite of the priest.

b. *fig.*

1709 Vanbrugh *Confed.* i. iii. Ah, Flippanta, the perquisites of quality are of an unspeakable value! 1710 *Tatler Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 1 To an honest Mind the best Perquisites of a Place are the Advantages it gives a Man of doing Good. 1837 Wesley. *Gen. 23 Apr.* 201 The King (Frederic) seems to have treated the matter (amongst his commissars bind) very coarsely, remarking, 'It is only one of the little perquisites of my trade'.

6. Any article that has served its primary purpose, or that is supposed to be no longer in use, which is customarily left to subordinates, attendants, employees, or servants to turn to their own profit, or which they claim a customary right to take or ? pick up: for their own use.

Such are the perquisites of an executioner or hangman, of valets, ladies' maids, cooks, college 'scouts', employees or assistants in any work to which there tends to be some waste or superfluity.

1709 Prior *Widow & Cat* 39 Was it fit To make my cousin a perquisite, And send to sweet your wages? 1733 Somerville *Chase* iv. 260 Those claim the Flesh, the bloody Perquisite for all their Toils. 1823 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* i. vi, Verdant discovered the extended meaning of the word perquisites [among college servants]. 1834 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. 161 The *grillage* of a prize taken by storm was regarded as the perquisite of the soldier. 1861 Smyles *Engineers* II. 298 The fishermen claimed as their right the perquisites of 'wastage' and 'bathage', and they took care that those two items should include as much as possible.

d. A gratuity expected or claimed by some employers, waiters, servants, and the like, from those to whom they perform service in connexion with the duties for which they are employed; a customary 'tip'.

1721 Anonym *Tirone Fil.* No. 40 (1734) 201 Most candidates give leave of the practice, by paying his own 2 crowns, (which is call'd his perquisite,) to chuse their own examiners. 1727 *Gay Begg. Op.* ii. Your father's perquisites for the escape of prisoners must amount to a considerable sum in the year. 1803 *Cobbett's Mag.* 134 I would most heartily subscribe, namely, that what is given to servants at inns is not to be looked upon as wages, but as perquisites. 1841 W. H. Ainsworth *Old St. Paul's* I. 229 A party of choristers were demanding 'open-money' (a fabulous exaction which they claimed as part of their perquisites).

c. More vaguely: The emoluments or income from any office.

Prob. so called first in cases where the income consisted solely or mainly of casual receipts or gratuities.

1702 Heaven *Collect. Ch. H. S.* (1711) 413 Dr. Hudson made...(on) vested Keeper of the Bodleian Library with Liberty allow'd ... of being Keeper of the Anatomy Schools ... to purpose to advance the perquisites of the Place which are very inconsiderable. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 648 Where lie that fills an office, shall revere Ty conduct it presents of doing good More than the perquisites.

†**4.** *concr.* An adjunct, appurtenance, or proper accompaniment of anything. *Obs.*

[1222 *Will of W. Standlevegh* (Somerset Hse.), Item lego duos sochos...unum cooperum segetarium...ad falcicandum solido bovum cruore segetarium cum aliis perquisitis.] 1887 *Percy Diary* ex Aug., My wife very fine to-day, in her own robes Placed coffe and perquisites. 1888 tr. *Chandler's Trav. Persia* 183 Cashin...the City is much ruined, and...it has lost all those Perquisites that us'd to deck the Pomp and Greatness of a sumptuous Court.

5. *fig.* A thing to which one has the sole right.

1703 Wagstaffe *Ef. Pindust Ep. to the Tripe* Prol. 6 King-making some men in Justly given, Owes the great perquisite indeed of Heaven. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. 12, 450 The governours beg a most jealous eye upon what is regarded as the rare peculiar perquisites. 1877 Black *Green Past. xxxi.* (1878) 258 Assembly-no more! [to parliament] dressed even more a personal perquisite than his own.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1712 (title) The Perquisite Monger. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 110 The modern practice of perquisite-taking, which by some may be called a pleasing fee to lawyers. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Letting Ass* I. 12 The perquisite-mongers...blow out the candles with all expedition, to save as much as possible for themselves. 1880 *Daily News* 20 July 5/2 Unit method...does away with...the abominable perquisite system.

†Perquisitio, *n.* error for *petroquisite*: see List of Spurious Words.]

Perquisitor, *n. rare*—1. [f. Perquisite *sb.* + -or.] = Perquisite *sb.* 3.

1736 Wesley *Wks.* (1880) 301 [to clerks] has many gates & ample perquisitors.

Perquisitor (pəɹkwi·zitəɹ). [n. L. *perquisitor*, agent-n. from *perquirere*: see Perquire. Cf. F. *perquisiteur* (Ornano, 14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = 2.] †**1.** A thorough searcher. *Obs.* rare—1.

1. The original acquirer of an estate to which his descendants have succeeded; the first purchaser: *cf.* Perquisite *sb.* 1. *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perquisitor* (Lat.) an enquirer, or diligent searcher. a 1680 Comp. Jamaica Wonderous Is Robyn's Appeal. 33 *Pres. St. Rights.* 420 This proviso is a legislative recognition of the general common law principle of descents, that inheritable blood is only such as flows from the perquisitor of the estate.

†**Perquisqui·lian,** *a. Obs.* nonce-wd. [f. Per- 4 + L. *quisquili-a* trifles, rubbish + -an: cf. Quisquilian.] Thoroughly trifling or worthless.

1640 Ward *Simp. Coller* 18 The very purlieues of infamy, the asylum of paracletian tyros.

Perradial (pəɹrē·diăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Perradi-us + -al: cf. *radial*.] Pertaining to the *perradii* or primary rays of a hydrozoan or other zoophytoid; primarily radial.

1880 E. R. Lankester in *Nature* 4 Mar. 414/1 An organism...may be...*per*-radial, inter-radial, or adradial in position. 1881 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 656/2 The eight areas of the disc and their correspondents are (four) perradial and (four) interradial. 1888 Hickson & Jackson *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (Zoology) The fourth genus ought to have "perradial vessels." *Ibid.* 361 (Hydrozoa Acraspeda) Four of them, the *perradial* tentacles, ...correspond to the four angles of the mouth; four others, the interradial tentacles, extend in development, to the corners of the square sides of the mouth, and the remaining eight *adradial* tentacles occupy the intervals between the *per*- and interradial.

Perradiate (pəɹrē·diĕt), *v.* [f. Per- 1 + Radiate *v.*] *trans.* To radiate through; to penetrate or intersect with rays.

1839 Bailey *Festus* x. (1848) 107 All dark things brightened, all tenebrosities bleed; And truth and love, pervadiating life, Be the new palm of nature. *Ibid.* xxi. 216 The stars, Perradiated each like thunderbolts, Stand clustered into interfocal spheres.

†Perradius (pəɹrē·diŭs). *Zool.* Pl. -ii (-i,ai). [mod.L., f. Per- 4 + Radius.] Each of the primary rays or radiating parts of certain coelenterata.

1880 E. S. Lankester in *Nature* 4 Mar. 414/1 The four first radii [of a discomedusan hydrozoon] to appear in the course of the growth from a simple planula are called the *per*-radii, the next four between these the inter-radii, the next eight between these the adradii.

Perrafrase, obs. form of Paraphrase *sb.*

Perralling, erron. form of Paphalling.

Perre, obs. f. Perry[2]; var. Purray *Obs.*, pottage.

Perre, perree, var. Perrie *Obs.*, jewellery.

Perregal, variant of Parregal *Obs.*

†Perreptation. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action from L. *per-reptare* to creep or crawl through.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perreptation*, a creeping into every corner, a diligent searching.

Perrerer, var. Perrier *Obs.* **Perrewig,** obs. f. Periwig. **Perrey,** var. Perrie, Perry[1] and [2], Purray *Obs.*, pottage. **Perriago, -agius, -aguer, -augre, -awger,** obs. ff. Pierago.

†Perridiculous, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *perridiculus-us* (f. Per- 4 + ridiculus laughable) + -ous.] Thoroughly ridiculous.

c 1600 *Timon* v. v., I have seen these perridiculous asses Whose business contains, now, not one ounce of wits.

†Perrie, perry. *Obs.* Chiefly *pool.* Forms: a. 4-5 (6) perre, 4-5 perree, -ry, -rye, (4 perey, 5 pere, pirre, 6 pyree). β. 4-5 perrye, -ie, 5-6 perry, (5 pery). γ. 5 pierrye, 6 pierrie, (9 pierie). [a. OF. *pierrerie*, *pierie* (Godefroy), syncopated form of *pierrerie*, OF. *perrerie*, f. *pierre* stone + -erie: see -ery 1.

The syncopated form is evidenced in 14-15th c. in Godef.; 1577 Anglo-Fr. must have had *perrie* (from *perrerie*, *pier'rie*, *per'rie*) as the source of 15th c. Mdl. *perrie*, *perry*, whence later *perry*. In the forms *pierrie* (the earliest and chiefest in M.E.), *perree*, *perrye*, *-ie*, the termination is not easy to account for. (Cf. *parrel*, *-le* sb. 3b, and obsol. *cl.* f. *parcel* :—L. *particulam*.) The late 15th and 16th c. forms *pierrye*, *pierrie* followed later French spelling.

Precious stones or gems collectively; jewellery.

a. c 1290 E. Eng. Allit. Poems, *Wynt* (Rolls) xxxiv A riche coroune with perre. c 1300 *Wars Alexander* 73 In gode clothes of gold a-gaped fol. 62/2b With perrey and pelure parelyche to be riche. 13.. *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* xxxiii. 88 Hyde perre, of perrey be pole. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 19 Ac for precious perre pat is paynim wouneb [C. xv. perres, pere, perie, perreye]. ? a 1387 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 371 She was al clad in perree [v.r. pere, perrye, perre] and in gold. c 1450 Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 46 Eyther perreye of stonys and perre [rime bel]. c 1450 *Merl. Tokens* 307 Kyrkeby sche was clobd, In golde and tyrkise pere [rime fyrd]. 1530 Lydgate's *Chron. Troy* II. iii. 1537 And all precious relykes and perre, Pat euermore of custom were [rime *MS.* ? a 1420]. 1598 — *Buchas* (ed. 1618) 24 With royall robines, gold, stones, and perree.]

β. 1422 *Rolls Chron.* 266 Alle was set with perrye [rime *ryngeryde*]. 1561 *Wyll Sir R. Greye* (Surtees Soc.) Cupboorde for perrye. 1592 Greene *Conj.* I. 232 For cloth of golde and for perrie, Which him now wont to emploie. ? a 1600 *Morte Arth.* 1980 Appareilde with perrye and precious stones. ? c 1675 *Spr. Anne Digby* 219 Ye wore the perry on your head. ? a 1700 *Chester Pl.* iv. 59 Therfore horse, harnes, and perry, As fytes for my dignitie. The tyrke of xl I take of thee. c 1768 *Hym to Hurchards* 32 in Hall. *E. P. F.* I. 198 He hughes her perry to her head Of anghers and of rubeis red.

γ. 1580 Caxton *Godeffroy* xl. 76 An anelet or two weyghty ones weight xxxvjxx of pierrye. a 1592 Wyatt *Faithfull Lover* greeth his Mistresse his heart Pierie (1815) 130, I cannot give branches nor slippes...Pierrie, nor pearl, riches and clear. [1880 *Centenp. Rev.* Mar. 411 All this fine pierie, The riches of the land and of the sea.]

Perrin, obs. form of Perry[1], [2], Prawn, a spaall.

†Perrier. *Obs.* Also 5 perreour, perrieur, 7 perier. [a. OF. *perrier* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., now *pierrier*) = Sp. *pedrero*, It. *petriere*, repr. a L. type **petrārius*, and parallel to OF. *perriere*, med.L. *petraria* (Du Cange) in same sense, deriv. of L. *petra*, F. *pierre* stone: cf. Petrary and Petrero.] *orig.* A ballistic engine or cannon for discharging stones; later, a small gun with which ships were armed = Petrero.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 121 If ben shull assayll castell, use Instrumentes castyng stones, as Mangelles or Perrieres. 1482 Caxton *Godeffroy* (1868) 237 They...dyde do make engynes, perrieres, Magnenneaulx, castelles, chatres. 1504 in *Rutland's Cap.* (1905) II. 73 Arrivere of the Turkes...innumere parties of tentes, that shot a store of thore bore and a bulle. 1643 *Lond. Tragic.* 134 The noise of 3 canon and 2 perriers. 1658 Phillips (ed. 2), *Perriers*, a small sort of Great Guns that shoot Stones, carried by Pyrates. 1885 C. W. C. Oman *Art of War* 57 Against walls Edward in 1327 had...the feeble perriers, catapults, and no doubt, least without perceptible effect.]

Perrierie, var. Pierrerie *Obs.* **Perril,** obs. f. Pearl, Peril. **Perrimant, Perriton, Perriwig, Perriwinkle, Perrochdoun,** obs. ff. Pennant, Parrot, Periwig, Periwinkle, Parochial.

†Perrogate, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. pple. stem of L. *perrogāre* to ask one after another.]

1623 Cockeram II, To Desire a thing heartily, *perrogate*.

Perron (pe·rŏn, or as F. [pɛrɔ̃]). Also 4 perroun, 5 peron. [a. F. *perron* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *peiro*, *peiron*. It. *perrone* large stone, great rock, f. L. *petra*, F. *pierre* stone.]

1. A large block or solid erection of stone, with or without steps, used as a platform, the base of a market-cross, a ceremonial monument, etc.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 2419 Out of pe toun pei coom be doun, And set hym on an hyh peron. *Ibid.* 2423 Pe peron it cleuyd. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* iv. v. 203 The Perou that Merlyn had made to fore where pat Lancelot was drawne. *Ibid.* Sacrid. 566 The peron and the grete bestyes Celestiall. c 1530 Lp. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Brytt.* (1814) 132 There was pyght in the middes of the felde a grete peron, whereon there was hangynge a tirbe and a goodly chaine. [1880 Cuyler *Pyrenees*, xiii. 2 square flags of stone, or marble, some five or six feet high, whereon, in old time, Knights errant placed some damsels, challenge, or proofs, of an adventure.]

b. *Obs.* (see quot.).

1683 Kersey *Dict. Polit.* I. 1, vii. 227 Lings...In the centre of the Square, or a pedestal of several steps round it pillar. The Perron supported as an emblem of the civil jurisdiction. —was an object of patriotic reverence and affection. *Ibid.* II. ii. 410.

2. *Arch.* A platform, to which one ascends by steps, in front of a church, mansion, or other large building, and upon which the door or doors open; sometimes applied to a double flight of steps ascending to such a front door.

[c 1470 *Partenay* 4274 And when that Geffray was fourscelid tho, At the perou longe hem sat to hir glaie, At cardi fooling hys hedde by grace.] 1513 Chaucers tr. *Le Chevr. Tweel. Assaill.* I. 129 By Perou we mene an Ascent or Elevation given to the Entrance of a Building. The Portal ...of a Church ...or any other great Building...ought to have a Perou. 1843 Thackeray *Jr. Jo.* xii. II. I. 35 Whitehy. and water was ordered, which was drunk upon the perron before the house. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* viii, An imposing pile, with ...broad perron (or double flight of stairs to the entrance). 1874 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* III. 41 Standing on the lofty Perron of the tall Ducal Palace. 1898 Quiller-Couch *Shining Ferry* iii. Then got the landlord welcomed us on the perron.

Perroquet, p. ack: see Parakeet, Paroquet.

Perrore, obs. form of Parure.

†Perrotin. *Obs.* Forms: 5 perrotin, -yn, 6 perotin, -en, pirrotyn, 6-7 perronet, ? perrotin. [app. a corruption of AF. **pati-resin* = OF. *pain- or pain-resin* 'the resin of turpentine' (Littré). Cf. Pitch-resin.] An old name for a resin of some kind, app. the dry resin obtained from pine trees; colophony.

c 1440 *M. St. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 233 Tak fyve quarteryns of clene rosyn, & a quarteron of good perrotyn, & half a goselle of good olie de olyve. *Ibid.* 234 An unce or fyve & ha perrotyn bede medlen & rubrede. 1595 *Rates of Customs* C 3 b, Pitchers the C. pound xiiis. *Ibid.* 1685 *Ibid. Goods Enrolled*, n. pr. Boxes your Rosens, Pitchers and Wyne, with their vyces of dease nayr. 1688 *Holme Armoury Parvus* ii. 70/2 The best are made of silver ores, free from, or pure ores, out of which distilleth purenum [*Pr.* *pur* clarified unit le pole resine]. 1801 Monthly *Mag.* II. 282 Tobacco is wont with any perrotin [written *pirotin*, ? typographical] to smear with, and speedily to make water. *Ibid.* 282 Of the dry pan-cakes [in dust-ground], those are in most request which be white, pure, unadulterate, or cleane, quite through.

Perrot, variant of Pearl *Obs.*, minute weight.

Perrotatory (pəɹŏ·tătəɹi), *a.* [f. Per- 3 + Rotatory.]

Rotatory.] Passing through a series of terms or objects as if arranged in a circle, so that one passes from the last immediately to the first again.

1840 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perrotine (perɪtī·n). [a. F. *perrotine*, f. *Perrot*, name of the inventor.] A machine for printing calico in colours by means of wooden blocks.

1849 Use *Mod. Arts* 108 The Perrotine is a machine for executing block-printing by mechanical power. 1863 R. Hunnett *Printing Examiner* Jan. 2. 2/2/1 Prior to the white and red discharges with the perrotine, or with a two-colour cylinder machine.

† **Perrour**, obs. form of Parfum.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2338 Pomfret with perry was perrour & odour. 1440 Hale *Forgery Bath* Ch. 20. Ribbin, Vinet copen perrours, and chrystallen, whan they ben in theyr proffred's pompous pavillion.

Perruck(e, -ruke, perruque: see Periwig.

Perruquerian (perukī·rĭăn), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. next: see -ian.] Of or pertaining to a perruquier.

1858 Dickens *Lit. Rec. Bounding Novice* i. The shining locks of those chief characters of perruquerian art.

‖ **Perruquier** (perukyē). Also 8 **perraquier**; rarely anglicized as Periquier, 9 v. [Fr., f. *perruque* Periuke.] One who makes, dresses, or deals in perukes; a wig-maker.

1733 *Voltaire Eng. in Paris* v. I. All the fraternity of mere makers, taylors, perruquiers, hatters, hosiers. 1837 Thackeray *Miscellany* II. The valet ... exposed his head to the perruquier's gaze. 1882 Besant *Ballantyne Explor.* viii. 81. I remember a fashionable perruquier being ruined many years ago.

† **Perry**[1], **pery, pirie.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 pirian, pirie, pyrian, 1–5 pirie, pyrie, 5 pire, pirȝ·e, pyrȝ·e, pirry, purye, 7 pyrrie. *b.* 4–5 perie, 5–6 pero, perrye, 6 parrie, purrey (pearle). [OE. *pirge, pirige, pirie, pyrie*, wk. fem., of obscure formation, taken by Pogatscher to represent a late L. type **pirea, *pirea* (acc. *-eam*) = Rom. *pira* pear. (But no trace of such *a*), has been found in L. or Rom.)

The historical series *pirige, pirie, perie, perrie*, 'perry', is exactly parallel to that of *merige, merie, merrie, merrie*; merry, the *i* in both representing *a* before *r*, which again was doubled after the short vowel.]

A pear-tree; sometimes distinctively the wild pear-tree. Also *attrib.*

937 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 402 Pirian...on ða stowan... middle weardne to ða pyrian. 970 *Ibid.* III. 586 Andlang dic on ða pyrigan. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xxiii. 20 Ic wæs wudubeam wynnum geblowen, ... cræftum gegyrwed. *Pirige, pirigan.* — Grass. *vii. Qf ne ðær pirian beon pyrigan, ne ðær æppla ne beon.* 13.. *Seven Sag.* (*N.*) 121 A fair gardin...Ful of appel, vrie, and alle of pirie; Fruites unige Ouerpasse hem alle. 1382 Lond. *Pr. Pol. A.* v. 20 Pirres and Plomtres were planted to be growen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 337 Thus I lete hym ryde vp on the pyrie in the mynte. *Ibid.* 1. 2230 Vp peere tree I clamb. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. x. (Tollem. MS.) Ac whan a perye is graffid on an appultree. *a* 1440 *Cursor M.* 30 (Cott.) Of gode pire ne sone gode perue. 14.. *Tale to Wr. Wisdom-boy* in *Percy Folio*, ancyent Perrye. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 67 b, You may graffe the Apple upon the Perrey, the Hawthorne, Plume tree, Service tree, ... Peache, Wilowe and Peare. 1598 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. xxxi. 797 High as a Perrie, or wilde Peare tree. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 474 There be some Pyrries and Apple trees that bring forth fruit twise a yeare.

attrib. 14.. *Songs & Carols* xxxii. (*Warton Cl.*), To gryffyn here a gyft of appl, pery ton. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 120 A pere or a medlerie wold be graffed in a pyrrie stock. 1588 W. Watson *Engr. Prophesie* (MS.) in *New Millenn. Inquisit.* (1908) 63 b, Your many graffes the Apples upon the Perrey, the Hawthornes, Plume trees, Service trees, ... Peaches, Wilowes and Peares. 1598 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. xxxi. 797 High as a Perrie, or wilde Peare tree. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 474 There be some Pyrries and Apple trees that bring forth fruit twise a yeare.

Perry[2] (perɪ). Forms: 4 pereye, ? pirì, 5 peirrie, pirre, 5–6 perro, pirney, 6 perio, pirrie, 6–7 perry(e, porrie, 7 porrey, pyrrey, -ie, pirry, 6– perry. [ME. *pereye*, a. OF. *peré* (13–16th c.), *perry* (14th c. in Godef.)—late L. type **pirātum*, f. late L. *pirum* = L. *pirus* pear.] A beverage resembling cider, made from the juice of pears compressed and fermented.

c 1325 Sidrac *Fisyca* I. 205 Ius wine ne se ruyt, Ius sidre, ne ius pereye (*some* manyȝ). 1382 Lond. *Pr. Pol. A.* v. 134 Pirri &in and pirimbi ben pomade in-grisse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Perre, drynke, *pirrium*. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 440 Tak meiklis lovit, peirrie, and ostar soun. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 281/2 Perry (Pirri, *pirrium*, 1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 262 A kind of drinke made of peares named perrie. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1292/2 Beere, before with wine, cider, perrie. 1623 Lodge *Wounds Civil W.* II. Fast. Dost waste, wife? to Rome, Pyrrie to Westmoreland. 1655 Evelyn *Diz in Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 319 The great Pear plantations, planted for the making of Perry in those places where Wine cannot prosper. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 319 Excise ... on fruit laid upon the makers and vendors of beer, ale, cyder, and perry. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 5 In *Lithe C. Wks. Heath* III. Cider, perry, wines ... might easily be obtained by an additional half acre.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perry farmer, perry pear.*

1856 *Perry Cyd.* V. 250 The cider and perry farmer will find the benefit of this. 1896 *Prof. R. Hartwell Sec. Rep.* 108 One of our oldest perry pears, the Longland, equals the well-known Catillac for strewing.

Perry[3], variant of Perrie *Obs.*, jewellery.

Perry[4], variant of Perrit, gust of wind.

Perryall, Perrygrynne, Perrywig, obs. ff. Fair-royal, Perregrine, Periwig.

Persalis, -salve, *obs.* forms of Perseive.

Persalt, per-salt (pə·rsɔlt, -sɔ·lt). *Chem.* [f. Per- 5 + Salt.] A salt formed by combination of an acid with the peroxide of a metal.

1800 Vaughan *Exp. Res.* v. 30 The per-salts give it (phosphoric oxide) an olive-green tint, while the proto-salts produce no change. 1836–9 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* II. 304/1 A red-phosphorus, which on reacting the lungs became a per-salt. 1863 Fownes's *Chemistry*, Chem. ed. Taylor & Fox Ammonia, usually thrown down a red Sesquioxide from the Persalts of Iron.

Persan, -sante, obs. forms of Persian.

† **Persanate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *persānāt-*, ppl. stem of *persānāre* to cure completely, f. Per- 3 + *sānāre* to heal.] *trans.* To cure perfectly.

1623 in Cockeram. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 432 Tetanion wounded by Arrow was thereby persanated.

Persand, -sard, -saunt, variants of Pursuant *Obs.*, piercing. **Persar**, obs. form of Pursuer.

† **Persa-tanize**, *v. Obs. rare*—[f. Per- 3 + Satanize.] *trans.* To possess thoroughly with or by Satan.

1657 *Trials Cath. Relig.* 108 He (Luther's) assertion is 'that Zuinglius, and all who adhere to his doctrine, are Instructed, supernaturally and persanated'.

Persaue, -sawe, -sayue, obs. ff. Perceive.

Persche, obs. f. Parish, Perish *v.*, Perch.

† **Perscri·be**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perscribere*, f. Per- 1, 2 + *scribere* to write.] *trans.* To write out, write or describe at length or in full.

1536 Leland *N. Y.* 6 (*R. in Illus.* I. p. xxii, [They] that from time to time have with great diligence ... perscribed the Acres of your rooms (called Perdenarum, and the Fortunes of this your Realme.

Persecutation (pəɪsĭkiū·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *persecutation* (early 16th c.), ad. L. *persecūtātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *persecūtārī*: see Persecute.] A thorough searching or investigation; careful scrutiny, examination.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxii. 109/2 To the first and universall remorse are of a hard preservation. 1678 R. Russell tr. *Isaiah* xi. 3 I. iii. 21 Void of ingenuity in every Persecutation. 1845 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* iv. viii. Such groaning, visioning, dim preternatural of the mysterious future!

So **Persecu·tate** *v. trans.*, to make a careful or thorough investigation; † **Persecuta·tor** [a. L. (post-cl.) *persecūtātōr*], one who investigates thoroughly (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1900 A. Lang in *Cornhill Mag.* Dec. 769 We had all savage languages persecutated by our Boggs and Kubin.

† **Persecu·te**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *persecuter*, ad. L. *persecūtārī*, f. Per- 2 + *sequī* to follow or pursue to search closely, examine.] *trans.* To search carefully; to scrutinize thoroughly.

c 1545 Dorde (title) The principles of Astronomye, the whiche diligently persecuted ye in maner a demonstracyon to the worldes end. 1547 — *Introd. Knowl.* vii. (1870) 144 If they have reason to persecute the matter.

† **Perse**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 *pl.* **Perses**, -es, 5–6 *sing.* **Pers.** Also (*pl.*) 4–5 **Persens, -ens**, 5 -ons, **Persyn**, -ayn: see Parsee. [a. OF. *Perse* pl.:—L. *Persīs*, in nom. *Persæ* Persian (whence, also, OE. had *Perse*, pl. *Persan*).] A Persian; *pl.* Persians.

1–3 St. Matthew *Orm.* 11 v 3 Þu wærenn Þa Perse mid þeim twelue þeoddeoww. *Hild., Ot. Persenn.*] 1380 Wyclif *Dan.* v. 28 Thi kyngdam is departid, and is geuun to Medis and to Perses. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xxvii. (MS. Add. 27, 944) Aber Nonnatik be gessant were ... and taȝt be persis [v. r. Persis] to worschipe be sonne. 1440 Lydgate *Assemble of Gods* 1. 220 Ne nam with Xerxes Kyng, Conquerit vp-on Perses and Medes, all xx. 1588 Bible (Bishops') *Dan.* vi. 12 The lawe of the Medes and Perses that altereth not.

Perse (pəɪs), *a.* and *sb.*[2] *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **pers**, 4 **perce, peerse**, (5 **persche**) 6 **peirse**, 5, 7– **perse.** [ME. *a.* OF. *pers*, *-e*, = Pr. *pers*, It. *perso*:—late L. *persus* (in med.L., Du Cange) : see *Note* below.]

In early writers, Blue, bluish, bluish-grey; in later writers often taken (after Italian) as a dark obscure blue or purplish black; also *sb.* as name of the colour, or of a stuff of the colour.

?*a* 1386 Chaucer *Rom. Rose, Fair* 87 It hath bowes an hundred paire, Of gaie & blowen, inde and pers, And many leaves fol dyverse. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 459 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al. *Ibid.* 612 A long garnade of pers vp on his hede. 1398 *Bk. Alexander* (*C.*) (Bodl.) 1137 (Rawl.) Purpur, Bonnet, pele & pers. *c* 1400 *Melusine* 126 The eldest ... hath one eye vnblu, & that other ey is persin & liere. 1523 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 126 Pellabard drane in many dolent hew, Sum pers, sum gaull, sum burnet, and sum blew. 1556 Parliam. *Paris*, 287 colours. 1848 J. A. Langford tr. *Simond's Switzer* (1849) 78 The water was sharper for that purse (*Dicit enelle fait cela purse*). 1884 Yeats. *Lib. Esthonia* II. Whitsel immensely to the purse, dark, snowy sea.

Hence (*Cent. Dict.*) **Perseblue**.

a 1400 Boucicaut 1876 (1878) 88 Cum vellus cuvis de purpyre et de persablieus.

[*Note.* The Romanic word was perh. a back-formation from *Persia*, or L. *Persæ* Persians, *Persicus* Persian. Med. L. had also, in same sense, *persanus*, and *perpicus* (cf. *purple* above). Du Cange conjectures of the state of Acaicolo that *persus* was a dialect. of *purpa*, Ital. name of *marjoram*, referring to the colour; others would explain *persicus* as peach-coloured, from *persicum* Peach (both from *Persicus* Persian).

So *Mélio's* Chron. (Ser. Whitley 1878) L. *persicus* is glossed *bleuus*, i.e. Eglic blue. But *Plinio* 1611 renders *lividus* 'a darke or blacke mourning colour'; some take it for the colour of dead Marjoram. Some have also read it for a Punch colour.' Cf. Thesm *Concrete* 11. 22. 24 If green is an colour where it purposes a de nero, no value I open, but also Lilied as to range of meaning in French, and F. Towneau *County Studies* 314 The colour *perse* in Dante and other mediæval writers.]

Perse, obs. form of Pierce, Pierse.

‖ **Persea** (pəɪ·sĭă). [L., a. Gr. περσέα.] **a.** *Ancient Mythol.* Name of a sacred fruit-bearing tree in Egypt and Persia. **b.** In *Bot.*, genus of trees and shrubs, N.O. *Lauraceæ*, common in tropical America and the West Indies, of which one species, *P. gratissima*, produces the Avocado or Alligator pear. Also *Persea-tree.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* xv. xli. The tree Persea ... is for different from the Peach-tree Persica, and beareth fruit like unto Bolesaus, of colour red. 1708 Phillips, *Persea*, (Gr.) a Tree that grows in Egypt like a Peach-tree, and bears a Fruit of the Bigness of a Pear or Apple. [1845 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 537 The fruit of Persea gratissima, so much esteemed in the West Indies under the name of the Avocado pear.] 1858 C. W. Goodwin in *Camdr. Rev.* 358 She requests to have the persea trees cut down. 1877 A. R. Wallace *Ly Nile* xii. 310 The sacred hawk sitting in the centre of a fan-shaped persea tree. 1895 Sir J. W. Dawson in *Expositor* July 60 The tree of life represented by different species, as the palm, the banyan, the persea, the oak ... the mistletoe.

† **Persecate**, *v. Obs. rare*—[f. ppl. stem of L. *persecāre* to cut through, f. Per- 1 + *secāre* to cut.] (See quot.) Hence also † **Persea·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Persecate*, to cut. *Persecation*, a cutting.

Persecute (pəɪ·sĭkiūt), *v.* Also **6 persequute, -kute, persecvte.** [a. F. *persécuter* (Amyot, 14th c.), f. L. *persecūt-*, ppl. stem of *persequī* to pursue, follow with hostility or malignity, f. Per- 1, 2 + *sequī* to follow. (Littré and Hatz.-Darm. derive F. *persécuter* immed. from *persécuteur*.)]

† **1.** To pursue, chase, hunt, drive (with ribaldes, or with attempts to catch, kill, or injure). *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 61, Iason and Hercules persecuted them with their armes as long as they dured. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxix. 17 They lefte the the stordinge open, that they might persecute Israel. 1552 Huloet tr. *Alvard's Elegy* 2. (1843) 260 Twelve crowders...have persecuted them flying, some one way and some an other. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 428 With Balearick Slings, or Cretonian Bow, To persecute from far the flying Foe.

† **b.** To follow up, pursue, prosecute (a subject); to carry out, go through with. *Obs.*

1548 Lambert tr. *Pol. Verg. De Inventr.* v. viii. My purpose is onely to speak of the Inventors...not to persecute the particulars. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Linc.* (1811) 244 Such persecute the Metaphor too much.

2. To pursue with malignancy or enmity and injurious action; *esp.* to oppress with pains and penalties for the holding of a belief or opinion held to be injurious or heretical.

1480 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* II. xlii. 208, [He] refreyned hym in many thynges, and so repented that he dyed not persecuted no grete cristen men. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 10 Blessed are ye when men shall revyle you, and persecute you...for my sake. — *John* v. 16 And therfore the Iewes did persecute Iesus, and sought the meanes to slee him. 1632 Bishop Lancelot. tr. *Sel.* 278 In a place where the Christ Power did persecute, or not under the Church. 1669 Penn tr. *Lactan's 1st Lat. Toleration* 10 That the Church of Christ should persecute others...I could never yet find in any of the Books of the New Testament. 1719 Young *Love Fame* (1842) II. 289 Though I am...a very steadfast son of the Church of England, I think myself bound not to wish to persecute you. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 303 Some contagion, bred in the poor brutes We persecute. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 200 Those who thought banished saints persecutors, and indeed a time When single thought is civil crime. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* (), 18 The belief that a man is persecuted by hidden conspirators is one of the common symptoms in insanity.

3. To harass, trouble, vex, worry; to importune.

1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Fop.* v. ii. [He] was taken with a grievous sickness, which persecuted him so violently, that soon dispatched of his life. 1598 Fenner *Def. E. Sandys & P.* 322 By labouring to the Head of the Duy to get over the Monarchies, we were persecuted with Hary Fevers. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 280 He may ...Plague with Hymns, or persecute with Rhimes. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xlix, 'Which is the cause of your persecuting me to balance your wife?'

4. To prosecute (a person, † or suit) at law. Now only a dialectal or humorous substitution for Prosecute v.

1585 Caxton *Carmell* 43, Pople whyche by frauds and fauchyons studye for to drawe from eyre and other swche worthe by whiche they may persecute them. 1780 Bloye tr. *Alekbeme's Comm.* 271 He will persecute his wife against the Bishop. 1859 Stanley *Hist. Patriarchs* 10 (1876) 224/1 Cities be persede of the Counsel made choice of Archbishops, as excellent Lawyer, but some who being obliged for his gifts and kindness, persecuted eagerly all such as incurred not him only, but any of his friends. 1784 *Stat.* 24 *Geo. III, Linc. Colleg.* c. v., 'Statutes to taken as the fact shall be prosecuted according to law, by the parish expens'. 1878 Bromley *Provinc. Words Linc.* (E. D. S.), 'Trespassers will be persecuted'. *Notice near the Peas-dykes, Lincoln.*

Hence **Persecuted** *ppl. a.*, **Persecuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1540 Bale *Mystery of Iniquity* 59 This cruell persecuting, thys murtherynge of innocentes. 1550 Hooper, *Persecuted, persequutus.* 1892 Dowden *Shakesp.* xii. 287 The distressed hound...following still...The persecuted creature.

to and fro. 1579 Spenser *Shepheardes Calender* IV. 133 The blasphemy, the persecuting fiend. 1581 Cogan *Haven Health* 118 Those that laid out the persecuted lives. 1839 Penny *Cycl.* *Lord Protector Rome* II. 367 The new-made Christian was taken to the persecuting Emperor Diocletian.

Persecutor. [f. Persecute *v.* + -or (= F. *persécuteur*).] One who is persecuted.

1882 Buckland *Notes & Jrnl.* 310 I doubt whether the wretched [spectators of the whale] can afford much dramatic pleasure and comfort to the persecutor.

Persecution (pɜːsɪkiūʃən). Also 4 **par.**: 3 **persecucion, -sieution, 6 -sequtiun, -qvssion.** [ME. *persecucion*, etc., a. OF. *persecution, persecucion, -quecion* (12th c.), ad. L. *persecūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *persequī* to Persecute.]

I. The action of persecuting or pursuing with enmity and malignity; *esp.* the infliction of death, torture, or penalties for adherence to a religious belief or an opinion as such, with a view to the repression or extirpation of it; the fact of being persecuted; an instance of this.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxi. 8 If persecucion of be world, or temptacions was agreyed me. 1390 — *Pr. Consc.* 4410 Gret persecucion þan suld be with Antecrist stirred euen. 1579 Rogers *Treas.* 3. His faith...Hold on A persecucion...On thaim that will þam hallud was. 1586 Wylie *Mark* v. 10 Herald in the text nathen persecucion for opinionne (1580 persecutione). 1660 Comenius *Chron.* (Addl. 89 He compelled him that he should stop the persecution of Christ's men. 1680 Dryd. tr. *Maimbourg's Compl.* 113 If the same were Chemnitz's persecution against the Lutherans. 1843 Jer. I. Bonnar *Relig. Mod.* x. I. 13 Persecution is a last and ordinary way to plant Religion. 1869 Freem. *Norm. Conq.* v. II. (1876) 310 To thrive by Persecution...is not the incommunicable Prerogative of Divine Truths;...even Errors do often gain by it too. 1883 Pulpit *Mon. Philos.* vi. 2. the Persecutions produced by sincere conviction, are any real charge of opinion; on the contrary, it deepens the public morals by lending men to persecution and consequently ends in a general free moral indelicity. 1898 Macalpine *Rom. Martyrs* (1887) 30 To punish a man, because we infer from the nature of some doctrine which he holds...that he will commit a crime, is persecution, and is, in every case, foolish and wicked. 1880 Lecky in *Spectator* 13 Nov. 1456 In the judgment of the early Christians, the proceedings of Decius and Diocletian were persecutions. To the Pagans of the day...they were simply legal prosecutions.

b. A particular course or period of systematic infliction of punishment directed against the professors of a (religious) belief; *esp.* the ten persecutions of the Christians under the Roman Empire, the Marian persecution, etc.

1587 T. Fenton *Trag. Hist.* (Malh.) V. 111 No wonder now of Diocletianus, was he three yers of his grete persecucion here unto vnder Diocletianus to be. Est and Mauolleuus to be West. *a* 1590 *Three Kings' Cologne* xxxvi. 170 For begin ning a newe persecucion of brother against his owne bloud. 1594 Fenton *Certain tr. Secrets* 20 Seruyt Alfaxat, at Verulamy was martyred, in the 2. persecution of the Churche, as wytnesseth Polidorus. 1598 Grenev. *Antiq. Rome* II. v. 216 (Marg.) The celebrated number of ten persecutions has been determined by the ecclesiastical writers of the fifth century. 1603 Sanderson *Last Treat. W. Tong.* 6 The best and most read of the persecutions to which believers were subjected throughout the Roman empire, that of Diocletian.

c. *transf.* Persistent or continued injury or annoyance from any source; sometimes humorously applied to the annoying importunity of advisers, beggars, suitors, etc.

1587 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xiii. 98 b, Not withstanding sundrye of Diuers persecutions, as well by warres, fire, pestilence, sundrydeaths, as sundry other calamities. 1603 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 21 He...with prayers'd righteousness, or strong the Wishes, and persecutions of the skie. 1680 J. Dicken tr. *Chemnitz' Pap. Antichr.* 6 There is not to see now with the first persecution of Nero, Decius, and Maximinus. 1683 Lond. Prentice Chamber 26 Object 48 Which their Sons resolved him safe from their well meant persecution, he prefer'd some respite from vexation.

†**2.** The action of pursuing, pursuit, chase; pursuance, prosecution; of an aim, etc.; quest. *Obs.*

1430–40 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 391 Grete Alexander the Conqueror...in the persecucion of Darius [Darium], to purchase to Darius's Empire, whan he pursued Darius. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* 83 A hearty persecution of the rules of good life.

†**3.** (Legal.) prosecution. *Obs. rare.*

1532 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 3 Their bestfull seales obteyned by persuasion, sinystre praktysinges and all other their lawfull defenses and remedies to every suche suite.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *persecution-fanatic*, -maniac (an insane delusion that one is persecuted).

1846 Mrs. Parvis *Wks.* (1851) II. 1056 It is delicious to the persecution-maniac to reflect that no general bill has passed in favour of the Protestant Dissenters. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 748 Even "persecution mania" may in an early symptom of general paralysis.

Hence **Persecu tional** *a.*, of or relating to persecution.

1887 *Athen.* 5 *Nov.*/2 VIII. 663 Dr. Robinson...finds persecutional characters connected as well as what he calls 'homicidal motifs'. 1893 *Alienist & Neurol.* XIV. 628 Various delusions, generally of the "persecutional" kind.

Persecutive (pɜːsɪkiūtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *persecūt-*, ppl. stem of *persequī* + -ive.] Of a persecuting character; tending or addicted to persecution. Hence **Persecutiveness.**

1859 Gaussen *Times* Ch. IV. II. 208 The temple of persecution and compelling powers which is within human hearts. 1864 H. Mann *Mysl. Imp.* x. 21 I. 238 If the Devil be a Beast, that which makes him so is the wickedness of his nature, his persecutiveness of the Church of God. 1864 Scott *Wan. Heart, Gabbles* ...refused to permit his followers to move to this problem, and were, as he said, persecutive times. 1884 *Rambler* 10 June 2 They do more harm to real religion by their one-sided persecutive views than all the Roman and Calvinist to existence.

Persecutor (pɜːsɪkiūtəɹ). Also 5–6 -our, 6–7 -er. [orig. a. AF. *persecutour* = F. *persécuteur*, Of. *persecutier* (12th c.), ad. L. *persecūtōr-em*, agent-n. from *persequī* to Persecute; see -tor, -ator. Also with -or of Eng. origin: see -er 2.] One who persecutes; 'one who harasses others with continued malignity' (J.); *esp.* one who harasses others on account of opinions or belief.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Alsop* vi. viii, We have a grete persecutor, which is a grete persecutour ouer vs alle. 1508 Trevisa's *Bar.* I. xix. 8 [He] was a blasphemer, and a persecutour, and a tyraunt. 1642 Rutherford *Jonat. Mal.* xv. 23. 1. 80. (1655) 666 Lactius, that subjunctive persecutor of women saints. 1840 Hawker *Apol. Introit.* Wks. 1870 III. 301 A wondrous and fully persecutor called Saul-Hawker. 1778 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1819) II. 416 The ancient apologists of christianity have censured, with equal truth and severity, the irregular conduct of their persecutors.

Persecutory (pɜːsɪkiūtərɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory.]

1. a. Given to persecution, persecutive. **b.** Of or relating to persecution.

1632 B. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* 272 The crafty leaches, and persecutory drifts whereby he endeavoured to allure the Catholicks to the Arian Sterile. 1720 Bucholar *Apol. Quest.* 32 A Civil and Empire, to Persecutory of his Servants, in Pagan Name. 1893 *Michael's Syst. Med.* VIII. 210 In many cases persecutory and exalted delusions are intimately mixed.

†**2.** Pursuant *of. Obs. rare.*

1574 Hellowes *Anal. Rom. Law* (1590) 30 Actions were persecutory of the Thing, *v.* of the Penalty. *Ib.* of Both.

Persecutress (pɜːsɪkiūtrɛs). [f. Persecutor + -ess.] A female persecutor.

1647 R. Stapylton *Pastorall* 10. 103 note, Juno, the persecutress of the chast, and implacable persecutresse of lascivious women. 1760 H. Walpole *Let. to Sir D. Dal-rymple* 3 Feb., Remarkers against her persecutress. 1889 *Catch. Mag.* Mar. 301 The persecutress was relentless.

Persecutrix (pɜːsɪkiūtrɪks). *rare.* [n. L. *persecūtrix*, fem. of *persecūtor*.] = prec.

a 1552 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 194 A cruell persecutrix of Godlie people. 1618 Knox & *Ist. Reformat.* iv. (1644) I. 139 The women was translated into the eyes and upon the lips of its persecutrix. 1840 G. S. Faber *Prim. Luth.* (1842) I. 23 If Rome be an illustrious persecutrix of the real people of God.

Perseo, obs. form of Perse.

Perseo (pɜːsɪ·ō), *n. rare.* [f. *Perse* *sb.* (Persian) + -o.] Of or pertaining to posterity.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Perseid (pɜːsɪ·ɪd). *Astron.* [ad. mod.L. *Persēidæ*, pl. *Persēides*, Gr. *Περσηΐς*, pl. -ίδες, daughter of Perseus.] In *pl.*, A group of meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation Perseus. Also *attrib.*

1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 799 The meteors of the shower were first named Perseids by Schiaparelli in the year 1866. 1883 Kleiber in *Nature* 2 *Astro-Physics* 18. 710 History of the great comet of 1862, and of the chevon derived shower of Perseid meteors.

Persesity (pɜːsɛ·sɪtɪ). [ad. mod.L. *persēitās* (Duns Scotus *c* 1300), f. *per se* by itself—Gr. *καθ' αὑτό*, as used by Aristotle, *Anal. Poster.* i. 4; see Per *prep.* 9. In F. *persēité*.] The quality or condition of existing independently, or of being predicated essentially of a subject.

1892 St. Bonaventure *Reason & Nat. Spirits* in *ibid.* Substance is a mode of Existence, to which it adds Persesity. 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 208 One novelty...in philosophy—the exclusion of the *per se* and *secundum se*-ity, which we add such a figure to what goes for metaphysics.

Persetus, obs. form of Perceive.

Persel, persely, Perselius, Perseneppe, obs. ff. Parsley, Pursuance, Parsnip.

†**Persenti·scency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *persentiscent-em*, pr. ppl. of *persentiscēre* to perceive clearly, f. Per- 2 + *sentiscēre* to perceive, detect.] Direct or intuitive perception of truth and certainty.

1710 *St. Mark's Addit. Add.* Sched. on App. to § 7 Let him consider that this very Perseniscency is one of our faculties. ...This internal Perseniscency may in some measure, though as a great distance, imitate that of God.—Cartesius.

Perseperion, obs. form of Preceptive.

†**Persequent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *persequent-em*, pr. ppl. of *persequī* to follow after, to pursue.] Following after, pursuing.

1630 Augustine *Cyprian, Collect.* to Made after this manner, but the Papists should first fly away, before the Fire could give way being forth the persequent thing. 1650 Gata *Cat. Complete* II. 10. 492 Libitina given in personal by the Greek Fathers...persequent or attending and concomitant grace.

Perseveration, Perserve, obs. ff. Preservation, Preserve. **Perseu,** obs. Sc. var. Perseu *v.* **Perseuerance, -eunce,** obs. forms of Perseverance, Perseverance.

†**Perse·verable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. post-cl. L. *perseverābilis*, f. *perseverāre* to Persevere: see -able.] Constant, enduring.

1440 tr. *De Imitatione* v. viii. 37 The love of a creature is falsyng & unstable: þe loue of god is true and perseuerable.

Perseverance (pɜːsɪvɪ·rĕns). [a. F. *persévérance* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perseverantia* steadfastness, constancy, perseverance, f. *perseverāre* : see next and -ance. Formerly (also wrongly) : see Note to Persevere.]

1. The fact, process, condition, or quality of persevering; constant persistence in a course of action, purpose, or state; steadfast pursuit of an aim; tenacious assiduity or endeavour.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxvii. 8 Lokis þat þe end of þi werk not be in þe perseuerance. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* i. 22 Holdeth eh for loue this last at ese, That god hem graunte vp goode perseuerance [*other readings* perseuerence]. *c* 1390 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1224 With Verrue bye reuerende name Called Perseuerance [*other readings* perseuerence, perseuerence]. *Life* vi. 18 Watch therefore with all perseuerance [*Wore.* hyrpenesse, Trinity assurance and vnpleasaunce]. 1626 Sanders *Fr. & Ch.* 12. iii. 130 Perseuerance, feares any Lord, Keepes house bright: to haue none, is to lose Quene out of Guilden. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 146 Iob, Whose constant perseverance overcame Whatever his cruel malice could invent. 1708 Brown *Curs. Inhal.* IV. 200 There is nothing which will not yield to perseverance and method. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxii, They kept on with unabated perseverance. 1892 Weismann *Lect. Chr.* 102. v. Perseverance which hardened into obstinacy.

b. *transf.* of things: Persistence.

1666 Geneva *Addit. Brief. Aston. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1667) 322 If species be said to be a perseverance of type [metaphor of bleeding itself with other types.

†**2.** Possessing, abiding (in existence). *Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* Plasters (Intr. 2) vessels...for greatest use or perseverance, till occasion serves.

2. *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace leading finally to a state of glory.

Final perseverance, perseverance of the saints: the doctrine that those who are elected to eternal life, justified, adopted, and sanctified, will never permanently lapse from grace or be finally lost: one of the 'Five points of Calvinism', and then stated in the Westminster Confession of Faith xvii. § 1: 'They whom God hath accepted in his Beloved, effectually called and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly persevere therein to the end, and be eternally saved'.

a 1555 Bradford *Let. to Prentice in Foxe Lk.* & *M.* (1563) 1203/1 The perseuerance of Gods grace, with the knowledge of his good will, continue with you vnto the ende. 1580 T. Norton tr. *Calvin's Last Table* 2 v., A confession of the same applied vnto, that Perseuerance is grace of God according to the Myste of me. 1598 Calvin *Inst.* II. v. § 3 Eyes perseuerance dooues [*1561* ceasse] or Nortes, Continuance or nede ye the gyfte of God.] 1628 Wotton *Serm. Emmanuel* 9. 32 This helpes is those Who perseuerance of the Saints rejoyce. 1720 Welsh *Wks.* (1850) I. 292 The Apostle was at that time fully persuaded of his own perseverance. 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (ed. 10) 372 According to the Calvinistic system, the elect receive the gifts of perseverance, so that when grace has once been received, they cannot finally fall away from it.

Perseveranse, -eunce, obs. ff. Perseverance.

Perseverant (pɜːsɪvɪ·rănt), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *persévérant* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), pr. ppl. of *persévérer* to Persevere. Formerly (*pəɹsɛ·vərənt*.] Steadfast, persistent, persevering.

[1340: implied in Perseverantly.] 1413 Pilgr. *Sowle* (Caxton) i. xli. (1859) 39 He hath been perseuerant to good purpose. 1552 Act. Privy Council (1894) I. 600 Continuant and perseuerant help. 1606 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.* 3 *F.* vii. 149 Not one perseuerant mutineer See spared. 1680 W. Mount *Heat. Gentl.* ii. viii. 27 That assembly of the Just, Positive and Perseuerant Virtues shall succeed her Triumphant Chariot. 1710 Warner *Disc. Abortion* 2. ii. 31. 333 Christ's coming...was not to save the Elect, but under conditions of Repentance and perseuerant Faith. 1824–6 Pyncheon *Gospel in Gen.* x. 121. 54 When a bold youth to such persons, and steps of treatment courage With hope perseuerant, will reserve, 1903 *Athenæum* 28 July 123/2 The...perseuerant zeal with which he has prosecuted this great work.

†**b.** *transf.* Lasting, enduring, permanent. *Obs.*

1553 in *Eden Arael. Conq.* (1) II. 82 I. 322 Dare neid wicht shall endure unto you and yours propyne a perseuerant memorable. 1592 *Romeo & Jul.* Prol. 64 Hable...more of this we must endlaue...A pere virgin abouy pronounce.

Perseve·rantly, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -ly², or directly after the OF. *adv. perseverament* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] In a persevering manner; perseveringly; persistently; constantly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 250 Hardere þen wokkes bileue god and ani wokkes and diligeñdes, þat is vnmeddlokes and perseuerantliche. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxiv. 203 Whom is he holy? euenle meekliely & perseuerantly. 1535 Wisd. *Salom. Proposed Bk.* Wks. 1088/1 And so dwelleth he Christ & Christ in him perseuerantly. 1892 Stanton *Virgin. Fidelis* vi. (1911) 101/1 He perseuerantly died to the world for the glory. 1896 C. Bertram *Visit. Bp. Rome, Cath. Ch.* 38 By communicating perseuerantly with the Churches in which these oaths of allegiance and disclaimer have been taken.

†**Perseveration.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *perseveration*, -*acion* (1356 in Godef.), ad. L. *perseverātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perseverāre* to Persevere.] Persevering, perseverance.

1620 *Pargeter's Hippo-Chap.* (1811) 81 Have said his faith and long perseveration, Had almost Fate's lot to remonstrate. 1683 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* (ed. 2) 68, [Not] to this siege manifested the utmost of what suffering and perseveration can do.

Persevere (pɜːsɪvɪ·ə), *v.* Forms: 4–5 perse·uere, 5–7 -ver·ere, -ver·en, 5–6 -ver·er, 5 -ey·ver, 6 perse·ver, -ey·ver, -ear·ver, par-

se'rare. *ff.* 4–5 perseuer-e, 4–6 -seuere, 6 -seuer-re, -seuer-r, -seuir-r, 5– perseve-re. [a. *F. persévére-r*, ad. L. *perseverā-re* to abide by strictly, continue steadfastly, persist, persevere, f. *persevērus* very strict, f. PER- 4 + *severus* strict, severe. The usual Eng. pronunciation, down to the middle of the 17th c. or later, was (pəsē·rəv). The form *persevēre* appears to have been used from an early period by Scottish writers, and isolated examples appear in Eng. writers in 15th (mostly in 16th c.). Shaks. used only *persev'er*; Quarles, 1624, used both forms in the same poem; Milton always *persev're*, which became universal by *c* 1680. So with the derivatives *persev'rance*, *persev'rance*, etc.

The two forms arise from the shifting stress in L. *persevērāre* and *perseverāre*. *F. persévérer* and *persévérer*. Milton's use was doubtless determined by Latin quantity.]

1. *intr.* To continue steadfastly in a course of action (formerly, also, in a condition, state, or purpose), esp. in the face of difficulty or obstacles; to continue staunch or constant. Const. *in*, with ff. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1551 He hastyf and jut myyth hem nyhtertale. *Bo[e]thy.*, Ne persuereth ye nat nyyhte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lull.* 17 Who euer deserue to lak pe sentence of dampig, if he wole persuyre in his wil, no man may relese him. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 416 To take aduyse howe they shulde persuyre in their werr. 1588 GREENE *Citizen.* II. 839 That he should steadfastly and constantly persuade and persiste in this...resolution. 1592 SHAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* v. ii. 4 But in her pride she doubly persevers still. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. v. 23, I will persever in my course of Loyaltie. 1624 QUARLES *Sion Hymns* vii. 6 Her affection of the souls...doth persever (*virtus* Verax); but of this in fi. 1638 *Pap. State's Coll.* 429 Nor prize you Jewels could ever Show him, but he did still preserve Like a brave Sacrifice on a pyck.

b. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 632 Quhen pai sall on pe hardestrand persuere, Lowandspap gud neb gladsum chere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Jacobus*) 196 Ber cyprianus 3it pan pat wyse In his fell cause pronuncis. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 198 To persuere in virgynal clennesse. 1484 CAXTON *Curtail* v. How late ye greatte pat dyen wolden persuere in vertue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1262 He wolde no worschip forsuppose, Nore in the werk nyen to persuere. 1510–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxx. 7 God gif to thir...grace ay for to persevir, In hearyt of the gud new yeir. 1535 *Gest Robt Fitz* He the toilet thayne...quhare they vald persiuere and be constant in prayer. 1604 QUARLES *Job Medit.* xx, The fast and Constant mind, that perseueres ...most feares. 1667 MARVELL *P. L.* VII. 630 Thrice happie if they know Their happiness, and persevere upright. 1783 WILSON *Christ Life* III. iv. (1854) 231 If the Mammons should persevere in their present rebellion. 1826 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Your Grace at least ought whether they have been long enough persevered to. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 140 He was determined to persevere at all costs.

† **b.** Const. *to* with infin.: To continue *to*. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxii. xl, Why to hid the face persevre? 1604 LODGE *Seneca* 130 Let Fortune persever to be so wealthy favourable vnto him. 1649 ELIZA MARYWOOD *Female Advice* No. 12 (1658) III. vii What the duty of a wife bound me to while living, I persevere to observe in death. 1708 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Augustus* II. 204 Persevere to celebrate her friendship.

† **c.** with adj. or sb. complement: To remain, continue to be. *Obs.*

1503 DUNBAR *St. Withberge* v. 3009 Whome perseuerit in horis and myndis trew. 1583–7 HOLINSHED *Reform. St. Andrew* Who (*sc.* if he were college mayor of perseuer regent in humanitie alwaie the space of vij or viij yeeres. *c* 1600 DONNE *Elegies on Mrs. Boulstred* 6 So Mad thou perseuer'st too, there would have been Found mad sharpe, wretchinge the old name. 1633 BASTER *Chr. Consorted* xiii. 8 He perseuere impenitent.

† **d.** To proceed steadily on one's way. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneidos* iv, Who doth persever, & to the Troian enterys, shall have gyue pleasure to see the building stow. 1596 DRAYTON *tr. Lucan's Hist. Civil.* I. 35 I will begin at the west end of Lorne, quhair I left ofte, and thairin Northerlie will persewre, vpon the fery coste.

e. *Theol.* To continue in a state of grace. Cf. PERSEVERANCE 2. † *Obs.*

(1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxv. 23 There was a man in gret heuynesse, whos cogitacions were ofte-sithes in doute: I am nat knowen to my-selfe, wether god be among vs, or elles nay (I shal persuere.) 1732 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 241 This does not prove that every believer shall persevere.

f. To persist, insist, in speech or argument. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1580 DENT tr. *Sidleius's Comm.* 184 Dorcilus...urged he continued Syrel nothing, and herein persuered. 1592 SHAKESPEARE *Mids. Night's Dream* I. i. 60 Where I persevere, that within the fair vnset Seasones, viz. in yo. the Kingdom of Christ shall be in his Succession. 1659 LADY *Warwick Diary* 328 'Alas! And crime—much crime I'm lookinge persevered.]

† 2. *a.* To continue, remain, stay in a place, or in a state or condition (implying no active effort). *Obs.*

c 1400 LYDG. *Minor Coventry* 104 For euer to persevre There the is set, and never to departe. 1583 CATHOL. *Doctr. Angels* Luke ascribeth to his weyfyinge saying that all they were by one courage persevering with the Virgine Marye. *c* 1590 *tr. Paradise* (S. T. C.) 308 Quhat is to be thocht quene I hade With quhe to byde and perseuerit. 1598 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 57 Quhil now in peace they dwelle perseuerit. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 74, I would not...that my children should persevere in indolence ignorance till, quite grown up, they had themselves learn'd.

† b. Of things: To continue, last, endure. *Obs.*

c 1507 LYDG. *Reson* & *Sens.* 4388 Thilke fruyt as thou mayst se, Perseuereth ay in hys beawte. 1585 *Ecclo's Parrit.* VI. 2437 That the said Grauers or Graueres, and Letters Patentes...stand and persevere in their full strength. 1593 LD. BURGHLEY *Prudent. Testam.* I. 312 Worthy the good love and affection that hath been bestowed upon it; the Common of Flanders thither persevere. 1599–60 STOWE *Ann.* & H. *Fo.* cxvii. 91 Even to this day we find well as, how all things persevere. 1622 *Bacon. Med.* n. 37 The fourth day, if the disease doe not yet persevere. 1634 G. HERBERT *Temple, Nosegay to Light*, 307, and leaveth but shall they persevere? Extra, Ever. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 1 All Bodies will persevere for ever in that state...in which they once are.

† 3. *trans.* To maintain or support continuously; to cause to continue; to keep constant, preserve.

1510 *Ord. Crysten Man* (W. de W. 1506) iii. 24 Thi-selfe to persuere in thy-selfe. 1535 MYLES COVERDALE *Spirit. Treat.* 2 Wks. (1844) 150 That the liuenes of God persuered fyne. 1633 GUILLIM *Disp. tr. Arm.* xxxiv 13. 44 (1679) 242/1 Such want a principle of Divine life to renew strength from Christ to persevere them in their course.

Hence **Perseve'ring** (*? obs.*) *verbal sb.*

c 1586 CAXTON *Jas. Myrr's* 7, xxv Rooted and bild in good perseuerynge. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 70 (1888) MAITLAND *P. C.* xxx. 639, I in thy perseuering shall rejoyce.

Persevering (pəsēvə·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That perseveres: see the vb.

1630 PRYNNE *Pilgrim* iv. v. 91 Such was his perseuering beauty, that it lasted unto his old age. 1639 GREAT *Calling Tract*, Their persevering footsteps. 1708 ISABELLA WILSON *Diary* in *Misc.* (1841) 150 All glory be to God for persevering grace. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* i. 2, The persevering Spaniard got it round. 1836 T. HOOK *D. Gurney* (L.), He treated more to steady and persevering industry.

Hence **Perseveringly** *adv.*, in a persevering manner, steadfastly, persistently.

1611 COTGR., *Constamment*, constantly...perseueringly. 1658 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 568 Preaching...everlasting life to those who believe in Christ, and perseveringly obey him. 1738 *Weekly Adventurer* 4 *Aug.* 5/1 He...has persueringly refused to answer any interrogatory. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 109 The antipathies...had found History perseveringly moderate. 1865 POLLOK *Truth Sing. Ch.* 70.

Persew, Persewer, Perseyre, Perseyve, obs. ff. PURSUE, PURSUER, PERCHE, PERCEIVE.

Persh, *sb.* (a.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 persche. [Origin unascertained.] A flexible twig; a withe.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxiij. (Bodl. MS.) Perche hab rotinde bodies and leyntide rodis to bende ye trees and hoper...for hoopes. 1850 *Gloucester Glass., Perch, osier.* *Perch, bud.

b. As *adj.* Pliant; flexible.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cclxii. (1495) Yuye is fruter wyldeste bes...more sende and ylyenest than other; and...bes perch. *And bes* is plyenest that they bendes not.

Per-abecting: see PER III. 2 b.

Persian (pə·ːʃən), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 Percien, -sien, 5 -cyane, -syr, -sin; 4–5, -saine, 6– Persian, (? -sian); *pl.* 6 -sienne, -sianis. [orig. ME. *Persien*, a. F. *persien* = It. *persiano*:—L. type **Persiānus*, f. *Persia*, name of the country, in Gr. Περσίς, Οἶρυς. *Pérsa*, mod.Pers. *Fārs*, Arab. *Fārs*. In 16th c. conformed to the Eng. type in -IAN; sometimes also to F. *persien*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Persia, or its inhabitants or language.

c 1400–50 *Alexander* 1883 Pe pare prouper name in perciens tonge. 1580 HOLINSHED *Englande* II. 228/2 (1587) I. 158 Our sons are...become...through Persian delicacie crept in among vs slaughter of many. 1603 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 89, I do not like the fashion of your garments. You will say they are Persian. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 263 Robes of Persian dye. 1842 TENNYSON *Hom. Ind.* I. 187 In Persian poets...a long description of handsome natives is rarely met with.

2. In the specific names of productions, natural or artificial, found in or imported from Persia, or attributed to that country or its people; *e. g. Persian carpet, cat, cyclamen, iris, jasmine, lilac, poplar, ranunculus*, etc.

Persian bed = DIVAN 3; **Persian berries**, the unripe fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius*, coming from Persia: also commercially applied to those of other species grown in Southern Europe; **Persian bloodtree** = PERSIMMON; **Persian cord**, *sb.* quasi-*adj.* = **Persian drill**, a hand drill operated by the movement of a nut backward and forward on the thread of a mounting screw, which carries the drill; **Persian earth** = *Indian red* (see INDIAN A. 4); **Persian fire**, *Pyrol.* = ARCHIMEDES 3 (*Persian fire-works*, in 19); **Persian gherkin**, *Bot.* (Stocks); **Persian fruit** (in Sylvester), *sphere*; **Persian insect-powder**, an insecticide made of the flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum*; **Persian lily**, a species of tritelary (*Ixiolirion persicum*); **Persian lynx** = CARACAL; **Persian morocco**, a kind of morocco leather, used in bookbinding, made from the skin of a hairy sheep called the Persian goat; **Persian silk** = B. 2; **Persian tick**, a parasitic mite, *Argas persicus*, found in houses in some parts of Persia; **Persian ware**, name given to a variety of glazed pottery; **Persian wheel**, a wheel for raising water: (*a*) a bucket-wheel (see BUCKET *sb.*¹ 5); (*b*) a wheel having chambers formed by curved or radial partitions, which fill up water as they are submerged and discharge it near the head of the axis.

1632 *tr. Sionets Magic Lady* iv. 61, Spread on the sheets Under a fleece of your best *Persian carpets. 1854 LINDLEY *Nat. Hist.* I. 408 The most celebrated of all the Asiatic breeds is the *Persian, or Angora cat. ... These cats are characterised by their large size, their long silky hair, ... and the dark bushy tail. 1882 CALVERLEY & BLEASE *Dict. Needlework*, *Persian cord, a material for women's dresses, resembling serge, made of cotton and wool. 1875 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* 1670/1 A hand-drill...sometimes known as the *Persian drill ... is frequently used for fine work and in dentistry. 1839 *Dict. Polygraph.* II. 820/2, Indian-red, or *Persian-earth, is what we improperly call English-red. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* (1621) That soft *Persian Fruit (we cheer) Thereafter at home, and little better here. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xcv. 150 This *Persian Lilie...is now vnto vnto...a denizon in some fewe of our London gardens. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 34 There is one sort of Indian Silk more, called *Persian Silk, or Persian Taffety, which of all Silks that comes from the East Indies is of most use. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Persian-Wheel. An overshoving or...Land lying on the borders or banks of Rivers or Streams. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. I. 6 (Useful Knowl. Soc.).

3. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Persians*, or *Persic*...a name common to all manner of men, serving instead of columns, to support entablatures. *Ibid.* s.v. *Order*, Persian Order, is that which has figures of Persian slaves, instead of columns, to support the entablature.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Persia. (In MOD. also PERSIC.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. 6. 12 Pe lyyng of perciens. 1398 GOWER *Conf.* I. 27 Persiens gon undur Xix. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 302 He...made vpon the persens and dommaged them sore. 1598 DANIEL (Bishop) *Trans.* vii. 6 The laws of the Medes and Persians which alwaies are. 1776 GIBBON *Decl.* & *F.* xlii. (1788) I. 519 Zoroaster, the ancient prophet and philosopher of the Persians. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 77 The tale...was related to me by a Persian.

2. The native language of Persia.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190, I adde a little of their language...the English and Persian vnplanning one the other. 1777–80 ROBERTSON *Persian Hist.* Disc. 3. 181 In Hindostan...two thirds of the Persian...is pure Arabic.

3. *Arch.* A male figure dressed in the ancient Persian manner serving instead of a column or pilaster to support an entablature: cf. A. 3.

1842 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 290.

† 4. A thin soft silk, used for linings. Also called *Persia* or *Persian silk*. *Obs.*

1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 34 There is of these Persians several lengths. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3991/3 East-India Goods,...consisting of...Persians, Perlawns, Pannelins. 1719 Mrs. D'ANVERS *Early Diary* v. 89, She had an exceeding pretty ...dress, made of pink persian. 1858 PLANCHÉ *Cyc. Costume* I. 304 *Persian*, a thin silk, used principally for lining coats, gowns, and petticoats, in the seventeenth century. 1876 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 47014 Duties,...A stripe'd Persian ruling Gown. 1878 DRESSER *Arch. Nouv. a. Genev* persian lininge.

5. = PERSIENNE.

Also pl. in Sg. form *persianas*, It. *persiana* (sc. *casa*).

1788 tr. *Archibald's Voyage* (1824) 72 Through blinds of Persian, they perceived large ash trees. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 160 The closed persians leaves Their long-scored shadows on my silken bed. 1860 *Hist. Warwicksh.* VII. 101 With green persianas or shutters. 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Painting Lovers* ii, Did I smile The persian?

C. *Comb.*, as *Persian-looking* adj.; **Persian-like** *a.* or *adv.*, like a Persian (in quot. a Parsee).

1879 *Cornhill Mag.* I. 1 He never...rising then, not Persian-like before. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Nov. 8/3 Persian-looking ribbon possessionists.

Hence **Persiana** (pəsiā·nə), a dress material: see quot. 1882; **Persianist**, a professed student of Persian, a Persian scholar; **Persianize** *v.*, *trans.* to make Persian in costume, language, etc.; *intr.* to act like or play the Persian.

1827 *Perils* & *Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 307 A velvet petticoat...of *Persiana. 1882 CALLWELL & SHARAN *Dict. Needlework*, *Persiana*, a silk stuff decorated with large flowers. 1903 WATSON *N. T.* (1910) Mar. 1016/1 The Apollo, in the sense of Good, has been a *Persianist. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 225 The Pythagoreans, as the *Persianizing Greeks were called. 1880 FLOYER *Unsight. Unchronicled* 330 They are most of them half Persianized.

Persic, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Persic-us* Persian.]

A. *adj.* = PERSIAN *a.*

1606 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Wks. (Rtldg.) 308 On their heads they wore Persic crowns. 1758 MRS. *Hist. Portr. IV.* 179 Printed in the vulgar Latin, Hebrew, Greek,... and Persick languages. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Clink.* (1815) 322 The letters of the ancient Persic alphabet. 1833 BLACKWOOD *Pepys Diary* 183 On Persic Lessons, and other...

B. *sb.* **1.** The Persian tongue: = PERSIAN *sb.* 2. 1759 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. xx. 276, 216 He could read and write persic. 1892 J. BROWN *Diss. on Land* xxxvi I. 409 A word borrowed from the Persic.

† 2. [L. *persicum*.] A peach. *Obs.* In quot. *attrib.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 120/2 Take Persick stones, and contused them to powder.

Hence **Persician** *a.* (cf. PERSIAN, PERSIC), to turn into Persian. 1811 SIR W. HOUSES in *Suppl. Bibl.* XII. 1310 'Indie,' ...derived...from the Persicized form of the Sanskrit *sindhu*, a 'river'...pre-eminently the Indus.

† Persicaria (pəsikē·rĭə). *Herb.* [mod. or mod. L. (also It.), f. L. *persicum* (*malum*) peach: cf. med.L. *persicārius* peach-tree, and ENGLISH-WORT.] The plant *Polygonum Persicaria*, Dead Arsesmart, or Peachwort; also, with defining words, applied to other species of *Polygonum*; the garden species is *P. orientale*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iv. clx. 561 Dead Arsmart is called *Persicaria*, or Peach-wort, of the likenesse that the leaues haue with those of the Peach tree. 1883 BRITT. *Cogn. Bot. Philos.* ii. ii. 19 A Land of Persicaria or Arsmart, brought to him by some of the Country People. 1824 MUDIE *Feathered Tribes* (1834) I. 200 Bush-wheat, ...the Hottonia *Village Sec.* 1, (1865) 102 Bush-wheat, ...the tubiform pink-white of the flower, a paler persicaria. 1883 *Good Words* 310 Orach and Bindweed, the yellow mullein and pink persicaria.

† Persicary. *Obs.* Anglicized form of prec.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Pe iuz of pe leuues of persicary,

or silly persiflage. 1887 *J. Clarkson in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 146 They take the biting Persicary, and chew it.

Persico, persicot (pɜ·sikō, -ŏt). [a. 17th c. *F. persico, sorte persicot*, a. It. *persico*, L. *persicum* peach.] A kind of cordial prepared by macerating the kernels of peaches, apricots, etc., in spirit.

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 108 Tincture of Saffron, Barbadoes-Water, Persico. 1710 *Accounts Exact.* No. 308 ¶ 2. 1884 Dennis *Modern Cookery* 9 Pommeau and cordials, cocktails and persico. 1893 *Pall Mall Gaz. Extra, Persicot.*

† **Persi·de**, v. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *persidēre* to continue sitting. (*Per-* 1 a assisive to *sīdere*.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Persidet*, . . to sit by, as abide still.

Persie: see Perse, Parsee.

† **Persiennes** (pɜ·sienz, ‖ pɛrsjɛn). *sb. pl.* [*Fr.*, pl. fem. of adj. *persien* Persian.] Outside window-shutters or blinds, made of light laths horizontally fastened in a frame, so as to be movable, like those of Venetian blinds.

1842 Loudon *Encycl. Cottage Farm.* § 90 Throwing the persiennes wide open. 1883 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* (1892) 24 The Jews and Lutherans labour their persiennes up above.

† **Persiflage** (pɜ·sifläʒ). [*Fr.*, *f. persiffler* to banter or rally slightly: see -age.] Light banter or raillery; banning, frivolous talk; a frivolous manner of treating any subject.

1797 Cowper *Lett.* (1934) IV. 103 Upon these delicate occasions you must practise the minutest shrugs and persiflage. 1799 Hon. Miss *Fox, Edric*, xvii. 47 I, in the cold composure of irony, irreligion, selfishness, and scorn, which make up what the French . . so well express by the term *persiflage*. 1814 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 308. 1827 *Scott's Jrnl.* 27 Jan., There is a vein for persiflage, a fear of ridicule among them. 1833 Kinnaird *Afghanist.* 241, All his visitors and chance persiflage, even to the red nosed sentry, had vanished. 1843 A. Dumas *M. D'Alpheis* iv. 102 The manner in which his easy persiflage delights to disport itself.

Persiflate (pɜ·sifleit), *v.* rare⁻¹. [*f. F. persiffler* to banter lightly: see -ate 3.] *intr.* To use or practise persiflage; to talk bantteringly.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiv, Osborne was quite grown. The little gentleman patronised him and *persiflated* him. 1849 — *Lett. to Scribner's Mag.* (1889) I. 350/1 We talked and persiflated all the way to London.

† **Persifleur** (pɜ·sifləː). [*Fr.*, agent-noun *f. persiffler*: see prec.] One who is addicted to persiflage, who indulges in frivolous, spiritual talk.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i. They felt that if *persiflage* be the great thing, there never was such a *persiffleur* as Voltaire!. 1879 Hare *Wanda Barrow* I. v. 147 He would have been a substantive *persiffleur*.

Persill, -sille, *obs.* forms of Parsley.

Persimmon (pɜ·simən). Forms: 7 putchamin, possemmin, posimon, 8 pitchamon, pitsamin, phitchimen, persimmon, 8–9 persimon, 9 -simon, -simmon, 8– persimmon. [Corruption of the native name in the Powhatan dialect (Algonkin of Virginia). The exact form of the first element is uncertain; the second is the suffix *-mine*, common to many names of fruits or small fruits in Algonkin dialects: cf. *mendemin*, *shatēmin*, in Longfellow's 'Hiawatha'. The stress was orig. not on the second syllable, *persimon's* or *persimmin* being earlier than *persimmon*.]

1. The plum-like fruit of the tree *Diospyros virginiana*; the American Date-plum, of yellowish orange colour, as tart or more in character, with from six to eight stony seeds; it is very astringent even when ripe, but becomes sweet and edible when softened by frost. Also, The large seed fruit of the Chinese and Japanese species *D. Kaki*.

1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 22 The fruit like medlars; they call *Putchamins*, they cast vppon hurdles on a mat, and preserue them as Prunes. 1612 W. Strachey *Trav. Virginia* (1849) 109 They have a plumb which they call *pessemmins*, like to a medler, in England, but of a deaper tawnie colloure. 1630 D. Daniel *Geor. New York* (1856) 31 The Fruits natural to the Island are Mulberries, Posimon, . . Huckelberries. 1705 Beverley *Hist. Virginia* 2. xv. (1722) 101 Of stoned Fruits, I have met with three good Sorts, viz. Cherries, Plums, and Persimmons. 1731 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* I. p. x, Phitchimens, wheels, and some other fruit. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 410/2 Persimon Plum, . . Phitsamin Plum. *Diospyros*. 1785 *J. Belcher in M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 252 I wished you the seeds of the Persimon, a fruit natural to Pennsylvania. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 1. 12 The [Chinese] persimon is like a large ripe plum, but containing half a dozen stones. 1863 *Active Capital Tycoon* I. 303 Apples, pears, plums, peaches, chestnuts, persimons, oranges, . . all are here. 1865 *Century Mag.* Oct. 822/2 Away! away! to where the purple and golden persimmons hang low from the boughs.

2. (*More fully persimmon-tree.*) The tree *Diospyros virginiana* (*N.O. Ebenaceæ*); a native of North America, which produces the fruit described in 1, and yields a fine hard wood valuable for turning. Also applied to other species, as Black or Mexican P., *D. Texana*, which has a small black insipid fruit, and Japanese P., *D. Kaki*.

1737 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 61 In the extreme east of this land were persimmon-trees grow. 1788 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.*, Plum, Indian sloe, pitchamin, persimon, or pitchamon, *diospyros*, . . a genus of the *polygamia dioecia* class. 1846 Baxter *Mem. Ch. of E.* ii. 57 They brought . . loaves made of the fruit of the persimmon. 1880 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/2 There are . . fruiting Japan Persimmons, American Persimmons.

3. In various phrases. U.S. colloq. and slang.

1857 *Dr Quinsies Murder Wks.* 1874 IV. 40 Why or with what view, it passes my persimmon to tell you. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms* s.v., 'To take up the persimmons.'—To pocket the stakes or spoils. *Ibid.*, 'The persimmon above one's huckleberry', . . an avowal of disbelief in one's ability to perform . . a given task or undertaking. 1892 *Daily News* 3 June 2/3 There is . . in the Southern States, a proverb: 'The longest pole knocks the persimmon', i. e. success falls to him who has the most ad-vantages. 1900 A. Forbes & Hannay *Navy* 2. v., That's persimmon (or 'all persimmons') — 'That's fine'. 1903 Cosmopol. Hour. *Mr Todd* 40 We are talking four bits at a persimmon.

4. *attrib.*, as *persimmon-beer*, *-wood*.

1843 *Virginia Stat.* (1849) I. 190 Skrewen's dozens and Persimon Pounds. 1880 Rimmon *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Persimmon Beer*, a kind of domestic beer whose principal ingredient is persimmons. 1892 *Trade Gardner & Seedsman's Monthly Circular* 1 Oct., Persimmon Wood, £2 to £3 100 per ton.

Persism (pɜ·siz'm). [*f. Gr. περσίζειν* to speak Persian: see -ism.] A Persian idiom.

1780 Bicknell *Treat. Gr. Idiom.* (1836) II. 1. 829 The Architects, Persians and Tyrians that the learned observe in it [New Testament].

Persist (pɜsi·st), *v.* [ad. L. *persistĕre* to continue steadfastly, to persist, *f.* Per- 2 + *sistĕre* to stand. Cf. F. *persister* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To continue firmly or obstinately in a state, opinion, purpose, or course of action, esp. against opposition, to remonstrance. Formerly also with *infin.*

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Consto*, to persevere or abide in a thyngue. *Obsisto*, to be obstinate, or persist firme, to withstande, or purpose. 1555 Eden *Decades* Prol. (Arb.) 33 To persist in fruitefle vnderteakinges. 1564 tr. *Montmor's Apocalips* 43 Whosoeuer persisteth in his euil waies. 1611 Cotgr., *Obstiner*, to persist, there is no cause why he should leaue the euerlasting death. 1626 Bacon *Fr. & Ct.* (ed. 2), 288 Then to persist in doing wrong, wherein we are wrong. 1668 Culverwel & Child *Rectified. Answ.* 370 Farewell most learned Rectifyer, And persist to love me. 1779 Sheridan *Menenius* (Garrick), Can we persist to bid your servants fire? 1858 Hawthorne *Last Addr.* II. 73 They persisted in going to the room last night.

b. To be insistent or urgent in a statement or question; to persist in saying or asserting.

1638 Penn *Sev. Ir. Judas* 9 P. 389 The Drugger . . pardon; What number can I trap from your disturbance? . . a 1722 Gildon *Mist. Coneys* II. 256 [Collabimus] persisted in his innocence to the last. 1838 Lytton *Alice* v. vi, 'Mr. Aubrey is not aware', persisted Evelyn.

† 2. To remain or continue to be (something or of some quality). *Obs.* or merged in 1.

1530 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The table Inheritour shall persist continue and abide . . in full strength and vertue. 1590 Marlowe *and Dr. Faustbus.* iv. 1, I will persist a terror to the world. 1608 Middleton *Family* 2 They persisted sureties unless you'll for him. 1611 Marlow *Faustus* 149 But they persisted deaf, and would not serue. To count them things worth notice. 1702 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 76 (Matter) will always persist indifferently in its present state, either of rest or motion, if nothing else, thereto, accelerate, or impede it.

† 3. To remain standing (against opposing force); to stop short (at some point). *Obs. rare.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 2. § 16 Those that hold that all things are governed by Fortune, had not reason, but they had not perisht there. 1656 — *Pseud. Ep.* vii. 288 He was able to persist erect upon an oyled plaske, and not to be removed by the force . . of three men.

4. To remain in existence; to last, endure.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 1. vi. (1765) 96 The Calyx . . Persisting, till the Fruit is come to Maturity. 1866 Treas. *Bot. Malleable* iv. 147 Bulbous less persistent about the period of . . the Upper Eocene. 1898 A. C. Haddon *Study of Man* p. xxvii, Among the pagan people . . we find many infantile characters persisting to the adult.

Persistence (pɜsi·stĕns). Also 6–9 -ence. [In 16th c. a. F. *persistence* (*cf. resistence*); subseq. changed to -ence after L. *persistentia*: cf. next.]

1. The action or fact of persisting; firm or obstinate continuance in a particular course in spite of opposition. Also, The quality of being persistent; = Persistency.

1598 Barn *tr. Erasm. Apost. Ademon* 1 A faire mention of Christ by her neighbor perswasion to her yonge. 1633 Dr. Hall *Hard Texts Jer.* 281 After so long and obstinate persistence in your wilfulnesse. 1780 Burke *W. Hastings Who.* (1842) II. 156 Such further evils, as must have been subsequent on a persistence therein. 1824 Mars. Fuller *Woman* (Pott. 1968 *C.* (1886) 24 Perseverance and courage are the most womanly no less than the most manly qualities. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 420 The refusal of supplies was met by persistence in the levy of Customs.

2. Continued existence in time or (*rarely*) in space; endurance; continuous occurrence.

1620 Rachel *Seuenth Prouffe of Life*, Man is so sacred with mankind in genere, . . Of short persistence, like an Aprill showre. 1832 Macaulay *Schools* v. 102 A geological bed of great persistence. 1879 W. Greene *Progr. & Pov. Introd.* (1881) 11 Political economy . . does not explain the persistence of poverty amid advancing wealth. 1880 Carpenter in 19th Cent. Apr. 595 The persistence of a . . mixture of connective types . . through the whole of the Tertiary period.

b. *spec. Persistence of an impression*: the continuance of a sensible impression after the exciting cause is removed, esp. of a visual impression upon the retina of the eye, the cause of many phenomena in optics. *Persistence of force or energy*, *persistence of matter*, names for the two principles of the conservation of energy and the permanence of matter.

1864 H. Spencer *First Princ.* ii. viii. 171 note, I expressed to . . Prof. Huxley my dissatisfaction with the current expression—'Conservation of force'. . . Huxley suggested *persistence*. *Ibid.* (1867) 189 By the persistence of Force, we really mean the persistence of some Power which transcends our knowledge and comprehension. . . In other words, asserting the persistence of Force, is but another mode of asserting an Unconditioned Reality. 1874 Tyndall *Fibres Light.* 4 Quicken the electric spark in sensibly instantaneous; but the impression it makes upon the eye remains for some time after the spark has passed away. Whatever the phenomena is based on this persistence. 1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempsych.* 81 The persistence of matter and energy, and the law . . that events happen equally well in all parts of space where their conditions exist, prove that time and space have no real existence, but are only forms of arrangement of phenomena.

Persistency (pɜsi·stĕnsi). [*f. L. persistentia*: see next and -ency; cf. prec.]

1. The quality of persisting or being persistent; firmness or obstinacy in adhering to a course, purpose, or opinion; also = Persistence 1.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. 5. 30 Thou dost in my eyes is the Heauen bodies. As obedience and perseuerance, 1632 T. Horton *Serm., Ps.* cxxxix. 1 (1650) 191 This is also profitable to the love and counsel of brethren, a perseverance and persistency in it. 1833 Sarah Austin *Characc. Goethe* II. 203 note, He did this with the same ardour and persistency. 1879 Trollope in 19th *Cent.* Jan. 56 Clever young men, assistants, but idle and vacillating, are not every day, whatever the gift of persistency in a young man is commonly.

2. The quality or condition of continuing in existence; = Persistence 2.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 330 Not to place implicit reliance on the alleged persistency of the same animal characters in secondary rocks. 1868 Thompson *Nat. Hist.* 118/8 111, 304 It has only undergone a series of transformations, which has not interrupted its persistency.

Persistent (pɜsi·stĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *persistent-em*, pr. pple. of *persistĕre* to persist. In F. *persistant*; cf. Persistence.]

1. Persisting or continuing firmly in some action, course, or pursuit, esp. against opposition or remonstrance, or in spite of failure.

1832 Hampden *Introd. Nat. Phil.* 81 Our assistance against the interruption of . . prejudices, of error, is commonly more efficient at first, but less persistent, than in the case of those of opinion. 1888 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xvi. 331 His grand, no less than his ambition, . . made him a persistent candidate. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. 1 His suitors were numerous and persistent in their attentions.

2. Existing continuously in time; enduring.

1833 Kidd *Geological Rich. treats.* (1858) 360 There is a something about this persistent fire antagonistic to sleep. 1884 H. Spencer *Inst. Sc.* I. xx. § 144. 404 This appearance of a persistent harmonic power, inherent in organisms, and making them unfold into higher forms. 1886 Jane *Bryt. Medicinals* [v. 69, A marked and persistent victory. 1892 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 94 A prominent source of money closed down up the valley.

b. Of an action or condition: Continued, continuous, constant; constantly repeated.

1892 G. Bird's *Urin. Deposits* 289 The persistent occurrence of deposits of the earthy phosphates in the urine. 1894 Hulme *Phys.* iv. 100 The persistent breathing of such air tends to lower all kinds of vital energy.

3. *spec.* a. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of parts of animals and plants (as the horns, hair, leaves, calyces, etc.): Remaining after the period at which such parts in other cases fall off or wither; permanent; continuing; opp. to *deciduous* or *caducous*.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 344 *Persistent*, . . Legs which the insect has to all its stages, &c. The legs attached to the trunk. 1832 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 208 Connected by the persistent lobes of the calyx. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. xxiv. 302 Lately, some the Ranunculi, whose leaves are hollow and raised, but persistent. 1852 Owen *Odon. Illust.* 80 p. 199 Called 'Enerthodrique' from their active, erection, persistent tendencies. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. (ed. 6) 86 Leaves . . may be, persistent, when they remain through the cold season, during which vegetation is interrupted. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 348 In some Mammalia the teeth grow from persistent pulps.

b. *Geol.* Of a stratum: Extending continuously over the whole area occupied by the formation; not thinning out or disappearing.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 173 The individual strata are rarely persistent for a great distance. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* i. xxix. 510 The bed is persistent only for a few yards. 1865 Geikie *Trans. Geol. Soc. Glasg.* VI. 238 Even with such doubtful forms, the two main systems remain tolerably persistent.

Hence **Persistently** *adv.*, in a persistent manner, with persistence or continuously repeated action.

1839 Smiles *Self-Help* 303 Gentleness in conduct, pushed by very gently and persistently. 1880 C. S. Roundell *Parson, Sheriff &c.* 256 A fair recognition has been persistently refused.

Persister, rare. [f. Persist *v.* + -er¹.] One who persists.

1728 Boughton *Christian Idiot* II. viii. 22 Each of these tends to the exclusion of that suppressive penitent's state.

Persisting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Persist; persistence.

a 1634 Thornton *Serm.*, *Rom.* ii. 7 (1652) 22 Not a transient moral commendation of holiness, or . . perseverance pertaining to Eyes. 1860 *Aunt Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* Travis has Confirmed that his persisting was to little purpose.

Persisting, *pple.a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That persists, persistent; *spec.* = Persistent 3.

1552 Huloet, Persistyng, constans, assistens. 1628 Bacon *Epist. Ded.* It may make him...more confident and persisting than otherwise he would be. 1774 Cowper *Hom. Creed.* I. (1782) 12 Pinpersed...Cobra persisting. 1804 *Abbott's Gent. Mod.* VIII. 384 Columns separated by the persisting collegiate dress.

Hence **Persi·stingly** *adv.*, persistently.

1879 *Tait's Mag.* XLI. 411 He...pursues persistingly an idea. 1883 L. Wallenda *Barbara Pringle* III. iv. 56 That the interesting scheme should so persistingly cling to a Cause that was hopeless.

Persi·stive, *a.* [f. Persist v. + -ive.] Characterized by persisting, tending to persist.

1806 Shaw, *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 21 The pneumatic trials of great force, To resist persistive resistances in men. 1827 Hone *Everyday* II. For thumps and fists are words; Persistive wisdom in the face of man. 1856 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 359 The King's plan was of no other against his persistive constancy.

Hence **Persi·stively** *adv.*, **Persi·stiveness.**

1847 J. Spencer *Life* V. *Pastor* II. 320 These evils ought to be boldly and persistively opposed. 1884 A. Lemaître *Mem. Leg. Edinburgh* (1885) 258 Frankincenses drawn, as it were, a power from the wearing out of sensitiveness.

Persiustr, obs. Sc. form of Perseverer.

Persive, obs. form of Pursuive.

† **Perske**, obs. Sc. form of (?) Parch v.

1585 *Ramsbotham Pharmacy* 784 in *Satir. Poems Reformat.* I. The tallo of highest blight are uneist persist with wore: The blowr streamen with somers drought are lotten off to Rome.

Perske, obs. variant of Prese a., blue, bleak.

Persley, **-lie**, **-ly**, **persoley**, **-oly**, obs. forms of Parsley. **Persnepe**, obs. f. Parsnip.

Persolution (pəɹsōlū·ʃən). *Chem.* [See Persolve.] A solution of the highest strength.

1854 J. Stenhouse in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 480 Solutions of the many...cases under the notice of the chemists as *persolutions* and *resolutions*.

† **Perso·lve**, *v. Obs.* [adl. L. *persolvĕre* to release, discharge completely, f. Per- 3 + *solvĕre* to loosen, to pay.] *trans.* To pay in full: to fulfil or discharge completely.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 190 b, A.M. crowns, yerely to be persolued & paied within the towne of London. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 75 If all thynges maye be perelared, that hathe bene promysed to papistes.

Person (pə·ɹsn, pə·ɹtsn), *sb.* Forms: 4. 3–4 persen, 3–6 persone, (4 perssone), 4–5 personne, (5 personn), 5–6 personn(e, perssone, 4– person. *fl.* 4 parsoune, 4–7 parson, 5–6 parsone, 6 parsonne. [a. OF. *persone* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *personne*, a personage, a person, a man or woman, = Pr., It. *persona* :—L. *persōna* a mask used by a player, a character or personage acted (*dramatis personæ*), one who plays or performs any part, a character, relation, or capacity in which one acts, a being having legal rights, a juridical person; in late use, a human being in general; also in Christian use (Tertullian *c* 200) a 'person' of the Trinity. Generally thought to be related to L. *personāre* to sound through; but the long *ō* makes a difficulty. The sense *mask* has not come down into Eng.; and the other senses did not arise here in logical order, the earliest being 1, 2, 4 b, and 7. See also Parson, a differentiated form of the same word.]

I. 1. A character sustained or assumed in a drama or the like, or in actual life; part played; hence function, office, capacity; guise, semblance; one of the characters in a play or story. (Now chiefly of the *dramatis personæ* or characters in a drama, and in phr. *in the person of* = in the character of, as representing.) † *To put one a person*, to assume a character (*cf.* Personate 3 b).

The strict dramatic use does not appear in Eng. so early as the transferred use: cf. quot. 1390.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Se pallium...is *euer* leaue. Dauid efterlij him bezete in seoue persones, and lye euere sorhe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 330 In my pokes pendyn in persone of se aduice, Fayrehiher pow fetsen pere pynges pat I loued. 1558 Cal. Pope to Sturpe *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. Xxxix. 224 Never heard of the like in Christendom, against any other State than perelon, that I do at this time. 1570 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 12 Which may be resembled vnder the person of Phebus. 1580 Dyer in *Shirley's Country.* 249 They attayned the possession of inheritances. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 60 He comes to disfigure, or to present the person of Moonshine. 1600—*A. Y. L.* iv. i. 30 Well, in her person, I say I will not have you. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 70, Hee's bold to bring your person vpon the Stage. 1608 [see Personated]. 1613 Sir T. Overbury *Sir Thos. Overbury* (1856) 20 We must one long put on a person and not a part, but his owne disposition will peep through the vizzards of the schoolemaster. a 1626 Haker *Guild. Rem.* (1668) 184 *Saul* put on a kind of piety and outlaw Davids, of Purpose to draw him. 1663 Lloyd *State Worthies* (1672) 14 To do them by degrees for the person they are to succeed. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 332 ¶ 1 Had I always written in the person of the Spectator. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Lyttelton* Wks. IV. 303 The scenes of Sir Harry Wildair[s] present too often enable the reader to anticipate their conversation. 1823–6 Webster, *Indict., Immunity.* 6th Pilling, 30 'Innocent magic' With all the persons, down to cabinet Age.

II. 2. An individual human being; a man, woman, or child. (In earliest use. The human being acting in some capacity, personal agent or actor, person concerned.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Alysire ureme Sigoff do Magne hat hi beliefe...persun, reade, time, manere, tale, cnowe. Persune, pe hit rizte hes nemne, ofher wid hunen ase dude hire. 14—*Cursor M.* 26624 (Cott.) To tell pe sum o pat persone es to pe eun Jubiles wit renun. 23—*Chev. de Ly.*, 3317 Fyftene persons in Acre wan, He gaf hem clothes gret foyson. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 21 The fifte commandement es pat thou shas na man...And also here es forbodon vs vnglaiynge lesynges of any persone. 1387 tr. *Higden Rolls* VI. 301 *Comm. App.* v. 204 That this pyne be not prolidiciat ne hurt to no persons ne pasmoun. ? 1425 *Cronenaye* (W. de W.) A 4b, for None tyme lyuynge of vyues...lawe vij. persones deuoured vnto all. 1611 Bible *Luke* xv. 7 Ninety and nine iust persons. 1749 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* III. 2. There is a certain person in the world, who is a certain person's son, is a most agreeable person: that any person, amongst all the persons, whose persons think agreeable persons. 1827 Jackson *J. Pounds's Dinners* (ed. 3) II. 227 The largest did not spring from a person in glorious standing in the place of a parent.

b. Emphatically, as distinguished from a thing, or from the lower animals. (Cf. 5.)

1581 Castes *Myst.* 1. xiv. 43 Her (nature's) worke is alway best, be it in persones or in beasts. 1683 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. xi. (1848) 251 My Ophidians, whether of Persons or things, I cannot in most cases sufficiently say self. *a* 1715 Norris (J.), A seal for persons is far more easy to be perverted, than a seal for things. 1788 Blackstone *Comm.* II. ii. 18 The objects of dominion or property are things, as contradistinguished from persons. 1823 Pennant *Zoology, Plant.* 227 In every person who has a right to be called a person, as distinguished from an animal, there are two distinct consciences.

c. A term of woman of distinction or importance; a personage. (Usually with qualifying word or words expressing this.)

Outside English this was an earlier sense than 2.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 500 On his head she hadde a croun, His semple wel to high persone. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 201 Johnne Chrystesone, comperiar and second persone of the toun[e]ryis. 1604 E. Grimeston *D'Acosta's Nat. Hist. Indies* v. viii. 340 The persons of qualities, they cause apparell to all such as came to the interrement. *a* 1648 Lo. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 154 Charles Duke of Bourbon, whom I find to considerable a Person at this time. 1670 Dryden *Assignation* I. 1, A man of my parts and talents, though he be but a meer *de chirurgie*, to a person, 1709 Robertson *Chas. V*, II. Wks. 1813 VI. 61 Immediately the chief persons in the state assembled. 1841 M. Patterson *Exc.* (1842) I. 22 The Bishop...whose great popularity as Tutor...made him a person of much consideration.

d. Used contemptuously or slightingly of a man.

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII. i. I'm not, suppose a young lady...would want to take advantage of a person in trade! *Ibid.* ii. Miss Beverley, if this person wishes for a longer conference with you, I am sorry you did not appoint a more reasonable hour for your interview.

e. *Young person*: a young man or young woman (L. *juvenis*); now *rare*. used of the latter, when the speaker does not desire to specify her position as 'girl', 'woman', or 'lady'.

1535 Coverdale *Judith* vii. 12 Then came the men and women, yonge persones and children all vnto Ozias. 1743 J. Morris *Agreem.* vii. 183 Highly criminal in young persons. 1750 Sarah Fielding *Cleve of Dalhousie* II. 217 This young Person had been left at her Parents' Death. 1793 W. Roberts *Letter to Mrs.* in *Cowper* III. 103 There lived a young person at London from whom he could not receive it to be separated. 1861 *Longman* I. 10 Her daughter, a young person of seventeen. 1880 Besant *Monast.* (1881) There is some fashion of martial spirit about this young person (Hubert Glenthorne). 1883 W. S. Gilbert *Mikado* 1, They are not young ladies, they are young persons. 1885 Mrs. F. H. Burnett *Chas. I Among Boys & other st.* The Small Person blushed, because she was of the Small Persons who are given to superfluous blushing.

3. In general philosophical sense: A self-conscious or rational being.

1689 Princess *Orinda* (1736) 238 All which words are nothing else but so many descriptions of a person, a person hearing, a person receiving, a person meditating. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. (1884) 30 We can address God as a Person, and examine...relations [with Him] such as are possible only between persons.

III. 4. The living body of a human being: either (*a*) the actual body as distinct from clothing, etc., or from the mind or soul, or (*b*) the body with its clothing and adornment as presented to the sight of others; bodily frame or figure. Usually with *of* or possessive.

c 1370 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 839 (906) Troylus persone She knew by sighte and eek by gentillesse. *c* 1400 Destr. *Troy* 2139 To proffer me persone in oure pure gambes, To range of me velanye and oure vile harme. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 101 His highenesse shall fynd large distillers, & houses his persone...bedes, beyghtes, and apriers. 1526 Tindale *Col.* ii. 2 As many as have not seen my persone in the flesshe. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 210 For her owne Person, It beggerd all Description. 1892 Dryden *St. Evremond's Rem.* 20 The Senate is to advise Psyches to take care of his Person. 1732 Law *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 61 It is very possible for a man that is proud of his estate...to disregard his dress and person. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxvii. It was her fortune, and her person, that induced me to wish for this match. 1856 Geo. Eliot *Jnn. Dec.* i. 22, One of his advantages was a fine person.

b. (With qualifying adj.) A human (or quasi-human) being considered in reference to bodily figure or appearance; a man or woman of (such and such) a figure. Obs.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 14911 'Alas!' he seyde, 'so fair wordynde, So fair persone, so bright of fas.' *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqyr.'s T.* 13 A fair persone he was certeyn. 1539 Bible (Great) *Gen.* xxxix. 6 And [Joseph] was a goodly persone, & a well fauored. 1600 Shakes. *Temp.* I. ii. 418. 1680 Medina *P. L.* x. 100 Eyhel, in evil hour grounded and harangued A fairer person lost not Heaven? 1788 Strabo *Geog. Fragm.* (1913) VI. 137 (*Merrill*), I asked her if she remembered a pale little person of a man. 1797–1800 S. & Mr. Lee *Canterb. T.* V. 27 'What person of a man!' 'Very handsome, if he was not so pale.'

5. The actual self or being of a man or woman; individual personality. With *of* or possessive: *Ad (one's) person* = himself; *your person* = yourself, you personally. † Formerly often used by way of respect: e.g. *the king's person* for 'the king'.

1580 Lodge, *Fr. Fl.* A. 21 170 For keowest Cocilenus, I com not to chyde, Nor to reproue pi persone with a proud brete. *c* 1580 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 307 Fire gentilesse may her resonne Of dyvine noncreance,...Which is a strange thyng to thy persone. 1590–89 Marlow *Faustus* 1. 201, If I were the Scotch lady of the world and the most vnlouing wife the kynges person. 1593 Cromwell, to Morrison *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 131, I am no extreamely desyrous that the noble person of [an] ley[ge] my owne Prynce shoulde tarey within Hys Realme. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 3 Tridas...was for his person not barred. 1643 in *Scot. Hist. Presb.* (1678) III. 53 The charge...shall be either given to their persons or left at their houses. *a* 1715 Prideaux *Chron Times* I. 366 His circumstances may deserve that his character should be given, though his person did not. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* (L. 1868) 22 Let me flatter...that your Majesty's second person, in such safety as our wits can provided for it. 1833 Macaulay *Frankl. & Kings* in. 146 Asserting the dignity of his own person, or at all events of his own office. 1856 Merivale *Rom. Surv.* III. 208 We observe...to begin with, that our bodies are not wholesome nor proper persons.

fig. 1620 Hieron *Sermons* I. 20, 72 Robbery and Violence, are Injuries to the Person of the Common-wealth.

† **b.** Expressing bodily presence or action; presence or action 'in person'. *Obs.* exc. as in 11.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 289 When they were y wedded...the kyng his owne persone brought and ledde [his worthy lady to the bisshops place of wyn]chestre. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxii. (Percy Soc.) 196 Up thus I went where as her person stode. 1557 *Order of Hospitall.* Div b, The President...without his persone, shall no waighte matters be determined or agreed on. 1589 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Fun.* 82 a, 86 (Dent) do not...come before the person two nor three. 1605 Shakes. *Macb.* III. iv. 126 How say'st thou that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? [1732 Lediard *Sallust* II. 12. 304 I hope to be of service...with my troops and person.]

IV. 6. *Law.* A human being (*natural person*) or body corporate or corporation (*artificial person*), having rights and duties recognized by the law.

1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 292/1 And that [the Master & Brethren of the Hospital] by that same name purse to purchase also to purchase Londis and Tenementis of all persons persones. 1475 *Bull.* VI. 130/1 Any persone Temporell, corporat or not corporat. 1509 *J. Hawes Exp. Verbis*, I. v. 3 A Wife that lyes for Persones, or other Spirituall Persons. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. 123 Natural persons are such as the God of nature formed us: artificial are such as are created and devised by human laws for the purposes of society and government; which are called corporations or bodies politic. 1788–94 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 188 A crowd is no distinct substance,...but if the same people be united into a corporation, there is a new existence superadded, and they become a person in law capable to sue and be sued [etc.]. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 74 § 1 The word 'Person' shall extend to a Body Politic, Corporate, or Collegiate, as well as an Individual.

V. 7. *Theol.* **a.** Applied to the three distinctives, or modes of the divine being, in the Godhead (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) which together constitute the Trinity. (Cf. Essence *sb.* 4 b, Hypostasis 2, Subsistence.)

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 23 For thre persones and an god, Or mire and an godfadhed. *a* 1325 Southman vii. 147 Wat may be holy pour pou be? Persone brydde in tryynyte. 1390 Gower *Pr. Conf.* 24 The one God,...That wonied ever in his godhede, And in thre persons and scheeth. *a* 1425 Cursor *M.* 288 (Trin.) Iesfeus he is pe tirdde pat is a god and persones pre. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 125/1 If ye nor beleued in all the thre persones of the trinite, pe father pe sone & the holy goste. 1680–9 tr. Sinnich *Jesuits Morals* (1683) IV. 182 A Plurality of Persons, or Personal Subsistences in the Divine Nature, is a great Mystery, and ought to be acknowledged by all who really are, and profess themselves Christians. 1708–24 Toland *Lit. Mod.* (1734) II. 288 The divine persons differ in another manner than human persons. 1834 J. H. Newman *Arians* v. ii. (1876) 122 The appropriateness of the situation evidently lies in our inability to conceive a union of the word *person*, such as to be more than a mere character, yet less than an individual intelligent being. *Ibid.* v. 383 The word *Person* which we venture to use in speaking of those three distinct and real modes in which it has pleased Almighty God to reveal to us His being.

† **b.** Substance: = Hypostasis 3. *Obs. rare*—1.

1548 Udall *Pr. Matt.* to H. G. Dogdale *Life* (1896) App. 3 So bestiddde though the sacrd body [of Christ] be personally in the heed, bowbeit it is not become one person therwith.

c. The personality of Christ, esp. as uniting the two natures, divine and human: = Hypostasis 4 (*b*).

1580 *Articles of Religion* 8, Two whole and perfect Natures were ioined together in one Person. 1689 Locke *Lett. to Scatterd* 8, 34 Christianity allows that in one person two kinds of time and life, which imply two beings in the Person of Christ.

VI. 8. *Gram.* Each of the three classes of personal pronouns, and corresponding distinctions in verbs, denoting or indicating respectively the person speaking (*first person*), the person spoken to (*second person*), and the person or thing spoken of (*third person*); each of the different forms or inflexions expressing these distinctions.

Hit. *Grammar* in Dialogue Thales 1. *persōna* in Verse

1500 Warrewyke Poly. (1527) Th. W. owche that he ye first person. 1532 Frisius Introd. 19 This long hath risen ye names to bothe the numbers of theyr verbes. *Ibid.* Every substantyue is verily of the thirde person. 1652 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 97 The Quakers .. speak to one another in the second Person and singular Number. 1769 W. Peverty *Annotator Authentic* 111 The Quakers .. persisted in the style ending in *...thou is*, prevailed they were third persons plural. 1843 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 696/1 In many Languages the person is necessarily expressed by a pronoun. This is universally the case in the Chinese, .. the verb being alike in all the persons. *Mod.* The narrative is written in the third person.

VII. 9. *Zool.* Each individual of a compound or 'colonial' organism, having a more or less independent life, and often specialized in form or function; a zooid.

1876 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 137 In the Pteropoda .. some, and at times many, persons in a colony are less well-developed. *Ibid.* 138 When the persons of a colony are dimorphic, those which are the more developed are at the same time those which are functionally sexual.

VIII. *Phrases* and *Comb.*

10. *In one's (own) person*, formerly also *in (one's) proper person* (= L. *in propriâ personâ*): † **a.** = IN PERSON (see 11). *Obs.* **b.** In one's own character (not as representing another): see sense 1.

a. 1492 Rolls of P. VI. 511 Par ceo qu'ilz nosez ne vodroient mie en nostre propre persone a venir en turnoiez vous les querelles del pointe. *Ibid.* Pourtant as we are not sufficient in our proper persone to hear and determine all the complaintes of our said people. 1522 Hawkins *Pr. Cæsar.* 4918 For to write in dome in proper persone. c 1580 Wyllie *Sat. Wks.* III. 243 After has a stait deserves to be correspunsion to'nd be her reprovid. 1590 Compl. *Conf.* I. 3 The which noman to his persone that knows. 1470-3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 70/2 That the said John Mynfeld, Richard Lodys, and either of theym, to their proper persone and persons appere. 1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (1531) 73 He wolde be in his owne persone, the example of our lorde lesu crist. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 253 They haue alle lawefull pou, sometime by their Ambassadours, and sometime in their owne persones.

b. 1692 Wotton tr. *Millon's Def. Pop.* pt. 1. 5 Wks. 1728 I. 302 Not such as the Poet would speak, if he were to speak in his own person. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 188 The poet is speaking in his own person. (See sense 1.)

11. *In person*: with or by one's own active or bodily presence; personally; oneself.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 631 *King Iames*..there, being there in person. 1597 Bacon *2 Serm. Ps.* cxl. 1 (Quarto). You haue..made her seuen yeare vow both to preach and in person. 1632 Milton *Sonnet* viii *Fairfax* of my countrey come in person, Subdued, commanded, threatn'd, sarg'd. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 205 To-morrow him thanks in person. 1782 Franklin *Corresp.* Chs. II. x. 280 Charlemagne received the bishops from serving in person. 1808 Pentland *Rivers, Comp.* II. iii. 310 Others attended the sea in person.

12. *In the person of* (*in his or her person*).

a. In the character of, as the representative of, as personally representing. See sense 1.

b. Embodied or invested in; impersonated in; (as) personally represented by.

1580-9 *Eng.-Frisic Council Lett.* III. 341 A grave strange and woudderfull to be in the persones of any inferior subject. 1638 Heywood *Ark for Love* Prol., Presenting Homer and Virgil in the persons of their successors. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. vii. 60 The company still subsists in the person of the state. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* xvii. I will assuage this breach, cride Queen, Done to your maiden's person to yourself. 13. *To weight* (†*hold*), *respect* (†*behold*, †*look on*) *persons*, or *the persons of any one*: to look upon with favour, to favour, to show partiality, esp. on personal or improper grounds. (*Scriptural.*)

Persons here represents L. *personæ* of the Vulgate (which however has in some places *facies*), the Gr. being προσωπον 'face, countenance, person', usually in the comb. προσωποληψια 'to accept the face of', rendering Heb. נשא פנים *nasā' pānīm* 'to lift up or accept the face' (prob. orig. to lift up the face of one prostrated in humility or supplication).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19202 (Cott.) I se he (Peter) sand...Pat gode, pat sinid for ne sinnen, Rihtden noght mans persone. 1382 Wyclif *Lady* xx. 21 Thou takist not persone of man, but thou techist in treuthe the way of God. — *Rom.* ii. 11 For in equitee of persones [*gloss*, that is, to parte any fellow vnderne wikkednes thoruyl] is not anentis God. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* x *Intro.* xxv. 37 Behold I haue harkened vnto thy voyce, and accepted thy persone [Vulg. *honorem* facies *tuam*]. — *Ps. lxxxi.* 2 How longe will ye geue wronge iudgement & receyue the persones of the vngodly? 1539 Bible (Great) *Acts* x. 34 Then is it no respecte of persones with God [Gr. προσωποληπτης θεος]. Num are personarum acceptor Deus]. 1580 Wilcox *Ans. accepting of persones*; *Rhem.* *to an accepter*: 1598 Perkins (*title*) to put partiall; also God is no respecter of persones]. [See also Ancient B. 2, Assertion, Acceptor 2, Respect sb. and v., Respecter.]

14. Comb.

1647 Pollard *Good Th. to Worse T.* (1841) 150 When we are Gun-bound, place-bound, or person-bound. 1673 Wits *Rt. Drama to Reader Coll. Poems & Mem.* 188 The impersonal but person-shaping Mr.

† **Person,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PERS. + -ON 1, *personare* to represent.] = PERSONATE v. 5.

1623 Wilson *Dictionarie*, etc. Or let us person him like some wretched Hoarsley Judge.

Person, *obs.* form of PARSON.

Persona (*pəɹsōnə*). The Latin word for PERSON, q. v., used in certain phrases:

1. Persona grata [late L.], an acceptable person or personage; originally applied to a diplomatic representative who is personally acceptable to the personage to whom he is accredited.

2. *In propria persona*: see In *Lat. prep.*

Personable (*pɹ·sōnăbl*), *a.* [f. PERSON *sb.* + -ABLE: cf. 16th c. F. *personnable*.]

1. Having a well-formed person or body; well-made, handsome; good-looking, comely, presentable. (Now chiefly in literary use.)

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1332 His bodie so personable and generous, So fair and so well y-wrought. 1440-1 Rotton *Knight Gen.* 102 One woman...hath many children, of beyng neuer be fayre and personable, none ill favoured and crokid. 1622 S. Ward *Life of Faith* iv (1626) 84 The most personable Creature that euer the Sunne saw. 1723 Young *Cook Maid's Lett.* Wks. 1757 III. 11. 203 My master is a personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd lanky-chaky. 1824 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 79 She was...too personable and attractive a sample to be without a swain. 1892 Barry *Armorial of Lyonesse* v. 63 Certainly, he was a personable young man.

†**2.** *Law.* Having the status of a legal person (PERSON 6), and as such competent to maintain a plea in court, or to take anything granted or given. *Obs.*

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 66 Where he is made alien he is as a man personable (Latinum *add.* 1540–1550 to brome en person; *ed.* 1512 quemable) in the lawe, ready to purchase and to lose bodies and tenementes ..to the vse of his heyre, &, not to his owne proper vse. 1629 Cowell *Interpr.*, s.v., The tenant pleaded that the wife was an alien borne in Portingal. ..The plaintife saith; shee was made personable by Parliament, that is, as the Civilians would speake it, *habens personam standi in iudicio*. Personable is also as much, as to be of capacitie to take any thing granted or given. *Ibid.*, s.v. *Personal*, The denizenshaw was iudged personable to maintaine his action. 1660 Stillingfleet *King's Supremac.* 122 (*title*) All agreed that the King was Personable, and discharged from all attainder in the very act that he took the Kingdome upon him.

†**3.** = PERSONAL. *Obs.*

1632 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 170 Exempted from their personable service in the warre.

Hence **Personableness**, personal handsomeness.

1624 T. Wright *Passions* v. iv. 223 An apt figure, and personableness of body. 1634 R. Cockburne tr. *Justine* v. xi Darius besides his personableness and his vertue, was of neer relation in blood to the ancient Kings. c 1645 Jane Austen *Persuas.* iii, I know no other set of men but what lose something of their personableness when they cease to be quite young.

† **Personably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Like a personage of importance; in grand style.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* xlv. (Arb.) 57 Yf ye had seen reynardt how personably he went with his male and pilster on his shulder (*Du.* hoe persoenelijken hi den ginc).

2. = PERSONALLY. [Cf. OF. *personablement* = *personnellement*.]

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 321/1 Ha myght not lyen nyl somtyme personably ones kys thyngres. 1538 Starkey *Dial. Pole* 127 Upon payn of forty pounde personably to appere before the kinge.

Personage (*pɹ·sōnăj*). [a. OF. *personage*, *-enage* (13th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *personage* = Pr. *personatge*, It. *personaggio*, med.L. *personalia*, *-agium*, deriv. of *persona* PERSON: see -AGE.]

†**1.** A representation or figure of a person: an image or effigy; a statue or portrait. *Obs.*

1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 6 There was a personage like to the symilitude of the king in habet myell mounted with the crowne upon his helm. 1588 Pynson tr. *Herodian's Hist. China* 188 The gate was wrought of massen warke of stone. *Salt of* figures or personages. 1600 Holland *Pliny* VII. xxxviii. Alexander straightly forbad...That no man should draw his pourtrait in colours but Apelles the painter: that none should engrave his personage but Pyrgoteles the graver. 1604 E. Grimeston *tr. Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiii. 420 Upon this frize they set the personage of the Gods, appointed for the feast. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess.*, *Nature* (Arb.) 500 Apelles, or Albert Durere,..Whereof the one would make a Personage by Geometricall proportions, the other, by tabning the best parts out of diuers faces to make one excellent.

†**2.** The body of a person; chiefly with reference to appearance, stature, etc.; bodily frame, figure; personal appearance: = PERSON 2b. *Obs.* (In quot. 1589 humorously for the 'person' or 'body'.)

1481 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 469/1 The longer of personage that he hath pleased Almighty God to send You. c 1550 R. Hall *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 15 Ye lady Dame Bailey (who was a man of verie little and small personage). 1606 Bryskett *Civ. Life* 30 Well borne, fortunate, valiant, of tall and comely personage, and well spoken. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 341 The Armenians are of comely Personage. 1701 C. Wolley *Trad. New York* (1860) 37 Of a Comelie Personage, and a very agreeable behaviour in conversation. 1785 Cowper *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 29 Dec., Hark a dance fainted exclaimed...As he wore...easy my personage.

Sc. 1595 G. Hakkes *Paisle's Sophist.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 219 We who adiuth heaven, and grace to beare), and to a goodly Bodily representeth a private State. How few (wise) carry such a personage of state!

†**3.** A person of (such and such a) figure or appearance: = PERSON 2b, 4 b. *Obs.*

1526 Chapter *Chron.* II. 224 Hee being a tall and lustie personage. 1632 Massinger *Parliament*, *Gard. Worc* 93, 72 He was a beautifull personage, tall, and of the goodliest countenance that could be seen. 1708 Phillips, *Personage*, the same with *Person*: as She was a comely Personage, also Worcest. *Wks. Dict.* 191 The mercenarial pomp of age Was with this goodly Personage.

3. A person (man or woman) of high rank, distinction, consideration, or importance; a person of note. (Originally always with *great* or the like qualification, which in the 19th c. began to be implied in calling any one 'a personage'.)

1509-a *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 23 *Preamble*, Honorable personages to have joint...power with the said persons named. 1532 Sir J. Rogers in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* 2. I. 302 So for the grosse personages that he taken...some of them shalbe as yet put to no execucion. 1634 Earl Monm. in *Shaftesbury's Worcs. Plantations* 42 The Council of Trade may then call all many eminent personages. 1683 *Bath Jubil.* 268 For History is a Personage endowed with rare Perfections both of Mind and Body. 1812 Lo. Melville *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 Dec., The Great Personage at the Head of the Government. 1843 D'Israeli (*title*) Mr. Sir John Warnes bought another estate, and picked up another borough. He was fast becoming a personage. 1853 *T. F. Marie I Forbid Banns* (1854) 100 Lady Ashenburgh was a Personage. That she had become a Personage, proved that she possessed a large amount of tact.

b. In weakened or generalized sense: A person; a man or woman (whose status the speaker does not know, or does not desire to specify).

Sometimes applied ironically or laughingly to a self-important person, who considers himself 'a personage' also with relation of other senses.

a 1555 Ridley *Lett. to Lady Vane* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1646 Many whiche were in comparison of Peter, but meaner personages. 1688 Lloyd (*title*) Memoires of the Lives of those Personages who Suffered for the Protestant Religion. 1788 Gillies *Hist. H.* xxx. The personage whom we had long entertained as a harmless nursing companion. 1788 Miss A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* II. 56 The Seraphic Miss Franklin, was, in her present opinion, a very disgusting personage. 1818 R. Sharp *Lett. & Ess.* (1834) 34 Your shrewd, sly, cool-speaking fellow is generally a shallow personage. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Gush* ii. 28 His impassioned personage wishes he had been born in the age of Pitt. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1894) 213 That ready-witted and helpful personage.

†**4.** The quality of being a person or persons; personality. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158/b, For here is no consideracion nor personage, whether it is ye Fader..

†**5.** Personal identity, personality, individual self. *Obs.* = PERSONALITY, existence. *Obs.*

1532 Rastell *Exp. vel. wds.*, Any things whether they were mynes may be vnamed and our personages be more open to serue our publike weale. 1632 Donne *Antiphonerie*. 119 Acts of his personage and not of ours.

†**6.** The sort of person any one is, or is supposed to be, in respect of character, rank, etc. *Obs.*

1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 23 Porter lodge gladly what sondrely becometh a man by his personage. 1580 *Caus Lett. to Yemell* ii. The greater personage you beare, the lesse cause haue ye to be put to answere. 1596 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 242 Instruments whereof he vseth not matter, and women worthy consideration for the proper personage. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* iv. iv. 125 Many good parts ought to be in the personage of a Sergeant Maior.

7. One of the persons or characters of a drama (*dramatis personæ*), or of a dramatic poem, story, etc.; also one of the actors on the stage of history.

1573 in Cunningham *Illust. Extracts Cert.* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 30, Varnesse for personages of Men & Women to stande in stage wyse. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. to Harvey 6 (His (Spenser's) dewe observing of Decorum everye where, in personages, in seasons, in matter, in speache. 1594 in R'ds *Engl. Lett. Ser.* 1. III. 33 There being in that Tragedie sundry personages of greatest estate, to be represented in assumed princely attire. 1595 Jonson *Kambler* Wks. 136 ¶ Only three speaking personages should appeare at once vpon the stage. 1608 D'Ewes *Chas. I.* I. *Prol.* 1 The motives of the personages are considered as apparent as their actions. 1861 Pycroft *Cricket* ix. 102 I intend that Madeline Stanley shall...be the most interesting personage in the story.

b. Hence, the impersonation or acting of such a character, the part (acted); in the phrases, *to take upon oneself, put on, play, assume the personage of*; also *fig.* and *transf.*, *in to represent the personage of*.

1588 *Blow. Mag.* (1596) B 3, I will take vpon me the personage of the last...full of wounds, miserably mangled, with a pale countenance, and grisly looke. 1589 Hollingshed *Ch. Edw. Prol.*, Her Majestie representeth the personage of the hole land. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banished Vir.* You have hitherto represented the personage of one, whom you are not. 1642 Lo. J. Digby *Sp. to Ho. Com.* 21 Apr. 2 Iudges were ere now, and might put on another personage. 1693 tr. *Dufresnoy Conv. Ladies* 58 Every one of us played so well his personage in this Comedy. 1883 Cornhill *Magazine* XLVIII. 173 Whatever personage a man takes upon himself to perform, he ever takes his own part with it. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 6/1 It is common for tragedians to shut themselves up in their dressing-rooms between the acts of a play, and to renounce their personage immediately on being robbed.

†**c.** Assumed or pretended character; acting; semblance. *Obs.*

1570 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Q. Mary* M 1b, As Iustice who threw away all his dissolut personage of counterfeit.

8. Phrases. † *In one's own personage*, in person (PERSON 10b), personally (*obs.*). *In the personage of*, †**a.** in the character of, as representing (*obs.*); **b.** as represented by; personified in: = *in the person of* (PERSON 12 a, b).

1534 Calvert *Mor. Wks. (Parker Soc.)* II. 191 Ye come [*said to spoken the same words you to my own personage*]. And to answere to your own personage she said thus. 1553 Kirkeby *Complaynt. Treat. St. Matthew Intr.* (*Misc. Arber* 112) Speaking unto his Apostells in the persone of all the rest of the ministers of the Kirk of God.

3. Yeats *Palace of Bliss* I. i. 30 'Circumstances over which she had no control', in the patronage of her brother Ernest, were impelling her.

Personage, obs. form of PARSONAGE.

Personal (pɔ̱ɹsŏnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 -al, etc., 6 parsonal(l). [a. OF. *personel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *-el* (mod.F. *-onnel*), ad. L. *personāl-is* of or pertaining to a person (in Law or Gram.), f. *persōna* PERSON: see -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, concerning, or affecting the individual person or self (as opposed, variously, to other persons, the general community, etc., or to one's office, rank, or other attributes); individual; private; one's own. Rarely in reference to an animal (quot. 1796).

Personal Estates, personal property: see these words.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 103 Senatus Tullius..ordeyned first personal rebate [L. *censum*] to be Estymyd. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 135 Examples to discipline to be followed, became they be sometime his personall. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* C. II. 1. 11, I know no personall cause, to spurre at him, But for the generall. 1633 G. HERB. *Temple* ii. 238 Know no reason why they might not give their personal help to such as would take them to mercy to grace. 1726 HOOPER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1796) I. 79 Even the instincts of animals appear to be less adapted to their own personal utility, than to that of Man. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 181 Although dignities are now become little more than personal honours; yet they are still classed under the head of real property. 1845 M. FULLERTON *Lex.* 11 Heed is required in the personal influence of the king to check the turbulence of his kindred followers.

b. Const. *to* (*or, peculiar to*).

a 1568 ASCHAM *Toxoph. Later Scot.* 2 To. 4 b, The Jurisdiction annexed to the principality is not inclinable, but personal to the King's eldest son. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. 61 The authority..was personal to Augustine, and not intended to descend from him to his successors. 1874 S. WINTERBOTHAM *Eng.* I. 336 This is personal to himself.

2. Done, made, performed, held, etc. in person; involving the actual or immediate presence or action of the individual person himself (as opposed to a substitute, deputy, messenger, etc.). Of a reciprocal action or relation, Carried on or subsisting between individual persons directly.

1588 in *Wolff's Sel. Wks.* III. 411 Her excuse, for no persone we coulde be perduc in counsell for parcyalle matt[er]s to be made in her howsholde. 1592 *Warres Cæsar* II. xv. 140 (R.) With great difficulte he purchased them audience..and brought them to personall conference. 1598 SHAKS. *Tr. & C.* II. i. 30 Tell him, the daughter of the King of France..Importunes personall audience with his grace. 1632 *E. Johnson's Knight & Common.* 367 The one may chuse personall presence and travelling to the wars. 1722 C. COOTE *13 Dec. in Sheriff's Lett.* (1868) IV. 39 To allow me to some degree of personal acquaintance with you. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiii. VIII. 263 The sensible interest..bound by law to personal service in the cavalry. 1860 I. STEPHEN *Papists* 63 Pope..did not enjoy the honour of any personal intercourse with royalty.

† b. Present or engaged in person. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 88 When her son was personall in the Irish Warre. 1600 E. BARRY tr. *Conestaggio* 112 Kings ought to be personall in their occupations. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 211 Stone but ye that are personall actors thereto..can thoroughly apprehend [it].

3. Of or pertaining to one's person, body, or figure; bodily: **a.** as an action or quality. ? *Personal oath* (quot. 1577–87): = *bodily* or *corporal oath* (see CORPORAL *a.* 3 *a*).

a 1300–50 *Alexander* 3140 A portreyture..alle poyntes with hert to pike, And his personale proporcione in parcelmeale how being. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1 He tooke his personall oth before the altar of S. Peter at Westminster, to defend the holie church, and rules of the same. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 8 Our Realm is achieved, our Powers inforced..Onely we want a little personall strength. 1600 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 108 Benedicke. Nay mine is but a personall consideration. 1708 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 40 ¶ 3 A Princess whose Personal Charms..were now become the least part of her Character. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Pract. Things* 32 The personal ornaments of the female sex consist principally of bracelets,..rings, and rings.

b. as something affecting or having reference to one's person or body.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 189 The Russe Emperor flieth with his..personall guard of xx thousand gonners, towardes a strange mooneable. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 3 The three great and primary rights, of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. 1780 MRS. BARBAULD *Calella* 100 In Turning their attention to her personal safety. 1796 *Hints Amer. Gentry* 7 A sufficient Number for the purpose of personal defence. 1804 SCOTT *Encyclopædia Ch. Art.* He shall have no personal ill-usage. 1882 MRS. DIGBY (title) 63 It is..consistent subject to deprive any one of his personal liberty.

4. Having an individual person as object; relating to a person in his individual capacity; directed to, aimed at, or referring to some particular person or to oneself personally, *spec.* in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner.

1624 T. LORKIN *Let.* in *Cor. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 346 If they had..not proceeded to personal invectives, and malicious and seditious speeches against his majesty,..his favourites, and ..the State in general. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS (*J.*), *Publick reproofs of the sin general*..; but to private conversations the application may be more personal. 1802 *Med. Jrnal.* V. 284 A dispute, which, by the conduct of my opponent, has degenerated into personal abuse. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xl. He aimed him distinctly,..as a personal favour too. 1876 *Ld. Derby* 1. 1. 1.

¶ 0. Often (by confusion) for PERSONABLE a. 1.

1658 *Tapsell's Nurse & Branch* 40 A goodly well proportioned and personal (*qu.* stout personable?) Prince. *c* 1760 Charlton *Hn. Pudsey in Shirley Archæol. Collect.* X. 40, I am told that the last is very personal, with his own hair. 1788 Mrs. Lucas *Lucubr. Vhrs' Long Night* 1 viii, She...made him out at last to be really quite personal and presentable.

2. *obs.* ¶ 1. A personal being; a person. *Obs.*

1630 C. Hatton to Jane in *H. Corr.* (Camden) I. 163 Jan 3rd number I am any personable shall receive any prejudice by what I shall disclose to you.

3. *pl.* Things belonging to an individual person; personal matters or things. † *spec.* Personal goods or property, personality.

1704 *Boston Mss.* 24 108 The Personals of the Natives being not to this Enquiry. 1708 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxii. 224 Shall my vanity extend only to personals? 1732 Fuller Servitude *Better Thoughtless* I. 13 All his personals, which were very considerable in the South,...should be equally divided. 1804 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* vi. (1841) 57 The personals to be distributed among the poor.

b. *pl.* Personal remarks or statements, 'personalities'.

1710 Richardson *Pamela* III. 227 We are going into Personals again, Gentlemen and Ladies, and the End. 1843 Letter *Lord Bute* II. 58, Mine I get honest in [sic] and temper forth the short personals of the choice of her kith and kinne?

c. *U.S. pl.* Paragraphs in a newspaper relating to individual persons or to personal matters.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 12/1 What they call 'personals' across the ocean.

3. *Gram.* Short for *personal pronoun*: see A. 7. 1902.

1804 L. Murray *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 132 These personals are superfluous. 1843 Stormont in *Simpl. Motives* (1847) I. 93/1 It might, perhaps, have been better...if the words which we are now considering had been arranged in a class between the personals and the article.

4. = PERSONNEL, *rare*. † *Obs.*

1808 *Naples. Mag.* IV. 253 The personal of the establishments to be under the joint direction of the founder [etc.]. 1813 *Winter. Rev. Apr.* 308 The personal of the army or navy.

Personalism (pɔ·sənəlɪz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The quality or character of being personal: variously used to denote some theory, doctrine, principle, system, method, characteristic, etc. that is, or involves something that is, personal.

a 1826 *Q. Rev.*, cited in Worcester. 1863 J. Grote *Exploratio Philos.* I. 146 The idealism, personalism, or whatever it may be called, which lies at the root of all that I have said. 1867 W. M. Rossetti *Life Keats* 108 Personalism of a wilful and fitful kind pervades the most of his handiwork. 1892 *Atlantic Monthly* June 770/1 Hampered by this impotent system of personalism...the party in possession of the executive power...begins to divide helplessly upon a sea of trifles. 1902 Caldecott *Philos. & Relig.* 181 Against the claim that Reason is the sole faculty of supersensible apprehension, Personalism appears to assert that here also Feeling and Will come into action.

So **Personalist**, a. a writer of personal notes, anecdotes, etc.; b. a believer in or advocate of personalism (in any sense).

1856 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 June 480 As a witty and clubbing political personalist,...he was considered by friend and foe as without an equal. 1900 Caldecott *Philos. & Relig.* viii. 83 If, however, a Personalist is found ...naively relying upon some peremptory intellectual or moral deliverance really subversive in character, these must be brought to light, and he is passed from the school of pure Personalism to some other, accordingly.

Personality (pɔːsənæ·lɪti). Also 4–ite. [a. OF. *personalité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), now *personne-*, mod. Sch. L. *personalitās*, f. *personālis* PERSONAL: see -ITY.]

1. The quality, character, or fact of being a person as distinct from a thing: that quality or principle which makes a being personal. Also in reference to a corporate body: see PERSON *sb.* 6.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 298 Al be personalite of mon stondip in be vnyte of kynde. 1644 M. Hunt *Antid. Arth.* 66. ¶ 4 (*Arber*) 119 For it follows not from the union of it's own personality, and becomes a mere passive instrument of the deity. 1650 Fuller *Holy Lett.* v. 232 We must be wary lest we mistake any Personality in the Matters of Church. 1862 Fiske *New Theol.* xxiii. (1894) 362 These capacities constitute personality, for they imply consciousness and thought. 1878 Emerson *Nature, Addresses* Wks. (Bohn) II. 184 Religion includes the personality of God; Science does not.

b. The condition ascribed to the Deity of consisting of distinct persons (see PERSON *sb.* 7).

1596 Nashe *Pierce Penil.* 28b, 3 in *Arber's Lond. Reprint Spec.* LXXXIX. 109 *Sy* they no personalities, fo dubio but non. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 113 If a perfect substance or nature (as was the humanity of Christ) could want the severall personality and subsistence thereof, supplyed by the divine person, and hypostasis of the Sonne of God. 1732 J. Gill *Trinity* 21 In Personality is the last grade of subsisting. 1832 J. H. Newman *Arians* II. ii. (1876) 134 The apparent Personality ascribed to them [the Word, and the Spirit] in the Old Testament, is changed for a real Personality. 1872 — *Gram. Assent* v. 71, 110 The Almighty God, instead of being One Person only, which is the teaching of Natural Religion, has three Personalities.

c. Personal existence, actual existence as a person; the fact of there being or having been such a person; personal identity.

1631 Weever *Ancient Funeral Mon.* 548 This inference...would lead us to other conclusions affecting the personality of Lycurgus. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Leucyds* 70 § 2. 164 The sign of Money is surrounded with darkness, Sic every personality with death. 1850 Freeman *Norman Conq.* II. App. 623 Their ancestors...whose personality can be identified in Domesday.

2. That quality or assemblage of qualities which makes a person what he is, as distinct from other persons; distinctive personal or individual character, esp. when of a marked or notable kind. Also *fig.* in reference to a thing.

1795 Southey H. 182 Mirabeau observes that even a French girl of sixteen...if she has but a little personality, is a Machiavel. 1827 Emerson *Repr. Men. Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 360 Mirabeau, with his overpowering personality; felt that these things, which his presence inspired, were as much his own, as if he had said them. 1880 Froude in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 809 The almost indescribable charm which his sermons derived from his personality.

† **b.** (with *pl.*) A personal quality or characteristic; an individual trait. *Obs. rare.*

1708 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 136 In return (I) fell to praising those qualities and personalities in Lovelace, which the other never will have.

3. A personal being, a person. (In first quot. applied to the distinct 'persons' in the Godhead: cf. PERSON *sb.* 7 a.)

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 599 The Platonists thus distinguishing betwixt Hypostasis and Ousiotetes, the Essence of the Godhead, and the Distinct Hypostases or Personalities thereof. *Ibid.* v. 730 Between Souls, Minds, and Personalities, being respectively Substantial Things and Really Distinct from Matter. 1851 Richardson *Mem. Rev. Gurney* xi, By its remoteness, it seems to affect the party personalities, of which it is made up, into one broad mass of existence. 1897 W. H. Hudson *Idle Days in Patagonia* 109 We cannot think of an infinite personality. Personality implies limitation, or it means nothing at all.

4. Bodily parts collectively; body, person. Also in *pl.* in same sense. *rare.*

1842 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* VI. 413 It might belt a ruffian's thought a well-fed one would hardly rise his personalities for such a gentleman. 1884 Matthew Arnold *Irish Catholics* vi. 121 Notwithstanding that he was the possessor, at the age of fifty-three, of little more than half of his original personality, he was an active, an ebullient, an efficient, as the strongest and soundest limbed man in his army.

5. The fact of relating to an individual person, or to particular persons; *spec.* the quality of being directed to or aimed at an individual, esp. in the way of disparagement or unfriendly reference.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 125 By *specifying* and applying their charges to individuals to incur the censure of a sworn and undivulged personality. 1788 Cowper *Lett.* (1864) III. 203 There is yet another topic, which he has been no less studious to avoid, which is personality. 1824 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 283 Personality in its nature, no doubt, accorded with the temper and the talent of Pope. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 42 He had attacked Wolsey himself with somewhat vulgar personality. 1879 Tennyson *Bolton Rev.* v. 49 Never referring with open personality to those who had been sources to her when she had been a child.

b. (Usu. in *pl.*) A statement or remark aimed at or referring to an individual person, usually of a disparaging or offensive kind. (In quot. 1811 (*pl.*) used for 'personal attentions or compliments'.)

1665 Sir W. Dugdale in *Nichols Lett. illustr. Lett.* I. 187 Cannot political enemies be discharged without descending to the most odious personalities? 1811 Miss L. M. Hamilton *C. Grey & Gowr.* (1820) III. 60, etc. When occupied in home, one goes by his personalities, by trying to interest him in a glass of elegance. a 1832 Coleridge *Wks.* (1836) III. 250 The Senator resorted to personalities. 1892 *C. Lowe in 19th Cent. Dec.* 824 The Court cannot and will not stand...journalistic personality about its members.

† **6.** The fact of being personal, or done by a person himself. *Obs.*

1658 Fuller, etc. *and Romanists*. 36 The King comes in with the expectation...of having long sought it [Peace] by a Personal Treaty: ...the truth is, neither the Treaty, nor the Personality of it have advanced the business one jot.

6. *Law.* † **a.** = PERSONALTY 2. *Obs.* **b.** = PERSONALTY b.; *gen.* personal belongings. *rare.*

1658 Phillips, *Personality*, in Law-Terms an abstract of personal, as the widow is in the personalty [1661 Blount *personalty*; 1702 J. Hughes *Lex. Terræ*, I. Personalty]: that is, brought against the right person. 1752 Dodson in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 334 The highest 30 dividends of money personalties in the stocks. 1898 Stevenson *Ps. & Rom.-Balz.* II. 22 Michael Angelo's...old slippers, and whatever other of his closest personalities are to be shown.

c. The quality of concerning persons (in phr. *personality of laws* = *F. personnalité des statuts*).

1834–46 *J. Story Confl. Laws* § 18 (1883) 19 By the personality of laws foreign jurists generally mean all laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons; by the reality of laws, all laws which concern property or things: *quæ sit res ipsa*.

Personalization (pɔ·sənəlaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of personalizing; representation or embodiment in a person; personification; impersonation.

1680 Pagitius *Stud. Life Christ* Introd. (1901) 21 He was the personalization of its genius, the soul of its work. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Nov. XXV. 2/1 M'Cosh's *Scots in Prophet Preacher* (N. Y.) Mar. 146 Luther was the personalization of tenderness...that threatened the very life of the papacy.

Personalize (pɔ·sənəlaiz), *v.* [f. PERSONAL *a.* + -IZE: cf. med.L. *personalizare*.] *trans.* To render personal; to represent as personal, personify; to embody in a person, impersonate. Hence **Personalized** *ppl. a.*; **Personalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1725–41 Chambers *Cycl. Personalizing*, or *Personalizing* the Adjuring a person; or ascribing a person to one to account being. 1797 Washington *Notes Shaks., Hen. VIII.* i. iv. Danger is personalized on viewing in the rebel army, and shaking the established government. 1799 S. Mitchell *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 62 The Poets are fond of personalizing both physical and moral Qualities. *a* 1834 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem. College* IV. 430 The individual will or personalizing principle of her agency...is the factor. 1886 *Ind. Rev.* 30 July 180/2 Imagination is here a mental term, an abstraction,...a personalized abstraction of the most surprising character. 1893 Tennyson *Christ in Mod. Theol.* i. 6, I...of What sort of religious ideal else? Her personalize?

Personally (pɔ·sənəli), *adv.* [f. PERSONAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a personal manner, capacity, etc.

1. In the way of personal presence or action; in person: = (*by*) himself, themselves, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxv. (Bodl. MS.), Alisaundre pe Sone of pis persone pe Bisshoppes,...were wrop to see god in feyre and in a cloude and to here hym spake personalich. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 That they appere personally at the next generall sessions of the peas. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 951 He personally take his ship at Douer,...and sailed to Calice. 1689 Maidan *Greatest Love C. Warren* 318 Being very moderate, both in Sleep and Refreshment, he did more Personally, than by his Servants and Relations. 1785 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xiii. (1793) 456 If the servant, going along the street with a hack, by negligence sets fire to a house,...he must himself answer the damage personally. 1883 H. Cox *Instit.* ii. vii. 624 The Treasurer acted personally at the Exchequer. 1900 F. M. Stenton *Early Hist. Eng. Manor* 98 History in Scotland is advised, or I may say personally conducted, to this day by Walter Scott.

b. In objective sense, expressing the relation of an action, feeling, etc. to the actual person mentioned: = himself, themselves, etc. (as object of some action, etc.).

1483 Caxton *Cato Lat.* M iij, She shall be punysshed personaly vf she doo owre. *a* 1586 C. Cavendish *Wonderfull* 277 To se hym personally made. 1624 T. Wilson *Gods Decrees* 392 This great truth is confirm'd and more particularly applied in answer to S. Peters question. 1702 *Dr Fox Plague* 34 They had given me a great deal of ill Language too, I mean Personally. 1840 *Lone Times* XC. 409/1 The amended acts ought to have been served on them personally.

2. As a person; in the form or character of an individual person.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xl. § 3 Christ is...a person divine, because he is personally the Sonne of God, begotten, because he hath made the nature of the children of men...*Ibid.* lv. § 5 Christ...is man, but man with whome diuine is personally ioyned. *a* 1729 J. Bingham (J.), The conversed wise is personally the same he was before. 1880 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 108 As God the Word, when He took human nature, came forth in Himself personally, so that the fulness of the Godhead dwelt bodily in it. *Mod.* In Christian theology, God is conceived as personally existing and acting.

3. In one's personal capacity; as an individual person (as distinct from others); individually; in oneself; as regards oneself; *esp.* 'for myself', 'as for us I am concerned'.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 208 Howe had, like Baxter, been personally a gainer by the recent change of policy. 1858 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. 126 Some of the Tory leaders were personally popular. 1900 W. E. Norris *Credit of County* xxii, Personally I don't despair. 1903 E. Kelly *Lat. Connected. Orientius* 17 To myself personally the work has a peculiar interest. *Mod.* Personally I am in favour of the change.

4. Comb. *Personally conducted*, conducted by some one in person: see sense 1.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 5/1 Where Mr. Cook has not yet led swarms of personally-conducted tourists. 1892 Dowden *Mid. C. Victorian* 221 A flying visit of...an hour, with a miscellaneous and 'personally-conducted' party.

Personalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being personal.

1879 F. Brooks *Influence Jesus* iii. 134 It is this personalness of all His moral relationships...that keeps us from ever feeling or fearing in Jesus any of that moral polarity. 1892 Daily Telegraph 18 Feb.

Personalty (pɔ·sənælti). *Law.* [ad. late AF. *personalte* = med.L. *personalitās* PERSONALITY: cf. *realty, realty.*]

† **a.** See quots. 1607, 1888. **b.** Personal goods, personal estate: see PERSONAL A. 6; also *gen.* personal belongings. **c.** = PERSONALITY 6 c, *rare.*

a 1481 Littleton *Tenures* § 523 (in *Ab. Litt.*) Dy le. Par cas qe lessees ont pr. le parcenirs & auxy qe le viscle. 1504 *Inventories*, Byenen that the seruen in to the parssheche and out in the vyche. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Personalty* (Personalitie), is an abstract of personall. The action is to the personalty,...that is to say, brought against the right parson, or the person against whome is lawe is giuen. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxiv. 383 Our courts now regard a man's personalty in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his realty; and have adopted a more enlarged and less technical mode of considering the one than the other. 1897 James *N. Y. Family Review* (ed. 3) II. 163 The intention to confine the word 'estate' to personalty was inferred by the subsequent specification of 'personal estate'. 1844 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 587 Things personal...other wise called personalty. I consist of goods, money, and all other moveables, and of such rights and profits as relate to moveables. 1889 *Law Notes Five Lang.* I. 10 His gay jacket, his breeches, and a few personalties. 1888 Blackstone *Introd.* 77 Now this will find that the duties on personalties of half a million or one million are comparatively trifling; and as it is in regard to taxes. 1888 T. C. Williams in *Penn Quarterly* Jan. 178/2 L. 587 Things personal, otherwise called personalty. I consist of goods, money, and all other moveables, and of such rights and profits as relate to moveables. 1889 *Law Notes Five Lang.* I. 10 His gay jacket, his breeches, and a few personalties. 1888 Blackstone *Introd.* 77 Now this will find that the duties on personalties of half a million or one million are comparatively trifling; and as it is in regard to taxes. 1888 T. C. Williams in *Penn Quarterly* Jan. 178/2 L. 587 Things personal, otherwise called personalty. I consist of goods, money, and all other moveables, and of such rights and profits as relate to moveables. 1892 Stevens *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1894) I

the terms, *the entity, the personality* were applied to the things conceivable in real or personal actions respectively. Such things were then distinguished as real or personal things.

† **Personar**, obs. Sc. form of FARTHER.

1585 *In 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 420/1 To prowe all the Farquhir presentis maidis mair nar ither with twyis, grace, or moch. 1585 *Acts Jas. VI.* [1597 rub.] William thereabout & maneane laigle presentis of his bodie of Richertoune.

Personate (pɔ·ɹ·sǫnĕ·t), *a.* [ad. L. *personātŭs* masked, feigned, f. *persōna* mask: see -ATE².]

†1. Personified, feigned, pretended, counterfeit. *Obs.*

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 102 Or whether hid ere sing or personate My striving wills to conquer with my verse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 363 *A Mandrake*... among the counterfeit personate semi-Lyres... known it for no true in a Sow's skin. 1640 R. BAILLIE (title) Canterburie's Self-conviction... With a Postscript to the Personat Jesuite Lydiat-chus Nicanor. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Decay of Beggars*, Under a personate father of a family, think... that they had relieved an indigent brethren.

†2. Of the nature of a person, personal; embodied in a person, impersonated. *Obs.*

1622 BEDWELL *Examp. & Relig.* 189 They hold indeed but one personate nature to be in Christ, resulting of the union of two natures not personated. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 But if there be not always a personate devil, there is always a personal deed. 1683 *Cal. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 314 A Patient and instance of personate knavish deference, fashionable and Obsequious.

3. *Bot.* Mask-like; applied to a two-lipped corolla having the opening between the lips closed by an upward projection of the lower lip, as in the snapdragon. (Distinguished from *ringent*.)

1776 PHILLIPS, *Personate*, a Term us'd by some Herbalists to such Flowers as resemble the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures. 1782 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 216 (1761) 207 Such as have a single longue, and personate Corolla. 1785 HUDSON *Synonyms of Brit. pl.* (1794) 40 Personate or masked Stamen. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 280 Linaria, Veadflax... Corolla personate.

4. *Zool.* a. Having a masked or disguised form (as compared with the perfect form); larval. b. Having mask-like markings on the head.

Personate (pɔ·ɹ·sǫnĕ·t), *v.* [f. pple. stem of late L. *personāre* to represent, bear the character of (Boethius: *De Trinit. Nat. Christi* 11, 'persona dicta a personando, circumflexa penultima'), f. *persona* mask, etc.: see PERSON *sb.* Cf. It. *personare* 'to personate, to act or play the part of any person' (Florio 1598).]

1. *trans.* To act or play the part of (a character in a drama or the like); to act, play (a drama, etc.); to represent or exhibit dramatically.

1598 [see *stryke, shovell*]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., *A.S.* Whome *Ben* you personate? *Fo.* Piero, Duke of Venice. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xi. 9 They (i.e. Stage players) can not for his life dance when they personate. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) II. 301 Profane characters were personated in our pageants, before the close of the fourteenth century. 1823 SYMMONS *Cyc. Pancr.* 181 130 It was one of the chief duties of Herodion and Iolaüs, who composed the Pancratium, and personated them on the stage.

b. To assume the character of; to 'play'.

1594 SHAKS. *2 Tim.* iv. 177 The Elder Brutus only personated the Fool and Madness, for the Good of the Publick. 1709 — *Prol. Addis. Cato.* Who [that D. 1577] The greatest part will personate humility. 1794 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 210 Upon the throne Let none my robe for his sole seat presume To personate, while I mingle in the room.

c. *absol.* To play or act a part; to masquerade.

1642 R. WEDDEL *Serm. Solemne* 16 We pull off that false shred wherein thou and you other personates. 1648 BOYS *Works* (1629) 58 margin, He wore... vanity pays Comedies, and Executioners, often times pay scourging with the Actors. 1654 J. GODDARD *Penitent Pastor* 20. 1. (1713) 250 Even those... that had valued the tragedy personate so well as to take upon them to be his confessors. 1892 SIR H. IRVING in *Weekly Sun*, 21 Aug. 3/3 The actor's duty then is to be the man of his part,—to reproduce the personage, to personate.

2. To assume or counterfeit the person of (another), usually for purposes of fraud; to pretend to be, pass oneself off as.

1613 R. CROMPTON *Table Alph.* 2nd. ed. *Personate*, to counterfeit another's person. 1639-9 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 80 The Countess of Oxford personated the Queen and deceived the child. 1694 in Wood *Life* ed. Bliss (O. H. S.) III. 460 A young woman in man's apparel, as that personated a man. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. x. 126 By statute 4 W. & M. c. 4 to personate any other person, before any commissioner authorized to take bail in the country in false latin. 1874 DIXON *Windsor* II. xiii. 141 Having with him the deposed King's confessor... to personate the King.

absol. 1823 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 297 He wandered... about Ireland and England, begging, stealing, cheating, personating, forging.

† b. *refl.* with complement: To feign oneself to be (some one). *Obs. rare.*

1708 *Secret Adultr. Chr. Wm.* 1731 II. 1. 50 Instructions to personate themselves members of the several prevailing sects. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4754/1 Convicted for...personating her self the Widow of Thomas Smith.

† 2. *transf.* To cause to personate; to put forward in a feigned character. *Obs. rare.*

1620 BARON *Anal. Mit.* 10. 8. 21 Iv. (1676) 300/1, I personated mine own person to bring in a grosser Bait a Spanish Count...as if he had been the Count's servant.

† 3. To feign, counterfeit (a quality). *Obs.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. ii. Yet...the damnedest ill is personated And counterfeit comes from her! 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. 1, How him, madam? His sorrow is not personated.

† 4. To imitate, mimic; to imitate the example of, follow. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 72 (Children's) tongues are more flexible to personate any pronunciation. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* iv. 12 (Of proselytes and converts) him to the life, as Circumcision Children...did their fathers.

† 5. To represent (a person, etc.) in writing (as being of such and such a kind, or *esp.* as saying so and so); to describe; sometimes, to describe allegorically, indicate symbolically, symbolize. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* Ded., Simple is the device, and the composition meane, yet carrieth some delight, want the rather because of the simplicitie & meanenesse thus personated. 1641 MILTON *Animadv. Rel.* xxii. 58 That false Shepherd... under whom the Poet feebly personates our Prelates, whose whole life is a recantation of their pastoral vow. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 124 Jerusalem is personated to cry out, 'Is it nothing to you all ye that pass by?' 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) *Our Poet*...brands with the living, and personates them under dead mens Names.

6. To be or stand as an emblem or representative of; to stand for, represent, symbolize, typify, signify; to represent vicariously or officially, stand in the place of; to embody in a personal form, impersonate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* v. v. 424 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cypresse...Personates him. 1620 FELLTHAM *Joseph's Coat* (1861) 19 Three Elements, which personate and represent Christ's body. 1700 C. NORRIS *Antid. Arnica.* (1807) 61 On the behalf of those whom he personated on the cross. 1850 T. M'CRIE *Hom. 1st II. Agitation* xiii. (1852) 156 Those rude and vulgar men...for a time personated religion in power.

† 7. To represent as a person, personify. *rare.*

1670 TAYLOR *Holiness. Drayton's Polyolb.* ii. 32 The Bards...Of this Poole...have personated him Sea Neptuniz. 1700-1823 D'URFEY *Pills* (1876) III. 311 Time several ages personated in the imagination of an philosopher.

† 8. To mention personally or by name; to name: = INDIVIDUALIZE 2. *Obs. rare.*

1650 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Bolton* (1867) II. 344 In so pressing not to have personated any man to put him to shame. 1660 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxxiii. pp. 2, 3 (1669) 390/1 The Minister is to reprove the sins of all, but to personate none.

Personated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Dramatically represented or acted; feigned, pretended; fictitious, imaginary: see the verb.

1626 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Wks. (Rtldg.) 703/1 Believe these a personated bride, supposed, her first Revelry, and lusty agreement with king. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 501 ¶ 3 Whether or no they are real Husbands or personated ones I cannot tell. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 120 They could not bear even the hypothetical proposition of such wickedness in the mouth of a personated tyrant.

† 2. ? Embodied in a person. *Obs. rare.*

1655 PAGET *Christianogr.* v. 8. (1658) 60 They affirme two natures to be united in Christ:...one personated nature to be made of the two natures not personated, without union or confusion.

Personately, *adv. rare.* [f. PERSONATE *a.* + -LY².] In a personate manner; in an assumed character, feignedly.

1620 DONNE *Pseudomartyr* 98 If he were this reader and disguise (those through the Epistle, then he spoke personately, and shamefully). 1820 W. ILLINGS *Rep* 22, 203 Once gone bear to pressing objections, though but personately.

Personating, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERSONATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PERSONATE, q.v.

Personating agent = Personation agent.

1807 SHARP, *Theory* v. 1. 35 It must be a personating of himself. 1895 J. EDWARDS *Peculiar Mercies* 363 The personating of a Christian and a Jew by way of dialogue. 1899 *Law Rep.* 4 C. P. D. 151 At the polling station to which the respondent acted as personating agent.

Personating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That personates: see the verb.

1620 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* i. A 8, In whirling steps of personating Actions. 1893 MRS. BROOKFIELD *Cecil Score* 1. 30 Some personating Image, wherein was Wise saying in beauty from offending much.

Personation (pɔ·ɹ·sǫnē·ʃən). [n. of action from PERSONATE *v.*] The action of personating.

1. The action of assuming the person of another, or of passing oneself off as some one else (usually for fraudulent purposes).

1632 BEDELL *Hist. VII* 103 One of the strangest Examples of all Personation, that ever was in Elder or Later Times. 1898 DRYDEN *Life by W. Collins* 25 Jacke. The admirable personation of the girl's country.

2. The dramatic representation of a character.

1597 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* v. (1698) 119 Men will not be...consider'd by the Heights of their Character, but for the Decency of Personation. 1840 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 320 He [Shakespeare] was foremost in the personation of his characters.

3. *concr.* A person or thing that represents some other, dramatically or in the way of pretence.

1832 MRS. BROOKFIELD *Cecil Gould W.* I. 47 'Tis easier to cast long Odi personations, music and effigies. Then to see the breath exhausted, touched by years.

4. Representation or embodiment of some quality, etc. in a person; the person as embodying such quality, etc.; impersonation.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v. Mr. Pickwick was the very personation of kindness and humanity. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* x. xxv, A very personation of the beauty and magnificence of feminine loveliness, pampered, spoiled, worshipped.

5. *attrib.*, as **personation agent**, an agent employed by a candidate at an election to detect attempted personation of voters.

1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Dec. 22/3 Personation agents for the Nationalist Candidates. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3/1 Had I been a personation agent I should most certainly have protested against every minor vote.

Personative (pɔ·ɹ·sǫnĕ·tiv), *a. rare.* [f. as PERSONATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the quality of personating; involving dramatic representation.

1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. 31 Imitations and obvious resemblance, we shall find...only in Dramatic...or to use a more general term...Personative Poetry. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* p. viii. The pieces are in a large degree dramatic or personative in conception.

Personator (pɔ·ɹ·sǫnē·tɔɹ). Also 7 -er. [agent-n. from PERSONATE *v.*: suffix orig. Eng., subseq. Latin.] One who personates (in various senses).

1608 E. JORDEN *How a City Capitall* Post., Expressing...a most rooted affection in the personators, to them, for whome they would personate these persons. 1634 GEFFRAY *Pisan. Notes* 21. xi. 144 Pisanus counterfeited long...have we also? the personators. 1883 LETTOM *Correspondence* II. 180 In the drama William Tell is the personator of the Swiss liberties. 1892 E. W. ROSENHEIM *Mind. Eng.* 189 Was he a personator of the betrayed Nibelung?

Personne, obs. form of PARSON, PERSON.

Personed (pɔ·ɹsǫnd), *a. rare.* [f. PERSON *sb.* + -ED².] † 1. United in one person or substance. *Obs.* † 2. Seated in or belonging to a person, personal, individual. *Obs.* 3. In parasynthetic comb.: Having a person or bodily figure (of a specified kind).

1598 GREE *Pr. Mamm.* in H. G. Douglas *Life* (1891) App. x. 86 Such a presence of Chelmes body in the braid, whereupon they both should be universally personed and have all their conditions and properties common. 1782 HARWOOD in *Jewish Lit. Anal.* (1812) 159 The Pope...may vere by personed name, to his own private judgement, as a man, and so a particular Doctor in his own opinion. 1824 CRABTREE *Calypso* x. 1. 438 This man, So goodly person'd, and so match'd with mind.

Personity (pɔ·ɹsǫ·nĭtĭ). *rare.* [Arbitrarily f. PERSON, after the etymologically formed *corporeity*: cf. also *humanity, eternity.*] Used by Coleridge app. for 2. That which constitutes a person; the being or essence of a person, personship. b. *concr.* A being of the nature of a person, a personal being. (App. intended in both uses to avoid some of the connotations of *personality*, as applied to a human being or to one of the persons of the Trinity.) Hence affected by some later writers in different senses of PERSONALITY and PERSONAGE.

1822 COLERIDGE *Lett. Conv.*, etc. II. 146 Our own wandering thoughts may be...the most effective warnings, or substitutes of that dark and dim personity, whose weighty and fiery darts holy men have supposed them to be. 1834 — *to Lit. Rem.* (1838) IV. 1, I cannot meditate too often...on the personity of God, and his personality in the Word. *Ibid.* 186. *Ibid.* 199 Who can comprehend his own will? or his own personity, that is, his Logos (Athanas.)? 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 411 Texts...expressing indifferently either personality or corporeity. 1873 M. COLLINS *Mirandola* I. 179 That illustrious personity was nothing loth.

† **Personery**, obs. form of PARSONRY.

1580-2 T. UNE *Test. Love* v. ii.

Personifiable (pɔ·ɹsǫ·nĭfəi,əbĭ'l), *a. rare.* [f. PERSONIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being personified.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 46/1 Outraged domesticity is not a perceptible quality.

Personifiant (pɔ·ɹsǫ·nĭfəi,ənt), *a. rare*[—]. [ad. F. *personifiant*, pr. pple. of *personifier* to PERSONIFY: see -ANT.] Personifying.

1735 JOHNSON, *Personification*, *personifiant*: the charge of things to persons: as, 'Confusion heard his voice'. 1778 MACPHAIL tr. *Caesonus' Ladies'* 63, 283/1922. Poetry delights in Personifications. 1795 DUNCAN *Ingelo, Pastor* 11. Wks. IX. 11 Therefore comes in abstraction and personification...: Make your peace with France'. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Mankind.* 354 A personification of the phenomena of nature. 1874 *Jewish Pulpit* II. 8 p. 281, The personifications of church and country as females.

b. An imaginary or ideal person conceived as representing a thing or abstraction.

1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* 1. i. (1874) 22 The Stoic disciples are just a personification of the stern method of the Stoic character. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 191 Scylla, who is the personification of the whirlpool. 1883 CLERKE *Hipparchus* v. *Dr.* 1. iii. 91 Among the Aztecs...the bird-serpent, was a personification of the wind.

2. The embodiment of a quality, idea, or other abstraction, in a real person (or, by extension, in a concrete thing); usually applied to the actual person (or thing) as embodying the quality, etc., or exemplifying it in a striking manner or degree; an impersonation, 'incarnation' (*of* something).

1800-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* I. (1824) 21 A fair damsel, who looked for all the world like the personification of a milkbowl. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* II. The large-limbed heavy horses,... which, placed by the side of those Eastern couriers, might have passed for a personification of substance and of shadow. 1835 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. III. 96 He was popularly regarded as the personification of the Lord-militant spirit.

3. A dramatic representation, or literary description, of a person or character. *rare.*

1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Authors* (1867) 310 His wife created new dramatic substances in the exquisite personifications of his comic characters. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* (1878) The beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's admirable personifications.

See **Perso'nifi'cative** *a.*, having the quality of personifying; **Perso'nifi'cator** = Personifier.

1832 Southey *Doctor* xxxiii. (1862) 73 Michael Drayton,... so accomplished a personificator as Darwin himself. 1864 *Press* 9 July 665/2 He is a perfect personificator of the immediate moment.

Personified (pəɹ·sŏnifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Personify *v.* + -ed¹.]

1. Represented, spoken of, or figured as a person. 1633 Mr. Martindale *Fr. Winter & Fool* 1 18 *Aime* (seeing from us English merchant's pocket ... to the name of a personified vineyard. 1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civiliz.* vi. (1872) 320 The worship of personified principles, such as Fear, Love, Hunger, &c.

2. Made into a person; in human form. *rare.*

1850 Goldsmith *Study* I. v. 31 The power of Desire was to Study what the spark of the sun was to the personified clay of Prometheus. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 384 A fierce battle raged between the personified genius who kissed and the man who smeared the officer.

Personifier (pəɹ·sŏnifəiəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er¹.] One who personifies: **a.** A speaker or writer who uses personification; **b.** One who personates or acts the part of another.

1708-79 Thomas *Lit. Nat* (1744) II. 284 As I am a great personifier, I have...addressed that virtue as a person. 1871 G. Meredith *Harry Richmond* xiii. Captain Welsh could not perceive in Temple the personifier of Aristocles. 1900 R. J. Thompson *Apost. Preaching* vi. 133 He ventured on personification which became so direct as to yield as to impose on the personifier himself.

Personify (pəɹ·sŏnifəi), *v.* [app. *a.* F. *personifier* (in Boiteau, 17th c.), f. L. type **personi-ficāre*: see Person and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To figure or represent (a thing or abstraction) as a person; to attribute a personal nature or personal characteristics to, by way of metaphor, in thought, or esp. in speech or writing; in art, to symbolize by a figure in human form.

1707-42 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The poets have personified all the attributes, and made divinities of them. *Ibid.*, Personification is essential to poetry, especially the epopœia. 1784 H. Brown *Lect.* viii. I. 149 We can personify any object that we chuse to introduce with dignity. 1832 Mrs Marcet *Conver. Arabia, Kingd.* i. It is in this latter sense...that we usually personify Nature. 1873 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 376 Like mythology, Greek philosophy has a tendency to personify ideas.

2. To embody (a quality, etc.) in one's person or self; to be an embodiment or concrete type of; to exemplify in a typical manner; to impersonate. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* = embodied, 'incarnate'.

1823 Wellington in *Gurw. Disp.* (1852) II. 404 The spirit of this country are cautious personified. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 246 In this man the political monopoly of his age was personified.

3. To make or turn into a person: to give a human form or nature to. (Cf. Personified 2.)

1708 [W. Dunkarton] *Life Sir B. Stapledon* II. 201, 114 Men possessed of that plastic virtue to personify, and even make gentlemen out of the most stubborn and clownish ingredients.

4. To assume the person of, to personate. *rare.*

1824 Hood *Conf. Simon* 135 I blushed myself, and asked where it was his pleasure to personify to-night? 1851 Galignani *Handy* I. 31 There were advice men about him, who did not scruple to personify him.

Hence **Perso'nifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1660 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 290/1 Full of that personifying tendency. 1898 Hodgkinson *Poetry & Philip. Fr.* xi. 178 The personifying theorists.

Personize (pɔ·sŏnəiz), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. Person or L. *persōna* + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To assume a character; to act a part.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Supers.* 137 It was nothing with him [Dr. Perne] to Tamperize *in genere*, or *in specie*.., that could so handily and finely Personize *in particulars*.

2. *trans.* To represent as a person, to personify.

1734 J. Richardson (?) in *Milton's P. L.* ii. 964 Milton has Personized them and put them in the Court of Chaos. 1737 *Harveid* No. 2 (1738) I. 3 If the poetry of the Christian system admits not of his being personized and worshipped externally in shrines. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxix, If you would make Fortune your friend, or, to personize her no longer, if you desire, my son, to be rich.

Hence **Personiza'tion**, *rare**, the action of personizing; personification; impersonation.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Personne, obs. form of Person, Persona.

†Personnal (pɔ·sŏnăl, pɔ·sŏnăl'). [mod.F., obs. use of *personnel* adj., personal, as contrasted with *matériel* material, e.g. *le matériel et le personnel d'une armée*. In earlier use anglicized: see Personal B. 4.] The body of persons engaged in any service or employment, esp. in a public institution, as an army, navy, hospital, etc.; the human as distinct from the *material* or material equipment (of an institution, undertaking, etc.).

In quot. 1814 used in the French sense of 'the sum of qualities which make any character': but this can hardly be considered as more than an isolated use in Eng.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* LXI. 322 In their hands...the *personnel* of the solitary [became] more numerous.]

1827 R. Dixon *Quadriv.* 221 One Captain Warren was favourably impressed with the *materiel* and *personnel* of the native army co-operating with us. 1862 Trollope *Four Georges* 342 He knew the *personnel* of the Commission. 1883 *F. Rosse Duckpond Lease* 39 It is not here recommended that the *personnel* of the English duckponds should be remodelled on the French plan. 1888 Ld. Rendel *Nav. Annual* 3 From the *personnel* we pass to the *material* of the [English] fleet. 1891 Young *Lect. Study Hist.* iv. 89 To study the drama in its plot and personnel. 1894 C. H. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 315 The personnel—the body of men, that is, who themselves constitute our Navy.

Perso'nship. *rare.* [f. Person *sb.* + -ship.] Personality, individuality.

1845 Usher *Body Dis.* 56 Though one may communicate his nature with one, he can not communicate his personship with another. *Ibid.* 183 One natural personship, which...in ordinary men endures a perfect person.

Person(**e**, -**oun**, -**own**, obs. ff. Parson, Person. **Persour, persowr,** obs. ff. Perjour.

†Perspe'ction. *Obs.* [ad. L. *perspectiōn-em*, n. of action from *perspicĕre* to look through, look closely into, view, behold; f. Per- 11 + *specĕre* to look.] A looking through, into, or at something; view, sight, inspection, contemplation; regard, respect; insight; outlook, look-out. (*Alt. and fig.*)

1599 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 O quhat vschap...to this dott... lare tryetit, quar nor bis the perspection of your mentall ene[ȝ]es? 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Conforti's Of Ye Vnlimited* 133 Such perspection and contemplation of faith is not ... a value imagination. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 72 Not only made...for ornament unto the eye, but for perspection. 1661 Bowman *Holy War* 1, 830-gate was the place of perspection.

Perspective (pəɹspĕ·ktiv), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars*), the science of optics, fem. of *perspectīvus*: see next; cf. F. *la perspective* (14th c.).]

I. †**1.** The science of sight: optics. (Also in *pl.*)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 191 An wiles men of perspectif, her bien jouse manere of bodili sist. 1387 Trevisa *Higden Rolls* III. 363 He [Aristotle] made ... prolemeus of perspectiue and of metaphisik. 1396 — *Barth. De P.* R. xix. 168 (Tollem. MS.), *De scientia de* [*in* Bodl. MS.] *perspectiua* [*scientia perspectiua*], but is be science of be eyze. 1420 *Dux Moth. Prol.* B.], Perspectiue, is an Art Mathematicall, which demonstrateth the nature, and properties, of all Rectilineal Lines, Bodies, and Superficies. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 278/2 It is the perspectives. 1619 St. Germayne *Comp. Old. Is.* vii. (1851) 137 The Angle of Vision, as we finde it taught in the Perspectives. 1658 Phillips, *Perspective*,... the art of advantaging the sight by the contrivance of glasses, being a branch of Opticks.

†**2.** An optical instrument for looking through or viewing objects with; a spy-glass, magnifying-glass, telescope, etc. Also *fig.*, esp. in such phrases as *to look through the wrong end of the perspective* = to look upon something as smaller or of less consequence than it is. *Obs.*

It early got applied to various optical devices, an arrangement of mirrors, etc., for producing some special or fantastic effect, e.g. by distortion of images. (Cf. also 4b.)

[In the Chaucer quotation, the word in all the ancient MSS. has the forms connected, the Hengwrt, Corpus, and Lansdowne having (according to the 6th text ed.) the contracted spelling *&* for *per*, the Ellesmere, Cambridge, Pepys, and Harleian 7334, having (not for *per*-, which is also the form in the 16th c. printed edd. Stockbreeding this preponderance of MSS. testimony, there can be little doubt that the correct reading is *perspectyue*, as shown by the last two of the two words: *perspectiues*, as a genuine word, having arisen only *c* 1590.]

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 108 (Hengwrt MS.) They spoke of Alocen and Vitulon Of Aristotle but writen he hir tyxes Of queynte Mirours and of perspectyues. *c* 1395 Shakspere *Wks.* (1623) I. 23 Enchaced mirrours and perspectives most bryght. 1432-50 Dk Wm *Suffolk Pol. Sp. Delight.* 1025 The prospect or glasse in the whiche the kinder [*printed* kindes] and severalle nacions of thynges ben shewed. 1600 Shakspere *All's Well* v. iii. 40 Lustrous as the smoothed Perspective did lend you, Which weapt the face of marble other where. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 3) 8 Like an illuminated map, who seen with Spectacles or Perspectives. 1654-5 Bulstrode *Trans.* (1848) 60 Mr. Dorislaus offered to furnish me with a couple of fine perspectives, which shew the new-found nations of the seas about Jaguas. 1698 Dyche *Rich. III* Dedic., To looke at other mens actions and memory by the wrong end of the perspective. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 15 July, To Ramsey; and there saw some Chesnuts, and bought a little perspective, and was mightily pleased with seeing objects in a dark room. 1691 Dryden *St. Evremond's Ess.* (ed. 3) By the means of Great Perspectives, which Invention becomes more perfect every Day, they discover new Planets. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 102 ¶ 2 A...cultured Man a Glasses for a Perspective, but affected Long Pair of Spectacles. 1726 Cibber *Love's Last Shift* v. i, If we look thro' Reason's concave-erring Perspective. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 193 By means of our perspectives...we saw an English flag hoisted. 1789 Byrne *Tell to Mrs. Dunlop* 4 Mar., As a road parties on his knees, or as we draw out a perspective.

II. 3. The art of delineating solid objects upon a plane surface so that the drawing produces the same impression of apparent relative positions and magnitudes, or of distance, as do the actual objects when viewed from a particular point. (Formerly also *pl.* in same sense.) See also 8 b.

Without qualification, usually denoting *linear perspective*, an application of projective geometry, in which the drawing is such as would be made upon a transparent vertical plane (*plane of delineation*) interposed in the proper position between the eye and the object, by drawing straight lines from the position of the eye (*point of sight*) to the several points of the object, their intersections with the plane of delineation forming the corresponding points of the drawing.

Among *pa.* Incorrect *pl.* Lenses *p.*, Parallels *p.*; see these words. *Angular perspective* = *oblique p.* *Conical p.*, that in which objects are delineated as if projected upon the surface of a vertical cone from a point in its axis, the section being then unrolled into a plane: so *cylindrical p.*, *Cosmic p.*, that in which the surface of delineation is not a plane. *Oblique p.*, that in which neither side of the principal object is parallel to the plane of delineation, or that the horizontal lines meet at a vanishing point.

1598 B. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* Pref. 5 A Painter without the Perspectives was like a Doctor without Grammer. 1600 Holland *Pliny* xxxv. vi. II. 547 So excellent he was in this perspective, that a man would say, his trees, plants, and flat pourtes were eschewed and raised work. 1604 Dekker *To Gt. C. Knaller* 31 Yet perspective was here, no fantasie true. But all came forward in one common view. 1708 *Spectator Dial. Medals* 26, They have represented their buildings according to the rules of perspective. 1709 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Aerial Perspective* is a Proportionable Diminution of the Tones and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be very remote. 1783 *Mirror Art of Painting* 183 Yet even so, Youths, that Perspective can shew Those changes common by which your works shall live. 1820 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 363 The method of drawing a building...is oblique perspective. 1839 Penny *Cyclopædia* Introd. 3 Every picture drawn in true perspective may be considered as an open-lid piece of glass on which the objects seen through it have been drawn.

b. *transf.* The appearance presented by visible objects, in regard to relative position, apparent distance, etc.

1806 Fuseli *Lect. Art.* xxxiii. (1848) 416 The convergence of the rays to one spot...was merely an effect of perspective. 1831 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1846) 431 The stars, from the effects of perspective alone, would seem to diverge in the direction in which the solar system was going. 1851 Ansonius tr. *Hahnhahn's Lect. Sel. Subjects* Ins. ii. 21, i. *Aerial perspective.* By this we understand the optical action of the light, which the Almighty caused of old, between the observer and distant objects, give.

c. *Mod. Geom.* = Homology 4.

1857 *Cayley Coll. Math. Papers* III. 3 Triangles are in perspective when the three lines joining the corresponding angles meet in a point, or, what is the same thing, when the three points of intersections of the corresponding sides lie in a line. 1881 *Casey Sequel to Euclid* iv Triangles whose corresponding vertices lie on concurrent lines have resolved *Affinities* among their Constituents... Translated and Clothed call them triangles in *perspective*, and the point O and the line XYZ the *centre* and the *axis of perspective*. 1885 *Encyclopædia Britannica* XVI. 610/2.

d. *fig.* The relation or proportion in which the parts of a subject are viewed by the mind; the aspect of a matter or object of thought, as perceived from a particular mental 'point of view'.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 We have endeavored to throw our particulars to observe a kind of perspective, that one part may not light upon another. 1613 Daniel in Hunter *Chron. Grene Wks.* (1751) 120 All that we can see or espie on us in these mortalized states of life, is but vain perspective and deceiving shadows, appearing far otherwise after life, than when gazed upon at a near distance. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* II. 250 The events Of old and wondrous times, which lie Upon the dim horizon of the past, Are gathered into the shadowy distance, Till they appear Like mighty nations. 1841 Myers *Catil. Pk.* iv. xxxv. 324 Chiefly to instruct me in satisfactory, but that which preserves the perspective of history true. 1894 H. Thompson *Ascent of Man* vi Evolution...has thrown the universe into a fresh perspective.

4. *concr.* A drawing or picture in perspective; a 'view'; *spec.* a picture so contrived as seemingly to enlarge or extend the actual space, as in a stage scene, or to give the effect of distance.

1634 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Feb., In the upper walks are two perspectives, seeming to enlarge the alley. 1708 *Spect.* No. 4 Mr. Locke Garden, which, the very narrow, by the addition of a well-painted perspective, into appearance greatly enlarged. 1748 in *Surr. Archæol. Collect.* II. 119, I give him also my two perspectives of Saint Marke, hanging in the chamber of my Library. 1834 J. Jean (title) *Comic Annuary, or Image Victories, A Perspective of the Inquisitors, Fabulosal* [sic.] in a Libell entitled *Remonstrance against Forse Romance.* 1884 Punch *Almp. Photos. Prof. at Outside Fulhams*: like our Stage-scenes or Perspectives, that shew things towards, when they are but imperfect paintings. 1886 Ashley in *Lett. England Parsons* (1803) III. 301, I have a curious designe of his to dissect a building or perspective. 1903 Oliver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1402 A Perspective of the late King of Denmark's Family, the Queen's Face being in the middle, and eight Princes and Princesses round her. 1898 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Hols.* III. 77 A view of cypress-trees, which were painted on Hunter perspective, being painted in fresco. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* i. (title) In Hogarth's Early perspective of Cheapside.

†**b.** A picture or figure constructed so as to produce some fantastic effect; e.g. appearing distorted or confused except from one particular point of view, or presenting totally different aspects from different points. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. 2. 18 For mannors sake...Hiding the fault I see: But such excuses, Like perspectives, which Glib'd gaz'd upon Shew nothing but confusion, ey'd awry, Distinguish'd forme. 1620 — *Temp. V.* i. 204 One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons; A natural Perspective, that is, and is not. 1620 B. Jonson *Lick. wo.* iv, Her's

shew a perspektive, where on not side You shall behold the faces, and the persons Of all sufficient young ladies, in towns... On th' other side, the merchants furnace, and others. Thus...will treat such parents: In the third square, the verie street, and signe Where the covetable dwells. 1677 J. Porter *Trans. Industry* vi. 96; and 1688 Plot *Staffordsh.* lx. § 100, where perspectives are described, but not named.]

†2. So, in similar senses, *piece of perspective*. (Sometimes = *peep-show*.) *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, To view here but you'll give a piece of Perspective: let us a bey-hole. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. 3 (1624) 253 Those excellent hookings and Dutch-workes...such pleasant pieces of perspective. 1662 J. Heaton tr. *Olearius' Pers. Embass.* vi. A Waking-Stuff. Vermilion City, in which was a piece of Perspective. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 3 To direct them in those excellent pieces of Perspective, wherein by the help of a Peepstrich glass they might see the face of God fully represented. 1685 [see 2. Moxon *Pract.* (1958) 131 Besides these upon the same Mountains some pieces of Perspective are elaborately and regularly cut, resembling the ruined site of ancient structures. 1753 Young *Centaur.* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 262 As to some pieces of perspective, by the penetrative eye of the magic Power prompted to operate, and aggravated, still more and more.

5. A visible scene; a (real) view or prospect; *esp.* one extending in length away from the spectator and thus showing distance, a vista.

(In mod. use sometimes with sense 4.)

1600 Shakesp. *Cæsar* III. iii. 34 He saw the self-same Face...the same Aspect, the same Perspicuity, the same Shape, the same Perspective of the Beholder Summon Cæsarean. 1632 Lithgow tr. *Conformado's Commendation* 136 The transparent eye discover it self to perspective through a long walk of goodly trees. 1666 Dryden *To Mem. Mrs. Anne Killigrew* 133 Of lofty trees, with sacred shades And perspectives of pleasant glades. 1712 *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 5 At the end of the Perspective of every street Fork...appeared a high Pillar. 1776 Gray *Let. to Wharton* 18 Apr., The lofty towers and long perspectives of the church. 1790 Mrs. Montagu *Remark. Writers* II. (1811) 281 Nature...never appeared distinctly upon the level plain of the horizon, (and the perspective 1849 Jerdan *Brittany* & tr. Mysterious perspective among pillars and arches.

b. *fig.* A mental view, outlook, or prospect, esp. through an imagined extent of time, past or (usually) future; hence sometimes = expectation, 'look-out'.

1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxii. I see a long perspective of fighting before me. 1796 St. Hughan in *Ld. Hood's Disp. Nav.* (1934) I. 328 The perspective of a divine felicity, here below, would chase us into a hallelujah rapture. 1819 Combe *St. Paul* II. 255 The enrobing words of description...open a glorious perspective of ultimate hope for all whose hearts are authentically large and loving to accept it.

6. Phr. *In perspective*. a. In mental view; in prospect, looked for, expected: see 5 b. *Obs.*

(In quot. 1633 the sense is doubtful.)

1633 G. Herbert *Temple*, Sinne ii. Yet are in sleep we see And dreame, and fear: So death we see strives in perspective, 1640 C. Heaven *Apocalypse* xiv. *Subtle*, The heavens in perspective, and the Moone Of Gold in the Horizon. 1649 C. Sedley *Mirth* 56, Take care of this future imagination, this cheerful warning in perspective.

b. Drawn or viewed in accordance with the rules or principles of perspective; also *fig.*: see 3.

1695 Mrs. Wheeler *Cook Inv.* § 97 An Instrument whereby an ignorant person may take any thing in Perspective, as justly, and more then the skilfullest Painter can do by his eye. 1698 *Mod. Pens.* XV. 20 My delineations...together with one done by a friend in perspective. 1800 Grand *Lett. Dramacy* v. 182 The ruin of the town...receding in perspective into the distance. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 3/6 The emperor and the mandarin [in a picture] in proper perspective'.

c. *Mod. Geom.* = *In* HOMOLOGY: see 3 c.

III. †7. The action of looking into something, close inspection; the faculty of seeing into a thing, insight, penetrativeness. *Obs.*

†1588 Q. Eliz. *Let. to Pas. VI* (Camden) 173 I have not so small a perspective in my neighbours actions, but I know howsoever some wicked eyes to foment a scattering commotion. 1600 Bacon *Nos. Vulg.* 13 Doubting that there would not want many looking, and too much Perspective into his Designe, if he should shew it here in England; he...sailed with his scholler into Ireland. 1643 Milton *Tetrachor.* ii. xxii, And this also will be somewhat above his reach, but yet no loss a touch for lack of his perspective. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* vi. 60 Reason, Prince Wits (1712) 24 To see this world did once years count and lee, While utmost light adds perspective kept blind.

8. *attrib. Perspective shell* [in allusion to its markings], the depressed conical shell of the gastropod mollusc *Solarium perspectivum*; also *called cardinal shell* and *staircase shell*.

1850 in *Uses. Diet.*

Hence **Perspectived** *a.*, placed or drawn in perspective; **Perspectivehess** *n.*, devoid of perspective, drawn without regard to perspective (in quot. *fig.*); †**Perspective**, †**Perspectivist**, one who treats of perspective.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 2/2 Towers, battlements, [etc.]...remain all 'perspectived not merely for the eye but for the imagination. 1874 H. R. Haweis *John Bapt.* viii. 230 Blended in one dazzling but 'perspectiveless picture. 1598 R. Hathorne tr. *Lomazzo* iv. 150 The 'Perspectivists, such as, the Comick Muses, Poles, Tropes, and the Cone of the Pyramis. 1589 J. Rainolde tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 94 b, The Geometricians and 'Perspectiuians.

Perspective (pəspe·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *perspectīv-us* (Boeth.), f. *perspect-*, ppl. stem of *perspicĕre*: see PERSPECTIVE and -IVE; cf. F. *perspectif*, -ive (14th c.).]

1. †1. Relating to sight; optical. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 This saide Aristotill...made...problemes perspectives (*perspectiva problemata*) and metaphisicalle. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* x. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 61 Science Perspective giveth great evidence, To all the Mysteries of this Science. 1570 Fenner, 200's Perspectyfe, beholdyng or regarding with the eye, *perspectif*. 1597 Reynolds *Publike Regul. Prof. Mathematicke* ...dyd shew by auie perspective (which is a parte of geometrie) cleane nere such glasses within the towne of Syracuse, that dyd beares their enemies shippes a great way from the towne. 1599 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* or The strife, which was by way perspective [engraved] twelve paces.

†2. Used for looking or viewing; serving to look through, or to assist the sight: applied to various optical instruments or devices. Also *fig.* *Obs.* Almost always in phr. *perspective glass* or *pece*, 2.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* B.j, He may wonderfully helpe him selfe, by perspective Glasses. 1591 Percy *Sonnetes* xx. 6 A perspective Ring that will discover all the Cards that are inwin him that weareth it on his finger. 1613 Purchas, etc. *Hierar. Mystic Euer.* iv. 1. This vnited whereunto (how wouldest hide thy eyes?) In perspectives to shew a pleasher. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. vii. § 1 (1634) 72 A worthy Astrologer now living (Galileo) who by the helpe of perspective Glasses hath found in the Starres many things vnknowne to the Ancients. 1629 Wotton *Let. to Bacon* in *Reliq.* (1651) 414 He [Kepler] supplies a long perspective reader, with the convexe glasse fitted to the said hole. a 1646 Evelyn *New Att.* (1652) 30 We have also Perspective Houses, where we make Demonstrations of all Lights, and Radiations: And of all Colours. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1003/4 To be sold at the Sign of the Royal Exchange,...all sorts of Perspective Glasses, as well Telescopes as Microscopes. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* iv. 115, (1736 should be like unto the wrong end of a perspective glass, by which all the objects of nature are lessened. 1749 Smart *Reasoner* I. 124 If rules perspective lose the spectative pow. 1787 Winterl *Mod. Pathol. Sc.* v. (1797) 130 Observed by Galileo Galilei...by the assistance of a perspective glass.

II. 3. Of or pertaining to perspective (see pers. 3); drawn according to perspective; showing the effect of distance, as a picture or actual scene (cf. pers. 4, 5). †*Perspective piece* = piece of perspective: see pers. 4 c (obs.).

1598 Dekker *Sev. Sinners* i. (1606) 71 You may behold now in this Perspective glass which I have drawne before you, how deadly and dangerous an enemy to the State this Publick Bankruptisme hath been, and still is. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 84 The painting of the wicked roof, was for perspective Art, and the Objects of their kinde. 1648 Boston *Acad. Mod.* vi. ii. iv. 253 Bridges, chaires, stoues...with many pretty bookships, and perspective peices. 1731 W. Hogarth *Perspective* i. To find the Perspective Plan of a Square or Cube set above the Eye, whose Point of Sight is in a Right Line, with the Middle of the Object. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* iii. xxxix, A fair aspect, by long perspective view display'd. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 99 (ed. 2) by The art of painting...made such progress, especially in the perspective treatment of subjects, as enabled it to appear in great perfection at the very beginning of the next period. 1871 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nature* 3rd. s. 69 That far-off visionary point where all perspective lines converge. 1872 J. F. Dennis *Perspective* I. 2 Perspective drawing is so-called, because in the study of it, all objects are supposed to be seen through a transparent plane.

b. *Math. Geom.* Belonging to perspective [pers. 3 c] or homology; homologous, homological.

1883 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 3 We are said to project from a centre (O) vertex) S a given figure *a* upon a plane of projection *a'*. The one figure *a'* is called the perspective image of the original projection of the original one.

¶4. †Misused for PROSPECTIVE. (But cf. pers. 6a.)

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Hist.* (1758) III. 234 My Hand, unable to support the Pen, drops in perspective Remorse. 1728 J. Bellers in *New Ann. Reg.* 133 O blindness to the future! That kindly veils sharp pains perspective ills.

Perspectively (pəspe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. PERSPECTIVE *a.* + -LY 2.]

†1. Optically; as through an optical instrument. (Sometimes with allusion to these producing fantastic effects: see PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, *Perspectiuely, optice.* 1599 Sharp. *Nom. V.* v. 37 Yes very likely, your self shews perspectively: the Chins turn'd into a Mud: for they are all gruffed with Maiden Wals.

†2. Clearly, evidently. (Cf. L. *perspecte*, adv.)

1598 R. Hathorne tr. *Lomazzo* iv. 156 No otherwise than that which is such beholding it Perspectiuely. 1634 Lomazzo *Paint.* v. 225 Which likewise have stood on pillars...: the infinite number whereof, may so yet lie, whose and below the Swelle perspectiuely beheld.

3. According to perspective; in perspective (see PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 3).

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 230 If more Points than can be shewn Perspectively in one Draught. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 95 Antwerp...hath...perhaps not quite perspectively true to the actual distance.

b. *Math. Geom.* So as to be 'in perspective' or homologous: see PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 3 c, *adj.* 3 b.

1889 *Camb. Coll. Math. Papers* V. 280 Two triangles, *ABC*, *A'B'C'* which are such that the lines *AA'*, *BB'*, *CC'* meet in a point, are said to be in perspective...the triangle *A'B'C'* is said to be perspectively inscribed in the triangle *ABC*.

Perspectograph (pəspe·ktĭgraf). [f. L. *perspect-*, ppl. stem: see PERSPECTIVE *a.*] + -GRAPH.] 'An instrument for the mechanical drawing of objects in perspective' (Francis *Dict. Arts*, 1848).

1833 *Mechanic's Mag.* 135 An ingenious means of reducing perspective the perspectograph will be found a very handy instrument.

So **Perspectography** (*rare*—[1]), the art or theory of drawing in perspective.

1864 in Webster.

†**Perspicable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *perspicābilis* that may easily be beheld (Ammianus, Augustine), f. *perspicĕre* to see through, look closely into, perceive, behold. Cf. L. *conspicābilis*, f. *conspicāri* beside *conspicĕre*.]

1. That can be seen through; transparent.

1623 T. Adams *Spir. Navigator* 7 This is 'more viewes' a pre of glasse more cleere perspicable and transparent.

2. Capable of being beheld; visible; in view.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 230 Eight parts, which are all perspicable from the middle station of the Town. 1683 tr. T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 140 There be but nineteen Pillars at this day extant, yet the fractures and bases of other one and twenty more are perspicable.

Perspicacious (pəspĭkē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *perspicāci-s*, vicious, having the power of seeing through, sharp-sighted, f. *perspicĕre*: see PERSPECTIVE and -ACIOUS. Cf. F. *perspicace* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of clear or penetrating sight; clear-sighted. (Often passing into 2.) *arch.*

1626–61 Heylyn *Peroiu* (1671) 311 And can'st thou with a perspicacious sight Discern the skew of truth from truth? 1732 Jortin *Remarks* No. 102 ¶ 5 An expanse of waters...covered with so thick a mist, that the most perspicacious eye could see but a little way. 1879 Mrs. M. A. Symons *Harvest Tribes* xi. (1880) 111 Like the brilliant perspicacious stars of the clinical world.

2. Of persons, their faculties, etc.: Of clear or penetrating mental vision or discernment.

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 92 He was rarely quick and perspicacious. 1720 Stukeley *Coll. Mem.* III. App. xx. 72 (Diary) Intely the man to be of a most perspicacious wit. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* iii. 111 He was far too perspicacious to be imposed upon by any such false analogy.

¶ 3. *errom.* Clear, translucent. (PERSPICUOUS, PERVIOUS.)

a 1800 Bellamy *Pr. Wks.* (1868) I. 413 The genuine doctrine of 'polished Justice', preserved in one perspicacious and impressive river.

Hence **Perspica'ciously** *adv.*, with clear vision, clearly; **Perspica'ciousness**.

1749 in Bailey *vol. II. Supplement.* 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 45 ¶ 13 He that...can perspicaciously foresee obstacles. 1759–61 — *L. P., Dunbarton* Wks. II. 78 The particulars of misconduct are so perspicaciously collected.

Perspicacity (pəspĭkæ·sĭti). [ad. L. *perspicācitās*, f. *perspicāci-s*: see prec. and -ITY; cf. F. *perspicacité* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Keenness of sight. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1657 Tomlin. *Renou's Basis* 225 From these fables of Lyncæus came the opinion of the singular perspicacity of the beast Lynx. 1748 Sir T. Browne *Posth. Rp.* i. ii. 3 Nor can there any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes which were before light, and never whose opticks have in no equality. 1772 Gibbon *Nat. Hist.* (1780) II. vi. vii. 39 The human eye...watches in the dark, with the utmost perspicacity and promptitude.

2. Clearness of understanding or insight; penetration, discernment.

1748 Baden *Science of Souls* Wks. (1780) II. 113 Thou shalt secure by the perspicacity and quickness of thy sense many precepts how it may be possible. 1883 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxiii. (1688) 313 The greatest who want perspicacity in things that respect their own interest. 1759–61 Johnson *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 222 (Title) In the only regenerate which all the perspicacity of malice...can ever find upon his private life. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 135 A masterpiece of perspicacity as well as perspicuity. 1878 Pressicé *Fard. & Fr.* (1898) 121, 216, 289 She showed the same perspicacity in the selection of her agents. 1878 Carnegie *Homeric Epochs* iv. Lessing, in his Laocoon, has discussed with luminous perspicacity [etc.].

†**Perspicacy**. *Obs.* [f. L. *perspicāc-ia* (see PERSPICACIOUS: see -ACY 1.] = prec.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, Nay, lady, the not across us, though you have the gift of perspicacie above others. 1598 Sir T. Browne *Posth. Rp.* viii. xvii. 463 It was a very great mistake in the perspicacy [ed. 1658 pronounces] of that Animal. a 1625 Clapham's *Rudiments* iv. xiii. 331 In blaming the perspicacy of the Eyes of the Wise.

†**Perspi'cience**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *perspicientia*, f. *perspicient-em*, pr. pple. of *perspicĕre* to see through: see PERSPECTIVE and -ENCE.] Keen or clear perception; insight.

1660 Pepys *Resolves* ii. (R. 1676) 183 Though it [Faith] be yet in a beginner, beyond our Humane Perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated, then contradictive to our Reason. 1701–30 tr. Boileau, 1708 [W. Donaldson] *Life St. Augustin* II. xx. 183 His comforting this perplexed lady with so much judgment and perspicience.

†**Perspicil**. *Obs.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *perspicillum*, f. *perspic-ĕre* to see through + *-illum*, dim. and instrumental suffix: cf. *supercilium*.] An optic glass; a lens; a telescope or microscope.

1614 Timme *Athenasius* 1. iii. Sir, 'tis a perspicil. With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad. Twelve long miles off. 1665 N. Cassmetus *Camp. Dial.* 1. iv. (1676) 87 It is manifest out of the experiment of the new Perspicils, that the bodies of the Sunne and Jupiter have at least a double magnitude. 1681 Glanvill *Pres. Supers.* 174 The Perspect, as well as the Needle, hath subjected the habitable World. 1682 Contemplat. 23 There is no such odds nor so clear and sure to look to, as such objects as prospect to us with.

Ref. 1671 S. Penn *Commendatory Verses to Cowper's Creation*, And gives the world in new dynastick spell Full proofs that he is Revelation's Perspicill. 1695 Sir E. Sutton tr. *Montfleur Prof.* 2 That the Galaxie is a Congeries

of Mandeville small space was by the sole Perspicill of Reason discovered by the Ancients.

† Perspi·cuate, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [*L. as next + -ATE*².] Transparent: = PERSPICUOUS 1.

1677 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 64 Every clearer things perspicuate and fleete.

† Perspi·cuate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [*L. perspicu-us* PERSPICUOUS + -ATE³.] *trans.* To render perspicuous, clear, or transparent.

1678 *Ripley Reviv. in Hazel. Mus.* (Math.) IV. 161 Our faith in God, and loyalty to the King, are...mysterized, perspicuated, regenerated, propagated, and promulgated.

Perspicuity (pɜːspɪkjuˈɪtɪ). [*ad. L. perspicuitāt-, f. perspicu-us* (see below and -ITY); *cf. F. perspicuité* (16th c. in Godef. *Complt.*).]

† 1. Transparency, translucency. *Obs.*

1577 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* ix. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 40 A goodly stone glittering with perspicuitie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 4 Glasses through whose perspicuitie... are easily discern'd, readily to what plight they are. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 609 Fenitian stones which are commended for their perspicuity and transparent clearnesse. 1650 *Rare Creedsm* n. (1896) 120 The aqueous Humor of the Eye...hath the Perspicuity and Fluidity of common Water. 1750 tr. *Locatelli's Mirac. Xaviers* 38 To declare in what Manner Perspicuity or Opacity happens in Stones.

2. Clearness of statement or exposition; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; lucidity.

1596 LAMBARDE *Pol. Virg. To Introd.* 2 a, The perfection of an History consisteth in matter and words...The verie of the words, stileth a kind perspicuitie. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. The translation of the Seuenth documents from the Originall in many places, neither doeth it come neere it, for perspicuitie, grauitie, sentence. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 2 The Perspicuity of his Discourse gives the same Pleasure that We would in another Man. 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1872) II. ix. 251 1995 Greek ...is celebrated...for its perspicuity, and as expressive power. 1834 SEDGWICK *Discip.* (1862) 121 There is nothing more desirable in composition than perspicuity; and in perspicuity precision is included.

† 3. Distinctness to the sight; conspicuousness. *Obs. rare.*

1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queenes* Wks. (Riddel) 1756 After it, succeeded their third dance...Wherein, beside that principal grace of perspicuity, the motions were so even and apt (etc.). 1635 SIR L. HERBERT *Trav.* 81 A high expansive mountaine...eminent for height and perspicuity.

¶ 4. *improp.* Discernment, insight, perspicacity.

1660 GAUDEN in *Ch. Worthies' Par. Suppl.* (1701) 37 There are no eyes I more justly dread than yours for the quickness and perspicuity, yet none to which I more willingly present...myself, and what I do. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 458 When the Pupil can read the Alcoran with perspicuity. 1700 GIBBON & TRENCHARD *Antisocial. Wks.* (1728) 102 It may well be expected from Persons of their Penetration and Perspicuity. 1826 H. SMITH *Hard. Times* (1878) 18 Thus worthy man could read hearts with great perspicuity. 1864 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, His Worship made a sneering remembrance of great perspicuity here.

† Perspi·culative, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹⁽?⁾. [prob. f. L. *perspic-ĕre* to see through, see clearly.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perspiculative*, which may be seen.

† Perspi·culous, *a. Obs. rare.* [ERRONEOUS formation from L. *perspicu-us* PERSPICUOUS.] Clear, lucid. Hence † **Perspi·culously** *adv.*

1593 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 123 b, S. Basil...whose pleasant perspiculous eloquence who hath read his writings is privie, can not but wonder at. 1660 PEGGE *Hieromagus*, (ed. 2) 210 A thing most perspiculously evident this day.

Perspicuous (pɜːspɪkjuəs), *a.* [*L. perspicu-us* transparent, clear, evident (*f. perspic-ĕre* to see through) + -OUS.]

† 1. Transparent, translucent. *Obs.*

1577 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 64 Chebaid hath Water dealyeng toward Ayre, Wherefore it is cleere, perspicuous and faire. 1599 H. BUTTES *Diets Dry Dinner* Pvij b, Talmesord of a newer nature, somewhat inclining to red: more perspicuous and cleare. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. (1682) 256 Water turning from perspicuous to white. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 253 Experienced to see night-soil...make the perspicuous body of the Air, 1790 tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chimist* 124 Sulphur is a brown of a yellow or blue-like Colour, perspicuous like the most pure Amyr.

2. Clear or easy to be understood; clearly expressed, lucid; evident.

1588 R. VERNE *Gamma's Cit. Cæsar* 27 1588 Whereupon the Queene commanded him...he should make that sentence more perspicuous. 1604 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1660) 84 Chebaid hath Water declyning toward Ayre, Wherefore it is cleere, perspicuous and faire. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dieta Dry Dinner* Fvij b, [Talmesord of a newer nature, somewhat inclining to red: more perspicuous and cleare. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. (1682) 256 Water turning from perspicuous to white. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 253 Experienced to see night-soil...make the perspicuous body of the Air. 1790 tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chimist* 124 Sulphur is a brown of a yellow or blue-like Colour, perspicuous like the most pure Amyr.

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Perspicuously (pɜːspɪkjuəslɪ), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*².]

1. In a perspicuous manner; clearly, evidently, lucidly.

1591 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 3 It is of importance that they be known...by al, and that so perspicuously, that...the meanest and simplest common soldier may thereby know euerie particular officer. 1632 HEYWOOD *Hand., Powder & Pistolle Wks.* 1874 VI. 193 They needs by nature I see perspicuously. 1713 *Guardian* No. 15 ¶ 4 He will express himself perspicuously. 1831 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* (1. v. 1876) 225 Dionysius...declares perspicuously the principle of the orthodox teaching.

¶ 2. *improperly.* With perspicacity. *rare.*

1620 W. WATSON *Dimensions* (1621) 177 This function [of the Senses] when persons and other men of learning, indigence, and experience in such progressiall platformes do perspicuously looke into. (1621) persons (etc.).

Perspicuousness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being perspicuous; perspicuity.

1597 in BAILEY vol. II. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Rectifik* II. To Rul. 6 With any degree of accuracy and perspicuousness. 1862 MARRIOTT *Hom. Engl.* (1870) V. 18, 106 note, Nowhere else are his stories told with such vividity and perspicuousness.

Perspirable (pɜːspaɪərəbl), *a.* (*adj.*) [*f.* PERSPIRE *v.* + -ABLE. *Cf. F. perspirable* (in Paré 1561).]

1. Capable of perspiring; allowing the passage of perspiration; liable to perspire.

† *Perspirable water*, an old name of the aqueous, as the supposed channels of the "super-aqueous".

1614 T. HARRIS *Hist. Drython Ab'n.* Women bodies being more soft, tender, and perspirable. 1664 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compital.* vi. 326 The Blood, as it...passes to and fro, through the perspirable Veins. 1690 BOYLE *Cit. Conjurer* 2 65 Who would believe that the Pigeon...should be able...to continue in the warm and still perspirable Body of the letter person? 1722 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 309 The whole Surface of the human Body...is perspirable. 1860-5 PUSEY *Minor Prophets, Nahum* 63 The skin absorbs the water and becomes softer and more perspirable.

† **b.** Capable of breathing forth or emitting an effluvium. *Obs. rare.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 71 For Elenches will not commonly attract, except they grow hot or become perspirable. 1658 *Rosicr. Cabbalist., Fortalitia*, ...that may, as it were, be breathe through.

2. Of, pertaining to, or attended with perspiration; *perspirable point*, point of perspiration.

1678 W. SALMON *Min. Whitest* 498 To bring down the animal heat to the perspirable point. 1822 *Examiner* 360/1 Her fan, which...he is ensuring to pick up by a parking and perspirable exertion.

† 3. Liable to be blown through; exposed to air or the wind, airy. *Obs.*

c 1624 CAVENDISH *Nature's Explor.* 6 (title) Whose every tree flowers up or else each perspirable heights. 1660 H. CROSS *Power & Soul.* 15 Leaving this perspirable region with the celestial and intelligible. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1675) 297 Let the Doors and Windows be stopt'd with Clay, that the House be not perspirable with Wind or Air.

3. Capable of being thrown off in perspiration (insensible or sensible). † **b.** Capable of being exhaled or emitted in vapour (*obs.*). † **c.** Allowing of the passage of perspiration (*obs.*).

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 126 The Attalus is a general investment, containing the substance of this sensibly perspirable through the skin. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. 5, (1738) 3 Porous for the passage of Sweat, or other perspirable Matter. 1734 BOERHAAVE *Serm.* § 22 Perspirable humours not discharged will stagnate and putrefy. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 9 Speculations concerning the perspirable Fluids of Human Bodies. 1800-32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 402 A copious discharge of perspirable matter.

II. as *sb.* in *pl.* Perspirable matters.

1797 J. DONCOM *Observ. Horned Cattle* 32 A regular discharge or secretion of perspirables.

Hence **Perspirabi·lity,** capability of perspiring; liability to perspire.

1744 MOSSMAN, in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 193 On account of the Perspirability of their Bodies. 1803 W. BOOKMAN *Min. Waters* 329 A salutary relaxation and perspirability of the skin.

† Perspirant. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. perspirant-em*, or F. *perspirant*, pr. pple. of L. *perspirāre* or F. *perspirer* to PERSPIRE: see -ANT.] A perspiring duct; a sweat-duct.

1742 FRANKLIN *Lit. & Cadaval. Cobler Wks.* 1887 II. 2 That they [i. e. absorbent ducts] should communicate with the veins, and the perspirants with the arteries only, seems natural enough.

Perspirate (pɜːspaɪərēt), *v. rare.* [*L. perspīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *perspīrāre*: see PERSPIRE and -ATE³. Perh. a back-formation from next.] = PERSPIRE. Hence **Perspirating** *ppl. a.*

1820 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 504 The perspirating surface of the leaf. 1823 TRADESCANT LAWSON *Villakins* iii. 1, The sun, heats out its furious blast, Perspirates from head to heel.

Perspiration (pɜːspɪrēʃən). [*a. F. perspiration* (in Paré 1561), *n. of action from perspirer*, *ad. L. perspīrāt-*: see PERSPIRE.] The action of perspiring, in various senses.

† 1. Breathing out or through. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Perspiration*, a perspiration, or breathing through. 1681 CROMWELL *Anglia's Faction* iii. § 18 (1684) 27 It's convenient to have small holes in it for their better perspiration. 1702 SHADWELL *Chocas.* III. *Bibl. Anglic.* I. We must find the Air perhaps more rarefy'd and suitable to the Perspiration requir'd, especially in the case of a Pectoral Cavern.

† 2. Evaporation, exhalation. *Obs.*

1632 FRANCIS *Verdict. Spa* viii. 30 This Spaw water is stronger...in Winters frost, by reason of the earth being the more bound up, and the cold spirits being thereby kept from perspiration. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 302 Cover'd only with a loose Cover, that there may be a free Perspiration of the Volatile Spirit of your Must.

3. The excretion of moisture through the pores of the skin (originally applied to the insensible excretion, now also to the sensible); sweating.

1626 BACON (title) § 880 Much of the matter of hair in the other parts of the body (than the head) goeth forth by insensible perspiration. 1658 PHILLIPS *Glossogr.*, *Perspiration* is as it were a breathing or vaporing of the whole body through the skin. 1709 SHAFTESBURY *Misc. Inquiry* iii. Misc. (1711) 223 Those [Colds] when managed with heats, stop all Perspiration. 1750 RICHARDSON *Grandis* (ed. 6) IV. 60 For that a constant dilatation, The pores opened by perspiration. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 181 His feet put him much in mind of preventing perspiration. 1842 ANON. *Winter Cure* (1842) 134 He returns to his bed, and drives out the watery by repeated perspiration.

† b. The exhalation of vapour or moisture through the pores of plants. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continued dispersion of their aqueous watery out. 1674 GREW *Veget. Staveles* II. 7 Part of the Sap, received, is perspirated, back again into the Air. 1728 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 82 The perspiration of vegetables of all kinds. *Ibid.* 101 with moisture.

4. *concr.* That which is perspired; sweat.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 72 It yields an Excrement call'd Perspiration, which is the fine Digestion the Blood undergoes. 1759 FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 210 Their covering was not thick enough to keep in their perspiration. 1864 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. xi The least minute the perspiration stands on your forehead.

5. *Comb.*

1849 E. B. EDWARDS *Dog Lessons* 3 It is no holiday work cleaning that many-ringed, perspiration-encircling...Pinscher. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 1/1 His red-brown perspiration-battled arms.

Perspirative (pɜːspaɪərətɪv, pɜːspɪrətɪv), *a. rare.* [*f. L. perspīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *perspīrāre* to PERSPIRE + -IVE.] Promoting or subservient to perspiration; = next.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio). *Perspirative*, of or pertaining to perspiration or breathing or exhaling through. 1758 JOHNSON, *Perspirative*, performing the act of perspiration. [Hence in later dicts.] 1776 E. JAMES *Chin. Fevers* (1778) 157 It is a very common error in practice...to administer very heating and perspirative medicines, with an intent to drive out the measles as it is called.

Perspiratory (pɜːspaɪərətərɪ), *a.* [*f. L. perspīrāt-* (see prec.) + -ORY².]

1. Subservient to, tending to, or producing perspiration.

1725 CHEYNE *Health & Long Life* 15 Besides the Air that goes through the perspiratory Ducts into the Blood, wherever we Eat, Drink, or Breath, we are taking into our Bodies such Air as is about us. 1732 *J. H. tr. Bellini's Anat. Surg.* Eliminate those out of the body by the perspiratory passages. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 294 Impaired ...in the very perspiratory pores of its back. 1751 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 101 Concerning the use of the leaves of plants. Some have contended that they are perspiratory organs. *a* 1825 J. WILKS in *Cent. Sc.* I. 408/2 Substances, which...will close the perspiratory pores. 1900 *Pilot* 17 Nov. 630/2 The temperature was distinctly perspiratory.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perspiration.

1803 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 300 This is fulfilled...by establishing the perspiratory secretion in the fullest manner. 1874 BEARNE *Infl. Air* 30 To stimulate the natural perspiratory action of the skin.

Perspire (pɜːspaɪə), *v.* [*ad. L. perspīrā-re*, etymologically, to breathe through (*f. PER- 1 + spīrāre* to breathe), but in ancient L. used only in the senses 'to breathe', and 'to blow constantly (of the wind)'. This verb is not retained in the modern Romanic langs.]

† 1. *intr.* Of the wind: To breathe or blow gently through. *Obs. rare.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Farewell Frost*, What gentle winds perspire! As if none Never had been the mother's pleasure To wing the trees.

† 2. *intr.* Of any volatile substance: To pass out or escape in the form of vapour through pores

(in the human body or any person's body or substance); to escape by evaporation; to evaporate; to exhale. *Obs.* (*or arch.*)

1648 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 196 A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 24 The Effluviæ's that continually perspire out of all Plants whatsoever. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 7 This *Spiritus Mundi*...is unto plants perspirable steam freely (but in others, and causes (that different) sensible colour of the Grass in certain rings in Girles, where the Country people fancy the Fairies dance. 1678 — *Cyder* (1691) 139 The cask being...porous, part of the spirits...perspires. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. i. (1723) 182 [Rain] perspiring forth at the same Orifices with the Water. 1796 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 456 The water will perspire through the pores of the cup.

†b. *fig.* To transpire; to come out, become public; to 'get wind'. *Obs.* rare.

1766 Entick *London* I. 140 It never perspired who the...men concerned were. *Ibid.* 289 The affair perspiring.

3. *trans.* Of a person (or the animal body): To give out watery fluid through the pores of the skin. Originally of insensible perspiration; later including sensible perspiration or sweating. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1593 N. Storojenus *Th. Physick* (the Dropsical People are generally observed to sweat much, but perspire little. 1598 Wright *Servic. 1 Cor.* xvi. 2 During a night's sleepe, a healthy man perspires one part in four less when he sweates, than when he does not. 1796 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 1039 It is well known that for some time past, neither men, women nor child...have been subject to that great kind of exudation which was formerly known by the name of *sweat*;...now every mortal, except rustics, coal-heavers and Irish Chairmen...merely *perspires*. 1799 *Med. Trnl.* II. 304 A child in much sweat liable to perspire than an adult. 1842 *Lancet* 8/2. I. 111 The best causes have been fruitfully to perspire profusely.

4. *trans.* †a. To breathe out; to exhale; to emit or give off (air, gas, vapour, fire); *Obs.* (or *fig.* of b.) b. To give off (liquid) through pores, either insensibly as vapour, or sensibly as moisture; said of organic bodies.

a. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 194 The Grotta...famous for those pestiferous Vapors which it perspires. 1683-4 Kennett in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 453 The various Effluvia perspir'd out of our Cattle. a 1721 Ken *Preparation Poem, Wks.* 1721 IV. 54 To make Love without perspiring! Preaching Fire. a 1734 Gilbert *Hist. Rep. Philos.* (1736) II. 59 The vapours perspired by the three sons.

b. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* II. But when the great quantity of Chyle is perspir'd, the Spirits are more exercised, and the Blood is well ratified. 1732 tr. *Pechlinus's Observ.* iv. xii. (1736) 382 To perspire off the crudities of the veins. 1739 *Mod. Trnl.* II. 141 [to matter be perspired generally much soon. 1803 *J. R. Simon Pract. Inst.* 67 The liquor perspired becomes sensible to us by being collected from a bottle interposed some very sufficiently capacious glass vessel. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 18 After the blossom unfolds it perspires a sweet honey-like fluid.

Hence **Perspired** (*-ai·əd*) *ppl. a.*; **Perspi·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence **Perspi·ringly** *adv.*); **Perspi·ry** *a.* (*colloq.*), full of perspiration.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* iii. xv. 211 An Atmosphere of perspired vapours. 1699 Dryden *Fables* xxii. 331 Like the perspiring bodies of living Creatures. 1735 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* ii. 13 Sets, as soon as the perspiring Stem ceases. 1847 G. Scott's *Lives. Dependents* (ed. 2) 183, If...an organic acid,...be an element of the perspired fluid. 1880 *All Year Round* No. 63. 300 Very early old women,...with...black, perspiry old gloves. 1884 *Cassell's Standard* 26 May, 6 Jack in the Green...disporting himself, perspiringly, for the sake of a hardly-earned copper. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 589 Unfortunately indeed is your blanket until the perspiring stage is well over. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 113 In health, an entirely perspiring skin is usually a flushed skin.

†**Perspot·t**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Per- 2 + Spot, v.] *trans.* To spoil or destroy completely.

1593 Bunny in Ellis *Orig. Lett Ser.* 3 I 124 To hope therein, together with the tyme that I shall borrow the Duke money, hee perspotted.

Perspha, obs. forms of Pierce, Pierce.

Perspicasse, obs. 3c. form of Penetrate.

†**Persta·nd**, *v. Obs. rare.* [app. a confusion of *perceive* and *understand*.] *trans.* To understand.

a 1631 Gardiner *Flowers* Wks. (1738) 24 How does you most perplexed, I am no stranger I Say English boy, in England learn. 1640 Prime *Ch Chron.* Wks. (1854) 490/1 Say what is your will, that I may perstand.

†**Perstrāmulate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [L. ppl. stem of L. *perstimulāre*, f. Per- 2 + *stimulāre* to stimulate.] *trans.* To stimulate exceedingly.

1623 Cockeram, *Perstramulate*, to prouoke.

†**Perstrāte**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perstituĕre*, an erroneous reading of *prostituĕre* to buy, purchase.]

1623 Cockeram, *Perstrate*, to set price on a thing.

†**Perstre·perous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perstrepĕre* to make much noise: cf. *obstreperous*.] Making much noise; noisy.

1608 *Penn Lover's Mod.* iv. 1. You're too perstreperous, sayes he.

Perstriction (perstri·kʃən). [ad. L. (post-class.) *perstrictiōn-em* a rubbing, friction, n. of action f. *perstringĕre*: see Prestringe.]

†1. The action of perstringing; sharp censure; criticism; stricture. *Obs. rare.*

1680 H. More *Exp. Dan. Prof.* 69 A free perstriction of the disorders observable in the Reformed Churches. *Ibid.* ii. 42 There is only a slight prosriction or brief intimation of them.

2. *Surg.* An operation for stopping hæmorrhage by compression or tightly drawn ligature of the artery.

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So †**Perstri·ctive** *a. Obs.*, of the nature of or tending to censure or reprimand.

1693 Gildon *Timon Ch.* 22. 246 They ...make no perstrictive or invective works against it.

Perstringe (perstri·nd͡ʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *perstringĕre* to bind tightly, draw together, graze, rub, blunt, make dull, touch slightly, glance at, touch or wound slightly with words, censure, reprimand: f. Per- 2 + *stringĕre* to tie, bind.]

†1. *trans.* To bind tightly; to constrain. *rare.*

1684 T. Goodwin *Pilate's Demon* 343 These proportionate expressions...whilst they pourtraige the mind, do not constrain the body.

2. To censure; to take to task; to pass strictures upon; to criticize adversely, find fault with.

1599 in *Lattimer's Serm. &c. Edw. VI* (Camd. Soc.) 29 His (Latimer] so frankly and liberally spoke perstringed and openly rebuked...of peculiar facts of curiosity of his auditories. 1609 Bishop *Apology* 188 So was I glad to find in [the late Ds of Grace] justly perstringed I good indeed reason of by a learned Person. 1832 Ld. Quenson *Pure Wks.* 1895 VI. 113 I am endeavouring with the gentlest of knowledge quietly to 'perstringe' your errors. Sam. Parr (*MS. Add.*) *Perstringing*, which was a fair-sized word of your own, was a no less favoured act. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 360 One of them, by name Marcellus, is lightly perstringed (as 'protervus candid'.

†3. To touch on; to glance at; to hint at. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Introd. Pref. 8 They passe over them so slightly, and perstringe them so briefly, that all of them may be truly affirmed to have never touched them handled. 1643 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* iv. ii. (1713) 208 But that...there parts of Knowledge should be perstringed by Moses in two Words, it seems to me not to have the least probability in it. 1697 Bonwicke *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 219 To observe when our neighbour is perstring'd by such a discourse. 1708 Prideaux, *To Perstringe*, to touch lightly, or to glance at a thing by discourse. 1797 T. Green *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 41 The preface and some perstringe whatever has of late years, obtained celebrity in politics or literature.

†4. To blunt or dull (the eyes, or light); to dazzle; to dim. *Obs.*

1623 Maulden *Plutarch's Mor.* 894 The interpositions also and demandes lought to bee nothing darke or knottie, lest they dim perstringe and dazzle their eies, who are not quicke sighted. 1657 W. Morice *Coffee* (1046) 111, 111 But that...there parts of Knowledge should be perstringed by Moses in two Words, it seems to me not to have the least probability in it. 1697 Bonwicke *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 219 To observe when our neighbour is perstring'd by such a discourse. 1708 Prideaux, *To Perstringe*, to touch lightly, or to glance at a thing by discourse. 1797 T. Green *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 41 The preface and some perstringe whatever has of late years, obtained celebrity in politics or literature.

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†**Perstru·ct**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [L. *perstruct-*, ppl. stem of *perstruĕre* to build up completely, f. Per- 2 + *struĕre* to build.] *trans.* To construct, put together, fashion.

1527 Boorde *Brev. Healthe* sclxxiii. 92 b, The matters perstructed in these order and fashion.

Persuadable (pəwei·dəbl'), *a.* Also 6 -ythie. [f. Persuade *v.* + -able; but in earlier form ad. L. type **persuādibilis*, f. *persuādēre*.]

†1. Having the quality of persuading, persuasive. = Persuasible 1. *Obs.*

a 1550 L. Coe *Rule* (1893) 40 The right glossator and persuadible rule of Rhetorike.

2. Of a person: Capable of being persuaded; easy to persuade: = Persuasible 2.

1598 Florio, *Suasibile*, persuadable, that may be perswaded. 1683 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* ii. ii. (1713) 130 He requires a persuadable, reasonable temper. 1788 Cleiki Knox *Essays* III. 89, I was opposed to find him so rational and persuadable. 1807 Miss Gardner *Modern Educ.* 4. 250 They had no easy or persuadable rules in their new Plan.

†3. Of a thing: That may be recommended to acceptance: = Persuasible 3. *Obs. rare.*

1647 Colman *Def. Bp. Exp.* to vii. 223 You confirm your selfe that it is persuadable, but by inducements, namely what others have observed, heard, and experienced.

Hence **Persuadableness**, **Persuadability**, **Persuadableness**; **Persuadably** *adv.*

1797 Bentham *Let. to T. Mage on Sons in Life* (1843) I. 377 There was a time when I believed in the persuadability of boys, and had the vanity of man-swadling. 1877 Persuadableness [see Persuasibleness]. 1901 Ibid. 1 M. Robertson *Rev. Crit. Marlowe* 70 The impulse to the struggle is the notion of persuadability. 1732 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 107 From what you intimate of Mr. H.'s [Lord Hannes] kind and 'Persuadableness, if I may so say. 1889 *Standard Mag.* Sept. 369 Extraordinary candour and persuadableness. 1891 Cornh., *Persuadableness* [Persuadability. 1892 in Sweetman, Obituary died in Paris, and in Mod. Dicts.]

Persuade (pəwei·d), *v.* Also 6–8 **perswade**, (6 *Sc.* **-awsid**, **-euaid**, **-euasd**). [ad. L. *persuādēre* to bring over by talking, induce, f. Per- 1 or 2 + *suādēre* to advise, recommend, urge as desirable: see Suade, Season; perh. immediately from F. *persuader*, in Oresme 14th c., but not in general use until 16th c.]

1. To persuade *a person*.

1. *trans.* To induce (a person) to believe something; to lead to accept a statement, doctrine, fact, etc.; to win to a belief or assurance. Const. *that* (a thing is so), formerly sometimes *see*, and *inf.* (a thing *to be so*); *of* (a fact, etc.), *rarely into*, †*to*, *out of*, †*from* (a belief, etc.). Somewhat *arch.*

1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 40 In youth,...which is lighter of beliefe and more persuaded. 1538 Starkey *England* ii. 2. 29 What [is o. the will] he persuaded that good to vs, and yl god. a 1555 Ridley *Lamond. Church* (1566) B vij). They are persuaded it to be truth. 1581 Sidney *Apology* (1595) 41, I would take pains to persuade them by arguments. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* iii. 158 These...perswade women that they can foretell them their fortune. 1697 A. Warner tr. *Hist. Papacy* (Bayle) 1. Introd. 8 The villainous harangue of Iago, when he persuades Othello to his jealousy. 1697 Thos Comber 1 *Cor.* viii. 7 No mans speech ...shall ever perswade me from that opinion. 1832 Hoskins *Leviath.* ii. xxiv. 150 To persuade their Heirers of the Utility...of following their advice. 1852–8 Nomina *Pregni. Diss.* (1710) III. 32 Men must oftentimes be persuaded out of their senses, before they can be persuaded into them. 1777 Robertson *Sch. Scotl.* ii. 88 They'll persuade me presently I'm at Bengal. 1798 H. Hoskins tr. *St.-Pierre's Disad. Stat.* (1799) I. Pref. 31 He could not be persuaded that it actually was only the 14th of January. 1813 T. C. Grattan *Father's Curse* I. I could not have been persuaded or the contrary by a host of cynical philosophers. 1844 Lowell *C. Willard. Rev. Eddie Middleton* 21, We could persuade her out of those notions.

b. *refl.* To bring oneself to believe, convince oneself; to arrive at a certain or assured belief; to become or be sure.

1520 Udall tr. *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2, I cannot persuade myself that your undertakings hatch in me any thing except vices. 1597 N. T. Harper's *Hob.* vi. 3 We have persuaded our selues better things of you. 1604 Bacon *Ess.* v. 22 I persuade me still, it worketh strongly. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Prov. Ingland* v. Yet can I not persuade me then not dead. 1708 J. Cunningham *Rolay Pilitic Pud.* (1710) 21 Persuading themselves, that their own Hypothesis will serve them. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii, Persuading myself that men and women are to be studied in that fashion.

c. *pa. pple.* Led to believe, brought to the belief; 'convinced', assured, certain, sure.

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 24 The hole nacion is persuaded that they greatly excede all other men. c 1592 Carr. Wyatt K. Dudley's *Exp. N. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 9 We had sight of a sayle...the which was neuer persuaded was one of our consorts. 1658 Rowland *Polyd.* i. 150, I have a Key...that will, I am persuaded, open any Lock in Hunting Castle. 1703 Maidwell *Nourse. Devon.* (1732) 21 Fully persuaded of the truth of it, themselves. 1732 de Foe *Never Fear* Rom. i. 10 No one, I am persuaded, will suspect that this clause was put into St. Paul's Sermon. 1832 H. Rogers *Rel. Faith* (1853) 80, I am thoroughly persuaded that the notion...is a fallacy.

d. *absol.* To convince, be convincing, carry conviction; to use persuasion.

1603 O. Wallace *Edin.* (1870) 104 Such as persuade as well as delight. 1714 *Steele's Pract. Mus.* 29 The charming Youth Persuades with so much Eloquence and Truth. 1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* 289 His strong sterling face progressively and slowly persuaded of his full knowledge.

2. To induce or win over (a person) to an act or course of action; to draw the will of (another) to something, by inclining his judgement or desire to it; to prevail upon, or urge successfully, to do something. Const. *to* with *inf.* (formerly sometimes *that* with *subord. cl.*); *to, unto, into* (an action, etc.); also *from, out of* [= to dissuade successfully].

1513 More *Edw. III* Wks. 41 The Queene being in this wise persuaded, such words were vsed to her sonne, and vnto her brother. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 20 The chefe prestes...had persuaded the people that they shulde aske Barrabas. 1575 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familisme & Lonar* 6 Yet can he not a reason to persuade him to let himself go. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* 1. xli. 54 [He] used all the meanes he could to persuade me from it. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 70 To persuade him to the vse thereof. a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 208 He had accorded divers other conditions, which no other princes could have persuaded him unto. 1721 T. Bray *Sir W. Harrington* I. 122 To persuade the lady unto a private marriage. a 1734 Gilbert *Hist. Cromw.* I. 302 To persuade the young and old against too much love for the body. 1837 Gen. Regt *Scotch Clerical Life, Sweet's Eccleasiast* 10, Persuading my clients away from me. 1855 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* v. vi. He persuaded him into being respectable and happy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 126 The men was persuaded to open the door.

b. *absol.* (See also 8.)

1527 Ellis or Lincoln in Ellis *Orig. Lett Ser.* 1. II. 103 We all do what we can, by persuade from any progress at all. 1600 Daniel *Civ. Wars* v. 100, A sufficient motive to persuade. 1848 G. P. Gaskell *Eng. Synonyms* (1860) 108 In order to persuade, we address the feelings and the imagination. In order to convince, we address the reasoning faculty.

c. To get by or as by persuasion, to 'coax'.

1887 Nicholas & Hay *A. Lincoln* I. 3. (1890) 33 It required ...shrewd and intelligent industry to persuade a living out of those barren hillsides and woody hollows.

†3. To seek to induce (a person) to (or from) a belief, a course of action, etc.; to assure, try to convince, 'impress upon' (one) *that*; to urge, plead with, advise or counsel strongly; with *from*, etc., to advise against a course, to dissuade. Cons. as in 1 and 2. *Obs.*

1525 Ant. Wood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 311 In vain they fynde any matter of stirring or difficultie in thayme, nor in myne owne power to persuade theyme. 1548 Starkey *England* I. 3 Men of grett wyll ... began to persuade the end of the quest to forsake that custom and ~accustomyd. 1560 *Sir* J. *Sturm Educ. Headnes* 8 They persuaded him with great vehemency, that it was more meete and convenient. 1675 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 330, I persuaded the master to set it above the porches, but I was not then heard. 1708 Cotgrave *Lett. to T. Poole* (1951) 188 That I should find you earnestly and vehemently persuading me to prefer Action to Slavery. 1822 — *to Southey* 360 Dr. Fenwick has earnestly persuaded me to try horse-exercise.

II. To persuade *a thing*.

†**4.** To induce belief of (a fact, statement, opinion, etc.); to lead one to think or believe; to prove, demonstrate. Const. with *simple obj.*, or *obj. cl.* (with *that*, or *acc. and inf.*); and with *it*, *words*, or simple dative of person. *Obs.*

1528 G. de Carmeliano, etc. *Lyf, Wirkge* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxix. 46 It was well knowen and persuaded to the Kinge Highnes and your Gr. of the gret zeal, love, and affection that his Holynes bereith towards them both. *Ibid.* 49 It hath ben persuaded to the Pope, ..that there is no way to delyver Italy of war, but to commence it in some other place. 1533 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1560) 223 We shall ... persuade them the rather the truthe of our cause. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 293 b, Surely if Osorius can persuade that to be true, he shall beate the ball away. a 1625 Ld. Fenton *Sess. Sec. Defensatively* (1898) 37 The greatest enemies, if they ..be but new, may be persuaded to the contrarie. 1683 tr. *Saunier's Diadr. Calth. Ch.* R. 3 This is what they endeavour to persuade.

5. To induce the doing or practice of (an act, course of action, etc.) by argument, entreaty, or the like; to lead one to do or practise; to urge successfully upon one; to induce or lead to by reasoning, etc. Const. *simple obj.*, rarely *obj. cl.*; with *to*, *unto*, or simple dative of person. *arch.*

1538 Bale *Three Lawes* 11 Persuadynge all men, that they ymployinge all theyre ... 1540 Udall *Ephesians*, *Argum.* (R.), A philosopher ..persuadyng the contempte of goodes & silver. 1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1573) 63 To persuade or to dissuade a thing vnto them in verye deede. 1593 Shakes. *3 Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 58 Your King. Send me a Paper to persuade me Patience? 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 108 The Tasis ..were rather perswaded then inforced upon them. a 1677 Barrow *Contentedness* (1716) 43 Rational considerations, apt ..to persuade Contentedness. 1725 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 294 But what need ..of so many arguments to persuade that which is so conformable to their disposition? 1840 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* vii. 214 St. Lac. of St. Basil, I know letters are but feeble instruments to persuade so great a thing.

†**6.** To commend (a statement, opinion, etc.) to acceptance, to urge as credible or true; to recommend; to go to prove, make probable. Const. as in 4. *Obs.*

1537 tr. *Latimer's 1st Serm. bef. Convoc.* A vij, They haue a wonderfulle pretye example, to persuade this thynge. 1542 Udall *Erasmus Apoph.* 102 They persuaded not to byde the thynge that were false. 1551 *Edwards' Confirm. Treat.* in *Wilkins Ann. Mem.* (1842) 107 The Jewish sacramental circumcision to be necessary with Baptism. 1568 Fleming tr. *Hemsley's Hist. Crimes* 108 There was none that better mainteined ..proceedings with His Majestie the great importance of that ambassage. 1611 Bible *Acts* xix. 8 Disputing and perswading the things concerning the Kingdom of God. a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* v. 76 The Kindnesse of probability strongly persuading the same Truths. 1687 Dryden *Hind & Panther* 113 The former of these persuading Hares being under 401 from some learned principle.

†**7.** To commend to adoption, advise, counsel, advocate, recommend (an act, course of action, etc.). Const. as in 5. *Obs.*

1525 Ant. Wood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 311 Moche mouthing and persuading this Matter to come to effecte. 1580 T. B. *Lat. Primmer. Pr. Acad.* A iv [a] The Magistrates ..persuaded the oligarchicall governents. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients Appdx.* 102 They persuaded not to burn the things that were false. 1721 *Kennett Compend. Treat. in Wilkins Ann. Mem.* (1842) 107 The Jewish sacramental circumcision to be necessary with Baptism. 1768 Pilkington *Memoirs Painters* 108 There was none that better mainteined ..proceedings with His Majestie the great importance of that ambassage. 1811

(in the human body or any person body or substance); to escape by evaporation; to evaporate; to exhale. *Obs.* (*or arch.*)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 198 A man in the sounding in lighter in the scale, because in lying some pounds have perspired. 1684 Power *Exp. Philos.* 1. 29 The Effluviums (but considerably perspire out of all Plants whatsoever. 1689 Worcester *Syst. Agric.* (1691) 7 This *Spiritus Mundi*...in some places perspires more freely than in other, and causes that diffused verdant colour of the Grass in certain things or circles, where the Country people have the Fairies danced. 1678 — *Cyder* (1691) 137 The cork being...perous, part of the spirituous...perspires. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. 4. (1723) 161 (Hazel) perspiring both at the same Orifices with the Water. 1709 C. Irvine *Laboratory* I. 428 The water will perspire through the pores of the cask.

† b. *fig.* To transpire; to come out, become public; to 'get wind'. *Obs. rare.*

1706 Evelyn *Letters* I. 140 It never perspired what the...were answered unto. *Ibid.* 163 The affair perspiring.

2. *intr.* Of a person (or the animal body): To give out watery fluid through the pores of the skin. Originally of insensible perspiration; later including sensible perspiration or sweating. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1705 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* the Tropical People are generally observ'd to sweat much, but perspire little. 1708 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) I. 478 Having a night's sleep, whereby ane perspires one part in four less when he sweats, than when he does not. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 1099 It is well known that for some time past, neither man, woman nor child, has been subject to that grand kind of evolution which was formerly known by the name of sweat;...now every mortal, except lazars, coal-heavers and Irish Chairmen,...merely *perspires*. 1799 *Med. Trnl.* II. 292 A child is much more liable to perspire than an adult. 1842 Lond. *Arch. Mis.* I. 121 The heat causes him inconsiderately to perspire profusely.

3. *trans.* † **a.** To breathe out; to exhale; to emit or give off (*air, gas, vapour, fire*). *Obs.* (*or fig.* of b.) **b.** To give off (liquid) through pores, either insensibly as vapour, or sensibly as moisture: said of organic bodies.

a. 1681 Mayow *Comp. Sect.* (1682) 205 The Gentle...heaven fill'd with gentle and Vapors which it perspires. 1683-4 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 483 The various Effluvia, perspir'd out of our Cloths. *a* 1721 Kirk *Preternatural Pow.* Wks. 1761 IV. 31 To make Love infuses perspire Dexterity. 1734 Fiel. *a* 1734 Gilbert *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1756) II. 19 The vapours perspired by the three trees.

b. 1707 Floyer *Physick. Pulse-Glass* II. But when the great quantity of Urine is perspired,...the Spirits are more intensed, and the Blood is well purified. 1788 tr. *Dobson's Hush.* in *Ph. Trans.* LXXIX. 87 To complete all the qualities of the tea. 1799 *Med. Trnl.* II. 121 The matter he perspired generally smelt very. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 67 The humor perspired becomes sensible to us by being collected from a branch introduced into any sufficiently capacious glass vessel. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 18 After the blossom unfolds it perspires a sweet watery like fluid.

Hence **Perspired** (*-aɪəd*) *ppl. a.*; **Perspiring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence **Perspiringly** *adv.*); **Perspiry** *a.* (*colloq.*), full of perspiration.

1684 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apoc.* iii. xv. 302 An Atmosphere of perspired vapours. 1689 Boyle *Phil. xiii.* 320 Like the perspiring Bodies of living Creatures. 1721 Ttth. *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* iv. 23 note, As soon as the perspiring Stems return. 1892 G. *Reid's Divin. Palmistr* (ed. 3) 187 If...an organic acid...be an element of the perspired fluid. 1810 *All Your Errand* No. 63. 302 They smelt old women,...with thick, perspiry old gloves. 1814 *Evening Standard* 26 May, A Jack-in-the-Green...disporting himself, perspiringly, for the sake of a half-crowned cognet. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 589 Conscientiously refusal to let your blankets smell the perspiring magic is well over. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 103 In lunatics, an acutely perspiring skin is usually a flushed skin.

† **Perspol·l**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Per- 2 + Scots *v.*] *trans.* To spoil or destroy completely. 1513 Scottis in Ellis *Orig. Lett* 3rd ser. I. 234 To kepe thayme togidder were the tyme that I shall knaw the Duke awcht ben perspolled.

Persah, *v.* obs. form of Pierce, Pierce.

Persaonar, obs. Sc. form of Pursuer.

† **Persta·nd**, *v. Obs. rare.* [1550 a confusion of *perceive* and *understand*.] *trans.* To understand. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 42 How then you were perstanded, I am to suppose. 1 Pet. English boy, in England borne. 1593 Peele *Edw. I Chron.* Wks. (1888) 420/1 Say when is your will, that it I may perseave.

† **Perstī·mulate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perstimulāre*, f. Per- 2 + *stimulāre* to stimulate.] *trans.* To stimulate exceedingly.

1623 Cockeram, *Perstimulate*, to provoke.

† **Perstinate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perstināre*, an erroneous reading of *praestinare* to buy, purchase.]

1623 Cockeram, *Perstinate*, to set price on a thing.

† **Perstre·peroua**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perstrepere* to make much noise: cf. *obstreperous*.] Making much noise; noisy.

1648 Pagg *Luther's Mis.* n. 3 You're too perstreperous, sauce-box.

Perstriction (perstri·kʃən). [ad. L. (post-class.) *perstrictiōn-em* a rubbing, friction, f. as next: cf. *praestriction*: see Prestriction.]

† **1.** The action of perstringing; sharp censure; criticism; strictness. *Obs. rare.*

1683 H. More *Exp. Dan. Prof.* 67 A free perstriction of the disorders observable in the Reformed Churches. *Ibid.* ii. 48 There is only a slight prostriction or brief intimation of them.

2. *Surg.* An operation for stopping hæmorrhage by compression or tightly drawn ligature of the artery.

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence † **Perstri·ctive** *a. Obs.*, of the nature of or tending to censure or reprimand.

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* ix. ed. 331 They...make no perstrictive or hortative strokes against it.

Perstringe (perstrin·dʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *perstringĕre* to bind tightly, draw together, graze, rub, blunt, make dull, touch slightly, glance at, touch or wound slightly with words, censure, reprimand; f. Per- 2 + *stringĕre* to tie, bind.]

† **1.** *trans.* To bind tightly; to constrain. *rare.*

1589 T. Goodale *Pistil's Domon* 293 These preposterous arguments...whilst they perstringe the mind, do not restrain the body.

2. To censure; to take to task; to pass strictures upon; to criticize adversely, find fault with.

1599 in *Eastcote's Synop. Inf. Edw. V* (L.), f. Pref. (*Arber* 79) He [Faulkner] so frankely and thereupon spend perstringed and openly rebuked...ye peculiar limbs of contempt of his authority. 1599 Ridley *Acrostick* viii So was I glad to find it [the lazy life of Kings] lately perstringed and taken notice of by a learned Person. 1832 Dr. Quincey *Pseud-Wks.* (1863) VI. 103, I am endeavouring with the gravity of knowledge quietly to 'perstringe' your errors. Iam Pars!...Perstringing, which was a favoured word of your own, was a no less favoured art. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 360 One of these, by name Macmillan, is highly perstringed as 'generous merits'.

† **3.** To touch on; to glance at; to hint at. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 8 They passe over them as slightly, and perstringe them so briefely, that all of them may be truly affirmed to have beene touched there handled. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* to *Ax.* (1713) 108 But that...three parts of Knowledge should be perstringed by Moses in this History, it seems to me not to have the least probability in it. 1697 Bingham *Dion. Kelly. Examen.* 214 To observe when one neighbour is perstringed by such a description. 1708 Phillips, To *Perstringe*, to touch lightly, or toyphere on a thing in discourse. 1791 J. Green *Many Lesser of Lett.* (1800) 43 The prefaces and notes perstringe...whatever has, of late years, obtained celebrity in politics or literature.

† **4.** To blear or dull (the eyes, or light); to cloude; to dim. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 644 The interpositions also and thousands brought to bee nothing darke or intricate: but they doe perstringe and dazzle their eies, who are not quicke sighted. 1657 W. Morice *Coron. gener. Keacy* 108 ye The Sun...by his excellent light perstringeth and eclipseth all other stars. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* v. i. 161 In The Golden splendour and magnificency of them did, it seems, so perstringe the eyes of the simple sort.

Hence **Perstri·nging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Perstri·ngement**, censure, criticism, criticism.

1636 *Doctrine of Devils* 36 A perstringing of the eyes might delude them. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 664/2 One more perstringement and we have done.

† **Perstru·ct**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [L. *perstruct-*, ppl. stem of *perstruĕre* to build up completely, f. Per- 2 + *struĕre* to build.] *trans.* To construct, put together, fashion.

1727 Bodvile *Pract. Health* xviii. 321 The matters permitted to draw nutre and fashion.

Persuadable (pəwēi·dăbl), *a.* Also 6 -yble. [f. Persuade *v.* + -able: but in earlier form ad. L. type **persuādibilis*, f. *persuādēre*.]

† **1.** Having the quality of persuading, persuasive: = Persuasible 1. *Obs.*

a 1550 L. Coe *Elect.* (1603) 41 The right pleasant and persuadyble arte of Rhetorycke.

2. Of a person: Capable of being persuaded; easy to persuade: = Persuasible 2.

1548 Pilkington, *Suasibilis*, persuadable, that may be persuaded. 1879 J. Gregorie *Posit. Parad.* ix. iii. (1713) 210 We requires a persuadable, amendable temper. 1788 Cleaka *Rights Exiles* III. 84, I was rejoiced to find him so reclaimed and persuadable. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* x. 192 They had no easy or persuadable ruler in their new Prior.

† **3.** Of a thing: That may be recommended to acceptance: = Persuasible 3. *Obs. rare.*

1647 Colkins *Def. Sp. Syr* 61 viii. 277 You confesse your selfe that it is persuadable, but my inducements, namely what others have observed, found, and experimented.

Hence **Persuadabi·lity** (-biliti), **Persuadableness**; **Persuadably** *adv.*

1599 Bentley *Lab. to Pr. Mem.* 26 June in *Life* (1820) I. 207 There was a time when I believed in the 'persuadibility of man, and had the morals of man amending. 1871 Persuadability [see Persuasiveness (1711, quot. 1860)]. 1889 J. M. Rowntree *Soc. Evil. Method* 71 The impulse to the struggle is the motive of persuadability. 1911 Bridgeman *Pamela* IV. 277 From what you intimate of Mr. H.'s Good Humour, and his 'Persuadableness, if I may so say. 1889 *Standard*, *Mag. Am.* 369 Extraordinary candour and persuadableness. 1891 *Cornh., Persuadableness, persuadability.* 1892 in Stormonth, [Hence 1818 in Todd, and in Mod. Dicts.]

Persuade (pəwēi·d), *v.* Also 6–8 **perswade**, (6 *3c.* **-sweid**, **-swēid**, **-swaid**). [ad. L. *persuādēre* to bring over by talking, induce, f. Per- 1 or 2 + *suādēre* to advise, recommend, urge as desirable: see Suade, Suasion; perh. immediately from F. *persuader*, in Oresme 14th c., but not in general use until 16th c.]

1. To persuade *a person*.

1. *trans.* To induce (a person) to believe something; to lead to accept a statement, doctrine, fact, etc.; to win to a belief or assurance. Const. *that* (a thing is so), formerly sometimes acc. and inf. (a thing *to be* so); *of* (a fact, etc.), rarely *into*, † *in*, *out of*, † *from* (a belief, etc.). Somewhat arch.

1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 40 In youth...which is lyght of beleefe and soone persuaded. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 29 Yf [y^t is the will] be persuadyd that goal is yt, and yt good. *a* 1555 Ridley *Lamentat. Chancyke* (1566) Rivij, They are persuaded it to be truth. 1580 Montgomerie *Flytings* vi. (1887) 40, I wyght tuke pains to persuade them by argumentis. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* xi. 198 Those...persuade women that they can foretell them their fortune. *a* 1637 B. Worsat in *Misc. Papers* (Roxb.) 71 Instead of the villainous humour of Jago when he persuades Othello to his jealousy. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Cor.* viii. 7 No mans speech ...shall ever persuade me from that opinion. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 132 To persuade their Masters of the Utility...of following their advice. 1691–2 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1710) III. 39 More most of them may be persuaded out of their Senses, before they can be persuaded into them. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* iv. iii, They'll persuade me presently I'm at Bengal. 1798 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. Pref. 31 He could not be persuaded that it actually was only the 24th of January. 1813 T. C. Grattan *Father's Curse* I. 4 I could not have been persuaded to the contrary by a host of cynical philosophers. 1824 Lister G. C. Fullerton *Ellen Middleton* 26, We could persuade her out of those notions.

b. *refl.* To bring oneself to believe, convince oneself; to arrive at a certain or assured belief; to become or be sure.

1520 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 9, I cannot perswad myself that your maistership hateth us so...any thyng excepte whom. 1537 R. T. Rowe's *Mich.* vi. 9 We have perswaded our selues better thinges of you [1611 Bible, We are perswaded better things of you]. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* ii. iii. 223, I perswade my selfe, to speake the truth Shall nothing wrong him. *c* 1665 Milton (*In Death of Fair Infant*) 67, Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 28 Persuading themselves...that their own Hypotheses will serve them. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii, Persuading myself that men and women are to be studied in that fashion.

c. pa. pple. Led to believe, brought to the belief; 'convinced', assured, certain, sure.

1593 Peele *Treat. Newe and Olde* 134 The holy maches is persuaded that they greatly excel all other sorts. *a* 1598 Carr. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 9 We had sight of a sayle...the which we were persuaded was one of our consorts. 1628 Bowyer *Pulpit.* 1. 270, I have a Key...that will, I am persuaded, open any Lock in Dunning Castle. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 13 Fully persuaded of the truth of it themselves. 1792 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. I. to No one, I am persuaded, will suspect that this Epistle was not from St. Paul's dictation. 1840 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1852) 182, I am thoroughly persuaded that the notion...is a fallacy.

d. *absol.* To convince, be convincing, carry conviction; to use persuasion.

1673 O. Walker *Educ.* (1677) 104 Such as persuade as well as delight. 1714 *Tinder's Past. Mor.* 22 The cheering Youth Persuades with so much Eloquence and Truth. 1842 Tennyson & L. Ommanney *Window* 284 His strong mailing fists progressively and silently persuaded of his frail knowledge.

2. To induce or win over (a person) to an act or course of action; to draw the will of (another) to something, by inclining his judgement or desire to it; to prevail upon, or urge successfully, to do something. Const. *to* with *inf.* (formerly sometimes *that* with *subord. cl.*); *to, unto, into* (an action, etc.); also *from, out of*: = to dissuade successfully.

1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 41 The Queue being in this also persuaded, such wordes wrote vnto her mother, and vnto her brother. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 20 The chefe prestes...had persuaded the people that they shulde axe Barrabas. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Famosbye of Lone* 6 Yet now he not a reason to persuade him to let himself go. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Nav.* i. 28 b, 34 [He] tried all the meanes he could to persuade me from it. 1598 A. Hall *King. Sanctuary* 1. (1862) 10 To persuade him to the true thereof. *a* 1628 Lo. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 218 He had accorded divers other conditions, which no other persons could have persuaded him unto. 1712 T. Birch *Life W. Harrington* I. 227 To persuade the lady into a private marriage. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 380 To persuade the young and old against too much love for the body. 1837 Gen. Hist. *Christ. & Jew.* (Harper) I. 380 To persuade us, Persuading my clients away from me. 1864 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* v. vi, He persuaded him being respectable and happy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 126 The men were persuaded to open the door.

b. *absol.* (See also 3.)

1577 Kene, or Lacemaker in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. 1. II. 271 We dil do what we can, to persuade from any progress in all. 1802 Dennis *Crit. Wks.* II. 222, A sufficient motive to persuade. 1846 G. P. Gaisford *Xen. Symposium* (1851) 108 In order to persuade, we address the feelings and the imagination. In order to convince, we address the reasoning faculty.

c. To get by or as by persuasion, to 'coax', *wheedle*.

1887 Nicholas & May *A. Lincoln* I. i. (1890) 21 It required ...nerves and intelligent industry to persuade a living out of those barren hillsides and woody hollows.

† **3.** To seek to induce (a person) to (or from) a belief, a course of action, etc.; to assure, try to convince, 'impress upon' (one) *that*; to urge, plead with, advise or counsel strongly; with *from*, etc., to advise against a course, to dissuade. *Const.* as in 1 and 2. *Obs.*

1593 Abp. Whitgift in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. I. 370 To main they took my rumor of striking or offending by shipping, nor to waste money for to persuade Hayns. 1598 Stanyhurst *Englande* v. 8 Men of gret wyt... began to persuade the rest of the people to forsake that rashnes and vncouth lyfe. 1599 Sir J. Davies *Disc. Whatsoever* 6 They persuaded him with great vehemency, that it was verie meete and convenient. 1603 Wilkes *Life* (C. S.) II. 330, I persuaded the auditory to sit it where the motion, but I was not thanked. 1708 Cockburn *Lett. to F. Penn* (1829) 178 That I should find you earnestly and vehemently persuading me to confer Action to Society. 1861 — *to Another* 180 Dr. Tenwick has earnestly persuaded me to try home-exercise.

II. To persuade *a thing*.

†**4.** To induce belief of (a fact, statement, opinion, etc.); to lead one to think or believe; to prove, demonstrate. Const. with *simple obj.*, or *obj. cl.* (with *that*, or *acc. and inf.*); and with *to*, *unto*, or simple dative of person. *Obs.*

1508 G. de Chaseldie, etc. *Lett. Wishes to Scrype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 46 It was well known and persuaded to the Kings Highnes and your Gr. of the good zeal, love, and affection that the Bishop hath towards them both. *Ibid.* 49 It hath been persuaded to the Pope... that there is no way to deliver Italy of war, but to commence it in some other place. 1551 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 223 We shall... persuade (before the rather the truthe of our cause. 1586 J. Bell *Haddon's Answer. Osor.* 292 b, Surely if Thomas can persuade that to be true, he shall have the lyes money. a 1643 Lo. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 37 The greatest reason, if they... be but new, may be persuaded to the multitude. 1683 tr. *Saumur's Disc.* Cath. Ch. 6 This is what they endeavour to persuade.

5. To induce the doing or practice of (an act, course of action, etc.) by argument, entreaty, or the like; to lead one to do or practise; to urge successfully upon one; to induce or lead to by reasoning, etc. Const. *simple obj.*, rarely *obj. cl.*; with *to*, *unto*, or simple dative of person. *arch.*

1558 Bale *Three Lawes* 11 Persuadynge all truth, dyscouerynge all idolary. 1568 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 183 A philosopher...persuading the commyngs of gestes & vilanie. 1580 Whitgift *Answ. Warwick* (1574) 65 To persuade or to dissuade a thing, unto them is verye easie. 1593 Shakes. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 136 Your King *Sandis* me to Paper to persuade me Patience? 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. ii. (1739) 118 The Times...were rather persuaded than imposed upon them. a 1677 Barrow *Contr. to Peace* (1742) 43 Rational considerations, apt...to persuade Conversation. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 124 But what need...of so many arguments to persuade that which is so comfortable to their disquietness? 1840 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* vii. 214 St. Lot...of St. Basil, I know known are his faithful admonitions to persuade so great a thing.

†**6.** To commend (a statement, opinion, etc.) to acceptance, to urge as credible or true; to manifest; to go to prove, make probable. Const. as in 4. *Obs.*

1557 tr. *Taffaner's 21st Serm. Sef Contra.* A vij, They have a wonderfulle pretty example, to persuade this thynge. 1560 Daus. *Erasm. Apoph.* 234 That persuaded not to leave the thynge that were done. 1593 Kendall *Confut. Treat. in Windsor Inv. Hist.* (1842) 103 The *Scots* persuaded themselues to be ancienter with Brytton. 1598 Fenne tr. *Montluc's Hist. Chron* 258 There was none that could resolue...persuade with His Majestie the great importance of that peace enough. 1611 Bible *Acts* xix. 8 Disputing and persuading the things concerning the Kingdom of God. a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* v. vi. 225 Evidences of probability strongly persuading the same Truth. 1687 Dryden *Religio* 113 The former of these persuading Men's being only as from some inward principle.

†**7.** To commend to adoption, advise, counsel, advocate, recommend (an act, course of action, etc.). Const. as in 4. *Obs.*

1593 Abp. Whitgift in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. I. 371 Means availing and persuading this Matter to come to effect. 1680 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1692) 384 Magistrates...persuaded the oligarchicall government. 1698 Rowland *French Pilgrim* 24 Physicians persuade that...the Artery shall be cut crosse another. 1698 Cutbeard & Cole *Spectat. Anat. Manuel* i. vi. 322 In Diseases of the Head & the Circulation do we persuade the contrary(the opening of the Cephalick Vein would help a little more). 1761 *Scots Theatre* III. 326 He always persuades a public marriage.

III. 8. *intr.* To use persuasion; to plead, expostulate, use inducements to win over to some opinion or some course of action; to do this successfully, to succeed in bringing over or inducing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 His wyfe makes other persones to come his offence ...& persuade & entreate for hym. 1532 Bishop *Fisher's Funeral Sermon* Wks. (1876) 11, 112 The world persuaded vnto vnrighte. 1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 23 How I persuaded, how I prayed, and kneel'd. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compital.* 11. 178 Barbary Ouerseers sometimes persuades to it. 1798 Lemon *Lodge* v. 72 He went, nor skepticism's ire the safety soon When thanks, reviews, persuade wives, persuade.

IV. *To persuade with.* †**9.** To use persuasion with, expostulate with, plead with; sometimes, to prevail with. *Obs.*

1581 Sir *Edmund* (1846) 129 Not desiryng her...that he himself would so persuade with his brother, that she should be heard to speake in her owne defence. 1591 Shakes. *Christ's T.* v. Scene, where has sent from Heaven to persuade with these head men. 1598 Sylvester *Mornch. P.* 19. ii. 183 The Magdalene Of greatest part leave off persuaded with him. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. xxi. A good man may easily have the manners to persuade with a Bountious and treacherous people, and so reduce them to reason. 1664 Dugdale *Progr.* 61 To Winsome they could persuade with, they made to run.

†**b.** *fig.* Of a thing: To have influence or weight with; to prevail or avail with. *Obs.*

1618 *Lett.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 10 You and I well know, that this will more persuade with them. 1620 Massie tr. *Aldemon's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 196, I see...that sublime persuasions, nor protestations would persuade with her. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxix. 23 Profit persuades mightily with the worldlings.

†**10.** a. with *clause* (with *that* or equivalent) in senses 4 and 6. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Lett. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 309, I cannot persuade with myself that he or much readeneth the king's graces to be dark his own. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) Prol., Those...persuaded with them what was good, what was bad, and was guided by reasons. 1630 R. Younge in *Crosby's Lett.* (1888) 361 This Evidence doth persuade with me, that Cadwaladar went to Rome for before Anno 680.

†**b.** with *obj.* clause or infin. expressing purpose, in sense 7. *Obs.*

a 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 160 Queen Anne...wrote aforetime to persuade with her husbande that he should mistrust Elizabethan. 1585 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 22 S. Augustin persuadeth with him to keepe the Manichees. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 408 His friends persuaded with him that voluntarily he would...goe over this violent and lordly rule. 1630 Hayles *Jesuit Answ. Barlow* 61 His Enemies...persuaded with him...to vse that learned.

†**Persua'da,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] An act of persuading; persuasion.

1590 T. Watson *Eglogue Death Walsingham* 421 The learned persuades commended my service vnto. 1596 Fairfax *Tasso's Jerusalem* v. 1, The king's entreats, Persuadas of friends...can [not] move him.

Persuaded (pəswē'dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED1.] Prevailed upon; convinced; having an assured opinion; †proved, demonstrated (*obs.*); induced by persuasion: see the verb, esp. 1-3.

1538 Elyot *Dict., Suspicious*, persuaded, prouoked, inclined. 1580 T. Newton *Cahvin's Inst.* i. viii. 3 § Let [Eve]...stand for a certainely persuaded matter. 1638 Wilkins *New World* ii. (1707) 72 This Argument rather bewayes an obstinate, than a persuaded Will. 1677 Hy. Mohrenius *Sin. Amor.* iii. 104 Thoroughly persuaded persons. 1680 Russell *Mod. Faith* 101, I am a persuaded or voluntarily yielded obedience.

Hence **Persua'dedly** *adv.*; **Persua'dedness.**

1638 Penn *Fr. Spir.* v. 1, He's my own: Surely, very much persuadedly. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* i. (1700) 6 From Persuadedness that nothing can be a greater Happiness than his Favour.

Persuadend (pəswē'dend), *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *persuadendus*, gerundive of *persuadēre* to Persuade.] A person who is to be persuaded.

1865 Geneva *Fleets* II. xxiv. 115 That the topics rendered on by the persuader shall be adapted to the feelings ...of the persuadend.

Persuader (pəswē'dəɹ). [f. Persuade v. + -er1. Cf. obs. F. *persuadeur* (15–16th c.).] One who or that which persuades. Const. *of* a person, formerly also *of* an action, etc.: see the verb.

1538 Elyot *Dict., Persuasor*, a persuader or inducer to do a thynge. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 18 b, Scythes is S. Paules a persuader of vnces maryage. 1580 *Eng. Privy Council Acts* (MS. 18) 281/2 At the persuasion of Mr. Hewet to receive things. 1604 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 198 The 1578 persuaders of rebellion prevailed with Mus. 1632 B. Carpenter tr. *Ingelus' Answ.* 458 His friend...was both his Companion, and his persuader to undertake this journey. 1708 Fowler *Lucan* iv. 92 The sweet Persuader spoke. 1838 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 75 The causes...are very loving persuaders to this species of exercise.

b. *slang.* Something used to compel submission or obedience, as a weapon, spurs, etc.

1708 Cotton *Bob Vill. T.* (ed. 3), *Persuaders.* 1720, 1823 Massie *P. Simple* xx, His rapier appeared on each without his 'persuader', which was three inches removed into use, like a cabin. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, I didn't admire his carryin' them murderous little persuaders, and being so ready to use 'em. 1879 'M. Legrand' *Canada. Pranks.* 221, 'Don't you go in "persuaders"—spurs, you know!' Mr. Pokyr explained.

Persuadibility, variant of Persuasibility.

Persua'ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That persuades; persuasive.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 8 His Epistle is a...persuader of the persuading kinde. 1613 Shakes. *Hen. VIII*, iv. ii. 50 His wit...Expanding wise, fair spoken, and persuading. a 1640 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 113 An argument, and persuading motive. 1725 T. Randall in *Ld. Perceval.* 91, 16, Though all men's eloquence adorn'd My sweet persuading tongue.

Hence **Persua'dingly** *adv.*, persuasively.

1532 Huloet *Persuadingelye, persuasibiliter.* 1814 J. Carey *The Disease to Doubting* 67, *Pet.* VII. 51 Some think How shall being so more persuadingly unto her.

Persuance, *obs. form of* Pursuance.

†**Persua'se,** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *persuāsus* (-se stem), f. *persuādēre*: see Persuade.] Persuasion.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* iv. E 3, He may persuade as long as his persuase In Smith with reason add a right-fullness. [*Ibid.* K 3, What say you, can my persuase?

Persuasibility (pəswē'sibi'liti). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being persuasible; capability of being, or readiness to be, persuaded.

1627 Donne *Serm.* v. 49 When there shall have...infused a persuasibility into them and a persuasiveness into me, by thy spirit. 1632 W. Brown in *Life & Lett.* (1868) III. 198 Mistr. Chetwina wholeheard ...on the persuadibility, if I may use the term, of Expatiats. 1880 Hawthorne *Mosses Town* xxxii. II. 197 The young count's good-nature and easy persuadibility [*orig.* (1851) *edit.* 1851, 79, 82, etc., persuadability] were among his best characteristics.

Persuasible (pəswē'sibl'), *a.* [ad. L. *persuāsibil-is*, f. *persuās-*, ppl. stem of *persuādēre* to Persuade: see -ible.]

†**1.** Having the power to persuade; persuasive. *Obs.*

1580 Whitgift *Def.* ii. 4 Nor is persuasible [*orig.* persuadible, Folio persuadibilities] 178 smoth sturyng] words of manifest wisedom. 1630 More *Confut. Barrow* 122, Wks. *Sacrif. Mass* ...by his persuasible words had turned the wauerings people. 1580 Harvey in *Spenser's Wks.* (Globe) 1. 59 The best and persuasibles Eloquence. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Col.* iii. 4 With probable and persuasible speeches.

2. Capable of being, or ready to be, persuaded; open to persuasion.

1550 *Crede Cyrcester Mise* (W. de W. 1508) 11. xxi. 256 That maketh [others] beseth & inwardly god and more persuasible. 1601 T. Gregorie *Dis. Lucifer* 370 One that is rather persuasible by mere authorite, then by reason. 1634 Bramhall *Just.* LXXVI. 58 He with being a persuasible woman, who will have reason after all.

†**3.** Capable of being commanded for acceptance; credible, plausible. *Obs.*

1626 Jackson *Creed* vi. xxxvii. § 2 The latter opinion is in itself persuasible. a 1643 Lo. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 110 Not [in] Malvenchina at any time so persuasible as Christian religion.

Hence **Persua'sibleness,** persuasibility; **Persua'sibly** *adv.*, in a persuasible manner; †persuasively.

1595 tr. *Fiore d. v. M.* (1583) 180a This man did ...speake ...earnestly and persuasibly, as ever I heard any. 1755 Johnson, *Persuasibleness*, the quality of being flexible by persuasion. [Hence 1828 in Webst.; and in mod. Dicts.]

Persuasion (pəswē'ʒən). Also 6–8 perswa-; 4 -sioun, 6 -cion, -tion(n)e. [ad. L. *persuāsiōn-em*, n. of action from *persuādēre* to persuade: 13th. through *F. persuasion* (14th c. *persuacion* in Oresme, *persuasioun* in Gower).]

1. The action, or an act, of persuading or seeking to persuade; the presenting of inducements or winning arguments; the addressing of reasonings, appeals, or entreaties to a person in order to induce him to do or believe something.

1382 Wyclif *Gal.* v. 8 Foreth this *persuasioun*, or softe mouyngis, is not of him that clepide you. 1483 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 125 Thei may no persuasions nor holsom counsel assaile. 1535 Eden *Decades* 19 Inclined by theyr perswasions and persuasions. 1588 Shakes. *Tam. S.* v. ii. 11 The English Lords By his persuasions, are against him all. 1597 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. iii. (1715) 72 Theseus, by his Persuasions, capitulated. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F. xlv.* (1869) II. 633 The arts of persuasion were held without use. 1840 Fraser *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 472 Promises and persuasions being unavailing, they tried threats. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 430 By force or persuasion, he gained over to his side the Princes of Aquitaine.

†**b.** Something tending or intended to induce belief or action; an argument or inducement. *Obs.*

a 1582 Creicton *H. Fisher* ii. 382 How thinkest thu my confessioun...A goode persuasion Quod he for hyr is. a 1440 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xli. 30 He wil not takon for wily persuasiones of his enemy. 1552 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 393/2 Another that nouseth more learned, or that hath better persuasions, than he. 1598–9 (R. Fenne) *Parsonage* (1880) 42 A sufficient persuasion to all that the Prince...was murdered. 1614 Carl. Smith *Purgatory* 62 For his relation we gaue him many reasons, with persuasions to goe with vs.

2. Power of persuading, persuasiveness.

1601 Shakes. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 383 In prouide that my desires to you Can lacke persuasion? 1599 Sylvester *tr. Silvaste* I. 301, Persuasion being vpon his lips, and the charmes of Logic and Rhetoric were so blended vp in him. 1598 Lodge *Wounds Civil War* (1815) 11. 1. xxiii. No private's type can mount his desperate grace, the persuasion of his silvery tongue. 1888 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 168 For teaching there is required a persuasion as well as for advocacy, though of a different kind.

3. a. The fact or condition of being persuaded, convinced, or assured of something; conviction, assurance, full belief.

1532 More in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1 II. 31 The knowledge of your true gracious persuasion in that behalfe. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 240 In the verie Elect, and to whose which are growen to the greatest persuasion. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 191 Persuasion in me grew That I was heard with favour. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Prof. I My doubts were...converted into a full persuasion. 1823 Blackwood's *Mag.* XIII. 221 He intimated to Norman ...his persuasion of Flammard's fitness for the work.

b. With *pl.* That of which one is persuaded; what one is led to believe; a belief, conviction.

a 1592 Hooker *Pref.* Wks. (1617) 1. 6 This is a very deadly & mischievous perswasion, which hath entred the minds of men. a 1687 Penn *Pol. Advice* (1692) Prof., Remedy the following Persuasions, which I find too current in the World. 1737 Warburton *Eccles.* (1738) 111. 89 Persuasions of Men. 1776 Witherspoon *Eccles.* (1790) 11. 69, that the Passage relates not at all to the Eucharist. 1880 W. Collins *Miss. White* I. viii, It will always remain my private persuasion that [etc.].

3. *spec.* Religious belief or opinion; a form or system of religious belief, a creed. Rarely used for political opinion. Hence, b. A body of persons holding a particular religious belief; a sect, a denomination.

† Pertinate, *a. Obs.* [An irreg. formation, part. on the notional analogy of *intimate, intimacy*, and the like; or originating in a misreading of *pertinace*.] = PERTINACE, PERTINACIOUS.

c 1534 T. TAVERNER in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III.* 118 This Time...to his synagoge opposite, somwhat pertinate. 1545 *Joye Expl. Dan. vi.* 88 Oh how pertinate and wyfe are the vngodly lawes and act makers. 1550 LEVERIDGE *Memorials* (1570) All persons wythall Anarchie.

Hence † **Pertinately** *adv.* = PERTINACIOUSLY.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 42 To defend be contrary pertinatly is heresy, contrary to be bible. 1426 *Jour. Exp. Jam.* xii. 201 Those abominations when they be defended pertinatly of the enemies of the gospel, does their adherentes pertinacie wherewith disorder.

Pertinence (pɔ̱·tĭnĕns). Also 5–6 -enesse, 6 -enance, -ynence. [In sense 1, a. OF. *pertinence, pertinance, partinence*, f. *partenent*, pr. pple. of *partenir* to belong; cf. PERTENANCE: so 3, from PERTINENT: see -ENCE.]

† **1.** Something which belongs or is as appendage to another larger thing; = PERTENANCE, APPURTENANCE 1 and 2, *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* An adjunct to property: cf. PERTINENT sb. 2.

1452–62 *Records of Parth. V.* 1900 I. Hostiens, duke..., claymes and take...the crowne of Virginale with the pertinence. 1455 *Rolls of Parth. V.* 1900 The manoir of Winchall, with the pertinences. 1503 TREVISA *Barth. Prop. Rerum* xv. *Mast.* xvi. 2 Wha. (Parker Soc.) II. 251 Ivory, with his pertinence, was then divided into four buildings.

† **b.** The orbit of a circular; = PERTINARIUS 2. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xli. 9 His bealke or his foot and pertenaunce (*Lyst.*, Gwenne, alias pertenance).

† **2.** *pl.* Belongings, appendages, trimmings of a dress. *Obs.*

1440 *Inv. Ch. Ivreys* (1869) 32, I vestment of blacke damaske with the pertynences.

† **3.** The fact of pertaining or being attached to. *Obs. rare.*

c 1600 CALFHILL *Answ.* 434 Wounding like in that part...Beside the chief ills and the losses that to the triple got from pertinence.

3. The fact of being pertinent; = PERTINENCY 1. 1659 H. TAYLOR *Worth.* (1840) II. 289 The agreement of their wife other couple, together with the...pertinence of sense. *c* 1693 SHOTS *ref. Serm. on Exodus*, v. 2 Serm. (1737) II. 98 A due ordering of our words...; which is done by pertinence and brevity of expression. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1855) vii. § 1 Montesquieu calls him [Commentius] the model of commentators for the pertinence and sufficiency of his notes.

Pertinency (pɔ̱·tĭnĕnsi). [f. L. *pertinēt-em* PERTINENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The quality of being pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand; relevancy; appositeness.

1598 FLORIO, *Pertinenza* (*pertinency*). 1613 — *Montaigne* (1632) 113 Making choice of his reasons, having great variety, and for conveniencie [prob. = *pertinency*] sake. *a* 1650 J. SMITH *Old Disc.* vii. 318 Reasons of their pertinency and usefulness in the matter now in hand. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. vi. 320 The pertinency of it to our present concern. 1791 *Polite Lend.* i. x. 11 (1801) 324 Still less to those of pertinency in Mr. Shandyological. 1883 CHURCH *Fredk. Dr.* xxi. vii. (1891) X. 128 Innumerable things, of no pertinency to us, are weariedly told.

† **b.** With *pl.* An instance of this. *Obs.*

1634 WOTTON *Zanchius* 108 On occasion to draw out Pertinencies to answer my end. 1685 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, Made forth explicitly in every Essential and Circumstantial pertinency thereof.

† **2.** = PERTINENCE 1, APPURTENANCE 1. *Obs.*

1631 G. W. tr. *Cornely Instr.* 103 Nor can a prescription be of force without the proper principles here not a perpetuall and durable continuance. 1682 E. W. ROBERTSON *Stichol. Rec.* 125 The thanage of Kintore which was made over in 1323 'saving the pertinencis [*pertinentiis*] and our lauis.' by Robert II to John de Drocher, Earl of Murray.]

Pertinent (pɔ̱·tĭnĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 PAR-. [Ultimately from L. *pertinēt-em*, pr. pple. of *pertinēre* to PERTAIN; but in early use immed. a. OF. *pertinent* (1246 in Godef.), *partinent*, pr. pple. of OF. *partenir*: the latinized *pertinent* is cited by HEXL.-DARM. from CHR. DE PISAN *c* 1400.]

A. *adj.* † **1.** Pertaining or belonging (*to*); = **2**, as a possession, dependency, or appendage; = **3**, as a part, constituent, or function. See PERTAIN 2. 1. [1426 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 251/1 Les terres nerfs, purtenant a Tilletery.] 1467 Lett. *Rolls* 2 *Hen.* VI 8 *Any manor lande tyndes...Greys or grasse, tyndes and rentes, Pertinent vnto playnes.* 1512–20 — *Chron. Pap.* v. vii. (1533) An gift to Godden pertinent. 1580 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 52 Whatsoeuer is pertinent to folly. 1633 TOMKIS *Albv. H. Iv.* § 2 (1865) 63 This was a work pertinent unto the third day.

† **2.** Appropriate, suitable in nature or character. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iii. 36 Many prayers pertynent to dyuers states. 1425 ? in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.* 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. Let not us [*sic*] thy remede be pertynent to me. 1533 *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 8...benefices and priestly ministry...more and pertinent to his royall majestie. 1587 MASTER *Gr. Forest* A vij, Proper or pertinent to earths are many and noble kindes. 1630 A. FOX *Wisdv. Sonn.* iv. xiii. 233 To apply sentences sensible for such occasions. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. iii. (1715) 250 My Parents to the Hands will not venture, Therefore death, it is not pertinent.

3. Pertaining or relating to the matter in hand; relevant; to the point; apposite. Const. *to.*

a 1586 WYLLIE *Lat. Mem.* II. 1, 3rd...adder, but 3rd hadden wes bound, how were it hevyne pertinent to ye hoole lawe of ane dog? 1592 HENRY *Conform. Tindale* Wks. (1611) Letterp., the reasonable parts, as neere are pertinent perspective to this matter. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* i. Diss. 9 Perkinsus dissenteth to the present times are the Treatises following. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 304 A most pertinent instance of the Tyranny, and Infidelity of that time. *a* 1703 BURNET *Antidote* (1714) 393 Books and Papers, pertinent to the case in Hand. 1877 JESSOPP *Visits* (ed. 2) v. 131 He ...produces a few good judges who make pertinent remarks on the case.

B. *sb.* Something which pertains, belongs, or forms an appendage, to another; a minor property, appurtenance. Usually in *pl.*

1. *Law.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) Anything belonging to an estate, the ownership of which it follows.

1398 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1900) XIV. 217 At his landys of the Merchesch...lyand within the schyreffdome of Banff with the pertinentis. *c* 1450 *Gesta Rom.* xi. The myle of Dyckehill, with the pertynentis. 1493 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 502/2 The Mannour of Wodnesh, Haueregh and Swardeston, of the Honour of Wemme, with the pertinentes, in the County of Oxon'. *a* 1625 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jour. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 156 Hazard lands,...with houses, buildings, yards, gates, parkelins, and pertinents thereof. 1823 N. CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict. Scot.* II. 1, v. *Stanemoor*, The Church of Stanemoor, with its pertinents,...was granted to Walter, Earl of Buccleugh. 1884 CASSELL *Pract. Cy.* xv. 201 Tongues and pertinents now tax.

b. *generally.* Belongings; apparatus; dependencies. Now *Sc.*

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 103 Whiche [see he...offereth...with all the Sleper & pertynentes to the same. 1554 KNOX *Lett. to Bef. Wom.* (1848) 137 Males are your members pertinent to us. *a* 1657 R. LOVELACE *Lett.* (1659) 121 Great care how at such solemn troubles to have their servants possess stately they have such pertinents. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (ed. 1776) 308 Boats with oars and other pertinents for fishing. 1834 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1858) 468 As if its thinking part had no other vocation than simply to take care of the watch and its pertinents.

Pertinently, *adv.* [f. PERT. + -LY 2.] In a pertinent manner; suitably, appropriately; appositely, to the point or purpose.

1596 DALRYMP. *Leg. tr.* 107 And to be absolue pertinently quoid, Following our vsid the gnarenese of our Rivall. 1646 [J. HAWKINS] *Cassiodor. Holy Citt.* 15 Nor yet will I touch what might pertinently be disputed. *a* 1688 CLEMENTS *Innocent. New* (1732) 230 The Antipope hath observed very pertinently to our Purpose. 1778 MRS. *Mod. Fidelia* IV. 4 (They) expounded verses pat to the Scripture, pertinently to the occasion. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1196/1 There is nothing new in this article, but the points are pertinently put.

So **Pertinentness,** petition. *rare*—0.

1597 in Bailey vol. II. Hence in Johnson and later Dicts.

Pertiner, obs. form of PERTINER.

† **Perti·ngency.** *Obs.* [f. as PERTINGENT: see -ENCY.] The fact or condition of reaching to so as to touch.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 5 The Outward Senses, which upon the pertingency of the Object to the Sensitive Organ cannot fail to act. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Pertingency*, (in Philos.) a reaching to.

† **Perti·ngent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pertingent-em*, pr. pple. of *pertingĕre* to stretch out, reach, extend, f. *per* through (see PER- 1) + *tangĕre* to touch; see -ENT.] Touching; in contact; reaching to.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pertingent*, extending, reaching or joyning near unto. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pertingent* long to Heraldry, vide *Pantoun*. *Ibid.*, *Fesse pertingent*, are lines that run the largest way of the shields position, without touching the Centre.

Pertisan, -ane, -ein, -on, obs. ff. PARTISAN.

Pertish (pɔ̱·tĭʃ), *a.* [f. PERT *a.* + -ISH 1 3.] Somewhat pert, inclined to be pert; in quot. *c* 1825, rather brisk or sharp to the taste.

c 1825 *Hamilton Tracts* II. 16/11. 12 A sup of pretyish beer. 1856 L. HOOK G. *Garway* II. 187 A rather pertish, forward-looking young man.

Pertition, obs. form of PARTITION *sb.*

Pertlike (pɔ̱·tlaik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LIKE 2 2 and b.] † **A.** *adj.* Pert-looking, part. *Obs.* **b.** *adv.* Pertly, briskly, cheerfully. *Mod.*

1581 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1882) 72 The peradle Gentle that flieth cleer with sublimer valorye remark. 1798 in *Daily Chron.* (1902) 7 Jan. 5/2. I saw the Countess of Coventry at Rawlagh. I think she is a part like busy going retreat with her legs up to the ship.

U. S. *dial.* 1879 TOURGÉE *Fool's Err.* iii. 29 I've managed to pull through then for telluble peach-like.

† **Pertling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LING 1 2.] A pert or sharp child.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 253 What a pleasure would the nature take to such a pertle pertling!

Pertly (pɔ̱·tli), *adv.* Forms: see PERT *a.*; also 5 **partly.** [f. PERT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pert manner.

† **1.** Openly, without concealment; plainly; evidently, manifestly. (Opposed to *privily*.) *Obs.*

13.. *R. E. Addit.* P. B. 722 & payne her-on pat ilk partly hafdene. *c* 1390 WYCL. *Paterm.* in *Repr.* (1820) 80 In priuely and partibule blasfeme. 1468 *Maidon Reuse Liber B.* 2 b. (MS.), Non disclosure ner other silon shall here in maners wayes of wrete, priuely ner partly. 1533 in 20th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* iv. 408 Mr.—should bere or bargayne for the sayer bille partly or oppenlye. *a* 1670 SHARROCK *Presb. Chan.* (1682) 21 He began to kyth to Strasburgers, and partly and avowedly inculked through the country.

† **2.** Expertly, skilfully; cleverly, adroitly. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 133 His prophete so partly passes his mynde. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 733 The worme ys vlonyne, That lurkis a lowe doun fore with alone, Partly he ys lap. 1840 R. BAILLIE *Canderk. Supplement.* 6. 11 In Edinburgh Master Spicerie did powrtly play his part.

3. Smartly, sharply; lustily; promptly; readily; quickly. *Now dial.* and *U.S.* (chiefly in form *pertly*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 23 How partly ahee *pe* people rennen goo to grenes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1033 To Felixes partly pou past be agayne. *c* 1440 *Cant. Tales.* 1326 Perke, speke now by pine pertly in pine generose place. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 58 Now come my Ariell, bring a Corriuary, ...appear, and pertly.

4. 1725 *North. Field* 109 The King was glade of that guide,...And promised him full pertly, his pain for to take. 1728 DEFOE *Hist. Lond.* II. 167 The Romans poison pertly the Seas. 1846 G. D. ROBERTSON *Diar. in Kaffir* 362 To 'get along' is a happy-go-lucky sort of way, which he calls 'sodem-angle-pertly'. 1897 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishman in Kaffirs* 48 I'll teach these...Frenchmen a lesson right pertly.

4. In a forward saucy manner; boldly, melodiously; over-confidently.

c 1400 *Lond Troy Bk.* 11205 He sat pertly bifor wyghtis At mete than Sadde lees In his weyght. 1523 CAVENDISH *Cold. God & How* (1554) H, To us he spake pertely he pacheth forth of his mone. 1540 HEYWD. *Pinner Wakefs Chr. Wom.* 11. xi. § 21 Any words or deds of yᵗ childs, doone lewdely,... roughly, vnmanly or pirtly. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. *Cor.* 10, v. 223 Wonder with that gently Kisse your Towne. Mock kisse their owne feet. 1895 HARLAN *Plant. Prof.* 32 To my surprise he answer'd me very pertly. *a* 1908 WARDE *Rebel. Children* 24 The children of our age will pretly reply...some say soon Parsons again! 1892 THORNTON *Remedial* v. 126 The words were said lightly and pertly by the girl. 1894 C. GEDGE *Life in Wards* iv. 28 They carry their heads so pertly.

† **Pe·rtly,** *a. Obs.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LY 1.] Experienced, skilled, expert.

1465 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 368 Lord Semple sal adorn the lyng as of his pertly power wythi his gud counsal. 1579 MASTER *Anat. Abused.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 42 Transhented by his trayne from the Pascuils good mate Wakin...to a pertly Gentleman in the Court. 1598 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 319 Duncan, King Malcolme his learned sone, a man...wyse, lustie and perthe.

Pertness (pɔ̱·tnĕs). [f. PERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pert.

† **1.** Smartness or elegance of person; beauty.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3005 Or what was in this world wilde thedd I lie...Of Beste, & of Bridon, ouride pan I, And pacons of persons pare wonnes all!

2. Briskness, liveliness, sprightliness, confidence.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 30 Ane spark of pairtnes in his breist then grew. 1626 *Killinch's Lect. Passion* Kjj, Dial. Me was dumb before the earthly Judge that there might have boldnesse and pertnesse in thy presence. 1740 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. v. There is indeed amongst them a lively pertness, a parade of learning.

U. S. *dial.* 1889 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 104 'This kinder suits the pearmerest mind of us, so to speak'.

3. Forward boldness in behaviour or speech; sauciness; assurtness bordering upon impudence: esp. in inferiors or young people.

1593 TURNER *Rhodd* 20, Mo.] This pertnes Phœnix might not hide, nor protect stomach bold. *a* 1656 [DUNBAR *Lyf. Bart.* ii. in 1680] 62 A symptom of that pertness and impudence. 1792 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xxiv. Provided the bubble herself,...and is sorry for her pertness. 1879 Mrs. CRAWFORD *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. viii. 103 Nothing is so disgusting in youth as pertness and self-conceit. 1880 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. ii. § 8 (S) The pertness is mostly easy in passage, often to vulgarity, and always to pertness.

† **4.** Pregnancy of issue. *Obs.*

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* 561 The Holy Well [at Malvern] doth on the 25th March a pertness in the throat approaching the taste of brass or allum. 1777 SCHOLAR *Sch. Learn.* 70, *Pertness*...has all the pertness and flatulency of champaign, without its spirit.

† **Pertoi·rate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. pple. stem of L. *pertolerāre* to bear out: see PER- 2.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pertoirate*, to endure to the end.

† **Pertra·ct,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pertract-āre* to feel over, handle, f. PER- 1, 2 + *tractāre* to handle, treat.] To treat of (in narration).

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 263 I wyl your wyfe & prentice of hem agree. 1940 *Bod. Prof.* The which most pertinet howe a man shuld order him selfe.

† **Pertra·ct,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pertract-*, ppl. stem of *pertrahĕre* to draw out or on, f. PER- 2 + *trahĕre* to draw, drag.] *trans.* To protract, prolong (time).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 177/1 He...began with theire a long consultacion to pertracte the time.

† **Pertractation.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *pertractātio-em*, n. of action from *pertractāre*: see PERTRACT *v.*[1]] Handling, manipulation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gallemard's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/1 The charge maketh or bruse...in the pertractature of the same [limb] might pricke the Pleshe.

† **Pertra·nsible,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pertransīre* to pass through, cross (f. PER- 2 + *transīre* to go across) + -BLE.] Capable of being traversed or passed through; traversable.

1656 BLOUNT *Glos. Philos.* 76 (1902 repr.) Infinite is that which is permeable without end.

† **Pertra·nsient,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *pertransient-em*, pr. pple. of *pertransīre*: see PERT.] Passing quite through, crossing from side to side.

1656 PHILLIPS, *Rostro pertransiens*, is in Heraldry a Sword which crosseth the middle of a shield, and runs directly the longest way of the position. *Ibid.*, *Antitransits*, in Heraldry, are pertinacious lines which cross one another. 1708 *Ibid.*, *Pertransient*, passing or striking through or a Colour thro' or a another Figure. Hence 1720 in BAILEY; 1728 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

So † **Pertransi'tion**, a passing through, traversing. *Obs. rare*—1.

1623 R. G. tr. *Kecker's Mod. Whole* 322 Let the fifteenth Module be the Motion of Perpendicular, or the Motion according to the house or hole by which the vertues of bodies are more or less hindred or forwarded.

Pertre, obs. f. PEASTREL. **Pertrek**, **-trish(e**, **-trick**, **-trige**, **-trik**, etc., obs. ff. PARTRIDGE.

† **Pertrou'ble**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* In 3–6 **pertrouble**, 6 **-trubil**, **-troubil**. [a. OF. *per-*, *partroubler*, f. PER- 2 + *troubler* to TROUBLE. For the *-trouble* form (L. type **perturbulare*), cf. DISTROUBLE.] *trans.* To perturb, trouble greatly.

c1420 *Hoccleve Chron. Lanerc.* (1912) 280, *Ashm.* 751, Fortune ..whose mery wedde ay lesse is than thou dost pertrible (*v.r.* pertrubil) with wrinkelyis. 1483 CATON *Chast. Gl.* 17 For this thyng I am woo tyring pertrobled in my corage. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. viii. 26 Thot...schyr child pertrublit [*ed.* 1553 pertroublit] all the toun. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 But wair pertrubill was his rayn, When...They cam a' round him in a flichter.

So † **Pertrou'blance**, mental disturbance, perturbation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xi. 119 At first the schaddok of pertroublance [*ed.* 1553 pertrublitnes] Was thryse away, and syne remembrans The lyvly of remeyn has ourcom agayn.

Pertrycke, **-trycke**, **-tryk(e**, obs. ff. PARTRIDGE.

Pertuisan, **-ane**, obs. ff. PARTISAN 2.

† **Pertund**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [adj. L. *pertund-ere*, f. PER- 2 + *tundere* to beat, hammer.] *trans.* To beat through, perforate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 108 A Pyrolick...breaks the ingenium and pertunds the swellings.

Pertur'b (pəɹtə·ɹb), *v.* [a. OF. *per-*, *partourber*, *-barber* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *perturbare*, f. PER- 2 + *turbare* to disturb, confuse.]

1. *trans.* To disturb greatly (physically or externally); to cause disorder or irregularity in; to unsettle, confuse, derange, throw into confusion.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 48 What fish here ye that ot myn hom compaigne Pertarbeth so me, pertarbe, -turbeth; *Camb. MS.* disturbeth) my rest heer whyl I sojurne. 1432 CATON *Emperor* I. 63 The force and strenght of the vyctorie was thereto so pertourbed by the prykynge of fortune. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 69 Nonyus in his arrogancy and wilfulnesse, in pannelyng and rebuking such as honest order of agreement. 1599 PORT. I *Henrik. Acquis Te Ede*, Rash-headed Preacher, that thinks it their honour to contend with kinges and pertarbe whole kingdomes. 1748 SIR I. BROOKE *Friend. Ep. vi.* vi. 193 Perturbing the Children and Aegyptian Rituals with fabulous additions. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (ed. 3) 8 To pervert—for pacific order of society either by active agitation or speculative resistance.

b. *Astron.* (Cf. PERTURBATION 2 b.)

1879 FOSTER *Pleas. Wages Sc.* iii. 88 The members of the sun's family perturb each other's motions in a degree corresponding with their relative mass. *Ibid.* 89 The earth plays ...but a small part in perturbing the planetary system.

2. To disturb greatly (mentally), to trouble; to disquiet, agitate, discompose.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 311 (361) Ye deede I nouht thus bote to pertarbe With vyolence 'or I do swych a synne. c1430 LYDG. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 68 My child be false Jolyfet Perturbed never thy felyng. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5004 Gredye is dumb perturbe my speiche. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. i, I do assure her, myself perturbed With any general words 'gainst my profession. 1806 *Sweet Wonder.* v. His childish imagination was perturbed at a phenomenon for which he could not account.

Adjval. c1430 (see PERTURBED). 1598 FLORIO *Manell* 13 b/2 The greatest ghost, Perturbing in my dreames hath no compeir to me this time.

Hence **Pertu'rbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 246 Whan that he wolde in fair white wynd, or perturbynge of Air. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 18 Diabolicall Nature calls for distracting Remedies; perturbing policies for disturbing times. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 464 A mean to conjure away this perturbing spirit. 1860 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 98 (1872) 182 The maintenance of a circular orbit by any celestial body implies...that there are no perturbing bodies.

Pertu'rbable, *a.* [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ABLE: cf. OF. *perturbable* (14–15th c. in Godef.).] Liable to be perturbed. Hence **Pertu'rbableness**.

1880 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 392 The characteristic feature of the Russian constitution is the subjection of military rank, perturbable at the will of the prince, to hereditary or professional distinction. 1880 OGILVIE, *Perturbable*, *Perturbableness*.

† **Pertu'rbance**. *Obs.* [a. OF. **perturbance*, f. *perturber* to PERTURB: see -ANCE.] The action of perturbing; the fact of being perturbed; great disturbance; molestation; perturbation.

c1440 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5328 And somme all perturbance Appeys at manar percelaunce. 1526 — *Pilgr. Sowle* (1859) 3008 whyl I lay there in A feare, In gret drede and perturbance. 1575 R. H. *Appius & Virginia* in Hal. *Dodsley* IV. 131 No lie, no envy, nor aught shall pertourbance. 1620 HOLBY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xvii. xviii. (1696) Pains which no perturbance can include from the use of nature. c1674 ANN. SAVILE *Serm.* Wks. (1684) III. 61, 158 from inward passion and perturbance of mind.

Pertu'rbancy. rare. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] **a.** Perturbed or unsettled condition, disturbance. **b.** The action or quality of perturbing.

1874 EARL MORAY tr. *Bonifacius's Wares Flanders* 108 By reason of the great perturbancie of the Confederate Provinces. 1880 W. GRAY in *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* (1 Jan. 1881) Investigation of equal—here, perhaps, of greater—power of perturbancy.

Perturbant, *a.* and *sb.* rare. [ad. L. *perturbant-em*, pr. ppl. of *perturbāre* to PERTURB.] **A.** *adj.* Disturbing. **b.** *sb.* A disturbing agent.

1879 *Nature Dict. Words* (1883) 348 Open to the influence of many perturbants.

Perturbate (see text), *a.* [ad. L. *perturbāt-us*, pa. ppln. of *perturbāre*: see PERTURB.]

1. Disturbed, put out of order; in *Math.* = INORDINATE 4 a.

1550 BULLOKAR *English Exped.* 1. 6d. sig. 13b This kinde of proportionalite is called inordinate or perturbate. 1573 HOLLYBUSH in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 252 By equidistance perturbate, CE : CF = CF : CG. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* I. 108 The doctrine of perturbate proportions, which Apollonius has copiously handled. 1802 HUTTON *Nat. Philos.* 190 The perturbate mode of his operation by this gold [Kelp analysis]. 1802 TAUVENEUR *Euclid* 180 In 23 he defines ordinate proportion, and in 24...perturbate proportion.

2. Perturbed.

1880 NUSSEY, *Diary in India* I. 294 How dreary is a siege where the enemy are active and strong, and make one usually perturbate.

Perturbate, *v. rare.* [For pre-vocalization, see CORROBORATE, CONFIRMATE.] [f. ppl. stem of L. *perturbāre* to PERTURB.] *trans.* = PERTURB. Hence **Perturbated**, **Perturbating** *ppl. adjs.*

1597 BOSMAN *Brem. Hospit.* 1016 27 The hamular cleavilage doth perturbate the hair. 1831 J. DUNS *Polichron.* I. Happy is he whose Mind is not perturbated beyond his Reason. 1872 MRS. CRESWICK *Hist. Cook's Journal* I. 84 The discussion of my perturbated mind. 1892 WILLIAMS, in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 326 This last-mentioned perturbating force vanishes. 1892 SIR R. BALL *1st Age* 78 Unaffected by the...or the more important class of perturbating effects are discovered.

Perturbation (pəɹtə·ɹbē·ʃən). [a. OF. *perturbacion* (1278 C. in Littré), ad. L. *perturbātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *perturbāre* to PERTURB.]

1. The action of perturbing; the fact or condition of being perturbed; disturbance, disorder, commotion; mental agitation or disquietude; trouble.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. v. 16 (Camb. MS.) Thilke penitaunce has he wonne hard in conflicte by perturbacioun Bitwyxe hi to dd thewis. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 402 Prove hire reson...of perturbacioun to Criseidam. 1460 *Rolls of Parrl.* V. 362/2 Outrageous and vnreasonable perturbacion and violence of the peas. 1555 *St. Aug. Mayor* (1614) II. 200/1 Of any waters or winds ..stagnid makis perturbacioun to the Queenis legis to the passage throw Burgundy and others inwithe tounis. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 161 Richard, why Wales ..Now feeles why crowne with perturbation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 713 Love was not in their looks, ..but lustful appetite, and sense, and passion, and perturbation, and shame. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 7 The Perturbation of my Mind was very great. 1870 J. H. STIRLING *Grain. Assent* I. v. 119 These various perturbations of mind, which are characteristic of a bad conscience.

2. Disturbance of the regular order or course; irregular variation, disorder.

1587 MASTER *Gr. Forest* 20 Annyfields against diseases and corruption of the Spleen, and other perturbations Melancholike. 1620 BARTON *Catech. Mod. To Wife* (1624) 114 I require a favourable censure of all faults omitted...Perturbation of Tenors, numbers [etc.]. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 83 The magnificence of the world admits of some perturbations; not to say, irregular ones variety. 1748 HALL *Pol. Econ.* iii. 44 § 2 Perturbations of value during a period which cannot exceed the...time necessary for altering the supply. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* 11 Aug. 340/1 Uranus ... is a perturbation of the normal activities of a living body.

b. *Astron.* The deviation of a heavenly body from its theoretically regular orbit, caused by the attraction of bodies other than its primary, or by the imperfectly spherical form of the latter.

1802 WOLLASTON *Astron.* 259, 316 The perturbations of the Earth caused by the attracting force of the Moon and planets. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1840) 23 Separate produces a periodical perturbation in the motion of Uranus. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. § 23 (1873) 114 The calculation of the planetary perturbations ..had then been brought to great perfection.

3. A cause or factor of disturbance or agitation.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 63 Why doth the Crowne lye there, vpon his Pillow, Being so troublesome a Bedfellow? O polish'd Perturbation! Golden Care! 1674 H. TAYLOR *Happy Ambi-tion Preach'd* v. (J.), Common vengeful strife ...is not tolerated there; no Power rules With endless Gold and subjects to Scores of five Or any such mounting perturbation.

Perturba'tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perturbation.

1849 HERSCHEL *Astron. Prof.* 3 That very delicate and obscure part of the perturbational theory. 1861 *Athenæum* No. 1801. 241 A perturbational inequality of two hundred and forty years, period in the motions of the earth and Venus.

† **Perturba'tions**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PERTURBATION: see -ATE3.] Causing perturbation; characterized by disturbing.

1638 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Humours Blisse, & Earths Increase* Wks. 20, 126/1 And for the sounding of the troublesome noise of Boats and Wherries, and other perturbatious motions, when there was a loss or hazards, made with Lighters, Hoyers, and other great Boates, to the number of 250 or thereabouts.

Perturbative (pəɹtə·ɹbătiv, pɹ·ɹtə·ɹbătiv), *a.* [adj. late L. *perturbātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *perturbāre* to PERTURB: see -IVE.] Causing or apt to cause perturbation or disturbance. *Perturbative function* (Astron.), a function expressing the potential of the attractions which cause perturbation in the motion of a planet: see PERTURBATION 2 b.

1858 GEN. *Dynamics* 1000, *Comment* 7 All such bands are declared to be malicious, and perturbative of the public peace. 1863 *Amer. Rep.* 178 Journals edited in a manner not less dangerous and perturbative. 1875 HARKNESS *Astron.* 261, 301 The perturbative effect in this case...is equal to the whole attraction of the moon on the earth. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 72 Development of the principal part of the perturbative function.

Perturbator (pəɹtə·ɹbē·ɪtəɹ). *Now rare.* [a. late L. *perturbātor* (Ambrose, Sulpicius Severus), agent-n. f. *perturbāre* to PERTURB: perh. through OF. *perturbateur* (1418 in Godef. *Compl.*).] A disturber, troubler; = PERTURBER.

1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 169 To be largely suspected or ruled as a perturbator of peace. 1637–83 ECHARD *Hist. Eccl.* (1850) II. 179 The no less contemners of the order and beauty of that Christian Church. 1783 *Scots Mag.* XV. 60/2 Perturbators of the public repose. 1858 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 392 That perturbator of kingdoms...the restless Palmerston.

Perturbatory (pəɹtə·ɹbătəɹi), *a.* rare. [f. PERTURBATOR, or L. *perturbāt-*, ppl. stem of *perturbāre* to PERTURB: see -ORY 2.] **a.** *adj.* Having the quality of perturbing; perturbative. **b.** *sb.* A name given to the alleged power of certain persons to direct a divining-rod, or the like, by magnetic or other influence residing in their fingers.

1818 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 139 Not to confound perturbatory sympathy with a view to promote absorption and heat. 1882 *Trial Franklin Cassell* Feb. 122 The persons particularly to a high degree of responsive, and the active perturbatory in like manner a powerful compressive.

Perturbatress. rare. [PERT- 2.] A female perturbator or disturber. So **Perturbatrix** [a. L. *perturbātrīx*, fem. of *perturbātor*].

1623 WILKINSON *Martine Fr. Tongue* 313/2 Bauzée is the Perturbatresse of publicke Peace. 1730–6 BAILEY (*folio*), *Perturbatrix*, (in Grammar) a troublesome person; in the female sex. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Perturbatrix*.

Perturbed (pəɹtə·ɹbd, *poet.* -bĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ED 1.] Disquieted, agitated, restless; confused, deranged.

1592 HEYWOOD in *Thom. Prose Lives* (1858) III. 43 Mistletoe was but sorye and perturbed of these things. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 183 Rest, rest, perturbed Spirit. 1646 tr. *Babbet Rosic. Pædia* (1658) 118 Whether the proportions in both orders be successively answerable to one another, which is called ordinate proportion, or not successively answerable, which is called perturbed proportion. 1720 WOMAN *Cant. Rec.* 183 The perturbed state of the world. 1872 MASSON *Mem. Painter* 68, 134 The perturbed spirit of the spectator is calmed.

Hence **Pertu'rbedly** (-ĕdli) *adv.*, in a perturbed manner, confusedly, distractedly.

1842 LEVER *Daniel* I. 5, Mindy ..wanders perturbedly through the halls and galleries of the convent. 1880 W. COLLINS *Woman in White* v. 66, Perturbedly picking up the broken pieces of a teacup.

Perturber (pəɹtə·ɹbəɹ). [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ER 1.] A disturber, troubler.

1483 *Rolls of Parrl.* VI. 225/1 Many evill lyers, and perturbers of the peas. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H6 b/2 To put away the perturbers of peace. 1820 T. FITZHARRIS *Apol.* 16 Perturbers, and promoters of the common wealth. a 1720 in Gent. *Europ. Mag. Suppl.* (1816) II. v. 123 (Publishing them to be) perturbers, vagrants —(wandering from place to place).

Perturbin, variant of PERTRUBBLE *Obs.*

Pertu'rbment. rare. [f. PERTURB *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *perturbement* (1300 in Godef.).] Perturbing, perturbation.

1900 R. S. MUSGRAVE *Value Gloss* v. He had travelled without perturbment.

Pertu'rsate, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as next + -ATE 2.] 'Pierced at the apex' (Webster 1879).

Pertuse (pəɹtiū·s), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pertūs-us*, pa. ppln. of *pertundĕre* to punch or bore into a hole, f. PER- 2 + *tundĕre* to beat, hammer.]

1. (See quot.)

1882 BAILEY, *Pertuse*, beaten to Pieces, bored thro', having Holes.

2. *Bot.* Of a leaf: see quots.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pertuse*, *Pertused*...2. In botany, full of holes: dots on the surface, as a leaf. 1866 TUCKE *Bot.*, *Pertuse*, having skin or holes. 1887 in *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening*.

So **Pertu'sed** *a.* = PERTUSE.

1793 JOHNSON, *Pertused*, bored, punched, pierced with holes. *Dict.* (J.) quot. 1721 in PERTUSE 2.] 1828–32 [see PERTUSE 2]. 1846 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pertuse*, ...*Pertused*, applied to leaves that are pierced with large holes and distributed irregularly...; *punctured*.

† **Pertu'sion**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pertūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *pertundĕre*: see prec.]

1. The action of punching or boring.

c1730 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was by stabbing or pertusion, as is in practised in Spain.

2. A hole punched or bored.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 472 And the larger, if some few Pertusions be made in the Pot. 1692 DAMPIER *Voyages* II. 72 Not so much because of the pertusions or holes in the Nut.

Pertussal (pəɹtə·săl), *a.* [irreg. f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pertussis or hooping-cough.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 29 Feb. 492 His work on Pertussal Glycosuria.

† **Pertussis** (pəɹtə·sĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PER- 2 + *tussis* cough.] = HOOPING-COUGH.

(1572 T. KIRKLAND (Old) *Diaonysia* transl. in *Portuna*) 1739 HEARNE *Hist. Doct. Portuna*, the keeping compleat. 1882 GOSSON & BOSTOCK *Mod. Hist.* 360 Spanish knights, in perfumed and curled locks.

Perty, Pertychon, Pertyculer, Pertyner, obs. ff. PARTY, PARTITION, PARTICULAR, PARTNER.

Peruke (pĭrōōk'), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **perucke,** 6–9 **perruquin,** 7 **perruck,** -**cke,** **perru'ke,** **perrucq;** 6 **perug,** 7 **perrucke,** 8– **peruke,** **perraque.** See also other early forms under PERIWIG. [a. F. *perruque* (end of 17th c., in Diez and Littré), ad. It. *perrucca* or *parrucca*, of obscure origin. Cf. Russian *parik*, Sp. *peluca*, Pg. *peruca*, -*aque*, in same sense; also Sicilian *pilucca*, Lomb. *pelarch* shock, lock, or large tuft of hair, Piedm. *pluch*, Genoese *pellucco* lock, thread. Generally conjectured to be derived from It. *pilus*, It. *pelo*, OF. *pel* hair; but the phonetic difficulties are considerable: see Diez and Littré; Hatz.-Darm. say 'origin unknown'.

The earlier Eng. forms may *perrewke*, found in verse down to 1600; but Cotgr has *perruche* s 1650.]

†**1.** A natural head of hair. *Obs.* [So F. *perruque* in 16th c.]

1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. IV* (1550) 200 The heare of a mannes head ... a perucke. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Arcadia* 1684 Wks. 11 Let not nature do Perrugue grey Olde years Crowne unseene.

2. (In early use, distinguished as a *false* or *artificial peruke*.) A skull-cap covered with hair so as to represent the natural hair of the head; a periwig or wig. (In quot. 1661–2 app. a 'heart-breaker'.)

(Fairholt makes the *perruke* 'a less cumbrous article' than the periwig, which 'came into fashion in the time of Charles II': but the latter is found two years earlier than that, and identical in name with *periwig*.)

1589-73 CARTER *Thesaurus, Capillamentum* ... a false perruke. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 211 She ... must needes have an vnnatural perug, to set forth her beutie, where her owne [hair] had been lost. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Wearing *the* ransom of their hairs a periwicke [*marginal* Or counterfeit cap of false haire. 1613 HEYWOOD *Nuvis, Kings* 181 When their owne hair falles, they set artificiall Periwigs, with long locks upon their heades. 1641 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 83 My Perukes in all sort As Equipage as might Decorum weare. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Duchesse to Ld. Wood Poems* (1884) 93 Perukes now stuck on firm and stedfast. They all were content to headless. 1661–2 PEPYS *Diary* 24 May, *Sir* said he comes La Belle Perle to see my wife, and to bring her a pair of perquers of hair. 1668 EVELYN *Corr.* 27 Aug., The use of their monstrous Periwigs. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 250 A fine person may adorn a monk head. 1822 CORBET *Picturesque* 11 A hooded ox With shirt well shown, his peruke drawn. 1892 TROUTBECK *Edmund* I. 9, Pennyguns of different colours. *Ibid.* II. 10. The generals in their peruke made way for him. 1898 BRIDGWOOD *Poetry Cromer* leaves, If it be worthy praise or calumet, My name, from these Poetry-all perukes!

b. A (fantastic) representation of a peruke.

1820 GRAHAM *Herefordsh* 10 xxx. (1821) 274 He bestows a square a chestnut spike between these perruques tables.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peruke-block*, *-maun.*

1594 GARTON *Pious Retir.* (1621) 223, 159 Mr. Barber ... was a PERUKE-MAN by profession. 1713 SWIFT *Proverb* 7 *Genius* Wks. 1755 III. v. 245 Mr. John Dennis ...snatched up a peruke-block that stood by his bedside.

Hence **Peru'keless** *a.*, without a peruke.

1876 *Dowden Shaks., His Mind & Art* vii. 258 That a most Christian king should each morning receive his peruke loosened upon a cushion through an operation of his body-valets is scarcely natural: for the valet cannot retain faith in a peruke-less grand monarch.

Peru'ke, *v. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a peruke.

1884 *Address Imperial young Gentry Eng.* 32 Observe how bodies has prevail'd against nature to perruque all conditions with the fairest hair.

Peru'ked, *a.* [f. PERUKE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Wearing a (certain) form of a peruke or. ...

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. ii. He has been all this morning In preview with a perruked gentleman usher. 1898 RAIN *Sir T. Malcolm* I. 238 Lord Lake in full uniform ...powdered and perruqued. 1838 CARLYLE *French Rev.* VI. vi. II. 39 The little powdered chevalier high gentleman.

Peru'ke-ma'ker, A wig-maker.

a 1637 JONSON *Libels, Gregory* (1756) I. 104 Gregorie, famous perug-maker, buryed at St. Clement Danes church. 1723 HICKERTE *Anal. Beauty* vi. 51 A Roman general, dress'd by a modern tailor and perruke-maker for tragedy in a comick figure. 1837 tr. *Bowdich's Ricardo & Mouart* 103 Chance threw in his way a peruke-maker.

Perukier (pĕrūkĭ-ĕr). *rare.* [Anglicized form of PERRUQUIER.] A wig-maker. Hence **Perukier-ship** (SUFFIX -SHIP), the office or art of a wig-maker.

1800 PYNE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. 21 A perukier probably was a skilful piece of portraiture. 1892 W. H. JAMES *Cambridge Notes* I. 43 On one side was a perukier with an imposing assembly of face-wigs.

Perule (pĕ'rĭūl). *Bot.* [a. F. *pérule*, ad. mod. L. *pĕrula*, dim. of *pera*, a. Gr. πήρα pouch, wallet.] †**1.** The covering of a seed. *Obs.* **2.** Applied, after Meckel and Zuccharini, to the scaly covering of a bud-bud. **3.** Applied, after L. C. Richard, to a kind of ala formed by the adherent bases of the two lateral sepals in certain Orchideæ.

1829 HOOKER *Bot. Terms Art*, *Perula*, in *Botany*, the cover of a seed. 1848 HENSLOW *Bot. Diet.* 134 *Perula* is here pouch; a sac formed in some Orchideæ by the prolonged and united bases of two of the segments of their perianth. The capsules covering of buds, formed by the abortion of their outer leaves. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Perule*, the covering of a bud-bud formed by scales; also a production in the shape of the scales formed by the enlargement of two lateral sepals.

Hence **Pe'rulate** *a.*, having a perule.

1848 MASON *Explan. Lat.*

Perusable (pĕrōō'zăbl), *a.* [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being perused.

1829 BENTHAM *Swaine v. Coll. Public Advis.* 2 In this way is (proved matter) to perusable by any number of persons at the same time. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 374 The Russian is ...not now perusable without an accompanying foreign aid to construe.

Perusal (pĕrōō'zăl). [f. PERUSE *v.* + -AL.]

1. Survey, examination, scrutiny. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 30 He hath it each perusall of my face, As he would draw it. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Atheism.* I. (1712) 9 Perusing a true *perusal of matters* of Religion that is former Ages. 1710 ADDISON & STEELE *Tatler No.* 163, ¶ 2 The Jury, after a short Perusal of the Case, declared ...That the Defendant was Broken Dog. 1893 JOHN *Margaret* ii. vi, He ...gave her a short perusal with his eye.

2. A reading through or over.

1660 SHARP *Lond. serm.* (1), I ought in no Worldly perusal stand against thy light. 1841 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 13 The book ...being published to the world, ...by him who lookt for his fee and for his reward bestowed, that what advice he left he left him still by without perusall. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 3 What could be observed of them from a Perusal of their printed Letters. 1879 SHARON *Diagnostic Exp.* I. (title) 10 To the thoughtful, the perusal of the Bible gave new views of life and death.

Peruse (pĕrōō'z), *v.* [Found first in 15th c. In sense 1, f. PER- 1 or 2 + USE *v.*; the extension of the affix seems with then is not very obvious, and there may have been two distinct formations; in the second, the sense of the *per-* element is prominent, the notion being generally that of 'go through' (it. or fig.); but the element *-use* is not so easy to account for.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To use up; to wear out by use.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household, Ord.* (1790) 18 Bees of broken, and also bees of other sterile parcels, or otherwise occupied within the court, not touching it. 1483 *Statut. Realm, Hen. VII* (1816) 53 Salts taxyon...Spent & perused by a voage into Lumbardye. 1536 in STRYPE *Ecclesiast.* (1822) I. App. 28 Sith [Bp.] Nix hath ...some of them perused. 1550 LATIMER *Remedy.* 1557/8 To peruse, *perusé.*

II. To go through.

†**2.** *trans.* To go through (a series of things or persons) so as to deal with one after another; to handle, deal with, describe, or examine (a number of things) one by one. *Obs.*

1572 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 402 The Maire, first ...to usurp and sytte in rome ...and after hym the Shreif, and so all the house perused in the same, every man to sytte his rome in thayr degree him. 1593 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 Let the shepherde ...take three lyttle cards very handlye, and cut out three lyttle the spindl fable. And then perue them all [all] in lyke maner. 1581 W. STANYHURST *Æneis*, *Compl.* II. (1882) 64 I pray you peruse them seuen ...one by one, and by-by-one. 1589 RAT. *to Phillis* (1598) 30 I have perused and the third Phillis you sent me, and ...written reasons to warrant. *a* 1718 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. iii. 56 Let us peruse the obligations that lay upon him [Adam] as a man.

†**b.** To go through by means; to assess or account in order. *Obs.*

1534 WHIT. *Conf. agst. Prel.* 1. Wks. 1554/1 It were a long work to peruse every quarter that a man might well take of tribulation. *c* 1550 *Lett. Commun. Worc.* (1843) 23 I praie your perusi theme seuen ...one by one and by yours.

c. To survey, inspect, examine, or consider in detail. *arch.* (now associated with §3.)

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 1 When I had effectes perused that had the most ...1577 HOLINSHED *England* II. *Scotl.* (1587) 1. 381 If you should happen to peruse the maidenhouse and manor of building of those walls and towers. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. of E.* I. ii. 34 Let me peruse this face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 267 My self I then perus'd, and God bestow'd His Gifts wisely. 1711 *Pract. Gardener.* (ed. 2) 170 ...Gardens to perus'd. The best pruning with reasons eye. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 14 At times high words, yet, conscious of ourselves, Perused the meeting. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q.* *Brighth.* (ed. 1878) 250 By this time I had perused his person, his dress, and his countenance.

d. To travel or journey through observingly or scrutinizingly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1513 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 38, I have also well perused and viewed this town and castell. 1549 PAGET in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1860) V. 182 Make a progress this hot weather, till you have perused all those shires that have offended. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 87 This province I perused in the company of my above named lord Ishac. 1887 *Hereford Gloss., Perver*, to explore the fields or woods.

2. *fig.* †To go from one to another of a series, to proceed, continue (*obs.*); to travel (*figuratively*).

1593 FULWOOD *Enem. Idleness* ¶ 56 Let him cause me the 2. doth in the name of god, send me no person from lande to lande, but he hauve formerly trauled all his course. *Ibid.* ¶ 124. 1903 — *Enem. Idleness* (1913) 40 He perused from house to house till he came to take his ...service elsewhere. 1894 KNIGHT in *Windsor Mag.* 102 Unluckily, you cannot peruse about the Hugh without money.

†**3.** *trans.* To go over (a writing, etc.) again; to revise, reconsider. *Obs.*

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Queene* (1) Wherfore hold me excused If I have not well perused Myne Englysh halfe abused, 1580 HOLY tr. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline* 1. The Printers shall Print nothings but the same shall be fyrste perused. 1604 EDMUND *Spec. Wks.* 1633 I, 440 It was perused, weighed, censured, altered, and made almost a new writing. 1632 SHERWOOD, To perlustrate, survay, peruse, examine. PERUSED, viewed, examined. A perusing, perusal.

†**b.** To go through (a book) critically; to review, criticize; also, to set forth or expound critically.

1599 MORE *Answ. Pitymond Bk.* I. 1. Wks. 1098/1 I will ...peruse the ...amendment of his books after this his last answered. *Ibid.* II. ii. 1076/1. 1651 GERBIER *Rapelc. Caleb. Faith* 76 That hindrys perusal the others of the tryste books, I will likewise perus the fourth.

3. To read through or over; to read thoroughly or carefully; hence (loosely) to read.

1550 ELYOT *Let. to Cov.* (1883) *Pref.* 20 That ...doo peruse every man one chapiter of the New Testament. 1561 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 1 Have you perus'd the Letters from the Pope, the Emperor, and the Earle of Armiach? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 7 Having carefully perused the Journals of both Houses. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 ¶ 5 I will shew what to turn your studies to, and what to peruse. 1800 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Hubert* I. 26 If you will but *peruse* ...into his hands, and weigh...whether he deserved the Gaol. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogues* vi. 20 If any who love the chase he This poor verse to peruse.

†**b.** Const. *over.* (Cf. *read over.*) *Obs.*

1581 DEES tr. *Dudleigne on Alpes.* (1933) 25 Let vs peruse more ouerlie, and see if there be any such matter to be found. 1579 in W. Wilkinson's *Confut. Families of Love* Prof. Note ¶ 3, Perusing over this little treatise. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. 6. 2 Perusing ouer these notes.

Hence **Peru'sed** *ppl. a.*, in quot. in sense 1, and **Peru'sing,** *vbl. sb.*, in sense 1, and 3, with out: **Peru'sing** *ppl. a.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household, Ord.* (1790) 87 If they be perused clothes, so that with honestie they will not longe serve. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iv. 26 One new neighbour in a strange thing perusing gentleman.

Peru'se, *sb.* [f. PERUSE *v.*] †**1.** Perusal; study; examination. *Obs.*

1598 BARRETT *Meth. Man* v. 1 The diligent peruse of this History of Bones. 1599 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Tears* (1630) 120, I will passe these sighes, and dwell a while in the peruse of my bookes Survay. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 158 The study perusse of his bookes.

b. *Sailors' calling.* Exploration, a 'look round' ashore. 'Come for a bit of peruse, Jack'.

Peruser (pĕrōō'zəɹ). [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who peruses (in various senses: see the verb).

1540 BARE *Lelamd's N. Years Gift* D v, We bene perdyscyple to yu...than were Bardus, Plato, Pitheteus, and other Geographers to their perusers. 1622 R. PARKER *Goodly Man's Ingress* E2, Dec. 3 Be no severe examiner, but a mild perusar. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref., It will be absolutely impossible for the candid perusar to go along with me in a great many bright passages. 1728 *Jonquil Teller* No. 7 ¶ 1 The most super perusar of news is dead. 1894-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 139 Swift...was a perusar of rare books.

Peru'sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PERUSE.

†**1.** A using up. *Obs.*

1488 *Statut. Scot. Hen. VIII* (1816) 6 Deliuerers perusing & other wyse misusyngis of the said shippis. *Ibid.* 38 Deliuerours perusyngis & other misse demeanyngis of the said Shippis. 1488 *Ibid.* 139.

†**2.** Inspection in succession or detail; examination, scrutiny; = PERUSAL 1. *Obs.*

1587 R. HARRISON in *Collect* (O. H. S.) I. 120 Upon the perusing it resolved ...good liking. 1648-60 HEARNE *Ductch Diet.*, *Een Overzeeninge*, an Overseeing, a Perusing, or a Conferring.

3. Reading through: = PERUSAL 2.

1583 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 27, I was moued by the oft reading and perusing of them, with a restles and lefty desire. 1644 BULWER *Anthrop.* (Arb.) 42 Artificiall was presented vnto by the perusing of a nameless discourse writ'd at Dort. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* Pref. 13 The perusing of Travels is to most people a very delightful kind of reading. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 85 [It] is well worth perusing, though some of the instructions are not new to the English reader.

Peruvian (pĕrōō'vĭăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *Peruvia*, Latinized name of the country + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or native to Peru, in South America; in the names of natural productions of that country, as *Peruvian balsam* (= BALSAM of Peru), *bark*, *cinnamon*, *cotton*, *emerald*, *heliotrope*, *ipecacuanha*, *mastic tree*, *mustnegs*, *sheep*, etc.

Peruvian guerrilla, a semi-organized rebellion or pervice consisting of the coast of Peru and Chile with the island of Juan Fernandez.

1737 tr. *Astruc's Pleurisy* 158 The Peruvian balsam is commonly used in fumigations only. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 88 Vicuñas or Peruvian sheep. 1788 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II. 322 Sea, Peruvian. 1798 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 89 The Peruvian or Peruvian heliotrope. 1813 *Philadelphia Peruvian Music. Trav.* 1848 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., etc.*, *Peruvian bark*, the produce of the *Myrtaceæ Peruvianum*. ... It is obtained by boiling the twigs in water. 1847 CRAIG, *Peruvian mastic-tree*, or Molle, the tree Schinus molle, a native of Brazil and Peru. 1880 PEASE, *Ref.*, Daffodil, Peruvian, *Amancaes* (*Ismene*). 1888 *Bliss. a. n. Lamarckia*, The aromatic seeds of the Chilian species, *L. aureo-reticulata*, are used as a spice in Peru, and are often called Peruvian Nutmegs. 1892 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Heliotrope*, *H. Curassavicum*, the Peruvian heliotrope, has long been a favorite garden-plant, on account of the fragrance of its flowers.

b. Peruvian bark, the bark of the Cinchona tree: see BARK *sb.*[1] 7, CINCHONA.

1683 BATTY *Disp. Exp. Nat. Philos.* 11. 55 That Peruvian bark, that now begins to be somewhat more vulgar of, under the name of The Jesuits Powder. 1880 WATTS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 234 Peruvian bark is usually imported in packages, or serons, made of dried cow-hides.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of Peru. b. *pl.* Peruvian stocks, bonds, etc.

1776 Minute 10, *Commons' Journal* lxvi. 30 note, He (Oliver) supported the Peruvians, by said, because they were barbarians. 1884 G. Meredith *Khoda Flowing* iii. I. 33, I see bonds in all sorts of colours, ... Peruvians—orange, Mexicans—red as the British army.

Peruvin (pəruːvin), *Chem.* [f. Peruvian + -IN¹.] An alcohol ($C_{14}H_{12}O$) distilled from the balsam of Peru: STYRYLIC alcohol, or STYRONE.

1857 Chem. *Petrodine*. 1867 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 471. 1868–79 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 381 *Peruvin*. Syn. with *Styrone* or *Cinnamic Alcohol*.

Pervade (pərvēːd), v. [ad. L. *pervādĕre* to go or come through, pass or spread through, f. PER- 1 + *vādĕre* to go, walk.]

1. *trans.* To pass through; to flow or extend through; to traverse. Now *rare*.

1656 Farmer Glossop, *Pervade*, to go and enter over all, through or into: to range or pass through or by. 1728 Pope *Dunciad* xxxiv. 18 So comering fled the noble troops of ghosts, ... And now pervade the dusky land of dreams. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* (1826) II. 192 A cave in Peloponnesus. ...It was long and wide and pervaded by cold water, clear as crystal. 1838 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1871) II. 101 Mr. Powers and I pervaded the whole universe. 1850 A. K. H. Boyd in *Fra. St. Andrews* II. xvii. 24, I pervaded Westminster Hall and looked into most of the Courts.

2. To extend or diffuse itself throughout; to spread through or into every part of; to permeate, saturate. (Of things material and immaterial.)

1630 H. More *Immort. Soul* iv. xv. § 5. 274 There is a *Spirit Aer* that pervades all this lower world. 1704 Newton *Opticks* II. iv. 16. Salamoniac soaked in such liquors as will intimately pervade their little pores, because by that means more transparent than otherwise. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Translator's Pref., An ardent spirit of enquiry pervaded ... Europe. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 122 That powerful sentiment of nationality which pervades the Poems.

b. *intr.* To diffuse itself, permeate. Now *rare*.

1643 N. Stone *Anatom.* xiii. (1682) 233 How water pervades through all. 1708 Mrs. E. Fenton *Myst. Wirtchig* IV. 180 A general air of sadness pervaded through the whole party. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 101 In England, the manners, habits and dress of the capital, pervade to the remotest angle of the kingdom. 1869 Dowse in *Nature* 19 Sept. 490/1 We find certain well-defined principles, or one may term them natural laws, pervading everywhere.

Hence **Perva·dence**, the action of pervading; **Perva·der**, one who or that which pervades.

1858 G. S. Faber *Inquiry* 582 A pervadence of the world both universal and complete. 1883 Mozley-Williams *Kalig. Th. Ind.* x. 93 Vira (according to Indian laws of thought) is the pervader, awake in the pervaded. *Ibid.* 98 Vishnu ...his function is that of a divine Pervader, behaving his Avatars ... even created things, animate and inanimate.

Pervading, *ppl. a.* [f. PERV. + -ING².] That pervades, or runs through.

1732 Pope *Ess. Man* i. 32 Of this frame the bearings [etc.] has the pervading soul Look'd thro'? 1841 Myers *Catech. Th.* iv. 60, 52 The preliminary and pervading assumption of these pages. 1851 Sharpe *Chronol.* ii. (1876) 20 A pervading atmosphere of cheerfulness, contentment, and peace.

Hence **Perva·dingly** *adv.*, in a pervading manner; **Perva·dingness**.

1851 *Kansas Bible Illustr.* (1856) III. 102 The Eastern mind is so pervadingly regal that to be without a sovereign is unanimity or unrighteousness of things to an Oriental. 1879 *Lessons Elem. Relig.* ii. 64 An inner self-love which ...evil generates as necessarily and so pervadingly. 1880 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 In the matter of omnipresence,—or, rather, all-pervadingness,—he possesses it indeed.

Pervagate (pə·rvăgĕt), *v.* [f. L. *pervagāt-*, *ppl.* stem of *pervagārī* to wander about, f. PER- 1 + *vagārī* to wander.] *trans.* To wander through.

1830 H. Coleridge *Mag. & Month.* I. ii. 85 Lord Waynflete ...was in the habit of pervagating the neighbourhood. 1856 — *Th. in Coast.* (1860) I. 47 To him myself is ill, to pervagate it, to find out its beauties without guidance.

So **Pervagation**, wandering about.

1858 Bishop Hopkins, *Pervagation*, a straying up and down, a wandering through or about. 1870 M. Collins *Mining in Middle Hill.* III. xi. 183 'The return', said Alburgh, ...in his polar pervagation, 'would be in the words of an old proverb'.

Pervasion (pərvēːʒən). [ad. late L. *pervāsiōn-em*, n. of action from *pervādĕre* to PERVADE.] The action of pervading; the condition of being pervaded; permeation; penetration.

1665 Boyle *Hydrostat.* (1672) 80 Both those kinds or manners of fluidity ...will appear to be caused by the pervasion of a foreign body. 1800 Paley *Nat. Theol.* vii. (1819) 74 Rays and bodies ...meet and mingle in their way, yield to its powerful pervasion. 1880 Gallaher *Evolution* i. 4 The general, if not altogether universal pervasion of sexual distinction.

Pervasive (pərvēːsiv), *a.* [f. L. *pervāsi-*, ppl. stem of *pervādĕre* to PERVADE + -IVE.] Having the quality or power of pervading; pervading.

1730 Bailey (folio) *Pervasive Elements* vii. 227 The works of fire, ...pervasive, radiant bodies. 1792 W. Roberts *Letter on Wit* 29 If, on a pervasive history without name, description, or place. 1880 Spencer *Founda. N. Camb. Essays* (1898) I. v. 193 So fully the all-integrating powers had been ...for more colossal and pervasive.

Hence **Perva·sively** *adv.*, in a pervasive manner; **Perva·siveness**, quality of pervading.

1879 *Christian World* 14 Nov. 1720/1 Seldom ...have we read Missionary sermons so pervasively and distinctively Christian. 1880 E. F. Hopkins *Teaching of Jesus* ii. 140 He would himself be pervasively present, working powerfully on the hearts of men. 1896 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 123 The pervasiveness of the idea of Sun-worship in Egypt. 1880 L. Oliphant *Altiora* xiv. 388 The oneness and pervasiveness of the Deity is the prominent feature of the Divine religion.

Pervay, occas. form of *prevay*, PREVY *a.*

† Perve·ne, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pervenīre* to arrive at, reach (a place), f. PER- 2 + *venīre* to come: cf. F. *parvenir* to arrive.] *intr.* To reach; to get on, get access to.

1650 Bertlet *Humble Last.* 227 Effects and spirits that are raised from the sun, and pervene to the other.

† Pervenient, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pervenient-em*, pr. ppl. of *pervenīre*: see prec.] The number which comes as the result of multiplying one number by another; the product.

c 1400 *Art Nombrying* 5 The .3. nombre, the whiche is cleped product or pervenient, ...as twyes .3. is .6., .3. the nombre is to be multiplied, and .2. the multiplicant, and so before is come thirst.

Pervenke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE 3.

Perverse (pə·rvəːs), *a.* Also 4–6 **pervers**. [a. F. *pervers*, *-e*, adj. L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, awry, perverse, pa. ppl. of *pervertĕre* to turn about, subvert, PERVERT.]

1. Turned away from the right way or from what is right or good; perverted; wicked.

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctr. Mercerde* 823 The false covetyous persone is ...perverse. 1496 Lydg. *Dr. Guy* C. *Fiij* (1903) An hasty [Saracen] seconde with his horse Off clene and lodge tygre perverse. 1584 Cogan *Haven of Health* 1. 31 The complexion and feature of the persons and of the bodie. 1596 Tourneur *Arraign.* v. 3. 1598 Bible (Douay) *Matt.* xvii. 17 O faythlesse and perverse nation, howe long shal I be with you? *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* cxxxix. V. 352/2 In the perverse assertion that God alwayes made temporall things to evanish soon. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi. 398 Man's perverse, eternal War with Heav'n! 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiii. A perverse lump that you are different from the people you mated.

b. Not in accordance with the accepted standard or practice; incorrect; wrong.

a 1388 Archers Scholeboy 1 (*Arb.*) 21 Perverse indgement, both of wordes and sentences. 1890 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) II. iv. 104 Perverse transfers of accompanied ideas. 1898 Standard 20 Oct. 3/2 Massive walls and substantial, regular and perverse in all their properties.

c. *spec.* Of a verdict: Against the weight of evidence or the direction of the judge on a point of law.

1804 See *L. T. Caldecott in Ellis & Bluth. Reports* (1851) III. 492 We shall grant a new trial if the verdict is perverse, but not if the evidence is merely conflicting. 1884 See I. Stephen in *Law Mag.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 326 If... a jury in a criminal case give a perverse verdict, the law has provided no remedy.

2. Obstinate or persistent in what is wrong; self-willed or stubborn (in error).

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 102 If women be not perverse they shall repent goodes. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Wisd.* xvi. 3 They were destroyed with the stynges of perverse serpents. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* II. vi. 146(8) 191 A blind and perverse Incredulity. 1732 Jeremiah *Remedies Sin.* 83 A Perverse neglect of the most salutary precepts. 1880 Cheyne *Cond. Life, Gerald Wks.* (Robert.) II. 411 The cruelly unenlightenedness of one perverse person involves the rest.

3. Untoward, froward; disposed to go counter to what is reasonable or required; heroic, wayward, petulant, cross-grained, ill-tempered, peevish.

1510–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. v. (1513) This lady [Hermione] selfwill and restles As she that is froward and perverse. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 134 His son with misbehaving of himself became very perverse and unnaturall. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. 3. 96 In heaven and his perverse, and nay they sun. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *La Calprenede's Trans.* 313 I marvell the most perverse women in the world. 1734 Richardson *Grandison* IV. iv. 26, I touched first one hand, then the other, of the perverse lady with my lips. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. 2. (1875) 364 It is difficult for a man who feels cheerful and refreshed ...to write anything morbid or perverse.

absol. 1798 Fessenden *Orpheus* (1801) VI. 23 I suspected that the four perverse would begin with me with spirit and indignation.

¶ b. Of things or events: Adverse, unpropitious.

c 1440 *Partonope* 2277 So this battaile to perfourme, 1811 Hunter *Sermons* 332 Though the fact were not done to the perverse event then. 1713 Steele *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1734 III. 2. 72 Though by one perverse event Pallas had craved her first intent.

† Perve·rse, *v. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *perverser*, f. *pervers* adj.: see prec.] *trans.* To pervert; to turn away from that which is good, right, or true.

1574 Wellesden Goodwyne's *Answ.* B2. (1577) 139 Such are ... accursed of God, and hated of men, who ... confound justice with tyrannie, persecute equitie with iniquitie. 1613 T. Bilson (title) Covenant of God entered with Man-kinde ... with the Scriptures unperverted by Mr. Towlson's collusion.

† Perve·rsed, *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 **perversit**. [f. L. *perversi-us*, pa. ppl. with Eng. suffix -ED¹.] Perverted; = PERVERSE *a.* 1.

1508 Dunbar *Two Married Women* 248 Sa, that are revelling mair, 1535 your perverse hairts. *a* 1592 Greene *Wks.* (R. S. T. S.) ii. 237 By the arrest of false doctrine and of perverted heresies. 1592 Ann. Hamilton Catech. (1882) 13 To fall into a perverst mynde. 1630 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 04 All the hypocritical crew, of those perverst persons of Sebastian.

Hence **† Perve·rsedly** *adv.*, perversely; **† Perve·rsedness**, perverseness.

a 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 0 442 To all them that be not more perversedly drowned in the fountain of Lethes. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 624 Condemned in his former perversednes. 1630 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 363 Hearing part the perverseness of this calumny. *Ibid.* x. 486 Whose empty bruites.. pass unless perversitly eaten.

Perversely (pə·rvəːsli), *adv.* [f. PERVERSE *a.* + -LY².] In a perverse manner; with perversity; in a way obstinately contrary to what is proper, true, or good; untowardly, vexatiously, crossly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181/b, In no wyse to doubte them, nor perversly to interpete it. *c* 1550 R. Hall *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 270 If. But not he, more obstinately perversely bent. 1583 Golding *Fiercus fyre. Divin., To Loyal Lou.* iv. Whom Wrecke, which are but Pictures of the Thought, That we our Thoughts from them perversely drive. 1595 Shakes. *Richard II* v. 1. 20 The cloak perversely blind Neglect the slips, nor see the event behind. 1849 Emerson *Poems* (1858) 40 Persons could not so perversely wind But care of Guy's soul there in grind.

Perverseness (pə·rvəːsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perverse; the disposition or tendency to act in a manner contrary to what is right or reasonable; obstinate wrongheadedness; refractoriness; corruption, wickedness.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 1 Our owne ignorance, ...weakenesse, perverseness, and corruption. 1644 Milton *Tetrach. Prelat. Wks.* 1851 IV. 338 To enforce the innocent and faultie to endure the guilty and subtlety of wretches perverse. 1727 Bradshaw *Paradise* I. 36, I am likely to suffer in my Reputation by the Perverseness and Folly of this Girl. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxvii. Argt., The perverseness of men, who places his welfare...particularly things. 1882 E. White *Evol. Relig.* iii. Corruption ...brought in...through the increased perverseness of false teachers.

b. Contrariness, adverseness; unfavourableness.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 191 They were...detained by the perverseness of the winds. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scandal, Portrait*, By fate's perverseness, the above Would double our worth.

† Perverser. *Obs.* Also 5 -eur. [app. orig. agent-noun in L. or AF. latin from L. *perversitīv-us* or obs. F. *perverser* to pervert; in form *perverser* referred to PERVERSE *v.*] One who perverts; a corrupter, perverter.

1481 *Mirk of Basyngwerk* (Arb.) 30 Not beyng rectors and fadres, but perverseurs and destroyers of her soules. *a* 1564 Bacon *Dominus Noster Serapht.* Prof., Such professours as ye bee perverssers of the gospel, are like to that sore whych prophet his father to work ...and wrought nothyng at all.

Perversion (pərvəːʃən). [ad. L. *perversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pervertĕre* to PERVERT: cf. F. *perversion* (1281 in Littré and Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of perverting or condition of being perverted; turning the wrong way; turning aside from truth or right; diversion to an improper use; corruption, distortion; *spec.* change in error in religious belief (opp. to CONVERSION 8); *transf.* a perverted or corrupted form of something.

1526 Wyclif *Prol.* 40 If the spirite of hell wil assay to commande perversion of sawe...it is figuratif speche. 1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) 1274 *Staffordshyre*). We make not thy blood but thy conversion, *Oxfordshire*). Then shall you grow my perswasion hath taken you confesse me. 1624 *Commission Lat. to Dighy to Solicit Gard. Mar.* (1902) 36 Contrariwise, there might be great danger of the infamie's perversion. 1822 Eccles. *Mag.* *Mar.* Wks. 1854 I. 278/2 Wyclif to govern men, ...three persons,...being fatal withdrawers and perverters of the laws of nature and nations. 1713 Dennis *Pleas. Theol.* ii. 18 Misapplied Proverbs of the Course of Nature. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 26 The perversion of history, by those, who, for the same nefarious purposes, have perverted every other part of learning. 1843 Emerson *Fugit. Piec. Translating* Wks. (Bohn) I. 331 To what a painful perversion and Gothic theology applied, the bewildering falsehood so connected for evil spirits. 1875 Black *Pr. Thule* vi. The appearance was an audacious perversion of the truth. 1877 Roberts *Homilet. Mod.* 108, I. 11 Perversion of the functions of digestion, assimilation, and nutrition.

2. *a.* Gram. The formation of the perverse of a figure; the perverse itself.

1881 Maxwell *Rhetor. & Magn.* II. 413 They are grammatically alike in all respects, except that one is the perversion of the other, the latter image is a looking-glass. 1902 Lessing *Mother & Master* 208 The change from a moveable to its unstamped form involves ...perversion of its orbital configuration.

b. *Med.* and *Surg.* See quots.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Perversion*, one of the four modifications of location in disease; the three others being augmentation, diminution, and abolition. The Hamiltonians used the term also, to designate disorder or morbid change in the fluids. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* (1860) Uterversion, or *Inversion of a part*: a perversion. 1879 *Ashhurst's Intern. Encycl. Med.* VII. 693 A sensory perversion or defect.

† Perve·rsionate, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perversiōn-em*, or F. or Eng. *perversion* + -ATE².] Cf. *affectionate*, *passionate*.] Attached with perversion; perverted.

a 1550 *Skelton* (J.) *Ye Maron Phyps* I If ye will contrarie your carnall concupyse, Rule your voluptuous appetite, Your eye be perversionate.

† Perversitive, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pervers-us* + -ORE: perh. meant for "*perversorious*."] Perverse.

c 1440 *Mankind* 741 in *Macro Plays* 27 Thys perseruyse hyghtyrtayle I can not telleus.

Perversity (pəɹvɜ·sĭti). [a. F. *perversité* (1160 in Littré), ad. L. *perversitās*, f. *perversus* PERVERSE a.] The quality or character of being perverse: = PERVERSENESS.

1526 Bible *Ecclus* xxv (Bodl.) 35 He hath fallen fowlest and worst... Full of hardnes and perversite. 1549 Convocation, etc. *Reformat. Pref.* (1640) 31 b, An errour contrary to nature of the Sexe[s] of man, is reuealed by one or two examples, but perversitie is incredible and made worse by putting to of counsellors. 1589 Nashe *To Ir. Pilot in Staffordsh.* A Wise prouoke Perversity to shie of Mas! Where 'twas a Crime to tast the inlightning Tree He could not then but hand rebuke. 1632 Causses *Anat. Reg.* 1. iv, It is to this peculiarity ... that all those short-comings, over-shootings, and misdrivens pervert-ities, take rise. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 1/2 The most flagrant instances of juridical perversity. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus Pref.* 5 The experiments of the *Elizabethan writers* [to classical metres] ... by that strange perversity which so often dominates literature, were for decidedly unsuccessful from an accentual, as the modern experiment's from a quantitative point of view.

Perversive (pəɹvɜ·sĭv), *a.* [f. L. *perversus*, ppl. stem of *pervertĕre* to PERVERT + -IVE.]

†1. Having the quality or tendency of turning awry or distorting. *Obs. rare.*

c 1845 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 278 A perversive Wryness and Convulsion of the Muscles.

2. Having the character or quality of perverting in nature, character, or use.

1867 C. S. Vasey *Eight Divines* (1892) I. 73 A Scheme of Pseudo-Theology characterized by incoherence, a series of perversive and usurpative Monotheisms. 1868 in Texas. 1869 *Louisiana Immig. Comm.* xxx. Wm. 1898 I. 128 An invidious and perversive division on which the government of America is constructed. 1880 *Littell's Liv. Age* 150 Deconstructively perversive of the obvious intention of the constitution.

Pervert (pəɹvɜ·t), *v.* Also 6 **par-**, **-wert**, **vart**. [ad. F. *pervert-ir* = Pr. and Sp. *pervertir*, Pg. *perverter*, It. *pervertire*, ad. L. *pervert-ĕre* to turn round or about, turn the wrong way, overturn, turn to ruin or ruin, undo, corrupt; f. PER- 2, 3 + *vertĕre* to turn: cf. *convert*, *divert*, etc.]

†1. *trans.* To turn upside down; to upset, overthrow; to subvert, ruin. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 20 (Camb.) Fortune... hath perverted the ordenaunce and the estat of the cosaye. c 1440 *Mankind* 379 in *Macro Plays*, All be wrevyn well be nought, To pervene my wordysmen, & bryggs me to noght. 1545 Joye *Confut. Antidicer* 3 In mixing the cause before and after, and... like an vngodly gardener to pervert and turne the roote of his plantes and herbes vpward. c 1580 S. Scott *Pilgr.* (S. T. S.) xxxix. 71 Jour play [is] soon perverit. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Pervert*, ouerthrow, or turne vp side downe. 1658 in *Blount Glossogr.*

2. To turn aside from its right course, aim, etc.

1562 Wyver *Decl.* xxvii. 13 *Caroli* (it be) that perswade[s] them of contiuaye, lidelite shall, and without. 1583 *Babb. of Parvil.* VI. 140/2 The mine of all politique Rule was perverted. 1598 Timme *Aids* 221, 20 Their reasons not to prevent the straight wayes of the Lorde. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 197 If we pervert the order of Nature, as to sleep in the day and wake in the night. 1850 Rogers *Anthropomat.* 224 The Symetry whereof being casually [?casually] or purposely perverted. 1883 Pall Mall G. 15 Jan. 11/1 The peculiar motion of the whole canal is disturbed or perverted. 1888 Freeman *Amer. Comp.* (1872) II. vii. 332 They perverted the course of justice.

b. To turn from the proper use, purpose, or meaning; to misapply, misconstrue, wrest the purport of.

c 1386 Chaucer *Medl. Prol.* 7 Thus do I non heuene thyng wel perverten. 1513 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xliii. (1531) 97 They perverten holy Scripture by his vnderstandyng. 1542-3 Becon *Catech.* (1564) 66 The Supper of the Lorde is perverted and not vsed after Christes institution. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 83 They garnish Sanctuaries, and will not imitate the Emperialists pyo deuote. 1830 Pusey *Anti-Semit.* 156 It presents, it dismisses the very terms, and substance of the Scriptures. 1900 Dublin *Prof. Fables* Wks. (Clarke) 306 He has perverted my meaning by his glosses. 1899 Contin. *Sanchez* I. What I meant with reference to the great mass of the French people last year was perverted.

†c. To turn, direct. *Obs. rare*—1.

1611 Speed, Camd. ix. iv. 791 Let's follow him, and pervert the present wrath his hate against himselfe.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To become perverted. *rare.*

1830 Quarles *Emblemes* v. i. 7 Blushign stone'd pervert into a Wine, An well as fearless.

3. *trans.* To turn (a person, the mind, etc.) away from right opinion or action; to lead astray; to corrupt.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Appost* 159 Bot he wichcrafft has done, & perwertid thaim all wit Of al pat vnrede gilte he did. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 345 Pei weren not fore euery man; pei perueiden he pat hem. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 103 He perverte[s] euere pople. 1593 tr. Elia *Orig. Lett. Ser.* v. III. 370 Semiramis Princes, Tyrannes, and other to pervert such as are ciuilized and well instructed. 1607 Shakesp. *Per.* II. iv. 3 How the Fiend is to be conjured and perverted Eve, Her Husband shes. 1720 Stanley Taylor No. 110 P. 2 A Mind that is not perverted and depraved by wrong Notions. 1859 Mill *Liberty* 14 Where the bulk of mankind are to pervert society by the propagation of opinions which we regard as false and pernicious.

b. *spec.* To turn (any one) aside from a right, to a false or erroneous religious belief or system (i.e. to what the speaker or writer holds to be such).

13.. *E. Eriswelle* 10 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 466 So Sarasins ..perverted alle to pagan lay in fyue place Cordilla. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxvi. (1520) 3[6]/1 He was perverted by the hayne of the Arians. 1530 W. Wraxhall *Confut. Examples of Lewd Relig. Doctr.* To pervert and turne from the truth all godly Christians which were married. 1600 E. Montagu in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 8 If the young Lord was a writer and a grounded Papist there was some danger my Lady Dorothy might be perverted. 1679 J. R. Protestt. v. *Kidder's Transl. St. James* (1722) II. 296 It seems that they have been rather perverted than converted. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 79 Walker ..with some leisure and undergraduates whom he had perverted, heard mass daily in his own apartments.

c. *refl.* To turn aside from the right course; to become a pervert.

1580-1 T. Use *Test. Love* i. 51, (Skeat) I, for fear to nothinge thy hyeste from his will declyne, or frome his valley pervertes. 1581 in *Lett. Mary, Anjou & Fl.* Bucclaugh (Camden) 160 Then I wonne to Rosen, and from Rosen to Kuler, and I perverted to the Sweden to Stytke. 1840 *Croakers* 11 Oct. 420/2 (1933) the poor silver Henry perverted to Roman Catholicism.

4. *Geom. trans.* To reverse the right and left directions of; to form the perverse of (see PERVERSE a.).

1900 Lodge *Mither & Hatter* 109 Enantiomorphy [of a molecule] reverses the signs of all its elements and perverts their relative position.

Hence **Perverting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 386 Perseuyngis of goddis ordynaunce. 1551 Turner *Scepper of Lord Wks.* (1573) 480 A great typpet full of Moris wicched and perniciouse perswetyng of Gods holy wordis. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* v. xii. (1848) 250 Of so perverting a Nature, is to high a Station. 1680 Hickeringill *Moors* 35 The Converting of a Turk has a better Reward than the perverting of one that is a Christian already. 1732 Prideaux *Direct. Ch. wardens* 206, xi. 20 A perverting of the Statutes.

†**Perverse**, *a.* *Obs.* [Shortened from *perverted*: cf. CANTERB' a.] Perverted; perverse; wicked.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* xcviii. 2 (Bodl. MS. 29), Bryttons ... Alway hau ware ageinus and vnto perverse. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1401 Fore thow to gode wax fulsaert and pervert. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 *Preamble*, Abetting by lyyn and indirect & pervert opynyons. 1526-34 Tindale *3 Jn. Pr.* xxviii. 3 Repaire not ouer among the nett Of wicked and pervert. c 1550 R. Weste *Lamp Innocency* B j, God which hath graunt vse the knowledge To know his doctrine from the false and pervarse.

Pervert (pəɹvɜ·t), *sb.* [app. absolute use of PERVERT, with shifted stress: cf. CONVERT sb.] One who has been perverted; one who has forsaken a doctrine or system regarded as true for one esteemed false; an apostate.

1660 Robert *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Perverti*, one that is turned from good to evil; as Convert is the contrary. 1708 H. Dodwell *Athan. Creed.* II. 258 A Popish pervert, and a Protestant convert are, indeed, two different propositions. 1845 *Ir. Quarterly Calendar & Citizen* Wks. 1860 XI. 92 Resigning perverts (such is the modern slang). 1860 Tregelles *Daniel, Papers* i. (1863) 4 Thus notorious "perverts" Henry of Navarre and Francis. 1879 Froude *St. Paul* I. 229 That this scandalous pervert [Paul] should run any perils, but preach to the heathen. Rhad them with rage.

Perverted (pəɹvɜ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PERVERT *v.* + -ED1.] Turned from the right way, from the proper use, from truth to error, etc.; wicked; distorted; misapplied.

1667 Milton *P. L.* xx. 242 To dissolve Satan with his perverted World. 1708 Young *Love Fame* vi, But now I strain, In this perverted age, Who most deserve, can't always most engage. 1844 W. H. Mill *Serm. Temple. Christ* v. 103 That perverted self-consciousness which constitutes pride. 1860 Emerson *Agric. & Private L.* 1x. 1883, 893 Exhibitions of perverted intellectual activity.

Hence **Pervertedly** *adv.*; **Pervertedness**.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan. Idol.* I. 42 The idolatry ... was all borrowed "perversedly from the Israelites. 1862 Pusey *Min. Prophets* 304 All perversedly imitate Thee, who usurps the form Thine. 1898 — *Real. Emp.* v. x. 10, The disobedience and 'perverseness of [such] scepticism. 1861 M. A. Lower *True Poverty* C. I. 209 Softening hearts ... the guide of intellect and from voluntary perverseness.

Perverter (pəɹvɜ·tə(r)). [f. PERVERT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who perverts, or turns from right to wrong; one who misinterprets or corrupts.

1598 Lambard *Eiren. Prerog. De Answer* viii. 8. 531 The death, penalties of all good things. 1648 Jeanes *Blood* (title) 1 He is a sore perverter. 1778-80 Jefferson *C. Pl. Phyllis Wks.* IV. 98 Perverters of epistolary longality. 1827 G. Chastellux *Considerat.* I. ii. 71 Yet this story is retold by Buchanan, and by the other perverters of the Scottish history. 1889 Dublin *Mag. of Archæol.* 1168. 113 The crown which he had received ...from the Popish perverter.

Pervertible (pəɹvɜ·tĭbl), *a.* [f. L. type **pervertibilis*, f. *pervertĕre* (see -BLE): cf. obs. F. *pervertible* (16th c.).] Capable of being perverted.

1611 Cotgr., *Corruptible, pervertible, perishable, perversible, deprauable.* 1651 Baxter *Gunpowder Treas.* (1655) 25 Actions, if they were not perversible by Faction, 301 are no Commonwealths like Kings Physicians in their Patients. 1911 Sharpham *Cheats, Merchant* v. iii, The Depravity of Mind; ...Impatience on such perversible Organs. 1888 Rayle *Anim. Creation* II. iv. 161 473 New immigrants, probably passengers, and therefore easily pervertible.

Hence **Pervertibi·lity**, capability of being perverted; **Pervertibly** *adv.*, in a perversible manner.

1890 Spectator (Gem. Ser. iv. 160, That part of human perversibility in its awful fact and mystery. 1892 *Nineteenth Century* Nov. 4 The Parliament is the Universal reserving and supervisible [see body of the Kingdom.

Pervertive, *a.* *rare.* [f. PERVERT *v.* + -IVE.] = PERVERSIVE 2.

1901 H. Mackenzie *In Christ* (ed. Gillies, etc. (1902) 133 Their whole conception ...is based upon a false and pervertive subjectivity.

†**Perve·rtness**. *Obs.* [f. PERVERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being perverse; perversity.

1580 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 402 Not y' there is any fraudulence or pervertnesse in God.

†**Perve·stigate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *pervestigāt-*, ppl. stem of *pervestigāre* to trace out, f. PER- 2 + *vestigāre* to track, trace.] *trans.* To trace out, investigate diligently; to find out by research.

1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* i. iii. 4 It would be also perceiued, whether a line can be Agria, Scota, nobis, Ital. *Glossa*, Chaucerian to pervestigate the Progresse whereabouts the Earth is inclosed. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 139/1 *Pervestigate*, to seek out, or diligently to observe.

†**Pervestiga·tion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pervestigātiōn-em*, noun of action from *pervestigāre*: see prec.] The action of 'pervestigating'; diligent research or investigation.

1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* i. vi. 21 The perswasion of the secrets of Agriculture. 1658 Chillmead *Relig. Prof.* i. 6. 8 51, 74 The pervestigation of the true and genuine Text. 1727 G. *Pervestiador Reapo Mons.* II. xvii, 360 In the pervestigations of this curious Theory.

†**Pervia·bility**, *n.* *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Capable of being passed through; pervious.

1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* i. vi. 25 For woods, how passable, how penetrable, how entercleard, as Timber will, Thrall, Coppice, or rother-wood.

†**Pervial**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pervi-us* (see PERVIOUS) + -AL.] Pervious; hence, easily won through, clear.

1595 Crowley *Child's Banquet* Dial., That Parcle should be so pervial to entrey, and plainness for special ornament, were the plain way to barbarism. c 1610 — *Thal* xiv. Comm. 139 Yet all pervial enough (you may well say) when such a one as Longsword shoot.

Hence †**Perviality** *adv.*, *Obs.*, clearly.

c 1610 Crowley *Thal* xi. Comm. 74 When a man may pervialy see by by powerful discerne all that is to be understood. *Ibid.* xxx. 183 Imagining his understanding Readers eyes more sharpe, then not to see perfitly through them.

Perviance, **-ancy**, obs. forms of PERVIABILITY.

†**Pervia·te**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pervi-us* (see PERVIOUS) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make a way through; to penetrate, perforate.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 390 [Galls] endure, solid and prevaiant with no holes.

Pervicacious (pəɹvĭkē·ʃəs), *a.* *Now rare.* [f. L. *pervicāx*, *-ācĭ-* stubborn, headstrong (f. *root pervic-* of *pervincĕre* to carry one's point, maintain one's opinion, f. PER- 1 + *vincĕre* to conquer, prevail against) + -OUS.] Very obstinate or stubborn; headstrong, wilful; refractory.

1633 Anne *Aged Corneb.* iv. 91 Pervicacious contending, without reason and measure. 1670 H. Stubbe *Travels Dutch Wars* iv. The Dutch ...grew more pervicacious in opposition to His Majesties Offerts. 1748 *Anderson's Chronicle* (1813) I. 181 One of the most pervicacious young creatures that ever was heard of. 1853 G. J. *Cornish Law Advocate* 13, 172 The parents of pervicacious dunkays who diverged into the green turfey.

Hence **Pervicaciously** *adv.*; **Pervicaciousness**.

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 63 The gluttony of an Animal pervicaciously satisfying death, is imprinted not purely upon the blood: but also [etc.]. 1652 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vi, Was it God hath actually created these intelligent substances? ...Is pervicaciousness to deny that he created matter also. 1862 I. Taylor *Spiritual Christian Ess.* II. xv. 50 This matchless forbearance of the pervicaciousness of all those who were looking at him.

Pervicacity (pəɹvĭkæ·sĭti). *Now rare.* [f. L. *pervicācĭ-tas* (see prec.) + -ITY; cf. late L. *pervicāciātis* (Gloss. *Philox.*) for ancient L. *pervicācia*: see next.] The quality or state of being pervicacious; wilfulness.

1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Conversn. Eng.* 277 Was lesse constancy or pertinacity, perseuerance or pervicacity? 1680 H. More *Myst. Godl.* viii. 10, Which constancy of theirs he calls *pervicacious & inflexibilem obstinationem*, a Pervicacity and inflexible Obstinacy. 1825-9 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xx. 178, I never could account...for the strange pervicacity of his manner in rejecting every kind of refreshment. 1832 C. Lamb *Confessions* 2, 122 Every man by patience and pervicacity may frame himself intellectually to what he pleases.

†**Pervicacy** (pə·rvĭkăsi). *Obs.* [ad. L. *pervicācia* steadfastness, stubbornness, obstinacy, f. *pervicāx*, f. L. *pervincĕre*: see PERVICACIOUS.] = PERVICACITY (being the earlier word).

1537 Cromwell to Marillac *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 87 This princely greatness, supplie hauie brought this desperat rebell from his ar security unclen, blyndnes and pervicacie. 1600 Holland *Camden's Brit.* ii. 107 Least his pestrick pervicacy should be more and more enkindled. 1711 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 213 Plues and ... his people of Egypt, finally payed for their pervicacy. 1718 Rochester *Caveliers* II. 68, 31 If you persist in your pervicacy. Shall I be a prolate like the rest?

†**Pervi-gilate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. pref. PER- 2 + L. *vigilāre* to remain awake, watch all night, f. VIG- + -ILE: cf. *vigilate* to watch.]

1623 Cockeram, *Pervigilate*, to watch.

So + **Pervigilation** *Obs.* [L. *pervigilātiō*], a watching through the night, keeping of vigil.

1623 COCKERAM *Pervigilation*, a watching. 1720 BAILEY.

Pervincle, -vinke *n.*, **-kle**, obs. ff. PERIWINKLE[1].

Pervious (pə·rĭvəs), *a.* [f. L. *pervi-us* that has a way or passage through (f. PER- 1 + *via* way) + -OUS: in It. *pervio.*]

1. Allowing of passage through; passable; affording passage or entrance; lying open (*to*).

a 1639 *Decimo Charo. Ld. Harrington's Ords.* 8 If building up to [*sic*] or down in an, Thee feede that any way is pervious, Twixt heav'n and earth. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 369/1 Every Country is pervious to a wise Man: for the whole World is the Country of a wise Man. 1703 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 1098 The lofted Valves are pervious to the light. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxiii. (1869) III. 443 So large a circuit must have yielded many pervious points. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Monachism* iii. 172 A time when the Highlands were much less pervious...to Lowland tourists.

b. *esp.* Allowing of passage through its substance; permeable.

1697 *Matt. Lucas* IV. (1852) 5 Make the strokes such to debase pervious. 1882 *Nature* 18 (1878) 24 Glass also is pervious to the Air. 1773 COMYNS *Philosophy* 4 *Air* 20 The Sunne was light, And only pervious to the light. 1803 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 72 A coarse argillaceous gravel pervious to water. 1831 TURNBULL *Frogm. Lit.* (1832) I. ii. 40 Mellori...found crystals of sulphur to be highly pervious to radiant heat.

c. *fig.* (*a*) That can be penetrated by the mental sight; fully intelligible, 'transparent'. (*b*) Of a person or the mind: Accessible to influence or argument.

a 1614 DONNE *Sermons* (1640) 58 In expositions of places of Scripture, which his wisdom seems so liquid, and pervious. 1884 T. HARDY *Th. Excelt.* 3. 302 Sheer all through from top to bottom, as pervious and transparent. 1887 ERASMUS *May-Day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 489 The solid, solid universe is pervious to Love. 1902 *Scotsman* 27 Jan. 4/8 The Boer mind...pervious to reason and the logic of facts.

d. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Open, patent, patuloua: opposed to *impervious.*

1826 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 24 *Primula...Cor.* throat pervious, tube cylindrical. 1834 CURTIS *Birds N. W.* 373 The nostrils are very large and pervious, whereas those of the true Vultures are separated by an impervious septum.

2. Having the quality of passing through, penetrating, or permeating; persuasive. Now *rare.*

1683 *Contempl. St. Mem.* v. v. (1699) 180 They [bodies of saints] have an agility to move from place to place...like light: to have their way free and pervious through all places, and can penetrate whatsoever they please. 1708 PRIOR *Solomon* iii. Not What is this little sight, *pervious* Fire, This fine ting matter, which we call the wind? 1849 H. CHARNOCK *Parish* (1850) 13. 324 His mental clay Absolutely solid, or blest with perfect air.

Perviousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pervious; penetrability.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 18 The Italians...make the Diction Appulse, especially the Gingival, softer than we do, giving a facile of pervioumess. 1832 BOYLE *Disc. Perviousness* Essay Exp. iii, The perviousness we above observed to glass. 1871 TYNDALL *Frogm. Sc.* (1872) I. iii. 88 On account of its extreme perviousness to the visible rays. 1881 — in *Longman's Mag.* I. 31 The very meaning of transparency is perviousness to the luminous rays.

Pervise, obs. form of PERVISE.

[**Pervise** *v.*, editorial and dictionary error for *perusio*, PERUSE.

1599 *Sl. Paper* 28 May in *Bradford's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 369 Clare Hall, the state wherein them two days we have thoroughly perused [*orig. MS.* perused]. 1877 *Bk. Univ. Knowl. Lords* (1878) 92 Their hard manuals and work...would be royals and perryals [*MS.* pervials = perusals, perused] be some brethren.]

Pervulgate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *pervulgāre*, f. PER- 2 + *vulgāre* to make known.] *trans.* To make public, make known.

1580 PETYT *Jus. Gentium* Ep. Ded., I did pervulgate the same contrive unto some of my brethren and acquaintance.

Hence **Pervulgation,** the action of making public; advertisement. *rare.*

1630 J. TAYLOR *Scholemaster Wem.* (1858) 75 Religious principles undergo a far more intended pervulgation than those of any secular science.

Perwannah, -wanna, etc., var. PURWANNAH.

Perwick *n.*, **-wig, -wyke,** obs. ff. PERIWIG.

Perwinkle, -weinkle, -wynele, -wynke, obs. ff. PERIWINKLE[1], 2.

Pery, *-n.* obs. ff. PERRY, PERRY[1], [2], PYRIS.

† Perymg, *ppl. a.* Obs. [f. *pere*, FEAR *v.* + -ING[2].] Appearing.

1580 TURNER *Herbal* 2. M 1c, A swift half a cubit bygha... shine the whyche cure fistule cancars fonk perymg wyngles ... which bothe toward the eyene. *Ibid.*, It' thynges that appere and be pr' esark in...Herculanum [read Constantinople.]

Perygall, variant of PARGAL *Obs.*

Peryr, variant of PERRY *Obs.*, PEAR-TREE.

Perysshing, obs. form of PERISHING.

Perysshe, obs. form of PERISH, PYRACH.

Perywig, Perywinkle, etc., obs. forms of PERIWIG, PERIWINKLE.

† Pes (pēz). Pl. **pedes** (pē·dēz). [The L. word *pes* foot, used technically in Comparative Anatomy, Botany, etc.]

1. *Comp. Anat.* The terminal segment of the Vert. VII.

hind limb of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to the human foot. Opposed to MANUS hand, applied to the corresponding part of the fore limb.

1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pes*, the inferior extremity of the abdominal member. 1859 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1875) 161 Thickenings, or cuticles, of the integument, however, occur beneath the joints of the digits, both in the pes and the manus.

2. *Bot.* A footlike part or organ; a base of support; a peduncle.

II. *Pros.* A name for each of the two quatrains forming the first part of a sonnet.

1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 253. 46 The sonnet ... we find that its rules occurs after the eighth line, that it has two pairs of four lines each, and a couple of six.

Pes, obs. form of PEACE, PEASE, PEISE.

† Pesable, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pesable*, f. *peser* to weigh, PEISE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being weighed; in quot., Weighed; evenly balanced.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 57 And a pesable right [L. *justicie pondercrial* and measeyd ye, to Sybille vpon Justys by pe self vnderstondyng.

† Pesade (pəsā·d). [*f. pesade*, altered (under influence of *peser* to poise) from earlier *posade* (1579 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *posata*, lit. 'pause, resting', *posato* 'rests which a horse doth make in sdaineing his forepart' (Florio 1598), f. *posare* to PAUSE, rest.] (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pesade*, or *Posade*, in the manage, that action taught a horse, wherein he rises with his Fore feet, and bends them up to his body, without stirring the hind feet. The Pesade is the first lesson taught a horse, in order to bring him to curvette, &c.

Pesage, variant of PESSAGE *Obs.*

‖ Pesame (pēsæ·mē). *Obs.* [Sp. phrase *pesame* '= it grieves me', hence as sb. 'a compliment of condolence'.] An expression of condolence: in phrase *to give or receive the pesame.*

1698 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 219, I waited upon the Queen to give her Majesty *pesame* of the King's death. 1698 FRYER 261 *Present* (Sp.), a word often used by Travellers, and to give one the Present, is to condole with any one for his loss, or sorrow.

Pesan, -ane, obs. variant of PHEASE.

† Pesant. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pesant* (1128 c. in LITTRÉ), pr. ppl. of *peser* to weigh, PEISE; also as sb. 'weight'. Cf. PESANT *a.*]

1. The amount that a thing weighs; weight.

c 1390 *Methodus* 201 in *I shall* grese hym his pesaunt or weight of syluer. *Ibid.* 202/2 *Al* gat pou to quiker of vs your pesaunt or weight of bys gold.

2. ? Name of a coin or weight. (Or ? SERJANT.)

1377 HALLEWELL *Gloucester's Chron.* v. 25 That he should...give xxxiiii pesants of golde [*Gloucester Ms* ceyt] to pay the seide.

Pesant, obs. f. PEASANT; var. PESSANT *a. Obs.*

† Pesanteur, -ture. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pesanteur* (1278 c. in LITTRÉ), f. *pesant*: see prec.] Heaviness, weight.

1580 CASTOR *Child's Mir.* 270, 28. For the weights & pesanteur of the feet. 1889 G. HARVEY *Cursing Dis. by Expert* vii. 61 The preservers of a house of compass.

Pesaunt, var. PESSANT *Obs.*; obs. f. PEASANT.

Pesayne, obs. variant of PISANE.

Pescod, -code, -codde, obs. ff. PEASCOD.

Pese, obs. f. PEACE, PEASE, PEISE *sb.* and *v.*; var. PEISE, PEIZE *Obs.* **Peseed,** obs. f. PEASANT.

‖ Peseta (pəsē·tă). [Sp., dim. of *pesa* weight: cf. *peso* Spanish dollar.] A modern Spanish silver coin, equivalent to the French franc and Italian lira; new (since Oct. 1868) the unit of value in Spain. It is divided into 100 centimos.

1872 F. KELLY *Cassidai* II. 188 Silver Coins...Spain...Mexican Pieces (1772) [Value in Sterling] 00. 05*d*. ...Pesos Provincial of two Reals of new plate (1772) ...00. 10*d*. 1880 *All Year Round* No. 42. 449 The honest burglars who climbed up from penpert to offences by mayoralty and prestat at a time. 1882 BUSSELL *Constantinople. Diet.* (1895) 272 The pesetas of Peru is also 1/5th of the silver sol, and equal to the French Spesa. 1893 T. B. FORBES *Trip to Spain* 18 We have each to pay a peseta (*read*) for a cup of coffee.

† Peshcush, -kash (pĕ·ʃkŭʃ). *E. Ind.* Forms: 7 pish-, pieush, 7–8 pishcush, 8 peiscush, 8–peshcush, 9 paish-, peacush, peshkash, peshkash. [Pers. پیشکش *pēshkash* first drawn, first fruits, tribute, f. *pēsh* before, in front + *kash* drawing.] An offering; a present; tribute, quit-rent, fine.

1672 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 238 The Sultans and Chans bestow Fishcushes, or gifts one to another. 1711 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. 191 A peiscush, or present from an inferior to a superior. 1804 WELLESLEY in *Gurw. Disp.* (1844) II. 1119 The payment of the peshcush and the pensions due at Hurdeenbad. 1810 KIRKPATRICK *Tippoo's Lett.* 9 The Peishcush, or tribute, which he was bound...to pay to the Government of Poonah. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Indian* II. ix. 26 A peshkush, or tribute, of seven lakhs of rupees a year had hitherto been paid to the Nizam by the Company, for the northern Circars.

Peshe, obs. form of PEACH.

† Peshito (pĕ·ʃĭtō), **Peshitta** (pĕʃĭ·tă), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8–9 **Peschito, 9 Peshitto.** [Syriac ܦܫܝܛܬܐ *pšīṭṯā*, *fem.* ܦܫܝܛܐ *pšīṭā*, -*ōṯā*, 'the Simple' or 'Plain'.] The name given to the principal version of the Old and New Testaments in the ancient Syriac tongue, sometimes styled the Syriac Vulgate.

The two Syriac forms are respectively masc. and fem. of the adj. in the emphatic state, the latter agreeing with *ʾaṯtāṯā*, -*ōṯā* 'version'. (The dental *ṯ* and *ṭ* represent the modal vowel in Eastern and Western Syriac pronunciation respectively.) So far as is known the name appears first in Moses Bar Kepha, 813–903. The date of the Peshito has been variously put: the prevalent opinion is that the translation of the O.T. was made from Hebrew at an early date, and that the Peshito N.T. was a revision or recension made early in the 2nd c., of a translation going back, in part at least, to the 2nd c., earlier forms of which are preserved in the Sinaitic and Curetonian MSS. Later versions, more verbally rendering the Greek, were the Philoxenian and Harclean.

1793 S. HORSLEY tr. *Michaelis' Introd. N. T.* II. i. 2 It is called by the Syrians Peshito, that is the literal. 1820 T. H. HORNE *Introd. Crit. Study Holy Scripture* II. 391 The most celebrated of them is the Peschito or Literal version (*simplex*). 1832 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 430/2 The Peshito (*Simple*) Version, also called 'The Old Syriac Version', is one of the most ancient and valuable translations of the Bible. 1903 F. C. BURKITT in *Enc. Bibl.* 3991/1 To Kalthôn in the 5th the publication of the Peshitta and the suppression of the Diatessaron. *Ibid.* 3994/2 In the OT. the Syriac Vulgate, commonly called Peshitta, is a translation made direct from the Hebrew. 1904 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 543/1 It seems to be certain that the Syriac Vulgate, known by the name of Peshitta, does, so far as the New Testament is concerned, from the earlier part of the fifth century, and that Rabbula, Bishop of Edessa from 411 to 435, is mainly responsible for its reduction.

† Peshwa (pĕ·ʃwă). Forms: 7 **peshua,** 8 **paish-,** 9 **peish-, peash-, peshwa.** [Pers. پیشوا *pēshwā* chief.] The appellation of the chief minister of the Mahratta princes (from *c* 1660), who made himself in 1749 the hereditary sovereign of the Mahratta state.

The princes descended from *Sivaji* became *roi fainéants*; the administrative being in the hands of the *peshwa*; in 1720 the holder of the office, Baloji Bishwath, seized the sovereignty and, without changing his official title, made it hereditary in his family. In 1761 his descendant Baji Rao surrendered his power to the British, and the government of the Peshwa came to an end.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 79 The English have exchanges at Surugh. He entertain'd our Business in Mora Pandit his Pushka, or Chancellour, to resemble our Achitophel. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 3 Assuming no other title or character than that of Peishwa, or prime minister. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 154 It appears hopeless to attempt to govern the Mahratta empire through a feeble and perhaps disaffected Peishwa. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1871) 643 The Mahratta states...acknowledged, by words and ceremonies, the supremacy of the house of Sevajee, a new *factotum*...and of his Peishwa, or mayor of the palace, a great hereditary magistrate. 1882 ROGERSON *Mod. India* II. v. v. 396 The object of contest was the office of peishwa—in other words, the sovereign power.

Hence **Peshwaship,** the office or rule of a peshwa.

1782 *Ann. Reg.* 5 From this change, the empire of the Rajah-Sahich has been distinguished only by the appellation of the Peishwaship, or otherwise the government of Poonah. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 191 The first collision with the English...arose from a disputed succession to the peshwaship.

† Peshan. *Obs.* A French spelling of PHEASANT.

1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. in N. Amer.* 223 (Shaw Sect...marsh-hens...snipes)...peshans, or wild ducks...and snake-birds.

Peske, obs. form of PEASE.

Pesky (pe·skĭ), *a. U.S. colloq.* [Origin uncertain. (It has been conjectured to be an alteration of **pesty*, f. *pest* = plague, which suits the sense exactly.)] 'Plague', 'confounded'; annoying, disagreeable; hateful, abominable.

a 1846 DOWNING *Mus-dog Mem Yank* 56 Bastard, I found (looking for hymn) a pesky sight worse job than I suspected. 1859 W. T. THOMPSON *Scenes in 1858*, 102 At Fort Scott the redbugs have...a large advantage...to prevent themselves from being surprised by the pesky 'chickaroes'. 1878 Miss STOWE *Pogonias* P. xxiv. 204 'Idiot nubby!' not one of them 'are pesky saving cobs she's got. 1883 G. ALLEN *Babylon* I. 'Is that him about the head for his pesky illness. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Oxf. and Bucks., etc., but says, only on the authority of late 19th c. novelists: not a part of the dialect phonetics.]

b. *as adv.* = PESKILY; 'plaguy'.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* 302 (Bartlett) So pesky slow, we don't get through to-night. 1872 HALLIBURTON *Mod. & Mass. Nat.* II. ii. 84 Don't be so pesky search.

Hence **Peskily** *adv.*, 'plaguily' 'confoundedly'.

1839 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 69 He looked so peskily wexed. 1895 — *Nat. & Mass. Nat.* I. v. 134 When a fellow is so peskily clever as I be.

Pesle mesle, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

‖ Peso (pē·sō). Also 6 **peaso,** 7 **peso.** [Sp. *peso* weight, a certain weight of precious metal, a coin of this weight :—L. *pensum*: see PENSE *sb.*] The name of a coin, either of gold (*peso de oro*) or silver (*peso de plata*), formerly current in Spain and its colonies; now, of a standard silver coin = 5 francs or 5*s.* 11½*d.*, used in most of the S. American republics. The Mexican silver peso = 5·43 francs, or 4*s.* 9½*d.*, is known as the *Mexican dollar.*

1555 *Eden Decades* by Three pieces of golde which they vsed for their money, called Caxtelanes. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1/2 The weight of eight thousand Pesos. 1895 *Dresden Rep.* (Brad. Text) 10 The whole...was plated with dates for twenty-four thousand

pesson, five shillings and sixpence a piece, to be payde in marche. 1634 Westcote *Devonshire* 399 They gave 1500. Pesse of Gold for a Horse. 1733 Somerville *Hist. Admin.* I. Pref., In maintaining sums of money, I have uniformly followed the Spanish method of computing by pesos. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. iv. 66 On some days articles of the value of thirty or forty thousand pesos *de oro* were brought in, and occasionally of the value of fifty or even sixty thousand pesos. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Sept. 5/6 Columbia's financial straits are extreme, and the paper peso is worth less than three cents in gold.

† **Peson.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *peson*, a balance weight on a spindle, the balance knob on the end of a balance, a weighing instrument with fixed counterpoise and movable fulcrum; deriv. of OF. *pois* :—Rom. *pēnsum*, L. *pensum* weight.] A kind of weighing-machine: see quot. 1847, and cf. ATOMEL.

1450 *Proctor Lett.* I. 474 In primis, a peson of gold, a flytch & ladles, weying xviij. ounces gold. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peson*, an instrument in the form of a snail, with balls at its ends, used for weighing before scales were employed.

Pesos, -os, obs. *ff. pensum* pl. of PEASE.

Pess. *Obs. rare. Mod.* [Derivation obscure: cf. RASE *sb.*[2] 2, and PARSNEB.] A hassock or cushion to rest the feet on, or to kneel on, esp. in church.

1575 *Gawton Conform.* ii. 58, My gentener can bee content to set you, & but one reach (by yonder). 1893–4 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1910) II. 98 Nine pesses for the Chappell ... 4. 1894 *Notes Eccl. Cases* x. 182 A person, lastly, or cushion may be called both, because it is used to kneel upon. 1902–3 in *Wilts Arch. Mag.* XXXII. 211 Mats and pesses in the Chappell. a 1625 *Fosbr. Brit. Monachism* (1802) 200 A hassock or pesse to kneel on at church.

Pess, obs. Sc. f. PEECE[2], PIECE; obs. f. PEASE, PIECE.

Pessant, variant of PEASANT *Obs.*

Pessary (*pe*·sări). [adj. med.L. *pessārium*, f. L. *pessum*, *-us*, s. Gr. πεσσός (pl. πεσοί, as if from πεσσία), an oval stone used in playing a game like draughts: hence, a medicated plug, as here.]

† **1.** *Med.* A medicated plug of wool, lint, etc., to be inserted in the neck of the womb, or other aperture of the body, for the cure of various ailments; a suppository. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 339 A medicyn ... þat is putt in bindir eiþ a clisteir, oiþer wiþ a pessarie for to make clene a mannis vryne, wiþynne. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 23 b, Thy leaues of the white grape ... are good to put in pessaries to restrein bloode. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1. 3 thought I had sufficiently guard my Breast against it, ... my Eyes with Cotton, my Nose with Pessaries, my mouth with Sponges, all slight in Vinegar and Tobacco. 1708 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 103 It is ... used universally in the Form of a Pessary. 1880 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 137 A very efficient medicated pessary.

2. *Surg.* An instrument of elastic or rigid material worn in the vagina to prevent or remedy various uterine displacements.

1752–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 426 Different kinds of pessaries of a triangular, quadrangular, oval, or circular shape. 1809 *Med. Trans.* XIV. 58 A case of Prolapsus Uteri, in which the sponge pessary seems to have a decided and manifest superiority. 1848 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 398 Pessaries ... more ... are called vaginal pessaries, the others, called uterine pessaries. 1880 HULKE in *Heydon Tandem* ii. 21. 6 In the manufacture of artificial teeth, pessaries, and other surgical instruments.

† **Pessas.** *Med. Obs.* (?)

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 280 Put it in a lynyn clothe and wryngge out the watyr therof into a peson, and put it to the sore yne and it shall make it hole. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 69 A cherrying rib may be made of these fig to prepare pessaes and medicines to purge women.

Pessen, obs. form of *poison*, pl. of PEASE.

Pesshe, obs. form of PEACH.

Pesshonar, variant of PESSONER *Obs.*

Pessimism (*pe*·simiz'm). [mod. f. L. *pessim-us* worst + -ISM, after *optimism* : in *F. pessimisme*.]

† **1.** The worst condition or degree possible or conceivable; the state of greatest deterioration: antithetical to OPTIMISM 1. *Obs.*

1734 COLBATCH *Lett.* (1824) 113 'T is almost as bad as Lovell's Farmhouse', and that would be at least a thousand fathoms deep in the dead sea of pessimism. 1819 Sir. WAVERLEY xlvi. (title) 35 It is well to be acquainted with the boundaries of our nature on both sides; and to Mr. Fiennes we are indebted for this valuable approach to pessimism. 1822 *Souvenir Lett.* (1856) II. 293 An age when public criticism is upon works of fine literature at the very point of pessimism.

2. The tendency or disposition to look at the worst aspect of things; the habit of taking the gloomiest view of circumstances: antithetical to OPTIMISM 3.

1879 *Q. Rev.* XIV. 330 This account of pessimism. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 192 Violent extremes either way—optimism or pessimism, must be pernicious. 1899 *Times* 22 Apr. 5/3 There was a fear of the contagion of that moral evil which was visiting the end of the 19th century—namely pessimism.

3. The name given to the doctrine of Schopenhauer, Hartmann, and other earlier and later philosophers, that this world is the worst possible, or that everything naturally tends to evil: opp. to OPTIMISM 2. [= Ger. *pessimismus* (Schopenhauer 1819), F. *pessimisme* (Dict. Acad. 1878).]

1858 *Dominion Stud. Lit.* 20 The pessimism of our own day happens to be constructive. 1858 H. J. LLOYD (title) Pessimism, a study in contemporary theology. 1880 OSCAR SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 139 The materialistic optimism is confronted by pessimism, which, by the mouths of Schopenhauer, Hartmann, and their school, proclaims that the world, the source of man, and the powers from which they emanate, are evil. *Ibid.* 146 Pessimism, which affirms the deductive precedency of evil. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Ch. Progress* 72 Pessimism, in ... its contemporary presentation, is irreconcilable with any form of the Theistic idea.

Pessimist (*pe*·simist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST : cf. F. *pessimiste* (1833 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

a. One who habitually takes the worst view of things; **b.** One who holds the metaphysical doctrine of pessimism. Antithetical to OPTIMIST.

1858 SIMEY, *Pessimist*, a complainer on all subjects, as opposed to an optimist. 1862 BAILEY *Age* 174 Holding God and man both pessimists. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* ii. 19 The pessimist says that in consequence [the increase in] wealth is more pain than pleasure. 1880 GILMAN *Saints in Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 101 The writer of pathetic lyrics, however melancholy in their tone, can hardly have been a consistent pessimist.

B. adj. (the *sb.* used *attrib.*) Characterized by pessimism; pessimistic.

1880 *Times* 23 July, If the pessimist sentiments of hon. members who had spoken to-night (on the British Museum) were to be generally adopted. 1888 M. E. C. DUFF *Fox. Essays.* 9 [They] must have thought that I had taken a pessimist view of the situation. 1898 R. J. LLOYD *Poet-lectur* (1899) 9 In the hands of the Teutonic philosophy. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Sept. 5/1 The amusements of the people are often the theme of pessimistic laments.

Pessimistic (*pesimi·stik*), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by pessimism; disposed to take the worst view of circumstances.

1868 *Chronicle* 4 Jan. 5 The press itself was at first sceptical, oppositional, and pessimistic with regard to Baron Heine's system. 1880 OSCAR SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 100 Arthur Schopenhauer, the originator of the pessimistic philosophy as distinguished from mere pessimistic sentiment. 1884 *Times* 13 Dec. 3/4 The feeling here ... is day by day becoming more pessimistic.

Pessimistical (*pesimi·stikăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. Hence **Pessimistically** *adv.*, **Pessimisticalness**.

1883 *Americana* X. 230 The pessimistical teaching of the English economists. 1888 *Spectator* 13 Sept. 1198/1 Dealing with what is the chief cloud of Unionist pessimistically inclined. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/2 Dist. *spoken* pessimistically of our coast defences.

Pe·ssimize, *v. rare.* [f. L. *pessim-us* worst + -IZE, after *pejorative*.] *trans.* To make the worst of: to take the most unfavourable view of.

1870 *Daily Tel.* 3 Sept., The naval corps of 4 being cause precipitating and pessimizing its own loss. a 1875 *Lit. Rem.* cited by F. Hall in *Mod. Eng.* 170.

† **Pe·ssomancy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. πεσσός oval pebble + -MANCY.] Divination by means of pebbles.

1707 in RAILEY vol. II, whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Pe·ssoner.** *Obs.* Also 4 **possheuner**. [app. repr. an AF. **pessonner*, *pesso-* = OF. *paissonnier* (13th c. in Littré), f. AF. *pessun* (Britton) = OF. *poisson*, *paisson* = Pr. *peisso*, It. *pesce* :—pop.L. **pēscĭo-nem*, *-ōnis*, *dativ. of pēsc-is* fish.] A fishmonger.

1320 (Jan. 13) in *Cal. Let. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 43 [John Colard de Lusarches] *pessoner* (*salsiparius*). 1423 in *York Mem.* (1912) 90 *Possheuners* [*glossed Fysshmongers*] and Mariners. Noe in Artis.

Pessular (*pe·sĭŭlăr*), *a.* [f. L. *pessul-us* (see next) + -AR.] Pertaining to or having the character of the pessulus. In mod. Dicts.

‡ **Pessulus** (*pe·sĭŭlŭs*). *Anat.* [L. *pessulus* a bolt.] **a.** A bolt-like bone: see quot. 1805. **b.** In some birds, the cartilaginous or bony bar extending vertically across the lower end of the windpipe, and forming part of the syrinx.

1805 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 224 The stapes is drawn outwards [sideways, outwards] is formed with slender pivots, constituting a rounded arch, through which an osseous bolt passes, to act as rivet to its situation. This bolt I have named *pessulus*. 1830 in *Cent. Dict.* (in sense b). 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 583 Before the septum has been reduced to the papulus marking the beginning of the bronchi.

† **Pessu·ndate**, *v. Obs.* [adj. L. *pessundāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pessundare* (*pessum dare*) to ruin, destroy, f. *pessum* adv. to the ground, to the bottom + *dare* to give, put.] *trans.* To ruin, cast down, destroy. Hence † **Pessundation**. *Obs.*

1638 BAILLIE *Glasgow, Pessundate*, to tread or cast under foot, to put down or to the worst. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pessundation*... a putting to the worst, a casting under foot.

Pest (pest), [a. F. *peste* (R. Estienne 1539), ad. L. *pest-is* plague, pestilence, contagious disease.]

1. Any deadly epidemic disease; pestilence; *spec.* the bubonic plague: the common name of this in Sc. in the 16th–17th c. *Now rare.*

1568 BANNATYNE *The Pest* A 5 b, Ane pest is the corruptioun or infection of the air. a 1592 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 109 Moreover, whilis the Counsell was ther pest, and diverse thairin dyed. a 1603 OUTHERIS *Narrat.*, *Anstr. Country Noises* Wks. (1846) 103 Living neere the churchyard, where many are buried of the pest. 1632 GORDON *Geo. Estate Sutherland* 3. 4. 41. 63 In Leslyn parish impoisheth an month, whence the Scots call this sickenesse the pest. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 468 After he had been but one yeere in Mr John Rowell's house the pest came to Edinburgh. 1704–10 POOLE *Hist. Stud.* 192 Let Sweer Achilles, dreadful in his rage, The pest proclaim and the pest assuage. a 1839 PEGGE *Poems* (1864) II. 108 There came a dark infectious pest To break the hawker's racquail rest.

b. In Imprecation: *Pest on* or *upon* = may a plague light upon. [= F. (*la*) *peste soit de ...*, *peste de ...*.]

1533 *Respublica* v. ii, In Coffer *Hilarie. O. E. Lib.* I. 34 *Nic.* Tut, bolde Mercie and Verytie. *Adam*, A pest on them both, saying my charines. 1842 LETTER *Last Barl. IV.* vi, 'Pest on those Burgundies', answered Clarence.

2. Any thing or person that is noxious, destructive, or troublesome; a bane, 'curse', 'plague': **a.** a thing.

1601 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Widdowe* 64 Executed with particular passions, and diverse elements, and powes of the minde. 1631 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 280, I would ...have eaten of them; but the Friers forbade me, saying; they were the onely pest of Death unto a stranger. 1738 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref. sect.* 8 The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1860) 282 Putting down the pest of corruption.

b. a person or animal. (Now the most usual application.)

1599 JAMES I *Sp. at Whitehall* Wks. (1616) 530 They that persuade them the contrary, are vipers, and pests, both against them and the Commonwealth. 1636 LLOYD in *King's Coron.* (1648) 122 This sort of men being the bane and pest of learning. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 ¶ 2 The Pests of Society, the Scribes of Human Nature. 1854 Miss YONGE *Cameos* I. xi. 320 Philippe IV., the pest of France. 1885 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 110 To extirpate these cheerful pests [mosquitoes]. 1892 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 631/1 *Blood* VIII. 165 Mosquitoes, harvest bugs, and similar pests.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pest-angel*, *place*, *spot*, *sorrow*; † **pest-cart**, the cart to carry away the bodies of the dead during a plague or pestilence; † **pest-coach**, a vehicle used to convey the infected to the PEST-HOUSE; † **pest-man**, † **pest-master**, one in charge of the infected, or of the arrangements for getting rid of the plague; **pest-ship**, † (*a*) a ship for the reception of those suffering from the pest; (*b*) a ship having any infectious disease on board.

1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 316 In a generall pestilence they write ...strange characterized wonderfull names, which (they say) are the names of 'Pest-angels. 1894 DARGUE *Wonderful Year* Wks. (1600) I. 121 After the week[s] had once run upon the wheeles of the 'Pest-cart. 1892 W. H. *Ainsworth's Old St. Paul's* II. 66 The doleful bell announcing the approach of the pest-cart. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Aug., They got one of the 'pest-coaches, and put her into it, to carry her to a pest-house. 1813 J. GRIFFITH *Hom. Apostp.* (1825) 181 Three 'Pest-men, which were to succour those that lay infected with any contagious sickness. 1842 *Freemason Revenge in Scotch Mard. Misc.* (1859) 277 He hath confessed what the old Pilate, 'pest-master, who visit the bodies of those that die of the venom of the pest. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Sept., A 'pest-ship, to wait on our infected ones. 1892 *Edin. Rev. Apr.* 283 The horrors of the holds of the pest-ships. 1872 DARIN *Mile. Thither*, viii. 120, I believe in holy shrines as the 'pest spots of the world. 1898 FLINT *Cons. My Own* xiv, The we not see the 'pest-stricken usual The rose of Beauty to destroy?

Pestalozzian (pestălŏ·tsĭăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. surname *Pestalozzi* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the system of elementary education introduced by Johann Henri Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss educational reformer, who held the chief end of education to be the development of the faculties in natural order, the perceptive powers being the first to be developed. For this he made much use of object-lessons.

1826 C. MAYO *Mem. Pestalozzi* (1828) 28 Elementary education ...on the Pestalozzian system. ...is an organic development of the human faculties, moral, intellectual, and physical. 1837 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 188 Is it a reply ...to say society is a Pestalozzian school: all are teachers and pupils in turn? 1839 *Blackw. Brit. Ind.* II. XVII. 429/1 The Pestalozzian arithmetic was introduced at a very early period, into the Dublin model schools.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the system of Pestalozzi.

1828 R. M. *Queen Eliz.* vii. 178 The scandals which arose out of the dissensions of the Pestalozzians.

Hence **Pestalozzianism**, the system of education instituted by Pestalozzi.

1889 H. BARNARD (title) Pestalozzi and Pestalozzianism.

Peste (pest), *v. rare.* [a. F. *peste* to utter the imprecation of *peste de*, *l. peste* Pest, as an imprecation.] *trans.* To invoke a plague or mischief upon; *intr.* to give vent to angry imprecations; to exclaim *pest!*

1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 9 So instead of *passing the salts* (that French word is better than either our synonymous ones or its), I am about to ... 1824 in *Retrosp. Rev.* (1827) 280 In vain we clamour, curse, and peste. Our shouts are like all the rest. 1838 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 24 In spite of all the pesting and bedevilling of Tonish.

Pestelet, variant of PESTELL *Obs.*

Pester (pe·stər), *v.* Also 6–7 **poster**, **pesture**. [app. short for FARSTER, INFESTER, or F. *empêtrer*, with which it is synonymous in its first sense; used by Cotgrave to translate *empêtrer*. In later use influenced by PEST: hence the sense 'plague'.

The several senses in the history are obscure: *pester* itself is found much earlier than *empester* or *impester*; and the *poster*, *pesture* was generally derived through an intermediate *-er*, as in *-ous*, *-ation*, *-ate*, POLE *v.*[2], *-ous*, *-ation*, *-ate*, PEASE *v.*, but no parallel series appears for *poster*.]

† **1.** *transf.* To clog, entangle, embarrass, obstruct the movements of; to encumber as by overloading or the like. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1536 Sir J. Russell *Let. to Visct. Lisle* 21 Aug. in *L. Papers* VII. 36 (P. R. O.) You are daily pestered with business. 1540 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 139 That we maye not with to many thynges pester & [*sic*] trye the reader. 1557-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 191/1 The Romane soldiers were... pestered with their heavie armour and weapons. 1608 Carr. Sandys *True Relation* 18 The Indians seeing me pestred in the Ships, called to me. 1611 Cotgr., *Empaistrer*, to pester, intricate, entangle, trouble, incumber. 1633 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Preface 18 Being this portrait is so pestered with figures and passages. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xvi. 308 Clytodius then pestered in the throng By little Ajax taken was alive.

†**2.** To obstruct or encumber (a place) by crowding; to crowd to excess, overcrowd. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 203 b. Whether also ffed or many Englishemen, that the place was pestered, and...that were ...likely to be burthened. 1570 *Inst. Lit.* c. 5 The common grules...are like to bee greatly pestered with a more number of prisoners than heretofore hath been. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 208 Some pester the common, with lades and with geese. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. 388 And to in my reading to pester this Booke with Precedents. 1625 Sir J. Glanville *Rep. Cases* (Camden) 10 That non parts of the Harbor might bee over pestred. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. iv. I shall not pester my Account...with Descriptions of Places. 1728 *Abraham's Faith* II. v. 248 [Her bark]...so low as to be overlaid with the safety of the ship, that the rest be less pestered with the stowage of provisions.

†**3.** To crowd or huddle (persons or things in or into). *Obs.*

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 22 They...whom Authony enlisted were expelled again, pressed to soldiers and sent into Hellespont by Marcus Agrippa. 1634 Milton *Comus* 6 Hes...Cradle'd in rifts of ice; there pester'd in the pale fetters of the frost. 1688 tr. *Chandler's Counsel. Salvianus* 134 With several great Trees pester'd one within another.

†**b.** *Intr.* for *refl.* To crowd, press. *Obs.*

1622 F. Snowe *Exch. Hist. Mem. St. of France* 19 This village...further pestered it selfe to receive his Person.

4. To annoy, trouble, plague. **a.** Of noxious things, vermin, wild beasts, etc.: To infest. Now merged in b.

1580 *Barn. Pandin Ch.*, Howe was this Realme pestred with strannge rulers, strannge Gods...and howe in it now peaceablye ridde of theym all. 1625 A. Hatch in Purchas *Pilgrimes* V. iii. 1702 The climate is ...not much pestred with infections or obnoxious agues. 1634 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 30 These Vermin that pester the cuticle of Animals. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxii. 9 There are no Rebellions to those Islands, for they are so pestered with Tigers. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 550 [Malabar] is rich and fertile, but pestered with green soldiers.

b. To trouble with petty and reiterated vexations, as with questions or requests; to vex, annoy, trouble persistently, plague. (The current sense.)

1580 *A. Day Engl. Secretary* x. (1625) 83 You are pestered with some troubles. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 62 He was perplext and pestred in his bed. 1600 C. Lyde *Essex in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* 1. III. 91. I...had never need to pester you with my complaints. 1623 Massinger *Mich. Enem., Petulity* 208 To...bribe...pesters the Workman to get the Latest out of the Mold and Mettle. 1725 Jefferson *Writ.* IV. 114, I observed him with questions. 1822 Clarkey *Rem. Rides* 139 You are pestred to death to find out the way to...from place to place. 1824 C. Bronte *Shirley* (1), These gossips...will keep pestering me about being married. 1857 A. E. Edwards *Up Nile* xiii. 192 The boys pester us to buy wretched half-dead chameleons.

Hence **Pestered** *ppl. a.*

1572 *Privy Council in Feb.* in *Cal. St. Papers, For.* 191 The nth is as evil to this pestered prince that [etc.]. 1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentry* 71 In the city amongst the pestered habitations of artificers. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. ii. 13 Who does shall blame His pester'd Senses to recount, and mind? 1718 W. Bond *Pilg.* I Very much crowded and pester'd dogs.

Pester (pe·stəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **pesture.** [f. Pester *v.*]

†**1.** Obstruction; encumbrance. *Obs.*

1583 J. Jones *Virt. Bk. Diuine in Hubbard's Fun.* III. 102 A very false entrance or passage,...altogether void of any peece of use. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. ii. § 8 (1634) 863 Being without carriage, pester or other impediment.

2. Annoyance, trouble, bother; nuisance, plague. 1603-28 Dekker *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 58 To the great pester and vexation of that people. 1673 Hollyband *A. Bonac.* 66, 1 am likely to any way be was a plague and a pester.

†**Pesterable,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **pestar-,** -**terable.** [f. Pester *v.* + -able.] Of such a nature as to obstruct or encumber; obstructing, cumbersome; troublesome. *Pesterable matter*: see quots.

1596 *Act 39 (Eliz. VIII)*, c. 19 For the freight of every lester (pesterable matter, combustible matter only excepted). 1780 in *Hubbard's Up* (1900) I. 308 It must not either shelter and hoarde up or else engrie, which will bee pesterable. 1822 Mathews *Am. Lang-Monch.* 140 Pesterable wares which take a great deale of room are stowaged, and must be agreed for. 1887 Thomas *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pesterable, or Pesterous*, of one old sweeper, laughed such merchandize as take up much room in a ship.]

†**Pesterance.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **pestreaunce.** [f. Pester *v.* + -ance.] **a.** Pestering, obstruction, overcrowding. **b.** Encumbrance.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 34 b. That a man while he stoppeth the gheapell, make outside noyse and rule from pestreaunce of the people, choose-room and domaging together. *Ibid.* xviii. 134 b. Cumpyng awaie from hym al pestreaunce and hinder cariage.

Pesteration. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ation.] The action of pestering; that which pesters or troubles; 'botheration'.

1800 A. Wilson in *Pinnt.* 4 *Life, Poems* (1876) I. 31 To banish every pedantic pestration.

Pesterer (pe·stərəɹ). [f. Pester *v.* + -er1.] One who pesters: see the verb.

1611 Cotgr., *Embarrasseur*, an impudent, pestrous, contentious...pester. 1733 Melmoth *Compleat Trad.* 182 To keep that Side of the Country clear of Pesterers. c 1827 Hone *Table* I. 58, V. 10 Of all pesterers ... he was the most insufferable. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 10 He has seriously damaged me...making cases on the fore-legs of mine street-pesterer.

Pestering, *vbl. sb.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ing1.] The action of the verb Pester, in various senses.

1552 *Rep. Privy Council in Surrey Archæol. Collect.* X. 191 Without cause hindrestrance to the course, and pestering of the traine. c 1592 Carl Wolfe *A. Dudley's Exp. W. Ind.* (1848) 30c] 30 Making the Castle...clause of such pestrings or impediments. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* v. (1615) 73 For that the pestring of the Forest with many houses, are nuysome to the Forest. 1832 Manwood *N. Forester* xxviii, Clarking of parrots and pestring of sweepers.

Pestering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That pesters, in various senses of the verb.

1608 Barnes *Kirk-Buriall* B 2 b, Our Kirk-masters or parties...being authority bathonged by pestring and pestering lyons. 1642 Milton *Animadv.* 31 All the ball pestering nibbls of Sawnes and Appetites. 1718 [see Pesting]. 1808 Mrs. Wallace *P. Strong* II. 1 (1809) 125 Her two gist and her pestering sisters.

Hence **Pesteringly** *adv.*, in a pestering way.

1609 W. Taylor in *Rebbards Hero*, H 2 b How pestringly I can meddle when there is business to agitate. 1870 Tennyson *Q. Mary* v. i, Unutterably and pesteringly fond!

Pesterment (pe·stəɹmĕnt). *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ment.] The action of pestering or fact of being pestered, in various senses of the verb: † overcrowding (*obs.*); annoyance, worry.

1593 *Pass. Morocco* (1878) 31 An ounce might have lodged therein without pestrement. 1630 J. Wright tr. *Caussin Holy Paradise* 10, 124 How joyfull were they to see themselves out of the pestrement of their Companions. 1749 Fielding *Jos. Wh. tho' H.* xi, I have all the trouble and pestrement of children, without the pleasure of calling them my own. 1808 Charles *Glos., Pestrement*, embarrassment.

Pesterous (pe·stərəs), *a. rare.* Also 6 **pestrous.** [f. Pester *v.* or *sb.* + -ous.] Having the quality of pestering; cumbersome; troublesome.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 34 b, Separated from the pestrous thronging of the multitude. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Indies* (1708) 192 Poisonous worm...that is to say short, thicker, less, brisker [etc.]. 1620 Bacon *Hen. VIII* 216 Guelding of them,...which was therefore...pernicious and of no open example. 1805 Hone *Q. Mornle* 47 When peculiar and pernicious Work [*sic*] is in the Hand.

†**Pestful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Pest + -ful.] Pestiferous, pestilential.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. 11, *Schisme* 417 The Lybian pest-full and air-blast full shore. 1704 Collection *Sermons of Nations*, Long and grevious calms, With slimy shapes, and nauseated life Pestering the vast Pacific.

Pest-house. [f. Pest + House *sb.*] A hospital for persons suffering from any infectious disease, esp. the plague; a lazaretto. Also *attrib.*

1611 in *Thorpe's Anal.* (1888) App. iii. 168 Holgrage hath perished in the pest house for the Pestilence. 1637 Morrison 1858 I. 73 They have a Pest house called *Lazaretto*, and two like houses for Lepers. 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 190, 1700 Dr. *Fire Plagues* (1840) 31 Some people being removed to the pesthouse beyond Burfield fields. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village Sks.*, 11. (1863) 283 He...shunned half-houses and shivering rooms as if they were pest-houses. 1890 *Times* 10 Jan. 5/1 [The prisons] were pesthouses in which gaol-fever invariably claimed a multitude of victims.

fig. 1613 Overbury (Savage), *Picture Wks.* (1856) 155 It is an infected pest-house all the years long; the plagues were of the law, an the diseases here wholly reigning. 1633 Cowley *Misc. Bas. Captivities* (1826) IV. 332 A painful search, as through some spiritual pest-house. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxv, In all the cities...of the great pest-house of the capital, he stood alone.

†**Pestidnct.** *Obs.* [f. I. *pesti-s* plague + *ductus* Duct.] A channel of the plague, or of any infectious epidemic.

1624 Donne *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 63 They may be made instruments, and pestidncts, to the infection of others, by their coming. 1630 W. or Bullein *Bulwark Eng. Dwelt* II 20 b, They begin to be [wide] open as the Pestidncts of Europe, the scum and indignation of every good man.

†**Postifero,** *a. Obs. rare.* [n. F. *pestifère.*] = Pestiferous.

1590 Cotton *Enquire* xxvii. 92 Yf her managing [i.e. of the comets celestial] were tryed agaynste us by *pestifero* influences.

Pestiferous (pestĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. I. *pestifer*, *fer-us* plague-bringing, f. *pesti-s* plague + *-fer*, stem of *ferre* to bear, bring; see -ferous. In F. *pestifère.* In sense 3, f. F. *pestiféré.*]

1. I. Bringing or producing pest or plague; destructive to health; noxious, deadly; of the nature of a pest, pestilent, pestilential.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 283 An onion is to vyle to eate in the Pestyferous tyme. 1552 Recorde tr. *Albert Urab.* 1. (1596) 52 Sendynge amongs the sheepe their pestiferous moreyne. 1602 Middleton *Phoen.* I. iii, Vessel of certain poyson...with the pestiferous fumes and stinking colde of the Sepulcre. 1652 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 256 (MS.) Trees, or Bushes, grow neere to Sodome ...such is the consumation of that pestiferous Gulfe. 1706 Lister *Albertus Redivi.* I. 50 We affirm this Ayr to be pestiferous, where there is a combined Collection of thick Clouds and stinking Vapours. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village Sks.* IV. (1863) 105 Having lost many children in the pestiferous climate of Barbadoes. 1837 Hooker-Arnott *Brit. Fl. Phan.* I. 62 Regions almost deserted by pestiferous exhalations.

b. Of animals: Hurtful; noxious.

c 1600 *Trissino* IV. 83, These women are a pestiferous kinde of animals. 1758 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 10 The depredations of Locusts, Palmer-worms, and other pestiferous vermin. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 17 Dec. 4/2/1 As pestiferous a creature as could be allowed to roam at large.

2. *fig.* Bearing moral contagion; hurtful to morals or society; mischievous; pernicious.

1598 in *Powell's Regr.* (Rolls) I. Introd. 52 n. (1878) The damnable doctrine and pestiferous sect of Reformed Protestants is endless and horribility all other heresies and sects of heretikes. 1603 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 104 Maister Secretarie to Allmaygne Cold, that the Popes Holynes, in stid of his pestiferous a Counsellour. 1632 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 111 Dues by the provocation of the pestiferous Jesuites. c 1703 Rumsey *Orion Theo.* (1708) I. 1 One of the most pestiferous forms of calumny. 1824 *Mod. Gaming* 16 Those pestiferous hordes of gamblers, black-legs, and sharpers. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 18 July 5/3 They are said to pursue their pestiferous occupation undisturbed.

II. **3.** [= F. *pestifère.*] Plague-stricken; smitten with a contagious disease.

1667 Evelyn *Diary* 11 Oct., I was no-lous'd with sundry...odes of poore pestiferous creatures begging about. 1698 Fryer tr. *Ludd Kempfer* 369 A malady contracted in attending on the pestiferous.

Hence **Pestiferously** *adv.*, pestilentially, noxiously, 'plagny'; **Pestiferousness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pestiferousness.* 1847 Webster, *Pestiferously.* 1883 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xlv, Holiness, you see a pestiferously clever fellow.

†**Pesti-fugous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. I. *pesti-s* plague + *fug-*, stem of *fugere* to flee, *fugare* to put to flight + -ous.] Having the property of driving away or dispelling the plague.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compital.* vi. 213 The business may be done by Perfumes Anodynes &c.

†**Pestify,** *v. Obs.* [f. I. *pesti-s* plague + -fy.] To cause or produce a pest. Hence †**Pestifying** *ppl. a.*, plague-bringing.

1508 M. Dixon *Ashes. Troll.* III. *Ardenelus* 30 Scatter Oxen about with his wonted pestifying and pesting Art of Arrowes.

Pestilence (pe·stĭlĕns), *sb.* (*adv.*) Also 4-6 **pestilens,** -**ience,** 5 **pestilenz,** 5-6 **pestylens,** -**ylence,** 6 -**ilens,** 6-7 **pestilenze.** [n. F. *pestilence*, *adv.* L. *pestilentia*, sb. of condition f. *pestilent-em* Pestilent: see -ence.]

1. Any fatal epidemic disease, affecting man or beast, and destroying many victims.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1310 Ye Romo fyl a grete mortyne. A pestilens of men. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 99 Many lords were, & ladies pestilence and pestilences. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxviii.* (Add. MS.) In the Cyte of Rome lyeth a grete pestilence of men and beestes. 1536 Starkey *England* I. ii. 23 Like as a pestylens...destroyth a grete nombre of the people without regard of any person had, or degre. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xci[i]. 6 The pestilence that walketh in darkenes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, From plage, pestilence, and famine...Good lorde (deliuer us). 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 326 About an hundred yeares ago, all the monks of that monastery died of a pestilence. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Bad.* (1799) II. 325 Should a pestilence come, and sweep off one half of the people. 1845 *Penny Cyc. Lister* 304 In the winter of 1830-31, in some of the midland, eastern, and southern counties, where the pestilence was most rife, the existing race of sheep was almost entirely swept off. 1874 *Cornh. Mag.* May 551 To be entitled to the name of pestilence, a disease must be annually fatal, very rapid in its operations, and must destroy great numbers of victims.

b. *spec.* The bubonic plague, the plague *par excellence*; = Pest 2.

1390-1 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 292/2 Et puis en yce an il nasy chescune, grosse per la dit Pestilence.] 1392 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* v. 183 Many yeres sethen be pestilence hath slyht hem togidere. 1488 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 30 Men and women and children purge and ride of other parishes than they were taken in pestilence the which sickness every man escheweth. 1556 Chron. *Gr. Friars* (Camden) 6 This yere was the iij. great pestelens. *Ibid.* 10 (Edw. IV) 1461]...This yere...was...the grete dethed in the Kone to Wynchestr, be cause of the grete pestelens. 1584 Buliman *Bnll. expel. Pest.* (1888) 8, I met with wagoners ...full laden with tyred barnes, for fear of the blacke Pestilence. 1599 *Hist. Privy Council* III. 109 The infections and plagues of the pestilence. 1708 Phillips, *Pestilence or Plague*, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, accompanyed with Blotches, Boils, and...other dreadful Symptoms. 1803 Mrs. Marsham in *Mod. Eng.* xvii. (1833) 180 During the great pestilence he bought a piece of ground, which he gave for a burying-ground for those who died in London of that dreadful disease.

2. *fig.* That which is morally pestilent or pernicious; moral plague or mischief, evil contact, wickedness; that which is fatal to the public peace or well-being. Now *rare.*

c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* l. 1 To be clensed of pestilens to ought, amn. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. met. iii. 52 (Camb. MS.) Mercurie...hath relaxed hym fro the pestilence of his coueitise (Caxton). 1408 Hoccleve *Mirrour* (1) O Semele! ...o harlotrye pestilence! 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 27 Such players of enterludes...are as necessarie a pestilence to infect a common wealth. 1624 Smith *Ord. N. Eng.* 36 He...gives the pestilence into his eare. 1630 *Parliament agst. Tobacco* (Camden) 6 Clergymen, Schoolmasters, Students, and the Commonsens, call plays heavens the gate of pestilence. 1872 Morley *Rousseau* II. *Introd.* 16, 198 The fashions of the day, the pestilence of bad literature.

†**3.** That which plagues, injures, or troubles in any way; a cause of trouble or injury; a plague.

c 1300 Cursor *Mundi* 1. 50 (Cott. MS.), For he...is the pestilence of Chese...to diuide [*sic*] ioyngen in

pestilence and destruction to people liuldi. 1446 Bye G. Hayz *Lond. Arms* (R. T. S.) 3 (Yet put this Handfull would he yan eyd nott that now is put to grete pestilence. 1558 Harrison *England* i. xv. 108 In our country may be nor grievous pestilence...then openly woren. 1593 Edw. *Homilies* 274 (Skeat) hath also a peculiar pestilence which they calle Lues or Lenocinium...A little fleete found betwixt diverse the languorous of a cure with a opened shyppes.

† 4. As an imprecation: *A pestilence on or upon ...!* may a plague or mischief light upon.... Cf. Pest 1 b, Devil 17, Plague. *The pestilence of* (a penny), not a penny: cf. Devil 21, Fiend 2 b. With *a pestilence*, with a vengeance, as an intensive, or to express annoyance, etc.: cf. Devil 22, Fiend 2 b. With *a pestilence*, with a vengeance, as an intensive, or to express annoyance, etc.: cf. Devil 22, Fiend 2 b.

1380 *Canterb. Hen's Pr. T.* 390 A verray pestilence upon yow lolle. 1386 Norte *Grenewey's Druid Pr.* vi. viii. 129 The pestilence of penny be hath to his purse to thinne [his wife]. 1402 Norte *Cathol. Trans.* II. ii. (By consequence) to vs with a pestilence. 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* (1598) I. Wks. (Rldg.) 1907. We...slay a plaster to him, with a pestilence, that maketh him with a very vengeance. 1600 Hakl. *Hakl.* v. 1. 196 A pestrence on him for a mad Rogue! 1602 Chapman *Widow's Tears* iii. D3b, Has given me a thirst in the jes with a pestilence.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pestilence ill, planet, time*; *pestilence-bringer, -causer*; *pestilence-laden, -stricken* adjs.; **pestilence-weed**, Dr. Prior's name for Pestilence-wort.

1580 Lyly. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 59 To plese with his pestle such subtyr pestilence tymes. *c* 1477 *Poet. Vern.* in Wr.-Wülcker 800/30 *His antecessor, a pestilence planete.* 1592 Hallet, Pestilence bringer or causer, *Antipes, pestifer.* 1819 Shelley *Ode West Wind* v. 3 Pestilence-stricken multitudes. 1859 *Month* Mar. 310 Striking across pestilence-laden swamps.

† B. as adj. 'Plaguy', 'pesky', 'tarnation', *colloq.*

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* v. 3 The Fair's pestilence dead owtlicke. 1633 — *Tale of Tub* iv. ii, Diagoras. A mighty hearted man, and pestilence great.

† Pe'stilence, v. *Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make pestilent, infect with disease. Also *fig.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 193 Popes our ridiculous reform[ed] corporations, ayre pestilencing stinkes...shall soone. 1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 96 Loue (pestilencing) doth infect my hands.

† Pe'stilence-wort. *Herb. Obs.* Also 7– pestilent-wort. [ad. Ger. *pestilenzwurz, pestwurz*, from its repute against the Plague.] A bookname for the Butterbur, *Petasites vulgaris*.

a. [1526] Turner *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 62 Petasites is called in the Dutch partes of England y Butter bur...the dutch call it pestilentz krautz (1578 — *Herbal* 63 Pestilent wurtz). 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlii. 11 In English Butterbur...In high Dutch *Pestilentzwortz*: in base Almayne ...*Pestilentz wortel*.] 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 1562/2 The Pestilence wort is the Butter Burre. 1861 Pulsford *Absorption* 168 *St. Ambrose's Old St. Paul's* I. 230 He likewise collected a number of herbs and simples, as Virginian snake weed, contrayerva, pestilence-wort, angelica, etc.

b. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Pestilent wortes. One is named Ears Dockes. 1657 Mennes *Diuiter, Pestilent wurtz*...L. herba pestilentialis: quia radix huius herbae valet contra pestem. 1706 *Phillips* Pestilent wort, Ox Butter-bur, or Pestilent wort, resembles Coltsfoot in many respects; but the Leaves are purple, and grow by a thyme.

Pestilent (pe·stilĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) [ad. L. *pestilēns*, *-ent-em*, a deriv. of participial form from *pestis* plague, or *pestis* of the nature of a plague; also *pestilentus*: cf. *grayelentus*, *scandalentus*.]

1. Destructive to life; fatal; deadly; poisonous.

1532–52 tr. *Hyginus* (Rolls) 113. 293 Saturnus...was verye pestilent to slee all beste prodigyes to the name of goddes, and he was deede anone. 1562 Golding *Justine* xxix. (1570) 72 Hurdles...infolded by the influence of a pestilent planet, lost all his store of wheate. 1608 Shaks. *Lear*, v. iii. 134 The worst time I do thinke I'm made thatch loue can: For I will command Euans with his pestilent Sythe. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 494 A pestilent and most corrosive steam. 1882 *Our Nat. Responsibility for Uptown Trade* 14 The English merchant empoisons China with pestilent opium.

2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; infectious as a disease or epidemic; pestilential. Now *rare*.

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Pestilent*, contagious, hurtfull. 1625 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1668) 1 The Pestilent Fevers...a continual Sickness full of infection and mortality. 1680 Morden *P. L.* 6. 690 Vapour and Mist, and Exhalations hot, Corrupt and pestilent. 1685 Baxter *Rel. Gerard.* Wks. 1731 I. 188/2 The Like of the Vine. This is of all others the most pestilent Disease of the best Fruit-trees.

3. *fig.* Injurious or dangerous to religion, morals, or public peace; noxious; pernicious.

1563 Mont. *Disc. III*, Wks. 1587 Scathe a pestilent sentence in a book...and you shall find it corrupted and accursed. 1598 Tomkis *Lingua* iii. 3 We have found out the most pestilent Sclaues. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 208 There is no Monarchy if possible more pestilent of his tongue than ours. 1798 Jeffrey *Essays*. I. 129 The works of Erasmus are enclosed...among those pestilent books. 1803 Scott *Pursuit* vii. The wary, lurking foe is a pestilent Roundhead and Puritan, as we had neighbours'. 1875 Parkman *Philip II.* I. iv. 1. 298 One [Caesar] distinguished...for the pestilent activity with which he pursued his ignoble ends.

4. That pesters or annoys; troublesome; plaguy. Often used *humorously*.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 147 What a pestilent knaue is this same. 1600 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. v. Come Pen Iunior is a pestilent fellow, to bought up Horace giuing the Poets gift. 1605 R. Linch in *Bancroft's Sermon* 10, iii. 167 That old Woman, Our Mother, of a most pestilent Wit. 1708 Wodrow (*P. Perdue*) *Collys of Mony* Wks. (1721) IV. 404 All the servants agree that he is a pestilent man for a reginie. 1808–9 J. Robertson *Miscellan. Hum. Life* (1818) 1. Introd., I have some pestilent whiffers upon my hands. 1813 T. W. Higginson *Oldport Days* 12 Now and then a man comes here...with a pestilent desire to do something.

† B. *sb.* A pestilent thing or person; a pestilence; an injurious person. *Obs.*

1587 *Freuil Prose.* (1820) 29 We have seen...this outward pestilent Corrupting our realme in no gret decade. *Ibidem*, I neuer, 1589 Harington *Commendac.* vi. (1814) 53 The translation ...of the Hebrew word *Lesbin*, seruient, into *pestilence*, pestilent fellowes and hurtfull, for so they are indeed, euen the plagues of a Common-weale.

† C. *adv.* Confoundedly; "plaguy". = Pestilently 2.

1587 *Freuil Prose.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 273 By the mass, but Hugh Hewlet is pestilent wikty. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. 2. 251 A pestilent complexion fouter, and the women hath found him already. 1640 Shirley *Ballad on Wedding* Wks. (1709) 50 Amongst the rest, one Peg'lent fine. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pestilent-fine*, Touching fine.

† Pe'stilent, *v. Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To infect fatally; to poison, corrupt.

1603 T. Muller tr. *Mizald's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Fr.* I. 95/2 To burthish on the Serpents teeth, they pestilent the blood.

Pestilential (pestilen·ʃăl), *a.* Also 5–6 -ciall. [ad. med.L. *pestilentiāl-is*; also in F. *pestilentiel* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.). It. †*pestilenziale*, *-iale* (Florio), *f.* L. *pestilentia* Pestilence: see -al.]

1. Producing or tending to produce pestilence or epidemic; noxious to life or health; pestiferous.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. 1. (Bodl. MS.) Nyppes of nauryne and of manere ben in corruption horned after to infecte and rotted and rendle pestilenciall. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Pr. Chirurg.* 181 The matter beinge vnsauerie, stynke or pestilentiall. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vii. 124 Plagues or pestilentiall Aires have been conveyed in the eyes from different Regions. 1665 Cowley *Garden* v. Ad fr. Unpleasures which dare drawn In Pestilential Clouds a populous Town. 1727 Swift *What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III. 2. 187 A pestilential malignancy in the air, occasioned by the comet. 1790 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. Gray.* II. 417 The Corruption of Rome...is now almost past pestilential. 1884 "Ouida" *Maremma* I. 114 In the safety pestilential years of a summer day in Maremma.

† **b.** Used of petroleum: *Obs.*

1897 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 858 Strike...of pestilential Kind To Sheep and Oxen, and the painful Hind.

2. Of the nature of or pertaining to pestilence or infectious and deadly disease; *spec.* of the nature of or pertaining to bubonic plague. † *Pestilential fever, old name of typhus fever* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1530 Palsgr. 137 *Yet chaufferde*, I carbonckle, a sore pestylenciall. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 46 In this seasone, the Pestilencial plage...infected the Citie of London and the countrey round about. 1622 Wotton *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1633) 76 Antimonium...is good against pestilential fevers in their beginning. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 400 The Figs upon the Leaves...signes Pestilential tempers. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pestilential Fever*...differs from the Plague, as a Species or sort from the Genus or Kind; because a *Pestilence* may sometimes happen without a *Fever*. 1708 Phillips, *Pestilential Bubo*, a Plague-sore, or Botch. 1761 Cannon *Dict.* 4 F. 201, (1765) III. 32, 1 The camp was soon affected with a pestilential disease. 1789 W. Belsham *Ess. Hist.* xx. (1790) 152 Of the malignant, pestil. or spotted fever. This may be called the *pestilential fever* of Europe, as in many of its symptoms it bears a great resemblance to that dreadful disease the plague. 1867–96 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 63 The carbuncle of the plague is called symptomatic or pestilential.

† **b.** Used as a specific against plague or pestilence. *Obs.*

1460–70 *St. Cuthbertsone* 24 Vse ix or xx dayes two or iiij sundi gracis pestilencialle to saue y enemyis.

† **c.** Infected with plague or pestilence; plague-stricken. *Obs.*

1588 Shakes. *The Fool* (title) *De Quibusnoquis* fooles there with pestilentiall, incorrupted not non bimelisses.

3. Morally baneful or pernicious.

1532 Elyot *Gov.* III. vi. Corrupted with pestilencyall appetite or ambicion. 1603 [ad. Tuscan *Scorpo, Sir Fear* v. 3] In his pestilential, as infectious a thing in life, that is scarcest the passion of his breath to all the neighborhood. 1680 Pestilent *Corrupt. Chr.* II. xv. 187 [Abs. preserved] it to be a pestilential doctrine. 1837 Bisset *Civile.* I. viii. 223 Reason had been taught that Mohammedanism is a pestilential heresy.

† **4.** *Pestilential Doctors*, a humorous appellation of those Doctors of Divinity who were created at Oxford, without performance of Acts, during the visitation of the Plague. *Obs.*

After the appellation *Royal Doctors* with which those were dignified who were similarly created at the King's visit.

1634 Gardiner *Diu. Apol.* 42 If ever I took the Degree of Doctor [of Divinity], I would not do it, or that I would not be styled either a Royall, or a Pestilential Doctor; which by various terms in common speech given unto those that had taken that Degree, at either of those times.

Hence **Pestile·ntially** *adv.*, after the manner of a pestilence; **Pestile·ntialness** (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1623 Tourneur *Nobleman* (1877) 12 England, pestered thereat...is grown pestilentially pestilential. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 401 Useless, nay, pestilentially useless.

† Pestilentious, *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *pestilentieux*, †*-tieus* (1556 in Godef.) = It. *pestilenziōso*, †*-tioso* (Florio), ad. post-cl. L. *pestilentiōsus*, *f. pestilentia* Pestilence: see -ous.]

1. = Pestilential *a.* 1, 2.

1533 Dalrymple *Leg.* to H. (S. T. S.) 133 Ye sall [wait] ane pestilentious hask to laugh at heid, to se him swallow

of mair than hailf. 1589 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 184 The diseases...was a pestilentious hail. 1630 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 258 This contagious and pestilentious Lake (the Dead Sea). 1892 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 25961/1 The Pestilentious Distemper which had for a long while reigned in that Island. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* I. iv. The owner of a pestilentious, though very fertile and fat land.

2. Noxious, pernicious; = Pestilential 3.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. xxii. (S. T. S.) I. 291 Tarquinius...come armit on me in his last wyrde, And has nocht for me...all my joy and solace in his pestilentious plesour. 1598 *Eng. Petty Counsell Scot.* I. 63 The pestilentious heresie of Lollard. *a* 1688 Seymer *Accadia* (ed. 1760) 330 Such a pestilentious influence pervaded the time of my bachelor. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 49 Nothing...is given to us of God...more Pestilentious than a wicked King. 1708 H. Stevens *Last Speech* 3 *Gent. Poems & Plays* 1789 II. 117 In the days of old there were Giants...people of magnitude, ...of prodigious breath, and of pestilentious stinkwinesses.

Hence † **Pestile·ntiousness.**

1708 tr. *Vigilius Dialogi. Horace* 23 The Pestilentiousness of the Disease.

Pestilently (pe·stilĕntli), *adv.* [f. Pestilent *a.* + -ly 2.] In a pestilent manner.

1. Perniciously, noxiously, mischievously.

1526 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 128 Would he spare...to allenge, and to wrest other places pestilently, which thereth not for to laugh with the holy scripture? 1583–6 Fore *A. & M.* 56 Some...have most pestilently abused the authorities of the holy and auncient fathers. 1603 H. Mead *Stalbd. Aleb.* 111. iv. 47 The smell nevertheless encreased, and became above all measure pestilently noysome.

2. Amazingly; intolerably; excessively, outrageously, 'plaguily'.

1587 *Freuil Prose.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 271 But sometime they conuert me pestilently. 1870 Emerson *Conduct Life* 77 The pretense of making People sagacious, and pestilently witty. 1883 *Standard* 10 May 3/6 The most pestilently annoying lord in the world.

So **Pestilentness,** the character of being pestilent. 1727 in Bailey vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

Pestilent-wort: see Pestilence-wort.

Pestilense: see Pestilence *v.*

Pestillet, obs. form of Pistillet.

† Pestili·ty. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pestilitās*, *n.* of quality *f. pestilis* pestilential (*f. pestis* plague): see -ity.] Pestilential visitation, pestilence, plague.

1530 Fore *A. & M.* 106, 11 1547 Lately wonne...making mention of the same pestility, declare how the beginning thereof...came...out of Ethiope, and from the hot countries.

Pestill, -illatiost, var. Pistil, Pistillation.

Pestle (pe·s'l, pe·st'l), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 *pestel*, 5 *-tylle*, 5–6 *-telle*, 5–7 *-tell*, *-ill* (8–9 *dial.*), 6–7 *-ill*, 7 *-sell*, *-teall*, 8 *pistil*, 5– *pestle*. [ME. *a.* OF. *pestel*, *-el* = Pr. *pestelle* = It. *pistello*, *-o* (med.L. also *pestillum*) pounder, pestle, dim. of **pistrum*, *f. pinsĕre*, *pist-* *pist-* to pound, bray, crush.]

1. An instrument (usually club-shaped) for braising or pounding substances in a mortar. *Pestle and mortar*, esp. those used by the apothecary in triturating and compounding drugs; hence taken as the symbol of the profession.

Used by Wyclif (1 Chron. xxii. 27) also to render L. *tribulis* threshing-instrument.

[1370 tr. Rogers *Agric.* & *Prince* II. 366/2 Mortar cum pestello.] 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xvi. 14 [He ouercomeb] ageyn ri3 wilderes bestis, and as with a pestel preuyed, into the lybanes of an hauen fruit vpon the erthe. 1388 — *Prov.* xxvii. 22 Thouz thou bruise a fool in a morter, as with a pestel emyngis among clotid lookis: his folie schal not be don awei fro him. *c* 1440 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 247 Make oynes in morter; & pan take herbe cynquefoyl...pan do herbe oile, & grinde hem wel togidere wip pe pestel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Pestel, of morpayre, *pilla*, *pistillus*. 1563 Gough *Hatton Housh.* (1878) 107 Take three small or a wooden mortar, or marble, with a pestill of wood. 1701 *Steele Spect.* No. 30 ¶ 2 The renowned British Hippocrates of the Pestle and Mortar. 1850 W. Brown *Goldsmith* vi. 83 His constant science...could not gain him the management of a pestle and mortar.

fig. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D, Then haue I a pestle or to stampe his pistles, that he beate all his wit to powder. *a* 1700 Penny *Poems* (1876) I. 181 Beat my by poetic pestle. 1884 D. G. Mitchell *Battle Summer* (1902) 230 His wit pound their pamphlets with the violence of a pestle.

2. Applied to various mechanical appliances for pounding, stamping, pressing, etc.; *esp.*:

a. The vertically moving bar in a stamping mill; a stamp. *b.* The bruiser or pounder in a fulling mill. *c.* The stamper in an oil-mill. † *d.* The piston of a pump. etc.).

1844 J. Glendinning *Dr. Arnold's Mills. Indust* iv. 158, 240 The difference of these engines is, that some gun with iron pestels, some with twelve, and others with fourteene. 1858 Lyon *Schweinfurth* 3 The Pestle & mare he put therein, which shall be like to those which are used for Pumps and Fowers of water; yeah, pestle studded with leather. 1878 Eveleigh *Diary* 24 Aug., They stamp them [rags] to tinder to a pulp with pestles or hammers like the powder mills. 1707–40 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Fulling*, The principal parts of the Fulling mill are...the pestles, or stampers. The pestles and troughs are of wood. 1752 *Hon. Soc.* 213 Discovering the use of pestles in making gunpowder at his mills. 1800 tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* I. 234 Nitrate of potash, mixed with ...charcoal and...sulphur, forms gunpowder. These three substances are pounded by means of pestles in a grinding-mill. 1845 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 430 (Oil-mill) When the workman wants to stop a pestle, he pulls at the rope A, during the rise of the pestle. When this is at its greatest height, the detent is horizontal, and prevents the pestle from falling, by means of a pin projecting from the side of the pestle, which rests upon the detent.

3. The leg of certain animals, used for food, *esp.* the ham or haunch of the pig (anatomically, the forelegs); also, the human leg. *Now dial.*

(Cf. Gr. *kṓlon* a club, pestle, leg of pork, mutton, etc.)

1398 Wyclif *Gen. Ephr.* (*O*) xl[viii].10 Ȝe [*pestel* *Sel.*, *pestil* *Rog.*] Ioseph in the Lord. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pestylle, of fleschs, *pistillum*. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 403 Her legges...were sturdy and stalked Mighty pestils and thykked. 1587 B. Googe *Eglog* etc. *Copside* (Arb.) 103 A Bulys leg...and Pestels two, to the Pooles. 1588 Wyrley *Arch.* 48 b/2 A pestell of bacon, *perna sicilis*. 1610 Cotgr., *Pistaille*...the knuckle, or pestle of the thigh [of a horse]. 1772 Hoole *Cornelia's Vis. World* (ed. 2) 131 He dresseth a swine with...mulling water, and mulberry gummes, pestels, and Bitches. 1808 Cobbett *Cott. Econ.* (ed. 2), *Pestil*...also the thumb and of a hare or pork. 1888 Eveshamite *N. Sons. Word* 18. s.v., 'Pestle o' pork. So called, when cooked forth, instead of being called 'ham o' pork.

†**b.** Phr. *The pestle of a lark*: *fig.*, a trifle, something very small. *So a pestle of a partigan*, humorously used for a piece of gold. *Obs.*

1597–8 Dr. Hill *Sat.* iv. lv. 49 You can I see my Gallio's choking, A pestle of a larke or pinnion wing. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 1 b, *Trans.* Oh I am hungry ... *Tib.* Here's a pestle of a Partigan, Sir: Tis excellent meate with some sauce: And here's two chalons, suppose 'em sauzages. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Rutland.* (1662) 348 *Rutlandshire* is...called by Mr. Camden, *Anglia Pentacosiarcha minima*. Indeed it is but the Pestel of a Lark, which is better than a quarter of some bigger Shire, having the most closely goods in it. 1710 Steele *Spect.* No. 326 ¶ 3 Sometimes...a Wheat Ear or the Pestle of a Lark were cheerfully purchased.

†**4.** A constable's truncheon or club. *Obs. rare.*

1612 Coleman *Map. Dayton* I. Tenis whether this chopping knife or thick pestle were the better weapon.

†**5.** *Bot.* Early form of Pistil, q.v.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pestle-frame**, the structure in a pestle-mill which supports the pestles and the machinery which operates them; †**pestle-head**, a blockhead; **pestle-mill**, a sawing-mill, a pewdry-mill; **pestle-pin** *dial.* (see quot.).

1884 J. Nicholson *Operat. Methods* 400 Pestle of the "pestle-frame. 1901 Percival *Sp. Dict. Nantolon*, a pestle, a fish, a "pestle head, a beetle head. 1573 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* *III.* c. 13 An Act to enable certain persons...to continue to work a "Pestle Mill...by making Battle Gunpowder. 1611 Florio *Torre*, in the pestels of Tanbridge. 1777 *Hors Subsectivæ* 363 (E. D. D.) A "pestle pie ...a large standing pye, which contains a whole gammon, and sometimes a man's nearest wife, together with a couple of fowls, and if a turkey not the worse. A round dish at country fairs and wakes, and sometimes a Xmas treat.

Pe·stle, *v.* [a. OF. *pestoler* to bray, pound, f. *pestel*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To beat, pound, or triturate, with or as with a pestle. Also *fig.*

1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. 2. 51 he wote they... eat in to the fire when they were with grete cheynes pestled and beten. 1639 Massinger *Lawless, Fr. Prov.* 15 A feather, wherein (artifick hath been pestled in, carried to an orchard, but that is will still smack more of thereof. 1650 Trapnop *Magd* 1. 1. vi. To pestle a poticall poison. 1884 Stall *Pearls, that Speak* 1. xiv. (1887) 136 The black-eyebrowed assistant...[was] pestling something in a huge mortar. 1892 Chamb. *Jrnl.* 30 June 389/2 She has been pestled in a mortar and is being pestled into shape.

2. *intr.* To use or work with a pestle.

1666 Hawkins *Voiat. Lyb.* 136 His superstition pestles away at these prescriptions. 1851 — *World, Tempta.* to The apothecary...gaily pestled away at a prescription.

Hence **Pe·stling** *ppl. a.*

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Woman.* iii. 3 It will be such a pest'ling thunder,...It will pound all your wooden pestles to powder.

Pe·stoid, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pest-is* plague + -oid.] Resembling the pest or plague.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pestoid fever.

Pestura, obs. f. Pasture. **Pasybla**, obs. f. Peaceable. **Pasyn**, obs. f. *passion*, pl. of Pease.

Pet (pet), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **petie**, 8 **pett**. [Originally Sc. and north. Eng.; of unknown origin. Jr. *peat* and Gael. *peata* are from Sc.

From the history, app. not related in origin to Pet *sb.*[2], though the words may at times have been confused.]

1. Any animal that is domesticated or tamed and kept as a favourite, or treated with indulgence and tenderness; esp. applied to 'a lamb' (or kid) 'taken into the house, and brought up by hand, a cade lamb' (Johnson). (The latter is the ordinary literal sense in Sc. and north. Eng.)

1530–61 *Sc. Ld. Mayk Trans. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 299 *Item*, to Thomas Melville, Wille, in Pathhead, ane le King's tameland, for keping of certaine Pettis, and watering of he sawyis. 1600 Three *Pets* consisted of Parrogeets, monkeys, peacocks, swans, &c., &c.] 1824–32 Ray *N. C.* (Gowk), *Pet*, and *Pet-lamb*, a cade lamb. 1722 Steele *Tatler* No. 268 ¶ 2 The other has remembred the generous Passions of her Years in the Love of Chickin, Pets and Favourites (including monkey, squirrel, parrot). 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Pet* (1), Pet...denotes...some generally any creature that is fondled and much indulged. 1809 Tennant *N. C.* Gloss., *Pet*, a domesticated lamb. 1808 Craven Gloss. (ed. 2), *Pet*, a cade or house lamb. [So 1889 *Lonsdale Gloss.*] 1830 Jen Cuss *ib.* 1837 M. Thompson *Dom. Econ.* II. 129 The ordeal is cleanly to its habits, and is reared in the houses rather as a pet.

b. Applied to a plant artificially reared.

1892 in J. Stone *Bennet Assoc.* (1898) 134 The pet having been brought to this for four years of cultivation, must be put in the shadow. At first it will be a most thread, whitish, and covered with tiny scales; then the scales will expand a little, and the end will become greener.

2. a. An indulged (and, usually, spoilt) child.

1598 Dekker *Hyring* w. *Entertain* 227 Hercock, lecock, parrock, cockock pet. 1731 *Scots Jrnl.* 3 Dec., His last (wife) a wife who married none a pet. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Pet*, a child spoilt by improper indulgence. 1824 Miss Mackenzie *Gaelmuil. Enquir.* 382 A *pet* is always a dangerous creature; thus, a child petted by its parents, plays the devil more than in the world; a *stump petted* is apt to turn a *stump-tail* [= lunatic, one which bites].

b. Any person who is indulged, fondled, or treated with special kindness or favour; a darling, favourite. Also *transf.* of a thing.

1735 Somerile *Pratt*, a little fondling; a darling; a dear pet-thing. It is now commonly called *pet*. 1805 Dinsmore *N. C. Idiom.*, *Pet*...a kind designation for a female favourite. 1808 Dibdin *Tr. Grey* iv. 1, Parsimony too! he is my political pet. 1833 T. Crofton *Tr. C. Popers*, etc. (1834) II. 180 He made himself a real pet of mine. 1870 Black *Adv. Phaeton* 222, It's plain you are as much the pet of fortune as the Blue Bell Inn. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x. I was once the pet and plaything of ladies, a sort of hawking. 1900 R. Hichens *Londoners* 12 You are the pet of society.

c. — *Pet-day*, 'a day too fine to last': see 3 *d*.

1825 Jamieson s. v., It is commonly said 'I fear this day will be a pet', Berdeen.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.*, or as *adj.* Of an animal: Kept as a pet or favourite: orig. applied to a lamb brought up by hand, a Cade-lamb.

1584 *Wills & Inv. N. C. Surtees* II. 19 One petie cheipe 4*s*. 1674–91 *Pet-lamb* (see 1). 1800 Wilkins, *title of poem* The Pet Lamb. 1892 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* iii. 102 [She] may keep her pet-lamb safe from London wolves. 1865 Bessie *Nat. Amusem.* I. 62 A favorite pet-bird of the Emperor. 1890 D. G. Mitchell *Lewis, Lott, & Kings* vi. 104 (Hawick) kept a pet goose as my scourge, also a pet pig. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 1/2 Threatening, abusive, and cowing letters from pet-dog owners.

b. Of a person, or more usually *transf.* of a thing (material or immaterial): Specially cherished; for which one has a particular fondness or weakness; favourite. Also (jocularly or ironically) *pet aversion*, that which one specially dislikes.

1678 Marvell *Let.* to Purcell *Life* (1892) I. 17 My pet [sic] bird. I shall want it Mightily. 1693 Mrs. Lee *Nursing* V. 15 The success of his pet financial scheme. 1698 H. Rogers *Acc.* (1861) I. 192 Philosophers are apt to be unduly fond of their pet theories. 1800 Dibdin *E. Strand* 16, The pet pupil of the Nunc House is Miss Rosa Red. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 141 This pet weakness of her own is not to be wooed against Olga. 1890 *Times* 14 Jan. 11/2 Prince Metternich was her pet aversion. 1898 G. B. Shaw *Plays Pl. Candida* 112 My own particular pet scrubbing brush has been used by Mackbeding.

c. Expressing fondness, endearing: chiefly in **pet name** (often hyphened), a name expressing fondness or familiarity, as the various abbreviated and altered forms, diminutives, etc., of Christian names; a hypocoristic name.

1824 Lytton *Pelham* xx. 6, Call me only by those pretty pet words by which I know you will never call any one else. 1834 Mrs. Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Spring*, Yes, call me by my pet-name! let me hear The name I used to run to, when a child, From foremost play. 1872 Jeaffreson *Live it down* (ed. 2) III. 159 A lover who uses these pet names. 1892 *Manchester Q. Mag.* 372/1 They invent pet-names (for their parents) readily tinged with a comic irreverence.

d. *Comb.*: **pet-day** = see quots.; **petland**, the realm of pets; **pet-lover**, a lover of domestic pets.

1823 Galt *Gilhaize* III. viii. 83 The knee of that tree was as a "pet day in winter. 1882 W. Marriott in *Standard* 26 Dec. 2/4 They are generally accompanied by weather 'too fine to last', or what in Scotland is known as a 'pet-day'. 1884 Wright *Dialect Dictionary*, *Petland* Shetland. 1904 *Cornhill Mag.* Aug. 231 Pet lions were only one example of the aberrations of "pet lovers in ancient Rome.

Pet (pet), *sb.*[2] Also 7–8 **petit**. [In use since end of 16th c., first app. in the phrase 'to take the pet'; origin obscure.

It has curiously been associated with Pet *sb.*[1], as being a characteristic habit of a 'pet' or indulged and spoilt child; but the connexion of sense is not very close or clear, esp. to the early phrase 'to take the pet'. It is also to be noted that in the 16th, 17th, and early 18th c., Pet *sb.*[1] was still an exclusively northern word, while Pet *sb.*[2] has been app. Southern English also from the first.]

Offence at being (or feeling) slighted or not made enough of; a fit of ill humour or peevishness from this cause: now usually implying one of a slight or childish kind. *To take (the) pet*, to take offence and become ill-humoured or sulky.

1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 36 Some while they thought he had taken some word suddenly, and had taken the pet. 1608 Chettham *Mons. D'Olive* v. 1, That lacks an it cares not; were weary to Pan. 1610 Cotgr., *Se mescontenter de*, to take the pet, or pepper in the nose, at. 1620 Lady Jones in *Ps. 1st* I. When they may haue a blessing and will not, it is a cursed pet. 1629 Massinger *New Way* i. ii, But what's this to your pet against my lady? 1640 Shirley *Sisters.* iii. *Ps. vols.* 73 I no sooner took pet at the withering of the guard. 1697 *Lett. of Jesuit Gerbet* 18 Aug. (Chevalier MSS. 1908), The Lattin...is a pet and adjuncts their House. 1760 Pepys *Diary* & *Lett.*, Which did vex me...and so I took occasion to go up and to bed in a pet. 1707 *Reflect. upon Ridicule* 120 Who takes Pet at things that are lightly said. 1725 Norden *Guide to Disputes* 5, 6. 1727 To The elected lady, that takes the pet, Not sees the Surgeon cruzes. 1830 *Secret Soul* 93 Mrs. Alison a year ago I took the pet at my library, chiefly because I thought it made me abominably selfish. 1832 *Grant Mrs. Hilding* 17 She went back to the house in a pet, shut herself up, and cried the whole night. 1894 R. M. Ballant *Gold, etc. Klondyke* 102 They [thieves] take the pet in a case of failure and go off in disgust.

†**Pet**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pet* (1380 in Littré) = It. *petto*:—L. *pĕdi-us*, to med.L. *pettus*.] A breaking wind: = Fart *sb.*

1919 Douglas *Eneados* iv. (1959) C 5, Though all this opening sonnily be worth a pet.

Pet (pet), *v.*[1] [f. Pet *sb.*[1]; in early use Sc.] *trans.* To make a pet of, treat as a pet; to indulge; to fondle.

1819 J. Hogg *Lust Battell* 304 Grame eaill thoghtes bolde and gentell work yeilding and comene. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Pet*, to indulge; to spoil by over-indulgence. 1808 Todd, *Pet*, to treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge. 1819 Jon Pet *ch.*[1] 121. 1898 D. Jerrold *Mrs. Caudle* xxxvii. Let another wife to study you and pet you up as I've done. 1897 Hulme *Princess in C.* (1901) I. 137 The truth is,...we cannot pet anything much without doing it mischief.

Hence **Pe·tting** *vbl. sb.*, indulgence, fondling.

1823 Blair *Pr. Wales* 61 The young man escaped a great deal of the ordinary consequences of this petting. 1883 Fr. Jerrold *Tales of Christ* (1884) 31 A little tender petting does her a great deal of good. 1889 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 224/1 His fatherly affection for his children...takes the form of unreasonable petting.

Pet (pet), *sb.*[3] [f. Pet *sb.*[2]] *Indr.* To be in a pet; to take offence at one's treatment; to sulk.

1849 Gaelic *Mary Stuart.* 239 Jonas goes for Mr Gaunt. 1880 Peterson *Rambles* 11. 3, He says it seems stomach's, that never pet and poke us such a trivial circumstance. 1883 Sir P. Hunt. *Norn Gleanr.* (Bog) 40 The Kits petting as u. Eelipse and stayed there. 1892 Caroline *Fr. Rev.* II. v. 1, The loyal Right Side sat...and it were pouring and petting.

b. *trans.* To cause to take offence. *dial.*

1824 W. Sidebotham *Pomeroh* iv. *Poems* 204 Shou'd some passage get or pour there, They have been ill the busiest mid there.

Pot, Petach, obs. forms of Pelf, Pit, Patache.

Petal (pe·tăl). [= F. *pétale*, Sp., It. *petalo*, ad. mod.L. *petal-um*, in Fabius Columna 1649 (Hatz.-Darm.); in ancient L. in sense 'metal plate', a. Gr. πέταλον thin plate, lamina, leaf, (center of πέτ-ομαι *adj.*, outspread, L. root PET- to spread.]

1. *Bot.* Each of the divisions (modified leaves) of the corolla of a flower (see Corolla 1), esp. when separate. (Strictly, distinguished from the *sepals* or leaves of the calyx, but often including these when coloured or petaloid.) At first used in mod.L. form *petalum*, pl. *-a*.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Petala*, in a Term in Botany, signifying those fine coloured Leaves that compose the Flowers of all Plants. 1708 *Philos. Coard. Disput.* (ed. 2) Introd., *Petals*, Leaves of a Flower; so called to distinguish them from the Green Leaves of the Plant. 1776 Withering *Brit. Indigen. Plants* (1796) I. 18 [It] contains Blossoms of one Petal; and this Petal is fixed beneath the Germen. 1793 Coleridge *Rose* i, Within the petals of a rose A sleeping Love I spied. 1837 Hooker *Gen. Fil.* I. 177 The petals are either distinct, and then are usually so called *polypetalous*, or they are cohering more or less, and the petals is consequently *gamopetalous*. 1866 Gen. Elliot *F. Hall* i, Petals fell in a silver shower. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 2 Mar. 143 The spring snowflake...has three sepals or outer green leaves, three petals or corolla proper, only...these two whorls exactly resemble one another.

fig. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltravers* i. viii, Love opens all the petals of the soul. a 1882 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 8 From the sweet delicious vetches which are both petals of thought and colours, as it were, of mind.

2. *Zool.* In Echinoids: A petaloid ambulacrum, or the dilated end of one. (Offener in L. form.)

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 550 In the Cassidulidæ the peristomial ends of the ambulacra dilate into petals or *phyllodes*, forming a figure known as *Rosette*.

3. *Comb.*, as *petal-like* adj., *petal-bear* n.[2], *petal-bearer* adj.

1828–32 Webster, *Petal-shaped*, having the shape of a petal. 1832 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 141 The two coloured lateral petal-like bodies. 1880 Antrim *Channel Isl.* ii. 31, col. 2 col. Petal-like tentacles...furnished with coupling glands. 1880 W. Watson *Primula* (Quart. rev. extract) 19 Included as a drawn that has folded within, petal-bearer. 1880 G. Allen in *Nature* 17 Aug. 354/1 Inferentheca or Mycocrinis, known descendants of petaliferous forms.

Petaliferous (petăli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **petalifer*, f. *petal-um* Petal + *fer-re* to bear: see -ferous.] Bearing petals.

1864 in Webster. 1870 Morris *Stud. Flora* 23 Thalamophile flowers occur: petaliferous large. 1880 G. Allen in *Nature* 17 Aug. 354/1 *Inferentheca* or *Mycocrinis*, known descendants of petaliferous forms.

Petaliform (pe·tălifōrm), *a. rare.* 1760. [mod.L. *petaliformis-is*, f. *petal-um* Petal + *-formis*: see -form.] Having the form of a petal; petaloid.

1826 Galloway *Brit. Bot.* 37 Lin. divisions petals coloured. 1858 petaliform. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Petaline (pe·tălin, -tăl·in), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petalin-us*, f. L. *petal-um* Petal: see -ine[1].] Pertaining to a petal; situated on a petal; consisting of petals; resembling a petal, petaloid.

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, Pistillaceous anthridium, a petaline nectary. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Petaline*, the part which relates to a petal...petaloid. 1879 G. Allen *Colour Sense* iv. 89 The corolla, or petaline whorl, forms in most flowers the main attractive organ.

Petalism (pe·tăliz'm). *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. πεταλισμός, f. πέταλον leaf: see PETAL and -ISM. In mod.F. *pétalisme* (Littré).] A method of temporary banishment (for five years) practised in ancient Syracuse, in imitation of the OSTRACISM of Athens, but effected by writing the name of the person on an olive-leaf.

1822 *Nicolls's Plutarch, Dionysius* 1041 The other Lords made a law called Petalism, to accord with this practice. *Ibid.*, By reason of this Petalism, the Lords banished one another, no fear to the end, the people become Lords. 1788 HOME *Ess., Balance of Power* (edit. 12) The Ostracism of Athens and Petalism of Syracuse. 1900 F. M. CORNFORD *Thucyd. Mythistor.* I. 72 For their own safety the Eumenes furnished the law of petalism corresponding almost exactly to the ostracism of the Athenians.

Petalite (pe·tălait). *Min.* [mod. (d'Andrada, 1800) f. Gr. πέταλον leaf + -ITE.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring in whitish or greyish masses having leaf-like cleavage.

1868 T. ANDER *Nimmo of Min.* 31 Petalite ... a Swedish mineral named by Berzelius. 1868 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 282/1 Petalite ... composed, in round numbers, of 80 parts of silica, 17 of alumina and 4 of lithion. 1879 DANA *Man. Min.* (ed. 6) 408 Minerals which are derivates of water... Petalite.

Petalled, petaled (pe·tăld), *a.* [f. PETAL + -ED².] Furnished or adorned with or as with petals; having petals.

1703 MORTON *Lang. Bot., Petaloides flos*, a petalled flower. 1843 EMERSON *Romance of Life* Poems 145 The other cords, and bands to bell Petalled formerly as it fell. 1849 T. COOMBS *Peregrine of Lindisfarne* (1877) 119 The purple eye paralled with snow. 1888 SWINBURNE *In 1selt Cent.* XXIII. 318 Fledged not as birds are, but petalled as flowers.

b. In parasynthetic compounds, as *crimson-petalled, large-petalled, six-petalled*, etc.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 180 Blue, 5-petalled. 1808 GEO. ELLIS *Sp. Bards* 1. 32 The ripe-cheeked fruits, the crimson-petalled flowers. 1830 HOOKER *Lond. Journ. Bot.* I. 19 Viola ... Flowers often monopetalous, the large petalled flowering early ...; the small petalled or apetalous flower late.

Petalless (pe·tălles), *a.* [f. PETAL + -LESS.] Destitute of petals; apetalous.

1823 *Greenhouse Compl.* II. 83 Petalless Pomaderris, a shrub from New Holland. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* XXVI. 253 It has tiny green petalless axillary flowers.

Petally (pe·tăli), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Having or resembling petals.

1866 *Fraser Mem. to Absalom* III. xi. 30 It darted from her petally lips to the poisonous grass.

Petalocerous (pĭtălo·rĭnus), *a.* *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Petalocera*, neut. pl. of *petaloceras* (f. Gr. πέταλον leaf, plate + κέρας, -ατ horned, f. κέρας horn) + -OUS. In F. *pétalocère.*] Having laminated antennæ, as the beetles of the division *Pétalocères* or *Lamellicornes*; lamellicorn.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 288 Its antennæ appear to be clavated and approach somewhat that of many Petalocerous beetles. *Ibid. IV.* xlvii. 398 [He] discovered that the thoracic spiracles and supercoxal Dytiscoxous beetles resolved themselves...into a circle.

Petalodont (pĭtă·lŏdŏnt), *a.* and *sb.* *Paleont.* [f. mod.L. *Petalodus* (*odont-*), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πέταλον leaf + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the extinct family *Petalodontidæ* of sharks, having compressed teeth forming a pavement. *b. sb.* A shark of this family. So **Petalodo·ntid**; **Petalodo·ntoid** *a.* and *sb.*

1883 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* II. 70 obvb. 300 *Family Petalodontidæ.*—The Petalodonts form a family exclusively Carboniferous.

Petalody (pĭtă·lŏdi). *Bot.* [f. Gr. type *πεταλώδης, f. πεταλώδη leaf-like, f. πέταλον leaf: see -ODE.] The condition of having other organs or parts of the flower modified into the form of petals; e.g. the stamens in most 'double' flowers, or the calyx-lobes in some species of *Primula*, *Campanula*, etc.

1882 MASTERS in *Treas. Bot.* XI. 40 This specimen affords an instance of true doubling or petalody of the stamens.

Petaloid (pe·tăloid), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petaloides*, f. Gr. πέταλον leaf, plate + -ΟΕΙΔΗΣ: see -OID: in mod.F. *pétaloïde.*] Having laminated antennæ, as the beetles of the division *Pétaloceres* or *Lamellicornes*; lamellicorn.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 288 Its antennæ appear to be clavated and approach somewhat that of many Petaloid beetles. *Ibid. IV.* xlvii. 398 [He] discovered that the thoracic spiracles and supercoxal Dytiscoxous beetles resolved themselves...into a circle.

Petaloidont (pĭtă·lŏidŏnt), *a.* and *sb.* *Paleont.* [f. mod.L. *Petaloides* (*odont-*), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πέταλον leaf + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the extinct family *Petaloidontidæ* of sharks, having compressed teeth forming a pavement. *b. sb.* A shark of this family. So **Petaloido·ntid**; **Petaloido·ntoid** *a.* and *sb.*

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Petaloid (pe·tăloid), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petaloides*, f. Gr. πέταλον leaf, plate + -ΟΕΙΔΗΣ: see -OID: in mod.F. *pétaloïde.*]

1. *Bot.* Of the form of, or resembling, a petal: applied to parts or appendages of the flower when 'coloured' (i.e. not green) and of thin expanded form and delicate texture, like an ordinary petal.

1756 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 264 Where the Tube expanded itself, it divided into more than forty petaloid Segments. 1847 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. 118 (ed. 2) 171 Flowers corymbiferous, with a petaloid and 3 herbaceous sepals. 1879 DARWIN & DYER in *Encyc. Brit.* XIV. 470 The contrast of structure referred to is frequently wanting, both wheels being either sepaloid, as in *Ranunculus*, or both petaloid, as in Lilium; in Helleborus, Aconitum, and some other species, the outer wheel or calyx alone is petaloid, the inner wheel or corolla being transformed into nectaries. 1880 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 21 July 302/2 All stamens show a great tendency easily to become petaloid.

b. Belonging to the *Petaloideæ*, a division of Monocotyledons having normally flowers with ordinary coloured petals or petaloid parts, as lilies, orchids, etc. (not spadiceous, as aroids, nor glumaceous, as grasses and sedges).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 248 Under the name of Asphodels he [Lobel] grouped the principal part of modern petaloid monocotyledons. 1839 CHARLES *Elem. Bot.* 2. v. 76 *Monocotyledones*... with a perianth of petal-like leaves, hence called ... Petaloid (*Petaloideæ*).

2. *Zool.* Applied to the ambulacra of certain Echinoids, which have a dilated portion and a tapering extremity, suggesting petals of a flower.

1880 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 180 An Echinoderm has...more resemblance to the petals of a flower, the ambulacra are then said to be *petaloid*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 256 Fascioles surrounding the petaloid ambulacra.

So **Petaloi·dal** *a.* (= prec. 2); **Petaloi·daceous** *a.* = prec. 1 b.

1870 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 229 Ambulacra composed of simple pores, not petaloidal.

‡ **Petalon** (pe·tălŏn). [a. Gr. πέταλον leaf of metal, etc.] The plate of pure gold worn on the linen mitre of the Jewish high priest. Also in L. form *petalum*.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Petalum*, a certain kind of ornament which Priests formerly used to wear on their heads. 1874 *Ingersoll. Lect.* II. 12 (L.) 408 The Apostle John wore the mitre and petalon of the High Priest. 1880 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. xviii. 363 The High Priest ... wearing the name Jehovah on the golden *petalon* upon his forehead.

Petalostichous (pĕtălo·stikəs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Petalostichi*, neut. pl. of *petalostichus* (f. Gr. πέταλον leaf + στίχος row) + -OUS.] Having (petaloid) ambulacra; belonging to the division *Petalostichi* of Echinoids.

Petalous (pe·tălŏs), *a.* ?obs.—°. [f. L. *petalum* PETAL + -OUS.] Having petals: the opposite of *apetalous*. Cf. *monopetalous*, *polypetalous*, etc.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Petalous*, having flower leaves. 1788 in Jamieson. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Petaloides*, having, or full of leaves or petals; ... petalous.

Petamar(e, variants of PETTAMAR.

Petance, obs. form of PITTANCE.

‡ **Petara·da.** *Obs.* [Fr., adj. Fr. *pétarrade*, f. *péter* (see PET *sb.*) and -ADE.]

1681 COTGR., *Petarrade*, gunshot of blasting. 1698 FRYER, *Petarrade*, ... a jerking out of a horse behind, commonly accompanied with farting. 1883 *Chambers's Journ.* 16 Jan. 54 In discharging of their Pieces Petarades.

Petard (pĭtā·d, pĕtā·d), *sb.* Also 7 **petar**, **-ard**, **-arde**, **-erra**, **patar**, **pettar**, **pittar**, **-ade**. [a. F. *pétard*, f. *-art*, pf. *-ars* (1380 in Littré) (= It. *petardo* (Florio 1598); obs. Sp. *petar* 'a kinde of Artillery to batter, lately invented' (Minsheu 1599), mod.Sp. *petardo*), f. *péter* to break wind, f. *pet*: see PET *sb.*² and -ARD.]

1. A small engine of war used to blow in a door or gate, or to make a breach in a wall, etc.; originally of metal and bell-shaped, later a cubical wooden box, charged with powder, and fired by a fuse. (Now nearly or quite out of use.)

1598 FLORIO, *Petardo*, a squib or petard of gun powder cast to burne up gates or doores with. 1624 SMITH *Mem.* (c. in. 29) (ed. Quarto) For in the quest to burst the engineer Hears with his owne petar. 1629 B. JONSON *Tale Tub*, v. iv. He has made a petarde of an old brazen pot, to force your door. 1660 CLIFFORD, *Petard*, a Petard, or Petarre; an Engine made like a Bell, or Mortar; wherewith strong gates are burst open. 1674 CHARNOCK *Rem.* (ed. 2) 141 Petrobli, Pistol, Dagg, &c. and Petartas of the same brand lately invented. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VIII. 1161 The Engineer providing the Petar [*printed* 391. 891] To break the strong Portcullis. 1850-60 ROE *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 321 The noblemen, with a pistoll broke up the west gate of the Castle of Edinburgh. 1870 CLIVE *Ephemera* Table, Montrose: Petard,Venice taken by Petars. 1901 DE FOE *More Cavalier* (1840) 153 By the help of a petard, we broke open the gate. 1844 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 301 A third had defended his old house till Faithful had blown in the door with a petard.

b. *fig.* (See also HOIST v. 3 b.)

1634 MILTON *Comus* *Conduct* 1. 5 Olive has fire To this petard, it shall blow open, undone, The iron doors of a nation. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. 2. 384 His very name being a Petard to make all the city-gates fly open. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 741 Eternal Noise and Scolding, The Constant Petard, that opens Doors all Postmasters of Law. 1698 SYDENHAM *Inlaid Frip.* 133, I never saw such a petard of a man.

2. A kind of firework that explodes with a loud report; a cracker.

[1660 CLIFFORD, *Petard*, or *Petarre*; also, a Squib.] 1688 J. WILSON *Bulk Conf.* iii. 40 Bundling bunches are commonly made with hollow wood, to contain sundry pounds of saltpetre. 1884 *St. James Gaz.* 23 July 4/2 Fusees, petards, and crackers, lead off unintentionally ... from an indiscriminate accompaniment of a festive occasion in China.

† **3.** ? Some kind of shooting at dice. *Obs.*

1622 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. i. (1664) 46 Did not I...teach you...the use of Cinque-fils, Deuce-ace, and Petard? ...And, generally, instructed you from Pitch-penny, to Long Gamester?

Peta·rd, *v.* Also 7 **petar**, **-arre**. [a. F. *pétarder* (1603 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pétard sb.*: see prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To blow open, or make a breach in, with a petard. *Obs.*

1629 FLYNT *Montezuma* 1. iii. (1652) 136 To make a Castle, ... to petard a gate. 1633 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 1218 They resolved to petarde the Castle. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 201 To Petarre one of the Gates of the City.

† **b.** *transf.* *Obs.*

1634 E. CHAS *Logick Prof.*, The prayers of the Saints proceeding with you, will Petard your entrance through heavens Portcullis.

2. *Intr.* To fire off petards (across *it*). *rare.*

1839 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. ii, A 'stinker Figure'...is prosecuted ... then solemnly censured by five ... with such petarding and hanging.

Petardeer, -ier (pĕtădī·r). [a. F. *pétardier*, f. *pétard*: see -EER, -IER.] A soldier who manages and fires a petard.

1630 SARAVERON, A Petardier, *petardier.* 1708 PHILIPS, *Petardier*, he that manages or applies a Petard. 1727 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Emp.* iv. 636 Ordonnez ... Master to the Master-Gunner, Chief Petardier. 1745 *Treat. Fin. Concern.* 42 Wages to the...Firemasters, Pitt-workers, Petardiers, Bombardiers, &c. daily attendant and employed in the Office or the Tower (etc.).

† **Peta·rder.** *Obs.* = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Petardier*, a Petarder: one that vses, or dayes off, a Petard.

Petarrero, obs. var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Petary, variant of PEATERY, peat-bog.

† **Petasite.** *Herb. Obs.* [ad. Bot.L. *Petasites*, Gr. πεταστίτης, f. πέτασος PETASUS.] The Butterbur or Pestilence-wort, *Petasites vulgaris*.

1551 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 311/1 The autumnal fevers ..have gone off very easy this season, by the use of Petasite root.

‡ **Petasus** (pe·tăsŭs). [L., a. Gr. πέτασος, f. root πετ- spread out: cf. *pt.* *petal.*] A low-crowned broad-brimmed hat worn by the ancient Greeks, and frequently represented as worn by the god Hermes or Mercury; hence, also, the winged hat which Hermes is represented as wearing in later art.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. A *Petasus* or Mercurial hat. 1600 — *Poetast* v. Though he would steal his sisters' Pegasus, And ride him: or pawn his petasus. 1842 J. TAYLOR *Pron. Philol. Soc.* (1844) I. 5 The Greek ..symbol of knots, ... a scarf ... and a petasus tied under the chin. 1873 STEVENSON *Cork. Pacts* xi. 192 A lazy emerging into sunbeam leaves his petasus and strigil and chlamys to Hermes, the god of games.

Petaurice, etc., obs. forms of PITTANCE, etc.

Petaurine (pĭtɔ·rin), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Petaurinæ* fem. pl., f. *Petaurus*: see next, 2.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or having the character of the *Petaurinæ*: see next, 2. *b. sb.* One of the *Petaurinæ*; a petaurist.

Petaurist (pĭtɔ·rist). [ad. Gr. πεταυριστής a performer on the πέταυρον or spring-board.]

† **1.** An acrobat, tumbler, rope-dancer. *rare*—°.

1598 BARRET *Glossogr.*, *Petaurist*, a Dancer on the Ropes, a Tumbler, a dancer upon Lines. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Zool.* Any mammal of the genus *Petaurista* or subfamily *Petaurinæ* (= the old genus *Petaurus*), most of which have a patagium or parachute by which they are enabled to take flying leaps; a flying phalanger, Australian flying-squirrel, flying-opossum, or squirrel-mouse.

1833 *Knowledge Nat. & Artif. Arts*, II. 1. 118, 119 The petaurists, or flying squirrels. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 160/2. 1868 OWEN *Anim. Vertebr.* III. 208 In the Koala, which is, perhaps, a more strictly vegetable feeder than the Petaurists or Phalangers, the cæcum...is more than three times the length of the animal.

Hence **Petauri·stine** *a.*: see QUOT; **Petauri·stine** *a.* and *sb.* = PETAURINE; so also **Petau·rite** *a.*

1898 Bonner *Gleanings, Petauristid*, rambling, rambling, running upon ropes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Petauristine*, *Petaurite*, *Petaurist*.

Petchary (pe·tʃări). [Onomatopœic, from the bird's cry.] The grey king-bird or chickeree of the West Indies (*Tyrannus dominicensis* or *griseus*).

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 23 Then the petchary, from the top of a tall cocoa-palm, imbibed his three or four right reguls. 'Oh, pe, p, p'.

Pet-cock. [app. f. PET *sb.*³ or ?*v.*³ + COCK *sb.*³ 12.] A small plug-cock fastened in a pipe or cylinder, or in a pump or a steam-engine, for purposes of draining or testing.

1882 in WEBSTER. 1895 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1898 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 108 The pet-cock often fixed to a feed pump barrel is used to test the action of the pump (to see whether it is drawing water), and to draw off confined steam or air.

Pete, obs. form of PEAT, PITE.

‡ **Petechia** (pĭtī·kiă). ; usually in pl. **petechiæ** (-kiī). *Path.* [mod.L., a. It. *petechia* 'a speake, or freckle or spot in ones face'; pl. *petechie* 'the measels or Gods markes' (Florio 1598); hence also F. *pétéchie* (1741 in Hatz.-Darm.). Ulterior history obscure: conjectures in Diez, Scheler, Littré; Hatz.-Darm. say 'd'origine inconnue'.] A small red or purple spot in the skin caused by extravasation of blood, occurring in certain fevers, etc.

1756 HEBERDEN *Anc. Pédarose* 10. vol. 31 This is the true and perfect Vesicular, that behaves Petechiæ, a disease so called in the Italian.) 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 431 Hence the oozing of blood from every part of the body, and the *petechiæ* in those fevers which are termed putrid. 1897 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidem. Brit.* 587 There were small spots or petechiæ like those often seen in the plague.

Petechial (pĭtī·kiăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petechialis*, f. *petechiæ*: see prec.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by petechiæ.

1799 T. Pollard *Pharm. Restaur.* 129 In... petechial Fevers ...it is occasional discription. 1840 *Lancet* II. 600 (A Case) attended by spontaneous petechial fever with violent epistaxis. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (ed. 6) 1104 These petechiæ are so far distinguished from the characteristic eruption of typhus fever, which is often called petechial.

Petechiate (pĭtī·kiĕt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *petechia* + -ATE².] Marked or affected with petechiæ.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pete-chin, confusing form of PETRONEL as in *petechin-erythematous* adj. [See quot.]

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 630 *Petechin-erythematous Exanthem.*—These are formed on the same implan by a combination of petechial and erythematous eruptions.

† **Petescure,** -**currie.** Obs. [AF. for OF. *petite Escurie* (see CURY); cf. *Petty Cury*, name of a street in Cambridge.] 'Small cookery', cookery on a small or simple scale.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (Athol 30 Of petescure I wylle preclose yu [sic] ledys how to gose wyth I turbe.

Petesicot, Petool, obs. ff. PETTICOAT, PETIT.

Petefull, obs. f. PITIFUL.

Petegre, -gree, etc., obs. f. PEDIGREE. **Petelado:** see PASTELLADE.

† **Petenlaire.** *Obs.* [a. F. *paten-l'air* (patalar), f. *pet* PAT *adv.*, *en l'air* in the air.] A jacket reaching down to the waist.

1793 A. Mowbray *Gray's Inn Trad. No.* 24 Two very ugly Monkeys, dressed out...with Paris Caps, and well chosen Petenlaire and Petticoat. 1794 *Connoisseur No.* 91 (1756) I. 595 Hence it is, that ladies and petenlaire may be seen at Marybone and White-chapel. 1781 Pegge in *Arch. Magz.* II. 123 English cloths, Irish linens, and French petenlaire.

Petecoua, obs. form of PITHOUA.

Peter (pī·tər), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **Petrus,** 2– **Peter**: also 3–5 **Petir,** 4–5 **Peire**; 7– **peeter** (in senses 4–6). [In 12th c. *Petir*, acc. L. *Petrum*, a. Gr. Πέτρος, lit. 'Stone', translating SYRIAC **ḵêfâ** *kêfā* (*Cephas*) 'stone', the surname conferred by Christ upon one of his disciples, Simon Peter, historically known as St. Peter, in honour of whom it subsequently became a noted Christian name, in many local forms, e.g. It. *Pietro, Pedro*, Sp. Pg. *Pedro*, Pr. *Peire*, OF. *Pierres*, 90 regimen *Pierre*, *V. Pierre*, AF. *Piers, Pers, Pieres*; OE. *Petrus, gen. Petrśes*, dat. *Petrśe*, acc. *Petrus, -one*; in Hatt. Gosp. nom. *Pitrus, Pitur*, dat. acc. *Pitre*, ME. 3–5 *Petir*, 4–5 Wyclif *Petre*.]

A male Christian name; hence in many transferred uses, mostly referring directly or indirectly to St. Peter.

† **1.** As an exclamation or quasi-oath. *Obs.* (Cf. *Mary! Marry!* etc.)

c 1390 *Wife Lasborne* 62 He wende ful wisely selue were he to wynne: *Ac gesse I* it was but in iapinge. 1566 Lanqu. *Fr. Pl.* A 10, 18 Nouueau Jean calde A Conseyll Men calleth Jeane Trouble. '*Peter!*' quod a Plowe-Man ... 'I knowe him as knyghtelinche, as Clerk *kaip his* bokes'.

2. Used in proverbial phrases in conjunction with *Paul*; esp. in *to rob* († *borrow from*, † *wrastle*) *Peter to pay* († *clothe*) *Paul*, to take away from one person, cause, etc. in order to pay, or confer something on, another; to discharge one debt by incurring another.

In quot. *c* 1400 we might think that there was a mere confusion of two well-known addressing names (cf. *Jack and Will*); but something is gone due to the association of St. Peter and St. Paul, as leading apostles and saints, and as fellow-martyrs at Rome. The phrase 'to rob Peter, etc.' may have no more specific origin; at least, the current explanation quoted by Heylin in 1637–61 is in no details or order by the chronology, as well as by the emergence of the phrase in French idiom: cf. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Pol. Dire comme S. Pierre pour emprier S. Pol*, to build, or work one Church with the tithes, or revenues of another; also to steal *V., desrober* [steal *Pierre pour emplir Saint Paul*.

c 1390 LANGL. *Crede* 3 *Oxenf.* 330 Sum archiprest is he pater pur is not good for poul, he is dounrise of comptenesse. 1535 EDDLEST *Reliques* 1, Yone Prieste gaue that which to diue ...vile seruyce. ...They robbe saint Peter therewith to clothe S. Powle. 1580 J. HARVEY *Pens. & Scepsis* (1883) 130 Rob Peter and geue Paule, then saynt Tybs: Pay thou robst and pouldst Peter and Paule too. 1581 PETER GUNNELL tr. *Canc. Ho.* (1598) 168 b, That is my indignement is a shameful thing ...to vnclouth Peter to cloath Paule. 1637–61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* (1674) 122 The Lands of Westminster so disapointed by Bishop. This first ...the one laid out for Reparation to the Church of St. Paul; proud almost to the very quick in those days of Regina. From hence first came that significant Proverb (as is said by some) of *Robbing Peter to pay Paul*. 1850 B. L. GARNIER *Father Church.* (1854) 223 Those that Rob Peter, as we say, to Pay Paul, and take the Bread out of their Masters Mouths to give it to Strangers. *a* 1861 Clapham's *Reliquiæ* 10, 11. 33. You may make a shift by borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

† **3.** A name for the cowslip: = *Herb Peter* (see HERB 16. † 8). *Obs.*

c 1440–50 *Sinon. Med. MS.* 130 Peter or cowslippes, *herba Petri*.

† **4.** A kind of wine: ? = PETER-SEE-ME. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* v. iii. (*Song*) By old Claret I mileage thee, By Canary then I charge thee, By Rebolo, Muscadine, and Peeter, Appear and answer me in manner.

† **5.** 'Some kind of cosmetic' (Halliwell). *Obs.*

1589 *Diet. Fine Madish Wemen* lii. 25 Use Sable Ladies to tell them (I mean if their Peeter would give them leave). *Ibid.* 26, 27 Then her boxes of Peeter, and Pearlins, and all her Ornamental knacks and devices.

6. *Thieves' Cant.* A portmanteau or trunk; a bundle or parcel of any kind.

1688 Head *Eng. Rogue* I. *Canting Vocab., Peter*, a Portmantua. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peter*, the Pannier, or off the Cloth-bag or Portmantua. 1698 P. Commerford *M. L. Wicks* II. 230 'These peters cracked and frisked', reads a frequent opening of the morning's log. 1834 A. Mordaunt *Mem.* (1892) etc. 161 People sat distantly on piles of luggage as the carriages moved, and there was never a peter to touch for.

7. Blue Peter: see BLUE *a.* 13 (also in *White simply Peter*).

1805 *Naval Chron.* IX. 427 She has had Blue Peter's flag flying at the fore, as a signal...for sailing. 1885 PRINCE OF LOANGO *Mag.* VII. 608 The signal or Peter consists in placing an excessively high card to a trick.

8. *Comb.* **a.** † **Peter-corn:** see QUOT. | **Peterfish** = *St. Peter's fish* (see b); † **petergreas** (-grīːs), app. a name for wild thyme; **Peter Gunner,** 'an amateur gun' (Farmer *Slang*); but cf. *peter* = saltpetre); † **Peterlock** (?); **Peternet,** a kind of fishing net; **Peter-pastoral** *adj.*, derisive expansion of *pastoral*. Also in *Thieves' Cant* in sense 6, as *peter-clanking, -cratty, -hunting, -lay* (see quots.). See also PETER-BOAT, -MAN, -PENNY.

1894 A. Mummery *Mount Cervin*, etc. 258 From this he ventured on "peter-skimming, laying hands mechanically on unconsidered parcels and bags at railway stations. 1736 *Distr. Alternative* 2. viii. 330 One thrave of corn out of every carucate of land...in the bishoprick of York; which is this day so called "*Peter-corn*. 1882 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour IV.* 439 Some cracksmen have what is called a "peter-cutter, that is, a cutter for iron safes. *a* 1662 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (ed. 3) 80 The fish called...by some, a "Peter or Peeter-fish ...having two remarkable round spots upon either side, these are conceived to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers. *c* 1445 *Pol. m. Wr.-Wülcker* 649/2 *Hec stephilum*, "petergryn. 1615 *Cold Yeare* 1614 C 3, It was a chance that 2000 barrelasse Birds could not be suffered to watch peacefull cold weather to save three-score under a Dutch...but that every pellets "Peter-gunner must fire and threatneth at them. 1633 ISABELLA *Wittie Fair One* II. ii, I smell powder, ...this peter-gunner should have given fire. 1810 *Sporting Bachelor, Peter Gunner*, who will kill all the birds that dare but caracole. 1810 J. H. WADE *Fleet Prison*, "*Peter-hunting*, traversing the streets or roads for the purpose of cutting away trunks, &c. from travelling carriages. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, "*Peter-Lay*, Rogues who follow Peter Thefts, such as cutting Portmanteaus, &c. from behind Coaches. 1730–8 in *3rd Rep. Dep. Kpr.* (1813) App. n. 40 [Skins lacks with nine keys, called] "peterlokes. 1584 in *Descr. Thanet* (1736) 63 Trans Stati. "Peter Nets, must be two Inches large in the Mesh. 1880–4 *Deer Fishers Gd. Instr.* 9 *Ired.* 1. p. 18, *Peter-nets* have floats along the upper rope and weights along the foot-line, one end to attached on shore, and the other anchored out 25 yds. or 30 yds. with the coast. 1820 *Blunden. Mag.* VIII. 670 Many good reasons on the "peter-pastoral curtailers of the Serpentine.

b. Combinations with *Peter's*: † (St.) **Peter's barge, bark, boat, ship,** allusive names for the Christian or Catholic Church; † **St. Peter's corn,** the single-grained wheat, *Triticum monococcum* (Linn.); † **Peter's cross,** a name for Samphire: see QUOT. 1578. (St.) **Peter's fish,** a name given to several fishes (as the John Dory, the haddock, etc.) having a mark on each side near the pectoral fin, affirmed in legend to have been made by St. Peter's thumb and finger when he caught the fish for the tribute-money (Matt. xvii. 27); **Peter's penny:** see PETER-CENT.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1214 Ye that belyn hem on-to "peters barge. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xlviii. § 2. 18 Sedum Minus...is called in English "Saint Peters Cresse. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, St. Peter's Cress, *Teesdalea nudicaulis*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 740 "Cress, *Peter's*, an old name for *Cochlearia anglica*. *Ibid.* 348 This is both properly enough called Rock cress from its growing on the cavities of rocks, cannot so be known as Peter's cress. 1861 COTGR., *Darde*, the Dorce, or "Saint Peters fish. 1888 WILLIS *Kent Coast.* 230 Dorce, St. Peters fish. 1897 WEBSTER *Dict.* II. 758/1 *Peter's fish*, the haddock. Haddock has spots on either side, which are said to be marks of St. Peter's fingers, when he caught that fish for the tribute. 1678 *Dunton Olympia* 68 The only way to judge capable of governing "St. Peter's Ship is in boisterous times.

c. **St. Peter's wort** (also **St. Peterwort, Peterwort**), a name for several plants: (*a*) the Cowslip, *Primula veris* (= Herb Peter); (*b*) certain species of *Hypericum* or St. John's wort, esp. *H. quadrangulum*; also of the kindred American genus *Ascyrum*; (*c*) **Fevertlew,** *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.

† 1526 *Grete Herbal* (ed. 2) 70, Primula veris is called peymerolles. Some call it saynt peterswarte. 1552 ELYOT, *Asyrum*,...of some is called Peter wort: other wolde haue it to be Tutsen: some think it to be a kind of S. Johns wort, and that it were lykely, and may be called square S. Johns grasse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. 22. 29 It [Feverfew] is called...of some "Peterwort. 1601 S. PETER wort. *Holl. tr. Pliny* II. 61 It is hoary and dry like S. Johnsgrasse, or S. Peters wort. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cli. 422. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Asyrum*, S. Peter's wort. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. (1794) 213 Another wild sort...growing in moist hedges and woods, and called Saint Peter's wort.

Hence **Peterkin, Peterling** *nonce-wds.* [dim. of *Peter*], a petty claimant to the spiritual position of St. Peter and his reputed successors the Popes.

c 1680 T. EARLE in *H. Heywood's Diaries*, etc. (1882) III. 37 Pretel peter-lings vouchsafe the crown to Him. 1892 HUTTON *Eng. Churchmanship Queen*, 19 Starling up Lutherans, Zwinglians, and other Protestan in the place of the several clerisies in the remission of the spiritual wealth of the Gallican fishermen.

† **Peter,** *v.*[1] [f. PETER *sb.* 3.] *trans.* To supply counters to, to 'paint'.

1598 EDM. MAUND. tr. *Busenbod's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 182 My face is now as fresh and ruddy, because people have peter'd it, and coloured it with lakes.

Peter, *v.*[2] *slang or colog.* [Origin unknown.]

1. *trans.* To cease, stop, leave off. *slang*.

1802 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Peter that*, synonymous with *stow that*.

2. *intr. Peter out* (orig. *U.S. Mining colloq.*): To diminish gradually and cease; to run out and disappear (as a stream, a vein of ore); to die out, give out, fail, come to an end.

a 1883 A. LEONARD in M'Clure *Life* (1896) 133 The store in which he clerked was 'petering out'—so ran his own expression. 1883 S. BOWLES *Across Continent* 253 Montbalm River...runs east and south from there hundred to five hundred miles, and then finds intermittent end in a 'slough', or quietly 'peters out'. 1886 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Peter or peter out*, to fail gradually in size, quantity, or quality. 1887 EVERSLEY *Lieutenant Sir Charles Jarrad* I. 'But the luck had failed, the mines petered out. 1892 *Ind. Rev.* 9 Jan. 49/1 Human effort of all kinds tends...to 'peter out'.

Peter, variant of PETER, saltpetre, etc.

Peteraro, obs. var. PETRERO, a small gun.

Peter-boat. [app. f. PETER *sb.* + BOAT: cf. *Peterman*.] Local name (chiefly on the Thames and adjacent coasts) for a decked fishing-boat smaller than a smack or yawl; also for a dredgerman's double-ended boat, travelling equally well bow or stern foremost.

1740 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) I. 93, I being in a cutterpen peter boat conveying toward the review of Lyn. 1807 DEARNE & WHEELER *Maritime Mor.* iv. 1. Wks. 1813 III. 30 If we have but good draughts in my pocket-book. 1789 CRESY, in *Ann. Reg.* 69/1 Discovered by the people of a gentleman, on the shore somewhere below Gravesend. 1882 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 140 The boats of the dredgermen are of a peculiar shape. They have no stern, but are the same fore and aft. They are called Peter boats. 1882 *Cornh. Informat. Trades* II. 211 (Medal of 'Peterboat'), used in the oldschool fishery.

Peterara, -**ero,** var. PETRERO, a small gun.

† **Peterish,** *a. Obs.* [f. PETER + -ISH¹.] Containing saltpetre.

1690 in R. W. Cochran-Patrick *Mem. Scott.* iv. (1898) 84 Where peterish earth shall be found, to dispose thereof for the convenience of the gun-powder factories.

Peterman (pī·təmăn). [app. f. PETER *sb.* (in allusion to the occupation of Simon Peter).]

1. A fisherman; formerly, app. one who practised a particular kind of fishing.

c 1440 *Art Comm. Council London* in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) II. 82 *Acta concerning* Petermen and other fishing in the Thames [*Decree that*] none fish in the Thames with angles nor other engines, but only with nets of coarse and only as cross assemblie, nor near any wheel of the bridge. 1500 *Acts, ibid.*, Fines of Petermen for fishing and rugging at the bridge, and with their nets and engines daily barring the most passages to divers nets thereof made. 1814 HEYWOOD *Captives* IV. 1. Cassius. But [resolve most] resolutely. *Peter.* As I am honest petterman. 1849 H. BARTON *Travels Triumph* 152 The trenched sea, where Roman Peter sons feeds the boat-faring. 1850 in *Denizen. Thames* (1858) II. 86 No Peter-men shall...fish or work with any Manner of Nets upon the said Waters. 1883 *Fisher Vac. E. Anglia, Petterman*, a fisherman; a fellow-craftsman of the Apostle Peter. 1892 C. WELCH *Tower Bridge* 75 Crowded with diverse stations, from the disgusted Aldermen to the rough-clad petermen. (*Historical.*)

† **2.** Some kind of beer. *Obs.*

1767 B. PICKMAN *Another Poem* II. 31 To give him a dram, or a glass of petterman.

3. *Thieves' Cant.* [f. PETER *sb.* 6.] A thief who steals portmanteaus from vehicles.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 209 As good a cracksman or peter-man as any in the ring. 1885 *Story of Lond. Thief* 9 (*Farmer*) Sometimes he'd turn petterman, and he had been generally lucky at it.

† **Peterman.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PETER *sb.* + MAN *sb.*[1]] The feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, Aug. 1. (Cf. next, quot. 1747.)

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Hom.* I. 292 Romfeoh pilmesse wæt mynstra gæte be *Petres mæssan*. 1398 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Peterman next cumis.

Petermorel, obs. var. *petty morel*: see MOREL.

Peter-penny, Peter's penny. Usu. in pl. **Peter-pence, Peter's pence.** [f. PETER *sb.* (in reference to the claim of the see of Rome to the patrimony of St. Peter) + PENNY.]

1. *Hist.* An annual tax or tribute of a penny from each householder having land of a certain value, paid before the Reformation to the papal see of Rome; also, a similar tribute paid by several northern lands.

The institution of Peter's pence has been attributed to Ina king of Wessex, 688–728, and to Offa king of Mercia, 757–96. It is mentioned as due by ancient law in a Gaelic lexicon of Cormac in 1050. It was discontinued by statute in 1534.

c 1005 LAWE. 31262 Inne was he sexennium quod *fe* Petrenes pani kipen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10030 Peres pans name he hetten ar hede for pis pans name Peres pans of alle pat hue vnder hur of crune. [Cf. 1210 *Peter pence* pat pe Pope haueb.] *a* 1380 *Alexander in Trudel Troye Destr. (Percy MS.)* 1396 Anthonie nobly now ignored honours... *Wyclif* (1850) 140 Anthonie nobly now ignored honours...

to peremptory gaolerrygo. a 1425 J. Bury *Hist. Eng. Angl.* (1918) 72 Desiderius Peril, Anglicus Fratr pens, vel Romanus. 1533 Coverdale *Bible* Dedi., I passe over his pestilent 30 thynges of Peter pens out of yours wryters. 1652 R. Brown *Doct. Cath. Eng.* i. lxvi. [1739] 148 The Roman Tribute of Peter-pence was allowed by the Conqueror's Law to the Bishops Court. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 183 Every one who shall have thirty pence of common money in his house, of his own property .. shall pay a Peter-penny. 1747 Cowel *Hist. Beng.* I. 114 Being paid at the rate of a penny by every family that had thirty pence annual rent in land, every year on the first of August, the feast of St. Peter ad vincula, [it] was thence called Peter pence. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* CXVI. 668/1 Lichfield .. it was at a council held in this town in 1125 that the payment of Peter's pence was agreed to at the instigation of Nicholas Breakspeare.

2. Applied to the voluntary contributions of Roman Catholic peoples to the papal treasury since 1860.

1882 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 13/1 The more ignorant believers who were asked to contribute to Peter's Pence. 1902 *Month* Sept. CXV. 283/2 He [Arconati], often obtained from the Italian payment of the Peter's pence 30,000,000 lire remaining in the papal exchequer.

† **Pe·ter-see-me**. *Obs.* Also **Peter-se-meane, -se-mes**, (?) **-semine**. [A corruption of *Pedro Ximenez*, the name of a celebrated Spanish grape, so called after its introducer: see quot. 1846, and Notes to Dekker in Pearson's ed. 1873.] A kind of Spanish wine.

1607 Shakespeare *Law of Drinking* 81, I am philoppatides as easy to, Peter see me wont learn me. 1613 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* 5 Peare-se-mes, or lusty strong Charnico, Sherry, nor Raisa Dear love could favor. 1615 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* sc. i. (1653) E 3 b, Pete see me shall wash thy mouth. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 180 A bottle of Gooske wine, a bottle of Peter se meane. 1631 Heywood *1st Pt. Early Mend of West* sc. Wks. 1874 II. 301 Peter-see-mes, Canary, or Charnico. 1846 Penn *Conversings St. Spain* 132 The *Pedro Ximenes*, or delicious sweet-tasted grape which is so celebrated, owes originally from Madeira, and was planted on the Rhine, whence about two centuries ago one Peter Simon brought it to Malaga.]

Petersham (pī·təʃăm). [Named after Viscount Petersham, c 1812.] (*attrib.*, or *ellipt.* as *sb.*) **a.** Name for a kind of heavy overcoat or trousers formerly fashionable; also for the cloth of which such overcoats are made. **b.** Name for a thick kind of ribbon of ribbed or corded silk used for strengthening the waists of women's dresses, and for belts and bathbands.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 32 What exceeding and jostling to get a side view Of my Petersham breeches and coat of olive hue. 1819 *Maxwell in London* III. 61 Put on my double Petersham, half-mackinaw coat *Belay*. 1883 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 0. 234 The Viscount (Petersham) was likewise a great Macaroni among the tailors, and a particular kind of great-coat which I was a young man was called a Petersham. 1884 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 558/1 We dined with two disputable members when we came to Petersham coats, so called from the head of the 'Dandies' of half a century ago, who afterwards became Earl of Harrington. 1903 *Morning Leader's Tweed in Trader & Cult.* 4 Aug. 1/3/3 Petersham Cloth. A heavy woollen cloth having a ribbed nap surface: used for heavy overcoats.

Peterwort: see Pepper *sb.* 8 c.

Petewous, **-wus**, obs. forms of Pitiful.

Pe·tful, *a. rare.* [f. Pet *sb.*1 + -ful.] Petish.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 311 Shining, with restful impatience, to the pinions.

Peth, **Pether**, dial. forms of Pith, Pedder.

† **Pethrow**, obs. corrupt form of Pedegree.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Drinke Sea-fight Wks.* 22 42 Cockatrice of whole Cannon, Demy-Cannon, Cannon Petherow, whole Culverins, and Demy-Culverins.

Pethwind, variant of Betwixen.

Petiaguay, **-augre**, obs. corrupt ff. Periagua.

Petiocot, **-cote**, obs. forms of Petticoat.

Peti degree, **petiogre**, **-grow**: see Pedigree.

Petis, obs. form of Petit, Pity.

Petifactor: see Putrifactor.

† **Pe·tifoot**, *pl.* **petifoot**. *rare.* [*Too petty foot*.] rendering L. *pedisequus*, dim. of *pes* foot.] Little foot: in quot. = pedisequus or pedicle (of an apple).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 40/2 Petifoot, or fruyt, *pedisequus*. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 92 Some call it Petifoot, and some Pedicle.

Petigrew, **-grue**, etc., obs. forms of Pedigree.

† **Petigrew**, **petigree**, *Obs.* Also 6 **petygrew**, **petigrue**, **-gre**(e. [f. Petit, Petite *a.* + Fr. *gresle*, *agreste* bully (also *grenet*, *agrenas*, *agrafiol*, *agraffiolk*, Mistral) = Catalan *agrun*, Cat. *grenat* (Kluge) f.—L. *acrifolium* bully (*L. acrus* sharp, pricking + *folium* leaf): cf. *agrifolium* (for **acrifolium*) holly. *Petit gresle* may itself occur in Fr. as the equivalent of *F. petit houx* 'little holly', spec. of *bruscus*, butcher's broom.]

A name for Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*).

1538 Turner *Libellus, Ruscus*...Hanselo officium vocant hortulani, angli Butchers broome, & Petygrew. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 83 Petigrue groweth in Kent wilde, by hedge sydes. 1560 Daneau *Verbey* 11. cxxxiii. 760 It is called...in English Knehebroe...and Petigrue. 1600 Carew, *Field Aires*, Knehebroe, Petigrue, Butchers Broome.

Pe·tillate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *F. pétiller* (Bas, of *péter* to break wind) : see -ate 3 f.] *intr.* To crepitate, to effervesce (as an aerated liquid).

1892 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 800 Sparkling Hock and petillating Moselle.

† **Petilo-demesnage**. *Obs. rare.* = Petty lodemanage: see Lodemanage.

1600 Maplesden *Jour. Lane-Hawk.* 158 Pelonage, Petilodemenage, and sometimes Pilonage, according to the accustomed manner in the like Voyages.

Petimorel, obs. var. *petty morel*: see Morel.

Petinine (pe·tinin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πετονέ-ιν* volatile + -ine 5.] A synonym of *Iso-butylamine*, $CH_3(CH_2)_2CH_2.NH_2$.

1871 *Pharmac. Journ.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of...chinoline, picoline, petinine are insoluble. 1877 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 210. 1888 in Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 750 Petinine, a volatile base obtained by Anderson from the more volatile portion of bone-oil, is...isomeric, or perhaps identical, with isevylamine.

Petiola·ceous, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *petiolus* Petiole + -aceous.] = Petiolate.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Petiolaceus*...petiolaceous.

Petiolar (pe·tiōlăi), *a.* [f. L. *petiolus* Petiole + -ar.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a petiole.

1760 [J. Lee] *Introd. Bot.* xx. 20, (1765) 204 Petiolar Buds. 1793 Smeaton *Lamp. Bot., Petiolaris stirpes*, a petiolar tendril, proceeding from the petiole of a leaf. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 164 The germ Polygonum to which there is no petiolar sheath. 1884 Bowers & Scott (*in Bate*) *Pharmacog.* 316 In the glandular cells of the petiolar appendages of Dandelion.

Also **Petiolary** *a.*, in same sense. *rare*—0.

1828 Webster, *Petiolar, Petiolary*.

Petiolate (pe·tiōlĕi), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petiolāt-us*, f. *petiol-us* Petiole: see -ate 1. In *F. pétiolé*.] Having or furnished with a petiole; stalked; borne or growing upon a petiole or stalk. **a.** *Bot.* 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Leaf, Petiolate Leaf*, one affixed to a plant by means of a peculiar petiole. 1785 Marsden *Linnæus's Bot.* 206, (1792) 251 The lower ones [leaves] petiolate, the upper sessile. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 132 When a leaf arises from the stem by means of a petiole it is said to be stalked or petiolate.

b. *Zool.*: see Petiole 2: *spec.* in *Entom.* Belonging to the division *Petiolata* of hymenopterous insects, with a stalked abdomen, as bees, wasps, etc.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiii. IV. 183 Insects that have a petiolate abdomen. 1898-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 320 Abdomen always petiolate.

Also **Petiolated** *a.*, in same senses.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 831 The leaves...of this species are constantly petiolated. 1898-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 840 Branchiopoda.—Two eyes *petiolated* and a frontal median ocellus.

Petiole (pe·tiōl). *Nat. Hist.* [= mod.F. *pétiole*, ad. L. *petiol-us* little foot, stem, stalk of fruit: specialized by Linnæus.]

1732 Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 40 *Petiolus. Pedunculus, Pedicellus* accessoriorum Synonyma sunt. Folia, quibus aperte desunt. Petiolus proxime folium, et *Pedunculus Fructificationem*.]

1. *Bot.* The footstalk of a leaf, by which it is attached to the stem; a leaf-stalk.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Petiole, petiolum*, among botanists, expresses that stalk which supports the leaves,...in the peduncle does the fructification. *Ibid. s.v. Leaf.* The oppositely placed...lobules stand opposite to one another on the common petiole. 1820 Hooker *Lect. Plants* 170 Leaves...gradually narrowed into long winged petioles.

2. *Zool.* Applied to a slender stalk-like structure supporting some part, as the eye-stalk in certain Crustacea, or the stalk connecting the abdomen and thorax in wasps, ants, and other insects.

1782 *Annales d'Hist. Nat.* I. (1802) 440 note, Crabs, whose eyes are placed on petioles, or stalks, and are moveable. 1898-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 721 Filaments of branchiæ numerous, placed on a petiole twisted spirally.

Petioled (pe·tiōld), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed 2.] Furnished with a petiole; petiolate.

1753 Martyn *Lang. Bot., Pedunculus Solium*, a Petioled or Pedicled leaf. 1807-24 F. E. Hulme *Wild Fl.* p. 216, Stem-leaves shortly petioled or sessile.

Petiolule (pe·tiōlĭūl). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *petiolul-us*, dim. of *petiolus* Petiole; also in mod.F. (Littré).] A partial or secondary petiole; the footstalk of a leaflet in a compound leaf.

1830 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. 2. 74 In all truly compound leaves the petiole is articulated with each petiolule. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 183 The divisions of the petiole...are then called petiolules, rachises, or partial petioles.

Hence **Petiolu·lar** *a.* [= F. *pétiolulaire*], pertaining to a petiolule; **Petiolu·late** *a.* [= F. *pétiolulé*], having, or borne upon, a petiolule.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Petiolular*. 1887 Bessey in *Nat. Sci.* Jan. 26 Leaflet 2...alternate, petiolulate.

Petiolous, obs. form of Petiolate.

Petipanik, *petty panic*: see Petty *a.* 3.

Petit (pe·tit, pĕtī), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **petyt**, 7 **petitt**; *3.* 5–6 **petyte**, 5–8 **-ite**, 7 **petitte**; 9. 7 **petoet**, **-e**. [a. F. *petit*, fem. *petite* (11th c.) = Pr. and Cat. *petit*, Olt. *pettito*, *pittito* (both in Florio, 1611). Found in Anglo-Fr. phrases or combs. from 13th c., and as an Eng. adj. in 14th c.; but before 1400 written also *pety*, later *petty*, which became the proper English form; but, beside this, *petit* continued in use, being still common in the 17th c., though little used in the 18th c., exc. as retained in legal phrases, or as influenced by modern French (in some phrases from which it still occurs). While it was still a living Eng. word the final *t* was pronounced, as shown by the frequent 16–17th c. spelling *petite*, *-yte* (in Eng. only a spelling-variant, not distinctively fem. as in Fr.). The stress varied; the alliteration and rhythm in *Piers Plowman* shows *pétit* (as does the surname *Pettit*); while the spellings *petuet*, *-oete*, show final stress.

The origin of *F. petit* is uncertain: 'the primitive type appears to have been **petittiare* or **petittiare*' (Darmest.), and as there is no such form in L., many scholars think it a derivative of a Celtic root *pett-* 'piece, piece, bit', wherein also It. *pezzo*, *F. pièce*, Eng. *piece*. Cf. Diez s.v. *Pièce*, Thurneysen *Zeitschrift*. s.v. *Pezzo*, Körting (1901), stem *pett-*, No. 7106.]

† **1.** Of small size, small; also occas. Fine or small in number. *Obs.*

a. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 240 Pouerte nis but a petit thinge ayeynes reuage to his owne. 1390 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 a petit brase morter. 1589 T. Nashe *To Q.'s Arrestwd Schoole* (C. C. Dd), The number is great ageynste you, hitherto exceeding your petit multitude. 1683 Salmon *Mod. Medicines* 291 This sort of petit Anhalts. 1691 *T. Phillips Reg. Rents* 398 Which declared the number of his Servants not to be small, petit, or inconsiderable. 1884 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1858) 303 A really handsome man,...with...as trim though somewhat petit figure.]

β. 1580 Digges *Stratioti* To his Bk. Kvij, Seasoning egs to pamper ladies to conserue al wil make them. 1598 Sir T. Hoby *Courtier* (1900) 41 113 Kisbuy a petite castle not farre from Tauigno. 1630 Fuller *Pisgah* i. xii. 42 Many other petite tracts of ground. 1677 Grew *Anat. Plants* i. vii. § 16 As in cutting a petite-coal Indian-Beane, may be seen. γ. 1880 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* v. § 4 The Gentilisme concessus of infinite petant Accasus. 1609 Thomas *Diary* (1849) 124 *Ita* the south east corner of that petante building.

† **2.** Of little importance or value; insignificant, trifling: = Petty *a.* 2. *Obs.*

a. 1380 Lanal. *P. Pl. A.* viii. 60 His pardoun is purgacio is petit, I leeue. 1534 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xii. 132 It was not meet ..that the Bishop [Bonner] should debase himself to such petit Functions of Preaching. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 72 But on these and such petit matters, I will not rowe longe leaues. a 1626 Sanys *Serm.* (1638) 6 Their grand Subject was Truth, and consequently these all petit Arts, and poor Additions. a 1731 North *Lives* (1826) III. 103 His name ..confined to some petit cycle in a money genealogy. 1732 Delaware *Fable* 19 (Pitt) taste .. was turned entirely towards the grand; he hated everything petit.

β. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 139 I passe by other petite faults. 1600 T. Asmore *Old Wives* 23 By a petite reason [may *alwaies* entreated] of Pelagius he was driuen to speake alwaies by threed. a 1630 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Eighteen to, He* all her petite suitors, so devote. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1815) III. 1203 In translating...and other petite employments.

† **3.** Subordinate, minor, as a small scale: = Petty *a.* 3. Sometimes as opposed to *grand*. *Obs.*

a. 1551 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. L. 5 v b, To name the sess of petyt & petye robbers of the sea. 1590 Hughes, Petit larcine, *Barratrie*...Petit larcine, *Intrusion*. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Hereford* x. (1662) 52 Milfred is petit Prince of the Country. 1722 J. Hughes *Stanhope*, 1815, *Italy* 173 The Staff, Petit Style of Painting, the Raccourci of Gothicism. 1764 Br. Nicholas in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 339 All the yellow and pink merchants are contendering...against the currency of them. 1883 *Greenleaf. Mag.* Oct. 383 In it [manor court of Tolgarseath] were accurately tried all petit cases relating to the inhabitants.]

β. 1590-6 Lambarde *Perambul. Kent* (1826) 12 Kent was then divided into three petite kingdomes. 1598 — *Eiren.* IV. xii. 629 To follow the guides of ..this poor father, petite literature, and some others. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* iv. i. 136. 1642 Howell *Medi. de Mund.* (1650) 4 Those subtenure and petite Kings, being in fact of that were not.

† **b.** Hence *Petit-briefing* adj., practising 'petit tallery': cf. 1902. 1552 in *N. & Q. Obs.*

1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* 125 The pettifelling Sessour there, South ladies with commendation.

4. In special collocations (rarely hyphened), as an earlier form or variant of *petty*: **petit-custom**: see Petty *a.* 5; **Petit Bag**, **cacon**, **captain**, **officer**: see Petty Bag, Petit cabon, Petty captain, Petty officer; also, **petit Cape**, Chapman, Constable, Jurors, Jury, Larceny, Sergeanty, -ture, Sessions, Treason.

¶ **5.** In some mod. French collocations adopted in English, as **petit banane**, a liquor distilled from *Cocos butyracea* in the West Indies; **petit chous**, **petit point**: see quots.; **petit verre**, a glass of liquor [*lit.* a small glass]. Also Petit-maître, Petit souper.

1858 Hoge *Yng. Kingd.* 198 The distilled plant furnishes the liquor called *eau de mantica*, or *petit banane*, in the West Indies. 1908 Pelham, *Petit Chous*, a sort of Paste for garnishing, made of fat Cheese, Flower, Eggs, Salt, etc., boil'd in a Pye-pan, and fry'd over with fine Sugar. 1880 Cassell's *Saturday Journ. Supplement* 30/1 *Point Lace*, this which is also known as "rose point" and "petit point." 1882 Tinsley's *Philip* 261, He announced the wines, and paid for the *petits verres*. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 522 [He] sipped his *petit verre*.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A little boy in a grammar-school; a junior schoolboy. Also *transf.* *Obs.*

1580-90 *Lyonesse Sch. Reg.* in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* (1906) XVI. 106 Perytie versus Apeseyne and Berg. 1631 Elyot (ed. 2) 200 Some...be so also called perforce over wanting letters. 1633 Mabbe *Celest. agost. Prol.*, 5, 162, Wks. 1683/2 A teacher of children, or as they call scoles one in the grammer scoles as rulus or a maister of the petytes. 1911

Pleas Conflict. Pighyte 125 We have discovered such a subtile secret to the petie pollicie of Tyguery. **1630** W. *Bentleman's Odyssey, Nauew. Sophist* 25 They...count those [shares] bankrupted; for that which receives the Petite is lost, is called the seventh Chance.

† **2.** A variety of domestic pigeon. *Obs.* rare.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Many sorts of Pigeons, such as Carriers, ...Barbs, Pelts, owls, spots [etc.]

‖ **Petite** (pətēt', pĕtē'), *a.* [In sense 1, obs. var. of PERT, now only as Fr. fem. of *petit* adj.: see PETIT.]

† **1.** A variant of PERT, q. v. (used without reference to gender or sex). *Obs.*

2. Now, of a woman or girl: Little, of small stature or size, tiny.

1784 J. Bisset in *Lett. Painted.* II. (1848) 132 His (Shipbeard's) women in general are either charged and fancy...or tiny and petite. **1791** Gouverneur *Cat. Williams* 32 Her person was petite and genteel. **1829** *Pop. Lady's Mo.* 292 The style of dress suitable to...the pretty and petite. **1879** W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 48, I know that Florence's slender petite figure cannot compare with mine.

3. In certain French collocations often used in Eng., as **petite morale**, minor morals, the ethics of every-day details; **petite plume**, a minor performance; in *pl.*, the minor writings of an author (formerly as Eng. *petite pieces*).

1710 Steele *Spect.* No. 542 ¶ 9 (The Fourth) always shuns those Tragick Entertainments with what they call a *Petite Piece*. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* xvii. 3 VI. 1356 The petite pieces of this eminent writer (Dryden)...are too numerous to specify here. **1804** Jeffrey *Ess.* (1844) I. 163 (They) composed a variety of petite pieces, and novels of golden gallantry. **1832** *Edin. Rev.* July 391 The dukes, and counsellors, and chamlains, which are, after all, the *petite morale* of a house. **1884** Harper *N. Republic* viii. 192 This country is...hardened against the *petite morale*.

Petit, o degree, obs. erron. form of PEDIGREE.

Petiteness (pĕ'titnĕs). [f. PETITE *a.* + -NESS.]

† **a.** Smallness, small size (*abs.*). **b.** Finikling or dainty fussiness; pusillanimity (*concr.*).

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 22. ch. 136 In respect of the smallness and petiteness of those little Animals. **1756** *Mod. Gentlewife's Trade.* 20, I could not manage their fons, from its petiteness, so as to play with chalices between. **1887** *Pall Mall* 11, 18 June 12 A nonfenfeau and rangfroon of dress and a performance of person about a number of them (Irish Members).

‖ **Petitio** (pĕti'ſio, pĕtī'ſi(ē)o). [L.: see next.] The Latin word for 'asking, begging, petitioning, petition', used in some phrases) esp.:

‖ **Petitio indusiarum,** *Law* = INDUSIARUM 2.

1908 in Phillips. **1897** Cassel's *v. Petition, Petitio indusiarum*, the name in the civil law as importance in the common law; namely, a motion made by the declaration of the plaintiff by the defendant, whereby to crave respite, or another day, to put in his answer.

‖ **Petitio principii** (pĕti'ſio prinſi'i,ai). *Logic* [lit. begging or taking for granted of the beginning or of a principle], a logical fallacy which consists in taking for granted a premiss which is either equivalent to, or itself depends on, the conclusion, and requires proof; an instance of this; a 'begging the question'.

1551 Turner *Rights.* 1 John v. 2–3 Wks. (1573) 200/1 Which kynde of disputyng whom men call *Petitio principii*, the proouing of two certaine thynges, eche by the other, and so no proouing at all. **1585** Jones *Math. Magnifing Wks.* 182 This argument is called *petitio principii*, which is, when a thing is taken to make proof, that is doubtful, and standeth in question, and ought itself to be proued. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 1. iv. 22/1 **1688** Dryden *Def. Rel. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 150 Have you not, instead of proof, in reason, there is only *petitio principii*. **1761** Hurdis *Fr. Church* IV. Introd., Had it not been for a *petitio principii*, the whole controversy had been settled at once. **1827** Whately *Logic.* iii. § 3. 140. **1887** Fowler *Deduct. Logic* (ed. 3) viii. 247 The argument is a circle in the most important case of the fallacy called *Petitio Principii* (or, as it is more properly termed, *Petitio Quæsiti*, begging the question).

Petition (pĕti'ən), *sb.* Also 4–7 -cion, 4–6 -cyon, -cyoun, etc. [a. F. *petition*, in OF. *peticion* (1108 C. in Littré), ad. L. *petītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *petīre* to aim at, seek, lay claim to, ask, beg.]

1. The action of formally asking, begging, supplicating, or humbly requesting; esp. in phr. *to make petition*, to ask, supplicate, or formally beg.

1477 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 57 He was forced humbly to pray him will to make petition to have *exit* From ty collectorie. **1509** Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 163 We thought to her we make petition. **1535** Coverd. (Heading) 1 Sa The highest petition of any other persone. **1611** Bible *Esther* vii. 3 Let my life be given me at my petition, and my people at my request. **1613** Tourneur *Transl. Poem.* Wks. (1930) I. 31 Petition signifying hearty asking or demanding, that implying the Thing demanded to be wholly to the Right and Power of them, that give. **1697** Congreve *Mourn. Bride* Wks. (1710) II. 69 Petition, reasonable petition, to the reason. **1872** Yeats *Growth Commerce* 1102 The company's charter could be renewed only on petition and payment of a fine.

† **b.** *Petition of the principle*: begging of the question; = PETITIO *principii*. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Heshins' Parl.* 303 He must have an ende whereunto, or else he shall grant him by such petition of principles. **1618** Crakanthorp *Defensa* (1622) 1 Or if the adhaerers to petition of the Principle begge with you leaue a Licence to the Gentrith. **1624** Lorkin *Examp. Conc. Disputes* & *Plato* Wks. (1657) I. 456/1 These verses are guarded, and imply a petition of a principle.

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2. A supplication or prayer; an entreaty; *esp.* a solemn and humble prayer to the Deity, or to a sovereign or superior; also, one of the clauses of a prayer, e. g. of the Lord's prayer.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 299 Wode inbrased him greatt to clethe & harnes, & bad him be cosaste of ile petition. **c 1389** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 383 (Bodl. Gg. 4. 27) And here complexyon & petycioun. **1450–83** Malory *Arthur* viii. l. 224 Now sayd this is my purpoyse for thys feest, that ye wylle gyve me eche of you dyverse sufficyaunte for this yerely wonde. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall the priest save the Lordes prayer, the people repeating after him every petition. **1611** Bible *Samuel* xxv. This one prayer yet considre, might I be heard. No long petition, speedy dispatch. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 733 What should he do, who never had for his Lord? What Name invent, what new Petition name? **1720** Gay *Long Story* 49 My Lady heard their joint petition. **1883** Runcie *Hilar. Eng.* 136 One petition to Sir Liberty, against sudden death, was written originally to her (St. Eustace).

b. *transf.* The matter of the petition; the thing asked or entreated: as in *to have or receive one's petition, to grant a petition.*

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 124 (Harl. MS.) Sithe I shall dye, I aske the law of you, sire, and but I may have my petycion or I dye. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Engl.* ccxxxvi. 251 b/1 His wyfe...he desired hem somedeal of his petycion. **1526** Tindale 1 *John* v. 15 We knowe that we shall have the peticions that we desyred of him. **1600** Shaks. *Twel. C.* v. 56 O Rome, I make that promise, If the redreue will follow (thou receiuest Thy full Petition at the hand of Beatrice.

3. A formally drawn up request or supplication; *esp.* a written supplication from an individual or body of inferiors to a superior, or to a person or body to authority (as a sovereign or legislature), soliciting some favour, privilege, right, or mercy, or the redress of some wrong or grievance.

1534–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 293/1 La Bille Petition...Anent the Statutes of Mortmayn and vses to be repelled. **1550** *Ibid.* V. 480/1 Agreith to this Petition of Reuocation, and the same accordit. **1594** tr. *Lambarde's Tutores* (1599) 17 They have none other remedy but to sue vnto the Lords by petition. **1600** Shaks. *Alls Well* v. i. 14 That it will please you To give this poore petition to the King. **1631** *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 1 The petition of Philip Burnell, whose Father was unjustly condemned, ore te tenus. **1756** Southgate in *Scots Mag.* XVIII. IV. 161 Then this great affair has ended like the Yorkshire petition, which has been the chief business of the house of commons this session. **1812** J. Smith *Panor. of Customs* (1821) 56 Cards are said to be delivered by Petition, when they are reserved for some legal purpose, and are allowed to be imported without the ordinary forms of an entry. **1834** H. H. Wilson *Brit. Indic* III. 320 They prepared a petition to the House against the Bill.

† **b.** *spec.* The form in which the Houses of Parliament formerly presented a measure for the king's granting: now represented by the passing of a bill for the royal assent. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1589 *Act 31 Eliz.*, *Tit.*, c. 2 Suchen acte accte causes to petition haithe a name par la commune de nostre realme, as one present parliament as in former (as mesme) [*sic*] **1414** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 20 In lyeng of his grete expedi[t] graunted but few bene hede yet lyeng be wanted to be Petition of the Comens, but be contrarie of his subgyng, whanby bey thinke be bounde vnfayenly their assent. **1432** *Ibid.* V. 52/1 A Petition passed 29 yer to the King in the Parlement by the Comyns of this lande. **1532** *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Every...statute ordeyned declared and augmented in this bill of petition. **1661** Newton *Plain Reason.* viii Another Act...by which it was provided, That no Parliament should be dissolved, till all the Petitions were answered: That is, in the Language of those times, till all the Bills, were finished. **1808** Coyne *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 3 It became...fully established in the reign of Rich. III. that no penal statute could be made on a private petition, without a formal and complete act of the whole legislature.

c. *Petition and Advice (Eng. Hist.)*: the Remonstrance presented by Parliament to Cromwell on 4 Apr. 1657.

1657–58 Whitelock *Mem.* (1732) 659/2 A Writing which they called, The humble Petition and Advice of the Parliament of England, Scotland, and Ireland to his Highness. *Ibid.*, This Petition and Advice was presented to his Highness by the House. **1897** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1908) II. x. 198, 266. **1845** Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) IV. v. 292 This 'Remonstrance' of Parl[t]., ...under the name 'Petition and Advice' presented to his Highness, became famous to the world as those saving words. **1884** C. H. Pearson in Low & Pulling *Dict. Engl. Hist.* 628/1 On the whole the Petition and Advice established a far more workable distribution of political power than the instrument of government.

d. *Petition of Right*: the parliamentary declaration of the rights and liberties of the people, set forth in the form of a petition to King Charles I, which was finally assented to by the king in 1628. Although not a formal statute or ordinance, 'it has ever been accepted as having the full force of law'. (See also 4 a.)

1627 *Act 3 Chas. I* (1628) The Petition exhibited to His Majestie by the Lordes Spirituall and Temporall and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, concerning divers Rights and Liberties of the Subjectes. [Confirmed.] All which they most humbly pray of your most Excellent Majestie as their Rights and Liberties. **1627** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 8 Yet all these proceedings and many other...produced no other resentment than the Petition of Right. **c 1676** Wiseman *Mem.* (1926) 201 The King gave another Answer to the Petition of Right,...which satisfied the Commons,...and so that excellent Law passed. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 134 This done as a preliminary security, and produced the petition of right. (Car. I.) **1804** Macpherson *Hist. Gt. Com.* I. Intro. The Historian Judges the 28th memorable appendix the Petition of Right. **1867** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 350 The Petition of Right, as this statute is still called, from its not being drawn in the common form of an act of parliament. **1894** Lt.-Governor Bell *Canad. Sec.* (1901) 118 The Petition of Right, whereby the Lords and Commons obliged the King to declare the illegality of requiring loans without Parliamentary sanction.

4. *Law.* **a.** *Petitions of right*: an ancient Common Law remedy against the Crown for obtaining possession or restitution of real or personal property: in Law Fr. *petition de droit*, L. *petitio regalis*. (*Encycl. Laws Eng.*)

1487–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 370/1 By Writte or Writtes, or by Petition or Petitions of right used. **1493** *Ibid.* VI. 72/1 Any Cuntelles...or Ecclesiasticus...where any persone or persones have had cumbredon by auncyelles of Parlement, or prohibicion by Tuenes, Petition of Right, Lyveres, or any Recontre by the cours of the comune lawe. **1698** tr. *Coke's Rep.* xi. 52 b (1826) II. 426. **1708** Blackstone *Comm.* III. xvii. 256 [1765] *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 140/1 *Petition* ...is used for that remedy which the subject hath to help a wrong done by the king: ...In which sense it is either general (by the king do his right...) Or it is special, when the conclusion and inducement are special, for this or that to be done, &c.] **1840** *Encyc. Civil.* XVIII. 340 In modern practice the petition of right is not resorted to, except in cases to which neither a traverse of office nor a monstrans de droit applies, or after those remedies have failed...The Latin term 'petitio jocalis' shows that the words are used in the sense of a 'petition *for right*'. **1858** *Encycl. Laws Eng.* s. v. *Petition of Right*, Stated in general terms, the only cases in which a petition of right is available are where the land or goods or money of a subject have found their way into the possession of the Crown.

b. A formal application in writing made to a court (*a*) for judicial action concerning the matter of a suit then pending before it (formerly called a *sensu petitionis*); (*b*) for something which lies in the jurisdiction of the court without an action, as a writ of *habeas corpus*, an order in bankruptcy, etc.; (*c*) in some forms of procedure initiating a suit or its equivalent: see quot. 1872.

1737 Rickaby in Petitioner *Reg. Chancery* 28 *Ad* 30 **1810–12** Bentham *Rationale Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 368 Petition is the name given to the instrument by which, in cases of bankruptcy, thanks are professed to the Lord Chancellor sitting in a judicial capacity superintendant to that of the commissioners of bankruptcy. **1828** Craig *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 342 Lord Hardwicke...*I did not think fit to determine the matter upon a petition, but thought it proper for a bill.* **1856** W. Rose *Dict. Law Suit.* 735 In the judicial acceptation of the Court of Session, a petition and complaint is the form in which certain matters of summary and extraordinary jurisdiction are brought under the cognizance of the Court. **1892** *Pitman Cycl.* XVIII. 331/1 A petition is an application in writing, addressed to the Lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, or to the Equity side of the Court of Exchequer, in which the petitioner states certain facts as the ground on which he prays for the order and direction of the court,...A common petition is a petition in a matter of which the court has already possession by virtue of there being a suit concerning the matter of the petition; and the petitioner is generally either a party to such suit, or he declares a title to some interest in the subject matter of the suit from a party to it. When there is no suit existing about the matter of the petition, it is called *ex parte* petition. *Ibid.* 331/2 A petition may be presented for the appointment of guardians to infants, and for an allowance for their maintenance. **1898** Wharton's *Law Lex.* (ed. 3) 704/1 Divorce and matrimonial causes, and many matters under the Lunacy Regulation Act, are commenced by petition. *Ibid.*, Municipal Election Petitions are tried by a barrister under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

† **5.** *Math.* A postulate: an axiom. *Obs.*

1599 Mark *Dyalogy* 1 Wks. 141/1 There two thinges were to me two as new petitions, and no plaine to a christen man, as any petition of Euclids geometry is to a reasonable man. **1570** Billingsley *Euclid's* 1. post. 1 *After the definitions...* vse follow petitions, which are the second kynd of principles. *Ibid.*, Petitions, are certain generall conclusions, or plaine, and so principiates, that they are perceiued to be true as soone as they are vttered. **1658** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 31 Also certain petitions are commonly received into the number of principles: as, for example, that a straight line may be drawn betweene two points. **1709** J. Wood *Pract. Guide* (1734) 10 Postulata, or Petitions. That any Number may be doubled,...by taking another Number from it. **1735** Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 190/1 *Postulate*, a demand, petition, or a problem of so obvious a nature as to need neither demonstration, nor explanation, to render it more plain or certain.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *petition-form, -mongar, -writer*; **petition crown**, a pattern crown-piece presented to Charles II by Thomas Simon, and bearing his request for its comparison with the work of John Rooter by whom he had been superseded at the mint.

1892 *Numismatic Chron.* XVI. 159 Simon's 'Petit Plate' ...These exist four varieties,...that which has on the edge Simon's Petition to Charles II. to be employed on his new coinage, and which is consequently known by the name of the Petition Crown. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 2 Nov. 5/3 The Petition Crown piece, of which a specimen was sold on Wednesday for £ 300, was the bronze Simon's patent against foreign bribes. **1887** Pollock *Spinoza* v. 96 The brave document was inspired by some petition-monger. **1906** *Daily News* 30 Apr. 6/2 A hero to hero-worshippers, clothes and petition-writers to get a beating.

Petition (pĕti'ən), *v.* [f. PETITION *sb.*; cf. med.F. *petitionner* (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To address or present a petition to; to make a humble request or supplication to;

spec. to address a formal written petition to (a sovereign, a legislative body, person in authority, or court).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 183 You know, I have, perhaps‖d All the Gods for my prosperity. 1637 *Documents* 291 Prynne Candem ye Scholler was the parliament petitioned his Majestie that their church might not be pull‖d downe. 1788 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. 141 There still remains a fourth subordinate right, appertaining to every individual, namely, the right of petitioning the king, or either house of parliament, for the redress of grievances. 1849 CROKER *Diguet Jud.* 47 V. also Lord Denbigh petitioned the House of Lords for a bill to set aside an amendment made in a fine, levied in the Court of Great Sessions in Wales. 1849 SIMON ARCHIV. *Handb's Mem. Kirk* II. 253 To petition the emperor to hold an ecclesiastical council in the German nation. 1857-8 SHARP *Athens.* x. ii. 186 They petition Pitts for a guard.

b. To solicit, ask, beg for (a thing).

1830 HAYDON *Jrl. George IV.* The pictures of some years or Coventry, petitioning ... the whole and hanging hand of us great a habit. 1870 CHARLES *Faded Leaf* xvi. *Confidant*, All that I hope, petition, or expect.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To address or present a petition, to make petition, to make a humble request or entreaty, to ask humbly (*for* something).

1839 HOWARD *Mathematical Lect.* Wks. 1862 IV. 126 You petition, hence *For Men and Money!* 1839 LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* Bk. iii. Westminster Bridge was petitioned for. 1866 ESTHER *Londoner* IV. 72 The method of gaining admission into the hospital is by petitioning to the committee. 1878 LYTTON *Alice* iv. v. The Colonel petitioned for three days' consideration. 1897 TENNYSON *Prince.* vi. 300 Then Violet ... Petition'd me for him.

Hence **Petitioned** (*pɛtɪ·ʃənd*) *ppl. a.*

1824 H. HOOD in *Daily News* 21 June 6/1 That the petitioned should not misunderstand us.

Petitional (*pɛtɪ·ʃənăl*), *a. rare.* [f. PETITION *sb.* + -AL. Cf. *conditional*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a petition.

1800 W. WATSON *Numismatics* (1802) 120 A very formal honest, petitional or supplicative. 1841 BOWRING *Early Pop. xi* A. 1660. hath come from the Clerk, a petitional order, graciously accepted by you. 1857 BOWRING *Chr. Ward* ii. viii. (1860) 333 Working toward a grand petitional harmony with them.

Petitionarily, *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a petitionary manner: (in quot. 1646) by way of *petitio principii* or supposed assumption.

1824 *Sophila. Mann. Friends* I. v. How humble to solicit, yea petitionarily to importune you! Malevole, for the hungry gnaw of an unsatisfied, lean-starving, o'thunderous. 1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 191 This doth but petitionarily beleive a doctrinall in the heavens.

Petitionary (*pɪtɪ·ʃənărɪ*), *a.* [ad. med.L. *petitionāri-us*, f. *petitiōn-em* PETITION: see -ARY 1; cf. F. *pétitionnaire* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of the nature of, consisting of, containing or characteristic of a petition.

1579 J. STOCKER in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) Pref. (1821) I. 160 Those three petitionary types. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 2 Petitionarie prayer belonged only to such as stand in need of relief from others. 1611 R. JOHNSON *Carlisle* (c. 1.) It is our best petitionary branch That draws here to this greatness. 1708 NORRIS *Misc. Pieces* IV. 132 [It. Gentle presented a Petitionary Remonstrance. 1893 TENNYSON *Becket* 113 Clasps hands and that petitionary grace Of warm reverence imbibed on my side spoke.

2. Of persons: Suppliant, entreating, petitioning. *Obs. or arch.*

1589 SHAKS. *Com. v.* i. 61 I ... restore thee to pardon Rome, and thy petitionary Countrimen. 1600 *Lond. Lamb. Peas.* v. *Two Knaves of Man*, Yis say no to a poor petitionary rogue.

†**3.** Containing an assumed assumption or *petitio principii*. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. viii. 201 From plains and natural principles, the doubt may be fairely solved, and not charge up from preliminary foundations and principles unestablished.

†**Petitionate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *petitiōn-em* PETITION + -ATE 3: cf. *ambitionate*, etc.] *a. trans.* To address with petitions, supplicate, petition. *b. intr.* To make petition; to address or present a petition.

1624 BP. MASSINGBERD *Synopsis Addit.* 120 They mean then profitable to petitionate in whatsoever they shall petitionate God for unto. 1645 in Carte's *Corr.* (Surtees) I. 76 It will be time enough to write from you anyway, and in no case time to petitionate till something be done.

Petitionee (*pɛtɪʃənī·*). *U. S., Law.* [f. PETITION *v.* + -EE.] The person or party against whom a petition is filed, and who is required to answer and defend.

1789 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1880) XIII. 280 Unless the petitioner would ... execute bonds of bond to the petitioner for the whole added together. 1787 *Ibid.* 618 Under the circumstances the petitioner ought not in equity to be holden to answer the same to the petitioner. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Petitionee*, a person cited to defend against a petition. 1897 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Petitioner (*pɪtɪ·ʃənəɹ*). [f. PETITION *sb.* + -ER 1: cf. *petitioner*, *commissioner*, etc., and med.L. *petitionārius* beggar, f. *petitiōn-em* PETITION.

In earlier use than PETITION *sb.*, but, after the introduction of the latter, commonly viewed as its agent-n. (= -ER 2).

1. One who presents a petition; one who petitions. *For quot.* 1402, cf. PETITION *sb.* 3 b.

1402 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 91 Considerings that the Custom of yours land ... hire as well favorable as Petitioners. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. A ij b, I shal be a continuall petitioner vnto almyghtye God for your preservation. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24, I would be understood ... an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender consciences of dissenters may have the free and sweet use of conviction. 1792 *Annual W. Ind* I. 182, 180 The relief desired by the petitioners. 1875 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 314 Some petitioners called to be heard by counsel.

b. *Hist.* One of those who signed the address, also called ABHORRERS (cf. quot. 1681 s. v.), to Charles II in 1680, petitioning for the summoning of Parliament. Opposed to ABHORRER 2.

1792-1850 [see ABHORRER 2].

2. *Law.* **a.** A plaintiff in an action commenced by petition. **b.** A petitioning creditor.

1503 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 256/1 By whiche longe tracte of time, the said Justices and Petitioners were and sholde be disencharged. 1592 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 26 Alas Sir, I am but a poore Petitioner of our whole Townership. 1764-7 [see PETITIONING]. 1893 PITMAN *Eng. Laws in Ecclés. Matters* II. 235/1 Praying the tendency to cause his fact, authorizing the petitioner, as such creditor, to promulge his complaint to the Master's Court of Bankruptcy. 1898 BURGESS *Hist. U. S.* III. 58 (1901) The question as presented by Downing was already decided in favor of the petitioners. *Rep. Exp. Divorce* 1/16, The judge pronounced a decree *nisi*, the petitioner to have the custody of the children.

Peti·tioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. PETITION *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of making or presenting a petition.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Dialue.*, etc. Wks. (1711) 210 They could not be heard, or acknowledge the smallest favour, either in the matter of their petition or in the answer of their petitioning. 1789 DALRYMPLE *Comm. IV.* 142 Nearly related to this head of riots is the offence of tumultuous petitioning. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. II. 398 Jeeres ... had treated modest petitioning as a crime.

Peti·tioning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That petitions; supplicating, humbly begging.

Petitioning creditor, one who applies for an adjudication in bankruptcy against his debtor (*Webster*).

1802 BELSHAM *Sermons* (1806) 111 This priesthood and Knightly honour! Which bowing low to long petitioning suits. 1829 MILNE *Index*, s. Wks. 1861 III. 302 Unarm'd and Petitioning People. 1894 PITMAN *Eng. Laws in Ecclés. Matters* II. 235/1 *Proof* to be given before them [counsels. clerks of the Court of Bankruptcy] of the petitioning creditor's debt ... and of the act of bankruptcy, the trader is declared a bankrupt. 1894 E. B. KENNEDY *Dog Lovers* 4 A pony standing on his hind legs like a petitioning poodle.

Petitionist. *nonce-wd.* [See -IST.] One who makes a practice of petitioning; a professional or proficient petitioner.

1822 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge*, I met a miserable old man, not a needlessly-sober thereabouts; a lack-beggar, not a verbal petitionist.

Petit-maître (*pɛtɪ,mɛ·tɹ*). [Fr., lit. little master.] An effeminate man; a dandy, fop, coxcomb.

1710 *Addison Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 3 All his Hair were Petits Maîtres, and all his Women Coquets. 1711 RICHARDSON *Gentleman* (1760) II. v. 67 The young gentry, in such an age of petit maîtres, go for single men. 1712 *Ibid.* II. 67 Unarm'd, I as this. A late companion for the petits-maîtres of the House. 1845 JAMES *Forest Days* (1846) 57 The long and tangling tresses of the locks and he were worn ... one of the distinguishing marks of a petit maître of that day.

attrib. 1734 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 30 July, A little, petit petit-maître figure. 1881 MACKENZIE *S. Inglewood* xxxviii. 237 He had, the look of a petit maître, and even, when in more contemptible suit of a petit maître price.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Petit-mai·trehūd,** **Petit-mai·trehism.** So ‖ **Petite-maîtresse,** the female counterpart of a *dandy*, an *dilettante*.

1818 LORD MORPETH *Fr. Mountebs* (1819) II. 1. 88 (Hazl.) At the head of these petit maîtresses stood Miss Crawley. 1820 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 220 None of the petit-maîtreship of the art. 1824 *Ibid.* X. 508 We ... begin to give up our old views of these consistency, gaiety, and petit-maîtrehism. 1825 SCOTT *Fortunes* xxix. 'You speak, my friend, Master Edmund,' said the petite-maîtresse, sinking back on the downy couch. 1840 *Fraser's Coll.* XXIII. 680/1 *Pendennis* The Pendennis style of thinking and air of petit-maîtreship affected by the spacious lukewarm antiquary.

‖ **Petit mal** (*pɛti mal*). [Fr., = the little evil.] The milder or imperfectly developed form of epilepsy, when the fits are abortive or incomplete.

1898 H. *Ivy Epileptic's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 190 From consideration of the 'little attacks' (*petit mal*.) 1892 *Daily News* 2 May 5/3 It is impossible in one examination to say whether a man suffers from petit mal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 900 The attacks of petit mal which many accompany hemicrania. *Ibid.* VIII. 32 Paroxysmal vertigo in hysterical patients has been called hysterical *petit mal*.

†**Peti·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [n. L. *petītor* a candidate, agent-n. from *petīre* to seek.] A seeker, applicant, candidate.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1614) 122 The Romane Petitors laboured by bribery, etc. 1654 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. ¶ 38 A very proper Petitor or competitor, the Bishop himself being never a petitor for the place, but desired of the others.

Petitory (*pɛtɪtərɪ*), *a.* [ad. late L. *petitōri-us*, f. *petītor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. Characterized by asking, soliciting, or begging; petitionary, supplicatory. *Now rare.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 60, I suppose it needeless to commend unto you by petitorie or commendatorie letters [a man such as he is]. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 2 (1727) 63 The proper course of violence are expressly vocal and petitory by the voice of God. 1700 *Windsor Corr.* (1874) II. 356 The opinion of friends at London, that no petitory clause for protection and favour should be in. 1864 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid.* I. v. 299 As an equivalent to more petitory lines...there were verses.

2. *Law.* Characterized by laying claim to something; *to petitory action*, etc., an action claiming title or right of ownership, as distinct from mere possession, to anything; **b.** *spec.* in *Sc. Law*: see quot. 1773.

1600 FULBECKE *and Pr. Pandl.* 48 In our Law it is held, that there is no difference, where a man sueth land depending a writ petitorie of the same land, or the plee is depending the writ. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scot.* IV. i. § 47. 693 Petitory actions are so called, because some claimant is made upon the defender, in consequence either of a right of property or useful to the pursuer. Thus, actions for restitution of moveables, actions of poinding, of succumbing, and indeed all personal actions upon contracts, or quasi contracts, which the Romans called *condictiones*, are petitory. 1847 in Alton *Diocesan Hists.* (1897) 334 The words should contain declaratory conclusions as well as petitory conclusions, adapted to bring out the Sheriff's views. 1880 HUDDESTON *Usages* 11. § 30 The petitory formula is that in which the pursuer asserts that the thing in dispute is his. 1900 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 11/8 A petitory action by the Patents Company ... for payment of £1500.

3. That involves a *petitio principii*. *rare.*

1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 63 The fact of the statistical reality is not only petitory but impossible. 1856-7 *Metaph.* (1870) II. xxvi. 142 Any hypothesis is petitory to proportion as...it involves nothing petitory, merely supposed.

‖ **Petit pâté.** *Now only as* Fr. (*pɛti pâte*). Also 5 poty-petty, 7 petty-potty, petitt pastè, petipate, 8 potty patee. [*F. petit* little, and *pâté* pasty, pie.] A small patty or pie.

1440 *Anc. Cookery in Household. Ord.* (1790) 430 Payn poté, and pety-pettys and custys and dowcetes. a 1644 RAYMOND *Memoirs* (Camden) 9 A Shell I make petty patees of this? 1658 T. BLOUNT *Fragmenta Vetust.* 71 (Halliwell) A Town of petite Pastimes Bravery. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/1 *Petipates* are Pies made of Carps and Eels, first roasted, and then reboyld, and with Spices made up in Pies. 1787 F. GROSE *Lett. Irish* (1880) I. 59 Mademoiselle Gerbier, late the beau of—Lord Weymouth—Queen, by eating too many *petits pates*. Petite pates were at that time very much in fashion. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 82 Sausages are adorned with petit pates.

‖ **Petit souper** (*pɛti supe*). [*F. petit* little, and *souper* supper.] A little supper; an unceremonious supper to which a few intimates are admitted; orig. in reference to the French court in the 18th century.

1783 *Jrnl. Eng.* 19 18 Those *petit soupers* of which the king [of France] is so fond. 1829 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* v. I. Among the gnats who often visit Till the Devil's petits-soupers. 1842 LOCKE in *Life* (1891) II. 149 After the concert a petit-souper.

Pe·tkin, Pe·tling, nonce-diminutives of Pet 1.

1863 WILKIE LEE *Annie Warleigh* II. v. She tried to move Katherine's tiny pelkin. 1878 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 183 Be scanned and be-kissed pettings!

Petong, obs. form of PAKFONG.

Petonsa, petowsa, obs. Sc. forms of PITSOMA.

Petralogy, etc., error. f. PETROLOGY, etc.

Petrasel, obs. form of PETRONEL.

Petrarchal (*pɛtɹɑ·kăl*), *a.* [f. *Petrarch*, It. *Petrarca*, personal surname + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Italian poet Petrarca or Petrarch (1304-74). So **Petrarchan** *a.* (also as *sb.* = *Petrarchist*), **Petrarche·sque, Petrarchi·an** *adjs.*; **Petrarchism** (*pɛtɹɑ·kĭzm*), imitation of the style of Petrarch; **Petrarchist,** an imitator of Petrarch; **Petrarchi·stical** *a.*, imitative of Petrarch; **Petrarchize** *v. intr.*, to imitate Petrarch's style.

1818 KEATS *Let.* Wks. 1883 III. 230 Were it my choice, I would reject a Petrarchal connection. 1827 HERBERT *Lect. Apr.*, Poems (1870) 3, 1260, The sonnets, &c. are much more to my taste than that "Petrarchan" race. 1878 *Athenæum* 18 May 624/2 Confessing the structure of his sonnet to the Petrarchian type. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 3 Wyatt ... bound upon the wheels of both—the peculiar conceit of the Petrarchists, the artistic terse virtue of the Alexandrine. 1831 MILMAN *Hist. Lit.* ix. v. § 10 note, It is "Petrarchesque" in a high degree. a 1860 R. GRAY *Poems* (1854) 12 In His sweet "Petrarchian lay. 1881 *Examin. Rev.* XIII. 106/1 From this period [14th century] also dates that literary phenomenon known under the name of "Petrarchism." 1883 ROBERT STEVENSON'S *Life. Rem.* (1898) I. xv. 458 He ridiculed both the poleaxe and "Petrarchism." 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* 253 The ideal of Petrarch was formalized and abused by the Petrarchists. 1893 *Poems Monmouth* 11. 9, (1746) 108 Pastoralist, neo Gospel, Spenserized, and "Petrarchistical elevations. 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Supper*, Wks. (Grosart) II. 93 All the noblest Italian, French, and Spanish Poets, have in their seuerall Volues "Petrarchized. 1601 CHETTLE, *Perimedes*, 21 Petrarchize it, as some do, a mistresse brow. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 440 That was the direction in which he (Surrey) Petrarchized.

Petrary (*pɛtɹărɪ*). *Now only Hist.* [ad. med.L. *petrāria* fem. (Du Cange), f. *petra* stone = OF. *perrière*. Cf. also It. *petriere* masc. (Florio) = Sp. *pedrero*, F. *pierrier*, all in same sense.] A mediæval military engine for discharging stones: = PERIERE, PERRIER.

1820 HALLAM *Camden's Brit.* I. 400 On the East side [there are] planted one Petrarie and two Mangonells. 1788 SCHOMBERG *Naval Chron.* (1802) I. 200 Charging with logs under the condemning the petrary. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 330 The catapultæ, the manuballistæ, the chamalopardi, and the petrary, were special machines for discharging ...stones.

Petre (pī·tər). Also 7 **peetre**, 7–9 **peter**. [In sense 1, abbreviation of SALTPETRE; in sense 2, ad. L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα rock.]

1. = SALTPETRE. (*Now only technical colloq.*)

1595 [see PETRE below]. 1616 BEAUM. *Scythe Tr.* II. i. A Mixture of Pulverized Sulphur without Coale. 1644 *New Gunnery* (1670) 6 Cannons & Gunpowder were only made of peeter, that would be more strong than powder made of peeter, Coal and Brimstone. 1687 T. HANMER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 460 To see whether it will throw into Chrystals of Peeter. 1889 BLACKMORE *Lorna* II. i. The fire of kindle lays hold of the peeter with a spluttering noise and a leaping.

† **b.** *Also petre-salt. Obs.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 28. 4/2 The Peter-salt is that which is irrepairable if lost, in the Sea or Ground. 1708 WOODWARD *Mem. Fossils* 36 with. Water, which...in its native State, is call'd Peter-Salt; when refin'd, Salt-Peter. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 72 To let the lye taste off from the petre-salt.

c. attrib., as † **petre man**, a manufacturer of saltpetre (*obs.*).

1599 *Pass. Joseph* in 1. 47 That salt, whereof the Peter-men doe gather a bushell or two at the most, from thirty tunnes of earth.

† **2.** *Oil of petre*: rock-oil, petroleum. *Obs.*

1633 WESTON *Angler* 181 170 A small glass of Scotch-...oyle in it, or annointed with *Oyle of Peter* called by some, *Oyle of the Rock*. 1637 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 344 There is likewise [Sicily] from this Stone, an Oil which may be used for Oil of Peter. 1730 *Compl. Farm. Pract.* I. 48 Take red and unsublimed Oil of Petre, and anoint therewith... the Part affected.

Petrean (pĭtrī·ăn), *a. rare.* ? Obs. [f. L. *petra* rock (= F. *pétrée*, It. *petrea*, a. Gr. πετραῖος rocky, stony, f. πέτρα rock) + -AN. (Hence the name *Arabia Petræa*, Arabia the rocky.)] Rocky; of or pertaining to rocks or stones; of Arabia Petræa.

1630 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 260 Arabia Petræa...flourish the true Syria from Cæsar: this Petrean countrey is rich, exacting rare duties to the lords of Incita lodge. 1813 C. S. FORD *Cabiri* II. 248 We have already found in that country the ancient petraic worship established.

Petrefy (pĕtrĭfī), [ad. med. Sch. L. *petrefīt-*, f. *petra* as + -FY.] = PETRIFY.

1901 *Worcestershire Dial. Correspondent*, 100 Hamstrey, Elmley, Pensley, Quadbury, Throckey [*Petrefying, petrifying, stonifying*]...and white Catchards of Quadbury. 1902 St. B. DONNELLAN *Wycliff's Mss. Phrases* I. [I. Levit. What makes a stone to be a stone? Petrefy. Therefore beauty, petrefy, are substantial forms.

Petrel (pe·trĕl). Also 7 **pittorel**, 8 **pittrel**, **petrill**, **pettarill**, 8–9 **petterel**. [Occurs in 1678 as *pittorel*, in 1703 spelt *petrel* by Dampier, who says that the name was derived from that of St. Peter: see quot. If this was so, *petrel* may have been a formation analogous to *cockerel*, *dotterel*, *haggard*, *pickerel*; or might represent a Latin dim. of *Petrus* (e.g. *Petrillus*, *Petrellus*).

The name appears first in Eng.: it occurs in F. (*pétrel*) as a term of Ornithology in Buffon (1780) to Buffon (1783) it was app. an Eng. word requiring explanation. The Norwegian *Soren Petersen*, and *Pedersdegn* (Denmark 1768), and Ger. *Petrel* suggest that also here the name, the Eng. and app. suggested by it: they support Dampier's explanation. (But it is of course possible that the word had some other source, represented by *pittorel*, and that the association with *Peter* was due to popular etymology.)]

A small sea-bird, *Procellaria pelagica*, with black and white plumage and long wings; hence extended (with qualifications) to any species of the genus *Procellaria* (distinctively called Storm-Petrels or Stormy Petrels), or of the family *Procellaridæ*, or order *Tubinares*, esp. of the subfamily *Procellariinæ*.

New 1901, 1894.

1678 PHILLIPS *Pemb. Trav. Mem. Lambeth in Ann. Reg.* 1. 178/1 He Saw many Pittorels about the Ship. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 1. 97 As they fly, they put the Water alternately with their Feet, as if they walkt upon it: for which reason the Seamen give them the name of Petrels, in allusion to St. Peter's walking upon the Lake of Gennesareth. 1728 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 186 The Pittrel or Storm-Fowl. 1787 CARTERET in *Hawkesworth Voy.* (1773) I. 398 The petterils, to which sailors have given the name of Mother Carey's Chickens. 1788 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 492 The whole genus of Petrels have a peculiar faculty of spouting from their bills, to a considerable distance, a large quantity of pure oil. 1876 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 487 Stormy petrel. 1880 HARTINGTON *Addr. Br. Assoc.* II. 5 Which...shows a tiny gale of wind, the stormy Petrel rushes to appearance. 1898 *Pall. A.G. Pyne* Wks. 1861 IV. 103 Mother Carey's geese, or the great petterell...The great petrel is as large as the common albatross and is sometimes 6ft. 3 inches in extent. 1893 CASSELL *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 324 The Storm Petrel...combining the long leaf of a Swift, and possessing accordingly enduring powers of flight. **a 1839** in *Poems Pilots, &c. Lancaster*, etc. 20 Find petrels entered about the sea. 1844 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 0.1., The term Petrels, *Procellariæ*, in which...are combined Genera as different...as the Diving Petrels, *Pelecanoides* or *Halodromus*, the Storm-Petrels, *Procellaria*, the Fin-footed Petrels, *Puffinus*, the Fulmar, the Shearwaters and others...The common Storm-Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*...Summer visitor, sometimes between the end of March and the beginning of...such as Lundy's or the Fork-tailed Petrel, *Cymodroma Grallaria*...and Wilson's Petrel, *Oceanites oceanicus*, the type of the Family Oceanitidæ...The Cape-Pigeon or Pintado Petrel, *Daption capensis*, is one that has long been well known.

Fig. **1662** *Stat. Realm* 13 Supp. 310 H. HOGE...is the petrel of Innovators, unwilling to the motion of passion, and the cork fish of the elements that determine honest actions.

b. Locally applied to the Kittiwake.

1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 26 [The] Kittiwake...inhabits the remotest cliffs of Flamborough head. [Also] Where it is called Petrel.

Petrel, var. PETRAL, *Obs.* **Petrenail**, obs. f. PETRONEL. **Petreol**, obs. f. PETROL. **Petrera**, -ro, obs. var. PETRERO, a small gun.

Petrescent (pĭtre·sĕnt), *a. Techn.* [f. L. *petra* rock, stone + -ESCENT.] Properly, Becoming converted into stone or petrified; but usually, Having the quality of petrifying, petrifactive. (In quot. 1727, Tending to form 'stone' or calculus.)

1683 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 15 A Liquor abounding with petrescent parts may...turn Wooden Pipes (where it is a petrifying Spring) into a kind of Stone. 1698 HOOKE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 316 Concerning petrescent Springs. 1727 *Phil. Trans.* L. 216 The petrescent quality of his urine was destroyed. 1783 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 108 He thought it possible to make oysters and mussels breed pearls by feeding them with a proper petrescent liquor. 1809 H. *Hone Journal* n. 456 Round the lapidescent...pavement towards east.

So **Petre·scence**, **Petre·scency**, the process of petrifaction; formation of calculus.

1680 J. CROSSE in *Vare Holocaust's Catal.* 126 That which I have said...of the Nature of the Stone, concerning the stony seed, and no of petrescency or the manner of seeing to stones. 1683 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 22 None of the enumerated ways of Petrescence...deserves to be look'd upon as satisfactory. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 140 It seems...that petrifactions are carried on in opposite circumstances to modern times, and the successive progress of petrescence.

Petricolous (pĭtrĭkŏlăs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. **petricola* (L. *petra* rock + *colĕre* to inhabit) + -OUS; in mod.F. *pétricole* (LITTRÉ).] Inhabiting rocks; saxicolous; lithobiontous.

1858 HOUGH *Expos. Linn. Petricolæ*...shells found in stone or hard rocks which their animals pierce; petricolous.

Petrie (pe·trĭ), *v. Mineralogy.* [ad. F. *pétrir* to kneel, in OF. *perrir*—L. type **petrīre*, f. *petra* rock.] = KNEAD, in MINERALOGY. To kneel in massage.

1887 D. MACLISE *Art Manager* 31 Any of the changing between his thumb and four fingers those of the patient, he points all the circumference for a few minutes. *Ibid.* 38 Petrie slightly when he presses the centre of the hand.

Petrifaction (pĕtrĭfă·kʃən). Also 6–9 erron. **petre-**. [f. PETRIFY, after *satisfaction*, *stupefaction*, from *satisfy*, *stupefy*, L. *satisfactio*, *stupefactio*, etc., instead of the etymological form PETRIFICATION.]

1. The action of petrifying, or condition of being petrified; conversion into stone or stony substance; in *Path.* formation of 'stone' or calculus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 That small is soft under water, but speedily hard as stone as it ariseth unto the open...are here count to be fossils, from its sudden petrifaction, and strange induration. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. I. Petrifaction*, is properly the changing of a vast Body into Stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before; and the Action by which this is performed, is called, *Petrifactation*. 1800 P. CARMICHAEL *Obstetr. Studies. The 142* What are called petrifactions or the formation of stony substances by means of water. 1809 G. DUNCAN in *Lect. Sch.* (1848) II. 180 Petrifaction...[that] tends a) well for the conversion of vegetable and animal substances into other consisting objects. 1846 *Gilbert's Agric. Mod.* 8. 193 Dead insects lying in the midst of living insects are prone to calcification and petrifaction.

b. *fig.*: cf. PETRIFY 2.

1710 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. § 27 The principles of compassion...broke through the petrifaction, and would shew that it could not really be eradicated. 1800 HARLEY *Lect. Dreams. Lect.* 111 This is making a petrifaction both of love and poetry. 1808 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bk.* (1879) II. 248 To say honor and petrifaction. 1813 TRENCH *Rem.* 170 The common assumption that Island is identical with natural and religious petrifaction.

2. *concr.* Something petrified, or formed by conversion into stone; a stony concretion formed by the petrifying of an organic body, as in fossils, or by the deposition of mineral substance from solution in water or other liquid, as in stalactites and stalagmites.

1662 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 141 So far are these stones from being petrifactions. 1692 RAY *Disc.* ii. iv. (1732) 131 His curious Collection of Petrifactions. 1758 J. E. *La Dixmerie's Observ. Invap.* (1778) 170 Impressions on the Blood to form Concretions and Petrefactions. 1802 CLEGG in *Ann. Reg.* 147 There was discovered under the cliff...the complete petrifaction of a crocodile, seventeen feet in length. 1846 DICKENS *Dombey* xxii. Clothing and retaining like a petrifaction of an arbour over the Dombeys. 1872 RICHARDSON *Palmist* 4 Fossils, or as they are often termed, petrifactions. *Ap.* 1808 HARLEY *Relig. Poetry* (1809) 126 He gives you the petrifaction of a sigh. 1856 STANLEY *Jewish Ch. Pref.* xxv. (1868) 249 The Rhine of Luxuries is the petrifaction, as to speak, of the 'Last Sigh of the Crusader.'

Petrifactive (pĕtrĭfă·ktĭv), *a.* [f. stem of *petrifact-ion* + -IVE: cf. *satisfactive*.] Having the quality of petrifying; causing petrifaction.

1796 [see T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* as next]. 1797 The Lapidescent, and petrifactive matrices of land bodies. 1798 W. PEYCE *Min. Cornwall.* 101 The petrifactive quality of water. 1847 R. MANTELL *Pict. Rocks* iii. 142 The famous fossil-mine of Cambridge, lashed up by the petrifactive properties of a chalk of limestone.

Petrifiable (pe·trĭfaĭăbl), *a.* rare—°. [f. PETRIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being petrified. So mod. Dicts.

Petrific (pĭtrĭ·fĭk), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. med.L. *petrific-us*, f. *petra* rock, stone: see -FIC.]

1. Having the quality of petrifying; making something into stone, or as hard as stone; petrifactive, petrifying; in *Path.* causing the formation of 'stone' or calculus.

1662 MARINE *P. L.* x. 297 The aggregated Soyle Death with his Mace petrific...So with a Trident smote. 1690 W. SUTTON *Disord. Rev.* 136 Imbued with a Sulphurous, and of I know no saltpetrifick property. 1693 CONGREVE *Taking of Namure* 21, *Wing'd Dreams*, with Fetlock plaited Of Gossamer's head. 1728 *Season in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 3d Continuance of the petrific Quality in some Parts of the Lough. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 448 The progress of petrific conversion may be stayed in a considerable depth in compressed...strata. 1830 LD. QUEENS *Bishop. Ladies Who* 180 II. 22 Stiffened, as by the petrific touch of Death.

Ap. 1729 Salmon *Wanderer* i. 36 (Winter's) Breath A mineral Damp, that strikes petrific Death. 1781 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. ii. A look meant to be nothing less than petrific. 1812 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* IV. 89 No society is...so Gorgonic and petrific in its influences upon others.

2. Locally in passive sense: Petrified, stony.

1804 Anna Seward *Mem. Darwin* 214 Marble and other petrific substances. 1886 F. P. SMART in *Chicago Advance* 12 May 290 In Heidelberg, Calvinism is plastic, fermental, dynamic; in Wittenberg, petrific, schematic, dogmatic.

† **Petri·feate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [L. type **petrificāre* (It. *petrificare*, F. *pétrifier*): see -ATE 3.] = PETRIFY. So † **Petrifi·cation** n., petrifying.

1623 PEDRO *Montagne* iv. xxxvii. (1632) 437 There was some gentle or petrificant quickne. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* 11. 56 Though our hearts petrificated were, Yet cannot That thy law be grave there.

Petrification (pe·trĭfĭkē·ʃən). *Now rare.* [n. F. *pétrification* (1611 c. in HATZ.-DARM.) = It. *petrificazione*, † -*ezione* (Florio), L. type (prob. in mod. L.) **petrificātio*, n. of action from **petrificāre*, *petrificĕre*, PETRIFY. For this the non-etymological *petrifaction* has been substituted.]

1. = PETRIFACTION 1.

1676 CHARLETON *Exercit.* 1. 8 Petrification, a petrifaction; a making stone, a turning into stone. 1698 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 We have...visible petrification of wood in stony waters. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* I. 320 Much has been already said and written of Petrifications. 1776 G. SHARP *Building on Water* 132 It is the Lime alone, that creates the Petrification. 1880 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 664 The only true petrification...consists in the alteration of the organic substances, molecule by molecule, and in their replacement by precipitated mineral matter.

2. *fig.* = PETRIFACTION 2 b.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 1. 555 Mortification or petrification of the soul. 1687 H. HALLYWELL *Melampron. Introd.* B. This state and condition he terms...a Petrification or Mortification of the Mind. 1813 DUGDALE *Mist. Pr. in N. & Medieval* female glazing petrification or fire-fallow creatures. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/6 The...intolerance was that the contagion of petrification had spread to the free churches.

2. *concr.* = PETRIFACTION 2.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* ii. § 28 Incrustations are petrifications, made by such waters as by fall their stony particles, 1684 in *Bentley's Lett.* (1699) III. 370 Great numbers of petrifications, more particularly of marine shells and plants, are found among them. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 62 Fishes never having been found in certain petrifactions, or the marks of any organized body.

Petrified (pe·trĭfaĭd), *ppl. a.* [f. PETRIFY + -ED.]

1. Changed into stone or stony substance.

1665 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 450 Upon these other Posts, with petrified roots there gathered a Lime-stone. 1726 G. SHARP *Reading in Water* 40 Some of the Piles were much more petrified than others. *Ibid.* 72 We met with very large Cakes of the petrified Sand. 1833 BRANDE *Philos. Trans.* (1816) 431 Petrified fish have been discovered in solid rocks in the very account of mining and swallowing their prey. 1841 ST. T. R. JONES *Arcana Geogol.* ii. 87 The countless petrified remains known by the names of Hamites, Lituites, Orthoceratites, Cyrtoceratites.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Represented or embodied in stone.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 20 Spenser hath a Stone; and Drayton leaves them petrified on a wall, with Lascell broken Yet gilt shrine. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 1/2 Our cathedrals, abbeys, and ancient churches are truly petrified poems.

2. *fig.* Hardened, stiffened, 'paralysed' with surprise, etc.: see PETRIFY 2.

1790 WOLCOT *Sapho & Phaon* ii. 322 Meh the Pitiful Obituary of the Hardened Heart! 1792 HAY. *Mem. Relig. Fash. World* (1793) 221 How would the petrified creature be astonished. 1883 GEN. RAINE *Kennels* xxxvii. This petrified coldness was better than a passionate, futile opposition. 1892 MRS. MEYRICK in *Relig. Thought* 67 A painful interpretation of the petrified language of ancient India and Greece.

Petrifier (pe·trĭfaĭəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which petrifies.

1691 ASHURST *Philosopher Instruct.* 18 Almighty God...reputed as a Petrifier of unlawfully obtained Goods.

Petrify (pe·trĭfaĭ), *v.* Also 7 erron. **petrefie**. [a. F. *pétrifier* (1611 c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. *petrificare* 'to grow hard as a stone' (Florio), ad. L. type **petrificāre* (prob. in early mod.L.), f. *petra* rock, stone: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To convert into stone or stony substance; *spec.* to turn (an organic body) into a stony concretion by replacing its original substance by a calcareous, siliceous, or other mineral deposit; etc. ▸

also, inwardly, to encrust with such a deposit, as may be done by a stream of water holding the mineral in solution. *Also absol.*

1720 Pult *Scientific.* I. 22 Wood that is both mouldred and petrified in clay grounds. 1822 Faraday, *Immediately*, to mineralize, to petrify. 1868 R. C. Hawkins *Vale of Cwm* (1908) 109 A Man would swear the whole Woman to be directly Petrify'd. *a* 1897 *Sermons Lives* (1898) I. 131 *As* the fern...remain a fine cleare stream which petrifies. 1792 tr. *Lemnaeus' Micr. Mineral* 30 *Asbestus* gives an account of a tree...with a root and bark petrified. 1809-17 B. Jonsson *Chem. Min.* viii. 37 219 Wood is petrified with an earthy mineral, as in wood-stone and wood-opal. 1865 Times *Night. Tuesday* 1. 148 The eight carpenches...were supposed to have been petrified by...magic.

2. *fig.* To change as if into stone. **a.** To deprive of feeling, vitality, capacity of change or development, etc.; to harden, benumb, deaden, stiffen.

1646 Donne *Serm., Luke* ii. 29 (1640) 34 Doe not petrifie and harden thy Conscience against these holy suggestions. *a* 1727 Kee *Hymnarium Fest. Wks.* 1901 II. 82 All Hell let loose...to blind *And* petrify the unbelieving Mind. 1740 Pure *Disp.* iv. 169 Fell be the midst of Deaths dry sit mens, *And* petrify a Corpse to a Dumb. 1892 Worcester *Gospel of Life* 37 It is...possible to petrify a human into an outward formula.

b. To deprive of movement by a sudden reaction; to make motionless or rigid with astonishment, horror, or the like; to paralyse, stupefy, strike dumb, confound. (Chiefly *passive.*)

1591 Golding *Heaven of Invention* 108 With looks that quite petrified every of the maid. 1788 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* 2 Aug., I was almost petrified with horror at the intelligence. 1814 Eve. Harvest *Diary* (1824) I. 96 Mr. Cadmore petrified the whole neighbourhood with his astonishing passadoxes playing. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com. xliv* She had stood petrified before him, as if beholding some wicked spell.

3. *intr.* (*for pass.*) To become converted into stone or stony substance; to undergo petrifaction.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 When wood and many other bodies doe petrifie...now do not usually accrue their inducements to it. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 272 Cement like that of the Amphitheatre, which petrified. 1778 G. Semple *Building in Water* 49 These Piers did not presently so all that lay on Beds that were not gravelly.

b. *fig.*: *cf.* 4.

1683 Tryon *Treasury Augmed.* 8 Like Nettles no mettle grow, *And* petrify with grief. 1722 Ambrose *Virtue Pil.* Wks. 19 (1731) 60 A college...petrifies in Sloth and Drunkenness. 1868 J. M. Bloxam *Rel. Ch. Eng.* I. 29 The minds of men had petrified in certain forms of theological language.

Petrifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing1.] The action of Petrify v.; also *concr.* = Petrifaction 2.

1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 224 Rock-Work, Congelation, Petrifyings, and Shell-Work.

Petrifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That petrifies (see the verb); petrifactive.

1632 Francis (*title*) The Yorkshire Spaw...the Dropping, or Petrifying Well. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 21 Some is of a petrifying nature and...as it falls turns the stone into stone. 1678 Hunter *Pilgrim* 170 Such springs are vulgarly called petrifying springs...all that such springs are able to do is to closely cover the objects which receive the water with a crust of substance of lime.

b. *fig.*

1687 *Decay Chr. Piety* (ed. 2) 6 A kind of petrifying cross, which induces that hebetation, or wretched fearful suspension of wrath in consequent. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourning Fam.* II. 112 Her sentence...surprised us all; Mrs. Mountney, to whom, with petrifying severity, she made a few speeches on her recovery. 1814 Mrs. J. West *Advice & Lucy* IV. 149 That petrifying horror which, by benumbing every faculty, renders them all incapable of useful exertion.

Petrine (pē·train), *a.* [f. L. *Petr-us* Peter + -ine1: *cf.* Pauline, also Gr. *πέτρινος* stony, rocky.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Apostle Peter. *Petrine Liturgy*, the Roman Liturgy traditionally ascribed to St. Peter.

Petrine claims, claims of the Popes, based on their traditional succession from St. Peter.

1898 S. Dickinson in *Eclectic Rev.* May 529 Another hypothesis is that of Harp...followed by Billroth, Ohm, Meyer, and, properly speaking, but two parties in the Corinthian church, the Pauline and the Petrine. 1899 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* (1898) 230 The Tübingen variance '...that the antagonism between the Petrine and Pauline, the Hebrew and the Hellenic Gospel...continued into the second century. 1899 Littledale *North Lds. of Amber* 3 The early Christian liturgies, inclusive of the Petrine or Roman family. 1899 tr. *Pfleiderer's Influence Found.* 126 The moderate Jewish Christians (the Petrine section).

Hence **Petrinism** (pē·trinizm), the doctrine of (or attributed to) St. Peter, Petrine theology or teaching; **Petrinize** *v. trans.*, to make Petrine, imbue with Petrinism.

1897 M. Ferrabee *Rus.* (1899) II. 230 The development of Christianity through the antagonism of Petrinism and Pauliniam. 1897 Schaff *Hist. Ch. I.* 92, 2nd ed. 202 He has not...brought upon the stage either a Paulinized Peter, or a Petrinized Paul. 1900 J. Stuart *Intrigt. Script.* 58 Baur's tendency theory of a conflict between Petrinism and Paulinism in the primitive Church...no longer commands belief.

Petrist (pē·trist). [adt. L. *Petrista*, f. the personal name *Petrus*, Peter: see -ist.] A follower or disciple of Petrus Lombardus (Peter the Lombard), a schoolman of the Twelfth Century, called 'Master of the Sentences' (died 1164).

1600 W. Watson *Quodlibets* (1602) 190 Petrists, Thomists, Scotists, and other schoolmen.

Petro- (petro), properly combining form of Gr. *πέτρα* stone or *πέτρος* rock, as in Petrolatum, -eraph, etc. In *Anat.* used to form adjectives descriptive of parts connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone and some other part indicated by the second element (most of which may also be used *adjut.* as substantives): as

Petrohy·oid, Petroma·stoid, Petro-occi·pital (petroocci·pital), **Petrophary·ngeal, Petrosphenoid, -sphenoi·dal, Petro-squamo·sal, -squamous, Petrotympa·nic.**

1879 Sheppey & Morton *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 242 The hyoid bone...from it a slip of muscle ('petrohyoid') will be seen passing up towards the occipital region of the skull. 1898 Owen *Archetype & Homol. Vertebr.* (ed. 3) 72 The commencement of the primitively distinct element with the ossifying capsule of the labyrinth is very speedy, ...and a composite 'petromastoid' bone is then formed. *Ibid.* 71 In the widow...the mastoid, or petromastoid, forms as large a proportion of the outer lateral walls of the cranium as does the squamosal. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 83 The first part of this bone is named the 'Petro-occipital suture. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Petrosphenoid ligament*, ...*Petro-sphenoidal suture.* 1840 *Todd & Bowman Phys. Anat.* I. 299 *Albinus's Spol. Med.* VII. 302 There was a small opening into the skull along the 'petrosquamosal suture. 1873 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 240 A line of fracture...extended from left 'petrosquamous junction backwards along the parietooccipital suture as far as the sagittal suture. 1844 Dunglison *Med. & Patol. Lex.*, *Petrosquamous*, *Orig. Med.* I. 258 (In the giraffe) the 'petrosquamous' is a separate bone, as in all ruminants. 1817 Bennett *Lect.* 40 The petrotympanic fissure.

Petrobrazian (petrobrē·zian). *Ch. Hist.* [adt. L. *Petrobrusiani* pl., f. name of Petrus de Bruys (*Petrus Bruisianus*), f. Bruys (*Bruisium*).] A member of a sect founded by Peter or Pierre de Bruys in the South of France early in the 12th century, who rejected infant baptism, transubstantiation, and the worship of the cross, and opposed the building of churches, the observance of fasts, sacred music, etc.

c 1555 R. Hall *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 131 Peter Clunacensis against the...Petrobrusians. 1880 Hefmann *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1877 Peter Cluniacensis, having understood of the Petrobrusians, that they had a conference but once a year, thus expostulates with them. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., If Langbein objects munchausen to the Petrobrusians. 1889 W. R. Cassels *Verus Eccles. Hodg.* iii. 126 The Petrobrusians, the Apostolical brethren, and the Waldenses have been recognised as possessing common aims.

Petrocalcite (petrokalsait). *Min.* [adt. mod.G., *Petrodromus*, f. Gr. *πέτρα* stone + *δρομεύς* runner.] An insectivorous animal of the genus *Petrodromus* of elephant-shrews, esp. *P. tetradactylus* of Mozambique.

Petrogeny (petro·dʒĭni). [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -geny.] (See quot.)

1888 Teall *Petrographic Chron.* 348 *Petrogeny*, that department of geology which treats of the formation of rocks.

Petroglyph (pe·trŏglĭf). [adt. mod.F. *pétroglyphe*, f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + *-γλυφός* carving.] A rock-carving (usually prehistoric).

1870 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 233 The peculiar cup-shaped depressions and concentric rings rudely sculptured on certain stones in this locality. In addition to these petroglyphs there are markers, cairns, and cists, while cromlechs occur in most of the locks. 1881 Le Vayer *Among Red Indians* viii. 91 Richard Andrée...has described and figured a very large number of examples of 'petroglyphs', as he calls rock-drawings.

So **Petroglyphic** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a petroglyph; **Petroglyphy** (pĭtrŏglĭfi), the art or process of carving upon rocks.

In mod. Dicts.

Petrograph (pe·trŏgraf). (*errom.* **petro-**.) [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -graph.] A writing (or what is supposed to be such) carved upon a rock; a rock-inscription.

1872 Smithsonian *Lett.* 13 Feb. H. 466 The rock-manuscripts, Petrographs, or Orphaic Inscriptions. 1888 *Science* 17 July 40/1 Mr. Cushing's party found on the rocks of neighbouring mountains petrographs, or rude writings.

Petrographer (pĭtrŏgrăfăi). [f. as Petrography + -er1.] One versed in petrography; one who scientifically describes or studies rocks.

1861 *Trans Philological Soc.* 289 Some petrographers...have maintained the primitive [etc.]. 1880 Geikie in *Nature* XXVII. 267 What is known as petrographers by the name of 'flavlon-structure'.

Petrographic (petrogre·fik), *a.* [f. as Petrography + -ic.] Of or pertaining to petrography.

1884 in Webster. 1895 G. Schmidt's *Descr. & Theor.* 72 The petrographic character of the colitic stones. 1896 *Academy* (N.Y.) 20 Dec. 492/1 Neglect of petrographic methods by the members of the Powell survey.

Petrogra·phical, *a.* Also 7 errors. **petro-**. [f. as next + -al.] Relating to, engaged in, or dealing with petrography; also = petrographic.

1697 Boom *New Disc.* 220 In their petrographical character of the quadrant of a Decour-circle, they make many a voyage unto the Equator. 1843 Nicholas in *Trans. Amer. Soc. Geogral* XIV. 282 The petrographical characters of the Marlboro beds. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 269/2 To prepare his petrographical description of the Canadian region. 1893 T. Davies *Engl. Pal. Chalk*, 74 The rapidly increasing petrographical collections.

Hence **Petrogra·phically** *adv.*, in relation to petrography.

1893 Newton in *Trans. Amer. Soc. Geogral* XIV. 288 Petrographically speaking, the rock passes from a green (fibrolite) schist. 1893 G. Schmidt's *Descr. & Theor.* 9 The deposit...may be divided into classes as petrographically distinguishable layers.

Petrography (pĭtrŏgrăfi). [f. as prec. + -graphy.] The scientific description of the composition and formation of rocks; descriptive petrology.

1850 Rogers *New Disc.* 95 They who have written libbers of the stone [Bunker Hill]...have risen'd by the compass or Lead-ship only of others petrography and conchiliers. 1878 Hughes *Eclipse Lec., Petrographia*, term for a history or description of rocks: petrography. 1885 *J. J. H. Teall in Nature* XXXI. 222/1 Descriptive petrography...concerns itself with the chemical, mineralogical and physical characters of the individual rocks. 1888 — *Brit. Petrography* 3 It is necessary to remark that petrography is a branch of geology, and not merely a department of mineralogy.

Petrol (pe·trŏl, pĭtrō·l). Also 7 petroll, -ol, -ole, 9 -ole. [a. F. *pétrole* (13th c., Hatz.-Darm.), *pétrolle* (16th c.), f. med.L. Petroleum, q. v.]

†**1.** = Petroleum. *Obs.*

1598 Lodge *Rosopolie of Amorous* (Hunter. Cl.) 50 As the ever gazed damnish fire, so the lustre do gather affection. 1626 Bullokar *Exp. Explic.*, *Petrol*, a sulphurous mixched out of the natural Bitumen, ...It is for the most part white, and sometimes black, and being once set on fire can hardly be quenched. 1683 Salmon *Mariner's Mag.* v. 221, 23 These Ingredients being mingled with Oyl of Petrol. 1698 Phillips tol. ex. *Petrol*, a certain Liquor that falls from the Fields near Modena, like Oyl extracted out of a Rock. 1708 Kennett *Rom. Ant.* 96 II. 43 Petrol is evidently nothing else but Naphtha, altered by the action of the air. 1847 Pereira *Pharmacop* II. 140 Naphtha, or pure rock oil, is fluid and transparent as water; petrol, which is less fluid and pure, when it is yet more impure is less pure mineral tar.

2. *Chem.* A hydrocarbon (C_nH_{2n}) occurring in petroleum.

1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 780.

3. [Reintroduced from mod.Fr.] A name for refined petroleum as used in motor-cars, etc.

1893 Sir D. Salomons *Horseless Carriages* 14 Benzine of a certain density, known in France under the name of ESSENCE OR *pétrol*...is the material employed to run the engines.) 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 7/1 To prevent the sale in this country of a French preparation known as "Petrol", the fumes of which are said to be extremely explosive and very easily ignited. *Ibid.* 26 July 5/1 The death by fire of a lady in a hairdresser's shop while having her hair dressed with a preparation known as petrole. *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 5/1 [The car] was worked on the Daimler principle, the motive power used being petrol, or refined petroleum. 1900 *Daily Telegr.* 14 Sept. 5/3 How largely petroleum spirit (familiarly known as "petrol"), holds favour may be seen by noting that there were three motor cars, and but one driven by heavy oil. Eighty...were "petrol" cars.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1897 *Times* 16 Nov. 12/3 The Germans had also attempted petrol cycles. Mr. Pennington of New York had invented a petrol bicycle. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 7/2 The 'Delahaye' four-wheel petrol-driven phaeton. 1900 Bramwell *Motor Vehicles & Motors* 211, (*heading*) Light Petrol Motor Vehicles. *Ibid.* 211, Petrol Motor cycles. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 8/3 The two petrol omnibuses now running had taught them some valuable lessons. 1903 *Motoring Annual* 148 The power is derived from the Fischer petrol-electric combination in which a petrol engine works a dynamo and charges an accumulator.

Hence **Petrol** *v. trans.*, to supply with petrol; **Petrolage**, the pouring of petroleum in a thin film over stagnant water and puddles, in order to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

1900 *Daily Mail* 23 Apr. 3/6 The [motor-] cars can be fed, cleaned, and petrolled for a nominal charge. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 30 Sept. 630 It seems to me that this method should take from the first this form—namely cleanage—and that it is not wise to subscribe for it petrolage. *Ibid.* 633 He is evidently sparing of oil for petrolage.

Petrol, *obs.* form of Patrol.

‖ **Petrola·tum.** *Pharm.* [mod.L., f. Petrol + -atum in *acetatum*, *carbonatum*, etc.: see -ate1 4.] The official name in U. S. Pharm. for pure vaseline, called in the British Pharm. *paraffinum molle*.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* (N. Y.) 7 May 293/1 With a silk handkerchief apply pure Petrolatum evenly. 1890 Wahnschaffe *Prescription* is the official name for the product. Consider and vaseline are commercial names for the unbranded essentially the same, but differing slightly in appearance and consistence or fluidity.

Petroleen (pĭtrōlī·in), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Petroleum + -ic.] Using petroleum (for incendiary purposes: see Petroleuse).

1894 Gallon. Sketch *Eve. Standard* manifesto itself...under various forms and names, such as Nihilism, Internationalism, Petroleen Communism.

Petrolene (pe·trŏlēn). *Chem.* [a. F. *pétrolène*, f. *pétrole* or Petrol + -ène.] Runnigerich's name for the oily volatile constituent of asphalt or compact bitumen.

1856 T. Thompson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 321 This name [Petroleen] has been given by M. Runnigerich to a substance which he extracted from the bitumen of Bechelbronn, ...Pechelbron, thus obtained, has a pale yellow colour, little taste, but a disagreeable odour. 1865-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 926 According to Runnigerich...asphalt or compact bitumen is a mixture of two definite substances, viz. *asphaltene*, which is fixed and soluble in alcohol, and *petroleen*, which is oily and volatile.

Petroleous (pĭtrōʹlĭəs), *a.* [f. PETROLE-UM + -OUS.] Abounding in or containing petroleum.

1760 tr. *Brownrigg's Syst. Geog.* 131. In The petroleous wells of Baffa... are observed to burn very turbid. **1826** M. CLELAND *Statistics* III. iv. 139 If he had been able to command more champagne, however petroleous, he might have been happy.

Petroleum (pĭtrōʹlĭəm). Also 6–8 -um. [a. med.L. *petroleum*, f. L. *petra* (Gr. πέτρα) rock + *oleum* oil.] A mineral oil, varying from light yellow to dark brown or black, occurring in rocks or on the surface of water in various parts of the world; in modern times of great economic importance, esp. as a source of oils for illumination and mechanical power; rock-oil.

Usually distinguished from the more fluid oils called naphtha and the more solid called maltha or mineral tar, but sometimes used to include one or both of these.

1598-9 *Accts. Kirch., K. S.* Bundle 390, No. 13, m. 18 [Jordan Rose] *de gruogen van ... in Cameron oock apart Calaye.*...15 lb. de petroleum. **14..** *Sloane MS.* 3 f. 70/1 Petroleum...cleum (or factum de pinea...Gladius) petrolei.] **1598** *Grete Herball* xxxi, (1529) D iv, Make a decoccyon in oyle petroleum. **1599** TRANSIOM *Copy a Chirurg. Discourse* Which Petroleum is vsed for naphtha which dropped out of a habitatyle tyme. **1598** LYTE *Dodoens* II. cvii. 296 The garden Angelica...smelleth almost like to Petroleum. **1602** HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. vi. II. 412 In Babylon...is a certain liquid humour or Petroleum, an oleum salmacum (*Plinius Lyndium alio simile*). **1607** HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 40 If you mention...with the oile Petroleum. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 201 The Bitumen...found floating in Form of an Oyl upon the Surface of the Water ...called by Naturalists Naphtha, and Petroleum. **1761** W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 443 Five petroleum quicken fire on the approach of a flaming body. **1810** *Mem. Travels in Ashant.* 1820 *Rep.* 300/2 This oil is a genuine petroleum, possessing all the properties of coal tar, being in fact the self same thing. **1826** *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* X. 3 The other [well] discharges...vast quantities of petroleum, or, as it is vulgarly called, 'Seneca oil'. **1842** BRANDE *Dict. Sc., &c., Petroleum*, a brown liquid bitumen, found in several parts of Europe, in Persia, and in the West Indies. **1861** *Times* 21 Jan., 5/6 In November 1859 in the State of Pennsylvania wells were sunk for the purpose of pumping petroleum or rock oil. **1872** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 330 This volatile hydrocarbon also exists in the light oils from American petroleum, as well as in coal oils.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *petroleum-barrel*, *-car*, *-filter*, *-furnace*, *-lamp*, *-meter*, *-stationary*, *-spring*, *-still*, *-stove*, *-thrower* (cf. PETROLEUR), *-well*; *petroleum-driven* adj.; **petroleum-ether**, a volatile oil obtained from petroleum, also called *naphthalic ether*; **petroleum-oil** = petroleum; in mod. use *spec.* applied to those varieties whose vapour ignites or 'flashes' at higher temperatures, as distinguished from *petroleum-spirit*, whose vapour flashes at lower temperatures.

1865 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Petroleum-burner*, a burner contrived to vaporize and consume liquid petroleum fed to it from a reservoir. *Ibid.*, *Petroleum-car*, one for transporting petroleum in bulk. **1877** BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, And Sarah...*petroleum-lamps* at 4 dollars a bottle. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 4/2 'Petroleum drinking' is on the increase in France. **1898** *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 3/1 In the 'petroleum-driven cars there is no odour, which would be more acceptable if it were perfumed. **1866** *Rutland Gloucs. Nav. Ac.* 132 A valuable mineral oil ... termed 'petroleum ether'. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/1 At a recent inquest the 'petroleum inspector of the London County Council stated that while a fortnight there had been eleven sufferers from the use of low-flash oil. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 6/6 The 'petroleum motors ... more than a very distant advance has been made during the twelve months. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 41 Mineral pitches ... mixed with rock-oil, or 'petroleum oil. **1873** J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1877) 110 Within the last few years, lamps for burning paraffin and petroleum oils underground have been devised. **1898** *Daily News* 14 July 6/6 To adopt a flash point of 100 degrees (Abel close test) as the dividing line between petroleum oil and petroleum spirit. **1900** *Legislative Synopsis*, etc., *Federal* 15 May (Mount Gilead, Tex.) The term petroleum 'Petroleum spirit ... shall mean the petroleum to which the Petroleum Act, 1871, applies. **1881** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1303 Artificial Turpentine-oil. 'Petroleum-spirit. Rectifying Oil. *Rectified between* 120°-170°. **1900** *Daily News* 17 Apr., 5/4 Petroleum again still holds the field as a propeller; here, both in the cars exhibited here and in those seen in London streets. **1877** HARTSHORNE *Stained Mines & Mining* 21 Some ten years ago 'petroleum-springs were discovered in California. **1865** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Petroleum-still*, a still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum, etc., in the order of their volatility. **1810** *Mem. Travels in Ashant. Ann. Rep.* 313 An Account of the 'Petroleum Wells, in the Burmah Dominions.

‡ **Pétroleur** (pɛtrolœr). [Fr. (in *Dict. Acad.* 1878), f. *pétrole* + *-eur*, suffixing of trade, agent-nouns.] A (male) incendiary who uses petroleum. Also ‖ **Pétroleuse** (pɛtrolœz), [fem. of this], a female who does the same; esp. applied to the women who set fire to public buildings in Paris by means of petroleum, during the Commune in May 1871.

1871 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 4 The judgment recorded against the two Petroleuses, or petroleurs-incendiaires, tried this week. **1871** ROBIDA *Paris Com.* vii. (1898) I. 236 His daughter had made a petroleuse of herself. **1898** DONIOL *Hist. Lit.* 466 The petroleuse dragged like a criminal beast through the howling crowds of Paris. **1900** *Daily Chron.* 15 May 5/6 He looks suggested the pétroleur more than the fair-sexer.

Petrolic (pĭtrōʹlĭk), *a.* [f. PETROL + -IC.] Of or pertaining to petrol or petroleum; also, relating to the use of petrol motor-cars.

Petrolic ether, one of the four products into which crude petroleum is refined, being that which comes over at a temperature of 40° to 70° Fahr., and has a specific gravity of 640 to 650.

1899 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VIII. 492 *Recipe*, spirits of wine one quarterounce; petrolic ether, 3 drachms. **1900** *Athenæum* 29 July 140/1 The Swiss War Office have...[provided] for the purchase of an automobile for the periodic inspection of army officers.

Petroliferous (petrolĭfĭrəs), *a.* [f. PETROLEUM or PETROL + *-i-ferous*, -FEROUS, q. v.] Producing or yielding petroleum.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* **1898** *Nature* 3 May 10/1 Subterraneous petroliferous strata. **1900** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 620 The new oil rock had proved petroliferous.

Petrolin (pĕtrōʹlĭn). Also *errors.* -ene. [f. PETROLEUM or PETROL + *-in*.] Christison's name for a substance obtained by him from Rangoon petroleum, identical with *paraffin*. b. A trade name for an oil obtained from petroleum.

1850 Sir R. CHRISTISON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1878) XIII. 120, I find that the crystalline principle of petroleum differs materially from that of coal tar...and I shall therefore beg leave to denominate it *Petrolene*. **1858** [see PARAFFIN 1]. **1859** BRANDE *Dict. Sc. &c., Petroline*, a substance obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon. **1884** *Woolls Exhib. Catal.* 1580 Illuminating Oils, viz. Petroline or Crystal Oil.

Petrollet. [f. PETROL-ENE + -ET.] = PETROLEUR, PÉTROLEUSE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1905** *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 5 It cannot be said that Louise Michel cheerily proposed the institution of the Petrollets.

Petroline (pĕtrōʹlaĭn), *v.* [f. PETROL, PETROLEUM + *-INE*.]

1. *trans.* To set on fire by means of petroleum: cf. PÉTROLEUR, PÉTROLEUSE.

1898 M. COLLIS *Tit, or Guerilla* (1800) I. 130 The conspirators...petroline[s] clubs and palaces, spurning colonies.

2. To make like petroleum; to imbue with the character of petroleum. **1850** *Cent. Dict.* cited Usu.

Petrology (pĭtrŏlŏjĭ). [f. Gr. πέτρα rock + *-*LOGIST: orig. formed perhaps, as **petrologic**.] That branch of geology which deals with the origin, structure, and composition of rocks.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol. Petrology, A Treatise on Rocks.* **1878** *Proc. Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 240 The whole petrology of the period...is a thing taking place beneath and around us. **1878** *Academy* 21 Dec. 515/3 Gervais' monographs deal...[eg with] microscopic petrology. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 232 A valuable memoir on the petrology of Rodrigues by Mr. R. S. Mackenzie.

So **Petrolo·gic**, **Petrolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining or relating to petrology; **Petrolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to petrology; **Petro·logist**, one versed in petrology; one who studies rocks scientifically.

1875 WILLIAMS, *Suppl.*, *Petrologic*, pertaining to petrology, or the science or investigation of rocks. **1814** *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 84 By making them the 'petrological performers. **1814** J. H. JONES in *Reader* IV. 698/2 The lithological composition and petrological structure of the rocks immediately beneath it. **1842** NEWMAN in *Trans. Amer. Soc. Hospital* XIV. 1 187 The writers of Kilmer mineralogy, 'petrologically, the insidious action of Bellary and Sorabur. **1871** FRANCIS *Petrology* I. p. xvii, This unavoidable uncertainty has been well illustrated by the greatest of 'petrologists. **1874** JUKES *Elem. Geol.* xxviii. 440 Rocks containing an excess of silica are termed by many Petrologists acid rocks.

Petro-mastoid: see PETRO-.

‡ **Petromyzon** (petrōmaiʹzŏn). *Ichth.* [mod. L. (Linnæus, 1734), f. Gr. πέτρα rock + μύζειν 'sucking, sucker', pr. pple. of μύζ-ειν to suck, lit. 'stone-sucker', formed on the explanation of late or med. L. *lampetra*, from *lambere* to lick + *petra* stone: see LAMPREY.] Name of a genus of lampreys, now restricted to those of the northern hemisphere. Hence **Petromy·zont**, any member of the *Petromyzontidæ* or lamprey family; **Petromyzo·ntoid** *a.*, related to the lampreys; also *sb.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Petromyzon*, the stone-sucker, in the Linnæan system of zoology, the name of a genus of fishes of the chondropterygian order, comprehending the lamprey, &c. **1892** BASHFORD MURRAY 436 **1898** DEAN *Lepidosteus & Comp. Anat.* 446 In Petromyzon two sphincter-zones which contract the auditory organ are attached to the sides of this capsule.

† **Petron**, variant of FEFRANE *Obs.*

1530 BARNABE *Broads Disc. Whippers* xviii. K iv, There is not so one name more in the land then upon the petron.

Petronel (pe'tronĕl). Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Also 6–7 -ell. (8 **petrenail**, **petronel**), **petternel**, 7 **petronil**, **pewternel**, &c. **paitternell**. [a. F. *poitrinal* (Part 16th c.), dial. form of *poitrinal* (*poitrail*, *-ter*, Godef.), sb. use of *poitrinal* adj. 'of or belonging to the breast or chest', f. *poitrine* breast, chest (=prec.) + *-AL*. L. *pectorāle*, f. *pectus*, pl. *pectora* breast. So called because in firing it the butt end rested against the chest.] A kind of large pistol or carbine, used in the 15th and early 16th century, esp. by horse-soldiers.

1 1577 GOLDINGHAM *Wonders Wm. Lesley* 168 Their pieces there are called Petronels. **1588** R. LOBB *Lat. to Raleigh* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 263 Being by the way shot through the buttocke by aduo. Irish boy with my petronell. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 243 A Petronell or horseman's piece. **1600** *Adventures Rogers* (1858) II. 124 Hauing and wring of one pistell and pettronell...and presenting the same, to haue schott at Andro Hay. **1611** COTGR. *Crocodille* 341 Most of the horsemen being well appointed with armours or peetronels readie charged. **1638** HEXHAM *Odmagie*, *Petronel*, a horsemans peece... which were alwayes hanged at the Bow, ready to shoot, as they do now at the Horse Bow. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 787 But he with petronel upbraid, Instead of shield, the blow received. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* i. xix, 'Even then I fired my petronel, four Murthers, stout and resolute, Bill. **1844** *Ann. Sporting* II. 100 Another regiment, called a pettrenel or pettrinal, which, according to Fenchus, was the medium between the harquebuss and the pistol. What, however, was it was...when discharged...rested on the breast of the person who used it. **1858** *Hist. Rec. 4th Dragoon Guards*, Introd. 2 The Cuirassiers were armed Cap-a-pie, and their Arms were a sword and a pair of large pistols, called petronels. **1882** GRIFFIS *Gem* 37 The Germans [Rhine] were the first to employ 'petronels' or hand-bombards, on horseback.

† b. *transf.* = next. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 242 The Petronell and Pistoler is...weaponed with a Petronell piece, which is with a snaphaunce. **1610** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. 160 There be euen as she-horse in England,...but are forth worse pettrels or dunbloses to the paper-scares in Paules Church-yard. **1620** F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. 1. § 2. 82 The third sort which are Carbines, are armed Petronels.

† **Petronellier.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *poitrinallier* (also *poit-*, *poitr-*, *petr-*), f. *poit-*, *poitrinal*: see prec. and *-IER*.] A soldier armed with a petronel.

1577 GOLDINGHAM *Wonders Wm. Lesley* 168 Of the same whereof the Irish dark-nesles, Petronelliers, they called one by like. **1590** BARNABE *Broads Disc. Whippers* C iii, Sir John Smith doth command the Long horses and the Carabuses, to serue on horseback, to be better weapon then either the Petronelliers or the Pistoliers [etc.].

Petro-occipital, **-pharyngeal**: see PETRO-.

Petrosal (pĭtrōʹsăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. L. *petrōs-us* stony, rocky + *-AL*.] Applied to the petrous portion of the temporal bone (*petrosal bone*, *-ossel.*, *or petrobone*), and parts belonging to or connected with it.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* ed. 3 136 A Vein...returns to the superior petrosal Sinus. **1835-6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 720/1 The petrosal ridges from the sides of the triangle. **1854** OWEN *Lect. Parts in Com. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 130 It is excavated in front to lodge the petrosal cartilage. **1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 146 The essential organs of the sense of Hearing...[is] lodged in the solids of a dense and solid mass of bone (from its hardness called *petrosal*), forming a part of the temporal bone.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* = Petrosal bone.

1898 OWEN *Archetype & Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* 73 I have substituted for 'pars petrosa' or 'os petrosum' the substantive term 'petrosal'. ...'Petrosal' has appeared to me to be the best English equivalent of Cuvier's 'rocher'. **1878** HULL *Hippocrates's Comp. Anat.* 438 In all Birds and, Reptiles the petrosal (petrous) bon is fused of the occipital.

† **Petro·us**, *a. Obs. rare*[1]. [adj. L. *petrōs-us*, f. *petra* rock, stone: see *-OUS*.] Rocky, stony.

1681 LLOYD *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 251 Diphilus makes them equal to the gold-bead, if being in petrous places.

Petroselin (pĕtrŏsĭlĭn), *a.* [f. L. *petroselīn-um*, a. Gr. πετροσέλινον rock-parsley, f. πέτρα rock + σέλινον parsley.] Of or related to parsley.

1727 S. SHEPPARD *Pract. Gard.* vi. xviii. 248 The *apium*, comprehending the whole of the petroselin family. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Petroselin Wortle, *Apium*.

Petrosilex (pĕtrŏsĭlĕks). *Min.* [mod.L., f. *petr-a* stone or *petr-a* rock + *silex* flint, pebble; also in Fr. (1753 D'Holbach *Min. de Wallerius* I. 176, in Hatz.-Darm.).] A hard rock; an early name for compact felspar, now called Felsite; in Dana given as a synonym of allaite and orthoclase.

1770 CRONSTED *Min.* (ed. 2) 86 Petro-silex, Lapis Corneus. The Hornstein of the Germans. **1790** HUTCHINS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 63 It forms molten currents of petrosilex and lies exactly the same as our gun-flints. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 437 Porphyries, properly so called, and jaspers, but now indiscriminately petrosilexes and felt spars. **1815** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 363 Petrosilex, or Chert occurs more frequently in beds of limestone. **1819** LYELL *Mem. Geol. accord.* vol. iii. 31 476 Compact Felspar, which has also been called Petrosilex, ...is allied to chalcedony, but is harder, more compact, and translucent. It is in a variegated rock, of which the chemical composition is not well defined. **1884** LLOYDER *Prob. Times* iv. (1889) 37 The type of the felspathic extreme of the series of trap rocks is...petrosilex ...the average composition of which is 75 parts quartz and 25 felspar.

Petrosiliceous (petrosĭlĭ-ĕəs), *a.* [f. prec. after *siliceous*.] Consisting of or containing petrosilex.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 124 Vast layers of porphyry ...either argillaceous or petrosiliceous. **1804** WAITE in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 298 A species of petrosilex is found in Cornwall, which contains inclosed petrosiliceous glands, from half a line to an inch in diameter. **1815** J. J. *Views Cornw. Arts & Manufactures*, it is to be classed with petrosiliceous schists.

Petro-sphenoid, **-squamous**, etc.: see PETRO-.

Petrostearin (petrostīʹărĭn). [f. PETRO- + STEARIN.] A name for cocoorin, a mineral resembling stearin.

1879 WATTS, *Suppl.*, *Petrostearine*, ...a solid ammonia material of which certain kinds of candles are made. **1893** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Petro-tympanic: see PETRO-.

Petrousille, **-ville**, obs. forms of PATROUILLE.

Petrous (pe·trəs), *a.* [f. L. *petrōs-us* stony, rocky: cf. F. *pétreux*, *-euse* (1582 in Godef.).]

1. Of the nature of, or as hard as, stone or rock; stony, rocky: in *Anat.* spec. applied to a part of the temporal bone (in some animals a separate bone), remarkable for its density and hardness, and forming a protective case for the internal ear or labyrinth; sometimes, *P. os petrosum*, *P. os petrosa* (Pare): also = PETROSAL.

1598 *Langham's Garden* 110 [See 'bones'.] Into the hard part of the bone called the petrous, & but few cleere vaines. 1741 R. COWLAND *Chapter's Quest. Chirurg.* Disc. 1. The *os petrosum* (of the head) that are called Petrous, for they are hard as a stone. 1837 *Physiol. Rhil., Petrosal*, ossley. 1841 *Mantell Anat. Stones* 308 The inferior petrous Pore in them. 1860 Sir A. Crichton in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 124 The probe struck against the petrous portion of the temporal bone. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 718 The bony labyrinth, or this collection of cavities in the petrous bone is minute, is perfectly closed.

absol. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 396 *Small*: almost also of Basilosaurus not found in petrous.

2. ? Pertaining to rock or stone; ? petrifying.

a 1631 *More Minor of Pros.* Post. Wks. 1660 II. 112 By deeds exchanged by strong hand here the *genus* generatum, Mineral or petrous, of the charmed kind.

Pett, *-e*, obs. forms of PEAT, PET, PIT.

Pettah (pe·tä). [ad. Tamil *pēṭṭai* (Yule & Burnell).] A town or village lying outside all or around a fort, but itself sometimes partially fortified. Also *attrib.*

1763 S. OWEN *Mogul. Tragedy, Indostan* I. 9, 121 The people surrounded us in the Pettah [*a margin prints* Black Town] in Goa. *Ibid.* II. 125 The Pettah will soon very likely be defended by towers. 1844 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1856) 367 The harbour is protected by a fort...enclosing the town, and separated from the pettah, a part of Cochin inhabited by natives and government servants, by an esplanade. 1876 *Ind. Gazett. Mod. India* I. lxvii. 363/1 The pettah was taken on the 24th.

Pettail, var. PETARD *Obs.* **Pettar-, Petterara**, var. PETARRO *Obs.*, a small gun. **Petle**, obs. f. PET, PIT.

Petted (pe·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PET *v.*[3] + *-ED*[1].] Treated as a pet or favourite, made a pet of, made much of; indulged, spoiled by petting or indulgence.

In sense often approaching the next, since the indulged child is specially apt to take offence at supposed slights.

1704 FARMER *Teach. Mor., Sinner Reviv'd* 14, Petted things can't taught but vice yo. 1821 *Gent. Mag. Pastor* xii. (1852) 30 She began to cry and sob, like a petted baby. 1846 DICKENS *Pict. Cities* iii. 41, The wind was capricious and changeable as a petted beauty. 1856 *Mrs. Stowe Dred* xxvi. We are but like petted children, who break and throw from them the toys they have wept themselves sick for. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Uncle Tom's* I. 6, Miss had been brought up by her relations, from girlhood, as a petted and indulged favourite. 1877 *Bayne 2nd Hanoverian* 1881 6, Treated by the reason...toward the petted flowers that the old world gave the race. 1887 *Fraser Nobles* (1888) 243 The petted nobility of two distinguished Monsters.

Petted (pe·tĕd), *a.* [f. PET *sb.*[3] + *-ED*[2].] In a pet; offended or sulky at being slighted or ill-used; pouted: given to taking pet, pettish.

1760 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 124 I was petted at their neglect of an evening we long Hours. 1813 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 580 Poverty brought on a genial mood And a not unpleasing.

Hence **Pe·ttedly** *adv.*, pettishly; **Pe·ttedness**.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* liii. 287 Take off his nightcap! cried Jack, pulling pettedly at the strings of the hood. 1893 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 361 Though I do not wish to show any petteduess I have now no alternative but to say that I have no proposition to make.

Pettegre, -gryo, obs. forms of PEDIGREE.

Petter (pe·tər), *sb.* [f. PET *v.*[1] + *-ER*[1].] One who pets or indulges.

1883 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. III. 190 The author must...be a petter of all kinds of pets.

Pettar (pe·tər), *v.* [Echoic: cf. PITTER.] To emit the sound natural to a grasshopper.

1892 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 208 The grasshopper was peturing his monotonous contralto.

Petternel, Pettestale, obs. ff. PETRONEL, PEDESTAL.

Pettiagua, -augar, etc., corrupt ff. PERIAGUA.

Pettichaps (pe·tiʧæps). Also 7–9 **pettychaps**; 9 *dial.* **pettichap**. [f. PETTY *a.* + ? CHAP *sb.*[3] or [5]. Locally used in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire: a specimen of the bird was sent from Sheffield to Willughby *c* 1670, under this name, which thus entered into ornithological nomenclature; but app. never in general Eng. use, and still chiefly a local name.] A name of the Garden Warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*). Also applied to other species of warblers, as *Lesser Pettichaps*, the chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*); *dial.* the long-tailed titmouse (*parus*).

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 Pettichaps: *Pica-cula Saxonum Aldrov.* 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 208 Mr. Jessop shot this bird in Yorkshire, and sent it to us by the name of Pettychaps. 1789 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 10 The male and female ...are both larger than the Pettychaps described by Willoughby. 1829 *Knapp Jrnl. Nat.* 201 The appellation of Chevin and Pettychaps that the Macbeths and pettichaps will eat are surprising. 1833 MOORE in *Proc. Norw. Nat. Club* I. 20 The greater pettichaps (*Curruca hortensis*) and wood-wrens are considerably later. 1845 H. DENNISON in *Zoologist* I. 13 In the spring of 1841 the earliest lesser pettychaps and garden warbler were very numerous. 1851 I. STRICKLAND *Vol. & Folklore of Northamptn., Pettichaps*, the long-tailed titmouse.

Petticoat (pe·tĭkōt), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4–5 **petty cote**, 6 **pety cote**, 7 **petty coat, pettia coat**. 5. 5 **pettecote**; 5–7 **pety-**, 6–7 **petti-, pettycote**; 6 **petsekot; petticoot, petticoit**; 6–7 **petti-, pettycoate; patte-, peticoate**; 7 **peticoat, petito-coat**, 7–8 **pettycoat, pettycoat**: 6– **petticoat**. [Orig. two words, *petty coat*, lit. little or small coat (*cf. OF. cote*, mod.F. *cotte* petticoat, *cotte simple* under-petticoat). From an early period written as one word, or less usually hyphened.]

1. ? A small coat worn by men beneath the doublet; in 1300, 1432–50 app. a short coat worn as armour. *Obs.* b. *dial.* (from 17th c.) A waistcoat.

1300–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. 228, 1135). The famous knyghtes were there in yr place...A payre gonnelers on a petty cotte. 1440? *Promp. Parv.* 393/2 Pettycote, *tunicula*. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 519 In that yeare mannyeyne have clene shoes & lowbe; A pettycote, a dyshert, a longe coote. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 56, 1 elne of chaikes for a petticote to the King. &c. 1540 ELYOT *Dictionary* viii. (1610) 248 Next your shirte use to were a pettycote of chaikes.

b. 1674 *Kay C. & C. Words* (1691) 109 A *Pettikaat*, is in some places used for a Man's Waistcoat. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Island Gilam.* (R. D. S.), *Pettycoat*, a vest or boy's waistcoat. [Hence in PEGGE *Kenticisms*.] 1834 FLAXMAN *Brit. Customs* 161. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

2. *gen.* A garment worn by women, girls, and young children (perh. orig. a kind of tunic or chemise, but) usually a skirt dependent from the waist. Also used as the equivalent for some similar Greek or Roman female garment.

(Of the following early quots., several prob. belong to the specific senses 4 and 5.)

1484 MAUD. & *Howard. Exp. (Roxb.)* 344 Item, for makenge of ij. petycotes for maistres Margret and iij. maydes, iiij.*d.* 1500 *Rec. K. Lynn Hist. to Elizab.* Gen. (1874) I. App. A. 302 Lowry of their white & whote payments. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Petycote, *corset simple*, *cotte simple*, *chemise de femme*. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 908 The petycotes, *la cotte simple*. 1548 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 309 For the wemppins to ding and sowy taking fra hir of new plyd, ane petticoit (xvj.*s.*). *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 256 Her waiste, all to one lowle of scarlet petticote, which were locked up about the knees with a number of faire buttons, as Those who ascribe it to Cotta put on the petticoat with much confidence. 1632 HEATHCOTE *Fr. & It. Alphabet.* I. 98 A maine of Minerva, with a petticoat of red purpletty.

spec. a. A skirt so distinguished from a bodice, worn either externally, or beneath the gown or frock as part of the costume, and trimmed or ornamented; an outer, upper, or show petticoat.

1600 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 79 The fringe of your under petticote is ripe. *a* 1625 BEAUMONT *Custom of the Country* (1648) 38 Her fear breaketh her Petticoat Like little mice stole in and eat. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 18 May, She was in her new suit of black mockery and pubne petticoate very pretty. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 2 A Lady...entered in a hoop'd Petticoat. 1721 STRYPE *Mem.* No. 144 P 7 There is not one of us but has reduced our outward Petticoat to an ancient Hoodish Circumference, tho' indeed we retain still a Quilted one underneath. 1742 *Gentl. Mag.* 301 ¶ 14 The Pageant was formed in a Chair-manner Gown and Petticoat. 1778 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., Their Wardrobes petticoats would serve by several yards circumference. 1794 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 148 One of my Comrades in the Farmer's Wife's Russet Gown and Petticoat, like a Woman. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* viii. I hope you saw her petticoat, six inches deep in mud, ...and the gown which had been let down to hide it not doing its office. 1813 *Examiner* 1. 36 Her figure would best be displayed in the wood-nymph petticoat. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 3) 229 Their boldness contrasted against their petticoats with the helplessness of a painter. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iv. A short, or upper petticoat, of cambric. 1887 *Truth* 19 May 1060/1 One of her Court dresses has the bodice of sky-blue satin,...The petticoat is of net, covered with silver lace.

b. An under-skirt of calico, flannel, or other material.

(In early quotations not easily separable from a.)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 3 But for these other goods, Vnlook my basket, He put them off my selfe, Yon salt my raiment, yo my petticoate. 1609 HEAD tr. *Estella Decay's Lett.* Intr. v. III. 160 She came out of her bedchamber in her petticoat. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 10 May, Saw the finest smocks and linnen petticoats of my Lady Castlemaine's. 1710 *Addison Spect.* No. 235 ¶ 10 Brocaded...have presented her...with the Shearing of his Sheep for her Under-Petticoat. 1800 *Port. Ed. Housekeeper* 61 47 138 White Kave was like a crumbling cushion. In cold weather use bobbin. 1856–9 DICKENS *Mr. Dan. Mr. Waldow Twins* i. I said, jokingly, that when I went to bed I should wrap my head in Fanny's flannel petticoat. 1894 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life & Marlow* xv. 203 A good flannel petticoat ought to be little the worse for one year's wear. 1898 *Cl. Cloth.Gaz.* 41

†c. The skirt of a woman's riding-habit. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTEN. *Poesy* iii. (Arb.) 194 The Queene...in a white lauish waistcoate and a strayne short petticoate, ...mayded gowne: and the King rode hard to hand with her. 1600 *Hist. of Jas.* The Ladies of Honour dressed in their riding garbs, with coates and doublets,...with peruiuge and with hats: as that, only for a long petticoat dragging under their mens coates, nobody could take them for women. 1701 SWIFT *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 2. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, A skirt, or upper petticoat, of crimson, the three worst fits which I may consider as the ordinary dress of the female sex.

d. Applied also to the rudimentary garment worn by women among primitive or uncivilized peoples, e.g. the 'grass petticoat' of the Papuan women.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 Over their Lower Parts a Petticoat or Lungy, their Feet and Legs without Stockins. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Worth remard London* (1707) 41 One quod Goodwoman Eve might have saw'd her self a great deal of trouble in tacking together Primitive Grass Petticoat and Waistcoat. 1772 E. GRAY *Voy. S. Sea* 156 The Women have short Petticoats made of Silk Grass.

2. *pl.* Skirts collectively, upper and under; also, skirts worn by children, including young boys: chiefly in phrase (said of a young boy) *in petticoats*.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. 61 Or they are but boys,...if we walke not in the trodden paths, our very petty-coates will catch them. 1630 HUGHES *Cowgill's Rare Prophecy* (1864) 18 He commanded also that all women...should tuck their petticoats somewhat high. 1740 *Sweet Country Fair* Wks. 1752 III. 1. 158 A woman...took shelter under Daily's petticoats. 1808 I. TAYLOR *Lineal Ramble* (1820) 8 By A young Dutch (peasant) girl in her holiday rob, ...with petticoats only half down the leg. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 63 The country was thinly, and whitened the hems of her petticoats. 1837 MARRYAT *Diary Amid* xiii, The old woman...assumed her paternal authority as if he were still in petticoats. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 224, I have known him ever since he was in petticoats. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/1 Both in boring and bowling, however, petticoats are decidedly hindering, especially in windy weather. 1898 *Cornhill* 168 70 Pentonets, which only steeper the origin of the bones, must obviously be discarded.

4. (chiefly *pl.*) As the characteristic or typical feminine garment; hence as the symbol of the female sex or character. *To wear or be in petticoats*, to be a woman, to behave as befits a woman. *A Nero* (or other male) *in petticoats*, a female counterpart to Nero, or other man specified.

1551 SAVAGE 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 63 That you might still have worke the Parliament, And never have stolne the Breach from Lancaster. 1702 *Animate Medals* ii. Misc. Wks. 1726 III. 58 It is a great compliment accordant to the sex, that your Virtues are generally shown in petticoats. *a* 1704 ECHARD *Gross. Tales* i. (1732) 85 A saying that went of her [Lady Falconbridge], that those who were breeches deserved petticoats better, but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster. 1708 CHARNOCK, *Lett. to Gedeon* (1858) xvi Ignorance is only pardonable in pettycoats. 1818 SCOTT *H. M. Perth* xl, Since she wears a petticoat ... I will answer for her protection as well as a tough oak tree. 1823 EUSEBIUS *Misc., Shelley & Byron* (1824) I. 310 Barbara Creed is really none other than Percy Bysshe Shelley himself in petticoats. 1880 OUIDA *Maida* I. 35 She was a sort of Wesley in petticoats.

b. (*sing.*) The wearer of a petticoat; a female; the female sex.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. 5 But I must comfort the weaker vessell, as doubtlesse mine ought to shew it selfe courageous to petty-coats. *a* 1637 B. LEGGATT *Lett.* (1863) 108 The *Maiden de Hostell* still keeps his state with the better part of petticoats. 1708 TYRON *Love Pairs* v, Vain is the task to petticoats assign'd, If woman's language shows a mannish mind. 1728 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 172 Rather than give up this, which would completely subject us to the despotism of the petticoat, I hope [etc.]. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xxiv, Mabs gives up Seaborne to-day. Can't do business with a petticoat in the room. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 2/3 There was no much fuss or brutality in the [Hainault's] exclamation that the Emperor Frederick's death would put an end to the rule of 'petticoats in politics'.

5. A wide outer garment, made of oilskins or rough canvas, worn by fishermen in warm weather, and reaching below the knee, often undivided: cf. *petticoat trousers* in 4. *U. S.*

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

6. Applied humorously or contemptuously to the skirts of a scholar's or clergyman's gown; also descriptively to the kilt of the Highlander or Highland regiments, the fustanella of the Greek, and similar male garments.

c 1730 *Scots Lett. N. Scot.* (1754) II. 198. 189 That they (Highlanders) would not be so free to step over the Necks and Dogs with Breeches, as they are in the short Petticoat. 1819 MRS. HOUSTOUN *Nour Hours, Tuesday* 227 It would astonish you to see how fast they [fencing dervishes] turn round in their full white petticoats. 1822 MACAULAY *Misc. Eng. Mil.* (1870) II. 72 Jeffries and astute experienced Bruce and Douglas in scalped petticoats.

6. *transf.* a. A toilet-table cover reaching down to the floor. b. A shooting long coat; a jacket while being launched, to hide its earliness. c. A projecting fringe-like part forming the foot of a tent-tent, etc. d. *Archæol.* ? The ground of a target beyond the white ?; the *space*. e. = *petticoat insulator*: see 3.

1864 WEBSTER, *Petticoat*, the outer space or surface of a target. [*Eng.*] 1875 *Knight Mech.* II. 2031 *Petticoat, or Apron*, the ground of the target beyond the white. 1880 *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 10) 624 The draught-screen itself is often petticoat with gauze over it. 1894 *Athletic Gaz.* 24 June 151 Shamrock is to be launched 'in petticoats' on Monday. 1895 *Daily News* 27 June 2/3 A long cumpler or 'petticoat' hung over the stern of the boat, and reaching to the ground, effectually prevented any view of the keel and lower part of the yacht. 1904 P. MARQUAND in *Sterling Mag. Nov.*, Sculpted rock...the outward becomes plain and high with a so-called petticoat standing out at the bottom.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

7. *simple attrib.* Of a petticoat or petticoats.

1587 *Acc. Ab. in Antiquary* XXXII. 318, 16 yardes of petticoat lace, 08s8d. 1634 *Tailor's Maz. L.* 1874/1. I would wonder every house of them to line the hem of the petticoat coat of the smallest measure of the tainted cambrey. 1644 Mrs. Eavesdrop *Hist. T. Hearsay* 10. 227 It was Sweet petticoat time L.c. for a clothing club distribution). 1682 *Contract. Reb. de Hen. Fourth*, In the branches of petticoat day...the guilt is a fair compromise Twixt a Vile and a pair of smallclothes. 1872 *Routledge's Mr. Bug's Trans.* 1874/2 To give you the horrors with, in petticoat days. 1886 Dr. Richardson in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 6/2 A petticoated generation could never do the full work of a generation whose limbs were free of petticoat encumbrance.

5. attrib. (often = -ed(2).). **a.** In petticoats, wearing petticoats: that is a woman, female; womanish. (Often hyphened.) Now *rare*.

1609 Hart *Anat. Ur.* 11. vi. 61 The ignorant Empirike, the petticoate or women-physitian. 1708 E. Ward *London Wonder Wks.* 1708) 10 Money a Hermitess of humble Prayers, done for 1680 to appease this Petticoat-Deity. 1710 *Account Theft. No.* 292 ¶ 4 A Secretary of Petticoat Politicians, who are to be brought up at the Feet of Madam de Maintenon. 1719 Durfey *Wonder, Collig.* 1876 I. 188 What does this Petticoat-Preacher (your Governor) do here? 1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 211 To debase the petticoat patient. 1803 Moore *Fourth Sat.* (1806) *App.* iv. 208 A Petticoat Pope in the Ninth Century.

b. Of, belonging, or relating to a woman or women, as the wearers of petticoats; executed, performed, wielded by a woman; female, feminine.

1660 Richardson *Tamerlane* (1681) 30 The Petticoat Sex. 1692 Dunton *Athenianism* 1. 4 Venus may leave more than both of us, Pro 'tis none petticoat affair. 1800 *Pros. E. Ind. Int.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 8/2 He thought like petticoat influence in the India Company, a most curious circumstance! 1808 *Pamela* (1. 1901) II. 158, I will not go to Petticoat Parties. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xx. He will obey you as in making a weapon, or in wielding one, but he knows nothing of this petticoat service. 1830 Kenealy *Alt. Locke* xxvii, The clearest allusion to petticoat influence. 1901 *Western Gaz.* 25 May 4/2 Miss Gertrude Elliott has the only petticoat part (in a play).

9. Special combs.: **petticoat body**, a body attached to or worn with a petticoat; **petticoat breeches**, loose wide breeches with legs resembling skirts, fashionable during the earlier part of the reign of Charles II; **petticoat insulator**, an inverted cup-shaped insulator of porcelain or the like that supports a telegraph wire; **petticoat-maker**, a maker of petticoats, esp. of farthingales; † **petticoat-monger**, ? a whoremonger; **petticoat-pensioner**, a man paid by a woman, a woman's 'fancy-man'; **petticoat-pipe**, a bell-mouthed pipe in the chimney of a locomotive into which the exhaust-steam enters and which serves to equalize and strengthen the draught; **petticoat-trousers**, (*a*) a New England colloquial name for wide baggy trousers; (*b*) = 8 (*c*) the wide-seated trousers worn by Mohammedan women; **petticoat-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a petticoat.

1862 *Rep. Wrens. Exam. Mag.* IV. 238/2 Patterns of the newest and most fashionable underclothes, including ... petticoat bands, 'petticoat body. 1892 Pub. Manager *Theatre* 20 Dec/8 1/1 Use the bell not put on "Rosie's" petticoat body. 1598 R. Hilton in Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* (1885) 175 A short-waisted doublet and "petticoat-breeches, the lining lower than the breeches and quilted in the straight. 1882 *Fairholt Hist. Costume* 322 Towards the end of the reign of Charles the petticoat breeches were discarded. 1932 Hughes, "Petticoat maker, indumentaria. 1785 *Annexation Disp. Lat. Diss.* 1864 Spinal Chem. v. ii. In Bodies (*A. P. C.* III. 147 You pitch such Cavaliers "petticoat-mongers. a 1700 E. Ecc. *Dial. Cant. Crew*, "Petticoat-Pensioner, a Gallant or one Maintain'd for secret Service. 1824 Knox & Baillie, *Struggles Cal.* IV. 357/1 He became a petticoat-pensioner. 1884 Worcest. "*Petticoat pipe*, one of a series of short conical pipes, in a smoke-box, to smallen the draught. 1852 *Engineer* XLVI. 237/3 A good modification of the well-known American petticoat pipe. 1753 *N. Newry Assistant* 8/2 His rank with him ...two Pair of "Petticoat Trowsers. 1782 *Ibid.* 8/1, 50 Red scrag ...an English petticoat ...long petticoat trowsers, much worn. 1887 Sweet *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Petticoat trousers*, a kind of silk Gaiety worn by sailors in general, but largely principally by fishermen. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* II. 8 The intrigue of the petticoat-trousers. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 10/2 Dressmaker shows round the town, "petticoat artist.

b. Petticoat government: (under) rule or predominance of women in the house, or in politics. So **Petticoat-governed** *a.*, ruled by a woman, hen-pecked.

1702 J. Dunton *Athen. Petticoat-Government. Hist.* 70 My Petticoat-Government. I. 10-12 when Good Women Ascend the Throne, and Rule according to Law, as in the case of the present Queen Anne. *Ibid.* 13 Petticoat-government, I mean the Discreet and Honourable Ruling of a Husband Family. 1708 (title) The Prerogatives of the Petticoat: or, reasons to Petticoat-Governments, written by a True-born English Man. 1732 Fielding *Covent-G. Tr.* (1756) v. 1 Petticoat-government is a very honourable ruling indeed. 1803 Cobbett *Wks. Rights* (1889) I. 363 He, being under strict petticoat government, was compelled to get home that night. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Sunday under Three Heads* vi. Mrs. Caudle mind the head of the petticoat-governed little man. 1884 *Chr. World* 30 June 453/1 This, would those electoral pens into the hands of women, and petticoat government would prevail.

Petticoat, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To clothe in petticoats, put petticoats on; *fig.* to treat as a woman. **b.** *intr.* To wear, or posture in, petticoats. Hence **Petticoating** *vbl. sb.*

1840 Dickens *Christmas Fire* (1878) Let us hope That we were kissing behind the Door, Turned sick at last of to-day's buffoonery, Of preserving and petticoating. 1899 J. Watson *Hearts Aware* 103 The Shannons...were restless in being what was termed 'petticoated' by the linguists.

Petticoated (pe·tikōʊtĕd), *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -ed(2).] Having or wearing petticoats; female.

1548 Richardson *Chronicle* (1810) VII. 49 I will continue to be the man, gentlemanlie use, and vested in a gown and mannerly. 1849 Miss Mitford *Village Inns.* x. (1882) 172 Days of every variety of falling weather ...too bad to submit the petticoated thing any petticoated thing...should ever set. 1860 Scott *Minstrel.* xiv. Here, there, ...in a letter from your petticoated hearts, she had spoken proudly. 1899 (L. Manning) *R., Farewell* iv. 52, as A lady was ...was the petticoated beggs of her admirable mystery. 1870 — *H. Richmond* xliv, She ...was, in the squire's phrase, 'a petticoated parsonery'. 1872 M. Collins *Mrs. A. Marsh* I. iv. 132 She wanted to make this ...School a petticoated Rugby. 1900 *Queen Cooking Bk.* 1 To see a petticoated woman (spite) struggling along on a windy day.

b. *transf.* Having a 'petticoat' or enclosing pendent fringe: see Petticoat *sb.* 6.

1848 Lytton *What will he do?* v. 62, This petticoated dinner suddenly closed round the palace. 1880 Rimmer *Cornish Minsters* 88, [title] 5th Infirmary and petticoated dressing-cabin.

c. (See *political insulator*, Petticoat 9.)

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 1741 They are supported on strong porcelain insulators, triple petticoated.

Petticoatery, -ie. *nonce-wd.* [f. Petticoat + -ery (with passing allusion to *coterie*).] A petticoated company or coterie; wearers of petticoats collectively.

1849 *Tait's Edinb. Mag.* XVI. 180 The whole coterie (which, in this instance, is no qualified petticoatery) assembles for consultation. 1884 *Punch* 20 Nov. 250/1 Astounding body to the old-fashioned petticoatcrie and the new-fangled divided skirtdom.

Petticoatie. *Sc.* [dim.] A little petticoat.

1754 Boswell *Corresp. through the Eye* I. She daughter a' her petticoatie, Coming through the rye.

Petticoatless, *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -less.] Without a petticoat, not wearing petticoats.

1688 *Mercur. Mag.* Aug. 308 The graceful curves of her thighs, petticoat-less figure. 1898 *Gentl. Mag. Apr.* 357/1 Men declare that the petticoatless female has usurped herself and has left her swallow indeed.

b. *fig.* Without female characters.

1892 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 433 Maria is perhaps the best petticoat among Mr. Seymour's rather petticoatless tales.

Petticoat tails. *Sc.* [Origin uncertain: see quot. 1825.] ' The name given to a species of cake baked with butter, used as tea-bread' (Jamieson 1825).

1880 *Cornhill. Receipts* 3 (Jam.) For Parkinet tails, take the same proportion of butter as for Short Bread. 1898 Scott *Br. Lucmo.* xxvi, Never bothered's head...much making of tea-cakes and sweet scones, bellick bannocks, cookies, and petticoat-tails—delicacies little known in the present generation. 1825 Jamieson s. v., The general idea is, that this kind of cake is denominated from its resemblance to a section of a petticoat. For a peculiar cake, when a smaller circle has been taken out of the middle, is divided into eight quarters. But a literary friend has suggested that the term has probably a French origin, *a petit gautier*, a little cake. The old form of this word is *petit gastel*. 1870 Rankine *Scottish Nt.* 266, 286, 287, 297. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 5/2 Yorkshire Parkin, Scotch cake, and Scotch petticoat tails are to be found among a host of local delicacies.

Petticoaty, *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -y.] Like or akin to a petticoat.

1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 520/1 He wears a pair of large breeches...very voluminous and petticoaty. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 4 When men took to wearing a long, petticoaty style of coat...some of them took to wearing short skirts.

† Pettifactor, petifactor. *Obs. rare.* [app. = *petty factor*: cf. Petty *a.* and Factor 3.] ? A legal agent who undertakes small cases. Cf. Petty-cooms.

1588 Pasq. *Eliza. Contrie* 41 Thereby, the number of gruders and petifactors is so far increased that although the common wealth is wonderfully sore with the blisterings of clyents notwithstanding they purchase in our words their ease. 1639 T. Scott *Vox populi* 41 How difficult a thing it is for a gentleman to expose himselfe, without a great deale of jugling and false-dealing.

Pettifog (pe·tifŏg), *v.* [app. a back-formation from Pettifogger: cf. Fog *v.*[3] and Pettifogging.]

1. *intr.* To act as a pettifogger; to plead or conduct a petty case in a minor court of law; to practise legal chicanery; also *transf.*, to wrangle or quibble about small petty points.

1611 Cotgr., *Chicaner*, to wrangle, or pettifog it; to squarle, or perplex a cause with craftie, or friuilous pleading. 1648 Wrenne *Brit. Remonstr.* 121, 256 And vegon, And 12, and parts of Lyar, and pettifogge the craftie gentelmen as many as now Were drawn prisons hath reached Lattleton. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 163 His wife ...rather pettifog and take common Barretry, than be out of Employment. a 1680 Shadwell in *Lives Gresham Pl.* 113 They accepted the whole, and were not trifling or pettifogging about a portion. 1845 Webster *Gen. at Home* 279 'But what is this about a woman living up her rules in a low court and pleading?'—'Oh, in America you can do that in a local police-court; in a lawyer's court women may pettifog.'

2. *trans.* **a.** To plead (a case) with legal chicanery. † **b.** *Jocularly.* To take by petty larceny.

1730 D. Malloy *Wife* I. 72 He pettifogs a scrape from neither hand. 1898 *N. York Tribune* 23 Oct. 4/3 [He] sent to...to address to the Editor ...a letter pettifogging the last case of his master.

† **Pettifog,** *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

A. *adj.* = Pettifogging. **B.** *sb.* = Pettifogger.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* (1659) 60 That he shall have both the Civil and Common Lawyer and the pettifog Attorney against him. 1708 Cibber & Bullock *Harlequin* III. 42 I went to the Lawyers, sent my agents, old pettifog.

† **Pettifog,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Used as a pronominal or *petty fog* = mist, and *pettifogging*.

1642 Rich. *Prod. Epist.* vi. *And* dost much for this cloud I cannot say rather then petty-fog, of whosoes, with which Egypcoppell were would cast a mist before us.

Pettifogger (pe·tifŏgəɹ). Also 6-7 petty-, 6-9 petty-fogger; 6 pettifoger, 7 *dial.* -vogger, petty fogger. [Orig. sometimes as two words, *petty fogger*, and later often hyphened, *petti-fogger*, etc. First element Petty *adj.*, second obscure: cf. Fogger[1] (but this was perhaps only a shortening of *petty-fogger*). The general sense seems to be the same as in Pettifogger, of about the same age.]

1. A legal practitioner of inferior status, who gets up or conducts petty cases; *esp.* in its opprobrious sense, one who employs mean, sharp, unwilling practices; a 'measly attorney'.

1564-78 Bullinger *Decades* (1849) IV. 1 Lawyers (holie writ) they are two Pettifoggers in the Lawe. 1576 Fenne *Fogges* (ten Foxes) 1 1. 1584 Lancaster *Concords* (1841) 178 A most wicked Promoter, and wretched Pettifoger, revelled himself by other mens ruines. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 8 Sergeants, Benchers, Counsellors, Attorny or pettifoger. 1602 *Conter. Coverdale* 4 b, The worst controlled and least cleanly Pettifoggers. 1612 Drayton *Ode to my good Wife*, 1877 III. 274 Wy must all thinge petti-foggers, and instead of gilt coppers, bring buckrum bags or no girdles. 1645 Milton *Contr. Wks.* 1851 IV. 365 A mere and arrant petti-fogger, who lately was so hardy, as to lay aside his buckram wallet, and make himself a Cell in Print. 1708 H. Wharton *Corr.* (1898) II. 141 He laboured to like an attorney the first day, and so like a pettifogger the second. 1841 Macaulay *Mr. Hastings Wks.* (1850) 623 The notorious pettifoggers who battened on the misery and hatred of an innocent community. 1873 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 21 *Letter for Christopher* 37 Mistress of Henry Monroe, That pettifogger from Fairfield's Inn.

† **b.** Sometimes *appy.* a professional name. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 136/1 Officers of the Palatine Courts in Chester, Anders ; The Judicious, The Petty Pettifogger, Constable of the Castle (1811). 1591 *Mil. Prec. Reg. Creighton, Roll.*, 1 Apr., Burdett] John Street of Stafford (Pettifogger).

2. *transf.* A petty practitioner in any department; a tyro; an empiric, pretender.

1620 Hudson tr. *Clarendon's Anat.* 41 Leaving upon the Packs and Knolls of them circumferences bogglies, and pettifog Pettifoggers in Physicke. 1820 Keasberry *Conf. Clergy* 19 He hadmuch better consult Mons. Fouce approved of either or either; Ann to be lady a thousand pettifoggers, or empirick in Divinity. 1912 Pusey *Chr.* I 215, 1 That such petty-foggers are insulters of seers and prelates ...should pretend to teach their rulers how to govern.

3. *Needlework.* See quot. and cf. Fogger[1] 3.

1851 A. S. Hardy in *Gd. Words* 622 A large proportion of the trade is in the hands of middlemen, called 'fuggers'...those who trade being known as 'pettifoggers',—each of whom employs a certain number of outworkers.

4. A local name of a fish, the rockling.

1880-4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 311 *Pettifogger* and *fiveod* are said to have been local names in Cornwall for some species of *Motella* (Rockling).

5. *Comb.*, as *pettifogger-like* adj.

1719 Mrs. Delaune in *Life & Corr.* 203 It is much impertinent, unmannerly, and pettifogger-like, to be making comparisons that are odious.

Pettifoggery (pe·tifŏgəɹi). [f. prec. + -y.] Pettifogging practice; legal chicanery.

1624 Mason *Mirrhilla* 50 The last and lowest sort of this anglaiseers, that sees purchase it on their sides with their land, and such like pettifoggery, I omit. a 1625 Fletcher's *Rebellion* iv. xxxvi, yet Under-hand trickes ...Cavilling, Pettifoggery. 1802 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 83 Cobbe-making ...is going on with vigour in South America—and this is not surprising, for the Spaniards left them a legacy of miscellaneous pettifoggery.

Pettifogging (pe·tifŏgiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as Pettifog *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of a pettifogger; legal trickery; chicanery, pettifoggery; quibbling.

1580 Baldwin *Treat. Fr. Tong.* (Chetwyn), pettifogging. 1613 Cotgr., *Chicanerie*, wrangling, pettifogging; a litigious or craftie pleading. 1632 *R. Dalrymple's Remark. Commun.* 171 (Furnit) That Chicanerie (Pettifogging and multiplicitie of Pleadges, came first from the Popes Court, when his seat was at Avignon, for my Author saith). 1657 tr. *Drelincourt Diss. Popish* 109, I was forced to spend the greatest part of my goods in suites and pettifoggings, until I was forced to leave my country. 1663 H. Stubbe *Rm.* (1880) III. 61 Another Story (Text for the Times) the slighter manners of logical pettifogging.

Pettifogging (pe·tifŏgiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] Acting as a pettifogger or measly attorney; mean, shifty, quibbling; also, pertaining to or characteristic of pettifoggers.

1604 Florio *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. Petty-fogging Lawyers. 1610 T. Wright *Christ. Pharis.* (ed. 2) 12 He was...a petty-fogging Physician as his owne words, as they be petty-fogging Lawyers chuseth their owne waies. 1632 Milton *Colasterion* Wks. 1851 IV. 360 Your pettifogging cause, which I cannot but call so, if I see right. 1657 Eikonoklastes Author's 1. 1. That Fiscal, who was ...an ignorant Advocate in Rotterdam, such as in England we

suit a Petty-fogging Rogue. 1732 Iconoclast *Pr. Shrewsb.* I. 36 The character of this last man, and Dr. Slop,...seems to have been taken from some petti-fogging lawyer amongst you. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iii, 'You are,' continued Mr. Pickwick, 'a scientific pair of moral, sensible, pettifogging coblers'. 1854 L. Stevens *Hours in Library* (1892) II. v. 117 The petti-fogging cunning which suppose the number of lobbies...to be the embodiment of statesmanship.

Pettifogulize, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pettifogules.] *Intr.* To quibble. Hence **Pettifogulizer.**

1883 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 39 So far from seeking to "pettifogulize"—i. e. to find reasons for any purpose in a trickster's minute intricacies of construction, *Mod. Sc.*, I showed as much scrupulosity about the exact scope and position of his words...as finally to draw upon myself the vexatious reproach of being habitually a "petti-fogulizer". 1892 *Black's Mag. Prose Lib.* v. I. 77 This 'petti-fogulizer'.

Pettigree, obs. form of Petrigree.

† Pettilashery, -lasserie, obs. corrupt forms *of petty* Larceny: cf. Lanterie.

1590 Garet *Certain Cases* n. Wks. (Grosart) X., 118 Commonly...called pettilashery or pendaverie. 1592 — *Black Book's Messenger* (ed. X). 72 Picking, pettilashery, and such stifling sports. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Pettilassarie*, stealing of things of no great value.

Pettiloon, colloq. perversion of Pantaloon.

1858 Wilkie Collins *Tibbers Nupt* 179 Two pair of flannel 'pettiloons', as people call them now, thick winter trousers.

Pettily (pe·tili), *adv.* [f. Petty *a.* + -ly 2.] In a petty, mean, paltry, or trivial way or manner.

1840 Gen. F. Vincendon *Excurs.* (1841) V. iii. Nothing has been too grossly wicked-mean, or too pettily vexatious, for their doing. 1858 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) II. 16 We should rather endeavour a unity of doctrine and spirit among Christians than pettily insist on establishing certain uniformities. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1895) 61 They are...pettily thievish, like the English guests.

Pettiness (pe·tinės). [f. Petty *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being petty; triviality, insignificance; little-mindedness; an instance of this, a petty trait; formerly, a petty or trivial object.

1587 Molineux *Pantheon* (L. 1589) 6 A petie comparison, I confesse, but till some better do deuise, why may not my pettinesse followe[?] take place? 1599 Shakes. *Hen. V*, iv. iv. 136 His cowardice, which some suppose in the knave we have hanged,...which is weight to re-answer, his pettinesse would bow vnder. 1680 H. More *Myst. God*, v. xv. 175 These pettinesses being below the Divine Majesty to vouch us. 1845 Browning *Pictor Ignotus* xii. 60, See their faces, listen to their pens, Pandemon of their dainty pettiness. 1850 Irvine in *Mem. M. de Condorcet* (Knight) II. *Post.* 15 A more unpredictable of all the vices and of the few pettinesses of humanity.

Petting, *vbl. sb.* : see Pet v.[1]

Petting, *ppl. a.* [f. Pet v.[1] + -ing 2.] That pets. Hence **Pettingly** *adv.*, in a petting manner.

1805 Knowles and Temple *Mr. Ms* 'Avon! Avon!" said Mrs. Ms, petingly, "I have killed one sinpet ago."

Pettish (pe·tiš), *a.* [f. Pet *sb.*[2] + -ish[1].

But the earliest quots. provide our first example of the *sb.*, and are not clearly connected with it in sense.]

Subject to 'pets' or fits of offended ill humour; in a pet; peasantling foam, pettishing to, or of the nature of, a pet; impatiently angry; peevish, ill-humoured, petulant; easily 'put out'.

1532 Hedley, Prejudice, *Confessions.* 1572 Lever *Manly.* (1574) Pettish, *effrenis, incontinens.* 1592 R. Greene *Ment.* Wks. (1861) 10, I am pettishe, I am unsatisfied: and require with speed, with whom I look. — 1594 Dr. Moore *Mirr. Mod. Mans.* iv. (1846) 270 His humane pitifull, wayward, fearfull, blendy. 1603 Sylvester *Du Magistracy* 37 The pettish homebrew in people seldom if ever pleased with God's present Providences; who murmured under Manna. 1702 Pepys *Diary* 6 Aug., I checked her, which made her mighty pettish. 1706 Mrs. Rowlandson *Mem. Dialogue* vi. She received the apology with the air of a pettish girl. 1858 Lowell *Among my Bks.* (1870) 178 This was a very pettish speech in Evelyn. 1873 J. R. Green *Letters* (1901) I. 5 I was...too weak and pettish for the roughest home-jokes of teasing boys.

† Pettishly, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Petty *a.* + -ish.] Littleness; pettiness.

1580 Molineux *Pantheon* (1888) 198 Some petite bodkynes,...will soodne receive this, where their pettinesse cannot hide.

Pettishly, *adv.* [f. Pettish + -ly 2.] In a pettish manner; peevishly, petulantly.

a 1662 Fuller *Mod Lover* (1) 3. Peevish, and pettishly, obliviously To fling away your future? 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. xxxiii, He kept his fire-finger in the chapter — not pettishly,—like he that took electric. 1879 Miss Braddon *Clods. Lot* xii. 'Drip, drip, drip', cried Celia, peevishly. 'One of those others knock mine.'

Pettishness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being pettish; peevishness, petulance.

1634 Sir Hen. Blount's *Voyage* 160, Traces his beauty commanded out of a childish pettishnesse. 1780 Mrs. Bennet *Cecilia* x. iii. Cecilia [was] offended at her pettishness and folly. 1806 *Belfast Mag.* XL. 362 The...predominant of the oppressed nationality. 1883 Mrs. Worboise *Cupwinnow* xxiii. (1891) 208 Her very little pettishnesses and vanities were like the spring breeze.

Pettit *a,* obs. forms of Petty.

Pettitoes (pe·titōz), *sb. pl.* Rarely in *sing.* Forms: *a. sing:* 6 pettytoe, pettoe, 8–9 pettoe; *b. pl.* 6 pettie toes, pettitoes, 6–7 pettitoes, 7 petti-, 7–8 petit-toes, pettytoes, 8– pettitoes. [Of uncertain origin; but before 1600 taken as Petty *a.* and *toes*, pl. of Toe. See Note below.]

1. The feet of a pig, esp. as an article of food; pig's trotters; in earlier use the word seems to have included the heart, liver, lungs, etc., not only of the pig, but of calves, sheep, and other animals.

a. 1532 Inventory in Surtees *Hist. Mem.* (1901) III. App. 280 vij Yf yo boue...bulle x Lops of boue mutton; x Pygge Pettoes, with half a dosen of grene salletes. 1597 M. Cudworth 13 b, The first course at Supper. A Sallet, a Pigs Pettoe, powdered Barb'd-sliced. 1703 Rochester *Farm. Dict.* s. v. *Pig's pettitoes*, Take Pettitoes...cut them into halves, and let every Pettitoe be tyed up together.

b. 1589 *W. Cornwall's Exp.* in St. Hist. *Misc. Soc.* (1880) 208 For dressinge xv mattres, rubbinges and a piggers pettie toes. 1592 *2nd Pt. Gd. How-wives Jemmy* B 3 b, Put in Goose giblets and piggers pettitoes. 1598 Florio, *Pedocchi*, all manner of feete, or pettitoes drest to be eaten, as calues, sheepes, asses, or hogs feete, or pigs pettitoes. 1607 Rowlands *Women Master* 2 b, Like the Table of a country Ladies, sprinkled over with all manner of cheap Subtells, Good Beef, Giblets, and Pettitoes. 1683 E. Hickeringill *Prof. Prodigy's Mystic. Dict.* 38 To dip the Pettitoes in other mens sauce, spoiled for stealing the Pig. 1733 Wolcott (*P. Pindar*) *Ep. to Pope* Wks. (1812) III. 209 Calves' Heads, Pigs Pettitoes, perform as well. 1861 (title) *Every Lady Her Own Servant*, or, We can send black puddings and pettitoes without giving them a flavour of our own spoken. 1883 M. Jeaffreson *Modern Cookery* 254 A Welsh gentleman says that they should be first boiled.

† b. *fig.* In expressions of contempt. *Obs.*

1624 T. Cotterell-Dormer *Chas. Lond. Divers.* 7 Brownists and Gaul[?] two of Main his Petty-toes, each offending Cowards, that is to a Saxon to call them so. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 28 Fashion wearers phenomes; which are the very pettitoes of Christianity, the gristles of gospel-like virtues. 1658 Jeremy *Blind Guide* 5 17 Rather than this petty-toes of a Pope can save an haires breadth.

2. The feet of a human being, esp. of a child; in quot. 1589 of an ape.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 7 The smelling Ape...did wriggle in his pettitoes, to feel between the two chiks that he might by the feete for a snacke. 1592 Lyly *Midas* iv. 69, And you, Cadia, that would fain trip on your pettitoes. 1811 Nares, *Wint. T.*, iv. iv. 609 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 148 His Grace...found Comfort up on Pettytoes. 1864 Mrs. Jeaffr. *Aut. Sketch* i. xxiv. (1867) 313 The unseen structure of the tiny creature is yet perfect, even to the bones of the pettitoes.

fig. 1643 Gillespie (*Title*) *Nine* Particular congregations: which are, but as the Pettitoes or little Fingers of the church.

Hence † **Pettitoe** *v. Intr.* (with *it*) *Obs.*, to dance, move about on the toes.

1630 Dekker *Match* (1889) 180 You in proglauster Ann, like French Pigs, To pettitoe it on the Organs lap.

(Note. *Pettitoe*, 1603, was in 1568 a token by some to a Mistress, 1611 as *v. F. petite vie Ch. Verde gouge*: the pettitoes of a goose, when sodden, are in Cotgrave, "*Les petites gens*, the giblets of a Goose; also, the bullie, and inwards or entrails, of other edible creatures." The extended sense in the second part of this definition is not mentioned by Lloyd (who has a number of translated senses of a different kind), and it may really have been an English invention, and may show the actual way in which a word meaning the giblets of a goose was extended to the analogous parts cut off in dressing a pig or other animal. Among these were the feet, to which the 16 *petitoes* would seem naturally to point, and to which it may even have been appropriated for the quot. from Florio 1598. But if this is the history, it must have taken place within the space of a generation, since the first example of "pygge pettytoe" is of 1532, and *pettytoe* was evidently applied to feet as late as 1589. It is to be noted that Cooper has also '*Pettoes* (Fr.), the garbage of fowles,the old word: but this is not given by Godsfrey, and may be some error. It may be worth inquiring whether *petitoe* was not orig. a simple adaption of Old *Fr. petite* little, petty, small (Florio: *piccolo, quasi* 'petitoe'), petty instead.

Pettle (pe·t'l), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Dim. or freq. of Pet *v.*[1]: see -le.]

1. *trans.* To pet, fondle, indulge.

1719 Ramsay *Manto to Hamilton* xi. *July* iv, She cou'd by nae of well-bred nettle, Nae mere' did my ambition pettle, My cauker'd cobies to will sweets. 1780 J. Hutton *True Caledon.* (ed. 2) Glos., Pettle, to coax, play or toy with. 1818 Hogg *Perils of Pettle*, to fondle, to indulge, to treat as a pet. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii, They little ken to ye the immediate boon in Lauch Wyod, and pettle up ye wi' bread and water, and stible rantels. 1881 J. Watson *Tweed Gold Fields*, 46 Auld Sandie's mare I've nursed and pettled. 1885 Northumb. *Pitmen Gl.*, To Pettle. 77.

2. *intr.* To nestle; to cuddle (see Cuddle *v.* 2).

1832 Robinson *Whitby Glos.*, To pettle, to cling to the mother's knees as a young child. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Glos.* s. v., Of a lamb and a sheep together, it will be said of the former, that "it pettles with its head against the old one".

Pettle, var. Pattle *sb.*, a plough-staff.

Petto (pe·to). [It. *petto*—L. *pectus* breast.] The breast: *in petto* (It.), in one's own breast or private intention; in contemplation; undisclosed.

1834 Blackw. *Glengarry* xxii. 46 *In Petto* (Ital.), in design, in the breast or thoughts, and not yet put in execution. 1859 J. Sayers *Natural. Pub. Visit* 2 They reserved them in their *Petto*, to be made use of upon occasion. 1872 S. Sidney *Rivers* 191, I add'd the Dose, to take a Copy of it. He said No, It should remain for it in Petto...and put it in his Pocket. 1892 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26256. 5 There are Seven Cardinals still remaining in Petto, whose Names the Pope keeps Secret. 1892 *Scotsman Mon.*, *Suppl.* 16 Sept. 1/6 His Majesty mentioned some new Counsellors and Secretaries, declaring...that he kept two in *petto*. 1894 Dunbar *Syntax* iv. xiv. Great constitutional movements in petto.

Pettral, variant of Pettrel *Obs.*

Petty (pe·ti), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–7 pety, petti, 5–7 pettie, pettie, pitty, (5 peti, pyty), 6– petty. [In late ME. *pety*: phonetic spelling, after Fr. pronunciation, of Petit, which finally took the place of the earlier form.]

† 1. Small (in size or stature); below the ordinary or normal size. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 34 And prouen it a pety [*B.* petit] ping worthy nat to han mende. *a* 1450 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 42 Go pety quaky, and say where thou repayre. 1500 Garden *Dyc. Courts Cocks.* Wks. (Control.) II. 68 The Alewife vsles the cocke her Pete and Coxey-catch her gossips with these Petres and petty Cocxes, the lordly gaye her Bowes.

2. Of small importance, inconsiderable, insignificant, trivial; little-minded, 'small'.

1581 Molineux *Pantheon* Ep. Ded. (1888) 3 I know your Maiesties patience to be exceeding great in vnder petie arguements. 1580 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* Ep. Ded., In hearing out this my petite poore thinke vpon the open censures of the wide world. 1591 Sharp. *Two Lanc.* iv. 1 30 And I pass lambkinll for such like petty crimes as these. 1598 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 19 Your Argosies with portly sailes...Do ouer-peere the petie Traffiquers. 1597–8 Bacon *Rec. Reports* (Arb.) 34 Commonly it is least circumstantiate to abridge petite charges: then to attempt to put to petitions. 1643 Jos. Taylor *Ct. Triumph* 21 Dec. lo. 274 Boistrous petty curiosities of apparell, lodging, diet. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* xxxiii, His birth perhaps some petty village claims. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 20 ¶ 2 Our petty ambassador. 1779 B. Thornton *L. F. Cadenus* Wks. II. 61 Blasted those petty faults are in his first productions. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 222 Those petty evils which make prosperous men miserable. 1872 B. Field *Cornelius* i. 4 You of old did hold them Something worthy, the petty with nothings. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* viii. 140 It is rather petty to talk much as thereof to the name of an Indian doctor. 1890 Cross *Old Haunts* I. 149 General desires in petty wants.

3. Of persons or things in expressed or implied comparison with others: Minor, inferior; of secondary rank or importance; subordinate; as a small scale.

Sometimes hyphened or combined with a *sb.* as *petty-bag, petty-chapman, petty-coat, petty-constable, petty-spliers*, etc. See esp. *petty bag, petty canon*, and the others mentioned in 4.

1349–51 *Lords Rep. Publ. Rec.* (1846) 1. 396 The northern chappell of the petite quire [transept] within the cathedral church. 1546 *Plays. Parl.* (W. de W. 1530) 22 The principall braunches, the vij gyftes of the holy ghoste: the iij petty braunches, the iij theologall vertues. 1550 in *Feuer's Acct.* (1888) App. xvi. 323 Imaginyng were ...to shyfte trought to bee petie pikers. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1148/2 He [Edgar] being at Chester, did, besides other his liberties [*subsequent to* 973], confirm vnto them [*sc.* the monks] all the homage to him. 1590 Lyford *Rough Draft* (1927) Pride, ouerabundance. 1775 Toulmin *Taduncaster* 174 The petit-labourers and workers which know not what it meaneth. 1813 Pegge *Pulgrimage* (1844) 161 Adam and Eliyth, two petite Kingdoms in Arabia. 1849 G. Dodd *Textures*, *Work*, II. 61 Petty spirits, Nine-Pin Machine tenpenny nutty wheels, And Petty-Spheres carryfloat to the whole. 1859 Pollock *Ch. Hist.* iv. vi. § 14 William Wickham, Arch-Bishop of York ...convened a petty-synod in that Age. 1859 Wood *Life* Mss. (O. H. S.) I. 403 An abstract of petie-sums for travellers, called The Chevisaunce. 1867 Patrick Gibson *Rob.* v. xvii. (1898) 268 Those petty Thefts for which Judges condemn Men. 1711 *Spectator Spect.* No. 70 ¶ 2 The Parents, who were then so many petty Princes. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.*, 330, I fly from petty tyrants to the Throne. 1892 J. W. Clarke in *C. Papers* I. 840, Petty shopkeepers and small farmers. 1879 Freem. *Cæsar* viii. 30 Michelozzo was once more a petty Asiatic prince owning upon sufferance.

† b. *Petty (petit, petty-) school*: a school for little boys [see B. 1]; a junior or preparatory school. So *petty (petit-) forme*, the junior form.

1522–3 *Lincoln Rec. Chapt.* 140 Item paide ...to sancta vrsula ye petit scole mais xx sendeng, xix. 1580 Filias Martinell *Compl. to* Wm. (Parker Soc.) II. 103 Which ...he would not have done in his petite School at Winchester.] 1590 in *Madrigals Pur.* (1904) VI. 361 All private and petty-schooles. 1634 *W. Sh.* V. *Travels* (Malone Soc.) 1. 1. 1. Poor children taught at a petty schoal. 1787 they can go to Wakefield Free School. 1808 Hughes & Nelson *Y. Gentleman's* ii. 9 His son was first put to a petty School. 1846 *Brit. Mag.* 122 He was placed...near the Stations of the Petty-Form. 1848 Dickens *Cr. Eng.* xvi The career ...from the petty form at Mim-or Wonderton, up to the examining Chaplain's study.

† 4. FR. *petit*, in *petty master* = Petit-maître; *petty nephew, son* = great-nephew, grandson. *Obs.*

1607 Shute *Hist. Ct. Rom.* iv. xxiv. § 30 One Saling Petty Nephew, the other Grandchild of Francis the first. 1624 Lisle *Du Bartas, Nov.* 102 Johnas, the double Pursuer of Sion, that is whose double grandfather Jonn. 1625 *Reflex. upon Rabbards* 200 A suit of Petty Master, that thinks himself very Modish.

5. In special collocations, as **petty average**: see quots. and Average *sb.*[2] 2; † **petty boy**: see quot.; † **petty brain** = Brainless; † **petty budget**, a small bag; applied smith. to a lawyer; cf. *petti-factor, petti-fogger*; **petty cash**, small cash items of receipt or expenditure; whence *petty cash-book*; † **petty coy** = *petty-coiter*: see Coyter *sb.* 3, and quot.; **petty custom**, -s, duty charged upon goods coming to market: see *parva custuma* in Custom *sb.* 4; **petty dancers**, the Northern Lights; **petty exchange**: see quot.; † **petty fare**, the farming of the petty customs; † **petty gladen**, obs. name of Gladiolus; † **petty John**, a small yoke; **petty orders** = minor orders: see Order *sb.* 6; **petty pan**, a small pan (with various local definitions); † **petty panin**, Turner's name for Canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*; **petty-patch** *Sc.*, some kind of stitch, ? = tent-stitch; **petty rice** = Quinoa; † **petty watch**, an old name of coast-guards; **petty wesel**, a petty state, province, etc. [reg-

gested by *common sense*?]; † **petty-world**, a microcosm. Also Petty Bag, Petty cause, Petty captain, Petty god, Petty officer, q. v. in Main words; and *petty* Cape, Chapman, -woman, Constable, Juror, Jury, Larceny, Sergeanty, -ten, Session, Singles, Tally, Tithe, Treason, View, and names of plants, as *petty* Cotton, Madder, Mugget, Mouswort, Mullein, Spurge, White: for which see these also.

1548 Andrew *Marc. Issues* iii. v. (1660) H. Big Small charges occurring ordinarily in the usual course of the voyage ...are called 'petty averages.' 1883 [see Average 2b]. 1588 Sayer *Lottery Wrexham, Petty averages*, small charges borne partly by a ship, and partly by a cargo, such as expenses of rowing, &c. 1688 E. Hughes *Aremberg* 111. 1907 A 'Petty Boy,' or a Shoemakers petty Boy...Instruments belonging to the Cordwainers Occupation: and are used generally for their translating and smoothing down the Stitches, and to pare plained Leather upon. 1888 Clayton & Cole *Burthen. Assist.* 111. Introd. 119 The contained [parts] are the Brain, the 'Petty-brain, and the Marrow. 1550 *Wyll of Thenyll* (1810) 811, To euery of them 'Petty bought sum of lase and Tauernes, a couple of Goldyngs. 1834 J. Bigsby *Nile, Mer., Perseverance* 138 Some kept what is called the 'petty cash in the merchant's counting house, that is, he was charged with the payment of all the small sums for the ordinary expenses of the business. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Petty Cash-book*, a book for entering small receipts and payments. 1538 Ainsworth, 'Petty ray *Sardi*, Gnapheilium salsus [appreuing *Pinguicula*]. 1597 *Bailiffs Parch.* V. 63/1 Your grace Contracte said 'petit Customes Dues. 1450 *Mirk* 1861, 58 S. in the petty Customes of London. 1580 *Hist. Vt.* 300/1 Of euery petite Customes in euery Port of London. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3931/1 An Act...for discontinuing Payment of the Petty-Port Customs in Edinburgh. 1856 L. Faed *Voy. S. West* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 303 At either 25, there was 'Pattedwarers or brethren that were wthe them North in the Straunett, betokening a storme, to follow within 24 houres. 1880 A. H. Hannah in *Gd. Words* Feb. 126/1 These luminous patches occasionally seen with unaided eye, I think, the same as those repeatedly detailed to me by the old sailor-gazer as the 'petite duplicate'. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 2 This Exchange is twofold, viz. An Exchanging of Moneys for Moneys, one Coyn or sort for another; and a giving of Money upon Exchanges for a time, &c. The former of these is 'Petty Exchange, the latter Real. 1792 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* 111. 22. 384 Commissioners...have the whole Charge and Management of all her Majesty's Customs, the 'Petty-farms excepted: in all the Ports in England. 1802 Mavor *Voy.* II. 92 The 'petty Gluten or Harrel-grease. *Ibid.* 99 In the verge of these hollows and enincrusted *plants*, some plant the root of Cyperus, that is to say, of Chufa-tes (i. Pedo-glutes, Flags, or Sweet-weed). 1820 Brown *Libraries Camd.* x. 80 I have a many small parcels, 'petty Johns, as I call them. 1829-9 Cleveland *Chr. Lond. Divers.*, etc. Posies, etc. (1850) 104 It is a Maxim ... That the *only* way to win the Game is to play Petty Johns. 1879 V. Alice *Hollins Improvement.* 12. v. 290 To call them [i. e. Christ's institutions] the Circumstantials, the Accidents, the Minors, the Punctilios, and, if need be, the Petty-Johns of Religion. 1591-42 Cranmer *Cyel. Lo. Orders*, The 'petty, or minor Orders, are four; viz. those of door-keeper, exorcist, reader, and acolyth. ...These 11 petty orders may many children very dispensation. 1714 Mrs. Manley *Adv. Rivella* to The Daughter of a poor 'Petty-pan Mercenary. 1823 Jennings, *Pottery-pan*, a 2 white-iron would for pastry. 1903 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Suppl., *Petty pan*, a small, round, earthenware pan in which fallow-pies and other tarts are baked. 1562 Turner *Herbal* 11. 81 I hope to not heard no English name of Phalaris, but for lak of a better name it may be called 'petti grasse, of the likenes that it hath with the right panic. 1850 in 3rd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 11. 238 Any evidence of goods stolen, sought with 'petite-pistol. 1825 Jennings, *Petty-purse*, a particular kind of sewing stitch. 1898 Simmonds' *Dict. Trade*, **Pettyrotes*, a name in Peru for the white seeds of *Chenopodium quinoa*. 1370 *Rolls of Parrl.* II. 304/2 Du chescun Hundred des Countees par la dite west terre...le garde de Mier par Remenye aliene certeine grete q'tite appelle 'Pouk Warehe. 1626 Wither *Brit. Remembr.* 100 Should the Commonwealth herself oppose Those compositions ...it would scarce procure That gov't which could those *Petty-weales restrain. 1893 Cameron *Rom.* 7 A *petite world within himselfe.

† **B.** *sb.* **1.** A little boy at school; a boy in a lower form; a junior schoolboy. *Obs.*

1589 Nashe *Martine Monsto mirable* To Rdr. 7 Some of them...were the Petties and Pettes of that schoole, whereof old Martin was the master. 1600 Holland *Livy* xx. xlii. 713 There were the schooles for petite boys, of reading and writing. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 208 (1890) 171 The whole is not ordained for petites but for grammarians. 1619 Middleton *Dutchm.*, A Petit in his mouth sows...an ABC schoolist. a 1630 Hacket *Abp. Williams* 1. (1692) 27 Mr. Lamb ...came by bidding fair to Fortune's middle wages, from a schoolmaster that taught petites, to a Preacher in Christian Courts. 1633 Thankfull *Nonconf.* iv, A lookie things being no more familiar with the Commander-in-Chief of the Whole Hostes...than the lowly-breached lubber in the Petties with a smutter boy in a tained coat.

fig. 1603 Jackson *Creed* xi. 201 A The School of Christ, in which all in this life are but 'parvuli', petites or children. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 56 Even of such petites amongst us, Papists have taken notice so farre, as by them to make our Church odious.

2. A privy or latrine: *see* Petty-house (Little a. 13).

Widely prevalent in familiar use.

Petty-augs, -augor, corrupt f. Pyragus.

Petty Bag, petty-bag. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Not quot. 1698.] An office formerly belonging to the Common Law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, for suits for and against solicitors and officers of that court, and for process and proceedings by extents on statutes, recognizances, *scire facias*, to repeal letters patent, etc.: see also Clerk 6 c.

1852 in *Cal. S. Treas. Chas. I* (1858) 11. 229 Some forty officers more of the same court, as cursitors, filazers, petty bags, bagmen, &c. 1892 Webster, *Am. Dict. Misc.* 240 Charles of the Petit Bagge. 1698 C. Wilson *Hist. Indictment* 1. 83 Mr. Fury the Petty-bag Officer, besides some formerly given him. 1824 Gurdon *Hist. Assoc.* 23 A Gentleman, one of the Petit-Bag, who pretended a Title. 1858 Phillips 1. v. Clerks of the Petit bag, three officers of Chancery who record the returns of all inquisitions out of every Shire, all Writs granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Customs, Gaugers, Controllers, etc., writs exceed being put in a petit or little leather bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the Petit bag. 1797 *Gentl. Mag.* III. 48 The specification of this bridge, as enrolled in the Petit bag Office. 1832 Dickens *Sketch No.* 1, Masons, or petty-bags, or petty-purses...all traveling. 1836 Scargill-Bird *Guide Pol. Sys.* 204, 1 Introd. 14 By Stat. 21 & 22 Vict. c. 32, the Clerks of the Petty Bag were reduced to a single Clerk, and the office was finally abolished in 1883.

† **Petty ca'non, pe'tticanon.** *Obs.* Also 6 petichanon, 7 peticanon, 8 petit-canon. A Minor Canon: see Canon † 2.

1530 Palsg. 223/1 Pety cannon, *minore*. 1546 *Mem. Reform* (Strype) III. 23 In Chanteries...the Incumbentes whereof be founde to be presente in the Quyre of the saide Churches at all the service...and be named Peticanons. 1598 Clyve, *Gr. Feriare* (Camden) 50 The...went in to the peticanons and leave there. 1662 J. Howard *Frantic. Ch. Eng.* 51 That the Vicars, Petticanons, singing men and boyes, which of right ought to be turned into schollers. 1689 *Do Pot's Prayer Gd. Revel.* III. 158 Quo Dean, and seaven Petticanons ...besides Petit-canons, Singing-men, and Choristers.

† **Petty ca'ptain, pe'ttiscaptain.** *Obs.* Also 5 **poty-captayne**, 6–7 **petti-captayn**, etc.: see Petty, Petit, Captain. An officer below a captain; a lieutenant. Also formerly used to render various ancient titles, e.g. centurion.

c 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 639 As for petty-captayns many mother wone, *Hist.* 1903 While these petty-captaynes enuyroned them the fields. 1589 Camden *Fayries of A.* 21. 10. 163, I tolde the that the petty captayne whiche is vnder the chiefe principall may not gainely doo this. 1598 Timothe Maat xxvii. 54 When the petty Captayne...saw the earth quake. 1598 *Petty Counsell Acts* (1890) II. 170 Every captaine to give yearely 5/: every petit-captain 10/. 1683 Dryden *Cæsar* (1697) 30 The old Italian soldiers, and the petty-captains (noble blood), and those that had the charge of the men of armes, were soon troubled. 1786 J. Hawkins *Hist. Inf. in Hollanded* II. 256 Holland, petit Captaine to the earle of Salisbury. 1653 T. Stanley *Pac. Hist.* 1. 1. 12 Two chiefe kings by the dint of the petty Captains. **Pettycoite, -coote**, *obs.* forms of Petticoat.

† **Petty-ti'dian.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Petty *a.* + L. *fid-ēs* faith + -ian.] One 'of little faith'.

1897 *Trade Comm. Matt.* vii. 28 *O ye of little faith.* Ye petty-fidians! He reflects them not infidelians. *Trad. Ser.* 31 Thou petty-fidian, small-faith! Christ chides Peter, and not large him.

† **Pe'tty go'd, pe'ttigod.** *Obs.* Also 6 petit God, petigod, petti-god, etc. [f. Petty *a.* + God.] A minor or inferior deity, a demigod, *So* † **Pe'ttygo'ddess.**

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 508 Renouncing the customary helpes of petygoddes and petygoddesses, Intercessors: it needs here onely vnto Christ. 1583 Fetherstone *tr. Calvin on Acts* viii. 13 This man, whom the Samaritanes counted a petit God. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 39 They honour those diuines and prophets,...as if they were petite-gods. 1620 Bp. Hall *Remonstr.* 470, The ingenuity of Romish petit-gods...was long agone, with Hilkia and Seraph, exposed to the laughter of the vulgar. a 1708 Buchanan *Wks.* (1715) I. 309 Passing the Psalms to the Saints departed, as to a sort of petty Gods in Heaven.

Petty-eager, corruption of Pirausta.

Petty officer. [Petty *a.* 3.]

1. *generally.* A minor or inferior officer.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 251/1 Petie officers to oversee and overrule the people. 1598 Barrey *Theor. Warres* 21. ii. 45 There be many petie officers vsed amongst vs. 1803 Naval *Mem. for M. & N.* 11. 112.

2. *spec.* An officer in the navy corresponding in rank to a non-commissioned officer in the army.

1780 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1821 III. 134 I used such discrete to your the situation of a petit officer. 1788 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* 126 As he was very hard upon us petty officers. 1800 R. H. Dana *Jap. Mast* 22, 60 He had been a petty officer on board the British frigate Dædalus. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Petty officer*, a denominated seaman of the first class, ranking with a sergeant or corporal.

Petuin, *obs.* Sc. form of Pituita.

Petulacerie: see Petulancery.

Petulance (pe'tiliăns). [n. F. *pétulance* (1503 in Hatz.-Darm.), adl. L. *petulantia*: see next and -ance. (In sense 2, influenced by *petted*, *pettish*, etc.)] The fact or quality of being petulant.

1. Wanton, pert, or insolent behaviour or speech; self-assertiveness; wantonness, insolency; sauciness, insolence; rudeness. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1560 R. Jonson *Marpar Oberon* 139 Surges, leave your petulance, And go frisk about and dance. 1646 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 249/1 Behave not your self towards Cæsar Tyrannically or Cruelly, for vse argues Petulance, the other Timidity. 1708 *Young Lover Fancy* iv, Any Man thus his Inward petulance may send: For tho' he is a wit, he is no fool. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphron* 311. (1756) I. 70 The Petulance with which obscure Scribblers, most part of the most respectable Character and Situation. 1856 J. Goldsmith *Philos. Elem.* 158 To repel the petulance of bolder opponent pretensions. 1868 Singer *Hist. Mod.* 2, With the petulance of youth she pursued her triumph over her prudent elder sister.

b. A petulant or saucy expression.

1741 In *Richardson's Pamela* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 26 Naughty petulance, as one might reprehend petulance, bravery, thousand inexpressible delicacies! 1892 Carlyle *Sterling* 11. iii. (1870) 112 At times can be cruel cradle with his cheerlessness petulances, making the air all like needles round you.

2. Peevish or petulant impatience of opposition or restraint; peevishness, pettishness.

1589 Greene *Pand.* 1. 428 The sphere is seldom felt when Pluto reigns: The low'ring eye, the petulance, the frowne, 1800 W. Taylor in *Mon. Rev.* II. 170 The usual weakness of mind that indulges absurd expectations, produces petulance to disappointment. 1858 W. H. Kelly in *L. Howe's Hist. Tim* I. 331 Charles X.'s appearance was tranquil, but the sight of a bit of tricoloured ribbon, or a slight neglect of etiquette, was enough to excite his petulance. 1878 J. Sheppard *Love in Path* iv. Her face wore something of a disappointed child's sullenness and petulance.

Petulancy (pe'tiliănsi). [ad. L. *petulantia*, n. of quality f. *petulant-em* Petulant: see -ancy.]

† **1.** = Petulance 1. *Obs.*

1599 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 38 So fulsome refresher is sparing of petulancie, or ignorancie, I know not: to affirme the Heauens to be flat. 1598 Morris *Psalms. Tr.* xxxiii. 1715/1, Lasciuiousnesse and petulancie in poetry mist with profitable and pleasing matters is very pestilent. 1604 E. Cahoon *Table Alph., Petulancie*, wantonnes, insolence. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 132 Pride and petulancy are inseparable companions of victory. 1653 *Lady's Call* 11. II. § 14 God...will not make acts of repeal to vnlade the petulancy of a few mutinous women. 1902 Speaker *Spect.* No. 238 1/1 A certain insolence Masters which all our young Gentlemen use to Publick, and augment our Expe with a Petulancy in their own, which is a downright Affront to Modesty. 1708 Cheyne *Lett.* (1729) I. 320 The Representation of Courts checks this petulancy of manners.

2. = Petulance 2. *rare.*

1722 Steele *Spect.* No. 370 ¶ 2 The Petulancy of a peevish old Fellow, who loves and hates he knows not why, is very excellently pourtrayed by...Mr. William Prominent. 1883, Tennyson *Becket* 1. iii. Thou canst beyond thyself in petulancy!

Petulant (pe'tiliănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7–8 Petton. **petulent.** [n. F. *pétulant* (1359 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *petulant-em*, pr. pple. of **petulāre*, dim. of *petĕre* to aim at, seek, quasi 'to aim at or assail in jest'. In sense 3, which is not found in L. or Fr., app. influenced by *petted*, *pettish*.]

1. Forward or insolent in speech or behaviour; wanton, lascivious. Now *rare*.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* IV. iv, Deride me not, though I seeme petulant To fall into the chops. a 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Lovers Cmedy* IV. i, I have been hard vsed and train'd up to Her petulant humours, and have glad to bear them. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* (1771 Corrupted...amongst Lascivious and Petulant Men and Women, through various sorts of Vnchastenesse, which are against God's Law. 1783 Hoppus *Anim. Life* II. 91 Amongst the lively, petulant, and luxurious inhabitants of Alexandria. 1849 G. Musgrave *K. Howard* III. v. 128 The air of petulant gallantry.

2. Pert; saucy; insolent; rude. Now *rare*.

1609 B. Jonson *Volpone* IV. ii. Lord, can those petulant things, How they have done this! 1 1822 Chatfield *Hard Arts.* 97 The petulant rovers Of fire. 1850 Blunt *Archdeacon.* 256 A kind of Back-biting mockery, proceeding from mere petulant wit and humour. 1862 Dyer *Dies, Ovid. & Progn.* Saints Day (Ker) II. 25 The petulant scribblers of this age. 1794 T. Cooke *Tales, Pyramids*, etc. 124 Mr. Thickskin is treated in so unbecoming, foolish, and petulant, a Manner, that I'm Diverted. 1844 Macaulay *Misc. Eng.* vii. II. 172 He is...as fair a mark as factious acrimony and petulant wit could desire.

3. Displaying peevish or pettish impatience and irritation, especially on slight occasion.

1734 Jennings, *Pettish*, petulant, waspish, easily offended. 1780 Miss Byrner *Cecilia* v. 33, He was grown so ill-humoured and petulant. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. v. 72 Laud was petulant, pragmatical, and impatient of contradiction. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 The Englishman is very petulant and peevish about his accommodation at inns, and on the road. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 482 The address was met by a petulant scolding from James. 1888 Howe *Mem. Middle* v. 58, With a petulant gesture she hurled the rose out of the window.

B. *sb.* A petulant person (esp. in sense A. 3).

1680 Somerville *Lapis. Wonder* 2, Who's a Wit, who's a Fool, good petulant, Mr. Chop-logick, pitch up your fine books...And leave my house. 1733 Mrs No. 2 A Coy saints to the dump for such petulants! 1893 T. M. Healy in *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 2/2 Hostile journalists...pursued Mr. Parnell as the enemy of his Parliamentary career as a loser, a blunderer, and a petulant.

Petulantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a petulant manner; insolently, wantonly; pettily; with peevish or pettish impatience.

1600 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* v. 1. (1610) 2 There...men peruersly insulting unto Christ arrogantly, 1777 Priestley *Harmer's Instructions to Pastors* (1778) II. 384 Petulantly and peevishly spoil, and destroy the good disposition of feeling Old. 1858 Emerson *Misc. Papers, Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 300 Johnson petulantly termed Milton with great precision and small performance. 1880 W. Collins *M. Rabe* II. I am sorry I spoke so petulantly of my mother.

† **Petu'lcous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *petulcus* butting, wanton, lively (f. *petĕre* to aim at, assail etc.) + -ous. Scudder gaping, f. *hiāre* to gape] = next. Butting; wantonly aggressive.

1661 Cave *Prim. Treat.* Ep. 1-23 (1683) 150 The Pope...whistles him and his fellow petulcous rams to order by charitable admonition.

So † **Petu'lcity**, offensive forwardness or impudence.

1648 T. Martin *Let. to Bp. Wall* in Bp. to Whg. (1874) 68, I do, therefore, much blame the petulcity of whosoever author, that should dare to impute a Popish affection to him.

‡**Petun** (pĭtŭn, pe·tun). *Obs.* Forms: 6–8 **petum**, 7 **pitum**, 7– **petun**. [a. F. *petun* (in 16th c. also *petum*), a. Guarani *petŷ* (nasalized *y*, nearly = F. *eu*).] A native South American name of tobacco, formerly partially in English use.

1592–95 tr. *Captivity St. Stade* (Hakl. Soc.) 147 The northwarpe...Arrigaon is with a bark which they call Petun. 1597 Unnerus *Stapled Names* 15 41 b, Many haue giuen it the name, *Petum*, whiche is in deede the proper name of the Herbe, as they whiche haue trauelled that Countrey can tell. 1600–24 *Sloane Metamorphosis* (M.), Petun (*sorum*, Petre)...Tobacco called, most sovereigne herbe approved, And most of every garbage greedy loued. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 619 To make triall of this hearbe, caused the wound of a dogge to be rubbed with *nubdanum*, and then presently after to be applied the juice of Petum, together with the substance and all. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) (W. 1). Whereas ...the hearb called weed) yclept tobacco, callect tripolodo, alias, petun, alias, nicotiana, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion. 1684 tr. *Chevineau's Acc. Pres. Canada* 159 (title) A note of Petun, or wild tobacco, grows everywhere in this country. 1689 Bovenius in *Captivity H. Stade* (Hakl. Soc.) Introd. 63 In the Brasilian tongue the terminal *g* was pronounced mostly like the Greek γ̣ollos and the French U. Thus, Pitg, tobacco, was phonetically written: Petum and Pitum. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3314/4, When they [the Caribs] smoked it, they called it tabaco, and when they swalled it, petun.]

Petun-ucle. *rare.* [a. F. *pétuncle* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pectunculus*, dim. of *pecten* a scallop.] A small scallop-shell.

1659 Bonnam *Hadassah*, 40 The best sides for all kinds of cooperages, oysters, cockles, the petuncles (whence we derive our purples).

Petune (pĭtūn'), *v.* [a. F. *petuner* (1614 in Hatz.-Darm.) to smoke tobacco, f. *petun*: see Petun.] *trans.* To spray (tobacco) with a liquid intended to produce flavour or aroma.

1900 in Webster *Suppl.*

Petunia (pĭtū·nĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Jussieu 1789), f. Petun: so called from its close botanical affinity to the tobacco plant.]

1. A genus of ornamental herbaceous plants (N.O. *Solanaceæ* or *Atropaceæ*) nearly allied to tobacco, natives of South America; they bear white, violet or purple, and variegated funnel-shaped flowers. Also, a plant or flower of this.

1823 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* L.II. 2535 *Petunia Nyctaginiflora*, Large-flowered Petunia. ...Found by Commerson on the shores of Rio de Plata. 1846 Loudon *Encycl. Agricl.* 611 Solanaceæ. ...Genera...11. Petunia. 1880 Wynne Minchin *Good for Nothing* II. 179 A splendid confusion of verbena, petunia, geranium, and calceolaria sparkled with spots of gold. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 199/3 The Petunia, although perennial, may also be successfully grown as an annual.

2. The dark violet or purple colour of the petunia. Also *attrib.*

1891 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 5/6 Woollen materials...in dark tones of red, mauve,...violet, pansy, dahlia, petunia, &c. 1892 *Ibid.* 28 June 5/1 The robe was of petunia velvet with a deep frill of lace. 1894 *Woolw. Com.* 28 June 2/6 The Duchess wore a very rich costume of petunia and black.

‡**Petuntse** (pĕtŭ·ntsē, pĕtŭ·ntsĕ). Also 8–9 **petuntse**, **petuntze**, 9 **pehtuntse**. [Chinese (Mandarin) *pei-tun-tzu*, f. *pei* (dial. *peh*, *pe*) white, *tun* a mound, stone + *-tzu*, a formative ending. Also in F. *pétuntsé*.] A white earth, prepared in China by pulverizing and levigating a partially decomposed granite, probably a mixture of kaolin with quartz and felspar; used in combination with kaolin in the manufacture of Chinese porcelain. The name has also been applied to similar earths prepared in other countries. Also *attrib.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Porcelain*, There are two kinds of earths...used in the composition of porcelain...the second, called petuntse, is a plain white, but exceedingly fine, and soft to the touch. *Ibid.* For the finer porcelain, they use equal quantities of four parts of kaolin to six of petuntse for moderate ones; and never less than one of kaolin to three of petuntse, for the coarsest. 1764 Cannon *Dict. Arts* & *Sc.* s. v. China-Ware. The preparation of petuntse is by pounding the stone till it be reduced to a very fine powder. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. xxix. 440 Petuntse, or petuntzé, is generally opaque. 1868 Dana *Min.* ed. 5) 403 The petuntse (*pehtuntse*) of the Chinese...is a quartzose feldspathic rock, containing largely of quartz. 1879 J. Yates *Cavara*, *Art* 73 The manufacture of hard porcelain was begun at Sèvres in 1769, the quarries of St. Yrieix supplying both the kaolin and petuntse. 1883 *Rivers' Catal. Wood, Porcelain* 1870. 14 Petuntse is the decomposed granite rock found in Cornwall. Composed of quartz, felspar partially decomposed, and a talcose mineral.

Petunzia, **petwya**, obs. forms of Petuntse.

Petwood (pĕ·twŭd). [Corruption of Burmese name *Ipet-wún* or *pet-woon* (Watt *Dict. Econ. Prod. Ind.* 1889).] A large timber tree, *Hopea Annesselia* or *micrâ*, N. O. *Dilleniæ*, found in Burma, Southern India, Ceylon, the Philippines; also its timber, called also *Trincomalee wood*.

1868 Treas. *Bot.*, Petwood, *Hopea micrâ*. 1900 J. S. Gamble *Man. Ind. Timbers* 3rd. ed. 107 The Trincomalee Wood. ...Petwún, Burm.; Hulasilla, halsilla, Cingh. (referring this specific name).

Petty, **Pettyte**, obs. forms of Petit, Petit.

Petycolom, **-cyron**, obs. forms of Pittitoe.

Petygre, **-growes**, **-gru**, obs. ff. Pedigree.

Petygree, butcher's terms: see Pettigree.

‡**Petyperuant**, **petyperny**. *Obs.* Usually in *pl.* Forms (pl.): 5 petyp(pe)rnaunt(e), **peruntis**, **perunta**, **pernays**, **pernaulys**, **pernye**. [Derivation of second element uncertain: perh. *perusant* = *peasant*, pl. ppl. of *prendre* to take.] A kind of pastry, app. akin to *pain puff* (Pain 18.2).

The a has often been printed as æ or by errors, etc.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 89 The Pety Peruaunt (*perfaunt* manere). Take rawe Mawe, ...pyndons of Gyngan,...dates ycorued, raisons of corance...& lete hem [*sic*] make by pain with yolkes of Ayren, & but no water come þerto: and fryenes by coffyn, and make vp by pass. c 1430 *Two Cookery-Bks.* 31 *Petty Pernaulys*...Take marow of lovyn, to or iij. gobettis, & ciuelus in þe coffyn; þan take gowdur (*ginger*, Sugre, Raysenys of corance, & caste whoot þer-). *Ibid.* 32 Pety Peruaunt. *Ibid.* 56, 59 (*Bills of fare*) Pety pernaus. c 1450 *Ibid.* 74 *Autor fait pernaulas*. Take and make the Coffyns as to þi a-for said (etc.). c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 409 Kan of þe toppe of a peyns past!...Alay petty perneys be fayre and clene. *Ibid.* 748 Pety pernels may not be stylled. 1513 *St. Kenyngs* in *Babees Bk.* 251 Gelly, cruse of chaundon,...pettyperys, quynces bake.

Petzite (pe·tsəit). *Min.* [Named 1845 by W. Haidinger, after W. Petz, a chemist, who analysed it: see -ite 1 2.] Telluride of silver, containing a variable amount of gold.

1849 J. Nicol *Min.* 410 The percite of Holdfagne is the same species. 1868 Dana *Min.* 52 Petzite. ...Differs from tetradymite in gold replacing much of the silver. ...Color between steel-gray and iron-black, sometimes with purplish tarnish.

Peucedanous (pĭūsĕdă·nŭs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Peucedanum*, f. *Peucedanum*, a. Gr. πευκέδανον the herb hog's fennel (f. πεύκη pine + *Daucus* eatable, food): see -ous.] Belonging to the *Peucedaneæ*, a suborder of *Umbelliferæ*, having the genus *Peucedanum* for type.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 Umbelliferous plants of the peucedanous tribe.

Peucedanin (pĭūsĕ·dănĭn). *Chem.* [f. *Peucedan-um* (see prec.) + -in 1.] A neutral substance ($C_{21}H_{24}O_7$) contained in the root of masterwort, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, and other umbelliferous plants: also called *Imperatorin*.

1840 *Pereira Cycl.* XVIII. 347 *Peucedanin*, a peculiar principle obtained from the *peucedanum officinale*, or sea sulphur-wort. ...The name of peucedanin was given by Schlatter. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 Peucedanin crystallizes in light, transparent, colourless, shining prisms.

Peuzyl (pĭū·zil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πεύκη pine + -yl.] An oily hydrocarbon obtained from turpentine-oil: also called *terebilene*.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 441 The liquid hydrocarbon has been named hydrotherebic or peuzylic. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 587 *Pentyl*, syn. with *Terebilene*.

Peuish, **Peule**, obs. ff. Pervise, Pulk.

‡**Peulvan**, **-ven** (pĕlvăn). *Archæol.* [Fr. *peulvan* (1837 in Ernault, 1876 in *Compl. Dict. Acad.*), *penlivan* or *penlivan* (1879 in *Dict. Acad.*), a. Breton *peulvan* (Le Pelletier 1752), dial. Quiberon *palvan* (Ernault), f. *pell* stake, pillar (= Welsh *pawl*, L. *pilus*) + *van*, *ven* stone of more appearance, figure, statue (Le Pelletier, Legonidec, etc.), or *Faou*, statute of men stone, or f. merely formative suffix (Loth, Ernault).] An upright long stone, an unhewn stone pillar of prehistoric age; properly applied to those existing in Brittany.

1892 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm.* & *Eng.* I. 489 When will Druidical archæologists be convinced that menhirs and peulvens, crondells and kistvaens tell us nothing? 1899 Jewitt *Prehist.* xi. 181 It would puzzle many an engineer of the present day to...balance a peulvan or rocking-stone. 1899 *Trans. Anthrop. Inst.* XIX. 73 An 'inclined dolmen', and four peulvens, or small upright stones, 3 ft. 45 to 3 ft. high.

Peun, **pe-tune**, obs. forms of Pew.

Peur, obs. forms of Poor, Pure.

Peur, obs. forms of Poor, Pure.

Peutingerian (pĭūtĭndʒē·rĭăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Peutinger* (pĕ·tĭngĕr) + -ian.] Of or belonging to Peutinger: in *Peutingerian table*, a map or parchment of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, supposed to be a copy of one constructed about A. D. 226.

This was found in the 15th c. in a library at Speyer, and came into the possession of Konrad Peutinger of Augsburg (1465–1547), in whose family it remained till 1714; it is now in the Imperial library at Vienna.

1706 Morton *Geogr.* Gloss. 2. 23 An ancient sort of maps, called the Peutingerian Tables or map-work, found by Conrad Celtes, and purchased by Conrad Peutinger a burgomaster of Augsburg, from whom it derives its name. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* 3rd. II. X. 391/2 The Peutingerian Table...forms a map of the world, constructed on the most singular principles. *Ibid.*, The Peutingerian Table serves as a specimen of what were called *Itineria Picta*, the "painted roads" of the ancients, intended for the chosen direction of the march of their armies.

Pevatral, -ll, variants of Petrel. *Obs.*

‡**Pevera de**. *Obs. Cookery.* Also 4–5 **-erde**; 4 **peverel**, **peverate**. [app. f. ONF. *poivre* pepper + -ade.] A sauce of which pepper was an important ingredient: cf. Peverade.

c 1390 *Forme of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 23 Peuerat for veel and venysoun. 14.. *Ann. Cookery* (Add. 24 Peverate arome. *Ibid.* 75 Nym to peverarde, or brasse in peverarde. c 1430 *Two Cookery-Bks.* 11 Brawn en Peverarde. c 1450 *Ibid.* 21 Peuerat to pyedefarsh.

Pevett, obs. form of Pivot.

Pew (pūː), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **puwe**, 5 **pywe**, **peawe**, 5–7 **pewe**, 5–9 **pue**, 7 **piew**(**e**, 6– **pew**. [Late ME. *puwe*, *pywe*, *pewe*, app. orig. identical in form with OF. *puye*, *puie*, *puge* fem., parapet, balustrade, balcony:—L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* elevated place, height, also, balcony, parapet, balcony in the Roman theatre where the emperor sat, a. Gr. πόδιον base, pedestal, dim. of πούς, ποδ- foot. The Lat. sing. *podium* gave OF. *pui*, *poi*, *pui*, *pue*, *pou* height, hill, mount, hillock, castle-hill, mod.F. *puy* hill, mount. But there are gaps alike in the form-history and sense-history of the word: see *Note* below.]

†**1.** A raised standing-place, stall, or desk in a church, to enable a preacher, reader, or other officiant to be seen and heard by the congregation; often with defining word, as *minister's pew*, a pulpit, *prayer or praying pew*, *reading or reader's pew*, the desk at which the service is read, a lectern, *shriving pew*, a confessional seat, *o pew for penance*, etc. *Obs.*

Quot. 1370–82 is obscure: it has been suggested to mean a Chantry chapel.

1370–82 Maydst *Arthur* xxv. iii. 644 He finde a preest redy at the auhne, And on the ryght syde he sawe a pewe closed with yren.] 1473 *Barry Wills* (Camden) 30 My body to be beryed in the parishe churche of Exmoth be for the clossenell dore by syde the pue. 1487–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 130 Item, for nayles for pe scheryving pewes, ob. 1504 *Mona Dyalogs* 1. Wks. 221 Vpon a* sondaye at high masse time...for fulfillinge of her penaunce, ye was the poor vnder set in a pew, that ye people might wonder on her and here [*sic*] what he sayd. 1548 Churches *Acc. St. Michael, Cornhill* in Hazlitt *Mod. Prov.* I. 47 Payd to the bigger for takynge downe the *Shryvyng pew*. 1550 Bale *Exp. Votaryes* 10 b, To have stooles of great weyghte vpon the coole bones of the temple ryght ouer ye gaynyage pewe, and to lete them fall vpon hym to yre euer dominacyon. 1568 *Churchw. Acc. St. Peter, Chepe* in Hazlitt *Ibid.* For 2 masts for the pews adioyning to the Minstrey Pue. 1640 C. Harvey *Synagogue* 98, I doubt their preaching is not alwaies in the Whose way to th' Pulpit's not the readying Pew. 1840 [see Reading *sbl.* 2c]. 1846 Bp. Mountain *David, Enoch, &c. Homily* (1908) II. 162 Two always speak, the first from the Reader's Desk or Pew, the other in some other place distant from him. 1880 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Consecration*, The Priest shall, in the Reading-Pew or Pulpit, say: Thus...they shall go into the pulpit and say this I. 1892 Eustace Jarvis *Fleet. Art.* 31 Beades *Holy Pews* I, 39 Have you in your said Church or Chappel a convenient seat or Pew for your minister to read Divine Service in?

2. A place (often enclosed), usually raised or on a footpace, seated for and appropriated to certain of the worshippers, e.g. (in early use) for women only, for a great personage (*patron's*, *royal*, *lord's*, *squire's pew*) or for a family (*family pew*); in the latter case often a quadrangular enclosure or compartment containing a number of seats.

1381 Lond. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 249 Among wyues and widewes ich am yworned siker Yparished in pewes. 1407–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 60 For ouerpyne pewinge & carriage of pewes to the churche. 1453 *Will Wm. Worstenholme* (Lambeth), Et volo quod le marcand unlde vocatum *scaffer pewe* cuppe dicte Katerine fiat scripcio vsque in noticiam eo oppositis regulatores eiusm. c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 307 Pypys or pewtis ...or any oper potenate, as he entre it to be chaunbr, he is only or him, present all lyyge for his pese but it be made propurse, lyke cowntys, erlys, & cayteyn, lades & lorde, forgete not that. 1529–81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 102 For the makynge of a syxen pewe. 1540–5 *Ibid.* 103 For makyng of the pewes for the pore people, and 1 pew at the North dore, and 2 benches, and the pewes in the stevin Chapell. 1496–7 *Ibid.* 101, 24 foot of borde, ebeyng, to lengyt as to the pews. 1511 Fabyan *World* in *Chron. Vint.* 3. I will that my Corps be buried atweene my pewe and the high aultre with the quere of the parissh churche of Allhalowes of Theydon Gardin. 1519–28 in Swayne *Sarum Churches*, 251 For the pewys this yere xx. s. 1545 Wilson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Sec. 2. II. 10 Crying this day out of my pue to my name, your letter...was delyuered vnto me. 1550 *Ludlow Churches Acc.* (Camden) 18 Five whyche pewes the noble bayllifes have awarded that the noble Richarde Langford shalle content and paye to the Churche wardeyns...the some of vis. viijd. 1552–3 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 369 My bodye to be buried in the parishe churche of thornton in the streit in the chorel or pew where I vse to sit. 1625 Bacon *Essayes* (1868) 280 A pulpit for Preachers, Mum...[it] can, as mum, no sit in the chancel; and his body is a pew. And because the pew stood out of sight, his gentlemen-usher ...came to the lady's pew, and said: Madam, my lord is gone'. 1637 Proclamation *Abbeys Chr. in.* 18 The prophesiers that is, and many be, conveyed in close, the prophesiers that is, and many be, conveyed in close, enabled Priests. 1642 Evelyn *Diary* 6 May, The rest of the congregation on benches and low stooles, but none in pewes as in our Churches, to their great disgrace. 1663–4 *Pepys Diary* 28 Feb., St. Paule...The Bishop of London...sat there in a pew made o' purpose for him by the pulpit. c 1696 *Account Lond. Churches* (1898) 5, 1673 Under the eleven arches legislators of the north side of the middle aisle. 1708 Dunton *Dog. Comm.* II. xxviii. 479 Pews to the church...may deserve to be considered (without any superstitious reverence) as next immediate (without any intervening covert) from the ancestor to the heir. 1840 F. E. *Paget Hist. Manch.* 221 Asking your consent to the removal of your pew and the substitution of an open sitting in its place. 1843 L. A. Poole *Chronicles* vii. 74 A man has no right, because he is rich,...to perch his convent on the top of his occupied pew. *Ibid.* xiv. 143 The clean-boarded worshipper in a cushioned pew, with tables and a fire-place, behind crimson curtains. 1874 Thollope *Barbara Rich.* I. The spider was seen more often in the old family pew at church. 1900 H. Lethbridge in

Eng. Ch. Music at *Hyde's* Introd. Note 10 *As early as* 1498 it was necessary for certain parishioners to have seats allocated to them... There were special pews for the poor people, ... pews for men, ... and for women.

Ap. 1853 MELVILLE *Mardi*xxv 87 His Sheep oft-times sit the while to no little purpose of benefiting as the Sheep in the Pews at Smithfield.

b. Now commonly applied to the fixed benches with backs, each seating a number of worshippers (usually four to six or eight), with which the area of a church or chapel is now usually filled, except for the passages affording access to these seats.

In most churches these have now superseded the earlier 'family pew' (see 2) but in the earlier quotations it is often uncertain which are meant.

Pew, as the place of a layman or member of the congregation, is often opposed to *pulpit*: cf. 2.

1631 WELDON *Jour. Prin. Affairs* 373 Dead bodies of the Nobilitie whose funerall trophies are wonted with devouring fire and...ashes to Pewes for the Townsmen, made out their miserable remainders. 1634 WITHERS *Emblemes* 138 You many times enter the Pewes, where all are Prelatists. 1663-9 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* III. vi. (1848) 229 As if all that belongs to Ministers, and their Flocks, could be confined to the Pulpit, and the Pew. 1840 *Ingoldsby* I. 3 The Neighbouring Wives already slight me too, Jostle to the Wall, and take the Upper Pew. 1908-9 FORSYTH-JONES *Diaries* 1. 18, The Verger ... Indicates me into the best Pew in the Church. 1960 DENNIS *Let. to Miss Dudson* 18 Jan., It was very odd to see the pews crammed full of people.

c. *transf.* The people who occupy the pews, the worshippers or congregation; the hearers as opposed to the preacher.

1662 J. FERNE *Appeal. Life* I. 54 How can we preach to a people unprepared to hear? A prepared pulpit should be balanced by a prepared pew. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 312 As is the pew, so is the pulpit.

†2. A raised seat or bench, for persons sitting in an official capacity, as judges, lawyers, etc.; a rostrum used by public speakers or by academic disputants, etc.; an elevated station, 'stump', or stand for persons doing business in an exchange or public place; a 'box' in a theatre. *Obs.* exc. as transf. from 3.

1598 FLORIO *Second Fr.* T.), This was both pleasure, court and hall. Here people there offering prayers, and many a daughter dowred and left off (Weigl 1611, 175 Hee [the scrutinies, He sayes under eyelid.) *c* 1600 *Timon* IV. iii, From whence doe you hale him? From the powre of most wicked Judges. 1620 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xxiv. 137 Duillius then... caused the Consuls to be called into their owne pues and seates. 1629 WOODWARD *Vulgr.* iii. 11 Six other of their companions disputing them against three in two pewes one confronted the other. 1634 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb., One side is full of pewes for the Churches of the Advocates, who ever use here (the Pulpit, Parish) but once at Westminster). *a* 1680 HOLCROFT *Tattamoth* v. 187 But ne'er Did silly lawyers blood the pew honours. 1688-9 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Feb., Did get into the play-... but it was so far I could not hear well, nor was there room for pewes, but all in a heap, and was glad to get out to my Lady Pen's pew with her. 1738 BURMAN *Stud.* III. 623 To this brave Man, the Knight repairs For Counsel, in his Law-affairs: And found him mounted, in his Pew, Like Sir Edward Coke of Dulwich, in the seventeenth century ...Pews were then (especially in the Hall [Westminster Hall]) lofty and spirituous: and their desks, and sconces fast. 1794 *Gentleman's Mag.* 1793/2 The...benchers plastered it and gutted it and gallanted it and whitewashed it (the Temple Church).

2. To that 1571 in 1c as in 2 pew.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 100 To pick a pocket, or purloyn some mans cloake was a veile to some purpose; he pewd without. 1631 *Lemonnier* 31/1 The same men who were so willingly pewed in the parish church as their sheep were in right folds. 1633 BAXTER *Epistle* 59 Order bitter than the mind of man. Pews to sit in purely orderly. 1748 H. WARD *Confess. Retributor*, 77 A most miserable quiet and gathered preaching-room. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 31 The general part of the church. 1884 J. COMYN in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 115 Nothing to hit (Wood's) parish churches... impression Common observers more unpleasantly than the pewing.

Pew, pue (*pjū*), *v.*[1] [Echoic: cf. PEWIT *sb.*[2] 1.] *Intr.* To cry in a plaintive manner, as a bird.

1598 TRISTAN *Burch. De C. K.* xix. xxvii. (Tollem. MS.), The kyte...when he hungreth, he peuhep his owne prey(e)ge [*al.* 1531 engrege] with lagre of percynge and of mone. 1599 LODGE *Seneca Tho. Fidgeon's Sad Weeds* 422 clattering chaws, and greatyaps pew. *Illust. etc.*, I have made you, my pante lees as bird. 1700 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 70 The chukyes beggin to pew upbou the gled [gleboith]. *a* 1788 ROBERT *Arcadia* 150, (1802) 398 The birds likewise with chirps, and poking could Cackling, and chattering, that of four-leaved.

†**Pew,** *int. Obs.* Also **peugh.** An utterance of contempt or derision: = PUGH, PHEW.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. i, Pew, nothing, the low Sollicite cozes him off. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* iv. 1, Hang Dutch and French,—Christians and Turks. Pew—pew, all's one to me!

Pewage (*pū-eidʒ*). Also **peuage.** [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] The arrangement or provision of pews; rent paid for a pew or pews.

1680 J. WARD in Nichols *Lit. Illust.* (1848) III. 227 For peuage, 8*l* Lionel Jenkin *Ib.* 1/1 1/2. 1838 NICHOLS *Illust. ibid.* The promises or gratuities which he received in addition to the 'peuage money'. 1841 G. PEACOCK *Hist. Holderness* II. 288 The lowest peuage was very ancient; two pews have the inscription 1590. 1844 *Ecclesiologist* Nov. In The peuage of all these churches is exceeding hard. 1866 *Guardian* 27 Dec. 1302/1 The incumbent...objecting...that the erection might damage his income, arising almost entirely from 'pewage'.

Pewdom (*pjū-dŏm*). [f. as PEW, + -DOM.] The system or prevalence of pews in churches; the condition or rank of being a pew.

1888 *Ch. & Ch. Rev.* 24 Aug. 330 Dilapidated churches, shabby altars, dreary fabulously unclean, and general pewdom and neglection. 1898 *Mr. Gregg's Neighd.* I. 142 The vestry, where the aged poor sat, had little chairs to them, to make them as much like pews as was possible without giving them the full dignity of pewdom. 1900 E. J. POLE in *S. Times* 30 Nov. 1099/1 The crusade against Pewdom.

Pewee (*pī-wī*). *U.S.* and *Canada.* [Echoic: cf. PEWIT.] A name applied by some to small olivaceous fly-catchers of the Family *Tyrannidæ*, and so identified with PEWIT 3; by others restricted to the genus *Contopus*, as *Contopus virens*, the *Wood-pewee* of the United States and Canada.

1810 A. WILSON in *Trans. & Lit. Trans.* (1876) I. 158 A person had found her nest on a projecting shelf of the rock. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Bracebr.'s E.* (1855) 15 The Pewit, or Pe-wee or Phœbe-bird; for he is hailed by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance in the sound of his monotonous note. 1865 J. ROBERTSON in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The common pewee excites...pleasant questions, both on account of its plaintive note and its requisite sunny seat. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 29 The pewee in the first bird to play on the morning. 1874 S. F. BAIRD, etc. *N. Amer. Birds* II. 391 *Contopus virens*, Wood Pewee. 1879 *Wetmore Life Long.* vii. 130 The cuckoo and the pewees and the vireos were named from their notes. 1885 *Century Mag.* Sept. 683/2 The wood pewee builds an exquisite nest.

†**Pewew-s.** *Obs.* [Echoic: cf. PEW *sb.*[1]] Imitation of the plaintive cry of some birds.

c 1550 HOLLAND *Howlat* 640 The Pyll and the Pyge Glod [*Cornix cornicula*] ...Pewis.

†**Pew-fe·llow.** *Obs.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + FELLOW.] One who has a seat in the same pew; a fellow-worshipper; one of the same communion, persuasion, or sect; a companion, an associate.

c 1525 WOLSEY in *J. Hooker Hist. Exet.* in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 857 It hath pleased some of your godfellows to report that I am a professed enemie to all subiects, & namelie to the Cleargie. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 948/1 The Jewes, that as he was preaching in the country, spyed a goose wyde of the parysshe whysperyng with her pewfellowe. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 31 b, Papists would they their tenne were pewfellowes with the sacred synode of God. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Lord. Pral.* iv. Pss. § 12 To please their pew-fellows, the disciples of Mercurius. 1830 MACAULAY *Pictures* 10, If you spend this way too much of your royal state, Kit, long we may be pewfellows. 1873 *Lady's Cab.* 2. v. § 48 Those sit down to talk and laugh with their Pew-fellows (in church).

Pewful (*pū-ful*). [f. as PEW, + -FUL.] As many persons as will fill a pew.

1631 E. UDALL *Common. Conditions* 4 So many...as there be Pewfulls in the Church.

Pew-gaff (*pū-gæf*). [f. PEW *sb.*[2] + GAFF *sb.*[1]] 1884 KNOX *Boys' Book Sports, Pastime* (Fishing), A hook on a rod used in landing and playing fish.

† **Pew-glede.** [f. PEW *sb.*[2] + GLEDE.] The Kite: see GLEDE.

1609 MARKHAM *Pleas. Present* v. (1656) 25 Made of a fine greene linen, and the wings of...a Pew-glead.

Pewit, peewit (*pī-wit, pī-wit*). Forms: 4- 6 pywit, 6-7 pwet, 6-9 puit, 7-8 puett. *β.* 6 pewits, 7-8 pewet, 8 peevit, pewit, 8- pewit, 8- peewit. [Echoic, from the cry of the bird: cf. *pee-weet, peeweep*; also Flem. *pieuwit-vogbel* (Kilian), Du. *kievit* (*kiewit* Kil.), MLG. *kivite*, LG. *kiwit*, Ger. *Kiebitz, kiwitz* (Grimm), MHG. *gîbitz*, etc.: all of echoic origin. The original Eng. type was prob. (*pī-wit*), whence by stress-shift (*pī-wit, pī-wit, pĭ-wit*). Parallel names with initial *l* (*lapwit*, etc.) are also found both in England and on the Continent: cf. popular F. *dit-bull*, M.LG. *lêvit* (Grimm).]

1. A widely-diffused name of the Lapwing (*Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*); the usual name in Scotland, and in Eng. Dial. Dict. cited as used from Northumberland to Berkshire.

a 1325 SIMEON *F. Ignorans* 430 The *vulture*, the *stockdoves*, With pewyt the lapwing. The vanyelle *ibid.* 1278. 1500 LYDGATE *Temple Glas* 69/34 A Pewt, *gladeth*. *Ibid.* 1447/8 Pewt, *gladeth*. 1602 in *Newcastle Records.* 180 (Surtees) 23 St George Darnton's man bringing in pewits. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 224/2 A...Pewet...in the North of England...is called a Tewit, or Bastard Plover. 1725 DYER *Fleece* Poet. *Dict.* s.v. *Spring*, The Snipe and Woodcock, Pewit, or the Sea. *c* 1750 RUTT *Lett. St. Gerard.* (1836) I. 129 The green plover or pewit...is thought still to be the ungrateful bird. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 103 The shouting pewits, as they pass, scream joyous whirring wood-head. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* 150 Ye cannot wed go ...Forsaking like the pewit [wise cries].

b. The thin wailing cry of this bird.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 326 The shrilly sounding cry of Pewits. 1856 SARAH *Sc. Nature*, xiii. 216 If ever the wild note [of the plover] is heard...the pleasant pursuit of the Lapwing.

2. (In full **pewit gull.**) The black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*): from its cry.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornithol.* 350 The Pewit or Black-cap, called in some places, The Sea-Crow and Mire-Crow (*Larus cinereus*). 1880 PAGE *Handbook.* 250 *Larus ridibundus*, Pewit Gull. 1886 The Pewit Gull ...The name of Pewit gull originated from the cry of these birds, which is a harsh shrill note, resembling the word pewit.

3. In *U. S.* A name given to various species of Tyrant Flycatchers, as the Common Pewit, *Sayornis fusca* or *S. phœbe*, and the Black Pewit, *S. nigricans*, small birds of 6 or 7 inches long.

1839–48 [see PEWEE]. 1840 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The common pewit abounds in eastern North America. 1844 Nuttall *Man. Birds* 111 The name Pewit ...was given from the bird's cry, as it is in North America, to one of the Tyrant-birds, *Sayornis fuscus*, which is a general favourite there as a recognised harbinger of summer.

4. *Pewit's eggs*, a name for certain shells.

1776 DR. CHAS. *Conchology* 303 The sleek family is the Water-nut Bullæ, commonly called the *Pewit's Eggs*.

5. *Comb.*, as *pewit-ground*, *-land* (poor undrained land), *pewit-peat*, etc. (where pewits breed); **pewit-gull** (see 3).

1688 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 221 At which Moss they continued about three years, and then removed to the old pewit pool again. 1854 NEWMAN *Hist. Birds* 100 The great Pewit-gull of Norbury in Staffordshire...had ceased to be occupied by the end of the last century.

Pewk(e, **Pewl**, obs. forms of PUKE, PULE.

Pewless (pi·wlės), *a.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without pews; having no pew.

a 1687 D. JENNER *Pews-opener Wks.* 1884 IV. 133 Gloucking meekly at his pewless brother standing in the crowded aisle. 1872 MORLEY-WHITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 29 The fashion for pewless churches. 1887 ARCH. FORBES *Townsfolk* 236 Further back, in a pewless square, entire absence is considered veils (etc.).

Pewne, Pewpe, Pewre, obs. ff. PANE *sb.*[1], POPE, PURE.

Pew-rent. The rent paid for a pew, or for sittings in a church. Hence **Pew-rental, Pew-renter; Pew-rented, Pew-renting** *adjs.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 310 Pew-rents, under the church-building acts, are exceptions to the general law. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 13 A fashionable pew-rented chapel. 1872 TALMAGE *Sermons* 102 The building is ...unincumbered by the pew-rental system. *Ibid.* 178 Pew-renting churches and free churches. 1885 *Truth* 25 June 949/1 Let the glass go round To take the taste of affluent pew-renters.

Pewtana, Sc. var. PUTAIN *Obs.*, a whore.

Pewter (pi·ŭtəɹ). Forms: 4–5 **peutre**, 4–6 **pewtre**, 4–5 **peuter**, 4– **pewter** (also 5 **peautyr**, **pewtyr**(e, 5–7 **peawter**, 6 **pewtar**, 6–7 **puter**, 7–8 **pewther**); 4 **peudar**, -**yr**, 5 **-dre**, **peaudor**, 5–6 (-*gallon*.) **pewder**. [ME. a. OF. *peutre*, *peautre*, *peaultre*, *pealtre*, etc. (from 12th c. in Godef.), repr. an earlier **peltre* = It. *peltro*, Sp. *peltre*. In later OF. also *espiautre*, *aspiautre*; in Da. *pjaster*, and *spiauter* (in Kilian, *peauter*, *speauter*), Ger. *spiauter*, LG. *spialter*. The mutual relations of these forms and the origin of the word are unascertained: see Diez (s.v. *peltro*), Kilian (s.v. **peltanus*), Littré, Hatz.-Darm., Franck (s.v. *Pinatar*), Sweet; and cf. SPELTER. The form with *d* (*pendor*) is still in dialect use.]

1. A grey alloy of tin and lead, usually containing one fifth of its weight of lead, for which other metals are sometimes substituted, partly or entirely, in the composition of different varieties.

1292 BRITTON i. xvi. § 6 Qi mainten chose vendant par lour, ...ceaux greues par seignes ou lattoun, par ...[?] *Myroir de Seint* (Camden) 1 Et vynt de peutre deinz. 1377 1387 in *E. E. Wills* (N. R. T. S.) 2 The lauour of peutre with the lauoir of lest. 1388–9 *Accounts Abp. Canterbury* in *Archæol.* *de peutre*. *c* 1415 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 199/2 301 On the Temple to a vessel of peautre, or of lorel, or of glas. 1427 in *Cal. Let. Bk. D, City of Lond.* (1916) 226 Also the pottis of peutre that ye fynde not assigh. 1532–3 *Pat. Ch. Lincoln Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 17 A cruett of peuter. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorks.*, etc. (Surtees Soc. 26) 18, 2 crewettes of peawter. 1602 *Marmaduke* (1842) 277 Whose head doth shine with bright hairs white as peuter. 1781 PENNANT *Carnarv.* (*Cr.*) II. 71, 31 Alchalice of gold, or silver, or at least of peuter. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Cities* I. 9 The services of peuter made a grand display. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 932 The English manufacture distinguish three sorts, which they call plain, trifle, and ley pewter; the first and hardest being used for plates and dishes; the second for lesser pots; and the third for larger wine measures. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 32 A small proportion of antimony combined with the ferms [sic] pewter.

b. Pewter utensils collectively; pewter ware.

1523 TURNER *Math.* (1878) 173 That peutre is nouer for moneth'sonnes, That chefly doth serue vs customarily beastes. 1598 STOWE *Surv.* (1603) 361 b, 1. 321 Pewter and latten, and all things that belong To house or house-hold. 1598 *Sir A. Hoo*, *Jr.* 9 b, 21 Flat peuter: Butlady a long Lance for the clenching of Pewter. 1604 *Counterbuffe* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 144 All the pewther ye ha' stroden. 1719 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lady Wood* lv, Her pewther plates'd upon a rotten tree Like siller dishes. 1887 SHIRREFF *Agricultur's Lett.* II. 72 We are all pewter, a relic of old customs.

2. **a.** Applied to utensils: cf. *pewter cast* in 3.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, And every man stand to his tower again, And hang his pewter up.

b. A pewter pot. Also *fig.*

a 1639 PEACH *Poems* (1884) II. 259 Now drinking from the pewter. 1853 C. J. CORNY *Last Attempt* II. 34 A huge glass mug with a handle, as big as a pewter. 1882 HOWELLS *Three Villages at Close* 21, Stopping to the bar to lay hands on several pewters full of porter.

c. *slang*. A tankard or '1sp' given as a prize; prize-money; money.

1840 BARH. *Ingoldsby*, *Nould Vowman* v. (Farmer), Hand up the pewter, farmer, you shall have a share. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Pewter*...the pots for which rowing men contend are often called pewters. 1888 *Academy* 19 Mar. 190/1 The modern for 'pewter' is prize money, which...embraced our officers and men.

†3. A pale yellow alloy of gold and silver: = ELECTRE 1, ELECTRUM 2. *Obs.*

Perhaps only a doubtful entry in successive vocabularies, founded orig. on some misunderstanding.

c 1295 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 553/2 *Hic Electrum*, *genetyon*, *genetyon commixtum aurifaun*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 277/2 *Pewdyr*, *electrum*. 1530 HULOET, *Pewter*, *electrum*, as it is a kynde of metall, halfe golde, halfe siluer, or peutre.

4. A polishing medium used by marble-workers, made by the calcination of tin.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made or consisting of pewter; also *Antonomastic*, in **pewter coat** (quot. 1584), a cuirass, coat of mail; †**pewter language** (quot. 1615), pothouse talk.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 290 Lete it be in a peuter dische. 1422–3 *Abingdon Acc. (Camden)* 94, j pewderpot de peutel. 1522 in *Surr. Arch. (Camden)* 111 A grett peuter basen. 1529–6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 333 A peutur pott for water for the prolasse. 1584 LODE *Catalogue* v. 16, Three peuter rounde basons easie ware to sell as other dubletts. 1614 BASTARD *Epigrams* (1878) 1 *Homeliue* Beetles, ...disguise Arden in peuter language. 1631–2 in Surtees *Durham Churches. Acc.* (1868) 326 A square and a pixe of peuter gilted. 1688 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 384 Two and twenty peuster Trencher plats. 1707 SHERBURN *Manl.* (1710) I. 271 Plating a large Peuster-platter under the Cluster of Bees. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, With a pewter tankard on the right arm. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II. A table decorated with a white cloth, bright pewter flagons. 1854 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 3/2 The old familiar pewter pot is disappearing from London public-houses, and its place is being taken by the Continental glass.

6. *Comb.*, as *pewter-smelter*, *-smelting*; *pewter-fashioned*, *-like*, *-topped* *adjs.*; **pewter-carrier**, one who serves in an ale-house, a potman; **pewter-case**, a case for holding pewter utensils; **pewter-salt**, a lapidary's wheel made of pewter, used with rotten-stone and water for polishing gems of medium hardness (amethyst, agate, cornelian); **pewter-soldier**, soft solder, of similar composition to pewter, but containing a greater proportion of lead. Also PEWTERSOLDER.

1579–80 JOHNSON *L. P., Depdale* III. 120 It hauens me wonne then a "pewter-fashioned iuelpoint dore a dosyned ti. 1633 MASSINGER *P. Semple* ii. I say, you "pewter-carrier, bring us another pint of ale. 1789 *Comm. in Ann. Reg.* 114/1 The field passed from the hall to the "pewter-case, and spent its farce there. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech.* 2 *Artis.* II. 28 Sapphire formed of a "pewter-like metal. 1900 *Sterling Nat. Hist. & Archæol. Soc.* 10 Robert was a "pewter-maker. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handbk.* 158 Using ordinary soft or "pewter solder for making surfaces that are already tinned. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 2/2 Shooting and gunmaking, in front of the long, "pewter-topped barrier.

Pewterer (pi·ŭtərəɹ). Forms: 4 **peautrer**, 5 **pewtrer**(e, **-terere**, 5–6 **peuterer**, 6 **pewterer**, **peuterer**, (7 **peatterer**). 3 *Sc.* **peudrar**, **pewtharer**, 6– **pewterar**. [ME. *peautrer*, in AF. *peautrer* = OF. *peautrier* (1290 in Godef.), *peautrier* = It. *peltraio*, *peltrero* (**peltrarius*), f. OF. *peaut*(*l*)*e*, It. *peltro*, PEWTER.] A worker in pewter; one who makes pewter utensils.

1326 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 144 Stephen Lorrenger and John Syward, *Peautrers*. 1402 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 514/1 Peautrers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/2 Pewtrere, *electrarius*, vel *electrarissa*. 1463 *Act 22 Hen. VI*, *c.* 8 The Pewterers and Braslers of the Cities of London and York. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 *Pewterer*, *fetter dessain*, *pautelier*. 1597 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, iv. 2, 26 But shall chuses two, and eight Hackneys you, with the antient of a Pewterers Hatchet. 1610 BARNS *New Year's Gift*, *Phys. Mech.* 220 1846 I wou'd a skilful Pewterer, to close it up...with Solder. 1874 URE *Dict. Arts* 120 Bismuth, with tin, forms a compound more fusible and tenacious than the tin itself, and is therefore frequently added to it by the pewterers.

Pewtrarel, obs. variant of PETRARCH.

Pewterwort (pi·ŭtəɹwœɹt). *Herb.* [f. PEWTER + WORT.] A name given to the plant *Equisetum hyemale* on account of its use in polishing pewter and other utensils.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. xxxviii. 918 Rushes cauda Horsetaile...Women...scoure their pewter and wooden things of the kitchen therewith...and therewith some of our huswiues do call it Pewterwort. 1633 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* (1657) 89 The rougher kind hath joints, like English Horse grasse, ...hath been by some of them called Pewterwort. 1883 JEFFERIES *in Longm. Mag.* June 195 On the moist banks grows pewterwort.

Pewtery (pi·ŭtəri), *sb.* rare. [f. PEWTER + -Y.] **a.** Pewter utensils collectively. **b.** An apartment in a house, in which the pewter is kept.

1855 *Sess. of Aldenham* in Th. Hutchinson *Col. & Sur. Alby. to Aone* (1864) I. 304 Pewtery. 1884 DR. MONTGOMERY *Hôtel* I. 368 There is an array of pewtery which suggests an idea of a specially new fit efficiency to a steamship's *Hôtel*. 311 Seven dozen of teaches in the pewtery, and the several charges and dishes in the Pewtery.

Pewtery, *a.* [f. PEWTER + -Y.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, pewter. 1884 in WEBSTER.

Pewtrell, variant of PETRAEL *Obs.*

Pewy (pi·ŭi), *a.* *Hunting slang.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of country: Divided into small enclosures by fences, as a church is into pews.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 339 The largest portion of our Eastern sportsmen...would prefer cock-shooting to a pewey and stiff country. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 10 Dec. If scarcely, sloppy or scarcely yields since the frosts were stronger, the inclosures smaller, the country more pewy.

Pex, obs. variant of PAX: cf. *pexis*, PESIZE.

†**Pexity**. *Obs.* rare[—0]. [*ad.* L. *pexitās*, f. *pex-us*, lit. combed, hence, having the nap on it.] The quality of having a nap.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pexity*, the roughness of the web.

†**Pey, Peyse**, obs. forms of PAY, PEAL.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 830 They call this Dwell Pegan, with whom the rest have often conference.

Peyce, variant of PEISE *Obs.*; obs. f. PIECE.

Peyckes, Peyer, obs. ff. PIEBALD, PAIR *sb.*

Peyerian (pəi,i·rĭăn), *a.* *Anat.* [f. proper name *Peyer*: see below + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or named after the Swiss anatomist Johann-Konrad Peyer (1653–1712): as the *Peyerian* (or *Peyer's*) *glands* or *patches*, groups of follicles in the wall of the small intestine.

1729 HUXHAM *Med. Dict.*, *Peyer's glands*, the glands of the intestines. See *Brunner's glands*. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 808/2 Peyerian glands. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 80 In the inflamed Peyer's glands,...in the mesenteric glands, herpes, and lungs of patients dead of typhoid fever. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peyerian*.

Peyet: see PIET. **Peyl**[1], obs. Sc. f. PEEL *sb.*[1]

Peyn, obs. f. PAIN. **Peynayns**, obs. pl. of PENNY. **Peynt, Peyntm, -yntc**: see PAINT, PAINTER. **Peynt**, etc., obs. ff. PASSE, etc. **Peyr**, obs. f. PAIR, PEAR *sb.* and *v.*

Peys, obs. f. PEACE; obs. Sc. pl. of PEE *sb.*[1]

Peysan, -s(e, obs. ff. PEASANT, PHEASANT.

Peyse, peyse, obs. ff. PEISE, PEACE, PIECE.

Peysesant, var. PUISANE *Obs.*

Peytral, -el, obs. variants of PETTREL *Obs.*

Peyves, Peyze, obs. forms of PAVIE, PEISE.

Peysant, obs. form of PEASANT.

†**Peysantlie**, *a.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *peysant*, PEASANT + -LY.] Of the character of a peasant; boorish, clownish.

1613 SIR R. HARE *Counterpoyson* 66 To daffle our Sceptre with such a Peysantlye Foglion, who is ashamed of his Fathers name.

†**Peze**, obs. form of PEISE *v.*, to weigh, balance.

1390 *Alcilia* (1891) 29 Twixt Hope and Feare in doubtfull ballance peaz'd.

‖ **Peziza** (pĭzəi·zăă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Dillenius); cf. L. *pezīza* or *pezīta*, f. Gr. πέζα a stalkless mushroom.] A large genus of discomycetous fungi, of cup-like or saucer-like shape, and often of brilliant colour, growing on the ground or on decaying wood, etc.; various species are called *cup-mushrooms*, *fairy-cups*, etc.

1863 CURTIS, *Peziza*, a Mushroomgen. 1906 PERCIVAL *Agrostis* 4 sort of Mushrooms.] 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 91 The yellow hairy cuticle Peziza. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 118 This beautiful little peziza adheres by a disc at the base to the petiol stems of decayed plants in moist places near rills of water. *Ibid.* 360 In its young state it is truly Peziza-like, and very beautiful.

Hence **Peziziform** (*pĭzi·ffōɹm*), **Pezizoid** *adjs.*, of the form of or resembling a Peziza.

1887 BARRATT *Cryptog. Bot.* 192 *A. pezizaeformis* badly figured by Greville. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 17 Pilous different even from the first, not pezizoids.

Pezle muscle, obs. form of PELE-MELL.

Pezo, Pezzant, obs. forms of PIZO, PEASANT.

Pfaffian (*pfa·fiăn*), *a.* and *sb.* *Math.* [f. proper name *Pfaff* (see below) + -IAN.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to, discussed by, or named after, the German mathematician Johann Friedrich Pfaff (1765–1825): applied to certain differential equations, etc. **b.** *sb.* Name given by Cayley to a species of function occurring in Pfaff's investigation of differential equations.

1860 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 13 The permutants of that class (from their connexion with the researches of Pfaff on differential equations) I shall term "Pfaffians". 1880 *Ibid.* IV. 600 A skew symmetrical determinant of any even order is the square of a Pfaffian.

†**Pfalsgrave**=PALSGRAVE; hence †**Pfalsgravian**, a (German) palsgrave.

1762 tr. *Duclos's Secret. Comp.* V. 191 The town...is the origin of the Pfalsgravine at Zweibrik.

‖ **Pfennig, -ing** (*pfe·nig*, -*ĭŋ*). Forms: 6 **phenyng**, **penning** 6–7 **phenning**, 7–8 **pfenin**, 8 **phen**(*n*)*ig*, 7– **pfennig**, 9 **pfenig**: see also FENNIG. [Gen. *pfennig*, OHG. *pfenning* = WGer. **pasnik*(*a*), whence Eng. PENNY.] A small copper coin of Germany, formerly of varying value, now the hundredth part of a mark (see MARK *sb.*[2] 4 b), or about ½*d.* or an English penny.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Wisedom*, *xlv.* (1870) 280 They have Nobles, Rose-nobles, Phenynges, Crochetes, Schurs, and halfe stynges. 1555 *Brief Chron. Troubles Frankford* (1846) 127 Thirteene new Dollers but lackes or phenninges. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 187 At Nurnberg ...two Rollen copper coin phenning, five phening make one Batze. 1798 tr. *Zimmermann's Trans.* (1800) I. 198 A small copper-piece, whose real worth was scarce 2 pfenig, went for a dollar silver-money, which is equal to half a German rix-dollar. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* xxxiii, You haven't got a pfennig to spend.

PH, a consonantal digraph, having usually the phonetic value of F. It was the combination used by the Romans to represent the Greek letter Φ, φ or φ, named Φεῖ, *Phī*. This letter, cognate with Skr. *bh* (and so with Germanic *b*), was in early Greek written ΠΗ, ΦΗ, and had then prob. nearly the same sound as German *pf*; but by the second century B. C. it had sunk into a simple sound, prob. the *bilabial* spirant (the sound made in blowing through the lips). As the Roman F was dentilabial, like mod. Eng. *f*, the Romans in earlier times represented the Greek Φ not by *F*, but by PH; in the time of the Emperor Severus, however, the two began to be confused, and from c 400 were treated as identical. Hence in late popular and mediæval Latin, and in the Romanic languages, *f* was often substituted, as it is now regularly in Italian and Spanish (e.g. *fonteria, filosofia, Filippo, fotografico*). This was also the case to a great extent in Old French, and in Old and early Middle English (see PHARISEE, PHILOSOPHE, PHANTOM, PHRASE); but here, under the influence of the Latin forms, most words so written were subsequently altered back to *ph*, the preponderance of which is particularly notable in Gower. Exceptionally the *f* remains in mod. Eng., as in *fancy* (= *phantasy*), *fantastic*. In all modern words of Greek derivation (e.g. in *phanero-, philo-, phospho-, photo-, phyto-*) *ph* is always found.

One consequence of these conditions was that in the 15th, 16th, and 17th c. *ph* was frequently substituted for *f* in words not of Greek origin, esp. in words that were somewhat rare, the writers apparently taking *ph* as a more learned, and then presumably more correct, spelling. Many instances of this will be found under F, and among the cross-references given below, as to *phalacies, phase, phipes, phony, phoreman, phoriser, philiberts, philomew*, etc. This spelling is often retained in *philabeg* = *kilt*, and in certain interjections, *phew* ? *pha* ? *phe* ? where perhaps it may have been adopted to express the simple bilabial (‘labiorub’) consonant (the sound made in blowing) as distinct from the labiodental *f*. Modern phonologists, e.g. Mr. A. J. Ellis in his ‘Palæotype’, have used *ph* as the symbol of the bilabial sound. Greek had the initial combination *ph*, in Roman spelling *pth*. This was difficult for the Romanic nations, and in the only early word of this class, *phthisis*, was reduced to *ptis, tis* or simple *t*. See PTERIC, etc. In mod.F. words in *phth* are now normally pronounced *ft*; in Eng. the *ph* is generally mute and the *th* pronounced; but in scientific words many scholars pronounce *th*, a combination which is quite as easy as *ft* or *pt*.

Ph pronounced *ſ* is also used to represent Hebrew Ē (without dagesh), and even initial Ē according to the Masoretic pointing, with dagesh) in proper names which have come to us through a Greek form with Φ: see PHARAOH, PHARISEE, SHARON. In the Roman spelling of Indian languages *ph* represents the true aspirated *p* (ପ୍ଫ of Sanskrit), and this is occasionally the origin of *ph* in other words: cf. PHOOKAH.

Phacellate (fæ·sĕlĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *phacellus*, pl. *-i*, ad. Gr. *phakelos* bundle + -ATE².] Having *phacelli* or groups of filaments within the central gastric cavity, as certain Hydrozoa.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phacochœre (fæ·kŏkĭəɹ). *Zool.* Also **-chere.** [= F. *phacochère* (LIBRE), ad. mod.L. *phacochærus*, f. Gr. *phakos* lentil, wart + *khoiros* pig.] A wart-hog.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 448/2 In the lateral organs the two hogs and the Phacochœrus bear the greatest resemblance to each other. 1859 SIR *Mat. Med., Mammalia* 113 In the wraps of the South African phacochœrus, or Cape York, does not appear to be precisely determined.

So **Phacochœrid** (-kĭĕr-), an animal of the family *Phacochœridæ*; **Phacochœrine** (-kĭĕr-ain), *a.*, belonging to the family *Phacochœridæ*; **Phacochœroid** *a.* = *phacochœrine*; *sb.* = *phacochœrid.*

In modern Dictionaries.

Phacocyst (fæ·kŏsĭst). *Bot.* Also **phako-.** [ad. mod.L. *phacocystis*, f. Gr. *phakos* lentil + *kustis* (CYST.)] The lenticular nucleus of a cell.

1893 LANKESTER *Introd. Bot.* (1898) II. 234 Each cell contains two phacocysts. 1898 MICHAEL *Explor. Lake, Phacocyst.*

Phacoid (fæ·kŏid), *a.* [= F. *phacoïde*, f. mod.L. *phacoides* (applied by Vesalius to the crystalline lens), ad. Gr. *phakoeidēs*, f. *phakos* lentil: see -OID.] Lentil-shaped. Hence **Phacoi·dascope** = PHACOSCOPE.

1898 MICHAEL *Explor. Lake, Phacoides*...resembling a lentil in shape; phacoid. 1884 H. *Standard Amer. Oysters*, *Epi-scope*, which would fully express its object.

Phacolite (fæ·kŏlĕit). *Min.* Also **phako-.** [ad. Ger. *phakolith* (Breithaupt), f. Gr. *phakos* lentil + *lithos* stone.] A colourless variety of CHABAZITE, occurring in crystals of lenticular form.

1837 PHILLIPS *Geol.* 209 Lavaux (Thomsonite) occurs in double six-sided prisms. 1880 *Academy* 10 Apr. 250/2 The occurrence of the zeolites, thomsonite, and phakolite, in the cavities of basaltic rocks containing liquid.

Phacometer (fækŏ·mĭtəɹ). In quots. **phako-.** [mod. f. Gr. *phakos* lentil, lens + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the power of lenses.

1878 *Central. Zeit. Opt. u. Mech.* 105. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phakometer.*

Phacoscope (fæ·kŏskōp). Also **phako-.** [mod. f. as *prec.* + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for observing the changes in form of the crystalline lens of the eye in accommodation to objects at different distances.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phacsian (fē·shĭăn). [f. L. *Phacusa*, Gr. *Phakoussa*, the isle of Scheria (Corcyra) + -AN.] One of the inhabitants of Scheria, noted for their luxury; hence (= L. *Phæax*, Horace), a gourmand.

1708 Lawrence *Classical Diet.* (1716) 370/2 The Phæacians ...were naturally dull, effeminate, and an abhorrence, that the moments gave them the name of parasites. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Oct. 631 His was a less virtuous, destined soon to be Phæacian...and bitterly did nothing.

Phæism (fī·ĭz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *phaios* dusky + -ISM.] A dusky or dark variety of coloration, which falls short of melanism.

1891 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 814/3 Mr. James-Weir exhibited two dark specimens of *Zygæna minos*...[he] expressed an opinion that the specimens were not representatives of complete melanism, and suggested that the word ‘phæism’ ...would be a correct word to apply to this and similar departures from the normal coloration of a species. 1899 *Zoologist Ent. Mod.* VI. 220.

Phæolgin, erron. spelling of PHEOLGIN *Obs.*

Phæocarpous (fīːŏkā·rpŏs), *a. Bot. rare*—⁰. [mod. f. Gr. *phaios* showing + *karpos* fruit + -OUS.] Bearing a fruit which has no adhesion with surrounding parts (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1898 MICHAEL *Explor. Lake, Phæocarpus*...pheocarpous.

Phæogam, phæ- (fī·ŏgæm). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *phæogamus*, ad. *vegetabilis* (WILDENOW 1804), or *phæogamus* (sc. *planta*), f. Gr. *phaios* showing + *gamos* marriage, sexual union; in Ger. *phænogame* sb. pl. (Rudolphi 1807).] A flowering plant; = PHANEROGAM. So **Phæoga·mian**, **Phæoga·mic** (phæ-) *adjs.* = PHANEROGAMIC; **Phæo·gamous** *a.* (the earliest word of the group), producing flowers, flowering; = PHANEROGAMOUS.

1816 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* Pref. 17 The substitution of the words Monocotyledons, Cryptogams, *Phænogams*, etc., for Monocotyledons, Cryptogams, *Phæogamia*, &c. 1827 HOOKER *Cryptog. Bot.* 12, 13 The word Phænogamia is very generally used as a collective term for flowering plants. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Phænogamous*, having the essential organs of fructification visible. 1840 DURHAM in *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* 1. 149 Additions to the ‘phænogamic Flora of the district. 1864 A. HENFREY *Bot. Terms Explained*, 4 ‘Phænogamous plants. 1880 T. F. UNDERWOOD *Nat. Sci. Bull.* II. 23 Phænogamous...the sexual organs very distinct and visible. 1892 SIR W. HOOKER (*title*) Bright Flora, comprising the Phænogamic, or Flowering Plants, and Ferns. 1893 *Cassell's Physiol. Bot.* (*Objects*) 3 Division of the vegetable Kingdom...into...Phænogamous (or Phanerogamous) or Flowering, and Cryptogamous or Flowerless Plants.

Phænology, Phænomenon: see PHENO-.

Phænozygous (fīːnŏzaigŏs), *a. Anthropol.* Also pheno-. [mod. f. Gr. *phaios* showing + *zygion* joining + -OUS.] Of a skull: Having the zygomatic arches visible from immediately above the centre; of a person: having such a skull.

1878 BARCLAY in *Trans. Edinb. Anthropol.* II. 14 ...the When the angle is positive, the zygomatic arches are called phænozygous. 1880 *Trans. Anthropol. Inst.* Aug. 3 The male is distinctly phænozygous, but the female is not.

Phæodarian (fīːŏdā·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phæodaria* neut. pl. (Haeckel), f. *phæodium*, f. *phaios* dusky + *-arium* (see -ODE).]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Phæodaria*, a division of Radiolarians characterized by a mass of dark pigment (*phæodium*), containing rounded granules (*phæodelle*), surrounding the central capsule. b. *sb.* A radiolarian of this division.

1880 *Nature* XXII. 190/1 The unmanageable soft substance of all Phæodaria is distinguished by...the mass of Phæodella as ‘dark pigment granules’, which is peculiar. 1882 ROLLESTON & *Jackson Anim. Life* 611 The spindles being...disposed...radially only in the Phæodarian family *Aulosphæridæ*. 1900 *Prod. Cheshire Biolog. Chal. Exp.* 467 The central capsule is generally almost entirely imbedded in the phæodium.

Phæophyll (fī·ŏfĭl). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *phaios* dusky + *phullon* leaf: after CHLOROPHYLL.] Name proposed for the brown colouring-matter, compound of phycophæin and phycoxanthin, found in sea-weeds of the orders *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phæophyll*, the brown colouring-matter of the Fucaceæ; also called *Phycophæan*.

Phaeton (fē·ĭtŏn, fē·tŏn). [a. Gr. *Phaethōn* shining, used in Gr. mythology as proper name of the son of Helios and Clymene, famous for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot.]

†**1.** *allusively.* A rash or adventurous charioteer like Phaethon; any charioteer; something that, like Phaethon, sets the world on fire.

1593 MARSTON *Pasq. Epith. Comfort.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 241 Thou hast plundid nations of groaning of teeth, tong, Phaeton, tong hail. 1598 CHAPMAN, *Iunop Bassingera*, 13 Enuie priuate Gentlemen now is a *Phaeton* and must serue with his thundring Carrich along the Stratons. 1630 WEBSTER *Duke of Mal.* Wks. Bk. is the Phaeton that sets the World on Fire. 1730 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 92 If the harbingers should stumble, I fear our Phaetons must tumble.

2. A species of four-wheeled open carriage, of light construction; usually drawn by a pair of horses, and with one or (now generally) two seats facing forward; but applied to carriages variously modified and distinguished as *Stanhope, Maid, Park, Dog-cart, Pony phaeton*, etc.

1732 *Machines approuvées par l'Acad. Sc.* VI. 3 Chaise ou Voiture dont on peut faire un Phaeton.] 1740 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 719 Like Jehu,...driver for phaetons, to female gaits. 1747 MRS TALBOT *Lett. to Miss Carter* 18 Aug. (1809) I. 201 A fashionable pair chaise or phaeton. 1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1802) II. 68 The size and construction of Phaetons are more various than any other description of carriages. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 22 Sched., Every Stage ...drawing a cap coach,...barouche, chaise, phaeton, vis-à-vis, calash. 1872 BLAIR (*title*) Strange Adventures of a Phaeton. 1882 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy's C.* II. 18 Are you going to drive your phaeton this afternoon?

†**3.** A name for the planet Jupiter. (So in French.) 1832 WHITTOCK *Mat. Phaeton* 17 Jupiter is a bright Phaeton ...being next the earth, of which he is called Phaeton.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1879 J. GOODMAN *Pyrot. Pamph.* v. 7, (1893) 125 Fancy gets the secondary, and Phaeton-like, drives on furiously and unconsciously. 1883 *Standard* 2 Feb. 2/1 The carriage was described as a phaeton-wagonette.

Hence **Phaetoner** † [cf. *charioteer*], the driver of a phaeton; **Phaet·h·e·nian** = PHAETHONIC; † **Phaethe·nic**, † **Phaethe·ntical**, † **Phaethe·ntic**, † **Phaetho·ntical** *adjs.*, belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling, Phaethon (see etymology above).

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Aug. 193/1 A merry time had our ‘phaetoners. 1764 MACKLIN *Poet. Whim.* (1860) I. 69 No female “Phaetonists then frequented the bottom of our oars in gentry, look and sprightly. 1798 *Brit. Apollo* No. 2. 2/1 Or would'st with “Phaetontick Pride, Wither the Solar Charms Wide? 1830 MARTIN *Sacred Poems* I. 42 Arise! ye Welsh, Phaethontical fate of his deserves the name of Nash. 1849 DE VERE, &c. HARVEY, *Poems* Wks. (1872) 37 Ye heavy or stars, with “Phaetontic fire. 1898 J. JOYCE in *Ovid's Art* 120 Dial. How “Phaetontick spirits break their necks. 1899 LORD LOE. in *Gilman Dict.*, Does their steel, bred out of the hard without holes...but phaetonic. 1830 *R. Tolerance Chapel* 4 Contents 329 Architect...in 1681 at the present to manage the Scheme of this “Phaethontical Church.

Phagedæna, -ena (fæ̆jĭdī·nă, fæ̆gĭ·-). *Path.* Also † *erron.* **phagedena.** [L., a. Gr. *phagedaina* an eating ulcer, *cancer*, f. *phagein* to eat, devour.] An eating sore; an ulcer that spreads and corrodes the neighbouring parts; spreading erosion occurring in an ulcer or sore.

1657 *Physical Dict., Phagedæna*, a running canker or pock. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (1705) 1. 193 *Empyemata*, is an Ulcer with swelled Lips, that eats the Flesh and neighbouring Parts in the bottom and edges of the Ulcer. 1697 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 733 Formerly diseases peculiar to a hospital were the term of its surgeon. Phagedæna attached wounds were of the most trivial kind.

Phagedænic, -enic (fæ̆ljĭdī·nĭk, -ĭnĭk, fæ̆gĭ·-), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *phagedænicus*, Gr. *phagedainikos*, f. *phagedaina*: see prec.]

1. *Path.* Of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with, phagedæna or spreading ulcer.

1683 T. GIBB *Surgical* 11. 69 It...is supposed to anticipate ulcers called Phagedenicas, &c.] 1698 BARNET *Glisters, Phagedenick.* 1721 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 813 He had an ulcer upon his leg, of the phagedenic kind. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1820) 254 On hospital gangrene, and the sloughing phagedenic ulcer, which occurs on board ships of war and in naval and military hospitals. 1850 MEDD *Kinnaird Inf. Africa* 60 The great prevalence there of phagedenic ulcers.

†**2.** *Med.* Applied to a corrosive liquid preparation used for destroying proud flesh, or for cleansing ulcers. Also *elliptically* as *sb. Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Phagedænick Water*, is made by dissolving a Dram of Sublimate Corrosive in a Pound of Lime Water. 1707-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Phagedenic medicines...are used to eat off callous, or proud flesh. 1788 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Farlings*, Some wash with the phagedenic water. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Phagedenics*, medicines that destroy foreign flesh.

So † **Phagede·nical** [-den-], **Phagede·nous** *a.* 1679 RIDD *Tumors & Ulcers* 103 A...phagedenical and cancerous ulcer of the head. 1703 PHILIPPS *Pharm. Pract.* 6 *Wounds*, It is called by Further, the Phagedenical Water. 1835 HOLMAN *Travels Further* 13 Phagedenous and eating sores. 1899 *Times* 18 Feb. 13/1 The phagedenous ulcer has, by some schools, become the source of unwholesome.

Phagocyte (fæ·gŏsaĭt). *Physiol.* [mod. f. (Metschnikoff) Gr. *phag-* eating, devouring + -CYTE.] A leucocyte (white blood-corpuscle or lymph-corpuscle) which, under certain conditions, has the power of absorbing and destroying pathogenic microbes by a process of intracellular digestion, and thus of guarding the system against infection.

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXIV. 100 Amœboid cells were frequently bedded off from the endothelium to join the other devouring cells (phagocytes) in the body. 1889 E. E. LANKESTER *Addr. Sect. Introd.* in *Rep. B. Assoc.* 1018/2 It is thence in that by surrounding these organisms, which he calls ‘phagocytes’, to subdue a weak form of the poison produced by pathogenic bacteria, or ‘schizomycetes’ (both, as that they are able subsequently to enter and eventually to absorb and destroy the more pathogenic bacteria)...in a stronger and deadly form. 1890 *P. Manchester Phil. Literature* I. 48 This body [the Staphylococcus] organism of suppuration, seems to have a powerful stimulation for the phagocytes.

Hence **Phagocytal** (-sai'tăl), **-ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or having the nature or function of, a phagocyte; **Phagocytism** (fægŏsai'tiz'm), **Phagocytosis** (fægŏsaitō'sis), the activities of phagocytes; the absorption and destruction of pathogenic microbes by phagocytes; **Phagocytoblast**, the embryonic form of a phagocyte.

1890 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLI. 630 Inflammation which are associated in aiding 'phagocytic action. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 81 Inflammation is to be regarded, on the whole, as a phagocytic reaction of the organism against invasion. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Dec. 298 *Amœba* very direct 'phagocytical properties to the outer layer of trophoblast cells. 1888 *Nature* 24 May 70/2 'Phagocytes'—that is, the intracellular digestive process. 1891 *Times* 13 Aug. 5/2 Dr. Metschnikoff had elaborated and supported by great research his theory of 'phagocytosis, according to which there was a veritable struggle by existence, a battle à outrance between the cells of the body and the invading micro-organisms.

Phagology (fægō·lŏdʒi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. φαγε-ειν eating + -λογία.] The subject of eating or feeding; dietetics.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 232 His having so accurately studied the phagology of wolves.

-phagous, *suffix*, f. L. *-phag-us*, Gr. *-φαγ-ος* eating (in F. *-phage*) + *-ous*: as *anthropophagous*, *ichthyophagous*, *physophagous*, *xerophagous*; also in humorous nonce-words. Also **-phagy**, sb. Gr. *-φαγία* eating (sb.); as *anthropophagy*, *ichthyophagy*.

† **Phagy·phany**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [prob. repr. a used.l., **phagyphonia*, f. Gr. φαγ-εῖν to eat, *-φαγ-ος* eating + *-φανια*, see *-PHANY.*] The festival of the miraculous feeding of the five thousand, celebrated on the fourth Sunday in Lent.

18.. *Epiphanes in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 220 With lovers, ...Tyre thousand...in *Ayd* feste: Of the which myracle... This day is named Phagyphanye, Lyke an hyt was fyue called Epiphanye. *For* thys word *phagy* ... is sayd of feedyng or ete refection.

Phah (fā), *int.* [Cf. Fie, Pish, Faugh.] An ejaculation expressing contempt or disgust.

1598–9 G. Harvey *Pierce's Supp.* Why (Grosart) II. 118, I wonder, his owne mouth can abide it without a plash.

Phaiin, variant of Phane.

† **Phairse, pheirs**. *Sc. Obs.* Also **phraise, phrase, frais**. [Variant forms of *fairis, fairce* = Farce, partly with metathesis of *r*.] A farce, in earlier sense: = Interlude 1.

a 1508 Lyndsay (Thomas) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 300 Gone towards and hyrdsmen of pleasaunce and playis maid to hir at hir home comming. ...Wemen the 4de yeir that was maid to hir was transformyt haue (MS. phrase) be Schir Dauid Lyndsay of the Mont. *Ibid.* 361 Grete triumph, pleasyis maid and playis were the 4ayten yeare. *Ibid.* II. 141 Singing playing dansing and phrisis.

Phakir: see Fakir.

‖ **Phalæna** (fălī·nă). *Entom.* [mod.L., n. Gr. φάλαινα, prop. φάλλαινα a moth.] A name used by Linnæus as a generic name for all moths; afterwards for all below the *Sphingidæ*, or for the *Geometridæ*; not now used with any entomological value.

1698 Ray (*title*) tr. *Muffet's Theat. Ins.* 326 Those are those that interpret this Phalæna to be the Cicindela or Glow-worm, but not rightly. *Ibid.* 1116 The Phalænæ that come from thence think by the heat to the north of Sweden. 1732 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 77 The ancients of the Phalænæ are accounted the proper. ...The species of the genus are very numerous. 1820 *Annal. Nat. Hist.* V. 1/1 The phalæna, a species of which is to be found in a treatise published in France on foreign butterflies.

Hence **Phalænian** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phalæna; *sb.* one of the *Phalænæ*, a moth, esp. a geometrid moth; **Phalæ·noid** *a.*, akin to a phalæna; moth-like; *sb.* a moth-like insect.

1887 *Science Jan.* 36/2 Some of the Phalænian larvæ have 12 legs, and some even 14. 1892 Merrin *Expos. Lep.* 308/1 Phalænoid.

Phalænopsid (fălīnŏ·psid). *Bot.* [mod.L. *Phalænopsis*, f. Gr. φάλαινα moth + ὄψις appearance.] An orchid of the East Indian epiphytic genus *Phalænopsis*: a moth-orchid or moth-plant.

1846 *Lindley Veg. Kingd.* 161 Order LII. *Orchideæ*. ...Genera...29, Vandeæ. ...Phalænopsis. 1880 Bentley *Gard. Chron.* 15 The *Phalænopsids* and other epiphytes are less satisfactory. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 93/2 The Phalænopsids or Kandelaber are specially distinguished by the size and number of their blooms. *Ibid.*, Five plants of Phalænopsis are in full bloom.

Phalangal (fălæ·ngăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *phalanx, phalang-*, Phalanx + -al.] = Phalangeal. Also **Phalæ·ngar** *a.*

1858 *Quarr. Elem. Anat.* ed. 3 I. 174 The last two phalangal bones of the little toe. 1859 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalangar process* (in the organ of Corti). *Ibid.* The phalangar line on the outside of the ring is which lies the head of the outer cell of Corti.

Phalange ¹ (fæ·lænj). Also 6 **falange, falloge**; **phalanga**, † **phalang**. [a. Fr. *phalange*, in 13th c. *phalonge* (Hatz.-Darm.), = It. *falange*, sb. L. *phalange-m*, acc. of Phalanx.]

† **1.** = Phalanx 1. *Obs.*

1560 Whytehorne *Arte Warre* (1573 ed.) 24b, Called of the Romanes, a Legion: of Greekes, a Falange. 1589 Pasquin to *Dial. Lic.* ii. sneak. 92 He placed...the Elephantes... before the Phalange or maine battail. 1589 T. Watkinson tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 20 ii. 73 The Macedonian Phalanges. 1589 Puttenham *Chap. Gal. Commendat.*, etc. 195/1 The Macedon still march'd in great Phalanges, And kept their order several Paces.

2. = Phalanx 3, 4.

1664 H. Stubbe *Rem. Nat.* 111. 3 133 Here is a digit with its full number of phalanges, and there a digit, of which one phalange has been arrested in its growth. 1884 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 21 Feb., The delicate and taper finger of woman is pleasing only to its topmost phalange (see every politician ever). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalanges*. ...Also, in *Entomol.*, a joint of the tarsus in Insects. Also, in *Bot.*, a mass of stamens partly joined together by their filaments.

Phalange ², Also 6 **phalanga, phalang**. [= F. *phalange*, It. *falangio*, adj. L. *phalangiosus*, a. Gr. φαλάγγιον, in same senses.]

† **1.** = Phalangium 1. *Obs.*

1551 Turner *Herbal* 1. Div. Good against the byttynge of phalanges & serapions. 1587 Golding *Contile of Fleeces* Wks. (Gosse) IV. 159 He that is wounded by the *Phalanga*, finisheth each painefull peniteace, as he runneth mad. 1600 J. Dawson *Hist. Cæsilly Isles* in Other kinds of great Flies ...in those Islands, and which serue vnto Phalanges. 1634 Maynwaring *Northern tr.* xxvii. (1722) 289 Phalanga. Scorpions, Hard-worms.

2. An arachnid of the genus Phalangium, or family *Phalangiidæ*; a phalangid.

1658 E. Sidnham *Pantalogia* xi. II. 213 The phalanga (*Scolopen araneoides* and *S. intrepidus*) is of a yellowish or reddish brown, also with long hair, and when walking seems to have no more than four feet.

Phalangeal (fălæ·ndʒĭăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. mod.L., *phalangeu-s*, f. *phalanx, phalang-* + -al.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phalanx or phalangus (Phalanx 3).

1832 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 139 The muscles or phalangeal extremity of this bone...also named the hand. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 179 The disease involves the last phalangeal joint or bone. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalangeal process*, the name as *Phalangar process*.

Also **Phala·ngean** *a. rare*—¹.

1870 in Ogilvie. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phalanger (fălæ·ndʒăr). *Zool.* [n. mod.L., (Buffon), also mod.F., f. Gr. φαλάγγιον 'spider's web', in reference to the webbed toes of the hind feet.] A quadruped of the genus *Phalangista*, or of the subfamily *Phalangistinæ*, Australian marsupials of arboreal habits, connecting numerous genera and species, usually of small size, with thick woolly fur; the typical genera (Australian 'opossums') have prehensile tails; the *Ayaxy phalangers* (called also *flying-opossums*, *flying-squirrels*, or *petaurists*) have non-prehensile tails and a flying membranous parachute.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 315 The Phalanger, described by Mr. Buffon, about the size of a rat, and has ...been called the Rat of Amboina. 1780 Bancroft tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1785) VII. 233 We have called it the *Phalanger*, because its phalanges are very singularly constructed. 1876 *Power & Stevens tr. Jobs* 311/2 The native bear, the vulpine phalanger, the weasel. 1885 M. R. O. Thomas in *Zoöl. Jrnl.* XVIII. 250/2 Buffon gives us a pair of specimens examined by him the name...'Phalanger'...on account of the peculiar structure of the second and third toes of the hind feet, which are united in a common skin up to the nails. 1892 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* xxvii. 199 The rustle of the phalangers and the smaller marsupials.

Phala·ngial, *a. rare*—¹. = Phalangeal.

1864 in Webster.

Phalangian (fălæ·ndʒĭăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [In sense 1, f. Gr. φάλαγξ, φαλαγγ- Phalanx + -ian; in 2, f. mod.L. (Phalanx 3) + -an; in 3, f. Phalangium + -an.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* Belonging to a (military) phalanx: see Phalanx 1.

1845 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 638 The long spear of the phalangian soldier.

2. *Anat.* = Phalangeal. rare—¹.

1852 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.*

3. *Zool.* Belonging to the arachnid genus *Phalangium* or order *Phalangidea*; as *sb.* = Phalangid.

1835 *Kirby Hist. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 39 Some [scale] resembling spiders, and others phalangians.

Phalangic (fălæ·ndʒĭk), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φάλαγξ, φαλαγγ- Phalanx + -ic.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a (military) phalanx.

1846 H. W. Tyrone *Rem. Mibit. Hist.* 45 A modern periclas much given to prize the phalangic or columnar formation for troops.

2. *Anat.* = Phalangeal. rare—¹.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phalangicus*...of or belonging to the phalanges: phalangic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalangic*, belonging to the Phalanges.

Phalangid (fălæ·ndʒĭd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phalangida*, f. Phalangium: see -id.] An arachnid of the family *Phalangidæ* or order *Phalangidea* (typical genus *Phalangium*), related to the mites, but more resembling spiders, without spinnerets or poison-glands, and usually with very long and slender legs; the common species are known as *harvest-spiders* or *harvestmen*, and in U. S. as *daddy-long-legs*. So **Phala·ngidan**; **Phalangi·form** *a.*, belonging to the *Phalangidea*.

1893 Kayser *Hist. & Syst. Anim.* II. 162 The Class consists of two Orders...Female Scorpions and Phalangidans.

1895 Cambridge in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 676/2 Phalangids...popularly known by the name of 'Harvest-men'. 1900 Ballister & Jacobus *Brain.* I. 286 A Scorpion has been found in Siberian coals, and a Phalangid in the Solenhofen slates (Mesozoic).

Phala·ngiform, *a. Bot.* and *Anat.* [f. Phalanx or Phalangium + -form.] Having the form of a phalanx.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phalangiformis*...*Bot.*, applied by Rudolphi to vegetable hairs which are provided with transverse septa with a contraction at the middle of the septa, as in the *Tradescantia*; phalangiform. 1879 Newman in *Zoöl. Jrnl.* III. 209/2 The end of the second joint-coal is reduced to ...an elegant ridged phalangiform head-joint.

Phala·ngigrade, *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phalangigrad-us*, f. as prec. + L. *gradus* step; cf. Digitigrade, Plantigrade.] Walking on the phalanges; belonging to the (now disused) division *Phalangigrada*, comprising the camel and llama.

1837 Fleming & Lyttleton *Mammals* ii. 30 Two forms, to which the terms 'phalangigrade' (as the Camel) and 'subplantigrade' (as in most Carnivora) are applied.

† **Phala·ngious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *phalangi-um* + -ous.] Of the nature of a Phalangium (sense 1).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. 119 But Phalangious spiders like Cantharides mentioned by Modestus.

Phalangist (fălæ·ndʒĭst, fæ·lănʤĭst). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L., *Phalangista*, substituted by Cuvier 1800 for Buffon's term *Phalanger*.] = Phalanger.

1839 Knox *Hist. & Anat. Anim.* II. xvii. 159 The phalangist, or flying opossum. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/6 The finely Phalangist—the brown opossum from Tasmania.

So **Phala·ngistine** *a.*, belonging to the subfamily *Phalangistinæ*; *sb.* a marsupial of this subfamily, a phalangist.

Phalangite (fălæ·ndʒəit). [ad. L. *phalangīta* or *-ites*, a. Gr. φαλαγγίτης, f. φάλαγξ Phalanx: see -ite.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

1820 Holland *Loup* xxxvii. (ed. 3) 360 Her bad of Macedonian sixteen thousand footmen, heavily armed after their manner, called *Phalangitæ*. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* xxvii. VI. 147 The phalangite soldier wore the usual defensive armour of the Greek heavy infantry. 1898 Grote *Greece* II. xxvi. XIII. 77 The phalangites were drawn up in files generally of sixteen deep, each called a Lochus.

‖ **Phalangium** (fălæ·ndʒĭŏm). Pl. **-ia**. [L., a. Gr. φαλάγγιον a kind of venomous spider, also a plant, spiderwort.]

† **1.** Name for venomous spiders of various kinds. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 360 Those venomous spiders Phalangia, which the Greeks distinguish ... by the name of Lycos. 1658 Rowland tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1081 Generous opposeth before the bitings of Phænice Phalangia. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3002 Whether the Tarantula be not a Phalangium (that is, a moneyed skipping Spider)?

b. *Zool.* A genus of non-venomous arachnids having very long slender legs: see Phalangid.

1848 Jardine in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 190 This may have been on the Phalangia, or long-legged spiders.

† **2.** A former name for various poisonous and intoxicous plants. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 Jasm.... Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting ... Phalangium Alcibrigium. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* 380 Aaphodile, Phalangium, Smilax.

† **Phala·ngy**. *Obs.* Anglicized form of Phalangium (sense 1).

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 772 There be many sorts of Spiders found in very cold Countries, but no Phalangies at all. 1634 Sylvester *Bibl. Philo. Jew.* (1670) 480/2 Athenagoras...left us Pale as the biting of Scorpions, or Phalangies.

† **Phalangus**, obs. form of Phalanx.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1853/2 This day the Enemy have abandoned a Phalangus.

‖ **Phalanstère** (falɑ̃stɛ·r). [mod.F., arbitrarily composed of *phalanx* with the ending of *monastère* monastery.] = Phalansterry.

1844 Hansell *Soc. Syst.* 203 Mr. Owen's community is to be formed in a Parallelogram. Fourier's in a Phalansterry. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* IV. xiii. Those which ... substituted in place thereof Monsieur Fourier's symmetrical phalansters, or Mr Owen's architectural parallelogram.

Phalanstérial, *a.* [f. as next + -al.] = next, A. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 701 Should ... the Phalansterial system of Fourier profitably suit their cases, they will be entitled to enter into the 'phalanx of harmony'.

Phalansterian (falɑ̃stĭ·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *phalanstérien*, f. *phalanstère*: see -ian.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining or relating to a phalansterry, or the system of phalansteries.

1844 Hansell *Soc. Syst.* 221 Two thousand colonists who intended to establish a Phalansterian Society at St. Catherine. 1853 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 166 Unless children are to be allowed wards reared and educated like children in an Egyptian oven, upon Phalansterian principles.

B. *sb.* **a.** A member of a phalansterry. **b.** An advocate of the system of phalansteries; a Fourierist.

1845 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 341 Members of secret societies, chartists, phalansterians. 1895 Lytton in 19th Cent. June 1063 Now, we are not Phalansterians. Phalansteries have been tried and failed.

Hence **Phalansterianism**, the phalansterian system, Fourierism; so **Phalansteric** (-ĕ·rĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by phalansteries; **Phalansterism** = *phalansterianism*; **Phalansterist** = *phalansterian*, B. b.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 708 The world once fixed, and

'phalansterianism universally adopted, Fourier's first care is to pay the English national debt. 1884 G. ALLEN *Strange Stories* 190 The final outcome...of all our modern 'phalansterian civilisation. 1887 *Richards Sept.* 173 'Phalansterian or Fourierism. 1891 *Blackwood's Mag.* Notes 'phalansteries, who look upon all forms of autocracy as deplorable survivals of a dark age.

Phalanstery (fə'lænstəri). [Anglicised form of F. *phalanstère* (mod.L., 1832 'phalansteriana').] In Fourier's scheme for the reorganization of society, A building or set of buildings occupied by a *phalanx* or socialistic community; hence, such a community itself, numbering about 1,800 persons, living together as one family, and holding property in common.

1840 MABEL FOLLEN *Life Wilhem* (1868) 148 Visions of phalansteries in every park. 1842 MACCONOCHIE *Bibliochasl Essay.* II. 6. 26 One of our purposes was to erect a Phalanstery...after Fourier,...where the great and general family should have its dwelling-place. 1880 *Saturd. Gazette Christ.* 403 Christianity...has no sympathy with Socialism...in...its methods of dividing the earnings from labour, or its phalansteries or communities.

attrib. 1884 G. ALLEN *Strange Stories* 302 They sat together in a corner of the beautiful phalanstery garden.

b. *transf.* Applied allusively to associations or groups of persons, or the places where they dwell.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* viii. Everywoman...builds its family, or its group of families,—a phalanstery of all the kinds. 1858 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 15 England is a huge phalanstery, where all that man wants is provided within the precinct. 1883 HYDE-CLARKE *Hist. Hants Invasions* xiii. 442 The tendency now exhibiting itself to turn workhouses into wholesome phalansteries.

Phalanx (fē'lænks). Pl. **pha'lanxes**, **phalanges** (fălæn'dʒiz). Also 7 **falanx**. [a. L. *phalanx*, -*angem*, Gr. *φάλαγξ*, -*αγγα*.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A line or array of battle; *spec.* a body of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close order, with shields joined and long spears overlapping; especially famous in the Macedonian army. Hence b. sometimes applied to a compact body of troops in later times.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 72 (1857) 59 The squares (which the Macedons call phalanx). 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eumbras* iii. 10, Youth and fire like the fair breaking of a glorious day Guilded their Falanx. 1591 PERCIVAL *Antip. Comoed* iv. 1. II. 63 The Macedonians...Their Phalanx is described by Polybius to be a square Battell of Pikemen, consisting of sixteene in Front, and five hundred in Frons. 1598 GRENEY *Plut.* 9 *F.* (1684) I. 1. 28 The strength of the phalanx was unable to contend with the activity of the legion. 1758-92 *Annals Hist. Europe* (1796) II. 432 The phalanx when once broken became wholly helpless. 1874 RAWLINSON *Anc. Egypt.* ix. I. 367 Amid the several phalanxes of Rome.

b. 1822 *Colombian Centinel* (Boston) 15 June 3/3 On Monday the Charlestown Warren Phalanx paraded. 1862 GRIFFIN *Scenes Pacific* I. 162 Noble veterans,...the remnant of those phalanxes which maintained the pride and power of England in so many a hard fought field.

attrib. 1838 *Annual Mil. Exerc.* I. 32 The phalanx order of battle was one of the earliest improvements in the art of war. 1887 MURRAY *Sp.-Friends* 303 They massed them in phalanx form.

2. a. *transf.* A compact body of persons or animals (more rarely things) massed or ranged in order, as for attack, defence, united movement, etc.

1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 208 Who fixes the phalanx to engrossing strokes, and who points the way? 1781 COWPER *Truthful Sinner* 48 The three...All holding two phalanxes erect and guard. 1837 W. H. ANDREWES *Cricketer* I. 137 A dense phalanx of revellers and dames of every age and rank. 1840 T. L. PEACOCK' *Mikh. Zoo* 27 Scattered from the mouth by high red walls and a phalanx of elms.

b. *fig.* A number or set of persons, etc. banded together for a common purpose, esp. in support of or in opposition to some cause; a 'united front'; the union or combination of such (in phr. *in phalanx*, *unitedly*, in combination, 'solidly').

1800 W. WARNER *Democratiad* (1806) 230 To reconcile this Hispanized Carolina Patriot, with all his Africanized phalanges and Insubject forces. 1772 *Pol. Reg.* XI. 168 The ministerial phalanx, it seems, is to be irresistably weakened by your loss. 1807 LAD. MARY *Indian* III. 1. 32 On this occasion...the crown lawyers opposed in phalanx.

c. In Fourier's social organization, A community of persons living together in a PHALANSTERY, q. v.

1843 [see PHALANSTERY].

3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Each of the bones, arranged in series or rows, forming the distal segment of the skeleton of each limb, beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus; each bone of the digits (fingers and toes, or homologous parts). Usu. in pl. *phalanges* (rarely *phalanxes*).

1693 in *Sherwood's Dipt. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phalanx*, the Under most Bone. observed in the Finger-Bones. 1742 MEDAN *Disert. Bones* (ed. 3) 1770 Their Articulations with the first *Phalanx* of the Fingers is by *Enarthrosis*. *Ibid.* 172 Three *Phalanges*. 1807 *Med. Trnl.* XVII. 327 It was necessary to amputate the phalanges of the fingers. 1808 BOSWORTH *Vesalius' Epitome* 373 Certain animals can, without clavicles, lay hold of objects with the digital phalanxes. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. 132 Each digit consists of three united tissues termed phalanges.

b. *Entom.* Each joint of the tarsus of an insect.

c. *Anat.* Each of certain processes in the organ of Corti in the internal ear; a phalangic process.

4. *Bot.* A bundle of stamens united by their filaments.

1733 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 319 The stamina...divided into five distinct phalanges, or bundles. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* Jan. 16, 63/3 (ed. 6) 2033 Phalanges of united stamens—flowers.

5. *Taxonomy.* A group in classification, higher than a genus, but of no fixed grade.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 314 We should find it difficult...to place many that lie at the confines of this phalanx. 1789 MORTON *Encyclopæd. Bot.* 276 (1842) 202 These are of another phalanx, having five petals to the corolla.

† **ph.** = PHALANDRIA 1. *Obs.*

1696 TOURNEF. *Corpinata* (1718) 589 The Phalangium or Phalæa Ephêm. *Ibid.*, This kinds of Phalæa is often found among Spiders webs.

Hence **Pha'lanxed** (-ənkst) *a.*, drawn up or ranged in a phalanx; also in *comb.*, as *close-phalanxed*.

1566 G. CHAPMAN *Achil.Lacrytlus* 21. 243 The close-phalanx'd order of its troops. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Harc.* I. lxxix. Though now one phalanxed host should meet the foe. 1901 *N. Agora* in *Standard* 13 Oct. 2/3 A pair of smoke pennants only by phalanxed chimneys.

† **Phala'rism.** *Rom. Antiq. Obs.* [a. F. *falarisme*, ad. L. *phalaric-us*, erroneous spelling of *falārica* (in same sense), deriv. of *fala* (used to be Etruscan) a scaffolding from which missiles were thrown in siege.] A javelin or dart wrapped in tow and pitch, set on fire, and thrown by the catapult or by hand, in order to set fire to a fortified place, a ship, etc.

1628 BOLINGBROKE *The Barrier* II. iv. 20. *Discip.* 982 With Brakes and Slings, and Phalarike they play. To Ens their Enemies, and their Sites to slay. 1683 CHILLAN tr. *Montagnac* I. 3(68), (1711) 1. 440 They called a certain kind of Javeline...*Phalarica*.]

† **Phala'rical**, *a. Obs. rare.* erron. **Phalerical**. [f. *Phalaris* (see PHALARISM) + -ICAL.] Like that of Phalaris; tyrannous: cf. next.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 249 How many millions of men, women, and children, they have there murthered: and that with such inhumane barbarousness, and much more than Phalerical cruelty.

† **Pha'larism.** *Obs.* Also 7 **phalerism**. [ad. Gr. *φαλαρισμ-ός* cruelty like that of Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum, who caused those condemned to death by him to be roasted alive in a brazen bull, the maker himself being the first victim.] Inhuman cruelty; pleasure in the infliction of torture.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 108 b, This so great slaughter and butchery,...to succeede Phalarisme and Tyrannie. 1604 PEMBROKE *Ind. Pr. Tibera Caligula. Eng. Mistaken Trial* 47 Two leaders of the Athenians, and Phalerisme...of the ghospellers of our tyrant. 1631 HEYWOOD *Iron. Prol.* 41 There's a certain Temper of Mind, that Nature calls *Phalarism*, a Spirit like Phalaris's.

Phalarope (fə'lărəʊp). *Ornith.* [a. F. *phalarope* (Brisson 1760), irreg. ad. mod.L. *Phalaropus* (Bell.), f. Gr. *φαλαρό-ς* a coot (*φαλῆρες* having a patch of white) + *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot, intended to render Edwards's designation *Coot-footed* Tringa (1741).] A name applied to several small wading and swimming birds of the family *Phalaropodidæ*, order *Limicolæ*, related to the snipes. They include the Grey or Red P., *Phalaropus fulicarius*, noted for its great seasonal changes of plumage, the Red-necked or Northern P., *P. (Lobipes) hyperboreus*, both occasional in Great Britain, and Wilson's P., *P. (Steganopus) Wilsonni*, of America.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 413 Phalaropus (ed. 1 Grey scallop toed Sandpiper). ...This is almost the size of the common Pewit, weighing one ounce. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 48 In its habits the Red-necked Phalarope very closely agrees with the Grey Phalarope, but is...much more rare in England, and more common on the northern islands of Scotland. 1891 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 702 In the Phalaropes, as in the Dotterel and the Godwits, that sex [the male] undertakes the duty of incubation.

‖ **Phalæna** (fə'lī·nə). *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* Also 7 **phaler**. [L. *phalæra*, in pl. *phaleræ*, orig. -*æ*, a. Gr. *φάλαρα* pl., in same sense.] A bright metal disk or boss worn on the breast as an ornament by men, or used to adorn the harness of horses.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 293 Attended...with a multitude of Horsses and Carriages gaily set out with their bridles and riche Phalers. 1886 *Athenæum* 31 July 156/3 Four large bronze *phalerae* such as are usually supposed...to belong to horse-harness.

† **Pha'lerate**, *a. Obs.* In 8 **phalarate**. [ad. L. *phalerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *phalerāre* to adorn with trappings, f. *phalerae*: see prec.] Ornamented, decorated. In quot. *fig.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iv. (1852) 35 A sort of harangues finely lined and gilded with such phalerate stuff as plainly discovers the vanity of those that begin with it.

Hence † **Pha'lerated** *a. Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phalerated*,...trapped, or dressed with Trappings, as horses use to be.

Phalesian (fălē'siăn), *a.* Also 6 -sian. [f. L. *Phalēsius*, properly *Phalēsi-us* (f. *Phalēsis*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Phalæsa, an ancient Greek poet: applied to an ancient metre consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees.

1591 GRANGE *Garden* 20 *Pr.* vi. 1 An Ex'a man would name it a Sapphicke, or Phalesian verse. 1839 BAILEY *Mystic Romance* I. i. 8(1848) I. 120...sting with Phalesians [*sic*-*texts*] Phantombers], whip with Sapphics. 1848 PHILLIPS, *Phalæcian verse.* 1856 LONGF. *Prelude & Aphorisms* Wks. 1896 II. 353, I think she has learned the phalesian verse, by measuring out feet, and throwing it backward. 1903 *Scott. Nation. Rev.* Oct. 58 The fourth episode is described as in 'Phalesian verse' that is in lines of eleven syllables.

So † **Phalesi'ac**, **-esi'aic**, **-esi'aicl** *a. Obs.*; = prec.; also *absol.* as *sb.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Avranche* (1620) 208 (He) never left intreating her, til she had tolde a *Lyric Sapphic* built for her sake (from Phalesiacke). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phalesiack Verse* (*Phalesiacum carmen*).

‖ **Phallalgia** (fălæ'ldʒiă). *Path.* [f. Gr. φαλλ-ός penis + -ALGIA.] (See quots.) Hence **Phalla'lgic** *a.*

1833 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phallalgia*. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phallalgia*...term for pain in the membrum virile; phallodyn...; *Phallalgicus*...of or belonging to *Phallalgia*; phallodynic.

Phallephoric (fælfŏ'rik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φαλληφόρ-ος the phallus-bearing (f. φαλλός + -φόρος bearing) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the bearing of the phallic emblems.

1856 A. WILSON in *R. P. Knight's Symbolic Lang.* 55 note, Venus Erycina...worshipped by the Roman women, who every first of April made a phallephoric procession to her temple.

Phallic (fæ'lik), *a.* [mod. mL. Gr. φαλλικός f. φαλλός penis: in F. *phallique* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878).] Of or relating to the phallus or phallism; symbolical of the generative power in nature.

1785 TYRWHITT *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* 72 Those Phallic songs, which, in many cities, remain still in use. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. (1878) VIII. 228 The unbounded revelry of the phallic festival and procession. 1875 STOKOE *Celt. Pooh* 1. 118 The Phallic Hymn, from which comedy took its origin, was a most outpouring of purely animal exultation. 1890 T. HOOLE *Two Choice Sp.* 56 Symbols of those white flesh in hollows, vergers, and phallic shapes.

So **Pha'llical** *a.*

1900 W. SHARP *Fiths & Fetich* 71 Among the Aztecs of fancy was a phallical pike with golden fish; a pike beginning by the head wind.

Phallicism (fæ'lisi'siz). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The worship of the phallus, or of the organs of sex, as symbols of the generative power in nature.

1884 H. JEVONS *Phallicism* II. 38 It expressed deified phallicism in perpetuing but continuing forms. 1890 A. H. LEWIS in *Oxford & Cath. Quarterly* (U. S.) 191 Phallicism ...was the lowest phase of that cult (sun-worship).

So **Pha'llicist**, one who studies, or is versed in, phallicism.

Phallicism (fæ'lisi'siz). [f. Gr. φαλλ-ός PHALLUS + -ISM.] = PHALLICISM.

1879 M'CLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 73 The religion of Baal, openly denounced by the prophets, was a sort of phallism,...which the Jews too often imitated.

So **Pha'llist** = PHALLICIST.

‖ **Phallitis** (fălsi'tis). *Path.* [f. PHALLUS + -ITIS.] (See quot.)

1833 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1887 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Phallitis*, inflammation of the penis.

Phallold (fæ'lɔid), *a.* [f. PHALLUS + -OID.] 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalloid*,...resembling the penis in appearance.

‖ **Phallus** (fæ'lŭs). Pl. -**li**. [L., *phallus*, a. Gr. φαλλός penis: so in mod.F. (1833 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. An image of the male generative organ, symbolizing the generative power in nature, venerated in various religious systems; *spec.* that carried in solemn procession in the Dionysiac festivals in ancient Greece. In later times commonly worn as an amulet or protection against the evil eye.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Two substantiall witnesses, besides others, affirming the same, namely two Phalli, or Priapi (huge Images of the priuie part of a man). *Ibid.* 537 This part, which they called Phallus, was usually made of Papyrus. 1795 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 286/2 *Phallus*, among the Egyptians, was the emblem of fecundity. 1822 KNIGHTON *Revel Rom* 148 In compounded amulets the resemblance of all objects was the phallus or some other suggesting the ideas conveyed by it.

2. *Bot.* A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, so called from their shape; of which one species, *P. impudicus*, is the common stick-horn.

1847 HARVEY *Elem. Bot.* § 252 In *Phallus* the volva is more strikingly developed.

3. *Comb.*, as *phallus-worship*.

1880 STOLLENBERG tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* I. 213 note, *Phallus-worship*,...must have arisen out of an innocent veneration of the generative principle.

† **Phallusco**, *obs.* erroneous form of FELUCCA.

1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 227 A Phalusco arriueth at the place.

† **Phan**, *obs.* erroneous spelling of FAN.

1538 *Mem. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for a phan xijd Feberley leaf.

‖ **Phanar** (fə'nar). [Turkish *fener*, ad. Gr. φανάριον (mod.Gr. φανάρι) lighthouse, lantern (dim. of φανός torch, lamp, lantern).] A quarter of Constantinople (so called from a lighthouse on the Golden Horn), which became the chief Greek quarter after the Turkish Conquest; hence put for the Greek official class under the Turks, through whom the affairs of the Christian population in the Ottoman Empire have been largely administered.

1901 *Daily Telegraph* 3 May 5 All candidates for the rank who did not show Hamidian tendencies have been eliminated. Whoever is appointed, he will be hostile to pretensions of the Phanar.

Hence **Phanariot** (fənæ·riɒt). [ad. mod.Gr. φαναριώτης: see prec. and -ΙΤΕ¹], a resident in the Phanar quarter of Constantinople; one of the class of Greek officials residing there; also as *adj.*

1821 G. Finlay in W. R. W. Stephens *Procopius's Life & Lett.* (1890) I. 281 If...chicanery and the cunning of Byzantine arts are introduced. 1880 Dowasseen in *Imperial Dict.* XI. 100/2 Many of them were phanariots, accustomed to double dealing, ambitious and avaricious. 1894 in *Daily News* 10 July 6/4 A masterpiece of Phanariot perfidy.

Phanatic, -ick, -dgism, etc., obs. ff. FANATIC, etc.

Phancie, -y, obs. forms of FANCY.

Phane, an early spelling of FANE *sb.*¹ 2 = VANE.

1589-8 T. Use *Trial. Love* (1620) 1. 23 Some salue that lone shalde be in windy blasts, that simultaneis trauerth as a phane. c 1590 LODGE *Rosse & Gent.* (1880) They turne and as doth a phane With every wynde. 1900-10 DOWSON *Poems* lxvii. 35 This fair fullgrand world...That ever wore flyin (?) ane phane. 1801-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 594 For a phane for the pennake of the Crosiers.

Phane, obs. extra. form of FANE *sb.*³

† **Phanekill**. *Sc. Obs.* [dim. of FANE *sb.*³ 2.] A little flag or vane.

1598 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), The fird part of 9 elnis of taphet, quhilk was maid ane phanekill of.

Phanelle, obs. form of FANNELL.

† **Phanerite**, *a. Geol. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. φανερός (see next) + -ITE¹ 1.] (See quots.)

a 1837 J. FLEMING *Lithol. Edinb.* v. (1839) 51 The Phanerite series consists of deposits produced by causes in ordinary operation, and respecting the circumstances under which they have been produced little obscurity prevails. 1839-63 TAYLOR *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Phanerite Series*, the uppermost range of the modern epoch, or containing of organisms... whose origin is evident, as compared with the brick-clays and boulder-clays...which lie beneath.

Phaner- (fæ·nər), before a vowel **phaner-**, combining form of Gr. φανερός visible, evident (opposed to CRYPTO-): used in a few technical terms.

Phanerobranchiate *a.*, having evident *branchiæ* or gills; **Phanerocarpous** *a.* [Gr. καρπός fruit] (see quots.); **Phanerocerous** *a.* [Gr. κέρας a bell], bell-shaped: said of the gonophores of hydrozoans, when presenting a developed umbrella; **Phanerocy stalline** *a.*, of evident crystalline structure; **Phaneroglossal, -glossate, -glossate** *adjs.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], having a distinct tongue: used of a family of Frogs; **Phanerogamous** *a.* [Gr. μέρος part], **Phanerogynous** *a.* [Gr. γυναῖκα lady] (see quots.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phanerocarpous*...applied by Endlicher to a section...of the *Acalypha* Eriocephala, comprehending those in which the reproductive capsules are presented across the body. *Phanerobranchiate*. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 256 The 'phanerocodonic' and the 'cryptocodonic' gonophores. 1882 in DUNG *Nat. Geol.* 72 'Phanerocrystalline or distinctly crystalline. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phaneroglossa*...'phaneroglossate. 1888 TEALE *Petrography* (Glos. 22) 'Phanerocrystalline'...a term applied to coarse crystalline rocks. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phanerogynous*...applied by Gray to an Order of the Gastropodidæ, which corresponds...to the Pectinous Opisthobranchiata of Férussac. 'phanerogynous.

Phanerogam (fæ·nərəgæm). *Bot.* [a. F. *phanérogame* (adj. Vesimal 1799, De Candolle 1813); *ib.* Brongniart 1828), in mod.L. *phanerogamæ* (adj. f. Gr. φανερός + γάμος marriage, sexual union.] A phanerogamic or flowering plant. (Opposed to CRYPTOGAM.) Chiefly in *plural*.

In pl. *Phanerogamia* = mod.L. *Phanerogamæ*, *plantæ phanerogamæ* (Hornbeck, *Nova Gen. et Sp. Plant.*, 1821).

1880 L. STEJNEGER in *Zoologist* III. 47 The wind only carries those of nearly all the other phanerogams. 1884 J. N. VAN CLEVE in *Litterature* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 160 The flora...includes cryptogams and also cryptogams.

† **Phanerogamia** (fænərəgē·miă). *Bot.* [mod.L., sing. fem. abstr. f. *phanerogamus*: see prec.] A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, comprising plants having obvious reproductive organs, i. e. stamens and pistils; the sub-kingdom of flowering plants: opposed to CRYPTOGAMIA.

Actually a term singular, but often erron. treated as pl., after mod.L. *Zoological* names plurals as *Mammalia*, *Phanerogamia*, but the only L. plural is *phanerogamæ*: see prec.

1880 *Encyc. Philos.* (Jamieson) Pr. De Candolle & Spenser's Pr. Plants whose parts of fructification are manifest, Phanerogamia. 1849 W. E. BROOME *Field Bot.* p. 16, The acknowledged division of plants into those with stamens and pistils, Phanerogamia, and those without, Cryptogamia. 1858 CARPENTER *Botany, Phys.* 87, 1856) 110 The genus of Phanerogamia may be investigated in connexion with the parent structure.] 1857 HOOKER *Brit. Fl.* (ed. 5) 3 The vegetable kingdom. Subkingdom I. Phanerogamia, or flowering plants.

Hence **Phanerogamic** *a.*, of or belonging to the division *Phanerogamiæ*: = next.

1857 LINDL. *Princ. Gard.* I. 121 In the confines of India...the proportion of ferns to the phanerogamic plants is one as one to twenty-six. 1880 *Nature* (Asa Gray) *Lit.* n. viii. 3rd, it will These latter blends...show no essential differences in their phanerogamic flora. 1894 *Naturalist* 25.

Phanerogamous (fənēr·ogămŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. F. *phanérogame* adj. or mod.L. *phanerogamus* (see PHANEROGAM) + -OUS.] Having stamens and pistils; flowering. (The earliest word of the group in Eng.: opposed to CRYPTOGAMOUS.)

1828 J. HOOKER in *N. Eng. Jrnl. Med. & Surg.* V. 322 Humboldt affirms that ...the phanerogamous plants, which have been recognized in nations of the tropical regions of both continents, are extremely few. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 256 The phanerogamous Flora of Siberia.

Phanerozeroid, *a., sb. Zool.* **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Phaneroptera* [f. PHANERO- + Gr. ἀνερόειδ- what] or family *Phaneropteridæ* of grasshoppers. **b.** *sb.* A grasshopper of this family.

1895 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 268 Two specimens of a little Phaneropteroid...brought from the Sandes.

Phang, Phanged, obs. extras. ff. FANG, FANGED.

† **Phangle**, obs. extra. form of FANGLE *sb.*¹

1846 E. STORER in *Shadi's Zarah & Hagar* Prif. 63, Any new Fangles of these olde times.

Phansie, -y, early forms of FANCY.

† **Phansigar** (fənsī·gər). [Hindi *phānsīgār* strangler, noose-man, f. *phānsī* noose.] An East Indian professional robber and assassin, one of a gang who strangled and robbed travellers and others; a thug.

1803 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* IV. xxxvii. 13 A tribe called *Phansigurs*, or stranglers. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delusions* I. 371 Bhawanee, who, under the name of Thugs, or Phansigars, have so long been the scourge of India.

Phantascope (fæ·ntăskōp). [irreg. f. Gr. φαντ-άζ visible + -SCOPE: *cf.* PHANTOSCOPE.] A name independently given to different optical instruments.

1. A contrivance for exhibiting phenomena of binocular vision by an arrangement of slit cards, through which two figures seen at a certain distance converge into one combined image.

1888 *Science & Cur. Disc. Sci.*, etc. II. 89/1 *Phantascope*, the name given by Professor Locke, of the United States, to an apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axis of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. 1873 *Knowl. Oct. March*, *Hoyle's Phantascope*...A pair of objects on the hand-board is viewed through the perforations of both cards, and by viewing the below the optical axes of the eyes are converged and the objects are multiplied, and eventually a merged image appears in the central position.

2. = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

1878 BUCHANAN *Fire Science* (1) The persistence of these luminous images in the brain of...the phantascope or magic disk, on which various figures are seen in motion. 1881 *Graphic* 21 Nov. 508 The optical toy, which has been variously called Phantascope, Phantasmascope, and Phenakistoscope.

Phantasia, another form of FANTASIA.

Phantasiast (fæ·ntăsiăst). [ad. mod. Gr. φανταστικοστ, pl. of φανταστικός, f. φαντάσια appearance: see FANTASY.]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* A name given to those of the Docetæ (also called *Phantasiadocetæ*, φανταστικοστ) who held that Christ's body was only a phantasm, not a material substance.

1880 BAUMER *Anglo. Bibliogr.* xxxiii. 37 Phantasiasts. 1891 Br. FERRAR *Roman Ch.* 201 The Docetæ, or Phantasiasts, said those who counted our Lord was only in appearance dead. 1893 LINDSAY *Hist. Reformed Ch.* I. 41 The creed of the Phantasiasts, for whom Christ [was but] a phantom crucified!

2. One who deals in or treats of phantasies.

1833 SERVISS, etc. *Church Lit.* 82 Ben Jonson, who had some resemblance as a phantasiast, then touches the false creations of this power in his 'Vision of Delight'.

Hence **Phantasiastic** *a.*, of or characteristic of the Phantasiasts; of the nature of a phantasm.

1846 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1857) 100 note, The same line of argument is adopted by Tertullian against Marcion and his phantasiastic heretics. 1858 — *Inquiry* 178 The Manichæans...denied that Christ had any proper material body; the Jews, which was more, having been purely phantasiastic.

† **Phantasian**, *a. rare.* [Cf. It. '*fantastico* or *fantasma*' (Florio 1611).] A fantastic being.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. 1. 101 This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court: A Phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport To the Prince and his Book-mates. *Hml.* v. 1. 91, I either shall phantasian, such insolable and jocund device commodious.

Phantasiast, *rare.* [f. *phantasy*, FANTASY; or a. F. *fantaisiste*, f. *fantaisie*.] = FANTASY 2.

1884 *Academy* 27 Dec. 429/2 In 'The Vision of Annihilation' disguised by the vernacular, lobated imagination of the great Tuscan phantasiast.

Phantasm (fæ·ntăzm). Forms: **a.** 5 *fantesme*, 5-7 *fantasme*, 7, 9 *fantasm*. **β.** 6- *phantasm*, (7-8 *phantasme*). [Orig. a. F. *fantasme* (OF. also *-esme*), ad. L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. φάντασμα: see next. From 16th c. gradually conformed to the Latin spelling with *ph-*.]

I. 1. a. *gen.* Illusion, deceptive appearance. Cf. PHANTOM 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1425 *Anturs. A.* in Laing. xxii. Bauld, send your sides skin wone by warlike dowde, & live fantasme fell. *Pa. cons.* 256 *Iphigenia Tau.* 1430 With fantasme, and furye, From the Hevene hye me sent. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1850) The disciple supposed he had seen the ghost of a magician or a shape of fantasme. 1598 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 303/1 Platonism is that, to which we are attracted by that fantasmatic attraction, which happens in Melancholy or Mad persons. 1680 HARMAN *Cond. Life*, *Phantasm* Wh. (Bailey II. 240 To all phantasms.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An illusion, an appearance that has no reality; a deception, a figment; an unreal or imaginary being, as sensuality; a phantom.

1526 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10890 Ye are but fantasmes that ye spake. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin Gal. Lap.* 235/2/2 He (St. Gregory) did so many scruples that ye see everyone had not given before they shall have her reward fantasmes. 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 1. They believe, and they believe amiss, because they be but Phantasmes or Apparitions. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 10 Or else it was a fantasm bred by the fever which had then seiz'd him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 1. 68 The Minds of men strongly possessed with Fear, especially in the Dark, more apt for Phantasms of Spectres, Bug-bears, or affrighted Apprehensions to them. 1708 MRS. BARRY *Endless* (1750) I. 222, I will not affect you with the unnatural phantasms of my brain. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i. People filled with mere vacuous Phantasms. 1843 PERCEVAL *Maronis* (1850) I. 119 The allegorical phantasms of his religion, no doubt, gave a direction to the Arms' point, in his delineation of the human figure.

c. An elusive likeness (*of* something), a 'ghost' or 'shadow'; a counterfeit.

1638 BAXTER tr. *Balnes's Lett.* (ed. II) 113 It is fit to stay and walk upon the true verity, and not to follow the vain Phantasmes of holiness. 1693 DENNIS *Ess. Anc.* (1908) 250 If there are no true Sacraments which they take for such, but only the Shadows and the Phantasms of them. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlviii, There is only one Church and only one religion, all other forms and phrases are mere phantasms. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii, Every phantasm of a hope was quickly outlined by a more substantial obstacle.

† **d.** One who is not what he appears or pretends to be; a counterfeit, an impostor. *Obs.*

1620 BACON *Hen. VII* 24 The People were in fixt, extraordinary then their bodie or phantasme (Lambert Simnel) with incredible affection. 1638 BAXTER in *Baluze's Lett.* (ed. II) 109 Fares from being a Playboy, [he] reboots that which is his own, and suffers a Phantasme to counte those ecclesiastical and prudent which belong to himselfe. 1642 MILTON *Prel. Refor.* 23 Rather to make this phantasme no supposititious, or indeed a figment of Saint Paul, then Saint Paul an assassine, and discoverer of this impostorship.

2. An apparition, a spirit or supposed incorporeal being appearing to the eyes, a ghost. *Now only poet. or rhet.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.*, xxvii. (1908) 83/3 The disciples supposyng that it had ben a fantasme cryed for drede. c 1550 CROWE *Medit. etc.* 16 Like thereafter seeing him walking on ye see were troubled saieng, y^t it was a phantasm. 1845 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 37 That those phantasms...do frequent Churches, Church-yards, and Churches, is by reason these are the Cemiteries of the dead. 1867 MILTON *P. L.* II. 742 Why...thou call'st Me Father, and that Phantasm call'st my Son? 1883 P. H. WORDSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 7 Like the roving phantasm of a man Slain traitorously and cast into the deep.

b. *Psychol.* The supposed vision or perception of an absent person, being or dead, presented to the senses or mind of another.

1884 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* I. v. 24 Phantasms, as we call them, to order to include under a name more general than pharisms, impressions which may be not visual only, but auditory, tactile, or purely mental in character. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 19 We propose...to deal with all classes of cases where...the mind of one human being has affected the mind of another ...by other means than through the recognised channels of sense. 1887 C. L. MORGAN in *Mind Apr.* 280 Where...the phenomena includes details of form or aspect which could not be supplied by the percipient's mind. Sir Garnet Hands. it may be attributed to a conscious or sub-conscious image of his own appearance...in the agent's mind, which is reciprocally conveyed as such to the mind of the percipient.

II. 3. *Philos.* A mental image, appearance, or representation, considered as the immediate object of sense-perception: as distinct (*a*) from the external thing represented, or (*b*) in Platonic philosophy, from the true form or essence, perceptible by thought only and not by sense.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (ed. 1698) 58 Brain heates with the temperature of their bodies, and the fantasme which sense receives by the five senses, imitates those affections. 1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logicke* 108 Memorie is a faculty of retaining well the phantasmes of things. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iii. 1. 29 Homer, and Hesiod...heard themselves about the phantasmes or persons of Truth, but regarded not the Truth it self. 1693 HOBBES *Hermes* Wks. 1840) 201 It is clear, or those permanent phantasms that the human mind first works. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. 25 When they are objects of memory and of imagination, they get the name of phantasms. 1886 *Academy* 28 June 469 The phantasm or idea which awakens feeling in accordance with an appetence is not abstract but concrete and generally single.

† **b.** An idea, a concept. *Obs.*

a 1649 FETHERSTON *Athanas.* iv. 8. § 2 (1820) 210 God is a fantasme, that can fill the fantasie.

† **4.** Imagination, fancy. *Obs.*

1590 CHETTLE *Kinde-hartes* 1918 In like sore also, to her sovereign, two sonnes dyvyppian one by another, that presente himself by apparicion vnyder the fantasie of her sleepe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Prayer, Phantsie* 292 Proceeding from a melancholic Phantasme. 1685 EVELYN *Lett. to Pepys* 4 Oct., Y^e subject of my wild phantasme, naturally leading me to something which I lately searched.

b. An imagination, a fancy: now always with emphasis on its unreality (*cf.* 1 b).

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 17 His Female Friends were irrationally curious or naturally so excessive fair Dreams, and to this low ends to hope for the Fantasme of Hostile. 1708 H. BROOKE *Fool* 2 (J. Ambrosio) phantasme here in this house. 1852 H. A. VIZETELLY *Mysteries* I. *Pref.* 5 In a word to steal from Limbo the phantasms of forgotten dramas!

5. *spirit.*

1832 COLTON *Lacon.* I. ii. Visible and tangible objects in this phantasm world. 1843 — *Lacon* I. 70 From highest Phantasm upon to lowest Enchanted laste. 1851

Marquis Carabas in Coll. Misc. Sec. x. (1878) 180. Why then should not the cephalic monster...from the Promotor was a marquis and a "phantom captain"?

Phantasma (fæntæ·zmă). Also 7 fantasma. Pl. **-ata**, **-asa**. [7 **-ate**]. [a. L. *fantasma* = L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. φάντασμα appearance, mere appearance, phantom, image, f. φαντά(ζ-εσθαι to make visible, present to (or as to) the eye, f. φαντ-ός visible, f. stem φαν- of φαίν-ειν to shew, appear, bring or come to light. See also PHANTASE and PHANTOM, which are forms of the same word through Fr.] **a.** An illusion, vision, dream; **b.** an apparition, a spectre: = PHANTASE 1 b and 2.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. 211 *Colossus* 758 Round about the Desart Ox, where oft By strange Phantasma's Passengers are mock'. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* iv. *Lect.* prorsus indignus, Shall this Fantasma, this Colossus prorsus And blank with darting breath my kindling Muse? 1607 — *What you Will* Introd., Wits, 1626 I. 201 Sheer'd about With such slight touch of oil phantasmas. 1609 WILKINSON *Opt. Science* 149 He shall see...strange phantasmes. 1632 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Three Fast. Wheel Fool.*, Dreames and phantasmes full of contradictions. 1784 Gentlem. *Eur. Mag.* Who 1873 I. 207 All was a phantasm, and a hideous dream of incoherent absurdities. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* x. At length these wreaths phantasmas arranged themselves into something more regular. 1830 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. iv. (1858) 78 These were all an illusion and a phantasm, a thing that appeared, but did not really exist.

Phantasmagoria (fæntæzmăgōˑrĭă). [f. Gr. φάντασμα PHANTASM + (?) ἀγορά assembly, place of assembly.

(But the accuracy of the word-pedi. only wanted a monosyllabic and startling term, and may have fixed on *agoria* without any reference to the Greek lexicon.)]

1. A name invented for an exhibition of optical illusions produced chiefly by means of the magic lantern, first exhibited in London in 1802. (Sometimes erroneously applied to the exhibitors used.)

In Philipstal's 'phantasmagoria' the figures were made rapidly to become and decrease in size, to advance and retreat, dissolve, vanish, and pass into each other, in a manner then considered marvellous.

1802 *Gentl. Mag.* June 502 Dark rooms, where spectres from the dead (they cannot What's the Greek word for all this Gallimaufry? I have it pat—It is Phantasmagoria. *Ibid.* (end of vol.) An awful sound proclaims a spectre near, And fail in sight behold it now appear...Such are the forms Phantasmagoria shows. 1803 MRS. CRADOCK in *C. Papers* (1901) I. 87 The Baron is preparing a phantasmagoria at the Pavilion. 1832 HERSCHEL *Nat. Magic* iv. In the exhibition, depending on these principles was brought out by M. Philipstal in 1802, under the name of the Phantasmagoria...Spectres, skeletons, and terrific figures...suddenly advanced upon the spectators, becoming larger as they approached them, and finally vanished by appearing to sink into the ground. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 207 (Subject) gives a stimulus to his imagination sometimes by listening unperceived, but more frequently by entering the stage, a chasm of gauze, upon which fell the third evening discloses of phantasmagoria.

b. Extended to similar optical exhibitions, ancient and modern.

1837 SIDNEY *Illustrat.* ii. 29 The Almighty substituted, for the phantasmagoria invented by the witch, the spirit of Samuel. 1852 GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 58 Machines by which phantasmagoric and ominous prestiges were played off. 1858 LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* II. iv.

2. A shifting series or succession of phantasms or imaginary figures, as seen in a dream or fevered condition, as called up by the imagination, or as created by literary description.

1803 *Europ. Mag.* XLIII. 187 'The Phantasmagoria' (title of a series of articles consisting of sketches of literary characters.) 1818 LAMBE *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1837 I. 241/2 The story seemed a phantasmagoria. 1834 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* in *Crayon Misc.* (1865) 249 Such was the phantasmagoria that presented itself for a moment to my imagination. 1874 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xii. (1878) 233 Milton's genius has filled the atmosphere with a brilliant phantasmagoria of contending angels.

3. *transf.* A shifting and changing external scene consisting of many elements.

1810 HENRY *Judges* v. Intr. 21, v. (1864) 221 A huddled phantasmagoria of heathens, quangles, etc. 1823 *Edinb. Evang. Mag.* (1836) II. 'The wildest flights of an ephemeral's revery is nothing to the phantasmagoria of the day to-night. 1880 GREENWOOD *In England* xviii. Without was a phantasmagoria of variable bright colours, and white a several clasps and disorder without a clue.

b. A phantasmagoric figure, or something compared thereto.

1810 DYER *Vis. Yedpus.* Israel, The man was a phantasmagoria to Himself—he was so relative and this.

4. *spirit.*

1838 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria decoration, since the poor shamed to be seen was the figure on it rose and sank above the railing. 1873 E. STOCK *Woodcraft Introd.* v. 49/1 By the aid of a gas microscope attached to a powerful phantasmagoria lantern the image can be reflected on to a screen.

Hence † **Phantasmagorian** (-gōˑrĭăn). **Phantasmagorial** (wherein **-ally** *adv.*). **Phantasmagoric**, **Phantasmagorical** (-gŏrĭk), **Phantasmagorious** adjs., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phantasmagoria; hence, visionary, phantasmal; **Phantasmagorist**, one who produces or exhibits a phantasmagoria.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 737 Describes seen a "phantasmagorial shadow of what...From the history of the ancient world, 1848 SOUTH *Treat.* 27 *Apr.*, In Otis "phantasmagorial place (London), the objects of the day come and depart like shadows. 1860 *Blackw. Mag.* XCI. 68 A thousand other names...come up "phantasmagorially or panoramically before us. 1867 *Examiner* 201/2 The Wizard-the-wise is painted...with shadowy and "phantasmagorian power. 1870 *Edinburgh Rev.* XIV. 180 It will ever abide his grasp like...the phantasmagorian images on the canvas. 1826 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 139 All Rabelais' extravagances, "phantasmagoric allegories. 1883 STEVENSON *Childh. Prophet.* I. Introd. 3 The phantasmagoric brilliancy of shows at Court. 1830 HERSCHEL *Preliminale Essay. Introd.* (1869) 6 To establish a theatre...where the creations of his brain may play their "phantasmagorial antics. 1818 J. LOVEJOY in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 258 Whether...it can possibly be worth while...for our chemists, or rather for our "phantasmagorists to repeat any of the old pulmonarian experiments? 1880 LESLIE *Life. Story* (ed. Thom) xxvii. Those with phantasmagoric, the philosophers who would leave nothing in the universe but their own reflexions.

Phantasmagory (fæntæ·zmăgŏrĭ). [Cf. F. *phantasmagorie*.] = PHANTASMAGORIA.

1832 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. iv. This dim Phantasmagory of the Pit. 1865 — *French.* CE xvi. iii. (1872) IX. 304 The thing is reality; but is made like a Phantasmagory professed by Lapland Witches. 1873 *M. Arnold Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 69 The phantasmagories of more prodigal and wild imagination.

Phantasmal (fæntæ·zmăl), *a.* [f. PHANTASM or PHANTASMA + -AL.] Of the nature of a phantasm; spectral; having an material existence, unreal, imaginary; passing like a phantasm.

1803 BRANDE *Q. Med.* vi. 249 All that deserves the phantasmal name That flutes before our eyes in wrestling light. 1827 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* vi. (1882) 98 The phantasmal chaos of association. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 230 No confirmation has been found for the story, believed on a certain phantasmal Mr. Buckley. 1880 SOUTHWOOD *T. Inglesant* (1881) II. 216, 310 With such phantasmal imaginations he filled Inglesant's ears.

b. *Physiol.*: see PHANTASM 2 b.

1888 CHURCH, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 63 Between the moment of shock and the phantasmal appearance thereof to a distant friend.

Hence **Phantasmalism** *n.*, relating to what is phantasmal; **Phantasmality**, the quality of being phantasmal.

1841 LYTTON *Nt.* & *Morn.* iv. viii. The idea grows up, a horrid phantasmalism monstrous. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* II. ii. ii. § 38, 42 Between the reality of our waking sensations, and the phantasmality of our dream perceptions ...the contrast is marked. 1903 *Occult. XLIII.* 224/1 He is the spirit that cries for delivery from the tyranny of his senses, the phantasmality of the world.

Phantasmally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a phantasmal manner or form; as a phantasm.

1850 MRS. CROSS *Infidel. Mirr.* 103 The belief that this transition descends into the sensible world, and takes place therein not *phantasmally*, but actually. 1886 HODGSON, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 230 Persons are phantasmally seen or heard very soon before their actual appearance in the flesh.

Phantasmascope (fæntæ·zmăskōʊp). [irreg. f. PHANTASMA + -SCOPE.] = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

1832 KNIGHT *Math.* & *Nat. Philos.* I. App. 110 They appear to [*sic*] a hundred pages were revolving and to have a kind of natural Phantasmascope. 1844 GLANVILL *Fred Nat. Philos.* viii. 238 The Phantasmascope consists of disks bearing on their margin a variety of figures, which are so related to each other, that each...figure shall affect a continuation of the preceding. 1882 J. WYMAN in *Cent. Dict.* s. v. Zoetrope.

Phantasma·tic, *obs.* *Rare*—[f. Gr. φαντασιαστ- (see PHANTASIAST) + -IC.] = PHANTASIAST. 1592 tr. *La Cleri's Prime, Perfaict Schoole* 300 The Phantasmatichs...who pretended that Christ had not a true Body.

Phantasma·tic, *a.* [as prec.] = next.

1858 MAYER *Kapfen. Lex., Phantasmatikus*...of or belonging to Phantasma; phantasmatic.

† **Phantasma·tical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ICAL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantasm; phantasmal. Hence † **Phantasma·tically** *adv.*

1650 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes Q ij, In our corporeall spirit. For that is the matter that the soul reineth her phantasmatical forms in. 1658 ROWLAND *Pareus' Ideabook* 174, 364 The Angels moving...with a local motion, by the phantasmatical body which they took [etc.]. *a.* 1668 CUDWORTH [*Intellect. Syst.* (1678) 141 So are the Cogitations that we have of Corporeal things usually both Numerical and Phantasmatical together, the one being as it were the Soul, and the other the Body of them. *Ibid.* 149 Plus Ross considered (from University and Phantasmatically, we mean a Thing which so affects our Sense in respect of Figure and Colour).

Phantasmato·graphy, *rare*—[f. as prec. + -(O)GRAPHY.] [See quot.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Phil.*, *Phantasmatographia*, ... a Treatise or Discourse of celestial Appearances, as the Rainbow, etc. 1893 in CRAIG *Technol. Dict.* 1894 in WEBSTER.

Phantasmic (fæntæ·zmĭk), *a.* [f. PHANTASM or PHANTASMA + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phantasm; unreal; imaginary. So **Phantasmical** *a.*

1860 *Hogg Microbiblia Mag.* XIII. 183 His shadowy monarch is moulded by plural resources, and that phantasmic high treason he will have atoned for by substantial flesh and blood. 1892-8 HARDY *Tess.* vi. 49 The spectacle...was not phantasmic, but real. 1893 A. E. DOLBEAR *Matter, Ether, & Life* (1900) 58 A species of Dolorous skin to giving Clerk a phantasmical body.

Phantasmist, *rare*—[f. as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains something to be a phantasm: a PHANTASIAST.

1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 6 Jan., It was real blood...and not a mere celestial ichor, as the Phantasmists allege.

Phanta·smogenesis, *rare*. [f. Gr. φάντασμα PHANTASM + GENESIS.] The causation or origination of phantasms.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Phantasmogenetic** (fæntæzmŏdʒĕne·tĭk) *a.*, producing phantasms or appetitions; *esp.* creating or producing a phantasm (sense 4 b). Hence **Phanta·smogene·tically** *adv.*

1888 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 219 A Phantasmogenetic impulse conveyed directly from mind to mind. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phantasmogenetically*. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 'Gloss.', *Phantasmogenetic centre*, a point in space so modified by the presence of a spirit that it becomes perceptible to persons normally present near it.

Phantasmo·gnomy. [f. as prec. + Gr. γνώμη means of knowing: cf. *physiognomy*.] (See quot.)

1833 SWEDENBORG, etc. *Invisib. Wld.* 298 Phantasmognomy ...teaches man to discern and to foretell future or distant events from the images which fancy presents to the mind.

Phantasmo·logy. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The scientific study of phantasms. Hence **Phantasmological** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phantast, **-ic**, **-ical**, etc., obs. or rare variants of FANTAST, -IC, -ICAL, etc.

Phantasy, variant of FANTASY (where see the Note, as to its frequent use in some senses).

† **Phantie**, **-ike**. *Obs.* *rare*. [? Syncopated for *phantastic*, FANATIC *a.*] A possessed person.

1548 SKELTON *Ire Bartes* II. 1. 6 *Inglondeyre* 734 So doth the Phantike lifting up his thought On Sathan's wing tall with a tongue distraught Strange Genius. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phantick*.

Phantom (fæntĕm), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 fantosme, 4-9 -tome, (4 -oum, -ume, -ume, -ome, -me, fauntum, 4-5 fantum, 6 fantome). *Il.* 6-8 phantosme, (7 -sm(e), 7-8 phantasme. [- phantom. [ME. *fantosme*, *fantosma*, a. OF. *fantosme* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *fantosme*, -*esma*, Cat. *fantasma*, Sp., It. *fantasma*:—L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. φάντασμα: see PHANTASMA. (The *s* of the Fr. (and Eng.) forms has not been satisfactorily accounted for.)]

† **1.** Illusion, unreality; vanity; vain imagination; delusion, deception, falsity. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22 He says bot fantum [1.vr. fantus, fantume] for to me, To day it is, to morn away. *Ibid.* 10180 Wip ingelis hai sal be wroght, And bring in, vr fantum, fantasi he, and ofer wrogth. *a* 1340 *E. E. Psalter* lv. 3 Whi love pou fantum [L. vanitatem] and lesinge spoke? *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 491 (Fairf. MS.) For fantasme, and illusion He can vs teche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170 Jonathas was to gret diseis, And fedde himself al with fantasie. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. Cuthred...has for fantome boy of youd men of Islandby... How fantome lands made money a boy. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xli. 312, I sylence it in but fantasme or apyryt worke of this woman. 1892 R. I. FITZGERALD *Fabliaux* (1893) 264 The whole Entertainment of the Lie was Vision and Phantasm.

† **b.** With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an illusion, a delusion; a deception; a figment, a lie. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1321 Hopeand he not leve pat he herein wrotes, But fals fantosmes of fendes, fyrmed with lesyngs. *a* 1340 MARNYLE *Psalter*, etc. 305 Pe dewyl seyd, ... I will take pam wip stayre of sere temptacions, and wurp fald wroght & fantosm. *c* 1440 *Alphab. Tales* ii. This is no fantum, ne no falsehe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120/2 A Fantom, *fantasma*. 1628 WOTTON *Reliq. Wotton.* (1651) 122 The tricks And Fantasmes wherewithal our Schoolmaides Abuse themselves and others. 1688 tr. *Chandler's Covenant Unfeigned* 20 The Regent which they assure us to have been dispatched on a most Fantome.

2. Something that appears to the sight or other sense, but has no material substance; an apparition, a spectre; a spirit, a ghost.

1380 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 26 Thei, seynge hym walkynge aboue the see, weren disturbeld, seynge, For it is a fantum. *c* 1400 *Melusine* xli. 311 It is non spyryt, non fantosme or fantum that thus hath afrayed me. 1562 MERE *Canonyar. Libr. Libr.* 20 It. 289 An Abbaye le Dunkin, whose ghost a phantasme hold in the Church ... while shee lay with a willard spirit that meated her. 1605 SHAKESPEARE *Tim. Athens* v. i. 213 Timon hath made his everlasting Mansion Vpon the Beached verge of the salt flood, Which once a day with his embossed froth The turbulent Surge shall couer. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. 264 The Phantasie which appeared to Sancho. 1746 HERVEY *Meditat. Introd.* 72 The pale phantoms of the dark Globe slightly o'er the silver plain. 1839 TENNYSON *Elaine* xxiii Back the Phantoms of the house That ever shrieks before a death. 1867 ROSSETTI *Poems, Hand.* vi. 292 The phantoms are this apparitions, clothed in a vain fantasmic of form.

b. Something having the form or appearance, but not the substance, of some other thing; a (material or optical) image of something.

1380 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 26 Thei, seynge hym walkynge aboue the see, weren disturbeld, seynge, For it is a fantum. *c* 1400 *Melusine* xli. 311 It is non spyryt, non fantosme or fantum that thus hath afrayed me. 1562 MERE *Canonyar. Libr. Libr.* 20 It. 289 An Abbaye le Dunkin, whose ghost a phantasme hold in the Church ... while shee lay with a willard spirit that meated her. 1605 SHAKESPEARE *Tim. Athens* v. i. 213 Timon hath made his everlasting Mansion Vpon the Beached verge of the salt flood, Which once a day with his embossed froth The turbulent Surge shall couer. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. 264 The Phantasie which appeared to Sancho. 1746 HERVEY *Meditat. Introd.* 72 The pale phantoms of the dark Globe slightly o'er the silver plain. 1839 TENNYSON *Elaine* xxiii Back the Phantoms of the house That ever shrieks before a death. 1867 ROSSETTI *Poems, Hand.* vi. 292 The phantoms are this apparitions, clothed in a vain fantasmic of form.

*1599 CHAPMAN *Sir Giles Goosecap* v. i. 'Tis not real blood, but a phantasm of blood. 1600 — *Humorous Day's Mirth* Wks. 1873 I. 9 Phantasms of Ladies. 1605 SHAKESPEARE *Macb.* III. iv. 107 Thou hast no speculation in those eyes Which thou dost glare with. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 307 Thou art all the comfort The gods will diet vpon, And vnderprop their Phantasmes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 311 Whether in sleep thy Spirit from thee carry forth Waking thy tempted fancy into dreams Discursive, or most like apparitions, Phantoms and shapes of things resembling most Substantial life. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 650 The Phantoms of the Brain only work on the Fancy. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 1 Those Phantoms of Light and Glory which often appear in the Sky. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 70 Phantoms of an hour, Gay as the rainbow and as soon withdrawn. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 116 Like a dome of many-coloured glass Stains the white radiance of Eternity, Until Death tramples it to fragments. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 'Tis the blot upon the brain Will show itself forth in the face. 1849 — *Two Voices* 19 Phantoms of a thousand hopes and fears. 1855 — *Maud* I. xiv. 6 Phantom of love Whispering to me. 1859 — *Idylls, Vivien* 19 Phantom of a forest bride. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1. 1. 1.

6. *fig.* Applied to that which is a 'vain show', or to a person, institution, etc., that has the name and show of power but none of the substance, or to one which remains a 'ghost of his (or its) former self'; a cipher. Cf. Ghost *sb.* 9.

1682 Evelyn *Tyrannus* 23 Reminding them Agrarickians and Farmers[1] of a Court and Country. 1707 Kirby *Ichnogr. Italiensis* 73 The Husband is only a Phantom. 1781 Cowper *Hurd. & P.* 1006 Ill, who The caprice of the Barbarian ... once more seated On Imperial pleasure [Maximus] on the throne. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. vi. 132 They scrupulated the phantom of authority which still lingered with the name of Khalif at Bagdad. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 550 If I granted your demands', replied Charles, 'I should be no more than the mere phantom of a king'. 1901 C. E. Mowat in *N. & Q.* 12 June 464 This little phantom of a village (Temple, Cornwall)...dwindled to nothing...In the eighteenth century.

3. A mental illusion; an image which appears in a dream, or which is formed or cherished in the mind; also, the thought or apprehension of anything that haunts the imagination.

1590 Shakspere *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 58 Was wondrous things recounted of the terrors, And tyrannous trophies Arth left to the Romans. 1728 Addison *Remarks* ii. 3 Fantastical spectres, farmed fear, They're fantoms all! 1738 Johnson *Idler* No. 32 P 11 We suffer phantoms to rise up before us, and grasp ourselves with the fancy of airy images. 1804 Wordsw. 'The wind is a Phantom'. This was a Phantom of delight. When first she gleamed upon my sight. 1829 De Quincey *King Mind* Conclusion v. Spirit unknown, a thousand times, amongst the phantoms of dreams, have I seen thee entering the gates of the golden tower. 1879 E. Venables *Good Genius A.D. 120* Thanks to the phantom of an implacable Fate behind all these dreadful deeds.

b. The mental image or concept of an external object (considered as having a merely subjective existence).

1680 Glanvill *Saddducismus* i. (1681) 3 The notion they have of him is but a phantasm and conceit. 1840 Emerson *Lect., Transcend. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 360 How easy it is to show how [the Materialist] that he also is a phantom walking and working amid phantoms. 1865 Carlyle *Frederic* II. xxv. 170 When you contemplate many similar objects, you add the same ideal phantom or Concept to suggested by all.

4. The visible representative, image, or figure of some incorporeal person or body politic.

1690 Locke *Govt.* ii. xiii. § 151 So [the supreme essence of the State] is to be regulator of all the Images, Phantoms, or Representative of the Commonwealth.

5. Technical uses. a. A model of an infant used in obstetric demonstrations; cf. Manikin 2 c.

1682 in Oddie. 1900 *Rep. Gen. Med. Council on Lunac. Instn. Evidence* 19 Candidates were required to demonstrate on the 'phantom' the application of the forceps. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 605 A good description is given of the various forms of 'phantom'.

b. *Angling.* An artificial bait made to resemble live-bait.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 32 Patent Schultz's Phantoms, and Artificial Baits. 1892 G. E. Lowther *Canoeing* 56. 181 The 'phantom' had still less effect. *Ibid.* 207 Of a phantom the bass had no opinion at all.

6. *attributive* or *adj.* That is a phantom; merely apparent, spectral, illusive. (Sometimes hyphened.)

1443 Wyntoun *Cron.* vi. xviii. 1098 Syne bot lered, bot Malkyne 3yit Is knawen Fyrth had gret Fay. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 186 Pe fantum fyre is vanyst soon. 1872 S. Ferguson *Rep. Woman.* 476 To assert their phantom-like feigned sovereignty. 1906 Fort *Odyssa* xxix. 235 The adverse host, the phantom-warrior-rout. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* xiii. (1785) 322 Such phantom similes are mere witticisms. 1842–58 De Quincey *Confess. Wks.* 1890 III. 184 Phantom novelty restored, flying and pursuing. 1890 Dowell *Taxation* I. Phantom ship to claim annual wards. Ordinary savings. 1892 Lowther *Elem. Ecology* 6. 47 That phantom-goal who, do we see aright, is only a pale reflection of human vanity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib. as *phantom-land*, *-nation*, *-shape*, *-tribe*, *-warning*; b. similative, as *phantom-fair*, *-white* adjs.; also *phantom-like* adj. and *adv.*

1832 Tennyson *Dualism* 6 'Phantom-fish' Will Water Rose, *a* 1845 Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 32 Bompo the 'phantom-land for ever. *c* 1860 S. Rowlands *Diary, Feasts* 241 'Phantom-fish, rudely rich in a dreadful screen. 1880 T. Morton *Phantom* 30 Before this everyone doth Fata Stalk phantom-like. 1905 Pope *Odyssey* v. 627 The 'Phantom-nations of the dead. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1830) 72 Two 'phantom-shapes were sitting side by side. 1800 W. Tennant *Anster F.* v. 1. xxiii. Observe, the silver-scaped fay, That rides his 'phantom-tribes with gentle foin. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcii. Tho' the months...Should prove the 'phantom-warning true.

8. Special combinations and collocations: **phantom-corn, phantom-corpuscle**: see quots.; **phantom-fish**, the transparent young of the common conger; **phantom flesh**: see quot.; **phantom-larva**, the transparent larva of a dipteron fly of the genus *Corethra*; **phantom tumour**, a rounded abdominal swelling of temporary nature having the appearance of an actual tumour.

1854 Rep. *N. C. Woods*, 'Phantom corn, husk or light Corn...'Phantom Corn is Corn that has no little bulk or solidity in it as a Spirit or Spectre. 1892 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 280 They [i.e. red-blood corpuscles in urine] may retain their proper form, or they may appear as pale yellowish rings ('phantom corpuscles' of Vierordt). 1879 *Bull. Essex Inst. Assn.* Exam. Diat. 5 Congeries eels and their eggs transparent, young—'phantom fish—are occasionally seen. 1874 Rep. *N. C. Woods*, 'Phantom flesh, when it hangs loose on the Bones. 1900 Mills & Hamerton *Horticulturist Fly* ii. 18 The 'phantom-larva (Corethra), which prises itself to the middle depths of clear water. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 331 Flexible Minnows...Combination Minnow. 'Phantom' Minnows. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 8/2 A bewildering 'movement', as the Highland gillie called a phantom advance. 1897 Sir T. Wemyss *Prime, a Pract. Physic* (ed. 4) II. xxvii. 415 The tumour which she had presented to the notice of the surgeon was what has been called a 'phantom tumour'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1131.

Hence (mostly *nonce-words*) **Pha'ntom** *v. trans.*, to haunt as a phantom; **Phantoma'tic** [*cf. phantomatic*] *a.*, phantom-like, unreal; **Phanto'mic**, **Phanto'mical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or resembling a phantom; **Phantomically** *adv.*, as or in the form of a phantom; **Pha'ntomish** *a.*, akin to or suggestive of phantoms; **Pha'ntomishly** *adv.* (in 3 fantomyshliche), in the manner of or by means of phantoms; **Pha'ntomy**, phantoms collectively; **Pha'ntomship**, the personality of a phantom.

1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 326, I had tried...the cow-tail of fixed work, but there was that ghost of the hunt 'phantoming everything sadly. 1806 Cranmer in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) I. 150 The love of Adam and Eve in Paradise is...not 'phantomatic, and yet removed from every thing degrading. 1877 E. Spencer *Monad* (1878) 67 Their Stories of wherein...are but 'phantomic. 1887 Mrs. Dixie *Explorer of Mines* 11 I, Wrather they appear'd in solid bodies, or 'phantomical, is yet a question. 1882 *Col. Observation* That the appeared 'phantomically [*sic* ostensibly] to her slumbering patients. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* May 693 The time was late, the place was 'phantomish. *c* 1440 *Chron. 3 Hen. VI*, 1040 Pat vicious note not 'Spectrosa' but vide. 1832 Austin *Fr. Fantasies* (ed. 1876) 159 Did the anguish of my spirit Shape the idle 'phantomry? 1713 C'tess Winchilsea *Misc. Poems* 22 Of her 'Phantomship requested, To learn the Name of that close Dwelling. 1893 Mary E. S. Shakspere *Ch. Bachelor* 216 Only the ghost of an aphorism stalked forth from my brain,—and to lay its phantomship, I am compelled to submit it to paper.

Pha'ntomist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who professes some doctrine or theory as to phantoms; in quot., one holding the Docetic theory of Christ's body, a phantasiast. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 122 The reality of Christ's sufferings, which those who held the phantomist theory denied.

Pha'ntomize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* *lit.* To make a phantom of, reduce to a phantom; in quots. used polemically for, To explain away by interpreting in a 'spiritual' or figurative sense. Hence **Pha'ntomizer.**

1880 Westc. Treas. *Sc. & Arts.* I. xii. 377 The system of interpreting...called[the] prophecy in a phantomizing, or, what is commonly called spiritual manner. *Ibid.* 379 Against the spiritual interpreters, that is, the phantomizers, of the 3rd and 4th verses. *Ibid.* II. 121 Christians who phantomize the other verses of prophecy.

[Phantomnation, *error for phantom nation*; *see List of Spurious Words.*]

† Pha'ntomy, *sb. Obs.* In 3 **fantumye.** [f. Phantom + -y; cf. colliery, etc.] Illusion; fantasy; the practice of illusion, deception.

c 1290 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 101 (Add. MS.) Now ye reson in the noble, that it is false and vayne, and fantumye.

Pha'ntomy, *a. rare.* [f. Phantom + -y.] Of the nature of or characteristic of a phantom; phantasmal; *dial.* thin, reduced to a 'shadow'.

1877 E. Lynn *Cherbiton Cross* (E. D. D.), Horses are very phantomy at this time of year. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVII. 140 A phantomy pair of thick black brows.

Phantoscope (fa·ntŏskōp). [f. Gr. *φαντά* visible + -SCOPE: cf. Phantascope.]

1. A modification of the kaleidoscope.

1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 6/1 This new invention, called the phantoscope, and invented by Mr. W. S. Simpson, differs from the traditional kaleidoscope as ...any object whatever can, through an aperture at the end, be placed within it—a hat, for instance, a butterfly, a spear of saddle-back fern, or a sprig of heather, producing a complex vision of quite inconceivable beauty.

2. = Phantascope.

1900 in Webster *Suppl.*

† **Pharaun,** obs. form of Faraon.

c 1475 *Vic. to Wit.-Wilcher* 223/30 *Hic Pharo*, pharaon.

-phany, repr. Gr. *-φανία*, *-φάνεια* appearance, manifestation, f. stem *φαν-* of *φαίν-ειν* to show, appear; as in *Angelophany*, *epiphany*, *theophany*.

† **Phaemeter** (*fēmi·tər*). *Obs.* [f. Gr. *φάος* light + -METER.] An apparatus for determining the intensity of light; a photometer.

1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 225 M. de Fadbe, being asked if it might be possible to invent a Phaemeter, or Machine for measuring the Intensity of Light.

Pharaoh (*fē·rəu*). Forms: 1 **Pharaon**, 4 **Pharaone**, **Pharaon**, **Paraa**, 4–7 **Pharao**, 5 **Pharoh**, 6 **Pharoah**, 7– **Pharaoh**. [orig. ad. L. *Pharaō*, *Pharaōn-em* (whence F. *Pharaon*), a. Gr. *Φαραώ*, a. Heb. *Pərōh parṣeh*, ad. Egyp. *per'o* great house. The later Eng. spelling takes the final *h* from Heb.]

1. The generic appellation of the ancient Egyptian kings; as Egyptian king, *esp.* that one under whom Joseph flourished, and those in whose time the oppression and Exodus of Israel took place.

c 893 K. Alfred *Oros.* i. ix. § 2 Hiora leoda wæs þær hi ealle wæron cyninges hatan Pharaon. 1382 Lavtas. *Ps. lxxiv.* 12 Pharaon, 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xli. 1, After two yeer Pharao [1388 Pharao were a sweuene. *a* 1555 Langham *Garden of Health* (1633) 177 After that he came out of the Red sea, Pharaoe with his army followed at his back. 1864 Swinburne *Tiblon Hym.* 74 The Egyptian Kings in holy writ visited Sojourners time are all called Pharaoh's. It was no proper name, but a title which every one of them had. 1877 A. H. Rhodes *Ch. Title Acc.* 384 Between the Deluge...remains to this day the representative Pharaoh of a line of monarchs whose history covers a space of fifty centuries.

b. *fig.* Used as a name for any tyrant or taskmaster.

c 1630 Sandham *Joseph. Prom. etc.* xi. § 34 Instructing much [your] Pharaohs in the imagination of their hearts. 1848 Mrs. Gore *Life Emp. Claud.* (1850) 89 The Saadjee...by persuasion of his Pharaoh of (he will) were exactly spent in regulating with his sisters about the green lanes by Gallinaceo, or Quailsdale.

† **2.** (Also **Pharoun, Pharvan, Pharo.**) A gambling game played with cards: = Faro[1]. *Obs.*

1707 Gay *To Pulteney* 21 Hazzards last night at ticking Pharoun play'd. 1738–1798 [see Faro[1]]. 1780 [T. Vaughan] *Fashionable Follies* II. (ed.2) 222 She...spent whole days, and even nights, at whist and pharoun. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes Inspect., Resignation* xii, Behold, a hundred counties at her door, Where Pharo triumphs in his usual career.

attrib. 1901 Mrs. Castleton *Aristocracy* 1, He belongs to a Pharoh-table, I mean to say he...only sometimes. 1729 *Last Folly* 15, I've seen them [i.e. ladies] at a Pharaoh bank with sorrow. 1798 Colquhoun *Police of Metropolis* 9, 13 Houses where Pharo Banks are kept. *a* 1893 Southey *Comm. pl. Pub.* (1849) IV. 426 A party were at the pharo-table.

† **3.** A kind of strong ale or beer; also known as 'Old Pharaoh', 'Stout Pharaoh'. Cf. Faro[2], *Obs.* or *dial.*

1687 G. Meriton *Praise Yorks. Ale* (1689) 3 Lac'd Coffee, Twist, Old Pharoh, and Old Mum, Unsupt. Brandy and Wine de Langue-Doch. 1702 T. Brown *Lond. fr. Grand Wks.* 1760 II. 266 A morning's draught of three-threads and old Pharoah. 1830 W. H. Ainsworth *J. Sheppard* II. v, Don't meddle your brains with any more of that Pharoh.

4. In names of animals, plants, etc.: as **Pharaoh's ant**, the little red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*); **Pharaoh's beans**, mammillias found in the rock of the pyramids, etc.; **Pharaoh's chicken**, the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*); **Pharaoh's corn**, *Triticum compositum*, the grains of which have been found in mummy-cases; mummy-wheat: **Pharaoh's fig**, † (*a*) some species of the genus *Musa*; (*b*) *Synsomatus gastyporus*; **Pharaoh's hen** = *Pharaoh's chicken*; **Pharaoh's mouse**, or **rat**, the ichneumon; **Pharaoh's peace** = *Pharaoh's horse*; **Pharaoh's serpent** [cf. Exod. vii. 9], a chemical toy composed of sulphocyanide of mercury, which fuses to a serpentine form; **Pharaoh's worm** = Guinea-worm.

1884 *Lettuce Mo.* 236/1 These round discs ...known as 'Pharaoh's beans', and which Strabo was informed were petrified lentils. 1890 Macmillan's *Mag. Brit. Birds* III. 166 *Neophron percnopterus*, the white neophron, Egyptian vulture, 'Pharaoh's chicken. 1733 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl. Add.*, 'Pharaoh's Fig,...a genus of plants called by authors *musa*. 1884 Miers *Plants* 21, *Synsomatus gastyporus*, Pharaoh's Fig. 1878 *Hogg Study Bible, Introd.* 6 n. *Egypt*, The 'Egyptian vulture' or 'Pharaoh's hen', common in Asia and all parts of Africa. 1869 Tristram *Pract. Beasts* (1898) 427 The Indian Mouse, or 'Pharaoh's Mouse' (as some learned have Wilson do spread in no other than the Ichneumon. 1908 1880 'Pharaoh's rat [see Rat *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 3 I have found that one ball of a 6d. 'Pharaoh's serpent is sufficient to poison a large sized rabbit.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Pharaoh-like* adj.

1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 84 That I may reasonably discern this Pharaoh-like overweatherer in the sea of repentance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 3/1 For a while he shows a Pharaoh indifference.

Hence † **Pharaonian** (*fērōu·niăn*), **Pharaonic** (*-rō·nik*), † **Pharaonical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to, of the nature or character of, or like Pharaoh.

1653 Pore *The Cbr. a Quaker* 3/21. 370 'Pharaonian Task-Master. 1655 Kirk *Ortonell Exch.* xiii. (1656) 363 Barriers, grander and more massive than the 'Pharaonic cavities of the Ramesseum. 1899 Sayce *Early Israel* v. 122 The Pharaonic Egyptians are the Egyptians of history. *c* 1908 *Independent* 'Valley of Pavilion' *Revised fr. MSS.* I. 350 Where he dyd well, there dome Aaryn by thy 'pharaon'[pal royale. 1839 *Irish Conversation Cases* (Cent. don) 268 It was a Pharaonical thing to deny her choice of a sidewalk.

Pharbitin (fābi·tin). *Chem.* [f. Bot.L. *Pharbitis* + -IN.] A purgative resin obtained from the Kalladisa resin-plant *Pharbitis* (or *Ipomoea*) *Nil*; also called **Pharbi·tisin.**

1893 Duncan *Useful Plants Ind.* 537 Dr. G. Dieby prepared a resin from the seeds called *Pharbitisin*, which is a safe and efficient purgative. 1897 Maisch *Powdery St. Ad.* 382. 1897 *Lyon. Soc. Lect., Pharbitin.*

Phare (fēər). [a. F. *phare* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pharus*, a. Gr. *φάρος*: see Pharos.]

1. A lighthouse; = Pharos 1 a. Also *fig.*

1858 Simmons *Glossogr.*, Phare,...a Tower or high place by the Sea coast, whereon were continually Lights and fires, which served Seamen to see the Haven. 1868 Payne *Tyr. Conchoseraphs* iv. *Mus. Class.* (1878) III. 23 On the Sandy Rocks stands the Phare or Watch-tower. 1875 Bosworth *Parmenides* v. 386 Sun [...what rays Il lucent mysterious light Unto unseen phares As thine effulgence, yet acknowledge not The source of day? 1843 — *Lyric.* (1854) I. 16 Like the

light to three crazy Mediterranean places I have watched at once.

†2. A strait or channel lighted by a pharos; the Strait of Messina: cf. PASS *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

1819 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 246 The Pharo of Messina (for so these straights are now called of the Lanterne that stands on the point of Pelorus). 1832 HOWELL (title) *Sir Nauticus. Pharos. The Nature thereof here on the Pharo of Messina* 1901 Catalonia. 1765 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6056/1 Near the Pharo of Messina.

Pharvis, *pl. of pharvi*, obs. form of FARVE.

†**Pharian** (fē·rĭăn), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Pharī-us* of Pharos, Egyptian.] Of or pertaining to the island of Pharos; *poet.* Egyptian, Nilotic. b. *sb.* An Egyptian.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 300 The Ephesian Temple and high Pharian Tower. 1614 MILTON *Farewell. To cease, Arid pool from Pharian fields to Canaan land.* 1708 ROWE tr. *Lucan* x. 178 His chosen *Pharian* throng. *Pharian* with success. *a* 1719 CONGREVE tr. *Ovid's Art of Love* III. Wks. 1773 III. 271 If pale, let her the crimson juice supply: If wasted, to the Pharian vessels fly.

Pharisean (færĭsī·ăn), *a.* Also **-æan.** [f. L. *Phariscæ-us* PHARISEE + -AN.] = next, 1.

1645 MILTON *Colasi. Wks.* 1851 IV. 360 All of them Pharisæan disciples, and bred up in their Precepts. 1841 CARTER *Origin. Psalter* vii. 403 The Second Book of Maccabees approaches much more closely to the Pharisæan theology.

Pharisaic (færĭsē·ĭk), *a.* [ad. L. *Pharisaic-us* (Jerome), a. Gr. φαρισαϊκ-ός, f. φαρισαί-ος: see PHARISEE and -IC. Cf. F. *Pharisaïque* (Calvin).]

1. Of or belonging to the Pharisees.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vi, He censures the Pharisaick canon that betweene the Law and the people spun. 1858 CONYBEARE *Introd. Epist.* I. i. § 4. 6 The Pharisaic Sect amongst the Jews. 1879 C. GRAUX *Clerks* 20 The bitterest persecutions of the Pharisaic party.

2. Resembling the Pharisees in being strict in doctrine and ritual, without the spirit of piety; laying great stress upon the external observances of religion and outward show of morality, and assuming superiority on that account; hypocritical; formal; self-righteous.

The particular connexion varies according as one or other of the aspects in which the Pharisees appear in the Gospels is emphasized; the general tendency being to emphasize that of self-righteousness.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1718) VII. 200 Was not the Pharisaical and Peculiar Is Diotrephes Pharisaick-ritual. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 13 His acts are pharisaic still, instead of Christ. 1793 BICKNELL *Soldier's Pharmacy* 58 O my God! I thank thee, with no Pharisaic pride I thank thee, that I am not such as these. 1884 *Congregational Year Bk.* 86 There is something worse than Pharisaic respectability. There is Phariseeism.

Pharisaical (færĭsē·ĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] †1. = PHARISAIC 1. *Obs.*

1556 BALE *Three Lawes* 1629 As Caiaphas was used in spiritual pharyseyall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 124 The week of which office Christ obtained to another of his Pharisaicall haters. 1832 HORTON *Real. Hist.* viii. (1842) 189 The Pharisaical party of the Council declared him to be accursed.

2. = PHARISAIC 2.

1537 TURNER *Exp. 1 Tobe* ii. 3 (1538) 59 Our pharisaycall doctours lerne us fastynge to lament when a man is in the myre of synne. 1804 BYRON *Lett., Inquisitions* (Arb.) 302 The Canons of Inquisition are :—Reasons of Outward and Pharisaical Holiness. 1704 G. ATKINS *Nat. & Rev. Philos.* iii. 22. 372 The pharisaical self-sufficiency of the modern tribes. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Parr. Sermons* (1857) I. xi. 161 These are the materials of Pharisaical hypocrisy among baptized Christians.

Hence **Pharisaically** *adv.*; **Pharisaicalness.**

1599 Broughton's *Let.* vii. 21 So have homes with corporalls and soldiours,...Pharisaically...to sanctifiate all others. 1679 PRIDEAUX *Moderr. Ch. Eng.* xviii. 289 Their many kinds of Superstitions, and Pharisaicalness. 1884 *Standard* 6 Nov. 2/2/3 He pharisaically, in the interests of morality, gets the thief, whom he sought, committed to prison.

Pharisaism (færĭsēĭz'm). [f. med.L. *Pharisæismus*, in 18th c. F. (Calvin) *Pharisaïsme*, f. Gr. φαρισαΐσ-αι PHARISEE + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine and practice of the Pharisees; the fact of being a Pharisee.

1820 DR. HALL *Apol. Protestants* iii. 9 Paul was independent, separated, which term would have attach to his Pharisaism, 1707-21 CHUBB *Post. & Pract.* (1748) I. 6 *Pharisaism*. Pharisaism is still the prevailing distemper in the Jewish religion. 1880 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 329 It was the desire to preserve that Law intact which fortified the sullen exile of Pharisaism.

2. The character and spirit of the Pharisees; hypocrisy; formalism; self-righteousness.

1862 W. WALKER *Sophist.* Consid. (1850) 27 You should not be seduced by Pharisaism, hypocrisy, and plausible pretensions. 1901 *Expos. 6th Ser.* III. 89 What is taught, by this fact, but a kind of ease and with Pharisaism, flourishing with traditions? 1874 POOLE *Lect. Sermon* 187 Of all the Pharisaisms of the day, one Christ-group seems to me the masterpiece. 1879 *Pharisaic St. Paul* iii. I. 46 Where we speak of Pharisaism we mean obedience perished into formalism, religion degraded into ritual, morals rendered by mandatory.

Pharisaize: see PHARISEAN, PHARISEE.

Pharisee (færĭsē), *sb.* Forms: 1. 1-2 fari-, pharisæus, 3 pharisæwus, farisew-, 4 pharisew, -ieu, -ieus, farisieu, 3 pharysew. *B.* (3 phartie); 4 far-, 4-6 pharise, -ize; 4- pharisee. γ. *pl.* 3 phariseon, -yeon. [a. OE. *fariseu*, *pharisæus* (gen. sing. -eos, pl. -eas), in 13th c. *pharisewes*; thence ME. *farisieu*, *pharisew*, -ew, etc. (cf. HEBREW). β. ME. *pharise*, -ize, a. OF. *pharise* (13th c. in Godef.). The OE. and OF. were both ad. L. *phariseus*, -æus, a. Gr. φαρισαῖος, pl. -αῖοι, ad. Aramaic פְּרִישָׁא *pĕrīshā* emph. pl. of פְּרִישׁ *pārish* = Heb. פָּרוּשׁ *pārūsh*, separated, future separatist.]

1. One of an ancient Jewish sect distinguished by their strict observance of the traditional and written law, and by their pretensions to superior sanctity.

a. 1300 E. *Allerton Gregory's Past. C.* xlvii. 360 Da Fariseus gelaðiden Sarre mehten. *c* 1200 *Ayen.* (1340) 106 *Hatiue* forlaued hem. *Ibid.* 41 Wa wue farisiens (*Vernon MS.* farisees, etc. (*Harleian*)). *Hist. Holy.* 17 Bi pual se fariseus (*Nasti. pharisees*). *c* 1200 OWEIN *Miht.* Fan Fariseu tiwaredde ure Hælending unc Kinglunk spræche. *Ibid.* 13658 Þa iuhe Fariseuren. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Þeiat ure wa se Pharisewan þet tolde hit god dedest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13588 Þan pharisewn [*v. r.* -ewus, -ewes] bar was fal hit. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* (1862) 151 Þei axe at þe pharyse Wyrdle lorde wanne hyt yen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 122 Zeyehe wenen be holynesse of be godspelle. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 252 Herke, wer pharyseus, and ower scryve.

2. (c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 362/2 Among mon of pharise þat lufnede wisnes, he cuðe.) *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 203 Cumse we wel Godis lawe, and lete wher Fariseis gruchchen here of it. *Ibid.* II. 38 Hooly, holpeny and Pharisey. 1580 — *Luke* xviii. 10 Oon a Pharise [1388 a Farisen] and the tothir a puplican. 1590 GREENE *Card.* I. 14 The Scribe and eke the Pharisen. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 113 (MS. 1607) To the pharisies these wordes saye he: ye phareseyes, phareseyes. 1598 TRAVERS *Ladde* viii. 36 He [1611 in to the pharises house. 1599 GARNESEYE *Calfhill. Answ. Rich.* 8 He was a Pharisey. *Ibid.* 8 b/1, Hypocrite Pharisies. 1673 MARVELL *True Relig.* 6 The Pharisees and Sadducees and the like heads. 1841 TENNYSON *Pharaoh, Fine Thalians*, The true spirit of a Pharisee betrays itself. 1. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6859 Upon the chaire of Moyses... Sitte Scribes and Pharisees.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Pharisaïce*, hypocritically, Pharisie-like. 1820 *J. MACDONALD Mem. W. Hickson* 133 Did he Pharisee-like thank God that he was not as other men? 1874 POOLE *Lect. Sermon* 194 His many love hours a respectable, decorous, Pharisee religion. 1900 G. SWETE *Homerly* 25 Perhaps ... I did not ask the ingredients in their proper quantities; a little too much Pharisee-bitterness, I suspect.

†**Pharisee**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the Pharisee; *refl.* to take credit to oneself for piety.

1556 TURN *Hist.* (1580) 41, I lose not I so pharisie, nor praise My selfe, for so her enemy saith I oppresse. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* v. 30 Some of them ... acknowledge the Scriptures, but ... steer ... to Pharises themselves, and Publicans all the world besides.

Phariseeism (færĭsēĭz'm). [f. PHARISEE + -ISM.] = PHARISAISM.

1585 FITZHERBERT tr. *Cobois on Acts* xv. 7. 331 There remained ... no phariseeism in Paul. 1884 C. GUINNESS *Piscobby* 12 (1890) 201 The Pharisee and deepest power of the Phariseeism of the present day.

†**Pharisian**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 farisen, -yseen, 6 pharisean, -eian(n)e, -eane, 6-7 -eian(n)e. [In earlier forms a. F. *pharisien* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); subseq. confirmed to L. types *Phariseān-us*, *-ēus*: see PHARISEAN.] A Pharisee.

c 1325 *E. E. Creed* 468 He...founded here on Forgoten figured for gods. *Ibid.* 540 Bot wonst þou I-kys Iudas to be Faisen in his of þou purpos? 1535 COV. *Ecclus* Prol. 10 Ye pharisaeans and proud ypocrits which wold make their self richewis before their owne vaines. 1550 ABP. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 63 The prelat Phariseane. 1587 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 193 Wo be to you, Phariseanis, That forgois þe lyfe for Chryistis.

†**Pharmacal**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pharmac-um*, a. Gr. φάρμακ-ον poison, drug + -AL.] Of the nature of, or dealing with, drugs; pharmaceutical.

1658 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 10 Our pharmacal compositions. 1659 WARMESTRY *Lovejoy, Mark* 214 Broadly ...not others in need to its sound, by the Pharmacal Arms.

Pharmacentic (fārmăsĕ·ntĭk, -sĭ·ntĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pharmacentic-us*, a. Gr. φαρμακευτικ-ός, f. φαρμακεύ-ειν = φαρμακόω poisoner, druggist, f. φάρμακ-ον poison, drug, medicine.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining or relating to pharmacy; pharmaceutical. Now *rare*.

1658 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 184 Medicine is of five kinds. Pharmacentick, concerns Diseases by application of Medicines. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Waters* 356 The pharmacentic class of mineral Cathartics. 1830 ROGET *Encycl.* x. 422 A part of pharmaceutic enchantment.

B. *sb.* (Usually in *pl.* **Pharmacentics.**) The science of pharmacy; that branch of medical science which relates to the use of medicinal drugs.

1590 R. CARLOSE *Calfhill's Treat.* v. A 3 b, The parties of the art of Medycine (or as we vse diuersitie, pharmacentyke, and cyrurgerie). 1850 H. BOOKER *Elim Hibria* 61 Whosoever shall enquire into the ill consequences of the two Pharmacentics, will say, that...the Galenical ...is always the most safe. 1884 *N. Zeal. Jas. Transact. Med.* 440 General Pharmacentics.

Pharmaceu·tical (see prec.), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or engaged in pharmacy; relating to the preparation, use, or sale of medicinal drugs.

1798 PETER *Adv. Hartliff* of Some good pharmaceutical, Botanick and Chymical Institution. 1799 *Med. Trans.* II. 106 Remarks on the concentration of vinegar, and on some pharmaceutical preparations formed from this acid. 1838-42 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1134 The foundations of chemical science are to be found in the medical and pharmaceutical writers of the sixteenth century. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 121 It shall be unlawful for any Person to...use the title 'Chemist and Druggist'...unless such Person shall be a Pharmaceutical Chemist. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 3/6 The 'Pharmaceutical Journal', which is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

B. *sb.* A pharmaceutical preparation; a medicinal drug.

1881 B. S. PROCTER in *Pharmaceut. Journ.* 223 The consolidation of trade in pharmaceuticals from miscellaneous sources with the practice of pharmacy and trade in pharmaceuticals made at home is a matter of convenience both to the pharmacist and the public.

Hence **Pharmaceu·tically** *adv.*, in relation to, or from the point of view of, pharmacy.

1770 *New Dispens.* B 7, Many ...articles I have examined pharmaceutically. 1880 GARROD & BRADY *Mat. Med.* 108 A solid mass is produced, resembling the confections of pharmaceutically incompatibles. 1882 *Med. Temp. Presd.* LI. 104 We should have been administered...either therapeutically, pharmaceutically or medicinally.

Pharmaceu·tist (see above). [irreg. f. Gr. φαρμακευτ-ής (see PHARMACEUTIC) + -IST: ? after *chemist*, *chemist*.] A pharmaceutic practitioner; a pharmacist, druggist.

1838 J. M. GALLE *Magendie's Formul.* 301, 97 MM. LEVOIR & PHARMACEUTIST of Vitry-le-François. *c* 1885 WOLFE in *Cyc. Tr. L.* 202/2 This...has been taken advantage of by sugar-refiners and pharmaceutists.

†**Pharma·cian.** *Obs.* [f. late L. *pharmaci-a* PHARMACY + -AN, 259, after F. *pharmacien* (17th c., in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 71 By the continuous Course of all Physicians and Pharmacians.

Pharmacist (fā·rmăsĭst). [f. PHARMACY + -IST: cf. *botanist*.] A person skilled or engaged in pharmacy; one who prepares or dispenses medicines; a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist.

1834 LAYTON *Pamphlet* 2, Unskilful pharmacists ? pharmacopœias and study are not elements to be thus mixed together. 1874 H.C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 430 He used two samples of the alkaloid prepared by different pharmacists. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 29 The Pharmacopœia, generally a stickler to legality, speaks of "pharmacists", which, strictly speaking, chemists and druggists are not.

†**Pha·rmacize**, *v. Obs. rare*—[f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with drugs, to "physic". 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catch.* 118 That Religion should bee Pharmacized with such Drugs.

†**Pha·rmack**. *Obs. rare*—[a. obs. F. *pharmaque* (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *pharmacum*, a. Gr. φάρμακ-ον drug, medical or poisonous.] A drug, a medicine.

1643 *Dent. Lords & Com. Exh. Inst.* 29 It is one sickness, and your Pharmack will suffice.

Pharmaco-, repr. Gr. φαρμακο-, comb. form of φάρμακον drug, medicine, poison, a formative of technical words, as in the following:

Pha·rmacodyna·mic *a.*, relating to the powers or effects of drugs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); so **Pha·rmacodyna·mics** *sb. pl.*, the science or subject of the powers or effects of drugs. **Pharmacognosy** (fāăkŏgnŏsĭ) (also in L. form **-gnosia**, and less correctly **-gno·sie**), the knowledge of drugs, pharmacology; esp. as a branch of natural history relating to medicinal substances in their natural or unprepared state; so **Pharmacognostical** *a.*, pertaining to pharmacognosy (whence **Pharmacognostically** *adv.*); **Pharmacogno·stics** = *pharmacognosy*. **Pharmacography**, a description of drugs (Ogilvie 1882). **Pharmacomania**, a mania or craze for using or trying drugs (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1843); so **Pharmacomaniacal** *a.*, madly or irrationally addicted to drugs (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pharmacomathy** = *pharmacognosy* (Ogilvie 1882). **Pharmacometer**, a vessel or contrivance for measuring medicines. **Pharmacopœia** *n.* | see QUOT.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "Pharmacodynamics, a division of pharmacology, which considers the effects and uses of medicines." 1867 R. HOGGAN (title) Manual of Pharmacodynamics. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "Pharmacognosia, a division of pharmacology, which treats of simples or unprepared medicines." 1888 M. FOTHERGILL *Drug-n.* 190 Special Senses, "Pharmacognosia, Iconographic Sensory." 1901 tr. Dieterich (title), Analysis of Resins, Balsams and Oleoresins: their Chemistry and Pharmacognosy. 1890 *Chem. Drug.* 1/1 "Pharmacognostical." 1884 F. A. FLOREY (title) The Cheltenham Books "pharmacognostically considered. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Pharmacography." 1882 OGILVIE, "Pharmacomania." 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, "Pharmacomaniacal." 1901 *Chemist & Druggist* 7 Sept., Pharmacomathy is ... commonly known as

tistry, chemistry, pharmacognosy, and pharmacy of the medicines recognised by the British Pharmacopœia. 1884 F. Litzenstein *Hommes* 2066 "Pharmacographia: a History of the Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin met with in Great Britain and British India.] 1850 *Edin. Rev.* L. 508 Impossible to fight upon proper "pharmacognostic principles. 1882 Robinson *Nat. Med. Diet.* II. 326 "*Pharmacognostic*, pertaining to the form or appearance of drugs.

Pharmacolite (fɑ:mækəlɔɪt). *Min.* [Named by Karsten 1800, f. Gr. φάρμακο-ν poison + -LITE.] Hydrous arseniate of calcium, occurring usually in silky fibres. *Magnesian pharmacolite*, a synonym of Bergmannite (Dana *Min.* (1844) 250).

1869 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 283 Pharmacolite...occurs in a coating. 1873 W. Phillips *Dict. Min.* 2 Cent. (1876) 97 Lime combined with the arsenic acid, forms a mineral called Pharmacolite. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 4) 910 Phosphaaro-calcite of Stromeyer...is probably impure pharmacolite.

Pharmacology (fɑ:məkɒ·lŏdʒi). [mod. L. *pharmacologia* (W. Harris 1683): see Pharmaco- and -logy.] That branch of medical science which relates to drugs, their preparation, uses, and effects; the science or theory of pharmacy.

1721 Bailey, *Pharmacologia*, a Treatise concerning the Art of preparing Medicines. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 328 This work...answers the requisites of a good practical Pharmacology. 1823 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 17 *Pharmacology* is the general term employed to embrace these three divisions [Pharmacy, Therapeutics, Materia Medica]. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 340 The knowledge of the action of remedies, or Pharmacology.

Hence **Pharmacological** *a.*, pertaining or relating to pharmacology (whence **Pharmacologically** *adv.*); **Pharmacologist**, a person versed in pharmacology.

1850-9 Hogan in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 422 Upon "pharmacological subjects Lindley's *Flora Medica*...will be found valuable. 1874 J. W. Long in *St. Bartb. Hosp. Rep.* IX. 263 Quaternions...have in the pharmacological laboratory. 1900 *Lancet* 8 Dec. 1624/2 The alkaloïdes are "pharmacologically active. *a* 1908 Wordsworth *Fourth* (C.), The osteopath is recommended by the "pharmacologists as an excellent and comfortable of healers bones. 1881 Hughes in *Nature* XXIV. 396/1 Sooner or later, the pharmacologist will supply the physician with the means of effecting, in any desired case, the functions of any physiological element of the body.

Pharmacopedia (fɑ:məkəpī·dĭă). Also in anglicized form **pharmacopedy** (-pī·dĭ). [mod. f. Pharmaco- + Gr. παιδεία instruction: cf. *cyclopædia*. (Introduced in 1901-2 as a substitute for Materia medica in sense 2: see *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 1902, p. 254.)] The art of imparting instruction or information about drugs, or a work containing such information; the uses of scientific knowledge concerning drugs and medicinal preparations. So **Pharmacopedic** (-pĭ·dĭk) *a.*, relating to the study of drugs; **Pharmacopedics** *sb. pl.*, the scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations.

1901 E. Waite & J. Hemmens (title) Pharmacopedia. 1901 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 16 Dec. 1901/1 Pharmacopedics, or the scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations may fitly be termed. *Ibid.*, A valuable addition to pharmacopedic literature. 1902 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 1902/2 Pharmacopedy requires medical, galenic pharmacy, prescription reading, and dispensing. *Ibid.* 18 Apr. 348/2 Works on chemistry or pharmacopedy.

Pharmacopœia (fɑ:məkəpī·ĭă). Also 7 -pea, (erron. -pœa, -peia), 7-8 -poea, 8-9 -peia. [mod. L., a. Gr. φαρμακοποιία, the art of a φαρμακοποι-ός or preparer of drugs, f. φάρμακο- Pharmaco- + -ποιία making, maker.]

1. A book containing a list of drugs, with directions for their preparation and identification; also, such a book officially published by authority and revised at stated times.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. i. That infinite variety of medicines which I find in every Pharmacopœa. *Ibid.* ii. v. 1. iii. 466 Our new London Pharmacopœa. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 92 Pharmacopœas in workhouses of several countries. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 98 The medicine obtained a place in the Pharmacopœia of the Swedes. 1822 Barker & Cox *Dict. Sci.* II. 86/1 Previous to the year 1787, three Pharmacopœias were extant in Great Britain, viz. those of the Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. In 1787 a British Pharmacopœia was compiled by the Medical Council of the kingdom, and sanctioned as a substitute for its predecessors. 1858 A. K. H. Boyd *Life, Mod. Age* 57 All the doctors in Britain and all the medicines in the pharmacopœia could make nothing of such a case.

2. A collection or stock of drugs. Also *fig.*

1721 Bailey, *Pharmacopœia*, a Dispensary or Collection of Medicines. 1807 J. Bannerman *Materia Hum. Lect.* xv. Ind. 17 II. 241 Their contents far overleap With...such poisons From the Pharmacopœia. 1834 Southey *Wesley* (1846) 60 An opium draught administered by the old Highlander from some decoction of herbs in his pharmacopœia. 1877 F. Hayes *Poems* 87 40 Forty here...a greater square to frame in the pharmacopœia of the herbalist.

† 3. A chemical laboratory. *Obs. rare*—1.

1684 in Wotton. Hence in later Dicts.

Hence **Pharmacopœ·ist**, the compiler of a pharmacopœia.

1900 H. G. Greene *Soc. Life Scot.* 18th C. (1901) II. 360 The Pharmacopœias of 1722 protests against the worthless farrago made and sold in the shops.

Pharmacopœ·ial, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to a pharmacopœia; spec. unregulated in, or prepared, administered, etc., according to the directions of, the official Pharmacopœia.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1884 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 432 Two only...reached the standard of pharmacopœial strength. 1887 *Times* 24 Sept. 6/3 He was in the habit of treating his patients...with pharmacopœial remedies in ordinary pharmacopœial doses.

Pharmacopœian (-pī·ĭăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* †**a.** Versed in the pharmacopœia; acquainted with the use of drugs. *Obs.* **b.** = prec.

1650 Maynwaring *Physician's Legac.* 77 The Pharmacopœian Physicians are but very few. 1890 *Daily News* 2 May 3/3 The spirit used in many of the pharmacopœian tinctures is rectified.

† B. *sb.* A person versed in the pharmacopœia.

1696 Maynwaring *Compl. Physician* 83 The most esteemed Physicians...were Pharmacopœians...Adepts and expert in the preparing of their own Medicines. 1872 — *Hon. & Mod. Privil. Physicians* 23 He that is not a Pharmacopœian, is but half a Physician, and the worst half.

† **Pharmacopœ·tic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Pharmaco- + Gr. ποιητικός making, productive.] Pertaining to the making or compounding of drugs. Also † **Pharmacopœ·tical** *a. Obs.*

1672 Marvell *Rehearsal Transp.* II. 86 Pharmacopœtick operations and trials of Medicines. *Ibid.* III. For want of knowledge in the Pharmacopœtical parts.

† **Pharmacopœ·la**. *Obs.* Also 6 -poi, and 6 in L. form -poia. [ad. L. *pharmacopœla*, a. Gr. φαρμακοπώλης dealer in drugs: see -poist. So in Fr. (Furetière 1690).] = Pharmacopolist.

1542 B. Copland *Galyen's Terape* 3 A j/1, With the quantyte, whereof they haue yt sayde of pharmacopoles. 1597 tr. *Ch. Estienne &c. Farmon.* I. 1. 232 The 130th book set the house of the Pharmacopoia. 1599 B. Discovery *Lords* (1872) 32 They have I enquired my quarrel of the acts of the Pharmacopoil.

So † **Pharmacopœ·lic** (-pŏ·lĭk) *a.*, drug-selling; † **Pharmacopœ·litan** [irreg. after *metropolitan*, etc.] = next.

1573 T. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin. consid.* (1585) IV. 102 With the abominations of our pharmacopolitic friends. 1597 Tomkinson *Renou's Disp.* 153 Something that seldom the Pharmacopolitan's shops use garnish about.

Pharmacopolist (fɑ:məkŏ·pŏlĭst). Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A seller of drugs; an apothecary, a druggist.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 324 The family of Pharmacopolists. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. 1, Not only a pharmacopolist, or vender of drugs, but likewise a chirurgeon. 1820 Scott *Nigel* II. 288/2 Ye Rose *Hamilton's Trans.* II. xxiv. 440 That self-sufficient air and tone of pedantry of which the pharmacopolists of Europe were formerly accused.

† **Pharmacopoly**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Pharmacopole + -y, as if from a F. **pharmacopolie*.] A place where drugs are sold; an apothecary's shop.

1677 Yorkshire *Revue's Disp.* 446 Simple Syrup is made in every Pharmacopoly.

Pharmacosiderite (fɑ:məkōsi·dĕrĕit). *Min.* [Named by Hausmann, 1813, f. Gr. φάρμακο-ν in sense 'poison' + σίδηρ-ος iron + -ITE.] Hydrous arseniate of iron, occurring in minute greenish or brownish crystals of cubic or octahedral form; also called *cube-ore*.

1837 C. U. Shepard *Min.* II. 320 Pharmacosiderite. (Ice Cube Ore.) 1877 *Nat. Hist.* I. 17 The pharmacosiderite occurs in the metal called Iron.

Pharmacotheon. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. type **φαρμακοθέον* (f. φάρμακον medicine + θεόν divine), or mod. or mod. L. *pharmacotheum*, "medicamentum divinum" (Jos. Lazarellus *Amalthea Canonica* 1640).] A divine medicine.

a 1653 Austin *Medit.* (1670) 113 By a general Pharmacotheon, when he gave his Body full of all those vertues to the Sacrament, to make his sufferings ours.

Pharmacy (fɑ:məsi). Forms: 4-5 **farmacie**, -cye, 5 **farmacye**, (**formacie**), 7 **pharmacate**, 8-**pharmacy**. [a. OF. *farmacie* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *pharmacie* (16th c.), a. late L. *pharmacia* (Cassian Aug., Isidore), a. Gr. φαρμακεία the practice of the φαρμακεύς or druggist.]

†**1.** A medicine or medicinal potion. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1815 Sodeine hadden salues and wommen buxhes charmes, Fermacies of herbes.

2. The use or administration of drugs or medicines. (Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*, or as a vague extension of next sense.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 A wollynge vlcus is heelid wib Archotonie & farmacie [v. r. farmacye]. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* Prol., We ought not to be so much after Courses of Pharmacy in all Cases. 1708 Pope *Libel* 211, 36 Their pious aunt was of pharmacy quite mad. 1840 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxi. 166 Of pharmacy I am...ignorant as Dr. Ollendorf of Greek...were enemy for lack of pharmacy. 1859 Richardson *Rural Sports* 249 Pharmacy consisted in divination by means of medicinal drugs.

2. The art or practice of collecting, preparing, and dispensing drugs, esp. for medicinal purposes; the making or compounding of medicines; the occupation of a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. (The leading current sense.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Children* 3/b/1 *Pharmacie* interpreted vn how vs compounde our medicamentes.] 1650 Wotton tr. *Primerose's Pop. Err.* v. xi. 40 A physitian ought to be skilfull in Pharmacie, which consists in choice, preparation, and composition of simple Medicaments. 1707 Curios *Chem.'s Mag.* xvi. 273 So then one Art in inquire Pharmacy? 1850 Hogarth *Acad. Nat. Hist.* 220 The vaunts of Paracelsus...and his open condemnation of the ancient pharmacy. 1898 Hurst *Pharmacy* 78 A substance long known in pharmacy as 'red precipitate'.

advert. 1811 *Chemist & Druggist* 1 Feb. 51/1 The Poison Schedule of the Pharmacy Act.

3. A place where medicines are prepared or dispensed; a drug-store or dispensary.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 321 Attached to the church...is a pharmacy, where medicine is dispensed gratis. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 422 The 'Pharmacy' is large, airy, and well-filled with useful blue and white jars. 1893 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1897) 134 Dropsy's capsule is that usually kept in our pharmacies.

† **Pharman**, **-maund**, **-mond**, early forms of Fisherman.

1898 Foxe *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Pharmond (or Chartar) granted...from their Emperour. *Ibid.* 324 If the Pharmon be granted, he wears the Pharmond open in his Turbon.

Pharo, pharoan: see Pharaoh 2.

† **Pharos**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *faroto*, 'the lanterne of a galley or ship: also a beacon' (Florio), dim. of *faro*, *fhare*, Pharos 1.] A ship's light (lantern or lamp).

1580 Hollyb. *Pacify of Straits* 10 His eies are the two chief scuttles, his eyes are the pharos, the steerage is his mouth.

Pharology (fəroi·lŏdʒi). *errom.* **pharenology**. [f. Pharos 1 + -ology.] The art or science which treats of lighthouses and signal lights.

1840 A. G. Findlay in *Trans. Soc. Arts* LV. 287 The term Pharology was first introduced by the late Mr. Purdy. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pharenology* denotes the study of, and acquaintance with lighthouses. 1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Pharology*.

Pharos[1] (fē·rŏs). Also 6-7 (9) **pharus**, 7 **pharo**, **-on**, (**faro**); pl. 7 **phari**, 9 **-oses**. [a. L. *Pharus*, -*us*, a. Gr. Φάρος; R. *fare* (occas. in Eng.).]

1. The name of an island off Alexandria, on which stood a famous tower lighthouse, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus; hence the lighthouse itself.

1503 Lydgate *Life* (1631) 48 As it were the Egyptian Pharis exhonst verso all the Alexandrine ryuer. 1601 Holland *Pliny* v. xxvi. I. 120 The second (island) is Pharus, which is joined to Alexandria by a bridge...now by free from a watch-tower standeth are directed in the night, along the coast of Ægypt. *Ibid.* xxxvi. xii. II. 576 A great tower there is of a tower built by one of the kings of Ægypt within the Island Pharus, and is beneath and commanded the haven of Alexandria. 1609 Middleton *Dido* v. 140 A more high Tower, like to the Pharo of Alexandria, out of which light was hung out by night, to direct the ships. 1709 *Natal Chron.* I. 51 We saw the Pharos of Alexandria.

2. Any lighthouse or beacon to direct mariners.

a 1350 [Alcuin *Dis.* IV. 61 This Tower is a Pharos to all Parts about from the Hills. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 70 Lecconum or light-towers standing by haven sides—commonly called Phari. 1838 Sir T. Hanmer *Trans.* xvi. 21 4 Hor high peak Teyde...serves as an excellent Pharos, exceeding those at Cayeo on the other side of Niphe. 1784 *Da Fob's Tour* Lit. *Rom.* 1818. 97 I. 191 Dover Castle is very large, and situated upon a Knob...But the greatest Curiosity is the Pharos, or Roman Watch-tower. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* iv. 72 Each high Pharos double flames provides. 1830 Lattch tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 198 (ed. 2) 333 The Harbours of the ancients,...with their moles, pharoses, outer bays and inner basins.

advert. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* iv. 113 Like Pharoslights which destroyed and wrecked the vessels they were meant to save.

b. *fig.*

1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* B 3/b, Famous sonnes Pharos, map of dignitie. 1616 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 834 Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright. 1879 J. Goodman *Fondl. Fathl.* iv. 5 (1713) 340 Repentance is the Pharos or watch-tower, which gives light by night to those who are benighted by their own vanity. 1722 Mrs. E. Fiennes *Myst. Wives.* I. ii. 130 To be held up as a pharos to warn unthinking youth of the miseries attending a too hasty connexion. 1896 W. K. Lacey *Bernard* I. 14 Henry Dundas...that Pharos of Scotland, as Lord Cockburn calls him.

3. *transf.* Applied to any conspicuous light; a ship's lantern; a candelabrum; a lamp.

1720 Fallowes *Decoy Ninety-nine* 1892 97 Her own display, And bright a Pharos of distinguish'd Vices. 1844 Longman *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 344 note, The *pharos* was a contrivance for the suspension of lights in the church. 1860 J. Yeatman *Anglo-Sax. Home* vii. 301 Above [the altars] were suspended those rows of lamps, or a pharos of the largest dimensions. 1870 Lowell *Study Windows* (1886) 62 I could see those tiny pharoses...flash out.

† **Pharos**[2] (fē·rŏs). [a. Gr. φάρος.] A cloak. 1877 Rhoades *Iceland.* 187 Suppose a rider finds a cloak About a horse's head...he goes his way To journey's end: then stuck the pharos off!

Pharsang, obs. var. Farsang, Parasang.

Phary, obs. Sc. f. Fairy; variant of Fary *Obs.*

Pharyngal (fərĭŋgăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *pharynx* Pharynx + -al.] = next. (Applied in quot. 1887 to those vowel sounds produced by resonance in the pharynx; hence as *sb.* = pharyngal vowel.)

1853 Kidd *Hall. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 303 The wheel animals in which Ehrenberg detected pharyngeal ganglions. 1887 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronun.* I. 80, I'll [the widening of the pharyngal aperture]. 1887 Sweet *Chem. Phonogr.*, II. The vowels [may be divided] into Five Pharyngals + Five

Glands: Fibro-Dysthesiæ. *Ibid.* 19 The Pharyngeals to Ri, Ai, Aai, Oi, Ui, are found. *Ibid.* 23 All these Pharyngeal sounds are best uttered with the mouth quite open.

Pharyngalgia: see PHARYNGO-.

Pharyngeal (fărĭngīăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *pharyngæ-us* (f. *pharynx*, *pharyng-em*) + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the pharynx.

1828 YOUNG *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 226 Maxillary from touch central, the pharyngeal blunt. 1830-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 The...*pharyngeal* muscles. 1884 F. J. NOTT in *Alienist's Mag.* Aug. 241/1 Nasal, pharyngeal, laryngeal, and bronchial catarrh.

B. sb. Short for *pharyngeal artery*, *bone*, etc.: esp. applied to the pharyngeal bones in fishes.

1839 HUGHES *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 120 The inferior pharyngeals strongly developed. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 23 Fishes with the lower pharyngeals coalesced into one bone.

Pharyngectomy (fărĭnjĕktŏmĭ). [f. Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φαρυγγ-* PHARYNX + *ἐκτομή* cutting out.] Excision of the pharynx.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pharyngic (fărĭnjĭk), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of the pharynx; = PHARYNGEAL.

1860-72 *Gould's Comp. Med.* (ed. 4) 58, 120 Pharyngic odynæ.

‖ **Pharyngitis** (fărĭnjəi·tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pharynx.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 431 Simple acute pharyngitis...is an affection of frequent occurrence.

Hence **Pharyngitic** (-ĭ·tĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pharyngitis.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pharyngo- (fărĭ·ngō), before a vowel sometimes **pharyng-**, combining form of PHARYNX, in various terms of anatomy, pathology, zoology, etc.

‖ **Pharyngalgia**, also **pharyngalgy** [Gr. *-αλγία* pain], pain in the pharynx; hence **Pharyngalgic** *a.* (MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pharyngobranch** (-brænk) *a.*, belonging to the *Pharyngobranchii* (or *Leptocardii*), the lowest group of vertebrates, characterized by the pharynx being perforated by the branchial clefts; *sb.* an animal of this group, as *Amphioxus* or lancelet; so **Pharyngobranchial** *a.*, (*a*) = prec. adj.; (*b*) see quot. 1846: **Pharyngobranchiate** *a.* = *pharyngobranch* adj. **Pharyngocele** (-sēl) [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], an abnormal enlargement at the base of the pharynx or top of the œsophagus, in which food sometimes lodges. **Pharyngoepiglottic** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and epiglottis: applied to a fold of mucous membrane on each side of the epiglottis, continuous with the wall of the pharynx. **Pharyngoglossal** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue; glossopharyngeal. **Pharyngognath** [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw] *a.*, belonging to the order *Pharyngognathi* of fishes, having the inferior pharyngeal bones ankylosed; *sb.* a fish belonging to this order; so **Pharyngognathous** (fărĭngŏgnăthŭs) *a.* **Pharyngography** (fărĭnggŏgrăfĭ) [-GRAPHY], a description of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngographic** (fărĭngogrăfĭk) *a.*, pertaining to pharyngography (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pharyngo-laryngeal** (-lărĭnjī·ăl) *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and larynx: applied to the lower cavity of the pharynx, below the soft palate. **Pharyngology** (fărĭngŏlŏjĭ) [-OLOGY], that part of physiology which treats of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngologist** (fărĭngŏlŏjĭst) *a.*, pertaining to pharyngology (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pharyngo-nasal** (-nē·zăl) *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and nose: applied to the upper cavity of the pharynx (*nasopharynx*), above the soft palate. **Pharyngomaphic** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and œsophagus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pharyngo-œsophagus**, a structure combining or representing pharynx and œsophagus. **Pharyngo-oral** *a.* [L. *os*, *ōr-* mouth], pertaining to the pharynx and the mouth: applied to the middle cavity of the pharynx (*oropharynx*), into which the mouth opens. **Pharyngo-palatine** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and the palate; palato-pharyngeal. **Pharyngoparalysis** [-PARALYSIS], disease of the pharynx. **Pharyngoplegy** [-PLEGY] stroke], paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngoplegic** *a.* **Pharyngostaphyline** *a.* [Gr. *σταφυλή* uvula], pertaining to the pharynx and the uvula; palato-pharyngeal. ‖ **Pharyngostoma** [-STOMA], a mouth-like opening of the pharynx. **Pharyngotomy** [-TOMY], incision into the pharynx. **Pharyngotyphoid** *a.*, applied to typhoid fever combined with an affection of the pharynx.

1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* 216 To the epibranchial of the second and third arches is commonly attached a shorter and broader bone bent with teeth, the "pharyngobranchial. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "*Pharyngocele*. 1876 in *N. Amer. Review's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 59 It has been...formed a hernia of the mucous membrane (pharyngocele). 1870 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 31 From which is given off on either side a "pharyngo-epiglottic fold of mucous membrane. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "*Pharyngo-glossal*. 1883 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 21 Bly (Istanbul), *embl.*, the soft-based "*Pharyngognathi* of Müller. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "*Pharyngography*, anatomical description of the pharynx. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, "*Pharyngo-laryngeal cavity*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 600 Tickling sensations in the pharyngo-laryngeal region. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "*Pharyngology*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pharyngo-nasal cavity*. 1883 R. J. GROVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 708 The arches of the palate hang very low down, the glossopalatine higher than the "pharyngo-palatine. 1870 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 331 The pharyngo-palatine muscles. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "*Pharyngoparalysis*...*pharyngoplegy*. *Ibid.*, "*Pharyngoplegia*...*pharyngoplegy*. *Ibid.*, "*Pharyngoplegic*...*pharyngoplegy*. 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 164/1 The flexed "pharyngobranchial membranes. 1877 HUGHES *Anat. Vert.* xii. 319 The Tentacle and the Rostropenna...constitute the "Pharyngopneumal Series. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 326 Mosse-Duvernoi-les describes, in his treatise on Laryngoscopy, an instrument which he names the "Pharyngoscope. 1883 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 292 Rhinoscopy and "Pharyngoscopy. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio). "*Pharyngotomy*. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pharyngotomy*, some authors have used this word synonymously with oesophagotomy. It means also, modification of the operation, or an incision, made for opening abscesses there. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 740 Thyrotomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy...offers the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease. 1890 *Dict. Med.* I. 833 "Pharyngo-typhoid, laryngotyphoid: instances of mixed infection.

Pharynx (fărĭnks). *Anat.* Also 8 **pharinx**. [a. mod.L. *pharynx*, *pharyng-em*, a. Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγ-α* throat, pharynx: cf. *φάρυγξ* cleft, chasm. So *F. pharynx* (Paré 1560).] The cavity, with its enclosing muscles and mucous membrane, situated behind and communicating with the nose, mouth, and larynx, and continuous below with the œsophagus; forming a passage from the mouth for the food and drink, and from the nasal passages for the breath.

1835 in *Blanchard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pharynx*, the upper part of the Gullet, consisting of three pairs of Muscles. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) II. 100 This destroying of mankind...has a considerable influence...on the glandes, the glands and muscles of the throat. 1760-8 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 49 When the pharynx is irritated by ejectable food, the muscles of deglutition are brought into action by involuntary. 1858 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1862) 176 The teeth of fishes are often set...upon the surface of the palate and even in the pharynx as swallow. 1879 G. PARKINSON *Op. Telephone* 91 The resonance of the air...in the cavity behind the tongue, comprehending the pharynx and larynx.

b. A more or less corresponding cavity in many invertebrates, forming a continuation of the mouth or beginning of the alimentary canal.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 199 *Pharynx*,...The opening into the gullet. 1828 *Ibid.* xxxix. 436 On the upper side of the tongue...is the pharynx, or aperture by which the food passes from the mouth to the œsophagus. 1866 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 103 The pharynx [of an Annelid] has thus a respiratory function. *Ibid.* 533 (Rotifers) The mouth leads into an œsophagus, followed...usually directly by a muscular pharynx or mastax.

Phasalle, obs. form of VASSAL.

Phascogale (fæskŏgēl), **phascologale** (fæskŏlŏgēl). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φάσκωλ-ος* leathern bag, purse + *γαλέη* weasel.] A genus of small insectivorous marsupials of the family *Dasyuridæ*, diffused over Australia and New Guinea, commonly known as pouched or kangaroo mice.

1836 WAGNER in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1841) II. 191 The skull of *Myrmecobius*, however, differs in several points from that of *Phascogale*. 1840 WOOD *Illustr. Taxidermy* I. 324 The Phascologales are small insectivorous animals, found on the mountains and in the dense forest parts of the island.

Phascolome (fæskŏlōm). *Zool.* [mod. L. *Phascolomys*, f. as prec. + Gr. *μῦς* mouse.] An animal of the marsupial genus *Phascolomys*, containing the three species of the WOMBAT.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 702/2 The phascolome, wombat, or ursine Australian, which possesses an abdominal pouch. 1840 OWEN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XI. 7 The largest fossil...indicating rather an extinct gigantic Phascolome.

Phase (fēz). [mod.L. *phasis*, a. Gr. *φάσις*: see PHASIS; = F. *phase* (Furetière *a* 1688), Sp., It. *fase*, Pg. *phase*, Ger. *phase*. In Eng. originally used in L. form *phasis*, pl. *phasis*. The English use of *phase* appears to have arisen in the 15th c. from taking mod.L. pl. *phasis* (which was more in use than the sing.) for an Eng. plural, and deducing from this a sing. *phase*; which would be natural to any one who knew that the French forms are *phase*, *phases*.

It results from this that *phases* is the written pl. both of *phasis* and of *phase*, and that in many instances it is now possible to say to which singular it is easiest to belong.]

1. Each of the aspects or appearances presented by the moon or any planetary body, according to the amount of its illumination: = PHASIS 1.

Thus the crescent moon, half moon, gibbous moon, and full moon, are phases; but the term is commonly applied to the points of new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* 249, 252 The period of the Moon's phases. *Ibid.* 252 To the greatest phase, that is, to the greatest quantity of the eclipsed disk. 1834 MORRIS *Astron.* (ed. 4) 180 All those varieties of phase which characterize the changes of the moon. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 109 Let us now explain what are called the phases of the Moon.

2. Any one aspect of a thing of varying aspects; a state or stage of change or development; = PHASIS 2.

1840 CARLYLE *N. Amer. Ind.* I. v. 78 Those clay-kennel hills...very...subjected to continual phases, some or less, until ultimately their decomposition ensues. 1855 LOTHIAN *Last Days* iii. 8, He was but in the most attractive phase of her character. a 1880 FLEMING *Contin.* III. 12. 140 Unfolding the successive phases of their tolchry career. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 208 To some take each successive phase of the discussion which turns up. 1883 LONGMAN in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 54 Shakespeare has painted every phase of antagonism to the world.

3. *Physics.* A particular stage or point in a recurring sequence of movements or changes, e. g. a vibration or undulation.

1834 in WEBSTER. 1874 TAIT-STEWART *Principles. Ed.* II. 72 The distance whereby one set of waves is in advance of another is called the difference of phase. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 300/2 Two particles which are in the same stage of vibration...and are moving in the same direction and with equal velocities, are said to be in the same phase. 1879 THOMPSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. § 314 The Phase of a simple harmonic motion at any instant is the fraction of the whole period which has elapsed since the moving point last passed through its middle position in the positive direction. 1890 *Lightning Rpts. Suppl.* 3 Mar. (title) *Electr. Terms* 5, 7...The phase of an alternating current or electromotive force, is the proportion of the whole period which has elapsed since last alternating into the direction considered positive.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1898 *Daily News* 12 May 8/1 The features of Mr. Wood's phase reversal and silver sone plates. 1902 A. FINDLAY *Calcium Phase Rule* and its Applications. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 12/2 Rontgenism, who applied the phase doctrine to all kinds of modification, to the founder of a new branch of physical chemistry.

Phase, obs. EDITOR, form of FASCIS, FACE *sb.*[2]; an error in various Dicts. (Webster 1828–64, etc.) for PHASE, *Min.*

Phase, erroneous spelling of FAZE *v.*, to disconcert, disturb.

1885 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Ct. K. Arthur* (Tauchn.) II. 114 His spirit—why, it wasn't even phased. 1898 R. H. TOWNSEND in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 5/1 It don't seem to 'phase' him in the very slightest.

Phaseal, *a.* [PHASE + -AL.] = PHASIC.

1874–9 TAIT *Encycl. Metal.* IV. 687/1 The law...is not of a phaseal quantitative degradation.

Phaseless (fē·zlĕs), *a.* *rare.* [f. PHASE + -LESS.] Having no phases, of unchanging aspect.

a 1849 POE *Ragged Manor.* Wks. 1885 II. 311 A phaseless and unceasing gloom.

† **Phaselo, phaseollos, phaselos**, obs. FASELUS *Obs.*, kidney-beans.

1562 WINZET in *Miscell. Scot.* II. 13 Tyke ... Peason, Phaselis, Lipsellos, and such like. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* 1b, All kindes of pulse as beanes, peason, phaselles and cicheres. 1604 MOUFFET *Nakedn.* 11. xxix, Beans, Peason, Phaselo or Lupil grasses.

Phaseolite (fā·sĭŏlēt), *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L., *Phaseolites*, f. *phaseolus* kidney-bean: see -ITE[1] 2 a.] (See quot.)

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1160 *Phaseolites*,...a genus of leguminous plants found in the Tertiary fresh-water formation of Aix.] 1880 OGILVIE, *Phaseolite*.

† **Phase olous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *phaseol-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Related to the kidney-bean or scarlet runner.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. 253 It is unlike of the Phaseolous, nor Faboous, but of the Pisa-kind.

Phaseomannite (fēsĭŏmæ·nəit). *Chem.* [f. *phaseol-us* (see above) + MANNITE.] Another name of INOSITE.

1859 *Pharmac. Mus. Chem.* 333 *Inosite*...is identical with phaseomannite, which occurs in certain beans (*Phaseolus*). 1880 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, ed. 4) III. 783.

Phasemeter (fēzĭ·mĭtəi). *Electr.* [f. Gr. *φάσις*, gen. *φάσε-ως* PHASE + -(O)METER.] An instrument for indicating the phase of an electric current.

1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 1207 A Glass Indicating Phasemeter...which resembles a double Wattmeter, with two movable bobbins.

Phasianic (fēsĭæ·nĭk), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *φασιαν-ός* pheasant + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pheasants.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 5/1 The formation of covers, food and management, and all other points and details of pheasant rearing.

So **Phasianid** (fēsĭæ·nĭd) *a.*, of or pertaining to

the *Phasianidæ* or pheasant family of gallinaceous birds; **Phasianine** (fə-siæ·nin) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phasianinæ*, a sub-family of the *Phasianidæ*, including the pheasants proper; **Phasianoid** *a.*, allied in form to the pheasants, phasianid; **Phasianomorphic** (fə-siæ·nō,mō·fik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phasianomorphæ* [Gr. *μορφή* form], in Sundevall's classification of birds, a cohort of *Gallinæ* containing some of the *Phasianidæ* with the *Tinnunculidæ* (*Monaulidæ*).

1888 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 19 May 199 The great series of Gallinæ, Peacocks, Pheasants, and Tetraonine birds.

Phasic (fē·zik, -sik), *a.* [f. Gr. *φάσις* PHASE + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phase or phases; presenting phases.

1850 *Chamb. Treat.* 12 Sept. (1851) It is not the mere phasic change of the moon that influences the weather.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 417 The number [of lymphocytes] in the blood undergoes phasic variation.

Phasin, **-e**: see PHASELL, PASELE.

Phasis (fē·sis, fā·sis). Pl. **phases** (fē·siz, fā·siz). [mod.L., a. Gr. *φάσις* appearance, phase, f. stem *φα-*, *φαν-* of *φαίνεσθαι* to shew, appear.

An phase is the plural both of *phasis* and *phase*. It is often impossible to allot it to its proper singular. But all instances before 1788 (?) certainly belong to *phasis*.]

1. Each of the aspects presented by the moon or any planetary body, according to the extent of its illumination. Now usually *phase* (PHASE 1).

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* (1682) 249 May vary according to...the phasis of the Moon. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 89 This Amber cannot consume, how Saturn could...have no difference in its Phasis. 1667 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (ed. 2) 341 The Figure that discovers the Phasis of the Moon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Moon*, The earth will present all the same phases to the moon, as the moon does to the earth. *Ibid.* s.v. *Phases*, To determine the phasis of an Eclipse for any given time. 1792 *Encyc. Chinoise* III. 8. 1.2 One phasis contains two degrees, and every sign three phases.

b. The first appearance of the new moon.

1880 *Cal. Times* XVIII. 251 The phasis or reappearance of the moon after her conjunction with the sun takes place in about eighteen hours. 1899 *Expositor Nov.* 363 After the phasis, i.e. after the first appearance of the moon's disk.

2. The aspect presented by a person or thing; appearance; *esp.* any one aspect of a thing of varying appearances; a state or stage of change or development. Now usually *phase* (PHASE 2).

1683 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* Address to The Readers of the Universe, 1 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poet.* 208 Through every phasis still 'Tis shadowy and threefold. 1834 L. ROGERS *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 3 The agreeable views assumed a new phasis at every turning. 1838 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 288 Some exercise, and consequently develope, perhaps, one faculty or a single phasis. 1861 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* xx. 5 (1872) IV. 76 A second and contemporaneous phasis of Friedrich's affairs. 1880 BLACKIE in *19th Cent. Apr.* 708 It is...only a new phasis of an old thing.

Phasm (fæ·z'm). [ad. L. *phasma*, a. Gr. *φάσμα* spectre, apparition, phantom, f. *φάω* I shine, give light, or *φαίνω* to shew, pass. to appear. At first in Gr.-L. form **phasma**, pl. **phasmata**.]

†**1.** An extraordinary appearance, esp. of brilliant light in the air; a meteor. *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. 8 (1643) 61 Phasmata or Phasis (Meteors)...such as usually seem to burn, which are therefore called Phasmata. 1646 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 253/2 Hence are also Phasmata, such as are called goats, chasmata, bloody colours, and the like. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 348 What have we to say of Phasmata and Appetitions in the Air?

2. Anything visionary or imaginary; a phantom, apparition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1649 HAMMOND *Dr. N. Instit.* 20 Splendid nothings, mere phasmata. 1683 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1702) 324 After a small space the light...extinguish, and...the Phasme having assumed a lastly shape or other false representation accompanies her. 1887 *Dolmen Lett. Faery* v. 108 Such phasmas, such apparitions are most of those amphibious which were applied by themselves. 1890 W. TENNANT *Pleas. Pub.* II. 84 Flinging their phasms fantastically high.

Phasma (fæ·zmă). [See prec.]

1. Earlier form of PHASM, q. v.

2. *Zool.* A genus of cursorial orthopterous insects, typical of the family *Phasmidæ*, known from their appearance as Spectre-insects, or Walking-sticks. Hence **Phasmid**, any insect of the *Phasmidæ*.

1830 DONOVAN *Insects* viii. 293 A spare-long Phasmid that he knew, Standing so fire-flecks like a branching twig. 1888 RICE *Nat. in Memoriam* 216 *Phasma Rossii*, the Antelope insect, had a wonderful resemblance to a piece of sweet-stick...In the larval stage of a species of *Phasma*. 1899 WESTELL *Gen. to Agric.* Another singular-looking group are the Phasmidæ, which bear a remarkable resemblance to vegetable structures, some...look exactly like sticks or spears of grass; some might be mistaken for moss-grown twigs.

†**Phasochate**. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *phasochātes*, f. Gr. *φάσος* ring-dove, cuckat + *ἀχάτης* agate.] The lead-coloured agate.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phasochates*, in the natural history of the ancients, the name of a species of agates. 1828 WEBSTER, *Phasochate*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Phaseis**, obs. erron. form of FAZ *sb.*1, var.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 As the Noise runs from the Ball after it is lofted out of the Piece.

†**Phasiagin**. *Obs.* Also **phasagrin**. [f. Gr. *φασιάγων* a beast mentioned by Ælian, supposed to be a species of *Mimir* or pongolin.] The Short-tailed or Five-fingered Pangolin (*Manis brachyura*).

1775 GMELIN *Nat. Hist.* (1780) I. vi. 32, 460 Of this animal [the Pangolin] there is a variety which is called the Phasagrin, much less than the former.

†**Phasme**, obs. erron. form of FAZE *sb.*3

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treasurie, Sick Man* 158, The[ir]...phasme upon them, wagging their tailes.

Phasl (fæ·sl). Also **phesle**, **phesil**. [Imitative.] The cry of the jackal when hunting.

1877 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 227 The peculiar cry of the jackal, which is generally called the 'phasle', as unlike to any other cry heard of that animal. 1892 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 178 It was when they call in the Jungle the Phasl, a kind of shriek that the jackal gives when he is hunting behind a tiger.

Phasr, **-e**, var. FEAZE *sb.*1, comparison, state.

†**Phasrne**, var. FEAZE *Obs.*, the queen in chess.

1 1597 CHAUCER *Flowres Wks.* (1598) 41 Prepare hymselfe to ordre his powre, or else to loose his phasrne.

Pheasant (fe·zănt). Forms: **a.** 3 *fesaund*, (4 *fe.* -*esun*), 4–6 -*esant*, -*e*, 4–7 -*ant*, 5 -*aunt*, -*aunte*, *qwesa.*, *qwesant*, *quant*, *fasand*, *feisaunt*, *feysaund*, *-aunt*, *fe.* -*eisaun*, 5–6 *fesande*, *-aunde*, *-aute*; 6 *fagesante*, *-eant*, *feisant*, *feasat*, *fesant*, *fonsaunt*, *-e*, *Sc.* *fasiane*; 6–7 *feasant*, 7 *feasan*, 9 (*dial.*) *feesn*, *feesan*. *β.* 4, 7–8 **pheasant**, 6 *pheasaunt*, *-aute*, 7 *phaet-*, *phaie-*, *phata-*, *phaya-*, **pheazant**, 6– **pheasant**. [ME. a. AF. *feisant*, *feasaut*, OF. *faisan* (1318 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *faisan* = Pr. and Sp. *faisan*, It. *fagiano*:—L. *phāsiān-us*, Gr. *φασιανός* (sc. *ὄρνις*) the Phasian bird, fr. use of *φασιανός* of or pertaining to Φᾶσις, the Phasis, a river of Colchis, whence the pheasant is said to have spread into the west. The final *-t* is found also in OHG., MHG. *fasant* (also *fasite*, Ger., Du., Sw. *fasan*); Du. *fazant*, all of Romanic origin.]

1. The name of a well-known game-bird, *Phasianus colchicus*, long naturalized in Britain and other parts of Europe; by extension, applied to all the species of *Phasianus*, and to some related genera. (See 2.)

1299 *Ann. Sancte Crucis apud Waltham* (1881) 18 Unicuique comedenti...de perdicibus aut avibus phasianorum.

a. 1299 *Durham Acct. Rolls* (Surtees) II. 498 In xxvij *paribus* et una fesaund empt. *c* 1390 *Ordre* 196 Of gamen they fynde grete haunt, Fesaunt, heron, and curmorant. *c* 1390 *Wyll. Palerne* 1813 Wilde fesaun & fulefoun and opre foules gode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150/2 A fesaunte, *Cassa*. Four Kay Pasquils (Eliz. Soc.) 5 *Sir Lance Foyre* 320 With fesaunte hens, there were no more. *c* 1485 *Cookery-bks. Lincoln. & Ayscough* (c. 1) Dyvers partryches and fesaundes. 1523 SKELTON *Eclynge* l. The crane, the feasat, the percocke and curlewe. 1535 *Feasaunt* [*Wks.* (1856) 350 It is a more goodly beinge...of a goodly Feasaunt. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigel's Chronog.* II. ii. vi. 73 Of shyninesse, of beawte, of capacite, of fayrenesse. 1586 KYD *Household Philos.* Wks. (1901) 248 *For the feeding of Feasants or Partrich.* 1598 DALLINGTON tr. *Lando's Hist. Sext.* E. 3 Inuenting her owne the Inclosure. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 321 Partridges and Feasants are common. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 101 None shall take Feasants or Partridges with Engines. 1877 *N. N. C. Line, Library, Feasant*, a pheasant.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 76 A Pheasant cam before here yhe. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pheasant a birde, *Faisant*. 1604 DEKKER *Featherstonhaugh* (1841) 288 The Pheasts and Partrick, the fowle fleasen. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 760, I have no Pheasant, Cock nor Hen. 1632 HEYWOOD *Maidenh.* x. Cross. 41 Figured like a Woodhen or else pheasant. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 37 Fail so the Phasian. *c* 1823 *Lloyd, Landlady* 3 Fame, a perch'd Pheasant and the Queen of Kings, Keeper her at Bay. 1750 GAY *Long Story* 48 A wicked imp...Disturb'd the children of the pheasants, And stole the eggs, and kill'd the pheasants. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wedding of Ard.* xxxii. She rejoiced wonderfully exciting a pheasant as it rose with a sudden whirr.

b. Locally applied to various birds of other families, as the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellata*) of the U. S.; the Mallee-bird (*Lipoa ocellata*) of Australia.

1832 T. MORTON *N. Eng. Canaan* (1883) 122 A kinds of fowles which are commonly called Pheasants, but whether they be pheasants or no, I will not take upon me to determine. 1768 W. STORK *Acc. East Florida* 31 The pheasant is so shot like the European, in plumage like that of our partridge. 1805 PIKE *Interior Minerals* (1810) 51 Killed three middle sized, and two pheasants. 1833 *Lonsd. Mimic* v. 20 He...Shoot the pheasant, hens, drowning. 1887 C. F. ASSAM in *J. Meteorol. Soc. Bengal* (1888) 134 note. The Pheasants of Morzon and other lofty spurs have been engraved by ornithologists to be the Double Horn or Pigmied Grouse (*Cophoperix cephalus*). 1895 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 320 Known in England as the Mallee-bird, but to the colonists as Lowan and 'Native Pheasant'—the *Lipoa ocellata*.

c. The bird or its flesh as an article of food.

1399 LANGL. *P. Pl. Crede* 501 He holde hem with no pheasant ne fleschens gloton. 1 1... *Chaucer's Dream* 304 The second apple...You remember to pheasantes. Better than partridge or fesaunte. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 69/1 Pheasaut meateeters ill fedde: to couetousnesse and vnkyndenesse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 124 One part makes up the pyrick and pheasant, Though not eat right, the other forsaken. 1881 DARWIN *Orig.* ii. (1882) 41 470 To what would he go Quail and Pheasant cheap? Than some an snipe and canvas could rebel?

2. *Comb.* With defining words, applied to particular species of the genus *Phasianus* and allied *Phasianinæ* (as *Thaumalea*, *Euplocamus*), and *Perdicinæ* (as *Polyplectron*, *Argus*?); also to some other birds in some way resembling the pheasant.

(Lady) Amherst's P., of Southern China, *Thaumalea amherstiæ*; **Argus P.**, *Argus giganteus*: see Argus 2c; **Bartailed P.** = *Reeve's P.*; **Blood P.**, the Sanguine Partridge, *Ithaginis cruentus*; **Cheer P.**, of N. India, *Phasianus wallichii*; **Copper P.**, of Japan = *Soemmering's P.*; **Cored P.**, of China and Tibet, any species of the genus *Crossoptilon*; **Elliot's P.**, of China, *Phasianus ellioti*; **Fretcheked P.**, of the Malay archipelago, etc., *Euplocamus erythrops*; **Gold** or **Golden P.**, of China and Tibet, *Thaumalea picta* or *Chrysolophus pictus*; **Lyre-** or **Lyre-tailed P.**, of Australia: LYRE-BIRD; **Peacock P.** or **Pea-P.**, any species of *Polyplectron*, akin to *Pavo*; **Reed P.**, the bearded Tit-mouse, *Panurus biarmicus*; **Reeves's P.**, of N. China, *Phasianus* or *Syrmaticus reevesi*; **Ringnecked P.**, of China, *Phasianus torquatus*; **Siamese P.**, *Euplocamus prælatus*; **Silver P.**, of China, *Euplocamus nycthemerus*; **Snow P.** = *Barred P.*; **Soemmering's P.**, of Japan, *Phasianus soemmeringii*; **Swamp P.**, the Pheasant Coucal of New South Wales, *Centropus phasianus*; **Water P.**, the pheasant-tailed Jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*.

1809 *Pantologia* s.v. *Phasianus*, 'Argus pheasant...Inhabits Chinese Tartary, and is as large as a turkey. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Hist. Birds* iii, I have these from the Chinese Coch Pheasants, and the Hens of two of them. 1894 SHARPE *Hist. Birds* 316 Two other species of Pheasant have been introduced in the county of England, *P. torquatus* from China, remarkable for its very long tail, white with black bars, and the 'Copper Pheasant', *P. soemmerringii*, from Japan. 1796 tr. G. Shaw's *Naturalist's Miscellany* (Coloured Plates, No. 1) The 'Fire-backed Pheasant of Java. 1772 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 57 A 'gold pheasant was paid for to gilders. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Phasianus*, The golden pheasant of China, the most beautiful of this genus. 1885 'WANDERER' *Bombay Times*, 20 And here we see Golden pheasant Of the gleeful 'lyre-tailed' pheasant? 1884 *Zoologist Birds of India* ii. 31 908 Near the Pea[fowl] should be placed the genus *Polyplectron*, or 'Pea-pheasants', often called Argus-pheasants. 1772 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 58 A 'peacock pheasant' [was sold] for 40 guineas. 1872 DARWIN *Desc. Man* v. 161, 178 The species and sub-species of Polyplectron ...so far resemble this bird [peacock] that they are sometimes called peacock-pheasants. 1830-38 'Reed pheasant [see REED *sb.*1 24]. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 729 Reedpheasant is the local name in East Anglia for the universally called Bearded Tit-mouse. 1872 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 A second male specimen of the 'Reeves's Pheasant, *Phasianus reevesii*, Temm., had also been sent to the Menagerie by John Reeves, Esq. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 71 XVI. *Gould*'s The 'ring-pheasant (*Ph. torquatus*), characterized by a more or less completed circle of white around the lower portion of the neck. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Phasianus*, 'Ringed pheasant. Collar white. 1838 *Penny Cycl. Birds* (ed. 2) XVI. *Swift*'s The gold and 'silver pheasants of our aviaries. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 61/2 The rare and elegant 'Soemmering's Pheasant...a native of Japan. 1847 LIEUTENANT *Trans. Ill.* 60 A Cantonese physiognomist...the 'Swamp pheasant of Mount Ararat was described.

b. Sea Pheasant, † (*a*) the Turbot; (*b*) the Pintail Duck, *Dafila acuta*.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* 1. 226 By Turbot...yeeldeth good and wholesome nourishment...and is called the-often by some the Sea-pheasant. 1694 RAY *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 98 The Sea Pheasant: *Anas caudacuta*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 180/1 *Dafila caudacuta*. The Pintail Duck. This is...the Sea Pheasant, or Canard, of Willoughby.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pheasant-colour**, *-drinking*, *-eyed*, *-fault*, *-feather*, *-shooting*; **pheasant-plumed**, *-tailed adjs.*; **pheasant-cock**, the male pheasant; **pheasant-coucal**, **-cuckoo** = *Swamp Pheasant* (see 2); **pheasant-duck** = *Sea Pheasant* (*b*) (see 2 b); **pheasant-fish**, *Astrolabe undulatus*, of Africa; **pheasant-grouse**, ? a species of Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*; **pheasant-hen**, the female pheasant; **pheasant-Malay**, a variety of the domestic fowl; **pheasant-wood** = PHEASANTER-WOOD 1.

1 1399 in *Rel. Anc.* I. 188 Patrich, fesaunt hen, and 'fesaunt cocke. 1 1500 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Pe feasant hen, but not pe brane. 1626 Bishop *Sydney* I. 82 The Pheasant-Cocke, and Pheasant-Cocke, and Cock-Phesh-Cocke, have glasses over the Colours. 1699 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1856) 92 The beauty of the breed is with the hens, which are of a 'pheasant-color in all parts of the body, with a velvety-black neck. 1846 J. L. Stokes *Discov. Australia* I. vi. 235, I enjoyed some very fair sport; especially with the 'pheasant-cuckoo. 1894 *Country Gentl. Leader* 104 'Pheasant driving is pursued...for the object of obtaining sporting shots. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 101 The black-cock, capercailzie, 'pheasant-grouse ..., are to be believed, polygamists. 1 1399 'Fesaunt hen [see *Pheasant* (cock)]. 1807 HOLLAND *Farm* I. 280/2 The 'Frank hens of Calcutta. 1899 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1856) 28 The cross between the 'pheasant-Malay and the Spanish produces a particularly handsome fowl. 1894 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 250 A number of...hatching-eggs...have been sent to the 'pheasant-nest. 1899 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1856) 91 The dark 'pheasant-plumed breed, both of Bantams and common poultry. 1877 E. Hart *Stories out of Trouble* (ed. 3) 56 In Fa, Fa 'Pheasant Feast, and Phesse Nest for those that after come. 1892 HORTICULTURAL *Exhibition* 10, Ins. (1910) 193 'Pheasants and Pheasant poults. 1869 *Partridge, Pheasant & Quails, young pheasants.* 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Tragopan*, The 'pheasant-tailed Jacana of India, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*...has a very long tail. 1884 MILNE *Plant-n.*, 'Pheasant-wood, another name for Partridge-wood.

Pheasant-eye: see PHEASANT'S EYE 3.

Pheasant-eyed (fe·zănt,-ai·d), *a.* [Pseudo-Gallic f. *pheasant-eye* + -ED.] Marked like the eye of a pheasant: applied to certain flowers.

1778 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Caryophyllus*, The Damask Pink...Pheasant's-eye'd Pink. 1794 *Gabel. Seeds to Plant*

Kew Kilkenny (Spalding Cl.) 218 Annuals to be sown in the open ground in the spring...Calandrinia. See ragwort, Pheasant-eyed Pink [etc.]. **1895** *Daily News* 19 May 5/7 The ..pheasant-eyed narcissus.

Pheasantry (fe·zăntri). [f. PHEASANT + -RY.] A place where pheasants are reared or kept.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4580/1 His Majesty's Pheasantry in Bushy-Park. **1898** W. WHITE *On Foot thro' Tyrol* xiv. 300 There are pheasant woods behind the palace, and a pheasantry.

Pheasant's eye. A name of certain plants: cf. PHEASANT-EYED.

1. The common name of plants of the grass *Adonis*, esp. *A. autumnalis*: = ADONIS 3.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Adonis, or Flos Adonis*, Bird's-Eye, or Pheasant's-Eye. **1834** B. TOWNSEND *Wild Fl.* xv. 216 The pheasant's eyes...with its bright scarlet flowers.

2. The common white Narcissus (*N. poeticus*).

1838 *Knickbocker's Ed. Sup't's Assn. Mary ghoty* The Pheasant's eye (*Narcissus poeticus*). **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/1 The 'pheasant's eye' narcissus grows well upon these river-covered hill-sides.

3. (also **pheasant-eye, pheasant's eye pink**): the ring-flowered variety of the Garden Pink (*Dianthus plumarius* var. *annularius*).

1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Appx., Pheasant's-eye Pink. **1814** LINDLEY *Introd. Gard.* (ed. 2) 280 The pink is considered ...to have proceeded from *D. Atrhirides*, and the pheasant-eye pink from *D. plumarius*. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pink, Pheasant's-eye.

Pheasant-shell. A shell of the gastropod genus *Phasianella*, of the Australian seas; named from the brilliantly coloured and polished surface.

Pheasel, variant of PESEL.

Pheer, variant of FEER *sb.*[1], companion, mate.

Pheering, var. FEERING *vbl. sb.*, marking out of land for ploughing.

1812 SUSSEX *Agric. Surv. Benefit. Appx.* 4 (Jun.) There ought to be a small furrow left between the two furrows, to facilitate the next pheering. **1896** J. LINDSAY *Poems* 23 It stands as plain's a pheerin pole.

Pheese, pheese, obs. forms of FEEZE *sb.*

Pheidiac, -an: see FEID-.

Phedra, var. PHAIDRA, obs. Sc. f. FAEDRA *sb.*[2]

† Pheldifare, obs. or dial. form of FIELDFARE.

1593 RANDULPH *Affect. Sheph.* n. s. Pit-falls for the Ladie and Pheldifare.

Phellandrene (fĭlændrīn). *Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Phellandrium* + -ENE.] A terpene occurring in the seeds of the Water Hemlock, *Phellandrium aquaticum*, and other plants.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phellandrene*, name given by Pfaff to a terpene occurring in Elemi, in the seeds of *Phellandrium aquaticum* [etc.]. **1898** *Kew. Bull. Pharm.* 30.

Phello- (fĭlo), combining form of Gr. φελλός cork. **Phelloderm** *Bot.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], a layer of parenchymatous cells containing chlorophyll, formed in the stems of some plants from the inner cells of the phellogen; hence **Phellode rmal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the phelloderm. **Phellogen** *Bot.* [see -GEN], the layer of meristematic cells from which the cork-cells are formed, the cork-cambium; so **Phellogenet ic** *a.*, producing cork, of the nature of phellogen; **Phellogenic** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to phellogen.

1874 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 90-1 In some cases the phellogen of the periderm gives rise not only to cork-cells...but...to persistent parenchyma-cells containing chlorophyll...which backs within the subjacent cortical layer (*Phelloderm*)...In such cases the phellogen lies between the periderm and the phelloderm, the center of its daughter-cells producing cork-cells, the inner phelloderm. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanero.* 342 The periderm consists of the phellogenetic exoderm [= phellogen], and the tissue derived from it, which...includes a...division of Cork-cells, to which usually, but not always, phellogenic or persistent parenchyma, the Phelloderm of Sachs, is added. *Ibid.* 349 The number of the phellodermal layers...is in most species very small, in comparison with the cork-layers which appear in the same cases of time.

Phellogla·stic. [See prec. and PLASTIC.] A cork model or figure; the art of cutting figures or models in cork: also **Phellogla·stics**.

1800 W. TAYLOR *Lett. to Southey* in Robberds' *Mem.* I. 408 In print, in copper-plate, in modelling or in bibliopegistic (you have seen the cork-model of Rome). **1848** ROBERT *Lessons* 11 An intellectual imbecile is not to philosophistic according to Bridget's remarkable letter to Gentle. **1884** WEBSTER, *Phellogastics*, the art of forming models in cork.

Phen-, pheno-, formative element in *Chem.*, (for *phene-*: f. Gr. φαίνειν shining, φαίν-ειν to bring to light, cause to appear, show); *spec.* in the name given to coal-tar benzene, and hence to the basic radical C$_6$H$_5$ of phenylic compounds, and to many derivatives of benzene, as **phenacetin**, **phenanthrene**, **phenazine**, **phenetidine**, **phenetol**, **phengite**, **phenic**, **phenicine**, **-in**, **phenocoll**, **phenol**, **phenylene**, **phenylic**, **phenyl**, **phenylene**, **phenylic**, **phenyl**, **phenylene**, **phenylic**, **phenyl

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 377 Phenolsulphuric acid. 1878 HARLEY *Med. Mod.* (ed. 6) 308 Dry powder of phenol sodium. 1878 *Kimberley Chem.* I. 1020 Phenol-sulphuric acid. 1881 *Med. Temp. Trans.* XLVII. 29 Phenol sulphates changed color both with acids and alkalies. 1893 *Phenyl. Chem.* 167 For testing the solubility of salicylates. The last (hydroxy) is phenol (alcohol) in alcoholic solution.

Phenolic (*fīnǫ·lik*), *a. Chem.* [f. PHEN. + -OL.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, phenol; carbolic.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 506 Phenolic ethers. 1880 *Proceed. in Trans. Soc. Arts* 28 *Apr.* 446 A sulphited sucrate obtained for the phenolic or upside portion of the molecule. 1898 *Naturalist* 183 Acetogenic tannic and phenolic bodies.

Phenological (*fīnǫlǫ·jikăl*), *a.* Also **pheno-**. [f. *phenom.* (in *phenomenon*) + *-logical* (in *meteorological*, etc.): rendering Ger. *phänologisch*, used by Dr. C. Fritsch in *Jahrb. d. k. k. Central-Anstalt für Meteorologie*, 1853, Vienna 1858.]

Of or pertaining to phenology or to the objects of its study. So **Phenology** (*fīnǫ·lŏjĭ*), the study of the times of recurring natural phenomena (see 1900, 1884), esp. in relation to climatic conditions; **Phenologist**, one who studies phenology.

1879 (title) Instructions for the Observation of Phenological Phenomena, published by the Council of the Meteorological Society. 1883 *Nature* 4 Jan. 234/2 The most important feature of the phenological year was the mild winter. 1884 *Nat.* 9 Oct. 556/1 Phenology, the observation of the first flowering and fruiting of plants, the flushing and defoliation of trees, the arrival, nesting, and departure of birds, and such like has attracted the attention of naturalists from time to time for nearly 150 years. 1894 *Naturalist* 121 Phenological notes and meteorological tables of rainfall and temperature. 1899 WILSON *Flowers* IV. I. 193 The study of the periodic phenomena of vegetation...is termed *phenology*.

† **Phe·nomen**, **-mene**. *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of PHENOMENON [= F. *phénomène*].

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxvii. § 5. 272 I apply them to the several Phenomenes which Mr. Hill observed too. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Answ.*, to Treat. 24 Those Banks and phenomenes in their brains.

Phenomenal (*fīnǫ·mĭnăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **phen-**. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -AL: so mod.F. *phénoménal* (1875 in Littré).]

1. Of the nature of a phenomenon; consisting of phenomena; cognizable by the senses, or in the way of immediate experience; apparent, sensible, perceptible. (Opposed to *real*, *absolute*, etc., and in Philosophy to *noumenal*.) *Also absol., the phenomenal*, that which is cognizable by the senses.

1665 CHARLETON *Anim. Œcon.* (1746) I. 107 The Mosaic narrative thus transposed gives a just and lawful exposition of the birth and parentage and successive movements of phenomenal and (*putative*) *phænomena ordinem non servare possunt, nisi causam.* 1838 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 169 Seen in the light of thought, the world always is phenomenal. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 All that we know is therefore phenomenal—phenomena of the unknown. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1880) II. 534 If a part of transition from the phenomenal to the noumenal world could be found...should we not then be quickly in possession of the truth? 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* v. 65 The ideal is the subjective, the phenomenal the objective. 1874 HUXLEY *Math.* *Rebus* ii. (ed. 2) 10 The Phenomenal is the Real: there is no other real that we can distinguish from it. 1881 [see PHENOMENALISTIC]. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind* IX. 8 *Matter* (object) *A*. What the positivist demands acceptance of the phenomenal as the ultimate, the problem is felt to be unthinkable.

b. Of, relating to, or concerned with phenomena, esp. with the phenomena of any science.

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Inductive Sc.* 2nd ed. I. 322 Description or Phenomenal geology. *Ibid.* I. 323, We may have a Phenomenal science preparatory to each Mathematical one. 1868 A. J. BALFOUR in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 5/2 The belief in a future state is one of the most striking differences between phenomenal and supernatural religion.

c. as *sb. pl.* Things of the nature of phenomena. 1856 G. D. BOSWORTH *Creation* 1st ed. 189 (Cass.) In the studies of mammalia, the new earth will be identical with the old; in the matter of phenomenals, the new earth will be different from the old.

2. Of the nature of a remarkable phenomenon (PHENOMENON 3); very notable or remarkable, extraordinary, exceptional; 'prodigious'.

a 1830 ROSCOE *Lorenzo* (1846) 57 To afford a glimpse of the phenomenal fact that the brains of the Church was subject for a time the refuge of this three headed Cerberus. 1880 J. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Int. 6, 8, 10, 250 Others have been found, showing that the rule is not phenomenal to its consequence. 1880 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 29/2 The success of Miss Kate Greenaway's 'Birthday Book' was phenomenal.

Phenomenalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

a. That manner of thinking which considers things from the point of view of phenomena only. b. The metaphysical doctrine that phenomena are the only objects of knowledge, or the only realities; extensively.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 5 I shall call them by the name of 'phenomenalism' that notion of the various objects of knowledge which go to make up the universe which belongs to the point of view of physical science. 1884 *Examiner* 5 July 25/2 It seems...to have no clear superiority over the law of gravity, or any other generalization of phenomenalism. 1892 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. iv. 400 Kant's Phenomenalism...The doctrine that the objects of our knowledge are merely phenomenal.

So **Phenomenalist**, one who holds or advocates phenomenalism; hence **Phenomenalistic** *a.*

1898 DEWE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. X. v. § 1. 83 We must consider that both the materialist and *phænomenalist* are wrong. 1881 T. C. HUNKER *Orig. & Growth Ps.* iv. 264 Dr. H. Lewis[clothes from the modern phenomenalist stores in his result. 1885 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 92 A view more or less phenomenalistic is entered from the first to our manner of existence here.

Phenomenality, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being phenomenal; something that is phenomenal, a phenomenon.

1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & Theo. Mod. Physics* 101 Phenomenalities are the deliverances of sense. 1884 H. *Lotze's Metaph.* 380 With respect to the Phenomenality of Space, I have argued...that the appearance both of Space itself and of the changes which take place in it, is to be referred to real events which do not take place in Space.

Pheno·menalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render phenomenal; to conceive or represent as phenomenal. Hence **Pheno·menalization**, the action of phenomenalizing.

1870 J. C. SHAIR in *Contemp. Rev.* XIII. 499 This doctrine [of Hegel] that the Whole of Being is phenomenalizing of the process which we commonly call Thought or Thinking, and which ... we may call Phenomenalization. 1881 *Fraser's Magazine* 33 Phenomenalization can only be possible in the absence of noumenalization of the world itself and of the changes which take place in it, is to be referred to real events which do not take place in Space.

Phenomenally (*fīnǫ·mĭnălĭ*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a phenomenal manner or degree; a. In relation to phenomena. b. Extraordinarily, notably, surprisingly.

1846-9 DE QUINCEY *Leasing* Wks. 1890 XIII. 291 Fixed bodies...or individual things he (Homer) paints only phenomenally, or through their participation in those fixed actions. 1868 *Manch. Examr.* 19 Mar. 2/2 Describing the weather as phenomenally severe for the season.

Phenomenic: see PHENOMEN.

† **Phenome·nize**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also **phæn-**. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -IZE.] Of the nature of a phenomenon: = PHENOMENAL 1. So † **Phenome·nical** *a. Obs.*, relating to phenomena: = PHENOMENAL 1 b.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 297 The 'palpable' is not the 'real', but the 'actual',—the 'phænomenic', if you must needs have a big, vague Latin or Greek word for it. 1898 W. R. PARK *Impurity Stain Blood* 11, 302 The mind so deeply being caused rather to its phænomenal states...than to its own objective existence.

Phenomenism (*fīnǫ·mĭnĭz'm*). *Philos.* Also **phæn-**. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -ISM.] = PHENOMENALISM b. So **Pheno·menist**, a holder or advocate of phenomenism; hence **Phenomenis·tic** *a.*

1850 J. DOUGLAS *Errors, Relig.* 230 His philosophy was all phænomenism. 1852 Dr. FORBES *Nicolas Cr.* 167 Some have maintained a pure idealism, others a pure materialism, and a third party pure phænomenism. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 160 The system of an unknowable noumenon with which phænomenism...is contrasted. 1870 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos.* (1884) I. 1 English philosophers ...may be divided into two sharply contrasted classes, whom we may call objectivists and phenomenists respectively. 1893 W. WARD *W. G. Ward & Cath. Revival* 326 We would thus...subvert some phænomenistic opponent.

Pheno·menize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render phenomenal or apparent to the senses or mind; to treat as a phenomenon.

1880 J. YOUNG *Proc. Science* 23 The ego of consciousness is only the manifested, the phenomenized ego. *Ibid.* 103 Phenomena are phenomena of something actual behind them, which they phenomenize, and thereby reveal.

Phenomenology (*fīnǫmĭnǫ·lŏjĭ*). [f. PHENOMENON + -OLOGY.]

a. The science of phenomena as distinct from that of being (ontology). b. That division of any science which describes and classifies its phenomena.

1797 J. ROBISON in *Encycl. Brit.* 1st. ed. II. 620 *Philosophy* § 27 This part of philosophy may be called Phænomenology. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1858) 110 If we consider the mind merely with the view of observing and generalising the various phænomena it reveals...we have one...department of mental science; and this we call the phænomenology of the mind; or we might call it phænomenal psychology. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* 2nd ed. I. 284 Each Palæological Science, when complete, must possess three members: the Phænomenology, the Etiology, and the Theory. 1879 MORRIS *Gentle Reverses* I. 5 Between the real and the apparent, between ontology and phænomenology.

Hence **Pheno·menologi·cal** *a.*, of or pertaining to phenomenology.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 96 Phænomenological, as opposed to ontological. 1892 tr. *Ev La Lumayer's Nov. Jr. Relig.* I. 1 We pretend to treat the phænomenological facts.

Phenomenon (*fīnǫ·mĭnŏn*). Pl. **-a.** Forms: *Sing.* 7 phæn-, 7-9 phen-, 7- phenomenon; (*S. errors.* 8-9 -omena). *Pl.* **a.** 7- **-omena**. *S.* 7-9 **-omenons**; 7. *errors.* 7-8 **-omone** (-*a'a*). [a. L. (post-cl.) *phænomenon*, pl. *-a*, a. Gr. *φαινόμενον*, pl. *-ενα* (sc. τὸ or τὰ pr. pple. passive of *φαίνειν* to show, pass. to be seen, to appear) appearing, apparent (to the senses or mind), hence *τὰ φαινόμενα* things that appear, appearances, phenomena. Cf. F. *phénomène* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), It., Sp. *fenomeno*, Pg. *phenomeno*; Ger. *phänomen*.]

1. In scientific and general use: A thing that appears, or is perceived or observed; an individual fact, occurrence, or change as perceived by any of the senses, or by the mind: applied chiefly to a fact or occurrence, the cause or explanation of which is in question.

a 1639 WOTTON *Life* (*Bodl. MS. Rawlinson.* 19 *Reliq.* (1651) 100 Somewhat I must note in this strange Phænomenon. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lects.* 101 The most considerable phænomenons belonging to terrestrial bodies in the general series of gravitation. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 43 Observing so unusual and surprising phænomenon, viz. a star at Noonday, moving in a particular orbit. 1783 SIR JAMES *Inaug. Powers* 8/2 That every phænomenon must have a cause, was always taken for granted. 1806 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Philos.* III. 63 Any phænomenon, the beginning or end of which is seen at the same instant by observers under different meridians, affords the means of determining the difference of longitude. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Every one is familiar with the common phænomenon of a piece of metal being eaten away by rust.

b. (PHENOM.) 1878 TENNYSON *Hist. o Orpheus* IV. 79 The landlady being a stranger a phenomena as to be Unconscious. 1896 CHARVAT *Nature Stories* 189 A phenomena of pregnant importance.

†b. Plural.

a. 1609 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 1 It is not repugnant to any of the phænomena. 1665 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* x. v. Those more large Phænomena of Day and Night, Winter and Summer. 1677 E. S. COOPER *Rec. Pacific* 22 viz The shifting phænomena of moonshine.

b. 1705 *Useful Ir. Hush & Gard.* 23 The efficient Cause of the several Phænomena. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 101. 1/1 The two Phænomena, which you question. 1738 LEONARD *Lodd's Trip. Abyssinia* 2. 103 How many empty Hypotheses and idle Reasonings, the Phænomena of the Rains (Rain) have put Mankind to the expence of. 1869 [see 3 b. (PHENOM.)]. 1733 DERHAM Astro. Contains the Systems and Theories of the Planets, and other Phænomena of the Heavens. 1785 DAVIES *Eng. Rivers. Trad.* 17 In the Ascension of Water in Pumps, and in other Phænomena of that kind. 1791 *Guide to Magic* 29 Phænomena's which have appear'd nowhere but upon our Theatres. 1867 MRS. S. FIDDICIUS *Lect.* III. 13 All the phænomena of Nature.

† c. Phr. *To save* (*or solve*) *the phænomena* (tr. Gr. σῴζειν τὰ φαινόμενα): to reconcile the observed and admitted facts with some theory or doctrine with which they appear to disagree. *To solve a phænomenon*: to explain or account for an observed fact (*in relation of a phænomenon*). *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.*, *Imperialists* (1625) 345 Like Astronomers, which did frame Excentricks and Epicycles, and such Engines of Orbs, to save the Phænomena: though they knew, there were no such Things. 1643 BILSON *Discov.* 1, To save the phænomena of the Scripture answer to the Prophets. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epi.* II. ii. Concerns of weakest use to solve suppositall Phænomena's. 1660 STANLEY *Gassend. Astr.* iv. 1. § 2. To solve the Phænomena of nature. 1662 BOYLE *Philos. Works.* 214 The Phænomena of Conversion cannot be solved. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iv. (1709) 103 An original solution of this phænomenon. 1748 HUME *Enq.* § 7 Note. (1777) II. 134 The solution of their phænomenon is obvious.

2. In philosophical use: That of which the senses or the mind directly takes note; an immediate object of perception (as distinguished from substance, or a thing in itself). Opposed to NOUMENON.)

1788 REID *Active Powers* I. vi. 43-5. 1856 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 360 It is the uniform effect of culture in the human mind...to lead us to regard nature as phenomenon, not as substance. 1877 E. B. UNDER *Rom. Faith* iv. 184 Self, therefore, is not a phænomenon, nor yet a bundle of phænomena. 1892 HUXLEY in 19th Cent. May 738 The doctrine that the subject-matter of knowledge is limited to phænomena...in succession to 18 [have maintained (Hume, Berkeley, Locke). 1897 A. J. BALFOUR *Found. Belief* (ed. 2) 7 Its leading doctrines are that we may know 'phænomena' and the laws by which they are connected, but nothing more [etc.].

3. Something very notable or extraordinary; a highly exceptional or unaccountable fact or occurrence; *colloq.* a thing, person, or animal remarkable for some unusual quality; a prodigy.

1772 *Trouble Lett.* (ed. 1773) II. 150 From whatever origin your influence in this country arises, it is a phænomenon in the history of human virtue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 607 Here, such occurrences are considered as phænomena. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* (1837) II. 410 In short, the only conclusion to be drawn...is, that, the British Government is [sic] a fine phænomenon. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xviii. 'This, Sir', said Mr. Vincent Crummles, bringing the maiden forward, 'this is the infant phænomenon.—Miss Ninetta Crummles'. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 631 People do not usually feel the same affection for phænomena, however curious, that they do for perfectly commonplace human creatures. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* (1884) App. x. 311 note. The perversion of this word 'phænomena' into the sense of 'prodigy'. Even educated people may be found speaking of a remarkable occurrence as 'Quite a phænomenon'.

†4. That which appears or seems to a person to be the correct view; one's (own) notion, opinion, or theory. *Obs. rare.*

1677 GALE *Cry Gentiles* II. iv. 21 Self love possesseth in us all a fond conceit of and regard unto our own phænomena and principles. *Ibid.* 22 Diagnosing opinionists, which makes men to abandon Truth for the preservation of their own Phænomena.

† **Pheno·menous**, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare*—1. [f. PHEN. + -OUS.] = PHENOMENAL 2.

1734 FIELDING *T. Jones* (1736) II. viii. To account for many extraordinary of the phænomenous kind.

† **Phenomethol**. *Chem.* [f. PHENO- + METH(YL + -OL 1.] An obs. name of ANISOL.

1877 *Muspratt's Chem.* III. 440 If acetic acid is distilled with an excess of caustic baryta, it yields a compound termed acetone, or phoronomide.

Phenose (*fī·nōs*). *Chem.* [f. PHEN- + -OSE⁴.] A saccharine deliquescent compound formed by the action of hypochlorous acid on benzene, and having the general formula $C_nH_{2n}O_5$ of the carbohydrates.

1878 KINGZETT *Animal Chem.* 402 Phenose, as this body is termed, is not fermentible, but if its production be henceforth confirmed, it is of the greatest importance, since it directly connects the so-called carbohydrates with the benzene series and with the fatty acid series. 1892 MEYER & MEIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 636 Phenose $C_6H_{12}O_5$. Formed by the action of aqueous ClOH on benzene in the dark, also by the electrolysis of toluene mixed with alcohol and dilute H_2SO_4.

Phenosyrgma, variant of PHANOSYRGMA.

Phenyl (*fī·nil, fē·nil*). *Chem.* [f. PHEN- + -YL, lit. 'radical of benzene (*phene*)'.]

1. The monovalent organic radical C_6H_5 (also symbolized Ph), which exists in the free state as DIPHENYL, $H_5C_6{-}C_6H_5$, and enters as a radical into benzene (*phenyl hydride*), phenol (*phenyl hydroxyl*), aniline (*phenylamine*), and a very extensive series of organic compounds.

1850 DALTON *Atom. The.* VII. (ed. 3) 238 A compound radical called phenyle, a name given by Laurent to the supposed base of the volatile liquid, obtained by compressing oil gas, which was first examined by Faraday, and denominated by him bicarbide. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 381 Compounds... have been formed, which appear to contain oxide of phenyl in combination with acids. 1861 *R. Inst. Inv. Fitter-Mt. Mod.* 441 On certain applications of Carbolic Acid or Oxide of Phenyle. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Watts' Addns. Chem.* 720 Phenyl... names but one atom of hydrogen in benzene less.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phenyl acetate, carbonate, cyanide, ether, ketones, oxide, phosphate, sulphide*; *phenyl compounds, derivatives, etc.*; **phenyl-blue**, dimethyl-amido-phenylimide of quinone; **phenyl-brown**, a colouring matter, possessing explosive properties.

1861 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 123 This relationship of salicin and phenyl compounds. 1872 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* VI. 598 Phenyl carbonate... Phenyl phosphates (oils). 1873 *Mod. Vill.* 903 The explosive character of the phenyl-brown is due to its diazo-phenol. 1892 CLOWES *Watts' Chem. Progr.* VII. (ed. 4) 420 The substitution of acid (phenyl-)ester of salicylic acid.

b. Freely combined (hyphened or written connectedly) with other chemical terms, denominating compounds into which phenyl enters as a radical, often replacing hydrogen or other monovalent element or group; such are, e.g.

Phenyl-acetamide = ACETANILIDE. **Phenyl-acetic** a.: see quot. 1872. **Phenyl-acetylene**: see quot. 1872. **Phenyl glycol** $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CH_2OH$. **Phenyl-hydrazine**: see quot. 1902. **Phenyl-sulphuric** a., sulpho-carbolic: see quot. 1880.

1872 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 418 **Phenyl-acetamide** or Acetanilide. Produced by the action of sulfites upon acetic anhydride or chloride of acetyl. 1883 *Practitioner* XXX. 96 Phenyl-acetamide is said to be more useful, more agreeable, and more safe than any. 1872 *Watts' Dictionary Chem.* 196 II. 228 Alpha-kind or 'phenyl-acetic acid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO_2H$. 1883 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 73 Antiseptics, such as carbolic acid...strong solutions of phenyl-propionic acid and phenyl-acetic acid. 1872 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* VI. 599 **Phenyl-acetylene**, C_8H_6, with Ammoniacal-cuprous Chloride. 1883 *Practitioner* XXX. 96 Phenyl-acetylene and Derivatives. 1887 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 113 The property of 'phenyl-hydrazin to form with grape-sugar a characteristic crystalline compound called phenyl-glucosazon. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 304/2 E. Fischer [in] 1884 made the all-important discovery of phenylhydrazine, $C_6H_5{\cdot}NH{\cdot}NH_2$ or $Ph{\cdot}N{\cdot}H{\cdot}NH_2$. 1880 GARROD & ROBERTS *Mat. Med.* 170 Sulphocarbolic or 'phenylsulphuric acid is formed by the direct union of pure carbolic acid with sulphuric acid.

Hence **Phenylic-ide**, = ANILIDE. **Phenylamid-ide** = ANILIDE. **Phenylamine**, the systematic name of ANILINE (*monophenylamine*), $NH_2C_6H_5$, and of a large series of compounds of the mono type, 'organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of one or more atoms of phenyl for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen' (WATTS): e.g. *diphenylamine*, $NH(C_6H_5)_2$; *triphenylamine*, $N(C_6H_5)_3$; so *methoxyphenylamine*, $NH_2{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}N$, *benzenephenylamine*, $NH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$, *chloro-, iodo-, nitro-phenylamine*, etc. **Phenylate**, a salt of phenylic acid. **Phenylene**, the hydrocarbon C_6H_4; hence *phenylene-diamine*, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$; etc. †**Phenylin**, obs. synonym of *phenylamine* (aniline). **Phenylic** (*fīnī·lik*) *a.*, of or derived from phenyl; *phenylic acid*, alcohol, other names for Phenol or Carbolic acid: also formerly called **Phenylous** *acid*. **Phenylimide** (IMIDE): see quot. 1866. **Phenylous**, = CARBOLIC.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 423 'Phenylamid- with ferric salts. 1892 MEYER *Elem. Chem.* III. 229 Aniline, Kinoid, 'Phenylamide, Phenylin, Cryst-aline, or Benzidam. Sapill, NH_2:...The crystalline base may be prepared from several sources, and by a variety of reactions. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxvii. 338 Aniline has been called 'Phenylamide... but is rarely so prepared like an amine. 1880 THORPE in *Trans. Soc. Arts* 28 Apr. 492/2 The earliest colours obtained by artificial means were those produced by the action of pure aniline or phenylamine on rosaniline. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors...have thus prepared stannic methyltart-, 'phenyltart-, &c. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 480 'Phenylene, C_6H_4. A liquid having this composition and boiling at 51° was found by Church among the products of the distillation of phenylic chloride with sodium-amalgam. 1878 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 808/3 'Phenylene-diamine' obtained from cinchona-bases by the action of oxidizing agents. 1851 'Phenylia (see *phenylamine*). 1858 THORNTON *Ordnr.* 339 'Phenylic acid was discovered by Runge, in tar obtained by the distillation of coal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 324 Carbolic acid is obtained from phenic acid or phenylic alcohol, a product of coal-tar distillation. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 419 'Phenylimides or Acids, tertiary monacidic, which...may be regarded as anilines in which a atoms of Hydrogen are replaced by a diatomic radicle: e.g. $C_6H_5{\cdot}C_2H_2O_2{\cdot}N$, phenyl-succinimide. 1850 'Phenylous acid (see PHENOL). 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 601 'Phenylurene (see benzilamide).

Pheon (*fī·ŏn*). Also 5 **feon**. [Origin unknown. Identity has been suggested with OF. *fenon, fignon*, mod.F. *fanon*, a pinchfork, or (where the spelling fits, etc.) the regular Eng. repr. of which is FANE; but the *pheon* is never a fork, and the *fanon* is not essentially barbed.]

1. *Her.* 'A charge representing a broad barbed arrow, or head of a javelin' (Fairholt). Either identical with the figure called the broad arrow, or differing only in being engrailed on the inner edge.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hon.* B v, Feons be calde in armys brode arow hedys. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 103 A Pheon Azure, which signifieth the head of a Darte. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1611) 208 The pheon in the head of an instrument of the missile sort which we call a dart. 1814 BOOTHE *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 42 Unless the contrary be specified, the point of the Pheon is likewise to the base.

2. As the name of an actual weapon: see quots.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *2nd Tetrasph.* iv. 1393 Canst thou his Skin with barbed pheons pierce? 1688 FARMER *Customs in Eng.* (ed. 2) Glass., *Pheon*, a barbed javelin, carried by serjeants-at-arms at the king's pleasure: some say (as Richard I.'s type.)

Pheo, var. FEO *sb.*[1] companion, *sb.*[2] company.

Pherecratean (*fĕrĭkrātī·ăn*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Gr.* and *Lat. Pros.* [f. L. *Pherecratius*, a. Gr. φερεκράτειος (*T. Φερεκράτης* name of a Greek poet) + -AN.] Name of a logaædic metre or verse consisting of three feet, normally a spondee, dactyl, and spondee (or trochee), but admitting of some variations. Also called **Pherecratian** (-*krē·shĭăn*). **Pherecratic** (-*krĕ·tĭk*).

1788 LEMPRIERE *Classical Dict.* (1808) 511/1 He [Pherecrates] invented a sort of verse, which from him has been called *Pherecratian*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 208/1 *Pherecratic*...was another of a kind of verse called, from its own name, *Pherecratick*...This verse of Horace's...Quamvis *fluctus feroci* is a *Pherecratick* verse. 1861 HADLEY *Greek Gram.* § 901 Pherecratean verses are sometimes combined in systems: but much more frequent are Glyconic systems closing with a Pherecratean.

† **Pherevrer**, obs. form of FERETRAR.

1533 W. WATSON *Needle Pericrane* I. v. 19 Certaine Pherevrers, whose faculte it is to serue for the barbiches.

† **Phese**, obs. form of FEESE *v.*

1626 SALTER *Tr. & Ch.* iv. iii. 103 And a be proud with me, the pheese his pride.

Phesha, obs. form of FETHER.

Phesycion, Phetionesse, Pheuterer, obs. ff. PHYSICIAN, FITHONESS, FEWTERER.

Phew (*fiū*, *fyū*), *int.* (*v.*, *sb.*) Also 7 (*pheut*', *pfew*, 8 *pha*, 9 *phugh*: see also FIU, PHOO. [Representing the action of puffing or blowing away with the lips.] A vocal gesture expressing impatience, disgust, discomfort, or weariness.

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* v. iv, Pheut, I'll not cluvich. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iv. i, Phew, sir, do not speak upon that. 1707 VANBR. & CIB. *Provok. Lond.* v. i, Phu! a fig for his money. 1856 SOUTH *Poems* (1857) II. 171 As for your shoes,—phew! 1866 CHR. ELLIOT *F. Hall's Pharaoh!* Joseph manages the storm badly, then. 1892 H. WESTBURY PARRY *Jul. at Rome* (Phugh! and isn't it hot?

B. (*pewe-pēw!*) as *sb. int.*, to utter the exclamation 'phew!'; as *sb.* an utterance of this.

1858 FARRAR *Eric* ii. ii, Eric only 'phewed' again two or three times, and thought of Montagu. 1902 ANN. CAMPBELL *Mothers* 30 Some Rose heard sighs and pfews, and sudden reachings and diggings.

Phi-: see PHY-.

Phial (*fāi·ăl*), *sb.* Forms: α 4 *fiol*, 4–5 *fyole*, 5 *fyell*(*e*, *fialle*, 6 *fyrel*, 7 *fiole*. *β.* 4 *phyall*(*e*, 5 *phiall*, 7 *phiole*, *phyal*, 7– **phial**. See also VIAL. [ME. *v. F. fiole* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *phiole* (13th c. in Littré), in Cotgr. *fiole, phiole* = Pr. *fiola*, It. *fiala*, sd. late L. *fiola*, L. *phiola*, sd. Gr. φιάλη a broad flat vessel.]

A vessel for holding liquids, esp. drinks; formerly variously applied: now usually a small glass bottle, esp. for liquid medicine. † *Leyden phial* = Leyden jar: see LEYDEN. *Bologna phial*: see BOLOGNA.

a 1300 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1406 Fyoles fretted with flores & stele of golde. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* viii. 83 Siluester hath [1388 viole] a cruche, golden mortere cruchon. 1483 CATH. *Angl.* 139/2 A *Fiole, ampulla, fiala*. 1530 CALVIN *Purgator* 281 47 The fyole fulle of the holi Blophim. 1609 HOLLAND (*Pompl. Ammian.* 6 You...that drinke wine in phiales (viles bowles). 1658 DUGDALE *Grandeur, Phial*, a glass put with a wide mouth, wherewith a man might drink enough. 1662 ROYAL COLLS. *Hene Exp.* ii. (1680) 10 A Glass Phial filled with Mercury. 1747 PHILOLOGUS *Lett. Wits* 1841 V. 194 But the electrified phial as one; and then touch the wire. 1806 *Med. Jrnal.* XV. 431 Very little of it will be lost, provided the phial be properly shaken. 1820 SOMERVILLE *Acct. Arctic Reg.* I. 223 The phial was suddenly corked and lowered. 1848 JAMES *Arr. Diary* vi. 96 (1849) 180 We will describe what is usually called the Leyden phial. 1875 HALE *In Mid-Ocean* iii. 28 What is the chief in your phial?

b. *fig.* (See Rev. v. 8, xvi. 1.) Cf. VIAL.

1644 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ii. Disc. xi. 92 That my Prayers being presented by the Priest of the Saints may ascend...When thy glory dwells. 1796 TAYLOR *Rev.* IX. 78. 1. 21 The Priest of thy Progress is gone! On the devoted Head of this Romish *House of Lords* we, With the turning of the phials of wrath For certain years.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phial-book, -glass*; *phial-like adj.*

1806 KIDDE & SON *Universal* III. advt. In Eggs...of a long phial-like form. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* June 886 The homœopathist pulling out...his phial-book.

Hence **Phi·al** *v. trans.*, to store or keep in a phial, to bottle up; **Phi·alful**, as much as fills a phial.

a 1589 SPENSER *Love & Hon.* 264 Full on my Saviours head its phial'd wrath May Fate unleash. 1789 LOVE *In Phil. Trans.* LIX. 103 The liquor being shaken, and another phial full taken up soon after.

Phialine (*fāi·ălin, -ain*), *a. nonce.* [f. PHIAL *sb.* + -INE¹.] Resembling a phial or that of a phial.

1881 H. H. BANCROFT in *Pop. Science Jn.* Jan. 69 A fifty pergaboy border, surmounted by a most unique phialine top.

Phidiac (*fi·dĭak*), *a.* Also **Phidiaic**. [ad. L. *Phidiac-us*, Gr. Φειδιακός, f. Φειδίας, PHIDIAS] Of, pertaining to, or like the work of Phidias, the most famous sculptor of ancient Greece. So **Phidi·acan** *a.* (also **Phidian** (*fĭdi·ăn*)) *a.*

1869 ROBERT *Travels in Asia Min.* Lit. Aladdens and Rijin... Wide useless thoroughs on their Phidian tombs. 1873 — *Trans.* xxx. 101, Phidian forms cut out of marble. 1876 FERGUSON *Rev. & Sculpt.* vi. 251 Features that resemble the Phidian sculpture. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 171 Throughout all the works of Phidias are which have come down to us. 1885 F. B. VAN VORST *Scribner & Compare* I. He had endeavoured to breathe into this most refractory of all materials...Phidiacan form.

Phife, obs. form of FIFE.

Phil-, form of PHILO- used before a vowel or *h*.

-phil (*fil*), **-phile** (*fāil*), combining element repr. Gr. φίλος loving, dear. In Greek, found only in certain personal names, where it means 'dear, beloved', as *Διόφιλος* (*dear to Zeus*), *Θεόφιλος* (*dear to God*). In med. and mod.L. often used as a second element in form *-philus, -phila*, with sense 'lover, loving' (e.g. *Ianuophilus* (LINN.) lover of plants, amateur botanist, *Anomophila*, generic name). Hence in French words *-phile*, in Eng. *-phil* or later *-phil*, as *Anglophil(e), Francophil(e), Slavophil(e), Turcophil(e)*, for which forms with the prefix PHILO- are more correct etymologically; so *Conchophil(e)* (shell-loving), *gastrophil(e), zoophil(e)*, etc. Hence also **-PHILOUS**, q. v.

Philabeg, erroneous form of FILIBEG, a kilt.

Philadelphian (*fĭlădĕ·lfĭăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [In sense 1, f. Gr. φιλάδελφος brotherly love (f. φιλάδελφος loving one's brother or sister, f. PHILO- + ἀδελφός brother, ἀδελφή sister) + -AN; in sense 2 in part, and in 3, 4, f. Gr. Φιλαδέλφεια, *Philadelphia* (i. e. the city of Ptolemy Philadelphus).]

A. *adj.* 1. Brotherly-loving; loving the brethren.

1604 BROUGHTON *Exp. Colosse* i. 10 We must get that philadelphian love of ours into our hearts, but especially philadelphian, the love of the brethren. 1868 *Ind. Rev.* 15 June 7/1(1) His unfortunate brother must...suffer for the blameless philadelphian piety of his profane adversary.

2. Of or pertaining to the Philadelphians: see B. 2, and cf. REV. iii. 7–13.

1833 BICKERSTETH *Treat. St. Grog. Treat. Prof. Ark.* Thus Philadelphian there, no attack Christ hath opened a door, which none can shut. 1837 (1910) *State of Philadelphian Society. Ibid.* 3 Where are these Pillars of the Philadelphian Temple? 1874 MACLEOD *St. Nicholas's Mod. Mod.* (1892) II. 180/2 A notion that his [Jane Leadley's] Philadelphian society was the true kingdom of Christ. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, etc.* (1878) 418, The Philadelphian Society contributed largely to the spread of that mystical piety which is so conspicuous in the works of...William Law, and which affected in no small degree the early stages of Methodism.

3. Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Philadelphia, or to Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, or to any other place of the name.

4. Of or pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

B. *sb.* 1. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Philadelphia*, a woman name, and signifies brotherly or sisterly love. And lovers of Brothers or Sisters, are called Philadelphians.

2. (*cap.*) A religious society or party organized in England towards the end of the 17th c. under the name of the *Philadelphian Society*.

The name appears to have originated a reference to the name of the Gr. Philadelphia (brotherly love, with ref. to the church of Philadelphia, Dr. Revelations, iii. Rev. iii. 7–13).

1853 BICKERSTETH *Treat. St. Grog. Treat. Prof. Ark.* That...men should take them Crown, who are true Philadelphians. 1697 PENN. *Philadelphiana* 1 There has lately appeared in England...a Sect or certain number of People, who stile themselves an extraordinary Institution...They seem to call themselves from a Text long since marked up...the Family of Love, now newly christened Philadelphians, or Friends of Love, now newly christened Philadelphians, or the little Virgin Church of Philadelphia. 1790 H. H. Glos. the little Virgin Church of Philadelphia.

Const. Cross, Philadelphians, a new Sect of Enthusiasts, pretenders to Brotherly Love. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 237 ¶ 10. 1880 J. GRANGE *Fairer World* II. 194/2 A small body of Philadelphians existed for a short time also in Holland.

Hence **Philadelphianism**. (from sense 2).

1697 *Short Philadelph. Ess.* 3 If You please to read the Charter of Philadelphianess in the Epistle to that Church.

Philadelphite (filădĕ·lfəit). *Min.* [Named 1880, from Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, near which it is found; see -ITE¹ 2 b.] A kind of vermiculite akin to jefferisite.

1880 H. C. LEWIS in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.* 323. 1892 COCKERELL *Dict. Min., Philadelphite*, a brownish-red, micaceous mineral, closely related to jefferisite.

† **Philadelphy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλαδελφία: see above.] Brotherly love.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. 2. 132 That charity, which in respect to others is called philanthropy, in regard to Christians is named philadelphy or brotherly affections.

Philagrain, -green, -grin, etc. forms of FILIGRANE. **Philamort,** -mōrt, obs. ff. FILEMOT.

Philander (filæ·ndəɹ), *sb.* [ad. Gr. *φιλάνδρα* adj., loving or fond of men, (of a woman) loving her husband, f. φιλε- PHILO- + *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ-* a man, male, husband: hence used as a proper name in story, drama, dialogue; in later use esp. for a lover (perh. misunderstood as = a loving man).

Thus in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, Philander was the youth beloved and raised by the bestial Galaleo; and in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Laws of Candy*, one of the personages is 'Philander Prince of Cyprus, passionately in love with Erota'; but the name seems to have been more particularly matched with *Phyllis*, as in 1661. (Cf. PHILLIS.)

† 1. A lover; one given to making love. *Obs.*

a 1680 *Cloke of Badlam?* The faithful Lovers Dorendo or, The Death of Fair Phillis Who Killed her self for love of her Philander. *Ibid.*, Philander, oh Philander! still the bleeding Phillis cries, She wept and bled, And died for you Inhuman Philander, Give ear(d) to my cries and dyin.) 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. 4. Till couple you: you two together, you and your Philander. [1709 TATLER No. 15 ¶ 1 Ester's Philander, who is the most skilful of all Men in an Address to Women.] 1794 C. PRATT *Female Banker Clad* 99 Those philanders of former times were led Captivity Captive, too happy to be bound in her fetters. 1813 MOORE *Fast-bag* viii, Bring thy bow here, thou gay Philander!

2. A name given to certain marsupial animals (also FILANDER).

[From the name of *Philander de Bruyn*, who sent in 1711 to the garden of the Dutch governor of Batavia the opossum named after him in 20, being the first member of the family known to Europeans. (*Mottle Anatrod Eng.*)]

3. A small wallaby (*Macropus brunnii*) first described by Philander de Bruyn. b. A South American opossum (*Didelphys philander*). 4. An Australian bandicoot (*Perameles lagotis*).

1930 [see FILANDER 2]. 1839 CHARMAN *Cycl. Geog., Didelphis*, the name by which Linnæus calls the animal called *philander* by other writers. 1846 *Lond. Encyc. Zool.* Suppl. 47 913 *Didelphys philander*, .. Philander Opossum.

† **Philander,** *obs. f.* FILANDER, intestinal worm in hawks.

1598 BARRISTER *Mistem. Adias* D iv, You fume that both the philanders.

Phila·nder, *v.* Also 9 **filander.** [f. PHILANDER *sb.*; 2c., 'to act or do the Philander'.]

1. *intr.* To make love, especially in a trifling manner; to flirt; to dangle after a woman.

1737 [implied in PHILOMEDES]. 1788 *Disinterested Lover* I. 34 I must engage my sentiments, or I shall get more of the penny fools to philander with. *a* 1803 A. CUNNINGHAM *Anecdotes* 32, I passed the day...between disputing with my landlord, and walking about and philandering with the ladies. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* II. 2, The soldiery M.P. fled to the drawing-room to philander with Mrs. Grey. 1873 Mrs. RANDOLPH *W. Married* I. ii. 18 You surely don't expect me to go philandering about the woods playing Corydon to any country Phyllis. 1881 Miss BRADDON *Asphodel* I. viii [Tid] runs him of this inclination to philander.

† 2. *trans.* To pay court to, make love to. *Obs.*

1730 *Eliphas* II. 61, I could have Philandered the daughter, and complimented the father.

Hence **Phila·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1737 WM. *S. Gainsville to Mrs. Delaney's Life & Corr.* I. 350, I was extremely diverted with the philandering you gave me an account of...Spain is not a place to keep lovers a-foot. 1880 THEODORE *Four Georges* ii. 28/16 If Bubbles Howard escaped the coils of old's philandering. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 736/1 Stern piety and philandering recitatives.

Phila·nderer. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who philanders; a male flirt.

1697 HOD. SMITH *Nymphs Mem* I. v. 132 The imputation of being a daggler, a Philanderer. 1877 BESANT *Green Past.* ii. 16/16 Sir Miles still, a philanderer—a professor of the fine art of flirtation.

† **Phila·nthropal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *φιλάνθρωπ-ος* (see next) + -AL¹.] Beneficent or friendly to mankind.

1648 J. REVEROD *Il More, Ibid.* Introd. xv A Rhesaca is a Philanthropal creature to Some like a Lynaut. 1658 ROBERT CHAMP., *Philanthropal*, full of love to mankind.

Philanthrope (fi·lănθrōp). [ad. Gr. *φιλάνθρωπ-ος* (adj.) loving mankind (said of gods, men, animals), humane, benign or useful to man, f. φιλε- PHILO- + *ἄνθρωπος* man. Cf. F. *philanthrope* (in *Dict. Acad.* 1762; Oresme c 1400, has *philanthropie* sb.).] = PHILANTHROPIST.

a 1732 WATTS *Lives* (1806) II. 44 He had a goodness of nature...in so great a degree that he may be deservedly styled a philanthrope. 1800 SHERIDAN *Bellamira*, &c. 22 Calling on the Philanthrope to consecrate their hallelujahs. 1883 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 26 May 366/2 If only we gained the ears, not like philanthropes and benefactors.

† **Philanthropian,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. (post cl.) *philanthropia* + -AN.] Of the nature of philanthropy; philanthropic.

1623 DYMOCK *Keep. Cabinet* 1. 10 [see PHILANTHROPIE a. 1].

Philanthropic (filănθrŏ·pik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *philanthropique* (Miraleau, 1783 cf.), f. Gr. *φιλάνθρωπ-ος* (see PHILANTHROPE) + -IC (cf. Gr. *ἀνθρωπικός*, f. *ἄνθρωπος*).] Characterized by philanthropy; actuated by love of one's fellow-men; benevolent; humane.

1785 (title) First Report of the Philanthropic Society instituted in London, Sept. 1788, for the prevention of Crimes. 1790 *Mod. Theol.* I. 284 The philanthropic intention of a man so zealous in the cause of humanity. 1804 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) I. 302 The eloquent Burke...in his eulogium of the philanthropic Howard. 1871 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 728 The religious and philanthropic movement, which bears the name of Wesley.

B. *sb.* (*nonce-use.*) A philanthropic person or practice: = PHILANTHROPIST, PHILANTHROPY.

a 1849 HOOD *Irishfield Hardest to Get*, Great philanthropic! pray sign these papers! 1859 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 2/1 The Countess may be led astray in these philanthropics.

Philanthropical (filănθrŏ·pikăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] Relating to or concerned with philanthropy: = PHILANTHROPIC *a.*

1618 in TOOKE *Addit. Ref.* II. & hour of very charitable men met up a Philanthropical business. 1838 Mrs. BRAITHWAITE *Amer. Leigh* iv. 2018 Romney's school of philanthropical self-sacrifice.

Philanthropically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a philanthropic manner; benevolently, humanely.

1787 'G. GENTLEMAN' *Acad. Horsemen* (1829) 95 note, The author is most philanthropically amiable. 1804 GODWIN *Cleveland* IV. iii. 112 Philanthropically disposed.

Philanthropine (filæ·nθrŏpəin). [ad. Ger. *Philanthropin* (latinized *-inum, -inum*), n. Gr. *φιλανθρώπ-ος*, neuter of *φιλανθρώπ-ος* adj., rare parallel form of *φιλάνθρωπος* philanthropic (after *ἀνθρώπινος* human).] Anglicized form of the name given to the school founded in 1774 by John Bernhard Basedow or Basedau (1723–90) at Dessau, Germany, for the education of children by his 'natural system', in the principles of philanthropy, natural religion, and cosmopolitanism; also any similar institution.

1800 tr. *De Luc's Lett. conc. Educ. Infancy to Countess of Edm.* 26 Establishments ..afterwards multiplied in Germany under the title of *Philanthropines*; a specious name. 1803 MRS. TIMMINS in *Sunday Sch. J., Bell* (1844) II. 134 M. De Luc...gives this history of the origin of the Philanthropines, which have done so much mischief. 1805 M. PATTISON *Edn., F. A. Wolf* 136 These reformers...setting up an institution of their own—the Philanthropinum at Dessau. ..Education was no longer to bear the stamp of the country.

Hence **Philanthropinism** [ad. Ger. *philanthropinismus*], the educational system of the philanthropine. 1842 in BOASE *Dict. Eel.*, etc.

Philanthropinist (filănθrŏ·pinist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. prec. + -IST.] An advocate of the 'natural system' of education of Basedow; also, a pupil at a philanthropine. Also *attrib.*, or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to philanthropinism.

1840 BARNES *Disc. Ser.*, etc. 300/2 The influence of the labours of the Philanthropinist has undoubtedly entered largely into the modern system of education. 1884 M. PATTISON *Ess., F. A. Wolf* 136 There was...himself one of the Philanthropinists. 1888 *Quart. Rev. Reformers* vi. 232 It would soon be seen what was the value of Philanthropinist Latin. *Ibid.* 236 Philanthropinists, when they left school, were not in all respects the superiors of their Schoolmasters.

Philanthropism (filæ·nθrŏpĭzm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The profession or practice of philanthropy; a philanthropic theory or system.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 208 A dose of Tithe Controversy, Evangelicalism, Catholic Bank, Philanthropism, and the Revolution of Three Days! 1839 CARLYLE *Fraser*, etc. (1869) I. 300 The most enlightened philanthropism of England resorts to the formation of charitable societies, to district-visiting, distribution of tracts, and teaching in charity schools. 1850 GEO. P. TAUNTON *Anal. Alf.* II. xii. 69 'Philanthropism' then is up again, and all Reformers are Philanthropists, and all Philanthropists Reformers.

Philanthropist (filæ·nθrŏpist). [f. PHILANTHROPY + -IST.] One who practises philanthropy; one who from love of his fellow-men exerts himself for their well-being. Formerly, with the more general sense of 'friend or lover of man', and so applied to the Deity, and also to friendly animals.

1639–6 ROBERT BURTON *Philanthropist*, a lover of mankind. 1726 VOLTAIRE (*tit.*) The Philanthropist. 1728 YOUNG *Sat.* IV. 670 Thou great Philanthropist! Father of Angels! but the Friend of Man! 1784 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. 49 The Dolphin...was celebrated in the earliest times for his fondness of the human race, was honoured with the title of the Sacred Fish, and distinguished by those of Benevolent and Philanthropic. 1790 *Anti-Jacobin* 21 Dec. (1852) 12 Tom Paine the philanthropist. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 229 The case of Jenner, philosopher, and philanthropist. 1869 J. TAYLOR *Fanthaw* vii. 158 The man that should assume a Christian philanthropist. 1879 HELPS *Ser. Friends* ii. 42 A great philanthropist has astonished the world by giving it large cases of money during his lifetime.

Hence **Philanthropi·stic** *a. rare*, pertaining to or characteristic of a philanthropist; of the nature of philanthropism.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. v, More darkness with philanthropistic phosphorescence, empty nonsense lights.

Philanthropize (filæ·nθrŏpəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play or perform the part of the philanthropist: to practise philanthropy.

1806 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 404 Why do they not buy all the land in a single island, and monopolize and philanthropize at their own expense? 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 31 Away she went philanthropizing till nine in one place, playing three-card loo till twelve in another.

2. *trans.* To treat philanthropically; to make (persons) objects of philanthropy.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 363 A convention...met for the purpose of philanthropizing the blacks. 1834 W. CROSWELL *To You* iv. 238 Do you again swarm in the attack upon Sir Humphrey Mackworth's bill for philanthropizing the poor by deducting and robbing the rich. 1844 WARTON *Geo. of Jesus* 163 Till they get theirs (votes), we look jealously at those attempts to philanthropize women *malgré lui*.

3. To make philanthropic in character, cause to become a philanthropist.

1841 B. F. MARTIN *Europe, C. Lamb to Basil Montagu*, the philanthropized convict.

† **Phila·nthropos.** *Herb. Obs.* [a. Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος* clinanus (from its sticking to men).] An old name of Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*); by some applied to Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 398 Eru wort sind phylacteriæ nemnde, hat so eac gehwelc manfremmende, forðæm hie synd swiðe hnesce to þam men geclyfien. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxxxv. 373 Agrimonie...Named...of some *Philanthropos*, of the cleauing qualitie of the seeds, hanging to mens garments. 1607 HIERON *Whs.* II. 273 It is ready to catch hold of filthie things as they passe by, and to stick vnto them (*Marg.*) Whereupon they cal it *Philanthropos*, i. e louer of men.

Philanthropy (filæ·nθrŏpi). Also 7 in L. form **philanthropia.** [ad. late L. *philanthropia* (in earlier Eng. use), a, Gr. *φιλανθρωπία* love to mankind, f. *φιλάνθρωπος*: see PHILANTHROPE. So F. *philanthropie* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Love to mankind; practical benevolence towards men in general; the disposition or active effort to promote the happiness and well-being of one's fellow-men.

c. (1060–72 BEDE *Hist., Gesithcos* (*Schr.*) 198 The affecting of the Wisdo of Man; which is that the Greekens call Philanthropia.) 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 761, I should here begin with the commendation of their...Philanthropie. 1636 *Virg. Hon's Cab.* 133 That silent pearl, that Cipria in his time so highly delighted in...to attain the unity of a true philanthropia (for that was his own very word) toward all. *b.* 1693 CONGREVE, *Philanthropie*, Humanicie. *c* 1850 *Jer. Taylor Serm., Matt.* v. 20 Wks 1850 III. 252 That godlike excellency, a philanthropy and love to all mankind. 1693 DRYDEN *Charms, Prophles to Homer Pref.* I. D v, The Philanthropie (which we have not a proper word in English to express in every where translated in one Author. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Philanthropy*, is a generous Love for Mankind in General, or an Inclination to promote Publick Good. 1710 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. I, In Shaftesbury, in general and filial affection, and indeed in general philanthropy, there is a great and exquisite delight. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* v. 26 While I felt aversion for the few whom I knew, I glowed with philanthropy for the crowd which I knew not. 1849 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* (1850) 19 He first taught the lesson of universal Philanthropy.

† *b. Obs.* The love of God to men. *Obs.*

[Cf. *Titus* iii. 4 ἡ χρηστότης καὶ ἡ φιλανθρωπία...τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν θεοῦ, also The kindnesse and loue of God our Sauiour toward men.]

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* 1, His Philanthropie and good will to Man, which our Sauiour Christ especially manifested. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xvi. 10 He is all full of his sweet Philanthropie; found of them that sought him not. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheon Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 112 The blessed Three...In co-immense Philanthropy conspire.

c. *pl.* Philanthropic actions, movements, or agencies.

1883 R. R. BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 668/1 To be...the head of a great hospital and many philanthropies, demands ...devotion. 1890 *Spectator* 24 May, Indeed with its connection with all manner of philanthropies.

Philarchaist, etc. : see PHILO-.

Philarcus, obs. error. form of PHILARCHUS.

† **Phila·rgyry.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-gury.** [ad. Gr. *φιλαργυρία*, n. of quality from *φιλάργυρ-ος* fond of money, f. φιλε- PHILO- + *ἄργυρος* silver, money.] Love of money; avarice, covetousness.

1590–6 LODGE *Forbonius & Prisc.* (1818) 139 The Popes behaviour more and more with this incurable disease of Philargyria. 1630 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* written by Thos Philargyry or love of money which is called Covetousness. 1636 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 101 In matter of philargyrie, or love of money.

Hence † **Phila·rgyriast,** a lover of money, a covetous person; † **Phila·rgyrous** (-gurəs) *a.*, money-loving, covetous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pater* II. 18 If he did heed my sly knowledge, as a philargyriast his coin, we might sell to gain. 1654 H. L. ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 138 They were (though Philargyrists, and ever oblivious of Kirby loans, 1663 STRADLING *Disbanded Deal.*, The prugging arrangers of an indebted shylockargyrist.

Philarion, var. form of PHILACTER.

Philately (fĭlæ·tĕli). [ad. F. *philatélie*, f. Gr. φιλ(ος-, Philo- + ἀτέλεια free from tax or charge, *ἀτέλεια* exemption from payment (*ἀ* *ἀτέλεια* without payment, free, *franco*). Proposed by M. Herpin, a postage-stamp collector, in *La Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* (15 Nov. 1864).

(When a letter was 'carriage-free' or carriage-prepaid by the sender, it was formerly in various countries stamped with, or marked the fact in new indicated by the letter bearing an impressed postage stamp, or its substitute an adhesive label (commonly called a postage-stamp), for the amount: the Greek device, being a possible equivalent of *franc* or *franco*, has for the purpose of word-making been employed to express the *franchevile*, *franco-bollo*, Portuguese, Dutch-stamp, or 'postage-stamp', and so to supply the second element in *philately*.)

The pursuit of collecting, arranging, and studying the stamped envelopes or covers, adhesive labels or 'postage-stamps', postcards, and other devices employed in different countries and at different times, in effecting the prepayment of letters or packets sent by post; stamp-collecting.

1865 *Stamp-Coll. Mag.* 1 Dec. 182/1 His [M. Herpin] proposes the word *philatélie*, which we anglicise into 'philately'. Twelve months have glided on, and the French terms *philatélie* and *philatélie*, as well as their English equivalents 'philately', 'philatelist', and 'philatelic', have become household words in the postage-stamp collecting world. *Ibid. Advert.*, The works of the Philatelic Society of France. 1865 *Philatelist* I. 31 A point to the non-initiated in philately. 1880 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 422/2 It is possible a question whether the science should properly be called philately or timbrology.

Hence **Philatelic** (fĭlătĕ·lĭk) *a.*, relating to or engaged in philately; so **Philatelical** *a.*; hence **Philately·lically** *adv.*; **Philatellism**, philately; **Philatellist**, a person devoted to philately, a stamp-collector (whence **Philatelli·stic** *a.*); **Philatelomaniac**, one with whom stamp-collecting has become a mania.

1880 Philatelic, Philatellist [see above]. 1880 (title) The Philatelist: An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Stamp Collectors. 1870 *Routledge's Ann. Boy's Ann.* Suppl. Apr. 27/1 A manuscript Philatelic Magazine. 1871 E. L. Pemberton in *Stamp-Coll. Mag.* IX. 190 The Exhi...incident to American philatelism. 1872 — *Philat.* The Philatelical Journal. 1882 *Lit. Rec.* 15 Apr. 412/2 Many a parent ... will now hasten to provide his lizzard with the records of philatellism. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trad.* 26 July, It is valued at about $1000 by philatelomaniacs. 1890 *Times* 20 May 5 On May 19, 1890, an exhibition was opened of postage stamps collected by the London Philatelic Society. 1890 *Standard* 21 Apr. 3/8 The philatelic exhibition. 1891 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Oct. 3/1 Of the exhibition itself...we shall not attempt to speak...philatelically.

Philaterie, -ory, obs. ff. Phylactery.

†**Philau·ty**. Obs. Also in Gr. form **philautia**. [ad. Gr. φιλαυτία, n. of state f. φίλαυτος loving oneself, f. φιλ(ος-, Philo- + αὐτός oneself.] Self-love; undue regard for oneself or one's own interests; self-conceit; selfishness.

a 1525 Tyndale *Obed. Chr. Man* Prol., Wks. (1572) 103 They will say yet more discreetly, that no man can understand the Scriptures without Philauty, that is to say Philosophy. A man wants but his will unto it Aforesaid, for he can understand the Scripture, say they. 1582 N. Lichefield *Let. to Cecil* 28 Feb. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 401 Philautye which maketh us fancy our owne wise conceipttes. 1593-97 Hooker *Eccles. Polity* II. 128 There are no philautie or self-love, which regardeth its own so preposterously. *a* 1599 Greene *Jas. IV*, IV. ii, Such as make themselues to Philautia, to vse the Academic. 1631 Dekker *New Dict.* F iv And will have philautie to be nature's first-born. 1721 Bailey 2 v. Gone, This Proverb intimates that no blood Pillany runs through the whole Race.

Philazer, obs. form of Filazer.

Philberd, -bert, -bird, obs. forms of Filbert.

-phile : see -phil.

†**Philed**, obs. form of Filed.

1598 *T. Bancroft Corp. Cautives, Lenor sighteth. Lady* unchaste, Your Phœnix fine philed, did force mine agone.

Philemot, obs. f. Filemot = Feuillemorte.

Philery, Philet, obs. ff. Philatera, Fillet.

Philharmonic (fĭlhaamo·nĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *philharmonique* (1739), after It. *filarmonico*, f. Gr. φιλ(ος-, Philo- + ἁρμονία Harmony.]

A. adj. Loving harmony; fond of or devoted to music.

Philharmonic Society, name of various musical societies, esp. that founded in London in 1813 for the promotion of instrumental music; hence *Philharmonic concert*, one given by the Philharmonic Society.

1813 *Philharmonic Soc.* L. 1 Several Members of the Musical Profession have associated themselves, under the title of The Philharmonic Society ... to procure the performance, in the most perfect manner possible, of the best and most approved Instrumental Music. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 190 The most philharmonic ear is at times deeply offended by a single air. 1882 *Times* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 700/1 The successful completion of the 70th year of the Philharmonic Society. *Ibid.* 701/1 The forty-ninth series of the Philharmonic Concerts.

B. sb. **a.** A lover of harmony; a person devoted to music. *b. collog.* Short for *Philharmonic Society*, *Philharmonic concert*: see above.

1760 tr. *Sandoz's Spect. Coup.* III. 86 The place in which the society or academy of the philharmonic assemble. 1844 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 239 A Philharmonic of blackbirds and thrushes. 1882 *Times* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 701/1 Mr. Brendale Barsett—an old member of the 'Philharmonic'. 1882 *Ibid.* At the close of the season of 1880 Professor Bennett resigned the conductorship, and his place at the Philharmonic was filled by Mr. W. G. Cusins.

Philhellene (fĭlhĕlī·n), *a.* and *sb.* Also -en. [ad. Gr. φιλέλλην adj., loving the Greeks, f. φιλ(ος-, Philo- + Ἕλλην Hellen, Greek: so mod.F. *philhellène*.] **a.** *adj.* = Philhellenic. **b.** *sb.* = Philhellenist. (In quot. 1827, A lover of Greek language or literature.)

a 1805 Mrs. Grant *Highlander* xx And, poor, dear ghost, how little he knew The jobs and the tricks of the Philhellene crew! 1827 J. Symmons in Barker *Parerga* (1828) I. 242 As a Philhellen, I was received, entertained, and introduced into the house. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/2 If nobody were in talk about Greece, there would be no philhellenes. 1880 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 172/2 He is enthusiastically Philhellene as to the present inhabitants of the country.

Philhellenic (fĭlhĕlĕ·nĭk, -ī·nĭk), *a.* [f. as prec. + Hellenic.] Loving, friendly to, or supporting the cause of, Greece or the Greeks (esp. in relation to national independence). So **Philhellenism** (fĭlhe·lĭnĭz'm), the principle of supporting the Greeks; **Philhellenist** (fĭlhe·lĭnĭst), a friend or supporter of Greece (also *attrib.*).

1830 Macaulay *Diss.*, **Philhellenic.* 1824 Greek Greece n. Nov. IX. 96 So supplementary aid to [Klaarthen] pledge himself for the good faith and philhellenic dispositions of the troops. 1826 D. Ferrar in *Trimmer's Life & Lett.* (1845) I. 161, I had again a return of 'philhellenism'. 1869 Tenny *Maud*, *Twelve* II. 304 The inquiries was ... directed to ascertaining at the core of all Philhellenism. 1871 *Boston Advert.* 18 Aug. Wks. (1896) 1911/2 The reply of the 'Philhellenic I have not translated. 1892 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 58 But if by chance an Attic voice be wist, They grow softhearted straight. *philhellene*.

Philhippic, -hymnia : see Philo-.

Philhorse, obs. f. *El-horse* : see Tile *sb.*[2]

Philiament, philimot, var. Filemot. **Philibeg**, var. Filibeg. **Philibert**, obs. f. Filbert. **Philigrain, -grin**, obs. ff. Filigrane.

Philip (fĭ·lĭp). Also 3 phelipp, 5 phylyp, 7 phillip. [A personal name, in F. *Philippe*, L. *Philippus*, a. Gr. Φίλιππος, lit. lover of horses.]

1. A man's name: well known as that of the king of Macedon, father of Alexander, referred to in the expression 'to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober': see *quot.*, and cf. Valer. Max. VI. ix. 3[1] 1599 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1874) I. 56, I am no surquedry, agede I will recognise From Grekish Alexander till he be sober againe. 1608 Warn Gascoigne's *Diall Pr.* 10 wrth. (1576) 433 After he had great indignation ... against a person, which offended him, she answered straight: I appeale to King Philip while it were drunk: yt when, how it wakes, he returne to give sentence.] 1888 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* I, Not even appealing from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

b. Philip, the Evangelist: see Acts viii. 26–40.

1600 Heaton *Wks.* I. 190 God increase the number of such Philips, and make us all such as the eunuch was in this particular.

†**2.** Name of certain old French, Spanish, and Burgundian coins, of gold and silver, issued by kings or dukes of this name. *Obs.*

1482 *Cely Papers* (1900) 126 I can have no phillypus ... for 40*s.* 1627 Middleton *Trick to C.* viii A Rhenish Gold Guilder ... the other Philips Dollar, type of the more value. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 224 Rhenish Philippuses or Ducatoons. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* 1720/2 The damage as yet is estimated at four millions of philippus.

3. A name formerly given to a sparrow: also Pete (perh. in imitation of its chirp). *Obs. exc. dial.*: also *dial.* applied to the hedge-sparrow (Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds*).

a 1529 Skelton *Ph. Sparrow* 28 Nothynge is accepted To call Philyp sparow, Whom Gyb nor our bull shyppe, 1597 Nashe *Terror* 1. 231 Gone Good house grand Philip. *Barn.* Philip, sparrow, Lenox. 1612 *Passerit's Night-Cap* (1877) 101 Let chirping Philip listen to catch a fly. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* July 58 The hedge-sparrow is still in many parts known as 'Philip', the Philip of the Elizabethan dramatists, and of Carrington.

†**4.** *Philip and Chopwey.* **a.** An expression for two (or more) men of the common people taken at random (cf. 'Tom, Dick, and Harry'). Also *Philip, Hob, and Chopwey, Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* v. *Pompeius* 280 It was not his custome to bryng vnto him ... pratlie and chatting men than a good orator, nor to bryng hable soudyours of marshood approued, and well tryed. *a* 1585 Bishop *Pilkington Expos. Amos* Wks. 20, 47 To prayse for Philippe and Chopwy, no thyng a great matter, for the credyt of your great grand Sir and of your olde Bellyman Harry. 1623 Tymme *Powt. Ep. Dedic.* (1638) 8 Unknown I hope as meanest, both Philip, Hob, and Chopwy.

†**b.** Name for a kind of worsted or woollen stuff of common quality (erroneously *Phillipine, Chopy*): see Chopwy, *Obs.*

a 1614 Fletcher, etc. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* v. i, Thirteen groats ... Twill get a Lusk scarce in Philip and Chopwy. With three small Bagle Laces, for a Chamber-mold. 1635 tr. *Tomorrow's Dispatch. Obs.* (Barrett) 198, 10 yeardes of Philip and chopwy...for a cotte for Mrs. Marie Hayard. 1640 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Peter Browning ... Philipp and Chopwy weaver. 1650 *Bond of St. Bride's Westminster* (MS.), Mr. and bad of Philipp and Chopw. 1688 Hunt *Eng. Rogue* II. xii. (1671) 210 The master up the canon of cheb stuffs...there's your Parragon, Bumagon, Philipine, Chopy, Grogram, Mockado.

Philip, obs. f. Fillip. Philipenda, Philipendula, obs. forms of Vulfoil, Filipendula.

Philippic (fĭlĭ·pĭk), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L. *Philippica*, n. Gr. φιλιππικός, f. Φίλιππος Philip (of Macedon). So mod.F. *philippique*.]

1. Name for the orations of Demosthenes against Philip king of Macedon in defence of Athenian liberty; hence applied to Cicero's orations against Antony, and *gen.* to any discourse of the nature of a bitter attack, invective, or denunciation.

1592 G. Harvey *Foure Lett.* iii. Wks. *Grosart* I. 210 What lesson Rhapsody is not furnished with Confutations and Philippiques against Him? 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Esayes*, Wks., Invective orations made by Demosthenes ... against Philip king of Macedony, ... hauengiuen all inuectiues vnto be called Philippiks, as those were of M. Tullius Cicero against Antonius. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal's Sat.* x. (1697) 256, I rather wou'd be Macrin...Than that Philippique pratler finally Divine, Which is mouth'd the Second, should be mine. 1708 Jovenson *Wond.* (1850) IV. 203 Mr. Harper and Mr. Pinkney pronounced three philippics against France. 1813 Wellington in *Gurw. Disp.* (1838) X. 241 Thus follows the usual Philippic against England. 1824 Bowdler *Lost Arc.* II. i. 29 addr. Lord North, toward asleep during one of Burke's philippics on him.

†**2.** Used to render Gr. φιλίππειον, 'a gold coin coined by Philip of Macedon, worth £1 3*s.* 9*d.* of our money' (Liddell & Scott). *Obs.*

1827 Jos. Taylor *Letter. for Years*, viii. 99 Many pictures was sold for two talents, when himself was made a slave at the price of two Philippicks. 1775 Harris in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 180 Some have supposed the Roman Aureus to have been heavier than the Greek Philippic.

B. *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to any person called Philip (in quot. 1640, Sir Philip Sidney); **b.** of Philippi; **c.** of the nature of a philippic or invective.

a 1614 D. Dyke *Myst. Iniquity* (ed. 2) 356 Though the Philippick Preachers preached it every end vnseasonably, yet ... what was that to Paul? 1893 H. *Rogers's Life & Death* (1671) 18 She survived the Philippick Eulogie many foure yeares. 1890 Macfar *Eikon.* I. (1792) 19 What I tell them for a truth, that this philippic prayer is no part of the Kings goods. 1707 Tucker (title) A Philippick Oration to incite the English against the French.

Hence **Phili·ppicize** (-saiz) *v. intr.*, to utter a philippic or invective; also *trans.*, to bring or put into some condition by doing this.

1709 Sacheverell *Let. to C. C. Scotland* in *Dec. to Life* (1710) II. 53 However, I send you philippicizing and it is too late to every about. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 173 We have Philippicized ourselves into a precipitation.

†**Phili·ppical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or belonging to Philip (in quot. Devoted to Philip II of Spain).

1620 O. E. *Regic. Libel* v. viii. 150 All hate of that King to her Majesty, which this philippical parable so much pretended, was altogether unfounded.

Philippina (fĭlĭpī·nă), **philopœna.** Also **philippina, philopena, philippine, filipeen, philopœna.** [Understood to repr. Ger. *vielliebchen*, dim. of *vielliebe* much loved, very dear (cf. *liebchen* darling), altered into *Philippchen*, whence F. *Philippine*, Du. *Filippine*, Da. *filipine*, Sw. *filipin*, Eng. *filipeen, philippena*, etc.] A custom or game reputed to be of German origin: see 1908, 1848. Also applied to the double nut or kernel, and to the present claimed or given, as mentioned.

'The greeting in Germany is Guten Morgen, Vielliebchen' (a. F., *Bon jour, Philippine!*' See Fliegl, *Modern Gaulois*, Lond.

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Philipeen* or *Philippina*. There is a custom common in the Northern States at dinner or evening parties when almonds or other nuts are eaten, to reserve each an *double* or cornels two kernels, which are called filipeens. If found by a lady, she gives one of the kernels to a gentleman, when both eat their respective kernels. When the parties again meet, each refers to be the first to exclaim, 'Filipeen!' for by so doing he or she is entitled to a present from the other. 1854 Mayne Hamilton *Home* 61, 'Miss Ida', said Charles Dale, across the table, 'Will you eat a philopœna with me?' [a 1860 Bartlett, heard in England with the form *Philippoche*.] 1865 Webster, *Philippine*, the name as *Philipeen*. 1879 G. F. Pentecost *Yal. of the Soul* x. Bibles which somebody gave you for a philopœna present. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 4/7 In those days Valentines were as expensive as philopœnas.

Philippist (fĭ·lĭpĭst). *Ch. Hist.* [f. Philip = Gr. Φίλιππος or + -ist.] A follower of Philip Melanchthon; one of the party of moderate Lutherans or Adiaphorists. Also *attrib.*

1707–47 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Philippists*, a sect or party among the Lutherans; the followers of Philip Melanchthon. 1764 Mosheim tr. *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* (1841) II. 901 Matthew Flacius, the virulent enemy of Melanchthon, and all the Philippists. 1873 M'Crie *Sketch. Reform. Conf. Rome, Lit.* V. 6/2 In 1575 the Philippist party was overthrown in Electoral Saxony, and its heads imprisoned.

So **Philippism**, the doctrine or practice of Melanchthon or the Philippists; **Philippi·stic** *a.*, like or pertaining to the Philippists.

1880–3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1740/1 Hamelmann ... distributed much to suppress all Philippistic tendencies (at Wittenberg). *Ibid.* III. 1870 The electors did so, not from any preference for Philippism, but [etc.].

†**Phili·ppizate**, *v. Obs. rare*[1]. [f. Gr. φιλιππίζειν (see prec.) + -ate[3].] *intr.* prec.

1610 *North's Plutarch* 1174 Demosthenes had a share in the money, that the Progenies [Perseus did Philippizate to wit, favoured Philips affaires.

Philippize (fi·lipəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. φιλιππίζειν (Demosthenes), f. Φίλιππος Philip: see -IZE.] *trans.* To favour, or take the side of, Philip of Macedon (cf. PHILIPPIC); also *gen.* to speak or write as one to corruptly 'suspend' or influence: see quots.

1698 Sir T. Browne *Funeral Adv.* v. 4. 40 What lighting there was thereby, the Orators plainly confessed, who . . could say that Pythia Philippized. 1699 J. Serres *Chr. Relig. Abstract* 1. 98 Impenitents call Apollo's Priestess *Philippize*: as . . if he had said, Philip had corrupted the Oracle, and put words into the Prophetesses mouth. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 13 Cantabers . . are here up as a sort of cattle; because, with the best intentions in the world, he naturally philippizes . . in exact unison with their designs. 1851 Tr. *Quintus Whiggius & Lit. Wks.* 1895 V. 124 If the oracle at Stamford philippized, the oracle of Goettingen philpaticized in turn. 1879 Hughes *Soc., Advance* 98 The oracles will Philippize, as long as Philip is the master.

¶ Error, used for: To utter a philippic; also *trans.* to utter a philippic against.

1804 D. Wilkinson *Lett.* 17 Sept., Priv. Corr. 1817 I. 179 A philippize against that sanctimonious man. 1837 *Parl. Mag.* IV. 267 What a comfort are all young Inverness have been lately philippizing against us. 1840 Jane *Margaret* II. (Cent. Ed.) He argued with us, philippized us, demonstrated us.

Hence **Philippizing** *ppl. a.*; also **Philippizer**, one who philippizes, a partisan of Philip.

1816 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 356 *An Aeschines*, or a Wolfius, or the other Philippizers. 1823 Cowper Cowper & Newton. II. 211 The philippizing party in that city (Olynthus). 1846 *Ibid.* work. XII. 484 He acted with *Aeschines* and the Philippizers.

Philippy: see PHILO-.

†**Philiser**, obs. form of PHILISTER.

1447 *Kalig. of Parch.* V. 1281/2 To be sowld the of Rouncis, by the Philiser of the Hirst.

†**Philist'nam**, *a. Obs.* Also Phyr-. [f. L. *Philist(h)aeus* (see next) + -AN.] = PHILISTINE *a.*

1603 Chronicle, *Philistines enchaunt*, is to poyze your goores, and cut the throtes. 1687 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1060 So soon . . Haversham learnes, from the Hacketing Of Philistan Dutchs, and wak'd Sleeve of his strength.

†**Philisteo**. *Obs.* Also 5 Phil-, **Filistei**, 6 **Philystæo**. [ad. L. *Philistæ-us* (Vulg.), Gr. Φιλιστα̃ιος: see PHILISTINE.] = PHILISTINE *sb.* 1.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xvii. 3 And Filistei [1388 Filistin, Vulg. *Philistæi*] stoden vpon the hil. *Ibid.* xx. That beetyd man, Goliath by name, Philisteo [Vulg. *Philistæus*; 1388 a Filistei of Gath]. — 2 *Chron.* x. 2 Philistis [1388 Filistiel] fenchis bisiegen vnethen Yrael. 1548 Hall *Hen. VI* 16 Who . . what Israhell shulde make battayle against the philystæos.

Philister (fi·listə(r)). [The German word for Philistine, f. L. *Philistæus*, -æ or Heb. *p'lishti*.] A name applied by the students at German universities to the townsmen, or to all persons not students; an outsider; hence, an unenlightened uncultured person; = PHILISTINE *sb.* 2, 3, 4.

Said to have originated at Jena in 1693, as a nickname from the text '*Philistæi adsunt Samsoni*' (The Philistines be upon thee, Samson)' preached by Pastor Goze at the funeral of one of the students, who had been killed by the townsmen in a quarrel between 'town and gown'. (See *Quarterly Rev.*, Apr. 1894, 458 note).

1826 Carlyle *Lett.* 7 Mar. in *Froude Hist.* I. xxiii. 405 He went to Mü (for Reichle hates Philister). 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 698 Need is there that competition should be had in the pure influenced philister! 1839 Hughes *Tristram in C. Sch.* ii. 108, xi. 156 If there were a weight man amongst us, or what the Germans call a Philister.

Philistia (fili·stiə). In 6 **Philisthea**. [mod. L. *Philistia* = late L. *Philistæa* (-thæa) in Jerome = Gr. Φιλιστία, -αία; alt. repr. Heb. פְּלֶשֶׁת *P'leshet*: see PHILISTINE.]

1. The country occupied by the Philistines, in the south-west of Palestine. Also, the people or nation of the Philistines.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lx. (lxi.) 8 Philistea shal be glad of me. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxxvii. 4 Behold Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia.

2. The class or community of 'Philistines', i.e. unenlightened or commonplace people; or the locality they inhabit. Cf. PHILISTINE *sb.* 4.

1839 Kenealy *Type V. Age* 2, Yet have Philistia and Pogwashon neither right nor reason to consider him a despicable or merely ludicrous person. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 3/2 The homage paid by virtue to vice, or, rather, by Philistia to Bohemia. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 June 472/2 The requirements of a novel as understood by literary Philistia.

Philistian (fili·stiən), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3–4 Philistien, 4–6n, [a. OF. *Philistien*, ad. med. L. *Philistiān-us*, f. PHILISTIA: see -AN.]

†**A.** *sb.* = PHILISTINE 1, 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9291 Vnder philistiens him was pi bone bolden, bot ouercomen. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3746 Angry I be to hane no wife, Yif ich philistiens leuer were. 1423 MS. c 1483 Barking *Breuiat* in. 251 Quhen saull slayne [was] Of the philistiens DCC. *E.* [1456 Edinburgh] myrthe. 1581 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xvii. 4 A luttard man, wente out fro the tentis of Philistiens [1388 Filistiis, Vulg. *Philistinorum*]. c 1650 Rood. Hall. VII. 250 To outdraw Pagan, Turk, nor Jew, nor any proud Philistian [*sic* Christian].

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Philistia or the Philistines.

1671 Milton *Samson* 1321 Nor who restrains me to the Temple of Dagon, Not dragging? the Philistian Lords command. 1832 Kemble *In Lotte Abroad* (1854) 198 By proud Philistian hosts beset.

Philistine (fi·listin, -tin, fili·stin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 (**Philistien, Palistien, -estine**), 4–6 **Philistyne**, 5 **Pelystyne**, 7 **Philistin**, 6– **Philistine**. *β.* 6–7 **Philistin** (*pl.* -ins, -ines), 7 -thim, -time. See also PHILISTIAN, PHILISTIM, [a. F. *Philistin*, ad. late L. *Philistīnus*, usually in *pl. Philistīni* (-thæi, -thim, *Palæstīni*, all in Vulg.), ad. late Gr. Φιλιστῖνοι, Παλαιστῖνοι (both in Josephus); found besides L. *Philistiim* = Gr. Φυλιστιείμ (LXX in Hexateuch), ad. Heb. פְּלִשְׁתִּים *P'lishtim* (or *-tim*). Cognate with פְּלֶשֶׁת *P'leshet*, PHILISTIA, Palestine, Assyrian *Palastu*, *Pilistu*. (The word has been very doubtfully explained as = 'wanderers, immigrants'; but was more probably a native name of the people, appearing in Egyptian as *Pulusata* or *Purusata*.)

The Gr., Eng., Germ. in -ein, -ein, directly represent the Heb. *pl.*; with *Philistines of Academe, chevaliers*, etc. (formal allusions to Josephus, e.g. late Gr. Φιλιστῖνοι Ἀθηναίων, Φιλιστῖνοι Ἑλλήνων), L. *Philistini, -thæi*, -*æi*, *Palæi*, MLG. Pelistēne; late L. *Philistinēi*, OF., ME. *Philistien*, Eng. PHILISTINE. (The pronunciation fīlĭstēn occurs chiefly in U. S.)

A. *sb.* **1.** One of an alien warlike people, of uncertain origin, who occupied the southern sea-coast of Palestine, and in early times constantly harassed the Israelites. Also *fig.*

(c 1290 Philistei.) 1375–1489 Pelystynes: see PHILISTIAN.] 1382 Wyclif *Amos* ix. 7 Whether Y made not Yrael for to stye fro of...Egipte, and Palestyn of Capadoce [1388 Filistiiis]. Vulg. *Palæstinos*; also the Philistines from Caphtor]. — *Zech.* ix. 6 Y shal distroye the pride of Philistynes [1388 Filistiis, Vulg. Philisthæorum]. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xvii. 10 Am not I a Philistyner? 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxi. 32 Who is this vncircumcised Philistine? 1824 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 91, I feel a little like 'The Philistines are upon thee, Samson'.

b. 1382 Bible (Genev.) 1 *Sam.* v. 2 Then the Philistins toke the Arke of God. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exodus.* xxxii. 1 He...routed out the Philistheims. 1620 Br. Hall *Hon. Marr.* (1632) vi. 330 Like a Philistim, he hath pulled out the eyes of this Samson. 1632 R. Ashley tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 117 The Philistimes pitch their tents in Shunem. 1642 Cotgrave *Lord's Supper* 1, (1656) 4 Converting the Philistims when they had put out Sampson's eyes.

2. *fig.* Applied (humorously or otherwise) to persons regarded as 'the enemy', into whose hands one may fall, e.g. bailiffs, literary critics, etc.; formerly, also, to the debauched or drunken.

1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* D (1631) Lucke have Maggy help us Heb, appeared me Hodge, alias our surest-eye-me-God Philistean, alias our sweet. 1607 Dekker *Hond. & P.* (1. 2 Times are mended well Since last among the Philistines you fell. 1688 Bunyan *Pr. Dev.*, *Philistine*, the devil or drunkard; people, *dire Dobuchites*. c 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew*, *Philistines*, Sodomite Bullies and their Crew; also Drunkards. 1728 Young *Pal. Conscient.* 24 They can, you went to Court last Night very drunk: Nay, I'm told for certain, you had been among the Philistines. 1732 Fielding *Amelia* v. vi. If he had fallen into the hands of the Philistines (which is the name given by the faithful to bailiffs). 1772 Shebbeare *Letters* v. 1, Alcon sat, there in that blood Envy Philistine, By Lucian, O'Trigger. 1777 *St. Jersey Archives Rec.* 6. 1. 322 Or. Monday last we had a bout with the Philistines, killing three highwaymen, four Highlanders, and one Lieut. Colonel. 1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* I. 268 (Title-page) Pinched and locked, in order to afford sport for the Philistines.

3. = PHILISTER, applied by German students to one not a student at a university.

1824 *J. Richmond Tour Germ.* (1826) I. iii. 108 The citizens be-barbarians Philistines. 1826 Sinclair *Lat. Poems* (1831) 9, Ea. A little inn with a tea-garden, whither students and Philistines [i.e. townsmen who are not studying] resort on Sundays. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 737 The people used to walk about between them, the fiery youths on the southern old Palatines. 1869 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit., Marie Antoinette* 137 Efforts have been made to obtain in English some term equivalent to *Philister* or *épicier*. Mr. Carlyle has... 'respectability' with its thousand edges'; ... well, the arrogance of every one of those edges is, Mr. Carlyle means, a Philistine.]

4. HUMOR: A person deficient in liberal culture and enlightenment, whose interests are chiefly bounded by material and commonplace things.

But often applied contemptuously by transference of any particular art or department of learning to one who has no knowledge or appreciation of it; sometimes a mere term of dislike for those whom the speaker considers 'unregenerate'.

1827 Carlyle *Misc. Asso.* (1840) I. 68 (The purchasers of Ellenborough received the nickname of *Philistines* (Philistines) which the few scattered remnants of them still bear. 1831 Kenealy *Jrnl.* 8 Germans regard that species of existence, the circumspect of a mere English Philistine as quite in gentlemanly. 1832 [see PHILISTINISM]. 1839 A. H. Rowsby *Adds. Germ. Life* 21 Students of Philosophy [Schelling] were banned from the importunity of the Philistine [Schelling's]. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 737 The people used to walk about between them, the fiery youths on the southern old Palatines. [1869 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit., Marie Antoinette* 137 Efforts have been made to obtain in English some term equivalent to *Philister* or *épicier*. Mr. Carlyle has... 'respectability' with its thousand edges'; ... well, the arrogance of every one of those edges is, Mr. Carlyle means, a Philistine.]

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B. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the people of Philistia.

1840 Longf. *Waterfly* 6 The Israelite ...at last led forth to be A leader to Philistian revelry.

b. transf.

1906 Nation *Worship* 6 The Israelite ...at last led forth to be A leader to Philistian revelry.

2. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, the modern 'Philistine'; uncultured; commonplace; prosaic. (Of persons and things.)

1831 Carlyle *Corn. Poetry* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 241 To a German we might have compressed all this long description into a single word. Mr. Taylor is simply what they call a *Philister*: every line of him is *Philistine*. 1846 T. Sheridan *Manual* 27 The philistine division of the eye into circles. 1859 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 216 Byron ... had in him a germ of the true Philistine breed. 1861 R. Taylor *Faust* (1892) I. Notes 239 Critics consider that he overvalues the Philistine element in German life,—the hopelessly material, prosaic and commonplace.

C. *Comb.*

1827 Coleridge *Fire, Famine*, etc. Apol. Pref., Afterword this philistine-constituent event to London, and there perished of the plague. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 4/1 What purpose . . . some of these verses would be but a Philistine-like question.

Hence **Philistinely** *adv.*, like or after the manner of a social Philistine. Also **Philistinian** (-i·niən) *a.* = B. 1; **Philistinic** (-i·nik) *a.* = B. 2; **Philistinish** (fi·listinif), -ish] *a.* = B. 2.

1881 *Society* 1 June 9/2 A dress of black cashmere, philistinely light. 1882 [see PHILISTINISM]. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 3/1 Some *Feuerkinder* x. 196 (Sell.) The "Philistinia midst of him of Gath. 1887–8 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1809 The name of the Philistine barbor, Hapiru, is entirely Egyptian Philistinian. 1889 Blade *In Side Shrine* I. 274 The audience ...applauding "Philistinic gobbets over their raw chops. 1889 *Gd Words* Aug. 493/1 There are some among us, comrades, who crave at all (common-sense as philistinic). 1891 *Standard* 30 Aug. 3/3 Unhappily, we live in "Philistinish times. 1893 *Lit. Rev.* Oct. 492 His work sometimes lacks distinction ... but is never Philistinish.

Philistinism (fi·listiniz'm, fili·stiniz'm). [f. PHILISTINE + -ISM.] The opinions, aims, and habits of social Philistines (see pos. A. 4); the condition of being a social Philistine.

1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v, One 'Philistine', who even now, in the general weariness, was dominantly guiding-forth Philistinism (*Philisterthum*) thither. 1840 S. A. Vanderkemp *Mystic* (1841) II. 248 The Romanticism were, she swore first ...of that low-minded, grossly sensuous which Germany calls *Philisterism*. 1863 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit., Heine* (1865) 131 Philistinism! we have set the expression to English. Perhaps we have not the word because we have no speck of the thing. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Nov. 780/2 British Philistinism extremely overbearing. 1892 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 438 'Philistinism', after all, stands for two great habits, density and order.

So **Philistinize** (fi·list-, fili·stiniz) *v. trans.*, to render Philistine; to imbue with the tastes, habits, and opinions of those termed Philistines.

1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* xvii. (1891) 204 Children ... are scarcely Philistinized by the time they begin, morning like into a slow-stepping Liberal. 1892 Zangwill *Bachelors' Club* 184 She has not been philistinized by a refined education.

Philizer, obs. form of PHLEGER.

Phillaber, obs. f. PHILLY-HOOD. **Phillaree, phillerup**: see PHILLYREA. **Phillet**, obs. f. FILLET. **Phillibeg**, var. FILIBEG. **Phillibord**, obs. f. FILIBOT.

†**Phillida**, variant of FILLADY *Obs.*

1620 J. Mason *Newfoundland* 4 The fowles are ...Ruffes, Herle, Sheare with, gold breasted, Phillidas.

Phillipgree, Phillip, obs. ff. FILIBEG, FILLIP.

Phillipina: see PHILIP 4 b.

Phillipsite (fi·lipsəit). *Min.* [Named 1823 after the English mineralogist, J. W. Phillips: see -ITE 1.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and potassium, found in cruciform twin crystals of a white colour.

1837 *T. Thomson's Ann. Philos.* Jan. 51 Mr. J. W. Phillips proposed the name of *phillipsite* in honor of Mr. J. W. Phillips. 1892 *Daily Mail* (Feb. 3) 3/6 Phillipsite occurs in large coralloidal crystals.

Phillis (fi·lis), *sb.* Also 9 **Phyllis**. [a. L. *Phyllis*, a girl's name in Virgil, Horace, etc., a Gr. Φυλλίς female name, lit. foliage of a tree, f. φύλλον leaf. The English spelling appears to be influenced by association with words in *phil-*, *phyll-*.] A generic proper name in pastoral poetry for a country rustic maiden, or for a sweetheart (cf. PHILLARIS); also applied (after Milton) to a pretty or 'neat-handed' table-maid or waitress.

1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 86 Shards, and other Country Huswifery. Watch the neat-handed Phillis dressing the Mantles Lawn. 1680 Whyte *Rapsody* I. 124 Phillis is my only joy; Faithless as the Winds or Seas. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 118 At the Bar the good Man always plays a charming Phillis or two. 1708–79 Thomson *Lit. Man* (1802) II. 274 Having perpetually filled their head with ideas of Corydons and Phillises. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 2nd S. *Black Almanacke* 71 As his Parsons cause it, certain well-heeled Psyches Were at once set to work on their legs, arms, and backs. 1898 Thackeray *Virg. Pref.* xxiii. If you have any Phillis to console.

Hence † **Phi·llize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to address in pastoral verses.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. 248 He pass'd his easie Hours, learned of Prayer, in Meditation, and Phillizing the Fair.

Phillomedia, Philly, errors, see PHYLLOMEDIA, PHYLLY.

Phillygenin (fil-ĭ-jĕ·nĭn). *Chem.* [f. PHILLYREA with ending of *sub*genin.] A molecular crystallizable substance ($C_{21}H_{24}O_5$), polymeric with saligenin, obtained from phillyrin by boiling with hydrochloric acid, or by lactic fermentation.

1880 (see PHILLYRIN).

† **Phillyrea** (fĭlĭrē·ă, fĭlaĭrē·ă). *Bot.* Also *f phillyraea*, *phyl(l)area*, *phyleria*, 7–8 *phyllerea*, *philarea*, 8 *phyl(l)yrea*, *-rea*, *phillarea*, *phyllirea*, *-ia*, *philyrea*, *-rea*; also *ft.* in anglicized forms: 7–8 **philery**, **phillerey**, (8 **fillerey**). [Mod. L. *phyllyrea* (Tournefort); Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 1751, erroneously *for phillyrea*, a. Gr. φιλυρία (Theophr.), app. a deriv. of φιλύρα linden tree. There are many erroneous spellings in *phyll-* and *phyl-*. Also F. *phillyrée* (1572 in Godef.); cf. Cotgr. '*phillyrin*, mocke-privet; a shrub'; thence the *ft*-forms.]

A genus of ornamental evergreen shrubs (N.O. Oleaceæ), natives of the Mediterranean region and the East, with opposite leaves and inconspicuous greenish-white flowers in axillary clusters; also called *jasmine-bay* or *mock privet*. *P. latifolia* is considered to be the φιλυρίη of Dioscorides and Theophrastus.

Cape Phillyrea, a name for the S. African shrub *Cassine capensis* (N.O. Celastraceæ). (Treas. Bot. 1866.)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiv. All the *Phillyreas* are yet more hardy. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *Phillyrea*, see French. 1690 T. GIBBS in *Archæol.* XII. 286 In his garden he has four large round phillareas, smooth clipped. 1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 300 Lentiscus's and Phyllareas's in as great abundance, as Hazel or Thorn with us. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE tr. *Evelyn's Gardening* 6 In Lent The walls with Phyllyrea fresh and fine. *c* 1720 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 72 Cut low and Bilowy and Laurell. 1760 HANWAY *Jonas's Journ.* (1794) I. x. 101 Against the stone walls are planted Phillerays. 1785 HARTOG *Economy Bot.* 308 (1792) 207 This shrub (Alaternus) is frequently confounded with Phillyrea, from which it may be known at all times by the position of the leaves. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Phillyrea*, evergreen shrubs and trees considered from the shores of the Mediterranean.

attrib. 1665 LADY MARY WORTLEY in C. F. Smith *Life* (1926) 205 Upon the phyllerea hedge that grew before the great parlour door. 1887–4 WRIGHT *Life Jas.–Vict.* (O.M.S.) III. 18 Frost .. killed laurel, bays, *phillery* hedges. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 102 Gargle often with Phillyrea leaves boiled with a little Allum. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) III. xvii. 100 The rushing of a little dog ..through the phillerea hedge.

Phillyrin (fĭ·lĭrĭn). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN¹.] A white crystallizable bitter substance ($C_{29}H_{36}O_{15}$) obtained from the bark of *Phillyrea latifolia*.

1858 *Pharm. Cent. Blatt* XXIX. 133/1 *Phillyrine* is a non-azotised compound, crystallizing in silver needles and of a bitter taste. 1880 MILNER *Rdme. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 368 *Phillyrin* .. when submitted to lactic fermentation yields *phillygenin* and sugar, *phillygenin* containing the elements of 3 atoms of saligenin.

† **Philo·a**, obs. error. form of FILÆ.

1572 J. JOSSE *Battles of Bath* v. 18 A shinne, pellicle or philloa. 1598 *Boorde Pocket Perrifor* (1735) 28 A Philoa grows over the Eye.

Philo- (fĭ·lŏ), before a vowel (or *h*) usually **phil-** (fĭl), repr. Gr. φιλο-, φιλ-, combining form from root of φιλ-εῖν to love, φίλ-ος dear, friend (cf. μισ-, misc-, from μῑσ-εῖν to hate, μῖσ-ος hate, hatred). The number of compounds so formed in Greek was very great; usually they were adjs., having derived nns. and other words, and capable themselves also of being used as nns.; e. g. φιλ-σοφος loving wisdom, a lover of wisdom, whence φιλοσοφία, φιλοσοφικός, φιλοσοφεῖν to philosophize, etc.; φιλόπτερος fond of birds, φιλοθήρας fondness for birds, etc. Among these were some formed on national names, as φιλέλλην loving the Hellenes or Greeks, φιλάδελφος loving the Lacedæmonians. Many of the Greek compounds have come down (frequently through Latin, and usually with formative suffixes) into English; and, on the model of these, *philo-* (*phil-*) has been employed to form new compounds, the second element of which is properly Greek, but often Latin, and even, esp. in nouns-words, English or in Eng. use. *Philo-* has thus become a living element, esp. with national names, as *philo-German*, *philo-Russian*, *philo-Turk*, and the like.

Examples are: *philarchaic*, *-archaist* [cf. Gr. φιλαρχαϊκός], *-hymnic* [Gr. φιλῠμνος] (loving hymns), *-orchidist*; *philo-botanic*, *-botanist*, *-catharsic*, *-cathedr*, *-dramatic*, *-dramatist*, *-felon*, *-garlic*, *-mathematical*, *-musical*, *-mystic*, *-mythology* (love of fables), *-mythy* [Gr. φιλομυθία love of talk], *-papist*, *-parliament* (φιλοπαρλαμενταῖος), *-pig*, *-poet*, *-politician*, *-radical*, *-statistic*, *-theorist* [cf. Gr. φιλοθεωρία], etc. Among those formed on national names are *phil-African*, *-Arabian*, *-Arabic*, *-Athenian* [cf. Gr. φιλαθήναιος], *-French*, *-Gallic* (-ĭcism), *-German* (-ĭcism), *-Greek*, *-Hindoo*, *-Jew*, *-Laconian* [Gr. φιλολάκων], *-Peloponnesian*, *-Pict*, *-Polish*, *-Scot*, *-Teuton* (-ĭcism), *-Turk* (-ĭsh, -ĭcism), *-Yankee* (-ĭsh), *-Zionist*, etc. Among humorous nonce-words are *philo-destructiveness*, *-financiere*, *-fundamentigenes*, *-legislativeness*, in ridicule of the phrenological *philoprogenitiveness*. Also **Philarchaist** (-ā·rkĭ-ĭst) [see ARCHAIST, and cf. Gr. φιλάρχαιος], a lover of what is ancient, an antiquary. **Philhi·ppic** *a.* [Gr. ἵππος horse: cf. Gr. φίλιππος], fond of or interested in horses; so **Philhi·ppist** [after *philanthropy*: cf. Gr. φιλιππία], love for or kindness to a horse or horses. **Philobo·tish** *a.*, characterized by love of or kindness to the beetles or lower animals; so **Philobo·tist**, a lover of beetles. **Philocaulist** (fĭlŏ·kŏlĭst) [Gr. φιλόκαλος, f. κᾰλός beautiful], a lover of beauty; so **Philo·cnly**, love of beauty. **Philo·comal** *a.* [cf. Gr. φιλόκομος, f. κόμη hair], characterized by love of or attention to the hair. **Philo·cubist** [Gr. φιλοκύβιστος fond of dice (Aristophanes)], a lover of dice-play. **Philocynic** (-sĭ·nĭk) [Gr. κύων, κυν- dog: see CYNIC; after *philanthropic*] *a.*, loving dogs, fond of dogs; *rh.* a lover of dogs; so **Philocy·nical** *a.*; **Philo·cynism**, **Philo·cyny**, love of dogs. **Philodemic** (-dĕ·mĭk) *a.* [Gr. φιλόδημος, f. δῆμος the people], loving the people. **Philode·ndrist** [cf. Gr. φιλοδένδρεος tree-loving, f. δένδρον tree], a lover of trees. **Philoepiorcian** (-epĭ,ō·rshĭăn) *a.* [Gr. ἐπίορκος false oath], loving false oaths. **Philofelist** (fĭlō·fĭlĭst) [L. *felis*, -is cat], a lover of cats. **Philo·gallet** [Gr. γαλέη, γαλῆ polecat, taken as = cat], = PHILO-PHIGIST. **Philogastric** *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ belly], loving the stomach, indulging the appetite. **Philogeanitive** (-djĕ·nĭtĭv) *a.* [see GENITIVE], inclined to procreation, or to sexual indulgence; hence **Philoge·nitiveness**. **Philokle·ptic** *a.* [Gr. κλέπτης robber], fond of thieves or robbers. **Philome·lanist** [Gr. μέλανιστής black] a negrophile. **Philomuse** (fĭ·lōmūz) *a.* [Gr. φιλόμουσος], loving the Muses. **Philonoist** (fĭlŏ·nōĭst) [Gr. νοῦς, νοεῖ mind, understanding], a lover of knowledge. † **Philopin·tary** [cf. Gr. φιλοπάντης], a lover of wealth; so † **Philopinto·nic** *a.* (error. for **philopintic*), loving wealth. **Philopo·gon** [Gr. πώγων beard], a lover of beards. **Philopole·mic** *a.* [cf. Gr. φιλοπολέμιος, f. πόλεμος war], fond of war or strife; so **Philopole·mical** *a.* **Philopo·rnist** [cf. Gr. φιλόπορνος, f. πόρνη harlot], a lover of harlots. **Philorchida·ceous** *a.*, fond of orchids. **Philornithic** (-ôrni·thĭk) *a.* [cf. Gr. φίλορνις, f. ὄρνις, ὀρνῑθ- bird], fond of birds. **Philothaumaturgic** (-thôməturjĭk) *a.* [see THAUMATURGIC], loving works of wonder. **Philotheism** (fĭlŏ·thēĭzm) [cf. Gr. φιλόθεος, f. θεός God], love of God; so **Philothe·ist**, a lover of God; hence **Philothei·stic** *a.* † **Philoxygnaous** (-ksĭ·gnăŭs) *a.*, having an affinity for oxygen (*obs.*). **Philozoic** (-zŏ·ĭk) *a.* [Gr. ζῷον animal, after *philanthropic*], loving or showing kindness to animals; so **Philozo·ist** (error. **-zoonist**), a lover of animals.

1850 *Covenant Mist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) VII. 204 The "Philadelphian Literators' League is an association .. to work for the amelioration of the African slave trade. 1730 *Gradual I.* 21 The 'Philadelphian third that .. theirs (Desires) may be made very instrumental to illustrating the present Hebrew text. 1892 *Universal Penny Wks.* (1894) 611 New Palestine, as the Kirkwoodwick "Philochristians would have it (Scotland) called. 1800 *Examiner* No. 622, 471 Ready to put a more energetical face on his elderly Odes and "philhellenizings. 1884 *Tennessee Geophol. Surv. Bulletin* (1888) 14 The "Philadelphic club at Harrow. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Dec. 703/1 Every sport known to the *philhellenic* Briton. 1888 *World* 19 Feb. 11 The state-carriage horses ..excited much admiration in a very "philhippic population. 1882 *Longmore's Life Ord. Hymenoptera Chrysidum*, Pedestrian Hymen. Intended as Companion to "Philhymen Friends. 1739 E. DE SOLA *Plain Foundly Sing.* II. 146 The old Waldenses in 1400 "philldpt, took his horse out of the road. 1890 GREEN *Green in Int.* (1891) V. 343 The sum of feeling in London had been found to be decidedly "philo-Athenian. 1898 ISRAELS *St. Cuthb.* (1882) *Prol.* To volunteer as gate-opener to other fields of "Philobiblic Literature. 1894 BOSWELL *Mem.* 9 Corr. Wks. 1843 X. 240, I am glad to hear your master has turned "Philo-Bonaparte so fast. 1868 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 137 Those days of "philo-Israelish enlightenment. *Ibid.* XVIII. 121 The "Philobrutes may carry their humanity too far. 1880 J. BEVERE *Mirror Souls* (1892) 313 The poor ..creature was a "philocalist: he had a singular love of flowers and of beautiful women. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 77/2 His "philocaly is .. destitute of vigour. 1800 Mrs. SMITH *Wks.* (1807) II. 275 If ..the squibbatory, the druggist, and the physician, all called upon him to abandon his "philocambaric pecunialism. 1893 STEVENSON *Lond. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 108 The "philocentric obliquity of Macaulay and Tom Moore. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Jan. 2/2 To consider the present state of the "philocentral art. 1800 F. MILLARD *Antelope* II. 172 You Anglesea fanciers—how much "philocynic I—liberal. 1803 *Monthly Mag.* XV. 370/2 Some [of] the "philocynic sect. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 650/2 The philanthropic and the philozoic zeal of Lord Harrowby and Lord Mount-Temple. *c* 1893 M. J. HARDMAN *Rec.* (1895) 81, I admired my ingenious friend's "philo-equinal enmity with Mr. William Sykes. 1884 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 'uncle Mary Baker's "philoformic home into a paradise for a particular bull-dog. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 498 The "philogyny developed itself at the earliest possible period. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 24 This ..does not much manifest in the town for a "philohodrian to take unmixed pleasure in. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 101 The organ of "philo-destructiveness would have been found strongly developed. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 42 James Smith may indeed be well called a "philo-domestic poet. 1877 CUNNINGHAM *Eng. Life*, 298/1 (1880) 274 The enlightened and patriotic sovereign of "philodonnaism. 1898 G. S. FORBES *Inquiry* 279 They must have borrowed their "philogliscrous maxim from some lurking remnant of the Pomeranians, who flourished in Spain in the time of Augustus. *a* 1641 BISHOP *Doctor, Dragon.* (1648) 66/2 The Laureate, Dr. Lindsay, who is known to be a "philolaic, and confers honour upon his Cats according to their services. *Ibid.* 66/1 He made himself acquainted with all the philolaics of the family. 1837 — tr. *Q. Ext.* XLIV. 227 A monument of Sarmey's philomagnesian "philolaian philanthropy. 1787 *Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 745 Never having heard of a "philo-locative lamp, we fear it can be nothing better than inquisitive. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 102 An imposition on the pages of "philo-lurcherism .. not very easily to be effected. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/6, I believe he is not so much "philo-French as Francophobe. 1880 BOUTELL *Lect. Archæol.* III. 290 Von Gumpenau, who are a "philopaline and therefore unfortunate born of the nature that has ever been attacked by the most profound rationalists. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Nov., Mr. Carlile's fierce philo-Germanism is in dangerous proximity to the blind "philo-Gallicism against which he sets up his voice. 1847 De Quincey *Spanish Nun* iv. 9/2 Those "philo-garlic men Kate took for superiors. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 18 Dec. 7/1 The "philogamic propensities of boys. 1826 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 423 If he be given to money, (a fond of individuality, Dr. "philogeniture, or whatever his proper term be. 1867 *Boston Pearson.* 208, I say, methinks that "Philo-germanism" Rights must spur him into more forgiveness. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 480 No sentimental "philo-Hindoo. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 June 3 What will the Indian Government say to such a "philologic proceeding on the part? 1892 *Gentl. Mag.* CCLXXII. 71, 72 The active "philo-Lawrence party. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 733 Sawing through your organ of "philoinhabitiveness. 1870 BEVILLE in *Johnson's C. C. Dictation* (1881) III. 98 Four Robins, or any other of the "philomelanicholy, would have given you satisfaction in the price. 1700 *Modern Mock-Heads* 61 The Philo-Methodistick Reader. 1731 SYDENTAM *Sanctified Cheat* 51 Those "philomethodistical physicians, accountants, and dealers in the animal economy. 1833 *The Quarterly Rev. Review* Wks. 1876 X. 320 note, The original for "Philomonk's subtle .. adapted literature for its ostensible object. 1812 ROBERT *Dick, Miss Ann* 35 "Philomonical. 1792 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* I. A time here Englishmen and "philomystic. 1800 T. *Short Notes*, "Philonegrine, or "Philonegrist, wherein Outlandish Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, are taught to Speake True English. 1804 CHARNOCK *Lect. to R. Short* (1805) 246 Philologists, "Philonists, Philosophers, have learnt after knowledge and science. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 345 The "philo-Peloponnesian party. 1808 SOUTHEY *Epistle to A. Cunningham* 156 Who to all forms Of path, label, enamel, enamel, bull's or bull's .. Prefers myself a genuine "Philopig. *a* 1808 M. COLLINS *Pict.* 78, (1874) II. 72 He [Bear to] ..calls his "philoprogenitiveness in his wife's rank and offer, in the splendour of his house. 1720 DEFOE *Lett. Fam. Instr.* i. Dev., Wks. 1841 II. 300/2 A multitude of passionate, tenacious, jarring, pointed, prolegers, and "philo-pests. 1879 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* I. (1880) I. 105 Whatever shocking to me may be demanded by the philhellenists and "philopoets of modern Europe. 1700 V. ANCHOR *Panacea* III. 142 She [Minerva] is called ..'Philogamia, an uniformly ruling over the opposing nursery which the world contains. 1893 *Sat. Review* 8 Jul. (1899) II. 120/2 The increasing arrogance of the Americans, and our own "philogenerosity. 1893 SWINBURNE *Lond. Prose & Poetry* (1902) 110 In the nearly-smothered modern "philogenesis the homely word barely survived of the old poet ..very nearly rough and brutal. 1892 A. D. INNES in *Encounter* 1892, 215 They called Him a drunkard, a glutton and a "philogelaian. 1884 *World* 30 Apr. 6 A "philoherbivorous poet. 1888 *Mir* July 289 The longer game-bags and more hard-caps testify at least to the "philoperipatetics of the nation in one direction or another. 1888 J. H. OSBORNE & ELLIS WORDEN, *Cav. Wonderwork* 287 The love which you, so noble, so "philorthodox, so philhellenic, have displayed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 5/2 We are the real name ..and make some kiddy design which has no reference to the with "Philo-Hebrism or Slavo-philism. 1882 LOWELL *Rights A. Sec.* 9, So the thing was done, the rails were cropped, And home each "philomelic hopped. 1892 *Ancient Philosophies* II. 233 Unlike to the "philomnemonic Pythagoreans. 1870 BRIDGES *Eur. & Stud.* (1879) 80 Heathens always kept to send that Chthonicity—was not and could not be a creature of philanthropy or "philotheism, but of church and creed. 1869 LAWSON *Inaug. Conf. Wks.* 1893 I. 326/1 Polemics can never be philosophic or "philotheistic. *a* 1893 *Souvenir Doctor* (1898) 277 The speculative, or conception in the "Philotheistic philosophies himself called to of Theodoric Nesto. 1899–00 CHARNOCK *Friendfield* III. 121, I challenged, first, those whom you indeed may call "Philotheistic, or Philotechnists, or Positivists, and secondly those whose aims you may rightly denominate Philosophists, as knowing what the science of all these branches of science is. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 5/IV. 132 Mr. Urquhart, in a "philo-Turk ..1893 *Monthly Mag.* Oct. 383 An anti-Russian and "philo-Turkish policy. 1799 *Bremen Gazette. Phys. & Mod. Knowl.* 225 Should it be discovered that oxygen enters into their composition the name "philoxygenous and misoxygenous must be changed. 1818 ANN. *Swans in Lady Holland Mem.* (1852) II. 166, I ..believe that I am as the Fel as much a "Philpotterist as any of them. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/6 The "Philo-Zionist remains the opinion: but they recognise the misery as well. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Dec., The Society ..is animated by, as we cannot say philanthropic, but as say "philozoic

motives. 1887 HUXLEY *Rep. Progr. Sc.* I. 102 Unless the functions of reverent sentiment overpower the voice of humanity. 1892 *Examiner* 23/2 That 'philosophia would certainly have introduced him his bill against 'cruelty to animals' a special clause. 1893 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 140 Inconsistent philosophers.

Philebiblic (fɪlɪbɪ·blɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. φιλέβιβλος fond of books (f. φίλος PHILO- + βίβλος book) + -IC.] Fond of books; devoted to literature. Cf. *Philobiblon*, name of book by R. de Bury, 1344, and of a modern society. So **Philebiblism** *n.*; **Philebiblist**, a lover of books. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1775 *Connoisseur* No. 86 ¶ 2 My method has since been to visit the Philebiblian libraries. 1824 J. GALT *Bible Speculat.* 1. Text to the Library of a Philebiblist. 1842 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1850) I. xlii. 200, I am rather surprised that a 'De Bury' club has not yet been established by Philebiblists. 1889 from *Bibliogr. Manuel Lovenjoul* VI. to *Philobiblon Society*. Composed of Persons interested in the History, Collection, or Peculiarities, of Books, Instituted by London, 1853. 1883 *Spectator* 25 May 676 It has been known in philebiblic circles...for some years.

Philebi·blical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹: in sense b, after *bibliral*.] **a.** = prec. b. Devoted to the study of the Bible.

1880 *Knowl. Revis.* XI. 97/2 [Hermann von der Hardt] had invented or helped a philebiblical mockery, with the object of increasing the sacred text. 1898 *Nation* (*N.Y.*) *Mag.* 103 The philebiblical physician has always his favourite prescription.

Philebotanic to **-dendrist**: see PHILO-.

Philebodron (fɪlɪbǫ·drǫn). *Bot.* Also -um. [mod.L. (*Schott* 1830), a. Gr. φιλόβοτρυς, nexus of φίλος PHILO- + βότρυς vine], in reference to its climbing upon trees.] A genus of tropical American climbing shrubs (N. O. *Araceæ*), some species of which are cultivated as stove-plants.

1877 F. W. BURBIDGE *Propag. Cult. Pl.* 130 Some hybrid Philodendrons and Anthuriums. 1899 *Bulletin Garden Walks & Everywhere* were long canes dangling from the rosettes of philodendrons, which had to be moved aside.

Philoba·sic. *rare.* [*ad.* Gr. φιλοβασιλεύ-ειν adj., loving one's master, f. φίλος PHILO- + βασιλεύς master; in b. directly f. PHILO- + DESPOT.] † **a.** (See quot. 1696.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹⁰. b. One who favours despotic or despotism (quot. 1736).

1696 BAILEY (*Glossogr., Philobasic* ... to that loveth his Master. 1736 CHILDREY in *Mrs. Stockdale V. Poole & Friends* (1818) I. 140 As bad as the most ... rampant Philobasic could wish in the meanest of loyalty.

Philodina (fɪlɒ·dɪnə). *Zool.* [f. PHILO- + Gr. δίνη whirling, rotation.] A rotifer of the genus *Philodina* or family *Philodinidæ*. So **Philodi·nid** *n.*; **Philodi·noid** *a.*, resembling this family.

1887 H. J. SLACK in *Knowledge* 13 June 256/2 The Philodinæ, of which the common Rotifer, *R. vulgaris*, is the most abundant. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Philodinoid*... *Philodinid*.

Philodox (fɪ·lɪdɒks). *rare.* [*ad.* Gr. φιλόδοξ-ος adj. (Plato), loving fame or glory, f. φίλο- PHILO- + δόξα glory (also opinion, etc.).] Properly, One who loves fame or glory; but taken (after *orthodox*) as = One who loves his own opinion; an argumentative or dogmatic person. So **Philodo·xical** *a.*

1803 *Pictures Montaigne* II. 68 (1850) 301 No people are more Philosophers...than Pagans Philodoxes, or lovers of their own opinions. 1850 BROWN & YOUNGER in *Plato's Republic* v. (1866) 136 Philodoxical rather than philosophical, that is to say, lovers of opinion rather than lovers of wisdom. 1874 *Nonconf. & Ind. Rev.* 26/2 The lyres of pugnacious, the philodox—to revive an old word—is less likely to listen to it.

Philo-dramatist, **-Germanism**: see PHILO-.

Philogenesis, **-genetic**, etc., errors of PHILO-.

Philograph (fɪ·lɒgrɑf). [f. Gr. φίλο- PHILO- + -γραφον writing, writer, delineator.] A device for facilitating the production of an outline drawing.

1842 *Baker's Wks.* 2/1 By the use of an instrument called the 'Philograph', an absolutely correct representation can be obtained of every organic form. 1852 G. HOOD *Mem. de Vaux* lectii. 231 Photographs in my early days were not to use, as photographs must be produced by their stead. 1854 *Times* 1 Mar. 6/3 The philograph, in which an exact picture was sketched on glass or paper of the objects seen through it, was useful and accurate, and excellent as an amusement.

† **Philogro·bolise**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*ad.* F. *philogrobolliser*.] (See quot.)

1693 UNKNOWN *Rabelais* iv. 2, All-sache-damned and philogrobolised in their beavers.

Philogynist (fɪlɒ·dʒɪnɪst). [f. Gr. φιλογύν-ης, in pl. -γυναικ-ες, fond of women, φιλογυνία love of women, f. φίλο- + γυνή woman.] A lover or admirer of women. So **Philogynastic** (-FAK), **Philo·gynous** *adjs.*, fond of women; **Philo·gyny** (also irreg. **Philogyne** ɪ·dʒɪnɪ), love of women.

1850 *Last Rev.* 2 Feb. 104/2 The philanthropic or philogynastic brain of one of the most benevolent of mortals. 1889 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. X. 277. I would object to much of philanthropic, but I must say that such 'philogynasty' as this closely borders on the ridiculous. 1889 HUXLEY *Lay Sermons* (1896) 10 There are 'philogynists' as fond of as any 'misogynists'. 1892 M. O'CONNOR MORRIS *Memoir* p. xxxv, Dean Swift was most "philogynous". 1893 CUCKRAM, *Philogynist*, a cherisher of women. 1794 FELLOWS *Jonathan Wild* I. 2, We will...leave to certain new discoveries, from that philogynist which is to us. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 1/1 False demonstrative and sentimental philogyny.

Philo-Hindoo, **Philoskeptic**, etc.: see PHILO-.

Philologaster (fɪlɒlɡæ·stəɹ). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *philolog-us* (see below) + -ASTER.] A petty or would-be philologist. So **Philologastry**, petty or blundering philology.

1880 F. HALL in *Nation* (*N.Y.*) 296 The deluge of American philologasters are, in truth, a serious study. 1892 — in *Nation* (*N. Y.*) 18 Feb., He is quite capable of such an enormity of philologastry.

Philologer (fɪlɒ·lɪdʒəɹ). [f. PHILOLOGY + -ER; cf. *astrologer*.]

1. = PHILOLOGIST 1. *Now rare or Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 63 Antiquaries, philologers, scioniners, and other learned discourers. 1659 HEYLIN *Examen. Hist.* v. 109 John Selden, of the Inner Temple,... that renowned Humanitian and Philologer, sometime a Commoner of this House. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Philologer*, an Humanist, a Man of Letters. 1897 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Prophet. Privil.* 98 All competently educated and impartial philologers would decide, from a careful examination of the whole Jewish and Christian Scriptures, the views which we have now set forth respecting the genius of the Deity.

2. = PHILOLOGIST 2.

1660 HOWELL *Lexicon Prof. Installing*, To the new Philologer, Teaching the English (or Saxon) with the three learned Tongues, French, Italian, and Spanish. 1738 JOHNSON, *Philologer*, one whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critick. 1840 ARCHDN. *Lit. in Stanley Life* 1858 II. 174 Donaldson, the author of the new Cratylus, and almost the only Englishman who joined Thirlwall, I think, to be a really good philologer. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 83 The word 'American', as applied to language, means, in the mouth of a comparative philologer, the native languages of the American Continent.

Philologian (fɪlɒdʒɪ·lɪən). [f. L. *philologia* PHILOLOGY + -AN.] = PHILOLOGIST 2.

1832 *Penny Mech. Mag.* II. 2 391 Philologians who have perhaps not a few, and not unlearned. 1844 J. CROSS *Lect. to Y.M.* viii. (1845) 169 The brothers Grimm, the philologians. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* II. (1873) 42 The researches of the philologians into Greek and cognate tongues.

Philologie (fɪlɒlɒ·dʒɪ), *a.* [*ad.* mod.F. *philologi-que*, f. *philologie*: see -IC. Cf. F. *philologique* (1668 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1865 GALE *Cyc. Gentile* i. Israel, a Theh (Hebrew) Notions and Contemplations, both Philologic and Philosophic. 1876 *Revised Writ. Mem.* I. 293 note, The common foundation of most modern philologic systems, etymologism. 1887 *The Quarterly Review* CLXV. 80 Nepal. Note. Mrs. V.C. 304 Unfortunately all the worthless—archæologic, historic, and philologic—by which a hidden clue could be sought.

Philological (fɪlɒlɒ·dʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to the study of, philology (in the wider or, now usually, the restricted sense: see PHILOLOGY).

1620 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 5 You are much upon the by, to bring in your Philological observations. 1699 BP. WATSON *Consid. Considered* 170 Though the controversy [about the Hebrew points] be in itself grammatical, or philological, yet it had its rise from a question theological. 1728 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xx. § 18 Those studies which are wont to be called philological, such as history, language, grammar, rhetoric, and criticism. 1791 *Monthly Mag.* III. 486 The Philological Society, at Bath, for educating and placing out the sons of poor clergymen and mechanics instituted in 1790. 1832 (title) Philological Museum [Contents of Vol. II] On the reasons of the Days of the Week. On the number of Deities ascribed to Scandinavia. On the early Ionic Philosophers. 1842 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 7 The author considered the adoption of an improved system of orthography by the Editors of the Philological Quarterly Church. 1852 an example worthy of imitation on the part of the Philological Society. 1892 D. WARD *Psych. Anal.* (1895) II. iv. § 184 Philological relations translate between Cymri and Gael.

Hence **Philologically** *adv.*, in accordance with or in relation to philology.

1822 PRICHARD *Compl. Cond.* (1860) 283 See learned Historians, *Herrmann's* in his books *De Ante Cyaxarique*; where this matter is fully handled, both Physically...and Philologically. 1799 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 322 There is no passage... which will not as fast admit of such an Unitarian as orthodox explanation, I mean philologically or critically, as may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Nature*, *Mag.* Oct. 442/1, I have never yet met a man... who was philologically qualified for a seat on the bench.

Philologist (fɪlɒ·lɪdʒɪst). [f. PHILOLOGY (for Gr. φιλόλογ-ος) + -IST.] A person versed in or devoted to philology.

1. One devoted to learning or literature; a lover of letters or scholarship; a learned or literary man; a scholar, *esp.* a classical scholar. *Now rare or obs.* (cf. PHILOLOGY 1).

1646 E. SYMMS in *Shade's Sarah & Hagar* Pref. b], For this Method, no one sure Philologist dissents it, as too Calvinistical. a 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Francis Francis Physic. Surgeon* 3 (T) Why the Rods and Staffs of the Princes were chosen for this decision Philologists will consider. 1709 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Troose* III. 58 Philologists dispute (for revealed will of God). 1842 SIMMONDS *Study & Pr. Ch.* I. 101 This talent...is least obvious to the profound philologist, who, to the parsing of the style and the local situations of the vocabularies, can forget the weary barrenness of the matter.

2. A person versed in the science of language; a student of language; a linguistic scholar.

1728 M. DAVIES *Athenæ Brit.* III. 224, *Drama* to He gain'd for an Excelling Philologist, especially as to the Greek Roots. 1770 RICHTER *Travels* (ed. Comber) I. 180 Old Pantalini the philologist. 1884 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 25 We know so little about the origin of language, that even the greatest philologists are forced...to avoid the subject altogether. 1884 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. 1, 01 The Comparative Philologist ignores altogether the division of languages according to their locality.

Philologize (fɪlɒ·lɪdʒaɪz), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. φιλόλογ-ος + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the philologist; to deal in philology [i.e. either literary scholarship, or linguistic science]. Also *trans.* to bring into some condition by philologizing.

1864 EMERSON *Letters* 01 vi. It is not here that I design to enlarge, as those who have philologiz'd on this occasion *ab Graecis ad Graecismum*, and other curious Colichemas. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 183 It cannot be considered as philologized into nothingness, like written record. 1877 F. MAX MÜLLER *Lect. Lang.* 1. 1 I have spoken of the wonderful philologising which has recently become so rife.

Philologue (fɪ·lɒlɒg). *rare.* Also ? -log. -logo. [a. F. *philologue* (Rabelais 16th c.), ad. L. *philologus* man of letters, a. Gr. φιλόλογ-ος: see PHILOLOGY.] = PHILOLOGIST. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* (1902, 1811) = PHILOLOGICAL.

1532 R. ARNAUD tr. *Lope de Roy* 120b, Philologues or scribers of antiquities, and properties of tongues. 1611 CHAPMAN *Hymn. Homer to Cerres's Crocallion*, To the Philologe Reader. 1648 GREGORIUS *Prod. Analyt.* A 2b, Great philologs will tell him that *malefice* is taken in a good sense as well as in a bad. 1693 UNKNOWN *Rabelais Prol.* (1737) 17 Homer,...the paragon of all philologues. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iv. (1862) 90 One constant...occasion of flocking as a steady dictionary philologue. 1880 R. G. LATHAM *Elem. Comp. Philol.* 11. I. 304 The effect of some philological lines which it is the business of philologues to elucidate.

Philology (fɪlɒ·lɒdʒɪ). [In Chaucer, ad. L. *philologia*; in 17th c. prob. a. F. *philologie*, ad. L. *philologia*, a. Gr. φιλολογία, abstr. sb. from φιλόλογος fond of speech, talkative; fond of discussion or argument; studious of words; fond of learning and literature, literary; f. φίλο- PHILO- + λόγος word, speech, etc.]

1. Love of learning and literature; the study of literature, in a wide sense, including grammar, literary criticism and interpretation, the relation of literature and written records to history, etc.; literary or classical scholarship; polite learning. *Now rare in general sense.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manch. T.* 490 Hadd thou thy goos thou goos noon Marcian That writeth to thee the wedding myrie Of lite Philologie and hym Mercurie. (Martianus Capella, 5th cent. wrote 'De nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii'.)

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* (ed. 3) 5, This of Silos dealing with Persian chiefly, in matter of Stories and Philologie. 1637 HEYLIN *Antich. Libertin.* 21 will Tom Grapnoot humbly bring thereon, we must next take a turne in your Divine and Theologicall Philologie. *a* 1680 PATRICK *Worthies* v. (1681) 18 Philology properly is Verse and Polite Learning, *vulgar literature*... But we take it in the larger notion, as inclusive of all human liberal Studies. 1689 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 2, Philologie, according to its original, and primitive import...implies an universal love, or respect to human Literature. 1708 G. CONNELL *Philos. Ethic.* I. i. 1. 121 All the branches of philology, such as history, civil, ecclesiastic, and literary; grammar, languages, jurisprudence, and medicine. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX. ii. 2, Philology, or the principles of good taste, deppenetrated through the provinces of scholarship. 1850 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 82/1 The fact that philology is not a mere matter of grammar, but is in the largest sense a *historical* science, whose duty is to present to us the whole of ancient life, and to give an homage to not place by the side of literature.

† **2.** Rendering Gr. φιλολογία love of talk, a talk, or argument (as opposed to φιλοσοφία love of wisdom, philosophy). *Obs.*

1605 CHAPMAN, *Philologia*, loue of much babling. 1634 WESTLOKE *Lordswicke* 193 Whereas her (Parsons) companions Philosophy was turned into Philology; many are too too ratly complete, most of our Christianity is become Disputative matter? 1678 R. I. WHITEFOOT *Simon's Mor.* (1702) 283 By which Moral Philosophy is now turn'd to Philology.

3. *spec.* (in mod. use) The study of the structure and development of language; the science of language; linguistics. (Rarely our branch of sense 1.)

Comparative Philology: see COMPARATIVE 2 b.

1708 M. HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) III. 200 Hardick has these several months Remarks upon Philology; especially upon the Pronunciation and Dialects of the Greek Tongue. 1708 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* v. 66, 353 Philology, or the Knowledge of Words, and their Significations. 1858 WHITNEY (title) Manual of Comparative Philology. 1859 H. H. WILSON in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 10 The publication of the grammar of the late Sir Charles Wilkins constitutes an important era in the annals of Sanskrit philology. 1870 RAWLINSON *Anc. Egypt.* 1 Philology unfolds the grounds of those laws of speech, which Grammar contemplates as a finished result.

Philomath (fɪ·lɒmæθ). *Now rare.* [*ad.* Gr. φιλομαθής fond of learning, f. φίλο- PHILO- + μαθ-, root of μανθάν-ειν to learn: cf. MATHEMATIC.] A lover of learning; a student, *esp.* of mathematics, natural philosophy, and the like; formerly popularly applied to an astrologer or prognosticator.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Love's Convert* iv. ii. I hate a scholar!... I'm only a Philomath, sweet Lady. 1653 CULPEPER *Lamp for L.* 19 n. An Encouragement for all the Philomaths, and Students in Physick and Astrology, to send about London. 1737 CHAMBERS *Lect. Comp. Philol.* II. xxiii. 131 Ask any friend, O Athel Sallet, to recommend to you some ancient philosophick to teach you a little geometry and astronomy. 1795 *Connoisseur* No. 99 ¶ 2 Complete Ephemeridæ &c. drawn up by Partridge ... and the rest of the sagacious body of

Philomatha and Astrologers. 1683 Dryden *Lady of Last Cast.* vii. 250 The aged philomath might have been the original of the legendary mathematician.

So **Philoma·thic** [= *F. philomathique*], **Philoma·thical** *adjs.*, devoted to learning; of, pertaining to, or consisting of 'philomatia' (in quot. 1628, 'mathematics'); also, astrological; **Philo·mathy** (*fil-*) [Gr. *φιλομάθεια*, *-μαθία*], love of or devotion to learning. (All save *rare*.)

1727 *Monthly Mag.* III. 460 Great Chastenoy read lately to the 'Philomathic' Society of Paris, an observation which he had made on the *conferva fluitans*. 1834 LADY LYTTON *Chevely* (ed. 2) I. x. 177 His work . . was meant to be statistical, philological, . . philomathic, and political. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 11 ¶ 3 Partridge . . is dead and gone, who . . 'Philomathical as he was, could not read his own Diddle'. 1808 T. C. Croker *Fairy Leg. S. Ireland* II. 88 Too much whiskey might considerably prevent his walking the chalked line with perfect philomathical accuracy. 1823 COLERIDGE *'Philomathic*, the love of learning. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 3/6 With a quiet view to philomathy, I should much like some voracious 'average' husband to relieve your readers what he does . . to alleviate the insufferable monotony . . of the 'average' domesticated wife.

Philomel (*fi·lŏmĕl*), **Philomela** (*filŏmī·lă*), *poet.* Forms: 5–6 **philomene**, 6 **Philumene**; 6 **Philomela**, 7– **Philomel**; 6– **Philomela**. [a. F. *philomèle*, ad. L. *philomēla*, a. Gr. *φιλομήλα* the nightingale, supposed to be f. *φίλος* PHILO- + *μέλος* song, with vowel lengthened; but cf. *φιλόμηλα* fond of apples. The early form in *-mene* appears to have been due to some error.] A poetic name for the nightingale. (In later use always as proper name, with capital P, usually with reference to the ancient myth of Philomela metamorphosed into a nightingale. Hence properly feminine, and involving the error of attributing song to the hen bird.)

[1386 CHAUCER *L. C. W.* 1071 Thei Philomene his wyfe name nought; Or Pirithe his wyfe but ones hem a night. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 126 The fowl hath a nyhtingale Which men philomene, and that was Philomene.] 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xx, Vndire the tabilone to the phylomene. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 129 To vnderstande the sense of Philomene (For so the blight, whom thee calde Nightingale). 1579 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* Nov. 142 And Philomele her song with sweete doth season. 1592 — *Daphn.* 475 But I will wake and sorrow all the night With Philumene, my forlorne neighbors. 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, While Philomela sits and sings. 1634 MILTON *Il Pens.* 56. ▪ 1639 WOTTON *Reliq.* (1651) 70 The Grecians already did reproach to Philomela transforming herself. ▪ 1726 COWPER *Catharina* vi. By Philomel's assistance sore To measure the life that she leads. 1728 COLLINSON *Nightingale* 30 O'er Philomela's pity-pleading strains.

Hence † **Philome·lian** *a. pert. Obs.*, pertaining to the nightingale.

1620 CROMPTON *Arcadian & P.* (1728) 121 The winged choristers of night . . sweetly warbling out Their philomelian airs.

Philomot, obs. erroneous form of PHILEMOT.

Philomuse, Philomystic, etc. : see PHILO-.

Philonian (*filōu·niăn*), *a.* [ad. L. *Philōnius*, f. *Philō*, -*ōnis*, ad. Gr. Φίλων, a man's name: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish philosopher Philo, who flourished at Alexandria about the beginning of the Christian era. So **Philonic** (*filŏ·nik*) *a.*, in same sense; **Philonism** (*fī·lōnĭz'm*), the system of Philo: **Phi·lonist**, a follower of Philo; **Phi·lonize** *v. intr.*, to imitate Philo.

1879 *Sabbatical Relig.* II. iv. 1 286 The 'Philonian Epistle to the Hebrews. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Higher Evang.* 31 Hebraic, Philonic or Gnostic teaching. 1894 KAUFMANN *Leben & Lehre Jesus, Quel. & Dog. Wiss.* (Basel III. 214 Reverence . . claimed for it [the Bible] by the prestige of 'Philonic' inspiration. 1900 R. T. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teaching* vi. 224 The Philonic conception of Old Testament personages, events and rites into philosophic abstractions. 1873 *Athenæum* 25 June 805/3 The Egyptian city whose Platonism and 'Philonism' had imbued Christianity with a peculiar character. 1893 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. iv. (1876) 120 The Alexandrine view of heathen philosophy which the 'Philonists' had opened. 1870 HEGLER *Ch. Hist. Christ of Conf.* xxix. 20 *Christ* (note). It was a proverbe, 'Philo talketh Platonice' or 'Plato 'Philonized.' 1802 ARNOLD *Mr Bp.* (1858) X. 68 The opinions . . appear to me to resemble the platonizing Philonism, or the philosophizing Platonism, of the gnostic system of Ialdabaoth. 1882–3 SCHAFF-H. *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1870 Either Philo platonizes, or Plato philonizes, says Stahlin.

† **Philo·pater.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *φιλοπάτωρ* loving one's father, or *φιλοπάτορ* loving one's fatherland.] A lover of one's father, or (*transf.*) of one's country.

1620 R. HARRIS *Abner's Funerall* 11 Wise, Learned, Pious, Philosopher, Philopater, and the like. 1623 PEYTON *Gov. Passion Pref.* Dedic. A 2, Exemplify Romanes? Sacred, and most needfull Philopaters to Your kneeling, dying dearest Country. *Ibid.* 3, *Prof.* (ed. 2) A 3/2. The confidallest Endeauors of a true Romanesque Philopater.

Philopitutary to **-pornist** : see PHILO-.

Philoprogene·ity. *rare*—¹. [irreg. f. PHILO- + L. *progeniē* PROGENY, with ending of *homogeneity*.] Love of progeny or offspring: cf. next. 1866 follower in Sept. 1240/1 Sexual differentiation, including philoprogeneity, hybridity, etc.

Philoprogenitive (*fī-lōprŏdʒe·nĭtĭv*), *a.* [irreg. f. PHILO- + L. *progenit-*, ppl. stem of *progignere* to beget + -IVE.]

1. Inclined to production of offspring; prolific.

1889 in *Webster Nine Life Terms* II. 19 bill. 42 To assimilate him to the philoprogenitive Gods of the heathen. 1889 *Public Opinion* 17 [July 731/1 In Dundee 'opener's' place will be taken by the less philoprogenitive but not less delicate blandus of Baltimore or of Portugal.

2. *Physiol.* Loving one's offspring; of or pertaining to love of offspring.

1878 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* III. xi. (1896) 367 Among brutes the philoprogenitive instinct is commonly suppressed by the desire to kill, and even to destroy, their young ones. 1892 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 183 The gentle . . bit-less . . are the philoprogenitive beings, and far severe and lofty.

Phi·loprogenitiveness. *Physiol.* [f. as prec. + -NESS: see quot. 1815.] Love of offspring; the instinct or faculty of love for one's children, or for children (and animals) in general. Its organ is located by phrenologists just above the middle of the cerebellum.

1815 J. G. SPURZHEIM *Phrenology, Intel., Prof.*, etc. I 400 Animals that die easily...ought to indicate less of predacity, offspring. As however progeny means offspring; philoprogeny, love of offspring, and Philoprogenitiveness, the faculty of possessing love of offspring, I have adopted that term. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 389 Why therefore should we not have a separate principle of Philoprogenitiveness? 1838 CHARNOCK *Chem. Electr.* 405 The entire was a blubbering old negro woman, with, no doubt, philoprogenitiveness well developed.

Philorchidaceous, -orchitic, etc. : see PHILO-.

Philosoph, -ophe (*fi·lŏsŏf, -sŭf*). *Obs.* or only as *Fr.* Forms: 1 **philosoph**; 4 **filesofe, -sofe, -sophe**; 5–9 **philosoph**[e. [In OE. ad. L. *philosophi-us*, a. Gr. *φιλόσοφος* lover of wisdom, philosopher, f. *φίλος* loving + *σοφός* wise, a sage; in ME. a. OF. *filosofe, philosophe* ad. L.] = PHILOSOPHER 1; now often = PHILOSOPHIST 2.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 2 Þæra stræhtgan cyninga & þæra gelæredran philosoph. 1340 *Ayenb.* 77 Alle þise wyse clarkes, and þe grete filesofes. *Ibid.* 146 Filosofes. *Ibid.* 184. 1390 ROBERT *Crowland* 404 Two Barbarous philosophy got in their chaires. 1897 PEACH *Poems* (1899) II. 224, I shared with a female philosophe, Who was not quite a hero. 1898 W. WETMORE *Poems* 87 See, superior judges, philosophs, Pessimists, sausage, demand to working dreams.

Hence **Philoso·phedom**, the domain or realm of philosophs.

1833 CARLYLE *Misc., Diderot* (1857) III. 108 They entertain their special antipathy to Philosophedom, their Sire's-province to Parish spiritual Philosophe-pretender.

† **Philo·sophable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *philosophable*, ad. med.L. type **philosophābilis*, f. *philosophāri*: see PHILOSOPHATE.] Able to philosophize.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Parum comen to him a wrongh thewtelle, or Philosophable [in *Fr.* traisné, bien demandable ou philosophable], pas legierlye shappyn vnderstandable.

Philosophaster (*fĭlŏsfæ·stəɹ*). [a. L. *philosophaster*, in *It. filo-, filosofastro*, f. L. *philosophā-ri*: see -ASTER.] A shallow or pseudo-philosopher: a smatterer or pretender in philosophy.

1620 FLORIO *Philosophaster*, a smatterer in Philosophy, a foolish, pedanticall Philosopher. 1650 H. MORE *Observ. in Antidot. Tract.*, 300. (1656) 72 Superficiall Philosophasters. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 92 A Philosophaster, or Quack-Doctor. 1892 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics* 26 The philosophy of philosophasters and . . the excruciating of sentimentalists.

Hence **Philosopha·stering** *ppl. a.*, acting the philosopher, philosophizing pretentiously; **Philosopha·stry**, shallow or pseudo-philosophy.

1892 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 322 His philosophastering or mental strains are at best vexatious. 1904 *Manchester Ex.* (*Daily Chron.* 22 Sept. 5/3 You cannot bridge the gulf that is fixed between by any philosophastering theory. 1892 *Pioneer* 1 Aug. XLI. 104 A little of the old leaven, pedantry and philosophastry. 1899 M. H. SMALL in *Dublin Rev.* July 42 Victorian verse the philosophastry of the Encyclopedie.

† **Philo·saphate**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **-phat**. [f. L. *philosophāt-*, ppl. stem of *philosophārī* to do the philosopher, philosophize, f. *philosophi-us*: see PHILOSOPH. Perh. formed f. F. *philosopher* in Montaigne: see -ATE 3 6.]

1. *intr.* To reason as a philosopher; to philosophize.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iii. (1632) 193 If so some one, to philosophate be to dinde. 1609 ST. LEONARD *Some Considerations* 15 Those . . perhaps could Philosophate as mysteriously as their neighbours. 1765 SYMMER *Tr. Theocr.* VII. xxxviii, So I sat me down upon a bench by the door, philosophating upon my condition.

2. *trans.* To philosophize upon (a thing).

1639 H. LAURENCE *Some Considerations* 34 Those Sectaries . . were as Philosophating the Gospel, as they would it [etc.].

Hence † **Philo·saphating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also † **Philosapha·tion**, philosophizing.

1624 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1641) 202 There need no other or further philosophation concerning the same. 1638 H. LAURENCE *Some Considerations* 3 A carnall and naturall Philosophating about spirituall things. 1681 GLANVILL *Saducismus* 3. (1726) 68 Our Philosophastical searching as Incorporeal Beings. 1890 in *Webster Pict. Words.* VI. 224 Jobbing may be associated with [the Adam] of facts and lessons in our philosophating age.

Philosophema (*fĭlŏsfī·mă*). [ad. late L. *philosophēma* (Boethius), a. Gr. *φιλόσοφημα* a demonstrative syllogism, philosophical doctrine or principle, f. *φιλοσοφεῖν* to love or pursue knowledge, philosophize, f. *φιλόσοφος*: see PHILOSOPH.] A philosophic conclusion or demonstration; a philosophical statement, theorem, or axiom.

1678 CUDW. *Int. Systems* III. 31 An wisdom, which not only Reason and Scripture but even Pagan Philosophemes contradict. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iii. § 2 Perhaps you may derive some useful philosophemes or theorems, for your own entertainment. 1864 W. TAYLOR in *Croly Mem. Sac. xx.* III. 340 Only sages and philosophemes, which . . contain no pure history. 1898 J. BROWN *Psychol.* 104 Without any meaning to sarcasm, or denying flights philosophemes. 1880 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* (1908) 230 This passage bears upon more than one Hindu philosopheme.

Philosopher (*fĭlŏ·sŏfəɹ*). Forms: 1, 4 philosofre, -sofre, filosofre, -sophre (**philisophre**), 4–5 philosophre, (3 philli-, **philesofre**, 6 phylosophre). *β.* 4 **filosopher, philosipher, phylosopher**, 4– **philosopher**, [4 **fylesofer**, 5 **philosoffer, -sofer, -sofyr, -sophir, -sophyr, -saphir, phylosofer, -sophyr**; phili-, fili-, fylysofer; **philosophir, fylsofyr**, 5–6 **philosophter**, 5–7 **phylosopher**, 6 **-phar, philosophur**). 7 **phylosy-, philyrosphers, philosophers, philosofere, filosophers, filis(o)phers**. 8 3 **filo-**, 5–6 **phylosophour**. [In 14th c. *philosopher, filo-, -sofre*, an Anglo-Fr. or OF. var. of *philosophe* PHILOSOPH (cf. *legiste, legistre*, etc.), the ending being refash. identified in Eng. with that of agent-nouns in *-er*; sometimes with those in *-our, -or*. The original stress was *philosophe*, which prevailed to the close of the ME. period, in which however there are also instances of the later stressing; *philosopher* is certain in Dunbar *c* 1500, and *philosopher* appears to have prevailed from the 16th c.]

1. A lover of wisdom: one who devotes himself to the search of fundamental truth; one versed in philosophy or engaged in its study; formerly in a wide sense, including men learned in physical science (physicists, scientists, naturalists), as well as those versed in the metaphysical and moral sciences, but now chiefly confined to the latter. Also with defining word, as *moral philosopher, political philosopher; natural philosopher* (= physicist).

c 1205 CHRON. *Eng.* 5 Þis philosofres on Eadi townyn, Ase we Inglisch ywryte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 1401 For ten yeres of dede bot al sal fele A philosopher þan diserued wele. *Ibid.* 1987 Alle is gost philosophy þes bright Ruthy Moyses telles rygtli. 1350–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1070 In Sellar of philosofres stile. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (Johannes) 79 A philosophour of grot renowne Pat cristine hatht. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 1 Formelis maisters Euclyndis and Ptolomeis and philosofris (1388 *Sumtyme*) disputiden...with hem. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 58 Filosofres forsoken welthe, for hei wolde be sendy. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1284 Of his sonnes ...the fourth was a philosoffer, a fyne man of lore. *c* 1400 ANON. *Assembly of Gods* 172 And þan I meynde of all pat longyne. That lyued euer of verray hope in her sorow. *c* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1490 There was parised in store The fyfteneben sevyllus. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. (1905) Mart. Mb. Amonge the whiche was wonder Virgile, þe philosophre. *c* 1450 PECOCK *Repr.* i. iii. 14 Bothen philosophris hi ben vnable to rationel wiis branches...alle leeue to be dum. 14.. *Nom. in Wr.-Wülcker* 680/35 *Hic philosophus*, a fylysofer. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes & Sayings of Philosophers*. *Ibid.* 1561 Alle is gost philosophy þes bright Ruthy Moyses telles rygtli. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 4 Dyvynouris, rethoris, and philosophouris, Astrologis, artistis, and cronicis. 1528 STANBRIDGE *Accidence* (1926) 4 The old and antique philosophers...applyed themselfes to the secrete studys and searchyng of nature. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 178 Numa Pompilius..., being an excellent philosopher, was chosen to be king. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 54 I have too oft geene the weeping Philosopher (Heraclitus) when he geazed vpon the lamentable Tragedies of mightie Monarchs. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos. Pref.* 18 Without some such Mechanical Assistance, our best Philosophers will but prove empty Conjecturists. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 9 I drew up the following papers, to give a general notion of our great philosopher's (Newton's) notions. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 200 Then next my Guide, Philosopher, and Friend. 1778 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. (1784) I. 10 The philosopher or man of speculation, whose trade is not to do anything, but to observe everything. 1809 CLEMENTINA *Pictorial Hist.* 190 Pythagoras...is said to have first assumed himself philosopher or lover of wisdom. 1820 WHATELY *Logic* iv. iii. § 2 The Philosopher's Business (1) to ascertain and arrange known facts or principles, suitably for gaining from them conclusions which though implied in the Premises, were before unperceived. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxvii. A philosopher falters in having to hardly distinguishable from a Philistine under the same circumstances.

† b. *The Philosopher*, spec. applied to Aristotle.

1340 *Ayenb.* 120 Hereof þe filosofe þet hatte Aristotle, verrayge ordeynes uppe-ryzte. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 262 Tullius, in the estorie of the philosophre, A book he hepe hath hyght of Amitee. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 10, 2e the philosophir hathe herre than so, seiyng þus: Ethrosia hes instrumentis of verte. 1872 WILKINS *Mod. Reliq.* 42 It is laid down by the philosopher as the proper way of reasoning from authority, that when points can be made wise men, they agree that account be entered somewhat probable. 1892 ROBERTS *Dante & Conv.* 9 (title) The Philosopher says in the Second of the Metaphysics.

† 2. An adept in occult science, as an alchemist, magician, diviner of dreams, weather-prophet, etc.

To MS. often not separable from sense 1; the earliest being popularly identified.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 322 With chekes alsо Hire ye believe to be lene, as to be love of philosophres. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 219 But al be that he was a Philosophre, yet

Yet holds he but find gold to coine. — *Frankl. T.* 823 Alas that I bilighte Of pured gold a thousand pound of wighte Vn to this Philosopher (*a.* 1386). 1450–85 Malory *Arthur* v. iv. 163 The Lyngs...was sore abasshed of this dreme And sente streit for a wyse philosopher comaundynge to telle hym the vnspeffyuaunce of his dreme. 1589 Lucian *Energ. Mer.* 1. ii. 307 Many great families (to Rome) kept a philosopher.]

3. One who regulates his life by the light of philosophy and reason; one who speaks or behaves philosophically.

1592 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 35 For there was never yet Philosopher That could endure the toothache patiently. 1700 Vanbrugh *Confederacy* I. ii. 11 I'll beat him with the scourge of a philosopher. 1833 Tennyson *Mariana* v. 11. 'Tis mine a philosopher's life in the quiet woodland ways. 1871 E. F. Burr *Ad Fidem* ix. 189 Most men are not philosophers. *Ibid.* He was too great a philosopher to be disturbed by this incident, unexpected though it was.

†**4.** Phrases. *Egg (or eye) of philosophers* = Philosophers' *ovum*: see also *philosophers' egg* in 5b. *Oil of philosophers* = *brick oil* (Brick *sb.*1 3).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 83 Of be stoon, be Eye of Philosophers. *Ibid.* 93 be Eyen, bes ye to seye be Eye of Philosophers. 1549 Richard *Prov. Health* 20 To recure the mankes with the eyes of Philosophers, rosted in latin *Oculus philosophorum*. 1651 Francis Daniel (*d.* ?) Oil made out of Tile-stones called the Oile of Philosophers. 1708 Phillips *Oil of Philosophers*, a Chymical Preparation of spirits of brick rectified and let work 'd in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distill'd in a Retort.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *philosopher-caterpillar, -king, -poet, -politician*; also *philosopher-like* adj. and *adv.*

1450 Robert *Compl. Alch.* iii. vi. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 110 Thus Philosopher-like ended poore. 1579 *&c.* Norton *Ordinall* (1630) 24 To speake Lucidus-like, was to be Philosopher-like. 1884 H. More *Myst. Godl., Apol.* iv. vi. 308 The Gentleman Master or Philosopher Hobbs. 1889 Faith *Harrow* iv. 40, Under the full sanction of the philosopher-poet.

b. Combinations with *philosophers'*, *-s*: † philosophers' egg, a medicine used to cure the plague, composed of yolk of egg and saffron; † philosophers' geese (L. *ludus philosophorum, Arithmomachia, Kyrianomachia*), an intricate game, played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, each marked with a number, on a board resembling two chess-boards united; called also **philosophers' table**; † philosophers' tower, a chemical furnace in the form of a tower; † philosophers' tree = *Tree of Diana*: see Diana 2, Arbor 2; **philosophers' vinegar** (L. *acetum philosophorum*), the supposed universal solvent; † philosophers' wheel (*Wheel of Philosophy, of Elements*, etc.): see Wheel; † philosophers' wool (L. *lana philosophica*), oxide of zinc, deposited as a fine flocculent powder, during the combustion of the metal; † philosophers' work = Philosophers' stone.

c 1500 *MS. Sloane* 1091 ff. 101 b [1454]. A proved medicine against the pestilence called A 'philosophers Eggs. Take Fyve new eggis and breake a hole in oon ende, and do out the white, take hole saffron and fille the shelle therewith by the yolke (etc.). 1652 Culpeper & Evans *Chem. Manual* (ed. 2) 125 [1497 Lydgate *Reson & Sens.* 5414 The pure he lent of Kyghtnalyyn (margin Nichomachia or ludus philosophorum or concorde to accordyn or proporcionalite numerous). 1583 Field (*title*) The Game & Play of the Chesse: Moralized Diuys called the "Philosophers Game inuented for the honest recreation of Students. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* ii. i. iv. (1676) 170/2 The ordinary recreations which we have, is Wines, are Cards, Tables and Dice, Shovel-board, Chess-play, the Philosophers game. 1787 Twiss *Chess* 69 The board of this Philosopher's game, is eight squares in breadth, and eleven in length. There are twenty-four men on a side, represented on the game of wood, one to the form of circles, triangles, and squares. The king is a square on which is a triangle and a circle. 1884 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xi. 5 (1886) 199 A childish and ridiculous vain, and like unto children plaie at *Philosophers tables*, or the game called 'the "philosophers table. 1886 R. Bridges *Growth of Love*, (Bonch.) 108 The "Philosophers Tower, ... a kind of Tower furnace, wherewith a man may distill both water and oyle with *one only fire*. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. "Philosophers Tree, see *Diana's Tree*. 1707–42 Chambers *Cycl., Philosophical Tree*, a chymical preparation, called also *arbor Dianæ, Diana's tree*. 1865 J. Wylde in *Chem. Sc.* I. 190/2 A flocky white powder, which has been called "philosophers' wool". 1600 H. Jackson *Alch.* ii. 55, 60 ...His you see, on the side of Luna he hoists 'd Sol. Yes, sir, Sol. And the "philosophers vinegar! *Pan.* I. *Ibid.* v. 1. Fabian Would twice have sun me the "philosophers works.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Philo·sopheress·ah** (-ăsh), after *priestcraft*; **Philo·sopheetling**, a young or embryo philosopher, a smatterer in philosophy.

1889 Dr Monro's *Budget of Paradoxes* (1872) 58 There is philosophycraft as well as priestcraft, both from one source, both of one nature. 1833 Lytton *Eng. & Engl.* iv. 19, He is Sage, the sage-hood (Philosopheetling). *Ibid.* Nicotinus and all his one philosophering in the sun of a merchant.

Philosopheress (fĭlǫ·sŏfĕs) **-phress** (-fĕs). [f. prec. + -ess.] A female philosopher; also, the wife of a philosopher; = Philosophess.

1837 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* i. 1, She is a Philosopheress, Arabist, and can turne 32 to *good* as well as you. 1892 D. Dawson *Prim. Relig.* (1898) 17 The philosopher does, and leaves the philosopheress to do what is the province of a friend. 1892 Rousseau in *Life & Lett.* (1781) II. 51 Then meditatest, mighty philosopheress! on nitrogen and carbon.

Philosophership (fĭlǫ·sŏfĭʃip). [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office or function of a philosopher; also, the personality of a philosopher.

1543 Calvin *Reasons an Pulp Devil*, He too usurps philosophership made hym odious and hatefull to the people. 1872 Hunter in *Daily News* 3 Aug., He held the duties of his statehood and the duties of his citizenship to be vastly superior to those of his philosophership.

Philosophers' stone. [tr. med.L. *lapis philosophorum*, the stone of the philosophers (see Philosophers 2), also *lapis philosophicus*, *-alis*; in F. *pierre philosophale*, Ger. *der Stein der Weisen*. See Note below.]

1. A reputed solid substance or preparation supposed by the alchemists to possess the property of changing other metals into gold or silver, the discovery of which was the supreme object of alchemy. Being identified with the Elixir, it had also, according to some, the power of prolonging life indefinitely, and of curing all wounds and diseases.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T.* 304 The Philosophres stoon, Elixer clept, we seken faste echoon. 1390 Gower *Vaugelt's Apol.* Wks. (Stengel) I. 124 The Philosophres stoon to myne mettles fore gold is not to seeke. 1612 Bacon *Transl. Psal.* 3 Mine talke...of the Philosophers stone, that it turneth copper into gold. 1670–74 Ferrex *Restless Soul* 24 Henry VI...did then grant 4 successive Patents and Commissions to several Knights...and Masterpieces...to find out the Philosophers stone. 1708 Phillips, *Transmutation of Metals*, among Alchymists, is what they call the Grand Operation or Secret of finding the Philosophers Stone, which they give out to be so curious an Universal Seed of all Metals, That if any Metal be melted in a Crucible, and there a little of this Stone or *Powder of Projection* be put into the melted Metal, 'twill immediately change it into Gold or Silver. 1708–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 72 How many profitable discoveries in chymistry have taken birth from that whimsical notion of finding the philosopher's stone? 1809 Burton *Lost Adv.* I. ii. 145 He was in search of the philosopher's stone.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1620 B. Jonson *Mask*, i. 5, I will burne A locke, but hardly redeeming thy impertinent Head, prove a true philosophers stone, to purchase. 1643 tr. T. Browne *Relig. Med.* v. § 26, I am half of opinion that Antiphilus in the Philosopher's stone is Divinity. 1656 R. A. Vindex *Magnetick Physick* II. 92 [Behmen] declared that the true Philosopher's Stone ... was the new life in Christ Jesus.

2. An artificial gem so called.

1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 320/1 Paste is clever at producing...stones, and a perfect thing called the *philosopher's stone* which...has a very beautiful and gem-like appearance, is imported from there.

[Mod. *Lapis philosophorum* occurs in works attributed to Raymond Lully (1232–1315), and in those of Arnoldus de Villa Nova (1240–1312). Probably it was used earlier; it appears in various mediæval works of uncertain age or doubtful authorship; e.g. in the *Clavis Majoris Sapientiæ* attributed to Artephius or Artesius, whose date has been put by some c 1130. In some of these also we find *lapis philosophicus*, *philosophicalis*. But the earlier works (e. g. the mediæval Latin *De Investigatione Perfecti Magisterii*), passing as translated from Geber (abu Musa Jabir al-Sufi), usually refer to it simply as *Lapis* 'the Stone', or *maior lapis* 'our stone'. Albertus Magnus (1193–1280), who doubted the existence of such a thing, refers to it as *lapis noster philosophis laudatus ubique*, 'the stone which the philosophers everywhere laud', and *lapis quem docuerunt philosophi*. It is thus possible that *philosophorum* originated here, as an alleviating epithet to *lapis*, as if 'the Stone, of which all the philosophers speak'; 'the Stone of the philosophers'; and that the descriptive phrase grew at length into a specific name or title. It will be seen that the earliest form is not *Philosopher's*, but *Philosophers' stone*.]

Philosophess (fĭlǫ·sŏfĕs). [a. F. *philosophesse* (a 1318 in Godef.), f. *philosophe*: see Philosoph and -ess.] = Philosopheress.

1668 St. Serfe *Tarugo's Wiles* 23, I hope none will be offended that my neighbour here Cloths his eldest Philosophess. 1821 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 227 Remember me to my philosophess. 1873 M. Collins *Midnight to Midn.* II. ii. 222 Then were poets and painters; there were philosophers and philosophesses.

†**Philosophiast.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *philosophiast*, f. pple. of *philosopher* to practise philosophy: but -*ph*- perh. altered from OF. *philosophe* (L. type **philosophista*) a philosopher.] = Philosopher 1.

c 1440 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 88 Owre Maister Hermogenes, for ys full fayr in Philosophie and wel fadre Philosophiast.

Philosophic (fĭlǫ·sŏfĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. post-cl. L. *philosophic-us*, a. Gr. **φιλοσοφικ-ός* (implied in *φιλοσοφικῶς* adv.), f. *φιλόσοφος* Philosophy: see -ic. Cf. F. *philosophique* (c 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to philosophers or philosophy: = Philosophical 2.

1644 Milton *Areop.* 24, I have not among them found every...and his counted happy to be born in such a place of Philosophic freedom as they suppos'd England was. 1709 Hickes *Doct. Humil.* (1734) I. 203 They went to Megara, whose Ruler who had been a Disciple of Socrates, had erected a Philosophic School. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1728) I. 28 Confidence (1740) 284 This resignation to philosophic studies sparked the Service. 1758 Reynolds *Idler* I. 302 In the proper philosophick Sense of the Word *curse*. 1860 Mrs. Somerville *Mental Ph.* (1868) I. 320, 120 Questions, which in...imagined scientific subjects of philosophic doubt. 1870 Hooker *Himalayas* (1888) 2 Philosophic questions and knotty points.

1879 A. J. Balfour (title) A Defence of Philosophic Doubt, being an Essay on the Foundations of Belief.

2. = Philosophical 1 b; scientific. Now *rare*. *Philosopher stone, wood*: see Philosophers' stone, *philosophers' wood* (Philosophers 3 b).

1666 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* 1. xiii. 126, If 30 or Ancient Chymists have given the Epithete Philosophick to all preparations whereto they have used Brick. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* iii. 113 Every saint has to himself alone The sense of the Philosophic stone. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 229 Philosophic Tubs, That bridge the planets hence into the eye Of Observation. 1802 Paley *in status of Jas. Watt in Westm. Abbey*, An original genius, early exercised in philosophic research. 1866 Rawlin & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 1287/1 *Philosophic Wool*.

3. Of persons, etc.: = Philosophical 3.

1911 Science *Sprel.* No. 2 ¶ 1 He is a Clergyman, a very Philosophick Man, of general Learning. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 17 For the discovery...we are indebted to that celebrated philosophic artist Mr. Wedgewood. 1842 Gaskell *Rem. Lect. to Lancash. Mechan.* II. 255/2 The history of legal systems is a subject of great interest to philosophic minds. 1892 E. R. Lankester *Adv. Sc.* 288 Speculations which have a historical value for the philosophic biologist.

B. = Philosophical 3.

a 1700 Dryden (J.) Among mankind so few there are, Who will confirm to philosophick lore. 1790 W. Kirby *Transactions* 341 I will here the Philosophick Searcher, and he say Don. 1791 Cowper *Retirement* 403 What early philosophic hours he keeps.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) Studies, works, or arguments pertaining to philosophy.

a 1734 North *Lives of D. North* (1742) 200 So much Locke as to make him take pleasure in the best classics, especially in Tully's philosophicks. 1867 "Ouida" *Idalia* xiv. 190 A woman had overheated him, and his philosophics were cloud.

Philosophical (fĭlǫ·sŏfĭkăl). *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. (perh. immediately from F. *philosophique*) + -al: see -ical.]

1. Of or pertaining to a philosopher or philosophy; of the nature of, consonant with, or proceeding from philosophy or learning; in earlier usage including 'scientific', but now restricted in the same way as Philosopher and Philosophy, q. v.

1550–60 Dudley *Poems* lxv. 11 The natural science philosophicall. 1570 Fulke, 300's Physiologicall, belonging to a physiologian, *philosophicall*. 1598 Stanley *Boethius* I. ii. 21 Physicall and philosophicall examples out of nature. 1599 Dee *Mem. Prop.* 16, This most subtile and fourefold Philosophicall Conclusion. 1603 Norden *Hist.* i. 32 In the valley ...towards the City (Heidelberg) is a pleasant walk, of the vineyeres called The Philosophicall way. 1666 Wilkins *Real Char.* 295 Capable of being stated and fixed according to a Philosophical method. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 1 The reasons, to which Sir Isaac Newton has published his philosophical discoveries. 1758 Bevans *Acad. Disc.* 1. 303 A quick and philosophical Manner of Speech. 1778 Jefferson *Writings* (ed. Ford) V. 408 The vanity is a fish of which I know not the philosophical name. 1830 Cornwall *Talfourd.* 30 Age. My mind is in a state of philosophical doubt as to rational suspension. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* IV. lxxvi. 272 He has treated history on a large scale not in the philosophical spirit.

b. Pertaining to, or used in the study of, natural philosophy, or some branch of physical science; physical, scientific. Now *Obs.* or *arch.*

1671 Royal Comp. *Alch. Prod.* tr. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 225 The second Water philosophicall. 1702 *Phil. Transactions* N. 277 A philosophicall consistence of cider. 1831 tr. Gmelin (1866) Description of New Philosophical Furnaces, or a New Art of Distilling. 1834 Colton *Hist. Inv.* I. 110 This we mean ...will years under; but even this is far short of the pure, unmixed, philosophical element. 1849 Fraser *Cycl.* XXVII. 136/1 note, Young Watt ...superintending a box of philosophical tools to the students ... at Glasgow. *Ibid.* A Philosophical Instrument-maker.

2. Of persons, or their faculties, etc.: Skilled in or devoted to philosophy or learning (formerly including science); learned.

Formerly common, and still retained in the titles of scientific societies, institutions, journals, etc., e. g. the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, the *Journal* of the Asiatic *Philosophical Society*, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, a *Literary and Philosophical Institution*, etc.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1751 (Campell MS.) O sayntë Cicero, he lyke I dyscre To be, and he Philosophicall Diodre. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 18 The sone to a philosophical head is apparent by sadde ryches and pouerties. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 16 b, Such as have meetest and aptest Philosophicall wittes. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* iii. 2 They say miracles are past, and we have our Philosophicall persons, to make modern and familiar, things supernatural and causeless. 1682 Sir T. Herbert, *Orig. Sanct. Cross* 11 In honor of the wisest and most Philosophical men of Greece and Rome. 1708 (title) The Philosophical Magazine. *a* 1810 in *New N. American's Curr.* (1858) II. 42 Like our American Philosophical Society, it is voluntary, and unconnected with the public. 1815 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* i. (1841) 16 A philosophical chemist would probably undertake a very complicated business of farming. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xli. 137 He also attached several disciples of his philosophical contemporaries as predecessors.

3. Characterized by practical philosophy or wisdom; befitting or characteristic of a philosopher; wise; calm; temperate; frugal.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 205 His patience was more Philosophical than his Intellect. 1707 Pope *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* Jan. What with ill-health and philosophic frugality, I am grown an exquisite economist so to have no thought about me that deserves the name of waste or lively. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Charmed Jar* ii. 18 Alexander gazed with a grave compression of philosophical curiosity.

4. In special collocations:

† *Philosophical candle or lamp*, a lighted jet of hydrogen gas; a kind of alcohol or ether; cf. *alcohol* and *Blow-pipe* 3b. also = Philosophers' lamp; † *fr.* 1708 = The

of Diana: see Diana 2, Artemis 2). *fig.* trimmer = *Philosophers' trimmer*: see PHILOSOPHER 2 b.

1822 Imison *Sch. & Arts* II. 52 On this principle is constructed the "philosophical candle, which cannot be easily blown out. Fill with hydrogen gas, a bell glass, furnished with a capillary tube: compress the gas, ... apply a lighted taper to the upper extremity of the tube: the gas will take fire, and exhibit a candle, which will burn till all the gas is exhausted. 1823 *Lond. Jrn. Arts* Philosophy candle. 1862 Cayzer, &c. *Chem. Chief Am. Philosophers*, the vessel wherein Archimedes put the crown which they hope will yield the Philosopher stone. 1880 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 4) 124 A great Chemist, with a long neck (such as Chemists call a "Philosopher's Egg). 1904 J. Hasan *Lect. Tactics* I. 1807 T. Yeoman *Chem. Ind.* 3/1 U. 443 Oil, thus distilled, was formerly distinguished by the name of "philosophical oil. 1838 Mackenzie in *Limner Papers* (1888) Sec. 11. III. 283 Every one thinks it because I belong to my Lord of Cork. I must have it "Philosophical stone. 1791–1803 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Sir Pellise Sc.*, The Quadrature of the Circle; the Multiplication of the Cube; the Perpetual Motion; the Philosophical Stone; Magic; and Judicial Astrology. 1908 Phillips, "*Philosophical Tree*, see Diana's Tree. 1895 Salmon *Bailey's Dialectica* (1725) 266/2 That Vinegar which Quercetan calls in his Writings, "Philosophical Vinegar.

† **B.** *sb.* (in *pl.*) The subjects of study in a course of philosophy. Cf. Logicals. *Obs.*

1651 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 70 John Coles ... spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals. 1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 308 He was released in Grammaticals in Winchester-School near Winchester, in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

Philosophically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a philosophic or philosophical manner; according to philosophical rules or principles; as befits a philosopher; from a philosophical point of view.

1580 G. Harvey *3 Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 84 Partly Philosophically, partly Theologically set downe. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 107 If I have written anything over-much Philosophically (that diuinesth from the vse professed Bachelors). 1742–3 Watson *Account of Syrup* 1 Such Is Wise will either disprove this fact or philosophically account for it. 1805 Magellan *Res., Malleus* (1880) 12 But, though philosophically in the wrong, we cannot but believe that he was poetically in the right. 1888 *Daily News* 18 July 4/7 Philosophically indifferent as to the question of when sin is proven.

Philosophicalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being philosophical.

1660 Rowe Origen in *Phaedo* I. 7 According to the Philosophicalness of the excellent Spirit. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Epist.* 482 The Philosophicalness of this present Age.

Philosophicate, *sb.* *nonce-wd.* [f. assumed **philosophicate* vb., f. *philosophic* (cf. *sophisticate*): see -ATION.] The action of philosophizing.

1831 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 239 Philosophications worthless as the melodious meanings of the Indian harps.

Philosophicide (filɒ·sfisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *philosoph-us* philosopher + -CIDE.] One who would put an end to philosophers or philosophy.

1804 Crampon *Lett., to Towbin* (1840) 463 This distinguished prig of a philosophicide. 1822 Southey *Sir. Ireland* I. 142 Philosophicides on one side...and...philosophicides on the other.

Philoso·phico-, combining adverbial form of Gr. **philosophikós* PHILOSOPHIC, PHILOSOPHICAL: = philosophically-, philosophical and ...: as in *philosophico-chronological* (pertaining to physical geography), *philosophico-historic, juri-stic, -legal, psychological* adjs.

1824 Pinkerton *Geographica* (1830–1) The Origins ... Of all The Valleys, Hills, Rivers and Mines of Euro Kent, as an explanation. Of a New Philosophico-Chronological Chart. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* (1870) 122 The Roman Stoic or philosophico-juristic notion of law. 1869 *Abbott's Syst. Mind.* VIII. and Developed from a specially philosophico-psychological point of view. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Mar. 3/6 The International Association of Academies has ...agreed to the admission of the associations (British Academy) as a constituent Academy in the philosophico-historic section.

Philosophing: see PHILOSOPHIZING.

Philosophism. (filɒ·sfiz'm). [ad. F. *philosophisme* (1699 in Littré), f. Gr. *philósoph-os* (see PHILOSOPHY): cf. *sophism*.] Philosophizing, or a philosophizing system; usually, in a hostile sense, affectation of philosophy; applied esp. to the system of the French Encyclopædists.

1797 R. Valpy *Progr. Morality* (1754) 41 note, Would the philosopher ... be offended, if the term *Philosophism* were launched, to express the abuse, or the excesses, of Philosophy? 1799 Mary Prophecy (1803) II. 208 The power which subject to the Schools of Philosophism, usurped the throne of ministers, states, and religion. 1799 Cobbett *Lett., to Gurney* (1802) 277 And to philosophism fly to and fro, in series of natural imitations. 1813 Bowdler *Lucas Tracy* (1821) III. 31, 32 To explain the ballets of ancient writers by the fatal effects of philosophism. 1843 tr. *Ure's Pract. & Pr.* 61 A True Description of Philosophism, and enlightened Scepticism. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* x. 82, 1868 He has before had always held up Pope's Universal Prayer to him as a portrait-specimen of shallow philosophism.

Philosophist (filɒ·sfist). Now *rare*. [In form, = Gr. type of *philosophistes*; but app. in sense 1, from L. *philosophist-are* PHILOSOPHIZE + -IST: see -IST 2. In sense 2 = F. *philosophiste* (1760 in Littré).]

† **1.** = PHILOSOPHER 1. *Obs.*

1585 Pitcairne *Rep. Plants* (1716) 70 (Arb.) 25 As they [Paris] were the first observers of all natural causes and effects... they were the first Astronomers and Philosophers.

2. In depreciative use: One who philosophizes or speculates erroneously; applied polemically to the French Encyclopædists, and hence to rationalists and sceptics generally.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 329 With the rash rationale of a French philosophist, who does not...hesitate to extinguish hope, or withdraw consolation, on so slender reasons. 1799 Hist. Mons. *Pens. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 42 The more effectual ... which was employed by the first philosophist to the first sinner.—Knowledge. 1809 C. Dodd *Revealist. Mon.* I. *Confutation* 9 Infidel philosophists and men of the new wisdom who know of nothing beyond the senses and their little reign. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) I. 208 Let the Voltaire-Gallic philosophists work their will in the Houses of Commons and the Court of Chancery, they can hardly make them much worse than they have been.

† **Philo·sophistar.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ER, after earlier words in *-ister, -ISTER.*] = prec. 2.

1599 D. Stevens *Plain Refut.* (1608) 103 What would they have said to the Philosophisters of the present day? *Ibid.* 105 Mr. Pilate, and our other vaunting Philosophisters.

Philosophistic (filɒsfi·stik), *a.* [f. Philosophist + -IC: cf. *Calvinistic*, etc.] = next.

1808 in Webster.

Philosophistical (filɒsfi·stikəl), *a. rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to philosophists; rationalistic, sceptical.

1689 T. Harris *Sermon at Gaol* I. 20 In the garden of Eden—if our philosophistical gentry will admit that such a place ever existed. 1802 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 80 Against this Goliath of the philosophistical Canaanites, Mr. Matthew steps forth. 1820 — *Wesley* II. xxvii. 431 He brought away a tube of that philosophistical infidelity which was then beginning to infect half learned men.

Philosophistry (filɒ·sfistri). *nonce-wd.* [f. Philosophist + -RY: cf. *sophistr-y, casuistry.*] The 'trade' or method of philosophists; shallow philosophy.

1880 W. M. Tenney in *19th Cent.* Nov. 777 Whereupon philosophistry rests its official lip.

Philo·sophistry. *nonce-wd.* [f. Philo- + Sophistry.] Love of sophistry.

1834 *Nat. Observer* 6 Jan. 1997/1 Not are Dundee's scenes ... always to be taken for granted ... any more than his 'chaff' and his philosophistry.

Philosophization (filɒsfəlsi··ʃən). [f. next + -ATION, after *civilization*, etc.] The action of philosophizing; philosophical treatment.

1800 Bentham *Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 342 In the absence of the subject-matter of philosophization, the principle of utility...has been my guide. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. Such's Wa. And her philosophization of Browning nancy.

Philosophize (filɒ·sfaiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *philósoph-os* philosopher: see Philosoph and -ize 1.]

1. *intr.* To play the philosopher; to think, reason, or argue philosophically; to speculate, theorize; to moralize.

1520 Cooke *Hearne's Exam. Wills* (1826) 27 To the end the reasonable souls may discover and Philosophize. 1651 H. More *Antid. Atth.* III. xii. (1662) 125 My intent is not to Philosophize concerning the nature of Spirits, but only to prove their Existence. 1690 Dennis *Th. Enrth* III. 44 It is a great question whether...Moses did either philosophize or accommodate in that description. 1789 Rees *Encycl. Pneumat.* I. 61, 134 When men first began to Philosophize it was very natural for them to indulge conjecture. 1858–7 Sir G. Hamilton *Metaph.* lv. (1859) I. 63 Men philosophize as he lives. He may philosophize well or ill, but philosophize he must. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 614 Bacon...proposed not to establish a philosophy, but to show how we should philosophize.

b. *trans.* To bring (*into*) by philosophizing.

1737 *Wks. of Learned* I. 67 He endeavoured to philosophize himself into a Belief, that Animals were mere Machines. 1844 *North Brit. Rev.* I. 72 To philosophize our starving operatives into a quiet endurance.

2. *trans.* To render philosophic; to conform to the principles of philosophy; to explain, treat, or construct philosophically.

1600 Coryton in C. E. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 22 I wish you to philosophize Hester Tooke's opinion. 1606 Fennerson *Dæmon.* I. 72 To kill one half mankind were lost, And then philosophize the rest. 1818 Cruikshank *Life Rowlandson* I. 134 [Dennis] philosophized the religious and Christianized the philosophy of Italy. 1856 E. A. Freeman *Mystics* (1861) I. xx. 27 The endeavour to philosophize superstition.

Hence **Philo·sophized** *ppl. a.*, **Philo·sophizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Philo·sophizer**, one who philosophizes.

1590 Greene *Mamillia's Exam.* Wks. (1878) 52 This manner of Philosophizing will not quickly reach to the soul. 1646 H. More *Remarks* Cassiodor, The final Instruct of the Philosophizers of this age. *Ibid.* xxxvii, 248 Nothing else but a certain mutilated manner of Philosophizing matter. 1772 Sumner tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 324 That philosophizer! every who requested him. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 190 Simplicity of expression in which those French philosophizers excel. 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1862) 57 This early form of...philosophized Christianity. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* iii. viii. (1864) V. 360 Neo philosophizing Christian were conquered or perplexed a sect. 1856 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1862) 57 This early form of...philosophized Christianity. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* iii. viii. (1864) V. 360 Neo philosophizing Christian were conquered or perplexed a sect. 1856 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1862) 57 The philosophizings of a Spinoza.

† **Philosophling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Philosoph or F. *philosophe* + -LING.] A petty philosopher; a term in philosophy; = Philosophaster.

1619 Jos. Counsellor *Labyrinth Disembodied* 2 Bewildered bewildering Aristotelian philosophlings. *Ibid.* 24 If the intellectual philosophling wrestle the world with any more of his fumbler notions.

Philosopho·bia. [f. Gr. *philósoph-os* + -PHOBIA.] Dread of philosophy or philosophers.

1824 J. Mayerne *Stud. Chr.* (1825) 191 The greatest sufferer from philosophobia.

Philosopho·cracy. [f. as prec. + -CRACY.] Government by philosophers; the rule of philosophy.

1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 120 That philosophocracy, the five-long hope of the sage, and still the pursuit of the philanthropist.

Philosophress, variant of Philosophess.

Philosphu·ncula. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **philosophuncul-us*, dim. of *philosopher* philosopher: cf. *homuncio*, and see -CULE, -UNCULE.] A petty or insignificant philosopher. So **Philosphu·nculist.**

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 The sagacity of the ancient philosophuncul. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 488 The wonderful races of the earth...are beneath philosophunculists and high savages.

Philosophy (filɒ·sfi). Forms: 3 philosothe, 4 -fye, 4–6 -sophye, 4–7 -sophie, 5–6 -sophi, 6–7 philosophy(e, -sophie, 6– philosophy. 1. 4 filosofie, -sofie, 5 -sofi, -sophi, -sofye, 5–6 filo-, fyloshyfya. [ME. a. OF. *filosofie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *philosophie* (13th c.) = Pr., Pg. *philosophia*, Sp. *filosofia*. It. *filosofia* (also Du. *filosofie*, Ger. *philosophie*, Da., Sw. *filosofi*), ad. L. *philosophia*, a. Gr. φιλοσοφία, n. of condition f. φιλόσοφ-ος philosopher: see Philosoph.]

1. (In the original and widest sense.) The love, study, or pursuit of wisdom, or of knowledge of things and their causes, whether theoretical or practical.

The definition of Cicero, *De Officiis* I. ii. 13, was considered authoritative: Rei quidquam simul cui philosophia, si investigandi vehe, praeter studium sapientiae: sapientia autem est rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque quibus eae res continentur scientia. Cf. 1500, 1580.

1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Vor filosofi is ase muche wolt ase love of wysdome. *Ibid.* 251 Set se pe lecunie wyl of mete, wel to knowen hy manyere and hou moni and hi kuerte. Vor wyhoute pise studie ale clene wytme yo valye. *Ibid.* 184 Filosofie. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Mim. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 173 With philosophres spake of philosophie. 1483 Caxton *Cato*, Philosophi, *philosophie*. 1588 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 38 Philosophie is a love or desire of wisedome: or otherwise, it is a profession, studie, and exercise of that wisedome, which in the knowledge of divine and humane things. 1603 Bolkand *Plutarch's Mor.* 804 Aristotle and Theophrastus, with the Peripatetikes, divide Philosophie in the meane: namely, into Contemplative and Active. 1607–12 Bacon *Sec. Advancem.* (Arb.) 320 Certainely a fit Philosophie to attribute, but finely in Philosophie brought Men almost to Religion. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. x. 30 All human wisdome may be reduced to those two Heads of Philologie and Philosophie. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 241 Philosophy, taking its name from the love of wisdom, and having for its end the investigation of truth, has an equal regard both to practice and speculation.

† **b.** Sometimes used especially of practical wisdom. *Obs.* Cf. 9.

From the time of the post-Aristotelian philosophy of the Stoics and Epicureans this had become a usual employment of the Gr. and L. word.

1592 Nashe *Gerrard's Testi Pr.* 10. 1. 332 The *vitale* of all philosophy consisteth to serve God, and not to offend men. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* 4 viii. (1692) 57 Famous for her Virtue and Philosophy, when that word was understood not of vain Disputing but of Pious Living. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 330 The original meaning of the Word Philosophy was rightly applied to moral Wisdom.

2. That more advanced knowledge or study, to which, in the mediæval universities, the seven liberal arts were recognized as introductory; it included the three branches of *natural, moral*, and *metaphysical philosophy*, commonly called *the three philosophies*. Hence the degree of *Doctor of Philosophy*.

1382–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* 10. I. (Skeat) I. 54 Philosophie is knowinge of deuinite and vanite thinges seruyed with studie of good liuing...The firste spece of Philosophie is cleped...The seconde spece is moralle, whiche is entre of liuing mannes myhode...Prudence, Iustice, Temperaunce, and stronghe...The thirde spece yeprouth is to reason of vnderstanding, of thinges to be said soth and discussed, and that is two thinges is deuided: one is ayen another is rhetorique. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 193 Diuinours of diuine...That clymbe in swete art-crone ... Bote pei falle is sylogysmes. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. v. 8 Out of which several Inquiries there do arise three Knowledges, Divine Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Humane Philosophy or Humanity. 1890 Rashdall *Univ. of Europe in M.S. Ages* II. 432 At Oxford...Augustinus was attached to keeping up the theory that a University Arts course included the *Doctrinale* and *Quaedriuium* of the earlier Middle Ages, as well as the "three Philosophies," introduced by the rediscovery of Aristotle in the thirteenth century.

3. (= *natural philosophy*.) The knowledge or study of nature, or of natural objects and phenomena; "natural knowledge"; now usually called *science*. *Now rare or Obs.*

1397 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2036 Pe clerkes seide pat it is in philosofie yfounde, pat per bep xii sygnes in pe firmament, As a meruayl ayeines wynde as is ice. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xi. xxxv. In Italye. *Trans. Chem. Soc.* 1878 II. 124 No Philosopher but Philosophers called well they be. Which seemed Philosophye and never rede nor see. 1580

Rat. Cons. (1698) 130, I hope you [the naturalist Dr. Sloane] premise to your recollection of making your observaries and observations public, for...the advancement of real philosophy. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 2 It is...to be wished, that the whole of his (Newton's) improvements in philosophy might be universally known. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 722 Where finds Philosophy her single eye Indivisible? With which the grass at your burning feet Undazzled? 1813-28 *Edinb. Annals of Philosophy*: or Magazine of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mechanics, Natural History, Agriculture and Arts.

† **b.** *spec.* (In early use.) Magical or occult science; magic; alchemy. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T.* 703, I wol yow unfelde plenyly the maneres How I was vertuous to Philosophie. ? a 1450 *Percy's Reliques* 408 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 296 Ane man of gret science,...His bookis we fand drew his knawlege to Elrigbiks.

4. (= *natural philosophy*.) The knowledge or study of the principles of human action or conduct; ethics.

c 1400 *Lanc. Rose* 5869 In Rooss of Conuersacions, Whose it is maked mensioun Of our conynne playe at the eye, By teching of philosophye. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* iii. xii. 182 After cam Rome...And compelled...pleces of fair volumes assembled of lyes and vnlefe philosophye. 1556 G. Chaucer *Bible* The bike of Boetius, called the comforte of philosophye, or wysedome. 1592 Shaks. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. iii. 55 He gan then Aunter to lesape off that wand, Admonishe nouerre wilfee, Philosophie. To comfort him, though then yet vnfelt. 1632 Milton *Comus* 478 How chearing is divine Philosophy! 1735 Somerville *Chas. I* (1764) 6, (1772) 27 History is Philosophy teaching by example. 1818 Hessian *Character* 71 The foundation of divine philosophy I find cut his cheering lips.

5. (= *metaphysical philosophy*.) That department of knowledge or study which deals with the ultimate reality, or with the most general causes and principles of things. (Now the most usual sense.)

1756 J. Huxton *Philos. Light, etc.* 121 Next, philosophy is that general knowledge by which the works of nature are understood to swing the wisdom of design. 1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 810 The Philosophical Society of Cambridge ought not, however, to be so entitled, if we take the word Philosophy in the meaning attached to it every where out of Britain. 1867 Freeman *Found. Philos.* 31 Underlying all our inquiries into any of these departments (God, nature, or man) there is a first philosophy, which seeks to ascertain the grounds or principles of knowledge, and the causes of all things. Hence philosophy has been defined to be the science of causes and principles. It is the investigation of those principles on which all knowledge and all being ultimately rest. 1880 H. Spencer *First Princ.* v. § 31 Philosophy is completely unified knowledge. 1885 J. Ussher *Inquiries Philos.* 21 Philosophy, by which I mean the study of thought and feeling ...as we understand, think, feel them of ourselves and from within. 1886 J. Caird *Philos. Relig.* 1 Whatever is real is rational, and with all that is rational philosophy claims to deal... So far from resting in what is finite and relative, the peculiar domain of philosophy is absolute truth. 1887 *Edinb. Rev.* Jan. 15 That philosophy only means psychology and morals, or in the last resort metaphysics, is an idea slowly developed through the eighteenth century, owing to the victorious advances of science. 1891 Lord *Introd. Philos.* i. 17 Philosophy—we define to be—the progressive rational system of the principles presupposed and ascertained by the particular sciences, in their relation to ultimate Reality. 1900 H. Sidgwick *Philos.* 10, I regard Philosophy thus...as the study which 'takes all knowledge for its province'.

6. Sometimes used especially of knowledge obtained by natural reason, in contrast with revealed knowledge.

(Cf. Ger. *Weltweisheit* opp. to *Gottesweisheit*.)

1588 Wyclif *Col.* ii. 8 Hiht no man disseyue you bi filosofie [1388 philosophie] and veyn falsnes, after the traditouns of men, after the elementis of the world and not after Crist. c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i. 1. 7 Sir ze shal not mys bigile zou bi philosophi and veyn felyng. 1604 Bacon *Advt. Learn.* ii. xv. § 11 Concerning Divine Philosophie, or Naturall Theologie. It is that knowledge...concerning God, which may be obtained by the contemplation of his Creatures. 1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* iv. xvi, Let Philosophy not be admir'd to be confined. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxii, Hold them the good: defend it well: For fear divine Philosophy should reach beyond her touch, and to Proserpina to the Lords of Hell.

† **b.** *spec.* of the sceptical or rationalistic views current in France and elsewhere in the 18th c. *Obs.*

1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* iv. xvii, Our ministers in time to have turned their attention to philosophy. 1750 Hist. *Eliza Frank. World* (1752) 56 Philosophy...(in Unbelief...how barely have planned to call itself!) will not do nearly so much mischief as the present age, as to great apostles intended. 1799 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 308 He is certainly a man of genius; but one who has dealt too much in the philosophy of France.

7. With *of*: The study of the general principles of some particular branch of knowledge, experience, or activity; also, less properly, of those of any subject or phenomenon.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* Bk. v. 548 What Bacon knowes the Philosophy of the Perfume which embroidens Silke, to appeare amongst the Ladies? 1792 Burke *Let. to Member Fr. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 30 The great professors of the philosophy of vanity (Rousseau). 1860 *Mod. Breed.* III. 383 The different positions which ought to be solved by a Philosophy of Nature. 1872 Unc. Lords' The Philosophy of Manufactures; or, an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System. 1885 W. Pattison *Speaker* v. 51, I believe I understand the philosophy of reform. 1898 *Lancet Rep. for 1898* C. II. v. 73 To trace the causes, whether for good or ill, that have made nations what they are is the true philosophy of history. 1880 J. Caird *Philos. Relig.* v. A philosophy of religion starts with the presupposition that religion and religious ideas can be taken out of the domain of feeling or practical experience and made objects of scientific reflection.

8. A particular system of ideas relating to the general scheme of the universe; a philosophical system or theory. (With *a* and *pl.*)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 48 Of Thilesin thantesmoin, Of Pitie the Philosophien, 1572-[? Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 Mr charles propositions against Aristotles philosophi]. 1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 167 There are more things in Heauen and Earth, Horatio, Then are dream't of in our Philosophy. 1672 Grew *Disc. Mixture* § 1, I shall endeavour to conform to the Philosophy, which this Society doth profess; which is, Reasoning grounded upon Experiments, and the Common Notions of Sense. 1842 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 237 The Indian philosophy resembles that of the earliest nations that of the later Greeks. a 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xvi. (1870) 249 The special doctrines of other philosophies.

9. a. The system which a person forms for the conduct of life. **b.** The mental attitude or habit of a philosopher; serenity under disturbing influences or circumstances; resignation; calmness of temper.

1771 Cheyne *Lett. to Bp. Waterford* 12 Aug., Philosophy, and confidence in the mercy of my Creator, naturally enable me to bearing my share of mortal ills. 1774 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* 22 May, My own inclination, the account of the tenure of years, and the public news coming altogether have put my utmost philosophy to the trial. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. v, Philosophy has become another name for mental quietude. 1867 Symonds *Sonn.* ii. 16 And as to philosophy, alas! it was ancient even of the lightest manners of life, but can never allow the soul to death.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *philosophy-dreamer, -hater*; **philosophy game**: see Philosophers § b.

1620 Burton *Anat. Mel.* to L. to. 318 The like I may say of Ci. Stanley Physiognomy game. a 1626 T. Granger *Sidney* (1630) 18 To turn the barren Philosophy precepts into pregnant Images of life. 1633 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 19 This Gentleman...is desirous to have the place of Philosophy Professor at Breda. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* 2. v. 236 Proceeding to publick Lectures, by learned Philosophy Readers. 1721 Shaftesbury *Charac.* (1737) III. 159 Here, methinks, the ridicule turns more against the philosophy-haters than the virtuosi or philosophers. 1728-1823 Chesterton *Let. to Sotheby's Cabal.* 20 Nov. (1892) 125 Your philosophy threatens from Tools, the Egyptian, to Taylor the English Pagan.

Hence † **Philosophship** *Obs.*, a mock title for a philosopher.

1598 Chapman Iohns *Fog. Philos.* III. 53 In your philosophyp-fashioned enough to give a letter of recommendation to your elder brother? *Iliad* IV. 97, (I), of whose liberty[sic] to philosophyship has such terrible ideas.

† **Philosophy**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **philosofien**. [f. prec. sb.: cf. obs. F. *philosopher* (13–16th c. in Godef.).] *Intr.* = Philosophize 1, 2.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus Prol.* 89 At the laste among yong wytteles philosofien of holi writtes[1388 taken as kindenesse of holy letris among yonge wyttenes]. 1589 R. Stock (*Diocese Worcester*, etc. xxxiii. (1868) 383 Solomon did philosophie about all things. a 1614 Dekker *Bachelar's* b. § 2 (1842) 48 Sentences Philosophying divinely in a corner-chayre at Bed. 1654 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 20 A most perfect memory of Philosophers.

† **Philosophy** (fɪlɒ·sɒfɪ). *Obs.* rare—1. [ad. Gr. φιλοστοργία tender love, f. φιλόστοργος tenderly loving, f. φίλο- Philo- + στοργή affection.] Natural affection, such as that of parents and children.

1623 Cockeram, *Philostorgie*, parents loue towards their children. 1658 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Philotechnic (fɪlǫte·knɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. φιλότεχνος fond of art, f. φίλο- Philo- + τέχνη art: so mod.F. *philotechnique* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] Fond of or devoted to the arts, esp. the industrial arts.

1825 *Lond. Mag.* XCV. 1. 246/1 British Philotechnic Society. Proposals have been issued for the establishment of a society under the above title. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 11/1 Organization of popular education in the evenings in Paris.—III.—The Philotechnic Association.

So **Philote·chnist**, a lover of the practical arts.

1829–30 Combinator *Friend* (1818) III. 236, I distinguish, first, those whose business it is to be such: Philotechnists, or Philoartists, or Practicians, and secondly those whose whole use may rightly determinate Philosophers. 1848 Wordsworth, *Philotechnist*, *Philotechnist*, fond of the arts; friendly to the arts.

Philothaumaturgic, etc.: see Philo-.

Philo-theosophical, *a. rare.* [f. *philo-* (*sophical* + *theosophical*.] Relating to philosophy and theosophy.

1806 W. E. Cooper *Herbert, Dict. to Alchemy*, King of Bohemia (Belmont), to whom Sandivogius dedicated his philo-theosophical writings.

† **Philotimy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. φιλοτιμία, n. of quality f. φιλότιμος loving honour, f. φίλο- Philo- + τιμή honour.] Love of honour or distinction; ambition.

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 24 Those honourable Robes approoued their Princely Magnificence, and Philotimy in a braue manner. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Philo-xanist. [f. Gr. φιλοξενία (f. φιλόξενος loving hospitality, f. φίλο- Philo- + ξένος stranger) + -ist.] A lover of hospitality to strangers.

1600 T. Heywood *Aravicus.* II. (1) And Nicomedian trips, For I see that his lips To themselves are philoxanist kissing.

So † **Philoxeny**, -ie. *Obs. rare*—1.

1623 Cockeram, *Philoxenie*, loue of hospitalitie.

Philoxygenous to **Philocomist**: see Philo-.

Philter, obs. form of Filter: var. Philtre.

Phi·lterer. *rare.* [f. Philter *sb.* or *v.* + -er¹.] One who makes or administers philters.

1678 *Doctrine of Devils* 125 What more convenient to this Purpose, than a Poysoner, Philterer, Juglar, Charm, or Druidess. *Ibid.* 226.

Philtre, philter (fɪ·ltəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 filtre; 7–8 in L. form **philtrum** (pl. -a or -ums). [a. F. *philtre* (1508 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *philtrum*, n. Gr. φίλτρον love-charm, love-potion, f. φιλ-, stem of φιλεῖν to love, φίλος dear, loved, loving + -τρον, suffix of instrument.]

1. A potion or drug (orig. a charm of other kind) supposed to be capable of exciting sexual love, esp. towards a particular person; a love-potion or love-charm. Sometimes *loosely*, a potion or drug to produce some magical effect, a magic potion. Also *fig.*

† 1587 Newton *Treatif Mans cumfort* (1862) 121 In Rooss *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) Gifted III. 162 By my verie troth is running, in Drinkes, Druggis, Medicines, charmed Fayries, Amaziones Philters, Figures, Characters, or any such like poisoning Instruments, Devises, or Practises. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* IV. i. (1616) I, If I should make 'hem all in love with thee after Night! *Dauph.* I would see them had'st the best Philtre. a 1628 Sylvester *Maydens Blush* 238 The hellish Philtre made of Stygian Wave. 1641 Bolton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii. They can make friends enemies, and enemies friends, by philters. 1700 R. L'Estr. *Fiddle's Epp. & fol.* 341, I threw all over-board, for fear some trick or philter should have been play'd with them. 1888 Tennyson *Lucretius* 98 A witch Who brew'd the philtre.

2. c 1601 Randolph *Eclogue Two Shepherds* Wks. 1875 II. 604 Love-sick Amyntas, get a philtrum here, To make thee lovely to thy lady dear. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 25 That demon...assist in making philtrums and charms.

† **2.** See quots. *Obs.* [So It. *filtro* (Florio 1598), F. *philtre* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1563 B. Gresham *Physogn.* 156 A mole on the philtrum or hollow of the upper lip, under the nostrils. 1598 Florio, *Filtro or Philtrum*, ...Among some Anatomists, it is taken for the Hollow that divides the vpper Lip.

3. Comb., as *philtre-bred, -charmed* adjs.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. 11. *Imphetton* 311 Not philtre-charm'd nor by Bewitch yrost. 1858 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxii. (heading), The philtre-bred passion of Tessie.

Phi·ltre, phi·lter, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To charm with a philtre or love-potion; *fig.* to bewitch.

1634 Gent. *Travayle* vi. § 34 Let [those] not...chuse themselues phisicke and surrender to this. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 391 Hearts philtred by Concupiscence inspire. 1888 Lowell, *Sirdwicke* ii. 31 Soon, like wine, Her eyes, in mine poured, foreign philtred mine.

2. *intr.* To prepare a philtre or magic potion.

1708 (W. Dogglestone) *Life Sir B. Sagebrush* [1] xxv. 273, I thought my chymical chimæraisms were phishing to charm the devil.

† **Philtrous** (fɪ·ltrəs), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of the nature of a philtre.

1623 A. Wilson *Pas. I* 57 With Philtrous powders and such Drugs he works upon their parents. 1664 H. More *Myst. Godl.* II. v. iii. 208 (heading), That it is as a Philtrous Cup.

Philyrea: see Phillyrea.

‖ **Phimosis** (fəɪmǫ·sɪs). *Path.* Also 7 phymosis. [mod.L., a. Gr. φίμωσις muzzling. So in Fr. (1678 c. in Paré).] Contraction of the orifice of the prepuce, so that it cannot be retracted.

1670–7 [J. Mohun *Anat. Obs.* (1856) 22, I cut the Phymosis, and by this well. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 40 With the dynasts he had a complete phimosis. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 170 Phimosis is a congenital affection.

Hence **Phimosed** (fəɪmǫ·sɪd) *a.*, affected with phimosis; **Phimotic** (fəɪmǫ·tɪk) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of phimosis.

1839 *Alibert's Syst. Med.* VIII. 850 The retention of retained smegma beneath a phimosed prepuce. 1842–52 *Todd's Cyclop. Med.* iv. 47 Phimotic Phlegmon.

Phimock, phimot, obs. E. Fishing *Sc.*, white trout. **Phiol,** variant of Fiddle¹ *Obs.*

† **Phip.** *Obs.* An imitation of the chirp of a sparrow; hence formerly used as name for a sparrow. Also Philip.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 41 'Ien, fayned phipes [C. xii. 170 pyped] quod sparwhe. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ph. Sparrow* 158 And when I cried, Phyp, Phyp, Then he wold lepe and skyp. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Frumit P. Ignorance* Wks. (1587) 183 As if you say but Fred cry Phip, Lord, how the poor soft turns and skip.

Phiph, *v.*, -**ed**, obs. E. Fife, Fipple. **Phirmand, phirmaund,** var. Firman. **Phisea**[1], obs. f. Fysgig. **Phisick, Phisician, -itian,** etc., obs. E. Physic, Physician. **Phisiognomy, phismony,** etc., obs. E. Physiognomy.

Phit (fɪt). An imitation of various sounds, esp. that made by a rifle-bullet.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 420/1 His (a bear) gave a soft

'phiz |' of mutual recognition, pricked up his ears and turned his head askew. 1848 *Daily Chron.* 19 Aug. 2/3 The part crack of the Lee Shetland, the 'phiz' of whose bridle is but in the whist of a bad-natured mare from the Mandela pound. 1858 *Hawick Trap. Records* in *Gl.* The air was full of the phi-phi-phiz of the Indian.

Phiton, -**on,** etc., obs. ff. PYTHON, -ONE, etc.

Phiz (fiz), *humorous colleq.* Also 7 phis, 7–8 phyz, phyze, 8 phiss, fiz). [Colleq. abbreviation of *physiognomy*, PHYSIOGNOMY.] FACE, countenance; expression or aspect of face.

1688 BRADDYLL *Syn. Aphobia* v. i. In dread your magnanimous Phyz is somewhat disfigur'd by it, captain. 1692 *New Dance. Old Intrigues* xxviii, Next Cousin Will,... With Awkward Phyz. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. viii, What a furious phiz I have! 1761 CHURCHILL *Ghost* iv. Sooner'd to talk, in down and grays, Most of another World than this. 1773 GOLDSM. *Memoirs Parke* I. 168 & *Works* (1837) I. 24 Grave phizes are printed out of countenance. 1818 W. H. IRELAND *Stud. Ballads, Only Dancing Girl,* And her painted, tatter'd Phiz.

b. *Comb.*, as *phiz-maker*, one who makes 'faces' or grimaces.

1752 J. YORKE *Lees at first Sight* Prol., Mass John the Phiz-Maker with modest Cards.

Phiz, phizz, obs. ff. FIZZ.

Phizitian, Phisononyre, obs. ff. PHYSICIAN, PHYSIOGNOMY.

Phlasm, obs. form of FLEAM *sb.*[1]

Phleb-, before a consonant PHLEBO-, combining form of Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein, an element in terms of physiology, pathology, etc.

‖ **Phlebectasia** (flɛbɛktēʒiă). ‖ **Phlebectasis** (flɛbɛktăsis). **Phlebectasy** (flɛbɛktăsi) [Gr. *ἔκτασις* extension], abnormal dilatation of a vein, varix. **Phlebectopy** (flɛbɛktŏpi) [Gr. *ἐκ* out of, τόπος place], displacement or abnormal situation of a vein.

1892 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phlebectasia*, dilatation of a vein, or portion of a vein. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1302/1 'Phlebectasis may conveniently be divided into several forms. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 230/1 'Phlebectasy or 'Phlebectopy.

Phlebenterate (flɛbɛntĕrĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phlebenterata*, f. Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein + ἔντερον intestine: see -ATE[3] 2.] Belonging to the *Phlebenterata*, a former division of gastropod molluscs, characterized by processes of the alimentary canal extending into processes of the body-wall. b. *sb.* One of the *Phlebenterata*. So **Phlebenteric** (flɛbɛntĕrik) *a.*, characterized by such processes as those of the *Phlebenterata*; **Phlebenterism** (flɛbɛntĕrĭz'm), the condition of having processes of the alimentary canal extending into processes of the body-wall, as in the *Phlebenterata*, or into the legs, mesobleu, etc., as in the *Pycnogonida*; the opinion that such processes have a circulatory function.

1857 E. C. OTTÉ tr. *Quatrefages' Rambles Nat.* I. 191 Phlebenterism was declared to be entirely exploded, and characterized as a mere chimera.

‖ **Phlebitis** (flɛbī·tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the walls of a vein.

1810–32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 17 The inflammation of veins, by some writers called Phlebitis, has of late occupied much attention. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 422 Phlebitis is the name given to the disease of which erysipelas is the other and is to be found from an injury to a vein.

Hence **Phlebitic** (flɛbĭ·tĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with phlebitis.

1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 720 Pages ... recorded the unusually phlebitic nature of thrombosis in gout.

Phlebo-, combining element: see PHLEB-.

Phlebogram (flɛ·bŏgrăm) [-GRAM], a diagram (sphygmogram) of the pulsations of a vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Phlebograph** (flɛ·bŏgrŏf) [-GRAPH], an instrument (sphygmograph) for recording diagrammatically the pulsations of a vein. **Phlebography** (flɛbŏ·grăfi) [-GRAPHY], a description of the veins; hence **Phlebographical** (flɛbŏgra·fĭkăl) *a.*, pertaining to phlebography. **Phleboliths** (flɛ·bŏlĭth), **Phlebolith** (-lĭth) [Gr. λίθος stone: see -LITH], a morbid calcareous concretion in a vein, a vein-stone; hence **Phlebolithic** (-lĭ·thĭk), **-olithic** (-lĭthi·k) *a.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a phlebolite. **Phlebology** (flɛbŏ·lŏdʒi) [-LOGY], that part of physiology or anatomy which treats of the veins; hence **Phlebological** *a.*, pertaining to phlebology. ‖ **Phlebomeritis** (flɛbŏmĕrī·tĭs) [Gr. μέρος womb: see -ITIS], inflammation of the veins of the womb (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Phleborrhagia** (flɛbŏrē·dʒiă). **Phleborrhage** (flɛ·brŏdʒ) [Gr. ῥηγνύναι, ῥαγ- to burst; cf. *Amorrhage*], haemorrhage from rupture of a vein. ‖ **Phlebothesis** (flɛbŏ·thĭsĭs) [Gr. θέσις inserting], rupture of a vein (Draglison *Med. Lex.* 1848). ‖ **Phlebosclerosis** (flɛbŏsklĭrō·sĭs) [Gr. σκλήρωσις induration, f. σκληρός hard], morbid thickening and hardening of the wall of a vein; hence **Phlebosclerotic** (-rŏ·tĭk) *a.*, pertaining to phlebosclerosis. ‖ **Phlebostenosis** (flɛbŏstĭnō·sĭs) [Gr. στένωσις contraction], abnormal contraction of a vein or veins (Draglison 1853). ‖ **Phlebothrombosis,** thrombosis in a vein. Also PHLEBOTHROMBUS, etc.

1900 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 21 June 1571 Dr. J. Macbeath will demonstrate the Obrist Polygraph and 'Phlebographs. 1853 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Phlebographical, belonging to Phlebography. 1892 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Phlebography, description of the veins. *Ibid.*, 'Phlebolite, a name sometimes, varying in size from a corpuscle to that of a pea, occasionally found in the veins. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 207 Certain concretions found in the dilated veins, and known as phleboliths. 1849–52 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* IV. 691/1 'Phlebolithi originate in clots in the interior of the vessels. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 230/1 'Phlebolithic, 'Phlebolithi. 1853 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Phlebological, belonging to Phlebology. 1892 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Phlebology, the part of anatomy which treats of the veins. 1893 tr. *Klamroth's Phys. Dis.* (ed. 2), 'Phlebomegaly, the breaking of a Vein. 1892 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phlebotheagia*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 339 The sclerosis process may affect the veins also.—'*Phlebosclerosis*, *Ibid.* 705 'Phlebo-sclerotic thrombosis. 1853 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Phlebothrombosis, venous thrombosis.

Phleboidal (flɛbŏi·dăl), *a.* [f. PHLEB- + -OID + -AL.] Resembling a vein or veins: see quot.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 71/1 The tissue composed of these membranous vessels has been denominated *phleboidal*.

† **Phlebo'tomer.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 -thomer. [f. PHLEBOTOMY + -ER.] = PHLEBOTOMIST.

1564–78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Fev.* (1888) 26 Let vs ... take our Phlebothomer with us to let him bloud.

Phlebotomic (flɛbŏtŏ·mĭk), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. φλεβοτομικός (φλεβοτομική sb., the phlebotomic art), f. φλεβοτομία PHLEBOTOMY.] Of or pertaining to phlebotomy. So **Phlebotomical** *a.*; hence **Phlebotomically** *adv.*, in relation to phlebotomy.

1799 in *Gentl. Mag. Lib. Anat. and Phlebotomical.* 1828 F. C. HAD in *Student* II. 163 The 'evangelic' system be said to exist specifically, though phlebotomically it has no entity.

Phlebotomist (flɛbŏ·tŏmĭst). [f. PHLEBOTOMY (or its source), see -IST: cf. F. *phlébotomiste* (1753 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] One who practises phlebotomy; a surgeon who bleeds patients; a blood-letter.

1697 G. STANNY *Helmont's Vind.* 198 A just reward for a butcherlike Phlebotomist. 1826 KIDD & W. *Enlarged*, (ed. 2826) I. 63 The cupping glasses of the phlebotomist.

Phlebo'tomiza tion. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of phlebotomizing; blood-letting.

1727 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 450 We may use, in Phlebotomization, be to intermix and fuddle. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* v. 1849 A general phlebotomization at stated and regular periods.

Phlebotomize (flɛbŏ·tŏmaiz), *v.* Also 6-thomise. [a. F. *phlébotomiser* (1681), in mod.L. *Phlebotomizare* (Du Cange), f. *phlebotomia*, Gr. φλεβοτομία: see next and -IZE.] **a.** *Intr.* To practise phlebotomy; to let blood by opening a vein. **b.** *trans.* To bleed (a person, or a part of the body); also *transf.* and *fig.* **c.** *intr. for pass.* To undergo phlebotomy, to be bled (*quot.* 1652).

1598 MARK *Leffon Warden Rep.* Dod., Wks. (Grosart) III. 21 Phlebotomize them, sling them, watch them. 1599 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 57/1 To phlebotomize wisely, is nevertheless a difficulty matter. 1844 WORSLEY *England's Tears to Dodman's Gr.* 20 The Body politicum, ...as well as the fayre bodies of men ...must have occasion for their corrupt humours, they must be phlebotomiz'd. 1870 ROSSETTI *Thought.* xx. xxiv. 198 Pass for physician's guide Phlebotomize he must, and take the vein's pith. 1708 J. ASHTON *Reader's Guide* Post. Wks. 152 *Better.* You took some blood, Sir, from him. *Tom.* A Pottle.—Phlebotomiz'd his noddle twice. 1883 BROWNING *Ned Cart. Mr. Sludge* 91, I'll The while I bleed and phlebotomize: 1896 B. F. BRIGGS *Candida* L. I. 131 At night the mosquitoes phlebotomized us.

Hence **Phlebo'tomized** *ppl. a.* -ising *vbl. sb.*

1727 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 115/1 Phlebotomizings or bloud-lettings. 1879 R. H. *Greenwood Mod. Cricketer* v. 58 You may weigh ... under Bread and Cakes of the Blood of their Phlebotomized beholders. 1879 ANSTEY tr. *Faust* (1887) 192 For spanin shining, spakes rising The one cure is phlebotomizing. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 11 These phlebotomizing days are sore, however, long gone by.

Phlebotomy (flɛbŏ·tŏmi). Forms: † **flebotomie**, -ye, (6–, **fabotomye**), 4–6 **fleobotomye**, -ie, (6–, **fabotomye**), 4–6 **fleubotomye**, (9 -y), 6 **fleubothomye**, **flebothomie**, -y, **phlebothomy**, -**tomye**, 6–7 -**tomie**, 7 -**thomie**), 6– **phlebotomy**. [a. OF. *flebotomie* (1381 in Godef.), mod.F. *phlébotomie*, It. *flebotomia*, ad. L. *phlebotomia*, a. Gr. φλεβοτομία, the opening of a vein, f. φλεβότομος that opens a vein, f. φλεβο- PHLEBO- + -τομος -cutting, -cutter.]

1. The action or practice of cutting open a vein so as to let blood flow, as a medical or therapeutical operation; venesection, blood-letting, bleeding.

1392 *Langham's Crying* 83 A walkynge vlcus is fonde wip fleobotomie (tr. *Antiquarius*) & ferroure. 1423 *Pilgr. Lyfe* (Caxton) i. xxii. (1869) 24 The nature of the medeyn wil take nothely a fleobotomye. 1541 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxiii. (1870) 265 Clense it with another or by fleobotomye. 1600 SHAKSP. *Much Ado* IV. iv. 1. 8, (1630) 184 Phlebotomy is grandmercy good before and after Pepacke. 1680 *Instruct. Lat. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 Aug., Gentle purges, and slight phlebotomies, are not my favourites: they are pop-gun batteries, which have done small effect to purpose. 1874 KNOX *Pathol. Medicine* 60 Marks of bench-lancet, and of phlebotomy.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The drawing of blood: in any way (*lit.* or *fig.*); esp. bloodshed (i.e. scourging, slaughter, etc.), or other violent or destructive means used for the cure of moral, social, or political disorder; 'bleeding' in purse or pocket.

1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrot* 13, O it is a holie-herrie whoresonne, and will scare in Phlebotomie. 1598 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 151 Waste is the Phlebotomy of the State Politique. 1840 *Quart. Mag.* XCVII. 71 This Fiscal Phlebotomy was not unknown, as a measure, to our ancestors.

† **3.** An instrument for phlebotomy; a lancet. *Obs.* [Gr. φλεβότομον.]

1477 EARL RIVERS *Cleriall Dicte* 73 Vpones... holding in his hande a fleubotomye of rescepcion for letyng bloud.

‖ **Phlegethon** (flɛ·gĭpŏn, flɛdʒ·). *Gr.* and *Lat. Myth.* Also 4 **Flegeton**, 5 **Flegeton**. [a. Gr. Φλεγέθων, -ωντ- lit. 'burning, blazing', hence as here.] Name of a fabled river of fire, one of the five rivers of Hades.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 184 He weole passe his iourneye with Sir Lethen and be Flegeton. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 30 Nor charmed ghoste In flowing Phlegeton does vse to lefe rores. 1781 CH. *Le Clerc's Poëms, Pantheon* (1790) 199 'Tis certain, that the Pagans, who first used the word Phlegethon, denoted by it not a River of the Elysian Fields ... but of Hell and the Place of Torments. 1880 EMERSON *Concl. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 292 No phlegethon could be found that would burn him.

Hence **Phlegetho'ntal, Phlegetho'ntic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Phlegethon; burning, fiery.

1820 THOMSON *Transf. Hymen.* Poll., To feel the coast of Phlegethontic night. 1849 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Forest Walk* (1711) 34 Dash'd with phlegethontal fires. 1850 PEGGE *New Disp.* 9 121 Phlegetontic and chaotic evils. 1850 DYCE *Poems* 20, 161, Cognac ! Sweet Nectar of the Phlegethontic still!

Phlegm (flem). Forms: see below. [ME. *flem*, *fleume*, *fleme*, a. OF. *fleume*, *flemme* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *flegme* (dial. *fleume*, *fleme*, *flame*) = Pr. *flegma*, *fleuma*, Cat. *flema*, Sp. *flema*, It. *flemma*.—L. (post-cl.) *phlegma* clammy humour of the body, phlegm, a. Gr. φλέγμα an inflammation, heat, morbid clammy humour (as the result of heat), f. φλέγ-ειν to burn, blaze. In 16–17th c. conformed in spelling to Gr.-L. original.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–6 **fleume**, **fleume**; 4 **fleem**, 5–7 **fleme**, 6–7 **fleame**, **fleam**, 8 **fle'me**.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 147 Þei habbe moche fleem. 1390–1783 TREVISA [see R. 1.a]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) xix. (MS. 305) 270/2 Fleume is an humour lyckynge colde & moiste. 1400–10 *Lanfranc's Science, Prol.* (1870) 225 Agaynst Pregnth Bone and malencoly. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 31 Ane hag full of fleme. 1539–58 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 904 The fleame, *le flegme*. 1586 BULLEY *Moiem.* A. 5. The second is fleame, which is blood in quantitie. 1615 MARKHAM *Cheval.* xv What if fleame and choler come instead? 1650 HOWELL *Gerard's Eccl. Nights* 130 They answered prudently and with fleme. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 380 Our Critics ... judge with Spite, but Envy write with Fleme.

β. 6–7 **flegme**, **flegm** (e, ? **flengme**, 7–8 **flegm**. 1540–64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Furly) 14 The rest of his Regne & choler. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. (1592) 141 Against pituitik Phlegme. 1608 MARKH. *Caftle* iv. 60 Choler is first to be abandoned with Phlegm. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Melanch.* I. i. 2. ii. 98 Abundance of melancholy, lough fegm. 1639 FULLER *Holy Warre* III. iv. 134 Horse are prepared Choler and Flegme. 1708 LONG *Albert's Archit.* I. 24/1 The superfluous Flegm and Humidity.

γ. 6 **phleume**, **phlegme**; 6–7 **phlegme**, 7–**phlegm**; 7–8 **phleam**, **phleme**.

1542 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Treatyse* 3 Gij, To purge yͤ humours cōlepike or melancholyke, or els phlemie. 1589–93 COGAN *Theophrast* x. v. *Comitia*, *Cuncta pituitæ consulit, the causes of the phlegme is stayed.* c 1592 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 61 Wine, Venerie II. 203 The seuerall constitutions of women in Phlegme, and of men Choller. 1604 THOMAS *Quercetan's* 180 19 A certaine watry choreicuary phlegm. 1617 *Yeama Liny.* 106 Phleame expelleth choler. 1660 PEPYS [see R. 2]. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 3 Phlegm Rarefied from fish of Tartar. 1682 KING *Remains. Gen. Transl. Peter* (1709) 302 Wine with Fury, but cooled with Phleam.

‖ **δ. 6 flegma, 7 phlegma.**

1597 ABSTEN *Bremewode's Distill. Waters* B iij, Onely the flegma of the grene herbes is destylled. 1620 PHAGIUS [see R. 2]. 1647 *Physical Dict.*, *Phlegma*, is used for any distilled water which hath no spirit, as rose-water.

B. Signification.

I. The thick viscid fluid or semifluid substance secreted by the mucous membranes, esp. of the respiratory passages; mucus.

a. In old physiology, regarded as one of the four bodily 'humours', described as cold and moist, and supposed when predominant to cause constitutional lethargy or apathy.

1387 [see A. 2]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 29 The sudein disease with his cold Hath in the lungen for his hold Ordeined him a grospe seede. 1398 *Descr. Britain* (W. de W. 1498) 27 Sorell, yͤt doo myxtures of the foure humours, that is to saye, of yͤ bloode, of the colour, of the flemme, and of yͤ melancoly. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* I. ii (1541) 11 b, Natural flemme is a humour cold and moyst, white and sweete, or somwhat bitter. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 62 They turned their blud to watrishnesse & flemme. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 1. 72 Flemme hath the predominancy in his complexion. 1791 ANDERSON *Diseases* II. 121 (1796) 168 Phlegm amongst the Arabians signified a cold temper. [Remains, contrary to the etymology of the Welsh. 1800 WORDSW. *Prelude* (1850) IV. 18, I'm the dullest of the Poet Heroines: Diluted, Phlegm, Yellow Bile and Black Bile!

b. In modern (or corresponding early) use: esp. when morbid or excessive, and discharged by cough, etc. Now chiefly in popular use, and no longer applied to the mucus of the nasal passages. So mod.F. *flegme* (*dial. flemme, flamme*).

1466 *Rec. St. Albans* C vj b. And swiftyth fromme hill owte of the lungys. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 174 Ane hait hegmet, that haldis out flewme. 1543 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 82 Vingis, that is gude to purge congelit flewme. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 277 Wormewood...dischargeth the lungs of rough flegme. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Aff.* ment. 289 To dissolve viscid Phlegm, and excite a Cough. 1823 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 199 The principal occurrence the patient suffers is in getting up the phlegm in the morning. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (1879) 400 The discharge of various substances, ordinarily termed expectoration or sputum, and popularly known as phlegm.

†c. With *a* and *pl.* A collection or mass of phlegm, or of any mucous secretion. *Obs.*

1580 Baskerville *Hym. Aphth.* 24 If thou wilt...purge the head and lungs, of all sharpe flewmes and filth. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 136 [It] doth take away Flewmes of the Eyes. 1686 Norris *Ps. Disc.* x. 7 *Irving.* To bring up a phlegm, *evacuare.* 1707 *Philos. Quarrel* (1708) 16 A phlegm sticking in my throat, I happened to have pretty loud.

†d. In figurative use. *Obs.*

1585 Jones *Bpr. Agst.* (1610) 123 In danger to be choaked with the flegme & humour of his eies. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Church-porch* xvi. O England! full of mists, and moist of cloth; Spit out thy flegme, and fill thy house with ghosts. 1654 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* 1, *Prophet* viii, Spit out their phlegm, And fill thy town with bones.

e. *See* Salsi-phlegm.

†2. *Old Chem.* One of the five 'principles' of bodies, also called *water*; any watery inodorous tasteless substance obtained by distillation. *Obs.*

1597 Boyle *Consp. Alch.* 10. iv. 31 Ashes, *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 140 Fryed with moyst Eyes and olive with the fifth: The Spume by Purgence not drawing. 1670 E. Jonson *Alch.* ii. v, Rectifie your terrestries, from the phlegme. 1680 Boyleana *Vegetables* 130 Seeds steeped...in Spirit of Urine spoil with phlegm of Elder-berries. 1690 Hooke tr. *Lemery's Chym.* 3 Water which is called Phlegm ...comes in distillation before the Spirits when they are fat, or after them when they are volatile. 1707 Curios. in *Husb. & Gard.* 322 Three Principles of which all things are form'd; that is to say, the Phlegm, the Grease and the Ashes. The Phlegm is the Menstruum. 1718 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 3 Phlegm or Water, is the common Vehicle or Dilutor of all solid Bodies. 1732 Hamilton *Arbuthnot's Quincy* 2. 2. 2. v. 28 The gallnuts yields, by distillation, a limpid phlegm. 1810 tr. *H. Davy's Chem. Philos.* 32 The attempts made to analyze vegetable substances previous to 1770 merely produced their resolution into the supposed elements of the chemists of those days—viz. water, earths, phlegm and sulphur.

3. The character supposed to result from predominance of phlegm (sense 1 a) in the bodily constitution; phlegmatic temperament or disposition; want of excitability or enthusiasm; coldness, dullness, sluggishness, apathy; coolness, calmness, self-possession, evenness of temper.

1576 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. Indies* 198 There are few natives of so much fleame or softeness [as the Mexicans]. 1632 Howell, *Inc. Tragic Hotel* 30 He that hath to doale with that Nation, must have good store of Phlegme and patience. 1666 Temple, *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 30 Monsieur de Witt beheaded their Chief...with great Phlegm, but great Steadiness. 1784 T. Hermannus *Mod. Manl.* I. 277 A man of more phlegm, and not so sensibly touched. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 681 The mathematical genius requires much phlegm, moderation, attention and circumspection. 1870 D. Masson *N. Richmond* xvi, The patience of the people was creditable to their phlegm.

Phlegmagogue (flegmăgŏg), [n, F. *phlegmagogue*, OF. *flemmagogue* (1478 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *phlegmagogus*, a. Gr. φλεγμαγωγός, f. φλέγμα Phlegm + ἀγωγός drawing forth.] A medicine for expelling phlegm. *Now rare.*

1693 *Physical Dict.*, Phlegmagogues, purgers of flegm.] 1851 *Sylvester Syn. Med.* 12 [I. 32] Electuary of Jallap...is a good Phlegmagogue. 1859 Buchan *Domest. Instr.* (1736) II. 246 Phlegmagogues, or those [medicines] which draw off phlegm Mastic or Phlegm by Stool.

So **Phlegmagogal** (-gŏ'găl) *a.*, having the property of expelling phlegm; **Phlegmagogic** (-gŏ'jik), *a.* = prec. ? *Ob.* = *phlegmagogue.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 215 Some are called Phlegmagogal which purge Phlegme. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compital.* 194 Mercury...with...some phlegmagogick Extract.

†Phlegmasia (flegmē'siă, -zĭă). *Path.* Pl. -as. [mod.L., a. Gr. φλεγμασία (Hippocr.) inflammation, f. *F. phlegmasie.*] Inflammation, esp. inflammation accompanied by fever.

Phlegmasia dolens, or *phlegmasia alba dolens*, inflammation of the veins of the leg, with severe pain, swelling, hardness, and whiteness, occurring in women after childbirth; also called *milk-leg* or *white-leg*.

1706 Phillips, *Phlegmasia*, an Inflammation. 1721 Chevalier *Chir. Guidp.*, *Phlegmasia*, a word used by some of the medical writers for an inflammation. 1800 [J. Hull], *An Essay on Phlegmasia Dolens.* 1839 Reese's *Dictionary* 1 The common terms...is also the name of very different kinds of phlegmasiæ.

Phlegmatic (flegmæ'tik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see Phlegm; also 4–6 flem-, 6–7 flegm-; 4–6 -etyke, -etyk(e, -etyk. [ME. *flemmatike*, a. OF. *flemmatique* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *phlegmatic-us*, a. Gr. φλεγματικός, f. φλέγμα, φλεγματ- : see Phlegm.]

1. Of the nature of or abounding in phlegm.

2. (In sense pertaining to Phlegm 1.) Of the nature of the 'humour' or secretion called phlegm; mucous. Of the human body, its organs, etc.: Having a predominance of phlegm in the constitution or 'temperament' (see also 3). Of diseases, etc.: Characterized or caused by excess of phlegm. Now *rare or Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 137 De dyeuel ...zuyfleh zwanglokest þene ryzhth mid ire and mid thocrel ; þene flemetyke, mid ghoosten and by dwalde. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. 10. (Tollem. MS.) A verry flemetike man is in the body colder, lassy and slow. *Ibid.* vii. lix. (Bodl. MS.) As þe braynes discharge hym self of flemmatike humoures and of fumosite. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 86 If þe be yn lowenesse flemmatyke. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* F ij, Tygarte and parte ouer the flegmatyke matter. 1541 Boorde *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 243 A flemetyke man may slepe...in houres or more. 1562 Bullein *Bulwark, Sik. Simples* 31 b, It is good in the passion of mans wilnche be Phlegmatike. 1583 T. Cogan *Haven of Health* 10 Eg the phlegmaticke ladyes they weare between their supper. 1592 Bettenson *Exp. Isaiah* v. 6, Persons of a phlegmatic Constitution are slow in hearing of their Eyes. 1673 H. C. Wood *Theriaca* (1679) 22 The phlegmatic person is no more easily moved by artificial than by other agencies.

†b. (In sense pertaining to Phlegm 2.) Of the nature of the 'principle' called phlegm; watery and insipid. Of bodies in general: Abounding in 'phlegm'; and hence, producing phlegm (Phlegm 2 a or b) when taken as food, etc. *Obs.*

1392 Ashenden *Chron.* (1611) 172 For so much as all fruites ofte water bee flewmyshe therfore they be better eat than sodon. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 7 b, Where colde with moysture prouayleth, that body is called Flemmatike, whereto water hath preeminence. 1580 Marbeck *Gr. Forest* 27 The Oke Carp[is] of very euyll flesh and phlegmatike. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 5 Standing Waters...by reason of the abundant waste of the Phlegmatique aqueous that corrupteth them from it. 1747 Lucombe in *Phil. Trans.* 1746) XLIV. ii. 141 The watery or phlegmatic Principle abounds so much as to be nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ Parts of the whole Mass.

2. Having or showing the mental character or disposition formerly supposed to result from predominance of phlegm among the bodily 'humours'; not easily excited to feeling or action; lacking enthusiasm; cold, dull, sluggish, apathetic; cool, calm; self-possessed.

1572 Huloet *Gascoigne's Fun. Eg.* 30 The Nemorities of their mineral condition, were more flegmatike than choleric. 1600 Shakespeare *Hen. Ment.* iv. 2, Cold, phlegmatike hearers, (b'ye) are best at Sermons. 1756–80 J. Watson *Eth. Pract* (ed. 3) I. v. 206 Raphael never received a more Phlegmatic Embrace. 1805 Wordsworth *Wand. 7. Amer.* v. 1. (1839) 288 Cold and phlegmatic must he be who is not warmed into admiration by the surrounding scenery. 1808 *P. Brown Mem. Minor* v. 70, Indian received her blessing in a most phlegmatic manner.

†B. *sb.* A phlegmatic person. *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. Copland *Hyder's Quest. Chirurg.* M ij, The flemmatykes, & them that are wont to diseases of colde maladyes. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Heraldus* (1658) 120 He contemned Indians, as no object. Fellow: and Niger as a dull Phlegmatick.

So †**Phlegmatical** *a.* = *phlegmatic*; **Phlegmatically**, †**Phlegmatickly** *adv.*, in a phlegmatic manner; **Phlegmaticness**, the quality of being phlegmatic.

1398 Q. Rice in *Leycester Corresp.* (Camden) 249 What "Regnerall reasons soever were made you. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compital.* vi. 230 They that have a phlegmatick Agent. 1828–32 Webster, *Phlegmatically.* 1836–8 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (ed. 2) III. 58 The most phlegmatically impudent of the whole school. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., The villagers phlegmatically continued their circling. 1873 *J. the Raw Papers* 38 This is...so hard to say, and so "phlegmatickly again't it. 1727 Warburton *Prodigies* 80 All the rest [of the story] is phlegmatically put over. 1859 Pelham *Lect. Limitation* 41 Being full of business, that is her cradle, which lads and rocks her to a dull "phlegmatickness.

Phlegmatism. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ism.] Phlegmatic character. So †**Phlegmatist** [-ist], a person of phlegmatic constitution.

1599 H. Buttes *Dyets dry Dinner* D vij b, Hasten Nero...In cold weather, for Sanguinists. 1599 Greene *Alphonsus* 236 The phlegmatists of...the Ruthen Widgets's...conduct.

Phlegmatous, *a. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ous.] Inflamed or much inflamed? (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 A. M. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 135, I have already spoken of peripheral phlegmatous troubles.

Phlegme, *obsol.* form of Fleam *sb.*1, Insect.

1822 Woodall *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 11 Phlegmes...to scratch and vex the gums. 1892 St. G. Cyprian Hooker's *Life N. Adv.* (1901) 290, Before starting I gave Johnson my phlegme, and a hasty lesson in the art of bleeding.

†**Phlegmed** (flemd), *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Phlegm + -ed2.] Imbued with 'phlegm' (sense 1).

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 503 This [oil of Vitriol] as highly adapted I...to any quality in.

Phlegmless (flemles), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Devoid of or free from phlegm.

1683 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. 65, 195 One distillation...will bring it more than Nine or ten times, as pure and flegmless, as to burn all away. 1718 [J. Rose] *Use and Art of Pulmoni* Wks. 109 (MS.) Phlegmed, Watry, thick humoursome taste So wants her phlegmless throat.

Phlegmon (flegmŏn). *Path.* Also 4–7 flegm-. [ME. *flegmon*, a. L., *phlegmon* or *phlegmone* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλεγμονή inflammation, a boil, ulcer, f. φλέγ-ειν to burn: cf. OF. *flegmon* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = mod.F. *phlegmon*.] An inflammatory tumour, a boil or carbuncle; inflammation, esp. of the cellular tissue, tending to or producing suppuration; an acute local inflammation with marked redness and swelling.

1398 Trevisa (Bodl. MS.), Sucha swellinge hatte Apostema, & somtyme is comeþ...of a mengle humours or of blood and hatte flegmone. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Terapeutyke* v Bij b, Yf cachymmata, or vlcers, or scirrosities, or *parotydes*, or phlegmone be in any parte. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 384/1 (A generation) For the Flegmon or Felon of the Fingers. 1652 Wiseman *Preternat's Pop. Surg.* x. 81 It may also be a phlegmon, or erysipelas of some part. 1788 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* 14 These parts...may be subject to...phlegmon. 1788 J. C. Smith in *Med. Commun.* II. 192 The Phlegmon is the inflammation of the cellular membrane. 1829 *Alibutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 296 This bacillus is identical with one subsequently found...in gaseous phlegmons.

Hence **Phlegmonic** (flegmŏ'nik), **Phlegmonose** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlegmon; **Phlegmonoid** *a.*, resembling a phlegmon.

1756 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 170 A Man...had a "Phlegmonick Erysipelas upon the Right Arm. 1803 H. Watson *Dis. Eye* 185 In phlegmonic inflammation, solution for hour, &c. as from an ulceration. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 10 It appeared more like the erysipelatous than "phlegmonoide kind. 1839–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 411/2 External inflammation resembling phlegmonoid erysipelas. 1880 G. Harley *Morb. Angl.* 25 (1901) II. 870...generated ...one of the fungi and organisms of a "Phlegmonous or Ostheomitis species. 1890–92 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 899/2 Phlegmonous inflammation of the areolar tissue.

Phlegmy (flĕ'mi), *a.* Forms: see Phlegm. [f. Phlegm + -y.]

1. Of the nature of or consisting of phlegm, mucous; containing or characterized by phlegm.

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* 3 b, The superfluytes of the lower that consysteth of grosse and fleyny humors. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (L. 3) 11...breedeth a cleanesy, and fleamy nourishment. 1658 Anne Bradstreet *Poems* (1678) 18 The flegmy constitution I uphold. 1730 R. Boyle in *Philadelphia Gentleman* 109 Now from the Lungs hath up the phlegmy Load. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/3 A cold, accompanied by a phlegmy cough.

†b. Watery; moist. *Obs.* Phlegm 2. *Obs.*

1599 H. Buttes *Dyets Dry Dinner* F iv, (The cold Lights and watry roots awake, As phlegmy snow, and hails, and shower lakes. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 63 The grose phlegmy part of Grass.

2. Of mental disposition: = Phlegmatic 2.

1607 Middleton *Caltrop* I. 21 Such as out of their flegmy watrie conditions make for such motions. 1633 Middleton *Cobbler, Wks.* 1630 IV. 362 Rather then spend words with this flemmy cloddi of an Antiquarie. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 1/2 Mild as milk, they balked with the phlegmy beasts.

Phlœm, variant of Fleam *sb.*2, Insect.

Phlobaphene (flŏbăfīn), *Chem.* Also -ine. [a. F. *phlobaphène*, f. Gr. φλοιό-ς = φλοι-ός bark + βαφή dye + -ene.] Name for a class of brown or red colouring matters, of complex composition, occurring in the bark of various trees and shrubs.

1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1388 *Phlobaphene*...cannot be applied to certain red bodies, formed, together with glucose, when many tannins are heated with dilute sulphuric acid. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 767/2 It [tannic] is decomposed into glucose, gallic acid, and a substance analogous to phlobaphen. 1894 *Naturalist* 29 It [the hawthorn] yields a phlobaphene with acids.

Phloem (flō'ĕm). *Bot.* [mod. (Nägeli in Ger.) f. Gr. φλοιό = φλοιός bark + -εμ, passive suffix.] Collective name for the cells, fibres, and vessels forming the softer portion of the fibro-vascular tissue, as distinct from the xylem or woody portion; the bast with its associated tissues. Also *attrib.*, as *phloem-bundle, -layer, -sheath*, etc.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 24 The different forms of plants of a differentiated fibro-vascular bundle may be classified into two groups, which Nägeli calls the *Phloem* (Bast) and *Xylem*. (Wood) portion of the bundle...In many bundles the phloem is formed on one, the xylem on the other side of the procambium. *Ibid.* 52 These horizontal elements ...may be generally designated as rays; while the xylem rays are called *wood-rays*, and the phloem, *phloem-rays*. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 813/1 Externally the bast or cortical layer of ordinary trees. 1880 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 440 (In Ferns) A single layer or several layers of cells may often be found at the periphery of the phloem lying just inside the thick bundle-sheath. Remote regards this structure as belonging ...to the ground tissue, and he terms it the phloem-sheath.

Phlogistian (flŏdʒi·stiăn). [f. Phlogiston + -ian.] A believer in the existence or theory of phlogiston.

1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 87 The phlogistians were obliged to consider all combustible bodies as combinations of different...substances with the undecomposed phlogiston.

Phlogistic (flŏdʒi·stik, -gĭ·stik), *a.* (*sb.*) [In sense 1, mod. f. Phlogiston: cf. mod.L. *phlogisticus*, F. *phlogistique* (1782 in *Dict. Acad.*); in senses 2, 3, immediately f. Gr. φλογιστ-ός inflammable, inflamed + -ic.]

1. *Chem.* Of the nature of or consisting of phlogiston; †containing phlogiston, combustible (*obs.*); connected with or relating to phlogiston.

1772 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 63 The Phlogistic Part is so slightly connected with the other Principles, that the latter...Volatize or Warrish, into it, or

fire. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* I. 188 Common air...deprived of its fixed air by phlogistic processes. *Ibid.* 90 Plants imbibing the phlogistic matter with which it is contributed. 1789 HUTTON (title) Comparative View of the phlogistic and antiphlogistic Theories. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. 291 Bodies that are eminently luminous...contain a certain portion of matter...which is called phlogiston or combustible matter. 1830 HERSCHEL *Treat. Nat. Phil.* (ed. 2) 391 The phlogistic doctrines of Stahlen and Black.

† **b.** as *adj.* A phlogistic principle or substance.

1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 62 This red Earth retains so much of an ocherous Phlogistic, that [etc.].

II. 2. *Path.* Inflammatory.

1794-6 CRUIKSHANK No. 23 P 2 Blotches and breakings out owing to a kind of a phlogistic humour in her blood. 1803 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 72 Cases of acute or active inflammation, preceded by what is called the phlogistic diathesis. 1834 JONES & SVEN. *Pathol. Anat.* (1872) 321 The phlogistic process in the pericardium.

† **3.** Burning, fiery, heated, inflamed (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* (Chiefly in rhetorical use.)

1721 R. THOMSON *Bot. Gard.* I. 1. 136 Ethereal Powers! you...Rous'd to bright Radiance, amid the glowing pole, On glow the fiery phlogistic orb to roll. 1800-3 tr. *Fuseli' Trans.* (1848) I. 63 The phlogistic mountains of that neighbourhood. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 407 A sorry imitation of that wholesale display in phlogistic tones. 1833 BOWRING (tr. etc. Gerard) *Sp.* 49 Much phlogistic correspondence was discovered.

Phlogi·sticate, *v. Chem. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. PHLO- + -ATE[3]: cf. F. *phlogistiquer.*] *trans.* To render phlogistic; to combine with phlogiston. Chiefly in **Phlogisticated** *ppl. a.* [F. *phlogistiqué.*]

† *Phlogisticated air* or *gas*, name for nitrogen in the phlogistic theory. † *Phlogisticated alkali*, name for potassic hydrocyanate or prussiate.

1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* I. 178 note, It might not be amiss to call air that has been...made noxious by any of the processes above mentioned, by the common name of *phlogisticated air.* 1776 — in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 242 The nitrous oxide...lost a great proportion of its power of diminishing, that is, phlogisticating, nitrous air. 1789 *Ibid.* LXXIX. 246 It is also natural to suppose, that...the highly-inflammable principle...(being exported, the phlogisticating principle should cease. 1803 W. HAMILTON *Min. Waters* 180 Almost wholly phlogisticated air, or, as it is now termed, azotic gas. 1846 GROVE *Contrib. to Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 103 Priestley...was led to believe that water was convertible into nitrogen (phlogisticated air).

So† **Phlogistica·tion** [also in Fr. 1777], combination with phlogiston: the name in the phlogistic theory for the process now called *deoxidation.*

1772 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* (1775) I. 189 This air...without any previous phlogistication, is purified by agitation in water. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 88 The powers of the lenticular...is increased by cooling, by a regeneration of loss, or phlogistication of the cells, and by the action of acids upon iron. 1800 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 231 In the phlogistication of oxygen by silver, [we see] an instance of de-oxidation or phlogistication by negative electricity.

Phlogiston (*flŏdʒi·stŏn, -gi·stŏn*). *Chem.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φλογιστόν*, neuter of *φλογιστός* burnt up, inflammable, vbl. adj. from *φλογίζ-ειν* to set on fire, f. *φλόξ, φλογ-* flame, oldest deriv. of *φλέγ-ειν*, root of *φλάγ-ειν* to burn.] A hypothetical substance or 'principle' formerly supposed to exist in combination in all combustible bodies, and to be disengaged in the process of combustion; the 'principle of inflammability'; the matter of fire, conceived as fixed in inflammable substances.

This use of the term and the theory connected with it were introduced by Stahl in 1702, in his ed. of Becher's *Physica Subterranea* of 1669. The phrase '*sine phlogisto*' had been used by Sennert (in 1619) in the sense of 'the being inflammable', inflammability or combustibility as a quality of some substances, but not regarded as a substance or principle. The existence of phlogiston was denied by Lavoisier in 1775, and though gravely maintained by Priestley, the belief in it was generally abandoned by 1800.

1683 SALMUTH *De Chym. Commerc. ac Abusibus* 283 At Chimia, Odorem, Saporem, non phlogistica & sulfur. illa, salsedinem, metallis, gemmis hypothesi, planeis, pumicibus tribuit. 1702 STAHL *Spec. Beccherianum* 1. 1. 201, 19 in *Ic's Phil. Instructr.* (1730). Ad substantiam (quam scilicet, ut ita, gestitiam...ut materiale principium, ex quo omnia corpora combustibilia, concreta, mineria et perfectum ignis, non ipse ignis. Sunt Phlogiston, appellare opus.).

1779 LINNAEUS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 268 By the Solution of crude Mercury mixed with the *Phlogiston* (Fire, or other Vegetables.) 1788 A. G. HAMILTON in *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 89 We produce the Phlogiston, or fire of the Solution, not from the Phlogiston a Fulgo, or Soot, and from the Fulgo its nitrous Salt. 1790 *Elaboratory Instr.* (1799) 3 The phlogisticated principle, or phlogiston, which is the proper essence of all oils. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* (1775) I. 63 Considering inflammable air as air united to, or loaded with, phlogiston. 1785-96 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 280 Mr. Lavoisier is well known to maintain, that there is no such thing as what has been called phlogiston. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 61 The Phlogiston...may be considered as a treasure...of light and heat, to be dispensed in the absence of the sun. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 11 There is truly in bodies a substance, which may be properly named phlogiston, on being the cause of that light and heat which appearance burning. 1800 PRIESTLEY (title) The Doctrine of Phlogiston established, and that of the Composition of Water refuted. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 28 The existence of phlogiston is no longer believed in. 1861 WILSON & GIBSON *Manual. R. Forbes Jr.* 101 Joseph Black...college school that had heard the last dying echoes of the battle between the partisans of the phlogistic and the antiphlogistic camp.

† **b.** *fig.* Energy, 'fire'. *Obs.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 250 Much Fanjas phlogiston not merely the liveliness, vivacity, phlogiston of the character, the man runs into pertness, flippancy, or affectation.

Phlogogenetic (*flŏgŏdʒĕnĕ·tik*), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *φλογο-*, comb. f. *φλόξ* flame + -GENETIC.] Producing inflammation. Also **Phlogogenic** (*-ŏdʒe·nik*), **Phlogo·genous** *adjs.* to same sense.

1853 *Lond. Soc. Lex., Phlogogenic ... Phlogogenous.* 1856 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* I. 136 There are several agencies (of bacteria) which are phlogogenetic. 1879 *Brit. Med. Journ.* I. Dec. 1308 Certain species of bacteria...possess in their cell bodies a phlogogenic poison.

Phlogopite (*flŏ·gŏpəit*). *Min.* [Named 1841 (in Ger. *Phlogopit*), f. Gr. *φλογωπός* fiery (f. *φλογ-*, flame + *ὤψ, ὠπ-* face, look) + -ITE[1].] A magnesia mica, found in crystalline limestone and serpentine, usually of a brownish-yellow or brownish-red colour, with pearly, often submetallic (coppery) lustre.

1850 DANA *Min., ed.* 3 339 It agrees in atomic proportions with the phlogopite. 1879 HUNTER *Treat. Rocks* 2. 232 Phlogopite crystallizes in the same system, and has the same cleavage as muscovite.

† **Phlogosis** (*flŏgō·sis*). *Path.* Pl. **-ses** (*-ēz*). [mod.L., a. Gr. *φλόγωσις* inflammation, f. *φλογ-*, *φλόξ* flame. In F. *phlogose.*] Inflammation.

1803 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Phlogosis*, the same that *Phlegmone.* 1810 E. FOLLEN *Pharm. Lexicogr.* 182 Inwardness...the Mercury...causeth a great Phlogosis...in the Part. 1843 G. E. *Ibid* tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 229 A circumstance which...characterizes the phlogosis.

Hence **Phlogosed** (*-ōsd*) *ppl. a.*, affected with phlogosis, inflamed; **Phlogosis** (*-ō·sis*) *Chem.*, name for a product of cultures of certain bacteria, which produces acute local inflammation; **Phlogotic** (*-ŏ·tik*) *a.*, of the nature of or tending to phlogosis, inflammatory.

1872 GAMGEE *Anat., Surg., etc.* 35 II. 814 The...phlegmonoid condition of the penis. 1878 *Hilbert's Syst. Med.* I. 310 Latter stimulated 'phlogosis' from the staphylococcus aureus. 1880-81 *Quain's Dict. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 41 A mark of high animal health, or a 'phlogosis' (Jackson). *Ibid.* 50 Like the pus (the bulk) is found in persons of an entirely or phlogistic habit.

Phloramine to Phlorrhizin: see PHLORI-.

Phlorizin (*flōrai·zin, flŏrĭ·zin*). *Chem.* Also † **phlori·dzin**. [f. Gr. *φλοι-ός, φλοε-ός* bark + *ῥίζα* root + -IN.] A bitter substance ($C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$), crystallizing in silky needles, obtained from the bark of the root of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees. Also formerly called † **Phlori·datin**. Hence **Phlorizein** (*flōrai·zĭin*), a bitter reddish-brown uncrystallizable solid ($C_{19}H_{19}N_3O_{11}$), a combination of oxygen and ammonia with phlorizin.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 714 The bark of apple-tree root...yields about 3 per cent. of phloridzin. *Ibid.*, Phloridzin thus obtained, has a dull white colour, with a shade of yellow, and is crystallized in silky needles. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 362 Phlorizin is by various processes, described by M. Stas, converted into glucinum, phloretin, and phloretic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 742 Phlorizin is a substance bearing a great likeness to salicin. 1874 *Naturalist* 18 There is no...phlorizin (the glucoside of the apple tree) in any part of the organism.

Phloro-, before a vowel **phlor-**, used in *Chem.*, to form names of substances connected with PHLORETIC, as

Phloramine (*flōrə·min*) [AMINE], the amine ($C_6H_5NO_2 = C_6H_4O_2.NH_3$) obtained in thin shining flakes by the action of ammonia on phlorogluein (WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 488). **Phloretin** (*flōre·tin*), a sweet crystalline substance ($C_{15}H_{14}O_5$) produced by the action of dilute acids on phlorizin; hence **Phloretic** (*flōretĭk*) *a.*, applied to an *acid* ($C_9H_{10}O_5$) obtained from phlorizin by the action of potash; also to ethers (*phloretic ethers*) in which an organic radical takes the place of 1 atom of hydrogen in phloretic acid (WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 491). Its salts are **Phloretates**. **Phlorogluein** (*flōrŏglū·ĭn*) [Gr. *γλυκ-ύς* sweet + -IN[1]; cf. GLUCOSE], also **phlorogluc·inol, phlorogluc·ol**, a colourless or yellowish crystalline, intensely sweet substance ($C_6H_6O_3$), obtained from phlorizin, and occurring widely distributed in plants; also a derivative of this, as *nitrophlorogluein*, etc.; hence **Phlorogluc·ate** *a.*, **Phlorogluc·ide**: see quots. **Phlorol** (*flō·rŏl*), a phenol, an oily substance (C_7H_8O) obtained from salts of phloretic acid, or from creasote. **Phlorone** (*flō·rōn*), a yellow crystalline substance ($C_9H_8O_3$), homologous with quinone, obtained by distillation of beech-wood and oxalstar.

1840 'PHLORIZIN,' 'PHLORETIC (see PHLORIZIN)', 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 489 Phloretic acid [is] produced...together with phloroglucin, by the action of caustic potash on phloretin. 1877 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 332 Phloridzin, when boiled with weak acids, is decomposed into a sugar, sugar, and a resinous matter named *phloretin*. Phloretin crystallizes in microscopic almost indistinct plates. 1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1222 'Phloroglucic Acid[dride], or 'Phloroglucide, $C_{18}H_{12}O_6$...is obtained [etc.], by the action of heat on phloroglucol. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 492 'Phloroglucin is sweeter than common sugar,...crystallizing in the 2H2O of ordinary temperatures. 1877 *Lond. Soc. Lex., Phloroglucin*...is found widely distributed in nature, mainly in combination as the complex body phloridzin, but partly also in the free state. 1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1230 'Phloroglucol, $C_6H_6O_3$,...*Phloroglucin.* 1878 *Naturalist* 24 A red-brown phlorhizin which fused with potash gives protocatechuic acid and phloroglucol. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 528 'Phlorol or phenyl alcohol...is one of the constituents of beech-tar creasote. 1873—*Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 728 Phlorol, an oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of the barium salt of phloretic or oxyhydrocinnamic acid. 1880—*Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1230 *Phlorol*,...This phenol, first noticed as a constituent of beech-tar creasote, 1880-81 *Ibid.* IV. 408 'Phlorone, $C_6H_4O_2$. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 918 Phlorone crystallizes in golden-yellow oblique rhombic prisms, which when heated give off a pungent odour.

Phlox (*flŏks*). *Bot.* [a. L., *phlox* (Plin.), a. Gr. *φλόξ* a plant (prob. *Silene*), lit. flame. Taken into Bot. as a generic name by Dillenius.] A North American genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants (N.O. *Polemoniaceæ*), with clusters of salver-shaped flowers of various colours, usually showy; many cultivated forms are found in gardens.

1760 HILLARY *Phlox* II. 92 The Phlox, called in Latin Flamma, and in Greek Phlox, I assign the wild kind only.] 1796 PHILLIPS, *Phlox*...a Flower of 10 Petals, but of a few Farmerdom. 1888 *Chambers' Cycl., Phlox*, lychnides, or horned lychnis, to Botany, a genus of the pentandria monogynia class. 1848 BELLEY *Walker's Botany* 66 There, in the summer houses, were Common phlox and ornamental flowers. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc. &c.* 871 Phlox. The garden Phloxes being all productions of the Swiss, and of a most ornamental character. 1895 MRS. H. WARD *Recent Control* I. 1 Phloxes and marigolds grew wreckly above their doorways.

b. *attrib.*, as **phlox** family, **phlox-worts** (J. Indley), names for the Natural Order *Polemoniaceæ*; **phlox-worm**, the larva of an American moth, *Melalcha phlogophagus*, which feeds upon phloxes.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 619 Order cxxiii. Polemoniaceæ, Phlox-worts. 1867 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 432 *Polemoniaceæ*, the Phlox family. 1898 WITTE-DAVIES *Aphorm* 11 xvii, Among the geraniums, phlox-beds, and French marigolds.

Phloxin (*flŏ·ksĭn*). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *φλόξ* flame + -IN[1].] A red coal-tar dye-stuff resembling eosin.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 CASPARI tr. *Talbot's Cr. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 200 This observer recommends that the nutrient medium be stained with phloxin red or tetanin pungents.

Phlyzaciologist, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *φλυᾱκίᾱ* silly talk + -LOGIST.] A talker of nonsense.

1867 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 472/1, I would not meddle with such a psychologist.

† **Phlyctena,** *-æna* (*flĭktī·nă*). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φλύκταινα* a blister (Hippocr.), f. *φλύειν, φλυζ-ειν* to swell.] An inflammatory vesicle, pimple, or blister upon the cuticle or the eye-ball.

1893 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Phyctena*, a Pimple in the Skin; also a little Ulcer in the external Tunick of the Eye. 1813 J. TRAVERS *Lect. Inflam.* 311 The cuticle often separates in some points from the skin, and the vesications termed phlyctenæ are formed. 1855 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VIII. 466 The vesication may be so...complete, as to free from the skin like a pamphlet, bodily, or phlyctena.

Hence **Phlycte·nar, Phlycte·næ** (*-nĭ-*) *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlyctena; characterized by or affected with phlyctenæ; **Phlycte·noid** (*-nŏi-*) *a.*, resembling a phlyctena; **Phlycto-nophthal·my**, phlyctenular ophthalmia (Mayne *Explan. Lex.* 1858); **Phlycto·nula** (*-nŭ-*), pl. **-æ** [mod.L. dim. of *phlyctena*], also in anglicized form **Phlycte·nule**, a small phlyctena, esp. upon the conjunctive or cornea of the eye; whence **Phlycto·nular** (*-nŭ-*) *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by phlyctenules.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Phlyctenoid. 1865 R. A. FISHER *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 227 An eruption...phlyctenoid in character. 1870-72 *Quain's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 320 He adds to the two varieties of red and white scirrhus a third, which he distinguishes by the name of 'phlyctenoid.' 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Phlyctenula. 1889 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 53 One or more small phlyctenulæ close upon the margin of the cornea. 1893 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* (ed. 7) 1. 72 The watering, accompanied by 'phlyctenular ophthalmia. 1893 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VIII. 756 Similar 'phlyctenulæ appear on the mucous membrane of the mouth, tongue, and palate.

† **Phlyncacium** (*flĭnkē·shĭm, -shĭŭm*). *Path.* Also *-cion*; pl. *-cia*. [mod.L., a. Gr. *φλυκάκιον* a little blister (Hippocr.), f. *φλύκ-ειν* to swell.] A red, usually large, pustule on a hard inflamed base and terminating in a dark scab; also = PHLYCTENA. Hence **Phlyncacious** (*-shəs*) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlyncacium.

1893 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Phlyncacium*, the same with *Phlyctenæ.* 1878-80 E. THOMSON in *Cadell's Blood, Skin&c.* (ed. 3) 320 An eruption of the inflamed pustules, termed phlyncacia. 1892 J. BEGBIE *Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 704 The phlyncacious pustules formed by the external application of nitric acid. 1893 *Lond. Soc. Lex., Phlyncacious*, ...term Wilson's term for the largest of his four varieties of Pustules.

Pho, phoh (*fō*, *fōh*), *int. rare.* [A variant of PSHAW, PHAH, representing the action of blowing away. See also POH.] An exclamation expressing contemptuous rejection or making light of anything.

1860 MARRYAT *Peacock's Nest* iv. 166 *Ze Kid.* Daughter, give me your hand. 'With your consent I give you to this gentleman.' *Cætera.* Marie, phoh! Will you marry me to a Sadet? 1778 G. LEIGH *Maritime* v. ii. 31 Pho! those are our best customers. 1800 MAD. HAYMAN *Hearts-ease Farm.* II. 56 Pho! pho! there is no fear of their knowing any thing of the matter.

† **Phob**, obs. error. f. FOB *sb.*¹, small pocket.

a 1687 COTTON *Pool. Wks.* (1734) 139 *And* brought his Cash away in's Phob.

Phobanthropy (*fōbæ·nthrŏpi*). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. φόβ-ος fear + ἄνθρωπος man: cf. *philanthropy*.] Morbid dread of mankind.

1848 *Whistle. Rem. Oct.* 264 The will of Ireland...is her worst, millions of a certain population—what else phobanthropy to coin a word of the time, not over wise, nobly lords.

-phobe, *s.* Fr. *-phobe*, ad. L. *-phōb-us*, *a.* Gr. *-φόβος* -fearing, -dreading, adj. ending; f. φόβος fear: as in *Hydrophób-us*, *Hydrophób-ae*, *Aydrophobe*, lit. 'one who has a horror of water'. Also in modern words formed in Fr. or Eng. by analogy, as *Anglophobe*, *Francophobe*.

-phobia, *s.* L. *-phobia*, *a.* Gr. *-φοβία*, forming abst. sbs. from the adjs. in *-φόβος* (see prec.) with sense 'dread, horror'; as in *Hydrophóbia*, *Aydrophobia* 'horror of water'. Also in modern words formed in Eng. by analogy, as *Anglophobia*, *Gallophobia*, *Germanophobia*, *Francophobia*, some of them imitating Fr. forms in *-phobie*. The following exemplify the uses to which *-phobia* has been put:

1747- [see HUTCHINSON]. 1804 *Gallophobia* [see GRECOMANIA]. 1813 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 94 He is a very lunatic parentage, and has upon him the propholia. 1824 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 197 The lamented leader a perpetual dysrophobia; and a constant disease it was. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 193 That powerful...writer...dysphyctheimore-vaphobia an raging among the Parisian Cimbri-anarchs. 1861 RANKIN *Russia* I. 41 The account given me by my correspondent of the Pole correspondent is as follows. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Dec. 1/1 Confounding it with 'Germanophobia', 'Francophobia', or as many 'phobias' as you like! 1890 *Cent. Dict. Philophobia*, morbid dread of being alarmed. 1893 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 542 It was unnecessary for Magnan to give a special name to each symptom of suggestion, and to draw up as many...the lists of 'phobias' and 'manias'. *Agoraphobia* (fear of open spaces), *claustrophobia* (fear of enclosed spaces), *cephalophobia* (fear of dust etc.). 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 1/2 The cycling craze has produced the antagonistic disease of cyclophobia. 1900 *Med. Ann.* 61 Oct. 2/2 There were symptoms in the City attitude of a certain amount of L.C.C.-phobia (=dread of the London County Council).

Hence **-phobiac** (forming *adj.*), **-phobian**, **-phobist** forming *obs.*

1900 *Daily News* 13 Aug. 5/1 The professional Anglophobiac. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 5/1 Several Anglophobic deputies have announced their intention of appearing in their official scarves.

Phobia (*fō·biă*). Also 9 **photy.** [The pres. suffix used as a separate word.] Fear, horror, or aversion, esp. of a morbid character.

1800 COLERIDGE in *Sir H. Davy's Corr.* (1858) 92 I...have a perfect photia of late and coffee-houses. 1813 W. CORY *Lett.* & *Jrnls.* (1897) 409 Against management by photies, unless Tory photies or popular photies. 1880 *Daily News* (cor.) 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 137 Specific names ...to designate the 'phobias' or fear obsessions.

So **Pho·biast** *nonce-wd.*, one who has a horror of or morbid aversion to anything.

1883 *Church Quarterly* XV. 392 Men, who refuse to give up their liberty at the dictation of 'phobists' of any denomination.

‖ **Phoca** (*fō·kă*). *Zool.* Pl. **phocæ** (*fō·sī*), **phocas.** [L. *phōca*, a. Gr. φώκη seal: see IL., 3d *foca*, F. *phoque*.] A seal (chiefly in transl. from Latin or Greek); any aquatic mammal of the *Phocidæ*, or seal and walrus family of Carnivora; in modern zoology, restricted to the genus typified by the Common Seal, *P. vitulina*.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxii. (Bodl. MS.) Þe female hat hatte Foca & þe male hat hatte Delphinus.] 1555 WATHE *Lexicon Linguæ* 72 Nouerunt phocæ that must (be horses of Hippolitus. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* v. i. Here monstrous phocæ panted on the shore. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 443 The Phocæ also rising from the waves. 1820 *Mod. Trav.* III. 380 St. Mungo's lonely successively to greet ...in vain, the phocæ, the seals, the frog and lizard. 1846 SIDNEY *Angling*, xxx. A phoca or seal lying asleep on the beach. 1872 *Ibid.* xxxvii. 1880-4 *Goode's Study Mod. Hist.* 56 The deepest cases are struck by animals that have the largest glands, as the phoca, the ox, the zebra and *dauria*.

Hence **Phocæan** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phocidæ* or seal family; *sb.* a member of this family; **Phocæcous** *a.*, of the nature of a seal; phocarctan; **Phocal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a seal.

1842 DARWIN *Dict. S. sbs.*, *Phocæcous*, the name of the family of carnivorous and amphibious Mammals of which the seal (Phoca) is the type. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phocæcous*. 1880 GRAY *Resource Nat. Hist.* 311 This is ...in honour of a mammalian, and of a glacial epoch.

Phocenine (*fōsĭnin*), *a. Zool.* [f. Zool. L. *Phocæna* (a. Gr. φώκαινα porpoise, deriv. of φώκη seal) + -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Phocænidæ*, a group of Cetacea containing the true porpoises; resembling a porpoise.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phocenic (*fōsĕ·nik*), *a. Chem.* [For **phocænic*. f. Zool. L. *Phocæna* (see prec.) + -IC.] Applied to an acid obtained by Chevreul in 1817, from porpoise or dolphin-oil, originally called DELPHINIC, and subsequently identified with VALERIC acid, $(CH_3)_2C_2H_3.CO_2H$. So **Phocenate,** a salt of phocenic acid; **Phocenin,** glyceryl valerate, or isovalerin, $C_3H_5(C_5H_9O_2)_3$ = DELPHIN *sb.* 2.

1856-9 VON *Cyc. Anat.* II. 234/2 When this oil is saponified, it yields...a peculiar volatile acid...termed phocenic acid. *Ibid.* The phocenate of baryta forms efflorescent prismatic crystals. *Ibid.*, Phocenine is a peculiar fatty substance contained in the oil of certain species of porpoise. 1885 LETTSOM in *Circ. Sc.* I. 340 Many of the animal oils ...contain a volatile fat, which gives them their peculiar odour. It...whale and seal oils, this is called phocenine.

Phocic, Phocin, *Chem.*, = PHOCENIC, PHOCENIN.

1861 BUTLER tr. *Maquire-Tuscher* v. 21 The oil of the porpoise ...contains much more phocine. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 56 [HEROIC FATTY ACID] forms...[with] Phocic. *Ibid.* 120 Phocine.

Phocid (*fō·sid*). *Zool.* [f. Zool. L. *Phocidæ*, f. *phōca*: see -ID².] Any member of the *Phocidæ* or seal family. So **Phocidæan** *a.*, having the form or structure of a seal, phocoid; **Phocine** *a.*, pertaining to the sub-family *Phocinæ*, containing the seals proper; *sb.*, a member of this sub-family; **Phocoid** *a.*, allied in structure to the seals.

1848 WOODWARD, *Phocine* (citing *Penny Cycl.*).

Phocodont (*fō·kŏdŏnt*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. φώκη seal + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] Of or pertaining to the *Phocodontia*, an extinct sub-order of Cetacea, forming connecting links with the *Phocidæ* or seals. b. *sb.* Any member of the *Phocodontia*. So **Phocodo·ntic** *a.* = PHOCODONT *a.*

Phocomele (*fō·kŏmēl*). *Teratology.* [coined f. Gr. φώκη seal + μέλος limb. So in Fr. (LITTRÉ).] A monster having limbs as short as to resemble or suggest the flippers of a seal.

1880 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 409.

Hence **Phocome·lous** *a.*

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 12 Mar. 671 Whether the Harpy owes its origin to the occurrence of a phocomelous fetus.

‖ **Phœbades** (*fī·bădēz*), *sb. pl.* [L. *pl.* of *Phœbas*, a. Gr. Φοιβάς, pl. -άδες, priestess of Phœbus.] Priestesses of Phœbus or Apollo; persons possessed by a spirit of divination.

1585 FITZHERBERT tr. *Calvin on Acts* xvi. 16, 304 They said that those who were possessed was inspired with the spirite of Python, and pretendeuerers they were thereupon called Phœbades in honor of Apollo. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masks Two Court Entertaines, Middle* The Vngleuen Priests, by whom the Sun is there adord'd, and therfore called the Phœbades.

Phœbe[1] (*fī·bē*). *poet.* [a. L. *Phœbe*, a. Gr. Φοίβη, fem. of φοῖβος bright, radiant: cf. PHŒBUS.] The name of Artemis or Diana as goddess of the moon; the moon personified.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 110 Thus (the lord) Cephalus Pasible unto Phebe said to Phebus The sayht in longhe hetes drawe.] 1599 BRERETON *Medit. Ps.* civ. 19, 19 Thy supreme might, when Phœbe doth behold Her silver visage, in the watry glasse. 1821 CLYDE *Wood. Flash of Nite* 310 Soon Phœbe with her silver horns...Pads into crowded tides the highest seenes.

Phœbe[2] (*fī·bē*). [A name imitative of the bird's call, but accommodated in spelling to prec.] A small bird (*Sayornis phœbe* or *fuscus*) common in the eastern U. S. Also *Phœbe-bird*. Also called PEWEE (*q.*), PEWEE.

1832-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 22 Another of our feathered visitors, by the People, or Pewee, or Phœbe-bird; for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance in the sound of his monotonous note...They arrive early in the spring. 1845 *Southern Lit. Messenger* (Prince) vii. 96 It appears that the Phœnicians came to Homer stands to a great extent for that of foreigners in general.

Hence **Phœnicianism**; also **Phœnicize** (*fĭnĭ·sīz*), v. to make Phœnician in language, nationality, etc.

1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* (Prince) vii. 96 There is in Homer a very general and pervading association between a group of marks of which a portion are Phœnicianism [sic.]. 1898 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. 433 Semitic elements there were...an altogether phœnicized.

Phœnicite, *Chem.*, variety of PHŒNICITE.

Phœnicistic (*fīnĭsti·k*), *a. Path.* [f. med. L. *phœnicismus*, name given by Plenciz to Rubeola or measles (f. Gr. φοινός purple-red, crimson): see -ISM, -ISTIC.] Of or pertaining to measles.

1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phœnicistic*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phœnicistic*.

Phœnicity (*fĭnĭ·sĭti*). [ad. med. Schol. L. *phœnicitis* (in Wyclif *Fisicitis*), f. *phœnix*, *phœnic-em* PHŒNIX: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being a phœnix.

1901 DARWINISM in *Wyclif's Bible, de Universis*, 136 *exemplis*, Suppose there is but one phœnix in the world: then we the universal and the singular phœnicities, the former currently prior to the latter, which is neither Phœnicity as itself nor not. For if it were, then it would be the same as the Universal on which it depends; and if it were not, there would be more than one phœnicity, which contradicts the hypothesis.

Phœnicize, *nonce-wd.* [ad. med. L. *phœnicizāre*.] Contemptuous dim. of PHŒNIX.

1712 tr. *Wycherley's Diss. Cappon.* 140 His introducing Mercurius as he ridiculously calls the great Heliodes to the Phœnicize over the Phœnix...of the Age.

Phœnicochroite (*fīnĭkŏkroi·ĭt*). *Min.* [Named 1839, f. Gr. φοινικο- purple-red, crimson + χροϊ-colour(ed) + -ITE¹.] Basic chromate of lead, found in deep red tabular crystals.

1844 J. NICOL *Min.* 388 Phœnicochroite...occurs in veins in limestone. 1868 Dana *Min.* 341, 37 (In the index as red...Chrokon changed to Dyer name) to Phœnicochroite.

Phœnicopter (*fīnĭ·kŏptæ*). *Ornith.* [ad. F. *phœnicoptère* (Rabelais) or ad. L. *phœnicopterus*

(Wis.), a. Gr. φοινικόπτερος flamingo, lit. red-feathered, f. φοῖνιξ, φοινικ- crimson + πτέρον feather, wing.] Adapted from of the Greek and Latin name of the flamingo of Southern Europe (*Phœnicopterus roseus* or *antiquorum*).

1550 FOXE *A. & M.* (1576) 1180/2 Some chose him [Heliogabalus] campaynes was served at boarde with ... a strannge foode called Phœnicopterie. 1620 HARDWICK *Apol.* (1630) 388 The foole which they [Romans] specially hunted and most delighted in, were phœnicopters, peacockes, thrushes, and pigeons. 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iii. 256 The historians Emperour ... had at his table many a Phœnicopterus.] 1653 UNDERHILL *Habakuk* 1. xxxvii, Flamins, which are phœnicopters or crimson-winged swallowes. 1834 BOOTH *Serm., Prov.* i. 32 (1718) IV. 29 Their Luciferian system, their phœnicopters, and the like. 1879 MONTGOMERY *Hist. Rome* bk. (1879) 432 It was for their variety only that peacocks and nightingales and the tongues and brains of phœnicopters (possibly flamingoes) could be regarded as delicacies.

Hence **Phœnicopterid** *Ornith.*, any bird of the *Phœnicopteridæ* or flamingo family; **Phœnicopteroid** *a.*, resembling the flamingo in structure; **Phœnicopterous** *a.*, related to the flamingoes; also in *Entom.*, having red wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Phœnicurous, *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. φοινικοῦρος red-tailed, spec. the redstart.] Having a red tail.

1848 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Phœnigm.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *phœnigma*, a. Gr. φοινιγμός irritation of the skin by rubefacients, f. φοινίσσειν to redden, f. φοῖνιξ crimson: cf. F. *phœnigme.*] Reddening of the skin; also, a medicinal application causing this.

1698 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 109 Which Tyrkish application became a Phœnigmus or Rubifying medicine.] 1857 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 103 It is called a Phœnigm, that is, a rubifying medicament. 1884 tr. *Renou's Micro. Consptd.* iv. 258/1 The Ancients frequently used Phœnigms and Stimulants. 1901 T. FULLER *Pharm. Examp.* 329 It is a ... Phœnigm which the Arabians used much. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phœnigmus.*]

Phœnix, **phenix** (fī·niks). Forms: 1, 4–6 *fenix*, 4–8 *fenyx*, 5 *phenox*, 6 *phenex*, *-yx*, *fenyxe*, 6– *phœnix*, *phenix*, [? **phœnix**]. [OE. and OF. *fenix*, a. med.L. *phœnix*, L. *phœnix*, a. Gr. φοῖνιξ the mythical bird, identical with φοῖνιξ Phœnician, purple-red, crimson: see Note below. In OF. also *fenix*, *feniex*; Sp. *fenix*, It. *fenice*; Du. *fenix*, MLG. *fenix*, Ger. *phönix*, Da., Sw. *fenix*. The Eng. spelling was in 16th c. assimilated to the L. (*fenyxe* was after It.).]

1. A mythical bird, of gorgeous plumage, fabled to be the only one of its kind, and to live five or six hundred years in the Arabian desert, after which it burnt itself to ashes on a funeral pile of aromatic twigs ignited by the sun and fanned by its own wings, but only to emerge from its ashes with renewed youth, to live through another cycle of years.

(Variations of the myth were that the phœnix burnt itself on the altar of the temple at Heliopolis: and that a worm emerged from the ashes and became the young phœnix. See also Pheenix 2).

c900 *Phœnix* 88 in *Exeter Bk.*, Done wudu wundrah tacnetan. Segan Sopel Sibwrn se is fenix haten. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Genesis* ix. (Z.) 70 *Nis Fenix nemn buton an fugel se nemnde sundon bearde, an leoht of heard yppes and after deaðe eft ariser geniwiende.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xv. (Bodl. MS.) So bid Fenix in a hul wilderne viuth and beside hir hundred ayre fyue hundred yere. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 63 Afterward men calles Fenix: and hee es but one ... his feþre ilke fyue hundreth yere; and at hir fyue hundreth yere end he commes to þe forsaid temple and ayen he comes be hymselue bot ane all to powdre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. (cv.) 18 Wylder wyghte þen *phœnix*, a phœnix. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 220/b, There is one kynde called a Fenyx, of the whiche is but one in the worlde. 1552 ROBT. RECORDE *Castle Knowledge* (1556) 178 The Fenyx the which I knowe no man that ever hath seene. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, i. iv. 22 My ashes, as the Phœnix, may bring forth A Bird, that will revenge upon you all. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxx. iv. I. 363 The bird Phœnix, which is supposed to have taken that name of this Date tree (called in Greeke φοῖνιξ for it was perceived to be, that the said bird died with that tree, and reuiued of it selfe as the tree sprung againe). 1606 SHAKS. *Tranp.* iii. iii. 23 A living Drollery: Now I will believe That ... in Arabia There is one Tree, the Phœnix throne, one Phœnix At this hower reigning there. 1680 LONDON *Hist. Caelest.* & *Mic. Introd.*, Birds ... the Schidonian swan, the gryphin, harpie, ... phœnix, chenanogrim. a 1700 DRYDEN *Dedic. Æneis.* xv. 227 All these receive their birth from other Things: But from himself the Phœnix only springs: half-Parent, begotten by the Parent Flame by which he burnt. Another and the same. 1805 BYRON *Engl. Bards* & *Scotch Rev.* 567 And gravely, like the phœnix waited her fires, Exhales her odours, blazes, and expires. 1881 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 123 His [Clement Romanus'] illustrations [also] peculiarly for the Romanreader] by natural analogies, especially by the existence and history of the Phœnix! 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Text* xxix. 18 Then I said, I shall die in my nest, and I shall multiply my days as the sand [margin, Or, the phœnix].

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** A person (or thing) of unique excellence or of matchless beauty; a paragon.

1579 E. K. *Addr. Sheph. Prol.* 24 Now the virginity a hye dignitie. We calle hye hylls of Acrolly. c1586 CAMPION *Turbe Rimes* in *ghs* Twenty the was to myne eye, The Indyan Pride of Arabye. a 1592 HEN. CIRENC. *Alex.* & *Camp.* (1) 61 This Prince (Henry VI) was whom the Ancients call Phœnix. 1592 LAWRENCE *Lat. Serm. Sel. Kings* 67 (Arb.) 40 For goddes sonne, we see him be a Phœnix, by him self in alone. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) Ded., Her late sacred Majestie, ...the rare Phœnix of her sex, who now reposeth in glorie. 1689 STUBBE *Mercurius Mag.* 11, lib. 128 The Phœnix of Astronomy Tycho-Brahe. 1773 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 72 He seems to think himself a rare Phœnix. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. v. II. 136 The Pious of Mirandola ... so justly called the phœnix of his age.

b. That which rises from the ashes of its predecessor.

1591 SPENS. *1 Hym. V.*, vv. vii. 21 From their ashes shall be raised A Phœnix that shall make all France afeard. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* v. Rp. Eccl., One of her ashes hath risen two the rarest Phœnixes in Europe, namely London and Rome. 1887 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xvi. (1890) 349 The phœnix of new institutions can only arise out of the carefully-gathered ashes of the old.

3. The figure of the phœnix in Heraldry, or as an ornament.

Heraldically represented as rising in the midst of flames.

c1440 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 810 A fenyx on tyys bolne stood, ... In fethe gan he fare. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 1/2 The button is surrounded by seven gold phœnixes, of which each is inlaid with seven large and twenty-one small pearls and a ruby eye.

4. *Astr.* One of the southern constellations.

1674 MEDINA *Tutor Astron.* i. iii. § 20 (ed. 3) 19 Twelve Constellations ... added by Frederico Houtmanno ... who... named them as follows, ... The Crane, 2 The Phœnix, 3 The Indian [&c.]. 1679 M. MACHOMETUS *Marvellous Secrets*, C. 2 When it appears in a horizontal Line with the Stars of the Crane, or the Head of the Phœnix. 1818 LACAILLE *Celestial Atlas* (ed. 3) 332.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: (*a*) simple attrib. (of the phœnix), as *phœnix life*, *nest*, *plume*, *pride*, *wing*; (*b*) appositive (that is a phœnix: sense 2) passing into adj. (= phœnix-like); as *phœnix bride*, *fancy*, *grace*, *mercy*, *opinion*, *person*, *queen*, *soul*, *star*; (*c*) parasynthetic, as *phœnix-feathered* adj.; also **phœnix-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like or after the manner of a phœnix; † **Phœnix-man**, a fireman in the employ of the old Phœnix Insurance Office (founded 1682: see quot. 1708, also Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706).

1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 183 The Earl.. was two months, cold, and almost hungry, to be a mere acquaintance for his *Phœnix* bride. 1820 *Pocket Magazine* (1826) II. 191 That *phœnix* fickle the Rosevilles—alias the Dickinsons. 1908 TREVELYAN *Life C. Fox* (1880) II. 329 whose souls severe Skimm'd not before The emerging of his *Phœnix*-feather'd Muse. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 32 Faith is the *Phœnix*-Grace, as Christ is the Phœnix-Mercy. 1859 *True Noble St.* v. 55 *Phœnix* like They date in perfume. 1894 WARWICK *Confessio* 144 Abraham saw ... a Phœnix-like Resurrection of his Son, as possible with God. 1867 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Money* 140, 11 When from the ruins of a State, Phœnix-like, a new one arises. a 1700 E. E. *Prat. Cent. Cyclo.* "Phœnix-nest, the name to *Five-Arabics*. [*Five-Arabics*, seen with a Phœnix for their Badge, in Livery, and Pay from the Ingrossers-Office, to extinguish Fires.] 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 81 Her high arched nerue bended back on the *phœnix* nests of my breast to fire. 1632 *B. Jonson's Magnet.* & *Canonier.* 113 The Pope himselfe shall gratifie him with a "Phœnix plume. 1787 EDWARDS *Anal. Hist.* 21, (1788) I. Such a various and Latin and "Phœnix Queens. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (D. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1723) 137 That "Phœnix-like deserves to be beloved. 1849 EYRTON *Diary* 17 Sept., Habits of curiously-colour'd and wrought feathers, one from the "phœnix wing to tradition goes.

Hence **Phœnixity**, *nonce-wd.*, the quality of being a phœnix or unique.

1886 G. E. SARGE *Casbal Byron* (1889) 268 She, poor girl! cannot appreciate even her own phœnixity.

[*Note.* The relation of *Phœnix* to other senses of Gr. derived by change: see note to Phœnician. It could hardly be "the Phœnician bird"; since it was at Heliopolis in Egypt, where the cult of the phœnix is in Egypt. Some) was carried with the city, that Manetheus learned the legend about it. It might well be 'the red', with reference to the prevailing colour of its body: or see *φοινικοῦρος* star *φοινίξ*, or to *φοινίκη* in 1st *ἀδόντα*, Herod. ii. 73, or, as some think, as an emblem of the sun in its perpetual setting and rising again. See Roscher *Lexikon d. griech.* & *röm. Mythologie*, s. v.]

‖ **Phœnix**[2] (fī·niks). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), a. Gr. φοῖνιξ the date palm, a date: see PHŒNICIAN.

Various speculations connecting the date-tree with the mythical bird, *Phœnix*[1], were current from the time of Pliny or earlier: see quots. here, also also in PHŒNIX[1] 1, and the Latin *Carmen de Phœnice*, attributed to Lactantius (c 300). Some have supposed a much earlier connection: the Egyptian name of the phœnix was *benne*, that of the date (*Dyris dactylifera*) *bennet* or *bennu*, whence Coptic *bonne*. But Egyptologists hold the two words to be unconnected. Some would explain φοῖνιξ the date, as 'the red fruit'.]

The genus of 9 species of palms, distinguished by their pinnate leaves; the most important species is *P. dactylifera*, the Date Palm.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. (cv.) 18 Yee hatt[h] men dwelle in habitacion of þee, Englysshe ymages. 1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (Bodl. MS.) xvii. xxvii, For he [*palmed dyuely*] is in grece ... longe tymes, before he bryng of þe leef Fenix for fyrste longe tymes here, here Fenix amonge þe Grew. *Ibid.* (1495) 679 In the south countree is a mervs palme tree that is clepid in that langage [= Greek] other wyrgynnes or eleuth clepid: but when this palme is so olde that it begynth all for age: thanne ete it ayryenth and sprygeth ayen of itself: Others saye ryght that Fenix that is a kynde of Arabia hath the name of this palme of Arabia, for he fleeth and vseth alle ye the honeste palme dwelle, as Plinie seith. 1725-41 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* s. v., Hence the Phœnicians gave the name *phœnix* to the palm-tree, by reason when bent down to the very root, it rises again below their ears [&c.]. 1892 WATSON, *Gen. of Agr.* 258 To the under the waving feathers of the date and phœnix palms.

Pholad (fō·lăd). *Zool.* [Anglicized form of PHOLAS.] A mollusc of the *Pholas* family, *Pholadidæ*. So **Phola·dean**, **Pho·ladid**, one of the *Pholadidæ*; † **Pho·ladite**, a fossil pholad or the like; **Pho·ladoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Pholas*.

1833 KIRBY *Hist.* & *Lect. Anim.* I. viii. 191 The "Pholads or clam-borers. 1840 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. &c.*, "Pholadidæ, ... the family of Lamellibranchiate Bivalves of which the genus Pholas is the type. 1846-52 WOODWARD, "Pholadoid, a pholad shell of the genus Pholas. [Spurious.

‖ **Pholas** (fō·las). Pl. **pholades** (fō·lădēz). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. φολάς, φολαδ- adj. lurking in a hole (φολεός), hence, a mollusc inhabiting holes in stone.] A genus of boring bivalve molluscs; an animal of this genus, a piddock.

1801 LINNÆUS *Hist. Anim.* 4 *Addit.* 241 *Pholas*.—They are pleasant to the palate, but of evil juice. ... They live in hollow places, and so strongly attach, that they can hardly be separated. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 56 Thus besieged, the pholas lives in darkness, indolence, and plenty. 1820 PLANCHE *Classic. Costum.* 71, 430 The marble columns of the temple of Isesgis ... are ... perforated by pholades, to the height of sixteen feet above ground. 1868 *Nature Nomen* without *N.* v. 101 One of the British species, the Paper Pholas ...has a peculiarly thin and delicate shell.

Pholcid (fō·lsid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pholcidæ*, f. *Pholcus*, a. Gr. φολκός bandy-legged.] A spider of the family *Pholcidæ* (typical genus *Pholcus*), having long legs, and inhabiting dark places. So **Pholcoid** (fō·lkoid) *a.*, allied to the genus *Pholcus*.

Pholerite (fō·lerait). *Min.* [a. F. *pholérite* (named 1825), irreg. f. Gr. φολός, φολεός, honey scale: see -ITE[1].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium closely allied to or identical with KAOLINITE, occurring in minute scales with a pearly lustre.

1826 *Q. Jrnl. Lit.*, etc. XXI. 208 Pholerite or silicate of Alumina. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 686 Pholerite has been separated...but does can be little doubt of its identity with kaolinite.

Pholidolite (fōlī·dolait). *Min.* [Named 1890, f. Gr. φολίς, -ιδ- scale + -LITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and potassium, occurring in minute scales.

1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLIV. 333 Pholidolite, a mineral allied to the chlorites.

‖ **Pholidosis** (fōlidō·sis). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φολίς, φολιδ- scale + -OSIS.] Arrangement of the scales, esp. in *Reptilia*.

1884 *Ann.* & *Mag. Nat. Hist.* Aug. 117 The classifications founded to a great extent on characters of pholidosis and physiognomy.

Pholidote (fō·lidōt), *a. Zool. rare*—[ad. Gr. φολιδωτός, f. φολίς, φολιδ- scale.] Covered with scales, scaly. Also **Pholido·tous** *a.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 240/1 Pholidotous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pholidote*.

Pholque (fōlk). *Zool. rare.* [= F. *pholque*, ad. mod. *Zool.* L. *Pholcus* (Walckenaer 1805), a. Gr. φολκός bandy-legged.] A spider of the genus *Pholcus*: see PHOLCID.

1839-6 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* I. 201/2 The thorax of a pholque.

Phonal (fō·năl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φωνή voice + -AL.] Pertaining to vocal sound; phonetic.

1802 MRS. MILNER *Scientif. Lang.* 40 The Tibetan is near the Chinese in phonal structure as being tonic and monosyllabic. 1883 D. H. WHEELER *Ex.-Voice* & *Lit.* iii. 103 Fluidly life requires a minimum of phonal breath.

Phonaesthetics (fōnēsthe·tiks), *sb. pl. rare*—[f. Gr. φωναεστητ-ός one who exercises the voice, f. φωναεστεῖν to exercise the voice, f. φωνή voice + ἀισθ- : see AESTHETIC.] (See quots.)

1884 WEBSTER, *Phonaesthetics*, a method of treatment for restoring the voice. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phonæsthetics*, systematic practice for strengthening the voice; treatment for improving or restoring the voice.

Phonate (fō·nāt), *v. Physiol.* [f. Gr. φωνή voice + -ATE[3].] *Intr.* To utter vocal sound; to produce the tone which constitutes voice by vibration of the vocal cords; *trans.* to sound vocally.

1876 RESPIGHI *Th.* & *Pract. Med.* (1878) 402 Undue expenditure of breath during forcible expiration, as when the patient attempts to phonate or cough. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 28 May 1111 The patient could phonate, but too articulately. 1897 ALBERT *Opht. Med.* IV. 783 On phonating 'ah!' the vocal cords should come into symmetrical opposition in the middle line.

Phonation (fōnē·ʃăn). *Physiol.* [f. Gr. φωνή voice + -ATION: in mod.L. *phonatio*, *V. phonation* (Littré).] The production or utterance of vocal sound; usually, as distinguished from *articulation*, or the division of the tone so produced into the elements of speech by the other vocal organs; sometimes *gen.* vocal utterance, voice-production.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phonation*, the physiology of the voice. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1888) 389 Movements concerned in phonation. 1879 LEWIS *Disch. Physiol.* 93 Aphonia may be due to a disorder of *Phonation*. 1892 E. L. GARNER *Speech Monkeys* iv. 42 The phonation of a species is generally uniform.

Phonatory (fō·nătări), *a.* [f. PHONATE: see -ORY.] Pertaining or relating to phonation.

1892 WESTMINSTER *Rev.* Jan. 1/2 Registration on Stopping the Vocal two muscular grooves ... in their phonatory functions. 1897 ALBERT'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 824 Both vocal cords are very apt to become fixed more or less in the phonatory position.

Phonautograph (fəʊnɔ·tŏgrɑf). [= F. *phonautographe* (1859), f. Gr. φωνή voice + αὐτο- self + -γραφος -writer (i. e. recorder).] An apparatus for automatically recording the vibrations of sound, by means of a membrane set in vibration by the sound-waves, and having a point attached which makes a tracing upon a revolving cylinder.

1859 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/1 (Brit. Assoc.) Section A. Phonautograph (Leight-, more.), or Apparatus for the Self-Registering of the Vibrations of Sound. By Messrs. Scott and Koenig... These splendid results of the powers of the phonautograph were never seen before the Aberdeen meeting. 1879 H. *De Mendal's Telephone* 10 This telephone...is based on the vibrating membrane of which Mr. L. Scott made use in his phonautograph, in 1859. 1879 G. Prescott *Sci. Telephone* 87 By *Fig.* 2[2] is shown an arrangement with the membranic capsule of Koenig and the phonautograph of Léon Scott. 1884 Dickens *Edison* 124 The phonautograph, a machine used for the delineation of the sound waves.

Hence **Phonautogram** [cf. *telegram*], a record or tracing made by a phonautograph; **Phonautographic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phonautograph; **Phonautographically** *adv.*, by means of a phonautograph.

1857 *Harper's* May 721/2 The capabilities of various membranes of taking impressions from vocal sounds for phonautographic purposes. 1888 *Trans. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 33 The method...of reproducing sounds recorded phonautographically. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phonautogram*.

Phone (fōn), *sb.*[1] *Phonetics.* [ad. Gr. φωνή voice.] An elementary sound of spoken language; a simple vowel or consonant sound.

In quot. 1850 used for one of the sounds uttered by monkeys, supposed by the writer to express certain ideas corresponding to words in human speech.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 B. L. Gildersleeve *Hopkins Monthly* 281 (of Thayer in a difference in the phones of all different genera. 1898 H. J. Ellis in *Trans. Assoc. & Philol.* XXXI. 111 The movable units of which the sounds called words are composed may be called phones...A phone which either by itself constitutes a syllable or is the strongest phone in a syllable to called a vowel. The weaker consecutive phones are called consonants. 1902 — *Words, Engl.* 8 A logical alphabet has one letter for each phone and one phone for each letter.

Phone, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Colloq. abbreviation of TELEPHONE *sb.* and *v.*

1884 *Cent. Assoc.* 19 July 25/2, I made a telephone as shown in the *Scientific American* Supplement, No. 191. The phones are made of stuff, and are perfect. 1899 *Wrestm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 5/1 The receiver of the 'phone consisted of a horizontal cylinder divided vertically by a diaphragm which projected several inches beyond the front orifice. 1900 *N. Y. Daily Mail* 5 Jan. 6 In the matter of calling up the Exchange and singing off, the Postmaster General says these should be done by taking off and hanging up the phone. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3 (Adv.) Write, phone, or wire Peatbdge. 'Westminster Gazette', Tudor House, Tudor Street, E.C. 1901 *Ibid.* 4 Sept. 2/2 Mr. Higgins was promptly 'phoned. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. 365/2 (Jersey City) on the 'phone.

Phonelidoscope (fənəi·dŏskōp). [f. Gr. φωνή voice + εἶδος form, figure + -σκοπος. Cf. *kaleidoscope.*] An instrument for exhibiting the colour-figures produced by the action of sound-vibrations upon a thin film, e. g. of soap-solution.

1878 *Scientific Amer. Mag.* 276/1 By means of a recently constructed instrument known as the Phonelidoscope. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Feb. 159/1 Prof. Shelley Taylor...produced an instrument he strangely named the 'Phonelidoscope', which was contrived to exhibit the 'eruptions' of a soap film set in vibration by a vocal sound.

Hence **Phonelidoscopic** (-skŏ·pik) *a.*

1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 215/1 M. Guébhard...grounded to show that...the fleeting films condensed from the breath may exhibit phonelidoscopic properties.

† **Phonet,** obs. erron. form of FONET.

1908 Lyon *De Cod. Fulgo.* 1908 He on φωνή—That ask also, and that phonet With my wyves I up toon.

Phonemic (fənī·mik). 1902. [= F. *phonème*, ad. Gr. φώνημα a sound, f. φωνή to sound.] = PHONEMICS.

1894 G. Dyer in *Classical Rev.* May 195/1 The problem remains to determine whether there are any Phonemes which may be regarded as the representatives of these hypothetical and analogically deduced long sonants.

Phonendoscope (fənendŏskōp). [f. Gr. φωνή voice + ἔνδον within + -σκοπος.] An apparatus for rendering small sounds in the human body, or in solid bodies in general, more distinctly audible.

1890 *Spectr. Patent Rec.* 1005/31-3, 2 32 Hardy 'phonendoscope' for bringing into contact with any solid body...the vibrations in the solid body will communicate themselves to the point of contact. 1897 L. Bonnier *Wild Tracks in Tame Arabs.* 269, I took my phonendoscope (...a form of stethoscope somewhat on the microphone principle).

† **Phonetic** (fənē·tik), [a. Gr. φωνητικός a sounding, f. φωνεῖν to sound.] Utterance of vocal sounds.

1678 Lennox *Conf. Philol.* 33 Accent includes the Monosyllable system, and belongs to Phonetic. 1682 D. H. Wesland *Dy-Graph. & Lit.* 21, 221 The same principles involve consonantal phonetic in a perpetual diversity.

Phonetic (fənē·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *phonēticus* (Zoega 1797), a. Gr. φωνητικός adj., f. φωνητός to be spoken, f. φωνεῖν to utter voice, speak. In F. *phonétique* (Dict. Acad. 1878).]

1. Representing vocal sounds: applied to signs or characters which represent the sounds, esp. the individual or elementary sounds, of speech, or which express the pronunciation of words.

Applied spec. a. to characters in ancient writing (esp. Egyptian) representing sounds, opposed to the *ideographic* or *pictorial* and *b.* to systems of spelling in which each letter represents invariably the same spoken sound, e. g. to systems proposed for reform of English spelling, as opposed to the traditional *historical* or *etymological* method.

a. [1799 G. Zoega *De Origine & Usu Obeliscorum* 619 Imponit cuique classi notarum phonasticarum, quasi ad assignandum cuique suum locum.] 1846 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 104 The phonetic writers, seeking for the first time to express sounds, and so to render their work Phonetic. 1852 M. Bunsen *Egypt* II. (1853) 434 To George Kings also belongs the merit of considering (1797) the Hieroglyphics as phonetic. 1870 D. Wilson *Prehist. Ann.* (1885) II. iv. iv. 264 The derivation of...phonetic symbols from a primitive system of pictorial writing. 1879 Encycl. *Brit.* IX. 128 A new system of 'Bold Writing and True Spelling', best known under the name of the *Phonetic Reform.* 1884 *Lit. Sci. Rev.* 225 The Phonetic alphabet...consists of thirty-five letters, twenty-two being consonants and twelve vowels. These...fairly represent every important sound in our language.

2. Of, pertaining or relating to the sounds of spoken language; consisting of vocal sounds.

1867 Max Müller in *Ess. Lang.* I. 40 Two processes which should be carefully distinguished.—i. Dialectical Regeneration. 2. Phonetic Decay. 1867 Max Müller *Ass. & Whistle* 225 A whistle, from which ordinarily phonetic exercise the however subdued. 1873 Worrester *Life Lang.* 67, 72 This...is itself an example of phonetic change. 1884 *Text Mind on Matter* (1892) 183 Advanced languages are 'evolved' chiefly by phonetic and by phonetic corruption.

b. Involving vibration of the vocal cords (as opp. to mere breath or whisper). Cf. PHONATE.

1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 223 His voice was weak, but phonetic.

† **B.** *Anatomy.* Applied to the collar or prothorax of hymenopterous insects when its posterior angles cover the metathoracic or so-called vocal spiracles.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 311 Collar...3. Phonetic...When its posterior angles approaching the wings, cover the vocal spiracles. Ibid. *Hymenoptera.*

Hence **Phonetical** *a.* (*rare*), phonetic; **Phonetically** *adv.*, in a phonetic manner; in relation to vocal sound; according to sound or pronunciation; **Phoneticism** (fənē·tisiz'm), use versed in speech-sounds, a phonetist; **Phoneticism** (fənē·tisiz'm), phonetic quality, or the phonetic system, of writing or spelling; **Phonetician** (fənētī·shən), one versed in phonetics, a phonetist

1880 *Nature* XXVI. 592/1 Mr. W. R. Cooper has lately brought before the Franklin Institute a device for increasing the dynamic effect of the vibrations of diaphragms, called a "phonoid reacting gear". 1892 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 389 A very singular musical instrument has been lately invented by a mechanic at Vienna. This instrument, to which a "phonomime...the inventor has found a method, by means of electrical pipes and machinery, to cause it to emit the sound of a full chorus of male voices. 1893 *Musical Library* August III. 19 The phonomimes and pianolas were placed in a recess adjoining...Every one thought that the piece was sung by an excellent choral band. 1882 J. C. Greene in *Amer. Jrn. Otol.* & *Laryn. Soc.* (1886) 122 Each of the 30 sounds of the French language is associated with an appropriate gesture...This process for teaching children to read was called by Mr. Gesnelle (the inventor) the "Phonomimic method". 1888 Evelyn H. *Compayre's Hist. Pedagogy* (1900) § 146, 158 It is on this already the very essence of the phonomimic process, invented somewhat more fashion in these last years.

1884 *Knight's Mech. Mech. Supp.*, "Phonomime, "Phonomimic. 1892 Oswald (Annandale), "Phonogramm.

Phonocamptic (fōnōkæ·mptik), *a.* Now *rare*. [S. Phono- + Gr. κάμπτ-ειν to bend, κάμπτ-ικός f. κάμπτ-ειν to bend: see -ic. In F. *phonocamptique* (Littré).] Having the property of reflecting sound, or producing an echo; relating to the reflexion of sound, catoptric. Hence **Phonocamptics**, that part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds; catoptrics, catacoustics.

1688 Evelyn *Let. to Dr. Beale* 27 Aug., Besides what the Masters of the Categories, *Phonocamptics*, Onomastics, &c. have don. 1694 R. Duncumb *Eth. Essays*, 220, 235 In the Phonocamptick Centre. 1832 Maunn *Expos. Lex.*, 1396/1 The phonocamptic centre is the situation where is placed the ear destined to receive reflected sounds. *Ibid.*, Phonocamptics, a branch of Physics which treats of the phenomena of the reflection of sound; phonocamptics.

Phonogram (fōnŏgræm). [(1) Phono- + -gram; in sense 2, after *telegram*.]

1. A written character or symbol representing a spoken sound; *spec.* a letter or symbol of (Pitman's) Phonography.

1880 I. Pitman *Man. Phonography* 10, 22 § 21, 31 *Phonograms*, a written letter or mark, indicating a certain sound, or modification of sound; as —k, / ad. 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* I. I. 10 It is probable that the...way by which the sequence was made from ideograms to phonograms arose out of the necessity of expressing proper names. 1892 Hubbard *Express. Writ.* 121 A phonogram is the graphic representation of a sound. An alphabetic character is a phonogram.

2. The sound-record or tracking made by a phonograph, or the sounds reproduced or reported by means of it; a phonographic record or message.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dr. Hoggatt...will use the instrument to obtain full phonograms of the speech and melodies of the natives [of Africa]. 1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1419 The phonograph reports made with absolute exactness, and...the phonogram will keep for a hundred years.

Hence **Phonogramic** (-græ·mik) *a.* [irreg. f. prec. + -ic], of the nature of a phonogram, or consisting of phonograms (sense 2); **Phonogramically** *adv.*, by means of phonograms; **Phonogrammatic** *a.*, consisting of phonograms (sense 1) = Phonographic 1.

1880 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 109 A phonogrammatic system of telegraphic symbols. 1888 *Times* 27 June 12/1 In the several long phonogramic communications. 1888 *Standard* 17 Sept. 2/7 All new music worthy of reproduction will be thus phonogrammatically published.

Phonograph (fōnŏgræf), *sb.* [f. Gr. φωνή voice (see Phono-) + (in sense 1) -γράφος written, (in sense 2) -γραφος writing, writer: see -graph.]

†1. A character representing a sound: = Phonogram 1. *Obs. rare.*

1831-40 Bockh *On Hieroglyphics* (1875) 88 B.M., Egypt. Antiq. I. 72 Hieroglyphic characters are either phonographs, that is, representations of sound, or phonograms, that is, representations of sounds. 1845-57 Pitman *Man. Phonogr.* 19 *Phonograph*, a written letter, or mark, indicating a certain sound, or modification of a sound: as, ∘, —b. [Latter spelling phonogram.]

†2. Another name for the Phonautograph. *Obs.*

3. *Electro-magnetic phonograph*: see quot.

1889 *Trade Jrn. Exam.* 16 Oct. 940/1 *Electro-magnetic phonograph*. This machine is capable of being attached to pianofortes, organs, and other keyed musical instruments, by means of which they are rendered autographic, that is, capable of writing down any music played upon them.

4. (*spec. talking phonograph.*) An instrument, invented by Thomas A. Edison in 1877 (patented 30 July), by which sounds are automatically recorded and reproduced.

The aerial sound-vibrations cause a mouth-piece, and cause vibration in a thin metal diaphragm having attached to it a steel point, which makes tracings (as in the Phonautograph, *sense 1*) of soft metal or hard wax fixed upon a revolving cylinder; by means of these tracings the diaphragm, whose vibrations originally produced them, may be caused by again turning the cylinder to repeat these vibrations, and thus reproduce (more or less perfectly) the original sounds.

1877 *Intl. Assoc.* 17 Nov. 304 Whoever may speak into the mouthpiece of the phonograph. 1877 Edison *Specif. U. S. Patent* 24 Dec., Improvements in phonograph or speaking machines. 1878 *Engineer* 2 Mar. 163/1 The Phonograph is now in England; all doubts as to the reality of the invention are at an end. The instrument has spoken in our hearing. 1878 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 308 The talking phonograph is a natural outcome of the telephone. 1884 *Harpers Christ. Mo.* (1888) 178 The old man's laugh...comes up to us out of a phonograph.

5. *fig.* Applied to a person or thing that exactly reproduces the utterances of some other.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 1/2 All those whose humble office it is to act as phonographs of the then-in-vogue which forms the staple of the ordinary conversation of Society. 1890 "E. Bellamy" *Miss's Right* (1892) 69/2, I heard it all in memory's wondrous phonograph.

6. *Comb.*

1892 F. M. Wilson *Primer on Browning* 104 That phonograph-like conservation of form, homely.

Hence **Phonograph** *v. trans.*, **&** to report in (Pitman's) phonography; **b.** to record or reproduce by or as by a phonograph.

1877 J. H. Cousin *Cassell's Famous Men* 251 It is a great loss to the world that their speeches were not phonographed and preserved for future generations. 1883 G. Mercein Spurgeon *Trans. Amer. Ps. Society*, 204 Whether it be as we say, they are phonographed in the mind of God.

Phonographer (fonŏgrăfəɹ). [f. Phonography + -er 1.]

1. One who writes according to sound, i. e. spells phonetically; a phonetist. *rare*—1.

1851 Trench *Study Words* vii. 213 The word 'tongs' from which the phonographers spare the *g* as superfluous.

2. *spec.* One who uses phonography (sense 1); a shorthand writer (in Pitman's system).

1841 I. Pitman *Man. Phonogr.* 49 Phonographers who wish to become reporters, should, from the commencement, cherish reporting habits. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 59 The ...phonographers that reported its deliberations were sworn to secrecy.

3. One who uses or is skilled in the use of the phonograph (1 (*cent. Dict.*). *rare.*

Phonographic (fōnŏgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic: see -graphic.]

1. Representing, or consisting of characters representing, spoken sounds; phonetic.

1847 Worcester, *Phonographic*, phonographical, descriptive of the sounds of the voice. 1868 *Reader* No. 184, 727/1 Chinese phonographic devices. 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* I. I. 6 Although my own writing has reached the alphabetic stage, yet we still continue to employ a considerable number of phonographic and ideographic signs.

2. Of, pertaining to, or using phonography (Pitman's system of phonetic shorthand).

1840 I. Pitman *Phonography* 6 The Phonographic digits for the simple articulations. 1841 — *Man. Phonogr.* 5 The pupil should first learn the Phonographic Letters, taking them in the natural order of pronunciation. 1853 — (title) Phonographic Reporter's Companion.

3. Of, pertaining to, or produced by a phonograph. Also *fig.*

1878 T. A. Edison in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 532 They are required to do no more by the phonographic method. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 2/1 The Vienna Academy of Sciences is ...going to set up phonographic archives. There are to be three sections of phonograms.

So **Phonogra'phical** *a.* = prec.

1848 Worcester, *Phonographic, Phonographical.*

Phonogra'phically, *adv.* [f. Phonographic: see -ically.] In a phonographic manner.

1. According to or by means of phonography (Pitman's system of shorthand).

1845 I. Pitman *Man. Phonogr.* 42 If we write phonographically, we must, at least, name our letters phonetically.

2. By means of the phonograph. Also *fig.*

1879 *Sat. Mus. Rev.* 6 Sept. 326/2 Mr. Sankey's voice is 'Heard the Part'; phonographically preserved on a sheet of metal. 1880 2 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1498 A volume of his sermons, phonographically reported.

Phonographist (fonŏgrăfist). [f. next + -ist.] = Phonographer 2.

1847 Worcester, *Phonographist*, one who explains the laws of the voice.] 1864 *Webst. Phonographist*, one who is versed in phonography; a phonographer. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 2/6 Young lady seeks Engagement as Typist and Phonographist, Stenotypist or Calligraph. Speed 80 and 100.

Phonography (fonŏgrăfi). [f. Gr. φωνή voice (see Phono-) + -graphy.]

1. The art or practice of writing according to sound, or so as to represent the actual pronunciation; phonetic spelling. ? *Obs.*

1701 J. Jones (title) Practical Phonography; or, the new Art of Rightly Spelling and Writing Words By the Sound thereof, and of Rightly Sounding and Reading Words By the Sight thereof. 1847 Thomas *Shorth. Words* viii. 214 The same attempt to introduce phonography has been several times made.

2. *spec.* The system of phonetic shorthand invented by Isaac Pitman in 1837: so named by him in 1840; Pitman's shorthand.

1840 I. Pitman (title) Phonography, or writing by sounds: being a natural method of writing, applicable to all languages, and a complete system of short hand. 1842 — *Hist. Shorthand in Man. Phonography* § 13 (1852) 8 Phonography is not adapted to the wants of the reporter alone, but is ...well suited for letter-writing and general composition.

3. The automatic recording of sounds, as by the Phonautograph, or the recording and reproduction of them by the Phonograph; the construction and use of phonographs.

1877 Wilkie Mechanic Mus. Hard. 228, 247 Scraps ...was explaining to Sawyer ...a new discovery termed phonography, by which sounds or vibrations of air are to be taken down, as they arise, upon the principle of the phonograph. 1880 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Phonography ...2. The art of using, or registering by means of, the phonograph: the construction of phonographs.

†4. The scientific description of sound, or of the voice: = Phonology. *Obs. rare*—1.

1847 in Worcester. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Phonolite (fōnŏlait). *Min.* Also -lyte (Dana). [f. Phono- + -lite; in F. *phonolithe* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Name for various volcanic rocks which ring when struck; clinkstone.

1868–92 Watkins, *Phonolite*, sounding stone: a name proposed for a substance for dangerous (leaping stone). 1892 De la Beche *Geol. Mem.* (ed. 2) 421 Rolled masses of wacken, phonolite, basalt, or volcanic clinkers. 1868–82 Dana *Min.* 399 *Phonolyte* or clinkstone, a compact greyish rock, often containing crystals of glassy feldspar, and having a conchoidal fracture. 1892 Watkins, *Phonolite*, sounding stone: a name proposed for a substance for dangerous (leaping stone).

Hence **Phonolitic** (fōnŏlĭ·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of phonolite.

1892 Ta. Rose *Mendeleff's Treat.* I. ii. 92 The phonolitic eruptions of the Peak of Teneriffe. 1892 A. Irving *New Stat. Aberdeen.* I. 624 Clinkstone or phonolitic lavas.

Phonology (fonŏlŏdʒi). [f. Gr. φωνή voice (see Phono-) + -logy. So F. *phonologie* (Littré).] The science of vocal sounds (= Phonetics), esp. of the sounds of a particular language; the study of pronunciation; *transf.* the system of sounds in a language.

1790 E. Tay *Pantographia* (title-p.), Specimens of all well-authenticated and languages; forming a comprehensive system of phonology. 1826 in Webster. 1843 *Prog. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 168 Observations on General Phonology and alphabetical notation. 1880 Mahn *Eng. Lang.* 64 In our exquisite but unclear phonologies we have no such guide. 1879 *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 1 Contributions to Old English Phonology and Etymology.

Hence **Phonologer** (-ŏlŏdʒəɹ) = *phonologist*; **Phonologic**, **Phonologi'cal** *adjs.*, of, pertaining or relating to phonology, phonetic; **Phonologically** *adv.*, in respect of phonology, phonetically; **Phonologist**, one learned in phonology, a phonetist.

1864 Webster, "*Phonologer*, one versed in phonology; a phonologist. 1898 Worcester, "*Phonologic*. 1875 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronun.* xi. 1256 Italian Phonologic Relations. 1898 Worcester, "*Phonological*, pertaining to phonology. 1880 R. L. Stevenson in *Academy* 19 June 429/2 The Phonologists...are separated from Sanskrit by very important phonological and other changes. 1888 *Athenæum* 26 May 657/1 Modern Kanrish...is strikingly different 'phonologically' from the language of the same district as written in the fourteenth century. 1898 Worcester, "*Phonologist*. 1880 R. G. Wood *Elem. Gen. Phon.* 132 Alexander Ellis, whose pronunciation as a phonologist is questioned by no one.

Phonometer (fonŏmĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. φωνή sound (see Phono-) + μέτρον measure. Cf. F. *phonomètre* (Dict. Acad. 1878).] An instrument for measuring or automatically recording the number or force of sound-waves.

1847 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 20 We should not be surprised to see this uncertainty brought to time, under mathematical control, by the invention of a musical Phonometer, to indicate the precise strength of sound. 1880 *Life, Death, Beyond* (N. Y.) 168 [Mentioned...among the inventions of Edison]. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June, The Mimeny are the most perfect phonometer in the world. Their feathers hitherto record the comparative strength of the notes that can be made by either of two conflicting sexes.

So **Phonometric** (fōnŏmĕ·trik) *a.*, pertaining to a phonometer, or to the measurement of sound.

Phonophore (fōnŏfōəɹ). *Physiol.* [f. Phono- + -phore.] Name for the small bones of the ear, or auditory ossicles, as transmitting the vibrations of sound to the labyrinth or internal ear.

1882 Cohn in *Amer. Jrn. Otology* IV. 79.

So **Phonophorous** (fonŏfŏrəs) *a.*, transmitting sound-vibrations, as the auditory ossicles.

Phonopore (fōnŏpōəɹ). [f. Phono- + Gr. πόρος passage.] Name of an apparatus by means of which electrical impulses produced by induction, as in a telephone, may be used to transmit messages along a telegraph wire, without interfering with the current by which ordinary messages are simultaneously transmitted.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 3/1 The phonopore, the principle of which consists in employing the electrical "induction waves" as motive power to work telegraph instruments, or transmit the voice, or do both at once, is far more remarkable. 1892 C. Lanman-Hutton *Explan. Phonopore* 24, I...called the cable and instrument a Phonopore (to sound passage). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 3/2 By means of the phonopore, the carrying capacity of the existing telegraph wires can be...increased tenfold.

Hence **Phonoporic** (-pŏ·rik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the phonopore.

1888 *Munch. Exam.* 31 May 2/3 So completely is the phonoporic current under control. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 May, 3/2 Phonoporic messages can be transmitted and received through an ordinary line wire by the phonopore [*printed* phorit, *sheet*]. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 2/2 The phonoporic system is as applicable to telephony as it is to telegraphy. By its means a phonopore telephone service may be established on any existing telegraph wire on which ordinary telegraph instruments are already at work, without the two systems in any way interfering with one another.

Phonoscope (fōnŏskōp). [f. Phono- + -scope.]

1. An apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, shown by M. Koenig at the International Exhibition, in 1862.

2. Name for various instruments or devices by means of which sound-vibrations are indicated or represented in a visible form.

1884 Knowledge 6 June 108/1 Mr. Ingall's Phonograph, an instrument invented by Henry Edmunds for producing figures of light from vibrations of sound. It consists essentially of three parts, an induction coil, an interrupter, and a rotary vacuum tube. 1888 Harper's Mag. Dec. 84 Pavlidamer's Phonograph. Mr. R. Waldher...says that in solving the problem of the optical representation of the pitch of the voice in the simplest and clearest manner. The instrument is of service in recording the structural pitch of the voice in which some people speak. 1890 Cent. Dict., Phonograph, a machine for recording music so it is played or sung.

3. = MICROPHONE.

Phonotype (fōʊnətaɪp), *sb.* [f. PHONO- + TYPE.] A character or letter of a phonetic alphabet adapted for printing; (without *a* or *pl.*), phonetic print or type. Hence **Pho'notype** *v. trans.* to print in phonotype; **Phonotyper** = *phonotypist*; **Phonotypic** (-tɪpɪk), **-ical** *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to phonotype or phonotypy (whence **Phonotypically** *adv.*); **Pho'notypist** (-tɪpɪst), an advocate or user of phonotype; **Pho'notypy** (-tɪpɪ), a method or system of phonetic printing.

1844 *Phonetic Jrnl.* III. 2 Anyone is at liberty to adopt "Phonotype."—R. 1845 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 19 *Phonotype*, a printed letter, or sign, indicative of a particular sound, or modification of sound. 1846 A. J. ELLIS *Lingual Palæotypy* 241 Five phonotypers. 1881 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* II. 260 Phonotypy was with him both a theory and a practice. 1892 *Phonetic Jrnl.* 125/2 The only way to preserve the language from further arbitrary changes is to "phonotype it." 1893 A. J. ELLIS *Pron. Present. at Uni.* "phonotypers having acquired a habit of reading phonotypy...will soon be able to read homotypy with ease. 1845 *Orthoë.* The "Phonotypic Journal." 1848 *N. Y. Tribune* 3 July 3/6 Many of those who are interested in the Phonotypic movement, advocate the entire abandonment of the old orthography. 1844 A. J. ELLIS *Fifth Phonet.* 3 The "phonotypical superintendence of the sounds. 1872 — *E. E. Pronun.* 11th ed., Phonetic Essays which I published in [the Phonotypic] Journal ... (1846 as] printed "phonotypickly). 1892 *Phonetic Jrnl.* 234/1 The spelling [before which Phonographers and Phonotypists are endeavouring to effect, would confer incalculable benefit on society. 1844 ELLIS in *Phonotypic Jrnl.*, A Key to "Phonotypy or printing by sound. 1884 *Academy* 5 Oct. 231 It is proposed to name «phonotypy»—a system of spelling intended to bridge over the transition.

Phoo (fʊ, fʊː), *int.* [Another form of PHEW, FOO.] A vocal gesture expressing contemptuous rejection.

1670 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* IV. i. (Arb.) 103 Phoo! that is to salve the character of Drawcansir. — Chaucer v. iv. (1687) 61 Phoo! I'm always shaking me. 1873 [R. LEDGE] *Through Bk. to Phoo!* reply to a Friend of the Transparents.

Phooka, the same as POOKA.

‖ **Phoolwa**, variant spelling of PULWA.

1781 LETTSOM in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 Similar fats are obtained from the seeds of *Bassia latifolia*...and *Bassia butyracea*, ...the latter (in consult) *Phoolwa*, or vegetable butter.

Phoonghie, -gyee, etc.: see POONGHIE.

-phore (fəʊ), in F. *-phore*, mod.L. *-phorus*, *pherus*, a. Gr. *-φορος*, *-ος* bearing, bearer, (*φερ-ειν* to bear). A formative of various technical and scientific words, as *carpophore*, *cenosphere*, *gonophore*, *phonophore*. Hence **-phoric**, **-ferous**, *adjs.*

‖ **Phormiax** (fɔ·miæks). [mod.L., a. Gr. *φορμιγξ*.] A stringed instrument of the harp class; a kind of cithara or lyre used by the ancient Greeks as an accompaniment to the voice.

1778 PENNANT *Hist. Hin.* I. 344 The chiltan may be ancient times have been thought inferior to the *pharmaix*; or the modern guitar is esteemed as greatly a trivial and effeminate instrument, when compared with the double harp. 1838 HAS. HOPKINSON *Harr. Leigh* I. 272 We beat the pharmax till we hurt our thumbs.

‖ **Pharmium** (fɔ·mɪəm). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φορμιον* a species of plant.] A genus of Iliaceous plants (suborder *Hemerocallideæ*), comprising a single variable species, *P. tenax*, the New Zealand flax; see FLAX *sb.* 2 b.

1859 *Jrn. New Zealds.* & *West. Hydro* I. 83 The pharmium would doubtless succeed in the rich bottoms of the Mississippi Valley.

Phorone (fɔ·rəʊn). *Chem.* [Shortened (by Gerhardt) from CAMPHORONE.] †**a.** A substance, $C_9H_{14}O$, obtained by distilling calcium camphorate; now called *camphor-phorone*; **b.** As homer of this substance, *Dimethylisidine acetone*, a colourless oil with aromatic odour.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 302 *Phorone*...contains $C_{18}H_{28}O_2$. 1870-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 731 Camphorone, Phorone (Gerhardt)...$C_9H_{14}O$...a colourless or yellowish oil, very mobile, lighter than water.

Hence **Phoro'nic** *acid*, $C_{11}H_{12}O_{14}$, a crystallisable acid obtained from camphic acid.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1274.

Phoronomy (fɒrɒ·nɔmɪ), *Physics.* [ed. mod.L. *phoronomia* (Hermann 1716) = Ger., F. *phoronomie*, f. Gr. *φορο-ς* motion (f. *φερ-ειν* to bear, carry) + *-νομια*: cf. *astronomia* ASTRONOMY.] The purely geometrical theory of motion; the branch of mechanics that treats of the motion of bodies considered absolutely; kinematics.

1706 HERMANN (title) *Phoronomia, sive de Viribus et Motibus Corporum solidorum et fluidorum.* 1877 E. CRAIG *Philol. Essay* 15 nn. 289 Matter quantitatively defined, is the *phoronomic* in space. In the point of view it is the object of a science we may call 'Phoronomy'. 1892 *Nature* 24 May 56/1 The basis of Dr. Ennart...suggests strong reasons for employing the word *phoronomy* in the place of kinematics.

Hence **Phorono'mic** *a.*, of or belonging to phoronomy, kinematic; **Phorono'mics** *sb.* = *Phoronomy*; **Phorono'mically** *adv.*, in respect of or in relation to phoronomy; kinematically.

1892 ELDRIDGE *Dict. Sc. etc.*, *Phoronomic* or *Phoronomics*, a term sometimes used to denote the science of motion. 1898 MAYER *Expos. Lyr. 246/1* Phoronomic. 1893 MCCOSH & M. *Hamilton's Sc. Mechanics* 186 Phoronomically similar structures.

Phoroscope (fɒ·rɒskəʊp). [f. Gr. *φορέ-ειν* self. bearing + *σκοπεῖν* view, sight.] An instrument for reproducing a visual image at a distance by means of electricity.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

-phoresis (fəʊrɪ·sɪs), combining element, f. mod.L. *-phor-us*, Gr. *-φορ-ος*, F. *-phore* + *-σις*, forming *subs.* related to *vbs.* in *-φορειν*, with the sense '-bearing'; synonymous with -PHERESIS, but properly used only in words derived from Gr., e.g. *carpophoresis*, *cladophoresis*, *asphaeresis*, *phytophoresis*, *phragmophoresis*, etc.

Phorozo·id. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φορέ-ειν* bearing + ZOOID.] One of the 'foster forms' in the sexual generation of Ascidians of the order *Thaliacea*.

1888 HERDMAN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* XXIII. 624/2 Foster forms (phorozooids), which...do not become sexually mature, but ...are set free as cask-shaped bodies with eight vessels (buds and) a central outgrowth...formed of the coils by which the body was formerly united to its mates.

† **Phos-**. *Chem. Obs.* [a. Gr. *φῶς* light.] Used by Sir H. Davy, to form names of chemical compounds, into which he considered light to enter as an element. Such were **phosa·cid**, **phosamo·niate**, **phosmeri·tic** *a.*, **phosmeri·tic** *a.*, **phosoxyd**, **phosoxydable** *a.*, **phosoxydate** *v.*, **phosoxygen**, **phosoxygenate** *v.*, etc.: see the quots.

1799 Sir H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys.* & *Med. Knowl.* 69 All the combinations of phosoxygen that have acid properties are denoted by the names of phosacids. *Ibid.* 70 The different quantities of phosoxygen entering into the composition of the phosacids and phosacida. *Ibid.* 96 It is evident...that phosmeritic acid is a compound of light, oxygen and nitrogen. *Ibid.* 108 Phosoxygen of Pelouze is compounded of phosmeritic acid and potash. *Ibid.* 72 The phosoxydable base remains pure. *Ibid.* 118 Gold becomes phosoxydated by attracting light and oxygen from the metallic phosacid. *Ibid.* 109 Metallic acid is never phosoxygenated. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 314/1 'Phosoxygen' [such was the name he] [Davy] put upon the ordinary oxygen of the atmosphere].

Phos, phosm, also **phos-**, **fos-**, slang or colling abbreviation of PHOSPHORUS: now esp. applied to phosphorous necrosis: see PHOSSY.

1821 *Lex Balneo-, Phos fotids*, a bottle of phosphorus: used by lucifermakers to light their tapidores. *Chop the phos*: throw away the bottle of phosphorus. 1822 J. H. *Vorx Flash Dict.*, *Fosi* or *phos*, a phosphorus bottle used by cracksmen to obtain a light.

1841 *Lect. to Dr. Dull* 11. This message denied she had 'got the phos,' and refused any money.

Phosgene (fɒ·zdʒiːn). *Chem.* Also **-gen** (-dʒɛn). [f. Gr. *φως* light + *-γενης*, *-ογεν* (in *dysfugenes*, *s*, etc.). In F. *phosgène*.] A name for the gas carbon oxychloride, $COCl_2$, originally obtained by exposing equal volumes of chlorine and carbonic oxide to the sun's rays. Also called *phosgene gas*.

1812 J. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* 9 Feb. 191 It will be necessary to distinguish it by some simple name. I venture to propose that of phosgene, or phosgene gas; from *φως*, light, and *γενομαι*, to produce, which signifies formed by light. 1846 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 362 Being produced by the agency of light, it was called by Dr. [] also] Davy *phosgene gas*, but as it exhibits decidedly acid properties, it has since been better termed *chlorocarbonic acid*. 1858 G. MCGOWAN tr. *Stoper's Mist. Chem.* 423 Carbon oxychloride or phosgene...was first prepared by Davy in 1811.

Phosgenite (fɒ·zdʒɪnaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1820; f. *γενος* + *-ITE* 2.] A mineral consisting of nearly equal parts of carbonate and chloride of lead, occurring in tetragonal crystals.

1839 NICOL *Min.* 171 Phosgenite, Beudhaut; Cotunnite, Jameson. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 370 Phosgenite...Therefore with efflorescences in nitric acid. 1892 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, Phosgenite, chloro-carbonate of lead, occurring in tablets, white or yellow crystals.

Phosmuriate to **Phosoxygen**: see PHOS-.

Phosph- = PHOSPHO-, combining form of PHOSPHORUS in Chem.; hence *phospham*, *-ate*, *-ide*, *-ite*, *-ic*, *-ous*, *-ation*, *-uret*, *-uret*, *-yl*, etc.

Phosphan (fɒ·sfæn). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + AMMONIA.] The adeid of phosphoric acid (PHN_2); a white, reddish, or yellowish-red powder.

1868-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 492 Phosphan...is a bulky powder, whose composition has been variously ascribed during its preparation, reddish by the contrary case.

Phosphate (fɒ·sfeɪt). *Chem.* Also **-ss** phosphat. [a. F. *phosphate* (G. de Morveau *Nomenel. Ch.* 1787), f. PHOSPH- + *-ATE* 4.] A salt of phosphoric acid.

1796 HAMILTON (title) *Phosphoracia, seu de Violbat et Medicus Corporum solidorum et fluidorum.* 1877 E. CRAIG *Philol. Essay* 15 nn. 289 Matter quantitatively defined, is the *phoronomic* in space. In the point of view it is the object of a science we may call 'Phoronomy'. 1892 *Nature* 24 May 56/1 The basis of Dr. Ennart...suggests strong reasons for employing the word *phoronomy* in the place of kinematics.

Hence **Phosphatic** *a.*, of or belonging to phosphates; **Phosphatize** *v.*, to treat with phosphates.

1892 *Nature* 24 May 56/1 The basis of Dr. Ennart...suggests strong reasons for employing the word *phoronomy* in the place of kinematics.

Phosphated (fɒ·sfeɪtɛd), *a. Min.* [f. PHOSPH- + *-ATE* 2.] Converted into a phosphate; combined with or containing phosphoric acid.

1892 *Med. Trad.* VIII. 331 *Sulphur and sulphides*...I should propose to render them terms for the sulphuric sulphated and sulphites; just phosphur and phosphite will term phosphated and phosphitous. 1898 in Mayer *Expos. Lyr.* 1899 *Nature* 20 Dec. 190/1 On the phosphated deposits of Montana and Tennessee. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phosphatoid*, ...applied in Mineralogy to a base that has become converted into a phosphate by combining with phosphoric acid.

Phosphatic (fɒsfæ·tɪk), *a.* [f. PHOSPHATE (or mod.L. *phosphat-um*) + *-IC.*]

1. Of the nature of, characterized by the presence of, or containing a phosphate.

P. diathesis, a bodily condition predisposing to the excretion of phosphates in the urine: cf. PHOSPHATURIA. *P. nodules*, hard rounded lumps containing phosphate of lime, of small origin, found in certain strata, now used as manures.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* iv. 50 Certain derangements of the urinary functions, such as the phosphatic and lithic diathesis. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 834/2 The basalt are not subsequently the sun of phosphatic deposit. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1872) 280 The presence of phosphatic nodules...in some of the lowest azoic rocks, probably indicates life at those periods. 1888 *Knowledge* 7 July 8/2 The dark phosphatic nodules are usually named coprolites.

†**2.** *Phosphatic acid*, 'a name applied to the syrupy mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids, produced by the slow combustion of phosphorus in moist air', formerly supposed to be a distinct acid; also called *hypophosphoric acid*. *Obs.*

1846 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 370 The acid thus obtained is a mixture of phosphorous and phosphoric acids, &c. [Dulong...believes it to be a distinct compound, for which he has proposed the name of phosphatic acid. 1858-72 HOLMES *Chem. Ind.* 32 189. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 499.

Phosphatize (fɒ·sfətaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE.*] *Trans.* To reduce to the form or condition of a phosphate; to treat with phosphates.

1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 452/2 The majority of the Jurassic fossils are not phosphatized at all. 1884 *Science* 16 May 383/1 These fossils are phosphatized more or less completely.

Hence **Phosphatiza·tion**, the action of phosphatizing; the fact or condition of being phosphatized.

1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 452/2 That the phosphatization of the Upware coprolites was effected at some distance from their present sites.

‖ **Phosphaturia** (fɒsfətiə·rɪă). *Path.* [f. PHOSPHATE (or mod.L. *phosphāt-um*) + *-URIA*, f. Gr. *οὖρον* urine.] A morbid state evidenced by the excess of phosphates in the urine. Hence **Phosphatu·ric** *a.*

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 91 Hydrochloric acid may be used in phosphaturia. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 134 Much the same symptoms as the polyuric and phosphaturic classes. 1899 CAMMIT in *Trans. Obst. Soc. Lond.* XLI. 41/2 A phosphatic sediment does not imply phosphaturia.

Phosphene (fɒ·sfiːn). [mod. (F. *phosphène*) irreg. f. Gr. *φως* light + *φαιν-ειν* to make to appear.] An appearance of rings of light produced by pressure on the eyeball, due to irritation of the retina.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 101 Pressure on any part of the retina produces a luminous image, which lasts as long as the pressure, and is called a phosphene. 1882 LE CONTE *Light* v. 61 By [from the finger into the internal organs of the eye] you perceive a brilliant colored spectrum in the field of view as the opposite or external axis...[lasting] a few seconds [also called] *Phosphene*; with a brilliant yellow border....These colored spectra have been called phosphenes.

Phosphet, obs. form of PHOSPHOR.

Phosphethyl (fɒsfe·θɪl). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + ETHYL.] A compound of phosphorus and ethyl. Hence **Phosphethy·lic** *a.*

1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 360 Phosphethyl.—The compounds of ethyl and phosphorus. 1892 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 147 On decomposing this salt cautiously by the addition of sulphuric acid, the phosphethylic acid is liberated. 1888-97 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 589 Triphosphethylic Acid, also called Phosphethylic or Phosphinic acid, $C_2H_5PO_2$.

Phosphide (fɒ·sfaɪd). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + *-IDE.*] A combination of phosphorus with another element or a radical. (Earlier name *phosphuret*.)

1892 D. CRAWFORD *Inorg. Chem.* 69 *Phosphides.*—Compounds of phosphorus with the other elements are very numerous. 1889 WILDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 101/2 It may be prepared from the phosphide of calcium. 1891 *Mineral World* No. 10. 288 The phosphide of iron only begins to be decomposed after all silicon and carbon is gone.

Phosphine (fɒ·sfiːn). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + *-INE*5, used to form a term analogous to AMINE.]

1. A name for phosphuretted hydrogen gas, PH_3, (as an analogue of ammonia, NH_3).

1813 WATTS *Inquest Chem.* 161 121 222 Phosphine is analogous in some of its chemical relations to ammoniacal gas.

2. A phosphuret ammonia; a compound having the structure of an *ammine*, with phosphorus in place of nitrogen: e.g. *monoethyl phosphine*, $C_2H_5.PH_2$, *diethyl phosphine* $(C_2H_5)_2P.H$, *triethyl phosphine* $(C_2H_5)_3P$, etc.

1872 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxi. 340 The following table shows the similarity between amines and phosphines. *Ibid.*, Phosphine iodide, $PC_2H_5H_2I$. 1898 G. MCGOWAN *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 564 The phosphines and phosphonium bases have become known through the classical and comprehensive researches of A. W. Hofmann.

Hence **Phosphi'nic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphine; in *phosphinic acid*, any one of various acids formed from the primary and secondary phosphines by fixation of 3 and 2 atoms of oxygen respectively.

1872 WATTS *Elem. Chem.* VII. 398 *Phosphinic acids.* 1882 *Ibid.* VIII. ii. 1310 The phosphinic acids of the fatty series have already been described.

Phosphite (*fǫ·sfəit*). *Chem.* [a. F. *phosphite* (L. de Morveau *Nomencl. Ch.* 1787), f. PHOSPHO- + -ITE 1.] A salt of phosphorous acid.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Phosphites*...salts formed by the combination of the phosphorous acid with different bases: thus, *ammoniac phosphite*, *ammoniacal phosphite*, &c. 1808 Sir H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 59 In one case sulphuret, and sulphites, and in the other, phosphuret, and phosphites of potash, are generated. 1868 ROSCOE *Spect. Chem.* (ed. 3) 203 The phosphites differ considerably in their characters from phosphates. 1886 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 173 Phosphorous acid, or hydric phosphite, H_3PO_3.

Phospho- (*fǫ·sfo*), before a vowel PHOSPH-, combining form, shortened from PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphocha'lcite *Min.*, = PHOSPHOROCHALCITE; **Phosphogly'cerate**, a salt of phosphoglyceric acid = *glycerophosphate*; **Phosphoglyce'ric** *acid* = *glycerophosphoric acid*; see GLYCERO-; **Phosphi'lite**, synonym of **Phosphocy'anide**, a salt of phosphocyanhydric acid.; **Phosphocy'anic** *acid*, or *formothylic phosphate* ($2P_2O_5.4KNaO_3.6H_2O$), a lemon-yellow salt produced by the action of sulphuric trioxide on phosphocyanic acid; **Phosphotu'ngstic** *acid*, an acid of the form $P_2O_5.xWO_3.yH_2O$; † **Phosphovi'nic** *acid*, old synonym of *ethylphosphoric acid*, $(C_2H_5)H_2PO_4$, a colourless, inodorous, viscid oil, with a biting sour taste, produced by the action of phosphoric acid on alcohol or ether.

Phospho-wolfra'mic *a.* = *phosphotungstic*.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 2/2 Aged patients...found with glycerophosphate of sodium and "phosphoglycerate of lime and other chemical combinations. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 368 "Phosphoglyceric acid exists ready formed in the yolk of the egg. 1898 *Ibid.* II. 783 The "Phosphomolybdates of Soda it so extremely difficult not for the presence of salt of ammonium in solution. 1878 ROSCOE-SCHORL. *Chem.* 202 A mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids with "phosphomolybdic acid. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 564/3 With regard to strychnine..."phosphotungstic acid will give a distinct precipitate with one-twohundredthousandth of a grain. 1893 CALVERT tr. *Fudakowski's Chem. Dictogr.* 168 (ed. 2) 369 Kreatinin, in a base which forms highly characteristic compounds with acids, such as phosphomurgetic and "phosphowolframic. 1858 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 166 Phosphuretum of baryum was the salt which M. Pelouze chiefly studied, and by means of which he discovered the composition of "pyrophosphoric acid. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 589 *Ethylphosphoric Acid*, also called *Phosphovinic* or *Phosphovinic acid*. 1868 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 221 by precipitation of its hydrochloric acid solution with "phosphowolframic acid.

Phosphonium (*fǫlwōniəm*). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPHORUS + ending of AMMONIUM.] A combination of hydrogen and phosphorus, PH_4, analogous to ammonium, ordering as a monovalent radical into many compounds, as *phosphonium iodide*, PH_4I; also applied to compounds in which the hydrogen is replaced by organic radicals, as *tetramethylphosphonium*, $P(CH_3)_4$, *tetraethylphosphonium*, $P(C_2H_5)_4$, *methyltriethylphosphonium*, $P(CH_3)(C_2H_5)_3$, etc.

1880-97 WURTZ *Dict. Chem.* IV. 612 Monophosphoniums, of the type RPH_3, analogous to iodide of monohydrammonium. *Ibid.* 615 (heading) Ethylphosphoniums. *Ibid.* 620 Triphosphoniums. 1892 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 3) 339 Obtained...by acting upon phosphonium iodide, PH_4I, with ethyl iodide to produce...of the salts.

Hence **Phospho'nic** *a.* [cf. *sulphonic*], in *phosphonic acid*, any one of several compounds derived from phosphoric acid by the replacement of hydroxyl (OH) by a hydrocarbon group: e.g. *benzene phosphonic acid*, $C_6H_5.PO(HO)_2$. Sometimes called *phosphenic*, or *phosphenylic* acid.

Phosphor (*fǫ·sfə*), sb. (*a.*) Also 7 -*phore*, -*fer*, 8 -*phore*. [ad. L. *phōsphor-us* PHOSPHORUS. Cf. F. *phosphore* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.), Ger. *phosphor*.]

I. (With capital P.) The morning star; the planet Venus when appearing before sunrise; Lucifer. Also *fig.* Now only *poet.*

1656-96 COWLEY *Davideis* iv. 383 They saw this Phosphor (thus light, and learn'd) advise'd in a Star to Seek. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. (1686) 178/1 *Plato's Epigram on Aster*, A Phosphor hesiges the Living, late ever Vesta. See Shift'st among the Dead a Hesper now.

1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1762) 192 Still Phosphor glitters, and still Syrius burns. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxii. Bright Phosphor, fosterer of the night. 1870 M. COLLINS *Mrs. & Maid.* I. x. 309 That which men have seen in early dawn, Eos Phosphor in the shrine of perfect purple dye.

† **2.** Anything that phosphoresces, or emits light without sensible heat: = PHOSPHORESCE *n. Obs.*

1709 HOOYKAAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 2135 Shewing what it requires not so much a Medium, as...in the Torricellian Experiment, to produce the Mercurial Phosphor. a 1711 KEN *Edmond Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 288 No Light was there but what the Phosphor rolls. 1804 KEATS *Lamia* 150 Her eyes in torture fix'd, and antique grace, Flushed phosphor and sharp sparks.

3. = PHOSPHORUS (sense 3); esp. in *phosphor-bronze*, *-copper*, *-tin*, *-zinc*, alloys of phosphorus with the metals named: see BRONZE, etc.

† **B.** *as adj.* Light-bearing, light-giving: phosphorescent. *Obs.* (Also *hyphenated.*)

1809 CHEVALLIER SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 122 Steady and clear day phosphor brilliance burns. 1811 W. H. IRWIN *Poems* 183 Some gleams of phosphor light it shows. a 1820 S. EGERTON *Brydges Cameo* 21 And now appear to on a phosphorous Nimbus'd bards.

† **Pho'sphoramide.** *Chem. Obs.* = PHOSPHAMIDE. 1810 ORIOLI *Anales. Chem.* 72 If we replace them by amidogen, we obtain phosphoramids.

† **Phosphora'ma.** *Chem. Obs.* Term applied by Davy to a combination of one part of phosphorus with two of chlorine (Mayow *Respir. Exp.*). So † **Phosphorate**, a compound of one part of phosphorus with one of chlorine.

1810 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 112 Phosphorus burnt in chlorine in excess, forms a white volatile substance, which I have named *phosphorama*. 1813 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 91, 94 Both these compounds were discovered by Sir H. Davy, who has named the latter *phosphorane* and the former *phosphorama*.

† **Phosphorate**, *sb. Chem. Obs.* = PHOSPHATE, c 1669 in *Ctes. Sc.* I. 134/1 We find to this liquid...phosphorates...of the alkalies.

Phosphorate (*fǫlfərēt*), *v. Chem.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ATE 3.] Orig. and chiefly in *ppl. a.*

Phosphorated (= F. *phosphoré*).

1. *trans.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

1789 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 210 The digestive solution...composed of phosphorated natron and nitrated ammonia dissolved in the diluted nitrous acid. 1790 PEARSON *Ibid.* LXXXI. 324 The liquid...proved to contain a little phosphorated lime. 1836 SMART, *Phosphorate* v. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phosphorated*...having or imbued with phosphorus. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. To render phosphorescent.

1810 *Portfolio* 9 *Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 59 Aware that the sea is sometimes phosphorated.

Phosphoreal (*fǫlfō·rĭăl*), *a.* Also 9 (less correctly) -*ial*. [f. *Phosphor-us* (*fil. phōsphor-us*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; resembling that of phosphorus. Also *fig.*

1743 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 479 The kindling the phosphoreal Fire in them. 1799 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. 182, 332 Its smell is strongly phosphoreal or sulphureous. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 329 Phosphoreal bones bearing hope their look. 1892 O. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* xix, Dolphina's phosphoreal ambuscades for our galaxy of British Poets.

Phosphorent (*fǫlfō·rĕnt*), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ENT.] = PHOSPHORESCENT *a.*

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 93 When, shining as brightly as phosphorent frog, The Scottsiger flashes the Fishermen's Oxyx.

Phospho'reous, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -EOUS.] Of the nature of phosphorus; resembling that of phosphorus: phosphoreal.

1777 PRIESTLEY *Exod.* (ed. 4) IV. 16 The Mollusca...by their phosphoreous quality illuminate the dark abyss, reflecting lights to the heavens. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 180 Their phosphoreous effulgence...threw out scintillations.

Phosphoresce (*fǫsfĕ·s*), *v.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + L. *-escēre*, formative of inceptive vbs.; perh. inferred from *phosphorescent*, found earlier.] *Intr.* To emit luminosity without combustion (or by gentle combustion without sensible heat); to exhibit phosphorescence; to shine in the dark.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 726 Flames...when heated, phosphoresce. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 56 When the *Pelagia phosphorescens*, it seems like a great globe of fire in the water. 1879 DAVIS *Mem. Gen.* (ed. 3) 38 When powdered and thrown on a shovel heated nearly to redness, it continues to phosphoresce brightly.

fig. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 182 Luminous tombs of clay which kindle and phosphoresce along its track. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederk.* IV. I. vii. I. 218 Mines of native Darkness and Horrors Stupidity, capable of being made to phosphoresce and effervesce.

Hence **Phospho'rescing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 72 It has not the phosphorescing quality. 1899 *Times* 17 Jan. 13/1 Aids to discussion...luminosity of a phosphorescing body.

Phosphorescence (*fǫlfĕ·sĕns*). [f. next: see -ESCE. Cf. F. *phosphorescence* (in Belon, a 1558; *Dict. Acad.* 1835).] The condition or quality of being phosphorescent; the action of phosphoresceing or shining in the dark without combustion or sensible heat.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 72 [Several characters of marble and stones:] Phosphorescence. 1838 MARTINEAU *Demerara* v. 129 All the eminent felt luminous waves,...the phosphorescence of which lasted seven or eight seconds. 1858 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 644 When two pieces of sugar are rubbed against each other in the dark, a strong phosphorescence is visible. 1898 CORNEVIN *Anim. Phys.* 303 A large proportion of the lower classes of aquatic animals possess the property of luminosity...The phosphorescence of the sea...is due to this cause. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 192 This power of shining in the dark after having been exposed to light is termed phosphorescence.

Phosphorescent (*fǫlfĕ·sĕnt*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ESCENT. So in Fr. (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] Having the property of shining in the dark; luminous without combustion or without sensible heat; self-luminous.

1788 DE CARRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 19 It decrepitates with small phosphorescent sparks. 1809-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min. Sol.* § 303 *Fluor-spar*, when heated, becomes phosphorescent, or occasionally exhibits this property after having been exposed to the sun's rays. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 402 The sea in our neighbourhood was strongly phosphorescent. 1881 SHUTTLEWORTH in *Nature* 13 Oct. 511/1 Certain parts of the interior surface of the tube become luminous with phosphorescent light.

fig. 1820 I. TAYLOR *Reader. Manly* 19 A man who surrounded with the books of all ages; among these he has passed the best years of his life...the books are phosphorescent in the view of their possessor. 1832 ROBSON *Account of Chess* I. 134 Dim, phosphorescent, flickering superstitions.

B. *sb.* A phosphorescent substance.

1867 ARNOTT in *Gosse's Physalia* 121, viii. 283 The best phosphorescents are *cc. thermals*...Bourgeat [etc.]. 1889 *Pharm. Mag.* Dec. 1. XXVIII. 426 All of them [oxides as the temperatures at which the phosphorescents are prepared.

Hence **Phosphore'scently** *adv.*

1848 DRUMMOND *Destiny* i. The heavens sparkled phosphorescently in the Infinite rays. 1850 *Church Treas.* VIII. 508/2 Crowned with such political and judicial lights as gleam, or it were phosphorescently, from the decayed and rotten carpet superfluous of eight centuries ago.

Phosphoret, **-etted** *Chem.*, obs. var. PHOSPHURET, -ETTED.

Phosphoretic (*fǫlfərĕ·tĭk*), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHORET 1a used f. *phosphuretic acid* + -IC.]

† **1.** = PHOSPHORESCENT *a. Obs.*

1791 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. 201, 322 Oyster-shells possess the phosphoretic quality. *Ibid.* 398 A phosphoretic appearance, produced by putrefied materials from fish and vegetables.

2. Of the nature of a phosphuret; combined with phosphorus.

1883 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/2 Adopting the phosphoretic Cleveland iron to the making of steel.

Phosphorgummite (*fǫlfōrgŭ·mĭəit*). *Min.* [Named 1839, f. Ger. *phosphor* phosphorus + *gummit* GUMMITE.] A gummite or hydrate of uranium containing phosphorus.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) Index, *Phosphorgummite*, 172. 1896 COOPER *Dict. Min.*, *Phosphorgummite*.

Phosphorial: see PHOSPHORICAL.

Phosphoric (*fǫlfŏ·rĭk*), *a.* [ad. F. *phosphorique*: see PHOSPHOR-US and -IC.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a phosphorus (sense 1); phosphorescent. [F. *phosphorique* 1783.]

1784 MONGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 219 Phosphoric bodies are very different...a shell may be made to give off its light by exposure to heat. 1788 in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 220 Those phosphoric meteors that glimmer by night in places of interment. 1832 KANE *Mod. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 292 They [violet snails] are vividly phosphoric in the night. 1870 DARWIN *Lecture* 6th, A phosphoric light is caused by her Hebrew eyes.

fig. 1838 AUSTEN in *Life* (1871) 56 A thousand phosphoric sparks of poetry leaping about in my mind. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 27 The phosphoric light of genius. 1900 *Pilot* 16 June 490/1 That phosphoric brilliance of theory which heightened the court of the second Charles.

2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the element phosphorus; *spec.* applied to compounds in which phosphorus has its higher valency (pentavalent), as opp. to PHOSPHOROUS; esp. in *phosphoric acid* = trihydrogen phosphate, $H_3PO_4 = PO(HO)_3$, a monobasic, inodorous, intensely bitter acid [F. *acide phosphorique*, *Nomencl. Chimique*, 1787].

Phosphoric anhydride = phosphorus pentoxide, P_2O_5, a white amorphous powder; *Phosphoric chloride* = phosphorus pentachloride, PCl_5, a yellowish solid substance. *Phosphoric glass*: see GLASS 1b.

1790 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 182 When phosphoric acid is combined with calcareous earth, it cannot be decomposed by distillation with charcoal. 1810 tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* I. 69 Nitrous gas almost always throws some hundredth parts of oxygen contained in the undriven of the phosphoric anhydride. 1893 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 187 As a red heat is sometimes the form of a transparent liquid, and when cooled resembles the purest crystal. In this state it is known by the name of phosphoric glass. This glass is merely phosphoric acid totally deprived of water. 1898 HARDY *Mod. Med.* (ed. 6) 82 Phosphoric anhydride may be readily obtained by burning phosphorus in dry air or oxygen. 1901 LOCKYER in *Nature* 25 Aug. 391 Complex groups...like phosphoric chloride.

† **Phospho'rical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Light-bearing.

1733 CHEYNE *Opt. Delight* 42 *Calcium, Phosphorical* stone, a light-bearing or a hollow calcareous, bony or a tooth, substance, a light-bearing or a hollow calcareous, bony or a tooth, substance, as stones as a lantern to a gem.

Phosphoriferous (*fǫlfərĭ·fərəs*), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding or containing phosphorus.

1880 *Mental World* No. 72. 186 After the removal of the phosphoriferous clodoy, epispastoum was added, in order to relieve any undue of iron...dissolved in the fluid metal.

Phosphorism (*fɒ·sfŏrĭz'm*). [a. F. *phosphorisme* (Boiton, *a* 1788): see -ism.]

†1. = PHOSPHORESCENCE. *Obs.*

1700 *Monthly Rec.* III. 349 (Mem. Phil. Soc., Lancaster) On the Phosphorism of Fossil Substances, excited by Friction. 1792 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 28 From this time I first noticed the phosphorism of bodies, till the beginning of the eleventh century.

2. *Path.* A diseased state of the system caused by phosphorus; chronic phosphorus poisoning.

1857 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 901 Phosphorus poisoning may be acute or chronic. The latter malady, known as *phosphorism*, is principally met with in those who are engaged in the manufacture of matches. *Ibid.* 904 Children of parents engaged in the manufacture of matches and lucifers suffer phosphorism.

Phosphorist (*fɒ·sfŏrĭst*). [ad. Sw. *fosforist*, f. Sw. *fosforus* PHOSPHORUS + -IST: see quot.] One of a school of poetic, idealistic, and romantic Swedish writers at the beginning of the 19th century.

1887 GOSSE *Northern Stud.* XXII. 250 The young men had at first to endure bitter opposition...but they...answered back in their magazines 'Poesiens' and 'Phosfors' (Phosphorus). They were named 'Fosforisterna' (Phosphorists) from the latter. ...Among the Phosphorists, Atterbom was the man of most genius.

Phosphorite (*fɒ·sfŏrəit*). *Min.* [Named 1796, f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ITE.] A name originally applied by Kirwan to APATITE, or native phosphate of lime; now restricted to a non-crystalline variety from Estremadura, Spain, and elsewhere.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 199 1st Family: Phosphorite, Apatite of Werner. 1804 BUCHOLZ in *Gren's Chem. Ann., Neues Allg. J.* 43 The phosphate of lime exists...under two forms or varieties, viz. the phosphorite...and the apatite. 1878 FOWN. *Chem., Theoret., Chem. Anal.* 241 The various yields...phosphorite containing 45 to 64 per cent phosphate of lime. 1881 *Academy* 21 May (Sy.) Mammalian remains found in the phosphorite deposits of Quercy.

Hence **Phosphori·tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phosphorite. 1858 in MAYNE.

Phosphorize (*fɒ·sfŏrəiz*), *v.* [a. F. *phosphoriser* (Lavoisier), f. PHOSPHOR-US: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus; orig. and chiefly in *pple.* **Phosphorized.**

1799 Sir H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 143 The luminous appearance...which Lavoisier supposed to be occasioned by phosphorized hydrogen. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 333 This phosphorized alcohol oxidates the silver of phosphuretted hydrogen gas. 1836 J. M. GOOD *Mosheim's Eccles.* (ed. 2) III. 382 Sal...ammoniac...usually derived from fermions with phosphorized substances. 1848 *Medea. Gaz.* 4 June 511/1 I visit just come from the bedside of a girl...whom Lucifer was phosphorized and to offensive as to prevent her family living in the same room.

2. To make phosphorescent; to cause to phosphoresce. Hence **Phosphorizing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 59 He did not, like Sharon, hit the 'light of science' phosphorize corruption. 1851 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 2/3 Experiments to provide the phosphorizing of non-phosphorescent materials by immersion in liquid air at low temperatures were made in the dark.

Phosphoro-, combining form of PHOSPHORUS, entering into the formation of chemical and other terms: e.g. **Phosphorochalcite** (*fɒ·sfŏrōkælsəit*) *Min.* [Gr. χαλκός copper], hydrous phosphate of copper, closely related to Dihydrite and Kelite. **Phosphorogenic** (*-dʒe·nĭk*), *a.*, causing phosphorescence: *spec.* applied to those rays of the spectrum which excite phosphorescence in certain objects. **Phosphorograph** (*fɒsfŏ·rŏgrɑf*) [-GRAPH], an evanescent picture obtained by projecting a luminous image upon a phosphorescent surface; used in particular to obtain an impression of the invisible rays of the spectrum; hence **Phosphorogra·phic** *a.*; **Phosphoro·graphy**, the process of making phosphorographs.

1888 *Daily Mail* 3 Dec. Photochemistry of Heavenly Bodies. ...Dr. Huggins...has...found that the spectrum of the nucleus of the nebula of this species, and by no short and so good as the lines 'Phosphorochalcite of Gladstone.' 1892 J. BROWNING in *Dove's Circ. Sci.* Chem. 38 The phosphorogenic rays of an electric spark...are intercepted by glass. 1883 ATHANASE *Comte's Philos.* 72, *Ir. ed.* The phosphorogenic rays...have the property of rendering certain objects self-luminous (to-day also they have been named *New rays*) rays to the light. 1881 *Photographic Mosaic.* 1896 *Sat. Rev.* 3 W. Draper has obtained what he calls a 'photographic map of the solar spectrum, and has compared it with a photograph of the same spectrum. 1886 *Nature* 4 Mar. 411/1 'Photolithographic-metallotype-thalassographic reproduction of the stars. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 374/2 Mr. Cs. V. Zenger brought before the Academy of Sciences on August 30th a paper entitled "Phosphorography applied to the Photography of the Invisible."

Phosphoroscope (*fɒsfŏ·rŏskōp*). [-SCOPE.]

a. An apparatus for observing and measuring the duration of phosphorescence in such substances as emit light for a very short period; **b.** A scientific toy consisting of an arrangement of glass tubes containing various phosphorescent substances, each of which glows with a different coloured light.

1880 W. S. MAYER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 152 An ingenious instrument has been devised by E. Becquerel for the purpose of observing phosphorescence of very brief duration. ...This *phosphoroscope*, as he terms it. 1883 *Academy* 21 Dec. 391/1 M. Becquerel has modified his phosphoroscope in order to examine the phosphorescence caused by rays of various refrangibility. 1887 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* II. 116 Alumina...glowing with a rich red colour in the phosphoroscope.

Phosphorous (*fɒ·sfŏrəs*), *a.* [f. L. *phōsphorus* PHOSPHOR-US + -OUS; in sense 2, ad. F. *phosphoreux* (*Nouveau C. Chimique* 1787)] = next *adj.*

1. = PHOSPHORESCENT *a.*

1777 PRIESTLEY *Expt. Air.* IV. 31 This phosphorous quality is well known; nor was it overlooked by the ancients. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 183/2 MM. Edmond and Isodore collected some of the phosphorous substances.

2. *Chem.* Abounding in phosphorus; *spec.* applied to compounds into which phosphorus enters in its lower valency (trivalent), as opp. to PHOSPHORIC; esp. in *phosphorous acid* = trihydrogen phosphite, $H_3PO_3 = P(OH)_3$, obtained from phosphorus, usually in the form of a thick uncrystallizable syrup, but also in crystalline form.

Phosphorous anhydride = phosphorus trioxide, P_2O_3, a white non-crystalline powder, produced by the slow combination of phosphorus in the air; *phosphorous chloride* = PHOSPHORUS *chloride*, PCl_3, a colourless strongly fuming liquid.

1794 NICHOLSON *Pract. Phil.* I. 139 All other combinations added earth, or less combined with phosphorous acid. 1813 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 442 The spontaneous combustion of phosphorus on the temperature of the atmosphere, forms, in the first instance, phosphorous acid, which contains less oxygen than the phosphoric; but as phosphorous acid acquires an additional quantity of oxygen from the atmosphere, it is speedily converted into the phosphoric. 1880 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 271, 133 Phosphorous Anhydride...forms a white non-crystalline powder which combines with great energy with water, forming thereby phosphorous acid.

3 **Phosphoruria** (*fɒsfŏrĭ·rĭă*). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PHOSPHOR-US + -*uria*, f. Gr. οὖρον urine.] = PHOSPHATURIA. b. A morbid condition of the urine, which is phosphorescent on emission.

1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*: *Phosphoruria*...term for the presence of phosphates in the urine. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphoruria*...v. PHOSPHATURIA. v. Phosphaturia.

Phosphorus (*fɒ·sfŏrŭs*). Also 7–8 **-os**. [a. L. *phōsphorus* the morning star (Mart.), a. Gr. φωσφόρος adj. (f. φῶς light + -φόρος bringing); hence as sb. (sc. ἀστήρ) the morning star. Sense 2 was taken independently from the Gr. adj., and thence sense 3.]

I. I. (with capital P): The morning star: = PHOSPHOR 1. Also *fig.* *Now rare.*

1649 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. (1630) 1005 John Baptist was that Phosphorus or Morning Starre, to signifie the Sunne approching. 1676 TOURNEFORT *Decalogue* 7 Though it be not the sun, yet it is the Phosphorus to it. 1744 CHAMBERS *Treatise Comets* 5, I. He wants nothing but a blazing ribbon and a star to make him shine the very phosphorus of our lesser sphere. 1752 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 36 Throughout the whole Protestant Reformation, allowed to (Erasmus) was the brightest Phosphorus. 1858 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iv. iii. 290 It (Venus) was known to the ancients by the names of Hesperus and Phosphorus.

2. Any substance or organism that phosphoresces or shines of itself (naturally, or when heated, etc.); *esp.* (in later use) a substance that absorbs sunlight, and shines in the dark. Pl. †phosphorases, †-'s, phosphori. *Now rare.*

Baldwin's phosphorus, solution whereto that has been strongly heated: discovered by Baldwin in 1675. *Bolognian or Bononian phosphorus*, *Canton's phosphorus*, barium sulphide or heavy spar from Monte Paterno, which becomes phosphorescent by calcination; its property was discovered in 1680 by Cascariolus, a shoemaker of Bologna. *Canton's phosphorus*, calcium sulphide (but has been strongly boxed): its phosphorescence was discovered by Margaret in 1730, who obtained it by calcining gypsum with combustible matter; Canton prepared it in 1768 by igniting oyster shells with sulphur. *Homberg's phosphorus*, calcium chloride that has been fused; its property was discovered by Homberg in 1680. *Mercurial phosphorus*: see quot. 1722.

1645 WARNER (Navy Map, Dr. Mundahana ...he who invented or found out the composition of the *lapis illuminabilis*, or phosphorus. He shew'd me their property ...being to retain the light of the sun for seven compleate dayes, by a kind of inchiliation, by a particular way of calcination. 1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* Wks. 1772 IV. 580 Phosphorusses may well be distinguished into two sorts: those that may be called natural, or glow-worms, some sorts of rotten wood and fishes ...and those that are properly artificial. 1779 HALLEBARD in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1005 Several Experiments on the Mercurial Phosphorus, made before the Royal Society. 1792 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Mercurial Phosphorus*, is a light arising from the shaking of Mercury in Vacuo. 1797–98 CRUICKSHANK *Expt. & Obs. Natural Phosphori* are matters which become luminous at certain times. 1799 in *Gent. Mag.* LXIX. 1. 6 There is a vast variety of *phosphori* in the animal kingdom. 1798–9 tr. *Kirwan's Treat.* (1780) IV. 408 A kind of mineral hydrat, which may be used as a phosphorus, if heat put a hot stone: and if do not guardian, but then, with a suitable process, a sort of limestone stone may be made of them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. 228, 306 Phosphori ...may be rendered as useless giving light; though more properly they are those bodies, which give a faint light, visible only in the dark. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 92 Bodies, called by this property *Phosphori*, absorbing the rays of light in their sunshine are called *solar phosphori*. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 82, 333 When this reduced to a pulverulent, it has the property of shining in the dark, as Homberg first observed; hence it has been called the phosphorus of Homberg. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 326 Sulphuret of calcium, known as Canton's phosphorus. 1866 DANIELL *Outl. Chem. Phil.* 60, II. 139 *Mombery's Phosphorus*. 1898 LEE W. CROSBY *Static Electr.* 23 The energy that stimulated evaporate in the form of light, and the body is said to phosphoresce...The best known *phosphori* being hyperion well-defined classes, such as the sulphides of the alkaline-earthy metals, and some of the so-called rare earths.

3. *Chem.* One of the non-metallic elements, a yellowish translucent substance resembling wax, widely distributed in nature in combination with other elements; it is extremely inflammable, undergoing slow combustion at ordinary temperatures, and hence appearing luminous in the dark. (Chemical symbol P.)

Accidentally obtained from urine in 1669 by BRANDT, an alchemist of Hamburg, in the course of his search for the philosophers' stone. Its commonest use for discovery and method of obtaining it in the chemist KUNCKEL; hence the early name *Kunckel's phosphorus*, the salt-name being shared with the phosphorescent bodies in sense 2c. The method of its production was not made public till 1737. About 1720 it began to be named *phosphorus per se* and below.

1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* Wks. 1772 IV. 580 This sentence (shown by Mr. Daniel Krafft, a German chymist) ...was at least as yielding as here was in summer...On the score of its unencouraged action, it is called by some in Germany, the cocytial sulphur; which title it does not ill deserve, since this phosphorus is made the subject we have yet seen. 1680 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 9 Concerning the Nocticluca or Phosphorus of Dr. Kunckelius. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Dec., This matter or phosphorus was made out of human blood and urine, elucidating the vital flame or heate in animal bodys. 1728 KEIL tr. *Mungave's Chem.* I. 74 From the Marine Acid combined with a Phlegme results a kind of Sulphur...that...takes fire of itself upon being exposed to the open air. This combination is called English Phosphorus. Phosphorus of Urine, because it is generally prepared from urine, or, more properly Phosphorus. 1772 GRILLOT, *Nat. Hist.* (1778) VIII. 173 In the dark they send forth a kind of shining light resembling that of phosphorus. 1787 DR. MARTINI *Nouveau. Chimique* 131 Nous avouons, *Phosphore de Kunkel*; Nous appelons *Phosphore.*] 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 163 Sulphur and phosphorus barely acetic acid; they form in this combination peculiar acids, and thereby disengage...heat and light which appear in the form of flame. 1807 E. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 82 It is remarkable that the slow combustion of phosphorus does not take place in pure oxygen, unless its temperature be about 80° F. 1825 BRANDE *Manual Sci. & Art* II. 2 Phosphorus absorbs more of the brain than in any other tissue. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Chem. Sc. etc.* II. 892/2 As a result of exposure to heat or light, phosphorus sometimes acquires a red colour, and this red substance is allotropic or amorphous phosphorus. Schrötter made the discovery of this variety of phosphorus in 1845. 1876 DARWIN *Fac. & Pract. Mod.* 127/2 The Fungi degenerates...is sometimes observed...in poisoning by phosphorus.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *as phosphorus cachexia, fever, matches, poison, poisoning*; in Chem. = *of phosphorus, as phosphorus acetochloride, pentachloride, trichloride, trihydride*; *phosphorus-containing* adj.; **phosphorus-bottle**, †(*a*) a bottle containing phosphorus, used for igniting sulphur matches; (*b*) a bottle containing a small quantity of phosphorus dissolved in olive oil, which emits light on being uncorked in the dark; †**phosphorus box**, a box containing matches tipped with chlorate of potash, with phosphorus on which to ignite them; †**phosphorus-lamp** = *phosphorus-bottle* b; **phosphorus necrosis**, gangrene of some part of the jaw-bone, due to the fumes of phosphorus, a disease affecting persons engaged in the manufacture of lucifer matches; **phosphorus paste**, a paste containing phosphorus, used to kill vermin.

1814 *Chem. in Ann. Reg.* 304 Ribanced matches, and "phosphorus boxes were forwarded. 1881 G. W. LEWIS *Mem. Sculpture* 21 He subtly laid the phosphorus-box out of his hands. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 901 By 1839 we produced "phosphorus cachexia and fever. 1858 in Cornish "phosphorus-containing substances to the body. 1814 ROBERT *Elem. Chem.* 118 Acting upon "phosphorus bottles with water. 1829 CRUVEILHIER *Anatomie Chirurg.* (ed. 2) II. 326 The typical "phosphorus-fever leads to mimmery of gangrene. 1858 *Watson. Lect. on Phys.* 3/1 If the manufacture of yellow "phosphorus matches can be proved to be fatal, say, even indirectly to human life, then let the Government take action. *Ibid.* 5 June 4/1 Postponement cases of "phosphorus necrosis have occurred among our workpeople. 1880 *Chem. Centr. Bl.* (ed. 3) III. 439 "Phosphorus paste, for the destruction of rats and mice. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 "Phosphorus Pentachloride or Phosphoric Chloride, is formed when phosphorus is heated in excess of chlorine. 1898 T. DUCKER *Consul. Temp.* I. 239 Reynolds of the jaws, as a result of the "phosphorus poisons, is now rarely seen. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 3/2 Death was due to phosphorus poison. 1873 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 901 In Portland a special form of "phosphorus poisoning the epiphyses are softened from the outset to the nervous system. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 225 "Phosphorus Trihydride is analogous in some of its chemical relations to ammoniacal gas.

Phosphosiderite (*fɒsfŏsĭ·dĕrəit*). *Min.* [Named 1890, f. PHOSPHOR- + SIDERITE.] Hydrous ferric phosphate, found in transparent cut prismatic crystals.

1890 *Amer. Jrnal. Sc.* Ser. III. XL. 326 Phosphosiderite...is orthorhombic and occurs in prismatic crystals.

Phosphuranylite (*fɒsfiuə·rănəlĭt*). *Min.* [f. PHOSPH(OR- + URANYL + -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of uranium, occurring as a yellow pulverulent incrustation.

1889 *Amer. Jrnal. Sc.* Ser. III. XVIII. 133 A new species

called by the dentifrice phosphorexylin. 1890 *Daily Mail* 29 Phosphorexylin...serves as a pulverulent incrustation.

†**Phosphure.** *Chem. Obs.* Also 6 **phosphur**. [ad. F. *phosphure* (*Nomencl. Chimique* 1787), f. PHOSPH(ORUS + -URE.] = PHOSPHIDE: cf. next.

1787 De Morveau, etc. *Nomencl. Chimique* 207 Phosphures, *Phosphurets*: combinaisons du phosphore avec quelques autres différentes bases.] 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 364 The compounds...some of my chemical friends have called fulminating liquor of phosphorus....In the new system of chemistry it will be called *phosphur of lime*. 1799 W. CRAVEN, 12 Bedford Coffee-H. *Phos. & Mod. Chemist.* 438 Both tarrers and steelers combine with phosphorus and exhibit similar appearances to the phosphure of lime. 1802 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 337 Bernard Pelletier...made several experiments on metallic phosphures.

†**Phosphuret** (*fɒ·sfiuret*). *Chem. Obs.* Also -**uret**. [ad. mod.L. *phosphuretum*; altered to *phosphuret* after F. *phosphure*: see prec. and -ET.] = PHOSPHIDE.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Phosphuretts*..., combination of phosphorus, not oxygenated, with different bases, as *phosphuret of sulphur, phosphuret of iron*, &c. 1806 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 49 *Phosphuret of carbonate* has a grey colour and a feeble metallic lustre. 1843 *Lpl. Sci. Lect., Phosphuret*, old term for *Phosphide*.

Phosphuretted, -eted (*fɒ·sfiuretĕd*), *a. Chem.* Also **phosphur-**. [f. prec. + -ED.] Combined chemically with phosphorus.

Phosphuretted hydrogen = PHOSPHINE, phosphorus 25, hydrogen, PH3, a poisonous gas of disgusting smell, produced by the decomposition of animal substances. When arising from water, it contains traces of the vapour of a liquid hydride, and is then spontaneously inflammable, giving rise to it is believed to the phenomenon known as *ignis fatuus* or *Will o' the wisp*.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 41 Phosphuretted hydrogen gas is emitted, which takes fire as soon as it comes in the surface of the water. 1808 HARRY *Epit. Chem.* 158, 31 222 Phosphuretted hydrogen gas. 1826 — *Elem. Chem.* II. 320 Nitric nitrate...of oxygen, nitrous oxide, or chlorine with phosphuretted hydrogen. 1858 CLOUSTON *Exp. Phys.* § 32 During the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, they were not a combination with hydrogen, forming sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen.

fig. 1885-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 201 Spontaneously inflammable phosphuretted hydrogen. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* II. 28 These theories...are compared, in the main, of water, of phosphuretted fats, and of pyrenic compounds.

‖ **Phosphyria.** *Path.* = PHOSPHORIASIS.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phosphyria*, see *Phosphoruria*. 1865 W. H. DICKINSON *Renal & Urinary Affect.* 10. xxi. 1111 (Heading title) Phosphyria.

Phosphyl (*fɒ·sfil*). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH-+-YL.] The univalent radical PO_2.

1898 G. MCGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 460 Organic compounds containing the group phosphyl (PO_2) were also prepared a few years ago.

Phosey (*fɒ·zi*), *a. colleg.* Also **fosey**. [f. PHOS, colloq. abbreviation of *phosphorus* + -Y.] Characterised or affected by the presence of phosphorus; **in phosey jaw**, the popular name of the disease phosphorus necrosis of the jaw.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 2/2 The public knows nothing of the 'fosey jaw' which is one of the familiar dangers of life to the East-end match girl. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 708/1 The match girls 'leprosy' and phosey jaw demand our attention. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 508 The work people suffer from necrosis of the bone, sometimes called in this country 'phosey jaw' and in France 'mal chimique'....The 'rolers' and 'dippers' are particularly liable to suffer from 'phosey jaw'.

‖ **Phota.** *Obs.* Also 7 **fota**. [a. Pers. *sīyāh fōtah* loin-band, bathing-cloth.] An East Indian fabric, included in lists of piece-goods; cf. LEMAIRE.

1616 B. FANE *Lett. to E. Ind. Comp. Rec.* (1900) IV. 306 If you have...longes and fotaes...ship them away for the place Dyrabia (Sharah ...). 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1280/1 The following Goods, viz. ...Mardas Turbans, ...Photaes. 1813 MARIAN *Ordnal Comm.* II. 201, 201 These goods form the staple commodity at Bengal....The following are the kinds imported....Peraikolis, Photaes, Fallout handkerchiefs.

Photal (*fōtăl*), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτ-* light + -AL.] = PHOTIC.

1877 E. R. CONDER *Soc. Faith* II. (1884) 110 Physical force—gravitation, cohesion, molecular vibration, photal vibration, and so forth.

Photoelectric: see PHOTO-ELECTRIC.

Photic (*fōtik*), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτ-* light + -IC.] Pertaining or relating to light (in quot. applied to a supposed 'fluid' constituting the matter of light; cf. *electric fluid*). So †**Photicated** *a. Obs.*, ? impregnated with 'photic fluid'; **Photics** *sb. pl.*, (*a*) the science of light and its intrinsic properties (sometimes used instead of *optics*, which properly denotes the science of sight); (*b*) see QUOT. 1873.

1803 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 42 The photic field may be regarded as the base of all other wavering fields. *Ibid.* 6 The photicated solar...I propose to pervade all nature. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Photics*, term for the doctrine of the nature and appearance of light: *photics*. 1873 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Photic*...the term originated in the United States Patent Office, and is there applied to that class of mechanical inventions embracing lenses, gas-light arrangements, and illuminating apparatus generally.

Photician (*fōtĭ·shăn*), *a.* and *sb. Ch. Hist.* [ad. late L. *Photicianī* (pl.), Isidore 378 D., f. *Photinus*, in Gr. *Φωτεινός*, a man's name (from *φωτεινός* shining, bright, luminous).] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Photinus, Bishop of Sirmium, who held that Jesus Christ was not essentially divine, but became so by a divine emanation which descended upon him: his doctrines were condemned by various councils between 336 and 351. **b.** *sb.* A follower of Photinus.

1898 *Open Television* Wks. 1911 VIII. 199 (Continues) granted liberty to all sects but Manichees, Photinians and Eunomians. 1900 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 9 A celebrated Writer abroad, has openly espoused this Photinian Notion. 1823 M. KEMP tr. *Cassidy's Primer Popish Mist. Argt.* I. 19 In this edict he condemns by name the Photinians, Arians, and Eunomians. 1884 *Encyc. Hebr. Jews, Hung.* vi. (1884) 62 It was becoming more and more alienated from the West by the Photinian schism. 1884 KING LEGGE *Wks Fire xxiv.* A few years ago he was an atheist, now he's a mere Photinian.

Hence **Photi·nianism**, the doctrine or heresy of the Photinians.

1893 OMAN *Vind. Evang.* Wks. (1912) XII. 8 Of the Socinian religion there are two main parts: the first is Photinianism, the latter Pelagianism. 1895 *Church Rev.* III. 440 Socinus, the reviver of a modified Arianism or rather Photinianism in the West.

Photism (*fōtĭz'm*). *Psychics.* [ad. Gr. *φωτεινός* illumination, f. *φωτίζειν* to shine, illuminate, f. *φῶς*, *φωτ-* light.] A hallucinatory sensation or vision of light.

1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 81/1 The alleged accompanying vision of a great light, a 'photism' Mr. James calls the phenomenon. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gen. x. 2 *Secondary Associations*, With some persons every sensation of one type is accompanied by a sensation of another type; as, for instance, a special sound may be accompanied by a special sensation of colour or light (*chromatisms* or *photisms*). 1903 A. LODGE *Fisher's Progr.* 270 Her [Nature *of Secret thoughts*]...presumed themselves to visual forms...attended by an hallucinatory brightness of light (*photisms*).

Photi·stic, *a. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *φωτιστικός* enlightening, f. *φωτιστής* an enlightener, f. *φωτίζειν*: see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of illumination.

1883 *J. Mastership Typog. Exh.* 72 II. v. i. 136 When, from the dull sense, *the photistic Spirit* disengages itself as something different from the rest, it will not be denied that this is a perceptive gain, i.e. an accession not only to the creature's sensory store, but to his life-relations with reality.

Photo (*fōtō*).

1. Colloquial abbreviation of PHOTOGRAPH.

A. *sb.*

1870 MISS BRADDON *Ev. Lynne* II. x. 173, I should like his photo. 1877 PHOEBE *Sister to Mem.* (1884) 155, I send you the last photos done of the children. 1893 RUSKIN *in Life* 313 The photos...make me realise what splendid work the buildings are.

Comb. 1879 MRS. R. E. JAMES *Jud. Hounds, Hexagon.* 27 Odds and ends in the way of photo-stands [etc.]. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Sept., Fancy leather and photo-frame work.

B. *adj.*

1890 CAMILLE *Let. Anderson* 20 May, No mask that has a coin...can be accepted to engrave from or be thought worth photoing. 1893 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* xviii. 233 We had no objection to being photo'd full-length.

2. Colloquial (technical) abbreviation for PHOTO-ENGRAVE: see also PHOTO- 2.

1889 *Nature* 31 Oct. 627/2 Corrected for photo work. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 191, I have written no letter to the various year books and photo papers on this subject.

Photo- (*fōtō*), before a vowel properly **phot-** (but often in full form *photo-* in Eng. compounds), repr. Gr. *φωτο-*, combining form of *φῶς*, *φωτ-* light.

I. Words in which *photo-* simply denotes 'light'.

Photo-metha·tic *a.* [see *Athermatic*], perceptive of light. ‖ **Photobacte·rium**, a phosphorescent bacterium. **Photobiotic** (*-baiǫ·tik*) *a.* [see Biotic], *Bot.*, 'living in the light: an epithet for certain vegetable cells' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Photoderma·tic** *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], having a skin sensitive to light. **Photoforos** [Gr. *-φορος* -carrying, -bearer, f. *φέρειν* bearing], an instrument for producing optical effects by flashes of light thrown upon revolving disks bearing figures or devices (Knight *Dict. Mech. Supp.* 1884). **Photodynamic, -dynamical** *adjs.* [see DYNAMIC], pertaining or relating to the energy of light; as **Photodynamics**, that part of physics which deals with the energy of light, esp. in relation to growth or movement in plants. **Photo-epinasty** *Bot.*, 'epinasty consequent upon exposure to bright light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Photo-epinastic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of photo-epinasty; **Photo-epinastically** *adv.* **Photo-equilibrium**, state of equilibrium in regard to the vibrations of light. **Photo-hyponasty** *Bot.*, 'hyponasty consequent upon exposure to intense light following upon an arrest of growth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Photo-hyponastic** *a.*, **Photo-hyponastically** *adv.* ‖ **Photolysis** (*fōtǫ·lĭsis*) *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening: cf. *electrolysis*], general term for the movements of protoplasm (esp. that containing chlorophyll-granules) under the influence of light, distinguished as ACCOMODATIVE and EVASIVE. **Photomagnetic** *a.*, applied to certain rays of the spectrum having, or supposed to have, a magnetic influence; as **Photomagnetism**, photomagnetic property or character; that branch of physics which deals with the relations between light and magnetism. **Photopathy** [Gr. *-πάθεια*, *πάθος* suffering], the behaviour of an organism towards light, in moving towards or away from an illuminated region; hence **Photopathic** *a.* **Photoperi·meter** = PERIMETER 2. **Photophil** *a.* [*-φιλος*], loving light, tending towards a lighted region. **Photophob, -e** *a.* [*-φοβος*], having an aversion to light, given to retreating into the darkness. **Photophosphorescent** *a.* 'becoming phosphorescent from the action of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Photophysical** *a.*, belonging to the physical effect of light (opp. to PHOTOCHEMICAL). **Photopile**, an apparatus, resembling a thermopile, sensitive to light, as the sensitive selenium cells in the receiver of a photophone. **Photopolarimeter**, a special form of polarimeter invented by Corne in 1884. ‖ **Photopsia, photopsy** [Gr. *ὄψις* vision], 'a subjective sensation of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phototachometer** (*-tăkǫ·mĭtăr*) [Gr. *τάχος* swiftness, *τοκεῖν* swift: see -METER], an apparatus for determining the velocity of light; so **Phototachometric, -ical** (also *-tachy-*) *adjs.*, relating to the measurement of the velocity of light; **Phototachometry**, the measurement of the velocity of light. **Phototeleography**, 'electric reproduction of pictures, writings, etc., at a distance; telephotography' (Funk *Stand. Dict.*). **Phototelephone** = PHOTOPHONE. **Phototherapeu·tic** *a.* [see THERAPEUTIC], pertaining to **Phototherapeu·tics** or **Phototherapy**, a system of treatment of certain skin diseases by exposure to particular light-rays, introduced by N. R. Finsen of Copenhagen. **Photothe·rmic** *a.* [Gr. *θέρμη* heat], pertaining to the heating effect of light-rays. **Photovoltaic** *a.*, relating to a voltaic current as affected by light.

1881 ALLMAN in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. 539 Anything to the marginal tufts of the Hydroid Melicate a "photo-aesthetic function. 1900 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 1067/1 The peculiar greenish glow seen upon dark backcloths and other ara fabrics is produced by this remarkable 'photo-luminescence'....By protracted exposure they (photochromic) may be photographed by their own light. 1889 *Nature* 13 Aug. 364/2 Although these ossiferous insects are eyes, they display extreme sensibility to light....It also appears that the 'photochromatic receptive function is attenuated by luminous vibrations from without. 1893 *Lpl. Sci. Lect.*, 'Photochemical, belonging to the energy of light rays. 1890 GARNIER & BALTHIS tr. *Wallace Malay Arch.* (ed. 2) II. 332 The appearance of swarm-spores...must be ranked with these "photodynamical phenomena. *Ibid.* 334 [Normal growth and the movements of protoplasm] two phenomena which also fall within the province of "photodynamics. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, "Photodynamic. ...*Photoepinastic*. ...*Photoepinasty*. 1898 MEYER *Expos. Lex.*, 1281/1 *Photomagnetic*. 1884 WESTON, "Photomagnetism, the relation of magnetism to light. *Faraday*. 1890 C. E. DUTTON *Report. Morphol.* I. 183 A photostatic or "photopathic response has not hitherto been certainly observed in this group. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1 The Control of the Direction of Locomotion by Light—Phototaxis and "Photopathy. [*Note.*] The second includes the wandering of organisms into a more or less hurriedly illuminated region. *Ibid.* 181 According as the organism is towards or from the more intensely illuminated area, we can distinguish positive (+) and negative (−) photopathy; and correspondingly we...speak of the suggestive distortions as "photophil or "photophob. In the nomenclature I follow Gruber. *Ibid.* 194 Among Echinodermata, Astropecten aculeatus...appears to be photophil, and Asterina gibbosa...to be photophob. 1888 *Medicals Chem. Photogr.* I. (1889) 8 "Photo-physical changes requiring more or less time for their completion. 1889 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 562/3 The author discriminates between photo-physical changes, that is, those in which the chemical composition of the substances exposed to light is in no way altered, and photo-chemical changes. 1884 C. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 180/1 The reduction of the white "chromate is reduced by a minimum. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, 872/2title of Fig. 3908 Bell's Photophile of Roscoe. 1844 DOMBLASE *Med. Lex.*, "*Photopsia*. 1898 MAYER *Expos. Lex.*, Sagé's Photopsy. 1889 *Lancet* of Dec. 1310/1 In the optic nerve these conditions cause photopsia or flashes of light, blurred, sparks, and even. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 21/1 An account of Prof. Newcomb's determination...of the velocity of light. 1900 *Electr. Chron.* of Sept. 3/2 Further experiments in "photomagnetism dealt with the beneficial effects of concentrated, violet rays in cases of lupus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 798 The latest addition to our practical resources is the "photo-therapy of Finsen of Copenhagen. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 9/1 The new cure of lupus by "phototherapy has been most successful. 1892 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 229 The "photoelectric energy in the luminous spectrum.

2. Words in which *photo-* indicates connexion with photography, or some photographic process; having sometimes (esp. in *nouns-sub.*) practically equivalent to PHOTOGRAPHIC, as in *photo-chart*, *-cyclist*, *-experiment*, *-miniature*, *process*, *-remedy*, *-survey*, *-tracing*, *-transfer*.

Photo-a'quatint: see quots. **Pho'to-bibliography**, description of books by the aid of photography. **Pho'to-cera'mic** *a.*, ceramic (work) decorated by photographic processes; also as *sb.* (*pl.*); hence **Photo-ce'ramist**, an artist in photoceramic work. **Photo-co'llotype**: see quot. **Photo-cra'yon** *a.*, produced by a photographic process giving the effect of crayons, or by crayon-work on a photographic groundwork: see quot. **Pho'to-e'ssi'strotype**: see quot.; so **Pho'to-e'ssi'strotyping**. **Photo-e'tch** *v. trans.*, to etch by a photographic process, as in photogravure; so **Photo-e'tching**. **Photo-fi'ligrane**: see quot. **Photoga'stroscope**, "an arrangement for photographing the inside of the stomach" (Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.* 1892). **Photoge'latin** *a.*, applied to any photographic process in which gelatin is used. **Photogra'photype**, a method of producing blocks for letter-press printing by the aid of photography and electrotyping. **Photo-hy'alotype** = HYALOTYPE. **Photo-i'nk** *sb.*, produced by photography so as to be printed in ink. **Pho'to-inta'glio** (-ăʻlio), a design in intaglio produced by a photographic process; also *attrib.* **Photo-li'thotype**, a picture produced by photolithography. **Photo-ma'pping**, the mapping (of the stars, etc.) by photography; so **Photo-ma'pper**, an instrument for this. **Pho'tomeris'tic**, a photomicrograph or analogous engraving; so **Pho'to-metallo'graphy**. **Photo-me'zzotype** (also abbrev. photo-mezzo), a photomechanical printing process similar to collotype; a print produced by this. **Photo-na'phograph** (Gr. νέφος cloud: see -GRAPH), an apparatus for taking a succession of simultaneous photographs of a cloud from two points at some distance apart, in order to ascertain the height and movement of the cloud; also called **Photo-na'phoscope**. **Pho'tonapy'vrograph**, a plate or print made by **Pho'tonapyro'graphy**, a modification of photolithography, in which paper is used as the support, instead of a stone or a metal plate. **Pho'tophane**: see quot. **Pho'to-pri'nt**, a print produced by a photo-mechanical process; so **Pho'to-pri'nting**. **Pho'to-relief'**, an image in relief produced by a photographic process; *also attrib.* **Photo-re'sist**: see quot. **Photo-sce'nture** *sb.*, a process in which the subject is photographed simultaneously from a number of different points of view all round, and the photographs are used to trace successive outlines on a block of modelling clay, which is afterwards finished by hand; hence **Photo-sce'ntural** *a.*, pertaining to or produced by photo-sculpture; **Photo-sce'nture** *v. trans.*, to produce by photo-sculpture. **Pho'to-spectroscoppy**, the application of photography to spectroscopy; so **Pho'to-spectroscopic** *a.*, pertaining to photo-spectroscopy. **Photo-te'lescope**, a telescope with photographic apparatus, used for photographing stars or other heavenly bodies. **Pho'tothecdolite**, an instrument for the performance of triangulation by means of photographs. **Pho'totint**, a photo-mechanical printing process similar to collotype, used *c* 1873 (Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.*). **Photo-vi'trotype** [L. *vitrum* glass: see TYPE], a photograph printed on glass. **Photo-xylography** (-*zoiloˈgrăfi*) [XYLOGRAPHY], a process of employing photography in the preparation of wood blocks for printing from.

1891 Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.* 317 "*Photo-Aquatint*, a process for printing pictures from intaglio copperplates." 1897 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 6/4 The bichromate process, on which has been given the name "Photo-Aquatint" because there is practically nothing used but pure water-colour fixed by the effect of light acting through a negative. 1876 H. SPENCER (*title*) "Photo-Bibliography, or a Word on Printed Card Catalogues of Old, Rare, Beautiful and Costly Books, etc., with reduced facsimiles of some famous Works issued during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." 1892 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 93/2 The subject of photo-bibliography was one of the [H. Stevens's] pet hobbies. 1893 *Daily News* 4 May 5/3 The Princess of Wales has consented to lend her Collection of "Photo-Cerambix to the Exhibition of Photography. 1894 *Amer. Ann. Photog.* 149 A "photo-ceramic of an ordinary carte. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 164/1 Comparing the present "photo-cherry [of roses] with others obtained by the same processes after the lapse of several years. 1881 *Amer. Photogr.* 188 Pa "photo-collotype proceeds wherever a "surface printing" process, by which prints are obtained from the surface of a film of gelatine, or other kindred substance. 1873 E. SNOW *Woodbury Beatype* Sec. 3, 29/1 "Photo-Crayon Portraits. 1892 *Woodbury Encycl. Phot.* 325 *Photo Crayon Process*, a photographic transparency in glass. (usually) so much backed up with white paper, on which a number of lines, hatchings, stippling were lithographed, giving the portrait the appearance of a crayon work. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 6/1 A "photo-decorated tile company in Staffordshire. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Photo-electrotype*, a process by which a photographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by electro-deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impressions in ink may be obtained. 1885 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Photogr.* (1891) 118 An improved "photo-electrotyping process. 1892 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 407 A clever African engineer could be found out with the most indispensable "photo-equipment. 1889 "Photo-etch [see PHOTO-ENGRAVE]. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 90/2 The plates...have been photo-etched from the author's drawings. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/6 A skilful "photo-etcher ...after the picture of 'The Ferry'. 1885 *Athenæum* 21 Jan. 104/3 A new process...termed "photo-filigrane", for producing the water-mark in paper by a photographic process. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Photo-gelatine Process*, one in which gelatine, prepared chemically, is acted by the light reflected or passed through, or made to receive a photographic image. 1874 (title) Specimens of "Photo-Glyphotype Engraving. 1878 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Photo-Lithography*. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 July 61 Reproduced, with no remarkable success, by the "photo-litho process. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Photo-Intaglio Engraving*, a process in which, by photographic means, lines are etched in a plate to be subsequently filled with ink and printed by the copperplate printing-press. 1892 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 180 An early photo-intaglio process. 1879 *Lpl. Rev.* 26 Feb. 249/2 A process well worth attention. Its result may be called a "Photo-lithotype. 1870 H. M. PARKHURST *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLIX. 38 The motion of the diaphragm may be produced...by the use-key of my star-mapper: and this constitutes the "Photo-mapper. *Ibid.* 39 In "photo-mapping I place the prism always in the meridian. 1890 *Daily News* 6 June 6/5 The photo-mapping of the heavens by the Astrographic Equatorial. 1872 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Photo-metallic-graph*, see *Photo-glyph*. 1890 *Lpl. Lpl.* 26 Feb. 249/2 "Photo-metallography. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 6/2 A "photo-memento of Mrs. General Booth. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 426 That produced form of collotype which the company has christened "photo-mezzotype. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 15 July 39/1 The ...photo-mezzotype plates given as pictures of the Great Barrier Reef ...of the greatest beauty. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 408/1 Reference was...made to Mr. J. B. Jordan's form of sensitive recorder, and to Capt. Abney's "photo-nephograph. 1862 *Intell. Intercept. Exhib.* II. 250 Plans reduced by photography, photo-micrographs, and "photo-topographs. 1862 SMITH & IPARD *Photo-micrography Prof.* 6 On the discovery of the art of "Photo-papyrography was the result of an accident. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 417 "Phosphene is a photo-mechanical process allied (but inferior) to collotype. 1888 LD. R. CECIL *Guide* "Brownie," p. xxvi "Photopicture Illustrating Art Objects at Grove Lodge, Windsor. 1889 *Athenæum* 20 July 91/2 The book is embellished with six "photo-print illustrations. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, "*Photo-printing Process*. 1875 *Ibid.*, "*Photo-process*. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 7/2 Photo-process classes for the instruction of all persons actually engaged in any branch of the photo-mechanical, photographic, photo-engraving, lithographic, and printing crafts. 1875 *Lpl. Mech.'s Chem. Lpl.* 10 Nov. 230 The Pro-duction of "Photo-Reliefs. 1881 *Anthony Photogr.* xxvii. 186 Mr. Dallas...has produced photo-relief blocks for the reproduction of half-tone prints. 1892 Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.* 318 The Woodbury process is often termed a photo-relief one. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 12/1 Instantaneous photographs of Russian life, taken by the "photo-recorder invented by E. Brandt, photographer to the Warsaw Imperial University. 1874 *Ibid.* 11 Jan. 8/2 A curious photographic apparatus, in which a camera is raised by a rocket and lowered by a parachute...For securing bird's-eye views the "photo-rocket offers several important advantages over balloon photography. 1883 *Intell. Observ.* 6 Dec. 521 Comparing most of the originals with the "photo-retrieved copies. 1885 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Photogr.* (1891) 70 [The invention of] Joseph Willcox relates to "photo-sculpture. 1884 *Round Table* 18 June 12/2 Busts and figures in clay, modelled by a new process called Photo-sculpture, exhibiting a new and charming development of lithographic art. 1875 in Piper's *Chem. Lpl.* 1877 The photo-sculpture, as it is called, can only be carried out imperfectly. 1881 *Amer. Photogr.* 280 The spectroscope and camera are rigidly connected one with another. ...This completes the "photo-spectroscopic arrangement. *Ibid.* 283 "Photo-spectroscopy ...has two aspects: its use is the study as to the sensitiveness of compounds to the influence of different portions of the spectrum; its the study of the spectrum itself. 1892 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 336 Just a society which has undertaken this [?photography of its district, and the year past. 1855 FOSTER in *Cheltenham* XXII. 328 The photo-supporting lens of 32 inch diameter being placed over the 36 inch telescope, thus turning it into a "photo-telescope. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 184/2 The Compton 6-inch photo-telescope has been used for photographing stars registered of variation. 1892 *Ibid.* 5 May 591/3 A "photo-theodolite, an instrument equally well adapted for geodetic and astronomical measurements, and invaluable for taking panoramic views of mountain regions. 1892 Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.* 330 A little "photo-tricolor print is mixed with turpentine. 1872 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Photo-zincotype*. 1885 *Chambers's Journ.* VII. 300/2 "*Photo-Xylography*, is the application of photography to wood-engraving.

3. Formed to the names of chemical salts, etc., and of chemical processes, to express the effect of light in changing the molecular constitution of the salt, etc. (by virtue of which it is capable of being employed in photography). Thus: **Pho-to-sa'lt**, a general term for any salt so modified by light; as **photo-bromide**, **photo-chloride**, **photo-iodide**; **photo-sulphate**, etc. **Pho'to-decomposi'tion**, decomposition due to the action of light; so **photo-oxidation**, **photo-reduction**, etc.

1887 CAREY LEA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* 370 As these substances have been hitherto used only in the manner given in which they are produced by the continued action of light on the mineral salts, it might be convenient to call them photosalts, photochlorides, photoiodides, and photobromides. The result may be called a "photo-decomposition, instead of red or coloured chlorides, etc. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* (1889) 64 Photo-reduction may pass either a liberation of oxygen or of some other negative element, such as chlorine. *Ibid.* 92 It is known that sodium acetate becomes the photo-hydrogenating [*Ibid.* 169 The photo-oxidation of lead compounds, of aqueous metals, and of sulphides, proceeds more rapidly in the red than in the violet rays. 1892 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 292 Photo-sulphate of iron solution was for a long time the only developer used.

Photo-æsthetic to **-biotic**: see PHOTO- 1.

Photochemical (*fōtŏkĕ·mikăl*), *a.* [f. PHOTO- + CHEMICAL.] Of or pertaining to the chemical action of light.

1859 *Lpl. Rev.* 26 Feb. 249/1 The use of that bichromate of potassium on which we alluded before as the foundation of so many of these ingenious combinations of photochemical changes and mechanical inventions. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* 1 (1889) Every photo-chemical action must be understood a chemical change produced by the action of light.

Hence **Photochemically** *adv.* So also **Photochemist**, one versed in photochemistry; **Photochemistry**, that part of chemistry which deals with the chemical action of light.

1859 H. CARET LEA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. 2, XLIV. 51 The nature of the action of light upon iodid of silver,...the most important...of all the facts of photochemistry. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/6 It works photo-chemically.

Photo-chloride: see PHOTO- 3.

Photochromatic (*fōtŏkrōmæ·tik*), *a.* [f. PHOTO- + CHROMATIC.] Of or pertaining to the chromatic or colouring action of light; pertaining to or produced by photochromy.

1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* viii. (1889) 310 Other investigators...have confirmed the general result that silver chloride can be made susceptible of "photochromatic impressions. *Ibid.* 312 The photochromatic property apparently belongs to the reduction product, which we now have good reasons for believing to be an oxychloride.

So **Photochrome**, name for a coloured photograph; **Photochromo'graphy**, a method of colouring photographs, or of producing photochromes; **Photo-chromoli'thograph**, a chromolithograph in the production of which photographic processes have been used; **Photochro'noscope**, an optical apparatus by which photographic or stereoscopic views are exhibited in their natural colours; **Photo-chro'motype** *sb.*, a picture in colours printed from plates prepared by a photo-relief process; also → *photo-chromotype*; whence **Photo-chro'motype** *v. trans.*, to reproduce in photo-chromotype; **Photo-chro'motyper**, the art or process of producing pictures in this way; **Photochromy**, (*a*) the art or process of colouring photographs; (*b*) the art of photographing objects in their natural colours; colour-photography.

1880 *Photo. Local. News* 24 Jan. 8/2 The new invention of "photo-chromes will cause a revolution in the art of portrait-taking. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 3/1 Judging by a series of photochromes sent to us...It is now possible to reproduce, photographically, all the most striking tints in a landscape. 1888 LD. R. C.C. *Photo-Chronography* 4 "Photo-Chronography ...will...maintain the foremost place amongst the various modes of painting photographs. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Jan. 428/2 Mr. Griggs has...applied photo-lithography successfully to the production of "photo-chromolithographs. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 20 May 254/1 Photo-gelatine "Photochromographs,...adds Nature's handsome dress to any glass transparency. 1893 *Brit. Journ. Photogr.* XL. 758 Which could be used for the stereoscope or the photo-chromoscope. 1895 *Current Mist.* (Buffalo) V. 383 By means of an instrument to which he has given the name "photochromoscope", a stereoscopic effect is produced in which the original does not stand out faithfully. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/1 [they] produce by a new process colored photos, so-called "photo-chromotypes", which are made by the printing press. 1890 *Idler* Mar. 236/1 *A design for a* Chromotype *wanted*, which is to be reproduced in "photochromotype'. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 13 "Photo-chromotype is in its experimental stage, but no doubt there is a good future before it. 1886 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* (1889) 308 To deal with the chemical principles of "photochromy. 1897 *Daily News* 13 May 7/1 An exhibition illustrative of photochromy, or the science of producing colour in connection with photography.

Photochronograph (*fōtŏkrŏ·nŏgrăf*), [f. PHOTO- + CHRONOGRAPH, or (in sense 2) from the Gr. elements of the.] **1.** An instrument for taking a series of instantaneous photographs at regular short intervals of time; also, each of the photographs so taken. **b.** An instrument by which a beam of light is caused to produce a photographic image at some precise instant of time, e. g. so as to show the exact time at which a star crosses the meridian. So **Photochronogra'phic** *a.*, pertaining to photochronography; **Photochronogra'phically** *adv.*, by means of photochronography; **Photochronography** (*-kŏnŏ·grăfi*), the art or process of taking instantaneous photographs at regular intervals (see 1, above).

1887 *Nature* 12 Sept. 480/1 Photo-chronography applied to the dynamic problem of the flight of birds, by M. Marey. *Ibid.* On the photo-chronograph are mounted all the displacements of the axes of the bird on the wing, together with the velocity of these movements. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 6/1 The photo-chronograph...causes a disc to record the time of its own transit across the meridian. 1892 *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 3/1 The Jesuit Father Fargis,...the inventor of the photochronograph for measuring star transits. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 3/1 At the recording and the coloring photochronograph of Lieutenant Hyatt and Professor Cushman completes the work, allowing a beam of light to register itself on a rapidly revolving sensitive plate.

Photo-collotype to **-dynamics**: see PHOTO- 1.

Pho·to-elec·tric, *a.* Also photelectric. [f. PHOTO- + ELECTRIC.] †**A.** = PHOTO-GALVANIC. *Obs.* **B.** Pertaining to, furnishing, or employing electric light. **c.** Of or pertaining to photo-electricity (see below); producing an electric effect by means of light. **d.** Used for taking photographs by electric light.

A. 1865 *Boston Common.* (U.S.) 30 Oct.: A specimen of what is called the "Photoelectric engraving", according to a new art called "the Dallas process". 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Mar. 3/3 The early photo-electric engravings by the French process are not half a century old.

B. 1882 ARAGON *Gassot's Physics* VII. v. 441 Photoelectric Microscope. This is nothing more than the solar microscope...illuminated by the electric light. 1892 KEMPE *Elect. Mech. Engin'g Photo-electric Lamp*, a name for the electric lamp.

C. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 659/1 Prof. Minchin showed by experiments the photo-electric current set up by a beam of light falling on a sheet of tinfoil immersed in a solution of acid carbonate of calcium. 1903 A. R. WALLACE *Man's Place in Universe* 292 Experiments on the Electrical Measurement of Starlight by means of a photo-electric cell.

So **Pho·to-elec·trical** *a.* = *photo-electric* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pho·to-elec·tri·city,** electricity generated or affected by light.

1897 *Nature* 15 Oct. 556 Some interesting experiments on the photoelectricity of flames.

Photo-electrotype : see PHOTO- 2.

Photo-engra·ving. [f. PHOTO- + ENGRAVING.] A common name for processes in which, by the action of photography, a matrix is obtained from which prints in ink can be taken; also, a print or engraving so made. (Usually restricted in those cases to which the matrix is in relief, as distinguished from PHOTOGRAVURE, in which it is usually in intaglio.) Also *attrib.* So **Photo-engra·ve** *v. trans.*; **Photo-engra·ver,** one who practises photo-engraving.

1872 *Nature* 2 Feb. 276/2 Some results of early photo-engraving. 1881 *Times* 1 Jan. 5/6 The very first true photographic process discovered by Niépce ...is again practised by photo-engraving. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 401/3 A photo-engraving...enlarged from a photograph...which is a fine example of photo-engraving. 1889 *Mac-Kellar's Amer. Printer* (ed. 11) 32 Three distinct methods of photo-engraving are employed in the United States; namely, sunlight gelatine, photo-etching, and wash-out. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photog.* 326 Producing photo-engraved plates by the abrasive process. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Mar. 3/4 The drawings should give the photo-engraver no trouble.

Photo-epinastic to-filigrane: see PHOTO- 1, 2.

Pho·to-galva·nic, *a.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + GALVANIC.] = PHOTO-GALVANOGRAPHIC; cf. PHOTO-ELECTRIC *a.*

1852 JOURDAN in *Journal Soc. Arts* 28 Nov. 31 *Obs. Sc.* 5 (1853) 4, 241/2 This process will be found extremely valuable...for photogalvanic plates.

Photo-galvanography. [f. PHOTO- 2 + GALVANOGRAPHY.] A process of obtaining from a positive photograph on glass or paper, or a drawing on translucent paper, by means of a gutta-percha impression from a relief negative in bichromated gelatine, an electrotype plate capable of being used as in copper-plate printing.

The Engineer 23 Apr. 1858, 277/1 *Art Trad.* VIII. 1/2 The name was given by Mr. D. C. Dallas, by whom the process, invented by Mr. Paul Pretsch of Vienna, was perfected in 1855.

Hence **Pho·to-galva·nograph,** a print thus formed; **Pho·to-galvanogra·phic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or produced by photo-galvanography.

1855 *Athen.* The Patent Photo-galvanographic Company. 1856 P. PRETSCH *Paper before Inst. Arts* 19 Apr., The term of photo-galvanography, or engraving by light and electricity, has been given to the new art by Mr. Dawson Campbell Dallas. *Ibid.*, The impressions from the photo-galvanographic plates. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 404/1 Previous to the invention of the photo-galvanographic process by Herr Paul Pretsch, no satisfactory permanent prints could be taken from glass had been obtained by means of photography. 1879 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1870/2 *Photogalvanograph.*

Photogastroscope, -gelatin : see PHOTO- 2.

Photogen (fōʊtǒdʒĕn). [f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light (PHOTO- 1) + -GEN, used as = 'producing'. In sense 2 f. *F. photogène.*]

1. Name for a kind of paraffin oil; kerosene.

1854 OSBORN *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 93 Wagenman applied himself to the oils derivable from tar, Crum to coal, and Young to shale. From which he obtained photogen, solar oil, and paraffin. 1860 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 10/1 The American raw petroleum gave about two-thirds of its weight of photogen, while the Rangoon only gives about one-third photogen, but a greater proportion of fatty oils.

2. See quot.

1858 *Sup. to Arts, Manuf. & Commerce* 208 exhibit, inventions 30, 80, 166. Patent Photogen, or Light Generator, to be used for taking Photographs at Night.

3. A light-producing organ in an animal.

1878 CARTER *Nat. Hist. II.* 198 In *Pyrosoma* there is...a brightly-coloured spherical organ, which for a long time was regarded as an eye, but from its structure appears to be a 'photogen'.

Photogene (fōʊtǒdʒĭn). [perh. f. Gr. type *φωτογενής light-produced: see PHOTO- 1, -GEN *a.*]

1. *Physiol.* A visual impression (usually negative, i.e. having the complementary colours and shades) continuing after the withdrawal of the object which produced it; an after-image.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* §60 In proportion as the visual apparatus is so quickly removed to its seats of integrity, that many of these photogenes, as they are called, cannot be perceived.

†**2.** A 'photogenic drawing', photograph. *Obs.*

1841 CHILD *Turbo. Dict.* 344/2 *Photography*, ...also called *photogene*, ...signifying what is generated or delineated by the help of light.

Photogenetic (fōʊtŏdʒĕnĕ·tĭk), *a.* *rare*[−1]. [f. PHOTO- 2 + GENETIC.] Having the property of producing or emitting light, luminiferous.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 130 The phosphorescence observed on the surface of sea-water, or on decomposing meat or fish, is due to photogenetic bacteria.

Photogenic (fōʊtŏdʒĕ·nĭk), *a.* [f. as PHOTOGENE + -IC: in F. *photogénique* (Talbot in *Comptes Rendus* VIII. 342, 4 Mar. 1839). (In sense 3, not etymologically used.)]

1. Produced or caused by light. *rare.*

1839 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* §§ 61, 300 The darkening of the skin caused by long exposure to sunshine...In transparent and semi-transparent creatures any such photogenic effect must pervade the whole body.

†**2.** *spec.* Produced by, or pertaining to, the chemical action of light on a sensitized surface; an earlier word for *photographic*. *Obs.*

Photogenic drawing: the term originally used by W. H. Fox Talbot for photography, or for a photograph; *spec.* a photograph of a flat translucent object on a drawing on translucent paper, a leaf, etc., obtained by placing it under glass in contact with a sensitive film. (Hence *F. photogénique.*)

1839 (Jan. 31) TALBOT in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 120 (title) Some account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing, or the Process by which Natural Objects may be made to delineate themselves without the aid of the Artist's Pencil. 1839 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 96/1 Mr. Talbot proposes for this new art the name of Photogenic Drawing. 1839 TALBOT in *Lond. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* Mar. 1839 This paper, if properly made, is very useful for all ordinary photogenic purposes. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113 *Photogenic drawings*, facsimile representations of objects produced according to the recent discovery of M. Daguerre. 1840 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 910 Many improvements in these photogenic drawings, as they have been termed, have been effected more especially by Mr. Fox Talbot, Sir John Herschel, and Mr. Alfred Taylor. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 381 They were having their portraits taken by the photogenic process. 1849 FRENCH *Sermons of Faith* 104 Like the prepared sheet of the photogenic draughtsman. 1887 J. HOLT *Microsc.* I. ii. 137 On this screen is placed a sheet of photogenic paper.

3. = PHOTOGRAPHIC.

1857 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 320 There are Grecian and Gothic lights and shades, but none that are peculiar to the photogenic. In contemplating the beauty and perfection of their photogenic arrangements. 1863 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 44 A surrounding envelope of photogenic matter. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 311 Those portions of the Moon's surface which are illuminated by a very oblique ray from the Sun possess so little photogenic power that [etc.]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals.* vii. 491 According to Schulze the males of *Lampyris splendidula* possess two photogenic organs.

Hence **Photoge·nically** *adv.*; also †**Pho·togenize** *v. trans.* = PHOTOGRAPH *v.* (*obs.*); **Photogenous** (fōtŏdʒĭnŏs) *a.* = PHOTOGENIC; †**Photogeny** = PHOTOGRAPHY (*obs. rare*).

1839 MORRIS tr. *Daguerre's Photogenic Drawing* (ed. 3) 51 It was I (Daguerre) who first pointed out iodine ...as the sensitive coating upon which the image was to be received photogenically. 1841 MORRIS *Mem.* (1858) VII. 291, I found grouped ...upon the grass before the house, Mr. Talbot, Lady E. Fielding, Lady Charlotte and Mrs. Talbot, for the purpose of being photogenized by Henry Talbot, who was busy preparing his apparatus. 1888 *Nature* 30 Sept. 502/1 To reconcile their theory of "photogenous fermentation with the hypothesis of the oxidation of a phosphoreted substance.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113/2 *Photogenic Drawings*, facsimile representations of objects produced according to the recent discovery of M. Daguerre...Such appeared to mankind after its invention the Daguerreotype, and the process itself either "photogeny, photography, or heliography (sun-depicting)."

Photoglyph (fōʊtŏglĭf). [f. PHOTO- 2 + Gr. γλυφή: see GLYPH.] An engraved plate, such as can be printed from, produced by the action of light. So **Photoglyphic** *adj.*; **Photoglyphy, Photoglyptic** *adj.*; **Photoglyphography, Photoglyphy,** the art or process of engraving by means of the action of light and certain chemical processes; the production of photoglyphic plates and photoglyphs or photogravures.

1852 TALBOT in *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 441 The Scioll (solution of perchloride of iron) penetrates the gelatine wherever the light has not acted on it, but it refuses to penetrate those parts upon which the light has sufficiently acted. It is upon this remarkable fact that the art of photoglyphic engraving is mainly founded. 1858 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 311/1 *Photoglyphography* is a process, invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, for etching a photograph into a steel plate. 1859 *Intel. Obs.* No. 30, 320/1 (title) Phototypes and Photoglyphs. *Ibid.* 460/1 To review the points in which these various processes of photoglyphy and phototypy concur. *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 240/1. 1860 WORNUM *Lowyer. Phot.* 303 Photoglyphic Engraving, a process of photo-etching invented by Fox-Talbot (1858).

Photogram (fōʊtŏgræm). *Now rare.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + -GRAM (as in *telegram*): see etym. note to PHOTOGRAPH *sb.*] = PHOTOGRAPH.

1839 LUARD in *Archæol. Cantiana* II. 4 A lithographic drawing, from a photogram. 1839 (title) Photogenic or an Essayist Tour, including Greece, Palestine, Egypt. 1854 H. T. GRIFFITH in *Cowper's Poems* I. Introd., 13 Not copies traced with the mechanical and useless exactness of the photogram. 1892 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 194/1 Pictures like these, such perfect photograms.

Photogrammeter (fōʊtŏgræ·mĭtəɹ). [f. PHOTO- + -METER.] A photographic camera combined with a theodolite, for use in surveying, or for taking pictures for use in map-making; a phototheodolite.

1892 *Nature* 3 Sept. 426/2 One other instrument, quite recently added to the apparatus of the surveyor, is the photogrammic camera, contrived for his especial benefit into a photogrammeter. 1893 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 736/1 With respect to [near distances] the camera or photogrammeter yields more trustworthy results than does the sextant. 1898 *Nature* 24 Apr. 583/1 In the earliest form of surveying camera or photogrammeter, the instrument consisted of little more than an ordinary balloon camera, set on a horizontal circle, and moving about a vertical axis.

So **Photogra·mmetry,** the art of surveying or mapping with the help of photography or a photogrammeter; hence **Photogramme·trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to photogrammetry.

1875 H. *Vogel's Chem. Light* 210 All these circumstances militate against the application of photogrammetry, or this mode of measurement has been called by Meydenbauer. 1891 *Athenæum* 11 July 62/1 He maintains that every explorer should provide himself with a photogrammetrical apparatus. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 33 Balloon photogrammetry.

Photograph (fōʊtŏgrɑf), *sb.* [f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light (PHOTO- 1) + -γραφον written, delineated (cf. AUTOGRAPH, PARAGRAPH): as to origin, see PHOTOGRAPHY. Cf. Ger. *photograph*, F. *photographe*, photographist, f. Gr. -γράφος writer, delineator: see -GRAPH.

English has also in *telegraph* (from Fr.) and its likes, examples of graph *sb.*, symbol by the agent noun, which have been supplemented by forms in -graver in *d. daguerreotype* and *woodcut* terms: influenced by which, some have used PHOTOGRAM, after *telegram*, instead of *photograph*; but this has not found general acceptance.]

A picture, likeness, or facsimile obtained by photography.

1839 (Jan. 14) TALBOT in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 131 Pure water will fix the photograph by washing out the chloride of silver. (*Note*, Twenty-three specimens of photographs, made by Sir John Herschel, accompany this paper; one a sketch of his telescope as though fixed from the image in a lens.) 1840 (Mar. 5) *Ibid.* 209 Hence are deduced...secondly, the possibility of the future production of naturally coloured photographs. 1841 TALBOT *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 4 It is possible to strengthen and revive photographs. 1882 MINCHIN *Hydrostat.* 158 An enormous lie in a photograph, which proves false and failure in that the longer it remains exposed to the sun and air. 1874 H. *Vogel's Chem. Light* 210, 238 A photograph taken from a photograph is never so fine as the original picture. 1900 *Harmsworth's Mag.* XXV. 849/1 The first man to obtain a permanent photograph, in the modern sense of the word, was Nicephore Niepce, a Frenchman, who died in 1833.

b. *fig.* A picture, *esp.* a mental or verbal image or delineation; a description having the exact detail of a photograph.

1830 ROBT. *Walter* xx. (ed. 3) 156 A photograph of prominent light Or Paradise's sun. 1865 CHARLOTTE *Piers. Redfearn* v. 54 [In the gospels] you have four photographs of Our Lord in different postures. 1868 *Protestant Nonconf. Comp.* V. 1860. 403 While Dumasday gives us a photograph, the compilers of codes give us an artistic picture.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *photograph album, book, camera, frame*; *photograph-like adj.*

1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 4 Nov. 1/2 The first number of *The Photograph Album* appeared last Friday. 1858 *Worcester Gaz.* 16 Sept. 3/1 The admirable sketches of life in that fertile county [now were] at once recognised for their photographic like fidelity. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/1 The photograph camera can be the biggest liar on the face of the earth.

Photograph (fōʊtŏgrɑf), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *transf.* To take a photograph of.

1839 (in J. HAMILTON *M.C. Mems.* (1870) Napoleon) 'Photographed Feb. 17 (in Hyp. Sol.)'—HYP. SOL., HY. SOLIS, F. F. W. H. Photogr. Feb. 17 (in).' 1848 *Monthly Rev.* (cited in WORCESTER). 1861 MAYHEW *Big-mouth* 23 Mons. Bompart has photographed it. 1883 *Macdonald's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 201 When a distant landscape is photographed, a large number of rays of light are concentrated upon the film. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* I. vi, One Eastern fair-day I induced Winnie to be photographed.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise photography, take photographs. (*Obj.* in quot.)

1881 CARTER *Let. to Powell's Lect. & Mem.* 1888) I. 330 That charming bit of 'Diary'...It is...fruitful as a picture by the sun;...*photographing* for us in that manner.

c. *intr.* (*for passive*). To undergo being photographed; to 'take' (well or badly).

1851 *Lancet. Prod.* 26 Oct. 695/1, I do not photograph at all well.

2. *trans. fig.* To portray vividly in words; to fix or impress on the mind or memory.

1880 LOUIS MORRIS *Mem.* I. 10 These wild, incredible, and apparently fabulous scenes...are indelibly photographed on a memory from which few things...have been effaced. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Island* viii. 71 And to the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew the photographic the connection is a scene of judgment.

Hence **Pho·tographed** *ppl. a.*, **Pho·tographing** *vbl. sb.*

1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 June, Who are all those photographed people? 1865 *N. Western Gaz.* 31 Oct. 7/3 All amusing or photographed stock. *Ibid.* 1/3/3 The yeomen of light and shade, on which depends the beauty of all photographed productions. 1865 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 221/2 Albums of photographed beauty are fashionable. 1879 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 149 Photographing, or 'Light drawing' is both a process and a chemical process.

Photographable (fōtŏgrā'făbl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being photographed.

1856 *Weekly Gaz.* 12 July 9/1 What, Thought is photographable? 1857 D. Noble in *Sunday Mag.* XIV. 313 It would not have been photographable.

Photographer (fōtŏ'grăfəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER1: correl. to next.] The person who is photographed.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 79 Fielding says somewhere that photographers, owing to sunstroke. 1865 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 21 What there is a contrast between the photographer and the photographee.

Photographer (fōtŏ'grăfəɹ). [f. PHOTOGRAPHY + -ER1: cf. *geographer*, etc.] One who takes photographs; *esp.* one who practises photography as a profession or business. Also *attrib.*

1841 [J. E.] *Photography* 47 Photographers have seldom operated successfully for portraits. 1860 H. Taylor *Notes & Abs.* Jan. 11. 363 A photographer on board took two or three views. 1873 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 To train a superior body of men as photographers. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 1/2 There is no training-school for the photographer-journalist.

Photographic (fōtŏgră'fĭk), *a.* [f. as PHOTOGRAPHY + -IC: see -GRAPHIC. (As to origin, see PHOTOGRAPHY.)] Of, pertaining to, used in, or produced by photography; engaged or skilled in photography.

1839 [Mal. La] Hunefeld in *Pens. Rep. Jan. IV.* 131 His attention was first called to the subject of M. Daguerre's concealed photographic process, by a note found the room of January last. 1839 (April 20) A. Fyfe in *Edin. Journ. Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 191 The use of the camera obscura for Photographic purposes. 1841 Talbot *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 2 It should be taken on common photographic paper. a 1845 Hood *Daguerr. Portrait*, Her nose, and her mouth, with the same thin outlines, Truly caught by the Art Photographic! 1859 Jerrold *Brit. Sov.* 14 He roamed on my photographic friends...living with him. 1865 *Humboldt's Pictur. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 72 It is gradually turned to the Photographic Nitrate Bath.

fig. Accurately portraying life or nature; minutely accurate; mechanically imitative.

1864 *Reader* 26 Nov. 664/1 Amongst novels of the photographic order we should assign a very high place to 'Broken to Harness'. 1867 Ruskin *Art of Eng.* 30 Dickens's photographic story of 'A Village Contrast'. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 14 July, 811. to be taken as pictorial, photographic gems.

Photographical (fōtŏgră'fĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Dealing with or relating to photography.

1842 in Worcester. 1851 Photog. *Light Jr.* 194 At a recent meeting of the Photographical Society.

Photographically (fōtŏgră'fĭkălĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a photographic manner; by means of or in reference to photography; from a photographic point of view.

1847 [J. E.] *Photography* 42 The object...photographically pictured. 1856 *Englishman* 15 Apr. 103/2 The possibility of producing photographically...a printing surface of inferior and irregular parts. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 128 The relations which render the ivory photographically sensitive. 1880 Vicomte Vere des Vivier *trans.* which are photographically the most active.

fig. 1861 M. H. Edmonds *Tribes & Tr.* xv. 1870 133 This afternoon I have seen my life photographically, as it were. 1869 T. W. Wood in *Student* II. 83 The chrysalides of butterflies...only shells being photographically sensitive for a short time after the caterpillars skins have been cast, so that each individual assumes the colour most prevalent in its immediate vicinity.

Photographist (fōtŏ'grăfĭst). *Now rare.* [f. PHOTOGRAPHY + -IST: cf. *geologist, botanist*, etc.] = PHOTOGRAPHER.

1849 W. H. T. *Photogr. Manip.* 3 One of the chief endeavours of the Photographist. 1858 *Art-Union Prosp.* Jan. 18 The greatest difficulty the photographist has to contend with. 1872 Talbot *Scrap.* 72 There are some facts to enable that photographists cannot take them. *Ib.* 1892 E. Stevenson *Roby, Cent. xx.* 293 What if it should turn out that radio signs...is an unerring photographist!

Photographize (fōtŏ'grăfaĭz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* = PHOTOGRAPH *v.*

1880 Knowles *Mus.* II. 5 Nothing is possible but to photographize everybody and everything.

Photographometer (fōtŏgrăfŏ'mĭtəɹ). [f. as PHOTOGRAPH + -(O)METER, -METER.]

1. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of sensitiveness of photographic films to the chemical action of light; an actinometer.

1859 *Brit. Jrnl. of Photogr.* With the photographometer of Mr. Claudet that is easily ascertained. 1863 R. Hunt *Man. Photogr.* 149 M. Claudet turned his attention to contrive an apparatus by which he could test at the same time the sensitiveness of the daguerreotype plate and the intensity of light. This instrument he called a Photographometer.

2. A photographic apparatus for automatically recording the angular position of objects around a given point.

1884 *Knowledge Mech. Mech. Suppl.* 8/1/2.

Photographophone (fōtŏgră'fōfōn). [f. as PHOTOGRAPH + Gr. φωνή sound, voice, -φωνον sounding.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds by means of kinematographic photographs of a sensitive flame which are caused to affect a selenium cell, with telephones attached.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June, Dr. Rahmer, of Berlin, has invented what he calls a 'photographone', or new phonetic marvel, with which he expects to be able to record a series of sounds of the human voice. 1900 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 458 Another invention, known as the photographophone.

Photographotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Photography (fōtŏ'grăfĭ). [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- + -γραφία writing, delineation: see -GRAPHY.

By far as is known, *photography* was introduced, along with *photographic* and *photograph*, by Sir John Herschel, in a paper read before the Royal Society on 14 March 1839. (They may have suggested themselves to him as combining the supposed elements of Talbot's *photogenic* and Niépce's *heliographic*, and so being more readable than either.) They gradually took (but place as the general terms: in French, *art photographique* appears in the *Comptes Rendus of the Académie des Sciences*, VIII. 724, 6 May 1839; *photographie* and *photographer* were the terms used, for the subject generally, by Arago, in his *Rapport* to the Chamber of Deputies on the project of Daguerre's pension, 3 July 1839: they are in common use in tome IX of the *Comptes Rendus* (July to Dec. 1839): see the Table des Matières.)

The process or art of producing pictures by means of the chemical action of light on a sensitive film as a basis of paper, glass, metal, etc.; the business of producing and printing such pictures.

1839 (Mar. 14) Herschel in *Proc. R. Soc.* IV. 131 Note on the Art of Photography, or the application of the Chemical Rays of Light to the purpose of Pictorial Representation. 1839 (Mar. 27) A. Fyfe in *Proc. Acad. Sci. Arts* 419 Paper coated with the solution [of bitter cassidy] is darkened. [Hence the process of photogenic drawing (as prob. in May, in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXVII. 191, altered to Henrie the art of *Photography*). 1839 *Ed. M. & S. J.* XXVII. 136 (Editors' Notes on Daguerre's Photography. By Sir John Robison. (Word not used in article.)] 1840 (Mar. 3) Henderson in *Proc. R. Soc.* IV. 206 A method of preparing the glass as rendering possessing photogenetic properties, and of accomplishing a new and various extension of the art of photography. 1841 Talbot *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 7 For the purposes of carrying in the processes of photography. 1844 H. Spencer *Brief.* 1. § 13 Light...which works those chemical changes utilized in Photography. 1852 Photog. *Art. Journ.* xviii. 322 Within the last few years solar photography has made a progress which is very gratifying...so as not to reach astronomy. 1854 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XI. 256 Just now a great deal of attention is being given to chromo-photography, in which transparent colours are employed.

Photogravure (fōtŏgrăvū'rə), *sb.* [a. F. *photogravure*, f. PHOTO- + *gravure* engraving.] Photo-engraving; *esp.* the process of preparing a plate or matrix by transferring a photographic negative of a drawing, painting, or object to a metal plate, and then etching it so; a picture produced by this process. Also *attrib.*

1879 *Daily Tel.* 16 July 2/4 Photogravure reproductions in course of publication. 1880 A. S. Hardy *Jr. Academy* 2 Dec. 421 The perfection of photogravure with which the plates have been executed. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 5/1 Several photogravures of the graceful recent pictures of Sir Frederick Leighton. 1890 *Trad. Jrn.* 16/2 Dec. 72 Both painter and public...must prefer a photogravure to the inert, formal...character of the line engraving.

Hence **Photogravu'rist**, an artist or operator in photogravure.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 5/1 The work will be taken to Paris to be photogravured. 1884 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 191 A lithographer, or photogravurist, stops in and tells me of the result of his thought, skill and labor, without saying 'by your leave'.

Photoheliograph (fōtōhī'lĭŏgrăf). [f. PHOTO- + Gr. ἥλιος sun + -GRAPH: cf. HELIOGRAPH.] A photographic telescope adapted for taking photographs of the sun; = HELIOGRAPH 2.

1860 W. Fitzgerald *Address Brit. Assoc.*, The careful registering of the appearances of the sun by the photoheliograph of Sir John Herschel. 1884 *Brit. Almanac, Comp.* to The great photoheliograph with which Mr. De la Rue took negatives during the eclipse in Spain in 1860. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 6/1 This novel instrument will be practically a horizontal photoheliograph, giving images of the moon exceeding a foot in diameter.

So **Pho'toheliogra'phic** *a.*, pertaining to a photoheliograph or to **Pho'toheliography**, the art or process of taking photographs of the sun; **Photohelioscope** [see -SCOPE] = *photoheliograph.*

1889 *Nature* No. 1413. 292/1 Publication resumed in photoheliography. 1890 *Harper's Mag. Suppl. Astronom.* (ed. 10) 262 Photographic representations of the moon have been made...with a 'photoheliscope' at Kew. 1892 *Lond. Stud., Photoheliography.* 1893 *Athenæum* 17 Apr. 503/1 The volume of 'Greenwich Observations' for the year 1890...together with...Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, and 'Photoheliographic Results'.

Photo-hyalotype to **-iodide**: see PHOTO-.

Photolith, Photolitho, abbreviations of PHOTOLITHOGRAPH *sb.*

1864 *Photographic Mosaics, Shakes. Ills.* A Photo-Litho Portrait of Shakespeare, taken from the picture by Martin Drumhead. 1870 *Brothers Sun. Pict.* (title) The Mirrors of Majesty, or Sculpture of Honour Consistently Emblazoned, a photo-lith facsimile reprint from the only perfect copy in existence...1, 2, 1868.

Photolithograph (fōtōli'thŏgrăf), *sb.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + LITHOGRAPH.] A print produced by photolithography.

1859 *Civil Engineer & Architects' Jrnl.* 330 Prof. Ramsay ...described a process by which Mr. Robert Macpherson, of Rome, had succeeded in obtaining beautiful photo-lithographs. 1870 *Engr. Mech.* 24 Jan. 426/1 Much has been done...to aid the production...of photo-lithographs. 1877 *Academy Journal* XXXIII. 303 The greatly reduced cost of the photolithograph.

Hence **Photolithograph** *v. trans.*, to produce or copy by photolithography.

1864 (title) Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing, then Photo-lithographed by S. Pearce. 1870 Pouter *Zoo. Address*, xxviii. 348 This chart is now completed...with photolithographed keytops. 1874 Max Müller *Addr. Congress of Orientalists* 261 Exs. II. 30 Those valuable MSS. have been photolithographed at the expense of the Indian Government.

Photolithographer (fōtōli'thŏgrăfəɹ). [f. PHOTOLITHOGRAPH1, after LITHOGRAPHER.] One who practises photolithography.

1857 *Sanpol. Mech. Jrnl.* 2) XIII. 3/4/1 Specimens which we have seen by photo-lithographers in Paris, Munich, and Rome. 1875 in *Pigot's Chron. Light* 222. 182 We are very fine lithographers and photolithographers.

Photolithographic (fōtōlĭthŏgră'fĭk), *a.* [f. as prec., after LITHOGRAPHIC.] Pertaining to or produced by photolithography.

1867 Maskelyne *Siluria* 21. (ed. 4) 521 note, I employed...photolithographic representations. 1875 E. Irvine *Woodcuts Examples Inst.* 1. 289/1 A photo-lithographic impression of a negative. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 398 A reduced photolithographic reproduction of Temple's 'Ornithologia Britannica'. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/1 From the original a negative...a photo-lithographic plate is taken.

Photolithography (fōtōli'thŏgrăfĭ). [f. PHOTO- 2 + LITHOGRAPHY.] The art or process of producing, by photography, designs upon lithographic stone (or a similar substance), from which prints may be taken as in ordinary lithography.

1858 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. Index, Photolithography. 1858 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VI. 308 Specimens of photo-lithography executed by Mr. Sellers of Philadelphia. 1859 tr. *Figuier's Chem. Light* 210 Photography...entered into competition with lithography. It was Talentin who effected the first by inventing photo-lithography.

Photo-lithotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Photology (fōtŏ'lŏdʒĭ). *rare.* [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- + -λογία.] The science of light; optics. Hence **Photolo'gic, Photolo'gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to photology, optical; **Photo'logist**, one versed in photology.

1848 Webster, *Photologic, Photological...Photologist*, in MEDICAL. 1853 Hickman, *Absorption of Light* in *Trans. Lond. Soc.* (1868) 237 The phenomena of absorption have always appeared to me to constitute a branch of photology not generally. *Ibid.* 239 The question 'What becomes of light?' which appears to have been agitated among the physiologists of the last century. 4 1866 — *Light* 201. 282 The painter should never forget that his system of colour is compared with that of the photologist in a negative one. 1869 *All the Year Round* 21 Mar. 249/2 Photological phenomena are made known to us by...the nerve of sight.

Photolysis to **-magnetism**: see PHOTO- 2.

Pho'to-magnetograph (-măgnē'tŏgrăf). [f. PHOTO- 2 + MAGNETOGRAPH.] An instrument by which records of the fluctuations of the magnetic needle are obtained photographically.

1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* xvii Facsimile of magnetic perturbations taken from the photo-magnetographs of the United States Naval Observatory. *Ibid.* 230 A magnetic storm described as very strong was also recorded by the photo-magnetographs.

Photo-mapper to **Photo-metallography**: see PHOTO- 2.

Pho'to-mecha'nical, *a.* [PHOTO- 2.] Combining a photographic and a mechanical process.

1889 (title) *Photoglyphy, Photo-* &c. 1892 Woodbury *Examp. Phot.* 222 The term photo-mechanical is applied to all processes in which the action of light upon chemical substances becomes the means of preparing printing surfaces from which many impressions can be made without any further assistance of light.

Photometer (fōtŏ'mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- + -METER: in mod.L. *photometrum*, 1760.] The name of instruments (of many kinds) for measuring the intensity of light, or for comparing the relative intensities of light from different sources.

[1789 see PHOTOMETRY.] 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 387 We wish for an Hygrometer, an Electrometer, a Photometer. 1793 Nicholson *Jrnl.* I. XXXIV. 72 I have now brought the principal instrument to such a degree of perfection, that, if I might without being suspected of affectation, I should dignify it with a name, and call it a photometer. 1824 Lardner in *Edin. Jr. S. 301* Leslie and Wheatstone have also invented photometers. 1859 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XI. 313 Very many different patterns of photometers have been introduced and used during the last thirty years.

Photometric (fōtŏmĕ'trĭk), *a.* [f. PHOTOMETRY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to photometry.

1829 *Lit. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 121/1 He [Gossec] had turned to the photometric method of equality of shadows the intensity of the light as compared with a common wax candle. 1864 Brewster *Mem. Sir Isaac Newton* 173 Interesting photometric experi-

mean...to the relative light of the principal stars. 1855 Herschel's Outl. Astr. §§ 363.

So **Photome'trical** *a.*, dealing with photometry; made or measured by a photometer; = **Photometric** *a.*; **Photome'trically** *adv.*, according to photometry, by means of a photometer; **Photometrician** (-ĭ'shăn), **Photometrist** (-ŏ'mĭtĭst), one who practises photometry.

1833 Herschel *Outlines*, ed. 1871 A sensitive ordinate, grounded on precise "photometrical" experiments, of the apparent brightness of each star. 1860 *Daily Tel.* 16 Sept., The photometrical standard [of gaslight] is more than twice as high in many other places than it is in London. 1872 Rutherfurd *Mem. N'castle* v. 53 In measuring "photometrically the light of these different spectrums. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 768/2 Method of determining the magnitudes of stars photometrically. 1892 Pickering *Milner Observ.* I. 143 The estimate of Zöllner, the eminent "photometrician, serve to show...that Jupiter sends more light to us...than a planet of equal size and constituted like Mars, the moon, as the earth, could possibly reflect to us if placed where Jupiter is. 1893 W. E. Rosetter in *Coal Gas* III. 67 The best way for a "photometrist to be certain of his instruments is to test them himself.

Photometry (fōtŏ'mĭtrĭ). [ad. mod.L. *photometria* (1760), f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light, PHOTO- + -μετρία measuring, -METRY.] Measurement of light; comparison of the intensity of light from different sources; the use of a photometer.

1760 Lambert *Photometria* 7 Optendum certe esset, ut exactissimam Photometriam theoreticam sculpsam, quod hactenus expositum ejus intentionem satis clarissime indicasse. 1864 R. Wilde *Bibliogr. Brit.* 1. 1. *Photometry.* 1870 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) *Photics, Edinb.* 615/2 The eighteenth century created a new branch of optical science, destined to measure or compare the intensity of different lights, and therefore named Photometry. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 24 Nov. 4/6 So far as photometry is concerned, the metropolitan [gas] companies have usually complied with the law. 1896 C. F. Chandler *Lectures* 77. 1 The subject of the photometry of stars...has received but little attention from practical astronomers.

Photo-mezzotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Photomicrograph (fōtŏmai'krŏgrɑf). [f. PHOTO- 2 + Gr. μικρό-ς small, MICRO- + -GRAPH: cf. MICROGRAPH.] A photograph of a microscopic object on a magnified scale. So **Photomi'crogram** in same sense; **Photomicro'grapher**, one who takes photomicrographs; **Photomicrographic** *a.*, pertaining to photomicrography; used for taking photomicrographs; **Photomicro'graphy**, the art of obtaining photographs of microscopic objects on a magnified scale.

1858 G. Shadbolt in *Sutton's Photogr. Notes* III. 208 The word *microphotograph* originated, I believe, with myself, and is applied, I think correctly, to very small photographs, not to photographs of small objects, which would more correctly be photomicrographs. 1862 Carpenter *Microsc. Introduct.* II. 211. 13 A photomicrographic camera...for taking photographs of...microscopic objects. 1863 *Chambers's Journal* VII. 230/2 Photo-Micrography consists in the enlargement of microscopic objects, by means of the microscope, and the projection of the enlarged image on a sensitive collodion film. 1868 J. J. Woodward *Amer. Treas. Sci. Inst.* 2. XLII. 190 The paper...is illustrated by photomicrographs reproduced by photolithography. 1870 K. J. Fowler in *Engl. Mech.* 4 Feb. 502/3 By uniting the photomicrographic object glass...with the eyepiece..., the apparatus becomes a compound microscope. 1883 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 238 The admitted advantage which photomicrography offers to the microscopist for recording the images seen under the microscope. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 487 Illustrated by...photomicrographs of affected nerves. 1896 *Nature* 24 Sept. 490/1 Excellent stained preparations of bacteria, which by...well-known photomicrographers. 1904 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 May 401/2 It would have been better...to keep the photomicrograms and the delineations of the trunk-lines separate.

Photomicroscopic, *a.* [PHOTO- 2.] Produced on a microscopic scale by photography.

1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec., The thousands...of private photomicroscopic telegrams from all parts of the country brought in [to Paris] by pigeon post.

Photo-nephogram to **Photophobe**: see PHOTO- 1, 2.

Photophobia (fōtŏfō'bĭă). *Path.* Also anglicized **-phoby**. [mod.L., f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- + -PHOBIA.] Dread of or shrinking from light, esp. as a symptom of diseases of the eyes.

1799 Hutton *Nat. Mod., Photophobia*, such an intolerance of light, that the eye, or rather the retina, can scarcely bear even a glimmering ray. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Photophobia, photophoby.* 1869 D. Lawson *Dis. Eye* (1874) 13 The lids are also red, swollen, and spasmodically closed from the excessive photophobia. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 208 The retina [is shown] to sympathize, and there is consequent photophobia.

Hence **Photophobic** (-fŏ'bĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with photophobia; dreading light; **Photophobophthalmia** (-fŏbŏfthæ'lmĭă) [mod.L.], ophthalmia attended with photophobia.

1800 Duncumon *Med. Lex., Photophobophthalmia.* 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Photophobic*, of or belonging to Photophobia: photophobic. *Med.*, Ophthalmy, with excessive intolerance of the light; photophobophthalmy. 1908 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 82 The affection is attended with photophobic pain about the orbit and sclerotic injection.

Photophone (fōtŏfōn). [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- + -φωνος sounding, sounder, φωνή voice, sound.] Any apparatus in which sounds are transmitted by light; *esp.* that invented by A. Graham Bell and Sumner Tainter in 1880, by means of which sound-vibrations are conveyed to a distance by means of a beam of light reflected from a mirror and received upon a sensitive selenium cell by means of which the sounds are reproduced. See RADIOPHONE.

1880 A. Graham Bell in *Trans. Franklin Inst.* CIX. 246 We have named the apparatus for the production and reproduction of sound in this way "The Photophone," because no aerial or metallic connection of any kind is required, and because the articulating vibrations are conveyed to the receiving apparatus entirely by means of a beam of the sun's rays. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 402/2 The sensibility of the metal selenium to the action of the solar spectrum...recommends it as the most favourable substance for use in the "photophone", or the new instrument so called. 1880 French *Il. Manks Telephone* 109 Bell and Sumner Tainter have constructed an apparatus, to which they gave the name of "photophone," which enabled them to reproduce words at a distance by the aid of luminous rays.

Hence **Photophonic** (-fŏ'nĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or produced by the photophone; **Photophony** (fōtŏfōnĭ), the use of the photophone; the conveyance of sound-vibrations by means of light.

1880 A. Graham Bell in *Athenæum* 4 Dec. 740/1 (title of paper) On Methods of preparing Selenium and other substances for Photophonic Experiments. 1880 S. P. Thompson in *Nature* 17 Feb. 366/1 An elegant series of researches in photophony. 1880 *Nature* 18 Feb. 350/1 Vibrating radiophonic and photophonic sounds when illuminated by intermittent beams of different kinds.

Photophore (fōtŏfōr). [mod.f.Gr. φωτο-φόρος light-bearing or -bringing: see PHOTO- and -PHORE.] An apparatus with an electric light, used for examination of internal organs of the body and for other purposes.

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 772/1 Mr. J. Mayall, jun., exhibited the Hulin Lionel electric photophore, which had been recommended as an excellent illuminant for microscopical purposes. 1893 *Lond. Soc. Encl., Photophore*, the name for an electric light for use in laryngoscopy, adapted to a forehead-band, so as to be reflected by the laryngoscopic mirror into the mouth and throat under examination.

2. A luminiferous organ in certain animals.

1898 *Nature* 27 June LVIII. 190/1 The new bathybial fish from Lord Howe Island, ...*Bythites sloanei*, ...distinguished...by the presence of a pair of supernumerary photophores between the upper angle of the eye and the interorbital.

Photophosphorescent to **-salt**: see PHOTO-.

Photoscope (fōtŏskōp). [f. PHOTO- 2 + -SCOPE.] **a.** A means of examining light, e. g. for purposes of analysis. **b.** An instrument for measuring the intensity of light by means of the varying electrical resistance of some substance sensitive to light, such as selenium. **c.** (See quot. 1898.) **d.** [with *photo-* taken as = *photograph*.] A lens or apparatus with lenses, through which photographs are viewed.

1870 *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 18, 230 The solar spectrum is the most perfect photoscope that in the present state of science can be imagined. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Photoscope*, an instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs. 1898 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) VI. 28 An instrument called a 'photoscope'...to examine certain internal parts of the human body...with the aid of sunlight only.

Photoscopic (-skŏ'pĭk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] **a.** Pertaining to the examination of light. **b.** Belonging to a photoscope.

1872 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 2d. 230, I...recommend to the scientific investigator a camera obscura specially adapted to these photoscopic observations.

Photo-sculptural to **-spectroscopy**: see PHOTO- 2.

Photosphere (fōtŏsfēr). [f. PHOTO- + Gr. σφαῖρα ball, SPHERE.]

1. A sphere or orb of light, radiance, or glory. (In mod. use only as *fig.* from 2.)

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* iii. § 13. 209 Though...Christ be surrounded with Cherubs and Rules of innumerable Light and Glory, which envelop his Body;...yet if any mortal could get within this so refulgent Photosphere (as I may so call it) to Orb of glory and brightness (viz.). 1858 Simmons *Mythology* v. 91 The central motive of *Lucifer and Golden* is surrounded by an excellent *a* photosphere of imagery and eloquence that it is difficult to fix our gaze upon it. 1871 T. Rainer *Two Il.* viii. 180 Her hair mingled with the amphitrite in an ideal photosphere which surrounded her as she reposed among the soft waves wind.

2. *Astron.* The luminous envelope of the sun (or a star), from which its light and heat radiate.

1848 Herschel *Astr.* (1850) 267 A self-luminous cellular matter, of a vaporous or gaseous nature, of which these photosphères, and, perhaps, some entire orbs, are formed. 1861 W. Fairbairn *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, The remarkable discoveries of Kirchoff and Bunsen require us to believe that a solid or liquid photosphere is surrounded by an atmosphere containing iron, sodium, lithium, and other metals in a vaporous condition. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 137 That envelope of glowing clouds surrounding the Sun which we call the photosphere.

Photospheric (fōtŏsfe'rĭk), *a. Astron.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the photosphere. 1865 *Reader* 7 Jan. 18/2 Photospheric clouds allowing forms resembling one of the Saturnian zones of no luminous extent, to suspension in a liquid. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* iii. 6. 266 Above the photospheric layer [of the sun] lies an atmosphere of a very complex nature. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 198 The selective absorption of photospheric light.

Photo-sulphate to **-tachometry**: see PHOTO-.

Phototactic (fōtŏtæ'ktĭk), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- + ταικτικ-ός fit for ordering or arranging.] Of cells or organisms: Characterized by arranging themselves in some particular way under the influence of light.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 620/1 Protoplasmic masses which respond to the directive action of light are said to be "phototactic". 1900 G. M. Calkins *Protozoa* 298 The more photostatic forms are the flagellated cells.

So **Photota'xis** *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. τάξι-ς arrangement], spontaneous arrangement of cells or small organisms under the influence of light.

1893 in *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 372/3. 1900 G. W. Calkins *Protozoa* 298 Light as such or heat rays frequently have a similar directive effect upon Protozoa, a phenomenon called *Phototaxis* by Strasburger. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 4 May 1070 The photaxis of certain algæ.

Phototelegraphy to **-tint**: see PHOTO-.

Phototonus (fōtŏ'tŏnŭs). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light (see PHOTO-) + τόνος tension, TONE.] Name given by Sachs to the normal condition of sensitiveness to light in leaves and other organs, maintained by continued exposure to light, as opposed to the rigidity induced by long exposure to darkness. Hence **Phototo'nic** (fōtŏtŏ'nĭk) *a.*, exhibiting phototonus; sensitive to light.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 676 The power of movement in plants is lost when they have remained in the dark for a considerable time...; in other words, they become rigid by long exposure to darkness...; the exposure to light soon produces for a considerable time...before the motile condition which I have termed "Phototonic" is restored. *Ibid.* 799 Changes in the intensity of the light produce the same effect as [return, but only on healthy phototonic plants; leaves which have become rigid from exposure to the dark show no irritability to variations in its intensity until they have again become phototonic from long-continued exposure to light.

Phototrichroma'tic, *a.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + TRICHROMATIC.] Of or pertaining to three colours used in colour-photography, or to colour-photography in which three colours are used.

1898 C. G. Zeeman (title) Photo-trichromatic printing. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 2/1 The photo-trichromatic rules of commerce are not optically the true complements of the red, violet, and green, which are the primary colour sensations.

Phototropic (fōtŏtrŏ'pĭk), *a. Bot.* [f. PHOTO- + Gr. τροπικ-ός turning + -IC: cf. Gr. τροπαῖ of or pertaining to turning.] Bending or turning under the influence of light: a more accurate substitute for HELIOTROPIC. So **Phototro'pically** *adv.*, **Phototro'pism**.

1893 C. S. Dolbear *Matter, Ether, Motion* v. 431 Effect of Light upon the Direction of Growth—Phototropism. [Note.] Dr. Gray accepts it in substitution to accept this word rather than the older, more familiar term "heliotropism"; but...the latter is obviously suited to our broader view of the subject. *Ibid.* 438 Aquatic plants...are only very slightly phototropic. *Ibid.* 440 Etiolated willow shoots, upon which...the more strongly refractive rays act only as photographically. 1900 *Nature* 4 Jan. 209/1 The comparative effects of flash light and steady light in producing phototropism in seedling plants.

Phototype (fōtŏtaip), *sb.* [f. Gr. φῶς light, PHOTO- + -TYPE.] A plate or block for printing from, produced by a photographic process, or by a combination of photography with etching or some mechanical process; also, the process by which such a plate is produced, or a picture, etc., printed from it. Formerly, a name of a process of carbon printing invented by M. Joubert. Also *attrib.*

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 226/1 The term Phototypes being reserved for such as yield impressions that may be taken off from a flat surface by a mechanical method of printing, analogous to that of the lithographer or of the ornamental printer. 1867 *Athenæum* 30 July 90/2 The process generally employed has been that of Talbotype from the phototype. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 441 A phototype portrait of the late Thurlow A. Scott. 1888 *Academy* 28 *June* 405/1 The phototypes are frequently too dark and sombre. 1900 *Week. Irish Times* 27 Oct./2 Phototype, a mechanical printing process in which a gelatine film itself is used to print from.

Hence **Pho'totype** *v. trans.*, to reproduce (a picture, MS., etc.) by means of phototype; **Phototy'pic** (-tĭ'pĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phototype; **Phototy'pically** *adv.*, by means of a phototype; **Pho'totypist**, a maker of phototypes; **Pho'totypy**, the art or process of making phototypes.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 98/1 Each of the phototypic methods as pleases before the world...seeks to obtain this object by acting upon one and the same fundamental chemical fact. *Ibid.*, Various processes of photo-lithography and photo-engraving, or, as they are sometimes called, photography. 1889 *Ind. Advert.* 17 Dec. 783/2 A combined silicone and aerial process of phototypy. 1888 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 186/1 Miss Prof. Peirce and his editor, his phototypist and his subscribers, live for ever. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 18 Jan., Phototypically. *And* The MS. is being phototyped.

Phototypography (fōtŏtaipŏ'grăfĭ). [f. PHOTO- + TYPOGRAPHY.] Printing from an engraving in relief produced by a photo-mechanical process. Hence **Phototypographic** (fōtŏtaipŏgrɑ'fĭk) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phototypography.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Phototypographic.* 1892 Woodbury *Encycl. Photo.* 320 Phototype...is now applied to a method

of Collotype or Albertype printing and to blanks produced by any photo-typographic process. *Ibid., Photo-lithography*, a general term applied ... to a large number of processes in which printing surfaces are made by the act of light.

Photovitrotype to **-xylography**: see PHOTO-.

Photozincs (*fōtōzi·ngks*), **Photozinco**, abbrev. of PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC a.

1884 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 86/3 From the Ordnance Survey photozincs (facsimile of the original charter). 1892 *Westminster Gazette. Phot.* 340 Photo-zincs Engraving = Photozincography.

Photozincography (*fōtōzi·ngkŏgrăfi*). [f. PHOTO- + ZINC + -GRAPHY.] The art or process of producing by photographic methods a design on a zinc plate from which prints can be taken (analogous to PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY). Hence **Photozincograph** *sb.*, a plate, or a picture or facsimile, produced by photozincography; **Photozincograph** *v. trans.*, to produce or copy by photozincography; **Photozincographic**, **-ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to, of the nature of, or produced by photozincography.

1860 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 8 Sir H. James *Rep. Ordnance Survey* 9 (Parl. Papers XXIII. 402) We have also tried a method ... by which the reduced print is by a mere touch or two transferred to zinc or zinc, from which any number of copies can be taken, as in ordinary lithographic or stereotypic printing. ... I have called this new method Photo-zincography. 1860 — *Photo-zincography* 3 By the term Photo-Zincography is meant ... the art of producing a photographic facsimile of any subject, such as a manuscript, a map, or line engraving, and transferring the photograph to zinc, thereby obtaining the power of multiplying copies in the same manner as in those from a drawing on a lithographic stone, or on a zinc plate. 1861 *Intell. Observer* Feb. 107 Photo-Zincographed ... at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1862 Sharpe & James *Photo-zincography* Pref. 2 This was the first Photo-zincograph ever taken here or elsewhere. *Ibid.* 1 The Photo-zincographic and Anastatic Processes practised at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 11/1 With large photo-zincographical plates prepared at Southampton under the superintendence of Sir Henry James. 1866 *Cornhill Mag.* Dec. 111 The reproduction of facsimiles by the photo-zincographic process. 1877 *Roy. Prize Crowned Addr.* I. Introd. 30 The process of photozincography is available. 1892 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 98 The charts ... are photozincographed.

Photozincotype. [f. PHOTO- + ZINCOTYPE.] A plate for printing from, produced by photozincography. So **Photozincotypy** (*-tōtaipi*), printing from photozincotypes; photozincography.

1886 *Sc. Amer.* 24 July 49/3 (*Heading*) Photo-Zincotype and other Photographic Printing Methods for the Printing Press. ... In place of wood cuts, photo-zincotypes are very often used.

‖ **Photuria** (*fōtiū·riă*). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φώς, φωτ-* light + *οὖρον* urine.] Phosphorescence of the urine (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853).

‖ **Photuris** (*fōtiū·ris*). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φώς, φωτ-* light + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of American coleopterous fire-flies of the *Lampyridæ* or glow-worm family; *esp.* the common firefly or lightning-bug of the eastern United States (*P. pennsylvanica*).

1883 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/2 In the Atlantic ... we behold green light of the phosphorescent species, *Photuris*.

‖ **Phragma** (*frægmă*). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. **-ata**. Rarely anglicized as **phragm**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *φράγμα*, *-ματ-* fence; in mod.F. *phragme* (Littré).] A partition, septum: *spec.* **a.** *Entom.* A transverse partition separating the prothorax from the sacothorax, found in some insects, as the Mole-cricket.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 368 Phragma (Ger. Phragm). The Septum that closes the posterior orifice of the Prothorax in Gryllotalpa. *Ibid.* xxxv. 380 The phragm, or septum of the prothorax is more conspicuous in the mole-cricket (Gryllotalpa), in which it is a fairly lignescent attached to the inside of the upper and lateral margins of the base of that part: inclining towards, it forms the cavity which receives the membrane.

b. *Bot.* See quot. 1866.

1832 Lindley *Fam. Nat. Syst. Bot.* 178 Trifolium has the fruit separating into spiry cells, with transverse phragmata. 1863 J. H. Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 447. 1866 Treas. *Bot.*, *Phragma*, a spurious dissepiment in fruits, i. e. one which is not formed by the sides of carpels: a partition, of whatever kind.

Hence **Phragma·tic** *a.* (see quot.).

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phragmatitis*, ... applied to parts, etc., which suffer from cold: or obstruction of the bowels: phragmatic.

Phragmocone. *Zool.* Also errou. **phragma-**. [f. Gr. *φραγμό-* fence (or *φραγμα-* = *φραγματο-*: see prec., and cf. *σταμα-*) + *κῶνος* CONE.] The conical chambered internal skeleton of a fossil belemnite; also, by extension, the corresponding spiral or chambered part in other fossil cephalopods.

1847 *Nat. Enquir.* I. 140 (*Athenæum*) The specimen ... had no true alveolar cavity or phragmacone. 1850-6 Woodward *Mollusca* 58 Its phragmacone is but the representative of the calcareous coils (or spherulitic deposits) of a cuttle. 1880 Hans. *Man. Geol.* 431 [In Belemnites] a small chambered cone, called the phragmocone ... which has a siphuncle. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 432 The chambered shell ... known in Belemnitidæ as "phragmocone".

Hence **Phragmocō·nic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the phragmocone of a belemnite.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phragmo-phoreus, *a. Zool.* [ult. f. Gr. *φραγμο-* (see prec.) + *-φόρος* bearing + *-εύς*.] Having a phragmocone: belonging to the *Phragmophora*, a section of dibranchiate cephalopods, having a phragmocone.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phrahse, var. PHAIRE, obs. Sc. f. FARSE *sb.*?

Phrampall, obs. form of FRAMPOLD.

Phranlic, **-lok**, obs. forms of FRANKLIN.

Phrasal (*frē·zăl*), *a.* [f. PHRASE + -AL.] Of the nature of or consisting of a phrase.

1870 Earle *Philol. Engl. Tongue* § 227 Often we see that we are obliged to translate a Semitic Greek adverb by a phrasal English one. *Ibid.* § 303 A third series ... are the phrasal prepositions, consisting of more than one word.

Phrase (*frēz*), *sb.* Also 6 in form **phrasis**; 6 phraze, **phrale**; *Sc.* (chiefly in sense 4) 7–9 **frase**, 8–9 **fraize**, 8 **fraze**. [ad. late L. *phrasis*, a. Gr. *φράσις* speech, way of speaking, phraseology, f. *φράζ-ειν* to point out, indicate, declare, tell; possibly through F. *phrase* (which however is not cited before Montaigne *c*1575), also *frase*: as It., Sp. *frase*, OSp., Pg. *phrase*: Du., Ger. *phrase*.]

1. Manner or style of expression, esp. that peculiar to a language, author, literary work, etc.; characteristic mode of expression; diction, phraseology, language.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 30 Of the *differences of phrases* betwene one tong and the frenche tong. ... The phrases of one tong cant always differeth clerkely in thes tongues. 1535 *Jnstr. Chr. Matrimony* (1540) 17 To the comen *phrase of scripture* to save *spirituy sanctificationis pro spiritu sancto* (etc.). 1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 5 Conferre the sale thereof with the Phrase of our Englishe. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 207 Fro Pentlo I went to Kaine ward, To learn straight maner the latin phrases. 1599 Lodge *Rabbin Catch.*) 136 So I would have silent and base phrase eschewed. 1593 Drayton *Eclogues* iv. 19 These were ... prone unto the learned stamp With Wad Phrase to dignifie their Poesie. 1600 Middleton *Owles* 1. 60, I, as I can, my dumb self be done With more affection (or with formall phrase). 1604 Bilson *Perpet. Christ.* 161 As the Bible is rather translated into English Words, than into English Phrase. The Hebrewes are kept, and the Phrase of that Language is kept. 1704 Watts *Horæ Lyr. Poetry* 91 (*Hagar* 18. 8 Adam Davie writes it a late intelligible phrase than many ... ancient lards. 1814 J. Wilson *Isle Palms* iv. 619 Her Mary tells in simple phrase Of silliest perils in former days. 1880 A. W. Ward *Dickens* viii. 304 The supreme felicity of phrase in which he has so excelled.

2. A small group or collocation of words expressing a single notion, or uniting with some degree of unity into the structure of a sentence; an expression; esp. one in some way peculiar to or characteristic of a language, dialect, author, book, etc.; an idiomatic expression.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 92 The table of endes where all suche phrases be set out at the large). *Ibid.* 824/1 When all is done and said, *pour tout potage*, a phrase. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 63 By the ioyninge of wordes, is ment by false vnderstanding of phrases. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 1. xi. 64/42 To The Hindi pitch fourteh to the top of the mast, like closest cypress, to vse his owne phrase. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Some words or phrases of antient usage. 1697 W. Penn *Sp. L. Ward* 224 *Thy* hath, I might hear you to have; a western true, signifying to delay or keep in expectation. 1812 Southey *Omniana* II. 25 This phrase, *a priori*, is in common most grossly misunderstood. 1873 Hamp *Rule, Advice* 30 "If I were you," is a phrase often on our lips. 1898 *Manch. Guardian Cartilage* 320 The phrase "it would have been" is a dangerous phrase to use in the study of history.

† b. Applied to a single word. *Obs.*

1597 Shakes. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 29 *Accommodated*, it comes of *Accommodo*: very good, a good Phrase. 1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* v. v. 66, 22 Cowards! do you speak a doubt in your courages, and not say it? 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Bon*, A good word, a fayre word, a phrase. 1899 Cowell tr. *Dalgleish's Wind* (*O. & N. Test.*) i. 1. 3 Iesus is one of the first who elucidated and the Priests of Canon to choose the Catalogue of the Sacred Books.

c. *Grammatical Analysis*: see quot. 1864.

1850 Mandell *Anal. Sent.* § 17 The predicate may be extended in various ways: ... By an adverb, or an adverbial phrase. 1864 Bateman *Gram. Anal.* 25 A phrase is a combination of words without a predicate; a clause is a term of a sentence containing a predicate within itself, as *When spring returns*; *Cæsar, when spring returns*. 1902 C. T. Onions *Adv. Eng. Syntax* 73 *Adverb-equivalents*: (a) A Phrase formed with a Preposition.—He burst in the room. (*b*) A Clause.—*When you come*, I will tell you. *Ibid.* 74 Two or more Sentences, Clauses, Phrases, or Single Words, linked together by one of the Conjunctions and *but*, *or*, *nor*, are called *coordinate*. ... A point *to footnote* and *to future reference*. *To be or not to be*—that is the question.

3. A peculiar or characteristic combination of words used to express an idea, sentiment, or the like in an effective manner; a short, pithy, or telling expression; sometimes, a meaningless, trite, or high-sounding form of words.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Famvlist of Leic.* 11 b, Thou hast finely sweete and sensible wordes, and lovely phrases. 1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 660 A man is all the worlde: now Salomon planted. Then hath a mint of phrases in his braine. 1821 [Jackson *Time Examin.* I. v. 72 That man degrades himself, and according to the phrase, *does his own business*, ... the study of the heart. 1876 Gladstone *Lect. to Artiz.* 18 To use the phrase of all who ever wrote upon the state of Europe, the political horizon is dark indeed. 1896 Scott *St. Ronan's* II. Greyhoundale ... who were wont, in his own phrase, to beat neither dog nor devil. 1842 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 326 The phrase was coined about 1815 to have no certain meaning. 1879 Farrar *Cæsar* 266 On this called him, in the Senate, 'the enemy of the world'. Cicero was delighted with the phrase. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/2 Humanity in the shape of phrase, and the phrase, "Integrity of the Turkish Empire", is as much a matter of course to the English as "Britannia rules the waves".

4. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Exclamatory or exaggerated talk; an outburst of words, whether in wonder, admiration, beautifulness, praise, or flattery; 'gush'; *esp.* in *to make (a) phrase*, to express one's feelings in an exclamatory way, to 'gush', to make much ado about a person or thing (sometimes implying mere talk); *to make muckle or little phrase about*, to talk or express one's feelings much or little about.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* i. 8, He may indeed, for ten or fifteen days Mak muckle a' 'im, with an' weel-fauhe. *Ibid.* v. 25, I se'ly was good at speaking a fair daes, Or ever luv'd to make o'er grand a fraze. 1788 Rose *Rickeries* 61, 109 Gin that's the gate, we need na mak grete frase. 1808 Scott *Marm.* xxxiv. An honest lad that liket you weel, though he made little phrase about it. 1901 G. Donaldson *Home o. Grace Shetlove* 173 He made a great phrase with me.

5. *Mus.* Any (comparatively) short passage, forming a more or less independent member of a longer passage or 'sentence', or of a whole piece or movement.

1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* IV. 21 More forms or phrases of musical recitative still in use, may be found in Peri and Caccini, than in Monteverde. 1866 Ewen. *Nat. Mus.* iii. 82 A phrase extends over about two bars, and usually contains four or more notes, but sometimes only one. 1870 E. Taylor *Pianof.* (1874) I. Notes and in the contrary to form (*Command a certain musical phrase* means which is not repeated till the finale. 1880 Sir C. H. Parry in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 328/1 The complete divisions are generally called periods, and the lesser divisions phrases. The word is not and can hardly be used with much exactness and uniformity.

6. *Fencing.* A continuous passage in an assault without any cessation of attack and defence.

Common in mod. French, and occasionally used by recent Engl. writers on Fencing. (*Ibid.* F. Pollock.)

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phrase-coiner*, *-composition*, *-compound*, *-Latin*, *-repeater*, *-type*; **phrase-book**, a book containing a collection of idiomatic phrases used in a language, with their explanation or translation; also *attrib.*; † **phrase-like** *adv.*, phrase by phrase; **phrase-maker**, a maker of telling or fine-sounding phrases; **phrase-mark**, a sign in musical notation to indicate the proper phrasing: see sense 5; **phrase-monger**, one who deals in or is addicted to fine-sounding phrases; so **phrase-mongering**, **-mongery**. Also PHRASEMAN.

1600 Nashe *Summer's last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 149 Hang copies, fye on't "phrase books, let persons be saved by plaine wits. 1789 *Jest Phrase-Leather*. 1898 Westm. Gaz. 21 Oct. 4/2 You must have a phrase-book knowledge of the language. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 May 3/3 Professional "phrase-colours. 1902 Gentleman & Keysanne *Manuals* 72 "Phrase-compilers ... in alike active to clang and in lawabiding speech. *Ibid.* 102 Native "phrase-mongrels are found, ...following, ...underfoot, *crowford* [sic]. 1703 S. Mercer *Spec. Dict. Eng. & Lat.* 3 There have been some Phrase Books put out into the World, and esteemed as a Supplement to Dictionaries. 'Twas my Father's Opinion, that to those we owe the Introduction of a thing call'd "Phrase-Latin. 1749 W. Baldwin (*title*) The Cambrian Balladeer of Salopian, "phrasalyka declared in English Heroic. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 290 This "phrase-maker Hath to us the very senses. 1901 *Academy* 19 Mar. 249 All the characters are phrase-makers and epigrammatists. 1819 *Zebras* III. 149 The ineffable little old "phrase-monger. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc. Ser.* II. 122 If Robespierre had been a statesman instead of a phrase-monger, he had a clear course. 1879 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* ix. (1880) 73 The burlesque "phrase-mongering of some Civic of the day. 1892 *Examiner* 26/1 We have commenced with his "phrase-mongery, and from it we shall proceed to some specimens of his philosophy.

Phrase, *v.* Also 6–7 **fraze**. [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. F. *phraser* (1735 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To employ a phrase or phrases.

a 1592 *Image Hypocr.* iii. 475 in *Shirley's Wks.* (1634) II. 470 Thought ye glose and feast His *your* eyes dazz. 1888 Geo. Pembroke *Epic.* 4.

2. *trans.* To put into words; to find expression for; to express in words or a phrase, esp. in a peculiar, distinctive, or telling phraseology; to word, express. *To phrase it*, to express the thing, to 'put it'.

1532 Fox *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1581 Chaucer ... who ... was adjoyned with Paule ... *fayre* phrases them [Epistle to the Hebrues] his style, and manner. 1619 Dr. Mountague *Apol. Caesar* 64 An Enchiel phraseth it. a 1632 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. 292 The Seventy ... have much varied the manner of phrasing things from the original. 1901 Knox *Anal. Stoic. Math.* vi. 6, How can I phrase my speech to age Expressive, To tell how much I love and honour you. 1911 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 July, He has fled, as he phrased it, 'a matter of fine silver'. 1879 H. Gerald *Plays. & Pict.* x. v. (1883) 328 The fine spirit of the Mosaic law ... required their poets with sermons that yet phrase the highest sentiments of thought.

3. To describe (a person or thing) by a name, designation, or descriptive phrase; to call, designate; † to signify.

1589-7 T. Rogers *39 Art.* (Parker Soc.) 230 The papists ... phrase the preachers to be unreformed Pharisees. 1613 Speed *Hist. Wales* I. 74 Which Sons Saxons (For so they phrase with 1614 Camden *Rem.* (ed. 2) 203 To prove that the

to print the penny Street ballads. Mod. 1900 God aits the heart, they hear him with a farthing. 1838 PUSEY *Unbelief. Tract.* 36 The scripture...means pleasing him a Bishop, not giving him that title. 1898 HOLMES *Hist. & Important.* 61 (1864) 107 Phrasing the conduct and doings of men. 1900 KIPLING in *Macmillan's & Gentle* 3.98 19 He is supremely original - which makes it quite difficult to phrase him comprehensively.

4. with *adv.* To do (a thing) *away*, *do* (a person) *out of*, etc., by phrases or talk.

a 1708 PENN *Primit. Wks.* 1726 I. 491 If People will be phrased out of their Religion they may. 1830 *Examiner* 813/1 The Monarch is not permitted to phrase away his people's troubles.

5. *intr.* *Sc.* To 'make a phrase' (pers. 4), to talk exaggeratedly or 'grabingly', esp. in appreciation or praise. Also *trans.* To make much of in words.

1786 BURNS *Ep. to G. Hamilton* 3 May, To phrase you and phrase you, Unless your honour scorns it. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* 70, In vain his heroic deeds I sing and phrase.

6. *trans.* *Mus.* To divide or mark off into phrases, esp. in execution; to perform accordingly to the phrases. Also *absol.* (See also PHRASING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1796 *Monthly Mus. Melodious* II. 320 The air should be phrased and expressed. 1846 *Princeton Mag.* VI. 279/1 She phrases naturally and her intonation is admirable.

Phrased (frēzd), *a.* [f. PHRASE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Expressed in phrases, worded; characterized by phrases (*of a specified kind*).

1597 SHAKS. *Gamelyn's Trial Pr.* Prol. A[1]b. Such, or otherwise, and high phrased was the matter which he talked of. 1886 A. W. TYAS in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 1/1 The quaintly phrased advertisements are genuine.

Phra'seless, *a.* [f. PHRASE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a phrase or phrases; in QUOT. 1595, 'which there is no phrase to describe'; but *cf.* 'his speechless hand' in *Coriol.* v. i. 67 (Nicholson's).

1595 SPENSER *Lover's Complt.* 100 O, then, whatever of yours that phraseless hand, Whose white weights downe the sory sight of praise.

Phraseman (frē'zmæn). [f. PHRASE *sb.* + MAN.] A man successful in making or using telling phrases; a phrase-monger.

1798 CHARLOTTE *Poems in Solitude* 111 The pose wretch... Becomes a Scots phraseman. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* VIII. 133 Ye...of the Scots phraseman's make your King.

Phraseogram (frē'zĭgræm). [irreg. f. Gr. φράσις + -GRAM: see PHRASEOLOGY.] A written character or symbol representing a phrase; *spec.* in phonography or other shorthand system, a combination of shorthand letters representing a phrase or sentence. 1893 W. E. A. AXON in *W. Andrews' Curious Lit.* (Ser. 1) 253 There are phraseograms for 'in the name of the Lord', 'wherefore hail the patient', etc.

Phraseograph (frē'zĭgræf). *Shorthand.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] A phrase for which there is a phraseogram. So **Phraseogra'phic** *a.*, of the nature of a phraseogram, written in phraseography.

Phraseography [see -GRAPHY], *n.* the representation of phrases or sentences by abbreviated characters in writing, esp. in systems of shorthand; the use of phraseograms; in written phraseology.

1843 I. PITMAN *Manu. Phonogr.* 70 Phraseography. To produce more expeditious...the advanced phonographer may join two or more words together, and form sometimes sixteen in a phrase without removing the pen. 1847 *Ibid.* (ed. 8) 64 It is not safe to write the phrase, *I cannot*, as a phraseograph. 1880 in *Phonographic Phrase Bk.* Post, With very little practice...the phraseographic combinations are found to be quite as legible as the ordinary Phonography. 1888 — *New. Phonogr.* 12 *Phraseography*, a phrase that is written without lifting the pen. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 198 The...task of rendering it [the phonography] into modern phraseography.

Phraseologic, *a.* *rare.* [f. PHRASEOLOGY (or its mod.L. stem) + -IC.] = next, 2.

1808 in WORCESTER.

Phraseological (frē'zĭlŏ,dʒĭkăl), *a.* Also 8 phrasalo-. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Using phrases or peculiar expressions; expressed in a special phrase or phrases.

1684 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* Intp. To Rdr., A Rude, unskill, unchastable, phraseological Form of talking against such Things or Persons as are Sacred. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxvii. 249 He said, in his phraseological way, that one story was good till another was heard. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Perp. Cur.* xiv, Her father professed an elaborate phraseological love for her.

2. Of or pertaining to phraseology; dealing with phrases, or with the phraseology of a language, etc., or that peculiar to an author or work.

1864 GOODWIN (title) A Copious Dictionary...With...Etymological Observations, Philological Observations, and Phraseological Explanations. 1892 *Classical Rev.* June 2[1]0/2 Phraseological Books...published. 1908 H. BRYANT *Hebrew Study.* 113, I [confess Bühler's Greek Phraseological Collections. 1863 ALLEN *Faweett's Prov. Poetry* viii. 137 The completion of a particular or phraseological view. 1899 H. G. GRANGER *Sec. Life Insur.* xi. 1[2]8 (1900) 1[2]8 A phraseological peculiarity of these tenets.

Phraseologically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a phraseological way; with the use of a phrase. 1889 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 9/1 When the verb *have* is used phraseologically with a substantive. 1894 W. CLODD (Tr.) *Lenau Heine* XII. No. 24, 3 Phraseologically speaking, it is a 'cold day' when our Justices of the Peace don't have a scene at three offices.

Phraseologist (frē'zĭ,ɒlŏdʒĭst). [f. next + -IST.] **a.** One who treats of phraseology. **b.** A maker or user of phrases; one who uses striking or sounding phrases, esp. in an indiscriminate manner; a phrase-monger.

1773 *Brownlow Guardian* No. 21 P 2/2 The author...is but a mere phraseologist. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Phraseologist*, an Explainer of elegant Expressions in a Language. 1804 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. ii. (1848) 202 To borrow a favorite ...appellation of modern phraseologists. 1899 in *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 3/2 There is something...which in time prevents its advocate from a mere phraseologist.

Phraseology (frē'zĭ,ɒlŏdʒĭ). [ad. mod.L. *phraseologia*, Gr. φρασεολογία, erroneously formed by M. Neander (see QUOT.) from Gr. φράσις + -λογία, -LOGY; the correct Gr. form (used in mod. Gr.) is φρασεολογία *phraseology*: cf. φρασεολογία physiology, etc.

Neander appears to have had in his mind the genitive case φράσεως: and the erroneous form has spread, here, perpetuated in Eng. under the influence of *phrase*.]

†**1.** A collection or handbook of the phrases or idioms of a language; a phrase-book. *Obs.*

[1708 M. NEANDER (title) ΦΡΑΣΕΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΣΟΚΡΑΤΕΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΟΣ. *Phraseologia Isocratis Græcodidascali*...et aut, Phrases ejus locutionum, elegantiarum Isocrateorum Loci, seu Indices. 1882 W. FARRADAY (title) Phrases, logia generalia...A Full, Large, and General Phrase Book.] 1708 HICKES (title) Easy Phraseology, for the use of young Ladies who intend to learn the colloquial part of the Italian Language.

2. The choice or arrangement of words and phrases in the expression of ideas; manner or style of expression; the particular form of speech or diction which characterizes a writer, literary production, language, etc.

1682 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* iv. §4 The Conclusions or Phraseologies of the School-Divines touching this Point. 1689 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. xx. x. 96 Such is the extraordinary Majestic of the Scripture style, and Phraseologie. 1714 *Spectator* No. 618 ¶ 1 That ridiculous Phraseology, which is so much in Fashion among the Pretenders to Humour and Pleasantry. 1771 *Scots Mag.* XXXIII. 174 Men, according to their tastes and professions, have a phraseology of their own. 1857–8 GROTE *Plato* I. 6 Religious phraseologies from which religious ideas have been extinguished. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 150 Parmenides...in the Sophist...in modern phraseology, of metaphysics and logic.

†**3.** (See QUOTS.) *Obs.* *rare*[—0].

1670 BOHUN *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Phraseologia*, a speaking of Phrases, or of the proper form of Speech. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Phraseology*, (Greek) a Discourse of Phrases, or an uttering of Phrases in common Speech.

†**4.** *Mus.* Arrangement of phrases. *Obs.*

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 361 The want of symmetry in the phraseology of his melodies.

Phraser (frē'zəɹ). [f. PHRASE *v.* + -ER[1]. *Cf.* F. *phraseur* (1878 in HATZ.-DARM.).] One who uses phrases, or expresses himself in a peculiar or striking manner; a phrase-monger.

1837 J. WILLIAMS *Mod. Table* 211 According to this English Phraser. 1856 J. THOMSON *Pilmuir, &c.* 19 And though he speaketh not...Scripture phrase, he's phraser, too a lovely scrimmger. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* v, Like all rapid phrasers, Mrs. Mountstuart distorted the analysis of her sentences.

†**Phra'sical**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*[—1]. [f. Gr. φράσις PHRASE *sb.* + -ICAL.] Of the nature of a phrase; idiomatic.

1623 T. ADAMS *Eng. Shame*, Wks. 1861 I. 301 'Daughter of my people'...This is an idiomatical phrase...Here is a phrasical, and therefore not to be feared.

†**Phra'sify**, *v.* *Obs.* [f.L. *phrasi-* (PHRASE *sb.*) + -FY.] *rare*[—0]. To use a phrase.

1633 ADAMS *Apost. Creed.* 2, 287 That which the Dutch englished, the Metropolis taketh to supplie, least my *shrewd bragger*, as it pleaseth him to phrasifie. 1874 HOLDEN *Mich. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 191 To disparate the Calvinists, by calling them Gospellers: For that he phrasifieth.

Phra'siness, *colloq.* [f. PHRASY + -NESS.] The quality of being of the nature of a phrase: see PHRASE *sb.* 3; pretentious to use phrases.

1892 *Examiner* 26 Nov. 1[2]4/2 The Germans are heartily sick of the phrasiness of their rulers. 1898 W. W. PEYTON in *Cosmopol. Rev.* June 135, I use the word 'communication' of bridges to release the idea of communion from religious phraseology.

Phrasing (frē'zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PHRASE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. PHRASE; manner or style of verbal expression; phraseology, wording.

1840 EDGE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Who have not tried ourselves to an exactness of phrasing, or to an identity of words. 1842 ROCKINGHAM *Palmela* (1844) I. iv. 198 He says, in his usual way of phrasing, that he'll make it as easy to you as a glove. 1867 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iv. (1890) 303 Milton ...mixes the commonest vernacular with the most exquisite and scholarly phrasing.

2. *Mus.* The rendering of musical phrases. Also *attrib.* as *phrasing slur*, a slur indicating the proper phrasing.

1880 Sir H. FOOTE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 746[2] Just as the intelligent reading of a literary composition depends upon two things, accentuation and punctuation, so does musical phrasing depend on the relative strength of the sounds, and upon their connection with or separation from each other. 1880 *Academy* 17 July 46/1 He pressed the sympathy and interest of his auditors by his soft and liquid tone, his neat phrasing, and by his delicate and finished phrasing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 3/2 Where it has caused dissension, phrasing clues have been added.

Phra'sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That phrases; using phrases; in *Sc.*, loudly or exaggeratedly expressing one's feelings or sentiments.

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* 6, To sit, phrasin terms pe'rtinent, I, scarce except yersel, 1900 *Independent Review* (Edin.) 1 Phrasing Pindars, Joppers in. (1898) 268 A...lair of some watchful, phrasing Freshman.

Phrasy (frē'zĭ), *a.* *colloq.* Also comm. **phrasey**. [f. PHRASE + -Y.] Abounding in phrases; characterized by great use of phrases.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 102 They resemble what is familiarly known as a piece of phrasy Latin. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Mar., The document smacks strongly of the phrasey, and is less redolent of the vigorous than of the lachrymose.

Phrator (frē'tŏɹ). [a. Gr. φράτωρ, another form of φράτηρ clansman: cognate with Skr. *bhrátā*, *Zend Mithrat*, L. *frāter*, Goth. *bróþar* BROTHER.] A member of a Grecian phratry; also *transf.* a fellow-clansman.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 69 If a man was murdered, first his near relations, next his gentiles and phrators, were both allowed and required to prosecute the crime at law. 1881 L. H. MORGAN *N. Amer. Indians* IV. 121 To preserve some degree of equality in the number of phrators in each.

Phratriac (frē'trĭăk), *a.* *rare.* [ad. Gr. φρατριακός, f. φράτρια PHRATRY: see -AC.] = next.

1884 *Athenæum* 27 June 795/1 In Attica there were also two great organizations, one based originally on locality, and another whose sole qualification was that of hereditary descent and the phratriac.

Phratric (frē'trĭk), *a.* [ad. Gr. φρατρικός, f. φράτρια = φρατρία PHRATRY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a phratry or clan; consisting of phratries.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 72 The phratric union, binding together several gentes, was less intimate than the gentile union. 1881 L. H. MORGAN *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 121 The phratric organization has existed among the Iroquois from time immemorial.

Phratry (frē'trĭ). [ad. Gr. φρατρία, f. φράτηρ: see PHRATOR. In F. *phratrie* (Littré).]

1. *Ancient Gr. Hist.* A political-religious division of the people, which took its first rise from the ties of blood and kinship; in Athens, each of the three subdivisions into which the phyle was divided; a clan.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Phratriarchæ*, among the Athenians, a magistrate that presided over the phratriæ, or third part of a tribe. He had the same power over the phratriæ, that the phylarchus had over the tribe.] 1853 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 107 The duties of the higher classes to keep aloof from the rustics ..., who had been admitted into the phratries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 A family Zeus, and a Zeus guardian of the phratry. [1884 *Athenæum* 21 June 795/1 No doubt coincided with a phratria or with any subdivision of a phratry.]

2. *Transf.* Applied to tribal or kindship divisions existing among primitive races, as the Indians of North America, Aborigines of Australia, etc.

1876 L. H. MORGAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 63 It is...probable...that the Mound-Builders were organized in gentes, phratries, and tribes. 1880 H. SPENCER *Pol. Inst.* 349 Not only whose descent in the male line has been established, but also where the system of descent through female children, the development of the family into gens, phratry, and tribe is found. 1890 WESTERMARCK *Hist. Human Marriage* (1894) 258 The Omaha tribe of the Iroquois was divided into two 'phratries', or divisions intermediate between the tribe and the clan.

†**Phrayse**, *obs.* *Sc.* Also 6 fraise. form of FRAISE, FRAZE. 1566 *Chalmers Paroch. Reg.* in *Riddesdale Mcl.* (Bodl.) 3. 71, 2 gownes of Raizes and phrayse mails of 5[s] eggers.

Phreatic (frĭ,ætĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. φρέαρ, φρέατ- well, cistern + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a well: applied to water from deep wells.

1890–3 *Cath. Dict. Cent. Suppl.* II. 58 'Phreatic water'...[Note] This term was coined by Hay, in the course of the recent aeration and underflow investigations ..., as a convenient designation for 'underground sources which can be, or which it is hoped may be, reached by wells or other subground works.'

‖**Phren** (frĕn). Pl. **phrenes** (frē'nēz). [mod. L., a. Gr. φρήν midriff, in pl. φρένες parts about the heart, breast; heart, mind, will.]

1. *Anat.* The diaphragm; the upper part of the abdomen: anciently supposed to be the seat of the mind.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Phrenes*, ...the Membranes about the Heart; also the Diaphragm or Midriff. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phrenes*, ...the diaphragm; also, the epigastrium.

2. *Philos.* The seat of the intellect, feelings, and will; the mind.

Phrenalgia: see PHRENO-.

†**Phrenarchist**, *n.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. φρενάρχης [see next], taken as φρενάρχ-ης (*cf.* Bl. *phronesis*) + -IST.] = PHRENITIS *a.* 1.

1674 SIGNY *Hist.* 1[2]8, Like an hypochondriacke person, or as Paracelsus Asserteth him to, a phrenemaker or orthographer.

‖**Phrenesis** (frĕnē'sĭs). *Path.* [L. *phrenēsis* delirium, a. late Gr. φρένησις, f. φρήν, φρεν- : see next, and cf. FRENZY.] = PHRENITIS.

1597 Rowlds *Invis. Wealth* (1618) 16. If the head may be many-wayes-broken, as the Apoplexie, the Frenzey, the Megrym, the Sound, the Phrensine (1598 phrensine) 1597 Surflet *Cast. de Maty, Wks.* 1589 I. 1. 16 The prince of Spain...in this day falles sore sick of a phrensie. 1598 Hieronymo *Hom. Apothec.* 3 An apostemation in the Synews of some bis skinnes, that contayne the humours, the same are called *Phrenesis*. 1600 Lodge *Lect. de Mercurie* 57 Dew, do but George Dyer's phrensie has come to a crisis; he is raging and furiously mad.

Phrenetic (frēnē·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4 **frenetyk**, 4–6 **-tic**; 5 **frena-**, 6 **frenatyke, -tik**, 6–7 **-tick**, 7 **frenitick**, 9 **frenetic**. *β.* 6 **phrenetike**, 6–7 **-tyque**, 7 **-tick**, 7–8 **-tik**, 9 **-ētic**, 7– **phrenetic**. [a. OF. *frenetike* (*Dict. S. Greg.* 19–13th c.), ad. L. *phrenēticus*, a. late Gr. φρενητικός (Epikt.), for φρενῖτικός afflicted with φρενῖτις delirium, f. φρήν, φρεν- heart, mind. Formerly accented *phrenetic*, whence PHRENETIC, FRANTIC.]

†**1.** Of persons: Delirious; mentally deranged; insane; crazy: = FRANTIC *a.* 1. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 208 (Camb.) And he his bowery frenetyk [*v. r.* frentyk] and unskille He cursed fate, Appollo, and ek Cupide. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 6 To fisenynge is to kille out frenesy (*v.r.* frenetike) bes of wytes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 236/1 Forȝet mercid hold me that was frenetyke. 1526 DIALOGUE tr. *Lydg's Hist. Troy* viii. 84 Donald and John with him appeired frenetik.

β. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 21 The foolishe, unable and phrenetike that governe the dayenes. 1632 HOOKER *Lesiacis.* xi. xxiii. 103 Those (for because Privation, Lacrymæ, or Epilepsies). 1731 LANCASTER *Bedlam. Mirth.* 2 Parents in; 1774–93 TRY (Person) hit by the Venomous and Phrenetick bite of Calumny. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 208 All that survived...were to the highest degree phrenetic and outrageous.

2. *transf.* Affected with excessive excitement or enthusiasm, esp. in religious matters; furious; frantic; fanatic. Cf. FRANTIC *a.* 2.

a. *c* 1440 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 102 This...overcame the rude rashnesse of the frenetick bands. 1593 HARVEY *Kilding & Pl.* 21 The foolish division of such frenetick humorists. 1819 WILSON *Amulet Hymn* (title) 129 Frenetic sonnets. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1 Scenes of the most frenetic character.

Ap. 1870 DISRAELI *Sybil* v, How the person from its name, frenetic to be free, makes one red wretch for home!

b. 1585 CALDWELL *Admin. Treat. Creat.* 23 It is to be feared grossely, least their arise some phrenetike persons, which will braggs and boast...that they be Prophetes. 1660 Imortal *Member. & Life.* v. 238 He esteems Prophetick Visions only as Dreams of phrenetick men. 1698 [*Jones & Nun.* 6/4 The chimæras and phrenetic Manifest, whose cause was a cry to both infants. 1876 J. P. NEWMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 321 When inspired, their individuality was intact. They [sacred writers] were never...phrenetic.

3. †**a.** Of a disease: Consisting of or attended by delirium or temporary madness: = FRANTIC *a.* 3 *a. Obs.* **b.** Of actions, etc.: Insane; erratic; passionate: = FRANTIC *a.* 3 *b.*

a. *a* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 7 Forȝete vilt so Venus as full of everlakes, And of frenetyke lakkides. 1640 MAYNE *Ch. Govt.* v. 12. 51 Sometimes he shuts up [his eyes] as in frenetic, or lethargic diseases. 1818 KEATINGE *Trans. Liboy* I. 198 [Of Mohammedanism] Its frenetic might, enthusiasm, zeal, suggesting to the diffusion of conquest. 1865 MOZLEY *Christ. Supreme Subm.* 308 They rest up the ground of baffled passion to the pitch of frenetic hysteria.

b. 1592 DANIEL *Cit. Wom.* IV. v. Impudent, By means of his Phrenetique malady. 1623 H. CROSSE *Body of Man* 135 Bending the membranes, causes all our motions to be head-strong and giddy, our occasions phrenetick and mad. 1704 tr. *le Comminger No.* 28. 8 Tom Dun-Devil...was carried off last week by a phrenetic fever. 1825 MARY A. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Domestic Manual. Poor Repos.* III. 268 He drank every one who approached him, with the most phrenetic violence. 1880 T. MARTIN *Horace*, Odes v. 201, Clashing again And again their wild cymbals, such fervour phrenetic.

¶ **4.** *Catachrestic* for PHRENITIC *a.* 1.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Phrenetick Nerves*, are those which are called also *Diaphragmatick*...These descend between the Membranes of the *Mediastinum*, and send forth Branches into them. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

II. as *sb.* **A** madman: = FRANTIC *sb.*

a. 1693–4 MICHEMORE *Lect.* 19 Feb. in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 73 How comes it to pass that want of consciousness cannot be proved for a deviation as well as for a frenetick? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. iv. All men's minds may go mad, and 'believe him', as the frenetic will do, 'because it is impossible'.

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Hence **Phrene'ticness**, madness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Phrene'tical**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **phre-**, 6–7 **fre-**. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = PHRENETIC *a.* 1 and 2.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 34 Do they not...proceede from some odde vaine phrenesticall, or phrenetical braines? 1663 Sir PATRICK *Parall. Polyc.* (1857) 110 Damonichus and theorizical people. 1672 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1674) 193 Some Persons Phrenetical and Enthusiastical, whose Motions is exercised to all.

2. = PHRENETIC *a.* 3.

a 1598 MARL *Chron., Hen. V* 25 b. Thether came Isabell, the Frenche Queene, because the king her husband was fallen into his old lunaticall disease. 1600 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol. to* The phrenesticall or rather phrenetical opinions of those new fangled fellowes. 1698 DR. FITZPAT. *Comm. Lond.* v. 170 Another raving fit or phrenetical symptom.

Phrenetically (frēnē·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL 2.] In a frenzy; frantically.

1693 CREECH *Tr. Lucr.* II. 21. If all make not properly Enemies, and work frantically with mad fits of lust and ill will. 1698 WESTON *Gen.* 24 Jan. 367 We welcome his sober pause and phrenetically applaud his courtesy sense.

Phrenetizie (frēnē·tizik), *a.* [f. Gr. φρήν, φρεν- mind + -ΑΤΙΣ.] Of or pertaining to the frenzied or mental disease. In mod. Dicts.

Phrenic (frē·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *phrenicus* or a. F. *phrénique* (1690 in HATZ.-DARM.), f. Gr. φρήν, φρεν- diaphragm, mind: see -IC.]

1. *Anat.* and *Path.* Of, pertaining to, or affecting the diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Phrenick Vessels*, are the Veins and Arteries that run through the Diaphragm, Membranes, and Peristernium. 1741 MIDDLETON *Anal. Hippocrates* 37 In Pain one or both the phrenic Nerves. 1830 J. THOMSON tr. *Cullen's* I. 221 The Phrenic or Epigastric Cavity. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 190 The Phrenic nerve receives the blood from the ramification of the phrenic arteries. 1849 *Alibutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 840 Phrenic neuritis.

†**2.** Of or relating to the mind; mental. *Obs.*

1830–8 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 1080/1 The nerves of animal, or, better, of phrenic life. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 17 The Thoughts were right in separating entirely the mind from the soul, in considering them...as different principles, as the physic and the phrenic. 1847 MAUDSLEY *Ideality* I. 149 Two sorts of dreams, the Phrenic and the Psychic.

B. *sb.* (absolute use of A.)

1. *Anat.* Short for *phrenic nerve*.

1756 CHAMBERS tr. *Pelt. Turq. Hist.* (Cambef) I. 102 This...occasioned the rude carriage of the Swedish bands. 1893 *Harper's Weekly* 28 Oct. 1. The British division of such Scottish brigades. 1894 WESTON *Asiatic Hours* (title) 129 Frenetic sonnets. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1 Scenes of the most frenetic character of the frenzy-scenes of Liberalism.

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Phrenology (frĭnǫ·lŏjĭ). [f. Gr. *φρήν*, *φρεν-* mind + *-λογία*; lit. 'mental science'; cf. F. *phrénologie* (Gall 1818, Hatz.-Darm.), Ger. *phrenologie*.] The scientific study or theory of the mental faculties (1820, 1825, 1881); *spec.* (and in ordinary use), the theory originated by Gall and Spurzheim, that the mental powers of the individual consist of separate faculties, each of which has its organ and location in a definite region of the surface of the brain, the size or development of which is commensurate with the development of the particular faculty; hence, the study of the external conformation of the cranium as an index to the development and position of these organs, and thus of the degree of development of the various faculties.

1804 T. Forster *Orbis gonagli*. in *Pamphleteer* V. 256, Sketch of the new Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, considered as comprehending a complete system of Phrenology. *Ibid.* 260 The attention therefore falls to the ground, which accuses the new Phrenology of supporting the doctrine of Fatalism. [When reprinted in the same year, 'Phrenology' was altered to 'Zoonomy'.] 1807 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 360 The word Craniology is an invention of Spurzheim's disciples. It is not of the bone he treats, but of the manifestations of the mind as dependent on organization. Phrenology would be a more appropriate word. 1814 G. Combe *Syst. Phrenol.* Introd., The real subject of the system is the Human Mind: I have therefore adopted the term 'Phrenology', as the most appropriate, and that which Dr. Spurzheim has for some years employed. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 198 Astronomy to the selfish becomes astrology; ... and winning and physiology become phrenology and palmistry. 1860 Bronner & Coe *Med. Ess.* 161 If, Spite the limiting the inductive method of enquiry into mental philosophy, phrenology has laid the foundations of a true mental science. 1881 *Contemporary Rev.* Feb. 268 Again, we find the brain being [more] enclosed with a set of faculties called intellectual, allied in certain particulars to those of the lower animals, but so far transcending them as to form a separate branch of study, requiring totally diverse methods and machinery of observation, and utilising an entirely different set of investigators. To all these studies we have given the name of Comparative Psychology or Phrenology.

Phrenosin. *Chem.* [f. Gr. *φρήν*, *φρεν-* mind + *-ωσις* + *-ιν*[5] (after *cerasin*).] A substance $(C_{42}H_{81}NO_9)$ obtained from the brain.

1868 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 211, 315 To the first of these Thudichum reserves the name of cerebrin, the second he terms phrenosin, and the third lecithin.

Phrenotical, Phrensy, -ty, etc., var. of Frenetical, Frenzy.

†**Phrentic,** *-lok* (fr-), *obs.* syncopated f. Phrenetic a. and *sb.*

a. 1327–30 (see Phrenetic a.). 1601 Bullokar *Expl. Eng. Words* (1616) 121 To mean the phrenticke persons to remove. 1708 Fryer *Cold Bathing* 1. iv. (1712) 143 A Phrentick Fever ... cured by Bathing the Head with Cold Water. 1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 1 *Aristotle* 56 What the Phrenticks Arabs had published to Original Evidences.

b. 1583–1693 (see Frantic *sb.*). 1597 Flower *Physic. Probe* (1616) 109 The Pulse of the Phrentic is small.

‖ **Phronesis** (frŏnī·sĭs). [a. Gr. *φρόνησις* thinking, understanding, intelligence, perception, practical sense, etc., f. *φρονεῖν* to think, be in one's senses, etc., f. *φρον-*, ablaut of *φρεν-*, stem of *φρήν* mind.] Understanding, practical judgement.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phronetal, *a. Biol.* [mod. f. Gr. type **φρονητός* thinker (f. *φρονεῖν* to think: see prec.) + *-αλ*.] (See quot.)

1904 J. McCabe tr. *Haeckel's Wonders of Life* 14, I propose to call the sensory cells or sense-centres *aesthetal cells*, and the thought-cells or thought-centres *phronetal cells*.

Phrontist (frŏntist). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *φροντιστής* a deep thinker (Aristoph. *Nub.* 267), f. *φροντίζειν* to be thoughtful, f. *φροντίς* thought.] One who is devoted to meditation and study; a deep thinker: by Aristophanes ironically applied to Socrates.

1820 T. Mitchell *Comm. Aristoph.* II. 18 Wieland is led to conclude, that before Aristophanes applied the term *phrontist* to Socrates and his friends, the word itself was not in common use.

Phrontistery (frŏntistĕri). Often in Gr. or Latinized forms **phrontisterion, phrontisterium** (-ī ŏnz). [ad. Gr. *φροντιστήριον*, f. *φροντιστής*: see prec.] A place for thinking or studying: a 'thinking shop': a term applied by Aristophanes in ridicule to the school of Socrates: hence applied to modern educational institutions.

1824 Tomkis *Albumazar* iii. (1615) To the learn'd Phrontisterion Of mere Dicken Albumazar. 1824 Br. Hall *Cf. Imperfect Wks.* 311, I know where I may send to one of the famous Phrontisteries of Law, and Justice. 1834 Knowles *Woman's Constancy* iii. sc. 1, Well be the great Chronicler of the nation, The Frontisterion of Great Britain. 1872 D. T. Ansted *Ancient's Cent. Liturgy* 136 England's grand Phrontisteries, Westminster and Lord Coke at Lincoln's—Oxford and Cambridge. 1874 Mahaffy *Misc. & Mod. Philos. in Fortnightly Mthly.* (1896) II. 364/1 The wasps and geometrical insects which the old Athenian feared in the phrontisterion.

1881 Common *Hill, Lec.* 19 May, In the first brilliant days of October, it used to be called 'half to compliment and half to mock the phrontisterium'. 1888 *Amer. Trvel. Pilot.* IX. 321 As to the sojourn in the old Greek cornelled, he holds that the bridle of the phrontistery is never seen.

‖ **Phrygiana** (frĭgiā·nă). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φρύγειν* or *φρύγανον* a dry stick, in reference to the stick-like appearance of the larva-cases.] A genus of neuropterous insects, typical of the family *Phrygeanidæ* or caddis-flies.

1893 Kirkaldy *Guernsey* 139 As the caddis-baits appear at the top of the water as alder-flies and ralph-flies (*Phrygeanidæ*).

Hence **Phrygeanid** (frĭgiă·nĭd) *a.*, of or pertaining to the caddis-flies; *sb.*, any member of the *Phrygeanidæ*; **Phrygeanoid** *a.*, resembling or akin to the *Phrygeanidæ*.

Phrygian (frĭ·dʒĭăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *Phrygiān-us*, f. *Phrygia*: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to Phrygia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

Phrygian Mode (*Mus.*): (a) One of the ancient Greek modes, of a warlike character, supposed to have been derived from the ancient Phrygians: (b) The second of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having its 'final' on E and 'dominant' on C.

1579 E. K. *Glos. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 37 The... Mixolian playd the Phrygian nobelle. 1874 Parrott *Stud. Mus.* i. 29 The Phrygian Mood was a more warlike and corageous kind of Musick, expressing the Musick of Trumpets and other Instruments of war, according to Aristo. 1897 Rousseau *Scotland. Grove* v. xxiii. 334 In music... there were four principal *tropes* or modes: the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Dorick, and the Ionick.... The Phrygian mode was religious. 1898 Rimbo *Dict. Fine Arts, Phrygian Mode*, called likewise Sycnadigue, was either white or red. *Phrygian Tone*, a submode...employed...in the process of dyeing.

b. Applied to a conical cap or bonnet with the peak bent or turned over in front, worn by the ancient Phrygians, and in modern times identified with the 'cap of liberty'.

1796 Pegge *Dissert. & Notes of Eng.* I. 1. 11 The cap, most commonly worn by the Saxons...bears an distinct resemblance to the ancient Phrygian bonnet. 1798 Fuseli *Cyclops* (1802) 30 Figure 2 alone on the Phrygian-shaped cap, borrowed from classic customs. *Ibid.* 360 A head of Paris in the Phrygian cap has been copied.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Phrygia. b. One of a Christian sect of the second century, a Cataphrygian.

1589–9 T. Rogers *39 Art.* (Parker Soc.) 158 This wrath is pourtraied by the Phrygians. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XV. 466/1 *Montanists*...are sometimes styled Phrygians and Cataphrygians.

Phrygianize (frĭ·dʒĭănaiz), *v.* [f. prec. + *-IZE*.]

1. *trans.* To make Phrygian in character.

1855 W. M. Ramsay *Ch. Rom. Empr.* xvii. 436 The rational tendency of the Phrygians to Phrygianize their beliefs.

2. *fig.* To litotle.

1858 Lessing *Pericles & Aspasia* III. Wks. 1846 II. 376/1 But whatever an obvious and natural thought presents itself, they either reject it for coming without imagination, or they *phrygianize* it with such biting and low cutting irony. 1858 *N. Amer. Rev.* LXXXVII. 139 Impressively, 1869 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* (1892) 182 He [Landor] never Phrygianized his heroes by his own weak or obvious and natural thoughts.

†**Phrygic.** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. assumed L. **Phrygic-us* for *Phrygius* Phrygian.] = Phrygian.

1638 tr. T. Heywood *Troia* (ed. 2) 227 The field, bound Combat, battle match and wrestles, severing each a Phrygick sword.

Phthalic (fθæ·lĭk), *a. Chem.* [Abbreviated from Naphthalic.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from naphthalene. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 766 The spheres are converted into Phthalic acids. 1885 Watson *Disp. Chem.* (1888) 922 We may select amongst the three spheres or the three phthalic acids.

So, from base **Phthal-**: **Phthalamic** (fθælæ·mĭk) *a.* [see Amic], derived from or containing phthalic acid and ammonia: in *Phthalamic acid*, a crystalline acid $(C_8H_7NO_3)$ produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on phthalic anhydride. **Phthalate,** a salt of phthalic acid. **Phthalein** (fθæ·lĭ,ĭn) [see -IN[1]], one of a series of organic dyes produced by combining phthalic anhydride with the phenols, with elimination of water. **Phthalide** (fθæ·lĭd) [-IDE, here short for *anhydride*], the anhydrous form of phthalic acid, a white crystalline substance, $C_8H_4O_2 = C_6H_4(CO)_2O$, obtained by distilling the acid. **Phthalimide** [see IMIDE], a derivative of ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by phthalyl; a colourless crystalline incolorous and tasteless body, $C_6H_4(CO)_2NH$. **Phthalin** (fθæ·lĭn) [see -IN[1]], a colourless crystalline substance obtained from phthalein (see quot.). **Phthazyl** (fθæ·lĭl) [see -YL], the radical of phthalic acid $(C_6H_4O_2)$.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 766 **Phthalamic acid* (sublimed phthalic acid). 1888 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 603 *Phthalamic acid*...crystallizes in a mass of fine flexible needles, forming an acid solution with water. *Ibid.* 610 **Phthalates*. Phthalic acid is obtained, forming acid salts, $C_8H_5MO_4$, and neutral salts, $C_8H_4M_2O_4$. 1873 *Ibid.* VII. 911 Fluorescein phthalein is easily decomposed by an alcoholic solution of potash. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 933 **Phthalimide*...compounds formed with elimination of water, by the combination of phenols with phthalic anhydride. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Jan. 5/6 Aniline blues and violets were followed by phthaleins and the great group of azo and nitroso dyes. 1887 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 251 **Phthazil*-mide, $HN.C_6H_4(CO)_2$. 1873 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VII. 911 By the action of nascent hydrogen the phthaleins are converted into colourless compounds called **phthalins*, which by oxidation or the air are reconverted into phthaleins. 1892 *Ibid.* IV. 613 Chloride of **phthalyl*.

Phthanite (fθæ·nəit). *Min.* [a. F. *phthanite*: named by Haüy 1822 (*phtanite*), f. Gr. *φθόνος* envy to anticipate + *-ITE*[1], 'because its thick schistoid texture and argillaceous character seem to announce beforehand its passage into schist' (*Traité de Minéral.* (ed. 2) IV. 546). Dana spells it *-yte*, as being the same not of a mineral but of a rock.] A hard compact rock, consisting essentially of cryptocrystalline silica.

1868 Dana *Min.* 141 Cryptocrystalline Varieties (of Quartz) ... 13. *Basanite, Lydian Stone* or *Touchstone*, a velvety black siliceous stone...passes into a compact flinty, siliceous, or flinty rock, of greyish and other colours, called siliceous stone, and also Phthanite.

†**Phtharctic,** *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *phthartic-us*, a. Gr. *φθαρτικ-ός* destructive, f. *φθείρειν* to destroy.] Destructive, deadly.

1658 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1670 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pathiatric*, deadly, destructive. Formerly applied to poisons.

Phthinoda (fθĭnō·dă). *Path.* [ad. Gr. *φθινώδης* consumptive, f. *φθίσις* wasting, decaying: see *-ODE*.] One subject to or suffering from phthisis. So **Phthi noid** *a.*, of or pertaining to phthinodes.

1870 J. Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* i. ii. 14 The theme of phthinoides (persons predisposed to phthisis) is, as Galen says, narrow and shallow. *Ibid.* 16 The phthinoid chests are narrow, deformities.

Phthinoplasm (fθĭnŏplæ·zm). *Path.* [f. Gr. *φθίσις* wasting, decaying + *-PLASM*.] (See quot.)

1875 C. J. Williams *Pulmon. Consumpt.* i. 6 All are due to the presence of various kinds of *phthinoplasm*, a misleading or decaying modification of the proper plasma or formative material of the body. [Over] I have found it necessary to coin this word,...to give expression to one of the leading ideas of my book, and to avoid the constant use of the word tubercle.

‖ **Phthiriasis** (fθ-, fθĭrai·ăsĭs). *Path.* Also 9 phtheir-. [L., a. Gr. *φθειρίασις* louseness, pediculous peristasis, f. *φθειριᾶν* to be lousy.] A morbid condition of the body in which lice multiply excessively, causing extreme irritation; pediculosis.

1398 Trevisa *De Proprit.* II. i. 70 *Furies* are But with the greek that charge our ordenyd phares Shall I nominate the Guylsome Phthiriasis? a 1548 Udemore *Ann.* (1858) 245 Catechumen ... fell there sick of the Phthiriasis, or louse disease. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. 1. iv. 238 The Phthiriasis. ... Hesiod, Aristotle, Epaphonus, ... Cassander, Callisthenes, and Sylla, all died of this disorder. 1881 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Phthiriasis, a disease in which lice breed in the flesh of the body. 1885 Pall Mall G. 4 Nov. 1/1 Lice caused little inconvenience and afforded employment to the phthirophagous tertiary.

Phthirophagous (fθ-, fθĭrĭ·făgŏs), *a.* Also phtheiro-, 9 con. phthiro-. [f. mod.L. *phthirophagus* sb., f. Gr. *φθείρ* louse + *-φαγος* eating: see *-PHAGOUS*; in F. *phthirophage*.] Louse-eating.

1658 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 3rd ed. Phthirophagous. 1880 Geographical Cycle *Matchless* II. 283 Thus Africa was phthirophagous, going over the Arctic line adorning their heads with the most praiseworthy perseverance. 1892 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 4 Nov. 1018 Lice caused little inconvenience and afforded employment to the phthirophagous tertiary.

Phthisic (tĭ·zĭk, *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare*. Forms: *a.* 4–5 *tysyk*, *tisyk*, *-ik(e*, 4 *tysoke*, *-ik*, 6 *tysyo*, *-ike*, *tisicke*, *tisike*, 7 *tisick(e*, *-icke*, *tisick*, *tisicke*, *tysick(e*, *thisicke*. *β.* 5 *ptisike*, 6 *ptisique*, *ptyrske*, 6–7 *ptisicke*, 7 *ptysick*, *phtysic-k*, *-icke*, 7–8 *ptisick*, 8 *ptysis*. *γ.* 6 *phthisik'a*, *-icke*, 6–8 *-ick*, 7 *-ique*, *phthisique*, *-ick*, 8 *phthysick*. 8– *phthisic*. [ME. *tisike*, sb., a. OF. *tisike*, *-ique*, later *ptisique*, *thisique* = It., Sp. *tisica* consumption, phthisis, repr. a Romanic *ptisicus*, *thisicus* adj. fem., absolute use of *phthisicus*, *-a*, *-um* adj., a. Gr. *φθισικ-ός* consumptive, f. *φθίσις* Phthisis. OF. had also the adj. *tisike*, *tesike* (1316 a. in Littré, 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ptisique*, mod.F. *phtisique*, *phthisique*; the F. sb. is now *phthisie*. The current pronunciation has come down from the ME. *tisik*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** A wasting disease of the lungs; pulmonary consumption.

a. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 910 Many yonth. Als ferpe, dropsy, and boscas, Tysyk, gowte and other maladies. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 19 Men pat ben hoot in be lungis ben in peril to be tisik. 1533 Turner *Herbal* i. Fiv b, It is also good for the tysyk. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 136 The milk of a sow is also good against the Meazy Ears and tisick. 1696 Lond. Hosp. tr. *Tournefort's Advice to Patients* 91 Hasten Patients and Tisicks. a 1883 *Thomas Poet. Works* (1888) 24 But sweet all Ingredients ... Where he, when Cook or Trench Rage, shall serve.

β. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 380/1 Ptisyk, or ptisike, *Ptisis*. 1541 Paynell's *Salerne Reg. C.* 74 b, Ayde it in consumcions and wastyng of blode because of ptisike. Eyenth pat hab tiche bob ache. 1578 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath Prol.* 2 Some sick by Phisique, some, Pleurisies, Ptisiques. 1589 Wilkinson *Quat. Agrip.* (1888) 197 The Mastic, [etc.] ... is injurious to the Cough, Ptisick, and Cholic. 1680–91

H. Walpole *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 103 Being inoculated with a grease, he moved to Marylebone.

3. 1756 Baker *Reveal. of Mankind* 58 The Phthisick or Spitting in the Lungs with a Consumption of all the Body. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 100 Of the various Kinds and Causes of the Phthisick. 1708 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 180 A history of pulmonic phthisicks. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 190 If he fell off without having thrown himself into a phthisic.

†2. Loosely applied to various lung or throat affections; a severe cough; asthma. *Obs.*

1410 Lydg. *Troy Book* 311 Dryn thyll is ofttal partaile. c1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 21 A dyry tyrde reuleth all men ful hyre. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 267 Hereby Alcathoe...was vexede...with vnmete contenaunce from his owene nature, with a wyndes insufferable, and with a vicious tisike. 1642 Milton *Animadv.* I When liberty of spunning...was girded and straight lac'd almost to a broken-winded hidrik. a 1732 Cheselden *Wks.* (1778) 286 A very Fit of the Asthma or Phthysick.

B. *attrib.* = Phthisical, a.

1598 Tarvin *Search. Sic P. R.* v. xvii. (Rodl. MS.) Tisike men alwey complen for be heet of be lungen. 1587 Harrison *Gent. Castle, Allgate* (1807) 261 They wil haue the disease of the lights, which is, to bee pursie and pinkche. 1800 Bampton *Meth. Physick* 11. xii. 1848 30 You must prescribe to those that be phtisick, a convenient diet. 1894 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 180 In Hamich, Phtisick, and Asthmatick cases. 1839 Sess. *Pap. Second Comm. Hosp.* 300 His colleague's accession is expected in the middle of a phthisic winter.

Phthisical (tʰɪ·zɪkăl), *a.* Forms: 7 tizzicall, ptisical, phthysical, 7–8 tisical, 7– phthisical, 8 ptis., phthisical. [f. prec. + -al.] Of the nature of or pertaining to phthisis.

1621 Cotta, *Pittriptus Tyrrall.* 1798 R. Watts tr. *Hufeland's Consp. Comp. Colleg.* 40 Half of them who dye in London, dyed phthisical and pulmonical distempers. 1836 T. Procter *Pulmonary Consumption* 274 When Tisical cacexies supervene. 1793 Beddoes *Consumption.* 130 The phthisical inflammation may so alter the structure of the lungs. 1872 Ranking *Catal. Crossopt.* (1881) 31 There was old phthisical disease in the summit of both lungs.

b. Of persons: Affected with or having a tendency to phthisis; consumptive. Of a house: where phthisis exists.

1641 Vernon *Physick* 8, 20 This Water...is very good for those that are phthisicall. 1699–10 Addison *Italy* Wks. 1721 I. *Poor Consid. has always been Phthisical, and...we are afraid it will end in a Consumption.* 1841 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiii. 180 You will frequently find that he will die phthisical. 1859 *Times* 14 Jan. 8/6 The statistics of phthisical houses are not only practicable, but were of as great importance to the public weal as similar visits in favour when fever or zymotic fever had occurred.

c. *fig.*

1641 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Ep. 16 He will hereon as on a purely manifest of himselfe: and sets me out halfe a dozen ridiculi nicknames where ever he had them. a 1849 H. Coleridge *Poems* (1850) II. 214 His weep-strong eyes were grown so querist and phthisical. 1887 *Fortn. Rev. Supp.* 410 That phthisical liberalism which claimed the empire in despite of Magna.

Phthisicky (tʰɪ·zɪkɪ), *a.* [f. Phthisic + -y.] Phthisical, consumptive; asthmatic; wheezy.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3333/2 Stolen by a Phthisicky middle-sized Man. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3799/3 He...has a Phthisicky Cough. 1777 Lucas-man *Pharm. Lond.* 3. 561 Found successful in phthisicky complaints. 1892 *Cheshire Sheaf* 3rd Ser. LXXIX. 1 Unfortunate and phthisicky males, wheezing for breath.

Phthisiology (tʰɪzɪɒ·lŏdʒɪ). *Med.* [f. Phthisis + -o- + -logy.] The science or study of phthisis, or a treatise thereon.

1840 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Phthisiology*, a treatise on phthisis. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phthisiology* (in the sidework) *study of Phthisis.*

† Phthisis (tʰəɪ·sĭs, tʰɪ·sĭs). *Path.* Also 6 ptisys, -ie, 7–8 phisis, 8 phthysis. [L. (Celsus), a. Gr. φθίσις wasting, consumption, f. φθίειν (root φθι-) to decay, waste away. In mod.F. *phthisie.*] A progressive wasting disease; *spec.* pulmonary consumption: see quot. 1873.

1594 tr. *Bruyerin-Champier's Reg. Life* 163 Drake the passion falls in ptisys and so confyning of the natural moysture. 1597 Antonio *Bruyerin-Champier's Diuyne Diaetes* 163 Phisie, that is a lenthe-contynge of the longues. 1643 Trapham *Cure's Scurvy* (1676) 146 Phthisis, Gr. φθίσις signifieth wasting...a consumption as we call it. 1826 Sharp, *Surgery Pointer* 256 Another kind of disease with which birds are troubled, is called the white disease, Phthisis. 1873 Bennett *Consumption* 170 The incontestable number of sailors who die of phthisis. 1874 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 310 By pulmonary phthisis is understood a disease of the lungs which is characterized by progressive consolidation of the pulmonary texture, and by the subsequent softening and disintegration of the consolidated tissue.

attrib. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 137 In several towns the phthisis death-rate had undergone a notable decrease since the introduction of an improved system of sewerage.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 2/1 A number of phthisis patients.

b. With defining word, applied to tuberculosis of various organs.

1898 G. F. Dee in *Nature's Autin. Chem.* II. 92, I made an analysis of pus which was discharged with the urine in a case of] phthisis vesicæ. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Abdominal Phthisis*...; *Intestinal tuberculosis*...; *Peritoneal tuberculosis.* *Ibid.*, *Pearl Phthisis*, a variety of fibroid phthisis set up by...dust...in certain industries.

c. *fig.*

1821 J. Matthews *Ess.*, etc. (1840) IV. 300 The children of genius, the group of cripples, the phthisis of romance.

Phthisiogon (tʰɪzɪɒ·gŏn). *rare.* [erron. for *phthisiodes*, f. Gr. φθίσις to destroy + -γον animal.] The set of destroying noxious animals.

1826 Kirtland *Circadian.* 30 *Phthisiocta*, the set of destroying such of the inferior animals, as, in the character of natural restraints, threaten destruction, or damage, to man, or to animals useful to him. a 1849 Southey *Doctor* (1862) VII. xxxviii. 103 A science which [among the theist Rajahtors Brahmin calls Phthisiocta.

Phthongal (θɒ·ŋgăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φθόγγ-ος a sound, the voice + -al.] Of or pertaining to a sound; consisting of a sound; vocal.

1879 *Westmor. Lgft Lang.* 11, In These are their sonant or vocal, phthongal, inwrought consonants.

Phthongometer. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -meter.] A measurer of the intensity of vowel sounds.

1892 Wheeler *Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1899) II. 168 We may consider this instrument as a phthongometer, or measure of vowel quality. 1896 in *Sweet's Suppl.*, and in later Dicts.

† Phthore. *Obs. Chem.* [a. F. *phthore*, ad. Gr. φθορά destruction, f. φθείρ-ειν to destroy, corrupt.] Old name for the element Fluorine, because of the corrosive action of hydrofluoric acid. Hence † **Phthoric** *a.*, fluoric; † **Phthorine**, fluorine.

1796 Morveau, Lavoisier, Berthollet & de Fourcroy *Method. Nomencl. Chem.* 191 *Phthorine*...applied by Gadolinet to...binary compounds, in which...fluor, or fluorine, performs the part of a negative element; *phthoric*. *Ibid.*, *Phthorine, Chem.*, term for the presumed base of fluoric acid, phthoricum. 1835 *Encycl. Brit. Phthor.*

† Phu. *Obs.* [a. F. *phu*, a. L. *phū* (Plin.), a. Gr. φοῦ valerian.] The Garden Valerian or Cretan Spikenard, *Valeriana Phu.*

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 66 Phu, which som call also wild Spikenard, groweth in Pontus, and it hath a bole lyke vnto...Valeriana (commonly called *Phu*. *Ibid.* 150 Mingle...these hearbs following, Agrimony, Rue, Phu, Bearsfoot, Betony. 1593 Cogan *Haven Health* 240 Valeriana, or Phu. Fuchsius, a name by which some herbalists call the great garden valerian.

† Phulkari (pʰʊ·lkărɪ). *East Ind.* [a. Hindī *phūlkārī* a flowered flower on cloth, etc., f. *phūl* a flower + -*kārī*, suffix of agent.] A kind of flower embroidery; a cloth or shawl so embroidered.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 Yeomans *in Pro. Punjab Missions* II. 21 Phulkaries, or shawls of coarse cloth tastefully adorned with silk by the women, are worn.

Phulwara: see Fulwa. **Phusee, phusy**, obs. errors of Fusee, Fusy.

Phut (fʊt). [Echoic: cf. Fut.] An imitation of a sound: see quot.

1898 Stanford *With Kitchener to Khartoum* 143 That] went the first gun, and phut! came faintly back, as its shell burst on the mesa. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* July 12/2.

† Phut, corrupt f. Fuel, loose volatile matter.

1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Animation* 61 One continual Flux of Casting Commodiously and not Imperfect.

Phy, obs. error. form of Fie *int.*

Physic (fɪ·zɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. φῦκ-ος fucus, seaweed + -ic.] In *physic acid*, a crystalline body extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris* by alcohol, colourless, somewhat sactarous to the touch, tasteless, inodorous, and permanent in the air.

1864–6 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 800 The mother-liquor of the physic acid which is deposited on cooling, separately. 1866–8 *Ibid.* IV. 633 Physic acid dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, and is reprecipitated by water.

Physcite (fɪ·sɪsɪt). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ite² 4.] A sweet-tasting crystalline substance ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris*; also called *erythrosaccharin*. Hence in extended sense (see quot. 1866–8).

1864–6 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 504 The substance from *Protococcus vulgaris* was originally called physcite. 1866–8 *Ibid.* IV. 633 The term physcite has lately been extended by Calvert to the series of tetratomic alcohols...Its analogues with several physite.

Phyco- (fəɪ·kō), combining form of Gr. φῦκος [L. *fucus*] seaweed, used in the formation of modern scientific terms relating to seaweeds or algæ.

Phycochrom (fəɪ·kōkrəʊm), a species or individual of the order *Phycochromaceæ* or *Cryptophyceæ* of Algæ or seaweeds; so **Phycochromaceous** *a.*, of or pertaining to this order. **Phycochrome** (fəɪ·kōkrəʊm), the bluish-green colouring matter of some algæ, being chlorophyll modified by an admixture of phycocyanin. **Phycocyan** (fəɪkōsəɪ·ăn), **Phycocyanin, Phycocyanogen**, the blue colouring matter which is combined with chlorophyll in certain algæ, as *Phycochromaceæ*, and gives to them their bluish-green colour. **Phycoerythrin**, the red colouring matter found similarly in *Florideæ*, and giving to them their reddish colour. **Phycography** [-graphy], systematic description of seaweeds (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896). **Phycokrematin** (see quot.). **Phycology** [-logy], the branch of botany treating of seaweeds or algæ; algology; so **Phycologist**, a student of phycology; an algologist. **Phycomater** (fəɪkōmā·tər): see quots. **Phycomycetous** (fəɪkōmaɪsī·tĕs), *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phycomycetes*, a division of Fungi, mostly parasitic, of which the genus *Phycomyces* is the type. **Phycophæin** (fəɪkōfī·ĭn) [Gr. φαιός dusky], a reddish-brown pigment found in the olive-brown seaweeds, as the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*. **Phycoxanthin** [Xanthin], a yellow colouring-matter, = Diatomin.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* Aug. 721 The "Phycochromes never reach so great a size as the members of each of the other sections. 1873 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* 201 The cultivation of "phycochromaceous gonidia obtained from lichens of a different nature. 1880 *Nature* 16 Feb. 350/1 Desmidieæ, Oscillatoriæ, and phycochromaceous forms furnish no less than ten out of the total of 104 species. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 12 The green matter originally arises within the primary chlorophyll, or "phycochrin-bearing cells. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 373 Certain parasitic Ascomycetes penetrate their [certain Algæ]...and often form an intimate attachment with them...cells which resemble phycochromes (see *Florideæ*, *Cephalodia*). 1888–9 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 633 "Phycocyan, and *Phycoerythrin*, these names are applied by Kützing to a blue and red colouring matter, apparently of the same composition, existing in several red sea-weeds. 1873 H. C. Sorby in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 462 Phycocyan gives a spectrum with a well-marked absorption-band in the orange, and has a very intense red fluorescence. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 318 The "phycoxanthin is different from cloud or ruptured cells, and then produces, for example, the blue stains on the paper round herbarium specimens of *Cystoseiræ*. 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1899 *Treat.* "Phycoxanthin, with a distinct absorption-band in the orange, and a narrow one in the red, imparting to the solution a very intense red fluorescence. 1813 H. C. Sorby in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 462 "*Phycoxanthus Cornp.*...I call one pink phycoerythine and the other red phycoxanthine. Neither are fluorescent, and both are soluble in water. 1888–9 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 631 "*Phycoxanthin*, a red colouring matter, obtained by Kützing from *Rytiphlæa tinctoria*. It is extracted from the fresh alga. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, "*Phycophæin*. 1901 *Nature* 14 Feb. 372/1 The great Swedish physiologist, 1865 Wigand [wrote] "*Physiologie*...(N. F. Nov. phyt.) *Fabrilgie*, another hybrid, is honoured with a collection...while *Physiologie*, the preferable word linguistically, is given only as a synonyme. 1892 Bennett *Prof. Sci., etc.*, "*Phycosoredes*, the galactose in which the gonidia of filamentous plants first segment. 1898 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phycosoredes*, term for a single cell arising in seed-bodied substances, possessing the power of producing other cells similar to itself in form and composition out of the organic substances in which it grows. 1892 Cent. *Dict.*, "*Phycosporidium*. 1900 *Nature* 10 Sept. 540/1 The phycosporous Fungi, and the siphonaceous Algæ ...the vegetative body of which does not consist of cells. 1884 Century *Physiol. Bot.* (1887) 295 Azoöspores (spores surrounded by water from algæ of lower order) that will have received the following names:—"phycophæus (brown), phycoxanthic (yellowish-brown). 1898 *Strasburger's Bot.* 530 The cells of the Phæophyceæ ...contain a brown pigment, phycophæin. 1873 H. C. Sorby in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 442 "Phycoxanthine. This name was first proposed by Kützing for a substance he obtained from *Cystoseiræ*. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 318 The peculiar bluish- or brownish-green colour which the Nostocaceæ share with the Chroococcaceæ, is caused by a mixture of true chlorophyll with phycocyanine and phycoxanthine.

Phygogalactic (fəɪgōgălĭ·ktĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. φυγ- stunning (φεύγειν to flee, shun) + γαλακτ- milk: see Galactic.] **a.** *adj.* Preventing the secretion of milk, and promoting the reabsorption of milk already secreted. **b.** *sb.* A substance or drug having these qualities.

In mod. Dicts.

† Phylacist. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *phylacista* (Plaut.), ad. Gr. φυλακιστής jailer, f. φυλακή prison.] 1892 Barnes *Glasgow, Phylacist*, the keeper of a prison.

† Phylacter. *Obs.* [a. Gr. φυλακτήρ guard: cf. *F. phylactère*: see next.] = Phylactery.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 223 Their Phylacters...serving as Lawful memorials of the Law. 1624 Drayton *Owl* 60 Then of his knowledge in the cabalist,...Then of Philacters what their verse is. 1627 Cuchlaine *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 49 Who plaies Religion in their Velure-sleeues; As in their Phylacter the lowest old theame. 1680 Morden *Geog. Country* (c. 2, or Enquire with a Mytre,...and the Phylacters. [See Phylactery 2.]

Hence † **Phylactered** *ppl. a.*, furnished with a phylactery; in quot. *fig.*

1738 Mayo *Gentil. Sphere* 19 Who for the spirit beg the spoon, Phylacter'd throughout all their skin.

Phylacterian (fɪlăktĭ·rĭăn). [f. L. *phylacterium*: see next + -an.] (See quot.) So **Phylacteric** (-e·rĭk), -dual *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phylacteries; **Phylacterize** *v.* [ad. late Gr. φυλακτηρίζειν], *trans.* to guard or protect with a phylactery.

1808 T. *Gregory Mystery & Antient* 1. 2. (1897) 34 In the years of our Lord, 600, no Phylacteries were considered for the like kind of Magick] hanging the beginning of John Tobin-Gospell about their necks [by the sons of Sceuas]...that is, Phylacteries. 1898 L. Ashmore *Ant. Sacra*, ref. (R.) In their persons or phylacterical property is [Moses] was ordered. a 1842 Dr. Mortimer *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1850) 208 Having phylacterized over, his vile business within Scripture. They phylacterize, or bless and defend themselves that in the night or dwell among them.

Phylactery (fɪlă·ktərɪ). Forms: 4 fil-, philacterie, 6 -ori, -ory, -ory, phylatorye, philacteria, 6–7 philactery, 7– phylactery (6–7 -te-). Also in mod.L. forms **philacteria**, -um, **phil-, phylacterium.** [ME. *ad.* L. *fyl-, phylactēria* (Vulg.), a. Gr. φυλακτήριον a watchman's post, a safeguard, an amulet, f. φυλακτήρ a guard, f. stem φυλακ- of φυλάσσειν to guard. Cf. OF. *filatere* (14th c.), mod.F. *phylactère.*]

1. A small leathern box containing four texts of Scripture, Deut. vi. 4–9, xi. 13–21, Ex. xiii. 1–10, 11–16, written in Hebrew letters on vellum and, by a literal interpretation of the passages, worn by

Jews during morning prayer on all days except the sabbath, as a reminder of the obligation to keep the law. Cf. Deut. xi. 18 'Ye shall bind them [my words] for a sign upon your hand, and they shall be for frontlets between your eyes.'

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 61 In stede of philacteries men makeþ grete volymes of newe lawes. 1382 —*Matt.* xxiii. 5 Þei alwaies bar Hamyles [*gloss* þat ben smale scrowis] of her lawe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (*Rolls*) IV. 103 Þey bare scrowes of lawe, Iudeliche and in hir vth armes and clepid hir scrowes philateries, for hir grauunt were þe ten lawes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* v. xxxiii. (1495) 144 Þey were alwaies there philateries. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 228b. 5 They walke vp and downe bearyng great breade Philacteries. 1581 MULCASTER *Pos. Notes* 315 They make by their Lordinesse scrowles of parchment, wherein were written the verie commaundements giuen by God to Moses, which they called Philacteria. 1618 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* v. (1641) 41 There were... Phylacteries for the head, or frontlets, reaching from one ear to the other, and tied behind with a thong: and Phylacteries for the hand fastned upon the left arme above the elbow on the inside, that it might be neer the heart. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxi, A band girdle inscribed with characters like the phylacteries of the Hebrews. 1879 C. GRANT *Christ* xv. 158 Pharisees, with broad phylacteries.

b. *fig.* A reminder; a religious observance or profession of faith; an ostentatious or hypocritical display of piety or rectitude, a mark of Pharisaism; a burdensome traditional observance. Phrase: *to make broad the phylactery* (from Matt. xxiii. 5), to vaunt one's righteousness.

1842 MILMAN *Taphath.* Introd. Addr. Poet., I need like hardly apply for a phylactery to attach upon his arrogance. 1880 *Sir T. Browne's Chr. Mor.* v. 340 Trust not to the Exemplariness in things which need Phylacteries. *Ibid.* 341 To thoughtful Observants the whole World is a Phylactery, and every thing we see an Item of the Wisdom ... of God. Happy are they who...make many Phylacteries upon their Lives. 1887 DIXON *Head of C.* v. 359 And Fathers, Councils, Church, and Church's head, Were to her reverend Phylacteries read. 1897 LD. CROMER in *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 Oct. 1/2 The Five articles, ... each of which tends in no way to discourage us of the phylacteries of the Social system. 1899 MORLEY in *Realm Newsp.* 3 May, 3/3 *Mr. Russell*... has worn his broadest phylacteries, and his most pharisaical language.

c. Erroneously applied to the fringe or the blue ribbon, which the Israelites were commanded to wear as a remembrancer (Num. xv. 38, 39); hence extended to a fringe or border generally.

1538 N. T. (Tyndale) *Matt.* xxiii. 5 make Phylacteries.—It was a thread, or ribband of blew silke to the fringe of a garnet, the beholding whereof made them to remember the Lawes and ordinances of God: and therefore was it called a phylacterie, as you would say, a keper. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Book* (*Camden*) 81 *note*, 35 The Flowers had rendered to the Borders and the *Phylacteries* (as it were) of the Obelisk. 1678 H. TAYLOR *Deadnesse* vi. 63, 111 She wailes, And dresses her hasted phylacteries in the dust.

2. An amulet worn upon the person, as a preservative against disease, etc.; also *fig.* a charm, safeguard.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1922) 108 *Phylacteriums*, a sort of Amulets, for the cure of Venereous Diseases. 1609 HOLLAND *Gal. Hist.* x. vii. (Rtldg.) 333 Very good books,—a never-failing phylactery against the blue devils [F. *une treseureuse antidote contre l'ennui*]. 1630 LITTON tr. *C. O. Mattei's Anc. Art* § 436 (ed. 2) 628 The figure of Serapis with a customary phylacterion. 1832 HOOD *Ch. Mats.* (1862) 383 Phylactery ... properly denotes a preservative, such as amulets carried about to preserve them from evils, diseases, and dangers; for example, pieces or pieces of metal engraved under certain aspects of the planets. 1880 — *Lives of Eccl.* I. v. 101 The bishops ... were required ... to put down pagan observances, magories, phylacteries, and incantations.

3. A vessel or case containing a holy relic.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii (Add. MS. 27944) Philarchus is a fair vessel of glas oþer of Cristal to be vessel holy reliques ben kepte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Lament* LIII. 14 Thy phylacteris diuer and gyrse ...compoynd wyth a lusty of mayst Margeris. 1538 in *Archæologia* LIII. 14 The phylacteris diuer and gyrse ...compoynd wyth a lusty of mayst Margeris. 1538 in *Archæologia* LIII. 14 One Philistery, long, ornate with silver, ...standing on four feet, and containing a tooth of St. Margaret. 1889 FRANCIS-JONES *Comp. Hist. App.* 626 Hamelin is shown swearing between two chests or phylacteries.

4. In medieval art, The inscribed scroll proceeding from a person's mouth or held by him, to indicate his words; *fig.* a record, a roll. Also, the label or tabula of a relic.

1893 *Lafforet's Arch. Mid. Ages* I. 14 The legends painted upon the phylacteries in painted glass. 1893 COUPER *Chimney Sweep.* Char. xviii. 401 Here is the phylactery of his unknowingly, weary, mild, entreating, beloved, backbone.

Hence **Phyla·cteried** *a.*, furnished with phylacteries; also *fig.*

1891 *Daily Mail* 17 Without any phylacteried display of independence and Non-Conformity.

† **Phyla·ctic,** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. φυλακτικός, having the quality of guarding, f. stem φυλακ- (see prec.).] A preservative; a prophylactic.

1706 CHEVALIER *A Physician's Phylactic, Against a Lawyer's Venom: or, An Answer to a Book, shewing Exorcism, The Right of the Christian Church, Answered.*

Phyla·ctocary, *Zool.* [f. Gr. φυλακτός, vbl. a. f. φυλάσσειν to guard + καρύη nut.] A 'fruit-mum' (a receptacle in certain hydroids protecting the gonotheca). Hence **Phylactocar·pal** *a.*

1883 ALLMAN in *Challenger Rep.* VII. 22, 20 The term phylactocary may be used as a general expression for the various forms under which the appendage destined for the protection of the gonangia (hereinafter called the phylactocarpal appendage, ... The commonest and largest known form of phylactocary is the cortula of *Aglaophenia*. 1888 ALLMAN in *R. Jeannel Journ. Linn. Soc.* XXI. 139.

Phylactolæmatous, *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phylactolæmata* (f. Gr. φυλακτήρ, f. φυλάσσειν to guard + λαιμός throat + L. *-ata* (pl. ppl.)) + *-ous.*] Belonging to the *Phylactolæmata*, an order of Polyzoa, having the lophophore bilateral, and the mouth overhung by a small ciliated median lobe, the epistome.

1875 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 461 Between the bases of the arms there is a crescentic or pentagonal disk with raised and ciliated edges, which surrounds the plain of the epistome in the phylactolæmatous Polyzoa.

Phylarch (fəi·lɑːk). Also 7–8 phil-. [ad. L. *phylarchus*, a. Gr. φύλαρχος chief of a tribe, f. φυλή tribe + -αρχος, f. ἄρχειν to rule. Cf. F. *phylarque.*]

1. The chief or ruler of a phyle or tribe in ancient Greece; hence, a tribal chief generally.

1598 J. HOOKER(?) *Discons.* 26(1) 36 Moses chose also men ... and made them heads over the people; Numbers ... or Phylarches, that is Princes of the Tribes. 1699 — *Lacedæmony* (a. tr. *Jornet* 400 These Degrees were of two sorts; first, Phylarchs or Princes of Tribes; and secondly, Patriarchs, or Princes of Families. 1708 MODERN *Algiers* I. 66 (1) One of the Noveilles party Princes, called by Cardi Anthony Pellarbo, and by the Arabs &c. Shefiba. 1880 W. MITE *Mahomet* Introd. 183 The Koraish recognized as kings or phylarchs of the Syrian Arabs the chiefs of the Bani Sadr.

2. In ancient Attica, An officer elected to command the cavalry of each of the ten phylæ.

1830 tr. *Aristoph.'s Birds* 104 Diitrephes, with only sixteen wings, was chosen Phylarch,—sure, Hipparch. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. viii. II. 200 The title appears to have been the only military classification known to Athens, and the next to the only title officer for infantry, as the phylarch was for cavalry, under the general-in-chief.

3. The title given to certain magistrates in the ideal commonwealths of Plato, More, etc.; in Harrington's *Oceana* given to the magisterial body.

1592 FLORIO tr. *Monte's Fiamma* ii. (1896) 134 Exercise thyrty families or scores chosen them yearlye as officers, whyche in their olde language is called the Sophogranite, and by a newer name the Phylarches [*phylarchoni*]. 1656 J. HARRINGTON (*Oceana* (1658) 58 All and every one of those Magistrates, together with the Justices of Peace; and the Judges and Officers of the Hundreds, ... are the Foreground Troop or Phylarch of the Tribe. 1892 MALLOCH *Mod. Rep.* iii. I. 49 During twenty years the chief employments of body and legislature were had here to frame constitutions ... AS the prescribers ... of the imaginary government was fully set forth... Phylarchs, Tribes (etc.).

Hence **Phyla·rchic, -a·rchical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phylarchs or to tribal government; consisting in the rule of great families; **Phy·larchy,** the office of a phylarch, tribal government.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 600 Privileges of ancient corporate for the old "phylarchic aristocracies of England. 1881 W. SMITH *Student's Hist. Greece* 146 From national tradition and gentry of the Arabs, ...with respect to genealogical and "phylarchical events. 1708 EVELYN tr. *Herbert's St. Dead* 15 The twelve Apostles and the twelve patriarchs joined together, as the "phylarchies of the Jews. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 July 11 A Bonaparte phylarchy, in which one chief is the political and religious ruler of the nation.

† **Phyla** (fəi·lə). Pl. **-æ.** *Ancient Gr. Hist.* [a. Gr. φυλή tribe.] In ancient Greece, a clan or tribe, based on supposed kinship; in Attica, after the reforms of Cleisthenes, a political, administrative, and military unit, the division of the people into ten phylæ being mainly geographical; also the cavalry brigade furnished by an Attic tribe.

1803 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 190 The Greek Etymol. or the Roman Patrician, who had to count the votes of his Phyle or of his clients. 1808 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* ed. 2) 589 The tribes or phylæ (of Attica) were divided ...each into three *phratriæ*. *Ibid.* 590 All foreigners admitted to the citizenship were registered in a phyle.

Phylembryo (fəilembryō). *Biol.* [f. PHYL-UM + EMBRYO.] The ancestral embryo form of a race of animals or plants. Hence **Phylembryo·nic** *a.*

1899 *Pall. Sci. Monthly* 464 The ancestral form of this group, the phylembryo, has been found in Patagium, whose adult represents the youngest stage, the head of the shell, of other Brachiopoda. 1900 WEBSTER *Suppl.* s.v. *Phylo.*, Phylembryonic.

Phyletic (fəilĕ·tik), *a. Biol.* [ad. Gr. φυλετικός, f. φυλέτης a tribesman, f. φυλή a tribe.] Of or pertaining to a phylum or race; racial.

1881 *Science Gossip* No. 202, 229 Possessing a picture...of phyletic development (that is, the changes through which the species has passed in its development). 1892 MIVART *Lec. & Ess.* 327 The growth of the species, or phyletic growth. 1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* i. 1. 16 The entire phyletic transformation of a species does not by any means always depend on its germ-cellular variation.

Hence **Phyle·tically** *adv.*, as regards the phylum, racially.

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* ii. 223 Independent...are small younger phyletically, and much more highly organized.

Phyllarea, -rean, obs. forms of PHILLYREA.

Phyllary (fi·lări). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phyllarium*, a. Gr. φυλλάριον, dim. of φύλλον leaf.] Each of the small leaves or bracts constituting the involucre of a Compositæ flower.

1830 HOOKER *Brit. Fl.* I. 210 In the Compositæ, the bracts form an involucre the parts of which are sometimes called *phyllaries*. 1880 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1880) 182.

† **Phyllet,** obs. rare. Form of FINLET.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxiii. Those kynnes phyllanos, called...

Phyllidobranchiate (fil-ĭdōbræ·ngkiĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.Gr. φύλλον a L. *branchiæ*: see BRANCHIATE.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Phyllidobranchia*, a division of gastropod molluscs, in which the ctenidia are replaced by lamellæ (the *phyllidia*) within the fold of the mantle.

1883 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 696/1 Dorsal and ventral view of *Pleurophyllidia lineata* (Risso), one of the Phyllobranchiate Pulmon Opisthobranchs.

‖ **Phyllidium** (fĭlĭ·dĭŏm). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φύλλ-ον leaf + *-idion* dim. suffix.] One of the rudimentary ctenidia or *lamellæ* of certain gastropod molluscs, called by E. R. Lankester *capitopedal bodies.*

Phylliform (fi·lĭfôrm), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. φύλλον leaf + -FORM.] Leaf-shaped, leaf-like.

1848 B. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 37 Four phyllioms or phylliform processes.

Phyllirea, obs. erron. variant of PHILLYREA.

‖ **Phyllirhoe** (fĭlĭ·rōĭ). *Zool.* [f. Gr. φυλλοφόρος shedding leaves, f. φύλλ-ον leaf + φορ- bear + -ος.] A genus of degenerate gastropod molluscs, having no cerata nor ctenidium, and of thin translucent body, without shell, gills, or foot, the general surface being respiratory in function; usually called from their appearance ocean-slugs.

The species *P. bucephalum* is highly phosphorescent.

1858 HULL tr. *Carpenter's Comp. Anat.* 372 These gills are completed in many Opisthobranchiata, when the whole of the integument takes on the respiratory function (Phyllirhoë).

Hence **Phyllirhoid** (fĭlĭ·rŏĭd) *a.* and *sb. Zool.*; **a.** *adj.*, akin to the genus *Phyllirhoë*; having the characters of the family *Phyllirhoidæ*; **b.** *sb.*, a mollusc of this family, an ocean-slug.

Phyllis: see PHILLIS.

Phyllite (fi·lăit). [f. Gr. φύλλον a leaf + -ITE².]

1. *Min.* **a.** A species of ragstein-mica, occurring in small scales in argillaceous schist or slate; **b.** A rock consisting of an argillaceous schist or slate containing scales or flakes of mica.

See A. R. HUNT *Notes on Fernsby, Somerset*, in *Geol. Mag.* Jan. 1898, 27–28.

a. 1868 THOMSON in *Trans. N. Y. Lyceum Nat. Hist.* III. 47 Phyllite ... will probably constitute a new species. 1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* iv. 77 The micaceo has been called phyllite. 1892 — *Min.* (ed. 6) 640.

b. 1887 *Rep. Geol. Knigh. N. Zealand* 128 A series of bluegrayed rocks (phyllites) from the northern part of the Ruia Mountains. 1888 GEIKIE *Class-bk. Geol.* 103 By increase of the mica flakes a clay-slate passes into a phyllite. 1892 TEALL in *Proc. Somerset Archæol. Nat. Soc.* xxx A schistose rock intermediate between a phyllite and a mica-schist.

2. *Geol.* A general name for a fossil leaf. † *Obs.*

1847 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Geol.* 2 *Phyllites*, a petrified leaf.

Hence **Phyllitic** (fĭlĭ·tĭk) *a.*, consisting of or having the character of phyllite.

1888 *Nature* 8 Nov. 31/1 Generally the slates are schistose, phyllitic, and chloritic.

Phyllo- (fi·lo-), repr. Gr. φυλλο-, combining form of φύλλον leaf, in various scientific terms.

Phyllochromogen (-krōmŏdʒĕn) *Chem.* [see CHROMOGEN], a constituent of chlorophyll, supposed by Liebermann to give rise, by oxidation or reduction, to the various colouring-matters of flowers. **Phyllocyanic** (-sĭæ·nĭk) *a. Chem.* [see CYANIC 2], in *phyllocyanic acid* = next. **Phyllocyanin** (-sai·ănĭn) *Chem.* [see CYANIN], a blue or bluish-green substance supposed by Fremy to be a constituent of chlorophyll (see *phyllocyanitic* below). **Phyllocyst** (-sĭst) *Zool.*, a cyst or cavity in the hydrophyllium (see HYDRO-) of certain Hydrozoa; hence **Phyllocy·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllocyst. **Phyllogen** (fi·lŏdʒĕn) [-GEN] = *phyllophore.* **Phyllogenetic** (-dʒĭnĕ·tĭk) *a.* [-GENETIC], pertaining to the production of leaves. **Phyllogenous** (fĭlĭ·dʒĭnŭs) *a.* [-GEN + -OUS], growing upon leaves. ‖ **Phyllomania** *Bot.* [mod.L.; cf. Gr. φυλλομανία to run wildly to leaf], an abnormal development of leaves. **Phyllomorphic** (-mō·rfĭk) *a.* [Gr. μορφή form], leaf-shaped; in quot., characterized by imitation of the forms of leaves; so **Phyllome·rphous** *a.*, leaf-shaped; **Phyllomorphy**, metamorphosis of other organs into leaves (= PHYLLODY). **Phyllophasia** (-fē·zĭă) *Chem.* [Gr. *-φασία* from], leaf-shaped; in quot., characterized by imitation of the forms of leaves; so **Phyllome·rphous** *a.*, leaf-shaped; **Phyllomorphy**, metamorphosis of other organs into leaves (= PHYLLODY). **Phyllophasia** (-fē·zĭă) *Chem.* [Gr. *-φασία* from], a black substance obtained by decomposition of chlorophyll; its aqueous solution is purple (*Ency. Soc. Lex.*, citing Geissler and Möller). **Phyllo-xanthin** (-zæ·nthĭn) *Chem.* [see XANTHIN]

(Frémy), f. Gr. *phyllon* yellow], a yellow constituent of chlorophyll, also called XANTHOPHYLL.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 411 The basic component [of chlorophyll], "phyllochrogen, is capable of assuming the most various colours under the influence of oxidizing and reducing agents. 1881 *Ibid.* 1892 Chlorophyll... When digested with hydrochloric acid ... yields up into phyllocyanic acid, a brown substance,...and Frémy's "phyllocreatic acid, an olive-green substance. 1881 BETTANY *Mem. Bot.* 194 M. Frémy ... has ascertained that it [chlorophyll] is composed of two colouring principles,—one a yellow, which he has named *phyllochrome*; and the other a blue, which he has called *phyllocyanine*. 1885 GODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 238 Frémy's later researches led him to regard the so-called phylloprasin as really an acid (*Abrilleuxine*). 1894 HOWARD *Oriental Hydrozoa* 14 They always contain a greenish-yellow pigment, or "phyllochrome. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Avian. Ab.* 132 Phyllozyn or cuticle of hydrophilous with its pavers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, "Phyllopra. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 *Natural. of Mtn.* 79/2 Theodor Fr[ies] ... has ... published ... 1858 Mayer *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllopraxi*,...that which grows upon leaves.... "phyllopraxious. 1870 R. TOMES in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1071 Whether the delay of Sep, staying Fruit and Blossoms, as in vapour'd, by frosts, will save the "Phyllo-mania, as Cronchaking? 1898 SMITHSON *Life* viii. (1878) 92 No plant can suffer from phyllomania and be healed at the same moment.

1811 *Academy* 4 Feb. 76 It (Celtic art) was monophyllic, but not "phyllomorphic. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 689 Chaucer under the head of the Walking Leaf, or "Phyllomorphous insects. 1880 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, "*Phyllomorpha*, the same as *Phyllody*. 1898 MAYER *Expos. Lex.* 1311/1 The fading or brown colouring matter of the leaves of plants: "phyllophain. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phæophyll*, the brown colouring matter of the Fucoideæ; also called *Phyllophain*. 1898 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* ed. 2 I. 227 The growing point, or "*Phyllophore* (of Michel). 1883 GODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 163/1 The portion of a stem stem which has above the lowest active leaves is of a conical shape ...often much elongated, and carries all the new and forming leaves. It is known as the *Phyllophore*. 1898 WARNING, "*Phyllophorus*. 1898 MAYER *Expos. Lex.* 1311/1 The yellow colouring matter of the leaf of a plant: "phyllosantose. 1880 *Scientific News* of *Nat.* 143 The experiments of M. Frémy show, that the yellow leaves of autumn contain no phyllocyanine, and hence that their colour is entirely due to the phyllanthine, either in its original condition or in an altered state.

† **Phyllobranchia** (fĭlŏbrăngkĭă). *Zool.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L., f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *branchia* gills.] Each of the leaf-like, foliaceous, or lamellar gills of certain crustaceans. **Phyllobran'chial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phyllobranchia; **Phyllobran'chiate** *a.*, having phyllobranchiæ.

1858 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 4 June 182 The uncinate ...which obtains in Gebia and Callianassa, which are truly phyllobranchiate. 1880 — *Crayfish* v. 272 The prawn's gills are...phyllobranchiate, the central stem of the branchia bears only two rows of broad flat lamellæ. 1880 H. H. LOMMASTER in *Zoologist* XXII. 1056 Cuvier's division of the Decapoda into "phyllobranchiates" in place of "phyllobranchiata".

Phyllocladic (fĭlŏklæ·dĭk) (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *klados* branch.] A branch of an enlarged or flattened form, resembling or performing the functions of a leaf, as in Butcher's Broom or the *Cactaceæ*.

1858 MAYER *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllocladium*,...a term proposed by Endlicher for the *Phyllodium*, produced by a branch enlarged and flattened to the form of a leaf. 1884 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 284/3 There is a curious *Euphorbia* with phyllocladia. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanero.* 392 This arrangement is found...also in the phyllodes of Acacia and Myrsiphyllum. 1887 WILSON *Flower. Pl.* I. 181 Stems ...with long shoots transformed into flat green respectives, which act as leaves, whilst the true leaves are reduced to scales...are termed *phyllocladia*.

Hence **Phyllocla'dioid** *a.* [-OID], resembling a phyllocladic (as if = having phyllocladia); **Phyllocla'dous** *a.* [-OUS], having phyllocladia.

1883 *Trans. Linn. Soc. Bot.* XX. 393 A *phyllocladioid* [condition] ... as obtained when thick rigid phyllocladia. 1894 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 534 The most striking forms of phyllocladious plants.

Phyllode (fĭ·lōd). Also in L. form *phyllodium*. (s. *F. phyllode*, ad. mod.L. **phyllōdium** (fĭlōdĭŭm), also in Eng. use, f. Gr. *phyllōdēs* leaf-like, f. *phyllon* leaf: see -ODE.]

1. *Bot.* A petiole or leaf-stalk of an expanded and (usually) flattened form, resembling and having the functions of a leaf, the true leaf-blade being absent or much reduced in size, as in many Acacias.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* ed. 3 I. 249 The carbon transformation subsequent to the petiole when it becomes a phyllode. 1851 BENTHAM *Mem. Bot.* (1870) 173 To such a petiole the name of phyllodium or phyllode has been applied. 1885 GODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 321 All the eight species of this genus (Sarcocornia) have followed *phyllanthia*, which form slender pitchers or urns.

2. *Zool.* = PETAL 2.

1868 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 331 In the Caudibrachiate the prominent ends of the umbelliform dilate into petals or phyllodes, forming a figure known as *Rosaceia*.

Hence **Phyllo'dial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllode; **Phyllodi'neous**, **Phyllodinose** *a.* [irreg.], bearing phyllodes; also = prec.; **Phyllodinia'tion**, formation of phyllodes.

1858 MAYER *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllodinia*, applied to the cup of an acidiferous leaf, when it is formed by the *phyllodium*, or the petiole enlarged to the form of a leaf, as in the *Sarracenia purpurea*: "phyllodial. 1898 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* ed. 2 II. 302 Among the "phyllodineous Acacias. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 302 *Australian affinities are shown...* by a "phyllodineous Acacia. 1890 H. BROWN cited in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Phyllody (fĭ·lŏdĭ). *Bot.* [f. prec. + -Y.] **a.** The condition in which certain organs, esp. parts of the flower, are metamorphosed into ordinary leaves. **b.** The condition in which the leaf-stalk is metamorphosed into a phyllode.

1888 HOOKER *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxx. 322 Phyllody of the Carpels and Ovules.

Phylloid (fĭ·loid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *phyllōides*, f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf: see -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling a leaf; foliaceous. **b.** *sb.* A part in lower plants, analogous to or resembling a leaf.

1858 MAYER *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllotides*, ...applied by Mohl to parts which have the form of leaves, that is, which are flattened and herbaceous, as the cases of the *Cucurbitaceæ*; phyllid. *Ibid.* 1311, *Phyllozoa*, A term for animals with phylloid or bladder-like sacs attached to the hinder part of the body. 1879 BETTANY & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 211 For the sake of feeding, an expansion for these relationships in Algæ, the leaf-like appendages ought to be termed Phylloids, the root-like appendages Rhizoids.

So **Phylloi'dal**, **Phylloi'deous** *adjs.* = prec. a.

1866 *Trans. Bot. Phyllodineæ*, the same as Folianeæ. 1888 HOOKER *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxx. 322 The ovules then undergo profound changes of different degrees.

Phylloma (fĭlō·mă). *Zool.* [mod.L., phyllōma, f. Gr. *phyllōsis* foliage, clothing of leaves, f. *phyllon* to clothe with leaves, f. *phyllon* leaf. (But -*oma* has here rather the mod. sense of 'formation' as in *cancroma*, *rhizoma*.)] So in mod.F.]

1. The general name for a leaf or any organ homologous with a leaf, or regarded as a modified leaf (as a sepal, petal, stamen, carpel, bract, etc.).

1879 BESSEY & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 192 If now we accept Thuillier, from (Caulome), Leaf (Phyllome), and Hair (Trichome), in the senses indicated. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* 6 note, The German botanists use...*Phyllome* in this sense.

2. (See quot.) *rare*[—].

1898 MAYER *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllosa*. Haeckel terms thus...the whole of the germ destined to produce the nerve which come from the leaf...when it is developed: a phyllome.

Hence **Phyllo'mic** (fĭlō·mĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllome.

1880 *Nature* 6 May 17/2 Even on this explanation the true stamen is phyllomic.

Phyllophagan (fĭlŏfăgăn). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *phyllophagus* pl., a. Gr. τῶν φυλλοφάγων, f. *phyllon* leaf + *-phagos* eating.] A member of the *Phyllophaga*, a name applied in different classifications to various groups of animals which feed on leaves: viz. (*a*) a tribe of marsupials, including the phalangers; (*b*) a group of tetramies, comprising the sloths; (*c*) a group of lamellicorn beetles, including the chafers; (*d*) of hymenopterous insects, including the saw-flies. So **Phyllo'phagous** *a.*, leaf-eating; belonging to the *Phyllophaga*.

1840 SWAINS *Discr. Sc.*, etc. "*Phyllophagous*, *Phyllophaga*, the name of a tribe of Marsupials, including the Phalangers, Petauristes, and Koala; also of a tribe of Beetles, including those which live by suction of the tender parts of vegetables, as the leaves and succulent sprouts. 1858 MAYER *Expos. Lex.* n. v. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* § 332 III. 491 The thick epithelium continued over the inner surface of that part in the Phyllophagous species.

Phyllopod (fĭ·lŏpŏd), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phyllopoda* pl., f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *pous*, *pod-* foot.] **a.** *sb.* A member of the *Phyllopoda*, a group of entomostracous crustaceans, having lamellate or foliaceous swimming feet; a leaf-footed crustacean. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Phyllopoda*; leaf-footed.

1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 67 Also a phyllopod crustacean. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1883. 370/2 The little modest entomostracous phyllopods. 1878 HUXLEY *Crayfish's Comp. Anat.* 199 The form of the Phyllopod foot.

So **Phyllopodal** (fĭlŏpōdăl), **Phyllo'podous**, **Phyllo'podiform** (fĭlŏpŏ·dĭfŏm) *adjs.*, having the form of a phyllopod.

1878 H. CLAUS in *Rymph. Brit. VI.* *Apus* 1878. The maxilla of the Dromopod larva is a sort of "phyllopodial foot. 1889 W. S. DALLAS tr. *F. Müller's Facts fr. Darwin* 82 A "Phyllopodous Decapod. 1890 DANA *Crust.* I. 14 These "Phyllopodous species seem...to be mere representatives of ancient forms, the Trilobites.

Phyllopode (fĭ·lŏpōd). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *-ōdēs*, *-ode* foot.] Name for the dilated sheathing-base of the leaf in *Isoëtes*, analogous to a petiole in Phanerogams.

1879 BESSEY & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 400 The structure of the leaves of Isoëtes varies according as the species grow submerged in water, in marshes, or on dry ground....In the oldest cases...the basal portions of the dead leaves (phyllopodes) form a firm black zone of wood round the stem.

Phyllochine (fĭ·lŏkīn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllochīta-us*, f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *chitōn* tunic.] **a.** *adj.* Of a bat: Having a nose-leaf, or leaf-like appendage to the nose; leaf-nosed; *spec.* belonging to the *Phyllorhinina*, a subfamily of the *Rhinolophidæ* or horseshoe-bats. **b.** *sb.* A leaf-nosed bat; *spec.* one of the *Phyllorhinina*. Also **Phyllochi'nate** *a.* and *sb.*

Phyllosoopine (fĭlŏskōpīn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Phylloscopus*: (f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *-skopos* viewing) + -INE1.] Of or related to the genus *Phylloscopus* containing the chiffchaff and warblers.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*: see H. Saunders.

Phyllosome (fĭ·lŏsōm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllosoma*, f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *sōma* body: see quot. 1848.] The larval form of certain macrurous crustaceans (formerly supposed to be adult forms constituting a separate group); a glass-crab.

1835 KIRBY *Nat. & Ind. Anim.* II. xv. 79 The most remarkable animals belonging to the order [Stomapoda] are the Phyllosoma of Dr. Leach. 1848 MAYER *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllosoma*, name of a crustaceous animal with phyllold or leaflike sacs attached to the hinder part of the body; a phyllozoon.

Phyllostome (fĭ·lŏstōm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllostoma*, f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *stoma*, *stomat-* mouth.] A bat of the genus *Phyllostoma* or family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having a nose-leaf or other appendage of the snout. Also **Phyllosto'matid**, **Phyllo'stomid**. So **Phyllosto'matoid**, **Phyllosto'matous**, **Phyllo'stomine**, **Phyllo'stomoid**, **Phyllo'stomous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Phyllostomatidæ*.

1848 MAYER *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllostomatina*, *Phyllostomi*, applied by Goldfuss, Gray [etc.] to a Family (*Phyllostomatidæ*) of the Cheiroptera, having the nose or mouth encumbered with a simple leaf: phyllostomous; phyllozoous. 1888 *Athenæum* No. 3000. 559/1 Genera of phyllostomine or leaf-nosed bats.

† **Phyllotaxia** (fĭlŏtæ·ksĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *taxis* arrangement.] The arrangement or order of leaves (or other lateral members, e.g. scales of a pine-cone, florets of a composite flower, etc.) upon an axis or stem; the geometrical principles of such arrangement. Also **Phyllo'taxy**.

The principal kinds of *phyllotaxis* are (1) the *cyclical* or *verticillate*, in which a number of leaves (two or more) stand at the same level, forming a pair or whorl; and (2) the *spiral* or *alternate*, in which each leaf stands singly, their points of insertion forming a spiral (the *generic spiral*) round the stem; to the latter case the phyllotaxis is expressed by a fraction denoting the angle (or portion of one turn of the spiral) between two successive leaves; thus in a phyllotaxis there are 3 leaves to every 2 turns of the spiral.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 60 A particular vitality of these laws has been pursued, under the name of Phyllotaxy. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 72 Do you remember telling me that I ought to study Phyllotaxy? 1879 BESSEY & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 273 In a phyllotaxis...the 6th member stands over the 1st, the 7th over the 2nd, and so on.

Hence **Phyllota'ctic**, **Phyllota'otical** *adjs.*, belonging or relating to phyllotaxis.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 140 (In the Flower) the leaves, arranged according to the general phyllotactic laws, are more or less changed in form and texture. 1888 HOOKER *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxxix. 532 From phyllotactical reasons, it is clear that the origin and arrangement of the floral leaves are entirely false.

† **Phylloxera** (fĭlŏksĭră). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *xēros* dry.] A genus of *Aphidiæ* or plant-lice; *esp.* the species *P. vastatrix*, also called *vine-pest*, which is very destructive to the European grape-vine, infesting the roots and leaves, and causing the death of the plant.

The genus *Phylloxera* was named in 1834 to include a plant-louse which was observed to dry up the leaves of the oak in Provence; in 1868 Planchon showed that the vine-disease was caused by a new species, which was constantly found on the roots of diseased vines, and which he named *P. vastatrix*. (See *Comptes Rendus* 1868 II. 386.)

1868 *Gard. Chron.* 31 Oct. 1138. 1869 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 102 M. Signoret ... considered that the insect belongs to the genus Phylloxera. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 320/3 All the vineyards within much flooded *Rodung* winter, as a precaution against the ravages of the phylloxera. 1880 *Encic. Brit.* Gen. 387 In 1863 the first appearance of the phylloxera in France occurred in the district of Pujaut, near Roquemaure, on the right bank of the Rhone. 1882 A. R. SCOTT in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 239/1 The Phylloxera has spread to Corsica; it has appeared here and there amongst the vineyards of the Rhine and Switzerland.

fig. 1890 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 1/3 Spots of his rosy cheeks, ... in malodic dire *Arbuthnot*, that phylloxera of the sweet vineyard, holds him in its deadly grip.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phylloxera scarlatoid*, *vindation*; **phylloxera-mite**, a minute acarid, *Tyroglyphus phylloxeræ*, which infests the phylloxera.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 6/1 The stocks...being larger than they have been at anytime since the phylloxera visitation. 1902 *Ibid.* 7 Jan. 2/3 The failure of the vines, due to the phylloxera continued in the Indies.

Hence **Phylloxe'ral** (-ĭ·răl), **Phylloxe'ric** (-ĕ·rĭk) *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to the phylloxera; **Phyllo'xerated**, **Phyllo'xerized** *ppl. adjs.*, infested with the phylloxera.

1880 *Nature* 6 Oct. 520/1 Treatment of phylloxerated vines by the use of sulphide of carbon and sulpho-carbonate of potassium. 1881 *St. James' Gaz.* 6 Sept. 2/2 Getting rid of the few phylloxerated spots which appeared there the year ago. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 356 The inspector of the phylloxeric service reports that unless energetic measures are taken the vineyards of Portugal will be ruined. 1900 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 346/1 Thanks to the heedless tolerance of the phylloxerated crisis.

† **Phyllula** (fĭ·lŭlă). *Bot.* Also **phyllule**. [mod.L., f. Gr. *phyllon* leaf + *oulē* scar.] The scar left on a branch by the fall of a leaf.

1848 MANSEL *Expos. Lect., Phyllade...* term by Swainson for the classes which, after he fell, each leaf leaves upon the bark at the place of its insertion: the phyllade. 1880 in *Treas. Bot.*

Phyllyrea, -rea, obs. errors of PHILLYREA.

Phylo-, before a vowel **phyl-**, combining form of Gr. φῦλον, φυλή a tribe (see PHYLE, PHYLUM), used in mod. scientific terms, mostly of biology.

Phy·cogenic, the cycle or whole course of the development of a phylum; hence **Phycogenetic** *a.*

Phylogeno·ntic [GENONTIC] *a.*, of or pertaining to the old age or stage of decay of a race or type of organisms. **Phylozoi·c** *a.* [Gr. ζῷον animal], of or pertaining to the zoetic stage of phylogenesis, or that following the embryonic (cf. PHYLEMBRYONIC). **Phylo·pterous** *a.* [Gr. πτερόν wing], of or pertaining to the *Phyllopteria*, a name sometimes a superorder of insects, containing the *Neuroptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Dictyoptera*.

1873 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 109 It is proposed to use ..'phylocycle or phylocyclus for the cycle] of the phylum. *Ibid.* 114 Possibility of the simultaneous origin of phylogenetic diversity. *Ibid.* 90 The oldest stages of different individuals of a species, and the corresponding 'phylogenetic types' of different groups arising from the same common ancestor, resemble each other. 1902 WORCESTER *Zoöl.* x. v. *Phylo-*, 'Phylozoögenic.

Phylogenal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PHYLOGENY + -AL.] = PHYLOGENETIC.

1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 326/1 He has confounded ontogenal stages of growth with phylogenal phases of plan.

Phylogenesis (fīlŏdʒe·nĭsis). *Biol.* [mod.L. f. PHYLO- + -GENESIS.] The genesis or evolution of the tribe or race; the evolution of any organ or feature in the race; = PHYLOGENY 1.

1879 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 122 The families within which we have as yet been able to compare Ontogenesis with Phylogenesis, constantly approximate in their origin. 1879 G. *Hinchel's Evol. Man* I. 5 Phylogenesis is the mechanical cause of Ontogenesis. The Evolution of the Tribe...reflects all the...Evolution of the Germ or Embryo. 1881 S. V. CLEVENGER in *Amer. Nat.* July 573 Certain aspects in the phylogenesis of the spinal cord.

Phylogenetic (fəi-lŏdʒĕne·tĭk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ETIC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of phylogenesis or phylogeny; relating to the race history of an organism or organisms.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 41 The validity of phylogenetic conclusions deduced from the facts of embryology where. 1883 W. A. HERRICK (title) A Phylogenetic Classification of Animals for the Use of Students. 1898 *Cosmos* May 721 From these ontogenetic details to see what deductions may be drawn in regard to the phylogenetic origin of Languages.

So **Phylogene·tical** *a. rare.* Hence **Phylogenetically** *adv.*, with reference to phylogenesis; so as regards the evolution of the race.

1872 Rambler in *Athenæum Journ.* July 183 A chain of gradations...through which higher organisms have passed phylogenetically, and do pass ontogenetically. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 413 The earliest characters of the embryonic head, or of its equivalent in all Vertebrata, point to its being phylogenetically the most ancient portion of the body. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 150 First, observe the facts of Ontogeny and then attach their phylogenetical significance to them. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 469 The morphological and phylogenetical study of the higher plants.

Phylogenic (fəilŏdʒe·nĭk), *a.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to phylogeny; phylogenetic.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 664 note, A great variety of surprising phylogenic speculations. 1878 PEIRCE *Pop. Sci.* v. 158 This ...has a morphological or phylogenic, as well as a physiological or teleological, significance.

Phylogeniast (fəilŏdʒəi·ăst). [f. next + -IST.] One versed or skilled in phylogeny.

1880 *Gardeners' Chron.* 13 Sept. 364/1 Phylogenists have agreed, on a few main points. 1884 *Athenæum* 12 Apr. 456/1 The principle of archaic forms...started by the father of phylogenists.

Phylogeny (fəilŏdʒĭni). *Biol.* [ad. mod.Ger. *phylogenie* (Haeckel 1866), f. Gr. φῦλον race, phylum + -γενεια birth, origin.]

1. The genesis and evolution of the phylum, tribe, or species; ancestral or racial evolution of an animal or plant type (as distinguished from *ontogeny*, the evolution of the individual).

1873 DARWIN *Origin Spec.* (ed. 5) 421, Professor Haeckel in his Generelle Morphologie has recently brought his great knowledge and abilities to bear on what he calls Phylogeny, or the lines of descent of all organic beings. 1874 *Jour. Germanica* I. 48/2 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 421 The phylogeny ...of a few of the cephalic bones is as yet unknown. 1903 C. W. SALEEBY in *Academy* 13 June 594/1 You know how very far apart these two things are—Ontogeny is the recapitulation of phylogeny.

2. The history or science of evolution or genealogical development in the phylum, tribe, or species; the race history of an animal or vegetable type; tribal history.

1875 DARWIN *Descent of Man* viii. 208 Science fails to inform us, but conjectural 'phylogeny' stops us. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 41 A special branch of biological speculation termed phylogeny. 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 77 Phylogeny—the history of the race.

3. A pedigree or genealogical table showing the racial evolution of a type of organisms.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. xxv, 'Phylogenies', or hypothetical genealogical pedigrees, marking for one of modern periods, are likely to remain in the very highest degree arbitrary and problematical. 1882 DARWIN *Coral. Hist. Pioneer* 163 It is easy to construct a theoretical phylogeny of the distribution of the willows from a supposed ancestral source. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 10 Oct. 302/3 The phylogenies given by the different authors are usually regarded by students as subjects for all sorts of changes and revisions.

Phylological (fəilŏlo·dʒĭkăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PHYLO- + -LOGICAL: after *philological*.] Of or pertaining to the history of the evolution of races.

1890 G. J. ROMANES in *Mind* Oct. 67 For, archaic though they be in a philological sense, in a phylological sense they are things of yesterday.

† **Phylum** (fəi·lŭm). *Biol.* Pl. **-la.** [mod.L., a. Gr. φῦλον race, stock.] A tribe or race of organisms, related by descent from a common ancestral form; a series of animals or plants genetically related; a primary division or subkingdom of animals or plants supposed to be so related.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* II. xvii. 49 By tribe or *phylum*, we understand all those organisms of whose blood-relationship and descent from a common primary form there can be no doubt, or whose relationship, at least, is most probable from anatomical reasons, as well as from common heredity or historical development. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xvii, I have arranged the chief phyla first of all in the form of a genealogical tree. 1886 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 578 The Classes...collectively termed Vermes do not constitute a phylum...comparable...to the phyla Mollusca or Echinodermata.

† **Phyma** (fəi·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-ata.** [L. *phȳma* (Celsus), a. Gr. φῦμα, φυματ- swelling, tumour.] An inflamed swelling, of various kinds; an external tubercle; in nosological systems variously applied to orders or genera of diseases.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phyma*, a Swelling. There are Five sorts. 1739 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 668 An unusual painful Phyma near the Verge of the Anus. 1799 HUNTER *Med. Obsf., Phyma*, tubercles in any part of the body. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Phyma·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to phyma; **Phy·matoid** *a.*, resembling phyma.

Phy·matin. *Chem.* [f. Gr. φῦμα, φυματ-, PHYMA + -IN 5. Cf. F. *phymatine*.] An organic substance obtained from tubercle.

1891-2 TIDY *Cycl. Amer. IV.* 1021/1 Phymatin is described as a peculiar extractive matter.

Phymosis, errors. form of PHYSOSIS.

† **Phynx.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of SPHINX: cf. Brettian Φιγξ *phīx*.] = SPHINX.

1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 56/1 Pallas Ile drawel with an Helmet...and on her Helmet a Phynx or Cock. *Ibid.* 100/2 The *Phynx*, or *Sphynx*, or *Sphynxe*...are...in the shape of Women.

† **Phyogemmarium** (fəiŏdʒĕmā·rĭŏm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. φύ-εσθαι to produce + L. *gemmārium* adj., f. *gemma* a bud.] A small reproductive bud, in certain Hydrozoa.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 122 Numerous small gonoblastidia, which resemble polypites, and are termed "phyogemmaria". 1870 HUXLEY *Man. Zool.* 63 The Bell is traversed by ...canals, which...communicate with the cavities of the phyogemmaria.

† **Physa** (fəi·să). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. φῦσα bellows.] A small freshwater gasteropod.

1851 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. &c., Physa*, a genus of freshwater snails; so called from the fulness and inflated appearance of the shell. 1854 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* 221, Freshwater strata ...filled...with Valvata, Paludina, Planorbis, Limnæus, Physa, and Cyclas. 1902 COLLINS *Noctuidæ Thanet* 18 Very *physa* and succinea, no larger than shot.

Physagogue (fəi·zăgŏg), *a.* (*sb.*) *Med.* [f. Gr. φῦσα flatulence + ἀγωγός drawing forth.] Expelling flatus. *b. sb.* A medicine having this effect.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Physalia** (fəisē·lĭă). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φυσαλίς inflated with wind, φυσαλλίς bladder, bubble.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoa; the Portuguese man-of-war: see MAN-OF-WAR 4. Hence **Physe·lian** *a.*, belonging to this genus; also *sb.*, a species of Physalia.

1852 RICHARD *Dict. Sci. &c., Physalis*, or *Physalia*, the name of a hydrostatic floating-bag, commonly called the Portuguese man-of-war. 1855 H. ERSKINE *Prime Psychol.* (1870) I. v. II. 321 Oceanic Hydrozoa which...have long pendant tentacles, such as Physalia. 1861 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* xv, The *Physalia* caravella or Portuguese man-of-war, is the mariner's admiration. On a large Blue bladder ...rises a vertical comb-fin(...).

Physalin (fəi·sălĭn). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Physalis* (ad. Gr. φυσαλλίς bladder) + -IN 5.] A yellow bitter amorphous substance ($C_{15}H_{20}O_5$), the active principle of the winter cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*.

1863 *N. York Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 411 All parts of the plant (*Physalis Alkekengi*) possess a strong bitter taste which is probably due to a crystalline principle, named physalin. 1900 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 834.

Physaliphore (fəisæ·lĭfō·r). *Biol.* [ad. Ger. *physaliphor* (Virchow), f. Gr. φυσαλίς a bladder + -φορος bearing: see -PHORE.] A cell containing vesicles (*physalides*) which produce daughter-cells.

1878 BENNETT *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 13 They not unfrequently become vacuolated, or hollowed out here and there into globular cavities, which are termed by Virchow 'physaliphores', and are regarded by him as reproductive cavities.

Physalite (fəi·sălait). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *physalith* (Werner 1817), shortened from *pyrophysalith* PYROPHYSALITE.] A variety of topaz: see TOPAZ.

1819 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 2) 69 Pyrophysalite, physalite. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 190 Physalite, or Pyrophysalite. ...Colour: greenish-white and sea-green. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 377 Physalite or pyrophysalite is a coarse easily cleavable variety [of topaz] in yellowish-white large crystals from Finbo; it becomes white heated, and fuses to enamel.

† **Phy·sbuttocks.** [f. PISE, FIZE + BUTTOCK: cf. FIZZLE.] A contemptuous term for a coxcomb.

1572 LAYTON *Manesip.* (1598) Physbuttocks, coxcombe.

Physcony (fi·skŏni). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *physconia*, f. Gr. φυσκων pot-belly, f. φύσκη wrinkle, f. φυσᾶν to blow up. Cf. F. *physconie*.] A tumour or swelling of the abdomen; paralysins.

1820-34 *Cond's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 5 Those vast formations of gas which are sometimes found in paralytic tumours or physconies. *Ibid.* IV. 35 A physcony of the abdomen, accompanied with peculiar feelings.

Hence **Physco·nic** *a.* (MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Physeem (fəi·sēm). *Phonetics.* [ad. Gr. φύσημα the action or product of blowing, f. φυσᾶν to blow.] A name applied by A. J. Ellis to elements of speech produced by 'the bellows-action of the lungs'; comprehending the ordinary aspirate (*h*) in its varieties, and the 'wheeze', Arabic ح, 'arising from suddenly forcing breath through the cartilaginous glottis'.

1887 A. J. ELLIS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 364/1 *Mod. Phil.* (In Palæotype) (h) when no letter, and, as most, consonants precedes, (h) used for the unsyllabled physeem.

Physemarian (fəisēmē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Physemaria* pl., f. Gr. φύσημα bubble.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the *Physemaria*, a name applied by Haeckel to a group of Metazoa; now obsolescent. *b. sb.* One of the *Physemaria*.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 636 The spheroidal, free-swimming mucoid aggregates...are in many respects comparable to Physemarian or Poriferous embryos. *Ibid.* 661 That common form, when the special characters...are eliminated...would be exceedingly similar to a Physemarian.

Physeter (fəi·sĭtəɹ). [a. L. *physēter* a cachalot (Pliny), a. Gr. φυστήρ a blower, a whale, f. φύσᾶν to blow.]

†1. A large blowing whale. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 729 When on the surges I perceive from far The Orke, Whirlpoole, Whale, or puffing Physeter. 1598 FLORIO, *Fisatore*, the Whirlpoole, puffing or spouting Whale. 1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 402 These bones belonged to *physeters* or sucking fishes.

2. *Zool.* The generic name of the cachalots or larger sperm-whales.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., The physeter with the upper jaw longer than the under one. The head of this fish is so large, that it is half as long as the body, and thicker than the thickest part of it. 1868 HUNT in *Phil. Trans.* CLVIII. 370 The oil of the physeter, which crystallizes into spermaceti. 1883 SIR C. HALL *Narrative* 196 The Physeter or cachalot whale. Is remarkable for having teeth.

3. A filter acting by air-pressure.

1892 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, &c., Physeter*, a filtering machine, consisting of a tub, with an air-tight perforated stage half-way up. The finished liquid to be filtered is put above the stage, and a syringe, by withdrawing the air from below the stage, occasions the clear part of the liquid to pass through, owing to the pressure of the atmosphere above it.

Hence **Physe·terine, Physe·teroid** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the sperm-whales; *sbs.* A member of this group.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 313/2 Almost all the other members of the suborder range themselves under the two principal heads of Zeuglodæ or Physeteroidei and Delphinoidei.

Physeteleic (fəisĭtēlĭ·k), *a. Chem.* [f. PHYSETER + OLEIC.] In *physeteleic acid*, an unsaturated fatty acid ($C_{16}H_{30}O_2$), obtained by saponification of spermaceti; isomeric, if not identical, with hypogæic acid.

1857 MULDER *Elem. Chem.* 813, 423 *Physeteleic acid* was obtained from the oil of the ordinary sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). 1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 833 Physeteleic acid crystallises in stellate groups of colourless needles.

Phys-harmonica (fəiz-, fĭzhaamo·nĭkă). [f. Gr. φῦσα bellows + HARMONICA.] A primitive form of harmonium, in which metal springs are set in vibration by a current of air; invented by Hackel of Vienna in 1818, and originally made to be attached to a piano. *b.* A knot of reed-stops on the organ, imitating the tone of this.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 476/2 *Physharmonica*, a musical instrument, in which the intensive sonorous tendency springs of steel or of brass, thrown into vibration by a current of air impelled against them. 1850 BRANDE *Dict. Phys-harmonica* is a newly-invented reed-register, with a soft agreeable tone. 1887 BRINSMEAD *Mus. Acoustics* 106 Musical tones of this description are those of...physharmonica (harmoniums, concertinas, accordions [etc.]).

Physiatr-athropy. [f. Gr. φῦσις nature + -ΙΑΤΡΕΙΑ, f. ἰατρεύειν to heal.] (See quots.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Physiatrology*, the philosophy of human

life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies. 1883 Mrs. C. L. Wallace (title) Physianthropy, or the Home Care and Eradication of Diseases.

Physiatric (fiziæ·trik), [a. Gr. *physiatrikḗ*, f. Gr. *phúsis* nature + Iatric.] The doctrine or system of nature-cure (Ger. *naturheilkunde*); the application of natural agencies in medicine. Also **Physia·trics**. Hence **Physia·trical** *a.*

1898 *Medical Review, Lee-ogle's Physiatrics*...Physiatrical cure *Brit. Med. Medical Reading* 9, I now come to speak of physiatric diseases or nature cures.

Physic (fi·zik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1. 3–4 fisyke, 4 fisyk, fisike, 4–5 fisik(e, fysik, fysyk(e, 5 fisyke, fisike, 5–6 fisyk. *S.* 4 phisek, phesike, 4–6 phisik(e, -yk(e, 4–7 physique, 5 phisikhe, phesyk, 5–6 phisyque, phisyck, 5–7 physick(e, -ick(e, 6 -yque, 6–7 physike, 6–8 -ick(e, 7 -iq(ue, 7– physic. [ME. *fisike*, a. OF. *fisique* (12th c.), ad. L. *physica*, n. Gr. φυσική (ἐπιστήμη) the knowledge of nature: see Physic *a.*]

I. Natural science, the knowledge of the phenomenal world; = Physics 1. Now *rare*.

c1374 W. Malverne *De Certis Regnis Angl.* in Pref. Physilian (on medicine compare infra) c1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 411 Wel wo-lerne was this Doctour of Phisik, In al this world ne was ther noon hym lik, To speke of phisik and of Surgerye. c1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 23 For in Philippe this I finde, Ungit is the seconde kinde, 1399 Hoccleve *Pract. Prince.* 1071 (Percy Soc.) 62 Of phisike it is the property To spede the body in every offyce. 1542 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 40 The science of physicke (tothe unexperienced, lachie, and contrarie) the knowledge of surgery as a special member and parte of the same. 1561–3 Perm. *Statut* 27 Feb. To Cuyngame's Hall...where...we had a fair dinner and good learned company, many Doctors of Phisicke. 1758 Hoccleve *Letters of Lady* in *Comm.* (1761) I. 74 The gentlemen of the faculty of physic. 1808 *Med. Trans.* XIX. 468 To admit certificates from schools of physic may prevent the possibility of ascertaining a regular education.

3. The art or practice of healing; the healing art; the medical profession.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 508 Sche ne myghte aldi se him be hi, ne do,And non wip him ne myghte pat to fayhe drou. 1340 *Ayenb.* 24 His maile ofte pet he ssel pet he broke hiself se folke uerstyh. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* I. xli. 51 Phisyke...is a worchinge of a crafte pat restoreh to the helpe of nature pat pat is agayn pe kynde. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6070/1 Encouragement to Physick. 1726 S. L. tr. *Perfect Vade Mec.* 4 Any person suitable to my profession, which was Physick. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam. Introd.* The practice of Medicine has long been divided into two departments, Physic and Surgery. 1832 Sir T. Watson *Pract.* 2 *Pract. Physic* Introd. Lect., The art of Physic...needs to be begun under the preserving eye...of a master in the craft.

b. The medical faculty personified; physicians.

1562 Lever, *Pr. Pr.* A. xv. 216 I the bygge helpe upon Kyng, for Physik schal be fayne to take of his fonde scabbe. 1598 Chapman *Iliads* xi. 984 That Phisicke thrives not more but by murther. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 10 Amply satisfied that his Disease should dye with himself, nor survive in a Property to puzzle Physick. 1765 Goldsm. *The Candidate* 3 "Lord, sirrah; says Physic to Law, "I declare (no,)".

†**c.** Medical treatment or regimen. *Obs.*

c1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 77 Yiveve Physik; yit hir the more is ofsorie. 1421 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 7 My lorde sendis zoue hertly...desirs zoue zee nobe leuere Dey more then ze. 1503 *Acts 19 Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 2 The same Sir William...lay sore in Surgery and Fesyk...by the space of 8 yeres and more. 1588 Reg. (Bishops') *Norwich.* xviii. 18 That he abstaine no more then he doth...a-1624 Gataker *Mise. Sacr.* (1637) 58 The Lord Gosling being not there well, but engaged in a course of Physick. 1700 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 194 An end will soon be made beyond y^e remedy of physick and repentance.

4. = Medicine *sb.*[1] 2. (Now chiefly *colleq.*)

1592 Shakespeare *Ven. Pur.* Pref., Time...Hatcheth Pestilence in the Plantchin that soon goes with little children when they are sick. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 40 Throw Physicke to the Dogs, I'le none of it. 1656 Earl of Bristol *Fr.* xiv. 24 Herbs, for Man's use, of various Sorts, That either Food or Physick yield. 1732 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 21 A little money, food or physic. 1880 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* v. vi. And, James, you'll take the physic, for a precious lecch: and heaps of idea things you shall have taken to, to drive the taste out. 1892 Gissing *Nether Middleton.* x, As bad as the wrong physic,—nasty to take, and sure to disagree.

b. *spec.* A cathartic or purge.

1677 Art. Assert *Doctr. World* (1714) 303 The people...flee to it (Tobacco) as Physicke to purge themselves of humours. 1694 Dryden *Juvon.* xvii. (1840) 192 Affection is my Physick; that purges, that cleanses me. 1837 Vincent *Horses* iv. 58 The spring grass is the best physic that can possibly be administered to the horse. It carries off every humour which may be lurking about the animal.

†**5.** *fig.* Wholesome or curative regimen or habit. c1386 Chaucer *Reve's Pr. T.* 18 Assaye[n] how your hors wil be plesab. 14... in *O. Kilk. Acad.* 201, 47 Lity to zyue is thynne tyme, 1390 Langland *Piers Plowman* (Skeat) (B. 13) Dinner being done, counting it Phisicke to sit a while, the old Countesse [etc.]. 1699 Dryden *To J. Driden* 116 Who, nature to repair, Draws physic from the fields to slaughter'd steer &c.

†**b.** Mental, moral, or spiritual remedy. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 349 The wofull pains of hous maisells, Ayein the which nad no phisique availe. c1440 *Generydes* 6816 If I here tyranid, I think, to god me wyte, It were the best medycyne that I cowde haue. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. vii. (1634) 180 To cover the Plaister of grace that is in Christ. 1598 *Barrley's Theory & Pract.* (1608) 230 He is a mademan. It is good physic to whip him. a1599 Burkitt *On N. T. Matt.* v. 4 Sorrow for sin is physick to earth, but is a food to hell.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *physic-craft*, † *-god*, † *-monk*, † *-sacred*; *physic-eating adj.*; **physic-ball**, medicine in the form of a ball or balls for administration to a horse, dog, etc.; † **physic-bill**, a medical prescription; also a medical advertisement; **physic-box**, a medicine-chest; † **physic-finger** = Paynimas *finger*; † **physic-school**, a medical school. Also Physic garden. (In some of these, *physic* may have originally been the *adj.*: see Physic *a.* 2 for similar uses.)

1632 Vicars *Hosea* xvii. 398 The most effectual and safest Physick ball. 1899 — *Eng.* vi. 178 A physic-ball was given him in the evening, and on the following morning. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banket* 29 It is...a "physick-bill of bill, that they cost not much till they have drank. 1721 Bradley *Country Gentl.* 11 Physick-Bills administred and prepared at Gentlemens. a1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* ii. 27 No ladies they have behind. Big Lady's "physick-box (as this we'll gain). 1758 T. Lucas *Jas. Wadeer* II. 227 The incorporated body of the "physic-craft that call themselves the college of physicians. 1820 Middle Cameron *Life. Lilio.* v. ii. 92 The Blue-finger or "Physician-finger. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 561 Her was [one] Mandragora or "Physicke-god. 1708 Bentley in *J. Harper Hist & Coll. Earth.* 21, 180 Brought to the "Physick-Bark, the Fleetings...Dissolutes, Opinionists. 1677–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 24 The "Physick schooles. 1589 Green *Pappe. Hatchet* I. 301 A man, who was executed, and dissected in the physic-schools. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 161 The valetudinary, consumptive, and "physic-eating...fall victims of the ship's master. 1643 Milt. *to Hartlib* III. 637 That definition which makes man "a physic-taking animal". a1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems, &c.* (1677) 162 Extraordin. In a "Physick-word, and signifies the Labour of a Disease.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) † **Phy·sicklike** *adv.*, medicinally; † **Phy·sicship**, honourable title of a medical authority; † **Phy·sicster**, contemptuous term for a medicinal practitioner.

1580 Montgomerie *Cherrie* xl. (1821) 60 Musick...was used in the olde time *Physicklike*, to stay mourning and greife. 1689 G. Harvey *Caring Sin by Repent.* (1691) 127 The description...ought to be taken out of their Physicking out of their Pharmacopolic Records. *Ibid.* xvii. 158 If any young Physicister has an itch to experiment.

Physic (fi·zik), *a.* Now *rare*. [a. F. *physique*, ad. L. *physic-us*, a. Gr. φυσικός natural, f. φύσις nature, f. φύειν to produce.]

1. Physical, natural.

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 61 A phisicke experiment of Democritus. 1600 Gate Cot. Gerrard (1633) 2, 2. 24 Some Physic Contemplations of Job. *Ibid.* n. viii. 99 There are three Kinds of Theologie; the first is called Mystic...another Physic. 1697 J. Bagley *Colonel.* 17, 422 Of my great, or my small vessels his physic laws. 1861 Pusey in *Lect. Painf. Is.* (1898) 430 Invisible physic and metaphysic ideas.

b. Belonging to physics or natural philosophy.

1883 J. B. Thomas in *Monadnock Miscellany* (N. Y.) 6 Jan. 204 Secondary, exciting, physic, and chemic phenomena.

†**2.** Medical; medicinal. *Obs.* (= Physic *sb.* attrib., Physical a. 4, 5.)

1422 in *Sancta Sanct., Priv. Privie.* 124 Liberi Scholes...et grosses, arte fisike, percussours, and others. c1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 221 I sent a mayster of fysyke hire, what hyld hyre dryge and dryve away?" 1590 Shakespeare (*Merry Wives*) *Ded.* 3 vij (1630) 166 My companion...united with him physick lotes, certain vivall wonders of Hippocrates, and Galenes Mistresches. 1677 R. Gooch *Herethelle's Wond.* (1768) 92 b, When you have received...your Physicke Hearbes by themselves, and your Fruits hearbes and Sallets in another place. 1727 Mountfort *Gardener's Labyrinth* Title-p., The physical benefit of each herb, plant, and flower. a1767 Mandeville *Wks.* I. 72 The physick potion...is chiefly against the stomachick. 1820 Keats *Isab.* xl. 6 Red whortle-berries...good for physicker uses, to stop choleraic rovings. 1902 Rev *Creation* ii. 191 The chief Physick Herbs. 1778 *E. Jersey Archives* XI. 498 A Book call'd Physick Herbs, Which is to be had of Peyton.

Physic (fi·zik), *v.* Inflexions **physicked, physicking.** [f. Physic *sb.* 3–5.]

1. *trans.* To dose or treat with physic or medicine. 1551 with a purgative. *Now colleq.*

1551 Latimer, *Pr. Pl.* B. xx. 310, I may not suffer...That these flatterers be fedde and phisicke [C. 1552 fyrsshe] and vyle. 1572 Turberv. *Falconrie* 219 The Italians order of physicking his hawke. 1600 Surflet *Countr. Farm* v. ii. 511 To physicke your maidenrunne. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* i. 6. § 2 (1734) 30 The Animals...are physick'd almost out of their Lives. 1832 Vincent *Horse* xxiii. 280 In physicking a horse, whatever is to be done, should be done at once. 1876 Fitz Patrick *Lucile* II. 168 All Lucile had done to the cats ...that children ought to be physicked as little as possible.

b. *fig.* To treat with remedies, relieve, alleviate. 1580 Nashe *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9, I would persuade them to physicke their fantasies of seeing and hearing. 1603 Shakes. *Meas.* iv. iii. 21 The labour we delight in, Physicks pains. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 12 Does not the Liturgie given to a number of moderate Divines, and Sir Tho. Smith's Commonwe to boot prag'd, and Physick'd, 1683 Cotgrave, *Desoffer* v. as You, whilst the guilty breast, Could not be physick'd into rest. 1819 Sporting Jrnl. II. 161, A good diuretic as remedy can physic.

2. *absol.* To practise as purse or poulet.

1821 Examen *Light Lond.* II. 7. (Farmer) You may be most profoundly physicked in your city. 1823 Byr. *Dict. Turf* 139 Whether a man's liver is at ease, or other wagers, is "giving him a physicking". "The physicking system was put in force at the Doncaster St. Leger, 1820.

3. *Metallurgy.* To treat (molten iron, etc.) with an oxidizing body, which combines with and eliminates phosphorus and sulphur.

1856 Hunter in *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1856) IV. 271 If with their present plants they could not effectually eliminate sulphur by puddling, ought they not to try to do so by physicking?

Hence **Phy·sicking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Phy·sicker**, one who administers physic.

1658 Gumbale *Char. ex Acts.* xxxix. 18. (1684) 187/1 He hath undertook the physicking of his Patient. 1806 Mrs. Hofland *Village Incl.* II. (1809) 163 Dr. Tydis, blunder, shyness, and physicker of man and beast. 1898 Dickens *Mich. Nicol.* viii. "How," said Squeers,...."is that physicking over?"

Physical (fi·zikăl), *a.* Also 5–7 phis-, 6 phise-; 5 -yeal, -ithal, 6–7 -icall. [ad. med.L. *physicāl-is*, f. *physica*, Physic *sb.*; see -al.]

I. 1. Of or pertaining to material nature, or to the phenomenal universe perceived by the senses; pertaining to or connected with matter; material; opposed to *psychical, mental, spiritual.*

(Often in such collocations as *physical cause, energy, power; physical possibility, impossibility*, etc.; see also 3.)

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 4 Sacraments...are not physicall but mystical instruments of salvation. 1604 E. Grimestone *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. viii. 99 In natural and physicall things, we must not confer our infallible and undoubted rules, but that which is ordinary and ruled by experience. 1688 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 7 Whether or no the Shape can...by Physicall Agents be altered. 1695 Alexander *Geom. Epist.* 86 If...the line E...be moved parallel to it self, through every physical point in the line A, it will produce the rectangle AE. 1732 Hoyer *Eur. & Trans.* (1737) I. xvi. 251 As to physical causes, I am inclined to doubt altogether of their existence, in this particular. 1830–3 Dr. Quincey *Causes Wks.* 1859 X. 14 Everything physical is comparable by weight, number, and resistance. 1880 Harcourt *Future Mist.* i. 18 Some of the more elementary, and, what we call, physical powers. 1880 Hazeldine *Phys. Geog.* I. 2 The physical structure of the earth and stars. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* 100 There may be a physical break—unconformity—and also a palæontological break, between two successive groups of strata.

Absol. 1898 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 38 The dreamy days of boyhood, when I knew and worshipped nothing but the physical. 1883 Harrison *Life Tenn.* II. 200 An attempt to shift the argument from the moral to the physical.

2. Belonging or relating to Natural Philosophy or Natural Science; of, pertaining or relating to, or in accordance with, the regular processes or laws of nature.

1580 G. Harvey *Three Proper Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 48 With great Physicall, and Naturall Reason. 1587 Golding *Sophines to Philarete* Wks. (Grosart) V). 104 Neyther can fishermen tell the Physicall reasons of the motions of the Sea. 1598 H. Hudson tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 426 Of some general laws of nature...We shall divide them [into] Laws physical and Laws moral. 1808 J. Watkins *Nat. Philos.* I. 11 Is an object worthy of attention to interest the youthful mind in physical knowledge. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 30, 32 The law of gravitation is a physical axiom. 1842 W. Benjamin *Stud.* & *Pr. Int.* III. 329 The most interesting feature in the physical theory of the Calabrian, is the frequency of their earthquakes. 1864 Midday *Mirror* (ed. 2) Prof. C) None of them are so positive to be physical explanations of miracles, i. e. reiterations of them to laws of nature in the scientific sense of that term.

c. Of persons: Dealing with or devoted to natural science (in quot. 1768, materialistic).

1768 Ultramontanus *Infidel. Tract.* 5 In 391 Out of whom, according to the Physical Expositors, proceed all things that were, are, and shall be, viz. Plants, Men, Beasts and Gods. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist. Electr.* (1775) I. 5 (Advert. Essay) power which astonished Mr. Boyle, perform'd it with no little fatigue, that [would have confounded the most Physical professor in France: with all her mountebanks, she could never have called me a magician. 1898 *Northern Mag.* XCVII. 1103 The Roman physical philosophers of the first cause to the act of the last significant.

2. Belonging to the forces of nature and properties of bodies, other than chemical and vital; belonging to the science of physics: see Physics 2.

1734 Keill's *Exam. The Earth's Hist. Introduct.* (title) Dissertations, both Astronomical and Physical. 1829–42 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 20, § 2 Physical characters are those physical phenomena which are exhibited by the mutual action of minerals and other bodies; such as magnetic properties, [etc.]. 1873 Rodwell *Introd. Geol.* (1876) 37 The mineral and mineral parts will vary both in their physical and chemical properties. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 204 The physical properties of matter may be altered without affecting its deeper chemical constitution.

3. Of the body, and bodily members or faculties (as distinct from the mind); bodily, corporeal.

1780 Bentham *Prin. Legisl.* xiv. § 3 Suppose for example the physical duties bear be to relieve the suffering of hunger. 1800 Mackintosh *Lect. Hooker. Life* 170 Milton has set out of the horse and all the vulgar and physical beauties of the

Anvil. 1832 *Asiatic Researches* (1835) I. xli. 328 *Physical* or natural powers... In this instance 'physical' or 'natural'... denotes a power not Rational or Legal. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 124 The men gave me the impression of physical strength. 1885 E. GARNETT *At any Cost* I. vii. 160 *Mrs. Sinclair* ... had long ceased from the late bloom of physical youth. 1888 W. J. TUCKER *R. Europe* xii We take no physical exercise, except riding. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 3/1 The lads...went through a course of physical drill with wonderful precision.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) = physical powers, *colloq.* 1901.

1824 *Examiner* 267/2 He lacks physicals for swagger. 1842 U. S. MCCALL *Life Sir Frontfort* (1868) 295 Thieves, and the wear and tear incidental to the exposure of the physicals to such a country as this.

II. 4. Of or belonging to medicine; medical. *Now rare.* † *Physical garden* = PHYSIC-GARDEN.

c 1440 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1803 *Sharp* ... From them reformeth the bendy doth Reason, Which proved is by physicial prudence. 1598 FLORIO *Primi Frutti Epist.* 229 He shall learne to be skilled in the art Geomantical, Arithmeticall, Musicall, Cheyromantical, Physicall. 1639 *Trials of Witchcraft*, etc. 49 There is only that part of it which is the Physical Prescriptions. 1739 JOHNSON *L. P., Boerhaave* Wks. IV. 343 His profession of botany made it part of his duty to superintend the physical gardens. 1750 *A. Monro Acct. Med. Exp.* II. *Camden* 92 Furnishing it Physical Hospitals. 1799 (title) The Medical and Physical Journal. 1806 SURVEY *O. Kent* XXXIV. 511 Physical herbs being the most dangerous that any person can take to pervert...through metaphysical ones.

† **b.** Of persons: Practising medicine; medical. 1598 REYNOLDES *Christus* (1911) IV. xiv. 298 These cursed physical folke can find out nothing to do us good, but what would please the devil. 1722 SHELOCKE *Coll Ref.* v. iv. ¶ 2, I reasoned my physical Brute, and ...visited several patients. 1732 W. THOMPSON *P. St. Arbues.* 24 Which their...Friends, the top of the Physical Faculty can verify. 1756 CHARLOTTE (née *Mecklenburg*) IV. 274 The physical men who attend her seem to think me.

† **c.** *Physical finger* = PHYSICIAN *finger*. *Obs.*

1603 tr. *Paulmier's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 49 To this Physicall finger is owing nameneth.

† **5.** Used in medicine, medicinal. *Obs.*

1559-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Demetrius* (1595) V. 330 Philinē bathes, as Helleborum, Lycopsont and Bitter Herbs. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. v. v. (1635) 92 The red Rose is not...so tender as the Damaske, yet it is much more Physicall, and often used in medicine. 1658 J. JONES *Royal's Exc.* 66 Medea was the first that invented Physical herbs. 1692 *Twelve Good Mohawks* xxvii. [of it and This sort of drink (coffee) ought not to be used, but in a Physical way. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 422 *Angelica*...is one of their physical greens. 1818 WILLIAM *Hints, Cheesemen*, a physical wood.

† **b.** Beneficial to health; curative, remedial; restorative to the body, good (*for* one's health). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introit* (Roxb.) 133 I reede as well bathe large and fyne as cryed Bayes in any physical commodyous. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 106 A Bridle...is very Physicall To walke rebuked, and smoke up the humours Of the drunke Morning? 1609 E. GRIMESTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xi. 318 They say moreover, that this wood...is physicall for other indispositions, as for the gout. 1626 S. C. *Counc. Women* 4 Why should not Tobacco...be taken Physicall, when wees grossest? 1633 ACCIDENCE *Relig.* (1635) 103 A physicall Banket for our bodies.

† **c.** Of the nature of or like medicine (in taste, smell, etc.); as laid as medicine. *Obs.*

a 1646 DIGBY *Closet* (1800, 1827) 63 All other herbs...give it a physical taste. 1661 E. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 3 The tea hath a pretty Physical smell like an Apothecaries Shop. 1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* Wks. (1720) I. Wormseed tastes so, of things that are physical to look at us.

† **6.** In need of medical treatment, sick; under medical treatment. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* iv. iv. What assures this Apothecaries shop about them, are Physicall? or *Hotel de Liege* iii. 2. Three broke shell and Philosophers are thicker. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 388 In the lower [hospital] are near 300 physical patients, and about 80 chirurgical ones.

7. In special phrases and collocations.

Physical astronomy, that branch of astronomy which treats of the motions, masses, positions, lights, heat, etc. of the heavenly bodies. **Physical atom**: see ATOM. **Physical chemistry**, that branch of chemistry which deals with the structure of molecules. **Physical force**, material as opposed to moral force; as politics, the use of armed power, to effect or suppress political changes: also *attrib.* **Physical geography**, the branch of geography which deals with the natural features of the earth's surface, as distinct from its political divisions, commercial or historical relations, etc. **Physical geology**, the study of the formations and history of stratified rocks, apart from palæontology. **Physical horizon**: see HORIZON 3. **Physical laboratory**, a laboratory for experiments in physical science. **Physical mineralogy**, that which treats of the physical properties of minerals, apart from their chemical composition. **Physical optics**, that branch of optics which deals with the properties of light itself (as distinguished from the fixation of sight); sometimes restricted to that part which relates to the undulatory theory and the phenomena specially explained by it, as interference, etc. **Physical point**, a point conceived as infinitely small, and yet a portion of matter. **Physical science** or **philosophy** = PHYSICS. **Physical sciences**, the physical (as opposed to the biological or to the moral) sciences. **Physical sign**, a symptom of health or disease ascertainable by bodily examination. **Physical theology**: see THEOLOGY.

1703 ANNE M. CLIFFORD *Astrologaster* 1 Another fair specimen...of the causes of celestial movements, and considered my name, 'physical astronomy.' 1892 DELABERE *Blake, Theol.* v. (ed. 3) 149 [Human] progress to compasses that investigate the molecular groups into which bodies are resolved by heat, 'physical' means. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (new series) *s.v.* Mechanics, The molecule is the smallest portion of matter which can exist in the free state, and still retain the physical properties of the substance. 1902 *Ibid.* *s.v.* Physical chemistry, The molecules of a substance are in motion. 1902 *Ibid.* *s.v.* Physical geography, The physical geography of the sea-bed. 1902 *Ibid.* *s.v.* Physical geology, The physical geology of the sea-bed. 1902 *Ibid.* *s.v.* Physical horizon, The physical horizon is the circle in which the sky appears to meet the earth. 1902 *Ibid.* *s.v.* Physical laboratory, The Physical Laboratory of the Royal College of Science. 1902 *Ibid.* *s.v.* Physical mineralogy, The physical mineralogy of the sea-bed. 1902 *Ibid.* *s.v.* Physical optics, The physical optics of the sea-bed. 1902 *Ibid.* *s.v.* Physical point, The physical point is the centre of gravity of the body. 1902 *Ibid.* *s.v.* Physical science, The physical sciences are those which deal with the properties of matter. 1902 *Ibid.* *s.v.* Physical sign, The physical signs of the sea-bed. 1902 *Ibid.* *s.v.* Physical theology, The physical theology of the sea-bed.

Physically (fi·zikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a physical manner or way.

1. According to nature or the material laws of nature; naturally; according to physics or natural philosophy or science; not intellectually, morally, or spiritually. *Physically impossible*, impossible from the nature or laws of material things.

1580 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* 01 (1584) Y iii, You reason physically: but we must not be led by senses in these mysteries. 1660 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 7 It is Physically impossible that it [matter] should be thereby of some Rich or other, and some determinate Shape or other. 1673 S. ROBINSON *Cause Decay* 18 It is not deny'd Physically, but Morally. 1704 SWINDEN *Hist. Hull* I. 4 The swelling of the ocean, by the joint attraction of the sun and the moon, is less physically intelligible, than the periodical effusions of the polar seas. 1832 *Tenth Cent. Pilgr. Fathers* (ed. 3) 160 An atom or molecule physically indivisible. 1892 MACALISTER *Brit. Emp.* iii. 111, 113 It would be physically impossible for many of them to succeed themselves in time. 1893 *Fortnightly Pol. Econ.* n. 32, 284 It is physically impossible that any permanent rise in wages should take place without a corresponding diminution of profits. 1900 *Science Econ. Progr.* n. 13 Nothing can physically exist corresponding to a general notion.

† **b.** Naturally, essentially, intrinsically. *Obs.*

1669 H. STUBBE *Truth's Triumph* 38 Justification...the Forme whereof is relation and not physically inherent in us. 1684 T. HOOKER *God's Decrees* 200 The will is physically ours, and the deed is also ours, but by morally Gods. 1702 D. STUART *Chief Mos. Philos.* II. E. 1 It is Not to demonstrate that the soul is physically and necessarily immortal.

† **2.** Practically. *Obs.*

1630 LAWRENCE *Chron. Math.* 430 It is a Body, though Physically Round, yet full of sqvvre Angvvles. 1707 ARCHIBALD IN *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2369 The velocity of the fluids in the remoter series of vessels, will be, physically, nothing.

2. As regards the body; in body; in bodily constitution; corporeally.

c 1600 *Timon* v. iv. (Globe, 800/2) He's as near logically and exquisitely, and physically and accurately. 1650 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 159 It may be the child's Action Morally, and in Law-estimation, when it is only the Father's Action Physically. 1846 J. K. HYLAND in *St. Peter's Life & Times* (1848) II. 107 Unless physically disabled. 1877 A. B. BRUCE *Training Twelve* xxiv. 402 Not till I become invisible physically shall I be visible to you spiritually. 1880 MRS. PENROSE *Mission to Canada* 48 *Pac.* 194 These Africans are physically adapted to the climate.

† **3.** Medically; medicinally; by medical rules.

1580 HOLYBD *Spir. Philosoph.* 01, 120, 139 They shall be healed the sickelier of their Physically, the which they mixed glue subtly. 1693 E. GOODMAN *Inf. & Adult. Baptism* 8 To make it a Proverb, that Medicines, rightly used, (i.e.) By that they Physically, Wes assembly. 1710 St. HENRY *Salve Adolescentium* Wks. 1853 I. 70 Their [Christ's] name is used like a medicine—must be taken physically.

† **Physicalness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PHYSICAL *sb.* + -NESS 2. a.] Medicinal preparations; materia medica.

1620 tr. *Bonnacia's Thesaurus* 104 A Quacksalver...one that dealeth in druggs and physicalness.

† **Physic garden.** *Obs.* [See PHYSIC *sb.* 6, *a.* 2 *c.* cf. *F. jardin de pharmacie.*] A garden for the cultivation of medicinal plants; hence, a botanic garden; also *physical garden*, PHYSICAL *a.*

1637 *Lease fr. Magd. Coll. to Univ. Oxford* 01 Apr., (Grounds) for a Physicke Garden. [Referred to in a petition of 3 July 1648 as 'the Physitions Garden.'] 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Oct., Phis.—We went to the Colledges...To this the Physic Garden ioyns. 1659 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 89 Rare and non-descript Plants, ...cultivated either in publick Physick-Gardens, or those of private curious Persons. 1708 *Miscel. Curios.* Cong. II. 304 A very curious physic-garden, which contains the choicest exotics. 1834 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 191 In 1713, John Robinson ...procured many curious exotic plants to the Physic Garden. 1875 HANDLEY *Dict. Oxford* 29 The Botanic Garden, formerly known as the Physic Garden, was founded in the year 1621.

Physician (fiz·ĭ·shăn), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–5 fisician, 4–5 -ian(e, 4 fecician, -en, fycisien, 5 fisi-, fys-, fesian, -ieyan, -ieyen, -eayan, 5–6 fysician, visician; *β.* 4–5 fenician(e, 5 -ieyan, (-eə), -eeaian, 6 -ycien, -yeyan, 5 phesicyen, 6–7 -yeien, -ieien; *γ.* 4–6 phisicien(e, 5 -yeien, 5–7 -ician, 6 -icyen, 6–7 -tian, (-cie), -icion, 7 phisitian, 4–5 physalyen, 5 -icien, 5–6 -ician, 6 -yeyen, (physyeyen), 6–7 physitian, -yeyan, (-cie). 6– physician. [ME. *fisicien*, a. OF. *fisicien* (Wace 12th c.), f. L. *physic-a*, *F. physique*: see PHYSIC and -CIAN.]

† **1.** A student of natural science or of physics.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4363 No fulype we us fonnyen, ne philosophiens wolle, An argument & wit ching, to wax with pe people. 1600 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 30 Nimrod and Semyramis dreames, the interpretation whereof belonged onely vnto Physicians and philosophers. 1633 J. MAYNARD *Hist.* (1636) 6 An analysis of Dr. Priestley's character as a theologian, a physician, a metaphysician.

2. One who practises the healing art, including medicine and surgery.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Ach, seoule seoure, ...pet schulden ure leoues leoye pisse eiȝe leoue leoxumnesse & leoue plesinge, wowschaft fisicienes & leoumes leoken. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1559 Hii fuhten to chaste & nere it nȝ ssent Rome nes neuer leas ssal childe ha wolde here ofe nober. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 60 Mai nere spende al pat he hab abone alle fisiciens. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXII. 176 A fisiker with a forrein hod. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alian* iv. 4, I am a leche, and with al a good physicyen. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 23 Vnlesse leade thy selfe. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 40 Forasmuche as the science of physicke lacke sufficiently...the knowledge of surgery as a speciall member and parte of the same, therefore be it enacted that every of the said company or fraternitie of Phisitions...may exercise the said science of Phisick in all and every his members and parts. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* *Angels*, 226/1, The physicianis thoir ar full to seirfing, except all other seiknis and wayis afore passit. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* v. i. 2 More needs she the Diuine, than the Physitian. 1708 JOHNSON *Lillie* No. 17 ¶ 7 The ecclesiastical novice ...styles himself physician, prepares himself by forcible oratory ...to extend his area of science ...which he has hitherto tried upon cats and dogs. 1879 SAMUEL *Treat. Off. Instr.* 158 Physician is the title of all medical practitioners in the United States. 1879 *Harper's Mag.* LIX. 28 Physicians to cure the diseases of which money is the source.

b. One legally qualified to practise the healing art as above; *esp.* as distinguished from one qualified as a surgeon only.

In the United Kingdom every medical practitioner is now required to have a qualification as Physician and also as Surgeon; so that a general practitioner usually describes himself as 'Physician and Surgeon'. The use of 'Physician' or 'Surgeon' alone usually implies that the person so styled is in practice a specialist in that branch. So especially with the designation 'Consulting Physician'.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 198 O lord, whi is it so, pese diuerse names of a cirurgian & a phisicien. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 41 In medicyne the most preciuous, Lechis, surrigianis & phisicianis. 1528 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 7 The physicians of the bodyes haue practisyers and pothicaries that dare minister dure we vnder them. 1610 WARNER *Syrop. Mem. Prof.* (1639) B 3 The most learned sort are justly called by the title of Physicians, and the more experienced sort are called Chirurgians or Surgeons. *c* 1625 NICHOLS *Table-T.* (1876) 10 Your President of the Colledge of Physicians...himself is no more than a Doctor of Physick. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* III. 330 Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty's Person...Apothecaries, Chirurgeons. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam. Introd.* 13 It is from the separation gradually of these two denominations [named by Page Baldfoot the Sixth, and Clement the Fifth, at Avignon], that we ought, I conceive, to date the true origin of the distinction between physician and surgeon, such as it has existed in modern times; a distinction unknown to the practice of the ancients. 1870 EDM. RIGBY *Middlem. 2000*, To observe the best method he ever took as a general practitioner, and that of the physicians, who, to the esteem of the profession, felt bound to maintain its various grades. 1893 W. MUIR *Life Sir H. Stafford* 138 The appointment of physician-accoucheur to the king.

c. *Proverb.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 87 Feed by measure, and defie the physicion. 1616 BULLOKAR *Englishe Expositor*, *Physician Amend*, Whereupon might arise our English proverbe, A leche or a physicion, *Medicus curat, Deus sanat*. 1659 HOWELL 233 We are the Proverbe to be true, The ordinary diseases passeth not the Physitians eye. 1721 JOH. PEAD, *etc.* 1 16.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A healer; one who cures moral, spiritual, or political maladies or infirmities.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) 36, 61 Elizeus...he was a phisicien of seules. 1598 FLORIO *Second Frutes Ladie Prol.* 8 b, Wordes and talke is the physician of a sorrowe bearing diseased mind alone. 1687 WINDUS *Hermes, Long man's* 7 *returned* 6, I'll meet my great Physician's order. 1805 *Naval Chronicle* 10 *Lond.* (1808) III. 180 The Times must be our physician. 1888 *Lancet* 8 Sept. 511, 'The Times cures only your sweet brain, but conducts to physicians.

4. *Comb.*, as *physician-accoucheur*, *-author*, *-founder*; † **physician finger**, the third or ring-finger; = LEECH-FINGER; cf. FOREFINGER 1.

1623 in *Fenton's Theol. Mem.* 1. v. 38 Rings of gold are worne by ye Physicians on the medicinall finger of the left hand called by the Latines *Digitus medicus*...Andrea Gellius...forbiddeth that a unwilfull and rebellie servant...commeth from the least, to weare on this *Pryvilidge* finger. 1698 D. 128 *Monument Rigb. Claimed to Barony of Gardner* 50, I have been physician-accoucheur since 1671. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 4/4 The regulations which the physician-founder drew up.

Hence **Physi'cian** *v.*, *trans.* (*a*) to make into a physician; (*b*) to put under the care of a physician; **Physi'cianary** *a.*, of or pertaining to a physician; **Physi'cianer**, the office or position of physician; **Physi'cianed** *a.*, qualified or licensed to act as a physician; **Physi'cianer** *dial.* = PHYSICIAN 2; **Physi'cianess**, a female physician: also *fig.*; **Physi'cianless** *a.*, without a physician; **Physi'cianly** *a.*, befitting a physician; **Physi'cianship** = *physicianry*; also the personality of a physician.

1639 G. WILDE *Let. in Life* (1886) 10, 209 The speale mellowing 249 hav not yet "physicianed me. 1696 D. SLOANE in *Desiderius Illustr.* Christmas No., The travellers bestowed were straight put to bed and physicianed. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men* I. 80—Just a somewhat family-physicianary way of putting things. 1880 *Times* 13 Jan. 7/1 The "Physicianry to the Queen in Ireland. 1891 *N. Monthly in Chit. Med. Rep.* XXV. 94/2 His assistants discharged the duties of the physiciancy till his formal election to physician...on 19 Oct. 1809. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* to Feb., Dr. Lucas, a "physicianed apothecary. 1813 Mrs. PIOZZI *Celebrity* I. 78 "Physicianers were sent for. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xl. A man of much skill and little substance, who practised the trade of a physicianer. 1838 D. D. WEARE *Zoötrophy. Climb.* i. 10, Every Thessalian peripatic physicianers says. 1880 J. CHAMBERS *Time Not. mond's Quad.* 272 If nature the "Physicianess of her self...overcome diseases by her own goodness. 1710 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 9 Feb., I might send for you to my physicianess. 1888 TALMAGE in *Pulpit* (N. Y.) 8 Sept., He died "physicianless. 1888 J. CHAMBERS in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 302 Real knowledge of man and of pain...is indissolubly tied to "physicianly lore. 1732 FAUCHEAU *Monk Dunbar* 168, I shall bind his "physicianship's nose to his good behaviour. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 252/2 A promise of succeeding on the first vacancy to the physicianship in ordinary. 1888 T. WATTS in *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 340/1 Latham...was...elected to the physicianship of the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary.

Physicism (fi·zisiz'm). [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -ISM.] A doctrine of physical phenomena; *esp.* one which refers all the phenomena of the universe, including life itself, to physical or material forces; materialism.

1869 HOOKER *Lay Sermons, &c. Address Prehistoric Ethnol.* 163 In the progress of the species from savagery to advanced civilization anthropomorphism grows into theology, and physicism (if I may so call it) develops into Science. 1872 *Encycl. Britannica* IX. 791 "Physicism, in its present shape, can scarcely hope to supplant religion. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 204 A probability...which physicism, on its basis of triumph, will do well to take with it [in its car].

Physicist (fi·zisist). [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -IST.]

† **1.** One versed in medical science. *Obs. rare.*

1706 M. DILLON *Athen. Brit.* III. *Hist. Physick* to Aristotelists, Naturalists, Physicists, Medicinists.

2. A student of physics (PHYSICS 2).

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci. Pref.* 77 We might perhaps still use physician as the equivalent of the French *physicien*...but probably it would be better to coin a new word. That we may say that...the Physicist proceeds upon the ideas of force, matter, and the properties of matter. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 304 The word *physicists*, whose first distinct occurrence for Men is 1696. 1869 PATTISON in *Contemporary Rev.* (1876) 148 The method known to physicists as 'special analysis'.

3. A student of nature or natural science in general (cf. PHYSICS 1).

1858 *Kentucky Lect.* 24 Dec., This Christmas night is the one of all the year which sees a physicist, as I take, in having the fact of miracle. 1869 R. F. STORRS *Centr. Agency Presb. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 25 I have remained there for the English physicists the honour of depicting to an admirable generalization the true features of the African interior.

3. One who holds the theory of a purely physical or material origin of vital phenomena; a believer in physicism; opposed to *vitalist*.

1870 MIVART *Cat. Nature*, Int. 5 119 The encomia pronounced and unexpressed particularly of the physicist. 1870 *Westminster Introd. Study Bibl.* I. 21 No physicist has hitherto succeeded in explaining any fundamental vital phenomenon upon purely physical and chemical principles.

Physicky (fi·zikĭ), *a.* [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -Y.] Having the taste, smell, or other qualities of physic or medicine; influenced by physic.

1709 STRYPE *Stow's Sugar Cane* 1. 300 note, The flowers have a physicky smell. 1849 OLIV. SAINT SUCKLING *Cruise* (1862) I. 191 Dear Betty's letter is very charming—not at all physicky. 1874 RANSOM *Medieval.* 225 The cheese from France, in Pilot's day, had a physicky flavour. 1888 I. ZANGWILL *Serge Panine* xxix. 263 'I smoke like it', said Ben, with a rather physicky face.

Physic-nut. [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + NUT.] The fruit of the euphorbiaceous shrub *Jatropha* CURCAS L. (*Curcas purgans*), of tropical America, used as a purgative; the Barbadoes- or purging-nut; also the plant itself, more fully *physic-nut bush* or *tree*.

Sometimes applied to species of the allied genus *Croton*. *French Physic-nut*, the species *Jatropha multifida*.

1697 S. LEIGH *Barbadoes* They gathered all the physick nuts they could. 1707 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. i. 70 *Physick-Nuts* so Seamen call them are called here *Pinons*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 346 French Physic Nut. The plant is much raised in Jamaica, and forms no small ornament of their flower gardens. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi. The French Physic-nut, with its lamp-like leaves, and a little bunch of red coral in the midst.

attrib. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 223 The physic-nut tree. This is generally a loamy shrubby tree. 1756 MAT. RADDELL *Voy. Madeira* 88 The coarse description of physic-nut bush, bears a seed which...acts as a powerful emetic. 1869 F. SAWER in *Trans. Ent. Soc.* 4 Any Essex the sweet tongue (in Madeira) are lighted with physic-nut oil.

Physico- (fi·zikō), combining form of GR. φυσικός natural, physical, used generally as an adverbial or adjectival qualification of the second element, 'physically', 'physical' (see -O 1); also, sometimes expressing any relation, as simple combination or contact of the things or notions named in the two elements (see -O 2). The following are among the less important combinations:

Physico-astronomical *a.*, of or pertaining to physical astronomy: see PHYSICAL 3. **Physico-geogra'phical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or dealing with physical geography. **Physico-intellectual** *a.*, combining the physical with the intellectual. **Physico-lo'gic**, logic illustrated by physics; hence **Physico-lo'gical** *a.* † **Physico-me'dical** *a.*, physical and medical. **Physico-me'tal** *a.*, pertaining to both body and mind, or physical and mental phenomena. **Physico-nisiva vulvæ** *a.*, of the nature of a natural miracle. **Physico-no'rphic** *a.* (opposed to *anthropomorphic*), having the form of or embodied in material nature; so **Physico-no'rphism**. **Physico-philo'sophy**, the philosophy of nature, natural philosophy; hence **Physico-philoso'phical** *a.* **Physico-physiolo'gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to the physics of physiology. **Physico-psy'chical** *a.*, combining or intermediate to the domain of psychology and of physics. † **Physico-theore'tical** *a.*, belonging at once to natural science and to theosophy. Also PHYSICO-CHEMICAL, etc.

1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* 106, 84/1 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The "physico-astronomical system of Descartes. 1665 *Nat. Hist. Ayr.* 362 An excellent "physico-geographical monograph of the island of Cyprus. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 3/1 Long isolation...brought about purely by physico-geographical, purely by political causes. 1840 LD. BROUGHAM *Sp.* (1872) II. 201 As the head of the "physico-intellectual Pleiades, we find a second means for quarrelling with the civilization of our country. 1714 SWIFT *T. Tom Inferd.*, Wks. 1779 I. 57 This "physico-logical scheme of natural necessities is cracklesse occasion a great mystery. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1918/4 A "Physico-medical Essay concerning the late frequency of Apoplexies. 1 1829 *Pop. Cyclop.* Wks. 1854 III. 481 A tangling "physico-mental collocation. 1870-4 SIR E. CAPADOSE in *Life* (1897) I. 30 The physico-mental function expressed by placing the thin right side of a Highland regiment. 1839 DR QUINCEY *Med. Suspiria* Wks. 1862 III. 295 The faith in this order of the "physico-sidereal touch rather alike to the surgical and the non-surgical. 1886 A. H. BRIGG *Mosaic Elem. Geog.* I. 22 The Agnostic...may go so far as to make a "physico-morphic divinity. *Ibid.* 26 The charge of anthropomorphism is met by a counter-charge of "physico-morphism. 1859 *Aldbert's Lect. Mod. Vi.* 311 In the pieces of narrative usually employed for "physico-physiological study, the wave of enthusiastic...is propagated without diminution in height, length and speed. 1808 SYDNEY CLEVELAND-STUART Wks. II. 233 VIII. 144 Purely Psychical or Thelematic; and mixed "Physico-psychical, Anthropsychrotopic or Psychothelematic. Under one or other of these heads will all original sources of motion...be found to be comprehended. 1888 H. MORE *Div. Dial., Introd.* (1713) 273 The Mixtura of Ecclesiast (bears a triple meaning), viz. Ethico-political, "Physico-theumphical, and Literal.

Physico-chemical (fi·ziko-ke·mikăl), *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or belonging to physical chemistry; of or pertaining to physics and chemistry.

1864 POTTER *Exp. Philos.* I. 63 These several Physico-Chymical operations. 1872 *Hist. Literature* III. 230 It appears with all the Proofs of a Physico-Chemical Experiment. 1875-6 TAIT *Cont. Brit. Assoc.* I. 194/1 The general physico-chemical laws that dominate the rest of the universe. 1892 *Pump Court* Sept. 11, 400/2 Sir John Herschel proposed the epithet of Actino-Chemistry for this new branch of physico-chemical science.

So **Physico-che'mist**, one skilled in physics and chemistry, or in physical chemistry.

1868 *Athenæum* No. 2200. 256/1 The physico-chemist with his prism.

Physico-mathema'tical, *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or pertaining to the application of mathematics to physics or mixed mathematics.

1690 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3070 The Experiments and the Reasons thence deduced for the Solubleness of Salts, approach very near to a Physico-Mathematical evidence. 1800 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 299 Mathematical and physico-mathematical problems. 1892 DARBOUX *Princ. Analyt. Geom.* (ed. 2) Introd. 1 The Mixed [Mathematics] consists of physical subjects investigated and explained by mathematical reasoning, comprehend Mechanics, Astronomy, Optics, &c. These are sometimes styled the Physico-Mathematical sciences.

Physico-mecha'nical, *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or pertaining to the dynamics of natural forces, or the mechanical branch of natural philosophy.

1882 BOSTOCK (title) New Experiments Physico-Mechanical, touching the Spring of the Air, and its effects. 1874 — *Essays. Theol.* 2. iv. 172 The physico-mechanical instruments of working on nature's and art's productions being happily invented. 1709 HAUKSBEE (title) Physico-Mechanical Experiments on various subjects, containing an account of surprising Phenomena touching Light and Electricity. 1880 MAUDE *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Law) v. § 271 The immense physico-mechanical power of the agent called heat.

Physico-theo'logy. [See PHYSICO-.] A theology founded upon the facts of nature, and the evidences of design there found; natural theology.

1712 DERHAM (title) Physico-Theology: or, a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God from His Works of Creation. 1776 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* xxi. 4 II. 617 This is a misapplication of many texts considered as physico-theological. 1824 CRABTREE *Geol. Excl.* (1848) I. 355 I know that for the prevailing taste for books of natural theology, physico-theology, demonstrations of God from Nature, evidences of Christianity, and the like, 1833 BADEN POWELL *Ess.* 109 A physico-theology supplies no such idea of the Deity as can offer any unwonted contradiction to the representations of his nature and attributes.

So **Physico-theolo'gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to natural theology; **Physico-theo'logist**, one versed in natural theology.

1713 BENTLEY *Remarkables. Remove to Bailif.* ii. Some Physico-Theological Considerations about the Possibility of the Resurrection. 1888 — *Final Causes Nat. Things* (c. 1710) 1844 Concerned in *Rem.* (1838) II. 392 The Sermons against Unbelievers; to which the older physico-theologists attributed a self-pleasing power. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* (c. 1881) 611 The Physico-theological arguments, the sequences from design.

Phy·sica. [Plural of PHYSIC *a.* used *subst.*, rendering L. *physica* neut. pl., a. Gr. τὰ φυσικά lit. 'natural things', the collective title of Aristotle's physical treatises] as an Engl. word, plural in origin and form, but now construed as a singular: cf. *dynamics*, *mathematics*, etc.]

1. Natural science in general; in the older writers *esp.* the Aristotelian system of natural science; hence, natural philosophy in the wider sense. Also, a treatise on natural science, as *Aristotle's Physics*.

The application of the term has tended continually to be narrowed. It originally (from Aristotle) included the study of the whole of nature (organic and inorganic); Locke even included spirits. *Mind*, angels, etc.) among its objects. In the course of the 18th cent. it became limited to inorganic nature, and then, by excluding chemistry, it acquired its present meaning: see 2.

1585 MINSHEU *Instit. Adjectiues* Wks. (Grosart) I. 37 Neither is there almost any poeticall figment wherein there is not some thing comprehended, taken out of the Physicks or Ethicks. 1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. xxxv. (1612) 313 Nor wanted there...that did reporte Physicke and on Ethickes, and...a God deny. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* iii. Wherein sciences contemplative, as Mathematikes, Physikes, Metaphysikes. 1636 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 366, I have given to this part the title of *Physicks*, or the *Phenomena of Nature*. 1674 BOYLE *Essay. Theol.* iv. 170 That great Battery of Physicks, the Stantonian Vortices. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I., *Physicks*, or Natural Philosophy, is the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies and their Qualities. Look thanks, That God, Angels, Spirits, &c. which usually are accounted as the Subject of Metaphysicks, should come into this Science; and of their proper Natures, Constitutions, Powers, and Operations. 1742 J. CLARKE *Robertson's Phil. Phil.* I. 1. 1778-80 I. WATTS *Rev. Pulpit* II. 8 58 [Aristotle's] Physicks contain many useful observations, particularly his history of animals. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 161 If we consider medicine as a science, it is a system of rules, it forms a principal department of physics, or experimental philosophy. 1833 MURRAY *Mem. & Mod. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 849/1 They were...Roger Bacon, and mathematics, chemistry, and physics generally became as much the studies of Christians as they had already been of the Mahometans. 1858 MAURICE *Kingdom, Christ.*, Introd. 10 In the first sixteen books [of Aristotle's Physics] he considers many useful observations, particularly his history of animals. 1860 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 161 If we consider medicine as a science, it is a system of rules, it forms a principal department of physics, or experimental philosophy. 1893 MURRAY *Mem. & Mod. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 849/1 They were...Roger Bacon, and mathematics, chemistry, and physics generally became as much the studies of Christians as they had already been of the Mahometans. 1898 MAURICE *Kingdom, Christ.*, Introd. 10 In the first sixteen books [of the Physics] of the nature of the qualities which belong derive from birth, in contradistinction to those acquired from art—of the whole sum of beings comprising the universe—and of the laws which govern those beings: natural philosophy.

2. In current usage, restricted to The sciences, or group of sciences, treating of the properties of matter and energy, or of the action of the different forms of energy on matter in general (excluding Chemistry, which deals specifically with the different forms of matter, and Biology, which deals with vital energy'). See quots. 1900.

Physics is divided into *general physics*, dealing with the general phenomena of inorganic nature (dynamics, molecular physics, physics of the ether, etc.), and *applied physics*, dealing with special phenomena (astronomy, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, etc.). There is a tendency now to restrict the word to the former group.

1725 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. *Math. Prel.* 2 The Celestial Physics, or Physical Astronomy, hath...the preference to Dignity of all Enquiries into Nature whatever. 1834 HEN. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxiii. (1849) 360 These motions come under the same laws of dynamics and mechanics as any other branch of physics. 1880 TYNDALL (title) *Fr. in. Sc.* Physics is a naturalist, and he appears to have carefully but little attention to the study of physics. 1892 G. F. BARKER *Physics* I. § 2. 6 Physics regards matter solely as the vehicle of energy...physics may be regarded as the science of energy, precisely as chemistry may be regarded as the science of matter. 1900 J. B. STALLO *Concepts* & *Th. Mod. Physics* (ed. 4) 29 The science of physics, in addition to the general laws of dynamics and their application to the kinematics of solid, liquid, and gaseous bodies, embraces the theory of those agents which were formerly designated as imponderables—light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc.) and all these are now treated as forms of motion, or different

manifestation of the same fundamental energy. 1900 W. Watson *Text-bk. Physics* 1 We are led to define Physics in its most general aspect as a discussion of the properties of matter and energy. It is, however, usual...to exclude the discussion of those properties of matter which depend mainly on the nature of the different forms of matter (Chemistry), as also the properties of matter and energy as related to living beings (Biology). The line of demarcation separating Physics and Chemistry has never been very clear, and of late years has practically vanished.

†**3.** The science of, or a treatise on, medicine. *Obs. rare.*

1626 E. Hakes *Humboldt's Recovery* (1630) 72 For the second, Health: great Salomon hath written a Physicke for us. 1789 Lawrence *Wond. Creation* 3 Why should mankind advocates be done with...he must cast his eyes for Assistance either on Law or Physick.

Physiform (fi·zifōɹm), *a. Zool.* [f. PHYSA + -FORM.] Having the form of the gastropod PHYSA.

†**Physiner**, a corrupt or erroneous form of PHYSICIANER: cf. PHYSION.

1626 Sir R. Bayle in *Literary Papers* (1886) I. 100 Lent his Cheer at Killowrey the phisiner 8s^d. xx.

Physio- (fi·zio), combining element, representing Gr. φύσις, f. φύειν nature, as in *physiotheist* 'judging of a man's nature', *physiolâtrous* discoursing upon nature, *physioscopic* to observe nature; used as a formative with the sense 'nature' or 'natural', as in PHYSIOCRACY, PHYSIOGENY, PHYSIOGRAPHY, PHYSIOLOGY, etc.; also in the following less important compounds (in some of which it is treated as an abbreviation of *physiology* or *physiological*):

Physio-chemical *a.*, pertaining to physiological chemistry. †**Physiogly'phic** (also *hieroglyphic*) (see quot.). **Physiognostic, Physiognosy** (Gr. γνῶσις knowledge) (see quots.). **Physiomedication**, the system of 'natural' medicine which uses vegetable drugs, only discarding those which are poisonous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); so **Physiomedical** *a.*; **Physiomedicalist.** **Physiopathic** *a.*, of or pertaining to physiopathy. **Physiopathological** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pathological state influenced by physiology. **Physiopathy** [Gr. -πάθεια, f. πάθος suffering] (see quot.). **Physitheist** [Gr. φιλεῖν to love], a lover or student of nature. **Physiphilosophy** [see PHILOS] (see quot.). **Physiplasty** *a.*, formed by nature. **Physioscopy** [Gr. -σκοπία viewing] (see quot. 1848). **Physiotypy**, printing from plates made by various processes direct from natural objects; nature-printing.

1887 A. M. Bacon *Arabic Alkad* 3 The presence of the effluvial might be owing to 'physio-chemical action after death.' 1844 Ure *Physiographics* 101 In a literal biographic, therefore, or what I shall now more aptly term a 'physiographic,' no name need be involved. 1855 Fraser's *Magazine* 51 So The Monocollogists answer not to fully intelligible as theists, who trade of spirits, whom I may call and 'Physiognostics.' 1810-30 Bentham *Logic* Appx., Wks. 1843 VIII. 280 Natural History...which...may more aptly and appropriately...be designated by the term 'Physiognosy.' 1880 C. A. Cutter *Classif. Nat. Sc.* in *Library Journ.* June, A similar word, Pythagory...supplies a name which was wanted for the natural sciences collectively. 1883 *Pract. Sanitar. Inst. Rep.* XXIII. 216 It emphasizes one of the important services, first hinted Conspicuously in Physiognosy. 1800 Coleridge in C. K. Paul *N. Godwin* (1876) II. 5 Your poetic and 'Physiopathic feelings. 1797 Abbott's *Sent. Med.* III. 377 We cannot even say it is...to be of a 'physio-pathological character, or a specific form. 1658 P. Rogers *Trop. Dis.* 2976. 403 Certain physiopathical...and symbolick predisposing to the disease may be specified. 1721-1803 Purver in *Life & Corr.* (1828) I. 100 What may be called 'physiopathy, a faculty of prevailing of nature with one's own being. 1804 Coleridge *Lect. on S. Taylor* (1836) 228 I have not with several genuine Philosophers, Professors, 'Physiophilists, keen hunters after knowledge and science. 1875 tr. *Haeckel's Anthr. Wks* I. I. 22 'Physiplasty. The tribal history of the knochens, or the history of the palæontological development of vital activities. 1812-30 Bentham *Logic* Appx., Wks. 1843 VIII. 280 In their 'physiphastic state, in the state in which, fashioned by the hand of nature, they [bodies] are found in the bosom of nature. 1848 *Journ. Sci. Educ. Optics* 208, 330 What is the opposite phenomenon? ...Very much the same sort of thing as the magic [mirror]; except that the light, instead of passing through the object, falls upon it, and is reflected off through the lenses, and so onward to the screen. The 'physioscope is the same instrument, employed to display the human face'...in colossal dimensions upon the screen. 1886 J. Weiss in *Circ. Sc.* I. 64/1 The physioscope is a modification of the magic lantern. 1886-90 W. Swinton *Anthrop.* II. xiv. 194 with Dieter 'physiology' I propose to include the rendering of the phenomena of linear perspective, of aerial perspective, of light and shade, and of colour in so far as it is determined not by artistic choice, but by natural conditions. 1904 Pauline Case, in *Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis* XIV. 10 The average medical man cannot afford the leisure for the systematic study of the 'physio-psychological problems that lie at his path. 1886 Cheyne in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 4/2 Morphological facts are now only superseded by the ful ideas of the vigorous kind of 'physiosophy. 1904 *Daily News* 23 June 12 A remarkable invention is...called 'The "Physioscope". A leaf, piece of lace, or other flat object is pressed upon a piece of prepared paper, but there is no visible mark made; the paper then has a powder...brushed over it, and the structure of the leaf or the pattern of the lace immediately appears in black.

Physiocracy (fiziɔ·krăsi). [adopted from F. *physiocratie* (1767 in Hatz.-Darm.): see PHYSIO- and -CRACY.] Government according to natural order; *spec.* the doctrine of the physiocrats.

1877 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 680 The doctrine that all wealth is formed out of the spontaneous products of the earth may be called Physiocracy. 1895 L. F. Ward in *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 329 If we had a pure physiocracy or government of nature, such as prevails among wild animals.

Physiocrat (fi·ziɔkrăt). Also in Fr. form **-crate**. [a. F. *physiocrate*, f. *physiocratie*: see prec. and -CRAT.] One of a school of political economists founded by François Quesnay in France in the 18th c.; they maintained that society should be governed according to an inherent natural order, that the soil is the sole source of wealth and the only proper object of taxation, and that security of property and freedom of industry and exchange are essential: = ECONOMIST 4*a*.

1778 W. Tytler in *Monthly Mag.* V. 310 About the year 1774, the philosophic sect of Physiocrats was already organized into a political body. 1804 — in *Cent. Mem.* Ser. II. 10 The only merit of the economists, or physiocrats, consists in arguing well against legal interference, and legal restraint. 1858 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 370 Questions...as to the relation of Adam Smith to the physiocrats.

Physiocratic (fiziɔkrăt·ik), *a.* [f. as PHYSIOCRAT + -IC.] Of or pertaining to physiocracy or the physiocrats.

1804 W. Tytler in *Ann. Reg.* 18, 304 Much is said of the theory of the physiocratic sect. 1868 W. L. Courtney *N. A. Still* 36 The physiocratic theory begins with the idea of a Pax Naturæ, a simple...and beneficial code established by Nature.

So †**Physiocra'tical** *a. Obs. rare*[−1].

1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 141 The economistes, in their writings, speak much of an experiment to made in their Physiocratical cobbler.

Physiocratism (fiziɔ·krătiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] **1.** = PHYSIOCRACY. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. In Kant's use, The doctrine that all causality is dependent on nature.

Physiog, humorous colloquial abbreviation of PHYSIOGNOMY (sense 3).

1889 E. C. Clayton *Cruel Fortune* I. 243 Glad to behold your distinguished physog.

Physioge'nesis. *Biol.* [f. as next + Gr. γένεσις GENESIS.] = next, b.

1887 *Corn Primary Factors Org. Evol.* 422 Changes may be effected in the weight, colour, and in functional capacity by temperature, humidity, food, &c., that exhibiting physiogenesis.

Hence **Physioge'netic** *a.*, of or pertaining to physiogenesis.

Physiogeny (fiziɔ·dʒĭni). [ad. mod.L. *physiogenia*, f. Gr. φύσις- PHYSIO- + -γένεια -GENY. Cf. Ger. *physiogenie*.] **1.** The genesis of natural bodies. *Obs.* **b.** *Biol.* The genesis of vital function; the development or evolution of the functions of living organisms, which are the province of physiology; the science or history of this.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Physiogenia*, term for the operations of nature, according to Stumpf, of the formation of bodies from original elements; physiogeny. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 24 *Physiogeny*, the genetic history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities in the individual. *Ibid.* II. 461 So will Physiogeny...make a true recognition of functions possible, by discovering their historic evolution.

Hence **Physiogenic** (-dʒe·nik) *a.*, of the nature of physiogeny.

†**Physiognancer.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **fisnomier, phisnomour, phisiognomier, -yer**, 7- **physiognoncer**. [f. PHYSIOGNOMY + -ER[1]: cf. *astronancy, astronancer*.] = PHYSIOGNOMIST.

a 1520 F. Jonston *Three Dead Pollis* 40 This questionaryis can wholies, bat nan, Quhen phisnomour or palmy pretendis. 1529 Hormon *Vulg.* 74, I beleue not the maiestie of cosmos and firmament. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* (1883) 18 Arts and professors of Physiognomyers. 1600 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 59 When a Physiognomer by chance...came into the house of Aelsun, he declared by the view of diuers signes therin, the disorderly of their conditions. 1658 H. Hood *Zeuxis, Tract.* 10 That Seraphim was the Confessors of David George, the foregoing description of his person will probably intimate to any Physiognomer. 1708 Phillips, *Physiognomer* or *Physiognomist*.

Physiognomic (fiziɔgnō·mik, fi·ziɔgnŏ·mik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *physiognomic-us* (Vulgarius, c 550), corruption of Gr. φυσιογνωμονικ-ός, f. *physiognomonia*: see PHYSIOGNOMY and -IC. In OF. *physionomique* (1378 in Godef. *Compl.*), in mod. F. *physiognomonique* (*Dict. Trévoux* 1732).]

1. Of the nature of physiognomy; relating to the face or form as indicating character; characteristic.

1728 Jeanneret, *Physiognomic*, drawn from the countenance of the face. 1805 Chalmers *Mem. Life* II. xxiii. 108 The very spirit which gives the physiognomic expression to all the works of nature. 1878 Kingsley *Lect. to Vol.* 31 It is sad to see how much faults of character seem to depend on physiognomic defects. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* LIII. 73 Currents of thought and feeling which are physiognomic of the atmosphere in Jews in.

2. Or, pertaining to, or skilled in physiognomy; 'conversant in contemplation of the face' (J.).

1725 in Johnson. 1818 Cranstoun in *Life Rem.* (1848) I. 348 There is great physiognomic tact in Sterne. 1865 Cornhill *Spirit Gothic Power* I. 11 Such physiognomic science (is) lighter than a water-fog.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) See quots.

[1803 in *Blanchard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Physiognomica*, Signes whereby we conjecture something by the Countenance.] 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physiognomicks*, a Term used by some Physicians and Naturalists for such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of Persons, to judge of their Dispositions and Temper. 1727-30 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1828 in Webster, and in later Dictionaries.

Physiogno'mical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, feeling with, or skilled in physiognomy; indicative of character.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* 3 viij, 45*b*, Divers physiognomicall conjectures, as that of Martiall, *Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pedis.* 1844 Benham *Christ.* 72 Hence Physiognomical Philosophers...the sadly discover the difference. 1850 *D'Israeli Chas. I*, III. vi. 105 Had the physiognomical predictor examined the two portraits...he might have avowed a happier fate. 1890 Collins *Heroes* iii. (1898) 184 All that a man does is physiognomical of him.

2. Of or pertaining to the face or form (properly) as an index of character, but often used simply in reference to personal appearance. (In quot. 1815 earlier term for *phrenological*.)

1801 Lord Hunger-Continual, *Nine vs. Personal Deformity*, To distinguish between that physiognomical deformity which I am willing to grant always accompanies crime, and mere physical ugliness. 1822 R. H. in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 826/1 The analogy...that appears between the physiognomical and intellectual characters. 1823 Gibbs The Physiognomical System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, founded on an Examination of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular. (transl. of French ed. 1810.) 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., Certain original physiognomical types peculiar to himself.

Hence **Physiogno'mically** *adv.*, in a physiognomical manner; according to the rules of physiognomy; as regards characteristic features.

1808 Young *Scotsman* (1858) 240 The one and other are thus Physiognomically described by the Poet. 1727 Gildon *Wks.* 1710 p. xxxiv, note, My eyes, confident, are physiognomically good. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 511 Country differed from country physiognomically. 1880 *Academy* 24 Jan. 64/1 A charmingly etched and evidently characteristic portrait...confirms physiognomically the popular estimate of his character.

Physiognomist (fizi·gŏnĭst, -fi·ɔnĭst). [a. OF. *physionomiste* (1457 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *physionomie*: see -IST.] One skilled in physiognomy; one who reads character or disposition (or, formerly, professed to foretell destiny) from the face.

1590 Dee *Math. Pref.* 2/2, The Anatomiens will restore us you, many part: The Physiognomists, some. 1600 Holland *Pliny* xxxvii. c. 10 A certaine Physiognomist or teller of fortune. 1788 *Rec. Antient Powers* II. iii. 340 The physiognomist saw, in the features of Socrates, the signatures of many bad dispositions. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 193 By the same means a good physiognomist, much less a good judge of character. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* v. iii. His remarkable powers as a physiognomist.

Hence †**Physiognami'stic,** *Obs. rare*[−1], of or pertaining to a physiognomist; †**Physiognamistry,** the art or trade of the physiognomist.

1652 Benlo *New Disp.* 436 To be seen with Physiognamistical serpentall eyes. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 86. 2/1 We may include Palmistry, Physiognamistry, etc.

Physiognomize, v. [f. PHYSIOGNOMY + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To examine or study physiognomically; to deduce the character of from physiognomy.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 50/1 Before he had physiognomized the man what he were. 1798 Southey *Lett. in C. C. Bedford* 24 Feb. in *Life* (1849) I. 169, I defy you or Mr. Shandy to physiognomize that man's name rightly. 1809 — *Letit.* (1856) II. 373 That good lady who, as you remember, physiognomized me as lacking for 'a man of science and acquaintance with men'.

†**2.** To assume the physiognomy or characteristic appearance of. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. Saunder *Physiognom.* 251*b*, Archangel physiognomizeth the fingers. *Ibid.* 313 Thumbs plants physiognomize the horns of Beasts, as Caprio, Platonis.

Physiognomonic (fizigŏnŏ·mik), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *physiognomonic-us*, a. Gr. φυσιογνωμονικ-ός, f. φυσιογνωμονία: see PHYSIOGNOMY and -IC. In F. *physiognomonique*.] The etymologically correct form for PHYSIOGNOMIC.

1725 Jeanneret, *Physiognomonical*. 1728 Pantin *Health. Shrine* iv. 218 The chapter is concluded by the physiognomonic doctrine of the nose. 1848 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Physiognomonia, physiognomonic.* 1874 Bullar *Lex. Lex.*

Physiognomonical (fizigŏnŏ·mikăl), *a. Now rare or Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Etymological form for PHYSIOGNOMICAL.

1588 G. C. in *St. Mark's Dis. Quod. Prof.* (1593) 6 In the Character of which Proem the Democrit seems to have been indulgent unto the Physiognomicall Curiosity. 1597 Thynne *Tom Tell-troth* 3 Prol., Although by the Physiognomonicall secrets. 1804 T. Hollcroft *Hugh Trevor* II. 104 Not having yet completed my course of physiognomonical experiments. 1812 Pinkerton *Petralogy* II. 514 Physiognomonical Census of Lavinian or Rom. Head and Countenance. Census of Lavinian or Rom. Head and Countenance. Census of Lavinian or Rom. Head and Countenance.

Physiognomy (*fiz-ig'nŏmi*, *-ŏg'nŏmi*). Forms: see below. [ME. *fisonomye, fis-, phisonomye*, etc., a. OF. (1378 a.) *fis-, phis-, phisonomie, -oemie*, in mod.F. *physionomie* = Pr. *phisonomia*, Sp. *fisonomía*, Pg. *physionomia*, It. *fisio-, fisonomia*, ad. med.L. *phisionomia, physiognomia, -ŏgnosiognomia*, ad. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία* the judging of a man's nature (by his features), *f. φύσις* nature (PHYSIO-) + *γνώμων, γνωμον-* judge, interpreter: wrongly written *gnomygnosis* in Stob. Ecl. (Liddell and Scott), whence the med.L. form. As will be seen, the word shows contraction in all the Romanic langs., and still more in Eng., where in vulgar use it has even been abridged to *physing, fising*, and *phis*. The pronunciation (*fiz'ŏnŏmi*) which formerly prevailed (see A. 3, quots. 1785, 1840) is now somewhat old-fashioned.]

A. Illustrative of Forms.

a. 4-5 **fysenoupye, -nacye, fyse-, 3-6 fisnamy, phis-, physenomie**, 5-7 **-nomy**, 6 **phis-, phys-, fis-, fys, fis-, -nomy, -nasmy** (-*ys, -is*), **phisnesil, (-nose, physnome**), 6-7 (9) **visnomy, -le**, 7 **fisnomie**.

1440 *Morte Arth.* 2114 He foyrid his fysenoupe with his fowle bondes. 1490-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 58 The marvellous science of fysenoupye. *c* 1490 Henrysoun *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Crog & Mouse*) viii, Ane dreamer with ane Ouranis phisnomy. 1513 Douglas tr. *Æneid* prol. v. 108 His fysnomy remanyt to the hyeste agayne. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ix. 3 His face, whiche before seemed not so vilde from the common plaimaid of others, shone as bright as the sonne. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 400 With fleiing and flowing, vthir physnomye they haue. *a* 1652 Brome *Love and Cure* v. I. I can read guilty in an Palsyfy on this villans visnomy. 1660 J. S. *Ambassador* 10, v. to Hall. *Oxford* XIV. 254 If he have not rogue writ in great letters in's face, I have no physnomy. (1820 Lamb *Elia Ser.* 1. *Distant Cere. Oxford* 141 A gun is reflected from a friend's face as from a mirror. Who would consult his own visnomy, if the polished surface were two or three minutes in giving back its copy?)

β. 4-6 **phisenomie, 5 phiso-, phizo-, physonomye, (physyognye, fysenacye)**, 5 **vysenacye, visonomy**, 6-7 **phisognomie, -gy**, 7 **-gnie**.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 2 Thou schuldest be Physonomie To schapen to vnt maladie Of lecchecrafte. *c* 1405 Lydg. *Sag.* (C.) 1052 The childe coueite of fysenacye That he nere eryst with hys eyse. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. 5. 27 By the philosophres of ye yongnesse...they knowe whether were vertuous able. 1552 Turnbull *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 107 The false prophets do well to paint God after the likenes of their own visonomy. *a* 1560 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 73 A dozen of other maskers, with visors of good proportion of visonomy. 1640 R. W. *Pearl Pearl. epist. Fra. Prefect* 5 Was serv'd in *Physognomy*. 1678 W. Rowland in *Lansdowne Papers* (1867) III. 258, 261 We think Welsh was amongst them, by the discription of his phisognéy.

γ. 6- **physiognomy**, (8 **phisiosemie, visionagnal**), 6-7 **phisio-, physiognomia**, 6-8 **phisio-, 7 visiognomy**).

1589 J. Scoppius tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 92 b, Physiognomie...doth promise that there is alike to finde out...by seeing of the whole bodie, the dispositions of the minde and bodie. 1660 *R. Baxter Reformed* 2 The Visiognomy or Conjecturers of a Face. 1785 Jamieson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* in *Ore. Phydiognomy*, so it is a Greek word, ought to sound the G) but...O, I think, is more English in the mouth of a Scottish language. 1840 A. R. Wallace *Trav. Amaz. Rivers* 4 Green, Very'll find it bad economy To carry home a tainted guess and battered physiognomy.

2. Signification.

I. 1. The art of judging character and disposition from the features of the face or the form and lineaments of the body generally.

1390 (see A. 2). 1440 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prol. Prin.* 229 One light maners and general of Physiongye is to deme certain and manere of man after the complexion. *c* 1440 Lyne. & Scotch *Secretum* 1467 The excellent science...I mene phisonomye, by which thou shalt...knowe dispositon in teh degree and signe. Of al the people. 1591 Greene *Farewell. Fabl. Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 350, I have not...such assured reason to Physognomie, as I dare ascend to for truth. 1598 B. Jonson tr. *Sallust's Lett.* (vol. III) 19 The reputation of my shall be Physonnie, and Prognosticating. *a* 1700 Somerville (*MS. Sheldon.*) *Wks.* (1727) II. 81 An due obedience accordant to all the common rules of Physiognomy. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* vii. (1876) 80, I want your opinion. It's here your skill in physiognomy.—Read that countenance.

†**b.** *transf.* A judging of the form of a living body from the skeleton. *Obs.*

1658 for T. Browne *Hydriot.* 5. 30 Since Bones afford...Figure unto the Body, it is no impossible Physiognomy to conjecture at Fleshy Appendancies.

†**2.** The foretelling of destiny or future fortune from the features and lines of the face, etc.; the fortune so foretold: *loosely*, fortune foretold (or character divined) by astrology. *Obs.*

1532 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 2 Pryckes, Physiomyes, Palmestryes or other craftye sciences, whereby they beare the people in hande that they can tell their destenyes dowries & fortunes. 1597 Hieronce *England* II. x. (1617) 51 Rogge...practisers of physiognomie and palmestrie, inchers of fortunes (sic.). 1589 Nashe *Martine Months Mind* Ep. Ded., Who...dreamed I. 346 For that it seemeth you have some skill in Astrologie,...let us have a glimpse at the front of the Saint philosophie. 1852 Dasent *Pop. Tales* 140 According to my little skill in Physiognomy, I hope he may live one score a year.

II. 3. The face or countenance, especially viewed as an index to the mind and character; expression of face; also, the general cast of features, type of face (of a race); vulgarly, the face or countenance (formerly very common, esp. in the *a* form, now rare).

c 1440 *Sir Gyn.* 3798, I know wele by thy favour, thy kynd it wer to slele. 1553 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 30 Diuers peoples of sundry qualnesses and shapes. 1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 68 Her physonnige, feature? maskings. 1601 Bodin *Anno. Med.* 12. iii. 1. ii. (1650) 603 She did witness her husbands plainesse. 1607-39 Fletcher & Shirley *Night-Walker* v. 1, I have seen that physiognomy: Were you never in prison? *a* 1708 Manl. *Locke* (R.), This Blow upon your Forehead has discouged your Physiognomy strangely. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. 2. 7 The grace which that people call *Physiognomy*, and we many odd expressions. 1858 Lecaster *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 Each indigenous race has its physiognomy. The Mahometans have acquired a face: the Quakers, a face: the sons, a face. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 323 The distinctive Greek physiognomy was no longer to be found.

†**b.** A representation of a face; a portrait. *Obs.*

1583 Carter *Guild. Lap.* 239/1 Ouer that...rolles the the proctor a lyttell cloke and set it vpon his visage and portrayed the very physiognomy of his visage there. 1587 in Rilke *Dog. Lett. Soc.* I. III. 32 note. One little Flower of gold with a Dogg thereon, and therein likewise his physiognye. 1603 H. Crosse *Virtues Common.* (1878) 150 Apelles would not have a dog without shadowing a physiognie.

4. *transf.* The general appearance or external features of anything material; e.g. the contour or configuration of a country.

1587 Harlot *Gr. Forest* 5 Ebrides [a kind of stone] is in colour and Physiognomie verie chaungeable and chaleck. 1819 Shelley *Let. To Wks.* 1882 II. 224 In physiognomy (of nature it is to be a city, which...yet possesses many notable qualities. 1832 Lytton *Pelham* I. 160 The most grand and original feature in the physiognomy of Eton. 1883 How-Tomson *Our Old Home* (1870) 134 The old highways...adapted themselves...to the physiognomy of the country.

5. *fig.* The ideal, mental, moral, or political aspect of anything as an indication of its character; characteristic aspect.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 254 There is a Kind of Physiognomy in the Titles of Books, as true than in the Faces of Men, by which a skilful Observer will as well know what to expect from the one as the other. *c* 1796 T. Taylor *Trans. Aristot.* (1809) 50 The moral physiognomy of certain sections of the United States. *a* 1834 H. Rose *Lect. Eng. Lit. Ser.* (1878) 31 You may discover the physiognomy, that is to speech, as well as in face. 1879 Eden *Sch.* 3004. 2 The utter change in the political physiognomy of the new Landtag.

Physio-gnotype. [f. PHYSIOGNOMY + GR. *τύπος* impress, print, model.] 'A machine for taking casts and imprints of human faces or countenances' (Webster).

a 1846 Worcester *cites Observer.* 1858 Hartley tr. *Tegnér's Axiothea* 11. 16, 198 A craniograph, which must have been suggested by the physiognotype of Hoschke, and reminds one of the circular head used by painters.

Physiogony (*fiziŏ'gŏni*). [f. GR. *φύσις* nature (see PHYSIO-) + *-γονία* begetting, production.] The generation or production of nature.

a 1834 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 178 Their physiogony unbecoming with an inapplicable logic and a mongrel of...subterranean absorptions: and their physiogony a blank or dream of tradition. 1840 J. H. Green *Vital Dynamics* 123 The distinctive...aim...of physiogony is to present the history of Nature as preface and garden of the history of man.

Physiographer (*fiziŏ'grăfăl*). [f. PHYSIOGRAPH-Y + ER.] One versed in physiography; a physical geographer.

1883 *Amer. Prof. Sc. Ser.* 10. XXX. 260 The same eminent...physiographer, in his paper on the Ozone, remarks [etc.]. 1900 E. Reclus tr. *Chisholm* 76 A belt of very shallow water supplying to the physiographer that it had once formed part of the continent.

Physiographic (*fiziŏgrăf'ik*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *physiographia* PHYSIOGRAPHY + -IC.] Of or belonging to physiography: cf. next.

1840 *J. H. Green Vital Dynamics* 324 The physiographic details which form the main body of these lectures. 1869 Dana *Man. Geol.* 7 Physiographic Geology,—a general survey of the earth's surface features.

Physiographical (*fiziŏgrăf'ikăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Dealing with or treating of physiography; pertaining to physiography.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 56 Other literary societies are formed at Upsala, Gottenburg, &c. and a physiographical one at Lund. 1880 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* 72, 910 The branch of geological inquiry which deals with the evolution of the existing continents of the dry land is termed Physiographical Geology. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 88 The Visayas examined him profoundly, but from a purely physiographical point of view.

Physiography (*fiziŏgrăfi*). [mod. f. GR. *φύσις* nature + *-γραφία* description, -GRAPHY: cf. F. *physiographie* (1822).]

1. A description of nature, or of natural phenomena or productions generally.

1818-32 Webster, *Physiography*, a description of nature, or the science of natural objects. Tenney *of Science.* *a* 1834 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 178 The ignorance of natural science, their physiography scarce in fact, and studied too with folios. 1840 J. H. Green *Vital Dynamics* 122 The office of...Physiography is to enumerate and delineate the effects and products of nature as they appear. 1858 Hodder *Physiogn. Prof.* 6, I endeavoured to collect useful lectures on natural phenomena in general; and I borrowed the title of 'Physiography' for my subject, inasmuch as I wished to draw a clear line of demarcation, both as to matter and method, between it and what is commonly understood by Physical Geography. 1892 E. Hull (title) Physiography: an introduction to the Study of Nature.

2. A description of the nature of a particular class of objects (in quot., of minerals).

1823 Rosenmüller (title) Mineralogische Physiographie (oryctographie) whichgen Mineralien.] 1888 J. P. Iddings (title) Microscopical Physiography of the Rock-making Minerals...By R. Rosenbusch. Translated and abridged.

3. Physical geography.

1873 J. Geikie *Gl. Ice Age* viii. 176 To restore the physiography of the land during successive stages of the glacial epoch. 1877 tr. *Klein. Lessons in Phys. Geog.* 3 note, The term [physical geography] as here used is synonymous with Physiography, which has been proposed in its stead. 1899 *Edward. Rev.* Nov. 733 Physiography on the other hand treats of the science of earth-sculpture, viewed in the light of systematic processes.

Physiolater (*fiziŏ'lătər*). [f. as prec. + GR. *-λάτρης* worshipper.] A worshipper of nature. So **Physiola'tric** [-LATRY], nature-worshipping.

1880 Max Müller *Phil. Zandveld Life* (ed. 2) 1. 21 The primeval physiolatric which was common to all the members of the Aryan family. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* May 142 Physiolatry, or the worship of natural objects of awe; such as rivers, mountains, etc. 1880 L. F. Ward in *Intercont. Rev.* May, These restless physiolaters are among the most eminent teachers of science and philosophy.

Physiologer (*fiziŏ'lŏjər*). *Now rare or Obs.* Also 7 **phis-.** [f. PHYSIOLOGY (or L. *physiologus*, a. Gr. *φυσιολόγος*, one who discourses on nature, *f. φύσις* nature + *-λόγος* -speaking: + -ER1.]

1. A student or teacher of natural science; *spec.* a philosopher of the Ionic sect.

1398 R. Hegeman tr. *Lorenzo* II. 139 Astrologers, Physiologers, Opticken, Physiters. 1598 Barckley *Cittizen...Physiologer*, he that searcheth out...or disposeth of Natural things, a Natural Philosopher. 1608 Chapman *Gentl. Usher*, 2 Demosthon and most of the Physiologers here commit a very great Absurdity, in that they make all Sense to be Touch. *a* 1688 — *Tranquil. Mon.* (1731) 105 The very same with that which Aristotle imputes to the antient Physiologers as a Paradox, that Black and White were not without the Sight. 1709 Cowper *tr. Hard. de Gerol.* 135 The famous Bacon, and several Physiologers assure, that the way to most Roses are backward, as not to blow till towards the End of Autumn. 1887 Mahaffy *Fortnightly & Living* 8 (1897) 53 The belief which a very large body of physiologers, not believers in the Bible, resolutely maintain.

2. = PHYSIOLOGIST 2.

1880 J. Aubrey in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 630 His hand was of a mailer forme, approved by the physiologers. 1832 W. Gardner *Thoughts Man* 8 An important remark, suggested to me many years ago by an eminent physiologer and anatomist. 1838-9 Maclaine (*title*) *Lib. ex. ex.* † *de* Willis, a physician at Oxford,...his lucid systems have given him a distinguished place among physiologers.

†**Physio-loget.** *Obs.* In 3 **fisiologet.** (fisiologeth, in OF.) [f. PHYSIOLOG-IE + -ET. Cf. PARTICLE.] A diminutive or pet appellation for a physiologer or book on natural history.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 322 Thus it is as ludke set fiat mon clepeð fisiloget.

Physiologian (*fiziŏlō'jiăn*). *rare*—1. [f. L. *physiologia* PHYSIOLOGY + -AN: cf. *theologian*.] = PHYSIOLOGIST 2.

1825 Jennings *Lat. Sups., Poems* (1827) 31, 1808, Bonnebarb, in a letter, of the first rank as mineralogist, physiologian, geologist, botanist, natural historian, and physician.

Physiologic (*fiziŏlŏj'ik*), *a.* [adj. L. *physiologic-us*, a. Gr. *φυσιολογικός* adj., f. *φυσιολόγος*: see PHYSIOLOGER and -IC. Cf. F. *physiologique* (G. Budé, 1581 c.).]

†**1.** Of or belonging to natural science. *Obs. rare.*

1589 Greene *Pan. Camilla* 1. Introd. 3 Thales...followed himself reaching the Clouds, and other Physiologic Contemplations. 1677 *Hist. H. &c.* 30 Our Gospel...has availed more to the Knowledge of God than all their Physiologic Contemplations. 1756-94 H. Coventry *Lett. Phil. to Hist.* v. (T.), It may ascertain the true era of physiologic allegory.

2. = PHYSIOLOGICAL 2.

1826 in Webster. 1838 Medical Cyclop. *Med. Exp.* (1839) 560 To elucidate obscure parts of physiologic enquiry. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 223 No method is more alluring...to physiologic students, than this of accurate measurement and description. 1884 J. W. Powell in *Science* IV. 4025 In early society, horse laws do not recognize physiologic conditions, but only social conditions.

Physiological (*fiziŏlŏj'ikăl*), *a.* Also 7 **phis-.** [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

†**1.** Relating to the material universe or to natural science, physical: belonging to the Physiologers as students of nature. *Obs.*

1600 Hulsius *Voy. Comm. fr. Mag. Chin of Cod's* (*title-pg.*) This opinion is Physiologicall and borrowed by Alexander, out of Aristotles interpretes. 1662 H. Stubbe *Hist. Philos. Confessio* App. 2. (1670) 124 The Mystical Philosophy, or the Physiological part thereof, is the same with the Cartesian. 1673 Ray (title) Observations Topographical, Moral, and Physiological, made in a Journey through part of the Low Countries, Germany, Italy, and France. 1708-24 Tourne *Ld. Stat.* (1734) II. 348 The laws of gravitation, attraction, and impulse, and other objects of philosophical science. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* II. x. (1818) III. 168 With these secret schools of physiological theology the mythical poets were doubtless in connection.

2. Pertaining or relating to physiology; relating to the functions and properties of living bodies.

1804 H. Stevens *Philos. Mimd* II. iv. 71 287 One of the

most useful physiological works which have lately appeared on the Continent. 1842 G. E. Day tr. *Liebig's Agric. Chem.* I. 200 The Genital Physiological Chemistry of the Blood. 1880 Bucknill *Mem. Bat. Calcutta* I. Physiological Botany treats of plants, and their organs, in a state of life or action. 1873 Roscoe *Pulp. Chem. Introd.* 13 The term Physiological Chemistry is generally limited to the study of the chemical phenomena attendant upon the life of Animals. 1880 Richardson in *Med. Temp. Treat.* 70 The physiological action of alcohol.

Physiologically (fiziəlɒ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².] In a physiological manner; according to the principles of physiology; from a physiological point of view.

1622 Hulsius *St. Aug. Cibis of God* vi. viii. 196 But these things, say they, are all to be interpreted naturally and Physiologically, as though we... sought Heaven and an God aside. 1778 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 393 The animal may be considered, both anatomically and physiologically, as divided into two parts. 1874 P. Bayne in *Contemp. Rev.* (title) The child... was physiologically a week,—damaged essentially in body and mind.

Physiologist (fiziɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. Physiology + -ist, Cf. F. *physiologiste* (1757 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** A natural philosopher; a naturalist; = Physiologer 1. *Obs.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. 71 The Physiologists also may gather something from the famous Observations, touching the nature of Colours. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 31 Servants... perceiving how much his Predecessors, Thales &c. (who were generally Physiologists) had abused Physics. 1707 *Monthly Mag.* III. 30 Priestley, Black, Cavendish, and Blagden, had opened to physiologists a new set of new reactions. 1827 R. P. Wood *De Vere* viii. (ed. 2) 142 Questions... which as they seem to depend upon a particular sort of air, we must leave to physiologists.

2. One versed in animal, or vegetable, physiology; a student or teacher of the science of the functions and properties of organic bodies.

1708 A. Ray *Impartial Inspector.* Dedic. (M.) The most skilful anatomists and physiologists. 1843 R. J. Graves *Lect. Clin. Med.* xxv. 370 This distinguished surgeon and physiologist has done more than all who preceded him to illustrate his subject. 1880 Bloomfield-Moore in *Nature* 3 Sept. 440 The subjects of experiment used by the very best-trained physiologists were themselves the work done was the research-notes from Interlaken to the summit of the Faulhorn.

Physiologise (-ɒlŏdʒaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

†**1.** *intr.* To speculate or reason on nature; to inquire into natural causes and phenomena. *Obs.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst. Pref.* 3 Divers of the Italicks, and particularly Campanella... called Democritus revived, a great atomist, &c. *Ibid.* 1. iii. 120 They who first theologized, did physiologize after this manner. 1730-6 Bailey (title) *Phil. Physiologize*, to Study, Discourse or Reason on the Nature of Things.

†**2.** *trans.* To explain in accordance with physical or natural science. *Obs.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. 491 Unless we would rather with Macrobius, Physiologize them all Three, and make Minerva to be the Higher Heaven, Jupiter the Middle Ether, and Juno the Lower Air and Earth, all Animated; that is, One God, as acting differently in these Three Regions of the world. 1829 G. S. Faber *Dispensation* (1832) I. 254 Much the same remark is made by Eusebius on the honour of physiologising the religious system of the Egyptians.

3. *intr.* To act the physiologist; to form physiological conclusions or theories. *rare.*

1888 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* (L.) The somewhat capricious speculations of the gold-finder to vegetarian mammals discourage such attempts to physiologize.

Hence **Physiologising** *vbl. sb.*

1889 Gent. *Mag.* Gentilis 1. xi. 1. 19 At which Poetic Physiologising were but corrupt resemblances of... Moses's description of the Cherubim.

Physiologus (fiziɒ·lŏgŭs). [L., a. Gr. φυσιολόγος, natural philosopher (see Physiologer).] used by Epiphanius as the name of his work on Natural History with moral and theological applications, whence the modern use.] A Bestiary: see quot.

1898 *Encyclop. Britannica Engl. Lit.* xiii. 203 The three first (Del Rio, poems, the Whale, the Panther, and the Partridge) must be taken together, and form part... of an English Physiologus. A Physiologus is the literature of the Middle Ages was a collection of descriptions of beasts, birds, or fishes, of their life and habits, each... followed by a religious or moral allegory based on this description.

Physiology (fiziɒ·lŏdʒi). Also 6-7 phi-. [ad. L. *physiologia*, a. Gr. φυσιολογία (Aristot.), natural philosophy, natural science, f. φυσιολόγ-ος: see Physiologer, and -logy; part.-translated a. F. *physiologie* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** The study and description of natural objects; natural science or natural philosophy; also, a particular system or doctrine of natural science. *Obs.*

1589 *Pappe with a hatchet* (Arb.) 61 That it maie be knowen what they beleeued of god, of themselues, and of his workes, all which they there where call Philologie. 1604 Holyoke *Pharaoh's Host*, 1598 Creation Ephemeris... reading much upon this their goodly and beautifull Physiologie beneath (as they terme it). 1660 H. More *Def. Philos. Cabbalist. App.* ii. (1712) 113 Whence there must be an Oneness already betwixt this sacred Mosaical, or rather Mystical Physiology, and the Cartesian Philosophy. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Physiology, Physicks*, or Natural Philosophy, is the Science of Natural Bodies. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 587 Recapitulation, or physiology, the recondite ranks by all bodies in the orders or legacies of others that endeavour to change the more whether of animal or vege-

2. The science of the normal functions and processes of living things.

It comprises the two *Kingdoms of animated and vegetable physiology*; that part of the former which refers specially to the vital functions in man is called human *physiology*.

1797 A. M. tr. *Gallisneau's Fr. Chirurg.* I. 6 *Physiology* is knowledge and exercise of the structure and situations of parts [solids]. 1811 Combe, *Physiology*... also that part of Pathology which consists of the comparison, or structure of many bodies.] 1845 Carpenter *Study of Mem.* 289 Amongst the new writers Fechner the last learned Physician of them all, in the 3. book of his Philologie, proveth that the blood is not Alimentario. 1879 J. Hughes *Lect. Turbin.* I. *Physiology*, in its most elementary sense, is that part of Physiology, in its most elementary sense, is that part of Physiology that teaches the Construction of the Body so far as it is sound, or in its Natural State; and endeavours to find Reasons for its Functions and Operations, by the Help of Anatomy and Natural Philosophy. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iv. Concl. 310. I... bring some Arguments from Physiology and Pathology. 1829 Southwood *Surg. Dis.* 224 The anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* ii. 76 A Passion unaccustomed with historical Physiology. 1832 Hancocke *Ophthal. anom.* 293 This important work in the physiology of vision. 1880 Huxley *Lay Sermons*, xii. 284 That part of biological science which deals with form and structure is called Morphology... that which concerns itself with function, Physiology. 1877 in *Poucher's Universe* iv. 280 Rules, whose beautiful experiments laid the foundation of vegetable physiology.

fig. 1856 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. 2. 28 As a contribution to the physiology of genius no other book is to be compared with the 'Vita Nuova.' 1903 *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 316 The apparent anomalies may know something of the economy of commerce, but he knows nothing of what I may call its physiology—its circulating... and digestive system[s].

†**Physion, phision,** corrupt or error. forms of Physician (path. only typographical errors).

c 1380 Lydg. *Reg. Conscience* 328, *Ethnyx* (Harleian, Co. 3 Thel (they like good Phisions); should us fonde their persones. 1600 Holl. *Treatise Perf.* 3 The Scripture is...a Physicion skyll Saint Basill called it).

Physionomy, obs. spelling of Physiognomy.

Phy·sio philo·sophy. [transl. of Ger. *Naturphilosophie*, i. e. philosophy of nature, in the title of Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturphilosophie* 1808-11, called in the Eng. transl. 'Elements of Physiophilosophy'.] A name for the philosophic system of nature of Oken, who 'aimed at constructing all knowledge *a priori*, and thus setting forth the system of nature in its universal relations'.

1847 Tulk tr. *Oken* (title) Elements of Physiophilosophy. 1856 K. A. Vaughan *Mystic* (1860) II. 224 He [Oken] imagined that he wrote his *Physiophilosophie* in a kind of hieroglyphics. 1880 Cope *Orig. Tertiary* I. The deficiency in which physiophilosophy was held caused its evolution a cold welcome.

Hence **Phy·siophilo·phist,** *-ical adjs.*, of or pertaining to this system.

1887 Cope *Orig. Tertiary* I. The "physiophilosophic lacuna encouraged and caused superficial explanations to be taken. 1881 C. Mercier *Lect. Insan.* 103 Here... is to that the "physiophilosophers have supposed manifold to have originated. 1883 H. Spencer *Life* Years I. 1. xxii. 147 The allegorical interpretation...applied to Homer and Hesiod to other to suggest "physiophilosophical ideas out of the Gods and their histories.

Physique (fizī·k). [a. F. *physique* sb. (1611), absolute use of *physique* physical, i. e. that which is physical.] The physical or bodily structure, organization, and development; the characteristic appearance or physical powers (of an individual or a race).

1806 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 362 You must allow that this describes his physique admirably. 1858 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 So much had the fine physique and the personal vigour of this subject been worked on my imagination. 1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* II. 84 The masculine physique of the women enabling them to compete with men in enduring toil, hardship, and privation. 1880 A. C. C. Lindsay in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 478/1 They... had overcome phrenology, though rather feebly.

Physiqueur, obs. form of Physicker.

Physitheism (fi·zĭθĭ·ĭz'm). [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + θεός God + -ism: cf. *polytheism*.] The deification of the powers or phenomena of nature. So **Phy·sitheist** *sb.*

1851 W. Powell in *Christianquirer* Dec. 191 (Pusey) Physitheism is the theology and religion of the barbaric world. In this religion the weather-producing agents and the phenomena of the weather are personified and deified. 1864 G. Mollaby in *Eng. Intell. Observ.* XXXVI. 208 The prophets ridd to pull the Israelites too rapidly through the polytheistic and physitheistic stages into monotheism.

Phy·sitism. *rare.* [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + -ism.] A system of nature-worship.

1882 Dyer in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.* XIX. 296.

Physiurgic (fiziū·rdʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + ἔργον work + -ic: cf. *theurgic*.] Produced or acted upon solely by nature.

1826 Southey *Colloquies* (1829) II. 208 In their natural, or say physiurgic, state—before science or any elaboration by human art—has two distinguishable objects. 1845 Bowring *Introd. Southey's Wks.* I. 167 Natural History and Natural Philosophy are respectively represented by Physiurgic Somatology, and Anthropurgic Somatology.

So **Physiurgonomic** *a. rare.*

1826 Southey *Colloquies* Wks. 1849 VIII. 21 Division of Somatology, or Somatics at large, into *Physiurgic* (Physiurgonomic) and *Anthropurgic* (Anthropurgonomic).

Physnamy, -nomy, obs. ff. Physiognomy.

Physo- (fəisō), repr. Gr. φυσο-, combining form of Gr. φῦσα bellows, bladder, bubble, in a few Gr. compounds, and in many modern scientific terms.

Physocarpous *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having an inflated or bladder-like fruit (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Physocele** (-sil), *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour], a tumour or hernia distended with gas. **Physogrades** (fəisŏgrădīz), *Zool.* [mod.L., *Physograda*, f. -grades (see -grade)]. **a.** *adj.* moving by means of a hollow vesicular float or buoy; of or pertaining to the *Physograda*, a group of oceanic hydrozoa, furnished with such floating organs; **b.** *sb.* a member of this group; hence **Physogradous** *a.* | **Physometra** (fəisŏmī·tră), *Path.* [Gr. μήτρα womb], the presence of gas in the uterus, uterine tympanites. **Physonect** (fəi·sŏnekt), *Zool.* [Gr. νηκτός a swimmer, f. νήκειν to swim], a member of the *Physonectæ*, a suborder of siphonanthous siphonophores; hence **Physonectous** *a.* **Physopod** (fəi·sŏpŏd) [Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot], a mollusc of the section *Physopoda* or *Thysanoptera*, thysanopterous gasteropods, with a sort of sucker on the foot.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Physocele*, a word used by many authors to express a windrupture. 1811 Hooper's *Med. Dict.*, *Physocele*, a species of hernia, when omentum is distended with wind. 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1835-6 *Todd Cyc. Anat.* I. 313 The principal organ of locomotion in the "physogrades is the air-filled vesicle or bladder. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1072 *Sarcoma*...characterized by their body being provided with an uniform diffusion of the intestinal canal, serving for a swimming organ: "physogrades. 1860 *Once a Week Mod. Hr.* 434 Emphysema when inflation of the Womb...This is the "physometra of Surgeons and later nosologists. 1874 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* 758, 1 the Physonectæ to sometimes observed after severe labours. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Physopod.*

Physoclist (fəi·sŏklist), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Physoclisti* (pl.), f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + κλειστ-ός shut, closed.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Physoclisti*, a group of teleost fishes having the duct between the air-bladder and the intestine closed: cf. Physostomous. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group. So **Physocli·stic, Physocli·stous** *adjs.*, having the air-bladder an closed or *cut off*.

1883 Huxley *Fishes, Anim.* 303 Both the "physoclist and physostome types appear...very nearly simultaneously in the same deposits. *Ibid.* The presence of the bladder in the physoclists being the result of the closure of ducts. 1883 Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 805/1 The parallel case of the secretion of gas ranging from the Physostome Arcella to the "Physoclist Fishes. 1891 Cassell's *Dict. Physoclist* 311 The division of the "Physostomous tubes has probably been from Holoptera structures, both with and without the intervention of Physostomous forms.

Physodin (fəisō·dĭn). *Chem.* [f. specific name *physodes* (cf. Gr. φυσώδης bladder-like) + -in 1.] A neutral substance ($C_{18}H_{16}O_8$), a white lustrous coherent mass, occurring in *A. lichen*, *Parmelia cetrata*, *physodes*.

1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 630 Physodin behaves in many like a resin, not being wetted thereby.

‖ **Physophora** (fəisŏ·fŏră). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + -φορος bearing, bearer.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoa, the species of which float by means of gaseous vesicular organs. So ‖ **Physophore** *pl.* (sometimes **Physophori**), a suborder or division of *Siphonophora* (an order of *Hydrozoa Craspedota*), having the proximal end modified into a pneumatophore or float; **Physophoran** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Physophoræ*; *sb.*, a member of this division; also **Physophore** (fəi·sŏfōr), ‖ **Physophoridæ** *pl.*, the family containing the genus *Physophora*; **Physophorous** (fəisŏ·fŏrŭs) *a.*, of the nature of the *Physophoræ*, having pneumatophores or swimming-bells (Mayne 1858).

1869 tr. *Poucher's Universe* (1871) 72 An other Genus is to seeing to...the "Physophora, trailing their tresses all equipped with stars like those of Pentacrin in the Seastars. 1870 Harvey *Sea & Wond.* xv. The Hydrozoan Acalephæ, or "Physophoræ, were formerly supposed to be a special class of animals, but have been proved by Sars and other naturalists to be only interesting generations of the bell-bearing Acalephæ. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Forms, Life* 772 In the "Physophore *Forskalia* and *Agalma* the single ovum is arrested in the endoderm, and surrounded by the medusa. 1880 H. Spencer in *Nature*, *Rec. Inc.* 109 In the "Physophoridæ, a variety of organs similarly arise by transformation of the budding polypes. 1898 tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 97 The greater development of these bladders, which in some Physophoridæ are rather small.

‖ **Physostigma** (fəisŏ·stigmă). [mod.L., f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + στίγμα brand.] *Bot.* A genus of leguminous plants, the flower of which has a spiral keel, and a beak style continued into an oblique hood above the stigma; the only species is *P. venenosum*, producing the highly poisonous Calabar bean. Hence, The Calabar bean or its extract as a drug.

1862 *M. Pall Ass. Transcr.* (Med. and Dr. Fraser has used the physostigma successfully in cases of strychnine. 1878 A. Hammond *Mem. Soc.* 116 Physostigma, aconite, and other

cardiac sedatives may be mentioned as other examples. 1880 Gamgee & Ramsay *Med. Mod.* 322 The...alkaloidic fluid of an appropriate dose of physostigma.

Hence **† Physosti'gmic.** **Physosti'gmine** *Chem.*, the alkaloid $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, constituting the active principle of the Calabar bean.

1865 *N. Syd. Soc. Quarterly Med.* 297 Jobst and Hesse...have succeeded in isolating the active principle of the Calabar bean, to which they give the name physostigmin. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 207 It is to this that we owe the myotonics and physostigmin respectively stimulate and depress the spinal cord.

Physostome (fai'zŏstōum), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Physostomi*, f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + στόμα mouth, -ostomi -ostome.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Physostomi*, a group of teleost fishes, in which the air-bladder is connected with the alimentary canal by an air-duct: *opp.* PHYSOCLIST. **B.** *sb.* A member of this group. So **Physosto'matous, Physo'stomous** *a.*, having the air-bladder opening into an air-duct.

1880 Günther *Fishes* 195 (In) the Cyprinoms group...Physostomous and Physoglossate genera are likewise well represented. 1887 Physostomi, Physostomous (see Parascidæ, Perse-cuttoids).

† **Physy,** *obs.* f. PYXIE[2], wheel of a watch.

1690 LEIGH *Nat. Hist.* Ches. 12 vi. § 35 Some Watches...are made with four Wheels...some have Springs and Physies, and others none.

Physyk, *obs.* form of PHYSIC.

Phyt- (fit), *sb.*, combining form used before a vowel for PHYTO-.

Phytalbu'min, vegetable albumin. **Phyta'lbumose,** a form of albumin occurring in plants. **Phyta'conomy,** vegetable economy. **Phytaeco'logy** [Gr. οἶκος house: see -LOGY], the science which treats of plants in relation to their environment or habitat: so **Phytaeco'logist.**

1899 Coulter in *Bulletin Chic. Biogr. Lab.* III. 3rd. 4] 403 The products of bacterial life, toxines, and "phytallomins appear also to play an important part in the process of suppuration. 1890 *Lond. Pharm.* "Phytalbumose. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 330 Ricin and abrin, phytalbumoses obtained from the seed of the castor-oil plant. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2102. 300 The acting of some of the phytalbumoses. 1898 *Nature* 28 Jul. 318 Of still greater importance is the "phytocœnology. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 99 One of the general views of "phytocology is that the forms of plants are moulded to what them in the conditions under which they exist. 1902 The phytocœnologist to-day watches his subject as it grows.

-phyta, a terminal element representing Gr. φῦτον a plant, and denoting a vegetable organism, as *schizophyta, protophyta, siphonophyta.* See also ZOOPHYTE (= animal plant).

Phytiform (fai'tifōrm, fi'ti-), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. φυτόν plant + -FORM.] Plant-like, phytoid.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phytiphagan, -ous, incorrect forms of PHYTOPHAGAN, -OUS.

Phytivorous (fitivŏrus, fi'-), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. φυτόν plant + -VOROUS.] Feeding on plants or vegetable substances.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 4. 141 Birds may be distinguished by...their food: ...into ...Carnivorous; feeding chiefly on Flesh. Phytivorous; feeding on Vegetables. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 840 All which last are Herbivorous or Phytivorous Animals. 1798 *Ibid.* LXXXVIII. 26, I have not found the uric acids in the urinary excretions of any phytivorous animal. 1835 MARRYAT *Cond. N. E. Eng.* 304 The teeth and jaws of two other phytivorous monsters.

Phyto- (fai'tō, fi'tō), combining form of Gr. φυτόν a plant, lit. that which has grown, f. φύειν to produce, pass. and intr. to grow: used in forming scientific words, chiefly botanical.

As the υ in Gr. forms in a short vowel, the etymological pronunciation of *phyt-* in all the following words is (fit): but the general tendency in English to view *y* as a long *i*, or in *-ty, -ty, -ny*, has made the unetymological pronunciation (fait) all but universal. It is adopted in all the pronouncing dictionaries from Walker onward.

Phytobio'logy, the biology of plants; hence **Phytobio'logical** *a.* **Phytobranchiate** (-brai'ŋkiĕt) *a. Zool.* [see BRANCHIATE], of a group of isopodous crustaceans: having leaf-like gills.

Phytoche'mistry, the chemistry of plants; so **Phytoche'mical** *a.* **† Phyto'chimy** [F. *chimie* chemistry] = *phytochemistry* (Webster 1847).

Phy'tochrome [Gr. χρωμα colour] = CHLOROPHYLL.

Phytoclerose [see CHEROSE]: see quots. **Phytocollin** *Min.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + -IN[1]], name proposed for certain jelly-like hydrocarbons found in peat. **Phytogalin** (-gæ'lin) [GALATIN] + -IN[1], the gelatinous matter of Algæ: *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

Phytogeography (-ŏgrăfi, fi-) [Gr. γεωγραφία: see GEOGR.], nature-printing, as originally used for plants: hence **Phytogly'phic** *a.* **Phytoma'ria** *sense-nat.*, a maxim for collecting plants. **Phytomaslin** (-mæ'slin) [Gr. μᾶλα, L. *mel* honey (in reference to its colour and appearance)] = RUTIN. **Phyto'mony** [see -NOMY], the science of the laws of plant-growth. **Phyto-paleonto'logy,** vegetable paleontology, study of fossil plants; hence **Phyto-paleonto'logist.** **Phytopathe'logy,** (*a*) the study of the pathology or diseases of plants; (*b*) the pathology of diseases due to vegetable organisms, as fungi; mycology; hence **Phyto-pathological** *a.*; **Phytopatho'logist,** one versed in phytopathology (*b*). **Phyto-philous** *a.* [Gr. φίλος friendly], plant-loving: esp. of insects. **Phytophthirian** *Entom.* [-fĭ'rĭăn] [Gr. φθεῖρ louse] *a.* and *sb.*, pertaining to the *Phytophthiria* or plant-lice; *sb.* one, a member of this group, a plant-louse. **Phyto-phylogene'tic** *a.*, relating to the phylogeny of plants. **Phyta-physio'logy,** vegetable physiology. **Phytoscopic** *a.* [Gr. σκοπεῖν to view], caused by sight of plants: said of the effect of surrounding vegetation on the colour of a larva. **† Phyto'scopy:** see quot. **Phyto'sophy,** knowledge of plants; botany (Ogilvie). **Phyto'sterin** [Gr. στερεός solid]: see quot. 1881. **Phy'totaxy** [Gr. τάξις arrangement], systematic botany. **Phy'totaxonomy,** vegetable taxonomy. **Phy'tovitin** [L. *vitum* or *vitis*], a globulin occurring in many seeds, and agreeing in all its reactions with vitellin from egg-yolk.

1887 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 290/3 Dr. J. Leibnick read the second part of his "phytological observations. 1890 *Med. & Mag.* 276/1 There remains a large collection of memoirs on general botany and "phyto-biology. 1898 MAYER *Lehrb. Chem.* 1054 "Phytochemical. 1898 WORCESTER, "Phytochemistry, vegetable chemistry. *Philos. Mag.* 1866 WATTS *Fleet. Chem.* IV. 636 *Phytochemistry*, the Chemistry of Plants. The most comprehensive treatise on this subject is that of Rochleder, published at Leipzig in 1852. 1900 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.* XXII. 1 "Phytochrome, green colouring matter; chlorophyll. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Phytochromes, a name for chlorophyll. 1900 WEBSTER Suppl., *Phytochromes*, yellow pigments of plants. 1881 H. C. LEWIS in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XX. 119 "Phytocollin. 1864 WEBSTER, "*Phytogenic*, ...relating to phytography. "*Phytography*, ...the art of printing from natures, by taking impressions from plants, or other objects. 1835 E. F. LANCASTER *Mangelwurzel's Nat. Hist. Dor.* 266 *Brassicæ* 8) This club [created for the more choice of leading a few rare plants...can hardly designate it by any other name than "Phytocracia. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 638 "*Phytocrite* or *Plant-gelatine*. A name proposed by W. Smith for resin, on account of its wide diffusion in the vegetable kingdom. 1864 WEBSTER, "*Phytocrony*. 1887 *Science* 6 Aug. 102 The nature of some impressions described by "phytodynologists as remains of fossil Algæ. *Ibid.* 103 The evidence...rendered great service to "phytopalæontology. 1888 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, "*Phytoecologist*. 1893 EDWARD GRANGER in *Astrology* 6 Nov. 22 (1902) 1/2 One of our leading European Phytoecologists. 1864 WEBSTER, "*Phytoelastic*, ...as an agent of diseases to which plants are liable. 1880 *Nature* 22 Feb. 362/2 The method and data of "phyto-physiological research. 1892 H. STEWART in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 113 Biology, Organography, Physiology, "Phyto-physiology, Physiology. 1892 PRINGSHEIM in *Trans. Entom. Soc.* X. 291 The effect cannot be phytological, in the strict sense of the word, but rather "phytoscopic, inasmuch as the colour of the surface of the leaf rather than its substance acts as the stimulus. 1750 E. BOLTON (title), "Phytosophy...a viewing and contemplating or considering plants. 1892 H. STEWART in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 113 He (Owen) says..."Biology, Morphology, Distribution, Organogeny, "Phytosophy, Zoosophy." 1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 10, 1874 "Phytosterin, $C_{26}H_{44}O_2$. A neutral substance, physically or homologous with cholesterin, obtained from Calabar beans by extraction with petroleum-ether. 1897 *Sutherland* 47 Various higher alcohols and phytosterin being present therein as bases. 1883 L. F. WARD *Dynamic Sociol.* II. 190 "Phytology. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 1. 104 The study of the abnormal development of plants is called "Phytomorphology.

Phytobiology to **-gelin:** see above.

Phytogenesis (fitŏdʒe'nĭsis, fi-), [f. PHYTO- + -GENESIS.] The generation or evolution of plants. So **Phytogene'tic, Phytogene'tical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phytogenesis; **Phytogenetically** *adv.*; also **Phyto'geny** = *phytogenesis.*

1898 MAYER *Repton. Lex.*, "*Phytogenesis*, term by Dupetit-Thouars for germination...phytogeny. 1880 VOGEL *Sachs' Bot.* 299 In the latter case we have the root, in the former the beginning of "phytogenetic series. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 25 Oct. 603/1 Hence, his "phytogenetically important forms of plant-life. 1892 H. STEWART in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 113 Biology, Organography, "Phytogeny.

Phytogenic (fitŏdʒe'nik, fi-), *a. Geol.* and *Min. rare.* [f. Gr. φυτόν plant + -GEN 2 + -IC.] Of vegetable origin. So **Phyto-genous** *a. rare.*

1898 MAYER *Repton. Lex.* (*ibid.*) Under the name of *phytogenous* carbonaceous limits has formed an Appendix to the *Cambrophilia*, comprehending those of which the origin is evidently vegetable. 1878 LAWRENCE in *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 350 Phytogenic deposits are such as contain clearly of vegetable substances.

Phytogeography. [f. PHYTO- + GEOGRAPHY.] The geographical distribution of plants.

1898 in MAYER *Repton. Lex.* 1881 *Nature* 25 Oct. 596/1 The numerous writings on phytogeography of the late Prof. A. Grisebach. 1898 J. THOMSON *African Explorers.* 302 The phytogeography of Central Africa.

Hence **Phy'togeographer,** one who is versed in phytogeography; **Phytogeogra'phic, -graphical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phytogeography, dealing with the geographical distribution of plants.

1884 *Nature* 30 May 98/1 Apart from the value of the work to the systematist and "phytogeographer, it possesses an interest for a wide circle. 1889 W. B. HEMSLEY in *Challenger Rep., Bot.* I. 1 Its "phytogeographical provinces. 1898 *Nature* 1042 to detailed consideration of these categories based upon their endemic element. 1884 THOMPSON DYER in *Nature* 4 Jan. 224/1 A right understanding of the phytogeographical facts of the north temperate flora. 1888 *Athenæum* 1 June 1796/2 Phytogeographical Map of Europe.

Phytoglyphic, -glyphy: see PHYTO-.

† Phyto'gnomy. *Obs.* [Formed on the analogy of *physiognomy*, after the mod.L. *Physiognomonica* of J. Baptiste Porta (1583): see PHYTO- and GNOMIC.] The alleged art of discovering the qualities of a plant from its appearance; vegetable physiognomy. Hence **† Phytogno'mical** *a.*

1583 PORTA (title) Phytognomonica...in quibus nova fruticumque affectus methodus, qua plerarum...ex prima cortice facili inspectione quivis stirpium vires perquirat. 1643 tr. T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 6. I hold moreover that there is a Physiognomy, or Physiognomy, not only of men, but of Plants, and Vegetables. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 93 Whoever shall peruse the signatures of Crollius, or rather the Phytognomy of Porta. 1833 *E. Seminat. Physiogn.* 3/2, In Phytognomical Physiognomie we may observe certain plants resembling the heads of Animals.

Phytography (fitŏ'grăfi, fi-). [ad. mod.L. *phytographia*: see PHYTO- and -GRAPHY.]

1. Description of plants; descriptive botany.

1682 PLUKENET (title) Phytographia, seu Stirpium illustrium et minus cognitarum Icones. 1698 RAY in *Lett. Lib. Brit.* (Camden) 202, I shall...put down what I find in...Plukenet's Phytography. 1730-6 DALE (title) Pref., *Pharmacologia*...a Treatise or Physiological Description of Plants and Vegetables. 1731 HERMAN *Prim. Bot.* Introd. 3 A third...department is styled "Phytography", in which a full description of plants themselves is given. 1883 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (*Hist.*) Phytography or Descriptive Botany.

2. = PHYTOLOGY.

Hence **Phyto'grapher,** an expert in or writer on phytography; **Phytogra'phic, Phytogra'phical** *adjs.*, pertaining to phytography.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* "Phytographer. 1893 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 8 A new list of "Phytographic Terms. 1888 *Nature* 7 July 209/1 The introductory narrative...enables a phytographic botanist to apprehend the nature of the country (Afghanistan) and climate. 1898 WORCESTER, "*Phytographical*, pertaining to the description of plants.

Phytoid (fai'toid, fi'-), *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [f. Gr. φυτόν plant + -OID. Cf. Gr. φυτοειδής plant-like.]

A. *adj.* Plant-like; *esp.* in *Zool.* of an animal.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

B. *sb. Bot.* (See quot.)

1898 CORNEVIN *Poy. Plant* 3 (If) in order to distinguish between the vegetative buds of the stem and adventitious ones of the former have been called phytoids, and the latter rootoids.

† Phytolacca (fitŏlæ'kă, fitŏlæ'kă). [mod.L. (Tournefort 1700), f. Gr. φυτόν plant + mod.L. *lacca* crimson lake.] *Bot.* The genus of plants including the POKEA, Virginian Poke, Pokeweed, or Red-ink plant (*P. decandra*), and several other tropical or sub-tropical species, chiefly American; also various preparations of the Poke used medicinally. Hence **Phytolaccin** (-læ'kin) *Chem.*, a neutral crystalline compound obtained from the Virginian Poke.

1733 *Trade Mag.* June 283/1 Give purges...with the phytolacca decoction. 1880 *Garden* 18 Mar. 259/3 Several other Phytolaccas are widely distributed throughout the Tropics. 1882 *N. Syd. Soc. Yearbk. Mod.* 441 The dose of the concentrated preparation (phytolacca).

† Phy'tolite, phy'tolith. *Obs.* [f. PHYTO- + -LITE, -LITH. In F. *phytolithe.*] A fossil plant.

1795 SHAUGHAN *Trans. Nat. Hist.* II. 179 The former are called simply by the latter phytolites. 1849 MURCHISON *Silveria* 301, 402 The so-called "impressions" and "grasmarks" phytolites described by various German authors.

Hence **† Phytolithology,** vegetable palæontology; **† Phytolithologist,** a writer on this subject. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Phytological (fitŏlo'dʒikăl, fi-), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as PHYTOLOGY: see -LOGICAL. Cf. F. *phytologique.*] Relating to the study of plants; botanical.

1629 GERARD *Herbal* Epist. ded. 19 Prince, the greatest Herbalist in the World;...This Phytological Work. 1813 GREEN *Acad. Repos* Epi Dedi., The promotion of Physiological Science is one Part of Your Work. 1833 — (title) An Hist. of a Physiological History propounded. 1833 LINDL. *Penny Cycl.* III. 392 The zoological and physiological characters of the same formations were far more persistent than their mineral peculiarities.

Phytologist (fitŏ'lŏdʒist, fi-). Now *rare.* [f. PHYTOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in phytology; a botanist.

1629 EUSTON *Academia* (1792) 138 Charles Hatton Esq. to whom all our Physiologists and Lovers of Horticulture are obliged. 1790 BALLEY *Vol. Ill. Phytologist*, a Botanist, one who treats of Plants. 1847 *Brande's Dict. Phil. Science* (1848) 3 If he be a Physiologist of research, or, still more, a Master of experiment. 1882 ROCHLEDER *Science* 6. 59 There was a botanical garden for the phytologists.

Phytology (fitŏ'lŏdʒi, fi-). Now *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *phytologia*, f. Gr. φυτόν plant + -λογία: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *phytologie* (*d'Holbach* 1733).] The science of plants; botany.

1640 G. DONE (title) Phytologia: sive, Philosophia Plantarum. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded. to R. Brown, We presumed not to enchilate vegetable divisions by Quinquenial and Reticulate plants; or erect a new Phytology. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Phytology*, that part of Natural History which treats of plants. 1849 H. HELLER *Poetry, Creed, etc.* (1870) 284 He calls him court Astronomy, Geology, Physiology and Zoology.

Phytomania, -mellin: see PHYTO-.

Phytomer (fī·tōməɹ, fī·t-). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phytomerum*, pl. *-a*, f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *μέρος* part.] = PHYTON.

1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 3 *Phytomera*, equivalent to plant-parts. In English, the singular may be shortened to Phytomer. *Ibid.* 4 The plant begins as a single phytomer.

Phyton (fī·tŏn, fī·tən). *Bot.* [a. F. *phyton*, n. Gr. *φυτόν* a plant, f. *φύειν* to produce.] A plant-unit; = PHYTOMER: see quot. 1858.

1858 E. Tyson *Naked-eyed Medicine* 33 The several phytons composing the first bud or phyteuis. 1874 Bentley *Bot. Bot.* v. 76 The diarrhyllotaxis analyses that is composed of two leaves or two cyclical phytons... ordered together so as to form one node. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 17 These ultimate similar parts...which are endowed with or may produce all the fundamental organs of vegetation, were by Gaudichaud called *Phytons*. 1898 Bessey *Plant Lessons* (ed. 3) 80 The propagative unit in vegetative multiplication is the smallest part of root, stem or leaf which will grow when severed from the parent (although this is not a morphological or structural unit in the plant-body): and, for the purpose of terminology, this part may be called a phyton.

Phytonimse, obs. form of PHYTONYMS.

Phytonomy to **Phytopathology**: see PHYTO-.

Phyto-phagan, *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Phytophagus* (see PHYTOPHAGOUS) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Phytophaga* in any sense. **b.** *sb.* A member of the *Phytophaga*, a vegetable-feeding animal of any class or order. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytophagic (fītŏfæ·dʒik, fīt-), *a. Zool.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to phytophagy; derived from or caused by phytophagy: said of variation of the colouring of insect larvæ attributed to the plants on which they feed.

1886 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* A. ed. 4 55 These cases he (H. D. Walsh) has fully described under the term of Phytophagic varieties and Phytophagic species. 1889 Pall Mall Gaz. in *Pop. Sci.* XXXVIII. 313 Such effects are entirely inexplicable by the simple theory of phytophagic influence.—It would be wise to abandon the term 'phytophagy,' as any use in the sense of producing these changes. The term will hold good for the broad fact that pigments derived from the food-plant play a most important part in larval coloration. 1897 J. J. Quelch in *Linn. Soc. Zool. Zool.* (1897) XX. 208 The innumerable cases where phytophagic varieties...of insects exist.

Phytophagous (fəitŏ·făgəs, fī·t-), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-φαγ-ος* eating + *-ους* (see -PHAGOUS): cf. mod.L. *Phytophaga*, *-phagi*.] **a.** Feeding on plants or vegetable substances: chiefly said of insects, molluscs, and the like. **b.** Belonging to the *Phytophaga*, a name given to various groups and divisions of animals, e. g. (*a*) leaf-beetles and their allies, (*b*) sawflies and horntails, (*c*) certain cyprinoid fishes, (*d*) the plant-eating edentates, (*e*) the plant-eating placental mammals.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 429 One of a list of four British insects...[which] might be called phytophagous. *Note.* We employ this term, because the more common one, 'herbivorous,' does not properly include devourers of timber, fungi, etc. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 143 It may require a large number of phytophagous animals of their food. 1856 D. Wilson *Prehist. Man* (ed. 2) I. xv. 374 The phytophagous cetacea (the Manatee)...is found only in tropical waters. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 370 Some of the true dogs are carnivorous instead of phytophagous.

Phytophagy (fəitŏ·fădʒi, fī·t-). [f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *-φαγία* eating.] The habit of feeding on plants or vegetable matter. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytophilous to **Phytoteratology**: see PHYTO-.

Phyto·tomist. [f. PHYTOTOM-Y + -IST.] One who is versed in vegetable anatomy.

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 16 This admirable phytotomist.

Phyto·tomous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-τομος* cutting + *-ους*.] Plant-cutting, leaf-cutting, as an insect or bird. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytotomy (fəitŏ·təmi, fī·t-). [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-τομία* a cutting.] The dissection of plants; vegetable anatomy.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 4 *Anatomy, Phytotomy* is the anatomy of vegetables. 1875 Jos. W. Taylor in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 790/1 Vegetable Anatomy or Phytotomy. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* (ed. 3) Introd. 1 *Phytotomy*, or *Vegetable Anatomy*, the study of the minute structure of vegetables as revealed by the microscope.

Phytovitellin: see PHYTO-.

Phytozoon (fītəzō·ŏn, fīt-). Also **phyto-zo·um**. Pl. **-zo·a**. [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *ζῷον* animal; lit. 'plant-animal'; cf. *zoophyte*.]

1. *Zool.* A plant-like animal or zoophyte: a staple polyp to a zoophyte. (The pl. *Phytozoa* has been variously applied in different classifications to animals supposed to be plant-like in some way, but is not a term of modern Zoology.)

1842 Brande *Dict. Sc., etc., Phytozoaria, Phytozoa*...this term is applied by various naturalists to different sections of the subkingdom *Zoophyta* of Cuvier. 1848 Dana *Zoöph.* i. (1849) 3 note, Ehrenberg has proposed to substitute *phytozoa*, derived from the same roots (as *Zoophyta*), and *phytozoon* either only to a single polyp. 1858 Baird *Kirby, Ent.*, *Phytozoaria*, applied by Ehrenberg to a type of the animal kingdom comprehending animals in which (Philpin, *Brit. Zo.*, etc.) the tentacles thereon gives place to that of vegetables, the exterior only presenting the character of animality to the homogeneous mass which constitutes it. 1880 H. Macmillan *Footnotes fr. Nat.* 31 This granular matter...is resolved into a mass of apparently living animalcules called *phytozoa*.

2. *Bot.* A male generative cell, a spermatozoid.

1880 Bessey *Elem. Bot.* 300 Minute cells called spermcells...in which are developed spiral ciliated filaments...termed spermatozoids or phytozoa.

Phyz, variant of PHIZ, face.

Pi (pəi), *sb.* The name of the Greek letter π (in Gr. *πῖ*, pī): used in *Math.* to express the ratio of the circumference or periphery (*περιφέρεια*) of a circle to its diameter: see P (the letter) II.

1706 Edmd Halley *Introd. in Anal. Infinit.* I. vii. (1707) I. 33 Inuia Sagax Perplexitate hujus Circuli in numeris enunciandi, has exacte exprimit non posse, per approximationes autem investiri ea...esse = 3,14159 [etc., to 128 places], per quos numeros, tanquam regis, scribam π, ita ut sit π = Semicircumferentiæ Circuli, cujus Radius = 1, seu π erit longitudo Arcus 180 graduum. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 180/1 The number π must be the same for all circles. *Ibid.* 180/2 The accuracy of Archimedes gives 3¹⁰/₇₀ for the approximate value of π, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.]

Pi (pəi), *a.* (*sb.*) *Public School* and *Univ. slang* [abbrev. of PIOUS.] Pious, religious, sanctimonious. Also *absol.* = a pious person; and as *sb.* = pious exhortation, etc.

c 1820 (in Rigg), 'What did your tutor say to you?' 'Oh, he gave me a pi; asked me how I could reconcile my behaviour with my duty to God and my parents'. 1850 Warren *Winchester Word-bk.*, *Pi*, virtuous, superstitious. He's very pi now, he sings all day. 1852 Warton *Gen. v.* 1850. 8/1 The man who regularly attends the 'pi' and who 'plays up', with nearly unfeasible of spirit, the 'special attendant' of every religious denomination to turn.

Pi, variant of PIE *sb.*[3] and *sb.*[5] (disordered type, etc.); also of PIE *sb.*[2] (Indian copper coin).

Pia[1] (pəi·ă). *Anat.* Short for PIA MATER.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 221 The successive coverings of the brain, bony walls, periosteum, calva, dura mater, pia-mater, arachnoid, and vessels. *Ibid.* The vessels surface of the pia. 1900 W. Osler *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 58 The most intense congestion of the cerebral and spinal pia.

Pia[2]. Also **pya**. A Polynesian name for species of the monocotyledonous genus *Tacca*, some of which, esp. *T. pinnatifida* and *T. oceanica*, are cultivated for their tubers, from which South-sea or Tahiti arrowroot is produced.

1798 Hooc. *Voy. Resolut.* 389 *Tacca oceanica*, a native of the Sandwich Islands, yields a similar product [arrowroot] and is there called *pya*. 1813 Hooker *Exot. Fl.* II. 101/1 *Tacca pinnatifida*, Otaheite Salep-plant, Tropæolum-leaved-yam-plant.]

Pia-ara·chnoid, pia-ra·chnoid. *Anat.* [f. PIA[1] + ARACHNOID.] The pia mater and the arachnoid, considered as one structure. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 221 The pressure on the cranial surface of the arachnoid or of a pial fold, the cause. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 880 Acute inflammation of the pia-arachnoid. 1904 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 470 An increase of the arachnoid fluid.

Piaba (pəiā·bă). [Tupí *piaba*, also *piará*, *pirá*.] A small fresh-water fish of the size of a minnow, found in Brazilian rivers.

1648 Marcgrave *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 170 Piaba. Smith-weiner [*sic*] magnitudine minoris. Latus...proceritate 2 aut 3 digitos longus. 1886 Rye & Wickersheimer *Hist. Fish.* 289, [in] Guayanian Cyd. *Sagin.*, Piaba, the name of a small fresh-water fish...in the Essibo...a well-tasted fish, but much esteemed by the Natives. 1898 G. Garman *Trans. Seasid.* 196. 1899 N. F. Hudson *Flight Seasid* II. 13 They are much half-a-dozen species like 'piabas' or 'pirás' by turning up a calabash full of water.

Piapalu: see PIAPIRIMA.

Piache (pīā·tʃi). Also 6–7 piaze. [Tarasmc (on the Orinoco) *piache*, in Antonio Pigafetta = Carib *piai* PIAI; in Sp. *piache*.] A medicine-man or witch-doctor among the Indians of Central and South America; a PEAI-MAN.

1555 Ramo *Decades* (1). The professours of this arte were called Piaces. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 946 They call their Priests *Piaches*. 1840 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 248 A man very much sought after by the Piaches, or Indian sorcerers. 1872 Kingsley *Myths. Hc* xxiv. The Piaches from whence rose to science and protection, and then to violent opposition.

Piacle (pəi·kl). *Now rare.* [a. OF. *piacle* or ad. L. *piāculum*, f. *piāre* to appease: see -CLE.]

† 1. Expiation; expiatory offering. *Obs.*

1590 Colvill *Whipper* xxvii. 225 Tulle her...that she keip[e] her...the sheipe...with the other pyracles [F. *ornz pronostic*] destroued to the sacrifice. 1633 Fellowes *Lithg* v. 301 (N. T. N.) I, 104 We...might make haste to get our hot sacrifice to be sacrifice of pacle [*sic*, *pia-culum*]. 1642 E. Calamy *Serm.* to *Parlem.* 20 Nov. 126 A Piacle for the sin committed. 1912 G. Hughes *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1837) 51, 164 The LXX...called the scape-goat...the piacular goat, because he was offered to be a piacle.

2. A wicked action which calls for expiation; a sin, crime, offence.

1822 Hogg *Tales*, *Temper* 238 To glut themselves with one another's blood...can there be a greater piacle against nature? 1878 *Doctrine of Devils* 31 Any Crime, Villany, or Piacle whatever. 1880 F. Hall *Doctor Judaicus* 30 Talk of regicide, of constitution...or any other patriotical piacle.

† **b.** Offence, guilt. *Obs.*

1619 Bp. J. King *Serm.* 10 *Apr.* 22 May I without piacle forget...what hee (his child) is. 1637 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 163 One greatness is piacle to be said.

Piacular (pəiækiŭlăɹ), *a.* [ad. L. *piāculāris* expiatory, f. *piāculum* PIACLE: see -AR[1]. Cf. F. *piaculaire* (1732).]

1. Making expiation or atonement; expiatory.

1647 Owen *Death of Death* Wks. 1850 X. 267 He made his soul an offering for sin—a glorious sacrifice. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. xx. 28 Their piacular victims were accounted for the life of the offender. 1808 G. S. Faber *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 292 note, [They] the net seem to have sufficiently attended to the distinction between eucharistic and piacular sacrifices. 1851 Maurice *Mor. Philos.* II. 143 The great bronze altar of burnt offering, where piacular or thank offerings were alone presented.

2. Requiring or calling for expiation; sinful, wicked, culpable.

1860 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 23 If it were not piacular for you to evade right of his. 1897 W. Morris *Caxton Prose* Kelm. 111 They held it piacular to eat with strangers. 1908 R. Monro *Hom. Music* (1936) 16 To wild to or after the sacraments, or useless, was a piacular offence. 1837 Fr. Quarterly *Wiggins* Wks. VI. 53 He...left no stone unturned to cleanse his birds...from the piacular pollution.

Hence **Piacula·rity**, the quality of being piacular: (*a*) expiatory character, (*b*) criminality; **Piacularly** *adv.*, as an expiatory or atoning sacrifice; **Piacularness** = *piacularity*.

1700 H. Dodwell *Epist.* 8 16 In S. Peter *Christ's Sufferings* That Philosopher makes the Piacularness of a violent Death to consist in its being without the consent of the Guardian Genius. 1816 D. T. Price *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 280 The goat...was devoted as a sin-offering...by its being peculiarly slain. *Ibid.* 288 The essence of its being a sacrifice does not consist in the outward act of burning; but in the piacularity of the intention. 1884 Webster, *Piacularity*, ...[criminality, badness. *De Quincey*.

† **Piacula·ry**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *piāculāri-us*: see -ARY[1].] **a.** *adj.* = PIACULAR. **b.** *sb.* = PIACLE.

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 32 Enjoyning her Majesty...to make a progresse to Tyburn, there to present her devotions: A most insolent piaculary. 1656 Harvey *Anat. Williams* (1836) 102 This was his Piaculary Harvest.

† **Pia·culous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *piāculi* with PIACLE + -OUS.] = PIACULAR 2.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. 241 Yet piaculous it was unto the Romanes to gaze their temples upon the worshipp. 1658 *Phil. Soc. Angl.* 111 Unto the ancient Britains it was peculious to eat a Goose. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xv. 139 We think it so piaculous, to go beyond the Ancients.

‖ **Pia·culum.** *Obs.* [L. *piāculum*.] = PIACLE.

1600 A. Copley *Answ. Letr. Recusant Consd.* 107 Their contradictions being to them as a *propitium* for the one, and a sufficient *piaculum* or salue for the other. 1648 J. Hopkins *Comm. Jeremy* 21 Them ...must it a *Piaculum* to live in sinful houses of their own, whilst the Lords house lies wast. 1656 Wilkins *Math. Magick* II. ii. 240 'Tis a good piaculum not to believe the moon of cheese.

Piaffe (pĭæ·f), *v. Horsemanship.* [a. F. *piaffer* (16th c.) to strut, make a show. Cf. *piaffe sb.*, ostentation. Ulterior origin uncertain.]

trans. To advance the diagonally opposite legs (e.g. the right fore leg and the left hind leg) simultaneously, placing them on the ground and resting momentarily while the other two legs are advanced with the same movement; to move with the same step as in the trot, but more slowly.

1581 Elyot *Pronouns Epithetes* (1538) 72 To piaffe is backing in rather wyse much to be supposed in the horse which [etc.]. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lviii, *He piaffed merry*...to the head of Fergus's regiment. 1820 — *Monast.* xv, Pressing and checking his gay manage, forcing him to piaffe, to curvette, to passage. 1884 *Tweed Mag.* II. 4 Treat the Old Gentleman's new Neptune's white horses piaffing...around them.

Hence **Pia·ffe** *sb.*, an act of piaffing.

1899 P. Kennard in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 It [a cobb] directs itself with quiet steering rectors, piaffes, pirouettes, and passades.

Piaffer (pĭæ·fəɹ), *sb. Horsemanship.* [f. F. *piaffer* to piaffe, infin. taken abst.] The action of piaffing; a movement in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as in the trot, but more slowly.

1880 E. Cadogan *Nolan's Cav. Tactics, Cav. Manège* 83 The slow 'piaffer' is obtained by the slow and alternate pressure of the rider's legs. The quick 'piaffer' by quickening the alternate pressure of the leg. 1883 F. L. Knowles in *Blackwood's Mag.* Oct. 491 In the piaffer the horse should move the diagonal legs together and be perfect unison. *Ibid.* 498 A very slow passage in the form, side, or rear is often called the piaffer; but if there is any movement out of place it is not the piaffer.

† **Pia·ffer**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *piaffer* pres. inf.: see PIAFFE *v.*] *trans.* = PIAFFE *v.*

1581 Elyot *Pronouns Epithetes* (1538) 72 To piaffe...backing gently, and well into the corbett, is a very good governing gentle, and well into the corbett, is a very good governing gentle, and well into the corbett, is a very good governing gentle

Pial (pəi·əl), *a.* [f. PIA[2] (*pia mater*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pia mater.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 111/1 See PIA-ARACHNOID. *Ibid.* 504/1 In some cases also the appropriate adjectives are employed, e.g. *pial*, dural. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 500 In general paralysis the vessels in relation to the pial surface and vascular tunics. *Ibid.* VII. 208 Nerve-fibres ramifying over the pial vessels.

‖ **Pia mater** (pəi·ə mē·tə). *Anat.* [med.L.: a somewhat incorrect rendering of the Arabic name أُمّ رَقِيقَة *umm raqīqah* 'thin or tender mother' (Ibn Dorāid, a.d. 933)]: cf. names of other investing membranes in same mother, esp. DURA MATER.

(Parallel explanations of the name are frequent in western writers; cf. quot. 1398.)

A delicate fibrous and very vascular membrane which forms the innermost of the three *meninges* enveloping the brain and spinal cord; the other two being the *arachnoid* and the *dura mater*. In quots. 1393, 1676 *transf.* = brain.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 119 Pia mater ouerwrappip al pe brayn, & departip him from pe ordeles pat hee chaunchis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxiv. (1495) 130 Pe fifte [skin] is called Pia mater. for because it is so softe and tender ouer pe brayn, pat it semblip pe brayn and feedip it, so pat a lasing ayeins pat hee tender skinne. 1593 SHAKS. *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Globe) 11. 171 Then wrappide vp pis matter to preue him birdis better than pe offspring of many diuorcis. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 678 His Passenger is not worth the ninth part of a Sparrow. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 126 An inflammation of the pia mater, which had produced a most furious delirium. 1834 TODD & BOWM. *Physiol. Anat.* (1836) 130 The arachnoid is entirely deficient for its supply of blood upon the pia mater.

fig. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 35 It becomes the very Sinuosities and viscera of Government, a pia mater to the membrane of Authority.

Hence **Pia-ma·tral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pia mater; = PIAL.

1887 *St. Geog's Anat.* ind. 111 leg Between the pia-mastral and the arachnoid sheath.

Pian (pī·ăn, ‖ pyän). Also **epian**, and in pl. **pians**. [= Sp., Pg. *epian* and *pian*, F. *pian*, a. Galibi (Rio de Janeiro) *pian* (Rodin in L'Isle, sarpi.). Cf. Guarani *pia* 'initus, grossa' (Montoya).-Cf. Jas. Platt in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. I. 5.]

A contagious tropical skin disease, occurring among negroes, the same as FRAMBŒSIA or YAWS, q. v. (The names *pian* and *yaws* have occasionally been applied to two alleged forms of *Framboesia*. See quots.) Hence **Pi·anic** *a.*

1768 F. B. DE SAUVAGES *Nosol. Method.* II. 532 Frambœsia Yaws Sudouensium; Epian vel Pian Americanorum. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* II. 168, 170 The Yaws, is called by the Portuguese on the Coast Iloba and by the French Pians. *Ibid.* 245 Professor Sparrman has...made a similar division of the disease into Yaws and Pians. 1874 T. H. BURNETT *Mem. Dis. Skin* 255 The American disease called *Pian* or *Epian* seems to be identical with that denominated yaws in New Guinea. 1896 *Lancet* 13 Mar. 698/1 The pianic ulcers...furnish an acrid matter.

Piane, obs. form of PEONY.

Pianet, variant of PIANET, magpie.

Pianette (pi·ănĕt·). [f. PIANO *sb.*[2] + -ETTE.] 'A very low pianino or upright pianoforte' (Grove); orig. applied to a form introduced into England in 1857; subsequently to other small forms.

1872 WESTERN *Suppl.*, *Pianette*, a small pianoforte. 1883 *Musc. Times Dutch Musician* (1885) 89/1 I can play any accompaniment you like.—glancing at the pianette in the corner. 1894 PLUNK. A. STAIN. *Pottery & Porcel.* I. 121 The pianette on which Burns sang his Scotch songs.

Pianino (pi·ănē·nō). [a. It. *pianino*, dim. of *piano*: see PIANO[2].] A name originally given to an upright pianoforte, as being smaller than the grand: now esp. applied to a small upright or cottage piano.

1862 *Illustr. Catal. Intern. Exh.* II. 30 A Pianino, or Small Cottage Pianoforte...an example of the cheapest upright instrument. 1880 Mrs. RUNDELL *Mod. Private Cookery* II. 1088/1 Get a little pianino and stand it against the wall.

Pianism (pi·ănĭz'm). [f. PIANO[2] + -ISM.] The art of pianoforte playing, especially in its technical aspect; execution on the piano.

1844 H. F. CHORLEY *Modern Germ.* II. 32 Will M. Liszt found a college of poetical pianism? 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 638/1 The reverent student of Beethoven, who would never for a moment subordinate the musical idea to mere 'pianism'. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 530/1 A link between the pianism of the Hummel school and that of Franz Liszt.

‖ **Pianissimo** (pyänĭ·sĭmō, pi·ănĭ·sĭmō). *a.* (*adv.*) *sb.* *Mus.* [It.—L. *pĭssĭmus*-us, superl. of *pĭlus*: see PILOSE.] **a.** *adj.* Very soft. **b.** *adv.* Very softly. **c.** *sb.* A very soft passage. Abbrev. *pp.* or *ppp.*

1724 *Short Explic. Par. Wds. in Mus. Bks., Pianissimo, or P.P.P.*, is extream Soft or Low. 1771 P. PASSERI *Rise, progr.* I. 38 Endue me with a voice [*piano*] of the gentlest humility, to beg your pardon—but (in pity's sake *pianissimo*) let it be inaudible. 1883 J. HOWARD *Fashion of It.* 16, In *pianissimo* passages of solo or chorus. 1883 ADDIS & C. GREEN *Hand & Ring* 6, The last note of the song was dying away in a quivering *pianissimo*. 1890 L. FALCONER *Mills. Int.* I. (1891) 21 She played something which was neither accompaniment, nor never your above pianissimo. 1901 *Statesman* 8 Mar. 3/1 All gradations of tone from loudest forte to tenderest pianissimo.

Pianist (pi·ănĭst). [ad. F. *pianiste*, It. *pianista*: see PIANO[2] and -IST.] A player on the pianoforte.

1830 LOUDON *In Lib.* (1850) I. 336 Hear that bricklayer, the great pianist in New York, is dead. 1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Vis. Italy* I. xx. 210 Telling the Paganini of pianists. 1887 *Academy* 7 May 313/1 The pianist...getting himself a good connection and a moral reputation.

b. *Pianist's cramp*, hyperkinesis of the forearm, due to excessive piano-playing.

1890 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 170 The so-called 'Pianoforte hyperkinesis' (writer's cramp, electric spasm, pianist's cramp, telegraphist's cramp &c.) admit of a similar explanation.

‖ **Pianiste** (pi·ănēst·). [Fr.] = prec.; but often used in Eng. as if the feminine form.

1841 LOUDON *In Lib.* (1850) I. 228, 229 A delightful musician here,—a Miss Sherman,—no pianiste of great talent. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 5/3 This gifted pianiste is never so happy as when interpreting the music of her famous compatriot. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* III. 58 Impressing herself as a singer and a pianiste. 1885 MARIE LOUISE *Pianiste at Court* VIII. I will accept pianiste of the standing which you would attach the piano now.

Pianistic (pi·ănĭ·stĭk), *a.* [f. PIANIST + -IC.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, a pianist.

1880 *London Figaro* 2 July 3/2 [She] has shared with M. Rubinstein the pianistic honors of this very prolific season. 1885 *Athenæum* 10 June 745/1 Schulhoff's consequential doctrine...combined with the most modern pianistic treatment.

Piannet, pianet (pănĕt·). *Now dial.* Forms: 5–7 **pisannet**, pi-, **pyannet**, 6–9 **pianot**, 7 **pie-annit**, **py-annot**, **pye-annat**, **pyanit**; *dial.* 9 **pinet**, **pynot**, 9 **pie-annet**, **pianot**, **pianet**, **pianate**, **pienet**, etc. [The first element in PIE *sb.*[3]; the second, in early examples, appears to be treated as orig. a distinct word, as if *Annot* or *Annette*, dim. of *Ann*; cf. the dial. synonym *pie-mannet*, and the etym. of *magpot-pie*, *magpie*, also from female names: but in mod. dial. use it is reduced to a mere suffix (pə·rnĕt, pə·nĕt), with which cf. F. *pinnet* the spotted woodpecker (where *-on-et* is double dim. suffix).

(*Annet* above occurs as a local name of the common gull and of the kittiwake.)

1. A local name of the magpie.

1599 CHAPMAN *Homer. Danger Neptune* Plays 1873 I. 78 Nor would I have...men...bodies so swifft like a pianotes tayle, for nothing but their tailes and fethers would bodies. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 283 There have been seen Pyanotes with long tailes, party coloured and flecked. 1614 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. v. (1635) 131 From the assistance of Pye-annats, and such like great birds. 1618 LATHAM and *Sir. Falconry* (1633) 59 The Pie-annit, the lowring and chattering boye. 1622 E. HELME *Armorer* 11, 1256 A Magg-Pye ... is termed a Pye and a Pye-Annit, from its cry or chattering note. c 1708 J. CHILLAN (Tib Bobbin) *Flye Lane, Dead.* Wks. (1780) 50, I know Pyanits as an amazing Lawk in week's ode Yearth. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 371 Pianet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pyannet*, *Pynat*, a magpie. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* 208, *Pianet*, a magpie.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person: A chatterer.

1592 W. PARRY *Sonn. Cecilia* 11, His Muses bids you? Not a word Pianonets, or I will gag you.

c. *Comb.*

1600 *Look About You* vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 498 Your pianate-hearted hostess.

†**2.** Applied to the lesser spotted woodpecker [*V. pinnet*]. *Obs.* (Perh. an error of Phillips.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pinnet*, the lesser Wood-pecker, a Bird speckled with Black and White on the Wings.

‖ **Piano** (pyä·nō), *a.* (*adv.*) *sb.*[1] [It. *piano* = L. *plānus*-us flat, in Inter L. of sound, soft, low.]

1. *Mus.* **1. a.** *adj.* Of the expression: Soft, low (also *Ap.* gentle, mild, weak). **b.** *adv.* Softly, in a low tone or voice. Abbrev. *p.*

1683 PEACHAM *Examples* iv. 7 *Forte* Fort., The English Practitioner ...will find a few terms of Art perhaps somewhat to him, the chief of which are...*Piano*. 1709 *Short Explic. Par. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Piano*, or the Letter *P*, signifies Soft or Low. 1780 CHARLES *Musical Lady* I. 51 O Piano, my dear Lady Scrape, Piano. 1846 Mrs. C. CLARKE *tr. Berlioz' Instrument.* 9 Chords of three or four notes...produce rather a bad effect when played *piano*. 1884 *Standard* Mag. Dec. 761/1 The cry for pianos will probably become very clamo. 1888 BOUHAY *A. Sauvage* 210, 'I'll speak!' hissed from *piano* to *pianissimo*.

2. *sb.* A passage or series of notes sung or played softly; a soft or gentle tone.

1752 in Bickham *Musl. Pianoforte* (1802) 149 An harpsichord, on which...may be performed...either in the *forte* or *piano*. 1790 STORACE *Tr. Stanzi* I. 205 That soft and lyrydolcie species of voice. 1829 GEO. F. DANIELL *Anal. Art.* II. xvii. 71 A vocal performer, who filled his compositions with *pianos*.

II. 3. *sb.* A flat or floor in an Italian dwelling-house, hotel, etc.

1880 MACGREGOR *Mach. Piano* 1, He ascended four more pianos...until the glories of the first piano were surpassed ...for a mile of Alpine region. *Ibid.* 124, At the Palazzo Cenci, third piano.

Piano (pyä·nō), *sb.*[2] [a. It. *piano*, shortened from PIANOFORTE or FORTEPIANO. So in Fr., Sp., Pg., Du., Da., and Sw.]

1. A musical instrument, the PIANOFORTE.

1803 E. S. BARRET in *Southey's Mem.* II. 103/1 There is scarcely a house...without a Piano-forte; the Poor Blacksmith has an elegant grand Piano. 1805-6 W. SPENCE *Jackdaw* (1814) 170 To hear a lady give lectures on the piano. 1858 DUNDAS *Nich. Nick.* ii, The notes of pianos and harps float in the evening time round the head of the mournful statue. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in *Groves Dict. Mus.* II. 710/1 Boaden...in 1798...accomplished the making of a grand piano. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/1 The first piano brought to England was made at Rome, and belonged to Prince Surrey's friend Samuel Crisp.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *piano-case*, *-cover*, *-key*, *-keyboard*, *-leg*, *-lesson*, *-master*, *-music*, *-packing-case*, *-rack*, *-stool*; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *piano-buying*, *-maker*, *-player* (*-person or instrument*), *-playing*, *-pounder*, *-strumming*, *-tuner*; *piano-playing adj.*; **c.** instrumental, etc., as *piano-distracted*, *piano-practising adjs.*; **d.** special combs.: **piano-action**, the mechanism by which the impulse of the fingers upon the keys is communicated to the strings; **piano-failure**, pianist's cramp; **piano-monitor**, a bar of metal placed a few inches above and before the keys of a piano, on which to rest the wrists of learners; **piano-school**, a school for the teaching of piano-playing; also, a method of instruction on the piano.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/1 Probably more neighbours are 'piano-distracted' than annoyed by martial disquietudes. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 21 In cases of 'piano-failure,' I always examine carefully the extensors of the wrist and fingers. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Oct. 7/2/1 The mere motion of a 'piano key,' without any alteration in the touch required. 1883 'ADAM THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 230 Their hands have not had their training on the piano-keys. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/1 Shooting rapidly from one end of the 'piano-keyboard ... to the other. 1899 THOMPSON *Pembrook* 106, I devoted to her manners and her piano-lessons. 1892 THOMAS *Dict. Accid. etc.*, 'Piano'-Mechanic. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 17 Cases of 'wrist-drop' in 'piano-players. 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* 206 Speaking of her 'piano-playing. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 8 Perfection in any complicated manipulations such as writing, knitting, or piano-playing. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* 11, Some 'piano-pounder is there. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 273/2 On the 'piano-rack stood the song she had taught him.

Hence **Pia·no** *v.* *neuro-tod.*, to play the piano.

1855 THOMAS *N. Cocoribale* 28, 284 She plays and I do a little in a odd way on the flute.

Pianoforte (pyä·nōfō·rtĕ, -fō·rtĭ, -fō·rtē). [a. It. *pianoforte*, earlier *piano e forte* (*pian e forte*) 'soft and strong', occurring in 1598 as the name of a musical instrument of unknown action, and afterwards used by Cristofori in the descriptive name '*gravecembalo col piano, e forte*', i.e. harpsichord with soft and loud, expressing the gradation of tone which it enables the performer to produce, as contrasted with the unvarying tone of the ordinary harpsichord. So F. *pianoforte*. Formerly also called (in It., Fr., and Eng.) FORTEPIANO, and now generally PIANO[2].] A musical instrument producing tones by means of hammers, operated by levers from a keyboard, which strike metal strings, the vibrations being stopped by dampers; it is commonly furnished with pedals for regulating the volume of sound (see PEDAL *sb.* 1 b). The pianoforte (the invention of which is usually ascribed to B. Cristofori of Padua *c* 1710) is essentially a dulcimer provided with keys and dampers, but in other respects imitates the harpsichord and clavichord, of which it has taken the place.

Grand pianoforte or *piano*, a large pianoforte, horse-shaped like the harpsichord, and having the strings horizontal and at right angles to the keyboard. *Square p.*, rectangular like the clavichord, having the strings horizontal, but parallel to the keyboard. *Upright* or *Cottage p.*, rectangular upon edge, having the strings vertical. *Giraffe*, *Bowdoir*, or *Cabinet p.*, upright but lower, having the strings ascending obliquely or diagonally.

1767 *Page 2nd of Chorister Royal* Cov. Gard. 16 Bay. At the end of Act I, Miss Brickler will sing a favourite song from 'Judith', accompanied by Mr. Hindle, on a new instrument, called Piano Forte. 1767 STORACE *Lord Amer.* Wks. (1874) 102/1 Your pianoforte must be tuned from the bass middle string of your guitar, which is C. 1768 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Aug., He asked papa if he play'd much on piano fortes. 1772 *Advert. St. Michan's Parish* No. 1187 The kind of harpsichord called piano forte. 1788 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 135 Upon one of the lowest strings of a square piano forte. 1800 BEDE in *Nicolai's Anec.* VIII. 189 He had been employed...to make a grand piano forte. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 73 When the harmony of a dulcimer are connected with levers called 'keys', we call it a pianoforte.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pianoforte-maker*, *-making*, *-manufactory*, *-player*, *-playing*, *-tuner*.

1780 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Apr., A lady whose pianoforte playing I have heard extolled by all here. 1783 *Gazetteer & Pranksman's Patent No.* 1339 John Broadwood, of Great Pulteney Street, piano forte maker. 1804 *Land Act* 44 G. 3, *in Pyne Hist. Theatre* II. 388 A pianoforte-playing lady. 1862 *Illustr. Catal. Intern. Exh.* II. 111, 112 Patent pianoforte hammer-rails, keys, actions, repellings, fret carvings, etc. 1878 G. *Am. Dentistry's Cycl. Med.* XI. 350 Pianoforte player's spasm is of no uncommon occurrence.

Hence **Pianoforting** *vbl. sb.* *nonce-wd.*, playing on the pianoforte.

1820 CRESSWELL *Lett., Conners.* 40, II. 259 Piano-forting, which mixes one now with Jack-o'-lantern whimsey in every first and second story in every street.

Pianofortist, *nonce.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who plays on the pianoforte: = PIANIST.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 420 (Dict.) presented and driven on the part of the pianofortist. 1893 L. FOWLER in

Chron. Hist., VII. 332 He was an accomplished pianoforte and organ performer, and much interested in the history and theory of music.

Pia·nograph. [f. PIANO- + -GRAPH.] An instrument which automatically records the notes played on a piano; a form of melograph or music-recorder.

1884 in Webster.

Pianola (pĭ,ănō·lă). [app. intended as a dim. of PIANO adj.?] Proprietary name of a mechanical contrivance which when attached to a piano can be made to play tunes upon it: see quot.

1900 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 5/1 The pianola...is a mechanical attachment to the piano...a small cabinet...easily adjustable to the keyboard of the piano and, being fed by a perforated roll of paper, and furnished with wind-power by means of bellows, can play the most difficult music without the performer touching the keyboard. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 10 Oct. 1/3 The word 'Pianola' is a Registered Trade Mark.

Pia·no-e·rgan. A mechanical piano constructed in the manner of a barrel-organ.

1842 ADE SUTRO *Acad. Mr. Ledbury* (1858) I. vii. 97 Jack had hired...a piano-organ. 1880 Mrs. R. M. CRAIGIE *Prophet Fetish* I. i. 2 The new piano-organs are grinding away mercilessly at the corner of every street. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 5/2 The commercial administrators of Leeds, over Economy, has decided to turn the right of piano organ-grinding in the streets.

‖ **Pia·no pia·no, pianpiano,** *adv. Obs.* [It., softly, softly.] Softly, gently, in a quiet leisurely manner, little by little.

1620 A. CAMLET *Acad. Lat. Translated Gent.* 116 One good man must go as they say, *piano, piano*, and learn little upon the while. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 19 Their Tryer of a Man being none *Score Piano Piano*. 1742–70 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) I. 3 go on *piano piano* with my history of the Stoics.

Pianot: see PIANNET, magpie.

‖ **Pia·no-violi·n.** [A combination in which the two elements are arranged in French order, *violin qualifying piano.*] A keyed instrument, like the harpsichord, producing tones resembling those of the violin: see quot.

1880 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 246/1 Citoliné reach favoured the idea of a piano violin, and under his auspices one was made in 1797 by von Meyer of Gotha. ... At last, in 1861, Hubert Cyrille Baudet introduced one in Paris capable of rapid articulation,...pretending to be England as 'Piano-Violin'. ...The strings are of wire...and attached to a medal, or sounding-board, pierced with a series of eight stopples.

Pianschmoid: see PIA-ARANUCOM.

Pianist (pĭ·ănĭst). [f. mod.L. title *patres scholarum piarum* fathers of the religious schools, the Piarists being the regular clerks of the *Scuole Pie* or religious schools.] A member of a Roman Catholic secular order, founded at Rome by St. Joseph Calasanctius shortly before 1600. They devote themselves to the gratuitous instruction of the young.

1840 ROSCOE *Dict. lit., etc., Pianists* (Piarists: Scholarum Piarum). They still continue to superintend a great number of schools in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, etc. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* 628 The Piarists appear to have never entered ...any country outside the limits of Europe. 1901 *N. Y. Even. Post*, 7 May 4/3 One of the large religious communities in Hungary, the Piarists, has just refused to admit French teachers within any of its colleges.

‖ **Piarrhæmia** (pĭ,ărhī·mĭă). [mod.L., f. Gr. πίαρ fat + αἷμα blood.] The presence of fat in the blood, as a normal or as a pathological condition.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Piarhæmia.* 1860 C. T. CODE in *Lancet* 10 Sept. 259/1 Piarhæmia consists in an excess of saponifiable fat in the blood, not in the mere circulation of fat from its combinations. 1893 T. H. TURNER *Pract. Med.* I. 24 Piarhæmia is also a physiological result of digestion, pregnancy, lactation, and hybernation.

‖ **Piassaba** (pĭ,ăsă·bă). Also **piassava, piassaba.** [s. Pg. *piaçaba, piaçarva, piaçá* (Michaelis *Pg. Dict.* 1893), s. Tupí *piaçába* (Martius *Dict. Tupi* 1867). (Wrongly stressed in many dictionaries as *piassaba*, which is impossible in Tupí.)] A stiff wiry fibre obtained from the leaf-stalks of two Brazilian palm-trees, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia Piassaba*, and imported for the manufacture of coarse brooms, brushes, etc. (Also *piassaba fibre*.) Sometimes applied to the tree.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* III. 74/2 *Attalea funifera*, called by the natives piassaba. ...The best cordage in America, by usual per poun, is manufactured from the fibres of the bark[sic] and other parts.] 1857 HOOPER *Elem. Bot.* 102 The bristle-like Piassaba fibres, used for brooms, are from *Leopoldinia Piassaba*. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 772 That fibre, resembling whalebone,...called in commerce Piassaba fibre. Monkey Grass, or Para Grass. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Para piassaba*, a finer and more valuable kind of Piassaba, obtained from *Leopoldinia Piassaba*.

‖ **Piast** (pyæst). [Polish, after *Piast*, the name of the good peasant reputed to have lived in the 9th c.) from whom the Polish kings were said to be descended.] A native Pole of regal or ducal rank; hence, a man of genuine Polish descent.

1683 *Brandenburg Antiq.* tr. 39 He forbad them rather wholly to lay aside those Foreign pretensions, and choose a *Piast*, that is, some Nobleman of their own Country.] 1780 HERMANN *Pedr. Lehr. Lesek. III.* I. 3 None but Piasts, or Polish Noblemen, Sons of Catholic fathers and mothers, could pretend to the crown. 1830 TENNYSON *Love*, in J. C. Collins *Early Poems* 292 (1) for those days of Piast, see the Czar Grow to this strength among his deserts cold. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR tr. *Kosslet's Hist. Lorrain* I. 23 Poland had, under the last Piasts, allied itself more closely to the Western Empire, in order to obtain protection from a similar subjugation.

absol. 1839 *Lennox Hist. Europe* xvii. (1846) V. 34 The kings of the Piast race made frequent and able efforts to create a gradation of rank in the midst of that democracy.

Piastre, piaster (pĭæ·stəɹ). Forms: 7 piastre, -o), pyaster, 7– piaster, piastre. [s. F. *piastre* (1611 Cotgr.), ad. It. *piastra* 'any kind of plate or leafe of metall' (Florio); as applied to a coin, short for *piastra d'argento* 'plate of silver', applied to the Spanish silver *peso*, whence also to the Turkish coin derived from it.

Piastre represents a late Lat. or Romance 'piastra for L. *emplastra* (Gall), by form of *emplastrum* plaster (cf. It. *piastricciare*), a. Gr. ἔμπλαστρον (Hatzfeld), neut. of ἐμπλαστρος plaster, f. ἐμπλάσσειν to daub etc.]

1. A name, of Italian origin, for the Spanish *peso duro*, piece of eight, or dollar, and its representatives in Spanish America and other countries.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, s. vv. *Ex Venice*...the Spanish piaster or lyon is given for one livre.] 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* iii. 3 Pyasters, Chiquonees and Sultanees, which is gold and silver. 1674 *Boscawen Chronogr.* (ed. 2) *Piaster*, a Coyn in Italy, about the value of one Crown. 1726 *Ann. Reg.* 119 At Lisbon...the king...immediately ordered her 10,000 piastres. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 190 The happiness of a people is not to be estimated by the piastres of their traders. 1882 BRITANNIA *Coinage-Act. Decl.* (1892) 107 The Spanish Piastre is synonymous with the dollar or *duro*, sterling value 4*s*.2*d*. *Ibid.* 108 The Spanish Piastre for exchange purposes is an imaginary coin of 4 pesetas or francs = 40 3*d*. pence. *Ibid.*, The Piastre or Mexico Dollar is the unit of value in Arabia, and is worth nearly 3*s*. 1*d*.

2. The English (French, German, etc.) name (It., Sp. *piastra*) of a small Turkish coin, called in Turkish *ghurush*, 1/40 of a Turkish pound, having in Turkey, in 1900, a circulating value of about 2*d*., in Egypt about 2½*d*., and in Tunis about 8*d*.

Originally the Spanish dollar, introduced into the Levant by the Venetians, but rapidly depreciated, being worth in 1618, 50 to 1775, 26 to 1808, 24 to 1837, 19 to 1903, 16*d*.

1802 CARNE, *Piastre*, a Turkish Copper worth about 1½*d*. steel. 1807 HOBHOUSE *Illus.* I. 236 In Turkey...The copper...were minored...are the silver coin of Spain (which the Italians call *Pezzi di otto*, and *Scudi di quattro*, pieces of eight, and pieces of four), and the Turks call *piastri*, and half-piastri). 1809 H. COLEMAN *Trav. Asia Minor* I. 18 A piaster is about half a crown English. 1814 *Public Trans.* II. 1000, The sets of many masters Of an Hygienic million of piasters. 1837 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 241 Two silver piasters, or about twopence English. 1839 J. ARBUTHNOT *Visits. Cen.* 8 Mar. 3/2 *At Smyrna*:...They get between three and four piasters a day, amounting to about a penny an hour; or five shillings a week.

Piat, variant spelling of PIET, magpie.

Piation (pĭ,ē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *piātiōn-em*, n. of action from *piāre* to appease.] Expiation, atonement.

1623 COCKERAM, *Piation*, a purging by sacrifice. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Piation*, a sacrificing or purging by sacrifice. 1824 J. STRUTHERS tr. *Michaelis' Agadoth* 21 The first piation of the wind-instrument here.

Piaya (pĭă·yă). = next PIAI.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* ix. (1783) II. 180 The Piayas, the dexterity and charmers in other parts of America.

Piazza (pĭă·zză). Also 6–7 **piatza,** 7 **piaza, piatia, piatsea, piatse,** 8 **piadza**. [a. It. *piazza* (pyattsa) square, market-place (= Sp. *plaza*, Pg. *praça*, F. *place*, Eng. PLACE):—Com. Rom. type **plattia*, for *platia*, L. *platea* broad street, later courtyard, a. Gr. πλατεῖα (ὁδός) broad street.]

1. A public square or market-place: originally, and still usually, one in an Italian town; but in 16th to 18th c. often applied more widely to any open space surrounded by buildings, as the parade ground in a fort or the like.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 1788/1 Wolfe came to Chalmers (chamber [in Radcliffe]), and prayed him forthwith to go walke with him abroad in St Paules or mechanicall: which he gladly graunting to did. 1590 GERRARD'S *Art Warre* (3) Plate the Emigrats with their guide of Hatchenlee, in the Piatza or wide place, where the Emigrat is to be mustred. 1599 tr. J. HAMMOND in *Negot. Ambass.* (1694) I. 184 For the rest, it is no ever trapped by a carnivous knight, nor distant from it more than 150 paces, that no chalin can stande from it to the piazza of the Turk. 1612 *Content Crudelties* 198 There are very fayre and spacious Piatzes or market places in the Citie. 1647 R. STAFFORD *Pacata Hibernia* xiii Forces Romanos: the Romans piatza, where...they had their exchange, courts of justice [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis*, Georgic i. 726 (1716) 59 The Dogs-Celestial, or Plazza, which was a large Place Square, or sometimes adorning in the middle of the Gymnasium. 1732 A. CONNOR *Magliabi's Amphitrit.* 201 The Length of the Area or Piazza taken within the Walls, which circumscribe it. 1880 HARTSHORNE *Mark. Place* 2. (1881) 13 A figure such as may often be encountered in the streets and piazzas of Rome. 1888 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iv. 46 Of all the open spaces in the city, that before the Church of St. Mark alone bears the name of Piazza. 1873 H. JAMES *F. Madonna* 61 400 The Villa...stood directly upon a small grass-grown piazza, on the top of a hill.

attrib. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. i. 26 But nothing galls with Rome's piazza gloom, Nor leaves such mark.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 Sometimes 5 Impostumes are sent together challenger-wise to the Pleura of our Title page.

2. Erroneously applied to a colonnade or covered gallery or walk surrounding an open square or pleasure ground, and hence to a single colonnade in front of a building; an ambulatory with a roof supported on the open side by pillars. *Now rare.*

This arose from the Italian custom of constructing colonnades round open squares or courts, and appears to have begun with the vulgar misapplication of the name to the arcade built after the designs of Inigo Jones on the north and east sides of Covent Garden, London, instead of to the open market-place or area.

[1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 107 The Bourse is also a gallant fabrick;...*Six covered alleys*, wrote, and its pieces (so!) is kinds of linens.] 1641 *London Apprentice's Succour*, in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 321/2 Drawing all the Inhabitants to meet at the Piazza's in Covent-Garden. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., The three walks in Covent-Garden are not so properly the Piazza, as the ground which is inclosed within the Rails. 1662 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 79/3 (1665) Mr. Ralph Smith, Bookseller, at the Bible in the Piazza of the Royal-Exchange. 1688 [EVELYN] *Theatre Prop. Bk.* (1938) 163 The Houses are built as at Pedua and Rome, so that one walks all the Town over cover'd under Piazzas. 1691 in *Miscellanea Curiosa*, Mo. 367 24 They live in one of the Piazzas in Covent Garden. 1758 *Kings. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Nottingham*, The windows and courts...are kept in the town-hall, which is a grand fabric on pillars. 1867 MOLESWORTH *Cuckoo Clock* xi. 82 Now, you may ask why I do not on own end this colonnade by its universally recognised name of a 'piazza'. I humbly submit that the term 'piazza', as English people and Americans usually apply it, is entirely a misnomer.

Ap. a 1637 LOVELACE *To Chloris* v. Each humble petitioner then did dwell In the Piazza of her hair.

b. (Chiefly in U.S.) The verandah of a house.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, etc.* (1888) I. 203 A large, well-built house, with a piazza extending the whole length of the front. 1796 STRICKLAND *Northern Tr.* (1951) 33 Where he makes his appearance under the piazza of his house. 1820 W. *Sermon Church Mt., Lay Lessons Hallow-tide* (1851) 409 One of those spacious farm-houses...the low projecting eaves forming a piazza along the front, capable of being closed up in bad weather. 1838–9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Journ. in Georgia* (1863) 23, I was awakened into the western porch or piazza. 1867 MAURY *Lett. to Wife* 10 Aug., He has got a house remarkable value as we commonly call a piazza; all around the house. 1884 H. F. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 282/2 He enjoys...resting on the piazza of the hotel.

Hence **Pia·zzaed** (-ăd) *a.*, having a piazza or piazzas; **Pia·zzaless** *a.*, having no piazza; ‖ **Piazzetta** (pyattse·tta) [It. *dim.*], a little piazza or square (in Italy); **Pia·zzian** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a piazza.

1798 FRYER *Acct. E. Indies* & *P.* 24 Towards the Market appears a Statehouse 'Piazzed', where the Governour consecrates the Edulgan. 1814 MARY TOWN. *Short Eng. Gram.* (1824) II. ii. 12 Do...built an open Gallery paved from his House to the End of his Garden. 1775 INCELL *Corr.* 12 Apr. (1824) 9 The Place Royal,...a square *placed* all round, with arcades or piazzian entire. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 562 Bologna...a planned town;...old, dull, and romantic. 1903 MARY E. WILKINS *Wind in Rose-bush* 9 When the cottage was transformed by...a bay window on the 'piazzaless side. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.*, *Fal. v. v.*, The Piazza and "Picarety of Saint Mark's. 1819 KEATS *Lett.* 1. 302 Where is Piazza gardens palazzo Manfrini's colossean statue to his "passions' feet.

Pibald, obs. variant of PIEBALD.

Pibboll, -hle, pibla, obs. forms of PIBROCH.

‖ **Pi·boorn.** *Obs.* [app. for Welsh *pib gorn* horn-pipe (Owen Pugh), lit. 'pipe of horn'; but the compound *pibgorn* would mean 'horn with a pipe', pipe-horn. The name appears to be a rendering of Eng. *Aerophyle.*] A form of the horn-pipe formerly used in Wales: see quots.

(Never really an Eng. word, but admitted into Dictionaries from Cuddy.)

1770 DAINES BARRINGTON *Mus. Instrum. Wales* in *Archæol.* III. (1770) viii. 33 Another very rude musical instrument...scarcely used in any other part of North Wales, except the island of Anglesey, where it is called a Pib-corn, and where Mr. Wynne of Penbedw[sic] gives an annual prize for the best performer. The name of it signifies the *horn-pipe* (Note. Literally the *Pipe-horn*). 1794 E. JONES *Bal. Welsh Bards* 118 Pibgorn. 1815 ROBERT CAMBRIAN *Pop. Antiq.* 145, I suppose the Scotch Pipe, like the Welsh Pibgorn, had but six stops before. 1823 CROSS *Technol. Dict.*, *Pibcorn*, (Welsh) the Bumpipe. 1830 W. WINDHAM *Hemchurch's Chest* 214 Here and there a shepherd was seated on a grassy knoll playing his pibgorn lower *Ar* pibgorch. 1870 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. VI. 316.

‖ **Pibling,** error in Nares for *pipling*: see PIPLE sb.1

Pibroch (pĭ·brŏk). Also 8–9 **pibrach.** [ad. Gael. *piobaireachd* the art of playing the bagpipe, f. *piobair* a piper (f. *piob* a pipe, s. E. *pipe*) + *-achd*, suffix of function, quality, etc.] In the Scotch Highlands, a series of variations for the bagpipe, founded on a theme called the *urlar*. They are generally of a martial character, but include dirges.

1719 *Hardyknute* in Maidment *Scots Poets* (1868) I. 70 While pleasand pibrochis, minstrelis sound, Adzie kow manly strain. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The pipers playing a pibroch all the time. 1792 MARTIN *Tour Hog.* 3 Nov. 272 A certain species of wild wood music, called *Pibrochs*, among the native Highlander in the north; very near the sound of the greatest note the war-horse. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xvi, Sleep pipes of war hoarse bid the battle pibroch bray afar. 1880 HARTSHORNE *Scott. Ballads* III. 70, 'An' these shamed and changed were the harpers, the pipers sounding the pibroch.

fig. 1880 C. Kingsley *Hereward*, etc. 81 The moon...shone on mighty pillaged city some thousand years gone.

¶ It has been erroneously used as if = bag(pipe.

‖ **Pic**[1], *Obs.* [=F. *pic* or ad. Sp. *pico* a peak, see Peak sb.[3], Pike sb.[3]] A peak. (Orig. in *Pic of Teneriffe.*)

a 1587 Cowell *Interp.*, Governors Wks. (1888) 124 When he is got up to the very top of the Pic of Teneriffe, it is in very great danger of breaking to such downwards. 1589 Hakluyt *Voy. Engl. Spring Ayr* with App., Navigations and travellers ...do almost unanimously agree that the pic of Teneriffe is the highest mountain hitherto known in the world. 1760–72 Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. (1795) 396 The signal was at first erected on the highest summit of Pichincha; but afterwards removed to another station at the foot of the pic. 1782 Cook *Voy.* I. 82, The Pic of Teneriffe, one of the most noted points of land with Geographers. 1807 J. Barrow *Trans. Monts.* 191 Near the centre there rises a pic, very steep, which seems to be elevated at least 100 feet above the hill on which it stands.

‖ **Pic**[2], **ptke** (pik). Also 7 **pick**, 8 **pock**, 9 **pik**. [=F. *pic*, a. Turk. *pik*, ad. Gr. πῆχυς *ell*, cubit.] A measure of length, used for cloth, etc., in the Turkish Empire and in the Levant generally, and varying from about 18 to 28 inches, there being a long and a short standard.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 249 Nineteene and a halfe pikes of cloth, which cost in London twenty duckets the peice. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 158 The Pic is to Measure of the Hands breadth. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 30 A pettycoat ...that had above 40 pikes of sleeve, which is about 30 yards; some have above 60 pikes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pike*, is also the name of an Egyptian measure, of which there are two kinds, the large and the small. The larger pike, called also the pike of Constantinople, is 27·50 English inches. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 622 The daily increase [of the Nile] continues to be proclaimed, till it has attained the height of 16 pecks. 1803 Edinburgh *Dict. Trade, Pic, Pik*, a variable Turkish cloth-measure, ranging from twenty-eight inches the long pic, to eighteen inches the short pic. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 6/6 A full Nile is represented by from 23 to 24 pics. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanac* 934/2, 2 Pike Nill = 10·267 inches.

Pic, obs. form of Pick, Pike, Pitch.

Pica[1] (pai·kă). [mod. (Anglo-) L. *pica* (cf. *picia* Pie, magpie), found in sense 1, beside the Eng. *pye*, Pie, from end of 13th c. It does not appear which of these was a rendering of the other; but the equation of *pica* with *pie* shows that the name was commonly identified with that of the bird. Sense 2 is generally supposed to have been derived from sense 1 (cf. *brevier*, *canon*), although no edition of the *pica* or *pie* in "pica" type appears to be known.]

†**1.** A collection of rules showing how to deal with the concurrence of religious offices resulting from the variability of Easter and other movable feasts; = Pie sb.[3] 1, 2, v. *Obs.*

1497 Promus *Herodotean Ascendeton* (incipit), Liber primus, dicetur*ibus* sacerdotum, quem pica harum vulgo vocitat clerus. 1555 *Inventory of Sarum* in Rites Durh. *Reg. Founders* 73, Incipit vobis breviarij seu portiforij ordinarius usus & representatus ecclesie Sarum Anglicane: una cum ordinali seu quid veluti vocabulo dicitur Pica sive directorium sacerdotum in tempore paschali.

†**b.** = Pie sb.[3] 2. *Obs. rare.* (Only in Dicts.)

1847 Webster, *Pica, any, or pie*, also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records. [Hence in later Dicts.]

2. *Typogr.* (also ? **pi(a)se**). A size of type, next below English, and between Cicero and St. Augustin in French type sizes, of about 6 lines to the inch, or 12 American points = 11·33 Didot. Used also as a unit of measurement for large type, leads, borders, etc. *Small pica*, a size of about 11 points, between long primer and pica. Also *attrib.*

This is Pica type.

This is Small Pica type.

Double pica, the size of type having a body equal to two lines of pica. *Double pica type*, *double small pica*, a size of type equal to two lines of small pica.

1588 In Cobb's *St. Ch. Eng.* (Arb.) Introd. 33 A presse with twoe paires of cases, with capitall Pica Romane, and Pica Italian letters. 1600 Shakespeare *Midsummer* xiii. 65 The Long-tongue, the Pica, the Italica. a 1625 Fletcher *New Values* iv. 1, Let him get all the Thumps in Pica Roman and with great Primer. 1683 C. Nicolay *Quatrains d'Uranie*, Genoux fleschis, voila mon pic, que cognoissez pre-cevrace changeuntur: Pointes, Pices, English: & autres lais, Gross Pelotes, Double Pices, Double English: atque quod sequens mutatum est, Canon. 1698 Phillips (ed. 4), *Pica Letters*, a term among Printers, being the Black Character in order of magnitude from Pearl, Small Pica being a degree less, and Double Pica a third degree beyond it. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* I. 7 A Most Printing-Houses have ...Pearl, Nonpareil, Brevier, Long-Primer, Pica, English, Great-Primer, Double-Pica, Two-Line-English. 1755 *Typogr.* in *Whole Duty of Man*, A Large Quarto Bible, printed on a new Pica Letter and Royal Paper. 1770 Lucombe *Hist. Printing* 208 The difference between Two-Line Pica and Double Pica as well in Face, as Body, is but inconsiderable. 1802 I. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 28 The number of each sort cast to a bill of Pica, Royal and Bath. 1820 W. Irving *Goldsmith* 292 Eight volumes, each containing upwards of four hundred pages, in pica. 1888 James *Printer's Pocket-Bk.*, *Pica*, the body usually taken as a standard for leads, sorts of ornament, etc.—it is equal to two Nonpareils in body.

‖ **Pica**[2] (pai·kă). *Path.* [mod. or mod.L. *pica*, n. L. *pica* magpie, probably rendering Gr. κίσσα, κίττα magpie, jay, also false appetite (the magpie being a miscellaneous feeder). So F. *pica* (1561 ö.).] A perverted craving for substances unfit for food, as chalk, etc., symptomatic of certain diseases, and also occurring during pregnancy.

1563 T. Gale *Treat. Connobelin* 2 That sickenesse which is called Pica. 1581 Favour *Def. Midwives* (1671) 40 When one is oppressed with the disease Pica, so that her eye see any thing but pitche. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6039 The cause of the pica or unnatural appetite in young women, and others. 1800–31 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 113. 1837 Albutt's *Syst. Med.* II. 1043 Perverted appetites —pica or geophagy, as it is sometimes called—is a common occurrence in this as in other forms of nervous hæmathemesis. *Ibid.* 1892 Maudsley *Body, Mind* v. (1895) 116 Suppose that one was then to ask, should there ever this Pica, and hang up an Anodyne? Why might not a Lay-Friend Attend, as well as Baptist?

Hence **Pi·cal**, **Pi·cary** *adjs.*, belonging to or of the nature of pica; depraved, vitiated (in appetite).

1600 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 123 They helpe that picaly affection. 1660 Hexham *Nederd. Vocabulist* (1661) 40 Through the depravement of their tastes and pical Appetites.

Pica, variant of Pika, a small rodent.

‖ **Picador** (pi·kădōr). [Sp., lit. 'pricker', f. *picar* to prick, pierce.] In a bull-fight, A mounted man, who opens the game by provoking the bull with a lance.

1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 711/2 The bull...has to contend first against the picadores, combatants on horseback, who, dressed according to the ancient Spanish manner, wait for him, each being armed with a long lance. 1803 F. Reyer in *Pantin. Mus.* No. 3. 108 Marseille hath...that a picador would be ashamed to ride in a ball ring. 1892 R. Marvin *Hunchbacked Bastard* 235 The picador gently the bull in the back to weaken him while he is going the lance.

b. *fig.* An agile debater, one who engages in a skirmish of wit.

1876 J. Weiss *Wks. Hum. & Shakes.* ii. 88 Then there is the picador of a clown, who plants in Hamlet's side also a perfect quick cut of barbed satire. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 14/1 His usual banter and rhodomontade as a literary picador amid a troop of bags, blundering cattle.

Picage, variant of Pickage.

Pical: see Pica[2].

Picamar (pi·kămăr). *Chem.* [mod. (Reichenbach): f. L. *pic-, pix* pitch + *amārus* bitter.] An intensely bitter thick transparent oil, obtained in the distillation of wood-tar.

1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 210 The last product is thinner, and lighter by specific gravity, than water, in other respects. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 145/1 Picamar. 1 1884 Gmelin-Watts' *Hdbk. Chem.* (ed. 5) XV. 30 Picamar was discovered by Reichenbach, with creosote, in the heavy oil of tar.

Pican, obs. form of Pikan.

Picanliny: see Pocanerwe.

†**Picard, pickard, piker.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 pyker, pycar, 4–6 picardo, 5 picoardo, pycard, prikort, 6 picarte, pickard(e, pyckarde, pekart, pycker, (7 piker). [app. from Fr.; origin and etymological form uncertain.]

The form agrees with *Picard*, a native of Picardy; also with OF. *picart* 'pic, pick', *picoart*, *picquer*, *picart*, sharp, pointed, sb. a kind of ball; but connexion with either of these is as yet conjectural.]

A large sailing-boat or barge formerly used for coast or river traffic.

1390 *Act* 13 *Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 4 Et qe nul vessel, appelle Pycar de Londres, ne de telle port ailleurs, passera dens la cite bawes [Jerseesaith] pour enchierer la feyre. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 All manner of men that occupieth chippes, pikardes, scuffes, and lighters, to pay upon the haven of the cite of Dyvelyn. 1497 *Rec. Lit. High Treas. Scot.* I. 368 In the Towne of Air, xxiiij. for vj dosan of burdis ...to be gonk to the Lord Kennedyis pykkert. 1512–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 Picardes and other great barge with fore mastes of the burden of xxx. tonnes and in xxvij tonnes. *Ibid.* § 2 That no persone or persones ...shall refuse or lade...any Wheate...in any picarde barge or other Vessell of xxx tonne pille bardes or vpwarde vpon the hevens called Swyn Hevens betwene the Keye of the Citie of Gloucestre, and the saide Citie or Towne of Isleshill. 1532 Leland *Itin.* II. 103 Pikarts and other vessel Vessels com up by a Gut out of the Haven to the other Bridge in the Cuntrey at Pyrton Towne, Ende. 1565 in Peyton *Decayd Marches Bor.* (1887) 6, and With the said Cuppitts and his company nanty fore tobs and xxij pickards from Liverpoll and the coast. 1572 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 11 Upon payne to forfeite their Catch Master Pynkes or Picard, with the Tackle and all the Fish in the same. 1599 in *Stirling Rec. Misc.* 9 *Archb. Cas. Towns.* (1900) 29 To ye pynket or ye controller command 1 lib boxes.

Picaro, variant of Picaroon.

Picaresque (pikărĕ·sk), *a.* Also **picka-resque.** [ad. Sp. *picaresco* roguish, knavish, f. Picaro: see -esque.] = next, f. Picaro: see -esque.] Belonging or relating to rogues or knaves: applied esp. to a style of literary fiction dealing with the adventures of rogues, chiefly of Spanish origin.

1810 J. Ballantyne *Life Dr Fox in Dr Fox's Wks.*, Works of fiction, in the style adopted by the Spaniards (under Picaresque). *Ibid.*, We could select from these picaresque romances a good deal that is not a little amusing. 1824 Scott *Trad. of Tales, Memoirs of Pickering*...a picaresque tale...a romance of roguery. 1832–3 Hallam *Mid. Ages* I. 228 n. 1 This (the Lazarillo de Tormes by Mendoza) is the first known specimen in Spain of the picaresque, or rogue style. 1895 H. R. H. Wallace in *Bookman* Oct. 19/2 He avoids Dickens. ...He loves a trickster: the picaresque became him.

Picarian (pikē·rĭăn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Picārus* (f. *picus* woodpecker) + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Picarie*, an order of non-passerine land-birds, formed by Nitzsch (1820) for the reception of the woodpeckers, cuckoos, parrots, etc., but now to a great extent discarded.

†**Picarini.** *Obs.* A bird, the Avocet.

1776 Pennant *Zool.* IV. 69 Avosetta ...are found...near Fen-dyke wash in Lincolnshire, called there Yelpers, on account of their noise; and sometimes Picarini. [Hence 1823 Montagu's *Ornithol. Dict.* (ed. Rennie), *Picarini.*]

‖ **Picaro.** *Obs.* [Sp., *picaro* roguish, knavish, a rogue, knave, sharper = It. *picaro* rascal, beggar: of doubtful etymology; perh. related to Sp. *picar*, It. *picare* to prick: cf. It. *picaresco* sharp, Sp. Diez s. v. *Picon.*] A rogue, knave, vagabond.

1623 Massinger *Span. Curate* II. 2, (1655) C1j, Pantons: the sons of Canopizzus, and Germanica sold by one Spanish Pickaroon. 1 1640 Howell *Epist. Ho-El.* II. 10 That word heard By any lousy Spanish Picaro [sic] Were worth one two rubbers. 1648 Massinger *Brothers* v. iii. (1653) 61, I am become the talk Of every Pikaro and Lackeys. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 107 Poets, Picaro, Pensioner, and poor Pharos [sic].

Picaroon (pikărū·n), *sb.*[1] Also 7– **pickr-**, 7 (**pick-**), **picqu-**, **piqu-**, 8– **pica-**; 7 **-eroone**, **-aroune**, **-eroone**, **-eron**, 7–8 **-eroon**. [a. Sp. *picaron*, augm. of Picaro, rogue.]

1. A rogue, a knave; a thief; a brigand.

(Sometimes playfully as a mere exclamation: cf. *rogue*.)

1629 Massinger *Virgin* III. iii, I recovered, that he looked like a Picharoon. 1 1643 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 184 Your damned but heard which the Pirates snatched from you in the roade. 1664 Dryden *Albion* iv. 1, Are you there indeed, my little Picaroon? 1708 Motteux *Don Quixote* IV. xxiii. 227 Thou who art worse than a pickeroon in love. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xx, I see in my countenance something of the pellar—something of the pyeroon.

2. A pirate, sea-rover, corsair. Also *fig.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 184 Mending a French Picaroone ...her...under him three what her liked. 1 1661 Heylin *Examen Historic* Wks. 1718 I. 319 A Letter of Mart against the Common Pyraticall all good Mens Reputation. 1700 tr. *Boyle's Voy. E. Ind.* 192 The Straight of Sunda was very much infested with Picharoons. 1824 W. Irving *J. Trav.* II. 191 Somewhat of a reader, something more of a smuggler, with a considerable dash of the picharoon. 1887 W. Wallace in *Academy* 19 Oct. 263/2 A crew of social picaroons.

3. A small pirate ship; a privateer or corsair.

1625 *Purchas his Pilgrimes* III. 1. 6 Their Picaroones...will ever lye hankering upon our coasts. 1698 R. Haddock in *Camden Soc. Misc.* (1881) 3 Have wrapped out a small picaroon of 4 or 6 guns. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Picharoon*, a very small Privateer. 1705 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 1. 238 Montgomery had provided to spunt of Carthage and his small fleet of 11 pickeroons. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 17 May 5/3 Strong examples is taken by the advocates of privateering to such words as corsair, picaroon, and the like being applied to a vessel armed with the authority of a letter of marque.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1687 Penn *Diary* 18 Dec., The very Genoa little pickaroon men-of-war &c. offer violence to our merchant-men. 1858 *Athenæum* 1 May 556 What was the end of this picaroon woman? 1889 Dowle *Mixed Charac* 104 This loud, rakish, long-haired, picaroon-like coat.

Picaroo·n, *sb.*[2] *Canada.* [?F. *piqueron* a little pike, a javelin, dart, prick, goad (Cotgr.), f. *piquer* pike, *piquer* to prick.] An instrument like a boat-hook, used in mooring timber.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Picaroon (pikărū·n), *v.* [f. Picaroon *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To play the pirate or brigand; to cruise about, skirmish, or keep watch for a prize. Also *fig.*

1625 Cavendish *Country Wife* II. i, These Night-seruices and Alarmes call'd the Watch, that pickaroon vp and downe in the streets. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Pickeroons*,...to skirmish or fight horsemen or foot, before the main battle begins. 1880 *All Year Round* No. 71. 290 The gates were strictly guarded, the spies picharooning at every corner. 1894 Ralfe in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332 Some of these raiders called their peculiar work by the name of 'picharooning'.

2. *trans.* To act piratically towards; to prey upon, pillage; in quot. *fig.*

1887 Hogarth-Lucas *Chas. Mayne Hunter* Wks. 1718 I. 227 He in the Lord-Proctor, that Picharoons Men's Lives and Estates, by packing out false Colours.

Hence **Picaroo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1624 *Confutation Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 100 The Admiral of Pigots...is only valid and led by those picaroening Captaines. 1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) II. 711/2 Picharoning,...going a plundering; also skirmishing. 1797–41 Cunningham *Fragments, Picharoning*, or *Picka-aroning*, a hide flying war, or skirmish, which the soldiery make when detached from their bodies, for pillage, or before a main battle begins. 1903 Blackw. *Mag.* July 36/2 A summer's picarooning off Flores.

Picary, *a.*: see Pica[2].

Picary, Picasse, obs. ff. Pheasary, Pickax.

†**Pication.** *Med. Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *picātio*, n. of action f. L. *picāre* to bedash with pitch, f. *picem* pitch: cf. obs. F. *pication* 'a pitching, or bepitching' (Cotgr.).] The application of warm pitch to the skin.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 473 If *Sulphureous* Baths...do not succeed, we must proceed to Pication.

Picayune (pikăyū·n). *sb.* and *a.* [In Louisiana, a. Fr. *picaillon*, mod.F. *picaillon* (1750 in Hatz.-Darm.), name of an old copper coin of

Piedmont, now in Fr. 'halfpence, cash, money'; of uncertain origin (Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* The name formerly given in Louisiana, Florida, etc., to the Spanish half-real, value 6¼ cents or 3 pence; now to the U. S. 5-cent piece or other coin of small value; hence *colloq.*, a person or thing considered small, mean, or insignificant.

1840 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. From him she got many a sweet picayune, which she laid out to ruin and cookies. *Ibid.* xxxix. One chance remained to search a picayune. 1905 *Scribner's Mag.* XXXIII. 508 A pack of jealous picayunes, who believed while the army starved.

B. *adj.* Mean, contemptible, paltry. *colloq.*

1838 H. Greeley in *Greeley & Lincoln* 121 The infernal picayune right to which it is published has broken my heart. 1869 *New York Herald* (Bartlett) There is nothing picayune about the members of St. George's (Cricket) Club.

1892 *Boston (Mass.) Trans.* 8 Nov. 4/3 Do you want another picayune Congress with all its stupidity and folly?

Picayunish (pikĭyū·nĭʃ), *a. U. S. colloq.* [f. prec. + -ish¹.] Of little value or account, insignificant, paltry, mean. Hence **Picayu·nishness.**

a 1859 Bradley *Mag.* (Notes on Canada) (in Bartlett) That boat...belongs to that dam picayunish old coon, Jim Marvin, and he'll run her till the sticks in boats up. 1887 *Springfield Republican* (U. S.) 14 Oct., A sad commentary on the political picayunishness that allows [etc.]. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 4 Apr. 267 Mr. Jos. Chamberlain's mean cause, and their picayunish lawyer literally and truly picayunish.

† Piccadill, pi·ckadill. *Obs.* Forms: 6, 7 **pickadell(l)**, **picadill**; **picca-**, **pica-**, **pickadill**, **-dille**; **pickedille**; **pecca-**, **pecadill**, **-dille**; **pecadille**; **picker-**, **pecardill(e)**. 8. 7 **picca-**, **picka-**, **peccadille**. 9. 7 **picke-**, **picca-**, **penca-**, **pickydilly**. [a. F. *picot-*, *piccadille* (a 1589 in Godef.) 'the scurvell divisions or pecos fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet' (Cotgr. 1611), app. answering to a Sp. **picadilla*, dim. of *picada* pricked, pierced, punctured, slashed, stitched (cf. *picada* a puncture, *picadillo* minced meat, hash, *picadura* ornamental gusset); cf. Du. (with dim. *-ken*) *pickedilleken* 'lacinæ' (Kilian).

Generally understood to be the origin of the name (originally a popular nickname) 'Piccadilly Hall', given before 1612 to a house in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and now perpetuated in the street called Piccadilly. As to the connexion of 'Pickadilly Hall' with this word various conjectures were current already in the time of Bulwer, 1654, who mentions 1500 : either 'because it was then the outmost or chief house of the suburbs that way', or 'from this, that one Higgin a Tailor, who built it, got most of his Estate by Pickadilles, which in the last age (i. e. generation) were much worn in England'. See full account in *Athenæum*, 21 July 1900, pp. 103-5.]

1. a. A border of cut work or vandyking inserted on the edge of an article of dress, esp. on a collar or ruff. **b.** The name was app. transferred to the expansive collar fashionable in the early part of the 17th c., which usually had a broad lined or perforated border.

a. 1597 Dekker *Gentle Craft* II. Wks. 1873 III. 37 A short Dutch waist with a round Catherine-wheel farthingale, a clear starch with a cartwheel collar and a pickadill. *c* 1614 Overbury *Mem. Capt.* in *Applet.-cyclop.* 20, (1627) 183 In every thing the most to monstrous. Her Pickadil above her eyes to large; Her Farthingale is set about her ears. 1614 in *Limoges Papers* (Soc. 1) (1871) I. 263 A pickadill of white lawne over. 1618 *Barnes Rec. Jubilee* (1688) 144 Babies, whores, parasites, and pickadilles. 16.. in *Ingram London* (1908) 1016 Wm. (Bridg.) 1561's Ready to cast at me whose head sits ill, And then long used on a neat pickadill. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* (from Cotgr.) *Pickadil*, the round band, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a Garment, or other thing; also a kinde of stiff collar, made in fashion of a Band. 1658 Phillips, *Pickadill*, from the Dutch word Pickedilleken: the ears about the skirt of a garment, also the extremity or utmost part of any thing.

A. 1648-80 in Hazlitt *Pickedilleken*, Pickedillion, or small Edges. 1660 *Secret Revelles* 16, Wayland Smith's Bush wood's mind Pinnlewisha's net to more than a common cuff affects a fair pickadillie ruffle.

c. 1611 in *Notes & Queries* (1912) 10 He that wanteth or thy reward? you, should have added after a Pickadilly, I wonder who made those workmanned him. 1693 A. Wilson *Nat. Fop* Great Cutwork Bands and Pickadillies (a thing that both wives and the nation) crushed in and knotched among us. 1699 tr. *Cent. Mod. Preacher* vi. 17 Taking two Eggs, which he did dispose as his ears, and applied his mouth to Pickadilly, which was set forth like a Peacocks tail. 1892 Thomson *Henry* viii. Hornet I. 164 To...view his...embroidery; he preached me with his grandfather's pickadilly.

2. A stiff band or collar of linen-covered pasteboard or wire, worn in the 17th c. to support the wide collar or ruff. [Cf. obs. *F. picadille* 'portcrayon' (Cotgr.).]

1611 Cotgr., *Carte*, also, a Pickadill, or supporter, of Pasteboard covered with linnen. 1612 in *Heath Country Corp.* (1893) 56 [No apprentice to wear] any pickadilly or other support to, with, about the collar of his doublet. 1619 Warwick Discourse 1. xxvii. 46 Large Falls borne up with a Pickadillie or sturdy Pinching out over the Doublet Collar. 1630 Lennox *Cur. Study* II. 192 The other half [of his band] was made of coarse lawne starched blew and standing out upon a pickadilly of wyre. 1668 S. Hoard *Arminius* 92, 1676 A Pickadilly a thing put about Men or Womens Neck to support and bear up the Band, or Gorget. 1696 1911 Their Gorget standing up (also supported by Wires and a kind of Rod which they called a Pickadilly.

II. *Passive.* Applied humorously to a baluster, etc.

1619 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-Combe* v. 193 Was man balaster...

that Thomas Becket forbidded our Englishmen with the like Pickadillies, the cutting off his horse tail. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* 34/2 Unto that at the Gallowes maide her tell Lats chonked with the Hangmen's Pickadill. 1698 Bunyan *Mend. to* 1 1259 Which when they've proved in open Court, Wear wooden Pickadillo's fine's.

Piccadillo, obs. f. PICCADILLO: see also PIMP.

Piccage, variant of PIKAGE.

Piccalilli (pi·kălĭlĭ). In 8 **picealillo**, **peccolilla**. [Origin unascertained; Yr trade term fancifully made on *pickle*.] A pickle composed of a mixture of chopped vegetables and hot spices; also formerly called *Indian pickle*.

1784 Miss. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 227 To make Indian Pickle or Picculillo. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xix. 307 To make Peccolilla, or Indian Pickle. 1845 Beeton's *S. Middle Class. Cook-bk.* 268 Picalilli consists of all kinds of pickles. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 2/1 Sections of our meagre Generation, picalilli and black walnuts are falling out of favour.

Piccaninny, pickaninny (pi·kănĭnĭ), *sb.*, (*a.*). Also 7 **pickaninnie**, **picko-**, 8 **pickaninny**, **pigk-**, 9 **pico-**, **picka(n)ninny**; **pikaninny**, **pick'ny**; (in S. Africa) **piccanini**, **piccanin**, **piccanins**. [A West Indian Negro dial. of Sp. *pequeño* or Pg. *pequeno* little, small (prob. a diminutive: cf. esp. Pg. *pequenino* very little, tiny), which has been carried by Europeans to other parts of the world. See Note below.]

A little one, a child: commonly applied in the West Indies and America to negro and coloured children; in South Africa to the children of Kafirs, Mashonas, etc.; in Australia to those of the aborigines; in the latter cases introduced by Europeans, but often adopted by the natives themselves. Also *attrib.*

a. In the West Indies and America.

1697 H. Lloyd *Barbadoes* 48 When the child is borne, which the 19th day her Pickaninnie (for so Negro children begin to make a little bit more for her)....In a fortnight...they appear to be worke with her Pickaninny at her back. 1721 *Wills & Test. Virginia* (ed. Arrington) in *Alex. Gen. & Hist. Mag.* II. IV. 235 To my sister Mrs. Hancock Bell, four negroes and one Pickaninny (*printed* Pickening) boy. 1727 Bradley *Familist.* I. p. ii, Their children call'd *Piccaninnies* or rather *Papuanos Minores*, go naked till they are fit to be put to their paths, being favoured [etc.]. 1808 *J.-D. Planter Jamaica* 23 The pickaninny gang consisted of the children who were taken to the field. 1833 *Mem. Lieut.-Gen. Coffin* 66, Being all your woolly-pickaninnies dear. 1867 Lucas M. *Canst. Rem. Regard.* ii. 16 The negroes at their work, and their black pickaninnies rolling about on the ground.

b. In Australia, and South and Central Africa.

1830 R. Dawson *Australia* 10 (Mowie) 'I fumble from pickaninny here'...meaning that he was born there. 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* 20 Jan. Blips introduced several old warriors...adding always the number of piccaninies that each of them had. 1889 Mrs. C. Praed *Nan. of Station* 18 There are four half-naked gins, with their piccaninies slung on their tropical backs. 1893 *Field* (M. Y.) 14 Dec., Even the piccaninnies and pygmies of the Congo valley are...entitled to protection from drink. 1900 S. Crawford *Rhodesia* 30 Attended by a sable piccanin.

c. *Anthropology.* A child, in general. (Also *fig.*)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Pickaninny*, a young child, or infant; negroe term. 1827 *Sporting Rev. Lond. Mag.* (1828) I. 258 Are the little pickaninny lap my kitchen within. 1832 Dickinson *Virginia Scenes*, *A little boy at Redwood or Kew*, and a ballacree of little piccaninnies. 1850 Pierce Conn. 27 Dec. 191/1 She's Britannia's Pickaninny, If she isn't very big! She's a Daughter of the Empire,...Read!

B. *adj.* Very small; tiny, baby.

[1798 Edinburgh Herbarist (1817) II. xxvii. 168 Small, *pickaninny*. Very small, *pickaninnies*. 1839 Thomson *Diction. Poet. Vocab. Caledonia*, *Pigmies*...also, *pectoris* a tiny *pigmella*. 1848 J. T. Hunt *Manual Chem. Manufacturer* 58 Anything small, whether it be a child, or to indicate that the price paid for anything is insufficient, they[Kaffirs] term *piccaninni*.] 1876 J. S. Gibbs *Lett.* (1907) 239 A series which begins in the thirteenth century in a very young and pickaninny series. 1898 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 1025/1, I soon discovered a pickaninny, or baby walrus. 1903 E. Bannon *True Love* 121, By pickaninny daylight the steamer and men were in motion.

Obs. One earliest examples (1676 ?), being from the formerly Spanish West Indies, with the existing Cuban Spanish *pequeñez* (Pichardo *Dicc. Provinc. Cubanism.*, 1849, suggest Spanish derivation; on the other hand, the Sarmans from is more naturally derived from Portuguese, which moreover has the recognized dim. *pequenino*, not used in Spanish. Stadman gives *pickaninny*, *pickaninnies* as Engphonetic spellings; the Dutch of Surinam is '*pekkien*, kleen, weining, jongs kind, jong, kruyt' (Focke, *Negers-Engelsch* Wtb. 1855). But, wherever first used, the word was prob. soon carried from one colony to another; it may even have taken in the Portuguese possessions in Guinea, and have been carried by slaves to various parts of America; whereas the readiness with which it has been adopted by natives in Africa and Australia, in the 19th c. The Cape Dutch form *pikaniet* may have been brought from the Dutch West Indies, or imported direct from Portuguese (to which she must attribute the Rhodesian use). Some have suggested that the word is not a diminutive, but a combination of Sp. *pequeño* with Latin *child*, or Pg. *pequeno* negro, even in Sranan *pikinsrangra* 'negerkinderen, kruyt' (Focke). But the word is not confined to children, being commonly an adj. meaning 'very little, tiny'.]

Piccant, obs. form of PIQUANT.

† Picche, *v. Obs. rare.* App. a by-form of PICK *v.*[1]

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 295 My plow-dore shal be my pyk-staf [*A.* pyk, *C.* shold stonde], and pycche myne bowe to cacche wilde deor. 1393 C. xix. 241 A. vii. 98 and pouldren myne bowe to pycche wilde deor.

Piccolo (pi·kŏlō), [a. It. *piccolo* small; hence absol., a small flute.]

1. (orig. *piccolo flute*.) A small flute, an octave higher in pitch than the ordinary flute; also called the *octave flute*.

1878 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 121 Piccolo flutes are strangely abused now-a-days. 1884 Lemon in *J. Brown Horse Subsidies* (1885) 25 Thackeray...playing on the piccolo. 1900 *Chr. Progress* Mar. 23 When in the great orchestra the little piccolo did not do its part in the rehearsal.

2. An organ stop having the tone of the piccolo.

1875 Stevens & Bassett *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) *Pic's Piccolo*, an organ stop of 2 ft. length—the pipes are of wood, the tone bright and piercing.

3. (*Var. piccolo pianos.*) A small upright pianoforte.

1898 Simmons *Dict. Trade*, *Piccolo*, a small pianoforte. 1900 Hipkins in *Groves Dict. Mus.* II. 750/1 The 'piccolo' was finished to stand out in the room away from the wall.

Hence **Pi·ccolo,ist**, one who plays on the piccolo.

1880 *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnal.* XXX. 103, I was his successor as piccolo-ist.

† **Pice** (pois). Also 7 **piss**, **peise**, **peyse**, 8 **pyse**, 9 **pyse**. [ad. Hindī *paisā* (in all the Gaudian langs.), a copper coin, the fourth part of an *anā*: supposed by some to be a deriv. of *pā'ī* or *pāvī*—Skr. *pad*, *pādī*, quarter. See also PIE *sb.*[3]] A small East Indian copper coin equal in value to one-fourth of an anna.

1615 W. Foster in *Purchas Pilgrimes* I. 530 Pice, which is a Copper Coyne: twelve dammins make one Pice. 1616 *Terry Voy. E. Indies & P.* 201 The Company's Accounts are kept in Rookes cast Pice...In Pice in the Rupee. c 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Catech.* iv. 125 Every pice that I could lay hold of went for liquor. 1880 Rousselet *Illustr. India* II. iv. 87 If by so doing they can gain a few pice.

Hence **Pi·ceworth**, as much as a pice purchases.

1832 Hunter *Journal & Journal Poor*, 120 A thousand rivers running about a pice-worth of water. 1909 Stanhope *Court Anec.* 169 A pice-worth of your horse's grain.

† **Picea star**. *Obs.* [a. obs. *F. picastre* 'the wild Pitch tree' (Cotgr.); f. L. *picea* the pitch-pine: see -ASTER.] The pitch-pine.

1597 Morrison *Hesp.* (1970) II. 55 The Pinaster (a wilder sort of Pine; out of which the Pitch is boil'd).

Piceo-, combining form of L. *piceus*, PITEOUS, pitchy, pitch-, as in **piceo-flavo-griseous** *a.*, of a colour between reddish-black and rust-coloured; **piceo-testa·ceous** *a.*, of a colour between piceous and dull brick-red.

1847 Hayden in *Proc. Boston. Nat. Hist. Soc.* II. 239 Antennæ black, the apex piceo-ferruginous. *Ibid.* 241 The joints and tarsi piceo-testaceous, or...tinged with yellow and piceous.

Piceous (pi·sĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *pic-is* pitch (f. *pix*, *pic-* see PITCH *sb.*[1]) + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling pitch: **a.** Inflammable, combustible; **b.** Pitch-black; brownish or reddish black.

1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 100 Comets, which blaze so long as their piceous substance remaines, and then vanish. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 286, 289 *Pissodes*...shining reddish black. The colour of pitch. 1847 Hayden in *Proc. Boston. Nat. Hist.* II. 238 Antennæ black, piceous towards the apex.

Picescent (pisĕ·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ESCENT.] Approximating to piceous in colour.

1847 Hayden in *Proc. Boston. Nat. Hist.* II. 243 Antennæ more piceous.

Pichas, obs. form of PITCH, PIKE, PITCHER.

Pichee, **Pichet**, obs. forms of PITCHER, PIGEYE.

† **Pichey** (pi·tʃĭ). Also **pichity**, **pitchy**. [Local name in the Spanish of Argentina: app. the native name in Guarani.] The Little Armadillo, *Dasypus minutus*, of La Plata.

1827 Gardiner in *Carter's Journ. Klingel.* III. 221 The pichy of D'Azara is more like the hairy armadillo than any other species. 1835 *Mag. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 198 The pichy...often tries to escape notice by crouching close to the ground. 1874 Woods' *Nat. Hist.* I. 190 The little Pichey Armadillo is only fourteen inches in length.

† **Pichiciago** (pĭtʃĭsiā·gō). [sel. Sp. *pichiciago*, f. (?) Guarani *pichey* (see prec.) + Sp. *ciago* (—L. *cavus*) blind.] A small burrowing edentate animal of Chili, *Chlamyphorus truncatus*, allied to the Armadillos; its back and head are covered with a hard leather-like shell attached only along the spine, and dipping abruptly over the haunches.

1835 E. Harlan in *Ann. Lyceum N. York* 235 The animal is a native of Mendoza, and in the Indian language is named Pichiciago. 1837 Mosley *Types Animals* 228 Chilal 239 A small, very rare, and peculiar kind in the pichiciago.

Pichit, obs. form of PITT, PITTE, PITCHED, PITE.

Pichurim (pĭtʃĭū·rĭm), *a. Chem.* [f. PICH + -URIM.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from pichurim beans.

Pichurim acid, a synonym of LAURIC *acid*.

1866 *Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 *Pichurim acid*. Lauric Acid. 1880 *Lippincott's Mag.* (U. S.) XXVI. 708 Lauric acid, also called...pichurim acid...first described by Marsson in 1850...is the solid fat and volatile oil of pichurim beans.

† **Pichurim** (pĭtʃĭū·rĭm). The native name of

a lauraceous South American tree, *Nectandra Pichury* (*Laurus Pichurim* of Richard).

Bitter Pichurim beans, the aromatic cotyledons of the seed of this tree, used in cookery and medicinally; *Pichurim camphor*: see quot. 1; *Pichurim oil*, a yellowish-green odorous oil obtained from pichurim beans.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pichurim beans*, an oblong hairy seed brought from Brazil, and used medicinally in the cure of colds. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 856 *Pichurim oil*. *Pichurim beans*...yield by distillation with water, a yellow oil, smelling like bay and nutmeg oils. *Ibid.* *The Pichurim camphor*...Pichurim-oil is rendered by cold solid and has a strong-smelling camphor and a nearly bitterless camphor.

Piciform (pi·sifōɹm), *a.*[1] *rare*. [ad. mod.L. *piciformis*, f. *pīc-us* PITCH *sb.*[1], see -FORM.] Of the nature of or resembling pitch: pitchlike.

1878 *Trans. Adv. Pract. Sch. Gard. Soc.* 405 According to its texture and composition as fibrous, pappyraceous, earthy, and pitchform.

Piciform (pi·sifōɹm), *a.*[2] [ad. mod. Ornith.L. *piciformis*, f. *pīc-us* woodpecker: see -FORM.] Having the form or structure of, or resembling, a woodpecker; of or pertaining to the *Piciformes*, a group of picarian birds.

1884 Cassin *Key N. Amer. Birds* 426 The nearest relatives of the Piciform Birds are the Caprimulgine or Bassorial Barbets.

Picine (pi·sain), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pīc-us* woodpecker + -INE[1].] Of, pertaining to, or allied to the woodpeckers.

1840 *Hill Inst.* 31 In comparison with the Galline arrangement of the planetary and its modifications, the Picine arrangement appears to be quite distinct.

Pick (pik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 pikk, 4–6 pyk(k, 4–8 pic, 5 pikke, pykke, 6 pict, pycke, 6–7 picke, 7 pix, 6– pick. [app. a collateral form, with short vowel, of PIKE *sb.*[3] (Cf. the collateral forms *pick* and *pike* in PIKE *v.*[1]) *Pick* is the form in general English use in senses 1, 1 b; in other senses it is either obs., or only in local use in names of tools or implements. In senses 1, 1 b, 4 a, a dial. variant is *peck* (PECK *sb.*[2]).]

I. 1. A tool consisting of an iron bar, usually curved, steel-tipped, tapering squarely to a point at one end, and a chisel-edge or point at the other (but sometimes blunt at one end), attached through an eye in the centre to a wooden handle placed perpendicularly to its concave side; a pickaxe, mandril, mattock, 'slitter': used for loosening and breaking up stiff or hard ground or gravel, splitting up compact masses of rock, and the like. The pick and spade are the ordinary excavating or mining tools.

(= PIKE *sb.*[3] 1, PICK *sb.*[3] 1, which still exist as dial. forms.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 118 Pleynes nyede be to pic and his spade and bugleþ to delue and to ouere. 1378 Barbour *Bruce* v. 141 Then wes the wedyr thirlland and wod: With pikkis, ryn ...Scone. In Wr.-Wülcker *Vocab.* 660/30 *Hec ligo*, isti aspra, a pyk. 1426 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 292 For mendyng of ij. pykkes to dyg down gravell. 1552 *2 Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs. to Hen. Lichfield* (1862) IV. 35 A pick and a spade to make graves with. 1585 Eng. *Privy Council Scot.* I. 59 The Kyn Ingraheik schollis, vi pickis wyth mattokis. 1683 Blagrave *Lead Miner* 201 (E. D. D.) No miners...Picks...May be removed from their ground. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collyer* (1845) 40 [It] would be Unexpensive for two gentlemen to Work together, hiring their several mettle their Coal-Pits into one stroker. 1850 H. Mayhew *Morals and Incl.* 228 The axes that wield a pick or drive a spike. 1873 *Rep. Dial. Dict.* s.v., In salt-making the picks used are of a somewhat special construction...the head is straight but tapering at each end, with sharp steel points.

b. A pointed or edged hammer used for dressing millstones (also formerly stone shot); a mill-pick: also a pointed hammer for stone-cutting and for breaking coal.

(= PIKE *sb.*[3] 1, PICK *sb.*[3] 1, which occur as dial. forms.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/2 A Pykke of a Mylnere. 1620 Dunscon *Fabr. Mill.* xxvii. (1758) 310 The mill-stones from the quarry with chargers of picks and all gear. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) IV. 407 [In splitting blocks of granite] they ...dig a row of holes eleven fingers...by means of a weighty tool like a hammer, shaped to a blunt point at both ends, and highly tempered at the point. This they call a pick. 1842 Farmer *Glass. Words*, etc., *Pick*, a hammer for dressing the stones of a flour mill. 1883 *Lonsdale Glass.*, *Pick*, a sharp-pointed miner's tool for hewing limestone. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Pick*, or *Peck*, a pointed hammer for breaking coal.

II. † 2. A spike, a sharp point, as the pointed or piked end of a staff, a hedgehog's prickle or spine, or the like; the spike in the middle of a buckler: = PIKE *sb.*[3] 3. Obs.

1429 *Treatise's Battle De P. E.* xxxii. (ed. The archers... his shynne is clothed alowne with pickys *Littil*, pikes] and prickes. 1500 Partenay *Angrye Wom. Melusyne* 1. In Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 376 I had...their cause in with a cruse bow, and over the pick of his buckler two elle long, it would have cried swang, swang, swang, swang. 1514 Barclay *S. Fr. Cytizyn's Reb.* iv. 38 Take down my Buckler, and unsay the Colrouche off, and grind the pick yre. 1524–25 in Wilks & Cleph *Constables* (1868) III. 298 Item for grinding the foure pickes in the grasse peces xvi*d*. 1850 Leverage tr. *Charlevoix's Hist.* I. 276 § 10 Others in the centre of each back many ranges; it is a two-edged sword, a blade with two picks. 1888 R. Holmes *Armoury* VI. 313/1 A strong stout Staff...Hooped with Iron at both ends; into one is fixtued a long Pic or Iron pick.

† 3. A pikestaff: = PIKE *sb.*[3] 3. *Obs. rare.*

1514 *Barclay Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 62 The sayd soldyer...with a pyck or spere...put him to flyght.

4. The name of various pointed or pronged instruments: **† a.** for cutting or gathering peas, beans, etc. = PIKE *sb.*[3] (quots. 1764–1813). [Cf. obs. Du. *picke* fois franseuria, mesnerda, fala qua franseurtsen hackfitter (Kilian).] *Obs.*

1429 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 348, 2 Pikkys for hacking pese.

b. A pitchfork, a hay-fork (= PIKE *sb.*[3] 3 *b*); a fork-rake for collecting sea-weed. *Ireland.*

[1420, 1470: see PIKE *sb.*[3] 3 *b*.] 1777 in *Essex Tallies* 302 (E. D. D.) 1794 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* (1811) 263 *Prong or pick*, a fork for the saddle, or for haymaking. 1813 Marker *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pick* or *Pikle*, a hayfork. 1841 *Langtr. Mag. Nov.* 53 He (the helper) is armed with a "pick", an instrument resembling a very strong hay fork, but with prongs set, the three of a rake, at right angles to the handle. With this pick...he grapples the trembling sea-weed and drags it up to the bench.

c. 'A sort of Tool us'd by Carvers' (Phillips 1706). (See PIKE *sb.*[3] 2 *c*.)

d. *Fishing.* A kind of gaff; an eel-spear; an instrument for detaching limpets. *dial.*

1879 C. C. Davies *Rambles Ilk. Field Club* xxxv. 280 'Pierce' by with the pick, it is a big 'un', and a fine trolling was landed in. The 'pick' was a rude kind of gaff. 1887 — *Morpeth Records* xxxi. (1894) 254 The [instrument] to use on the Vert and Bore is the 'pick', formed of four barbed serrated blades or tines, spread out like a fan; and the rods are wedged between them. 1898 *Shetland News* 10 Jan., He took his cuddie an' pick an' gaid i' da bruguie aith.

5. An instrument for picking: chiefly in Comb., as EAR-PICK, TOOTHPICK, etc. **b.** Also short for (*a*) TOOTHPICK; (*b*) FICKLOCK (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1619 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* I. ii, Undone without Rockingham; he eats with picks. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pick*, ... a toothpick. *colloq.*

III. 7 a. (See quot. 1688.) *Obs.* (= PIKE *sb.*[3] 4.)

1589 *Pap. Leicester-Ingoe* III. 227, 31 lands viz. xiij*li* in the fields of the fyrthing, ij picks of the south side, and xx hadland. [*Ibid.*, 3 lands xij picks lying south upon Kingston Mere.] 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 130/1 *Pick of land*, is a parcel of Land that runs into a corner. 1775 *Ash*, *Pick*, ... a small parcel of land, an odd bit of land.

IV. 7. The diamond in playing-cards. Also *transf.*: see quot. 1848. *Now north. dial.*

1598 Florio, *Quadri*, squares, those that we call diamonds or picts upon playing cardes. 1611 Cotgr., *Quarreaux*, ...a Diamond, or Picke, at Cardes. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (*Oberon's Feaste*) 46 Three picks to diamonds in the card, With pegs of hearts, of clubs and spade. 1790 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 16 The common people, as a great part of Yorkshire, inevitably call diamonds *picks*. 1824 Baigrie *N. C. Gloss.*, *Picks*, the suit of diamonds at cards. 1846 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Pick*, 'Picks and hearts', and spots on the dice considered by sitting too near the fire.

V. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pick-cavelier*, *-handle*, *-shaft*, *-sharpener*, *-sharpler*, *-shop*, *-work*; *pick-bearing*, *-mead adjs.*; **pick-dressing**, in masonry, a primal facing produced by a pointed tool, broached furrow-work; **pick-hammer**, (*a*) 'a pointed hammer for dressing granite' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); (*b*) 'a hammer with a point, used in cobbing' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **pick-hole**: see quot.; **pick-money**, **-penny**: see quot.

1851 Ecclesiol *City Dressed* 86 On the grave sweating, smudges jaundiced, accusation-bearing, 'pick-bearing' figures turn into a well-kept English gentleman. 1888 W. E. Stephenson *Gloss. Coal-Trade Terms Northumbld.*, 'Pick-dressing', 1903 *Engin. Coal Fields* 2, 2, *Pick-dr.*, *Pick-hammer*, a boy employed to carry the blunt 'picks' to the pick-shop to be sharpened. 1844 *Pendl. Jrnal. Educ.*, 'Pick-dressing', a tooling of the face of a stone with a sharp pick or hammer. 1894 Hunter *Northumbld. Wds.*, 'Pick-hole, a wound made by the point of a pick. A miner's term. *Ibid.*, 'Pick-penny, *pick-farles*, the money paid by the hewer to the "pick sharpener". 1888 W. E. Stephenson *Gloss. Coal-Trade Terms*, 'Pick-prick. 1903 *Stat. Lab. Night Terms Amdt.* 3 300 Every girl to use hers to have 'pick-marks, spades, and not steel'. 1887 P. M'Neill *Reminisc.* 10 [He was] hauled out by the pan with their pickshafts. 1890 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 611 He obtained employment...as a 'pick-sharpener. 1888 Greenwell *Coal-Trade Gloss.* 87 The ordinary work implied the 'pick sharpen'. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 222 When the ground requires some 'pick-work'...it costs more. 1883 Greener *Gloss. Terms Coal-Mining*, *Pickwork*, cutting coal with a pick.

† Pick, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **picke**, *pl.* **pykkis**. A collateral form, chiefly *Sc.*, of PIKE *sb.*[2], F. *pique*, the military weapon.

Pick and pick: used in hand contest, hand-grips. *To pass the pick*: to pass the sphere: see PIKE *sb.*[2] 2.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. iii, 24 All the powis of Arpos rychtis,...Fuirth thrawgh it the pyrrik full assaile, With fyersle hart and pykkis fra the sowth. 1513 *Acts. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 10 The dichting and keping of my Lord governouris speris and pikkis. 1580 Baret *Alv.* P 340 Shaking long staues backe with pickes and launsyes. 1598 R. Shakspere *Rich. II*, III. iii. 170 Offering their lives to the rough pikes of perilous death. 1687 *Miscr. Misc.* Poems 11 Short I pass the pickes of pearled wits. 1888 Baillie *M. Boyd's Diary* (1892) I. 46 I furnished to half-a-dozen...fellows, weapons and picks.

Pick, *sb.*[3] [f. PICK *v.*[1], in various detached uses.]

1. An act of picking; a stroke with something pointed.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. iv. 64 The sekit wolkis...A dart did rax, quhilk, with a pik, our myrit fo his bowgis. 1889 Thackeray *Mist. Pr.* v. I'll...take a pick at your head with the hard-book. 1844 *St. Augustine Gloss.*, *Pick or Rang*, a way of deciding which side is to go in first in any game. A stick is thrown up, and if it falls upright it is a pick, and *Rang it* is the further.

2. The picking of a quarrel.

a 1640 Lt. Hamond *Hist. VIII* (1883) 38 His undertaking the reprehension to be nothing but the pick of a Quarrel to assist the French.

3. An act of choosing or selecting; *transf.* that which is selected; the best or choicest portion or example of anything; the choicest product or contents.

1761–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 26, I might have my pick and choice of all the...dishes in the station. 1806 H. Ambrosden *Poems* (ed. 2) 44 (E. D. D.) Purchase goods as Lon'on sends: Where he want gee his pick an' wale. 1829 Darwin in *Life* I. (1887) 277 Letting —— have first pick of the beetles. 1842 Browning *Up at a Villa* 12, You get the pick of the town. 1856 Olmsted *Norway* I. 240 The wheels are the pick and flower of the whole Creek array. 1874 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xl, Mamma—I wish you would cut off the pick of those ...it is rather a vulgar expression. 1879 Cassell's *Short Stud.* II. 316, 30 Customers had to wait...till the buyers of the Abbot had had the pick of the market. 1884 [see Rosser *ib.* 118]. 1887 *Bromley Friendly Soc.* 177 Those young men...were the very pick of the parish. 1896 Gissing *Red Scarer* 24 The lad...he's the pick of the basket.

4. The taking of a bit or mouthful of food; a slender or sparing meal. *Now dial.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 253/1 He [the cock] is to be fed...Every meal having 12 picks, or Corns of Barley. a 1822 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 30 See, here's my dish, come tak' a pick o't, Bat, dead, I fear there's scarce a fish o't. 1841 J. D. Carrick *Land of Logan* 215 (E. D. D.) There were few in our house could tak easy-dinners than they: I took my calmer pick. 1890 F. H. Eastmure *Wild Life* 98 (E. D. D.) I'm gettin' nervousish [hungry] and canna do a pick. 1894 Macmahon *Chimney Corners* 99 Won't ye sit down and have a pick of those with us?

5. The quantity or portion of any crop (as hops, peas, etc.) picked or gathered at one time or turn; a gathering.

1887 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/5 American and Californian hops are being gradually cleared off the market...the second pick is now selling in proportionate value.

6. *Printing.* See quot. and PICK *v.*[1] 17 a.

1838 Smart, *Pick*,...that which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil. 1882 in Ogilvie; and in late Dicts.

7. *Printing.* **a.** A speck of hardened ink or dirt that gets into the hollows of types in forme and causes a blot on the printed page. **b.** An intrusive bit of metal on an electrotype or stereotype plate.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 387 When...pieces of the...Film that grows on Ink with standing by, or any dirt, get into the Hollows of the Face of the Letter, that Film or Dirt will fill or choak up the Pores of the Letter, and Print Black: and is called a Pick; because the Printer goes with the Point of a Needle, picks it out. 1838 Smart, *Pick*,...that which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil. 1882 in Ogilvie; and in late Dicts.

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† 8. Each of the spots on dice; = PIP *sb.*[2] 1. *Obs. rare.*

1822 Ogilvie *Heraldry* 70, 256, 222 The square, which always indeed might howsoever it be cast, is the Emblem of Constancy, but the uncertainty of the Picks, is the very Type of inconstancy, and mutability.

9. A local name of the bar-tailed godwit.

1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 248 Bartailed Godwit...Pick (Norfolk), Pitter (Essex). From its habit of picking the mud for food.

Pick, *sb.*[4] *north. dial.* [f. PICK *v.*[2]]

1. An act of throwing or pitching, a cast, throw; a push or thrust; = PITCH *sb.*[3]

1847 Halliwell *Dict.* (1850) 611 He threatened four hundred thousand Indictments upon every pick of the dice. 1876 *Mod. Words. Gloss.* s.v., He gave him a pick, and he went...'Give him a pick-over'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Pick*, a sudden push.

2. *Weaving.* A cast or throw of the shuttle; the stroke that drives the shuttle: taken as a unit of measurement in reckoning the speed of the loom.

1841 L. D. E. Gonzos in *Art Trad. Illustr. Catal.* p. viii.(1) The new looms can be driven at 200 picks per minute. 1879 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1898/1 The pick is the time which drives the shuttle, and is delivered upon the second hand of the shuttle by the *picker-head* on the end of the oscillating *picker-staff*. 1894 *Cowlersp. Exc.* Feb. 124 Our Lancashire weaver expends on an average 30 hours causing 140 picks a minute.

b. *transf.* In textiles, A single thread of the weft (produced by one pick of the shuttle): esp. used in reference to the number of threads in the inch, as determining the fineness of the fabric.

Health pick loom, a loom in which two shots or picks of weft are inserted together into the shed or opening of the warp.

1880 Bannatt *Text. Manuf.* 108, 3 s.v., The relative quality of cotton cloth is denoted by the number of picks it has to the inch. 1898 Hutchinson 21/230 Ready Reckoner for Hanks in Worsted Pieces, being Tables giving the net yards or hanks required to produce from four to fifty picks per quarter inch. 1898 S. Kinnow *Weaving* 210, 318 The warp is eight of black and four of white, the filling is pick and pick, black and white. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 2/1 Most classes of goods have hitherto been made with a

changes of sheaf for each pitch of cloth put in by the shuttle. The weft in this double Pick Loom is carried on two bobbins placed in a shuttle of the same length as the ordinary one, and each in the centre of the arrangement that the weft is carried through the shed, and one end laid behind the other with the greatest care.

3. That which is pitched or thrown, as a flat stone in the game of PITCH. *dial.*

1846 ALICE B. GOMME *Games* II. 430 The pitch is usually the nearest to pitched into No. 1 hole. The player must hop and use this foot on the ground to strike 'pitch'.

4. An emetic. *dial.*

1808 *Cranoge Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pitch*, an emetic. 1880 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. I. 122 The doctor gave him a pitch.

Pick, *sb.*[3] *north. dial.* [ad. F. *pique* spade in cards, prop. 'pike'.] The spade in playing-cards.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Picks*, spades: from playing French *St. Pick-ers*, the ace of spades. *N.* 1824 J. BYWATER *Tales* 288 (Jam.) He then laid out the ace o' picks. 1892 LOMBARD, *Picks*, the suit of cards called spades. *Marwick, Alford.*

Pick, *sb.*[6], northern form of PITCH *sb.*[1]

Pick, *sb.*[7], obs. form of PIKE, mountain peak.

Pick, *sb.*[8], obs. and Sc. variant of PIKE.

Pick, *sb.*[9], obs. form of PIE[2], the measure.

Pick, *a. colloq.* [attrib. use of PICK *sb.*[2] 3.] Picked, chosen, best.

1849 *Lloyd's Mississippi Scrapbook.* (1851) 302 We had the pick and choice singers of the two great operas. 1859 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 6/4 It is the pick week of the season.

Pick (pik), *v.*[1] Forms: 4. 17 pic(c)an, 4 pyken (3. -en), pikon, 4-9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* pike, pyke. 3. (?4-5 pik), 5-7 pioke, 6 pycke, picque, *Sc.* pyk, pikk, 6- pick. [This vb. is found with long and short *i*, *pīken*, *pĭk(k)en*, *pīke*, *pĭck*, of which the former is app. the earlier, but the latter the surviving form in Standard Eng., though *pīke* (*pāik*) survives in the same senses in northern and some midland dialects. The earliest known trace of the word is in the vbl. sb. *pīcunge* (? *i* or *ī*), a gloss on L. *stigmata*, in Corpus Gloss. *c* 725, implying a vb. *pīcian* (? or *ĭ*) or *pīcon* to puncture. MS. F. of the *O.E. Chronicle* has, anno 796, a verb uncertainly read *pycon* or *pycan*, more prob. the latter. Otherwise no examples have yet been found before 1300. In sense 1 there is evident connexion with PICK *sb.*[1] 1, PIKE *sb.*[1] 1, and (prob. in 1 b) some agreement of sense with F. *piquer* (which is similarly related to *pic*); but the sense-development in Eng. is very different from that of F. *piquer* and the cognate Pr., Sp., Pg. *picar* and It. *piccare*, which adhere always more or less closely to the sense 'puncture, pierce, prick, sting', a notion which in Eng. barely enters into sense 2, and is entirely absent from the other senses. On the other hand, verba akin in form and meaning exist in the Middle and Modern stages of the Teutonic langs.: cf. late ON. (13th c.) *pikka*, *pikkia* 'to peck, prick' (Vigf.), Norw. *pikka*, Sw. *picka*, Da. *pikke* to pick, peck, pierce with pointed tool, also to beat, palpitate, throb; MLG., LG., E.Fris. *pikken* to pick, peck, MDu. *picken* to pick, peck as a bird, pierce or strike with beak, eat with sickle or scythe (Kilian); Du. *pikken* to pick, peck; mod.Ger. (from LG.) *picken* to peck as a bird, pick or puncture with a sharp tool (also *pitken*, *pinken*). Compare also Welsh *pigo*, Corn. *pigo* 'to prick, sting, pick, peck' (said e.g. of a pin, a thorn, a bird), which goes with *pig* sb. 'anything pointed, sharp point, beak, bill, nib', with similar forms in Breton, and a large family of derivatives and connected words, from the root *pīk-*. All these words in the various languages go back to earlier forms in *pīk-*, *pĭk-*, *pēk-*; but the question of their ulterior history and relations is involved in obscurity and conflicting difficulties. The Romanic verbs point to an original form **pīcāre*, related to **pīcus*, Sp. *pico*, F. *pic*; for conjectures as to the origin of which see PIKE *sb.*[1], note. In OE., *pīcunge* is supported by the sb. *pīc*, *pĭc*, PITCH: but there are no cognate words in the other Teutonic languages in their early stage. In Welsh and Cornish, however, *pigo*, *pigaw*, appear to be native words; going back, with the cognate sb. *pig*, to a Brythonic root *pīk-*, corresponding perhaps to a proto-Celtic **pīk-* (see PIKE *sb.*[1], note). The modern Irish and Gaelic *pic*, *pice*, and their derivatives are, of course, from English.

The rare forms *pick* and *pike* might have been treated as separate words, as in the sbs. *Pick*[1], *Pick*[2]: but in the inflected forms of the vb. in early quots., the length of the *i* is often doubtful, so that the separation would be difficult; and in modern times, *pike* exists only as a dialect form of *pick*. It is therefore taken unconsidered to combine the two, under the current literary form *pick*, respecting the examples, where possible, under *i* and *ī*, and leaving to what extent *pike* contributes to *Pick*[2] etc. Somewhat closer is *Pick*[3] (q.v.): see S. E. Staveley, *Picks to Pickaxes* from *pick*, and used only in senses 2, 2 b, 3, 3 b, but in other Sc. and Eng. dialects, and in earlier Sc., *pike* is used in other senses also.]

I. 1. *trans.* To pierce, penetrate, indent, dig into, or break the surface of (anything) by striking it with something sharp or pointed, as to break up (ground, a road, etc.) with a pick, to indent the surface of (a millstone); † rarely, to hoe. Also *absol.*, to ply the pick, mattock, pickaxe, etc.

a. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 270 Pikt Nin, & dikt him, on nicore said he, He pikes & dikes in length, as him thinc, how best it may be. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXII. 17 And...hath he lordis to fynde...to pykne it and to weden it. 1483 CATHOL. *Angl.* 249/1 To wheme the...bynghe gode of his wode as moche as he myght pyke & delue & throwe downe with hys owne handes.

b. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* (C.) 18, (Nicolas edit.) 224 He saw a wif wes fore thryfe; & he myrsselwis bare gret he pykes, to wesse to cares to drese Lhe thryfe, pyk, or dryfeles, pykes). 1503 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 160, I graipt weirdly the gryll, Every assalyeour hyrt, that I myght pyk Their mur tyll I to pece[s] cowd rent. *a* 1825 Sir H. EVERS *Lays* (1836) 131 A Millstone, though it be lifted up to be picked and hewen,...remaineth gastell of the Mill. 1708 J. LOCKE in W. Thompson *R. St. Aubyn.* (1711) 35, I have often desired the Caterer not to pick his Mill no other with the sharp Pikes. 1824 Repository *Theatric. Mirror & Miscell.* 380 There is an immense body of ore in sight which can be easily picked and shovelled out. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Porous Conformation*, *Pick*..., to draw with a pick the sides of a shaft or other excavation. 1899 *Pearl's Stand. Dict.*, *Pick the Hole*, formerly, to freshen the striking surface of a grindstone by means [*sic*] of a pick; now used figuratively: as, to pick one's flint and try again. 1898 MACMASTER *Stand up Amer.* 40 The mere lad...may yet be the through a millstone as the man picked it. *Mod.* The ground is so hard, that it will be necessary to pick it.

† **b.** Of a bird: To pierce or strike with the bill, to peck; of an insect: to puncture. *Obs.*

1552 *Rutes Scandalo* Pref. (1811) 12 Serpes forgete to whepe ...Dogges eate a bisoyne to pikke them to the bolles. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Nav.* v. viii. 41 b, Small...wormes, which with their billes and tongues picking the other Egs, ordynarily after they are picked, they come to...perfect repentance. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Picar*, to picke or pricke...Also to pricke or picke as with a pin or needle. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 107 Shall a silly bird picke her owne brest to nourish her young ones? 1693 G. HARRIS *Pisces Wks.* 1876 II. 41 Or like the Falcon, that Vies the Perch...I picke my beaks; and many For Liberie, in severe way.

a. To nibble or form by picking: in phrase *to pick a hole* or *holes in* something. *To pick a hole in a person's coat*: see HOLE *sb.*[1] 9.

1546–1846 [see HOLE *sb.* 9]. 1552 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 6 Saint Hieron was the first that ever picke a hole in the Scriptures. 1580 FLEMING *Hist. Grace* 302 The most serious and observing eyes...could not pick a hole...in any of his words or actions. 1708–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 314 We of the civilized countries have still as much of the savage left in us, that we fail...picking holes in characters, manners, and sentiments. 1808 *Cranoge Gloss.* (ed. 2) 40, *Pilk*, Thou's often pilking a hole i' my coat. 1842 THACKERAY *Punchinello* 11, Not being able to pick a hole in poor Miss Fotheringay's reputation.

2. To probe or penetrate with a pointed instrument, or the like (e. g. with the finger-nail, or a bird with its beak, etc.), so as to remove any extraneous matter: e. g. *to pick the teeth*, *the nose*, *the ear*, *the nails*.

a. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Stans Puer* 12 *in Babees Bk.* 91 Pike not yn nose ne eeris, ne noone in especial...as doon pikeeeres crache or pikke her eeres. *Ibid.* 92 Pik nedy also at be table pycke with no knyf [*a.r.* no pikis nor with the knyf]. *a* 1631 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 202 Have you not eares one...sitting...whose eye ofs, pyke his nailes, and pull down his bonnet over his eyes, when...they were rebuched?

b. *c* 1430 (see a). 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 272 It is good toward night to pick, cleanse, and open his head, with some artificial instruments. 1748 THOMSON *Lord Plenty* 161 Like the bold bird upon the banks of Nile, That picks the teeth of the dire crocodile. 1768 LADY M. CRAIG *Prod.* 13 Aug. (1889) II. 336 He picked his Nose, which you know is neither graceful or royal. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 690 He picks (fame's) teeth, and, hung as to scorn With an old moral quill, is hungry yet. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxix, The Portuguese picked their teeth with their forks.

b. Applied to using the finger-nails to remove or relieve a pimple, scab, or sore place.

1656 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iii. v. 250 An *Herpes exedens*...being heated by scratching or picking with dirty Nails will increase corrosion. 1834 *Meigs's Physician's Trade Manual* (ed. 2) 320. 1839 *Gilbert's Syst. Med.* VIII. 637 An itching or tingling which induces the patient to pick or scratch the part.

II. 3. To clear or cleanse (a thing), with the fingers or the like, of any extraneous or refuse substance, as to pick a fowl (of its feathers), to pick fruit, as currants, strawberries, etc. (of their stalks, calyx leaves, etc.); to cleanse (anything) by removal of refuse, dirt, or unsuitable parts. *A cross to pick* (properly *black*): see CROSS *sb.*[1] 3 b.

a. *c* 1305 *St. de Mildenie.* in Wright *Pol. Sec.* 253 Eschaeut fleisse [*gl.* brambles] le nest fleisse, Trop sont bon espelcier [*gloss* pluck]. 1391 GOWER *Conf.* III. 160 He sette him thenne down and pykede, And wynde his herbes in the dust. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykyn, or clensyn, or cullyn owte the unclenes, *purgo*. *c* 1440 *Alph. Technyn in Halliwell Dict.* 1(1857) 208 Take flesh of a Rou and pyke hit clene. 1530 PALSGR. 627/1 I pyke or make clene, *je nettoye*...I pycke you, pyke my coshin. *Ibid.*, I pyke saffrone or any fruyte or corne, when I sorte out parte of them from another. 1562 HEAD *Merrie Knac Housewifes* (ed. 2) 154 Gather your gooseberries...pick and kettle them. 1808 A. MEDICUS *Culina* (ed. 3) 208 Put in three sets of green giblets well picked. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 154/2 To say nothing of all the crows which he finds to pick with his neither on his own account. 1891 *Ramsbotham's Obs. Boy's Arm.* May 203 There was only one thing he could really do properly, and that was, pick birds. 1893 GISSING *Unclassed*, *Private Confessions*, *Pick*...5. To remove dust, dirt, &c., from cloth.

b. *To pick a bone*, to clear it of all adherent flesh (which in this case is the valuable part); so *to pick a carcase*, etc.: with various constructions. Hence, *fig.* to strip or rob a person of all he has, to reduce to starvation or indigence. *To have a bone to pick* with *any one*: see BONE *sb.* 6 c.

a. 1483 Catth. *Angl.* 278/1 To Pike A bone, *ephiare*. 1594 RICHARD *Plaine* xxiii, Even thereof [their opponents pride and enuie]. 1598 — *Sion. Pens.* (1878) 32 He's more fox in his sly knaue that carens pike a bone to his neighbour's. 1883 Mrs. TOMKINS *Forbe. Hotel*, You can take that bone.

b. 1572 [see BONE *sb.* 6 c]. 1587 CLEVELAND *Pieces* 35 I wrong the Deuil, should I pick their bones. 1598 W. *Rom. Conde*, *Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 360 He Pick a bishop to the bones, he'll soon gather flesh and blood again. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 31 The Custodial Manmatchers...that...pick the Bones of all the Paupers that fall into their Clutches. 1730 BAILEY (*Smith & Dalton*) *in Pure*, like a carcase pick'd by crows. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 120 [Of sheep] your flock (again the carcase); and, in an instant, pick its bones as bare and white as if they had been scraped by a knife. 1799 SOUTHEY *God's Judgment. Wicked Bishop* xix, They have whetted their teeth against the storm, And now they pick the Bishop's bones. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i. He could pick the sting of a fowl. 1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whitehoy* iv. 33 A leg of mutton...fit for the most delicate lady in Ireland 'to pick'. 1884 RUDD RICHARDS *Dunes* iv. I consider that I have got a bone to pick with Providence about that nose.

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† **4.** To cleanse, make trim or neat, trick out, prank; to deck, adorn; of a bird: to preen (its feathers). Also *absol.* *Obs.* (Cf. ATTER 2.)

a. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11193 Pecten cetera chamelopes & squires, Riche relees of many manere, To folde, to pynne, & to pyke [rime atyke]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1002 He kembeth hym, he peyneth hym and pyketh. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lv. 230 (Harl. MS.) She bridde made gilidis, bedde, and trappe this childe. 1483 CATHOL. *Angl.* 280/1 Sayed here...made clene, dyght, kembe & wynde they and then that were lowsy and fol of vermyne to hym self wold pyke and make them clene. 1488 *Bk. Ch. Albans* Eviij b, Thay after wesse the fete [and] hoggerych to pecces, and plomyth, and spechfath and pikkid her self. 1513 COVERDALE, etc. *Ornate. Par. Eph.* v. 27 Though she were dressyed before tyme...he cleased her, he pyked her, and made her perfectly whyte in many poynt. 1550 BECON *Pathw.* (1844) 120 Some...do decke the bodie:...so tryumph, to attyre, to pyke. *Jacob. & Esau* W. Cast. wonder *Ordinary* (n. d.) 16/2 I will kembe my self, and pyke't now thy self: kembeth thy self.

b. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 193 But the women...decked and pricked beneath in the Scottish manner. 1811 HUMPHRIS *Country Contrast.* i. 1. (1868) 12 Humphy love naturally to stretch them and pick themselves in the Sun. 1847 J. WILSON *Dictator* (Specialist) 72 A common pond...wherein...Geese, Ducks, *&c. daily* wash and pick themselves. 1881 W. ROBERTSON *Pleasant Sins.* 1892) 289 To pick or pluck, as a bird can pick herself. [*a* 1688 SIR T. HERBERT *Travels* (L. Carnaud), The Egyptians...braide the bravery of their garlands, had little birds to pick their heads and breasts.]

III. 5. To detach and take, esp. with the fingers, (anything) from the place in which it grows or adheres, or from that which contains it; to pluck, gather, cull (growing flowers, fruit, etc.); said also of a bird, with its beak. See also 18, 19.

a. *c* 1395 *Gloss W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 198 Justus floyte le. Tu colyes flos [*gl.* pik the flour]. *c* 1580 [see *Pick* apricot, 1c]. 1592 BLAR *Eng. Treasurie* 11 A tr. *Arnold* bishop of Hevis ...to bryng vnto the king to go plke a salet. 1892 ROBERTSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Pike*, to pick or take up, to gather.

b. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 17 That the cockly seed be killed be speedes, and the cockles clenly pycked out of the sardowe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* iv. 84 b, Holie wastes lately pikked from the stems. 1593 SHAKES. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. x. 9 Whereabout no sooner Dicke will leave I slenly'd into this thicket, to see if I can espie Grasse, or pikke a Sallet another while. 1802 — *All's Well* IV. v. 73 Was many pikke a thousand sithes see you light on such another herbe. 1884 MRS. RUNDELL *Domest. Cookery* (1878) 229 Pick the female barberries clear from the stalks. 1892 THOMPSON *Gardeners* 57 As the gardener's hand Picks from the cabbage a green caterpillar. 1893 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 10 Tom...hunted...to get over a gate, and pick battercups. 1893-6 To pick hops [see HOP 1, HOP-PICKER]. 1898 H. FRITCHARD *Illustrations* 119 She picked some of these [pinks] for him.

fig. 1588 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 208 The women there are wise, the men crafty: they will gather loue by their lookes, and picke thy minde out of thy hands. 1598 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 48 Send how much ducats he will; there lay Pilke from the chaffe and rubbe of the times, To be new varnished. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Words* (J.), Hope, that he should out of these his enemies dissensions pick prime for occasion of advantage. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 190 He picks a living out of others gaines. 1832 TENNYSON *Recol. Arabian Nights* xxxvi, Then with a wild and wanton pout Picks from the bunch a grape or two. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Aug. 1/2 To say nothing of all the crows which he finds to pick with his neither on his own account. 1891 *Ramsbotham's Obs. Boy's Arm.* May 203 There was only one thing he could really do properly, and that was, pick birds. 1893 GISSING *Unclassed*, *Private Confessions*, *Pick*...5. To remove dust, dirt, &c., from cloth.

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† **6

of Cross acre 22. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. 1. 100 Trust me sweete, Ore all this orbeare you, I pitch a welcome. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1011 Was the dun wrens nest ransackt with savadge paws, Could pitch out running from their darling holes. 1611 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 102 Twas not the sharpness of the wounding eare, (Great King Assuerus) to pluck Majesty From out the sadness of a Captive face.

d. Of birds, and some beasts: To take up (grains or small bits of food) with bill or teeth; also, of persons, to bite or eat in small bits or delicately; colloq. to eat. *Cf.* PECK *v.*[1] 4.

1552–40 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1. 4 (1728) 10 Mille white doues with thair gilted greine. 1678 Smith, J. Mason *Country Recreat* 117 Lay lether for flies, or little worsted, which by their crawling will stir up the bird to pitche them. 1708 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Mach.* IV. iv, I'd lain pick a bit with you. 1788 Cowp. *T. Mosses' Songs, Cyprus Urchins*, 1784(?) I. 60–2 (Farmer), I hope from their budget they'll pick out a song, While I'll pick a little more cloven. 1841 Thomas *Narr. Chas.* (1877) 5 Eddy, young women and Mrs. Gamp, "that I could pick a little bit of pickled salmon". 1861 Pearson *Wild Wales* xlviii. (1900) 1946 A few scrawny sheep picking the wrinkled herbage. 1879 Rolleston *Trans. Cremona* 163, I picked a meal to fast and trembling. 1883 — *Catriona* 10 We'll pick a bit of dinner.

b. *intr.* To eat with pecking or small bites; of a person, "to eat slowly and by small morsels" (J.), to eat fastidiously or daintily; *slang or colloq.* to take food, to eat. *Cf.* PECK *v.*[1] 4.

1584 *Cogan Haven Health* (1636) 222 For (as it is used) children and children would not always picking. 1648–78 Hickeringill *Pickers and the rogues, or* Pick as Pickt-Can. 1693 Vanbrugh *Provoke Husb.* III. 232 Why cannot'st thou picking? Is thy Palate sore? 1788 Cowp. T. Mosses *Songs, Cyprus Urchins* (1798) I. 60–62 (Farmer) For me I protest, if I won't fat shame, I could pick till to-morrow at dinner. 1800 Hon. Harriet *Neuchâtel Fam.* I. 178 Rather picking than eating any thing, because she affected ill health. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* iii. 18, I could never do more than pick at food. 1894 Hall, R. M. Gwaun *Thoughts Table* (1898) 34 The adult goats were browsing, and the poultry picking alone.

IV. 7. To choose out, select carefully, *coll.*; cf. *pick out*, 14 b. *Now chiefly in to pick one's man, one's words*, etc.

c. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 198 Barbers, if a schire hir like, The lockes wexlen wolde I pike. *Ibid.* II. 90 Hou that into schal the worthe pike After the forme of eloquence. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 201 Let us take our good time and much bad. 1709 Steele *Ann. Bed* I. 1. 305 He shewed wholly entered Nowel's sayings...[to] have said these words either he thought good. 1824 Barnard *N. C. Glean., Pride*, v., to pick, to select, to choose. Dial. *pickin.*

8. 1566 Grafton *Chron.* I. 188 (They) purged the cities and servyng lasses, and picked out of them a certain...most profitable for the commune. 1632 W. Trumbull tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (ed. 1) 243 From thence the best Poets ordinarily pick their comparisons to countrades the rarest beauties. 1683 S. Matthew in *Anabaptist Preach* II. 6 They have caused Saints to be pick'd of Men who are out of the Visibly. 1725 Pope *Ep. Lady* 171 Heav'n...Picks from each sex, to make the fairer blest, Your love of Pleasure, our desire of Rest. 1810 Hazlitt *Table-t. Ser.* ii. 2. (1869) 29 You can pick your society no where but in London. 1835 Thrlwall *Remn.* 210 Gordon, discovering, pick'd the lance That pierced him best. 1837 *Penelope Prod.* 13 Sept. (E. D. Ed.) This player was not picked as the committee meeting.

b. Phr. *To pick and one's ways, steps*: to choose a way carefully through dirty or dangerous ground, in order to avoid its difficulties, etc.

1714 Gay *Trivia* v. 139 Deep through a miry lane she pick'd her way, Above her ancle rose the chalky clay. 1781 Cowper *Liberty* 194 While judgment slowly picks his sober way. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* (ed. 2) I, A treacherous place to pick one's steps in. 1844 — *Christm. Chimes* iii. 87, 52 The dashing cream stays not to pick his steps among the rocks. 1883 E. H. Pearce *Convict.* xxxii, She...picked her way between the lumber and baskets.

† c. To search through (a place). *Obs. rare.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 38, I pitche hell, you shall not find such flames.

d. *intr.* To search with some selection.

1824 Miss Fenimore *Tales* (1851) 18, A vast collection of letters, ...amongst which she picked for some time...for the wisest in question. 1827 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 3/1 A bear tale ... from which they will pick for a pantomime.

e. *To pick and choose* (or † *call*), to select fastidiously or nicely. Often *absol.* or *intr.*

a. c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6037 Nought but goldis and stonys Chose and pikid for the nonys.

8. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Nav.* III. vii. 81 (They) are soo...chosen and picked out of the most excellent archers amongst the Janissaries. 1589 Sir T. Heskett *Trapp.* (1630) 37 So little was the resistance he found as he had the liberty to pick and choose. 1666 W. Bosworth *Lamentations* (1894) 10 One of which you may pick and choose which you like best. 1708 Addison *Prol. to Steele's Tend. Husb.* 17 Our Maidens Who are forc'd to pick and cull, And here and there by Chance glean up a Fool. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 113 P 2, I shall always pick and cull the Poetry for him. 1728 Morgan *& Norgate T. Kettlewell* III. Intr. 321 If Men were at Liberty to pick and choose what they please to the Offices of the Church. 1880 Gregorovius *Fern. Kaiser.* iii. 1, (1871) 297 Picking and choosing the words which are most valid. Like Cæsar, as they pretend: you must not pick and choose.

8. To seek and find an occasion of; as *to pick a quarrel with* (*† against, at, in, unto*) a person, *† also humanely to pick fault, to pick (an) occasion of* (offence, etc.) *or occasion to do* (something), etc.

a. c 1442 *Paston Lett.* I. 85 The oryde parsone...hathe pekyd a quarell to on Maistyr Rowlesthrin. c 1492 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* x. 3 *Fox & Wolf* xxiii, Ane wicked man...ythlit at thame all quarrellis that he can. 1513 More *Edw. III* (1883) 17 In his presence they picked a quarell to the Lorde Richard Graye. 1532 Palsgr. 693/2, I picke a quarell, or fynde matter to fall out with one for. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Woman* (1592) 138 b, They studie with other fables beguiles...subtell and slye persuasions, reliefes and corrosives, pyke favors. 1580 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 136 b, Priests whose faith he takes this quarrell? 1584 Marlow *Tam. Scythe* iv. iv, Yet none will quarrell place, And common beds will serue them all alike.

8. a 1593 Sackville *Rampe of Country* 324 Pyrrots pyckes a quarrell, and fall eane with tyrrie then. 1597 Parkin. *Bodie* 5, I pycke no quarr, as I pryde no quarrell to you. c 1635 Randolph *Aristip. Hon. VIII* (Camelot) 190 Then to share a senseless quarrel picked against the Pope. 1788 Grattan *Chron.* II. 311 Neither the Lion, nor the Hare shall pick any matter or quarrel with those spoken. 1599 *Life Sir Th. More in Workes. Knol. Reig. Edward* II. 132 Every day some quarrelling matter or other was picke against him. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 121, I will cut his throat if one picke a quarrell with me. 1620 Massey *Memphis Chron.* 182 They...picke what matter they can against him. 1623 Lodge tr. Josh. *Antig. Lect. Ser.* II. 833 They...have picked all the occasions they could to corrupt from him. 1673 Allen *Danger Ecclesiastes* 22 (Theyl raised Clouds and picked Quarrels against it. 1697 J. Spencer *Lesgd Philos.* 367 He will...doubtless pick new occasions of the Difficiles. 1709 Steele *Ann. Bed* I. 1. 16, 'Tis These did not other-where they could pick occasion; nay [how towards such as more decently and outwardly served God. 1783 Jefferson *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 442 The question is...with whom the Emperor will pick the best quarrel. 1834 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. xiii. 303 Some of the men began to pick quarrels.

† b. Phrase. *To pick a thank (thanks) of* (with (a person)): to curry favour with, as by sycophancy or tale-bearing; also *absol.*, to play the sycophant or tale-bearer. *Cf.* FLATTER.

a. 1522 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3048 A lusk to pike, His lordys will and wille for to anticipe. 1529 Constable, etc. *Francis I Art.* 13 For prophetes...wicke spirites to pyke a thanke at ye princes handes or elles...for hatred of other, prophesied the things, which the spirite of God spake not. 1580 Digby tr. *Stubbes's Comm. Ded.* 2 b, Mouths of those serpents seke to pike a thanke.

8. 1580 Fleming *Contin. Holinsh.* (1586) 247 Thinkinge thereby ten pyke a thanke, and get a rewarde of Englad. 1579 *Lost Sheepheare* (Arb.) 35 Lonli I should seeme seeke to picke a thanke with men, or a reward with women. 1600 Holland *Livy* xl. xxvii. 1183 I will not...pick my selfe a private thanke for a publike benefit. 1611 Cotgr., *Encenseller*, ...to pick a thanke or curry tabe for victuals. 1647 Ludlow *Mem.* (1698) 68 Some...that would now purchase pick them thanks without doors. 1687 W. Robert. *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 589 To pick thanks, *sycophantare*.

† c. *To pick* (*a commentance* or *char with*): to seek occasion of, cultivate, make gradually. *Obs.*

1590 De Vic *Confl. Singleton* 1068, The doctor was made that time to pick acquaintance. 1770 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 23 Aug., Mr. Royal Tyler began to pick char with me.

V. 9. To rob, plunder (a person or place); to rifle the contents of (anything); † to take by robbery, to steal (goods, etc.). Now only in phr. *To pick a person's pocket or purse*, also *fig.*, his *brains*.

c. c 1300 *Song of Husbandman* 23 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 Thus ter pikeh the pore and pyketh fol chete. 1302 [see PURSE] 3 b. c 1325 *Song of Yarmouth* 178 He [Death] conquered us, and pyked our purs. c 1385 Chaucer *C. T.* 3967 *Fiddle*, [He] pikid of him al the good he myghte. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 360 He...laughen he wolde he non wiste The sweet pyke and stele awaie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1332 The Grekes...Prayen and pyken many priuey chaunces. 1500 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 68 They are pikers but nouty purs That were pikith pouchis. a 1580 *Treasury Mysst.* xxviii. 233 The clene finished, so can I—good thif for the pyke. a 1598 *Yck Bak. Mist. Mock. Comm.* (1608) If any to finde...pikeing poems or other smale devises. 1730 Lediard *Naval Hist.* (1735) II. 480 persons, taken prisoners as did quite Ann Dobbs Anna ann Ann, under ann dyke. 1810 Jas. I to Ellis (*Orig. Lett.* 1. III. 108 To cause yours Officers...pyke children from poore Tenantes. 1889 G. Macdonald *A. Forbes* 19 An 'ass' and no pyke the things I'd chuse (= should).

8. 1552 Tindale *Expos.* 1 John (1556) 8 He wore a finde which robbe from hym. that hath picked his purse before his face. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle of Facions* App. 158 Lest hir that shall have pleasured either Gilde or Guyne pay the double. 1590 Greene *Orl. Furioso*, Delirio, Thy law, that picks the client's purse. 1598 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV* II. iv. 34 Shall I not take mine ease at mine Inne, but I shall have my Pocket pick'd? 1612 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. (1630) 79 One of them held the good wife with a tale, the other another way picking her chest. 1725 *Gent. Magg.* Of. 2. vi, He hath at last met a hand at picking a pocket as a woman. 1838 Lytton *Alice* viii. v, His success in picking the heart of Mr. Onslow of a secret encouraged him. 1879 Stevenson *Inyan.* XXV. A person may very readily pick my pocket of my cards. 1889 T. A. Gurney *Timed Verses* by Wore to pick my brains.

b. *intr.*, or *absol.* In later use felt as a kind of euphemism for: To practise petty theft, to pick up 'unconsidered trifles', to appropriate small things or portions of things such as it is thought will not be noticed; to pilfer, to filch. Chiefly in *phr. pick and steal*, familiar from the Church Catechism, and now esp. associated with sense 3.

a. 1300 Gower *Conf.* II. 330 This proverbe is seyn ofte, That stronge lokes maken sone Of hem that wolden stele and pyke (v.r. pike). 1393 *Mirr. Magg., Owen Glendour* lii, The smithe I'm doth pyke.

8. 1508–9 (title) *Dk. Cos. Primer*, Canon., To kepe my handes from pickinge and stealinge. 1596 Lavarde *Repl.* (Parker Soc.) 67 Many fellis ...exhort themselues to do wickedly, to steal, to pick, and to do all wickedness. 1599 Hulsius, *Pickn confortes, Handtlooper* (pictured *Manuscripts*). 1683–73 Cotton, *Manuscripts*, seek, to steale (wilfully.)

10. To open (a lock) with a pointed instrument, a skeleton key, or the like; to open clandestinely. (Usually with implication of intended robbery.)

1508 J. Heywood *Pens.* (1867) 8 His stepchild...To picke the...locke. 1590 Shaks. *Com. E. Act.* III. Were beauty lockt in twenty locks of Iron, Yet have I wiles, through any locke to picke them all or loue. 1599 R. Lodge *Sp. Pens. Wks.* 1719 I. 101 If chests be broken, if locks be picks. 1633 Heywood *P. Maydes* 221, O'Brian pulled out his pickelocks to pick it. 1655 C. Hoddesdon *Fellowsh.* 180, The lock of resolution which neither Time nor Temptation has picked. 1880 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1202 When a key is lost, and the door happens to be locked, a smith will pick it, as it is technically called, with a piece of bent wire.

Absol. 1883 D. H. Wheeler *Dy-mouth Lit.* viii. 130 (Funk) Cousins...picks Brown open as easily as he would an oyster.

VI. 11. To separate by picking, to pull or comb asunder: usually with defining adv. or phrase: as *pick to pieces* (also *fig.*); but simply in *pick asunder, pick cotton* or *wool*.

1538 [implied in weights]: see PECKER[1] 1b. 1598 Rider *Lat. Dict., Carminare*, they that do pike [ed. 1501 picke] or make clene wolle, or cards. 1605–38 Camden *Remains, Cornwall*, the picking or combing of wool...He or she that picketh or carderh wolf. 1667 tr. *New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S. R. 8.) 10 For picking combing and oyle. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 172 The wills may be employed in mending the clothes of the aged...The boys in picking shoes. 1733 P. Lorimer *Infernal Spect.* 23 Happy Lot-men at first, such as picking of Wool or Cotton, tossing of Oakum. 1839 Halifax *Friends in C. Ser.* II. iv. 83 Power of picking what I say to pieces. 1869 Tennyson *Ht. Kraters*, etc. *Lucid. Gdsplt* 249 They'll pick you to pieces in their evening discussion. 1874 *Punch* 12 Dec. 240/1 Picking cotton is penal servitude.

b. *intr.*, for *pass.* To admit of being picked.

1794 *Nigging & Scammell* I. 61 The yarn...will pick less cotton.

13. To pluck the strings of a musical instrument, as the banjo. *Cf. 2.*

1880 Baptist *Bird, Amer.* (ed. 5) 51 v., In the South, to pick the banjo or guitar, means to play upon those instruments. Comp. the French *pincer*. 1890 *Century Mag.* Nov. 50 He could pick the banjo in a way no one had ever heard it picked before. 1900 *Mooney's Mag.* XXIV. 483/1 The strings [of a Polynesian instrument] are strummed, rather than picked.

13. Short for *pick out*, 19 b.

1892 *Cath. News* 23 Jan. 3/1 Picturesque green suites, picked with black cord.

VII. Intransitive uses with prepositions.

14. *To pick at* —: **a.** To aim at picking, make a motion to pick (in various prec. senses).

1505 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. xlii. 131 This lyrde came hymselfe so well horsed...he began to wexe prowde, and...pycked and spurred at them. 1809 Hawkins' *Pop. Inquis.* 47 Some curious head...may pick at a Mouse, and ask me two or three questions out of the Statistics. 1827 *Athen'm Sport. Mod.* II. 191 Muscular tremors, picking at the bedclothes...appear to be one cause [of wakefulness].

b. *fig.* To find fault with, find at, nag at; to carp or cavil at. Now only *dial.* and *U. S.*

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 9 The second thing called culpable in him, but was not, was pick'd at by the cross ferquette of some in the out of Q. Elizabeth's reign. a 1680 Jeffreson *Pol. Advice* I. 69, What if the Emperor, and the Venetians come all to be picking at the Turks. 1820 Galt *Provost* xxiii, The young gentleman began to pick and dab at him. 1878 Whittle Glass, *Pick at*, v. to quarrel with. "They're always picking at Susan Cobbe", of such others. 1889 Rom. *Rev. Apr.* 1. Henry II. When the pupils have nothing else to find fault with, they pick at West Point. 1898 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 420/2 He always being picked at. 'I wish I was dead.'

15. *To pick on, upon* —: = prec. b. Now *U. S. dial.*

c 1570 *Robert Cicely* 183 In Heaven. *Abrupt. Lay.* (1878) 213/1 Alle men on him gon pike. For he wil ofte vnder-sette. 1850 Mary E. Wilkins *Mod. Dragon* in *Humble Romance*, etc. (1892) 120, I don't see...what makes you pick for ever pick on such other. 1892 E. W. Carey *Virginia Woodsh.*, Pick upon, to accuse: the other boys always *pick upon* this one.

VIII. In combination with adverbs.

16. Pick away: see senses 1 and 3, and AWAY, *v.* 1580 William *Serm., Sel.* Wks. I. 199 *Se* finally away...who never be paid. 1648 Beaumont *Distr. Death* vii, Finding He was, but to be picked away. 1850 *Aldham's Sport. Mod.* VII. 308 When the sweetbreads had been picked away the ogre's thirst could be made out.

17. Pick in. **a.** To work in or fill in, in a painting or drawing.

1856 *Jour. Prin. Art* 65. 1859 Sala *Gaslight & D. L.* 24 Then the shadows are "picked in" by assistants.

b. *absol.* To pick or take hold of and bring in.

1851 Queen Cooch *Naughty & Crosspat* 251 My landlady was out in the garden, "picking in" her week's washing from the linen hedge. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 2/2 The man...who goes into boat broadside across the lock's entrance, and is superciliously "picked" in by the...assistant.

18. Pick off. **a.** See sense 5 and OFF.

c 1...*E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1268 *Per greatly* lade gilted of pomegranates. 1708 E. Ward *Wand. World Dub.* (1718) 14 Them...here pick'd off from a Drake's dirty mistress. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 388 When the nodes are picked off, the apertures of the lacunæ are seen to be dilated.

b. To shoot with deliberate selection and aim, to shoot one by one. Also *fig.*

1810 *Pendleton's Lett.* I. Wks. (1854) 57 Our men are capital shots. I could see them pick the Britons off one at a time (not as they began to suppose. 1827 *Parl. Deb.* 316 The corps of political riflemen...employed in picking off

place after place, however important or unvisitable. 1883 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 198/1 Parisian sweeper... picking up an English elbow with as little rath as they fix in shooting a rose.

10. Pick out. a. To extract by picking (senses 1, 2, 3); to dig out, pick out. Also *fig.* In quot. 1843, to undo by extracting the stitches one by one.

a. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 401 If his eye schamefre be, pike it out. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 68 Vnwant... chippeth chalke it, pike out stonys. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1, I pyke out, as a ravyn clothe a dede bodies eye. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Prof. The like...Allegories I could pike out of other Poetticall fictions. 1861 ROBERT ELSMERE *Sin.* 10, 24 Cockles whose pike out cockles' eyes.

fig. 1588 WHITGIFT *Prem. Epist.* 17 Crumbs of the temple picke (i.e. pocket) out nothing for, that soweth the field. 1600 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 276 Go too sir, you were beaten in Italy for picking a kernell out of a Pomgranat. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 872 They shewed (here the ore...to pick out thereon is daily bet. 1705 H. HICKMAN *Euon. Exercise* Hist. Wks. 1708 II. 11. 120 To bowel my young Presbyterians with the Money of the Church of England, to pick out her Eyes. *a* 1716 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 64 Pick the maggots out from the shells. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 246 Picking out her sewing (at least such currents) work. 1859 *Albert's Apt. Mod.* VIII. 322 Small plugs of horny epidermis can be picked out, leaving pits behind.

b. To select, to choose out with care or deliberation; in recent use said also of natural agents, as diseases.

1530 PALSGR. 693/1, I can pyke out the best and I were bryndebidde. 1558 SKENEAN *Regiam Majestatem* I. iv. 135 The most generall dyvyges...wyth among infyvyte other, I have pykyd out. 1598 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 42 Could the World picke thee out three such Enemyes again? 1599 ANDREWES *Serm.* No. 197 v. 60 He then bid him pick out the Chaff from among the Corn. *a* 1728 ROBERT *Fables* xvii. 20 Take the earliest gain to ease, And pike out joys by twos and threes. 1851 L. STEVENS *Plaspr. Rev.* (1854) iv. 11. 316 A guide...can almost always pick out at a glance the most practicable line of march. 1859 *Albert's Apt. Mod.* VI. 170 These fibres in the peripheral nerves, which when picked out by disease give rise to incoordination of movements.

†**c.** To extract or gain with effort, to acquire; = *pick up*, 20 c. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 124 The good husband by sheltering of them [bees] picketh out many times a good parte of his living. 1640 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Wonder. How* ii. Wks. 1873 II. 251, I picke out a poore living amongst you: and I am thankefull for it.

d. To distinguish from surrounding objects, etc., with the senses.

1552 LATIMER *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 30 He will not forget us, for he saith so *to every* one: he can pick us out, when it is his will and pleasure. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Bref. 3, 24 Why Beliman is so good as he is? my Lord, He ...(with to day pick'd out the Italian text. 1832 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xv, Now and then Bell picked out the call of a thrush or a blackbird. 1873 — *Pr. Thule* i, An eye accustomed to pick out objects far off.

e. To make out or gather (sense or meaning); to piece out and ascertain (facts) by combining separate fragments or items of information.

1540 HEYWOOD *Pr. Wittes' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1550) A iij, Because euerye body shall picke out the ways of liuing out of these seuen authorities. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 198 We shoulde be against...when we speake by way of riddle (Enigma) of which the sence can hardly be picked out. 1607 HALIBURT *Woman Hater* v. iii, He brings me information, pick'd out of bankers words, in men's common talk. 1658 tr. *J. Temple Irish Rebell.* 1 Hopeful ...called to Christian for he was learned: to see if he could pick out the meaning." *Remember Lot's Wife.* 1880 H. *Nassau Speech at Elton* in *Irish Rec.* 183 Gordon...did not know Greek well and had to pick out its meaning by the help of a Latin translation.

f. To identify the notes of (a tune) and so play it by ear.

1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* v. 72 She picked it out upon the keyboard, and...evolved the same with wellnigh equal ease. 1902 R. HALLIDAY *Com. in Errors* 58 If I were to pick it out for you on the piano, you would scoff at it.

g. To deck out, to adorn; now *spec.* to lighten or relieve the ground colour of (anything) by lines or spots of a contrasted colour following the outlines, embellish, etc.

c 1440 *Alphabet Tales* 622 They had gownes of whith chalet grim that might pike out. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 193 The picking out to a carriage is the ornamenting the ground with various contrasted colours, which is to lighten the appearance, and shew the mouldings to advantage. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. v, The ceiling...was richly gilt and picked out in violet. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 250 A few are "picked out" on a much paler night sky, with bright centres. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/8 Every arch and capital...was outlined, and as the expression is "picked out" by holly, ivy, immortelles, &c.

20. Pick up.

a. To break up (ground) with a pick; to extract from the ground by picking; to take up.

1562 LEIGH *Pr. Pol. &c.* vii. 109 And women, to glue perfyte pinkednes (lik vn to vii) plesed vp be swollen. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 77 A pike for to pike thees (beches) vp bambooe to dyg. 1894 *Times* 21 May 6/2 A gang of men was sent...to pick up and relay the part of Onslow-gardens.

b. To take up with the fingers or beak; to lay hold of and take up (esp. a small object) from the ground or any low position; to lift lightly, smartly, or neatly; in *Knitting*, to take up (stitches) with a knitting-needle or wire. *To pick oneself up*, to recover oneself smartly from a fall, etc.

c 1395 *Piers Plowm. Addit. B* 192 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 224 He doth this will seden a chapyon and pyne hem...The fowe he pyketh vp himself, and nedeth his owen vedde. *a* 1704 LISLE (J.), The second pigeon...picked up another on the wood. 1710 STEELE, *Spect.* No. 71 ¶ 7 Will had picked up a small Pebble. 1754 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1858) II. 398 His common food should be mixed with oats, so that when the bird goes to pick the oats it may pick up grits of that also. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 30 Pick up his foil and hand delivery it politely to him. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. Tom picked himself up, and resolved himself on his bench again. 1880 MRS HARRISON *Past as I see* xxi, Picks up her fan directly, doesn't she? 1880 *Pilot Illustr. Newfoundland* 32 Pick up the side lamps for right-hand gauge, one on the same number of lamps as when on the needle before the last buoys are to be turned (th. and pick up the lamps for the left-hand gauge). 1898 *Spectator* 3 Dec. 831 The broken cable of 1865 was picked up and repaired.

transf. 1873 CARPENTER *Vertebr. Introd.* IV. 1887 The cormorant...feasted with the view of picking up the greatest number of cops from the waves of light.

c. To acquire, attain, gain, earn, collect, gather, or get possession of as chance or opportunity offers; to come upon and possess oneself of; to make (a livelihood) by occasional opportunity.

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. Prol. 35 This ryng is full of auncyn vsacy dett, Rankour and lardin, ashard I haue to fald. To pike thame my purchasse now vese mid rycht. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. ii. 36 If ye can pyatke me vnsold ought. 1611 *Cymb.* iv. ii. 388 If to our pyatke we could pick up some pretty estate, Twere not amisse to keep our theery lanchad. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 200 This ridiculous fable which Plato had pick'd up. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 160 By this Trade the Freemen of Batavia pick up a good Livelihood. 1711 *Spectator Spect.* No. 139 ¶ 7 When I was at Grand Cairo, I picked up several Oriental Manuscripts. 1720 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 10 Jan., If you can pick me up any fragments of old painted glass... I shall be extremely obliged to you. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 109 Establishing them in every capital town, he picked up some money. 1813 PEACOCK *Melincourt* (1856) I. 227 During his residence in Cuba [he] had picked up some acquaintance with the Castilian. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* iv, He spoke but little...but learned to pick up their characters. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. iii, I picked it up like a song. 1888 J. S. KNOX *Plant. Life* 18 Corn is picked up in a single day. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 3/1 "I picked it up" has become a recognised phrase in all kinds of collecting mania. 1893 JEROME *Coming of Years* ii. 84 There were many ways of picking up a livelihood by these gentlemen. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 671 The white child...is not so quick in picking up perfect tricks.

d. To seize, snap up, capture (a vessel), as on a cruise; to capture in detail. *Now rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 The Christian Corsairs pick up several of them (vessels) now and then. 1778 *F. Heaven Mar. Dict.* II. 198 Blake was very active in the Channel, in picking up their merchantmen. 1793 *Narrative Expedition L. Ld. Moira* 8 Boiling boat, which...had been picked up by the French for the sake of intelligence. 1833 U. S. *Gazet Personal Mem.*, xxii. I. 319 He had...captured the little army...so that the most of it could be picked up in detail.

21. To take (a person or thing overtaken or fallen in with) along with one, into one's company, or into a vessel or vehicle; also said of a vehicle, a ship, etc.

1696 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* iii. iv, ...more, Mr Constable, shall you and I go pick up a whore together? 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5474/2 Whoever has picked him [a lost Hack] up,...shall receive 10*s.* Reward. 1801 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 10 Mar., Lord Yarmouth...came over to pick me up on our way to town. 1814 PEACOCK *Nightm. Abb.* iii. 22 Picked up by their humble a vessel homeward bound. 1832 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 73/1 One of the many conveniences which drive round to pick up passengers from the hotels. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* viii, He was picked up by a gentleman ...in a wherry, holding on to the wreck and a dog which was swimming. 1841 T. HAMER *Two Days* (1906) 139/1 To walk to the first station onward, and let the train pick him up there. *Hist.* (Trade) Stops to pick up passengers for London.

f. To come upon, find (a path, etc.), *esp.* to recover, regain (a track, trail, etc. lost or departed from); to catch sight of (a light, signal, etc.). *To pick up a wind*: see quot. 1867. *To pick up the range* (of a rifle or gun).

1627 TRISTRAM *Lett. High Lat.* 116 (J. 12) It was now time to run down West and pick up the land. 1860 *Miss. Marine Mag.* VII. 37 No stranger should attempt to pick up the...Light in thick weather, nor enter the port at night. 1867 *Sailor Sailor's Wordbk., Pick up a wind*,...to run from one trade or prevalent wind to another, with as little intervening calm as possible. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 648 Suppose that the observer suddenly picks up an extraordinary star. 1878 STEVENSON *Travels* (1906) 58 He was first-rate enough to pick up the track. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Reformer* (1892) 102 The advance guard could only pick up the trail on some favourable ground. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 10/1 If the fireman as well as the driver had been picking up the Slough signals there would have been no accident. 1902 *Spectator* 28 Feb. 278 They considered that their system was just as useful, if not better, for picking up the range.

g. Phrases: *To pick up one's crumbs*: see CRUMB 2b, 4. *To pick up flesh*: to regain flesh, put on flesh again. *To pick up (one's) spirits, courage*, etc.: to 'pluck up' heart; also *transf.* of restoratives, etc.: to restore to health or energy. *To pick up a crown* (U. S.): see quot. 1889.

c 1605–1888 [see CROWN sb. 4b]. 1705–6 BEVERLEY *Hist. Va. Pick up One's Crumbs*, to gather strength. 1720 *Flat. Treas.* XLVI. 19 He has pick'd up his Flesh, and promises to enjoy a good State of Body. 1790 J. BEGGS *Remove of Wife* I. 193, I picked up courage, and ...without trepidation..."What news pin these ladies?" 1870 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii, She had so far picked up her spirits. 1870 *French at Jean Ang.* The process of pulling myself together and picking myself up. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiii, I suppose a decent supper will pick me up. 1889 FARMER *Pock. Amer.* 101, *Pick, To pick up a cause*, is a New England phrase for putting it in order.

h. *intr.* To recover health, strength, or energy after an illness; to grow well again; to recover, improve, 'look up', after any check or depression.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 237 Now this Woman says her sick up so fast, she says she is well. 1752 *Gent. Lett. to H'berden* 22 Oct., His College, which had much declined for some time, is picking up again. 1804 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* vi. Aug., He was sent down here...to a half-starved town, but begins to pick up a little. 1849 C. STUART *Life Capt. Marryatt* (ed. 2) 260 The last of the various having crossed the plain confessed my impression that the crest picked up [i.e. recovered itself] beyond it. 1884 CHR. EVANS in *Cross Life* II. 384 He is wonderful for the rapidity with which he "picks up" after looking alarmingly broken. 1898 *Edinburgh Typogr. Trans.* 18 Nov. 404 Business in our trade is steadily picking up.

i. To enter into conversation, make acquaintance or companionship *with* (some one casually met).

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3 On the railway to Cologne he had picked up with James. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 13 Herbert...had picked up an oasis with a Polish exile in a corner. *Ibid.* 45 Are you to be let your Polly go and pick up with some young man from town.

Pick (pik), *v.*[2] Also **4 pykke**, **pik(k)en**, 6–7 **picke**, 6 **pycke**. Now only *dial.* or *techn.* [A collateral form of PITCH *v.*[1]

In ME. known only in Pepys MS. of R. Rolle (see 1–pitch, whose *pykke* may be Pepys's).

†**1.** *trans.* To fix, stick, plant (something pointed) in the ground, etc.; to pitch (a tent or the like). *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls 1887) 6 Per...tentes *Pertyt* MS. schuld þeyre pauylons fil vnto, Englis ne[3] per ground *Depyt* pikud þeyr pauylons, Cum Cambrensis, Cum 1333 He dide hewe trees & pykes, & palysed his ooste fol pykke. *Hist.* 1339 His pauilons, his pauesses, his pikes Neuyght ny his power had bee ake wyk *Pertyt MS.* pikket. *a* 1348 HILTON *Scrwt. Perf.* 77 xxii (Theyr) pyckid staues before every Archer, to brake the horse of the horsemen. 1397–1861 *Trahison, O. Kalendar Institute Knits* (Verba Archaeol. Assoc.) 118 Sett in the backs...with feathers picked in his opposeside.

2. To thrust, drive; to pitch, hurl; to throw. *Now dial.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxiii. 222 The Scottes ryght fell pycke on towarde at hym, and by happe strake hym through both the thyghs. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxii. 19 *Pertyt Pykke* I. 330 He...knaped me wiþinn his wombe till I was able of my selfe both to shoote & pykke the stone. 1587 BOURNE *Anat. Abuse* 2 b/2 þat breaking to vnreasonable bias & to pykke him to his mate. *Pick.* To catch him vpon the hip, and to pick him on his neck. 1607 TOPSELL *Cat.* 1. i. 204 In high Ar. I could picke my Lance. 1611 W. KEMP *Nine Dayes Wonder* (Camd.) 9 Hee...pycked over the Rue (cf. Rue *sb.*[2] 2a). 1628 *Coventry Glass.* (ed. 2) 211, He tried to pick me down. 1630 *Anew Full Song Lane.*, 13 How pick'd him a' th' fall. [In many northern and north-mid. dial. glossaries.]

b. *spec.* To throw (hay or corn) with a pitchfork (upon a cart or stack). *dial.*

1880 *N. W. Line. Gloss., Pick*,...to lift up sheaves of corn to the stack.

3. *intr.* To throw, cast; *spec.* (also *pick over*) to throw the shuttle across the loom. Cf. PICK *sb.*[4] 2.

1530 PALSGR. 693/1, I pycke with an arowe, *je darde*,... I bidde a goose I *pycke* as farre with an arowe as you. 1530 LEVINS *Manip. Voc.* 116/18 To Pick, *iaculari*. 1573 *Hy. Kbs. P.* 333 To Picke, or cast. 1598 MRS. GRENEY *M. Eastcote* iv. 78, we've picked over I'm sure. 1883 *N. Staffordshire & Huddersfield Gloss.* s.v., To pick also means to throw the shuttle, and the thread then laid is called a 'pick'...To pick a pick is to throw the shuttle once across.

4. *intr.* To pitch or fall forward, as in † *to pick over the perch*: cf. PEAK *v.*[1] 2 b.

1592 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 92 If mills perch higher than in dede they ought, I wonder they might soonely picke over the pearch for me. 1883 GERALD GRIFFIN *Tower Court-mistress, Pick away, to slip rapidly.*

5. *trans.* Of animals: To bring forth prematurely (= CAST *v.* 21). Common in *dial.* and rustic use.

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Wyndmill. Dial.* 55 We had twin Kerry picks Cust. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 192 Lord Hopetoun's Heroine ...picked twins by Remembrancer, a short time since. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. xxvi. 870/1 Ewes to lamb...kept in a wet fair, will pick lamb, that is, suffer abortion. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 308 Two of my cows picked calf.

6. (Chiefly *pick up*.) To vomit, 'cast up', 'throw up'; † formerly also *intr.*, to come up, be vomited. *Now only north. dial.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1094/1 His meate would not go downe, but alas & picke vp againe. 1588 DIGBY *Weal. Mansion.* K iv, My liver pyckes vp, through great heate, something or grosselie ill-ranckled. 1818 *Craven Gloss.*, *pik sb.*, *Pick*, to vomit. 1893 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Pick up*, to vomit or pitch up.

7. *Pick on*, to pitch upon, fix upon, choose. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1814 MACKENZIE *Caldwell Papers* (1908) 287 The Bar you first picked on Wm Rob and Jock the Tar. 1883 Mrs. F. MARR *Pastor of Mdby* xi. 132 She...picked upon the most beautiful thing she knows, and changes her weights accordingly. 1895 W. G. STEVENSON *Pastime* iii. 31 He picked on one of the posters waiting at the gate for a job.

Pick, *v.*[3] *north. dial.* form of PITCH *v.*[2]

Pick, picks, obs. forms of PIKE.

Pick- in *Comd.* Mostly the stem or imperative of Pick *v.*[1] with an object, forming sbs.

Pick-a-bud *dial.*, the bullfinch; **pick-cheese** *dial.*, the great and blue tits; the fruit or cheese of the mallow; †**pick-fault** *sb.*, a fault-finder; *adj.* fault-finding; †**pick-harnesse**, one who strips the slain of their armour; †**pick-mote**, one who fixes attention to trivial faults in others; †**pick-penny**, one who gaudily collects or steals money; †**pick-point**, some obsolete game for children; **pick-shoff**, a pillager of provisions; †**pick-straw**, a trifler; *cf. to pick straw* s.v. Straw *sb.*[1]; **pick-thong** *dial.*, a kind of apple. Also †**pick-free** *a.*, safe from picking or plundering. See also Pick-safe from picking, Pickpocket, Pickpurse, etc.

1892 *St. Pardyc's Lane*, 180 The bullfinch has got a very bad character, and gardeners have a great dislike to what they call the "Pick-a-bud". *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, s.v. *Pick-cheese*, the chaffinch. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 *Parus major* and *cæruleus* are both known by the name of 'pick-cheese'. 1863 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868) 205 They were mumblings than blap-caps or pick-cheeses. 1897 Essex *Weekly News* 24 Dec. 8 The blue tit is known as 'pick-cheese tomtit', as they are locally called. 1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.*, *Cincia*, a fault, a blemish, a pick-fault, a spot. 1589 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 110 The Manichees, have pickefault breedings of that sort. *a* 1850 Brockett *Gloss.* (1846) 205 *Pick-free*, safe from picking or plundering. See also Pick-safe from picking, Pickpocket, Pickpurse, etc.

Pick *sb.*[1] Also 4 pik, 4–5 pyk, 5 pyke, 6 pycke, 6–7 pyck. [Origin and form uncertain; the earliest examples have *ik*, but the usual 17th c. forms had *ck*, which still occurs in some dialects; the primitive form was *pyth*, either *a pick back* or *a pick pack*, whence, by dropping *a*, the later *pick-*, *pick-a-*, *pik-*, *pyk-*, etc.

The evidence does not show whether the expression originally referred to a *pack picked* (attached) on the back or shoulders, or to the back to which it is pitched; nor does it appear whether *a pick* answered to the *V. A pic* 'vertically, perpendicularly', was due to reduplication as in *tip-top*, etc., or had some other source. Cf. Ger. *Aufe-pack* in same sense, found in Low and Middle Ger. from 16th c., which Schambach refers to *pack* the handle carried (see Grimm s.v.). Whatever the origin, it is evident that popular etymology analysed it in various ways from a very early date.]

On the shoulders or back like a pack or bundle: said in reference to a person (or animal) carried in this way.

a. 1585 Caltrell *Antic. Troad. Crosse* 44/b, To carry..in pick or cry behind, whereon we may be carried a pickeback on a Roode. 1590 Peele *A. & M.* ind. 21 (1.) [The puppet being carried pickeback on seven shoulders.] 1683 Beveridge *Serm.* 1. ii. 72 Put on our modern Wit behold, Mounted a Pick-back on the Old. 1804 Hunt *Examiner* 28 Jan. 1/2 One of the leopards was carried by his keeper a pick-a-back. 1897 Dunbar *Pickie* xxxviii, If I find it necessary to carry you away, pick-a-back. 1884 H. G. Hamerton in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 849/1 They bring the two pickback to-gether by the ears. 1898 E. A. Kent *Trail Highways* 141 Patchouli...stands pick-a-back on the shoulders of a lean old woman.

b. 1590 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxxix. xlvii, Now Brandimart ..beeing behind, a pick pack, on his backe, And bobby his armes. 1614 R. Jeffery *Barn* v. 16, By this light, I'le carry you away o' my backe (*Exeunt Omnes*). He gets him up on pick-pacquet. 1894 *Verney Mem.* (1899) III. 101 The new the same pick-pack for Maydman to wear to ride a Pack Hunt. 1899 W. Hosking *Man of Silver* 111, iii. 53 St. Christopher carried Christ a Pick-pack over an Arm of the Sea. 1880 R. *Salisbury Rep.*, Yeoman Audit, Fuel., finds some-times to carry the Gentlemen Stewards on pickpack. 1894 R. S. Hawker *Footsteps Eastward* (1899) 265 Jim Henry ..carried the Other a Pick-a-Pack upon his Shoulders. 1898 Mayhew *Upper Rhine* iv. 3 o (1881) 201 Like a century perched pick-a-pack on a church roof. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 438/2 (In China) we construct a beggar and his wife traveling pick-a-pack along the street *coolie*.

c. 1785 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* ed. Morell) s. v. *Back*, To carry on the back, *humeris...ferre.* *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pig-back*, on the back. 1888 *Pall M. G.* 31 May, To use as practical "pigsy-back" crossing the streams.

To quarter-staff, see[2] 2b.

(With quot. *c* 1290 *cf.* Rom. xli. 13 (*d.*).)

c 1290 Gregory *Tr. Incept.* L. 61 Mary ze, hou'lv sunlight bar ze your pickpacke to leore whether the fondaun or the quarrellus gelore be most worthy. 1893 Lowe *Bible for to Have Fun's Coming up Age*, Eva whips him over his shoulder pick-a-back fashion. 1864 Kingsley *Passages Wand. Life* I. ii. 72 A pickaback ride through the surf in a dirty fellow's grasp.

Pi·ckable, *a.* [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being picked.

1892 *Naturalist Mag.* No. 241, 201 The Journal...furnishes the key to the lock hardly pickable by its general.

Pick-a-bud: see Pick-. **Pickadevant, -aunt, pick-a-divant**, var. Pierce-devant *Obs.*

Pickadil, -adilly, -ardil, var. ff. Picardil.

Pickage, picoage (pi·kėj). Forms: 4 pyk-, 5 pyck-, 5–6 pic-, 7– **pick-**, **picoage**. [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -age. In AF. *pickage* (Calais 1376), mod. (Anglo-) L. *pickagium* (Du Cange), (f. F. *piquer*: cf. Pick *v.*[1]] A toll paid for breaking the ground in setting up booths, stalls, tents, etc. at fairs.

1364 in *Cal. Letters City Lond.* (1885) 102 [They are and ought to be quit of] pickage. (1376 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 330/1 (Reply to Burgesses of Calais) Lestallage...et ausint le pikage et la Mariche.) *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393 To paye toll, pykage, stallage, or groundage. 1600 W. Fulbecke *Direct. of Clerkes* 22. iv. 70 Immunities and Exemptions (con ...Portage, Pikage, Murage. 1607 F. Little *Hom. Cler. Manuf.* (1911) 31 The pickage, stallage and tolls usually paid by buyers and sellers in the fore of the fair. 1708 *Eng. Gentleman* 3rd. 10 3/1. *Middlex*, Paying pickage and stallage in the buildings of the manor. 1864 *Lands Mercers* 37, Mar. On Saturday, the pickage and stallage of the Wigan market were let by tender for twelve months, for the sum of £180. 1883 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 548 All tolls, dues, pickage, stallage, and other profits...in such market...belonging.

Pickande, -ant, -ante, obs. ff. Pincant.

Pickaninny, variant of Piccaninny.

† **Pi·ckard**. *Obs.* [For *pick-card*, f. Pick *sb.*[2] 2 + Card *sb.*[1]] A card with iron spikes or teeth, for raising a nap on cloth, as distinguished from a groom or thistle-card (of teasel).

1592 *Act* 34 & 35 *Eliz. c.* 23 § 1 Noe person shall...occupye more than twoe cardes or pickardes in rowmings of anye one Cloth...upon payne to forfeyte...the saide Cardes cardes or pickardes. 1613 Dutton *Cotswold Tract.* 61 (1878) 43. 1802 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 456 For a machine...for cleaning or dubbing cloths, either wet or dry, otherwise than by green cards and pickards.

Pickard, Pickarson, var. Picard, Picardon.

Pickatornie, var. Pictarnie, the common tern.

Pickatravant, var. Pierce-devant *Obs.*

Pick-a-tree, picketree. *Chiefly north.* Also 7 pickatree, pictree. [f. Pick- in comb. + Tree.] The great green woodpecker.

1615 Markham *Country Contentments* (1668) 134 A middle Squirrell or a pick-a-tree. 1697 J. Ward *Pharm.* 71. *Cariton* the Picktree feed the devil nine times a day. 1888 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 376/1 A Wood-pecker, or Wood-spight...in the North of England Picktrees. 1832 *C. Montagu's Ornithol. Dict.* 311 *Pick-a-tree*, a name for the Popinjay. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 120.

Pickax, pickaxe (pi·kăks), *sb.* Forms: 4 pyk-, pycoys, pykoys, 4–5 picoys, pikoys, 5 pikoise, pic(k)oys, -oise, pycoys, pykoys, pecoyse, pycoyse, pycoys. *β.* 4–5 pykeys, 5 pikeys, pykois, -as, picoys, pycheys, 6 pykes. γ. 5 pek-ex, picoxe, 5–7 pykax, pykeaxe, 6 pikoax, 6–7 pickoxe(n, 5– pickax, 5– **pickaxe**. [Mx. *pikoys*, *picois*, a. OF. *picoit* pickax (11th c.), med. L. *picoit-um*, connected with OF. *pic*: see Pike *sb.*[1] The later form arose from confounding the suffix with Ax *sb.* *Picois*, *picoit* survive in s.w. dial.]

A tool consisting of a curved iron bar with two sharp points at the ends and a handle set at right angles to the middle, used for digging or breaking up hard ground, stones, etc.; a miner's, quarryman's, or digger's pick: = Pick *sb.*[1] 1. In early use often identified with a mattock.

[1297–8 *Cal. Rolls of Pipe* 103 *Mem. II* (1844) 168 In picois, xiiij *d.* In ij picois, ij *d.*] 1299 in *J. Stevenson Hist. Doc. Scotl.* (1870) 292, iij bestes to pykeys.]

a. 1300–30 *Durham Acc. Rolls Obedient.* 17, j pykeys...ferrum[*pykeys*] *molendini.* 1307 Lond. *P. Pet. R.* 10. 307 John came to pleye with a glove, pykeys or spade. 1362 *Wycliff Sel. Tr.* 30 Bete ... your plowis in to swerdis, and your pikeyes [*gloss or mattokis*] in to speris. *c* 1440 *Partonope*, 1. 2133 Yit telle me: The mattok, ryvyle, pikoys forth to goo. 14.. *Magt. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 607/20 *Ligo*, pycoys. 1456 in Leland *Itin.* (1768) VII. 80 The pesyh proved her power with the pecoyse [*rope* 1908] 1481 Caxton *Godefroy* xxii. 140 Grete pikeys of gyserne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 A Bell or A pickoys, *sinarium*, *ligo*. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* i. xix. 59 *Bycoides*, *securis*, *ascia*, *ligula*.

β. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 341 Mattok is a pykeys, Or a pyke, as men seye says. *c* 1440 *Jacobus' Well.* 181 Every man shuldo ardbe Pikeys or with Sithe The Walde ever thowne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Pykeys, mattokke, *dyg(g)amorum*. 1450 Coventry Leet Bk. in *Mem. Gild Corpus Christi* (1871) 388 He founde another pykeys to chaunge for to make a gryp or grasp. 1493 in *J. S. Lendam Rec. Church Canon* 34 Item, j pykeys & j pyke. 1495 *Nomin. Acc. Hyss. VII* (1836) 140 A pykeys & a pyke. 1523 *Inventories Ch. Ch. Oxford* 54 Item, a Pykeys & a Spade. 1530 *Palsgr.* 254/1 Pykeys, *mattocke*, *shovelle & shode and pacthe.* 1882 Dyonysia *Fitz Herbertson* vi. 81 j axe, ou all manner one with pickaxes, spaddels, crowbars and spades.

γ. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 188 Of pe herte or a pekex wherwith pe mann3 tenbre out pe ground. *c* 1485 Caxton *Siones of Aymon* xxviii. 381 We shall take axes of vs a pykaxe.

1492 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. lxiv. 98 With a Pykax or Mattocke, with his owne handis, brake the grounde. *Ibid.* vii. 422 With longe pycaxes and sharpe, appointed them vnto the walles. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyke axe, *picq. hoiten*, *piocre de fer.* 1598 *T. St. Catap. W. Sudley* 130 Twelve labourers with pickaxes and shovels. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.*, *Ireland* (ed. 2) 121 An iron tools, as well, a Pykaxe. 1801 Cotes, *Pickaxe*, a Pickax. 1890 Jessopp *Arcadian No.* 42 Two or three single strokes of the pick-axe. 1898 H. Bowman in *Ill.-Harrod's Lond. Nat. Gyps.* I. 136 Solid rock, or hard soil or thick, as to bid defiance to the pickaxe and the assistance of gunpowder. 1899 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 154 The weapons by which the Highlanders could be most effectually subdued were the pickaxe and the spade.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Pickax loom**, a pair of horns with a third horse in front, a unicorn team.

1878 in J. Phillipson *Harness* (1882) 21, I have driven pickaxe teams...but although safer than a tandem, I cannot say I like that single leader. 1880 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 21 The pickaxe-headed marking. 1892 Kincaid and *Temple Bk.* 208 The things his pick axes have taught mind. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 5/1 Her jaw has a pickaxe-like motion.

Pi·ckax, pi·ckaxe, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *a.* *trans.* To hook with a pickax. *b.* *absv.* To work with or use a pickax.

1887 Pall *Gazette* 11. 13 The workmen...pickaxing away the lava and ashes. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 412 The cliff has been blasted and pickaxed away.

Pickback, variant of Pick-a-back.

Pick-cheese: see Pick- *in comb.*

Picked (pi·kėd), *a.* [f. Pick *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].]

1. Having a pike or sharp point; acuminated, pointed, spiked; = Peaked *a.* 1, Pieked *a.* 1. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1450 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Harpe & gliterne bene ouer y bete, *Apel picked* nuttes & bachelern, *Peres* with no pleye. 1509–80 *Nugæ Philosoph.* (1876) 3 They have for the knob and stamp of their Money, the three picked Mazes, which is the sign of Magnum. 1640 *World Enerost. by Sir F. Drake* 23 Picked reches like corners. 1680 Staffordsh. *Vegetables* 70 The *chirrit* is to be made picked at both ends. 1688 *St. Lego* 1. 232. 25 But their darts were changed...a Javelin, and a picked Dart like a Pyle. 1709 *Hearne Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 326 Two triangular, but picked & sharp at top. 1748 *Compl. Lett. to* S. Mason *Mem.* (1903) II. 184 The tall picked arches, the light clustered columns. *a* 1845 Hood *Last Man* 84 To...be poked up behind with a picked pointed pole, when the nest has hatch'd, and the chickaby's out loo. 1883 Pearl *Prop. Nature Brit. Plants* (1892) 30 *Cud* is still used in our Western counties for a picked stick. 1883 J. E. Vere *Note Forest Glean.* 284 'A picked piece' means a field with one or more sharp angular corners. 1887 S. H. A. Hervey *Wolfmere Chron.* I. 327 (E. D. D.) Children still use 'picked' of a pencil with a good point to it.

b. In names of animals, etc.: Having prickles or spines, spiny; *as the picked dogfish* (*Spinax acanthias*): *cf.* Peaked *a.* 1 b.

1756 *Dodsley Thames* 273 Fine, as...which are placed two Spines or Thorns from whence he is called the Picked Dog-Fish. 1896 *Zoologist* VI. 2273 Picked Dog, Spiny Dog, *Spinax acanthias*. 1880 Wood *Nightside Nature*, 267. 74 The Picked Dog-fish derives its name from the powerful...weapons with which it is armed. the word Picked is a disyllable, and must be pronounced Pick-ed.

†**2.** Peaked, tapering to a thin end. *Obs.*

1550 Holbein. Pyebald head, white be in shappe about tyhe a sugar loff, *sugarloue capped.* 1614 G. Sandys *Trav.* 63 Turbins or red slip-shoon, picked at the toe. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 136 Several hair s, three-square small, which is picked at both ends. 1668 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 18 The top of this Mountain seems to be very picked. 1683 *Kennett Library* 7 Dec., Dagmore, habited after the Polish manner, with long picked caps. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3020/2 John Symons, Mariner,...with a picked Chin. 1760–71 H. Walpole *Portrait's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 150 The head of a man, with a hat and picked beard.

Picked (pikt, *formerly and poet.* pi·kėd), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4, 6–7 pyked, 5 i-pikid, *Sc.* pykit, 5–7 piked. 5– pyked, 6– picked; 6–7 pickt, 7 pict, 7–8 pick'd; *Sc.* 6 pickit, 8 -et. [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Cleaned or cleared with a pick or toothpick; made bare or bald by picking; cleared of stalks, husks, or refuse parts. See Pick *v.*[1] 2.

a 1400 Hoccleve *Minds Prof. W. de W.* 4292 n. xiii. Hym undeth to hange whyte, rede & sharpe & well pyked that shulde leye of this ghastly heede. 1508 Kennedy *Flyting w. Dunbar* 328 Hangit, mangit, eldin-scrangit, styrvelit stubbornit ... Pykit, whitit, crumbillit, lang Lothriestrum. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 120 Take his hawk, his reverse Picked. 1790 *Sc. Inventory Pewter* 308 Nine dishes his house is dashet, But...I think it wyes your auld picket, And for frie buyes. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 2 Nov. 1/1 For sale...Rags picked &c. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 268 A pint of picked cherries.

†**2.** Adorned, ornate, trimmed; exquisitely fashioned or apparelled, spruce, refined, exquisite, nice, finical, particular, fastidious. *Obs.*

The exact sense is often doubtful.

a. 1380 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1093 Vch gome of Jut glamy hed pes pikes...be pentaklez pykied of ryche dares. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1774 The Clerk was al of pryce, the newest fassh & newe pykked, & lyghtid, of white, rowne, & blewe. 1423 *Jas. I Kingis Q.* vii, In his faire lampis rang, So full of floure, and redolent & pykit. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 12 Piked he was, and fauchioner in his wordis. 1616 Holland *Suetonius* 238 Concerning the orthographie and more pikedd kynde of writing. 1893 W. Barnes *Hagh. Pipe* v. xvii, Gay, frisk and pikeet wer she.

β. 1573–80 Baret *Alv. P* 340 A mans necktie and picked ruffe, *mitrarium & mitrarium discolorum genus.* 1592 Greene *Upt. Conny-Catch.* (1859) 32 Cuttepurse quoth, picke, and

seem superfluous, arrayed ...alle maade de Franmer. 1620 Venner Hum. v. 5. 121 The Age is growne so pickeld, that the Son of the Prince comes to weare the badges of our Country, that has galld his Kibe. 1642 Chapman All Fooles v. iv, 'Tis such a picked fellow, not a haire About his whole Bulke, but is exactly set there. 1659 Lance in Ducker's Latin (1668) 271 In this state and pickled Age, you have ended all things commendably. 1678 E. Jeames Discov. Wits (Hazlitt) 1750 Where the words are proper and apt, their sound smooth, and the phrase neat and pickled. [1892 Daily News 5 Mar. 3/1 Words ...somewhat bizarre in expression (than one "picked up" ...would care to entertain.)

3. Chosen out, selected, esp. for special excellence or efficiency, or for a definite purpose.

a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI 89/1 For fewe of hym, or his picked armie. 1565-73 Cooper Thesaurus s. v. Cephas, Delicate Cooperes...chosen and picked men. 1570 Foxe A. & M. (ed. 2) 1552/1 The best & pikedst things chosen out of many churches. 1600 Shaks. Temp. v. i. 247 As picked leasure. The modius you...of every Those happiest accidents. 1608 G. Hakewill Confutation, 220, 21 The fair shrine seen of the land. 1632 Massinger Rich. Trumpet i. 111 As pick'd a crew as could have been...found out in a whole Kingdome. 1709 J. Rosamond Agave, Perth 338 Picked wives from the Delhi Stocks. 1833 M. Arnold Lib. 6 Dogma (1876) 6 Only a few picked gentlemen can manage it. 1877 Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining 190 The highest money made from picked rock yielded $1,280.41 per ton.

† b. *Cricket.* Chosen from outside. *Obs.*

1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) iii, Sept. 28 was played at Egerton, a match at wicket...Egerton had two picked men to their side. 1773 *Ibid.* 36 The gentlemen of East Grin had one picked man.

† 4. Contrived, provoked, designedly brought about; *as, a picked quarrel. Obs.*

c 1400 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xiv, Seiris seiks him. With pykit querrellis, for to mak him fute To fill. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 Poysoning and Assassinating by pickt Quarrels or otherwise.

5. With adv. *out*, *up*: see Pick *v.*[1] 19, 20.

1592 J. Anson *Diary* 2 June, We had a picked 24 flitter. 1885 Harper's *Mag.* Home Rosary in Grange, of picked 24 stamens. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 21 Aug. 3/2 Native cannon yelling and singing...robbing the picked up cattle.

Hence **Pi·ckedly** *adv.* (also 6 **pykedly**), † neatly, tidily, elegantly, daintily, fastidiously (*obs.*); **Pi·ckedness** (also 7 **pikednesse**), † adornment, elegance, trimness, spruceness (*obs.*).

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. xvi. (1557) 57 b, Maides...gentlly and *pykedly* nosled. 1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. Cura, *Curiose loqui*, to speake curiously, or pickedly. 1599 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 114 Their bonnets so pickedly and neatly made be wyde 19...as if...they were to receive Angels. 1598 Thom. Cobcroe *on Com. Humanity* and meere wisdom, ...which...consist[s] onelie the...pickednesse and ornamente of wordes. 1608 Middleton *Inner. Tu Quoque* 74 Neighbour, though you were in all manner of pikednesse, the clothing and trimming of his head so curious. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 181 Nothing offend[s] pickednesse (in dress). 1638 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass. Wks.* (1692) 708 Too much pickedness is not manly.

† **Picke-devant, pique devant.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 pique de vant, pickede vaunt, pickee-devant, (pickenovant); 6–7 picke-devant, pickadevants, -devant, -ante, 7 picadevant, pick-a-divant, pickatevant, pickitivo(n)nt, pickydevant, poake devant, 7–8 picke-devant. [A phrase app. made up of Fr. words, but itself unknown in Fr., and found only in Eng. (from *c* 1587 to 1630 or later). App. either for *pique* (or † *picquer*) *devant*, meant for 'peak in front', or for *piqued devant*, 'peaked in front'. The various spellings *pickede*, *picke-*, *picker-*, *pické*, *picky-*, *pick-a-* seem to suit the latter, though the forms in *pick*, *pike*, and *poake* app. imply the sb. (Cf. also F. *pique* a spade of cards.) *Pickenovant* might be meant for *pique en-avant*.]

A short beard trimmed to a point; a peaked or Vandyke beard: fashionable in England in the latter part of the 16th and earlier part of the 17th *c*.

1587 J. Hooper *England* 70 vii. (1878) 1. 189 One varietie of beards...of which some are shaven from the chin...; some reade round like a rubbing brush, other with a *pique de vant* (O fine fashion !), or how and then suffered to grow long. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 26 Who ever did thinke, that a picke devant should weare. 1592 Lyly *Midas* v. ii, And here I vow by my coronall beard, if ever I chance to be discovered in the woulds, that it leaves make a pike smart. 1594 *Taming of Shrew* (1596) iv You have many suiters with such Picke-devants. 1598 Marston *Scourge Vill.* iv. 164 Twice double his portmouth hath he spent to enrich cherishing and preserving his pick-devant. 1609 Barlow *Acad. Marshall.* xxv. 71, 100 Wearing his beard...with a double pick devant. 1618 Chesler *Marrow of Yeares* 49 The pickedevant...will be the end. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* 111. ii. iv. 1. 603 To tucke up his Mandeuile's, and curle his head, prune his Pickitivant. 1638 E. Hyde in *Bulstrode's Lett.* (1712) 108 How unmeet wholly of a Polsheviteant and this Pickadevant. [1888 E. Hulme in *Antiquary* 17 301/1 The Pick-a-devant fringe...ends in a point under the chin. 1909 *Pope Rolls* (N.), Extensive upon each an ointment, and so sideshaves as pickadevant beards, or trunck-breeches.]

Ib. 1594 and *Engl. Dict. Passim* xvii. Obs. takes the grotesque name by the tip of his pickevandant.

b. *transf.* A man with a picke-devant.

1638 Heywood *Challenge* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 66 Poles see me for the man. That Picke-devant that allowes most the Queene.

Hence † **Pickedevanted** *a. Obs.*, having a picke-devant.

1590 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxx. 100 xxxi, Soldiours youth discolour with youth, be it spoken without offence of any Pickedevanted Musitors. 1620 Burton *Anat. Mel.* to R. to. v. iv. 378 A young pickdevanted [ed. 1676 pertinented], trim-bearded fellow with Hercules, will come with a company of complements.

† **Picked-hatch.** *Obs.* Also pickt-, pict-, pick-hatch. [f. Picked *a.* + Hatch *sb.*[1]] *Sh.* A hatch or half door, surmounted by a row of pikes or spikes, to prevent climbing over; *fig.* a brothel; as proper names, see quot. 1832.

[Cf. 1626 B. J. *Cupid's Whirligig* F 3], but some picke upon your hatch, and I pray professe to keepe a Hospitall.]

1598 Dekker *Satiro-M.* v. E 2, To your Mansion of Pickt-hatch. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* iii. 26, Did ever any man see horse kin take line of Pick-hatch, or of some Shoreditch hackie? 1600 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. 1, The decay'd Vestals of Pickt-hatch...That keeps the fine actors, there. 1626 — *Bp. Man* (*in Hum.* v. 2), From the Bordello it might come as well. The Spittle? or Pict-hatch. 1632 Thomas *Glem., Polit. Catch*, this was a open word, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, for a part of the town, supposed to be Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell, then noted for houses of ill fame...The term was derived from the hatch or half door, to houses of this description, being guarded with iron spikes, as the houses of sheriffs officers are at this time.

attrib. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* i. iii. C 1, His old Cyrcle Dol Hatch kind'd him choice female kin Pickhatch dish. 1607 Walkington *Opt.* (1622) 87 Those base your picke-hatch entertainers. 1634 Randolph *Muses' Looking-gl.* iv. iii. (1638) 72 My Pick-hatch grange, And Shoreditch house, and other generous Adjoyning.

Pickeer (pikī·əɹ), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 6–8 picke·r, piquee·r, (7 pickee·r, piquer·re, pickqueer, pickoe·r, pekee·r), 7– picke·r. (8 piquier, pickuee·r, 8–9 piqueer; *S.* 7 pickquer, piquer, 7–8 picker. [Derivation obscure: perh. an unexplained alteration of F. *picorer* (16th *c.*) to forage, maraud, pillage, plunder, pillér, *i. picoré* foraging, marauding; according to Hatz.-Darm., ad. Sp. *picorear*, vbl. sb. from *picorear* to steal or carry off cattle, f. *L. picus*, pl. *picora* cattle: cf. med. *L. picoria*, *picorea*, pl. pelo. *pecu-aestre* 'pillagers of cattle', cited by Littré, and *picoria* ('clan pecuria, quæ accurchum linguæ suæ (Flandricæ) consuetudinem *picoriæ* appellant' *Chron. Affligemiense* a. 1113, in Du Cange).

The chief difficulty in thus accounting for the word is the final skeen, passed by cases, and by the spellings -*eer*, -*eere*, -*ere*, -*ier*. The occasional later *pinqueer'd*, *pickeering* suggests instead the pronunciation *pickeer*; but *pickering* in 17 Order 1319 is *pickering* from *pick-ee*. Moreover, the Fr. would in fact chief in the maritime sense: nor have we much evidence for the Eng. vb. in the sense 'to forage'.]

† 1. *intr.* To maraud, pillage, plunder; to practise privateering or piracy. *Obs.*

1 1643 T. Taylor *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 12 The rertless spirits, weary of rest, went out a pickqueering every day, and seldome returned without prey or prisoner. 1650 Quiller *Reap.* (1867) 16 A rash Cavalie purchas'd by pickeering. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Hants* iv. (1662) 20 One Cretin more much imbued with French practices. There was a Knight of Malta...who lived by pickeering, and undoing many English Merchants. 1698 E. Terry in 1916 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 10 The French Ambassador...said they were a fine company of men for privateering and forraging. 1718 Oldys in *Harleyiana* I. 121 Your Lordship has forbid pickeering from island to island for plunder.

2. *trans.* To skirmish, reconnoitre, scout (in war); to bicker (until the enemy).

a 1642 T. Taylor *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 6 The scout[s] here frequenting a while close by the walls on the east, drave off, after they had faild in assaying Col. Gaspes small regiment of foot at Scarwick. *Ibid.* 20 Ye Scots sent out 2 or 3 horse to pickeer with the other three scouts. 1652 Wadsworth tr. *Sandoval's Chr. Ward Spain* 292 The Garrison of Simancas...went every morne pickeering to the gates of Valladolid. a 1657 Lovelace *Lucasta* 11. Posts (1864) 203 So wilder shot the dark pickeer, Slow gath the flock, and lose the rear. 1696 Phillips, *To Pickeer* (French *piquer*), to scour, or skirmish a little between two Armies before the main Battle is begun. 1874 Barnes *Glossary*, *int. al.*, *Pickeer* from the Ital. *Picarel*, to skirmish, as Light-horsemen do. 1892 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26261/1 Several of our young Gentlemen passed over towards the Enemies Camp, and pleyed a while with the Horse of the French. 1703 Sir R. Wiseman *Hilt. Disc.* I. 63 Every Day to see men and their Parties pickeer from their Guards. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 141 Where bold Dragoons have been pickeering there. 1728 Gentlem. *Instruct. Attendt.* xxiii. 139 Thirdborn, on his side, pickeer'd about, yet never approach'd within the throw of a dart. 1881 Carlyle *Frederic Gt.* xvi. vi. (1872) V. 111 South of us...are the Enemy, camped or pickeering at...

3. *fig.* a. To reconnoitre, to scout.

1649 Gt. Decrees *Primacie*, *Hen. IV* 30 Sue...may woo me: A Fine pickeerer upon a Lady's hand. 1737 L. Clarke *Hypt. Bible* (1740) II. 4 b, The Pharisees who were always pickeering for occasions of finding fault. 1878 Stevenson *Pulvis.* (1880) 89 Blinking...and pickeering among the clouds. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 345/1 The Prime Opposition Bench had sent out the Irresponsibles to 'pipeare', an appropriate word in classical English for it.

† b. To skirmish playfully or amorously; to dally, flirt. *Obs.*

1631 Chevalier *Jeame Pickford* 16, Two gods pickeering for a kiss. 1636 Shirley *Triumph* v. Wks. 1710 I. 401 There's a Lady hovering about you, and longs to pickeer with you. 1683 Crowne *Sir C. Nlues* Drama, Wks. 1874 III. 222 There was never such an open and general war made on virtue; young men at thirteen will pickeere at it. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 140 She at first disengaged Pickeering for Admirers, only to please her Lord.

† 4. To wrangle; to bicker in verbal strife. *Obs.*

1678 Butler *Hud.* iii. ii. 448 No sooner could a bite appear, But up he started to pickeer (Offa's, and Gildas's prayers), 1 1733 Bulkley *Cross Tides* (1824) 81 He said he'd no, he had often pinqueered out what was his word—an illusion and some other blunders. 1747 *Gentleman* No. 6. 32 Pamphlets pickering and pecking at one another from the Press.

Hence † **Picke·ring** *vbl. sb.*, a military skirmish.

1688 Wharton *Real Chas.* 9, 16, 1 3. 106 Skirmishing, Fray, Valuation, pickeer. 1888 E. Hulme *Armoury* 10, 210, (Bush.) 1631 Pickeering or firing in Pieces; is a kind of fighting between small parties...which is by firing one at another in their galloping to and fro.

Pickeerer (pikī·ərəɹ). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. *v.* + -er[1].] A skirmisher; *fig.* one who provokes assault; a contentious or cavilling person.

a 1638 Cartwright *London Lady* iv. The Club Pickeerers, the robust Church Wardens Of Lincoln's Inn backwarmer. 1673 *Lady's Cab.* 11, § 14 What the end will be of these pickeerers in impudence, who thus put their verse on the highest hope. a 1734 North *Exam.* ii. v. § 142 He is now a Pickeerer, relieves Nothing but by Way of Cavil.

Pickeering, *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [-ing[1].]

1. Skirmishing: see quot. 1634.

1630 R. Johnson *Kingdo's Com. C. Warres* 10, 36 The Prince of Orange...being entertained with some pickeering (for Alva was resolved not to venture a battaile). 1702 Stanhope *Lying Lover* v. (1738) 25 Still roaring over...Mines, Countermines, Pickeering, Pioneers, Centinels, Parole, and others. 1882 Cassell's *Prench. Gl.* 1702. vi. IV. 329 All hitherto has been pickeering. 1884 Lt. Woodgate *Life Marlborough* II. 122, 235 What our soldiers called 'pickeering ...the practice common amongst the volunteers and other gentlemen who followed both head-quarters, of riding one in front to two three guards at one another.]

2. *fig.* Wordy, playful, or amorous skirmishing; wrangling, bickering, petty quarrelling.

1637 *Gentlm Recreat.* (1869) 139 His particular temptations were not inconsiderable, his successful proceedings to companion. 1703 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 Bellum's Pickeerings, with the Colledge of Physicians. 1737 L. Clarke *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 139 *Ad loc.*, After all their pickeering, Jesus was pleased to ask them a question. 1882 Carlyle *Frederic Gt.* xvi. ii. (1872) V. 30 More pickeerings and hearings about the bush.

So **Pickee·ring** *ppl. a.*

1680 *Oxford Relat. Exhortation.* 18 Give Fire, Rogues, Rogues, Pickeering Villains measure.

† **Pickenhorn.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. Corrupt form of Bucanier.

c 1680 Jeffreys *Baghdeen* ix. iii. 71 b, *Archbp Abad. Nim. Ayer.* (1697), Hermaphrodites, pickenhorns, and buccaneers.

Pickal, var. Pikal. **Pickell,** obs. f. Pickle, Pinfold. **Pickenovant** - see Picke-devant.

Picker[1] (pi·kəɹ). [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. *generally.* A person who picks.

a. One who picks, plucks off, or gathers (fruit, flowers, roots, hops, cotton, potatoes, etc.); one who picks up or collects (rags, refuse, etc.). Also a second element in numerous combinations, as *fruit-*, *hop-*, *potato-*, *rag-*, *rag-and-bone picker*, etc.

1589 Wheldon *Sect. Apost.* (1881) 132 A Sect,...which will both defend your Pickers from the Sun, and your Hogs. 1589 Minsheu *Guide* I. iv. 198 Pickers ready to gather up the roots as fast as they are thrown up by the spade. 1669 R. W. Dickson *Franc. Agric.* II. 630 Such potatoes as may have escaped the pickers. 1880 *Hamlet. Times* 5 Oct. 7/2 The Stranger (of hops)...already destined to the picker's bin. 1883 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 108/2 The pickers, who are mostly Indians, gather 1,000,000 weight [of hops] yearly in the streets and roads. 1893 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 7/6 Forty-five thousand men and women...adhering on pickings from household rubbish...There are quarry and pickers, grubbers, scavengers and pleasers in this profession as in every other.

b. One who steals, esp. small things that may be readily picked up. *Pickers and stealers* (see Pick *v.*[1] 9 b, Pickers *vbl. sb.* 2 c), adherents, hands, (1300–1350: see Pare[1]) 1526 Tindale *Tit.* ii. 10 The servauntes ordeyne to be obedient ... nether be pickers. 1549 Compl. *Heart Scotld.* (1640) 21 Shall we call you pickers or fair theeves? 1559 Mirror. Pickers or pokers (reader, *Speculi*, 1581). 1580 *Dialogue for Englishmen* A iv, If any accomplishe ... to be a common Picker. 1592 *Arc. conc. Adm.* (1860) 32 July § 40 Petite transgressours, or pickers, which have nother...headers, Cables, ...girdles, Sheets, Hawsers, or other small things whereupon. 1600 Shakes. *Hen. IV*, ii. 3. 142 Yes I do still, by these pickers and stealers. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* v. I. 108 These pickers and stealers were at liberty, to secure certain portable necessaries. 1820 Scott *Abbot* Introd. Epistle, These unhappy pickers and stealers.

c. One who seeks occasion, as a *picker of quarrels*.

d. One who chooses out or selects. e. One who picks a lock: see Pick *v.*[1] 10.

1552 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1882) 92 He is a common picker of quarrells. 1564 Harrison *Compl. Scotld.'s Lives*, no 1, Pickers of quarrels are alwaies. 1872 Browning *Dactyl*, A Picker of quarrels, *and* amateur capital Sergeant-at-arms, & salvator. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* XCIV. 1, 201 If this noble Society is then witnessed, and gone into the hands of the pickers. 1892 *Contemporary Rev. Passim* I. 84 One who was no picker of paths. 1892 Invocation *Venus. Cant. Ded.* 3, 27 There are pickers and choosers of God's word. 1888 J. Parry *Myst. Marlborough* xxi. The law ...is, moreover, itself a picker of locks.

f. In various trades and occupations, a person who picks, in technical senses: e. g. (a) a wool-sorter, a wool-plucker; (b) one who touches up or removes slight defects in electrotypes; (c) a

quarrymen who uses a pick; (*d*) a fisherman who catches eels with a pick: see PIKE *sb.*[3] 4 b.

(*e*) 1496 *Act of Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Weavers, tukers, sponsers, fers, and workmen kaue bene...without worke.) 1552 HULOET, Pickers or rooters of weds, *sarcularii*. *Ibid.* 1580 J. HOOKER tr. *Polyd. Vergil* (1884) 60 The pickers are those who have the work of teaching up thistles. 1882 C. H. W. LOCK *Woodridge Examples* Int. 10, 20/6 The picker's first duty is to chip down the 'wilder' of the plate, so that they shall not take the belt in pecking. 1887 *Shropshire Jnl.*, The face of the rock is first dressed by a 'picker' who, standing on a stage, clears away by blows from a pick (delivered horizontally) a space...about 3 feet through. 1888 *Jrn. Roy. Soc. of New South Wales* The Neddlemen mostly use 'picks' formed of four broad blades...mounted on long slender poles to enable them to be thrust into the mesh. The 'picker' notices the...bubbles.

2. A tool or instrument for picking.

a. In agriculture: (*a*) A sort of mattock or pickaxe; (*b*) a tool for taking up turnips; (*c*) the part of a potato-digging and picking-machine which separates the potatoes from the soil; (*d*) a machine for gathering cotton in the field. Often in comb. *as potato-picker, turnip-picker*.

1797 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1761) I. 150 Sharing with an Iron *Picker* cleared away all the Earth out of the Hills, so as to make the Stock bare to the principal Roots [of the bogs]. 1804 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 730 A tool which has the title of a picker. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 169/1 The shaker or picker separates the tubers from the soil and delivers them to the rear of the machine. 1886 C. *Iowa Homes Farming* 89 A handy sandy box or picker, for picking up the shells of the roots.

b. In the textile industries: (*a*) A machine for separating and cleaning the fibres of cotton, wool, and the like; (*b*) an implement for burling cloth.

1791 *Edin. Advert.* 6 Jan. 15/1 Five common carding engines, one water engine, four pickers. 1823 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 363 The first machine...for the further cleaning of the particles [of cotton] is called a picker. 1879 TOMS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 168/2 The separate materials are first passed through a machine called a picker and blower.

c. In *Mining* and *Metallurgy*: In Cornwall, a miner's hand-chisel; a miner's needle for picking out the tamping of an unexploded charge. In *Pinsetting*, a light pointed steel rod, used for lifting small pulleons from the sand into which they have been rammed; a tool for piercing a mould.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1876) 62 The pickers used in the Western mines are longer and smoother. They are used, as the name implies, to pick out the small fragments of loose rock which wedge in larger portions in some situations. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Picker or Poker*, a hand chisel for *blocking*, held in one hand and struck with a hammer.

d. The name of various tools: e. g.

A toothpick; a tool for picking stones from a horse's foot; a tool for clearing out small openings, as in a lamp or a powder-flask; a pricking wire for clearing the vent of a gun; a tool for scraping shot-cloth from the bottom of a mill (see 1); in brick-making, one of two spike-tooted horizontal shafts which revolve in opposite directions, and disintegrate the raw clay; a pitchfork; a needle for making anglers' flies; a tool like a gravers, used in touching up electrotypes.

1824 *Mornington's Schools Dialogues* II. 28, 24 Miss sings taken ...cleans the teeth either with Ivory...or some picker of pure silver or gold. 1849 G. DANIEL *Dreamwell*, To Bake and Roast Hard (if accident such with a Picker must). To wash the wards of Lills. 1858 J. GILLIES in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 1083 Cockbait, which grows in the bottoms of the Flats...is dug up with a picker (...made like a Mason Trowel, pointed with Steel and put upon a short staff). 1883 in *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 1/3/2 All Tins of 20...when white round with pickers pick the meats out of the bricks till we had opened a hole big enough to get in. 1891 *Cent. Dict. Arch.* 832 The rubbish is withdrawn in its accumulations, by the bottom of the hole, by means of a picker. 1892 F. A. GARDNER *Artill. Man.* (1896) 101 Muzzle-cord, picker.

3. A young cod, too small to swallow bait. *Sc.* and local *U.S.*

1850 Mrs. F. A. STEEL *Red Rowans* v. 124, I believe...pickers or packers is really only the local name [in] for young codlings, lythe, or cuddies. In fact for all young fish.

4. With adv. as **picker-up**, one who picks up or gathers; a man employed to collect the game shot by a shooting party; in Australia, the man who gathers the fleece when it is shorn from a sheep.

1837 *Sinister Rem. Rec.* I. v. 140, I dislike a picker-up of old words worse than a picker-up of old rags. 1854 MAYHEW *Experiential* II. xvii. 401 A mere picker-up of trifles. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/8 As the fleece drops off, a sub woolly whole, the 'picker up', of whom there is one to about eight shearers,...gathers it up with the 'locks' and 'pieces'.

5. *Comb.* **Picker-bar**, a toothed bar for discharging the ashes and cinders from the grate in a mechanical stoker.

Picker[2] (*pi·kəɹ*). *Weaving.* [f. PICK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] In a loom, the small instrument which travels backwards and forwards in the shuttle-box and drives the shuttle to and fro through the warp.

1851 : see PEGGER (2). 1852 *Bristol Brit. Intl.* 31 XXI. *King's* The two ends of the shuttle-race are closed up at the sides, so as to form short troughs, in which two moveable pieces of wood, called *pickers*, or pickers, traverse along pieces of wire. *Ibid.*, Formerly the shuttle was thrown by the hand, but about one hundred years ago, the picker, or fly-shuttle, was invented by one John Kay of Bury, in Lancashire. 1882 *Public Opinion* 4 Feb. 130 The principle upon which the new loom acts is that of discharging a jet of compressed air from the valves of the shuttle-box, upon the rear of the shuttle, at such pitch or stroke, and then substituting for the imperfect motion of the 'picker' the pneumatic principle, simply applied. 1883 *Weaver Text. Mech. 1889 Fisher*...the upper or striking portion of a picker-staff, which comes against the end of the shuttle and impels it through the shed of the warp. 1888 HERBERT *Fisher. Text. Fine Fancywork, Pickers*, pieces of buffalo hide, used for throwing the shuttles backwards and forwards in cotton-weaving.

b. *Comb.*, as *picker-card, -maker, -manufacturer, -strap*; **picker-bend** (see quot. 1858); **picker-motion**, the mechanism involved in impelling the shuttle to and fro; **picker-staff**, the oscillating bar which imparts motion to the shuttle.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Picker-bends*, pieces of buffalo hide, imported for the use of power-loom weavers, who attach them to the shuttle. 1864 *Times* 10 Mar., O. & S., Halifax, picker makers. 1878 EMERTON *Weaving* v. 81 The two pickers are connected together by a stick rod to the centre of which the 'picking stick' is attached. Two short cords are connected to the picker rod to keep it suspended and free to work. *Ibid.* xvi. 251 The pickers are fixed upon the ends of the sticks. In this plan the picker arms and spindles are dispensed with.

Picker[3], neighbour f. PIGEON, heathman.

1603 LD. LEVTON *King Jeremie* II. ii. iv. viii. 100 He hereof could to take the horn and the hunting-staffe from the picker.

Picker *v.*[1] : see PICKERE *v.*

Pickerelwant, variant of PICKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Pickerel[1] (*pi·kərĕl*). Forms: 4–6 pyk-, 4–7 pikerel, 5 pykerelle, pycherrylle, 5–6 pykerell-e, 6 pykerelle, 6–7 pikerell, 6–8 pickerell, -orell, 6– pickerel, (7 -il, pikrill, 9 pickarel). [dim. of PIKE *sb.*[3], either of Anglo-Fr. origin, or formed in ME. on OF. analogies: cf. COCKEREL and -REL. (Fr. has *pickerel*, 16th c. in Godef., as a local name for a salt-water fish on the Mediterranean coast.)] A young pike, especially at a certain stage of its growth: cf. quot. 1587.

1356 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) in Fr quarter pykerells emit. inf. 1388 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 171 Bet is...a pyk than a pykerel. *c* 1420 *Pal. be We. Wiltzher Society Pub. Incedon, pycherylle.* 1486 *Manw. & Wanock. Roll* (Roxb.) 360 My master put to the said pond to ensele pykerelles, &c. *c* 1487 CAXTON *Dialogues* in *Colyn Bocques, Seygnete, lowes, pikes, pikerelles.* 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 400 No pickerell to be[fish] either to be taken or solde with[in] the bounds by reason [of] the...Eele. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 28 The pike or he agen, commonly chosen names, as from a fry to a gilthed, from a gilthed to a pod, from a pod to a lucie, from a lucie to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a luce. 1808 TOMKINS *Scripsonia* (1858) 691 To money fishes...so to the Tench, Pike or Pikerel. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 181 A small pickerel...contained no fewer than 21,600 eggs. 1840 E. FOSS *Wild Sports, Lamp Ayre* 198, I knew the author caught one of fifteen pounds weight, and another of twenty pounds. Where pickerel by that weighed is pound.

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. v. 462 Pickerel, bream, perch, and other freshwater fish. 1880 G. W. HUNTER *Wide W.* 30 [They] used to go and fish through the ice for pickerel every winter. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 522 The principal catch is pickerel, which can be taken every day as beautiful fishermen. 1892 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 420/2 When we learned 'pickerel' (weed-eyed pike) were better table-fish.

Pickerel[2], [? dim. f. PIER, CF. DOTTEREL.] A bird: the common name in Scotland of the dunlin (*Tringa alpina*).

1831 *Hamilton's Ornith. Dict.* 149 Dunlin..., *Provincial.* Perry, Lunt Sickle...Pickerel. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 103 Dunlin,...Pickerel (Scotland generally). A name applied to all small waders.

Pickerel-weed. [f. PICKEREL[1] + WEED.] **1.** A name locally applied to certain weeds, found in still waters, amongst which pikes breed, and which formerly were popularly supposed to breed them; most commonly to species of *Potamogeton* or Pondweed.

1822 *Walton Angler* 178, 198 His feeding is ...sometime a weed of his owne, called *Pickerel-weed*, of which...were three kinds whose Pikes are bred. 1823 E. MOSS *English Words, Pickerel-weed* is...well known in Suffolk and Cambridge—and the idea that the eel's head helps the breeding of pike in it, is common. 1835 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. N. Berw.* I. 120 The Pickerell-weeds flower out their oval or elliptical leaves that float so lightly on the surface.

2. In *N. America*, Any species of *Pontederia*, lacustrine plants, with ingrowth leaves, and spikes of blue flowers. Also *Pickerel-flower*.

1856 EMERSON *Nature*, Poetry Wks. (Bohn) II. 196 In July, the blue pontederia or pickerel-weed blooms in large beds in the shallow parts of our pleasant rivers. 1867 — *May-Day*, etc., *Ibid.* III. 272 Through gold-mottled beds of pickerel-flower. 1868 LOWELL *Fireside* 10 This is the broidery...called Pickerel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*)...h. but the guides call it moose-head.

Pickeridge (*pi·kərij*). [f. PICK *v.*[2] + RIDGE, brick.] 1 One of the variation of wrinkles; a swelling occurring on the backs of cattle' (*Spec. Soc. Lexic.*).

1880 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

Pickering. *Obs.* exc. *U. S.* = PICKAMAN, 1.

1708 in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1816) 302 Item, 24 great piles, & pickering, 6 mans, & 8.

Pi·ckeringite. *Min.* [Named 1844 after John Pickering, President of the American Academy: see -ITE[1].] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in Perú and Nova Scotia, in masses of silky white fibres, and as acicular crystals.

1844 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XLVI. 380 Pickeringite a native magnesian alum.

Pickerons, variant of PICARONS.

Pickery[1] (*pi·kəri*). Also 6 **pikry**, **pikery**, **pykery**, **pleery**, *Sc.* **pikary**, 6–7 **pykrie**, **-ry**. [f. PICKER[1], PICK[1]: see -ERY.] Petty theft. Still a term of Scotch law.

1508 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 72 (Charter of common Theft and) Pikry. 1510 in Rep. *Yarmouth* (1908) 67 Pikry pleery. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 197 He conquest his being on theft and pikary. 1551 in *Maidment's Pap.* (1868) I. 268 For pykerie thesfeid or pikrie arms, and so dischargeit. 1623–33 in E. *M. Fergusson Alex. Home* (1899) 200 For...preventing of the grite sweirths and pykrie that dayrlie incressis. *a* 1585 SPOTTIS. *Pitsc. Sc. Lore* (1737) 10, 31 § 24 The stealing of trifles, which in our law-language is styled *pickery*, has never been punished by the scourge of forefathers, but with imprisonment, scourging, or other corporal punishment. 1804 *Scots Mag.* 66. 1/2, A trifle stolen in the street is termed mere pickery. 1881 W. BOYD *Dict. Law Scot., Pickery*, is the stealing of trifles, which has never been punished in any other way than by an arbitrary punishment.

† Pickery[2], obs. form of PECCARY.

1708 PETIVER, *Pickery*, an American Beast like a Hog.

Picket (*pi·kĕt*, *sb.*) Forms: **4.** 7 **piquett**, 6 **piquett**, 6–**picquet**, **piquet**; *S.* 7– **picket**. [a. F. *piquet* pointed stake, also in other senses, f. *piquer* to prick, pierce, with dim. suffix: see -ET.]

1. 1. A pointed stake, post, or peg, driven into the ground; used for various purposes, e.g.

a. In the construction of a stockade or fence (*fence* = pale): **b.** to hold in position gabions, fascines, and other means of fortification; **c.** to mark position in surveying, etc.; **d.** to fasten a rope or string to, esp. in order to tether a horse or other animal, also to secure a tent; **e.** sharpened also at the upper end, as a defence against cavalry or other assailants.

1502 *Military Diet., Picket, or Piquet*, is a Stake sharp at the end, which serves to mark out the Ground, and Angles of a Fortification, when the Ingenier is laying down the Plan. They are commonly pointed with Iron. There are also large *Piquets*, which are driven into the Earth, to hold together the Faschines, or Faggots, to any Work cast up in haste. *Pickets* are also Stakes driven into the Ground, by the Tents of the Horse in the Field, to tye their Horses to. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4803/2 Most of the Horses...breaking loose from their Pickets...some were taken. 1762 *Compan. To Almanack* VI. 222 1883 WALLINGTON in *Gard. Chron.* I. 481 One end of the cable must be...fixed to a picket or to any thing fast. 1892 HUTTON *Canoe Match.* II. 32 Sometimes pickets, or stakes with flags, are set up to guide or object of direction. 1894–97 J. S. MACLEAN *Field Fortif.* 68/2 If The small branches on from as whole may be rendered useful for making pickets of them. 1898 *Cth. Eng. & Arch. Jrnal.* I. 36/1 Marking the middle line, or axis of the road, by stakes or pickets, placed at equal intervals apart. *Ibid.* 36/1 The fascines are tied in short-arm layers crosswise and lengthwise, and the layers...connected by pickets. 1899 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1901) 218 Each horse standing at picket. 1899 PARKER *Dialect. Gl. Wyd* (1881) 40 A square fore of cedar pickets. 1899 TOWNSEND *Mod Ire.* 63 A barking thief had cut the pickets of the house. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 Fence-posts are made ...and after them the rough split fence pickets as commonly used in this part of the State.

f. A stockade. rare.

1840 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xl. 81 The object is composed of timbers...eighteen feet high set firmly in the ground at sufficient distances from each other to admit of guns and other missiles to be fired between them.

2. A stake with pointed top, used in a military punishment in vogue in the 17th and 18th c.: see quot. 1706. Hence, a name for this punishment, and for similar forms of torture.

1650 *Legal Freedom*, in Burton *Diar. Milit. Parliam.* (1901) I. If a trooper be shall stand three several times on the Picquet. 1702 *Military Diet.* s.v. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Stand upon the Picket*, is when a Horseman for some Offence, is sentenc'd to have one Hand tyd up as high as it can reach, and then to stand on the Point of a Stake with the Toe of his opposite Foot; so that he can neither stand, nor hang well, nor ease himself by changing Feet. 1806 Mar. *Remembrancer Lemoine* xiv. II I put a post before on the picket. 1845 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* Ser. II. II. 101 The torture of the bath, the pleasant use the learned used. 1862 LD. STANHOPE *Pitt* III. 128 Many of these unhappy men underwent the military punishments of the lash and the picket—this last consisting in being made to stand with one foot upon a pointed stake.

†3. A peg, pin, plug. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *Repl. to Govt. U. S. on Munitions War* 24 (Boyle ammunition) The bullet has a picket of wood running through its centre half-way from the apex of the cone towards the base. *Ibid.* 26 The bullet, as in the Boxer, has the wooden picket through half its longer axis, and the clay plug in the base for expansion.

II. 4. *Mil.* A small detached body of troops, sent out to watch for the approach of the enemy or his scouts (*scouting picket*), or held in quarters in readiness for such service (*lodging picket*); also applied to a single soldier so employed. In the Army Regulations spelt *piquet*.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 102 A sergeant, composed of the piquets, which were formed into battalions and squadrons, for securing the head of their encampments. 1762 in Simes *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 3 [The Adjutant-general] may...visit them at their posts, and always see that the pickets are in

good order. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 21 The advanced pickets of the British army were attacked by the enemy. 1844 *Regul. & Orders Army* 1 H. 21 Officer's Time of Duty begins when he is on the Joining Picket...his Time ceases when the Picquet is to pass him. 1854 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Indies* II. 364 The village of Tera...was guarded by a strong picquet of cavalry and infantry. 1861 Mrs. E. Burton *All Quiet along the Potomac*, Now and then a weak picket is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro. 1884 *Jud. Kens. of Italy* 1916, 600 Claimants of the Imperial Guard...employed our prisoners, but were repulsed.

b. A sleep-guard, sent out to bring in men who have exceeded their leave.

1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. ii. 1049/2 The pickets and double patrols abandoned their officers, and joined their mutinous comrades. 1831 *Dumfr. & Galloway Courier* 10 Aug. 2/6 A sergeant and picquet of soldiers entered the room. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 3/1 A serious military riot occurred in the streets of Aldershot...last evening...The military police and pickets had to be reinforced.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* A party of watchers or sentinels, an outpost; an outlying post.

1849-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 208 Two lean-faced seafarers, that...form the outer pickets of the newer and higher system. 1860 G. H. K. in *Dac. Times* 177 There, two miles off, are three dust...pickets of keen eyed and famous mounted Moslo thieves out in every direction. 1888 *Nature Sep.* 2 *Nymphs* 72 The pinguins of the South Seas.

3. (usually *pl.*) Applied to men acting in a body or singly who are stationed by a trades-union or the like, to watch men going to work during a strike or in non-union workshops, and to endeavour to dissuade or deter them.

1867 *Times* 10 Aug. 6/1 The pickets kept their places from early morning till night; they strolled the workmen who went in and out; they forced women to call upon the police for protection; they threatened that those who took work should have none when the Union was triumphant. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 1 We will assume...that they issue positive orders to the pickets to resort to nothing in the shape of coercion. 1885 *Kimb. Standard* 19 Dec., The workers have posted pickets at all stations. 1888 *Lloyd's Week. Nws.* 8 Jan. 6/3 In consequence of a strike, the defendants acted as 'pickets'. 1891 *Newcastle Days. Chron.* 17 Jan. 4/1 To prevent the pickets of the strikers from indulging in demonstrations against the loyal men.

III. 6. An elongated rifle bullet, with a conoidal front; a cylindro-conoidal bullet.

Child in E. S. Farrow, *American Small Arms* (1904) 56, to have been 'made for Col. Pickett, the well-known gravity gun killer'.

1858 DELVIGNE *Mém. & Tr. Piro-carton* 183 A form of conical projectile used and called a 'picket' in the United States, and also used in several of the German states. 1859 J. SCOVERON *Projectile Weapons* (ed. 4) 219 note, The American men term the new elongated projectile outside 'pickets'; and a very good term it is. 1873 *Rifleman's Diet. Match. gloss.*, 1881 GRANDIN *Gun* 278 The regulation Martini-Henry rifling would send a long-range picket clean through an elephant. 1901 T. F. FREMANTLE *Mt. Rifle* 36 The pointed bullet with a flat base, known as a 'flat-ended picket'.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (*senses 1*) *picket-fence, -gate, -machine, -pin, -rope, -staff*; (*senses 4, 5*) *picket duty, -guard, -trench*; **picket-boat, -launch, -ship**, a vessel employed for reconnoitring, or scouting in advance of the fleet, or on a river in military operations; **picket-clamp**, a clamp for holding knee-pickets while being pointed; **picket-guard**, an inlying picket, also a picket protecting a position; **picket-header, -pointer**, a machine for pointing fence-pickets; **picket-house**, in a garrison, the building where a picket is stationed; **picket-launch**: see *picket-boat*; **picket-line**, (*a*) a tether; (*b*) a line held by pickets; **picket-ship**: see *picket-boat*.

1885 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/1 He will have with him [on the Nile] the 'picket boats' recommended by Lieutenants Mecormick and Trist. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 1/1 The large steam-launches known in the navy as 'picket-boats' are peculiarly adapted for the purpose. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug. 9/1 Flavel and nearly all the rest of the prisoners had 'picket duty' there. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Jan., This saves pleasure days from...other companies forms a separate corps. 1877 R. TRITTON *Amateur in Yeomanry* 20 Our Company...surrounded by rather more walls or hurdles 'picket fences'. *Ibid.* 101 The sinners of Wakefield...are subdivided into regular wards by means of 'picket-gates'. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1300/1 One 'Piquet Guard was...ordered out to attach them. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow on Fitz* 6, As we rode along...To visit the picket-guard at the ford. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 Pioneers, skirmish machines, 'picket boaters', &c. 1901 *Sphere* Gen. 14 May, 'It's A death of about fifty men', in Guernsey, attached the 'picquet house on the pier at St. Peter's Port. 1887 LUCIAN *Black & White* 109 The opposing lines were not more than two hundred paces apart, but even these were the 'picket lines, whilst the hundred yards from one another. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIV. 198/1 It was no easy matter to handle these on the picket lines, and to provide for feeding and watering. 1880 *Times* 23 Aug. 9/1 Many of the 'picket men had laboured diligently. 1892 MARIA *Rocky Fund* 1. 16 The 'picket-pins [were] driven home. 1889 MARIA *Frederick Town*, 46, 91 The picket-pins, of iron, fifteen inches long, with ring and swivel at top. 1898 *Daily News* 5 May 6/3 It is suggested...that the Spanish fleet was probably following its 'picket ship. 1870 RAIKES *Hills Tribes*, x. 183 Each horse was furnished with...a long leathern thong as a 'picket strap. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 July 72 The victims of the 'picket system are...men who are outside the pale of the Union Clubs.

Picket, *sb.*[2] A local name of the tern: cf. PICTAREE.

1832 *Montagu's Ornithl. Dict.* 308 Tern...*Provincial.* Pics. ...Kirmew. Picket.

Picket (pi·ket), *v.* [f. PICKET *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To enclose or secure with pickets or stakes; to palisade; to fix down by means of pickets.

1599 *Treat. Magn. Lonsborrow* in W. Shirley *Lett.* (1798) 18 A Blockhouse...pickeered without, and defended by eight Cannon. 1847 *Marines Conf.* I. 10 The tents are pickeered to the ground. 1882 *Mod. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 13 The bases are laid on the ground and pickeered firmly down; the sandbags are then built up...to such a height as to allow each side to be drawn well over the top rope and round the ends, which are then pickeered into the parapet.

b. To tether (a horse, etc.) to a picket or peg fixed in the ground.

1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 180, Their horses, saddled and pickeered behind them. 1837 LEVERSEDGE *Treas. Vet.* 158 The goat is pickeered to a stake in the bottom [of a pit]. 1868 *Cornh. Mag.* 2 *Unt. Among* 8 The guards of the Cavalry will be mounted, and the horses pickeered.

2. To punish or torture with the picket. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 250 Others...are the part of their own tormentors; they even picquet themselves, and call it amusement. 1781 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxi. I would be pleasured to death, cried the corporal,...before I would suffer the woman to come to any harm. 1830-1880 [see PICKETING].

3. *Mil.* To post as a picket. **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To post oneself as a picket; to act on picket duty.

1776 J. BURNS in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 462 They have intrenched and picketed out some distance from their other works. 1854 F. A. CHEVALIER *Ariel Man.* (1861) 332 To encamp and picket superbriously. 1880 *Harper's Monthly* IV. xxii. 401 These men were pickeered in the open.

4. In a labour dispute: **a.** *intr.* To act as a picket; **b.** *trans.* To beset or molest with pickets. See PICKET *sb.*[1] 5 and PICKETING 3b.

1887 *Times* 10 Aug. 10/6 His employer's shop was pickeered by about two or three men in the morning. *Ibid.*, Having joined the defendants...in company with others, pickeering daily. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 30 Oct. (Cassell), They pickeered the men coming to and going from Mr. B.'s shops.

Hence **Pi·cketed** *ppl. a.*; **Pi·cketer**, a man engaged in picketing during a strike.

1818 SCOTT *Rob R.* xxvii, The appearance of the "picqueted horses, feeding in this little area. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 101 There is a great deal of endurance in a character and in pickeered men besides. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. (Cassell), The old pickeered and fortified forts are disappearing. 1889 *Times* 23 Aug. 9/1 Even if all the gaols of the country were filled with 'picketers the system must be continued. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 4/1 A stronger contingent of pickeers arrived on the spot to relieve the unpicketed men.

Picket, picketta, *obs.* forms of PIQUET.

+ Picket-board. [See PICKET[2] 2, PIKED *a.* 2.]

1630 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. xi. 75 A great Hypocrite...bewitch a certain Picket-board (so they call them in Italy) to Protestants, and a Catholike.

Picketon, *obs.* form of PIQUET.

Picketing (pi·kĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PICKET; **a.** see PICKET v. 1; *spec.* **b.** in a labour dispute, the posting of men to intercept non-strikers on their way to work and prevail upon them to desist.

a. 1733 Mus *Claims Anc Tennant.* 13 Punishments for fleets, such as whipping and pickeering amongst the soldiers. 1830 MARRYAT *Diary Amph.* Ser. i. II. 306 The commanding-officer...replied, that he would be hung up by the thumbs till he fainted—a variety of pickeering. 1842 E. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* I. ii. 232 The pickeering, flogs and half-hangings, and other modes and instruments of torture. 1860 H. GOLDEN *Temperamental in Surroundings* 140 On this button the culprit stood with bared foot at the mercilful risk of being hauled for life. This torture was called pickeering.

b. 1887 *Times* 10 Aug. 6/1 Baron Bramwell said...that if pickeering were done in such a way as to excite no reasonable alarm or not to annoy or coerce those who were the subjects of it, it would be no offence in law:...The pickeering which Mr. Dwyer and his friends organised ...was intimidation, and nothing less. 1891 *Guardian* 11 Mar. 371/2 In theory picketing is merely the use of fair argument to dissuade men from becoming 'blacklegs'; but practice the force of the argument is found to depend very largely on the numbers and demeanour of those who employ it.

Pick-fault: see PICK- in *Comb.*

Pi·ckfork. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3 pic-, 3-4 pyk-, pik-, pyke-, 5-6 pyk-, 6 pike-, 6 (9 *dial.*) pike-, pick-fork. [Origin of the first element obscure: occurring as *pic, pik, pyke*, it appears to be identical with PICK *sb.*[3], PIKE *sb.*[3], as if 'a fork with pikes or sharp points'; but the word, with its variant FITCHFORK, seems to have been at length associated with the vb. PICK[2], PITCH[2], from the use of the implement in pitching sheaves, etc.] → PITCHFORK. (The sense in the quot. from Layamon is doubtful.)

c 1205 LAY. 21297 Wið hoxe pic-forken, Wes seldon hoxen to grunde. 1440 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 546/2, 3 pyk forkes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pykforke, *merga*. 1480 CAXTON *Reynard* (1481) 32 The men of the village ran out...with flayles and axtrekes. 1483 *Northingham Rec.* III. 246 Payd...to a carvyr for making of a grete pykefork...3d. 1510 *Inv. Archbp. Warham* (1862) 3 Forkes...fitzch. 3 ox fforkes with pikes. 1570 *Inv. Edw. VI* 1. 1 Pikforkes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 11. 22 Pikforke, spade, and shovell. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* II. vi. (1877) 1. 251 Clubs must serue to kill rebels, pikforks to keepe them downe. *a* 1600 *Hudibras* *C.* ii. (1689) 21 Some wore long pikes and broom light, Some Pikforks for to join and fight. 1873 E. HAMS *Country Acad.* ii. 22, One of the Horse-troopers...did...behaviour him with a Pikefork. 1892 DOUGHTY *N. C. Glos., Pickfork*, a hay fork. 1895 WRIGHT *Old Country* 106 (E. D. D.), Chaps...as I wouldn't touch with a pikefork.

Pick-goose, corrupt f. PEAR-GOOSE *Obs.* **Pick-harness:** see PICK-. **Pickhill:** see PICKLE.

† Pickleman. *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **pecksoman.** [f. PICK *sb.*[1] + MAN.] A miller's assistant, whose duty was to pick the millstone: cf. PIKEMAN[2] 2.

1604 *Court Bk. Barony Urie* (1892) 3 Item tuentie...waill worth twentie thrane millis with the seruice of the Pecksoman. 1626 JAMESON, *Pickle-man*, the name formerly given to a miller's servant, from his work of keeping the mill in order. 1825 *Dict. Fifeshire*, *Pikeman*, *Pikleman*, the same as *Pickle-man*, and pron. as these syllables.

Picklestar, dial. f. PUTTLESTER, the common tern.

Pickill, *obs.* f. PICKLE *sb.*[3], a grain, corn.

Picking (pi·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also **pikng,** etc.: see PICK *v.*[1] [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PICK *v.*[1] in various senses.

a. *c* 1450 R. BAXTER *Chron. Isibest* 103, It was for to picking, nothis the thyng. *c* 1540 *Promp. Parv.*, 390/1 Pykynge, or chesynge, *purgacio*. 1552 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 210 Conspiryon...and pykyn of comelle day by day.

b. 1598 *Barret Lat. Dict.*, Carnificatio...the pickyng or cuttyng of wood. 1678 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 134 Without any such picking and chusing amongst them, as may lead the laws to make them suitable to our own interests. 1823 LINDLEY *Int. to Quart. Compl. Gard.* II. 80 Picking is nothing of Pruning. 1894 G. DODGE *Textile Manuf.* 61 This opening of the matted locks is first partially effected by the process of 'picking'...Women and children patiently draw through the cotton. 1883 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Animal Life* 134 The unyielding picking of the bones.

b. With adverbs. Also *attrib.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 328 The stopping and picking-out tools are made of polished steel. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 5/1 A gangrel was lowered over the lines by means of a long rope, the end of which was taken under the dynamoman to the picking-up crew. 1904 H. BLACK *Front. Self Culture* iv. 107 The picking up of crumbs of knowledge is not in itself education.

2. *spec.* **a.** Stealing, theft; in later use, petty theft, pilfering; esp. in *picking and stealing*: see PICK *v.*[1] 9 b.

a. 1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 That alwey is pykyng, y fynde it in the boke. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Mon. Fool.* 91 (*Cath. Angl.*), Is pyking of gabyon lusth day and nyght. 1533 LIVERMERE *Reply Dan.*, His pestifere pykynge of Peter geue out of youre nature.

b. 1548-9 [MAY] *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catech.*, To kepe my handes from pickyng and stealing. 1793 *Scots Mag.* May *ninety* He had been in a continual practice of picking and stealing. 1806 *Yorkshire Remember Lord.* III. 237 Sheep...carried away, if above the number seven...[if] under[?styled] Petty Larceny, as only considered it as a picking.

b. *Weaving.* A finishing process of cloth making: see quot. 1875. **c.** *Metallurgy.* Rough sorting of ores. **d.** The finishing of an electrotype plate by removing picks or defects. **e.** *Masonry.* Dubbing: see DAB *sb.*[3] 1, quot. 1876.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 810 The mechanical preparation of ores, including picking, stamping, and different modes of washing. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1698/1 *Picking Cloth*,...It is subjected to a strong light, and all blemishes removed from its surface by tweezers. Specks which have escaped the action of the dyer are touched with dye by a camel's-hair brush. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Picking*, Sea-Coaling. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Picking*, 6. Removing picks...in electrotype plates with the tools of an electrotype finisher.

3. *concr.* **† a.** A mark produced by pricking; a prick. (Only OE.)

c 750 in the earliest known trace of a verb conveg. to *pike* or *pick* in OE.: see etymology of PICK *v.*[1]

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 2. 202 *Stigmata*, picunga.

b. That which is or may be picked, or picked up; the produce of picking, the amount picked; a scraping, a scrap; *pl.* gleanings of fruit, remaining scraps of food, or portions of anything worth picking up or appropriating.

1842 *Mactin Acad. Theatr.* 26 Wks. 1851 III. 301 The Vultures had their last shilling. 1888-94 THORNE *Lit. Nat.* (1896) II. 331 Then rooms began to open; and we gathered by little pickings the time of meal and refreshment, of night and wring. 1898 H. HOLLAND *Cheshire to Thames* (plings from his pens] were analysed...*He* found 480 parts...to contain 40 of moisture, 60 of carbonate, and 380 of sulphate of lime. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* 16, The scanty pickings I had now and then been able to glean at Lowood. 1852 WILLIS *Pen* (Philad.) 215 *At* 4 o'clock each evening the day's 'picking' is carried to the factory. 1859 [see PICKABLE 1 b]. *Mod.* (Kent) The boy was paid so just for gathering apples, but they were only a few pickings.

c. Chiefly *pl.* Emoluments privately picked up, or dishonestly come by; pilferings.

1765 *Fourth Consolidator* 5 Wks. 1799 II. 10 Rich as an Indian governor. Heaven knows how he came by it...Petty pickings, I suppose, amount. 1859 MASON *Gil Blas* v. I. 8 In the petty pickings to be made out of this haggle. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., But here or not here, Lizzie Jarvis had had his picking out of the stuffs. 1893 W. F. CRAWFORD in *Academy* 13 May 452/2 It must be confessed that the pickings of the office [of Postmaster-General] were enormous.

4. *n.* (See quot.) *b. pl.* 'Pounded oyster shells for gravel walks' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

c 1858 *Arabit. Publ. Inc. Dict.* *n.* 1401/1 The same sort of brick if burnt a little harder, is called a *picker*, and if either softer than it ought to be, and of pale colour, a *pickings*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *picking-course*, *-table*, *-time*, etc.: **picking-bed**, a bed in a quarry that is picked away; **picking-ground**, ground capable of being picked; **picking salt**: see quot.

1883 *Stevenson Jas., Of the the top 12 inches is used as a "picking-bed, as that stone is not deep can always be obtained when required.* 1875 *Ravenscr. Scottish. Miner & Mining* 134 The removal to binding-ground of the entire bed, and its soft, "picking-ground ... of fine white lime.

1881 *Chester Chron.*, "*Picking and* ... the first pair made after a year has been "picked", that is, has had the scale taken off the bottom. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cotton*, From the date of blowing to the close of the "picking season, warm dry weather is essential. 1907 *Scotsman* 15 Oct. 5/2 After being thoroughly screened, the large coal is carried on to "picking tables. 1881 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 2/1 He was too warm on "Picking-work to dwell.

Picking, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Pick *v.*[1]

1. *Weaving.* The driving of the shuttle to and fro in a loom; esp. *attrib.* as in † *picking peg* (*obs.*) = Picker[2] 5; *picking cord*, *lever*, *motion*, *staff*, *stick*, names of parts employed in this action: cf. Picker[2] 5b.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 4 Mechanical contrivance individually diversified by picking peg. 1835 *Ure Dict. Arts* 267, the lays hold of the picking-peg in his right hand, and, with a smart jerk of his wrist, throws the fly-shuttle swiftly from one side of the loom to the other. ... The plan of throwing the shuttle by the picking peg and cord is a great improvement upon the old way of throwing it by hand. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, In one form of hand-loom, the picking-peg is drawn by a cord. In the power-loom the driver is on a vibrating staff. *Ibid.*, *Picking-stick* (*Weaving*), the picker-staff for driving the shuttle. *Ibid.* as power-loom. 1878 Barlow *Weaving* 210, 289 (heading), Shuttles and picking motions. *Ibid.* 270 This plan was to affix inclined planes to the peripheries of fly-wheels—one at each end of the crank shaft, so as to strike against a stud fixed upon a picking-shaft connected to each picking-stick. 1897 *Worden Cat.* as Jan. 3/2 For shuttle he has used a bit of the hickory picking staffs used in power looms.

2. *Spinning.* 'The travelling of the bobbin up and down the spindle in the process of being filled, so that it may be equally full all over' (M'Larty).

1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 230 The good attendant at mule mostly, a very short one at first filling the lower end, during which time the bobbin only moves a little way up and down, and then a longer 'picking' up and down, with the constantly lowering motion the same as for the tube.

3. The action of pitching or throwing sheaves, etc. Also *attrib.*, as **picking-fork**, a hay-fork, pitchfork; **picking-hole**, a window or door aloft in a barn or hayloft, through which hay or sheaves are pitched; a pitch-hole, *north. dial.*

1892–98 Baumann, *Pitching-hole*. 1834 'Tom Thumb-screw's' *Railroads Found's Ann.* 24 Maids a-into hay, an throwen it there-i' pickin-holes. 1875 Cossham *Birds of Nimrod* 19 One of the picking-holes at the north end of the barn.

Picking (pi·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **pyking**. *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -ing[2].]

1. That picks, in the senses of the verb; *spec.* thievish.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1892 Sic pyking peggrell thiefis as hangis. 1550 Lever *Serm.* (Arb.) 58 Pickinge theft, is more than manifestyng robrye. 1581 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) T vij, The ouer-wealthy ... were vtterly vnfed and reckless, the poore, desperate and pyking. 1585 tr. *Courtes Threasurie, Discouerie* (1611 ed.) 'Followers looking into chambers or perhaps stands of purses to steale. 1824 Raeland *Pamphlet Bk.* 32 Nothing but foolish words and little picking thievish hands.

†**2.** Dainty; fastidious; trifling, nice. *Obs.* Perh. *obl. sb.* used *attrib.*

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 If they will scorne to eat venyne nor bloud, for want of pecking, then is picking meat for them. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 25 The King is mouth'd to labour, and such picking Ordinances. 1618 Bolton *Pilgr. Arab. Apol.* ad. 2) 227 Dost thou love picking meat?

Pickitivant, corrupt f. Pyxie-univant, *Obs.*

Pickle (pi·k'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pekille**, **pykyl**, **pikkyll**, **pykulle**, 6 (**pogyll**, **pigell**), **pycotle**, **pikis**, **pykle**, 6–7 **pickell**, 6– **pickle**. [app. a. MDu. *pekel*, *pekel* (*a* 1463) in *Prothmiata* or MLG. *pekel*, LG., Du. *pekel*, E.Fris. *pekel*, *pikkel*, mod.Ger. *pökel* brine, pickle. Ulterior origin obscure.

(Verdam suggests that Du. *pekel* was a derivative of verbal root *pik-*, *pek-*, in sense 'that which pricks or is piquant'.)

1. A salt or acid liquor (usually brine or vinegar, sometimes with spices) in which fish, vegetables, etc., are preserved. (In early use, also applied to certain sauces eaten with flesh as a relish.)

a 1440 *Sir. Arth.* xxiv. 2000 Seruise leuers chiches, Cloppid in a chargeour of shelbe whyte salowe, With pekille and gourdyns of pomdone spyces. *a* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Pykyl, sawse, *Salsa*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 72 Pikkyll sewe to Mallard. 1508 Anon. in *Arb. Coterv.* (1871) 189 To make a Pigell to laye under Stoogon &c. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pycotle sawce, *sarcherone*. 1552 Huloet, *Pickell, Muria, Salsamentum*. 1577 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* in Holinshed I. 183/2 Pickle to keepe fleshe withall. 1598 Florio, *Salamoia*, pickle, brine. 1611 Cotgr., *Pickle*, brine, pickle. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 470 Salt ... is the onely thing that preserueth flesh from putrefaction, and is the onely pickle that is vsed for that purpose. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Pickle for Cucumbers. Take Water and Salt, and make it so strong that an Egg will swim in it. 1747 Hill *Hist. Mat. Med.* 1. 1 Pickles are ... the Juices of Vegetables, impregnated with Salt. 1796 Hannah More *Fem. Educ.* (1799) II. 68 Pickle for Mushrooms. 1825 Scott *Talisman* xxi, Pickle for the flesh of the wild boar. 1861 Miss Pardoe *City of Sultan* II. 11 Pickle for olives. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Pickle for meat. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 5 Dec. 5/1 Pickle for cucumbers.

b. *fig.* A condition or situation, usually disagreeable; a sorry plight or predicament. (Usually with defining word.) *Now colloq.*

(Cf. Du. *in de pekel zitten*, *brengen* in *de pekel laten zitten*.)

1561 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 137 Fettles pickell. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 121 Rouge barlie with oxlips, thief lies in ill pickle. 1589 Pasq. *Return.* 20 *a Cambr. scholler* Nature then your common Pickle. 1598 Jonson *Ideler* No. 13 ¶ 24 Received a present of pickles from Mrs Pleasure. 1623 Sir Kenelm Digby in Mallows... wrapped one of the first circles among pickles.

2. An acid solution, or other chemical preparation, used for cleansing metal or wood, or for other purposes.

1708 Wesencomb *Scot. Pilgrim* (1728) I. 36 Filter it through paper: keep it in a bottle closely corked, and use it as the pickle. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* (the Three plates, while still warm, are rubbed over with a dilute acid or pickle. 1872 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/2 A clipper had ... left a quantity of work all ready in the "pickle or cleansing solution.

4. *fig.* A condition or situation, usually disagreeable; a sorry plight or predicament. (Usually with defining word.) *Now colloq.*

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5. A person, usually a boy, who is always causing trouble: cf. Pickle-herring 2 b; a troublesome or mischievous child; † a wild young fellow. *colloq.*

1588 *Mist Schoolboy* 72 His bold Master Birch he was a pickle, and distressed him to his cricket. 1869 Mahon *Gil Blas* I. xvii. 86 If the little gentleman is a pickle, they will lay all the blame on your bad management. 1872 *Lee. Radcliffe*, *Pickle*, an arch waggish fellow. 1898 I. W. Cousins *Diary* 19 Apr. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 426 The Duke of Cumberland was there, and his son Prince George. This little pickle is about nine. 1830 Miss Mitford *Country Stories* (1892) 1 Young Tyler, Jem's eldest hope, a thorough Pickle. 1885 Jane Pocklington.

† **b.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Pickled *ppl. a.*[1] 3 b.

1597 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 108 His son, a pickle young dog.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pickle-barrel*, *-bottle*, *-bottle*, *-dealer*, *-farm*, *-jar*, *-pot*, *-room*, *-shop*; **pickle-cured** *a.*, cured or preserved in pickle; **pickle-leaf**, an ornamental cloth, in the form of a leaf, for pickles, etc.; **pickleman**, one who makes or sells pickles; **pickle-worm** *U. S.*, the caterpillar of a moth (*Phacellura nitidella*), which destroys young cucumbers, etc.; **pickle-yard**, the yard in which meat is pickled for the navy.

1727 W. Tatterson *R. St. Address* 14 A Cooper and a Pickle-Boiler being two distinct Employments. 1879 Mrs. A. E. Jones *Ind. Research. Magazine.* 11 A white-enveloped "pickle-bottle, with straight cork. 1791–3 in *Spirit Pub. Treaty* (1792) I. 116 A "Pickle-dealer and an Indian Trader. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 5/1 A "pickle-farm at the present time of year, with its peeling and brining processes, is an interesting sight. 1893 *Aldbert's Lost. Mid.* VIII. 73 A man whom we consider of unending "pickle-jars with stories. 1899 *Harper's Weekly* 2 (1861) 21 Molten table-linen, green "pickle-leaves, and such like articles. 1732 *Lond. Mag.* 'Paid 9 Bush., John Pass, "Pickleman in Gracious Street. 1789 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekp.* (1796) 23 Put them into "pickle gently, when the liquor is cold; pour it upon the spinnage. 1892 Kennedy, Tyler Pl. 360, 131 From the water-course, it is drawn into a spacious range of vats or rooms, called "pickle-rooms. 1773 Gazetteer 13 Apr. in Russell *Pedestrian*, The very next shop to Northumberland-house is a "pickle-shop. 1799 W. Tatterson *R. St. Address* 20, I ... was ... made inspecting Coopers of the "Pickle-yard.

Pickle (pi·k'l), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.

The two senses are not generally felt to be the same word in branch I but cf. the use of *grain* in 'I haven a grain o' sand i' the house'; 'A man without a grain o' sense'.]

1. A single grain or corn of wheat, barley, or oats, e. g. a *barley-pickle*, a barley-corn. **b.** Formerly, also, a single grain or particle (of sand, dust, etc.).

1550 Act Reformation *Catech.* (1859) 102 *As* brittl is maid of sweet pickillis of corne. 1572 *Song, O gife my Love* (J. D.) (1) gife my love weare a pickle of wheate, And wt' that pickle a wheate I wad fire. 1894 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agricl.* I. 337 The oats are found to have alternately a plump well-filled *pickle* and an empty husk. 1808 Atkinson *Cleveland Scites*, *Pickle*, a single grain or kernel: of corn, rice, or the like.

b. 1632 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 208 Ye shall not run out your glass even to the last pickle of sand. 1896 Jamieson *Hist. Scot. Dic.* 130 Robbie, and Shadwell into successive pickles of dust.

2. A small quantity or amount (of fluid, powder, or anything quantitative); a little. (Followed by *of*, without *of*.)

a 1724 in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 3 Bess's I have ye'r gat a pickle. 1725 Ramsay *I dare a Green Purse* 5, I have a green purse, and a wee pickle gowd. *a* 1822 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 68 I've spun a pickle yarn. 1828 Shaws *Old Mort.* xl, I wad gie my pickle meal and my scrap milk. 1860 Gall *Provost* xxxviii. (1888) 220 A pickle tea and sugar. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 35 You'll have... to drink a wee pickle less of your dainty self.

Pickle (pi·k'l), *v.*[1] [f. Pickle *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. (*a* 1479), Du., MLG. *pekelen*, Ger. *pökeln*.]

1. *trans.* To put into or steep in pickle: to preserve in pickle. (Sometimes, To preserve with salt, to salt, as herter.)

1552 [see Pickled 1 c]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 190/2 To Pickle fleshe, *condire*, *salire*. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 110 They vse to pickle them with vinegar and salt. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min. rer. Infernor.* ... II. pickled in's like Sturgion. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 13 A physician, who, having pickled half a dozen antiopes (sic.). 1758 Compton *Lett. to T. Hill* 3 Hwy, Mrs. Robinson (Compton's receipt) to pickle cabbages. 1893 Kate Sessions *Fruits, Flow. S. California* 18 The processes of pickling olives.

b. To fill (a vessel) with pickle or brine for preserving meat.

1737 Wood in W. Thompson *R. N. Admin.* 12 The Casks to be always drawn and pickled in Time.

2. *Naut.* To reb salt, or salt and vinegar, on the back after whipping or flogging: formerly practised as a punishment.

1708 *Jap. Naval Miscarriages* in *Hazl. Misc.* (Pash) I. 304 The whipping and pickling of seamen in barbarous practice which has been much used of late; but we have been a great kindnesse to the meaning of our fleet. 1725 *Da Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 90 Pickling, that is to say, throwing salt and vinegar on the back after the whipping. 1887 J. K. Laughton in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XII. 99/1 It was acknowledged that [in Cocke's ship, *c* 1668] the number of men flogged was very great; ... and that the backs of the sufferers were habitually pickled.

3. To steep in or treat with some acid, or other chemical preparation, for cleansing or other purpose, in various manufactures, etc.

1844 Stevens *Sh. Farm* II. 303 Seed-wheat should be pickled, that is, subjected to a preparation in a certain kind of liquor, before it is sown. 1858 Gardner *Chemistry* 219 'Pickled' is the term also used to describe the process, which is simply eating away the softer metals from around the steel or harder material. 1888 *Japanese Manuf.* 109 The sheets to be galvanized are pickled, scoured, and cleaned. 1887 Goodeve *Mechanics* 213 The objects are first 'pickled' in a bath of mixed dilute nitric and sulphuric acids. 1889 *Standard* 10 Oct. 2 The ordinary dressings with which seed-corn is 'pickled', so prevent rust or smut...

b. 'To prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine; said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters. *Art Journ.*' (Webster 1864).

4. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

a 1600 *E. Hero Fleet's Flowers* (1633) 56 For this one eyes are pickled up with tears. That are more brine. 1632 Castilliano *Elegy on Abp. Canterbury* 36 Not to repent, but pickle up their Sin. 1790 Burns *Pr. Ken. Wm. V.* 47 A dowry, pickled in the pennying juices of pulpit-eloquence. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 8/2, I think you are pickling it rod for your own back.

Pi·ckle, *n.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Also, or freq., of Pyx. *n.*[1]]

† **1.** (?) To pick clean, cleanse by minute picking.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pykelynge, *purgatorium*. 1591 Shakespeare *Tw. Gentl.* v. 63 The Wren ... lives like One crowded by'd mouth to pickle, his lunch he pickles Cleanest big pulses.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To pick in a small way, or a little at a time; to peck, nibble; to eat sparingly or delicately. Also *fig.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 156 Pistrus and fowlis... Pykkind his nest in sleik schaw he wes. 1550 Lever *Sermon* (1756) To Pickle, eat slightly, *adeo notanter*. 1787 Gentlem. *Cabinet on Manl.* I. 6 Whosoever we hear...not pickled upon the doctrine without suffering it to work any true thankfulness in us. *a* 1785 Pennant *Tour in Monmouthsh.* (1796) 258 Lick where I lick, and pickle of that you can. 1791 T. Hughes *Pastor* 321 (Jam.) Pickle Roasts and Mashes Mickle, Who hath commaikle old pickle Oats o' as pickle. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, Jeanie, ... does right every pickle in these ear poke-nook, and buckle my girdle three inch gain. 1894 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pickle*, to eat or pick but a small quantity at a time, as sickly cattle are said only to pickle a bit out of the hand or oven.

b. To deal with in a minute way, to PUDDLE (*obs.*); see also *quot.* a 1825.

a 1566 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1815) 158 To leade my wife to pickling, shoing, sowing, and patens of Grasenes. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pickle, v.* to glean a field a second time, when, of course, very little can be found.

Pickle, obs. var. PICKEREL; local var. of PIKEL.

Pickled (pi·k'ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PICKLE *v.*[1]]

1. Preserved in pickle: steeped in some chemical preparation; see PICKLE *v.*[1] 1, 3.

1552 HULOET, *Pickled or brynyed, muriatus.* 1600 MARKHAM *Country Housew.* II. iii. Mr. *Pickled cucumbers.* 1737 W. TOMPION *E. N. Admir.* 9 *Pickled*, unpickled, and undressed Cades *pulled* every fortnight. 1856 SHIRLEY *Leather Manuf.* 13 Pickled hides should be kept separate from salted. 1858 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 1/2 The vessel was loaded with *pickled* cheapers.

b. *Pickled herring*: see PICKLE-HERRING.

2. *fig.*: see PICKLE *v.*[1] 4.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. lxiii. With lips confusedly and with pickled cries. 1639 QUARLES *Emblems* iv. xii. My pickled eyes did vent Full streames of briny tears. 1820 *Lamb Elia* Ser. 2, *Christ's Hosp.* 83 Ere of our bald pickled Sundays. 1840 R. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiv. The poor pickled sinners were driven back to their tea in dudgeon.

†b. Of a person: Thoroughly 'initiated' with mischief; mischievous, roguish. *Obs.*

1691 T. *Smollenney's Friends Reas. Mumbo-ism* 343 Most ingenious and pickled Youths. 1708 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. vii. He gave her Jack wine...a pickled dog, I shall never forget him. 1864 CORLETT *Strife-wrongs, Fight.* on Feats 3 Here a pickled rogue lies, whom we could not preserve, Though his pickle was true Attic Salt.

†**Pi·ckled,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **pykuled.** [? Early variant of PUCKERED.] Variegated, speckled.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 592/14 *Livideus, i. diuersi coloris, pickuled. Ibid. 600/13 Diuitur guttibus brinis aspra, pickuled* [*var.* *pykuled*] *and spotted.* c 1460 W. LOMNER in *Reb. Grammar* I. 298 Wings of a feather of a mallard, teal, or pickled hen's wing.

Pi·ckle-he·rring. Now *rare.* [Found first as *pickled herring*, f. PICKLED *ppl. a.*; somewhat later *pickle-herring*, after MD. or early mod.Du. *pickel-harincb* (1587 Junius *Nomenclator*), MLG. *pekel-harink* (Lübben-Walther), both in sense 1, mod.Du. *pekel-haring*, mod.G. *pickelhäring*.]

†1. *lit.* A pickled herring. *Obs.*

a. c 1440 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 72 For fears of meeting with a pickled herring And monstrous mess of mutton frivolous. 1598 MARSTON *Pasquil. Tamise* II. 288/2 Robert Greene died of a surfet taken at Pickled Herrings. R. Rhenish wine. 1598 H. HUTTEN tr. *St.-Pierre's Hist. Nat.* (1599) I. 189 Those which are caught far to the North, known, in Holland, by the name of pickled herrings.

b. 1555-80 BARNY *Ath. Il.* 905 A pickle Herring, *Anguis conditanea.* 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* *Mennert Mouf* vi. 77 Taken with a Pickle-herring or two, As Flammings at Sight Katherine use to do. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* (1698) 76 Her bad...shortened his dayes by keeping company with pickle herrings.

2. A clown, a buffoon, a merry-andrew.

This application of the term originated by Germans. It appears to exist in *Engelsche Comedien end Tragedien*...tonight alias *Pickelharing*, where it is the name of a humorous character in one of the plays, and of the *chief actor* in a series of '*Pickelharings-spiele*' and '*Singspiele*' (see 1710 *ad. cit.*). One of the latter is a version of R. Cox's *Singing Simpkin*, and a Dutch version of 1612, from the German, as *Jongeheit* which uses *Pickelharingh in de Kist*, 1648, is the first known evidence of the use in Dutch, to which *Schouten* attributed with 1711—the first question in English. Grimm's Dictionary in no sense is ascribing to it an English origin.]

a. 1572 *Accompt Spicy.* No. 47 ¶ A Set of merry Drolls... whom every Market-Saith, by the Name of that Dish of Meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed Pickled Herrings; in France, Jean Potages; in Italy, Macaronees; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings. 1708 ASHURST *Diet. Dwelling* (ed. 2) 8 Country 1710 solves with being Zanies, Pickled Herrings, Punchinellos.

3. 1708-10 *Lett. & Mem. Wood* (1711) I. 80 Pickle-Herring was then in the Heights of his Archness, Activity, and Grimaces. 1730 *Spectator* 134 Making a Merry-Andrew of himself, in imitation of the other Pickle-herring. 1849 W. *Hamilton's Tidiman the Interpreter* II. 232 People think it must be pickle-herring, or some such smelling seamen's cure to exhibit in the Isle during the evening.

attrib. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to expell Care* iv, She approach'd...in a pickle-herring suiting, Without th' embellishment of a rope. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iv, Their high Stave of Tragedy...becomes a Pickleherring Farce to weep at, which is the wisest kind of Farce.

Pi·ckler[1] (pi·klə). ? *Obs.* [f. PICKLE *n.*[1] + -ER[1].] 1. One who picks a little at a time, or who eats sparingly. In See *quot.* 1578.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treasurie* 16, (1593) 48 The *Rie*...must be eaten in the eares in a pickler, and requireth but small grossenesse. 1598 FLORIO *Iohan Ital.* 10 An *Epicurean* Sect of Animals called Picklers; who take upon themselves ... to refuse every Thing that does not square with their own Humours.

Pi·ckler[2]. [f. PICKLE *n.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A vegetable (cucumber, onion, etc.) grown for pickling.

1563 HIGH *Pennit. Husb.* IV. 188 The large sorte of cucumbers, commonly called picklers. 1648 J. BEAUO *Edw. Powel. Apoth.* 38 II. 104 In Essex...onions are sown largely in field cultures...Picklers are grown upon rich, light ground, to keep them small.

2. A person or thing that pickles (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1863 *Sun* P. WOLFE in Brighton *Life* (1890) 167 The Sheriff's office holds...powerful picklers indeed they are. 1883 *Daily News* 20 May 5/2 To Pickers, Leasehowers, and Others.—Coverlet Premises to Let.

Pi·cklesome (pi·k'lsəm), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. PICKLE *sb.*[1] + -SOME.] Of the character of a 'pickle' (PICKLE *sb.*[1] 3); inclined to mischief.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXX. 380/1 Violet Cavelon was a pickle, ...A residence of five months in ...New York had not by any means tended to make her less picklesome.

Pi·cklet, obs. variant of PUDDLET 1.

Pi·cklin, pi·cklin, *sb. dial.* Also 6 **praglyng.** [Origin doubtful.] See *quots.* 1825, 1868.

1552 *Rates of Customs* 13 Praglyng the C. alias nuttes vij. sixty other nuts. 1585 *Ibid.* Pickling the C. alias nuttes vij. xx. alias the. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pickling*, a sort of very coarse linen, of which seedsmen make their bags, dairy maids their aprons, etc. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Pickling*, a kind of fine canvas, used for covering meat-safes, and other like objects.

Pi·ckling (pi·klin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PICKLE *v.*[1]] The action of PICKLE *v.*[1], in various senses.

1640 T. HILLS *Acc. New Invent.* 9 In, The Dutch way of Pickling of Herrings. 1732 BERKELEY *Lett. to T. Prior* 31 Apr., Why, 1671 IV. 117 A good cook, and understands pickling and preserving. 1846 *Gardeners' Chron. Mary-day* 88, 1000's Cabbages for Pickling are now coming to Sweet. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk., Pickling*, a mode of salting naval timber ...to season its durability. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pickling*, cleaning steam-iron or wire by immersion in acid.

b. *attrib.* Used for pickling; of vegetables, grown for pickling, intended to be pickled.

1822 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Stat. Hist. Scot.* v. 396 Wheat must have so much lime put upon it, as soon as it comes out of the pickling tub, as will dry it quickly. 1831 *Loudon's Herald* 23 Dec. 378 Half a dozen pickling-jars. 1844 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 37 To obtain small pickling onions.

Pickling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* : see PUDDLE *v.*[2] 2.

Picklock (pi·klɒk), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] [f. PICK *v.*[1] + LOCK *sb.*[2]: see PICK-.]

A. *sb.* 1. A person who picks a lock; *spec.* a thief who opens a door by picking the lock.

1552 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 96 b, I know one...to whom there is no coffer lacke, nor dore shut...meaning that he was a picklock, and a false varlet. 1631 CHURCHYARD *Epist. to Chorus. Marlowe* iii. (1888) 9 Locking the door behind him, with as little noise as a Pick-lock. 1889 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 3/2 She called him a 'picklock', and a 'Paul Pry'.

fig. 1624 E. JOHNSON *Sacr. Philos.* v. Talke with some crafty fellow, some picklocke of the Law! 1708 M. DRAYTON *Abbot, Byrt.* II. 57 Sir Thomas Boleyn...was called the Picklock of Princes.

2. An instrument for picking locks.

1592 FERNELIUS *Sp. Disc.* (Gregson, a false keys, a picklocke, 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. 2. 18 We take him to be a Theefe...for we haue found vpon him...a strange Picklock. 1683 CHETWOOD *City Politicians* v. 3, I have a picklock in my pocket. 1808 W. SPENCE *Coll. Poet. Rec.* 63 A vile Lacedæmonian lock, with three steel wards, Which no picklock or nail can reach to open. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 144/1 The most ingenious picklock ever seen.

fig. 1587 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* (1880) 93/2 By which picklocke they lacke for the gayne of hell, and open the gate of heauen to whom they list. 1710 *Hyp. Theophrast. to Nanny* in the very picklock that opens the way into all Cabinets and Councils.

B. *adj.* Used for picking a lock; *esp.* in *picklock key* = A. 2. Also *fig.*

1697 RAVENSCROFT *Cary Widow.* 53 Hell's picklock powder was reduced to ruin. 1699 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3566/4 A Bunch of picklock keys. 1893 C. DEVAYNE in *Dryden's Tutorial* 18, (1898) 174 The well-hung G. Civilian ...opens that the Cause, Than with a Pick-lock Tongue perverts the Laws. 1830 CROCE *Lacke & Keys* 30 His thought it would be impossible to open them ...by any picklock keys.

Picklock, *sb.*[2] and *a.*[2] *Wool Manuf.* [f. PICK *n.* or *v.*[1] 7 + LOCK *sb.*[1]] Name for the highest quality of English wool.

1792 *Trans Agric. Soc.* (E.D.D.) The deepest class of wool, called "picklock", is estimated at thirty-two pence a pound. 1840 *Discovery Woollen Manuf.* II. 114 I have...divided these [wools] into six classes,...1st class—the picklock and prime. 2nd class—the choice and super. ...3rd class—livery and short coarse. 4th class—picklock, grey, &c. &c. 1884 W. E. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 27 In the woollen trade the following names are common for English wool:—picklock, which, as the name implies, is the choicest of all; prime, which is very similar; choice, a very little stronger; super, from the shoulders [etc.].

Pi·ckman. [In sense 1, f. PICK *sb.*[2] + MAN.]

1. A labourer who works with a pick; *e. g.* a miner or collier who uses a pick, a hewer.

1696 *Hemick. Wards* XIII. 102 Miners from Cornwall, Mucklesbiters, Pickmen (sic). 1808 *Ure Dict. Arts* IV. 830 (Cockerill) Five or more gangs work at a time, each consisting of four or five men, one pickman cutting the ground, one for shoving small to the shaft bottom, two at the windlass.

2. = PICKMAN, *dial.*

1899 Pairson *Cumberland Gloss., Pickman*, the men.

Pickman, obs. form of PINKMAN[1].

Pickmaw, *sb.* and *adv.*[1] *dial.* Also 9 *Northumb.* **pick-maw.** [Second element MAW[2], gull; first uncertain: some conjecture *pick*, PITCH.] A common name in Scotland of the Black-headed Gull, *Larus ridibundus*: see GULL *sb.*[2]

c 1440 HOLLAND *Howlat* 289 Pudylyde the Pickmawis, as for poincis, With thar sherp bekkis presest thame thair. 1804 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 229 The lav'rock, the peasweep, an' shilfa' skimmerin' 'bout the loan, The pickmaw, the tyrie, an' a' their wee playmates. 1808 SIBBALD *Hist. Scotland* (1803) 1. 1. 1.

1660 tr. *Du Loir's Voy.* 1 It may be well and justly called Purgatorie Pick-purse;...wealth and great riches of the clergy, was the only mark they aimed at. 1722 M. Henry *Nature Wks.* 1833 II. 246/1 'Purgatory pick-purse'; so it has been called.

2. A name of Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, from its impoverishing the land. Also of Corn Spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*. Cf. pass. 2.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. xxiii. § 2. 219 Shepherdes purse is called...in the North part...Pickepurse, and Cornweede. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Pickpurse* an herbe so called... *Shepheards purse* or *Shepheards Penny*. 1787 W. Marshall *E. Norfolk Gloss.*, *Pickpurse*, or *Sandweed*, *spergula arvensis*, common spurrey.

†**Pi·ck-qua·rrel.** *Obs.* [See Pick-.]

1. One given to picking quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

1592 Thynne *Pride, Perplexite* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 284 He hath been all his life a pick-quarrel. 1592 *Ibid.* 27 Cursed be the peace-breakers, pick-quarrels, whisperers, backbiters. 1598 E. Aggas tr. *Pol. Estate France* (S. Al) 180 pick-quarrels, all the pestes of Paris...are at thy backe.

2. An occasion of quarrel; a cause of dispute.

1602 Statute *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1811) xxiv. § 31 If all those processes and diligences were cancelled, and Cells forgiven, which hath been the continuall pick-quarrell betwixt these two Realmes.

Pickquet, Pickrel, Pickroon, obs. ff. Picket, Pickerel, Pickaroon.

Pickesome (pi·kăsŏm), *a.* [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -some.] Choice, fastidious, dainty; particular.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 190 Trouts are pickesome and hard to please. 1888 Bunbury *Fishy Tales* 178 We were not quite so pickesome in the matter of company as we are now. 1891 *Field Coal Bill* The Committee should be very pickesome and particular. (Stafford's sense 'Hungry, peckish' was *app.* a mistake.)

Hence **Pi·ckesomeness,** daintiness.

1881 Banks & Rice *Captain's Room* i. Cucumber readily adapts itself to all palates save those set on edge with pickesomeness.

Pickstaff, *obs.* form of Pikestaff.

Pickthank (pi·kθæŋk), *sb.* and *a.* *arch.* and *dial.* [f. the phrase *to pick a thank* or *thanks*: see Pick *v.*[1] 8 b, and Pick-.]

A. sb. One who 'picks a thank', i.e. curries favour with another, esp. by informing against some one else; a flatterer, sycophant; a tale-bearer, tell-tale.

1300-20 Thomas *Poems* xvii. 23 To be a pykthank I wold nowt. 1552 *Grafton K.-P. (1568) to Reader* 6b in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 401 Before those pikethankes that longyn lyst. 1564-73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Delator*,...a secrete accuser or complayner: a tell tale: a pycke thanke. 1598 Sandys *Serm. Ep.* (1632) 169 These speeches that pick-thanks reported to Ambition, with exaggerations of his own to make them more odious. 1598 L. Machyn *Newes. Mighte Perswade* 24 Wisse other pickethanke might be readie to rehearse against them. 1600 Sidney *Astrol.* 6, I had been called pickthank and tale-bearer. 1639 Shad *Parix Jornalx* (1660) I. xvii. 103 When a pickthank...that simple party of English people might have thought me.

B. adj. (attrib. use of *sb.*) Given to 'picking thanks'; flattering, sycophantic; tale-bearing; busily officious.

1580 Antidote *Weal. Vocab.* 19 This is a pickthanke knave, that would make his Master believe that the Crow is wood. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 13 He sets more discord in a noble house, By one dam's breeding of his pick-thanke tales, Than can be salved again in twenty years. 1632 R. L. Reynard *Josephus, Antiq. xvi. xvi.* (1737) 448 Nor...never fail'd of some pick-thanke Story or other to carry away with him. 1650 L. Howet *Eutrapelia*, 61 (title) An Observant parallel of phrases of ordinary use and pickthank obedience.

Hence † **Pi·ckthankly** *a.*, of the character of a pickthank; † **Pi·ckthankness,** the quality or character of being a pickthank.

1592 C. Marlowe *Hero*, *Lean.* iv. 6, xiii (1598) 410 The Arch-Bishop, instead of being offended at the pick-thankly reporter, hoped he would have been fell a laughing heartily. 1632 Massinger *Bash. Traytor* v. 284 But for the pickthankness of some of the Clergy, who will always procure to have the thanks and honour of it.

Pi·ckthank, *v. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *Intr.* To play the pickthank, curry favour with (a person); † *trans.* to obtain by sycophancy (*obs.*). Hence **Pi·ckthanking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Sometimes *app.* misused for to *pick fault, pick holes.*

1600 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 53 While he did credit pick-thanking Counsellors. 1642 Howell *Instruct.* 308 Many there are who...to flatter and pickthanke with their Masters...do great things. a 1732 North *Examen.* ii. 61, § 20 (1740) 256 He did it to pick-thank an Opportunity of getting more Money. 1838 *Examiner* 330/2 The most fastidious and pick-thanking critic. 1874 Greener *Classic Study Chart.* 6, 130 How constantly Shakespeare rebukes himself from the pick-thanking of his critics.

Picktooth (pi·ktūθ), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare.* Pl. **picktooths**; sometimes erron. **pickteeth.** [f. Pick *v.*[1] 2 + Tooth: see Pick-.]

A. sb. 1. An instrument for picking the teeth; a toothpick.

1540 *Act. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 372 For nine Pennies of silver to Jolie Pyke-teithe to, to be Knight grace, 1559 Chaloner *Whs.*, *Hearbes, Hyssope*, etc. (1587) 178 An herb called a pikeototh lyeing on your boye. 1592 Lyly *Pappe.* (1911) 10, 23 Item [weight stolen, with sharpe pokets like picktoothes. 1683 Lassels in *Lond. Gazette* (1683) I. 1/2 Now he goes like his type of picktooth. 1725 H. Walpole *Let. to Montagu* 20 Dec., I was afraid you would think I had sent you a bundle of picktooths, instead of pines and figs. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* iv. 1006, Grant and human backward bearing, all Their picktooths now were plying.

2. The embelliferous plant *Ammi Visnaga*, also called Toothpick Bishopweed; so called from the use made of the dry stalks of the umbels.

1562 J. Lee *Ordered Bat. Apps.* 300 Pickotooth, *Daucus*. 1866 Treas. *Bot.*, Pickotooth, *Ammi Visnaga*. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pickotooth, *Daucus Visnaga*.

B. attrib., as picktooth case.

1589 *Lond. Gaz. No. 2282/2* A Pick-Tooth Case wrought. 1711 Pocock *Diab.* (1837) 74 Accordeed with a large scarf embroidered, diamond ring, pickatooth-case, silk handkerchief. 1897 Cassell *Fair. Exp.* ii. 197 His milk-white hand Could pick tooth-pegs and love for small command.

B. adj. Idle, indolent, easy, leisurely (like a person resting and picking his teeth after a meal).

1708 Tosse. R. *Cas. Prov. Stand.* 21 I, My Lord and I, after...dinner, sat down by the fire-side, in an idle, lackadaisical, pick-tooth way. 1767 Mrs. S. Pennington *Lett.* III. 39 We breakfast...with Arbuckle, and pass our pick-tooth hours with Orpheus. 1829 Mallalieu *Old Man* v. 61, ¶ 3 The pick-tooth contentment of a hungry. 1864 *Punch Almanac*, 29 May 1 That easy, picktooth air of fashion, with which the noble Marquis is grown enough to transact the business of the nation.

Picktusser, obs. form of Pickaxe.

Pick-up, *sb.* (*a.*) [f. the phr. *to pick up*: see Pick *v.*[1] 26.]

1. The act of picking up; *spec.* in Cricket, the picking up of the ball, in order to return it. b. That which picks up, as a railway-crane. c. That which is picked up, as a pick-up meal (see B); one who is picked up, a chance passenger, acquaintance, etc. d. An informal game between sides picked on the spot. e. *Printing.* 'Standing matter that comes into use and is counted as new matter'.

a. 1886 *Daily News* 21 July 5/2/A (Athens) compliments for the quickness of his pick-up and the accuracy of his return. 1892 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 269 Pick-up and return must be one action, or the batsman will steal a cheap run.

b. 1877 *N. W. Line*, Glass 2 v. The last train at night which runs from Sheffield to New Holland, is called the Pick up. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 6/2 The experiments by Mr. Edison's new electric tramcar were conducted at his laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey,...Its chief feature is the "pickup" which take the current from one line of rails. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 10/1 These [bales] of straw goods came and "pick-ups" are distinguished by a single green light...placed over the left-hand buffer.

c. 1880 (see B). 1892 W. A. Wallace *Oats a Horse* 321 She...will be a grand pick-up for somebody when he gets. 1895 *Punch's Pocket Dict.* s.v. *Pick-up*, *Pick-up*, (Slang) a woman whom acquaintance is made on the street; especially, a street-walker. 1898 Wallington *Mores Hil. Rise* ii. 23 Each driver was anxious to get the first chance of pick-ups on the road.

B. attrib. or as *adj.* **a.** = that picks up or is used in picking up, as in *pick-up apparatus, circuit, water-trough*, etc.; **b.** = picked up for the nonce, as in *pick-up crew, dinner, game, team.*

a. 1892 *Mod. Dressing in London* (Stanley) They had only a pick-up chance. 1897 Bassett *Dict. Amer.* 196/2 A *pick-up dinner*, called also simply a *pick-up*, is a supper made up of such fragments of cold meats as remain from former meals. 1898 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 279 The funky section of the through wire is thrown out until the fault is removed. In its place is substituted the section (c) of the 'picking' circuit. Conversation is thus preserved between a and z. 1899 G. Fowler *Eng. Railway* 108 The tenders attached to the engines have a "pick up" appearance, provided with a scoop, which can be lowered into the trough while the train is passing over it at full speed, and the tenders are filled with water in a few seconds. 1899 *Motor. Car.* 25 Jan. 3/1 A pick-up goods train driver and fireman experienced a shock as if the locomotive had struck some hard substance lying on the rails.

Pickwick[1] (pi·kwik). [See Pickwickian.] Trade name for a cheap kind of cigar.

1892 Morrow *Lond. Labour* I. 240 The last thou I sold Pickwicks and Cubans a penny apiece with lights for cooking, was at Greenwich Fair. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 77/1 Smoking his pipe or his pickwick when he will. 1895 M. Collins *Mrs. A. Married.* I. ii. 40 By your Lordship's leave I'll smoke a pickwick.

Pi·ckwick[2]. [See Pick-.] A pointed instrument for pulling up the wick of an oil-lamp.

1885 in Webster.

Pickwickian (pikwi·kiăn), *a.* [f. *Pickwick*, surname in Dickens's *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (1837).] Of or pertaining to Mr. Pickwick, or the Pickwick Club; chiefly *humorous* in phr. *in (a) Pickwickian sense, language*, in a technical, constructive, or conventionally idiosyncratic or esoteric sense; usually in reference to language 'unparliamentary' or compromising in its natural sense.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* i. The Chairman felt it his imperative duty to demand...whether he had used the expression...in a temperate sense. Mr. Blotton had no hesitation in saying that he had consulted and used the word in its Pickwickian sense. 1866 Trollope *Sir. a. Mod. Gir.* I. i. 16, you Out it comes,—with no pilaring of phrase, and no Pickwickian or Congressional explanations afterwards. 1900 Chamberlain *Sp. Birmm* 22 Nov., In every case it had only a political, perhaps I ought say a Pickwickian, meaning.

Hence **Pickwickianism,** a statement made in a Pickwickian sense; **Pickwickianly** *adv.*, in a Pickwickian sense.

1887 *Chicago Advocate* 24 Apr. 1/4/1 Dr. Arthur Little discussed almost unintelligibly, albeit somewhat pickwickianly, 'the Advantages of Prohibitionism'. 1894 *Ibid.* 16 June, This author does not quote his assertion to be taken as facts, but only as bits of critical pickwickianism.

Picky, *Sc.* and north. *dial.* var. Pinky.

Pickydenant, variant of Picke-devant *Obs.*

Pickydilly, Piole: see Pitcadil, Pioyle.

Picnic (pi·knik), *sb.* Also 8–9 **pique-nique, pick nick, pic-nic, pic nic.** [Occurs (in reference to foreign countries) from 1748, but appy. not before *c* 1800 as an English institution; adopted from F. *pique-nique*, stated by Ménage *Dict. Etymol.* (1694) to be of recent introduction; in *Dict. Acad.* 1740. In use in Germany *c* 1748, in Sweden *c* 1788 (Wittgren's *Dict.*). See Note below.]

1. Originally, A fashionable social entertainment in which each person present contributed a share of the provisions; now, A pleasure party including an excursion to some spot in the country where all partake of a repast out of doors: the participants may bring with them individually the viands and means of entertainment, or the whole may be provided by some one who 'gives the picnic'.

The intermediate stage is seen in quot. 1802. The essential feature was formerly the individual contribution: now, it is the *al fresco* form of the repast.

1748 Chesterf. *Lett. to Son* (in Germany), 199. Basle[1] 29 Oct., I like the description of your *Pic-nic*; when, I take it for granted, that your viands are only to break the firmador of a castle. 1763 Lady M. Coke *Lett., to Lady Strafford* 21 Sept. (1887) I. 3, I was last night at a back-reception ball which is called here [Hanover] Picquenik. 1800 Miss Knight *Autobiog.* I. 43 We stayed here [at Ventnor till the 27th Feb. 1777] and on the previous day went to a 'pique-nique' at a little country house not far from the town. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 189 The club have their sports, their balls, their parties of pleasure, and their *pic nics*. 1808-9 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) 10, Instead [she] as full of Flies and Pic-nic and Operas. 1808 [J. R. Best] *Four Pic Parties*, 189 Parties...established a picnic, and pass the day together. 1810 Dibdin *Pic. Crib* to It, Nature had intended the spot for pic-nics. 1810 Miss Benson *Lady's Mile* II. 33 They held impromptu picnics on breezy heights above the level of the sea. 1810 Lavater *Nelson's Diet.*, *Picnic*, open air party, in which a meal, to which each guest contributes a portion of the viands, is the essential characteristic. 1813 *Hedgehog* 31 After the guests had been eaten, a dance was improvised. 1820 Miss. Foster *Mary's Meadow* 21 We had a most delightful picnic there.

†b. *By picnic*: by contributions from each member. *Obs.* [Cf. F. 'l'ancienne tournure adverbiale *à pique-nique*' (Gazzi in Scheler).]

1832 *Examiner* 324/2 A sort of *banquet*, made up occasionally by picnic from the portmanteaus of the gentlemen.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1887 L. J. Beaumont in *Vidor* (N. Y.) 28 Apr. 3/1 For that length of time the dogs had a picnic. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 3/1 We go almost and keep the Boers on the run...I think everything points to the end of this picnic.

†2. A member of the Picnic Society: see 3. *Obs.*

1800 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 197 One famous *Pic-Nic* [added]...came forward and said, they were 'a harmless and inoffensive society of persons of fashion': *Ibid.* 198 Nor was the public acquainted, indeed, when they were informed, that Pic-Nics were men who acted plays and wrote plays for their own amusement. 1832 H. Ancram *Remin.* II. 5 'Colonel A.—was the most persistent pic-nic of our dramatic personæ. 1836 W. H. Ross in *Comic Ann. Mrs.* 1. To A fashionable assembly termed the Pic-Nics, who had barbarian, vaudeville and ballets on a small scale performed there.

3. *attrib.* Pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, a picnic; in earlier use with reference to contributions made by each member of a party or company, as at a 'picnic' in the original sense.

† *Picnic Society*, name of a society of people of fashion in London about the beginning of the 19th c., for social entertainments, private theatricals, etc., to which each member contributed his share. † *Picnic supper*: see first quot. Cf. *F. souper à pique-nique* (Gazzi in Scheler).

1800 *Times* 16 Mar., A Pic-Nic Supper consists of a variety of dishes. The Subscribers to the entertainment have a bill of fare presented to them, with a number against each dish. The list which he draws obliges him to furnish the dish marked against it, which he either takes with him to his carriage, or sends by a servant. 1800 *Pic-nic Society* [see Pennycuick]. 1800 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 200 Pic cutpins, gotes-beef, hats and chickens,—Pic Nicks, what genius Pic-Nic pickings! 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 326 This season has been marked by a new species of entertainment, common to the fashionable world, called a Pic Nic supper. Of the derivation of the word, or who was the inventor, we profess ourselves ignorant, but the nature of it is...[as here]. 1800 *Gentlem.* I. 269 A picnic conversation, where each contributes his own item from his stores of reading and observation. 1803 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. 146, 300 We boarded and lodged by pic-nic contract with the Princess. 1808 Rambler's *Mag., Calend. Events*, 81 [The leaders] of the picnic formation of the Court by its putative fathers the Apostles, may be found in their proper places. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 103 A pack of hounds;...got together...in a sort of pick-nick manner by a few gentlemen in London. 1830 W. W. Collins *Rambles beyond Rambs.* iv. (1850) 183 The girls and young men of the pic-nic party are dancing merrily. 1884 Henry Bird *Life in Virginia* (1892) 107 The whole party sat down to a picnic meal on the ground.

†4. *as sub.* In the way of a picnic; by contributions from each person. *Obs.*

1867 J. Davis *Trav. II.* 2. 198 A spot that may enable him to ask a friend to dine with him *pic nic*.

(*Also*). The chronology of the word in French and English, with the fact that our earliest instances refer to the Continent, and are translations in the French form *pique-nique*, show that the word came from French (although some French scholars, in ignorance of these facts, have, in view of the obscurity of its derivation, conjectured that the French word was from Eng.). Hatzfeld-Darmesteter merely say 'Origin unknown'; the Eng. *picnic* appears in its borrowed form. Franck': 'Scholar mentions several conjectures, amongst others that of Berlioux (s.d.) "*repas où chacun paye sa part pour sa valeur* (*repas* taken in the sense of 'small coin')." Others think it merely a rhyming combination formed on one of its elements. In Foote's *Nabob* (1778) Act 1, one of the characters uses *nick-nack for pick-nick*; intended perhaps to show that *pick-nick* was still a little-known word, liable to be confounded or associated with better known similar words or combinations, such as *knick-knack*. But cf. Pennsylvanian quot. 1809, *pick-nickery* and *nick-nackery*.)

Picnic (pi·knik), *v.* Inflexions **picnicked, picnicking.** [*f. prec.*

(*As to the spelling of the inflexions, and of the following words, see remarks under* C and K.)

1. *intr.* To hold, or take part in, a picnic.

1840 Thackeray *Shabby Genteel* v. Let us picnic there At Audley Court. 1860 J. M. Bowyer *Winter Months* 1. viii. (title) 100 Lap...evening on the beach, or *pic-nicing* among the ruins of the Castle. 1887 Tennyson *Farmer* (1889) I. 371 He has drawn people riding and pic-nicking. 1891 L. Hearn *Pimpei Rec. In.* xx. 258 We picnicked on the grass outside the monastery.

†2. *trans.* To furnish (provisions) by contributions from each person, as at a picnic. *Obs.*

1820 Monar *Mem.* 1859 III. 268 The Villands and I picnicked our provender.

3. To entertain (a person) with picnics.

1884 H. Chichester *Under Hermes' Stag* 77 We were lucked, fêted, picnicked, and generally made much of.

Hence Picnicking *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Visit Italy* I. xiii. 322 The description of one of the pic-nicing days. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 6 Aug., Yet one grows picnicking Yards ever wear the green away from Calvaire! 1885 H. F. Seymour in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 508/2 Mr. Clinton suggested their picnicking. 1888 W. R. Cooper *Life in Cowes* II. 19 The hill is used as a lounge and picnicking place.

Picnicker (pi·knikəɹ). [f. Picnic *v.* + -er1.] One who picnics, or takes part in a picnic.

1847 De Quincey *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 171 note, He will not be able without a glass to see the gay party of picnickers. 1869 Miss Braddon *Life Taylor* xxiv, The kind of day that all picnickers would demand of Providence. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 3/1 The reservoir (the tea-urn) enabled the picnickers to rate out a delicious cup of tea.

Picnickery. [f. Picnic *sb.* + -ery.] †**a.** See quot. 1849: apparently alluding to the dramatic performances of the original Picnic Society: cf. quots. in Picnic *sb.* 2. †**b.** A collection of things contributed from various sources, like the provisions at a picnic. **c.** *pl.* The requisites for a picnic.

1803 *Times* 2 Jan., We are induced to counsel against any thing so contemptible as the pick-nickery and nick-nackery—for pure affectation, and relinquish variety of rehearsing to no audience that cannot understand, in a language not native, pronounce. 1820 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* III. 66 The pick-nickery of tea cozily brought on board by the different passengers. 1830 H. *Ancient Times.* I. 190 Gilfray let fly...with his double-barrelled gun, charged at pic-nickery, with his crayon and sticking fluid. 1832 *Aquatic Rules Cassel.* 4, 2 kettles, 2 plates, 2 dishes, a charcoal bag, with a host of other picnickeries.

†Picnicsician. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ian.] †**a.** A member of the Picnic Society (see Picnic 3). **b.** One who takes part in a picnic.

1802 Coleman *Dram. Pieces* (1825) 221 I am not of the Picnic Society, therefore not a *Picnicsician*. I only wish to prove that, if the *Picnicsians* choose to have a Picnic supper, they have an undoubted right to do so. 1833 Reade *Cyr. Townshend* 281 The other disconcerted Picnician was Orlando Johnson.

Picnicky (pi·knikĭ), *a. colloq.* [f. as prec. + -y.] Belonging to or characteristic of a picnic.

1879 *Standard* 26 May, Occupied in a pleasant pic-nicky way in getting ready their breakfast before the start. 1885 *Punch* 19 Sept. 142/2 Everything is to be everything in such an eatively nicky and picnicky fashion.

Picnit, Picnomaster, bad spellings of Pycn-.

†Pico (pi·ko). *Obs.* [Sp., *Pico*: see Peak *sb.*2 II.] A peak, the pointed top of a mountain; a conical mountain. (Originally applied to the Peak of Teneriffe: see Peak *sb.*2 5, Pic3, Peak *sb.*2).

1589 Sir T. Hesketh *Trav.* (1777) 4 This high Pico rises from the middle part of the Isle [Teneriffe]. 1598 Boyle *Mem. Adv.* (1736) 171 An exact relation of the Pico Teneriffe. *Ibid.*, These subsided cones lie for three or four miles about round the bottom of the Pico. 1634 Heywood *Royle Lect.* viii. 191 As high as the Pico of Teneriffe. 1742 *Dr. Fat's Case* 16, *Brief. Inst.* 3 III. 208 Yet there is one of them [Canary Islands] a great deal higher than the rest, which, as a Thing to, looks like the Pico-Teneriffe, in the Canaries.

Picoid (pai·koid), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *picus* woodpecker + -oid.] Resembling the *Picidæ* or Woodpeckers in form.

Picoideous (paikoi·dĭəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *picoideus* + -ous.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Picoidæ*, a suborder of birds including Woodpeckers, Honey-guides, Barbets, Toucans, Jacamars, and Puff-birds. So **Picoi·dean**, a member of the *Picoidæ*.

Picolas, obs. f. Pickaxe. **Picol**: see Pitch.

Picoline (pi·kŏlin). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *pix, picis* pitch + *ol*-ous oil + -ine5.] an in mod.F.] A colourless liquid compound (C_6H_7N) obtained from bone-oil, coal-naphtha, tar, peat, etc., having an intensely powerful smell.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of...picoline, pertaine are...insoluble. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 160 Numerous *Salts* of The double series of isomeric compounds, of which Aniline and Picoline are respectively members: both of these bodies have the composition $C_{12}H_7N$.

Pico-passerine (pəikō-pas·ĕrəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pic-us* woodpecker + *passer* sparrow + -ine1.] Of or belonging to the *Pici-* or *Pico-passeres*, an order proposed by Seebohm to include Picine and Passerine birds.

1890 *Ibis* Jan. 11 Each of these six characters appears in every Pico-Passerine bird...but the combination of the six...serves...outside the limits of the Pico-Passeres.

†Picoory. *Obs.* Also -ie, -ee. [*ad. F. picorée* (1676 c. in Littré) marauding, sd. Sp. *picorear*: see Picorer.] Plundering or pillage by armed force; foraging, marauding; looting.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Dedi 3 b, In stead of pay have suffered them to get *with picoree*, that was, to rifle and spoyle the Borres (their friends.) 1591 Garrard's *Art Warre* 15 If otherwise they be not punished by hange or Picoorie. 1594 K. Asmay tr. *Lips de Re* 45 He chastised such as fledd, or were given to picoory. 1598 Barrough *Discip. Souldier* Ep. Ded. 4 It became not the former fortune to which I were fixed, to goe journeys of picoorie. (1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 29/1 Smith alone having saved by care to picory some moneys.)

Picot (pi·kŏt). [*F. picot*, dim. *of pic* peak, point, prick.] A small loop of twisted thread, larger than the pearl or purl, one of a series forming an ornamental edging to lace, ribbon, or braid; also, in embroidery, a raised knot similarly formed to represent a leaf, petal, ear of corn, etc.

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 390/1 Picots...are little Loops or Bobs that ornament Needle-made Laces of all kinds, and that are often introduced into Embroidery. 1890 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 69. 14/1 The term 'woven'...is...not nearly so euphonious as the three-word appellations of 'twisted stitch' or 'bullion'; and picot...all different names for the same stitch. 1893 *Ibid.* VIII. No. 90. 11/1 The raised points of which the leaf is composed are worked something after the manner of French knots.

b. attrib., as *picot-edge, ribbon, stitch.*

1880 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 341/2 A bow of yellow picot ribbon. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/1 Some ingenious manufacturer conceived the happy idea of embellishing the edges of the ribbon with a small loop of silk. The idea was developed, and ribbons with a *picot* edge became the order of the day. 1890 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 69. 3/1 The many loops—which also are known as loof-stitch and picot stitch.

†Picotah, picottah (pikŏ·tă). Also **pa-, picota, pacottah.** [Hindî, etc., a Pg. *picota* a pump-brake (in a ship).] The name applied in parts of India to a device for raising water, consisting of a beam, resting on an upright support, which is weighted at one end and has a bucket suspended from the other; the operator stands upon it and uses his own weight to dip and raise the bucket; the same as the Shadoof of the Nile.

1807 *T. Twamley Journ. Mysore* I. 15 In one place I saw people employed in watering a rice field with the *Yatam*, or *Pacota*, as it is called by the English. 1883 C. G. W. Lock *Wordsleigh Knights* Ser. II. 31/6 Turned a *picottah* or *picota* in Bengal.

‖Picoté (pikŏte), *a.* [F., pa. pple. *of picoter* to prick, etc.: see Picotee.] **a.** *Her.* Spotted, sprinkled. **b.** Furnished with picots: see Picot.

1828 Fosbroke *Encycl. Antiquit.* I. Gloss., *Picoté*, a French term, which signifies sprinkled.

Picotee (pikŏtī·), *sb.* (*a.*) Also **‖ picotée, -tee, -tey, ‖ piquoté, picootee.** [*a. F. picoté, -ée*, pa. pple. of *picoter* to prick often, mark with points or points, f. *picot*: see Picot.] A florists' variety of the carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), the flowers of which have a light ground, the petals being marked or edged with a darker colour.

The early variety had a white ground marked with spots of colour.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carnation*, Each of these Yellow are very numerous, but chiefly the Pickeroon, of which, he says, he had seen above an hundred different Sorts in one Garden. 1808 Sir J. E. Smith in *Mem.* (1832) I. 363 Your Picotee [I never knew before how to spell that word, neither do I know its etymology: some pink is a curious plant. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 612 By what process gooseberries may be made piquotée, and pinasters moulded with gladness. 1887 *G. Nicholson's Hist. Gardening* III. 103 Picotees are only distinguished from Carnations by the markings of their flowers. The petals of...the Picotee have a ground colour, and are edged with a second colour.

B. *adj.* Applied to colours resembling those of the flowers or leaves of the picotee.

1859 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 4/8 Fine late tulips. Picotee, white, with picotee red edge. 1900 *Nineteenth Cent.* Nov. 811 We go to's The shading and grass upon the bank...work to mark picotee greens.

Picotite (pi·kŏtəit). *Min.* [a. mod.F., named 1811 after Picot, Baron de la Peyrouse (1744–1818), who described it: see -ite1.] A black variety of spinel containing chromium, occurring in minute grains and crystals in Dauphiné.

1814 T. *Allan Min. Nomencl.* 33. 1832 C. U. Shepard *Min.* 1. 246 Picotite. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* 266, 284 The picotite appears, under the microscope, in very irregular brown, or ... black olive-green, patches or grains. 1892 Hoyes *Min.* 306, 6) 291 Picotite or chrom-spinel.

Picoys, obs. f. Pickaxe. **Picquancy, Picquant,** etc.: see Pic-. **Picque,** obs. f. Pick *v.*1 **Picqué**: see Piqué.

Picquer, picquerer, Picquaroon, Picquet: see Pickeer, Picaroon, Picket, Piquet.

Picquetter (pi·kĕtəɹ). [f. *F. picquet* (*de fleurs*) branch (of artificial flowers, for hats) + -er1.] One who arranges artificial flowers in bandeaux.

1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Artificial flower mounters, picquetters, jet hands, wanted. 1901 *Ibid.* 9 Apr. 10/2 Artificial Flower Picquetters—Improvers wanted.

Picquier, obs. form of Pickeer, Piquer.

Picquota, obs. form of Picras.

‖**Picra** (pi·kră). *Pharmacy.* [Short for Hiera picra (Gr. ἱερὰ πικρά bitter).] A bitter cathartic powder or paste: = Hiera picra.

1660 Boreman in *Life* xxi. (1662) 429, I used to have a certain drink to take, given me by a certain Gipsie, called Picra.

Picrate (pi·krēt). *Chem.* [f. as Picric + -ate1.] A salt of picric acid: used as an explosive.

1880 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 403 The metallic picrates are mostly crystallizable, bitter, and of yellow colour. They explode when strongly heated. 1890 *Daily News* 25 July 6 The canvasses cast and were closed by explosions charged with picrate of potash.

Hence **Picra·ted** *ppl. a.*, containing or partly composed of a picrate: applied to certain fireworks.

Picric (pi·krik), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. πικρ-ός bitter + -ic.] In *Picric acid*, also called *trinitrocarbolic* or *carbazotic acid*, *artificial indigo-bitter*, a yellow intensely bitter substance ($C_6H_2(NO_2)_3O$) = $C_6H_3(NO^2)^3O$), crystallizing in yellow shining prisms or lamina, first observed by Hausmann in 1788, used in dyeing and more recently in the manufacture of explosives.

1850 *Chemical Gaz.* X. 137 Thus picric acid is phenylous acid...in which a substitution of 3 equivs. NO_4 for 3 equivs. H has taken place. Picric acid is consequently trinitrophenylous acid. 1880 O'Neill *Chem. Calico Print.* 198 *Picric Acid.*—This is only lately introduced as a dyeing material for silks and woollens; it has no affinity for cotton. 1890 *Nature* 3 Sept. 444 The relative rates of chemical explosive action, the picric acid or wet gun-cotton.

Picrite (pi·krəit). *Min.* Also -yte. [mod. f. Gr. πικρ-ός bitter + -ite1.] A dark grey-green rock consisting mainly of chrysolite (see quots.).

1814 T. *Allan Min. Nomencl.* 9 Crystallized workables, hornspath, picrite. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* 266, 284 Picrite is a blackish green crystalline rock with a compact, black matrix, containing porphyritic crystals and grains of olivine. 1892 Cassell's *Dict. Names Min., Picrite*, an obsolete name of Anthosite, Olivine-spar.

Picro- (pi·krŏ), before a vowel sometimes **picr-**, combining form of Gr. πικρός bitter, used to form scientific terms, (*a*) in the sense 'having a bitter taste or smell', esp. in the names of magnesium minerals, because magnesium salts have often a bitter taste; (*b*) in names of derivatives of Picric acid, as *picronic acid*, *picramine*, *picrocammine*, *picro-acetate of lead*, *picro-carbonate of ammonia*.

Among these are **Picrocarmine,** a red staining fluid used in histologic microscopy; picro-carbonate of ammonia. **Picrocerasin** *Chem.* [Cerasin] (1877–1901). **Picroglycion** *Chem.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet], a crystalline substance obtained from the bitterwood; = Dulcamarin. **Picrolite** *Min.* [Gr. λίθος stone] (see quots.). **Picromel** [Gr. μέλι honey], a bitter-sweet substance obtained from bile. **Picromerite** *Min.* [Gr. μερίς, μεριδ- a part], sulphate of magnesium and potassium found in white crystals and crystalline crusts. **Picrosal trate** *Chem.* = Picrate. **Picrosphe·rosiderite** *Min.* [named by Stromeyer, 1829], a mineral resembling pharmacolite, but containing magnesium. **Picrophyll** *Min.* [Gr. φύλλον a leaf], a massive, fibrous, or foliated greenish-grey variety of pyroxene. **Picrophyllite** = prec. (Webster 1864). **Picrosmine** *Min.* [Gr. *picrosmia*, named by Haidinger, 1824, f. Gr. ὀσμή odour], a greenish-white, dark-green, or grayish fibrous hydrous silicate of magnesium, which emits a bitter and argillaceous odour when moistened. **Picrotin** *Chem.* [f. *picrotoxic*], a bitter crystalline substance existing with picrotoxin in the *Cocculus indicus*. **Picrotoxic** *a. Chem.* [f. next: see -ic], of, pertaining to, contained in, or derived from picrotoxin. **Picrotoxin** *Chem.* [cf. Taxin], formerly **picrotoxia**, the bitter poisonous principle ($C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$) of the seeds of the *Cocculus indicus*.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 426 "Picamic [sic] Dihydrotoluamide...Acid...Produced by the action of sulphide of ammonium or of ferrous salts on picric acid. *Ibid.* 840 "Picramic, or picramic acid...is easily prepared...when a boiling mixture of potassic picrate and an excess of lead-acetate is left to cool. 1880 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XX. 230 By using metic acid, followed by *picramide, it is easy to preserve the nucleuses with its clothing of cilia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 320 The picrocarmine reaction shows that decalcification is taking place. 1897 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 320 "Picrocrylin...is a colourless substance...It has a very bitter taste. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 840 *Picrocyanides* (*Cyanoferrides*), a body produced, together with prussic ether, by the action of boiling water on nitrile. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Picroglyphus, *Picroglyceum*... Name by Pfaff for a particular substance first obtained by him from the *Solanum dulcamara*. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 840 *Picroglycion, Dulcamarin.* 1816 E. JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 536 "Picrolite. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 840 *Picrolith*, a fibrous dark-green variety of serpentine, somewhat resembling asbestos; found in Illinois (BECK). 1850 CARPENTER *Dict. Nature Min.*, *Picrolite*, ...a fibrous or columnar variety of serpentine. 1819 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 332 "Picromel. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Manip.* 301 Picromel is obtained from bile. 1880 J. W. LONG *Bile* 2 Thereby obtained a body which he named picromel from its taste. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 840 "*Picromerite*, potassio-magnesic sulphate, crystallized from solution of sulphur crude. 1868 *Trans. Min. Soc.* 1879 see *Simmonds's Cycl. Med.* III. 840 Picric acid in the form of *picrotoxic of potassa and soda. 1864 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 136 The analysis...of *picrophæmatolite has been published. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 581 Picrophæmatolite from Reichelsdorf...is probably pharmacolite having the iron partly replaced by magnesia. *Ibid.* 843 **Picrophyll*...from Salix in Sweden. It is perhaps an altered augite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 408 Pinnoidite...Picrosperl...These are names of pycnites in different stages of alteration, between true pycnites and other serpentine or steatite. 1849 HAMMARSTEN *Physiol. Chem.* 111. 133 *Picrosmine. 1892 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 7) 148 Picrosmine...[occurs] at the Greiner in Tyrol. 1893 *Geol. Sur. Ky., Petrology*...293 Its [gypsum's] chief mineral impurities residing in the crystalline inclusions. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 843 **Picrotoxic acid*, the name given by Pelletier and Couerbe to picrotoxin, because it unites with metallic oxides. 1864 HOWARD *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 272 *Picrotoxine. 1870 *Pharm. Conf.* XVIII. 245 Picrotoxin...is intensely bitter. 1878 H. VON *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 811 The first and most important step in the treatment of poisoned patients.

Picryl (pi·kril). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πικρ-ός bitter, or trinitro-. f. PICRIC *ac.* + -YL.] (See quot.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 844 *Picryl* or *Cryptic*, a radicle formed, together with carbonic oxide, by very strong distillation the crude product of the action of sulphurous acid of ammonium on nitro-nitrosol-oil. *Picryl* is also used as synonymous with trinitrophenyl, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, the radicle of picric acid.

Pict (pikt), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 *pl.* Peohtas, Pehtas, Pih-, Pyhtas, 4 Peghtes, 5 -eys, Peghtis, *pl.* (*Sc.*) Peychtis Peghtis, 6 -eys, Peight, 6– Peght, (9 Peht, 9 Peght, Pikt). β. 4–6 *pl.* Pictes, -is, 5 Pyctes, 7– -es. Pict. [In late L. *Picti*, identical in form with *picti* painted or tattooed people, which may be the meaning; but the L. may be merely an assimilated form of a native name: cf. *Picardi*, *Picenes* in Gaul. The OE. *Peohtas* represents an earlier *Pehtas*, which would answer to a foreign *Pict-*. (cf. *Pehtē* for L. *Pictī*); its direct descendant is the Scottish *Pecht*; *Pict* is from L.]

1. One of an ancient people of disputed origin and ethnological affinities, who formerly inhabited parts of north Britain. According to the chronicles the Pictish kingdom was united with the Scottish under Kenneth MacAlpine in 843, and the name of the Picts as a distinct people gradually disappeared.

In Scottish folk-lore, the *Pechts* are often represented as a dark pygmy race, or as underground people; and sometimes identified with elves, brownies, or fairies.

Picts' houses, the name given to underground structures attributed to the Picts, found on the east coast of Scotland and in Orkney. *Picts' mark*: see quot. 1912 in 8.

α. 1 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xiv. 1 (1848) 98 Da comon Peohtas in Scotland, & ungemetes rapligne þa northdælas þyses uplandes...Hit hy Peohtas wið saldon. *Ibid.* Peohta cyne Scotta Runetona ealles on Peohta dale. a 1300 (?) *K. Alex.* 3911 (Paris MS.) In cling þat hi Sothren ayten Pihten, & hi ayen dyden. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (Laud MS.) 160 In Ireland wil Pyhtes. *Ye* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4218 Peghtes and pagyenes ...dungyn on our kynghtes. c 1412 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. 262, 1232 A company Out of be North of Ireland Comyn of Peychtis (*Fr.* Pictz) in Yrwach. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Pighte [sic], a Pighte or Pigmei, *Pigmeus*. 1586 T. STAFFORD *Rel. Depr. Scotland* 11. 107 The kindly resemblance of the Scottes and Peightes or Basilenses. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 10, 136 The Peichtes...called a cornoch. 1784 PENNANT *Zoology* I. 10, n. 367 The common denominations among the people of Scotland, from the Picts Wall in Northumberland to the Pehts houses in Kincardine, and up to the Orkneys, is Pehts. 1820 SCOTT *Pirate* ii. xxvii, The ancient Picts, or, as [the inhabitants of the Orkneys] call them with the usual nasal guttural, Peghts. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 470/2 Sir [Arthur] received assistance of the people of Mayland, who had allied himself with the Saxons, Scots, and Pihts. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 398 A stranger...whom the most knowing ones ...pronounced to be a 'Pecht'; for he was small and black and had all the characteristics of the traditional 'Pecht'.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 141 Þil hedy Lolegni Pictes by cause of peynynge. c 1400 *Chron. Pollat.* 48 Picts, and Scottys, and Hyrysshe men. 1533 J. WARKWORTH (title) Vallum Romanum; or, the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall, Commonly called the Picts Wall, in Cumberland and Northumberland, Built by Hadrian and Severus... twenty Miles in Length, to keep out the...Picts and Scots. 1813 J. GRANT (trip. *Gent* (1814)) 292 The Picts of Alban...(whatever the whole range of low country from the Frith of Forth northward. 1820 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvii, One of those duns which are called Burghs and Peicht-houses in Zetland. 1830 D. WILSON *Prehist. Ann.* (1863) I. iv. 126 These structures, for which—as we retain the popular name of Picts houses—are erected on the natural surface of the soil and have been buried by an artificial mound heaped over them. *a* 1878 *Trans. Scot. Soc. Antiq.* (1880) X. iv. 126 These [bronze] are classed by the native antiquaries as Pictish [implements]. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 5/1 Man must be reckoned as of 'Pictish' or the old 'Ironstone' cells them, or Picts would not be so peculiar.

Pict, *v.* *rare.* [f. L. *pict-*, ppl. stem of *pingĕre* to paint.] *trans.* To paint; to depict, represent. Hence **Pi·cted** *ppl. a.*, painted.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 They ne should fer them further portriture ne pycte the forme or lygure of the tyrant. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Æneid.* 4 Georg. 72 Essex ...From picted Gelon to Arabian. 1866 — tr. *Ovid's Fasti* vi. 228 In painted tenements and in open hall.

Pict, *obs.* f. PITE *sb.*1 †; *obs.* var. PICK *v.*2

Pictaren, erroneous form of PIETAREEN.

Pictarne, *Sc.* †*Obs.* Also 9 **pinkietar.** [Of uncertain origin: but cf. PICKEAN and TARR.] = next.

1540 PEBBLIS *Nine Pithy Bl. of Hirsuite Maydan, Steven Tarwort*...Our People call it the *Pictarne*. 1772 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1769*, 63 Great Tarsus, called here *Pictarnes*. 1891 T. EDWARDS in *Zoologist* IX. 3281 I observed several patches of pinkietar busily employed in fishing in the Firth.

Pictarnie (pikta·rni). *Sc.* Also 9 **pic-, pickatarney, pikatarnie, picotarrie**). [Etym. of prec.: see -IE.] The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*. Also locally, the Arctic tern, *S. macrura*.

1820 G. MONTAGU (*Suppl. Dict.* 1833) 308 Common Tern ...Provincial, Dic...Tarney or Pictarney. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxiii, 'It's but a sea-mew.' 'It's a pictarnie, sir,' said Edie. 1839 D. ERSKINE *Lanigrand's Journal* 27 Wild ducks and pictarnies may play on the stream. 1879 *Harl. Mag.* 14 Jan. (E. B. D.), The graceful and elegant tern, the 'pictarnie' of our beaches and lochs.

Pictel, *obs.* form of PICKEREL.

Picthatch, variant of PICKED-HATCH.

Pictish (pi·ktiʃ), *a.* [f. PICT *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the Picts.

1760 BP. FORBES *Trnsl.* (1886) 140 Abernethie, where is a Church and Steeple, reckoned to be Pictish work. 1885 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 104 The old fortress...is supposed to have belonged to the Pictish kings.

Pictland (pi·ktlænd). [f. PICT + LAND.] The land of the Picts: a name for Scotland north of the Forth.

1790 J. BRAND (title) A Brief Description of Orkney, Zetland, Pightland-Firth, and Caithness. 1896 MCCLURE *Ann. Iona. Longhope* (1892) 5, 107 The labyrinthary of this district, the Caledonians of Tacitus, were afterwards known by the name of Picts; and from them the country was for some centuries called Pictland. *Ibid.* 405 In the third century, the terms Picts and Pictland began to be established for Caledonians and Caledonia. 1880 BOSWELL *Lit.* (1887) 38 To convert Pictland and plant the Church there.

Pictograph (pi·ktŏgraf). [irreg. f. L. *pict-us* painted + -GRAPH.] A pictorial symbol or sign; a writing or record consisting of pictorial symbols (the most primitive form of records).

1892 SMITHSONIAN *Inst. Pro'ings* 1. 426 Plate 60. Pictograph A. Chippewa Petition to the President of the United States. 1897 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 277 We have enough of the Indian pictographs to guess how a fancy...came into the poor excited creature's mind. 1899 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 25 Aug. 1967/2 Some of them...belonged to that interesting class of pictographs which is rooted in primitive gesture language. 1900 SAYCE *Babylonians & Assyrians* v. 204 In Egypt the hieratic or running hand of the script developed out of the primitive pictographs.

Hence **Pictogra·phic** *a.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of, picture-writing; **Pictogra·phy**, picture-writing; the recording of ideas or events by pictorial symbols.

1892 SMITHSONIAN *Inst. Pro'ings* 1. 332 Indian Pictography. *Ibid.*, The Pictographic Method of Communicating Ideas by Symbols and Representatives...Pictography of the North American Indians. 1880 Mrs MCLEAN *Cliff-Dwellers* 1. xiv. 226 Genuine specimens of American pictography. 1890 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 18 July 53/2 A beautiful 'pictographic' seal of red cornelian.

Pictorawgie, *obs.* form of PICTURESQUE.

Pictorial (pikto·riăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. late L. *pictōri-us* (f. *pictor* a painter) + -AL. (Used by Sir T. Browne (in sense 1), but not in general use before 1800.)]

1. Of, belonging to, or produced by the painter; of or pertaining to painting or drawing. Now *rare*.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. 230, 170 Sea-horses...are but Chimæra delineations which fill up empty spaces in Maps, and stones pictorall inventions, not any Physicall shapes. 1722 JERVAS, *Pictorial*, produced by a painter. (Quatre Brosses, and remarks) 'A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful.' 1850 G. GILFILLAN *Poet. Treas.* XIV. 109 Royal Academy Dinner. A pictorial vision. 1864 T. HYDE *Lucretius* II. 70 Comm. p. 88, Attention to the laws of perspective, which is, in fact, but a pictorial optic, will instruct the reader. 1874 J. MARTINEAU *Hom.* (1890) 32 Correspondence in metaphor is the pictorial faculty united by the illustrating artist. 1893 FRANCILLON *Gemsmoor* 181 'Far be it from me to say that the pictorial calling is not honourable', says Uncle Charles.

2. Consisting of, expressed in, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures.

1807 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 292 Not the wealthy ...who exhibit in their lordships and drawing rooms, rare publications to the luxury of pictorial amusement. 1811 *Monthly Rev. Lit.* II. (1889) 302 Pictorial commendations are probably the chief sources of religious instruction imparted to the...Russian peasantry. 1856 HORNE *Egypt* I The hieroglyphic or pictorial forms were used...above one thousand years after they ceased to represent the vernacular or spoken language of Egypt.

3. Containing or illustrated by a picture or pictures; illustrated.

1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Corp.* i. I, Taught at home on the new system, by a pictorial alphabet. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 49 He believes being such as are common on the pictorial Dutch tiles. 1862 ROBERT *Passages Wesl. Life* II. xii. 254 At the beginning of 1836, the first number of 'The Pictorial Bible' was issued. In letting upon the word 'Pictorial' I felt that I was rather daring in the employment of a term which the Dictionaries pronounced as 'rare in use'.

4. *fig.* Like a picture; representing as if by a picture; picturesque, graphic.

1849 LEMON *Perag. Comic, Married & Sin. Further* Wks. 1862 II. 108/2 He has given us such a description of Eve's beauty as appears to me somewhat too pictorial, too luxurious. 1852 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 477 Of all poets Spenser excelled in the pictorial faculty. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. xxiv If God is spoken of as having hands, arms, feet, and so on, these, he says, must be simply looked upon as pictorial phrases.

B. *sb.* 1. A journal of which pictures are the main feature.

1880 *Title of periodical* The Lady's Pictorial. 1902 *Maxims, Gen.* 17 Aug. 191/1 In the case of magazine articles, pamphlets, &c., and of periodicals and 'pictorials'.

Hence **Pictorialism,** the practice of a pictorial style (*Lit.* and *fig.*), the use of pictorial representation; **Pictorialist,** one who practises a pictorial style; **Pictorialize** *v.*, to represent in, or as in, a picture; to illustrate with pictures; hence **Pictorializa·tion**; **Pictorializer,** pictorial quality, graphic character.

1869 *Fraser's Scotland Trnsl.* 221 Sensationalism and *pictorialism, and the beginnings of unwholesome and sentimentality. 1883 *Munch. Review*, 2 Feb. 3/2 Undoubtedly to the fondness of pictorialism. 1892 *Pinafore. Mag.* XLV. 230 Not by the minute pencilling of the *pictorializer. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 58 The impulse towards the *pictorialisation of nature. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec., We have been privileged and *pictorialised to an extent almost incredible. 1888 CLARK *Inspiration* 67, Text vi. 309 There is no pictorializing, there is no idolizing of deity. 1878 EDERSHEIM *Jesus, Life Supp. Christ* viii. 103 The unlikeliness and *pictorialness of the expression. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 148 This group adds immensely to the pictorialness of the picture.

Pictorially (pikto·riăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pictorial manner.

1. By means of a picture or pictures.

1844 H. COCKTON'S *Sporting Sk. Cont.* II. 237 Russia is less known than India: it has been too often described and pictorially illustrated. 1870 LUMMIS *Orig. Civilis.* II. (1872) 52 It is indeed but a step to record pictorially some particular deeds.

2. In the manner of a picture; as a picture, or as the subject of a picture.

1880 HAVERGAL *March Hares* (1892) I. v. 20 That gardel light which...is the last requisite towards seeing objects pictorially. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 229 Like the seen, the unseen are, pictorially, less interesting than they used to be.

Picto·rio, *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *pictor* painter + -IO 2; cf. ORATORIO.] Of painting or drawing; pictorial.

1900 B. KIDD *Western Civilis.* vi. 287 The standard of taste in the plastic and pictoric arts.

Pictorical, *a.* *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Concerned with painters or painting; pictorial. Hence **Picto·rically** *adv.*, in the manner of a painter, from the point of view of painting.

1798 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ariost* (1814) 20 Since this travel we have been both poetical and I musical and pictorical. 1858 (see PICTURAL). 1865 SYMONDS *Fr. Classic* III. v. He must have exhibited, pictorically and ecclesiastically speaking, an whole tints and a half...above his natural colour. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 781 Dark fog. He is fond of the historical present...of pictorial participles and of adjectives diminutives.

Pictour, *obs.* form of PICTURE.

Picture (pi·ktiūr), *sb.* [f. PICTURE *v.*] The arrangement and effect of coloration of an animal.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Picture differs from colouration in noting the disposition and effect of coloring, not the color itself.

Picturable (pi·ktiūrăbl), *a.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Suitable for representation in a picture, capable of being painted or pictured.

1798 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 77 A fine...view of the Estuary and its banks: broad, but genial, and picturable.

1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 253 The rich...knight befell] could picturable befallenness for their inhabitants. 1850 CLARA ROBERTS *Chron. Prog.* I. iv. 79 His...stubbed,...in the most picturable manner picturesque, to his cattle.

Hence **Picturableness.**

1817 MONTAGU *Personality* ii. (1868) 60 *Picturableness* is not necessary to the existence of a concept.

Pictural, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. *pictūra* PICTURE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pictures; pictorial.

1856 ROBERT GRAHAM, *Pictorial, Pictorian, Pictural,* of or belonging to a Picture; garnished, painted, gaily or vividly (as fish). *Dr. Jrn.* 1799 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 177 Writing, he declares, from pictural representations, through hieroglyphics ... to arbitrary marks ... like the Chinese characters and Arabic numerals. 1848 *N. Am. Rev.* XXXVII. 304 Monsieur Wolgelin ... has traced the history of gardening, in a pictural sense, from the mere art of horticulture to the creation of scenery.

†**2.** *sb.* A picture, a pictorial representation. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 53 Whose walls Were painted faire with memorable gestes Of forreine Wizards and with pictorials Of Magicians.

Picture (*pi*·ktiŭr, -tʃər), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 pict-, pyctour(e, pyoture, 5– picture, (5 pyghtur, 5–7 pictor, -ur). [*ad.* L. *pictūra* painting, f. *pict-*, ppl. stem of *pingĕre* to paint. Cf. It. *pittura.*]

1. The action or process of painting or drawing; the fact or condition of being painted or picturially represented; the art of painting; pictorial representation. *Obs.*

c1440 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1167 The furst belapede the pyt pyctoure yn proverbyd. c1500 *Melusine* 332 There were the armes of Lorayne wel shewed and knowen in picture. 1568 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 3 Certain Festival dayes were yearly appointed at Corinth for the exercise of Picture. 1638 H. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (1692) 109 Picture hath her begetting from Poetry. 1643 DENHAM *To Sir G. Sandys* 58 By view begons the gaddes art advanced; As rare grew polished, picture was esteemed. 1741 COLLINS *Epist. to Sir T. Hanmer* 108 O might some verse with happiness tell pencilled Raphaelle Picture to adorn mine cell! 1840 L. HUNT *Seer* 4 *Pleasr* (1846) 104 That sublime agent of the art [poetry], which picture cannot express.

2. The concrete result of this process. † **a.** Pictorial representation collectively; painting.

c1440 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1863 The pycture also yeuith there instruccyon Travel. c1450 — *Mem. Pontes* (Percy Soc.) 190 The richest stones within—and pictures. To hide his carayne stuffed white with linnen. 1575–80 BARET *Alv.* P 358 Picture, works of wood, stone, or metall finelie set in diuers colours, as in cheese boards and tables.

b. An individual painting, drawing, or other representation on a surface, of an object or objects; *esp.* such a representation as a work of art. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1486 CAXTON *Fables of Alayn* 21. 40, A pycture, where as a man had pyctured vnto a tree. 1590 SHAKSP. *Comedy of Errors* III. ii. 96 To bathe a counte or a pyctour of the passyon of Cryste before the eyes of the spyte person. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skiad.* (1878) 23 Pictures are carried from the vulgar eyes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr. 2 He that does not like the picture, should like the picture of the Trout; and other fish. 1709 *Spectator Daily Pict., Assassins of Pictures, Statues and Buildings.* 1839 *Sat. Mag.* 13 Apr. 139/2 The ghastly gigantic pictures being turned, palpable Edax. 1852 RUSKIN *Stones of Venice* (1886) I. 30 Every noble picture is a manuscript book, of which only one copy exists, or ever can exist. 1854 J. SCOTSMAN in *Ch's Circ. Sc.* I. 88 The means of taking accurate pictures. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 3/2 A picture, using the word as language is ordinarily used, is a means of consulting, and it is rather important to the artist that it should be a picture of something he can paint.

c. *spec.* The portrait or likeness of a person. *Now rare.*

1503 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Roll) 111 In case that the said yonge lorde were lyve he shuld have the pyctur of his wyff ther. 1558 CHAMBERLAYNE in *Misylanies* (*Ch. & Lett. Illustr.* II. 120) To thentent he might ... receyve and see his daughter and also take her pictures. 1601 SHAKSP. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 228 Madam, I come to whet your gentle thoughts On his behalf. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 3 May, At the goldsmith's, took my picture in little...before with me. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 1 Ellis...do owe all her Reputation to Pictures in Miniature. 1750 LOWTH *Verses* (title) On the receipt of my Mother's Picture out of Norfolk.

†**d.** By extension, An artistic (in quot. 1771 natural) representation in the solid, esp. a statue or a monumental effigy; an image. *Obs.*

c1300 *Cott. Compos Chr. Pilate* 91/250 O Lorde! though that I be bolldynge myselfe To see the beauty of the most pryncypall pyctoure. 1589 HAYNES *Pract. Pilates* 3 (Percy Soc.) 6 This goodly picture was to animate Scipio fayre and sweet, of fayre marble stone. 1677 HOLLEMAN *Caesario's Cleora* 49 Hadst not (my dear) thou been picture of Mr. hunter. 1790 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. ii. 190 There are scarce the making of two pictures of clay. 1818 MEYRICK *Ingle Lincoln* 6, 14 The noble picture shall be carv'd in brass, And Sir'd ... In our high Capitol. 1880 R. BURTON *Admirable Carbin.* (1884) 150 Nor Sir Hervey ... afterward caused a Tomb to be set over the Place, with his Picture in Alabaster. 1771 LONGMATE *Riddle of Fame* iv. I sought the living Bee to find, And found the picture of a Bee.

2. A group of persons, generally motionless, picturesquely arranged and posed, representing a scene, or something in action; a tableau; *spec.* in the drama, at the end of an act or play. Also *living picture* (*F. tableau vivant*).

1663 DRYDEN *Rival. Ladies Misc. Wks.* 1717 I'll by imitation of motions, or pictures in the air. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 8/3 The great excitement comes when four of the girls are called upon to practise the 'picture'. In this language of the dance a 'picture' means the moment when the dance is stopped, and the dancers get into a most uncomfortable attitude, and pretend to enjoy it.

f. A visible image *of* something formed by physical means, as by a lens.

1666 HOOKE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 241 A Contrivance to make the Picture of any thing appear on a Wall. ...or visible. 1 Picture-figure, &c. in the midst of a Light room. 1831 BREWSTER (*Webs.* 1), 13 The image of any object is a picture of it formed either in the air, or in the bottom of the eye, or upon a white ground, such as a piece of paper.

g. A person so strongly resembling another as to seem a likeness or imitation of him or her; = IMAGE *sb.* 4. Const. *of.*

1710 *Spect.* No. 320 ¶ 1 My daughter, who is the picture of what her mother was. 1725 DE FOE *Mem. Fairbairn* (c. 1760) I. 109 The sons are the very picture of their father. 1729 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 258 'Lydy', says his friendship, 'Tis a lovely young picture of the present times'.

h. *fig.: colog.* A very beautiful or picturesque object.

Mod. The little girl is a picture. Her hat is itself a picture.

3. *transf.* A scene; the total visual impression produced by something; hence extended to a vivid impression received by the other senses, or produced by intellectual perception; a mental image, a visualized conception; = IDEA 8.

Clinical picture: the total impression or apprehension of a diseased condition, formed by the physician.

1547 BOORDE *Breuiary* ii. 6 In her lower Egipteland such like wordes, a pictures frame. 1837 DICK. *Sketch Bailiff Wks.* 1889 II. 368/2, I have often drawn a picture in my own mind of a Balloon-Genius' family voting and promising under the new system. 1855 ROSE *Semara* I. *Int.* 21. 8 (1864) 60 A barrister can readily form to himself the picture of a new ghost from the heretical description. 1857 DOUGLAS *Lect. High Law.* (ed. 3) 173 The vigorous imagination of the north ...creating a stately Grandland, where it strove to blend, in a grand world picture, the loftiness which sustained both the physical and moral system of its universe. 1857 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 721 In such cases the picture of the liver may be dominant in the clinical picture.

4. *fig.* A graphic description, written or spoken, capable of suggesting a mental image, or of imparting a notion, of the object described; also *absol.* word-painting, figurative language.

1588 BIBLE *L. L. L.* v. ii. 18. I am prouided to twenty thousand fales. O he hath drawne my picture in his letter. 1677 *Lond. Gazetteer* 21 *Iatth. Hop. Mod. Mys.* Cassa. *Apol.* v. 44 Two of your acquaintances have made pictures drawne to it (Oliuebranch...to the life. 1756 BURKE *Acad.* I. i. (1834) 31 To afford the poets very apt allusions to the flowers of the field in their pictures of the beauty of our present life. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH & *Patt. Forest.* ii. 6 Character says [sic.] The picture is perfect, when pictured to his own eyes. 1819 SYDNEY SMITH *The Picture of Kilkenny.* 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) IV. v. 26. 720 The details of the miracles contain many interesting pictures of old English life.

5. A symbol, type, figure; the concrete representation of an abstraction; an illustration.

1598 JEREMY MEDE *Apost. Church* 180 Of whom made in Gods temple, and pictures. 1729–41 *Interpreter I. P.—Author* Wks. II. 190 Of the ancient Parthians. Our grandfathers knew the picture from the life. 1732 GREEN, Monies in Spartha *Life & Wks.* (1840) II. 182 The best picture I can give of the French nation is that of cattle before a thunder storm. 1863 MARY HOWITT *St. Bernard's Cross* I. 178, 198, I had before me daily ...a beautiful picture of the life of the Greek grand seigneur on his native island.

b. With *of* and abstract sb.: An object, esp. a person, possessing a quality in so high a degree as to be a symbol or realization of that quality.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 502 Behold England, where Charilla was borne, the Nurse of courtesie, the picture of comelyneese. 1729 FREEMAN *Four Years* xviii. 8, Upon these words, Jesus became to a woman a greater picture of horror than Partridge himself. 1871 *Punch* 15 July 11/2 He broke the pictures of health. 1888 BOSWELL *Life* (1916) *Aids* I. iii. 331 These women were the very pictures of disorder.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Construed in the painting, disposal, etc. of pictures, as *picture-art, -craft, -critic, -knowledge, -merchant, -using, -study,* etc.; consisting of or expressed in a picture or pictures, as *picture-alphabet, -language, -poem, -puzzle, -story, -novel*; adorned or illustrated with a picture or pictures, pictorial, as *picture-cover, -paper, -sheet, -sign, -table, -tile*; having a character resembling a picture or suitable for one, as *picture drama, -house, -theatre.* **b.** *Objective and objective gen.*, as *picture-borrowing, -buying, -cleaning, -dealing, -hanging, -making, -painting, -selling, -viewing* adj. and sbs.; *picture-cleaner, -dealer, -draaner, -gazer, -lover, -maker, -restorer, -seller,* etc. **c.** *Instrumental*, as *picture-bordered, -hung, -pasted* adjs., *-lesson, -thinking.*

1859 S. BARING-GOULD *Pedigree in Former Times, Sir Amer.*, etc. 149 Their gorgeous buildings. Their 'picture-art, and crowds of gloss and lust. 1909 T. S. MOORE *Cub to Lucia* etc. p. 2, Any picture-bordered train might be a book. 1918 GRAHAME *Pict. Sk.* 20, To interest you in the art of 'picture-boring at Paris. 1812 J. SMITH *Panor. of Customs* (1821) 56 Camelia Botaea ...much used by 'Picture-dressers for Dish Varnishes. 1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* xii. (1902) 148 She wasn't got the colouring from the 'picture-screen [of a book] in his study. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Painters' Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 201 note, the adage is all the rage of 'picture-craft. 1898 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hewlett* (1860) I. 8 If the 'picture-critics would only write their reviews after dinner, many a poor victim would find his chance prospects brighter. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lvi, There was a 'picture-dealer. 1894 M. A. SHAW *Fleeting Art* (1898) 82 And patronage by 'picture-dealing dies! 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 665/2 Some ingenious picture-dealing associates. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Dec. 3/2 With this 'picture-dialect at your command, why trouble to learn Shelton? 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 3/2 These are 'picture dresses', recited as...an account of the fair that their author Spenser *are* copied from the paintings of Lawrence, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and other masters of the last century. 1908 E. GILSON *Missal* (1918) 24 Painted Pilgrims with the 'picture Rose. 1880 CORNHILL *Franc. Trap.* 22 The *Agnus*...should be made of 'picture-hanging wire. 1896 Miss. CARRYL *Quodger Grandfeather* 73 What a dear old 'picture-house! 1889 E. CHAMBERS, *Lyric Poet.* 32, *Eng.* v. 101, 131 161 One 'Picture-keeper, Mr. Henry Woods. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. i. 260, I had advantage in 'picture knowledge above the Kensington days. 1822 PUGIN *Glycin. Xtian Ornament* Wore K. 69 They are figures (as in what is plainly 'picture-language). 1837–8 SIR ARCH. ALISON, etc. vi. 303 The natural world...is taken up and framed into a picture-language, and thus made to represent the things which are invisible. 1880 R. W. DIXON in *Ch. Work* Apr. 262 It was the gospel ...taught in 'picture-lessons. 1580–90 *Sir. Bernard Palissie* (1915) III. 263 Alfonsi Warner of Machelell a 'picture maker. 1833 PUGIN *Lover's Instr.* vi. 6, Where dwells the picture-maker? 1755 JOHNSON, *Limner*, a painter; a picture-maker. 1884 *Author's Printers' Instr.* II. 108 Any one who has a glimmering of the science of 'picture-making. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 6/2 The value of lavender paper as a picture-making medium. 1760 H. WARE *Resorter of Fashionable Fools.* 21 An Ass ate more useful to a 'picture-merchant, than becoming a man of taste. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 3/2 It would be interesting to make a 'picture-painting scene out of a country parlour or dressmaker. 1808 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 4 *Translations* 'picture-papers. 1894 S. FENN *Nothing Serious* (1902) 183 An order of the picture-paper school. 1887 T. H. PAIN *Ob Fitzgerald* (1895) 228 The 'picture-pasted walls of her house. 1893 W. E. WATKINS in 19th *Cent. Aph.* 290 We have at least learnt to be grateful for Bunsen's 'picture-postcard poem-pictures. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 8/3 We believe that 2/6 is the right word for this kind of 'picture puzzle. 1832 *Lit. Rec.* 166 The rude hands of 'picture-restorers. 1884 H. FRANCIS *Promising* 13 Only the position of the 'picture-strings determined whether the thing shall be hung upside, downside, or sideways. 1880 PETIT *Diary to Java, Thence to Fayoleum*, the 'picture-sellers. 1750 SHENSTONE *Author to be Let* Wks. 1791 II. 268, I wish my portrait might shine in a succession through the glass windows of 'picture-shops. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/2 On the other side of the high-way ...is the 'picture-sign of the house. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 5/1 'Picture sleeves, finished with a flounce of silk and chiffon. 1893 RUSKIN *Val Trespio Mr. Thwaites* 2 He left the 'picture-story with Kadlo, who lost it in the shingle. 1824 H. BYRON *Truth's Triumph in An artificial* inlaid 'picture-table. 1879 S. E. DAVIS in *Expositor* X. 141 We have before us ...'picture-thinking, in which these tablets are used symbolically. 1896 *Daily News* 10 July 6/3 Furnishing and decorating with 'picture vies a word which is now being added to the English. 1893 PUGIN *Pictur. Rural Furniture Wore* F. 69 Passages...in which the words 'Door' and 'Harbandman' are figurative, associational, 'picture-words.

d. Special combs.: **picture-board,** a decoration consisting of a plank shaped and painted to resemble some object; employed especially in the 18th c.; **picture-book,** a book consisting wholly or partly of pictures, esp. for children; **picture-card,** a court-card in a pack of cards (see also PICTURED 2b); also short for *picture postcard*; **picture-coffin,** a name suggested for leaden coffins of early 17th c. date, somewhat resembling in shape the outer case of an Egyptian mummy, and bearing a mask of the deceased; **picture-dormants,** *Anthrop.*, records wholly or (in later times) partly in picture-writing, such as were used by the ancient Mexicans, and continued in use for certain purposes long after the Spanish conquest; **picture-frame,** a frame (see FRAME *sb.* 14), often of an ornamental character, forming a border round a picture; also *attrib.*; **picture gallery,** a hall or building containing a collection of pictures; the collection itself; **picture hat,** a lady's wide-brimmed hat, generally black and adorned with ostrich-feathers, after a fashion celebrated in the paintings of Reynolds and Gainsborough; **picture-lens,** a large double-convex lens of long focus, mounted in a frame, and used for viewing pictures; **picture-miniature,** a miniature the subject of which is other than a portrait, e.g. genre; **picture-mosaic,** mosaic consisting of pictures instead of geometrical designs, as Roman mosaic and the styles derived from it; **picture-moulding,** a horizontal wooden moulding, parallel to the ceiling of a room, for hanging pictures; **picture-nail,** a strong nail for picture-hanging, having an ornamental head, which is attached after the nail is in position; **picture postcard,** a postcard having on the back a picture (esp. a view); printed, photographed, or otherwise produced; **picture-rail,** -*rod,* a rod occupying the position and serving the purposes of a *picture-moulding*; **picture-tree:** see quot. Also PICTURE-BRANCH, -WINDOW.

1854–1902 "Picture Book for a Noah's Ark". Description of 100 Animals. 1884 EDWARDS *Lett. & Sp. Amer. Fish. & Game* Wks. (Bohn) III. 148 A man's action is only a picture-book of his mind. 1898 DICKENS (C. Dickens' son), Published for out and gentlemen. for the first 'picture-card, at a shilling a time. 1884 F. FRANCIS in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX.

pict's, I suppressed at the time, and still think, that it may have been part of a "picture-toilet." 1883 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 98 It is to this transition-period that we owe many ...of the "picture-inscriptions" still preserved. 1888 "Pictures-frame [see PICTURE, sb. 16]. 1790 HOPKINS *Nose Dick. Court., Picture frames*, the gallows, or pillory. 1884 *Harrap. Mag.* XLV. 1870 In a...picture-house waterspout, I.e. ornamented with broad gold lace. 1827 LADY MORGAN *France* v. 63 Arranged along their walls in their powdered wigs and picture frames. 1786 WALLIS *Trav.* 11 May, One side of it is a "picture gallery." 1898 EDMONDS *Eng. Treatm. Artificers, Wks.* (Oxford) II. 83 At this moment, almost every great house has its magnificent picture-gallery. 1887 *Daily News* 20 *July* 6/1 A large "picture" hat in black velvet is to be worn with an all-white dress and black gloves. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 3 It seems not improbable that the wearing of picture hats with evening frocks...may get its chance. 1903 *Ibid.* 16 *Apr.* 1/2 A private view of "picture-exhibitions" painted by Mr. Charles Ignatius. 1892 *Daily News* 18 *July* 5/2 Every method has been placed in the service of the "picture post-card" industry, and much has been produced which in its artistic execution may lay claim to lasting value. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 10/1 The exhibition of picture postcards...opened in the Rue Botzaris at Paris contains no fewer than 150,000 examples from all parts of the world. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 *Apr.* 4/7 There has been some discussion of late as to who invented the picture postcard, and the fact has been traced back to a German...it is said, in 1870. 1883 LADY BANCROFT *The Theatre* 243 The variety [of Euphorbia] called the "geographical tree", or sometimes the "picture-tree".

Hence **Pi·ctureful** *a.*, full of pictures; **Pi·cture-less** *a.*, without a picture or pictures; **Pi·cturely** *a.*, like a picture; so **Pi·ctury** *a.* (depreciative).

1880 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 233 My recollections seem to take very "picturely" forms. 1882 LOWE *Lilia Nos.* 1. *Myrtle Pastils* 28 WAIT, With their naked names upon the door pourtrayed, the guess might go on very well, "picture-less". 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 293/1 Empty niches and an unmeaning line decoration as pictureless frieze. 1892 W. ROSSER in *Sport. Mag.* CII. 178/1 To prevent an intruding and "picturely" fir object. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 173 This "picture-looking place and freshness which distinguishes the country at our thorpes.

Picture (pi·ktiūr, -tjur), *v.* [f. prec. sb. 1 *vb.* 2c, *picturare.*]

1. *trans.* To represent in a picture, or in pictorial form; to draw, paint, depict; *transf.* to reflect as a mirror. Also with *out*.

1589 CAMDEN *Remains of Arundo* 290, 222 Margaret...bare to her armes a dragon pictured, with an horrible figure. 1595 *Treatise Battle Ld. P. E.* 201 xxviii. If ye He that pictureth images and likenesse of things is called a painter. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. 914 We have seene and read of many more [feats], which for want of learning could not be pictured. 1608 D. TOURN. *Rev. Fol. 4 Mer.* 2/b. Hee was pictur'd out to the eyelgrone gazement of a Monke. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, A crowning power that...would picture Justice. 1780–91 H. WALPOLE *Victor's Anecd. Painters* (1826) III. 62 On the ceiling...he has pictured Antony out of Shakespeare, in the character of Paulus, dispersing libels. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 84 In pain, still glass Pictures all earth-scenes as they pass.

b. To figure, to represent symbolically or by sensible signs.

1708 *Pilgr. Prof. (W. & W.* 1906) 45/1, What those graces be, it is here plainly pictured & set forth in this true blowing. 1780 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. vi, The anxiety of his mind was strongly pictured upon his face. 1857 *Prince Deaf Princess* II. (1864) 132 When the people were so much taught by the eye, it pictured to them the mysteries of the Redemption.

2. To describe graphically, depict in words. Also with *out, forth*.

1588 FENTON *Nine, Gravely To Court, of brave Temple*, She pictureth out their best and servile conditions. 1821 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Gerard's Mar. Faliero* 48 Horace in his art of Poetic doth parallel and picture out an old man to this manner. 1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Feb., I think this has sometimes pictured him exactly. 1858 CARLYLE *Misc., Scott* (1869) V. 277 To picture forth the life of Scott. 1894 HARDY *Rural Women* 122 Such a woman as you have pictured is rare indeed.

3. To resemble as a picture or image.

1849 MRS F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Gov.* 238 Never, perhaps, did a child more accurately picture a parent, than Judith did her mother.

4. To form a mental picture of, to imagine. Often *to picture to one's self*.

1738 GOUGH *Lucretius* v. 180 Imagination pictures all the scenes. 1850 MR. MACDONALD *Life in Wilds* viii. 101 He had pictured to himself the settlement. 1859 JAMES *Gilpin* i. His mental to-morrow was the happiness of which he pictured so brightly. 1884 HOLMES in *Ld. Opinions of Ass. 48/2* Knox pictures to himself the unknown as once an infinite expansion of luminous and diffused matter. 1892 GEORGE *Edwd Mak.* viii. 8 1. 493 We must not picture the early Puritan as a gloomy fanatic. *Mod.* Picture to yourself the gentleman at which I found myself.

Pictured (pi·ktiūd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Represented or depicted in or as in a picture; painted, drawn.

1578 GEST *Prodigalles* ii. 30 Pictured horrour and putrid terror. 1754 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iii, The examination of the several pictured witnesses. 1894 F. M. ALLEN *Quicksands* viii. 139 They discovered by quest to see the pictured heaven, And pictured light, which dark-hued waters hold.

2. Adorned or illustrated with a picture or pictures, *esp. fig.* with word-painting.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 886 A pictured and wrought coate. 1734 GRAY *Progr. Poes.* 102 Bright-eyed Fancy, hovering o'er, Scatters from her pictured urn Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn. 1813 DYER *Br. Alfred* v. 2, The pictured roof and marble floor. 1818 — *Ch. Hym.* iv. Israel, Alas for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay, And Livy's picture'd page!

b. *Pictured card*, a card bearing a picture, a court-card or picture-card; the king, queen, or knave. *Lovell's pictured books*, a humble name for playing-cards.

1580 ROBERT *Three Diff. Treat.* Thou...Pass away the devil's picture'd books. 1810 BOWLES in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1816) 261 Each honour, or pictured card, is considered as equivalent in value to ten. 1884 HOYLE *Legit. whi.* 440 A pack consists of 52 cards, divided into four equal suits, ten numbered and 40 plain cards.

Pi·cture-drawer. One who draws a picture; in 17th and early 18th c., the regular word for *portrait-painter*.

1588–7 in *Todmorden Middleton County Rec.* (1889) I. 173 Edmund Harter picture drawer. 1633 J. HOWARD in *Howell's Familiar Lett.* (1754) 113 The Philosophers Incantation picture-drawers have indeede drawne many pictures. *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 24 Sir Anthony Vandike, the famous picture drawer. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 260 One Mr. Blomerd, a picture-drawer.

So **Picture-drawing**.

1625 in RYMER *Fœdera* (1726) XVIII. 111 Was, having experience of the Faculties and Skill of Daniel Mitons in the Art of Picture drawing, of One especiall Grace...have given [etc.].

Pi·cturer. *Now rare.* [f. PICTURE *sb.* + -ER1.] One who pictures; a painter of pictures; a painter.

1608–9 in *Rep. Hist. Mss. Com.* xxiii. 498, Rowlande Hunter, a picturer and painter. 1648 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iv. (1650) 200 Not scarcely a pictured consentaneous or invention of the Picturer, but an ancient tradition and consented reality. 1890 *Weekly Left* 30 Jan. III. 303 'An illustrator', or 'picturer of great horses by books'.

Picturesque (pi·ktiūre·sk), *a.* Also 8 **pittur-**, **pitturesque**, **picturesk**. [adl. F. *pittoresque*, adl. It. *pittoresco* (F. Baldi *a* 1664), f. *pittore*:—L. *pictōr-em* painter: see -ESQUE; prop. 'in the style of a painter' (cf. *quot.* 1808), which is nearer to Eng. as modified to *picturer*, giving the sense 'in the style of a picture'. *Pittoresque* appears to have been in French early in 18th c. (cf. *quot.* 1712 from Pope), but the earliest evidence in Hamilton Dictionnaire is for *pittoresquement* in 1730.]

1. Like or having the elements of a picture; fit to be the subject of a striking or effective picture; possessing pleasing and interesting qualities of form and colour (but not implying the highest beauty or sublimity): said of landscape, buildings, costume, scenes of diversified action, etc., also of circumstances, situations, fancies, ideas, and the like.

1709 STEELE *Tender Husb.* iv. (1736) 140 That Circumstance may be very Picturesque. 1712 POPE *Let. to Caryll* 8th. Phillips has two lines, which seem to me what the French call very *picturesque*. 1717 — *Iliad* v. Note 87, The warmly type of Gromil...the Tamarisk...the Reeds that are bound together to mark the Place, are Circumstances the most Picturesque imaginable. 1755 U. KING *Four Sheets* 9 *Instr.* 36 The Evils of their Trade...tend to so gentle a Manner, as to render their Figures extremely picturesque. 1768 W. GILPIN (title) An Essay upon Prints: containing remarks upon the principles of picturesque beauty. 1772 *Lond. Mag.* Count *Pene.* 8 July 1/1 *Engl.* IV. 186 The Count was a very picturesque scene. 1800 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* ii. i. v. 253 Picturesque property means what is done in the style and with the spirit of a painter. 1884 HARDY *Lit. Studies* (1891) II. 341 Incapable observers...any of a scene 'How picturesque' —meaning by this a quality distinct from that of beauty, or sublimity, or grandeur; meaning to speak...of its fitness for imitation by art. 1887 BLACK *Green Past.* ii, Most girls become acquainted at some time or other with a little picturesque misery.

b. *Picturesque gardening*, the arrangement of a garden so as to make it a pretty picture; the romantic style of gardening, aiming at irregular and rugged beauty.

1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iii, Mr. Milestone was a picturesque landscape gardener of the first celebrity. 1843 *Gent's Circ.* 130 note, That Johnson should have no conception of the value or merit of what is now called picturesque gardening, or natural wonder, as he was so eminently short-sighted, that he never saw a rural landscape in his life.

2. Of language, narrative, etc.: Strikingly graphic or vivid; sometimes implying disregard of fact in the effort for effect.

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* Prof. (1740) 7 He goes on in the same picturesque Vein. 1738 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 487 An account of a conversation with Longolius, which is picturesque. 1884 HOLMES *Lect. Abr.* 3, 13, 128 Picturesque accounts have often been repeated of a scene where Douglas...brought the Admiral to an abrupt halt. 1888 J. H. BURTON *Hist. Scot. Engl.* I. 421 Picturesque to authority to be trusted. 1894 BARCLAY *Footpr. Time* I. 63 The highly picturesque language of the primitive Aryan people.

†3. Marked as if with pictures. *Obs. rare.*

1760 tr. *Hocking's Lect. Crag.* I. 41 Others [marbles]...are *Picturesque*, or marbled with all manner of figures, &c. *Ibid.* 42 *Oculus mundi*...by polishing receives a beautiful lustre, and is partly spotted or striped, partly picturesque.

†4. Having a perception of or taste for picturesqueness. *Obs.*

1795 K. ANDREWS *Nobleman* I. Had he not possessed a very picturesque imagination. 1818 RADCLIFFE *Mysts. Udolpho* I. 2 To the picturesque traveller they are therefore consequentially of but little value. 1832 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iii. (1887) 39 They came round to the side of the camp where the picturesque gentleman was sketching.

5. *absol.* as *sb. The picturesque*, that which is picturesque; the picturesque principle, element, or quality; picturesqueness.

1794 U. PRICE (title) An Essay on the Picturesque, as compared with the Sublime and the Beautiful. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii, No, not since you were a boy. You are charmingly grouped.—The picturesque would be spoilt by admitting a fourth. 1812 COMBE (title) Dr. Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque. 1832–4 DR. QUINCEY *Casare Wks.* 1889 X. 72 The ancients, whether Greeks or Romans, had no eye for the picturesque.

Hence **Picture·squish** *a.*, somewhat picturesque; also (rare and jocular nonce-words) **Picturesquish·ness**, growing picturesqueness; **Picturesquisfica·tion**, a making picturesque; **Picture·squize** *v.*, to 'do' or pursue the picturesque.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xvi, 178 Nor had the way one other thought That could a picturesquish thought. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 455 The employment...is not to lose his time in sunbeginning, sunsmudging, botanizing and picturesquizing. 1826 ELIZA *Mistrust, Inflexion.* 69 The master stock of currency among the people of picturesquicity. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 250 From the pages of Rousseau ...Lessen, Uri, and Zurich have undergone their sentence of picturesquification.

Picture·sque, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] **a.** *trans.* To make or render picturesque. **b.** *intr.* To pose picturesquely. **c.** *To picturesque it*, to practise or pursue the picturesque.

1795 C. MARSHALL *Review Landscape* 42 If he plant trees of size round the building to be picturesqued. 1802 COMBE *Picturesque* 170 To prune it here, I'll trees it there, And picturesque it every where. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 250/1 His parents...sometimes dozed of Dick as standing behind my lady's chair, in the suit of blue and silver, &c., picturesquing. 1850 *Punch* 6 Aug. 49/1 With cast-off fashion toilet sets...The picturesquer her cabinet's Queen Interrobeans.

Picture·squely, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a picturesque manner.

1796 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT, *Lett., etc.* 139 In a recess of the rocks was a clump of pines, amongst which a couple cow picturesquely beautiful. 1849 JAMESON *Heritage* iv. 41 Alice walked the picturesquely-ordered pleasaunce. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 86 The shallow streamlet runs rambling picturesquely over grey stones.

Picturesqueness (pi·ktiūrĕskně·s). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being picturesque.

1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* I. 38 Grandeur and beauty have been painted out and illustrated by painting as well as picturesqueness. [1808] I have ventured to make use of this word, which I believe does not occur in any writer. 1827 HOLE *Gardens* (1851) 13 Picturesqueness is that quality in objects which fits them for making a good picture. 1862 CAIRD *Relig. Eng.* 326 It is little or nothing, however, of poetry or picturesqueness in Fletcher's writing. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Cheerful Yes. Present* I. 158 A bridge that surpasses even that of Prague in picturesqueness.

Pi·cture-writing.

1. The method of recording events or expressing ideas by pictures or drawings which literally or figuratively represent the things and actions; *concr.* a writing or inscription consisting of pictorial symbols.

Such were the picture-writing of the Mexicans and the hieroglyphs of the Egyptians in their earliest form.

1742 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. II. 69 The first Essay towards Writing was a mere Picture. We see this remark, ably verified in the Case of the Mexicans, whose only Method of recording their Laws and History, was by this Picture-Writing. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. 91. 300 If we suppose Picture-writing to be of divine Original. 1880 BLISS MILLAN *Light* (1881) I. xiv. 326 The little that is known of the picture-writing of the Indian tribes. 1892 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 250 Chinese writing is picture-writing, with the pictures degenerated into dashes.

2. *transf.* Any expression of notions by pictures, as in a comic or satirical paper.

1898 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/7 Punch is the jester of a society in its old age...His work is the picture-writing of world-cynicism, and it robs life of all joy by robbing it of all illusion.

Pi·cturing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ING 1.] The making of a picture; depicting; also *concr.* a pictorial representation, a picture.

1599 ANT. BASSANO *Jewes.* (Parker Soc.) 66 They labour...by incantation, magike, sorcery and witchcraft, to conserve, kill, and destroy the Lord's anointed by picturing, &c. 1858 CARLYLE *Hist. Frid.* I. III. § 10. 164 Things...to which Children's Toy-Books, with their bold characters, are the picturing of Gods. 1898 *Artist Handbook*, 183 They can be simple with...pictorings by pencil, or embroideries. 1898 F. HARRISON *Ess. Further Prose, Longs Francis* II. (1902) 260 The painters [Ascoli...whose glorious pictorings of "The Passion of the Alps" by Bonaparte" [sic.] shall rank millennia on his native land.

b. Picturesque description in words; fabrication or expression of a mental picture; imagining to oneself or describing to others.

1832 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* xlix. III. 280 We have done our pictorings of the Rocky mountains and their wild inhabitants. 1892 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxvii. It was able to the boy's mind girl's picturing of the future beloved.

Pi·cturing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pictures (in any sense of the verb).

1840 D'ISRAELI *Amens. Lit.* (1867) 303 The grave melodious strain and the picturing invention of Spenser.

Picucule (pikiūkiūl). *Ornith.* Also erron. piculule. [a. F. *picucule* (D'Azara, *a* 1790, Hist. Oiz. in Buffon (ed.) *Oiseaux*), erron. given to

a bird of the genus *Dendrocolaptes*, i. L. *picus* woodpecker + *incultus* unkempt.] *New coinage.*

1829 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. Aves* II. 320 *Picucule* CUVIER (*Dendrocolaptes* GMELIN *Lath.* 1789 NORTON in *Sturgis' Am. Ornithol.* (1881) II. 311 (*Sturgis's* The Picucules [*sic*] (*Dendrocolaptini*) with as many genera, and over 100 species. 1834 NORTON *Diet. Birds*, *Picucule*, a name... adopted for most of a better, as that of the large Family of *Dendrocolaptidæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, which is so highly characteristic of the Neotropical Region.

Picul (pi·kŭl). Forms: 6 pycos, 6–7 pico, 7 picull, pecoull, 7–8 pecul, 7–9 picul, picol, 8–9 pekul, 9 pikul. [Malay-Javanese *pikul* a man's load (Vale)] in Sp. *pico*.] A measure of weight used in China and the East generally, equal to 100 cattins, i.e. about 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 361 One pycos of rice. 1598 W. PHILIP *Linschoten* I. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 122 Every Tun is 208 Castes. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 3, 30 *picos* silk... 30 pecull of silk. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* I. 564 The Pecull, which is one hundred Catyes, equling one hundred thirtie pound English weight. *Ibid.* 591 Foure Peculls. 1682 J. DUNTON tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 11 (1669) 108 A hundred Picule of black Lacque, at 100 Thails the Picul. 1711 J. H., FRANCIS tr. *Ondaatje's Trav.* I. 186 A Fishal or Hogue or the Chinese call it. 1836 CHAN. *F. F. Kimi in Penny Cycl.* XII. 251/2 If each vessel returns with 100 piculs of copper, her cargo will be worth 3000 dollars. 1862 ST. JOHN *Travels Far East* II. 31 Obtained two piculs more of sago. 1868 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* (1950) 119 The coal is sold for 130 cash . per picul of 133 pounds.

Piculet (pi·kŭlĕt). *rare*—⁰. [dim. f. L. *picus* woodpecker.] = next. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Picumnet (pi·kŭmnĕt). [f. as prec. + -ET dim.] A bird of the subfamily *Picumninæ*; a small soft-tailed woodpecker.

1829 G. R. GRAY *Genera Birds* II. 430 *Picumninæ* or Piculets have the Bill short, straight; the culmen compressed towards the tip [etc.]. 1834 NORTON *Diet. Birds* 760.

[**Pi·cy** (in *Pepys*): see PIGGE *sb.*]

Piddle (pi·d'l), *v.* [Origin obscure. The form is that of a dim. or freq. vb. Cf. the synonymous FIDDLE *v.* 3, FADDLE *v.*] 2, 3, PITTLE *v.* Of these the first two seem to be corruptions of *piddle*, erroneously confused with *peddle*, *paddle* in their proper senses. *Pittle* was an inconsiderable variant. (It is questionable if sense 2 here and in PUTTLE *v.* are the same word as 1.)

Words corresponding in form and sense are used in some German dial.: viz. Hessian *pidden* (v. Pfister *Nachtr.* 2, *Schmeller's Idiotikon* 2 (Munich, 1836) 31, 699) *Westerwald pettele*, *pettele* (Schmidt, *Westerwald. Idiot.* 1800, p. 158) Tilsit and Berg *pittela* (*ibid.*). The first two, if old, may go back to an orig. **pedtilian* or **padtilon*, which would also give an OE. **pyttlian* and Eng. *pittle*: but the late appearance of the Eng. word, with absence of evidence as to the age of the Ger. dial. forms, leaves their relation doubtful. Even if related, the obvious etymology (of root **pad-*) is unknown.]

1. *intr.* To work or act in a trifling, paltry, petty, or insignificant way; to trifle, toy, dally; = FIDDLE *v.* 3. (Always depreciatory.) *Now rare.*

1340 ANCRENE *Riwle* (Arb.) 129 Neuer ouergo gydderyge wiðute ȝoure leoue and ofelore. whon ȝe beoð wel. 1394 CAWDRY *Heaven's Reason*, *Wks.* (1626) 182 Such as I have watched to be good preachmakers, do all quible somewhat in the act of vncouering, and value not ye their nonsenseharkes twelu bigle. 1602 — *Covetousn.* 93 b, Very few among them make use of that opportunity, for building of shopping, and trafficking in grosse: yet some of the Easterns traffique pittifie that way. 1616 *Sir G. Commander* 11. 1. (Bullen *O. Pl.*) 183 Send most deuise something, while my best sort piddling thus. a 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* v. ii, Sir, ... begins to piddle with Philosophie. 1732 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Mason* (1851) III. 13, I am always piddling about ornaments and improvements for Strawberry-Hill. 1752 CHESTERFIELD *No.* 7 ¶ 2 During our conversation he was ... piddling with his fingers, tapping his cheek, or playing with his face. 1778 ANNA SEWARD *St. M.* (1786) II. 201 Instead of piddling for the little prizes...they might they hope, to draw some of the great prizes. 1808 CURWEN *Corn. Ind.* 15, Piddle, to be employed in trifles or to do things inadequately; to take short steps in walking. 1878 BARNES *Poems Dorset Country Sayings*, *Fond o' fiddle, bumdrum, Piddling at no-called matter.*

b. Said of a bird: To move the bill about, feeling for food in a hole, heap of refuse, etc.

1598 BARNFIELD *Polit. Disc.* (1876) 102 As he (Mallerstot) was preaching, ...there commeth a Dove flying towards him, and lighteth upon his shoulder, and pickèd in his ears (looking for meate, hauing vsed her before to feede in his ears for the same purpose). 1850 GOSSE *Rept.* (1856) 63 This [Hawk] pounced with his talons upon a Wren which was piddling with his bill. While young the Kestrel did whole Sparrow-mail. 1870 J. HOLDSWORTH *To Blackbird* vii, Browses to that puff long to pickle.

c. To trifle or toy with one's food; to pick at one's food instead of eating heartily.

a 1600 J. DYER *Ark Terms* (1640) 250 Dainties...that make them take nothing at all, or else they doe but piddle and trifle. 1660 DEVONSHIRE *Diary Lamb.* (Camd.) 178 If Hen. should die on table and see a man picking at his meat, picking and chawing. a 1676 CARTWRIGHT *Poems* (1715) 319 Is there a taste that would not laugh to see The grand mess picking with his Majesties? 1783 MRS. MONTAGUE in *Dowdeswell Lady's Fam. Cook.* (1871) 330 The brown ought'd and both I...and pickled a little on a gooseberry tart. 1884 *Bristol Times* 17 Sept. And 'screamers' to gobble with at hand.

d. *trans.* *Piddle away*, to trifle away.

1780 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* (1822) I. 143 A house where she could to piddle away her leisure hours.

2. *intr.* To make water, urinate. *colloq.* or in childish use.

1748 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 2), *To Piddle*, to make water: a childish expression. 1858 *Sussex Weekly Adv.* (ed. 2), *Piddle*,...this word is now scarcely used except as a child's word in the sense of to make water.

fig. 1871 R. TAYLOR *Faust* (1874) II. 17, I, 231 Fountain jets...There grandly shooting upwards from the middle, While round the sides a thousand spirt and piddle.

Piddle, variant of PUDDLE.

Piddler (pi·dlər). [f. PIDDLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who piddles; a poor ineffectual worker; a dabbler, tinker, trifler: see the verb.

1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misert. Master-Constable* v. 120 Those flowres-hatted men are meere pedlers, and meere piddlers. a 1680 FLECKNOE & MARMION *Alder Bro.* iv. iv, I'm but a piddler. A little will serve my turn. 1846 N. HAWKES *Representative Man's Grounds* (1902) 20 We are but Piddlers in his service: we can do nothing to any purpose. 1879 J. LOWELL in *N. Amer. Review* CXXVIII. 232 If this were not the piddlers' age, it might be the eddley of Virginia. 1880 in *Lynch Pub. Records* IV. 360 He was a mere piddler compared to me.

Piddling (pi·dlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of PIDDLE *v.*; trifling, toying, etc.

1573 TUSSER *Hush.* (1878) 122 If hops lacke brewers, go gather them thereto. But not in the dewe for piddling with haste. 1592 *Charles Fairfax* (Camden) III. 37 The French Ambassadour makes a piddling wife. 1780 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1821) I. 87 This fine-painted piddling mass gave way to the serious business of the evening. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xii, No piddling ... but that steady and persevering exercise of the jaws which is best known by early morning hours.

Piddling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Trifling, insignificant, petty, paltry.

1559 ATLANS *Harbertson* Q iij b, You have the piddling Scottes, which are alwayes Frenche for their tyrant. 1603 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 14 Piddlings and shifflings Cobbolers, that are all day hunting after a blest paire, or two. 1613 PURCHAS *Lett. Cassel* 142 We have two or three small piddling things printing here. 1735 *Pope Prol. Sat.* 184 Yet ne're one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds, From slashing Bentley down to pidling Tibalds. 1788–94 THOMAS *Lit. Nat.* (1814) II. 341 The want of business has not been for such piddling work. 1817 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. 5, For the piddling concern of a few shillings. 1866 A. L. FISHER *Elem. Nat. Hist.* (1872) 124 The country is too large for the petty, piddling processes of preservation.

Piddock (pi·dŏk). Also **piddies**. [Origin unascertained. It has the form of a dim. in *-ock*.] A bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pholas* or family *Pholadidæ*, which burrow in soft rock, wood, etc.; *esp.* one of the common species, such as *P. dactylus*, with a long ovate shell, which are used for bait.

1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3113 Notes on the Pholas dactylus, or Sussex Piddock. 1868 *Weary Honey without H.* v. 59 Our next example of the burrowing mollusca is the well-known Pholas, popularly called the piddock (*Pholas dactylus*).

Pide, **Pidgeon**, etc. Forms of PIED, PIGEON.

Pidgin, pigeon (pi·dʒĭn, -ən). Also 3 pidjin, pidjok, pidgeon. A Chinese corruption of Eng. *business*, used widely for any action, occupation, or affair. Hence **Pidgin-English**, the jargon, consisting chiefly of English words often corrupted in pronunciation, and arranged according to Chinese idiom, used for intercommunication between the Chinese and Europeans at seaports, etc. in China, the Straits Settlements, etc.; also *transf.* (1901, 1891).

1850 PEREGRINE *Pic. China* II. 63 The Chinese are being able to pronounce the word 'business', called it 'bigness', which has degenerated into 'pigeon'; so that this word is in constant use. 1859 *All Year Round* I. 20 / *Pieces of China*', Ayya will now 'pay one man, because she can speak pigeon English. 1870 R. D. CHAMBERS *Round World* v. 108 The dialect...almost between Englishman and Chinaman...goes by the name of Pigeon English. 1873 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 57 [Article] 1876 LILLEY *Pidgin English Song Song* 3 Pidgin is with great ingenuity made an equivalent of every variety of spelling, occupation, or affair. 1876 BARNEY & ROSS *Cold Butterfly* 262, He had a great story of his own—an original one in pigeon English. 1890 *Argosy* (Melbourne) 7 Nov. 1313 That ridiculous pigeon-English which the whites have used themselves...in their medium of communication with the blacks. 1900 A. LANG *Magic & Relig.* 37 His words *Bogus Fenian*, or pidgin English. (See also *N. & Q.* 10th s. V. 404.)

Pid-pad. [Echoic: cf. PAD *sb.*²] the two different vowels suggesting alternation, as in *zigzag*. Cf. PIT-PAT.] Imitation of the dull sound of footsteps.

1900 (HAROLD HILL) *Plunder Blight* 30, I...heard the pid-pad of her feet. *Ibid.* xxiii. 214 There was...a pid-pad of sandals on the deck.

Pidraro, variant of PEDRERO, a small gun.

Pie (pəi), *sb.*¹ Also 4–8 pye, 5–6 py, (6 pee). [a. OF. *pie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pega*, It. *pica* :—L. *pica* magpie.]

1. The bird now more usually called Magpie.

a 1225 *Ancr.* & *Wogin.* 108 Þat ȝis and cyrnes hit todrowe. 1563 E. BECKINGHAM *Newall. Gerard* 331 Birdes could ȝet be ȝerre chattering. 1598 WILLOBIE *Avisa*, Sol. Wks. I. 161 It is a foul thing that geason raueneth on pies. 1598 TARLTON *Newes. Ed. P.* 3, 200 A Pie...perched on a Gibbet. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 28 Another in Augustus courses colors reserue and pies. a 1625 *Eng. Gip. in Time* (1868) 17 Ther was a woman that had a pie in a cage. To 1636 *Sym. Jones Degree & Quest. of Cogn.* (1706) 11 Pies, the woodwarde. The pie, your fine Popishcards. a 1716 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 67 In Flanders chatter and Mock still pyes. 1733 *Mem. Mag.* (1783) II. 71, The Fox deserves the crown and chattering Pyes. 1846 J. HALL *Dentist* 4, Pies Do very love to prick at wisdom teeth. 1913 *Spectator* 8 Nov. 1756 III. 10, 19 Pyes and daws are often still With chelsdon sich-tones like a child. 1914 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 103 Birds of the Pie Kind. 1823 C. DARWIN *Fidelity* xiii, Chattering like a pie to the best gentlemen in Christendom.

2. *fig.* Applied to a n. a censuring or wily person: esp. in phr. *wily pie* (*obs.*). † b. a chattering or noisy person, a 'chatter-pie' (= MAGPIE 2).

b 1594 CHAPMAN *Prophet* 111. 418 (*sic*) Troubles it, there was in the wood From many 400 and many lutes gone.] 1596 URSIS *Bruons. Apoph.* 321 b, One Anytus...a wylie pye, and a fetch full of shifters. a 1599 *Interlude of Vice* in Bad. Dodsley II. 29 Ye be a Cittie prattig pye. (1602, ye go fell gingerly. 1983 R. GOOGE *Refuge* 116 (R.) Do Thou tosses you them for clearing Pies Whose tongs most always walke. 1676 FULAR *Redeem. Fuel.* 47 Manner Hoopoes like a wilde Fox, observeth this article of the resurrection. 1692 WARMINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M. 2, Wks. 1738 I. 311 Salmasius, that French chatter-ring Pye. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* xi, 'She was no more a lousy than you, you bold girl,' said Patty to a fowl.

3. With defining words, applied locally to various other birds, usually having black-and-white ('pied') plumage: see QUOTS. (See also SEA-PIE.)

1883 *Lord Avebury Zool. Sac. Ind.* II. 283 *Dendrocitta* superciliosa, Wandering Tree-Pie...*D. vagabunda*, Chinese Tree-Pie. 1885 SWINHOE *Ibis. Hainan Birds* 10 Dicrurus...The white breast and blackish upper plumage have caused it to be called...River pie (*Ireland*). *Ibid.* 31 British Long-tailed Titmouse...Long-tailed pie. *Ibid.* 47 Green Grey Shrike...Mourning pie. *Ibid.* 48 Black-headed Shrike...Sunshine pie, or Scotchman pie(*sic*). 1890 *Cent. Dict.* 2, 7, The sandy pie, *Pelecanoides urinatrix*.

b. *French pie*, *rain-pie*, *wood-pie*: applied to various species of woodpecker. [Here perh. = OF. *pi* (mod.F. *pic*, but *picvert*, *pi vert* great green woodpecker) :—L. *picus* woodpecker; if so, really a distinct word. But *French Pie* in quot. 1677 may be the Shrike or Butcher-bird, F. *pie grièche*, *pie grièche grise*; cf. *murdering pie* above.]

1677 N. COX *Genti. Recreat.* II. (ed. 2) 160 Of the Short-winged Hawks there are these:...The Sparrow-hawk and Musket. Two sorts of the French Pie. 1683 AUBREY *Lett. Dist.* (ed. Manell) 15, *Picus*...a woodpecker, a speicht, a hickway, or heighscould; a French pie, a wind-mill. 1831–40 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Zool. Birds* III. 60 Common spotted woodpecker...wood-pie. *French* 1 pie. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, *Birds of Great Spotted Woodpecker*...Wood pie (Staffordshire, Hants)...Lesser Spotted Woodpecker...Little wood pie (Hants). *Ibid.* 92 Green Woodpecker...Wood pie (Somerset). *Ibid.* 100 The common carrion of all its ery before rain...given it the names Rain bird, Rain pie.

4. Applied to a goat or parti-coloured animal (*cf. F. pie a cheval pie*, Littré): in goat, to a piebald horse. Cf. 2 b.

1889 *Daily News* 7 Aug., A couple of those beautiful Jersey cows, Rosemary and Waverley...just beat the Roses of the Hitchleby 'lally pack'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In compounds relating to the bird, as *pie-pecked adj.*; † **pie-maggot**, a magpie (= MAGGOTY 1).

1597 J. KING (*In Texas Ep. Ded.* (1618) ¶ 3 b), We all write, learned and vnlearned, voice-pasts and pye-pastes. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 296 margin, The Dwall takes them; the Eastern pack and filche them, or I had rather say they Pie pick. 1602 *Contention Liberality & Prodigality* iv. iv, in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 386 O thou vile, ill-favoured, crow-pudden, pye-pecked coat! 1608 LODGE *Spec. Phil.* (ed. 2) 21 (The bishops and Easter and Pye-Maggots to prey upon the State. a 1632 BROWN *Queenes Exchanger* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 332 What are these...these Prophets, Crowned, or Scarlet Hoods?

b. In compounds denoting 'parti-coloured', 'of various colours' (like the black-and-white plumage of the magpie: *cf.* PIED 1), as *pie-coated*, *-coloured* adjs. See also PIEBALD.

1830 BALLANTYNE *Sing. Gentlem.* (1840) 11 To display the pie-coloured flag of variety. 1833 HOOD *Queer* v. *Wonder* 141 The pye-cheek peeped the depth of the moss. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ii, The livories of these pie-coated rascallions.

c. *Farriery of the Pie*: see *Pied farriery*, PIED *a.*

Pie (pəi), *sb.*² Also 4–9 pye, 6 py. (7 paye). [Occurs (in Latin context) in 1303; evidently a well-known popular word in 1362. No related word known outside Eng. (exc. Gaelic *pighe*, from Eng. or Lowland Sc.). Being in form identical with PIE *sb.*³ (known half a century earlier), it is held by many to have been in some way derived from or connected with that word. See Note below.]

1. A dish composed of meat, fowl, fish, fruit, or vegetables, etc., enclosed in or covered with a layer of paste and baked.

The *pie* appears to have been (at) at first of meat or fish; doubtful or undefined open (*sb.*) appear in 1362 (*Great pie*) also called, esp. in the north of England and Ireland, in Scotland, and often in U.S., *tart*) appear (*cf.* before also, the earliest being APPLE-PIE, q.v.

(*a*) 1303 *Robert Brunne Chronicle* (R. 6874, Pyesentun in modernisation...In paste...pies Pykes Lampreys or eles...or in pyes or pastelles par armine a xij. a peis. 1362 *Ibid.* If he be pore Peisant ... or in pyes or pastelles, ij qr. a peis. 1386 CHAUC. *Prol.* 381 A Cook...That koude roste, and sethe, and broille, and frye, Maken mortreux, and wel bake a pye. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6780 Of *Mine generale* [tr. *Amandes* bread and mesed] a pie or pastelle. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Pyes de gyrre [tr. of Forme of Cury] and serue hem forth. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pye, or pastelle, *pastillus*. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Pyes de gyrre [tr. of Forme of Cury] and serue hem forth. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pye, or pastelle, *pastillus*. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Pyes de gyrre [tr. of Forme of Cury] and serue hem forth. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pye, or pastelle, *pastillus*. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Pyes de gyrre [tr. of Forme of Cury] and serue hem forth.

Pasty. 1552 Pye, pasty, *artocreas, pastillodus.* 1591 Farrow *Wisd.* to *Clown.* (1611) Prol. 9 If it happen the lambe chaunce to fall in Lent, than...for the pieces of lambe aforesaid...be substituted pyes of eeles, or some other goode fyshe meate. *a* 1598 *Ryme Orderer of Kitchin* iii in *Inventaries Poems* (Hunter. C.) 246 He thewes and he groynis fast at his vly pyes. 1604 Hieron *Crosse* iii. 439 Horse slaves, for killing young lobsters and sucking their flesh and putting them into pyes. 1676 Cook *Triall Pip.* iv. 16, II. 291 A pye made in the form of a loaf...inclosed some salmon, highly seasoned with pepper. 1698 Dunton *Nick. Black.* 161 It's a pity to cut the pie till you're not hungry...Will you try a bit of the veal? *Ib.* 1732 Pulteney (1746) Pye a pastry, *fanet.* *a* 1788 'A *summer garden Ravens will smell*' 35 in *Inventaries Poems* (Hunter. C.) 450 In it is left that ye find white pyries, Ye are so greedy. 1877 Westwood *Lift Gravedigger* xviii, Spight feels Excuse personed pye. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* ix. 112 A mass all verges, like a pye all space, will not please. *c* 1720 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 240 He weares a great Velvet cap...He's a Turkard or great lords to frame of a great open pye. 1785 Grose *Shakespeare's Clowns* puddings and historical pies. *a* 1834 Pinkie *Poems* (1876) II. 138 *Acid lemons made into...*and Indian pies. 1839 Seven *Footfalls* 264 All pass away whether they be tangles, cobwebs, pyramids, or pies. 1900-1880 [see Artificial]. 1708 Phillips, *Pie*, a well known Dish of Meat, or Fruit bak'd in Paste. 1864 Hall in *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug., There is no pumpkin pie, blackberry pie, whortleberry pie, huckleberry pie—pie of all kinds.

b. With defining word, usually denoting the essential ingredient, as *apple-pie, eel-pie, game-pie, meat-pie, mince-pie, pigeon-pie, plum-pie, pork-pie, rhubarb-pie, venison-pie*, etc. (see those words); also *Christmas pie* (see Christmas 4), *French pie* (see quot. 1611), *Portigard pie* (see Portigard).

1600 *2nd Pt. Red. for Parnass.* v. ii. (*Arb.*) 66 A black jack of Beere, and a Christmas Pye. 1611 Florio, *Carne ne' fagioni*, meate served between two dishes, which some call a French pie. 1698 in Warrender *Marchmont* (1894) 180 Could plagion (*sic*). *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Impertinents*...Pies, Mens'd, or Christmas Pies, or Nick-nam'd by the Parsons, or Presidents. 1765 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 135 Send it up hot without a lid, the same way as the French type. 1798 Fessy & Cypriani in *Asiat. Researches* No. 13. 119 Fourfold Heaven...Call'd the dark plain from out his Christmas pye. 1832 Southey *Doctor* cix. (1848) 286 The great goose-pye, which in the Christmas week was always despatched by the York coach to Hedingham Hovel. 1870 Chambers' *Pop. Lorics* (1880) 21 But I think from their Aunt's Thro eat'n mi pie.

c. Phr. *To have a finger (a hand) in the pie*: to have a part or share in the doing of something (often implying officious intermeddling). *Cast pie*: see Cast 20 c. 19. See also Humble pie.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. iii. 103 Being me to credyte, Ever my hande to go the pye. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 151 My hand was in the Pye, my Lord, I confesse it. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 72 You shall spend now: No more Pye in your Fortune by Ambition Sleepe. 1634 *Man in Moon* No. 33, sig. Ddv We have Lawyers and the Lord Culpepper had a finger in the pye. 1666 [see Finger 16 (a)]. 1748 Anson's *Voy.* iii. (1749) 418 I think from their Aunt's Thro eat'n mi pie.

d. Phr. *To turn a penny pie*: to do a profitable business. 1630 Taylor (*Water P.*) *Travels Scotland* (1878) 155 Here I turned a penny pie, which in the Christmas time was always decorated by the York coach to Hedingham Hovel. 1870 Chambers' *Pop. Lorics* (1880) 21 But I think from their Aunt's Thro eat'n mi pie.

e. Phr. *To have a finger (a hand) in the pie*: to have a part or share in the doing of something (often implying officious intermeddling). *Cast pie*: see Cast 20 c. 19. See also Humble pie.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. iii. 103 Bring me in credyte, Ever my hande to go the pye. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 151 My hand was in the Pye, my Lord, I confesse it. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 72 You shall spend now: No more Pye in your Fortune by Ambition Slepe. 1634 *Man in Moon* No. 33, sig. Ddv We have Lawyers and the Lord Culpepper had a finger in the pye. 1666 [see Finger 16 (a)]. 1748 Anson's *Voy.* iii. (1749) 418 I think from their Aunt's Thro eat'n mi pie.

f. Phr. *To turn a penny pie*: to do a profitable business. 1630 Taylor (*Water P.*) *Travels Scotland* (1878) 155 Here I turned a penny pie, which in the Christmas time was always decorated by the York coach to Hedingham Hovel. 1870 Chambers' *Pop. Lorics* (1880) 21 But I think from their Aunt's Thro eat'n mi pie.

g. Phr. *To have a finger (a hand) in the pie*: to have a part or share in the doing of something (often implying officious intermeddling). *Cast pie*: see Cast 20 c. 19. See also Humble pie.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. iii. 103 Bring me in credyte, Ever my hande to go the pye. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 151 My hand was in the Pye, my Lord, I confesse it. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 72 You shall spend now: No more Pye in your Fortune by Ambition Slepe. 1634 *Man in Moon* No. 33, sig. Ddv We have Lawyers and the Lord Culpepper had a finger in the pye. 1666 [see Finger 16 (a)]. 1748 Anson's *Voy.* iii. (1749) 418 I think from their Aunt's Thro eat'n mi pie.

h. Phr. *To turn a penny pie*: to do a profitable business. 1630 Taylor (*Water P.*) *Travels Scotland* (1878) 155 Here I turned a penny pie, which in the Christmas time was always decorated by the York coach to Hedingham Hovel. 1870 Chambers' *Pop. Lorics* (1880) 21 But I think from their Aunt's Thro eat'n mi pie.

Pie, pye, *sb.*[3] Now only *Hist.* [The Eng. word answering to med.L. *pica*; thus both in L. and Eng. identical in form with the name of the bird: see Pie[1], and Pica[1].]

1. A collection of rules, adopted in the pre-Reformation Church, to show how to deal (under each of the 35 possible variations in the date of Easter) with the concurrence of more than one office on the same day, accurately indicating the manner of commemorating, or of putting off till another time, the Saints' days, etc., occurring in the ever-changing times of Lent, Easter, Whitsuntide, and the Octave of the Trinity. [Cf. Blades *Caxton*, 1882, 240.]

1477 Caxton *Advertisement* (*Brandshide*), If a pleas any man spirituel or temporel to bye ony pyes of two and thre contrefeccions of salisbury use emprynted after the forme of this present lettre whiche hee not well truly correct, him byen come to remembrance in to the almesserie at the rood yate and he shal have them good cheepe. 1498 *Will of Thornton* (Somerset Hse.), My John called a pie. 1503 *Testa Carpenter. Regr.* (Som. Hse. Soc.) 109 *Pupa* for a Maydens and a pye...xd. xiiij. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer Pref.*, The reviders and hardines of the rules called the pie, and the manifolde changinges of the servyces, was the cause, y^t to turne the boke onlye, was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times, there was more busines to fynd out what shoulde be read, then to read it when it was founde out. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Books called...Manuells, Legendes, Pies, Portuasses, Primers...shall be...abolished. *a* 1566 Ascham (Arber) 11 (Arb.) 136 If he...could turne his Portuesse and pie readdie. 1832 Hone *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 765 The pie was the table used before the Reformation to find out the service for the day. It may be referred to the Greek word or vocables. But the Latin word is *pica*, which perhaps came from the ignorance of the friars, who have found many barbarous words into the liturgies. 1879 Maskell in Pitt v. *Roman Breviary* I. p. xli, As to anything else, see the Chapters of the Pye treating specially of each detail.

b. Hence 1577. Code and pie, q. v.

†2. (Usually **pye book.**) An alphabetical index to rolls and records. *Obs.*

'There are' Pye Books' to Indictments extending as far back as 1660 but there is nothing to show when the term does more than so. It was in use in the Court of King's Bench early in the 18th century. It was also pretty generally used in the Courts of the Palatinate of Lancaster, the Indexes to the Affidavits, Declarations, and Sentenced Papers being each styled 'Pye Books'! J. J. Cartwright, Sec. Publ. Rec. Offices.

1788 *Chamberl. Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v., To search the same sense the term was used by officers of civil courts, who called the calendars or alphabetical catalogues showing on the names and things contained in the rolls and records of their courts the Pyes.

Pie (pai), *sb.*[4] *Printing.* Also 7 py, 7–9 pye. (*U. S.*) pi. [Origin obscure: supposed by some to be a transferred use of Pie *sb.*[3], in reference to its miscellaneous contents; others think of Pie *sb.*[1], and the unreadable aspect of a page of the pie.] A mass of type mingled indiscriminately or in confusion, such as results from the breaking down of a forme of type.

1683 Moxon, *Vocab. E.* (Printing terms), A Correctour, a good, a review, pye all sorts of letter mixed, Correctors, &c. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exercises, Printing* 370 Breaking the orderly Succession the Letters stand in, is to Line, Page, or Pare, &c. and mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called *Py*. 1888 Pacific *Builder*, Wks. 1887 I. 122 Having inspected my forms...one of them by accident broke, and two pages reduced to pi. I immediately distributed and composed it over night before I went to bed. 1893 Century *Dictionary* I. Introd. 61, 10 This term (Dictionary ...given to me, as we may call it. 1897 Westcott, *Pi* (1901 after Translate). 1880 *J. Southward Pract. Printer* (1884) 62 If composed matter gets...into a state of confusion, it is 'pie'.

b. *transf.* A disintegrated and confused mass; a jumble, medley, confusion, chaos; a 'mess'.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv. Your...Arrangements going all in the Typographicus say of set types, to a deuller end: rightly to pie! 1841 Carlyle *St. Anselm. Introd.* II. 16, 13 We were thrown into 'pie' (as printers would say) in an instant of the most appalling alarm. 1860 *Daily News* 30 Nov., It was the merest luck...that the house of the kings were not made inextricable 'pie' of. 1888 Mrs. Lynn Linton in *Forts. Rev.* Oct. 532 Witness the 'pie' he made of his finances. 1897 *Spectator* 30 Jan. 162/2 To make pie of the European arrangements for securing peace.

†**Pie** (pai), *sb.*[5] Also **pei**, **pi**. [a. Hindī, Marāthī, etc. *paī'sā*, from Skr. *pad*, *pada*, quarter, being 'originally, a would seem, the fourth part of an anna, and is fact identical with *pice*' (Yule).] The smallest current Anglo-Indian copper coin, the twelfth part of an anna; before the depreciation of the rupee, about one-eighth of a penny.

1689 *Lett. Wound. India* 82 He would tell you the interest does so much more as three rupees, five annas, and seven pies, for twenty-one days, at forty-six three-fourth per cent. 1809 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 42 The copper coins—3 annas = 4 pice. 1 pice = 3 pie. 1883 F. M. Cornford *Mrs. Isaacs* iii. 261 Several coins, both rupees and pice. 1909 *Mission Field* June 64 The charge of a small fee, six pies (one cent) for the first prescription.

Pie, variant of Pye *Obs.*, kind of coat or jacket.

†**Pie,** *a. Obs.* rare[—1]. [a. F. *pie*, fem. of Off. *pi*, *pie*, *pieu*, *pif*:—L. *pi-us* Pious.] Pious.

a 1422 *Mirour Salvacioun* 388 She was ones cauht to selle lucelle pie (v. r. marchelt) and dervene.

†**Pie,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Pie *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To repeat like a magpie.

1897 J. Watts *Digger Spiritland* 24 You, to Pie and Parrot our true Tongues, Degrees, and Learning of the University.

Pie, *v.*[2] *local.* Also **pye**; *obs. ib.* **pying.** [f. Pie *sb.*[2] 3.] *trans.* To put (potatoes, etc.) in a pit or heap and cover them with straw and earth, for storing and protection from frost.

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 42 Weeding potatoes, getting them up, and pying them. 1807–28 Cobbett *Rural R.* (1830) 184 He may pie them [potatoes] in the garden...but he must not open the pie in frosty weather. 1842 Pusl. *St. Agricult. Soc.* II. 2. 298 The system of pying swedes is a very common one in Norfolk. 1888 [see Pie *sb.*[2] 1].

Pie, *v.*[3] *Printing.* [f. Pie *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To make (type) into 'pie'; to mix or jumble up indiscriminately.

1892 [see Pied[2]]. 1899 *Daily News* 17 June 7 (Advt.), The...delay in printing, often caused by what is technically called 'pying'. 1899 *Courtney Compositor's Perspective* (in the interests of the machine)...To pye matter is impossible. 1903 *Brit. & Col. Printer* 29 Nov. 13/1 Nearly all the cases are empty and those that have anything in are pied.

Pie-almost : see Pearmet.

Piebald (pai·bôld), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 6 pibald, pibauld, 6–7 py(-)bald, 6– pie(-)bald, 7 pye(-)bald, pyedbald, 7–8 pye-balled (-ball'd), 8–pye(-)ball. [f. Pie *sb.*[2] + Bald *a.* 3; cf. Ball *sb.*[3]] Of two different colours, esp. white and black or other dark colour (like the plumage of a magpie), usually arranged in more or less irregular patches; pied; usually of animals, esp. horses. Loosely used of other colours (cf. Skewbald) or of three or more colours; parti-coloured.

1552 Elyot's *Lib. Nomin.*, xxviii. I have a pybald Cowe to beate the Hiles. 1600 Maunde *Mustapha* i. 2, 26 His colour is either a sullie dun, a lyonlyed or a pyebald. 1622 Markham *Am. Farm-Horse.* 318 Signified by the Pybald horse whereon he was mounted. 1626 *Faithful Friends* i. i. Milkwa. (scribbled in excessive speste, And pybald pageantry. 1662 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1716/2 A white Gelding, having pye-bald marks on both flanks of bladish colour. 1785 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 20 (*An Naples*) Yesterday...showed me what I have not had related—a shew-bull of pyebald's sort. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 92 There are Dragoons, (Abbeville) have white, some are party coloured or pyebald. 1830-34 *Lindley's Study Hist.* (ed. 2) IV. 342 Individuals that similar coloured are commonly called pyebald ringeons, or are said to have pyebald skins. 1842 Browne *Vulg. Err.* (1852) 133 Dusky words, pyebald with snow. 1850–*Dom. Man.* II. 201, 230 Pyebald breds...for instance, the black-necked swan, certain terns, and the common coagle.

b. *fig.* Composed of parts or elements of dissimilar or incongruous kinds; of mixed character or qualities (always in bad sense); motley, scrogged.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 13 Leaue thereuppon the Pibauld house with Scripture. 1683 Boyman *Stud.* v. 1. 48 A Babylonish Dialect, Which learned Pedants coyn'd affect. It was a Parti-colour'd Dress Of peach'd and Pye-bald'd Languages. 1789-9 Coleridge *Cassiodorus* 256 Shall their two pedant Lacks at any head. 1803 W. H. Tolson *Scribblemania* 58 note, To produce such a pyebald style of composition. 1878 Baron *Pareto Rep.* II. 27 In the pyebald character of the man.

B. *sb.* A piebald animal, esp. horse. In *fig.* A person or thing of mixed character, a 'scrogged'.

1765 Poetry Consolidated 11, Wks. 1799 II. 28 The right honourable Pye...calls me...Partizan, and says if we have any children, they will turn out very little better than pye-balls. 1842 Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 104 As pyebald a free-lance! As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan—

1842 Penny Hawkers' Speech 1. 22 Strike.. had an idea that Spanish piebalds ..changed colour if taken out of Spain.

Hence **Piebalding**, becoming piebald, cavalcayent of patches of different colours; **Piebaldness**, the quality of being piebald; **Piebaldly** *adv.*, in a piebald manner, with patches of different colours.

1888 Standard 10 Feb. 2/6 The piebaldness of the sea was the great feature.

Piece (*pīs*), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 pece (3–5 pece, 4 pise, 4–5 pice, pese, 5 pes, peyce, peose, 5–6 pes(e, pease); 4– piece, (5 ypeece, 5–6 peace, 6 peese, peise, peyse, (*Sc.* peas'), ppeece, 6–7 peece, 6–8 peice). Plural in ME. sometimes the same as the sing. [ME. *pece*, in 13th c. *piece*, a. OF. *piece* (1241 in Godef.), *pièce* (Roland, 11th c.), mod.F. *pièce* = Pr. *pessa*, *peza*, Sp. *pieza*, Pg. *peça*, It. *pezza* piece of cloth, rag, beside *pezzo* 'piece' in other senses. The Romanic forms point to late L. types **pettia*, **pettiam*: *cf.* early med.L. *petia*, *petia*, also *pecium*, *petium*, 'broken piece, fragment', also 'piece of land'. Ulterior origin obscure: see Note below. The sense-development is in many points uncertain, though most of the senses occur also in French: the following arrangement is to a great extent provisional.]

I. In general sense: or followed by *of*.

1. A separate or detached portion, part, bit, or fragment of anything; one of the distinct portions of which anything is composed.

c1225 *St. Marher.* 102 Þe scattpolt[wurst] smeorte & kruet[þi pisen þe Bruch ure sehnen, þe leoten were mone. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 1088 His sword leuh to he fot And to mydeward brain Bihoued a pece bring. *a* 1450 *Pol. in Wr.-Wülcker* 690/13 *Perle*, a pece, or lytel part of a thyng. 1580 Baret M. *Shiddaker's Comm.* 25 That day..is rented a white One.. a piece whereof is assised to the Emperours table. 1591 *Lupton Musick* 38/13 A Piece, *pars, portio.* 1605 Camden *Rem.* 184 In ordering of lowry and salue a piece of the earth is taken. 1633 Walton *Angler* iv. 108 I think the best [rods] are of two pieces. 1713 H. Hunter *Caltech. Fourth Serm.* 18/2 If. 1697 Gave them a piece of a honeycomb to eat. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 603 The tegumentary skeleton of Insects, that is to say, the hard skin of those animals.. We see in it a great number of pieces, which are sometimes soldered (as it were) together; whilst in other instances they are united by soft portions of the skin. *Ibid.* § 605 The head is formed only by a single piece.

fig. 1820 Lamb *Elia Ser.* 1. *Imperfect Sympathies.* They are content with fragments and scattered pieces of Truth.

b. *In pieces*: broken, divided, disintegrated, in fragments: *fig.* divided, at variance. *In, into, to pieces*, †*a piece*: into fragments, asunder. *To take in pieces*: to separate the parts of, to analyse.

1297 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) 125 In scelle to hewe in peces mellon. *c* 1300 *Sir Ferumb.* 2426 Eft þer spere tok he[..to hond on peces hem. 13.. *E. Allit. poem Joseph* 61 Þese peces he hadde wele gard. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3392 Þe stede fel doun on peces ywrye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 244 He let it into pieces twelve. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 80 Þei..The sed of þe temple brouhte eueue a two peces. *c* 1400 *Lanal. Troy Bk.* 10026 His bane was sent to hethe in pese. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) v. 56 Men..payed þam to brebe þe stane in peces. 1420–89 Hoccleve *Addit.* 1. xxiii. 31 But the sword of the knight smote kyng arthurs sword in two peces. 1582 Castanh. Chron. Ep. xcvi(b). 222 Their mast weight are for barons displeased, bathed in the peeces. 1582 Primrose *Popular Errours* (1651) 1 The further that the bone is drawen, the easier it flies in pieces. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* iv. 159 The butchers cut their flesh a pieces, and sell it by weight. 1639 Sterne's *Diary* (1848) IV. 480 This taken by [Scottish] schollers, *c* 1680 Beauchamp *Hist. Whipping* Wks. 1708 I. v. 124 If we offer to tear them asunder. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 169 A fair large Church.. where..the Body of St. Cathperine is to pieces. 1704 Rochester *Gen. Groan upon IV.* iv. 20 We are all in pieces; we were in the state of a feast, when you arrived. 1782–6 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. iii. 366 The instrument of government was taken to pieces, and examined, article by article. 1843 Hamilton *Lect. Metaph.* (1859) I. 169 Must I be torn in pieces? 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 151 When they submitted, dies away..as soon fell in pieces.

c. *To pieces*: into fragments, asunder; also *fig.* *To go or come to pieces*: to break up, dissolve, lose cohesion. *To take to pieces*: to separate into its parts. *To hit, beat, punch, tear, etc., to pieces*: to bring by such action to a state of distraction, disorganization, confusion, or ruin.

By occasion of cross, *great*, corn, or other gulls, *to pieces* is sometimes = to pieces: see quots. 1850, 1890.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 58/164 And to-brak it al to smale peces. 13.. *Cursor M.* (1850 (Cott.) To gare Elder, etc. to peces[be þam brak sipen for. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 5388, I schal yow bren al to pacis. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* (1570) 251 Our ship hath al to pieces. 1600 Marston & Dekker *Fawne Marstor* v. iii. The smoak of her charity is gone all to pieces. 1601 Bovle *Exam.* B. (1661) 6 I shall take Mr. Hobbs his Argument to pieces. 1690 J. Wilson *Belphegor* iv. 1. Thou [knave]'lt'as to pieces. 1703 Maundr. *Mich. Journ.* 203 Pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun. 1707 *Florio Quench* (1878) 13 The fair-tempered boat.. he had taken to pieces. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 124 She has huffed poor Mr. Williams all to pieces. 1789 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 1, I am puzzled to pieces about it.

1832 Fr. A. Kemble *Trav. in Ras. of Circassia* (1868) III. 203, I thought I should have come to pieces in his hands, so the bonesmouth way of what they break. 1883 R. Richards *Lion me for Ever* I. ii. 28 A large ship had gone to pieces on the Wanda reef. 1890 *Daily News* 21 July 3/6 The Occidents went all to pieces after passing the post. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 3/6 To analyse anything implies..the taking it to pieces in a chemical sense.

†**2.** A part *of* a whole, marked off, ideally separated, or considered as distinct; a portion *of* an immaterial thing. (Now superseded by *part, portion.*)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 48 Pacus was it a pece of þe patre-noster, for vdemus tua. 1538 Mont *Pacolus Wks.* (1615) Their be nyghte made a peece of the prise. 1540 *Book Apoc. Troubadr* (Ash.) 24 In the fourthe peice [*sc.* paragraph] of her parle. 1580 *Child-Marriages* 116 Reborne like the younger sonne prouyded her any peace of the house of whom her husband were chiefe, nor contrage els. *a* 1630 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1672) 456 One of the most fastidious pieces of my life, as I account.. the work of my Annual Elenchy of Scholers. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 182 Now in a word, for the other peece of the question. 1693 Wagner in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 190 For other finest brotts, I have copied large pieces of them. 1732 Warburton *Lett.* Wks. 1789 I. 180 After waiting a day and piece in Winchester.

b. A limited portion of land, enclosed, marked off by bounds, or viewed as distinct. (An early sense of med.L. *petia, pecium.*)

a 1250 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 88 A man that was called Nobis, the whiche had a good pece of wynne. 1283 in *Rec.* Wilts (Cunnebo) 31 There is 15 acres land lying...and here from Hardpeck 20½ acres lieth in 11 peces. 1330 *Chronica Tur.* 1426. 30 The sones of Israell..buried they as Sichem, in the peice of the londe, of Hamth laughter of the children of Hemor. 1611 Bible *Luke* xiv. 18, I have bought a peece of ground. 1772 *Mic. Mercur.* 18 subscriber, 1 have a piece of ground. 1772 *Mic. Mercur.* 18 subscriber, 1 have a piece of ground. 1808 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 19, I went into a peice of potatoes...without a dog. 1897 J. W. Clark *Varieties of Learn.* 22 A list of the different pieces of property, with their yearly values.

c. A portion *of* a road, rope, line, linear distance.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E iij b, Accompanyge the Pope a peece of the way. *Mod.* A weak piece in a rope. A piece of the road is now under repair.

d. Phrase. *A piece of one's mind*: something of what one thinks; one's candid opinion; a rebuke, scolding. Cf. Bit *sb.*[1] 4.

1572 Satires in Bills *Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 184 That are I..bolde to publish a peece of my minde. 1687 Dryden *Medaine Quinn* v. 1, I have told her a piece of my mind already. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *East Lynne* II. viii. (1888) 233 The justice was giving her a 'piece of his mind'.

†**e.** *fig. A piece of (a scholar, logician, surgeon, philosopher*, etc.): somewhat of; 'a bit' of; one who partakes to some extent of the character mentioned. *Obs.* Cf. Bit *sb.*[1] 4.

1592 Elyot *Diet., Fruticus homuncio*, a litle gentle Silow, that groweth in the bare & gravelly places. Plant. *Pseud. Aust d'Amours*: *and old duchesses*.] 1681 Tuvner *Apol. Papists* (Arb.) 24 If I had not learnt a piece of a Logician before I came to him. 1833 J. Chandler *Second Pursuit to Hon.* would you blame he thought a piece of an Astronomer now? *a* 1835 Beaumont *Knight Burn. (Rich.)* 57 Being a grand piece of a Scholler. 1743 in Boswell *Stabf. Tracts* (1807) XVIII. 1272 He is a piece of a magician. 1788 Strahan *Lond. Spectat.* (1789) I. 121 If I am a piece of a philosopher.

3. A portion or quantity *of* any substance or kind of matter, forming a single (usually small) body or mass; a bit; as 'a piece of lead, granite, ice, bread, dough, cloth, paper': also, *piece of water*, a small detached sheet of water, a small lake.

Such a 'piece' is, in fact, often a portion of a larger mass, but this is not thought of in the use of the word, the notion being rather that of so much of the substance or material in question forming one body of finite dimensions, which may be either a small or a large piece. It is a separate part or portion of the whole existing apart of the substance.

1380 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* viii. 292 Mid me þere Ab hem payn, or an pece of Bacon. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 272/2 A Pece of wode...or of cloothe. 1552 Huloet, 259/2 Pece of wode. 1559 Cotgrave *s. Sous*, A piece of bone, peece and bit of a broken pot. 1597 Cart. Wright *Z. Dwelley's Exp. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 67 One Cromwell caused our Quarters aryse to be diverse on a peece of land. 1697 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Wilts* 1. 23 A hard peece of wood. 1698 Norden *Pract. Disc.* (1712) IV. 114 Make a mallet peece of Iron upon an Anvil. 1709 Wright *Trvl.* 24 *Aug.*, Pieces of water (but surround'd b. 1837 Macaulay *Ess. Dissolution Long Par.* 141 The carpet of the Jew on the back of a piece of paper.

b. In this sense *piece* is commonly used in *St.*, without *of* (cf. Get. *ein Stück Brod*'). Cf. Bit *sb.*[1] 9.

1580 J. Hawe in Camb. *Trans.* (1881) V. 81 92 Then we adore one peece bread for God. 1680 Cocke. *Wright Sappho.* (1731) 126 There a piece of beef, there a piece cheese lyes. 1687 (Beattie) *Sportsman* 52 A piece cheese, bread, &c. 1808 Wakefield *Daft Diaries* (1894) 203 (E.D.D.) She had a piece bread and cheese in her pouch. *Mod.* Give me a small piece paper.

c. *Piece of money, of gold, of silver*: A coin.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 9 And they answered vary hym (Judas) thyrty peces of syluer [*Wiclif* 1382 thrie dotis of siluer, 1388 thrie score of siluer]. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Froiss. Chron.* cclii. 543 To pay these 200. peces of golde yerely. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 § 4 piece of Spanishe money called an Englishe. 1580 Dyce tr. *Melchior's Comm.* 57 b, His Piece...shewinge on the other thinking to have a piece of money. 1703 Damma *Gold. Fly* 302 Lorch. on the north and taken of many pieces of silver, as so be found in one piece of Gold. 1708 Short *Guildhar* I. 5, My purse with nine large pieces of gold. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* III. 6, I...counted three thousand pieces of silver.

d. *Piece of flesh*, applied to a living person, a human being; *piece of goods*, applied humorously or contemptuously to a woman or child. Now *dial.*

1552 *Pal.-Pastor's N. T.* (1576) 30 Ob, she is a vile peece of flesh. 1620 Shirley *Coxcomb* iv. ii, 113 Why should we be troubled To get an arrogant peece of flesh thrust on's? *a* 1720 Sir C. H. Williams *Song* 16, in Lucher *Lyric Trag.* (1867) 163 This beautiful piece Of Eves flesh in my sonne. 1789 Mayhew *Cit Rites* I. A 2 She seemed a pretty piece of goods enough. 1849 Perfect *Black Country Anec.* (E.D.D.), She's a nice piece o' goods to be a-thrid garrons.

e. Of something non-material, as *a piece of poetry, of prose, of music*.

1601 Shirley *Tract. N.* 9, iv. a Glue me some Musick...that peece of song. That old and foolish song we heard last night. 1806 T. Jones *Edgar*, 161, Many doth he find fault with but the best piece of poetry. 1830 Mrs. Trench *Family Tales* C. xvi, He sat down to the piano, and tackled a lively piece of music. *Mod.* A piece of serious prose.

4. A (more or less) definite quantity in which various industrial products are made or put up for sale or use.

a. A length (varying according to the material) in which cloth or other textile fabric is woven; also, a length *of* wall-paper as made (in England, generally 12 yards). Often used *attributively*: cf. 13 b.

A piece of muslin is 10 yards; of calico, 28 yards; of Irish linen, 25 yards; of Hamburgh linen, the double ell, or 128 yards. *Commercium Illud. Tracts* (1598).

1503 *Act 19 & 20 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 2 Every peace of Worsted Sayes or Stamyns to be made within any of the said Towns. 1588 *Acc. Ab. W. Hoag* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 34 Item 3 peice tawnie tuffing xvs. Item 3 peice blacke tuffing, xxvjs. 1800 E. Monkhouse *Prize Trouble* 108 If They first give 20 Twelve Gilders right strippes the piece. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Piece*,..a certain Number of Ells or Yards of Cloth, Stuff, Silk, etc. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1737) III. 100 Some of them such stuffs..with such irregular work, and contrary colours, as took[18 in the pieces, but slightly united and well in the piece. 1810 J. T. in *Weekly Intell. Devon* p. xxvi, The..trade took off..about 30,000 pieces, each piece containing 28 yards. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* 48 A 'piece' of cotton cloth varies from twenty-four to forty-seven yards in length, and from twenty-eight to forty inches in width. 1881 Yorksh. *Every Man his own Mechanic* (1632) A 'piece' of English paper is 12 yards long and a piece of French paper about 29 yards.

b. A half (*sb.*[1]) *of* lead.

1573 *Gentl. Mag.* X.I.III. 63 Weeks of lead...called pigs...being found too heavy to be easily managed, as they weighed three hundred weight...are now commonly made to Derbyshire into two pieces. 1849 Gilbert's *Hist. Derby* I. 61 The pieces, or half-pigs of lead are cast of any certain weight, though the smaller endeavours...to approach as near to 7[7]4 lbs. as he can.

5. A cask *of* wine or brandy, varying in capacity according to the locality, but generally equivalent to the butt, or to two hogsheads. [Fr. *pièce.*]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 333, I sey my barly a tyrell pes of Bernych wyne of the best, *of* 2 gallons. 1585 Ld. Bishops *Rental. Lucis* 138 They weare the great vessels of Antyoch...and there they kepte no[t]han a hundred peces of wyne. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. 6, Rome, Lacedæmon, and sundry a fresh piece of wine; the town's cost. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2212/4 Pieces of Compleat Brandy 50 Tuns. 1703 *Stat. 3rd. Sess. 4thMary* One hundred and eighty Pipes or Pieces of double Spanish Brandy. 1832 *Tait's Edinb. Mag.* I. 1 There are wines which can contain both 10 or 12 pieces of wine. 1840 T. A. Trollope *Summer in Brittany* II. 280 A 'piece' of the best brandy, consisting of four hundred bottles, may be purchased at Bordeaux for one hundred and fifty francs. 1845 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 3/2 Forty to fifty basketfuls [of grapes] are put upon the press at one time, and yield from ten to twelve pieces of wine.

* For the sense 'cask, wine-cup', see Piece *Obs.*

6. A single object or individual forming a unit of a class or collective group, as *a piece of furniture, of plate, of artillery or ordnance, of luggage*; †*a head of cattle or game* (*Lit. obs.*). See also 18.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4004 Syluer and Sarrigold vaiele þat gripped...Pese of plates pleuisse makyth. 1473 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 101, I must have copy instrumentis holden, whereby I prove you and Dervey...to trouse in a pecke, and sende them me holden in hand, and a bill that is how many peces. 1503 Kirk. Sessions in *Hist. Disp. Lett.* Soc. I. 8 xvi Dryvers other good peces of ordynance for the feld. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scott.* I. 238 Ane bonnie piece of ordinance, ane kis peis. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4103/3 A Piece of Plate of the value of 100 Ducats. 1790 *Gentl. Mag.* 1178 A season or a piece of plate requires inscriptions very different from a monument. 1830 Scottish *Hist. Peerage. Wear* III. 329 A regiment...succeeded in taking two pieces of cannon. 1837 Gleanor & Pepperell *Voyage* 60, I was almost always one the alert of a piece of ordnance when I fire it myself. 1888 Mary Linskill *Haven under Hill* I. xv. 201 It was a handsome piece of furniture. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 10/2 It benefited [on your Language]..pieces of wall matter. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/3 It had at our ports been deemed sufficient to take about two 'pieces' of baggage to find for examination. But when the Revisers came...the intractable noble were birth that every 'piece' was to be searched.

7. *Piece of work*: **a.** A product of work, a production, a (concrete) work. **b.** A task, difficult business; *fig.* a commotion, ado (*colloq.*).

c 1440 Hoccleve *Jonc P. P.* in Hall *Occleve* I. 169 Here is an eye-sooth of the Great Turk. Where ever he sente me an oxe, piece of wyne, Myn hoostly lord pat of hym complayne. 1588 Courtney (Devon MS.) in Pol. Ring Chapell at Whitefriers'...one of the most excellent pieces of worke, wrought in stone, that is in Christendome. 1600 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 222 What a piece of worke is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in forme and

sending how expensive and admirable! 1658 Usurer Incarnation 1642 A More admirable peece of work.

b. 1594 *Cutlers Hostess Lesson. Wks.* (1616) 102 It were an infinite peece of worke. 1703 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 460 It would be a tedious Piece of Work to take out the two component Parts with their Signs. 1704 Dr Fee *Mem. Consolor* (1861) 18 It would be a long piece of work. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 260 He kept jawing on, and making a piece of work all the time. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxx. What are you making all this piece of work for? 1870 'Oliver' *Polit. Election* (ed. Taylor) 194 How do you expect to get along...when it's such a piece of work to make you shake hands?

8. An individual instance, exemplification, specimen, or example, *of* any form of action or activity, function, abstract quality, etc.

a. Applied to a concrete thing.

a 1508 Antonie Scholem. (Arb.) 104 The confession of three-fore pieces, containing no excellence a peece of learning. *a* 1610 Sir W. Monson *Naval Mrs.* (N.T.S.) II. 250 I have adventured to offer this small peece of labour to publicke. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 These petty entrances, and unconsiderable pieces of Nature. 1680 tr. *Chamber's Pract. Physick* 398 A...delicate Piece of Architecture. 1719 J. Tarlton *Pearce. Edinb.* (1902) 63 A noble Monument of his future Grandeur, being one of the finest pieces of ruin in the Kingdom. 1723 C. Johnson in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 72, I think it is the worst piece of perfidy that ever in my life I saw. 1869 Gougaud *Pers. Holiness Post.* 7 A piece of religious literature.

b. Applied to an abstract thing.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1279/1 What a peece of Gods mother proudnesse was shewed of late upon one English heritrix and countrey man. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* i. (1912) 31 Making a peece of reverence unto him. 1611 B. Jonson *Kinged. & Commons.* (1641) 210 They want the use of footmen, to whom those pieces of service doe properly belong. 1636 Asst. Mouse tr. *Benedict's Admin. Sac. Parliament.* i. (1674) 34 It being my hatefull piece of petulancy to envy great Princes. 1691 Ray *Creation* i. (1692) 110 Another piece of Self-denial. 1708 *Ayscough's Exp.* 10, 2, 4/2 It would have been a piece of imprudence. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Hill & Valley* xiii. 123 Some fresh piece of bad news. 1878 Tennyson *Necessity* I. 36, 139 A rarer piece of luck. 1884 Sir *V. Stuart in Law Times Rep.* 20 Mar. 1121/1 Another piece of carelessness on the part of the auctioneer.

†c. Applied to a person in whom some quality is exemplified or realized. *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Ends a Wytt* iv. 1, The master of this little piece of mischief. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36 Sir Nicholas Bacon, an arch-piece of Wit and Wisdom. 1648 Cotgrave in *Norbury Manor Guide* 2, 2 Gravehead, young peece of presumption, Prudentiall peece of Pretty-wit...swelling peece of vanity. 1714 Anonymous *Tales Said* 10, 2, One of your affected curl-pate pieces of formality. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. 222, I'm An to the Dick London, an such a pretty piece of leagues!

II. Absolute use (elliptical, contextual, or conventional), without *of* and specification of the substance, etc.

9. A person, a personage, an individual. *arch.* and *Hist.*

a. Applied to a man.

In merry use often: One of a multitude, army, or company; in 17th c. tending to be derogatory: cf. b.

1497 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) 7311 He at mid-ny3t be leuggis wald an ax alone,...A mad[e]n ȝeue hur was, vor god cube is onde hoom. *a* 1500 *Cursor M.* (1998) 70 Ilk wiss luue, a wel gode piece. *a* 1550 R. Brunne *Chron. (Rolls)* 228 In his hide has Dane passed, Both of Tryde & of Grece, whatkyns wlonges was the prece. *c* 1400 *Land Tray Bk.* 2246 That fel tidis for men of Grece, That hadde ellen dyuil merry piece. 1814 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* v. iv, How is another master of pence there, you think for...? Bernardo in *Fuller's Abel Redev., Andronicus* (1867) II. 26 King James ...assuring him of his constant favour, to vindicate his regality. 1873 Kingsley *Dielacky Cottage* 177 She having so welcomed a piece to her Husband, was jealous by him. 1892 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 172 Say & Seal was a notably cold piece. 1758 Gentleman *Hist. Person.* 346 Bancroft... was, as the historian calls him, a stoutly Piece. 1788 in *Lectures Minor* (1810) 127 An old tawdry greeting bishop... who plagues me out of my life, he is such a formal piece.

b. Applied to a woman or girl.

Now chiefly with depreciatory attributes.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 132 A precios peece in perler prys. 1587 Turberv. *Ovid's Ebist.* 158 b, False Helena, that meeting peece. 1598 B. Jonson *Everyman Humour. Ednit.* 241 Scarcely proude, and diademed's prouge. 1614 Selden *Illus. Drayt. Polyolb.* v. v. 27 All Princely Gemmes That would vp such a mighty Piece as this is (Queen Elizabeth). 1641 Brome *Anal. Mod.* v. ii, (1652) 133 A wrangling chedrick she, a crossed peece. 1668 Dryden *Mock. Astrol.* v. ii, Rhe. Is a maiden Piece. 1714 B. L'Estrange *Fables, Life Æsop* 1, Rarities having a kind of a Nice forward Piece to his wife. 1783 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes to Rep. Assad.* vi, Think of the Stags, who wanted a fine piece. *Mod. dial.* She is a forward piece.

10. a. A piece of armour; ? esp. in the phrase *armed at (all) all pieces*, at all points, completely [F. *armé de toutes pièces*] (*obs.*). Also in comb., as *head-piece, shoulder-piece, thigh-piece*, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* (Rolls) 1260 Ector of Troye the Knighten, Armyd at all peces, ride to wynne. *Ibid.* 11268 Armet as all pes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 248 Thenne toke he his armure & armed hym of al peces. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxii. 994 The regiments of the Romans came but slowly forward, by reason they were heavily armed at all peeces. 1635 J. Harvard tr. *Sibbald's Rainold's Prophesies* 1 Abraham...armed himself at all peice, came to the work.

†b. A fortified place, fortress, stronghold. *Obs.*

1385 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 180 The diversities made by Monsr. de Beure, for the Duchie of Burgon, and diverse other gret peces in Fraunce. 1397 *Ibid.* 187 With the reconsaicion of thaforsey, and reedifice of Gesne, and other peces, whiche the Frenche King shuldo restore. 1598 Grafton *Chron.* II. 63 He repaired against all the holdes and peeces which his father had lost. 1599–6 Lambarde *Perambul. Kent* (1826) 238 They are wide open their gates, and made a spoile of the rich of the peece. 1600 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 254 This Globe herelt to Cæsar, and to Fleece our Peeces all. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 3 Cleaved...is most regularly and exactly finished, so that it seemed to me one of the strongest Pieces in all the Low-Countries. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. iii. 91 A Commission...to repair...to the town of Calais and to certain other places on that side of the seas.

†c. A sailing or rowing vessel. *Obs.*

1597 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 604 Capitaynes and leaders of His Highnes rouerpng peces. 1613 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1004/1 To go and see the Royal James,...and several other pieces built by Commissioner Deane.

11. A weapon for shooting, fire-arm. **a.** A piece of artillery: a cannon, gun.

a 1300 *Sir A. Barton in Ancient Misc.* (1880) 66 He hath thereunto peces of other sale. 1565 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* 6 *Jan.* To your ordinance for small peces. 1580 T. Watkinson tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xxiv. 65 b, Divers great and little peeces somell of brasse as of yron. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* iv. liv, So from a piece two chained bullets flie. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 69 To know what Shot and Powder is meet for every Piece. 1708 Petyt, &c. *Pieces, In Warlike Affairs, signify Cannon or great Guns, as Battering-Pieces which are us'd at Sieges.*; *Field-pieces.* 1875 Carey *Syst. Tactics* x. (1876) 103 Fire of the attacking force should be directed against the covering party and not against the pieces.

b. A portable fire-arm, hand-gun; as a musket, carbine, pistol, bowling-piece.

1581 Stevenson *Hard. Disput.* I. 24 Such must have...a good and sufficient peece, flasks, touch horn, powder, shot, &c. 1590 Sir *J. Smyth Disc. Weapons* 42 margin, The institution of archers, powder-shot, and small pieces of fire was not knowen in Germanie. 1592 D. Fenner *Breefe Comment.* (Hdl. Soc.) 56 The reason of his piece is not much unlyeve wise but...somewhat like a bowling peece. 1607 Rowlands *Hist. Thefts* (1609) 230 Taught to handle all manner of weapons, but especially the use of the peece, and the Scimetar. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4042/1 Our Grenadiers...put their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their Pieces. 1708 Phrenalus *Lust. Hist.* v. 14, 475 Considering how many arrows might be drawn before one piece could have been loaded and discharged. 1833 Macdonald *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 679 Five hundred grenadiers rushed...to the counterscarp, fired their pieces, and threw their grenades. 1870 E. Peacock *Roger Ingleb.* III. 229 He knelt on one knee, and levelled his piece direct at William's head.

†c. A crossbow. *Obs.*

1390 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 60 Quod dictus Fabianus non sagittabit in gardin de aliquo nec alibi cum viretto. 1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* (1605) 71 b, The Crossebowe...Once in a yeere, there is as much sport a shooting with the Peeces as a Pygmigye of wood. *Ibid.* 72 b, By this practise,...he groweth more ready and perfit in the use of his Peece.

12. Each of the pieces of wood, ivory, etc., also called 'men', with which chess is played; technically restricted to the superior 'men' ('pieces of honour', 'dignified pieces'), as distinguished from the pawns. Also extended to those with which draughts, backgammon, etc., are played. [So It. *pezzo*, Sp. *pieza*, F. *pièce*.]

In the Continental use of the word, terms of its restriction in chess to the eight superior 'men' are found already in the 16th c.

1549 [Thomas Arde de Acardeo &] Th. Salmonde-como [regis cadis pieces. *c* 1550 *B. M. Add. MS.* 28331 ff. 38 b, Todas las piegas y peones salvo el Rey.] 1561 Rowsebeare *Play Chesse* A iv, The principle is to knowe the pieces, to wit, the name, the number, and the seat of every one. As for the fashion of the pieces, they be according to the fashion of the workman. 1561 Fleming *Sir. Proteus' sea* A. Doth it please you then to play at the chesse...? *I.* Order your pieces. *a* 1644 Decker, or Hayes, *Penn. Elect.* Wks. (1873) 156 In this case they [queens] are encouraged in those vast realms of the prime of honour, which, because they suffered themselves to be taken, were removed off the board. 1682 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Heath MS.) What poise or man soever of your owne you touch or lift from its place, you must play it for the dreught when you can. 1706 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 150 If...you find a Prospect of Success, rush on boldly and sacrifice a Piece or two. 1708 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v. *Chess*, In this game each player has eight dignified pieces...and nine eight pieces. These pieces are distinguished by being painted in white and black colours. 1750 *Hoyle, Brit.* (ed. 3) 4 s. v. *Chess*, In order to begin the game, the pieces must be placed before the pieces. 1805 Hoyle & Wade *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 37 Eight pieces of different denominations and powers, and eight Pawns, are allotted to each competitor.... The pieces are named: King, Queen, Bishop, Knight, Rook. *Ibid., Draughts* 138 The antagonists can insist on this being done, or half the piece. 1808 Cotton *Chess & Playing Cards* 3 The set of thirty-two dissimilar pieces of teak wood. *Ibid.* 14 *Jeu de l'Oie*...the pieces are moved according to the throw.

13. A piece of money (see 3 c); a coin. Often with defining word, as *cross-shilling piece, crown piece, threepenny piece, twopenny piece, penny piece, five-franc piece*, etc.

1378 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* II. 422 To be paide all in bad soulde peces. 1589 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 189 They receive very pieces, of which they can make no gaine. 1640 Rogers *Naaman* 228 He must be a babe who readily can discerne betweene the counters or if they were pieces. 1658 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 190 A peice of pryse [about the 22, and also a French peice. 1660 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 9726/2 A Queen Elizabeth Piece of 30s. 1701 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 115, 100 The Gold Coins found in St. Dyke's Field. 1788 Pennant *Lett. Mod.* 91, 201, 230 These pieces were not called *Sacrings*, but *Sacking-tokens*. 1842 Penn *Numism. Chron.* V. 2 The value...of any individual piece is very uncertain.

†b. *spec.* Popularly applied to an English gold coin; orig. to the *sovereign* of James I, and afterwards to the sovereign, and *guinea*, as the one or other was the current coin. Hence *half-piece, Obs.*

The *Unite* was issued in 1604 as = 20 shillings; but was raised in 1611 to 22 shillings.

1618 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* v. i, I'll warrant you for halfe a peece. *Ibid.* iv. iii, What is't? a hundred pound? ...No, th' Hanper, now, speaks on a hundred pieces. 1638 Feltis *Choice Hyat.* xxxix. (1696) 426 All our promises and covenants, and peeces, and halfe peeces, and duckets and double duckets are current but in the latin of the peece. 1639–60 Perys *Diary* 19 May, Here I got half-a-piece of a person of Mr. Wright's recommending to my Lord to be Preacher of the Speaker Sigars. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Tol, a Guinea, Twenty Shillings, or a Piece. 1708 Ellenor *Poor Knight.* vi. 3 In Fifty Pieces are 50 Pound, 50 Shillings, and 20 Six-pences: I know what they are well enough, and you too. 1709–42 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. Coin, Guinea, or piece.

c. *Piece of eight*, the Spanish dollar, or *peso*, of the value of 8 *reals*, or about 4*s.* 6*d.* It was marked with the figure 8.

1600 E. Jorden *Disc. Bathes* 12, 35 Round trenkes, Portuls with pistolets, and peices of eight. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 42 The Spaniards...paid for what things they bought in good Pillar pieces of Eight. 1679 Oldmixon *Inf. upon Trouble* II. Strange!...What chality pieces of eight produce. 1708 Phrenalus, *Piece of Eight is Piece of eight Reals*, a Spanish Coin; of which there are several sorts. 1748 *Anson's Voyage of Pers.* I. v. His annual Allowance is 5000 Pieces of Eight. 1882 Annie Garnier V. 227 note, *Peso*...was the monetary Unit of Central America, afterwards known as the Piece of Eight, and in the Mexican dollar of the present day.

14. A portion of time or space. Now *dial.*

a. A portion or space of time; *esp.* a short space of time; a while.

(Others in Off. in 13th c., and in *AF.* in Britton ii. 31 § 10. Cuts (3 senses and ground piece as infinite.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7183 He was lasted ok lang a pece. 14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Pieces* (1866) 249 About the a piece I will speak. [In I myth his hewys rode. 1589 Pasquin's *N. C. Given. Pieces*, a little while. 'Stay a piece and then see will'. *c* 1845 in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. III. 330 A piece back, three miles came up the Trent on one day.

†**b.** How probably belongs *a piece, apiece, apeece* [*a peace*], in *still apiece* (error. *still a peace*), continually, continuously, customarily: see Still *adv.* 10c.

c 1440 *Generydes* 1383 He would not lete, but still alway ryden Ende all that he coude to hurt Generydes. *Ibid.* 3321 And ever more in purpose still opene, Vnto the tyme she knew it shuld goo. *Ibid.* 3914 Have here a ryng and hope it will apeece. To the tyme that ye come unto Christen. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* iv. xii. 194 How she from 12th yeres of age...remained ther [in the temple] serving God till a peece.

c. A portion of the way or distance between two points; a short distance. *dial.*

1822 Barnsley *Lad. Lib.* 230 By practice, every day going a piece, and oft reading over and over, they will grow very much to your great help. *c* 1830 Bury Lect. *N. Scott.* 1878 I. 131 He told us we must go over a piece...and then incline to the south. 1860–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 76 Then I would run a piece off...and again I would delay, and stop. *c* 1887 Hood *Tales & Sk.* V. 231 I'll make my brother Adam carry it piece about with you. 1892 Mrs. Brown *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, I've walked quite a piece to-day, in hopes to get to the ferry.

15. A (small) portion of some specific substance.

a. A small portion, scrap, or cutting, of cloth, leather, or the like; esp. as used to repair a hole or tear; a patch. Cf. Piece v. 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 41 Ȝif euer pore hem [clothes] ayen or clouts hem of sackis & open pecis. 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 430/1 The same Cloathe to be sold for a reasonable, or for a peice and not for a Cloathe. 1598 Florio *Worlde*, 16 Nor man peeceth an olde garment with a peece (*Ne homo assuit vetimentum*, Vulg. multiyan, clout) off new cloathe.]

b. Short for 'piece of bread' (with or without butter, etc.); *spec.* such a piece eaten by itself, not as part of a regular meal. *Sc.* and *Eng. dial.* (Northumb. to Shropsh., and Cornwall).

1787 A. Swinton *Sat. & Tasso* IV. 1, Neither tak her ither nor a piece. 1821 Galloway *Folk-Lore* 93 Piece, however, were ordinarily given. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* 72 Dec. 478 On one occasion I overheard a poor lad ask a bit of bread-and-butter, or another a jolly piece. 1892 Stevenson *Catriona* xvi. 183, I...took the road again on foot, with the piece in my hand and munching as I went. 1898 Wyatt. Gen. 14 Dec. 2/2 When they got off at mid-day to eat their 'pieces', there is talking and laughing among the field workers. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Wiltshire), A dry piece is plain loaf bread or oat cake, without butter, jam, or treacle. *Ibid.* (Cornwall), If a child asks you she had 'nothing but a piece all day', you know she means bread and butter.

c. A length of cloth, wall-paper, etc.: see 4 *b*.

d. *Whaling.* A section or chunk of blubber, more fully called *blanket-piece*.

e. *Bookbinding.* A tablet of leather which fills a panel on the back of a book, and receives the title (*lettering-piece*).

f. *Malting.* A quantity of grain steeped and spread out at one time: = Floor 18.† b.

1892 W. Crossman *Maltster's Guide* 42 The turning of the Barley in pieces. 1898 Wyatt in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 268/1 It is of importance to the maltster that the low alkaline line of opinion runs over the 'pieces' on the floor.

g. *pl. pieces.* An inferior quality of crystallised sugar obtained in the manufacture of crystals and crushed sugar.

1660 *Freeholder Mercantile Rec.* 13 July 161/1 The character of the Person Bagget marks in London corrupted rather than improves as a whole. 1874 *Univ. Hist. Apoc.* III. 248 The third crystallization is called 'crushed' and the second 'pieces'; the drippings from which goes by the name of 'spring'. 1884 *Wkly. Mercn. Notes* 4 Sept. 6/3 Bagge .. London pieces, rather quiet, steady.

10. A separate article or item of luggage or property in transit. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1809 A. Hunter *Trans.* 13 The freight of a carcase...consists in sixty pieces, or packages, of merchandize, of the weight of from ninety to a hundred pounds each. *Ibid.* 29 The method of carrying the packages, or pieces, as they are called, to the mine with that of the Indian women. 1850 Crosley, etc. *Railways Amer.* 257 The names by which pieces go astray are exceedingly rare. 1859 *Weekly Gaz.* 12 May 1/1 The postal establishment of the United States...handles more pieces, weighing more tons, upwards more money...than any other human organization, public or private.

11. A production, specimen of handicraft, work of art; a contrivance: = *piece of work* (7 a). *Obs.* in general sense. See also MASTERPIECE.

1604 E. Grimestone *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 292 They buried with them much wealth, as golde, silver, stones, Jewelles of gold, and other rich pieces. 1626 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* v. i, If ever a piece Worthy my night-cap, and the Graces I wears, A Perfumers name to Law. 1643 tr. C. Barrow *Relig. Med.* i. § 15 Rather heads stored aniseed at those prodigious pieces of Nature, Whales, Elephants, Dromedaries and Camels. 1650 Rutter *Sartain' E.* i. vii. (1874) 121 Surely were it not for Eternity, I should think man a silly piece. 1657 Dangerous Pop. (1702) I. 317 He trusted himself in making a Chest...he was so proud of it as if it had been the rarest piece in the World. 1698 A. Brackenridge *Missionary in China* 91 Several rare pieces made at Augsburgh, that moved by the help of Clock-work.

b. A painting, a picture; † a portrait.

1634 *Habitat & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 125 O fond Apelles, painting fool, why boastest thou so much, The honour'st piece thou mad'st so Greece? 1700 Pilat *Vernediks* 10, 51 To refresh the pictures of able persons that have wrought so rare. 1660–3 Pepys *Diary* 17 Feb., There is also a very excellent piece of the King, done by Hollesio. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 174, I was all alone in my apartment, busie in painting a small Piece. 1770 Lounger's *Pocket-b.* (1797) I. 183/1 The painter valued himself upon the celerity and ease with which he dispatched his pieces. 1853 Letters *My Nurse* I. xii. The walls...were thickly covered, chiefly with faulty pictures...now and then some Dutch fair, or bacchanalian piece. 1880 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 43 Among the portraits which hang above were two allegorical pieces by Master Hans Holbein.

† **c.** A piece of statuary or sculpture. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 624, I do so honour excellent images, that I make an great account of a piece of Nero,...or Cæsar. 1603 Holland *Plutarch* (1657) 61 Most of the fairest Pieces in all the Cities, perish in these flames.

d. A literary composition, in prose or verse, generally short.

1593 Hen. Isaac *Epist.* Sabine Prol., Wks. 1300/1 Vers one little piece, one greate carcasse was had oathe a long noyseworn, of twelve wheele of paper. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. 9 so That Villain and Sacrilegious of Hell, that composed that miserable piece *Of the Three Impostors*. 1691 Boy *Creation* 1 (1692) 32 There is a Posthumous piece extant, imputed to Cartes. 1720 Ashtenha. *Advice Author* 16, That extensive Proportion and Symmetry of Composition, which constitutes a legitimate Piece. 1759 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 May, I am not sorry that you read Boswell's Journal. Is it not a merry piece? 1824 J. Cumming *Typogr.* I. 193 His private chair of Archbishop Cranmer's pieces. 1838 Bridgewater *Pasto Consid. Addr.* A great also, author of a piece Printed and published.

e. A drama, a play.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 47 In the last scene, all the Actors must meet to compliment and make up the Catastrophe of this great piece. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* i. 1, On the first night of a new piece they always fill the house with orders to support it. 1850 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1876) 304 To supply himself with [money]...he began to write theatrical pieces. 1887 Fortnightly *Review, Comp.* I. iv. 231 *Antistil, sic* mood, opposite to the villain of the piece. 1889 *Bath Herald* 27 Jan. 3/2 The songs was to engage may for the run of the piece.

f. A musical composition, usually short, either independent or forming an individual part of a larger work.

1689 J. Shaw, *Bro.* Jonathan I. 33 Nobody can hear to hear A favourite piece over and over again the same night. 1858 *Amp Carolina and Army*...played the piece that she was learning. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 751 *Piece*. This word ... has come the end of the last century been applied to instrumental musical compositions as a general and colloquial term.

III. Phrases. (See also † b, c, 2 d, 10 a, 14 b.)

12. *A piece, the piece, each* [Sc. *till*] or *every piece*: each piece of a number of pieces; each unit of a number, set, or company; each of them or these: esp. in stating the share or price of each unit or individual member (see sense 6). Hence, *advertisially*, APIECE, q.v., *the piece, per piece*. [*F. la pièce.*]

Apiece can still be said of persons as well as things in the *piece* in Sc. and north dial.).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3924 Lampraies *of* wage Two hundreth *pound* pes a peis. c 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 40 The good tombemaker Gyseth fours holes rondelle For one penny the piece [*F. le pièce*]. 1580 *Acts Audit.* (1839) 121/1, xij. horss and meiris, price of ilk peice xl.s. 1589 in *Wills Duchess Cumberland* (Camden) 28 xiiijth peeces of silke...the peece. 1590 Spenser *Faerie Queene, Mother Hub.* (1611) 280/1 The Pope ... set vp in Rome a taxation of xx. or xxx. thousand crownes, taking of euery poore ordinary priest...vjxx. *Ibid. Shepheards Cal. Nouember* VI. 52, xijd. a peice. 1595 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 170 That bad grayis are quot for the hald off ilk peice [of cattle] for thair poindyeing. 1598 *Ibid.* 492 The soume of ten markis for ilk peice of oxin, viijx. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 289 Horses...sold against for forme and sometimes for fifte duckats a piece. 1630 in *Rogers Wills Gentlemen* (1863) 3 I give...John Mosse and John Mosse ap-prentis, Margaret Yendil xxs. each. 1660 *Acts* 22 Chas. II, c. 5 Schol. 1. v. *Bones*, Bowes, vocat. stone-horses of steel, the piece x.s. a 1670 Hacluyt *Voyages Trend. Chas. I* (1850) I. 85 The merchants had caused Ingenio this lookin...and would have gotte for 80 reloiners four pounds for the peice. 1686 tr. *Chevalier's Trans. Persia* 333 Sold for five hundred Crowns a piece. a 1692 Evelyn *Mem. Numb.* (1697) A 23 b, For Ones were often sold at 20. per piece. 1707 *Statutes Acts. Acad.* XIX. 48 A fine of 2 pence the piece [French perrins] *Mod. Ed.* The gas then two shillin' the piece for ledger lines.

13. *By the piece*: at a rate of so much for a definite amount or quantity; according to the amount done. *On the piece*: at piece-work.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 25 Three Posts are...made by the Piece, viz. 2d. ...per Post. 1807 Instructions to Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 204, I think such work is good enough to be paid by the piece. 1834 Lewesen *Bricklayer* iii. 13, I could not ascertain whether they worked by the day or by the piece. 1872 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxxiv. 40 An employer is not bound to provide constant work for a man on the piece. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Oct. 4/2 Most pottery workers are paid by 'piece'.

20. *In or of one piece*: consisting of a single or undivided piece or mass.

1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xxxviii. 22 The brasspan & basen...were all compass of one basen guide. 1586 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xxv. 30 [An] elephants of coloured stone all of one piece 30. cubits high. 1589 J. Nicholas (*Spenser Handbk.*) 302 The whole is cast in one piece, in bell-metal. 1862 Lowell *In Lib.* (1890) III. 32 Fashioned to-day the resolute and copying...the translation of the Parcæsis, so as to have it all of one piece with the rest. 1885 Bible (R.V.) *Exod.* xxxviii. 8 Of one piece with the mercy-seat made he the chersbim at the two ends thereof.

21. *Of a piece*: of one piece, in one mass (= 20); often *fig.* of one and the same kind or quality; uniform, consistent; in agreement, harmony, or keeping. [*F. tout d'une pièce.*]

1632 Massinger *City Madam* iii. 3, I have seen and heard all...and with heartsby Vows were all of a piece. 1650 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Wom.* v. 23 Those Nations were make them Drunken and Beast all of a piece. 1744 Dicey *Nat. Bodies* xii. 8 § 102 To mount all of a piece. 1883 Bucham *Mod. Rom.* I. 2. 248 The road his House were of a Piece, One Spirit did inform them both. 1900 Dawson *Prof. Fables* Wm. Blakeley 303 He writes not *Mosaics* of a piece, but sometimes mingles trivial things with those of gleamed moment. 1708 Lucky Chalfont I. 3 One of them was crossed, and seemed all of a piece. 1800 Mad. d'Arblay *Alexander* vi, After all, things were not of a piece. 1810 Cox. Mackenzie *Diary* (1855) I. 72 The harness...smooth hard, one horse to plated, another in brass harness, and, in short, all of a piece.

b. *Of a piece with.*

1689 Bottle *Chron. Exch.* 17 (L. 2648) 126 Were apparell'd more of a piece with the Bottle than he. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 275 ¶ 3 It is not of a Piece with the rest of his Characters. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 235 All their proceedings were of a piece with this demand.

† **c.** *Of five, eleven, eleven*: see 14 b.

22. *Piece by piece* (= *piece and piece*, &c. obs.): one piece or part after another in succession; a piece at a time, piecemeal, little by little, gradually. [*F. pièce à pièce.*]

1580 Baret (Gerin) *Alvearie* P 1076 Bring it one piece by peece. 1611 Cotgrave *Dict. Fr.* & *Eng.* s.v. *Pièce*, Piece by peece they drops upon the ground. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 87 Had the rains Weather held I should have brought away the whole Ship Piece by Piece. 1887 Spectator *Advert.* XXIII. 208 The great architect unroofs his drawings piece by piece.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* xv. iii. (S. T. S.) I. 232 Pro thou be pryid bygin ilk day peis & peis to conwikin to pass trowth fra ga mentyth. a 1586 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 203, I felt My heart within my bosome reak, And peice and peice devay. 1882 Cheyne *Origin Isaiah.* (1905) 121 Then peice and peice they drops away, As ripe plumbs in a rainy day. 1720 *Wiltshire Cases.* (1843) II. 230 Peace and peace as your history shews, your rise which hath been remarkable as to religion and learning this last year.

IV. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **piece-compositor**, a compositor who is paid by the piece; **piece-dyed** *a.*, of cloth, dyed after it is woven; so **piece-dyeing**; **piece-fruction**, in *Typogr.* (see quot.); **piece-hall**, an exchange where cloth is sold by the piece; **piece-knife** (see quot.); **piece-labour**, labour paid by the piece; **piece-looker**, an inspector of cloth woven in definite lengths; **piece-maker**, **-man** = PIECE-WORKER; **piece-market**, the market for cloth sold by the piece; **piece-master**, a middleman who acts between the employer and the employed in the giving out of piece-work; †**piece-money**, money distributed to recipients at so much apiece; **piece-mould**, in *Sculpture*, a plaster-of-Paris mould, removed in pieces, and then fitted together; also, a mould consisting of separate pieces of metal, etc., which are fitted and beaten together upon the model; **piece-patch**, a piece inserted as a patch; **piece-patched** *a.*, patched up; **piece-payment**, payment by the piece; **piece-price**, a price paid for piece-work; **piece-rate**, rate of payment for piece-work; **piece-stuff**, lumber or timber in pieces; **piece-trade**, the trade in pieces of cloth; **piece-velvet**, velvet made in the piece of various widths (as distinguished from narrow ribbon-velvet, etc.); **piece-wages**, a wage paid by the piece of work. See also PIECE-BROKEN, -GOODS, etc.

1892 *Nature*, Can. 6 July 191/1 In both these, and time to the 'piece compositor...means bread. 1894 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* 86, 37 The wool being always dyed either in the state of wool, before spinning, or after being woven. This gives rise to the distinction between "wool-dyed" cloth and "piece-dyed" cloth. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Dec. 8/2 The Bradford "piece-dyeing trade. 1900 Dr. Vinen *Print. Typogr.* 123 "Piece fractions, or split fractions as two pieces, or (2) two bodies, are not proper parts of the font, and are sold to registered fonts at higher rates. 1894 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* 81, 119 Instead of having a cloth-hall or a "piece-hall of its own, its productions are sent to one or other of those two towns for sale at the piece-halls. 1894 C. Rankin *Dictat.* 61, The tradesmen in the Piece Hall, i. e. the Cloth Exchange. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 17 The "piece-knives, or spontaneous knives, in those complex articles containing saws, knives, pinkers, gun-screw, punches, large and small blades, &c. used to be called. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 40, 252 For the most part they labour. The other two are "piece labour. 1887 *Address to N. Bridgett to Mem. Univ.* 28 Jan., 3, Mulcaey, "piece tasker. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/2 To obtain a guaranteed statement to be issued upon a "piece-maker's average. *Ibid.* 10 Mar. 3/3 The Union contest to the "piece-men being circularised. 1885 *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 5/7 The "piece market is without material alteration. 1891 *Workers' Lond. Labour* II. 198 The abolition of the middleman, whether "sweater", "piece-master", "butler" or what not, coming between the employer and employed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 2/1 The present sweating piece-master system. 1860 *Mil. Art. St. John's Wood, Camberl.*, Item paid to "pease money 9.5d. 1842 *Ibid.*, Paied to 38 hunbers and sisters for pennerales xiis. 1892 *Daily News* 20 June 6/3 A "piece-mould is made upon the master itself, and from this a hollow mould is cast. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 27 A straight stitch 6 or 8 threads deep on each "piece-patch and material. a 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Bro.* ii. 1, This "piece-patch friendship. This new-vamp'd up reconcilement can a little. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 14 July 3/2 London daily newspapers are...produced on a "piece payment system. 1895 *Weekly Gaz.* 22 Mar. 2/2 The question which underlies all surface disputes is that of fixing "piece-prices for the new machinery which is being introduced into the trade. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 1/2 A reduction in the "piece-rate per ton or certain furnaces. 1881 *Glasgow Times* 24 May, The cargo ...consisting of short length "piece-iron. 1892 *Times* 3 Oct. 5/1 There is no change to note in the "piece trade. 1852 Hogarth *World Tours.* (1852) 248 The "piece-velvets and the lower grade lie to the least. 1879 Mrs. J. E. James *Intl. Remark. Managers*, 21 Boy who runs piece-velvets, silk, ribbon, flowers, buckets, etc., lowest and top wage. 1900 *Pall-mall Mazine* Jan. 28/2 This "log"...is a remarkable effort to adjust a "piece-wage rate on a time-wage basis'.

24. *Piece* is often the second element in a combination, in various senses, e.g. *back-piece*, *base-piece*, *bullet piece*, *breech-piece*, *catch piece*, *ear-piece*, *eye-piece*, *frame-piece*, *head-piece*, *pump-piece*, etc. See the first element.

Hence (*rare or nonce-wds.*): **Pie'celess** *a.*, without pieces or parts; **Pie'cely** *adv.*, in pieces; **Pie'cewise** *adv.*, by pieces.

a 1631 Donne *To Chas Basford Poems* (1650) 181 In these poore types of God bound circled no Religious types the providence infuses flow. 1592 Hudson, Pinchpot, or repeate, carries, *fractation*. 1874 N. Fetherstone *Build & Sub.* 102 Whether whole-bore or piece-wise?

(*Obs.* L. *Partis*, in sense of 'fragment'; accepts to the Salic Law in 256. MSS. ; and S. ; that is, (Du) ch. Pardon ainsiyon super capit. nouæ: frangere debui et (Du) in quartam partes *insertion and later corrections partes*) per quatuor pagatos (*accusat. plural*): *partis, partibus*, to mean 'pieces of land'; appear in Merulius *ubi. Stat.* A.D. 730 'et sic sua parte ..727 'suo parte in terra' (Glass): see also many later words.

Intrusions in Du Cange. The shorter source has been the subject of much research: see Diez 4.v. *Pezzo*; Schuchardt, Litbl. Rom.-Germ. x. v. *Pilare*; Kluge 5.v. *Fetzen*; Thurneysen 4.v. *Pezza*. The prevalent opinion is that late prop. L. **pettia*, -*ium*, was derived from a Brythonic word *petti-*, represented by Breton *pez* = piece, Welsh and Cornish *pedn* = part, compare with proto-Celtic **pettio-*, whence Gaelic *in Uib. cuid*, genitive *cuid*, mod. Gaelic *cuid* part, share; but there are many difficulties. A very frequent early sense in OF. was that of 'portion or share of land' (see Godef.): so 14 above. The sense 'piece', found so early in Eng., is not met with in French till late in 16th c.]

Piece (pīs), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To mend, repair, make whole, or complete by adding a piece or pieces; to patch.

a 1382 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 40 Yet they were bete ageyn or elsere bete of nacbis & ofere peicis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pecyn, or set pecys to a thynge, or clowtys, *repacio*,...*sarcio, refacio*. 1530 Palsgr. 659/1, I peece a thynge, I sette on a piece. . If it be broken it maye be peced, *ie mets rompu il le fault pieser*. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* iii. ii. 63 Pewterers to mending ... with ... one cloth dim three parts of, and a woman Cropper ... knees and there pieced with patch-cloth. 1800 *Poetry Mus. Fortune* 132 For pitching a bellyband that broke when Andrew Hamilton was hanged, 1688. 1773 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 28 Feb., She was pressing a linen and white gauze with a large parcel of black silk! 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 306 It's makin' her play, pieein' quilts.

b. *fig.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 42, I will peece Her opposer Thyreus, with Kingdomes. 1652 E. Forrester *Parable Sin* 2, I'le piece the world, and piece the length'ning day.

2. To join, unite or put together, so as to form one piece; to mend (something broken); by joining the pieces; also *absol.* in spinning, to join or piece up threads, to work as a PIECER.

1483 Cath. *Angl.* 279/2 To Peece, *consuere*. 1552 *Lndtm. Churches. Abst.* (Camden) 30 Payd for a sope to peece the

[illegible] bells 1790. 1837 DICKENS *Sketches* v. I, There is no pleasure Tadpo to these dishes Wilson likes are more divided by a rude hand. 1839 THACKERAY *Sketches* I. 8 I found the women...employed in paring the ground cakes, which...had again parted. 1844 *Blackwood's N. Zeal. Commissioner Mr. Lords*, 'How do they get their breakfast and afternoon meal?'...When the machinery is moving, they eat it as they are piecing. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 93, I cannot piece the leg to the doctor can.

b. *fig.* To put together, join, unite; *refl.* to join oneself or unite with.

1570 W. WILLIAMSON *Conflict. Families of Lenox* Pp. Ded. 4iij b, To pierce unto themselues this their broken Kindgdom. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. i, *Onion*. I heard they were met. *Mar.* But they are pieced, and put together again. 1634-80 HERBERT *Country Parson* (1671) 50 This Prudent, when the Romans became so considerable...pieced himself with them. 1658 — *Love. Prudence* 214 She hath pieced her self to the strongest side of the State. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 861 His judgment yet his memory did resist, Which pieced his wondrous evidence to wit. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxiv, Piecing fragments of empty ejaculation.

† **2.** *intr.* To unite, come together, assemble; to come to an agreement, agree; to join on. *Obs.*

1600 ROWLAND *Hens.* *Will* 23 It pieced better and followed more close and fundamentally upon the fruit of Hartington's escape. 1625 — *Bon.* *Amerideens* (*Arb.*) 108 New Things pieces not so well. 1636 SIR H. WOTTON in *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ* (1685) 111, she Owes Infinite Assembly breakneck up two months before Whitsuntide and peradventure sooner a fortnight after. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus. Antiq.* xvi. viii. (1733) 439 Telling him...that things would never so in Time, and Friends piece again, if they could but come to...a fair Understanding.

II. In combination with adverbs.

4. Piece in. **a.** *transf.* To join in, add by insertion; † b. *intr.* to join in (in action), unite (*obs.*).

a 1598 HOOKER *Gold. Rem.* i. (1632) 647 He that can comply, and piece in with all occasions, and make an easie forbearer of his humour. 1704 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* ii. 187 The...Officers...joined in with Troops with those Regiments.

5. Piece on. *transf.* and *intr.* To fit on (as the corresponding piece).

1839 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iv. (1854) 42 The superscapular bone...pieces on to the superior frontal. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. 261, still it is so hard to fix the date of the event, or to piece it on in any way to the undoubted facts of the history, that [etc.].

6. Piece out. *transf.* To complete, eke out, extend, or enlarge by the addition of a piece.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 158 Yet may such...have manner better becomed to poesie, and set other longer feete then anatime word doth. 1839 FOLLEN *Moby Worr* iv. xxvii. (1840) 250 Like a cordial given to a dying man, which doth pieces out his life. 1843 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 38 The...one the other of one by the excess of the other. 1598 YOUNG *Love Poems* v. 436 The motion of her lips, and sweeping eye, Were (to the thirsty) words piece out. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 133 The old Ponte Rotto...has recently been pieced out by connecting a suspension bridge with the old arch.

7. Piece together. *transf.* To join together, combine (pieces or fragments) into a whole; to make up of pieces so combined.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. ix. (Arb.) 168 To pierce many words together to make of them one entire, much more significative then the single word. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 230 Meanwhile...pieced together an host of Gaules, that the former rout-ones. 1680 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 134 Cut out of the natural Rock...through it seem to be of five Stones pieced together one upon another. 1864 MOTLEY *Hist. Neth.* VIII. (title) By One succeed of his exploits...must be...pieced ingeniously together.

8. Piece up. *transf.* To make up (esp. that which is broken); to repair by uniting the pieces, parts, or parties; to patch up.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* i. (1625) 74 Let those...conclusions done...which there is yet but one cause...In the touch-stone of thy reputation, piece it up & see fourish again by a good excellency. 1603 BACON *Adv.*, *Charity Maint.* (Arb.) 479 When it is pieced up, upon a cheap Admission of Conscience. 1630 R. *Robinson's Kingd. & Commw.* 368 All being now pieced up in a new mould. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iv. xx. (1650) 134 He thought the French King will pierce him up again with new succours. 1702 ROGER COKE, *Detect* IV. 113 They will of course endeavour to piece up their torn broken Constitution in England. 1884 *Pall Mall Gz.* 20 Nov. 3/2 Arranging, repairing, and piecing up these fragments.

b. *intr.* To make up matters, come to an arrangement.

1654 EARL MONM. in *Buckinghall's Worcs' Plunders* 122 By all means it was necessary to piece up with Alasco.

† **Piece** (pīs). The French for 'piece'; occurring in French phrases, more or less in current Eng. use.

a. A document used as evidence; esp. in *pièce justificative*, a document serving as proof of an allegation; a justification of an assertion.

1789 HAS. MORE in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) II. 19 iv. she You will think me a great brute and savage...till you have read my *pièce justificative*.

b. *Pièce de résistance* (pyɛs də rezistɑ̃s); the most substantial dish in a repast; also *fig.* the chief item in a collection, group, or series; to spec. 1880, used for: a means of resistance.

1599 BARON *Eagle. Power* iv. Wks. IX. 7 Our opposite demands a *pièce of resistance*. 1833 LOCKHART *Scott* xlv. (II. 214 note). In answer to her lord's apology for his *pièce de resistance*. 1840 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.*, *Pict. Whitehall* (1869) 284 To supply the picture-lover with the *pièce de résistance* of the feast. 1880 JOWETT in *Essays & Reviews* 311 This unfinished text is a *pièce de résistance* against innovation. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 190/1 The *pièce de résistance* of the entire fish line between Poughkeepsie and Yonkers.

Piece-broker. (See quot. 1736.)

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3319/2 One Gawen Sturdy..., Piece-Broker, was...Indicted for Felony...for paying and paying off Counterfeit Milled Money. 1706 STEVEN *Quincy's Fourn.* (L. v. 18), 1187/2 Hollowd Street...a Place inhabited by divers Salesmen and Piece-Brokers. 1736 *Lond. Dict. Trade*, *Piece-broker*, is a sharpe-sharper to London, who buy the shreds and remnants of all materials that go through the hands of the taylor, and sells them again to such persons as want them for mending cloaths; being generally dressed taylors, or some cunning man who have crept into the secrets of the trade. 1799 *Citizen in Amer. Eng.* 1958 Mr. Morris, aged 90, many years an eminent piece-broker, who never trusted any money out at interest, but put it into an iron chest. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Piece-broker* (as in Rolt).

Pieced (pīst), *ppl. a.* [f. PIECE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Composed of or made up of pieces joined together.

1590 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 42 To Richard Leger my gold Bason (*Ibid.*, A Bason with divers peices). 1594 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 203 Also I geve to Francis walker my peaced bowes. 1601 Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Jas. vi. sanct.* (1631) 21 A pieced mantle of divers colours of divers ragges. 1783 SARAH FIELDING (*Adelia* II. vi), To...descend...down a pieced ladder, appeared...terrible. 1892 *Rosalie Mirror* 1 Jan. 1/1, I'll A larger number of neat and perfect small shells or a less number of pieced and connected large ones.

2. Mended, patched, made up. Also *fig.*

1542-3 BECON *Jew. Lamment.* 63, In Christ a pieced God, or a patched Redeemer? 1879 B. JOWETT *Ed. Wore.* I. 1, A piece of her accustomed darning. 1877 MORTIMER *New Yr.* 2 Three Months' pieces...one of them is pieced for one foot.

3. With adverbs: see PIECE *v.* II.

1851-3 CHARLES *Dickinson* I. 323 The infected King...started back at piec'd up shapes, which fear And his distracted Fancy pieced them. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 3/3 A man pieced-together back.

Piece-goods, *sb. pl.* Textile fabrics, such as calico, cottings, muff, etc., woven in recognized lengths (see PIECE *sb.* 4 a); for sale; a term formerly applied to Indian and other Oriental fabrics exported to Europe, but now chiefly applied to Lancashire cotton goods exported to the East.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1918 A Freight of the Ketches Salisbury, lyeth now in a Vessel bound with Wine, Fish, Tar, and Piece-goods. 1720 *Rich. Mo.* 8222/3 All Piece Goods, as Bays, Chintz, Stuffs, or any other Manufactures. 1785 in *Salem Rec. Introd.* Calicoes Gaz. (1804) I. 6 In That the Captains and Officers of all ships that shall sail from any port of India, after receiving notice hereof, shall be allowed to bring eight thousand pieces of piece-goods, and no more. 1857 JOS. MAS. *Hist. Strict. India* I. 6, 41 note, Piece goods is the name...chiefly employed by the Company and their agents to denote the muslins and other goods of India and China in general. 1894 G. DANBY *Textile Manuf.* v. 98 The course now is to weave piece goods rather by the hand-loom or the power-loom. 1900 VIAL & BURNETT *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s. v., Lancashire...has recently procured the abolition of the small import duty on English piece-goods in India. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 6/3 Continuation of the reduced piece goods duties.

Piece-lace. Lace made in broad pieces, which can be cut and used like cloth.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3828/2 A new Piece-Lace Head..., and a Scotch Flanders Lace Head. 1889 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 3/1 Some exceedingly good imitations of Irish lace-...being but a few shillings per yard—for piece lace, that is. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 3/3 These cords are made exactly as for piece laces with two flowering rippling round the edge.

Piecemeal (pīːsmēl), *adv.*, *sb.*, *a.* Forms: see PIECE *sb.* and MEAL *sb.*² [ME. f. *piece*, PIECE + *-mele*, -MEAL. Taking the place of OE. *stycce-mælum*; *piece-mele* being a later word has not the OE. form in *-mælum*, nor an early ME. in *-melum*. The later amplification *by piece-mele* follows other words in *-mele* with *by*, *by* (e.g. DRUNKEN, FLOCK-MEAL, FOOTMEAL, HEAPMEAL), and introduces the quasi-sb. use B. The example in *-s* (*b. β*) was prob. due to the plural notion rather than an instance of the adverbial genitive.]

1. One part or piece at a time; piece by piece, gradually, by degrees; separately, by pieces.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Hearne) 304 Ine fyht to drepe hut swyenne, ech hine pere mele. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 131 Pei offyr a mas wyth of bote, but *piece-mele*. 1513 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jill* (1587) 87 Miles Forest...to safter Masters pecemele to rende. Hall, *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 38 b, Which...was pecemele rotted away. 1570 THOMAS CARTER *Servia. Turc.* 1597/1 Now it remaineth that we bathe peecemeale every three months. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* s. v. The stone coming him is conquered with a gentle heat it should him broken and carried away peece-meale by Passengers. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 462 The business will be done correctly and piecemeal. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereto.* xvii. He means to conquer England piece-meal. 1885 SIR J. PARKER in *Law Rep.* 10 Ch. Div. 491 A party is not allowed to bring his case before the Court piecemeal.

2. 1598 NORDEN *Pract. Disc.* IV. 403 To have taken him Piecemeale, Paragraph by Paragraph, and to have examined every single Objection distinctly.

b. With *by* (rarely *in*). (Transitional to B.)

1593 RICHARD HARVEY *Membrall* 120 Lette it be cut out by one male. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Horace To Reb.* v. I...have disciphered it by peece meale, or twelve sevals. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Engl.* Prose Wks. 1871 VIII. 3, I was forced to write by piecemeale, and break off diuers every time. 1613 W. FOSTER *Sel. Ess.* 160, 114 They that can hear Prelacie in Piece-meal, will be even sick when they peruse his Masse of it. 1708 JEREMIAH *Wond.* (1842) IV. 130 It is better to do the whole work once for all, than to be returning to it by piece-meal. 1888 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. viii. 109 After previous discussions by piecemeal.

† **c.** *In piecemeals*: piece by piece, in detail. (Cf. B.) *Obs.*

1581 T. HOWE tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* 20, (1577) B v, To reason then in peecemeals of three tymes...were a taking of an infinite matter in hand. *Mod. tr.* Vaig. (1761) endeavoured in piecemeals whensoever occasion to lye people.

2. Piece from piece; into or in pieces or fragments; with *break*, *tear*, *rot*, etc.

1590 GREENE *Pop. Conjur.* v. (1861) 7 Who rather will be peecemeale torne than open their prince forraine. *c* 1780 *Inscr. Pl.* 11. 21 Brass Thou shalt and peecemeale breake Those men like goshawk weake. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 731 I'll in turn piece-meal by a thorny, K—r I'll make you for better or worse. 1712 E. CHAMB *Pop. S. Jos* 19 Rowing them Piece-meal, and delighting to tear them. 1848 *Boone Wonder.* viii, To be now pulled asunder, broken piecemeal and reduced.

† **b.** With *in*. *Obs.* (Cf. B.)

1577 HANMER *Ancient Eccl. in Hollinshed* (1808) VI. 40 The Scharmagers were found no backe to be gobbets, and so to cattle it to peecemeale throughout the victories. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* 981 (Q. Revels) or I'll in piece-meal tear thy flesh. 1598 *Sword T. Tod* ii. 278 In any Student making his Grave in piece-meal, Swearing and Blaspheming?

† **B.** *quasi-sb.* (with *pl.*) A small piece, portion, or fragment; chiefly in phrase *by piecemeals*, also *at*, *in*, *into piecemeals*. *Obs.*

1577 WARNINGHAM *Life Georgicus* xcvIII, By peece meales cure so wrought me vnder foot. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate's Wks.* (1653) 288 *Pancreatick* is dividing into goblets, or by peece-meals. 1626 J. MAYNARD in *Sect. Hist. Soc. Miss.* (1904) 191 He should rather be chased, tax and charge my father...in bellings and at peece-meale. 1642 T. GOODWIN *Archbishop's Ens.* 17 That...perfection of light which the Apostolical times had...by piece-meals and degrees. 1652 E. WILLIAMS in *Tracker's Life* (1688) 360 To register any thing to the purpose...that I could come by, come by piecemeals scrippell. 1657 W. KING tr. *Grimmel's Life Tarvas* ii. 192 Being torn into piece-meales. 1764 FRANCIS *Tr. Horace* V. iii. Those are falling...by piece-meal: sedeasy.

C. *adj. attrib.* use of the adv.]. Consisting or done in pieces or by instalments; done bit by bit.

1600 ROBERTSON *Lett. Hamilton's Blood* vi. 13 A pece of peecemeale drinking. 1613 DRAYTON *Poly. Theol.* To Reader, Your...have done it otherwise than in a transient, piecemeal Manner. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 640 What servants and piecemeal executions have you been practised by tyrants and persecutors. 1837 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. 60 Giving us piecemeal reforms. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 184 Our history just at this time has to be put together in so piecemeal a way.

Piecemeal, *v.* Now *rare*. [f. prec.] *trans.* To divide or distribute piecemeal; to dismember. Hence **Piecemealing** *vbl. sb.*

1620 CREWE, *Dismemberer*, to make small, to peecemeale, to reduce into little parcells, or pieces. 1627 *Percivall*, peecemeale, *Ad singulas res*, or modis, into parcells. 1630 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* v. i. Wks. 1874 III. 338 My senses fold Your Wits with thousand glorious peece-meald fine wiles arose. 1634 GARRARD *Chr. to Strafford* I. 20 The glory of the work shall not be curtailed, and piece-meald out, some to God, and some to the Crown. *c* 1750 *Oxford Learned to Johnson* *L. P.*, *Fables*, Had he (as he the whole ode, as he look it piece-mealing. They had fix'd him but ten-pence at most. 1796 *Enterprise* No. 10. 144 The Piece stood 6 Quarters...exposed to the four Corners of the Earth. 1798 PHILOMEL *Tom Thumb* act. I, The heavy, proud, fello bring, which long had dozed on the dusty shelf, piece-mealed into numbers, runs rumbly through the nation. 1859 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 129 The division, the piece-mealing of Germany, is the strength of Russia.

† **Piecemealwise,** *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [See *-WISE.*] = PIECEMEAL 1.

1592 CERTON *Tacito* (1881) 78 The Cheruskans force peecemele-wise to impale.

Piecen (pīːsn), *v. local or techn.* [f. PIECE *sb.* + -EN⁵ 2.] *trans.* To join, to piece; chiefly, to join broken threads or ends in spinning.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 316 The children have...to piecen their shifting ends with double rapidity. *Ibid.* 317 With the system has been also introduced a new method of piecening or joining on an end...namely, by splicing it as the sailmaking cording. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* I. 18 The plan of 'piecening' by which time is saved in uniting cotton. 1887 *19th Cent. Dec.* 810 The building...has been planned and enlarged from time to time.

Piecener (pīːsnəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who pieces or piecens; a piecer; *spec.*, a child or young person employed in a spinning-mill to keep the frames filled with rovings, and to join together the ends of threads which break while being spun or wound; formerly, also, to join the cuttings of divers for the dubber, a work now done by machinery: see PIECER 2.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 316 The rovings...are taken up by the children, called piecenors, from the nature of their work, being to piece or join them across each together, so as that by being drawn into a continuous thread. 1836 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* I. viii. 191 with...children whose duty it is to watch backwards and forwards before the reels, on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound, for the purpose of joining the threads when they break, are called piecers, or piecenors. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 320/1 A child, called a 'piecener,' takes the cuttings from the carding machine...The piecenors are employed and paid by the dubber.

Piecer (pīːsəɹ). [f. PIECE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. *generally.* One who pieces; a patcher.

1838 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 10 Fancy the wealth of wealth, the tailor's hope, The poet poet's

piece-coat. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 135 The English are blunderers here, pieces and patch-workers. 1858 GOLDSMITH *Vicar* I. ii. The peasants, who say that there were originally a number of Iliads or Odysseys songs, afterwards made up into the present such as we now have them.

2. *spec.* In a spinning-mill: see PIECER 2.

1835 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 389 The pieces are joined by children, called pieners, who are in attendance on each mule, to join any yarn that may be broken in the act of stretching or twisting. 1835 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* I. i. You were as much as a piecer as mother is a handloom. 1837 LEVERSEDGE *Trans. Statist.* 31 I was put into the factory as a 'piecer'. 1841 *Labour Commission Minutes, Factory*, evidence in the trade spinner or minder, with the special duty of keeping the frames filled with 'slevings'. They derive their name from their work of piecing up the broken threads.

Piece-work (pīˑswœrk). Work done and paid for by the piece: see PIECE *sb.* 19.

1795 WARRINGTON *Lab. Wks.* 1890 XIII. 98 The new have gone more into the execution of it by contracts, and piece work. 1850 *Comm. Factor. Enq.* 80 in *Lab. Unif. Manual, Hand. III.* Labourers are rarely obtained here, either for piece-work or by the day. 1858 JEVONS *Progr. Pol. Econ.* vii. 74 Some trades-unions endeavour to prevent their members from earning wages by piece-work.

attrib. 1850 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 3/1 This is one of the last of the piece-work jobs in Victoria Dock under the supervision of four Stewarders.

Hence **Pie'ce-wo'rker**, a workman who does piece-work, or is paid according to the amount done. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 605/1 With a piece-worker, time is literally money. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 4/6 Piece-workers are supposed to earn, on the average, four shillings to one shilling more than time-workers.

Piecing (pīˑsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIECE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PIECE; patching, mending or completing by joining pieces.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 126 Flit þis fee fro þe prestes pistil pass on dulle That he chin cannod. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 122 Prouyinge of a shafte with braell and lathe, in so make the eagle compasse euenly. 1824 BP. HALL *Const. Convoc.* iv. ii. Wks. 1863 VII. 374 The cunning up of those demerrick breaches betwixt husband and wife. 1880 BUTLER *Ram.* (1732) II. 201 *Rimes* to like Lyes, that serves punctually well to take the Piecing and Counterpane of a Bed Tester. 1901 LUCKOMBE *Mod. Privat. etc.* Piecing of Rides is often attended with considerable trouble. 1837 DAY *Philos. Manuf.* 322 The piecing is soon over, as the carriage does not stop an instant as the Frames. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 564/3 An inferior piecing of minute facts.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1545 *Rates of Customs* (B). Peking thredis the dozeyn peces xiis. dobl. 1888 *Act...St. W. Wmy* to *Ashburton Peerage.* (Heb.) 122 Pourpoyse of a double with braell and lathe, so as make the eagle compasse leuery. 1842 BP. HALL *Const. Convoc.* iv. ii. Wks. 1863 VII. 374 The cunning up of those demerrick breaches betwixt husband and wife. 1880 BUTLER *Ram.* (1732) II. 201 *Rimes* to like Lyes, that serves punctually well to take the Piecing and Counterpane of a Bed Tester. 1901 LUCKOMBE *Mod. Privat. etc.* Piecing of Rides is often attended with considerable trouble. 1837 DAY *Philos. Manuf.* 322 The piecing is soon over, as the carriage does not stop an instant as the Frames. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 564/3 An inferior piecing of minute facts.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1545 *Rates of Customs* (B). Peking thredis the dozeyn peces xiis. dobl. 1888 *Act...St. W. Wmy* to *Ashburton* XXXIII. 227, 1/2 sewinge thred, iiis. viid. 1840 in *Essex Archæol.* (1888) II. 170 Whited brown or pieceing thread. 1887 JAMES PRIMER's *Pocket. for Factory Work.* In wide measure of type the leads required are usually placed.

Piecrust (pīˑkrœst). [f. PIE *sb.*¹ + CRUST.] The baked paste forming the crust of a pie.

1580 HOLLYB. *Sacr. Philosoph.* 121. iii. 72 Ye shall not eate... Kidney, Milke, Cheese, or Pie crustes, or make like dyvgest. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. 1 One that preserues kitchin-stuffe, Like an old Pastry Rat, with monthly provision. 1837 SOUTH in *Lockhart Life* (1850) IV. 98 The goose, which got so crust as pye-crust, have acquainted some desire. 1869 *Phaedrus' Ethp. Fran.* 300 Prussians are like pie-crust, made to be broken.

b. *fig.* (in reference to hardness or dryness).

1589 SHAKESP. *Love's L.* iii. 188. I will work to not by myself, you pie-crust. 1870 ROSSE *Wife I could wish*, 300 The dry season baked it into a pie-crust.

d. *attrib.*; proverbially and humorously of proprieties lightly broken (see quot. 1869 above); as *piecrust pledge, promise*; of the colour of piecrust, as *piecrust hair, stone.*

1579 'R. SCOT' tr. *Dodoëns' Gentleman* 160 Then all the Temptacions of the Gods (under) to Case this Piecrust Promise should be broken. 1668 *Pract. Wks.* (c. 1700) III. 1/1 Having told to Mr. Smith (amongst another piecrust pledge, the glorious lady had not been placed in mourning.

Pied (pīd), *ppl. a.*¹ Also 6-7 pide, 6-8 pyed, 7 pi'd, pyde. [f. PIE *sb.*² + -ED¹. Cf. *ppyed*. (*As if* pa. pple. of a verb PIE *v.*: see -ED.)]

Parti-coloured; originally, black and white like a magpie; hence, of any two colours, esp. of white blotched with another colour; also of three or more colours in patches or blotches. Also, wearing a parti-coloured dress.

1382 [see *ppyed*]. 1399 HAVGH *Faul. Plant.* xxiii. (Percy Soc.) 172 With a hood, a bell, and a bauble: In a good time be (this bringe a knaue. 1575 *Gamm. Gurt. Needle* Prol. (1868) 1 Of Gammer Gurtons Needle, Which was lost, and found againe, Being pide and gay To weare the gittel euen off a Iacke. 1580 HOLLYB. *Treas. Fr. Tong* 61 *Jay* (bird) pie, and Vyolet blew. *Acid Cuckow-flowe of yellow hew.* 1598 — *Merch. V.* i. ii. In Troy, of the seuenthings which were Hectors and pyed Menelaus fell in lourds loue. 1603 CROSS., *Pecile*, a pide, or checke colour of a horse. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* xviii. The wing of a pide Butterflie. 1632 LITHGOW *Magnificus*, 50 In a new worlde the temperature of Brasseele, they had found a pyed peare to reconcile many of the rare and many that much coloured hats. [Cf. quot. c 1745 in E.] 1665 HOOKE *Microgr. Fungus*, (other) 56 Yellow or Pide-brown. 1758 LAWRENCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 451 The bullock is pyed, white and red. 1838 VENABLES *Horse* 278 The pied horse is one that has distinct spots or patches of different colours, but almost invariably of white with some other colour. 1861 CASSELL *Nat. Hist.* II. 28 Others [horses] were pied, presenting a variety of colours on the same animal.

b. Contracted as *pa. pple.* or naturalized.

1852 HOOD *U. Aldgate* 39 Members cries with Donnie pride, Shallow Brooks, and Rivers wide. 1891 MORRIS in *Nat. Soc. Ann. Rep.* 11 (1892) 19 In the middle, they are white pied with black. 1893 G. LONGMORE *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 210 A gimmer pied with daubs, and lambswool, and doubtless. 1897 ROBERTS *Virg. Mount.* 1. 366 A Tibetan mastiff with white all mingled and pied.

† **Pied**, *Friars, friars of the Pie*: orig. name of a small order of friars: see quot. 1904; in *Pl. Pl. Creed* app. applied to the Carmelites or White Friers (whose dress was a brown tunic and a white cloak): see Skeat *Student's Pastimes* § 33. *Pied Monk*, a Benedictine or Cistercian, from their white tunic and large black scapular. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1380 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 260 With an O and no I, Thereon good friere; Quoniodo mutatur aurea nigra dicat Pica. (? 1393 *Pl. Creed* 83 (Skeat) y ran many tymes, whe[n] first I entred, But ne foles freendeden hem-self, freres of the Pie. c 1440 WYNTOUN *Orig. Chron.* (Rolls) I. 180 Cedomyr...in quodam veteri cronicorum, quod fuerat quondam Fratrum quasi 'Fratrum Pye' vocatorum appellatorum,... prepertum.] 1550 PAGITT *Christ. Relig.* (1635) 108 Another, the Carmelites, called the Friers of Mount Carmell, or the White Friers. 1637 WHITAKER *Chron. Genebrard* I. 63 An Abbott confesse of Premonts, of the order of pied monkes. 1904 GOWLAND *Engl. Monast. Life* 22, 1245 Pied Friars, or Friers de Pica, ...had but one house in England, at Norwich, and...were obliged by the Council of Lyons (1245) to join one or other of the four great mendicant Orders.

d. In the specific names of many birds and other animals characterized by variegated colouring: as

Pied antelope = BONTEBOK; **pied blackbird**, any Asiatic thrush of the genus *Turdulus* (Wallace 1890); **pied bream** = HARLEQUIN *fish*; **pied duck**, the eastern *Lonchura striatodorsa*; **pied finch**, the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*; cf. PIEFINCH; **pied flycatcher** (*Muscicapa atricapilla*); **pied goose** = MAGPIE *goose*; **pied grallina**, the Magpie Lark of Australia (*Grallina australis* or *picata*); **pied hyena**, the spotted hyena (*H. crocuta*); **pied hornbill**, species of *Anthracoceros*; **pied kingfisher**, *Ceryle rudis*, a native of India and Africa; **pied seal**, the Mediterranean monk-seal (*Monachus albiventer*); **pied stealing**, an earliest marking of Scotch sheep (*Perplexities current*); **pied wagtail**, the common Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*); **pied wigeon**, (at the Gargeney (*Anas querquedula*); (f) the Golden-eye (*Clangula glaucion*); (g) the Goosander (*Merganser merganser*) (*Simpson Provis. Names Birds* 1883); **pied wolf**, a pied variety of the American wolf.

1835 *Linnæa. Nat. Hist.* IX. 172 The earliest "Pied Duck"...was black, with white head, neck...chest [etc.]. 1838 *Magaz. Natural Hist.*...*Magpie-goose*...called also *Swan-goose*, and "*Pied-goose*." 1869 W. SWAN *Adventures in Wilds of Australia* I. 244 Black swans, with the exception of the "pied wagtail", could not be referred to any described species.

c. *fig.*

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Revels*, *Apol. T.* 1266, Not wearing mantle, or garment...in a fashion, by their pied cloaks. 1633 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistress* v. (1636) 72 In Ballet (I) Pie [F. *Ou bien quelle soyent vestues Moins quoys than her pole horse.* 1648 *Oxonian Ayre Jan.* 21, *Pied...*(1872) K. 7. *Pyd and variegated conversations. Ibid.* 160. This gentlemanlike [Parisian].

f. Comb. (parasynthetic), as *pied-billed, -coated, -coloured, -faced, -winged*, etc.

1593 CHAPMAN *Crowne Mixim. Philos.* vi. The Pyenian (with Of pied bound feathers. 1834 S. R. *Rokb. Soldier* (c. 1) In Ballet (I) *Pie*, I am pide-winged Butterflye. c 1845 *Homers Lost.* I. vi. 182, (Dept. ed. The said Tyers of Hamelet was arrayed with skin and Mrs.; and it chanced, that a Pied-coated Piper came thither. 1799 GUTTE. *Jun. Rep.* I. xxiii. 238 Eighteen great horses, all of them pied coloured. 1888 TELEMACH. *Blind Rambles* In note, The Pied-billed Grebe...familiar to us all.

Pied (pīd), *ppl. a.*³ 1570. [f. PIE *v.*³ + -ED¹.] Converted into pirates' pie; mixed up, confused.

1870 *Daily News* 2 Oct., Seats that natives would as above described, to a curiously pied population.

Piedestal, **-istal**, **piedatal**, **-etoile**, *obs.* ff. PEDESTAL.

Piedly (pīdˑlī), *adv. rare.* [f. PIED *a.*¹ + -LY².] In a pied manner; in clothes of divers colours.

1595 SHAKESP. *Compl.* xxiv. (1624) 20 How greatly you that tyke maintaine, disgrast from the common peple.

Piedmont, *obs.* form of PIEDMONT.

Piedmontite (pīˑdmɒntəit, -mōˑn-). *Min.* [Named 1853, f. *Piedmont* (It. *Piemonte*, lit. Mountain-foot), its locality + -ITE 2 b.] A brownish red or reddish black silicate of aluminium, iron, manganese, and calcium, resembling epidote; often called manganese epidote.

1852 DANA *Min. Index*, Piedmontite. 1892 *Min. Mag.* X. 260 In the rhodolite the manganese-epidote, Piedmontite, is widely distributed.

Piedness (pīˑdnės). [f. PIED *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pied; or parti-coloured.

1880 MARRIOTT *Fly Fit.* 169 For their likeness and willingness in randomness, quickness, and politeness of many excellent colours. 1892 HARVEIAN *Memorials*, iv. 140 Everybody Fancied Pyedness in Asses. 1892 *Field's Mag.* X. 67 By what process grass-lands may be made ghastly, and pie...ness switched with patches.

Pie-dog: see PYE-DOG.

† **Piedouche** (pyedūˑ). [F. *piédouche*, ad. It. *piedouccio*, dim. of *piede* foot.] A small pedestal.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Piedouche*, in Architecture, is a little Square Base insensible, and wrought with Mouldings, which serves to support a Bust or Statue more half way, or any small Figure in Relief. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, and in most Dicts.

Piedra (pyeˑdrā). *Path.* [Sp. *piedra* stone = L. *petra*.] An epiphytic affection of the hair, prevalent in certain parts of Colombia, in S. America.

1884 *Western Lancet* 1. 60 Dr. Urda recognized the disease as 'piedra,' which is chiefly met with in Colombia. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* 620/2 Piedra is supposed by some to be induced by the pomatum-like applications in vogue among the Colombians.

† **Piedroit** (pyedrwa). *Arch.* [F. *pied droit*, lit. 'straight foot', the vertical wall supporting an arch, also as below.] A square pier or pillar attached to a wall, which differs from a pilaster in having neither base nor capital.

1696 PHILLIPS *ad. tr. Pantirol Ind.* 1708 *Piedroit*, a square Pillar, that is partly within the Wall. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pied-droit*, in Architecture, is a Square Pillar, differing from a Pilaster in this respect, that it hath no Base nor Capital. It is taken also for part of the Jambs of a Door or Window. 1713 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Architect.* I. 38 Context which reminds the Piedroits of Portico's.

Piefinch (pīˑfinʃ). [f. PIE *sb.*³ + FINCH.] A local name of the chaffinch.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1951 In Warwickshire, as elsewhere, the chaffinch [is] a 'piefinch'.

Piejamah, variant of PYJAMA.

Piel (pīl), *Sc.* 'An iron wedge for boring stones' (Jamieson, 1808). (North of Scotl.)

1898 in STORMONTH *Dict. Peculiar.* Hence 1884 in WEBSTER, etc.

Piel, **Pielage**, **Pielet**, **Pieler**, **pieller**, *obs.* ff. PEEL, PILLAGE, PILER, PEELED, PEELER 1.

Pieless (pīˑlės), *a.* [f. PIE *sb.*³ + -LESS.] Without a pie; having no pies.

1836-48 WILLIAM *Artichoke, Knights* iv. i. Why, that he'll select on the pie-less, And rich-less and needy-less parsons. 1901 *Daily News* 9 May, 3/1 We should we would ensure pie-less money...and go pieless.

Pielet (pīˑlėt). [See -LET.] A small pie.

1880 WILKINSON in *Dalbeattie Mem. Annex IV.* No. 44 A ...was too much like a thing to carve and polers. 1898 *Western Gaz.* 24 Dec. 6/3 Extend to 'A the counter you behind on galets of mince and puddings of plums.

† **Pielf**, variant of PELF *v.*, *Obs.*, to pillet.

1540 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 203 A purse wch fille that hath purloyne pielfed away from grones. *Ibid.* 126 The one purse had pielfed, or embeziled money a thyng of the others.

Piemag (pīˑmæg). [f. PIE *sb.*³ + MAG *sb.*²] A local name of the Magpie.

1883 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 31-8 Magpie... Pye Mag (Hertford of Lincoln). The north, etc.

Pieman (pīˑmăn). A man who makes pies for sale; a vendor of pies.

1820 *Nursery Rime, Simple Simon* Met a Pieman, Going to the Fair; Says Simple Simon To the Pieman, Let me taste your ware. 1823 *Glasgow Mag.* XIV. 308 The flying pieman came to call. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Aug. 204/2 Samples of cheap cook-shops and itinerant pieman.

Piement, **-mento**, var. of PIMENT, PIMENTO.

Piend (pīnd). *Arch. local.* [Origin unascertained.] The edge or angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces. Also *attrib.*, as *piend-check, -joint, -rafter, -stone, -tree.*

1840-78 GWILT *Archit. Gloss., Piend*, or arris; a salient angle; a hip. It is a northern appellation. *Ibid., Piend Check*, the reliefs formed on the jamb or angle at the bottom of the riser of a stone step of a stair, on which upon the angle formed at the top of the under step. 1880 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Piend, Piend or Pyend*, a term used in the north-west districts of Scotland, being the hip rafter of a roof. It is sometimes called 'pien-tree'. *Piend stone*, the stone covering the rafter in continuation of the ridge stones.

Piend, *vbl.* form of PEND *v.*

1882 in OGILVIE.

Pienet (pīˑnėt). *local.* [A deriv. of PIE *sb.*³; path. the sense as PLOVER.]

1. A name of the sea-pie or oyster-catcher.

1833 C. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 331 Oyster-catcher... provincial, Pienet, Olive. 1884 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 188 Pienet.

2. A local form of PIEMAG, the magpie.

1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeot, Pienet, W. Yorksh.*

Pieng, *obs.* form of PEEP *v.*¹

Piepowder (pəipəˑudəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 (*sup.*) pepoudrous, -rus, *Sc.* pipowdrous, pipoudreous, -rus, pipuderous, 5 pypoudrous; (*sb.*) 4 pipoudre, 5-6 pepowder, 5-9 pipowder, 6 pipoulder, 6-8 pye(-)powder, 7 pyo-poulder, -poudres, pi-, pio-, pypoudre, pypoudre, 7-8 pyi(-)powder, 7- pie(-)powder, 8- pie(-)poudre. [Anglo-Fr. had in 13th c. *pipaldrus, -pouldrous, -poudrous* = F. *pied-poudreux* adj., sing. and pl., = mod.(Anglo-)L. *pede-pulverizus* dusty of foot, dusty-footed, also as *sb.*, a dusty-footed man, a DEFTERER, a wayfarer, itinerant merchant, etc.; found also in 13th c. English, and in 14-16th c. Scottish versions of the Burgh Laws. ME. had *pie-poudrer, pie-poudrer* sb. pl., wayfarers, esp. in the designation *Court of Pipowders* = Court of wayfarers or travelling traders, whence through the attrib. use in *Pipowder Court* came the less correct *Court of Pipowder.*]

1. (*Pipoudrous, etc.*) *adj.* 'Dusty-footed'; wayfaring, itinerant; also as *sb. sing.* and *pl.* = 2.

1200–1 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 67 Terminum querelæ transeuntium per viam, qui nemo non potuerunt hucusque, qui diuersos *pipenebroes*. a 1265 ELECTON (...) vi. 316 (Rolls, 1876–7) Propter personas qui colorem habent de hoc [*sc.* assisa], sicut sunt mercatores quibus vellentur [*sc.* prostratus] *pipenebroes*. a 1300 *Leges Burg.* xxix. in *Stat. Scot.* I. App. 71. 561 De *pipenebroes* [*Ibrox*, *pipenebroes*] Si quis extraneus mercator... ruptus qui vocatur *pipenebroes* [*Ibrox*, *pipenebroes*] hoc est *pipebroes* dicitur. a 1300 Quo warranto rolls merchant... burgi vocabant

Discovery Pilgr. Europ. 10. 672 A wealthy Tartar on their Paths will catch, When the rare Knife has given it them to the quick. 1832 [G. MASTERMAN] *Seaboard* II. 44 Gusts of wind ... piercing her with cold through her scanty raiment.

absol. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treasurie, Fruit. Itinerar.* & *Chir.* 2 Cobbe wyndlar draweth none, ...Divine pierceth.

c. With various constructions and extensions.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3813 Pe thirsten was a ryuche thinke sum3 pat wore lowe pervel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2477 Parde ... Wisdest the weght in his wil ones, As whan plome of lib pereep to perse of his mode. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) l. 29 I shall not spare ... with charge sweyd to perse thare all bane. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* xviii. 21 Thu leanest vnto ye staffe of ye reed ...which who leaneth vpon, it shall go in to his hande, & perse it throwe. 1581 MULCASTER *Elem.* x. (1887) 112 The only sun ...was pierced through the heart by a javelin. 1840 THORNBURY *Hist. Gossip* VII. 218, 228 Nonpareilles ... pierced him to the groin. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 104 Could I but stand by And see my dear lord ...pierced to death?

2. To make a hole, opening, or tunnel into or through (something); to bore through, perforate; to broach (a cask, etc.).

13.. *Sowdone Babyl.* (MS.) 1148 In a thousand myle he let the lenthe pierce. *c* 1390 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 3 The moder of this Astrolabie is pe thikneste plate, ...perced with a large hole. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 180 This mote he shote by persing the stoonynge. The water so to hole leet the plante. 1440-50 tr. *Alphabet* (Rolls) I. 130 Marcus perseschenge the walle of the cite [THEBES, made as hole perwe pe wall]. 1575 tr. *Lett. Rem. Hist. MCC. Comm. App.* c. 422 Any casks burnt or bilged ...punched or drawne. 1598 STANLEY *Mod. Philos.* v. (1701) 91/2 Whosoever he pierced a Vessel of Wine, it was covered before his spear. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 202 A most Bloody Dint ...pierced through to his Sight from above. 1708 *Hist. Admiralty* II. App. 9/2 Le Cerne, French ship privateer pierced for 24 guns. 1893 CLOUSTON *Poets Bonaparte* (1898) 140 The mountain of Quarantena ...is pierced all over with the caves excavated by the ancient troglodytes. 1893 HOUSE & TOMKINSON *Landlord.* 233 The process of piercing the key consists in making the pipe or barrel.

b. To make (a hole, etc.) by piercing.

c 1400 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 121 Yiue may we, by the pereed holes well, Beholde and see, that [etc.]. 1598 FLORIO, *Forc.* ...to perce or leame a hole. 1703 [see PIERCER 3]. 1879 HARTSHORNE *Pr.* & *O. New Mal.* II. 282 Narrow loopholes, pierced through the ornamental thick wall. 1884 HAZEWOOD in *Law Times* 19 Feb. 320/1 Vallard ...pierced a doorway between the forge and the adjacent cottage.

3. To have one's way through or into; to succeed in penetrating; to break through or into; to break (an enemy's line). Also *fig.*

1497 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 391 Cerdoun ...made in way to wipe mis & percede pe walle. 1586 LEIGH, *P. Pl.* & *Pr.* 101 Sharke inuolde lerde Pierce, with a paper tunicle he pasles of bonne. 1450-90 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 93 Alexander perce pe cuntre of Yode & al, pere. 1593 ARCHER *Pathogn.* v. (Ayb.) 138 Nature ...made the tayste thoppers towarde the palate percynge the eyse. *Ibid.* 138 These [senses] inuaden be good, ...to perche a wynde wyched. 1599 LODGE *Decades To Reader* (1815) 32 Neyther dyddes any of his scrippes ...passe the Ocean. 1599 DANIEL *Hym. V.* iv. Prol. 12 Stand thou among them, in high and beautiful Neight Piercing the Nights dull Ears. 1634 G. DE VERNEIL tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 59 His magnificence and liberality ...pierced the eyes of the people, and made him contemptible. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 398 Where the might of Gabriel fought, And with fierce Ensignes pierc'd the deep array Of Moloc furious King. 1732 MANDEV. *Kolbein's Lapp* ii. *Night* I. 83 Some of them ... had pierc'd the country several times by command. 1878 H. H. STAMMER *Dark Cont.* II. 168 The wide wild land which, by means of the greatest river of Africa, we have pierced.

4. To reach or penetrate with the sight or the mind; to see thoroughly into, discern. (Not now used with a personal or concrete obj. as in 5, 6b.)

c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3937 Pat he ne mig ...with his eig persen Arn & sithen & all bing. *c* 1450 HOCCLEVE *Regim.* 308 Resoun, Quikli to the bemeuere ...Perse the mete, with thyn eyhe ordeinh to loyd. 1583 T. GALE *Antidote.* Pref. 2 The hard nature of medicines by oft reading will be pierced. 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* II. iii. (1634) 374 [Tyre] is made of Saint Paul's preaching, to have as my weak understanding may pierce it. 1640 *Prompt. Parv.* (ed. *Pig.*), *to Seiset, or Marg. Misc.* (1913) 104 My lord, haste of me, that there is none of you all, that can pierce the king. 1708 JOHNSON *Pers. Hum. Life* 71 Attentive ... to observe small notes with philosophick eye: 1804 CARY *Dante, Purgatorio* xxviii. 88, Contemplating, I fail to pierce the cause. 1892 ROOSEVELT *Gouv. Morris* (ed. 2) 160 He pierced the opposites of nature.

† b. To 'go into' (a matter), to examine. *Obs.*

1650 YONGE *Justin Mins., Ratcliffe to Peasantry* 2 Parliament was called at London, where matters being pierced against, the King's side grew stronger daily.

5. To penetrate with pain, grief, or other emotion; to wound or affect keenly; to touch or move deeply. In *phrase the heart*, the notion is often more or less physical.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. 2 Rudis wordes and boistous pierce the herte of the lerere to the inmost point. *c* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3038 In wip a pound arer bere ry hous bow adoun, wiplal. 1535 HOVEDEN *Pard. Pilate*, xiii. (Percy Soc.) 38 O lady chast! that pierte me at the rote. 1598 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 336 Can no prayers pierce thee? 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* iv. (1634) 17 Cyrus being grave with Croesus wisdom. 1703-20 POPE *Iliad* xv. 203 While grief with grief the stouthearted youth he vlew'd, ...Heaven Pierces'd, My heart, pierced thro' with fierce delight.

6. *trans.* To enter, penetrate, or pass, as something sharp-pointed, *into* or *through*; † to make one's (or its) way into, *to*, *through*; *transf.* to project or jut sharply, have situation. Also *fig.*

1581 THOMAS *Nightes* (Rolfe VIII. 6) Sum of he fowre pointed enemy opene and come with yone he pickye gate.

c 1440 *Generydes* 2983 Throughe out pe harnes preeld pe speris. 1597 E. T. (Nonne) *Lady* ii. You and a sword shal passe through thy sides. 1600 F. BLUNDY tr. *Combat-struggle* 3 They have not power into the inside bodie. 1600 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 241 So high a hope, that even Ambition cannot pierce a winke beyond. 1649 B. HALL *Pardon, Piety* (ed. Pickering) I. Prol. 2 True prayer ...pierceth thither, whither flesh cannot come. 1659 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiii. (1840) 137 King Richard ...intended to pierce through Germany by land, the nearest way home. 1687 MILTON *P. L.* II. 51 Whose wounds of deadly hate have pierc'd so deep. 1698 KELL *Exam. The Essay* (1734) 140 It transpires [i.e. ...that ...the heat of the Sun must have pierced thro' the Crust of the Earth, and reached the Abyss. 1704 *The Fox Mous. Caterwaul* (1840) 89 My lord Cinnes ...pierced in with us, fighting gallantly in the breach. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. Narrow promontories, piercing out into the water.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To penetrate with the mind or the sight *into* (anything); to see *into*.

1549 COVERDALE tr. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 15 Ye cleaue to the outward seasoning onely, and perceiue not to the spirituall sense thereof. 1576 PURNAM *Paradise Fabels.* 140 So fierie fervth as my chosen and darke eyesight is able to pearce beyonde view thereof. 1598 FLORIO *Intr. V. III*, v. 2. 16. I cannot tell What Heaven hath given him: his wonne Grauer eye Pierce into that. 1709 DE FOE *Cruson* (1840) II. 55, 56 There was no piercing with the eye ...into the plantation. 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermons* Ser. i. xvi. (1866) 269 It was reserved for One to guess with the glance of intuition.

Pierce, *sb. rare.* [f. PERC.] The act or process of piercing; a hole made by piercing.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* ed. 2, *Perforation*, hole, or pierce through. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. 84/1 *Pearcers* ... the holes in the barrel shoes. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* xxxiv, Like a lynx, Wishing an Indian brave his dusky hall With cruel pierce.

† **Pierce,** *v. Obs.* [ONorm.-Fr. *percer* = OFr. *percier*: see PURSE *v.*] *intr.* pass. with passing allusion to the name *Percy*.] Piercing, sharp, keen, fierce.

1595 S. DANIEL *Panegyricke* 2 *Parthenophe* Sonn. xlix. in *Arb. Eng. Garner* V. 363 That Saints divine, are known thence by their mercy? *And* those the beauty should not rage with pierce eye? *Ibid.* xlvii. *ibid.* 366 *Ah*, pierce-eye piercing eye, and blazing light!

Pierce-, the verb-stem or *obs.* in comb., as in *pierce-free a.*, free from perforations, or wounds made by piercing; **pierce-work**, work (in metal, etc.) done by piercing or perforation.

1598 GREN. *Pract. Pyr.* (1669) 178 Men neythes shields, nor rivits, than they Chaines are loosed, or rent, when they perceive their *Rubies pierce-free*, or pale-free. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 135 In the production of ordinary pierce-work.

Pierceable (pɪ·ɹsăbl'l), *a.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be pierced; penetrable.

1550 HUDDON, Pyercable or penetrable, or whych may be pearsed, *penetrabilis*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 7 Lofty trees ... Not pearceable with power of any shot. 1625 DONNE, *Hymne to Tre.* iv. 31 The woman ... hanging corpses of nature, could not bee but pierceable. 1859 LEWES in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 72 Beneath the teguments of the insect's armour, a soft and pierceable spot is found.

Pierced (pɪəɹst, *poet.* pɪ·ɹsĕd'), *ppl. a.* Forms: see PIERCE *v.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + -ED1.] Penetrated, perforated, penetrated, etc.: see the verb.

c 1400 *Sege Troye* (ed. 1869) 1015 So was he pyrsed fram prime with percched arwes, Tylle he were slone downe. 1552 HULOET, Pierced, thorow, *Transitus*. 1693 in *Dryden's Poems* iv. (1956) 69 Black the pierced Spoons That from the Ship I stole on this place! Black be wears! 1891 CHESTERTON in *S. St. Bullion Rep.* 111. (1895) 201 Building and clothing the agitated and pierced mind. 1896 RICHMAN *Archit. App.* 43 Plain parapets are common, and perhaps pierced parapets ... still more so. 1898 C. C. PERKINS *Hymns* 7 'O' are wounded are 'i, One only hand, a pierced hand, Can save the sinner's woman.

b. *spec.* in *Her.* (*a*) Said of a charge represented as perforated with a hole (of different shape from the charge itself: cf. VOIDED), so that the tincture of the field appears through. (*b*) Said of an animal used as a charge, represented as having an arrow, spear, etc., fixed in its body but not passing through it (cf. TRANSPIERCED).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* ii. vii. 70 He beareth Sable, a Cross couped, Pierced, or the name of Gill. 1638 PHILLIPS, *Pierced*, in Heraldry, as a cross pierced, i. e. voyed in the middle. 1725 CODE *New Dict. Her.* n. v., If a Cross have a square Hole, or Perforation in the Center, it is likewise said, *Quarterly pierced* ... When the Hole, or Perforation is round, it must be termed, *Round pierced*. 1847 RICHES *Football* p. 221, Three Chanticleers, *proper*, pierced of the field. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 63 If only that part [of a cross] where the limbs are conjoined be removed, it is termed Quarterly pierced. A Cross with a square aperture in its centre, smaller than the limbs, is Square pierced.

Pierced (pɪəɹst), *dial. rare*—0, [f. PIERCE *v.* + -ED1.] = PERCED 2.

1898 DARLINGTON *Dial. Teesdale Prod., Pierced, Pierces*, a kind of sieve or *garden* for giving vent to casks of liquor.

Pierceless (pɪ·ɹslĕs), *a. rare.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + -LESS: cf. *dauntless, penseless*, etc.] Incapable of being pierced; impenetrable. So **Pie·rcelessness**, impenetrability.

1824 N. FARRAR *Bulls* & *Bibs.* 108 We cannot rear from it pierclessness or impenetrability, which is the closest sticker to a body. 1828 G. CROMEK *Transl. Shakspeare Ind. Poems* (1831) 125 Sharp spears in pierceless gladiator sword.

Pie·rcent, *a. rare.* = PERCIANT.

1869 *Examiner* 4/1/1 The spiked gauntlet of indignation, and the piercent spear of invective are both seen and felt.

Pierc·er (pɪ·ɹsəɹ). Forms: 5-6 **persour, perser**, (5 **perse, -ere, -erre, -owre, -ore, -ere, persoure, persschur**), 6 **perser, -or, pearser, pearsor, pierser**, 6-7 **pearcer**, 7- **piercer**. [Orig. a. Anglo-F. *persour, perseur* = F. *perceur*, f. *percer* to pierce: see -ER1 2.]

1. *gen.* One who or that which pierces. Also *fig.*

1450-90 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 127 This mytty Bisschop was the tutour of pe worlde, the victor of pe Arrianens, the persoure of Yrie (HILARIUS *Pictav. persecutor*). 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 378 Neuerth any creature ... could holde either hand cleer, or purse dreie, with a roring percer in mode. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxvii. (1598) 211/1 Basilius, ... for the sharpest pearcer love vseddest vnto. 1595 PEMBROKE *Lord, ind.* 46 IV. 126 Tuesday. Piercer ... Penetrante love the sweetest oak pierst, and effects their destruction. 1898 DOWDEN *Ir. Poets* xix. 'It must be a piercer, if it feels its way through your heart', said Mr. Sikes.

b. *colleq.* or *slang.* Applied to an eye having a keen, piercing, or penetrating glance.

1732 FIELD. *Tom's A. Wks.* 1799 I. 11 She had but one eye, indeed, but that was a piercer. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mason* (1848) VI. 184 How much more penetrating a discerning could do with two pair of piercers! 1834 *Fox-hunt. Mag.* XXXV. 193 His eyes were piercers.

2. An instrument or tool for piercing or boring holes, as an auger, awl, gimlet, stiletto, etc.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 500 I persour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Persowre or wymbyll, *Arteballum*. *c* 1450-90 *Christ. Pr.* vi. 100 With this awl that I bere, This percer, and this temptor, ... I have wonne my mede. 1535 *Mil. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* For persers that wh. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* I. 867 Such tooles as persons, rappes, mowles, and such other. 1573-80 BARET *Alv. P* 213 Pearcer, or Piercer. 1611 FLORIO, A Gimlet *Acrem*, the Lord hears our cryes with the pierser of his eares. 1618 SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farme* (ed. 2) 600 Some [gelds] be ... with a pearcer. 1778 G. SEMPLE *Building* 20 In the hand will sit upon your Pincer or Auger. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sharp Practice* 48 The rest ... provided with a 'gimlet or piercer'—a strong iron bar rounded and sharpened at the heavy end—under holes at intervals of eight or ten feet for the reception of the nails.

b. A bodily organ (in an insect), or the like) used in piercing, as a sting or an ovipositor.

1851 REV. CYNTHIA H. *Objects* 76 The hollow instrument [trochea, he calls it, and we may English it piercer, wherewith many Flies are provided. 1861 HULME tr. *Hoffman. Parasites* iv. 11. 104 Rudiments [of the Head-louse] ...a piercer, formed of four capillary threads.

3. A person employed or skilled in perforated wood or metal work.

1758 BIRCH *Treat. A. & Sc. Rem.* (1778) II. 1. 41 Went to Mr. Joyce's the piercer ... he had made a specimen or two of inching and piercing. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Saw Pierces wanted, one used to leaf work. 1900 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 8/3 Silver Pierces.—Young lady required Nicopress.

4. *attrib.* or *Comb.* (in sense 2), as *piercer-bit, -blade, -iron.*

1450-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 168 Et in prouisione vj li. broselis vocat. pers. pro cistis de Wytton, *ijvjd.* 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Percerblade, *arlon*. 1725 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) II. 192 They Pierce holes, with a Piercer Bit.

† **Pi·erce-stone.** *Obs.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + STONE *sb.*] A name for the herb Saxifrage.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* (ed. 2) 405 (*Heading*) Of ... pennecresse (Fr. *perce pierre ou chrisle-marine*) ... saxifrage Pierce stone or sampire (Fr. *Chrisle-marine*). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 100/1 *Saxifrage*, or Rock Saxifrage: the herb is tender and green. ... It is called *Pierce-stone*.

Piercing (pɪəɹsĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIERCE *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb PIERCE; perforation, boring, penetration, etc.: see the verb.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 131 Over that an habergeon For percynge of his herte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Perse [page, or boryage, *perforacio*]. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. vii. 20 Piercing is a Penetration or Perforation of things that are of solid substance: and it is threefold: That is to say Round, Lozengewise, Quadrate. 1811 BLACK *Prov. Sc.* 28 There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword. 1889 DARLING *Hist. Odontol.* xxiii. 4 Make ready to meet the generous wine, Whose piercing is far than delay'd. 1906 G. EWART *Building in Water* iv. *Borings or Piercings*, like the find of the River. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 5/2 The piercing of the bed of coal at the Shenfield Colliery.

b. A hole or perforation.

1887 F. PEGGE in *Athenæum* 2 July 24/2 These ornamental piercings ...were like church windows. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 4 The tower was famous...for...heights, and proportion, and piercings.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1750 CHAMBERSMAN *Brit. Spectator, Piercing* 255 Make the nails ...answerable to the piercing holes. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 132 The plate, having been pierced by rolling and planishing ... is brought to the piercing shop. 1879 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1895/1 *Piercing-bit*, a sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole. *Piercing-saw*, a thin blade fastened by screw-clamps in a light frame, and used for piercing gold and silver in fine work.

Piercing (pɪ·ɹsĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That pierces in various senses: see the verb.

1. Perforating, penetrating, as a sharp-pointed instrument or weapon.

1400-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. 18 (MS. Digby 232) Hedde with pe piercynge of percyng. 1897 TOWNSEND *Funeral Sermon* (1898) 125 Their former simple bill of sharp pricke or piercing pointed Nailes. 1798 GREY *Elem. Fortification* 3 *Piercing Iron.*

b. Having a physical effect resembling or suggesting the action of a pointed instrument; sharp, keen and penetrating; *esp.* of cold and wind.

1405 [see 3 *Height* (1) c]. With the tenuous of your piercing

bright. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 21 Not with...the trembling tongue of Hedaeus, but with piercing dunn forte. 1603 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1618) 30 There is nothing more hurtfull for young trees than piercing drought. 1767 tr. W. Ivers *Art Foundress Foundry* (1771) 54 Ten comely straplings...Blow piercing Horn. 1859 Robinson *Whitby Glossary, Piercelling*, cold; a degree of humidity. 1884 *Fur Trapper* I A piercing shriek rang through the silent...air.

6. Having an analogous effect on the feelings or mind: penetrating; keenly or painfully affecting; deeply distressing.

1599 Hayes *Fast. Pilate*, xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 131, I made some other with piercing inflamed. Come them all for to compose full true. c1600 Cyrus Pembroke *Ps.* (1823) xxix. 10, The shout of piercing spight. 1637 Sessions *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 51 This most humble and piercing Supplication. 1791 Mrs. Inchbald *Simp. Story* IV. 142 A tone of the most piercing lamentation. 1832 J. Morison in J. Baine *Mem.* II. 283 Piercing misfortunes and troubles.

2. Able to 'see into' a thing; having penetration; sharp, keen. Said of the eyes, sight, or mind (formerly also of a person or animal); also of the appearance or expression of the eyes.

1413 *Jas. I Kingis Q.* clv, The piercing lyne. 1583 Earbery *Commandm.* in *Arb.* (1871) 31 If the piercing eyes of the living God should pass into us. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1621) 243 Whereby he discerned his wife to the piercingest point. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 22 A most naked sharp and searching wit. 1705 S. Slater in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xcvii. 4 Men of the largest and most piercing Intellectuals. 1770 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiii. 292 The most piercing eyes I ever beheld are those of Voltaire. 1803 Forrest *Voy.* 1. 6 To the piercing and luminous Intelligence that can know, or...assume, that there is no God. 1889 G. Allen *Babylon* x, Piercing black eyes as bright as diamonds.

3. *Comb.*, as *piercing-sighted* adj.

1566-74 Tusser *Lx. Husb.* (1744) I. 160 There is none so piercing-sighted as to see to the very end of the line.

Piercingly (*pi·rsingli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a piercing manner or degree; penetratingly, keenly (*lit. and fig.*).

c1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) v, An olde horse ...useth gon strokes but not so perceptibli as a yonge horse. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 46 (Hen) sing sweetly, glaze piercingly, pray as Lidus ruthlessly. 1781 H. Zimmern tr. *Voltaire's Zimore, Wks.* I. 81 Death is a torpour piercingly severe. 1831 Fennell *Life. St. Jn.* 302 A piercingly cold night.

Piercingness (*pi·rsingnés*). [See -NESS.] Piercing quality; penetrativeness, keenness.

1636 Mayne *Lucius* (1664) 234 The edge, and piercingness of her judgment. a 1637 Acheson *Berkeley Lenten Serm.* (1638) 8, 370 His...And a strange piercingness. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* v. 1. 303 The prodigious Quickness and Piercingness of its Thought. 1888 S. W. Richardson *Son of Time* III. 236 231 A voice...deadly in its piercingness.

† Pierctive, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **perctive.** [f. Pierce *v.* + -ATIVE: cf. *corrective.*] Having the quality of piercing; penetrative.

1580 Mascall *Gov. Horses* (1), The fift or white Cause is most of a perctive strain...finde all ulcers before. 1613 Markham *Cheapeake. sec.* (1617) 232 Two sparkling eyes piercive as Diamond. 1631 — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1640) Bed., Upon approvement of his more piercive judgement.

Pierce, obs. form of Piece *sb.*

Pierculle (*pɜ·rkl*). [app. ad. F. *pierraille* a shapeless heap of stones, f. *pierre* stone + pejorative suffix *-aille.*] (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1892/1 *Pierculle*, a mass of stones filling a dock and covered with clay.

Pier-glass (*pi·rglɑːs*). [f. Pier² 3 + Glass *sb.* 8.] A large tall mirror; orig. one fitted to fill up the pier or space between two windows, or over a chimney-piece.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4892/2 Lost...7 Pier Glasses, 2 in black Frames, and 5 in Japan'd Frames with green Rims. 1724 Steele *Guard.* No. 53 ¶ 9 The room above mine is...furnished with large pier-glasses for persons to view themselves in. 1800 W. Lucas in *Agric. Mag.* III. 699 It begins to be fashionable to place in front of every pier-glass a marble guardian. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1892/1 *Pier-glass*, a large looking-glass between windows, frequently standing on a pier-table.

Pier-head. [f. Pier² 2 + Head *sb.* 18 b.] The outward or seaward end of a pier.

a 1682 [Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1836) I. 346 At a competent distance from the pierre head. 1779 G. Knox *Lib. Fr. Mar. Inst.* 16 II. 109 Half Margate Savenged the Pier-Head. 1823 Blaine *Encycl. Rural Sports* (1840) 580 Our noble Island Harry himself was the first to encounter the pier-head. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1892/1 *Pier-head*, the end of a pier. 1892 *Ladies' Commission Glass, Pier-head Temp.*, the act of jolting a ship as she is leaving the dock, owing to some of the cables (now not holding their engagements). 1892 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/5 A pier-head man...hearing a crash through the rain, hastily dressed, and crossed to the spot.

Pierian (*pəi·ɪrĭăn*), *a.* [f. L. *Pierius* adj. (cf. *Pieria*, a Gr. Πιερίη) + -AN. So F. *Piérien.*] 1. Belonging to Pieria, a district in N. Thessaly, the reputed home of the Muses; *spec.* as epithet of the Muses: hence allusively in reference to poetry or learning.

1590 Spenser *Ruines of Time* 292 Whom the Pierian sacred sisters bore. 1607 Marston *Pygm.* iv. 219 Of old a people called Pieres...dwelt under Parnassus, of whom it was called the Pierian Mountaine, and the Muses were called Pierides. 1614 Chapman, *Pierian maides*, the Muses nine. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 216 A little learning is a dang'rous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. 1872 Bourne Gr. *Poets* iii. 73 Pierian Muses! hear my prayer.

2. *Entom.* = next.

Pieridine (*pəi·ɛrĭdəin*), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod. L. *Pieridin-us*, f. *Pieris*, name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the family *Pieridæ*, or subfamily *Pierdinæ* of *Papilionidæ*, typified by the genus *Pieris*, containing the cabbage butterflies.

Pieris, var. Fieris *Obs.*, jewellery; obs. f. Pierce, a squall.

Pierk, obs. f. Perk *v.*¹

Pierless (*pi·rlĕs*), *a.* Having no pier.

1862 Sketch *Eastmere* II. 256 Wretched pierless ferries, but no good comers, who viewed, or hauled, or guided a crazy boat across. 1891 *Daily News* 23 May 2/2 Dover...the chief of the Cinque Ports has hitherto remained in the ordinary sense pierless. ...The crumbling wearing was a reasonable pier with pavilion and band.

Pierpoint, corruption of Pierpont.

1890 H. Phillips *Hist. St. Michael-in-Wyre* 91 The church was built of brick, but afterwards faced with pierpoint.

† Pie·rrerie. *Obs.* In 3 perrierie, 3–6 pyerrerye. [a. *F. pierrerie* (*pyɛrrəri*), in 14th c. *perrerie*, f. *pierre* stone: see Pier² and -ery.] Jewellery; = Perrie.

c1300 *Destr. Troy* 1870 A mes stidi, Night full of *perrierie* & of precyde gemmes. 1393 Gower *Conf. Amant.* (W. de W. 1493) v. 78, So hy'r Vyrgile her wose owne eyen Seyghe but golde and syluer and eyther pyerrerye. c1503 *Marriage Jas. IV & Marg. by Leland Collect.* (1770) IV. 300 She...had on a ryche Collar of Pyerrerye....Hyr chiefe was bordered of fyne Pierrery and Perles.

‖ Pierrette (*pɛrɛ·t, pyrrɛt*). [F., fem. dim. of *Pierre* Peter, corresponding to Pierrot.] A female member of a company of pierrots.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 6/1 His pierrettes, his ballet-girls, and his eighteenth-century Sir Roger-de-Coverley dancers. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 5/1 (*caption of Print*) Mysterious dominoes and masks, cocked pierrots and pierrettes, pretty figures, short skirts...have been the order of the day.

Pierrie, -eyne: see Perrie, jewellery; Perrie, a squall.

‖ Pierrot (*pɛ·rɔ, pyrrɔ*). [F., *pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, a peasant's name, applied to a 'clown' or buffoon: —L. *Petrus*, nom. *Petrus* Peter.]

1. A typical character in French pantomime: now, in English, applied to a buffoon or Ethiopian minstrel having, like the stage *Pierrot*, a whitened face, and loose white fancy dress.

1740-72 Ellis. Canter *Lett.* (ed. 6) 82 He was one of the gallant fellows I ever saw...and in all his gestures extremely like a *pierrot*. 1848 Thorne in *Dublin Univ. Mag.* III. 620 The more immediate relative ...of the modern clown, is the Pierrot, ...now very rarely introduced upon the stage. 1889 *Lit. Rec.* 26 Mar. 329/2 (*An inviting girl*) a little boy, dressed as a white Pierrot. 1902 *Daily News* 12 July 6 Niggers as the negroes have given place to pierrots.

2. A kind of sleeved hangar (see Basque 4) with a low neck, worn by women late in the 18th c.

1776 *Revolutions in France* (1797) II. 329 The lady of the house in a tucked pierrot.

Hence **Pie·rrotism,** the action of a pierrot.

1734 *Prompter* 20 Dec. 1/2 The genuine Modern of fine Dancers, and comic Harlequinery, and Pierrotism.

Pierst, obs. or dial. form of Pearl.

Pies, var. Pize *Obs.*, a form of impercative.

Piet, pyet, pyot (*pəi·ət*). Chiefly (*now only*) *Sc.* and *north.dial.* Forms: 5, 6–7 piot, 5–9 pyot, (6 -ott), 6–9 pyat, pyat, (9 -att), (8 peyat), 9 piat, (piat). [In ME. *piot*, f. Pie *sb.*¹ + -OT², in later use written with better known suffix -AT: cf. F. *piotte* the dipper, dim. of *pie* magpie.]

1. The waggtail: = Pie *sb.*¹ 1.

a 1425 *Alex. & D.* 88 Ane kitlyng [*MS. C.* piot] hes calsbill like a gled but bek [*MS.* other throtell. c 1440 Promptorium *Parvulorum* 396 These were Pyotis and Pycrellis and Pyenels. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 26 The pyot...Perpis to sing the cockilorodie rot. 1536 Bellenden Cron. *Scot.* (1821) II. 85 The pleuris and fedderwandis fleschit with the carnicum. a 1600 Montgomerie *Sonn.* v, The gnelling pyot mocketh with the Mavis. 1802 Hislop *Paisley* I. 311 The Pyot ominously hilps forth nine Plainets. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxix, Hame cometh the worthy prelate, as pert as a pyot. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xxxiii, *Scottish Antiquary* 258 Words spoken and spotted like a pyat.

b. The dipper or water-ouzel. Also *water-piot.*

1834 Jardine *Brit. Birds* II. 63 The common Water Crow, or Pyot, as it is facetiously termed in Scotland. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 30 The Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*) ...The white breast and blackish upper plumage have caused it to be called Pyot. ...Water pyot (Scotland).

2. A piebald horse.

1756 Mrs. Calverley *Rent Roll* 1884 10 The Duke of Marlborough had a sett of pyotts, very prettily matched.

3. *fig.* (from 1). Applied to a talkative or saucy person. Cf. *Tale-pyot*, tattler, tell-tale. (*Sc.*)

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 320 Archbe Cranse calls the Pyott. 1824 Chalmers *Lett. to Hanna Mem.* I. 340 From the great silliness of Bain at St. James's...down to the little female pieces who were taught to unroll what they did not understand, "Mr Spencer!" 1893 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A pawky young pyot ;...a saucy young person.

4. *attrib.* a. Resembling a magpie in appearance: pied, piebald.

1808 *Scots. L.J. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 114 Any pyat hors gelle to the King. c1813 Carolin *Hist.* (A. Urlin) 298 Thereon were of whitest gnarled-wood...all to...beautiful pyatt plumage.

b. Like a magpie; chattering.

1573 *Gallic. Fureur Enfreun. xiii.* In Quhen ye gossellis ar drift and yong, And has nocht but ane Pyot nocing.

Hence **Pi·ety, pi·ottie, pyo·tty** *a.* *Sc.*, piebald.

1811 W. Anton *Agric. Surv. Argyll.* 462 (Jam.) The horse will acquire a freckled or showry appearance, or in the language of the district, become *pyotty.* 1825 Jamieson, *Pyat, Pyatie, Pyotie, Pyotty* ...variegated like a magpie.... ex. "*A pyatie horse*; one whose skin has large spots of white, completely separated from those of black, brown, etc.

‖ Pietà (*pyɛtɑ·*). [It. ‹ L. *pietāt-em* Piety.] A representation, in painting or sculpture, of the Virgin Mary holding the dead body of Christ on her lap.

1645 Rowland *Diary* 10 Apr., On one side is the statue of the Virgin Mary at Pieta, with the dead Christ in her lap. 1723 J. Richardson *Th. Painting* 81 In a Piece of Vandyck, Mem. Jeremias *Rarely-read Poems*, 189 In 1500, ...he [Angelo] produced the famous group of the dead Christ on the knees of his Virgin Mother (called the Pietà). 1881 Mrs. Jameson *Legends Monast. Orders*, The fifteenth-century stained glass, the sculptured Pietas, and the choir stalls.

Pietaous, pietious, var. Piteous *Obs.*

Pietic (*pəiɛ·tĭk*), *a.* [f. Piety: see -ic.] Characterized by piety or pietism; pious; pietistic. So **Pie·tical** *a.*

1780 Eliz. Steuart *Lines Between* II. 175 Her father has talked a heap of his parochial, pietical notions into her head. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* No. 106. 11/1 The sober or pietic side of the soldier.

Pietifull, obs. form of Pitiful.

Pietism (*pəi·ətĭz'm*). [ad. Ger. (mod.L.) *Pietismus*, formed after Pietist: see -ism.]

1. *Ch. Hist.* Name for the movement (originated by Spener late in the 17th century) for the revival and advancement of piety in the Lutheran church (see next, 2); the principles or practices of the German Pietists.

1697 *State Philadelphia.* 21 The first Motion or Emgation of it may be said to have been in Germany, where it has spread it self...under the Name of *pietism.* 1704 *A. H. Francke's Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 11 Dr. Ignatz...Wrote and Published a Book, long before the name of Pietism was brought into use. ...Among which ...he counsel to oppose against such Mystical and Spiritual Books of the best sort. 1708 C. Mather *Let. to Jones in Harvard Stud.* (1890) V. 83 I believe 30 American gentlemen to be much of a piece with Frederician pietism. 1827 E. Cooke *Pilgr. Kneel* 1. 123 Say what you will of Fletton, no one can deny the real worth of the elements which it furnish.

2. Devotion to religious feeling, or to strictness of religious practice; pious sentiment; often implying an affectation or exaggeration of piety.

1823 J. Taylor *Eurilas* II. (1867) 32 Genuine humility would shake the towering structure of this enthusiastic passion. 1880 Tyrrell *Eng. Parish* II. 227 The attempt ...to cover Charles' delinquencies by an appeal to his...feigned pietism. 1883 *Jewish Coming of Prince* 11, 272 The strong-lances of an emotional pietism.

Pietist (*pəi·ətĭst*). [a. Ger. *Pietist*, f. L. *pietās* Piety + -ist. Applied in derision to the followers of Spener, in reference to the *collegia pietatis*, or unions for mutual religious edification, formed by them, and adopted at Leipsic, *c* 1690, by some of Francke's congregation.]

1. *Ch. Hist.* A member of the party of reformers in the Lutheran church which originated from a movement begun by Philipp Jakob Spener at Frankfort about 1670 for the deepening of piety and the reform of religious education.

1697 C. Leigh *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 183 There is a Sect like unto those (Quakers) risen up in Germany, call'd Pietists. 1709 *A. H. Francke's Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 15 Dr. Spener's Writings, by which he was also by the Adversaries in way of Derision called, *The Patriarch of the Pietists. Ibid.* 17 The Professors of Divinity there, by the World called Pietists. 1733 (*tit. Methodists*) or, the company there to the Pietists in Saxony and Switzerland. 1877 E. Cooke *Philip Kemel* v. 114 A clergyman who was a leader among the pietists.

2. A person characterized by or professing special piety; one who cultivates, or lays stress on, the habit of religious feeling or strictness of religious practice, esp. as distinct from intellectual belief; one who is emotionally, mystically, or exaggeratedly pious.

1787 R. Dixon *Future Life Brutal Creatures* 72 Numbers of them [Greek converts] make as great a Point of attending at Church on public Service Days, as the most rigid Puritan do. 1829 G. Hogarth *Lectio Divinis* 238 The silent pietists make a terrible outcry. 1861 Trevelyan *Four Georges* II. (1881) 161 William Cowper, that delicate wit, that irresistible satirist, that refined gentleman. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 240 St. John was unlikely within the effeminate gloom of Ephesus to be a pietist.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1 or 2). That is a pietist; pertaining to or characteristic of pietists; pietistic.

1705 *A. H. Francke's Pietas Hallensis* Introd. 21 The Inhabitants Zeal of the (so called) *Pietist-Colours.* 1892 Miss Cyrus *Jewish Mon.* 131 Religious writers of Pietist tendencies. 1892 *Lit. Rec.* 21 Dec. 648 The enthusiastic Pietist leader [Spener] so completely drew around himself all that there was of religious movement in his generation, that his life is a history of the Lutheran Church during the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Pietistic (*pəiɪtĭ·stĭk*), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to pietists or pietism (in either sense of these words); characterized by pietism; emotionally or affectedly pious.

1850 *Prince Hist. Exp.* II. 193 The Oxfordists, with regard to Puritan books, were content also to the same pass. 1856 *Mary Wollstonecraft Tawney's Life & Letters* I. 110 The Puritan movement of Spener and Francke. 1884 BARRY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 663 The 'Beautiful Soul' represents the pietistic view of life.

So **Pietistical** *a.*; hence **Pietistically** *adv.*

1880 W. TUCKER in *Monthly Mag.* N. 519 The multiplicity of the ministerial expositions would weary even Saint Theresa. 1884 VENN, LIGHTFOOT in II. 17 A great act cannot...be pietistically self-humiliating.

† Pieton. *Obs.* [*OF. pieton* (*F. piéton*) foot-soldier, f. L. type **pedēt-onem.*] A foot-soldier.

1472 CAXTON *Chron.* (1) 1. I. 3 [I, I shal happen first as the first pawn]...they be of diuerse *pietons* that is as moche to say as footmen. 1550 J. CHEKE *Hurt of Sedition* (1641) 53 Of the Pietons, men of armes, and a great number of pioners.

Pietose (pəi·tōʊs'), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *pietōsus*: see PIETOUS and -OSE.] Marked by affectation of piety; pietistic.

1843 *Mod. Observ.* 25 Apr. 340/1 Catholic verbose and pietose form of lamentation.

† Pietous, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **pytous,** 6 Sc. **pietuous, -teus, -uous.** [a. OF. *pietous, pitous* = late L. *pietōs-us*, f. *pietās* PIETY: see -OUS, -ITOUS.] An early form of PITEOUS, q. v.

(In Chaucer and Gower, of those syllables *pit-ous*, but in 16th c. Sc. writers pronounced *pi·tous* or *pi·t-ous*, and so passing into PITEOUS:

c1375 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1332 (1424) (Corpus) As thoughte hym me, for pleyne ly-ve, piteous, pitous] clepeuse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 193 But who a king is Pitous [v. r. pytous, -euous], he is the more gracious. *Ibid.* 201 Pite which he hath with strengthe paired The pitous [v. r. pytous, -euous] Troiolous. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. iii. 17 Euer to hir seruyce, prouoke to them that be vnfortunated. 1490 — *Eneydos* II. 13 It were a thynge vnreasonyng to beholde thayre wythdrawe pyte, but yet more pytous to refle it to hym as it was done to dede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 49 Wyth hyr pietuous [ed. 1553 pitiouse] remembrance and complayntes mair The hertyngis all wyde fillit and the wyr. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 36 With voice full pietuous. 1597 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 14 Ane pietuous spreit appeirit to my dwelis.

Hence **† Pietously** *adv. Obs.*, piteously.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. Dv, Then cuppyde goddesse the pyte pyetously. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 463 The fyue sones of aymon...that so many tymes have praded for & boldly & full pyetously.

† Pietrarel. *Obs.* [ad. It. *pietrarolo* PETRONEL.] = PETRONEL 1, PETRONELDER.

1598 FLORIO *Worlde Wds.*, *Petrollier* a French word; and in the mother tongue an horse backe, armed as the Petrarell, weaponed with a pistoll.

Piety (pəi·ĕti). Forms: 4 (5 *Sc.*) **pyete,** 5–7 **pietie,** 7– **piety.** [a. OF. *pieté* (13th cent.), ad. L. *pietās* dutifulness, piety, f. *pius*: PIOUS. (The peculiar form in PI was *pit*: PITY.)]

I. † **1.** An early form of PITY, in various senses.

*c*1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 85 For he that dede is bope on me, Of euer more haue pete. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 268 Pees be spended, ber no pete [*Cott.* *pyete*] bolded, wrabbe people to rebe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xiii. (S. T. S.) II. 26 Virginea petendit preyng hame to haue pete vnto vre of him and his dochter, him to haue ony pietie of be Christenis. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Now, then art a merciful God...seyd of a greate pietie. 1608 SHELTON *Exerc.* 268 Of your gracious Piety (which I know it shall hardly obtaine).

II. The quality or character of being pious.

2. Habitual reverence and obedience to God (or the gods); devotion to religious duties and observances; godliness, devoutness, religiousness.

1804 R. CORNWALL *Table Alph., Pietie*, godliness, holines. 1824 CRABBE *Tales, Edgar* 92 A woman of rare pietie. 1848 PECULIAR INH. 63, *Piety*, a Moral virtue which causes us to have an affection and esteem for God and Holy Things. 1710 WATTS *Ps.* lxx. viii. 691 'In virtue, then, and piety the same'?—Nay, piety is more; 'tis virtue's source. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 108 Your piety is cheerful as the day. 1873 MARTINEAU *Hebrew Pr. Christ* vi. 193 Piety is the filial affection of the sons of God. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Eccl. Faith* I. 19 'Piety,' says Cicero, 'is justice towards the gods'.

3. Faithfulness to the duties naturally owed to parents and relatives, superiors, etc.; faithfulness; affectionate loyalty and respect, esp. to parents.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 103 *Ah* Lucilla, thou knowest not the vses of a father, nor the duetie of a childe, and so farre art thou from pitie as I from crueltie. 1586 *Disc. 328* If she be void of pitie, why should I not be voyde of pietie? 1603 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. 4 Let them hence fleet to obey pietie to their sires, and to requite their parents. *a* 1639 CROMWELL *Revenge for Honr.* (1653) III. 302 Though he could not all paternal pietie, I gleane no pretending for us to wander from our filial duties. 1658 ROBERT *Mod. Philos.* 19, (1676) 1. The Persians, Aristotle, in piety to his mother(s) Memory, caused it to be made by Protagoras. 1709 PRIOR *Lord the Dr. Dolarge* 77 Hope, Whose filial piety awoke Whereas Gordon stood tale. 1837 (see FILIAL 2.a). 1875 MARTINEAU *Religion St. Christ* iv. 131 The word piety in its original meaning signifies the natural affection which parents have for their children and children for their parents.

† **b.** *Our Lady of (the)* **Pietie:** the Virgin Mary represented with the dead body of Christ on her lap: cf. PIETÀ. *Obs.*

1520 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 58 Ane pursepall of blak velvet bordourit with ane image of our Ladie pietie vpoun the tursepe. *c* 1600 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 38 Ye pillar next adioyning to ye Lady of Pieties alter.

c. *Almost, nonsuitable of piety:* see MOUSE *sb.*, MOUNTAIN. *Pelican in her piety:* see PELICAN.

4. with *a* and *pl.* (in sense 1 or 3). An instance of religious devotion or affectionate loyalty; a pious act, observance, or characteristic.

1632 JOHNSON *Poems. Devout* (1871) 613 The pieties of the church and love of the land. 1682 tr. *Erasmus Chr.-Mus.* 21 § 10 Parents...were ready to be advanced by impressions from above, and christianized unto pieties. 1860 MAYHEW *Myst. Faces* (1870) I. viii. 134 The great burden of many sermons which the pews have formed is a piety to hang upon its back. 1895 *Eccentric Preacher* 250 Inestimably woven with all the pieties of childhood.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1892 in *W. Cobbett's Pol. Regr.* (1802) II. 337 Sir, Rudolph ...might insist that the piety-inspiring name has been...supplanted by the meretricious beginnings of an index hand). 1893 E. BELLAMY *Miss. Servt. Bellamy* 198 A complete vacuum was made upon the piety shops for vacation, travels, &c.

Piavish, Pievit, obs. ff. PEEVISH, PEWIT.

Piawe, obs. form of PEW.

† Pieze, obs. form of PEISE *v.*, to weigh out.

1632 PEACHAM *Gentlem. Exerc.* II. vii. 223 An indifferent arbiter betweene the day well night, pieking to each his weight houres.

Piezo- (pəi·zō-), used as a combining form from Gr. πιέζειν to press, squeeze; as in **Piezo-electricity,** electricity generated by pressure, as in certain crystals.

1893 STOKE-MARMOTTAN *Crystallogr.* I. 4 13 Compression of a crystal of tourmaline along its morphological axes also produces electrization (*piezoélectricité*).

Piezometer (pəi·zŏ·mĭtəɹ). [mod. (J. Perkins 1822); f. Gr. πιέζ-ειν to press + -(Ο)METER. So F. *piézomètre.*] An instrument for measuring pressure (or something connected with pressure).

An instrument to find out the compressibility of water at other liquid under varying pressures; B. for measuring the pressure of water at any point in a watermain; C. for measuring the pressure of gas in the base of a gun; D. for measuring the sense of pressure on different parts of the surface of the body. E. A sounding apparatus for measuring the depth of water by means of the compression of air in a tube.

1822 J. PERKINS in *Phil. Trans.* 372 Having believed for many years, that water was an elastic fluid, I was induced to...ascertain the fact...by constructing an instrument which I call a piezometer. 1840 HARTNELL *Diet. Sci., etc., Piezometer*, an instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of liquids. 1880 OGILVIE, *Piezometer*...2. An instrument resembling essentially of a vertical tube inserted into a watermain, to show the pressure of the fluid at that point, by the height to which it ascends in the tube of the piezometer. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.* 9/2/1 *Piezometer* ... an instrument to measure the sense of pressure... The sense of pressure is strongest on the forehead, tongue, and cheek... An instrument to ascertain the pressure set up in the base of a gun when a charge of powder is fired. 1889 *Scientific Exhibit. Calal.* 150/1 Thermometer ...Pneumatic ... Hygrometers.

Piff (pĭf), *int.* An imitation of various sounds, as of that made by the swift motion of a bullet through the air. Cf. PUFF, PFUFF. So *piff-paff.*

1778 DARWIN *Bot. Gar.* I. Proem. 60, *piff, paff*—in Iowa. 1901 *Whistler, Gen.* 16 Dec. 2/1 Some of these think we're only a part of his dream, and that we shall all go 'piff' when he wakes up. 1906 *Words Everywhere* 190 *Piff, paff, pouf*, are the little projectiles amongst the metal guns.

† Piffero (pĭ·fərō). Also 8 -ero. [It. *piffero* = Sp. *pífaro*, F. *fifre*, a fife or pipe, ad. OHG. *pfîfâri* piper, f. *pfîfa* PIPE, FIFE.] (See quots.)

1724 *Lloyd Explic. Fore Wds. in Mus. Bks., Piffaro*, is an Instrument somewhat like a Hautboy. *Ibid.*, *Piffero*, is a small Flute or Flageolet. 1880 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 772 *Piffero*...in the *Documents della Marina*, in connection with a small flute with six fingerholes and no keys. But the term is also customarily used to denote a male kind of oboe, or a bagpipe with an inflated chanterle for reservoir, common in Italy...the players being termed *Pifferari*.

Piffle (pĭ·f'l), *v. dial.* and *slang.* Also 9 *dial.* **pifle, pyffle.** [? Onomatopœic, with dim. ending: cf. also Sc. *pyfer, pyffer*, in cognate sense.] *intr.* To talk or act in a feeble, trifling, or ineffective way. Hence **Piffling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1840–56 HALLIWELL, *Pifle*, to be squeamish or delicate. 1864 Mrs. E. LYNN LINTON *Lake Country* 309 Pyfkin an' pyffle, thou gits nowt dun. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 May 1/3 He seems...to have convinced himself that he is an old man, and settled down to a piffling old. 1898 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Many Inventions* (1897) 246 They piffled and piffled with bows TE glasses pay scores for them! 1899 *Tuesday Times* 2 Jan. 6/1 Their defence is sound, and their attack altogether good, were a tendency to 'piffle' in front of goal at times.

Hence **Piffle** *sb.*, foolish or formal nonsense; twaddle; trash. **Piffler,** a trifler, a twaddler.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 130/2 If there is...a certain amount of the 'piffle' for sale at University sermons, enough to be lucrative to earnest young persons in any century, there is a complete absence of luminosity. 1900 O. OWEN *Compl. Bachelor* 8, 'If He'd talk a lot of piffle, wouldn't I be?' 1892 *Star* 14 July 2 The new-comers of the other juvenile and cultivated parties. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 2/2 Lord! how this thing is dull...Dull! he's a perfect piffler.

Pig (pĭg), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **pigge,** 4–6 **pygge,** 5–8 **pigg,** 6 **pyg.** (7 **pigs.**) 6– **pig.** [Early ME. *pigge*=prob. OE. **picga*, **picgu.* Etymology obscure.

In formation, *pigge* wk. masc. corresponds to other animal names, *dogge* ME. *dogge* dog, *Horse, Frogge* ME. *Frogge* frog, *Hogge* ME. *Hogge* hog. The word is perh. found in *pigsteard*, 'the "pig-tender"; for the shortening cf. *gamegrene, game-bleare*, etc.; for *pic*, instead of *picg*, cf. *bed-ded-bedge-bed* (Laws of Ethelred, 1018 c.), *bryd-egge* = *bryd-eage*, etc. *Pigwiggen* is cited by Bardsley as a name (temp. Richard I, 1189–99). Low G. and early mod.Du. have, in same sense, *bigge*, Du. *big* a young pig: MDu. suggests: but the phonology is difficult: see Franck.]

I. 1. The young of swine; 'a young sow or boar' (J.).

*c*1205 *Lay.* 8, 204 Þe bores of þeoresmere, her is Gloiuncia, hatede ȝeggen hes kinnesmi. *Ibid.*, Þus hatede þeos ȝeggen kinnesmi. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 398 And he that hire with maydenhed hath taken Shal have the corn, and I shal have the pigges bope. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 A white sowe with xxxti pigges [*triginta porcelli*]. *c*1440 MAUNDEV. (1839) vii. 71 The Sowdanes wyngges hath no Pigges, ne thei eten no Swynes Fleissche. *c*1440 *Promptl. Parv.* 397/1 Pygge, grys, *porcellus*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 121 And if thy sowe have non pygges than shal she ete hem, or ells them. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 130 Euery Pigge doth loue his owne Pigge. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 310 As in English we call a young Swine a Pig. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 280/1 In English we call a young Swine a Pigge: a sucking or weaning Pigg. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 196 Three sows big with pig. 1808 WORDSW. *Pig*, the young of swine, male or female. 1867 ROLLESTON *Animal Life* 87, 1000 Two farrows of pigs ready for the chapman. 1903 J. P. STOCKTON in *N. & Q.* 10th S. IV. 322 About here [in Hawaii] a pig is a pig from birth till six or eight months old, when it becomes a boar, a hog, or a sow.

† **b.** Applied to the young of the badger. *Obs.*

1577 TURNER *Preserv.* (1713) 82 There are fouxe and theyr cubbes, and badgerdes and theyr Pigges.

2. By extension: A swine of any age; a hog.

(Clear examples of this use are rare before the 19th c.)

1398 *Fulgr. Prov.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Lat vs spoyl or we be spoyled fyrste. *Ibid.* Lat vs spoyl or we be spoyled. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. 5 47 Some men there are loue not a gaping Pigge.) 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 472 Not vastly Horse, but Cows, May Pass, were of the elder house. 1782 in *Boswell's Johnson* (1887) VI. 370 I shall have [says Miss Seward] of a wonderful horned pig. *Ibid.* 374 Concerning (said the Doctor) but how old is your pig? 'I told him, three years old. 18.. SOUTHEY *Ode to a Pig*, And when, at last, the closing hour of life Arrives (for pigs must die as well as men), 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Pyramus* 71, *Charmian of Stone* 3 Under your mighty ministries, we pigs Were housed as nightingales or coveted sparrows. *Ibid.*, *Gerontion* 61, Happier swine were they than we, Devoured by the Gadarene sea.—Alas! the Pigs are an unhappy nation! 1883 LYALL *Derry Mere* 23 The determined species...comprise the dog, horse, ox, pig, goat, sheep, and several bovine races. 1887 D. G. MITCHELL *Rain. Days* 63 The pig can hardly be regarded as a classic animal.

3. Applied to a wild swine or hog; also used collectively = wild swine in the mass.

1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 27, I have every year a pig hunt to my self...the pig of getting down a small hunt. 1901 *Hunter's Mag.* (U.S.) XXV. 3/1/1 There is much to be said—first to hunt,a number of pig, purchased, scouring away.

c. The figure of the animal used as an ornament, etc. Hence *pig*, a drinking vessel in the form of a pig.

1884 *Mag. Art* 322, 201 A popular vessel is the 'Guinea pig.' When filled, this quaint, animal is...set upright on the brute's tail: empty, it stands on all fours. In bygone times 'pigs' were, and still are, brought into use at weddings.

3. The animal or its flesh as an article of food.

Usually referring to a young or sucking pig; otherwise only humorous, the regular name for the adult being *pork*, *dial. also pig-meat*: cf. also *bacon, boar, gruntles*, etc.

*c*1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 Boyle be Pygge; ben hew hym a-pece by pelle & lay hym vnto. 1477 BOKENHAM *Gent. Mark.* 158 In Sabia, That Cleue, *Brit.* (1910) 103 Bores wheresoeuer Pigg or Goose is hunted. 1599 CLETHROW (tit.), *Bruen. Fun.* (?) 18 They have to be commended yf they vse nether porke or pigge. 1790 BURNS *Lone, Eve.* ii. 6 Or The Pigge's meat I to hain'd. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Jan. 5/1 Instead the Saint stays at Pigg, slight Thicket, lose not Fowl. 1892 LANE-POOLE *Introd.* 1, A Dissertation upon Boars Pig.

4. Applied with distinguishing epithet to various species of the family *Suidæ*, as *bush-pig*, *wood-pig*; also extended to isolate animals in some way resembling the pig, as **sea-pig,** (*a*) the porpoise; (*b*) the tunny. See also GUINEA-PIG.

1884 [see GUINEA-PIG]. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 272 We had the good luck to catch a young wood-pig. 1898 Miss HENRIETTE *Village Sec.* x. (1899) 367 Driving about an unhappy porpoise in a wheelbarrow, and showing it as two-penny a head, under the name of a sea pig. 1898 KIPPS (1900) I. Hunters of Wild Game, Bushbuck and Small Game, Bushpig, Leopards. 1899 BLAKE KNOWLES *W. Africa* 215, I deeply regret not having been able to bring home a Bushs pig. ... These ... are black in colour, so indeed is common to African pigs, two-thirds head, and also a very small and very flat bit of body, and is an inordinately long tail.

5. Applied, usually contemptuously or opprobriously, to a person, or to another animal. (Cf. *F.* cochon.)

1598 J. HARINGTON *Poems*, 1880) 62 What, hold me welcome pig. *c*1598 *Sidney Arcadia* iii. (1629) 380 The proue pigge, laying her great burden almost his mouth. 1883 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xv, Knew him well, the selfish old pig. 1892 H. S. *Cunningham Horses, Sport & War* 46 He is usually called a filthy pig of a horse.

6. *slang.* † **a.** A simpleton (*obs.*). † **b.** A police officer (*obs.*). **c.** A printer or a printing-office.

1820 PIERCE EGAN *Boxiana Flash* 50, I Fill till's be serpents, And there's my pig. *a* 1700 E. EC. *Dutch Court*, 1706, Pig, Simpleton. 1812 J. H. *Vade Mecum Flash*, *Pigs or Grunters*, police-officers. 1821 EGAN *Life in London* I. 5, (Farmer) To see them upon one...thus jealous of the pigs, and all but hard! 1841 SMEDLEY *Art Printing* 4–5, Printers are sometimes called pigs by compositors, sometimes by way of quoin, and called pigs by compositors, sometimes by way of quoin, and sometimes of reference. 1857 *N. & Q.* 2nd S. III. 190/1

Compositors are loosely called sucken or donkeys, and pressmen pigs. These nicknames...were well understood in the early part of the last century.

II. Technical uses.

7. As oblong mass of metal, as obtained from the smelting-furnace; see ingot.

In this connexion use is found earlier: viz. of lead 1281, of silver 1292, of iron 1620; *sow-iron* 1618, *sow-metal* 1674. The original differentiation of *sow* and *pig* of iron was never quite fixed. In the 19th the smaller masses being called *pigs*. The modern explanation, viz. that the sow cannot form with the main channel, and the *pigs* from derivative channels from the main channel, and the *pigs* from derivative channels from which the liquid metal is run from the furnace supplicable only to iron) is a later adaptation of the terms to the development of the iron industry, of which the earliest indication is in quot. 1686 in 3, which however 'sow' and 'pigge' may be themselves refer merely to size.

a. Generally. (Not now of gold or silver.)

1630 J. Taylor (*Water P.*) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. 10 61/1 Ships. That bring gold, silver, many a Sow and Pig. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1859/3, 130 Pigge of Silver. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. 1/2 We reckon'd for what Sow-metal, Pig-metal, *Sword-Wreath* 310 We reckon'd for what we had of like sorts Ingots of coarse bread chefs,...some pigges of copper. 1838-42 Bacon *Classes* (ed. 3) 60 Cast into oblong pieces called pigs, which are broken up, roasted, and melted with a quantity of charcoal. Malleability is here conferred upon the copper...by stirring. 1868 G. Dawkins *Fossil Man.* L 310 This Pig of Tin is well known and has often been engraved. 1894 *Times* 18 Aug. 6/2 Ingots or blocks or pigs (as they are termed).

b. Of lead (the earliest use); now usually of a definite weight; see *quot.* 1825.

1589 J. Wolfe in Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1624) 13 We found ...many barres of lead, two pigs of Lead, and such like heavie things unmeete here and there. a 1618 Bacon, S. *Fr. Seawright Lady* 2, Lusty Boys to throw the Sledge, and lift up Pigs of Lead. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 260/1 A Pig of Lead, is generally about three hundred Pounds weight. 1747 Hooper *Miner's Dict.* To Assargo Lead Merchants is (a Fodder) to take Fifteen or Sixteen pounds; these are called in common pigs, or pigs of lead. 1825 M'Culloch *Pract. Treat. Commerce* (1826) 1. 1. 1.

the Leather-jacket...It lives in a Congelas underneath [sic], a Worm, closely related to the Worm-pipes. In Victoria, *Notothenichthys*...the Fen Jackson Shark.

1880 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 216 Associated by some with the Lilies is what is known as the "Pig Lily."

1887 ROSE HAZARD *Jrnl.* 25 Thousands of white spots like...pigs in the cup of their flower.

1903 *Standard* 8 Feb. 5/1 The "pig noise" of the cross fences in the water system.

1908 *Campbelite Harvester* 4-6. *Peas*, The common white pea, the gray pea, the "pig pea, and some other types worthy [sic].

b. Combinations with *pig's*: as *pig's cheek, cote, eye, fist, hair*; **pig's-face**: see *pig-face* in b; **pig's foot**, † (*a*) a dipping-pail used in brewing, and also for carrying dry articles; (*b*) a kind of crowbar; **pig's meat**, food for swine; also *fig.*; **pig's whisper**, (*a*) a very brief space of time (*slang*); (*b*) a low whisper (*slang*); **pig's whistle**, *U. S. slang* = *pig's wash(er)* (*a*). Also PIG'S-WASH.

1894 SWINBURNE *Sth. Forest* II. 192 The heads should be cut off close after the ashes, and eaten as "pig's-cheek."

1893 KNIGHT *Argentia* 160, With a sleek pale face, small "pig's eyes, and an enormous turban.

1898 WARRINER *Australia Police* 31, 330 The "pig's face is an extremely common production of the Australian soil.

1887 *Fishing Chron.* &c. (Com. Rep. Sec.) 120 Piped for a "pigs-foot to bear cole, *ft.* 1792 *Pennant London* (1813) 320 That ridiculous species of crow, well known to housebreakers by the name of the Pig'sface. 1834 DR MACKAY *Fidelity* (1849) 102 While twinkling little fleets "pig's-hair'd beach. 1898 *Cornish Gossip Man* 1900, 253 A pail of "pigs" meat in her hand. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxii, You'll find yourself in bed, in something less than a "pig's whisper. 1883 *Gd. Words* 14 She confided his secret, wrapped up in a pig's whisper to the earth. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) 356, "It'll do so in less time a "pig's whistle".

Pig (pig), *sb.*[1] *North. Sc.* and *Northumbld.* Forms: 5 **pyge**, 6 **pyg**, **pigge**, 9 **pigg**, 6– **pig**. [Origin unknown: see also PIGGIN.]

1. An earthenware pot, pitcher, jar, or other vessel; especially one that has no specific name; a crock. Rarely a vessel of tin or wood (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 190 Rorith *dop* ... was brought vnto hym a lofe of breed and a pygge with wyne & a fayre napkyn. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 75 Deliverit to [Dom Robert Hog, chanonye of Holirudhous, to the Thesaurare, tauld in presence of the Chancellare, Lord Lile...in a pyne pig of tyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 23 Fyrth of new pottis tyn, quhair in he stuffit, A gret chyr defoulyeid on a flote. 1568 *Inv. R. C. Dunfermt.* II. 322, 3 litle wood coupis, 1 pare of mustar quarrais of wood, 3 litle wood pigeis, xii wood dischis, 3 earthen pannis. 1873 *Wanderhorn's Vocab.* 53 [Sun.] *Urnes*, a pitcher or pig. 1894 in *Ramsay Trad. Mids.* (1939) II. 180 A pig, a pot, and a kirn there bee. 1898 Miss FORBES *Marvelous* II. 187, I would send him out of my house, and a nice little pig of butter. 1898 SCOTT *Nor. Mail.* 282, It wad be better laid out on pot honey pigs-bobbies, than lying useless here in this auld pigg. 1860 HOLTZ *Prov. Scot.* 190 Tho that gangs to the well wi' an ill-will, mishes the pig breaks or the water will spill.

† **b.** Applied to a chimney pot. *Obs.*

1552 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 344 Syne all his bodie lenit wes upoun ane... tyme in ane pig wounderfullie wes wonder. This was put in and to the towpill brocht. 1596 BALDWIN *Cron. Scot.* (1861) II. 346 Ane pig (*suddlie* inginere, to quhilk was found common bonis) mount to stik.

c. A chimney-pot (of earthenware). *rare.*

1800 *Gent. Pocket vols.* 137 Pigs from the late-built stacks curling down like thunder-snakes.

d. Earthenware as a material; also, a pot-sherd or fragment of earthenware such as children use in some games. *Sc. dial.*

1808–18 in JAMIESON. *Mod. Sc.* Made o' common pig, not o' chinnie. 'The wee lassie was playan' wi' her pigs on the green.

e. *Pigs and whistles, fragments*; trivialities; *to go to pigs and whistles*, to be ruined.

1880 CAINE *White Sapphire* (1892) 161 Discussing of their Pigs and whistles, And strange superstitions of Moslim [with] Pigs and whistles, (Gracious!) 1886 *Star of Ev.* (1892) 18 Or he to pigs and whistles wents And left the land. 1892 Mrs. CAMPBELL *Lett.* III. 103 Curious when a cousin writes a railway journey has on me always, while you it invites pigs and whistles of.

2. *Comb.* (all *Sc.*): **pig-ass**, an ass which draws a pig-cart, a cart filled with crockery for sale, a nagger's cart; **pig-man**, a seller of crockery, a nagger; **pig-shop**, a crockery shop; **pig-wife**, a female vendor of crockery.

1787 ST. TAYLOR *Poems* 79 Four Flanders' horses yo upon order, Wi' your "Pig-ass!" 1898 *Whitby Gaz.* 20 Oct. 5/1 Reminiscences the clanging of a "pig-cart bell is heard far down the street. 1881 CAINE *White Sapphire* (1892) 101 Wilkins, Who is a "pig-man's son, at Higher Kipsel all the English happens. 1898 IAN MACLAREN *Kate Carnegie* 178 His father kept a "pig shop [*Cockton*]. 1787 ST. TAYLOR *Poems* 79 note, Some ane Pleats may be said rather to bear 'Pig Wives' Goods Asses. 1810 *Aberdeen Mag.* Jan. 402 Already has the 'Pig Wife's' early care Match'd out a helpmate, for her crockery ware.

Pig, *v.* [I. PIG *sb.*[1]]

1. Of a sow: To bring forth pigs; to farrow. (Cf. *to child, kid, lamb, foal*, etc.) Also *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** *Intr.*

1532 DU WES *Introd. Sc.* in *Palsgr.* 930 To pygge as a sowe, *porcorior*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 230 A Sow which hath...not yet Pigged. 1660 *Polwhele Lett. to Sir W. Ward Mun. Finch* VII. 131 The 2nd time Peggy Lean pigged in. 1894 STEVENSON *Sth. Pacific* II. 698 A sow...about to pig ...will carry straw in her mouth, and collect it in a heap to make orchid nurses of a shed.

b. *trans.*

1577 TUSSER *Fiverie* 170 When his dame dothe piggie bide, Her hutch look to many mesh as ever he will hide whyles he liueth. 1593 HARMAR *Prose Lett. Cogdoc. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 139 This is not halfe the tenor of Bellenden's letter, that there fours yeares hane pigd. 1894 E. THOMAS in *Pall Mall Mag.* XXI. 432 This Monster was pigged alive. 1900 *Chron. in Anim. Life* 27/2 A large sow...has pigged 20 pigs at one litter. 1903 R. W. DIXON *Presch. Agents.* II. 1194 The future which are pigged in June...should always be reared.

2. *fam.* To huddle together in a disorderly, dirty, or irregular manner; to herd, lodge, or sleep together, like pigs; to sleep in a place like a pigsty. Also *to pig it.*

1632 CAVENDISH *Duffus Estate* 10 When I pig'd with mine own Dick. 1897 FARMINIUM *Friends of Wife* v. ii. 63 Sir, now you bring us dirty and so nasty as myself, we may go pig together. 1808–9 J. BARRINGTON *Miscellan. Hum. Life* (1827) 221, I...The only hide in which you can pig for the night. 1828 CRAVEN *Glens.* xvi. 16, 'To *pig* together', to lie like pigs, two or three together. 1892 *Knickerbocker* XVIII. 322 The dis-and-dirty Irish families who pig in the adjoining alley. 1899 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* 6, You'd have to pig it with the goats and the cattle.

b. *trans.* To crowd (persons) together like pigs.

1882 *Times* 10 Nov. 10/6 (Huddersfield) Piggingwestbeingcrowded in the same chamber if not in the same bed. 1882 *Daily News* 20 May 2/2 Women and children were often found to them 'pigged' into small rooms.

† **3.** *Gloss-making.* To hang many skins together.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 282/1 *Pigging* is hanging of many skins together. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* 1. v. *Wedgewood.*

Hence **Pigging** *vbl. sb.*, farrowing; huddling.

1897 TUSSER *Fiverie Points* (1878) 238 An oade and oade pigging. 1898 B. BARRINGTON *Border & Khaddar* 28, 191 The pigging in Sookin dirt and beds.

Pigago, error. obs. form of PYGARG.

Pig-back, dial. form of PICK-A-BACK.

Pig-bed. [I. PIG *sb.*[1] + BED *sb.*]

1. A place where a pig lies, a pigsty, a pig's lair.

1620 in *Colchest. Rec. Rolles* (1897) 17 Their dwellings are farre better than pig-beds.

2. The bed of sand in which pigs of iron are cast.

1684 LOVE *Worcestsh. Ess.* Sec. 12. 194/1 The *Iron* is 2 or 3 cwt. of iron...sometimes will have to be poured into a pig-bed. 1850 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 23 On another pig-bed we see the sand operation in progress; the men are with shorge harpoons handling out the pigs from the sows, and knocking them into separate existence.

3. *Comb.*: as **pig-bedman**: see quot.

1850 *Labour-Commission Gloss., Pig-bedman*, term synonymous with 'pig filler'.

Pig-cote. Also **pigs-cote.** [I. PIG *sb.*[1] + COTE *sb.*[1]] A pig's house or pigsty.

1600 HOLLYBAND *and Pr. Estate, &c.* Wks. (1872) I. 24, I will not leave S. Paul or Bergamby A fayre pigscote to pissell there in. 1609 in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1887) II. 140 Warning to Henry Smyth to plucke downe his piggen-cote which is built neere the chapple wall. 1820 *Pearl Empress, Act* 3 Any beggars or pig-cotes. 1888 C. KINGS in *Trad. Derby Archæol. Soc.* X. 10 A stone from this wall formerly decorated the public seat of a pig-cote.

attrib. 1685 S. BARNARD *Debauch* I. 144 Throwing his arms upon the pigscote wall.

Pigdom (pi·gdŏm), *nonce-wd.* [I. PIG *sb.*[1] + -DOM.] The condition of a pig; the realm of pigs.

1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* I. 62, 41 Every phase of human happiness developed by experience and reproduced pigdom is there illustrated. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 201 No doubt a very refined and cultivated specimen of pigdom.

Pigell, obs. form of PIDDLE.

Pigeon (pi·dʒən), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **pejon**, 5 **oun**, **pegion**, **-geon**, **-gon**, **pyjon**, 5–6 **pygeon**, (6 **paggn**, **-gyon**, 6 **pigin**, **-gin**, **-gion**, **pygion**, **-gon**), 7 **pidgion**, **prdgion**, (**pigeing**), 7–9 **pidgeon**, 5– **pigeon**. [ME. *pejon*, *pejon*, s. OF. *pijon* (13th c.), *pejonn* young bird, esp. young dove, dove, mod.F. *pigeon* (whence the mod.Eng. spelling). =Pr. *pijon*, Sp. *pichon*, It. *piccione*—late L. (3rd c.) *pipiōn-em* (*pipīo*) a young cheeping bird, squab, f. *pīpire* to cheep, chirp.]

A. Illustration of Form.

1430 *Form of Cury* 1808, (*title*) ye Pejons yrawed. Take pejons and skop hem with goten [*spelled* and with gode urbon *Harm.* 7] 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* (E.E.T.S.) 18 Pyjonys. *Ibid.* 109 Mylton be rostid pejonys. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* (of Pejons rosted. 1467 *Munim. & Research. Exch.* (Rolls) 309 Item, [my maistyr spent] in vij^te^ peyre pygeons, xiij*s.* viij*d.* 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 277/1 A Pigeon, *columbus*. 1488 *Sir Gilbert Ash.* (Camden) 68 For exchenge of paggyns in Flandr. 1507 B. *Comm. Horsehead's Hunt. to.* (1566) 288 For breeding of Pigions. 1587 HARGAN *Conf. Cartly* (1608) 233 Pigion doing, and Doues or pasiony dying. 1598 STOWE *Manch. Cr.* v. 6 b, I do see three Doues, three Vessels, Pidgeons flye. 1683 *Pidgeon-law* B. 16. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trans.* v. 139 In discoloring wild pidgeons.

B. Signification.

1. † **1.** A young dove. *Obs.*

(Cf. Ref. *Gd. Pigeon-gall* = a young gull.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/1 Pejon, yonge dowe, *columbella*, *pullus*... in *Turnebury* 1 Co. (1600) 108 A pejon or low dash dowue [*sic*] should not offer as for her trespasse. 1561 CATHW. *Bynaard* (Arb.) 56 Had gotten two pygeons (Flemish, orig. *twee iongh'te duyuen*) as they were first out of her nestes. 1592 FLORIO, 1598 Pippino, a pigeon, columbello. 1600 LODGE *Marg. Maudl.* (1873) 8 A Pigion, *Idem*. 1607 E. GERVASE *Horsehead's Hunt.* 10 (1566) 130 Tuttle Doues...the olde were to be cut as good, as neither the Pigion is. 1800 HOLLOWAY *Flittings* 9, pejon: one do well the male as the female be carefull of their young pigeons and love them alike.

2. A bird of the family *Columbidæ*, a dove, either wild or domesticated.

1424 PASTON *Lett.* III. 225, vl. pairs for a payr, a fyne gees for 3*s.*4*d.*, a pygge for a penny. 1508 TURBERV. *Lodge* 11, 24 A payre of turtle doues or 2 young pigeons (sometime wanton, neuer vnmannerly, Wenche keep colours beholde). 1560 S. GOSSON *Pyr. Rhapsd.* (1580) 33 b, On Whitsunday, when Pigeons kisse, to wrangle from heauen fie. 1592 DANIEL *Immerit. Lust* xxxix, 1808, As Noah's Pigeon, which returned no more. 1883 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Oct., The Queene ...was so ill as to be shaved, and pidgeons put to her feet, and to have the extreme unction given her by the priests. 1598–9 in *Ayrshire Trans.* (1960) III. 308 As Hostess...pigeons are taught to carry letters to a place appointed, and bring back answers. 1892 *Spectator* 29th The doctor was putting the pigeons to the feet of an old woman. 1897 BUCHAN *Childr. Light* I. ii. 238 No Frenchman...could keep pigeons, unless he were a noble.

b. Many varieties and breeds are distinguished, the pigeon being a noted object of fancy breeding; as *Barb* or *Barbary pigeon*, CARRIER-PIGEON, *homing pigeon*, *nun pigeon*, *pouter pigeon*, *tumbler pigeon*, etc.; among the darkest species are the **bronze-**, **bronzed-**, or **gold-winged p.**, **crown**, **crowned**, or **goura p.**, **fruit p.**, **ground p.**, **nutmeg p.**, **partridge p.**, FANTAILED-, **rock p.**, **tooth-billed p.**, **wild p.**, **wood-pigeon**; for the more important of which see the qualifying word; cf. also DOVE *sb.* 2. Applied also with defining word to other birds, as **Cape**, **Hill**, or **Mountain pigeon**, a small species of petrel, *Procellaria* or *Daption capensis*, abundant at the Cape of Good Hope; **Diving** or **Sea pigeon**, the Black Guillemot or DOVEKIE.

1694 *Acc. Sec. Lett. Yrge* 31, (1712) 84 The first Diving Pigeon I got...at Spitsbergen. 1707 HOSKINGS *Heath* I. 261 Pigeons of Ebony are of several sorts, as Wood-pigeons, Rock pigeons, Stock, or Ring-doves, Turtle-doves, Dovecoat pigeons. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 80, I found a kind of wild Pidgeons, who built not on Wood Pidgeons in a Tree, but rather as House Pidgeons, in the Holes of the Rocks. 1772 NEWTON *Robbery* C. C. *Hope* II. 156 Call'd at the Cape the Hill or Stone Pigeon. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 2 A Red-Crowned Pigeon (*Columba rubricapilla*). Native of Antigua in the Isle of Pelago. 1832 J. BOUCHETTE *View Ottawa's Land* II. 31 By far the most beautiful bird in the island are...the crested pigeons. 1861 *T. B. Bannerman's Mall. Mem.* 12 The lovely Scarce-wing pigeons were plentiful then amid the wild forest tracts of Newtown. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 2 Cheapened blue Jamaica pigeons.

3. *fig.* † **a.** A young woman, a girl; a sweetheart; also, a coward. *Obs.*

1588 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 61 *Antistrenuis*, when a word wrongfully delivered, is understood by his contrary, as...of a blacke Moore woman to say: Will you see a fayre pigeon? 1592 GREENE *Pinner. Wks.* (Grosart) X. 223 (*Wks.*) they had spent upon her what they had...then forsooth, she and her young Pigeon 'her daughter' turne them out of doores like prodigall children. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 20 Some fowle's a pigeon, for he has no gall. 1680 H. O. *Sallust's Jugurtha* 9, 13 She had left her to the Lurch...And under colour of Religion Courted another pretty Pigeon.

b. *slang.* One who lets himself be swindled, esp. in gaming; a simpleton, dupe, gull; esp. in phrase *to pluck a pigeon*, to 'fleece' a person. [= F. *pigeon* in same sense, in allusion to its harmlessness, and to pigeon-catching.]

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 241 As wily a pigeon, as the cunning Goldsmith, that accused his neighbour, and confessed himselfe. 1630 S. DU VERDUS tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 122 This pigeon being not of full age, could not consent in without the consent of his mother. 1849 GUSTAVE *Flaus. Notes* 187 Nor is Sancho behind him for a Pigeon 'with deluded mouth myself strain. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 47, I was instantly hooked up to as an inexperienced pigeon...and every preparation was made for the plucking. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. 74 A fortune may play what game he likes against the pigeons of high life! 1880 TAILHADE *Four Georges* iv, He was a favorite pigeon for the play-actors; they lived upon him.

† **c.** A sharper of a particular kind: see quot. *Obs.*

[Absolute use of *carrier-pigeon.*]

1860 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 201 *Pigeons.*—Sharpers who, during the drawing of the lottery, walk nearly unnoticed, near Guildhall, and as soon as the first two or three numbers are drawn, which they receive from a confederate...ride with them...to some distant insurance office...where there is another of the gang, commonly a decent looking woman...to her he secretly gives the numbers, which she insures for a considerable sum.

4. A flying target, used as a substitute for a real pigeon; also, a toy consisting of an imitation propeller which is made to fly in the air.

Clay pigeon, a saucer of baked clay thrown into the air from a trap, as a mark at shooting-matches.

b. *To fly the blue pigeon* (*Naut. slang*): to leave the deep-sea lead.

1890 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 27 'I'll learn you how to fly the Blue Pigeon, Manuel!' The lead sang a deep droning song as Tom Platt whirled it round and round.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **5. a.** attributive, in sense 'of a pigeon', '*of pigeons*', as *pigeon-dung*, *-egg*, *-gum*, *-meat*, *-racing*; 'for, used by, or inhabited by pigeons', as *pigeon-basket*, *-hut*, *-coop*, *-shed*, *-loft*, *-room*, *-nest*, *-trough*; 'consisting of or made of pigeons', as *pigeon-pie*; **b.** objective and obj.

gun..., as *pigeon-eating, -feeder, -keeper, -killer, -shooter, -shooting*; c. instrumental, as *pigeon-hearted* adj.; d. similative, as *pigeon-chested* adj.

1730 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 208, I had ... nailed against the wall of my house a 'pigeon-box that would hold six pair. **1846** *Baptist Lyrics* 8 Are There two Wheat, steeped in Water ...mixed with "Pigeon-Dung. **1888** BOURKE *Snake-Dance* 60 Two halfpenny penns of salt, three "Pidgeon eggs of discretion. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 728 The "pigeon-feeder fills his own mouth with a watery mixture of skimmy-curds and vetch seeds. **1844** GEORGINA *Branch-Leader* 231 How is it assumed that they alone can make good shooting "pigeon-guns. **1892** for A. 2a Vere *Song of Faith* 207 "Pigeon-hearted classmate mouse. **1844** *Zoologist* II. 423 A "pigeon-hutch fastened against one of the walls. **1897** L. WRIGHT *Window Practice* "Pigeon Keeper. **c 1870** *Common Wood* xvi. 220 Then from 45 lofance heights, Like air's swift "pigeon-killer, mock'd the faction God of light. **1735** J. MORSE *Columbiarium* 3 A 'Pigeon Loft ought to be built to the South or South-west. **1901** ATHENÆUM *Turtle Pet.* No. 41 (1732) 207 Built in the form of "pidgeon-pye, A house there is for ruder to be. And round it. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 10/1 We gather that "pigeon-racing is now almost a national sport. **1892** CHEVALIER *Poems* 74 Like to a martyr (Abbess-convict-lover, Devoutly alive) it is a "Pigeon roost. **1792** *Sporting Mag.* Feb. 151 "Pigeon-shooting. Established with a beautiful Representation of a Pigeon Shooting Match. **1892** GRIBBLE *Breech-Loader* 10, 234 Pigeon-shooting, against the practice of which many sportsmen protest ...is of lately origin. **1883** W. SIMPSON *Egypt* 189 Dashing ...through the "pigeon-towers.

6. Special Combs.: **pigeon-cherry** = *pin-cherry* (Pursh 1. 333); **†pigeon-diver**, the Black Guillemot or Dovekie; **pigeon-express** = *pigeon-post*; **pigeon-fancier**, one who keeps and breeds fancy pigeons; so **pigeon-fancy**, **-fancying**; **pigeon-fieldfare**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*, or a variety of it; **pigeon-flyer**, one who lets homing pigeons fly, or is taken part in pigeon-races; so **pigeon-flying**; **†pigeon-foot** = *pigeon's foot*: see b; **pigeon-goose**, an Australian goose, *Cereopsis novæ hollandiæ*, having a remarkably large cere; the Cape-Barren Goose; **pigeon-grass**, [*U. S.*] a name of the grass *Setaria glauca*; **pigeon-guillemot**, *Cepphus columba*, a sea-fowl of the North Pacific; **pigeon-hearted** *a.*, faint-hearted, timid, chicken-hearted; **†pigeon-livered** *a.*, mild, gentle; **pigeon man**, see QUOT. 1; **pigeon marl**, dove-coloured marl, columbine marl; **pigeon match**, a match at shooting pigeons released from traps at a fixed distance from the competitors; **pigeon-pair**, boy and girl twins; also, a family consisting of a son and daughter only; so called from a pigeon's brood, which usually consists of a male and female; **pigeon-post**, the conveyance of letters or dispatches by homing pigeons; **pigeon-poult**, the young of a pigeon; **pigeon ruby** = *pigeon's blood* (see b); **pigeon salt**, see QUOT.; **pigeon-shot**, one skilled in pigeon-shooting; **pigeon-tail**, an American name of the pintail duck (*Dafila acuta*); **pigeon-tick**, see QUOT.; **pigeon-woodpecker**, (*U. S.*) = FLICKER.

1894 *Ann. Sev. Lotte Vict.* 21 (1911) 63 The "Pigeon-diver ... one of the beautifullest birds of Spitzbergen. **1861** DARWIN *Lit. Exped.* (1906) 1. 200 Two were under a "pigeon-fancier. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/3 A well-known home pigeon-fancier. **1875** L. WRIGHT *Pract. Pigeon Keeper* 7, It is almost impossible to make any one fault fault in the "pigeon-fancy without enlisting in some form. *Ibid.* 10, The shrewd "pigeon-flyer is more on the alert for pigeon-fancy than any other breed. **c 1845** HARRIS *Comic Nicholas* xxiv. A flight of "pigeon-fieldfares ...alighted among the berries of the mountain-ash. **1874** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1879) 194 For membership of the Sanhedrim. a man must not be a slave, woman, "pigeon-fancy, or dunce in the problems of the Rabbinical year. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 2/1 [Pascal] is what "pigeon-flying is a sport more honoured in the breach than the observance. **1776** ANONYMOUS *Lond. Disp.* "Pigeon foot (as bird), *Gressatores, pes columbinus*. **1892** *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Cereopsis*, There is but one species ... called the "pigeon-goose. **1861** THOMPSON *Pigeons* 12, 1 never saw such a "pigeon-hearted people! **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxii, The fellow is pigeon-hearted, and light-headed. **1820** SHARP *Mem.* v. 8 (*Bl.*) But I am "Pigeon-Livered, and lacks Gall to make opposition blister. **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 12/2 Three London Stock Exchange celebrities of the number, the "pigeon men ... They established a service of pigeons between London and Paris. **1802** "Pigeon meals (see CHAMBERS *s. v.*). **1820** W. FITZGERALD *Art of Tarring* 1. 2, 30 Columbine or Pidgeon Meats lies in lumps and shoales. **1784** *Sylvester Rust.* II. 357 The sugar bounds up curds ...some of it mixed with blue vetches (which I call here rich pigeon meats). **1822** *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 130 A "pigeon match for a stake of 100 guineas. **1897–8** HALLIWELL, "Pigeon-pea. **1901** in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* **1875** LYTTON *Parisians* III. xv. 70 We learn that subsequently "pigeon-post. **1892** *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 The Caliphs made the pigeon post a regular institution in the Nile delta. *Ibid.*, There were six pigeon-posts between Cairo and Damascus, and two between the latter city and Bokassa. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 2/2 In the pigeon-post message of Friday no reference to the use of infantry is made. **1883** RAWLINSON *Arab. Nts.* II. 50 On the night of the consummation they run the throat of a "pigeon-quoth. **1897** *Daily News* 22 Feb. 6/2 Colour shades ranging from ... pale rose to intense "pigeon color red. **1898** *Pall Mall Mag.* XII. 283 A bill sent to "Pigeon Salt, which is nothing but the finest cleaning put through the mesh of a Flat, and bartered to a chap on the outside over the line. **1894** WISTER, *Gen.* 19 Nov. 3/1 A specimen of weapon in many localities, especially as a "pigeon-shot'. **1901** WESTERN *Suppl.*, "*Pigeon-Stick*, (at A pawnbroker's) what *Argus reflexus* found on pigeons. **1877** The common bird-stick.

b. Combs. with *pigeon's*: **pigeon's blood**, *attrib.* (of a ruby) dark red, rather lighter than bull's blood; **pigeon's egg**, a bead of Venetian glass, of the shape and size of the egg of a pigeon; **pigeon's-foot** (= *F. pied de pigeon*), dove's-foot (*Geranium columbinum*, *G. molle*); **pigeon's grass** [*cf.* Gr. περιστερεών, a kind of vetiver, [περιστερά dove], the common vervain; **pigeon's throat**, see QUOT.; **pigeon's wing**, (*a*) see QUOT. (*b*) = PIGEON-WING 3 (*a*, *c*, for QUOT.).

1894 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 6/6 If this were a real "pigeon's blood ruby it might command a price of 4 000 a carat. **1894** *Times* 14 Apr. 13/2 The stars ...can hardly be said to resemble a pigeon's blood stone. **1907** GERARD *Herbal* II. xcviii. 799 Commonly called in Latin *Pes Columbinus* ...it may be called ...in English Dusty Foot, and "Pigeons foote. **1726** PHILLIPS, *Pigeon's Foot*. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.* 199 *Geranium columbinum*, Pigeon's-foot, Crane's-bill. **1907** GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxxxv. 561 Vervain is called ...in English ... of some "Pigeons grasse, or Columbine, because Pigeons are delighted to be amongst it, as also to eate thereof, as Aprilius writeth. **1884** in MILLER *Plant-n.* **1883** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 898/1 The newest colour for this purpose is "pigeon's throat', a pretty blue-green shade. **1884** *Ibid. Aug.* 720/1 Such delicate shadings as "pigeon's wing—blue, grey, and pink blended—will be used in some of the best dresses.

Pigeon, v. [f. PIGEON *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To treat as a pigeon, make a pigeon of (see PIGEON *sb.* 3b); to gull, cheat, delude, swindle; esp. at cards or any kind of gaming.

1679 CHETHAM *Scoffer Scoft* 9 Of Lies, and Fables, which did Pigeon The Fabble into false Religion. **1785** G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* VI. 69 They have pigeoned me out of my money. **1805** ROSE *Woodr to Lond.* (1806) II. 234 They mean to pigeon him, as their phrase is. **1807** R. S. HAWKER *Hoxton Lect.* II. 69 Having now right here pigeoned of a vast property. **1839** THACKERAY *Virgin.* xlvi, You go down with him to private cards, and pigeon him.

2. To send (a message) by a pigeon.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 2 Camberia has 'pigeoned' a message to-day. ...Her weight is too very unwieldy.

Hence **Pi'geoned** *ppl. a.*, **Pi'geoning** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. 1873 = rebuilding on pigeons). Also **Pi'geon-able** *a.*, easily cheated, gullible; **Pi'geoner**, a swindler, a sharper.

1844 THOMAS *Hoosh* vi. 38 Dozens of two or three "pigeonable city sparks. **1893** *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 450 A knowledge of human nature must in some confidence and pigeonable aspect. **1773** CHURCHILL 23 "Pigeon'd Jacobites ...simple wh. **1849** ALD. SMITH *Publicans Lay.* 110 You ought divide their into two parties—the "pigeoners and the pigeoned. **1808** ELIZABETH (SARAH *Bridal Matron* III. 202 She was not worth "pigeoning. **1873** LELAND *Egypt. Sk. Bk.* 31 He ...pigeoned the lady who put him up to pigeoning.

Pigeon (**English**): see PIDGIN.

Pi'geon-berry. [f. PIGEON *sb.* + BERRY *sb.*†] In N. America, The Poke-weed, *Phytolacca decandra*; also its berry; in Bermuda *Duranta Plumieri*; in Australia, The native mulberry, *Listeria ferruginea*, *N.O. Laurineæ* (Morris 1898).

1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 3 The pigeon-berry and rattle-snake-root, so esteemed in all nervous and pleuritick complaints. **1792** BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 134 Almost the second or third year, another weed, called pigeon-berry, succeeds the former. **1883** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 263.

Pi'geon-breast. *Path.* A deformed human chest, laterally constricted, so that the sternum is thrust forward, as in a pigeon.

1840 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1050/1 It was observed that he had the "pigeon breast" form of chest. **1879** KINNEY *Friday, Med.* 46 The pigeon-breast is produced by pressure on these ribs at their angles when they are young and yielding.

So **Pi'geon-breasted** *a.*, having a breast narrow and projecting like a pigeon's.

1874 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* July 309 The French colonist is made pigeon-breasted, so that when a musket ball he first very near it is spared off. **1896** MIDDLETON *Pedigree Inv.* v. 118(1) 300 Madame la duchesse, in her ...long-waisted, pigeon-breasted gown. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxiii, All the pigeon-breasted gentlemen were very pigeon-breasted. **1879** I. G. THOMAS *Hist. Wessex* 69 Of rather lanky appearance and pigeon-breasted.

Pi geongram. [f. PIGEON *sb.*, after *telegram*.] A message transmitted by a homing pigeon.

1885 *Times* 7 Apr. 4 On Sunday a message was sent by pigeon from Brighton to Dover ...A telegram in reply said—'Your pigeongram ...caused much rejoicing.' **1887** *Ibid.* 21 Apr. 11/2 Pigeongrams were freely used in the course of Saturday, and with success. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 7/2 The need is being supplied by the Great Berlin Pigeongram Agency of Potsdamerstrasse, Auckland. *Ibid.*, The pigeongrams are fastened by sticking on a pigeongram postage stamp, a copy of which we reproduce.

Pi'geon-hawk. A hawk that preys on pigeons: a name given in England to the sparrow-hawk, and sometimes to the goshawk; in U. S. to the American merlin (*Falco columbarius*) and related species, also sometimes to the sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*).

1802 [? BEWICK] *Water-Birds, Addenda* (1884) 208 A pigeon-hawk seen preying by our camp. **1884** CASSIN *Key N. Amer. Birds* 208 *Accipiter Fuscus*, Sharp-shinned Hawk. "Pigeon Hawk, so-called, but not to be confounded with *Falco columbarius*. **1889** DOUGLAS *Penn. Museum Birds* 136 Sparrow-Hawk...also called ...Pigeon hawk.

Pi'geon-hole, *sb.* [f. PIGEON *sb.* + HOLE *sb.*] 1. A hole (usually one of several) in a wall or door for the passage of pigeons; hence *transf.*, *esp.* one of a series of holes for the passage of liquids, escape of gases, etc.

1683 SALMON *Doron. Med.* 11, 389 Two doors, the one in the bottom with a 'Pidgeon' hole in it. **1858** DICKENS *Lett.* 29 Aug., To see him and John sinking in one house, and surveying behind out of pigeon-holes. **1890** CASE, *Elect. Pigeon-hole*, ...one of a series of holes in an earth of a furnace through which the gases of combustion pass. One of a series of holes in the bench at the bottom of a lute through which an liquid contents can be discharged.

2. A small recess or hole (usually one of a series) for domestic pigeons to nest in; hence any small hole, recess, or room for sitting or staying in.

[1599 E. GRIMS *Hieronimo's Work* IV. (1605) 121 To feede and forte them [turtle doves] in little darke recesses like Pidgeon holes.] **1820** *Chapel Warden's Acc. Bks.* in D. Lysons *Environs Lond.* (1795) II. 221 Paid for making 2 new pairs of pigeon holes, 2s. 6d. **1820** *Sussex Pams. Lett. Tully* (1841) II. 106, We have plenty of little pigeon holes of bedrooms. **1892** MUNBY *Autobiog.* (1972) 101 There was...a single dormitory for four hundred men!...Each pigeon-hole is six feet and a half long, by two feet in width.

†3. A cant name for the stocks; also for the similar instrument in which the hands of culprits were confined, when being flogged. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Depos.* Wks. (Howard) 8, 225, I dare warrant upryse of Bridewell [means for] shoulders friends at the name of it, ...yet looke but to them, and you shall hardly perce once with their bawles to finde Pigges holes ayre. Or the vyces whereon, when Fooles glass them the terrible lash. **1614** B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iv, Drown with him, and carry him away, to the pigeon-holes. **1894** ELIZABETH *Princess* 251 He'll be stock'd into the Pigeon Holes, where I'm afraid the poor Devil must make his Nest to-night.

†4. *pl.* An old out-door game, the particulars of which are doubtful: cf. QUOT. 1847–78. *Obs.*

1626 *Count Feast to Arb. Garnet* L 3r Then had they other games of 'nine holes' and 'pigeon holes' to great wantons. **1632** ROWLEY *New Wonder* v. 1, 17 What were those you lo'? Cards, Dice, Bowls, or Pigeon-holes? **1683** *Bulliads Illustr. Or. Front* (Percy Soc.) 7 In several places there was nine-pins plaid, And pidgeon holes for to hazard a trade. **1699** *Poor Robin* (N.), The boys are by themselves to shoot, At nine-pins or at pigeon-holes. **1845–78** HALLIWELL, *Pigeon-holes*, a game like our modern bagatelle, where there was a machine with arches for the balls to run through, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house.]

5. *Printing.* An excessively wide space between two words. Now not common.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 4 Those with Wides are by Compositors (in way of Scandal) call'd Pidgeon-holes. **1771** LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 256 (Uses) many Blanks of 10 quadrats will be consequentially called Pigeon-holes. **1841** *Spirit Lond. Mag.* VII. 2 Pigeon-holes are complicated by the Pigeon-holes which are made to drive out what was thrashed. **1844** HORNE *Ninety-day Bk.* 3, 1140. **1851** SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 520. **1900** POWELL *Practical Printing* 174.

†6. A seat in the top row of the gallery of a theatre. *Obs.*

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 256, All tickets to be stamp'd *pro rata*...: a first gallery ticket for the play, one six-penny stamp; an upper gallery or pigeon hole, or upper seat ticket for the play, to have one three penny stamp. **1826** *Lights & Shades* I. 234 On the twenty-eight Benches may be seen lovers of the pigeon-holes, counting the house. *Ibid.* II. 104 But to the pigeon-holes I go, there everyone has the smile-provoking jokes that sets every body else laughing.

7. One of a series of compartments or cells, in a cabinet, writing-table, or range of shelves, open in front, and used for the keeping (with ready accessibility) of documents or papers of any kind, also of wares in a shop.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 156, I put the papers ...into a pigeon hole in a cabinet. **1798** HODGE *Let. to Nobles Ld.* Wks. VIII. 56 Abbé Sieyes has whole nests of pigeon-holes, full of constitutions ready made, trimmed, scored, and numbered. **1802** SALE *Shop-Chandler* 86, 48 Pigeon holes full of samples of sugar, of rice, tobacco, coffee, and the like. **1874** J. S. MOZLEY *Addr. Parish. Soc.* 8 This has been filled with books of pigeon-holes, easy to number, for the reception of the alphabetically arranged slips.

b. *Fig.* One of a series of ideal 'compartments' for the classification of facts or objects of thought.

1847 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* III. 305 People whose minds are parcelled out into distinct divisions—pigeon-holes, each with a label. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 189 Without attempting to arrange in the pigeon-holes of our logical formulæ the incongruous ensemble mysteriously unfolding that part of it. **1900** L. STEPHEN *Johnson. Mag.* III. ii. 30 He was incapable of arranging his thoughts in orderly symmetrical pigeon-holes.

8. *attrib.* Consisting of, like, or having pigeon-holes or small apertures.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 When the fire-place is separated from the one compartment by pigeon-hole walls. **1883** W. MCGREGOR *Guide Wigtownshire* 56 Large fronts pierced by small pigeon-hole windows. **1892** *Academy* 30 Sept. 302/1 Mr. Sandeman has the pigeon-hole form of mind ...collecting any number of curious facts and facts, and after tying them up and labelling them, putting them away for future use in the pigeon-holes of memory.

Pi'geon-hole, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To deposit in a pigeon-hole (71); to put away in the proper place for later reference; hence, to put aside (a matter) for (or on pretence of) future consideration, to shelve for the present.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 61 We do not doubt that Lord Lyndhurst, by daily pigeon-holing the complaint added another to the long list of his public services to that body. **1870** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. vii. xviii. 483 Duly arranged and, as it were, pigeon-holed for future use. **1884** PRESCOTT *E. A. Sothern* (ed. Robertson's original adaptation...) 60, 'for a period of eight years, "pigeon-holed".

3. To assign to a definite place in the memory, or in an ordered group of ideas; to place or label mentally; to classify or analyse exhaustively.

1850 H. Spencer *Educ. Progress & Hypothesis* Introd. 4 The writer has thought it well to pigeon-hole the facts. 1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 11/1 Text-books should be merely used as means for pigeonholing knowledge previously acquired. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 358/1 Effective admonitory epithet... wilful rejection of facts that are per contra to pigeon-holes.

3. To furnish with or divide into a set of pigeon-holes; also *fig.*

1848 [see Pigeon-hole below]. 1874 J. A. H. Murray *Addr. Philol. Soc.*, I had proposed to pigeon-hole the walls of the drawing-room for the reception of the dictionary material. 1883 J. Payn *Thicker than Water* xxiii, A huge sideboard...pigeonholed by unctuous drawers. 1894 *Academy* *Brief Age*, viii The mind will have been pigeon-holed, and the knowledge classified.

4. To deposit (a corpse) in a columbarium. 1887, 1898 [see Pigeon-hole *Sb.* 4]. 1898 Hutchinson *Pr. & Pr. Side-Rds.* I. 117 Decently pigeon-holed in a Roman tomb.

Hence **Pi·geon-holed** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·geon-holing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Pi·geon-holer.**

1848 *Bachelor of Alfresco* 141 It was a pigeon-holed, alphabetical mind. 1856 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLXXVII. 63 He obtained a formal list of the 'pigeon-holed' treaties. 1884 *Q. Rev.*, July 22 The home of undiscovered and pigeon-holed schemes. 1886 W. J. Tucker *R. Excerpts* 120 A dozen large, classic-looking desks, with a variety of pigeon-holed shelves. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pigeon-holed*, formed with pigeonholes for the receipt of items of examination, or for the discharge of appeals. 1893 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 794 That terrible pigeonholer of freight schedules at Washington. 1894 G. Winters in *Daily Chron.* 7 July 3/2 Most women have a special talent for pigeon-holing.

Pi·geon-house. A building or structure in which pigeons are kept; a columbarium, dovecote. 1552-3 In Wills & Cust. *Camdenalia* (1882) III. 310 The windowes of the pigeon-house. 1824 See E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 9 They might in every place in my house fix 'em, and my reglion towns and all my out towns. 1768 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Pigeon*, Any lord of a manor may build a pigeon-house on his land, but a tenant cannot do it without the lord's license. 1840 *Carpenter's Mag.* II. 21 *Lilac Thief Manor*...*Hyde*. III. The perspective elevation shows the bee-house, with pigeon-house over.

transf. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 183 A cage or pigeon house, roomsome enough to comprehend her and her traine.

Pi·geon-pea. [= F. *pois-pigeon*, in sense 1.]

1. The seed of a leguminous shrub, *Cajanus indicus*, native of the E. Indies, and cultivated in many tropical countries; also, the plant itself.

1707 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 31 Pigeon-peas...their chief use is to feed pigeons, whence the name. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 296 Pigeon or Angola Peas. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 290 Pigeon Pea, *Cytisus*. 1848 Mrs. Pope *Kingst. xix* In Jamaica...the plant has been called *Pigeon Pea*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 284 In the West Indies they also use varieties of *Lupinus mutabilis* are called Pigeon peas.

2. The Black Bitter-vetch, *Ervum Ervilia*.

1884 in Miller *Plant-n.*

Pi·geon-plum.

1. A tree of the W. Indies and Florida, *Coccoloba Floridana*, N.O. *Polygonaceæ*, the wood of which is used in cabinet-making; also, its edible grape-like fruit.

1756 Catesby in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 804 *Cocoloba latifolia*...The Pidgeon-Plum. The Fruit is ripe in December, is pleasure-tasted, and is the Food of Pidgeons, and many wild Animals. 1884 in Miller *Plant-n.*

2. A W. African tree of the genus *Chrysobalanus*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*; also, its succulent edible fruit.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pigeon Plum-tree, Sierra Leone, *Chrysobalanus icaja*[*sic*] and *C. luteus*.

Pi·geonry. [f. Pigeon *sb.* + -ry.] A place where pigeons are kept; a pigeon-house.

1840 *Carpenter's Mag.* 19 in *Lilac Thief Manor*, *Hyde*. III. The pigeonry over the porch. 1894 Forest-Gould *Sweets & Sweet* I. 21 Well-built farmhouses, with their pigeonries like towers.

Pigeon's milk. Also **pigeon milk.**

1. The partly-digested food with which pigeons feed their young.

1688 Holderoot & Jeremias *Arabic. Life* 33 The young [of the pigeon]...are fed with the so-called 'pigeon's milk', an...regurgitation by the parent bird into the mouth of the young.

2. An imaginary article for which children are sent on a fool's errand.

1577 Tusser *Husby.* (1878) Sending Persons on what are called shrewdes Errandes. *See* Pigeon Milk, with shrewd mistakes Abundant. 1811 *Lect. Rudiments*, v. 1. Boys are seldom...repeatedly sent on the...errand of Asses to buy pigeon's milk. 1868 in *Cassell's Gloss.* 1890 *Punch* 3 Feb. 56/2.

Pi·geon-toe *sb.* [f. Pigeon *sb.* + Toe *sb.*]

1. *Obsolete.* Having the toes arranged on a level as in pigeons; pretentruncal.

1840 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The pigeon-toed feet are the anomalous feet of Megapodiidæ of the Old World and the cormorants or Crassirostres of America.

2. Of persons or horses: Turning the toes or feet inwards; in-toed.

1860 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 224 When the horse is pigeon-toed, does he hit his fetlock joints inwards. 1869 T. Hughes, *Scouring of Eight* III. 36 He stooped, and was pigeon-toed. 1890 Pearson *Ingrid, Log.-Sec.* 71 *Stand Downstairs*, The pigeon-toed man, and the rollicking student. Bespoke their two separate lots of the Chorus.

Hence **Pi·geon-toe·s** *sb. pl.*, feet which turn towards. 1888 Pearson *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. *Pigeon-toed*, Knee-bags and pigeon-toes usually go together.

Pi·geon-wing, *sb.*

1. A wing belonging to, or like that of, a pigeon. 1780 Cowper *Conversation* 308 Like angel heads in stone with pigeon-wings.

2. A mode of dressing the side hair, fashionable with men towards the end of the 18th c.; also, a wig of the same form.

1789 G. W. Cable *Kincaids of Louisiana* xiii. 92 It was impossible for us to work up a [hair] club and pigeon wings like those I saw on the two young Du Closels.

3. A particular fancy step in dancing; also, a fancy figure in skating. *U. S.*

1850-6 W. Irving *Tashing.* (1864) 78 [He] is famous at the *pirouet* and the pigeon-wing. 1880 J. P. Mowbray *M. Centennial* 216 Camille was very skilful at cutting capers...I chose to exhibit pigeon's wings, and I made plenty of room for myself among the islanders.) 1891 W. Jerome in *Life & Age...* The cross brought my old dancing-school days back again, and I felt very much like cutting a pigeon-wing.

Hence **Pi·geon-wing** *v.* (see 3 above).

1846 F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1892 II. iv. 39 The two are squared, as though one of the French dancers had been to...pigeon-winging his wife!

Pigeon-wood (pi·dʒənwud). A name given to the wood of various tropical or sub-tropical trees or shrubs, mostly used in cabinet-work, so called from the marking or colouring; also, the trees themselves. Among these are

a. *Cordyline gaimardiana*, the Zelten-wood of S. America and the W. Indies; b. *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, a W. Indian spicy shrub; c. *Diospyros subsiliflora*, a large fragrant W. Indian tree, of the star-apple kind; d. *Guettardella speciosa*, a small evergreen, growing in the tropics of both hemispheres; e. *Persea obovata*, the bastard cedarwood, or pickwood of the W. Indies and Florida; f. species of *Coccoloba* (*Pisonax spec.* Long-leaved, Fl., *C. floridensis* Small-leaved, *C. pinnatata*, *C. laxiflora*).

1748 H. Wilder *Let. to G. Monkaye* 15 July, My lady Harvey...is charmed with the hopes of these new shrubs, and has already bespoke herself a suit of pigeon wood. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 356 Pigeon Wood. This shrub[ing tree is greatly esteemed on account of its wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1189 Pigeon-wood, Zebra-wood, of which there are several kinds. Jamaica *P.*, *Guettarda speciosa*.

Pi·g-faced, *a.* Having a face resembling that of a pig.

Pig-faced lady or *woman* earlier *hog-faced gentlewoman*, a corpulent woman of such or nearly, with a pig's face; for which a husband was supposed to be awaited: the subject of much debasing among the ordinary, from the 19th c. onwards. See Chambers' *Book of Days* II. 723.

1678 *Hog-faced Gentl.* [title] 1823 Lamb in *Aon. Rep.* 1/1 The original inventor of the pig-faced women, about the year 1763. 1836 Letter *Blind* 1837 *Sc. Ab.* 1. 1. Further on, over the wine proceeding Silvia which lodged the attractive house of the Hermit, the Nodule Giant, the Pig-faced Lady, the Cynical Boy, and the Calf with Two Heads. 1884 R. Cleveland *Sh. Pages* II. 259/1. There can be few than have not heard of the celebrated pig-faced lady, whose mythical story is common to several European languages. *Ibid.* 260/1 The 'pig-faced lady' is not infrequently exhibited...by showmen in fairs, etc., represented by a bear having its head carefully shaved, and adorned with cap, bonnet, ringlets, etc.

Pi·gful. [f. Pig *sb.*[3] + -ful.] As much as fills a pig or earthen pot.

1590 in *Lane's Manorials* (1918) Prof. 18 Sending a pigfull of pepcon to the house where young Franks was. 1665 Ld. Fitzwilliam's *Jrnal.* (1901) 31 A pigful of holy water w[ith] a sprig in it.

Pi·gfully, *adv. humorous nonce-wd.* [After *mouthfully*.] In a manner befitting a pig.

1841 Aristeus *Last Giant Killers* II. And ...Alfet the two little pigs consumed play many pasts pigfully!

Piggard: see Pig-herd. **Piggate:** see Piggot-gate. **Piggon,** obs. form of Piggin.

Piggery (pi·gəri). [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -ery.]

1. A place where pigs are kept; a pig-breeding establishment; a pigsty. Also *fig.*

1804-6 Syn. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 250 Go to the Duke of Bedford's piggery at Woburn. 1841-54 J. L. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* 190 The interior was a perfect piggery full of...men and children. 1867 J. Hatton *Tailleds of N.* iii. There were small pig-houses, cattle-sheds, piggeries. 1868 Kingsley *Tom & Tub* (1870) 125 Here we are in a piggery, mainly by our own lusts, hungry enough, and for ourselves, anything but respectable.

2. Pigfish condition; piggishness.

1887 Macmillan's *Mag. Aliens* II. (1888) 65 Is the positive piggery of the lowest orders of our fellows part of our price we pay for glorious freedom? 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 236/1 Their gentle piggery to discourage.

3. Pigs collectively.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 632 That unfitful of rebellious piggery hearing and swaggling.

Piggery 2, *Sc.* [f. Pig *sb.*[2] + -ery.] A place where pots and vessels of earthenware are made or sold; a pottery; a crockery-shop; also, earthenware, crockery.

1824 in Jamieson.

Piggeldie (pi·gəldi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -eldie 2.] One who kills pigs.

1892-5 J. R. Mortimer *Fishcoasts Lost.* (1897) 192 Of course these piggeldies were as much obliged to pay [etc.].

Piggin (pi·gin). Chiefly *Midl.* Also 7 -en, 7-8 -en., -on, 9 -ing; *dial.* 8 pickain. [perh. a dim. of Pig *sb.*[2]; but the history is obscure. The Gaelic *pigean* is dim. of *pigg*, *pigeadh*, appl. ad. Low. Sc. *pig*. Ir. *pigín* and W. *pigyn* are appl. from Eng.] A small pail or cylindrical vessel, esp. a wooden one with one stave longer than the rest serving as a handle; a milking pail; a vessel to drink out of.

The word is recorded in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Northumberland to Hampshire, also from Shetland; but it is now prevalent in Scotland. It is applied very variously in different localities: in Northumberland it may denote an earthenware pitcher, and sometimes, a small iron kettle (Hunter); in W. Yorksh. "a tin measure, a drop tin vessel" (E. D. D.); but it is generally described as of wood. Its size varies according to purpose: it is described as 'holding near a pint'; containing about a quart; 'holding from one to two gallons' (Berg. Dial. Diets.).

1552 *Lanc. Wills Inkpot* 103, 3 lesser troughs xiiid.—iij piggins iiijd. 1577 *Inventories of Wills* (Surtees) 130, xiij stands and bassins xvj*s* viijd, iij shelfes, ij cubbockes, iij cupboards, iijli. 1600 Cotgr., *Traitoir*, a milking Pale, or Piggin. 1647 Hunton *Holie Questions, Why Work be God*, A little piggin and a pipkin by. To hold things fitting my necessity. 1699-[in Aylmer] *Wills* (Surtees II. 249, 1 wooden piggins. 1674 *Rel. N. C. Wonder* 27 *Piggins*, a little pail or tub with an ear handle. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* xxv. II. 31 Three or four piggins, or great wooden bowls. 1805 E. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 74 A three-quart piggins full o' brain; He'll sup, the greedy piggin. 1847 *Chron. Ir. Amer. Rep.* 107/2 A piggin, or small pail, out of which the animal fed. 1850 S. C. Hall *Ireland* I. 83 The usual drink is buttermilk;...which drink goes round in a small piggin, a sort of imitation of the English pail. 1883 Fr. A. Kemble *Record to Camelot* 21 A very small cedar pail—a piggin as they termed it. 1887 *Strathearn Rep.* Feb. 13 In some poor useless piggins. And bring the nut and piggins, To hold the luscious beverage. That will be ready soon.

Pigging, *vbl. sb.*[1] : see Pig *v.*

Pigging (pi·gɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. Pig *sb.*[2]] The purchasing of pigs or crockery.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 422 Around the gay temporaries, wives are pigging, And over maidens go snordeen To pigging.

Piggish (pi·gɪʃ), *a.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -ish[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pig; pig-like; hoggish; stubborn; selfish, sordid; unclean, vile.

1790 [implied in Pennington]. 1800 W. Jerome *Sketch Sk., Elf Flea Windsh* § 18 One half small piggish eyes. 1804 Southey *O. Nelsonian* iv. 114 He hath not left His native swinery to that piggish mood Which neither will be led nor driven. 1872 J. R. Green *Lett. Grant* 284, I don't like to be piggish and inconsiderate. 1892 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 311/1 He did not mean they were piggish or coarse.

Hence **Pi·ggishly** *adv.*; **Pi·ggishness.**

1750 *Connoisseur Lett., to Mrs. Rosina* (1892) 38 Mr. Hague who played on the violin most piggishly. 1804 Cobbett's *Spirit of Contradiction*, etc. 2. 88 Who is very piggishly brought up, indeed. 1898 Maxwell *Upper Reach* v. 43 Others were Our friend...was fairly taken aback by the piggishness.

Piggy, piggie (pi·gi), *sb.*[1] [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -y.]

1. A little pig, or animal so called; also (playfully applied, with various connotations, to a child.

1700 in *Spirit Pub. Treals.* III. 25 Go to the forest, piggy, and explore The miserable lot of savage swine. 1840 *Spectator* 30 May, If the worm objected to come out of the hole, 'piggy' (a hedgehog), with his head to one side, gently scratched away the grass with his right fore-paw and extracted him.

2. The game of tip-cat; the 'cat' or piece of wood used in this game.

1887 *Standard* 10 June, The game which is played by the street boys of London under the name of 'tip-cat'; it is, apparent, called 'piggy' in the north. 1889 *Manch. Guard.* as boys. 6/1 Piggy (which some members...recognise under the name of 'tip-cat')[was] among the features he described as objectionable in our street life.

Pi·ggy, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Abbr. of Pig *sb.*[2]] A little pot.

1. *Country Lass* in Wiltshire *Bk. Mod. Song* (1892) 304/1 My Paisley piggy, corked with sage Contains my drink for the days, O.

Pi·ggy, *a.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -y.] Piglike; resembling that of a pig.

1842 *Penny Literary & Literal* 26, Miss Bury, Whose whole pronunciation was so piggy. 1874 Browning *My Star* xxii, 198 His was fresh-coloured, with little piggy eyes.

Piggy-back: see Pick-a-back.

Pi·ggy-wi·ggy. Also **piggy-wig.** A childish nursing extension of *piggy*, little pig; also applied playfully to a child.

1860 Miss Yonge *Unbending Sword* I. iii. 25 There's plenty for piggy-wiggy. 1869 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* v. iv., 'Well, Piggy-wiggies', said R. W., 'how do do to-night.' 1872 Lear *Nonsense Songs, The Owl and the Pussy-cat* iii, And there in a wood a Piggy-wig stood, With a ring in the end of his nose.

Pig-head (pi·ghed). [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + Head *sb.*, after sense.] An obstinate stupid head.

1889 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/6 It took...years to drive the notion of a crown colony into the pig-heads of our ancestors.

Pigheaded (pi·gheːdɪd), *a.* [Parasynthetic deriv. of Pig *sb.*[1] + Head *sb.* + -ed.[3]] Having a head like that of a pig; usually *fig.*, having the mental qualities ascribed to a pig; obstinate; stupid; perverse.

1620 B. Jonson *News fr. New World*, You should be some dull tradesman by your pig-headed account-book. 1779 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 72, iii. 470 The pig-headed Armadillo, with nine bands. 1851 Lee Anderson, *Pigheaded, obstinate.* 1858 Dickens *Hard Times* viii, A stupid, pigheaded, pig-brained, obstinate, wrong-headed [etc.]. 1880 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* III. 99 My brother Will is as obstinate as he is pigheaded.

Hence **Pi·gheadedly** *adv.*; **Pi·gheadedness.**

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 6/2 To the credit of his fellow-servants, he has learned his business pigheadedly well. 1889 Mrs. Edgeworth *Patronage* I. iv. 74 With true English pigheadedness...they were well pulled for an independence

condition of their own choosing. 1889 Manners *Rec. Brit. Fields* 35 A kind of pigkeeper, or half-farmer-cottager.

Pig-herd (pi·ghəːd). Also 7 †piggard. [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + Herd *sb.*[2] The form *piggard* prob. belongs here, but may be=*Pigeard.*] A keeper of a herd of pigs: cf. Hoggard, Swineherd.

1590 Percivall, *Sp. Dict., Porquero*, a pigheard. *a* 1627 Aubrey *Brief Lives* (1898) II. 304 His sister had an inclination, even the pigheard-boy, to come and lessen his pailfuls. 1800 Sumner *Glossary Tyr. in A. Lit. Squabbling maiden pigherds hungry, and they flew On lasses, and while sucking pigs the more. 1888 W. J. Tucker *R. Excurs* 313 Magyar... cattle-drivers, Bohemian pig-herds, Wallachian shepherds.

Pighill, obs. var. Pinfold. **Pig-hole:** see Pig.

Pight, arch. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Pitch *v.*[1]: see also Pighte *Sb.* 2.[1]

Pight (pəit), *a.* [The pa. t. and pa. pple. of Pitch *v.*[1] erroneously used as a present tense.] *Irreg.* To pitch.

1599 *Wills of Purit.* V. 348/2 It was ryghte serious or ye ... exemplie youre Bataillon, pighinde youre seuins.] 1988 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. xi. 56 (1602) Arel hosing in clods right The threatned Duke of the Fen, his Vasts did take pight. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dentist Exercise* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 148 Two most beautifull places to pight tapers on. 1866 J. R. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 48 There doth he pight his net and pitch his snare. 1887 — tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 305 Behold the pighted list and battle-field.

Pightle (pəi·t'l). *Incal.* Forms: 1 *g.* 3 pichtel, pichtil, pichel, pigtel, 5 pychtell, 5–6 pytell, 6–7 pightell, putell, 6–9 pightel, pitle, 8 pightal, 7– pightle, (8–9 *corruptly* pigtail). Also *S.* 3 pichtel, pychel, pichil, pughull, 6–8 poighill, 7–8 poighill; 6 pykkyll, 7 pickhill, pickell, 7–8 pickle. 8. 7–8 pidfle. See also Pingle *sb.*[2] [Origin obscure; the form seems to be diminutive.

The two types *pightel* and *pichtel* (*pichel*) are both found soon after 1200; the former was usual, and southern; in E. Anglia and Essex it became before 1500 *pitel*; *pichel* was northern, and appears to have given the hardened form *pichtel*; *pickle* was app. a phonetic variant of *pitle*, whence *pickle, pidfle* through **pikfle.* Cf. also Pinfold *sb.*[1]

A small field or enclosure; a close or croft.

a. 1225 *Feet in Cur. Dom. Reg., Berks* (1856) I. 247 Cudnan ... que vocatur Leuerecan pigtel. 12.. *Deed* in *N. & Q.* (1918) 10th S. V. 161/2 Totam croftam illam que vocatur Wilcokes pightel, quæ jacet inde Rouse. 1292–80 *Portmote Crocher* (Chetham Soc., 1900–01) XL. 442, To pull towards ... in boscoyl vocatur Pichtil cost. xvs. xviis. ad cuppat Pichil. 1403 *Court-roll Co. Waltham Manors, Essex*, Idem dominus habet unum tenementum cum scituatum vocat Chalkeyspychel. 1492 in T. Gardiner *Hist., Dunwich* (1754) 32 My Pytell longe to the Parishe of All Saints within the said Town. 1501 in Weever *Eccles.* (1631) 161 One messuage, and one pightell, with appurtenances. 1582 in Chipstead *Reg. St. Michael's, Sp. Hundred* (1882) 83 Wound of ye pytell called Hoorley wyth. 1630 *Brereton Coll. Doc. R.*[1] 14 A little close or pightell called Pightle almost 2 rood in some. 1778 in *Nich. Comm. Ing. Charlotte* (1877) XXXI. 241 (Garden.) Two pightells in Bobbinton, and 2 Acres in Brickills. 1819 Nares *Gl., Pigh-Pad*, ...a pightel: two synonimes applied to a small strip of ground generally in the state of grass. 1826 Mem. Mirrour *Village Sir.*, iv. 33 Never had that unruly in manner whitened thresholds and pightles of Court-Farm. *a* 1845 Stevenson *Comm. Agr. Bk.* (1850) IV. 450 The pitles of the field, 5 square rods in grass. 1854 Lowsley *Obs. upon a Time* II. 117 There was one meadow ... called the Pyde croft in Norfolk-wordl. 1893 J. C. Jeaffreson *Mr. Knollys*, xviii. I. 25 The paddocks and pightels about the town of my birth.

b. c 1440 *Sally Chartul.* II. 25 Unam acram ... quod vocatur Pichel. 1454–80 *Stat. St. Cuth.* 200 pychel, pitel, in *Omn. Sanctis*. *c* 1475 *Whalley Coucher* (Chetham Soc., Old Ser. XVI. 186) Parcum cujusdam terræ ... quod vocatur Mikel pughull et Litel pughull. 1504 *Wills of Wore.* (Somerset Hse.), Pykkell otherwise called Orgles. 1892 *Mil. Indentures* (no. Derby), One land called the Pickell land. 1888 *Mil. Indenture*, Close called ... the Pyghill. 1899 *Mil. Indenture*, Also the Pickhills [otherwise Pickell] in Brampton [in York]. 1910 in *Nat. Comm. Ing. Charlotte* (1820) VIII. 221 (York.) [I. S. charged] a pighill next but three to the close (with 3s. yearly to the poor). 1778 *Court Roll, Wandsted.* Close called ... Pyghill. 1792 *Mil. Indenture* (Rubworth, co. Stafford), A piece of meadow ... lying near to an inclosure called Pickle Mear.

7. 1842 *Promp. Pa.* (*c* 1440) *Pitle or pitle* ... agrellus vbi ca[n] ferle vsuall clene of buskwode. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pittle, Pittle*, a small piece of inclosed ground, generally possessed in the fens, but not confined exactly to the word fens.

c. 1858 *Swansea Coll. Mem., Cwrt. Burrowbrook.* A pichille of pasture grounde of half an acre. *a* 1893 *Swansea Anglo. Rolls* (1903) I. Introd. 39 Two Houses, and a Pichille of Land belonging to them.

Pig-huil, -hutch, etc.: see Pig I IV.

Pig-iron. [f. Pig *sb.*[3] 7: cf. Sow-iron.]

1. Cast iron in pigs or ingots, as first reduced from the ore.

1665 D. Dudley *Metallum Martis* (1851) 20 Some Furnaces make Twenty Tons of Pig Iron per Week. 1693 Phoenix *Inventor Scotl.* (1818) III. 104 The barrel moulds or channels are called pigs, and hence cast iron receives the appellation of pig-iron. 1850 Tredgold *Hist. Comm.* 322 The finest English pig-iron is from Cumberland hæmatites. 1880 Rudimentary *Mining Glass.* 9 n., When pig is pig-iron made from ores only; *chalcer-pig*, from ores with admixture of some forge or coke-cinder.

attrib. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 3/2 The pig-iron market opened with little doing at 47*s.* 9*d.* cash.

2. *Cookery.* An iron plate being between the scout and the fire when the latter is too hot.

c 1796 Mrs. Raffald *New Present* (1799) 103 If it is [the fish] thrift to toe from in the middle, you must make use of a pig-iron. 1847–78 in Halliwell.

Pig-jump, *v.* 1799. *orig. Australian slang.* [f. Pig *sb.*[3] + Jump *v.*] *trans.* To jump in a frolicsome way from all four legs, without bringing them together as in back-jumping. Hence **Pig-jumper,** a horse which pig-jumps.

1850 *Daily News* 7 May 5/4 The vice of some of these pig-jumpers and buckers in the arena is very directly a matter of original sin. 1853 Mrs. C. Prior *Outlines & Leaves.* I. xi. 221, I don't mind when I am short of a regular buck-jumper; I can even manage a little mild *pig-jumping. Ibid.* 242 This horse won't even pig-jump.

+ Pigle. *Obs.* [According to *Alphita* = mod. L. *pigula*, F. *pigle*, of which nothing further is known. It was perh. another form of the word Pagel, though in Mil. applied to an entirely different plant, and app. only in 16th c. identified with *pagle* the cowslip. (In the *Supplement* to Gerarde, 1597, *Pagle* is given as '*stitchwort*'.)]

1. The Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (apparently).

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Sloane), Ozma, i. *Lingua avis*, i. stichwort i. pigle. *Ibid. sv Pigle*, i. stichwort. *c* 1440 *Alphita* (Bodl.) 123 *Lingua auis*, pigula idem, Rotera holtse dicitur. *gallice* pigle, *anglice* stichewort. *Ibid.* 146 *Pigula*, lingua avis. [*Cf. Bodl. Mss. Addl. 34258.* 15036, '*Lingua auis*, gallice pigle, latine vero pigula.']

2. = Pagle, the cowslip (apparently).

1562 Lupton *Mankde* 129/2 Note, that ofttimes *Ile* is written for *Ile*, *pigle* for *pile* (etc.)...Pigle (*malgr.* Pigil), for pigil, verbascalum.

Pig-lead. Lead in the form of pigs, as it comes from the smelting-furnace.

1844 *J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 580 The methods by which pig-lead is manufactured into sheet-lead. 1854 Ennemoser *Hum. Manuf.* xxiii. (ed. 3) 168 The price of Pig-Lead was £ 21. per ton.

Pigless, *a.* [f. Pig *sb.*[3] + -less.] Without a pig or pigs; having no pigs.

1892 *Daily News* 28 June 6/4 The National Pig Breeders must go to pigless show for the second time.

Piglet (pi·glet). [f. Pig *sb.*[3] + -let.] A little pig.

1563 Mirr. Magistrates *Richard* I. 2 iv. 62 The little piglets ...nestle sweetly about. 1845 C. Bede *Adam Grigson* 13 The black sow with three piglets, not yet weaned.

Piglike (pi·glik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + -like.] Like, or like that of, a pig.

1802 *Trans. Linn. Soc.* V. 10. Pig-like he [a snake-lizard] whines At the damp wood. 1849 *Ch. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 158 That eolus, a pig-like group. 1890 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 123, I ran into the pink, pig-like hippo, whose colour has been soaked out by the water, lying on the lower deck.

Pig-lilly: see Pig *sb.*[3] 13 b.

Pigling (pi·glin). In 8 **piglin.** [f. as prec. + -ling.] A little or young pig; a sucking-pig.

1773 Chas. Wesselman *Misc. Poems* 222 Thus every Piglin, the commonly, And those them to all their sounds Piglinds. 1839 Sir F. B. Head *Rabbit & Pheasant* (1850) 96 Tiny, light-haired, blue, porcelain piglings. 1887 Jerome *Anarchy* vii. 218 She tends the poultry,...she looks after the piglings (sic.).

Hence **Piglinghood,** the condition of a pigling.

1883 A. Dryhurst *Twelfth Rec. Notes & Queries* 124 The stage which then early piglinghood had been in hours.

Pigly, *a.* nonce-wd. [f. Pig *sb.*[3] + -ly.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pig.

1899 Tennyson *W. Indies* II. (1800) 29, I believe that *piglie* grace consists in plumpness and comparative shortness.

Pigmean, pigmean, variants of Pygmean.

Pig-maker, -market: see Pig[1] IV.

Pigmeater (pi·gmeːtəɹ). *Australian slang.* [f. Pig *sb.*[3] + Meat *sb.* 2 + -er[1].] A bullock which does not fatten; a beast only fit for pigs' food.

1883 'R. Boldrewood' *Melb. Mem.* xiv. 219 Bullocks, which declined with fiendish obstinacy to fatten. They were what are known by the stockriders as "ingers" or "pig-eaters". 1890 — *Col. Reformer* xvi. (1891) 191 The last camp contained no unusual number of "pigmeaters".

Pigment (pi·gmənt). Forms: see Pygment.

Pigment (pi·gmənt). [ad. L. *pigmentum*, f. *pingere* to paint. So OF. *pigment* (12–13th c.). *Pygment* occurs in late OE. in sense 2. Cf. Paint.]

1. A colouring matter or substance.

2. Any substance (usually artificially prepared) used for colouring or painting; a paint, dye, 'colour'; in technical use, a dry substance, usually in the form of powder or easily pulverized, which, when mixed with oil, water, or other liquid vehicle, constitutes a 'paint'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. 220 (Bodl. MS.), Minium is a red ordure ... In Inglond is ouer moche pigment ȝeue to oþer londes. 1626 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Pigment*, a painting. 1820 Bigsby *Amat. Mid.* 121 L. in the 1650's 464 Artificial lutemeents and preparations of Gourers, Cleavers, Jewels, Pigments. 1883 Rimbault *Engl. Mus. Colours* 10, ed. Wyatt, 1791 L. 130 Allowance ... for the grinding of enclosures, to employ the worst pigments to signify such as prepared essentially for richness, vermilion, carmine, or lake, ultramarine, and other ancient vegetable pigments. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 302 A beautiful white pigment called ceruse. 1883 Rimbault *Art Song.* 91 The harmonies possible with material pigments.

3. *Anat., Hist.*, etc. Any organic substance occurring in and colouring any part of an animal or plant; the natural colouring-matter of a tissue.

[1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 310 During pregnancy an increased secretion of pigmentum is said to take place.] 1842 Pereira *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 89 The discoloration is owing to the presence of cells filled with pigment. 1884 Bentley & Trimen *Dr Bary's Pharm.* 68 Grains of chlorophyll and other pigments.

†2. = Pyment 1. *Obs.* (In Scott, 1808.)

1250–1300 in *Anc. Laws & Inst. Ireland* III. 158 Nine hogs ealls & pigshes & swels ... of diverse pehnemens and colours follow. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. 82 (Bodl. MS.), *Pigmentum* hab þat name as it were pilo nemens, good against to pile or consumpcion [*sic*] but it hurte to a mannes of ȝe whyte quiney by pigmentary crafte to make þinges drinke and ete[n]table. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 189 To season ...with pepyr, to pygmens, Or pepyr, or eny other condymens. 1471 Ripley *Compl. Alch.* xi. 8 In Ashes, *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1650) 161 An oinch in Pigmento. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* iii, Place the best cook ... the most expensive pigments, upon the board.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually in sense 1 b), as *pigment-cell, -grain, -granule, -molecule, -particle, -speck, -spot; pigment-bearing, -forming -laden* adjs.

1842 Pereira *Nat. Hist. Mem* (ed. 2) 89 Description of the pigment-cells in the negro. 1854 J. H. Gosse *Pentamera* 63 A bright colored particle (usually red), termed the... 'pigment spot'; it is found in the bodies of many *Infusoria*. 1875 tr. von Lenhossek's *Cyt. Nrvl.* L. 348 The pigment bacteria, which cannot be distinguished from one another microscopically. *Ibid.* II. 620 Cells and fibres containing pigment granules. 1879 Hamlin *Eyesight* ii. 24 A layer of fine, dark brown, or nearly black, pigment cells...also covers the posterior surface of the iris. 1898 F. Morgan *Trop. Diseases* ii. 73 For the most part these pigment grains are enclosed in leucocyte-like bodies. *Ibid.* ii. The tendency the pigment-laden leucocytes exhibit to carry their burden to the spleen. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 966 The etiology of pigment-bearing new growth.

b. Special combs.: **pigment colours** (see quot.); **pigment-printing,** (*a*) a method of printing calicoes, etc. with pigments attached to the cloth by an albuminous substance; (*b*) the printing of permanent photographs with carbon or other pigments.

1862 O'Neill *Text Calico Printing* 9 *Dyeing* 176 *Pigmental colours*, this name has been given to those colours which are in the state of powder, and insoluble in the vehicle by which they are applied to the fabric. 1883 *Harrsbold's Photogr. Colour.* (ed. Taylor) 338 Carbon, or pigment printing [in Photography]. 1891 J. Mason in *Dyeing* XLII. XXIX. 498/2 The carbon or pigment printing method gives the very highest class of positives.

Pigmental (pigmē·ntăl), *a.* [f. L. *pigmentum* (see prec.) + -al.] = Pigmentary *a.* 2. Hence **Pigmentally** *adv.*

1840 Pereira *Nat. Hist. Mem* (ed. 2) 85 The mucous or pigmental membrane. 1886 *Edinburgh Mag.* LIX. 533 Over-coloured, pigmentally and orally. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 124 Atrophy and pigmental degeneration (so apart from pigmental in Addison).

Pigmentary (pigmē·ntări), *sb.* and *a.* Also 4 pimmentarie, -ye, 5 pygmentarie. [ad. L. *pigmentārius* adj., (of or belonging to paints or pigments; sb. a dealer in these, in med. L. esp. in scents, spices, and aromatic confections, f. *pigment-um*: see Pigment and -ary[1].]

†**A.** *sb.* **1.** A maker or seller of ointments, drugs, etc.; an apothecary. b. (In quot. 1474) spec. an aromatic confection. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ezod.* xxxvii. 29 Encence of moost clene pouder vnoflyuge spices, with the werk of pymentarye (*Vulg.* opere pigmentarii). 1388 a makere of oynement; 1850 Rock (Douay) pigmentarie]. — *Song Sol.* v. 13 The chekes of hym as littis flores of swete spicis, ylaureed of pymentaries. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. v. 120 Makers of pigmentaries, spicers and apothecaries.

B. *adj.* †**1.** Pertaining to an apothecary or maker of aromatic confections. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxxvii. 29 Encence of moost clene pouder vnoflyuge spices, with the werk of pymentarye (*Vulg.* opus pigmentarii); 1388 a makere of oynement; 1850 Rock (Douay) pigmentarie]. — *Song Sol.* v. 13 The chekes of hym as littis flores of swete spicis, ylaureed of pymentaries. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. v. 120 Makers of pigmentaries, spicers and apothecaries.

2. Of, pertaining or belonging to, or consisting of pigment; producing or containing pigment or colouring-matter; in *Path.* characterized by the formation or presence of pigment.

1832 Carswell *Mem. Pkys.* (ed. 2) 492 To reflect the light that reaches the tunica of the eye, when ... not prevented from doing so by the interposition of the pigmentary layer. 1837 Wagner *Richardson's Surgery* (ed. 2) 361 The ink, though fanciful, retains its pigmentary property. 1880 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 10, The purple-black of the...whiskers is constitutional and not pigmentary. 1898 Bramwell *Dis. & Pract. Med.* (1898) 61 The deposition of yellow, red, and brown pigmentary granules.

Pigmentation (pigmēntē·ʃən). *Anat., Phys., Hist.* and *Path.* [mod. f. L. *pigmentātus* painted (f. *pigmentum* paint) + -ion: cf. Fr. *pigmentation.*] Colouration or discoloration by formation or deposition of pigment in the tissues.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 92 Pigmentation is not to itself a morbid process of small importance. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 323 Pigmentation of the skin. Albino either the rete Malpighii or the cutis.

Pigmented (pi·gmēntĕd), *a.* [f. Pigment + -ed[2].] Charged or coloured with pigment.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 498 These atrophic lungs are usually deeply pigmented. 1883 Rimbault's *Pictures Chem. Ind.* Taylor) 347 The pigmented cheese should be of that kind which has a minimum of Gelatine and a maximum of colouring matter.

Pigmentless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Destitute of pigment. 1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pi·gmentous, *a.* [f. as next + -OUS.] = next.

Pigmentous (pigmē·ntəs), *a.* [f. L. *pigmentum* PIGMENT + -OUS.] Characterized by the presence of pigment; pigmentary.

1876-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 462/1 The outside surface of the retina being covered by a dark pigmentous membrane.

Pi·g-metal. [f. PIG *sb.*1 + METAL: cf. Sw. BOMMETALL.] Metal, usually iron, in the form of pigs.

1722 *Genl. Mag.* I. 160 (He) proposes with Pig-coal Furs to make Bar Iron from Pig-metal. 1760 CHAMB. in *Ann. Reg.* 232/1 His new invented method of making malleable iron from pig or raw metal. 1832 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 27 *Raw metal, or pig metal*, subdists...referring to the blocks in which they have been run in the sand or the calcareous grottos, the former being called *sows*, and the latter *pigs*, respectively.

Pigmy: see PYGMY.

Pigne, obs. form of PINE.

Pignerate, -ation: see PIGNORATE, -ATION.

† **Pi·gniolate, pi·niolate.** *Obs.* [n. F. *pignolat*, 'the preserued kernell of a Pine-apple, or rosa-serie of Pine-kernells' (Cotgr.); cf. It. *pignolo* 'a kinde of sweete of pine-apples' (Florio 1598), also PIGNOLI[1], and -ATE[1].] A conserve or confection made of pignons or pine-kernels.

1544 PEGGE *Anglia. Life* (1360 D.) All sweete thynges are very good as apples rosted with sugar...pignolate, pesashe, where garlick, sugar candy, and the leaue of thystles. *Ibid.* (1512 D.) b, Pignolate, and sweete almondes. 1587 TURBERV. *Knowe's Ellog.* 172 Another kind of game...which the Neapolitans call Pinolate or Pignolate because it is made of Pine kernells.

† **Pignon**[1], *Obs.* [F. *pignon* (*pin*[1] *on*) a pine-kernel = Sp. *piñon*, Pg. *pinhão*:—late L. type **pinēōn-em*, f. *pinea* pine-cone. Cf. PINION *sb.*[3], PIGEON.] 1. A pine-kernel; the edible seed of the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*) of the south of Europe, or of other species of pine.

1604 E. GRIMESTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxx. 191 There are great pine trees in New Spaine, though...they beare no pignons or kernells, but empty apples. 1666 PEPYS *Diary*, *Pignons*, or *Pinions*, the edible seed of the cones of certain pines, as those of *Pinus Pinea*,...sown in Italy.

† 2. The Physic-nut of S. America: = Pg. *pinhão*, PURGE *sb.*[2] 1, *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMESTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxv. 189 There are a thousand of these simples fit to purge, &c., pignons of Purgas, and many other things.

† **Pignon**[2] (*pi·nyŏn*). *Arch.* [F. *pignon* a gable-end = It. *pignone* (Litrè), Romanic augmentative of L. *pinna* pinnacle; see PINNOCK *sb.*[2]] A gable.

1673 T. I. SHIRLEY *Deep Dreams* 36 Rich in houses with gables and pignons.

Pignorate (*pi·gnŏrĕit*), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *pignerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pignerāre*: see next.] a. Given or taken in pledge; pledged, pawned. b. Relating to things pledged, pignoratitious.

1876 *Cornhill Barron Court* 88. in *Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll.* IV. 112 The said William Glen pursued the said Robert for the said plenzie for what the same was pignorat. 1880 HUNTINGTON in *Inaugl. Addr.* XX. *Ingots Pignorate* and hypothecary rights were enforced as rights protected by action at the time now being dealt with.

Pignorate (*pi·gnŏrĕit*), *v.* Also **pignerate**. [ad. L. *pignerāre* (in med. spelling *pignorāre*) to give as a pledge, f. *pignus* (*pignor-*, *-ner-*) pledge: see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To give or take as a pledge; to pledge, pawn. Hence **Pi·gnorated** *ppl. a.*

1623 CockERAM, *Pignerate*, to pawne. 1658 PHILLIPS *Pignerate*, to buy a pigge, or mortgage; also to take in pawne. 1840 *W. Ewald's Dict. Cook & Kitch.* 1 *Rules...*many which if the pledge sold a movable thing that was pignorated. 1876 *Ibid.* 111/1 A man could not acquire possession by means of a pignorated share.

Pignoration (*pignŏrē·shən*). Also **pigner-**. [ad. L. *pignerātiōn-em* pledging, f. *pignerāre*: see prec.] The action of pledging or pawning.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pignoration*, a pawning or engaging. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pignoration* [ed. 1706 *Pignoratition*], a pawning or taking in pawn. 1876 SELDEN *Table Talk*, 24. 216 The Pignoration of the Continental Teutonic Law is more actionable than the Distress with which we are familiar in England.

Pignoratitious (*pignŏrătĭ·shəs*), *a. rare.* Also **pigner-**. [f. L. *pignerātīcius* adj., belonging to a pledge: see PIGNORATE *ppl. a.* and -ITIOUS.] Relating to things given in pledge or pawned.

1658 PHILLIPS *Pignoratitious*, that which is left in pledge, or pertaining to gage. 1755 WORTH. *Decis.* II. 1/3 Questions arising on pignoratitious contracts.

Pi·gnorative, *a.* [ad. F. *pignoratif* (1587), f. L. *pignorāre*: see PIGNORATE and -ATIVE.] That gives in pledge; pledging, pawning.

1611 COTGR., *Pignoratif*, pignoratiue, impledging, engaging by mortgage, or with a pledge. Hence *ibid.* 83 BULLOKAR *Expositor*, *Pignoratiue*, impledged, engaged, mortgaged, or pawned with a pawne. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1876 in WHARTON *Law Dict.*

Pi·g-nut. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + NUT.]

1. The tuber of *Bunium flexuosum*: = EARTH-NUT 1.

1800 Trans. *Transp.* 2, II. 370, I wish my long neglect will excuse this pig-nut. 1805 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 708 The Roots...commonly call'd Kidney-Nuts, Pignuts and Earthnuts by the North, by very many, and better, Hogs. 1911 *Athenæum Speci. No.* 89 p. 2 No. Fruit grows (Highnuts among us, besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-Nuts).

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 177 Dig away, boys,...you'll find some pig-nuts.

† 2. Applied to an acorn (with reference to *Sus Cantate* ch. xl). *Obs.* NONCE-WD.

1592 R. WILSON *Cobler*, I. 373 As tough the Don in Primitive Mood Wo Cobleto Pignita (*Lo. mihnes*, as names in the Golden Age) gravely view'd.

3. The pear-shaped fruit of a N. American tree, the brown hickory (*Carya glabra* or *porcina*); also the tree itself: = HOG-NUT 1.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 322 Pig Nut, *Juglans*. 1805, 1860 (see HOG-NUT 1). 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pignut*, *Juglans*, *Carya porcina*.

Pi·g-rat. [transl. of Telugu *panditelidu*, BADDICOOT.] The large bandicoot rat of India.

1839 TENNENT *Ceylon* (1859) I. 130 Another favourite article of food with the coolies is the pig-rat or Bandicoot. 1885 *Reader* 24 Jan. 93/2 Bandicoot is...intended to represent the Telugu *pandi-kelidu*, literally, '*pig*-rat'.

† **Pigri·tia.** *Obs.* [L., = sloth, slothfulness.] A former name of the sloths of South America.

1692 PULLEIN *Hudg. & Prof. Bk.* 21 10. 196 The beast in Brasil, which the Spaniards call *Pigritia*, which goes no further in a fortnight then a man will runn a mile. 1708 PETIVER, *Pigritia*, Slothfulness,...Also an American Beast call'd a Sloth. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 427 Nearly related to the South-American animal *Pigritia*, that makes two or three days journey in going up a tree.

† **Pigri·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. L. *pigritia* sloth (f. *piger* slothful) + -OUS.] Slothful. So † **Pi·gritude** [f. L. type **pigritūdō*]. † **Pi·grity** [ad. L. *pigritās*], slothfulness (*obs. rare*[—0]).

1623 COCKERAM, *Pigritude*, *Pigritudo*, slothfulness. 1658 J. WHITLOCK *Manner of Grapes Vind.* 8 Pigritious and impudent persons. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Pigritude*, slothfulness.

Pig's in *Comb.*: see PIG[1] 13 c.

Pig-sconce (*pi·gskŏns*). [See SCONCE.] A pig-headed fellow; a pig-head.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. i, *Diog.* He is No pig-sconce, mistress. *Servat.* He has no excellent head-piece. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. 58 These representatives of the pig-sconces of the population judged by circumstances.

Pi·gskin. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + SKIN.] The skin of the pig or hog (called in 18th c. HOUGHER); leather made of this. Hence in *Sporting slang*, a saddle.

1587 *Aduertisem.* 29 Dec. 1/2 The Maior...sent more thenges to pigskins and whippers then are found in most men's gleekenges. 1808 PEARCE *S. Rose (coll. Smith-ey)* 61, The best servant who ever put his leg across pig-skin. 1824 J. K. FOWLER *Recollect. (C. Country Life)* 61, 21 He was too particularly suited to the pigskin. 1860 MARSHALL *Life Moorish* II. 308 The saddle glistens blazing with silver clasps.

b. The skin of a bag used as a bottle.

1883 F. SINNETT *Exploits Worse-curlers* (ed. 2) 8 Pigskins were conspicuous among the throng.

Pigsney, -ny. *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: a. 4 pigsnoxye, 4-6 pigsneye, 6 pygsney, pygges nye, pigges-ny, pygs(-)nie, pygnye, pigsenia, 6-8 pigs(-)nye, 7 pigsneye, pignis, 8 pig-nye, 6- pigsny, pigs(-)nie, pigs-)sney; *β.* 6 pigsnie, 9 (*dial.*) pigsy. [ME. I *piggesnye* pig's *a meyse*, var. of *eyse*, *eye* with prosthetic *n*, app. derived from *an eye*, *nine eye*; both originating in children's talk and the final prattle of nurses.

The eyes of the pig (as that of a bird in Basiliscus) is taken as a familiar type of a small eye; the expression is thus equivalent to *pinke or pinkie eye*, PINKEYE, 'tiny eye', which was used in the same way as a term of endearment; the early examples denoting *pigges eye* applied to the eye itself (sense 2) have not yet been found.]

1. One specially cherished; a darling, pet; commonly used as an endearing form of address. a. Chiefly applied to a girl or woman; in *mod. dial.* often opprobrium.

a. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 81 She was a prymerole a pigsnye For any lord to leggen in his bedde. a 1393 GOWER *Mirour de l'Omme*, etc. 20 What pyne ys, pray yourselves? 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F ij, Another hath so love with some yonge pygnole. a 1552 UDALL *Roister D.* I. v. 31 (*Arb.*) 27 Then he sayes some great lye, and lyeng is my hart. 1589 *Pappe with Hatchet Epist.* ¶ ij b, Then will I make my loueing song vpon mine own pigsnie. 1609 MARSTON *Pictures* II. i, If thou art, As I believe, the pigsney of his heart, Know he's in health. 1687 DRYDEN *Prologue* 11. 31, How does my Pig-eye? 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. i, And the little pigsny has no cross's mouth. 1784 E. BAGE *Barham Downe* I. 11 Never think I shall long survive thee, pigseye. 1834 BECKFORD *Modern Hist.* (1840) xxix It was pignies serious and the parchment upon the close subject their in which she has been entrapped in his house. 1896 MARIE-BARING *Dumb Speak* I. v, 'me She began to pour forth...lamentations relative to a certain 'Tripping, hastening, tarrying, pignie'.

β. 1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's Do vera Obed.* K 1 b, How feth my pretentyues, what saith your pigges eye? 1884 J. D. MORRIS *Glens Myrdle Parables* 31 *Pigsy*, a term of endearment, as 'Those lily pigsy'.

† b. More rarely applied to a man or boy. *Obs.*

1560 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 68 b, And your sweet pigsneye Enamored with sensyle cheer to his cheere. a 1568 TURBERV. *Newe Epitaph Intende*, in *Tho. pinyon hadst thatye* darling pignie He tallen beneath his feather. 1598 SYLV. *Satir* Sc. 66 O! Yon, we once they have your Money, No more they Pignies are nor Honey.

† 2. An eye; a 'dear little eye'. *Obs.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 562 And shine upon me but benignly, With that one, and that other Pignie. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 11. 3/1, I am, And rub my Pigs Nyse. a 1734 GIBBER tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1736) II. 10 The hostess received such a blow on her little pig-eyes, that she saw a hundred thousand lights at the same time.

Pigsticking (*pi·gstikiŋ*). [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + STICKING *vbl. sb.*] 1. The hunting of the wild boar with a spear.

1848 THACKERAY *Pen. Fairy Ta.* Describing the sport of pigsticking...with great humour and eloquence. 1881 J. INNES *Commentaries* I. iii. 30 The dinner-party...recalled by thoughts from pig-sticking and Central India.

2. The butchering of swine by sticking a knife into the heart or aorta.

1884 M. ADDAMS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 750/2. I would not go to see the pig-sticking at the stock-yards.

Hence **Pi·gsticker**, (*a*) one who follows the sport of pigsticking; (*b*) a horse trained to this sport.

1841 ENGLISH *City Dessert*, *Nil* 24 Animals who stand on one hind leg and lecture with all the rest, or try to pigstick in turnips. 1886 TEMPLETON in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 382, I may be a young pig-sticker, but I am too old a sportsman to make such a mistake as that. 1889 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 255/1 The courage, horsemanship, and skill with his spear required in the pigsticker. 1900 Sir J. FERGUSON *Bookland* 18 Ju. I bought a horse, a well-known pig-sticker.

Pig-stone, -swill, etc.: see PIG[1] IV.

Pigsty (*pi·gstəi*). A sty or pen for pigs, including a shed or covered enclosure.

1591 FLORIO, *Sf. Dict.*, *Cabroffa*, a piggers stie, *Marra*. 1649 BLOXHOLME *Fishers* 17, 'Slight! Or a prison, or a pig-sty! 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 264 ¶ 1 What Wash is drawn up to so many Hours in the Parlour and the Pigsty. 1853 H. WHARTON *Digest Canon Evangels.* 273 A pigsty is a city to pay as a residence.

b. *transf.* Applied to a dwelling only fit for a pig; a miserable or dirty hovel.

1800 Sess. Papers *Wks.* (1803) I. 311 *All* degrees of all nations begin with living in pigsties. 1864 LOBENGULA in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 224 The poor in our great towns are condemned to live in pig-sties, and to pay enormous rents for the accommodation.

Pi·g's wash, pigwash. The swill of a brewery or kitchen given to pigs; = HOUSEAGE. Also applied contemptuously to weak inferior liquor, and in other abusive senses.

1632 *Tinker of Turvey* A iij, There standing an Iuie thorn of his, to Braggat goes beyond the Pigs wash in small Beere. 1834 CARLYLE *Sartor. Resartus*, Swallow us Mixed evil in accumulation of Pig's wash. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, If I had not seen that...pig wash, even if I could have got plenty of it, was a poor sort of thing. I should never have looked life fairly in the face. 1887 ROBERT BUCHANAN II. 284 I would consent to my dog's chain, and with my pig's wash, in spite of Carlyle.

Pi·g's tail. [So called from resemblance to the tail of a pig.]

1. a. Tobacco twisted into a thin rope or roll.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxiii. (Roll.) 214/1 Pig-tails, is a very small wreath or roll tobacco. 1740 *Sweet Will Wo.* 1745 VIII. 189, I bequeath to Mr. John Gunter...my pig's tail, to which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually chews'th, called pigtail. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 7 May, He...took some pigtail tobacco out of his pocket. 1839 [see *Paper on Tobacco* 120 Pigtail when smoked is equally as strong as shag.

b. A farthing candle. *dial.*

1848 *Comyns Gloss.* (ed. 2) 4/2, The snuffing of the pig-tail was a superstitious ceremony observed in Cornwall...on the Eve of St. Mark. On that evening, a party of mates or friends, place on the floor a lighted pig-tail, for as a small or farthing candle is denominated. 1887 HOLLAND & W. *Lancs. Folk-lore* 142 On the Eve of St. Agnes she watches a small candle called a 'pig-tail', to see the passing image of her future husband.

c. *Naut.* A short length of rope; a rope's end.

1854 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 8/5 His...with a 'pigtail', a piece of thick rope.

2. A plait or queue of hair hanging down from the back of the head; *applied spec.* to that worn by soldiers and sailors in the latter part of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, and still frequently by young girls, and now *esp.* to that customary among the Chinese.

1754 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. xv. 228 They observe an uniformity about their heads by wearing pigtails. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 293 The French carpenter has not any his beards, without a long pig-tail and ruffled shirt. 1800 W. IRVING *Knickerb. Hist.* (1848) 32 A soldier of the old school, with powdered head, side locks, and pigtail. 1830 *Gentleman* 601/1 Treasure came in with the French Revolution, pigtails went out with Lord Liverpool. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxi, [Mrs. Kenwigs' girls] had flaxen hair, tied with blue ribbons, hanging in hereditary pigtails down their backs. 1854 LADY HERBERT in *Hibbert's Ramble* 1. viii. 193 Chinamen...with their black caps, and scarcely black pig-tails. 1883 FORBUSH *Customs in Eng.* viii. 32 II. 321 Pigtails in the army were reduced to three inches in length and in 1808 put off. 1892 *N. Whistler's Face* 76 He ...wiped his grizzled moustache and twisted his spectacles into pig-tails. 1895 Mrs. E. M. CLEMENS *Village Tales* (1898) 68, I was still a rather troublesome schoolgirl in short frocks and a pig-tail.

b. *transf.* The wearer of a pigtail; a Chinese.

1888 *Cornh. Mag.* July 72 Sometimes ...being great favourites with the 'pigtails'.

† 3. A pigtailed monkey. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 210 The Maimon of Buffon, which Edwards calls the Pigtail, is the last of the baboons, and...no larger than a cat. TOY *Pantologia* s. v.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly from 2). a. In sense 'of, pertaining to, wearing a pigtail'; esp. Chinese: as *pigtail brigade, band, party*; b. in sense 'characteristic of the period when pigtails were worn', old-fashioned, pedantic, absurdly

formal (cf. Ger. *zopf*), as *pigtail drill, period, professor, story*; 6. ▪ PIGTAILED: 2, as *pigtail management*; also *pigtail tobacco* (see 2 a); *pigtailedness* adv.

1827 *Conserv. Mo.* XXXII. 134 So the Pig tail Order suppose, that such women will be excused to wear? 1833 *Tait's Mag.* III. 168 How I should have liked to witness the old pigtail operas and ballets performed at the Pantheon. 1885 *St. Patrick's Eve.* 1886 I. 348 Sheyne was essentially a dull, wooden man,—a pigtail gentleman after all. 1887 *Wood Pop. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* 18 Fresh or Pigtail Monkeys.—*Macacus nemestrinus*. 1889 *Leisure Hour* 340, 341/1 Emancipation from the 'pigtail drill'. 1889 *Sussex Scenes Lays Minstrel* (1892) 192 His ample trousers and dainties Are closely plaited, pig-tail-wise. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 1/2 These same dockers, who are called pig-tail workers, are taught by the Malays to pick fruit for them in the forests. 1898 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 366/1 He was a typical 'pigtail Tory'. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/1 Mr. Yerburgh, the leader of what was known last Session as 'the Pigtail Party' in the House of Commons, is contemplating a journey to China.

Pigtail, corrupt form of PIGNUT.

Pigtailed (pi·gtē·ld), *a.* [1. prec. + -ED².]

1. Having a tail like a pig's.

1778 Edward Ghon *Nat. Hist.* I. 2 The Pig-tailed Monkey, from the Island of Sumatra, in the Indian Sea. 1804 *Simpsons List Prepar.* Sweet Birds, Pig-tailed Wacher, Pope, name for Pintail Duck. 1836 *Libr. Entert. Knowl. Gen. Inst.* 31 *Macacus nemestrinus* .. Pig-tailed Monkey...East Indies.

2. Having a pigtail; tied up or plaited into a pigtail.

1794 Sufferance *Shibboleth* (1798) I. 189 Hair...powder'd and pigtail'd. 1878 Sarjeaunt *St. Paul's Day* ix. 61, All the pigtailed lawyers and long-winded senators. 1892-3 in *World Fed. Youth.* (1893) 5 Sir A. pig-tailed gentry. 1892 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 305/1 To wonder in pig-tailed China.

Pigtailly, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to the pigtail period; old-fashioned.

1872 Sala *Two. round Clock* (1882) 300 Old fuddyand, out of date, rococo, and pigtailly.

† **Pig-taker.** *Obs.* A purveyor of pigs: formerly an officer in the Royal Household.

1522 in *Monach. Oxon.* (1692) "21 Tit' office of the Carery... 1 Grene Piggetaker. 1558 *Treb. roll* Allowance to be given... unto Thomas Playfoote, Pygmate-Pigtaker for every Veale, baking fatt and good... that he shall send into the Larder.

Pig-trotter, -trough, -tub, etc.: see PIG 1.

Pigweed. A name given to various herbs devoured by swine (some of them also eaten by men under stress of hunger), as the Goosefoots, *Chenopodium album* and *rubrum*; Cow-parsnip; Knotgrass; Comfrey; in N. America, the green Amaranth, *Amaranthus retroflexus*. *Winged pigweed*, a coarse branching herb, *Cycloloma platyphyllum*, of the Western U.S.

1820 H. Hutchinson *Pract. Dyeing Lond.* 139 The roots of a weed called pig weed. 1849 Thoreau *Walden* vii. (1886) 139 That's Roman wormwood,—that's pigweed,—that's sorrel,—that's piper-grass. 1863 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 5/1 The navy knee being covered with pig-weed, bugs, earwigs, and land crabs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 611/1 Here are Red...pig-weed 6ft inches in stem, and weeding a huge flower like a hat. 1892 *Ch. Times* 25 Jan. 43/1 Famine in Russia! Those who have bread are compelled to adulterate it with pigweed [*Chenopodium rubrum*], which, taken in moderation, is a bitter remedy. 1893 J. A. Harris *St. Antonio's Portugal, etc.* 148 We...feed for months at a time on dumpers, bullock and pigweed in a back lanejay.

† **Pigwi·dgin, -wi·dgeon.** *Obs.* Also **pig wigeon.** Of obscure origin and meaning: see quots. 1730–1785.

Some have identified it with *Pigwiggen*, *-wiggin*, used by Greene and Marlow as a proud, proper name, and by Drayton as the name of a fairy knight favoured by Queen Mab the wife of Oberon, also by Davenant. In Cotton it is apparently a term of contempt, and closes with *Jigger*, cap or hood. *Pigwiggin* (*wiggin*) appears in Cleveland *subscil.* as a contemptuous or hostile epithet for the Scotch; used by Sidney *...wiggens*, by Johnson *...widgeon*, app. after the sense of the first. Its connexion with *Pigwiggen* is not proved.

1610 Chapman *Widow's Tears* 1909 Now will I be as saucily to them as if I were master gunners our constable. 1706 Hearne *Collections* (Oxford Hist. Soc.) III. 192 Mr. Harris will I se his calling me Captaine of the boyes, and Sir Ridpath; which is a name fitter for his Pigwis or wiggen, or pigwidgeon. 1709 — *Letters Daught. To Rob.*, If I were to purchase Pigwidgin, were not that honest? puzzling? 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* iii. Pigwiggen was this Fairy Knight, One would vow gossamer in the sight Of fair Queen Mab, which they not might the assembly disavow. 1869 Blackmore *Alhambra* v. 1. 8/2, *Abbe.* Is not your name Pigwiggin? *Cong.* Pigwiggin *your Grace* was wont to call me Cromwell; I am no Fairy. 1872 Cotton *Coffee-House* 68 What such a raunchy Pigwiggin, A little Hangerwidge to a Diggin?

1883 Cleveland's *Works, Rebel Scot* 72 To one his Country sick of Pym's clumsy; By Scotch Invasion to be made a prey To such Pig-Widgin Mayoralties as they. 1732–6 Young *Ballad, Pig Widgeon with the Vulgar*! a silly fellow. 1733 Johnson *Pigwiggen*...is a kind of cant word for anything gaudy or small. [Upton Cleveland.] 1789 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. *Pig*, *Pig-widgeon*, a simpleton.

Hence **Pigwi·dgin, -wi·dgeon** v.

1892 M. W. Shelley *Roden Mortimer* I. 22, Aug. 214 In short the Mediocres were Pigwidgeoned, and we are not to pity them, for they brought the Pigwidgeoning on themselves. Pigwidgeoning will prove to be a social usage, nearly akin to sponging.

Pig-woman, -wool, etc.: see PIG 1 13.

† **Pi·gwort.** *Herb. Obs.* = PIGWEED.

1562 Turner *Herbe* 73 Pigwort, woodlouse, litche and such like, whereof they compe the coppes.

Pik, obs. form of PIKE *sb.*¹, PIKE *sb.*³, PYKE.

† **Pika** (pē·kă). [ad. *pika*, native name in Tonguse of Siberia (Pallas 1780).] A small rodent quadruped, *Lagomys alpinus*, allied to the guinea-pig, inhabiting boreal and alpine regions of Europe and Asia. By extension, any of the species of *Lagomys*, called from their reiterated squeaking cries *calling-hares* or *crying-hares*.

1827 Griffith *Cuvier's Anim. K.* 313, 203 The pika is an inhabitant of the highest mountains of the extreme North of Europe and Asia. 1834 *Lit. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 167 The most obvious peculiarity of these pikas is their voice, from which they have acquired their trivial name.

b. *Comb.* **Pika-squirrel**, a name suggested by Cones for the chinchilla.

1881 *Trans. Nat. Hist.* V. 86.

† **Pikanie·r.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Ger. *pickenier*, f. *picke*, *pike* PIKE *sb.*³: cf. *Off. piquenaire* pikeman.] A soldier armed with a pike; a pikeman.

1808 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 213/1 They were first raised as pikaniers, and behaved gallantly in the Turkish campaigns.

Pikar, obs. Sc. f. PICKER, thief. **Pikary**, obs. f. PICKERY. **Pikaxe**, obs. f. PICKAXE.

Pike (pāik), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *pīle*, 1, 3 *pīc*, 3–4 *pīke*, 3–6 *pyk*, 4–7 (9) *pyke*, 4– *pike*. [Found in OE. as *pīle* (9th c.), *pīc*, in ME. *pīl* (pl. *pilen*), later *pīke*, *pīle*; beside which there existed from 14th c., in some senses, a collateral form with short vowel, *pic*, *pik*, *pyk*, now PICK *sb.*³ Cf. PICK *sb.*², with its collateral form *pīle*. In mod.Eng., in sense 1, *pīle* is now local or dial., *pīke* being in general use; but senses 2 and 3 are in general Eng. *pīle*, while *pīke* is obs. or dial.; sense 4 is now generally *pick*; sense 5 is dial. or local. OE. and ME. *pīc*, *pīc* agree in form and sense with F. *pic* (of which, however, examples are known only from the 12th c.). In the earliest instances, both in OE. and OF., *pīc* was applied to a *pick*, *pickaxe*, or *pick-hammer*, with handle at right angles to the head; but, in both, the word was soon applied to a straight instrument or tool pointed at one end, or to the sharp point of such (cf. OE. *horwīc* a pinnacle, in *Leechd. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 5), as in Fr. to a poker, a glass-blower's tool, the end of a ship's yard, etc. The Eng. uses are not the same, but the development is on the whole parallel. See NOTE below.]

I. 1. A pickaxe; a pick used in digging, breaking up ground, etc., also for picking a millstone. *Obs. exc. in dial.* form of PICK *sb.*¹

(It seems certain that the OE. examples belong here. In Gosti *Corpus Gloss. Lat. Vt.* 177, *Acticulum* is glossed as *mandone* [ins. *ligol expungunt*] *exaticulum structorium*; *gunel halmer structorum, quasi malleolus ex ad cudendum lapides; exaticulum*.)

c 1000 *Corpus Gloss.* (*O. E. T.*) 40 *Acticulum*, *pīc*. c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 109/2 *Acticulum*, *pīc*. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 941 Malvich is a pikeys, Of a pyke, as vare men seye. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1955 "Tak a pike, Evenight thou schalt with me stike." So Silk fol. [engyn, all with glose [etc.]. 1398 Langl. in W. Thompson *P. Pl. Addns.* (1856) 51, I hopie...shoiued the Gilderis not to pick his Mil as others with the sharp Pikes, or to long it to rough. 1877 E. Lhuyd *Gloss. Dial. Cornb.*, *Pike*, an iron instrumental thing on the one side and like a hammer on the other, used for splitting and breaking rocks. 1879 Miss Lucian *Lincolnsh. Words*, etc. 303 *Pike*...*n.* A pick. [E. D. D. has it also from S. Staffordsh.] 1880 Raimond *Mining Glossa.*, *Pike*. See *Pick*.

II. 2. A sharp point, the pointed tip of anything, a spike; as the pointed metal tip of a staff or of an arrow or spear, the spike in the centre of a buckler: = PIKE *sb.*³ 2.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1903 Swa þæt te pīkes ȝ te lorgen prowen se scharpen ȝ se mucle herten forð. ȝ beomen forð þæt te þeð ofte þurh. a 1275 *Ex Poetry of Holl* 70 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 A hord of stele is hedger mo...A hosed spichen hoth her-on, And pykes ouer al kho. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 203 (MS. B) Þulke hoc þurhuleþ hondes and fet and bodi; ȝe þeyen him wel bote. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3626 Here bodnes were imaked wel With longe pikes of wel gode stel. 1382 Lanol. *P. Pl. A.* xx. 68 Dobest. Bereth a Shepeherdes croke, to holpe vche wiȝe...to holden hem in good lot. *B.* v. 556 Ich be ȝeme to pynne pikes be wikkede bygge *C.* xi. 34 With þe ȝerde ȝeinore *pronuncyatour*; spille. c 1386 *Sir Ferumbr.* 4048 And he walkis were of Machenoke, With pykes of yre ynot brooke, Quyche he ouer hil þrikke. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/2 Pyke, of a stalle, or oþer þyng, *cuspis*, *stigus*. *Ibid.*, Pyke, or tyrnelle of yryne to þe prykyn, *cornicis*. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 220 He fonde in a chamber aboute v hondred of grete swerdes of Iryn wiþ kene longe pykes of ouer ende of stiele. a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *John.* 187 a, The best leader had a gray courser, on whose schulders was a long and a sharpe pyke of stele. 1563–8 *Mem. Prodigies* in *Ar. Apparel* 10 Pik., Any buckler with any paper or pykes above two inches in length. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. 16. (1622) 249 Continually the Romaine soldier...thrust them backe with the pikes of their bucklers. 1640 Rous *Nov. Test.* 4 In All his beginnings, rockets, lapped pikes, after the fashion of a Bottlebrush. 1803 Scott *Talism.* i. The front-rank of the battle was a steel plate, having in the centre a short, sharp pike. *Ibid.* vi. In the (Bryant)...spears are tipped with crossbars of wood, instead of steel pikes. *Mod. &c.* The pike has come out of the peery : = pag 1136.

†**b.** A prickle, a thorn; a hedgehog's prickle or spine: = PIKE *sb.*³ 2. Chiefly *in. Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1395 *St. Richmond Kings* 47 in *E. E. P.* (1880) 88 As the hil so on compert is of pikes al abouht the fel be ordeyn of persons with-inne & without. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. P.* xvii. 140, Hurcheon is an Erchoun...& his skyn is closed all a bowte with pykes and prickis. c 1450 Henryson *Orpheus & Eurydice* 190 (Harl. MS.), Syne ouer a riuer, with thornis rank and scharp,...he went, And had nouht bene throw pethage of his harp, With fell pikis he had been schorne and schent. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 23 (The) Thistill...Quhois pykis throw ane to multiplie can, 1508 — *Thrie Estatis* 1736 Thow wyrkis as Throw pykis of the plet throwe I presentlie lukis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 198 He vas tryncis vithe ane pykter of gold, be reson that the patter vas bes schorpe, breidth and plais. 1570 Levins *Manipl.* 122/25 *A pike*, pricke, *aculeus*. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* ii. 61 So is the Irish Hedgehog with his sharpe pykes alwayes the bane of all other beastes. a 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* (S. T. S.) xl. 48 Sen pokeing pykis or brydlis with the rowis. 1678 Ross *Helenore* 26 A hail haaf mile she had at heast to gange. Thare' hirss and pikes had...1768 [Bird] nail scrubs, and heather lang.

c. *Turning.* The spike or pin in a lathe upon which one end of the object to be turned is fixed.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 287 Upon the points of this Screw and Pike the Centers of the Work are pitcht. *Ibid.* 292, 291 Having prepared the Work fit for the Lathe ...they pitch it between the Pikes.

†**d.** *fig.* A horn of a dilemma: = HORN *sb.* 26.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 161, 91 They preserve a question with two pykes. *Ibid.* 221, 122 A question with two pikes.

† **e.** An ear-pick: = PICK *sb.*³ 3. *Obs.*

1530 Lupton *Manip. vocabul* A Pike, for the eare, *auriscus*.

II. 3. A staff having an iron point or spike, a pike-staff (*now dial.*); † *spec.* a pilgrim's staff (*obs.*): = PYKE *sb.*² 3.

To tip (a person) *the pike*, to give (him) the slip: cf. PIKE *sb.*² 3 *spec.* 1803.

c 1295 Lay. 27737 Þi leuetu he nam pilegrim ȝie hur an honde [Wace *bordon a pelerin*]. *Ibid.* 30142 Þeiren ... nadde her bi wes pelegrim ah gon wolden he nan peil bere. *Ibid.* 32898 Hit ȝif he mon, an bordon & herbede him vnder eoue. 13.. *Cursor M.* 8211 They were ready for to wende, With pykes and with scherpes, As palmers were in Payngnes. 1580 Lodge *P. Pl. A.* v. 250 (MS. T) Þat Pentecosta tyo pikes [1577 ft. v. *alle tymes*] he shulde yeldiliy serue. *Ibid.* vi. 98 (text.) tastares Palmere with yoke [1577 ft. v. yat pikel ye with scrippe. 1704 J. Stanley *Triumph Wit* (ed. 3) 170 Tho' he tipt [*printed* tipd] them the Pikes they soy him again. 1889 G. Tuberv. *Life Marg. Mary Shelton* (1760) 183 Mother Margaret could not venture as far as the post-office without the aid of a pike.

b. A pitchfork, a hay-fork: = PIKE *sb.*³ 4 b. *Now dial.*

1440 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 228(*f*), 3 dung pykes. 1472 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 241 Item j Pyke pro fimo extrahendo. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 51 A rake for to hale up the heckle that lie, A pike for to pike them up handsom to drie. 1708 Phillips, *Pike* ... in Husbandry, a Prong, or Iron-fork. 1788 *Compl. Farmer*, *Pike*, a name given in some counties to what is generally called a Fork, used for carrying straw, &c. 1849 in *Wore. Agric. Ass.* II. 324 Pitchforks, or pikes, as it is Cornwall they are called. 1850 Anct. *Cornw.* [Hexapolis] (N. D.) 15, Pikes and rakes.

c. In *Salt-making*. (See quot.)

1884 R. Holland *Cheth. Gloss.*, *Pike*, a salt-making term; a wrought-iron instrument like the *Hack*, but hardly tall 3 a fork, owing to his but one prong) used for filling and handling heaps of salt.

d. Applied to a peat-pole or its pointed end.

1847 *Parish & Constable* (Constable's Misc.) 293 It is the women...who fill the pikes of the peats, when their husbands are resolved to move their camp.

III. 4. An extremity tapering to a point; a PEAK. **a.** The long point or peak of a shoe, such as was fashionable in 14th–15th c.; a poulaine. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 124 Men deformen her body by her feeth werre, as pikes of schoone. 1452–30 tr. *Higden*, *Barl. Cronicle* (Rolls) VIII. 440 Þat many yliendes comene from Bomme into Englonde with this cuerse, and specially schoone with longe pykes. 1483–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 201/2 Wyf Shoes or Sokeres, having pykes passing the length of 3 inches. c 1540 Bale *Chron., Hen. VIII* 63b, Bonge with pykes turned up. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. 4. 201, (1623) 370 The pikes to the Toes were turned upward and with silver chaines, or silke laces tied to the knee. 1702 Thoresby to *Ptol. Trans.* XXIII. 345 In Stow's Chronicle, *Anno* 1464, we read of a Proclamation against the Beaks or Pikes of Shoone, or Boots, that they should not pass two Inches. 1841 Planche *Brit. Costume* 200 No one under the estate of a lord was permitted to wear pikes or poulaines on his shoes...exceeding two inches in length.]

b. The pointed end, 'finals', or 'horn' of an anvil. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 3 A Black Smiths Anvil. It sometimes ends with a Pike, or Beaken, or Beak-iron at one end of it. 1880 *Hild.* I. 179 A square Iron Pike, but its point is made of tempered Steel. 1888 E. Hulme *Ironmongery* 186/2 *Pike*, that on common sort of iron anvils.

5. *Mod.* A narrow pointed piece of land at the side of a field of irregular shape: = Gore *sb.*¹ 1 b, PIKE *sb.*¹ 4.

1585 *Rec. Leicester* (1905) III. 227, 4 lands, 31 pikes, lying north upon Kelgldon More. 1722 *Rec. Bedminster* 210 Derby, Together with all meadow, leasues,...pikes, balkes, land wade. 1737 *Rec. Bedminster, Extents at Bishopston*, 1740 *Ibid.*, Pikes, ridges or bores of arable land in a field called Crowchmore field. 1892–18 Hallewell, *Pikes*, those lapes which fill up the irregularity caused by hedges not running parallel. 1896 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. I. 252/1 Horselands (Worcestershire) 'pikes' [of ploughed lands] are the 'peaked' bits

IV. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**pike-bolt**, a sharp-pointed bolt; **pike-pole**, *U.S.*, a pole provided with a spike and a hook, used by lumbermen in driving logs, also as a boat-hook; **pikestaff**, *U.S.*, the pintail duck; **pike-wall**, *dial.*, a gable-wall; **pike-wise** *adv.*, in peaked or cuneiform formation.

1620 R. Howland *Virg. S. Sea* (1892) 108 Many...have left the use of oxen and of sundry other conveniences as of sheerhookes,...*pike* bolts to their wains and divers other engines of semblable...uses. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 *Pykestaffe, *arundo, cannella, fistula, sive gramendula.* 1596-7 In Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 425 The *pyke* wall in thinke Hall. 1913 in *Flora* 1918 *Coal Chron.* (Cambridge) The King of Sweden arrays was dressed in to three bundles,...part of them were quadrant, some *pykeways.

†**Pike.** The etymology of *pike*, with the related Prik *sb.*1, Prick *sb.*1, and the vbs. Prick 1, Prick 2, Pierce, presents many difficulties. OE. *pic*, ME. *pic*, seems to be the same word as OF. and mod.F. *pic*, corresp. to Prov., *Sp.*, Pg. *pico*, all applied to something sharp-pointed, and having a cognate vb., F. *piquer*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *picar*, It. *piccare*, to pierce, prick, sting, etc. The origin of the Romanic family is disputed. Diez referred it to L. *picus* the woodpecker, in reference to the action of the long and powerful beak with which that bird hammers, picks, and pierces the bark of trees. The phonetic difficulty that the *c* of L. *picus* and a darkened *pikvos would not usually in the mod. langs., but be lost in F. (*pic*, *pivo), and elsewhere become *g*, has been met by the suggestion that the group, being of onomatopoetic origin, retained the *c* or *k* unchanged, or that late L. had, besides *picus*, the popular forms **picc*-us and **picatio* (prob. due to scholar modification), which would phonetically give the modern forms. Celtic origin or influence has also been suggested. With *pic* signifying pointed, pointed end, point, pike, beak, bill, with its cognate vb. *piquer*, Cornish *pigo* to pitch, sting, pitch, prick built of a stump, a bird, etc.), and a large group of connected words in Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, point to an original *pik-*, the Brythonic cognate of Ob. Irish (Proto-Celtic **ekk-*), found on the Ob. gloss *cich* (*gen.* *-i*, *-e*, 'sharp') from the *Book of Leccan*, printed by Stokes in *Archiv für Celtische Lexicographie* I. 29 (now on file in the Yorkshire hoard. OE. *pic* appears to stand alone in the early period. OE. had *pīc*, app. as a personal nickname (*Modern pike*) in 1086 c., and as a common noun *pīk* a pikestaff *c* 1350; to some extent Mlow. had *pīk*, and 15th c. Norw. had *pikestaf* c and *sw.* and Norw. *pik*, M.Du. *pīck*, Du. *pij* pike, point, prickle. The probability appears to be that these adopted from the same source as Eng. *pike*. See also Peck *sb.*1]

Pike (pāik), *sb.*2 *north. Eng.* Also 3, 7 pik, 6 pyke. [App. either a local application of Peak *sb.*1, or of Norse origin: cf. West Norw. *dial.*, *pik* a pointed mountain, *pikkland* a peaked summit.]

1. A northern English name for a pointed or peaked summit, or a mountain or hill with a pointed summit; entering extensively into the nomenclature of mountains and hills in and around the English Lake district.

The names in *Pike* have their source in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire above the sands, where are Scawfell Pike, Langdale Pikes, Pike o' Stickle, Causey Pike, Grisedale Pike, Red Pike, White Pike, Wansfell Pike, etc.; they gradually die off in the surrounding counties, examples being Ringmore Pike in mid-Lincolnshire; Ruchden Pike, Pinner Pike, Haw Pike, in Yorkshire; Pinner Pike, West Pike, in Durham; Glanton Pike, East Pike, West Pike, Three Pikes, in Northumberland; Hartshorn Pike, The Pike in Knaresdale, etc., The Pike in Beckfoot, etc. It is notable that the *pikes* are localized in the district of England characterized by Norse topographical names, the existence of the *becks*, *fells*, *forces*, *ghylls*, *howes*, *riggs*, *scarrs*, *screes*, *thwaites*, and *tarns*, that the name is ancient, as old as many a of Pass's, and that *pik* is used in precisely the same way in West Norwegian dialect.

c 1250 *Lanc.* Cheshire Rs. 1924 (Bk. Mss. MS. *Add.* 32 281 b) Hi ale seignardis dictum finibum forestie et metæ de Kerlington ex (Bukker vocat ad Wirecheld' pike et ab seignardis attinentium del Rygge vocat le Rygge-ende). 1277-90 *Grant by Cecilia widow of Wm. of Bolingbroke* (MS.) of W. M. Lawrel, Et sic sequendo divisas vsque ad Pikes de Rygge. Pikes vocat Rygge-ende. 1300 *Close Roll* 31 Edw. II., mondo a dicto (F. R. O.) Et sic vsque ad alium de Yoxberg et sic vsque le Mirkbir de Yoxberg, et subinde vsque le Rode Pike (West Water). *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4618 Pat lufesome vp agayn he lift an ellaun pike, & sone he couere to pe crag. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* Prol. (1710) V. 90 Pot commonly the People discovers cauldest hot Moon-pikes. 1588 in E. Baines *Hist. Lancs.* (1869) III. 259 note, The hundreds of Salfford to be paide for the watchinge of [the] Beacons of Rivington Pyke (Pyne or Jolly to go Separate). 1804 *Stevenson, Dobell, Laugh, Sound. Eng.* 4 *Lect.* From the head of Ribbesdale the boundary ascended to Dale's Rigg, and so to Hawley Pike. 1866 *Ann. Reg. St. Fleming, Pedar Hall, Westmld.* 26 Sept., In the walking out day of 2 Lowpikes. 1893 Bunyer *Bridlemarle* 172 Another which Mills Bass are of cloud note, viz. Pursyne Fells, Rising Pike, and Pendle Hill. 1898 S. Fisher *S. T. Coleridge's Lond. Engl.* 8 Wind'ry Pike (Pyke) away about N.N.E. til the Worsopps of the two Pair Heaves at Hasket be in a line with Rivington Pike. *Ibid.*, Keep to til Wheston Chappel comes in a line with Pendock Pike. 1899 Wordsw. *Descript. MS.* 360 Pikes, of darkness named and fears and storms. Death to parley thereof Forces. 1899 Sam Gaukroger *Peter Bell the Third* 1. 88, Then there came down from Langdale Pike A cloud, with lightning, wind, and hail. 1899 Bradley *Rimes Tempted* I. 70 On the East, the towers and pikes of Yorkshire ... dimmed and slept towards the sea. 1899 Thompson *Cumb. Engl. Ballad* (1901) 73 Pike O'Stickle ... looks like a huge petrified haycock. 1908 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* v. 68, Masses of broken crag rising at the very head of the valley into a fine pike.

b. A cairn or pillar of stones erected on the highest point of a mountain or hill; also, a beacon, tower, or pile as an emblem.

Many of the natural pikes (e.g. Rivington Pike) were beacon hills; hence the name appears to have been sometimes associated with a beacon.

1592 in E. Baines *Hist. Lancs.* (1868) II. 311 (Inscription on a carnial pillar on the summit of Hartshead Hill, 5 miles E.N.E. of Manchester.) This Pike was rebuilt by Publick Contributions, Anno Dn. 1751. *a* 1803 in *Poems and Songs of Wm. Metcalfe* 49 note, These piles of stones are often termed Cairn, Pike, Cairnpyth, Cross, &c. 1898 T. T. Wilkinson in *Lancs. & Chesh. Hist. Soc. Trans.* 4 Dec., Pikelaw (near Bowden, Lancs.) has much the appearance of a large cromlech, but as its name indicates, it has long been used for the purpose of a beacon.

2. A pointed or peaked stack of hay, made up (of a number of hay-cocks) temporarily in the hayfield, until it can be carted to the farm-yard; also, a stack of corn, circular in form, pointed, and of no great size. [*Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1841 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 31 A stacke is made allwayes after the manner of a longe square, having a ridge like the ridge of an howse) and a pyke, towards, and sharpe at the toppe. 1856 Trimen *Trans. Ent. Soc.* XIV. 193 Employing every hand in making it into large cocks or pikes. 1892 *Lovelly Farm Bdg.* 22 In *Lin. Coal. Nomcl., Heath.* III, Ten or twelve cocks may be formed into a 'pike', containing about a ton of hay. 1896 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/1 The habit of allowing hay to remain in the fields in 'pikes', as they are called in the north, ...is one of the customs of the country.

†**Pike** (pāik), *sb.*3 *Obs.* Also 6-7 pickie, 7 pigue : see also Pic 1, Pick. [ad. Sp. *pica* beak, bill, nib, peak, Pg. *pico* summit, top; cf. also mod. F. *pic* in same sense. Distinct from Pike *sb.*2, as being of much later introduction, and of general, not local, use, and as having at length passed into *peak*, while the northern Eng. word remains *pike*.]

1. The earlier form of Peak *sb.*2 (sense 3), the conical summit of a mountain; hence in the name of certain mountains of conical form. Used first in the name *Pike* (*Picke*) *of Teneriffe*; also in other geographical names, as *Adam's Pike*, *Pike of Darwan*, etc., in all of which Peak has now taken its place.

The name *Pike of Teneriffe* appears in Eden 1555 as *Picke*, and was prevalent during 16-17th c.; the modern equivalent Peak appears in 1634, and prevailed after 1700, though the older *pike* occurs as late as 1718. In French Thevenot used in 1663 the Spanish form *pico* (see Peak *sb.*2 3, quot. 1687). *Pic* occurs first in 1820 in Fleurieu, 'quel...qui se dit en cette phrase, Pic de Teneriffe ...se met vis-a-vis de l'espagnol *pico*, qui signifie montagne'; it is not in Richelet 1680, but appears in ed. 1693; it was admitted into the Dict. Acad. in 1740, with the instances 'pic de Teneriffe, pic d'Adam, pic de Midi.' But locally, *pic* was used in the Pyrenees, and is found in Provençal in 14th c.

1555 Eden *Decades* 230 Teneriffa, or a hyth lande and a greate hyghe pycke like a sugar loffe. ... By reason of that pycke, it may be knowen almost all other Ilandes. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. v. 'Tis the all-seeming Pike of Teneriffe. 1620 R. Hakluyt in *S. Sea* (Hakl. Soc.) 116, The *pike of Teneriffe*, in the highest land. Alas I hate mone. ... Going up to the pike, the cold is so great that it is insufferable. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrim* I. viii. Higher than Teneriffe's Pique in Sun. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech. Experim.* (1738) The top of the Pike of Teneriffe. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) 46 I am of opinion that it is higher than the Pike of Teneriffe. 1725 J. Evans in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 117 We saw the Pike with a white Cloud covering the Top of it like a Cap. *c* 1769 T. Pelloe *Pantom. Ep.* (1782) 14 A mountain ... was called Adam's Pike. 1778 R. Twiss *Tour Ireland* 118 The Pike of Teneriffe.

b. By extension, any mountain peak; *esp.* a volcanic cone.

Quot. *a* 1640 is placed here, as not belonging to Peak *sb.*1 (*Lilleycarvery's Pike and Cave's Pike* in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) are not local names, the former being called the *Sugar Loaf* and the latter *Cave Peak* or locally *Cave Pick*.)

1604 E. Grimeston(e) tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 12, xxiv. 555 Ordinarily there Volcans be nyches or pikes of most high mountaines. 1636 F. Vernon in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 580 The Pikes of Parnassus. 1640 Bury *Elton* 55 (1732) 109 The highest Pikes and Mountains of Asia. Mountains of. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Wilts.* (Nor. Sec. MS.) 121 (Skeffin.) Not far from Westminster is Clay-hill, and Coptip...; they are pikes or volcanos. 1773 E. Chandler *Trans. Asia M.* (1817) I. 29 The pikes [MS. of Asia] are still Twenty, as the Turks say, but their necessaries have lessened. 1798 Monro *Amer. Geog.* II. 311 Stone...of a dazzling whiteness...on the highest pikes.

2. In the nautical phrase *on (the) pike*, in a vertical position, vertically, straight up and down: see the later form Apeak, and Peak *v.*3

[French has also *à pic* in the same sense, chief before 1800, and it is a question by which language the phrase arose. But it is probable that, as the phrases *on the pike*, *on pike*, *a-pike*, later *a-peak*, we have the same word in its sense 1, with its later form Peak *sb.*2 2, the connexion between *pike* = summit, and *a-pike*, being analogous to that between *vertex* and *vertical*, *-ally*.]

1599 George & Lionel *Looking-glasse* Wks. (1884) 194/1 Our yards across, our anchors on the pike, What shall we heave, and take the merry gale? 1608 Lo Gervase *Barclay's Argument* 328 Setting their Oares on pike expected what the which were coming would conceived.

Pike (pāik), *sb.*4 Also 4 pik, 4-5 pyk, 5-8 pyke, 6 pruke, (7 pick). [app. short for *pike-fish*, more Pike *sb.*1, in reference to its pointed beak: cf. Gad 1, and F. *brochet* pike (fish), f. *broche* a spit.]

1. A large, extremely voracious, freshwater fish of the northern temperate zone, *Esox lucius*, with a long slender snout; a jack, luce; among anglers the name is sometimes restricted to a specimen of a particular age or size (see quot. 1840-70, and Pickerel 1 quot. 1587). Hence, by extension, any fish of the genus *Esox* or of the family *Esocidæ*.

Among N. American species are the Fallowfish Pike, *Esox americanus*, Great Pike, *E. nobilior*, Hump-backed Pike, *E. vittatus*.

1314 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II reign* Duo rochete et pik. 1327-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 59 [1378. 1397-8 *Ibid.* 196 Willelmo...pro[emio in Martino Kirk' pro pikes emptis, xiiid. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 10 On a fryday take Pyke or Elys, Codlyng or Haddok. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/1 Pyke, fysche, *gurrita*, ... *lucius*, *lupus*. 1530 Mem. Crophel. *Trinidad* Wks. 1618/2 An infinitie sort of lion, that put a prage into 40 waters on good fryday, it will goe in prygge, and come into pyke. 1689 Mercer in *Remains Hamilton's Inspir.* (1948) 279 Pikes or River-wolves are greatly commended by Gesner and divers learned Authors for a wholesome Meat. 1806 *Gentlem. Jrnl.* 76, 1/1 1/2/2 To [Water of Leith] abounds with trout, and sometimes a fine pike. 1827 *Classic Pan. Mag.* 31, 200 What panic to empty'd, and what pikes he take. 1840-70 Hamm. *Keepof. Rem. Sports* 1101 When the fish does not exceed 4 lbs. or 5 lbs. in weight it is called in England 'a jack'; and above that weight 'a pike'. 1892 Lydek. *Minor* v. 49 He ...saw the pike, the Muskenonge. 1870 Monro *Lovelly Pair.* I. v. 187 And watch the long pike basking in Oarside the shadow of the weed.

2. Applied in U.S. and the colonies to various fishes resembling, in their slender body or sharp snout, the pikes proper: e. g. two cyprinoid fishes, *Ptychocheilus lucius* and *Gila grandis*, of California, and species of *Sphyræna* of Australia.

1871 Coues in *Amer. Nat.* V. 1 These Interoceanic—Sphyræna as the barracuda, or 'pike' of the sailors, call them, though they are no kin to our pike at home. 1880 *Rep. Fish. U. S. Wales* 10 (Web. Rabbit, Pike), *Sphyræna sayi* Inhabits and abounds and *Nimpkinana multimaculata*, all of them named, from the elongate shape and strong teeth, 'pike', though in no way related to the well-known European fish of that name.

b. With distinctive adjuncts:

Bald P., a general fish of N. America, *Amia calva*; **Blue, Grey, Green, Yellow P.**, names of 1-3 species of the pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*; **Bony P.**, a gar-fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*; **Brazilian P.**, a fish of the genus *Hemiodus* (Fowler); **Glass-eyed, Goggle-eyed, Wall-eyed P.**, the pike-perch, *Stizostedion americanum* or *S. vitreum*; **Ground-P., Mud-P.**, *Basil-P.*, the sauger (*S. canadense*); **Sand-P.**, also the Lizard-fish, *Synodus fœtens*; **Sea P.**, the common gar-fish or gar-pike, *Belone vulgaris*; see also Gar-fish.

1820 F. Nicol *List of Fishes* 16, *Esox Lucius*, Sea-pike; Dorydike. 1840 Annals *Nat. World* 10, 61 The sturgeon, the *Silurida* or Cat-fish, the long pike of the North American Lakes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pike-fish*, *fisher*, *fishing*, *-hunt*, *-hunter*, *-monger*, *-pool*, *-sleeper*, *-trap*, *-trolling*; *pike-eyed*, *-gray*, *-mouthed* adjs.; †**pike-monger**, a dealer in pike and other freshwater fish; **pike-perch**, a perciod fish of the genus *Stizostedion*, with jaws like those of a pike, species of which are found in European and N. American rivers; esp. *S. americanum* and *S. vitreum*; **pike-sucker**, a fish of the family *Gobiesocidæ*, characterized by a long snout like that of a pike and a ventral sucker like that of a goby; **pike-whale**, = *pilot-whale*: see Pilot-fish 2. b.

1897 Rannoch. *White Rose Arms* 60 By getting out here I shall avoid that *pike-eyed porter at the entrance. 1902 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 382 In *pykeffysch, xx. d. 1833 *Knickerbocker* II. 161 The *pike-fishers are up here. 1878 *Knickerbocker's Ire. Sea's Ann. Aug.* 408 With this tackle the *pike-fisher can go forth. 1880 Coues *Fresh-w. Fish* 100, 1 (1892) III. 37 His ...pass off the *pike-grey coat. 1894 Stevens *Land of Broads* 81 The reaches about Potter-ton are noted *pike haunts. 1582 Mulc. *Positions* (1887) 270 Paid for a pyke and 20 eles that my master gave the *pykemonger before, xx.d. 1820 in Welch *Coll. Curr. Memorab. Nonwich. Bks.* (Suckow) 308, 1 pitch kites, xvi. 1871 *Routledge

Smith *Disc. Mariners* 10 b, With prayers and half prayers, swords and targets. 1592 Kyd *Cornelia* v. 241 See the wealth that Pompey gained in wars, Sold at a pike. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 2. 54 For the placing both, soldiers... Halbert, or Partizan comparable to the Pike. 1599 Sylvester *Hum. T., tr. G. de Salust* (Arb.) 79 Thou shun the pedantic Pyke? 1608 Gerard *Herbal, Epistle Dedicatory* ¶ 2 If Death were not more fit...to lift a pitchfork than to close a pike. 1708 Phillips, *Pike*, a Weapon for a Foot-Soldier, from 14 to 18 Foot long, arm'd at the end with a sharp Iron-spear. 1707-42 Chesterman *Crt. c.* 1. The pike continues the weapon of foot-officers, who fight pike to head, salute with the pike. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Ireland* v. 69 The anarchist re-appeared, bringing with them a dozen pikes, a blunderbuss, and three boxes of pistols. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 610 He had been seen on foot, pike in hand, encouraging his infantry by voice and by example.

† **2.** Phrases. **a.** *To pass* (*pass through*) *the pikes* [= F. *passer par les piques*, *passer les piques*; cf. *passer par la picolle*], in quot. 1634 *fig.* to run the gauntlet; but usually *fig.* to pass through difficulties or dangers, etc.; to come through successfully; to run the gauntlet of. Similarly *to run through*, *go by*, *past*, *the pikes*, etc. *Obs.*

1593 Shakespeare *1st Contention Lancast. Mortt.* (1636) 284 Of all temptations that is the greatest, that god hath forgotten or will not helpe vs throughe the pykes, in they say. 1613 G. Harvey *Lather-bib.* (Camden) 20 So much the harder it is like to go with me when I must run through the pikes. 1619 Lett *Euphues* (Arb.) 19 Thou hast been accidente the pykes betweene Scylla and Carybdis. 1620 Shakespeare *Sonn.* I. 19 Neither Joues sourcing, nor Christs piping can pass the pikes: but the one hath a dart, the other is a gamen and a wee-bidden. 1634 Rose *Mirror, tr. Bontemps's Warre Flanders* 131 If [the squadrons]... making these also according to their laws have deserued it, sometimes pass the pikes [*passer par la picolle*], and sometimes be able to death. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 260, (Heads) with's Tie runs the pikes (and some instead running the gauntlets), that is to be slashed and whips thrown ore him of nine, six or two dozen. 1702 M. Henry *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1830 II. 720/2 None of them [had] past the pikes of the Spiritual Courts. 1783 Cowper *Lett. to Lady Hesketh* 30 Nov., Wks. 1836 V. 187 So far, therefore, I have passed the pikes. The Monthly Critics have not yet noticed me.

† **b.** *To run* (*push*, *cast oneself*, etc.) *upon the pikes*: (*fig.*) to expose oneself to peril, ruin to destruction. *Obs.*

a 1555 Pollini *Reform. Ir.* (Parker Soc.) 16 But now I can not show you my mind, but I must run upon the pikes, in danger of my life therefore. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 230 Of a contagious hurtful vice, of his owne accorde, to runne vpon the pykes of death. 1620 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 He cannot honestly be loued by euery sharp tongue. 1631 Celestina (Scholar) xx. 63 For this I...runne vpon the pikes of my good Father's anger.

† **c.** *Pack of pikes*, close combat, fighting at close quarters; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 134 To trie it out at the push of the pike. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 119 Nor is easie to come to the push of the pike, to let you not a Lawing gun. 1680 Dryden *Hind. & Pan.* 14 Shall they when they and we shall come to push of pike, I shall find you want courage to stand it out any longer? 1699 in Somers Tracts *Sel. tr.* (1751) III. 491 By that Time the Engineer was got within Push of Pike. 1707 [N. Ward] *Quaker Refin.* II. vi. 10 To Bed when at Push o Pike we play With Beauty, who shall win the Day? 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* v. xii, The French battalions never waiting to exchange push of pike or bayonet with ours.

† **3.** *transf.* = Pikeman 1. *Obs.*

1557 Q. Mary in *Shrewsbury MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 191 One fourth parte to be arquebusers or archers, one fourthe parte pikes, and the rest billes. 1590 Sir J. Smythe *Disc. Weapons* 13 b, Backed with some squadrons of Pikes. 1631 T. Scott *Vox Pop.* 86 b, v. (1821) 31 Sent some Harbenger Shots and Pikes to the Foot of the hill. a 1644 Digby, tr. Hayward *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. 1870 II 91 The French could not spare so many men, but they gave him thousand pikes, and one thousand harquebuzes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pike-handle*, *-staff*, *-point*; **pike-hammer** = *hammer-pike*: see Hammer 16. 7. See also Pike-head, Fireman 1, etc.

1586 Rites, Ceremonies *Cove. Cleveland* 228 First clime the brack, a pike-length before and above unto private that followed him. 1599 *Hist. Adiaforist* 19 Feb. 3/2 One fine young wont ..had been ore drawn for pike-handles. 1634 J. Stimulation to J. Rhine *Hous. Jr. Hodgson* (1858) II. 320 Before this packet had a hearse ... the bodies of deceased parishioners were carried to the grave on poles resting on men's shoulders; these poles were the prejudice of the rector, and were called 'pikehandles', a custom rising rather from the nature of his residence in a fortalice in an enemies country than from any ecclesiastical claim. 1891 Atkinson *Lost Coast Killers* 148 That rose among those ... pike-points might punctuate between his rings.

Pike, *sb.*[3] *dial.* or *local colleg.* and *U. S.* [Short for Turnpike: first prob. in combinations: see 3.]

1. A bar or gate on a road at which toll is collected; a toll-bar or toll-gate.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii. 361, I deserve the ravelsider of my days to a pike. 1840 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xi. 245 'Some jolly gentleman that keeps a pike was to give you a bad shilling to change.' 1856 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 456 The man at the pike...ran to open the gate.

b. *transf.* The toll paid at a turnpike-gate.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii. 30 (Mrs. Weller) paid the last pike (a. a shed) at twenty minutes after six o'clock yesterday evening. 1850 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* 308 pay the wonderful haggle about the pikes. 1852 Blackwood *Performers* 330 Oh, you have paid the pike for me.

2. A turnpike road, 'turnpike', highway.

1852 Miss. Brown *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. The road ...had formerly been a thoroughfare to the river, but abandoned for many years after the laying of the new pike. 1897 *Daily Tel.* 31 XXX. 1896 There were cars and gallops in plenty, and yet they could get a pike and unfurnish rest.

3. *Comb.*, as *pike-keeper*, *-road*. Also Pikeman 3.

1840 Howe *Every-day Life* II. 1310 Sellers of cattle ...with the *pike* tickets in their hats. 1857 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii. 'What do you mean by a pike-keeper?' inquired Mr. Perker Magnus. 'If he sell no more a sixpence tomorrow, give him a shilling.' 1861 Mr. Weller, in explanation. 1897 *Sunday* (C. S.) XXX. 1306 We found private comfort in the well-kept pike-road, with reliable grades, and food to places with pleasant meals times.

Pike, *sb.*[4], obs. variant of Piece, grudge.

Pike, *sb.*[5], obs. form of Pitch *sb.*[1]

Pike, *sb.*[6], variant of Pic[2], measure of cloth.

† **Pike,** *a.* *Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure: ? related to F. *piqué* tart, sour (of wine), *piquant* pungent, spiced (of sauce, etc.).] (?) Hot, biting, seasoned, spiced: esp. in *pike sauce*, also *fig.*: sarcastic, pungent wit.

1549 Hoskin (*tit.*) *the Lot to have chekyns in pyke sauce* (or *vynegre*). 1589 Pappe w. *Hatchet* (Ch.) Let his lash (Anglicus is pike sauce, and arguments that have been three twenties yeres in pickle. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 228 Now the Scotish Gyrgazelles, and the earliest pike sawce, are the lowest figures of Rhetoryque in vse. 1597 Bacheler *Pass. Disc.* 2 v., Eng. Bread (as Ingot) with Cream...cover'sas with a Pike-fauls and some scraped Cheese, and bring them to a fine Colour.

Pike, *v.*[1], collateral form of Pick *v.*[1] (q. v. for examples), still in dialectal use in various senses. To this app. belongs the obs. expression *to pike out a lore*, the exact meaning of which is uncertain: The trier: = Pick *v.*[1] 4 (or ? to point: cf. Pick *v.*[2]).

1563 *Mirr. a Hounds Exp.* (Roxb.) 133 Item, yearl for passage off bowys, and yere clawwyge off hawis, and for pykynge off bowys, xxij*d*. 1575 *Antient Triumphs* (Arb.) 118 To dressing and pikeing it [the crane] vp for a boon. *Ibid.* 120 For this purpose thou your bawe be well trymmed and pikt all a cowling wise: that it may come rounde to your company every where. *Ibid.* 120-1 Pike the plaits about the plumbes, to make them somewhat wider, and so well couerynge as where it pincheth, and so the pincher shal not slip. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 267 Nor ye also agreed...that Nicholas Gennet (Brewhouse) shall from henceforth be free of this Cytie, for the wch he shall...*Under-write* [new scores and tother all such like accounts as the tweare howse vseth hath, and never ytsilfe all thinke howse wch have vsith to be done.

Pike (pɑik), *v.*[2] Now *rare*. Also 5–6 pyke, 6 pyrke, 6–7 pick. [f. Pike *sb.*[1] 2.] *trans.* To furnish with a pike, spike, or (iron) point.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 21 Þere be Affric closed wiþ to a strayt tree but was pikede wiþ yrne wiþ longe and scharoge nayles. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/1 Pykynge, of a stalle, or ober þinge, *cuspidacio*. 1530 Palsgr. 290/1, I pyrke a staff with pykes of yron, *je empenneille*. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Empenneiller*, *Empenneiller vne empenneille de fer*, a staffe well pikt, or well grained, with yron.

Pike, *v.*[3] Also 5–6 pyke, 6 pike, pyrke. *Obs.* [app. identical with *pike v.*[2]: cf. to furnish oneself with a pike or pikes: and *Cf. to cut one's stick*: see Pike *sb.*[1] 1. Cf. Du. *pikken*, Da. *pikke af* to loosen off, Sw. *dial. pikka dotad* to make off. Another conjectural derivation from F. *piquer* to spur.]

† **1.** *refl.* To make off with oneself, go away quickly, be off. Also with *away*. *Obs.*

c 1400 Lyfe *Assembly of Gods* 1346 Thes Rasen hym commaundyd pyke hym thens hyghely. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xliv. 421 And therfore anone that damesyll pyked her away priuely. c 1550 *Pard. Devotion* 154 in Hall. *K. V. P.* III. 182 When his fathers ere pikked he may him go plee. 1550 Pilkington *Aggeus* 1 I pycke me forth out of a place, or I pycke me hence, *je me tyre arriere*...Come of, pycke you hence and your helas bythereaste. *Ibid. youre* Wales, pycke you hence, *tirez arriere*. 1552 Cooper *Lat.-Angl. Thesaurus* s. v. *Cunctor*, *Cunctari*, to pike it out, to linger, to tarry. 1552 Huloet, pycke thee hence. 1580 J. Hayward *Exam. Papists* (1602) 171 Into what place so euer R. may pike him, Where euer thou finde arche, there shalt not thou fare. c 1570 *Am Euclid of Martyrology* 71 in Lang. *Pop. Poet. Scot.* II. 71 He had thyne thre gay pyke them home.

2. *intr.* To depart; also with *off*; *fig.* to die. Also *to pike it*. Now *slang or colleq.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 921 I hade how pyke out of the pale. 1535 *Jack Juggler* (Roxb.) 28 Pike and walke, a knave, lowne, a wave is my passage. 1592 Davenport *Wm. Rufus* (1640) 296 When...Arnold to vps downe, they made their Wills, and pikt off in 2 or 3 Days. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pike*, to run away, flee, cut. *Ibid.* *Pike*, also to Die. 1708 Stanley *Triumph Wit* (ed. 2) 234 We fit off with his Cloths, an' go pikin along the Street. c 1789 Farmer *Songbook* 9 *Wedding*, in *Farmer Moss Publishing* (1898) 63 Into a house-hee they pike it. a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pike off!* begone!

† **Pike,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* App. an F. *piquer*, in phrase *le pike on the wind* = F. *piquer au vent*, to sail close to the wind, to hug the wind.

1589 Lord Howard *Anthology*, *A Diary* (Widow Jon. 1840) 163 Finding us entreated our course ... to take about and pyll to the wind, hasting hether the helmes and sailes.

Pike, *v.*[5] *To pile up*: (*trans.*) ? to sell close to.

1593 Dolman *Abuses* (1616) 10 And vp on pike the coller of Velvet, And heard thats vp your Chamocyas. *Ibid.* a. 19 The dangerous schalde and coald vp pyke vo.

Pike (pɑik), *sb.*[8] [f. Pike *sb.*[2]] *transf.* To thrust through or kill with a pike.

1598 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Sept. 4/1 Many prisoners were taken on...and being carried to the camp were pikted. The manner of pikting was by two of the rebels pushing their pikes into the front of the victim. 1862 Wellington *Let. to Grave. Disp.* II. 302 I has two horses, one shot and the other pikted. 1864 Barnes *England in Irel.* III. 2. 1, 452 The ship after the battle of New Ross a bunch of [Protestant] prisoners was carried out from Wexford Gaol to Vinegar Hill, and pikted in front of the windmill.

Sp. 1886 Fitzgerald *Khaos Sayo* 243 Gilbert sought to end with his foes, and pike with his tongue every friend to natives' progress.

Pike, *v.*[6] [f. Pike *sb.*[3]] *transf.* To fill with a pike.

1890 Scribner *Chaser's Whaling. Adv.* 28, the Others picking the pieces from one tub to another.

Pike, *v.*[7] *dial.* [f. Pike *sb.*[3] 4.] *transf.* To heap or pile up (hay) into pikes.

1894 Swainson *Pk. Fauna* 312, 370 The reason that hay should be piked [stacked all in one day. 1896 F. A. Grosse *Yeel Jottings* v. 80 Tumbling among the cocks when hay was being 'piked'. 1898 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 573 Come, let's be off; they'll be done pitting directly.

Pike, obs. form of Peek *v.*[1], to pry; Peek *v.*[2], to top a yard, etc.

Piked (pɑikt, pikt), *a.* Also 4–6 pyked, 5 pykyd, -id, 6 *Sc.* pykit, pikit: see also Picked *a.* [f. Pike *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ed.]

1. Furnished with a pike, spike, or sharp point; fashioned with a sharp point (or points); sharp-pointed; = Picked *a.* 1.

a 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 308 With piked manere grete, beten mile he bi. 13.. Gen. & Ex. *Add.* 769 A pack of shonen, With a pyked palmys, pyned for pyk. c 1440 in Turnbull & Wherton *Chronicles* 240 She and his fellows...set [eng. pykit] stavys and long dagers cast a sawtte to ye said hopper. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. viii. 81 Casting darts or maces with pykyt bollis. 1561 Daus tr. *Sleidanes Com. Affrs.* (1577) 85 b, He put on as a pyked Armet, his bydde was in his armes. 1589 Holland *Livius Mariendl.* 298 The wanting ships armed with piked beake-heads. 1630 Malcom *Hist. Sing.* x. Wks. 1879 V. 70 The Barricoes... running in upon them...with their piked Targets bearing them down. 1892 J. Parker *Parochial Charges* 211 Some of them [spears] were piked or pointed at both ends. 1893 Durham *Pract. Agricult.* I. 7 Perhaps the Hertfordshire wheel-plough, which has a piked share, may be the most suitable implement. 1894 Scott *Lal. of Lake* v. 7, The good old priest...Took his piked staff and sandall'd shoon.

b. Of animals, plants, etc.: Furnished with a pike or sharp point, or with spines or prickles, as in *piked dogfish*; = Picked *a.* 1 b.

1601 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1626) 83 Inclosed with an enchas-loosing Woods, Not piked Bull-reshes. 1673 Ferne, *Furze Acute*, VII. 143 Piked Dog-fish. 1698 J. H. Cotelli *Mirid Lab. Sect.* 99 The piked dog-fish owes his common name to the pikes or spikes, standing up the detached ends, in front of the dorsal fins.

2. Tapering to a point or peak; pointed, peaked.

1598 Rider *Lat. Dict.* Addit. Gg 5 b, *Acquilum capud*, a sharpe or pikyd heade lyke a eagle bill. 1589-93 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Conspicuus*, *Aciem per conum conspicuus*, or set on pyked wyse. 1677 B. Cooke *Herculaneus Hyeth.* (1686) 51 b, Where it [map] is strayed, we...make it up in Cockle, and other that is Mossen, which must be sharp and piked in the tuppe. 1820 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 333 A little piked hill cast up. 1824 G. Somers *Trav.* 40 Mosques by his high pensile piked rocks to be wondred at. 1779 B. Coleman *Trad. Rom. Ab.* (1849) I. 21 The cape named Trocadero, now Marapus, which is the extremity of a mountain sloping to a point, having before it a piked rock. 1820 D. Lyon *Caledonia Canalis* (1856) 159 Sir Edward in regret seemed to assume, with piked beard and whiskers.

b. Piked beard, a tall conical beard: one worn by ladies in the 14th and 15th c.; **piked shoe,** a shoe with a long pointed toe, as was the fashion towards the end of the 14th c., and later; a cockney, snobbish; **piked whale,** the bottle-nosed, or pike headed whale, *Balænoptera rostrata*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 216 Purple gownes cumne with lyre ouer hus a thousand Ik pulsides and pyked shoes. c 1440 *Alphab. of Cookes* (Arb.) 42 Take a pyked shoo. 1598 Stow *Annales* (1601) 471 Noble women vsed high attire on their heads, called the steeues. 1787 Hanmer *England* v. 3 (1810) 33 Then went ...with their shoes pyked. 1798 J. Cecil *Anatomy* 136 Their Beaks...are piked towards the Toes. 1797 Vernon in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 372 Piked Steps appear to several Reigns from Ed. III. to Rich. III. in England. 1798 M. Wallace *Let. to C. Montagu* in Aikin, Acts of Bothwell...introduced the fashion of *piked boots*, or high heads. 1887 Hughes in *Pall. Trans.* LXXVII. 418 The *Balæna rostrata* of Fabricius or Piked Whale. 1889-9 *Lindl's Cycl. Anat.* I. 511/2 The subvolcan artery in the Piked Whale. 1892 C. M. S. Bennett *Zanzibar* 1890-92, 57 The tattoo headdress of piked horns.

Piked, obs. variant of Picked *ppl. a.*

Pike-devant, variant of Pike-devant.

Pikefork, obs. and dial. variant of Pitchfork.

Pike-head (pɑi·k-hɛd), [f. Pike *sb.*[1,2] + Head.]

1. The metal head of a Pike (*sb.*[2]).

1596 Erdeswick *S. Ch. tr. vii. at Ha.*, Hereto hath the pike-head of his spouse. 1897 *Kilmory. Hist. Coll.* I. 462 The Enemy holds upon their Pike-heads ransom, cupons, tarbites, &c. to be the English are they had no wair. 1841 Lover I. (Medley Iron), The Councils with the red beards...and long poles with pike-heads on them.

2. A fish of the family *Lucioperidæ*.

So **Pike-headed** *a.*, having a head with long snout and jaws, like those of the Pike (*sb.*[2]); as *pike-headed alligator*, *amalis*; *pike-headed whale*, the piked whale: see Piked 2 b.

1789 Pennant *Zool.* III. 41 Pike-headed whale ... *Side* opinion taken its name from the shape of its head, which is narrower and sharper pointed than that of other whales. 1791 Gmelin *Nat. Hist.* VI. 193 The Pike-headed Whale. 1840 Cant. *Descr. n. tr.*, *Pike-headed alligator*, the common fresh-water alligator. ...*Alligator lucius*.

Pikoty, variant of PIQUEER *Obs.*, a pikeman.

Pikel, pikle (pai·k'l). *dial.* Also locally pickel, pickle, pikehil, poikel, -khe. [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] + -EL[1]: prob. with *-al, -le*, instrumental, as in *handle, shovel*.] A hay-fork, pitchfork. (Common in local use, in the Midland and Western Counties from Lancashire southwards.)

1802 J. BRUCE in *Month. Rev.* CXC 1806 (1890) 140 One casting a pikel ... once broke his behind him, the two grains of the pikel ran up both sides of his leg, and hurt him sore. 1880 F. HARDY *Dorset* ♦ *Lett.* (1881) 207 From 3ª lower Hayley ... they pitch it and they'd it on Hurdles to ye Carts. 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* iv. 253/1 Tedr. ... a Wheel of Hay, so much as hangs together on the points or grains of a Pikel. ♦ 1894 "H. CORNWALL" *Manch. Weekly* 30 Her Majesty ... had seen the threatening clouds 'rain pickels' so Lancashire alone can rain them. 1899 *Kidderm. Observatory Year.* 3 Sept., Change of stabling with a pikel.

Pikelet[1] (pai·klĕt). *Scotch.* Forms: 8 pyclet, 8– pinelet, picklet (*dial.* piklet, pyklet, piclate, pifflet, pyflet, etc.). [Shortened from BARA-PICKLET.] A Western and Midland name for a small round tea-cake, made of fine flour; a CRUMPET, or, in some districts, a muffin.

1790 *Bartender gle* There were not muffins the chessline layvend among, when a boy, nor pyclets. 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 13 That doughty son of Thetis ... crumpled up his broad face like an half-toasted pikelet. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Clocks, Pikelet*, or *Pikelet*, a small round light cake—a sort of muffin. 1880 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallett* vi. 1. 150 Tansy ... smelled in an early tea and pikelets. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 280/1 A silversmith ... was discovering hot pikelets. [Mod. dial. form: see *King. Dial. Dict.*]

Pikelet[2] (pai·klĕt). [f. PIKE *sb.*[3] + -LET.] A small or young pike.

1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 2 *July* 804/1 A diminutive pikelet. 1898 GILBERT *Angling Recollect.* 83 When hitched, this hungry pikelet had to his pouch a vessel nearly ten quarts of a pound weight!

Pikeman[1] (pai·kmăn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[2] + MAN *sb.*[1]] A soldier armed with a pike.

14.. *Sir G. Barton* in *Antiq. Misc.* (1888) 66 Yea, pickmen more, and horsmen both. This worthyn Howard tooke to the sea. 1588 PARSONS *Pilgrimage* 201 The pikemen, thinking to surprise the rounde heapes for to defende, 1627 *Maldon, Essex, Documents* (Roxolis ser. No. 42). Further that every pickman appear full armed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 195 The Pikemen had fastened to the tops of their pikes ... prayer! Papers of the Protestation. 1889 *Manchester* 30 May 5/3/2 The Swiss pikemen at Morgarten ... brought this ascendency to the ground.

Pikeman[2] (pai·kmăn). Also (in sense 1) **pick-man**. [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]]

1. A man who wields a pick; a pickman; a miner: one who hews the coal with a pickax.

1843 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. vi. 'My miners told it me at the pit-head when she brought me my breakfast', said a pikeman. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct., It is stated the best miners, known as regular pikemen, can hew a street and a half in a day. 1880 *Ibid.* 26 Oct., The pikeman's recumbent position and the very strokes he appears to take at the coal.

2. A man who picks the mill-stones and keeps them in order; hence, the tenant or man in charge of a thirlage, larvenial, or burghal mill. (*Sc.*)

1. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Pikemen of the towmls mills. 1556 *Rec. Aberdeen* (*Aberdeensh. Antiq. Soc.*) Alex. Willamsone, pikemen of the Mills, and spaidman of the ruik-yard and boundbriggs of the toune and lands of the Milnen of Auchtorgus. 1879 G. FRASER *Wigtown in Tin Chels*, and Jamie the Pikeman (had) a marvel dislike and dread of such others.

Pikeman[3], [f. PIKE *sb.*[3] + MAN *sb.*[1]] The keeper of a turnpike.

1837 HUGHES *Tour Rivers* 5 iv, The cheery tone of the gruff-voiced hero, to warn some drowsy pikeman or the order of the next change. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. 4/6 On certain roads you may travel for leagues without being intercepted by the 'pike-man'.

Pike-pole. *U. S.* [PIKE *sb.*[1] 2.] A lumberer's tool; a pole having a spike at the end and a hook near it, used for driving and guiding floating logs.

1878 *Lumber's Mag.* XV. 141 The running and sailing logging-tr, pike-poles, etc., are made ready. 1892 C. HARRIS *Aldrich Anecd.* 108, I ... was at once put to work running logs down a long channel with a pike pole.

Pi·ker[1]. Now *dial.* Also 4–6 pyker, 5–6 -er. [f. *pike*, var. of PICK *sb.*[1] + -ER[1]: see PICKER[1].]

†1. A robber, a thief; in later use, a petty thief, pilferer: = PICKER[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1362 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 But if alway pikers, lak, Arn well ou makon, Ther we pikon but onely pans, the sotis pikeris proverbe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VI. 27 Kepe my cote in my croft fro pykers and prowrs. ♦ 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pykere, lyttylle theef, *furcifer*. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 § 1 Knowyng thoves and other pikers. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Philem.* 31 He ouercometh ouer the Malone (Philemon) that restoreth ther hede hoole & vnmaymed and a piker. 1599 *Enemies of Rights* I. 28 Blackmoring of Three Gaddings, alias ...called the meil piker theef outh.

2. An instrument to 'pike' or pick out dust, dirt, or obstructions; a picker. *Sc.*

1808 *Mem. Mungo Wanock* xii, The piker for clearing the touter-hole.

†**Pi·ker**[2], **piquer.** *Obs.* [f. *pique*, PIKE *sb.*[2] + -ER[1], or ad. F. *piquier*: see PIQUER.] A soldier armed with a pike, a pikeman.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* (ed. 2) b, Their old ordinary Pykers with their pikes. *Ibid.* 11 b, Their footmen pykers, they doe allowe for euery well armed. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. 1. 72 The piker his weapon and weapon.

Pi·ker[3], *slang* or *dial.* [app. f. PIKE *sb.*[2] + -ER[1]: cf. also dial. *paiker* in same sense.] A vagrant, a tramp; a gipsy.

1858 HOTTEN *Dict. Modern Slang, &c.* 238/2 Gallopers and pikers are tramps. *Ib. Tramps.* 1862 HORNER *Dorsetsh. Eng. Gloss. Long.* 215 The people called in Acts of Parliament sturdy beggars and vagrants, in the old cant language Abraham men, and in the modern *Pikers*.

Pikier, var. PICKER *Obs.*, large sailing-boat.

Pikerel, Pikery, obs. ff. PICKEREL, PICKERY.

Pi·kess. *nonce-wd.* A female pike (fish).

1834 BALDWIN *Shetland* 310 The spawning season occupies from two to three months; the young pikesses of three years taking the lead.

Pikestaff (pai·k,stăf). [In senses 1 and 2, f. PIKE *sb.*[3] 1, 2 + STAFF: cf. ON. *pikistafr* (13th c.), mod.Norw. *pikestav*, MSw. *pikestaff*; in sense 3, f. PIKE *sb.*[2] Hence two distinct words, but often not capable of separation, esp. in the phrases in 4.]

1. A staff or walking-stick with a metal point at the lower end like an alpenstock. Now *rarely St.* Sometimes app. the wooden handle of a pike.

1326 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 284 (Lett.-Bk. G. ii. 49) *Pikestaf.* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* VI. 103 My plow-lese shal be my pyk-staff; VII. 8 pikid staf; A. VIII. 38 pykyst. *MS. C. pykestaf, MS. D* pilgrimes staf and pykis gyse] 3ee rede. 1393 *Ibid. C.* VIII. 300 Penaunce has pyk staf [A. v. 237 pike, pikid staf] he wolde pulleche newe. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xi. (*Wolf & Sheep*) ii, With pykestaff and with scrip to fair of ayre. 1598 GRENEY (*Qui*) *Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 210 His pikestaff withouten leading on his pike staffe. *a* 1640 TOM W. *Mysteries Natural Treatise* (1794) 108/1 The Weapon is a Pike-Staff, such as Keepers and Warreners use for the guard of the Game. *a* 1776 in Hard *Scott. Songs* (1901) 102 Fare ye weel, my pyke-staff. 1826 SCOTT *Journ.* 10, hewing his pike-staff before him.

†2. Part of a wagon or cart: app. the arms as PITCHFORK. *Obs.*

1505 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The cranse under, the hops and pikestaffs.

3. The wooden shaft of a pike (the weapon).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Espieu*, is a staffe longer and more slender than a pike staffe, otherwise called *Azagaye*. 1892 CAGE *I. Amore. Theodore Bird's Nonsuch* 1 July 24 Glaives (which were Pikestaves). 1902 SIR H. MAXWELL in *Blackw. Mag.* June 774/2 Ash was the proper wood for pikestaves.

4. In proverbial phrases. *As plain as a pikestaff*, an alteration of the earlier phrase *as plain as a* PACKSTAFF (in reference to its plain surface). Also *As stiff as a pikestaff*. *To call a pikestaff a pikestaff* = to call a spade a spade.

1590 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 2 A new game ... that hath no pollicie nor knauerie, but plaine as a pikestaffe. 1749 *D'Urfey Pills* III. 22 When a Bumpkin's as plain as a Pikestaff. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvii, When will you acknowledge that two and two make four, and call a pikestaff a pikestaff? 1852 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iv. 30 Set up in bed as stiff as a pike-staff. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xii. 360 The evidence against him was as plain as a pikestaff.

†**Pi·kestower.** *Obs.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[3] + *stower* dial. stake, post, prop.] Part of a wagon or cart; explained as 'The iron bar or standard fixed in the "car-head" of a cart, strengthening the sides'.

1891 *West Yorks. Wds.* (Surtees) 28 The foreman is to be furnished with ... a pair of bands, viz. three or four pikestowers [*sic*] ... and some keys and false shelvings.

Pikeys, Pikfault, obs. ff. PICKAX, PICKFAULT.

Pi·kish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[2], [3] + -ISH[1].] a. Of or pertaining to pikes (weapons). b. Of or proper to pike (fish); voracious.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Journ.* III. 263 Liberty ... in pikish majesty she'll rise. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 4/2 An accustomed lessness of pikish voracity.

Pikit, obs. Sc. form of PICKET, PITCHED.

Pikle, obs. variant of PICK, PIKE, PIVOT.

Pikke, Pikky, obs. forms of PYCK, PITCHY.

Pikle, variant of PICKEL, pitchfork.

†**Pik-magane.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *pik*, of uncertain meaning + F. *magne* middle, middle-sized. Cf. *cultrorum magno* in CULVERIN.] A kind of culverin: explained as 'one of the smallest size'.

1513 *Acc. Lord. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 303 Item, the first ane ane pik magane [*sic*] ane chalmer with xvj uncis of the kingis.

Pikoise, obs. form of PICKAX.

Pikrolite, variant of PICROLITE.

Piky (pai·ki), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[3] + -Y.] Having pikes or sharp points; spiky; pointed.

1722–30 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 9 (E. D. S.) Long piky roots.

Piky, *a.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Of, of the nature of, or abounding in pike (fish).

1877 O. MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* II. xi. 120 A lake of deep fresh water, ...the piky multitude within. 1900 H. HALL in *Thurnam Camp.* 92 He is a long way from other anglers, in a deep piky hole.

Piky, obs. form of PITCHY.

Piladex (pi·lideks). Also **pilla-**. [f. L. *pila* ball + *dic-* in L. *dicere*, Gr. δεξιά right hand.] Proprietary name of a parlour game consisting in keeping an inflated ball or bag in the air by striking it to and fro over a line on a table with the back of the hand.

1897 in *Advert.* ♦ *Pract. Diarist List* 1898. 1901 *Speaker* 3 Feb. 503/1 That rather unnerving phrase ...will be thrown into the political air and buffeted like a pilladex by the fists of opposing champions. 1902 *Daily News* 21 July 8/6 Further Games. ...Bowling Games, such as golf billiards, pilladex, and a feather on a sheet.

Pilaf, -aff, variants of PILAU.

Pilage (pai·lĕj). Also 9 **pilleage**. [f. PILE *sb.*[3] + -AGE.] The hair, wool, or superficial fur, with which an animal is covered; = PELAGE.

1802 tr. *Banim's Dr. Cullen at Ferguses* to Wks. (1812) I. 234 Cold maketh the pilage of beasts more thick and long. 1887 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 214 In winter ...the fur becomes dense from the woolly pilleage, which gives a lighter color to the coat than during midsummer and autumn, when ...the fur is short and brown. *Ibid.* 234 During Winter the fur is thickly clad with hair and woolly pilleage.

Pilao, variant of PILAU.

Pilar (pai·lă), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *pilāri-us*, f. *pilus* hair: see -AR[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to hair.

1758 MILNER *Respon. Lat., Pilāris, ...Tonk.* pertaining to hair; hairy; pilar. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pilar muscles*, *nerves*, *tissue*, *pilaceae* (muscles that cause the hair to bristle).

2. DIONYS. PERIG.

1839 R. F. BURTON *Comm. Alt. in Trod. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 156 None of the men and almost all the women remove the eyelashes, and pilar hair rarely appears to grow.

So **Pilary** (pai·lări), *a.* = PILAR 1.

1888 *Med. Notes* LIII. 421 She had never suffered from any pilary loss [or] excessive affection. 1893 *Syd. Soc. L.*

Pilaster (pilæ·stăr). *Arch.* Also 6–7 pillastre, -tar, 7 pyl-, (pilley-stair). [a. F. *pilastre* (1545) in Hatz.-Darm.), a. It. *pilastro*, in med.L. *pilastrum* (1341), f. *pila* + pillar: see -ASTER.]

1. A square or rectangular column or pillar; *spec.* such a pillar engaged in a wall, from which it projects with its capital and base a third, fourth, or other portion of its breadth; an engaged pillar; an ANTA; formerly applied also to the square pier of an arch, abutment of a bridge, or similar structure.

1575 LANGHAM *Lett.* (1871) 50 Vpon a base a ten foot square, ...a square pilaster rising proportionably, of a fyftene foote hye. 1598 FLORIO, *Pilastro*, any kinde of pillar or pilaster. 1603 DEKKER *Dan. Wars* iv. xxxi, A Roome prepar'd with Pilasters. That to the Roofe their stately Frizes rid vnto. 1616 *Londinum's Chron. Syd., Cantia.* (1776) 113 A square low Gallery, some four Foot from the Ground, set round about with Pilley-stairs. 1823–39 I. JONES in *Loud. Philadelp's Archit.* (1842) I. 103 The Pilaster in the Basement against the Bank of the River. 1824 WESTON *Archit. in Radn.* (1830) 158 Pylasters must not be too tall and slender, nor their Shoulder Pilaus, nor too Dwarfish and gross, but they imitate the Pilas or Pieces of Bridges. 1870 *Morn. Star* 30 Jan. 2/2 An house adorned without with various Pilasters, and Pilasters of several Orders. 1713 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 28 The Inside of the Bases of the Doors. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 11 The Piles or Pilasters, which are fixed in the River; the Arches which those Pilasters support. 1880 ENGLISH *Cycl. Arts, Science* Wks. (Suppl.) II. 413/1 Our taste in building ...admits pilasters and columns that support nothing.

transf. 1874 *Wonders Phys. World* v. 1. 59 Piles or pilasters of ground ice which supported the superficial crust.

†2. A pillar-like or cylindrical shape or figure. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 122 The Pillar, Pillaster or Cilinder. 1620 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 They delight to cut their Beds into long rolls or pillasters in manner of cylinders [L. *cylindros ac alia modum facere*].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pilaster block, buttress, capital, pier, pinnacle*; *pilaster-like* adj.; *pilaster-fashion, -wise* adv.; **pilaster-strip**: see quot. 1874.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 277 Fashion your battlements of what shape soeuer you please to haue them; whether made plaine, or pilaster-wise [etc.]. 1703 J. W. *City & C. Purchaser* 224 Rusticked or Pilaster-peirs, from 10 to 14 Foot[s] a pair. 1707–32 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Brick*, *Pilaster, or buttress Brick*, ...are of the same dimensions with the great bricks, only they have a notch at one end, half the breadth of the brick: their use is to bind the work of the pilasters of brick-walls, which are built of great bricks. 1713 NICHOLSON *Hist. Lond.* 322 These buttresses run up pilaster fashion. 1872 FERGUS *Catk. Archit. Ghem.* 326 *Pilaster Strips*, a term used to describe the vertical projecting parts of the towers, opposed to the Bands. 1879 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 21 Flat, pilaster-like buttresses.

Pilastered (pilæ·stărd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with or supported on pilasters.

1683 CATLIN *Entertainm. to Philip* 16 The goliah'd Walls of Marble to Pilaster'd round with porphyre. *a* 1704 W. HARRIS *Charitable Mason Poems* (1811) 283/1 Pilaster'd to fallen Order the windows grew. 1898 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 108 Pilastered galleries.

Pilastrade (pilæstrē·d). *Arch.* [ad. It. *pilastrata* (*A. pilastrare* to adorn with pilasters): see -ADE.] A row or range of pilasters.

1772 A. GORDON *Middle's Amphith.* 101 The Pilasters or Range of Pilasters, which support the Arch.] 1804 *Examiner* 1 Oct. 632/1 A pilastrade of two columns. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 203 A regular form pilastrade.

Hence **Pilastraded** *a.*, having a pilastrade.

1897 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 644 A pilastraded enclosure, forming a species of aisle.

†**Pilastrol.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. It. *pilastrello*, dim. of *pilastro* PILASTER.] A small pilaster.

c 1600 *Discourse Mary Magd.* 120 The holye pilastrells were nearly shorne. The gastly spirits of eyes to slumber well.

Pilat, -e, obs. forms of PILOT.

Pilate (pai·lĕt). [a. F. *Pilate*, ad. L. *Pilātus*, proper name.] The name (Pontius Pilate) of the Roman procurator of Judæa concerned in the

crucifixion of Jesus Christ; hence allusively as a term of reproach. Also, the character of Pilate in the mystery plays; hence † *Pilate's voice*, a loud magisterial voice (*obs.*)

c 1440 *Apol. Lull.* 16 Prelates nor preching are rather pilates þan prelates. 1530 PALSGR. 237 *Ye is a pylate voyce, a stentes voyce.* 1532 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 362 He heard a certain counter spouting out of measure lowde and high, and altogether in Pilate's voice. 1604 HARSNET *Wks.* I. 223 Indeed in Rome there diners be, That beare the name of prelacie: Butter we Pilates may them call, Seeking the Churches ouerthrow. 1688 *Pract. Mail* 67. 29 Our 16 Pontifex Pilatus, who washed their hands of what might happen to France provided they could continue to exploit her.

† Pilan, pilaw (pīlan, pīlɔ), **pilaff** (pilæ·f). Forms: 7– pilau, pillau, pilaw, pillaw, pilao, polaw; also 7 pilo, -oe, pillow(e, pelaw, pelau, pullew, 7–8 pelo (pīlo), 8 pillou, pillou, pellow, pillaw, 9 pillao, pulao, pullao, pil(l)aff. [a. Pers. پلاو *pilāw* (in Turkish *pilāw*, *pillāv* (or *pilāf*)'; Urdū *pilāo*, *palāo*) boiled rice and meat (cocoon in Bux-ḥaq of Shīrāz, ob. 1426). So F. *pilau*, It. *pilao*, mod. Gr. πιλάφι, Russ. плавъ. *pilaw* (= *pilaff*). Appears in Eng. in many forms, according to the language or locality whence the writer has adopted it; the earlier examples, from 17th c. Turkish, are identical with Persian. *Pilaff* represents modern Turkish pronunciation.]

An Oriental dish, consisting of rice boiled with fowl, veal, or fish, and spices, raisins, etc.

1612 TOMKIS *Lingua Englishm.* 23 The most common dish (amongst the Turkes) is *Pilaw*...made of Rice and small morsels of Mutton boiled thereto. 1620 CARYAT *Treat.* in Purchas *Pilgrimes* v. 161 (1625) 1798 The use of this Banian is very frugall, by reason of the abundance of *Pillaos* that is eaten in Constantinople. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 (Pearse) A dish of Pelo, which is Rice boyled with Hens, Mutton, Bacon, Almonds and Turnsoals. *Ibid.* 172 Royall Kha, *Pelaw*. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1726) I. 367 The Turk when he hath his belly full of *pellaw*, or of mutton and rice, will go to sumer's rubie. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 92 They boiled meat capitally in *Pilaw* or *Solicka*. 1696 OGILBY *Asia* *Jornall* 397 Pilaw, that is Rice boil'd ...with Spices Interwoven, and a boil'd Fowl in the middle. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 199 The most admired Dishes, wherewith they entertain Strangers, is Pillaw. 1711 C. LODOWICK *Travels India* 161 They cannot afford 40 for the Price of a Pillaw, or half a Fowl and Rice. 1760 CROMWELL *Travels on Eur. Turkey* (1770) III. 233 Methinks I hear some Alderman, all hearty, Cry, where's the Pellaw? Bring me out the Curry! 1811 KINDERSLEY tr. *Sol. Lett. Tippoo Sultan* App. p. xlii, All the Musulman officers...shall be entertained...with a public repast, to consist of *Pullaw* of the first sort. 1813 PERCY *Cleveland* II. 8, I removed the banquet, and the last pilaff...Forbidden Banquets, the said, Be shared to myself. 1821 — *Poems* v. 1808, A genial supper Of roasted sheep, and cured meats, and pillaus,...Made fresh in the lamb-benighted plains. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, The Colonel was famous for pillaus and curries. 1860 E. F. BURTON *Camb. Mosq.* I. 193 The pilau or rice-mess was, as usual, the pillaw, or, as it is here called, pulao. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 666 The pilaff which followed is always the last dish served at an Egyptian or Turkish dinner. 1883 HARPER'S CYCLOP. *Lapps of Swed* 760. 10 A Feast was held at Pullaos to traditional grounds.

Hence **Pilazed** (pīlazd) *a.*, made into pilau.

1857 LD. ROSSLYN *At Fuss at Sadie* xlvi. (1858) 373 I took my fork down to eating roast fowl and pilazed chickens.

Pilch (pilʧ), *sb.* Forms: 1 pylċ(e)ce, 3–6 pilche, 4 pilchche, 4–6 pylche, 6– pilch. [OE. *pylce*, acc. masc.L. *pellicea* a furred garment, fem. of L. *pellicius* adj., made of skins, f. *pellis* a skin. Cf. PELLOCK.]

† **1.** An outer garment made of skin dressed with the hair; in later use, a leathern or coarse woollen outer garment. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1000 SLOAN. *Ædnoth's Interrog. Sigewulfi* in *Anglia* (1881) VII. 30 Hwi wurðas þu[*sic*] pylcas oðrum & nanes pilcas þinum gyfst? *a* 1100 *Prov. St. Wulfstan* 388 in *Anglia* (1881) VII. 30 Hwi wurðas þu[*sic*] pylcas oðrum & nanes pylcas. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 He is of þe seruice wiðe, he ...scrudh his oðre leoðes, & nawenneð þe oðre pilchin of his dweliliche ðeole. *c* 1230 GOL. & GAW. 370 Two pilches worne Sarp rogeþey wrap, And to adorn and to wer hem pe more, *a* 1300 *Kevin* 235 Warme pilche and warme shoo, With þat þou hevede in wel doo. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Proverbs* 4 After bare knowlege cubbe, No man cleþe his pilchebe away. 1518 *Will of Hugh Sconnerd* (Surtees) 180/1 Pelche de Fox. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Horse, Goose & S.* 386 Ther is also made of shonene okyre, Pilches & gloves to dryve away the cold. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pylche, *pellicium*, *pellicia*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 81 Clothed in a pilche of a camells heire. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1619/1 Some wounded to and fro in sleeuyes pilches, in gowne pilches, furnished, supported, affected. 1600 DARRELL *Gentlemanlike Wks.* (1875) 5, 251 Do beate his gowne out of his brother pilch. 1604 HALIWELL (*Glossogr.* 1st. ed. 370) Pilche, a woollen or fur garment (obs.). 1683 SPELMAN *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* 197 Of coarse pilches, and of grey skins. 1901 *Archæol. Trad. Mar.* 4 Every canon had...a pilch or chimeh (*pellicia*).

2. † **a.** A rug or pad laid over a saddle. *Obs.* **b.** A light frameless saddle for children: = PAD *sb.*3 2.

1552 HULOET, Pilche for a sadille, *sternofrum*. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1899/3 Taken away,...a Pyed-haid Gelding,...with a Pannel and Pilch on his Back. *a* 1708 KENNETT *Lansd. MS.* 1033 II. 197 A coarse shagged piece of rug laid over a Saddle for Ease of a Rider is to our southern parts called a *pilch*. 1883 SHERWOOD-COLLINS *Scotland* 310 Tyke-lass, with pea a light saddle without a tree, commonly called a pilch. 1900 *Lill Cycle Sports. Isabel's Assoc.*, Saddles...Child's Pilch, all over quilted bargskin, for boy or girl.

3. A triangular flannel wrapper for an infant, worn over the diaper or napkin.

1674 BLAGRAVE *Glimmer.* (ed. 3) 31 *Pilch*...now used for a flannel cloth to wrap about the lower part of young children. *a* 1708 KENNETT *Lansd. MS.* 1033 II. 197 *A piece of flannel or other woollen part under a child near the Groin is to be called a Pilch.* 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childh.* III. 31 with An error worthy of remark...is, that of wearing a pilch (as it is called), an old fashion still too much in use. *a* 1824 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pilch*, a flannel wrapper for an infant. 1881–82 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Life Manuscr. Monogram* § 1056 Baby-linen...4 pilches,...a waterproof pilch,...6 dozen napkins.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pilch-clout*, *-maker*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 De deoflen schulen þidere sone seli hare ...A drinnen nan oðre pilcheclot, nauhten toswinged oðer, &c. *Cursor M.* 2. 6756 Here scriuare sir were I to drawe, Thomas I drau a pylche-clowte. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 14 Wote-ouerge the pilchemaker Fromthelth a pylche wolt.

Pilch (pilʧ), *v.* *Now dial.* Forms: 3 pilken, pilken. 6– pilch, 9 *Sc.* pilk. [Origin uncertain. Cf. LLocr. *pel(e)dan*, *pelcken* to pluck (*wip dun bredun pelcken* to pluck a bone); Norw. and Faroese *pilka* to pick, scrape, prick. Cf. also OF. *pelechier*, Of'card *pelotter*, Piuçuçier (mod.Picard *plugner*) to pick, clean, pack: see PLUCK *sb.*] *trans.* To pluck, pluck; to pillage; to rob.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Ne wolde he nouðer & pilken [Nat. pilcoth, pelcoth, and his title, corel ofalcloth dude, as in modren londe, *Ibid.* 88 Ure sunne ure nehal þene cheorl pilken [Nat. pilcoth] & peolken, ure he is ase he wilt þat spenteð ut þe laðnes þet ure hiden ualle ureynnelt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 139/10 Pilch, white, *raffleware*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 31 Some steale, some pilch, some all away Dich. 1665 JER. TAYLOR *Prothanatheism* (R. H. E. 1909) 163 The country was first full of plenty of fish and plishing. 1818 JAMIESON, *To Pilk*,...*To* shell peas,—also, to pick particles out of the shell;...v. *To pilke*,—as "she has pilkit his pouch." 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pilch*, to pillage, Sh. (S. Worcester, Glouc.).

Pilchard (pi·lʧəd). Forms: *a.* 6–8 pilcher, (8 piltcher, 6–7 pilotar(e, pylther) ; *β.* 6– pilchard, (6 pylchard(e, pilchards, 7 -ord). [Origin obscure. The *d* is excrescent. (Cf. It. *pilotto* from Eng.)

Many conjecture Norw. *pil* an artificial bait, whence Dan. *dial. pilke*, Swed. *dial. pilka* to fish in a particular manner. Cf. also Sc. *dial. pilch* a shoe for person, anything thick or gross, a rough skinny piece of wood.]

A small sea fish, *Clupea pilchardus*, closely allied to the herring, but smaller, and rounder in form; it is taken in large numbers on the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, and forms a considerable article of trade; in U. S. and Eng. Colonies locally applied to other fishes of the herring kind, e.g. the *C. regalis* of the Pacific, the *Harengula macrophthalma* of Bermuda; also to the young menhaden.

† *To take sprugeons with pilchards*, to get large returns from a small outlay (*obs.*).

1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pylcher a fyssh, *sardina*. 1592 ROBERT *Defence* xxii. (1870) 293 He must not eate...fresshe herring, pylcherdes, etc. 1597 LEVINS *Manip.* 30/19 Pilcherds, greene, *halecula*. 1613 R. *Sal.* 78 Pylchers, Pyld, swete, &...*Sardines*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Husb.*, *Contents* (1648) 10 The...fashion taking in all the house John which is called a pilchards. 1620 SHERLEY *Treat. Tr.* 10, I, 19 Fishes are as the husbandis, as Pilchers are to Hostlings. 1636 KAY, Manx, tr. *Bonaldus's Advice*, *St. Patrick's* 1. xlviii. (1704) 63 They have with commodious Inns to take Strangers with Pilchards. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6041/1 Pilchers for the Southern. 1728 M. HOWARD tr. *St.-Pierre's Trad. Nat.* (1796) I. 263 The continuation and duration of these two bands, the pilchard of the South, and the herring of the North, are nearly of the same length. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agricl. Chem.* (1814) 288 The yellow pilchards in Cornwall are used...as a Manure. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* I. Society was the smell of fried pilchard, stewed. 1883 *Pennie Lond. World* 30 oil, £ 140 150 fresh-caught and pilchard-fishing in Kerry. 1894 HITCHINS & DIXON *Cornwall* II. 472 The pilchard fishery furnishes the staple commodity of the place.

† **Pilcher**[1], *Obs.* A term of abuse, frequent at the beginning of the 17th c. It has been conjecturally explained as meaning 'One who wears a pilch or leathern jerkin or doublet', or 'One who pilches, a thief'; in two instances it is either fig. from *pilcher*, PILCHARD, the fish, or punningly associated with that word.

1600 B. JONSON *Fantastic* 52. iv, Whither doo you dragge the good man? you scoundrels, you cuttres, you hay-dogs, you arrs Expositor Truma, that talke to your you lubberdine pilchers. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* v. ii, Pilcher, thou'rt a mere pilcher'd dried one. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Ch.* III. iv, Uphall are with your brodies, you pilchers. *a* 1625 — *Women Pleas'd* III. iv, Hang him, Pilcher, There's nothing loves him: but every Cat repairs vnchers him. *a* 1640 DEV *Parl. Bees* iv, Smoaked Pilcher vanish!

† **Pilcher**[2], *Obs. rare.* [? Extended from PILCH.]

1. = PILCH *sb.* 1.

1859 KERR, or Cross *Pilgrim* in *Edinburgh Papers* Sea. 1. (1860) 87, 1 hasse...written to Mr Neal Boyle to furnish him with pilchers.

2. A scabbard. (Apparently *contemptuous.*)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* III. i. 84 Will you pluck your Sword out of his Pilcher by the ears?

Pi·lcorn. [For *pilicorn*, f. PILLED *ppl. a.* + CORN.] A variety of the cultivated Oat, considered by Linnæus a species (*Avena nuda*), in which the glumes or husks do not adhere to the grain, but leave it bare. Also called *pilled oats*, † *pillatus*.

1548 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 There is an other kinde of Otes, whiche is not so inclosed in his husken as ye other is, but is bare, and without husks when it is threshed....The seconde kinde may be called in Englishe, Pilcorne, or pylled Otes. *c* 1640 *J. Spencer Liber Jubilæus* (1882) I. 135 And had also Drags, pilcorne, meadden, beniseme...worth 3 pr[ouse, not well to vnderstand]. 1850 PEP. *Inhist. Feast* iii. 72 The Avena nuda...has several varieties. The most remarkable...are the black or long-bearded oat...and the naked oat, or pilcorn. 1880 *Treas. Bot.*, Pilcorn, or Pilcorn.

Pilcrow (pi·lkrōu), *arch.* Forms: 5 pylcrafte(n, pilecrafte, 6 pilcrowe, (7 pillcrow, pill-crow, paslerow, pilgrow), 6– pilcrow. [App. for *pilled crow*: cf. *pilcorn*, *pilgarlic*, etc. The application of the word, with the form *pylcrafte*, has suggested that it originated in a perversion of PARAGRAPH, through *parygrafte*, **parcrafte*, etc.: cf. quots. *c* 1460 and 1617. But the history of the word is obscure, and evidence is wanting.] = PARAGRAPH *sb.* 1.

(1500 *Ortus Voc.*, *Paragraphus*, Anglice, a pargrafte in writing.) *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/2 *Pylcrafte*, or a lesshe ...*asteriscus*, *paragraphus*. *c* 1460 *Medulla* in Wrig *Vocab. Poet.* 256 note, *Paragraphus*, pylcraft in writyngis. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 9 In husbandrie matters, whose Pylcrowe ye finde That crose appertaineth to Husselrin Klode. 1630 R. T. *Fine Gentle Terms.* 18 To stand as a Cypher in Arsmetick, or as a pilcrow in a latine Primmer. 1657 MIDDLETON *Interior Publicans*, romanticism videtur correspondere ea paragraphus. *a* 1695 FLETCHER *New Falmer* iv. 1, But why a Peel-crow here?...A Scar-crow had been better. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Pilcrow*, an old Word for a Paragraph. 1897 S. S. Brewer *T. Waddup* 30, 121 The leading article...calling attention to those with interjections...and all sorts of verbal pilcrows.

Pild, obs. form of *pilled*: see PILL *v.*[3]

Pile (pail), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 pil, 4– pile, (4–8 pyle, 6 pyll, 7 pail). [OE. *pil* masc. = OLG. **pil* (MLG., MDu. *pîl*, Du. *pijl* dart, arrow, also *ON. pîla* fem., arrow, Da., Sw. *pil*, from LG.), OSIG., MHG. *pfîl*, Ger. *pfeil* dart, arrow, shaft, West Ger. *pîl*, a. L. *pīl-um* the heavy javelin of the Roman foot-soldier, orig. 'pestle'.

The L. *pilum* was no doubt adopted by the Germans in the L. sense 'javelin', which passed on the continent into that of 'dart', and hence 'arrow'; in which latter sense it superseded the native word. In OE. the sense 'javelin' passed into those of 'dart' and 'pointed stake' (= L. *sudis*); but the former is known only in a few poetic compounds, *Æsp-pil* flying dart, *hellepil* hurtle-dart, and the one late example of the simple word in the verse are MS.; it supplied to an arrow, it was only an incidence to native usages.]

† **1.** A dart; a shaft: (?) an arrow. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Be Manna Med* 18 Hit hat *æftercu* of pylfled feondes flæsclicum. — *Metodlex* xviii. 6 Feng þat hiteteleð his nu of Iobs flæsclê hrîðplum, 13... *Cap. Wærtr.* 18.1 (1901) helmeð wiþ pilen & þi hrem clyp wrecende. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6976 Þen Paris...with a pile sharp, Rut hym to þrugh þe ryalles with a rank wounde.

† **b.** The pointed metal head of a dart, lance, or arrow. *Obs.*

1552 CORNELIUS *Sacra.* I. v., Tibie ayo the pyle is of a mourning dark. *c* 1670 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. 341 Through both the temples smack the dart, the word of one side show'd, The pile out of the other look'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Conest of Persia* Wks. 1748) 166 His spear—a beast lord 1678 and strong,...The pile was of a hone-fly's tongue. 1859 FOLLIS *Holy War* (1. x. 178/2) 63 Like an arrow well feathered, but with a blunt pile: in few words, his did not sink deep. 1902 HUGHES *Lett. to Pupils' Cons.* 13 June, Elf arrows...are of a triangular form, somewhat like the board or pile of our old English arrows of war. (1798 *Pocock Almanyon.* (about 1911 Pitchers, in that trimmed arrows by adding the feathers.) *Arrowsmith*, in that made the pile.)

c. Used to render L. *pilum*, the heavy javelin of the ancient Roman foot-soldier.

c 1600 FLETCHER & MASS. *Fatal Dow* (1.) i, How the Roman Pelli...drew Roman blood. 1697 MAY *Lucan* v. 8 Romans Enslaven Romans dare strike, Piles against Piles, spread Eagles Eagles fly. (*Note.* Every word opposed as the word *Pile*, as thinking a worse English, I desire them to give a better word.) 1887 DRYDEN *Virgil* ♀ *Æ.* xi. 161 That war but civil war, an equal set, Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles beat. 1888 R. HARD. *Manual Hist.* 3. 6 The Germans came so violently upon the Romans that the soldiers cast away their piles, and betook them to their swords. 1708 KENNETT tr. *Tacitus* I. 7 Piles against piles oppos'd in vigorous fight, And Eagles against Eagles bending flights. 1870 MORRIS *Æneids. Bruges* (1907) II. vi. 273 The Romans threw their piles, and rushed headlong upon the unsteady men.

† **2.** A spike, a nail; a spine (of a prickly plant, in ME. of a hedgehog); the pointer of a sun-dial.

c 1000 *Sermo Saturni* 7 *Libna* 1, 388 He gehælðe þæt ne aroran wiðerlean mosen, ne mid hornum gehæmmen hrinde ðæs gelimendes and ðæs[*sic*] hat gehælðe hine þæs gelimendes and ðæs[*sic*] hat gehælðe hine þæs pilsan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 302 Wiþ [wen-hrybe] hedd[ehrne hetter...on ðæs hedgehoge wiðwardan heoft acimpte cumpie and hrycgbes pilas. *a* 1100 (? E. Cleve) in WR.-WÜLCKER 537/6 *Gnomon Sangarenses* 386. *a* 1200 *Prognost. Alfred's Grave* (ed. Phillips 1858), Pyldeode se pilas on ða. *c* 1225, 1387 here *Gospelers* 6. 7, 8.) *a* 1250 *E. Eng. Leg.* I. 170/30 Mid pilleden alone þicke on hem, as pylchine dude of pilas. *Ibid.* 198/249 And he was in an herbegh of pilus al-to-rente.

b. A (pointed) blade (of grass). [Cf. Du. *dial. pile*, *grasspitje*, Fl. *pijl*, *grespijl*.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 67 Ai sanry pilis puist and rank as prongis. The tendyre stedis, as brusand burnist stoppilis. 1887 MORRIS *Wks.* I. 135 Many dainty days there has grown pilus upon the earth. 1887 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 191 There shall not a pile of Grass be left within its

Kingdom. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxviii. 110 Appearance of red clover, where not a pile of this grass had before been known. 1802 tr. *J. Sinclair Syst. Husb., Lost*, v. 331 The grass was...smaller in the pile, and more luxuriant in its growth. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxi. Every pale of the grass that springs so sweetly in the meadows.

10. A single grisse or pale (of chaff). *Sc.*

1788 Burns *Address to Unco Guid* (heading) The shearers sairs...May hae some pyles o' caff in.

11. A pointed stake or post: *spec.* in later use, a large and heavy beam of timber or trunk of a tree, usually sharpened at the lower end, of which a number are driven into the bed of a river, or into marshy or mountain ground for the support of some superstructure, as a bridge, pier, quay, wall, the foundation of a house, etc. Also extended to cylindrical or other hollow iron pillars, used for the same purposes.

In prehistoric times villages or settlements were built upon wooden piles in lakes: see *pile-dwelling*, *sec.* in b.

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Introd. (from Ingulf, De Antiquis Rebus Wrahis, and adduced reasons to find native mid-european piles) [Hæfre stelfen, *D. staengen*]: cf. Wr.-Wülcker 509/14 *cuellina staugum*; *grostum tenue*...hoc uidere 20 an hatte Tronea. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4811 Longe pyles & grete clubs hey [Britons] makede; Pyles pi. Trunce clubs hey hem stake. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 13 In tyne...With his pyles wan it vnder-pight. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. v. (Skeat) I. 116 If the pyles ben rotten, the ground and sand wol slyde. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxviii. (1482) 326 The duk tryed well with 15 or thre hepe vpon the pyles, and so were saued with helpe of men that were aboue the bridge. 1497 *Statut. 11 Hen. VII* (1816) 571 The breking up of the dykes beds at Portesmouth weyng vp of the pyles & shorys. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyle to be set in a bourg grounde, *pilot*. 1535 Eden *Decades* 108 Thayr houses ... are ... buylded aboue the grounde vppon greppes & pyles. 1622 Wadsted *Life Jesus Christ* (1661) 356 Two wedges, the one of Torch, and the other of Pyles and Timber strong bound and artificially interposed. 1788–94 Toulmin *Hist. Hist.* (1832) II. 402 Like the houses of Amsterdam, which are reported to stand upon piles driven deep into the quagmire. 1813 Lond. *Encycl. Husb.* I. 317 Habitations ...constructed on platforms raised above the lake, and resting on piles.

fig. 1588 Reynes *Proprietie* I. xli. 416 Drive down the rashest pile of a principle.

b. With various qualifications expressing purpose or nature: *e. g.*

Bearing p., *bridge* p., *foundation* p., *guide* p., *hollow* p., *sheathing* p., *sheet* p., *weir* p., etc. *Close pile*, a timber pile forming one of many set close together; *loose pile*, a pile to which additional length is given after driving; *Sliding pile*, one of those filling up the space between guard piles; *hydraulic pile*, a pile made to send by means of a pump-valve jet of water fed under heads or cutwater of it. Also Fender p., Groyne p., Groin p., Protector p., Screw p., Sheet p., Sheet or Sheeting p., Spile p., for which see these words.

1859 S. Maxwell *R. Pioneer* I. xvii. 186 The Hagerstz Youth leaned round to note the peculiarity in the weir-piles. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* II. 1709/2 A hollow pile is a cylinder which is sunk by successive proceeding inside. 1877 *Hist. Ill. Municipals* ...driven as closely as possible without causing the driving of one pile to raise the adjacent ones. They are used to compress and consolidate ground for foundations.

†c. A stake or post fixed in the ground, at which swordsmen practised their strokes. *Obs. rare.*

c 1480 *Knightrider & Batayle* (MS. Cot. Titus A. xviii. 2) 6 Sir, Norasan...is myn gostyngle, in feeld...That with the pile, tarbe from goste reserbe.

d. *Her.* A charge, regarded by some as an ordinary, by others as a sub-ordinary, consisting of a figure formed by two lines meeting in an acute angle (generally assumed to represent an arrow-head), issuing, when not otherwise stated, from the chief or top of the escutcheon, with the point downwards. *In pile*: arranged in the form of a pile. *Party per pile*: divided by lines in the form of a pile.

[Also, a special use of sense 1 b, as directly from L. *pilum*. Not known to OF.: Lloyd has it as a neologism, *pile mare*, and refers it to L. *pilum*; but it may have been taken directly from Engl. 'heraldry.']

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* Biv b, Cornu armyn is the wich is...pily ryzte to ward in asse corone...He bereth golde iij. pyle of sabyn. 1563 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 337 The lorde...was of syluer a chaufe pyle goules. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* 48 The eight pericules, which is to be vnderstood of this same. Party per pile in poynte, Or and Sable. *Ibid.* 143 He beareth Ermine, a Pile in poynte Gueules. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iv. vi. (1611) 191 He beareth Argent a Triple Pile, Vert: on the top and issuing out of the Dexter-base, is Black Rosants the Dexter corner, Sable. This sort of bearing of the Pile, hath a resemblance of so many Piles joyned into one same worke, and...incorporated at their heads. *Ibid.* x. vi. (1660) 72 A Pile is an Ordinary consisting of a two-edged Sword (after the manner of a Wedge) first is to be understood as the upper end, and...meeting together at the lower end in an Acute-angle. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pile*, in Heraldry,...probably something like the Figure of the Roman *Pilum*, which was a repeating Dart, about five Foot long, and sharp'd at the Point with Steel. 1766–80 Porny *Heraldry* (ed. 2) 170 The ninteenth is Argent, three piles meeting near the point of the base Azure. *c* 1828 Fraser *Magaz. Her.* I. Illust., *Pile*, triple, or triple-pointed, in base, landscape,...by Fortes, surmount a pile, sinister, in bend, triple-Rose. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist.* & *Pop.* ix. 208 In the...State Swords is pile sinq. 1872 Rimmer *Eagle's Nest* 8 A pile. The Pile, a wedge-shaped space of colour with the point downwards, sometimes what we still call a pile; a point of timber driven into moist ground.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 3). **a.** attrib. Of a pile, as *pile-band*, *-band*; formed of piles, as *pile-breakwater*, *-dam*, *-planking*, *-structure*; supported on piles, as *pile-bridge*, *-habitation*, *-lighthouse*, *-pier*, *-road*, *-settlement*, *-village*; used as a pile, as *pile-plank*. **b.** obj. and obj. gen., as *pile-driver*, *-screwing*. **c.** instrumental, as *pile-supported* adj.

d. Special Comb.: **pile-building**, a building erected on piles, esp. one of such dwellings of certain prehistoric and primitive peoples; so also **pile-builder**, **pile-built** *a.*; **pile-cap**, a cap or plate for the head of a pile; also, a beam connecting the heads of piles; **pile-drawer**, a machine for extracting piles; **pile-dwelling**, a dwelling built on piles, especially in shallow water, as a lake, but sometimes on dry ground; hence **pile-dweller**; **pile-engine** = Pile-driver; **pile-hoop**, a hoop or band round the head of a pile to keep it from splitting; **pile-house**, a house built on piles, a pile-dwelling; **pile-saw**, a saw for cutting off piles below the surface of the water; hence **pile-sawing**; **pile-shoe**, an iron point fixed to the lower end of a pile; **pile-worm**, the teredo, or other worm or animal which bores into piles. See also Pile-driver, Pilework, Pile-wire.

1845 *Darling* (U.S.) XXVI. 447/1 Under the protection of two negro "pile-breakwaters." 1884 *Nature* 15 June 164/1 There are good reasons for believing these "pile-builders" are the direct descendants of the pre-Aryan aborigines. 1885 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* v. 127 The Lake-dwellers followed two different systems ...which he distinguishes as..."Pile-buildings, and ...Crannoges. 1886 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 508/1 The pile-buildings of the Swiss lakes. 1903 Knight's *Nations* 40 Do you know the "pile-built village where the negro-dealers trade? 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Apr. 2/3 The commencing of a pile dam opposite to the slough. 1880 Dowden *Early Mar.* 302 The "pile-dwellers possessed vegetables not available to wild stocks now growing in Switzerland. 1867 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 25 It relates to the earliest age of "pile-dwelling. 1874 Sever Carolan *Philol. Sk.* 114 Their (the Etruscans') predecessors of the Neolithic age whose pile-dwellings ...have yielded wheat and wood, evidences of Eastern intercourse. 1778 H. Seaton *Building in Water of The Platform of the "Pilesington.* 1893 Sir H. Maxwell *Mem. Bridges* vii. 3/2 The piles were driven by pile-engines...constructed on the beam of the tumbrel. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 283 Jars of dried apples and wheat ...have been yielded from the "pile-habitations. 1893 W. McLennan *Guide Highlands* 25 Dunskaig Loch...celebrated by the discovery there of "pile-houses. 1884 *Nature* 19 June 169/2 The races who now build these pile-houses, others on hill-tops. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 Unlike the old "pile piers, it is a substantial structure of masonry. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 190 "Pile-planks, planks of which the ends are sharpened, so as to enter into the bottom of a canal. 1838 *Civ. Engr.* & *Archit. Jrnal.* I. 130/1 A steamboat was erected, upon which the pile drivers were placed for driving the sheet piles (pile planks)...of the late North Carolina boat pile. 1725 R. Morris *Rep. Thames* 19 A Jetter of "Pile-planking should be 200 a little way down from the Point. 1860 Wheeler *Dict. Trades* 1. v., As a considerable length of the Utica and Syracuse railroad passes through a deep swamp, a foundation of great permanency was required: this gave rise to a modification of the superstructure, and formed that which is known as "pile-road. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1876) Taylor's "pile-sawing attachment for boats. 1897 R. Munro *Prehist. Problems* 204 A "pile-settlement of the Bronze Age. 1495 *Statut. Ann. Hen. VII* (1816) 190 A pykas and a "pykis shoes. 1894 *Mech. Engr.* XLI. 24 Improvement in the formation of pile-shoes. 1887 Weston *Encl.* June 340 Along this line [Barnstow and Skipton Beats] four or six other "pile-structures have been found. 1869 *Encyclopæd. Brit.* XIV. 1 Some 380 Acts of Anti-"pile-suppressed year. 1872 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 310/1 "Pile-villages have been found on the shores of Ceylon. 1894 C. Wilde *Tower Bridge* 133 Small-bores and other materials...turned from the "pile wood. 1733 tr. *Leonard* (title) Observations on the Insect or "Pile Worms found in Piles or Woodwork in Holland.

† Pile, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 pyle, 5 pyl, pyll, pylle, 5–8 pile. [Of doubtful origin.

Evidently distinct historically from Pile *sb.*[1], sense 4. It may, however, be an earlier adoption of the same Fr. word. In sense it agrees exactly with Pell *sb.*[1], senses 3 and 4; and in the 16th c. the Border *peels* usually appear in the English State papers as *piles* or *pyles*. Yet the weight cannot be doubted, for in *pile the lead* it is evidently original.]

A small castle, tower, or stronghold; = Peel *sb.*[1] 3.

1385 *E. E. Addit. D.* A. 263 In eyliwyn was also ontwyn Agenbie is schal be proper pyle (*rime pylle*). 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 360 That holy-churche stode in Tene As it a pyle were. 1393 *Hist. C. Kirk.* 388 Holy churche stod in Sodyenne as hit were a pyle. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 21 Pereie y ensemelid semid with-oute a while...Pat alle men childreyn in towne & pile To me lere, pat therein weyke wel-hem. dis. *c* 1435 Lyd. *Pilgrimage* 355 Yf I dwelle in my pylle of stre. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* xvii. 792 It [Castle of Valentine] was On of the Strongest pyl, That Euere Man Sawgh in Dys Erth. 14.. *Coventry Corp. Chr. Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 18 Yyt do I myself In wharf pyle or castell Thow lurkeste dyr wyse son. 1500 Ulpia *Rosarie. Appdx.* 190/8, The prelates were besieged in a pile pertayning to ye castle. 1508 Dunbar *Chron. Kings* 13 Sir Thos lapped into Englande...and lurked ...at the pyle of Fowdoy within lythe of Lancaster (called in 1415 *Mod.* MS. *Pyle of Foudray* 93 b, Cocaye de Lancastre). 1600 in Maxwell *Pitts. R. Soc.* (1916) 270 To build little piles of Stone to mark Courbons [in Ireland] as shall be thought fitter to be continued builded upon the people. 1609 Holland *Camden. Britannie* 101 At Arabia...a rich land, replenished also with stately castles and pyles,(*Anglice* castella munitissima). 1873 Browning *Aur. Leonora* 10 *Pile or Pile*, It is a Fort built for defence of any place. 1707–41 Chamberlayne *Cæsl. Pile or Paladium*, or *Pile of Fortification*, called *pile*, by the idiots of the country, for a *pile*, or fort.]

b. *spec.* Applied to the Peels on the Scottish border; = Peel *sb.*[1] 4.

1542 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 310 The which...threwe downe certayne pyles and other strengthes, and a parte of the Castell of Rowemont. *c* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 203 The king commaunded...to make new diuers Pyles and chappes to bet the Scottish men from their boundoes. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 880/1 His custodiers certaine castels, piles, and small holds, till he came through the daies to Ashworth. *c* 1603 Dalrymp. tr. Hoveden *Hist. Scot.* (W. 1597) 42 Thomas earl of Surrey,...had burnt many townes, and ouerthrowne castles and piles. 1774 Lodge *Battels of Flodden* (title) Where piles be pulled downe apace.

Pile (pail), *sb.*[3] Forms: 3– pile, 3–7 pyle, 6 pyale). [a. *F. pile* heap, pyramid, mass of masonry, pier of a bridge (1340 in Godef.) = It. *pila* mole, pier, pillar, Sp. *pila*, Pg. *pilha* pile, heap:—L. *pila* pillar, pier, or mole of stone.]

†1. A pillar; a pier, esp. of a bridge. *Obs.* (Not to be confused with Pile *sb.*[1] 3.)

c 1440 *Partlon. en Hevel.* 1. 1089 His mast of silk most noeuele Ten fest and half. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, of a bregges fote, or ober bryggeryge...*pila*. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 87 Ther were of stell ten werke vp set wyth pyles and ymages. 1627 Hayward *Hen. I.* 115 Of this Bridge thirteene piles of timber may yet seeme neere the shore at Pontell. 1700 Rowers *Earl Mist.* (1752) 234 This bridge consisted of twenty piles, each to bear a thirteen, and 130 in height, besides the Foundation. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 219 Of the Stones ...one of them is still seen in the middle Pile of the Bridge *Milli Nuovi*.

†b. *fig.* Applied to the neck, leg, etc.

1584 Lodge *Alarum agst. Usurers* (Hunter. Cl.) 72 Her stately necke whose nature did resemble Her selfe so well...For as this pile was fayrely painted Skie, *Ibid.* 73 The stately thies, Like two faire compact marble pillers rise ...Neat which the knees...This stately pyles with gladsome breast greete. 1589–90 *Scottish Bill.* (Hunter. Cl.) 47 Now Mayster thynk mistaff her selfe to looke on Dunstan horn, ...So small a pile so great a weight, like Atlas to uphold The bottle.

†2. A mole or pier in the sea. *Obs.*

c 1630 Ramsay *Scott. Diction* I. 334 (1870) 342 There is a harbour for ships, by means of a pile built. 1632 Sherwood in *Collect. Mass. Hist. Soc.* 3 Ser. II. 10 Two small Vessels, but it is too dishonest who build's upon the shore, or casts a Pile into the Sea.

3. A heap of things (of some height) laid or lying one upon another in a more or less regular manner; also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, or heep, where of bye be, *cumulus*. *Ibid.* Pyle of clobes ...or a presse, *pannel, plicatura*. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyle of clothes or any other heape, *pille*. 1633 Milton *Mornings Wak.* 1756 I. 379 To how little purpose are all those piles of Sermons, Notes, and Commentes on all parts of the Bible. *a* 1698 Dr. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1808) 72 You are called out to see piles of dead carcasses. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Aleppo* (1721) 13 A noble pile of Stones erected...for an Altar. 1710 Brokesby *Ibid.* I. 13 Such heaps or piles of wood were sometimes a hundred and eighty cubits round. 1810 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* iv. 387 Behold yon pile of shade, Like a dark cloud the sun. 1843 J. Mitchell *Manuf. Metal* II. 231 The sheet-pewter on both sides is delivered upon the board,...and laid upon the pile. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Svendon* I. 310 A large pile of letters and packages.

b. A series of weights lying one within or upon another, so as to form a solid cone or other figure. (See F., *pile*.)

This sense is certain for quots. 1601, 1690; but quot. 1440 is doubtful. The article, see in *pile weight* apparently belongs here.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, of weyyngis, *librarium*[sic]. *Alien.* 1589 See F. Kinsayder *Aliens' average Prompt weights* (MS. Rawl. D. 25 f. 18). They agree that the greatest weyghte pyle weyghte is maide two lenery, to be the lesse Troy weyghte. 1612 Cotgr., *Pile*,...also, the pile, or whole season, of weights used by Goldsmithes, etc. 1697 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) I. Introd. 82 Compared the formed round brass stone weight ...with a new brass stone pyle weight in the subscribers, and I found the said new pyle weight heavier by almost half one oz. *Ibid.*, The new 4 lb. pyle marked with 4 flours in lyon laight from J. Falconer Warder there. Holland. *Ibid.* 83 Having examined the French pyle weights with the flours de lyze amongst the weights now used. 1880 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 4 (title). 4 lb. Brass Pyles of Pile weights the pound, 32 lb. 1902 Encyl. *Metrop. Architecture* Wks. 1729 V. (Plate) 21 Mark The Explication of the Figure...*g.* the Pile of Weights.

†c. A large group, clump, or collection of things, without reference to height: a 'lot'. *Obs.*

1600 T. Hudson *Jos. Scal.* (1637) 42 Of those Sands are two piles: the one of them ...falls frequently; the other...constandeth six to twelve, to wit; Saint Ingo, Fongo, Mayto, Nouentiere, Sol, and Bourse. 1882 Rhode *Descriptive List.* (1894) 81, 133 Father has built a new road round the pile of trees between our house and Mr. Sweet's.

d. *spec.* A heap of combustibles on which a dead body is burnt (*funeral pile*).

1603 G. Sandys *Trav.* 5 83 Laying them upon their backs as beds, they consumed them with the funeral pile ...on heapes. 1697 Gavin *Virginia* 16, 30 Such as with Hecatombs lighted the solemn Pyle. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* III. 290 Full bowls of wine, of honey, milk, and blood, Were poured upon the pile of burning wood. 1808 Scott *Marm.* Introd. 13 Some even voluntarily upon the funeral pile chose the wife with the husband's parents devoted. 1819 Panton *Caveat* 108, 203 Made a pile of thatch and benches and tables, and burnt all that remained of Corbus.

e. A heap of wood or faggots on which a martyr or a sinner is burnt.

1555 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 63 Some one kindle on the pile of wood to set fire offered up in sacrifice. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maiden Blush* (1684) The Father makes the

Pile- Hereon he layes His head-bed, blind-fed Sin. **1648** Mrs. Jeffreys *Jacob & Leg. Art* (1892) 332 Then the people kindled the pile; but though the flame was extraordinary large it did not touch her. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 3/2 'It is disagreeable', said the coiner, who was all for the pile of faggots.

f. Mil. A stack of arms regularly built up.

1618 D. Tuvill *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 221 b, Germanicus... caused a pyle of weapons to be reised. **1687** Boseon *Mourid* v. 296 Sleeful Rebellion ... Piling her fiendish weapons, shall on fire bound on the pile.

g. An oblong rectangular mass of cut lengths of parallelled iron-bars, laid upon each other in rows, for the purpose of being rolled after being raised to a welding temperature in a reheating furnace; a 'faggot'.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 702 Many irons of those [iron bars] are usually laid over each other into a heap or pile which is placed in the re-heating furnace...and exposed to a free circulation of heat, one pile being set somewhere over another. **1882** Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pile*, the figure or bundle of the pieces of iron prepared to be heated to welding-heat and then rolled.

h. *elliptic.* (for *pile of wealth, money, dollars*, etc.) A heap of money; a fortune accumulated or heaped up. Chiefly in colloq. phr. *to make one's pile.*

[**1673** Shadw. *Mem. Friff.* iii. ii. 107 What piles of wealth hath he accumulated To his own private!] **1839** Thackeray *Greener* VI. 133 It seems to have been one of the main matters...to draw as little as possible from this pile of wealth. **1858** Hollingshead *Int. Dubl.* xxiii. 324 Yes, and I've made piles, if money is to them.

1740 Fielding in *Piper Rich. Alm.* 840 (Bartlett), Rich proverb, are you take a wife. Contrive your pile to last for life. **1852** *Y. Mammoth Gold Quartz Mining* 8 On the old Californian principle of 'making a "pile" and vamoosing the ranche'. **1862** *Fraser's Mag.* July 27 Every partner touching him his 'pile' upon his formation. **1884** Edm. A. Mowbray *E. Norman* III. 182 The hope which cheers ... so many [Australian diggers]....' We may make our pile yet, and go home'. **1887** Jerrold *Servants* vii. 196 Capitalists who had made their pile were consumed by a desire to walk over their own broad acres.

4. A lofty mass of buildings; a large building or edifice.

1627 J. Norden *Surv. Dials.* ix. 84 If this little Pyle lay not squinted by the estate and reservance of the builder, it is as if Paules steeple should serue Pancras Church for a Belfry. **1663** Cowley *Verses &c. Cromw. Obsequies Appleton. House* 161 Thou of the best and stateliest Pile which e'er Man's liberal Piety of old did rear. **1667** A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 26 Over against the middle of the Bridge,...there is a great square pile of building in the Water. **1732** Berkeley *Theory of Vision* § 59 Suppose in a very large enlightned pile, four stories high. **1814** Scott *Waverley* xxix. The antiquated and almost ruinous pile occupied a part of the site of the public offices in the Strand...commonly called Somerset House. **1865** Pereeive *Philip II.* I. v. 263 Philip breathed his last...by entering the magnificent pile of the Escurial. **1870** H. Smart *Race for Wealth* ii. Glass was a large pile of brickwork.

b. *fig.*

1671 Milton *Samson* 1084 His lock Haughty as is the pile high-built and proud. **1776** Lucubrator *Pleasures of Imag.* i. 24/2 The beautiful pile of Judaism which he had reared presently fell to the ground. **1832** Tennyson *Œnone* I. 51 Ahlalot of raising a great pile of conjectures on a very slender basis of facts.

5. A series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper moistened with an acid solution placed between each pair, for producing an electric current (*galvanic or voltaic pile*). Also extended to other arrangements of such plates: cf. Battery.

Dry pile, a voltaic pile in which no liquid is used, and which generates a feeble but very persistent current.

1810 *Med. Trnl.* IV. 119 When they used the order of silver, card, zinc, &c.....This pile gave us the shock as before described. *Ibid.* The plate A was connected with the top of the compound zinc and the silver end of the pile. **1849** Brande *Dictionary* 198 The chemical power of the voltaic pile was discovered and described by Messrs. Nicholson and Carlisle, in the year 1800. **1851** Tyndall *Frogm. Sc.* (1872) I. 251, 361 Bedded the screen...into an excellent thermo-electric pile. **1894** Bottomley *Electr. Instr. Students* (ed. 6) 146 This pile was used with a large gramme burner having an iron chimney nearly touching the inactive ends of elements. (*Ibid.* Fig. 56 is reproduced from a photograph of this identical thermopile.)

Pile (pail), *sb.*[3] *arch.* Also 4 pyl, 6 pyle, pyll, pyell. [a. OF. *pile* (12th c. in Littré), also in med.L. *pila*. In Fr. opposed to *croix*, as in Eng. to 'cross', also in mod.F. to *face*, in *à pile ou face*.

F. pile, L. *pila*, in this sense was app. the same word as in prec., the *pile* or cruder iron of the coin (Cotgr. cf. 50 being a small upright iron pillar, on the flat top of which the piece of metal was laid to be stamped: see sense 1.)

†1. The under iron of the minting apparatus with which money was struck; its surface bore the die of which the impression was made on the reverse or pile side of the piece. Opposed to *trussell* or *turnell*, *F. trousseau* (Cotgr.): see quot. 1876. *Obs.*

[**1294** *Memoranda R. E.* 22 & 23 Edw. I. m. 3 b *cedula*. Iuuenis tenet loree bona ita due perte quarum una vocatur pila et alia cassa que nominatur cruxer ad monetam Regis cudendam. **1300** *Hen. VI Stat.* 18 & 19 Edw. I. 6 In cassis Cantid. Dandelmonis...Vous nommerez dul *Ou* Escheker...deux perles de Coigne nommez en cel. pierre. E pois...une perle nomee en cele pierre, ceo a saver a chescune perle une pile e q Trussell.]

1360-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 107 *Item* pile and one turnell made for coynyng of certain peces of gold and silvir, the pile haueand certain chartis fouer lettris. **1387-8** *Ibid. Addit.* IV. 263 To graue, seik and mak counterpais of latteyne, with the pyle and turnellis as may serue to that effect. **1689** *Ibid.* VII. 34 To remove the pyllis and turnellis haldin thairfra from England, and the prouisioun for making of the pyllis and turnellis. **1812** Cochran *Pilit....* alloy, the pile, or under-piece of the stamps wherein money is stamped. **1876** Crosskey-Paterson *Rec. Coinage Scott.* I. Introd. 92 Each mynyeyer had two irons or puncheons, one of which was called the 'pile', and the other the 'trussell'. The 'pile' was from seven to eight inches long, and was finely fixed in a block of wood (called 'upteyne' in the French Ordonnances). On the 'pile' was engraved one side of the coin, and on the 'trussell' the other.

2. Hence, The side of a coin opposite to the 'cross' or face; the reverse. *arch.* *Cross and (or) pile*, in phrases: see Cross *sb.* 21 b–e.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 272 When tonge saithe pyl or croice Mai lyen. **c1440** Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 91 Of croise nor pile there is no redisse, Pryme nor impressioun, in all thy seyeneyye. **1503** Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxx. 161 The Frenche kyng made newe money of fyne golde, called Ryeners of .v. karlys, for in the pyell there was grapes a bunche. [Cf. *Chron. de S. Den.*, B. N. 18713, f. 256 Appelez florins a l'aigneel pour ce que en la pile avoit un aigneel.] **1530** Palsgr. 234/1 Pyle of a croyse, the yerde hauyng no croyse, *pile*. **1678** Butler *Hud.* pt. II. 668 That you in ruin, must Pick and Choose, for Cross I was, and Pile you lose. **1726** Pardlard, *Pile*,...the backside of a piece of Money. **1843** Miss Lupton tr. *Arist.* § 1 Why, in tossing up a halfpenny, do we reckon it equally probable that we shall throw cross or pile?

Pile (pail), *sb.*[4] Also 3–6 pyle. [*ad.* L. *pilus* hair. (Not through OF., which had *peil, poil.*)]

1. Hair, *esp.* fine soft hair; down; *rarely*, a single hair of this kind; the fine short hair of cattle, deer, etc.; the wool of sheep; in *Entom.* fine hairs on an insect.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij b, All that lusith grasse and pilse that vppon Erst shalle he streppe when they be verdone. **1573** Digges *Arithmet.* ii. iv. 16 Four young steeds ...blak of pyle. *Ibid.* 191. 12 Nip grene quick that cyte, with pyle and all. **1577** Googe *Heresbach* (1586) 111 Cut [sheep] in spring. **1580** Baret *Tr. Alvearie* C 1, He has no whiskers, ...not a pile. **1615** Lodge *Mar. Wivet* 18 The mirror... weape himself in sheep skins, and blesse that hand which made their pile thick, warm and pendarous. **1626** Bacon & Sir. *Sylva* § 111. 108 Hyssop-water...Wet the upper lip of the vials clothed with silver pile. **1832** K. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Trnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 318 The East African is by no means a hairy race. Little pile appears upon the body. **1854** Livingstone *Mission.* ii. 16 Only in order to withstand the intense cold of a Central winter, the chief is clothed with a thick and close woolly pile.

b. *transf.* Applied to the downy plumage of a bird, or the downy part of a feather.

1340-70 *Alexander* 614 Of the gressedon gras, he was ran fore take, Devor hee bryngen he hill, & tachen hi pile. **1897** *Westminster Gaz.* 15 Dec. 1/1 I can say falcon hiding Without a pile of feather wrong on body, beauty or wing.

2. A nap upon cloth; now *esp.* the downy nap or shag of velvet, plush, and similar fabrics, produced by an accessory or secondary warp the loops of which are cut so as to form a nap; also, loops in a carpet similarly produced and forming a nap.

Double pile, pile upon pile, three-pile, three-pile, prob.: having the pile of double or treble thickness: see *three-piled* 3.

1568 R. Scrivel *Enchirid.* (1630) xxxviii, 238 With the sleeue seame...for the more easy raising the pyle I rub you gently. **1592** Greene *Art Conny Catch.* ii. (1592) 20 He rub to one a bead of Satten, velues...and not filling the pile, cuffes, or breaches he rub for euer. **1609** Middleton *Hoff's Bridle Lone* 39 Rich Taffata and Velvet of three pile, Must serue for me to swagger in a while. **1611** Cotgr. s. v. *Velu*, Velours *à deux poils*, two-pile Velure. **1784** Cowper *Task* i. 11 Satin smooth, Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1201/2 In Brussels carpet...the wires are simply withdrawn and the loops left standing...In the Imperial Brussels the figure is raised above the ground and its pile is cut, but the ground is pearl. In the Royal Wilton the pile is raised higher than in the common Wilton, and is also cut. **1884** *Knitting & Embrd.* 27 Jan. 25/1 Persian carpets...take front rank...for general excellence, softness of pile, and harmony of colouring.

b. Each of the fine hair-like fibres of velvet, flannel, wool, or cotton.

1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 222 Like coarse velvet, each pile standing firm in its place. **1800** Encycl. *Londin.* v. 74 Flannel...is more likely to be hurtful, by the mechanical effect of its piles. **1879** Lucock *Nat. Hist.* 72 The 'hair' of this wool, i.e. the fineness or coarseness of the pile, the first object of a stapler's concern.

c. A fabric with a pile or nap, *esp.* velvet.

1843 Loudon *Lond. Nat.* 111. v. It is not often that these roads witness riders in silk and pile.

d. *transf.* The burr on a plate in etching.

1885 S. Hayman in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 252/2 Rembrandt employed the etching-needle...in such a way as to throw up with its point as much of the pile, or "burr", as he required.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 2). Having a pile, *as pile-carpet, -fabric*; belonging to or forming the pile, *as pile-thread*; **pile-beam**, a separate warp-beam, upon which the pile-warp is wound and carried; **pile-warp**, the secondary warp, which furnishes the substance of the pile, also called *nap-warp*; it may consist of one, two, or three threads in the loop, producing *single-, double-, or three-pile* velvet; **pile-weaving**, the weaving of fabrics with a pile or nap, by means of the pile-warp, which, by being passed over the pile-wires, forms loops, which are afterwards cut, or, in some cases, left standing; **pile-wire**, one of a number of wires used in pile-weaving; in the case of cut-pile fabrics, grooved on the upper side to facilitate cutting.

1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* 61, 204 Striped velvets ...owe their peculiar appearance to some of the pile-threads being left uncut. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pile-warp*, a warp which is woven in loops on the face to form a nap. *Ibid.* 1701/2 In pile-weaving, in addition to the usual warp and weft threads, a third thread is introduced...and is thrown into loops by being woven over wires of the breadth of the cloth. *Ibid.*, *Pile-wire*, the wire around which the warp-threads are looped to make a pile-fabric.

Pile (pail), *sb.*[5] *Path.* Usually *pl.* **piles.** Also 5–6 pyle. (6 pylle). A disease characterized by tumours of the veins of the lower rectum; hæmorrhoids. Rarely *sing.* A hæmorrhoid.

c **1400–20** *Lanfr. Med. MS.* 12 A good medicine for the pyles & for the emerowdys. **1507** *Antwerp Breuiarie's Hospyt. Water* 81b, Issue and pyles are the fundament ipso wynden. **1533** Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 81 b, Of hemorroides or pyles. **1608** Middleton *Family Love* iv, iv, A pile on ye, won't you? **1713** R. Seagrave *Surg.* 99 Sept., Mr. Pemberton was very sick of the Piles. **1821** Hooper *Med. Dict.* s. v., *Hæmorrhoids*, A small pile, that has been painful for some days, may cease to be so, and dye up. **1869** Clarkson *Cold Water-Cure* 178 Persons subject to piles should especially avoid all heating and stimulating drinks.

b. *Comb.*, as *pile-ointment, -suppositor.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pile-forceps*, an instrument for removing hæmorrhoids. *Ibid.*, *Pile-nippers*, a instrument for preventing protrusion of the rectum. **1875** *Lond. Lit. Exam.*, *Pile-shears*, an instrument...for crushing the base of the pile before cutting off, or for holding and compressing the pile.

Pile, *sb.*[7] obs. form of Pillow.

Pile (pail), *v.*[1] [f. Pile *sb.*[1] in sense 3.]

1. *trans.* To furnish, strengthen, or support with piles (sep. of timber); to drive piles into.

c **1440** Jnl. Pilgr. xiii. 48 [I] Toward the North End of the Bridge standith a fair old Chapelle of Stone...pilid in the Foundation for the ryge of the Streame of the Tamise. **1882** *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 201 They had in some cases to pile as well as build on. **1908–09** L. Rice in Wells & Clark *Cambridge* (1910) II. 698 Part of the north dock piled and planked. **1909** Gould *Mag. Mist. Chron.* Sept. 211 Mr. King first carpenter to the [Weymouth] Bridge protested against it without piling the foundation. **1792** *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 98 It [a wall] was planked and piled internally. **1880** *Chicago Times* 14 May Heavy oak pieces, twenty-five feet in length, will be used for piling the 'cradles' on Yellowstone division.

†2. To fix, drive in (as a stake or pile). *Obs.*

1503 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccviii. 701 The ferryngers had pyled in the ryuer of Lincoll great pyles of great tymbre, so that no shyppe could come by Torcesy to Ardemeyde. **1613** Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 Those were piled in the earth, and vpon them were set the skulls of dead men, which they had taken in the warres.

Pile, *v.*[2] [f. Pile *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To form into a pile or heap; to heap up. Often with *up*, etc.

c **1398** Trevisa *Barth.* (1495) *Prol.* 5 **1400** *Destr. Troy* 901 The grete knightes...Pight him into plaghe, pilde vp the wedy, gaid vp lyghly all a lusts hill. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 322 What marvaile be there, but ignorance, doth (as it were) pile them vp one vpon another. **1607** Rowlands *Diog. Lanth.* 2 He...got wealth, and pyles to pyles reare as they pyle vp stockfish in Island. **1638** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 232 Upon many of these Mountes the Banks have pyld their seats. **1683** Grevers *Counsel* 46 The Labourers...ought to take the blade out of the Corn and pile them. **1712** Arbuthnot *John Bull* iii. 3 I'll undertake to keep all Money...piled upon one another. **1734** Bellenden *View Nat.* II. 17 Like Pellets and Oens piled one upon the other. **1830** Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* i. 10, The sheaves upon her barge...piled to splendid isles. **1870** R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 304 Money a feast highest in the land each table about them. **1892** E. Peacock *N. Brandon* I. 320 The refuse was piled in heaps.

b. *Mil. To pile arms*: to place muskets or rifles (usually those) in a position in which their butts rest on the ground and their muzzles come together, so as to form a pyramidal figure; a mode of disposing of them so as to be readily available when wanted, practised by soldiers, etc., while resting during a march or other military operation; to stack arms. Also *fig.*

c **1778** Carmarthen 64 Then each grim'd soldier pil'd his arms and wept. **1862** Ruskin *Unto this Last* iii. 72 To pile corpses...or empty chapels for orders to pile their arms. **1865** T. Hughes in *Macm. Mag.* Dec., The statesmen of our own country had piled arms with the view of seeing how liberal institutions would succeed in America. **1877** *Mansfield-Honey Noble Essex.* 37 The squad will be taught to pile arms as follows.

c. *Metall.* = Faggot *v.* 2 cf. Pile *sb.*[3] 3 g.

1850 R. R. Crampton (1878) A New System of Hot-Charging and Hot-Piling Puddle Bars.

d. *Leather-making.* See Piling *vbl. sb.*[1] 2 b.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To amass, accumulate.

1842 Mrs. Barwell *Drama of Exile Poems* (1851) I. 19 Shall I...here presume To usurp the justice of the perfect God, By piling up a curse upon His curse Against thee? **1852** *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 1289 Cowley often excels in piling his effects. **1866** W. Hughes *Ch. Ch. Academical Life* 92 A man who on every occasion piles up flourishes which he promises ...sets against good taste. **1884** Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 72 Included in the same sheaf piled up by the Venerable.

b. *To pile up (or on) the agony (colloq.)*, to prolong and intensify to a climax the effect of anything painful by adding fresh elements as details.

1893–96 Hallsworth *Clarkes* (1897) 221, I was sadly in a

piled-up agency. 1850 Meredith *Diary Amers.* Ser. 1 II. 235 I am afraid he piled the agency up a little too high in that last screen. 1852 C. Bronte in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 45 Why, I should whether the regular correspondent will consider the 'agency piled unfathomably high' on the Americans each. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* CLXXV. 9/2 Seeing their eloquence and piling up the agonies in their respective oppressions.

3. *Golf.* See PILE *sb.*[1] 4.

1863-68 W. Dickson *Mock. Poet.* II. 61 The ball—like leaves on earth with other gods As fine the hard realm of the Cromlechs. 1884 Bessie *Winter Nights* in *Chill o'er his chambers, piles the chilly lamp!* 1886 Sir W. K. Lones in *Blackwood's Edin. Amer. Nov.* 140 The ice in the St. Lawrence piles up over every channels. 1897 *Blackwood Jan.* 103/1 Mercy...comes to pile up and up at the bestrew of a good lady.

4. *trans.* To cover or load with things heaped on.

1587 Mirror *P. L.* v. 830 Tables are set, and on a sudden pil'd With Angels Food. 1589 W. Bowes *Kimbolt.* ii. vii. (1640) 120 By degrees a fleet of boats and canoes were piled up with all kinds of household articles. 1897 Chambers *Jrnl. Amer. Poems* (1880) 268 Gay ship greater ships piled with lades. 1898 Bandelier *La Salade* 330 He floor piled with provender for cattle.

Pile, obs. f. PILE *sb.*[1], and PILL *v.*[1], to rob, etc.

Pilenge : see PILAGE.

Pileate (pɪ·lɪ,ĕt), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pileāt-us* (better *pilleātus*) capped, f. *pil(l)eus* : see PILEUS.] Having a pileus or cap.

1818-32 in WEBSTER. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileatus*, *Bot.* applied to Fungi in an Order ... of the *Hymenomycetes gilletati*. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* [see PILEIFORM]. 1874 COUES *Birds* 56 The Discomycetes are of two kinds, the pileate and the cup-shaped.

Pileated (pɪ·lɪ,ĕtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* = prec.; *spec.* applied to certain Echini or sea-urchins; also, to certain birds having the feathers of the pileum very conspicuous, as the *Pileated Woodpecker* (*Picus pileatus*) of N. America, the male of which has a scarlet pileum.

a 1708 WOODWARD *Fossils* II. (1729) 70 A pileated Echinus, taken up, with different Shells of several kinds. 1740 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 146. I have many more Specimens of the common pileated and quinated Echinites. 1781 LINNÆUS *Gen. Insect. Errata* 3. 174 Pileated Woodpecker. 1884 J. BURROUGHS in *Century Mag. Dec.* 1005/2 The big-cock, or pileated woodpecker...I have never heard drum.

2. Wearing the *pileus* (see PILEUS 1).

1818 W. H. Sykes *Catal. Coins Sth. Northumbld.* 233 Two pileated but otherwise naked men standing with spears.

Pi·led (pɑɪ·ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PILE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

†**1.** *Her.* Of arms: Charged with piles: see PILE *sb.*[1] 4. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* E v b, Off pilé armys new here it shall be shewyd.

†**2.** Of a javelin or lance: Having a pile or head: see PILE *sb.*[1] 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 211 At Bishops, Magus threw A square well pilèd. 1604 — *Odyss.* XX. 200 Took to his hand his sharp-pilèd lance.

3. Built on piles.

1901 *Pilehaddings*, Mss. 3901/2 To pale up stones past piled village and bridle-the-dam.

Pi·led, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PILE *sb.*[2] + -ED.] Laid or strewed in a pile or piles, heaped. Also with *up*.

1583 W. Bercher *Bloch. Pract.* 1. v. (1636) 46 While the pilled stones Recovered her lamentable groans. 1830 MILTON (*in Allen*), What needs my Shakespeare for his honour'd Bones, The labour of an age in pilèd Stones? 1713-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 201 Achilles cover'd with their fall the dead, And the pil'd Nations round the Combat spread. 1732 CHAMBERS in *Battle Celestine Ind.* 11 III. 84 Behind these pilèd up stores against which you batter. 1848 C. A. JAMES *Wand. at Limited* 284 The piled appearance of the rocks. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Pan & Luna* 32.

Pi·led, *ppl. a.*[3] [f. PILE *sb.*[3] + -ED.]

1. Covered with pile, hair, or fur.

1408 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13603 Off lock and chet ryht monstrous, Pyled and seyd as any beest, And mannyd-lyryd as a man.

2. Having a pile or long nap, as velvet.

Double-piled, three-piled, etc.; see PILE *sb.*[3] 2.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 20 My plaine speeches may seeme an ouer-lo woolf...as is to your double pild velvet. 1869 TENNYSON *Moan. for M. A.* 93-5 Those! A three pild piece I warrant (saie) I had as liefe be a Lyon of an English Knight, as be pild'd, or shorn and pil'd, for a French Velure. 1898 SCOTT *Marmion*, v. viii. His cheek, of crimson velvet piled, Trimmed with the fur of martens wild. 1887 MORRIS in *Macbeth Lect.* (1899) II. 23, I don't say that any flat-woven wool can stand comparison as well as a piled material.

Pi·le-dri·ver. A machine for driving piles (PILE *sb.*[1] 3) into the ground, usually consisting of a heavy block of iron, suspended in a frame between two vertical guide-posts, and alternately let fall upon the pile-head, and raised by steam, manual, or other power; some, working with steam, act on the principle of the steam-hammer.

1770 HUTTON *Bridges* 224 *Pile Driver*, an engine for driving down the piles. 1880 SMILES *Engineers* III. 302 In the case of the steam pile-driver...the whole weight of a heavy mass is delivered rapidly upon a driving block of several tons weight placed directly over the head of the pile. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* II. 82/2 A pile-driver consists of vertical guide-bars, between which a weight called the 'monkey' is drawn up...and is suddenly released.

b. A man who drives piles into the ground.

1882 in GRESLEY (*Avonsdale*).

Hence **Pi·le-dri·ver** *v.*, **Pi·le-dri·ving** *sb.* and *a.*

1879 *Pall. Trans.* Abr. XIV. 29 On the Theory of Pile-Driving. 1898 *Gentl. Mag.* CCCLXXVIII. 6. 398 Holds on what the Dutch call pile-driven bases, on a marshy and Vol. VII.

unstable soil. 1899 P. STEPHENSON *Front. Build.* 303 Requiring no machine beyond a pile-driving engine.

Pileiform (pɪ·lɪ,ĭfɔɹm), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *pileiformis* : see PILEUS and -FORM.] Having the form of a pileus or cap.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileiformis*, *pileiform*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pileate*, *Pileiform*, having the form of a cap; or having a pileus.

†**Pi·lement.** *Obs. rare*—[. (I. PILE *sb.*[1] + -MENT.] The action or product of piling; a piled heap.

1590-6 Sir. HALL *Sat.* III. ii. 16 Costly pilements of some curious mason.

Pileole (pɪ·lɪ,ōl). *Bot.* [ad. L. *pileolus*: see next. Cf. F. *pileole*.] = next; *spec.* in GRISEB., etc. (see quots.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileolus*...name given by Michel to a perfectly close primordial leaf, having the form of a hood, and which covers and hides the other leaves of the gemmule, as in the *Scyphus*: a pileole. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* In With the *Gleditschia* the part which first rises above the ground has been called by some the pileole.

Pileolus (pɪlī·ĭlŭs). *Bot.* [L. *pileolus* (better *pilĭ-*), dim. of PILEUS.] A little pileus; as the small cap-like receptacle of certain fungi.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pileolus*, a little cap or cap-like body ...; the receptacle of certain fungals.

Pileorhiza (pɑɪlĭ,ɔɹhɑɪ·zā). *Bot.* Also pileorhizus; and in anglicized form pi·leorhize. [mod. L., f. L. *pileus* cap + Gr. *ῥίζα* root. Cf. COLEORHIZA.] The sheath of tissue which covers and protects the growing-point of a root; the root-cap.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 771 The conical hood upon the apex of the root, called the *pileorhiza*. *Ibid.* The form of development of the root is within the *pileorhiza*, which is pushed forward by the continual development of cells just behind the apex. 1857 DENSLOW *Cryptog. Bot.* § 49 There is the same highly developed pileorhiza, which is so special organ, but the same thing with the pileorhiza in most complicated plants. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Bot.* vi. 213.

Pileous (pɪ·lɪ,ŏs), *a.* *rare.* [f. L. type **pīlō-us* (f. *pīl-us* hair) + -OUS: cf. *setaceus*, *setigerous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of hair, hairy.

1858 DENSLOW *Med. Lex.*, *Pilosus*, that which relates to the hair. 1870 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 100 When the protuberating element of the mass is hair, these tumors are called *pilous* or *pilaceous*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pilosus pustule*, Bulkley's name for the arrangement of hair on the body.

Pi·ler. [f. PILE *sb.*[2] + -ER 1.] One who piles.

1620 CRUDEN, *Accumulator*...a heaper, or piler; a hoarder. 1831 BRENTON *Pneumatics* v. 222 The sacred fire was thrice...And she, his want of a wood-piler's help.

Piler, Pilery, obs. forms of PILLAR, PILLORY.

Piles, HEMORRHOIDS: see PILE *sb.*[3] 8.

Pilet, variant of PILLET *sb.*[2] 2, (lit., pellet.

†**Pileum** (pɑɪ·lɪ,ŏm). *Ornith.* [L. *pileum* (better *pilleum*), collat. form of *pileus* (*pilleus*): see NEXT.] The whole of the top of the head of a bird, overlying the *frons*, *corona* or *vertex*, and *occiput*.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 257 A broad, transverse, coronal, black bar of varying width, sometimes occupying half the pileum, sometimes a mere line. *Ibid.* 263 Crown and long occipital crest, deep glossy greenish-black. This pileum extends...to a level with the lower border of the eye.

†**Pileus** (pɑɪ·lɪ,ŏs). Pl. *pilei* (pɑɪ·lɪ,ĭ,ī). [L., *pileus* (better *pilleus*, but *pīleus* is the form in the MSS.) a felt cap. Cf. Gr. *πῖλος* in same sense.]

1. *Antiq.* A felt cap without a brim, worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans. (Cf. PETASUS.)

1706 J. ADDISON *Pass. Lect.* (1878) 221 For the said, in progress...on one side...Liberty with her pileus. 1850 LAWSON tr. C. O. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 402 (ed. 2) 611 On coins of Nicaea Pan stands with a pileus. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 134/1 The pileus of the farmer [the most ancient Greeks] being exactly the same as the modern hat.

2. *Bot.* A cap-like formation in various Fungi; *esp.* the cap-like or umbrella-like structure at the top of the stipes, bearing the hymenium on its under surface, in the *Hymenomycetes* (mushrooms, etc.); also called *cap* (see CAP *sb.*[1] 10 g).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 296 (title) 234 *Agaricus*, with the Pileus on a Stipes. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 398 The Gills are the fine, thin substances, found underneath the Pileus. 1879 ROMANES & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 292 The colored pileï are evidently gymnocarpous.

3. *Ornith.* = PILEUM.

Pilew(e, obs. forms of PILLOW.

†**Pi·lewaya,** *adv. Her. Obs. rare.* [f. PILE *sb.*[1] 4 + -WAYS.] In the manner of a pile or piles.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armz.* II. 102 The Arrowes standing pilewaies in pairons, is one of its honorable ordinaries granted.

†**Pilewhey,** *Obs.* [Obscure: the second element appears to be *whey*: see Skeat *Gloss.* to *P. Pl.*] Some kind of whey, or ? perry.

1562 LEIGH, *P. Pl.* A. v. 174 Pyld Ale and pilewhi [v. rr. pile-whey; pilywhey; pilelay; *B* and *C* pedyng ale] two pennyale to gadrede.

Pi·le-work. [f. PILE *sb.*[3] 3 + WORK *sb.*]

1. Work constructed or consisting of piles.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3781/3 A new Pile-work in 195 out places in Foot from the Foot-head of Blackwall. 1708 LODGE *Albert's Archit.* I. 3/2 Make the pile-work deep and broad every way. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6/2 It is to fall a upon the wooden pile work.

2. A prehistoric structure of piles in a lake.

1883 LUBBOCK *Antiq. Man* 98 The pile-works of Chamtilon, which are of the bronze period, must be at the least 3000 years old. 1885 LUBBOCK *Prehk. Times* v. 185 The age of the lake Pile-work was at an end.

[Pile-worm, in Isobell and some later Dicts., erroneous alteration of *pileswerk*, FLEMOTH, in Musings+.]

Pilewort (pɑɪ·lwɜɹt). [f. PILE *sb.*[3] + WORT, from its reputed efficacy against piles, after the med.L. name *ficaria*: cf. FIGWORT.] The Lesser Celandine or Figwort (*Ranunculus Ficaria* or *Ficaria ranun*), an early spring-flowering plant allied to the buttercups, with bright yellow starry flowers. Also extended to the whole genus or sub-genus *Ficaria*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xx. 31 The lesser [Celandine] is called...in English Pyle wort, or Figworte. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* v. xxxviii. 689. 1752 *Compl. Farm.*—*Flore* 16, 22, 363 Violets, Daisies, double Pilewort. 1832 *Pop. Subst. Food* 188 The young leaves of Pilewort...are boiled and used as an edible by the Swedish peasantry.

†**b.** Formerly applied with qualifications to species of *Scrophularia*: cf. FIGWORT b.

1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 600 *Scrophularia major*...we in English [call it] great Figgerwort, and great Pilewort. *Ibid.* 1018 Consolaria, Indian Pilewort.

Pilfer (pɪ·lfəɹ), *sb. Now rare.* Forms: 5 pilfre, pelfyr, -fere, 5-6 pylfre, 7- pilfer. [In earlier form app. a. OF. *pelfre* spoil (11th c. in Godef.): see PELF *sb.* In 17th c. use, perh. viewed as formed immediately on PILFER *v.*] That which is pilfered or plundered; spoil, plunder, booty; in early use also = PELFERY 1.

c 1400 *Maundeville's Bond* (E. E. T. S.) 23 All hes other pylfre he *yat* rydis other folk of *þ* ost. 1410-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxvii. (MS. Digby 232 ff. 113/2). Now such be pilfre spellinge nor pilferis Appertene nor to pyrrhe pilfrides. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pylfre, *spolium*. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* VII. v. 277/1 Opin theft in what thi thinge is taken with his pylfre. 1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 115 The ...Scottys fled, and left moych corne, bestes, and other pylfre. 1827 R. CLEMO in *Robinson's World of Wonders* II. Pecunarily to enjoy their pilfer and prey. 1892 W. GILSON *Forest Scenery* II. 40 Too many...depend on the precarious supply of farm pilfer.

Pilfer (pɪ·lfəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **pelfer, pylfer.** [app. a. OF. or AF. *pelfrer* to pillage, rob (11th c. in Godef.) : see PELF *v.*; but (from its late appearance) perh. an Eng. formation on *pelfer*, PILFER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To plunder, steal; *spec.* (in later use), to steal in small quantities, to filch, peculate.

1530 PALSG. *Lesc.* v. 28 He taught hym how to manage agaynst his gouernours and lordes pylfred money by the kynges hye architechtyngyck. 1552 HUTTEN *Scabies* (1847) 132 If during the time of their play, any thing be pilfered or stolen out of his house, he shall have no law at all for it. 1653 G. HAKEWILL *Apologie* iii. *Ambition* 66 Pilfering what I more did grow. 1758 MEMORIALS in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. IV. 326 Happening to meet a waggon...he thought there might be something to pilfer. 1858-9 DICKENS *Lit. Dor. Bleak Pract.* (1881) 1 Pilfering...stocked with stolen goods collected from the neighbouring hedges.

Ag. 1604 *Eccles Pol., Covetousness & Usury* (Arb.) 111 The Commandment...willeth him, to set vpon them by Night: but hee answered, He would not pilfer the Victory. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 132 And not a year but pilfers as he goes Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. 1802-8 W. *Farmer Salmag.* xiv. (1880) 441 Old thrc...is a lesson who...From the fairest of beauties will pilfer their youth.

b. To plunder or rob (a person or place). *rare.*

1858 PARKHURST *Lond. & Is.* (1748) I. 78. 304 The Egyptians, whom he was a credit to deceive and pilfer. 1888 DAVIES *Amer. Cowman.* II. lxvii. 320 In some States the treasury was pilfered.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To pillage, plunder; *spec.* (in later use), to commit petty theft.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 204 b, And when the Turkes saw the Citizens were wyll pylfer for the wage of Souldiers in they found out of their holde. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 30 As many of your Lordships as have pilfered from the Crown. 1708-31 THOMAS *Expos Lord's Mod. Eng.* xvii. (1740) II. 121 An Englishman being taken pilfering raised a quarrel. 1879 H. ROWLAND *Tales of Soldiers* etc. 3 xvii. 264 A servant who...pilfers, may have to suffer pain from being discharged.

Hence **Pi·lfered,** **Pi·lfering** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pi·lferingly** *adv.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 140 To defend Our to land from the pilfring Dutchmen. 1862 CUMM., *Embezzlement*, pilferingly, by stealth, by false accounts. 1880 CLARK *Fall Mission.* I. 73 Mistaking me for pilfering boy. 1898 H. THELON *Dandelion* v. 71 My pilfered overnight shelf of small cans.

Pilferage (pɪ·lfəɹĭdj). [f. prec. + -AGE.] The action or practice of pilfering; petty theft; in first quot., the product of pilfering, stolen goods.

c 1626 *Dicts. of Drama* ii. 70, in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 40 Your horns and weapons I will take, lest ye pilferage. 1862 in J. Smyth *Provis. Customs* (1892) 251 If any pilferage, or other misdemeanor, be detected at the said wharf, whereby the revenue may be prejudiced. 1882 *Society Engineers* I. v. 108 *pull Crossword*...or great sack of breakings and pilferage.

Pilferer (pɪ·lfərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who pilfers; a petty thief.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tongs, Dictionaire & pilferer*, a thief, a robber, a pillier, a pilferer. 1587 HOLINSHED *Engl. Irland* III. 20, 1283/2 In this Parliament was an ordinance made to such as should leave land...by pilferers that robbed them the same. 1632 WITHER *Abuses Whipt* 183 The poore and petty pilferers are (by whomso, as gallowes) paid the guilty owes. 1708 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 40 Thieves of gallow vows.

measure, and pilferers of fame. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1842) 2/2/1 The whole crew of pilferers and oppressors from whom he had rescued Bengal.

Pilfering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. Pilfer. †**a.** Pillaging, plundering, robbery (*obs.*). **b.** Stealing or thieving in small quantities; petty theft.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 60b, The Englishmen drew not ouer double their nombre or 6*l* to pylfering. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 33 b, The people .. cryed to God dayly for an ende of these pylferinges. 1589 Stanyhurst *Aneid.* iii. (1880) 58 Licentious persons, .. fearing open pilfering and stealing. 1598 Barrie *Mar. & Wife Cons. Laws* 1 (1633) 17 Some whose offences are pilfring under twelue pence value, they iudge to be whipped. 1640 Massinger *Noble Seag.* iv. D, 4*b*, Does heal .. both..wealth his wants and pilfering to the dockyards thus fearefully.

attrib. 1624 Capt. J. Smith *Virginia* iv. 98, To this businesse, (this aimed by such pilfring occasions). 1684 Dryden *Abs. & Ach. Pt.* i. 466, Something in and out among the shipping..in a pilfering way.

Pi·lferment. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Pilfering, petty theft; something pilfered.

1825 Constance *Lewis* I. 174 (Over) nowhere such pilferments as our own associated among the peculiarities of their office.

† **Pi·lfery.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 pylfry, 6–7 pilfry, -rie, pilfery, -erie, 7 pilfrey. [app. in origin a variant of *pilferie*, Pelfry (a. OF. **pelferie*, *pelferie*); but from the first denoting the action of F. *pelfrer* 'to pillage, plunder, rob', rather than the concrete 'booty, spoil', and afterwards associated with the special sense of Pilfer v.]

1. The action of plundering or pillaging; robbery.

1422 Yonge *Secreta* 112, 6*b*, To vnderstonde .. that lokyd for pylfry & robbynge. 1577 Harrison *England* II. x. (1877) I. 224 What notable robberies, pilferies [etc.] I need not to reherse.

2. Petty theft, pilfering, peculation.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 27 To folow godly counsaile for mollifie not with pilfrey. 1579–80 Norden *Vlalacrit* (1593) 109 Lawles Pirks .. was accused and conuicted of robbery, and pilferie in his office. 1640 Le Gras tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 146 A seruant had done a pilferey: he did not was pursued by his master. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 1, p. 2, 1918 For the reconciling of which Noughtiness and Pilfery, the said John had again purchased it.

attrib. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* vi. xix. (Arb.) 218 To vnroot a fault .. as to cry of a great robbery, that it was but a pilfry matter.

3. The product of plundering or pilfering; stolen or pilfered property.

1530 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 15 b, You shew spoiled locusteres, that leaue nothing but the pilferie of your prayes. 1618 T. Wilkinson *Country's Study Cer.* 301 As one should pull a pilfry out of a Dunsten coffer.

Pilgarlic (pilgā·rlik). Also 6 pyllyd, 7 pild-, pealed garlic(k; 7–9 peal-garlic. [f. Pilled, Pelled *ppl. a.* + Garlic; cf. Pilcher, Pillerow, Pilfave.] An appellation given first to a 'pilled' or bald head, ludicrously likened to a peeled head of garlic (see *garlic-head*, Garlic 3), and then to a bald-headed man, sometimes with a reference or to an alleged cause (quots. 1619, 1631); from the 17th c. applied in a ludicrously contemptuous or mock-pitiful way: 'poor creature'. Now *dial.* in various shades of meaning. Also *attrib.*

a. a 1529 Skelton *Poems against Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 121 Ye lokes for fauor (quo') Your pyllyd garlicke bed Counterfaytyng Queen .. Ye sadyll yow Syr Gy of Gisorn, To-ching (? Syrone (Forster). He will yow be a pealed garlicke like myself. 1619 J. T. (title) The Blunting of the Pict; a pleasant Discourse betweene the Author and Pild-Garlicke, wherein is declared the Nature of the Disease, how it came, and how it may be cured. *Ibid.* 1, I meet with the Pild-Garlicke on the way. *Ibid.* 6, He had of Spanish Buttons store upon his Scotland sleeue: And when that they were falne away, those Roules in place were set. 1631 Sylvester *Tobyad. Lang. Angl., Field or Pealed Garlick*, oui Canis (hoc est Pellax vel Pili nomen ex morbo sibipsis, possessio. Lat. Version, difference.

b. a 1619 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut.* II. ii, And there got he a knocke and down goes pilgarlicke, Commands his souls to his she-saint and dies. 1637 Heywood *Dial. Pulpiter* (c. viii. of Pope Pius Quinti's Charge. 1699 Bevis *Dict. Prom. Angl.* I. s.v. *Sawpeck*, The poor pilgarlick was easily hoodwinked. 1824 Carlyle in *Fraser's Life* (1881) I. 251 The strange pilgarlic figures that I saw breakfasting over a few cupfuls (without or coarsest coffee. 1845 J. Ballantyne *Cabinet W. Wks Ruggell Ladder* iv. One gentry's wee peal-garlic gets Feed on, how need ne' envy all creatures. 1880 *Antrim & Down Glos., Peel garlick*, a pallow person; a person dressed shabbily or farmlooking. 1888–90 *Shetland Gloss., Pillgarlic*, *sb.* a poor, ill-dressed person; an object of pity or contempt. 1894 Powell in *Age*, 28th Nov.! 'As fluff is pilgarlic and mangy.

b. Used by the speaker of himself as a *quasi-proper name*; commonly *poor Pilgarlic* = poor I, poor me. *dial.* and *U. S. colleq.* or *slang.*

1592 Nashe *Pierce* 116 They couldn't serue poor Pilgarlick from going to Pot. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversation* 25 They went all to the opera: and as poor Pilgarlick came home alone. 1793 Burns *Lett., to G. Thomson* Sept., A ballad to my bobby horse, .. that .. is sure to run poor pilgarlick, the ludicrous jockey, quite beyond any useful pace, or goat in the common race of man. 1864 H. Callender *Under Mentor Flag* 223 Little Sweeney and Lonesome Pilgarlic—more or less—all connected with England. 1889 Farmer *Dict. Amer. Pilgarlic*, .. man's self. Then a third will inform a pal that pilgarlic was engaged in any given undertaking.

Hence **Pilga·rlicky** *a.*, pitiable, poor-spirited.

1893 E. Gosse *Coll. Kit-Kats* (1896) 36 It is a pilgarlicky mind that is satisfied with saying, 'I the you, Dr. Fell, the reason why I cannot tell'.

† **Pilgate, pilget, pilyet.** *Sc. Obs.* 15–16. = Pillok 1.

1511 *Act. Lib. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 221 Item, to Robert Symsone, for redressing and lyning of new pilgat to his. 1527 *Ibid.* VI. 326 Delyuerit be the said Patrik ane pair of girdis to ane pilgate..&c. 1829 in 1468 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* iv. 48 For blak clothe..to the Lady Dothqu his womanis pilget, and for making it.

Pi·lger. *Mil.* [perh. f. Pile sb.¹ + *-ger*, Gage sb.¹ – cf. Eagre.] A fish- or eel-spear.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pilger*, a fish-spear. 1877 Halliwell-Phillipps *Gloss., Pilger*, a three-pronged eel-spear. 1892 *Weekly Gaz. or Fish.* 5/2 He was using a pilger, and brought up an eel 5lb. 2 oz., and measuring 4*ft.* 4*in.*

Pilgrim (pi·lgrim), *sb.* Forms: 2–4 pilegrim, 3 pelegrim, pillegrim, 4 prilegrym, prylgrime, pilgerom, *Sc.* pilgrum, pilgerome, 4–5 pilgrym(e, -grame, prigrim, 4–7 pilgrime, 5–6 pylgrome, -grym(e, 6 pyl-, pilgrom, pilgram, 4– pilgrim. *β.* 4 pilegrin, 6 pilgrin, *Sc.* -grein. [Early ME. *pilegrim*, *pilegrim*, repr. OF. **pelegrin*, antecedent form to *pèlerin* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pelegrin*, Cat. *pelegrí*, *peregrí*, It. *pellegrino*, Sp. *peregrino*:—L. *peregrīn-us* one that comes from foreign parts, a stranger, f. *peregrē* adv., from abroad, abroad, *peregre* that is abroad or on a journey, f. *per* through + *agre* field, country, land: see Peregrine. In Romance, *peregrine* became, by dissimilation of *r . . . r*, *pelegrine*, *pelegrin*, whence F. *pèlerin*. In Eng. (mostly in OF.), final *n* became *m*, making *pelegrim*, *pelegrim*, *pilgrim* (cf. OHG. *pilgrīm*), also *pelrimage* : see Pilgrimage. (Gower has also the later Fr. form, Pelrin.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. c 1200 Pilegrim [see B. 1]. c 1205 Lay. 30728 Þe pilegrim; blive talde al þeo he wolde. *Ibid.* 30744 Bilef ..mahi þet he wes pilegrim Ah þis neilen he nes ned him. 13.. *Cursor M.* 23186 (Cott.) Art þou not a pilgrim þat walkes here in land? c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints* (St. Andrew) 1001 Þe pilegrim sodenli..Was a prophite sodenli..made Qdone he pilgrim had ben. *Ibid.* (St. Machor) 1218 He as pelegrame thocht at Rome to be. 1380 Wyclif *Ser.* II. 13 For þei ben pilgrymes (1388 pilgrymes), and herberd mon vpon the weie. — *Pol. W.* I. 71 I leeue þus, as trewelygon seiþ, pilgrimes (1388 pilgrymes). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 *Pylgrym*..*peregrinus*. 1500–20 Dunbar *Flyte* Wks. 9 Wyth farit, pilgrame. 1535 Coverdale *Isaiah* xxi. 14 Ye euen ye pylgrems vpon north. 1563 Winjet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 26 It apperis to me, the Pylgrems.

β. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 100 Two pilegrins of an gret age. a 1600 Brown *Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Collect.* (1706) I. 21 But I who wer ane puire Pilgrein And hard as Stranmeris.

B. Signification.

1. One who travels from place to place; a person on a journey; a wayfarer, a traveller; a wanderer; a sojourner. (*Now poet.* or *rhet.* in general sense.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 13 Sum hefd pilegrimar þa lateþ her eyhen stent, and fundh in þe eche lonhe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8633 (Cott.) To pilgrime and to vncouth þing he ley he wil þi dede cuth. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15086 Ye are of no be cuntre, And als pylegrines. 1380 Wyclif *Luke* xxiv. 18 Thou aloone art a pilgrim of Jerusalem. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/1 A Pylgryme, *peregrinus*, *-a*, *-um*, *peregrinator*. 1580 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 23 Like wandring pilgrim not farnessed for to trudging. 1707–40 Thoresby *Ducatus Leodiensis* 564 A sufficiently vivid the pilgrim wishes With instant death. 1784 Cowper *Truth* 151 And happy the mere pilgrim, thicker led, With many a tyke repays the nightly bed. 1890 Dowden *Odes*..*Thos. Gray*, The two pilgrims..pursued their way in silence. a 1890 Roberts *Classic & Colloq.* 1. (1893) 198 Any one may be called a pilgrim who leaves the place of his birth.

2. *spec.* One who journeys (usually a long distance) to some sacred place, as an act of religious devotion; one who makes a pilgrimage. (The prevailing sense.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 320 Ofte pilegrimes gað wiðuten vorte uechen ane halie mannes leome, ase Sein Iames ofte Sein Giles. 1382 Lanc. *P. Pl. A. Prol.* 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers Forþi þei soughte seint Iame and seintes at Rome; Wenten forþ in here weye. c 1440 *Generydes Prol.* 16 Pilgrimes were they alle That seuerd Canterbury wolden ryde. 1458 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 178 All pilgrymes in ydilnes voyage þat euer thai war, þai in the seruice of God and his seruitis, thay ar all in the protectioun and saluegarde of the pape. 1580 Lyly tr. *Euphues's Censure* 392 So the more fain were very manye Pilgrimes at Rome, .. to thentent they might ..receiue thanke remission and forgiuenes of theyr offence. 1598 Barrie *Mar. & Wife Cons. Laws* 1 (1633) 17 Some whose offences are pilfring under twelue pence value, they iudge to be whipped. 1600 Shakes. *Hen. V* I. ii. 86 Two reasons I had to perswade his Highnesse to the warre, .. the other, That many of our Bishops long to see the Pilgrims. 1611 Bible *Heb.* xi. 13 And confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims. [Wyclif pilgrymes and herberd men] on the earth. 1678 Bunyan (*title*) The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to That which is to come. *Ibid.* 1, I was a Pilgrim, going to the Celestial City. 1732 Law *Serious C.* i. 26 A life of Pilgrimage to Heaven, of Watching. 1858 Emerson *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 208 A Moslem pilgrim in essence, all things several his steps.

4. *Amer. Hist.* Name given in later times to those English Puritans who founded the colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. Now usually **Pilgrim Fathers.**

Governor Bradford in 1630 wrote of his company as 'pilgrims' in the spiritual sense (sense 3) referring to Heb. xi. 13. The same phraseology was repeated by Cotton Mather and others, and became familiar in New England. In 1698 a Feast of the 'Sons' or 'Heirs of the Pilgrims' was held at Boston on 22 Dec., at which the memory of 'the Fathers' was celebrated. With the frequent juxtaposition of the names *Pilgrims*, *Fathers*, *Heirs* or *Sons of the Pilgrims*, and the like, at these anniversary feasts, 'Pilgrim Fathers' naturally arose as a rhetorical phrase, and gradually grew to be a historical designation.

1630 Bradford *Hist. Plymouth Colony* 56 They knew they were but pilgrimes, & looked not much on those things; but lift vp their eyes to ye heavens, their dearest country. 1654 E. Johnson *Wonder-w. Prov.* 108 Yet were these pilgrim people minded of the multitude forgetfulness of those worthies that died not long before. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* I. i. § 4 They took their leave of the pleasant City [Leyden] where they had been Pilgrims and Strangers now for Eleven Years. *Ibid.* II. i. § 1 That Essay..a New World, in which they found that they must live like Strangers and Pilgrims. 1703 C. Rumney *Serm.* 19 But they knew they were pilgrims.] 1708 *Colombian Centinel* 26 Dec. 2/2 The Feast of the 'Sons of the Pilgrims'. *Ibid.* 29 Dec. 2/2 'The Heirs of the Pilgrims' Celebrated on Saturday Dec. 22, the 118th Anniversary of the landing of their Forefathers at Plymouth Rock...the day of the nativity of New-England. 1832 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Apr., What shall we say to the descendants of the Pilgrims, and the Quakers,..who are happy and content under the [Dutch?] sway?

1799 *Columbian Centinel* 19 Dec. 3 An Ode for Sacred Music, in honor of the Fathers, was sung...by the company to the tune of Old Hundred...It concluded with the following verse:—Hail Pilgrim Fathers of our race, With grateful hearts your toils we trace, Oft as this native Day returns, We'll pay the honors to your urns. 1820 *Niles.* 22 Dec. 272 'Sons of the Pilgrims.' Yesterday, the anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, in 1620, was celebrated. 1823 J. Dixon *Disc.* 3 To look back to the origin of our state, and to review the transactions and the toils of our pilgrim fathers, who, at such a season, five hundred in their chaise. 1840 *S. Literary Mess. Pilgrimage* (1850) 196 The poorest year closes the second century since the pilgrim fathers first landed on our shores. 1848 Mrs. Sigourney (*title*) The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England. 1850 Alex. Young (*title*) Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth, from 1602 to 1625. 1851 Hawkins *Early Poets* 295 The May-flower and the Speedwell ..in which the exiles of Leyden, the pilgrim fathers, embarked upon their voyage.

5. *U. S.* and *Colonial.* An original settler; a newcomer, a recent immigrant (also said of animals).

1850 in W. Pyet *Colonial Experiences* 234 (Morris) In the 'Dream of a Diggings', which bore the date...April 1851,..the word 'pilgrim' was first applied to the settlers. 1869 Lady Barker *Station Life N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 18 Fifteen years ago a few chiefs, mentioned the 'Pilgrims', as the first comers are always called. 1887 L. Sweetapple in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 208/2 'Pilgrim' and 'tenderfoot' were formerly applied almost exclusively to newly imported cattle,..they are usually used in derogation of any one coming, tourists, and business-men. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 599/1 These herds consisting of pilgrims,..animals driven up on to the range from the South, and therefore in poor condition. 1893 *Pacific Cleric.* 30 Mar. 3/1 Sir John Hall...was one of the original 'Canterbury pilgrims', as the first settlers in the New Zealand province founded under the auspices of the Church of England were styled.

6. A peregrine falcon: see Peregrine A. 4.

1888 *Rivers. Star* 4 Aug., Sparrow hawks, goshawks, peregrines, pilgrims, vultures, and merlins.

7. ' A term given about 1769 to an appendage of silk, fixed to the back of a lady's bonnet, by way of covering the neck, when walking' (Fairholt *Costume in Engl.* (1860) Gloss.): cf. Pilgarlic.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. *attrib.* (sometimes *quasi-adj.*) That is a pilgrim; going on pilgrimage; consisting of pilgrims; of, pertaining or relating to a pilgrim or pilgrims: as *pilgrim chief, city, fleet, garland, life, man, mood, feet, shoe, sin, spirit, state, staff, throng, trade, traffic, train, warrior, weed, pilgrim-cloak, -staff (-stave), -tax.* Also *pilgrim-like adj.* and *adv.*, *pilgrim-monger*, *pilgrim wise adv.*, *pilgrim-worn adj.*

1804 Scott *Last Minstr.* iv. xxvii, When *pilgrim-cloth is sold anew, Sought Melrose' holy shrine. 1813 Mrs. Hemans *Tasker Palermo* 1. i, He bids around him the *pilgrim-cloak. 1780 Wesley *Psalm* v. 8 Chuse ye the lowly *pilgrim-state. 1818 Hemans *Dark Hour* 1, Thou hast no might nor fame,—no regal *pilgrim-throne. 1827 Mrs. Hemans *Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point* 8, O *pilgrim-souls, I speak to you! 1822 S. Rogers *Columbus* Poems (1839) 41 Oh, had ye vowed with *pilgrim-staff to roam. 1850 Martin *P. R.* iv. 407 The morning his Grace left with *Pilgrim steps to pursue grey. 1859 *Last Fr. Pastor* (1892) 191 Do you know that Government has abolished the *pilgrim-tax? 1864 Montgomery *Hymns*,

'*Sing we the song of those who stand*' Si. Tvll, tolal, suffering, still souls On earth, the "pilgrim-fleeting. 1900 Downes *Church. Good Pastors* 1 A pocket-prayer was of the "pilgrim-train. *c*1460 *Pilgrim's Sonig* in *Pore Ballads* 1775 I am a "pilgrim-mariner bound to fight Under the red crosse, passed my owne will. *c*1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 277 His martyr grandsire his to "pilgrim send. *a*1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866) II. 283 In earth, these wanders, "pilgrim-exiles. 1899 *Academy* 13 July 36/1 Tales (Shoppers of the shrine were "pilgrim-wore that) all The shrines of singers.

b. Special Comb. (often with the possessive *pilgrim's*): **pilgrim-bottle, pilgrim's bottle,** a flat bottle with a ring on each side of the neck for the insertion of cords by which it may be hung and carried (= Costrel 1); **Pilgrim Fathers** (*Amer. Hist.*): see sense 4; hence **pilgrim-fatherly** *a.* *nonce-wd.* (after *fatherly*), characteristic of the Pilgrim Fathers; **pilgrim's pouch,** a variety of *pilgrim's sign* (q. v.), consisting of a piece of lead or other material in the form of a small pouch; **pilgrim's ring, pilgrim-ring** (see quot.); † **pilgrim-salve, pilgrim's salve,** 'an old ointment, made chiefly of swine's grease and hinpium' (Halliw.); in quot. 1870 euphemism for '*cerbere, filth*'; **pilgrim's shell,** a cockle- or scallop-shell carried by a pilgrim as a sign of having visited the shrine of St. James of Compostella or some sacred place; also an artificial carved imitation of such a shell; **pilgrim's sign,** a medal or other small object presented to a pilgrim at a shrine or other sacred place as a sign of his having visited it; **pilgrim's vase,** a flat vase made in imitation of a *pilgrim's bottle*.

1874 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Dec. 431 Mrs. Baily sent for exhibition two vessels, or "pilgrims' bottles. 1909 W. D. Roberts *Dis. Liver* 27 The general condition ... has been spoken of as the 'pilgrim's bottle liver'. 1883 Parker *Inglewood Ld.* x. 94 In sounds, so to speak, "pilgrim-fatherly. 1887 W. Jones *Finger-ring lore* 181 The "pilgrim-ring' of Edward the Confessor ... was in after times preserved with great care. *Ibid.* 186 One of the rings given to tourists to the holy city, as a certificate of their visit, and called ... pilgrims' rings. *a*1580 [Stephen Bagbarer] tr. *de Guile Archbp. Trad. Nov. Spir.* (1890) XCVIII. 313 A frame of "pylgrim salve to clap to his sores. 1870 *Mod. Anc. Stat. in Newfd. Misc.* (Port) VI. 137 The whole paraphernalia is pilgrim-salve. 1870 (H. Stone) *Kearsney & Ewell* 18 Cutaneous parasites, for which the pilgrim salve will be necessary.

Pi'lgrim, *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. Of. *peleriner*, Ger. *pilgern*.] *intr.* To be, or act as becomes, a pilgrim; to make a pilgrimage, go on pilgrimage; to travel or wander like a pilgrim. Also *to pilgrim it.* Hence **Pi'lgrimed** *ppl. a.* and *ppl. a.*

1386 *Chaucer's Wife.* 283 (*Trad. Lore* I. Folk). What I was a "pilgrim-mariner' bound to fight Under the red crosse, passed my owne will. *c*1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 277 His martyr grandsire his to "pilgrim send. *a*1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866) II. 283 In earth, these wanders, "pilgrim-exiles. 1899 *Academy* 13 July 36/1 Tales (Shoppers of the shrine were "pilgrim-wore that) all The shrines of singers.

Pi'lgrimage (pi'lgrimedʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **pelrimage, pilegrim-, 4 pilgrin-, pylgrym-, 4–** **pilgrimage,** (4–6 **pylgrym-, pylgrim-, pilgrym-, pilgrem-, pylgrem-, pelgrymage,** 5–6 **pil-, pylgremage**). [ME. *pelrim-* (rarely *pelrim-*) *age*, a. OF. *pelrim-, pelgrin-, pelerinage*, also *pel(l)egrin-, pelligrinage* (Godef.), f. *pelerin* (etc.) *sb.*, to go as a pilgrim: see Pilgrim *v.* and -age. In ME. nearly always with *m* for original *n*, and conformed to the contemporary spelling of *pilgrim*. But Gower has the French form *pelrimage* (see Pelerinage), and MSS. of *c*1400 have *pilgrin-, pilgrynage*, with *n*.]

1. A journey made by a pilgrim; a journey (usually of considerable duration) made to some sacred place, as an act of religious devotion; the action of taking such a journey. Phr. *to go on (Fr. faire) pilgrimage.*

*c*1250 O. *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 58 Si Hire algeo. Bed[e] muthige for þe luue of gode...go ine pelrimage ... and to ðe ahe þe gode þar ne may do for godes luue. *c*1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 400/2 A grat pilegrimage it is i-holde ... To medom hat þat holie stude þare ariste leoue bonen louede. *Ibid.* 403/132 To don hi[s] pelrimage þey nolliet þere nou? *c*1325 *Metrical H.*, and Pelgrymage and holdyng land. Flesch hath tyrannye to seye. *c*1399 *Mem. Hom.* vi. 1 mee my rentage Ellenis Jan to pilgrimage. *c*1400 Cancelle *Prol.* 21 In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay, Redy to wenden on my pilgrymage To Canterbury with ful deuout corage. *c*1400 *Tale of Beryn* (Hoxh.) 637 Þou wyllest hey pilgrimage be þi pylgrimage. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 1072 When the lande ...Perfourmed þere pilgrymage, þeyre vowe all of. *c*1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxiii. 51 Per þat goth manie a pilgrimage are ley relikes be holden. 1483 T. Wright *Hist. Coins* 171 All England surpasseth that Pilgrimage in Scotland, and Walsingham that other Scotland. 1697 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 200 To this now shrined Martyr, people ... flocked in pilgrimage. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerusa.* (1732) 2 It was to my purpose to undertake this Pilgrimage. 1814 H. H. Wilson *Brief. Indica* III. 20. 6, 207 After a visit to Calcutta, and a pilgrimage to Hurdwar, ...Syud Ahmed returned...to the Upper Provinces.

b. *transf.* or *gen.* A journey; a travelling about, peregrination; sojourning. Now with allusion to prec. sense: A journey undertaken for some pious purpose, or to visit a place held in honour from association with some person or event.

*c*1386 *Chaucer M.* 1629 (Cott.) Þer þou hast had in pelrimage (*Petw.* pilgrimage) Þou art ic hope in herbage, Al be longe ydon a fer land. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 287 Oon nombre of foureten wiky pilgremagge [L. *peregrinationum*] aboue hym to no gentil. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 180/2 The Pylgremage of the newte. [Colophon] Here endeth the diuine of pylgremage of the soule. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* xi. (Ox.) 88 Those must with surgery first lanced and pilgrimage prohibited. 1598 Stanyh. *Descr. Ir.* 1. 1. 220 Tell me now, what Lady is the same To whom you owen a seuen Pilgrimage. 1892 *Scottish Pleas. Mem. Cal. Mem. Hist. Coll.* (1878) IV. 326 Thou far of the Light and white isle of the Pillar, which attended us in this our Wilderness Pilgrimage. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, Thales seem a pilgrimage of pleasure. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 337 The library, the museum, the archery, and the botanical garden of Sir Thomas Browne, were thought by Fellows of the Royal Society well worthy of a long pilgrimage.

c. *fig.* The course of mortal life figured as a journey, or a 'sojourn in the flesh', esp. as a journey to a future state of rest or blessedness.

*a*1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxiv. 2 Help unto þat turnys þa pilgrymage of þis life til endles gladnes. *c*1440 — *Pr. Conc.* 1370 þe world es þe way and passage, Parfit whilk tyns our pilgrimage. *c*1450 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 101 Grauen in man þrough þis vyage pilgrymage. 1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 This treatyse called the pylgrymage of perfection, is...deuyded in to three bokes. 1526 Tindale 1 *Pet.* i. 17 Se that ye passe the time of your pilgrimage (Wyclif, pilgrimage, Coverdale dwelling, *Rhem.* peregrination, 1611 sojourning) in feare. 1576–7 Dedication *Hymns, "Oh God of Bethel"* i. Who ther the weary Pilgrimage Haste all our Fathers led. 1879 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* iv, That his mother might be...comforted by his presence all the days of her pilgrimage.

d. *Pilgrimage of († for) Grace,* in *Eng. Hist.*, the name assumed for their movement by those who rose in the North of England in 1536 in opposition to the dissolution of the monasteries and other features of the Reformation.

1536 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 304 By all the whole consent of the baronie of this our pilgrimage for grace. *Ibid.* 312 Cries *crye*[*d*] out, For the wealthe of us, Us comons & cattle, Which pilgrimes for Thembe Godes grace.] *a*1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 236/b. They called this their noble and vertuous voiage, no lesse but blessed Pilgrimage. 1822 *Scott Ann.* 367 (note). Oft of the rebels in Yorke shire.) Yee shall not erre into this your pilgrimage of grace for the supporte touchth onely, but for the love that you do beare to Gode, holie and the church militant (1837). 1889 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 231 Their surrender was quickly termed the pilgrimage of grace; as their banners were painted the image of Christ crucified, and the chalice and host.

2. *transf.* A place to which a pilgrimage is made.

1597 Shakespeare *Pilgr.* 18841 ye have visited pilgrimages. 1598 Marl. *Dyaloge* i. Whi, 1451, To...this honour to their reliques, & visit pilgrimages. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Germany* (1685) 126 Sechover ...a Bishops See and Cell one of the greatest Pilgrimages in the Austrian Territory. 1884 Neale in *Ecclesiologist* XXV. 102 The chapel of S. Odilo in Auvergne, a great pilgrimage.

3. *collect.*

1729 J. T. Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Conf.* 52 How long they had lead that Pilgrimage State of Life? 1773 J. Cornish *Let. to Bromp. Mag.* (1813) XXI. 32 In great pilgrimages, such as Rome, and the like, we Hire what we want. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 6/2 Dr. Rance is on the pilgrimage route.

Pi'lgrimage, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *intr.* To sojourn, to live among strangers.

1382 Wyclif *1 Kings* viii. 2 And ȝyuynge with hym hem [*the*] *pilgrymagid*. In the lond of Phylystiis many ȝeris. — *Jer.* xxxii. 7 That ȝe lyue many dayes vpon the face of the land, in which ȝe pilgrymagen. 1580–1 T. Cox *Tract. Lawe* i. Pref., in Chaucer's (1870) Gloss. As they use betimes when I pilgrimaged out of my kyth in wynter. 1603 Flor. *Ital. Conio* Wks. 1581 II. 332 (Stone) chuses rather to sojourn and pilgrimage with the despised afflicted, tormented Israelites in the wilderness.

2. *intr.* To make a pilgrimage; to go on pilgrimage. Also *to pilgrimage it.*

1600 Dr. Mountagu *Diatribe* 498 It is arbitrary...unto what Shrine...they will goe, unto whom they will pilgrimage it. 1647 S. Ioannides *Funerall* 10, 221 F. Egypt the 7 pilgrimages, 21 March 18 Wayes drops to sprinkle his Temple. 1809 Lady *Lee to St. Romney* 21 May, Who ...of to that saucy pilgrimaged to Rome? 1883 G. Stevens *Peggy's Stud. N. Market* 56 Christians in the West early pilgrimaged to the Holy Land.

Hence **Pi'lgrimaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pi'lgrimager,** one who pilgrimages, a pilgrim.

*c*1449 Pecock *Repr.* iv. xx. 539 The said pilgrimaging. 1530 in *Rose Mist. Relat.* (Wardrobe Soc.) 140 Sayers and tawers of maps, pilgrimagers, papisticall singletons. 1892 tr. *Zimbleser's Hist. Monast. Ord.* vi. 224 The Synods who were either a Pilgrimaging. 1536 (title) *Mag. S. Jac.* A late Edict of the French King to bould Pilgrimaging. *a*1619 Wotton (F. Fisher) *Wks.* (1624) 181 (*Life*) Like pilgrimaging men, Unawed by counsels, and unmoved by reasons. 1896 R. F. Horn. *Future Danger* 226 Each of these pilgrimaging masses of men must in itself a nation.

Pilgrimatic, -atical, *adjs.* *nonce-wds.* Of or proper to a pilgrim or pilgrims. **Pi'lgrimdom,** *nonce-wd.* Pilgrim state or dominion.

1772 *Birmingham Counterfeit* 3. 9781. 259 We set out, in order to make the usual pilgrimatical tour. 1858 Simmonds *Pharm. Facts* 92 On its pilgrimatic way.

1887 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Oct. 232 Rome Acheronse with the crossed to Pilgrimdom, fully under the dominion of the Lord Christ's regnant will.

Pi'lgrimer. *rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* **-er,** *y Sc.* **pil-grymer.** [f. Pilgrim *v.* (or *sb.*) + -er 1.] One who 'pilgrims' or goes on pilgrimage; a pilgrim.

*a*1382 tr. *Wyclifite Ser. Min.* 297 In this lijf we are but trauelaunte, pilgrimers and straungeris. 1609 Bible (*Douay*) *Hagiol., Feast. Pasc.* 57 St. All pilgrimers, noble for adhesion of their saules, will visit the places of holie Saints. 1800 Surry *Abbot* xv, I was ... a matron of no vulgar name; now I am Magdalen, a poor pilgrimer, for the sake of Holy Kirk. 1847 Charlotte Bronte *Jane. Eyre.* IV. 190 The quaint, ballad, and ghost-thrilling story of *Thy Foolish Pilgrimers*.

Pi'lgrimess. *rare.* A female pilgrim.

1611 Cotgr., *Pelerine*, a pilgrimesse; a woman that goes on Pilgrimage. 1896 (title) The Light of the World: A more True Relation of a Pilgrimess, St. Antonia Bonciarius Travelling towards Eternity. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 671 The young pilgrimesses...gifted greatly to the table.

Pi'lgrimism. *rare.* Pilgrim condition or practice.

1886 *Amer. Missionary* Dec. 362 The A. M. A. has regarded in the South the pilgrimism of colonial life.

Pilgrimize (pi'lgrimaiz), *v.* [See -ize.]

1. *intr.* To play the pilgrim, travel as a pilgrim, go on pilgrimage. Also *to pilgrimize it.*

1598–9 S. Jonson *Cæc. & Silence* iv. iv., I'll have thy charges as those with her pilgrimize it along with me to the land of Virgin. 1789 Cotta *Trav. Turks* I. xx. 38 All the world pilgrimizes to his house. 1835 R. Chambers in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 70 Two chief pilgrimize through life, unbounded and alone. 1892 Besant *London* (1894) 43 Robert...pilgrimized to Rome.

2. *trans.* To make into a pilgrim.

1778 *Serjeant Quick* (1807) IV. 140 Tell me who has pilgrimized thee; and wherefore hast thou dared to return to Spain?

Hence **Pi'lgrimizing** *vbl. sb.*

1820 C. Hole *Crusades* (1836) I. i. 25 No causes...gave such strength to the spirit of pilgrimizing as the opinion...that the reign of Christ, or the Millennium was at hand. 1858 R. Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 3 The king himself sought for his highest religious comfort in pilgrimizing to St. Duthac's shrine at Ross-shire.

Pill, *sb.* of Fuzz, hair, down.

Pillcock, variant of Pillycock *Obs.*

+ Pilidium (pili'lidiəm). *Nat. Hist.* [mod.L., a. (*cf.* πιλίδιον little cap, dim. of πῖλος a felt cap.]

1. *Zool.* A name given to the cap-shaped larvæ of some species of Nemertean worms, formerly considered as a distinct genus.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 631 The production of the Nemertid larva within its pilidium. 1880 Huxley & Jeffrey *Anim. Life* 249 viii. The *Larva of Shaw* is probably not an primitive a form as the *Pilidium*.

b. A genus of lizards of the family *Acrantida*.

2. *Bot.* The hemispherical apothecium of certain lichens.

1840 in Brande *Dict. Sc.* etc.

+ Pilidied, *obs.* variant of *pileated*, Pileused.

1904 *Dearborn Ant. Knife Inscript.* 321, I mention Pentiliadis, once I pilidied.

Piliferous (pili'fĭrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pilus* hair + -ferous.] Bearing or having hair; *spec.* in *Bot.*, bearing hairs or tipped with a hair.

1847 Hubbard *Amer. Jrnl. Pharm.* XIX. 62 The production of the Nemertid larva within its pilidium. 1880 Huxley & Jeffrey *Anim. Life* 249 viii. The *Larva of Shaw* is probably not as

Bridges 93 A border of piling to secure the foundation. 1883 *Salisbury Mag.* XXVI. 422 Seven hundred feet of piling were driven.

B. *attrib.*, as *piling-engine*.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., Interested to collect timber, piling engines, sand, &c. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 32 The timber ..is chiefly for piling purposes and spars.

Piling (pəi·lin), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PILE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of forming into a pile or piles; heaping up, building up in a regular pile.

a 1398 *Barbour Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 360 MOTO Ravelstone pro pilyng et serving lard. 1432-50 in Hook *Gervase Comp.* (1864) 256 Pyld he cornis, draught, carriage, wher wagis, & pilyng up of a shoppes of wodsill. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Assessement*, heaping, a piling. 1862 HUGHES *Country Sketch.* II. 260 Of the Piling of Deals and Boards. 1882 RUSKIN *Sir C. Fleury* § 20 This piling of beams upon beams. 1879 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Piling* (*Metallurgy*), building up pieces of charcoal or scrap iron into a pack prepared for heating in a boiling or puddling furnace. 1884 PAYN *Dict. Agriculture*, *Piling*, placing hives one above the other; storifying.

b. *Leather-making.* The putting of hides in a pile or heap in order to sweat them and cause the hair to come off; also including other processes (such as hanging them up in a stove) by which the result is expedited. *U. S.*

1879 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1703/1 *Piling*.. (Leather) subjecting hides by piling [i.e. heaping] or hanging up in a stove, to sweat. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* 164 (1897) 108 Piling is nothing more nor less than a slow upward sweating.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *piling-furnace*, *-method*.

1853 KANE *Cornwall Exp. and.* (1856) 178 The piling action of stones. 1880 FARMAKIS *Iron* 120 The plates [of scrap iron] ..being piled or faggoted into convenient sized masses ..are placed in a reheating or piling furnace. 1904 WEBSTER, *Gun.* & *Dict.* 374 A *pile-cliff* ..results in piling vessel subsequently called *barrels* fixed to all naval rifles.

Pilliol, penny-royal, etc. : see PULIOL.

Pilliott, pilliotin, obs. forms of PILLION.

Pilk, pilken : see PILCH *v.*

Pilkne, variant of PILLICOCK *Obs.*

Pill (pil), *sb.*[1] *Now dial.* Forms: 4 pille, 5 pylle, 6 pille, pyll(e, 6-7 pil, 6-8 (9 *dial.*) pill. See also PEEL *sb.*[3] [app. related to PILL *v.*[1] as the collateral form PEEL *sb.*[2] is to PEEL *v.*[1]]

The covering or integument of a fruit; the shell, husk, rind, or skin; the bark, or any layer of the bark, of wood; the epiderm of hemp or flax; *esp.* the thin rind or peel of fruits, tuberous or bulbous roots, and the like; = PEEL *sb.*[3]

1388 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xvii. 10 As dyuerse barli with the pile taken a way [1382 as drivyngis and barli, Vulg. siliginis privatum]. 1440 *Cursor Mundi Fair. Cott.* 60 W. 1440 it. ask By use I do buy a quantyze of small pelowes of the whelm I spare ofte pelles & thred I make eftirne. 1530 PALSGR. 251/1 *Pyll of beanes, pellicule. Idem*, *Pyll of beanes, of fyned*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Treasaut.* 1 B ij, The husks or pyll of the pomgarnet. 1598-98 MINSH *Ivv. Alcea Sacra*, as Tulip..a piece of the pilles of a Cleves nyte-nut. 1585-73 CARTER *Thesaurus*, *Cortex*, .. the pill of a nuts or almon. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 160 The pill of wood between the barke and tree. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 741 Slaughter tied together with the pills of trees. 1693 H. CROSS tr. *Pomet's Trade.* xxxii. (1696) 123 Brown Morocco leather with dried mirtle pills. 1698 tr. *Fortin's Nat. Magick* 10. 2 In Yew mosse are the leaf of a Rose and the bark or pill thereof. 1708 M. DARBY *Athen. Brit.* II. 320 An Orkney with many Pills or Skins. 1881 *Harrison Song* (L.), Brown .. bears a little yellow flower, but 'tis the husks pill. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.*, Orange-pill, inner-pill. 1898 E. WILLIS *Gloss. Warwicksh.*, Taking the pill off the onion. (In E. D. D. cited from Midland Counties.)

† **b.** The shell of crustaceans; the hard integument of other invertebrates. *Obs.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cortex*, .. pilles of certaine fishes, as of crocadiles, &c. 1660 BOULTON *Pilate* I. 191 Some be covered over with crusts or hard pills, as the lobsters; others have ..sharpe prickles, as the urchins. 1668 TORRIANO, *Serpente* (1658) 384 Aristotle is of opinion that the manner is outward, as it were a certain shell or pill.

† **c.** The skin and other refuse of a hawk's prey : cf. PELF *sb.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Words Art 1056, *Pill*, and pelfe of a fowle, is that refuse and broken remaine which are left after the Hawke hath been ordered. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Pelf*, or *Pill* of a Fowl.

† **d.** Used for PELL *sb.* 1 b : see quot. 1578, a. v.

1599 BARNABY *Fam. Dict. Fencing*, ..[of] Dust, their rubbing and pushing their Horse against Trees, to cause the Pills of their new Hoose to come off.

Pill (pil), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3-7 pylle, pille, 6 pyll, 6-7 pil, 7 pisle, 6- pill. [Formerly also *pil*, in 13-17th c. *pille*: cf. Du. *pil*, formerly *pille* (Kiliaan 1598), MDu., MLG. *pille*, Ger. *pille*, MHG. *pillule*, F. *pilule* (in 1507 *pillule*, Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pillola*, also (Florio) *pillula*, ad. L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila* ball. French refers to a med L. *pilla* (? syncopated from *pilula*, or from the med. Imags.) which might be the direct source of *pille*; but cf. OF. *pile* (13th c.) in same sense, app. ad. L. *pila*.]

1. A small ball or globular mass of medicinal substance, made up of a size convenient to be swallowed whole.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* x. A phisycyen .. had a seruaunt ..whiche made pylles. 1508 LAURAC *Manip.* 111/12 A Pil, ..*antipotium*, *i.* 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 191 If it be in Winter, gorge him with three pils. 1698 FRYER *Remarks Persia* (1909) I. 80 Pills, or balls, prescribed in this Disease. 1763 *Scots Mag.* IV. 428 The successful, and doctor's pill With equal ease are sure to kill. 1784 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1797) 683 The ingredients which enter the composition of *pills* are generally so contrived, that one pill of an ordinary size may contain about five grains of the compound. 1858 T. TURNER *Chem. Org. Bodies* 380 *Aloes*..is usually administered in pills.

b. In figurative expressions; esp. something disagreeable that has to be 'swallowed' or endured.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 40 Yet cannot they abide to swallowe downe the holesome pilles of the worde hauyng lykyng in their mouthes. 1595 GOSSON *Blanche horse* 11 I let it, Leaue by me to disgest the hard and harsh pilles of reuelacion farsaie. 1609 K. LONG tr. *Sarpi's Aegmon* 11 I..to determine had priuately guilded those pills of suspicion, which there gaue the King against Vincentio. 1634-48 HEY (see OED 2.) 1 11. 1679 H. WALPOLE *Last Speak.* (1822) II. 338 It was a bitter pill for the King and Lord Mansfield to swallow. 1893 *Times* 30 May 9/3 He must make up his mind to swallow the bitter pill without delay.

2. Any small globular or pill-like body; a pellet.

1578 TURNER *Falconrie* 20 Glas bar..a pyll as bygge as a nut of Beare waste mosse or wyght towes is broke wastes. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 310 After that the little balls or pills (which be the fruit thereof) be gathered, they are laid in the Sun to dry. 1738 *Dict. Polygraph.* I. 5 v/1, Mix these two powders well, .. make little pills of them with common water for diluted mixtures. 1879 *Cent. Dict. Arts* 112. 1039 Let the mixture boil, until..it will roll into hard pills.

b. A cannon-ball; a bullet. *Antiquarian.*

a 1626 *Dict. of Phrase* n. i. in Dallas *Cl. Fr.* II. 28, I have balls a score pills for my Spanyards—better than gaping crosbies. 1758 CAPT. TRAILL in *Naval Chron.* X. 101 I gave him a few of my lower-deck pills. 1823 DIXON *Yorksh.* 121, Thirty thousand musketts firing their pills like hail. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov. 15/4 They will connect muskets without the pills.

c. In *pl.* = BILLIARDS. *slang.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 2/3 We can play pills then till lunch, you know. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 200/1 After 'ball 5-6, dinner' the blood will perhaps play 'pills', which are billiards, for a while.

3. An objectionable person; a bore. *slang.*

1897 MACLEOD *Line of Lambreth* iii. 41 Well, you are a pill! 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 56 In the parish of her lordship, she was called a 'pill' : a girl whom Harvard men carefully avoid until it is conveyed that her family shortly intends to 'give something' in the pastoral pill-box.

4. (Also *Pill.*) Nickname for a physician. *slang.*

1860 *Slang Dict.*, *Pill*, a doctor—*Brittany*. 1890 M. WILLIAMS *Leaves of a Life* I. ii. 30 The 'pill' of the regiment. Just come out to inspect the men. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Afr. Stud.* 88, I'll Pills, are they all mad on board that vessel or merely drunk as usual?

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pill-gilder*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-monger*, *-roller*; *pill-boasting*, *-dispensing*, *-gilding*, *-rolling*, *-shaped*, *-taking* adjs.; **pill-beetle**, a small beetle of the genus *Byrrhus*, which, when it feigns death, contracts itself into a ball; **pill-chafer**, a pilulary or tumble-dung beetle, *Atenchus pilularius*, which forms pills of dung about its eggs, and rolls these into a hole; **pill-coster**: see quot.; **pill-crab** = *pea-crab*: see PEA *sb.*[1] 7; **pill-gilded** *a.*, *fig.* gilded like a pill; **pill-machine**: see quot.; **pill-measure**, a machine for compressing the mass out of which pills are made; **pill-milleped**, a milleped that rolls itself up into a small ball; **pill-nettle**, the Roman nettle (*Urtica pilulifera*); **pill slab, pill-tile** : see quots.; **pill-worm**, a pill-milleped or the like. PILL-BOX, etc.

1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1828) II. 214 Another genus of insects ..the "pill-beetles (*Byrrhus* ..), have received no a method the reverse of this. 1848 YARRELL *Battle of Baths in Short. Misc.* (Math.) IV. 119 A "pill-boasting empiric. 1894 *Standard Amer. Mag.* 145 In the habits of life the "Pill Chafer is one of the most remarkable of the Beetle tribe. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, "Pill-coster, a machine..in which pills are coated with sugar. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Aug., All Britons and Jerseys in company with the sport, the result..of the sell. "pill-cook is welcome to the hungry gull. 1809 MARTIN *Cat Mar* vii. (Rtldg.) 71 I had taken..a dislike..to the "pill-dispensing tribe. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 270 Such "pill-gilded speeches. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 28 Sept. 3/3 Such "pill-gilding requires genius. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 28 Sept. 3/3 To tell how the poor medicine, the "pill-gilder, the merino-pounder, the pulse-counter, met his fate. 1769 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. 1. 6 "Pill-gilding puppy! 1893 *Spec. Inc. Lond.*, "Pill machines,—an instrument used for rolling and cutting up a pill mass. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 4/3 The "pill-maker has a mortal nervelessness as to the easy and level wheeliness he lends his scores. 1884 *Hoyden Ladies. Cabin. Assis.* "Pill Masters (and) Powder Masters for druggists. 1908 *Science* 10 Apr. 513 J. Fraser *Mod. Cold Bath.* n. 200 The Pulp-pared "Pill-sweeper. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. 1. 7 An impudent pill-monger, who has dar'd to ridicule the whole body of the bench. 1713 I. PITCAIRN tr. *Paul. Tarsa.* XXVIII. 25 Scarce 10 "Pill Smiths. 1893 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 58 *Brita dentis*, "pill-shaped purple flowers. 1851 *Rod. Inc. Lon.*, "Pill stool, a slab for rolling pills upon. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, a corrugated metallic slip for rolling pills on.

Pill (pil), *sb.*[3] Forms: 1 pyll, 6 pille, 7 pile, 6- pill, (9 pyl). [In 16th c. *pille*, *pil*, app. = OE. *pyll*, var. of *pull*, *pul* 'pool, creek' (Bosw.-Toller) : cf. OE. *pil*, Welsh *pwll* pool.] A local name, on both sides of the Bristol Channel, on the lower course of the Severn, and in Cornwall, for a tidal creek on the coast, or a pool in a creek or at the confluence of a tributary stream.

All the examples of *hull* and *pill* in the charters in Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.*, refer to the Severn estuary or valley: no river, although no ME. instances have yet been found, the identity of the OE. and MDu. word seems certain.

a 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 442 [Robbers and Langley, Somerset] Andreag ofer weet on pyll : of pylle on ford ..of on gerihte linan myrcels pyll : andreag pylles. *1862*, On ða ilcan limiten [Langley, Somerset] andreag hilspilles. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 Dwellers next vnto the riuers of Seuerne, & vnto the tydes & pilles of the same. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 52 From Fower Towres and by Beath in the Haven is Cleghe Mille Pille a litle appeared on the same side. *Ibid.*, From Lanthei Pille to Broghan Pille at Crike xxvi a Mile, is creke vp but a litle. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *England* I. 22/2 In *Herefordsh.*, In the manor from Saint Issues pill or estuary (for both signifie the same thing). 1613 DRAYT. *Poly-olbion* (1622) 66 At the Mouths of Milford haven...at a place called west pill: where the sea doth of the pill you shall perceiue the Ipswiche ware. a 1630 RAMSAY *Serm. Edinb.* (1671) 180 Like the Weirdis the sea shooteth up with many branches, men call them pilles, very commodious for mills. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. C. 23 Along the river Usk to the point at which the same is crossed by a pill opposite the castle. 1840 *Archæol.* XXVIII. 129 The town Pill is still used, and means a Creek subject to the tide. The *pills* are the channels through which the drainings of the marshes cover the river. 1880 *J. Cornwall Gloss.*, Pill, a pool in a creek.

Pill (pil), *sb.*[4] Forms: a. 2 pyllan, 3 pillen, 3-5 pille(n, 4-5 pylle. *β.* 4-6 pille, 7ylle, 4-7 pil, (8 pyl, 7vil), 4- pill. [Found in late OE. (12th c. MS.) in inflected form *pyllet*, in early 13th c. as *pullen*, *pillen*, 1300-1450 *pille*, forms which point to an OE. **pillan*, **pyllon*, varying with **pullan*, **pullon* : cf. *clippan*, *clyppe*, *clippe*, *clasp*-. *Pille*, with single *l* (usually *pile*), is found down to c 1450, when it was displaced by *pill* and *pele*, both of which had appeared in R. Brunne (1303-20). *Pill* and *pele* (now PEEL *sb.*[2]) continued as synonyms in all senses down to 17th c., when *peel* became the general Eng. form in branch II, *pill* now surviving only as a literary archaism, chiefly in sense 1; but, in the dialects, *pill* is widely used in the sense 'peel' (decorticate). No cognate words are found in Teutonic. OE. *pillian* was prob. ad. L. *pilare* to make bare of hair, and (prob.) of skin: cf. the compound *depillare* to make bald of hair or feathers, also to strip of the skin, to peel (Vulg., Exod. xxix. 28), fig. to pluck, plunder, fleece, cheat; also OF. *peler* to make bald, to peel or skin (the latter sense now usually referred to OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em*). It. *pelare* to make bald, sick, fleece, fay. With OE. *pillian*, from L. *pilare*, cf. OE. *pinnetian* from L. *pinnitare*, etc.

The early ME. *pile* usually *pile*, but R. Brunne (see *baptised, piled*) regularly represented OE. *pillian*, but *pullan* naturally gave *pele* (cf. *Christian*, CLANE), which was particularly identified with F. *peler*. The later *pell* (still in use) was prob. influenced by F. *peler* (= It., Sp. *pelare*, Pg. *pelar*)—late L. *pellare*, found in med.L. (Du Cange) for L. *pilare* to pillage, plunder. But no differentiation of sense between *pile*, *pill*, *pele*, is found in ME., and between *pill* and *peel* in early mod.Eng. and modern Eng. dialects. It is possible however that the influence of F. *peler* and *peler* is to be seen in the tendency since 17th c. to differentiate *pill* and *peel* (as far as *pill* has survived) in literary use.]

I. To pillage, rob : = PEEL *v.*[2] I.

1. *trans.* To plunder, rifle, pillage, spoil; to commit depredation or extortion upon; to despoil (a person or country) *of* (anything).

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Ure sawle, ure sihðe þeo schulleð þeos cheoses & þeoðen (MS. C. plokin & pilien). a 1300 *Song Worldesmakynge* 19 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 120 Thou me pilede the poes that is of lore pris. *Ibid.* 23. a 1325 *Cursor Mundi* 8187 þai lud. 338 Ac wass the king wel avised, and wisli wroght he shilde, Lest wals shulde he haue vnride pore to pile. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 Pat yee is alle be coueite store sold be pilled But euer was Ellesd ferly laghed. 1535 *E. E. Chron. K. H. VIII*, Nobleme[n] pilled but pesaunt pitied & pahled none pitie. a 1586 CHAUCER *Prol.* 477, He wolde ..suffre hem to be chapmen bothe two And pile hem (*Ellesm.* pel) the more and lese the wynche go. 1587 TURNER *Regim* (Rstld) VIII. 300 Spatiouslie and temperatlie was alway Lycurgus Cyrop[l] IX. 200 For thairon schal the king be pilled (*Yelow* bis kindes tiftel). c 1440 *Merlin* xxvii. 330 Thei ceased neuere to robbe and pile oure londes.

2. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3430 þat he shulde haue on hem mercy, And pylle hem not but mesurely. a 1300 HARCLAY *Psalter* iv. 3 Pou sal neghe be tyrrance of hele; pi pil bake & spalle bain. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Esdras* i. 56 He pilde the fee of an hundrid talentis of siluer. 1440-1 CAPGR. *Troyes*. 430 He seyd, with woo schal he pyld..he þat kepe schal make fore myselfe. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3777 Many people þat robbid and pild (*cetera* lytil). 1513 DR. BARNES *Pronc.* I. xviii. 25 The Iewish had leuer ani wasted, and pilled the aduersary alone. 1530 PALSGR. 251/1, I pyll, I robbe, *je pille*. ..He hath pylled me of all that euer I have. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 246 The Common hath he pild with grieuous taxes. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* 1. 88, Hauing pill'd a look which no more leaues Then wee can pluck the feathers from the Swan. 1702 WELLWOOD *Mercury, Nov.* vii. 141 Unless he be suddenly wounded, pilled, and abused can be happened. 1867 J. B. MOZLEY tr. *Ewald's Hist.* VII. 170 The fields fountains they have built and pilled.

† **b.** To exhaust, impoverish (soil) : = PEEL *v.*[2] 1 b. *Obs.*

1594 POST *Newell-ha.* 1. 32 Flax, whose seede ..doth most harme, and pilleth the ground. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1. ix. 23 With Oates powring and piling of Tilths.

† **2.** *absol.* To commit depredation, rapine, pillage, or extortion; to rob, plunder. *Obs.*

...1530 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls Ser.) Pyrry...sydelis & robbid at this cost. ...1576 Gascoigne *Flowers*, 37 b They ar...ayres seasers to pille. ...1592 *Warning* 1911 For shal buckle as pilled and robbed through the country and the garden where the shippes were arryved.

K. 1603 Monk *Rich. III* (1851) 6 For whiche lee was fain to pil and spoyle in other places. ...1728 Mally *Chron. Hen. III* 7 His...suffered them to robbe and pill without correction or reproofe. 1807 Vince *Times* xv. 6, 22 Large-handed Robbers your grave Masters are, And pill by Law. 1858 Simmonds *Timber* iv. 61 They grown for themselves and not the people, They rob and pill from them.

†3. *trans.* To take by violence, force, or extortion; to make a prey of. *Obs.*

c. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1302 Pouer can hap to be robbyn as pylleres wylde, & pyked with be appurnement bat pertened to be ayres. ...1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 57 What lieth elles to fall of welthe Upon his back, but losse and polle, Whil that is eny thing to pille [*rime* skille].

B. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1082 To reparryng of our persons, & pyllyng our goodes. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 60/1 So that there was duely pilled bro grand part & honest, gote substaunce of goodes. 1594 Shakes. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 19 You wrongfully Possesse, that fall not, to sharing that which you from pill'd from me. 1616 Wotton *Hortus, Sac. Hadoc Jerusalm* (1633) 301, I have no Lands that from the Church were pild.

†4. To pluck, pull, tear. *Obs.*

...1399 Langland *Lyf. of Meede* in Piers *P. B.* 4 *M.* 11768 (1550) Who can pyll *Pilgrimages* from Idolatry? 1568 T. Stapleton *Rel. Unto to Nowel* Epist., Your Borrowed Fethers pilled awaye. 1592 Warner *Lentten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 261 As ogles of his heade toft or haire-locks, he hoorded on the top of his crowne, so he pilld up, or pulled vp to heauen by. ...1599 Chapman *Alph.* 255 Saule which to Gedeonites...pill pil and pull them: by their wordes...as a wave by the beards.

II. To deteriorate: = Pyll *v.*[1] II.

5. *trans.* To strip of the skin, rind, or integument, as an orange, apple, potato, garlic, etc., a tree of its bark, etc.; to remove the peel of. Rarely const. *of* (that which is stript off): = Pyll *v.*[2] 3. Now *arch.* [In Bible of 1611], and *dial.*

...*a.* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 Penne is he figur bipiked, & to vtlich hiold of[.] 1382 Wyclif Gen. xxx. 37 And Iacob drowen away to hym the white rodes aperynge whytenes [1388 and whanne the rodis weren drawen awey, whitenesse apperide in them that weren maad bare]. 1391 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* x. 81 To robbe and to rely cumbaz to pilie [*v.r.* pile].

B. 1440 [see Pilled 1]. ...1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pyllyn, or robbyn, or pelyn, or pyrfyn, *pellicio*. 1503 Hawkins *Hawk.* § 134 Yf there be any shot...fell them and pyll them and all the barbs. 1530 Palsgr. 631/1 Pyll thyne rightsyde I shewnne the poynt. 1535 Coverdale Gen. xxx. 38 The stoupes that he had pilled (1611 *had* the rods which he had pilled, 1885 *R. V.* peeled). 1598 Barret. *Heresie*, I. v. 81 The skulfull shepherend pil'd the carnation wands, And...timbe them up before the Scheene Eeen. 1614 H. Crosse tr. *Vertue's Treas.* 44/2 We may well deeme your wine were pilling Nax. 1658 Ray *Prov.* 316, 21 Pill a rig for your friend, and a pumb for your enemie. 1710 Bolton, To *peel*, to pill or take off the rind. 1719 *Hist. Cardenham* (Shuffield). The burgesses may pill and fell timber trees. 1785 T. Rance tr. *Swet's Life* 228 The slaves went...to pill the flax which they had gathered. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., They's always got a stick to pill. [So E.D.D. from Yorksh. to Somerset.]

b. To strip off (bark, skin, etc.); to pare off: = Pyll *v.*[2] 3 b. Often with *off*. Also *fig.*

...1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 *Pyllyn, or pyllin barke, or other lyche, decortico.* ...1440 *Ant. Cookery in Household Ord.* (1790) 438 Take hem fetherlessed up and pylle of the skynne. 1530 Boorde *Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 283 If the pyrle or skyn be pylled off. 1593 Shakes. *Lucr.* 1187 Ay me, the Barke pild from the lofty Pine, His leaues will withere. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 162 Cinamon...is pilled from the young trees. 1704 J. Harris *Lexicon Technicum* II. s.v. Bark, The Trees in some round in Meadow, having a thinne Skinne, which may be pilled (for so I apply...). 1880 Bulfin *Rambles* (1912) II. 81 If you do but pill the bark off him he becomes incurably...1887 *N. W. Line. Gloss.* 203, I used 'un pillin' bark o' 'im. Nettlerope woods...to-day.]

†6. To make or form by peeling. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Coverdale Gen. xxx. 37 But bareb take rodes of grene wyllow...and pylled [1611 pilled, 1885 *R. V.* peeled] white stroeis in them.

7. *intr.* Of skin, bark, etc.: To become detached, come off, scale or peel off. (The earliest recorded sense.) b. Of animal bodies, trees, etc.: To become bare of skin or bark; also, to admit of being pealed or barked. = Pyll *v.*[2] 4. Now *dial.*

...1150 *Ms. Arundel Surr. Leechd.* III. 124 Ne bere yueth wexi to pen bendan, pe hea fell of pylleb. ...1440 *Lovelich's Grayl.* 190 At his Bedeth wolde pille & alle hare heeris wolde falle awey. 1555 Fitzherbert *Husb.* § 139 To fell...all clene as ever in they wyll pyll. 1599 Kynaston *Leoline & Sydanis* (1642) 13 The which (his) skin...shineth or pilleth off the barke. 1611 Bible *Num.* xii. 12 The whitenesse pilled away from...his flesh. ...1633 Donne *Serm.* xxi. 217 Still I have some Hayrs [*Variants* Haires, Skin] of Mortifie bark pilled off and I see which breeds nibbles. 1830 R. H. Dyer*gnam*, *Whole Creatures* 61, 28 Nettles doth the Tree wither, to bring to the top is found in the roote, through the barke pill, the Bowes fall. ...1880 *N. W. Line. Gloss.* s.v., They'll not eat them [nuts] which [till] the bark'll pill.

†7. *trans.* To make bare of hair; remove the hair from, make bald; to remove (hair). *Obs.* [Cf. F. *peler* 'to bauld or pull the haire off' (Cotgr.).]

...1300 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 286 Pou schalt anoynte his hed wib pe oynement but wibe pile aweie be heeris. ...1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) 42, pei vse to clippe pere eeris, & wiboute doute pei ben pilled. *Ibid.* (MS. Bodl. 2470) 51 pei vse to clippe pere eeris, & wiboute doute pei ben pilled. 1530 Palsgr., *Je pille, I pyll, I make bare, dépilleray, dépilleroye.* 1611 tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 3 Iu. I 16 Thy Tell him that I will pill his beard, hair by hair. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Dean-bourn* (1870) 200 Shall I...pull, pluck off my skin?

†b. *pass.* To lose hair, become bald. *Obs.*

...1386– [see Pilled *ppl. a.* 2]. 1504 Fitzherbert *Surv.* 28, (1539) 36 b, Those beestes in the forest haue short eares and pylled, and towarde Marche they wyll pylle and be bare. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* v. 68, (1668) 72 The Cloth or Clouter which causeth a Beast to pill and loose the hair from his Neck.

8. *trans.* To lure (land) by eating or shaving off, or cutting down crops, etc., close to the ground. [Cf. F. *piller le terre*, 'enlever le gazon' (Littré).]

1552 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* App. 327 Pille ye not the couerte, cutting downe the trees. 1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 12 Whomsoeuer makes such Walks, must not pill the ground in the Orchard, for getting earth. 1703 *Eng. Coast. Pilot., Fall...*, To graze land very closely. *Line.* I put some sheep in to pill the field.

III. 9. Phrase. *To pill (pull) and pull, also pull and pill (all, to* make bare of hair and skin too): to ruin by depredations or extortions; to rifle, strip bare, pillage; also *absol.*; rarely, to plunder or rob of something. Obs. or arch. (Common in 16–17th c. See also Poll v.)

1548 Thomas *Orat. Cic. Mon. Prol.*, Wks. (1577) 103 They leave no such authorities of God as to pylle and polle as they do. 1565 Bentham *Compl. Jr.* (1674) 12 The officers ryches his grace, and polle and pyll his wage subiectes in his name. 1570 Cooper *Apogy.* 278 Then poor men are gnid and pyld to the bare. ...1597 Bp. Pilkington *Ps.* lxv. They have no God before their eyes, they use both pill and pouch. 1683 Nicholas *Anat. Abus.* 6, (1866) 30 No man ought to poole and pill his brother. ...1832 Bacon *Ess. Wks.* 11, Churches pitch the People, Princes pill the Church. 1679 Cavwen *Country Wit* v. 1, 1 This is a text thing to tax an absolute prince, and have rich subjects; Oh, how one may pill you and poll you. 1844 Southern *Colonel's Birthday* 3 We tax and tithe them, pill and poll, They wince and fret enough, but pay they must.

a 1659 Osborne *Traytor*, Rog. (1674) 27 His Father dying in Ignominie, was at the Gallows, his Estate confiscate, and that for pooling and pilling. 1687 tr. *Sallust. Life* 3 By Pooling and Pilling the Country, he as well heap'd his Coffers. 1863 Kingsley *Hereto.* xxii, Ut...where he hath pulled and pilled till we are [etc.].

Pill (pil), n.[2] [f. Pill *v.*[2] Cf. *to date.*]

1. *trans.* To dose with pills.

1736 Fielding *Pasquin* (c.), Hustle her pulse, pollute and pill her well. 1772 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 58, I leave Dr. Young here, who...has pilled and pummelled me into pretty good order. 1892 *Punch's Mag.* XLII. 202 The ...patient is again pilled and purged.

b. *fig.* (see Pill *v.*[2] 4 b).

1900 *Daily News* 14 May 3/6 Our fellows will probably pill you with their little fun.

2. To make or form into pills. *rare.*

1880 in Ogilvie (Annandale).

3. To reject by ballot; to blackball. *slang.*

1857 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxxi, He was running on for election at Boyt, and was so nearly pilled as ever was known in any life. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 401 [Heading] On being 'Pilled'. 1891 *London Soc. for Univ.* v. 68 A practically accurate opinion as to how many candidates will be elected...and how many will be 'pilled'.

Hence Pilling *vbl. sb.*

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 304 The practice of 'pilling' seems to have begun as a large non-political club. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 412 The 'pilling'...is the delicate expression to clad circles for black-balling.

Pilla, obs. f. Pillow. **Pillaff**, var. Pilaf.

Pillage (pi·lėdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 pilage, 5 pyl-, pel-, **pellage** (*Sc.*), 5–6 **pyllage**, 6 **pielage**, **pilladge**, 5– **pillage**. [a. F. *pillage* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *piller* to plunder (Pill *v.*[1]).]

1. The action of plundering or taking as spoil; spoliation, plunder: chiefly that practised in war; but also in extended sense, extensive or wholesale robbery or extortion. Also *fig.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 133 Thilke folk, that were aswithe Toward here king for his pilage. 1392 Pauyn *Chron.* v. Introd. 64 [He] shall neuer bi reporte of Pyllage and Rauyne. 1580 Baret tr. *Alvearie's Comm.* 48 They desyre to be delivered from the pillage...of the Bishoppe of Rome. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 With such furious outrage...pilladge & polladge. 1629 S. Du Verdus tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 61 Exposing his reputation to the pillage of every mans tongue. 1788 Gentlm. *Instr.* § *F.* xxxvi. (1789) II. 313 The pillage lasted fourteen days and eighty. 1798 Pasquin *Minstr. Stroke* S. 34 Bervaldt has furnished millions of pillage to a great number of authors. 1800 Coxe*ter*son *Canada*, I. 72 Domestic quiet and comfort suffered by pillage and undisciplined. 1858 *Hawney's Household*, *St. Cuthb.* 176 He gave it up to pillage for three days, and then set fire to it. 1862 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 190 The object of the invasion being pillage, not fighting.

†2. Goods forcibly taken from another, esp. from an enemy in war; booty, spoil, plunder. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pyramus* (1851) 210 Ov. 1260, 1627 He his Synchth eanest pillages. 1438 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 121 All and ilk of his will—prisonaris and pillagis, to pert or his will. 1552 Fabian *Chron.* vii. xxxvii. 230 He commanded all the pillage to be brought to one place. 1598 Stransham *P. Q.* v. b, a That refused all the countries there about, And brought the pillage home, wherein some could get 8 or 10...1623–33 Fletcher & Rowley *Wight-Walker* v. ii, I know the wedding Will yield me lusty pillage. 1750 Johnson *Lett. Mercoat.* (1752) 7 Nations greedy of blood and pillage.

†3. Some kind of impost or tax; cf. Prage, Pillage, Pickage. *Obs.*

1303 Brunne *tr. Werburge* 2. 276 All thyse tenauntes and seruauntes haue fre passage Within all chastles without tolle and pillage. 1441 *Canterbury Cath. MS.*, All the other profits...of all the Pillages, Stallages, Toll and other advantages belonging unto the said Town and Chapter within the said market and fair.

Pillage (pi·lėdʒ), *v.* [f. Pillage *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To rob, plunder, sack (a person, place, etc.): esp. as practised in war; to rifle.

c 1290 *Minorite Tree of Medic* v. iv, To frust my train Wilden a town of war or lastly pillaged, Will be too cumly, and too troublesome. 1633 Massinger *Very Woman* v. i, We were boarded, pillaged to the skin, and after Twice sold for slaves. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xxi. 138 He pillaged many Spanish towns, and took rich prizes. 1784 Cowper *Exp. Prof.*, Our modern compliers...think it their undoubted right to pillage the dead. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* (Works 1826) III. 291 They pillaged the crown of its ornaments, the churches of their plate, and the people of their personal decorations. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 3. 191 His armed retainers pillaged the markets.

2. To take possession of or carry off as booty; to make a spoil of; to appropriate wrongfully.

1600 Holland's *Liv.* 1118 [I...stole away from our men whatsoever they had pillaged, and gave it...to the owners. 1892 W. Sharpe *Ecclesiast. Rec.* 12 Those fine wares of prohibitions...are pillag'd out of Dr. French his book. 1789 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 48 Hoping to pillage something to the worth of their country. 1893 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. IV. 93 Every thing that was given to others seemed to him to be pillaged from himself.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To take booty; to plunder; to rob with open violence.

1599 Nashe *Christ's T.*, Wks. (Grosart) IV. 190 Rather to hang as Tyburne, or pillage and continuall abuse in many. 1810 Wellington in *Gurw. Disp.* VIII. 7, I will not allow the soldiers to pillage. 1835 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 201 They were suffered to pillage wherever they went.

Hence **Pillaged** *ppl. a.*, **Pillaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pillageable** *a.*, that may be pillaged; **Pillager** [see -ER], one who is pillaged.

1899 Shakespeare *Corrected Impress.* xvii. 150 Authorities quoted and *Pillageable*. 1901 *Public Opin.* No. 832 ¶ 3 The Devastation of Countries, the Misery of Inhabitants, the Cries of the 'Pillaged'. 1860 *Mineral Tenure in Ireland. Rem. Exp.* 1910 A man who had come to be pillaged but. 1878 De Quincey in *Tribune Supp.* July 9/2 He urged his friend by marrying to enrich himself at a *Pillagee* cheek. 1894 Wilcox's *Pilgr.* 3 For fears lest should leave the *pillaging* of the other. 1899 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 5 The pillaging of provision waggons by Miss Mahon's own troops. ? 1680 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 48 The Scots Presbyterians, who shut the *Pillaging* Scot out of major [manuscript illegible]. 1879 C. Gibson *Life* I. Mov. in *More about G.* 1689) 250 A pillaging horde of brigands.

Pillager (pi·lėdʒəɹ). [f. Pillage *v.* + -er[1].] One who pillages; a plunderer.

1862 Chapman *Handley.* 136 Jews used the pillager. Stood close [sellers] and shelfs the Jews the arrow fell coulter. 1914 Pain *Hand o. 448* Some...mighty pillager that swipe the slain. 1899 in Commons *Friendly* (1918) I. 103 The power of transporting constantly the pillagers of his budgets and wagons. 1880 Imper. *Encyclopædia Explor.* 68, 27 These pillagers of the public had no scruple to be pillaged themselves.

Pillan, variant of Pilau.

Pillar (pi·lăɹ), *sb.* Forms: a. 3–6 **piler**, (3–5 **-ere**, 4 **pelyr**, **-er**, 4–5 **-or**, **pylere**, 4–6 **pyler**, **pyllar**, 5 **polare**, **-ore**, **-our**, **pyloar**, **-eer**, 6 **pyrlard**). *B.* 4–5 **pillere**, (4 **-yre**), 4–6 **pyllar**, (5 **pillers**, **pyllars**), 5–6 **pyller**, **pillour**, **-puller**, 5–7 **pillar**, (6 **-ar**), 6– **pillar**. [a. OF. *piler* (mod.F. *pilier*) = Pr., Sp. *pilar*:—late pop.L. *pilārius* (in med.L. also *pilārium*, *-us*), deriv. of L. *pīla* pillar, pier, mass.]

1. *Arch.* A detached vertical structure of stone, brick, wood, metal, or other solid material, slender or narrow in proportion to its height, and of any shape in section, used either as a vertical support of some superstructure, as a visible point of attachment for something heavy and ornamental, or standing alone as a conspicuous monument or ornament; also, a natural pillar-shaped stone, etc. A word of wider application than Column (which is properly a pillar of particular shape and proportions), and applicable to a structure composed of several columns or shafts, engaged in a central core.

Pillar of Flagellation, that to which Christ was supposed to have been bound when scourged: hence, 'the pillar' was one of the Symbols of the Passion. Cf. Flagellation, Passion-symbol.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 His yeten hulli Jerusalem ruined to be hardi pilleres. 13.. *Cœur de L.* 4800 A gret almarie...Over the haven...Supped to two peleyr. 1390–91 *Alex. & Dind.* 1140 A pelyr of mad byl. ? 1405 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Cuthbert*) 208 Pare of glas was wyndi peleris vnon. *Ibid.* xxxvi. (*Magdalene*) 779 In myddis was a pelleyr, fast be chargit of be holi mold bere. 1598 Timothy *Bartok.* 1 b, *P. R.* 2000. 1611 Cotgr. 710 To endoctrine lessons and gyrasyes with pauses or pillers. a 1626 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 2 *Turpion*, A pillere. ? 1626 *Bacon Physic 1000* 300 Take pellers be (*Mercolas*) plight... Vppon Gothic grounden. 1640 *Sir Alexander & Lambkin* 215 Thou'rt hatched with worse tyle nor pillers. 1... *Rom. In.* W.) Wit-love nowly *Hic* arbor, a pellar. 1... *Sir Bevis* 2135 (MS. *N.*) Pelicrin and death were all of brasse. ? 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/2 Pyllere, *columpium*. a 1450 Castle *Persev.* (Digby MS.) To Pylere, *columpium*. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 17 Till ane pellar [1722, pillar] thow sipis hand. ? 1540 Lydg. *Bycorne* 765 Rayed in a pellere. 1583 Cath. *Angel.* 267/1 A Pyllere, *columpium*. 1588–90 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 17 Till ane pellar that thow hand. a 1592 Dr. Wm. *Sacrobosco* 3/2 In Portugal...and the greatest booty was found in the pellar by Pilate. 1611 The pellard and the crosse. 1733 Chesterfield *Gen. Lett.* xli. 2 His wife...was turned to a pillar of salt. — *Jingle* 206.

xi They set him between two pillys. 1552 Leyland *Itinerary* (1768) I. 28 A Pille, columna. 1599 *Hattleighame Rec.* IV. 183 Fosterers Byttie ... to dowre for wante of a pillar. 1790 Swanton *A. S. S.* lii. 28 Libe two faire marble pillowes ... Which doe the temple of the Gode support. 1844 Rickards *Diary in Nice* 11 In the Church of St. Pressède, I noted the Pillar or Stump at which they relate our Bl. Saviour was scourged. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 102 All the house ... may be compared to a pillar supporting a building. 1780 *West Trans. Scotland* 20 The most remarkable are Oxlister and Colemehill, on account of their noticeables: and Staffa, on account of its natural pillars. 1837 Rickman *Stone Pen.* (1872) I. vii. 10 All good and elegant adapted to vertical support is made up of pillars. 1880 Tyrwhitt *Gen.* ix. 16, 1881 As the rainbow *set* the ground-plan, it leaves behind a pillar of ice, on which the block is elevated.

†**b.** A whipping-post. †**c.** A platform or stand on which women publicly appeared as a penance.

1532 Fabian. 1542/3 Pylley in *St Justyan, scituate.* 1598 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 58 Was sent up at the standerde in Cheape a pyller iron made of a good lengthe from the ground, and two yonge servauntes tayed xx-xx yt...and xx barrys with roddes soore on their backes. *Ibid.* 59 The same wom...was latten with whyppes at the pyller in Cheape at the standerd. 1598 in *Rel. of Shropshire's Poet.*, etc. (1872) 40 Ye cold bidene it ill to me...and tied me all on the *pillar of repentance.* 1646 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1850) App. 427 That women who appear in the pillar with shillin, and habits not down their hands from their heads, it shall not be esteemed a day of their appearance. 1697 *Ibid.*, Pillars and a place of public repentance to be made in the New Kirk and Blackfriars.

d. *Mountjoy.* (See quot.)

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Pillar*, in the manage, signifies the centre of the volta, ring, or manage-ground, round which a horse turns; whether there be a wooden pillar placed therein, or not. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., Mont...riding-schools have pillars fixed in the middle of the manage ground.

e. = Pillar-box.

1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 221 Should it (the letter) be put in the pillar to-night? 1884 Edna Lyall *We's Two Slaves, Just drop that in the pillar on your way home.*

2. In wider sense: Any plain or ornamental vertical support to any structure; a post, a pedestal; e.g., one of the four posts of a bedstead; one of the posts in a framed truss in a roof; a vertical post of timber or iron supporting a horizontal deck-beam; the single central support or pedestal of a table, a machine, etc.; also *attrib.*, as *pillar (and claw) table, stand*, etc., having a pillar (and claws: see Claw *sb.* 2).

1580-1 Durham *Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 384 Rogero Tarnour pro pyllers pro stallem lectis. 1592 Manwood. (Routh.) xxx. 178 In pillers and beames for tables or of the same nature of gentlemen therein. 1683 *E. H. Misc.* (Warton Club) 24 Eyght table the pillers eight of them xx, Or xxx are three pon every defaucus. 1697 in W. H. Hale *Precr. to Census of Offices* (1841) 7 To provide a new convenient table with turned pillers before Easter. 1633 Wore. *Lich.* 14 Aug. (S. H. S.) I. 122 All ceremonyes not to stand in the pillers of the window. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Architect* (1742) I. 88 Making every brace bear up its pillar, and every pillar the cross beam. 1722 Wheeler in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 487 A middle sized pillar and claw tea-table. 1734 M. Hoadgkin *Manichine Instr.* 40 How to adjust Bird's water-lock Gradient. The Pillar is to be set perpendicular to the Horizon. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Pillars* (Mar.), pieces of wood or iron fixed under the beams of the decks, to assist to support them. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 301 The lever...is 120 feet long, 60 feet from the smaller end to the axis of suspension in the pillar M, and one foot from the lower point to the eye of the descending rod. 1840 Hudson. *Manip. Metals* 137 *Pillars*, the square or turned pieces of timber several perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for the support of the decks. 1867-77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 111. II. 837 Telescope mounted on a Fillar-and-Claw Stand.

1880 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 788 A round table is generally described as having 'pillars and claws'.

b. The upright post in the frame of a harp.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 324 In Irish (Irish harp) is not unlike that of the modern instrument, but the pillar is curved outwards. 1880 A. J. Hipkins in *Groves Dict. Mus.* I. 689/1 The pillar is hollow to include the rods working the mechanism.

II. *fig.* **3.** An imaginary or ideal prop or support on which the heavens or the earth is poetically represented as resting.

1390 Hoccleve *Fr. Conc.* 5488 Pe pyllers of hevene bright. 1580 Wyllie *Bat. sacra.* 10 The pillers of heauen tremblen quaken. 1599 Constable *Ch. Index* (Lane.) 3 The earth is meante it will fall to ruyne, but I beare up his pillers. 1727 Watts *Hymns, "Praise, everlasting praise"* viii, Thou, should the earth's old pillars fruste [etc.].

b. A person who is a main supporter of a church, state, institution, or principle.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 72 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 313 Brice Thornay...a pyller selfe to holden up holi churche. 1580 Wyllie *Bat. sacra.* 9 James, and Cephas or Peeter, and John, the whiche were seyn to be pillers. 1683 Coleman *Charles the Great* 31 The patronage of Barnardus ... seems to have (Charles) the standard of the North as to the other of Aquitaine. 1792 Brunton *Fr. Rev. Gossip* (1872) 100, Most Right Noble Lord, the pillar of my life. 1792 Nugent *S. Penitence* D 10 b, What age will not praise immortal Sir Philip Sidney ... Sir Nicholas Bacon ... and merry sir Thomas Moore, for the chief pillers of our Kingdoms speeche. 1792 *Confessions* 1. 51 Brian Percye of England, pillere of the Feyth. 1824 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. § 100 The Earl of Manchester, and the Earl of Warwick, were the two Pillars of the Presbyterian Party. 1761 Cooper *Decl. & P. Greek.* III. 10 The scourge of Arianism, and the pillar of the orthodox faith. 1832 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxiii, Some divinely gifted man...The pillar of a people's hope.

c. A fact or principle which is a main support or stay of something.

1576 Turner *Cobbler as Cer.* 324 To the end the new promise may lean upon a better pillar. 1840 Quarterly *Rambouil.* I. xxvi. 8 Kingdoms ... whose two main supporters are the Government of the State, and the Government of the Church: It is the part of a wise Master to keepe those Pillers in their first posture. 1854 Jos. Taylor *Synod Pres. Ty* The pillar and ground of Transubstantiation is supplanted. c 1700 Sprint. *Nat. Duchess* (1721) I. 39 The church was the pillar and ground of truth, made up of living stones. 1900 Human Continental 98 Free Inquiry and Free Conscience, the twin pillars of Protestantism.

4. *transf.* An upright pillar-like mass or 'column' of air, vapour, water, sand, etc.

c 1290 Gen. & Ex. 1193 A fair pilar sen him on a nipt. And a wok soore on dailes lip. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xiii 21 The Lord...wente before hem...In day in the pilere of a cloude, and in nyyt in a pilar of fier. c 1386 Chas. Dunmow *Pr. Leaves.* 16, A flaming pillar glistring in the skies. 1611 Bible *Jud.* ii. 30 Blood, and fire, and pillars of smoke. 1708 Butler *Miner's Friend* to Such as immerse Weights as a Pillar of Water a thousand Feet high. 1733 Young *Centaur* (J. Wh. 1757 IV. 103 The Scripture, like the cloudy pillar ... is light to the true Israelite, but darkness to the Egyptian. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* II. 50 The same appearance of moving pillars of sand again presented themselves.

b. *transf.* Pressure resulting from or indicated by a column of liquid.

1843 *Budd's Patent Specif.* No. 9455 A blast of atmospheric air...maintained at a pressure or pillar of upwards of 24 lbs. on the square inch. 1857 R. B. Kinnear *Iron Manuf.* 94.

†**5.** A portable pillar borne as an ensign of dignity or office. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Two of these, of silver gilt, were borne by pillar-bearers before Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal Pole. They are not recorded otherwise, and appear to have been constructed by Wolsey for the silver mace or pike with a silver (or gilt) head, to which a cardinal had a right, and to have been retained by Pole. Representatives of Wolsey's pillars, sometimes borne by grillars, sometimes erected in tables with an archbishop's cross between, occur in the decorations of Christ Church, Oxford. Those of Pole are represented in the illumination on the first page of his Register of Wills at Somerset House; they are figured as Corinthian columns with capital and base, about the size of Roman faces, 31 to a ft. long.

1518 Wriothesley's *Chron.* (Camden) I. 10 His hackbage horse before him a pillers of velvet and gryld. c 1529 Roper's *Const. of Condemnation* Wks. (1557) 1053/1 Then spyed hee [Wolsey]...were it better for me ...to surpas my pyllers, and pallaces, and to geue the money to a...or vj beggers?...To this I did answeare, that...the pyllers and pallaces cume with him, and should also goe away with him. c 1535 Skelton *Speke Parrot* 300 Stable pallaces and pyllers, stable arrys maybe with gold. 1538 *Rolls mss* (Add.) 56 After them [were] two boys men seculer. And eache of them holdyng a pillar in their handes, made of a mace. a 1546 Hall. *Chron., Hen. VIII* 57 b, He [Wolsey] measured not before, but rod pillar and other ryngfaitors myther, apperteynyng to the order of a Cardinall. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (E. Eng. Text Soc.) 8 Every Cardinall had, for grace of his honorable estymacion borne before him, certaine stately pillers; as had Cardinall Wolsey, and Cardinall Pooole, in my memory. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. (Stage direct.).

†**6.** A column of letterpress or figures; = Column *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1557 Richard Whyte K j, A table...where in the first columpne you se the vowes set, and in the seconde pyller, right against whie vowe, there is set his square. 1577 Holinshed *Chr. Irel. Hist. Irel.* (1809) 104 The pages divided into pillars and columns.

7. *Mining.* A solid mass of coal or other mineral, of rectangular area and varying extent, left to support the roof of the working.

Pillar and stall, also pillar and room, board and pillar, a method of working coal and other minerals in which pillars are left during the first stage of excavation; *rib and pillar*, a modification of this system.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 25 The Remainder of four Yards is left for a Pillar to support the Roof and Weight of the Earth above. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 972 Working coal-mines...with pillars and rooms, styled post and stall. 1841 Cartwright *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 38 Pillars vary from 10 to 40 yards in length, and from 4 to 10 yards in thickness. 1883 Greenly Glos. *Coal Mining, Rib and Pillar*, ...a system upon which the Welsh coal seams were formerly...mined. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 6/2 Most of the coal in America is mined on what is called the pillar-and-stall system.

8. In various technical uses in particular trades; e.g. in *Watch-making* (see quots.).

1884 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19911/1 Another Watch a Stelles Sun and Chair all to one...with a round Pillar going 18 hours. 1886 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1903/2 *Pillar-file*, a file having the edges of a firearm. *A* frame on which the trigger-pins rest in a kite. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 193 The pillars of a watch are the three or four short pieces of brass which serve to keep the two plates of the movement in their proper relative positions.

9. *Anat.* and *Phys.* Applied to certain bodily structures in reference to their form or function: as *pillars of the abdominal ring, of the brain, of the fauces, of the diaphragm*: see quots.

1807-08 J. Cooke *First Lines Surg. Anat.* 31 The abdominal ring...which is rather of a triangular shape, the os pubis forming the base of the triangle; the two lateral sides are the two broad pillars, as it were. 1826 Pearse *Cheselden Anat.* 178 In the pillars of the fauces were somewhat. 1833 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pillars of external abdominal ring*, the fore borders of the divided aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, which bound the external (abdominal) ring. *Ibid., Pillars of fauces*, two gelding folds of mucous membrane containing muscular fibres, which pass from the base of the uvula outwards and downwards, to either side. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 72 The posterior mediastinum between the pillars of the diaphragm.

10. *Conch.* The central axis of a spiral shell; the columella or columella.

1841 Jonathan in *Penn. Journ. Mat. Chit* I. 283 Throat of the aperture brown, the pillar pale. 1843 Hughes *Dict. Geol. & Min., Pillar*, in Conchology, the columella, or perpendicular centre, which extends from the base to the apex, in most of the spiral shells.

11. Phrase. *From pillar to post*, originally *from post to pillar*: from one party or place of appeal or recourse to another; hither and thither, to and fro: implying repulse and harassment. Orig. a figure drawn from the tennis-court, and used chiefly with *toss*: also with *bang, bounce, bandy, drive*; later with *chase, hunt, drag, flee, run*, etc.

The later order appears to have been first used in close with *beat, round*.

a. c 1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1147 Thus fro poost to pylour he was made to daunce. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy) 67 From poste unto pillar vnused shalt thou be. 1549 Latimer 7th *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arber) 129 He was toss from post to pilow, one whyp to an other...another whyp, to fyre brendes, and brendes to comfort at them. a 1589 Rowlands *Cour. Affect.* (1605) K 4, The prophet Elijs, being persecuted...fledde from poste to pillar. 1589 Shakespeare *Mids. n.* (Globe) 104 From thine poost to pilar with thought his sacke wyll be loosede. 1632 Heywood *Eng. Edw.* (1641) 79 Hurried from one place to an other, from post to pillar. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xv. (1737) 63 They had been...toss'd about from Post to Pillar. 1699 Jeremy *Bentley* 61 To be dragged about from post to pillar. b. a 1550 *Nice Wanton* (1) in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 274 From pillar unto post The poor man he was tost. 1598 Barnf. *Affa* (1850) 70 And though from pillar unto he be so tossed. a 1600 *Liberality & Prodigality* 21 in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 349 Every minute now, Like to a tennis-ball, from *pillar* to *post*. a 1625 Bacon *Canon. Edw. Wks.* (Goldsm.) 3/1 In the times of her sister Queene Maries reigne, how was shee handled? toss from pillar to post, imprisoned, sought to be put to death. 1682 *Catholic Scarecrow* 1. 8 A Trojan true..., Who...Was pitch'd, and wandr'd, and toss'd, and tost, And hunted from Pillar unto Post. 1697 Jeremiah *Mourn. Abs.* v. 87 We could not have borne to be...driven from pillar to post. 1832 T. Hardy *Far* I. Here I have been knocking about...from pillar to post.

attrib. 1886 Saintsbury *Eng. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 240 The licentious habit of pillar-to-post joking. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 1/2 The *pillar-to-post* travels from one official to another.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillar-bearer* (sense 5), *-cap, -head, -orifice, -pin* (sense 8), *-punchboard, -saw*; *pillar-shaped, -strong, -wise* adjs.; *pillar-like* adj. and adv.; **pillar apostle**, a chief apostle (a name given to Peter, James, and John, in allusion to Gal. ii. 9); **pillar bracket**, *Mech.*, a support for a bearing raised on a pedestal or pillar; opposed to *pendent bracket*; **pillar-brick**, one of the bricks placed on end in building a clamp; **pillar-buoy**, ? a cylindrical or pillar-shaped buoy; **pillar-compass**: see quot.; **pillar-cross**, a pillar with cruciform summit; **pillar-deity**, a deity worshipped under the symbol of a phallic pillar; **pillar-dollar**: see Dollar *sb.*; **pillar-file**: see quots.; **pillar-hermit** = Pillarist 1; **pillar-lip**, *Conch.*, the inner lip of a spiral shell; **pillar-mouth, -perches** = Pillarist 2; **pillar-plant**, *Conch.*, a columellar fold; **pillar plate**, the plate of a watch movement next behind the dial; **pillar-post** = Pillar-box; **pillar-road**, *Coal-mining*: see quot.; **pillar rose**, a climbing rose suitable for training on a pillar; **pillar-saint** = Pillarist 1; **pillar-stone**, (*a*) a stone set up as a monument: (*b*) a foundation-stone, corner-stone; **pillar-symbol**, a pillar erected in honour of a phallic deity, or with some kindred signification; **pillar-wall**, *Coal-mining* = sense 7; **pillar-working**, driving a working through the pillars: see sense 7.

1880-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1812 Later by (Peter) was one of the three "pillar-apostles. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 4/2 St. Paul had seen two of these called the pillar Apostles shortly after the Master's death. c 1580 Cartwright *Whitg.* (1851) 69 He had it confirmed by S. Peter's bones. 1887 *Lon. Mechanics' Invent.* 94 Illustration of a "pillar bracket for carrying a pillow block. 1898 *Mech. Marine Eng.* V. 161 A Buck "Pillar Duty bearing, a bell, with pendant and bell. 1872 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pillar-compass*, a pair of dividers, the legs of which are so arranged that the lower part may be taken out, forming, respectively, a hom-pass and bow-pencil. 1849 J. D. Chambers in *Sanderson's Hist.* 89 The Scotch "pillar-crosses we meet nearly in Dervorgilla's time. 1874 in *Parishes & Work* 1. 241 *Ancient Worship* 63 The peculiar idea given to these "pillar-deities, and to their original phallic character being somewhat overlooked. 1884 Morris *Mech. Exerc., Pointing* 218 A small *Pillar File*, called a "Pillar-File. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 193 A pillar has to generally understood to mean one three inches and a half long from the point to the end of the slit. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 276/1 A "*Pillare bede*, ...*columbar, ghirlande*. 1882 Century *Lawrence* (1883) 191 Dark and heavy Clouds ... "Pillar-like descend and reach the Seas. 1778 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 304 Placed in a whirl round the columella compressed. 1776 Da Costa *Conchol.* 2. 218 Cochlidiated Worms, or those that have a perpendicular hollow or tunnel, under the columella or "pillar-lip. 1843 Hughes *Dict. Geol. & Min., Pillar-lip*, ...a continuation of the glassy process with which the aperture of shells is lined, expanded on the columella. a 1858 Mayne *Expositor, Pillar-mouth* (Prov.) Mouth. 1888 F. G. Lee in *Academy* 11 Jan. 20

inscription runs down the *pillar-ordinary* of the chamfer.
1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Enquiry* II. *The perseverance of Saints* (ed. 2) *pillar-apostles.* 1863 C. G. W. LEE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 302/1 Push out the *pillar-file*, and remove the top piece. 1874 J. H. NICHOLSON *Optical Mechanics* 304 This pivot forms the wheel *a* round a stud on the *pillar-plate.* 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 190 The third piece called the pillar rises for convenience of the dial. 1884 H. JAMES *Doctr. Lady* 110 The big red *pillar-post* on the southern corner. 1892 THOMSON *El. Illus.* 259/2 Not allow the *pillar-pendulum.* 1893 *Gresham* Glass. Coal-mining, *Pillar Heads*, working roads or inclines in pillars having a range of long-wall faces on either side. 1888 GARDEN & BLEY *Bibl.* 7 *Pillar Room*...are often overlooked as regards watering. 1708 J. LEE *Introd. Aut.* Explos. Turris 302 *Cylindrica*, "pillar-shaped." 1827 G. HUGHAN *Celtic Druids* 118 note, One column and "pillar-stones. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lect. Civil Constructn* I. 169 A rude pillar-stone here marks the spot where, in 1444, the burgomaster found life. 1874 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 361 A word that has lately become popular in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* and elsewhere—for what we used to know as the "font" or ancient stone of a church—I mean "*pillar-stone*". 1892 F. CAMPBELL *Astrology* 1 The Saxon is "Pillar-stone." 1874 WESTROPP & WAKE *Anc. Symbol Worship* 31 Another instance of the use of the "pillar-symbol." 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 980 Taking out all the usual oblique on the Hungarian system, or with "pillar-walls and rooms. 1867 DOVETON *Lond. Night Lav.* 116, 180 The beam surrounds us on end, "pillar-wise. 1882 *Standard* 19 Aug. 2/3 Continuing 'an especial danger' in "pillar working or in the long-wall face.

Pillar (pi·lăɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To support, buttress, or strengthen with or as with pillars. Also *fig.*

1697 [see *pillar-to-pillar* below]. 1722 W. STUKELEY *Stonehenge, Ambrii* 40 Pillaring of Houses is to a Ship as Framing to a House. 1839 J. RUSKIN *Coniographia*, *Sea-Sh.* 121 Five particular places for pillaring up the pinkerhood. 1880 *Hom. N. Lodge* iv. 28 It needs the props of souls to pillar it.

b. *intr.* To rest on or be supported by a pillar.

1722 W. STUKELEY *Stonehenge, Ambrii.* 38 So order the Beams, that they may pillar on the Floor-tiles.

2. *trans.* To embody in the form of a pillar; to display in the figure of a pillar. *rare.*

1822 BYRON *Ch. Harl.* I. vii. Yet strength was pillared in each sturdy limb. 1856 TENNYSON in Lit. *Travellers Hom.* (1857) I. 61 230 How tall of light...pillaring its lights in the quiet trees. 1892 H. HARRIS in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 404 The inward and outward wholeness of sincerity...pillars itself aloft over their heads.

3. *To pillar and post* (*nonce-phr.*), to drive from pillar to post: see PILLAR *sb.* 11.

1901 OUIDA *Rogue* I. xxiv. Hunted from pillar to post by all those who have been pillared and posted a deal to his bit of life.

Hence **Pi·llaring** *vbl. sb.*

1847 *Lond. Disp. Agric. Institute* 1. ii. 16 Season any thing she is thought on, then the pillaring up of carpenters. 1874 TARBUCK *Natural Archit.* 118 The pillaring of a house adds ...to its strength, by acting both as a cover and a tie.

Pillar, variant of PILLORY *v. Obs.*, to pillory.

Pillar-block, a conception of PILLOW-*block* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Pi·llar-box. A hollow pillar about five feet high, erected in a public place, containing a letter-box or receptacle for posting letters.

1858 *Brit. Postal Guide* 146 A collection is made from the Pillar Boxes at 5 p.m. for the morning mails. 1872 *St. Catherine Mag.* 4 March 1. 2. 'pon I've a...letter to write, which you must send to a pillar-box.

† **Pi·llard.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **pillyarde.** [a. F. *pillard* (in 14th c. *pillart*), f. *piller* to rob, pillage: see -ARD.] A plunderer, a robber.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Lawes Iowes* (S. T. S.) 133 (They) sold be ane oathe sworn and pillardis, to worthy men of tovne. *Ibid.* 143 Pillardis that never wald have gen na consaverie to ane wardis among others fulk. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. v. 10 Grete furour of theues and pillyardes.

Hence † **Pi·llardise** [f. F. type **pillardise*: see -ICE], robbery, extortion.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* To Rob, a vil'k. Man...whose conuersation is Arbitrarie, conuersion, deprauation or pillardise.

Pillared (pi·lăɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. PILLAR *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Having, supported on or by, or furnished with a pillar or pillars. Also *fig.*

† 1598 [*N. Creede* see Jonson Sam I. to Ioe *Alchem* & gnard ala ceres Where if you pillared and payed it pretend well chese. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 958 With this ful[fil] The pillar'd humility of high towres, And sorrie huts built on stubble. 1726 POPE *Dunciad* xxiv. 58 Here pregn his spear against the pillar'd wall. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VII. 471 The pillared porch, elaborately embossed.

b. Borne on stalks, stalked.

1851 DARWIN *Fossil Mam.* I. x. 341 So one of the Echinoderms, namely *Chiasma*, the stalk has great pillared eyes.

2. Fashioned into or like a pillar or pillars.

1698 MALVEZZI in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 301 A sort of Pillard Statue in Maria near Dryden. 1728 H. HOWARD *Encel. Norm. Ind.* 61 36 Where the fair Head and pillar'd Neck were both. 1816 SHORT *Mineral.* II. 220, Dan Rider's cross, a prior's stone, Rood on a turret octagon. 1880 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Oct. 13/2 A background of pillared basalt.

Pillaret (pi·lăret). [f. PILLAR *sb.* + -ET. Cf. OF. *pilleret*, dim. of *pille.*] A small pillar.

1660 PEACHAM *Worthies, Wales* (1662) 149 The Pillars and Pillarets of Paull Martin. 1730 *Archæol.* (1770) X. 238 (Iron) is formed with interlaced arches on long pilasters. 1871 R. TAYLOR *Rural Ldscp.* II. xv. 188 There you see pillared pergolas, arches grass-cut small.

Pillarie, -ary, obs. forms of PILLERY.

Pillarist (pi·lărist). [f. PILLAR *sb.* + -IST.]

1. An ascetic who passes his life on a pillar; a pillar-saint, a stylite.

a 1638 MEDE *Apostasy Later Times* (1641) 102 Holy Simeon, surnamed Stylita or the Pillarist. 1851 R. F. VAUGHAN *Life* I. *The St. Agnes* II. 263 note, The *Stylites* or *Pillarists*, lived on pillars.

2. One who is in favour of a pillar (e.g. as a monument): NONCE-USE.

1824 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 56 I quite agree with the Committee to fix pedestrian for a pillar (as a monument to Wellington). I was one of the pillarists to the Nelson case.

Pillarize (pi·lărəiz), *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. PILLAR *sb.* + -IZE, after *pensalize.*] *trans.* To inscribe on or commemorate by a pillar.

1897 LORD LYTTON *Lucile* III. xvi. 108 To pillarize a man's good feelings in his lifetime is not to my taste.

Pi·llarlet. *rare.* [see -LET.] = PILLARET.

1808 CASTLE *Mim.* (1870) I. 135 Vases, urnlets, pillars, pillarlets.

Pi·llary, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. PILLAR *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of a pillar. (*Pillary cloud* put for *cloudy pillar.*)

1867 NEALE *Sentim. Poems* 109 The pillary cloud went on.

Pillas (pi·lăs). *Cornish dial.* Also **pilas, pellas, pillis, -us, pellos.** The Naked Oat or Pilloun, (*Avena nuda*) applied to the Naked or Pilled Barley.)

1865 G. H. WARREN *Flora Agric. Cornwall* 28 The *Avena Nuda*, provincially called Pilas, or Pillas...One gallon of Pilas. 1897 *Essex Cntry. Mag.* VIII. 302/2 Amongst the varieties of grain raised in Cornwall, we may notice the naked barley, which is there called *Pillas.* 1898 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Pellas.* 1899–08 HALLIWELL, *Pellas*, a kind of oats. *Cornw.* 1880 JAGO *Cornw. Gloss.*, *Pellas, Pillis*, or *Pellos*, naked oats, naked, bare, or naked oats without husks.

Pillaster, -trell, obs. ff. PILASTER, -TRELL.

Pill-box (pi·lbɒks). [f. PILL *sb.*[3] + BOX *sb.*[7]] A box for holding pills; a shallow cylindrical box of cardboard for this purpose.

1737 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 708 The hairy Substances, or fine *Capillamenta*, inclosed in the Pill-box, were discharged. 1747 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 3. I see it was to one of the little Pill boxes which my Lady had. 1870 RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* II. xxiii. 4 The first shilling I ever got in my life I put in a pill-box and put it under my pillow, and couldn't sleep all night for satisfaction.

b. Lacticularly applied to various boxes, closed vehicles, or enclosures of narrow dimensions.

1831–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 400 Packed up in a strong pill-box in the most grave-yard. 1844 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxiii, A one-horse cartilage, previously called, in that period of English history, a pill-box. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, Getting up to ground in a pair of pill-box on a long stalk. 1883 *Congregationalist* May 304 'Pill-boxes', as pulpits are sometimes appropriately called. 1895 YOUNGHUSBAND *Search Dead* I. xvii. 230 The select passengers, crammed into the little pill-box called a coach,—all. 1900 *Daily Mail* 29 Aug. 5/3 The "pill-box", as Lady Mary irreverently named the vicar's covered conveyance.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Like a pill-box in shape or size, as *pill-box cap, hat, house*; also *pill-box wader*; pill-box hydatid (see quot. 1894).

1858–9 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* II. 1135/1 Pill-box Hydatid of Human. 1892 *St. Stephen's Lond. Winter's Eve.* (1894) 126/1 *Characteristics of People: Pill-box hats.* 1892 *Macmillan's Mag.* Aug. 284/1 One of those little wooden pill-box houses you see about sequest rooms. 1893 *Spec. Sess. Lunn., Philistines' Agricultural*, a sterile hybrid or *Sophisticant*. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 29 Nov. 5/3 The sketch suggests the round pill-box hat.

Pill-crow, variant of PILLICROW *Obs.*

Pille, obs. form of PILLOW.

Pilled (pild), *ppl. a.* arch. and *dial.* Forms: **a.** 4–5 **piled, pyled.** *β.* 4–7 **pild,** 5 **pylld, pilld,** 5– **pilled,** (6 **pylled**; 6, **pylled, pield,** 6–7 **pilde, pilld**). [f. PILL *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Stripped of skin, bark, rind, etc.; decorticated, excoriated: = PEELED 4. *Obs.* or *dial.*

Pilled barley, decorticated, hulled, or pot barley (quot. 1382): but see another sense in 3.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19 Dryuyge yild barli (Vulg. *ptisanæ pilatæ*). 1388 with the pilt tokun a-wey]. c 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 24 Take pilled pyrlok and barlye mele. 1573–80 BARET *Alv. P* 760 Pilled, *decorticatus.* 1634 CAPTN. SMITH *Sepher* (1640) 20 Some there are that beg more earthly...and ...other pilled rods to passengers, to get a piece of money therewith. 1778 EDEN *Cantiuncles* 2 n. Oberlin, The poor people...drink pilld nettle-tea instead market grouts, to save the expence of candles. 1808 *Cottage Girl*, viii. 15, Pilled, gravel, stripped.

b. *Pilled barley, pilled oats*, varieties of these cereals in which the grain is free from the husk or glumes; naked barley, naked oats: cf. PILLORE.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xiii. 482 The seconde kinde may be called in English Pilleorne, or pylde Otes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 563 Most possessible...still he vseth good if it be sowne with pilde barley.

2. Deprived or bereft of hair, feathers, etc.; bald, shaven, tonsured) = PEELED 2. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 13 As pilled as an Ape was his skulle. *Ibid.* 388 She...smoot the Millere on the pilled skulle. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pylled, *pelé.* 1542 BOORDE *Dyet.* (1870) 271 Let (child) ete fleshe after, whanne the gru[m]me is balled or a pilled nose. 1559 J. HEYWOOD *Merry Play* (1850) 25 A very reprehender I ought to the pylde priest. 1600 CHARLES *Cronol. Epit.* 41 The starelyes...feath-, bear-, are pilled and bare. 1611 COTGR., *Peilé*, pild, balduine, bald. 1892 HOLDEN *Anthropometr.* 32 A closed white pill is smooth Chin. 1895 DAVENPORT *Cornwall Two Years* 12 His eyes so effectionately pilled, his shoes artificially stirred. 1901 W. SOMERVILLE *Fibrosarc. Gen.* (1899) 198 To make bald or pilled, *depilare.* 1898 *Cornish Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, to be made bald.

† **3.** Bare; bare of nap, threadbare; base of pasture; poor; miserable; = PEELED 3. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY, *P. Pl.* & *Vn.* 125 One...had no place him with his glaue, pilede (*K. for-spried*) scrippe. a 1598 HOLINSHED *Chron., Wales III.* 40 Apparelled in a pilled shabbie cloke. 1598 WOLFADE *Disc.* (1868) 10/2 Pilled or bare grounded, no orderlie grounde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 851 Blood is a slippery foundation, and pillage a pilled wall.

† **b.** *fig.* Beggarly, meagre, bald. *Obs.*

1598 THOMAS *Parable Wicked Mammon* (1598) H iij b, The vnpure disputing of them that ascribe to liue a place to beasts vnto theyre pallie opinions. 1653 BROOK *Reformer of Rome* (1654) 187 A pylde and beggarly conscience. 1708 R. *Samuel Wks. Mem. and of Hum.* I. 5 I see no such pilld Cricke to bottome, That beggery in this vaine happiness. 1805 M. SCOTLAND *Bridg' Knave*, 38 note, They laugh at this pild prologue that would thrust knotheaue upon them.

4. [f. PILL *v.*[2] 1.] Plundered, robbed, pillaged: = PEELED 1. 4†5. *obs.* or *dial.*

1552 HUDIBRAS *Cpl.* & *Upsidedown.* (Percy Soc.) 32 The trayterie pylled double bytterly complayne. 1552 CHURCHYARD *Jos. wrild*, 2 To a fearfull people,...to a desperate and pylled folke. (*Cf.* PEELED 2.) 1802 COTGR., *Pillé*, pilled, pranged, ransacked, robbed, despoyled, or harassed of all. 1808 CARTER *Gloss. Ind.* 16, *Pilled*, robbed.

5. *Comb.* (from 2), as *pilled-nated, -skinned*, etc.

1540 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 227/2, The pilld pated Thersites was a soldier and a theefe. 1583 BABEE *Disput. Popish Mass* Wks. III. 22 That thing which [= philosophers Stone holden vp in his hande. 1598 STANYHURST *Conspir.* (1635) 229 For those...perilous eies of body illfavoured, beard, cr'y, haire, pilde-skinned, and sentinous nares.

Hence **Pi·lledness,** baldness, barrenness, threadbarreness.

1598 THOMAS *Barth. De P. R.* VII. (Shrff. MS.) If 46/1 But nettles for their shaddowes ofter pilledness bare and bad never alwaye breather. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxvii. 300 Euphrasium ...cureth ...pylledness, causing the haire to renewe and growe againe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxv. 1180 Hir...face scarred the pilledness of his [Chlydonis's] gummes. 1696 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶ 304, I) Pilledness, baldness, bareness, arise from the want of radical moisture.

† **Pi·lledow.** *Sc. Obs.* [For *pilled dow*: see PILLED, and cf. CADDOW.] A plucked or bald daw; *fig.* a threatened priest.

1560 *Pride & Lowlin.* (Scottspur Cl.) 12 Thair dial a Gallant gett with a gilten horne A Pilledow with a tute, as a prime hobie. 1563 *Pregis. of Wedthous* (Dalt.) 23 A pennett quarte to a preist *Lowdy dial* tighe With Plume and Pilledowne pulled [= gilded] to the cruisse.

Pillete, obs. Sc. pl. of *pallet*, PILLET.

Pillen, obs. form of PILLION[1].

Piller (pi·lăɹ). *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: **a.** 4–6 **pyllour,** 4–5 **pilloure,** 4–7 **-our.** *β.* 4–5 **pillour,** 5 **pyllowre,** 5–7 **piller,** (5–6 **pyllar,** 6 **-er**). See also PEELER 1. [ME. *pilour*, f. PILL *v.*[1], prob. after OF. *pillour* (1345 in HATZ.-DARM.) in same sense (f. *piller* to plunder), with later suffix-change: see -ER[2] 3.]

† **1.** A robber, despoiler, plunderer; a thief; = PEELER[1] 1. *Obs.*

a. c 1350 E. ROBERT *Chron. Wace* (Rolls Ser.) *Pilur* 27 hey (Friscis) pur with pylours in drede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 149 To venquise in the toun of the holyest dede. The pilours diden Sinyrnam and yyre. 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 405/1 Pilours, Robbours, Oppressours. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pyllowre, or he pat pyllyth other wonnes, *vastator*, *expilator*, & oper tyke. *Ibid.* 1498 *Diues & Paup.* (W. de W.) viii. 402 Pylours, Theuues, pyllowres, oppressoures.

b. 1390 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 302 To preue pe pilloure pat pares pe pore ceriouls. 1430–63 MYRC *Duties Archest* 221 Pyllars and robbers were comen in to the felde. 1473 *Mk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 31 Studie...rather to chefe pillers, robbers,...than men of armes chevaleresse. 1580 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* (1901) 219 Pilers and pillers of all commonwealthes. 1598 E. D. *Lancaster's Hist. Scandenberg* viii. 314 Two most wreakle pikers and not pillowrs of the common wealth. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 42 The Land then swarmed with Pillours, Robbers, Oppressors of the People. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist. Hereford* (1896) 284 That pillar and pillor and filcher of our money.

b. Applied to a plant that exhausts the soil.

1669 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1617) 8 Trees are the greatest suckers and pillers of earth.

2. One who peels; an instrument for peeling: = PEELER[1] 2. *Now dial.*

1483 CATH. *Angl.* 259/2 A Pillar [*sic*], A Pyllare, *vellicator.* 1808 *Cottage Girl*, xvi. 16, Pillers, peasons, also instruments, for peeling oak trees, &c.

Piller, obs. f. PILLAR; var. PILLER 2. *Obs.*

Pillerie, -ery, obs. forms of PILLORY.

† **Pi·llery.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pillerie* (1345 in HATZ.-DARM.), f. *piller* to pillage, *pillour* pillager: see -ERY.] The action of plundering; plunder, pillage, robbery; an instance of this.

1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 145/2 Open Robberyes, Oppressions and Pilleries without cessing. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Man* (W. de W. 1506) xxi. 226 False plee[ynge], usurycyes, pylleryes, and other dyuers inuencyons. 1609 DOUGLAS *Cic. Offices*, Iesus, And thou outragious, reuing, pillerie. a 1667 HAWKINS *Edw. V* (1695) 66 They did pollish those pillories with the faire pretence of authority and of law.

† **Pillet,** obs. form of PELLET *sb.*[1]

c 1420–30 *Lincoln. Med. MS.* 103 For to make pillets, 1582 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Italian.*, Spicch, a Stick the ouer-ingrosse and make pillet thereof the ligament of a knotter or Sinewe.

Pilleteria, obs. f. PELLITORY. **Pillow,** obs. f. PILLOW. **Pilles,** var. PILLAR. **Pillifer,** obs. f. PILFER. **Pilliall,** obs. f. PILLIE, pennyroyal.

† **Pi·llock.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pillok,** 6 **pillok, -ock**) **pillocke,** 6– **pillock,** (7 **pell-**). [f. *pill*,

also *pillit* and *pillock*, all north. dial., = Norw. dial. *pill* (Aasen) penis: cf. Cock *sb.*[2] 20.]

1. The penis (vulgar).

1300-50 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 221 Mi gillere cleneth on ed schame. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4450 My pillok, 1598 Florio, *Pistonello*...also *pillicock*. Dee also s. vv. *Pisco*, *Pizolino*, *Romano*.] 1609 Skene *Laws* 10, lo. ch. 1708 D'Urfey *Wit & Mirth* Song, Pillcock.

2. 'A chattering word for a young boy'; = 'my pretty knave' (Ledgr.).

1598 Florio, *Puero*, a pillocke, a darling or a wanton, or a minion. 1611 Cotgr., *Mignonnet*, my pillocke, my pretie rogue. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* v. xli. By my faith ...I cannot tell my Pillicock, but thou art more worth then gold.

Pillie, *sb.* **pillets,** obs. Sc. form of Pellet.

Pillie-winkies: see Pilliewinks.

Pi·lling, *vbl. sb. north. or dial.* [f. Pile *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Pile *v.*[1] in its various senses.

†**1.** Plundering, robbing, spoliation: extortion.

a. c1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 416 A good shulde reioyse... suffrynge dede or be amendede...to suche pilyng of poore wrete. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He helpede to blenne his pylyng and hys robberie by pe symplenesse of Wokmas. *b.* 1393 Langl. *Piers Plowman* v. 178 For pilrymage of poore people poore persones to helpene. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) v. xlii. 1016 They be...full of crueltee in pylrymage of the poore people. 1556 Orde *Bokbinder* 73 b, The pilling and stealing, that they vse openly. 1613 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 490 All beggs possibly to pley unto themselues nothing but sackinge, pilleryng, taking of prisoners. 1627 Speed *England*, etc. *Invt.* 31 § 3 Certaine ... oppressed the poore people a long time with extorting, pilling, and polling.

b. *Pilling (pulling) and polling:* see Pull *v.*[1] 3.

1547 *Homilies* i. *Agst. Adultery* ii. (1859) 121 Dods out the whoremoner goes his wayes...to pilling and pilling of other! 1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjurer* (1842) 37 Hosts weare picking and pulling their sauages my counterp-mate the roarers. 1658 J. Harrington *Princip. Pop. Govt.* iv. ii. (1700) 330 The pilling and pulling of her Provinces, which happened through the Avarice, and Luxury of her Nobility. *a* 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) 90 Vessel at last pilling and pulling of the English people.

†**2.** The removal or falling off of hair; depilation.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* i. ii, The pilling of the browes and forehead. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* i. lxv. 90 The ashes of the Bulbe ... cureth the pilling or falling of the haire in spots. 1611 Cotgr., *Pelement*, a pilling: a pelting off the haire. 1633 Bayne *Spec. H.* vi. 83 (1635) 198 The other...cures the pilling of the haire from the head.

3. Removal of the skin, bark, etc.: = Peeling *vbl. sb.* 1 b. *Now dial.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong. Environned*, a halling of trees, a pilling, a rinding. 1626 in *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 125 A Dillegge man for pilling of the barke. 1742 *Mil. Agreement* 10, Barley, (Leaves to have) authority for pilling, cutting down...wood. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 138 Pilling [of osiers], per load.

†**4.** The coming off of bark, skin, etc.: = Peeling *vbl. sb.* 2 a. *Obs.*

1610 Holland *Pliny* II. 341 A faire medicine to cure...the scaling and pilling of the face. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 113 It helps the pilling of the skin about the nails.

4. *concr.* That which is peeled or peels off: = Peelings *vbl. sb.* 2. *Now dial.*

1300 *Beryndd* v. (C. 120) He was be lauer of Cirrysseter *Rom.* as a pylynge of a tree. 1408 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) *Prol.* (W. de W. 1531) Lord, Caxton [read Cawdrey] of Oxenbrigge, yeldeth to thee Wat to hem a mete fulle store[;...Welle wot hym that ought gete a pylynge]. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 138 Beanes, ye pylynge of wyllow as clene as ye maye fynde with. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 36 That part of the Hempe which is next to the *Stipe* or pilling...is worst. 1611 Cotgr. *Anat. Plante* 91 § 2 The Pilling [of an Apple] is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque. 1808 Cobbett (title) Oil, or a Pilling, for Paper-pillings. 1877 *Huddersfield Gloss., Pilkins*, sb. pl., the skins of onions, potatoes, &c., after removal. (So in many dialects: see Eng. Dial. Dict.)

5. *attrib.*, as *pilling-knife, -iron.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 320/2 The Filing Knife, of some called a Pilling Iron,...takes off all the Haw of the Blade; being a four square Iron set in two Handles, Hooped.

Pi·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. Pile *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That pills. **a.** Plundering, rifling, thieving, sacrk.

1580 Marlorate *tr. Pt. Translated*, xx. 22, 230 The spilling and other pilling brigandines, That...know to the Seruice of Christians' wrack. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Parodie* 6 In. (Lennox) II. 96 To guard from sturdiest pilling hands. 1640 R. J. Farquharson *Fables* cclix. (1724) 271 Suppose Pilling and Polling Officers, no Banks open the People as them Flies were upon the Fox.

b. That peels. *Now dial.*

[1483 Cath. *Angl.* 290/1 Pylynge...Pyllynge, vellicacio.] 1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 40 Neighbours ... Hunt round together the pilling Calf retire.

Pillion[1] (pi·lyən), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 *Sc.* **pillane, pyllyon, pyllen,** 7 **pillen, -ian,** 8 **pillon.** Cf. also Pillatie. [app. of Celtic origin: in Irish *pillin*, Gaelic *pillin*, -*ean*, in same sense, dim. of *peall* (*peal*), gen. *s.* and nom. pl. *peill*, couch, pallet, cushion (< L. *pallis* skin, pelt, fell).

Pillions occur in the *Synonyma* of the Ek. of Lebanon, *c* 1160–1250 (*Mid. translation Aristotle*) 'pellet with downey coverlet'); *Pillion* was prob. adopted in Lowl. Sc. from Gaelic, in Eng. from Irish: cf. quot. a 1600. The Guernsey *pillion* cited by Moisy (Gloss. *Anglo-Normand* from Metivier), may be from English, no such word occurring in French.]

A kind of saddle, *esp.* a woman's light saddle. Also, a pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of an ordinary saddle, on which a second person (usually a woman) may ride; also used for resting a mail or piece of luggage in transport: see *mail pillion*, s. v. Mail *sb.*[2] 4.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 214 Item, for 2 elne claith of gold to ane pillone to the Quenis gardeis his sone was haist in Dalkeith. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyllyon for a woman to ryde on, *Arcon à femme*. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C. Durham* I. 362, (I will) clothes (& silk—) hedgers, on capprone & (I wole) pillone (Pyllione) silk—(I) someone.] *a* 1600 Montrose *Dis. tr.* ii. v. (1903) 231 The Irish...use no saddes, but either long rauenie pillions bandasted, or bare boardes of that fashion. 1608 Weymss *Bord. Rampard*, n. 1713 To get her neighbor dominick and her pillion. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 321/2 In former times, the Side saddle had only a Pillion fastned upon the Tree of the Saddle ... over which Pillion and Tree was cast a Saddle-cloth. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* x. Wore the wings of my wife's pillion broke down. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Legr. Sleepy Hollow* § 54 Some of the damsels mounted on pillions behind their favourite swains. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Fr.* xx. (1880) 402 Du Barnaquet rode first, with his sister behind him on a pillion.

b. *attrib.*, as *pillion pillion, mail, seat.*

1535-40 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 284 To Poppes man for bringing of an pyllon pillyring for my Lady, xx *d.* 1808 Scott *Mrm. Marm.* xii, That trunk is mine, and that there bandbox, and that pillion mail, and those seven bundles, and the paper bag. 1856 *Cumberland Gloss., Pillion seat*, a seat to be behind the saddle for a female to ride on. Out of use since about 1830.

†**Pillion**[2], *Obs.* Forms: 4 pyllon, 4–6 pillion, 5 pyllyon, pelyon, pillyon, 5–6 pillion(e, 5–7 pillon. [app. a derivative of L. *pilleus*, *pilleum* cap (see Pileus), which word it was used by Trevisa to render. No corresponding form has been found in other langs.] A hat or cap, esp. of a priest or doctor of divinity.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 227 Pei moyte noust in be holy day suffre or bere pilleum and bere cappes for here [*L. Quando non permittebantur pileum habere neque pileum deferre*]. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1307 Gregory and Austyn, Ambrose and Anselme, With pyllyons on her hedys, stood lyke doctours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1. 401. 81 Because women of pilleus is sede of *Ysychyus* bat semeth be worshi for to be in be same wede a grete while. *c* 1520 in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* App. A. p. 35 The Bedell shall gather of every Doctour Commen...a Croun for bys Pillyon. 1523 Barclay *Eclogues* iv. (1928) C iv b/1, Mercury shall geue thee golden mantyllets, His pillion, sceptre, his wynges and his harpe. *a* 1580 Cooperman *Wishes* (1619) 30 Vppon bys [Wolsey's] hed a mytre and pillion with a tuckle of blake velvet set to the same in the fore side.

attrib. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3461 There come the clyfte kynge...And one he seemde...A grete pillione hatt, but nought was hallt bare With perry of be worlde.

Hence † **Pi·llioned** *a.*, wearing a pillion. *Obs.*

1593 Bede *Possession* 10 No nune nevertheles, though they be nouer so gorgiously arayed, coped, and pyllioned, or nouer so finely forred, pylioned and cushioned.

†**Pillion**[3], *Obs.* (See quots.)

1598 Percy *Mss. Cornish* v. lii. 163 The pillion is the first and second of the stampings is separated from the stone in the same manner as Copper Ore from its stone. *Ibid.* Gloss. 315 *Pillion*, the Tin which remains in the mould or dimes after it is first smelted, which must be separated and remelted. 1880 Jago *Cornish Dial.* (from Pryce).

Pillitore, obs. form of Pellitory.

Pi·lliver. *Now north. dial.* Forms: 1 **pylwer,** 2 **pulewar,** 4 **pulowase, pylwere,** 6–7 (? *dial.*) **pilliver,** 7 **pillover.** [app. f. OE. *pyle*, Pillow + ON. *ver* case, cover: cf. ON. *koddaver* pillow-case = Cudwards.] (But the element *-ver*, *-were* may have a different origin; with the forms in *-ver* cf. *pillowber*, Pillow-beer.)

A pillow-case. (In the early quots., down to 1440, the meaning seems to be 'pillow'.)

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 192/26 *Cervical*, pylwer. *a* 1400 in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 242 b. Mon mai[s]ture ic be pylwer pulwer bere, and a zealter *b. pulowar.* 1440 *Cervical*, a pulowase. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 *Wyver*, *pulowase*, or *hoc cervical*, a pulowase. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 223 Sche...bryste hym in here bed, & a softe pylwere vnder his hevyd. 1580–1 in Bent *Rec. Boss. Chantries* 121, 2 pillivers of holland. 1599 in *Shakespeare's Jest-Books* (1912) III. 211 Item, [I] pillover & one table cloathe, [to] other sheets *Inventor.* 1726–7 in *Invent. Halifax* II. 20, 6[1] pillovers. 1850 *Hist. Swaledale* 1 pillovers. 1869 Gerard *Path-finder Cumberland* 31 On the bed lies...a counterpane...and a pillow & pillover. 1898 R. Kemp *Lakeland Words* (E. D. Soc.) *s.v.* *pillover* used to mean 'a pillow & case' on the bed.

Pilliwinks (pi·liwiŋks), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4 **pyrwykes, 5 pyrwynkes; 5–7 pilli(e)-winkes, -is, 8 -winks, -wincks, 6 pinnalwinkis, 8 pinnlewinks; 8–9 pilti(e)winks.** (Also 9 (erroneously) **pilliwinkies, pennywinkis, pinnywinkles, pilniwinky, pilni(e)winkies, pirliewinkles.**) [In English use, *c* 1400, *pyrwykes*, *pyrwynkis*. In Scottish use, *c* 1600, *pilliewinkis* and *pinnivinkis*; corrupted by later historical or antiquarian writers, novelists, journalists, etc. to *pilniewinks*, *pinnywinkles*, *pil-lewinkles*, etc. Origin unknown: the 15th c. Eng. *pyrwinkis* coincides with a contemporary spelling of *pervenkle* (the flower); but there is no obvious connexion of sense. The early forms do not agree (as has sometimes been thought) with those of *periwinkle* the shell-fish, the forms in *-winkle* being merely later corruptions after the word had become obsolete soon after 1600.] An instrument of torture for squeezing the fingers; supposed to resemble the thumbkins or thumb-screw.

1390 in W. P. Baildon *Rel. Cur. Chanc.* (1908) 32 Johne illeuyeyth...adimpsyt eumsyt eyscent de Nicole [= Lincoln], per voleur de son office senant le eh Jolnes ... et lui mist en corpes...et aut un engyn vun pairs de pyrwykes. 1402 *Carmelite Annalia* (C. Eubenoud) (MS.) ff. 130 (in Cowell's Interpr. 1701) Sr Jo. Quenellon Rotherham knyth de Bery ...Coperari...et Ipsum...in Bery ponentem—et eum cordis ligaverunt, et super pilliros (sedet Robertt quedam testimonium vocatum *Pyrwinkes*) fo stokett et sedt penetrent, quod sanguis sudvit de digitis eius. 1597 *Rites Durh. Scotland* (in Pitman *Crim. Trials* I. ii. 215), Her mother ...did, with the help of others torment her with the torture of the pilliwinkes upon her fingers. 1598 *Ibid.* 218 The shirker, being pretie well stiffe, put in the pinnewinkes [at 218, *Record* is Mackenzie, 1774, *pilniewinkes*]. *Ibid.* 227 His sore torments in pe Boots, and his deedlie pain in pe Pilliewinkis, *a* 1600–1700 in Maidment's *Crim. Cases Introd.* 17 Lord Ruthven observes: 'Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as pinnilewinks or pilliwinks, and cropkeyes or caspicows [*misreading of* cambkeys] in Pitcairn I. 105, unwilderstood, in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596...But what these instruments were, I know not'. 1772 *Ibid.* 36 It was pleaded for Alasse Grant, who was inclicted for theft and robbery and August 1670, that he cannot pass to the knowledge of an assize, in respect he was twice put to the torture, first in the boots, and next in the pilliewinks or pinnlewinks. [1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxiii, They prick us and they pare us, and they put us in the pinnywinkles for witches. 1830 — *Demonol.* iv. 190 His finger bones were skinned in the pilliewinks. 1885 Lucas *Kalon.* I. i. 130 The three principal [tortures]...were the pennywinkle, the boots, and the cauchielawis. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 768 The 'pilliewinkles', a form of thumb-screw ingeniously constructed for the express purpose of crushing all the fingers of one hand.)

Pill-machine, Pill-nettle, etc.: see Pill[2] 4.

Pillo, obs. form of Pillow.

†**Pillock.** *Obs.* [See -ock.] A small pill.

1599 Lupton *Mensp.* 159/11 Pillocks, *Globuli*.

Pillock, pillok, obs. forms of Pillicock.

Pillon, obs. variant of Pilau.

†**Pi·llor,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 -**owr, -er,** 8 -**or.** [app. a back-formation from Pillory *sb.* (OF. had *pilloverent*, as if from a vb. *pilver*, instead of *pilorier*.)] *trans.* = Pillory *v.*

1638 *Div. & Pol. Chron.* I. In pillering, or owring to death such as refuse to use the new worship. 1650 Fuller *Abel Redev.* 238 Are justly pillored for cheaters in all posterity. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 30 Aug. I. 278 De Foe...was pillor'd for it. 1713 *Exeter Mercury* 1 Apr. 2 Lists...containing the Names of such as they would have Beheaded...Pillor'd, &c. 1829 *Metropolis* III. 190 Pillored in cages and stocks.

Pillorize (pi·lŏrəiz), *v.* [f. Pillory *sb.* + -ize: cf. OF. *pilorier* (14–16th c. in Godef.), f. *pilori*.] *trans.* To put in the pillory; = Pillory *v.*

1646 J. Hall *Funeral Sermon* Duke of Orgeus 20 Who was by chance to pillorize an Asse. 1690 Wood *Life* (1891) I. 82 Henry Burton...was degraded, deprived of his benefice, pilloried with Prynne and Bastwick. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. 19 One had been pilloried for speaking some words for Queen Mary, on the 10th of this month. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 431 Being thus pilloried, he was fit for nothing until he was released.

Hence **Pilloried** *ppl. a.*, **Pilloring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pillorize·ation.**

1856 S. Holland *Zara* (1914) 66 A Pilloried Fanatic. 1888 in Lit. Campbell *Chancellors* (1890) IV. vii. 430 Hyde commissioners, and convertites, degradations, pilloriations. 1730 Brevint *Saint's Tears* (1731) II. 10, in *Eph.* 6.20/1. The punishment of Pillorying inflicted for this crime by the Star Chamber. 1892 Mod. R. H. Rose in *N. & Q.* 7th ser. IX. 170/1 Deadle has become a pillorying name adopted (probably from folk-speech) by many French authors...for types of various forms of folly they have watercolors to smoke.

Pillory (pi·lŏri), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **pilori,** 3–7 **pylory,** 4–7 **pilory,** 5 **pillery, pullery, pyllorie, polory,** 5–6 **pillary, -ie, pyllare, -ery, pylery, pillorye,** 5–7 **pillorie,** 6 **pyllary, pillarie,** 7 **pillary,** 7– **pillory.** [ME. *pilori*, *pilory*, etc., a. OF. *pilori* (1164), *pilorie*, *pilori* (1378in, Godef.), also *pilleri*, *penlueri*, *pellerich*, of uncertain origin: see Note below.]

A contrivance for the punishment of offenders, consisting usually of a wooden framework erected on a post or pillar, and formed, like the stocks, of two movable boards which, when brought together at their edges, have holes through which the head and hands of an offender were thrust, in which state he was exposed to public ridicule, insult, and molestation. In other forms, the culprit was fastened to a stake by a ring round his neck and wrists. (In quot. *a* 1380, the name is applied to the cross.) The Chinese *cangue* is a species of portable pillory.

In Great Britain the punishment of the pillory was abolished, except for perjury, in 1816, and totally in 1837. In England, U.S., it was not abolished till 1905.

1276 *Charter of Wm. II to Dunfermline Abbacy* (1842) II. 311/1 Monachi de Dunfermelyn habeant...omnes terras...cum...assisa panis et cervisie, cum furcis, pillorie et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis.] 1294–5 *Rot. Hundred.* (1818) II. 234/1 (MS. m. 73) Alias tenuit Edmundus Judex ... Pyllory et Trebuchet in Shrouton *per Rochalendal.* 1295 *Stat. Trin.* 28 c. 2 § 15. *a* 1300 *Stat. Purply Kilghert* xvi. in *E. E. P. Odes* 139 (in Dobson) pinched on. In cap. white upon golden lace To be fair pillori, bi rode at tak bede. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 477 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 340 The pilory and the ducking-cool both I-read for nobl. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 69 To punischen on pilories or on trynyng stoles Brewesteres, Bakeres, Bochiers and Cookes. 1393 *Pol. C.* iii. 108 Let hym not nobeyde Er he be put on

be pillory. *a* 1580 *Mirror Prince St. Victoria MS.* II. 13 (Dyce, who notes not authenticated Ch. is pillori to bee I-pilled) [See also Pid *ante* 3.]. 1584 in *Sentence Mirr.* (1588) fo. 30 sayd Burgess said...confess a perjury and a theft...pretiall and swearing. 1592 *Maddon, Fisher Feller & W.* gv b (1876.), If any baker or brewer be convict of false weight or of ill measure, he shall be open'd answered and set the thirde time he shall be arrested in the pillory. 1597–98 *Act 3 Hen. VIII, c.* 8 § 1 Upon paine to be sett upon the pillorie or the Cukkyngestoole, Man or Woman as the case shall requyre. 1598 Florio, *Gogna*, a Pillorie to punishe men in, *pillory*. 1598 Chron. *Gr. Frauncis* (Camden) 49 Another goose that yere was sett on the pylloris in Chepe. 1603 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 157 The ring that was set on the pylorie. 1608 Heywd. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 276 being whipt from the Fleet to Westerdowne pillorie, where he stood in the pillory, had one ear nailed and cutt of close to his head and his nostrils also slit. 1678 Marvell *Def. P. Noneq Wks.* 1872 IV. 256 [She] awaits another pair of scissors...lawyer which Mr. Howe is to look on through a pillory. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3918/3 [London, July 31. On the 29th Instant Daniel Fox, alias de Fox, stood in the Pillory before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. 1708 Jeanneret (*Engr. to Steward*). They should set him in the pillory; that he may be punished in a way that would disgrace him. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV, & 1 Vict. c.* 23 (title) An Act to abolish the Punishment of the Pillory. 1877 *Bloom Grove Pilot.* 1/1. There your reward would be the pillory for every counsel to have his flog at you.

fig. 1858 Dickens *Corr.* to *Yates* 1 May, Standing like a culprit before several hundred individuals strong. After all, it is a moral pillory. 1896 'Ouida' *Wisdom City* iv. 62 What Medlive would have fastened for all time in the pillory.

b. *Finger-pillory*: a similar contrivance by which the fingers were held with the first joint bent to a right angle.

1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. Amongst the old-time relics at Littlecote Hall, an ancient Wiltshire mansion, may still be seen a finger-pillory. 1899 W. Andersen *Japanese Punishments* 171 *Finger pillories or stocks...were probably frequently employed in the old manorial halls of England.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillory-bird* (cf. Gallows-bird), *-knife*, *-knave*; *pillory-faced*, *-like adjs.*

a 1500 Lydg. *Assemble of Gods* 698 Vyleynie eshuppyn and pyttokynnes, Pyllory knyghtes, double tonyng myllers. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Married*, 360 Beyng...weare lame made on Tyne Tushes. To prattle out of the pillory hole. 1760 *Jack Juggler* (Reed.) 93 Wise stables, pillorie purgators, of live not without a pesles. 1599 Marston *Pasq.* II. 11 75 Two bounds, small pillory bob a pillory-like hole for the prisoners necke. 1636 Exac. Month 11. *Bountiful's Advis. St. Parsons*, 9. (navel. (1892) 292 Burger of being discovered to be a Pillory-bird. 1706 Cunningham *Staple Merchants* III. 42 That old pillory faced blood-hound. 1884 *St. Nicholas* (1926) 3 Apr. 6/2 They had not, as before the introduction of the pillory-house to use in.

[*Note.* Numerous forms of this word occur in mod.L. of France: Du Cange has *pilorium*, *pillorianus*, *spilloriare* (Bordeaux), *pallorianus*, also *pilorianus*, *pal*, *pill*-, *pellorianus*, *pellorianus* (Senegal), none of which, if not all, appear to be formed on French or other vernacular forms. The forms in *pil*- suggest derivation from L. *pila*, or its deriv. *pilare*, F. *piler*, *piloir*, *pillar*; but for these to *pill*-, *pil*-, etc. is exceedingly unreliable. The F. *pilori* (c 1212 Rec. Philippe Auguste) [*Corriger de Corrigat* 1611, *a* 1325] with Pr. *espiloril* 'pillory'; seem consonant with Cat. *espitlera* 'little window, peep-hole', with supposed reference to the hole through which the head was thrust in the pillory.]

Pillory, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *cf.* F. *pilorier* (1578 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To set in the pillory; to punish by exposure in the pillory.

a 1600 *Calfhill's Treatise* (R.) 1 in Hall. *Dudley* VIII. 270. I have been five times pilloried, my ears given to the print, and my nostrils burnt before my face. 1665 Evelyn *Mem.* 16 May, Titus Oates was sentenced to be whipped and pilloried with the utmost severity. 1714 R. Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1732) I. 8 The same, first pillory'd for cheating, then hang'd to keep of their own beating. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 84 The government was able, through their instrumentality, to fine, imprison, pillory and mutilate without remorse. 1903 *Westminster Gaz.* 16 Dec. 1/2 A bust of General Jackson, pilloried in a military cloak which rose above his ears.

b. *fig.* To expose to public obloquy or abuse.

1690 Bentley *Phal. Pref.* 18 He has Pilloried himself for it in Print, as long as that Book shall last. 1883 Examiner *Misc. Papers, Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 326 He wanted a fellowship to enjoy, a Mantle to pillory.

Hence **Pilloried** *ppl. a.*, **Pillorying** *vbl. sb.*

1670 *F. Passion Reg. Sincere.* 167 A worse than Pilloried note of Ingratitude. 1704 Hearne *Collect.* (*Oxford Hist. Soc.*) 1. 209 Creeping of Ears, Pillorying, Cucking. 1893 Westcott (*Gospel Rich*) I. 6 to The rough handling that usually befell pilloried culprits.

† **Pillotax.** *Obs.* = *Pill sots, pilled sots*: see Pilard *ppl. a.* 1 b; cf. Pillosax.

1551 Turner *Herbal* 1. B viij, They is an other kinde of sun, called pillotax, which groweth in Summer...it hath no hole whereby vyne is...ellar dust is he fyrsshed, & is lyke unto sandes.

Pillow, *obs.* var. Pillai. **Pillow,** var. Pillicoe *Obs.*; *obs.* f. Pillen. **Pillower,** *obs.* f. Pillifer. **Pillow** (pi·lŏu), *sb.* Forms: see below. [OE. *pyle*, *pyle* = **pulwi* = MDu. *pilwe* (*pulwe*), *pilwe* neut., Du. *peluw*, *peuluw* fem.; MLG. *pele*, LG. *pil* masc.; OHG. *pfulwi* neut., *pfulwe* masc., MHG. *pfülwe* neut., *pfülwe* masc., Church *pfulle*, *pfulwe*, Ger. *pfühl*; masc., neut. These forms represent a WG. **pulwi(n)*, *a.* L. *pulvīn-ar* cushion, which, from the phonology, must have been adopted by the Germans as early as the mid or 3rd c. The normal development in OE. would be non. **pyfel*, *pull*, *pyle*, gen. **pulwes*, *pulwe*. Vowel-lowering gave from *pyfel* a new nom. *pyle*, whence ME. *pille*, *pull*; *pillowe*, *pyle* was influenced *pyfel*, not remained as ME. *pyle*, *pille*, *pull*, and did. *pill*, *pul*. Obs. Naples in *Mod. Lang. Quarterly* (Apr. Nov. 30.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1–6 *pylle*, 4–5 *pille*, *pulle*, 5 *dial.* *pill*.

c 893 K. Alfred *Oros.* v. xi. § 2 Mon. *Hyde* nimon cuniculi sed non pyle hiora hus sie wære. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gramm.* (ed. 2) 56 *Cervical*, pylle. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 401 Under his pylowe [MS. & pille] is pyne (Caxton pylle). 1390 *Promp. Parvo.* 396/1, *Pylle*, or pylowe to lay vnder the hede, *Capitale*. 1440 Elementary *W. Conq. Word Bk.* 1. v. *Pill*, I never can't sleape way a soft pill.

b. 4 *pele*, 5 *pelle*, 6–9 *peel*.

Leg. Lapt. (MS. Bodl. 779) in Horstm. *Archiv* LXXXII. 296/2 His hold he nam oper pele to reste his heued vppon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/1 A pelle, *capitale*. 1598 Florio, *Capezzale*, a pillow, a bolster, a pelle. 1611 Cotgr., *Carreau* pelle. 1790 *Pratt Peter Pad. Ess. Edit. & Pract.* (1830) 63 For making of a pele cloth. 1888 Elworthy *W. Som. Word Bk.* s. v. *Pill*, I never can't shape way a soft pill.

c. 4 *pele*, 5 *pelle*, 6–9 *peel*.

Leg. Lapt. (MS. Bodl. 779) in Horstm. *Archiv* LXXXII. 296/2 His hold he nam oper pele to reste his heued vppon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/1 A pelle, *capitale*. 1598 *Leonine Constitutions* 408 (E. D.S.) Darning up of old bloodsores, and making thin Peels. 1899 Jeanneret *Dic. Dial. W. Eng.* 170 The...pre ma otta wa had an peel!

7. † *pylle*, 4–5 *pilewe*, *pilwe*, 5 *prywe*, *pilowe*, *-ow*, (*pilwo*, *pilve*, *pylwe*, *pilloe*, *pilu*), 4–6 *pylow(e*, *pyllow(e*, *pillowe*, (*pillo(e*, *pilo*, 4–7 *pilla*), 6– *pillow*.

a 1200 in *Napier O. E. Glosses* 198/2 *Cervical*, *pylu*. *c* 1300 Cursor *Trinity* 1c. 391 (Gött.) He turnede on his pilwes [*c.* 1. pilowe, pilowe] ofte. *Ibid.* 1. 694 Sone a pilwe [*c.* 1. pilowe] Vnder wright mennes. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* iv. 38 He was...sleepinge on a pilwe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 180 Vnder his pilwe [*c.* 1. pilowe, pyllowe]. *c* 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 12 To rowne with a pylow are nexyd best tryacle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/1 Pylwe (*P.* pyllowe, *pulvinar*). *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxix. 190 On sich pilus I se on. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/1 A pylwe, a grett pilow and a small pilw. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 310, v. pillois cum suis bolsters. 1500 *Hist. Jas.* III. 74, 60 pillowes wallow vlyk. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L iv, Called glandemmelle or pylowes of holsen in Inwdes. 1573 tr. Tilney [see B. 1 a].

8. 4–5 *pelowe*, 5 *peloube*, 5–6 *pelowe*, *pelow*, *pellue*, 6 *pellow*, *pelo*.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 254 (MS. Fairf.) Many a pelowe [ed. pilowe] and many here Of clothe of tarsire. 1389 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 401 Under his pelowe [1432–50 tr. *Higden* pelowe]. *c* 1500 *Pynson Treyr* 1083 Pyld it is he pelow. *c* 1535 Lyne. *Nic. Pewtre Invty* Soc.) 91 That may the man at his peloube appere. *c* 1589 *R. Bee. Wartan C.*) 18 Thy hony pellow. 1596 Thomas *Hamblin*, 58 A stone set a pelowe. 1530 Test. *Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 24 A blanket, a bedstow, a pelowe. 1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 133 A coverlet, pelow, and mater. *c* 1544 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 152, 6 pelo bers. 1561 Holyband *Iron. Apoth.* 14/1, Take a bendy pelow.

B. Signification.

1. A support for the head in sleeping or reclining; *spec.* a cushion or case made of linen or the like, stuffed with feathers, down, or other soft material; especially as forming part of a bed.

Also applied to the bamboo or earthen frame, the block of wood with a concave or crescent-shaped top, etc., used by the natives of various countries, and to any object improvised for the same purpose.

1845 K. Alfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xiv. 125 We sceal þe wiðsæl under ahrer eðlingum hrycgse þyle & bolstre under ælcre limeadre. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 278 Lege hire, cynehafan, under hiy pyle. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 127 Upon a Nettebed shalbe He lith with many a pilwe of downe. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 10 She put in a pelowe of fethers a serteyn somme of money. 1480 — *Chron. Eng.* 1. (1502 fo.) They put on his mouth a pillowe and stopped his brest. *c* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. I* a b, He required him not to have recourse to with pillowes. 1600 Shakes. *Lear* III. iv. 51 That hath laid Knives vnder his Pillow. 1601 Bodl. Cat. MSS. 28 And Jacob...tooke the stone that hee had put for his pillowe (Genesis, that he had layed vnder his heade) and set it vp for a pillo. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlii. In that child the Kings of England were crowned: you see also a stone underneath, and that stone is Jacob's pillow. 1785 H. Walpole *Lett. to Earl of Hertford* 7 Apr., They hung pillows upon the cushions, and stuffed it. 1788–94 Tickell *Ld. Nar.* (1834) II. 204 It will be very difficult to get a man from his pillow...if he has nothing to do when he is up. 1869 *Med. Trans.* XXII. 348 The head being supported by pillows in a relaxed position. 1880 Tennyson *Ode*, I. xi. 10 Passing my flag for a pillow, he lay down. 1883 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 69 Coleridge...slept with the *Diagrammatic on Mens* under his pillow. 1884 Sir H. Johnston *River Congo* xvi. 450 Many pretty little things are carved in wood—pillows or headrests are made, much like those used by the ancient Egyptians.

b. Phrase. *To take counsel of*, or *consult with*, *one's pillow*, etc.: to take a night to consider a matter of importance; to 'sleep upon' it.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 You counsel me to take counsel of my pillow. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 197 [The Palsgrave] took counsel of the pillow, and concluded to come to a treaty. 1709 *Female Tatler* No. 80 P 1 [He] frequently consulted his pillow to know how to behave himself on such important Occasions. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho. to Artist. Asia. Rep.* 69/1 They considered ourselves and circumstances of such a nature, that he should carry it with him to his pillow.

c. In various figurative uses.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 174 Sherche seekyth he be restyng place of he desert, he hem set he frendys pillow. 1588 Shakes. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 147 [Her] dying thee asleepe, his Loving Breast, thy Pillow. 1667 Pepys, *Sailed Sabbath* (1924) 58 Thus soft pillow of contrary delights on which thou reclinest before. 1772 *Junius Lett.* I. (1820) 280 You are the pillow upon which I am determined to rest all my resentments. 1807 *Wordsw. Excursion* bk. 7. *Misery* 1. 8, etc., stumbled down his lonely pillow. 1880 Earl Ess. *Rem.* 42 (1918) My rank is so gigantic that nobles and gentlemen who lived about the Court should one day lay their heads upon a bloody pillow.

d. Phrase. *To sew pillows under people's elbows* (etc.): to give a sense of false security.

1580 Wilson *Rhet.* 188 If Wee to bee that sewes to pillow-cushions vnder-sobs vnder of bound, and makes pillowes vnder the head of sobs age, for to take sleepe. 1580 Bowes (*Gower*) *Hist.* Wee were the women that sewe pillowes vnder all arme holes. 1670 in Nicol *Hist. Parish.* (1791) I. 283 'Tis no time to thinck of new pillows under mens elbows. 1820 J. Keat. *Lamia*, 24 *Mar.* 43 When I come to repayre those I shall sewe no pillowes. 1832 Wordsworth *Love in Wood* i. 3, Wo, Mrs. Joyson, you cannot sew pillows under folks elbows;...you cannot think a man to take him.

† **2.** A cushion. *Obs.*

c 1440 [see 6. a]. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 41 Item j pillour of cuhs white and yellowe clothe of tyssue w' tynsyns and birdes. 1500 *Rates of Ale* (Lansdowne) 113 To the Glyvyllo of Palmellans a pelowe of blew sylke. 1582 *Reg. Cl. Fraternity* (1888) 116 Item one litle pillowes which was accustomed to be laid vpon the altare. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 302 A pillowe, or cuishin, *pulvinar*.

3. Applied to something padded; a pad.

a. The pad of a saddle: = pillion.

1607 Middleton *Caveat* iv. (1625) [2] When you have placed both your brawn hand and brow vnder each of the fore-Pillowes of the Saddle. 1631 *Milbr. of Manag.* 13 With pillows and Pannells.

b. A padded or stuffed support or ground upon which bone-lace is made.

1582 Cooper *Thesaur.* 316 You cottoner, who weaves or knowes Anes; Pillow and bobbins all her little store. 1884 *Spectator* 1246 The manner of making pillow lace. The 'pillow' is a round or oval board, stuffed so as to form a cushion, and placed upon the knee of the workwoman.

c. *U.S. Mining.* A bearing-pillow.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 443/1 Piled on a little table were four or five very well-lamp-seasoned 'pillows' as I had ever set eyes on.

4. In various technical applications: A block or support resembling a pillow in form or use: *spec.*

a. *Naut.* The block of timber on which the lower end of a lowmast rests. b. The 'trunk' or circular piece of wood or metal fixed on the head of a pole or mast. c. *Mech.* (See quots.) d. A cross-piece of wood which supports the beam of a plough or the bed of a waggon: cf. Bolster *sb.* 3 a. e. *Mech.* A bearing of brass or bronze for the journal of a shaft. f. The socket of a pivot (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1446 Paston *Letters* (Gairdn. *Soc.* Hen. Ser.) I. 84 It. payd for fellyng of a treasse pelowe for scaffolding 1270–5 in Swayne *Sarum Accounts* (Archæol. Soc. 1896) to 1776 carriage of pelowes for the ij greatyr belfys 1d.

a. 1626 Capt. Ivory *Accidence* 17 The beside sprit, the pillow, the manrop, the sprit sayle. 1627 — *Sea-man's Exam.* 31, 18. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 21, (Rook) 58/2 The Pillow is that timber on which the bolspit lyeth...at the coming out of the hull called the pillow of the bolt-spirit. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (ed. 2) (Quoin), the pillow of a day, or the piece of wood upon which it rests. b. 1832 Lindley *Veget. Nat.* 11. 134 They hanging him up to the pillow or top of the tree, they let the rope free from, whence *hanging* to Nibbs. c. 1882 Ellwood tr. *Feuard's Archit.* 176 The Romans [of the Volute] to *Pillow* because the Abacus and Echinus resembles the sides-planted tresses of Women's hairs. 1894 J. Nasmyth *Autobiog.* (1897) 210 *Forges*, These Volute's are more especially remarkable in the British Capital, representing a kind of Pillow or Cushion laid between the Abacus and the Echinus. 1892–96 *Century Archit.* Glass., *Volute*, a spiral scroll which forms the principal feature of the capital of the Ionic order. ...The rosettes or disks are called *pulvinules* or pillows. d. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xvii. 201 Two Rows of Holes, wherein to raise or sink the Bears, by pinning up or down the Pillow...as occasion requires to diminish the Depth of the Furrow. 1769 *Museum Rust.* I. (ed. 2) 4 pl. 3/2 Through the low part, about one foot behind the upper pillow, the other through the under pillow. 1823 T. Rees *Agric. Winter Glass.* 283 Parts of a Waggon:...I Pool, the pillow over the pole. e. 1874 R. Richardson *Millwork* (1894) 347 The bearings on which goligeons and journals rest and revolve, are sometimes termed pillows and frequently brasses.

5. A kind of plain fustian.

1850 Usk *Dick. Arts* 137 The common fustian...is known by the name of pillow. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pillow*, a kind of fustian having a four-leaved twill.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillow-habit*, *-leave*, *-making*, *-rest*; *pillow-moulding* adj.; **pillow-bar:** see quot.; **pillow-block**, a cradle or bearing to hold the boxes or brasses forming the journal-bearing of a shaft or roller; †**pillow-coal**, *-cote* = Pillow-case; **pillow-counsel:** cf. 2 b; **pillow-cup**, a cup or drink taken before going to bed, a 'night-cap'; **pillow-fight**, a fight with pillows (in a bedroom); **pillow-lace**, lace worked on a pillow (sense 3 b); **pillow-pipe**, a pipe smoked before going to bed; **pillow-sham:** see quot. 1879; **pillow-slip**, *-tie* = Pillow-case; **pillow-wood** (in Japanese verse): see quot. 1880.

1840 *Cent. Diet.*, **Pillow-bar*, the ground or filling of pillow-lace, consisting of irregular threads or groups of closely drawn fine...one part of the pattern to another. These bars may either be plain or have a simple pearl-edge. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 334 The axle of these wheels is 12 inch diameter...and is in two lengths supported in pillow-blocks bolted to the lower edge of the bars. 1880 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Pens. Bd. U. S.* 366 Pillow blocks for main machinery shafts. 1902 *Pat. to Lett.-a-Pap. Pens. VIII.* LXXXIII. E. 1178 P. E. C., A bedstead with a Perforated...One pillows with a "pillowsham." 1890 in W. F. Shaw *Lilac Sunbonnet* (1891) 228 Every parson of decency will prefer to wear the paper of pillows. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11, I am silent at the "pillow counsel to Wisdom to assist able to counsel to no hard a case. 1894 Scott *Anne of G.* xiii, To hand round to the company a dumping-drink or "pillow-cup" of distilled water, mingled with spices. 1904 Lucas Crowded *to Wisdom.* Can. 8 Jan. 4/3 It was too much of a "pillow-fight." There was a great deal of offhand and of nothing without very much damage done. 1898

Stationers Hist. Trade, *Pillow-lace, lace worked by hand on a small cushion or pillow. 1889 Miss. PALLISER Lace vii. ind. 2/1 That pillow lace was first made in the Low Countries, we have the evidence of contemporary paintings. 1892 L. HUNT *Aristotle Working* 8 He's a *pillow-mumbling* chiefe. 1726 PEPUSCH *Amadis* vi. 6, I sat with him, whilst he smacked his *pillow-pipe*, as the phrase is. 1852 SAUNDERS *Prem. & Chem. Dict.* 14 n. 2. 369 There should be in every sick-room two *pillow-rests*. 1899 Westm. Gaz. 7 *Pillow-sham*, a covering, usually of embroidered linen, laid over the pillow of a bed when it is not in use. 1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVII. 388 Pillow-sham . . neatly folded out of the way. 1808 CRABBE *Library* 208 *Pillow-slip*, Pillow-bear the cover or case of a pillow. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 648 The wife will run...and with pillow-slip in hand will gather the mushrooms that have grown with the night. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pillowbere*, a pillow-case. Also called a pillow-slip or "pillow-tie. 1877 B. H. CRANSTOUN in *Trans. Alpine Soc.* Taken V. 80 A '*Pillow-Word*'. 1880 — *Chaucer. Poetry Explained Introd.* 5 There are...some usual additions to the stories in the Japanese member's command. They are three in number, and altogether original, viz., what are styled '*Pillow-words*,' 'Prefaces,' and 'Divers'. The '*Pillow-words*' are meaningless expressions which are prefixed to other words merely for the sake of euphony. Almost every word of note has some '*Pillow-word*' or which it rests, as to speak, rest its head. 1899 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Apr. 20/2 The dwarfish name...is used not by pillow-words.

Pi·llow, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To rest or place (the head, etc.) as or on a pillow; to lay down on a pillow. Also *fig.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smectymnuus* 331 So while the Sun is held...Pillows his chin upon an Orient wave. 1708 SOUTHEY *Madoc* viii. And Rodiger upon his arm Pillow'd the little child. 1830 E. BOOTH in *Ut. Wreath* Jan. 28/2 Pillowing their hopes upon something else than the unstable cushion...which the Gospel hath wrought. 1832 H. J. LORIMER *Regnal Night* I. 1. 7 He appeared to sleep reflective, ...pillowing his head on his hand.

b. Of a thing: To serve as a pillow for.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. xii, Wings in his oracle Thalaba opposed, His bone right arm pillowing his rosy head. 1819 BYRON *Don.* ii. xxiv, And her transparent cheek, all pale and wan, Pillow'd his death-like forehead.

c. In *pa. pple.* Laid on, or as on, a pillow.

1720 CELSSIUS *Lines on Friend who died of Strong Fever* 20 Mid fields stretch'd I sink, And him would sleep, though pillowed on a cloak! 1818 MRS. HEMANS *Forest Sanctuary* (ed. 2) 49 Languor and pain confess thy charms, When *pillow'd* on thy friendly arm.

2. *intr.* To rest the head (as on or as on a pillow).

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 390 *Like him*, I pillow on the cloak, And scarce rest the languid eye. 1820 J. H. URQUHART *Serpent Fang* 12 Then shall pillow on my breast In the heavenly breathings Rose around.

3. *trans.* To support or prop up with pillows.

1830 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem. & Lett.* v. 106 On my arm he rests, and breathlessly with me in his sticky room, blackened and pillowed. 1832 *Life & Hough* xxvii. 168/1 He wished to be pillowed up many.

Hence **Pi·llowed** (-ōd) *ppl. a.* (also in *Arch.* [f. PILLOW *sb.*] = CUSHIONED 3): **Pi·llowing** *ppl. a.*

1832 L. HUNT *To T. L. H.* 9 Thy sidelong pillowed meekness. 1863 MRS. CRAWFORD *Cruise* x, With pillowing cushions for his head. 1861 CHR. ELIOT *Silas M.* vii, An effort to regain the pillowing arm. 1882 OGILVIE *Admirable, Pillowed*...a. In *arch.* a term applied to a rounded form. Called also *Pulvinated*.

Pillow, -**s**, obs. variants of PILLAR.

Pillow-bere (pi·lōbēre). *Arch.* Forms: five element: see PILLOW; second, 4– -*bere*, 5–8 *bear*, (5–7 -*beare*), 6– -*ber*, -*biere*, (6 -*baier*), 5– -*bere*: see BEAR *sb.*[2] (Also 7 *phillaber*, 8 *pillybere*.) [f. PILLOW *sb.* + BEAR *sb.*[2]] = PILLOW-CASE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 694 No wat that swich number Pardoner For in his male he hadde a pilwe bere. Which, per his owene, was euer holy yeue. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Pilwe beres of holan wrought (xl.). 1503 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Scott.* (1888) IV. 320 [For the Queen of Scots, 2 s'] pillebeirs (of an ell long, at 12*s.* an ell). 1512 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* 402 (MS.), iiij pillowes, iij pillowberes, & coverletes. 1528 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 126 Statyon pyllow beares. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Dictionarie, Alaise*, an olde sacke or pillow bier. 1589 *Willis & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 213 A pillebeir having lynnes sued upon yt. 1606 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 81 Accompt cxxxiij clothes, a pillowe baier, were sold the yeare 1580. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* viii. 115 And makes him wish for such a Pillowbeire (view appose). 1640 in M'DOWALL *Hist. Dumfries* (1867) 409 Shifted sheets and pillabeirs...diaper table-cloths. 1683 in *Staffordshire N. & Q.* (1889) II. 238, I give to my godfather a pair of fine pillowbeires. 1743 *Pasq. & Franc. Xxxiii.* 366 Numbers of Pillows, each with two Pillow-bears. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 Apr. Let it...take care of...the pillyber. 1776 ANDREW *Edwardes Bull Wks.* (1806) 100 An obstinate bolster! Which I think I have seen you unreasonably, my dear, in vain to cram into a small pillow-bear. 1883 KING LEAR, *In Golden Days* II. 2. 117 A pillow-bear—kind of many a weary journey—lay hard by.

Pi·llow-case. The washable case or covering, usually of white linen or cotton cloth, which is drawn over a pillow.

a 1725 *Sonnet Hooped Accomplete* viii, When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow. 1839 WOOD *Cons. Obst. Sun Above* 51 The general shape of the egg [of the dog-fish] has been aptly compared to a pillow-case, with strings tied to the corners. 1889 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 296 The use of bedding, pillows and pillow-cases.

Pi·llow-less, *a.* [See -LESS.] Without a pillow.

a 1847 ROBT. COCK *Song of Beggars* vi, We On our pillowless couch sleep as soundly as he.

Pi·llowy (pi·lōwi), *a.* [f. PILLOW *sb.* + -Y.] Having the quality of, or resembling, a pillow; soft; yielding.

1798 SOUTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 161 Soft on the pillowy seas he seem'd to bathe. 1802 SOUTHEY *Vis. Vengeance* I. 12 The clouds had gather'd above them High in the middle air, huge, purple, pillowy masses. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 88 Pent from a maiden's couch, from a mother's pillowy knees.

Pillulary, Pillule: see PILULARY, PILULE.

Pillwort (pi·lwœt). [f. PILL *sb.*[2] + WORT: so called from its small globular involucres.] Any plant of the cryptogamous genus *Pilularia*, esp. the British species *P. globulifera*.

1661 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 158 Pill-moss. Capsules globular, 4-celled, each cell containing two different kinds of bodies. 1664 T. MOUFET *Insect. Theat.* 210 The pillwort or pepper grass...is a small creeping plant with grassy leaves, growing usually in the shallow margins of lakes and pools where it is occasionally overflowed: but sometimes occurring remote inland.

Pillyber, Pillycans, Pillyon, obs. forms of PILLOW-BERE, PELICAN, PILLION[2].

† **Pilmall**, obs. (erroneous) var. of PALL-MALL.

1672 W. RAMSAY *Comitia, Camph.* to 1733 Exercises which are used abroad that may befit a Gentleman . . are Pilmall, Tennis, these by nothing the Hall exercise the whole Man.

Pilo, obs. form of PILLOW.

Pilo, piloe, obs. variants of PILAU.

Pilo- (pai·lo), combining form of L. *pilus* hair, as in **Pilocy·stic** *a.*: see CYST.; **Pilo-fa·tty** *a.*, *pilo-fatty cyst* = pilocystic tumour; **Pilome·ter** *n.*, applied to those nerves which produce movement of the hairs; **Pilosi·dal** *a.* [L. *sid-us* rest]: see CYST.; **Pilo-sebaceous** *a.*, applied to sebaceous glands that open into hair-follicles.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pilocystic tumour*, a dermoid cyst, so called because of its often containing hairs. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1419 Teeth are frequently found in "pilo-fatty cysts. 1893 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 269/2 Observations upon "*Pilomotor* Nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 56 There are the names of gooseskin passing over the body due to stimulation of the pilo-motor nerves. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pilosidal sinus*, a sinus occasionally found in the human subject as an abnormality, opening near the tip of the coccyx, and extending for...1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 80 The orifices of the "pilo-sebaceous glands.

Pilocarpine (pailokā·rpain). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Pilocarpus*, generic name in Bot. (f. Gr. πῶλος *wood*, felt + καρπός fruit) + -INE[5].] A white crystalline or amorphous alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, obtained from the leaves of Jaborandi, *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius* (or other species), used in pharmacy. So **Pilocarpene**, a volatile oil, and **Pilocarpidine**, an alkaloid, from the same source.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 227 Pilocarpin is superior to jaborandi in the certainty of its action. 1880 *Lancet* (Jan.-June, N. Y.) VIII. 201 According to Hardy the oil contains one of a hydrocarbon, *pilocarpene*. 1880 WURTZ *Dict. Chem.* (ed. Hoppl. 6.) 1. *Jaborandi*. 1882 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 472/2 The synthetical pilocarpidine was obtained...in connexion with pilocarpine. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Pilocarpus*, The leaflets contain a volatile oil, and the alkaloids, pilocarpine, jaborandine, and jaborandidine.

† **Pi·lole.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PILL *sb.*[2] + -OLE, dim. suff. Cf. F. *pilule*, It. *pillola*.] A small ball, a pill.

1 . *Nobby Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 51 Mix it well and make them of small pilules.

Pilolite (pai·lolait). *Min.* [f. Gr. πῶλος felt + -LITE.] A name under which Haidlin has included much of the Mountain-leather and Mountain-cork formerly referred to asbestos.

1876 M. F. HEDDLE in *Min. Mag.* II. 108.

Pilori (pi·lōri). [Abbreviation of the specific name.] More fully *pilori-rat*, the Cuban hutia-conga, *Capromys pilorides*.

1772 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 1. 434 The Pilori is a native of the West India Islands: and has a short tail, as thick at one end as the other. 1858 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIV. 733/2 One of the largest and most destructive rats...is the *pilori*, or musk-rat of the Antilles (*Mus pilorides*).

Pilory, obs. form of PILLORY.

Pilose (pai·lōus), *a.* [ad. L. *pilōs-us* hairy, f. *pilus* hair.] Covered with hair, esp. with soft flexible hair; hairy; pilous.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Leaf. Pilose Leaf*, one whose surface is furnished with hairs so large and long, as to be distinguishable by the eye separately. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Eulomol. Compend.* 130 *Pilose antennæ*. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 200. 233 Of the pilose larvæ some...have a few scattered hairs. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 203 The soles...in some specimens densely pilose, and in others nearly naked.

b. Comb. **pilose-hispid** *a.*, rough with hairs; **pilose-setaceous** *a.*, having pilose setæ.

1847 W. E. STEVEN *Field Bot.* 129, *Echium vulgare*, root erect, branched, stem pilose-hispid. *Ibid.* 13 *Centaurea*...Pappus...: second row longest, pilose-setaceous.

Pilose·lla. *Obs.* [mod. or med.L., dim. of *pilosa*, fem. of *pilōsus* hairy.] A name given by the herbalists to two Composite plants with pilose or woolly leaves, viz. Great Piloselle, the Mouse-ear Hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*, and Small Piloselle, *Cacaliopsis alpicuna*.

1548 LAITE *Dialogues* 1. 80, By the great is now called in Latine *Pilosella maior*: in English also Great Piloselle. 1810 Sir HUGH CHOLMLEY in *Arch.* XVI. 150 It is not for Christians to be like unto Thistles, or Tyssells, which a man cannot touch without pricking his fingers; but rather as Piloselle [sic], or Mouse-ears, . . which is soft and silken.

Piloselly (pailo·sili). [f. L. type **pilōsella*, f. *pilōsus* hairy, PILOSE: see -ELLY.] The quality or state of being pilose; hairiness.

1884 Bryony *Bible, Leaves*, x. viii. 81 That phoebe is lesbian in softness of moisture. 1898 — *Ephes & Phi.* Dowie are more Hairie than Man's...And the Plumage of Birds excelleth the Pilosilie of Beasts. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 456, I allude to the pilosity of men. 1832 DARWIN *Zool. Beag.* II. 10 210 [Of moths, Otaheitan ones] were...made on the plosity of long black and coloured soldiers, whilst they were lurking.

Piloso-, used as combining form of L. *pilōsus* hairy, PILOSE, as in **Piloso-fi·liolate** *a.*, fringed with soft hairs; **Piloso-hi·spid** *a.*, having somewhat stiff hairs.

1808 GARDNER *Brit. Bot.* 17 Viola. Linneus' cordata, pilosohispid. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 130 *Lachnella* scruposa...Margin piloso-fimbriate.

Pilot (pai·lŏt), *sb.* Also 6 pilotte, pyllotte, -lett, -late, 6–7 pilote, pylot(e, 6–8 pilots, 7 pilat. [ɛ. early mod.F. *pillote* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.), *pillot*, *pilot* (1536), mod.F. *pilote*, ad. It. *pilota*, -*to* (as Sp., Pg. *pilota*, mod.L. *militus*, 1466 in Rymer XII. 300), supposed to be altered, perh. by popular etymology, from It. *pedota* (Florio), *pedotta* (Du Cange), in OF. *pedot* (*Geste des Chiprois* c 1300). Cf. It. *podota*, *podotta* rudder, steerage, beacon. (Evening (*Niederdeutsches Jahrb.* V.) suggests ad. late Gr. **πηδώτης* steersman, f. πηδόν oar, or pl. rudder.)

Du. *pilote*, in 16–17th c. *piloot* (Kilian), *pilote* (Hexham), mod.Du. *piloot*, are from Fr.]

1. One who steers or directs the course of a ship; a steersman, helmsman; *spec.* a person duly qualified to steer ships into and out of a harbour, or wherever the navigation requires local knowledge.

1532 PALSGR. 254/1 Pylote that governeth a shippe, *pilot*. 1540 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 74 When any shippe cometh in, the taketh fyve pilottes to conuoie the vnto. *a* 1568 ASCH. *Poems Reflexion*, *Hist.* 3 Quhat pylot takis my schip in charge. 1598 T. M. tr. *Comp. Of. Jacke* 4 His pilote was not expert in that navigation. 1681 W. STANYON *Comm. Compl.* I. (1696) 26 What Ships can lose longer safe from wracks, where every man will take upon him to be a Pylate? 1824 CAPT. SIMON *Virginia* I. 1 King Henry the eighth...made him [S. Cabot] grand Pilote of England. 1708 [HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxviii. (1890) 24 They are Pylots, that in small Shallops, are ready to steer all ships that passe. *a* 1894 TENNYSON *Revenge* iii. (1902) IV. 190 An experienced pilote and seaman. 1909 *Pall Mall Gazette* (1892) 12. 1. 6, I was like a ship without a pilot, that could only run before the wind. 1847 JAMES *Convict* II. 8 A large shaggy great coat commonly at that time used by pilots.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or that which serves as a guide through some unknown place or through a dangerous or difficult course of affairs; a guide; a leader in the leading-field.

1552 HULOET, 1548 Pylote that governeth a shippe, *pilot*. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 74 When any shippe cometh in, the taketh fyve pilottes to conuoie the vnto. *a* 1568 ASCH. *Poems Reflexion*, *Hist.* 3 Quhat pylot takis my schip in charge. 1598 T. M. tr. *Comp. Of. Jacke* 4 His pilote was not expert in that navigation. 1681 W. STANYON *Comm. Compl.* I. (1696) 26 What Ships can lose longer safe from wracks, where every man will take upon him to be a Pylate? 1824 CAPT. SIMON *Virginia* I. 1 King Henry the eighth...made him [S. Cabot] grand Pilote of England. 1708 [HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxviii. (1890) 24 They are Pylots, that in small Shallops, are ready to steer all ships that passe. *a* 1894 TENNYSON *Revenge* iii. (1902) IV. 190 An experienced pilote and seaman. 1909 *Pall Mall Gazette* (1892) 12. 1. 6, I was like a ship without a pilot, that could only run before the wind. 1847 JAMES *Convict* II. 8 A large shaggy great coat commonly at that time used by pilots.

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c. transf. Short for *pilot boat*, *car*, *engine*.

1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 4/3 It was...two minutes past one when Mr. Lawson, in his pilot, came in, having received on the way. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 3/2 Uncertainty...as to whether the pilot was going through with the train or intending to pass to the siding.

2. = *pilot-cloth* (see sense 6).

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* 66 100 Each buyer is invited...to look at some "olives", or "browns", or "pilots". 1887 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/8 Heavy tweeds, cassocks, cloakings, pilots, and other cheap fabrics.

3. = COW-CATCHER. *U.S.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Pilot*...3. The cow-catcher of a locomotive. *U.S.* 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 There is no cab...no pilot, headlight, or any other appurtenances of an ordinary locomotive. 1894 C. BARNARD *Adrift Amer.* 247 Most English people know the wedge-shaped pilot in front of the American engine well enough by reputa to recognize it.

4. a. The copperhead = *pilot-snake* (5). b. = PILOT-FISH 1. c. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

1784 CHESHOLDEN *Lett.* 308 The most dangerous one is the pilot, or copperhead: ...it bears the first name because it always precedes the rattle-snake; that is, quits its seats of hospitality in the spring a week before the other. 1839 *Knick. Knick.* (ed. 7) XII. 163 *note*, The pilot swims constantly in front of the shark. ...When the sea-angel scents the prey, the pilot swims close to the snout, or near one of the broad fins of the animal. 1888 G. TRUMBULL *Names & Parts. Birds* 230 On the coast of Virginia...the name of Pilot has been given, as it is always seen leading the large flights of birds which the fishing tides drive from the shoals and oyster-rocks.

5. An instrument for correcting the error of a compass. 1892 in WEBSTER.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, Of or pertaining to a pilot or pilots, as *pilot-brig*, *-cable*, *-coat*, *-cutter*, *-ground*, *-launch*, *-schooner*, *-ship*, *-steamer*, *-vessel*; that acts as a pilot or in any way as a pilot, as *pilot-balloon*, *-engine*, *-star*, *-train*, *steamer*, *-vessel*; **pilot-bread**, **pilot-cloth**: see quots.; **pilot-coat** =

Pea-jacket; **pilot-flag** = *pilot-jack*; **pilot-flame** = *pilot-light*; **pilot-frame**, a low truck supporting the fore-part of a locomotive engine: = Bogie 2; **pilot-house**, an enclosed place on the deck of a ship, sheltering the steering-gear and the helmsman; the wheel-house; **pilot-jack**: see quots.; **pilot-jacket** = Pea-jacket; **pilot-light**, a minute gas-light kept burning beside a large burner, so as automatically to light the latter when the flow through it is turned on; †**pilot-major**, a chief pilot; also, an honorary title conferred on distinguished discoverers and sailors; **pilot's anchor**: see quot.; **pilot-snake**, (*a*) a large N. American snake, *Coluber obsoletus*; (*b*) the pine-snake, *Pituophis melanoleucus*; (*c*) the copperhead; **pilot-water** (also **pilot's water**), a piece of water in which the service of a pilot is obligatory; **pilot-wood**, the compass-plant, *Silphium laciniatum*; **pilot-whale**, the round-headed porpoise or ca'ing whale. Also Pilot-boat, -boat, -fish.

1848 Mrs. Gore *Lft. Reg. Chas.* (1852) 122 To...send up...such a 'pilot-balloon' as might forewarn and forearm his parent of the extent of their relations. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pilot-balloon*, a small balloon sent up to try the wind. *Ibid.* '*Pilot-bread*, a name in the West Indies for hard or ship biscuit. 1859 Lazarus *Hudson* 18 A reflective smack of Boston cookery, pilot-bread, or common loaf bread... 1894 J. Thomson *Mission. Trade* 366 We were met with weather 'pilot boy going up to Calcutta. 1892 H. Melville *Whale* xvi. 78 Bolted up to him 'pilot-cloth. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pilot-cloth*, an indigo blue woollen cloth, used for great coats, and for the clothing of seamen and others. 1880 Harte *Luck of Roaring Camp*, A 'Pilot cutter, a very handy sharp built sea-boat used by pilots. 1858 *Chr. in Amer.* 831 Has engine come into collision with another 'pilot engine. 1892 *Pratt's Stand. Dict., Pilot-fish*...called also 'pilot-fish. 1845 J. Wood *Encyclop. Railways Making* p. xx, 'Pilot-frame, what is termed a truck or 'pilot frame. 1894 J. L. Stevens *Coast. Anger.* 2 Avoiding altogether the regular 'pilot-ground, at midnight [we] reached St. George's Bay. 1887 *American* VI. 30 A steamer might confound the forward deck to the 'pilot-house and the master's quarters. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 309 The pilot-house, a wrought-iron structure situated well forward near the bow, and projecting 4 ft. above the deck. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, 'Pilot-jack*. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 56 When surrounded by a white border it [the 'Jack'] is a signal for a pilot, and...it is known as a 'Pilot jack'. 1841 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxxvii, The...men...had been driven to these gruffs and 'pilot-jackets. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *'Pilot-light*...*Mod.* The gas lamps in the streets of Oxford are now furnished with incandescent burners and pilot-lights. 1614 F. Glanvyll *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* xv. vi. 133 Cape de Vert, from whence the 'Pilots make compass to Peru. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. xv Richard Chancellor, pilot-major of the fleet. 1852 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 8/1 Vasquez...was finally appointed Pilot-Major to the King of Spain. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *'Pilot's anchor*, a bridge used for dropping a vessel in a stream or tide-way. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 3/2 The 'pilot-sloop, with half a dozen Kanaka pilots, put off to meet the vessel and get her off. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *'Pilot-snake*, a harmless snake of the United States, *Coluber obsoletus*. 1892 *Century Mag.* Aug. 603/1 I killed two large snakes called the 'pilot-snake', from the fact that they are generally found in the vicinity of rattlesnakes. 1772 E. Dawson *Bal. Gard.* ii. 136 Wish to sit...Shows the bright lamp, the 'pilot star of Love. 1893 Tennyson *Rudel* 1133 Rudel, the pilot star of my love. Mr. Rudel, my early and my only love. 1900 *Daily News* 19 May 4/1 The sinking of the armoured 'pilot-vessel on its return journey. 1887 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 125 § 1 *An Act* ...for encouraging of Pilot Vessels to attend 'Pilot Vessels. 1788 *Lancaster Cock.* (ed. Rees) 4-6. *Pilot*, A pilot, when conducting one of his majesty's ships to 'pilot-water, shall have the colours, and command of the ship. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Pilot's Fairway*, or *Pilot's Water*, a channel wherein, according to usage, a pilot must be employed. 1889 *Lloyd's Own Paper* Jan. 17/1 The compass, therefore...recently known, also, as the 'pilot wood, polar plant, and inquisitive wood...is a vigorous perennial. 1887 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 373/1 The 'pilot whale, *Globicephalus Svineregi*.

Hence **Pi'lotless**, a female pilot; **Pi'lotless** *a.*, without a pilot.

1859 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 108 Our fair pilotess has not enlisted shipwrecks. 1809 Southey *Dr. Bartolozzi* 13 Ill. no. 1 now will Thought, pilotless and blind, sport the lord Waldringame home; a pirate steers. 1720–42 Chamberlayne *Pres. n.v. Pilot*, Pilots...having done their parts in piloting the vessel, return to those where they came. 1819 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 401 (He) very plentifully offered his services to pilot the Fleet. 1879 H. Conway *Dreyer* I. *Pos.* v. I. 156 He...can pilot himself by the sun or the stars.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To guide or conduct through unknown, intricate, or dangerous paths or places, or through a difficult course of affairs; to conduct as a 'pilot' in the hazing-field.

1893 J. Eliot in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 16, I therefore hired a...man of Nashaway ...to watch over us that he may Pilot me thither in the spring. 1761 Wesley *Prim. Ch. Apr.* 3 He piloted us over the most dangerous. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pilot*, to pilot the former...piloted them to perfect safety to the inner-door. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* v. I. 198 He—He helped Pilot and pompet all thy wandering and And homeward. 1882 Mrs. Forbes O'Donnell *Ladies on Horseback* 21, 18 Any man who will not take this trouble is unfit to pilot a lady.

3. To act as pilot on (a course or way), in or over (an extent of water, etc.).

1549 Pore *Odyss.* 11. 80 Mentes, Captain of the lordly crew, Saft from the secret rock and adverse storm Pilote the course. 1846 *Mech. Mag.* July 20 (Then) piloted the way with the Number 1 engine of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company. 1851 Browning *Sordello* vi, More and less, night and day, Have I piloted your bay.

Hence **Pi'loting** *vbl. sb.*

1706 E. Cooper *New Pilot's Mar* (1885) I. 108 By their Piloting, in 1000 cases...to the top of the great Tree which the Enemy had fallen across the River. 1766 J. Seeds in 1772 The West India Pilot, containing Plotting Directions for Port Royal Harbour in Jamaica. 1851 S. Martin *Narrative* 148 Were called, I'll do the piloting. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* May 699/1 Piloting, that is the placing of [two engines ...at the head of a train, is common upon almost all our lines.

Pilotage (pəi·lətĕj). [a. F. *pilotage* (1540 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *piloter*: see prec. and -age.]

1. The action or practice of piloting; the function or office of a pilot; pilothip.

Compulsory pilotage, compulsory employment of a pilot within certain limits, according to local law.

1608 E. Blount *Apol.* 32 Otherwise we must be ever abandon the Indies, and loose all our knowledge, and our Pilotage of that part of the world. 1613 T. Savery *Pas. Hyb.* 22 b, 325 At the other end of this Bond (mentioned) (with good pilotage) a ship of two hundred Tunne by day may safely come in. 1698 Sloane *Gilbert Gilmore, Pilotage or Pilotism*, the office or art of a Pilot. 1766–7 Entick *Naval Hist.* I. 24 They have paid the utmost attention to pilotage. 1819 *Monthly Rev.* 3rd Ser. I. shall never more the ship by my own pilotage. 1868 Morn. *Star* 26 May, Mr. Mundella...has got twelve ... by proposing the abolition of compulsory pilotage.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (*cf.* Pilot *sb.* 4).

1708 S. Sewall *Diary* III. 80 May, By the pilotage of the Lt. Governour's Servant...Went the way by Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-house. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* vi. He left the room under the pilotage of Mrs. Chick. 1887 Sir F. H. Roberts *In the Shires* ii. 22 A chosen list...look to him for pilotage through the line of guns.

2. The cost or charge for piloting; pilotage dues.

1620 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 140 The Merchant (because such commonly to pay Pilotage, if a Pilot be read to bring the ship into the harbor. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 125 § 38 Every Pilot so taken in to Sea...shall...and above his pilotage, have and receive Ten Shillings and Sixpence *per Diem*. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxviii, I've got all my pilotage on, or I'm a rich man.

3. An association, authority, or establishment for supervising a body of pilots.

1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 7/3 If boat specials and ice increases, the pilotage will gradually refuse pilots to sailing vessels, unless they are ordered by them.

4. *attrib.*, as *pilotage certificate*, *dues*, *signal*, etc.

1850 Lively *Prince Carl* I. 150 Many hundreds offered of the pilotage establishment declined. 1873 in *Spectator of 16th October*. 1873 in Stothard *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (1895) 28 The International Code Pilotage Signal indicated by F. T. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 3/2 At the time of the accident the ship was in pilotage waters.

Pilotaxitic (pəi·lətæksi·tik), *a. Min.* [As if f. **pilotaxis* (f. Gr. πίλος felt + τάξις arrangement + -ITE) + -IC.] (See quot.)

1888 F. H. Hatch in Trail *Brit. Petrogr. Glass.*, *Pilotaxitic*, the name given by Rosenbusch...to a holocrystalline structure especially characteristic of certain porphyrites and basalts. The groundmass of these rocks consists essentially of slender laths and microlites of felspar in felted aggregation, and often presents fluxion phenomena.

Pi'lot-bird. [f. Pilot *sb.* + Bird.] A name applied to various birds: †**a.** A sea-bird of the W. Indies (*obs.*); **b.** An Australian bird, *Pycnopygius Ecaudatus*; **c.** †An albatross (1st. 1808).

1678 Phillips (ed. 5), The *Pilot Bird*, a certain Bird about the Caribe Islands, which gives notice to Ships that sail that way, when they come near any of those Islands. [Hence in Bailey, Coxeter *Techno. Dict.*, and later Dicts.] 1688 R. L. Stevenson *Diary* in G. Balfour *Life* (1901) II. 43 Some attendant pilot birds, about, brown-collared, quadrated fellows, infinitely graceful on the wing. 1893 *Argus* (Melbourne) 25 Mar. 4/8 (Mantle) Here, then together, are eight of the lyre-bird and the pilot-bird—the last very rare, and only found quite lately in the Dandenong Ranges. 1903 *Nature* (at Sydney, N. S. W.) *Lab.* 24 *Prof. A. Newton*, Relative to the name of 'Pilot-bird' for *Pycnopygius Ecaudatus*, this species has been so labelled in the Sherborn Museum, Melbourne, for the past twenty-six years. The name is probably derived from its loud and distinct notes quite unlike those of any other species.

Pi'lot-boat. A boat in which pilots cruise off shore in order to meet incoming vessels.

1588 T. Hickock in *Hakluyt's Voy.* 14 Like to our little pilot boats. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4682/3 The enemy sent to Anchor, only spoke with a Pilot-Boat. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* ii. A...man sent on shore by a pilot-boat.

Pilotee (pəilati·). [f. Pilot *v.* + -ee.] A person who is piloted, e.g. in the hazing-field.

1883 *Miss Kammo's Right Lucile*, The pilotee can always see what he (the 'pilot') is doing, how hard he rides, how well he goes.

†**Pilotee'r.** *Obs.* [f. Pilot *v.* + -eer.] One who pilots (a ship); a pilot or steersman.

c 1840 Hewell *Lett.* (1892) III. 8 As to the Pole the fifty lands he a non-compos...Whether the wandering pilgrim ills come in gloomy nights doth exist.

Pi'lot-fish. [f. Pilot *sb.* + Fish *sb.*]

1. A small carangoid fish of warm seas, *Naucrates ductor*, reputed to act as a pilot or guide to the shark; it is of a silvery blue colour, with dark vertical bars upon the back.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 2 Sharkes...are always directed by a little speckled fish, called a pilot fish, by guiding their Monster-masters to a prey. 1708 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 17 Pilot-Fishes, which the Shark, tho' never so hungry, does not devour. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xii, When you meet the pilot-fish, the shark isn't far off, you know. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 189/1 *Naucrates ductor*, the famous pilot-fish of navigators...is caused from its habit of keeping company with ships at sea, and frequently accompanying herrings in their haunts.

2. Applied to other fishes: **a.** A general term for the *Carangoidæ*, as the amber-fish (*Seriola dorsalis*), or the rudder-fish (*Leccisus saurus*); **b.** The remora or sucking-fish (*Echeneis*); **c.** The round-fish (*Cryngonaus grandelineatus*).

1792 Mem. Barnard *Trop. Medicine* 94 The pilot or rudder fish. 1893 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XII. 180/1 The name of *pilot* has been bestowed on various other fishes, and the genus Naucrates itself contains several species.)

Pi'lotism (pəi·lətiz'm). [f. Pilot *sb.* + -ism.] The practice of a pilot; pilotage.

1611 Cotgr., *Pilotage*, Pilotisme; th'office, or Art of a Pilot. 1692–62 Howell *Lexicogr. Introd.* (1659) 29/1 Pertes de Medicus...and Johannes Antagonus...shall Writers in the Art of Pilotism. 1776 S. J. Pratt *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 37, I am between a Scylla and a Charybdis, and accurately skilful must be my pilotism, or I must split upon the rocks.

Pi'lotry. *rare.* [f. Pilot *sb.* + -ry.] = Pilotage.

1794 Hamm. Trev. *Naval Names* (1867) 276 As a thing in the Kind of Ship-building, or Navigating the Kind of Pilotry. 1892 *Macdon. Mag.* LI. 326 Under such skilful pilotry did I pass days and nights in the prosecution of my one great purpose.

Pi'lotship. rare. [f. Pilot *sb.* + -ship.] The discharge of the office or function of a pilot.

1884 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 305 The pilotship...bringing up and carrying down, and to and fro, of all such ships. 1890 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26141/1 They considered the Pilotship to be a Dutch Man. 1910 Saturday *Chronicle* 12/1 Of Whither bound? On what business? Under whose pilotship, government, or protection?

†**Pilo'tte**, *obs.* form of Pellet *sb.*

1611... *Kelly Bk. Cookry* (Staples 1882) 50 Make it in pilottes as grete as plomes.

†**Pilotty, piloty.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *pilotis*, f. *pilot* (= Pr. *pilon*) to drive piles, f. *pilot* a pile, augm. of *pel* (*pal*).] A foundation of piles driven into the sea, upon which a building is erected.

1688 Bonnet *Lett.* (1718) 194 To use to cast a City (Venice) situated that in the Sea...the Piloty supplying the want of Earth to build on. *Ibid.* 199 Under the Foundation go very long, so that it be laid upon Piloty.

Pilou, Pilour, *e*, obs. F. Pillow, Puller.

Pilous (pəi·ləs), *a.* [ad. L. *pilosus* hairy (in F. *pileux*): see -ous, and cf. Pellous.] Characterized by or abounding in hair; of the nature of consisting of hair; hairy, pilose, pilous.

1658 J. Rogers *Eudoxia*, etc. 124 The excrements of various things, which is next to be very pilous. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd.*, The nasty are...pilous in the ear. 1706 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 383 *Villosum*, pilous, covered with long Hairs that appear distinctly. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 360/1 No pilous system...exists in any of the Gasteropoda. 1892 Martens in *Proc. Zool. Nat. Hist. Mus.* 11 No. 10, 23 It is covered with a rough pilous epidermis. 1874 *Coues' Birds N. W.* 291 The bare tarsus without pilous area.

Pilow(e, obs. form of Pillow.

†**Pilpate.** *Obs. rare.* Also pyl-. Short for *pilled pate* tonsured head, i.e. priest (with allusion to *pratie*): see Pilled *a.*

1550 Tyndale *Powell. Prelates* Iv. If it had been as good-ye as was the pyelpate of the pope and his pilpates, I would have preached, as it were to the byshoppe of god. 1580 Bishop *New Catech.* Wks. (1596) 498 These crooked Pylpates, I would soon, Prelates, free of all accursed hyde.

Pi'lpulist. *Rabbinism.* [f. Heb. *pilpul* (f. פלפל *pilpel* to debate hotly, referred by some to *pilpel* pepper) + -ist.] A subtle or keen disputant, esp. in rabbinical argumentation. Hence **Pilpuli'stic** *a.*

1839 P. Bayne *Notes to Read* x. iii. 93 There is not another such a splendid set of pilpulists of any description. 1858 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLXXVII. 90 To translate the successive words in pilpulistic tournaments. 1898 *Zangwill Dreamers Ghetto* 237 It's passed by the village Beth-Hamidrash, where loud sounds of 'pilpulistic' (wire-drawn) argument issued.

†**Pi'lsenlitz.** *Min. Obs.* [In *Ger. pilsenit* (Kenngott, 1853), f. Deutsch-Pilsen, Hungary, where found.] An obsolete synonym of Wernerite.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 542.

†**Pilsor.** *Obs. rare*—°. (See quots.)

1736 Ainsworth, A pilsor, *mensor lapidibus adhibitus*. 1775 Johnson, *Pilsor*, the earth or fly that eats into a candle thence. *Ainsworth*. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**Pilt, pult.** *v. Obs.* Forms: **1.** *a.* 3–4 pulte(n; *b.* 3–5 pilte(n, 3–4 pylte; 5–6 pelte. *Pa. t.* **a.** 3–4 pulte, 4–5 pult; **b.** 3–4 pylte, pilte, 5 pylt; 5–6 pelt(e. *Pa. pple.* **a.** 3–5 i-, 5 pult, 3–4 pult; **b.** 3–5 pilt, 4 pylt, 4–5 pylte; **γ.** 5 pelt. [ME. *pulten*, *pilten*, *pilten*, *pelte*, as uncontracted, OE. **pyltan*.

Jupp. and L. *pultare* to beat, strike, knock; cf. OE. *forwyrd*, ad. L. *torquere*. No examples of *pult*, *pelt*, *pilt*, in verse e or 15, are known after 1400, nor of *pulte*, *pilte* a single (other *pelt* in this sense was generally succeeded by *pelt*). Statistics of *pelt* point somewhat later to a Northern (and ; but it is doubtful whether this is the mod. Eng. verb *Pelt*.)

1. *trans.* To thrust, push; to thrust away or out.

a. c 1205 *Lawel. Horn.* 1294 Hoo weren spedi on of gunnilon. c 1275 *Lorn. Serm.* 1302 Hennes pulte ȝe vpðe ȝuel hurf vpi his worldlike ðinge. 1297 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 6 Godis vengeaunce pulte hem vnder. *Wyf that Lirnes Gallus* was put on vpon pis. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 382/38 Mayr herkenes him wel faste, And ansuerd wel godwin here anel heste. *Ibid.* 388/184 Sholden pise maner pinken? 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) *Addit. App.* 818, 20 Hire was pe spere.. pat was vpdi to his herte. c 1325 *St. Andrew* 91 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 In to pe vche bi pulle pere pe toni wolue of pe Stalle. c 1390 Capt. *Lowe see Out of his heritage* he is put For ouire and for his owne gode. 1577 Lanql. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 96 A pefter.. on pat pauement to pelte in ze, pebe, pilte, pulte; *A.* prange, *C.* pulte, parue] adowne pe wikked. a 1580 *Minor Poems N. Version MS.* (A. 30 M) xxxiii 3 pulte, my enemye I preye To caste his feet. c 1580 *Life Hiroseth.* 774 (Hit) pulte it bowte to spryte.

fig. c 1400 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Pe yuelles.. hire ofer eares pikeð hire tail pur tunn. 1563 R. Bruche *Homil. Xvstie* 1598 Homo cursed whosoeuer doth Hyt shal on him bide the pith. Tyrwhitt *Vocab. Chaucer* 189 And no harh he dare for my ȝyfte; *Mone am y of my lorde pulte.*

v. 23.. *Gaw Wastie* (A.) 408 Pat brused pai bot ran o spere ȝ-nere; ..Maid on pult bot leuger pen to. a 1400 *Octavian* 703 The Ipomedon ..on the schipp sche gan to clyve.. The schypmen ..schu her paire ynne for sse. c 1480 *Henrylok Myst.* xxi. 284 Yit wold I gif of my gold youit tuainnes to pult ydoun swelt, bait, bid the nast.

b. *fig.* To impel, drive, force.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 810 Mid mine songe ich hine pulte Pat he gromi for his gulte.

2. To put forcibly. *Phr. out,* to put or take out by force.

a. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7013 Wo-so ..slou hest shee blod. Me scolde pulte pe, o, pulte[out tobe o eye & makye him pre blod. 13.. *Verses for Easter Sunday* xxiii. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 144 To-daie a wolde hem pulte.

b. a 1300 *Poul & Passion* 58 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Fast gunne wrop in rode wax pilt. a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 12 *Ibid.* 16 Whan ze swerie gret obe.. rode hem pulte ofer ȝoure eȝen. c 1330 *Wilt. Palerne* 4303 Nimes-more for pis mans manere [pei] he dubbeden, or pult out hir[eȝen. *Ibid.* 4333 His nase douen to alle, & pult vp to pinne.

c. c 1450 (?) *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4330 Pe prayeres to dede war pult.. whilk pai [cokers nane] dede clymes dide.

3. To put, place, set; to apply. *Phr. out,* to put forth, publish, exhibit, display.

a. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9330 So pat it was neih lpult pat pe king and his ne vlihte were pat hii an ordre here to gadren bote. a 1300 *Bestial* 1126 His wyle hiderw nevere mo, Pene ze gode ȝeme hund pertie to hongy ase out of wa. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 115 Ac lucifer lowest lich of hem alle; For ȝeyde pat heyed[e]n ne, pel, pelte, pul, pulte[o]ut. *A.* c 1393 *Gow. & Ch.* 1014 His brotheres seruen hereto be fel, And is seruise be oliuer pilt. a 1300 *Poul & Passion* 19 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Wommen mid-uorne mucl-is wille whanne pho wel pilt hii to. c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 136 Wan a lucy of wike there pilt. c 1400 *Gawayne* 824 Sothlen to gode aflow pe kyng hade alle pyng pilt. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Take pes pondur & pylt pes out, & pi it cleuely, bot it bryle.

b. c 1300 *Sir Ferumb.* 1320 His escape opened pat And pei[vnder in pat mas.

4. *intr.* To thrust oneself, push; to impinge with force; *pulten ogeines,* to rebound.

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 366 Nyuel se nuchel fuist to, bi pulteð pe ȝeten o pen pet. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9330 Schorliche, kueue o neih hire pes dorpes pe heste duzste, hii wide pulten (v. r. buldes, bulwe) on hire.

b. c. a 1300 *St. Nicon* (Harl.) 1233 Pilkenild ageyn him pulte[(*Lond* 1203 pelte, *Camb.* 1450 pelte] mid hii swerdes bigyte.

Hence **†Pilting**, pulting *vbl. sb.*, pushing, thrusting, impact.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 366 Pe pultinges in fel ilke to leoften nee hie leoue pet vrolewinig no beoste dureen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4303 Per was pultinge & mostinge & ariste mochinge.

†Pilt, pult, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] A thrust; a push.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3466 Dureen, fyr-pere nas his sti[I no ȝif he rudur dorst ne pilt! a 1350 *Chaucer. Jeane* 401 He fel a-doun end for to pult, No hardie he nother durst ne pult.

Piltock (pi·ltɔk). *dial.* Also 9 **pillack, -tik.** [Of unascertained etymology; app. a diminutive.] The name in Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, in its second year.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 190 Pllocks, sillocks, haddocks, mackarels, and flounders, are got knowledgeably upon the shore. 1800 Hunter *Journ. Shetl. Isl.* 129 Almost the entire of May morning, they are found to have grown from 8 to 12 inches, acquiring during this period of their growth the name of Pillocks. 1883 J. Sinclair in *Standard* (in Ott. 8/2 A boat that was fishing for pillocks, or saithe.

attrib. 1880 *Cassell Trad.* 221 Blue-eyed fishermen with their double pillock rods over their shoulders.

Pilu, obs. form of Pillow.

Pilular (pi·liŭlăi), *a.* [f. L. type **pilulār-is*, f. *pilula* Pill *sb.*[1]: see -ar[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pill; of the nature of a pill or pills.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 48 This preparation .. may be exhibited in a pilular form. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* XI. 16 Pilular productions of the people. 1883 S. Baldwin *Worldwhat Everyday Sec.* iv. 161/1 Evaporated the alcoholic tincture to a pilular consistence.

†Pilularly, *a. Obs. rare.* [adv. used L. *pilulāri-us*, f. *pilula* Pill *sb.*[1]: see -ary[1]. Cf. F. *pilulaire.*] Applied to a beetle which rolls up dung into small balls: *cf. dung-beetle* (Dung *sb.* 3 c).

1681 Lister *Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd.*, The pilularly insects and spanish flies. 1785 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 190/1 The worm that is transformed into the pilulary and scarabæus beetle.

Pilule (pi·liul). Also 6-9 **pillule.** [a. F. *pilule*, ad. L. *pilula*: see Pill *sb.*[2]] A pill; a small pill.

1541 Traherone tr. *Vigo's Chirurgy* 20 a/2 The dose or quantye of these pillules is [sic.] according to yᵉ strength of yᵉ patient. 1580 Hollybush *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pilules, pillules*, or as we call them pillets. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 3/1 The Bible..is apt to pall when served up, as Mr. Rankin says, in pilules.

Hence **Pi·lulist,** a dealer in pills.

1897 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 16 It is refreshed by immediate fees like the accomplished pillulist?

Pilull-ferous, *a.* [f. L. *pilula* Pill *sb.*[2] + -ferous.] Pill-bearing, bearing globular bodies.

1731-6 Bailey *Erfol.*, *Pilulíferous*, bearing or producing round berries or fruit like pills. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Dryopteris pilulifera* is so named because of the scales, which, by their union, form a globulous mass: glandiferous.

Pilulous (pi·liŭlŏs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Resembling a pill; pill-like in size, minute.

1812 Geo. Ellis *Miscellan.* 6, Has any one ever pinched into its pilulous smallness the cobweb of pre-matrimonial acquaintanceship? 1903 *Athenæum* 1 *July* 5/1 Literature is made to descend on them in a gradual rain of pilulous disinfectant.

Pilve, pilwe, pilwo, obs. forms of Pillow.

†Pi·lwater. *Obs. rare.* The Manx shearwater.

1805 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 152 The Cinereous yeldrith also chuses other fowls, as wild geese,.. hoth sorts of divers or dippers, the pilwater, the Wigeon.

Pily (pai·li), *a.*[1] *Her.* [f. Pile *sb.*[3] + -y: cf. Fall, etc.] Divided into a number of piles, the number and direction being usually indicated.

1638 Guillim *Heraldry* v. iv. (ed. 3) 276 His beareth Barry pily of eight pieces, Gules and Or. a 1868 Burke *Armyl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Pily of eight*, reverse to pales to the sinister from. *Ibid.*, *Pily bendy sinisty* differs from *pily bendy* by throwing the pile bendways. *Journal of Surnames.*

Pily (pai·li), *a.*[2] [f. Pile *sb.*[2] + -y.] Having a pile or nap (as velvet); of the nature of a pile.

1911 *Acc. Lds. Privy Council* (1925) VI. 82 To be the King *sole cutting gilloes*, to maintain pyle thereby grow. 1678 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 1017/1 The coat should be what is called 'pily',—a mixture of hard and soft hair. 1889 'G. Standish' *Jog Onward Kennel Comp.* v. 54 The coat [of the Dandie Dinmont] is pily, or mixture of short tremulous hardish hair and crackled hair—i.e. soft, but not silky. 1894 M. H. Hayes *Man & Horses* viii. (ed. 2) 130 That *hen*, if any, knows much about the virtues of thick 'pily' coat rearing and strait jackets for horses.

†Pi·lyle, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **pillyle.** [ad. F. *piller* = Fr. *pillar*, Sp. *pillar*, Pg. *pilhar* to pillage, It. *pigliare* (to take): repr. a late L. type **pilliāre*, **pilātre*, for L. *pilare* to deprive of hair, make bare, f. *pilus* hair.] *trans.* To pillage, plunder.

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. (Jam.), Pilyld in the streitis be pepyll of wall or wattyrth, or ony guidis vanist be ocasion of seruler. c 1575 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 631 To tak and pillyle that exhibit thair way of the said prize. 1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 140/1 Inuaidis of the said seruice as pertein pillage or lest be ony.

Pimaric (pime·rik, pai·-), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. *Pi*(*nus*) *mari*(*tima*) + -ic; in *F. pimarique.*] In *pimaric acid*, ? an acid resin ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$) occurring in the turpentine of *Pinus maritima* (Watts).

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 402 White resin or galipot is obtained from Bordeaux turpentine, furnished by the *Pinus maritima*, and consists almost entirely of an acid resin, the *pimaric*. 1880 Graham & Harton *Man. Med.* 564 The Resin consists of three isomeric acids, Pimaric, Pinic, and Sylvic, differing in their solubility in alcohol. *Pimaric* acid is soluble in cold alcohol; sylvic in warm alcohol; pinic requires boiling spirit: the formula .. is $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

†Pimble-stone, pimple-stone, obs. mutilated var. of Pumice-stone.

1597 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* 2. 1598 23 Pare Pimple stones of a bricke or Moore. 1600 Holland tr. *Livy Marcell.* 450 To lay fresh pimble stones vnder their tongues, to cleanse the same.

†Pima. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? Imitative.] A plaintive cry, a wail or whine.

c 1450 Henrison *Mor. Fab.* viii. (Prosek. *Swallow*) xxiv. The swallow seryth pat forth yre pitouse pyme, Said, 'We le him can nat be war in tyme'.

Pimalic (pime·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. πῖμελή fat + -ic.] In *Pimelic acid*, an acid ($C_7H_{12}O_4$) obtained in small crystalline grains by the action of nitric acid on various fatty substances. Hence **Pimelate** (pi·mĕlĕit), a salt of pimelic acid.

1858 R. D. Thomson in *Brit. Ann.* 140 Pimelic acid was obtained by Laurent from the suberic bipos. 1892 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 410 Pimelic acid. 1880 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 696 Pimelates of methyl.

Pimelite (pi·mĕlait). *Min.* [Named by Karsten, 1800, f. Gr. πῖμελή fat: see -ite[1].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, nickel, and magnesium, of apple-green colour, greasy in appearance and to the touch.

1808 T. Allan *Nimrod Min.* 49 The name of pimelite has been given by Karsten. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 320 Pimelite gives water in the closed tube.

Pimelode (pi·mĕlōd), *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Pimelŏdus*, a generic name, f. Gr. πῖμελώδης like fat, fatty, f. πῖμελή fat: see -ode.] A cat-fish of the genus *Pimelodus*. So **Pimelodine** *a.*, belonging to the *Pimelodinæ*, a subfamily of cat-fishes of the family *Siluridæ*, typified by the genus *Pimelodus*; *sb.* a cat-fish of this subfamily.

†Pimen·t. *Obs.* Also 3-5 (8) **piment,** 4 **pimente,** 4-6 **pyment,** 4-6 (8) **pyment,** 5-6 **pymente.** [a. OF. *piment*, earlier *pigment* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *piment*, *pigment*, Sp. *pimiento*.—L. *pigmentum*, orig. pigment, paint, also (scented) unguent; in med.L. scented or spiced confection, spiced drink (Du Cange). See also next.]

1. A drink compound of wine sweetened with honey and flavoured with spices.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Lobe hem ben golden bles! ner piment of swete heate leoue, whil of me milc. c 1300 *Havelok* 1208 Pyment to drinke, and god clare. c 1324 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. v. 35/Camb. MS.) Thou ȝiuedis make to ȝyuynde me clarree. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 12 That on [cuppe] is full of such pigment Which passeth all confortement. ? a 1425 *Sper. Lower Degree* 760 Wyne of Greke, & mesenddll, forth clare, pyment, and rochell. 1530 Palsgr. 252/1 *Pyment, piment.* 1595 C. W. Funeral *Last Will Apr.* in Bacon *Jests*, Drink gyuen to your most dashed with strong wine. 1899 Hippocrates in *Studies, Mag.* XVI. 18 The varieties of ginger most frequently mentioned are the Hippocras and Cherry.

2. A scented or perfumed unguent.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 486/170 Mis hured .. with so-manere Oynement No mouedest, with none salue or with oynement. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3702 (Cott.) Pe salue o bi vnsauerun Is nanelles ale o pimente. 1382 Wyclif *Esther* ii. 12 Sixe monethis.. thei vsiden vse maner pimentis and preue spices. — *Isa.* lvii. 9 Thou .. enuyronedist thee with kingus ayntments, and multeplieddist thi pymentus.

3. = Pimento 1, Cayenne pepper. (*F. piment.*)

1599 tr. *Boemus's Gentiles* xvi. 302 The last sort of Pepper called hath Piment, and in Europe Spanish Pepper, grows here in abundance.

Pimento (pime·nto). [ad. Sp. *pimiento*, Pg. *pimenta* pepper (generally), repr. L. *pigmentum*, in med.L. spiced drink, hence spice, pepper (generally). Sp. *pimiento*, F. *piment* are applied to Cayenne or Guinea pepper, capsicum; in Eng. the name has passed to allspice or Jamaica pepper, Pg. *pimenta da Jamaica*, F. *poivre de Jamaïque*.]

†1. Formerly, Cayenne or Guinea pepper. *Obs.*

[1613 Ray *Journ. Low-C.* 224 They[Spaniards] delight much in *Pimentoes*, i. e. Guiny peppers.] 1699 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 192 They persuade me to eat some of a Fruit they call *Pimento*, which is as long as ones Finger, but as hot as Pepper.

2. Now, The dried aromatic berries of the tree *Eugenia Pimenta* (see 3); also called *Jamaica pepper* or *allspice* (*F. piment de Jamaïque*, Pg. *pimenta da Jamaica*).

1690 *Hist. Acc. W. Indies in Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) II. 371 *Pimento* is another natural production of Jamaica: from whence many call it Jamaica pepper. 1708 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* (ed. 2) 62 *Pimento*, is call'd by the common People All-Spice. 1787 Ives-mann in *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 332 These berries.. turn brown and acquire a spicy smell, which in England hath given the name of all spice to this pimento. 1892 *Pall Mall Pimento* 564 Pimento combines the flavour and properties of many of the oriental spices.

3. The tree which yields this spice, *Eugenia Pimenta* or *Pimenta officinalis* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), an evergreen, native of the West Indies, and much cultivated in Jamaica; also, the wood of this tree.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 247 Pimento, or All-spice. ..The berries of this tree have an agreeable aromatic and astringent taste. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1796) II. 104 Pimento, a small tree, yielding a strong aromatic spice. 1892 *Trop. Gardener & Jour. Planter's Calendar* 1 Oct., Pimento, £3 per ton. 1893 M'Carter *Red Diamonds* II. 63 The dried seeds of pimento.

4. *attrib.*, as **pimento myrtle, tree, wood** = **3**; **pimento walk,** a plantation of pimento trees; **pimento water,** a cordial made from pimento.

1722 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1928) 126 He built two Huts with Pimento trees. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 247 The Pimento Wood .. served him both for Firing and Candle, and refresh'd him with its fragrant Smell. 1845 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 628 The Pimento-tree grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet, with a very straight trunk. *Ibid.*, A Pimento walk, when in full bloom, is a very delightful object. 1896 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 372 The pimento-myrtle is produced in the woods. 1897 E. J. Sylvester *Travels Do.* i. 2 Rhubarb and peppermint, or anise and soda in pimento water enable the stomach to bear its load.

†Pimge·net. *slang or dial. Obs.* Forms: 7 **pimgenent, pimginnit,** 7-8 **-ginit,** 8 **-ginet, -gennet,** 9 **pimgenet.** [Origin unknown. For Forby's conjecture in *quot.* a 1825, *evidence* is wanting; the alleged sense 'pomegranate' is not recorded in Eng. Dial. Dict.] A pimple: see quots.

1693 tr. *Cowley's Plants* i. in *C. Bk.* 1. 23 My conquering hand (Pimgenent scorned alone, Nor blackish, yellow spots the Face o'er-run). 1695 *Dunton's Ladies' Dict.* (N.), Instead .. touching his pimginits, cachexies, and lethargy. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pimgennet*, a large, red, angry Pimple. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 324 The Lass with a Wainscot Face, and from Pimginets free. a 1825, *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pimgenet*. s. A very delicate and exacting denunciative of *pimgenet* for *pomegranate*. 2. A small red pimple. Possibly a hyperbolically figurative application of the first species. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Pimgenet*, a small red pimple. 'Some pimgenets make a pock regal': Old Saying.

†Pimlico[1], *Obs.* [app. a place-name or personal surname.]

1. Name of a place of resort (perh. from the name of its proprietor) at Hoxdon (now Hoxton), a suburb of London, formerly celebrated for its ale, cakes, etc.; also, ale named after this place.

[1598 *Newes from Hogsdon* (N.), Hey for old Ben Pimlico's ale-dyscover.] 1604 (title) Pimlyco, or Runne Red Cap. 'Tis a Mad World at Hogsdon. 1620 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. ii. Gallants...seem to think here...as to a second Hogsden, to dayes of Pimlico and Eye-bright! 1814 J. Cowen *Grame's Tu Quoque in Hall. Dialect* XI. 235. I have sent my daughter this morning to the ale Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Darby ale. 1830-18 J. Nichols *Coll. Poems* (1780) III. 363 Or meet March-beer, or Windsor-ale,...Or Pimlico, where too great ale Did oure it.

2. A drinking-vessel of some kind.

1674 Gentry *Pilgr. Notre* 121. vi. 103 No small service may other glasses will doe the bonhomme here, nor Pimlicos disclaim'd to the round in the middle.

3. Some white dress fabric.

1887 *West. Art.* 7. *Handkerchief* ii. 23 The laughing Fellow, dressed up in Pimlico, as Pierrot...Picture the shadow of a Ghost. 1780 *Life Cotton in Walton's Angler* II. p. xx, To buffoons (those out in Pimlico, or blue) clean up with rascal lowdust.

Pimlico[2] (pimlī·kō). [Etholic, from the cry of the bird.] †**a.** Variant of PEMLICO. *Obs.* **b.** The Australian blue-bird: see PILAR *sb.* 6.

1848 J. Gould *Birds Australia* IV. pl. 38 From the finished resemblance of his notes to those words, it has obtained from the Colonists the various names of "Four Bobbies", "Pimlico", "Four o'clock", etc.

Pimp (pimp), *sb.*[1] [Origin obscure.

Generally thought to be in some way related to 16th c. F. *pimpre* vb., *pin pimpant* having or referring to outward appearance in Cotgr., *pimpesouris* a prim-mouse woman (Hallo.). F. *pimper* in same sp.: = Pr. *pimpar*, *pimpir* to render elegant (Littré). But these leave much to be explained in the history of the word before then.]

One who provides means and opportunities for unlawful sexual intercourse; a pander, procurer.

1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* iv. 1. 56 *First Courtesan.*...Our pimp's grown proud. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 10 June. The Duke of York is wholly given up to his new mistress... Mr. Brouncker is the pimp now to bring it to pass. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 1 It has been used as a Pimp to ravishing Tyrants, or successful Rakes. 1880 Harper's *Weekly* (1886) I. 8. 32 The honest soldier had refused to become his pimp.

attrib. 1672 B. Taylor *Panet* (1674) I. 21. 235 A Stye woman as it was made To ply the pimp and gypsey trade.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who ministers to anything evil, esp. to base appetites or vices.

a1704 T. Brown *Lett. to Dead* Wks. 1730 I. 63 Thou shouldst not pimp, and pander to the grave. 1789 Wolcott (*P. Pindar*) *Orat. to Mob* Wks. 1812 I. 214 That small-to-morrow, borough-town, his cronies, Alias his vote-collecting pimps. 1813 Maria *to Nimrod* III. 421 The most abandoned pimp of the literary world. 1886 Fenton *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. 1. 30 (The show) is the pimp and pander to all the vices of the passers.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pimp-servant*, *pimp-like adj.*, *pimp-master*, *-tenure*; †*pimp-whisk*, *-whisking* (-ing) *obs. slang* = PIMP.

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. v, I never saw a young Pimp-tenant, and his Squire better match'd. 1681 Otway *Soldiers' Fort.* iv. 1, His antiochial Right to be 'Pimp-Master General of London and Middlesex. 1684 See reason *Disappointed* 61, Now they act Pimp master in Ordinary to my family. 1701 *Colonel's Intrigue.* (White Kennet) St Gile (quoth *Auld Nell*, *No.* 48, 49, 98, of 12 Edit. I rede), Wherefore Hogsdonian, venal, drunken, virginia spewing [in Bohemian] or drunken rage, per servitium cunnidendi domino regi seu cunnellus, et hi cunnilones, ad cunnos domini regis, and adds] i.e. by "Pimp Tenure. 1874 Hamlin *Tenures of Land*, etc. 30, 1705 J. Stevens in *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 330 Such Sayings are a Thousand to one odd...As for Instance...a "Pimp-whisk; a Tatterdemalion: Tittle tattle. 1858 Four *Pennies* I. 8. 'Tis a gallon life to be an old lord's "pimp-whisk's.

Pimp, *sb.*[2] *local.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. PIMP-HOLE.] A name in London and the northern counties for a small faggot or bundle of firewood.

1720 *Ste Nat's Time Ck. Bell.* (ed. 3) I. 129 These small light Bundles which are used in Taverns in London to light their Faggots, and are called in the Taverns a Drink, and by the Wood-men Pimps. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Pimp*,...also a small faggot used about London for lighting fires, cannot from inflaming the fire to the coals. 1860 Mrs. Gaskell *Collected Papers* 137 Buying wood in the coppice... and carting it up all loose in little faggots, called "pimps." 1879 *Official Advertisement* 17 Jan. The Commissioners of H.M. Works &c. are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of kindling-wood (spelt pimps) to the royal palaces, government offices, &c.

Pimp, *v.* [f. PIMP *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To act as pimp or pander; to pander.

1638 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* v. 1, Hence, and pimp To your dam, and eyes. 1871 Dickens *Hunting's Lane Post*, His friend, Mr. Tresset,...is not ashamed to pimp for him. 1708 Poor *Jane* iv. 107 with, A common cohesive, who...pimped to the pleasures of such vile, brugged, 1708 Nashe's *Summer's Fun. Pic.* 1822, He was well known to have pimped for those generations of the nobility.

b. *fig.* or in generalized sense.

1681 Otway *Atk.* 4 *Adult.* iv. The careful Devil...provideth pimps for all desires. 1733 Cheyne *Engl. Malady* II. iv. (1734) 311, I had never pimp'd to the Vanity, Imbecility of any. 1873 Sellars *Horse to Q. Mab* Post. Wks. (1891) 282/2 Here much longer will man continue to pimp for the grossness of Death?

2. *trans.* To bring together as a pimp. *nonce-use.*

1672 Cotton *City Politicians* v. (1689) 70 Sirrah ... where ha' you pimp'd this couple together?

Hence **Pimping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1640 H. Mill, *Popish Scarcrow* 12 A pimping rhetic, his life and death. 1668 R. L. Estrange *Fox. Quar.* (1708) 2 The Poets do so much a good trade, both by Pimping and otherwise. 1680 *Knack Knave* (1781) IV. 289 What Pimping Wittal shall have convenyde, or shack the Lustful Host [Jason Dobbs of York]? 1704 T. Brown *Pleas. Lett.* Wks. 1730 I. 111 Still pimping fashions that cut flat. 1841 Blackwood's *Mag.* LXI. 82 He pretended to negotiate...partly by gambling, and partly by pimping, an estate of three thousand pounds a year.

Pimpel, variant of PIMPLE *v.*

†**Pimper**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* In 6 pymp-. [Attenuated from *pamper*.] *trans.* To pamper, coddle.

1537 Latimer *Lett. Converted* 8 Now to *Lett. Suffolcen. Monast.* (Camden) 146 But I have a good custodie...wyfe, hath fackyd me home to here owne howse, and doth pymper me up with all dylygence. (Cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Pimper* 2. To bring up children over-indulgently: to over-indulge them in the matter of food, etc. Derby.)

†**Pimper**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Cf. early mod.Du. *pimp-oogen* to blink, look through half-shut eyes (Kilian).] *intr.* (?) To blink.

1600 J. Lane *Tom Tel-troth* (ed. Bat whom the drinke doth worke wibbis her head, She reeles and rumbes, and pimpers with the eyes.

Pimpernel (pi·mpanel). Forms: **a.** 5 *pimperuelle*, *-nelle*, 5–6 *pymper-* (*-per-*, *-pr-*), *-nel*, *-nele*, *-nell(e*, *-nyll*, 6–7 **pimpernell**, 6 **pimpernal**, (6–8 **pimpernel**, 7 **pimpern**ell). *β.* 6 (in senses 1, 2) pimpinell, 9 *-el*. [a. OF. *pimpernele*, *pimpernelle*, earlier *piprenele* (12th c.), also *pimpi-*, *pimpenelle* (Godef.), mod.F. *pimprenelle* = It., Pg. *pimpinella*, Sp. *pimpinela*, med. L. *pipinella* (1278 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), all in our sense 1. Diez concludes that *piprenelle* was a corruption of *bipinnelle*, dim. of *bipennula*, dim. deriv. of *bipennis* 'two-winged' (perhaps referring to the pinnate or bipinnatifid leaves); and, in fact, the Burnet appears in the herbals and vocabularies of the 16th c. generally, as *bipinnella* or *bipennella*, sometimes *bipennalis*. Cf. also Ger. *bibernell*, MHG. *bibenelle*. The word has undergone much change of form, app. under the influence of 'popular etymology', as well as change of sense.

Before 1300, the L. name *Pimpinella* was transferred on the Continent, by 'the Pulicaries', to an umbelliferous plant resembling the Burnets in its leaves, and hence called Burnet Saxifrage, to which also in 1563 Alderson appropriated the botanical name *Pimpinella Saxifraga*. In 1597 this appears in the *Great Herball* of 1526 as *pympernel*, and in Turner as *pimpinell* after the L., while he gives *pympernell* for *Anagallis*, to which it had already been applied in 1538 c. vocabularies. No explanation of the last transference of the name appears.)

†**1.** Originally (as still in the Romanic languages) applied to Great Burnet, *Sanguisorba officinalis*, and Salad Burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*. (According to some, properly to the latter.) *Obs.*

The first quot. is doubtful; but Godefroy identifies F. *pimpre* with *pimpernelle*, which in Fr. has only this sense.

[c 1265 *Vin. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 591/13 *Pimpernele*, i. piper, i. herbe[illegible].] 14.. *Lat.-Engl. Voc.* Harl. 2257 (Halliw.) *Pimpinella* is Pympernele. c1440 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 146 *Pimpinella* assimilatur sanguisorbe in folio et in stipite, sed differunt in radicibus...g. et sb. *pympernele* [v. r. *pimpernelle*]. 1545 Elyot, *Bipennula*, an herbe called Pympernell. 1548 Hall, *Bipennula*, called commonly *Pimpinella*, of some *Pampinula*, and *Bipennula*, or herbe called Pimpernell. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* B j b, *Bipennula* or bipennata Italica is called in English Burnet. The Poticaries [sc. = Pimpinellam. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 111/19 *Pimpernel*, *bipennula*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxvii. 111 Of Burnet, or Pimpernell. Pimpinell is of two sortes, the great and white; and the small garden Pimpinell. [Hyp. of *Sanguisorba officinalis* and *Poterium Sanguisorba*.] *Ibid.* 116 Pimpinell is...in Latine *Pimpinella*, *Bipennula*, *Pampinula*, and of some *Sanguisorba*,...in English Burnet, and Pimpinell. 1653 *Manw. Expos. Lev., Italian pimpinel*, common name for *Sanguisorba officinalis*.

†**2.** Burnet Saxifrage (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*, N.O. *Umbelliferæ*). *Obs.*

1526 *Grete Herbal* xxxiv, The *pimpinella*. Stif leaues or grasgrowth. Pimpernel is an herbe that groweth in sandy places at ye foot of hylles. It is good to remedye woundes of the perytte...In other bookes therto. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* B j b, Bipennula Germanica, is Saxifraga Indorum, and it is called in englishe, Pimpinel, the double sal is Bibinella. 1551 — *Herbal* I. O iv, Pimpinell doth...agre with the seconde kynde of dauncus in descripcyon, and also in vertues. 1587 in *Commonpl. Conscience* iv. G. 2 *Wr.*, *Herbs*, etc., *Pyrho* pimpe some, and pempernell doth serue to stanch the blood.

3. *Now.* The common name of *Anagallis arvensis* (N.O. *Primulaceæ*), a small decumbent annual found in cornfields and waste ground, with smooth ovate opposite leaves, and bright scarlet flowers (varying with blue, and, more rarely, flesh-coloured or white) which close in cloudy or rainy weather (whence its rustic names *Poor Man's Weatherglass*, *Shepherd's Glass*, etc.); distinctively called *Field* or *Scarlet Pimpernel*. Hence extended to the whole genus.

Male Pimpernel, an old distinctive name for the common red-flowered variety; the blue-flowered, by some considered a distinct species (*A. cærulea*), being called *Female Pimpernel*.

1564 *Lat.-Engl. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/23 *Anagallus*, pympernele. 1578 Turner *Libellus*, *Anagallis*...Called anglice Pympernell. 1593 — *Herbal* C iij b, Pympernell is of 2 kyndes, of the which the blewe floure, is called the female, but is than both of consistence is called pr male. 1598 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxxvii. 34. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 619 The herbe Pimpernell, some call *Anagallis*, others *Corchorum*. Of it be found two kindes: the male with a red flower, the female with a blew. 1722 J. Gardner *Angler Sanctuary* 6 *Rules* 36 The pimpernel...shuts itself up...close against rainy weather. 1885 Grant *Land & Sea* (1892) 223 While parables are realized with the pimpernel. Except the corn poppy, this is said to be the only scarlet flower we have. 1887 Thoreau *Cape Cod* viii. 234 Prettiest of all, the scarlet pimpernel, or poor-man's weather-glass.

b. With defining words, applied to other species of *Anagallis*, consisting of small trailing herbs with rotate flowers of various colours, chiefly red or blue; also to plants naturally allied or having some resemblance to this genus.

Bastard or **False Pimpernel**, (a) Chaffweed, *Centunculus minimus*; (b) "an Jamaican name for *Spermacoce quadrialata*" (Treas. *Bot.* 1866, Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **Bog Pimpernel**, *Anagallis tenella*, a creeping plant with delicate pink flowers. †**Female Pimpernel** (see 3). **Italian Pimpernel**, (a) *Anagallis Monelli*, a species with large blue flowers; (b) *Sanguisorba officinalis* (see 2). †**Male, Red, Scarlet Pimpernel** (see 3). **Rough-leaved Pimpernel**, Brookweed. **Sea** or **Seaside Pimpernel**, *Monotropa hypopitys*. **Water Pimpernel**, (a) the greater and lesser Brookline, *Veronica Beccabunga* and *V. Anagallis*, called by the herbalists *Anagallis aquatica*; (b) Brookweed, *Samolus Valerandi* or other species. **Wood** or **Yellow Pimpernel**, *Lysimachia nemorum*.

1597 Gerarde (*Herbal* ii. (1633) 498 Of Brookelyme, or water Pimpernell....These be fower sorts of Water lentiles comprehended vnder the name of *Anagallis aquatica*, or water Pimpernell, or water Chickin weede. 1633 *Ibid.* (1636) 600 Anthyllis herbifolia, sive Alsine cretana marina. ...I have Englished it Sea Pimpernell, because the leaues is thicker set on like those of Pimpernel as of any other Plant. 1778 J. Hill *Brit. Herb.* 66 Genus VII. Round Pimpernel, *Samolus*. 1786 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 122 Pimpernel, Yellow of the Woods, *Lysimachia*. 1806 Hull's Round-leaved Water Pimpernel, *Samolus*. 1880 Miss Pratt *Flowers Pl.* IV. 225 Small Chaffweed, or Bastard Pimpernel. 1883 Gerde *Land & Sea* (1892) 49 The bog-pimpernel...was profusely strewn over the spongy moors. 1888 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinburgh*, ...Pimpernels, by which name the species are popularly known, ...Every one is familiar with the common red Pimpernel (*A. arvensis*). The *A. indica*, with blue flowers, scarcely differs from it, except in colour and the larger size of its blossoms. ...The Italian Pimpernel (*A. Monelli*), with still larger flowers. *Ibid.* 304 *Lysimachia nemorum*, ...approaches in size and habit the scarlet pimpernel, but has bright yellow flowers; from this resemblance it is often called Wood Pimpernel.

4. *attrib.*, as *Pimpernel Chaffweed*, *Pimpernel Rose*, *pimpernel water*: see quots.

1578-96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 720 Bastard Pimpernel, Pimpernel Chaffweed. 1886 Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*, *Pimpernel Rose*, a book-name for *Rosa spinosissima*, suggested by its synonym, *R. pimpinellifolia*, and referring, like *Burnet Rose*, to the form of its leaves. 1897 E. Hobhouse *Old Commoners* ii. 42 If she'd only ...see my pimpernel water, for she has one sometimes broke on her forehead.

†**Pimpernal.** *Obs.* [= OF. *pimpernel*, -*enas*, 'a broad-leaved variety of the common sel' (G. A. Boulanger), 'a grig, sizelling, sickhouder, fourous Eele' (Cotgr.).] A small kind of eel.

1252 *Liberate Roll* 36 *Hen. III*, 15 Sept. (P. R. O.), Ten thousand Cambridge salmons. Precipiemus eis quod in ballivo suo eam ad opus nostrum, a nullo impedimentum aut contrarium patiantur. 1320-3 *Rent Dartby's Reg.* (Camden) 253 *Pro pisc. suis recaudiend.*...unum par anc[illegible] pimpernal, 2 s[illegible].

Pimpillo, **-owe**, var. PIPITILLOW *Obs.*, pincushion, also prickly pear.

Pimpinell, obs. form of PIMPERNEL.

Pimping, *a.* [Of uncertain origin; dialectally *pimpy* is found in same sense. Cf. Piper 18[2], and Cornish dial. *pimpy* weak watery cider; also Du. *pimpel* weak little man, Ger. *pimpelig* effeminate, sickly, puling, which imply a stem *pimp-*.] Small, trifling, insignificant, paddling, paltry, petty, mean; in poor health or condition, sickly.

1687 T. Brown *Satirs in Ovidem* Wks. 1730 I. 77 Out of a little pimping corner of Britain. a 1704 — *Charac. Dutch Women* Wks. 1730 IV. 311, I am quarter'd in a little pimping Village on the Frontier of Flanders. 1789 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* v. 1, To go marching on at this pimping—creeping—perfidgeting rate. 1798 *W. Marwood's Minutes Agric.* 27 Apr. 201/1773 This pimping patch of two acres and a quarter. 1814 Lane *Lett.* (1877) II. 188 She writes such a pimping, mean, detestable hand. 1843 S. Judd *Margaret* II. 78 'Why, I am little!' asked Margaret. 'Yes, and pimpin enough.' 1858 *Print. Trades Jrnal. xxv.* 23 If the narrow, pimping fractions in general use had been retained. [See also Eng. Dial. Dict.]

Pimpling, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see PIMP *v.*

Pimple (pi·mp'l), *sb.* Also **3 pinple**, **6 pymple**, **pimpel**, 6–7 (*q. dial.*) **pumple**. [Origin unknown: connexion with L. *papula* or *papilla* has been conjectured; but evidence is wanting. Cf. OE. *pyplyssa* shingle, affected with herpes, in *Sax. Leechd.* I. 368.]

1. A small solid rounded tumour of the skin, usually inflammatory, without, or rarely with, suppuration; a papule or pustule.

c1440 Lanfranc's *Cirurgy* 248 Pinples is whanne pe pe kikke han swoll & is swolle, & ful of rood pimples. 1563 Fulbeck *Direct. Stud. Law* 49 The body appeare...like vnto grosselles, or kirnels or a farthyngale. 1598 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lii. 86 The distilled water...is good against the freckles, spottes, and pimpels of the face. 1633 T. Jones *Fungus* 7/36 Thy bony nose swolne hard set by pimples. a 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Pr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 80 My very pimples like ray buds. 1808 Bentham *Def. o. Usury* (1818) 162 The pimple which results from repletion or constitution.

2. *fig.* A small rounded swelling, as a boil, etc.

1589 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Dedic. (Arb.) 8, I should...be thought...over rashness, by prying over a pimple in a man

1564 Cotgrave *Fauls* 10. 308 He pinches from the second shells A pimple, that portendes a future sprout. 1593 Drayton *Mortim. Gard.* (1876) 103 The pimples daily grow bigger and bigger... They grow into bottches, which spread into exulcerations. 1681 Flavel *Fount. Life* xl. 488 On your persons land,...the whole surface is sometimes dotted with little pimples,...and those pimples consist of old worn-coatings.

b. *slang.* The head.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 198 Scroggins...planted sundry claret blobs upon his adversary's pimple. a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pimple*, the head. It must be a diminutive as well as a Scotch word which it resembles. 18.. *Hawking Song* in Barnham *Ingoldsby* (1870) 138/1 Sharp beaks to my noble pimple.

†3. 'A loose companion' (Farmer). *Obs. slang.*

1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv. x. The men's a good Pimple, an honest Soaker.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pimple eruption, face, spot*; *pimple-faced, -like, -nosed, -pimpled* adjs.; **pimple copper, pimple metal**, the product of one of the successive operations in copper-smelting, containing about 75 per cent. or more of copper, and having pimples on the surface from the escape of bubbles of sulphurous acid; **pimple-mite**, a minute acarid (*Demodex folliculorum*) which infests the sebaceous follicles of the face (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 164 The same...takes away pimple-spots out of the face. 1652 J. Hickeringill *Friend's Protection* 16 Of a reddish nature, pimple-faced, and a coxcomb. 1778-83 Cothouse *Rev.* I. The pimple-nosed Spain at the president's right elbow. 1800 *Philosophic Mercury* (The copper)—in its first known...as 'pimple' copper—in our time the Swansea. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* (In Treatment of the pimple metal). 1898 P. Monson *Tropic Diseases* 208. 208 Malum pimplodes sycosiforme.

Pi·mple, *v.* Now *rare*. [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To raise pimples upon; to spot or deface with pimples (in quot. *fig.*). **b.** *intr.* To become pimply. Hence **Pi·mpling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 155/1 An excellent style of Turner, approueth all pymplings of the Face. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 40 You will pimple your souls with ranke, vile you make them to wot! Savoured as rusty bacon. 1638 Wotton *Vita Sancta, & Casuum* (1651) 259 Such as have...red pimpling Faces, and adusted Humours. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 10 July, A sore touching his skin...would make it rise and pimple.

Pimpled (pi·mp'ld), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Having, or characterized by, pimples.

1600 Middleton & Dekker *Virgin Mart.* v. 1. The Arsenick of pimpled, deep scarlet'ed, cicatrized, and carbuncled faces. a 1627 Sumner *Serap. Liver* (1636) I. 142 A gentleman with a red, ugly, pimpled face. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Diseases* 317 It is called pimpled measles, when the pustules are big and elevated. 1870 J. Rodwell in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 527/1 This copper is termed 'blistered' or 'pimpled' copper, according to its quality.

Comb. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlix, Mac...of a red-nosed, pimpled-faced, convivial look.

Pimple-stone: see Pimple-.

†Pimpling: see Pimpling, Pimple *v.*

Pimply (pi·mpli), *a.* [f. Pimple *sb.* + -y.] Full of pimples; covered or spotted with pimples.

1598 Barckham *Corbo* (1610) I. xxxi. 101 Behold's face so pimply and purple. 1789 Pennant *Zool.* III. 3 The Teal,...the back fine, and covered with a pimply fleshy tube. 1858 Dickens *Mich. Nick.* xxix, A handsome face, only a little pimply as though with drinking.

Comb. 1873 Routledge's *Eng. Genl. Mag.* Feb. 124/2 A short...pimply-faced youth.

Hence **Pi·mpliness.**

1893 *Strand Mag.* VII. 33 A pimpliness of countenance.

[Pimprint, error for Primrer, print.]

Pimpship (pi·mpʃip). [f. Pimp *sb.* + -ship.] The personality of a pimp: used as a mock title.

1680 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* iii. Pimpe (1683) 103 Having your reverend Pimpship, whom d'ye pity? 1693 *Satyr. Sat.* 14 What previous strategem could my Pimpship discover.

Pin (pin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **pinn**, 4-7 **pynne**, **pinne**, 5-6 **pyn**, (5 **pene**, **pyne**, 6 **pynn**, **pine**), 6-8 **pien**, 6- **pin**. [Late OE. *pinn*, a common Low Ger. word: MLG., LG. *pinne*, *pin*, LG. also *penne*, *pen* (Brem. Wtbk.), MDu. *pinne* ('penna, spiculum, cuspis, verticillus, aculeus, vespes, clavus ligneus' Kilian), Du. *pin* pin, peg (in Beehive *pinne*, 'also the pinnacle of a steeple'); MHG. (rare) *pînne* nail, plug, Ger. *pinne* and *pin*: late ON. *pinni* (14th c.), Norw., Sw. *pinne*, Da. *pind*; generally held to be ad. L. *pinna*, in the Vulgate, Lake iv. 9 = 'pinnacle', 'applied to points of various kinds, battlements, cutting edge of an ax' (Walde *Lat. Etym. Wtbch.*, where it is distinguished from *penna* feather, also often spelt *pinna*!.)

I. Primary sense: = *peg*.

1. A small piece of wood, metal, or other solid substance, of cylindrical or similar shape, often tapering or pointed, used for some one of various purposes, as to fasten or hold together parts of a structure, to hang something upon, to stop up a hole, or as a part of mechanism to convey or check motion; a peg, a bolt.

a 1000 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1888) IX. 263 Se scealde he sum ping forgrowen...on nerbihtan, oo hine sy ingan to, oo hingan pinn. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Wright Voc.* 189 Ye pyn dene hinen [*gloss* the nayle pynned or nayle over]. *Ibid.* 188 Dreuuet be transmutes anon tilleo [*gloss* pinnes]. 1309 *Wardr. Acc.* (Exch. K. R. Bdl. 385, No. 9) m. 1 Pro ... pynnis ac uulneris pro lapsorum liguandis. c 1386 Chaucer *Sqire's T.* 199 And some speris with wodspyng of a pyn. c 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 330/1 Pynne, of tymbyr to pynne ... Cuneus. *Ibid.* Pynne, of metalle, as pynnes ... clauicule. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* iv. 161 [The hare] byngo hym self by his two fore legged as a pynne of yron whiche was stykyed at a barke. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* v. xxiv. 156 Pinnes of wode to sowe the parys. 1507 Chevrolier *Acc. St. Lider, Reading* 31 For lether, nayles, ...tithe pynnes for the same hoos. 1523 Lanerton *Cyr.* (1870) 58 The tuay had square cart bolts of pynne pertaining hire to. 1567 Nomina *Nasa. Nod.* 110, 125 As if a man should build a house, without pynes or nayls. 1632 Shakespeare *Lucrece* 1107 Not the least wheele or pinne or notch. 1660 Boyle *Spring Cold* (1682) 67 Oak is excellent for...pinns and pegs for tying, &c. a 1715 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 98 The Keys were hung upon a Pin in the Hall. 1805 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 158 The lower frame-work...is connected by means of the pins or wedges. 1873 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pin* ... 3. The axis of a sheave. An axis of a pivot, as of the gudgeon in compass-joint. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 57 A...cylinder studded with pins for lifting the hammers in a chiming train. 1887 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 326 A catch...at the end of an iron pin, which prevented the pin, when passed through a tile, from repassing.

fig. 1837 Richardson *Let.* to T. Gordon 21 June, See that there be not a loose pin in the work of your salvation. 1701 *Countrey Man's Let. to Carter* 34 The old Proverb, that 'tis Dangerous to innovate or loose a Pinn.

b. An indicator of a long or pointed shape: as †the hand of a clock; †the gnomon of a sundial; †the index or tongue of a balance (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/1 Pynne, of an orlage, ... schewynge be euenys of the day. 1559 G. Daniel *Trevisa.* 362 Warnier still prouide, And turne the pin of bright Aurora's throne. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* vi. 82 The Pin or Gnomon...being 37 parts, and the shadow 28.

†**c.** A peg, nail, or stud fixed in the centre of a target. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 Now he my wyndle to bryng the pynne. 1584 W. Lambarde in Hasfle, *Yorks. Archæol. Collect & Wellesley Coll.* the vpshot was, With hoole the challe to cleue the pin. 1590 Shakes. *Mids. N.* v. 74, I'll to the very pinne of his heart, cloth with the blind Boy's butt-shaft. 1640 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii. 426 To hitte the pinne and the the rowel.

d. In a stringed musical instrument: Each of the pegs round which the strings are fastened at one end, and by turning which they are tuned; a tuning-peg, tuning-pegg: = Pin *sb.*[1] 2 a. Also *fig.*: cf. 2 b.

1589 Greene *Pelimerine* (1), Who, (Gossard) Ill, 111 Hearing it be wound out the pin to a right key, his melody would be marred. 1592 — *Philomela* (1881) Xi. 126 Gossard hearing his harpe so out string (how) stroked it a pin higher then. 1592 *Lives Math. Pensr.* v. 68, He loosens his vsuall, that his Mind may goe right, that...his melody so d he that he hath not quicke by pinne. 1607-12 Bacon *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 498 Nero could touch and tune the Harp well. But in government sometimes he vsed to wynd the pinnes too high, sometimes to let them downe to low. a 1620 *Essex' Answ. to Complaints in Desc. Scotland* (1818) II. 190 Yet I take a bob o' my little finger here, And ye'll make a pin to your fiddle then. 1687 C. G. W. Lead *Workshop Recipes* (ed. 2) 10, 283/2 As the pins and wires of pianos become worn, it is necessary to renew them.

†**e.** A peg, nail, etc., fixed in a surface, to mark a place, or for convenience or other purpose. *Obs.*

1548-78 Hayward, *Life of Sir Thomas Smith*, the Pin upon a Billyard table. c 1650 *Robin Hood his death* 24 in Percy, *Percy Folio* I. 53 When they came to Misery shrouds here they hitched vpon a pin. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2450/4 A Silver Box and a pinn'd Case, weary of the Pins being come out, so that the Brass was used.

f. One of a set of pegs fixed on the inside of a large drinking-vessel, dividing it into equal parts, and by some to indicate the limit of each drinker's draught: = Pin *sb.*[1] 2 b.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* 25 King Edgar...caused certaine iron cups to be chained ...at euery Vintners doore, with iron pins in them, to stint euery man how much he should drinke: and he that went beyond one of those pins forfeited a penny for euery draught. 1609 Pasquil & Kath. in Hazl. O. E. P. I. That Priests should not go to Parlick Dinkings, nor sit *pennie Ales*, nor drink at Pins. This was a Dutch vsh ... of Archbish Drunkenness, out of a Cup marked with certain Pins, and he accounted the Man, who would reach the *Pin*, drunkard, and a sot. 1673 *Holloway Brotherly* 76 Edgar away with pins i th' Cup To spoil our drinking whole-some up. a 1700 E. K. *Obs. Camd. Contr. Brit.* (D.) ... to Drink to the pin or tipkin. 1892 Lewis *Gold. Lego* 13 *Court-mond o' Castle* 19 No jovial din Of drinking round to the pin.

g. The cylindrical part in a lock on which the pipe or hollow stem of the key fits. Also, that part of a key which enters the lock (esp. if solid instead of hollow).

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 25 If you have a Pin to the Lock, the Pin is cramped into the Plate. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pin*...9. The part of a key-stem which enters the lock.

h. *Naut.* (*a*) A peg fixed in the side of a rowing-boat as a fulcrum for the oar; a thole-pin. (*b*) Applied to various pegs or bolts used in a ship, e. g. to make fast the rigging (Belaying-*pins*), to keep the capstan-bars in place, etc.

1632 Hy. Mainwaring *Life of Capt.* (L. J.) 30 How are you to rule? The pins are not that should fit your oars. 1678 Phillips *Mariner's Mag.* 1206 Holding on by the belaying pins. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 137 *Pins*, short iron rods fixed occasionally in the draw-heads of capstans, and through the ends of the bars, to prevent their unshipping. *Ibid.*, *Pins of boats*, pins of iron or wood fixed along the gunwales of some boats (instead of rowlocks) whose oars are confined by grummets. 1880 Sayers *Sailor's Word-bk.* 180 *Capstan-bars*...are...held in their places in the drumhead holes, by little iron bolts called capstan or safety pins.

i. *Carpentry.* The projecting part or 'tenon' of a dovetail joint, which fits into the 'mortise'.

1847 Nicholson *Builder's Man.* 81 The projecting pieces, is called the pin of the dovetail; and the aperture into which it is fitted...is called the socket. 1875 *Carpentry & Joine* 84 Cabinet-makers...do not often make broad dovetails, as they make the pins narrower and further apart in general than joiners.

j. *Quoits.* The peg or 'hob' at which the quoit is aimed.

1580 Stanyhurst *Sports & Past.* (1) ii. 8 To Quoits...To play at this game, an iron pin, called a hob, is driven into the ground [etc.]. 1827 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 704/2 The quoit being delivered...with a steady aim at the pin. 1890 Lancaster *Lost's Love* xviii, His first quoit fell within three inches of the pin.

k. *Golf.* An iron rod bearing a small flag, used to mark the position of a hole.

1901 *Statesman* 2 Sept. 2/1 His magnificent approach to within a yard of the pin. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 Had a perfect machine shot and lay three yards off the pin.

l. †The hitch or handle of a deer: see Eng. Dial. Dict. s. v. *Pin* 4 and *Tirl* 2, *Stat.*

1591 — *Third Sauseboxe* iv. in Short *Minutes Lect. Rawl.* (1884) 77 Then take the sword from my necklace, And slowly lift the pin: And you may swear, and safe your oath, Ye never let Cleft Saxonders in. — *Prince Robert* iv. *ibid.* 361 O he has ras to Dutchess, And tirled at the pin. 1819 R. Gilchrist *Poetry* I. 190 (E. D. D.) Our hogrel heads We'll hang upon the pin. 1826 Scott *Audio.* xl, Murder thee'd at the door-pin. 1830 Mahon *Ancestly Fun.* III. iv. 39 There kneeling, was he hidden in, And forcibly he seized the pin, And sticking stood.

2. *fig.* (from 1). †**a.** That on which something 'hangs' or depends. *Obs.* (Cf. Pin *sb.*[1] 4.)

c 1325 Lyric. *Poems* x. *Sonn.* 1959 Thay hongen by another pyn. 1538 Starkey *England* ii. v. 164 A great parte of thys euere hangyth apon one pine. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxiv. 278 A great part of whose piety hung upon that popular pin of reviling against, and confronting the Government and Liturgy of this Church. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* ii. 3. 318 This Point, being settled, becomes a capital Pin, upon which all the Pagan Chronology depends.

II. = ME. and Sc. Pinne, F. *épingle*.

3. A slender piece of wire (now usually of brass or iron, tinned), formed with a sharp tapered point at one end and a flattened round head at the other, commonly used to fasten together parts of dress, loose papers, etc., for mounting entomological specimens, and for various purposes. Also applied to larger articles of the same kind made of steel, gold, silver, etc., often more or less ornamental, and used for securing the hair, a hat, shawl, scarf, etc., or merely for ornament. See also Drawing-*pin*, Hairpin, Hat-*pin*, Safety *pin*, Scarf *pin*, etc. (The most frequent use.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 12 Pei bicomen poddels beryngis heryng, perels, pynnys and girdils [etc.] for wymmen. a 1440 *Alex. & D. Poor* (1868) 84 She was arayed with right longe gerones [*obs.* a robe], and ye sawe no [*Harl.* nadde also bare a gaderes vp her hede. 1480 *Naldon, Essex, Cor. Rolls* Bundle 21 No. 2, and endeles, an dressyng pynnes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. vii. 283 Yf children in their youth stele pynnes or apples or ony other smale thynges. *Ibid.* viii. 293 A lady...ouer pynne her hode vpond the wymple with a smale pynne of lasse. all for a penny. 1505 *Rolls of Chesters* 5 b, Pynnes the dosen thereunto. 1532 Morrison *Cop. Madame* iv. iv. A syluer pin headed with a pearl worth three pence. 1608 Pasqu. *Chapm. & Jons.*, He that will not stoop for a pin will never be worth a pound. 1710 *Spectator Apol.* No. 293 ¶ 4 A Pin a Day, says our frugal Proverb, is a Groat a Year. 1801 Edgeworth *Moral T., Rich & Poor* xxii, As Sir Hen. says, or, as you or I, Sir, would say, a pin. 1837 D. Wilson *Prehist. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vi. 473 The contents of the tumuli include bone pins, needles [etc.]. 1850 Miss Mulock *Fair Francesca* (1851) 143 As the phrase is, 'you might have heard a pin fall'.

b. As a type of something very small, or of very slight value or significance: esp. in phr. *not worth a pin, not to care a pin*, etc.

13.. *E. Allit. Poems* (Morf. MS.) He nolde glue a grene pin for neiper lesse wyues. c 1480 *Dominicke Myst.* 26, 284 Thy blessyng set I not at a pyn. c 1500 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1008 With a pese my loue you may wynne, And ye may loue it for a pynne. c 1530 H. Rannoll *Bk. Nurture* 400 in *Babees Bk.* 93 Yet he is not worth a pin. 1539 Bible (*Cranmer*) *Matthew* xxii. 5 I would so rather there...that such a glome the more. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. v. 4 Who not a pin Dotn care for losse of living creatures eyne. 1600 *Harvelous* (1847) 31 A pinne for posseyte! 1608 Earle *Microcosm.* (1628) 10 *Ruby*...holds his chiefest title, but not better, for because there is not a pin to chuse. 1727 Bradshaw *Inf. Quixot* iii. 1, 'Tis evident you never cyphr'd a pin for me. 1784 *Rambler Mag.* VIII. 56 Your ruin is not a pin the worse. 1887 Jas Canton tr. 115 1900 Pollock & Thom *Sports Bermuda* 11-12 One of my shipmates...did not care two pins for it again.

c. *Pin's head, pin's point*: in literal sense, or allusive as in 5; also *attrib.* (cf. *pin matter* in 18).

1513-20 Dic. or Oxford *Poems* (1801) 6 And if the worlde ...But greuous see his labor to a pynnyes hed Part of hym, 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 It is not so much as a pynnes point, compared to yᵉ hole erth. 1600 Shake. *Hamlet* v. i. Greatness of state is not worth an Egge, The pith and marrow of a Mustard-seed, To such a mighty matter: I should loue my light for it. 1648 Cleve *Rowland* 136 to Man's Law will not hang a Man for taking a Pins head. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 90 The eggs are no bigger than pins points. 1879 Mrs. A. K. Green *Risk Hazard*, Managers, as we did not use the value

of a pin's head. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 3 A pin's-head perforation in the sigmoid flexure.

d. *Pins and needles*: popular name for a pricking or tingling sensation, as that which accompanies the recovery of feeling in a limb after numbness. *On pins and needles*: in a state of excessive uneasiness.

1844 J. T. Hannay *Parsons & W.* vi. The pins and needles returning which followed. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 840 He had enough pins and needles in his toe to stock a haberdasher's shop. 1883 T. A. Gutheie *Traled Times* 40 The clock ran up to six o'clock and gave him seven 'pins and needles'. 1890 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 190 He was plainly on pins and needles, did not know whether to take or to refuse a cigar. 1899 *Alldutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 64 Subjective sensations such as heat and cold, pins and needles... may persist during the intervals.

4. *transf.* †a. A thorn or prickle. *Obs.* b. The incipient bur or blossom of the hop.

1613 Thare *Cosmo, Obs.* 188. 6 There are pins in all the worlde roses. 1900 *Daily News* 23 July 2/2 The hop plant has grown well this week, and the bine is already putting out pin for bine.

III. (Cf. mod.L. *pinna*, Du. *pinne* pinnacle.)

†5. A point, peak, apex. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c1440 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 208 Up to this pynnacle now go we, I wil the sett on the lyttest pynne. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* vi. (1827) 184 The men who cackle now upon The vera pin o' Mid-day's cross. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 251 The most prominent object [in Cornwall] is a group of conical mountains called the Twelve Pins. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* 3 A Three twelve towering Connemara peaks, which in fasser spreich have dwindled into Pins.

6. The projecting bone of the hip, esp. in horses and cattle: cf. *pin-bone*, *buttock* in 18. *North. dial.*

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4620/4 A grey Nag,... gall'd upon the near Pin. 1768 *Ipsw. Weekly Trav.* 25 May 3 A Brown Bay...the Off-Side behind, the Pin standing a little out. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 322 Line of the back straight ...long compared to a level with the pin or buckles. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., A cow "high in the pins".

IV. Transferred uses (chiefly from I).

7. A leg; usually in *pl.* *collog. or dial.*

c1550 *Misdemeanor D* iij, Thou wolte I reuen thyder on my spyrytes An hors an I myght go. 1640 Lovle *Microcosm.*, *Dreame, Scholler* (Arb.) 40 His body is not set upon nine Pinnes. 1781 Burgoyne *Lib. of Mentor* III. 71, I never saw a fellow lower set upon his pins. a 1845 Hoocd *Tupsl. Lap.* lxv. iii. *Lal. Theodosius* 1773 Who removes this road need be done on his pins! 1883 *Standard* 7 Jan. 2/4 Beneath [a race-horse] has been very "shakey" on his pins. 1888 "R. Boldrewood" *Robbery under Arms* I, Wonderfully strong and quick on his pins.

8. A skittle; in *pl.* the game of skittles. See also Nine-pins, Tenpins.

1580 Hollybano *Treas. Fr. Tong, Quilles, an houle-sacre garnie de plusieurs pins.* 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 84 It's play at...nine holes, or two pinnes. 1892 S. Jeaffreson *Notes Past, Lit. &c. Surrey* I. 32 A character-ship...than taking out the Middle Pin and throwing down nine of the rest. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 178 When all the pins (in American bowls) are knocked down by one ball. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 88 The large pins used in skittle playing.

†9. a. A knot in wood (looking like a peg driven in). *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 103 The longbo commendyth in verye many, and full of pinnes. 1589 Hoskins in *Towers' Pleasaunte* (1846) The pleces or knot cause of a knot in timbers, which burneth worse.

b. A knot spot occurring in steel during the process of manufacture.

1831 Bischof *Nat. Magic* v. (1854) 108 When the steel has had portions called *pins* by the workmen. 1884 C. G. W., Lieut. *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii. 259/2 Free from those hard bright spots which workmen call "pins".

†10. A hard swelling on the sole of a hawk's foot; a disease characterized by such swellings (also called *pin-gout*: see 11). *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 160 Of the Pin in the Hawkes foote, a disease much like the corne in the foote of a man. *Ibid.* The Pynne is a swelling disease, that doth resemble closely the like, rysing vp in the bottome or palme of the Hawkes foote. 1611 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 134 With a sharpe knife search and pare out the pinnes, or corn, or corns. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 235/2 The Pynne.

†b. A corn on the toe or foot. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Pronelle*, an agnail, pinne, or wearell in the toe.

†11. *Pin and pad*: name for a disease of the eye (? characterized by a spot or excrescence like a pin's head, and a film covering the general surface: according to Dr. S. F. Atkinson, "phlyctenular ulcer with conjunctivitis"). *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 79 By these destillacions or rumes happeth many diseases;...as...pynne and web in the eyne. 1578 Turberv. *Falconrie* 310 The disease of the Pinne & webbe, is of some men called the Veruil. 1615 Markh. *Cheap* (1), iv. 102 This is the finest Filtherwhiter,... that gloses the Web and the Pin, against the eye, and makes the Hawk-eyne. 1633 Jonson *New Inn*, *Induction* 98 To take off a Pin and Web, or any kind of Pinne growing over the Eyne. 1706 Stanhope *Paraph. (Phil., Pearl)* 6 Disease in my Horse's Eyes, under which Head we shall comprehend Pin, Spots, White, &c. 1898 Maund *Euphr. Lect., Pin and web* of an ox and popular name for an opacity of the cornea.

12. A small cask or keg holding half a firkin, or 4½ gallons.

1901 *Statutes* 1 *Edw. II. C.* (Statutes) I. 321, 87 persons for carriage of drink a fish. a 1900 R. E. *Dict. Cornish Cross*,

Pin, a small Vessel containing Four Gallons and a half, or the Eighth part of a Barrel. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 193 Powder one of the Balls and put it into a Pin or Half a Firkin. 1824 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 102 He used to have a pin of beer. c 1900 *Advertisement*, Beer in Cask. Discount for Cash on or before Delivery, 36 Pin; 66 Firkin; 72 Kilderkin.

†13. A piece at chess; also, at the game of morels. In the latter referring app. to actual pegs; in chess extended either from these, or from the shape of Tudor chessmen, which were not unlike a bayonet. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 216 (Stark.) 66/1 The King is the first and highest of all the chessy pins. *Ibid.* The Queene is the next pin in height to the King. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 271 As the chequer'd board...with a lavish hand Profuseth, to the inmates of its plain, The polish'd ivory. 1892 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* Bk. 720 Keep the board and pin well cleaned.

b. Short for Knitting-*pin*, knitting-needle.

1897 *Tit-Bits* 4 Dec. 172/1 As the old lady put down her pins, the Princess took them up, and finished the stocking-heel.

V. Phraseological uses.

15. In the phrase *an or upon a merry pin*, esp. *to set the heart on a merry pin*, *to have the heart hanging on a merry pin*, whence also *upon the patrick pin*, *on another pin*, etc.; later, *on a merry pin*, in a merry humour, disposition, or frame of mind. *arch.* or *dial.*

The origin is obscure. In later use sometimes (cf. quot. 1638) associated with the musical tuning-peg, as in mod.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 470 By my fader kyn Youre herte hangeth on a lusty pyn. c 1440 *Partonope* 3332 Youre hart ys on another parcel. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 450, I wyll sett my mynde on a merry pynne. 1530 Palsgr. 840/1 Upon a merry pynnon, *de bayst.* 1588 Greene *Carde. Ill.* 508 King Charles heart by glazing of Paris, was set upon a merry pin. 1589 Pasquil's *Cradle Wchscheld* III. 2013/2 The common kissing sins that selfes, were set upon a pin, that the grace was thine. 1638 Heywood *Hyer. Con.* 3 (Shak.) 19 Sweetest Ruth often wiped him up to a joviall pin. 1660 J. Sherman *Let. Friends* 40 You cannot for your heart set mens joys out of their merry pin of Fancy. 1678 Shadwell *Virtuoso* v. 3, I never was on a better pin in my life. 1694 E. Ketterick *Public mark* (1714) 306 The Women were That Day upon the Fourth Pin. 1772 *Contl. Mag.* XL. 228 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and to Fleicher under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to be ... On a merry pin. 1779 T. Hutchinson *Diary & Corr.*, Diesel at Aston Corner ... No John upon a merry pin. *Universal Chron.* 1782 I. 324 Lord Mansfield *O. Cricket Ann.* 61 As for the Dinner, he was quite on the merry Pin.)

1861 Bloomf. *Glossary* (ed. 2) s.v., He is in a merry Pin. 1862 *Cornish Gighn* 178 Right glad to find His friend in merry pin. 1878 *Standard, Mag.* III. 401 Were I in the pin. 1887 A. Rolle *Johns* 100 Our patients was in merry pin.

†16. Pitch; degree; step: esp. with *higher*, *lower*, *nearest*, *raise*, *take down*. *Obs.* Cf. Fig. 2b.

Originally, a figure taken from a musical tuning-peg: see 1, 15; in quot. 1607 perh. referring to the rack.

1564 Grindal *Myst.* (Parker Soc.) 1. 1. Clement III. 24 The Judges...seeing the bad arrogated their reasons, by the power of the law thought to wrest her upon a higher pin. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* II. 142 The prodigal wonne...sets his course more upon the racke, and stretcheth it out to the utmost pinne. a 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 188 They...were more manerly and roughly to worke with them, taking them downe a pinne or two lower. a 1645 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* iv. iii, He's but one pin above a mercer. 1652 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vii. (1739) 40 To raise the price of their Cloaths to their own conceit one pin. 1689 R. Mortimer in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 430, I am confident we shall bring them a pin lower. 1731 W. Bowman *Serm.* xxiii, To set our selves on the same pin With Paul and Peter. 1776 C. Keene *Farmer's Ale*, They rank a loud and jocky Jin, For this heart is raised a pin.

17. Phrase. *To put on the pin* (*collog.* or *slang*), to put a check or stop to some course; to call a halt; *esp.* to give no drinking. *So to keep on the pin*, to keep from drinking; *to let loose a pin.* (Eng. Dial. Dict.)

Supposed by some to have reference to the pins in a drinking-cup (1 b); but it may refer more generally to the use of a pin or peg in stopping meales or marking fast, and of letting loose by taking out the pin.

1850–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Edin. Seagel Ser.) 10, I have was persuaded to "put to the pin", But first he let us ava wad bide in. For whisky's a thing no hewishingly wood. The first time I reach it, the pin it by me. 1891 J. Mortimer *Deadlane Trade* (1891) 89 (E.D.D.) He had religiously abstained from drinking during the twelve months he had himself constituted to keep to the pin. 1892 Mayne *Lond. Labour* I. 190/1 He had two or three times resolved to "put himself and had "put on the pin", meaning he had made a vow to refrain from drinking. 1898 *Dial's Holiness* 10 14 (E.D.D.) The Dell that n'er was sickle to let loose a pin.

VI. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pin-box*, *-dot*, *-hand*, *-manufactory*, *-mark*, *-seller*, *-snatcher*, *-sticking*, *-thrusting*. †**pin-auger**, an auger for boring holes for pins or pegs; **pin-bit** = *pin-drill*; **pin-block**, (*a*) a block of wood in which pins or pegs are fixed; (*b*) a block of wood to be shaped into a pin or peg (*Cent. Dict.*); †**pin-bole**, **pinhoil**, ? some contrivance for floating a fishing-net; **pin-bone**, the hip-bone, esp. of a horse (see 6); **pin-borer**, a Canadian beetle (*Xyleborus dispar*) which makes small round punctures like pinholes in the bark of pear-trees; †**pin-bouke** [see Bouke], some kind of vessel for liquids; **pin-bush**, ? a fine reaming- or polishing-tool for delicate metal-work' (*Cent. Dict.*); **pin-buttock**, a narrow or sharp buttock; hence **pin-buttocked** *a.*; **pin-cherry**, the N. American wild red cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*); **pin-cloth**, a pinafore (*Yorks.*); **pin-clover**, name in California (from the shape of the seed-vessel) for the European stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), widely naturalized there; **pin connexion**, a connexion of the parts of an iron or steel bridge by pins (instead of rivets, etc.; cf. *pin-joint*); **pin-cop** [*Cop* sb.² 3], a pear-shaped 'cop' or roll of yarn, used for the weft in a power-loom; also *attrib.*; **pin-curl**, an artificial curl of hair held in place by a hairpin; **pin-drill**, a drill with a projecting central pin surrounded by a cutting face, used for countersinking, etc.; **pin-drop** *a.* (of silence) in which one could 'hear a pin drop'; **pin-fish**, name for two N. American elongated sparoid fishes (*Lagodon rhomboides*, *Diplodus holbrooki*); also a small sea-fish, *Lepisosteus fuliculus*; **pin-flat**, a flat pin-cushion formed of two disks of cardboard lined and covered with some textile material, so that pins can be stuck into the edge (*U. S.*); **pin-footed** *a.* = *fine-footed*: see Fine *a.* 6; †**pin-gout**, a disease in a hawk's foot (see 10); **pin-grass** = *pin-clover*; **pin ground**, a *pin-cop* ground upon a textile; **pin-hold**, 'a place at which a pin holds or makes fast' (Smart, 1836); †**pin-hood**, 'the hood attached to a cloak, and fitted to be drawn over the hat or bonnet of the wearer' (Jam.); **pin-joint**, a form of joint in which two parts are connected by a pin passing through an eye in each; **pin-machine**, a machine for making pins; **pin-man**, a man who sells, or manipulates, pins; **pin-mandrel** (see quot.); †**pin matter**, the matter of a pin, that which matters a pin: *not a pin matter*, something that matters not a pin: cf. Matter *sb.* 18; **pin-mill** = Pin-weazel; **pin-necked** *a.*, having tufts of feathers on the neck, as the pinnated grouse or prairie-hen; **pin-oak**, a species of oak (*Quercus palustris*) found in swampy places in N. America; so called from the persistent dead branches, which resemble pins or pegs fixed in the trunk; **pin pallet** (see quot.); **pin-paper**, a paper of pins (Paper *sb.* 6 b); *fig.* a collection of samples; **pin-patch** (*dial.*), a periwinkle (? because extracted from its shell with a pin); **pin-poppet** (*dial.*), a cylindrical case for pins; †**pin-powder** = Pin-dust; **pin-prod** = Pin-prick; †**pin-purse**, ? a pin-case, or a pin-cushion; **pin-rack** *Naut.*, a rack or frame on the deck of a ship, in which belaying-pins are fixed; **pin-rail**, a rail or bar in which pins or pegs are fixed; **pin-rib**, 'a delicate reed or rib woven in the substance of fine muslin' (*Cent. Dict.*); **pin-rod**, 'in a locomotive, a tie-rod connecting the brake-shoes on opposite sides' (*Cent. Dict.*); **pin-spot**, each of a number of small round spots like pins' heads forming a pattern upon a textile fabric; hence **pin-spotted** *a.*; **pin-striped** *a.*, having a narrow ornamental stripe of the thickness of a pin; **pin switch** (*Telegr.*), a switch in which electric connexion is made by pins passing through holes in metal plates; **pin's-worth**, the worth of a pin, an extremely small amount; **pin-tongs** *sb. pl.*, a kind of tongs or pliers for holding pins or other small objects; **pin-tool**, a tubular cutting-tool for making cylindrical wooden pins (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pin-tooth**, (*a*) each of the (sharp-pointed) teeth of the escapement-wheel in a clock or watch; (*b*) a canine tooth; †**pin-trass**, some part of horse-harness; **pin-wire** (see quots.); **pin-wood**, a plant of the N. American genus *Lechea* (N.O. *Cistaceæ*); **pin-winged** *a.*, having the first primary feather of the wing attenuated, as in some American *Colaeoidæ*; **pin-wire**, wire of which pins are made; **pin-wood**, wood fit for pins or pegs; **pin-worm**, a small thread-worm, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, which infests the rectum, especially in children. See also Pin-basket, Pin-case, Pincushion, etc. and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1903 Fitzmaur. *Hawk* 63 An ass, a bucket, a bodyguard, a "pin wagon, a coal wagon, a Bertie. 1883 E. Irons *Woodcraft Handbk.* Sec. 1, 134/2 With a "pin-bit, bore a hole about a ¼ of an inch deep. 1880 A. J. Hayter *in Goose Dict. Mus.* II. 720/1 The tuning-pin screws...into the thick wood wrest-plank, and through it into the wooden eccentrick or "pin-block. 1884 E. S. *Dresser's Bees in Ash. Gazette* III. 625 Cork "pin-holes or bungs belonging to those pots. *Ibid.* 630 For every two nuts there must be a Pinhole or Bung-hole. ...Each Pinhole or Bung must have a cage of a quite long, to fasten it to the Wire-rope. 1892 *Custom in Dodgson's Of Country Sports* II. 1. 1. 1

hammer, *oblockan, locks. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Pin-sharpener, *Pin-sharpening, a small fancy box for holding pins. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl., *Pin Stock, a reaming or polishing tool for pin holes. 1601 Shakes. *All's Well* II. ii. 18 It is like a Barbers chaire that fits all buttockes, the *pin buttocke, the quatch buttocke, the brawne buttocke, or any buttocke. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Knife: Buying Arms, The narrow pin Buttock, the Hog or Swine-Rump,—are Gift of Deformity. 1611 Holland *Pliny* II. 350 There are others ranged and *pin'd betwixt. 1882 *Lond. Lancet* No. 2870/1 A Gathing,...*Pin-Bunnocks or carrion. 1727 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 83 n. 564 One of the...children...approached so near the fire that the flames caught his *pin-cloth. 1846 *Ibid.* June Pref. 10. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Pin-grass, or *Pin-chaves, of California, *Erigeron oliveranum. 1839 Urr *Diod. Arts* 303 Yarn...would open what is called a *'pin cop bobbin'. 1898 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 3/2 Our English *great-grandmother called 'coppin' 'comb-carle' or *'pin-carle'; because they were...oddly arranged and held in their place with small side combs or hairpins. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 8/4 She kept a 'pin-card' and attached to her cycling hat [etc.]. 1892 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 170 Them were only mending clothes and finding *'pin-dots' before his eyes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pin-drill, a drill for countersinking. 1808 R. Hunt *Essays* I. 244 A 'pin-drop silence strikes o'er all the place. 1884 Webster, *Pin-feather, having the vane fastened by a pin. 1573 Tusser *Husbandly Lessons* 58 Of the swelling in a Hawkes foote, which we reserue the pox, or *'pin footed. *Ibid.* 148 Make pinnions thereof, and fasten them on the pinnefeathe. 1825 Cobbett *Rural Rides* (1830) I. 9 Black and purple and *'pin gooseberries'. 1902 *Ann. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 187 Item, ij shaw sarkis to [the use of] the said clerkis, and to be a *'pyn-hed'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 439 This fish varies among the five varieties of *'pin-hook wiles'. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Pin-machine. c 1880 *Cries of London* 38 in *Ragford Ball.* I. 146 Here's your old 'Pin Man, a coming again. 1808 L. Lincoln *Speed to M.* 10 The pinmen were busily sorting their pins. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 184 *Pin-Mandrils ...are made with a...Shank, to fit still into a round hole that is made in the Work that is to be Turned. 1875 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 304 The handsign which children have to indicate to *'pin-manufacturers'. 1861 Cornh. *Mag.* *Pin's sake* *Say*, int. 2 *'pinne master. 1679 *Trials of Witches*, etc. 36 Is it a pin matter whether there was such a Bull or no? 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Lowering*, It is not a pin matter how rude or false the lines or angles be. 1884 C. T. Davis *Leather* xxiii. (1897) 551 From the 'sinks' the skins are removed, and placed in the *'pin-mill'. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wood-Shoot* xvi. 197 *Pin-oaks, where tree scarce are generally sought for by mechanics and apiarists, or *Pin Oaks* (U. S.) XXIX. 420 (Michaels) gather in the timbered sloughs and low ravine bordering on the Mississippi, where the pin-oak and willow abound. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clocks.* 194 (Tbl) *Pin Pallet (Escapement). used mostly in French Clocks, in which it is often placed in front of the dial. The pallets are formed of semi-circular jewels. 1875 Maxwell *Rep. Transp.* II. 170 His Service is great ...loose Heads and Pokes of it I give you...as a *Pinne-paper of grose readers Ordinaire. 1817 Cruikshank *Sup. Lott.* 104 The pin-papers, and many papers, which might have been among the waste of his pack. 1856 Emmott *Planter* 184 Whole beds of crabs, lobsters, oysters, *periwinkles, coral, muscles, and cockles. a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pin-patcher, *Pin-pannocher*, the small shell fish called periwinkles. ...They are commonly drawn out of their shells with a pin. 1886 *Knowledge's Pr. Nat.* Hist. 642 Divers have the *'pin-poppers', the old name by which these curious class were best known. 1910 *Punch Pocket Bk. of Pun* 118/2 It lives by *'pin-powder mills'. 1893 E. Crowe *With Thackeray in Amer.* x. 91 Richardson made his circle the overlapping horseshoes, and the ring in it only of the *pin-proof order. 1708 J. Cook *Diary* (1901) 32 Payde for 2 *pinne purse for my valentine] 0 1. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pin-rack, a frame placed on the deck of a vessel, and containing sheaves around which ropes may be worked, and belaying-pins around which they may be secured. 1877 Stainer Organ II. 129 Under the keys a series of pins are arranged on a plate of wood forming a *pinrail. These pins fit easily into holes in the keys and prevent them from oscillating. 1808 H. Clarke *Review Flight Mand* 19 Tom Lancaster and Abraham 'Pin-seller. 1900 *Echo* 12 June 3/2 Pick-pockets and *pin-snatchers reaped a rich harvest. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 6/7 Single flowers scattered over a *'pin-spot' ground. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 4/2 Many of them spotted, but with a regular pin-spot. 1900 *Daily News* 14 July 2/7 The little lovers soon to have their wish when Lucy, *pin-spotted with sweetheart Nan. 1884 *Health Exhibit. Catal.* 118/1 A *'Pin-stick' Machine, for sticking pins on papers. 1898 Westm. Gaz. 16 Sept. 3/2 *Pin-striped serge, a material that in navy blue with a white line makes a very smart costume. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Pin-Switch...The conveniences are made with pins or plugs, which give a rubbing or thrilling contact when thrust into the holes on the board. 1582 Bellenden *Bocthius* (Stobie Misc 30 L.) Dil nis never a *pinworthe of pleasure. 1863 Byron *Arabian Nights' Trouble* iv. 67 In cutting the heads, they are held by small handvises or *'pin rings'. 1823 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 321 That part of the screw pallets upon which the *pin-teeth act. 1886 *Standard* 19 Jan. 2/3 In 'pie' or 'pinned', each had not developed. 1540-41 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees Soc.) *'Pynnyd Stanys'. 1578-9 *Ibid.* 699, 10 par. pynnyeres. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pinning, a hand-tile for pressing small arches and piles. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clocks.* 196 Pin Vice...chiefly used as a holder for pins and small pieces of work while they are being filed. 1894 Thomas *Fielden* xvii. (1898) 290 Goldie-finch, *pinweeds, and grassful wild grasses. 1892 *Cent. Dict.* The *pin-winged thrush are pigeons of the genus *Melanophaia*. ...of Venus and Mercury. 1898 A. Morrison *Child of the Jago* 189 Her wedding-ring went to *pin-wife. 1903 Outing *Handl. Athl.* (1910) 58 And repeated inches the *pinwound to haue.

Pin, *sb.*[2] *local.* [Origin obscure: perh. connected with Pin *v.* II.] The middle place in a tandem team of three horses. Hence **pin-horse**: see quots.

1877 *N. W. Line Gloss.*, *Pin-horse, the middle horse in a team. 1880 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wordbk.*, *Pin*, the middle place for a horse, between the shafter and the leader in a team of three. *Pin-horse.* 1886 Ellworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*, Pin, Pin-horse. [Widely prevalent in rural use. In E.E.D. from N. Yorksh. to Somerset.]

Pin, *sb.*[3] *Chess.* [f. Pin *v.*[3] § b.] The act of pinning, the fact of being pinned.

1888 Salmon *Sel. Chess* 70 Removing his Queen to obviate the 'pin'.

Pin (pin), *v.*[1] Forms: see the sb. [In branch I., f. Pin *sb.*[1] In branch II., perh. worn down from Pind *v.*, but blending with I. in the sense 'fasten': cf. also Pen *v.*[1] and 2.]

I. To transfix, fix, attach, confine, with a pin.

1. *trans.* To fasten (things or parts of a thing *together*, or one thing *to* another) with one or more pins, pegs, or bolts (see Pin *sb.*[1] 1); to construct or repair by thus fastening the parts together; to make fast with a bolt, to bolt (a door, etc.). ✝ *To pin the basket*: see Basket *sb.* 3 d.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/1 With a pynel palaye, pynnel fal pal. 1577 Harrl. *P. Pl. Ps.* xxi. 296 Consolacion...maide poore pratye to pynne Ly[fe]. *Ib.* pannel he wore Of alle tokenes and tytelers in plist. *a* 1580 *Minor Poems Ir. Versions MS.* lii. 8 Cou. Iesu dost no trouthe, On a pillord ray fode to plone. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxvii. 429 (Add. MS.) I shall hange the fore, and pynne it with a pynne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxvi. 451 No dyvyne can depart here without it be pynned with naples of woode and not of iron. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 730 Rafters or great pieces of tymber pinned together. 1683 Grubbe *Comment* 17 They pin down a plaster. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 102 They pin it up with wooden Pins. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 104 The mortices are quite through and pinned with oak or ash pins. 1883 Gilmour *Mongolia* 207 The long rope, which is pinned down to the ground. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clocks.* 195 The lever is pinned to the pallets.

fig. 1597 Short *State Irel.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 164 An act of navigation, to which no verse consented, pinned down upon us. 1620 Markity *Lect. Dream. Lib.* 321 He is pinned down to more than one Reviere...as an exemplary warning.

2. To fasten with a pin (see Pin *sb.*[1] 3), or with a brooch, hairpin, or hat-pin; to attach with a pin or similar sharp-pointed instrument; to transfix with a pin: also with a lance or the like.

1303 Jos. I *Kingis Q.* clxxix. At my baddis hed ...I hare it faire pynnit up. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 407 Thy pinned hare pleyit with goldin preson. 1550 Pilkington 656/1 Pynne your jacken togither for taking of colde. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 38 His garment, nought but many ragged clouts, With thornes together pind and patched was. 1591 *Confutation* viii. Stage-christian, Every Dame Elsie Cobham bare-foote, ...with a waxe candle in her hand, and coarse woollen sheete her backe and shoulders pinned on. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* (1620) 1. 288 Gowns made with long trains, which are pinned up in the house. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3703/4 Lost ...Sheets of Paper made up in 2 Books, and pin'd in the middle. 1787 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* 8 Nov., The wardrobe woman was pinning up the Queen's back. 1838 James *Robber* vi. She had a shawl of fine white lace pinned across her shoulders. 1850 Spratting *Anthem. Compl.* 24 The first object is to pin the leaves. 1893 Kane *Dominion Painter* II. x. 2 Pinned out the entomological specimens.

b. Used with a person as object, in respect of clothes. Chiefly *pass.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C vij, Shall not this lady this day be pynned. 1620 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, You were glov'd to, *Mod.* Come and I'll pin you.

3. *Building.* ✝ **a.** Formerly sometimes = Underpin. ✝ **b.** To face with stone, marble, etc. **c.** To fill in the joints of masonry with chips of stone; to fill up the interstices with small stones: cf. Pinning *vbl. sb.* 2 a.

1422 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 69, ij masons to pynne be outer lowe. 1429-1500 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 656 *Pynnyeres*[mason]. In pynnyng, Rubyng, et pointyng. 1598 Langham *Pol. Verg. De Inventi.* III. v. 71 Mamurra a Knight that was Master of Julij Cæsar's workes in Fraunce pinned first the Walles of his house with broken marble. 1789 Mason *Eng. Sched.*, To Pin an Arch, to turn it under the ground-tile, *substantive.* 1804 Macdonald *Gaelic Id. Engrid.* (1856) 192 He dilna ladhar, lias, and gris, To please the e'e.

4. *fig.* To attach firmly *to* a person, or ostentatiously *to or on* his Sleeve; to make absolutely dependent or contingent *on* a person or thing; also, to fasten or fix (anything objectionable) *on* a person; to append, affix, tack on. Now *rare.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 104 Alas, fond foole, art thou so pinned to their sleeues, yet thou regardest more their bable then their wise words Mem.? 1589 Greene *Carlowe on Lond.* (1618) 809 Was God pinned to Balaams sleeue? Was he bounde to him? 1598 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 321 This Gallant pins his Wenches on his sleeue. 1590 Greene *Menaph. Euph.* (1616) 23 What is it for men to paint a fayre mistresse and a vile wife vnder one picture? 1606 Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 200 *Women Nature's Moles*, in. i, Say you were pinn'd of late to pin an error on me. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 21 Pin'd to the mutability of popular Fortune. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xxiii. (1840) 81 He made himself absolute master of all orders, pinning them on himself by an insensible dependence. 1681 F. Brewer tr. *La Calprenede's Tom.* 37 They wholly pin themselves upon the advice of their Neighbours. 1720 *Twitter* No. 109 ¶ 2 A Couple of profound Wits, who...had thought to pin on themselves upon a Gentleman. 1869 Smedley *Occ.* I. iii. 18 You seem too fond of him!...I'm not the child that cannot pin on you. 1890 Lefevre *Mr. & Mrs.* II. iv, I might pin my faith to yours.

b. In phrases *to pin one's salvation, soul, hope, knowledge, reputation*, or the like, *upon, on, to* (a thing or person): now esp. *to pin one's faith upon, on* (a thing, or person, or his Sleeve), to place entire or openly professed trust or belief in.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 23 I would...never pin my everlasting estate in palace and bliss, upon no shrifter ...perswasions. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Works, *Rich. Hosp.* (1822) II. 140, I never intended to pynne my soule to another mans sleeve. 1619 Crooke *Body of Man* 318 It is not good...to pin a mans knowledge upon any particular mans phrase. 1699 Dr. Reynolds *Hosea* vii. 130 No man is to pinne his own soule and salvation...upon the words of a man who may mistake him. 1850 Cleveland *Poems* 21 The pin my faith on the Illuminati's sleeve. 1883 J. Weiss *Amer. Hymn* (1959) 92 Mr. Jones...much has suspected, that any Man should pin his Belief upon his (Jones's) Shoulders. 1879 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* iv. 2. 62 Tradition...deservedly refuse nailing to the Pillory, then pinning Faith upon it. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canal. Crew*, *To pin one's Faith on another's Sleeve*, so to take all upon Trust, for Gospel that he says. 1710, 1822, 1889 [see Faith sb. 2]. 1808 Lake Grasvenor *Lett.* (1894) II. 19, I never pin my hopes on a meeting at Hooper. 1897 Mrs. Meynell *Two Faiths* 240 I...pin [the phrase] her faith upon a horseshoe nailed upon the outer gate. 1885 S. Cox *Expositions* I. 4 Men who think for themselves, and pin their faith to no neighbour's sleeve.

5. *transf.* To hold fast (a man or animal) in a spot so that he cannot get away; to hold *down* or *against* something by force; to seize and hold fast.

1814 Cr. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 91 [The bank] could only reach the third field, where Tiger played him in the hedgerow. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xviii, Forth leaped the sportive heather to pin like a bull-dog. 1840-50 Elliott *Exegel. Kar. Epistle* I. 427 The dog will not only seize him [a bull] by the nose, but will cling to his hold till the bull stands still; and this is termed *pinning the bull.* 1894 Hardy *Jude* xvi. 238 While I pinned his arms from behind, Mr. Taylor seized his whip. 1888 Bunyan *Lives to Gd. Men* II. v. 66 He caught me by my elbows, and pinned me up against the wall...so that I could not stir.

b. *Chess.* To confine a piece to a spot, to prevent it from being moved, absolutely, or without serious loss of material.

1745 Stevens *Chess* 112 Look first whether your Adversary can pin you that Piece down. 1841 Walker *Chess* 19 The Bishop is able to restrain many to confine and pin the Knight, until the King or some other piece comes up and takes him. 1888 Salmon *Sel. Chess* 73 White would then pin the Rook by Queen to Queen's 3rd.

c. *slang.* To seize.

1708 Earl of Castlehe in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 340, I am sure they intended to pin my money.

6. *fig.* To hold or bind (a person) strictly *to* a promise, course of action, etc.: often with *down.*

1592 Fenner *Orig. Tithes* I. 24 The Law of God...doth not absolutely pin us down to the manner of doing it. 1800 W. Irving *Knickerb. Hist.* (1908) 1. 1. One of these penniest fellows that pin a man down to facts. 1892 Tyrrell in *Psych. Soc. Monthly* XLIV. 301, I am pinned this year by the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool.

7. To set or stud with pins for ornament.

1888 [see Pinned *ppl. a.* 2]. 1913 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 31319/1 The one side Case Magenta, ...pins & studs Gold Pins.

8. To make a small hole or hole in (the).

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* lix. I, And who taught me to smoke a pudder, pin a louse, head a bicker..? 1889 *Daily News* 7 June 2/3 Drills shrieking shrill accompaniment to the hum of whirring machinery as they pinned rivet-holes in metal plates.

9. To clog (a file): said of particles adhering so firmly to the teeth of a file that they have to be picked out with a piece of steel wire.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

II. To confine within bounds: cf. Pound *v.*

10. To enclose by or as by means of bolts or bars; to confine within a space or enclosure; to box in, to shut up; *spec.* to put in a pinfold, impound (a beast).

1580 Lamb. *P. Pl. A.* v. 225, I...Putte hem in a prysoune and pynnede hem fer-Inne. 1593 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 43 No schall noo beestys be pynnyd at the comen pynfold by the comens owtcorte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 400/1 Pynnyn, or put yn a pynfold, *intrudo.* 1513 Fitzherbert *Surveyinge* 1. 38/2 To be pynned and putyndoo for theyr trespasse. 1530 Wever *Trem.* (Arb.) 27, I found two thousand Chickinges glad vp in mine walls lockt fast in your chalones. 1630 L. Roberts *Quarmer Worthies* in. (1638) 28 To contract and put up the Sun into narrower bookes, to...shut him [etc.]. 1874-91 *Bell's Collect. Words* 19 *A Coop* is generally used for a Vessel or place to pin up or enclose any thing. 1894 Hardy *Trum.-M.* xxvi, Pinn'd like a flock, and fleeced too in their fold.

b. *Draughts* (and similar games). See quots.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 208, (Heath.) 287 The play is, by as many greens to pinne the foe, that he cannot stirre one hole further. 1850 Hoyle *Mod. Hoyle, Draughts* 107 The object...is to capture all your adversary's men, or to pin them, or box them in so that they cannot be moved.

✝**11.** *fig.* To ‘shut up’; confine, restrict. Obs.

a 1400 Lydg. *Chorle & Birde* 89 To be shette up and pynned under clouds, No thyng wonder were my tarmes. 1584 Powell *Def. Ministers* (1587) 9 Hawe both he... pinned vp his authoritie, when he sought to enlarge it? 1598 Jonson *Poetast. Amantio* 314 To have his pleasants pinned up within the narrow compass of a pace. *Lovastino.*

III. 12. *Comb.*, as **pin-faith** *n.*, that ‘pins one’s faith’ on something (see 4 b), implicitly believing or credulous; **pin-up** *a.*, adapted for being pinned up.

1897 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26913/1 One Stock Swimmer Pin-up-Pectoral. 1820 Keats *Sonnet Lett.* (1931) V. 326 The pin-faith sublimate, which never thinks for itself.

Pin, *v.*[2] (U. S.), variant form of Pind *v.*

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pin...v. To engage by striking with the point of a hammer: as splitting an edge of an iron hoop to give it the face corresponding to that of the rods.

‡ **Piña** (pēˈnyä). Also 6 **pinna**, 6– **pina**. [S. Amer. Sp. *piña* (formerly *pinna*), Pg. *pinha* pine-apple, orig. pine-cone, pine-nut (*cf.* L. *pinea*).]

†**1.** (Spelt *pina*, *pinna*, *pinne*.) The pine-apple. 1577 FAMPRICIUS *Diæteft Mineræ* 50 The Pinnes are a fruite whiche hee names next of all the fruites. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 82 Great abundance of Pinas, the pleasantest of fruites that grow under the sun. 1620 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1. 2. ii. (1676) 98 In America ... there must Pinnion, Pinas, Potatoes, &c., and such fruits. 1660 R. MAKEWAYE *Disp. St. Jago* (1847) 93 Our boats returned laden with plantans, pinies, potatoes, sugar-canes.

2. Pine-apple leaf fibres (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); a fine fabric made of these, more fully called **piña-cloth, piña-muslin**, *pine-apple cloth*.

1858 Hogg *Pop. Errors* 163 Pine-apple cloth, ... sometimes known by the name of Pina Muslin. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pinacloth*, an expensive fabric made by the natives of the Philippines from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Piña, Piña-cloth.

3. The spongy core of amalgam left behind after part of the mercury has been eliminated: also **amalgamed pinas**. (See also quot. 1875.)

1862 E. GOODYEAR (*Encycl. Metall. Index* to vii. 141) They put all the metall into a cloth, which they strain out very forcibly, so as all the quicke-silver passeth out, and the rest remaineth as a lumb of silver, like to a masse of almonds pressed to draw oyle. And taking them pressed, the remainder contained but the 4ist part in silver, and 8ths in quicke-s. ...Of these masses they make pinnes, (as they call them) like pine apples, or sugar loaves, hollow within, the which they commonly make of a hundred pound weight. 1878 Scientific *Dict. Trade, Pina (Chemical)*, amalgamated silver. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pina* (Spanish), the pile of amalgam or lumps of hard silver amalgam placed under a cupellation and subjected to heat, for the expulsion of the mercury. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Piña.

Pinaos, obs. form of PINNACE.

Pinaceous (pĭnēˈʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. mod.Bot. L. *Pinaceæ* the pine family (f. L. *pīn-us* pine): see -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the pine tribe.

1874 in R. Chambers in *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin.* (1876) XII. 187 A Pinaceous Fossil ... found in Redhall Quarry.

† **Pinache**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Derivation unknown: the quot. corresponds notably with the first under PIQUET *sb.*?] Some game at cards.

1640 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* 126 In games at Cards, the Hour requires a quicke conceit, the Colledge a steadie-setled heart; the Pinache quick and ever-enforced dexterity. [Not in ed. 1630.]

† **Pinacle**, *v. Obs.* Also **pinn-**. [Origin obscure: *cf. pinion* *v.*, and *manacle*.] *trans.* To pinion.

1614 BARNES tr. *Aristotles' Diet. Passevti Hom.* (1618) 12 Like a prisoner with his armes fast pinacled. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *La Calprenede's Trans. 58* They pinnacle them, and deliver them up to the fury of the children.

Pinacle, obs. form of PINNACLE.

Pinacocyte (pĭnæˈkōsəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. πίναξ, πινακ- tablet + -CYTE.] Each of the flat plate-like cells (constituting *pavement-epithelium*) forming the ectoderm and part of the endoderm in sponges.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 426/2 The ectoderm usually consists of simple pavement epithelial cells (*pinacocytes*). 1900 E. W. LANKESTER *Zool.* in *Sponges* 22.

Hence **Pinacocyt-al** *a.*

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 425/1 The pinacocytal layer.

Pinacoid, pinakoid (pĭnæˈkoid), *a.* and *sb. Cryst.* [f. Gr. πίναξ, πινακ- slab: see -OID.]

A. adj. Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, intersecting one of the axes of co-ordinates and parallel to the other two. Opposed to *octahedral* and *prismatoid*.

1892 STOCKS-MIDDLETON *Crystallogr.* ii. § 18.

B. sb. A pinacoid plane, or a group of such planes constituting a 'form'.

1876 *Catal. Sci. Appl. S. Kens.* § 1470 A Polyhedron of Calcite, cut ... so as to represent the optical characters ... in directions perpendicular to the pinakoid. 1880 HALDEMAN *Tab.-Ed. Synt. Mon.* 198 The octahedron, or unit pyramid, is always the largest, and the cube rectangular prism, or pinakoid, the smallest of the consistent forms. 1892 STOCKS-MIDDLETON *Crystallogr.* vii. § 271 The poles of the pinakoids form the angular points of the symmetric triangles.

Hence **Pinacoid-al** *a.*, of the nature of or characteristic of a pinacoid.

1879 BUTLER *Study Rocks* viii. 193 A structural condition of pinakoidal separation.

Pinacolin (pĭnæˈkŏlĭn). *Chem.* [f. next + OL + -IN^{1}.] A colourless oily liquid ($C_6H_{12}O$), having an odour of peppermint, variously produced from pinacone. Hence **Pinacolin-e**.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 647 *Pinacoline*, ... an oily body produced by the distillation of pinacone. 1879 *Cent. Dict. s.v. Pinacol*, *alcohol*, $C_6H_{14}O$, is produced by treating pinacolin with sodium in presence of water.

Pinacone (pĭnæˈkōun). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πίναξ tablet + -ONE.] A white crystalline substance ($C_6H_{14}O_2$), crystallizing in large tablets, produced by the action of sodium or sodium-amalgam on aqueous acetone.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 648 Liquid pinacone is a colourless syrup. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 777 Pinacone, when heated with acids, is converted into pinacolin.

‡ **Pinacothæca** (pĭnăkĭθīˈkă). Also anglicized as pl. **-thæcha** (-pēk). [L. *pinacothēca* (Varro),

a. Gr. πινακοθήκη a picture-gallery (Strabo), f. πίναξ, πινακ- tablet, picture + θήκη repository. So F. *pinacothèque*, Ger. *pinakothek*.] A place for the keeping and exhibition of pictures and other works of art.

1730 B. D. *Gymnasiomachia* 63 The...parlours, larders, closets and pinacothek, where coy Arsacen sanctities, painted tables, and counterfeiture of strangers were kept. 1864 WEBSTER *Add.* to *Kelly.* (1872) 107 Pinacothecha ... by which he intended ... certain Republican Art Works of Rarity in Picture or other Arts. 1906 ERNEST *Trans.* 188 The picture-gallery of this building was a complete Museum of all the Curiosities of Art and Nature. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii. A picture-saloon, or *pinacothecæ*. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 713/1 One walks through halls of art and pinacotheks.

Pinafore (pĭnăfōə(r)), *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*^{3} + AFORE, because originally placed upon the dress in front.] A covering of washable material worn by children, and by factory girls or others, over the frock or gown, to protect it from being soiled.

The article so called was gaily originally a piece of washing material pinned on for the occasion: in Webster, 1841, it is defined as 'an apron for the front part of the body'; in Latham's *Johnson*, 1866, as 'a small apron or bib for children'; in our own day, it differs from an apron in wearing and being fastened at the back above the waist, and in having armholes: a little girl's pinafore is often an article of ordinary house dress, and may be more ornamental than the trade which it covers. See also BIBY, OVERALL.

1780 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* vi. 144, I pinn'd her for Master Mortimer Delville, but he should dash his puppy when he is feeding him. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Sev.* I. (1882) 134 She is still pretty, but not so elegant as when she wore frocks and pinafores. 1864 Miss EDGEWORTH *Miscellaneous* I. 5 To teach children their A B C, and mend their frocks and make their pinafores. 1882 — *Mrs. Leyard* II. 20 So When you were in pinafores.

Ap. 1843 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 17 Exhibiting perhaps a smart architectural 'pinafore' in front, which turns out to be a mere 'pretence' intended to hide nakedness and deformity. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Fishing Yacht* (1852) 28 The chicks are large, entirely shewing black, except a pinafore of white on the breast.

b. transf. The wearer of a pinafore; *esp.* a child or little girl.

1858 T. HOOD *U. Curcap* III. 233 The pinafore was gone to bed.

c. attrib. and *Comb.*

1870 M. COLLINS *Mrs. & Merch.* I. v. 92 Younger folk ...in the pinafore stage of existence. 1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Camp. Carcasely* 160 Skirt to pinafore-evening. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Apr. 3/2 A nasty blue serge frock ...one of the pinafore build to slip over clothes.

Pi'nafore, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To attire in a pinafore.

1857 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Cler. Life, Tenet's Repent.* viii, She was duly loosened and pinafored, and then they curved out.

2. To put into the skirt of one's pinafore: *cf. to pocket*. *nonce-use.*

1893 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/2 There were hazelnuts. Awaiting my turn, and pinaforing the fragments that remained.

Pinafored (pĭnăfōəd), *a.* [f. prec. *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Attired in a pinafore.

1847 Mrs. Gore *Cecilia* xxvii, The smallest three-school that turns out its pinafored urchins on a village green. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xv. 189 Pinafored children ...playing in the gardens.

Pinakiolite (pĭnæˈkiŏləit). *Min.* [mod.(Flink, 1890) f. Gr. πινάκιον, dim. of πίναξ tablet + -LITE.] Borate of manganese and magnesium, found in brilliant black tabular crystals.

1892 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc. Ser.* III. XLI. 251 Pinakiolite is a new borate of manganese and magnesium.

Pinakoid, -**al**, variants of PINACOID, -AL.

†**Pi'nal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pīn-us* pine-tree + -AL.] Of the nature of or allied to the pine.

1731 NORTH *Plutarch's Lives* I. 5 Some will have it to be a Pinal-tree, ...more difficult to be raised in northern and alpine climates than their pleasi predecessors.

Pinalic (pĭnæˈlĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. PINA(CONE)-IN + -IC.] Derived from or contained in pinacolin, as *pinalic acid*, $C_6H_{12}O_2$.

1888 in *Council's Knapsl. Dict.*

‡ **Pinang** (pĭnăŋ). Also 7 **-a**, 9 **penang**. [Malay *pinang* betel nut, areca. Also in Du., etc.] The areca tree (*Areca Catechu*), or its fruit, the areca nut (*pinang nut*): see ARECA.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trans.* 148 The Portugues call the tree that bears it *Arvre payne*...and the Malayans *Pinang*. 1673 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 363 Their ordinary food...is Rice, Wheat, Pinango, Betele. 1771 J. R. *Francis tr. Osbeck's Voy.* I. 255 *Pinang*...is a fruit which looks like an orange in the husks. 1883 MAJ. BARNARD in *Leisure Hr.* 200/1 Pinang (from the *pinang*, or areca-palm) is the proper name of the blood.

Pinary, Pinasse, obs. ff. PINERY, PINNACE.

Pinaster (pĭnæˈstə). *Bot.* [a. L. *pīnaster* (Plin.) wild pine, f. *pīnus* pine: see -ASTER. So F. *pinastre*, It., Sp. *pinastro*.] A species of pine (*Pinus Pinaster*) indigenous to south-western Europe; also called *Cluster-* or *Star-pine*.

(The *Pinaster* or Wild Pine of the ancients is thought by Dioscorides to have been *P. maritima* of southern localities.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 88 Pinaster is nothyng elles but a wilde pyne tree of a meruelous height. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 480 The Pine and the Pinaster carry leaues like unto needles, long and sharp pointed. 1730-9 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* ed. 6 *Pinus, Pinus sylvestris* ...the Pinaster or wild Pine-tree. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 52 The Pinaster is a variety of the Scotch Fir. 1820 MACKAI *Brit. Pinetr* (1999) 237 The introduction of the Pinaster into England, by Gerard...A.D. 1596. 1883 MASTERS *Pinetum* 87, *Affin.* The principal timber tree of Dr. Heldreich is the pinaster.

Pinate (pēˈnĕt). *Chem.* [f. PIN-ol + -ATE^{4}.] A salt of pinic acid.

1858 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 508 The pinates ... may be obtained by digesting an ethereal solution of pinic acid over the alkaline carbonates. 1890 *Pharm. Conf.* XVIII. 280/1 The pinates of ammonia, potash, and soda are soluble in water, but those of other bases are nearly insoluble in it.

† **Pinax** (pēˈnæks). Pl. **pinaces** (pēˈnăsēz); also 9 **pinakes**. [L. *pinax*, a. Gr. πίναξ board, plank, tablet, picture.]

1. A tablet; hence a list, register, or the like inscribed on a tablet; a catalogue, index. ? *Obs.*

1660 SIR T. BROWNE *Lib. Mar.* v. § 1 Consider whereabout there are in Cotton's Fields, or that old Philosophical Piece of the Life of Man. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 439 This...may...serve instead of a Pinax, or General Index to Plantarum. 1788 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. (1794) This pinax...is still the guide to all those who study this subject.

2. *Antiq.* A plate, platter, or dish; *esp.* one with anything painted or engraved on it.

1850 ROSS *Anc. Pottery* (1852) I. 168 The pinax or dish with a tall foot. *Ibid.* 196 Pinakes or plates, are also found at this period.

Pin-ball (pĭnbɔl). *U.S.* [f. PIN *sb.*^{3} + BALL *sb.*^{2}] 1. A pincushion.

1844 Nimrod M. H. Gardner *Quaker Lifefe* vi. I gave him the pinball.

2. *Pinball-sight* or head-sight: see HEAD *sb.* 9 d.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pin-ball Sight*, (*Fire-arms*), another name for the *bead sight*; also called *pin-head sight*.

Pinbank, variant form of PINNEBANK *Obs.*

Pi'n-ha'sket. *Anat.* A large ornamental pincushion, with pins of various lengths artistically inserted, so as to resemble a basket; formerly, in some places, presented to the mother of a family on the birth of each child. Hence, the youngest child in a family (in quot. 1794 of an animal).

1772-6 *Rowley Poems, Pin-basket*, the last child a woman bears. 17... See J. MASSEY in *Dudley Coll. Poems* (1862) IV. 304 Oft be your second race survey'd And oft a new pin-basket made. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 37 No less material is it that the pincushion of the bevvid wife should have the greatest share of the father's affections. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday*, etc. 4 My gay Chanticleer ... The pin basket of my kitten, too. 1824 ROBERT *Tw. E. Angler, Pin-basket*, the youngest child in a family.

Pin-before (pĭnbĭfōə). *rare.* [f. PIN *sb.*^{3} + BEFORE.] = PINAFORE.

1814 SOUTHEY in *Corr.* w. *C. Bruton* (1880) 21 During dinner he lifts up his pinbefore to look at the ladies. 1830 *Examiner* 805/1 Young gentlemen in pinbefores. 1864 Mrs. MYERS *Heartsease Manor* II. 13 Her self which self-possessed by an ample bodiced pinbefore, she was engaged in superintending her cakes and pastries.

Pi'n-case. A case for holding pins; also, a pincushion (*Pubs. Soc. Antiq.*).

1412 *Will of R. Symon* (Somerset Hse.), A pynnere of syluer wirk. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pynnar, espingarde, espingarde. 1814 E. Simon *Scotch Peer* xv. I, What do you say, gentlemen? how papers, pin-cases, pipes? 1846 *Lincoln Gloss.* ed. 2, *Pin-case*, a pin cushion, a contraction of *pin-case*.

† **Pince.** *Obs.* [Variant of PINCH *sb.*; perh. immed. a. F. *pince*.] A gallet or sore place on a horse.

1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. xli. 180 The swelling, pince, swinging or gall, either upon the withers or any parte of the backe of a horse.

Pince, obs. occasional variant of PINCH *sb.* and *v.*

Pincel, -eller, obs. ff. PENCIL, PENCILLER.

‖ **Pince-nez** (pɛ̃sneˈ). [F. *pince-nez*, lit. pinch-nose, nip-nose.] A pair of eyeglasses kept in position by a spring which clips the nose.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 233 It is amusing to meet a person whom one has been accustomed to see in regular spectacles wearing a *pince-nez* for the first time. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* vii. The lady, putting up her pince-nez, with a show of interest. 1894 H. DAVIDSON *Master of Men* 230 Men, when he uses with difficulty, does not now approve his Eyes: he puts on a *pince-nez*.

Pincocoun, variant of PINCOCK ^{1} *Obs.*

Pincer (pĭnsə(r)), *v.* [f. PINCERS.] *trans.* To compress with or as with pincers; to torture or wring with or as with pincers.

1593 PEELE *Edward* viii. 241 The Judge, gave in Order that one should be Pincer'd with hot Pincers: Each Body pinched here. 1864 CARLYLE *Frankl. Gl.* xvi. 5 Face, eye pincered together. 1897 ROSEBERY, *Whitby Lent Assiz.* 188 The pain of his wound racked and pincered his nerves.

† **Pincerd.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late med.L. *pincerna*, a. late Gr. σπυρονέρνα cup-bearer, prop. a wine-server, f. σπυρο- to drink + καφέρνα to serve: cf. OF. *pincerne* a butler.] A cup-bearer.

1860 BOSTON *Mod. Gr. Poets* ix. xxiii. (1887) 198 (Thel Lint Master in his office of chiefe Pincern or Cup-bearer. 1898 *Letters Hawaii* 10, 16, These were to be sent for the chiefs' cup-bearer and pincerna, chamberlain and lieutenant.)

Pincers (pĭnsəz), *sb. pl.* Rarely (exc. in comb.) in sing. form **pincer**. Forms: 4 **pynsours**, 4–5 **pinsours**, 4–7 **-ours**, 5 **pynsers**, **-ours**, 6 **-ors**, **-ours**, **pinsers**, 6–7 **-ers**, 8– **pincers**. [In ME. *pinsour(s)*, *pynsours(s)*, -*ers(s)*, *pynsour(s)*, appr. A.F. agent-n. from *pinser* vb.: see

Pincer; cf. OF. *pincheure* pincers, tongs, *pinçoir* a clip used as a book-mark; mod.F. *pince* (Cotgr. *pincer*) pincers. See also Pinsor 3.]

1. A tool for tightly grasping or clipping anything, consisting of two limbs pivoted together, forming a pair of jaws with a pair of handles or levers by which they can be pressed tightly together. (Commonly *a pair of pincers*; rarely *a pincers*.)

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De Propr.* xviii. 306 ‖ *par de Pynceures* de ferre. 1571 *Digges Stratiot.* 200, ‖ par de Pynceures. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii. Kut þe a litell of her chese with pynsors. 1688 *Knox Decades* 187 Two smaithes [who were] a couple of tenaile pincers. 1784 R. Scott *Discov. Witchcr.* v. 102, (1886) 88 R. Dugridge had the devill about the house by the nose with a paire of pincers or tongs. 1790 Stevens *P. Q.* viii. 18 A poke of Pincers in his hand he had, With which he pinched people to the hart. 1864 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 1. 21 A Wood-Louse hath two pointers also before, like a pair of pincers. 1914 Victoria *Keepsake* v. 8, The flesh will galore, where the pincers roar. 1728 Swinton *Lett. fr. Lincoln* (1796) 201 A pincers[ ] contrived to raise the wick, a small pincers to prune it. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 188/1 The flask is then removed from the fire by wooden pincers.

Mod. *Fig.* In Wr.-Wülcker 570/18 Capteus, a pynsors. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 280/2 A paire of Pynsores or A Pynsores. 1530 Lacnos *Manip.* 167 Pincer, *forpicula*.

Sp. 1895 Hore *Towns* & *Dw.* 12, ii. 8 (1896) 324 He [Newton] has always his mind ready to turn it with the mathematical pincers.

2. An organ (or pair of organs), in various animals, resembling pincers, and used for grasping or tearing; as the chelæ of crustaceans, the incisor teeth of a horse, etc.

1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Their [grass locusts'] pincers...are as sharp as knit needs. 1753 Hanway *Travels* (1762) *No.* xxxiii. 83 Every kind [of bee] has a small particle of that earth in her pincers. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 154 The feet of animals which resemble among cattle are provided with pincers. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* iii. 52 A living crayfish is able to perform very varied movements with its pincers.

b. Comb., as *pincer-grip*; *pincer-like* adj.

1811 Cyrus, *Lingua de fer*...the spinous first basket of a Cyrus, &c. 1882 Carlyle *Let. to Emerson* 29 Oct., in *Reg. Emerson. Mag.* Nov. 105, I started to gaze...at the preemptory ...you take of certain thumed chunks and thrusting bodies. 1892 Boldrewood *Anim. Life* 142 Two terminal processes which make up a pincer-like organ.

‖ **Pincette** (pinsĕt). Also 6 pincet(te, 6–7 pinset. [*F. pincette* small pincers, dim. of *pince* a pair of pincers.] A small pair of pincers; tweezers, forceps. (Also in *pl.*)

c 1550 *Dr Wm. Internal. Fr. in Foreign.* 308 The pynsettes, *les tenailles*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* ii. 20/b/2 Draffe the wounde (somewhat) with the pincet. 1597 Lewis *Chirurg.* (1634) 9 Some to draw away, as tenals, pincers, pincets, tekals. 1809 Kendall *Sturdy Beggars* ii. 21 Various instruments, such as the tourmalined gimmets, the *thrifmicrope*. 1859 *Wynter Curios. in Disc.* 1870 The piece of lead was at last extracted by a pincette expressly constructed for the purpose.

Pinch (pinʃ), *sb.* Forms: see next. [I. Pinch *v.*]

I. 1. An act of pinching; a firm compression between the finger and thumb or any two opposing surfaces; a nip, a squeeze; ?a seizure with the teeth, a bite (*dial.*).

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, iv. 8. 42 If we be English Deere by then in Blood, Not Rascall-like to fall downe with a pinch. 1600 Rowl. *Hell in Heaven Kind.* (1872) 23 He will revive Bacch. To give a full quart pot the empty pinch. 1606 Shaks. *Ant.* & *Cl.* v. 2. 298 If thou, and Nature can so gently part, The stroke of death is as a Lovers pinch. 1758 *Essex Fol. Comprehend* 158 Mr. Newcome's Wife brighter in one hue, for Every, as said the brother: Pinch, Colour, gives him a Pinch. 1856 I. Taylor *Phys. The Another Life* 238 Feeling the pinch of a tight shoe, ...the pinch of a tight hat.

†**b.** *fig.* An ill-natured threat; stricture, censure.

1580 Mulcaster *Positions* xliii. (1887) 221 Those grossest pinches, which exploding people do vse their vnto, when they are best vsed.

2. *fig.* Pressure, stress (usually of want, misfortune, or the like); difficulty, hardship.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* ii. 2. 304 Necessities sharpe pinch. 1638 Tomkis *Lot. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1721 II. 462, I am so taken with this cruel Pinch of Business. 1688 *Henry & Renou Thanep. Lorr.* 156 This pinch of time that I am in, has made me but handle my things together. 1862 *Times* 19 Aug., In much money having been spent...At Chevres felt the pinch. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 275 Those who were rendered homeless by the pinch of hunger. 1892 Jessopp *Studies Random Text* (1893) 17 He never knew what the pinch of poverty was.

†**3.** The pain or pang caused by the grip of death, or of remorse, shame, etc. *Obs.*

1587 T. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Hal. *Dodsley* IV. 19 He at this present pinch of death was I dismay'd. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. 1. 75 Inhabitants (Whose frowner) pinches therefore are more strongly Would home haue kill'd your King. 1620 Rogers *Naaman* 628 No pinch of penalty is comparable to pinch of conscience. 1680 Flatman *Heraclit. Ridens* xxvii. 230 Have these corruptions...brought you to a great pinch, and inward distress of soul?

4. A case, occasion, or time of special stress or need; a critical juncture; a strait, exigency, extremity. Now, usually, in phr. *at (or) a pinch*.

1589 Canon *Stories of A. v. with.* 53 Unexpectedly at a pynche [he] shal come vpon hem. 1593 Mirr. *Outrages* i. Wks. 1847/1 What would ye then have done? Quod he, to get me owres to a pynche. 1594 J. Dee in *Lett. Lds. Miss Camden* 39 Any notable benefit...honoured appon me now in the very pynch and opportunytie. 1689 *Shadwell Epsom* Wells. If I had thought they would drive me to such pinches, I would not have meddled with them. *a* 1699 Dr. Bateman *Serm.* (1841) I. 86 At The Resurrection...need to hire the King of Egypt...to help at a pinch. 1881 Nevile *Piano Recitals*, 264 But that Apprehensible appeared Grandiose when it came to the pinch. 1589 Howes *Contr. Stow* (1604) 111. 81 [He] was[ ] wiseuer nor cook, but for dainty-mouth'd not a bad hand at a pinch. 1647 Lo. G. Bentinck in *Cromw. Papers* (1784) III. xxv. 196, I think on a pinch my father could still walk ten miles in a day. 1836 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Antiq.* 58 Each of them could at a pinch stand by the skins of the other. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk.* (1872) III. 181 (1870) VIII. 183 Fighting follows all,...but uncertain as to loyalty in a case of pinch. 1892 R. Bridgewood *Cal. Sportsman* (title) 329 She could...drive a team on a pinch.

b. The critical or crucial point of a matter.

1679 Pulton *Holy War* ii. v. (1840) 54 The chief pinch of the cause doth on the particulars proof, that the lands...formerly belonged to his predecessors. 1720 Waterland *Eight Serm. Pref.* 21 Here indeed lies the very Pinch of the Argument. 1848 Conyb. *Church* II. vii. II. 450 Thus two principles which form the real mark and pinch of Spartan legislation, viz., the military discipline and the rigorous private training.

5. The critical (highest or lowest) point of the tide, the turn of the tide. Cf. Pinch *v.* 13, and *pinch-water* in Pinch-, † *Obs. rare.*

1593 Shakes. *Rhetorique* C. 4 b/2, I took an opportunitie (pinch of low water) to view the works upon the rock.

6. *local.* The game of hustle-cap: see quots.

1846 Craven Gloss. 90, s.v. *Pinch*, the game of pitch-halfpenny or pitch and hustle. It is played by two or more youngsters, who pitch or cast a halfpenny each, at a mark. ...When they hustle, all the half-pence...are thrown into a hat held by the player who chuses the first chance. After shaking them together, he hits the crown of the hat a smart blow with his fist, which causes them to jump out, and as many as lie with the...head upwards belong to him. 1888 *Daybook* Gloss. s.v., Some others were lately fined...for playing at pitch on Sunday.

II. A place or part at which something is (or appears to be) pinched.

†**7.** *Archery.* A weakened place in a bow or stick at which it tends to bend in an angle as if pinched at this point. (See Pinch *v.* I 6.) *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 114 If you...finde a bowe that is...not weaned with...pinche or gyrdles, bye that bowe. *Ibid.* 121 Frenche be fyne little pinches, the which when you perceaue, pike the place betwene the pinches, to make them somewhat wider, and as well causynge as where it pinched.

†**8.** A plait or gather, in a skirt, etc.; an accordion-pleat. **b.** A bend or fold in the brim of a hat; a cock. (See Cock *sb.*6 3.) *Obs.*

1552 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 198 It is not your pinches, your perkes, your fenny leggings, superfluous embellishings, and pranking vp, that [are] any way offend God. 1592 Gosson *Pl. Quippes* (1) in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 174 This cloth of price, all cut to ragges,...These fashions, pinches, ringes, jagges. 1710 *Steele Spect.* No. 231 ¶ 2 Hats moulded with different Cocks and Pinches. 1880 J. F. Kennedy *W. Worst* I. i. 10 The picture may remind us of Rembrandt's 'Pelisdicke', with 'the pinch' so far projecting that the cavalier burns a hole through it.

9. A steep or difficult part of a road. Now *dial.*

1725 Wanderer *Lett.* Writ. 1885 I. 83 Wagons may travel now with 1500 or 1600 weight on them, by doubling the teams at one or two pinches only. 1759 Franklin *Jrnl.* Wks. 1840 III. 401 Making the road thirty feet wide, and the principal pinches twenty. 1893 Mrs. C. Pearl *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 4 Steep pinches and deep gullies.

10. *Mining.* A point at which a mineral vein is narrowed in or compressed by the walls of rock.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 204 The south chute seems to be divided by a vertical pinch.

III. 11. As much of something (esp. snuff) as may be taken up with the tips of the finger and thumb; hence *fig.* a very small quantity.

1583 Gosson *Mansilia* Wij, (Grosart II. 61) For a pinch of pilmyre we receiue a gallon of sorow. 1710 *Steele Spect.* No. 321 ¶ 7 Flavilla...asked the Chambermaid if he would take a Pinch [of Snuff]. 1734 Thurman *Lett.* 11 Dec. (in *Letters's Canal.* 19-20 Feb. (1898) 86, Had I been taught to cut a caper, to bow a taste, to take a pinch and buy commerce with all the graces of fashionable ecaglery. 1783 Beckford *Dorr. Diet.* s. v. *Old Age*, Two Pinches of the Tops of Rosemary, a Pinch of Dried Lavender, two Pinches of Mint. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Manuf. Strike* v. 62 Knox took a long pinch of snuff. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxvi, A little more hot water, and a pinch of fresh tea.

IV. 12. An iron lever with a beak or point, used for moving heavy bodies, loosening coal, etc., by leverage or prying; a crow-bar; a pinch-bar.

1808 Scott *Sir Tristrem* lii. Pinches or Anelacemen will never pick upon't;...ye might as weel batter at it wi' pipe-stapples. 1829 W. Tennant *Pictish Chronicle* (1871) 190 Were women their pinches and their picks forsyne the Achlar stream did flee. 1883 Gardner Gloss. *Coal-mining*, *Pinch*, a kind of crowbar used by breaking down coal.

13. *dial.* A close-fisted person; a 'screw'.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pinch*, a very parsimonious economist.

Pinch (pinʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 pinche(n, pynche(n, (4–5 pinnche, 6 pyntche, pyntshe, pwnch(e, &c. pinsche), 6–7 pynch, 6– pinch. *β. variety* 5 pinse, 7–8 pinco. [a. ONF. **pinchier* (= mod. Norman/ *pinchier*), ? alteg. pr. *pincher*, = OF. *pincier*, mod.F. *pincer*; ulterior origin obscure.

The Fr. *ch* was pron. sounded from an earlier form repr. by Wallon *pinser*. Cf. also It. *pizzicare*, Wall. *ibal. pinsare*, mod.It. *pizzigare* to pinch, fr. *pizza* a pinch; also early mod. Du. *pitsen*, Flem. *pitsoen* (Kilian), Ger. *pfetzen* to pinch.]

I. In literal and closely connected senses.

1. *trans.* To compress between the tips of the finger and thumb, with the teeth, etc., or with any instrument having two jaws or parts between which something may be grasped; to nip, squeeze. (The principal literal sense.) Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1300–50 *Alex.* & *Dind.* 770 Pat horbeten him þei schon, þat body to shrewden, & nesshch pinchen his part. 1422 *Yonge's Secrees. Dis. P. R.*, v. xxxvii. (*W. de W.*) 193 If the nose pynchyth and prycketh, the stomake is ryuelyed and pricked and compellyth it to caste out. 1530 Palsgr. 627/1, I pynche a thynge with my fyngar and my thombe. 1580 Mulcaster *Positions* xliii. (1887) 221 To pinch the lusts whereto they prickes at the least. *a* 1626 Francis *Lucas's Daily Exerc.* (1632) 133 A colme that is pinched...will cry exceeding loud. 1736 *Gent. Lang. Story* 79 They...Entangle his Mother, pinch his Arms. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 12 The creature was scarcely able to withdraw its leg when the toes were pinched. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 117 If the foot be pinched...the muscles are made to contract. *A.* 1799 W. Taylor *Hist. Germ. Poetry* (1830) II. 65 Thus Thorbrandt, Who on his wall had drawn the accursed devil's picture, And said to priests as it with glowing tongs.

b. Said of a tight shoe, etc. which presses painfully upon the part which it covers; esp. in the proverbial phrase *to know where the shoe pinches*, i. e. to know (by direct experience) the disadvantages of any situation, or the cause of a trouble or difficulty. (Usually *absol.* or *intr.*)

1508 Lydg. *Dr Gall. Pilgr.* 2455 Thys ghoste spake me no more, That I may weryn here no more, With her pynchyng to be busyed, Myn handys but ye vnlose. 1577 *tr. Bullinger Decades* (1592) 1. 1. 3/2 My shoes...pinch me sore. *a* 1580 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 Subtle conceipts, that knowe...where the shoe pincheth so most. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 210 When your gold or your shoe you have your self in what part it doth (Lindsey pinch you). 1698 A. Fox *Wrestl. Surg.* ii. xxv. 163 Fit the upleathers well...that they pinch not the Patient any where. *c* 1700 Penn *Philip's Acc.* ii. Still in breeds, and *pinched* in straps. 1856 Reade *Never too late* lv, Oh, is that where the shoe pinches?

†**c.** *intr. for refl.* Of a bow: To receive a pinch: see Pinch *sb.* 7. *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 116 Take your bow in to the field,...looke where he commeth in euen, prouyde for that place hereafter, learn it pinche and no fraute. *Ibid.* 121.

d. *pass.* To be jammed or compressed forcibly between two solid objects so as to be crushed.

1696 J. R. *Intercourse in Winter. Gen.* 2 Sept. 3/1 We have but one wofull hurt:...She was pinched on shore in the last winter on July 18...by the heavy pork we. 1859 *Mod.* 29 May 3/1 The chap that had it before me got pinched between the coupling hooks...he only lived a few hours. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 6/1 He was pinched between the train and the platform.

2. With *adv.* or *compl.* To bring or get into some state or position by pinching (in first two quots., by squeezing or pressing).

13...*E. Eckmondyk* 70 in Horstm. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 369 Wyp[ ] wetnesse...Puttes peines per to, pinched owre vndue. *a* 1425 *Longland's P. P. A.* xi. 86 A cyde is to be ponet to purge [*Ditto, Coll. MS.* pynche] a-doun þe wikkede. 1575 Turbervile *Epitaphs, Epigr.* (1580) 141 Let those weepe wanton, and pinch in their shoulders. 1590 Spenser *Faer. Qu.* II. ii. 194 They'll make me breath, or pinch vs blacke and blew. 1625 Fletcher *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1640) 21 Pinch me into the remembrance of my promises. 1887 A. Lovell tr. *Thévenot's Trav.* ii. 126 The ordinary Rock...is for want of pinch of the Plush with her Pincers. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* (ed. 2) I. 28 Pinch them with a close. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 676 The skin cannot now be pinched up.

b. *Hort.* To nip off part of (a shoot). Also to nip *out*; to shorten back or down by nipping.

1693 Evelyn *Kal. Hortens.* (1729) 61 When the Branch or Pinch'd young shoots is shooting thick again, the same Operation of Pinching must be perform'd again. 1850 *Bush's Florist* May 129 When the shoots have grown three or four inches...I again pinch out their tops, in order to make them bushy. 1882 *Garden Chronicle Ser.* II. xvii. 708 *Ib.* 230 As soon as the leaves were developed on any shoot they were pinched down to three. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/1 When [the shoots] are three or four inches long they are pinched back to three buds.

c. To force out by compression, squeeze out; to quote, *fig.* to extract, extort, wring. 'squeeze' (money) *from or out of* a person.

1550 Mumpe *Rom.* 1907 Tax no Man of The Money...must be pinched from the bellies and backs of labouring Vocation. 1820 Gurney *Weekly Rep.* 13 Apr. 69 The immense sums...thus pinched from the millions, and put into the hands of Contractors. 1883 Dickens *Mod. Pr.* ix. 256, He had always pinched the full interest out of himself with punctual pinches.

d. To put in or add by pinches (Pinch *sb.* 11): *pinch out(by*, to empty by removing the contents by pinches.

1820 Crabb *Voc. Minerv.* II. 14 The old classes...pinch the smell-box empty by degrees. 1859 Thornbury *Haunted Pinch a mouthful out into her plate.*

†**3.** *trans.* To plait, gather in, or flute the surface of (a garment, etc.); to crimp or crinkle the edge of (a pie-crust). *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 151 Wel sownyd hir wympul pynched was. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 420 So wyde a gowne...as is his, so smal I pynched. *c* 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Kerve hit [the chopped-up pork, etc.] with fyolles, and pynche hit fayre. Kerves in fyr myddes two lignayne a pays. 1599–10 [see Pinched *ppl. a.* 3].

†**4.** To seize, compress, or snap with the teeth. Often *absol.* *Obs.*

a 1422 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv. Who eyrs hath hous and goth herwith to be drie, he shall lease be ofgrow. 1555 Eden *3 Hen. VI*, v. i. 26 As a brace mastiffes I coupl'd with Daggers: Who hanging pinch'd a hee, and made them cry. The owl mewd all eftsoft. c 1600 Chapman *Iliad* v. 282 Like a race of dogs that set a lion fast, And constrain'st to spoil to pinch. 1700 Dryden *Theodore & Hon.* 103 Two mastiffs...come up and pinch'd her tender side.

†**6.** Said of actions causing a painful bodily sensation: To hurt, pain, torture, torment. (In first two quots. applied to the torture of the rack.) *Obs.*

1546 Cranmer in *Morysines Lib. & Lett.* (1916) II. 30 Not sparing for the knowinge hereof to pynche him with paynes to the fordyspeche of K. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1304/2 They were commanded to commit him to such as are reteable appointed in the Tower to handle the racke, by whome he was laied upon the same, and somewhat pinched, although not much. 1597 J. Y. *Servis, Passion C.* 12 Which pincheth men with three great wounds. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 364 If it [a Bear] pinch them further, and draw blood, they increase their punishment.

6. Said of the painful action of cold, hunger, exhaustion, or wasting disease: Including the physical effects (to contract, make thin or shrunken), the painful physical sensations, and often the mental affection or social injury. Also, in reference to plants: to nip, to cause to shrivel or wither up.

a 1598 Hall Chron., *Hen. V* 48 If famine had not pinched them, or coble worker had not nipped them. 1677 *St. Augustines Confessions* 91 Let Scarlogus forgive the bodily... his leaner pinches it. 1681 Marmion *Ed. of Nimes* 903 If he be a little pinched with gazette & adventure. 1691 Baxter *True Conf.* 11. iv. 180 The sore hath...pinch'd the Magistrates of her flesh. 1692 A. Rose *Mist. Worlds* 1. 66 He never being pinched with thirst. a 1861 Fuller *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) 295 The more generous and ingenious [and will]...be industrious, when always pinched with the Plough. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 66 A most severe cold, which pinched our men exceedingly. 1770 Verney *Noted w.* Wks. 1799 II. 302 The polypus's bone were a little pinched by the westerly winds. 1889 *Farm. Ref.* Jan. 9 The labouring classes...have been pinched...by hard times, by increased expenses, and by loss of wages.

absol. 1832 Lucas *God's Revenge* III. 8 49. 280 When a famine began to pinch. 1903 Pure *Odyssey* xvi. 298 The winter pinches, and work cold I die.

11. In non-physical and figurative senses.

7. To press upon, straiten, reduce to straits or distress; to bring into difficulties or trouble; to afflict, harass. *Obs.* exc. as consciously *fig.* from 1 or 6.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv. 127 To the ende they myghte bee worse pynched at the bares roote. 1577 *tr. de L'Isle's Legenda* 81 b, The proposition of the lord Steuenage...did chiefly pinch them. 1604 H. Moore *Mist. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 303 That which serues many to pleasure, doth pinch vs. 1704 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 223 The king finding his affairs pinch him at home. 1800 Cobbett *Pitt-ism* 1. 18, He compact with the pinchers The Emperor. 1860 Hon. H. Wyse *Mrs. Hadrill* 11. ii, Debt pinches the mind, more than hunger pinches the body.

8. 1830 M. Genders tr. *Sp. Hereford's Assn. Eng.* 1. 49 Maud began at length to pince him.

b. *contr.* or *absol.*

a 1661 Cotgrave *Alad* 170, 298 Hugo grief, for Hector's daughter is (many) pinch'd in his mighty mind. 1697 Cotgrave *Sp. en Apr. to Carefole*, Another thing which doth a little pinch upon me. 1710 Addicroft *John Hall* v. iii, *Dyn* (Hugo). Pray tell me, how you came to employ this Sir Roger, and not think of your old friend Hugo? *Mrs. Bel.* Sir, we have a pinches!

†**8.** *contr.* To press narrowly or closely *on*: **a.** to encroach *on*; **b.** to put stress *upon*. *Obs.*

a 1580 *Sir. Purple Riddlers* 501, in *R. E. P.* (1862) 122 Shall he be bakers wife per force swake...or pinched on his ribs white ones gushes low. 1597 Lodge, *Fl. Jos.* II. 201, 371 If I spake to be plain, I pynched so narrow [C. so low half asyer] for my foes breach, or to farre, flouted: if very neere neighbors. 1683 *Homilies* 11. *Rebellion* (Oxf. 11, 1859) 258 It is a shame to behold...how men pinch at such blemishes, which by love and custom ought to be favourably born. 1684 H. More *Paradigm. Prophetic.* xiii. 370 The Vulgar indeed in less pinch (lesser upon the Romans) Hierarchy. a 1732 Seeker *Exam.* 11. vi. § 47 (1740) 402, I should have pinched hard upon this Practice, if it had not been a Fish-day Game.

†**9.** *a. intr.* To carp or cavil at; to find fault, object. *Obs.*

a 1580 Wright *Apol. Whs.* III. 347 We and our speeches at his hands. c 1588 Chettle *Pref.* Greene's *Farewell* (1892) 240 Their speeches at his entering. 1590–91 Lyly *Sapho & Ph.* II. iii, If any man pinch at their carriage. 1593 Lavender *Old Knave, Sup. Edit. F1* (1616) 140 Except we wage them offices of preeminence to quench at.

†**b.** *trans.* To find fault with, blame, reproach, reprove. *Obs.*

1576 T. Norton tr. *Mornay's Calendr.* (1587) 208 Sin as he... with them [not] with zeale or industry, but pinch them and reprove them only with suspicion of their own conscience. 1599 Shakes. *Hen. V*, *Pro.* 30, 1 will pinch our Cockneian...to speake a few words with his Majestie.

10. †**a.** *contr.* To give or spend very sparingly and narrowly; to be close-fisted, meanly parsimonious, or miserly; to drive hard bargains. *Obs.*

a 1 Gospe Sap. (W.) (1743) Then an was...Left to grow an lof to spende: And that other lof to pinche, Really let was more, and thincke. 1608 Middleton *Mermaid* 161, I grudged nay ye bare to save money. Her grand host an host they are middle. 1630 Prynne *Hypo.* He pincheth as though he were not worthy a groat. a 1708 Lorrimer (Princeton) *Chron. Hist.* (S. T. S.) I. 3 Are not they worthie were hundreth merk sowmes and less to vp and groschie at his tuitth. a 1817 Hogg *Whs.* I. 227 They pinch with the Lord, as Ananias

b. *trans.* To limit or restrict narrowly the supply of (anything); to stint, to give barely or with short measure or weight; to give sparingly or grudgingly. *Now dial.*

1530 *Prompt. Parvulorum* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 169 Lat him neuer beggrone no prouthe Or withdrawe their tallinger or prothe. 1583 Northb. & Secret. *Confession* (1), H marueile and the Gaulles had pinched so Their Stealing bounde and their noble offices...from you. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 301 If ever she offended him two ways, she likewise pinched it in the measure. 1834 Hoskyns *Odyssey* xv. 330 Do not pinch your Gift. 1895 in Pinch *Lincol. Wordb. Bor.* (1897) I. 200 They are not to pinch the water from the flow-well. *Mod. dial.* Ye needing him pinchy the water: he's always serveth very wee. Also pinch the oliver-spoon.

c. To straiten or stint (a person, etc.) *in*, in respect *of*, *for* (something), or in means generally; to subject (any one) to short measure.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 100 Yet will I not pinch you of that position. 1591 Greene *Disc. Coosenage* (1592) 23 She could in her neighbours...that...had also been pinched in their wines, and skewed them the cranniage. 1596 Dr. W. Rankins *Three Lords*, &c. 18 Countenable pinching their Tables and diets. 1600 Rankins *Vsp.* (1610) III. 139 Those in the Frigot were already pinched with spare allowance. 1647 R. Lucas *Enchiridion* (1677) 121 Either pinch them of a groat more, or give them that which is unfit. 1658 Marine *Privat Lett.* 72 You are pinched for room. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 8 Was I not pinched in Time, the regular way would be to have begun with the Circumciſions of Religion. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* vii, My wife...insisted on accumulating wealth all for which...our family was pinched for three months after. 1789 Cowper *Let. to T. Newton* Feb., I am at this moment pinched for time. 1789 W. Roscoe *Diss. Med.* (1792) 19 The error of pinching children in their food is more hurtful than the other extreme. 1806 F. E. Tavleure *Channeling Fallen* II. 161, I'll swear I used to be pinched for money myself. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* i. 3, 911 Some debts...he had to pay, Which pinched us for a while.

d. *intr.* in 1708, or *pass.* sense. To pinch oneself or be pinched; to be straitened in means; to suffer from poverty.

1592 Chapm. *Meet Stella*, (1842) 23 When you are weary of virtuous, the rich pinch, the poore lyeth. 1634 Heywood *Maidenhead Lost* (N.), Who...pinch'd, I could you, you were so profligall we should pinch for't. 1758 Sharpe *Pol. Conservat.* 182 I'm fain'd to pinch, to the Tune are hard. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 171/2 Made money...the whole week through, to pinch for it a fortnight after.

11. *trans.* To compress, confine, or restrict narrowly. *Now rare or Obs.*

1572 Tusser *Hund. Points* (1812), No more than we may pinche in the Bedfordsire of Warwickshire or Hertfordsh. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple. Decay* iii, Thou dost dye and live Wanton as we. Like flowers...In mine one corner of a feeble heart: Where you both bloom and flatter...Do pinch and straiten thee. a 1677 Hickeringill *Jamaica*, Wks. 1716 II. 23 That doctrine which pinched our liberty within so narrow bounds. 1858 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, Cockayne Wks. (Bohn) II. 63 The same insular limitation pinches his foreign politics.

b. To reduce to straits (in argument, etc.); to bring into a difficulty or 'fix'; to 'put in a tight place'. *Now rare.*

1692 Ray *Disc. v. Nat.* (1693) 19 When we are at a loss, and pinch'd with an Argument. 1732 G. Berkeley in *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. (1872) 629/1 The prosecutors are pinched in point of argument. a 1832 Scott in Lockhart *Life* (1836) vi. I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance.

c. *To pinch courtesy*: see Courtesy 2 c.

III. In technical and slang uses.

12. **a.** *Racing.* To urge or press (a horse); to exhaust by urging.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 246 It is the vulgar Opinion, that a Horse has not been pinch'd, or pinch'd down, in a Heat when he does not sweat out. *Ibid.* 249 If a Horse's Tail shakes and trembles after any Heat, it is a Sign he is hard pinch'd. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 20 June, He declined to make any effort when 'pinched' by his jockey.

b. *Naut.* To sail (a vessel) close-hauled.

1805 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/2 Defender had to be pinched to enable the mark boiler also carried away the after shank. *Ibid.*, Captain Crutchfield was pinching Valkyrie hard, but she...was...unable to keep as close into the wind as her rival. 1896 *Ibid.* 19 Sept. 3/1 While the Maid was pinched right through Iris had to make no less than three boards.

13. *intr.* Of the tide: To pass its highest or lowest level. (Cf. Pinch *sb.* 9.) *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1598 *Pilot. Pinac.* XLIX. 230 As soone as the tide pinched, the ebbe came downe at once.

14. *intr. Mining.* Of a vein or deposit of ore: To contract in volume, become narrow or thin; with *out*, to come to an end, 'run out'.

1870 Raymond *Statist. Miner & Mining* 207 The vein is 3 or 4 feet wide, on an average, but expanding sometimes to 12 or 20 feet, and pinching up in places to a few inches. *Ibid.* The body of rich ore worked last year...was enhanced...by the ledge pinching out. 1890 Goldfields *Victoria* 20 The characteristic of this district...is for the auriferous surface quartz to pinch or run out. 1892 M. Chas *Up Hart* 32 The reef began suddenly to pinch and weak...the vein is steadily pinching narrower and narrower as we advance.

15. *trans.* **a.** To steal, to purloin (a thing); to rob (a person). *slang.*

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 191 The fifth is a Shaker, who when he creeps in To pinch all the Linen, he thinks it no sin. a 1700 E. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew*, *Pinch*, to Steal, or Slily convey any thing away. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., I pinch'd him his tea spoons; signifies I purloined a ring from him: Did you pinch anything in that city? did you succeed in secreting any thing in that shop? 1884 *Daily News* 10 Aug., Brown was...alleged, by upsetting glasses, to have 'pinched' the defendant out of 2*l.* 10*s.*

b. To arrest, take into custody. [So *F. pincer* 'arrêter, saisir' (Littré).]

1880 *Liverp. Daily Post*, 'Pinch'...to catch, or apprehend. 1882 *Harrison Lomd. Lodoner* (1885) III. 197 He got acquainted for that there note what he had me 'pitched'. 1884 *Pall Mall Financial Investment* 66, 109 The Greenling crackers were very much afraid when they 'pinched' him.

16. To move (a heavy body, as a loaded truck, a large cask) by a succession of small heaves with a pointed iron bar or 'pinch'; see Pinch *sb.* 12.

1894 [see Pinching 1st *sb.* 3]. 1900 *Whitby Gaz.* 28 Apr. 6/5, I was engaged in pinching a bogie which was loaded with a ball of twine. 1901 T. Pinnock *Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.), Gie me the bar, I'll pinch it forrard a bit while ye ready.

Pinch- in Comb.: (chiefly the imperative or verb-stem with the second element in objective relation to it; sometimes the *sb.*)

Pinch-back, one who pinches his own or another's back, by stinting it of proper clothing; also *attrib.*; **pinch-bar** = Pinch *sb.* 12; see quot.; **pinch-belly**, one who denies himself or others sufficient food; also *attrib.*; **pinch-cock** *Mech.*, a clamp used to compress a flexible or elastic tube so as to regulate the flow of liquid, etc.; **pinch-commons**, one who stints the supply of food for himself or others; †**pinch-crust** = prec.; **pinch-eyed** *a.* (see quot.); †**pinch-fart**, a niggard, miser (in quot. *attrib.*); **pinch-fist**, a 'close-fisted' person, a niggard, miser; so **pinchfisted** *a.*, mean, miserly; **pinch-plate** *Mech.* (see quot.); **pinch-prism**, one who would divide a plum; a close, grasping person; **pinch-point** *Mech.* (see quot.); **pinch-spotted** *a.*, discoloured with marks of pinches; **pinch-water**, high or low water; **pinch-weed**, dial. name for *Peplis portula* and *Peplis Portula* (see quot.). Also Pinch-gut, Pinchpenny.

1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 56 Christmas...a "pinchback, cantbust chest. 1837 *Chr. Temp. & Amer. Temp.* I. 74/1 The application of a lever or "pinch-bar. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pinch-bar*, a lever with a fulcrum-block and projecting stout; applied beneath a heavy body to move it by successive small raising and shiftings. 1648–60 Hannan, *Ess. Speeches*...a Sparo,...or a "Pinch-belly. 1701 *Annuale Tweed Fol. Agric.* (1794) 308, I am against all extremes, and especially on the pinch-belly side. 1673 Ralph *Obs. Chaos.* 103 This flask is fitted with a bulb tube, filled with dilute acid, with which is connected tube bending into the retainer by means of a "pinchcock. 1881 Tennant *Winning Master of Ark* 171 A pinchcock clipped the India-rubber tube at its centre. 1892 Every *Points* 16, The united projector and the opposite "pinch-cynosure by which it is inhabited. 1802 Routledge *Gunner's Guest* (Hunter, C.) 5 A young Gentleman, Shepherd, or old "pinchcrust. 1765 *Trial. Dem. Pigeon, Carrier* 15, The eye...ought to be broad, round, and of an equal thickness; for if one part of the eye is thinner than the rest, it is said to be "pinch-eyed, which is deemed a very great imperfection. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 27 My "pinch-fist generations. a 1780 Jackson *Shakspeare* v. 8, In *Measure Mead. Nym. Spe.* (1825) XCVIII. 308 Our "pinch-penny the old usurer. 1881 W. Robertson *Phrenol. Gen.* (1883) 290 A pinch-fist, reserve. 1887 *Routledge's Sir. Boy's Ann.* 671/2 As beauty and Thrift as they were once told and "pinchbeard. 1889 Cassell *Cycl. Mech. Papers* VI. 136 The "pinch-plane, or reciprocal singularity *C*=1, is to have a normal plane touching the surface along a line, or meeting it in the line order and in a residual curve. Considering...the reciprocal figure, the reciprocal of the pinch-plane is...a point of the nodal curve, and is a pinch-point. 1892 *Daily News* 19 April 3/7 The most haggardly-spirited "pinch-plate mannequy. 1888 Cassell *Cycl. Mech. Papers* VI. 143 A surface having a nodal line has in general on this nodal line points where the two tangent planes coincide, or as I propose to term them "pinch-points. 1860 Reade, *Cl. & Hearth* (1), 1. 262 Thurnby up once answers, With aged Crumps, it never "pinch-spotted under them. Thee Pratt, or Cat o'Mountains. 1881 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Aug. 1/1 After great Rains,...or strong westerly Winds,...then the "Pinch-water will be found under...by about half an hour. 1883 *Academy* 11 Aug. 99 Every leaf has a dark spot in the centre, just as though it had been pinched, or which account it goes by the name of "pinch-weed.

†**Pi'nchbeck, -beke**, *sb.*? *Obs.* *rare.* [f. Pinch- + ? Beak.] A miserly, close-fisted person.

1595 Kyd *Diet.*, *Avaricia*, a dry fellow, of whom nothing may be gotten, unto the veil hyre a pelt, or a pynchbeke. 1599 Rudby, Pynchebecke.

Pinchbeck (pi·nʧbek), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) [Named after the inventor Christopher Pinchbeck, a watch- and toy-maker in Fleet Street, London (died 1732); orig. a place-name; there is a village so named near Spalding. Hence *F. pinchebeck*: (Littré).

1732 *Daily Post* 20 Nov. (*Advt.*), That the toys made of the late ingenious Mr. Pinchbeck's curious metal...are now sold only by his son and sole executor, Mr. Edward Pinchbeck. 1732 Lond. M., M. Movement *Let. to Christ. Bale* 20 Sept., To the next box, put up...three of Pinchbeck's watches, single cases, and enamelled dial-plates. 1778 J. M. Mac-Gowan (W. Hamel) *Orig. to C. Pinchbeck* (title, Youngest Son of the late Mr Pinchbeck's own fabricated snake & tongs For the sole Use of Pinchbeck's own ingenious snake & tongs Extinguisher).

1. An alloy of about five parts of copper with one of zinc, resembling gold: used in clock-making, cheap jewellery, etc.

1732 Fielding *Intrig. Chambermaid* 1. vii, He said...that the melting and gilding was so much like Pinchbeck, that he could not discover it: if two gold watches were mixed...after they had been cleaned. *Ibid.* 1. viii, I asked no more, suppose gentleman

Dutch gold, Rapper's metal and pinchbeck—from a third to a twelfth of zinc is used, the paler the alloy required the larger the quantity of zinc. 1824 J. Mechanics' Operat. Mechanic and Pinchbeck.—No. 1, 3 oz. of pure copper, and 1 oz. of zinc.—Brass not only half this quantity of zinc, to which proportion the alloy is more easily worked, especially in the making of jewellery. 1880 R. Bonnardel Arnaud Wyllie 120, He wore a massive chain of gold or pinchbeck.

2. *fig.* Contemptuously, as a type of what is counterfeit or spurious.

1690 Tennessee Virgin. 208, Those golden locks were only pinchbeck. 1697 Lowell *Old Eng. Dream.* (1898) 168 The greater part of what I once took on trust as precious is sadly paste and pinchbeck. 1840 *Spectator* 14 May, Is it necessary—that the pinchbeck as well as the gold left behind him by the voluminous writer, should be preserved?

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. Made of pinchbeck.

1748 Cupid in Masquer. Pract. (title) 1, 19, 2s. 6d. Gold, silver and pinchbeck swords-knots. 1824 C. Bronte *Shirley* ii, He has a coat of pinchbeck watch: there, now.

b. Of deceptive appearance and small value; spurious; simulating the genuine article; sham.

1690 Carelia *Letter-A. Panph.* iv. (1870) 103 Eloquent high-browed pinchbeck speakers. 1877 Spurgeon *Sermons, Faith Evidr. Lesson* xiii. 302 A pinchbeck age of poetry. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 304 Great Nature scorns against the pinch-beck Pretender may be...defended.

4. *Comb.*

1878 Ruskin *Study Rocks* v. 119 The colour is...brownish-green, or pinchbeck-brown.

Pinche (pinʃ). Also 8 pinsh. [a. *F. pinche*, sb. Sp. *pinche* (also in Eng. use).] A South American species of marmoset (*Midas ædipus*). Also *attrib.*

1792 La Condamine *Relat. Voy. Amaz. Rivers* 161 On les nomme Pinches à Maynas, & à Cayenne, Tamarins.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 251 The fifth is called the Pinch; with the face of a beautiful black, and white hair that descends on each side of the face, the chin of snow-white. 1780 Bancroft *Nat. Hist. Guiana* VIII. 102 The Pinche, or Red-tailed Monkey, ... though very small, is larger than either the coaita or the tuhuich. 1840 Cyc. *Pract. Physic.* 1856 *Life Animals, Zool. Soc. Lond.* 66 *Midas ædipus* (Linn.) Pinche Monkey. Hab. Columbia.

Pinched (pinʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Pinch *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Compressed between the finger and thumb, or between two opposing bodies; nipped, squeezed; shaped as if compressed; contracted at one part. Also with *up*.

1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 13 Theodosius, which pinched and pared his thrifties. 1620 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. i, Like the father of hunger,...with your pinch'd-horn-nose. 1621 Sanders *Whol. T.* 9. i. 31 He ha's discover'd my Designe, and I Remaine a pinch'd Thing; yea, a very Trick Your selues to play as well. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 753/4 A Black Gelding,...a short Mane, pinch'd Buttock. 1678-9 Dunton *Ir. Rec. Th. about Virgin*, Scanty grey thinnes, little pinched up gaiters.

b. ? Contracted by ligature.

1514 *Will of Searle* (Somerset Hse.), A pynched cup.

2. Of a ship: Much curved inward above the line of her extreme breadth; also *pinched in*.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, s.v. *Steward*, She is Housed in, or Pinched in too much. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Housing in*, She is said to be housed in, or pinched.

3. Of oysters: Long and narrow in form.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. Said in reference to the physical effects of cold, hunger, pain, or old age. Also with *up*, and parasynthetic, as *pinched-faced*, etc.

1814 D. Dodd *Hist. Self-Murder* (1816) 53 Pinched with famine. 1867 Cassell *Pict. Bible* v. 123 Pinched are her looks, as one who pines for bread. 1878 Dickens *Mich. Nick.* xxxii, Pale and pinched-up faces hovered about the windows. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 3/1 Pinched-faced children whose under-feeding is caused by the kind of malnutrition.

†3. Gathered, plaited (of, Pinch *v.* 3). *Obs.*

1509-10 *Acct. S. Mus. Vitt.* v. 14 b, No manere under the degree of a Knyght [shall] were any garded or pynched Sleeve or pynched purfelet of Lynnen clothe.

4. Straitened in extent; small, narrow, scanty.

1849 G. Downe *Tribunals, Hon. Ct. admin.* Newspaper Paper In a pinch: Correct. 1891 *Englishman's Friends Spanish Marshs* (ed. 3) 34 Their Cells...being too small and...too much pinched of room. 1894 N. Benson *Twixt Marine Coast* 70 A little pinched-up flower-garden lay between the house and the...river.

5. Straitened in means or circumstances.

1708 Hearne *Collect. O. H. S.* I. 139 Yet he is not much ô, being very rich as well as very stingy. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlv, Do you know how pinched and destitute I am? 1891 Baring-Gould *In Troubadour-Land* 10, They lived...in very pinched circumstances.

6. Suffering from a pang, distressed.

1900 Mrs. Crosse *R. Orange* xxii, With a pinched heart she went up the great staircase.

Hence **Pinchedly** *adv.*; **Pinchedness.**

1883 Miss Braddon *Ballads* i. 5, The poor...was pinchedly struggling into Season. 1870 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 2, I saw both bunnies and bullets...and the like for pinchedness, blueness, and overwhelming misery, may I never see again. 1877 Mozley *Ord. Mira. Ser.* ii. 278 The pinchedness of the real world about them.

Pinchem (pinʃʼm). [Echoic: from the bird's note.] A local name of the Hoe Titmouse.

1809 T. Bingham *Anal. Zool. Lang.* 130 *Pinchem*, a tom-tit, whose note resembles the same. 1885 in Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 34.

Pincher (pinʃəɹ). [f. Pinch *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who or that which pinches; *fig.* one who saves in a miserly manner; a saver; a haggler.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pynchere, or oyggonde. 1552 Pepperell *Ab. Divit., Regester*, a pedler, a broaker, a pincher in buying, a huckster. 1867 Gibson *Tiberius* III. 62 *In Cold Hearted* pinchers and pasters.

2. One who uses a pinch or crow-bar.

1880 in Ogilvie.

3. An instrument for pinching or grasping something; in pl. *pinchers* often = Pincers (for which it is widely used in the dialects).

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 182 Take out the Pease or Badgeotts with the clampes or pinchers. 1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Ret.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 213 They take the wand by the ende with a paire of Pinchers. 1595 Gervase *Camom. Bath* xi. 37 The...persuasion...pinched [*R.*...his flesh with red hot pinchers. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supernum. No. 2. 2/2 [A tooth] which I can't pull out with a Pincher. 1818 *Kay Philos. Exc.* 150 Then *Strikers*, as "a pair of pinchers" for the extraction of teeth, is used by Lucilius. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Supply. Pinchers*, ... a nipping tool fitting the hands and mouth of a horse, in order to shape the mouth.

Pinch-eyed to **Pinch-fisted**: see Pinch-.

Pinch-gut, *sb.* (a.) Now *Obs.* or *vulgar.* [f. Pinch- + Gut.]

1. One who stints himself or others of food; = *pinch-belly* (Pinch-).

a 1699 *Lady's Dictionary* (c. J). A Mundungo's Mercopolist, a paltry penurious-pinching pitiful-gut. 1699 T. Brown in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 378 Did old Pinch-gut devour all his grey-pease by himself? 1826 Cobbett *Rural. R. Pinch-gut*, a covetous person, who will take the last bit from body nor suffer the dependants to do so. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pinch-gut*, a miserly purse.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. That pinches the stomach; niggardly or scanty in respect of food; in quot. 1668, characterized by scarcity of food. b. *Pinch-gut money* (*Naut. slang*): money allowed to sailors in compensation for short allowance of food.

1625 Beaumont *Scornful Lady* (1878) 23 A pinch-gut Miss hill excessively thick. 1660 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 140 John Price...complains that Richard Hutchinson has wronged him by paying £16, besides Pinchgut money, to a wrong person. 1680 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 25 (1713) II. 198 Twas...presumed, that the poor Prisoners should have Assizes...for that pinch-gut Year they had. a 1700 B.E. *Dict. Canal. Crew*, *Pinch-gut-money*, allow'd by the King to the Seamen,...on Board the Navy...when their Provision fails them. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pinch-gut pay*, the short allowance money.

So † **Pinch-gutted** *a.*, pinched in the stomach, famished.

1599 B. S. to *Rowland's Admir. fr. Parnass.* 113, 'tis To nobble so many hungry, ravenous,...pinch-gutted Fellows.

Pinching (pinʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pinch *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1. Compression between the tips of the finger and thumb or other opposing surfaces; nipping, squeezing, pressure; *spec.* in the musique (see quot. 1727–41).

1727–41 [? in *Hoyt.* (see Pinch *v.* 2 b).

1893 Eccles *Dict. Quotat. Compl. Gard.* I. 20 Besides the Pruning,...we sometimes perform another Operation which we call Pinching or Breaking. : The Effect of this Pinching is to hinder the Branches from growing too thick,...as also from growing too long. 1908 Lennox & Wise *Bulb Growers' Guide* I. 12, 'The pinching of Peaches is a sort of Pruning, which is done by the Nails to Three or Four Eyes upon a new made Shoot. 1907-40 Cassell's *Cycl. Pinching*, in the massage, is when the horse standing, the rider holds him fast with the bridle-hand, and applies the spurs just to the hairs of his sides, without pricking him. 1893 J. Bateson *Dom. Assassin.* 113 Repeated pinchings, left the patient in unspeakable agony. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 2/1 They had very emphatic...ways...disposed to make light of thefts...forcibly referred to the horrible death between the bullies as 'pinching'.

b. *concr. pl.* What is pinched or nipped off.

1888 R. Hilary *Armourer* 21, 3/2 Twitchings, reels of Horse-flesh Nails cut off. Pinchings, because pinched and nobbled off from the out side of the hoof with the Pincers.

2. The sensation caused by pinching or gripping; the pressure of pain. Also *fig.*

1593 Tourneur's *Sheath.* (*In P. E. C.*) xxxiii. (*W. de W.*) Is't's A little pinching other pinching to be born whilst is more sore than a grete wounde to be sene. 1687 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1388/1 That other needfull vitaile shall...grow to excessive prices, to the pinching of the poore sort. 1730 *J. C. Smith in Mod. Gunsmith* II. 318 Pulpers have considered of slight gripping, or pinching in their barrels.

†3. The action of enrolling or binding fish. *Obs.*

c 1440 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 31 By pynchynge and blessynge of our adversaris.

4. Seizing as from straitened means; parsimony.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pynchynge or syggonthinge. 1552 Elyot *Cast. Ire.* xxii, Studye pinchyng and sygonthinge of nauntz and delaies. 1893 Unpunctuality *Rationale* 1. iv. 23 Times should be so much nice pinching for any thing. 1863 Miss Yonge *Chron. Caer.* ii. There would not be so much pinching in the housekeeping.

5. In various other senses: see the verb.

1859 F. A. Garrioch *Artif. Mem.* (1862) 110 Pinching is the operation of moving a gun or mortar by small leavers of the handspike. 1903 Watts, Gen. 17 *Jones* 9/1 The pinching out of the head in the Chicago bend.

6. *Comb.*: **pinching-bar** = *pinch-bar* (Pinch-); † **pinching-iron**, (a) *sing.* and *pl.*, pincers, tweezers; (b) *pl.* curling-tongs; **pinching-nut** = *jam nut* (Jam *sb.*²); **pinching-pin**, in the steam-engine, a pin which keeps the slide-valve tightened on its seating; † **pinching-post**, in coursing deer in a paddock, the post marking the point which the deer had to pass before a victory could be claimed for either dog; **pinching-screw**, a screw which adjusts or fixes parts of a mechanism by compression; **pinching-tongs** (see quot.).

1559 Harmar *Pulp.* 182 b, They...pinche our harts with "pynchynge irons. 1589 Mrs. Parker *Treats. Primer* I. 177 Heating the pinching-irons to curl my hair. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, "Pinching-nut, a prevent screwed down upon another nut, to hold it in position. 1879 R. G. Rompton *Naut. Steam Eng.* 109 The cap and "pinching pin, by which the clutch is secured to it. 1720 Compl. *Fam. Piece* II. 3 You thrid the Half Mile Post: The fourth the "Pinching Post. 1890 Elaine *Encycl. Sport* (1800) I. 1351 If the deer received before he got to the pinching-post,...it was deemed no match. 1877 Cassell's *Mechanic's Magazine* 5 A spring tube travelling on a slide, with a "pinching screw underneath, by which it is adjusted at a proper distance from the object. 1884 C. G. W. Lucas *Wrinkles Receipts* 120, 20 lbs.'s Nickel-plated taps, with and bold by pinching screws to the carboy and also nuts. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, "Pinching-rings (Glass making), used for making chandelier drops, etc. Each jaw of the tongs carries a die, between which a lump of glass heated to plasticity is compressed.

Pinching (pinʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* (*adv.*) [f. Pinch *v.* + -ing 2.] That pinches, in senses of the verb.

1. Compressing between two surfaces; squeezing.

1883 *Daily News* 21 May 5/1 Their narrow seams, their pinching shoes.

2. Causing pain or distress, physical or mental (likened to the effect of pressure); pressing severely or painfully; reducing to straits; distressing.

1585 Cogan *Haven of Health* v. 71 Avoideth the pinching cares and griefs of minde. 1589 Sidney *Disput. Cas. Apr.* (J. Ve less such pinching pains? 1683 Brookes *Gold. Mine.* iv. (1880) 50 They applie...quieting cordialls, and pinching plaisters. 1687 Milton *P. L.* x. 690 Pinching cold and scorching heate. 1715 *Lennard's Trial* 210 These circumstances are so pinching against the prisoner, upon the capital point now in issue. 1842–3 *Gent's Mech. Mod. Ind.* 47 III. 376 Severe and pinching hunger. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* i. 2, One January morning...a pinching, frosty morning.

3. Characterized by or involving skating or parsimony, straitened; niggardly, parsimonious, grudging; restrained, very sparing.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 42, I was more pinching and sparing in my publick courtesies to them. 1585 Bonaventure *Commandm.* viii. (1592) 81 Of malice and spite, or by a pinching nature. 1620 T. Williamson tr. *Goulard's Wise Vieillard* 73 Sometimes then is all for belly cheere and banquettings...then here is niggardly and pinching againe. 1794 Sulby *Real. agst. Reason. Despair* 68 Persons in pinching circumstances with numerous families of children. 1847 Craigie *Pers. Rep.* i. 241 Sparing, not pinching, whether, though not mean.

4. Contracted, compressed, narrow; *spec.* in *Mining* (see Pinch *v.* 14).

a 1627 Hoskyns *Wks.* I. 7 It is a great eye-sore, to see a little, low, and pinching entry to a large and spacious dwelling. 1783 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 196 To make the angle less pinching. 1898 M. Davies *Life & Progr. Australia* i. 66, 15 That these fields were of the "pinched" and pinching sort (Spencer).

† 5. *Mus.* ? Applied to higher notes (harmonics) produced on a wind instrument by stronger pressure of breath. *Obs. rare.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iv. 262/1 Wind Musick *Pinching Notes or higher Notes*, are sounds that sound 8 Notes higher than the plain notes.

II. *as adv.* = Pinchingly.

1600 Verney *Fun. Rights* (1846) 229 When the weather is pinching cold. 1898 *Farm. Ann. Dublin* 8 *P.* 292 It is pinching Cold, from January to the middle of February.

Hence **Pinchingly** *adv.*, in a pinching manner.

1574 T. Cartwright *Full Declar.* 113 We might not so deale with them sparingly, covetously, and pinchingly. 1690 Sharp *Wks.* (1754) I. Serm. vii. 140 Giving sparingly and pinchingly, now and then a little pocket-money or so. 1893 R. Wyld *Transvaal* III. xiii. 233, I have felt that case ...so pinchingly as ...you would have me. 1899 Blaikie *Armour of Christ* I. 100 Our colleges ...are ...richly laid, never pinchingly.

† **Pinchpenny** (pi·nʃpeni), *Obs.* Pl. -penies, also 6 -pence. [f. Pinch- + Penny.] A niggardly person; a skinflint, a miser. Also *attrib.*

c 1550 Hoddesdon *Da Reg. Privic. prop.* (MS. Reg. 17 D 1) Thou pynchepenny, there ay nane thou thigs. 1589 Nashe *Countr's Glide Apr.* 48 Miserable regardles and pinchpenny 1877 tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* (1708) 188 Let our wealthie pinchpenny ...leave their ...invisible countrymouse. 1580 Stanyhurst *Æneid* i. (Arb.) 19 Pigmalion rashe was ethyst, that pinchpenny bowcher. 1844 Blackw. *Philos.* 179 A close-fisted niggard,...an old pinch-penny. a 1893 Urquhart's *Rabelais* (ed. 3) I. 43 None will be...a Pinch-penny.

Pinch-plane to **Pinch-point**: see Pinch-.

Pinch: see Pink, Pincon, var. Finance 3 *Obs.*

Pine-pine (pi·ŋkpiŋk). [Kaffir, from the bird's note.] A name given to a South-African warbler (*Drymœca or Cisticola textrix*), to which has been erroneously attributed the building of the remarkable double nest of the Cotton-bird (*Ægithalus capensis*).

1868 Wood *Homes without H.* 28, 227 The Pine-pine of Africa...has a similar custom, constructing a supplementary roosting-place upon the nest. 1892 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Pine-pine*, or rather 'Pin-pin', the name which a South-African bird...has given itself from its ringing metallic cry.

Pincushion (pi·ŋkʊʃiən). 1. A small cushion used for sticking pins in, to keep them ready for use.

1850 Tennyson *In Memor.* xxxiv. xxv, Or pincushion cushion.

1898 A. *Ess. Worlds' Comp.* ii. 30, 100 Our [sewing or a Pincushion, a needle can find his finger, and a piece of s

bottle off. 1795 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 224, I have got two pincushions to stitch for her. 1805 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. I. A little pincushion, a little housewife, a little book, a little workbox.

2. Local name for plants of the genus *Scabiosa*; also for the Cuckoo Rose and other plants: from the appearance of the flower-heads.

1668 in Skeffington & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*

3. *Sea pincushion*: a large kind of starfish.

1863 G. L. Bruce in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 253 Goniaster equestris, the Sea-pincushion, as it is called by our northern fishermen. ...the large fleshy mass of the animal is covered thickly with round bosses or tubercles of the size of a large pea's head.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pincushion-box, -flower* (= sense 2), *-maker*.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4468/3 Stolen ... a Pincushion-Box. 1758-89 Goldsm. *Bee*, *Hints Adventing Player*. He is sell his slippers to the pincushion-makers in Kennedy's Lane. 1858 Hillmann *Pl. Gloucs.* (1862) 103 *Scabiosa atro-purpurea*... Pincushion Flower.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Pi'ncushioned** *a.* or *pl. ppl.*, pierced, like a pincushion with pins; **Pi'ncushiony** *a.*, resembling a pincushion.

1880 Thackeray *Lovel the Widower* iv, Her hasty was complimented with his Khal esteem. 1892 Mrs. Steven *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. A little, short, round, pincushiony woman stood at the door.

Pind, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 (50)pyndan, 3 **pounde** (*pt.*), **pynde**, 5–6 **pynd**(e, 6–9 *dial.* **pint**. [OE. (*ge*)*pyndan* (*pt.* also *forpyndan* to enclude, bar), f. **pund*-: see Pound *sb.*², Pond. Cf. ON. *penda* to extort, torment (considered by Vigf. to be from OE.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To shut up, enclose; to dam up (water). *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.

c 897 K. Alfred's *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxviii. 278 Dæt eastor, fonne he hit geyrnd, he sceliab & scynab...Ac 3if we pyndinge ænigh utgonnad ... fonne sceliab we eall. *c* 1000 Sædman *Creed* 97 Þæt is eaue wylle eal for-pyndeð; *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þe water, hwon ha past (*F. pyndeð* ha, & mappeh. *Ibid.* 198 None ase neiss tiheal ine ut eorte ontune. *a* 1300-50 *Alexander* 2481 Gogg and magogg he gares he with for greues pyndis. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 280/1 To Pynde, *includere, irradere*.

2. *trans.* To put (beasts) in a pound, to impound. *c* 1290 *St. Eustace* 254 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 215 Wolues simon and sed to pynde. 1441-2 in *Finchale Priory Surtees* 190 Ordered ...pynded the cattell. *c* 1440 Partonope *Metrical* 183 The prestes...Had pynnes all to pynne horne. 1551 *Proverbes, Twelve in Scottish Misc.* (1888) II. 72 Better eaten cattell frome headforth.

†**3.** To distrain: = Pound *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1478 *Rolls Guild.* (1892) 59/1 Þ he sall...dwele fra pinding of his said bestis in tyme to cum. 1480 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1814) 80/2 Þe saidis Justice sumond grantis þ^e þe said horss was Stolden eftir he was pynnit. 1587 *Reg. Priry Council Scot.* IV. 162 Libs as the personis foirsaidis...pynde their bestiall and gaistis by all ordour of law.

Hence **Pi'nded** *ppl. a.*, **Pi'nding** *vbl. sb.* (*dial.*, in local use, in reference to sucking lambs: see quot. 1841).

1897 Pinding [see sense 1]. 1906 Dialect Notes to *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 227 **many**, Pinding. 1891 Rury *Pierce. Hist. Glossary* 17 Three successors ... being together (before twelve and similar dates, and not except those freeholders) the sheep-breeders plunder in that small hamlet are divided, and that they might last enter an Liberty. 1894 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scotl.* (1897) III. 197 Pinding is another disease exclusively confined to sucking lambs.

Pind, obs. sp. 1, 2 and 3 pl. of Pin *v.*, Pipe *v.*

†**Pinda, pi'ndar, pinder.** Also **pindal.** [ad. Pg. *pinda*, in Du. *pindal*, ad. Congo *mpinda*, Mpongwe *mbinda*: carried by negroes to America.] Name in the West Indies and Southern U. S. for the ground-nut or pea-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*).

1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 51 Pindal, I was assured that the Negroes feed on Pindals or Indian Earth-nuts, a sort of pea or bean producing its pods under ground. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 239 *Pindars*, or Guinea Nuts. 1758 Stedman *Surinam* II. xx. 129 The pistache or pindo nuts they also convey into a ladies. 1814 in *Prosper's Lounger in Pickering Pap.* XVI. 150 There is nothing which the Negroes cultivate with more care than the Pindo. 1833 B. F. Morton *Gentle L.* (1878) I. 158 The groundnut or pea-nut...the Pindar of the United States,—a name unheard. 1878 *Lousiadis* (U. S.) *Home & Farm* 15 Apr., My hogs like...the vine of potato, pindar and pea fields.

‡ **Pindari** (pindā'ri), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. Hindustānī *pindārī*, *pindāra*, for Marāṭhī *pandhārī*, a member of a band of plunderers called *pendhār* or *pendhāra*, of disputed origin: perh. from a place-name *Pandhār*: see *Indian Antiquary* XXIX. 140, May 1900.]

1. One of a body of mounted marauders who appear to have arisen in Central India in the 17th c., and in the 18th c. were frequently employed by contending princes as irregular cavalry to pillage the country and massacre the subjects of their enemies. They were crushed in 1817 by the Marquess of Hastings, when Governor-General of India. Also *attrib.*

1798 Indian Pol. 19 *Pindarees*, ...who receive no pay, but...give a certain monthly sum to the commander in chief, for permission to harass or plunder under the sanction of his banners. *Ibid.* 304 *Pindarees*, a set of plunderers who accompany a Maratta army. 1804 Scott tr. *Ferishta's Hist. Dekkan* II. 100 (*T.*) The Pindarrees took Velore. 1809 Wellington in *Gurw. Disp.* (1844) I. 389 He has had great pindarries in his service, to whom he gave no pay, and who subsisted by plundering the Rajah of Kolapore. 1858 J. W. Kaye *Life & Admin.* I. vi. 222 Some band of Pindarees. 1889 G. Smith *Eighteen Hundred* ii. 33 Central India was overrun by Pindari brigands.

2. The dialect of these and their descendants.

1901 *Census India, Classified List of Lang.* No. 82 Pyndhari or Kilkari a jargon based on Hindūstī, which is used by Musalmans Pyndharis and Kilkaris in Dhārwār (Bombay).

Pindaric (pindæ'rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Pindaricus*, a. Gr. *Πινδαρικός*, f. *Πίνδαρος*, name of a famous ancient Greek lyric poet. Cf. F. *Pindarique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the poet Pindar; written, writing, etc. in a style resembling or supposed to resemble that of Pindar.

1640 *Bp. Bonner's Ejectation* 4976 *Fallax* D[r. Oxon. Ode Pindarick On the Death of Sir Hen. Morison. 1698 Congreve *Mourn. Pindarique Odes*. 1888 Dryden *Dramat. Poesie* Ess. (Kar) I. 57 We may see the benefit of the Pindarik way...where the numbers vary, and the stanza is composed unequally. 1710 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 13 Those otherwise English Authors who have themselves Pindarick Writers. 1785 Baretti *To Churchill* 34 He court Pindaric heights. 1889 Bridges *Hist. Gainsborough* I. 19 He...built up Pindaric odes to the day of his death.

B. *sb.* An ode or other poem, or a metre or form of verse, in imitation or supposed imitation of Pindar. (Formerly sometimes applied to an Alexandrine: see quot. 1697.) Chiefly in *pl.*

1689 Mrs. Behn *Odes & Pindarics on the Death of Our Late Sovereign*. 1697 Dryden *Æneis Ded.*, Fox. (Kerr) II. 208 His Alexandrine line, which we call, though improperly, the Pindaric, because Mr. Cowley has often employed it in his Odes. *Ibid.* 209 I generally make the last verse of the triplet a Pindaric. 1708 Cowbucke *Dict. Pindaricque Odd* S.), The Character of those late Pindaricques, or a Bundle of rambling incoherent Thoughts, expressed in a like parcel of irregular Stanza's. 1806 L. Swanson *Eng. Th. to Hist. C.*, I. 150 Wallenstein...had turned the Book of Ecclesiastes into a Pindaric; and to give more solemnity to...

So † **Pindarical** *a. Obs.* = Pindaric A.; **Pi'ndarism** [cf. F. *pindarisme*], Pindaric style, imitation or supposed imitation of Pindar; **Pi'ndarist**, an imitator of Pindar, a writer of Pindaric verses; **Pi'ndarize** *v.* [ad. F. *pindariser* (O. de St. Gelais, *c* 1500).] *intr.* (or with *it*), to imitate Pindar, to write in Pindaric style; *trans.*, to make Pindaric.

1658 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Resurrection* (*Advt.*). This Ode is ready "Pindarical, falling from one thing into another, after his Enthusiastical manner. 1697 Watts *Horæ Lyr.* II. *Pindarism* iii. This way hold very profusely guilty of Pindarical. 1703 Ivonia Canonbars No. 142 P 6 Scoundrels that made an Oath at the sound of a Gun, are a sort of madmen which the Athenians call the "Pindarians. 1787 M. Arnold's *Celtic Lit.* 124 [Celtic poetry] has all through it a sort of translation of style,—a Pindarism, to use a word formed on the name of the poet, as others, above all other poets, the power of style seems to have exercised an inspiring and transforming effect. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 117 Perhaps the five verses might properly be made to a modern "Pindarist. 1860 R. Chambers in *Sutherland's World of Wonders* 43 To use the phrase of our clumsy-tongued "Pindarizing Poets. 1894 Shuttuck *Rabelais* v. xviii. [1737] 63 Water's good, saith a Poet, let 'em Pindarize upon it.

Pindle, obs. sp. 2, 3, and pple. of Pin *v.*

Pinder (pi·ndəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **pyndere**, -ere, 5–6 **pynder**, (7–8 **pindar**), 7– **pinder**. [f. Pind *v.* + -er¹.] An officer of a manor, having the duty of impounding stray beasts. (See also Pounder².)

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 688/19 *Pactuarii*, a pyndere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 400/1 Pyndere of beestes (*Pynnere*, *Anglicum*). 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 148 Then commith the pynder & taketh hym & pyndeth hym in the pyndefolde. 1632 (title) The Pinder of Wakefield: being the merry History of George a Greene the lusty Pinder of the North. 1789 *Du Roi's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 65 (*St Neotsgrave*) they have...two more officers, called Pinders, one for the Fields, and the other for the Meadows. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 While pinders, that each chance beak, Drive his rambling cows to pound. 1892 *North Mercury* 4 Jan., To confirm the decision as the pinder not to allow any cattle beyond those belonging to the inhabitants of the old prescriptive borough to be depastured in Marthorn.

Pinder: see Pinna.

† **Pi'ndfool.** *Obs.* Sarcastic perversion of Pinfold, with play on *fool*.

1550 Hooper *Serm. on Jonas* v. 130 Then happens the pindfolders and chalmers to be made in the churches.

Pi'ndling, *a. dial.* and *U. S.* [Var. *pingling*, or *piddling*.] **a.** *dial.* Frail, out of humour. **b.** *U. S.* Sickly, puny, delicate.

1861 Mrs. Jewett *Pearl Orr's Isl.* iv. 23 I'm a-thinkin'...whether or no some milk ain't goin' to be too hearty for it, it's such a pindling little thing. 1890 Mary E. Wilkins *Humble Romance, Pembroke* 9 Whole villages called Lesley's locality tender pindlin', she's she? 1894 Carroll's *Penn. Mag. Hist.* (1898) I. 1 Many small such pearish, pindling, fractious ways.

Pin-drill, Pin-drop: see Pin *sb.*¹ 18.

Pin-dust. Dust formed of fillings of brass or other metal produced in the manufacture of pins.

1552 Huloet, Pynne dust, *peridromon, diapyrma*. 1615 G. Markham *Pierce's Supply.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 232 How then can buy the Ant-dressers in a market; and stamps his brown-crumps to Pindust. 1824 Crabb *Technol. Dictionary of Arts* 1 Pin-dust is mingled with powdered sponge to fill the brass balls pinders. 1888 H. Hall *Dict. Hist.* 111. 100/2 (1713) 168 Three Scots fir'd Brass that show but as scattered Pin-dust in a frosty night. 1897 Hon. Steven *Tar* 2000 (1898) II. 263 Pin-dust, and dose gill paper.

Pine (pain), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 3–**pine**; also 3–4 **pin**, 3–6 **pyne**, 4 **pin**. [Early ME. *pine* (=OE. **pīne*, *n.* f. *pīnan* punishment, pain (see Pogatscher § 130–134). Cf. OS. *pīna*, (MD. *pīne*, Du. *pijne*, *pijn*), OHG. *pīna* (MHG. *pīne*, *pīn*, Ger. *pein*), ON. *pína* (Sw. *pina*, Da. *pine*); also Offr. *pine* [n. Gael. *pian*]: all from Latin. App. introduced into Teut. and Celtic with Christianity, and in Eng. applied first to the pains of hell. It is notable that the vb. has not yet been found in OE., where the derived vb. *pīnian* was common from an early period.]

†**1.** Punishment; suffering inflicted as punishment, torment, torture; *spec.* the penal sufferings of hell or of purgatory: = Pain *sb.*¹ 1, 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1180 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 46 And þeose fareð þeo on ece pine Lyfge. *Corp. redin. Lambeth Homilies* *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Hes sið worldaside into þeose pine. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 De pine of helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 427 Þat gos to eui pine, þincchel here vpon here sat. 1382 Lunc. *P. Pl. A.* v. 29 Ye habe ywy manie, And leten hem ligge in eiþer wynne pyne. Ii. 61. the rankling wrath. *c* 1375 *Leg. Holy Rood Tr.* (MS. B.) 1410 Alle in purgatorie pyne. *c* 1384 Chaucer *Hs. Fame* iii. 490 Of Proserpine That quiere is of the derke pyne. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vi. xii. 135 Here Tyrannis toik his holy man, And held him long in old hard pyne. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 34 To stirr vp...ill men to the vice [struck the pious that] war ill men pynit with. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xiii. lvii. 4 The victor...pardons last, that mercie dwells and pine.

†**2.** Suffering, affliction, distress, trouble. **a.** Physical suffering: = Pain *sb.*¹ 3. (In ME. often applied to the passion of Christ.) *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137, I ne can...telle...alle þe pines þat he dides wrecce men on þis land. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 1 Efter ure leafmon þeos ant his passiun are tin deð an eadie. *c* 1275 *Origin of our Lord* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 159 Crist...þat þer ve þolede in worke mochel pin. 1393 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 203 Þe pyne, he suffred for vs gode. 1580 *Holl. Deepil* 620 in Hall *E. E. P. I.* 251 God wrate Syn belly [sic] grunte pyne. 1600 Shakespeare *Chronic. K. John* 1330 Be ready, time to run, And smear de rauning air with sign. To your blue out of pyne.

b. Mental suffering; grief, sorrow, trouble or distress of mind; anguish; = Pain *sb.*¹ 4. (In quot. a 1600, Grievous or intense longing *for* something: cf. Pine *v.* 6.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 4303 Ofte hes hafdi seouwe & pine. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 330 My precious perle dulce me gloz pyne. 1481 *Paston Lett.* II. 13 And it lyke you to take the worship vppon you to the pyne and vexacion of all your the welthes. 1568 T. Howyng *Contr. Insolar* (1879) 13 My pleasure, pine, and pain. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. P.* xxxvii. 6 Her name but I use for thy pensive pyne. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xiii. civ. That high exile...Pierst through her heart with sorrow, grefe, and pine. 1721 Kennett *Roxby* 4 *Lovely* 30 (Bod.) serve or serue, rend for, lover's pine. 1802 Sir Chas. Kirk *Ballad of Bessie of Queen In.* More than one hath lived in pine, And more than one hath died of care.

†**3.** Trouble taken or undergone in accomplishing anything; labour, toil, exertion, effort, pains; difficulty: = Pain *sb.*¹ 5, 6. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1156 Wit pine it sal be pitid bi fode. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1999 Pey assayed wip mykel pyne. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1008 Þey gete hur fortie. And gifes a gret hass agressid as ȝyone were to reken. 1533 Ballenden *Livy* IV. xi. (S. T. S.) II. 84 I will nak ȝarne...to do no thingis for defence of publik libertie. 1579 Bar. *E. I. Month* 38 It is Pine to write: it is difficult to read.

†**4.** Suffering caused by hunger or want of food; the condition of pining for food; famine; want; starvation. (Cf. Pine *v.* 4, 5.) Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1587 Digges *Stratioc.* (1604) 108 Fit to provide them and knowinge ayme of allure, and of guyde. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. v. 22 Fame, through pensife and pyne...For nought was given them to eat or drynk. 1599 Peele *Old.* 871 Oh all their weary ways with care and pain, And pine and penury.

b. A disease of sheep: = Pining *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* (1907) III. 403 In the pine...the condition of the animal is too high, its blood too thick, and its pasture too arid.

5. Complaint, repining. *rare*—¹.

1804 *Something Odd* III. 103 To give way to unavailing pains.

6. *Comb.*, as † *pine-stall* (*pynstal*), place of punishment. See also Pinbaker.

c 1440 *Lay Folks Mass Bk., York Manor* 42 Jhu!...gyve hym leve on his bak for cruse to be pynnede.

Pine (pain), *sb.*² Forms: 1 **pīn**, 4– **pine**; also 4 **pigne**, 4–5 **pyne**, 5 (7 *Sc.*) **pyn**. [OE. *pīn*, rel. L. *pīnus* a pine-tree, in ME. a. F. *pin*—L. *pīnus*. Gower's form *pigne*, in not easy to explain: F. *pigne* = It. *pigna*, L. *pinea* is cited only of 1378 in Godef.]

1. A tree of the genus *Pinus*, or of various allied coniferous genera; comprising trees, usually of large size, with evergreen needle-shaped leaves, of which many species afford valuable timber, resin, and turpentine, and some have edible seeds.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* (Th.) II. 296 Wiþ þa hrifega...nehte ufewerdes nimse hrædlice pinchinnis. *a* 1250 *Cursor M.* 1555 Þai sal be nimen...pine, cipresse, and pirne. *Ibid.* 1584 Pe pine [*Gött.* pyne]. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 72 Þe sarmod [wand] sal be of cypresse, & þe stok of pine sal be. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 180 And for stele of pine ne for tre. 1390 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 8 Enclosed with the tree of Pigne [*Camb. Dd.* Pyne] Cupide. *Leg.* 1378 Ivy that was a tree of a pine whilom.

was subject to the death. 1592 Swan. *Exh. H.* 32. ii. 22 He (the one) fens the proud tips of the Kentish Pines. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 999 His Spear, to equal which the tallest Pine, Hewn on Norwegian hills, ... were but a wand. 1791 Mus. Rusticum *Mens. Harmonic* 61 Musicians covered ... closely to their stands with forests of glossy pine. 1862 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* V. xx. ii. 84 Let the pine find earth and a ledge of vertical precipice to cling to, it will nevertheless grow straight.

b. The wood of these trees: = PINE-WOOD 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy*, 218 (MS. Mdl.) If he had be anoynt with a hot drynge stuff, as of mirre, clues of pyne grene (*Lincoln MS.* pinen). 1847 Emerson *Poems*, Hymn, Builders of immortal pine. 1870 F. E. Wilson *Ch. Lindley* 75 The nails are taken, the sittings generally being of pine.

2. With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Pinus* or other coniferous genera (or to their wood): as

Aleppo Pine, *Pinus Halepensis*; **Amboyna Pine** = *Araucaria Cunninghamii*; **Austrian Pine**, *Pinus austriaca*; **Baltic Pine**, a variety of the species of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Bhotan Pine**, *Pinus excelsa* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Bishop's Pine**, *P. muricata*; **Black Pine**, *Pinus austriaca*; also *P. Murrayana* and *P. Jeffreyi* of N. America, and species of *Podocarpus* of New Zealand and Australia; **Brazilian Pine**, *Araucaria brasiliensis*; **Broom-pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Bull-pine**, *Pinus Jeffreyi*, *P. Sabiniana*, *P. ponderosa*, all of N. America; **Candlewood Pine**, the Mexican pitch-pine or torch-pine, *Pinus Teocote*; **Cedar-pine**, *Pinus glabra*, of Southern U. S.; **Celery Pine** (also *Celery-leaved P.*, *Celery-top pine*), the genus *Phyllocladus*, of Australia, New Zealand, etc. (*Miller Plant-names*); **Cembra Pine**, the Italian Stone-pine; **Chilian Pine**, *Araucaria imbricata*; **Cluster-pine** (see CLUSTER 2); **Corsican Pine** = *Larch-pine*; **Cypress Pine**, species of *Frenela* (Morris *Austral. Engl.*); **Dammar-pine**, Dammara australis of the Maories, which yields the resin called Dammar (Hamilton *Econ. Bot.* 1890); **Deal-pine** (see DEAL 1); **Dwarf Pine**, *Pinus Mughus* of S. Europe, and *P. Pumilio* of Austria, etc.; **Dye-pine** = *King-pine*; **Fortescue-pine**, *Pinus Balfouriana* and *P. aristata*; **Frankincense-pine** (see FRANKINCENSE 2); **Giant Pine** = *Sugar-Pine*; **Gingery-pine**, the Pine Order; **White Cedar**, a species of CUPRESSUS, *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*; **Golden Pine**, *Pinus Ponderosa* (*Miller Plant-names* 1884); **Grey Pine**, *Pinus Sabiniana*, of the northern parts of N. America; **Hard Pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Heavy Pine** (see HEAVY a. 20); **Hickory Pine** (see HICKORY a.); **Highland Pine**, a variety of the Scotch pine with horizontal branches; **Himálayan Pine** (see HIMÁLAYAN 2); **Hoop-pine** (see HOOP sb.1 3); **Hudson's Bay Pine** (*Gregg Pine*); **Horse Pine** (see HORSE sb.1); **Jersey Pine**, *Pinus Banksiana*, a scrub species of the eastern U. S.; **Kauri Pine** (see KAURI 2); **King-pine** (see KING sb. 13); **Knee-pine** (see KNEE sb. 13); **Labrador Pine** = *Gray Pine*; **Lace bark Pine**, *Pinus Bungeana* of China, which sheds its outer bark every year (*Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* 1885); **Larch Pine**, *Pinus Laricio* of S. Europe; **Loblolly Pine** (see LOBLOLLY 2); **Lodge-pole Pine** (U. S.) = *Knight-pole pine*; **Long-leaved Pine**, *Pinus australis* (*P. palustris*), the Pitch-pine of the Southern U. S.; **Mahogany Pine**, *Podocarpus Totara* of New Zealand; **Maritime Pine** = *Sea-pine*; **Meadow-pine**, *P. colonata* of the southern U. S.; **Mountain Pine**, (a) *Pinus montana* of the western U. S.; (b) = *Short Pine*; **Norfolk Island Pine**, *Araucaria excelsa*; **Norway Pine**, (a) the Spruce Fir, *Abies* (*Picea*) *excelsa*; (b) in U. S.: the N. American Red Pine, *Pinus resinosa*; (c) a variety of the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Nut-pine** (see NUT); **Old Field Pine** (see OLD FIELD 3); **Oyster Bay Pine**, *Callitris* (*Frenela*) *australis*, of Australia (*Hamilton's Econ. Bot.* 1890); **Parasol-pine** (see PARASOL 2); **Pitch-pine** (see PITCH-WOOD); **Pond Pine**, *Pinus serotina*; **Prince's Pine** (see PRINCE); **Red Pine**, (a) *P. resinosa* of N. America; (b) of Australia (*Frenela Endlicheri*); (c) of New Zealand; (d) *Dacrydium cupressinum*; also the timber of *Rimu pine*; (see RED a. 17 d); **Ridge-pole Pine** (U. S.), *Pinus Murrayana*; **Riga Pine**, a variety of the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Rosemary-pine** = *Prumbleberry-pine*; **Sap-pine**, *Pinus rigida*; **Scotch Pine**, *Pinus sylvestris*, commonly called *Scotch Fir*; **Scrub-pine**, (a) U. S.: (1) = *Gray Pine*; (2) = *Jersey Pine*; (3) of Australia = *Red Pine*; (b) *Sun Spruce*; **Silver Pine**, *Abies* (*Picea*) *pectinata*; (b) in New Zealand: *Dacrydium cupressinum* (*Manila Analysis Rep.*); **Spruce-pine** (see SPRUCE sb.1); **Star-pine** = *Cluster-pine*; **Stone-pine** (see STONE-PINE); **Sugar-pine**, *Pinus Lambertiana* of California, which yields a sweet resin used for sugar; **Swamp-pine**, (a) = *Prumbleberry-pine*; (b) = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Torch-pine** = *Candlewood pine*; **Umbrella-pine** = *Parasol-pine*; **Virginian Pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Water-pine**, *Podocarpus Totara*; **Weeping-pine**, *Cupressus lambertiana* of Chile; **Wax-pine**, the genus *Dacrydium*; **Weymouth Pine**, the common American white pine, *Pinus Strobus*, largely planted by Lord Weymouth when introduced into England; **White Pine**, various species with light-coloured wood, esp. the Norway pine or Spruce, *Pinus Strobus* of N. America, and species of *Frenela* and *Podocarpus* of Australia, etc.; **Wild Pine** = *Scotch Pine* (see also 3 b); **Yellow Pine**, various species with yellow or yellowish wood, as the *Long-leaved Pine*, the *Short-leaved Pine*, the *Heavy Pine*, etc.

1666 *Treas. Bot.* 760 *Pinaster sylvestris*, the 'Ambrosian Pine, is a tree of the Mediterranean, 100 feet high. *Ibid.* 760 'Baltic, Riga, Norway, Red, or Mountain Pine is the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*, as grown in the north of Europe. 1893 Mortimer *W. Virginia* 280, The pine, both 'black and white. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 850 Black Pine, *Pinus austriaca*. —, of New Zealand, *Podocarpus ferruginea*. 1807 in Rickard *Van Diemen's Land* (1830) 180 The Green Forest ... comprises myrtle, casuarina, 'celery-top pine. —1866 *Treas. Bot.* 851 *Phyllocladus rhomboidalis*, the Celery-topped Pine, is in cultivation as an ornamental tree. 1785 Marsden *Remarks Bot. sumbl.* (1834) 191 The 'Cembra Pine has two leaves in a sheath. 1897 Mortimer *Elem. Bot.* § 670 *Araucaria imbricata* the enormous 'Chilian Pine, *A. brasiliensis*, *Ibid.*, *Pinsapo*, the 'Cluster-pine. 1785 Marsden *Remarks Bot. sumbl.* (1834) 191 'Pinsapo or Pine has three leaves coming out of the same sheath. 1850 Gordon (Mant.) *Pomol.* 7 Nov. (*Cedrat*), A valuable sort of 'Spanish pine apple-leaf. 1848 'Spruce Pine (see *Spruce Fir*). 1847 Austin *Ann. World* v. 89 Resembling the Ardisia, or 'Norfolk Island pine. 1787 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* &c. (1821) II. 198 Here, for the first time, we saw the 'Norway pine. 1866 [see *Scotch Pine*]. 1881 Mrs. Brassey *Over the Atlantic* I. 16 Groups of our beautiful 'Oyster Bay Pine. 1785 Marsden *Remarks Bot. sumbl.* (1834) 447 The most known [pine] among us is the 'Pinsapo Pine, or, as it is vulgarly called, Scotch Fir: this has two leaves in a sheath. 1848 *Chron. Bot.* II. 8. 439 Jersey or 'Scrub Pine ... Barrens and marshy hills, New Jersey and southward. 1888 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.* Pine, 'Pinus Sambiana. 1884 Mayne *Planter.* 'Pinus Smithiana, Grey or Northern, North-Western ... — *rigida*, New Jersey Scrub Pine. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct. 4/4 He ordered the sick, and planted here and the 'sea-pine over sixteen hundred acres of windy sand. 1880 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque*, *Cardinal Souhi*. The scathed, bare-looking groups of sea-pines. 1881 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s.v. *Pinus P. Lambertiana*. "Sugar Pine ... California, etc. (by). This, one of the tallest of all Pines, has an enormous girth. 1897 Hanbury *Elem. Bot.* § 600 (*Pinus*) *palustris*, the 'Swamp-pine of Virginia. 1888 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.* 230 *Globitis strobus*) *heterophylla*, a small tree eight or ten feet high, is the Chinese 'Water Pine, planted along the margins of fields and Canals. 1793 R. Wallace *Let. to Montagu* 1 Nov., A drain of the New England, or Lord 'Weymouth's pine. 1785 Marsden *Remarks Bot. sumbl.* (1834) 441 Weymouth Pine ... in North America it is called 'White Pine, and is excellent for masts. 1892 R. Taylor *To-Day a Man* 232 (*Pinsapo pine* erroneous). This tree is generally called the white pine, from the color of its wood. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Australasia* III. 220 (Morris). 1892 *Scribner's Mag.* [see *Fir*] The white-pine region of this country stands in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. 1898 *Nature Austral. Mag.* 1/1, White Pine[—(In Australia) *Frenela robusta*, ... *Podocarpus elata*. (In New Zealand) *P. ferruginea*, *P. spicata*, *P. Totara*, *Dacrydium cupressinum*.] 1881 *Harper's Mag.* [see *Fir*] Scotch Fir. 1800 J. Tuke *Lett. Amer.* 109 White and Yellow pines, similar to those of Canada, are brought from Allegany river.

b. Also applied to plants of other orders, resembling the true pines in foliage or some other respect: e.g. certain species of *Lycopodium* or Club-moss (Fenton Pine, *L. reflexum*; Moss-fruit Pine, *L. lucidulum*; Running Pine, *L. clavatum*: see also GROUND-PINE, PRINCE'S *pine*, SCHERPEN, and senses 3, 5 b).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Stinking Goosefoot Pine, *Conyza fœtida*.

3. *transf.* Something made of pine-wood: e. g. a torch, a ship, a roast. Chiefly *poet.*

1588 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 *Synedoche*, as to say, the lofty Pine did measure the Seas: for the Shippe made of the Pine-tree. 1640 Glapthorne *Ladies Privileage* II. Plays 1874 II. 248 Hymen light the Pine. a 1704 T. Brown (*In Dr. Ormond's Room*. Wks. 1730 I. 30 Ev'n... Roasting pines were roasted by darting rays. 1782-9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 440 Nay by the hand pine hold Roland signals.

†4. *pl.* The edible seeds of the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*) or other species, *Obs.* [app. from L. *pinea*.]

1552-8 *Dutchman Bey. Knife* (Thrhse) 320, I lik of the pynes. 1560 *Rolland Crt. Venus* (1839) 1. 1. 16 Pynes, Cokernuttis. 1572 Mylond Diurys, Pynes and Rysynges of Corance. c 1580 *Hist. of Romans of Carlisle*, Pynes, Cloves, Mases. 1585 *Nature of Cockatrice* D 1vj, Plus the pynes, vide.

5. = PINE-APPLE 2: cf. Tuft 1.

1661 Evelyn *Diary* 9 Aug., The famous Queene Pine brought from Barbados ... it the first that were ever seen in England were from next to Cromwell there years since. a 1665 — *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 29 The regal pine—a compendium of all that is delicious to the taste and smell. 1684 *Museum Rust.* iii. 208, I will produce about one hundred and fifty pines a year. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 401/1 In the island of Penang ... there is a sort [of pine-apple] all the flowers of which always change into branches, each of which bears a pine, accompanied by a crown, so that a good cluster of pine-apples is produced by a single stem; specimens of this sort are called double pines. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Covered Causeway* II. 20, Two of the choicest pines had been cut for dessert.

b. *West Indian*: name in the West Indies, etc. for species of *Bromelia* (allied to *Ananassa*), epiphytes growing upon trees.

1756 Sloane *Voyage* I. 184 The Wild Pine is a plant so called because it somewhat resembles the bush that bears the pine (i. e. pine-apple). 1869 *Nat. Phil., Problem Travel.* 72 (Cent. Discov. Soc.) In the West Indies...a kind of plant called the *Wild-pine* grows upon the branches of the trees.

6. A liquor made from the pine-apple fruit.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* II. 263 These glasses of pine and rum of Carolina.

7. A figure of a pine-apple or a pine-cone.

1790 W. Wrighte *Carthusian Architl.* 13 On the top is a pine, which should be double gilt.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pine bark, board, bough, fern, forest, grove, plain, plantation, -splint, stem, stump, thicket, timber, tract*, etc.; (sense 3) *pine-fingered, -spit, -splint*; *pine-herring*, *-hordered*, *-thatch*, *-topt*, *-thick*, *-covered*, *-wrapping*, *-wreathed*, *-ornamental*, *-shaded*, *-encircled*, *-fringed*, *-thatched*, etc. adjs.; **pine-beauty**, a moth, *Panolis piniperda*, whose larva feeds on pine-trees; **pine-beetle** (also *pine-hard beetle*), any one of various small beetles destructive to the bark or wood of pines; **pine bird's-nest** = *pine-cap*; **pine-blight**, a blight or disease of pine-bark caused by an aphis, as *Chermes pini-coriaceus*, which secretes a coating of white filaments; also the insect itself; **pine-bluff**, a bluff or precipitous cliff crowned with pine-trees; **pine-bud moth**, the Tortricine, *Orthotænia turionana*; **pine-bullfinch** = *pine-grosbeak*; **pine carpet**, a species of carpet-moth, as *Thera firmata*, whose larva feeds on pine-trees; **pine-chafer**, a N. American beetle, *Anomala pinicola*, which feeds on pine-leaves; **pine-cloth** = PINE-APPLE *cloth*; **pine-cone**, the cone or fruit of the pine-tree; **pine-drops**, the N. American plant *Pterospora andromedea* (*N.O. Monotropaceæ*), parasitic on the roots of pine-trees (*cf. birch-drops*); **pine-finch**, (*a*) = *pine-grosbeak*; (*b*) = *pine-siskin*; † **pine-glandule** = PINEAL *gland*; **pine goldfinch** = *pine-siskin*; **pine grosbeak**, a large finch, *Pinicola enucleator*, inhabiting pine-woods in Europe and North America; **pine grouse** = *dusky grouse* (see GROUSE sb. 1); **pine gum**, a resin resembling sandarach, obtained from Australian trees of the genus *Callitris* or *Frenela*; **pine hawk-moth**, a species of hawk-moth, *Sphinx pinastri*, whose larva feeds on the pine-tree; **pine-house** = PINERY 1; **pine-kernel**, (*a*) the seed of any pine-tree, esp. when edible; † (*b*) the pineal gland; **pine knot** (*U. S.*), a knot (KNOT *sb.*1 14) of pine-wood, met as fuel; **pine-land**, land on which pine-trees grow or are grown; **pine-linnet** = *pine-siskin*; **pine-lizard**, the common brown lizard of N. America, *Sceloporus undulatus*; **pine-marten** (see MARTEN 2); **pine-mast**, pine-cones collectively (see MAST *sb.*2); **pine-mouse**, a N. American meadow-mouse, *Arvicola* (*Pitymys*) *pinetorum*, usually inhabiting pine-barrens; **pine-needle**, the needle-shaped leaf of the pine (hence *pine-needle wood* = *pine-wool*); **pine-oil**, name for various oils obtained from the leaves, twigs, wood, or resin of pine-trees; † **pine-ploughed** *a.*, ploughed by 'pines', i.e. sleds (*cf.* 3); **pine-sap**, a reddish fleshy plant, *Monotropa Hypopitys* (*Hypopitys multiflora*), formerly supposed to be parasitic on the roots of pine-trees; also, the allied *Sclerodenia odorata* (*Sweet Pine-sap*); **pine-sawfly**, any sawfly whose larvæ feed on pine-trees, esp. *Lophyrus pini*; **pine-siskin**, a small N. American siskin or finch, *Chrysomitris* (*Carduelis*, or *Spinus*) *pinus*, found in pine-woods; **pine-snake**, a large harmless snake of the N. American genus *Pityophis*, found in pine-woods; **pine-stove** = PINERY 1; **pine-strawberry** (see STRAWBERRY); **pine-thistle**, a species of thistle, *Atractylis* (*Carlina*) *gummifera*, the root of which contains a gummy substance; **pine-torch**, a torch made of pine-wood; **pine-warbler**, a small N. American warbler, *Dendroica pinus*, inhabiting pine-woods; **pine-weed**, a small N. American plant, *Hypericum Sarothra* or *multicaule*, with wiry branches and small scale-like leaves; also called orange-grass (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pine-weevil**, any weevil which infests pine-trees, as *Hylobius abietis* and species of *Pissodes* (*Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* 1887); **pine-wool**, a wool-like material made from the spun fibres of pine-leaves, used in some countries for garments (Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* (1881) 256); **pine-worm**, the larva of the *pine-sawfly*. See also PINE-APPLE, PINE-BARRENS, etc.

1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.*, 'Pine-bark Beetle, numerous species of small beetles...live below the bark of Firs and other Conifers. c 1845 Sir W. Maxwell *Bride of Kinsale* II. 251 Aged Atlas, whose 'pine-bearing browse...Nor Sable...nor wild...seduces. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s.v. *Pinus*, The 'Pine Beauty, *Trachea piniperda*. 1892 Cavalier *et Sauvage* On Scotch Fir shoots...have been remarked by the 'Pine beetle. 1766 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 28 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 31 We crossed...by some oak and 'pine-bluffs. 1824 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 2. 6 London, such as 'pine-boards and counting. 1892 N. Beaumont *Col. Reformer* (1891) 292 Vast plains and 'pine-bordered foothills. 1897 Tennyson *tr. Lengyel Daghesh & Chloe* 29 She strewed her head with 'pine-boughs. 1825 *Sporting Magazine* (Pratt) I. 21 The pine boughs are singing Old songs with new gladness. 1887 Miss Dickinson *Poems. Family Circle* 20 The caterpillars of the 'Pine-leaf Moth are hideous as the Scotch Fir. Silver Fir, and various species of Pine. 1848 Scott *Marm.* vi. Introd. 10 His low and 'pine-built hall. 1880 E. Cornelius in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* (1820) II. 42 O'er the mountain's 'pine-clad brow. 1884 E. F. Lucas *Fern. Hermes* II. ix. 98 His 'pine-clad land Of Alban how'rd. 1880 Tennyson *Idyls*, *Last* 28 As the other now was the pine-clad slope. 1892 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Essex* 11 (1893) 81 Note, 'Pine-Cones, and the like. 1880 W. M. Roberts in *Pol. Sci. Q.* I. 'Pines 3, 288, 8 380 brown pine-cones, hollowed, and 12 feet in height, were said to be at the summit of the Sepulchre or Mole of Hadrian. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. Bohn III. 80 Nature drops a pine-cone in Hampden, and it 'frees Homer complete. 1884 C. A. Townsend in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 859 'Pine-covered hills. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* 466, 2d The 'Pine-Creeping Warbler (*Sylvia pinus*). 1777 Rur. Rides *Poems* 56 On the 'pine-crown'd hill. 1871 Pearson *Lyr. Poems* 141 Beath the 'pine-fringed slopes of

Thrift. 1866 *Trans. Ent.*, *Pine-drops*, an American name for *Pityophora*. 1892 R. E. Sanders *Homelife. Birds* (*C. Bird.* I. 6) The "Pine-finch, *Fringilla enucleator*. 1880 *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xl. 86 After dinner we gathered round Thomas Glue . . . to hear him *Sing To Pensersville Revellers*. We wandered to the "Pine Forest. 1897 Tennessee w. *Longest Daybreak a Chase* 30 They crowned him (a goat) with "pine-garlands. 1874 Coues *Birds of Mass* 268 The beautiful "Pine Grosbeak. 1772 Fothergill in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 372 "Pine Grosbeak. 1879 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 609/1 One of our most beautiful and interesting winter visitants is the pine grosbeak. 1839 W. S. Coleman *Scandinavia* (1840) 98 It will change first into a brown chrysalis, then into a large and pretty moth—the "Pine-hawk Moth. 1880 *Nicholson's Ant. Geol.* x. 61 *Pine-apples*. Provision should be made, in "Pine-houses or pits, for applying a thin dusting for a few hours on bright summer days. 1598 *Epitaphs* Wm. Smith 27 Pinon, and two cones of "Pine kernels. 1894 H. Moss *Gerald Ash.* x. 68 (1896) 70 That particular piece of the Roads they call the Cemetery or "Pinehurst. 1722 tr. *Josselyn's Hist. Irregs* I. 322 The Indian Pine Kernels are like Almonds of a yellowish white Colour. 1791 *Id.* *Nova Britannia Carefully to* 'Pine kernels a great quantity of wood and "Pine knots to heat our Ovens. 1765 J. Bartram *Trav.* (1766) 18 Dec. to W. Sands *Jour. to Florida* (1766) 6 We encamped on a bluff in the "pine-land. 1883 *Kentucky Nat. Hist.* (1887) 151 *Sciuropterus volucella*, . . prefers the pine woods, usually associated with pines, and is often called the "Pine Squirrel. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 74/2 A pine lizard ran up the trunk of a cedar tree. 1772 Fothergill in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 372 "Pine Marten. 1884 Jefferson's *Red Deer* (c. 1789) A reddish-brown quadruped, or pine-marten. 1888 in *Hoffman's Harvard Hym. Nay.* (Wilson) I go The dry leaves and "pine-needles are so luxurious to lie on. 1888 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 822 "*Pinenol* or *Pyrolil*, . . name applied to certain oils resembling oil of turpentine, obtained in various ways from pine and fir-trees. 1800 *Splendid Follies* I. 22 Scrambling over the "pine-pit, in distant off. 1897 *Chr. Eng.* 4 *Arch. Trad.* I. 141/2 The iron-studded chest, with a pine pit in the middle. a 1877 T. Dwight *Trans. New Eng.*, etc. (1880) II. 158 The Spanish . . now utilize "pine-plains, or timberlands. 1788 *Compl. Farmer* 210 *Pine-apples*, Generally. "pine plants . . brought from the West-Indies, have a white meat adhering to them. 1773 D. Wedge *Sullivan* 18 The "pine-plantations of that . . peninsula are very grand. 1798 Swinburne *Du Barbary* II. 10, 16 *Calmier* 188 The "Pine-straight'd Sea. 1892 "R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1897) 181 The unlucked "pine-posts of the rude verandah. 1887 *Gray First Lessons Bot.* (1888) 31 Other parasitic plants, like the Beech-drops and "Pine-sap, derive their entire nutriment upon the roots of neighboring plants. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening* 1. 1. *Lophospermum* Pine is the one generally donated by the name of "Pine Seedy. 1883 Lake Shooting *The Prairie* 194 The "pine-shingle, except in a period of great activity in the forests. 1880 *Lake Dist. Festival* (E. Y.) XI. 190 "Pine snake, *Pituophis melanoleucus*. 1892 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 398/2 A pine snake, blasted and glistening, waggles across the road. a 1845 Hooper *Lenox Ch.* (ed. 3) 20 A cottage with a Cauchois guide of the "Pine-splinter. 1834 *Niles Missionary* (N. Y.) Oct. 326 This "pine-stump land . . is proving to be the best potato land in the world. 1887 H. Latham *Round a White Ch.* 38 They always had to take off as much of the green subject, as into the "pine-thicket, to sleep. 1840 F. J. *Sinnett Beds. Hospit. Trans.* 400 The durability of "Pine timber . . is considered to be scarcely inferior to that of the oak. 1847 Morton *Exp. Log.* "Pine-timber. 1832 G. Downes *Lith. Cent. Counties* I. 93 The Valley of Grizedale, interspersed with verdant lawns and noble "pine-woods. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 410/2 "Pine Wood Anti-rheumatic Embrocation.

Pine (pain), *v.* Forms: 1–2 *pīnian*, 3–7 *pyne*, 3– *pine*. [OE. *pīnian*, f. *pīn*, Pine *sb.*[1]; cf. MDu., MLG. *pīnen*, Da. *pine*, ON. *pīna* (MHG. *pīnen*, Ger. *peinen*), OIR. *pīnu* to torment, punish (Ir. *pian*, Du. *pine* to torment); cf. also OIr., Ir., Gael. *pīan* to torment, f. *pīan sb.* Cf. later Eng. *pine-n*, Pain, from OF.]

†**1.** *trans.* To afflict with pain or suffering; to cause to suffer; to torment, trouble, distress. Also *absol.* Obs. (Cf. Pain *v.* 2.)

a 893 K. Alfred *Oros.* v. iii. 2 He pinedon his hiwe wid fæste bendas on his heard tobeotenden. a 900 *Cynewulf Gnomic Verses* 19 Se monne bealor ne dēð to þinenne *Agn. II. Irrogantes* cod. a 1154 (*L. L. Cleven.* an. 1137 [He] pinedon him alle to þan þinenne þat ure Drihten was pined. a 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 He was kinet swiðliche to cuðe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Monie ne mei nawiht bi-þenchen hu muchel *Pinchen* i . . ȝ Deuel ȝemeneð ȝe ȝarewed ȝow for monie sunnen. 1297 Trevisa *Citron.* I. cxxiii. 99 He was taken in wrastelinge, and so turmented and pyned ȝt he cookeyed. 1589 T. Digges *Compl. Gard.* xxv. 206 K. 6 b, Arbor-vitæ . . may be pitifully molested to pyned to death. 1632 Quarles *Emblems* v. i. 8, 1 will bite, how my scale is pin'd. 1704 Ramsay *Tale of Wit, Scots Cantata*, Hands that my brains, consistory-men, To vex the gown to pine. [1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 369 Truly might the Chronicler say, they never were martyrs so pined as they were.]

†**2.** *intr.* To suffer, to make go pain. *Obs. rare.* (In later use merged in 3.)

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Ic wolde fain ȝiuian and sitten on heuel and on misery. c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 1 773 (Harl. MS.) To repent and to pyne him for his synnes. a 1550 *Image Ire.* 1 To pyne and to punish.

†**3.** *trans.* To put to labour; *refl.* to take pains, exert oneself, labour, toil (= Pain *v.* 4). Obs.

c 1275 *K. Alis.* 5914 Mycchel he hym ȝyueð ut of his londe Bi tuenti ȝeresse. c 1386 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 170 A bok þat shal be kilt . . is not pyned as travelid wiþ oþre lawedi. c 1440 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xxxvi. 110 His bodye and his membre pyned him to þese hym was vsid. c 1440 *Gesta. Troy* 1778 All ȝemeld the ȝeme to be ȝep ȝeres, For to prokre his ȝift, ȝif ȝeme hym lurkes.

4. To exhaust or consume (a person, animal, etc.) by suffering of body or mind, esp. by want of food or by wasting disease; to cause to languish; to waste away, wallow in leanness, emaciate; to deprive or stint of food, to starve. Also with *away*, *to death*, etc. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2050 No lenger was ney to gremple Þeose Mid hongre. . Hi wolde crizie oft ȝe more þat hi nedde on hire ȝeme; Þet he nere to dyþe ipined. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 225 Þei þynen here ti þe wrecche knyȝt. 1399 Comm. *Henr. Sixth. Chart.* 21 Inviting þee so vnmanfully vse men, . . plite them with hunger. 1563 Lit. Gray to Elks *Corp. Lett. Soc. to.* II. 179 The thoughts and cares doe torture . . greue her sences. 1596 Edmondes *Observ. Caesar* 108 Where as there was Sillye demeanded to pine her selfe to death: but caused her meate perforce to bee spared, and soone to be removed into her chamber. *c* 1696 tr. *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. (1829) 220 tr. [Wingfield Manor] was a place that could not be otherwise taken, without they were pined out. 1730–3 Molesw. *Gazet. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. Cyprus, The Bulls must'n't . . to be pin'd and unpastured. 1739 Swinton *Faulkner's Copy of Dalkeith* I. 203 He betrayed to Fleetwy, and pined himself away. a 1845 Hood *Lament* iv. 12 I pine him to a ghost for want of rest. 1846 Browne *Hand* 57 But he pined away his great heart, remaining there. 1880 *Longfellow. Giles., Poet*, to starve, kill by starvation. "They besieged the town in hope to pine 'em." 1885–96 E. Bowyer *Eyes & Pipes* Jam. II, If the there had died of hunger pined.

absol. c 1675 Rowlands *Pedre of Spi-Knaves* 19 Thou dost nearly pinch, and pine, and spare, To heed vp money.

5. *intr.* To become wasted or feeble, from suffering (bodily or mental); esp. from intense grief, etc., wasting disease, or want of sustenance; to lose vitality or vigour; to languish, waste away.

c 1290 *Beket* (Laud MS. 239 *f.* 10 b), That he shulde ether dayes vyue þi pyinen leue and euere pyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynen, or hungryn to sykenesse, *Angreare*, *elangueo*. 1548 Latimer *Sermons* (Arb.) 23 So doeth the elangueo. 1548 Latimer *Sermons* (Arb.) 23 So doeth the godly pyne a way for pleasure of gostly mynde. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 350 His wife, whiche pined to deathe for sorowe. 1577 Saxon. *Lect.* 1113 He ten times pines, that pines beholding food. *c* 1589 Mir. Magistrates *Mirr. Cal. Northumberl.* (Shaft. 208 *Pyning* with spite and envy). 1724 Dunton, *Neck* (1728) VI. 18 They generally pine away . . and die in a short time. 1780 Sentiment *Let. to Beloved* 28 Mar. in *Lib.* You must get a place, or pine in privacy. 1872 R. Elsdale *Catechist* viii. 14 But thou'll be mowning than to pine away'd away.

b. *transf.* Of things: To lose bulk, vigour, or intensity; to languish.

1710 Pope, etc. *Art of Cooking* 152 The sparkling Bason take water to a smile, You the pleas'd Spaw pines, and lessens all the while. 1822 Mrs. Hemans *Last Remon. Knight* ii. 137 Ah me, the mead, the streamlight, pine to verse. 1885 Macgahan *Campaigning in Cent. Asia* 111 In the Canary Islands, where the tobacco industry had to be resorted to after the cochineal pined.

c. *trans.* with *away* or *out*: To consume or spend (life, health, etc.) in pining.

1703 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 383 She . . for Ulysses lost Pined out her bloom, and wasted all to ghost. 1773 J. Pratt *Liberal Open. xxxiv.* (1783) I. 218 Many . . pining away existence under the lashes . . of reproach. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* ii. Barristers pining a hungry life out in chambers.

6. *intr.* To be consumed with longing; to languish with intense desire, to hunger after something; to long eagerly. Const. *for*, *after*, or *inf.*

1590 Shaks. *Errors* ii. *Pol.* v. 92 Ye have made Shipwrecke, Ye whose hard toil for Tyrants lullen pride. 1596 Tasso *B. Bruno Pr.* viii. 7 For thee, my God, . . My thirsty Soul doth pine. 1598 *Anonym's Voy.* iii. ii. 302 Who died there pining for their native home. 1809 Lavinia *Constance* v. 18, We pine in sympathy. 1881 Bennett & Rees *Capt. of Vow* (1882) 198 Harry Temple was wise enough to give up pining after what he could not get.

7. *intr.* To repine, complain, fret.

1683 Norris *Hymn*, 'Long have I mourn'd' ii. No longer will I grieve or pine. 1698 Lycius *Lucio* v. 6, The eager and ardent spirits that posed at the . . inactivity of Portsmouth . . 1850 Hudson *Englist. Lap. Soc.* i. *Engineer's Day*, Snarling and whining. And moaning and pining.

b. *trans.* To repine at, lament, mourn, mock.

1680 Marvell *P. L.* v. 846 Abadir the Devil mutter . . and now Verses in her shape have lowly, new, and plain'd His loss. 1850 Tennyson *Under Microscope* i. We . . see, and pine our loss.

8. *a. trans.* To cause (fish) to shrink, in the process of curing; to dry by exposure to the weather.

1580 *Aberdeen Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.), The fische wes nocht pynnit nor cryde accordis. 1640 S. Sorbi *Herring Buss Trade* 10 The Pickle . . doth so plim and penetrate the nature of the Herring, that it becomes as silke. 1705 *St. Ann Anno* 1704 XI. 292/1 That all the herring or white fish . . shall be pinned cured and packed from the bottom to the top with foreign salt effectually. 1824 Southey *Agric. Journ.* (Shelf) 31 When the body of the fish is equally cured, they called pinned, which is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called bloom.

b. *intr.* Of fish: To shrink or 'render', as in the process of curing.

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 22 (1689) 77 Some expert Anglers preserve Salmon figures, from pining, with Salt.

Pineal (pī·nēăl), pai·nēăl), *a.* *Anat.* [a. F. *pinéal*, f. L. *pīnea* a pine-cone: see -al.] Resembling a pine-cone in shape: applied to a small somewhat conical body (the *pineal body* or *pineal gland*), of unknown function, situated behind the third ventricle of the brain, and containing small-like particles.

1886 tr. *Wilks' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Pineal gland is the brain, in form of a pine-apple, called also *conarium*. 1896 Pineal gland. 1. *Pineal Eyes*, in a Cheirotin situated between the Two Pairs of the Optick Nerves, and the Processuses which grow to the upper part of the Memory substance. 1902 *Antiquary* (*Archæ. Min.* xxv.) 2 A. The Pineal Gland, which many of our Modern Philosophers suppose to be the Seat of the Soul. 1783 Hans *Anthol. Pinaria* ii. 29 Des Cartes, observing that the pineal gland in the only part of the brain that is single, was determined by this to make that gland the soul's habitation. 1832 Carlile *Lect. Bible.* i. 2, How, without Clothes, could we possess the mastery-organ, soul's seat, and true pineal gland of the Body Social? I mean, a Purse? 1892 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 94 The upper part of each lateral boundary is the optic thalamus, with the peduncles of the pineal body extending along it. 1892 Ridgeway & Jackson *Anim. Life* 343 The pineal gland . . has been supposed to represent either the region of closure of the neural tube, or else, as suggested with.

b. Pertaining to or connected with the pineal body, as *pineal eye*, *peduncle*, *ventricle*: see quots.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* Index, Pineal eye. *Ibid.* 333 note, Recent researches have shown that in *Lacertilia* the apex of the pineal gland is transformed into an organ eye.) 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pineal peduncles*, the peduncles of the pineal gland. . . *P. ventricle*, a hollow in the pineal gland, a focal survival.

Pine-apple, pineapple (pai·næ,pl), Forms: see Pine *sb.*[3] and Apple; also 6 **pinaable, pyneable.** [f. Pine *sb.*[3] + Apple.]

1. The fruit of the pine-tree; a pine-cone. *Obs. exc. dial.* Formerly also applied to the edible seeds or 'kernels' (*pine-nuts*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. (1582) (Tollem. MS.), Pinna, þe pynappel, is þe frute of þe pine tre. . . þe pynappel is þe vnsaly grot kirn and couereþ hym wiþ many curnelles, closed in ful harde schales. *a* 1440 *Pynkyl of Synne* 82 On gerses and pynappel þat ȝeþeres to gete. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* vii. (1888) 37 The Heire hath the shape and forme of a Pynneapple. 1577 R. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 83 The Hatchcheck, in the fruit of it is something resembling the Pinne Apple. 1665 D. Havers *Fr. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 69 To subtract time in [Arecas] seems, when it is whole, to resemble our Pine-Apple. 1710 J. James tr. *La Hirad's Gardening* 141 The Pine is a Tree very different from the Fir. . . Its Fruit is call'd the Pine-Apple.

b. A figure or image of a pine-cone, used as an ornament or decoration.

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Grose Antiq. Repf.* I. 93 Nine clothes of gold, wrought with suit and pyne apples. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* iii. vii. 77 (Name) takes the figures of this coat to be pine-apples. 1779 Sentiment. *Trav. Queen* xiii. 277 A similar ornament remained in a hall or pine-apple.

2. The juicy edible fruit of the Ananas, *Ananassa sativa*, a large collective fruit developed from a conical spike of flowers, and surmounted by a crownof small leaves; so called from its resemblance to a pine-cone: see quot. 1665 in 1; = Pine *sb.*[3] 4. **b.** The plant which bears this, *Ananassa sativa* (N.O. *Bromeliaceæ*), a native of tropical South America, widely cultivated in tropical countries generally, and in hot-houses also in temperate climates.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* 63 *Pine-apples*. Mids. Pendant Jamaica. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 98 The Ananas or Pine-Apple is accounted the most delicate fruit of all America. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 101 The Ananas, . . Cassides or Ananas, called by the American planters, The Pine-Apple. 1708 H. Waldron *Lett.* (1848) 11. xiii. 1 had . . given a guinea for two pine-apples. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 126 Vessels can now bring ripe pine-apples from the West Indies to England in pretty good condition.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **†a.** in sense 1, as **pine-apple kernel, seed**, a seed of the pine-cone, esp. as used for food; **pine-apple nut**, a pine-cone; **pine-apple tree**, a pine-tree, esp. *Pinus Pinea* (all Obs.).

1578 Banos *Treatise of Health* 93 b, "Pyne apple kirnels. 1597 Bullein's *Remedy Sick.* 2 b, Syrup. Auli. the Pine-Apple Kernel, Pistachoes, and brused Seeds. 1598 Tooker *Herbal* in Pref., The kernelles of the "Pinapple nut. *c* 1620 *Pollard on Hunt.* 10, 688 "Pynappel seed is good. 1748 Thomas *Hortus Italicus* (*N. P. R. S.* 1910, 122, (Tollem. MS.), The "pinapel tree is cable bake 'pinne' and 'pinne'. 1880 Pereira *Chin. & C. Build.*, 125 Things which are green all Winter: As Juniper. . . Pine-Apple-tree, Fruit.

b. in sense 2, as *pine-apple culture, garden, plant*; **pine-apple cloth**, a thin translucent cloth made from pine-apple fibre; = Piña *sb.*; **pine-apple fibre**, the fibre of the leaves of the pine-apple; **pine-apple flower**, a flower, or plant, of the S. African genus *Eucomis* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), in which the cluster of flowers is surmounted by a tuft of bracts like that of the pine-apple; **pine-apple potato** (see quot.); **pine-apple rum**, rum flavoured with pine-apple; **pine-apple shawl**, a shawl made of pine-apple cloth; **pine-apple strawberry** = *pine-strawberry* (see Pine-strawberry).

1898 Bonsor *Fruit Manual* 283 *Bromelia pinguin*, a native of Mexico, yields fine bast fibre, from which the celebrated "pine-apple cloth of the Philippines is made. 1875 *Encycl. Brit. Axis* (ed. 9) III. 316 Pine-apple (pin'-ap'l), *Ananas sativa* (Lindley). 1880 Lindley & Moore *Treas. Kitch. Fruit Flower Garden* 1. 1. 1. *Ananas sativa*, the pine-apple. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. African Stud.* 1. 1. *Ananas sativa*, the pine-apple-fibre long which he wore it; *Ananas sativa* The pine-apple-fibre long which he wore it; *Ananas sativa* The pine-apple-fibre long which he wore it; *Ananas sativa* The

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I. xxv A waistcoat of "pine-apple shawl stuff. 1886 *All Year Round* No. 83. 310 A dash of the light-red "pine-apple strawberries.

† Pi·neate, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *pīnĕātus*, f. L. *pīnea* pine-cone: see -ATE².] Of the shape of a pine-cone, conical. (Cf. PINEAL.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 113 Þe vpþild part of þe brayn is lasse þen any..ebore..& here forme ys pyneat, lyed towarde þe hyndere ende of þe hed and schorpeb towarde þe forere ende.

† Pi·nebank. *Obs.* Also 6 pyne-bank(e, pin-. [=MDu. *pijnebanck*, MHG., Ger. *pinienbank*: cf. PINE *sb.*¹, and BANK *sb.*²] An old name of the rush.

(Sometimes erroneously explained as 'a bank or row of pine or spikes'. Also often erroneously printed *bank*.)

1530 *Moore Compl. agyst. Trub.* v. prol. Wha, robin? Thou sould be mare bit mitrarde wranlig .. and lyis pasyng in his bedde as it were on a pine bank. 1542 *Sir Aryt Mercy* (1829) II. 402/2 Seand eberly of perfit age and mark of personis put on be said pynebankis (printed bankis). 1550 J. CRAIG *Reg. & Pr. Morallis* (1837) 171 Sowm tak pyne bank on a pynis tawis. 1570 PURY *Jl.* 3 *M. Sch.* 41 yeirlie Thay wer be thrie gait to the pyne bankis, tormentit most miserablie, to vter his secrets on. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Rainler* .. to parrishen .. to put one on the racke or pinbanke. [1846-52 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 408 The wicked men [were], as was usual in this cruel age (1528)..re-ordered under the rack, or pynebankis.]

Pi·ne-ba·rren. *U.S.* [f. PINE *sb.*³ + BARREN *sb.*] A level sandy tract of land, covered scantily with pine-trees: chiefly in the Southern States.

1737 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 2 Dec. (1872) I. 61 *Georgia*. The land is of four sorts,—pine-barren, oak-land, swamp, and marsh. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 27 Dec. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 10 At Johnson's Bluff..for a mile the sandy pine-barren comes close to near the shore. 1823 J. EDMD. in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 418/2 Slugs pine-barrens near the coast blackened the fine effects of the picture.

b. *attrib.*, as *pine-barren beauty*, a small creeping evergreen, *Pyxidanthera barbulata* (N.O. *Diapensiaceæ*); **pine-barren scorpion**, a large scorpion, *Buthus* in pine-barrens; **pine-barren terrapin**, a turtle of the family *Clemmydidæ*.

1788 CRÈVECŒUR *Lett.* 158 Scorpions, from the smallest size, up to the pine barren, the largest species known here. 1883 WILLIAM *Florida*, Pine-barren Beauty.

Pine-beauty to **Pine-cone**: see PINE *sb.*³

Pined (*pīnd*), *ppl. a.* [f. PINE *v.* + -ED¹.] Exhausted or wasted by suffering or hunger.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 170 Thy lang lene cragg. Thy pure pynd synow. 1588 K. DOC *Eng. Secretary* 2. (1625) 139 Without money become vnable to entertain the pined corps. 1638 CHILLING *Unreasonable Lord* v. 3. The pin'd man Whose Pores plentifullie have pinch'd in Hell With fiers before him. 1765 SHARON *Tr. Almeloveen's Exot. Med.* II. 84 The stems fare heavy upon the pined body. 1820 *Alfred's Epic. Med.* II. 84 The stems fare heavy upon the pined body.

† Pi·neful, *a. Obs.* [f. PINE *sb.*¹ + -FUL.] Full of 'pine' or suffering; painful, distressing.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Al hire peines not hire pinful deb. a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Vesp. Version) 1 Þe pinful deb. 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 304 A pynefull dede. 1580 WISNET *Cert. Tract.* (R. Wyn Ch. T. Ed.) E 17 The ..offices ..to be vsed ..vnderstood gryefull and sensible lamentations. 1590-8 SP. HALL *Sat.* v. II. 8 With long contendes of plentifull praiers.

‖ **Pinenchyma** (*pīnĕ·ŋkimă*). *Bot.* [mod.L. (constructed) f. Gr. πίνειν tablet + ἔγχυμα infusion, after PARENCHYMA.] Tissue consisting of thin flat cells; tabular parenchyma. Hence **Pinenchymatous** (*pīnĕŋkĭ·mătŏs*), *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of pinenchyma.

1830 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IV. 392 A cuticle with pinenchymatous cells, true to its ray vascular-shaped.

Pi·ne-nut. *Obs.* Forms: 1 pīnhnyte, 4 pinnote, 5 pynote, 6- pine-nut. [f. PINE *sb.*¹ + NUT.] A pine-cone, esp. one containing edible seeds; *rarely*, the edible seed or kernel.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 180 Genim of pīnhnyte ær, gebærnes cyrnels. *Ibid.* III. 298 Sey on þe ræcel ær gebrysnyan mon pinnhnyte. c 1250 *Two Cookery-bks.* 74 Take kyrnelis of Pynnote. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynote, fruta, *Pinum*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* III. 422 In the cottages .. we found many pine-nuts vpmost. 1772 NICHOLAS *Tr. Wills Fr. Cornwal* II. 314 Dividing amongste them eyres..filberds, and pine-nuts. 1820 DONNE *Sermons*, v. l. 278 Faggots, pine-nuts, and feather'd arrows.

attrib. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* (W.) 344 Als dede the pinnote cre Of his youpe. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 150 With Cucumber seed and Pine-nut kernels.

Pi·ner¹. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3- 6 pyner, 6 pinar, poyner, pyner, -er, -or, -owr, 6- piner, 6-9 poiner, 7 pynnour. [= MDu. *pīner*, *pijnaer* (13th c.), f. *pīnen*, *pijnen* to labour, toil: cf. PINE *v.* 3, *sb.*¹ 3.]

1. A labourer; now in N. E. Scottish dialects applied to a man who cuts peat, turf, etc.

c 1290 WESTON *Cron.* (1. 259 Þe Kyngrik for hire Arcuth hauc (Jesephus) dyuyded, and to all werkis hem pynnoure mold. *Ibid.* 1724 And mak þai nere her tachmonde Marchaunt, wryghte and pynnoures. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 348 Gifin to pynnouris to bere the treis to be Mons neir mailit xx sh. 1505 *Ibid.* II. 350 Payit to ..James to carrearis and pynnouris, for carrying of bedding, chalmer.. fra the Castell to the Abbay. 1549 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVIII. (Jam.). The pynnouris to help to dryde & cherge the cabais, euery pynnour his day about. c 1570 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 II. 180 Sic ether was lappit in a cuppe of lead, and keipit ..quhyle the vprysyng of October, quhen ane be pynnouris was caryed to a schip, and so caryed to France. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 453, I by doun at yane fell my Cumrichter as the pynnour doun his burding. 1739 *Presbytalbuil's Dunbarne* I. 236 Forcing them to employ the common Pioneers in the Town, and earning money by it. 1806 CAMP. *Duff of Macdoon*, &c. (Jam.), The people the new ..were poiners or carters from Inverness, who used to come there for materials. 1887 ROBERTSON *Pynnour* v. 41 The pynnoureburn-yeomen pursuing their proper calling on the vasty deep.

2. = PIONEER 1, 2.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Jugurt.* xxiv. My pioners she were prest with shovels and spades T' intomm the dead. *Ibid.*, *Sir N. Bacolet* lxx. How pioners set to trenche, and yonker mine amayne. 1781 STEVENS *Hist. Dunsfr.* 2. 170 There are to be placed fifty pioners who are to be guarded with 200 men of each wing.

Piner² (*pəi·nəɹ*). [f. PINE *v.* + -ER¹.]

† 1. A tormentor. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Leadlyf Comp. Med.* xviii. 24 Hisiod his gnakkis him fleen pinerers. 1398 TREVISA tr. *Bartol. de Propr. Rer.* VII. 46 The rote of his body..the pynoyris rose with as yuel tongis, merueilous arrolicoundis, to his dishoo and langoure most.

2. One who or that which pines; *spec.* an animal suffering from a wasting disease.

1882 *Field Medl. Ch.* 26 July 4/2 A large proportion of the grouse have the appearance of having died from starvation. ..The keepers ..call the emaciated birds 'pinors'. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/2/2 It seemed as if the bull would have to be killed as a 'pinner'.

Piner³, *Scot.* [f. PINE *sb.*³ + -ER¹.]

a. *Taxonomia.* A man employed in hewing pine-trees. b. *U. S. local.* An inhabitant of a region where pine-trees abound.

1832 W. TAYLOR *Wild West Transcripts* 41 (Morris) The King River is only navigable for small craft..Piners' house sometimes get on. 1834 ELLIOTT in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 337 The term 'piners' is synonymous with the term 'poor whites' in the South.

Pinery (*pəi·nəɹi*). [f. PINE *sb.*³ + -ERY.]

1. A place in which pine-apples are grown.

1758 J. ROLLIN *Antidote to Prejudice* 41 All great men have their Gardens as well as their Pineries. 1767 *Gilt Footstalk No.* 40 (1768) 225 The Pleasure of seeing Cows horses and Pineries. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 207/1 Sequoias, wisteria, forcing-houses, pineries, and hot-gas.

2. A plantation or grove of pine-trees.

1851 JOHN POPPER *Sir E. Sugwood's Nurs.* II. 180 Our pines in the soil formed an infant pinery. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 121/1 When the timber shall have been stripped from the pineries of Maine.

Pine-sap to **Pine-torch**: see PINE *sb.*³

Pine-tree. = PINE *sb.*² 1.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 108 Pinetreowen þa grenan twigas abweorad gegrēdi. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6328 For ogh he stand Wexes o-vpon, a wand ..Ayenbier he ogh a cedre tre; O pine tre be tbrid he had. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1 A Pyne tre. 1. A Pyne Appletree, *pinus*. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xviii. 320 He bihi on his wayes for to go to the grove of mountorban. 1580 TURNER *Herbal* I. 89 The Pyne tre bryngeth forth very litle nutes. 1722 LEVINZ *Bridg. Rid.* (1810) VI. 669 The bill for preserving white pine trees in our plantations by ships masts. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 268 Barricaded by lofty pine-trees and mountainous precipices.

b. *attrib.*, as *pine-tree bird*, etc.; **pine-tree money**, name for the silver coins (shilling, sixpence, and threepence) bearing the figure of a pine-tree, struck in Massachusetts in the latter half of the 17th century, being the first money coined in a British colony. **Pine-tree State**, Maine, U.S., so called from its extensive pine-forests.

a 1848 CLEISH *Rarely Funny* xvi. 88 The pine-tree bobs are thinner, And the stars beckoned shore. 1884 WILKINS *Dict., Nimrod Pilcher, Pine-Tree State*. 1886 *Eng. Mechanic* 7 Jan. 468/1 These coins, now very rare, are called 'Pine Tree Money'. 1888 *Boston Transcript* (Farmer), The good old Pine-tree State is pretty well represented in this locality. 1893 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting* 88 The most venerable of trees, called the pine-tree shilling. 1893 GLOVER *Sweet United States* 18 Shall Massachusetts coinage be pine-tree, the pine-tree shilling. 1898 *Fisherman's Mag.* (U. S.) VI. 288/2 These vessels all sailed under the pine-tree flag. This flag was of white bunting, on which was painted a green pine-tree, and upon the streamer .. : 'Appeal to Heaven'.

‖ **Pinetum** (*pəi·nēt'ŏm*). Pl. **-a.** -UMS. [L. *pīnētum* pine-grove, f. *pīnus*: PINE *sb.*²] A plantation or collection of pine-trees of various species, for scientific or ornamental purposes.

1892 P. J. SIMS *Brit. Forest Trees* 392 In Northumberland, the first established and richest Pinetum is that of Sir C. E. M. Monck. 1893 *Victoria Cowfree* 181 The Pinetum, in its comprehensive sense, is a complete collection of living specimens of all the Coniferous trees and shrubs known. *Ibid.* 322 The planting of Pineta originated in the beginning of the present century.

Pine-wood. [f. PINE *sb.*² + WOOD *sb.*] 1. The wood of the pine-tree. Also *attrib.*

1663 *Pepysdoll's Diary* Ins. 225 *marb.* A small bundle of splinters of pine-wood. 1850 LEMON *and Whit C. J.* II. 30 Holding large blazing torches of pine-wood. 1889 TROLLOPE *Right. Tuesday* II. 282 The smoke of pine-wood fires.

2. A wood or forest of pines.

1813 W. S. WALKER *Poems* 144 (Jod.) No breezes waved the pine-wood tall. 1850 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 215 All Gold above the black pine-woods. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 72 The destruction of the grand pine-woods that once clothed the Apennines.

Piney (*pəi·ni*), **pinny** (*pi·ni*). Also ping. [ad. Tamil *pinnai* or *punnai*, in Skr. *punnāga*.] The name of two East Indian calcoon trees, *Calophyllum inophyllum* (N.O. *Clusiaceæ*), called also **piney-tree**, and *Vateria indica* (N.O. *Dipterocarpeæ*); used *attrib.*, as in *piney thammar*, resin, varnish, the resin obtained from *Vateria indica*, also called *white thammar*, *Indian* or *Malabar copal*, or *gum anime*; **piney oil**, **piney tallow** (Tamil *punnaittailam*), a fatty or waxy substance from the fruit of the same tree, used for making candles.

1855 HANDBK. *Ejhus. Brit.* § 402 *Vateria indica* affords the Piney resin or Piney Dammar of India, sometimes called Indian Copal or gum Anime. c 1865 LETTSOM in *Circ. Sc.* I. 351/1 *An oil named Piney tallow* is expressed from the fruit of the same tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 892 *Piney-varnish*, the resin or thammar obtained from *Vateria indica*. *Piney-tree*, *Calophyllum angustifolium*.

Piney, erron. form of PINY *a.*

Pin-eyed (*pi·n,əi-d*), *a.* [f. PIN *sb.*¹ + EYED (*prec.*).] Having an 'eye' with a 'pin'; applied by florists to the long-styled form of a flower (esp. *Primula*), which shows the stigmas, resembling a pin's head, at the top of the corolla-tube (opp. to *thrum-eyed* or *rose-eyed*, applied to the short-styled form, which shows the anthers at the top).

1880 CHARLES *Borough* 122, This is an shaded, rose-eyed, pin-eyed thing. A king of flowers. 1882 DARWIN *Trial. Cross. Sec.* VI. 31 Plants who exhibit the Polymorphic and Analogic ..; and those which display the glaberlar stigma or the mouth of the corolla 'pin-headed' or 'pin-eyed'. 1897 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 295 Some plants yield nothing but pin-eyed flowers in which the style..is long.

Pi·n-fallow, *sb. Agric.* [f. (?) PIN *sb.* + FALLOW *sb.*] 'Winter-fallow'; a fallow in which no crop is lost' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Hence **Pin-fallow** *v.*, to winter-fallow: see quots.

1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 334/1 Pin Fallow is a Plowing twice for Peas, first in Christmas, then in March. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (1796) I. 192 Pin fallow ; the origin of this term I have not learnt; it appears to be synonymous with winter fallow or barley fallow. 1799 BELLENDEN *Agric. Surveys Scot.* 134 Pin fallow...ploughing after ratches, clovers, or grasses, two or three times, to prepare for a succeeding crop of wheat. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v., When land is followed about July or August, ready to be ploughed again for the crop, it is said to be pin-fallowed.

Pin-feather (*pi·n,fe·ðəɹ*), *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*¹ + FEATHER.] An unproven feather, before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is full of a dark mucous fluid; any young feather from the time that it first pierces the skin, much in the form of a pin, until it bursts its confining sheath and expands its vanes: = PEN-FEATHER 1.

1775 ASH, *Pinfeather*, a feather just as it begins to shoot. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 320 The nest ..still contained three young Cuckoos, all of different sizes, the largest, covered with pin-feathers, would have been able to leave the nest in about a week. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii, Shelling peas, pulling pinfeathers, picking pin-feathers out of fowls. 1874 J. RICHARDSON *Lacaze & Wild Honey* (1884) 29 When entirely grown they [cockoos] are covered with long blue pin-feathers, ..without a bit of plumage on them. *mod.* 1901 *Longm. Mag.* May 91 The young birds were in the early pin-feather stage.

Hence **Pi·n-fea·ther** *v. trans.*, to pluck out the pin-feathers from; whence **Pin-fea·therer** [see -ER¹]; **Pi·n-fea·thery** *a.*, full of or abounding in pin-feathers.

1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* xxii. 232 Skins of birds killed in spring are more valuable than those of fall birds, which are mostly 'pin-feathery'. 1893 MRS. CHITTENDEN in *Table* (N.Y.) 30 Mrs. Mee Piper was pinfeathering the noble bird. 1898 J. H. JOHNSON *Poultry Raising Guide* (Boston U.S.) 56 Pins let over to the pin-featherer, keeping three or four of these busy removing pin-feathers (1903).

Pin-feathered (*pi·n,fe·ðəɹd*), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED², or f. PIN *sb.* + FEATHERED.] Having immature feathers, half-fledged (as a young bird, or an adult bird when moulting); also *fig.*: = PEN-FEATHERED 1.

1640 BRATHWAIT *Mercurius Brit.* 9. Bij, Thou legest to further with the hearing before thou wert pinfeathered. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Londo Diurnal*, 3 A Hunted & a puny Chronicle, scarce pin-feather'd with the Wings of time. 1893 DARTMA *Feather Sat.* L. (1897) 421 Hardly no use, some raw pin-feather'd thing Attempt to mount, and Fights and Hectors sing.

Pi·n-fire, *a.* [ph.] [f. PIN *sb.*¹ + FIRE *v.*] Applied to a form of cartridge for breech-loading guns, invented by Lefaucheux in 1836, fired with a pin which, on being struck by the hammer of the lock, is thrust into the fulminate and explodes it. Also applied to a gun in which such a cartridge is used. b. *sb.* (*or absol.*) A pin-fire cartridge or gun.

1864 *Russell's Patent Specif.* No. 2330. 6-9 The Inventor by these gave strikes downwards on a brass metal or percussion on the edge of the cartridge case.) 1870 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 99700 A cross-section of an ordinary 'pin-fire cartridge'. 1874 GREENER *Breech-loader* 108. 11 17 Wt., make 1 hundred central-fire guns to one pin-fire. 1885 *Sporting Mis.* 1252/1 A chamber and action pin-fire revolver. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 2/1 Almost that date [1866] breech-loaders began to make their appearance—all pin-fires and on the Lefaucheux principle. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 5/1 A revolver, ..The weapon is a pin-fire, and has six chambers.

Pin-fish to **Pin-footed**: see PIN *sb.*¹ 18.

Pinfold (*pi·nfōld*), *sb.* Forms: 1 pund-fald, 3 *f.* pundfaudun, 4 pundfold-e, pondfelde, poundfelde, 5 pundfald, 6- pinfolde, pun-

fauld *Sc.*, 3 (*dial.*) pundfauld. *β.* 4-7 pyndfold, 5 -fald, pynd(e)fold(e, 5-6 pyndfolde, 6 pindefalde, pyndfolde, 6-7 pindfolde, -fould, 8 (*dial.*) pindfold, pindfold, 9 (*dial.*) pindfauld, pindfowd, -fowt, 6- pindfold. [Late OE. *pundfald* (in 12th c. MS., but doubtless earlier), f. **pund*, POUND *sb.*[2] + *fald*, FOLD *sb.*[1]: thence the ME. forms in *pynd-*, *pound-*, *pond-*, retained in lit. to 16th c. and in north. Eng. dial. to 19th c. But from *c* 1400 the first element was associated with the verb *pyndan*, POUND, and perhaps with PIN *v.* Cf. also PENFOLD.]

1. A place for confining stray or distrained cattle, horses, sheep, etc.; a pound; in later use, sometimes, a fold for sheep, cattle, etc.

a. 1200 *Spirituæ Charter of Eldgar* (Hasted 581) in *Birch Cart. Sax.* III. 399 Of þam pinne on þaem pundfald. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pyndfold, *or* pondfold, *pinfold*, *parcus*. 1552-3 *Constable Glanville* (Hen. Rec. Soc.) 140 Et facit pundacium. *c* 1560 HOLLYBAND *Treasurie* 189 The pinder ... Hyd pyndfe all his pynn boys in a pundfold. 1574 *Rep. Privy Council Lond.* II. 407 Putting of the saide goode in ane unknowfull pundfold. 1579 *Mem. St. Cuthb., Durham* (Surtees) 1 Pynde to Richarde Robinson one day for mayden whene the pyndfolde. 1805 BRICKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pinnyfowd* or *pinfowd*. *c.* 1808 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 84 Wilkinson Whytehede pro Kuckhow pyndfold. 14.. *Pat.* 19 Ric. II (Wright 500/1) Quibuscumque, a pyndefolde. 1593 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 198 To thy horse breathe his owlspes ..than commith thy pyndfe & teareth him & pierceth hym in the pyndfolde. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* K 1/1, I cannot them worth, for their unbridled ass to bee thrust from the pinfolde. 1608 CHAPM. *Odyss.* xi. 80 Her chief dominion governing (but both life, mind bequeath'd them), in a pinfold. 1864 BOUTELL *Manf.* ii. 21, 200 Sit to confine the bad and blind, Like Moral Castle, in a Pinfold. 1876 MORRIS *Amor. Geog.* II. 439 They resort to the caves, where they sleep in sounds like sheep in a pinfold. 1877 A. MORRIS *Midd. New Forest.* 10 In the 20th century of Friend ..the Jews are confined as in a pinfold. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Pinfold* ..3. An enclosure for sheep; a sheepfold. (Lakeland to Suffolk.)

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of confinement; a pen; a trap; a spiritual 'fold'.

1577 LANG. *P. Pl. B.* v. 633 Hee hath holpe a hoxande out of his deadne pundfolde [*a.* 17. pond-, pondfolde, *pyndfold*]. *Ibid. xvi.* 184 Oone of þe yonker pyndfolde [*c.* 19. pondfold, *pyndfold*]: *C.* pondfolde, *pyndfold*] no merçerie may vs fecche. 1593 *Comedy Amer.* xi. 39 That had the comfort in that pounfolde, rather that could scathe hurte nor fe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 7 Confin'd, and pester'd in this pinfold here. *c* 1700 J. NEALE *Prol.* 41 You are gone out of the highway of holiness, and have now got into the devil's pinfold. 1883 CHARLES CLARKE *Charles Cham.* viii. 211 The overcrowding of old disused burial-grounds within their own pinfold.

Pinfold (pɪ·nfōʊld), *v.* [I. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To shut up or enclose in a pinfold; to pound; hence *fig.* to confine within narrow limits.

1609 T. HEYWOOD *Runaway for Refusal* (1) Take heede, leaue they pinfold the words; fulfill in this or that sense after their owne private imagination. 1613 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rom.* 124 They exercise a petty iurisdict in pinfolding cattle. 1789 [W. BUTTER] *Bonus Nom. Word.* 58 If one ordinary's plot or stirk break into th' Eng. he or we can pinfold it. 1832 LAMOTTE *Peerage & Cab.* Wks. 1846 II. 394/2 My cause...is a difficult...one to pinfold in a confession.

Ping (pɪŋ), *sb.* Also reduplicated. [Echoic.] An abrupt ringing sound, such as that made by a rifle bullet in flying through the air, by a mosquito, the ringing of an electric bell, etc.

1858 *Johnstone* I. 96, 132 The sharp 'ping' of a Minie bullet. 1871 W. D. HOWELLS *That an Unreliable Lit.* 24 The 'ping, ping' of the bullets whizzing over one's head. 1880 *Chr. Amer. Coast.* I. II. vii. 218 The ping of the mosquitoes which was heard for the first time by many a long day. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. African* 130 Mosquitoes...With a wild ping of joy...made for me.

Ping (pɪŋ), *v.*[1] *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *pyngan*, *pingan*, 3 *pingen* (*a*), (*pa. t. pynde*), 4 *penge*, *pyngen*, *pingen*, 9 *dial.* ping. [OE. *pyngan* = **pangjan*, *sb.* 1. *pangôra* to prick.

(The mod. dial. vb. has strong and mixed forms of *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*, *pung*, *pung*.)

trans. and *intr.* To prick; to poke, push, urge.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 48. 297 He wæccne þone pyng, and earnore wordum ðæt he on ðam engstum wæge læge. *a* 1000 LAT. 1993 *Ælfric* 10 Hi sind ðin ræmeclas, and pricelas; þu scealt pingan ealne Frolen. *a* 1350 *Owl* 373 Þe pingle his snabe wið sperne hous. 1382 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 88 A ȝyf he is ȝe ȝokest to pynge schunie ȝe wiþholde. *c* 1580 *Sir Tristrem* cxxxii. 80 Þe princesse dere þikke wond hee ran & perre hem ouþ an vnder An ache wiþoute he dere to broke wiþ gar he bihte & pynge. 1580 WYTHER *Prov. Sch.* 58 Time is this beloued, and to with a sword is pricked to the conscience. 1796 *Edinburgh Herald* 104 (E. D. S.) The world's to bound on its journey, and away it went, and pung'd us back again. 1876 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Pung*, to push. 1898 MARIA HACKETT *Dorset Words* 21, 22, I while they'd pin the cat try to butcher, we sang and ping'd him over the manger-cords not sharp.

Ping (pɪŋ), *v.*[2] [Echoic: cf. PING *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make an abrupt ringing sound like that of a rifle bullet; to fly with such a sound.

1865 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Sept. 256/1 Rifle bullets ...'pinging' over their heads. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Wilfrid Cumbermede* (1887) 192 Balls from the rifle-pits ping about. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 2/1 Automobiles that pinged their warning gongs.

Hence **Pinging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 May, The visit of pinging bullets and crashing shells. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 Pinging of harps, crashing of drums.

Pingo (pɪ·ŋgō), *sb.* and *v.* [Echoic: cf. PING *sb.*] A variant of PING *sb.* and *v.*[2]

1880 *Tomorrow* (*Cr. Review* iv. 136) I felt the plugs of a ball past my eyes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 11/1 With bullets pinging and singing close over his head.

Pingle (pɪ·ŋg'l), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [I. PINGLE *v.*]

1. A keen contest or struggle.

1552 *St. Andrews Mem. VIII.* V. 101 xxix. (They made at each other), so that with long pingle with daggis [Basanez was slain]. 1719 RAMSAY in *Ramsay's Poem. Advice.* 2 In Twad be a pingle, Which y' you three wad gar words amend And bete to Single. 1816 JAS. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog. Memoirs* Wha (1870) 187 Now is the pingle, hand to hand. 1893 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1894) 193 Popess and Sire in dreidful' pingle.

2. Struggle with difficulties; strenuous exertion.

1708 RAMSAY *To St. Fatrick* 5 Shelping o'er frozen bogs with pingle. 1788 *Hawk'd Big* 120, He's in a pingle. 1870 *P. H. WATSON, Pr. in Justice-room.* 16 Not mighty much [to] make by his mighty pingle.

Pingle (pɪ·ŋg'l), *sb.*[2] *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. PADDOCK.] A small enclosed piece of land; a paddock, a close.

1548 ROBERT *To St. Fiacre* 5 Shelping o'er frozen bogs with pingle. 1566 *Hawk'd Big* 120, He's in a pingle. 1870 *P. H. WATSON, Pr. in Justice-room.* 16 Not mighty much [to] make by his mighty pingle.

Pingle (pɪ·ŋg'l), *sb.*[3] *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. PENNEL.] A small enclosed piece of land; a paddock, a close.

1548 *Verdi. Chandry Sasses* (Surtees) I. 132 Roger Blythe for one pyngle with a gate through the same. 1609 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 977 The Academie, a little pingle or plot of ground,...was the habitation of Plato, Xenocrates, and Polemon. 1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 43 They dwell and pen up the whole flock of Christ in a far narrower pingle than ever the Israelites did. 1674 *Rep. S. C. Wardl.* 57 A Pingle, a small croft or Piece. *a* 1689 J. GLANV. *MS. Papers* (E. D. D.), Meadow and close, and pingle: where oats cling And thive on earliest Season.

Pingle (pɪ·ŋg'l), *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [Origin unknown.] A small pan or cooking-pot of tinned iron, having a long handle. Also *pingle-pan*.

1782 D. DUNCANSON *Scotticisms* 6 The pingle-pan. In use the high sett. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 409 You want a pingle, lassie [note]. A small tin-made cylinder, used in Scotland for preparing children's food). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pingle-pan*, in Scotland, a small tin pipkin with a long handle. 1867 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 192 Supplying the 'girdewife' with pingles, or repairing her 'pingle pans'.

Pingle (pɪ·ŋg'l), *north. dial.* (pɪ·ŋ'l), *v.* Also 6 pingil, pingyl, pyngle. [Origin obscure. Perhaps branches I and II are different words, I being only Sc. With II cf. Sw. dial. *pyngla* to be busy about small matters, to work in a trifling way (Rietz).]

I. 1. *intr.* To strive, contend, vie. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 224 Betide shame ganis to laid ane dawg to dyvnour. (Note: when (by counter pingil). 1513 DOUGLAS (Rietz), *Ir.* 14 To-to the bryis on athir hand a wounde. For fulkis that nocht pingill with the bowis. 1838 D. DICKSON *Propit. Wks.* (1649) I. 27 They would not long pingling with God. 1787 D. DUNCANSON *Scotticisms* 38 How brethren pingled at their breakfast, *And made a din.*

2. *transf.* † **a.** To press hard in a contest, to run (any one) hard, to vie with (*obs.*). **b.** To trouble, worry. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ix. 121 Quhen fynly to pursew he wilnes, And pingile hir the pryis into the vthirest. *c* 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Answ.* xv. 14, I pingle thanes all partyllis in that parte (pretend). *a* 1600 *Wyll & Test.* in Lit. Missions (language of the 16th c.) To pingill against myself with my pen. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxvi, To be pingled of nicely speaking.

3. *intr.* To struggle against difficulties; to work hard, labour, toil, exert oneself; to struggle or toil for a livelihood. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. v. 13 Benelle our folkis gan to pingill and smyth. *Ibid.* x. ix. 73 With all that force thair at the vttrance, That pingill sayth [= pretil wy to bend, and bolt. *a* 1796 BURNS *Lett. Passim* (in Wks. (Workm-Stu.) II. 109 To get that spirit to pingle one, and get the victory against the cankar to the least. 1836 M. MACKENZIE *Cottager's Diss.* 66 How'll he be pingle through the hard.

II. 4. *intr.* To work in a trifling or ineffectual way; to meddle or have to do with in a petty way; to piddle or peddle; to trifle or dally. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1564 E. *Sister Hop Gard.* (1578) 25 Suffer them not to pyngle in pricking [hops] one by one, but let them speedily strip them into baskets. 1570 J. STEVENS *Gaping Gulf* C vij, King Phillip, for all those dominions & mines of treasures, was content to be pingling with our queene: wonde Queene Mary to wife. Sequestr subsidies. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* xxxii. Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II. 502 We may pingle with (lean a while here, but we vvork then to that grave day that is to follow appone. 1687 T. L. *Wonders Night* 132 If he doe but pingle, as nothy blessedle as he outlawed...this was never any furtherance of Sinples treatment. 1871 P. H. WATSON, *Pr. in Justice-room.* 16 Was wife see ill spend a' mischief wi' pingle on, for she had ship.

5. *trans.* To pick at or trifle with food; to eat with little appetite, nibble. Now *dial.*

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will & Test.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 21 Neither did he pingle, when it was set on the board. 1641 BRIT. *Parnas. Plu.* (Barnes) 72 If was known of any lambe-eables that lay against the coyne ... was taske them (like beggers) ... to them, and bare pingle cheere. 1800 *Ray Prov.* 32 Great chickens ...do eat no meat but pingle at their meat and eat little. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pingle*, v. to pick one's food; to eat unsavourily. (In *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, from Yorksh. to Essex and Kent.)

6. *trans.*, *absol.*

1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., (Hants.) She just sits and pingles her victuals. (Essex) The child is not well, she pingles her food.

Hence **Pingling** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) struggling, striving, exertion; (*b*) trifling with food or drink; **Pingling** *ppl. a.*, whence **Pingglingly** *adv.*, in a pingling way, with little appetite.

a 1508 LINDESAY (*Orig. Scot. xxx. 212*) They were all Pardoners and could cryke and gaitt well, and held the Bordoundoun in pingling (*a.* 1. *MSS.*) in their pitching and shewming. 1788 ROSE *Gyldenrot* 43 We may smith I grow the ranger to rove, And wi' easy pingling wyn at last part.

17. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 72 As long as they have oyches ayle or wine, his plague finds but pingling upon them. 1800 BOWLES *To Morris when Coalpit mends* 17 Pray fill your Cup, We'll have no pingling now we are done.

Pingler. *Obs. or dial.* [I. PING *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. A trifler, dallier, dabbler. (In quot. opposed to *courser*, runner, one who runs in a race.)

[Conjectured by Nares to mean 'a labouring horse kept by a farmer in his stableyard', from PINGLE *sb.*[3] Hence Gifford's next *Canterb. Tales*] 'a cart-horse, a work-horse'.]

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 159 Judging all to be courses which be no courriers, and all to be pinglers that be not runners.

2. One who 'pingles' with food or drink.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 48 If I cannot drinke it downe ...let me be counted nobody, a pingler. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 402 He filleth his mouth well, and is no pingler or big eater. 1897 M. LAWRENCE *Day a Penny Footb.* 108 Men that are ...declining ...are but pinglers at their meat.

Pin-gout, etc.: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Ping-pong (pɪ·ŋpɒ·ŋ), *sb.* [Echoic. Cf. PING *sb.*] A parlour game resembling lawn-tennis, played on a table with bats, usually of parchment stretched on a wooden frame, and celluloid balls; so called from the sharp 'ping' emitted by the bat when striking; table-tennis. Also *attrib.*

1900 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 5/6 Our correspondent seems to hope that the outdoor, playing Ping-Pong with the chest, will become unpleasantly conducive of his tuberculous and rotten. 1900 *Ibid.* 9 May 5/2 The invention of Ping-Pong has been elaborated, it was Mr. James Gibb, an old Cambridge athlete, now living at Croydon. *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 5/1 Playfair's tea chest for us, bedroom too long, those we have taken to playing Ping Pong.

Hence **Ping-pong** *v. intr.*, to play ping-pong; **Ping-ponger** (pɪ·ŋpɒ·ŋgəɹ), a ping-pong player or enthusiast.

1900 *Times* 1 June 8/1 [He] is only required to be agreeable and to ping-pong. 1900 *Morn. Leader* 18 Dec. 3/3 The ping-ponging, however, has not yet started. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 Dec. 8/3 The competition were generally the pick of 'Ping-Pongists' in London.

Pin-grass, -ground: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pingster: see PINKSTER.

Pinguecula, incorrect form of PINGUICULA.

Pinguedinous (pɪŋgwɪ·dɪnəs), *a.* Also 9 errors. [*L. pinguēdin-em* fatness (f. *pinguis* fat) + -OUS.] Of the nature of or resembling fat; fatty, greasy.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Hh. Physicke* 63/1 Take an handfull of Oyle olyue, which is yet in pinguedinous intestines. 1740 MALPIGHIUS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 388 This Excrescence ...was for the most part of a pinguedinous substance. 1846 H. H. CRESSWELL *Wood Anem.* (1848) 162, I have ...found a constant, a pinguedinous gravity in the root.

So † **Pingue dinies** *n. Obs. rare*[−1], = PINGUEDO.

1656 BLOUNT (*Glossogr.*, *Pinguedo*, to make fat or grow; some have used Pinguedinies in the same sense.

† **Pinguefa·ction.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action f. L. *pinguefac-ĕre* to fatten: see PINGUEFY and -FY.] The action of pinguefying; *concr.* an application for this purpose.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gallemaison's Fr. Chirurg.* 36/1 We must there, with warme lotations and pinguefactions, soften ..and make supple the same.

Pinguefy (pɪ·ŋgwɪfaɪ), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6-9 errol. **pinguify.** [ad. L. *pinguefac-ĕre* to fatten, f. stem of **pinguefer*, *pinguefactus* to grow fat + *facĕre* to make: see PINGUEDINOUS and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To cause to become fat; to fatten; to make greasy; to saturate with grease; also, to make (soil) rich or fertile.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Hh. Physicke* 42/2 Pinguefye hereto a little honey clouen, and applye the same on the Forehands. 1615 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1158 The oile or ointment wherewith women ...annoint the haire of their head ...hath a certaine propertie in it to pinguifie withall. 1800 W. FOTHERGILL *Art of Surveys* I. 2. 24 It pinguifies the soyle. 1878 CUNNINGTON *Introd. Geol.* 5, 60 The ...Fishes, and Nodules of Bacillosa; wherewith their Corporeal and Splenetique Part, is as it were Pinguified. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pinguefy*...to make fat.

2. *intr.* To become fat. † *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gallemaison's Fr. Chirurg.* 35/2 Those parts doe increase and pinguifye. 1599 in *Rimes Geo. Wyndsire* (1902) 143, I send you de hunte to hang me from pinguifying. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 29 Bumbos pinguifying on their own snacks.

Hence **Pinguefying** *ppl. a.*, fattening.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xv. 201 The Pinguifying Virtue of this Mellow Mixt. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 322 His object being to restrain the pinguifying operation of hunger. 1897 MORGANS *Pilgr. Shepherd* 2, 21 The greater pinguifying processes.

Pinguescence (pɪŋgwe·sĕns). *rare.* [f. as next: see -ESCE.] The process of becoming or growing fat; fatness, fatness, obesity.

1800 *Gentl. Female Mod.* ed. 2) IV. 200 A constant

weight of sunday pinguescence. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 810 The social relations of pinguescence.

Pinguescent (pingwe·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *pinguescent-em*, pr. pple. of *pinguescĕre* to grow fat, f. *pinguis* fat: see -escent.] Becoming or growing fat, fattening; flourishing.

1797 Spurrell in Cattle *Reports* 222 A very brown-looking man, of most pinguescent, and fulsome cheeks. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 708 Bluggin, in customarily pinguescent. 1839 *Taylor's Mag.* XIX. 870 There are hundreds of noble and self-denying men in the ranks of the Church Pinguescent.

Pinguitude, -tudinous, errors. ff. PINGUI-.

Pinguicula (pingwi·kiŭlă). Also 9 errors. (in sense 2) **pinguecula**, and in anglicized form **pinguecule**. [L. fem. (sc. *planta*) of *pinguicul-us* tuttish, dim. f. *pingue*-s fat. Introduced as a botanical name by Gesner, 1541, to represent Ger. *fettkraut* or *butterwurz* butterwort.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of small stemless insectivorous bog plants (N. O. *Lentibulariceæ*) characterized by thick yellowish-green greasy leaves and slender single-flowered scapes; butterwort.

1597 [see BUTTERWORT]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pinguicula*, butterwort ... the name of a genus of plants ... the flower consists of one leaf. 1885 *St. James' Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/2 On its slopes grow the insect-capturing pinguicula (sic).

2. *Path.* A small bleb or growth of the conjunctiva, usually situated near the edge of the cornea.

1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinguecula*...a pinguecula. 1898 T. HARRIS *Pract. Surg.* I. 131 Pinguicule are small yellowish growths situated beneath the conjunctiva, generally near the nasal and inner margins of the cornea.

Pinguid (pi·ngwid), *a.* Also 8 **pingued**. *Now usually humorous or affected.* [f. L. *pingui-s* adj., fat, or stem of **pingui-re* (whence *pinguilo-bra*: see PINGUEDINOUS): + -ID: cf. *grassid, languid, torpid*, etc.] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding in fat; unctuous, greasy, oily; of soil: rich, fertile.

1633 *Treas. Apo. M.* v. 8 (1649) 188 Hot and dire exhalations void of pinguid matter. 1789 H. GREVES *Enlightening* (1790) I. 119 (Hil) wrath the pinguid humeth's *nar'ry* mean. 1867 HOLMES *Mod. Sources* 110 A mighty mass of pinguid beauty, with a fat leg.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1708-24 TUTCHIN *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 241 A pinguid, turgid style, as Tully calls the Asiatic rhetoric. 1893 [W. PARKES in *Century Mag.* Dec. 228/2 The eyes of the Talbot swine stuck out with pinguid complacency.

Pinguidity (pingwi·dĭti). Also 6 errors. **-edity**. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Fatness; fatty matter.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 Without anointing any pinguidities or ointes. 1599 tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 28/2 Take a good Capon,...*Shicke* thereof all his pinguidity. 1632 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Gotse Wks.* I. 103 The pinguidity or fruitfulness (or oil of the Geese) amongst (vulgarly called grease). 1898 *Church. Trad.* X. 1350/1 His cheeks!—I never saw such bags of pinguidity.

† **Pinguite**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *pinguit-e* fat.] Of the nature of fat, fatty.

1657 VENNER *Via Recta*, etc., *Tobacco* 111 It dispatcheth the pinguite substance of the kidneys.

Pinguiferous (pingwi·fĕrəs), *a.* *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing fat.

1822 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 149 The pinguiferous skin from the naked veins.

Pinguity, errors, form of PINGUITY.

Pinguin (pi·ngwin). Also **penguin, penquin** (pi·nguin). [Origin unascertained.] A West Indian plant (*Bromelia Pinguin*) allied to the pine-apple, or its fruit: used in fevers and as an anthelmintic.

It is not clear that Dampier's *penguin* was a Bromelia.

1696 PHILLIPS' *Addenda* 11. *24 Animals Americana* 256 ventris ultimo minor duobus at lateribus Jamaica nostra *Dispholcon Pinguin* dicta. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 263 There is a sort of fruit growing on these Islands (Chasmania), called Penguins: and 'tis all the fruit they have. The Penguin fruit is of two sorts, the yellow and the red. 1701 in A. Dobson *Mariner's Chron.* (1803) III. 326 We...then attempted to get over the hill, but found it impossible to force a way through the pengwin, lemon, and other prickly shrubs which grew there. 1732 MED. *Essays & Obs. Physical & Lit.* (Edin.) V. 82 *Bromelia Ananas*, or *pinguin*, is a fruit resembling a small cucumber in shape. 1873 KINGSLEY *At Last* I. On one side of the path a hedge of Pinguin.

attrib. 1778 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 140 This plant ...found abounding upon all the pinguin fences. 1832 ALEX. EDWARDS *Study 14 Colour* 18 On the other side of the red pinguin appears the new a flush of crimson.

Pinguin, errors, forms of PENGUIN.

Pingui-nitescent (pi·ngwĭ,nəite·sĕnt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + NITESCENT.] Having a greasy lustre; shining with grease.

1867 *Convocation Mirage Edit.* v. 1880 81 The lush, slush, swish, the lush, pingui-nitescent.

† **Pingnicous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + -COUS.] Of the nature of fat; fatty, oily.

1597 ST. ANDREW'S *Papers* 104 These glands being compressed, send a pingnicous substance. 1598 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 326 Oil, or other pingnicous Substances. 1684 *Proceed. in Hum. Nat.* 1451/1 Heat sufficient for smoking off the pingnicous (perverted pinguinous) and alkaline parts.

Pinguipedine (pingwi·pĭlĭin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Pinguipedina*, f. *Pinguipēs*, f. *pingui-s* fat + *pēs*, *ped-* foot: see -INE 3.] Of or pertaining to the *Pinguipedina*, a subfamily of spiny-finned tropical fishes of which the genus *Pinguipes* is the type. b. *sb.* A fish of this family.

Pinguita (pingwai·tă). *Min.* [Named (Ger. *pinguit*) by A. Breithaupt, 1829, f. L. *pinguis* fat: see -ITE 1.] An oil-green hydrated silicate of iron, of a soapy consistency; a variety of CELADONITE.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XX. 190 Pinguita, a new appellation adopted. 1837 DANA *Min.* 224 Closely allied to the species (Nontronite), is the Pinguite of Leonhard....Color stable and oil-green....Extremely soft, resembling new-made soap. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* 2d. ed. 31 400 Silicates that contain water...in which the water is simply united to the silicic combination....Examples: Pinguite.

Pinguitude (pingwitiūd), *rare.* [ad. L. *pinguitūdo* fatness, f. *pinguis* adj., fat.] Fatness. Also *fig.* Opulence or wideness of a sound.

1623 COCKERAM 2, Fatnes, *pinguitudo*. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 676 Juniper...will desire its slenderer pinguitude. 1822 *Lond. Gentl. Grammar Misc. Wks.* (1827) 263 To her mighty lover, the bank a pinguitude added. 1871 B. ELLIS in *Academy* 1 Apr. 308 The pinguitude of the first letter could be found...to read in this way of refining the second.

Hence **Pinguitu·dinous** *a. rare*—0.

1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* 110 *Addison*, Sebastian, Pinguitudinous.

† **Pi·nguity.** *Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. type **pinguitās*, f. *pinguis* fat: see -ITY.] Fatness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pinguitie*, fatnesse.

Pin-head (pi·nhĕd). [f. PIN *sb.* + HEAD *sb.*]

1. The head of a pin, a pin's head. Used as a type of something of very small size or value; and applied to things resembling a pin's head, as small grains, etc.

1660 S. MARMOR *Uni. Adult.* § 66. 108 No more then a pin-head, and not a grain into middest, but about one quarter of a grain. 1848 COOPER *Oliver*, ed. 6 II. 9 A pin is not worth a pin-head. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 3) 92 Round upon of the size of a pin-head or lentil. 1892 WALLER *Text-Philol.* 174 The product of the first coup (of Gunpowder tea) is sometimes known as 'Pinhead', from its extremely small, globular and granulated appearance. 1894 *Daily News* 21 June 6/2 To the majority...it matters not a pin-head whether the Poems were the work of Ossian, the son of Fingal,...or of a James MacPherson. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 183 There can be no joy in always making the same pinhead by machinery.

b. *attrib.* Resembling a pin's head; very small and of rounded form: also *fig.*

1832 USE *Philos. Manuf.* 361 Three grades...pin-heading, fine-cutting, and factory work. 1880 Pin-headed [see Pin-eyed].

Pinhoen: see PINION *sb.*3 **Pin-hold, Pinhood, Pin-hook,** etc.: see PIN *sb.*1 18.

Pin-hole (pi·nhōl).

1. A hole into which a pin or peg fits.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 19 The inside of the Hinge below the Pin-hole of the Joynt. *Ibid.* xii If your Key is to have a Pin-hole, drill the hole in the middle of the end of the shank. 1707 FLOYER *Compl. Body Watch* 43 The pin-holes in the Spoak-wheel, out of which is to make this plough cut more or less deep, by fixing the wheels nearer to or further from the paring-plate. 1880 A. J. HOLDEN in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 721/2 Single plates of metal, allowing room for the pin-holes (for the tuning-pins in a pianoforte) in the wooden block. 1892 F. G. STOKES *Marshall. Ambly. Lab. of Wright* 119 The sheets...were thick, and still retained the original pin-holes.

2. A hole made by a pin; any very small aperture or perforation resembling a pin-prick.

1658 tr. *Comenius Chlorop. Introd.* § 70. 28 The Bason had at first broke...in a small pin-hole. 1820 *Lancaster Sch.* 9 And I...will We can easily see through a small pin-hole in a piece of paper. 1879 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 330 The scratching tube should be constantly watched to avoid pin-holes or other scratchings, *et. cetera.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 880 The action of the opposite...may be a pure pin-hole.

attrib. (in sense 2). Pertaining to, involving, or of the nature of a pin-hole or very small aperture; of the size of a pin-prick.

1823 PEPYS *Polarised Light* (1824) 198 If we look at a pin or needle through a pin-hole aperture in a card. 1834 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* II. 288 'Pin-hole' wound leading to fracture on 'Hole.' *Ibid.* 289 A pin-hole perforation was found in the opposite femur.

Hence **Pin-holed** (pi·nhōld) *a.* or *pa. pple.*, perforated with or as with pin-prick.

1673 EDWARDS *Red Cott. Night-cap* 62 Tobacco-pipes Pin-holed at their whirl-eyed Bugles By twinklings relieved from the sun outside.

Pinia: see PIÑA 1, pine-apple.

Pinic (pi·nik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *pinique*, f. L. *pinus* PINE 1.]: see -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the pine-tree: spec. in *Pinic acid*, an acid ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$) obtained from pine resin.

1851 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* II. 142 In the year 1806 M. Heeg inserted a notice in a periodical work that he had discovered *pinic acid* in the resin called *colophon*. 1892 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 286/1 When pinic acid is washed and boiled in water, it forms an exciting a hard brittle substance, which becomes brown by fusing. 1906 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 630 Pinic acid is an amorphous resin, exactly like colophony.

Pinhill, obs. variant of PENEL.

Pinicoline (pini·kŏlĭn, -lin), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. L. type **pīnicola* (f. *pīn-us* pine + *-cola* inhabitant) + -INE 2.] That inhabits pine-woods.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 468 Habits...alpine and subboreal, coniferine and pinivorous.

Pinicolous (pini·kŏləs), *a. Nat. Hist. rare*, [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Living or growing on pine-trees, or in pine-woods.

1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinicolous*,...that which lives or grows on the pine...; pinivorous.

† **Pini·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *pīnifer*, f. *pīn-us* pine: see -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing pine-trees.

1658 in Rocque *Glossogr.*

Piniform (pai·nifōrm), *a.* [f. L. type **pīniformis*, f. *pīn-us* pine: see -FORM.] Having the form or shape of a pine-cone. *Piniform decussation*: see QUAIN.

1850 BALLOCH *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Piniform decussation*, decussation of the pyramids, superior homoclinary layer. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piniform decussation*, name by the discoverer of the superior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.

Pining (pai·nĭng), *vbl. sb.* [f. PINE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PINE.

† 1. The infliction or undergoing of pain (bodily or mental); torment, torture; affliction, suffering.

a 1325 *Leod. Hom.* 91 Hi weren afreide of suche kunnelike pinunge. *c* 1375 SCOTICHRON. *Pinner* x. 1000 Syf hys saule ther hys dede Suffrey harde pynynge. *c* 1380 *Twenday Hom.* 10, 229 My sawll is besy again the deth and the sare pynyng. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Pynyng of a man in prison to constreine his trouthe, *torture*.

2. Exhaustion or wasting away by suffering, disease, or want of food; starvation; languishing; intense longing (*for* something).

a 1300 *Sir Beues* 6076/1643 + 8 (MS. E.) Sende me sone & dryuk...pou wost wele lyeg, Al my owle and my pynyng. 1570 SPENSER *Shepk. Cal.* Jan. 58 With mourning pyne I...you with pyning mourne. 1600 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 59 Consumptions, or prolongs pining of the bodie. *a* 1638 MEDE (title) *Rem.* v. (1672) 445 One of these ...resolved to die by pining and abstaining from...sustenance. 1647 TOMKINS *Chr. Navit* 4. El. (1861) 236 The bitter gales and pinings of unsatisfied hungers. 1698 *Ashford's Syst. Med.* V. 259 In pining...we note loss of water, loss of glasses, and loss of red corpuscles.

b. *spec.* A disease of sheep, characterized by a wasting away of the body.

1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* (1861) III. 402 Pining...is most severe upon young sheep. 1898 J. BOLTON *Lab-Prest. to Agric.* (ed. 3) II. 370 Two experimenting diseases, the pining and the foot-rot, neither of which was known to that district till the extermination of the snake.

c. *concr. pl.* Results of pining or withering (in quot., withered or withering leaves).

1849 M. ARNOLD *Dream*, On the wet verdurage of dusty gloomy tops On the red pinings of their forest floor. 1851 WORDSW. *Prel. Trees* (1896) 20 A gilliewit shade, Upon whose grandeur flew of red-brown hue, By throbbings from the pining undrage tinged Perennially.

3. *attrib.* † **Pining-stool,** a stool for punishment, a cucking-stool; **pi·ning-house,** -**loft,** a place where animals for slaughter are previously shut up to fast; = *hunger-house* (HUNGER 18. *a c*).

c 1250 *Hall. Meid.* 35 Ze cure vpon le pinunge leuer ichaunsed be silten singes. *c* 1305 SHOREHAM *Poems* x. 1000 He by-held hyre her a stok, Wyp arne hyre pynyng stole. 1562 LEIGH, *P. Pit* A. 20, 69 To purchesches or gilloties or an pynyng stoles [H. 20, 38 pynynge stoles] Brewesters, Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. 1800 *Med. Adventurer* I. 380 a/2 Pining-houses. 1805 *Gentleman's Mag.* 75 Sept., To let...butcher's shop, with slaughter-houses, pining-house, and every convenience. 1893 *Weekly Gaz.* 3 Nov. 308/2 In two instances the pining-lofts or hunger-houses are within the [butchers'] shops or open directly into them.

Pining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pines (see the verb): † tormenting, afflicting (*obs.*); consuming, wasting; languishing.

a 1290 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 Al hat pinende pik se walde him bezelle hotes a safe bihinde hah. 1580-81 E. UNDERHILL *Yrel. Lett.* (Camd.) I. 77 To dwelle in this miserable prison. 1583 *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 135 Nuisances of a certain infirmary called the pining schoote. 1811 BOOTH *Sea. marvels* 72 He will eat more oil with pining sickness. 1892 *Gent. Mag.* Pining Love shall waste Half youth. 1895 COLERIDGE *Nineteenth Century* Dec. 1000 Pinlicott's pining Sons and Daughters.

Hence **Pi·ningly** *adv.*

1580 T. WILKOCKE *Caduceus Part.* 1. 3 When the dull headpiece, which ye mischief do desperately labour to get to Gentle God wirbal, doth lie pitingly in their hearts. 1820 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 96 Small the wage he gains That many a child must pitifully maintain.

Pinicolata, variant of PINOLATE *Obs.*

Pinion (pi·nyən), *sb.*1 Forms: 5 pynyon, 6 pynyon, -nion, pinnyon, 6-7 pynion, pin-

(ʼnjɔn, (-ɔən), -nion, 7 pynoun, 6- pinion. [a. OF. *pignon*, in Fredaut *c* 1400 in pl. 'wing-feathers, wings, pinions', a collateral form of OF. *penon*, *pennon* (also 'feather of an arrow', and 'streamer, pennon') = It. *pennone*, orig. plume (cf. *pennoncello* little plume or feather), also streamer, pennon; a Romanic augmentative of L. *penna* (also written *pinna*) feather, wing-feather, wing (PEN *sb.*²). (See Godef. *pennon*², the same word as his *pennon*.) *Pinion* thus preserves the lit. sense of Romanic *pennōne*, while PENNON has the transferred sense of 'streamer'.]

I. The distal or terminal segment of a bird's wing; hence (*chiefly poet. or rhet.*), a wing, esp. of a bird (always with reference to its use for flight).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynyon, of a wynge, *penacula*. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 *Pynyon* of a wynge, *bout de l'aele*. 1598 FLORIO, *Armare*, the pinion of a birds. 1621 BURTON *Anatomy* v. 38 With untide Pinnons shall direct her flight. 1592 — *Ideas* 760 To prove the Pynions, it succeeds the Wynes. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 222 How oft do they (Angels) with golden Pinions cleave The flitting skies like flying Pursevant? 1738 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 68 Ye Nor the rude nor single pinion, Thee the Thelian Eagle bear Sailing with supreme dominion Thro' the azure deep of air. 1820 MONTGOMERY *Hymns*, 'Hail to the Lord's Anointed', Far as the angle's pinion On dove's light wing can soar. 1833 LONGF. *Hymn.* xiii, From a speck, and then a vulture, Till the air is dark with pinions. 1883 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* xxi. 426 One [remove-bird] glides with outwearing pinions to the centre of the open space.

b. In carving. The part of a wing corresponding to the fore-arm. Formerly applied to the wing as a whole.

1633 MASSEY & BARNEY *Humble's Logic.* (1636) 203 The Pinions of Geese, Hens, Capons and Chickens, are of good Nourishment. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 180, I will help thee to a pinion, or breast, or anything. 1872 *Baxter's Everyday Cookery* 307 Run a skewer through the pinion and thigh into the body of the pinion and thigh on the other side. *Mod.* 'Shall I give you a wing?' 'No, but take off the pinion.'

†**c.** The shoulder-blade of a quadruped. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNV. *Bk. in* also the pinion of the shulder of a beast.

d. The human arm. (HUMOROUS.)

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs*, *Club Snobs* i, The *Standard* waits his left arm, the *Globe* under the other pinion.

2. *fig.* (In reference to things poetically represented as having wings.)

1600 SHAKESP. *Antony's Rom.* iv. v, The glorious wing of might begins to stretch His lazie pinion over all the spreadth. 1658 PHILIPS, or HARRIS, *transl.* Pers. (1727) 166 To begin it beginneth to command their King and sovereign to cut short his pinions, and unless to be more than his equal. 1730 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 9 Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Guard* i. 120 When light clouds on airy pinions sail. 1850 NEALE *Hymns*, 'Thitherto' *servants of fire and frost*, To winds on pinions light!

3. The outermost feather, or any flight-feather, of a bird's wing; a pinion-feather.

1592 ARCADIA *Thought.* (Arb.) 131 The second father is more prone to serve than the pinion to other uses. 1646 BROWNE *Anat. Ostrich* 6 An argument that he is plucked, when birds he sends to prove a Pinion of his Wing. 1678 SWAMMERD. *Dict. Frauds*, Pinion, the quills from the joint farthest from the body of the wing of the goose or swan, used for making pens.

†**b.** The shaft of a feather; a quill. *Obs. rare*—⁰.

1892 tr. *Cyrus D'Arvay's Trop.* (1708) 4 Our Shafts...being stuck with Feathers whose Pinions (as also our darts).

†**4.** Applied to some kind of embellishment worn on the shoulders or sleeves of women's dresses in the 16th and 17th c. Cf. PINIONED *ppl.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 73 The Women...have sleeves and bolsters...made with wings, welts, and pinions up the shoulder points. 1592 R. STAFFORDE *Examin. Lam. C. Warwic* 17, 36 The pleasures of their sleeves, which they call wings, are laid with silk fringe of divers colours.

5. The anterior border of an insect's wing; esp. in *comb.* in collectors' names of moths, e.g. *Pinion-spotted Pug*, *Eupithecia consignata*, *Pinion-spotted Yellow* (= *vitellus quadrimaculata*).

1780 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Engl. Insects* Pl. XCV. 6 [A] yellowish moth with brown circle towards the pinion of the upper wings. 1793 MORRIS HARRIS *Engl. Lepidoptera* 21 No. 272 *Pinion*, white spotted;...on other trees by hedging wood. No. 276 *Pinion*, double spotted;...brown, having two white spots on the outer edge. 1832 RENNIE *Butterflies* & *Moths* 139, 140. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 218/2 The Pinion-spotted Pug.

†**6.** *Her.* Applied to the saltire and the chevron. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* B vj, Your lie to aswye vable 6. pynyons, One is When the field his a sawtyr;...The seconde pynyon is called chefloweres.

†**7.** See quot. *Obs.* (? error, from PINION *v.*)

1736 BAILEY (vol. II), Pinions, or manicles for the hands, manacles. *Pinions*, or fetters for the feet, *compedes*. (Wanting in 1731 in Supplement.)

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pinion-feather*; pinion-bones, the bones of the season or distal joint of a wing; **pinion-claw**, a horny claw borne by the radius or pollex of certain birds.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j, The fethels that stonde nyll the pynyon bone. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 300 The pinion feathers likewise, the upper three especially. 1678 RAY (Wiltughby) *Ornith.* 300 The Pintail is the extream pinion feather but one in Hawk's wing. 1880 SWINBURNE *Dryden Lights, Poems* 158 The eaglet callow Needs a parent's pinion-pushed to win the storm's edge. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 255 The Australian bush-turkeys have also the collateral spur or last relic of a primitive pinion-claw.

Pinion (ʼpinyən), *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 pynoun, 4 pynoun. [a. OF. *penon*, *pinon* (Godef.), mod.F. *pignon* in same sense, Romanic augmentative of L. *pinna* battlement, pinnacle.] A battlement, pinnacle, or gable; = PINNON *Pinion end*, dial. *pinning-end*, a gable-end.

1297 *Durham Rolls, Merlon* in *Archæol. Trad.* II. 130 Item iij. sol. Gervas. predicto Nicholao pro xij. pellibus de pynnon nobis.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12958 (Cott.) He warkes ... sett him on be last pinion [Gött. *pinakell*, *Fairf.* pynnon] O be temple o be tun. 1884 T. HARDY *Two on a Tower* II. ix. 93 The wind have blown down the chimley...and the pinning-end with it. 1888 E. LEAN *Little Eng. beyond Wales* 221 *Pinion* or *Pine-end*, the gable-end of a house; French *pignon*, a gable.

Pinion (ʼpinyən), *sb.*³ *Mech.* [ad. mod.F. *pignon* in same sense (Paut 16th c.), Sp. *piñon* tooth of a wheel, pinion, a spec. application of OF. *pignon* battlement (see prec.), the teeth of a wheel being compared to the crenellations of battlements.] A small cog-wheel the teeth of which engage with those of a larger one; also a spindle, arbor, or axle, having cogs or teeth which engage with the teeth of a wheel. (The teeth or cogs of a pinion are distinctively called LEAVES.) *Pinion and rack*, also *rack and pinion*: see RACK *sb.*² 6.

1632 LIGH. *Waterwks.* 3 If the Wheel A be turned by the Pinion C of 12. Teeth. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pinion of Report*, in that Pinion in a Watch which is commonly fixed on the Arbor of the Great Wheel;...it drives the 2nd Wheel, and carries about the Hand. 1805 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 378 If the teeth of wheels and the leaves of pinions consisted of materials perfectly hard, and were accurately formed, they would act on each other not only with uniform force, but also without friction. 1867 J. HOOD *Mirrors*, 3 [A Capstile of various adjustments, and regulated by a pinion and rack.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pinion-head*, -shaft, -wheel; **pinion-bottoming-file**, **pinion-file**, fine knife-edged files used in watch-making; **pinion-gauge**, fine callipers used by watch-makers; **pinion-jack** (see quot.); **pinion-leaf**, each of the cogs or teeth of a pinion (LEAF *sb.* 13); **pinion-wire**: see quot. 1884.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clocks.* 220 A file cutting only on the edge is more generally called a safe edged bottoming file, or a 'pinion bottoming file.' 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pinion-file* (*Watch-making*), a knife-file employed by watchmakers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clocks.* 188 The 'pinion finish should be hyperbolical in form. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pinion-gauge*. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clocks.* 193 [A] Pivot Gauge, and a gauge used by watchmakers for taking the height of pinion shoulders and other measurements. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Pinion Jack* (*Milling*), a jack for raising the steel pinion out of gear. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clocks*, 77 The tendency of 'pinion leaves to bend the wheel teeth. 1842 STANDISH *Bk. Facts* II. 137 These pinion-wire blocks are bolted down to the top rails of the frame, to which also the separate bearings of the 'pinion shafts are...bolted. 1725 J. ANSTE *Manchester* 311 The drawing of 'pinion wire is effected here. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clocks.* 194 Pinion wire...steel wire drawn with corrugations resembling pinion leaves, from which pinions are made. 1824 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* 81, vii. 28 (U. Kn. Soc.), A system of teeth and 'pinion-work.

†**Pi'nion**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* [Perh. a use of PINION *sb.*³] Name of an obsolete card-game.

c 1554 *Interlude of Youth* 3/1(a) 58 *Ye* the cardes I can nowe you to play, *As* vie...Post, pinion, and also saveaux.

Pinion, *sb.*⁵

1. Anglicized form of Sp. *piñon*, Pg. *pinhão*, pl. *pinhões* (sometimes written *pinhoens*), in full *pinhões do Brasil*, kernels of Brazil, the seed of *Jatropha Curcas*, the Physic-nut of South America. See also PIGNON 1 2.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull News* 5, (1596) 10 They live being from the more Spayne certayne Plotions or Carrells, wherewith the Indians doe purge themselues: they live also on nuts Pinions, which do grow out of our Pynes. 1628 W. PAGE *Hist. Nat. Brasil* IV. xl. 83 *De Mandobi-guaca*, Lodovic *Pinhoes de Brasil*, eiusque usu in Medicina. 1648 HOCHSTETTER *Hist. Rerum Nat. Brasil.* 111, 112, 98 *Mandobi-guaca* Vvudilandtius, *Pinhoes* Lusitanis, nobis *Pinx* cathartica. 1660 SIRS H. CRANBORNE tr. *Ant. Magnani* II. 261 In the Northern part of Paraguay there grows a nut called *Pinhoes del Paraguay* by the Spaniards, and by physicians *nux Catharticus*. 1664 DRAKE *Nat. Med. Of. India* 11. 372 *Tartagilia semilibis*...The seeds are powerfully purgative and emetic. In Brazil an oil called "Pinhoes" is extracted from them and is used as an emetic.]

2. Anglicized spelling of PIÑON, the American Nut-pine.

1880 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, ed. 5, *Pinion* (Span. *piñon*), a species of pinaceous, growing on the least winters of the Arkansas.

Pi'nion, *sb.*⁶ *Woollen Manuf.* [error, ad. F. *peignon* combings, f. *peigner* to comb.] (*pl.*) The short refuse wool remaining after the combing process; 'noils'.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ireland* II. 28 To each stone there is one pound and three quarters of pinions of short wool that comes out in the combing. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pinions*, refuse wool. *Lancaster.* 1866 ROCHDALE *Gl. Lancaster Words*, *Pinions*, *Pinnions*...This word...is interchangeably West Country. In other parts this regular article of commerce is called 'noils'.

Pinion (ʼpinyən), *v.* [f. PINION *sb.*³]

1. *trans.* To cut off the pinion of one wing, or otherwise disable or bind the wings, in order to prevent a bird from flying. (With the bird, or the wing, as obj.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184 They that minde to have Pigions...some...do onely tie their wings...some vse onely to pinion them. 1641 *Brief Instr. Parl. Hortvs.* 223 The measures gotte up the young sparrows about Midsommer ...and then doe they allsoe pinnion them, cuttinge a joynte of theire right winges. *a* 1687 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & Prose*, *Shortness of Life*, Suppose, then Fortune couldst to Tamerlane bring, And clip or pinion her wing. 1707 *Female Quack* (1708) 87 The two old ducks...being pinioned, could not fly away. 1839 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1853) 140 They ...should have been pinioned at the first joint of the wing.

2. To bind the arms of any one, so as to deprive him of their use; to disable by so binding; to shackle. (With the person, or the arms, as obj.)

1598 FLORIO *Manacle* m. Cic. The disobedient...a prentice hand (caught, and pynyoned with his hands behind) cries the king him brought. *c* 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxi. 31 All their hands he pinioned behinde With their owne girdles. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 84 He carries his elbows backward, as if he were pinioned like a train-up Fowl. 1708 SWIFT *Cadenus* 44, I Pleading to all pronouns spare our locks...they pinioned me with strong topics. 1892 *Widow's Twelve Months* XII. 14 The unborn attempted to pinion Peter's arms.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621 T. WILKINSON tr. *Coulart's Wise Vincellaus* 70 From invades them, and pinions them up. 1691 MATTON *Ashmole*, *Bk. Wks.* 1782 III. 220 Leaving before to universall proportions, and they thinke...to pinion them with a Syndicate. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 233 You ancient pratt ... Has always pinioned close upon her lips.

c. To bind fast to something, or together.

a 1631 J. DONNE *Sat.* (1633) v. 238 Those clamat appendances which pinion the souls of men to mortality. *a* 1691 BOYSE *Hist. Coll.* (1732) V. 131 The Prisoners ...being pinion'd two and two together by the Arms. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 134 And while on Fame's triumphal Car they ride, Some Maid of mine be pinion'd to their side. 1789 CAVENDISH *Gotham* II. 184 Let one...pinion their Nose?...that pinion'd down to earth. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xviii, Mr. Toogood ...exhibited to ship a pendeveau coat of mail over his shoulders, which pinioned the arms to the sides.

Hence **Pi'nioning** *vbl. sb.*

1848 in F. L. Schatz *Rec. Progr. Zool. Soc. Ireland* 130, to wild ducks...caught for the purpose of pinioning.

1877–8 SIRS in *Harth. Pol. for* Sept., Cabinet with hi-pinioning straps. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Dec. 3/2 The compulsory submission to the pinioning operations.

†**Piniona de.** *Obs.* In 4 PYNIONE, PYNIONE, 4–5 PYNIONADE. [App. f. some form of Romanic *pinion* (cf. PIGNON 1, PINION *sb.*⁵), f. L. *pinna* pine-nut + -ADE. (Prob. in OF. or AF.)] A confit or conserve of which pine-nuts formed a characteristic ingredient.

1399 *Rec. Exch. K. R.* 86, 383 Ha. 3 pot. 4 Pyn. melonat[i] &c. 3 *Angelet* de Pynionat. *c.* 1. *parvulitanis*. 1393 *Pat. Roll Ann. Reels* (Surtees) 334 In duabus capsis de *Pynyonade* et de Gyngelonade, cum duabus libris de sesyncandy inde. 1440 *Form of Cury* 6, (1780) 21 Pynyonade. Take Almaundes blanched and drawe hem rennell thicke with gode broth;...put on the fire and seeth it;...take Pynes yfryed and stykke in grenes and serue white. *Pynyonade* dawes. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 19 Pro iij lb. pynonade ad xiiij d., xlij s. viij d. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 430 At the seconde course Jussell, pynenade to potage.

Pinioned (ʼpinyənd), *a.* [f. PINION *sb.*³ + -ED².] Having pinions or wings; winged. Also in parasynthetic comb., as *strong-pinioned*, *swift-pinioned*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynyonyd, *penacutus*. 1552 HULOET, Pynioned, *penatus*, *pennatus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 76 Thy Nurse, O Varus...The Wings of Storms, and strongest pinions of Rhyme, Shall raise aloft. 1783 J. BARNES *Chr. Year*, (1854) 204 What pinioned nations come and go! 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 12 The thereof choir ...bend their pinioned heads to hear.

Pi'nioned, *ppl. a.* [f. PINION *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb. **a.** Of a bird: Having the wings maimed or confined. **b.** Having the arms bound so as not to be moved; shackled.

1589 DRANT *Horace*, *Epist.* x. 3, O ye Captive kinges...with pinnyoned armes behinde. 1697 R. STAVELEY *Journal* 181 Lent on as they fell. And on the barre their prisoners it manners call. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 119 A miserable little pinion'd Captive. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/1 A pair of pinioned wild duck...that is, whose wings had been so cut that they were unable to fly.

†**Pi'nioning,** *sb. Obs.* [f. PINION *sb.*³ + -ING¹.] = PINION *sb.*³ 4.

1597–8 Sir. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 40 His sinewes hadth hid with silken pinioninge, As if he were to fly with linnen wings.

†**Pi'nionist.** *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. PINION *sb.*³ + -IST.] A winged creature.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, The flitting pinionists of eyre.

Pi'nionless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without pinions; wingless.

1834 *Tweddle Bee Mag.* Cl. 324 The pinionless features of one's hereditarity.

Pinipicrin (pinipi'krin). *Chem.* [f. L. *pīnus* pine + Gr. πικρός bitter + -IN.] A bitter substance ($C_{...}H_{...}O_{...}$) obtained from the needles and bark of Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*), and the leaves of the American Arbor-vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*).

1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 692 The needles, after extraction with alcohol, still contain a little pinipicrin;...Pinipicrin is a bright yellow powder, which...becomes...transparent and melts at 100°, and solidifies on cooling to a

...brownish yellow ...many. 1893 *Lond. Soc. Lex., Pinghorite*, ... a brown, lamellar, amorphous glauconite.

Pinite[1] (pai·nəit), *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pinit* (Karsten, 1800), from its locality, the Pini mine, Schneeberg, Saxony: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in various crystalline forms.

1803 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 350 Pinite...massive uniform granular. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 217 Pinite, with quartz grains and native gold. 1892 PALK *Geol. Terms* (1893) 380 *Cordite*, a variety or sub-species of iodite.

Pinite[2] (pai·nəit). *Chem.* [a. F. *pinite*, f. L. *pinus* PINE sb.[2] : see -ITE[1] 4.] A crystallisable saccharine substance ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) obtained from the sap of two species of pine-tree, *Pinus Lambertiana* and *P. sabiniana*.

1837 WATTS *Nicholson's Chem.* III. 70 A modification of mannite (CaHaO), to which the name of *pinite* has been given, has been found by Berthelot in the juice of the *Pinus Lambertiana*. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 649.

Pinivorous (pini·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pīni-us* PINE + -VOROUS.] That feeds on pine-kernels.

1882 See PARROQUET.

Pinjane (pi·nǰein). Also **pinjeon.** [Manx = Gael. *biadhan*, Ir. *bia(dh)an* errant.] 'Cards and whist' (E. D. D.).

1887 T. E. BROWN *Doctor*, etc. 131 A man can't live upon pin-jane. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 328 A spoonful of cold pinjane, Nancy.

Pink (pĭŋk), *sb.*[1] *Now chiefly Hist.* Forms: 5–7 pinck, 6 pynke, 6–7 pinke, 7 pynko, 6– pink. [app. a Mlth. *pinke*, *pinken*, name of a small sea-going ship, also a fishing-boat (1477–8 in Verw. & Verdam), in Kilian *pinck*, recd.Du. *pink*; in M.H.G., I.G., and mod.Ger. *pinke*; also F. *pinque* (1692 in Furetière, *pinquet* 1634 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pinco*: ulterior origin unknown (Jal).] A sailing vessel: orig. one of small size used for coasting and fishing, described as flat-bottomed and having bulging sides; in the 17th and 18th c. applied to ships of considerable size, esp. war-ships; see also quot. 1794. A common characteristic in later times appears to have been a narrow stern: cf. *pink-stern*, *-sterned* in b.

The descriptions of the Dutch pinks and that of the pinks of the Mediterranean differ considerably: see the quots.

† *Armed pink*, one provided with bo-hooths (Du. *armeerd* (*armeerd Kilianl* a. bo-hoord).

1477 *St. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 100/1 Pat certain bodes ...R. burrowis gar mak or gar biddgait bonchis & vther gere pynk bonis with ourys & all abilyementis gaing thairto for fyschyng. 1505 *Ct. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 795 They were also three Flemishe pynckes, laden with pendered coddes. 1548 ANTHON *Triumph.* (Arb.) 133 In Winter and rough weather, small boates and little pinkes forsake the seas. 1573–80 *Babees Bk.* (F.) Be A Pinke, a little ship. 1600 I. RANDOLPH *Dis. Dutch Fishing in Purchas* (1625) I. 118 Above nine hail of Pinkes, Welchmen, Dogger boats take Cod, Ling, and other Fish there. 1608 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New-Engl.* 19 The passe Mullenders...loading 2 or 3000 Runes, Flat bottomed, Sword pinkes, Tinders, and such like. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2335/1 The Pink last her Top-mast and Spritsail, had her Main-Yard broke, and her Hull and Rigging very much torn. 1720 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., The Sterns and Tails compassing so as that her Sides bulge out very much; wherefore these Pinks are difficult to be boarded. They are often used for Store-Ships, and Hospital-Ships, to the Fleet. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. xiii, The Pinks...put on a coat, and a Pink...look'd a little bad pink, in which...we at last made Falmouth. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 14 The two Victuallers were Pinks, ...of about four hundred, and...two hundred tons burthen. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Pink*, a name given to a ship with a very narrow stern; whence all vessels...whose sterns are fashioned in this manner, are called *pink-sterned*. 1787 EDEN, HAMMERSLEY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 362 I have determined to dispatch a pink from Schoenbrg. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 238 *Pinks* are smaller than ketches, and differ from the Xebec only in being more lofty, and not sharp in the bottom, as they are vessels of burthen. They have long narrow sterns, and three masts, carrying latteen-sails. 1823 *Naval Pocket-bk.* 200 Suppose we ...descried at her bows by a certain pink. 1887 SPENCE *Explor. Westlake*, *Pink*, a ship with a very narrow stern, having a small square part above. The shape is of old date, but continued, esp. by the Dutch, for the advantage of the upper-gun, by the ship's being contracted aloft.

fig. a 1604 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* v. vi. This pinck, this quizzed fish, this cockle-boat, To hang her lights out, and dole out friendly, A coal known none of war.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pink-boat* (see quot. 1471 above); *pink-rigged* adj.; **pink-snout**, a snout resembling a pink in build; **pink-stern**, a stern like that of a pink; hence, a small vessel having a narrow stern; so **pink-sterned** a. (cf. 1769 above).

1552 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Complaints* (Arb.) 62 The rayed or pink-eaten (Hilgay). 1590 FENTON in *Cal. Treas.* I. 5. XXII. 120 A small Pink-Sterne, called the *Richard and Elizabeth*. 1700 *Gen. Reg.* 84/2 & French privateer...fell in with an English brig, pink-stern about 100 tons burthen. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* viii. 289 The sailors which the Eagle had taken...in look-forward like a London wherry, with a pink or low stern. 1881 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 77 A pink-sterned schooner, of only sixty-five tons. *Ibid.* 89 At eight o'clock, our bogey little pink-stern was lying at anchor in her haven. 1887 SPENCE *Explor. Westlake*, *Pink*, or *Fluit*, a pink-stern'd fly-boat. *Ibid.*, *Pinkstern*, a very narrow boat or the Severn. 1890 in Hazell's *Annual* (1891) 322 In 1855...I sailed in the well-known old *Liberty* and *Prudentia* soldier with 'pink' sterns; the last of her race, I believe.

Pink (pĭŋk), *sb.*[2] **penk** (peŋk). Forms: 4– penk, 7 penck, penke; also 8–9 pank. 5– pinck, 7– pink. [Origin obscure: cf. dial. Ger. *pinke* a fish...(1) minnow, (2) small salmon, (3) a kind of eel. The historical Eng. form was *penk*, for which *pink* began to appear in 17th c., and has been adopted in fishery statutes in sense 2.

It has no connexion with *pink* the flower, nor with *pink* the colour, as erroneously assumed by some.]

1. A minnow. *Now dial.*

a. a1440 HOPKINS *Hist.* (1778) 318 Ye Wyn-water cunt...penkys. 1827–3 T. ROSCOE *Art of Angling* 4 The angling with a Minnow, called in some places Pinches and Pinkes. [Pinch]. 1853 WALTON *Angler* iv. 93 With a Worm, or a Minnow (which some call a Penke). 1878 GRANT *Provincialisms, Penk, or Pink*, a minnow. *Id.* 1898 C. CRESWELL *Fairy Lay* II. 17 Perch or Pink [sic] the name of the little fish were commonly called in England minnow. 1891 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 438 An artificial penk.

2. a 1687 COTTON *Angler's Retired* 8, I cannot (tell) ye And (by) will you may think, If you (will) with a Pink, Or (fishing-rod) two weak will to spy to minnows. 1722 [see PINK *A.* 4 Add.]: the minnow. 1780 *Mem. Jackson Chrysth. Wizard Mk., Pink*, the Minnow. (E. D. D. cites it also from Sheffield, Derbysh., Leicester, Notts, Cheshire, & Warwickshire.)

2. A young salmon before it becomes a smolt; a sessilet, parr.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 26 There are a great number of sessilets or pinks. 1860 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names...salmon-...parr, sparen, pink, last spring, brandling, last-brood, ...or by any other local name. 1888 *St. Nicholas Mag.* 193/1 Presently the shrub grows into the fry, or pink, which is an absurd little fish about an inch long, straight-eyed, and with dark bars on its sides.

Pink (pĭŋk), *sb.*[3] [f. PINK *v.*[3], q. v. for Forms.]

†**1.** A hole or eyelet punched in a garment for decorative purposes; also, scalloping done for the same purpose: cf. PINKING *vbl. sb.*[1], *pinking-iron*.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 217 Item...for xiij^m^ poyntingis and pinkis to the same goune, ...xij s. 1538 PIERS, *Pagiuell*, small pinks, eyes or tagges to clothes. 1599 T. JOHNSON (*Gerthe's Herb.* v. iv. 1) In this order of equall proportion to this rule? 1600 —*Maps. Early* iv. 71 You had rather have An shoe to your body, than a pink More to your clothes.

†**2.** A stab with a pointed, rapier, etc. *Obs.*

1620 WODROW *Hist. Mart. C.*] As a great word the will her poynard down, Looks for the pinck if once thou give the lye. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, The fellow's a shrewd fellow at a pink.

b. A shot-wound.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 4/1 He is spared with marks of pike and swallow-'pinks', and he takes all his wounds quite as matter of course.

Pink, *sb.*[4] and *a.*[1] Forms: 6 pynke, 6–7 pinck'o, pinke, 7– pink. [Etymology obscure. By some conjectured to be named from its 'pinked' or jagged petals: but there is no evidence that PINK *v.* had the sense 'to cut or scallop the edges (of garments)' in the 16th c., or indeed before the 19th c. Others would connect the name with *pink eye*, small eye, comparing the Fr. name *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye, and med.L. *Dedilus*, dim. of *oculus* eye.]

A. *sb.* **1. a.** The general name of various species of *Dianthus* (N. O. *Caryophyllaceæ*), esp. of *D. plumarius*, a favourite garden plant, a native of Eastern Europe, with very numerous varieties having pure white, pink, crimson, and variegated sweet-smelling flowers.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 58 Herbes, branches, and flowres, ...Pinkes of all sortes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 229 The Pynkes, and small feathered Gilloflers, are like to the double or cloue Gilloflers, ...sauing they be single and a great deale smaller. *Ibid.* 230 Called in English by diuers names, as Pynkes, Poppie, or wilde, feathered Gilloflers, and small Horenbeke. 1580 MUNDYE *Paupol & Katk.* 5, 252 I'le lay me downe vpon a banke of Pinkes. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 29 May, To the oil (going Gosse)...the wenches gathered pinks. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. ii, Sweet-william and sweet marjoram,—and all The tribe of single and of double pinks. 1847 L. HUNT *How, Women*, & *It* I. iv. 119 A highly respectable individual...chez as a pink, and dull as a pike-staff. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 229 Starry pinks for garlands sewed.

transf. 1887 T. MOLLOY *Russia, Poland*, etc. II. 330 Those blue eyes and that mixture of pinks and lilies that roses, and women too, always or nearly, as they are disposed.

b. Applied with qualifying words to other species of *Dianthus*, and to other plants allied to or resembling the pink: e. g.

Carolina Pink = *Pinkroot*: cf. CAROLINA: **China** or **Chinese Pink**, *Dianthus chinensis*: see CHINA *sb.* 2b; **Clove Pink**, *D. Caryophyllus*: see CLOVE *sb.*[2] 1; **Deptford Pink**, *D. Armeria*; **Fire** or **Ground Pink**, *Silene virginica*: see FIRE *sb.* 21, 31; **Indian Pink** = *China Pink*: also applied to some West Indian and N. American species of *Spigelia*: also = *Pinkroot*; † **Jagged Pink**, *Dianthus Pinkster*, *Lychnis Virginica*; **Maiden, Modesty**, or **Mossy Pink**, *Dianthus deltoides*: see MAIDEN *sb.* 12 b; **Maryland Pink** = *Carolina Pink*; **Old maid's Pink**, *Saponaria officinalis*: see OLD MAID'S; **Pheasant's eye Pink** = PHEASANT'S EYE 3; **Sea Pink**, (a) THRIFT, *Statice Armeria*: (b) *Convolvulus soldanella*; **Spanish Pink**, *D. hispanicus*; **Swamp Pink**, *Arethusa ophioglossoides*; **Wild Pink**, any wild species of *Dianthus*; in U. S. applied to *Silene pennsylvanica* and *S. virginica* (= *Crimson Pink*).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Pink Root*, ...also known as the "Carolina Pink. 1901 *Cowgill. Plant. Plants* 2. 56 The Indo Blue, the "China or Indian Pink. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 671 The Chinensis, "Chinese, or Indian pink. 1897 *Pharm. Jrnl.* VIII. 472/1 *Dianthus caryophyllus*, or the "Clove Pink. 1888 MILLER in *Science Gossip* Dec. 274 The Deptford pink, or "Sweet pink. *Silene virginica*, which goeswith in our gardens under the name of Carnation and Painters. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxiii. 476 A Wilde creeping Penke, which groweth in our gardens neere about London...but especially in the great field next to Deptford, by the parke side as you go from Redriffe to Greenewich. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 203 *Mem.* Spani. Pinks, 'Deptford Pinks. 1831 J. DARBY *Botanical Mat. Med.* 347 "Crimped pink. *Silene virginica*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 203 *September*. 'Indian Pinks, Antiquish Apples. 1730–47 [see China, Chinese *Pink plant*]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 870 *Spigelia*, The Pink-root, Worm-grass, or Indian-pink of the shops is the produce of *S. marylandica*. 1373 BARRY *Acc.* P 322 The "ragged Pinkes, *Fabraria Alba minor*. Dodon. 1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., The little creeping pink, with one flower on every stalk, called by many the "maiden-pink. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxiii. 477 *Caryophyllus Corymbus*, "Mayden-hayre Pinkes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 941 Mullein or "Mullein Pink. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Gentiana*, Thrift or "Sea Pink. 1733 *Ibid.* s. v. *Caryophyllus*, Many creeping Mountain, by some called Sea Pink. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Sch. & Schol.* xviii. 268 Beds of thrift, with its gay flowers the sea-pinks. 1890 H. HUDDESFORD *Footsteps Past* 77 Here and there a bunch of dead sea-pink. 1884 "Spanish Pink [see *Deptford Pink* above]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Spanish Pink, *Dianthus hispanicus*. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 402/1 The familiar sweet-scented white sedum, ...the "swamp pink' of my boyhood. 1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., The wild sweet-williams, or common "wild pink. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* vi. *Poems* (1888) 407/1 The wild pink crowns the garden-wall. 1866 *Garden of Oak* 272/1 *S. pennsylvanica*, or Wild Pink, as it is popularly called, with pink flowers.

c. Locally applied to the Cuckoo-flower or Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

1878 BRAY *Devonsh. & Tad.* II. 80 Enough to make the pinks an' rosy grosses blush to the very lip.

2. *fig.* The 'flower', or finest example of excellence; the embodied perfection (*of* some good quality).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 61 *Mer.* Nay, I am the very pink of courtesie. *Rom.* Pinke for flowre. 1600 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. i, This is the prettiest pilgrim—The pink of pilgrims. 1701 STEELE *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 2 Ladies, ...the very Pinks of Good-breeding. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* i. i, Setting off her pretty person as the very pink of perfection. 1823 MOORE *Fudge Fam.* viii. 4 Come in my Pink, and show again That pea-green coat, thou pink of men! 1829–9 MRS. HEMANS *Lady of Manor* III. xxii. 198, I have been admiring your cupboards; they are the very pink of elegance. 1837 ROBERT-GROVE *Chang' Stock* I. i. 10 The pink and paragon of propriety.

b. The most perfect condition or degree *of* something; the height, extreme.

1587 G. T. CAREY *Hills of Hollow* 10 Behold how walking in the pink of taste, Young'd up with powders, Figgery and paste. 1820 THACKERAY *Punch* (1856) 275 In the very pink of the mode. 1849 VENEBLES *Glossary Bards* I. viii. 272 [He] got himself up in the very pink of fashion.

c. A beauty; an exquisite, a smart person, one of the elite. ? *Obs.*

1602 BRETON *Merry Wonders* B iij, He had a pretty pinke to his eare wedded with. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 17 A see white upper rig, that would have given a sporting appearance to a pink of Regent-street. 1827 FAIRHOLME *Rag-wallop* I. *Adventures*, (1831) I. 15 Has Vere come into the country vanvass. He is a Pink, an Exquisite.

3. *attrib.* or *as adj.* Exquisite; smart, 'swell'. *Now only U. S. colloq.* or *slang.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iii. 149 Vse to perfume her very pockets With some sweet-smelling pinck Epithecon. 1818 *Late Monsieur Antelope*, (1859) 42 It was Lady Cork's 'Pink night', the rendezvous of the fashionable exclusives.

4. *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *pink-growing* adj., *pink-like* adj.; **pink-coloured** a., of the colour of the pink; having a pink colour.

1882 T. JAMES *London's Joy* 82 A Mantle of pink-colour'd sarsnet, fringed with Gold. 1877 MORRIS *Trojan. Women*, (1896) 12 The damsels...were dressed in white silk fastened with pink-coloured ribbands. 1897 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 422 Little pink-like plants. 1898 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Villags' Sec.* ii. (1887) 194 Leading his willing old to working and entertaining on his days and nights at pink-flowers and refreshments. 1899 *Florist's Trad. Supp.* 186 The cultivators of pink-growing are always most interesting to us.

II. *sb.* use of B.

5. A light or pale red colour with a slight purple tinge. (See also PINK *sb.*[3])

1808 WEBSTER, *Pink*, a color used by painters; from the color of the flower.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Pink*, the usual color of the flower; a light crimson. 1879 A. O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight, Ode to New Age* 183 Nay, let you pink of stately parting lips, A long rise keep for dawn. 1890 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 269/2 Wild rose...falling in close exquisite veils of pink and green down to the dotted grass.

b. With defining word prefixed to denote a particular shade: see B. 1 b.

1823 F. F. MOORE *Florist's Manual* (1824) 16 The yellow primrose tucked into a shell-pink. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 6/6 A little power-pink is introduced under the embroidery. 1900 D. LINDSAY *Scarecrow* 101 Soft cheeks with a sort of rose-pink on them—not that unhealthy, dull-like shell-pink.

6. Scarlet when worn by fox-hunters; a scarlet hunting-coat, or the cloth of which it is made.

1832 DARWIN *Corr.* in *Nature* 12 Feb., Although not in pink, (I was the best mounted man in the field). 1860 R. E. EGERTON *Hunt. Songs* I. (1863) 141 A sweet...Will gladly follow, clad in coats of pink, A band whose every heart is in the cry. 1868 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. ii. They are the hunting set, and come to wish you coats and

dian's pinks. 1889 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/1 Scarlet, commonly known as 'pink'; still, he trusts, but as long as fox-hunting. 1900 *Ibid.* 24 Feb. 6/7 A short coat is hunting pink.

b. *transf.* A man in 'pink'; a fox-hunter.

1868 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 302 Even in the ancient College a pink could be descried with across the Court. 1890 Baxter in 'W. Knight' *Chasing & Friends* (1898) 34 I see the pinks flocking [*sic*] to the 'meets'. 1893 E. Verney *Lovat Abb.* xvi. 230 Dicks call for their second [horse] to finish the run.

II. *adj.* [orig. attrib. use of sense 1 of the sb.]

1. Of the colour of the pink (sense 1) in its single natural state; of a pale or light red colour, slightly inclining towards purple; of a pale rose-colour.

1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* (1741) I. 16 A Veil of Pink Colour. 1733-4 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* 457 Lady Dorset's clothes were pink armadoe trimmed with silver. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 56 The parotide was small.... Its base was of a light red or pink colour. 1820-30 Lady Cornwallis *Mem.* viii. (1842) 220 He...could not be looked at without his face becoming pink. 1879 Payscamp Allen in *Mem.* 14 Feb. (1884) 376 She looks pink and smiling.

b. With prefixed word expressing the particular shade, as *light, deep, dull, pale pink*; *crimson-, carmine-, ash-, orange-, prawn-, purple-, raspberry-, shell-pink*, etc. See also *Rose-pink, Salmon-pink*.

1882 *Garden* 29 Oct. 302/2 A small flower with pale pink florets. 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 A coral-pink embroidered dress. 1888 *Lady* 26 Oct. 524/3 Some old pink seaweeds near the bars. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 6/7 A band of prawn-pink velvet.

2. Applied to the colours of alarming cast: see A. 6.

1837 Thirlwall *Bartholdy* I. xxii. Br...could not be persuaded to take his pick from one of the prizes, or his leavings out of his stable.

C. Combinations (chiefly of the adj.). **a.** Qualifying other adjs. of colour, as *pink-pearl, -mauve, -white*; also *pink-and-white*, etc.

1844 D. Jerrold *Time Works Wonders* I. v. Pug. I've never beautified herself, as 'tis, with pink and white! Bamaked, sir, like a carnation. 1847 Hans. Caleb Cheshire 2, The pretty dark girl with the pink and white cheeks like a shell. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 384 Some exceptions of an extremely bright mauve or pink-cream colour. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 3/4 The sun-rose that gives life to those wide pink-white stones presents a bewildering display of colours.

b. Parasynthetic and instrumental, as *pink-bloomed, -boned, -bracted, -checked, -crested, -faced, -flowered, -footed, -lipped, -ribbed, -shaded, -striped, -tinted, -veined* adjs. *Pink-coloured*: see A. 4.

1808 Miss Mitford *Village Sto.* ix. (1863) 371 The baby, adorned in a pink-checked frock, a blue spotted pinafore, and a little white cap. 1840 Mrs. Marcet *Dreams* 29 And pink-tipp'd shells, and many-colour'd weeds. 1894 Theophrastus *Sun of Roses* Wks. 1900 XIII. 407 Those pink-boned columns are to be found in every garden. 1873 Morris in Blached *Life* (1899) I. 291 Abundance of pink blossomed bullace pooh and blasted trees. 1892 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* I. xxiv. 258 Bush of pink, pink-veined, creamy five-petal. 1892 Gerrans *Branch-Leader* 174 Pink-edged, pink-faced,...and thick cauliflowered warts, cloth warts, and black warts, are used for special purposes.

c. Special combinations and collocations: **pink-eah** (see quot.); **pink bed**, one of the beds of sandstone in the Swanage quarries; **pink-cheek**, a fish of New South Wales, *Upeneichthys porosus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pink fever** = Pink-eye 2 (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893); **pink-fish**, a S. Californian pinkish coloured goldeid fish, *Typhlogobius californiensis*, which lives attached to the underside of stones (Webster 1901); **pink-foot** *a.* *foot*, a goose; **pink-footed** *a.*, having pink feet: *spec.* applied to the Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); **pink gilding, pink gold**, gilding having a pink tinge resulting from a combination of gold, silver, and copper; **pink-grass**, an agricultural name for species of sedge, esp. *Carex glauca* and *C. panicea*, found in pastures; **pink salt**, the ammonium salt of tetrachloride of tin, $2NH_4Cl.SnCl_4$, used in calico-printing; **pink sauce**, a sauce containing a pigment used to give a pink tint to the skin, or to ointments; *transf.* the pigment itself.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.* s.v. Coal, Anthracite is divided in the United States according to the color of the ash after burning, into white ash, red ash, and "Pink-ash coal". 1898 A. C. Barnes, etc. *Bird-Life* (1899) 156 (E. D. D.) The "Pink Bed", which forms a part of the Freestone Series. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 472 The "pink-foot drawn [sic] and their weary tale unto their home. 1882 Harting in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. Club* IX. No. 4. 302 The Bean and the "Pink-footed Goose, almost daily visitors...during spring. 1873 E. Stem *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 107/1 "Pink-gilding...should present on the same dress, the red, yellow, and white shades, in such a manner that a practised eye will distinguish them. *Ibid.* 126/2 "Pink gold [results] from the combination of gold, silver, and copper. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, II. 508 A similar preparation [to kelp] is the corresponding ammoniacal salt $NH_4Cl.SnCl_4$, which is the "pink salt of the tyes. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 610 It is used in calico-printing under the name of pink-salt, for the production of red colours. 1884 Watkins, "*Pink-sauce*. 1888 *New York World* 10 July (Farmer *Amer.*), Fresh tigbts...covered with what we call pink sauce to the gentlemen, a kind of stuff you buy at the druggists.

Pink, *sb.*[3] [Origin unknown: it appears to be a distinct word from pink.] A yellowish or greenish-yellow pigment or 'lake' obtained by the combination of a vegetable colouring matter with some white base, as a metallic oxide. Also *pink-yellow* = yellow lake.

Brown pink and *French pink* are derived from Persian or Avignon berries (*Rhamnus infectoria*); *Dutch, English*, and *Italian pink* from quercitron bark (*Quercus tinctoria*).

1674-91 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* (1906) 111 With the principall yellow be these:—Orpament, Masticot, Saffron, Pinke Yellow, Dore de Leon, Umber. *Ibid.* 200 For yellowish garnesh, chuse Pinke, and designed with pricks and greene. 1698 Phillips, *Pinck*, a kinde of yellow colour used in painting. 1806 Bloss & H. *Walpole Forest's Annals Forest* (1883) II. 4, 16, I gave Mr. Manby two ounces of very good lake of my making, and one ounce and half of pink. 1880 R. Hunter *Ironworks* 82, 24lbs Pinks, a kind of yellowish green. 1709 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 1, 19 English Pink, grind it with common Size. 1728 *Amer. Eng.* 121/1 The colouring used...is supposed to be Dutch pink, which will make lakes too of a fine green. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pink*,...a sort of yellow colour. 1881 Hist. Pract. *Painter. Pt.* I. 69 To the juices of this yellow weed [*Reseda luteola*] the artist owes the colour called Dutch pink. 1882 *Archæl. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *French pink*, a pigment made of Turpeth [i. e. Spanish] white with Avignon or French berries. 1875 *Cust's Pict. Anat.* I. 892 Brown pink, and others of the same class are also employed in their layers.

Pink (pĭŋk), *sb.*[4] [Echoic.]

1. An imitation of the note of the chaffinch (often redupliated, *pink-pink*); hence *transf.*, a local name of the bird itself.

1809 Bewick *Anim. Eng. Land.* 140 *Pink*, a chaffinch in Nottinghamshire word). 1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Nat. Hist.* in Gloucestershire. from the constant repetition of one note, when alarmed or in danger, they have acquired the name of 'twinks' and 'pinks'. 1837 Hewitt *Tenants* (1838) 128 The wren-wery and pink-pink of the chaffinch. 1861 R. Chambers *Bk. of Days* II. 9/1. 1890 R. H. Sinnett *Hannibal's Pitch* Gt. Brit. I. 36 The Chaffinch...its familiar note, 'pink, pink', or, heard everywhere in the spring.

†2. A sea-bird of some kind. *Obs.*

1670 Narborough *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1 (1694) To Other such Sea-Fowls, as Pinks and Sea-mews.

Pink, *a.*[1]: see Pink *sb.*[4] A. 3, B.

Pink, *a.*[2] and *sb.*[7] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of obscure history; as adj. used chiefly in *pink eye*, † *pink eyen*, where it seems to be related to Du. *pink oogen*: see Pink *v.*[2]; the sb. is used more widely in Sc.: cf. Du. *pink* the little finger, also a young bullock, a steer; pointing to an original sense 'something small'.]

A. *adj.* Small, contracted, diminutive; in the obs. or arch. phrase *pink eye*, † *pink eyen*, a small eye, a winking or half-shut eye: see Pinkeye.

1575 [see Pinkeyed 1]. 1608 Shakes. *Per.* v. Pro. 11 Cerne these Blossoms of the Vine, Prompt Paradox, with pinke eyne. 1618 Fletcher *Sacrifice* (1656) 66 The third was Lot Cockbolded...one of a very sober, and dark small pink eyes as black as Jet. 1824 Jamieson *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pink*, *small*. 'An envie new as a Pink-eed body'.

B. *sb. Sc.* Something very small: † **a.** A diminutive specimen or creature; brat, elf (*obs.*); **b.** A very small hole or spot, a small peep of light.

a 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 114 On sklat as thrysell, linda pynchis, Cowth thair nor weare holes, thy hurdlig to-tyit! 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 177/2 *Pink*, a small mind, with only a pink, or small gimlet of light in it. 1866 Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss.* 128 *Pink*, a very small hole; a very small spot.

Pink (pĭŋk), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **pynke**, 6 **pynk**, **prynke**, 6–7 **pinke**, **pincke**, 6–8 **pink**, 6– **pink**. [Cf. LG. *pinken* to strike, peck ('schlagen, picken'; Dutch. Kuehnau s. v. *pinken*, suggested to be a vocalized modification of *pikken*, Pick *v.*[1] The sense is more or less that of F. *piquer*, Pr., Sp. *picar*. Some evidence from Sp., Pg., Cat.) is adduced by Körting, No. 7163, for a Romance form *pinc-* prick, sting.] Cf. also the OE. Glass on *pincsan* v.[2], to *pounce* Douglas *Obl. Glosses* No. 3893, which is however such a peculiar form.

1. *intr.* To make holes; to prick, thrust, stab. Now *rare* (or only as absol. use of 2 or 3).

The meaning of the first quot. is uncertain.

a 1300 *Seal Cassiodorus Courts in Pol. Songs Camden* 236 Mec pynkes with bowe prute to bote gaderewyn. 1552 Huloet, *Pynkyng*, as pynkyng. [So Fr.] 1887 Surtees *Sawyer's Wood* viii., To stab, or, between nobs, to detect was avoyed away.

2. *trans.* To pierce, prick, or stab with any pointed weapon or instrument. Also *fig.*

1526 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. 2, By my hand, I will pinck your flesh, full of holes, with my bodkin for this. 1617 Fletcher *Hist. of Rom. Tragic.* (1680) 260 Cutting and pinking his body with their swords. 1708 Ashmore *Grammar* v. 1, One of them pink'd the other in a duel. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xiii. I would I had pinked one of the knaves in time. 1892 Westcott *Chester Pact* II. xxxii. 190 [He] pinked his servants' adversary in the arm.

† **b.** To pierce with a bullet. *Obs.*

1661 Order *King's Coronation* 19 With Bullets pink Their Quarters until they sink.

c. *fig.* (with play on sense 3). *To pink one's jacket or doublet*, to pierce, hit, 'pepper', 'drub'.

1584 *Pap. Coppe Shaxp.* 21 But as soon as we began to prick sense of their jackets for them, which was Pigmie, they ran out of our reach. 1704 Swift *Battle Books.* Wks. 1814 VII. 291, and *Tender.* I'll pink his doublet.

d. *Pugilistic slang.* To strike with the fist with visible effect.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* XX.XVI. 42 Hall was without mercy, and Ballard pinked his head. 1828 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 280 The face of his opponent seemed a little pinked. 1841 *Ibid.* N. S. VII. 224 Hudson was pinked all over.

3. To ornament (cloth, leather, or the like) by cutting or punching eyelet-holes, figures, letters, etc. (usually in order to display a rich lining or under-garment of contrasting colour); to perforate; also, in modern use, to decorate the raw edge of silk, etc., by scalloping and punching out a pattern on it. Also *to pink out*.

1503 *Acc. Lord. High Treas. Scot.* II. 221 Item, for making of the said gown, &c. Item, for pynking of the duffle of it, vs. viij. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1882) 52 They [skins of leather] must be stitched finelie, pinched, cunninglie. 1598 Nashe *Jeffrey* (Grosart) III. 141 A suite made of...white taffata plaide upon cotton. 1600 Dekker *Caveat Cruell Wks.* 1873 I. 16 Here take this paire of Gloues out vnto thy Mistres...sweet'd by my selfe, Made vp and pinckt, with letters for thy name. 1640 Parker *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. 22. 205 The Turks did use to wonder much at our English men for pinking or cutting their clothes, counting them little better than mad for their pains to make holes in whole cloth. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 23 Oct., A long cassocke...of black cloth, and pinked with white silke under it. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 3 His skin did look like Harts pinck'd, With Caution many a score. 1768 J. Ferne *Horæ Fœtiginosæ* (ed. 2) 122 Their shoes are pinked and cut. 1820 Miss Kilner *Anecdotes* I. 18 His father kept a shop, and he was obliged to pink shrouds. 1843 *Lady's Cab.* (1844) The edge may be pinked out in the simple notches known as the 'saw' pattern. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 May 6/3 Such silk can be bought ready 'pinked' at the edges.

Ags. 1578 Stanyhurst *Æneidos* (1582) 42 Their bodies pinked full of scabs.

† **4.** To cut or puncture the skin so as adornment; to tattoo. Also *intr.* *Obs.*

1622 Iwana *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. 38 Their carving, pricking, and pranking of their flesh with garnishments...of sundry shapes and fashions. 1890 Buchan *Anthropology* 198 They of Sierra Leone...both men and women, race and pink over all their bodies. 1725 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxx. 201 The Tongueses have the Skin of their Foreheads and Cheeks pink'd in the manner of Embroidery. 1761 [see Pinking 1].

5. To adorn, beautify, deck.

1578 Pecke *Remed.* 17, 1 to 5. This garnishing Paule lyeth with many of beautifies kynde. With goldde wyngde pynked wonderfyne. 1577 Hutchins *Am. Rich Mark.* (1630) 51 It is scarcely for a prophet to pinck and gingerly to set forth himself? 1591 Barnfield *Poem. Dict. s. v. Lily*, The Flowers... are...scarlet, purpled, and pinkt with carnate red Spots, they smell sweetly and please the Sight. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 339 (*Add.*) *spirit of the earth with flowers.* 1898 [C. Bicknell *Journals Frank's Ann.* 9] (E. D. D.) T'whistles was pinked out wi' a touch o gaw lost lowans.

Pink (pĭŋk), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **prynke**, 6–7 **pinck**, **pinke**, 7– **pink**. [= Du. *pinken* to shut the eyes (Hexham, 1678), to wink, to leer, MDu. *pincken*, Du. *pinken* to blink, to glimmer, MHG. *pinken*. Kilian has also *pincken oogben* 'connivere, nictare, oculis semiclausis intueri, oculos contrahere et aliquo modo claudere' (cf. mod.Du. *knijpogen* to blink, leer); also *pinck-oh* '(orber) luscus, oculus'. History unknown.]

1. *intr.* **a.** Of the eyes: To be half shut, to blink; to peer, peep. Now *dial.* **b.** Of a person: To peep or peer with half-closed eyes; to blink or wink in a sleepy or sly manner; to look slyly. Now *dial.* † **c.** *transf.* Of a candle, etc.: To shine with a peep of light, to peep; to twinkle, to shine faintly (*obs.*).

a. a 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* B ij, And vpon drinking, myne eyes wyll be prekynge. *Ibid.* a 1552 *Debate of Frende & Ill.* Vat 1 can tell you more and ye wyll geue me counten Pinke and drinke and *Ibid.* 21 the blanke And many sporyes now.] 1598 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxix. 23 Though his eye on vs thinke pleasantlie pinke, Yet will he thinke, that we saw not as we thinke. 1680 *Reach Back.* V. 86 That we saw not as we thinke. 1680 *Reach Back.* V. 86 When our senses are drown'd, and our eyes they do pink. 1733-4 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* I. xiii. I [am] long aware of my eye. I feel it still weak...though it want pinking and blinking to court last night.

b. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) 182 They...sit still pinking with their narrow eies as bulls sleeping. a 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1866) I. 351 They stand aloof from religion, pinking and winking. 1600 *Satiromast* (1893) 210 Then does plebe upon men with close eyes. 1708 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 161, see Mrs. Bevis presently returned with an (1811) V. 161, see Mrs. Bevis presently returned with an answer (winking and pinking at me) that the lady would follow her down. 1868–7 J. Hamerton *Intellect. Life* (1898) *Pref.* Greene says, Pinking and blinking with his up-and-down-goggles full as see.

c. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iv b, Martin with a nit may take the owlish, twinkling and pinking like the nostle of a candle. 1648 Herrick *Lord of Bumble* 38 He is but the snuffe of a Candle, that pinks & goes no long, 'tis will out at last'. a 1674 Herrick *Epithalamion* Poems (1869) 470 Vine staves, Begin to pinke.

2. *Pink in* (of daylight, etc.): To close in, blacken, 'draw in'. *dial.*

1886 J. Hawes *Master of Castrebridge* II. vi. 81 It being now about the people called the 'pinking in' of the day, that is, the quarter-hour just before dusk. 1888 — *Wessex Tales* (1889) 36 The evening is pinking in a trifle.

Pink (pĭŋk), *v.*[3] *Sc.* [app. subsidiary.] *intr.* To trickle, drip; also, to make a tinkling sound in dripping. Hence **Pink** *sb.*[5] a drop, also the sound made by a drop (*Jamieson's Dict.* 1880).

1788 Burns *Ayrshire* xi. (*Jr.*) 'o' the time the moon was down but thanks to' gimlet eye, for ever on him wha lay drunk. 1812 M. Dundas *Dreams* to Walker *Poems* (1812) 188 The cool-drapp pinkin frae the rigget. 1824 Wilson *Noctes* 14 Sept. (1855) IV. 107/2 Cauld and sparry wells, Where pinking drops perpetual fell.

†Pinkaninny. *Obs.* †A variant of PINKEY unchallenged in the calling to *pitcandeep*.

1696 D'Urfey *Quix.* III. iv. 41 Dear Pinkaninny, What a Grief, To love will win ye, I lay it here down.

†Pi·nkardine. *Obs.* Some precious stone.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1401 Pentoures, & prykardines, ay purles hi-vore.

Pink bed to **Pink-cheek**: see PINK *sb.*[4] C.

Pinked (pi·nkĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PINK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Pierced, pricked, wounded; also, tattooed.

1608 *Dove Allusc. out of Sir* W. H. I like a whole skinne better then a pinkt one. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 488 Taught thee to clothe thy pinked and painted hide.

2. Of cloth, leather, etc.: Ornamented with perforations, or (later) cut edges; slashed, scalloped.

1596 FLORIO, *Trine*, cuts, nicks, snips, or such cutting or pinking, plaine worke in garments. 1623 MASSIN. *Mem. P. VIII.* v. iv. 52 There was a Hollibirdathern Wife, that ruff'd upon me, till her pinck'd partenger fell off her head. 1688 S. HOLME *Armoury* II. 54/1 Pinked or raised Shoues, have the over leathers grain part cut into Roses, or other devices. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* IV. Wks. 1720 IV. 380 Will make their Father of Hides, then, a fit pink'd, Satin man. 1807 CRUDEN *Pop. Rep.* II. 347 Verses from Round the pink'd rims of crisped Valentine. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, A very-coloured, pinked doublet.

b. Of femoses, frills, ribbons, etc.: Having the raw edge of the material stamped or cut into scallops, lugs, or narrow points. Often *pinked out*.

1884 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 6/6 The skirt... edged with a very thick ruche of pinked-out silk in three colours. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 376/2 A most becoming little bonnet in pinked-out cloth and velvet. 1893 *Ibid.* 17 Aug. 170/2 The bonnet-frill is straight at the pinked edge.

Pinkeen (pi·ŋkī·n). *Anglo-Irish.* [f. PINK *sb.*[1] + -EEN, In.-dim. suffix.] A little minnow; *fig.* a very diminutive or insignificant person.

1832 T. LEVER *Cap. Fr.* xiii. 170 Now you have a pinkeen. 1892 JAMES EDMUND DAVIS *Idylls*, 189 Fishing for pinkeens along by the river. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* II. xi. 61 By Jan a poor little pinkeen of a fellow.

Pinken (pi·ŋkĕn), *v.* rare. [f. PINK *a.*[1] + -EN[5].] *intr.* To become pink.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 870/2 He spoiled the first pinkening like the point of some wondrous bud.

†Pi·nkeny, pi·nkany. *Obs.* (exc. *dial.* in sense 3). Forms: 6 pynk nye, pinky nay, pinkeny, -any, -anye, 7 pink-any-eye, pinken eye. See also PINK *a.*[1], PINKIE *a.* [orig. *pink nye* (pl. *nyes, neyne*), i.e. PINK *a.*[1] (sense), narrow + *nye* = *ye*, EYE, with prosthetic *n* (cf. PUDDUCK). Cf. early mod.Du. *pinck oogheu* vb., *pinckt* sb. (Kilian 1599; see PINK *v.*[1]). Prob. *pink nye, pinkie nye*, was orig. child's language, fondly imitated by nurses, and so became an expression of endearment.]

1. A small, narrow, blinking, or peering eye: a tiny or dear little eye.

1578 LANCHAM *Let.* (1871) 17 To see the bear with his pynk eyes leering after his master approach. 1592 RICH *Greenes Newes* (1911) The eye of her mayn was blood-, the other was a pretty narrowe pinkeney, looking eyes as through the smylde. 1596 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* (Hunter. Cl.) 134 O most supposing wise ... Thou cudest soone to stumble, and securely to fall: And to have pinkie eyes ... when thou hadst no sight. 1600 R. FIELD *Women a Weathercock* iv. D 3 b, These Pinkanies of Chloes, For I shall ne're be blest to call them mine.

2. *transf.* Applied to a person, usually as a term of endearment: Darling, pet; = PINKEET.

1599 SHAKS. *Lustics Sleight* 43 The other ... was Hero,...the wise & pinky pinckany and Venus prime. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 68 *Mal.* Tis I? who I? ...A Christ crosse come i' th' Pan. No, sweete pinkeneye. 1617 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* v. i. Wks. 1813 IV. 23 That pink-an-eye jack-an-apes boy, her page.

3. *Pinkany John*, also *pinken-eyed John* (1597, *pink-a'-my-John*), a popular name of the pansy or heart's-ease, widely current in the midland counties.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 68 *Mal.* Tis I? who I? ...A Christ crosse come i' th' Pan. No, sweete pinkeneye. 1629 BOOTHBY & HOLLAND *Eng. Phœnix*, *Pink-a'-my-John*, *Viola tricolor*,...Other forms of the name are Pinken-eyed John, and Pinkeyed John,...also Pinkeny-John.

Pinker (pi·ŋkə), *sb.* [f. PINK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who pinks. **a.** One who stabs; a stabber.

1599 SHAKES *Mucch. Wonder* 219 So many pinkers... Save I cannot.

b. One who punches designs in cloth, leather, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Tagliamontoni*, a slicer, a cutter, a pinker or nigler. 1611 COTGR., *Enchâsseur*, a Cutter or Pinker. 1658 *Somerside Decl. Trade*, *Pinker*, one who stains or cuts out Scutcheons and borders, &c. with a machine, for ladies' dresses.

Pinker (pi·ŋkə), *v. dial.* [Imp. of PINK *v.*[2]; see -ER[5].] *intr.* To peer with half-shut eyes.

1732 ST. WARRANNOX in *World* No. 38 ¶ 4 They cannot even see with their eyes, but are most pinker through the hedges of them. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pinker*, v. with adver.: to go about with half-shut eyes; to peer. (West.)

Pinkerton (pi·ŋkətən). [From the name of Allan Pinkerton, who organized a body of detectives in the U. S. in 1850.] **a.** *attrib.* Applied to the semi-official detective force originally organized and controlled by Allan Pinkerton: as *Pinkerton agency, man, method*. **b.** *sb.* An officer or member of this force; an officer employed by any similar detective agency; an armed detective. So **Pi·nkertonism**, the employment of Pinkertons.

1880 *Philadelphia Inquirer* 20 Feb. (Farmer), Employed under the protection of Pinkerton men and special policemen. 1885 FARMER *Dict. Amer.*, *Pinkerton agency*, a well-known semi-official detective agency. 1892 *Police* (N. Y.) 16 Feb., You can't make men moral by law and Pinkertonism. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 2/3 We have seen what evil may come from the employment of Pinkertons and similar arguments for low and order.

Pink-eye. [f. PINK *a.*[1] + EYE *sb.*[1]]

1. (Also *pink-eye potato*.) A variety of potato having pink eyes or buds.

1799 W. MACKINNON *Diary Four Exc. in Antiquary* Apr. (1876) 111/1 The Pink-eye potatoe, as it is here called, is becoming the fashionable potatoe of this country. 1804 R.W. DICKSON *Pract. Agricult.* II. 610 The pink-eyes and copper-potato are of a hardy nature. 1808 COBBETT *Gloss. Intl. vb. Potatoes*, pink-eyes, a particular species of potatoes with red eyes or ends. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss.* 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words-bk.*

2. A contagious fever or influenza in the horse, so called from the colour of the inflamed conjunctiva. **b.** A contagious form of ophthalmia in man, marked by redness of the eyeball.

1880 *Field* 26 Jan. 120/3 The American term, 'pink-eye', is commonly given to the disease. 1883 *Times* 10 Feb. 6/4 Pink-eye is accurately prevalent among all classes of horses, particularly work horses in Sheffield. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 720 Clement Dukes believes that outbreaks of the conjunctivitis—pink-eye—may be the only symptom of an attack of cholera.

3. An Australian species of duck (see quot.).

1896 SHARPE *Dict. Birds* 194 Apparently allied to the genus *Querquedula* is *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*, the 'Pink-eye' of Australians, so called from a spot of that colour... just behind the eye in the drake.

Pink-eyed (pi·ŋkəid), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **pinkyed, pynk iyde, pinke-eyed, pinky-ey'd**, ? **pin(e)k-ey'd**, 6– **pink-eyed**. [Tautosynthetic f. *pink* or *pinkie eye* + -ED[2].]

1. Having small, narrow, or half-closed eyes; also, squint-eyed.

1579 WILLIAM *Fidy.* 30/1 Some have mighty yies, and some be pinkyed (*pinckiate pers*). 1593 SHAKES. *Com. Errors* I. ii. 93 [Maude] that were pinke-eied and had verie small eyes, they married Cuckles. 1673 DRYDEN *Mock Tempest* v. 14 I see those grow'st pinck-ey'd, go in and let the Prairie lye there to sleep. 1867 *Country Words & Ins. 108/2 Pink-eyed* is small-eyed.

2. *Pink-eyed John*, a popular name of the pansy.

1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss.* 1888 [see PINKANY 3].

Pink-eyed, *a.*[2] [f. PINK *a.*[1] + EYE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having a pink or light red eye or eyes.

1830 *Loudon's Gard. & Farm* 10 Cloud is the *pink-eyed* pea-parrot.

Pink-fever to **Pink-grass**: see PINK *sb.*[4] C.

Pinkie, pinky (pi·ŋki), *sb.*[1] [f. PINK *sb.*[1] + -IE, -Y, dim. suffix; or Ind. MDu. *pinke*.] A narrow-sterned fishing-boat: = PINK *sb.*[3]

1874 HOLLAN *Ratcatcher* I. viii. 119 The Scheveningen fishermen...forgot the cracks of the pinkie. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 320 These pinkies are highly picturesque and seaworthy. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Pinkie*, a fishing vessel with a high, narrow-pointed stern. Used in the east and coast fisheries.

Pinkie, pinky (pi·ŋki), *a.*, *sb.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* [Either f. PINK *a.*[1], or for the orig. form of that word.]

A. *adj.* Small, diminutive, tiny: in general sense, a childish word. *Sc. Pinkie ees*, 'eyes that are narrow and long, and that seem half-closed' (Jam.). Cf. PINK *a.*[1], PINKEST 1.

1722 [see PINKEST 1]. 1725 ROBERT *Christ's Kirk Gr.* v. vii, Neg Wallen wi' her pinky ees Gart Lawrie's heart-strings fizz. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pinkie*, small in a general sense: 'There's a wee pinkie bodie in that stocking'. 1818 W. MORRISON *Collect. Songs* 37 A hemp-tailed pinkey was Frenchman. 1896 BARRIE *Tommy* I. 16 Never again should his pinkie fingers go through that worn hole.

b. Comb., *Pinkie-eyed, pinky-eyed*, having small eyes. *Pinky-eyed John* = *Pinkany John*, the pansy.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii, A long-chinned pinky-eyed female.

B. *sb.* Anything small; *spec.* the little finger (Dr. *pink*).

1808 JAMIESON, *Pinkie*, the little finger: a term usually used by children, or in talking to them. 1828 MISS MARGIE *Wizard* I. 10 His pinkie was hacked off by a dragoon. 1880 STEWART *Dial. Angus*, *Pinky* (Dutch *pinck*), the little finger. 1898 J. PAYNE *Confidences* iii. 107 Rather ... than lift you wee pinkie tae save their Dreidfich men.

Pinkily (pi·ŋkili), *adv.* [f. PINKY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a 'pinky' way; with a tinge of pink. So **Pi·nkiness**, the quality of being 'pinky'; a slight degree of pinkness.

1848 *Athenæum Mag.* XXIII. 92 A clear almond complexion of fresh, inviting pinkiness. 1882 G. ALLEN *Col. Clerk's Cal.* 186, The almond oriental pinkiness of the race is a delight. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 2/1 A variety of white raspberry, large, conical, and pinkly cream-coloured in tint.

Pinking (pi·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PINK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PINK *v.*[1]; the operation of decorating cloth, leather, etc., with holes, or (later) scalloped edges; *concr.* work so treated.

1523 [see PINK *v.*[1] 3]. 1611 COTGR., *Decoupeure*[nouvelle], ...pinking,...a pinking, or small, and thicke cutting. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Oct., The King says the pinking upon whites makes them look too much like waggons, and therefore hath bespoke ours [vests] of plain velvet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 320/1 The Fishing of a Shoon, where the grain of the Leather is raised by a sharp pointed Tool, that the front part is cross. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, Those ruffings, and pinkings, and poutings, will only make us burst by art the work of our neighbours. 1880 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* ed. 2 Gloss., *Pinking*, an ornamental edging cut to any device by a machine that makes a series of little jagged incisions, resembling after the fashion of the present half-mourning. 1883 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 5/3 The mode of finishing the edges, known as 'pinking-out', continues to be followed. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 59 Mar. 400/1 Undertakers are the people who advertise to perform pinking.

b. *Comb.*, as *pinking-iron*, a sharp instrument for cutting out picked leathers; also *Aeronaut.*, a sword.

1780 *Cheron in Ann. Reg.* 1916 The lighting had perforated a round hole in the lower part of his wig behind, which ... looked as if it had been cut with a pinking iron. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pinking-iron*, a cutting instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, flowers, paper for coffin trimmings, &c. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 49 Mar. 400/1 The shape of the pinking-irons used are more elaborate than they formerly were.

Pinking (pi·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. PINK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PINK *v.*[2]

1660 DECCON *Sir M. Mar-all* iv. 1, Leave off your whining and your pinking.

Pinking (pi·ŋkiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PINK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pinks; stabbing, murderous.

1844 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 343 His fellow, Wadsworth,... called him pinking knave.

Pinking (pi·ŋkiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PINK *a.*[2] + -ING[2].] Of the eye: That pinks; small, narrow; peering; blinking.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. B iv b, The source he supposes, the father marks by both a pinching eye. 1597 LODGE *Chirurg.* (1634) 145 The Inflamer of the Eye (called *Ophthalmia* or *Maxity*) is not commonly by nature, and is called the pinking Eye, or pinking-Eye. 1820 HOGG *Jas. Hogg* xi. 190/2 I, the lesse hare great glaring eies: others squints or little and pinking. a 1720 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love at Venture* iv, Those pinking eyes of thine. 1826 *Ace* 1 Apr. 2 You there with the pinking eyes, and the fish-knife nose.

Pinkish (pi·ŋkiʃ), *a.* [f. PINK *a.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Somewhat pink; having a tinge of pink. Also in comb., as *pinkish-eyed, pinkish-subtle*.

1784 BLAKE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 356 Its outer surface is of a duskish brown colour; its inner of a pinkish white. 1843 FORTUNE *Geol.* 32 The chalk is of a pinkish hue. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 439 Petals pale green or pinkish. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Hirundo. Birds Col. Brit. C.* 229 The males ... varies between a purplish- or pinkish-red, and more grey grained colour.

Pinkly (pi·ŋkli), *adv.* [f. PINK *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] With a pink hue.

1838 FARMER in *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 680 Roses in pinkly-shadowed bowers A fragrance exhale the hawthorn flowers. 1886 WILDE *Impressions & Opinions* 176 Pinkly and faintly the sun. *Tell* upon cumbrous sand Nixes.

†Pink-needle. *Herb. Obs.* [f. PINK *v.*[1] + NEEDLE.] A name given to the Stork's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*, or *E. cicutarium*), from the long tapering beaks of the seed-vessels.

(Erroneously taken as a name of *Scandix Pecten* by Halliwell, etc., through misunderstanding quot. 1562.)

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 59 Cucumbres...are kynde is called Pinke nedle or Cranes byl. 1596 — *Herbal* iii. 130 Pinke is supposed of some to be it that is called in English Pinke needle, or Storkes bill. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* (1606) 478 The first kinde [of Geraniums] is called ... in English Storkesbill, Pinkenesbill. 1810 CRUSE, *Aiguille marquée*, marked Pinkeneedle...or Cranes bill. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 40 Pink, Pinkenedle, Shepherd's-needle, Stocker bills.

Pinkness (pi·ŋknĕs). [f. PINK *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality or state of being pink; pink colour.

1883 G. ALLEN in *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 320 It [honeysuckle] still retains some memory of its original pinkness. 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 5/1 Glad to step down from the carriage and restore pinkness to their pearly cheeks.

Pinkney, pink nye: see PINKENY.

Pinkroot (pi·ŋkrūt). [f. PINK *sb.*[4] + ROOT.]

a. The root of *Spigelia marilandica*, or of *S. Anthelmia*, used as vermifuges and purgatives. In the herb *Spigelia marilandica* (N.O. *Loganiaceæ*), a native of the Southern U. S., having showy tubular-shaped flowers, red outside and yellow within, called *Carolina Pink, Indian Pink*, or *Worm-grass*; also, the allied species *S. Anthelmia*, of the W. Indies and S. America (*Demerara Pinkroot*).

1785 *Ann. Reg.* 240 Produce of South Carolina. Pink-root, a cash. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 681 Snakeroot, pinkroot, and a variety of medicinal herbs grow spontaneously. 1813 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 600 The Pinkroot possesses decided narcotic powers. 1884 FLÜCKIGER *Pharmacog.* 1/2 *Carolina pink*, The Pink Root of Maryland which, under both, is popularly known as the Canadian pink...bears beautiful flowers.

Pink-salt, -saucer: see PINK *sb.*[4] C.

† Pinkster (pi·ŋkstə). *U. S.* (N. V.) Also **pingster, pinxter**. [Du. *pinkster* (now *pinksteren* dat. pl.) = Ofl. *pinxsterlic*, MHG., Ger. *pfingstlich* — OHG. *pfingestarûn* (dat. pl.), all prob. through Gothic *paintêkustê*, n. Gr. πεντηκοστή Pentecost.] Whitsuntide; usually in *attrib.* use: see quots.

1680 J. F. CORTEX *Let.* (1824) III. v. 142 Upon my word I have case well as a pinkster frolic. 1841 — *Sammtliche U.* 16, 160 Pinkster fields, and Pinkster frolicks, are so inevitably to us, as, as they never were among. 1880 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, s. v., On Pinxter Monday the Dutch negroes ... are

older themselves especially privileged to get as dearly as they can. 1888 *Times Lit. Timelordmore*, an American name for *Asimina triloba*.

Pink-stern, -sterned: see PINK *sb.*[3] b.

Pink-weed. † *Obs.* [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[3] + WEED *sb.*] *Knotgrass, Polygonum aviculare.*

1597 W. CLUSIUS *Adams to Eden* xxxvi. 198 It is called . . in English *Knot Grasse*, . . some also call it *Pink-Weed*, and some *Hens Tarmie* of by great number of Joynts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pink-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*.

Pinkwood (pi·ŋkwud). [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[3] + WOOD *sb.*] Name for the ornamental wood of various trees, or for the trees themselves: **a.** *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* (*Persea caryophyllata*), N.O. *Lauraceæ*, of Brazil, having a scent like that of carnations; **b.** *Physocalymma floribundum*, N.O. *Lythraceæ*, also of Brazil, having striped rose-coloured wood, also called Tulip-wood; **c.** *Bowkeria verticosa*, N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, the Wallaby-bush, of Australia; **d.** *Encryphia billardieri*, N.O. *Hypericaceæ*, of Tasmania.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pink-wood tree, *Persea caryophyllata*.—Brazilian, *Physocalymma floribum*. 1887 *Spon's Mechanic's Own Bk.* (ed. 4) 966 Pink-wood (*Bowkeria verticosa*). . . Used for sheaves of blocks and for turnery. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Pinkwood*, a name for a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish, mahogany colour, *Encryphia billardieri*. . . and for the Wallaby bush, *Bowkeria viscosa*, Mitc., N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, common to all the colonies of Australasia.

Pinky (pi·ŋki), *a.*[1] [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[3] + -Y[1]: cf. *rosy*, *creamy*, etc.] Tinged with or inclining to pink. **a.** Qualifying other adjs. or sbs. of colour.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 225 Pileus and stem pinky white. 1817 COLERIDGE *Pilgrim Pictures* 1829 I. 121 Sketched in a strip of pinky-silver dish. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Hist. Gipsy Shadbrey* 201 A gleam of pinky brown paper in his hand. . . was the first telegram ever sent to Barbie.

b. Qualifying sbs. in gen. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

1822 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 108 The wild thyme's pinky bells. 1860-72 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 320 The acute . . sometimes deposits a pinky sediment. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves*, *Lovers & a Reflection*, Or rosy as pinks, or as roses pinky.

c. Comb., as *pinky-coloured* adj.

1849 COLERIDGE *Bing. Lit.* 301, (1862) 180 *note*, Two engravings, the one a pinky-coloured glare of the clay, the other a masonry striking by Salvator Rosa.

Pinky, *a.*[2] and *sb.*: see PINKEY.

Pi·nless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without a pin or pins.

1880 E. J. WORMELL *Sister* viii. There was the nearly pinafore—quite pinless now, however—which she had left behind her. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* xii. 111 My lady's pincushion . . pinless power.

†Pi·nlock[1], *Obs.* [app. for **pindle-lock*, f. PINDLE *v.* + LOCK *sb.*[2]] A penalty or fine for pinding or impounding beasts.

1300 *Kennett MS. Lansd.* 1033 If . . any be[s]t be there mist-herd puts the money . . given to the Hayward or to any Person who locks and unlocks the pound pays 2*d*. to *Pinder-Lock*, *Pen-Lock*. 1884 REGISTRUM in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VIII. X. 191/2 The pinlock, or pindle's fee, is regulated by an Act of Philip and Mary or Ordinance for any number of cattle impounded, which custom has made into one of fourpence for each beast.

Pi·n-lock[2], [f. PIN *sb.*[1] 13 + LOCK *sb.*[2]] A lock having a pin, upon which the pipe of the key fits.

1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 208/1 It is doubtful if the so-called 'pin-lock' was used by the very ancient Egyptians.

Pin-machine to **Pin-mill**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pinmaker (pi·nmɛ·kəɹ). One whose business or work is to make pins.

1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Pynne maker, *espingardier*. 1844 CARPENTER *Mech. Philosophy* (1851) 1. Thomas Luckin, a pinmaker. 1869 FOSTER *Master of G. S. Wks.* 1799 I. 170 A paltry, pearing, pedlar pin-maker! 1883 GALTON *Inquiry to Faculty*, *Rev. Dr.*, boy Post and pinmaker alike may aspire to the Christian blood.

So **Pi·nmaking** *sb.* ; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1838 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* viii Trades in which young persons are engaged by nimbleness, such as sewing, pin-pointing, or pinmaking. 1850 W. J. *Common Foundry* 184 Darcie Kinsley . . invented a pin-making machine.

Pin-money (pi·nmʌ·ni). [f. PIN *sb.*[1] sense 3 + MONEY: see quots. 1542–1640. (Cf. F. *épingles*, in LITRÉ, sense 4.)] An annual sum allotted to a woman for personal expenses in dress, etc.; *esp.* such an allowance settled upon a wife for her private expenditure.

1300 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 180, I give my said daughter Margaret my lease of the parsonage of Kirkdale Chouche . . to by her yerely within. 1861 *Bentley Anal. Mss.* 21, 22, 2, (1862) 340 Caligula gave an annual allowance to his Carthian . . to buy her pins. 1640 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* (1911) I. 306 Y^e 18th Which Rent I have appointed to my daughter Mary to buy her pinns. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. v, *Hoyden*. . . He will not [should have two hundred a year to buy pins. . . *Hoyden*. Ah, my cousin!. . . These Londoners have got a gibberidge with 'em would confound a clerke. That which they call pin-money is to buy their shoes withall. 1711 *Spectator* No. 102 ¶ 2 The Duchess of Pin-money is of a very late Date, unknown to our Great Grandmothers, and not yet received by many of our Modern Ladies. 1766 BUCHANAN *Comm. H. Assbl.*, 298 If she has any pinmoney or separate maintenance, it is said she may dispose of her savings thereout, by testament, without the consent of her husband. 1809 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* (1814) II. The point was, whether a wife should or should not have pin-money. 1837 *Tait Mag.* IV. 680/2 A wealthy man . . who allows her £300 a year for pin money.

‖ **Pinna**[1] (pi·nă). *Zool.* [L., *pinna*, variant of *pina* (Cic., Plin.), a. Gr. πίνα (also πίννη, πίννη), in same sense.] A genus of bivalve molluscs, having a large silky byssus or 'beard'.

c 1390 *Anturs' Noble Lyth* 102, Pinna is a fisshe that lipeth alwaye in the muddle. . . It is in a shell like a mosele. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 174 The shellfish called *Pinnæ* is very important in many ways. 1879 H. HALLMANN, tr. *Milne's Nom. Mat.* in *Misc. Transl.* (1881) 101 There is a very large shell-fish in the Mediterranean called the *pinna*, . . furnished with very strong calcareous valves. 1892 WILDE *Intentions* 17 The wizard reef *pinnæ* upon a breeze.

b. *attrib.*, as *pinna shell*; **pinna-guardian**, rendering of *Pinnotheres*: see PINNOTHERE; **pinna-wool**, the byssus of the pinna as a textile.

1834 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 284 A little crab which resides in the mantle and gills of the Pinna. . . received the name of Pinna-guardian (*Pinnotheres*) from ARISTOTLE. 1884 J. T. FORT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 4011 Bright red pinna shells. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pinna wool.

‖ **Pinna**[2]. Pl. **-æ** (formerly also **-as**). [mod.L., use of L. *pinna* = *penna*, in senses feather, wing, fin.]

1. *Anat.* The 'wing' of the ear, the broad upper part of the external ear; also applied to the whole external ear. (Cf. CONCHA 4 a.)

1683 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Pinna Auris*, the upper and broader part of the Ear, called the Wing.] 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 734 The nerve . . gives branches to supply the auricular part of the tragus and the pinna above the meatus. 1872 *Mosley Elem. Anat.* iii. (1877) 398 The external ear, or pinna, may be entirely wanting, as in the whales and cetacellus.

b. Each lateral cartilage of the nose; = ALA 1. 1868 CULLINGWORTH & *Coup Surgical Anat.* 82. n. 130 The lateral . . pairs are termed *Pterygia Alæ*, *Pinnæ*. 1898 MAUNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinna*, . . another term for the ala, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose.

2. *Bot.* Each primary division (leaflet, petiole with leaflets, or lobe) of a pinnate or pinnatifid leaf, esp. in ferns.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 290 Common Polypody has pinnatifid fronds, the pinnæ or lobes oblong. 1832 MACOIT *Brit. Ferns & Allies* (1862) 10 The fronds are sometimes divided down to the rachis, . . when this occurs, the frond is said to be *pinnated*; and in this case, each of the distinct leaf-like divisions is called a *pinna*. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 2) 114 *Frond* is a convenient name for the partial petioles of a bipinnate leaf, taken together with the leaflets that belong to them.

3. *Zool.* **a.** The fin of a fish; any fin-like structure, as the flipper of a seal or cetacean. **b.** A wing-like expansion or branch in certain polyzoa or other invertebrates. **c.** *Entom.* A small oblique ridge forming one of the parallel lines of a pinnate surface, as in the leg of a grasshopper: see PINNATE *a.* 1 b.

1840 PHYTHIAN *Zool.* 21 If one of the wing like appendages or pinnæ of the Virgularia is injured, the two shrink as if all were lost. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinna* . . *Ichthyol.*, a fin. 1861 J. E. GRAVES *Nom. Anim. Ringd. Cetacea* 148 The pinnæ are very contractile, so as to vary in form from wave lines or indentations to long filiform fringes.

Pinna, early spelling of PINE, pine-apple.

Pinnace (pi·nəs). Forms: 6 **pennis**, **pinace**, **-asse**, **pinnes**, **pynis**, **-asse**, **pynnets**, **-asse**, 6–7 **pynn-**, **pinace**, **pinnesse**, **-is-**(e, **-as-**e, **-ass-**e, 7 **pinnis**, **pinnaise**, **pynnis**, **pynace**, **-asse**, 7– **pinnace** ; *Sc.* 6 **pinag**, **pynnage**, **pynnage**, 6–7 **pinnage**). [a. F. *pinasse*, *pinace* = Sp. *pinaza* (1252–84 in Jal), Pg. *pinaça* (1326 in Jal), It. *pinaccia*, *-azza* (Florio). The earlier form is Eng. and Fr. was ME. 13th c. SPINACE, *spinace*, *espinace*, OF. *espinace* (1451), *espinesse* = mod. (Anglo-) L. *spinacchium* (1538 Knighton).

If *pinasse* and its Romance cognates are by Diez and others taken as derived from *pin* tree, *pine*, *pin plank* (see 1.), Cotgrave's *pinasse* (in Pinch tree; also a Pinnace), L. type **pinatia*. But this leaves the form in *esp-*, unexplained.]

1. A small light vessel, generally two-masted, and schooner-rigged; often in attendance on a larger vessel as a tender, scout, etc., whence probably the use in 2. Since *c* 1700 only *Hist.* and *poet.*

1340–7 *Ayenb. Conc.* (P. R. O.) LVIII. 2 Kaxe hie despard de Portlamuth oue le espringe & oue hure fus en ouereine.] 1346 in R. G. Mayhew *Anal. Pl. Cor. Anim.* (1894) I. 158 In dicto navigio vocato *pynnes*. 1350 *Sir A. Harclay* in *Archæologia* (1787) II. His people hath conquered men and mote. *a* 1352 LEGARE (title, IV. 23 The old Tome was bestt by the Pinnaces of the Spaniardes. 1599 W. CORNEWALEYS *Cassandr. Chron.* 125 Pinckes, Pynnes, Galls, or what so ever name they have. 1589–93 COGTES *Theocritus*, *Catagonistes*, *a* 1382 ship: a brigandine or pinnace [1598–20 spinnace]. 1589 WINGFIELD in *Hakl. Voyag.* ed. 2) I. 220 The Shippes . . were hailed out by the Galliss and other small provisions viewed with care. 1592 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 89 That six shippes of war and one pynnace should be furnished and set forth by the Citizie. 1598 HOLINSHED *Hy. Harlow* ii. 1. *Rolles* 72 There should ariselie arrest Mr. Penshion Pinnace to her without Pool. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 198 The soldiours were commanded to fighting harkes and small pynnaces. 1624 S. MARMYON in *Shakespeare Soc.* (Illust. Mids. Comm.) I. 243 This afternoon hath been the sea fight with seven ex or 8 saile appeared and half a score galleys. 1672 B. HARRISON *Voy. S. Sea* (1848) 179 Wy. gave the bigger shipe to the Spaniards against, and the lesser two ships, with pinnaces under her our selves. 1684 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 5 Full of Sails and shrubby that our Pinnaces could not passe. 1690 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 83 He removed into a Pinnace, and went up the River Nile. 1888 *Pinkerton*

Geogr. Intel. (1902), *Pinnaces*, a Barge or Pinnage. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pinnace*, . . a small Vessel, with a Square Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three, Masts; . . used as a Scout for Intelligence, and for Landing of Men. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 187 The winged Pinnace shot along the sea. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 242 A fairy pinnace to glide and float for ever!

Ap. 1589 CAXTON *Alb. Engl.* II. xxxix. (1811) 134 I will . . trough the Pinnesse of my thoughtes to bowting of your Eare. 1620 BISHOP *Kalp. Epist.* 4 Iesus Wks. (1624) 183 First, we must to ships with Christ to baptisme: After sails with him to the Pinnesse of the Church.

2. A double-banked boat (usually eight-oared) forming part of the equipment of a man-of-war; also applied to other small boats.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2434/1 The *Lords* Boat being Commanded by Captain Leighton Brasher, the *Bonadventure* Pinnace by Mr. Harrison, . . and the Yacht by Mr. Brisbane. 1722 *F.* THOMAS *Trial. Anson's Voy.* 21 We weigh'd and went to our Barge, Pinnace, and the Prize's Pinnace. 1789 *Panorama Dock Mariner* (1798) I 16 . . Pinnaces usually resemble barges, only that they are somewhat smaller, and never so near than eight oars. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 86 There were five boats belonging to the ship—launch, pinnace, jolly-boat, larboard quarter-boat, and gig.

† **B.** Applied in figurative context to a woman; also *spec.* a mistress; a prostitute. *Obs.*

a 1566 in *Somnetyne Poems* (Hunter. C.) 126 Now gramp, I must needis be gon, And leve my pretis prunage to your pryde. 1568 SKINNER *Marquis Flaminio* viii, Now is my prouy pynnage ready. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* v. D. 2 Wks. 1873 III. 76 If I like her percunage...To stand thousands of Caps on longer, for hope of your Pynnis while 'tis hote. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* v. ii. Shee hath beene before mee, Pardon, Pinnace and Bawd are three fyne tarts and toothy paste. 1633 COMBASTE *Old Bachelor* v. 124 A goodly pinnace, nobly laden ... Twelve thousand pounds, and all her rigging.

† **Pinna-cœus**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PINNA[1] + -ACEOUS.] Related to the pinna (bivalve).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 702 Some large fish of the pinnacœus kind.

Pinnach, obs. form of PANACHE.

Pinnacle (pi·năkl), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **pynakle**, 4–7 **pynacle**, 4–8 **pinakle**, 5–6 **pynnacle**, 4– **pinnacle** (also 5 **penakull**, **pinnakyll**, **pynakell**, **-kill**, **pynnakel**, **-kylle**, 6 **pinakle**, **pinnakil**, **pynne-**, **pynnakill**, 7 **penacle**, 7–8 **pinnicle**). [ME. *pinacle*, a. OF. *pinacle* (1265), *pinnacle*, F. *pinacle*, ad. late L. *pinnāculum* (Vertull., Vulg. Matt. iv. 5), dim. of *pinna* wing, pinnacle, point.

In the Vulgate, Matt. iv. 5, *pinnāculum* renders Gr. πτερύγιον, dim. of πτερύξ wing, and was thus eminently suited as a play of *pinna* in sense 'wing': cf. the parallel *pinna* in Luke iv. 9. But in later times *pinnāculum* appears to have been viewed as belonging to L. *pinna* in the sense 'point, edge, battlement', which Welsh supplies from *pinaen*, variant of *penaen* feather: see PEN *sb.*[1] The Old Latin version in its earliest form had in Matt. iv. 5 and Luke iv. 9 *fastigium* (up or apex of a gable.)

1. A small ornamental turret, usually terminating in a pyramid or cone, crowning a buttress, or rising above the roof or coping of a building. (In early use sometimes applied to a battlement.)

c 1330 CHAUCER *Mel.* 78 Arches y-bent with charbuncle stoon Knoppes of rede gold . . And pinacles of cristal. *c* 1386 WYCLIF *Comm. Sel. Wks.* I. 121 Pe litil . . parte bitokenep be pynacle of pe temple. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 365 Pey token more holy smok . . and seiny pe smok signifie pe pinacles [*major propinquacula eius exhorruerunt*] as it were a banne. 1448 HEN. VI in Wills & Doc. (Lambeth) (1882) I. 321 A grete square Tour...in...height with the batelment and the pynacles C.yd. feet. *c* 1496 HARL. *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 29 The violence of the wynde had blowen downe xx fight of leades . . from a pynnacle or spire of Paules Church. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 69 Upon the top of this tower is built a curious spire or pinnacle rising almost to height of a mayne-bulk. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 160 He . . chuseth Bing-Imaler, whose head he sent to Amadabat, and . . commanded that it should be set upon a Pinacle. 1798 FELLOWS (ed. 5), *Pinnacle*, the highest Top of any Spire, 1901 RAWLINSON *Hist. Anc.* (1878) I. 10. 340 They erected them to be often adorned with towers and pinnacles. 1894 FOSTER *Glos. Archit.* s.v., Pinnacle...consists of a shaft and roof: this last is generally in the form of a small spire, surmounted with a finial and often crocketed at the angles, and is sometimes called a finial. 1897 ROBERT *Sinners Dyed* (1898) I. xv. 283 If they had been on other places for pinnacles, the Gothic builders would have put them on the tops of their arches...rather than not have had them.

† **b.** *transf.* A vertical pointed structure resembling the above; a pyramid. *Obs.*

1551 *R. RECORDE Pt. K.* (1585) 80 Quadrangulars of be vpmoste pat on be vuppe ende, Wyll forsothly forsoothe be a Pyramides longe: Pinnacles pey are agayn but perfect tryangle. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 166/16 *Clavis*, a *pinnacle* in *Mus. Pinnoir* (Percy Soc.) 187, Those my cage hangid were with golde, And the pynacles of steele and triangle. *c* 1590 in Garth *Dial. Dr. Bk.* (1706) 11 Item 15 Spoones, gilte white Pynnacles of thereof. 1598 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. 387 (Jam.) Two pynnaclis of siluerit. 15.. *Bibl. Aberd.* XVI. 274 Ane pynnakill of siluer, ouerwrocht [a score and six. 1634 *Inventory Trust.* 20. 104 Thrie wine a Pinnacle regard vpon the Wedder of the Post with their bass Pinacle regard vpon the Wedder of the Post with their bass Pinacle regard vpon the Wedder of the Post with their bass heads. 1688 MILTON *Manoeuvres* 5, At Dinner he sat bareheaded, his Crown and Orb. Cap standing on a Pinacle by. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 2 Pinnacle upon a Pedestal, made to support Statues; . . may properly be called Pinacles.

2. Any natural peaked formation; esp. a lofty rock or stone pointed at the top; a peak. [In first two quots. peak, applied to a point projecting into the sea.]

13.. *Gest Hoccleve* 181 (1797) At a pinacle Ye be or Gil seye a mase of sevre; the Ore to golgotas seeke. **14..** *Sir Perceval* 1283 (MS. C.) He hopede Him in a castel.. Closed with fe tall Rood, fra a pynakill of the see. **1580** SYDENHAM *Chron.* 3 (Arch.) 19 Here..his successor on pinkish pinnacle hanged. **c1620** CAUSTON *Hard* 100. 103 The houses (if all steeple hills and pinnacles. **1793** *Aberdeen Beth. Embassy Chron.* 40. 167 An immense pillar, or column of solid rock.. situated on the pinnacle of a large mountain. **1808** H. S. WILSON *Adv. Ascents* I. 7 The pure white pinnacle of the.. Wetterhorn.

3. *fig.* A high or lofty place or situation; the highest point or pitch; the culmination or point of perfection; the acme, climax. (Sometimes applied to a person.)

14.. in *Pamphlet's Pil.* (1845) 130 Sayth the virgin with outrage vice.. That lofty pynakill pressed of price. **c1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 640 He yet a chosen vessell... A verry pynacle of the faith. **1611** T. WILLCOCKS tr. *Goulart's Wise Widowed* 92 Being ascended to the top and pinacle of true knowledge. **a 1639** GEORGE *Chevas.*, etc. Wks. (1673) 634 The highest Pinnacle of my Ambition. **1720** HOWE *Lay. & Peace.* (1722) I. 332 To have reached the pinnacle of perfection. **1880** W. F. MACRAE *Grace & Truth* (1891) 167 How can I reach the pinnacle of earthly fame? **1898** HENRY SMITH *Carthage* 163 This was the pinnacle of Hannibal's success, and a pinnacle lasted it was.

4. *adverb.* and *Comb.*

1599 *Nashe Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 263 Were these pinnacle rocks called the Needles. **1832** *Chr. Examiner* Sept. I. 127/1 The archway ..is flanked with columns, niches, pedestals, and crocketed pinnacle finials. **1890** CENT. *Dict.*, *Pinnacle-work*, in *arch.* and *decoration*, ornamental projection, especially at the top of any object. **1900** *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 150/1 Jagged, pinnacle-like rocks.

Pi·nnacle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To set on or as on a pinnacle; in quot. 1816, to rear as a pinnacle.

1596 S. H. *Gold. Law* 15 To stand .. pinacled on the highest poke of the Temple, ready for precipitation. **1816** *Botan. Ch. Mar.* 16. 121, The Alps, The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps. **1858** BROWNING *Pacchi. Casket* xxxii, Such a religion's sentient of success As pinnacled him..in full display. For the whole world to worship.

2. To form the pinnacle of, to crown. Also *fig.*

1808 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cix, This mountain, whose uninjured plan The pyramid of empires pinnacled. **1840** R. C. HOOPER *Gregory VII*, v. 3, 196, *ad fin.* It proceeded to crimes..Touching God's footstool with a sharp assault!

Pi·nnacled (pi·nākl'd), *ppl. a.* [f. PINNACLE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having a pinnacle or pinnacles; furnished with pinnacles or peaks.

15.. *K. K. Alex. & A.* 227 A pyp-conduse.. Hire pynakled al the ayre gotz. *c* **1503** in *Chron. Lond.* (ed. Kingsford, 1905) 230 The covering [of a Chapell] .. gravyed or Arras, and pynacled of Carven work payned and gilt. **1782** *Western Gaz.*, *Kidderminster* 8 The pediment of the southern Transept is pinnacled...with a Semi-Arial Cross. **1849** D. CORNISH *Mornings in* The cocks rose in pinnacled confusion. **1849** PATERSON *Sketches* II. 6. 161, 230 The ton of the embattled and pinnacled tower is...one of our many insular peculiarities.

2. Elevated on or as on a pinnacle.

1803 W. SEWARD in *Examiner*, His pinnacled supremacy as the poet and narrator of landscape-painting. **1847** *Western Gaz.* 29 Oct. 2/5 Horizons of this pinnacled position, they assimilate like lightning.

Pi·nnaclet. *rare*—1. [See -ET.] A small pinnacle.

1903 *Archæol. Trad.* LXII. 111 The pinnacles supported on brackets thrown forward from the angles.

Pinnacocystal, -cystic: see PHACOCYSTAL, etc.

Pinnadiform (pinæ·difōm), *a.* *Anat.* [irreg. f. L. *pinna* in sense '6a' + -FORM.] (See quot.)

1889 T. N. GILL in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* VII. 537 In the Chaetodontids, an apparent separation is manifested by the microscopic structure of the skin and scales on the soft dorsal and anal fins, and they may be distinguished as *pinnadiform*.

Pinnæ, plural of PINNA.

† Pi·nnage. *Obs.* [f. PIN *v.* (in a = PIN1) + -AGE.] **a.** The action of impounding cattle. **b.** The action of fastening with a pin or peg.

1552 HULOET, *Pynnage of cattell or poundage, Anchonia.* **1611** COTGR., *Cheuillage*, a pegging, or pinning; pegnage, pinnage.

Pinnage, obs. Sc. form of PITHAGE.

Pinnal (pi·năl), *a. Anat.* [f. PINNA2 + -AL.] Pertaining to the pinna of the ear or nose.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 101 Cartilage (Meckel's or pinnal).

Pinnaped, variant of PINNIPED.

Pinnate (pi·nāt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pinnātus* feathered, winged, f. *pinna* feather, wing: see PINNA2 and -ATE2.]

1. Resembling a feather; having lateral parts or branches on each side of a common axis, like the vanes of a feather. **a.** *Bot.* Applied to a compound leaf having a series of (sessile or stalked) leaflets arranged on each side of a common petiole, the leaflets being usually opposite, sometimes alternate (*alterni-pinnate*); also to more complex leaves of the same kind, in which the leaflets, thus arranged, are borne on secondary, tertiary, etc. petioles which are themselves similarly arranged (*bipinnate, tripinnate*, etc.).

Interruptedly pinnate: see quot. 1881.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pinnata Folia*, in Botany, **1707** MORTIMER vol. II. *Pinnate*, deeply jagged or indented [spoken of the Leaves of Plants] resembling Feathers. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 111. 1776) 235 *Folia pinnata*, with pinnate Leaves. **1881** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 169 It is interruptedly pinnate...when the leaflets are of different sizes, so that small pinnæ are...intercalated with larger ones, as in the Potato and Silver Weed. **1879** GEORGE *Elem. Bot.* 1. xii. 77 Compound leaves are either of the *pinnate* type, as Rose, or of the *digitate* type, as Horse Chestnut.

b. *Zool.* Having branches, tentacles, or other lateral parts arranged on each side of an axis; in *Entom.* applied to a surface (as in the legs of grasshoppers) marked with minute parallel lines on each side of a central ridge.

1846 BAIRD *Zoophyt.* lv. (1848) 77 The budding polypes are sometimes confined to two opposite sides of a branch, and become linear crests. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 2. 121 (Ib) pinnate, placed round the dorsal vent. **1858** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) I. 67 The tentacular filaments..are sometimes..each forming a little tree with pinnate branches. **1879** C. C. BLAKE *Lect.* 200 The tail is pinnate at the point.

2. *Zool.* Having feathers, wings, fins, or similar parts. *rare*—0. (Cf. PENNE, 2.)

1840 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pinnated (pi·nātĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED1.]

1. = prec. 1. Chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Pinnated*, or *Pennated Leaf*, ..composed of two ranges or series of folioles, ranged on the two sides of one common oblong petiole. **1777** LORENTZON *Hung. Lett.* I. 340 The leaves are pinnated with about 20 pair of long *Pennæ*, which are again semipinnated with about fifteen pair of *Pinnulæ*. **1834** CROSS *Knowl. N. W. Continent*, viii. (1856) I. 135 [They] peep upon timber, feeding between the bark and the wood, and ..representing various pinnated labyrinths. **1848** PATTERSON *Lect.* 47 The species ..has five pair of beautifully pinnated arms.

2. *Zool.* Having parts like wings, or like fins. *Pinnated Grouse*, any bird of the genus *Cupidonia*, having wing-like tufts of feathers on the neck, as the prairie-hen of N. America, *C. cupido*.

1778 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 2) I. 119 Pinnated Quadrupeds, With fin-like feet. **1832** A. WAGNER & SIMONDS *Amer. Ornithol.* II. 322 Pinnated Grouse. **1834** CROSS *Knowl. N. W.* 158 There is a rocky pinnated Grouse now and then.

Hence **Pi·nnatedly** *adv.*, in pens.

Pinnately (pi·nătlĭ), *adv.* [f. PINNATE + -LY2.] In a pinnate manner or form: see PINNATE 1.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 159 Feather-veined or pinnately veined leaves. **1883** *Syd. Pennell's.*

Pinnati- (pinæ·ti), pinnā·ti), combining form of L. *pinnātus* PINNATE: chiefly in botanical terms relating to leaves (cf. PINNATIFID): **Pinnatifo·liate, Pinnatifoliated** (-fōlĭ-) *adjs.*, pinnately divided with rounded divisions or lobes; **Pinnatipa·rtite** (-pā·rtĭ-) *a.* [L. *partītus* divided: see PARTITE], pinnately divided nearly to the midrib; **Pinnatisect, Pinnatisected** (-sĕ·kt, -sĕ·ktĕd) *adjs.* [L. *sectus* cut: see -SECT], pinnately divided quite to the midrib, but not articulated so as to form separate leaflets. See also PINNATIPED.

1859 HOOKER *Brit. Fl.* I. 93 We..take the prefix *pinnati-*.. and subjoin to this a word indicating the degree or kind of division, thus: *pinnatifid*...If the lateral notches between the lobes extend from the margin to about half-way between this and the midrib; *pinnatisect*, if the notches extend as nearly to the midrib; *pinnatipartite*, if the separate lobes are almost free, and merely connected by a narrow strip of parenchyma. **1880** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1891) 230 [Leaves] pinnatifoliate, or pinnatisected, according to their depth. **1888** THOM. *Bot.* 178 *Pinnatifoliate, Pinnatifoliated*, when the lobes of a pinnatifid leaf are divided to an uncertain depth. **1889** G. ALLEN in *Nature* 8 Mar. 441 Steps by which a regularly pinnately-veined leaf, such as that of the common olive, may pass into a pinnatifid and pinnatisect form by successive development of the notches. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 2/3 Leaves pinnatifoliate, or pinnatisected, according to their depth.

Pinnatifid (pinæ·tifĭd), *a. Nat. Hist.* (chiefly *Bot.*) [ad. mod.L. *pinnātifidus*, f. *pinnāti-* see PINNATE + *findere*, *fid-* to cleave, split. So F. *pinnatifide*, *pennatifide*.] Of a leaf, etc.: Pinnately cleft or divided at least half-way to the midrib.

1753 LINNÆUS *Philos. Bot.* 43 Folium ..pinnatifidum est interstitiis dirimtis lacinis heterogeneibus oblongis. **1793** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Pinnatifid Leaf* supposes one divided into several parts to form of side. **1777** LOUREIRO *Flora Cochin.* I. 320 *Centrosema scabrum*. Corol. Keyword or Standard...the leaves are...all pinnatifid. **1893** (see PINNATI-). **1877–84** F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* 31 viii. Hence **Pinnatifidly** *adv.*, in a pinnatifid manner.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 18 Leaves entire, glaucous, or pinnatifidly lobed. **1880** HOOKER *Fl.* 86 The leaf...is handsome and pinnatifidly divided.

Pinnation (pinæ·ʃən). *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pinnāt-us* PINNATE + -ION: -ATION.] Pinnate condition or formation; division into pinnæ (PINNA 6).

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 350 When the pinnation is compound. **1880** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 223 The pinnation, like the formation of lobes, may be repeated.

Pinnatiped (pinæ·tipĕd), *a.* and *sb.* *Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *pinnātipēs*, *-pedem*, f. *pinnātus* winged + *pēs* foot.] **a.** *adj.* Having the toes furnished with lobes; lobipedal, lobe-footed. **b.** *sb.* A pinnatiped bird; a bird of the group *Pinnatipedes*, having this character.

1848 WESTWOOD, *Pinnatiped*, *Subcoriaceous*; having the toes bordered by membranes. **1849** SWAINSON *Birds Bor.-Am.*, etc., *Pinnatipedes*, a name applied by Temminck to an order of birds comprehending those which have the digits bordered by membranes. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinnatipes*, applied by Schaeffer and Temminck to an Order (*Pinnatipedes*), by C. Bonaparte to a Family:—*pinnatipedes*.

Pinnato- (pinæ·tō), occasional advb. combining form of L. *pinnātus* PINNATE: chiefly in botanical terms relating to leaves (cf. PINNATIFID): **Pinnato-bipinnate** *a.* [BIPINNATE], pinnate, with doubled leaflets; **Pinnato-pectinate** *a.* [PECTINATE], having lateral projections like the teeth of a comb, arranged pinnately.

1806 GILPIN *Bot. Soc.* 38 [leaf] linear, pinnato-pectinate. **1846** BAIRD *Zoophyt.* (1848) 178 Branches pinnato-pectinate.

Pinnatulate (pinæ·tiŭlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pinnātul-us* pinnate + -ULE: -ATE2.] = PINNULATE.

1880 in OGILVIE.

† Pinned, *a. Obs.* [Variant of PEPPED *a.*] Of a feather: **a.** Grown, formed. **b.** Undeveloped, rudimentary: see PIN-FEATHERED.

1599 LODGE *Rich. Richards* 9. 148 Tyll her fine feathers be thriftie pinned, for her long iourney. **1683** HOLME *Armoury*, xxxv. 163 An escrope or pinn'd Feather.

Pinned (pind), *ppl. a.* [f. PIN *sb.*1 and *v.*1 + -ED.]

† 1. Enclosed, confined, shut up. *Obs.*

c1400 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4243 O, by happes wrake! Oper bem.. Thy pound stuf many a sour destroyeth.

2. Furnished, fitted, or adjusted with pins; **† spec.** covered or studded with pins: cf. PIN *v.*1 **7** (*obs.*).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2408/4 A Silver Miniate Pendulum Clock, in a pinn'd Case, the Diapason a very fine grain. **1884** (see PIN *sb.*1 12). **1871** SALA in *Belgravia* XIV. 430 [He] was highly...clinched, pinned, and bolstered.

3. Fastened with a pin or pins.

1901 *N. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 21 We have never seen a pinned ledger come apart.

4. = *Pinched* (see PIND *v.*).

1800 C. FORSLEYES *Agric. Surv. Perths* 383 note, When the swallows have little milk, the lambs are rarely pinned.

5. In *pinned streaky* and *pinned wallets*, names of some kind of cloth. [Meaning unascertained.]

1552–3 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Every piece of the said Clothes called whyte pynned Streightes ... being readye dressed to put to sale shall contayne in Length 25 Yardes at the leste. **1584–5** *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 18 § 1. **a 1620** T. SMITH *Let. to Ld. Treasurer* in *Strype Annals* Append. (1754) II. 1. 22 ..and's fine of Pynchehalles and Playnes, made by the West Country. [**1892** *Rates of Merchandize* 131 Dunsel and Scarsnet dozens cadge wasts, Cantrells, Plantines, Stratos...shall pay and be accompted for a short cloth.]

Pinnel (pi·nĕl). *local.* [?Connected with PIN *v.*? 3 c, as if stuff useful for pinning.]

1. Coarse gravel; sandstones conglomerate.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 151 If I find .. any gravel, sand, soft rock, gravel, or other porous substance, I begin the good work immediately. **1774** FORSTER *Trans. Acad.* (1790) II. 21 Two strata, one of gravel or coarse gravel.

2. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1826 H. B. WORTHINGTON *Geol. Eng. & Wales* Glouc. 440 *Pinnel*, local name given to the Lower Boulder Drift in the south-west of England and Wales. Exmoor and Somerset are local names similarly applied.

† Pinner1 (pi·nəɹ). *Obs.* Also 5–7 **pynner,** (5 **-er**). [f. PIN *sb.*1 + -ER1.] A pinmaker.

c1300 *Beitr. Trag.* 1331 Pursers, pinners, pulsers, pulsers also. **1483** *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 12 § 1 Artificers of the said Realm .. Polyntmeyers, Pinners, Pursers, Glovers. **c1525** CAREW *Lovell's B.* 9 Pynners, cardeiars, and glasyers. **1611** FLORIO, *Agucchiaruolo*, ..a pinner or pinmaker. **1700** STRYPE *Aylmer's Serm.* [L. 1. 20, 341/1 Pinners and Needlers. Foreign Pins and Needles being brought in about the Year 1700, did much prejudice those Callings. **1890** Gazette 21st March 11. 109 Pinmakers, needles, pinners, tin-boxes.

Pinner2, *Now local.* [Another form of PINNER, f. PIN *sb.*3 10 = PIND 6.] An officer whose duty it is to impound stray beasts: = PINDER.

1599 *Provinc. Statut.* (ed. Pynson), Pynner of beasten. **1552** HULOET, Pynner or impounder of cattell, *inclusor*. **a 1700** Greene Grange 2 Greene Wks. (Bridg.) 253/1 George a Greene High Pinner of merry Wakefield town. **1864** GREENWELL *Dict.*, A pinner or pounder of cattle, *inclusor*. **1870** *Standard* 4 Oct. 3 The worst pinner.. [of] Stalybrid, left the town on Saturday afternoon to serve an execution for debts at a small farm near Swanson Bridge.

Pinner3, [f. PIN *v.*1 + -ER1.] One who or that which pins.

1. A *coif* with two long flaps, one on each side, pinned on and hanging down, and sometimes fastened at the breast; worn by women, esp. of rank, in the 17th and 18th centuries. Sometimes applied to the flaps as an adjunct of the coif. *Now only Hist.*

1630 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 223 [Bill ignored against a woman for stealing a] pinner. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* (1 Apr.), I saw .. my Lady Castlemaine in a coach by herself, in yellow satin and a pinner on. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 262/1 Some term this sort of long carpet Quoif by the name of a Pinner, or Laced Pinner. **1720** *Ferdinando Lee II. Wiltshire* 1. 1. The pinners are double ruffled with twelve plaits of a side. **1728** *Spectator Vindic.* No. 610 ¶ 3 A familiar conversation Pinners, which I have some Hopes will contribute to the Amendment of the present Head-dresses. **1730** DE MANDEVILLE tr. *Rochefoucault's Maxims*, (Hist. Mem. Comm.) I. 363 The women .. wear fine pinners with great ribbons between, and right square hanging down behind. **1732** JOHNSON *Miscellan. Misc.* 128 ¶ 9 A *pinner*, the pride of Brussels, may be torn by a careless teather. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xli. The venerable old dame, dressed in her coif and pinners.

2. *dial.* A pinafore or apron with a bib.

[Perh. erroneous spelling of *pinner*, short for *pinafore*.]

1846 PEABODY *Curiosities Ex. Engl. Glass.* 362 *Pinner*, an apron with a bib pinned in front of the dress. In most northern counties pinafore and pinafore. **1854** MISS HARDY *Northanger*, Chas. II. 178 *Pinner*, a pinafore. *Pinnafore*, a child's pinafore. Called also Frocky and Pinner. **1876**

T. Hardy *Far from the Madding Crowd* xlvi. 363 Horses travelling have been so usually shaded since I was a boy in pinners. **1891** — *Tess* xvii. He wore the ordinary white gaiter...of a dairy-farmer when milking.

8. One who pins, fastens, or transfixes with a pin.

1618 in Weever. **1619** Mrs. Eccleston *Lett.* (1899) I. 137 All that complaine and redresse of the sin of the hott-pinner. **1631** Massinger *Lond. Ladiner* I. 272/2 The 'pinners-up'...are the men and women...who sell songs which they have 'pinned' to a sort of screen or large board, or...to a black wall.

Pinnet (pi·net). *?Obs. rare.* [In sense 2, app. a corruption of *pennant*, with which it agrees in sense; in sense 1, perh. a mistaken use of the same, associated with med.L. *pinna* in sense 'pinnacle', or ? an independent dim. formation from the latter.]

1. A pinnacle. *rare*—1.

1609 Skene *Lord Hilarie* vii. xxiii. Blasted battlement and pinnet high, Blasted every stone-carved lantrem fair.

2. A streamer, pennant.

1620 *Quick Perennial* xviii. Linen and ribands of all colours, hung prettily in form of the bunting and twisting like pinnets in the wind. **1634** H. Miller *Sermon* 8 *Lep. worthe.* (1859) 211 A mariner's mast...bearing neap a goodly pinnet.

Pinni- (pi·ni), combining form of L. *pinna*, *penna* wing, fin (*cf.* ancient L. *pennifer*, *pinniger*, etc.). Hence **Pinni·brous** [-BROUS], **Pinni·gerous** [-GEROUS] *adjs.*, bearing or having fins. (Cf. Pennibrous, Pennigerous.) **Pinnine·rvate, Pinnineerved** *adjs. Bot.*, pinnately veined (= Penninervate). **Pinnine·vated** *a. Bot.* = Pinnatifid, or ? *pinnatinerved* (see Pinnato-). **Pinnita·rsal** *a.* [Tarsal.] 'having pinnate feet, as a swimming-crab'. **Pinnitesta·ceolate** *a.* [Testaceolate], 'having pinnate tentacles, as a polyp': see also Pinnipore, -ciliate, -cirri.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinniformis*, having or bearing fins' '*pinnibrous*, **1878** Bullock Glossary, '*Pinnigerous*,...that bears fins'. Round like a fish. **1893** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, '*Pinnigerous*', see *Pennatuloids*. **1882**, '*Pinnitentaculate*, the same as *Pinnatifid*.

Pinnisewinks: see Pellswinks.

Pinniform (pi·nifōɹm), *a.* Also incorrectly **pinneiform**. [f. Pinni- + -form, where see note.]

a. Having the form of, or resembling, a fin. b. Having the form of, or resembling, a feather: = Pennivane. c. Of a pinnate form. d. Resembling the mollusc called *Pinna* (Pinna 1).

1710 J. Brit. *Hist. Anim.* 313 The Balæna, with...a pinniform tuberosity on the back. **1810** W. P. C. Barton *Fl. N. Amer.* I. 43 Leaves...often inclining to be pinniform: the pinnæform segments serrate. **1858** Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinniformis*, *Ornithol.*, applied to wings in the form of fins that are covered by thickly laid up feathers, and which serve only as organs of sustention: *pinniform*.

Pinnigrade (pi·nigrēd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Pinni- + L. *-gradus* walking.]

A. *adj.* Walking by means of fin-like organs or flippers, as the pinniped Carnivora.

B. *sb.* A pinnigrade animal.

1840–52 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 824/2. **1850** Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc.*, L. *Org. Nat.* 197 In the pinnigrades...family of carnivorous, we find the teeth...more numerous. **1882** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 703 The pinnigrades include these families, the earless seals,...the eared seals,...and the walruses.

Pinning (pi·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pin *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Pin.

a. The action of fastening, constructing, or repairing with pins; the supporting of a wall or foundation with piles or wedges; *cf. under-pinning.*

1407–8 *Rec. St. Peter at Hill* by Ess. & Suscex ij carpe for pynnynge of pe west gauell & leyyng of pe same xvjs. **1611** *Mil. Acts, St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To John Bright for tylling and taking & mother pynning xx. **1792** Holcroft, Pinnings of houses, *substructio*. **a 1825** Anecd. *Medic.* (1840) 109 John a Shepherds That dug holes in the ground for want of pinning, cording, and sawing. **1833** Fullers Ch. *Hist.* v. ii. § 37 Some Dorset used by Sir. about pinning and propping of the Ruins. **1901–2** Chronicon Cart., *Pinning*, or building, the footing of piles together, with pins of heart of oak; for the covering of a house, etc. **1891–98** Cassell *Archit. Guide*, *Pinning up*, in underpinning, the driving the wedges under the upper work so as to bring it fully to bear upon the work below.

b. The action of fastening (dress, etc.) with a (brass) pin or pins. Also with adv. as *pinning up* (in quot. 1676 *attrib.* = for pinning up).

1599 See T. Hope *Trans.* (1906) 27 By the pinnings asses of the bearing. **1599** Marst. *Histrio's T.* v. ii, How you [Ladies] torture poore olde Time with sparaging, pruning and pinning. **1600** Dekker *Patient. Wester.* (1631) 35 They must spend a good part of the day in...pricking and pinning. **1676** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1098/4 Two black pinning-up Petticoats, one being of Serge[s], the other of Alamode. **1787** Gentl. *Instr. Weavers* I. 382 To be fixed by pinning or tacking, on the side opposite to the weaver.

c. The action of shutting up, including, or hemming in: also, impounding (see Pen[1] v. 1).

1577–80 Bloxs *Alls*, P 383 A Pinning, or impounding of cattell. Vide Pounde. **1900** *Weekly Sun* 28 May 4/3 I have composed for your honourable measure of sheep-hurdle all-strength of pinning and admittance.

d. = *Pinding* (see under Pind v.).

1800 C. Forbes *Agric. Surv. Peebles.* 383 Pinchers, or Limpets. This shoreller is commonly called, by the shepherds, pinning.

2. *concr.* a. *pl.* Small stones used for filling the interstices of masonry (*cf.* Pin *sb.*[1] 3 c). b. A pin, peg, or bolt, used for fastening.

1683 Blair *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 30 As pinnings laid in to be filled before. **1722** J. Wilson *Rules of Gilead* xii. (1800) 138 Not a stone moved, nor a pinning in it moved. **1726** J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 124 Persons who undertook the building of dry stone-walls properly, find a best for the larger stones, one by means of pinnings...but by resting them firmly upon one another; and afterwards they close up the intervals with pinnings to prevent the wind. 'Tis part of the weight lies on the smaller stones. **a 1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pinning*, the low masonry which supports a frame of wood-work.

c. A fastening with pins (*cf.* 1 b).

1880 Rose Mcclelland *Four Little Blackbirds* viii. 'We must stand with our faces to the people always, or they might see the pinning', said Kitty.

B. *attrib.*, as *pinning iron, stone, &c.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 262/1 *Pinning Iron*, to widen the hole in the Stake to put the Pin in. **1708** S. Haughton in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 56 Part of the Planter and Pinning Stones of the adjoyning Wall, was also broken off and removed. **1892** J. E. Fletcher *Notes Chem. & Geol.* 18 The pinder...reads scarce...that the layers...should not go thence until the pinning-ins were paid.

Pinning-end = *pinion-end*: see Pinion *sb.*[2]

Pinnion, obs. form of Pinion.

Pinniped (pi·nipēd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also **pinnipede, pinnaped.** [coll. mod.L. *Pinnipēdi* (sent. pl. *Pinnipedia*), L. *pinnāpes*, *pennipes* wing-footed (of Furies), but used in Zool. in the sense 'fin-footed': f. L. *penna* in sense 'fin' + *pes*, *ped-* foot.]

A. *adj.* Having feet resembling fins, fin-footed: *spec.* belonging to a suborder (*Pinnipedia*) of *Carnivora*, comprising the seals and walruses, which have fin-like limbs or flippers; also, belonging to other divisions of animals having limbs or organs resembling fins and adapted for swimming, e.g. the fin-footed or lobe-footed birds (*cf.* Pinnatipedi), certain decapod crustaceans or crabs, the pinnaped molluscs, etc. b. *sb.* A pinniped mammal; a seal or walrus.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci., etc.*, *Pinnipeds*, the name of a section of crabs...that have the last pair of feet...terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming. **1848** Rymer *Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom*, 268, *Cael. pinnipedes*. **1866** T. N. Gill (title) *Prodromus of a Monograph of Pinnipeds*. **1881** *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 805/3 The various species of Hamadryas with which the seals, like the other pinnipeds, are associated. **1883** *Fisheries Exhibit. Catal.* 304 Chart showing distribution of the pinnipeds of the world.

So **Pinnipedian** (-pi·dĭăn) *a.* = prec. A.

1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 It is doubtful whether the climate agreement...will have any great effect on the longevity of the pinnipedian race.

Pinnisected to **Pinnitentaculate**: see Pinni-.

† **Pinno**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. = Pinion *v.* 2.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 22 He saw a Knight, With both his hands behinde him pinned hard.

Pinnock[1] (pi·nŏk). *New local.* Forms: 3 pynnuc, pinnuc, 5 pynnok, 6 pynnock, 6–7 pinnocke, 8– pinnock. [prob. echoic, from the bird's note; but the ending simulates -ock, dim. suffix.] A name for the hedge-sparrow or dunnock; also for the blue titmouse, and, locally, for some other birds: *cf.* Dunnock, and *Pinnock*[2] in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1130 Pynnuc [v.r. pinnuc] goldfinch [*sb.* on crawe Bicalle neuer cuthen Iuuele. **14..** *Nom. Vat.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/1 *Lyrida*, pynok. **1530** Lyndsay *Monarche* 1581/26 A Pinnocke, hedge-sparrow. **1598** Florio, *Pinnocchio*, a nut of Beef. **1611** *G. Mannyng's Crwth. Dict.*, *Pinnock*, a name for the Titmis. **1885** Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 19 Hedge Sparrow [*Accentor modularis*]...Yorks to Shetland, pinny nun is called Titbox (Wardle, Pinnock.

Pinnock[2], *local.* Also **pennock, pinnold.** [Derivation unascertained: the ending seems to be -ock, dim. suffix.] A small bridge over a ditch or mound; a brick or wooden drain under a road or across a gateway, a culvert; also, a structure composed of three boards in which a hare when hard-pressed in coursing can take refuge as in a small drain or culvert: used in Rookery Matches.

1878 Blomfield *Dict. Pembrokeshire*, *Pinnold*, a small bridge. *Sussex.* **1898** Worcester, *Pinnock* ...a tunnel under a road to carry off the water; a culvert. [Local, Eng.] **1897–98** Halliwell, *Pennock*, a little bridge over a watercourse. *Sussex.* **1877** Elworthy, *Pinnock*, a little bridge over a watercourse; also a wooden drain through a gateway.

Pinnock[3], *local.* [Origin obscure. Cf. Penny *a.*] In Kent, a name for a particular kind of land: see quot. Hence Pi·nnocky *a.*

1796 J. Boys *Agric. Kent* 78 *Pinnock*, is a sticky red clay, mixed with small stones, but although it is deemed poor for cultivation of grain, &c, yet it produces very fine chestnut wood; and filberts likewise grow well upon it. **1881** Worcester, *Hops* 20 The pincase contains...a small patch of yellowish clayey ground to generally or cobbly soil.

Pinnolite (pi·nŏlēit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *Pinnolit*, named by Stadte 1884 in honour of Oberbergrath Pinno: see -lite[1].] A hydrous fluoride of magnesium, occurring in yellow or greenish fibrous masses or tetragonal crystals.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl.* 298 Pinnolite. **1892** Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 811 Pinnolite occurs in the upper barren layers.

Pinnote, obs. form of Pinfold.

Pinnothere (pi·nŏpiəɹ), **pinnotere** (pi·nŏtiəɹ). *Also* ? -ear, -yer. [ad. L. *pinnōthēr*, *-thēres* (*-thērēs*), a. Gr. *πινοθήρης* (Aristoph. *Wasps* 1510), f. *πίνα*, *πίννα* Pinna[1] + *θηρᾶν* to guard. The L. variant *pinnōthērēs*, as if f. Gr. *θηρ-* in beast, was adopted as the generic name by Latreille 1829, whence F. *pinnothère*, *pinnothère*.] Any of the small crabs of the genus *Pinnotheres*, which commonly inhabit the shells of various bivalves, as oysters and mussels; a pea-crab.

1802 Holland *Pliny* I. 190 The least of all these kind of Crabs is called Pinnotheres or Pinnoteres: and he his assistance most solemn and reputed to inhabit. **1835** Kirby & Spence *Introd.* iii. 73 The Pinnotere, getting into certain shells of by a little touch, the Pinna doth kill all the fishes with a hard and violent compression of them: no feeding himself... and giving part of them to his fellow. **1840** T. Hopkins *Arthrozoa* II. 317 Nay, pinnotere (I think) might better suit him.—'Tis a most dreadful beast. (Note) The pinnotere is the smallest of crabs, and have given to designate Knowles, the magician. [**1853** Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 95] Pliny says it [the Pinna] is always accompanied by a companion, the *Pinnotheres*.]

So **Pinnotherian** *a.*, of the genus *Pinnotheres* or family *Pinnotheridæ*; *sb.* a pinnothere.

Pinnule (pi·nĭūl). Also (in sense 1) 6–8 pinnula; (in senses 2 and 3) in Lat. from pinnula (pl. -æ). [ad. L. *pinnula*, dim. of *penna* plume, wing: see Pinna[2].]

1. Each of the two sights (consisting of a small square metal plate, pierced with holes, and turning on a hinge) at the ends of the 'alidade' or index of an astrolabe, quadrant, or similar instrument.

1591 Blundeville *Exerc.* vi. (1622) 218 Which Diopter is made with two Pinnules or square Tablets. **1698** W. H. tr. *Conamor Compt. Lat. Dict.* § 318 Out of two sights, by the pinnules of the index...they collect the quantity of the base of a greater triangle, which is made between the two stations and the thing seen. **1773** *Lond. Mag.* XLIII. 122 He has passed pinnules to his instrument, which by their square furnishes him with an instrument for leveling. **1874** *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* 444 *Sup.* (Card. Manuel Sect.) A notice, resembles in the course of the circle, carried the pinnules, and traced out with its extremity...the arc it was wished to measure. **1879** Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 19.

2. *Bot.* Each of the secondary or ultimate divisions of a pinnate leaf; a subdivision of a pinna (branchlet, leaflet, or lobe): esp. in ferns.

1756–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 813 Divided from 3 to double, the pinnules of which are small and highly smaller. **1830** Hooker *Brit. Fl.* II. 61 In the Ferns the primary divisions of the leaf are called *pinnæ*, the secondary *pinnules*, and the tertiary lobes or segments. **1857** *Gardeners' Chron.* 1 Nov. 704/1 A long central rachis, carrying sub-sessile pinnules.

3. *Zool.* A part or organ resembling a small wing or fin, or a barb of a feather; *spec.* **a.** A small fin-like appendage, or short detached fin-ray, in certain fishes, as the mackerel. **b.** Each of the lateral branches of the arms in crinoids.

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 83 The thornbacks! Pinnules to the abdominal Muscles of a living Frog, when under Contraction. **1756** J. Hill *Brit. Fossils*, 304 The Scombri, with five pinnules at the extremity of the back. **1877** W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* II. ii. 37 The pinnules arising from either side of the arm alternately.

Hence **Pi·nnular** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pinnule; **Pi·nnulate, Pi·nnulated** *adjs.*, having pinnules; **Pi·nnulet** [-ET], a small or subordinate pinnule; **Pi·nnulus**, a form of 6-rayed spicule in sponges.

1846–50 Wenham, *A Pinnulate leaf* is one to which subordinate leaflets are added. **1877** Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 382 Pedicels...continued throughout the brachial and pinnular grooves. **1880** *Lond. Chron.* XVI. 685 The pinnæ, pinnules, and ultimate pinnulets are all confined. **1887** Bower in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 407/1 The suppression of the proximal eye and the development of spines projecting laterally on the distal eye produce the *pinnulus*. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, *Pinnulated*.

Pinny (pi·ni), *sb.* Nursery and colloquial forms for Pinafore.

1859 Geo. Eliot *S. Tode* xx, How, then, Tatty, hold out your pinny. **1889** Blackmore *Tommy Upmo.* II. 190 All the children...with their pinnies full of sugar-plums.

Pinny (pi·ni), *a. dial.* and *techn.* [f. Pin *sb.* or *v.* + -y.] Applied in various ways: e.g. **a.** to soil that is rough, hard, or stiff, and so not easily worked (*cf.* Pinsomy); **b.** to steel full of rough hard spots (*cf.* Pin *sb.*[1] 9 b); **c.** to wool that is clogged or matted together; **d.** to a fila that is clogged or choked with small particles (*cf.* Pin *v.*[1] 9).

1830 *Rur. Dict.* s. v. (1731) 131 A Bed of a thinish sort of Clay very hard brittle and rugged: they call it a pinny Clay. **1795** Pinkerton in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 292 Notwithstanding this uneven and pinny appearance of the final surface, a polish was produced. **1830** *Gentleman's Farrier Pub. by his Lady, Cyril Kearney, Month.* III. What is apty to call that is rough, hard, or stiff, and so not easily worked in the staple, or inclined to be pinny in the fleece, are called below the double shepherd's house. **1851** J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 180 He used the technical term strongly pained from Dr. Pearson, observing that it was pinny. **1892** *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 5540/1 Pinny, pinned, clogged, choked, &c. a pinny file. **1893** *Yorkshire Gloss., P.-pin-head*, another head where the shaft comes close to the surface, as opposed to the diagonal head.

Pinnywinkles: see Pellswinks.

Pinocle (pi·nŏkl). *U.S.* Also **penuckle, penuckle, pinochle, binocle.** [Origin unascer-

tolasel.] A game of cards resembling lanlyne; also, the occurrence of the queen of spades and knave of diamonds together in this game (cf. BESIQUE).

1890 *Cent. Dict., Pinnickle.* 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/2 He likes to play poker and pinochle, but never for high stakes. 1894 *St. Louis Mirror* (1900) 37 Let's get up a game of pinochle. *Ibid.* 38 'Oh, don't bother!' cried the pinochle players. 1897 *Foster's Compl. Hoyle* 363 A player has needed and scored four kings, and no winning sequence trick or melds towards.

Pinol (pī·nŏl). *Chem.* [f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*[2] + *-ol.*]

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pinol*, a name for *Oleum pini pumilionis.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 42 Members of the turpentine group—terebene, pinol, cresol, salicylol, creosote, tar, carbolic acid, lysles and the like.

Pinole (pĭnō·le). *U. S.* Also **pinó·la, pinol** (*pinō·l*). [a. Amer. Sp. *pinole*, ad. Aztec *pinolli*.] A meal made from parched corn-flour (more rarely wheat-flour) usually mixed with the sweet flour of mesquit-beans or sometimes with sugar and spice; a common article of food on the borders of Mexico and California.

1823 COL. BENTON *Sp. & Mex* (Farmar *Amer.*), It is a small party . . and goes unencumbered with supplies further than a few pounds of parched corn meal, or pinole, provisions, and lead-dodgers for their principal support. 1834 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. 21, 283 The daily ration consisting of two pounds of pinole [etc.]. 1858 *Rep. Explor. & Surveys U. S. A.* II. 103 (*Bartl.*) Its flour is similar to that of pinole. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Travels Wom. S. California* 125 Pinole is parched corn ground fine between stones, eaten with milk. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 259/1 Tortillas of *gloria* are far better than the best biscuiten of the Southern States.

b. A mixture of vanilla and other aromatic powders used to flavour chocolate.

1898 *Spectator No. 8, Trade.*

Pinolesm (*pinō·lĭsm*). [f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*[2] + *olēum* OIL *sb.*[1]] A material for sun-blinds, composed of very slender slips or rods of pine-wood coated with oil-paint and threaded close to each other so as to form a flexible sheet which can be rolled up.

1898 F. S. WILLIAMS *Mod. Railw.* 346 The Bonnelle carpets, the mosaic *pilnol* or wooden curtains, and the persian blinds. 1900 *Civ. Serv. Supply Catal.* 430 Pinolesm or Tropical Sun Blinds, in a variety of new patterns.

† **Pinon** (*pīnŏn*, *pĭnyŏn*). Also **pinion**, (*pĭnnon*). [Sp. (*piñon*): etymologically the same as PEGNON, q. v.] The American nut-pine, *Pinus edulis*, also the species *P. monophylla*, *P. Parryana*; the fruit or nut of these.

a. 1834 MARCY EXPL. *Red River*, xxvii, Our fires partially screened by the hollow trees. 1874 EATON *Bot. Mexico & Mining* 333 The only woods worth mentioning are pinon and cedar. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 225/1 The background of spruce and pinon.

b. 1860 HOLDICH *Gold Mines* 196 *Pinon* (Span., *pĭñon*), a species of pine-tree, growing on the head waters of the Arkansas. Wild turkeys frequent groves of these trees for the sake of their nuts, which are sweet and palatable. 1893 H. THOMPSON *Spain, & Morocco* (1898) 68 *Piñon*, Pinyon, Pinnia, a species of pine tree, also the fruit or nuts of the tree. This is the Texas form of Spanish pillow.

† **Pinous**, *a. Obs.* f. *pīnus* of PATRICIA. Hence † **Pinously**, **pynously** *adv. Obs.*, painfully, in a painful manner.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionne* 1884 Whilk soffred his cors soo for vore sake to dye thus pynously.

Pin-pallet to **Pin-patch**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pinpillow. Also 6 pynpillowe, 7 pin-pillowe, 8 pinpillo, **pinpiow**, 9 pinpilo. [f. PIN *sb.*[1] 3 + PILLOW: cf. the spoken, *pin-bolster.*]

† **1.** A pincushion. *Obs.*

1550 PALSGR. 254/1 Pynpillowe to stycke pynnes on. 1581 *Rates of Customs* D iv b, Pynpillowes of cloth for Children, the Maunde xx. *Alienate's Grammar Eng.* 2. 133 We made thereof . . purses, pinpillowes, thymmeller little children. 1599 BARNABE *Sarbrugnanet.* vii. 92 They of S. Christophers stick Pins on their Noses, making their Noses serve for Pinpillows.

2. The Prickly Pear: so called from its thick stems beset with spines.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 16 By the force of the wind, thrown into a prickly Pinpiow hedge. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 300 *Pimpillo, Cactus.* 1866 TREAS. *Bot., Pinpillow, Upuntia cylindrica.* 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer., Pimpillo*, a Barbadian term for the prickly pear: a corruption of pin-pillow.

Pin-point. The point of a pin: usually *fig.* as a type of something extremely small or sharp (cf. PIN *sb.*[1] 3 c). Also *attrib.*

1849 HOOD *Poet. Works* II. 174 So fifth very tenderly, even as this new little pinpoint of love. 1850 BROWNING *Chr. Eve* v. Man, therefore, stands on his own mark Of love and power as a pin-point rock. 1879 MRS HUNT *Early Married Life* Some as struggling as desperately beating on my hand. 1899 *Athenæum Sept.* 386/1 The pupils . . as small as to deserve the name of 'pin-point pupils'. 1904 M. HASLETT *Queen's Quair* vii. 1. 229 She was no pin-point till she saw her lover.

Pin-prick. *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*[1] 3 + PRICK *sb.*]

1. The prick of a pin: a minute puncture such as that made by a pin-point.

1882 *Nature* 9 *Feb.* 350 I would never move . . to spare you the pain of a pin-prick. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 320 Where sickle-cells has disappeared . . a pin-prick of the phenyle skin will remain it. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 25 The nails themselves showed . . numerous minute pin-pricks.

2. *fig.* A petty annoyance, a minute irritation.

Policy of pin-pricks, a course of petty hostilities understood as a national or party policy: applied first in Nov. 1898 to the policy attributed to France in reference to the conflicting colonial interests of France and Great Britain.

The French use of a corresponding phrase *coup d'épingle*, 'pin-stroke', goes back some twenty years: in Eng. 'pin-pricks' is found in political use in 1882. On 8 Nov., 1898 the French journal *Le Matin* characterized a 'politique des riches à l'Anglaise', and 'de continuelles piqûres d'épingle': on 26 Nov. *The Times*, referring to this article, used the words 'a policy of "épingles"'. *Le Temps* of 19 Nov. (publ. evening of 18th) had an article denying on the part of France the existence of a 'politique de coups d'épingle', *The Times* of 19 Nov. quoted this as a 'policy of pin-pricks' (see quot.), which forthwith became a political phrase.

1882 *Public opinion* 4 Jan. 24/1 Petty pin-pricks on the coast of Africa had rather irritated than roused public opinion. 1887 ROSA N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxviii. It is strange how carefully these little pin-pricks to our vanity affect us. 1897 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 526/1 Whenever the French Government can give the British Government a timely pin-prick, it gives it. 1898 *Times* 26 Nov. 9/1 Such a policy of 'épingles' is beginning to be recognized by sensible Frenchmen as a grievous error. *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 5/2 The *Temps* to-night contains a long article, entitled 'The Policy of Pin-pricks'. [*Ibid.* 15/1 According to the *Temps* there has never been any policy of pin-pricks. 1898 *Globe* 8 Dec. 1/2 The ground to bring the pin-prick policy to bear upon British interests in the Far East. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. 4/1 Russian provocation is at present but a policy of pin-pricks. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 2/2 The entire power passes on cheques, may be a pin-prick, but the prospect is causing a good deal of irritation.

So **Pin-prick** *v.*, **Pin-pricked** *ppl. a.*, **Pin-pricking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* IV. 200 A dish of twitches, pinches, and pin-pricking. 1880 MRS. C. PATON *Poetry & P.* II. 250 Small slights, pin-pricking taunts. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36. 504 Dry and cracked finger-ends, with pin-pricked finger-ends. 1899 *Ibid.* X. No. 38. 247 A peculiar form of local erosion . . in which little holes form as if the nail had been pin-pricked. 'The pin-pricked nail'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 1/2 A Committee to pin-prick them on the subject.

Pin-prod to **Pin-rod**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pinsell, **Pinsell(e**: see PENCIL, PENSIL.

Pinsche, obs. form of PINCH.

† **Pinse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Etymology obscure: seems to be distinct from PINCH *v.*: in ANGL. S. varies with PINE *v.* to torment, torture, of which it may be a desired form: cf. *chase*, *chance.*] *trans.* To pain, put to pain or suffering, torture.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 Inc. Mannes bânen swikien, ô Sathen pinsende [T. pinnunge, Ca., Cl., Cp. pinunge]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9 Passion he is *S. P.* (1880) 19 In his manere he was pinsed so, he sayd wil his wan: an deb for manken suffred, he held dat vp he sin. c 1425 *Eng. Comp. Dev. Sp.* Wanteþ dyal lyes pyrsynge he.

† **Pinsnet**. *Obs. rare.* [f. PINSON[2] + -ET.] = PINSON[2].

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 57 They haue corked shoes, pinnets, and fine pantofles. *Ibid.* 59. (Commonly in Oxford.) 1598 FLORIO, *Pinsone*, Pinsnet. 1611 COTGR., *Pinsonet* in Pinsnet, Orphrie and Coxe. D. *pinsel.*

† **Pinson**[1], *Obs.* In use always in pl. **pinsons**. Forms: 4 pinsonun, 4–5 pynson(e, 6 pynsen, pinson, pynshens, 6–7 pynsion. [a. OF. *pinçon* (Picard *pinchon* 1425) dutic. of *pincer* PINCH.] (*pl.*) PINCERS, forceps.

1376 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 380-4 (Lett. Bk. G. f. 49) *Pynsonun*, pynsons. 7. 1397 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 360 Stapulers, Rokkes, pikkes, chenels, et pynsonun. 1408 Lovel. *De Cond. Vulgi*. 1560 In the tother hand she held A payre off pynsions. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pynson, to drawe owt tothe, *dentarius*. 1493 *Festival* (W. de W. 1515) 4 All the instrumentes of (Christ's) passyon, the spere, crowne, scourges, nayles, hamer, pynsons, and the vesture of them. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Dentarius*, Pinsons with sharp Pinsers was violently pluckt from his Face. 1595 *Arcadia* (1674) 34 Sometime with pinsons of despaire to wring it [the heart]. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 53 His bridle, his gabbets, was not of such barrenge pynchions. 1620 HOLLAND *Manners* ii. xcvi. 383 Grasp the hoofs with a paire of pinsons.

† **Pinson**[2], *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 pynson, (5 -one, pynsoun), 5–7 pinsen, (6 -ene, 7 pinsin). [app. related in some way to PINE, or to F. *pincer* to pinch: cf. OF. *pinchon* (1423), F. *pinçon* tool-piece of a horse-shoe, f. *pincer* toe of a hoof.] A (thin shoe of some kind); a slipper or pump.

The *pinsons* appear to have become obsolete soon after 1600. No contemporary description of them is known: Rimbault (Halliwell in 1st edition) 'a sort of shoe without heels'; Halliwell has 'thin-soled shoes'; Wm. Prynne, *Hist.* (note) suggests 'possibly, high and unsoled shoes of thin leather, worn with pattens'.

1350–1 *Rutl. Bentley's Exhibit* (Camden) 52 Pro furrachus [sic] pynsons. 1440 J. BENSLEY *Delta K. Passus* (1818) 13 His horse pynsons. 1503–4 *Cocke. Doc. roll Xxxii.* (1888) 320 (His pair of slippers with) pynsons (to same). 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Calix*, Calices, to put on shoes, socken or pynsons. 1599 MARSTON, *Jeronilla*, a pumpe or pynsen to weare in wanton. 1608 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 130 Nine and then was he also seene clad with womens pumps [*mulleis*] or pinsons. 1608 FELTON, *Pinsons or Pumps*, or a sort of Shoes without Heels. 1990 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/2 A Rugeot Marcot . . was bound . . to wear fashion shoes, called 'pynsons'.]

Pin-spot to **Pin's-worth**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

† **Pinstocke**, obs. form of PINSTOCK[1].

1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1345/2 Herle . . was laid first a pinstocke, and afterwards a stone of great charge, the streame whereof meeting with the course of the great water increaseth the force thereof.

Pinswell (*pĭ·nswĕl*). Now *dial.* Also 8 **pin-swill**, 9 *dial.* **penswell**, **-swell**, **pinswoll**, **-swill**, **-sole**, **pinsel**, **-sel**, **pensil**. [Origin uncertain.] A boil, an abscess, ulcer; a pimple; a large blister'. Now only E. M. *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* s. v. *Panarizo*, Penneth in the fingers, *postilla*. 1599 [? **Thynne**] *Animad. Warton.* (N. S.) 4 Q. 6/2 sec. VIII. 457 A pinswell, a boil. 1877 *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* IX. 98 Creeping under an Arbrel Bramble . . To cure blackheads, or pinsoles.

Pint (*pīnt*). Forms: 4–6 pynt(e, 5 pintte, pynte, 5–7 pinte, 6 *Sc.* point, poynt, 7 *Sc.* pynt, 6– pint. [ME. *pynte*, a. F. *pinte* a liquid measure (1256 c.) = It., Sp., Pg. *pinta*; so Prov. *pint*, MDu., MLG., MHG. *pinte*. Ulterior source uncertain. Diez inclined to think it the same word as Sp. *pinta* spot, coloured mark—late L. *pincta* for *picta*, something painted or coloured. If so, the Fr. *pinte* must have been adopted from Sp. (or It.) *pinta*, since the native Fr. repr. of L. *pincta* is *peinte*; but the early history of the measure is as yet unknown. Mod.L. *pinta* found in 14th c. is from the mod. langs.]

A measure of capacity for liquids (also for corn and other dry substances of powdery or granular nature), equal to half a quart or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a gallon; of varying content at different times and places.

The imperial pint, since 1826 the legal measure in Britain, is equal to 34·66 cubic inches, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of a litre; in U. S. the standard pint is that of the old wine measure, equal to 28·8 cubic inches, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a litre. The old Scotch pint was equal to about 3 imperial pints (103·2 cubic inches). In local use also a weight, e. g. of butter in East Anglia = 1 lb.

1384 *Rock. Rolls* (1818) III. 107 Dr. . . xiij^s viij^d [= 32] lagenis et j pynt vini. 1430 in *Reminiscet. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 12 Item, for bastilus de vyne, viijd j de quarte et j de pinte. 14.. *Pol. L. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 210 A pinte of red oxygem grece. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 58 Let hym shede the mesentemonie of a sygnes. 1562 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVIII. (Jam.), Wes said . . to Thomby the xxij.d. the peynt. 1598 SHAKSPER *Merry Wives* (1630) 62 Spares at the hebrew, and whilest they shoulded, prave not a pint, Cheese vor Paris a pottle. 1599 NASHE *London Prod.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 207 The vse of no liquids of least is reated, but the plenty of their markets vse pints of horne reheard. 1608 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 380/1 Twentie ane pintis and ane mutchkin of pure Strubrie Aqua and nanowe. 1670 *Pinto Pol. Anat.* (1892) 84, I suppose a pint of Ostrend equal to half a pint of Blois. 1689 *Lithgow's Hist. Travels* 1. 29 The pint [of bed ore] contains forty-eight cubic inches. 1850 BRANDE *Chem.* 1. 1. 1.

30 Dec., I supped at my lady Mordaunt's... where was a noble living with Pintados, full of figures... prettily representing quality, trades and occupations of the Indians. 1707 W. Maxwell Disp. Miner's Comp. 402 They Import ... Cottons, Tapes, Calicoes, Pintadoes.

2. A species of petrel, *Daption capensis*, also called Cape Pigeon. *Now pintado bird, petrel.*

1620 in Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625) I. 1171 Sea-fowles, to wit Penguins, Gulls, Pintadoes, which are spotted blacke and white. 1634 *Wild.* 218 We saw many Pintados, Mangeuolucke and other fowles. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trave.* 19 The Pintado birds (like Jayes in colours) who about three months ago are ever flying. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. i. 23 Pintado Birds, as big as Ducks. 1787 *Byron's Voy.* (1826) 16 Used to (Gunkelman's) P. 3. Large flocks of pintadoes, which are somewhat larger than a pigeon, and spotted with black and white. 1844 J. Tonnie *Missionary Trials*, 3 A few of the pintado birds, or Cape pigeons, joined us. 1844 Pintado petrel [see Petrel].

3. The Guinea-fowl.

1688 J. Barnes *Hist. Carolby Isles* 89 A kind of Pheasants, which are called Pintadoes, because they are as it were painted in colours. 1698 Fryer *Voy.* 23 The Island [Goree] affords great variety of Game: Turtle-Doves, Pintados, Figeons and Partridges. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* V. 230 The Pintado [of the pintado] or Guinea Hen: ... In some measure unites the characteristics of the pheasant and the turkey. 1802 Bewick *Birds.* (1821) II. 149 The first species of Pintado hitherto known are all natives of Africa. 1844 Stevenson *Trans.* I. 364 The administration have a few domestic fowls, ducks, geese, and Guinea hens or Pintadoes.

4. 'The West Indian mackerel, *Scomberomorus regalis*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Pintail (pi·nteil). [f. Pin *sb.*[1] + Tail.]

† 1. An alleged name of the hare. *Obs. rare*—[.

a 1300 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 124 In the wordinge of the hare... The gyn-ground, the street-the [sic: ? hirt-stede]. The pintail, the more-holtelle.

2. (In full *pintail duck*.) A widely-distributed species of duck (*Dafila acuta*), of which the male has the tail of a pointed shape, the two middle feathers being longer than the rest. (Also applied locally in U. S. to the sultry duck, *Erismatura rubida*, which has stiff narrow pointed tail-feathers.)

1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 466 Pintail duck ... Mr. Hardh... tells us that these birds are found in great abundance in Connaught in Ireland, in the month of February only. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 130 The Pintail, with the two middle feathers of the tail three inches longer than the rest. 1870 Dixon *Dom. Man* 2. 262 84 The male pintail-duck ... loses his plumage for ... six weeks or two months. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xii. 217 Flocks of mallard and pintail feeding among the scanty reeds.

3. A species of goose having a pointed tail. =the pintailed sand-grouse (*Pterocles arenarius*) of the Old World, and the pintailed or sharp-tailed grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*) of N. America (also called *pintail chicken*).

1839 Cassin *Tinsmack Pet.* II. 50 We also saw large coveys of the sand-grouse or pintail. 1844 J. S. Cabot in *Audubon Orn.* VII. 88 We found the pin-tails more frequently on the sides of hills, about the outlets to the rolling prairie.

4. Ironically applied to a woman.

1732 *Bibliot* II. 130 They are powdered, painted, and perfumed.—I wish I could catch such a pin-tail in my house. 1880 Jane Cowan *Aliens, Pintail*, a person who is very small and narrow in the hips. 1897 Farrington *Lying Prophets* 272 (E.D.D.) A pin-tail built lass.

So **Pi·ntailed** *a.*, having a pointed tail; also = Pin-buttocked *a.*: see Pin *sb.*[1] 18.

1823 "Investigator" *Brit. Sports* I. 1. viii. § 1. 111 The pintailed duck is also occasionally found. 1900 Parkinson *Day Shooting* 103 (E.D.D.) A pair pin-tailed wimbs.

Pintail, erron. variant of Pintle 2 b.

Pintle (pi·ntl). Forms: 1–7 pintel, 4–5 pyntyl, 4–6(7) pentil, pentill, 5–6 pyntil, 6(7) pintill, 6–7 (8–9) -ell, (7–9 **pintle**); 5– pintle. [OE. *pintel* (-*el* perh. dim.: see -le). Cf. OFris. *pintel*, *pintil*, Du. dial. *pintel*, *pintje*, LGer., Du., Ger. *pint* peak: also Celtic: see Pint.

Ulster's use is Welsh.]

1. The penis. *Now dial. or vulgar.*

a 1100 *Leg. Pen. in Wr.-Wülcker* 591/28 *Ulcibus*, pintel. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.) Anguyne Se genitalie some hatte pe pintel. *a* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS.) (1909) 160/28, A bull ground and a small bag grouge, smale bolchon [etc.]. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 383 Dame, shew me the child here, He must hoop upon my spere, And if it may pintle have, I want much the a play. 1540 R. Copland *Galenes Quest. Chirurgy*, B. ij, Questyons vpon the Anathomy of the pyntyll. *a* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1595) The pintle and spleene of an Asse.

2. A pin or bolt, in various mechanical contrivances; *esp.* one on which some other part turns, as in a hinge. Among these are:

a. Naut. A pin forming part of the hinge of a rudder, usually fixed erect in the stern-post and receiving the brass of the rudder, sometimes the small boom fixed on the rudder and acting like a ring on the stern-post. b. Gunnery. (a) An iron pin to prevent the recoil of a cannon; (b) the bolt on which a chamber oscillates in discharging; (c) the iron pin in the gudgeon of a trunnion, to which the trail-eye of the gun-carriage is attached by means of a bolt (*Knight Dict. Mech.*); also, specially *pin-bolt*. c. The king-bolt upon which the axle of a carriage turns in rounding a curve.

1586 *Extent Ass. Hen. VII* (1836) 15 A cyvell & a pyntyll for the Rother. 1800 Cotton *Mendip*, the pintles of a turret; the iron pivots that enter into the rings, or gudgeons thereof. 1847 Craig *Sutton's Comm.* II. 21 The holes wherein the pintels of the mariners or fowlers gun turn. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pintles* in a Ship, are those Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-post. 1708 Phillips, *Pintel* or *Pintle*, (in Gunnery) an Iron-pin that serves to keep the Gun from recoiling. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Cleis*, The pintle ...serves as an axis to the bolt; so that the mortar may be moved about horizontally. 1808 J. M. Sherwood *Brit. Gunner* 196, if 217 Number 1 exhibits a Main Limber Up ; a, a, and *b* the lead and glance in on the pintel. 1823 *Classic. Jrnal.* 27 June 126/2 The pintle upon which a looking-glass swings is commonly a green of iron wire, having a screw-thread turned at each end. 1832 F. A. Gastrell *Artil. Man.* (1862) 110 The pintail of the dismounted limber. 1869 Sir R. J. Mann *Shipbuild.* lo. 62 The rudder gear, with its legs for the pintles.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pintle-end*; † **pintle-fish**, some kind of edible fish, so called from its shape (according to Jamieson, app. either a pipe-fish or the launce or sand-eel); **pintle-hook**, the hook on the pintle of a limber to which the eye of the gun-carriage is attached (see 2 b (*c*)).

1483 Cath. *Angl.* 280/2 A Pyntyll nayle, *gujnculus*. ? 1529 D. Monsire *W. Jules Lett.* (1774) 34 to this the [Emperor] that is dwelle gentle phesicions of worty grace gentil fore as ethe exist. 1893 Mayhew & Bennett *Handy's Trophy* xviii. 174 Dr. Watson intends to greatly the *Pintle fish*.

Pinto (pi·nto), *a.* and *sb.* *S. Western U.S.* [Sp. *pinto* painted, mottled :—late L. **pinctus* for *pictus*, pa. pple. of *pingere* to paint.] **a.** *adj.* Of a horse, etc.: Mottled, piebald. Also *attrib.* A piebald horse.

1883 T. Hardy *Mayor* iii. It was you, Peter, who took me before you on your pinto horse. 1902 R. Connor *Sky Pilot* 10, A most beautiful pinto pony. *Ibid.*, the spring upon her pinto and set off down the road.

Pin-tongs to **Pin-truse**: see Pin *sb.*[1] 18.

Pint-pot. A pot containing a pint; *esp.* a pewter pot of this size for beer.

1532 in *Surt. Wills* (Camden) 119 A thre quart pott of pewter.] 1620 Rowlands *Good Newes & Bad N.* 27 Tom Tumpot ...fell him with a pinpot from a house. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lii, Another officer ... came up with a pint-pot of porter.

b. As a nickname for a sufferer of hare.

1583 Bruno *Display. Pophish Mass* Wks. II. 111. 47 b, Ye prayse for...the wolues of good ouer Kynne-pitcher and good wyfe Pyntpot. 1598 Barnes *Parl. Pr.* iv. 436 Pinne good wife pot, pewter good Tickle-brayne.

Pintre, *obs.* form of Pure-tree.

† **Pin-tree.** *Obs.* [f. Pin *sb.*[1] or 2.[1] + Tree, wood.] A wooden bar or barrier; ? a pinfold.

1356 Pinkun. 1534/5 Pynne tree, *pargetal*.

Pinula, *obs.* form of Pinnula.

Pin-vice, -wood, -wive, etc.: see Pin *sb.*[1] 18.

Pin-wheel, *sb.* [f. Pin *sb.*[1] + Wheel.]

1. a. 'A wheel in the striking train of a clock in which pins are fixed to lift the hammer' (F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockmakers' Handbk.* 1956).

b. 'A contrate wheel in which the cogs are pins set into the disk' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *s.v. Striking-wheel*, In of Dials Clocks, the first or great Wheel is usually the Pin-wheel; but to Pieces that go 8 Days, the second Wheel is the Pin-wheel or Striking wheel. *a* 1790 Imison *Sch. Arts* (1802) II. 720 The wheel, then with pins, is called the striking-wheel, or pin-wheel. 1869 J. Richardson *Operat. Machines* 498 This single wheel serves the purpose of crown-wheel, pin-wheel, detent wheel, and the fly-wheel. 1874 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 196 The escape wheel of a Pin Wheel Escapement.

2. A firework in which the composition is contained in a long case wound spirally about a disk, which is supported upon a pin, and revolves like a wheel on being ignited; a small catherine-wheel.

1689 *Routledge's Dr. Sea's Aun.* 219 The pretty little catherine-wheel, or pin-wheel. 1889 Allbutt *Diary of Bird Boy* 40 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double-headers.

3. A revolving circular wooden box or drum, with wooden pins projecting from the inner surface, in which hides are washed or softened in warm water or other liquid; also called *pin-mill*.

1889 Nicholls in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1953/2 The hides next pass into a queer-looking contrivance known as a 'pin-wheel', a stout circular wooden box, in which they are churned about in warmish water, dropping upon stout wooden pins attached to the circumference.

Hence **Pin-wheel** *v.* *trans.*, to subject (hides) to the action of a pin-wheel (sense 3).

1889 Nicholls in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. (title) Hides ...after having been...pin-wheeled...are put under a 'smoker'.

Pinwhillus : see Pinkeid *fpl. a.* 3.

Pin-winged to **Pinwurm**: see Pin *sb.*[1] 18.

Pin-work, *sb.* [f. Pin + Work.] The small fine raised parts of a design in needle-point lace.

Pi·n-work, *v.* [f. Pin *sb.*[1] + Work *v.*] *trans.* To work (lace-pins) on a stout wooden pin, by jerking and twisting, so as to resolve it supple.

1878 *Dict. Needle Arts* II. 422 In order to give the yarns that soft and mellow feel so agreeable and characteristic of fine yarns, the hanks when brought from the drying are wheat is called *shaken down*; and *pin-worked*.

Pinxter, variant of Pinkster.

Pioy (pi·oi), *sb.* [f. Pin *sb.*[1] + -oy. Cf. *bridoy*, *stirrup*.] Alternating in, covered with, or consisting of pins-heads; of or pertaining to a pins-head.

1897 May *Lessons* 1. 429 The head block of Hercules Beetle

On pioy Gem. *a* 1900 Dryden *Guido's Met.* 1. 282, I...Then crossed Cythron, and the piny climbs. 1707–48 Thomson *Summer* 1304 The piny top *Of Ida*. 1788 J. Barlow *Columbiad* (1809) I. 60 We make over some convenient piny land, then piney, white oak, and some saddling land. 1849 Robbin *Ten. Lands* vi. § 1. 280 The rise of the long low line of piny hills. 1863 Longf. *Birds Killingworth* 268, The green margins of the piny wood. 1882 Mrs. H. W. Conger *Prophet Peak* II. v. 66 Men lined their economic piny motif.

Pinzy, *obs.* and *dial.* variant of Pinsy.

1808 W. Bares *Brit. Past.* II. 82, They 450 diapose The rabbit Pinz with the lighter Rose. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Pinzie* sparkled, *sb. pl.* Pinzies.

Piny reedle, etc.: see Pinsy.

† **Piolet** (pyolē). [F., prop. Savoy dial. *piolet*, dim. of *piot*, app. cognate with F. *pioche*, *pic*. Cf. med.L. *piota*, *picota*, pikax, sharper; also a kind of sword (Du Cange).] An ice-ax used by Alpine climbers.

1868 T. G. Bonney *Alpine Regions* 18. 323 If you intend to wander much on the glaciers without guides, ...a *piolet* is preferable to the alpenstock. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 1/2 The old guides...stood at ease leaning on their pickets. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 5/2 All these ...had barely time to plant their pickets on the ice and thrust the iron bolts their axes carried to the hilt of a pen-piece.

† **Pi·on,** *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *pionner*, *pionner* (cf. to pick, dig, trench, excavate (1489 in Godef.), f. *pion* a foot-soldier: see Pion, Pioneer.] *trans.* and *intr.* To dig, trench, excavate; to do the work of a pioneer. Hence Pi·oning *vbl. sb.*

1550 Skenne *F. Q.* iii. x. 63 With pioneild pennings Pome sea to sea to hange a mightie mound. 1604 E. W. Barlow (*Harl. Manuscript Catal.* 1) To reconcile the Crimes from the Breaches, the Principall Instigators of the Pioning Traitors to the Act. 1645 T. Goodwin *Cons. Thoughts* 20 To dig and fall a pioning, with his thoughts his wagers, in the night. 1656 tr. T. Browne *Lib. to Magdalen to Nov.*, Wks. (Bohn) III. 401 The clearing of woods and making of passages, [and] all kind of pioning and sturdy labour.

Piot, *obs.* form of Pyot.

† **Pionade.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 pionad, pyonad. [f. ME. *pione*, Piony + -ade.] Some kind of confection. (Perh. containing or flavoured with peony-seeds: see Piony.)

1390–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 304 In iiij pionadis de pomis, iiij*s.* 1392 *Ann. Ricart.* (Camden) 3 *Sp. of A cover'd cake* 3 Dr. (a) pionades de peyghtod et pyonad rondels.

Pione, pionee, *obs.* forms of Piony.

† **Pi·oned,** *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. Pion *v.*] ? Dug, excavated, trenched.

The meaning of *pioned* in the Shaks. passage has been much disputed: see Nilda Wright in *Shakespeare Ps.* iii. 'Tempest'. (The conjecture 'overgrown with marsh marigold', offered in *Eden. Mus. Obs.* 1882, 303, and adopted by Schmidt, etc., is not supported by any sense of *peony*, known to Britten and Holland *Engl. Plant-names*, or to *Engl. Dial. Dict.*) Baldwin's *Mag.* 1. 10 *to spark*, thus rendering direction 'digging down, [or ?] also dressed'.

1610 *Shaksp. Temp.* iv. i. 64 This banke with pioned, and twilled brims Which spungie April at thy best betrims. 1630 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* (R.), Swains in the descriptions of a handsome slender woman, makes her to have dentured fingers, as it were *Pioned* strawberies.

Pioneer (pəiənī·r), *sb.* Forms: 6 pianer, *Sc.* peon-, pyonar, 6–7 pion(n)er, pyoner, -eer, 7 pionor, -our, pyoneir, *Sc.* -eir, 6– pioneer. [a. F. *pionnier*, *OF. paonier* (11th c.), also *peonier*, *pion*, *pionier*, orig. foot-soldier, later pioneer, f. OF. *pion*, *pion*: see Pion, Pawn, and -ier. So Prov. *peonier*, *peonnier*, f. *peon* foot-soldier.]

1. *Mil.* One of a body of foot-soldiers who march with or in advance of an army or regiment, having spades, pickaxes, etc. to dig trenches, repair roads, and perform other labours in clearing and preparing the way for the main body.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxviii. 333 The vtle...sent great numbes of pioners and men of armes to ouyrre them. 1555 *Acts Lds. Privy Council* VI. 180 Item, to xxiij pioneers to put into the artillerie. *a* 1598 Hieron *Choice...Wks.* II. 56/1, Whilst diligence the pioneer, cast trenches. 1580 Digges in *Stratioticos* (1579) I would first bring 50 pioneers to cast down their trenches. 1590 Shaks. *Pericles's Addr.* 2, Drifts. He saith not his Pioners, and sets Hearts and Pearle a worke to undermine it. 1647 Mem. trans. *Hist. A.* 113 Our Pioners had been busied in levelling and building a new Fort at Blackwater. 1648 *Proclamation* 3 *Jl.* in *Maidlon Lairds Borough Bonds* (Bannle 118 No. 178, To every thousand Souldiers, there be allotted one hundred pioners, to be provided with Pickaxes, Shovells, Hatchets, Bills and the like. 1708 Brown *Mil. Medley* (ed. 2), Pioneers are soldiers armed with Firelock ...saw and hatchet. ... They are employed in cutting down trees, and making the roads...for the army to march. 1819 Wellington in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 311 My pioneers are at work upon the Bhora Ghaut. 1842 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 70 The brigade halted, while the pioneers were busily employed in introducing the means practicable for ladies mules, and elephants, and conveyances.

† 2. *gen.* One who digs a trench, pit, etc.: a digger, excavator; a miner. *Obs.*

1552 R. B. tr. *Lancelot Ghistes* 17 Pioners or diggers for metal. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. 469 An inhibition, that the pioneers who formed their mine of the city, should not bestow those thousand pioners together at works thereabout. 1646 Whitelocke in *Harrel Carol.* *Trans. adorn*, the wheat + Mine's discover it, ...it obscure the Pioner.

b. A labourer (app. combined with Piper 1).

a 1825 Calderwood *Mist.* (1842–9) xviii. II. 426 The quarter should lay corps it; be carried by some pioners to the walls, ...and by his input beside the sepulchre of David Rizio.

2. *fig.* One who goes before to prepare or open up the way for others to follow; one who begins, or takes part in beginning, some enterprise, course of action, etc.; an original investigator, explorer, or worker, in any department of knowledge or activity; an originator, initiator (*of* some action, scheme, etc.); a forerunner (*in* such action, etc.).

In 1768 a penalty a fig. use of 'pioner' or 'moderator'.

1669 Baxter *Acc. Essays.* v. 16, § 3 To make two professions or occupations of Natural Philosophers, some to be Pioners, and some Smythes. 1847 Hawkins *Apol.* 20 The other pioneer, which by secret undermining makes way for their opinions of the World's decay, is an excessive admiration of Antiquity. 1700 Bp. Sherlock *Preacher.* 249 vi. 29 Ye Pioneers of Heav'n, prepare a Road. 1708-24 Toland *Lit. Man.* (1748) I. 321 Great Men, Philosophy, pioneers of the Almighty schemes, to prepare the way for Their passage. 1838 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 180 As our wave of emigration also another rolls into the vast regions of the west,...the eager eyes of our pioneers will pry beyond. 1856 Kane *Arct. Explor.* I. xxiii. 300 The great pioneer of Arctic travel, Sir Edward Parry. 1866 Du. *Australia Rulers Law* II. 102, 111 The great pioneers in new paths of discovery. 1890 'H. Haggard' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 142 He made the acquaintance of more than one silver-haired pioneer.

4. *attrib.* (usually appositive, in senses 1, 2, 3).

1801 Cotton, *Pioneer*, as, *pert.* T., made by, or belonging to, a Pioneer; Pioner-like. 1830 J. Hall, *Pioneer's Compt.* 151 The pioneer-marks of improved husbandry in our own land. 1869 J. McBain (title) Pioneer Biographies. Sketches of the Lives of some of the Early Settlers of Butler County, Ohio. 1877 S. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 368 The bufflaloes ... have also often been invaluable to the pioneer settler. 1885 *Pebble Opinion* 2 Jan. 2/2 The pioneer brain of General Earle's expedition. 1890 'H. Haggard' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 The pioneer squatter's humble wayfarer.

Pioneer, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as pioneer; to prepare the way as a pioneer. Also *fig.* (*fig.* and *fig.*)

1780 S. J. Pratt *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 48 The veteran Corbett,...having plundered and pioneered it for a number of years. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 190 The latter ... pushes him along the road, to pioneer for their common information. 1848 Wharncliffe *Memoirs*, etc. II. 62 to act as pioneer; to clear the way. *Qu. Rev.*

2. *trans.* To prepare, clear, open up (a way, road, etc.) as a pioneer. (*fig.* and *fig.*)

1794 Rennie tr. *Pref. to Bridges's Address* Wks. VII. 314 Others had pioneered and made smooth the way for the march of the victors. 1850 Daubeny *Miscellanies* I. 318 Attempts to pioneer the path for the precision. 1858 H. Rogers *Body Ground* 184 In pioneering the way for future research.

3. To act as a pioneer to, be the pioneer of: to prepare the way for; to go before, lead (a person or persons in some course); to lead the way in, initiate (a course of action, etc.). Sometimes *loosely* = conduct, guide, 'pilot'.

1609 Skene *Diod. S.* II. 58 Or they the ab thun pioneered ane. 1833 Colquhoun *Table T.* 72 Aug., Wight and parishioner thereafter, was pioneered and pilotmed by calm and clear light. 1838 A. H. Mahon *Cy. Friend Sat.* iv. 49 One pilot, getting into his kayak, offered to pioneer us into a little bay. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 164 Those who have pioneered abdominal surgery to its present position. 1888 R. C. Hussey *Privat. Pers. Stagecoach* 278, 150 She trusted to him to pioneer her about the deck. 1897 *Daily News* 10 July 4/3 He first pioneered the new lesser economics in Scotland.

Hence **Pioneering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1818 *Sentence Cyrenian.* 159 By successive labourers of this interesting class, the road is made gradually smoother. 1875 *Centenary* 4 *Tale.* 6 The sort is ...the pioneering instrument and most faithful ally of man in founding himself a home. 1890 Cotton in *Contemp. Rev.* 157 Pioneering crises might not to be unwelcome of the results of their performance.

Pioneership (*-ʃip*). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or action of a pioneer.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 170 His first genius was employed in a kind of pioneership for our present admirable riders.

† **Pionery**. *Obs.* Also 6 -erie. [a. OF *pionerie*, *pionnerie* (1332 in Godef.), f. *pionier*: see PIONEER.] **a.** The work or business of a (military) pioneer. **b.** The tools collectively of a pioneer. Also *fig.* or allusively.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 14 The signification of this colour Sable,...with Or, borne with long lyte...with Sangwine, great pennoile Pioneris. 1630 W. Bullein *Bulw. Pestil.* (1891) 108 The art is his pionery to undermine gluttony. 1894 Gervase Elwes *Notes* v. 3, 75 Chevrettes...with...toothpick-axes, tooth-exercises, and all manner of mouth-Pioneery.

Pioney, **-ie**, **-y**, obs. forms of PEONY.

Pioscope (*pai·oskōup*). [irreg. f. Gr. πίων (nr. πῖαν) rich milk (neut. of πῖων fat) + -SCOPE.] A form of lactometer invented by Heaton, in which the purity of milk is tested by comparing its colour, as seen through the unoiled part of a plate of glass, with the colours of sectors of the glass painted in various shades from whitish-grey to deep bluish-grey.

1884 in Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1894 *Lpl. Sci. Lect., Pioscope*, a form of *Lactometer*.

Piot, variant of PYOT, magpie, etc. **Pioted**, **Piotty**, *a. Sc.*, pied (in colour), piebald.

1808 Scott *Nov. Mod. sec.*II, 90 the lad in the piotted coat.

Pious (*pai·əs*), *a.* [f. L. *pi-us* dutiful, pious + -OUS: cf. mod.F. *pieux*, -euse (R. Estienne 1539), which may have been the model.]

1. 'Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God' (J.); characterized by or showing reverence and obedience to God (or the gods); faithful to religious duties and observances; devout, godly, religious. **a.** Of persons.

Pious founder, the founder of a college or other endowment for the glory of God and the good of his fellow-men.

1604 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. 56, 61 Now pious Sir, You will not sweare of me, why I do this. 1625 — *Much Ado* III. iv. 21. 1626 Bulkeley *Rep. Regno. Pious*, godly, virtuous. 1647 Buckingham *Mar. Marvell's Hoyle Refus'd* 8 The homebred reasonings which they bring their censures from the shackle of their pious leaders. 1648 Worcs. *Bank Promoted.* 8 For we doe reade, that Kings who proue very Pious, haue seldom children. *a* 1722 Dunton *Dunt. Time* (1760) IV. 47 Mackay ...was the pleasantest man I ever knew. 1726 Wodrow *Progr. Illustrated* 120 And this of mine, is, undoubtedly, under the pretence of our pious leaders. 1763 Johnson in *Boswell*, Campbell 'is a good man, a pious man...he never passes a church without pulling off his hat. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iv, I asked one of your subjects, and he said you were pious. 1880 Emerson *Lond. Life, Fortn.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 302 What pious rage in the parlour will vote for what reprobates at the polls!

b. Of actions, things, etc.

1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. 1. 38 'Tis too much prou'd, that with Deuotion vizage, And pious Actions, we do orgue a-re The diuell himselfe. 1626 Wotton *Bucl. Reformed*, one Three pious gifts that carry The present shower have scarce been voluntary. 1678 Marshall *Growth Papery* Wks. Kirk) IV. 197 That no grant a part of the land should be alienated...to any but such K. Pious Uses. 1766 Cooper *Liturgy* 109 Old pious stories, and Bible legends in wood. 1874 J. Smith *Salvation & Salvation* 118 Pious attempts to convert belief.

c. Of fraud or the like: Practised for the sake of religion or for a good object, or 'under the appearance of religion' (J.); see also FRAUD 2 c.

1647 R. Hunnings tr. *St. Ambrose* to 15 He sought the promises of his dears brother Benjamin by a pious kind of fraud. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* pt. 2. 302 Which are ...Pious Frauds (as they speak) useful to carry advantageous ends. 1678-80 [see FRAUD sb. 3c]. 1813 Gen. *Mist. to Ann. Reg.* 467 The extensive tender which judges and jurors so frequently laboured, of committing what had been called pious perjuries.

2. Faithful in the duties naturally owed to parents, relatives, friends, superiors, etc.; characterized by loyal affection, esp. to parents; dutiful, dutiful. Of persons (also of birds), or actions, etc. *Now rare or arch.*

1596 Shakes. *Merch. Ven.* III. v. 5, May it succeed well, Since my interest are gone! 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 59 White marble Pillars, a top of which now inhabit the pious Storkes. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* II. i. 163 Love and willing Friendship Reigns there among Officers & Vass. 1819 Keats *St. Agnes* xxii, With ...pious care She...the aged gossip led.

Piously (*pai·əsli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pious manner; with pious motive or intention; devoutly, religiously; loyally, dutifully (*arch.*).

1611 Cotgr., *Pieusement*, piously, religiously, devoutly, holily. 1634 W. Tirwhitt in *Bedford's Life* (1646) 8 Very few are piously to believe divine acts to be sufficient men, since the world will have it so. 1720 Maidman *Chapel* II. viii. 18 She was most affectionately and piously cherished of her Father. 1788 Gibbon *Decl.* & *F.* I. 13 (1846) V. 14 A royal captive was piously slaughtered by the prince of the Saracens, the ally and subject of the emperor Justinian. 1887 Bowen *Virgil.* II. 108 If you do a foolish thing, you suffer for it exactly the same; Officers in Vain. 1894 Kaye *St. Agnes* xxii, With ...pious care She...the aged gossip led.

Piousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being pious; piety.

1824 Sir E. Denny *Sp. in Wardle, Stud. Cath.* (1841) I. 133 Heaven to be pleased to crown his Actions with success, as the possession of his Dominions deserves. 1860 Morris *Stud. Eng.* 341 No wonder if the Malignant Cavaliers do reproach and vilify our piousness.

Pip (*pip*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5-6 pyppe, 5-7 pippe, 6 pype, 6-7 pipe, pipp, 6- pip. [a.(?) c. MDu. *pippe* (*pippe*), Du. *pip* = MLG., ELG. *pip*, LG. *pipp*, Ger. *pipe*, *pippe* from LG., formerly *pippe*, *pippi*, OHG., MHG. *phiffe*, *piffe*, *pfiffe* = WG. type **pippi*, n. pers.Lat. *pippio*, *pippita*, whence also Bard. *pitzida*, Cat. *pebida*, Rhæt. *pivida*, Lomb. *pevida*, *peccida*, *pitida*, Fr. *pivide*, *pevide*, and (of learned or semi-popular origin), It. *pipita*, Sp. *pepita*, Pr. *pepida*, *V. pepie*, *pipie*. Prof. L. *pipita* appears to have been an unexplained alteration of *pituita* in some sense.] A disease of poultry and other birds, characterized by the secretion of a thick viscous in the mouth and throat, often with the formation of a white scale on the tip of the tongue (hence sometimes applied to this scale itself). Also, a similar disease of hawks.

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 589 Other while ar here wol ha the pippe, & while gobio that wol the rongge ensuende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pippe, sekenesse, *pituita*. 1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Pippe a sickenesse, *pepie*. *Hist. Jude's Con.* Fol. 9 b, 1551 Turner *Herbal* 2. B b, Gachyn...is also good for the pype in rouge of hennes and cockes, as Pliny writeth. 1598 Florio, *Pipperone*, *Pulpwort*, the Sparrowes also the pipe in their tongs. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1668) 147 The Pipe is a white thin scale, growing on the tops of the tongue, and will make Poultrie they cannot feede. 1681 Cotton *Compleat Gamester* 230 Paint as a chicken's nose that has the pip. 1839 Thoreau *Concord & Merr.* 224 A thousand pips and up your sparrow-hawk!

b. Applied vaguely (usually more or less humorously) to various diseases in human beings.

c 1560 *Play Sacrament.* 322, I have a mayster: I wolde he had ye pyppe. 1592 *Knack to Know* iv. 66 Nor that gout? here well begot, god wote them hates the pippe. 1785 Burgess *Strat. Adam.* 2. 1789 If smoaking, Beware the Spanish pip. 1791 Garnier *Arr. Comp. Catech.* iv. (1792) 27 Sometimes they catch such a spanish pip, that they have no more body in them hands, than on their nailes. 1897 Westminster *Budget* 22 Jan. 7/1 If we were brave enough to pretend we've the women's dying of the pip. 1906 Mrs. Carleton *Rose Bush* xv. 81, No, no, Mary; you have the Grand Pip already, I'll have no more Apothecary's Bills. 1860 Thackeray *Philip* xxvii, The children ill with the pip, or some complicated thing. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna Doone* I. xviii. 290 We are all well, barring ...various forms of infantile pip.

Pip, *sb.*[2] Forms: 6-7 pippe, 7 (9 *dial.*) peep, 7- pip. [Originally *pepp*, which is still widely used in midland dialects; with the shortening of *pepp* to *pip*, cf. the dial. *skip* for *skepp*. Origin of *pepp* unknown. (Not from PIP *sb.*[1] in sense 'seed of apple, etc.', which is not known till late in 18th c.)]

1. Each of the spots on playing-cards, dice, or dominoes.

a. 1604 Middleton *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 82 Like a black Ace—the one having no black pippe. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, Oberon's *Palace* 42 Those pricks or diamonds in the card; With pawps of hairs, of clubs and spades, Are here most easily latis-fied. *K.* 1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* 281, 210 An French-Ruff...the King is the highest Card...and all other Cards follow in precedency according to the number of the Pips. 1739 in *Connoisseur* No. 62. 357 A gamester's mind is a mere pack of cards, and has no impressions beyond the pips and the Four Honours. 1887 *Compl. Gamester Piquet* 19 When one has played all his doubtfuls out, he counts the number of pips in the other's hand. 1880 Bradshaw *Dom. Affairs, Patter* 236 I beg...Golden dice...Note what can the pips present!

† **b.** *fig.* In allusive phrases: A sixty, degree. *Two and thirty, a pip* (*peep*) *out*: an allusion to the spread of cards called 'one-and-thirty'. (In quot. 1632, A very small piece, a 'scrap'.) *Obs.*

a. 1598 Shakes. *Taut. Shr.* I. ii. 33 Was it fit for a servant to vse his master so, being perhaps ...two and thirty, a peepe out? 1600 Middleton *Chaste Maid* v. ii. 63 She's but one peep above a saucy man. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* v. ii. D 3b, You think, because you serue my Ladyes mother, are yt yeares old which is a peepe out, you know. 1692 Howell *Lex-apht.* Eur. *Explan.* 11 One who had gotten but a peepe of learning. 1693 Wycherley *Gentleman Dan.* How many you played one peep thirty, to Peep out? in their Kenzes, before they come to their ten and twenty to points? 1693 *Humorous Town* 36 The Aldermen is a Peep higher.

2. A spot or speck; *spec.*, a small spot on the skin; a spot on a spotted linen fabric; *pl.* specks appearing to dance before the eye. *Now dial.*

1596 Wodroffe *Cyder* 137 Pippin...taking their name from the small specks or pips that appear on the sides of the Apple. 1877 *N. W. Line Gloss., Pips*, the spots on playing cards, dominoes, and women's dresses. 1881 *Daybrook Gloss., Pips*, small spots on the skin. 1886 *Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, Pips.

3. *Gardening.* Each single blossom of a clustered inflorescence (usually, the corolla only), esp. in the cowslip and polyanthus; also one a small blossom in general.

1733 Bradley *Acad. Beauty* (ed. 2) The pips, as the gardeners call them. 1764 Mrs. Mason *Reg. Housew.* (ed. 4) 147 To make Cowslip Wine. Take two pecks of pips, put four gallons of water, put [etc.]. 1772 Foote *Nabob* v, Wks. 1799 II. 303 The polyanthuses ... for pips, colours, and size, I defy the whole parish...to match 'em. 1800 Cobbett *Y.-Bk. Nonsen.* I. 129 Bees in every pimp did rep. 1828 Craven *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pepps*, the flowers of cowslips detached from the calix. 1847 Mrs. Loudon *Amateur Gard.* 351 The heads and pips of flowers should be large and smooth. 1894 S. Thompson *Wood Fit.* 20, (ed. 2) 300 A tea being made of the dried flowers or 'pips' of the cowslips.

b. Trade-name for the central part of an artificial flower.

4. Each of the rhomboidal segments of the surface of a pine-apple, corresponding to one blossom of the compound inflorescence from which the fruit is developed.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 290/1 The Pine Apple...what gardeners call the pips, that is to say, the rhomboidal spaces into which the surface is divided. 1840 *Hood. Whim.* (1846) In the Misery Archipelago it...spears was a variety called the double pine-apple, each pip of its fruit growing into a branch bearing a new pine-apple. 1858 *Hood. Pip. Kings*, 384 The pine-apple is not ...one fruit, but a collection of many, what are called the pips being the true fruit.

Pip, *sb.*[3] [appx. a shortened form of PIPPIN; in sense 2, perhaps associated with PIP *sb.*[2] Not in Johnson, Ash, Walker, Webster 1828. In Todd 1818, as a children's word; but in use with fruit-growers in 1797. (The Sc. *pip*[3], *pepe*, of earlier date, is not applied to the seeds of apples or oranges.)]

† **1.** Short for PIPPIN, the apple. *Obs.*

To quote, attributed as a pip to Irish contemporaries.

1598 R. Grafton *Chron.* (1568) 29 His color ch ruse, to know the Irishmen City pippin, fine pippin, with a ruddy cheek. 1600 Dekker *Northwarder* Wks. (1873) I. 230 (City of Irish contemporary) Buy any Apples, from Apples of Paradise, down to Pomewater, pepins, pome Roms. 1800 ? Mercurius *Pragmat.* & *Rach.* 2. 329 Has whose throat squeaks like a treble Organ, and speakers as small and thrill, as the fruit-sort you call the pip.

2. The common name for the seeds of fleshy fruits, as the apple, pear, orange, etc. Cf. PIPPIP 1.

1797 Bellenden *Æneis, Introduct* lb. 194 The favourite apple ... is the *Court of Wick Pippin*; taking its name from the spot where it was first produced. It originated from the *pip* or seed of the golden pippin. 1818 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 236 By the end of the sixth year from the time of sowing the pips. 1818 Todd, *Pip*, a kernel in an apple. So, children, call kernels. 1846 Mrs. Bray[ton] *Swr. Leigh* vii. Poems (1850) 310 We divide This apple of life, and you'll enough the pips. 1876 *World* V. No. 120, 12 The Queen of Navarre gave the original orange pip to her gardener to sow. 1883 *Gentlem. Mag.* Oct. 380 In blackberry and raspberry, the "anthesis" is both exact in the hard centre, commonly called the "pip", and ignorantly the "seed".

+ Pip, *v.*[1] Obs. Also 6 pyppe, 7 pipp. [f. Pip *sb.*[2]] *trans.* **a.** To remove the 'pip' or scale from the tongue of (a fowl): see Pip *sb.*[2] **b.** To wheat with the pip.

1530 Palsgr. 698/1, I pyppe a fowle or a capon, I take the pyppe from them, *je pelle la pepie dune poulle ou dung chapon*. Every hennes shall never crow tyll they be pypped. 1585 Withals *Dict.* Eng. 7, xxiii. 110 From which their noses feel any their tongue and then they hang the wing.

Pip, *v.*[2] [In sense 1, appar. var. of Peep with shortened vowel: cf. dial. *skip, lip*, etc. Sense 2 is perhaps a distinct word and onomatopoic: cf. *chirp*.]

1. *intr.* To chirp as a young bird: = Peep *v.*[1]

1833 Hogg *Connexion' Fit. Wonder* (1837) 4 The chicken pipped. 1880 Black *Strk. Eagle. Pilot. Black. Magazine* 772 To hear the Chick Pip or Cry in the Egg, before the Shell be broken. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* iv. 76, Wherefore, like a peeping, does [man forever pip and whimper?

2. *trans.* To crack (the shell of the egg), as a young bird when hatched.

1833 Tennyson *Poet's Mor.* (1880) 211 If one ever pipped the shell. 1888 P. G. Robinson *Valley That Prays* 30 It is all very well for ... the rational pullet to be languished because it pipped its shell when the proverb were address.

Pip, *v.*[3] *colloq. or slang.* [f. Pip *sb.*[2] (or 3), taken *fig.* as = small ball: cf. Pill *v.*[2]] *trans.* To blackball; to defeat, beat; to hit with a shot.

1880 A. H. Hoyt *Boodle* I. v. 132 If Boodle were pipped [at the Club election], they would do the same by every unpopular pet up. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 1/2 Cycling ... an existing struggle as top speed resulted in A. C. Edwards just pipping A. T. Mole for first place. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 2/1 Pipped, by Jove! At 5.25 as we were advancing I got a bullet through the leg.

Pip, obs. Sc. variant of Pipe *sb.*[3]

Pipa (pī·pă, pēr·pă). Also 8–9 **pipal,** [8 **pi-wal**]. [a. Surinam negro *pipâ*] masc., *pipâ* fem. Posh. a native African name, the Indian (Carib) name being *curwish*. Cf.

1751 Stone *Phil. Trans. Abr.* I. 121 Les Surinamois ... appellent *pipa* les femelles de ces animaux et les mâles *pipal*.]

The Surinam toad (noted for its peculiar manner of hatching its young: see quot. 1838); hence in *Zool.* the name of the genus of tailless batrachians of which this is the only species.

a. 1708 J. Cassebrooke *Relig. Philos.* (1732) II. xiii. 8 9 An American Animal, called the Pipal, like a Toad, which produces its young ones out of its Back. 1758-9 tr. *Kalm's Travels* (1966) IV. 280 A species of toads called pipwal, or pipal, the female of which deposits her eggs in cadaverous birds left on the back of the male, so that when the young are hatched they must be gone out of the body of the male. Others suppose that to be the female that carries to perform the young. 1800 *Sing. Beauties* VIII. 1396/1 The *pipal*, or Surinam toad, is more ugly than even the common one.

b. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 148 The pipa is a large venomous toad peculiar to Guiana. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 449/1 The male *Pipa*, or Surinam toad, as soon as the eggs are laid, places them on the back of the female, and fecundates them. ... The skin of her back ... forms cellules, in which the eggs are hatched, and where the young pass their tadpole state. 1894 Mivart *Dwelling Animals* 236 The *Pipa* toad is long-lived as young in the adult condition.

Pipage (pōi·pėj). Also **pipeage.** [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] + -age.] The conveyance or distribution of water, gas, petroleum, etc. by means of pipes; the construction or laying down of pipes for this purpose; such pipes collectively.

1711 Sir C. Wren *Monarchia* 50 Pipeage ... is ... the making of earthen pipes, for the conducting of fresh waters, the like ... out of houses. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 334/1 Paying twenty cents a barrel as the pipage charge, and a cartage charge of fifty cents per day per thousand barrels. 1892 W. K. Fleming *Pennsylvania* 200 Strange vessels passed to and fro upon the canals, through the locks and pipage of man's brain!

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I. A musical tube.

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a 1000 [see Pipe *sb.*[2] 1]. a 1225 Wulfstan *Hom.* 16 (Napier) 98 Hornes and pipe and alle dyngingemenne drumbil arne on heovenle. a 1300 *Pol. Sg. Wr. Wickliffe* 91/180 *Mason, pipe* calle hetenis. c 1405 Lay. 3633 Her was hornes song, her bedes Dowsel pipes sowing. a 1500 *Carmen M.* 19/201 We harp and pipe, and horn and crumpe. 1580 Watson *Lacke* viii. 32 We fain trumpets to join with pipes, and so fain not discord. c 1590 Holland *Plutarch* 360 The life pype, and the lute. 1593 Coverdale *Bib.* 2 Sam. 30 My harpe is turned to sorow, & my pipe to weepinge. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 104 Their lusty sun flashy songs Grate on their scrannel Pipes of wrinched trace. 1799 Wordsw. *Ecclus* I. She had made a pipe of straw, And music from that pipe could draw. 1864 Bohn *Hdbk. Ann. Nat.* 37 The double pipe ... was well known to the Greeks and Romans. 1877 J. Newmarch *Calmonah* 2. v. 31 The pastoral reed or forefal pipe.

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1642 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 660/2 Whether the pipeing have been of lead or pipe in the Manor. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 28 Sept., Sir W. Batten and I up to the Kake and Pipes of your necessity!

b. The Department of the Exchequer that drew up the 'pipes', or enrolled accounts, of sheriffs and others, abolished in England by Act 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 99 § 41 (= *Pipe-office*: see 11 b).

1736 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 202/2 Brief that pipeing have de la Pipe.) 1888 *Hist. T.* 340/2 The Office of the Clerk of the

Pipe. 1522 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § The same accomptes ..to be taken & yelded upon the pype therof to remayne of recorde. 1598 BARON *Office of Alienations* Wks. 1879 I. 368 That office of late Majesty's exchequer, which we, by a metaphore, do call the pipe, ..because the whole receipt is finally emptied into it by the means of divers small pipes or quills. 1638 PHILLIPS, Clerk of the Pipe, an Officer in the Exchequer, who having all accounts and debts due unto the King, drawn out of the respective Offices, chargeth them down into the great Roll. 1719 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5581/1 The Right Honourable William Lord Cowper ..to be Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer. 1736 *Stat. Cur. Exchequer* § 18 The Summons of the Pipe sent to the Tellers. 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV*, c. 16 § 1 The Office of Receiver of the Green Roll or Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer in Scotland shall cease and determine.

6. A tubular organ, passage, canal, or vessel in an animal body: applied to the veins and arteries, the alimentary canal, and now *esp.* to the respiratory passages (windpipe, bronchi, and trachea of the lungs). Almost always in *pl.* (See also *pipe-opener* in 11 b.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 194 The pipes of his longe throte to swelle. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 2 Take Pypys, Herys, Nerys, Wyndys, and *Rybbys of the Swyne*. 1480 *Mirk of Lynkborn* (Arb.) 10 His nose was fol crokkit...No mervaile of his pypys might be knowen long tyme. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 324 The *veines Pipes, gutts*... *Anatin.* 1594 T. R. *La Primaudaie, Fr. Acad.* 11. 57 The mouth ..is appointed to be the pipe to conveye both Drinck and meate vnto him before he be borne. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* v. ii, I am well sodd'd in boiling blood. Shed but this arm, that no the pipes may from their confluent Convoy a full stream. 1702 ARMSTRONG *Lybia*. No. 289 P 3 He loves to clear his Pipes in good *Aix-les* moist air of his own Precinct. 1883 E. PEACOCK *Roll Crosse Leicestersh.* 4 Depth of girth he [the horse] must have, or his pipes and heart have no room to play.

7. Applied to various tubular or cylindrical natural formations, as the stem of a plant, etc.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 Lose plants, and all the hollowe hearnes and pypes that growe therin. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xliii. 201 The blade of Lilie beareth ..amongst his leaues an vp right vnbraynie pypie or cyanon. 1693 PHILELPH. *Lett.* 167. Why the VI. 113 Were the whistling pipe of air was filled with ..vapor. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agricult.* I. 72 The strongest wheat-straw ..laid on upon the building to whole pipes, unbruised by the flail.

† **b.** An icicle. *Obs.*

1556-68 WITHALS *Dict.* 571 The lasiche or pypes hangynge vppon the eaues of a house. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 To thaw the pypes and schaklies of yce, frazis vpon thame.

c. *Mining* and *Geol.* (*a*) A vein of ore of a more or less cylindrical form, usually following the direction of the strata; also called *pipe-vein* (see 11 b). PIPE-WORK. (*b*) A vertical cylindrical hollow filled with sand or gravel, occurring in a stratum of chalk; also called *sand-pipe* or *sand-gall*. (*c*) The vertical eruptive channel which opens into the crater of a volcano. (*d*) Each of the vertical cylindrical masses of blue rock (of eruptive origin) in which diamonds are found imbedded in S. Africa (see KIMBERLITE).

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 5 If there be any tokens or pipes of Lead in Th. Ore. 1790 HUTTON *Miner's Dict.* 126/2, Lidd [in] the Cornu that lies over the Tops of Veins sometimes, but ever Pipes always. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 830 The pipe does not in general cut the strata across (for the vein vein, but lodgments itself between them); so that if the pieces of the strata be nearly horizontal, the bearing of the pipe vein will be conformable. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* II. 332 You used to be interested about the 'pipes' in the chalk. 1873 E. J. DYER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc. Lond.* XXIX. 74 The contents of these "pipes" in the chalk are the same in all cases, and show distinctly that they are of igneous origin. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 183 At the mouth of the volcanic pipe, there is usually a funnel-shaped opening known as the crater. 1885 *Chambers's Encycl.* s.v. *Diamond*. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 6/3 Diamonds ..only appear at the surface in places where they have shared in a volcanic outbreak. Hence they are found in what are technically known as pipes.

d. Each of the numerous hollow jets of flame which occur in a particular process of the manufacture of black-ash (ASH *sb.*[1] 2).

1881 LUNGE *Alkali Trade* 175 Just as the pipes begin to disappear, the bright hot mass is raked out quickly. *Ibid.* 176 Bright jets of carbonic oxide, burning with a spiritous yellow, and usually called 'pipes', should be visible all over the bed.

e. *Metallurgy.* A funnel-shaped cavity at the top of an ingot of steel, caused by the escape of gas during cooling.

8. † **a.** The channel of a small stream. *Obs. rare*.

1552-6 LEIGHTON *Petworth Rental* (1868) 129 Divers other small pipes of water .. rendered accordinge hedges to the ruriglithe river. *Ibid.* 180 The greater rysens ..have their increase from many small Wells or springes the which .. hee conveied to sundry outlets, then afterwards repayring together to conuei the goores by little and little into bigger pypes.

b. Each of the channels of a decoy for wild fowl: see DECOY *sb.*[2] 2.

1634-5 BASSANDYNE *Trans.* (1940) 171 There are five pipes to this cut as in mine. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 464 There are several pipes (as they are called) which lead up a narrow ditch, that closes at last with a funnel net. Over these pipes ..is a continued arch of netting... It is necessary to have a pipe or ditch for almost every wind that can blow. 1887 *Field Black & Pipes* (1888) 122 Quite a hundred followed their leaders up the pipe in happy ignorance of the meaning of it all.

† **9.** A name for the Mock Orange or Syringa (*Philadelphus coronarius*); also, for the Lilac (Blue Pipe), rendering the mod.L. name *Syringa*. *Obs. rare*. (See PIPE-TREE.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lvii. 1224 The later Phisitions call the first *Syringa*...that is to say, a Pipe, because the stalkes and branches thereof, when the pith is taken out, are hollow like a Pipe. This also...surnamed Camelus or white, or *Syringa candida flore*, or Pipe with a white flowre... Lilach ..is sometimes named *Syringa* caerulea, or blue Pipe.

III. A pipe for smoking.

10. A narrow tube of clay, wood, or other material, with a bowl at one end, for drawing in the smoke of tobacco (or other narcotic or medicinal substance). Often used as including the contained tobacco, etc., as in *to light one's pipe*, *to smoke a pipe*; also for a quantity which fills the bowl and is smoked at one time, a pipeful. (See also TOBACCO-PIPE.)

1594 *Plat Treas. Hus.* 2 19 Wee ..will not vouchsafe one pipe of Tobacco vpon her. 1599 H. BUTLER *Dyetts dry Dinner* P 2 b, The fume taken in a Pipe is good against Rheume, Catarrhs, Impostume. 1610 EDYE *Mounts. Age* (Percy Soc.) 37 He must have his pipe of Tobacco. 1630 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 322 Because of the long pipes, the muzzles is exceeding cold in their swallowing thereof. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 268 Now every Prize-man has his Pipe to himself. 1736 I. H. BARNES *Pipe Tobacco* Poems (1778) 126 Happy mortal! he who knows Pleasure which a Pipe bestows. 1766 ANSTEY *Speech* (1767) II. 1, I smoked a pipe after supper. 1827 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 240 The quiet weed laid down, and the pipe was lighted. 1900 BESSIE WALKER *by Threshold* 5, I lit a pipe to cheer me.

b. *Pipe of peace*: the CALUMET, or peace-pipe of the American Indians. Also used allusively.

1720 R. BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* Yeh. vi. 141-2 Pipe of peace or Uhoon aeze. 1760 *Virtue Exer.* 1 (1786) 17, I had the first honour of smoking the pipe of peace with the late Emperour. 1802 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 51 The chiefs approached with pipes of peace. 1870 MISS BRADDON *Rob. Tyrone* II. xii. 161 They had better smoke the pipe of peace.

c. *Queen's* (*King's*) *Pipe*: humorous name for a furnace at the London Docks, used formerly for burning contraband tobacco, now for burning tobacco-envelopes and other refuse.

1845 *Punch* (1911) XXV. 121/2 The damaged tobacco...hereupon is a furnace ..peculiarly termed the 'queen's tobacco-pipe'! 1850 *Echo* 23 Jan., If the ale is not brisk, then her Majesty's tobacco-pipe, which smokes tobacco by the ton, is likely soon to be well filled. The 'pipe', or furnace, is at the London Docks, and is in vast quantities of tobacco... that have failed to sell in the Government sales, are burnt. 1859 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/2 The rubbish which had got packed with the leaf ..goes to fill the Queen's pipe—it, in fact, burned. 1904 *Daily News & Leader* 8 Nov. 6 The King's Pipe'...The disorderly heaps of foul-bodied 'heads' of American tobacco..., Turkish leaves strung on a string, fragments of packing cases, and general litter.

d. In allusive phrases.

To put one's pipe out, to put a stop to one's success, take the 'shine' out of, extinguish. *To put that in your pipe and smoke it*, digest or put up with that if you can.

1720 RAMSAY *Scheels* (C. Upcott MS.), the more their pipe's put out. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 1. 51 (Miller), Put that in your pipe, my lord Otto, and smoke it! 1848 THACKERAY *Van.* xxi, Put that in your pipe, Miss Crawley. Pipe it put out. 1883 RANDS *Hard Cash* xii, I'll give you something to put in both your pipes. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirsty Soul* xxii, It don't do to let them get the whip-hand of you, according to my experience. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Master Charley. 1884 FRANCES MARGARET *Under Lilacs & Roses* xxi, You're jealous of the girl, and want me to put her pipe out.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. a. Obvious combinations, as *pipe-like* adj.; (in sense 1 or 2 *b*) *pipe-clang*, *-music*, *-playing* (playing on a pipe, or with a tobacco-pipe); (in sense 3) *pipe-casting*, *-founding*, *-manufacturing*, *-track*; (in sense 10) *pipe-bowl*, *-champer*, *-lid*, *-lover*, *-shank*, *-smoker*, *-smoking*, *-stem*, *-whiff*; *pipe-drawn*, *-puffed* adjs.

1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/3 The Plumbers' Company... The examinations included "pipe bending, blow making, the formation of roof gutters, cisterns, &c. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* I. 3 Red clay "pipe-bowls of all sizes and prices. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/3 Foundry men—which is being used mainly for "pipe-casting. 1752 SHERLOCK *Lpool. Pr.* 451 P 3 Those exciting Demons, "Pipe-choosers, Chalk-lovers, Wine-imbibers [etc.]. 1824 Scott *Ld. of Isles* vi. xx, "Pipe-clang and bugle sound. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 870 This spotless toga, ornate now with bacon's loss, Behold the "pipe-drawn thickest sterling veins. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 286/1 Some Scots on "Pipe moulding. E. Kelley, Read before the Foundrymen's Assn., England. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 222 The "pipe-like barke. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 5/1 The pipeline passage leading to the chamber underneath the cabaret. 1890 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 3/1 At one time in Skye there were two schools, or colleges, for "pipe music—usual Browning ..and the other at Pabigmore. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* 20 "Pipe-playing, ballyhoo. *Ibid.* 310 Through his "Pipe-rack Rose more incense than they yield, Than all the Chinamen their great Homes have. 1833 LOCKE *Adams* x. 91 (1851) Took a long reed for a "pipe-stem. *Mod.* We imported Table Mountain in 1903 by the "Pipe-track and the Tunnel Gorge. 1898 BRADSHAW *Lpool.* 29 June, Between two huge "pipe wharfs.

b. Special Combinations: **Pipe-bag**, the leathern bag of the bagpipe; **pipe-bearer**, an attendant who bears the pipe [of an American Indian chief, an Oriental ruler or official, etc.]; **pipe-beetle**, one of the *Curculionidæ*, so called from their long proboscis; **pipe-bender**, a machine or device for bending a metal pipe; **pipe-box**, (*a*) a box for containing tobacco-pipes; (*b*) the box of the hub of a wheel, in which the arm of the axle is inserted (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pipe-case**, a case for a tobacco-pipe or its bowl; **pipe-clamp** = *pipe-vice*; † **pipe-coal**, powdered coal or coal-dust formed into tubular briquettes; **pipe-coral**, ? = organ-pipe coral (see CORAL *sb.*[1] 1 b); **pipe-coupling**, a coupling for joining two pipes so as to form a continuous channel, or for attaching a pipe to something else; **pipe-cutter**, a tool or machine for cutting off pipes; **pipe-dance**, a dance resembling the sword-dance, in which long clay pipes are used instead of swords; **pipe-die**, (*a*) a ring-shaped die for moulding earthenware pipes; (*b*) a female screw or nut, or other device, for cutting a screw-thread on a pipe; **pipe-driver** (see quot.); **pipe-ear**, a projecting part at the side of the top of a pipe; **pipe-foot**, the lower part of a fine-pipe in an organ; † **pipe gled** *Sc. Obs.*, ? the kite (GLEDE); **pipe-grab**, a clutching-tool for lifting a well-pipe; **pipe-head**, (*a*) the bowl of a pipe for smoking; (*b*) the top of a water-pipe; **pipe-holder**, a perforated board in an organ, through which nose of the pipes pass; **pipe-insect** (see quot.); **pipe-joint** = *pipe-coupling*; **pipe-key**, a key with a pipe or hollow barrel which fits on a pintle in the lock, a piped key; **pipe-lee**, tobacco half smoked to ashes in a pipe; **pipe-light**, a strip of paper folded or twisted for lighting a pipe, a *spill*; **pipe-loop** (see quot.); **pipe-manrool**, **manrool** reads in the form of pipes or tubes; **pipe-major**, the chief player of a band of bagpipe-players; **pipe-maker**, a maker of pipes (in various senses); **pipe-metal**, an alloy of the soft lead, with or without zinc, used for organ-pipes; † **pipe-money**, money given to a piper, or for playing a pipe; **pipe-note**, a note or sound made by a pipe; a note like that of a pipe, a piping note; **pipe-office**, the office of the Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer (see 5); in quot. 1809 humorously used for the mouth (with allusion to sense 10); **pipe-opener** (*colloq.*), a spell of exercise taken to clear the respiratory passages and replenish the lungs with fresh air, a 'breather'; **pipe-ore** (see quot.); **pipe-organ**, an organ with pipes (= ORGAN *sb.*[1] 2), esp. as distinguished from a *reed-organ*; **pipe oven** (see quot.); **pipe-priest**, a name for the Ilex; = PIPE-TREE (Miller *Plant-names* 1884); **pipe-prover**, an apparatus for testing the strength and soundness of steam- or water-pipes by hydraulic pressure; **pipe-rack**, (*a*) in an organ, a wooden shelf with perforations by which the pipes are supported; (*b*) a rack for tobacco-pipes; **pipe-reducer**, a pipe-coupling larger at one end than at the other to unite pipes differing in diameter; **pipe-skill**, skill in playing the bagpipe; **pipe-stand**, a stand or frame for supporting a pipe or pipes (in any sense); **pipe-stay** (see quot.); **pipe-stick**, a hollow wooden tube used as the stem of a tobacco-pipe; **pipe-stop**, (*a*) a plug or stop-valve in a pipe; (*b*) an organ-stop composed of mouth-pipes (as distinguished from a *reed-stop*), a flue-stop; **pipe-stopper**, a small plug for compressing the tobacco in the bowl of a pipe; **pipe-tongs**, tongs made to grasp a pipe or rod; **pipe-twister** = *pipe-wrench*; **pipe vein** (*Mining*): see quots. and 7 c (*a*); **pipe-vice** (-vise), a vice for grasping a pipe or rod; **pipe-vine**, a name for the N. American plant *Aristolochia Sipho*, from the shape of the flowers and the twining growth (also called *Dutchman's Pipe*); **pipe-wood**, name for *Leucothoe* (*Andromeda*) *axillaris*, a shrub of the southern U.S., the wood of which is used for tobacco-pipes; **pipe-worm**, a *Sabella*, *Serpula*, or allied tube-worm; **pipe-wrench**, a tool with one jaw fixed on a shank and the other movable on a pivot, so shaped as to grip a pipe when turned in one direction round it. See also PIPE-CLAY, PIPE-FISH, etc.

1805 ESCHWEGE *Strappado* (1808) 91 Pipe could be ren... His "pipe-baggs torn, an wind in chanl lungs to. 1898 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 311 The "pipe-bearer stepped within the circle, behind the pipe ... Then ... handed it to the principal chief. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 600 The ceremonial official who comes, attended by his secretary and pipe-bearer, to pay you a visit of ceremony. 1910 *Field* 7 June XXVII. 941 One of the largest kind [of Cowries or "Pipe Beetles] yet seen. 1838-9 DICKENS *Nic. Nick.* xliii, *Mantle & their Tenants*, Sweeping about, on round tubs and "pipe-bones. 1812 STURTEVANT *Metallics* 220, 28. Tempering, annealing, and sweating of saw-tools, or steel-axle, that is kinds of substances being those made of those like wire and or tempered clay, the Prussa mould may frame and river-

Spare that chap-like substance into hollow *pipe-sole as is stuck earthen pipes. 1630 R. & J. Lawson *Orchal. Hiper* II. viii. 4 Small pieces of pipe-coal were stuck in the bills of anchors. 1640 Mayflower *Lond. Lachrym* 5, 10 Remember they do the 'pipe-dance'. For this a number of tobacco-pipes ...are laid close together on the floor, and the dancer places the toe of his foot between the different pipes. 1673 Ravenscr. *Dial. Mock.*, *Pipe-drawer, an implement of the general form of a pike-staves, used for tracing into the ground pipes for what are known as 'drivers wells'. 1905 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 529/2 The fronts of pipe-heads and the 'pipe ears' were often heraldically enriched. 1940 Hollaner *Wonder Age* The Field and the *Pipe Chief stirred persons. 1673 Ravenscr. *Dict. Mech.*, *Pipe-grab, a tool to let down into a well-pipe to enable it to be hoisted to the surface. 1893 *Lancet.* 16 June 1. 1418 From the end name of the quarry Wide his hand he broke a fragment, Moulded it into a *pipe-head. 1901 (see *pipe-ear*). 1832 Jarvis *Organ* 38 Those small pipes go first through the holes of the *pipe-holders. 1893 Pinchbeck Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* vi. (1808) 93 Antiquities. Being to small tubes, or canes of easily marine, united like canes of organ-pipes; from which...they are called the 'pipe bunch'. 1440 *Mk. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for a *pype key for. 1860 Sala *Sandringham Papers* II. xii. 87 Half-smoked *pipe-lees. 1892 Dickens *Edwin Dr.* xxii, Mr. George...retires to the dispensary to fit on a *pipe-light. 1673 Ravenscr. *Dict. Mech.*, *Pipe-lead Serpentel, a long narrow loop for holding the end of a knitted stocking. 1787 J. Farley *Art Cookery* (ed. 4) 137 Take half a pound of small *pipe-macaroni. 1893 Forbes Mitchell *Reform. Cent. Martyrs* 38 The Cobbs complimented the 'pipe-major on the way he had played. 1898 Cornhill *Mag.* *July* (ed. 2) 59 Clog marched along like the pipe-major in the Black Watch. 19.. *Pict. in Wr. Witches' Sabbat Fifeshire*, a *Pipemaker. c 1503 *Cocke Lorell's Bote* in Pynson's Medley (1840) 10 A pype of mold Howlyng. 1892 R. Grant *Dion Trouble* 8 The Canary Wharf yearly Imported not about 17000 Pipes. 1800 *Founder's Gazetteer* (ed. 2) 211 *Penn, Almost square pipes of lumely are annually exported. 1903 *Worcester's Advertiser* 4/2 Of wines imported to cooks the following are the usual measurements: *Pipe* of Port or Madeira = 115 gallons, of Tenerife = 105 g., of Marsala = 92 g., of Madeira and Cape = 92 g., of Sherry and Teneriffe = 108 g.

3. *Comb.* **Pipe-board, pipe-hoop, pipe-stave,** a board, hoop, or stave used for making pipes or casks (*pipe-board* is strict use connoting a certain size or thickness: see quots.); **† pipe-merry** *a.*, merry from drinking wine (*obs.*); **† pipe-wine,** wine drawn directly from the pipe or "wood".

1598 Dasent *tr. Comines* (1614) 19 He carried also with him...great store of pipe-boords, meaning thereuith to make a bridge ouer the riuer of Isalle. 1852 J. Davis *Powers of Couteaux* (1852) 203 Pipe Boards, viz. above 5 feet 5 inches in length, and not exceeding 8 feet, and under 8 inches square. 1883 *Act* 54 & 55 *Vict. IV.* c. 36 Tables 2, 11 Wood. 1910 *Cycl. Mus. Mod. Music. Concert. App.* v. 324 Three *pipe hoops for a pottage. 1598 Usage *Jewes.* (1878) 147 Wine deliuereth the Iuew from all care...when a Iudge is *pipe merry. 1509 Hawes (1777) *Pas. D.* 11. 1112 Ships...laden with hoopes, *pipestaues, & other prouysions of the king of Spayne. 1888 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25511 Four Vessels laden with Pipestaves from Hamburgh, for the use of the Navy. 1783 *Jubilee* 10 *Captain's Mast. Profess* VII. 438 Indeed, which afforded an advantageous mart for corn, flax, and pipe-staves, has been chiefly applied them [colonists] by an act of parliament. 1598 Dekker, *Merry D.* iv. 2, 90 *Hist.*, I will to my lovely Knight Falstaffe, and drink Canarie with him. *Ford.* I thinke I shall drinke in *Pipe-wine first with him; Ile make him dance. [With play upon the musical *pipe* and country dance.]

Pipe (paip), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 pype. [In branch I. OE. *pípian* to blow the *pípe* (Napier *Contrib. O.E. Lexic.*). ad. L. *pīpāre* in late or med. sense 'to blow a pipe'. (*Pīpa* in OE. *pípe* Pipe *sb.*[1]: cf. Du. *pijpen*, MDu. *pīpen*, LG., MLG. *pīpen*, Ger. *pfeifen*, MHG. *pfīfen*: also Sw., Norw. *pipa*, Da. *pibe*, to blow the *pipe*, to whistle. In branch II, M.E. *pīpen*, corresponds to OF. *pīper* (12th c., of a mouse, a chicken, etc.) = It. *pipare* 'to pipe, to cackle or chirke as a hen, to yelp as a hawke' (Florio) :—L. *pīpāre* (and **pīppīre*) to peep, cheep, chirp. In the literal sense, this is now expressed by Peep *sb.*[3], and is a special sense by Pipe *sb.*[2])

I. *pīpen*, beside *pīpian*, *pīpīan* (all app. in same sense), was evidently school-imitating the voice of children and little birds; similar forms could arise independently in any lang. Thus, beside the forms above, MDu., MLG., Du., LG., mod.Gas. have a weak vb. *pīpen*, *pijpen*, *Bentley's Jocularity*, 1682 *pepen*; Pilgrim's Progress (1895) 'minstrels playing on pipes, *pipers* playing, *pipers* playing *pipes*', Hamlet (1733) B. has *pipers* 'to peep as a chicken' (Johnson), Fr. has *piper*, *pépier* in same sense, Eng. Peep *sb.*[3], Pie *sb.*[3] App. the tendency to tell the tongue to associate the cries, etc. with the sound of the musical instrument (cf. *T. pīpen* in *Godef. Complt.*) led to the use of forms more directly imitating the weak cheep of the chickens, etc., for the expression of the original L. sense.]

I. To blow or play on a pipe.

1. *intr.* To play on a pipe, to blow a pipe (see Pipe *sb.*[2] 1, 1 d). **† Phrase** *To pipe in or unto an (my) leaf*: see Pipe *sb.*[2] (*obs.*).

*c 1000 *B. & M. Mt. Tib. A. Iliff & xxx Glitnesk. J. Gostick. Ad. XXXIV.* 1391 As man...pas mycon to, swilce as men *pipian* and *wigan* pipen & ac men hwæpan. *c 1275 Poem Pecock viii. 46/1 13. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 31 Mynstralles wyuen pipen. *c 1400 Lydg. *Siege Thebes* 1756 Lete his brother blowen in an horn, or pipen in a reed. 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg. Advent* 110, Whanne I pypped and played of my reede or bag pype ye dyspysed, ne would not daunce. 1528 Tindale *Lord* vii. 32 We have pyped vnto you, and ye have not daunced. 1588 tr. Nost. *Hist. Pharm.* (1592) 5 380 The service of God is grievously abused by playing with organes. 1634 Milton *Comus* 829 The nosthrils thereabout that are pip't on plates. 1789 Geo. Chalkhill *Thomalin* 13 When thou hast of the organ playing thrill. 1789 Jane 55 1870 Bellamy & Rose *Ready-Money Mort.* iv. The Arcadian shepherd piped upon the instrument. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* (ed. 2) 21 The Highland boys, and when the clan pipes, who but me has to dance?

b. To whistle, as the wind, a man, a bird, etc.: see 5 a, b.

2. *transv.* To play (a tune, music) upon a pipe.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 103 With that his Pype on honde he hente, And gan to pipe in his maniere Thing which was thenn farre fulne. 1599 Minsheu *Pract. Princ.* 56 *Pyping Sort.* 13 With goodly pypes in their mouthes trained...they pyped a daunce. Lilliput. Answer me in Iesu's almesnome. 1598 Timmius *Com.* 211, I thought they make a Bumbrion in the mouthes: howe could it be knowne what it pyped or harped? 1598 Shakspere *R. G.* iv. 24. 8 The hasse shepherd sweetens ...the pype and sing her prayses done. 1789 Burns *Songs Poems*, Introd. 2 Piping down the valleys wild, Piping songs of pleasant glee. 1800 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Rural Funerals* (1859) 68 Those wearing airs still played among the wild mountains and lonely glens of Scotland. 1892 R. Bridges *Calverley* (ed. 2) 78 It is carved on the Fiesolan deep-pierth a melody. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 11 She piped her lost sons the Empire south.

b. *Transf.* To bring into some phase or condition by playing on a pipe; to lead by the sound of a pipe; to entice or decoy, as wild fowl; also *fig.* **† *To pipe up*** (quot. *c* 1546), to exalt or worship with pipes, i. e. organ-music (*obs.*).

*c 1546 Jane in *Gentlmn Doctor. Ant. Pope* 33 They pipe him [God] up with organes. 1603 Dekker *Ambassad.* 1, 6, We must put on a seeming Kindness...pipe 'em within the Danger of our Net, and then we'll draw 'em on. 1609 T. *K. Elect Lord. Europe* 67 A lightness of humour, by the which they are readily piped into a new mode of Government. 1842 Tennyson *Poet Piper* xii &c., Whether they pipe us free from rats or from mice. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 628 He pipes them homewards, and they trot along...as if they liked the music.

2. *Naut.* To summon, as a boatswain the crew, to scour *dirty*, or to a meal, by sounding the pipe or whistle. (*trans.*, and *intr.*) Also *transf.* *To pipe away*, *down*, to dismiss by sounding the pipe.

1598 R. Wilkes *Wonder Howler Diue.* (1908) 101 Whensoeuer the Boatswain pipes to Dinner. 1789 G. Keate *Poem Ord.* 10 The boatswain...piped all out to their respective departments. 1790 C. Dibdin *Song*, 'Tom Bowling' 6, When He who all commands Shall give The word to pipe all hands. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. iii. 8 + *All hands were piped to make the necessary arrangements. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* viii. I was ready at the gangway a quarter of an hour before the men were piped away. *Ibid.* iii, The hammocks were piped down, and the ship was once more quiet. 1837 — *Diog Scurvy* x, They piped the hands up. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Pipe down!* The order to Admit the men from the deck when a duty has been performed on board ship. 1884 H. Coltingwood *Under Mizzen Topsl* 15 The hands had just been piped to breakfast.

II. To utter a shrill and, originally, weak sound.

† 4. *intr.* To utter a shrill and weak sound; to cheep, squeak, peep. Said of chickens, small birds, mice, etc., and contemptuously of persons. (Cf. 1, and replaced by Peep *v.*[1])

*a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 903 Ne mythe he long a wool hapde An [he] piped al on ship a mous. *c 1350 *Rimenade Coer Angl.* 7156 (E. E. T. S.) *Espes gentile*, Feggis pipide. *c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pypyn, or pypon, as bryddys...pipio, pipizo. *c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 198 Wha, who is that, that over the wall? we! who was that that piped so small? *Ibid.* xxx. 199 Who is that pypyng so poore? 1481 Caxton *Reynard* ix. (Arb.) 21 Ye shal catche mys by grete heeps, lesse how they pype (1684, *pipen*). 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/1 To Pype as a birde, *pipare*.

5. The following appear to have begun as varieties of sense 4, but to have been influenced by sense 1, or by association with Pipe *sb.*[1], so as to express a louder shrill sound.

a. To whistle: said of the wind (in later use, sometimes, to howl), of the human voice, a instrument; also to hum or buzz shrilly as a winged insect; to whistle or whiz as a bullet.

1513 Douglas *æneis* vii. xiii. 48 At our dayere, The weste wynd sa pypit vp fair and schire. 1600 Dekker, &c. *Sir T. Wyat* iv. sc. 1 His happy manly voice, Turning again toward childish treble pipes, And whistles in his sound. 1732 Mottux *Pompey* 108 While rushing Winds are Piping loud. 1813 Scott *Ld. of Isles* iv. xxiii, The forewing breeze...was loud To pipe upon the galley's shroud. 1814 Lamb *Wands in Winter* 15 Gathering winds...Amid the wood sends pipe loud. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. ii. 22 The heightened materials piped incessantly from the rocks. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Sept., With the anchor over the bow, and the wind piping through the rigging. 1889 Dowie *Mount Clarke* 136 We heard the bullets piping all around them.

b. To whistle or sing as a bird.

*a 1250 St. Marina in Spurgeon Thous. Dan. Ps. cxxxvi. 1 Like a bird that is taught to pipe. *a 1300 Cursor Mundi* 1 There pipes the woodlark. 1800 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 25 The thrush piped from the hawthorn. 1828 [see Piping *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1884 W. C. Smith *Hilbrician* 62 To thrushes softly piping High on the topmost bough.

c. To speak or talk loudly and shrilly.

1784 R. Burns *Earnest Cry* 28 My mother was the last scold in all Ballyshannon, and if she did not pipe it away two or three times every day, the devil 1793 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* III. 177 He goes piping about, and talks of unequal representations, and the weight of taxes. 1868 Cas. Rimmers *Prince's Progr.*, etc. 3 Voices piped on the gale.

d. To weep, to cry. *colloq.* or *slang.* (Cf. *to pipe one's eye*, 7.)

1593 Mrs. H. Rainsford *Widdowes Will* 111 She has been piping all the way down to Bath. 1784 Downe *Diggon Davy* 7, The woman he strikes, I ween, no bar to piping. 1824 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 289 The organ ...is the finest thing I ever heard. The three or four first chords made me pipe. 1900 Farmer *Slang. Pipe*, ...(2) to talk; and (3) to cry: also *to pipe up*, *to take a pipe*, *to have one's pipe*, and *to pipe one's eye*.

6. *transv.* To utter **a.** in a piping or cheeping voice, as a mouse; **b.** in a loud shrill or clear voice, as a song-bird, a singer, or speaker.

1577 Lambe *E. IV. B.* 1111. 408 Thereto added your *pitteous a mow, *Clarior est audite post quæcunque audacia fabulæ.* *c 1580 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1. 277 How every ...speche, or sowne...Though hyt were ryghte of a mouse hyre owne voyce, Or lowest kynde. 1593 T. Watson *Absol.* (1596) 102 Our pipes are too weake to sound, through defaulte of lips, that ye would thinke he withershed. 1787 Cowper

& Cuddle B. (S. T. L.) and he will then pipe a merrie fit. 1708 E. Ward *Wooden World Dissc.* (1708) 27 The same old Song... which they have play'd to such other three tuneful Years. 1730 Gay *Elegy* 103 Oft as the woodlands piped her farewell song. 1847 Tennyson *Columbus* ii. The birds piped and sat on barrels. 1852 Tennyson *Lancelot & G.* 8 Somewhere the linnet piped his song. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* i. Italian peasants piped their Latin rhymes to pleas of the hymen. 1870 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 133 Love can sagely pipe adieu.

7. *To pipe one's eye or eyes* (colq. *Naut. slang*): to shed tears, weep, cry.

1789 C. Dibdin *Song, Poor Jack* ii, What negatives only beg and piping your eye? a 1814 *Sailor's Rel.* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 332 Lucy and he must have piped their eyes enough by this time. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, He was very full and tearful ... his own peculiar solace was to pipe his eye. 1857 'Oliver' *Midshipman* xxiii, 'One don't pipe one's eye when one comes into a fortune,' said the wizard-wright.

III. 8. *Pugilistic slang.* (*Obs.*) To breathe hard, pant from violent exertion or exhaustion.

1824 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 12 Palmer at length fell from weakness, and both were at this time piping. 1826 *Ibid.* XVII. 267 Bob was piping a little, but said 'nothing was the matter'. 1827 De Quincey *Murder* Wks. 1860 IV. 12 The baker rose up piping.

IV. 9. **Pipe up.** a. *trans.* To blow up, commence to play or sing, strike up. Also *absol.*

c 1405 *Cant. Tales*, 4567 (*Clerk's Tale*) Pipe yn moode. c 1550 *Marr. Wit & Science* ii, 1a. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 370 Pipe me up a galliard, minstrel. 1573 Gascoigne *Certayne n.* (1926) III. 111 In the meantime Silvio, pipe up your fiddle. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* x. 82 Come he piped up to a different air, a kind of country love-song.

b. *intr.* To raise the voice, speak up in a piping voice; to rise or increase, as the wind.

1884 'Mark Twain' *Pamela at Cyt. K. Arthur's ct.* Tourney I. 187 As the guard laid a hand upon me, she piped up with the marvellous confession. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 8/3 The wind had piped up to half a gale overnight.

Pipe (paip), *v.*[2] [f. Pipe *sb.*[1], senses 3–5.]

† **1.** *trans.* To draw through pipes or tubes; to drink. *Obs. rare.*

1575 *Lanham Let.* (1871) 43 In lyed more than a three days space, ye taste of Ale & Beer was gonne cleane.

† **2.** *intr.* To flow or be conveyed as through a pipe. *Obs.*

1658 R. Sanders *Drinking Water Prot.* A 2/2 We see so many blockhouses in all corners ... and new Pageants to Pyramids, playing out of the Novelties Brahms.

II. 3. *transf.* *Gardening.* To propagate (plants, etc.) by cuttings or slips taken off at a joint of the stem: see quot. 1858, and Piping *vbl. sb.*[2] 4.

1788 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mrs. H. Mann* 4 July, My honeysuckle (as I see wished to hear from you, that piping has a new signification. I had rather that you handled an oaten pipe than a carnation one. 1858 Delamer *Fl. Card.* (1861) 78 Carnations may be increased, after blooming, by 'piping', i. e. the ends of the shoots broken off in a joint ... so as to form a short pipe-like cutting.... The pipings thus are made to strike root. ... Pinks are more generally piped, Carnations layered. 1858 Gardner *Gard. Encyclopædia* 8th (1911) Carnations, when all the shoots that are long enough are layered, those which are too short may be piped like pinks.

b. *intr.* Of certain herbs: To develop a tubular stem, to become pipy.

1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 78 B. [celery] has a greater tendency to 'pipe', or run up to seed. 1903 *Kew Bull. Misc. Inf.* 138 Onions ... to run to unsaleable bolt too to soon. (Rochester.)

III. 4. a. *Dressmaking*, etc. To trim or ornament with piping (see Piping *vbl. sb.*[2] 4).

1840 Lever *C. O'Malley* lxvii, Her blue satin piped with scarlet. 1864 *Girl's Own Paper* 29 Nov. 1/2/1 The edges of the sleeves and bow piped, as they were round the neck. 1906 *Myra's Mag.* Jan. 107/1 If cuffs be used the sleeves should be piped instead of being lapped.

b. *Confectionery.* To ornament (a cake, etc.), or to form (an ornamental design) with sugar piping (see Piping *vbl. sb.*[2] 8).

1851 4 [see Piping *vbl. sb.*[2] 8]. 1854 Warne *Cott. Cy* Dec. 2/1 The lower borders of the cake contain panels delicately piped in sugar. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 5/2 Weaned a year ... to ice and pipe Christmas cakes.

IV. 5. *transf.* To furnish or supply with pipes; to lay (a place) with pipes (for gas, water, etc.).

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trans. Jan.*, A special town meeting ... to hear the report of the committee with reference to piping the town. The committee will recommend that the town take its water of Lynn. 1900 Gregorowius & Kitchener *Werdr* 150 Any street can become a rank. That we have to cudgel, to powder, to oil, to pipe the gas; to wall in.

6. To convey (water, gas, oil, etc.) through or by means of pipes.

1869 *Weekly Rec.* 25 Sept. 3/1 A large Philadelphia syndicate has secured the gas rights in Indiana ... and will pipe the natural gas to Chicago. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 May 3/2 Fuel oil from the wells in Roumania can be piped to Port Arthur.

7. *Mining.* To direct a jet of water from a pipe upon (gravel, etc.): see Hydraulic *a.* 1, 3 to supply with water for this purpose.

1882 *Rep. to Mr. Rights' Pens. Bird. U. S.* 629 The length of the sluices ... will depend upon the water available ... sizes of the smaller chutes are not piped more than one hundred to one hundred and fifty chips per year. At the large mines piping goes on night and day.

Pipe, *v.*[3] [f. Pipe *sb.*[2]] *transf.* To put (liquor, etc.) in a pipe or cask.

1483 *Mem. d. Howard. Rep.* (Roxb.) 183 Rowland Fidee hathe ... seven hoth serves' here and serves' flowre piped, 1513–14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 16 Thoffice of packing of Wollen clothes ... and of other merchandizes to be pulled vessels piped barrelled or otherwise enclosed. 1708 Kennet *Lambarde* (1730) I. 420.

Pi·pe-clay, *sb.* A fine white kind of clay, which forms a ductile paste with water; used for making tobacco-pipes, and also (esp. by artillery) for cleaning white trousers, etc. Hence *allusively*, excessive attention to the minutiæ of dress and appearance in the management of regiments.

[1598 Rider tr. *Mexiae's Chym.* I. 136 This lute is composed of a very fine oyntmentes earth, called tobacco-pipe clay, moistened with oil of lin-seed, and a smooth cloth of leather and glass-paper.] 1806 *Gentleman Instr.* ind. of rep Limestone is abundant, and there is a great quantity of what is called pipe-clay. 1831 Marryat *Mids. Howt.* xxiii, By the soldiers! had got tired of quoit and pipe-clay. 1848 W. Jerrold *Jenkins* 92 Yet to-night gleams the pipe-clay below the red breast. And to-morrow crosses the line both their best. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 599 Hampered by conditions largely partaking of red tape and pipe-clay. 1898 F. J. Hardy in *United Service Mag.* Mar. 639 He spends all his time cleaning his things, and would be like a fish out of water if pipe-clay were abolished.

attrib. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 183 A remarkable rock ... of a pipe clay colour, with a fine hollow strip. 1841 Elsc. F. Thompson *Lectr.* (1842) III. 235 Not altogether perhaps what may be called 'a pipe-clay notion'. 1899 E. E. Norris *Saviour, S. Africa* iii. 5 There was not often time for the pipe-clay observances of the 'regulations'.

Hence **Pi·pe-clay** *v. trans.*, to whiten with pipe-clay; *fig.* to put into quick and spare order; whence **Pi·pe-clayed** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·pe-claying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Pi·pe-clayey**, **Pi·pe-claysh** *adjs.*, covered with pipe-clay; addicted to the use of pipe-clay.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* ii, They [soldiers] were 'pipe-clayed their weekly accounts, and walked up and down with their hands in their pockets. 1861 Kinglake *Invasion Crimea* I. 256 In the Volunteers ... had to pipe-clay his white breeches and gaiters. 1870 Hughes *King's Own* xxx, Their well 'pipe-clayed belts. 1890 Gordon *Gaiety* 182 His many very gruff and 'pipe-clayey'. 1898 *Pioneer's Mag.* XIII. 695 In these pipeing and 'pipe-clayeing times of peace. 1899 *All Year Round* No. 32. 167 They are too soldier-like, too pipe-clayish.

Piped (paipt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]]

1. Furnished with a pipe or pipes; having the form of a pipe, tubular. *Piped key* = pipe-key: see Pipe *sb.*[1] 12 b.

c 1440 in *Arch. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 118 A piped key for the wyket doores inside and. 1549 Compleynte, etc. *Roman. Pan. Poe.* 34 The soften Ivorie never but with thronging in their small piped mouthe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. lxvi. 630 The wylde Clarkyes hath no leaues, but...long, roundie, smal, hollowe, piped stalkes. 1703 J. Pitcairn in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1908 It's extremely piped towards the Mouth. 1862 Close *Visc. Minute.* I. 133 The ragged-robin ... With its piped ones.

2. Formed into, or ornamented with, piping: see Pipe *v.*[2] 4.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 'Extra' 24 July 2/1 A large cake is made of piped sugar. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 3/3 The line of piped red cloth.

3. Conveyed by pipes.

1883 Greeley *Glens. Coal Mining, Piped Air*, ventilation carried into the working places by pipes. 1889 Anthony's *Photogr. Bull.* II. 32 If piped water cannot be had.

Piped, *ppl. a.*[2] [orig. f. *pipe*, f. *pipe* to deceive, gull, to decoy birds by whistling. Cf. Congreve's *Pipe*, deceived, cozened ... gulled, beguiled. *Cards pipt'st, & Dice pipes*, false cards or dice.'] In phr. *piped duck*: see etymology.

1843 *Jorrocks' Forest Duns* (1847) 223 You must think me... ready to play against you with piped dice.

Pi·pe-fish. [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] + Fish.] A fish of the genus *Syngnathus* or family *Syngnathidæ*, having a long slender body and a long snout.

1789 Pennant *Zool.* III. 201 As we want a general name in our language for this genus (*Syngnathus*), we call it the *Pipe Fish*, from its slender body. 1794 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 284 The body of the Pipe Fish, in the thickest part, is not thicker than a swan-quill, while it is above sixteen inches long. 1846 Baird-Low in *Proc. Boston Nat. Chal* II. 168 A male specimen of the Little Pipe Fish (*Syngnathus athiolus*), with the eggs of the female in its abdominal pouches, was also exhibited.

Pipeful (paipfŭl). [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] and [2] + -ful.]

1. [f. Pipe *sb.*[2]] A quantity (of liquor, etc.) sufficient to fill a pipe or large cask. *rare.*

1805 Trans. *Cornwall. Soc.* VII. 187 In dark ... beats ... a whole pipeful of cold water.

2. [f. Pipe *sb.*[1]] A quantity (of tobacco, etc.) sufficient to fill the bowl of a pipe.

c 1623 Rowlands *Paire Spy-Knaues* 30 Who takes his pipefull o'th, And smokes it till with puffe his gone. 1844 R. Chambers *Rebellion* (1847) 100 Pipe indeed is the cause in these times when common tobacco is a pipeful of tobacco.

Pipe-layer (paipˌlē·ər). [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] + Layer *sb.* 2.] **a.** A workman who lays pipes for the conveyance of water, gas, etc. **b.** *U. S. political slang.* One who schemes to procure corrupt votes. (See quot. a 1892, and next.)

1851 *Mechanics Lond. Labour* (1867) II. 200/1 Bricklayers, masons, or pipe-layers, as ground-workers. 1884 Ellis in *Daily Tel.* 8 July, You might take them to be pipe-layers, or log-rollers, or fishermen, or members of a municipal ring. a 1892 T. Ward *Autobiog.* xxviii. (1883) 495 A lecture in which he said that the men ... were to be employed to laying the pipes for the introduction of Croton water. The Whig leaders were immediately nicknamed as 'pipe layers', a term persistently applied to them for several years.

So **Pi·pe-laying.** (a) the laying of pipes for water, gas, etc.; (b) in *U. S. political slang*, a form of political corruption: see quot. 1892.

1848 *N. Y. Tribune* 30 Oct. (Bartlett) The result ... would not be doubtful, if we could be assured of fair play and no pipe-laying. 1850 Lyell *and Visit U. S.* II. 8 Fifty or sixty Irish labourers ... were considered for some years by employment in the Croton waterworks, as that 'pipe-laying' became the slang term for the kind of bribery. 1884 Webster, *Pipe-laying*, the laying down of pipes, as for gas, water, etc. 1885 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 180 He would begin his pipe-laying as a grocery distract, ... and fortify his combinations by many more devices.

Pipeless (paiplĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Without a pipe; having no pipe.

1870 *Athenæum* 29 May 699 All the tobacconists' shops ... were closed, and Ned arrived at his habitation pipeless and woeless. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/6 A restless house, haunted by a Chinese pipeless drove.

Pipelet (paiplĕt). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -let.] A small pipe; in quot. a weak piping voice (Pipe *sb.*[1] 3).

1884 L. B. Walford *Pam & other Stories* I. 197 The shrewd woman was raised to a soft treble pipe, and in fact habituées other pipelets, equally soft, responded.

Pi·pe-li·ne, *sb.* A continuous line of pipes; a conduit of iron pipes for conveying petroleum from the oil-wells to the market or refinery, or for supplying water to a town or district. Also *attrib.* Hence **Pi·pe-line** *v. transf.*, to provide with, or convey by, a line of pipes.

1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/1 When the tank at a well is nearly full, notice is sent to the nearest agency of the pipe line. *Ibid.* 1346 The pipe line system was a thing of small beginnings and slow growth. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 2/2 Herein lies the finest oil-field in the world in the Texas, entrance, which she is now 'pipe-lining' down to the Black Sea. 1892 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 A temporary pipe line has been laid across the bed of the Marsey, ... and now the water is being discharged on the Lancashire side.

Pipe-major, -smoker, etc.: see Pipe *sb.*[1] 11.

Pipeman (paipmăn). [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*]

1. A man who smokes a pipe. *nonce-use.*

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 133 *Forbidden pipemen*, and solitary cigarers, no doubt, always excused.

2. A workman who attends to a pipe, e.g. in hydraulic mining.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 10 Gravel-miners and pipemen. 1898 *Century Mag.* Feb. 490/2 The foremost ... acted as gold-rich unbagger pipeman with him.

Pipemouth (paipmouth). A fish of the genus *Fistularia* or family *Fistulariidæ*, characterized by a long pipe-like snout. So **Pi·pe-mouthed** (-mouθd, -mouðd) *a.*, having such a snout.

Piper[1] (paipər). [OE. *pipere*, f. *pipe*, Pipe *sb.*[1] + *-ere*, -er.[1]]

1. One who plays on a pipe (esp. a strolling musician); in Scotland *spec.* one who plays on the bagpipe.

c 1275 Poem. *Guil. Matt.* in. 23 Pa cwom se harlond in hus hus alle-manne fi pa gromh piperes [*Otho* Cotp. hwistlares] & swulge swulende. c 1200 *Trin. in Wr.-Wülcker* 500/20 *Tibicen*, pipere. 13.. *Hist. Jason* 1393/25 *Tibicen*, pipere. c 1386 Chaucer *Nonne P.* 11. 194 *Pipers of alle Duche toune*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pyper, *Aulularius*. 1581 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst. iv.* xiii. (1634) 621 As the common people use, he is an evill piper but a good fidler. 1704 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* II. 431 Edmond Power, now Yorkind pyper. 1722 Swan. *Mouth Addr.* iv. 131 Let's hope a dozen Pipers. 1841 Brit. *Farm. Mag.* (Sutton) 57 There is no allowed to a piper for playing to the shearers all the day. 1858 Jamieson *Inter No.* v. 83 At that convivial assemblage, by hired a piper. 1892 Browning *Child of poems*) The Pied Piper of Hamelin.

attrib. 1.. *Mem. in W.-Wülcker* 611/8 *Hec Ambulatrix*, a pipe wyfe. 1822 W. Tennant *Anster F.* ii. 280, He pithy engine piper-carle is he.

b. Phrases. † *Piper's chords*: swollen or inflated cheeks, as of one blowing a pipe. † *Dressed as a piper*: quite drunk. *Piper's nurse* (*Sc.*): news already well known. *To pay the piper*: i. e. for piping to lead the dance; hence, to defray the cost, or bear the expense or loss, incident to some undertaking or proceeding.

1800 Wilkes *Diet. wks.*: That hath bigge or great cheekes, as they vnproue them, pipers cheekes, *Buccinatores*. 1760 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 360 As drunk as a Piper. 1772 R. Graves *Spir. Quix.* x. xxiv, Jacky ... proceeded so long to recommending industry, and so tasting off horns of ale, that he became as drunk as a piper. 1822 Hone *Every-d. Book* I. 1. 19 'I guess somebody or another you'—Carte *sola* piper's news', said the lady, 'which the father has told before you'. 1880 T. Hughes *Manchester Scholar* No. 19 (1911) I. 190 After all this Dover he has led the Nation, he must at last come to pay the piper himself. 1793 Cumberl. *Lath. Israel* IV. 78 The other Powers around will dance, when neither France nor the maritime Powers can pay the pipers. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. vii. 8/3 We will make Doctor Gaviano pay the piper to our dancing. 1893 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/1 Landowners had paid the piper, and should choose the tune.

† **c.** Applied to a tree that furnishes wood for pipes. *Obs. nonce-use.* In quot. *appositive.*

c 1580 Carpenter *Pastil. Pleasure* 178 The Spruce tree, and the hardy wood, The pliers also, ... The boxen pipers. The sayings for, ... The sharers &c.

2. Popular name of several kinds of fish. a. A species of gurnard, *Trigla lyra*; so called from the sound it makes when caught. + b. In sport. 1674. = ANGEL-FISH. *Obs.* c. In New Zealand, the garfish, *Hemirhamphus intermedius*.

1820 CRUISE *Lake's Hunt. Diut* Ireland, The Piper must be so called. a 1870 WILLOUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. 2. 2. *Lyra Rondi*, The Piper. 1874 BAY *Codified. Words, Gurnard* 70 The Piper, *Trigla cuculus*, Rondelet. The Cornish name call another Fish, viz. a sort of Cuculus or Cowpard by the name of Piper. 1766 (C. ANSTEY) *Basil Gould* 70 It has indeed the Diction of a Piper and Story. 1789 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 194 The Piper...*Trigla Lyra*...esteemed an excellent fish. 1872 *Field* 23 Nov. 477/1 I took on the Piper as the Boat fish of New Zealand. *Ibid.*, I do not think that the New Zealand piper is an perfect in flavour as the Mediterranean one.

attrib. 1820 CRUISE, *Aspratile*...a Horse-backe, Piper-fish, Gurnard, or Horse-fish. 1822 *Penzance's Lect.* 174 The piper gurnard is frequently taken on the western coasts. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 181 The piper gurnard, ...when taken from the water emits a singular sound.

3. a. A young pigeon, a squab. b. A sandpiper (*Cent. Dict.*).

1883 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (1893) *Pigeon, French Pigeon, Italian Piccione and Pipione*, Latin *Pipio*, Swedish's omitting: find that pipe or other one, a 'Piper'—the very name now in use among Pigeon-fanciers.

4. a. A name given to beetles of the CERAMBYCIDÆ, with a long proboscis. b. A sea-urchin, *Cidaris papillata*, with club-shaped spines, fancied to resemble a bagpipe (also called *piper-urchin*).

1902 *Pall. Transc.* XXVII. 350 Small English Pipers, or long-mouthed Beetles. 1904 *Encumbrance Zoölogical* Ist. II. 300 Richhead Cidaris, found in deep water, *Piper*.

5. A broken-winded horse: see QUOTE; cf. PANT-PIPE.

1832 YOUATT *Horse* v. 176 Some horses make a shrill noise when in quick action; they are said to be Pipers. 1844 STONEHENGE *Brit. Horse* II. 107 There are many degrees of broken wind, which receive appellations according to the noise emitted by the horse; and on this account he is called a piper, trumpeter.

6. (See quot. and cf. PIPING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2, quot. 1884.)

1884 PEEK *Brit. Agriculture* 33 *Piper*, an abscess causing a single quarter.

Piper[2] (pəi·pəɹ). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

+ 1. (?) A workman who lays or repairs pipes; a plumber. *Obs.*

1436 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 192 The Fyre that the peprye had ladde thyn eyn for her wachyng about the cawse,...he yevyth and payeth to the mayngs of the peprye of the seyd cyte for a yer. 1489 *Ibid.* 331 [Admission to Freedom]. Richard Brenne[d] piper: [John Wellis,] packer. [John Talbot,] piper.

2. One who smokes tobacco in a pipe. Now *rare*.

1630 D. LUPTON *London & C. Carbonadoed* 15 Mr is for the more part a pitter and piper. 1883 GEORGE *Crooked as Pipers and Pitters*, to wit, to Tarrytown. 1897 1908 *Cent. Mag.* Dec. The early 'pipe' loses his growth, becomes hoarse, effete, lazy, and shameful.

3. Name for a kind of saddle-worm (also *piper saddle*), which forms a pipe or tube.

1853 WALTON *Angler* 181. 231—1 One Cadis called a Piper, which lives or cases in a piece of reed about an inch long or longer. There is also a brown Cadis-worm, called a Cockspur: it is much less than the Piper Cadis.

4. A dog used to lure wild fowl into the pipe of a decoy; a decoy-dog.

1884 W. WARNE *E. Eng.* I. 122 If given to barking or to fly-ing, or to take flight without occasion,...such a dog will never do for a 'piper'. 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 237/1 A clever arrangement of screens over which a barky-tailed dog not unlike a fox-cub 'piper', as it is called—is taught to keep at the head of rotundity.

5. A flaneur in the coal in a mine, from which gas escapes: = BLOWER 1 4.

1883 *Standard* 8 Nov. 5/8 [The explosion] was caused by what is known as a 'piper', or air-hole in the coal. 1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Strata*.

6. *Confectionery.* One who ornaments cakes, etc. with sugar pipings: see PIPE *sb.*[2] g. b.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 10/2 Pastrycook and Confectioner...good piper.

Piperaceous (pəipəɹē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *piper* PEPPER + -ACEOUS, or f. Bot.L. *Piperace-æ* + -OUS.] + 1. Of the nature of pepper; pungent. *Obs.* b. *Bot.* Belonging to the Natural Order *Piperaceæ*, the pepper tribe (typical genus *Piper*; see PEPPER).

1664 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 3 Being, if I may so speak, piperaceous and biting. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 970/1 *Martinia* or *Bignonia*...an herbaceous plant...from Peru....Double-edged as to the terminal weight of the plant, some ascribing it to a Labiate plant...while others refer it to a piperaceous plant.

† Pi·perate, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *piperāt-us* peppered, pungent, adj. f. *piper* PEPPER: see -ATE[1].] Containing pepper, peppered; peppery, pungent.

1683 PEPYS *Diary* XIII. 180 *Hot and piperate Antidotes.* 1692 *Ibid.* XVII. 370 S...hot piperate and spicy Plants.

Piperate (pəi·pəɹēt), *sb.* *Chem.* [f. PIPER-IC + -ATE[1].] A salt of piperic acid.

1879 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 617 The piperates are sparingly soluble in water.

Piperazine (pəipəɹəzēn), *Pharm.* [f. L. *piper* (see PIPER)[1] + AZ(O- + -INE[5].] A compound allied to Spermine; chemically *di-ethylenediamine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also called **Pipera·zidine**.

Piperic (pəipe·ɹik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. L. *piper* pepper + -IC.] Pertaining to or derived from pepper; in *piperic acid*, an acid ($C_{12}H_{10}O_4$) obtained by boiling piperine with potash.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 825 Piperic acid forms yellowish capillary needles; on the water stage, a sulphur-yellow jelly which shrinks on drying. 1878 (see PIPERONIC).

Piperidge, variant of PITTERIDGE.

Piperidine (pəipe·ɹidēn), *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *piper* pepper + -IDE + -INE[5].] A volatile base ($C_5H_{11}N$) produced by the action of alkalis on piperine (WATTS). Formerly also *peperidia*.

1847 WEALE *Rudim. Chem.* III. 166 *Piperidine*...This is a remarkable oily base, with a pungent odour, recalling both that of ammonia, and that of pepper. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 826. 1878 HARLEY *Med. Mod.* (ed. 6) 532 Nitric acid decomposes it into piperic acid and piperidia. 1888 ROSCOE *Org. Chem.* 333 Piperidine.

Piperine (pəi·pəɹēn), *sb.* [f. as PIPER- + -INE[5].] 1. *Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) obtained from species of pepper (*Piper nigrum* and *P. longum*), crystallizing in colourless prisms, and melting when heated to a pale yellow limpid oil.

1820 *C. Trad. Ind. Lit.* 6 *Ann.* IX. 401 Piperine is obtained from pepper, by digesting it in alcohol. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 960 M. Oersted has announced, in 1819, the existence of a peculiar principle in the fruit of *piper nigrum*, or *black pepper*, to which he gave the name of *piperin*. 1884 GARROD & RANYER *Mat. Med.* (1886) 340 A somewhat acrid febrile basic, Piperine...in rhomboidal prisms, white, almost tasteless, and inodorous.

2. = PEPERINO, late L. *piperinus* (Isidore). RARE[—1].

1880 OGILVIE, *Piperin, Piperine.* 1. A concretion of volcanic ashes.

Pi·perine, *a.* RARE[—1]. [f. L. *piper* pepper + -INE[1].] Peppery.

1840 *Electric Mag.* LII. 300 We naturally, with pipeline heat, swallow our dozens.

Piperine, -ino, var. PEPERINE, -INO.

Piperitious (pəipəri·ʃəs), *a.* RARE[—1]. [f. L. *piper* pepper + -ITIOUS[1]: cf. *sanctitious*.] Resembling pepper, pungent: = PIPERACEOUS a.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piperivorous (pəipəri·vərəs), *a.* RARE[—1]. [f. mod.L. *piperivor-us* (f. *piper* pepper + -VOROUS devouring) + -OUS.] Feeding on pepper, as a bird.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Piperly (pəi·pəɹli), *a.* [f. PIPER[1] + -LY[1].] Resembling, or befitting, a piper; paltry, trashy, beggarly, despicable.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 63 Their ghastly vestiches, and other buggerly trompetrie. 1592 THOMASINE *Renoun. Disap. Prof.*, Shame...that drove Piperly-Minstrels should not be...detested. 1860 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XCII. 637, I don't care a tester for that piperly poet of your Keats. 1872 *Punch's Mag.* I. 240/2 This is notice of the piperly smell of your unwilling jeans.

Piperno, variant of PEPERINO.

Pi·pe-ro·ll. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] 5 + ROLL *sb.*] The Great Roll of the Exchequer, comprising the various 'pipes', or enrolled accounts, of sheriffs and others for a financial year.

1822 DUCKETT *Wilts Ireland*, etc. (1878) 10 In all the ancient pipe-rolls in the reigns of Henry the Third, Edward the First, Edward the Second, and Edward the Third...there is this entry: *In Thesauro nichil.* 1848 WAGGLE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 216 The Pipe Rolls, with the black and red Books of the Exchequer. 1872 MARKBY *Elem. Exchequer, Explanation of Abbreviations*: Magnus Rotulus, The Great Roll of the Exchequer commonly called the Pipe Roll. 1878 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 272 There are traces of it's present...in the book of domesday and in the great pipe-roll of Henry the first. 1892 *Guide to Public Record Office* 103 The Pipe Rolls or Great Rolls of the Exchequer consisted the yearly charge against the sheriffs of the several counties.

Pipery (pəi·pəɹi). Also 9 **pipiness.** [a. F. *pipérie* (Perger, 1698), prob. = Sp. **piperia*: cf. Sp. *pipero* cooper, f. *pipa* barrel.] A native raft or float in the West Indies and S. America, of the same nature as a catamaran.

1698 FRYER *Voy.* 102 We...saw all along the [Arguelles] Coast...the Negro's *Piperies* (orig. de Piperies the negroes), as they are called, being no other than three or four pieces of Wood made fast together, whereon two men go out a fishing. 1709 STRETE *Travels* I. 216 We met and made Piperies or Floats of four or five of these trees, being light and floating;...they being tied together...two or three of each of them, according to the bigness of the Piperie. 1827 HAMILTON *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 252 The Buenaventa...descended the river in floats or piperies to the Atlantic.

Pi·pe-stapple. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also -staple, -stepple. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + STAPPLE, STOPPLE, MDu. *stapel* stem, stalk.]

1. The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

1808 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iv, Pinches or forbearers will never pick upon't. She vowed,...by night to weel better as it wi' pipe-stopples. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 232 Wi' scrath the ordure of a pipe-stapple. 1894 HALLIWELL *N. C. Gloss. Pipestopple*, a fragment of the shank of a tobacco-pipe.

2. (See quots.)

1825 JAMIESON, *Pipe-stapple*...Used as synon. with *Wadle-cruse*, for smoak-covered grass, Loth. 1888 HARVEY & HOLLAND *Engl. Flintsh.*, *Pipe-stapple*...*Cynosurus cristatus*. The soft stalks are used for cleaning pipes.

Pi·pe-stone. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + STONE.]

1. A hard red clay or soft stone used by the American Indians for tobacco-pipes: = CATLINITE.

1845 S. HENRY *Trav.* 19 The Passage the Grand Coteau, ...which seems to derived from the *Pierre à calumet*, or pipe-stone, which here interrupts the river. 1841 CATLIN *N. Indians, Ind.* I. xxix. 234 The lowest...are generally users of the red stone(s) or 'pipe-stone'. *Ibid.* II. lx. 208 note, 'Pipe-stone'...is harder than gypsum and softer than carbonate of lime. 1851 LONGF. *Hiaw.* v. 2 On the green Red Pipe-stone Quarry.

2. *Lead Manuf.* A piece of cast iron (? originally a cone), having a groove through which the tuyère or blast-pipe passes, in a smelting furnace.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 736 The gaseous lodge of the substance...which passes through the pipe-stone, is called *pipe-stone*, scraped out at its under part...for the passage of the tuyère.

Pi·pe-tree. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] 3 + TREE.] A name used in the seventeenth century to English Lat. *Syringa* in its then wide sense, including (*a*) the Common Syringa, Mock Orange, or Orange-blossom (*F. virginea*, *Philadelphus coronarius*, the 'white Pipe-tree'; (*b*) the Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* Linn., the 'blew Pipe-tree'. Also the 'double (white) Pipe-tree', *Sambucus Sambuc.* (See PIPE *sb.*[1] 9.)

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* 168, 410 The blew Pipe tree doth sometimes to be a great tree. *Ibid.* 418 The single white Pipe tree or bush, never commeth to that height of the former. The flowers...are of a strong, full, or heady scent, not pleasing to a great many. *Ibid.* 419 The double white Pipe tree is much vsed in Egypt to help women in their trauailes of childbirth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 315/2 The double Pipe-tree, or Jasmine of Arabia, hath the Flowers double. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 182 Lilac, or Pipe-Tree,...affords the scented Purple in April or May. 1756-86 ANSON *Bounds* (1805) III. 226 A figure of a beautiful arbour, like that of the black or pipe-tree blossom.

b. *Pudding Pipe-tree*: see PUDDING.

Pipette (pipe·t), *sb.* [a. F. *pipette*, dim. of *pipe* PIPE *sb.*[1]: see -ETTE.]

1. A pipe or tube of small calibre, and of various forms, used (esp. in chemistry or in scientific experiments) to transfer or measure small quantities of a liquid or gas.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 88 We readily obtain a volume of one cubic centimetre by means of a pipette. 1880 F. W. GUTHRIE in *Proc. Lon. Math. Soc.* XII. 104/1 By means of a graduated pipette I took a thousandth part containing...one thousandth of a grain of strychnine acid. 1883 *Times* 30 Oct. 4/2 A 'pipette'...a glass tube with a...reading about one-third up from its lower end. It is used...in laboratories...for sucking up small quantities...of poisons,...or objection-able liquids.

attrib. 1880 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 139 note, I have called these 'pipette-bulbs' because they are formed by hermetically sealing one shank of a pipette. *Ibid.* 151 If...the India-rubber tube failed to close with sufficient tightness the pipette-shank. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 457 Distilled water is then added, drop by drop, from the pipette-stopper of a bottle supplied for that purpose.

2. *Pottery Manuf.* A can or pot fitted with a narrow tube through which slip or barbotine is poured upon the ware for decoration.

Hence **Pipe·tte** *v.* *trans.*, to pour, convey, or draw (*off*, *out*) by means of a pipette.

1881 *Amer. Chem. Jrnal.* IX. 177 (Cent.) The solution of arsenic acid was pipetted into the bottle. 1889 CAMPBELL *Tabach's Calc. Chagrin.* iv (ed. 4) 136 The ether is pipetted or siphoned off.

Pipe-work. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + WORK 12.]

1. *Mining.* A pipe vein of ore: = PIPE *sb.*[1] 7 c (2).

1853 MACLEOD *Lead Mines* 184 Pitvapps, Roof-works, Flue-works, Pipe works, Stills. 1859 OLIVER[2] *Hist. Derby* I. 65 Pipe-works lie between two rocks or veins, yet seldom follow any regular inclination, but fill up fissures.

2. Pipes in the mass, or as part of a structure.

1850 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. Organ, The pipework includes a great variety of different kinds of pipes.

Pipewort (pəi·pwəɹt). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] 3 + WORT.] Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon*; extended by Lindley to the whole of the N.O. *Eriocaulaceæ*, comprising aquatic or marsh herbs allied to grasses, with a membranous tube surrounding the ovary.

1826 GILPIN *Brit. Bot.* I. 392 *Eriocaulon*. Pipewort. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 170 The processes, among the Pipeworts, of a membranous tube.

Pipey, error. form of PIPY.

† Piphoro. *Obs.* *rare*[—1]. [a. 16th c. F. *piffre* (= mod.F. *fifre*), adj. fr. *piffero*, *piffaro* PIFFERO.] A fife or other wind instrument.

a 1625 J. FLETCHER in *Fair M. P.* Inc. I (1848) 7 Prate him with trumpet, pipiro, and drumme, With fame and supreme fire.

† Pipi[1] (pi·pi). [Tupí *pipi*.] Name of the astringent pods of a Brazilian leguminous plant, *Cæsalpinia Pipai*, sometimes imported together with divi-divi for tanning. Also, the plant itself.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 168 *Cæsalpinia Pipai* produces pods which possess some astringency, and are called *Pipi* pods. 1893 *Cent. Dict. Lyst.*, *Pipai*, the astringent legumes of the *Cæsalpinia pipai*.

Pipi[2] (pi·pi). Also **pepsy**, **pipsy**. [Maori.] A Maori name of a shell-fish, sometimes erroneously

called the cockin, *Meadowsia sexus-calcaratis* (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

1880 Graves *Visit Lamp. N. Zealand* 193 (Morris) *Pipit*, a cockin.] 1892 Morris' *New Zealander* (1891) 108 Piles of white shells of the "pipi", or cockle, brought from the seashore for food. 1891 J. L. Carvell *Poenamo* 224 (Morris) Favourite, favoured with fish and pippies. 1892 T. H. Potts *Out in Open* 19 (1895) Each female is busily employed in scraping the pumice thoroughly with pipi shells. 1892 E. Earnes *Homeward Bound* 103 Imagine how delightful to have their breakfast of pipis dug out of the sand.

† **Pi·pient**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pipient-em*, pr. pple. of *pipire* to chirp; cf. F. *pipiant*, *pipiant*.] Piping or chirping like a chicken or young bird.

1607 Chapman *Iliads*, (1808) II *Like Amarenthus* finde drums, some perfect, some pipient, some harsh, some half harsh.

1615 T. Adams *Spir. Mercy* 24 Hypocrites, a pipient breede, making their owne rhymes.

Piping (pəi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Pipe *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Pipe *v.*[1]

1. Playing on a pipe; the music of pipes or wind-instruments.

c 1325 *Lve. xvii* for was ghemmene songe, for was piping among. 13.. *E. Allit. Poems* (Bodl. MS.) Ar he hit was harping & piping & rybaudrye. 1532 Coverdale *Ezekiel* xli. 21 Pypinge and harpinge make a sweete noyse. 1641 Hunne *Y. Drunk* iii. 22 The holy Sabbaths ... were wholly spent...in Maygames and Morrisdances, Pipings and Dancings. a 1726 S. Sewall *Diary* (C.Bostonians soc. '82) 1 and not look for Piping nuts. See Hobbie's dead. 1870 Hooper *Earthly Par.* I. 1, 326 Unto their piping music all purple dances.

2. The utterance of a shrill sound, or the sound itself (with the varieties of sense indicated in Pipe *v.*[1] 4–6); cheeping, chirping, whistling; singing or speaking in a shrill tone.

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 187 Ho hi piping were go, Ha leik to pe cuckes ne mo. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.), The mouthes...is a lesoure dichin to a mans...pip voice & pipinge with eyre. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 *Pypynge*, voyce of yonge bryddys, *pipulatus*. 1552 Huloet, Pypynge or pypynge of birdes or foules, *chirlus*. 1618 Cotton *Cleric. Inf.* 24 *Piping*, the musical signal of love proceeding to their meanings or uttering a second time. 1633 Bp. Mountagu *Numeh.* (1641), The shrill piping of a bullrush was heard. 1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 13 Between the frosty pipings of the hinds. 1882 *Pall Mall Gaz.* (Specimen), A sacred music by young queens when there is also to the hive a mature queen, but one not yet emerged from her cell.

3. Weeping, crying, *slang or colleq.*

1579 Spenser in *Mem. D'Ardour's Diary* of Jour. No more piping, prey. 1837 Marryat *Diary Amer.* (1839), What's the use of piping, boys, I never yet could hire.

4. *attrib.*

a 1300 Kyt *Sim Pur.* Wks. 1331 IV. 323 Mirth, Song, Dance, or Piping-mark. 1901 Shipton *Chorus.* (1932) 113, 132 The curiously disfigurative of theft...contrivances, which this piping-work produc'd.

Pi·ping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Pipe *v.*[2] and *sb.*[1] + -ing[1].]

† **1.** The smoking of a pipe, tobacco-smoking.

1580 T. Hill *Pamphlet Physic* (1581) 13 Christmas revels, with dancing, drinking, ... poking, piping, gaming. 1670 J. Hayward in *St. Papers, Dom.* 438 You mark piping and gaming will be no enemy to him.

2. *Gardening.* The propagation of pinks, etc. by cuttings (see Pipe *v.*[2] 3); *concr.* a cutting or slip of a pink or other plant taken off at a joint.

1788 Gen. Pitt in *Ann. Reg.* 48/2 I. Rector *Libr. Found. Agric.* (ed. 4) 3, 300 Trimming off the layers, except those of the extremity, which only require their ends shortened, as directed for pipings. 1821 *Bard's Florist* 130 Pinks. Continue to pot out the second pipings, and prepare the beds for the most mature blossoms. 1898 [see Pipe *v.*[2] 3].

3. a. The action of furnishing with pipes or tubes. b. *concr.* Pipes collectively.

1848 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 156 Professor Brande concluded his communication by exhibiting several new piping. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 2 Delighted with a strong jet of cold water administered through a piping. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/3 To superintend the supply ... by ...an expensive system of piping from Pennsylvania.

4. *Overcrowding*, etc. a. The trimming or ornamenting of the edge of stuff or the seams of a garment, by means of a fine cord enclosed in a pipe-like fold of the edge or of a distinct strip of stuff; *concr.*, the tubular kind of trimming thus formed. b. Fluting: cf. Pipe *v.*[2] 4 c. Also *attrib.*

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Piping*, a kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses. *Piping-irons*, flatting-irons. 1880 *Pharm. Journ.* 3rd Ser. X. 721 Of late years, the art of piping has been introduced here under-lines to save trouble; a card covered with material cut on the bias is inserted. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The Princess... wearing a...dark blue serge yachting costume, the coat and skirt outlined with a piping of white. 1894 C. S. Bayne-son *Best. Fleet* 210 The Sovereign's emblem coat...had a white edging or piping. 1895 A. Mossman *Clown. M. Himself* v. 198 A coat in a blue coat, with dull red piping in the seams and brass buttons.

5. In harness, A tubular leather covering for a trace-chain, or such coverings collectively. (Cf. Pipe *sb.*[1] 4 c.)

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

† **6.** A mode of dressing the hair by curling it round little cylinders or rudettes of wood or baked pipe-clay: cf. Pipe *sb.*[1] 4 j. *Obs.*

7. In jewellery, Lengths of gold (or other) tubing, fixed to the back of a thin plate of metal to strengthen it.

1881 G. Wallis in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 696/1 Another smaller diadem found in another tomb...is of gold plate, so thick as to require no 'piping' on the back to assure it.

8. *Confectionery.* The action or art of ornamenting cakes, etc. with cord-like lines or twists of sugar; *concr.* the lines or twists so used.

1883 R. Halliday *Westridge Receipts* Sec. 2. 134/1 When cold, ornament with piping, orange-blossom, citrons, &c. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 25 Feb. 3/6 Well up in icing and piping.

9. *Mining.* = Hydraulicking: see Pipe *v.*[2] 7.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Piping*, 3. See *Hydraulicking*. 1891 J. W. Anderson *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 161 *Piping*, washing gold deposits by means of a hose.

10. *Metallurgy.* = Pipe *sb.*[1] 7 e; the formation of such a pipe.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Piping*, ... 2. The tubular depression caused by contraction during cooling, as the top of loaf or steel ingots.

Pi·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. Pipe *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That pipes; characterized by piping.

1. Playing on a pipe.

1638 *Jewish Relat. Ancients* 197 A most lively description of a piping satyr. a 1745 Swift *On Shadow in Glass* 38 Leading lasses, and piping swains. 1838–48 S. D. Wales *Arbitrage, Achievement* iv. 6, Garlands, sprats, piping women and black-eyes.

b. Characterized by piping, i. e. the music of the pastoral pipe (as distinguished from the martial fife, trumpet, etc.); in the Shakespearian phr. *piping time(s) of peace*.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. 2. 34 So this warre shall ende, And peace shall follow, 1599 Dr. Bodley *Let. to Wm. D'Aubray* 30 Jan., The lutes [are] more suitably exercised against women ... than the piping times of peace. 1883 Ann. Tourn. in 1968 Cyc. Chr. 730 In piping times of peace, the national duties of the Assyrian colossus loom large.

2. Sounding shrilly; whistling; shrill-toned.

1813 Douglas *Horæ*, vi. 1. 72 The piping wood thro' its dusk hall is rife, 1862 *Ord Pr. Rimers Ch. Pageant.* xv. 11. 1404 To him shall thy piping poetry...be directed. 1867–77 Faulkner *Bamburgh* I. 51 With piping orchestrion. 1880 W. Irving *Shaks. Soc. Exp.* 1 *Wks.* An old man replied in a thin piping voice. 1892 Darwin *Emotions* iv. 81 Dogs, when a little impatient, often make a high piping note through their nose. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 256/1 There was a piping breeze from the southwest.

b. In names of particular kinds of birds or other animals having a piping note or cry: as **piping crow**, the Australian genus *Gymnorhina*; **piping goose**, the genus *Pipile*, of S. America and Trinidad; **piping hare**, the pika or calling hare, *Lagomys*; **piping plover**, *Aegialites melodus*, of N. America. Also **piping ballfinch**, a ballfinch trained to 'pipe' or whistle a tune.

1773 Ramsbotham in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 267 Well known by the common instances of piping Bullfinches. 1844 *Pict. for Fire Place*, etc. 23 The mocking bird and the piping crow. 1895 C. Dixon in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 643 The Gymnorhinæ or piping crows of Australia.

3. *quasi-adv.* in phr. **piping hot**, so hot as to make a piping or hissing sound, as a steaming liquid, or a dish freshly cooked; hissing hot; hence *gen.* very hot.

a 1716 Congreve *Mother's T.* 120 Wishes playing hose out of the glands. ? a 1720 *Poems of Harrick* 331 In *Dresden's Poems* (S. T. N.) 252 Are pies of carrion, fat and hot piping. 1861 Mollhausen *Pillar* II. 191 Beans, fried as much as they be, and so cast piping hot into sharp vinegar. 1897 S. Lucas *Barbadoes* (1979) 20 When we had climed ... being panickly and pipeing hot. 1909 J. Ingram tr. Quinet's *Conv. D'Ec.* D'Ec. (1709) 178 A Matter-Pye, ...piping hot out of the Oven. 1888 Holmes *Lives to Col. Mem* II. 26 The day having been piping hot.

b. *fig.* Fresh, quite new, just come out.

1807 Monkhouse *Vicar Pilcomb* iv. 1. 57 Col. Wharton owned he, eh? *Pray*. Piping hot from the university. 1892 Milton *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 6 The Books...in defence of Bishops, which came out piping hot smack about the time. 1833 *Edinburgh Fashions* vii. 8 A Report is rumor piping hot from Ireland. 1893 Stevenson *Ed. & Fillo* iv. 60 (*Stage-effect such a scene-picture—the new play, piping hot!*)

Pipistrelle, -el (pipistrel). [n. F. *pipistrelle*, ad. It. *pipistrello* bat, variants of which are *vipistrello*, *vespi-*, *vespistrello*, from *vispistrillo*, *vespistillo*, *vespe* bats L. **vespertilio* for L. *vespertilio* (-*ōnem*) bat, f. *vesper* evening. See Dies (ed. 4) 390.] A small species of bat, *Vesperugo pipistrellus*, common in Britain and Europe generally.

1781 Pennant *Hist. Quad.* II. 561 Bat, Pipistrelle. 1849 Southey I. 66 The pipistrelle, or common bat of Britain. 1861 G. Kingsley *Limits of Charis* (1863) 149 No less than fifteen or sixteen species of bats are found in Britain. ... The little Pipistrelle...is...the most abundant...of the species.

Pipit (pi·pit). Also 8 **pippet**, -it, 9 **pipet**. [prob. imitative of the bird's 'short and feeble note' (Swainson). Cf. Pip *sb.*[3], and the dial. names *titling*, *titlark*, *cheeper*, *peep*, etc. So F. *pipit*, *pipet*.] Any bird of the genus *Anthus* or several allied genera of the family *Motacillidæ*, widely distributed over most parts of the world, and having a general resemblance to larks. The common British species are the Meadow Pipit or Titlark, *A. pratensis*; the Tree Pipit or Pippit-lark, *A. trivialis* (*A. arboreus*); and the Rock Pipit, Rock-lark, or Shore-lark, *A. obscurus*.

1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 291 A species [of lark] taken in the neighbourhood of London called by the bird-catchers a pippit. 1832 Yarrell in *Penn. Encyc. Mod. Chief* I. No. 1. 18 The rock or shore pipit (*Anthus aquaticus*)...is also in winter...the common and the tree pipit (*A. pratensis*) and arboreus). 1889 Harting *Ibid.* IX. No. 2. 251 Larks and pipit-larks arise at intervals. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 670, Pipits, of which over 30 species have been described...occur in almost all parts of the world.

Pipkin (pi·pkin). Also 6 **pypkin**, 6–7 **pipken**. [Origin doubtful. The form suggests a dim., f. Pipe *sb.*[3] + -kin: cf. Sp. *pipote* keg, and Pg. *pipote* small cask or vessel, f. *pipa* Pipe *sb.*[3] But there is no evidence that the pipkin was at first a small cask or shaved vessel.]

1. A small earthenware pot or pan, used chiefly in cookery. (Formerly in wider sense, including metal pots. Now local; in Eng. Dial. Dict. from Warw. to Lincoln and Suff.)

1585 Cogan *Haven of Health*, (Wade) a little potte: a pipken. 1598 Lane *Tadmora* in *Add. MSS.* Boyled with vinegar and hony to a lenten pipken or skillet. 1600 Maplet *Nat. Love-Monck.* 77 Put them together into a clause pipkin or leaden pot, ... let them stand over the fire one houre. 1683 Butler *Mod.* i. iii. 1186 Free from a crack or flaw of mending, As Mrs my Pipkin by the ringing. 1758 Ramy tr. *Marperet's Chym.* I. 274 Put the fire-spit...into an unglazed earthen pipkin, and set it amidst live coals. 1808 Wordsw. (*P. Pindar*) *Two more Pupp at E. Acland* Wks. 1870 V. 355 A pipkin of brown crockery. 1893 Bridgett *N. C. Lives, Pipkin or Pipkin*, a small earthen vessel with a handle. 1894 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* viii. (1860) 230/1 The so-glazed earthen pipkin, fashioned by the hand, without the assistance of the potter's wheel, is held to belong to the 'bronze and stone periods' of the antiquary.

2. *U. S.* and (*Prov.*) *dial.* A small wooden tub having a vertical handle formed by the prolongation of one of the staves, a piggin.

1835 Watkins *Flowers in Winter* 61, A wizard of the Northmen, ... Could call green bud and blossom back To frosted stem and spray... The beechen platter sprouted wild, The pipkin wore its old-time green. 18.. T. A. Hill *MS. Collect. Nottinghams Words* (E. D. D.).

Hence **Pi·pkinet** (*nonce-wd.*), a small pipkin.

1847 Halleck *Noble Heard.* Wks. (1869) 304 Then my pipkinet shall see, Give a warm welcome unto Thee.

Pipless (pi·plės), *a.* [f. Pip *sb.*[3] + -less.] Having no pips; seedless.

1889 *C. G. Wells Rotes Backwards* 123 The Corbettite Grape, possesses the great recommendation of being pipless. 1900 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 3/4 Pipless oranges are among the novelties hailing from California.

Pipling, var. Pipplino. **Pipounder, -poudder**, etc., var. Pepperoun. **Pippal**, var. Peepul. † **Pi·ppano**. *Sc. Obs.* Also **pypane, pyppane**. (Origin and meaning uncertain.)

1490 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 189 Item, for v vane of reid pyppane viz to be lukis to the King. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 40 Item, for ij pypane lukis xlij., ...ord. 1508 *Ibid.* 310 Item, for pypanes rede silk for the Kingis marist hors.

† **Pipped**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 **pipt**. [In form, pa. pple. of Pip *v.*[2] sense 2, but the latter is not known so early.] Crushed, as a nut.

1595 Kirby *Dict., Cassis* sect., a pepped nutte. 1910 Bridges, Pipped cobbs, cause sad. 1890 Dickens *Sparagus Gard.* v. 5, A pipt Nutshell and a Maggot in't.

Pipped (pipt), *a.* [f. Pip *sb.*[3] (or *v.*[2]) + -ed.] Affected with the pip.

1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 184 There's poor Horace sick in his hammock, and the wheezy croaking like a pipped hen. 1843 Lever *A. Hall* I, You have no more stomach than a pipped hen.

Pipperidge (pi·pəridj). Also 6 **pyprydge, pipridge**, 6–9 **piperidge**, (9 *dial.* **pipruge, pi·prick**). Cf. Pepperidge. [Derivation obscure. Cf. AF. *pipperouge* a hip, in W. de Bibbesworth (Prof. Skeat).]

1. A local name of the Barberry, fruit or shrub; the latter usually *pipperidge-bush*.

1548 Turner *Libellus, Oxiacanthus*...*alo officinis* & *pulgo* berberis dicitur, *Anglicus Pyprydge nominat.* 1562 — *Herbal* II. 116 The barbery tre, otherwyse called a pyprydge tre. 1572 Bar. & L. *Words* 73 *Pippendges*, *Barberries*, *Ribes vulg.* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal*, *Barberry*, or pipperidge bush,...groweth naturally in the hedges in many parts of England. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 439 Barberries & Berridges *Eng. Plants*, *Sc.* Piperidge, Pipperidges, Pipnogs, Pepperidge, *Pipridge* Tree, or Piperidge Bush.

2. = Pepperidge 2.

1898 Webster s.v. *Pipperidge*, The piperidge of New England is the *Nyssa villosa*, a large tree with very tough wood.

Pipsqueak, -it, obs. forms of Pipsy.

Pippian (pi·pian). *Math.* [See quot.] = Cayleyan.

1873 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 351. I propose to nonlogy with the form Hessian; to call the two curves in question (provisionally denoted by T and Q) the Pippian and Cayleyan, respectively.

Pippin (pi·pin). Forms: 4–6 **pepyn**(e, 4–7 **pipin**, 4–8 **pepin**, 5 **pippyn**, 5–6 **pyppyn**(e, 6 **pappin, pippyn, pyppen**, 6– **pippin**, (8–8 **pippen**, -ing, 7 -ine). [ME. a. OF. *pipin* (1388 in Godef.) seed of a fleshy fruit, mod.F. *pepin*, *pépin* pip: in Norm. dial. also seedling apple-tree: cf. sense 2. Cf. It. *pippolo* kernel, grape-stone. Origin obscure.

Connexion with L. *pepo*, *-onem*, a. Gr. πέπων, -ονος 'gourd, melon', is doubtful: in Sp. and Pg. *pepino* is 'cucumber', *pepita* 'kernel or pip'; also 'pip' in fowls (Pic. 17–8, which in Walloon is *pepin*, Lt. *pipitā* is 'quinsy or 'shoot', and also 'pip' in fowls. The relations between these are obscure.)

1. The seed of certain fruits, including those now called *pips*, and others: cf. *Pur sb.*[3] *Obs. exc. dial.*

c1390 *Chaucer M. 1380* (Gött.) Peples hot *Gött.*: *Fairf.* pepys: Trin. cantabr. pers he gane him þrin, þe spilk a pe appel ne be seen. *Ibid.* 1407 Þe pipins war tun eyðer bi tuig, þar ran a bem þan wandes poynt. 1398-9 Durham *Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 240 In dimidio litr. de Rosyn cum pepyn. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxix. (Bodl. MS.) Medlen and pippins longe when þe wynd is clene amonge hem. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pyppyn, of rysyn, or grape..., acinus. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 168 Of the wyl there were many rootes, them sowde take the lauder peppyns of the same rooten that hee eight eyen and seven hees. 1538 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. xlii. 721 In the middle of the fruite [pear] there is a core with kernels or peppins. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 449 The inner stones or pepins, which in some grapes are but small, or els none. 1613 Jam *Life.* 1784 Ellis *Metrical Eng. Romances* (ed. 3) 139 Can these [oranges] be quarters and order out all the peppins. 1808 Cyprian Gisan, *Pippin*, the seed of an apple. 1822 Agricultural Chemistry 120 *Pippins*, the pip or seed of the apple and like fruits.

† **b.** Applied to the germ of a pea, or the like. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-Bks.* 31 [Peese] wyl ple to-fille with a lytil brothynge, to pepyn, saue þe white Pepyn is þerfro.

† **c.** Rendering Sp. *pepita* a grain of gold. *Obs.*

1604 E. Grimeston *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. iv. 213 They finde little of this golde in pippin. *Ibid.*, They call them pippins, for that commonly they are like to pippins or seeds of melons. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 1011 In this gold is found either in Graines which they call the Pippins because they are like...Seedes of Melons...or in powder.

2. The name of numerous varieties of apple, raised from seed.

c 1532 Lupset *Orchard of Syon. Vf Iohn London* (MS. Harl. 365 ff. 1111), Pyppyns, spryngen blandyshyngly on claport And pe Pyrie rather spryngen to be remembred. 1594 Plat *Jewell House* 111. 60 Pippins, Peares, Plummes, &c. as well generall as forreine, as apples, and *pepins*, a genets, as pardemaine, as *carpiards*, a pippins: *estrangotillos*, a choke peares. 1599 Lodge *Euphues' Golden Legacie* (1826) 120 The newest Quidden... as well as the sweet Pippin. 1599 Shakes. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 68, I will raise a lusty pippin of my owne grafting. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi* 587 This is a pretty way to have Pippins, Pomewaters, or any other sorts of Apples growing low. 1656 Wheelocke *Cantab. Lexicon* s.v. Pippin, take their name from the small apples or pips that usually appear on the eares of the Apple. 1664 Mrs Peaty *Plimtes' Fl.* II. 113 The pippins...were so called because the trees were raised from pips or seeds. 1666 *Trans. Soc.* 1. 207 Some Supplies of English pippins, or perfumed almond oranges (referring to, for instance, the Golden Pippin, Rhenish Pippin, ...Bladdock Pippin, etc.) and recently Cox's Orange Pippin has been brought into notice.

3. Applied to a person. *slang.*

1684 *Coffee Scourge* 10 Who, (1705) 55 There's a pendency Pippin To think to wound me o'the Pretty one. 1685 *Pseudo* 3 Jew 40 The Reform'd Elf won't do it, my Pippin.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pippin cider, jelly, pie, trade*; *pippin-grower, -manager, -selling, -seller*; **pippin-face**, a red round face; as *pippin-faced adj.*; † **pippin-fruit**, a fruit consisting 'pippins' or pips (*obs.*); **pippin-hearted** *a.*, faint-hearted, timid; † **pippin-squire** = Apple-squire (*obs.*); † **pippin-tea**, Tea infusion of pippins (*obs.*).

1708 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Cyder*, There's...found their "pepin cyder not to pleasant as their mostly or red streak cyder. 1708 Mortimer *Pregetal. Bot.* lii. 190 He never drest with them Ladies those His "pippin Tarts. 1850 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, The hard-headed man with the pippin-face. 1870 Rolfe *Addr. Pilotfish* vi, This old shepherd, with his withered pippin face. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, A little hard-headed, "pippin-faced man. 1875 Cotton *Gilded Tea Planters' Manual* (title) Instructions for the Raising, Planting, and Cultivating of Gilded Tea-Trees, whether Seedlings or "Pepin-Grafts. 1833 Hy. Martyneau *Tale of Tyne* I. II I were to turn pippin-monger instead of "pippin-grower. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 171 They might have been the merriest, most "pippin-hearted little men in the world. 1708 Mrs. Knox *Antidote* 30 Take "Pippin-Jelly. 1805 Harwood *Happy Maids* Wks. 1874 II. 33 You are a "pippin-monger to call me Runaling or apple-John. 1634 *Bible Mat.* X.XI. 206 Hosling, hosling, "pippin-polting, and driving them from the hearth. 1592 Greene *Disput.* 3 A "pippin? Pye that cost me the Market-Town penie. 1876 Whitmore *Late Summers Blood* xxxiii, 32 A Dagger you have, or no—no, "pippin Squire. 1708 Kitchen in Mr. J. Pippin *Myst.* 9 *Cold Bath* is 1/2 *Pot* his common Drink... "Pippin-Wine...with Syrup of Kachoolan. 1795 "Pippin was (see Pomewater).

Hence † **Pi·pinad** *a.*, having pips; † **Pi·pinar**, a ship engaged in the 'pippin trade' (see quot.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 72 Gingle felte and grenne, *Pyrenid* hast (L. *grand cultus*), and fele. 1545 *IN Rot's Reg.*, Freshmouse fo. (1840) 6, 24 if a merchant returne to me to hire a small ship of 100, and hath not it for the pippinar ready; or 24 for a vessel, and hath not he intends to make a pippinar of her; the mastership is, that she is to run to Seville or Genoway, or to Malaga for lemons.

† **Pi·pple**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **pypple** (**pingel**). [App. dim. or frequent. of Pipe *v.*[1]] *intr.* To blow with a gentle sound; to pipe or whistle softly, as the wind; to murmur or ripple, as a stream. Hence † **Pi·ppling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1500 Skelton *Bowge of Court* 180 A lytell accident... subdewed with the lyghtsome blast of the mooste wynne chekyne pypplyng wynde. 1552 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* (1578) iii. 184 That have very sensuales, softe gaye lyuing wiuches, a white sinne. 1556 Pecock *Repref.* 111. 370, Whanne the...wind with pippling swoune is out of north, and so the sea is full duddy, and the floute. 1580 Baret *Alv. Pipple* 66, I Now shiuer as shadowes, eache pipling pol lock sensue me. 1592 R. D. *Hymenæus* 23 b, Small streames of water, pippling and sliding downe vpon the timber greuell. 1880 G. Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* x. 61, They sat down to enjoy the "soft pipling cold" which swung all the leaves about.]

b. ? *transf.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 93 Had not I such diseases, such pipling lordes renounced.

Pipple, -globe: see Pimple, -stone.

Pip-pop. [Reduplic.] A representation of the report of a Musket (Ille, etc.).

1592 *Wisdom. Dou.* 24 Nov. 1/3 Oure worlde the engenne of the bare town and the pip, pop&c. *Pip-pop-pip-pop* the Townsmen in advance have been fired upon. 1902 *Manch. Mag.* Sept. 231 The sound still rings in my ears of the sporadic pip-pop of the Mausers.

Pippy (pi·pi), *a.* [f. Pip *sb.*[3] and ? *sb.*[2] + -y.]

1. Full of pips.

1850 *Punch Rev.* 23 June 258/1 A blue, pippy lemon.

2. *Stock Exchange slang.* (?) Shaky, shaky.

1890 *Scott. Leader* 29 Feb., On 'changes... Mexican rails also look "pippy" to-day.

Pipridge, obs. form of Purpidge.

‖ **Pipsissewa** (pipsi·sīwă). [ad. N. Amer. Ind. (? Algonkin) name *sip-si-ssins*; it is not clear whether the form in *pip-* occurred in some native dial., or was a write man's conjecture.] A name for *Chimaphila umbellata* (N.O. *Ericaceæ* or *Pyrolaceæ*), also called Prince's pine, a low creeping evergreen with whitish flowers, found in Europe, northern Asia, and N. America. Also, the leaves of this used as a diuretic and tonic.

1814 Pursh *Flor. Amer. Septl.* 320 *Chimaphila*...is in high esteem for its medicinal qualities. They call it *Sipsi-ssewa*.) 1818 Eaton *Man. Bot.* 203 General Watson says the umbellata is the Pipsiwewa or Pipsiswa and is highly efficacious in the Cure of cancers. 1833 H. C. Wood *Therapeutics* 439 *Pipsissewa* is probably almost equivalent to uva ursi in its therapeutic value. 1880 *New Englander* I. lx. 131 Those wonderful diuretics, the wild pansy, the cranberries (*sic*)...*Epigæa repens* (trailing arbutus), and the partridge berry. 1884 Millspaugh *Amer. Med. Plants* 104 *Chimaphila umbellata*...Common names pipsissewa, whose green, pulpous pine, bitter wintergreen, ground holly.

Pipul, variant of Peepul, E. Indian tree.

Pippy (pi·pi), *a.* (occas. -ey.) [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] + -y.]

1. Containing pipes, tubes, or tubular formations; of the form of a pipe, tubular, cylindrical.

1594 Southwell *Peccat. Dolend.* 20 Iewels, with whose orient reflexy is whitened & euer be eaten, otherwise it will soon grow pippy or rot. 1737 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* L. 533 A white pippy and stony coral. 1808 Kirby *Entom.* I. 141 Where their nodules [wombs] form the pipy handles to strange receptacles. 1830 *Prod. N. Agricult. Soc.* XII. 1. 188 A soft blue "pipy clay, i.e. containing pipes of red rusty matter. 1883 Pulleine *Farm.* iv. 120 The roots toward over the lava is remarkably pipy as well as cellular.

2. Piping, shrill. (Cf. Pipe *sb.*[1] 2.)

1877 W. S. Gilbert *Pygmalion & Galatea* (1892) 12 'Close up, Mr. Peggotty', said a pipy little voice. 'I shall never be pipy again'.

Piquable (pi·kăbl'), *a. rare.* [f. Pique *v.* + -able.] Capable of being or inclined to be piqued.

1680 Trevisano *Lett. Eth. Antiquit to Mem.* (1691) I. 221, 236 Had I been a piquable man I should have been piqued.

Piquance (pi·kăns). *rare.* [See -ance.] = next.

1883 *Academy* VII. 20 A certain mingling of smoothness and piquance is not wanting.

Piquancy (pi·kănsi). Also 7 piqu-. [f. Piquant: see -ancy.]

† **1.** Sharpness, severity. *Obs.*

a 1670 Barrow *Serm.* (1687) I. xiv. 204 Satyrical taxers do sow their seasoning piquancy, not to the speakers...but to the subject, and the hearers. 1698 [R. Fiddes] *Four Essays.* 78 That the reader may...perhaps, with what Moderation and Decency the case will admit, some measure of Piquancy, I trust them.

2. Of food, etc.: Stimulating pungency or tartness; appetizing flavour.

1664 Evelyn *Pomona* iv. 13 To salute our Palats with a more agreeable piquancy and tartness. 1671 Nahum *Prem. & Cure Dis.* 3, 6, 71 Imparting piquancy to the food. 1762 Hanmer(ed.) *Euripides* Tvi. 17 Fire, fanal—heat, piquancy.

3. *fig.* Of manner, speech, etc.: The quality of being Piquant (in sense 3); racy quality.

In quot. 1683 said of the impression made upon the mind.

1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Authorum* 409 His style...leaves a piquancy and quick relish in the Readers mind. 1689 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) 1. 229 Give a relish and piquancy to our Conversation. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village Sec. v.* (1851) 301 There was a tasteful smartness in her dress...with a giddiness in her air, and a piquancy of expression. 1836 Emerson *Platform, Lamp, Wks.* (Bohn) II. 150 It is this which gives that piquancy to the conversation of a strong-natured farmer or backwoodsman. 1851 D. G. Mitchell *Dream Life* (1852) 141 Her conversation delights you by its piquancy and grace.

Piquant (pi·kănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 6 pickaunte, -ante, 6-7 pickant, 7 picqu-, piquant, 7-8 picqu-, 7- piquant, 9 picqu-, piquante. [a. F. *piquant* (*Hatzfeld*), pr.pple. of *piquer* to prick, sting: see Pique *sb.*[1], Pique *v.*[1] The form *picquant* was adl. fr. *picquante*. In 19th c. sometimes, *piquante* (*pikan't*).]

1. That pierces or stings; *esp.* sharp or stinging to the feelings; keen, trenchant; severe, bitter. Chiefly *fig.* Obs. or arch.

1521 Wolsey in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 43 Remembring the pickaunte wordes contayned in Maximyans letters. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* M iij, Who is he so blynd and senseles, that could not with these pickaunt sayenges be quickened? 1592 Greenham *Singe Sermon* in *Camden Misc.* (1840) I. 60 This doth the humbled sprite a better...a lyuly pickaunt. 1632 *Light Feather Largely* (1636) 22 By some piquant words or sagatenesse to put them into choler. 1634 tr. *Sandys's Ouvids Met.* 6 The pangs of the Gout are as sharpe and piquant. 1780 E. Darwin *Lett. to Lady* in *Europ. Mag.* (1782) II. 250 Desire to make any pleasant or piquant answer. 1818 *London Pageantry* I. 152 Caged him on With piquant spur.

† **b.** Sharp-pointed, pinked. *Obs. rare.*

1630 Sylvus *Anthropomet.* 161 When sharp pigaine Toes were altogether in request.

2. Agreeably pungent or sharp of taste; sharp, stinging, biting; stimulating or whetting to the appetite; appetizing.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. v. xxxiii, (A cook) excellent for a pickant sauce and the lumpes. 1698 Norden *Hist. Tribes* v. II. 56 The differences of Vinegars are seven; sweet, sharp, sower, piquant, salt, acid, bitter. 1719 Amherst *Jrnls.* (1935) 301 As piquant to the Tongue as Salt is soft. 1807 Dibdin *Ld. Oxford* v. 168, An opinion as an exciting toast. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 227 A piquant sauce for supper.

3. *fig.* That acts upon the mind as a piquant sauce, or the like, upon the palate; that stimulates or excites keen interest or curiosity; pleasantly stimulating or disquieting.

1609 *Whither Fayrft. to set in Lane Bloxhall* 201, 47 It falls below being piquant, and keeps within the Limits and Precincts of Modesty. 1708 *Art of Painting* 322 His [Bourdon's] design'd an infinite Number of Thoughts, that were as sensible and as *Piquant* as the Productions of the best Masters. 1732 Mary Wollstonecraft *Rights Wom.* iv. 144 Their husbands...learn how to seek for a more agreeable—may I be allowed to use a significant French word?—*piquant* society. 1804 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 19 Aug., Your notices of literary works should be short, light, and piquant. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* vi, His disapproval instantly of the piquant neatness of Caroline's costume. 1870 Tennyson *Prof's Exp.* xxxii. 235 These charms continued to render her an exceedingly piquant and charming maiden. 1883 Manch. Courier *Provincial Women* 11, The lovely girl had not Wanda's piquant, pretty face.

‖ **b.** After F. *piquante sce.*

1823 Scott *Peveril* xxxvii, The mockey has a turn for satire, too, by all that is piquante. 1830 Galignani's *New Paris Guide* 1. 1. 1.

2. A feeling of anger, resentment, or ill-will, resulting from some slight or injury, esp. such as wounds one's pride or vanity; offence taken.

1592 *Nashe Four Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 253 You take the grosse pride vppon you too much. 1633 Heywood's *Philochasles*, Gloth. *Wks.* 1. 14 This Opinion had a proper opposite Circumstance. 1667 Dryden *Wild Gallant* II. i, Pray, my Lord, take no pique at it. 1685–87 Pique to Lord A.S. 1696 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. III. 380 Since a great pique to Alexander, for having been justled before him to the See of Alexandria. 1766 (C. Jenner) *Bath Guide* vi. 160 Four Smiles went suddenly forth in a Pique, And with it off the Boat for the Stygian Creek. 1832 J. W. Croker *Diary* 12 May, His appointment ... adds to the pique and disappointment. 1877 Froude *Norse. Comp.* II. iv. 414 note, A Bishop who had caused much ill-will by his pique.

† 3. *Pique of honour*, a point in which honour is pricked or affected. *Obs.*

1598 R. L'Estrange *Synopsis Mor.* (1702) 322 There can be no Interfering upon a Point of Honour. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 401 Alike long prescription of established honour, And pleaque of honour to maintain a cause.

Pigue (pīg), *sb.*[1] Also 7 pique, **pickque**. [a. F. *pic*, in same sense, of uncertain origin. Taken by Hatz.-Darm. as a sense of *pic*, pick, pike, (mountain) peak; Littré takes it as a distinct word.] In *Piquet*, The winning of thirty points in cards and play, before one's opponent begins to count, entitling the player to begin his score at sixty. Cf. Repique.

1668 Temple *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 57 In their Assembly ... the Cards commonly run high, and all is Pique and Repique between them. 1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* vi. 81 The youngest Hand shall lay the Stock; and whether his Five and Fourteen be Pique and Repique? 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 250/2 A Pict in the game of Picket. 1707–42 Chambers *Cycl. s. v. Piquet*, If he can make up thirty, just to Hand, and past play, ere the other has told any thing, he reckons for three sixty:—And this is called a *Pique*. Whence the name of the game. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 131.

† **Pigue**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. or quasi-F., sel. f. *pica*.] = Pica 2, depraved appetite.

1676 Bullein *Hard. vi.* 31 b, Dog. Though it have the Pique, and long, 'Tis still for something in the wrong; As Women long.

Pigue (pīg, pēk), *sb.*[3] Also 7 pike. [a. Sp. Amer. *Pique*, sel. Quichua *pīqui* (Gonzalez Holguin 1608), *pīki* (Tschudi) flea, chigoe.]

1. = Chigoe.

1748 *Hanway's Journ. of Trav.* III. 276 A ... little Insect, call'd Pico which gets immediately into the Feet. 1758 Adams in *Collect. Voy. to Pegu &c.* (1906) XIV. 197 The insect ... called nigua and in Peru pique, is shaped like a flea. 1808 Kerr *tr. Gr. Raynal.* iv. (1818) I. 103, I am speaking of the celebrated Chigoe or Pigoe, called also ...Pique.

2. 'A name for *Argas reflexa*, a blind tick which sometimes causes sores on men or animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

Pigue, *sb.*[3] Erron. form of Pike *sb.*[3]

1720 P. Pecquet *France & Italy* 3 A [fore-]mast (up which dwindles nearly to a pique. 1893 Bicknell *New Ship brought Gd. News* 5, I turned in my saddle and made my girths tight. Then shortened each stirrup, and set the pique right.

Pigua, obs. form of Pike *sb.*[3] and *v.*

Pigue (pīk), *sb.*[4] Also 7–8 pique, (9 peak). [a. F. *pique* to prick, sting, stimulate, irritate, excite; *se piquer*, to take offence.]

1. *transf.* To prick the feelings of; to excite to anger, resentment, or enmity; to irritate; to offend by wounding pride or vanity.

1650 E. McWard *True Humanif.* 123 You think you pleases him weekly, when you say, 'any thing in Scripture that makes for you, call it ordinary; and what doth not please, is extraordinary'. 1673 W. Penning Philadelph. Rec. Mem. Soc. (1869) 169 The priest ... are malcontents ... being all piqued against the C. de Montmorin. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 328 The Devil was piqu'd, such saintship to behold. 1766 Foote's *Lovers, Prol.* Wks. (1781) I. 5 To this ... piques your pride, and offends our judgment. 1796 Eliza Hamilton *Lett. Modern Gallant* (1797) I. 124 A little piqued by the success of his watch. 1858 Prescott *Peru.* I. ii. (1878) I. 21 ... to Pizarro at this opposition to his wishes. 1880 Gregorovius *Flora, Rome*, viii. iv. (1879) 220 This moment may vanity is piqued. 1898 *Mod.-Parch. Gloss. s. v. Funk*, 'He's pooked about somewhat'.

2. *trans.* To stimulate or excite to action or activity; to instigate or provoke, esp. by arousing envy, rivalry, jealousy, or other passion; to arouse, awaken (curiosity, interest). † b. *refl.* To excite or arouse oneself, put oneself on one's mettle (*obs.*).

1696 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* I. i, My husband's barbarous usage pieces me to revenge. 1708 Bolingbroke *Patriot*, (1749) 58 Persons endeavour a kind of rivalship with wisdom, and pieces herself often in fortune as well as reason. 1768 tr. *Beaufield's Fatbeck* (1868) by Him vanity ...prompted her to pique the Prince's attention. 1795 *Mirror* I. 192 Trusting messages were intrusted to pages how to amuse fools. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv, Pushing himself into Name of Intrigue. 1870 H. Smart *Race for Wife* I, You have piqued my woman's curiosity.

† 3. *absol.* or *intr.* To arouse a feeling of pique; to stimulate. *Obs.*

1664 J. Wilson *Cheats* Epil., If you must lash out, and think you can't Be who yourselves unless you pique and vex. 1702 Addison *Tatler* No. 183 ¶ 3 Every Voice hath something in it that piques.

† 4. *intr.* *To pique at*: to strive or vie with (another) through envy or jealousy. *Obs. rare.*

1688 Dryden *Knight's Tale* iv. 1. Women of the Play-houses, still piquing at each other, who shall go the best dressed.

5. *refl.* (rarely *intr.*). To take pride in, plume oneself on. Const. *on*, *upon*; rarely *of*, *in*. (= F. *se piquer de*.)

1705 Pope *Lett.* (1736) V. 20 Men who are thought to pique themselves upon their wit. 1773 Boswell *Tour Hebr.* 20 Sept., We ... passed ourselves at last, being ourselves as we might half by our long active friends. 1787 Gentleman *Attendant* II. 113 Sir Jeffry ...pique himself much in the memory of the young woodlands. 1848–50 Tuller *Math. Lect.* (1864) I. 1 A powerful lancer who played himself upon his skill in his weapons. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 1/3 Temperance reformers who are wont to pique on the progress of the cause in the colonies.

Hence **Pi'quing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1732 C. Pitt *Female Tuckey Cbd* 20 To strike unbought reckless hate her end, and then abandon them to all the piquing severity of ridicule. 1848 Jefferson *Writ.* (1892) IV. 105 One piquing thing said, draws on another. 1852 *Punch Grotesch in Holstein* 21, A piquing of our selfishness.

Pique, *v.*[2] [f. Pique *sb.*[2]] In *Piquet*: **a.** *trans.* To win a pique from, score a pique against (one's opponent). **b.** *intr.* To score a pique.

1659 *Stapylton, Cotting & Dust.* I. I was Pickqued the last, but am now repicked. 1660 [see Picket 2]. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 278 He pique'd and repiqu'd us all. 1850 'Eleanor Trenton' *Hoyle Made Easy*. 42 It also piques and repiques the adversary. 1854 Smith *Dorothy Nineveh* vi, The mysterious ...of piquering, repiquering and capotting.

† **Pique**, *v.*[3], obs. f. Peak *v.*[2], to taper to a peak.

1598 Mrs. Cleaveland *Trial* (1884) 192 Albert Dad they had a love-hand, which came piquing down before, between their eye brows.

‖ **Piqué** (pēke), *sb.* (*a.*) [F. *piqué*, pa. pple. of *piquer* (see Pique *v.*[1]) to prick, pierce, backstitch as in quilting; hence as *sb.* quilted work, quilting.] A rather stiff cotton fabric woven in a strongly ribbed or raised pattern; quilting.

1829 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1837) III. iv. 45, 200 Marie Antoinette was brought out. She had on an exuberance of *piqué* frizes. 1832 Ask. *Parsee Exhib. ships.* (1836) A new fabric called *piqué*. 1873 'Thomas Cranmire' *What Katty did at Sch.* iv. 143 Lucy had dressed her hair and donned a fresh white piqué. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Piqué*, a cotton goods, figured or plain, and with a crimped surface resembling cordings. 1879 Miss A. E. Jones *Intel. Needlework*, Marseilles, or Two white stuffs, having cord or white piqué, stitch. 1891 'M. Laurence' *Lassie, Freshie*, xi. 189 The hostess ... looked ... charming in her white and blue piqué morning gown.

b. The raised pattern of such a fabric (orig. such a pattern formed by regular rows of stitching, as in quilting).

1830 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *ppl. a.* Inlaid (with little points of gold, etc.). Also as *sb.* = *Piqué work* b; see C.

1882 Hamilton *Pulpit Cabinet* Mrs. 1986 Bookmarkers of tortoise shell, inlaid with motifs of gold piqué. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 4/7 [Small boxes] in tortoiseshell piqué with gold.

C. *Comb.* **Piqué work**: **a.** A kind of decorative needlework in which a pattern is formed by stitching; **b.** Ornamental work in tortoise-shell or the like, formed by means of minute inlaid designs traced in points of gold, etc.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Piqué-work*, a pattern tried of hard-work; inlaying metals to metals, usually.

Piquel, obs. or arch. form of Pickerel *a.*

1680 Wharton in H. Rogers *Life & Times* iv. (1883) 116 While you ...are for setting the tag on the piquel end downwards, you won't be able to keep it up any longer than you continue whipping and scuggling. 1897 Kennett *Par. Mod. Archæol.* (1724) V. 256 A fair Mansion ...Where the piqued Turret is. 1795 *Monthly* II. 120 Shone sharply piqued at the sun.

Piqued (pīkt), *ppl. a.* [f. Pique *sb.*[1] + -ed.] Offended, irritated; excited: see the vb.

1683 tr. *Tavernier's Pers. Lett.* Transl. Epist., The same learned Man ...hath written sundry pieces of Books with bitterness and gall enough against the Reformed. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VI. 778 Is fate On his Wife a pique'd and jealous Spy. 1857 Willsher *Zschokke* viii. (1865) 132 These piqued and jealous enemies. 1880 Mrs. Fremantle *Boy & I.* I. 19, 'I am delighted ...', says Lord Clayden in a piqued tone. 1900 *Pearl Cheese* 4 Aug. 2/1 One other society gratified a pleased curiosity and raised the cloth and peeped.

Pique devant, var. of Picket-devant *Obs.*

Piquer, Piquere, obs. ff. Picker, Pickerel.

Piquet[1] (pike't, pī'ket). Also 7 pickquet, 7–9 picket, piequet, 8 pickotte, piquette, 8–9 piquette. [a. F. *piquet*, obs. *picquet* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), of uncertain origin.

The Fr. form is diminutive (-et), and the radical part has been variously sought in F. *pic*, a term used in this game (see Pique *sb.*[2]), *piquer*, a pike (weapon), a spade (in cards); *piquer* (quoted) or *piquer* to prick, pierce, stick.]

A card-game played by two persons with a pack of 32 cards (the low cards from the two to the six being excluded), in which points are scored on various groups or combinations of cards, and on tricks: see Cards, Carte blanche, Pique, Point, Repique, Quatorze, Quint.

1548 [J. Hall *Hores Vac.* 1. 130 For Cardes...a mans fancy would be soon'st up in cribbidge; Checke requires a vigilant memory; Mum a pregnant sight[ed]; Picket [*Bridaine Picket*] a curious inventions. 1650 [title] The Royall and delightfull Game of Piquet. 1668 Dryden *Sir M. Mar-all* v. 1, If I go to Piquier, though it be but with a Novice (as I, for will gropes and expostion, and capon me twenty times together). 1676 Dryden *Mad.* 20. I. 326 Thus Gamesters, when they play a Set With greatest earnestness at Piquet. 1700 Pilkington *Premature age Senior*...confessed a child a fortune at cardes, picket, and hazard. 1701 Addison *Spect.* No. 238 ¶ 1 She advises a Man Voluptuary to buy Pack-cards always with him ...a whole Afternoon at Piquette. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 63 His pride is in Piquette, Newmarket fame, and judgement at a Bett. 1748 Dearden *Cassibay* 221, The master ... was desirous of playing piquant with her. 1903 *Westminster Gaz.* 4/1 She and the King often spent the evening playing piquet or chess.

attrib. 1708 Rowe *Repeal Consider'd* Prol. 12 Not to forget Your Piquet Parties, and your four Knaves. 1720 Penn *Appl. to Flanders* 39 The Piquet-Friend, Gamester, the cause of all cheat, find spouse alone important for her dear. 1808 Strutt *Hist. Cards* 251 A Piquet pack now consists of thirty-two cards only.

Hence **Pi'quetist**, a piquet player.

1895 *Speaker* 25 Mar. 320/1 David Gregorie, a noted piquetist.

† **Pique-t**.[2], *Obs.* Also **piquette**. [? Akin to Pointer.] The name of a variety of carnation.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot. Appx.* 330 Pigeots, Diamonds, and Jews. *Pigeots*,...a beautiful kind of carnation.

Piquet, t, obs. form of Picket.

‖ **Piquette** (pike't). Also 7 **piquet**, 8 **piquette**. [F., f. *piquer* to prick, sting; in reference to its tart taste.] (See quots.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 249/2 Piquet, wine from the Banks of Loire and water. 1708 Phillips, *Piquette*, (Fr.) a tart sort of Wine we'd in some Parts of France, by the meaner sort of People. 1848 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Piquette*, sour acid wine;...made...by pouring water on the husks of grapes.

‖ **Piqueur** (pikœr). Also anglicised as Picker.[2] [F., agent-n. from *piquer* to prick: see Hatz.-Darm.] In France, or on the Continent, An attendant who directs the hounds during a hunt, or runs before a carriage to clear the road.

1839 H. Greville *Diary* (1883) III. 1 I followed a *piqueur*, who appeared to me to know his master, and by keeping close to his heels I contrived to see the stag taken. 1857 J. F. Cooper *Europe* II. vii. 135 The *piqueur* scouring along the road in advance, like a rocket. 1884 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* 104 The postilions and *piqueurs* all wore tassel glazed hats.

‖ **Piqui, piquia**: see Pekea.

1870 *Cent. Dict.*, *Piquia-oil*, a sweet cosmetic fixed oil derived from the fruit of *Caryocar Brasiliense*.

† **Piquier, pikeir** (pikī·ər). *Obs.* Also 6 **piquiere**. [a. F. *piquier*, f. *pique* Pike *sb.*[2]] A soldier armed with a pike, a pikeman; = Pikee.[2]

1596 J. Smythe in *Lett. Lds. Mem.* (Camden) 58 A hundreth of the most Pikiers and Archers. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. v. 56 The Pikiers, either armed or reasoned is to be skewed and taught the carriage and use of his pike. *Ibid.* 57 The good Piquier ought to haste to trust his pike well.

Piquier, obs. form of Pickerel.

‖ **Piquillin**. [Argentine Sp. *piquillín* (pikiˈlin), ultimately from some Indian dialect.] A South American bush, *Condalia microphylla* (N.O. *Rhamneæ*), having an edible drupaceous fruit.

1884 in Miller *Plant-n.*

Piquote, obs. form of Picotee.

† **Piquy**, obs. [? after.] var. of *pique*, Pike[2] *a.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v. *Character*, The Princes Characters...are, 1. Pearl: 2. Non-Parell. 3. Bevelar. 4. Long Primer. 5. Piquy [1634 or Pica]. 1658 Phillips, *Piquy*, a Term in printing, see Pearl.

‖ **Pir** (pēr). Also 7 **pire**, **peer**, 9 **peer**. [Pers. *pīr* old man, chief of a sect: a title of honour (Hopkins).] A Mohammedan saint or holy man: also *transf.* the tomb or shrine of a saint.

1672 tr. *Bernier's Kingdom Gr. Mogul* IV. 213 The Holiday, who with great convenience and delight spend their life there, under the shadow of the miraculous Sanctity of this Pire. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 220 Hard by this is a Peer, or Burying-place of one of their Prophets. 1829 E. B. Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 191 An Arabesque arabic not unlike Pir, or Holy Man, to whose virtues he pretends his child. 1860 Thomas (*Thought, Redemption* 53 Here was a pir, or holy spot, on which Kali reverently deposited a handful of wrought dates. 1900 Mary Catch-Wilson *Grand Parent* vi. 108 In calamity he turns to his pir to help him.

Pir, obs. form of Pier.

† **Pirace**, v. *Obs. rare.* [Abnormal formation f. Piracy.] **a.** *intr.* To practise piracy: = Pirate *v.* 1. **b.** *trans.* To obtain by piracy: = Pirate *v.* 2. Hence † **Pi'raced** *ppl. a.*

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. vi. 147 A fugitive with light vessels robbing and pirating. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 64 Leaving his other ship with all his men; it riden to the mercy of the water.

Piracy (pāi·rāsi). Also 6–8 **pyra-**; 8–7 **-cye**, **-cie**. [ad. med.L. *pīrātia*, a, Gr. πειρατεία piracy, f. πειρατής Pirate: see -acy.] The action or practice of a pirate.

1. The practice or crime of robbery and depredation on the sea or navigable rivers, etc., or by descent from the sea upon the coast, by persons not holding a commission from an established civilised state; with a and *pl.*, a single act or crime of this kind.

1529 Clerke *Mem.* 6 in Rymer *Fœdera* IX. 320/1 Pyr[a]cies, Piracies. 1532 Lyndsay *Dreme* 1111 To Purefy by Pirrotis of Weare, pairtly by Pyracie. 1598 Allen *Pomp*

Council (1892) V. 348 By complaint of a private doune upon him by certain English pirates. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* VII. 1390/1 Hauing first set at liberty the Scottish pirates, 3500 out of Ireland for treacherie not punishable. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 204 On those coasts be rather sorcerers, Pyrats, than Dentilions. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 548 Condemned by the court of admiralty for a pyratical practice. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 5 Those Portuguese .. betook themselves to Piracy among the Islands, at the Mouth of Ganges. 1807 G. CRABBE *Confidence* I. 77 The Vikings rendered their odious pursuits to the Baltic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1882) 191 The total suppression of piracy by Pompey had rendered the Mediterranean safe.

fig. 1847 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp. in Hs. Lords* 16 July, It was fearful...that under the appearance of schismatical violence a scheme of what he might call theological piracy would spring up.

2. *fig.* The appropriation and reproduction of an invention or work of another for one's own profit, without authority; infringement of the rights conferred by a patent or copyright.

1550 LEGHARNE *Hist. Peter* 78 They...would suffer by this act of piracie, since it was likely to prove a very bad edition. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 310 He is charged with 'Literary Piracy'; and an 'unprincipled suppression of the source from whence he borrowed his information'. 1893 DRINKWATER *Napoleon* I. iv. 70 With the view of securing his invention of the telescope from foreign piracy.

Piragua (pĭrăgwă), **periagua** (perĭăgwă). Forms: 4. 7- piragua; 7 piraguoa, 8 piroguia, perugua, perauger, 9 perogua. *β.* 7 periaguo, -yaguo, -eago, -eigua, perriaguor, 8 perriagoa, -ogue, periaguay, -anger, perriaugre, -awger, 8–9 periagua, -aga. *γ.* 8 petty-augar, pettiagua, -augua, -awga, -augar, -augra, periaguay, -augre, pettie augre, 9 petty-augre, -anger, pettiagua. See also PIROGUE. [orig. a. Sp. *piragua*, a. Carib *piraguara* a dug-out; subseq. much corrupted, esp. by popular reference of the initial part to *peri-* and *petty*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1625 OVINGTON (1926) I. 171 Unmarcht to Cardon pyraguoa. 1669 *Virginia richly valued* 41 A piragua or little boat. 1680 *J. Bissett* 15, *La Blanc's Trav.* 242 They bestow themselves in their Canoes, or Piraguoa's. 1684 O. *Dapper Fop.* (1709) 74 They took one Perugua which they found at anchor. 1708 B. CARWIN *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) II. 120 Maj. Church and his Forces were coming against them ..with 24 Periauguers, manning Whale-boats. 1732 tr. *Recherches Philosophiques sur les Américains* (1768) XVI. 256 And because the canoes .. is impracticable to wear, the hancock becomes a real pirogue. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxvii, The perogua rapidly approached. 1901 *Macdon. Mag.* Feb. 284 As soon as the crew of the piragua grounded.

β. 1672 Sir W. TALENT *Discon. N. Laborer* 18 People, whom they..Rain away...to Periago's. 1695 *Pres. agst. French in Select. St. Hist. Misc.* (1736) 323 Making Sloops enough to their 100th periaguas. 1698 *R. Cornelius Trad.* (1851) II. 103 Any boat, periaguor or canoa. 1697 Periago [see B. 1]. 1700 C. HATTON *Maps. Cler.* to App. (1707) 171 The periagua kept looking to and again. 1724 Periagua [see B. 1]. 1733 *N. Jersey Arch.* XI. 321 A large new Perriagua, of about 31 Foot in length. 1736 *Ibid.* 432 The Owners of the other two Boats and Periaguor. 1738 *Ibid.* 530 Chased by three Periaguors. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 5 Craving leither ..in their small canoes, or Periaugers. 1765 tr. F. H. Broch *Stage of Detroit* (1860) 153 Three Indians and two Periaugers. 1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. America* 298 The French traders ..make of them periaguers. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 74 Two boats (*périagues*) were detached from Detroit. 1843 DUNCAN *Trip. Mex.* 200 (1845) 294 The periagua is a strange rough boat. 1903 Dunbar *Pop. Lyrics* (1908) III. One Craft was but Canoes and Paley-Daggers. 1936 *N. Jersey Arch.* XI. 450 He received it himself and seized ..a Periaugar of Alderman Romer. 1758 Periaugua [see B. 2]. 1759 WARBURTON in *Life & Privat.* (1758) 98 We went in a Periaguoa over the Sound. 1790 *Mass. Sessions* 198 A Periaguoy and Half-Galley. 1876 B. GROSE in *Smiths Contr. Knowl.* Feb. (1884) I. 190 One people use the periaugoa subsea.

B. Signification.

1. A long narrow canoe hollowed from the trunk of a single tree, and sometimes deepened by the addition of planks along the sides, or widened by being built of two carved sections with a flat bottom inserted between them.

1669 [see A. 1]. 1670 CAPT. SMITH *Trans. & Adv.* 32 There were six Periaguors, which are large great trees formed as your Canowes, but so laid out on the sides with boards, they will seeme like a little Gally. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. 102 Any Periaguor or canoa. 1697 Periago [see B. 2]. 1708 C. HATTON *Maps. Cler.* to App. (1707) 171 The periagua kept looking to and again. 1724 Periagua [see B. 1]. 1733 *N. Jersey Arch.* XI. 321 A large new Perriagua, of about 31 Foot in length. 1736 *Ibid.* 432 The Owners of the other two Boats and Periaguor. 1738 *Ibid.* 530 Chased by three Periaguors. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 5 Craving leither ..in their small canoes, or Periaugers. 1765 tr. F. H. Broch *Stage of Detroit* (1860) 153 Three Indians and two Periaugers. 1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. America* 298 The French traders ..make of them periaguers. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 74 Two boats (*périagues*) were detached from Detroit. 1843 DUNCAN *Trip. Mex.* 200 (1845) 294 The periagua is a strange rough boat. 1903 Dunbar *Pop. Lyrics* (1908) III. One Craft was but Canoes and Paley-Daggers. 1936 *N. Jersey Arch.* XI. 450 He received it himself and seized ..a Periaugar of Alderman Romer. 1758 Periaugua [see B. 2]. 1759 WARBURTON in *Life & Privat.* (1758) 98 We went in a Periaguoa over the Sound. 1790 *Mass. Sessions* 198 A Periaguoy and Half-Galley. 1876 B. GROSE in *Smiths Contr. Knowl.* Feb. (1884) I. 190 One people use the periaugoa subsea.

2. An open flat-bottomed schooner-rigged vessel; a sort of two masted sailing barge, used in America and the W. Indies.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/2 A small Vessel of 100 tuns called a Periagua, ..riding and taking his Shallop laden with Provisions. 1738 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 5 Apr., I set out for Frederica in a periauger, and got to Ree-Creek by night. 1744 F. MOORE *Voy. Georgia* 29 These Periaguas are long flat-bottom'd Boats, carrying from 25 to 30 Tons. They have a kind of a Forecastle and a Cuhhin; but the rest open, and no Deck. They have two Masts...and Sails like Schooners. They are generally with two Chanvills. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 436 A *Periagua*, a two-mast Boat used by the Caribs.

Piral, variant of PERAL, S. American fish.

Piramator, variant spelling of PERAMATOR.

1815 KIRBY *Brit. Mach.* (1914).

Piramid, Piramis, etc., obs. ff. PYRAMID, etc.

Piramidig (pĭrămidĭg). [Echoic, after the bird's call.] A name given in the W. Indies to a night-hawk, *Chordeiles virginianus* or *C. minor*.

1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 39 We hear a hoarse, abrupt, and rapid repetition of four or five syllables in the air above our heads, resembling the sounds *pirramidig*, or *all one a bit*, or perhaps still more, *willie-willicott*. 1867 *Ibid.* 37 Whether the Pirramidig moves after its twilight exultations are performed, or where it dwells by day, I have little evidence. 1890 *Zoologist* XVIII. 6478 The peculiarity of flight in the pirramidig. 1894 WESTON *Bird. Birds* 122 *Pirramidig*, a Creole name. *Chordeiles minor* (Nighthawk), being an inhabitant of its city ventured during its remarkable flight.

Piranha (pĭrā'nă). [Pg., from Tupí *pira* spur, var. of *pirá-pa*, scissors, also this fish.] A voracious South American fish: = PIRAI.

1869 R. F. BURTON *Brazil* II. 23 The poor almost live upon the...dreadful Piranha. 1904 D. A. BOULENGER *Lect. to Zoölogy*, The fresh-water S. American fish ..*Serrasalmo piranha*, is known in English books of natural history as the Piranha or Caribe, or Caribe.

Piranic(k, variant of PERAGTIC.

Pirate (pāi·rĕt), *sb.* Also 3–8 **pyrat**(e, 6 **pyrrotte, pirotte, -atte**, 6–7 **pyrote, pirat**, 7 **pyrrat**. [ad. L. *pīrāta*, a. Gr. πειρᾱτής, f. πειρᾶν to attempt, attack, assault. Cf. F. *pirate* (1448 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp., Pg., It. *pirata*, Du. *piraat*, Ger., Sw., Da. *pirat*.]

1. One who robs and plunders on the sea, navigable rivers, etc., or cruises about for that purpose; one who practises piracy; a sea-robber.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 401 Pe 3ere þerafter [*Decimus Iulius Pirata*] 1428 *Bk. Curt. Pilgr.* (1963) I come pyratys of the Se, Which lyenge hyth to gouttis. 1450–20 — *Boethius* I. xiii. (1935) 38 The word grewe of Pyrates take the name. 1500 J. CLERK in *Edb. Burgh Lect. Soc.* (1) I. 322 Pirats, Moris, and other infidels. 1536 *Act of Hen. VIII*, c. 15 title, An acte for punishement of pyrottes and robbers on the sea. 1562 *Engl. Arte Navig.* Prol. 8v, Pirates (I cal[ed] not Pirates, Rebels, nor Rouers). 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 72 Notable Pyrate, thou salt-water Theefe. 1655 *Cal. St. Papers* (L. 3) *For* the repairing...of all nauires, pyrats, and rebells. 1704 *Pr. Bk. of Rules* 12 We have ordered the Navigation of our Subjects, against all other Pyrats. 1778 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 283 Ulric, formerly the chief of those daring pyrates. 1788 *Naval Chron.* II. 303 River Pirates. 566 upon the Thames during the night. 1827 POOLE *Manfred* v. iii. 31 A traitor on land, and a pirate at sea. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 131 In the mouths of...plausible women his people [the Normans in France] are only the Pirates, and himself the Chief of the Pirates, down to the end of the [10th] century.

fig. 1579 SANDYS *Europe* (1632) 262 Oh, Love's a bold pirate—the son of the sea! 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 5/3 Four ..eggs were captured by rats or other water pirates.

2. *transf.* A vessel employed in piracy or manned by pirates; a pirate-ship.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xxxvii. 815 Scouring the coast ..with his pyrats and men of warre. 1695 KIDDER *Diary* 10 July, We had a good passage, the' chas'd by some heavy by 4 pyrats. 1708 J. STEARNE *Conn. Fun of Mine* (1883) 3 A sturdy pyrate that was steering her course into the harbour. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, That's as much as to say that she's a pirate.

3. Any one who roves about in quest of plunder; one who robs with violence; a marauder, plunderer, despoiler. Also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, Ye great pirat and robbe thefe the deuyll. 1708 CHAMLAYNE *Mem.* 21, 298 It has been always a custom among the Soldiers in France to extort Money from the Country. ..These Pyrates had gender'd, 1588 and made the Country pay all they could get from them. 1822 SHERIDAN *Sacr. Considerations* 219 No chose scum, no accident of preposterous locks of Money, which are emphatically called pirates. 1848 LORENZO *Diversi Affetti, Threnocrates a Rande by Pirats of Algiers and of princely hearts!* 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* I. 133 Pirates of the desert.

4. *fig.* One who appropriates or reproduces without leave, for his own benefit, a literary, artistic, or musical composition, or an idea or invention of another, or, more generally, anything that he has no right to; esp. one who infringes on the copyright of another.

1668 J. HARRIS *Brooks' Living of Preach* (Weekes 16 and) Some dishonest Booksellers, called Land-Pirats, who make it their practice to steal Impressions of other mens Copies.) 1701 *Du Pin Treat. Ancient Eccles. Pref.* (1723) 2 By being Printed again and again by Pyrats. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 201 P 2 These Miscreants are a Set of Wretches we Authors call Pirates, who prey upon Books. ..no more an ill separate ..in a smaller Volume, and sell it on all other Tides to do unto Goods; as a cheaper Rate. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lvii. (1839) VII. 237 A report about some of Ballantyne's workmen ..transcribing proof sheets of Pitscottie while in great no poste American phrase. 1880 W. FARMER *Address Brit. Assoc.*, There are abuses in the working of the patent law ..and protection is often granted to pirates and impostors to the detriment of real inventors. 1887 *Shakespeare-Lexic* VI. 103 In 1599 two of these [Shakspere's Sonnets] were printed by the piratic Jaggard.

5. An omnibus which infringes on the recognized routes and snaps up the regular custom of other omnibuses, or which overcharges and otherwise preys upon passengers. Now often applied to any omnibus owned by a private firm or person. Also *transf.* The driver of such an omnibus.

1883 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/1 The 'private omnibus man', who...had no fixed routes or stated hours. ..The private pulls (to horses to pieces. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 3/3 The 'bus was a 'pirate,' said the witness. *Ibid.*, Exam. in connexion with an elderly lady...a private 'bus is a 'pirate' and nothing else. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 12/2 This was evidenced by the number of persons being carried by 'pirate', many of which were running in the old form.

6. Applied to animals the habits of which suggest piracy, as a species of hermit crab; **b.** A small fresh-water fish of voracious habits (*Aphredoderus sayanus*), common in the eastern U. S.; also called *pirate-perch*.

1897 B. TYLER *Amer. in Nature* 18, 138 One of the most interesting (Creatures) is that which is commonly known as the 'pirate'. ..The pirate has no home of his own, but appropriates ..that which belongs to others. [Also a. ..pertaining to the shells of the hermit, snails, and bulla.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive, that is a pirate, as *pirate-bird, -fisherman, -vessel*; **b.** of, belonging to, or inhabited by pirates, as *pirate-brig, -coast, -frigate, -hoard, -schooner, -ship, -town, -vessel, -world*; **c.** *pirate-like, -ridden* adjs.; **d.** **pirate-blue** *a.*, of a vivid shade of blue; **pirate bug**, *omnibus* (see 5); **pirate-fish**, local name of the gleaticosse bug, *Reduvius plebeius*; **pirate-perch** (see 6 b); **pirate publisher** (see 4); **pirate spider**, *Lycosa piratica* (see quot.).

1892 MONTGOMERIE *New Brit. Birds* (Swain. II. 211 *Catarractes Skua*. Brown or Skua 'Pirate-Bird. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/1 A gown to ''pirate-blue' cloth, velvet a vivid shade, by the way. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Dec. 5/1 In those days the 'pirate-bus' has turned itself into a more or less honest omnibus proprietor. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* III. II. We had...great fearmers in the 'pirate-bigate. 1814 BINGLEY *Anecdotes* II. v. 13 Report speaks largely of his 'pirate-hoard. 1821 COCKE *Piratical, Piratical, "Piratical.* 1897 *Field Mail C.* 31 Dec. 5/3 In 1830 it was noticed that the conductors of the new buses ..overcharged passengers, and met...private with...abuse...These were the first 'pirate omnibuses. 1905 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 380 This 'pirate-ridden and fish-making land. 1888 WOOD *Homes without H.* 1016 The 'Pirate Spider (*Lycosa piratica*) has similar habits, chasing its prey on the water and descending to well below the surface. 1761 *Gen. Evg.* 71/2 The 'pirate-towns of Barbary. 1900 *Horse* (Lucas) 15 Jan. 3/4 All 'pirate work ..mostly from the United States.

Hence **Pi·ratess**, a female pirate.

1882 RUSSELL *Mary Stuart* 9 *f.* I. 21, 183 The pirates and plunderers had control of both. 1883 *New Yorker Country Sec.* 10 Nov. 3/1 The 'Sea Queen' of pirates.

Pirate (pāi·rĕt), *v.* [f. PIRATE *sb.*; cf. F. *pirater* (c 1600 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *piratare* 'to rob by Sea.' (Florio 1598), Sp. *piratear* intr. to pirate.]

1. *trans.* To practise piracy upon; to plunder piratically; to make booty of as a pirate; to rob, to plunder.

1572 HOLLYBUSH *Garraway's Narr. Eph.* (1577) 329 A gallioate First named Almochapeta, passed from Asia into Affrica, he pilled and pirated such as he met with all by Sea. 1634 tr. *Milton's Lost. Staple Wks.* 1851 VIII. 267 An officer and ..when'd virgin, born of honest Parents, but pirated out of his Native Country. *a* 1732 WORTH *Lives* (1818) II. 323 It was pirated out of his house, and he could never find who had it. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, Their steady in trade ..might have succeeded upon their bounds for the purpose of pirating their wood. 1900 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/3 One of the busy beaches running between Hong Kong and Yau-ma-tei, had been pirated while still in the harbour.

2. *intr.* To play the pirate, practise piracy.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1934/3 To suspect ..that she was going to Pyrate in the Indies. 1732 WESTWORTH *Hy. Fowle* (1736) 141 Those vessels are now pirating in the British. 1748 *Hanway Trad* (1756) I. 180 [To] put a stop to the Power of both France and Spain ..to pirate upon us again. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 302 France perpetually ..pirating against the homeward bound fleets. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 1/1 Have I not pirated in the world?

3. *fig.* trans. To appropriate or reproduce (the work or invention of another) without authority, for one's own profit.

1708 *Du Pin Treat. Eccl. Pref.* 41 Gentlemen-Booksellers, that (forsooth) to Pyrate it, as they call it, viz. Reprint it, and Sell it for half a Crown. 1734 *Connoisseur* No. 38 P 8 To prevent his doings being pirated, he intends petitioning the Parliament. 1892 COLLIS *Lords & Kings* 38 He had no right to pirate a peculiar trade mark. 1894 *American* VIII. 318 The injustice done by American publishers in pirating English works.

Hence **Pirated** *ppl. a.*; **Pirating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1697 tr. *C'Doc D'Aumoy's Trav.* (1908) 57 One day, as Melina came from Pyrating, he brought [etc.]. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 140 The English went to their Villages and their pirating Vessels. 1732 *Gen. Lett. to Tonson's Dec.*, I have had an Information for one against pirating Booksellers. 1737 BISHOP *Synod. Wks.* 1736 *Rom.* (1858) II. 1. 133 To put out a pirated edition. 1883 *American* VI. 21 A pirated account from a paper published some fifteen years ago. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 Dec. 5/2 The pirating of woodcuts in the Bismarck and succeeding generations.

†**Pi·rately**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. PIRATE *sb.* + -LY¹; cf. *soldierly*.] Of the nature of a pirate; piratical.

1609 *Septuaginta.* Dn. *Bacchus.* (Candles) can A bonnell of pyrately rouges.

Piratery (pāi·rătĕri). *rare.* Also **pirotry**. [ad. F. *piraterie*, f. PIRATE *sb.* + -erie: see -ERY.

(Cf. L. *pīrātĭcus*, a. Gr. πειρᾱτικός a gang of pirates.] = PIRACY 1.

1658 H. WARREN *Lett. to Monck* 23 Jan., Monsieur Bruno ...complaining to Smith terms of *our Scripturalogie and piratic-terms*.] 1903 KIPLING *2 Fainting Dull*, Ere rivers league against the keel In piratic of Seed.

Piratic (pəiræ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *pīrāticus*, a. Gr. πειρᾱτικός, f. πειρᾶτης PIRATE: see -IC. So F. *piratique*.] Of or pertaining to a pirate or pirates; like a pirate. *Piratic war*, that waged by Pompey against the pirates in the Mediterranean.

a 1600 *Edit Poet. Rem.* I. (1882) 13 [He] Ons-lew-like doth challenge as his owne Yere Highnesse shee; 1603, *Tyrwhit* denotes The waves best, sailing upon your seas. 1692 WARRINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. M.'s Wks. 1850 VIII. 157 Nor must Pompey have recourse to the Piratick War. 1783 WARTON *Pleasures Mel.* 11. (1858) 101 The piratic waves of Barbary. 1834 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 356 The Algerines were now avenging with their piratic crafts the Muhammedans.

Piratical (pəiræ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pirate or piracy; of the nature of, characterized by, given to, or engaged in piracy; pirate-like.

1519-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 223 Their piratical and wicket deidis. 1620 DEKKER *Holy Warr* Wks. 1873 I. 326/1 The piratical war which was achieved by Pompey the Great. 1708 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 101 Capt. Sharp's Piratical Voyage to the South Sea. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. I. 243 The gold which the Scandinavians had acquired in their piratical adventures. 1858 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 163 These would appear their relatives, the piratical Sioux of the Missouri, of the approach of a band of white traders. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 363 The Moors established the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis.

b. *fig.* Given to literary piracy, etc.

1737 *Pres. Lett. Prof. Essex* 38 of the press ... multiply'd in so many repeated editions, by the Avarice and Negligence of piratical Printers. 1739 DELVENNES *Fight* 81 The piratical Civil had ... advertised the letters of Monsieur Prior and Addison. 1897 DOWDEN *Shelley Primer*, I. 10 Piratical publishers robbed in succession each successive purchaser.

2. Obtained by piracy; pirated; produced by literary piracy.

1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* X. 326 One of the said piratical gods. *Ibid.* 331 Proceids thair avoistenarkis executit the pirathicall guidis. 1632 BRADSHAW (*Worcester*), *Speller* 16 It hope to become shirer to a pyratical treasure. 1858 A. R. GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 243 Two legal editions—two piratical ones.

Piratically (pəiræ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1525 in Hamet *Mod. Kept* (1821) II. *Collect. Rec.* 160 Order hath been taken...that certain Goods, piratically taken upon the Seas...should be restored to the true Owners. *a* 1640 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 290/2 The People...were Pyratically given. 1756 *Hist. Lithuania* IV. 56 It had been officiously and piratically printed by others. 1876 EDMONDS *Hist. U.S.* III. iii. 48 He flag had been touched, its symbolism rights disregarded, ... its property piratically seized and confiscated.

Piratism, *rare.* [f. PIRATE *sb.* + -ISM: cf. Fr. *piratisme*.] Piracy or robbing by Sea' (Florio 1611).]

1880 O'DONOGHUE *Mem. Daniel* I. iv. 69 To check the piratism of the Tasmanian maritime population.

† Pi·ratize, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to piracy.

1678 Sir T. HERBERT *Trans. Int.* 6 334 Not must the Bandees to rob and piratize the Chinoises.

† Pira·tously, *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -tuously. [f. as prec. + -OUS + -LY 2.] = PIRATICALLY.

1536 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cor. Admr.* (1894) I. 77 One Walter Judy...with certain marynors...came frendyarly and peseably upon bordo. 1599 in Hamet *Mod. Kept.* (1821) II. *Collect. Rec.* 182 Divers Merchants ... have had their goods piratously robbed and taken.

Pirayna, variant of PERAI, PIRANHA.

Pirck, obs. form of PERK *v.*[1]

Pire, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 pyre. [ME. *pīren*, identical in form and sense with LG. (in Brem. Wb.) and Du. *pijnen*, of unknown origin.

The same sense is expressed in mod. Eng. by PORE *v.*, which is not known before 1599. Their phonetic relation is difficult to understand; but of the pairs *bide, bode*; *pide, pode*; *pipe, pope*; *pile, pool*; also *pike* etc., *pook*, *now book*, which present similar problems. Some have suggested that LG. *pīnen* was a variant of *pīnen, pīnren*, with similar sense; but this is unlikely.]

intr. To look narrowly, esp. in order to discern something indistinct or difficult to make out; to peer.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 29 Rhe so doth he, whan that he pyreth [*rime* dreth] And taketh on him womanhiede. 1398 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 48 Thynne counsell ... Arnolfe proud pretendeth ... And purpulles pleide till he depos poure. *a* 1400 *Perceval* 1830 Gif vp...& lyke, & to the noble pere. 1412 They hold all his counseyle, for pennore wyn to here, Stevene to-to the Clench pyrreth gate plee. 1854 MRS. BOOTH *Northampt. Gloss., Pyrring*, ..Always used in connection with peeping, as, 'peeping and pyrring about.' ' Purging and pyring into every body's business.

Pire, var. PERRE [1], Obs., yew-tree; obs. f. PEAR.

Pirene, Pirenean, Pirethaum, Pirethrum: see PYR-.

Piriawa, obs. corrupt form of PARIAH.

Pirie, variant of PERRE [2], *Obs.*, PERSIS.

Piriform, variant (etymologically correct) of PYRIFORM. 1830 in *Cent. Dict.*

§ Piri-piri (pīrripīrri). A Maori name applied to several plants, esp. to *Haloragis micrantha*, a shrubby plant found in India, south-eastern Asia, Australia, and New Zealand; also to *Acæna Sanguisorba*, used as tea and as a medicine, called by the colonists by corruption *biddy-biddy*.

(In the former sense misplaced *pirri-pirri* (see A. Cunningham in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1839) III. 308, an error repeated in some dictionaries.)

1806 PURDY *Nat. Hist.* 389 n. v. *Haloragis* (Pirri-Pirri). 1880 *N. Z. Country Jrnal.* XII. 199 (Morris n. v. *Biddy-biddy*), Pirripiri ... by the settlers has been ...corrupted into *biddy-biddy* ... Their tenacious burrs of the piri-piri. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pirri-pirri-bush*.

Pirk, obs. form of PERK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Pirl (pɜːl, *Sc.* pirl), *v.* *arch.*, *Sc.*, and *dial.* Also 6 **pirle**, **pyrl**, 6-9 **purl**. [Origin not ascertained; perh. onomatopœic: cf. PURL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To twist, wind, or spin (threads, fibres, or hairs) into a cord; to *ravel* out *sb.* to twist or spin (gold or silver wire) into cord or 'lace'; now *esp. dial.* to twist (horsehair into fishing-lines, etc.).

1503 SCOTTOW *Catal. Lamont* 196 Item pleying of golde thair work to ryssones With fingers smale, and handis whyte to wyfe. 1530 PALSGR. 696/1, I pyrle wyre of golde or syluer, I wynde it vpon a whelle as other women do. 1598 J. HOOKER *Spider & F. viii.* 59 But copwebbe upon copwebbe; yield in such store: All parts of wisedome he can enlarge: That no file can passe. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pirl*, *v.* To twine, twine, curl: to twist horsehair into a fishing-line: Roxb., Clydes. 1826 Miss *Mannik Wauch* xxvi, A six dadgh, half an ounce weights, plaited round wi' the hunkies into a rone. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/2 The use of the gold and Silver Wyre Drawers Company, ... men and women in the customs of James I. were engaged in wire-drawing, flatting, and spinning thread, pearling ribbon, weaving lace, embroidering, and lace-making. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss., Purl*, to twist between finger and thumb. Horsehair is purled thus in making snares for bird-catching in winter.

2. To cause to revolve, to spin; to throw or toss with spinning motion. Also *intr.* To move with such motion, to revolve rapidly, to spin.

1792 J. LEANDER *Poems* 93 (E. D. D.) Coorsnack snow-blows pirles on the plain. 1805 J. SMITH *Poems* I. 25 [Am I Cauld Ennerdale's pirls dark Blake Water forces an' swell rocus. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pirl*, *v.* 2. to whirl. 1880 *Hist. Gaw.* xxi. 11. v. Pirl up the pennies. [1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pirrls*, to cause to spin. 'Let me pirdle the top, I'll show thee how to make'n go.']

3. *intr.* To curl; 'to ripple as the surface of a body of water under a slight wind'. (Jamieson 1808.)

Hence **Pirled** *ppl. a.*, twisted, twined, spun into a thread or lace.

a 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Shirrell) 763 Then ye cryspeth and decrysth as bryght as any pyrled gold. 1500 in *Archæologia* LIII. 11 A corporas case and the corporas of gold pirlled and cryspynnes velvet. 1583 *Kirkc. of Canisbay* (Jam.), Pirled lace called cramber lace of three the gross lo. 10d. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 71 Some with pirled lace to clogd.

Pirl, *sb.* *Sc.* [f. prec. *vb.*] **a.** A twist, curl. **b.** A line curl or ripple on the surface of water.

1805 JAMIESON n. v. 'There's a pirl on the water.' 1808 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 150 (E. D. D.) Wi' the pirl lots' awa', the pool was no clear to tryst. 1880 JAMIESON, *Pirl*, *n.* Twist, twine, curl; as 'Thae lines has no the richt pirl,' Clydes.

Pirl, obs. or dial. form of PURL *sb.* and *v.*

Pirlicue, pirlie-, variants of PURLICUE.

Pirliewinkles: see PELLYWERS.

† Pirn, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—1. [perh. metathesis of *prin*, *prine*, PRICK, a pin.] ? A pointed twig or branch; ? a thorn or spine.

a 1300-50 *Alexander* 1983 Pul fynde a forly falve ten quarel-ore to bere ground. Was void of all bire verdure & vesant of leues...With-oten bark eyder bare full of bare pirnes.

Pirn (pɜːn, *Sc.* pim), *sb.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 5–6 **pirne**, **pyrne**, 8 **pyrn**, 6– **pirn**, (9 *dial.* **pirm**). [Origin uncertain.

Jamieson points out that in sense 1 it is sometimes called a branch (cf. BRANCH *sb.* 4), and may thus be, like PIRN *sb.*[1], a metathetic form of *prin*, PRICK; but the latter has existed in Sc. since 1481 q. as *prene*, *prein*, *preen*, and there is no evidence of any contact or confusion between the two words.]

1. A small cylinder on which thread or yarn is wound, formerly made of a hollow reed or quill, but now usually of turned wood or iron, with an axial bore for mounting on a spindle when winding; a weaver's bobbin, spool, or reel.

N.E. the common form, the only sense of which appears to have been (well or *hollow reed*).

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, *quylle Pyrne*, of a webstoryes (*Pynne, pynne* has *wrong* reproduced by Pulgrave). 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 55 Item vij pirnis of gold for the coronys burnesing, price of the pirne x.s.; summa lxiij.s. 1500 *Ibid.* II. 289 Item, for xv pirnis of gold. 1500 [see A. BALFOUR *Lett.* 20]. In the Highest Inventories there are Innumerable Pirns of Silk. 1722 *Shetlnd. Acc. Scot.* II. 320 Pir. 70 yarn their bread at home, the women by spinning, and the men by filling pirns, pulling up yarn upon little reeds, call'd small pirns for the shuttle. 1844 R. LEYDEN *Times of Martyrs* ii. (Stationers' ed. 18) His spinning wheel ... having no beck, but a moveable wire which was carried along the pirn by a heart motion. 1852 W. PATERSON *Plants* in *The* (*of Arundel Photographic*) were formerly used for making weaver's pirns. 1892 G. DIXON *Textile Manuf.* vii. 113. 1895 CROMBIE *Kit Kennedy* 135 A load of blackwood to be transformed into bobbins and pirns.

b. Phrases. (Sc.)

To wind awy one a pirn, to play trouble for or injury to one; *get one into difficulty*; *to wind (unwind) a bonny (much) pirn*, to get into a difficulty or entanglement; *to disentwined (untwined) pirn*, a troublesome or complicated business; *to wind one's pirns*, to cause one trouble or misery; *to redd (unwind) a tangled pirn*, to clear up a tangled matter or difficulty, to get clear of an entanglement; *to wind (unwind) one's pirns*, to make an exit, leave (him).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 201 Throw sic diligence he has wrynd him aue pirnis. 1658 in Laing *Miscl. Scot.* (1902) III. 8, 38 [Argyll is said to have advised Charles to keep him (Lorne) in England or else he would wind him a pirnie. 1708 ROBERT *Christ's Kirk* (E. D. D.) I'll just wind up my pirn, and lea dinna trick a remark or ane. 1787 SHIRREFS *Poems* 2 *Jock* (E. D. D.) Ere ye get loose, ye'll redd a ravell'd pirn. 1808 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, Ye'll spin and wind yoursell a bonny pirn. 1808 — *Jf. M. Perth* xxv. By this Diana's Cross, mops...dirk in my ill-favoured pirn to wind. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxiii. etc, I shall have a fine ravelled pirn to unwind.

c. A reel of sewing cotton, a bobbin or spool. (A common name in So.)

1800 (Known to be in use in Hawick). 1887 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 69 Gie a customer ca'd for a penny pirn.

† 2. *transf.* The yarn wound upon the pirn (ready for the shuttle); also, as much as a pirn holds, a pirnful. † *Obs. rare.*

[*Cf.* 1474, 1500 in 1.] 1700 ROBERTSON *Gloss. Douglas' Hymns* v. v. *Spread*, The Women and Weavers [of Scotland] call a small parcel of yarn put on a bunch as they pass it, or as much as is put into the shuttle at once, a Pirn, but most commonly the skein on which it is put passes under that name. 1842 FARMER *Dict. Arts, Pirn*, the weaver puts that in on a weaver's shuttle.

II. Any device or machine resembling a reel, or used for winding; *esp.* a fishing-reel.

1780 See J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 139 A pirn, the smallest of a wheel. 1795 FORDYCE in *Pub. Trans.* LXXXIV. 17 The carvature of the wire, acquired by its being wound round a pirn, was not entirely removed by some months. 1833 J. S. SMITH *Poems* Sct. 3, 36 (E. D. D.) Auld Jamie's reel and fishing pirn. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Revd. Angler's Mess.* I. (1841) 8 A winch to reel, to stand for running tackle, and to generally make of brass, but I have seen them to Scotland made of wood, where they are called pirns. *c* 1850 W. GRIERSON in R. *Ford Hand Book* (1852) 126, I wanders a brace, To rig nice wildly skyfes'. 1900 C. MICHAEL *Hamewith* 3 Hear the whizz o' the mither's pirn. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 2/2 A primitive contrivance of a fixed wheel, three yards—a rope, a woman, and two boys twisting great ropes into ropes.

† 4. An unevenness or 'cockle' in the surface of a piece of cloth, caused by difference in the yarns composing it. *Obs. rare.*

['They still say in Angus, that a web is all pirned, when woven with crooked yarn.' (Jamieson).]

1725 P. LOUDAN *Informat Scot.* 106 We should have no more bad Cloth, nor any Cloth disfigured by Pirns, Strips, or Pieces, occasioned by putting different Kinds of Yarn...in the same piece.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pirn-winder*, *-winding*; **pirn-cage** (see quot.); **pirn-cap**, a wooden bowl used by weavers to hold their quills (Jamieson); **pirn-girnel**, a box for holding pirns while they are being filled; **pirn-house**, a weaving shed; **pirn-stick**, a wooden spit or spindle on which the quill (pirn) is placed while the yarn put on it in spinning is reeled off; **pirn-wheel**, a wheel for winding thread on bobbins; **pirn-wife**, a woman who fills pirns with yarn.

1880 *Ambrose & Dixon Gloss.*, **Pirn-cage*, an arrangement of pins standing up from a square frame, in which 'pirns' or bobbins are stuck—used in power-loom factories. 1887 ELLEN JOHNSTON *Poems* 129 Nae mair in our 'pirn-house' Ye'll hear the auld, say catch a mouse. 1894 [W. D. LITTLE *Tam Bodkin* xxi. 197 By Jogo ... they're like 'pirn-sticks' fashit in breeks. 1898 G. SETON *St. Cuthbert* 205, 208 Women cleansed it of their *pirn-wheels. 1899 A. PARIS *Parish of Longthorpe* x. 308 A good canny 'pirn-winder'... Her average wage from *pirn-winding was not more than two shillings a week. 1901 *Whistler. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 2/1 'Pirn-winding', an accessory trade to hand-loom weaving, will no doubt, die with the present workers.

Pirn, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Also **purn**. A twitch for horses, etc.: see quots.

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Purn*, the same as Twitch.... *Twitch*, an instrument applied to the nose of a vicious horse, to make it stand still during shoeing. 1880 *Cumberld Gloss.*, *Pirn*, s. with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of a refractory horse. *Pirnin*, a kind of ring for a vicious cow's nose. 1887 *Lincolnshire Gloss.*, *Pirn*, a stick with a noose at the end to hold an unruly horse.

Pirn (pɜːn), *v. Sc.* [app. f. PIRN *sb.*[2]] Found only in pa. pple. and vbl. sb.

Pirned, interwoven with threads of different colours; striped; brocaded.

1492 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 224 Chamowry satin pirnit with gold. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. 78. 28 Richt sowdy Figuris and pyrnnis [ed. 1553 pirnyt] al with goldin thredis. *Ibid.* viii. 9. 16 Amc...knychtly wapis, Pirnit and wovin full of fyn gold thrayd. 1539 *Inv. Robes* (1829) 21 Ane gowne of cramesye velvet pirnit with purpil satyne. 1570 KNOX *Reform. Gloss.*, *Douglas' Æneis*, *Pyrnet*, striped, woven with different colours. 1894 W. TAYLOR *Pigtails* (*Shetl. dial.*) 20 Tucks up his pirnid trade tea.

Pirnie, piruy (pɜ·rni), *a. and sb.* *Sc.* [app. related to PERN, *vb.* and to PYAN *sb.*[2] sense 2.]

A. *adj.* Of cloth: Striped with different colours.

[1500 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 259 The Kingis grace of pirnie satyne of gold fruit with Borgeyn lugis.] 1567 CULLAND *Passio* 12 With Stripes, and Tyane, and pirnis Plaiden, With gaist thow Bostis on thair Heidis. 1581 KLINGET *Kingis xxi Psalm Streak.* The famous Battle of Kinghorn...The Lairds his swaird and sweit wear pirny. 1700 Where a piece of stuff is wrought irregularly, part course, and part fine, of yarn of different colours, we call

a pivot, from the pin.] 1883 James Hamilton *Poems* 130 Leaping his ‘ pirnie ’ pistol over his shoulders and cheek.

II. *sb.* A conical woollen nightcap, usually striped with different colours.

‘Generally applied to those manufactured at Kilmarnock’ (Jamieson).

1822 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v., A monkey ... hugged on to his shoulder, and pinched off his pirnie. 1856 Stevenson *Hist. Church. Pirnies*, a woollen nightcap made in Kilmarnock, of different colours or stripes. 1892 Crockett *Sing-Myotis a Feast* 206 Tibbie was hoisting at a red pirnie for her father.

Pirnie, pirny (pɪ·rnɪ), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Diminutive of Pirn *sb.*[2]

1776 C. Keith *Farmer's Ma'* 4 The auld spelwife the pirnie rocks Wi' reesty hawk. 1819 J. Wilson *Trumps* 192 [R. II. 72] Those to the Lamp [?] above etc., Blake glad to hear my pirnie rain.

Pirogue (pɪ|ōʊ·g). Also 7 pyraga, pyrogua, 8–9 perogue, 9 perogua, periagua, pirogua, perogue. See also Piragua. [a. F. *pirogue* (pɪrɔ·g), prob. from Galibi, the Carib dialect of Cayenne.] Another form of Piragua: still used in the same senses, but more widely diffused, and extended (under French influence) to the native canoes of various regions, and to kinds of open boats, with or without sails, locally used.

1664 C. de Rochefort *Hist. des Antilles* 16 Grandes chaloupes qu'ils appellent pyrogues. 1688 J. Dryden *Hist. Carribby Isles* 39 The Caribbians sell of their trunk under them long shallops called pyrogas. 1698 Fryer *N. P.* 68 Pyrogues...large Canoes, very long and made of one single tree, hollowed. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1796) II. iv. 260 Their pirogues or war boats are so large as to carry forty or fifty men. 1792 Mrs. Rowson *Trip. Montreal* 83 This was the occasion the Caribs with whom he holding their periagues or canoes, which they cut out of the trunk. 1807 F. Cuoq *Voyt.* 21 The expedition was embarked on board a batteau and two periagues. 1808 Pike *Internal Missouri* 1. 8 Met two periagues full of Indians. 1828 Webster, *Perogue*, ...In modern usage in America, a narrow ferry-boat carrying two many and a bar-board. 1838 J. Hall *States West.* *States* 208 The earliest improvement upon the canoe, was the Pirogue, an invention of the whites...the pirogue has greater width and capacity, and is composed of several pieces of timber—as if the canoe was sawed in two equal sections, and a broad flat piece of timber inserted in the middle. 1860 Dominican *Travels N. Amer.* II. 208 Canoes are of three sorts: pirogues, made of the stem of a single tree; small boats lined with bamboo slats...; and lastly the canoe properly so called. 1888 tr. *de Bonnas to Paul Marl* II. 7 Sept. 870 It was impossible...to ascend the Ogooué without the aid of the natives to pilot our pirogues in the rapids. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 891/1 The is what they call a pirogue here (West Indies)...; she has a long narrow hull, two masts, no deck: she has usually a crew of four, and can carry thirty barrels of rum. 1893 J. Fogarty *Travels* I. 36 A number of black canoes covered canoes, locally (W. coast of England) called ‘pirogues’.

† **Pirot.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pirot* (Cotgr.): cf. Piroek.]

1611 Cotgr., *Pirot*, the Root. 1a Hag-fish: a kind of long shell-fish. 1688 *Pole Shipbreak.* 250 A sort of Sedenes (which the Venetians call *Capa longa*, and the English Pirots...) a kind of Shell-fish they boyled in a solid rock.

Pirouetta, obs. form of Pizarre.

Pirouette (pɪrʊɛ·t), *sb.* Also 8 pi-, pyrouet. [a. F. *pirouette* spinning top, child's windmill or whirligig, tottoms, pirouette in dancing or riding (13th c. in Littré); in OF. also in sense, form *pirunt, pirounet* (13th c.), whence *pirunet* in Bailey. A parallel dim. is Burgundian *pironnelle* tetetum (Littré): Guernsey has the simpler form *pirotte* a whirligig or little wheel (Métivier). Evidently from same source as It. *piruolo, pirolo* 'top, gig, twirle', also 'a wooden peg or pinne for an instrument of musike' (Florio), *cf. pirlo, pirlo* 'a chilldes toy, gig, or twirle' (Fl.).

The It. *piruolo, pirolo* is in form a dim. of a form **piro* : cf. Roman dim. *piru* a plug (Diez), whence the It. augmentative *piruone* 'a pin or peg of iron' (Fl.). If such was the stock, the same 'pin or peg' may serve that of 'peg-top' and 'tetetum', as in Fr., from the idea of the motion of which arose the other senses.]

1. The act of spinning round on one foot, or on the point of the toe, as performed by ballet-dancers.

1706 P. Siris *Art of Dancing* 42 A Table of Pirouettes. 1800 Pip. 12, *To Pirouette*, or Whirl about on the two Points of the Toes half-round. 1813 Jervais *Rec.* (1840) I. 233 Making *pirouettes* round his chamber, or indulging in some fanciful activity. 1820 Blagden *Tickler* II. viii. 317 A Columbine practising a pirouette in some saloon. 1836 Fitzgerald *Zeal* 34 A remission which would put to shame the most finished performers of the opera-dance. 1873 Jux. *Great Char. of the* ‘60s’ I. vi. 89 Stobyday...made a species of pirouette on the brass heels of his gilded boots.

2. In the manège: see quots.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pirouette, Pyrouet*, in the manage, a fault or circumvolution which a horse makes, without changing his ground. Pirouettes are either of one round or two, or of two. 1792–8 Bailey (folio), Pirouet. 1875 Jas. Anderson in med. Dipt. 1897 W. Irvine in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 10 He is rather disposed also, and has laid my coachman to the dust by one of his pirouettes.

Pirouette (pɪrʊɛ·t), *v.* [a. F. *pirouetter*, f. *pirouette*: see prec.] *Intr.* To dance a pirouette, spin or whirl on the point of the toe; to move with a whirling motion. Also *fig.*

1708 : see prec. 1.] 1800 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 318 Now, the king of the shell-fish advancing, pirouetting, and dancing. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. II. 87 Vis Volting and whirling, pirouetting, parrying with and opposing the left hand, are unnecessary, now usually dissent in fencing. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. To pirouette to comfortable quarters before the footlights. 1892 Barrie *Little Minister* viii. 133 After pirouetting in several strong whirlpools...we at length arrived. 1894 Hardy *Group of Noble Dames* I. I. To...pirouette at the apex of his infinite absurdities.

Hence **Pirouetting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pirouetter**, one who pirouettes; **Pirouettism**, **Pirouettiveness**, *nonce-wds.*, disposition for or habit of pirouetting.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 223 A humorous address circulated towards the pirouettism of a lawyer. 1844 *Dial. IV.* 1021 A professor's chair for the improvement of pirouettics. *Ibid.* 1031 The bane of pirouettiveness is strongly working in human confirmation. 1890 Rowton *Lapsed Angel* 130 Sec. 1. *Wicked Profile*, Such lofty curvetting, And genial pirouetting. 1889 Kersey *Pantaglia Words* (1891) viii. 266 His shrewdly dress, his pirouetting walk. 1898 T. Hardy *Return of Native* II. iii. She began to envy those pirouetters.

Pirr (pɪr), *sb.*[1] *Sc. dial.* Also 7 pir, 9 pirrie. [1573, onomatopoeic: cf. Pirre.] A ruffling breeze of wind.

1683 Sir J. Lauder *Trial* (S. H. 82) 15 A little *pir* of wind that rose. 1805 *Journal* 20/1, ‘There's a fine *pirr* of wind.’ 1892 *J. Caird. Fragacy of Life* 134 To sigh...In vain for a ‘pirrie’ of wind.

b. A state of agitation or exuberance; a flurry.

1856 G. Rhodes *Fish. Rhymes* 120 When one is in a pir about things which do not go well.

Pirr, *sb.*[2] Also **pirre, purre.** [Onomatopoeic, imitating the hoarse cry of the birds.] **a.** A local name of the Tern: see Pier-maw. **b.** The Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*). *rare.*

1804 Montagu *Gallinul. Ornithol.* (1808) 382 *Pirr*, ...is also a sea-fowl with a long tail and black head, ...whenever it sees any small fish in Sy, flies down ... to them, crying ‘*pirr!*’ 1875 Lakeshoreman *Arran* 401 The numerous Cowbane plants have been destroyed or driven away. 1880 *Antrim & Down Glens, Purre*, two sea birds, the tern and the black-headed gull. 1898 Mac Manus *Bend of Road* 192 The canon of the lake where the many hundred white pirrs now circled, and called.

Pirr, *v. Sc.* [Onomatopoeic: goes with Pirr *sb.*[1]] *Intr.* **a.** Of the wind: To blow as a steady breeze. **b.** Of persons or animals: To drive, ride, or run rapidly; *cf.* whirr. Hence Pirring *ppl. a.*

1813 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 Carrietty on the plain' breeze, A gentely gloid. 1832 Mrs. Cockburn *Lett.* I. 170 Nothing could be more pleasant than to gaing through quite comfy [in a gig]. *Ibid.* 172 We bowled in each other...and I pawed in.

† **Pirre.** *Obs. rare.* [app. from the accompanying sound.] Difficulty in breathing; asthma.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. 20 (Tollem. MS.) An is from hat haue he pirre and stynkke and hen perrey and blake lecched [L. *ut fetet in anhelacione et orthopnoici*].

Pirre, obs. Pierre (*Dict.*, jewellery; var. Pure *sb.*[2]

Pirre, pirrey, obs. ff. Perry [2] (the beverage).

Pirrhick, Pirrita, obs. ff. Pyrrhic, Pyrite.

Pirrie, pirry (pɪ·rɪ). Now only *dial.* Forms: 5–6 pyrie, pyrie, 5–7 pery, 6 pyrrie, -ye, -ie, pirie, pierie, pierrie, perrye, -ie, 6–7 pierie, pirry, perry; 9 *n. and s. dial.* perry: also *n.* parry, -ey.

[app. onomatopoeic.

Cf. Pirr *sb.*[1], also the later Scots *skirl*, and its supposed relationship to Dan. *skjær* whirlwind, and its suggested natural and expressive of the action of such a wind. Gael. *pioramh* (properly, *gaoithe pioramh* (*gaoth* 'a squall or blast' in 1455, a parallel formation) it appears to have no root in Celtic, and could scarcely have originated the Eng. word, of which the earliest examples belong to East Anglia, where it is still in native use.]

A blast of wind; a squall; a sudden storm of wind, 'half a gale'. In mod. dial. use also, A sudden scudding rain.

c 1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 126 With a sodeyn pyrie he lapped hem in cure. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pyry, or storme, *tempestas*. 1530 Palsgr. *Compl. Chevisit Fraps* Wynde E 1 Pyrrie, that rose a pirie of wynd with a myst suddenly. 1552 Elyot *Gov.* I. xvii, Afterde of parles or great storme. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* Prof. 5 In sayling, thou shalt not...fear Perles and great whirles. 1600 Holland *Camden's Brit.*, *Ireland* 918 Hee ...was with a contrary pirrie carried violently into Normandie. *c* 1650 *Exmoor Scold. Dictum* I. 313 (1892) 318 In autumnal a kind of breeding...at a spring tide, driven by a very strong perry. 1805 W. Marsh *Rep. E. Esp.* I. 92 'If we could only have a perry wind', says the Captain,...'I'd be off to Spithead in half a gale.'

b. *fig.* A 'breeze' or storm in the social or political atmosphere.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 502 His prudth, and is so proude, ...that he can not forbt to perish himself in the perry. 1565 *Cobbl. Pasquin Rapsody*, 5, 178 Nor Hamilton could have no hope to hold his seats, Nor yet Argyle to abide the roare; the perry was so greate. 1600 W. Warner *Albions England* (1612) 136 There arose such a hailing perrie against me.

Pirrie, obs. form of Perry [2] (beverage).

Pirr-maw (pɪ·rmɔ), Also 8–9 purr-. [f. Pirr *sb.*[2] + Maw *sb.*[2]] A local name of the Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) and of the Roseate Tern (*S. dougallii*).

1744 C. Smith *County Dicts* 122 Sea Fowl, as the Gull and Purmaw, who build in the Rocks. 1880 *Antrim & Down Glens, Purre-maws*, the tern. 1898 *Field*, *Pyrmaw*, a sea bird, probably the tern or 'purre'. 1903 In county *Pembroke Brit. Birds* 203 Roseate tern,...Purre maw (Carlebridge). From their hoarse cry.

Pirrogyn, variant of Perrogyn *Obs.*

Pirry, variant of Perry [1] *Obs.*, pear-tree.

† **Pirwika, -wycke,** obs. ff. Perwyk, Perwyn.

1538 Elyot, *Gabrosa*, a pirwike. 1552 Huloet, *Pirwycke, gabrosa*.

Pirwynole, obs. f. Periwinkle [2] (the seaflower).

Pisy (pɪ·zɪ), var. Pessy, Pessy [1]; obs. f. Pessy [2].

Pisa (pɪ·zɑ). Name of a city in Italy. In quot. applied to a Pisan dagger or postard (*obs.*).

a 1589 Flatcher & *Maid. Cust. Country* v. iii, The difference between a Spanish rapier And your pure *pisa*.

† **Pis aller** (pɪzalē). [F., lit. 'go worst'.] The worst that can lie, or can happen; what one would do, take, choose, etc., in the event of things coming to the worst; what one accepts when one can do no better; a do-as-better, a last resource.

1678 Evershed *Man of Mode* v. 5 Dutimant, when did you see your *pis-aller*, as you call her, Mrs. Loveit? 1800 Mad. Roxburghe *Suttonia* (1836) II. xxv. 156 She was incapable of the measures of retaining a lover as a *pis-aller*. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 458 A balance of trade paid to the precious metals, is the *pis-aller* of foreign commerce. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. i, As a pis aller one might put up with him. 1879 Mozley *Compromise* ii. 63 To use the history of mankind as a huge *pis-aller*...a prodigious waste of experiments.

† **Pisane.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 pe-, pysen, pysan, 4–5 pe-, pesane, 5 pesayn, pyse-, pysane, pysan, pisan, pisand, 5–6 pesan, pisane. [a. OF. *pisanne, pisane* adj. fem. of *pisain, pisan* Pisan, qualifying *gingevette, holine*, etc. *Cf. harimaterne Pisanum* (Du Cange).] A piece of armour to protect the upper part of the chest and neck.

c1... *N. Mus.* 3897 Iodoun, and Enanion, With vesshe, hatton, and pesan in e armeth. 13.. *Cur. de L.* 320 He hass away hallle hys rolande, Hys pesane therwith gan gon. 13.. *Guy*. 4 *Gr. Kar.* 104 Ne no pesan, ne no plate that pereid no mann. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1702 He hitt hym evene ore the nebb-bane Throgh vesshe and pesane. *c* 1400 *Lond Troy-bk.* 4405 He hitte his Pisan and his rebone. *Ibid.* 14803 At him he schet And hitte him in the gorge, That it wolde noght be pesayn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 17 *Arthur*, xiv. He gaffe to hys Gomen, Thorghe vantaylle and pesayn to e, percyde. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 111 The steid he strak throuch his pasand of mailc. *Ibid.* IX. 1234 Throu pesane mail to wonder wond the cuvy. 1557 *Inv. Ld. Wigh's Goods, Lond.* VI. 158 Delivered to the Knight groom...one pesane of mayle and one basbekin.

† **Pisang** (pɪsaŋ). Also 7 pipan, pisan, pysangh. [Malay *pīsang*.] The Malay name of the Banana, formerly also in English use. *Wild pisang*, the name given to S. African allied plant, *Strelitzia augusta*.

1600 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trans.* 134 The Country aboundes ... specially in Fruits, ... Pipans, Oranges and Lemmons. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. iv. 1016 Figs, a (1696) 141, from Cape Nass and the Bandles of Pysanghs. 1812 Asiat. Register tr. *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. 73, 77, 214 The Pisang tree...has this name from the profusion of wild Pisang, ... fruit(ans sylv., that grows upon its banks.

† **b.** *attrib.* **Pisang fig,** a banana; **pisang-tree.**

1599 S. L. tr. *Oxford's Voy. E. Ind.* 30 Little Vessels...brought...Cocos, Pisang Figgs, which are a long kind of Figg. 1705 tr. *Herman's Ceylon* 291 Much hath already been written concerning the Pisang-tree. 1726 P. Thomas *Aquin's Voy.* 311 Those most admired are the Pisang Figs.

Pisanite (pɪ·zănəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pisanit*, named 1860, after F. Pisani, who described it: see -ite [1].] A hydrous sulphate of iron and copper, found in Turkey, in bright blue crystals.

1881 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. 3, XXXI. 368 Pisanite ...a copperous variety of copperas from Turkey. 1888 Dana *Min.* ed. 5, 848 Pisanite, ...occurs with chalcopyrite at a copper mine in the interior of Turkey.

Pisasphalt, erron. form of Pissasphalt.

† **Piscage.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [adl. med.L. *piscagium* (for **piscatium*), f. *piscare* to fish, after OF. *piscage* fishing, f. *pescher* to fish; see -age.] Right of fishing.

1600 W. Fulbecke *Art of Survey* 21. iv. 70 Wrecke, Swannage, Warrenage, Commonage, Piscage.

Piscary [1] (pɪ·skărɪ). (Also 7 **pischary.**) [ad. med.L. *piscaria* fishing rights, neut. pl. of L. *piscarius* adj., belonging to fishing, *I. piscis* fish.]

1. The right of fishing (as a thing owned). Now usually in phr. *common of piscary*: see quot. 1882.

1414 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 180/2 Mackerels, Warren, Pysaries, Fre Chaunces. 1607 Cowell, *Interpr.*, *Piscarie* (*piscaria*), ...signifieth in our common laws, a liberty of fishing in another mans water. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 216, 267 Other sorts of franchises are, a liberty of fishing in another man's water, in common with the owner of the soil, and perhaps also with others, who may be entitled to the same right.

2. A place where fish may be caught; a fishing-ground; fishery.

a 1625 Sir H. Foote *Lives* (1658) 238 There is no distance but upon Land in demesne, neither would a distresse be here upon Land in demesne, neither would a distresse be here upon a Piscary, but that is commonly land and others upon a Piscary, but that is commonly land and others. 1696 Cowell (ed. 1701) 198 Breaking their Closes, ...carrying their wounds, ...fishing in their Piscary, &c. pis-...carrying their wounds, ...fishing in their Piscary, &c. pis-...disorder. 1774 Statutes *Country-Inst* ed. 3) 284 If a Copyholder incloses Part of the Land from a Piscary, &c. a Neighbour interests Part of the Land from a Piscary, &c. a Neighbour interests Part of the Land from a Piscary, &c. the Fishermen. 1866 Rogers *Agric.* & *Prices* I. 220/1 The Fishermen claimed to weigh at one place of the piscary.

† b. A fish-market. *Obs.* 1577–87.

1604 E. Jorden *Vilipend* v. 61, The small tenement ... By the Piscaria.] 1708 Phillips, *Piscary*, a Place where Fish is kept or sold, a *Fish-market*.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to piscaries or to fishing.

1889 *Daily News* 29 July, When the humbler means of gratuitous piscary properties were being impoverished. 1883 *Fisheries Exhibit. Catal.* 273 The piscary laws and customs were several.

† **Piscary** [L. *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *piscātor*: see PISCATOR.] A fisherman; a fish-monger.

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Piscary* (*Piscatrix*), a fisher, or one that sells small fish.

Piscash, variant of PESHCASH, an offering.

Piscation (pĭskē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *piscātiō*-*em*, n. of action f. *piscārī* to fish, f. *piscis* a fish.] Fishing.

1624 Dr. Hall *Centempl., N. T.* v. iv, What is this divine Trade of ours then, but a spiritual Piscation? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. viii. 311 Finest baskets of Cynegeticks or Venatory, few of Halieuticks or piscation. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 98 His soon ran dream of strolling...Snobbery in the science of piscation.

Piscato-logy. *rare.* [irreg. f. L. *piscātor*, 3rd. stem of *piscārī* to fish + -ΛΟΓΙΑ.] The science of fishing; in quot. *errone.* = ichthyology.

1867 Aytoun *Logic* 227 Then Ornithology, Piscatology, &c., under Zoology.

† **Piscator** (pĭskē·tər, -ɔr). [L. *piscātor*, agentn. from *piscārī* to fish.] A fisherman; an angler.

1653 Walton *Angler* Ii. 40 *Viator.* My friend Piscator, you have kept time with my thoughts, for the sun is just rising. 1668 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Bookk.) 296 Instruments pertaining to the Piscator science. 1704 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 9/2 Extracts from ancient piscators and writers on fishing.

Piscatorial (pĭskătō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *piscātōrius* PISCATORY + -AL.] = PISCATORY 1.

1808 Hone *Scarce Fasciculus* Ii, A book and line, a fishspear, or any piscatorial instrument of death! 1824 Pollok *Course* The Book of the Air: containing a piscatorial description of that element. 1883 J. C. Bransford *Fisheries Ind.* I (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) To study the greatest specimens of piscatorial topography ever exhibited, in the official fishery map of the United States.

Hence **Piscato·rialist**, a professed angler; **Piscato·rially** *adv.*, in a piscatorial manner. See **Piscatorian** *sb.*, an angler; *adj.* = PISCATORIAL; **Piscatorian** *a. nonce-wd.*, dealing with piscatorial matters; **Piscato·rious** *a.* = PISCATORY.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 5/1 Mr. Henry Walford Stobbs, a well-known "piscatorialist," died recently at Cheltenham. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Journ.* (1825) 424 The Lord Mayor's health was next proposed, "piscatorially." 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 401 He was ...so piscatorially bold-mannered that there was no making out his order or degree. 1881 J. H. Beaver *Winter Medit.* 1. v. (1891) 119 The goods ...in exhibition ...by many modern native "piscatorians." 1824 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 21 That piscatorious traveller, Franck. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 382 A "piscatorial page, in which we would have shown...how ...silver fish are caught whose eyes are Being gold. 1799 *Hawkins Gesner.* I. 87 The "piscatorious, or...fishing Frog.

Piscatory (pĭ·skătərĭ), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *piscātōrius* adj., f. *piscātor* fisher: see -ORY 2.]

1. Of or pertaining to fishers or to fishing.

Piscatory ring, the signet ring worn by the pope as successor of St. Peter (cf. Matt. iv. 19, etc.).

1633 P. Fletcher (title) The Purple Island...together with Piscatorie Eclogs. 1650 G. H. *Hist. Carolands* 72, 20, 298 The Pope d'd ...and immediately the Piscatory Ring was broken by Cardinal Barberine. 1732 *Irenicus Examiner* No. 38 ¶ 9 To substitute Schemes for shepherds, and shelves for sweetwaters from the piscatory Nile. 1861 M. F. Howe in *Macm. Mag.* V. 32 The gain to the piscatory interest would be immense. 1867 T. Fenton *Angling* vi. (1882) 134 Piscatory heirlooms and relics.

2. Employed in or addicted to fishing.

1680 Lassels *Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd.*, Sea gull, white, Greenish, piscatorie. 1856 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 273 The salmon, which are...so important to the piscatory tribes 300 miles further to the interior of the province. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* June 6 Yarmouth is piscatory...beyond description.

† **2.** *trans.* Minded for PISCES *a.*

1708 Fiora *Dayal on a Sick-bed* 20 Wks. 1709 II. 256 Certain mineralistic, or planetary motions, that insinuate themselves first (by pores into the blood. 1892 *Cornhill Interview Mag.* I. 245 The upper part being human, the lower part, from the hips, piscatory.

† **B.** *elliptical.* As *sb.* A ploy or the like dealing with the life of fishermen. (Cf. *pastoral.*) *Obs.*

1832 P. Fletcher *Piscat. Eclogs*, a Piscatory, as is hath been Acted in Kings Colledge, in Cambridge.

Piscence, piscens, obs. ff. H. PISHRICH.

† **Pisces** (pĭ·sēz). Also 4 **pisces**, 5 **piskes, pysces.** [L. *pisces*, pl. of *piscis* fish.]

1. *Astron.* The twelfth zodiacal constellation, the Fishes; also the twelfth sign of the Zodiac (originally coincident with the constellation), which the sun enters about the 20th of February.

c1390 Chaucer *Astrol.* ii. § 40 Also the degree ...was in the first degree of pisces. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4039 The sun ...Passyng his pasdes vnder pisces course. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* 3rd. ed. II. 220/2 On the parallel of London, 20 signs of the ecliptic rise about Pisces and Aries in two hours as the moon goes through it in six days. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vii. 189 In the time of Hipparchus—some 2000 ago—the line of the vernal equinox was in the constellation Aries: now a-days it is in the constellation Pisces.

2. *Zool.* Fishes, as a Class of Vertebrata.

1840–72 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 230 *Sculling, Pisces Natantes.* 1872 J. Green *Gr. for Beg.* 103 Class: Pisces.

Pisch, *n.*, obs. form of PISH.

Piscicapture (pĭ·sĭkæ·ptĭūr). *humorous or affected.* [f. L. *piscis* fish + *captūra* CAPTURE.] The catching of fish.

1862 Ruskin *Diary North & South* (1863) I. 180, 308 The delights of ...piscicapture. 1878 *Standard* 21 Oct. 5/1 "Snatching" is a form of fish piscicapture for which it is impossible to entertain ...sympathy. 1880 *J. Penn Hom. Worker* 298 Instruments of piscicapture.

Hence **Piscicaptu·rist**, a catcher of fish.

1881 Blackmore *Christowell* xxviii, On the part of the piscicapturists (for a fish is not to be called a fish now, and everything connected with him is pisci- something).

† **Piscicle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pīsciculus*-*us*, dim. of *piscis* fish: see -ICLE.] A little fish.

1597 Tomkinson *Reason's Pract.* 259 Neither haveas nor part of the piscicle. 1660 in Bloome *Glossogr.* ed. 11.

Pisciculous (pĭsĭ·kĭŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *piscis* fish + -*cul*-*a* inhabitant + -OUS.] (See quot. 1893.)

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Lyd. Sm. Lex.*, *Pisciculous*, ... parasitic upon fishes.

Pisciculteral (pĭsĭkĭ·ltĕrăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pisciculture. Hence **Pisciculturally** *adv.*, in respect of pisciculture.

1880 *Cornh. Mag.* V. 156 Before the pisciculteral era. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 403 The ease with which all kinds of fish can be treated pisciculturally. 1887 *Munch. Exam.* 7 Feb. 3/1 *Prof.* Huxley, a thoroughly practical authority on all pisciculteral questions.

Pisciculture (pĭ·sĭkŭltĭūr). [f. L. *piscis* fish + *cultūra* CULTURE. Cf. F. *pisciculture* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878).] The breeding, rearing, and preservation of (living) fish by artificial means.

1850 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 304 The new arrangements for the protection of salmon, and for pisciculture, in imitation of the French practice. 1850 Tennent *Ceylon* II. ix. vii. 367 The pearl-oyster may be brought within the domain of pisciculture. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 628 The monks were said to have been skilled in pisciculture.

Pisciculturist (pĭsĭkŭ·ltĭrĭst). [See -IST.] A person engaged or interested in pisciculture.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 30/3 H. Coxe, the pisciculturist. 1868 Frank Buckland *Fish-culture.* I. 3 They were still unreasonably behind the pisciculturists of to-day. 1881 *Standard* 20 Sept. 2/5 A practical pisciculturist, and an enthusiast in all matters relating to fish and fisheries.

Piscifauna (pĭsĭfɔ·nă). [f. L. *piscis* fish + FAUNA.] Collective term for the native fishes (of any district or country); the fish-fauna.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Lyd. Sm. Lex.*, *Piscifauna*, ... the fish-Fauna of a region.

Pisciform (pĭ·sĭfɔm), *a.* [f. L. *piscis* fish + -FORM.] Having the form of a fish.

1826 Sharp *Edens. Mat. Med.* I. 180 Order X.—Cetacea. Body pisciform, terminated by a cranial appendage. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 768/2 The embryo, when hatched, is pisciform and apodal.

Piscina (pĭsī·nă, pĭsnī·nă). Pl. **-æ**, **-as**. [L. *piscīna* a fishpond, bathing-pool, tank, in med. L. in sense 2, It., Sp., Pg. *piscina*, F. *piscine* (fish.)]

1. A fishpond; a pond, basin, or pool; among the ancient Romans, a public or private pond for bathing or swimming.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 1. 123 Also the piscina or fishponde where the sicke fishes were healed. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Nov., *Piscinas* or stews for fish. 1702 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 376, I saw likewise the ruins of a piscina, or receptacle for water. 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. v. 82 The roof of the natatorium or piscina of the baths. 1854 Cyc. E. to Wanders *to Sandy's Travels, Round Dead Sea* II. 307 The largest and most important of all the piscinæ of Jerusalem. *a* 1856 See G. G. Storey *Lect. Ezekiel.* (1894) II. 174 The covered pools or piscinæ of the ancients.

2. *Eccl.* A perforated stone basin for carrying away the water used in rinsing the chalice and the hands of the priest; generally placed in a niche on the south side of the altar, though sometimes projecting from the face of the wall or supported on a short column. Also *attrib.*

1393 *Gower Mirr.* 13 Also the piscina or fishponde where the sicke fishes were healed. 1844 Rickman *Archælogia* xxx. The lavatories, or small niches, contained a vessel, known as piscinæ, for washing the hands. 1862 Archæological *Mod. Par. Churches* 131 The piscina is a sink or drain, through which the water used in several ablutions is poured away. 1905 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 473/2 The piscina niches are numerous... but generally in very special features.

b. Applied to a holy-water basin or stoup. rare.

1810 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. 1. 331/2 Against the E. side are two piscinæ for holy water in the wall.

Hence **Piscinal** (pĭ·sĭnăl) *a.* (*rare*—0) [ad. med. L. *piscīnālis*], pertaining to a fishpond or piscina.

1658 in Blount *Glossogr.*: and in subsequent edns.

Piscine (pĭ·sīn, pĭsī·n), *sb.* Also 4–5 **-ene.** [a. OF., F. *piscine* fishpond, bathing-pool, piscina, ad. L. *piscīna*: see prec.]

1. A natural or artificial reservoir for water; a pond, pool; a bathing-pool; = PISCINA 1. *Obs.* from 16th till late in the 19th c.

(In early use often applied to the *piscina probatica* or Pool of Bethesda, and Pool of Siloam.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13561 (Cott.) A water...þat we call piscene [v. r. pischene] in þeir leke. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Coronacon. Our Lady* 134 Thou mayst seke, perfaith pleyne, 1450–81 — *Reclus* 1720, 28, 11792 1858. His flesshe smoked and nobely made stable By Gideon washing in the Feodre piscine. *Ibid.* 1721, 251 (1558) 7 He was commaunded to make a great pyscyne With innocent blud of children yt war pure. 1480 *Caxton Godefroy* clxxiii. 254 For the foreseyde workers caus grete habundaunce of water by enchaytes, which he demanded in to a pyscyne right grete by the temple, that con mayneth 300 in to the day and is named probatica piscina. 1549 Thomas *Vigo.* (1584) 38 Which condition serue all the Clere ... and fyll all the pyscynes. 1894 Wyatt *Cat.* 30 Apr. 2/1 Cleeve, according to current report, by bathing her head in the piscine (at London). 1892 J. H. Gurney in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 330 A few ...cases to ask if they might safely bathe in the piscines.

2. = PISCINA 2. *rare.*

1483 *Caxton Dutch Sapience* lxiv. (Windsor Cat. Copy), Ye to fore the consecracion a fyre or lappe...were founde in the chalyces, it ought to be caste in to the pisrine and the chalyce ought to be washen. *Ibid.*, The ashes & the washyng of the hauze to be put into the pyscene. 1820 Nares, *Piscine or Piscina.* 1883 *Antiquary* VIII. 201 There is another piscine in the south wall of the church.

Piscina (pĭ·sĭnă), *a.* [f. L. *piscis* fish: see -INE¹.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a fish or fishes.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 246 Covered by blendrous marbles, and with piscine remains. 1826 G. R. Porter *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 34 Dercato was the piscine sea-goddess of the Syrians. 1834 Owen *Lect.* 4 *Teeth* in *Cyc.*'s *Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 183 The piscine modification of the vertebrate skeleton. 1859 E. Calton *Old Land.* Tim. x. 120 Ichthagram, the great Wulfside of all things piscine.

Piscinity (pĭsĭ·nĭtĭ). *affected or humorous.* [f. prec. + -ITY, after *humanity*, etc.] The quality or condition of being a fish; 'fishhood'.

1885 Mrs. Kemp. *Homilies* 426 We do not talk of the phenomena which accompany piscinity; we talk of the phenomena of fishes. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug., One definition of piscinity in general would be precisely that of a fish. 1890 *Lancet, Mag.* Nov. 542 Pioneers of blind and phosphorescent piscinity will fight with one another.

Piscitarian (pĭsĭtē·rĭăn). ? *Nonce-wd.* [f. L. *piscis* fish, after *vegetarian.*] A fishmonger.

1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* xxviii, The Flushcombe butcher grew more enlarged into a piscitarian.

Piscivorous (pĭsĭ·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. type **piscivor-ax* (f. *piscis* fish + *-vorax* devouring) + -OUS: cf. med. F. *piscivore.*] Fish-eating; subsisting on fish; ichthyophagous.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 255 Being generally Piscivorous. The Salter-goose kind. *a* 1705 *Ray Creation* (1714) 98 Which I have observed in many piscivorous birds. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* ii. (1857) 37 The piscivorous habits of the Cromarty fish. 1857 Gosse *Pract. Anim.* v. 303 The...aquatic and highly piscivorous nature of the [bird].

† **Piscod**, obs. form of PEASCOD.

1484 *MS. Ashmole* 4 ff. 6a in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 4/1 A note written on a pisod wrote.

† **Pisco·us**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *piscōsus* full of fish: see -OUS.] Fishy.

1683–4 Romance in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 480 They lived upon Fish, and had a piscous Taste.

† **Pisculent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pisculentus* abounding in fish, f. *piscis* fish: see -ULENT.] Abounding in fish, full of fish.

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, Piscalent (*piscolentus*), full of fishes, or that may be fished. 1660 J. Collier *Brief. Recreation* 104 The Thames is more piscalent, or full of fish than the Severn.

Pise, obs. form of PEASE; variant of PISE *Obs.*

† **Pisé** (pē·zē). [a. F. *pisé*, subst. use of pp. of *piser* to beat, pound (earth) :—L. *pīsāre*, *pīnsāre* to beat, pound, stamp.] Stiff clay or earth kneaded, or mixed with gravel, used, esp. in France and some parts of England, for building cottages, walls, etc., by being rammed between boards which are removed as it hardens; also, a name for this mode of building.

1797 H. Holland in Coxe, *Travels Switz.* I. 389 The word *pisé* is a technical Term...and it has been retained in this translation because it cannot be rendered by any adequate word in the English language. 1807 E. W. Dickson *Pisaf. Agric.* (1807) I. 156 Building in what is termed *pisé*, or simply by compressing well-wrought earth in moulds. 1838 Wyatt *Fashionbury* 39 A wall of *pisé* or rammed gravel is a frame eight feet sufficiently be adapted for a 12 s flue of the centre of the land. 1850 R. Billingsley *Squatter's Dream* 68, The new cottage which he had judiciously caused to be built of '*pisé*' or rammed earth.

b. *attrib.*, or *adj.*, as *pisé building*, wall, work.

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 30 In *Libr. Useful Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. Walls...formed of earth in the *pisé* manner. 1849 *Archæologia* XXXIII. 107 We...think that what our correspondent calls *Pisé* building is common in Devonshire ...and known by the name of *cob*-building. 1879 *Gardner's Chron.* 17 *March.* 337/3 The best material for *pisé* work is clay with small gravel-stones interspersed through it.

Pisetta, ? Anglicized form of PESETA.

1837 R. Cunningham *Mem.* 18, 191 We purchased three hacks at the price of two pistareen pieces.

Pisgah (pĭ·zgă). [a. Heb. פִּסְגָה *Pisgāh* 'cleft'.] The name of a mountain east of Jordan, whence Moses was allowed to view the Promised Land (Deut. iii. 27); hence used allusively, esp. *attrib.*, as *Pisgah glance, prospect, right, view.*

1804 W. Newcome (title) Pisgah Evangelica. Eyther Shelford of the Resolution, presenting ...those Casualties most which ...have Chefes and the...Church shall triumph. 1840 Fuller (title) Pisgah Sights of Palestine. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Sufferings* I. ii. 133 The top of our philosophic Pisgah, whence the

contemplation not to be infected with the...prospect of a bright and glorious world. 1689 *Gentl. Dancing-M.* Misc. in *Lansdown. MS.* 1054 I. 61 Whether any scholars, though only a Pigsh prospect, anticipate any mind. 1885 *Gentl. Plate* L. xvii. 400 We get only a frigid view of our promised advisor.

Pish (*pɪʃ*), *int.* and *sb.* See also PUSH *int.* (*pɒ*). [A natural exclamation.]

A. *int.* An exclamation expressing contempt, impatience, or disgust.

1596 Nashe *P. Penilesse* C.ij, Pish, phish, what talke you of old age or lubbie gutts? 1599 Jonson *Alch.* IV. iv. I. 45-49 *Mam.* Pish. *Pun.* Pish for me, saucy doggs. 1600 Dekker *Satiromastix* Gentlem. an Interjection of interruption, like our pish pish, tut tut. 1631 Heywood *Rob. Trumpet* v. 32 Pish, said I, that's no such great matter. 1708 T. Wyatt *Eng. Ref.* (1968) 56 Pish, Pish, quoth Seymour to a Monk. 1843 *Loudon Encyclopædia* III. 1078 Pish! pass on a fool, young man.

B. *sb.* The utterance of this exclamation. † *To make a pish at or of*, to treat with contempt. *attrib.*, as † *pish-monger* (humorous, after *fish-monger*).

1592 Nashe *Pierces Sup.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 151 All scraps and trashes you can name in English of, and make a pish of. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvi. 440 They mutineers...the Romanes made a pish at, and lightly regarded. a 1625 W. Cavendish *Apothegms* (1627) 10, 11, What shrieks and cries, What angry gestures, and what fits. 1639 Wentworth *Lieutenant's Pref.* a iij b, You severe Censurers (free of the Company of Fish-mongers) that Pishech at any thing not exact. 1777 Cowper *Let. to T. Mills* Wks. 1837 XV. 21, I had rather never see the banks, than cannot Even pay one single Fish. 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg. Her precious Leg* x, She would'ch with impatience, 'And cryst'd 'pshaw!' and 'phiaw!'

Pish, *v.* [I. prec.]

I. intr. To say 'pish!' Often with *at*.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, *Kno.* This a Fidler? *Fish!* *Step.* Why do you pish, sweete? 1604 Ev. Hall *Terms* 9 Jane, Rem. Wks. (1660) 101 A quality, which...may be past over, and pish'd at. 1713 Steele *Guardian*, No. 111 ¶ 1 How would the ladies pish at such a grave moralizer thing? a 1862 Hawthorne *S. Fellow* (1863) 331 The learned men...pished and pshawed.

2. *trans.* To say 'pish' to. *To pish away, down*: to reject or depreciate by saying 'pish!'

1600 B. Jonson *Fantaster* v. i, *Hor.* Fish: ha, ha! *Lep.* Dost thou pish me? Give me my long sword. 1626 R. Cannan *Confirmed Verses* in Capt. Smith *Descr. New Eng.* Though Men of...brave desert Would Pish-away *thy Praises.* 1901 Blackw. *Mag.* Dec. 730 Some pish it down as valueless.

Hence **Pi'shing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pi'shaw**, one who pishes.

1680 *Rump Songs* (1874) II. 63 Which puts poore merry Maids to pishing and lying. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 730 Both ... pishers and pushers, having notably wrong.

Pishi, Sc. form of PUSH.

Pishamin (*pɪ·ʃămĭn*). Another form of PERSIMMON; in Sierra Leone applied to two climbing shrubs, the *Sweet* and *Sour Pishamin* (*Carpodinus dulcis* and *acida*), which bear an orange-shaped fruit resembling that of the persimmon.

1886 Treas. *Bot.*, Pishamin, *Carpodinus*. 1889 Mullen *Planter's...Carpodinus acidus*, Sour Pishamin-tree, of Sierra Leone. *C. dulcis*, Sweet Pishamin-tree.

Pishcush, pishcush, var. PESHCUSH, an offering.

† **Pi'shery-pa'shery.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Reduplicated f. PISH *int.* + -ERY.] †Hypocritical talk.

1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* I. (1620) B2b, Peace my boy Peter, stand by with your pillery pashery, away ... lie upside to them.

Pishogue (*pɪ·ʃōg*), *Irish.* Also **pishrogue, pishtrogue.** [a. Ir. *piseog, pisreog* witchcraft :—Mlr. *písdi*.] Sorcery, witchcraft; a spell, incantation, charm.

1892 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 283 Now a pishogue is a wise man, a royal incantation, a charm, a sign, a cabalistic word, a conjuring nonsense signifying a great deal in a little. a 1893 L. C. Casson *Fairy Tales & Trad. S. Ire.* (1895) 34 He had no right to be bringing his wild Irish pishogues to Rome. 1895 F. Kennedy *Bibliog. Duffrey* 2276, 317 He threw pishogues on our eyes. 1899 Banshee *Lhasmond* viii. 116 Wrought through the agency of "some queer cold pishrogue". 1902 St. J. F. McGarvey *Fine Eve. Ire* (ed. 3) 113 The talk turned upon "pishogues", or witchcraft and charms.

Pish-pash (*pɪ·ʃpæʃ*). Also 9 pish-posh. † A slop of rice-soup with small pieces of meat in it, much used in the Anglo-Indian nursery † (Yule).

1834 [A. Pasquin] *Sahibs* II. 85 They found the Secretary...surrounded with huge volumes of Financial Reports on one side, and a small silver tray holding a mess of pish-pash on the other. 1894 Bertram & Mullin *Pract. Cook* 317 *Fish Pish.* 1898 G. J. Younghusband in 19th *Cent.* Feb. 251 Next came a pudding which was somewhat inconvenient should not as a policy of supper and pish-pash.

Pishynew (*pɪ·ʃɪnĭū*). [Cf. Mex.] The New England name of a small white gull.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pisidiid (*pɪsĭ·dĭĭd*). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pisidium*, dim. of L. *pisum* pea.] A member of the *Pisidiidæ*, a family of bivalve gastropod mollusca, typified by the genus *Pisidium*. So **Pisi·dioid** *a.*, resembling a pisidiid in form.

Pisiform (*pɪ·sĭfōɹm, pɪ·zĭ-*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *pisiformis* pea-shaped, f. *pisum* pea: see -FORM. So mod.F. *pisiforme.*] Pea-shaped; of small globular form.

Pisiform bone (*Anat.*), a small pea-shaped bone of the upper row of the carpus. *Pisiform* TUBERCLE, a tubercle on small convolution like pons.

1789 Geneva *Trans. Wounds* I. 189 A wound ...upon the wrist, just above the pisiform bone. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Mine.* (ed. 2) II. 108 *Pisiform*, or granular iron ore. 1830 Dyer. *Cranst.* I. 203 Carpus ...fasciculo-tuberculous, the tubercles large pisiform. 1879 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 696/1 The pisiform or pea-shaped bone ...articulates with the front of the cuneiform.

B. *sb.* Short for *pisiform bone*: see above. (Also in L. form **pisiformia.**)

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 404 A small degree of motion between the *pisiformia* and the *cuneiformia*. 1836 Bell tr. *Cuvier's Comp. Anat.* 482 The pisiform is a special bone.

Pisiner, obs. form of PISCINE.

Pisimetacarpal (*pɪ·sĭmĕtăkā·ɹpăl*), *a. Anat.* [f. PISI(FORM) + METACARPAL.] Pertaining to the pisiform bone and to the metacarpus.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lexicon. Dict.*

Pisk. A bird; the same as the PYSKADDE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piskin, pisky, var. PITT. **Pisla,** obs. f. PUZZLE.

Pismire (*pɪ·smaɪəɹ*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 **pissemyre,** 5 **pysmire, pyse-meyse, (epissamire),** 5–6 **pysmyre,** 6 **pismyre, pissemyer,** 6–7 **pismire,** 5– **pismire.** *β.* 5–6 **pyse-, pysmere,** 6 **pissemere, -meer, pyse-, pysemeer, pyse-, pissemere, pysmar, -marie,** 7 **pismer, pismere.** *γ.* 5 **pissmire, pysmarwre.** [ME. *pissemyre, pissemire*, etc., f. PISS + MIRE † ant; from the urinous smell of an anthill. So early mod. Du. *pismieren* ant (Kilian). In the *β* forms the second element is obscured; in the *γ* forms it is a different word, ME. MAUR ant, from Norse.]

An ant.

(Of the similar names for the ant, *Pisa, pissemire, pismire*, LG. *mijgmier*, Norw. *migemaur* (LG. *migen*, Norw. *mige* = L. *mingĕre*), empty mod. Du. *mierenpis* (*mierlie* ant-lion), Fris. *Amelanum Amal* (ant), Cf. also PISS-ANT.)

a. 1366 Chaucer *Troylus.* V. 728 He is so angry as a pissemyre, Though her be lause al that he hath desire. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* vi. 6 O! thou slowe man, go to the ante (gloss other pissemyres), *o.r.* myrmecinis, pismiris). c 1400 Maundev. (Rawl.) xxxiii. 145 In Ire is ...se grete hilles of gold, be whilk pissemyres kepes kindly and purre be gold ... Pese pissemyres er als grete as hundes or kies. 1580 Baret (Gesner.) *Pyrm.* vi. A Gre to the pismire, o stepped. 1672 Temple *Verses* 173 These pismyres...will drive that mat. 1677 E. Foster *Treat. Ch. Rome* 102 Sent...by Solomon to the Cuties and Pismires for wholesome and good counsel. 1678 Hale *Contempl.* i. 488, I have seen a Republick of Pismires with great circumspection chusing the seat of their Residence, and every one carrying his Egg and Provision to their common Store-house. 1827 Hone *Mod. Pastime* II. 'Tis a pismire's care to garner up his wheat. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (*Mid. Sussex*), Pismeer, pismeere, pismire. *β.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Pysmere, formicia. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 301 (*MS. Dd.*) Pissemeris is comyn out here, and wronge fare about. 1447 Bokenam *Serv. Nouelli* (*Add. MS. Antonia, or Pysmeris, or Ants.* 1559 Edw. *Dicardes* 130 Pissemeres yearewyngs carie of an acre loyl. 1598 Nomen *Saffron Walden* 21 Cyphers or round ons, lyke pissemers eggs. 1625 in C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* Ad Authorem 11 That the Pismere and these Hony-Bees learnest us better to Husbandize. 1634-5 Bedford. *Trans.* (Chetham Soc.) 73 Eggs hatched under an hen, but with pismers. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (*Mid. Essex*), Pismeer, pismeere, pismire (all north. and e. co.). *γ.* 1440 *Alphp. Parvo* 124 *Pysmarwre* MS. (1867) 21 Mare ye ensaumple till owre unsaumpill...be wyshes of be pysmarwre how dose be stryngke of be lyone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/2 A Pismere, *formica*. 1503 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Pismoor, pismoory, pismyre, pismyrr, pismyrre, pismyry, pismyrrie (all north. and e. co.).

b. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a person.

1589 J. Sanford tr. *Ariosto's Var. Arioso* 153 b. The pismires of Myrmidones. 1593 J. Mayo *Paradoxes* 21 Were peace pleasant that crawle upon the face? 1597 Gerard *Descr. & P. Ivy* XII. 18 There are no more than 4 pismires, small Spiry Ants, Mold, with. To rid the land of the swarm of Ambitious caterpillars, Envious pismires, and detested Min Knives, that have accended out of the bottomless pit.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pismire-ember, -eggs, -fly, -hill* (= ANT-EATER, -EGG, -FLY, -HILL). In quot. 1668 = resembling the crawling motion of ants.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 *Pysmerehylle, formicarium.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/2 A Pismere hylle, *formicarium.* 1590 Antonio *Bremonyde's Disrepl. Widows* B3 b, A Sattchmouth of glue, fit of sense or other Senses, or pismire-eggers. 1668 Culpeper & Cole *Horbal. Anat.* 369 That the pulse of the arteries is caused by the Impulse of Blood, the veins by pismire, gnatic pulses more to them. 1704 tr. *Nieuhoff's Travels* in Churchill *Voy.* II. 13 The pismire-eater is then called because he feeds upon ...pismires. 1770 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 310 The Pismire-fly. 1820 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 103 Where the pismire-hills obscured the path.

† **Pismire,** *obs.* (*Hist.*) f. BISMAR, a steelyard.

1302 Bakers *Assize Ordinary* 18 They not using Peck and Pillet, but in stead thereof, weigh their Corne on Pismires or Peasbeams.

[**Pisnet,** error for PESSNET.]

Pisolite (*pɪ·sŏlĭt, pɪ·zŏ-*). *Min.* Also 8 -lithe. [ad. mod.L. *pisolithi-us*, f. Gr. πίσο-ς, -ον, pea + -LITE. So F. *pisolithe.*] = PEA-STONE.

1798 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 *Pisolithus*, the Pisolite, or Gland. 1799 Hatchett *ibid.* LXXXIX. 302 The globules adhere into concretions, found at Carlsbad and other places, called Pisolithus. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 619 Pisolite: ...consists of concretions as large often as a small pea.

attrib. 1808 W. Smith *Oracle Island* 72 The Pisolite Pressure brought like Cloud Rest to softer. 1889 Lewis *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 21 Pisolite Structure has the oolitic grains of considerable size.

b. Applied to an individual grain of this.

1893 Rosenbusch *Const. Pt.* (1895) 158 Occasionally such pisolites enclose in its centre a grain of foreign substance.

Pisolitic (*pɪsŏlĭ·tĭk, pɪsō-*), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. So F. *pisolithique.*] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling pisolite.

1832 Lonsd. *Provin. Conf.* I. 191 Half consolidated tufa...filled with small pisolitic globules. 1892 Rosenbusch *Const. Pt.* (1895) 159 The pisolitic structure is certain stones. 1893 *Science Progress.* Nov. 71 Pisolitic limestones, in which marine fossils were observable.

Piss (*pɪs*), *v.* Not now in polite use. Forms: *a.* 3–7 **pisse,** 4 **pis,** 4–6 **pysse**(n, 6– **piss**; *β.* 5 **pyssch-yn,** 6 *Sc.* **pisch**(*e,* 6–8 *Sc.* **pish.** [ME. *pissen, a.* OF. *pis-ier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *pisser* (Picard *pichier*) = Pr. *pissar* (mod. *pichá*, Diez), Cat. *pixar*, Rhet. *pischar*, It. *pisciare*, Rouss. *pish*; origin uncertain; the OF. and It. forms are not referable to any single Romanic type, and are prob. onomatopœic. From French the word has also passed (orig. as a euphemism) into the Teutonic langs.: OFris. *pissia* (Diez), MDu., MLG., 16th c. Ger. *pissen*, Du. *pissen*, Sw., Norw., Icel. *pissa*: so Welsh *piso, pisio.*

For various conjectures as to the origin of the Romanic word, see Diez, Körting No. 7156, Ulrich in *Romania* IX. 117; (C also Scheler, Littré, s. v.)

I. *intr.* To discharge urine, urinate, make water.

a 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 45/256 Jesse he wolde pisse. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 158 Pat salle him thanne bete bis lee pis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Pyssen, or pyschen, *mingo.* 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 189 As dyid dog: fame bot lag upon bell, thocht he wraiglit for pischo. 1514 Norice *Unthrift. Treat.* 36 I was at Pontoise Pissing beside [in Rouse] and put against it. 1567 Drouche *Hawk & P.* 21, 139 The sparrow hawke would pisse upon your glove. 1585 Bright *Mely Wyldes Pr.* 211. 1850 *Spec.* 32.

To *transf.*, and in various allusive and proverbial uses.

1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. 2. (Arb.) 12 What Monster Kynander, thinke ye your bragge and prating against the world. 1608 R. I. Kethelos *Fr. Dent.* (1908) 38 Money will make the Pot leap, though the Devil Pisse to the Fire. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 58 There are some Quarks as Honest Fellows as you would desire to Pisse upon. 1720 T. Gordon *Cordial Low Spirits* 21 They cannot urgone upon their Prince, nor pile upon his back. a 1732 Norris *Reason.* v. ii. I 78 (1736) 60 So strangely did Papists and Fanatic, or...the Antichrist Party, p—s in a Quoit; agreeing in all Things that tended to create Trouble and Disturbance.

2. *trans.* To discharge as or with the urine.

1562 Lodge, *P. Pl. A.* v. 192 He (Glutton) plunder'd a gobet to a penny-worthe white. c 1599 *St. Augustine* (1618) Hermit, *Abridgt. Lap.* (1878) 631/2 He (Pelt, 1618, A gut stone as ouer dude pis And was at bit of hir schoes. c 1600 *Lanthorn's Chron.* in T.P. has he spun thred. 1623 Mabb *Armagnon Ct.* I. 1 Close in that which is pissed.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* in various uses.

† *To piss (money, etc.) together or on the wall*: to squander or waste it. *To piss one's grease or tallow*: said of those becoming lean in curtailing their bounty.

c 1440 *Gen. & Ex. Med. Lib.* (Heinrich) 130 Take salve of an hedi, make ar he pysseh by water two sepsi many dayes. 1471 Ripley *Compl. Alch.* v. xxxi. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 172 But as for Money ye so pyssed on the wall. 1592 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1808) 190 Spend, Scatter, & ... Piss it against the wall. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. I. (Arb.) 40 They are pardons fellowes, they speake nothing but brabble, and pisse vinegar. 1680 Cromwell *Misery Civil War* v. 5, I command the members all into Closet. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxxii. (1737) 176 He's nothing for little pot Brains; he has piss'd his Talent.

4. To urinate upon or in, to wet with urine (= Bepiss); to put *out* or extinguish (fire) in this way.

1562 Lodge, *P. Pl. A.* iv. 145 A Beadman, a beggar, a lousie like plea, And had 40 pens him with his pluck To vs, vp had him vp pissed. *c* 1580 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) 8 In the fyre wes pischt mair. 1593 Peele *Merrie Conc.* Gr. Being so often made to piss my breeches. 1713 Swift *Elegy on Partridge*, Whom vapours busy, Turnips by pissing out their lights. 1820 tr. *Francoeur's Lect. Chin. Med.* III. 408 Children, who piss their beds dreaming that they are pissing against a wall.

Piss (*pɪs*), *sb.* Not now in polite use. Forms: *a.* 4–6 **pysse,** 4–7 **pisse,** 5–6 **pys,** 6 **pysse.** *β.* 5 **pysche.** [f. PISS *v.* So F. *piss* (Cotgr. 1611); cf. also MDu., LG. *pisse*, Du. *pis.*] Urine, † water.

† *A rod in pisse*: see ROD, and cf. PUDDLE *sb.*1 2 b.

a 1382 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 229 How Xantippa caste pisse vpon his heed. 1388 Wyclif *2 Kings* xviii. 27 That ete her tuwelis, and drynke her pisse (1382 vryne) with you. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405 Pysse, or pysche, *urina, meiacrima.* 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ix. 388 Consuming and lamentable sounds of pisse, and of grones living. a 1704 T. Brown *Table Talk* in *Collect. Poems* 120 What Miracles...were wrought by Cows Piss, and the Cold Bath!

b. *Comb.*: † **piss-bowel** = PISS-POT; **piss-burnt** *a.*, stained or damaged with or as with urine; red-brown; **piss-wood**, some species of *Anthocleista*.

1592 Ursin. *Erasm. Apoph.* 131b, The...poorest Jewes a Sow-belle vppon their out of a windowe. 1589 *R. Harvey's Plaine Perc.* 4 Vppon their owne...Dicke "pysse burnish Cambrik Sleeues. 1740 Phillips *P. Anglesea* 60, 271 Among your burnt beard. 1713 Phillips tr. *Pitt. Treas.* XXVIII. 103 Small Aloges, Piss-wood, Anchusa Alkanetta perse.

Pissabed (*pɪ·săbĕd*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PISS *v.* + ABED. From its diuretic property. So F. *pissenlit* dandelion (1542).]

1. A name for the dandelion.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xcviii. 225 The flowers of Dandelion or Piss-a-bed. 1598 Haywood *Lamp Mistress* 1, Wks. 1874 V. 97 Cuckoldy. *Ol* How loathe, and yellow pissabeds That grow amongst the Wenches. 1599 Woolton (*tit.* Pissbed) *Pastor's Prophi.* Wks. 1576 III. 78 Through him such misbehauior that two bring A gentle, a wood, a mistris, a knaue e wyue, Hath to a Fellow's Hardly maynard? Written Lord Chesborne and his plot a-bed? 1600–34 Coryat's *Crudities Hastily Gobled.* 1616 I. 54 It possesseth unquestionably diuretic powers, and hence, indeed, its vulgar name of piss-a-bed.

† b. Applied to the buttercup. *Obs. rare.*

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* Index, *Pissabed*... is also Crowfoote.

2. Name for the Sea-hare, *Aplysia*, a slug-like mollusc, which discharges a violet fluid when touched.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 386 Some call them piss a beds, some sea-cats.

Pissant, obs. form of Pismire. **Pissasp(h)alt** (pi·sĕsfælt). Also in L. (or Gr. L.) forms *pissasphaltus*, -os, -on, [ad. L., *pissasphalt-um* (Plin.), a. Gr. πισσάσφαλτος, f. πίσσα pitch + ἄσφαλτος Asphalt.] A semi-liquid variety of bitumen, mentioned by ancient writers.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 183 As touching Pissasphalt, which is of a mixt nature, as if pitch and bitumen were mingled together. *Ibid.* 551 All these the Greeke doe comprehend vnder one name Pissasphaltos. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 206 There were several Kinds of Embalming us'd, with Asphalt or Pissasphalt, with Oil or Gum of Cedar. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 102 The pissasphaltus is of a consistency between the common pertoleum and the asphaltum, or bitumen of Judea. 1859 Wedgwood *Four Dalmatia* 80 The 'pissasphalt', used anciently by the Egyptians for embalming their dead.

Pissel, obs. form of Pizzle. **Pissemare**, -mire, -myer, -myre, obs. ff. Pismire.

Pi·sser. [f. Piss *v.* + -er 1.] One who pisses.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 126 In paradise & nyhed shone & clowdes longe leyenes. 1380 Wyclif *2 Kings* ix. 8, I schal ...also for the boye of Achab a pysser to the walle. *c* 1425 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 326 Ye have made me suche a pysser that I dare not this daye go abrode. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 630 The Kidneyes are called ...νεφροι, as it were Pissers, 1731 Gentl. *Rabelais* II. 158 note, A covetous Hunks is... called a Younger glove.

† **Pi·ssery.** *Obs. rare*—°. [See -ery 2: cf. F. *pissoir*.] A place for pissing; a urinal.

a 1637 Urquhart's *Rabelais* III. xv. 107 They...pissed in the Pisseries.

Pissilen, pissis, obs. forms of Pisces.

Pi·ssing, *vbl. sb.* Not now in polite use. [f. Piss *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Piss; discharge of urine, urination; discharge (of blood, etc.) with the urine or by the urinary passages.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 181 (Bodl. MS.) Aphim...helpeb also ayein be stone and ayein difficulte of pissinge. 1541 R. Robinson tr. *Vigo's Most Excellent Workes of Chirurgerie* 1. 1. 2 b, Herbes to cause the stone to bowe, 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 630 The Strangury..., that is, the pissing by drops...; which however accompany the stone of the bladder. 1658 in *Phil. Trans.* X.X. 154 It stops pissing of blood.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pissing-basin*, *-closet*, *-place*, *-time*, *-vessel*; † **pissing conduit**, popular name of a conduit near the Royal Exchange, which ran with a small stream; † **pissing evil**, name for diabetes; † **pissing-post**, a public urinal, also commonly used for sticking up placards; † **pissing-while**, *colloq.* a very short time.

1591 *Wills & Inv. N. Country* (Surtees) I. 80 Wills, Reg. Vin. II. 21 (a bill A great Cawdron and 2) 'pyssing lasons. 1672 Wadsworth *Law in Wood* 1. 2, Down to the sucking bricks in her 'pissingclose. 1693 Evelyn, *Numis. Pref.* in *Misc.* (1857) 4, I observed, that of the Coins and The 'pissing Conduit was nothing but Claret Wine. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 144 The little Conduit, called the pissing Conduit, by the Stocks market. 1585 Cogan *Haven Health*, *Diabetes*, ...the 'pyssing euill. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 *Pyssynge place, cisterna.* 1893 Dryden *Pythag.* (1700) 428 My Invective Rhimes shall strike the dire disease Of Common-shores, and ev'ry pissing place. 1670 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) On every 'pissing post their names I'll place. 1892 T. Brown in *N. & Queries* Ser. VII. 1. 1 Where business and good qualities you may find upon all the Pissing posts in Town. 1673 (R. Lassel) *Voyage Italy* 2. 2 'Pissing time. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 *Pyssynge tyme*(*le*. *c* 1555 Urrell *Register D.* 77, 168, (1631) 19 Trade for a 'pissing while or twaine. 1591 Harsn. *Two Lamb.* iv. (n. d.) 1598 Bar *Prov.* ind. 21 Ile stay a pissing while.

† **Pissoceros** (pisŏ·sĕrŏs). [L. *pissoceros* (Pliny), a. Gr. πισσόκηρος (Aristotle), f. πίσσα pitch + κηρός wax.] (See quots.)

1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 958 Concerning Wax, how often, drops of Wax, Honeycombs, Hatcheard, and of their Names and Use. 1708 Phillips, *Pissoceros*, the Pitch-wax made by Bees in their Hives; or any Composition of Wax and Pitch. 1808 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxvii. (1826) II. 342 Show us but one instance of bees having substituted resin or mastic for wax, pissoceros, or propolis.

Pi·ss-pot. Not now in polite use. [f. Piss *sb.* + Pot *sb.* So early mod.E. *pissepot* (1544).] A vessel, usually of earthenware, for urine; a chamber-pot.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Iordone, *pissepotte.* 1509 Hawes *Example*, xxx Gladio. Amaine is. Wyn, spyll And it happen to raine, out poure they plenteous vpon his hed. 1621 Fletcher *Wild Goose Chase* II. ii, May be, she knows you, And will fling a piss-pot at you. 1745 *Pilk. Trans.* XLII. 604 They hold a Piss-pot over the Woman's Breast whilst in Labour, thinking it to promote hasty Delivery.

attrib. 1598 E. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, A beggar, a slave that never drank out of better than pisse-pot metal in his life! 1619 H. Hutton *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 21 A sorrie pis-pot visage.

† b. *transf.* A nickname for a medical man; cf. sense. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Pier Penn. Conclud.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 236 Had physicians John Lord, ...a synode of Papists would have concluded, that Pieres Pennilesse should be confounded without repriue. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* I. 1 in Hollyband's *Fr. Dict.* 113 A fonde Pothecarie...with his fonstar dragges, pleasing your pisspot worship. 1660 R. Mayden *Cent. Mixt.* 8 24. 38 Which ...deserveth the presumption of Pisspot Doctors.

† **Pi·ss-prophet.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + Prophet.] One who diagnosed diseases by inspection of the urine.

1615 Hart *Anat. Ur.* 1. ii. 32 Now would I willingly demand of the most cunning Piss-prophet, what could be heere found out by either of these senses? 1631 Weever tr. *Peterson's Fun. Rites*, 30 If a very choleriak urine be brought, was the piss-prophet (of which of these diseases doth trouble the patient)? 1691 [t. Tuners *Anat. Urinary* 5 The most absurd Fooleries of the calculating Piss-prophets.

† **Pi·ssuprophet.** *Obs. rare*—°. Suppression (or ? retention) of urine.

1610 Markham *Masterp.* 1. lxxxiii 170 The...passegrout is a horse, to whom a horse would faine clime, but cannot.

† **Pist** (pist, pĭst), *int. Obs. rare.* A whisht syllable used to attract attention, or to call a person.

(Cf. Hunt.)

1608 Middleton *Trick to catch Old one* IV. ii. 63, *Host.* Pist Dromio,—*Dro.* Anon sir? 1620 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* v. 1, Pist! when are you?

Pist, *sb.*: see Pistic².

Pistachio (pistā·ʃĭo, -tā·ʃĭo, -tæ·ʃĭo). Forms: 6 pistaco, 6 pystace, 7–8 pistich, 7– pistache. *B.* 6 pistacio, 7 -acio, 7– pistachio. (9 -acchio; also (6 pestinachio), 7 pistachia, -acia, 8 -achee, 7– pistachio. 7–8 pistacho. [The 6 forms a. OF. *pistace* (13th c.) and F. *pistache* (pistaʃ); the *B* forms ad. It. *pistacchio* (pistakkio), some affected by L. *pistacia*, or by Spanish; the γ form a. Sp. *pistacho* (pistaʧo); all from L. *pistācium* (med.L. *pistāgium*), a. Gr. πιστάκιον pistachio nut, f. πιστάκη pistacia-tree, from Oriental; cf. Pers. پسته *pistah*. See also Pistacia, Pistace, Pistick nut, Fistic.

Cf. 1392–3 duef *Durh's Rep.* (Camden) 119 Item pro j lib. de pistacijs, 3*d*.

1. The "nut" or dry drupe of *Pistacia vera* (sec b), or its edible kernel, of a greenish colour, eaten in Turkey, Greece, etc. (Also *pistachio nut*: see 3.)

a. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 33, Thynges good for the Lunges: Elycampane: Hyssope:...Pistacia. 1548 Scoppi. & Moore, *Country Farmer* 362 Filberts, pine tree, pistaces, almonds. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pistache-Tree*, The best Pistaches are brought from Arabia and Syria.

B. 1598 W. Foxley *Lim. Semen* 3. iii. 54/2 A white kernell very pleasant to taste, like Pistacchios. 1630 Fuller *Pisgah* I. iv. 21 Nuts (at this day called *pistachios*), and used candied in preserves. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3, 218 Pistachi, Pistic-nut. 1678 Ferne *Acc. E. Indies & P. Sea* Pistacchio, Hasbeens, Pistachios. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Mat. Med.* 406 The Pistachia is...of an oval long Figure, pointed at both Ends,...about half an Inch in Length. *The Kernel*... of a green Colour, of a soft and unctuous Substance...much like the Pulp of an Almond. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 10 Melons are marvellously cheap and good in Marseilles, as are pistachios.

γ. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 30 Pistachoes ...keyed with Almonds in Almond Milk,...are an excellent Nourisher. 1634 Nicholas *Rabdalia* iv. lx. (1838) 292 Pistachoes, or Finich-Nuts. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 283 Almonds, Pistachios, and other Nuts.

b. The true *Pistacia vera* (*N.O. Amacardiaceæ*), a native of Western Asia, much cultivated in the south of Europe. (Also *pistachio tree*: see 3.)

a. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xv. 184 Pistace is in this season Of pleasaunt taste. 1565 tr. *Cyet. Aug.* 289 The olive, pistache, jujube and plume from Syria.

B. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1675) 102 (Plants) to be first set into the Conservatories,...Myrtils, Pistachio, the great Indian Fig. 1792 J. Bell *Hist. Plants* 622 The pleasant-leaved Pistachia.

2. A green colour resembling that of the kernel of the pistachio nut. (Also *pistachio green*: see 3.) Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Of this colour.

1791 A. M. Pasteur in *A. C. Bower's Diaries* & Corr. (1911) 191 The fashionable Colours are Cognelot and Pistache. 1888 *Daily News* 7 June 5/3 A dress of pale pistachio satin.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistachio cream*, *green* (*sb.* and *adj.*), *nut*, *plantation*, *tree*.

1598 Rhodaulx *Bk. Ir. Pistachoble* (Turner) Nuts. 1600 Varieties *Fine Recipes* 102 Pistacio or Pistice Nuts are of an aromaticall nature. 1668 H. Mason *Spencer's Faerie Q.* 23 Grene Pippin, Pepper,...Pistace nuts. 1858 *Longs Customer* (Percy Soc. 108, Madam, here are pistachio nuts. 1898 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 468 A sort of Pistachio Tree. 1758 Bowles *Honsek. Dict.* 403/2 Pistachio Cream. Take a pound of pistachio nuts, break the shells and blanch the kernels. 1798 Emmett *Elem. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. 28 *Pistachio green*, number green with a mixture of brown. 1823 Greenhouse *Compl. Ir.* 72 Admonish Pistachio-tree, a small tree from Barbary in 1790. 1823 Simms *Pinewood*, 122 Gules, dashed whyther pistachio nuts were good for the stomach. 1880 O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I. 321 The vineyards and pistachio plantations. 1899 Watson, Cain, xv A pale 'pea A lovely green of pale pistachio green satin.

‖ **Pistacia** (pistē·ʃĭă). [L., *pistācia* pistachio tree (Pallad.), f. Gr. πιστάκη: see prec.] The pistachio tree = prec. 1 b; in *Bot.* the name adopted by Linnæus 1737) of the genus to which the Pistachio tree belongs, including also the Mastic-tree and the Terebinth; the species are sometimes collectively called *turpentine-trees*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 625 Pistacia is grafted now to growe In cold land. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 193 The Pistacia seeds forth its Branches on high, and renders its Nuts edible in Autumn. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 303 Pistacia, Hazel-leaved, *Hamamelis*. 1870 H. Macmillan *Tree Life* vi. (1880) 149 The Pistacia grows abundantly in the south of France, but is unable to ripen its seeds.

† b. = prec. 1 b, pistachio nut. *Obs.*

1581 Mascall *Bk. of Plants* 362 Nuts, dates, fine white bread, hennie and Pistacia. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pistacia the pound vj *d.*

c. *Comb.*, as *pistacia nut*, *tree*: see prec., 3.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 303 Pistacia Nut...Pistacium. 1878 Hanbury *Mat. Med.* 246, (1) the Pistacia nut was sent from Syria to Bokhara and Cabul.

Pistacite (pi·stăsīt). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pistazit* (A. G. Werner, 1803), f. Pistacia + -ite: so named from its colour.] A synonym of Epidote, or name for a variety of it.

1816–30 Webster, *Pistacite, pistazite*, see *Epidote*. 1839 Phil. *Mondhly. Geol. Terms*, Pistacite, Ger. and Swed. epidote, in which a large quantity of the lime is replaced by protoxide of iron, ...so called from its pistachio-green colour. 1868 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* I. 47 Pistacite...occurs as an accessory and very frequently in hornblende rocks, and is probably the product of decomposition of hornblende.

† **Pi·stack, pi·stake.** *Obs.* Anglicized forms of Pistachio, chiefly in comb. See also Pistick.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Alhorfas*, *alhorgas*, *pistaches* nuts. 1639 Hunt & Sun. *Gods Large Inv.* (ed. 2) 142 Pistaches, services, carobs, ...dates. 1658 Phillips, *Pistaches*, or Pistack [ed. 1706 *Pistake*] Nuts.

Pistareen (pistărī·n). Also 8 **pistaroon**, **-aroone**. [*app.* a popular formation from *peseta*.] An American or West Indian name for a small Spanish silver coin formerly current there.

1776 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 10 So I gave pistareens enough among the children to have paid twice by my reckoning. 1788 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 431 Gave him refreshments, oats, and a pistareen. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 222 A pistaroon's worth of beans for a cobbler. 1872 G. W. Holmes *Flat Brook*) 168, I ask him to change a pistareen.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Concerned with small matters; petty, paltry; cf. Picayune.

1880 F. Marion *Crawf. Life, Fair Wits, Bohem* II. 310 Now and then, an amiable person ...believes in a pistareen Providence. 1881 Haweis *Am. Life* vi. 156 Mr. Emerson ...is especially flippant and irreverent when he speaks of a "pistareen Providence".

† **Pi·state,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pistāt-*, ppl. stem of *pistāre* to pound (Plater, to knead, to bake), frequent. of *pinsĕre* to pound, crush; cf. *pistor* baker.] *trans.* To bake.

1599 A. M. *Gatehouse's Bk. Physicke* 63/1 Pound them bake with bread: and if being pistated, breades it self, heald it as doye Eares, being very warme. 1604 R. Cawdrey, *Physicall Tables* 189 Cookerie is, Boiled, Pistated.

† **Pista**[1]. *Obs. rare*—°. [See Pistic.] In *pista Indica*, rendering L. *opium Indicum*, Indian spikenard.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 422 (Bodley MS.) Eyen olyve an once, and of the plate Indik ij *d.* place herbyf But hall an once.

‖ **Piste**[2] (pist), **pist** (pist). [F. *piste* = It. *peste*, Sp. *peste* :—L. *pista* (sc. *via*), beaten track, f. *pist-us*, pa. pple. of *pinsĕre* to pound, stamp.] The beaten track of a horse or other animal; the track of a race-course or training-ground.

1903–10 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Piste*, in the manège, the track or tread, which a horse makes upon the ground he goes over. ...The *piste* of a horse may be either *simple*, or *double*. 1880 Oliphant *Fred. Porte.* 287 (Duden) *Haussmann* xxviii. She looks as racing mares do when they come in off the training ground.

Pistel, -ell, -elle, etc., var. ff. Pistil, etc. *Obs.*

† **Pi·stolarie.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. med.L. *epistolarium*; cf. Pistle.] = Epistolar 2.

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 29, ij masse bokes and a pistolarie.

Pistoreen, variant of Pistareen.

‖ **Pistia** (pi·stiă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1737); cf. Gr. πιστός drinkable, liquid. (In allusion to its dwelling in nutriment from water.)] A genus of floating water-plants allied to Duckweed, the type of N.O. *Pistiaceæ*, comprising one species (*P. Stratiotes*), which covers the surface of ponds and tanks in warm countries; also called *tropical duckweed*, and (in W. Indies) *water-lettuce*.

1763 J. Ellicott *Trans.* 30 Dec. in *W. Stark Acct. E. Florida* (1766) 17 At the entrance of the river into the great lake there floats prodigious quantities of the genus Pistia. 1818 W. M. Stewart *Short Cond.* II. 22, 1815 The pistia-nicotiana, cucumber,...&c. fishing, and the manufacture of silk from the *Pistia plantes*. 1906 *Athenæum*, 8 Sept. 282/1 The floating Pistia, for all the world like a nursery cabbage.

Pistic (pi·stik), *a.* [ad. L. *pistic-us* (Vulg.), a. Gr. πιστικός perhaps 'genuine, true', f. πίστις faith; but see quot. 1881.] In *pistic nard*, *pistic wood* = Gr. νάρδος πιστικὴ in Mark xiv. 3 and John xii. 3 (in Bible versions translated 'pure nard').

1656 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. vii. 321 Nor must that perhaps be taken for a simple negative, . . but rather a confirmation, as Marke and John, imply by pistick Nard, that is faithfully dispensed. 1844 Jos. Taylor *Cl. Examph.* ix. Sect. viii. The cause . . with a box of Nard Pistick, substary and precious. 1859 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* ii. *St. Mary Magd.*, Who in this rich, this pretty pistic Spill, and the box quite broke and wast'd? 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Mark* xiv. 3 Ointment of spikenard. *Margin*, Gr. *pistic nard*, *pistic*, being perhaps a local name. Others take it to mean *genuine*: others, *liquid*.

† Pi·stick, *sb.* (a.) *Obs.* [A distr. of PISTACHIO (in some of its forms); cf. also PISTACK, pash. assimilated to PISTO, a form of the same word through Arabic. (Possibly confused with PISTIC.)] = PISTACHIO: chiefly in comb.

1600 Bodley *Acct. Mod. Mss.* 6. 6. 1. 1. Trallianus discommendeth figs, . . which others especially Vse of, and so of pistick nuts. 1633 Mossey & Barney *Heaven's Inquis.* (1636) 300 Pistick, or rather Pistacke, an Herb growing in the Kinde of the Cyprian or Egyptian Turpentine-tree.

Pistil (pi·stil). *Bot.* Forms: α. 6–7 pestill, 7 postle (see PISTLE), *β.* 8–9 in L. form pistillum (pl. -a), 7– pistil. [In sense 1, the same word as PISTLE, OF. *pestel*=L. *pistillum*. For sense 2, the L. word itself was first used, the place of which *c* 1750 began to be taken by its Fr. adaptation *pistil* (*pistile* Trevoux'ist, 1694, *pistil* admitted by the Académie, 1762).]

† **1.** In early use (in form *pestle*, *pestill*). The thick gelatin-like sparkle of seminous spheres. *Obs.*

c. 1398 Lete *Bodleian* xx. vi. 300 Of Thingres (Dracocephalon) . . In the top of the stalke groweth a long horne or huske, like to the horne or codde of Anet, or Wilde Rokett, of a greenish colour without, and . . the flapper or pistill that groweth vp, within the sayde huske. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. Those yellow fringes where the purple Pistill. 1670 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 50 The Pistil is next . . with a sheath or Hood like Dragons, but the pistils is of another shape, . . having a round Purple Ball on the top of it.

2. In mod. use, The female organ of a flower, situated (one or more) in the centre, and comprising (in its complete form) the ovary, style, and stigma. *β.* In L. form *pistillum*; γ. in form *pistil*.

c. 1550 Turnerus *Instl. Bot. Herb.* (1733) I. 50 Pistillum appellat parvum quid, quo fructi centrum inter staminis ascendit. 1718 *Philos. Lucid. Diagn.* Introd., *Pistillum*, a small Thread or Stamen, with an Apex at the Top of it, growing out of the Seminary Vessels, exactly in the Center of some Flowers. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* i. c. (1765) 12 The Pistillum is the Female Part of the Flower. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 6 Pistilla numerous, . . or united into a single many-celled pistillum.

γ. [1694 Tournefort *Botanic.* 74 J'appelle pistile cette partie de la fleur qui en occupe ordinairement le centre.] 1733 Stack tr. Ion Pet. in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 30 The Pistil or Embryo of the Fruit . . occupies the whole Inside of the Calyx. 1756 Watson *ibid.* XLIX. 808 In this calyx Calyx sits Petal, but considers only of one Stamen and one Pistil. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* i. (1791) 13 This . . is called the pistil or pistoral. 1870 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* i. 1. 10 The carpels, taken together, constitute the pistil: they are the fourth and last series of the flower-leaves.

3. *Comb.*, as *pistil-bearing adj.*

1668 *Trans. Bot.* 98 Having in each of stamen-bearing flowers horns or long club-shaped spikes, and the pistil-bearing ones in round heads.

Pistil, obs. f. PISTLE, var. PISTLE *Obs.*

Pistillaceous (-*ē*·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. Bot. L. *pistillum* PISTIL + -ACEOUS.] = PISTILLARY.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* x. xli. (1765) 30 *Pistillaceous Excrescences*, such as accompany the Pistillum.

Pi·stillar, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **pistillār-is*, f. *pistillum*: see -AR.] = next.

1856 Sowerby *Bot. Primer* 46 The pistillar leaf is called a carpel.

Pistillary (pi·stiləri), *a. Bot.* [f. Bot. L. *pistill-um* PISTIL + -ARY: in mod.F. *pistillaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pistil.

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* ed. 4 II. 68 The pistillary apparatus. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* 850 *Pistillary canal*, a channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary. 1880 Gray's *Struct. Bot.* ed. 6. 269 The pistillary leaf is attenuated and prolonged above the ovule.

Pistillate (pi·stilēt), *a. Bot.* [prl. mod.L. *pistillāt-us*, f. as prec. + -ATE.] = In mod.F. *pistillé*.] Having a pistil or pistils (and no stamens); female. (Opp. to *staminate*.)

1808 *pr.* in Webster. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 403 § 2. *pistillate flowers*. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* ii. iv. 35 In the Linear Nettle, staminate and pistillate flowers are on the same plant. 1880 Gray's *Struct. Bot.* vi. ref. 8) 191 Flowers are . . Pistillate, when the pistils are present and the stamens absent.

† Pistilla·tion. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pistill-um* pestle + -ATION.] A pounding with a pestle.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 83 They subsist into pistillation, and resist not an ordinary pestle.

† Pistillidium (pistili·dĭəm). *Bot.* Pl. -dia. [mod.L., f. *pistill-um* PISTIL + -*idium* = Gr. -*ιδιον*, dim. suffix.] The female organ in the higher Cryptogams, usually called ARCHEGONIUM.

1854 Jos. ARCHEGONIUM). 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 208 In the majority of the Orders the female organs occur in a form somewhat analogous to the ovule of Phanerogamia, called the *archegonium* or *pistillidium*. 1880 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1891) 566 The reproductive organs of . . Mosses . . are called archegonia and archegonia or pistillidia.

Pistilliferous (pistili·fĭrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pistillum* PISTIL + -(I)FEROUS, after F. *pistillifère*.] = PISTILLATE. (Opp. to *staminiferous*.)

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 93 I beg leave . . to call . . those which have only the pistils, pistilliferous flowers. 1880 See R. J. Mann *Tropics* II. 12 There are two kinds of this shrub, pistilliferous and staminiferous.

Pistilligerous (-*i*·dʒĭrəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -(I)GEROUS.] Productive of or fertile in pistils.

1843 Geoffroy in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1891) XIX. 224 note. The transition between the two types exists in *Anthoxanthum*, which in the developement of its anthers and hairs has much in common with the pistilligerous type.

Pistilline (pi·stilin), *a.* [f. Bot. L. *pistill-um* + -INE¹.] *a.* = PISTILLARY. *b.* = PISTILLATE.

1845 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* 427 The stamineous and pistilline flowers grow in separate clusters. 1854 Baldwin *Cl. Bk. Bot.* 123 The pistilline whorl, distinguished by the presence.

Pistillody (pi·stilōdi). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *pistillum*, L. *pistill-um* + -ODE and cf. PETALODY.] Metamorphosis of other floral organs into pistils.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pistis-logy. Eccl. *pisteo-*. [f. Gr. πίστι-ς faith + -LOGY: cf. PHILANTHROPIST.] A theory or science of faith or religious belief.

1900 Ch. *Q. Rev. Oct.* 66 We have practically . . no pisteology, no deal with the foundations, nature, validity, and limits of religious faith.

† **Pistle,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 pistol, 2–6 pistel, 4 pistol, pystol, 4–5 pystell(e, 4–6 pistelle, pistil, -ill(e, pystyl, -yll(e, 4–7 pistle, 5 pistol, -yll, 5–6 (8 *Sc.*) pystle, pystol. [OE. *pistol*, aphetic form of *epistol*, ad. L. *epistola* EPISTLE.]

1. A communication in writing; a letter; a literary work, or a dedication, in the form of a letter: = EPISTLE *sb.* 1, 1 b, 1 c.

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xx. 380 Da ascrat se casereg mid him agnum handa . . pone pistol. 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel.* II. 33 In ye ende [of the lore] cam a pistle. 1388 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 14 This article is taught bi seynt Jerom in his pistle. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 202/1 Seynt Lee wrote a pistle to Seynt Isidre of commendynge ayenst malyson and vnkyndenes. 1529 More *Dyalogue* v. Wks. 158/1 A pistle of Plutyes wryten to the Emperoure Traiane. 1535 *Eng. Prophecie* (1882) 146 Yone Pamphlet lacketh both a Pistle and a Patrone. 1587 Bishop *Last Serm. M. Shrid* 2 Iohn, I was glad to write you a long pistle.

2. *spec.* An apostolic letter, forming part of the New Testament: = EPISTLE *sb.* 2.

c 1000 *Ælfric On Pat. of 1st Nov. Trad.* (Grein) 24 Iacob se eadwyrca wrohte anre pistol. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Catholic* II *Simetrium Pauline* xx tahlt on his pistelen. 1383 H. Bradshaw *Hannah. Speech* 3122 He nere what seyde Poule wryt To a pystyll. *c* 1580 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 101 In a pystyll of Seynt Jame. 1440 Chronicle *Pilate* 2 *Paten* 113 And in Rome Pilate these worddis he . . .

3. *Eccl.* An extract from an apostolic letter (or, as in quot. *a* 1450, from some other Scriptural book) read in the Eucharistic office: = EPISTLE *sb.* 3.

c 1250 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Hit is leden on þes pistles redinge [cf. *c* 1200 *Hatton Homl.* (Th.) I. 304 Hit is preoht on Symeon þistel-redinge]. *c* 1300 *Wycliff's Bible* IV. 382 (heading) Here begynneth a rule, that telleth in whiche chapitris of the bible ye mai fynde the lessones, pistlis, and gospelis, that ben red in the chirche al the yeer. *Ibid.* 386 note 2, First lessen, [no pistlis]. *a* 1450 *Nat. de la Trine* (1866) 106 The pistoun of iij tynges, whereof the pistelle spake the first of Alhalwynes natiuitie tweiften. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 108 The pystyl that is redde in the masse. 1550 H. Brinkelow in Confirmation I. 3 The Papists . . haue the same Crotches, . . Pistles, Gospels.

b. Hence, the title 'Pistle of (Sweet) Susane': Daniel xiii in the Vulgate, containing the story of Susanna, being the Lesson or Epistle of the Mass for the Saturday of the third week in Lent.

But it is probable that here 'pistle' was subsequently taken as = legend or story.

1380–1400 *E. Serm. Addit.* 8 (1848) 207, 3yuel3 (heading) Here bygynneþ a pistil of Susan. *Ibid.* I. 383 Þis holyȝ lettil is þe liyf of Daniel, þe pistil wiþseyde wil of þat prophete. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* (MS. Cott.) xxiii (Laing 450), He (Nebuchadnezzar) made a grett Cost of Artifexe, And þe Auenyr of Gestenne, þe Pistil als of Sant Susanne.

4. A (spoken) story or discourse.

Most of the examples appear to be after Chaucer.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 183 This ilke wyf, . . Which that I spak of, . . Of whom I made a long tale and a grief, . . Was whilom ek a pistel for to wryte. *c* 1390 Hoccleve *Mo. Fatoner* (1892) 100 He a pistle conneyd in litle oon. *c* 1400 J. Pistyll *St. Lodi.* III. 197 When I was with myn cradle, I had a longe tyȝynge of hym, þan was I besyege. *Pricke of Conscib.* 1539 *Dreadful Pistles* (S. T. 8.) 192 Siche sowrie thinge ase pistill in his eir.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistle-book*, *-making*, *-penner*, *-reader*, *-reading*; *pistle-cloth*, a cloth covering or wrapper for the books of the epistles.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* 6 23 In Þisyn Latse II. 200 Sulcum & pistel-boc & godspellboc & sanctarium. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 194 Locus in Godspellum se manega se hiere pistel-readinge, þon cwæþende, etc.] — *De Consuet. Monach.* in *Anglia* XIII. 408 Sacred discus & pistel cuchion. 1434 *Inv. St. Mary's, Southwark* in *Archæologia* LI. 60 Cote una alba libri vocate le pistelcote. 1559 *Wills of Thame* (Surtees Soc.) To ye churche to be bestowed a pystyll cloth. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, I haue no gyuen a gift to pistle making, as you haue of pulpe-cusshen. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (Arb.) I am worth twentie Pistle-penners.

PISTOL.

Hence † **Pi·stle** *v.* (nonce-wd.) *trans.*, to write an epistle upon, assail with an epistle, satirize.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 18 Take heed, he will pistle thee.

Pistle, Pistlett, obs. ff. PISTIL, PISTILLET.

† **Pi·stler.** *Obs.* Also 6 pystiller, 6–7 pistoler, pistoler. [f. PISTLE *sb.* + -ER¹.] One who reads the Epistle at the Communion: = EPISTOLER 2, EPISTOLER 3.

c 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hawke* 121 These be my gospellers, These be my pystilers. 1537–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1005/2 A pistler or reading priest too. 1539 Taylor & *Jas. W. C.* (Shertson) II. 18 To the Gospeller and pistoler 8/10 a piece. *a* 1640 J. Ross *Anno. to Camden* 1. (1841) 143 Organ-players, pipe-makers, pistlers.

Pistol (pi·stŏl), *sb.* Also 6 pistolle, 6–7 pistoll, 7 pistle. [a. obs. F. *pistole* (1566 in H. Estienne): a pistol. So It., Sp. *pistola* (? from Fr.). App. a shortened form of *pistolet*, which was earlier both in Fr. and Eng., and in Fr. has retained *pistole*. See PISTOLET 1.]

1. A small fire-arm, with a more or less curved stock, adapted to be held in, and fired by, one hand.

c 1550 Sir H. Gilbert *Q. Eliz. Achad.* (1869) 4 To resolve nobly men and gentlemen . . to skirmish on horseback with pistolles. 1570 Diurna Attendel. 122 To give the Reverse a volley of their Pistols. 1600 Sir W. Constable in *Rel. Ir.* To keep this Case of Pistols continually ready charged, and bent. 1708–24 Thoresby *Lit. Nat.* (1830) II. 373 If a man . . should have a pistol bullet . . over him, and be threatened with being shot through the head. 1827 Lond. *Acad. Sci.* 3. 106 With a pair of pistols stuck in the girdle.

† **b.** *transf.* (*pl.*) Troops armed with pistols, pistoleers. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. 6. 143 They are sometimes seconded with armed Pistols or Lances.

c. *Fulle's pistol*, a metallic intake-vessel, closed with a cork, in which an explosive mixture of gases may be ignited by an electric spark.

1784 Watt in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 331 In the same manner as is done in the brilliantine air pistol. 1843 *Perrot Cycl.* XXVI. 904/1 He (Volta) also invented (1777) the eudiometer which has been called the electrical pistol. 1872 Roscoe & Dunkinson's *Elem. Nat. Philos.* 356 This experiment is usually shown by means of Volta's pistol, which is a metallic vessel containing the mixture and closed by a cork.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistol-bag*, *-ball*, *-barrel*, *-bolt*, *-bullet*, *-butt*, *-flint*, *-holster*, *-pocket*, *-powder*, *-practice*, *-range*; *pistol-like*, *-shaped adjs.*; *pistol-wise adv.*; **pistol-arm,** the arm with which the pistol is held when fired; **pistol-case,** a case-shelled pistol in the form of a case, or a case containing a concealed pistol; **pistol-carbine,** a pistol provided with a detachable butt-piece, so as to be used either as a pistol or as a carbine; **pistol-grip,** a projection, in shape like the butt of a pistol, on the under side of a gun-stock, to give a firmer grip for the hand in firing; **pistol-hand,** (*a*) the hand in which the pistol is held; (*b*) = *pistol-grip*; **pistol key,** a watch-key in the form of a pistol; **pistol man,** a man accustomed to use a pistol, a duellist; **pistol-pipe** (*Metallurgy*), the blast-pipe of a hot-blast furnace; **pistol-proof,** *a.* adj. ability to resist a pistol-shot; *a.*, able to resist a pistol-shot (see PROOF *sb.* and *a.*); **pistol-splinter** *Surg.*, a splint shaped like a pistol, used esp. in certain fractures of the arm. See also PISTOL-SHOT.

1840 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xii. I'll give it him in the "pistol-arm, or no. 1901 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 27343/1 Four . . pair of green Velvet "Pistol Bags embroidered with Gold. 1811 Dyche *Wills*, (1828) 384/2 A man who can snuff a candle . . with a "pistol-ball. 1894 Mrs. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* Index 7 Light "Pistol barrels. 1880 St. Ewald's *Invalids* 2 Ch. 13, (1888) 330 They implore such utensils when they make "Pistol bullets. 1878–8 *Todd's Cyclop. Anat.* I. 340/1 The tumour had the volume of a . . pistol bullet. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxii, Striking the boy upon the head with the heavy "pistol-butt. 1808 — *Mod. Mythol.* xiv. He . . filled his pipe, lighted it with the assistance of his "pistol-flint, and resolved. 1872 J. W. Lone *Amer. Wood-land* 1. 17 A "pistol-grip is thought by some to be an advantage. 1882 Greener *Breech-Loader* 84 The rational gun stock . . combines the shoulder-weight to pistol-grip gun. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 28 Jul. 8/1 A "pistol-hand is a handsome addition to the gun-stock. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 82 The pistol-hand gun-stock, especially in the form . . known technically as "half pistol hand, is the common form throughout Canada and the United States. 1894 A. Rimmington *Nuggets*, etc. 186 I handed the fellow's pistol-hand up with a rapid blow. 1834 L. Bevoan *Wand. by Lone Sea* We hear . . the "pistol-like report of bats, and the more solemn sounding pistols of wise-cracks. 1784 E. Bass in *Boston Directory* 6 Artz, I am reminded to have one at him, but not being much of a "pistol man, I changed my mind. 1884 Stevens *Marriner's Mag.* v. 68, 69 "Pistol Powder is now commonly made of two parts nitre, one part of Brimstone, and one of Coal. 1790 Sir R. Worsley *Diss. Warre* 29 The Sergeant of his garrison of 4 light "pistol pieces. 1892 R. Clarke in *Engineer's World of Mechanics* 199 Hammer . . and baffle to weighing . . and put of pistol pendulum. 1892 Longmans' *Instr. Bot.* (1893) II. 402 *Acetabula* pistol-shaped or "pistol-like cases. 1884 Tarentum *Complet. Waiter* (1888) 62 The empty glass then, with clear or "pistol-cordial. 1760 Goldsm. *Lett.* xxxiii, "Pistol-caliber. 1892 *Sailing* (U. S. N.) 8 The Major, holding on with one hand, used the other "pistol-wise.

Pi·stol, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*: cf. F. *pistoler*.]

1. *trans.* To shoot with a pistol.

1849 Dickens *Hist. Sav. & Spark* Who, . . in his 111 . . 113 – 2

Powder the Varlet, pistoll him. 1631 Weever *Ant. Mirr.* I. 132 We, out of a deep reverence, pistolld himself in his Celda. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 108 If He should not will pistol him. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 230, I reckon I could have pistolled him there and then.

2. *intr.* To make a noise like the report of a pistol; to crack. *nonce-use.*

1898 F. Warrender in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 500/1 His whip-lash whirling and pistolling about his head.

Hence **Pi'stolling**, -**elling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (also *fig.*).

1832 Hoole *Brief Rem.* 111 One or two godly Ministers ... were fastened ... with Pistolling and Singing. 1846 *Sharp Family* 221, He has had gunning and pistolling enough. 1877 Mahaffy *Creek Misc. Sel.* 71 331 Monotony of tension with his harassing successes and his rough pistolling ways.

Pistol, variant of Pistle *Obs.*

† **Pistola'de**, *sb. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *pistolade* a pistol-shot (1532 in Godefroy *Compl.*), f. *pistole* Pistol + -ade; cf. *escopeade*.] A pistol-shot, or wound inflicted by one. Hence **Pistola'de** *v. trans.*, to attack or fire upon with pistols.

1598 R. Dallington *Meth. Trav.* G ij, One of the King of Navarres pages gave him a Pistolade in the head. 1638 Penkethman *Pistolade Dodd*, a shot, or wound given with a Pistol.] 1815 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 41 The bravery with which he and Admiral Gardenerre and M. Dupre pistoladed the English gun boats.

† **Pistolar**, **pistelar**. *Sc. Obs.* [Doric, obscure: ? related to next.] Name of a small coin, said to be synonymous with Lyard.

1566 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* I. 108 Leglis ..refuis to tak ..the pistelaris thairwith, alias callit the lyaris. *Ibid.* That nane ..refuse the pistelaris nor dellaris, alias lyaris.

Pistole (pĭsto·l). Also 6–8 pistol[1]. [a. F. *pistole* the coin (c 1620 d'Ambigny *Fonnaie*), app. shortened from *pistolet*: see Pistolet[2]. The coin was not known by any corresponding name in Spain or Italy.] A name formerly applied to certain foreign gold coins; sometimes (as in quot. 1594) synonymous with Pistolet[2] 3*b*c., from *c* 1600, given to a Spanish gold coin worth from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.*; also applied (after French) to the louis d'or of Louis XIII, issued in 1640, and sometimes to the Scottish twelve pound piece of William III, 1701, = £1 English.

1592 *Lanc. Wills* II. 127 One peece of gold ..to the value of vjs viijd to called a pistole. 1594 Nashe *Christ's T.* Ep. to Rdr., Great pieces of gold, soote as double Pistols and Portugues. 1641 *Rec. Commons, Kal. Ind.* 49 Fourteene peeces of eight, and a double Pistol. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1103 Who both have commonly paid their Chaires at the rate of a Pistol & a shred, 13 shillings and six pence the Sedi. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 5 P 1 Pounds of 25*s.* Pistoles formerly allowed to each Member. 1829 Miss Mitchell tr. L'Estrange *Life Colonel Hutchinson* 69 Only think of the Chancellor's sending the President a pistole to pay the postage of his letters. 1846 G. R. Ramsden *Brit. Coinage* 184 The last Scottish gold coins, the twelve and 6*s*-pound pieces known, sometimes called pistoles and half pistoles ..issued from gold imported from Africa by the Darien Co. 1704. 1899 *Sat. Rev.* 6 May 548 Sir Ivy [of Ivy Bridge] ..quadruple pistoles ..in the last century were commonly accepted in England as being of the value of 3*l.* 12*s.*

Pi'stoled, *a.* Also -old. [f. Pistol *sb.* + -ed[2].] Equipped with a pistol or pistols.

1632 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii, Being double pistold, and well sworded.

Pistoleer (-ī·r). [See -eer and cf. Pistolier.] One who uses or is skilled in the use of a pistol; a soldier armed with a pistol.

1837 Carlyle *Misc., Dundaff's Johnson* (1858) III. 59 In the Cloak-Room Fatalism inspired with supernatural Belief and Unconcernedness! 1845 Disraeli *Coningsby* II. v. 66, A corps of German pistoleers, of whom there were a body in the French service. 1882 *American* VII. 106 The first step...was to the condign punishment of the Danville pistoleers.

† **Pi'stoler**. *Obs.* [f. Pistol *sb.* + -er[1].] A maker of pistols.

1638 W. Mountagu in *Burghall MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 482 The King ..sent all the accessaries and pistolers a-work for himself.

Pistolier, variant of Pistoleer *Obs.*

† **Pistolie'ss**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *pistolier* + a great dagger, hanger, or wood-knife' (Florio), a sb. use of *Pistolier* adj., of or pertaining to Pistoia, in L. *Pistorium*, a town of Tuscany, still having manufactures of iron and steel, and esp. gunmaking: cf. Sp. *pistoresa* pouland.] A short sword or dagger (understood to have been made at or named from Pistoia). See Pistolet[1], Pistol.

1599 Sir T. Hope *Treas. Ingeni* 74 A rocket...open behinde him and with a pistolies gave him his deathe's wounde. [Margina] A pistolese is a short broadsword.

† **Pi'stolet**[1], *Obs.* Also 6 -olett, -ollet, pystolet(t, pistlett, postillet(t, pestolet, 6–7 *Sc.* pistolat(e. [a. F. *pistolet*, (*a*) a small dagger or poniard; (*b*) a small fire-arm, a pistol, in It. *pistoletto* (16th c.); app. dim. from stem of It. *pistolese* (see Pistolese).

The theory is that F. *pistolet* to It. *pistoletto* with dim. from was applied first to a small dagger, as compared to the It. *pistolese*, and was thence transferred to the pistol, which was also used as compared with the harquebus: see H. Estienne *Conf. de la langue fr. avec la grec*, 1580, postface.] A small fire-arm: the earlier name of the Pistol.

1550 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* I. 91 To schot with hulff hagge or culveryng or pistolatis. 1580–81 Middleton *Cassidi Rec.* (1886) I. 42 A pystolett or flaske or caldrin. 1587 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* V. 391 To schote with culverynges, daggis, pistolettis, or any sklenis gunnis or wappins of hyrnwark. [In 1571, 1573, 1600, 1626, 1675, etc. *Ibid.*] 1585 Ford *A. & M. Ind.* 4 1631 The footstaff ..by the way was stolen with a Pistolet charged with (2 pellets. 1590 *M. MS.* 9 *Jan. H. C.* (Surtees) II. 189 The apparell of Sir John Lawson, and his pistlett, and the orelagis to it, &c. 1599 [James I Basil. *Dæmon* (1603) 47 My lewen vnder spotted coueringed leadenous pistolets. 1630 Taylor (water. *Mems.* 1. 7 The Lutheranes met by the ridge of horsebrowes and pistolets.

† **Pistolet**[2], *Obs.* Also 6 pisto-, pystoletto, *Sc.* pistolat(e, -ate, 7 pistollet, -olett. [a. F. *pistolet* (early 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) Godefroy's (late 14th is doubted). History obscure.

Generally held to be the same word as *pistolet* the weapon, and according to Du Cange (1678 s. *v.* In Litore) applied in allusion to the Spanish coin 'because they are smaller than the others'. But as yet French lexicographers cite no instances of *pistolet* the weapon of so early a date as those of *pistolet* the coin.]

A name given to certain foreign gold coins; in the 16th *c.* usually ranging in value from 5*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*; in later times (post, 1649) = Pistole.

1552 *Pembroke* 2 May in *Tudor Previous.* 130 Every Pystoletto ..shalbe deemed and accepted to be of the value of vjs. viijd. of the coynage moneye of this realme. 1598 W. Turswell in Halliwell *Pop. Incidd.* 90, I passed there [off the coast of Barbary] several great seven Pistolets. 1580 *Pembroke*, 1 Nov. in *MS. Arch. Soc.* F. c. 11 E. 30 Of late the greate of gold called the Pistolet was made Current at five shyllynges & seuene pence. By the same is value of Pystolettes, soon shalbe ygraue ..but only those aboute Spaine and Cayson hereafter prentended and stamped: The first and seconde beyng of the kyng of Spayne Cayser, the thirde of Venice, and the fourth of Florence. 1571 *Records of Kilkyn* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 225 Ane rose nobill, twa angell nobillis, and two pistolat crownis. 1595 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 47 Knowe the valewe of his land, leuies halfe a pistolet Italiane or thereabo. 1617 Morrison *Itin.* I. 290 The Spanish pistolet, and double pistolet ..the double pistolet contains two French Crownes. *Ibid.* 291 At Venice ..A double pistolet of Spaine, called Doblon, is ..greater by seuentene Iuos. 1633 Heylin *Cyprianus Hist.* v. 166 Each Pistollet exchang'd for fifteen shillings six pence.

† **Pistoletee**, **-eer**. *Obs.* [f. Pistolet[1]; see -ier.] A soldier armed with a pistol.

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 124 The Pistoleers and Arquebuziers. 1588 Shakespeare *Merch. Venice* I. i. 28 The lumpish ..who with the pistoleers are the first that begins the battaile. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 3 A troupe of horse, either Pistoleers, Harquebuziers or Lancers.

† **Pistoletto**. *Obs.* [a. It. *pistoletto*: see Pistolet[1].] = Pistolet[1]. Also *attrib.* (In quots. *fig.* or allusive.)

1597 Wars *Sacrip. Cobler* 25 To talk Smalls and Pistoletto charged with ..powder of Love and shot of Beauty. 1647–8 Wood *Life* 25 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 139 Gave the 12 the pistoletto tobacco pipe charg'd with it's Italian powder.

Pistolgraph (pĭ·stolgraf). Also **pisto-lograph**. [f. Pistol *sb.*, after *photograph*. (Cf. *snap-shot*.)] Name of an apparatus for obtaining instantaneous photographs or a photograph so obtained. Also *attrib.* in *fig.* sense. So **Pi'stolgram**, an instantaneous photograph; **Pistolgraphy**, instantaneous photography.

1882 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Arts Dpt.* II. 160/2 Shadbolt, 37 Baker Street, W.—Pistolgraph, with a selection of its practical results called pistolgrams. 1886 *Nature* 7 Jan., The pistolograph. This beautiful invention is now to be seen ..at 168, Pall Mall. The pistolgram is a picture in glass, obtained in the first instance, by an instantaneous flash of light, and subsequently made permanent by fire. *Ibid.*, The most interesting feature in pistolography is its alliance with the magnesium light. *Ibid.*, It is for this class of portrait the pistolograph is chiefly intended. 1887 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Jan. 7 The instantaneous, or 'pistol-graph', reproduces ..surrounded by the accessories of the daily scene. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Nov. 7/3 It has pictures of Nebraska and statistics—pistolgraph statistics.

† **Pistolie'r**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *pistolier*, f. *pistole* (obs.) pistol: see -ier.] A soldier armed with a pistol.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1180/1 Caroloe of the English bands and pistoliers, with certeine harquebuziers. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 141. 1620 Markham *Sk. Horse* xv. 1 In the Second French Pistoliers, the Carbines, and the Light horse.

Pi'stolship. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pistol *sb.* + -ship.] Skill in using pistols; pistol practice.

1895 Weyman in *Harper's Mag.* May 959 The Governor... had begun to study pistolship.

Pi'stol-shot. [f. Pistol *sb.* + Shot *sb.*]

1. A shot from a pistol.

1660 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 167 M. Mandelslo ..killed the Leopard of the Indian party with a Pistol-shot. 1796 Hugh M. Weldon *Lett. Prisoner* IV. 139 (Jod.) Several pistol-shot were fired at the president. 1839 T. H. Kelly *Three Cottages Bridge* 110 Then there was a pistol-shot, and Cornelius stood trembling over a lifeless man.

2. The distance to which a shot can be fired from a pistol; the range of a pistol.

1645 T. Venn *Singing of Carthusians* (title) 38 He came within pistole shot. 1685 Tryssebaert *Siege Newdorpe* (Nat. about a Pistol-shot from it. 1791 B. Stone in *Massachusetts MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 321 When we came within half pistol-shot, we hailed one of the French ships. 1839 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 267 My object ..was to get within pistol-shot of the buffalo.

3. *attrib.* (in first quot. *adject.*).

1597 Bulleyne *Fev.* (1562) 241 The Mouth of the Lagena is like Pistol-shot wide. 1750 *Hist. Universities* I. 401 A Glass and Smoak ..which shalped out to keep at Pistol shot distance. 1900 *Wilkins Gen.* 19 July 3/2 They might stop them as with the pistol shot reports of those long wheys.

Pistomesite (pĭstō·mĭsəit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *pistomesit* (Breithaupt 1847), f. Gr. πιστο-ς true + μέσ-ον middle, because considered the exact mean between magnesite and siderite: cf. Meryte.] A carbonate of magnesium and iron, containing less magnesium and more iron than magnesite.

1892 Nicol *Min.* 321 The pistomesite of Breithaupt from Thüringen. 1900 Dana *Min.* 882 *Pistomesite*. ..Named by Dieulafait because pistomesite is exactly the middle between chalybite [=siderite] and magnesite than siderite.

Piston (pĭ·stŏn). [a. F. *piston* (1647 Pascal, in Littré), ad. It. *pistone* pestle, variant of *pestone* great pestle, mortar, augm. from stem *pest-* in *pestello* pestle: cf. It. *pestare*—late L. *pistāre*, freq. of *pinsĕre*, *pist-* to pound, beat. Cf. Of. *peston* = *piton* pestle, stamper.]

1. A mechanical contrivance, consisting of a disk or short cylinder of wood, iron, or other solid substance, which fits closely within a hollow cylinder or tube, and can be driven with a reciprocating motion up and down the tube, or backwards and forwards in it; to one side it is attached to a rod (*piston-rod*) by which it imparts motion to machinery (*e.g.* in a steam-engine), or by which motion is imparted to it (*e.g.* in a pump).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Air-pump*, Into ..the *Piston* or Sucker of the Pump is drawn back, the *Air* in the Receiver must expand it self so as to come nearer to fill up the Cavity of the Pump left vacant by the *Piston*, as well in the Receiver it self. 1712 J. Jones tr. *Le Blond's Carthesius* 192 *Piston* is the short Cylinder ..which is moved up and down in the Barrel of the Pump. 1788 Kirk *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Steam-engine*, A large vessel or cylinder ..and in this a piston well fitched. 1847 Tomlinson *Chem. Manuf.* xx. 321 A small piston produced air-tight by oil and tallow. 1850 Bennet *Pilot* 30, 31, s. v., Two sets of pistons are used ..; one hollow, with a valve, used by the sucking pump; and the other solid, which is employed in the forcing pump. 1867 W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 210 Horizontally working pistons (generally chambers were pierced in 1826 by H. Bruce, near Chatham).

2. a. In the cornet and other wind-instruments: A sliding valve which moves in a cylinder like a piston, used for increasing the effective length of the air-passage and thus lowering the pitch of the note. Hence *Cornet-à-piston*.

1876 in *Blaserna's Sound* I. 91 By opening a communication with the external air .. by means of pistons in the cornet.

b. A pneumatic thumb-lock in an organ, which is pushed in like a piston, and has the effect of combining a number of stops.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. *Zool.* A central retractile part in the suckers on the arms of a cuttle-fish or other cephalopod, which acts like the piston of an air-pump in producing a vacuum.

1870 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 108 *A* deep cavity ..at the bottom of which is placed a prominent piston ..that may be retracted by muscular fibres.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *piston-plunger*, *-rod*, *-speed*; *piston-like* adj.; **piston-head**, the disk or cylindrical part of a piston, which slides in the tube, as distinguished from the *piston-rod*; **piston-knob** = 2 b; **piston-packing**, (*a*) any material used for filling the space between the piston-head and the cylinder in which it works, so as to make it steam-tight, air-tight, or water-tight; (*b*) a mechanical device for packing pistons; **piston-pump**, a pump having a piston; **piston-rod** (see 1); **piston-sleeve**, a hollow cylinder or tunnel moving longitudinally with the piston-head in a steam-engine, and taking the place of the cross-head; **piston-spring**, a spring connected with a piston-head, and forming, or having the effect of, a packing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **piston-valve**, (*a*) a valve in a piston, as in that of a pump; (*b*) a valve formed by a small piston sliding backwards and forwards in a tube, for admitting steam into, or exhausting it from, the cylinder of a steam-engine; **piston-wheel**, (*a*) a wheel or rotating disk carrying at its outer margin one or more pistons; (*b*) in a chain-pump, a wheel carrying an endless chain bearing pistons or disks working in a tube or barrel; **piston-whistle**, a whistle in which the pitch of the sound is varied by means of a piston sliding in the tube.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Piston-head*, that portion which fits into and reciprocates in the cylinder. 1886 Hopkins *Model Engin. Household*, (*repair*) 21 The piston-head is in two parts ..; one must have a taper hole, bored to fit the rod. 1900 *Academy* 5 Aug. 130/2 Talbot's 'piston-like' pen. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Piston-packing*, a material for preventing the leakage of steam between the piston-head and the cylinder in which it works. 1907 *Motorlife* 3 May 318/2 The 'piston-plunger is worked by a contrivance of screws. 1892 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/5 These solid cones of metal are forced by ..'piston-power' through a series of holes

1586 Pasq. *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Steam-engine*. The 'piston-rod, which is easily unbuttoned, moves up and down through that hole. 1832 Herschel *Mod. Pract. Astr.* ii. 116 The power which alternately raises and depresses the piston-rod of the engine. 1859 *Model Steam Engine* 32 Small holes should be drilled in the top of the bearings, piston-rod guide, eccentric-band, and crank-pin end of connecting-rod for admitting oil. 1863 J. Davis *Panorama* iv. 4 *Art.* II. 6 To improve the air-pump, Smeaton...covered the top of the barrel...by which contrivance he took off the pressure of the atmosphere from the 'piston-valve. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech. Piston-valve*, a valve consisting of a circular disk, which is reciprocated in a cylindrical chamber.

† **Pistor.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 -our. [a. AF. *pistour*, *pestour* = OF. *pestor*, *-eur* :—L. *pistōrem* baker, f. *pist(um)* *ere* to pound.] (See quot. 1682.)

1580 Minsheu *Ymmin* 1. C 55, Why Pistor a Baker said his wife sober day to a chamberinge? 1682 in Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1683) 57 Their Pistores were such as, before the use of Mills, beat out and cleansed their Corn.

So **Pistorial, Pistorian, Pistorious** *adjs.*, pertaining to a baker.

1848 Bouvier (Glasgow), *Pistorial*, or *pistorian*, belonging to a Baker, baking of Pastry. 1858 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 193 An arrogant baker...has commenced business in the pistorial line on the opposite side of the street.

† **Pistorina.** *Obs. rare.* [adj. L. *pistōrīna* s. *bakery*, f. *pistor* baker.] A bakehouse, bakery.

(1290-3 *Rolls* (Bury) 1 *Regr.* (Lansdun) 110 Et pro portagio necessarii de le Rydd ad pistrinum, 22*d*.] a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 72 To delyuer the wheate...unto the garner, and so into the pystryne. 1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pistrina*, a Bake-house, a...grinding-house.

Pistul, -yl, variants of Pistle *Obs.*

Pit (pit), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [OE. *pytt*, ME. *pytt*, *pitt*, *putt*(*t*), *put* = OFris. *put*, Du. *put*, OHG. *pfuzzi*, *pfuzze*, MHG., Ger. *pfütze*; also ON. *pyttr* (from OE.); all repr. a W.Gmc. **puttjaz*, n. L. *puteus* well, pit, shaft. In ME. the OE. *y* was regul. in writ. dial. by *y*, *i*, in s. w. by *u* (*o*), and in East by *e*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. † 3-6 pytt, 3-7 pitt (see B. 1); 3-5 putt, put.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Þe prophete stod in þan putte. c 1305 Lay. 15260 Þe put wes fule. c 1400 *Pop. Comp. Pred.* 48 Þou þurrpyt an hoppis with hym yn the pure þan he wes yn Hapis. 1487 in *Eng. Guild* 161 Pytes of blonde.

B. 3-4 pett, 4-5 pet, (5 pette).

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 109 He fellefð wiþ ðe Mede in to Sare pettes. c 1325 Sompnour *Poems* ix. 351 Godes dyuerse folk A grouelyng yet [some ydel]. 1408 Lydg. *Dy Guid. Pilgr.* 11883, I seen him in to helle put. 1599 Breton *Pasquils Fantasies* (Grosart) 23/2 Whom haue he hard on the pauis to her chaire.

γ. 4-6 pytt, pyt, 4-6 pitt, 5- pit. (4 pite, 5-6 pyte, 4-7 pitte, 5-6 pytte).

13.. *Cursor M.* 4418 In þis wast i wat a pite [*v.r.* pitt, pitte...] stode [*v.r.* stant]. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) 122 A litille pyt to the ende. 1408 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 91 Hyre wombe was pitt. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Pyt, or fowle where mykyl water standyth. 1538 Cranmer 2 *Godlye* 2. 21 Dives hath chosen the ouer pytte. — *Luke* xiv. 5 Fallen in to a pytte. 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 103 The pipe ways above the clay pittes.

B. Signification.

1. A hole or cavity in the ground, formed either by digging or by some natural process.

Age Charter of Kirkstead (Gonv. C.) *E. T.* 4346 Domus ex parte orti. c 1295 S. Margaret (Cott. v. E. 1) 1 And ut pytes hiderunt. c 1440 *Alph. Angl.-Med.* 168 Ut qui [MS *quibus*] male digunt eo ypte. c 1475 [see A. 2]. a 1535 *Anon. R.* 58 If oil onely put were, & not Sesile her nose. a 1540 *Cursor M.* 5220 (Cott.) Þe þan gaue lak ...And fell to in a pyt o clay. c 1450 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 10 Þe pot fellyd [*orig.* to grounde] in to pyttes of lyenesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Pyct.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 b, Than ne may chelde dye ony more [*1483* nor he shulde come to suppose. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 193 The nethermo pit, Where I espied the Panther fast asleepe. 1612 Bible *Prov.* xi. 8 A land of deserts and of pittes. 1612 Taylor (*Water*) *Last Voy.* 21 There in the ghastly pit...a body was found.

b. An open deep hole or excavation made in digging for some mineral deposit; often with descriptive word, as Chalk-, Clay-, Gravel-, Marl-, Sand-pit: see these words, also sense 6.

1578 [see *Chalk-hill*]. Cheek of 21 1580 Wetjen Gen. xiv. 10 The wood valei hiaithe had manye pytes of glowy clay. 1598 plenie of pitches 1599 Chester. Alyens pitches. 1787 *E. E.* silver pits]. c 1440 [see *clay-pit*]. *Cath. Ab.* 58 Pyt, K. (Somerset.) *D. Acadia* (Hall. *Archives*. iv. 21) The noble ...is found in pitts or mines. 1700 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 268 A little Coal of a good pit, or small pit.

c. A hole or excavation made for a special purpose in various industries, as sawing, turning, tanning, charcoal-burning, etc.: see quots., and Coal-pit 2, Sawpit, Tan-pit, etc.

1440 [see Coal-pit 2]. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C 3 b, Marshe and lily maydenes are much manner of vlcches, but Martin speaks to the pit. 1618 in *Mem. Fountains Abb.* (Surtees) I. 264 The melhouse...with the pitt there. 1683 Tanners' Company The Surveyors at their Pit. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pits*...*Pitsawing*, a society or hollow scooped in the floor to receive saw-mud. ...a vat to receive dyeing, drying, or to washing alum earth, etc. 1878 Bosworth *Landlords' Manual* 47 The pits should be covered in the top by timbers. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pit*, ...a frame or number of wood, proposed for the manufacture of charcoal.

d. *Agric.* and *Gardening.* A hole or excavation made for storing and protecting edible roots, etc. through the winter (hence extended to a heap of such roots covered with earth or straw for protection); or one (usually with a glazed frame) for protecting young or tender plants.

c 1300 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. 124 Take many cyves wythowten. A pet here is a moderne pyte. & tale here. 1810, 1837 Pits: pit [see Pits *sb.*] 7 c. 1825 R. Rose *Agric. Surv. Berwick.* 291 A pit or pits, is a conical heap of potatoes...resting upon the dry bare ground...carefully covered by a layer of straw...the earth thrown over the straw [etc.]. 1866 Bicknell & Cox *Classic Cott.* 20, 21-3/2/3 They are...what are called cold pits, which means that they are not artificially heated, and are used for the protection in winter of hardy and half-hardy plants. 1892 Miller *Kaffir Stories* 210 By pecking with their spears...the men easily found the flat leaves covering the mouths of the underground store-pits.

e. A deep hole or chamber in which prisoners were confined, a *dungeon*. † *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1310 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Preamble. The said Richard was taken and imprisoned in a dongeon and a deep pyte under ground. 1570 *4 Reg. Privy Council* (1918) II. 111 The said Richarde kept in dongeons, cabans that vse and kind thereto in the said shippe. 1588 *Hist. Jas. IV.* 182 (They) take him...to the said schireffis Castle..., put him in the pitt thairof, quhairin thay hald and detenit him. 1760 *Chron. Househ.* in *Archæologia* (1861) XXXVIII. 1 Item, to Richard Kyngston, keper of the pytt at Hampton Court, for his wages for a quarter, 20*s*. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 1. 63 The Governor of the Castle...put him in the pit thereof, wherein they hold and detain him. 1790 *Cowper Iliad*, xviii. 600 Then in the pit of darkness I will cause Harpalion to...look for the key of our pit, or principal dungeon. 1805 Bible (N.V.) *Jer.* xxxviii. 6 Then took they Jeremiah, and cast him into the dungeon (marg. or pit) of Malchiah.

f. An excavation, covered or otherwise hidden to serve as a trap for wild beasts (or in former times for enemies); a pitfall.

1611 Bible *Exod.* xxi. 4 He [a young lion] was taken in their pits. 1731 Somerville *Chase* bk. iii. 332 Low in the Ground A Pit they sink. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 62 If a fox escapes from a pit, vows are ever taken against the same. 1892 Miller *Kaffir Stories* 210 Kaffirdom the colossal...and one other, had fallen into an old elephant-pit, the surface of which was completely covered over with bushwood.

g. *fig.* or in figurative phrases: chiefly in prec. sense (f), esp. in biblical use.

c 1325 (see A. 2). a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxli. 16 He fell to be pit but he wode. c 1440 Lydgate *Serm. to Rom.* (Trinity Coll.) ff. 39*b* To follow the blind guides, to no more nay the pit with the same. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxiii. 14 The mouth of an harlot is a deepe pyt. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* 86 b, That...you fall not into any such horrible pit of dishonor. 1604 Dekker *Honest W.* B 2, 182 His Bibliotheca...that days quadrates pit. 1792 In Pol. *Reflex. Constitut.* v. ii. 08*p*2 (1) I would not fall into the pit with my eyes open. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. ii. (1864) 32 The solid heavy pits of disappointment.

2. A hole dug or sunk in the ground for water; a well, a water-hole; a pond, pool. *Obs.* or merged in 1.

850-901 *Alfred's Laws* Introd. § 27 gif hwa scilfe wæter þær hi ær gedon (*Schlutterose*) oððe brunnfare oððe ryt. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 11 Hlæs scilfe nanu hæfe wæter and seocne scilfe sæhð on Bosora 1571 & his of him dyneð. 1497 R. Glasc. (Rolls) 5483 Þat alle he wateres...& diches & pittes yede of Mede here. 13.. *E. Allit.* 3784 (Bodl. MS.) He[r] hanebes many lake & gret Wyle wonnes & broken hyðenisse. c 1440 *Alph. Angl.* 29 As þe wolfe qui not bring forþ of a grete litter water & swete. c 1450 Lond. *Cowpl. St. Kat.* xiv, Ne lyk the pitte of the Pagane Under Pernase, where pastes dryne. 1530 Palsgr. 254/2 Pytte or well. 1610 Bible *Lev.* xi. 36 A fountaine or pit, wherein there is plenty of water, shall be cleane. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 789 Dig a pit upon the seashore; and as the tide commeth in, it will fill with water, fresh and potable.

3. A hole dug in the ground for a dead body; a grave, *Obs.* or *dial.* (exc. as applied to a large hole used to receive many bodies: cf. *plague-pit* in Plague 2*b*, 4 c.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 12203 Wan a dud man ase wole to pyte bringe. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 16440 Syf any had leyd a man in pyt. c 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 1 *Pit* is *Manes Pilegs* vse Lats eues þat ars on þe pytels bryttes. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 49 He shall make the pitte for dead bodies large enough. 1585 Stubbes in *Rudd's Misc.* (N. Soc.) 199 Who...seemed to be almost dead and at the pitts brincke. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iv. 1. 249 And soone lye Richard in an Earthie Pit. 1611 Bible *Ps* xxx. 3 O Lord...thou hast kept me alive, that I should not go downe to the pit. (In *Eng. Dead.* Dict. from Denmark.)

4. The abode of evil spirits and lost souls; hell, or some part of it, conceived as a sunken place, or as a dungeon or place of confinement. Often in phr. *the pit of hell.*

c 1225 *Juliana* 17 (Bodl. MS.) To forworhte wiþ him...þe merin of helle. a 1300 (*Cursor M.* 10009 (Cott.) An angel...bar þe lesu o be sidled pit. c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 738 Vnder hym the horrible pit of helle opned. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 348, I ryghte in to helle pitte, 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 87 Quhen ye haue...in hell and hevin, Fullest of licht, ye pitt deuyne. 1598 Tomson *Rem.* 10. v And to him was geuen the keye of the bottomlesse pytt. 1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. 150 Conclusion and Grace, to the profoundest Pit. 1 *Anon. Dissuasion* 1 a, 1878 Byron *Vision of Judgm.* 72 The Hydra-like, Serpent, and Dragons of the Pit. 1897 Pollock *Courts T. T.* 476 Into the yawning pit Of humanitarian perdition. 1872 Mosley *Fabaris* I. 1(1881) 3 To unmask a demon from the depths of the pit. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/1 Such a one...might take the path that leads to the pit.

5. An enclosure in which animals were (or in some countries still are) set to fight for sport; esp. a Cockpit.

To fly or shoot the pit, to turn and fly out of the pit, to a manner used: hence *fig.* of a person.

a 1568 Ascham *Toxophilus* (1878) 122 One Cock...which...doth passe all other...that once I saw in any pitte. 1647 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 120 Their Friends were present, and all beside the pit before the battle. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 1010 To quit His vicinity, and fly the pit. 1675 Marvell *Let. to Sir H. Thompson*, He hath a month ago shot the pit...he hath thought convenient to pass over into Holland. 1698 — *Mr. Smirke Post. A.* ii, Had he answered...that it was decent for him to have eaten the Pit with no Spectators an Ambassadresse. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4064/4 The...Prize was...built over the Pit. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 200 We were all in haste, to make sundays, here, fly the pit, as she did.

b. The cockpit of a ship: = Cockpit 3.

6. An excavation made for obtaining coal: *the* shaft of a coal-mine; also, often applied to the mine as a whole.

1579 the same as in *shaft-pit*, *sunnel-pit*, etc., to sense 1 b, and direction going back to the time when the coal-pit was, like *chess*, merely an open excavation) hence also in technical conjunction to the shaft, which is the upper hole:

1497–1500 [see Coal-pit 2]. 1869 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 467 There being in these Mines no perceptible rents of wood to support the Pits and the Horizontal passages. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 17 If 4 men or more be upon it carrying down a Pit or Shaft. 1794 T. Thomas in *Pantisocracy Papers* VI. (Mus. MSS. Comm.) 126 That pit through which they bring up the coal...is called the shaft. 1794 Gilpin *Nat. Hist.* (1796) I. 82 They were resolved to renew their work in the same pit, and eight of them ventured down...but they had scarce got to the bottom of the shaft, that led to the pit...[when] they all instantly dropped down dead. 1813 Dennehy *Cybel* 11, 15 'He's a penny before to come and talk to me,' said a collier. 'He had never been down a pit in all his life.' 1851 Greenwell, *Coal-trade Terms*, *Sturthand*. 2 Shafts 38 Yds. a circular, oval, square, or oblong vertical shaft...from the surface. The term *shaft*...is often used as synonymous. 1887 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 118 The pits are 225 yards deep to the '10*s*' band seam.

7. *Pit and gallows*, more properly *gallows and pit*, in *St. Law* a phrase understood to denote the privilege, formerly conferred on barons, of executing thieves or other felons by hanging the men on a gallows and drowning the women in a pit: see sense 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

For this, another Sc. exercise in L. have *furca et fossa*. 'In some old deeds written in our language, these terms are rendered *furcs and fosse*' (Jamieson s. v.). The actual meaning of *pit* and *fossa* has been questioned. Du Cange has a quot. from Gervase of Canterbury in which *furca* is an ordeal pit: so also in *Cartulary of Battle Abbey* (Camd. Soc., 1916) 2 and it has been suggested that this was the the original meaning in *furca et fossa*. For in support of the usual interpretation, see *Laws of Athelstan* iv. 6 De hoc, qui persuerat vel iocum pacis adiecit: § 1, 6 Simile modo de...proripiente de ulno vel culmegarde (Schmid *Gesetze Angels.* 132). And cf. Old German Formulæ cited by Grimm *Deutsche Rechts-Alterthümer*, 749. *Umbenehen u. Strafe an Leben*: (1) Der Bluten an den Galgen, die Frau unter den Stein: (2) Den Mörder Hineinbringt mit dem Strang, den Frauen mit Wasser: (3) Den Dieb soll man braten, die Diebe mit Wasser. In Middle Dutch, where the parallel *galghe putte ende galghen* is very frequent, *putte* was a pit or pipes in which women criminals were buried alive (Second Supplement: see Verwijs and Verdam s. v. *Putte*).

[1424–1533 *Sc. Acts David I*, c. 13 in *Scot. Stat.* (1814) I. 312 (red) Omnes homines qui habent furcas et fossas de latrocinio.] 1427 *Rot. Mandeval* (1858) II. 304/1 Thomas de Fanehull tenet manerium ...et habet furcas pene pilarey [*sic*] [*read* pene] et fossas. a 1500 (1440?) *Sprot.* 4 (1535 *A*) barronis [*v.r.* quibilli] ben galowys and pyt of dreyf. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 1, iv. 6 b, To hold their courts, with sack, sock, gallowes, pot, pit, toll, and theame, infang theif, and outfang theif. 1612 Selden *Titles Hon.* (1672) 60 Some other [rights] (as Infangthefe & Outfangthefe) [etc.] 1814 Scott *Waverley* (1878) II. 149 The lordship, power of pit and gallows...in I think not much for any subject to be trusted with. 1824 Scott *Waver.* 2.

II. † **8.** A hollow or cavity in any vessel. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (Thilleus) 324 Þe gold til tynne hem take he sone, And adde in þe pyt hus done.

9. A hollow or indentation in an animal or plant body, or in any surface: gen. **a.** A natural hollow or depression in the body, as the Armpit; a socket, as of the eye, or in a bone at a joint; † a dimple. (In quot. 1818, the central hollow in a flower.)

† *Pit of the chin* (obs.), the hollow between the chin and the lower lip. *Pit of the stomach*, the slight depression in the region of the stomach between the cartilages of the false ribs.

c 1290 *Death* 241 in *O. E. Misc.* Þis Alisaundre hadde his eyzen pitted and a brokyn hed. c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. *Digby* 182) v. He shall haue at euery wesh [*read* wesh] pitte (*Bodl. MS.* pocche) in þe fore legge, as he hath yore. c 1450 Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 198 With a litle pytte in her well beyond chynne. 1542 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Calvary* K iv b, Of what shape are pittes in your hede? 1562 J. Heywood *Wks.* (1576) 68

or spot upon any surface, produced by chemical action, by a rain-drop, etc.

1857 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21883/2 A short thick seam...some few pits of the Small Pox. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 293 An exceeding white kind of lichen, the lower part whereof will be stamped, and full of little pits. 1780 Herries in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 134 It sometimes happens...that there is a pit in consequence of a chicken pock. 1834 Mudie *Taming & Carrying* (1837) 170 Heat and moisture may dissolve the gelatine, and thus cause the lichen to be covered with pits. 1884 *Science IV.* 273/2 The membrane surface is distinctly marked by raindrop pits.

c. *Bot.* A minute depression on the inner side of the wall of a cell or vessel, often perforating it and forming a basin-like pore (*thickened pit*), as in the wood-cells of conifers, etc.; also, a minute depression on the surface of a seed.

1840 Hogkinson *Elem. Bot.* § 161 The new layers, applying themselves...over the [cell-] wall, leave certain parts bare, which appear as dots or pits of sucking Form when viewed from the inside. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 20 When contiguous cells are united into a tissue...the pits and pit-channels of both cells meet, and the intervention thin portion of membrane becomes absorbed: a channel then arises uniting two cell-spaces (Bordered Pits, performed septum of vessels). *Ibid.* 340 The seed...displays a variety of sculpturing, such as pits, warts, lacuna.

10. That part of the auditorium of a theatre which is on the floor of the house; now usually restricted to the part of this behind the stalls. Also *transf.* the people occupying this. Cf. Coconut 2 b.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 78 The *nobles* (scornful) for the Gentlemen sit; *Pits*, 1680 Brewers *Mine Pit* 133 Let Colley, Cockwood, Pepling charm the pit. 1709-10 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 She is a Front Box, he in the Pit next the Stage. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* II. i, Speak more to the pit,—the audience always go to the pit, that's a rule. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* xxxviii. The pit is crowded. 1856 Smyth *Mediæv. Exp. Lit.* 121 The designation *parterre*, still given by the French to the *pit*.

11. *U.S.* A part of the floor of an Exchange appropriated to a special branch of business, e.g. the *grain pit*, the *wheat pit*. Hence, b. Name of a card-game: see quot. 1904.

1903 F. Norris *The Pit* I. 17 The world's fool should not be at the mercy of the Chicago wheat pit. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb. 3/3 It is Lancs against the Wheat Pit, and the Wheat Pit wins—for a time. 1904 *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 6/2 Society has a new card game, called 'Pit'...The rivals 'Pit' is supposed by the Wheat Pit. The game is...a memory of a Corn Exchange, where every player is trying to make a corner in some particular grain.

12. ? A big-shaped part of a fishing net.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 298 A Cotton Eel Bow Net, with two wings and bunt pit.

13. The framework supporting the pivoted yoke of a swinging bell in a belfry.

1874 Sir R. Beckett *Clocks & Watches* 245 The pit or frame to hold a swing bell, must be a good deal longer than twice the height of the bell.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pit-brink*, *-dweller*, *-dwelling*, *-grave*, *-lier* (sense 10); *pit-like* adj.; esp. in sense 6 (belonging to, employed in, or connected with a coal-mine), as *pit-boy*, *-cage* (Cage *sb.* 8 a), *-cistern*, *-engine*, *gate*, *-girl*, *-inspector*, *-lad*, *-lass*, *-mouth*, *-people*, *-prop*, *-prop*, *-road*, *-way*, *-shaft*, *-timber*, *-waling*, *-worker*, *-work*, *-wrought*, *-wrought*. Also **pit-bank**, 'the mixed ground or platforms upon which the coals are tested and screened at surface' (Greeley *Coal Mining Terms*); **pit-bar**, a timber used to support the sides of the shaft of a mine; **pit-bird**, local name of the reed-warbler; **pit-black** *a.*, as black as a pit, intensely black or dark; **pit-bottom**, the bottom of a pit; *spec.* the bottom of the shaft in a coal-mine, or the adjacent part of the mine; hence **pit-bottomer**, a collier employed at the pit-bottom; **pit-brow**, **pit-head**, the 'brow' or edge of a pit; *spec.* = *pit-bank*; hence **pit-brow girl** or **lass**, a girl employed in sorting and screening coal at the pit-brow; **pit-crater**, a volcanic crater of the form of a pit; **pit-eye** = *pit-hollow*; **pit-eyed** *a.*, having sunken eyes; **pit-fish**, 'a small fish of the Indian seas, [which] has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes at pleasure' (Webster 1828); **pit-frame**, a framework at the top of a pit or shaft, supporting the pulley; **pit-game** = Giant-town b; **pit-griddle**, a bar in a mine-shaft serving as a guide for the cage; **pit-head**, the top of a pit or shaft, or the ground immediately around it; hence **pit-headman**, a workman employed at the pit-head; **pit-headed** *a.*, having a pit or small depression on the head, as certain serpents (cf. *pit-viper*) and tapeworms; **pit-heap**, a heap of excavated material near the mouth of a pit or shaft; hence, the whole of the surface works (= *heap-stead*, Heap *sb.* 6); **pit-kiln**, an oven for making coke from coal; **pit-maker**, one who makes or digs a pit; † a grave-digger (*obs.*); so **pit-making**; **pit-martin**, the sand-martin (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*); † **pit-mask**, a mask worn by a woman when present in the pit of a theatre; the wearer of such a mask; **pit-mortar**, **pit-prop**: see quots.; **pit-rotted** *a.*, rotted by steeping in a pit or pool of water; **pit-sand**, sand dug out of a sand-pit, as distinguished from river-sand and sea-sand; **pit-saw**, a large saw for cutting timber, working in a sawpit, with handles at the top and bottom; **pit-sawyer**, the man who stands in a sawpit and works the lower handle of a pit-saw (opp. to *top-sawyer*); **pit-specked** *a.*, speckled with pits or small depressions, as fruit; † **pit-stone**, stone from a quarry; **pit-viper**, a venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*, characterized by a pit or depression in front of each eye; † **pit-water**: see quot.; **pit-well**, a well made by excavation; **pit-wood**, timber used for frames, props, etc., in a coal-pit; **pit-work**, the system of pumps and machinery connected with them in a pit or shaft. See also Pit-coal, etc.

1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 2/3 Employed on the surface, or at the 'pit bank', as it is called. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 13 'Pit-lists of Wood and Deals must be used till we get to the Stone. 1883 *Kennard Water-Bail.* I. The 'pit-lird' warbling in the sedges, as he had warbled all night long. 1891 Falkiner *Lyr. Poems* 40 The curse, 'pit-black from below'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* (1869) When he perceue was gon to his pyt bothum, he burnyst on his bonk hot brym with swyrys. 1887 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 121 The coal may be brought down hill to the pit-bottom. 1887 P. M'Neill *Memoirs* 46 Will Hood had been appointed 'pit-bottomer here. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 5/2 The President suggested that the 'pit boys' should be placed on the same footing as their more fortunate mates. 1883 Jaikson *Coal* 6, xxiv. § 3 At the very 'Pitbrinkin of destruction. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 293 His sawis was longer than be peisis of Hell ordanet upon be 'pytt bra. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 693/1 If female labour on the pit-brow is stopped. 1904 *Weekly Sun* 6 Nov. 6/2 A serious 'pit-cage accident, resulting in the loss of three lives...at the Brunswick Colliery. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 911 The upper 'pit-chosen. 1886 *Amer. Jrnal. Sc. Ser. III.* XXXII. 150 The old cone had, like Mt. Loa or the Maui volcano, a great 'pit-crater at top. 1893 A. H. S. Lucas *Harry Rimer* ii. 38 *An extensive view of* 'pit-dwellers. 1898 *Trans. Liverpool Biol. Soc.* XV. 137 Troglodytes...the 'pit-dwelling theory. 1879 *Cumberland's Gaz.* 25 Oct. The judge took the 'pit end of the case. 1881 Raimond *Mining Gloss.*, 'Pit-eye', the bottom of the shaft of a coal-mine. *Ibid.*, *Pit-eye fellow*, a barrier of coal left ground a shaft to protect it from caving. 1896 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26913/4 A Scroll Mask, ...9 years old, top torn, 'pit eyed. *a* 1872 Wolcomes *Eclogues* (1880) *App.* Tab. 3 'Pit Fish. *c* 1850 *Provinc. Trans. Roads* 23 in *Libr. Useful Knowl., Husb.* III. Gravel, which by some persons is called 'pit-flint. 1881 Raimond *Mining Gloss.*, 'Pit-frame, the framework carrying the pit-pulley. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 5/6 They are preventing the men handling '*pit-gate*' meetings on the colliery premises. 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* I. 53 'Pit-girls may or rather pit-bank lasses. 1897 J. G. Fraser *Pneumatic Pest.*, The 'pit-groves with their tenements in the metropolis of Mycetus. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 483 With small coals ...the 'pit head is raised 3 or 4 feet above the common level of the ground. *Ibid.* 950 The ponderous pulley-wheels are blown from the pit-head frame. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May, 2/2 Gibson signalled to the 'pit bratticeman and made to his post until the water was up to his armpits, sending twenty times of his comrades up to the pithead. 1883 Greeley *Glos. Coal Mining*, 'Pit Hinge, see Headstall...The entire surface works about a colliery shaft. 1894 *Northernfield Gloss.*, Pit hoop. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 943 *A scissar-fashion*, or 'pit-kiln, for coking coals in Germany. 1787 W. Tuomas *Pict. Cornw., Sacramento*, the 'pitmaker, or any one that gainech by the basket at the dresk. 1407-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 221 Receivide...for her place of burial, for her 'pitt making & other duties 16*s*. 8*d*. 1842 G. Nicholas *Pract. Treatise* 72 Shovelands of quarry holes, were surface 'pitmarks or the hill sides. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 19 Nov. 2/1 A 'pit-marked stretch of ground. 1722 Wodrow *Sel. Biography* I. 16, Perhaps your pleasure never reached above a 'pits mark to your life. 1892 *Trial Archaeol. Soc.* Pit. 134 133 Sticky gravel, termed in the midland counties 'pit rentie'. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 963 The draught of the furnace at the 'pit mouth. 1893 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 210 Amongst the workers 'pit-people. 1903 H. Rider Haggard *Pure. Mabel*, *Workers* 136 'Pit people, against whose hard usage in the pit he continually pleaded. 1883 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/3 A Swedish vessel laden with 'pitprops. 1891 *Times* 23 Aug. 4/1 Pit-props, which are used to support in the different workings in collieries. 1893 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 5/6 The search party is now engaged in clearing the 'pit mouth. 1873 R. F. Burton tr. *Mawazi' Wakeding March.* 23 Alum forms the best fixer for the manufacture of 'pit-roans. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 207 This fine is always 'pit-rotted for two days or a fortnight. 1793 Mason *Mech. Essays* 125 You may put these parts of Sand that is dipped for 'pit Sand, and one part of Lime to make Mortar. *Ibid.* 129 The 'Pit-Saw is...used by those Work-men, that make sweeping Timber and Boards. their whole Business. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 36 [Carvel] hailed all along the Barrow-way to the 'Pit Shaft. 1880 Hall. Cent. *Inv. of Happy* 11. vi. The head gear of the pit-shaft. 1859 in *Glouc. Local Poems* (1890) 114/1 Occupations of Pamphl 'Pit-sinker. 1898 *Daily News* 2 May 5/6 There are two new ventures in the way of 'pit-sinking in Monmouthshire. 1839 S. Her *Diary* II. 11. 25 *St. Jam* blak was covered with the 'pit-smoke. 1887 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 189 The iron-gloves with which the stripling adjust the 'pit-top is fenced. 1883 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, 'Pitwinders, see Cumberland. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 17 Sept. 620 The pit 'yeow...includes the cockroaches of America and the tettigonians of India. 1802 Hogarth *Diary* II. 207 Sandy, well-eaten or 'pit eaten...is simply the wholesomest. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 380 Spring-water should be obtained, by sinking 'pit-wells. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/6 The 'pit-wood trade is also quiescent. 1882 J. S. Lee-mann *Coverack Manor* 189 Details of the weight and cost of the 'pitwork' or the parts of the machinery working in the shaft or pit.

Pit, *sb.*[2] *U.S.* (Yankee *Eng. dial.*) [app. a. Du. *pit*, early mod. and late MDu. *pitte* fem., MLG., LG., WFris., EFris. *pit* pith, kernel, pip, radically agreeing with OE. *pitta* masc., Pitta.] The stone of a stone-fruit.

The change of sense from 'marrow' or 'pith' to 'fruit-stone' is great, but the intermediate stage is supplied by the sense 'kernel, pip': cf. EFris. '*pitkoon* or *de appel*', *pêrn* out of the apples (Doornkaat-Koolman).

1891 G. Tyler *Doctr. of Resurrection* (Bartlett), You put an apple-seed or a peach pit into the ground, and it springs up into the form of a miniature tree. 1892 Barnard *Dict. Amer., Pit*,...the stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or peach. Mainly confined to New York State. 1884 Kennan *Dict. Mech. Supp.* 376 Hatch's plum splits the fruit and removes the pit. 1896 *Mich. Farmer, Gloss., Pit*, a fruit-stone. But E. H. D. says 'Not known to our correspondents'.]

Pit, *v.* [1. Pit *sb.*?]

1. *trans.* To put or cast into a pit; to inter, bury; *esp.* to put (roots, vegetables, etc.) into a pit for storage (*cf.* Pit *sb.*[1] 2 d).

1526 Sir G. Boys *Lane Jersey* (E. T. S.) 237 To pyte the ame of Rish on [= one] prises thynes...wat hot trashun. 1611 T. Cockeram *Interpreter* s.v. They...lined like beasts, and were pitted like beasts, tumbled into the grave. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 740 In consequence of the sweet roots in which they had been pitted. 1850 Mr. Cuthbert *Gleanings* 196 He dug and pitted the potatoes. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & H.* I. 13 It [the hay] might have been pitted in the earth and preserved still green.

2. To set (cocks, dogs, pugilists, etc.) to fight for sport, prep. in a 'pit' or enclosure (see Pit *sb.*[1] 5).

1786 R. Heron *Horse Matcher* iv. 9. 126, Before any cocks are pitted. 1792 Jas Mars *ib.*[2] 35. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 72 Two of the greatest little men ever pitted for twenty-five guineas. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Painters* II. 243 He set down the dog, pitted him against the dog. 1884 *Knight Passenger Wond. Life* I. ii. 107 The officer pitted his cock against that of the sporting farmer.

3. *fig.* To set in opposition or rivalry; to dispose for conflict; to match, oppose (persons or things). Const. *against*. Often in passive.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 13 ¶ 3 What in gaming dialect is called Pitting one man against another: that is, wagering which of the two will live longest. 1777 Johnson in Boyd. in *Boswell*, It is very unwise to pit two people against one another. 1788 S. Leigh in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 222 Federalism and anti-federalism were pitted one against the other. 1826 Scott *Trout* 7 Esq., As a true sportsman, I would pit her against the world. 1887 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 191 The two Powers were now pitted one against the other.

II. 4. To make pits in.

a. To make hollows or depressions in or upon; to mark with small scars or spots, as those left on the skin after small-pox. Most commonly in passive. Also *absol.* or *intr.* To produce small hollows or pits in a surface.

1487 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 390/1 The Parysh (sic.) hath so decayed, broken, and holowid and pitted, by water falling out of Gutters. 1660 Feltham *Resolves* xxiii. (heading), On a Gentlewoman, whose Nose was pitted with the Small Pox. 1699 Lady Chaworth in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 47 Lady Anne, is recovered well, but will be pitted, as we feared, with the small pox. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Small Pox*, Secrets to hinder the Small Pox to Pit. 1850 Mozley *Ess.* (1892) I. 1 The bells only pitted to the sound, without doing any harm. 1880 Mrs. Riddell *Mort. Power Gard.* xiii, Lake small-pox...it pits and scars and marks some souls. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 103 He was pitted with the small-pox. 1890 C. James *Rem. Apprentice* 25 Great drops of rain began to pit the white dusty roads.

b. To furnish with pits or holes; to dig pits in.

[1562-1637: see Pitted 1b, 3.] 1845 J. Smith *Forest Trees* 83 When the ground is pitted, a person...plants a plant in each pit. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 210 The surface is pitted over by artificial diggings.

3. *intr.* for *pass.* To sink in or contract so as to form a pit or hollow; *spec.* to *Path.* to yield to pressure and retain the impression, as the skin or a soft tissue. Also, to become marked with pits or small depressions.

1733 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 266 If the Legs of your Horse pit, upon the Impression of the Fingers. 1797 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1960) 78 note, The part swelled pits if you press it with your finger. 1864 *Meteorol. Essex* II. 101, 136 An acute, as the end is all burnt, and he finds the hand pits. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* 101 If the oedema...feels doughy, and pits on pressure with the finger. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 19 Oct. 238/3 How to remove carbuncle from a patient after it has gotten...

Pit, *int.* [Echoic.] An imitation of the sound of rain-drops, small shot, or the like, striking against a surface: repeated, *pit, pit, pit*; hence as *sb.* the noise this sound.

1879 F. Francis *St. Cuthbert* (1880) 66 The gun was heard, followed by the pit-pit-pitting of the shot on the water. 1880 *Mission to Zulu Land* 31 Pit, pit, pit, dashed the small drops against our window panes.

Pit, *sb.*, and worth, dial. form of Put *v.*

Pita (pī·tă). Also 7 peat, 8–9 pito, 9 pitto. [Sp. *pita*, a Peruvian (Quichua) *pita* fine thread from bast or vegetable fibre: cf. Gonsalez Holguin, 1608, '*pita*, pita delgada de hazer puntas' (fine thread to make points).] **a.** Name for the 'American aloe' (*Agave americana*) and allied species. **b.** The tough fibre obtained from these plants, used for cordage, etc.: also called *pita-fibre*, *-flax*,

Away, Abroad. Less properly applied to fibres obtained from other allied plants, as *Agave Lecti* (Istle) and *Fourcroya gigantea*. **c.** *Pita wood*, the pith-like wood of *Foucroya gigantea*.

1848 Gosse tr. *Friguet's Voy. Strenite Magellan* 102 The Pour is an herb that can be peeled in the same manner as hemp. 1858 *Encyclopædia of Form* iii. 48 From these they draw the Thread called Pita. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 177 *Pita* thread. 1843 *Penny Cyc. Mexico* I. v. (1852) I. 108 A cord made of the fine web of the pine. 1880 Treas. *Bookkeep* (1881) 68 There are two kinds of aloe-fibre; one coarse, called, the other much finer, pita. 1886 *Treas. Bot.* 898 Pita-fibre and Pita-thread are the fibre, called istle Mexicana, obtained from the leaves of the larger Agaves. 1898 H. Kane *Bot. Gardens Glass.* 392 *Pitaya*, a strong kind of fibre.

† **Pitahaya** (pitahī·ya). [Sp., a. Hayitian *pitahaya* (Humboldt).] Name (in Mexico and South-Western U.S.) for the giant cactus (*Cereus giganteus*) or other tall species bearing edible fruit.

1783 Jefferson in *Rayneal's Hist. Indies* III. 350 The most useful is the pitchaya, the produce of which constitutes the principal food of the Californians. 1857 Harper Keys *Gold Mines*, xxiii. The pitahaya fell to the ground. 1872 Tr. Ernst *Humboldt's Views* I. 326. 1901 Twenty *Mexican* 210, 213 Pitahayas, a giant cactus which bears fruit about the size of a peach.

b. *attrib.* **Pitahaya-woodpecker**, a species of woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis*) in southern Arizona, usually nesting in the giant cactus.

Pitalle, pitall, variants of Petaller *Obs.*

Pitance, -ancy, -ancoe, obs. ff. Peteance.

Pitancer, -ancier, etc.: see Pittancer.

Pit-a-pat (pităpăt), **pit-pat** (pitpăt), *adv.*, *adj.*, *sb.* Also 7 **a-pit-pat**, **a-pit-to-pat**, 7–8 **a-pit-a-pat**, 8 *Sc.* **pittie-pattie**, 8–9 **pitty-pat**, **pitty-patty**. [Echoic, expressing alternating sounds. Cf. Peter-patter.] An imitation of the repeated or alternated sound made by the strong beating or palpitation of the heart in excitement or emotion; also of that of light or rapid footsteps, or of similar alternating or alternated sounds.

A. *adv.* With such a sound or sounds; palpitatingly; patteringly. Usually in phr. *to go pit-a-pat.*

1592 Mirth *Do Good. Nowles* Wks. 948 Some wretcher y^ would vse coyne for eggs...walk pit pat vpon a paire of pattens. 1600 E. Jonson *Fastidious* IV. i, You shall know knaues...goe pit pat, pit pat, pit pat, vpon your hips, as thick as motes out of things. 1620 Fletcher *Sea Voyage* III. i, Apes in their hands go pit-a-pat. 1623-4 Middleton & Rowley *Spanish Gipsy* iv. i, The shot that fly, Flie pat pattring in the sky. 1678 D'Urfey *Mons. Fickle* v. i, My heart goes a-pit-to-pat. 1687 Mrs. Behn *Lover* 22 I, My heart goes a-pit-a-pat. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* iv. ii, Aged, my heart has gone pit pat for thee. a 1758 Ramsay *Highland Laddie* iii, My Highlevin heart gangs pittie pattie. 1761–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 126 My foot went pit-a-pat with joy. 1821 Dickens *Pierc. Pindar* liii, Trains, tramp, pit-pat, go, fury come together. 1877 G. Meredith *R. Richmond* III. 119 Her heart...was nimble out pitty-pat.

B. *adj.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, such reiterated sound; palpitating; pattering.

a 1687 E. Jonson *Understander* xxiv. *Pat. Finer Men*, The rattling pit pat noise Of the less gentle logs. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 221 ¶2 Her...empty'd out of her Purse, and fell into the Hand with a pit-pat. 1712 *Spectator* No. 502 ¶2 Not the *Spinsters Pulse* Ill. 119 She descended with a pit-pat heart. 1894 A. Winnett *Mother & Dau.* (1898) 32 The approaching sound of pit pat feet.

C. *sb.* The sound itself, or the action producing it; palpitation, pattering, etc.

1580 Stubbes *Anat. Abuses* (Arb.) 86 Tripping with pit pat temporal. 1680 Dryden *Tyrannick Love* II. i, I'm but the pit-a-pat of two young hearts. 1684 S. Jones *Bankers Daughter* II. 32 You...may make love, and play your pitty pattins. 1694 Sylvia *Jones* 271, 272, That sensibly pain'd Sir, The a quickned pit-a-pat. 1888 T. Hardy *Woodl. T.* (1889) 180 The pit-a-pat of their human hearts answered.

Hence **Pit-a-pat** (pit-pat, etc.) *v. intr.*, to go pit-a-pat, to palpitate, to patter; whence **Pit-a-patting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pit-a-pat-a'tion** (*humorous*), palpitation.

1606 Shirley *The Bardus* iv. iv. 2 *Magnif.* 1637 Stephen, ...the meaning Cimeres on,...Rise...to the Eastern Fie, Your'de there in, and after pit-a-pat Up to the Waste. 1708 Ramsay *Fables* v. 10 Till his heart pitty-patys. 1737 Gentleman's *Magt. Cupcastle* (Jod.) There will not be a Smart heart, but will pitapat, as he passes by. 1827 W. G. S. *Excursion Vill. Cascade* 123, I heard footsteps softly pit-pat-ing up the stairs. a 1735 Lit. Pitfourensonian Song (1. In F. Lechit *Lyrick Effusions*, 30, I said to my heart,...What black, brown, or fair, in what nation, By name has not taught thee a "pit-a-pat-ation?" 1763 Churchill *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1774) I. 107 The pit-a-pat-ation of their dear little hearts. 1804 Tuthill *Occas. of Sc.* xxvi. 109 He was so very fearful the "pitapating sound" betray him. 1880 Blackmore *Lorna D.* viii, My little heart was adjusted of its pit-a-patting. 1894 Gosling (U.S.) XXIV. 149/1, I looked around...a rank pit-a-patting sound behind me.

† **Pitarsh** (pitā·ʃ). *E. Ind.* Also **pettarsh**, **petarsh**, **pettarah**, **pittarah**. [Hind. *pitārā*, *pettārā*.] A basket or box used in travelling by palankeen to carry the traveller's clothes. (Yule and Burnell.)

1808 *Trial Contractors* 61 Two pair of pettarsh baskets. 1813 Sir H. H. Davis *Letters to Mrs.* (1888) I. 72 You may take an inventory of his head without opening the pittarsh. 1851 W. D. Arnold *Oakfield* I. xi. 203 To send to the city tomorrow for his petarshes. 1859 Thackeray *Newcomes* (1878) The plain things...may be packed in a petarsh or two.

Pit-bank to **Pit-brow**: see Pit *sb.*¹ 14.

Pitch (pič), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1–2 pic; 2–3 **pich**, 3–6 **pych**, (3 **pich**), 4–5 **pycche**, **picche**, 4–6 **pyche**, (5 **peche**), 5–6 **piche**, **pytch**; 6. **pitche**, 5– **pitch**. *E.* (*northern*): 3–6 **pik**, 4 **pek**, **pike**, 4–5 **pyke**, **pikke**, 4–6 **pyk**, **pyck**, 5 **pikke**, **pikk**, **pykk**; 6–7 (8–9 *dial.*) **pick**. [OE. *pic*, ad. L. *pix*, *pic-em* (whence also OS., LG. *pik*, Du. *pek*, *pik*, OHGer. *pîh*, *bîh*, Ger. *pech*, ON. *bik*).]

1. A tenacious resinous substance, of a black or dark brown colour, hard when cold, becoming a thick viscid semi-liquid when heated; obtained as a residuum from the boiling or distillation of tar, also from the distillation of turpentine; used to stop the seams of ships after caulking, to protect wood from moisture, and for other purposes.

a 1000 *Epinal Gloss.* 600 (O.E. T.) *Pix, picis* pic. a 1050 *Libr. Scintill.* xvii. (1889) 69 Se he arbeiõ for lyst he sceal bescufan fram him. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 243 (Lamb. MS.) Þer is hermanie pich here unþe to habben hom. c 1290 *Beket* 211 in *O. E. Misc.* 181 Of pych in o pich kuel of bruneston. 1300 *Cursor Mund.* III. 210 Lat make a coffre strong of hard, That it be bare with, ful and pich. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxix. (Tollem. MS.), Of picche is double manere kynde, he tou is calde nchtpge picche. [1440 *Ibid.* (W. de W.), Two kyndes pycche hyght chapge pytches.] 1450 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Pych, tarre, hardle, and flex. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Laying on of picche. *Ibid.* 176, xl barelles picche. *Ibid.* 181, xl barelles pytche. 1508 Dunbar *Chron. Ir.* 362 Pichs, Tarres, Rosens, Ropes. 1533 May. Worcester *Cust. Inv.* 6 § As duch as Pitch is black. 1594 Shakespeare *Sonn.* § 111 Almost pitch...or ear was obtained by melting fire to lubric of old fat grime or fire. 1838 Mariner *Minds. Kings* xxxiv. The very smell of pitch and tar has become odious to me. c 1880 H. Stuart Seymour *Cuttich*, 38 Pitch is tar boiled with a certain quantity of water and with a portion of coarse resin melted with it.

b. c 1440 *Wisdom in Coll. Hom.* 269 Al þat grundeþ þih or walde haue þeschu bote a cobe behinde hall. 13–. *Cursor M.* 31882 Cast i þat hird a hole o pik [*v. rr.* pich, pek] *c* 1405 Trivn. *Gentlef. and esbr.* 1 1568 *Sc. Leg. Jaikes* xxxiii. (Dalrym 173) *S.* Lovel Jaikis in þame blak pik and gret lepardaus bla. c 1580 *Treasurie Mast. Ed.* 121 Anoynt thy ship with pik and tar. 1592 Dekker *Fool. Hors.* 191 A full of lubricans, pich, and boiling lead. 1771 *Wesley's Jour. N. C.* (Journal) I. 369 In ye miller...v barrells of pich. *a* 1775 *Noble Nobis* xii. 21 Child *Malkin* viii. (1800) 176 The dark the night as pich and tar. 1808 Cowper *Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Pitch*, "As duch as *pitch*".

2. Applied to various bituminous substances (*mineral pitch*); esp. (*Jew's pitch*) = Asphalt 1, Bitumen 1.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* vi. 14 Thou schalt anoynte it with pitche [1382 *glue*, *Vulg.* bitumine] with yrun and with caldrach. c 1400 *Maundev.* (Rawl.) xx. 91 Men callen it þe Lac Asfaltis, þat is to seyn, þe Lac of Pitche. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxvii. 19 Grey pytche ffrõ the sweppes by syde of the see bare. 1609 E. Grimestone *D'Acosta's Nat. Indies* iii. xxii. 173 At the point of Cape S. Helaine, there is a spring or fountaine of pitch. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 234 A Vessel of huge bulk,...Smeard round with Pitch. 1837 T. F. Jones *Compers. Chem.* xxvii. 289 Asphaltum, sometimes called *Jew's pitch*, is a much purer bitumen than common pitch. It is found on the banks of the Dead Sea, and in...Trinidad, forming large beds in the earth. 1858 R. M. Martin *Hist. W. Indies* I. *Trinidad* 130 The most remarkable mineral substance found in this island is the Asphaltum, or Pitch Lake. *Ibid.* 134 The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold, but as one walks towards the middle...the pitch becomes softer.

3. Improperly applied to the resin or crude turpentine which exudes from pine and fir trees.

Burgundy or *white pitch*: see Burgundy 3. *Canada* or *American pitch*: see Pitch-balm 4. *Greek pitch*: see Colophony. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxi. (Tollem. MS.), Þat tre [Pinus] yshed euere lyre,...for euere berof comeþ pycche. 1495 *Nott. Cruell.* 289 Pytche...is drawynge of the pyne tree. 1587 Mascall *Gr. Fawcon* 18 The Pine tree...is maybe to name with Pitch and Tarre. 1624 Mason *Const. Manuf.* 1. (1668) Table Hard Woods, *Pitch of Burgundy* is Rosin, and the blacker the better. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* Bk. iii. 307 Burgundy pitch consists chiefly of rosin, but a little volatile oil is present.

†b. = Pitch-tree, Pitch-pine. *Obs.*

1674 tr. *Schaffer's Lapland* 122 The soil...besides Birch-trees, hath Fir and Pitch. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 61 a Nursling Woods of Pitch, whom gloomy Shade Seems for Navies of brave Oaks to make.

4. Proverbial Phrases: *Blood* or *dark as pitch* (*cf. pitch-black*, *pitch dark*, in 5): *He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith* (Ecclus. xiii. 1), etc.

1393 R. Bruyne *Handl. Synne* 6918 Who so handeþ pycche wollyng hote, he shal haue fylþe here owndeyl, *Ibid.* 11340 Blacch as pych. c 1386 *Sir Ferumbr.* 1482 Þat he [a] lite so blac so pych. c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 760 Who so toucheth warm pych [*v. r.* doun] him fyngeres. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 73 Who touches Pitch mought needes be defilde. 1600 Maunde tr. *Alemanr's Guzmane of Alfar.* ii. 111 It grieues them to touch pitch. 1886 W. Cornish *Living or Dead* 121, I was touching pitch, yet striving to keep myself from being defiled.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *pitch-ball*, *-barrel*, *-heater*, *-ladle*, *-pot*, *-stain*, *-still*; *pitch-blackened*, *-coloured*, *-kissed*, *-stained*, *-smelling*; *pitch-like* adjs.; **pitch-black** *a.*, of the brownish-black colour of pitch; also, intensely black or dark; **pitch-boat**: see quot.; **pitch-bottlery**, a place or vessel in which tar is boiled for making pitch; **pitch-brown** *a.*, of the dark brown colour of pitch; **pitch-coal**, bituminous coal, or other hard bituminous substance, such as jet (quot. 1839); **pitch-dark** *a.* (usually as two words when predicative), "as dark as pitch"; intensely dark; hence **pitch-darkness**; **pitch-fir** = Pitch-pine; **pitch-knot**, a pitchy knot (Knot *sb.*¹ 14) of a pine or other tree used as a light; cf. *pine-knot*; **pitch-mark** = *pitch-brand*; so **pitch-marked** *a.* = *pitch-branded*; **pitch-mineral** = *mineral pitch*: see sense 2; **pitch-mirk** *a.* *Sc.* = *pitch-dark*; **pitch-mop**, a mop with which the sides and other parts of a ship are pitched; **pitch-opal**, an inferior variety of common opal, with a resinous lustre (also called *resin-opal*); **pitch-ore**, (*a*) a dark brown ore of copper, containing bitumen; pitchy copper ore; (*b*) = Pitchblende; (*c*) = Pitch-blende; **pitch-polisher**, a metal instrument for polishing curved surfaces of glass, being coated with a prepared pitch (Rymr *Artizan's Mineral Kt.* 1853, Index); **pitch-pot** = *pitch-kettle*; †**pitch-speeched** *a.* (*obs. nonce-wd.*), uttering foul or offensive speech (*cf. foul-mouthed*); **pitch-tankard**, a tankard lined with pitch, for imparting a flavour to beer, etc.; †**pitch-wine**, wine having a flavour of pitch; **pitch-wood**, the resinous wood of pine or fir trees. See also Pitch-blende, etc.

1680 Ravenscr *Mistery Glass.*, *Pitch-bag* (Cyprus), a bag covered with pitch, in which powder is inclosed for charging fiery bolts. 1879 Fincham *Carver* 220, 305 "Pitch-balls, torches, flaggots...rushes for burning. 1911 Shakespeare *Cymbel.* v. (1737) I. 63 To bring [the Christians]...upon the stage in a pleasanter way than that of bear-skins and pitch-barrels. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* iv. v. 159 Tuscan...black drawen bitter lighter from *pitch-black* heauens. 1859 D. J. Browne *Sylvan Sketching* 141 (1872) 332 The head...and tail, are pitch-black. 1900 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 190 The pitch dark corners of the lower deck. 1870 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 69 With black steam "Pitch-blacken'd sowing the sea. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk.*, "*Pitch-boiler*, a vessel fitted for boiling pitch in, which should be vented astern of the one being smoked. 1887 Stallybrass tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 454 "Pitch-bolleries to the wounded spots of the Alps. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts etc.* 711 A species of "pitch-coal or glance coal. 1854 Richardson & Buchanan *Chem. Technol.* 268, 11 L 73 Varieties in which the features is concluded and the structure more dense have been distinguished as conchoidal brown coal or pitch coal. 1802 Cavendish & Bentinck *Death Lord of Hamburghe* 61, on Hind. *Dudley* VIII. 196 "Pitch-colour'd, when fac'd, Harden'd by Fire, and Grey or L. The stars prevented it from ever being "pitch dark. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* vi., Around them pitch-dark night. 1874 Hale *Hours of my Life* (1900) IV. xvii. 141 We...set off again...with lanthorns in "pitch darkness. 1780 Vite Trem. *Iceland* 42 The growth of...Norway "pitch firs. 1790 Belknap *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 90 A highland "pitch knot is placed on the outside of a canoe. 1796 Smeaton *Edyst. Reward Pitch* 122 The "pitch-ladle, and covers of the ship-wrights were constructed into frying pans. 1894 Salmon *Bede's Ecclesiast.* (1935) 108, 1 Kings or "Pitch-like Wood-coal. 1898 *Daily News* 12 July 6/1 Old Piggins, and lanthorns "pitch-lined here "leaks", ...a full-blue international smoak. 1903 Fitzpatrick *Much Ado* 132 Fresh men mashes, "pitche mashes, and rudel mashes [of sheep]. 1869 R. W. Dixon *Poems, Agnis.* II. 1227 If there be pitch-marks...they should also be clipped out. 1888 *Lond. Lit.* No. 1370/1 She has been "Pitch mark'd in several places with a Horse shoe, and a Turn'd P. on her Rump. 1796 Mackrell *Wild & Tame* I. 120 "Pick mark eagles in setting in. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 161/2 He...struck him on the breast with a "pitch mop. 1886 Dallas, "*Pitch-opal*, an inferior kind of common opal. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* 206, 11 H. iv. 739 Sometimes this Ore is mixed with Bitumen, and is called *Pech Erz* or "pitch Ore. 1896 Century *Dict. Names Min.*, *Pitch-ore*,...Also a syn. of pitch-blende. *Ibid.*, *Pitch-ore*, *s.* weird, "pitch," because it was earlier called pitch ore. 1719 *Du Fay Course* (1840) II. 218, 242 Dipping it in the "pitch-pot. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 201 Cursing till my blood boiled like a pitch-pot. 1596 J. Trundell in *Lincolnsh. Pet. Assess* VI. 82 [for the "pitch-quarter month Delfe 6d] one. 1858 Dickens *D. Thrift* xxvii, Wine-stains, ...pitch-stains, any stains, all come out as one rub with the ...compositions. 1890 *Cent. Dict. s.v.* Pitch-tankard, "Pitch-tankards are still used in Germany with certain kinds of beer, such as the Lichtenhainer. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I. 226 This kind of "Pitch wine brought the territory about Thessa into great name. 1894 J. Muir *Mex. Primitive* I. 54 Tumbled him...into the fire-place, among the "pitch-wood.

Pitch (pič), *sb.*² [f. Pitch *v.*¹] The sense-development is in many points obscure and uncertain, esp. that of branches IV and V, which it is difficult to connect with any sense of the vb.]

I. Act or manner of pitching.

†1. An act of setting, laying, or paying down; *concr.* that which is laid or thrown down (in quot. a contribution to a meal). *Obs. rare.*

1412-20 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 121 Lay forth, such men, thyche, What he hath left of his tymme? *And I will first put forth my guiche.* Wyll any man bete of? so will I. *Here is Pytche.* 1500-20 Dunbar *Ballade for Merch.* 7, 222 It cost me a Marke at ane pytche.

2. An act of propelling head-foremost. Also with refl. obj. *Obs. Hunt.* The plunge or downward motion of a stag's head in a sea-way: see Pitch *v.*¹ 19 b.

1780-9 Pennant *Quad.* (1800) II. 301 At every pitch the ever-whirling billows bear forcibly their load for quivering

keepers and. 1863 Athenæum *Mission Greenet* (1864) 72 A steep-looking kind of pitch-forward of the land. 1870 J. Hickson in *Rep. Mersh.* 7 Jan. 4/1/3 There has been a pitch-in', as a collision is usually called by drivers and guards. 1870 G. Macdonald *At Back of North Wind* ix. You will know I am near you by every fall and pitch of the vessel.

3. The act of pitching or throwing underhand (Pitch *v.*1 17). **a.** *Cricket.* The act or manner of pitching or delivering the ball in bowling, or the way in which it pitches or alights. **b.** *Lawn-tail.* The act of pitching or serving the ball to the batter; the right or turn to do this. **c.** *Golf.* The action of 'lofting' the ball up to the hole, or to the green.

1842 'Bat' *Cricket. Mem.* 41 A judicious bowler...varies his style, pitch, and pace, according to the play of the Elver. 1852 Lillywhite *Guide to Cricketers* 13 The pitch of the ball depends very much upon your pace. 1857 Robertson *Cricket* 187 One of the main things in making an off-break is any deviation in the pace will to the pitch of the ball. 1901 *Sportsman* 3 Sept. 2/1 His pitch overrunning the hole, he gave himself too much to do for a half in 3.

4. a. = Pitch-farthing. *rare. Now dial.*

1740 Cheshire *Lett.* (1792) I. clii. 263, I would be melancholy and mortified, if I did not conceive Horace, and play at pitch, better than any boy...in my own form. 1886 in Elworthy *W. Somerset Words* 68.

b. *Cards.* A game resembling all-fours, but so played that the trump suit is determined by 'pitching', i. e. leading a card of that suit.

5. *slang.* A talk, chat: cf. Pitch *v.*1 17 d.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 1/1 We now have a 'pitch' with the Press; 'pitch', be it said, is another term for talk.

II. Something that is pitched, or used for pitching.

†6. A net pitched or set for catching fish. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 10 b, To fysshe with shoueruelles, trasshewalles, small pytches, and suche other. 1530 *Acts Privy Council* (1895) XIII. 426 He should cause the said weires, stakes and pytches to be removed and plucked up, that the river might have yss free course. 1705 *Act 4 Jane* c. 21 Nets, Angles, Leaps, Pitches, and other Engines for the taking of Fish.

7. *local.* **a.** = Pitcher[2] 3; **b.** = Pitcher[2] 4.

1674-91 Ray *N. & C. Words* 109 A *Pitch*, a Tile of Iron with a thick square-pointed end to make holes in the ground by pitching down. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 111 The stones or pitches...were chiefly of white. 1856 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. 15, 362 Live spiles (generally thorned wicky pitches). 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Words* 68, s. v., In making new hedges it is usual to stipulate 'to be planted with good withy or elder pitches' or 'pitchers'.

8. A quantity of something pitched. **a.** The quantity of hay, etc. thrown up by a pitchfork.

1778 *W. Marshall Minutes Agric.* 7 Sept. 201 1778, Every pitch of hay and corn, generally speaking, proves twice their bulk. 1856 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 31 The 'pitch' of hay on the ground.

b. The quantity of some particular commodity pitched or placed in a market for sale.

1866 *Standard* 3 Oct. 2/3 The pitch of cheese was the largest that has been known for some years past. 1886 *Morn. Courier* 18 Feb. 3 There was no intensive pitch of cheese yesterday. 1887 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 2/4 The pitch of...hops this year at Weyhill is smaller than in any year since the blight of 1880. 1888 *Ibid.* 9 July 2/7 Other sorts [of wool]...are being thrown on the market in large pitches.

9. A paving stone; esp. one set on edge; a 'sett': = Pitcher[2] 5. Cf. Pitch *v.*1 8 c, Pitching *vbl. sb.* 6 b.

1896 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 5/1 A large part of the [Pentonville] Circus is 'up', and is being relaid with granite pitches.

III. Place of pitching.

10. *gen.* The place or point at or from which something is pitched. *rare.*

1742 Richson *Pamela. Introd.* 1. 25, Then pitch one Score of your company at the one Side of the Line, and with the others form down a lower Row right over the Pitche of the foremost. 1856 in *Essex Transac.* (1938) 57 Every Hatcher must shall fish by the Shore, and pitch their Pole at half E'ch, and shall have but Forty Fathom Rope allowed from the Pitch of their Pole into the River.

11. A place at which one stations oneself or is stationed; a portion of ground allotted by or allotted to a person for residence, business, or any occupation; *esp.* a spot in a street or other public place at which a stall for the sale or display of something is pitched or set up, or at which a street performer, a bookmaker, etc. stations himself.

1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. 442 How Mr. Nowell and some of his friends made their pitch. 1832 Marryat *Lond. Labour* I. 103 In consequence of a New Police regulation, 'stands' or 'pitches' have been forbidden. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 3/6 Two pitches were made in wholly separate quarters of the town, and in each instance the members of Parliament...left a numerous and interested assembly. 1905 *Ibid.* 2 Jan. 9 Having chosen their 'pitch' the points were tackerstood, triangular footprints of stout poles erected.

b. A place or spot in a river where an angler takes his stand.

1883 F. Francis *Angling* I. (1886) 41 note, Before the angler...attempts to fish any special hole, swim, pitch, or cast. 1892 *Zoöl* 3 Aug., A fisherman has had orders from a committee to hold one or two landed pitches, and not to vacate the stream.

12. *Agric.*, and *Mining* (Cornw.). A definite portion of a field, or of a mine, allotted to a particular workman.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agricult.* II. 619 After having completed...one pitch of work, consisting of thirteen ridges, he is to begin again in a similar manner. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall* (*Mines*) 190 By this arrangement the lode is finally divided into several inflated pitches, each 20 or 25 feet in height, by about thirty-three feet in length. *Ibid.* 280 The dressers in open workings and the miners in underground mines to work in when he arrives at the 'pitch', are known in few localities in Cornish mines himself. 1865 Trevena & Simpson *Mines Northfield, Mass.* 26 The two workings...were not divided, till the choice pitches were mapped in 1850. 1892 J. W. Anderson *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 2) 183 Pitch (Cornwall)—The part of a lode let out to be worked on tribute.

13. *Cricket.* The place where the wickets are pitched; the piece of ground between and about the wickets.

1890 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/7 The London Playing Fields Committee is now laying down good cricket pitches in Epping Forest. 1891 H. Dunnicliff *Skatter's Second Innings* I. 81 But meanest the first ball whizzed down the pitch.

†14. *fig.* A position taken up and maintained; a fixed opinion or resolution. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvi. 21. 967 They leave the minions and minds of their countrymen...how untractable they were and not to be removed if they once tooke a pitch. *Ibid.* xxxvii. (1619) 1022 None of you may thinke that I have taken such a pitch, and held this opinion of mine without just cause.

IV. Highest point, height, etc.

†15. The highest (or extreme) point, top, summit, apex, vertex. *Obs.*

a 1552 Leland *Itin.* VII. 3 From this Bridge the great Steeple of the Towne goith up upon a pratie Hille: at the Pitch whereof there is such a mullet [Scotal by Leo to Saint Peter's, the Haule Church of the Towne. 1587 Harrison *England* I. v. 10 *Holmeford* I. as The length of the face, taken at large from the pitch of the crowne to the chin. *Ibid.*, From the highest part of the forehead to the pitch of the chin. 1600 Holland *Livy* xl. 1. 79 The Venetians...set a compasse about the hill side, and gained the verie top and pitch [*verticem*] thereof. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 370 Down they fell Drie'n headlong from the Pitch of Heaven, down into this Deep.

†16. A projecting point of some part of the body, as the shoulder, the hip. (In first quot. app. used for the shoulders collectively.) *Obs.*

1386 Maudeley *tr. De Proprietatibus* v. 5 Such breadth of shoulders as might mainly bear Old Atlas' burden or Ivetaut his manly pitch A point, more worth than all the world, to plaund. 1552 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 16 This garment...was taken up round about the pitch of her hippes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 When the shoulder point, or pitch of the shoulder [of a horse], is displaced. 1811 Cobbett, *Accounts*, the shoulder pitch.

17. ? The extreme point of a cape or headland, where it projects furthest into the sea.

1667 W. Hubbard *Narr.* I. 13 The Sea coast from the pitch of Cape Cod to the mouth of Connecticut River. 1745 Bentley & Cowdrey *Voy. S. Seas* 130 *And very narrowly* escaped shooting the Breakers off the Pitch of the Cape. 1857 R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* I. 31 In seven hours after leaving Table Bay, the steamer was off the pitch of the Cape. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/6 To stand close in to the pitch of the lofty headlands.

18. The height to which a falcon or other bird of prey soars before swooping down on its prey; *rarely gen.* the height to which any bird rises in the air. Often in phr. *to fly a pitch.*

1591 Sharp. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 11 Between two Hawks, which flies the higher pitch. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 12 And beares his thoughts above his Falconis Pitch. 1850 E. Standlewesse 30 When Buzzards are advanc'd, they'l the an Eagles pitch. 1868 Spectator 7 *Recording* 21 March better ...than that his pitch should be lowered ...by too much luring. *Ibid.* 27 The hawk, if on a good pitch, will scarce go the (the waggle) as he passes to another bush. 1892 S. F. Harrison *Falconry Coll. Indian* v. 62 Will you tell me the kite ...que to his pitch, and prepare himself for the combat.

b. In directly figurative or allusive use.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pardoner's Tale* 13, He hath a gleed after good prevaunce Rym. 1592 Shakes. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 11. 1830–36 Tennyson *Poems* II. 126 To this strange pitch their fancy high affections flew. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 19. 130 He flies a Pitch above Common Mortals. 1728 Francis *Horace. Epistles* II. 182 Ralegh flew to a higher pitch, too, than Sterne. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. 9 note, 114 Another [poem] of earlier Surgius...flies to a much higher pitch.

†19. The height to which anything rises; altitude, elevation. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 31 The infernall Monster...Gan high advance his broad diskonsonant head Above his wonted pitch. 1647 *Trapp Comm. 2 Thes.* ii. 10 Blazing comets...when they height to decline from their pitch, they fall to the earth. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 90 The Quicksilver will fall down to its wonted pitch and other of 29 inches or thereabouts. 1774 G. White *Selborne* 14 Feb., A very mild autumn and winter, so as to raise the springs to a pitch beyond anything since 1763.

20. *fig.* (from 18 or 18). Highest or supreme point or degree; acme, climax, greatest height. Now *rare* exc. in *at the pitch of one's voice.* (Cf. 24, 25.)

1604 Worton *Arcadia. Pref. to Reader* (1891) 194 Victorius ...wrote when the Romane Empire was past the pitch. 1703 *Poem. St. Francis* II. 182 Mankind would have been brought to the Pitch of Wickedness. 1742 Pope *Dunc.*, *M. Scriblerus*, Forty ...the very acme and pitch of life for writing Epic poetry. 1848 Newman *Loss & Gain* iii. 63, I felt I was free...and a great weight, singing at the pitch of their voices. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxiii, When the general whisky was at its pitch.

†21. Height (of a person or animal), stature. *Obs.*

1575 Gascoigne *Compl. Gs. Alst.* Wks. Worden 187 The mountaine we well mette, and for my pitch no lie. 1832 Hone *Year Book of Antiq.* 3 Wks. 1825 II. 192 Much of my stature? Much about your pitch. 1887 Hughenden *Blood Res.-Conf.* 90, Wks. 1926 II. 192 Jane of his time, Comparison and Pitch. 1903 Maurice *Mach. Engines* 130 Make the work full too low for the pitch of the Workmen. 1860 Rimmer *Myst. Quadrupeds* 63 All those of such kind that exceed or fall short of this pitch, are more or less disproportioned.

21. Height of an arched roof, or of any roof or ceiling, above the floor, or of the vertex of an arch above the springing line.

1613 G. Sandys *Trav.* 161 The midt of the Temple is of a high pitch, curiously arched, and supported with great pillars of marble. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 64 Four between the Floors...is the Pitch of their Rooms. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 59 A semicircle whose height or pitch is 25 feet, and consequently its span 50 feet. *Ibid.* 59 Pitch, of an arch, the perpendicular height from the spring or impost to the keystone. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit. Glass. Pitch of an Arch*, the versed sine, or height from the springing line up to the underside of it.

V. Height in a figurative sense, degree.

22. Comparative height or intensity of any quality or attribute; point or position on an ideal scale; degree, elevation, stage, status, level. Almost always used of a high or intense degree: cf. 19, 23.

a 1588 Ascham *Schoolm.* II. (Arb.) 87 Tha Latin song, somewhat lyk it was, in the Gretkess sap, in sound, that is, at the hiest pitch of all pertonnans. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* xiii. (1664) 139 That they may come to the pitch of old age. 1608 D. Tuvell *Eccl. Pol. & Hist.* 53 Keeping the valour of every ...person amongst them, to a fairs higher pitch. 1671 Milton *Samson* 189 To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fall'n. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. iv. (1692) 230 Let him be raised to the highest pitch of Honour. 1708 Wesley *Reserve Positives* Pref. 5 Till they arrive at such a pitch, as they cannot think of without horror and astonishment. 1732 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 107 To what a pitch did the Athenians carry their eloquence! 1800 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Sept. 21 (1869) In The feelings are wound up to a pitch of agony. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 243 The family which in two generations had risen from obscurity to the highest pitch of greatness.

b. *Spec.* in *Copper-smelting*: see quots.

1738 Cox *Discr. Ainsw.* 303 To render the metal malleable, or, (in the language of the smelters, bring it to the proper pitch. 1868 Johnson *Metals* 99 The copper is ready, as above described, from time to time, and according to its pitch or grain. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 293 If the pitch is right the globules will all be round and bullet-like.

23. That quality of a musical sound which depends on the comparative rapidity of the vibrations producing it; degree of acuteness or gravenness of tone. (Sometimes also in reference to the tone of the voice in speaking.) Also, a particular standard of pitch for voices and instruments, as *concert pitch*, etc.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 188 Take an instrument, as a Lute Orpharion, Pandora, or such like, bring in the sixteenth pitch, and set it a note or two lower. 1622 *tenor Pit. Rutter's N. Partenas.* v. 1 (Arb.) 64 A players song ...Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth end. 1694 Holder *Harmonics* (1731) 139 What is it that makes Harmony Voices, even of the same Pitch, so much to differ one from another. 1728 Harris *Hist. Mus.* (1736) I. i. 21 All the notes in the first mental range of the several diapasons are at the same pitch. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* iii. (1835) 22 To depend...on the pitch or frequency of vibration constituting the note. 1867 Lake Harriss *Crucifix* I. i. 4 Surrounding cast...in nervy unmistakable key and pitch of sixthtones. 1869 *Athenæum* 23 Jan. 136/1 The note C, or the third space of the treble clef, corresponds to a number of double vibrations per second, varying from about 500 to 550, according to the pitch adopted.

b. *transf.* Applied to the degree of rapidity of vibration in light, etc., or being analogous to musical pitch.

1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iii. 79 As we advance along the spectrum...the pitch of the light...heightens. 1906 *Daily Record & Mail* 21 Dec. 5 One receiving instrument will only take messages sent by another instrument 'tuned' to the same pitch, that is sending vibrations of a given length and frequency.

VI. Inclination, slope, declivity.

24. Degree of inclination to the horizon, slope; a sloping part or place. *Spec.* **a.** A downward inclination or slope (as a plane of ground or water); a steep place, declivity; a descent, usually sloping, sometimes perpendicular.

c 1420 [see inclined in Vocabularies. Cf. also Pitch *v.* 20]. 1552 Huloet, *Pytche*, *Precipitium*. 1587 Rankin of a down right pitche, or a steepe downe fall. 1640–3 Elyot *Dict.*, *Clivus*, any ascent, the pitche of an hill, sometimes the side of an hill. 1802 Holland *Pliny* I. 76 The steepnesse thereof...stood in the pitch thereof the temple Athenaeum. 1788 H. Cotton in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 422 The road from Jamaica to this house is mostly good, save a few sharp pitches. 1798 *Monthly Amer. Coll.* I. 480 The whole descent is about one foot, in several pitches. 1807 F. Close *Trav.* 100 Captain Lewis had been up the falls 25 miles above the first shoot or pitch. 1856 *Worm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 3/2 The great cliffs that rear up the centre of the Worcester Beacon. This gully was attempted in 1855 by three climbers, who ascended safely 'pitches', but were defeated by the steep descent of the 'pitch-in', but were defeated by the steep descent of the 'pitch-in'. 1904 J. M. Caulfeild in *Alpine Jrnl.* XXII. 10 [The order] was impossible, being made up entirely of bare slabs and perpendicular pitches.

b. *Mining.* The inclination of a vein or set of rock from the horizontal; the dip or rise.

1719 Strachey in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 The Obliquity

or *Pitch*, as they term it, in all the Works hereabout, is about an Inches to a Fathom. 1683 GIBSON *Coal Mining*, *Pitch*, the set or rise of a mine.

c. *Arch.* The inclination of a sloping roof, or of the rafters, to the horizontal; the steepness of slope of a roof; the proportion of the height of a roof to its span.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 The Reasons for several Pitches you may find among Books of Architecture. *Ibid.* 183 The Angle a Gable-end is set to, is called the *Pitch* of the Gable-end. 1722 J. MUDGE *Lect. Timber.* II. x. 1, If the Length of each Rafter be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Breadth of the Building, then they say that the Roof is of a *True Pitch*. But if the Rafters are longer, they say 'tis a high or *sharp pitch'd Roof*; if shorter, they call it a *low* or *flat pitch'd Roof*. 1846 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 67 Where the roof is of a true pitch, that is, forming a right angle at top; then the breadth of the building, with its half added, is the girt (see both sides) nearly. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm Edgewood* 13 Walls...of the medium height of ten feet, covered with a roof of sharp pitch. 1878 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 234 All previous styles of architecture...in Southern countries, had roofs of a low pitch.

d. The slope of a flight of steps; *concr.*, a flight of steps.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 You will first ascend upon a Pitch of Flyers, which Pitch (making an Angle of 31 deg. with the Floor) with two Steps raise you six Foot high above the Floor. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1018 The framed carriages which support the steps of a staircase are called the carriage. They generally consist of two pieces inclined to the pitch of the stairs, called the *rough strings*.

e. The setting of a ploughshare to enable it to penetrate a required depth. f. The rake or inclination of the teeth of a saw. g. The inclination of the bit of a plane to the surface that is being planed.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 30 A great matter...in the making of Ploughs, is to make them go true to the pitch they are set. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Rural Oeconomy* 48 Planing the full depth of the soil is called 'taking it up a full pitch'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The *pitch* of a saw is the rake or inclination of the face of a tooth...The *rake* is a forward slant of the *face*, not common, but found in some saws...The common *pitch* of a bench-plane is 45°...*Pitch* of scraping and metal planes the same as *rake*, viz. vertical. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 25 A jack plane with its double iron...lying in its bed, the latter being at an angle of 45 deg. to the sole. This is the angle called common pitch.

VII. 25. *Mech.* The fixed distance between successive points or lines (=the distance at which these are pitched or fixed). a. The distance between the centres of any two successive teeth of a cog-wheel or pinion, or links of a *gear*-chain, measured along the *pitch-line* or *pitch-circle* (see 26); the distance between the successive paddles of a paddle-wheel, measured on the circle passing through their centres. b. The distance between the successive convolutions of the thread of a screw, measured in a direction parallel to the axis, and indicating the distance through which the screw moves forward in one turn. c. The distance between the centres of successive rivets or stays. d. In floor-cloth printing, The distance between the pitch-pins or guide-pins, used for the same purpose as the register-points in lithographic printing.

1803 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 362 If the teeth of one be wood and the other iron, then the iron ones are made to have one pitch than the wooden ones, because they are they found to wear better. 1813 E. BUCKNALL *Mechanic's Guide* 12 30 By the pitch is understood the distance between the centres of two contiguous teeth. 1840 J. NEWMARCH *Operat. Machinery* 132 The pitch of their teeth should be the same as that of the teeth of the cylinder. 1851 P. BARRY *Backgeared Screw.* 284 The pitch of the screw could be altered from the cloth to suit the velocity of the vessel. 1869 Sir E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* 208, 332 The question of the proper pitch of rivets, i.e. their distance apart from centre to centre, requires some consideration. 1870 *Engr. Mechanic* 14 Jan. 435/2 Find the pitch of the screw required to be cut...and multiply the circumference. 1874 TATE-ROGET *Manual Arithmet.* 230 The number or pitch of chains required by Lloyd's rules is 'four and a half fathoms apart, from centre to centre, excepting in the keel, stem, and stern post'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1709/2 The *pitch* of the gudgeon is the distance between them, measured on the circle which passes through their centres. 1877 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 64 The height...is a little more, including a tooth and a space is called the *pitch*, and the circle on which such distances are set off is called the *pitch circle*. *Ibid.* 65 The *pitch of wheels and the Rocket* is one inch in the line six inches. 1892 *Electrician News* 15 Jan. 61 Most makers of incandescent now use only standard pitches of screws, so that any broken screw or missing nut can quickly be replaced. 1898 *Cycling* 23 The distance between the central points of two similar links, is called the pitch of the chain; it is nearly always one inch.

VIII. 28. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pitch-block**, a block for supporting an object to be worked at, which can be inclined at any pitch or angle; usually one with a base working like a ball and socket-joint; **pitch-chain**, a chain consisting of links bolted or riveted together so as to work in the teeth of a toothed wheel; **pitch-circle**, a circular *pitch-line* (see below); so **pitch-diameter**, the diameter of the pitch-circle of a wheel, etc.; **pitch-faced** *a.*, of masonry, having the arris cut true, but the face beyond the edge left relatively rough, being merely dressed with a pitching chisel

(Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 1884); † **pitch-hill** *a.*, *facilitious*, *precipitous*; **pitch-line**, the imaginary line, usually a circle, passing through the teeth of a cog-wheel, pinion, rack, etc. so as to touch the corresponding line in another cog-wheel, etc., when the two are geared together; **pitch-notation**, notation indicating musical pitch; **pitch-note**, a note sounded to determine the pitch of a tune, etc. (also *fig.*); **pitch-point**, the point of contact of the pitch-lines of two cog-wheels, etc. which engage with each other; † **pitch-set**, a shoot (of willow, etc.) set for planting; cf. sense 7 and PITCHER ³ 4; **pitch-surface**, the surface on which the pitch-circle of a wheel lies; **pitch-wheel**, a toothed wheel engaging with another. See also PITCHING ², etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1709/2 *Pitch-block*, a combined seat of a mercury hemispherical form, in which chronometers is held while being chased. 1804 STEVENSON *Bk. Figures* II. 302 'Pitch-chains are of two kinds, the bushle-chain and the ladder-chain. *Ibid.* 331 The *pitch-chain* is employed to communicate motion from the first mover—the carriage—to the spur-wheel. 1809 KIRBY *Cycl.* XXIII. 3/2 In 9/1 A circle...is described round the face of the rough cogs upon its pitch diameter, that is, the geometrical diameter, or acting line of the cogs; so that when the two wheels are at work together, the 'pitch circles...of the two are in contact. 1882 F. J. BARTON *Watch & Clocken.* 198 The pitch circles of a wheel and pinion working together should touch but not intersect each other. 1880 DARNELL *Lieutenant's Course*, 292 By reason of...the bending and 'pitchball' process in locks downwards. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 3) X. 589/1 Hence the 'pitch lines...their divide them into the number of teeth or cogs required. 1813 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 362 The pitches or pitch-lines, from which the teeth are formed. 1881 *Transactions Mar. Engineers* 363 On a full consideration of the question of 'pitch-systems. 1792 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 1. 2 Before the opening of the Overture, it gives that 'pitch note to fall, which always leads me to expect a succession of more solemn sounds than is really succeed it. 1832 HAWKINS *Mem. Kemble* I. 153, 180 The position of each pitcher should be such, that the 'pitch-point, where its teeth are driven by those of the cogged ring, may be in the same vertical plane parallel to the axis. 1919 HOBBES *Table*, 170 A 'mysharmonic of wyrley growth sizes. 1887 D. S. LOW *Meadow Dream.* (1892) 40 A section of the 'pitch surface of a toothed wheel by a plane perpendicular to its axis is a circle, and is called a pitch circle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Pitch-wheels, toothed wheels in machinery or clocks, which work together.

Pitch (*pič*), *v.*¹ Forms: 3–4 picche, 4–5 picche, pycche, 3–6 pytch(e, (5 pycche), 6– pitch, (5 peche). Pa. t. and pa. pple. **pitched**, **pight**: see below. [ME. *picche(n*, *piche* n. north. *pyche(n*, *pithe* (see PICK *v.*²); pa. t. *pihte*, *pigte*, *pight(e*, pa. pple. *pihd*, *pi(g*, *pyght*; also late *pitched*, *pitcht*, *pitcht*, etc. (Cf. *stiche*, *stitte*, early pa. tenses of CLITCH, STITCH.) Of obscure origin and history. The forms point to an OE. ***picc(e)an*, of the 1st weak class, pa. t. ***pihte*, of which however no instance has been found: nor does any vb. corresponding in form and sense appear in the cognate languages. See *Note* below.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. For the present stem, see the quots. in B., and those given under PICK *v.*²

2. Past tense. a. 3 pihte, 3–4 pi3te, 3–5 pi3te, 4–5 pi3t, pi3t, pighte, pyghte, (5 pihte), 4–6 pyght, (pyth), 4–7 pight (pite). *b.* 4 pitched, 4–6 picht, 5 pytched, 6 pycched, 7 pitcht, 6– pitched.

a. 1205 LAY. 2967 Þer he pihte his staf. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1271 Stakes of ire mouhte he pizte to temme grounde. c 1300 *Vip Iren* (see B. 2). c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4644 Þey...pyght þeyre pauylons & tentes. *Ibid.* 13198 He pighte his staf þer doun ryghte. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 742 He pyzt his bere in token of pes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 383 He pighte his ere, pryvyee, aplyed hym ther-to, the ground of his hoole. c 1400 *Melayne* (Ashm.) 2010 And pyghte Pauylyons with wel gode. 1456 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 122 Stately tentes anon they pyzte. c 1440 *Merlin* 11. 150 Ther they pighte the kynges tentes. 1470 HARDING. *Chron. Wendover* 20, 24 b. He...pyght his pauylions, at the banke of a River. 1847 DAVENPORT *Agricultural*, etc. 27 Under Pendfest his ground Tents to pighs.

b. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4645 Þey pitched her pauylons. 1390–91 *Gower*, *Conf.* II. 117 Sir, how alexandre pitcht a pelge of marbyl here. c 1440 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xviii. 399 He tooke a corche and tyred it, and pytched it betweene the weuere and the lachend. 1530 *Pyched* (see B. 6). 1533 *Pitched* (see B. 4, 6). 1580 *Pitcht* (see B. 6). 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* 30 Pitcht pyramyde on his kingdomes.

3. Past participle. a. 3–4 ipiht, ipi3t, 4 ipy3t, ypi3te, i-pe3t, 4–6 i-pi3t, i-pyght, 6 ypight. *b.* 4 piht, (pihe); 4–5 pi3t, py3t, (3 pi3te, py3te, pyghte), 5–6 (pighte), pyght, 5– picht, pycht, 6 pyht, 4–7 (9 arch.) pight (pite). 7– 4 pitched, pycched, i-pichte, 4–5 picched, -id, 5 pytched, 6–8 pitcht, 6– pitched.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1208 Þe emperour adde ipiȝt [v. *rr.* ypiȝt, ypi3t, ypi3te] tentes his pauylons. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 A spere i-pi3t [*Harl. MS.* ypi3t, *Hil.* 273 *pe pauylons* were ypight. *Misc.* VII. 23 *pe stake* was i-pi3th. c 1440 *Partonope* 10 Þe pyght, þe pauys, and grondache ipihe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* 10 Armes, tall With two swann pyȝtes arm wythin mailes. 1596 SPENSER *State Ireland* (1633) 100 Hee...pitched a Campe in Had. *Dudley* I. 193, I have also pitched 5 pight. 1599 SHAKES. *2 H. IV*, I. iii. 23 For vnderneath a comely noble pyzhte.

b. c 1330 *Wifl. Palerne* 1800 Þer were pise pauiliouns pi3t. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 183 In a pauylye of pal ypon pyȝt to be pase. 1380 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 43 In middese sat a Maumet...Was pihte vp a Pauilion. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 183 It stant ther in pight to the erthe. c 1400 *Destruc. of Troye*, 2008 In pight to the erthe. c 1400 *Romans of Partay*, 2666 In wod Plantoun Lond, her pauilions were pight. c 1440 PRY. *Pr.* 414 Pyȝt (see B. 3). c 1450 *Pyght* (B. 2). c 1450–1500 *Merl.* 4 Gaw. 313 Ane pauylyoune...that proudly was picht. 1513 *Pyzht* (see B. 3). c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth.* (1814) 54 He had pyghte a rychie pauylyon. 1578 LYNDESAY *Lett. Irel.* (1871) 22 Mis bonour Tane, Tint...was pyghte at long Schingrow. 1598 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1892) II. 102, A palace...pichte to rule and reigne. 1820, 1847 Pight (see B. 2). 1720 STUTFIELD *Tinmen's Laws.* (1734) I. 5 many pieces in the Counties...were pight a considerable Quantity. 1862 *Sweet Oblond's Poems* 292 On a mikkel hlithock pighte.

c. 13.. *Piched* (see B. 1); *pychted* (B. 3). 1390–91 LYDGATE *Hl. of ...* 1580 *Pitched* (B. 1a). c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 660 Let hem be pressed, pitchid, and yerie. 1555 LINDSAY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxviii. 330 Yet herein only I have not pitched the supreme mark of my labour. 1589–98 HARVEY *Disad. wyer. Prat.* (1888) 60 Where the battaile was pitched. c 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 634 Clave the family mail Was pitch'd on both parts. 1859 SIR T. HANMER *Trans.* 10 Trees, pitcht neere the water side. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 183 Any Substance...pitch'd exactly upon two points.

II. Signification.

I. To thrust in, fix in; make fast, fasten, settle; set, place.

† 1. *trans.* To thrust, drive (a stake, spear, staff, peg, etc.) firmly into the ground; to fix or make fast (a thing) by driving it into some object; also, to fix (an object) on a pole, spear, etc.; to plant, implant; to fix, stick, fasten. In later quots., approaching the sense 'to place'. Obs.

c 1205 LAY. 6490 He sprong his sperre ouerpe ber he pihte hit o þen herde to ernte þer hit was itaht to bonkel. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 634/161 [He] þat mid his hond þe grounde pi3te. And he schel here to3 blowe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1272 [see 1]. 1388 WYCLIF *Lewis. Isai.* Wks. II. 272 He cachen chaste, in which bee pi3t many tuels. 1389 — *Ezech.* xli. 21 The wrche of whit ston...no tuelle is to haluge 1535 (1388 as tuelle fastned deeper). 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Forȝete bakere vynnere...pitchede hem selfe [1582 for themselues: *orig.* se subiguit] in be wilderneesse of Jebusseores ciuetatys. a 1400–50 *Alexander* (Bodl.) 1210 Þe stoke of a stake, or a post is pitched in the ground. 1533 RASTELL *Pynes Purgatory* i. *Fiel.*, A pynne fallyng the eare of the Apple-tree, and pitchen it into a Crabtree stocke. 1547 WHIT. *Jonah*, *Collect* (1841) 34 The stakes [of a tent] firmely pitched. 1879–92 [see *Pitch sb.*¹ 3]. 1902 MARTINEAU *Hymns* (1912) I. 170 Pitch a small block at every place where there is to be a little fold. 1914 J. LEES *Cricket* 74 The Stumps are pitched. 1776 J. [DARELL] *Cricket.* 29 Blue, The bowler [are] chiefly built of the round tree-pebbles pitched in water.

b. *To pitch the wickets* (*Cricket*): to stick or fix the stumps in the ground and place the bails.

1795 *Daily Advertiser* 28 Sept. 3/1 The Wickets to be pitch'd by Eleven o'Clock. 1809 *Laws of Cricket* 3 The Party which goes first, shall have the pitching of the wickets, which shall be pitched within thirty yards of a centre fixed by the umpires. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 397 The wickets had better be pitched without loss of time.

† 2. *transf.* To thrust a pointed instrument into or through (something); to stab, stick, pierce, transfix. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1272 Stakes of ire mouhte he pizte [v. *rr.* pyzte, pyzt, pizte] in temme grounde...Þer þi3 þer mi3te nouȝte temie. *Ibid.* 1298 Þe stakes þicke bonk þere out. c 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 208 Þer on wib trenoun bere Þenck þe hebe his pris. c 1386 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 183 Cupide...also suffred his knaples his herte pyzhte And made his barbe blode to ryzne downe. 1580 WILLIS *Tenis* xix. 37 Thei schoten at in so whom they pleyen. 1600 HOLL. *Livy* (1632) 1000/1 [Hannibal] pitched their Tent to towards the more Prætorian. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 272 The dextrous Huntsman...pitches Toils to stop the Flight. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xxxii, There's time to pitch both tall and net.

4. *spec.* To fix and erect (a tent, pavilion, etc.) as a place of lodgement; also *fig.*

Orig. referring to its being fixed with pegs, etc. driven into the ground; now associated with the idea of 'placing'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4721 Þe king...bigan to pichie is pauilons him ver to abyde. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* 3 *Arc.* 31 For to pytche and dresse vp tentes. 1606 SHAKES. *Tr.* & *C.* II. iii. 54 You, like obdurate pitch Tyrant, Thus proudly pight Ilion. *Ibid.* 1 Agam. 1 The proudly pight Ilion. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 100 We were fain to encamp hard by under Carpets, which we pitched instead of Tents. 1725 *Common Prayer* (1822) 634 Close the family wall Was pitch'd on both parts. 1859 SIR T. HANMER *Trans.* 10 Trees, pitcht neere the water side. 1903 MARIE *Mech. Exerc.* 169 Any Substance...pitch exactly upon two points.

II. Signification.

I. To throw in, fix in; make fast, fasten, settle; set, place.

† 1. *trans.* To thrust, drive (a stake, spear, staff, peg, etc.) firmly into the ground; to fix or make fast (a thing) by driving it into some object; also, to fix (an object) on a pole, spear, etc.; to plant, implant; to fix, stick, fasten. In later quots., approaching the sense 'to place'. Obs.

c 1205 LAY. 6490 He sprong his sperre ouerpe ber he pihte hit o þen herde to ernte þer hit was itaht to bonkel. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 634/161 [He] þat mid his hond þe grounde pi3te. And he schel here to3 blowe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1272 [see 2

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 4 Here is his place wher we are pight. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xv. 7 All these kingges..were..gathered together vnto the water of Meron. 1608 HOLLAND *Theophr. Charact.* (1616) 117 To *choose* a commodious place to pitch by. 1800 *Mod. Travels in Asiat. Amer. Eng.* 284/2 The uncle of the Rajah..invited us to pitch the next day on a spot close to the palace. 1850 GROTE *Greece* V. lxv. 77 The succeeding troops, coming up in the dark, pitched as they could without any order.

5. *trans.* To get (anything) in a fixed or definite place or position, so as to stand, lie, or remain firmly or permanently; to set, fix, plant, place; to found or set up (a building, pillar, etc.). In *pa. pple.* = set, fixed, planted, placed, situated.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 477 Ha fyxiden an hiden her fete on to pyzhe. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 768 A closed..Pyched on a prayere, a park al aboute. 1390–91 *Acts* 4 *Edw. I* (1531) Pere his Ymmage be had bathen of marbre & other metlelyke f.gh[te], or be peynt within. *c* 1440 *Master of Game* (1813) *Digby* 182 s.n. In be kenell shulde ben pitched ronde stones yronged about with stones of be kenelles lengb. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 94 An sterdart of pyrackis gnidd.. *Alsd* hys lancis upon hys bed well pycht. 1537 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. 21, Then pitch one ende of your compasse at the one ende of the line. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Dec.* 134 And to my face dooge Turpyne old hath pight. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xvii. 192 Their neighbor Kingdom, there, the middle Kentish plight. 1617 CAMDEN *Disc. Rip. Isle* 11. viii. 300 A gulfe..is pight..betweene it & them. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 526 In still Seighs, if the Cause be not early pitch'd,..the Roots never spread or shoot deeper. 1700 S. L. tr. *Pepys's Voy. E. Ind.* 150 The third chief is up and pitch'd himself on his Head, upon the Head of the second. 1709 *Human Mach. Improv.* 200 Take care that in pitching the Globe into the Mandrel, that the imaginary Axis..lye in a straight Line with the Axis of the Mandrel. 1848 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. v. 551 Pitching the holes at equal distances from the centre of the hill. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvii, The strange hill, on which the town of Bridgenorth is pitched. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 4/3 Fireman E. pitched the machine against the burning building, and succeeded in bringing the woman safely to the ground.

b. *spec.* To set a (stone, etc.) upon end; to set a stone as edge for paving.

a 1625 W. FURNEAUX *Lachrym.* (1629) 131 Markes or Bound-Stones should be pitcht up. 1840 J. BAYLIS *Lerwick & Dragon* (1842) 103 Jacob taketh one of the stones that he had laid for his head upon, and pitcheth it up for a pillar. 1857 HUGHES *Loudhaugh.* 32 On the South side of their high street..is pitched upright a great stone, called London Lamb. 1894 *Lancs. Folklore's Archiv.* (1906) I. 82 A range of stones pitch'd edge-way.

† **8.** *fig.* To place, implant, plant, set, fix (anything immaterial, one's trust, hope, desire, purpose, thought, attention, sight, etc.) *on* or *on* some object, or *in* some state. (See also 9 c.) *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 302 Be ease of hese pat shulden be pitchid in godnesse.] *Glok.* 480 Oure hilton & hope is pycched in by grace of ihesu crist. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. (Tollem.) (1535) 1007 Pey pitchen[*sic*] bemself a sertayne mete of kynde pyppe in hem. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 34 [on be wode] To kelle whan pou art pyzt. 1530 CROMWELL *Lord Treasur.* 150 So that thy fayth be pitched On thy Lord God and counsaylle. 1591 LYLY *Endim.* v. i, Pitching his eyes fast on the ground, as though they were fixed to the earth. 1600 THOMAS *Tasso* I. xlviii. 160 But..And left the image in his hart imprint. *a* 1627 SYLVESTER *Du Bart. Decl.*, To take off the hearts..from affix Pantoffles;..and pitch them on the graver..points of Hexagons. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxv. (1840) 187 He pitched his thoughts on the holy war. 1688 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Wonder Saved* (1888) 36 She thought he pitched his amorous eyes just upon her. 1800 *Ld. Hunt Indictment* No. 43 (1801) I. 339 Lincoln..pitching her mind among the enjoyments of Cockayn.

7. To place or lay out (wares) in a fixed place for sale; hence, to expose for sale in the market or other public place.

1530–6 W. H. Turner *Subst. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 81 [They] did..take away 2 sacks of an fyshe..and pycched them in the parishe of Seynt Mary's, and there were it to sale. 1533 GODSALVE *Clerke's Glasse* B. (1536) 8/1 Whan the autumbe was paste and yo. pardon pitched. 1552 HULOET *Eng. & Lat.* 6 All corn should be brought into the market, and pitched, as to fewer times. 1662 HOLME tr. *Nicquet's Treadon* II. iv. 269 We have that *Staple* corn or meat are usually pitched or Mongers and Lardmeat Markets. 1664 *Glote* 26 Sept. 3/1 At Melton Mowbray there is every yeareday some one thing chosen were pitched. 1688 *Auckland Rolls*, *Visor* 23 June 13/1 A good many bides were pitched, and nothing was spritted.

† **b.** *Pitch and pay* (absol. or intr.): To pay down at once; pay ready money. *Obs.*

14.. *Piers of Fulham* 196 in Hall. *E. P. P.* II. 2 Yt yo fell hard bothe to yyrbis and pays. 1599 *Merr. Mens. Wiers* (1618) 161, I used gladsomes, ever pitch and pay. 1613 TOMKIS *Albumazar* (1638) in Nichols. *Progr. Jas.* I (1828) III. 1 Where strangers will ever venture to dwell, That pitch and pay, or keepe their day. 1699 SHADW. *Mem. P. of N.* 58 To the word is, Pitch and pay; ready coyn. 1708 H. CLARKE *Letter on Lett. Hand* 100 But you must presume upon full credit. Give me your hand, then you will pitch and pay.

8. *intr.* (or *refl.*) To place or locate oneself; to take up one's abode; to take up one's position, settle, alight. Now *rare* or *arch.* (Cf. 4 c.)

1589 FRUIT (Dover) *Misc. Ir.* 52 They fled into the church of Thanet, and they pitched by the water of the lake *Angitus*. 1617 COCKERAM iii, *Iohn de mande Regis*, made a small boat fly in..Rye about all the coasts, and seizure and pitch on his choice. 1632 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* 108, If you then pitch your self to the same Guard with your Sword-sword as you do with your Breast. 1707 *Philip Quarll* (1828) 57 The fowl being pitched upon the bank. 1750 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 102 The first settlers pitched here, but the trade has long since been removed .. about four miles further up. 1807 D. JAMESON *Bell. Field Sports* 32 An owl pitched immediately over our heads. 1900 [see PITCHING *ppl. a.* 3].

9. *trans.* To cause to alight and settle.

1585 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 306 Certain pigeons are exceeding good to pitch other Pigeons that are at a loss to find their own home.

c. *refl.* and *pass.* To seat oneself, sit down, take a seat. *obsol.* or *colloq.*

1598 *Sporting Misc.* VII. 102 He..could not carry the saddle..for the dishayes of one side without pitching. 1844 E. JANE *Summer Country* 146 I. 174 The cottager's wife will ask [him] to sit down to that hearty Devonshire phrase,..'Do'y 'bli, pitch yourself'—bringing forward a chair.

9. *trans. transf.* (from 1 and 3). To set, plant, fix, furnish (something) with things or persons stuck or placed in or on it. † **a.** *gen. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4058 A hundrith shippes..Pight full of pepull & noyce prise knightis. 1440 *Jacob's Well* in *Archæologia* XXI. 62 A dyche was made, ..They pyzte bys wyth stakes bare to percebe. 1590–2 EDMUND CAMPION (1596) 134 The dangerousest race of ambition, pight full of pitfalls. *c* 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 737 [He] Cut a slim ivy in pieces, pitch'd with pales, bound well of deep import. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Gothick Wars* I. 24 Pitching the top with wattletods of stakes.

† **b.** *spec.* To set, stud, or adorn with gems or the like. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 113 Pyzt...Wyth whyte perle & wyn ober gemmes. *Ibid.* 241 'O perle' quob I, 'in paradis pyzt'. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 322 *Ye were* be sperry pyzttes with precyous stones. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* ccxli. 253 Crownes of gold pyght with ryche perle and precious stones. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 133 The collar picht with orient perlis all. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Herefordsh.* II. (1662) 198 He wore a gown of purple velvet, pight with pieces of gold.

c. To pave (a road, path, or street) with stones set on end; orig. with pebbles or cobbles; hence, also, with granite 'sandsons', or with dressed and squared 'setts'. Also, to form a foundation for a macadamized road with larger stones placed on edge by hand.

c 1350 *R. Maner's Kalendar* (Camden) 57 In bis yere was Eesbill street ..new pight. 1840 J. TURNER *Theol. Theol.* vi. 231 Hell (the pavement whereof was commonly said to be pitcht with sharedings, sheds, and other mere crystal). 1866 *Act* 28 & 29 *Chas. II. c.* 8 § 21 The under and warmer of paving and pitching the Streets and Lanes. 1881 WEBB *Life* 30 July 55 II. 8.2 III. 23 In this month ..was the highway ..pitched with pebbles and hard stone. 1917 TAUCH in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1139 The Surface of the Clay was neatly pitch'd with small Flint and Stones, Pointed at their lower ends, and Headed at their upper ends. 1862 *Self-Instructor* 140 Paved with bricks or pitched with pebbles. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 3/3 In addition to dragging and pitching several roads.

† **10.** To "put together"; to construct by fastening the parts together; *pa. pple.*, ever-pacted, knit. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 881 Alle here schippes were redy dight And faught with strokes and wel pight. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. 47 All thaparaylles..maye that they ordeyne upon no fayre man of armes, nor better pyzte. 1601 CAYTON, *Compleate, compacted*; well set, knit, trust, pight, or layed together.

II. To set in order, arrange, determine; to fix the order, position, rate, price, or pitch of.

11. *trans.* To set in order for fighting, to arrange (a battle, field of battle, etc.: see BATTLE *sb.* 11, FIELD *sb.* 8 b); to set in array. *Obs.* exc. in PITCHED *ppl. a.* (q. v., sense 2).

a 1400 TURPIN *Caput xli.* (1596) 14 Cesar had ordered his army & pight his felde in a convenient place. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1744 The duke of Normandy..Pight a myddle batell. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 171 (Arb.) 20 If ye two noble men we will with thies pitches a fielde. 1598 FLORIO *Second* tr. *Ital. Dict.*, Pollino ..through thes and torgotes pights, Through gates pas along dale rotoes. 1790 MARSHALL *Mid. Co. Yorkshire* II. 15 Our battle, then, is exactly in the manner pitch'd. *c* 1805 T. TAYLOR *Songs of Cantabs* (1810) 39 The Lawyers drew out their spoiled theme to the Arch, 1855 STRICKLAND *Hist. Pilgrs.* I. (1866) 241/2 When to wage War, and when to pitch a Field.

12. To set (one person) *against* another in contest or competition; to pit. *rare.*

1820 tr. *Cadrelish's Myst. Hook.* II. 48 My name allowed to pitch me against the clerk for reading, and against a neighbouring farmer's wife for casting accounts. 1879 W. WILKINSON *Conflict. Families of Love* 36 If they be such as..by a point pitche they are debarred out for. 1890 KING *Sk. Prop.* II. 22 If Bonaparte so chooses a point already pitched. 1891 WARNER *Addr. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engs.* 20 Also, when not pitched against human life, pitch it because, to contest Resistance in advance. 1895 *Nicholas Nickleby* (Cassell) I. 166 The King now both pitches a new day for his enquiry to Antwerp.

† **13.** *trans.* To come to a decision; to decide. *Obs.*

1588 MARPREL. *Contr. Wks. Almond.* (Ar.) 292 Petty matts, scaled papers,..have been all mens to have disputed,..but where we shall pitch I am not yet wise enough to tell you. 1589–9 *Ibid.* 240 We are yet very irresolute what way to pitch.

14. *trans. Cards.* In certain games (e.g. *Nap*), to select or determine (a particular suit) as trumps by leading a card of that suit. 1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **14.** To fix, settle, or place in thought; to determine (an existing fact); to ascertain, or state as ascertained; to come to a conclusion about. *Obs.*

1620 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 234 Some pitch their beginning at Cyrus. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder. Inf. Wand.* (1738) I. 62 They pitch their conclusion, and then hunt about for premises to make it good. *a* 1680 CHAMBERLEN *Advice. Gent.* (1692) I. 19 Who can pitch a time and person that originated this notion? *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1), I had..pitch'd the medium of Heads to 16 all the Families of England to be 6 d.

15. To set at a particular pitch or degree (high, low, etc.); in various metaphorical applications: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 20. In mod. use mostly *fig.* from 6 c. To set in a particular 'key' or style of expression, feeling, etc.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi, Pitch thy behaviour low, thy projects high. *a* 1635 L. HUTCHINSON *Khan Patens* (1860) 167 And women came with their importune words, To pitch the talk and humanize the hearts. 1874 BROWNE *My Time* 310, 142 His conversation was pitched in a minor key. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story of Sun* (ed. 2) 60 The second assumption regarding the mass of the Earth was pitched too low.

† **b.** To set or fix *at* a price or rate. *Obs. rare.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 193 They pitched their commodities at what rate they pleased. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Liked.* iv. iii, What do you pitch her at?

c. *Mus.* To set at a particular pitch, determine the pitch of (a tune, the voice, an instrument): see PITCH *sb.*[2] 23.

1874 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 34 That the Professor..so pitch his Tune, as to sing in his full and natural voice. 1744–52 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 323 Choose a person or two in each place to pitch the tune for you. 1840 EMERSON *Edwin Morris* 52 'Pooses' said I 'you pitch the pipe too low'. 1887 CAMILLUS HAYNES *Mem. N. E. Disease* vi. 125 His voice was well pitched and resonant, easily filling large rooms.

16. *Instr.* with *on* or *upon*: To fix upon, settle upon, decide upon; to make choice of, select, choose; † *correct*, to determine (= 13 or 14); in mod. use, to select more or less casually, without deliberation; to let one's choice fall *upon*.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot. Grafton* 81, I shall easily pitch upon three notable passages. 1632 HOWELL *Giraldi's Eur. Navles* i. 84 Who shall delay the accomplishment of that which is already pitch'd upon. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Exercise* 16 The way and method which God pitches upon. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 23, I pitch upon 80 thousand to be the number of Hearing Arms. 1700 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 76 The Lecturer to be pitch'd upon every 3d year by ye Warden & five Seniors. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Anat. Horsem.* ix. (1805) 84, I pitched upon you (for I thought myself not an. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 169 The place which he pitched upon for his trading post. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Mod. Sk.* (1873) III. iv. ix. 411 If one lofty place was desecrated, the monks pitched upon another.

III. To cast or throw in particular ways.

17. *trans.* To cast, throw, or fling forward; to hurl (a javelin, spear, or bar, or a person headlong; to throw anything flat with retention of its horizontal position); to throw (a thing) underhand so that it may fall and rest on a particular spot. Also *absol.*

To pitch the bar: to throw a heavy bar as a form of athletic exercise or contest. *To pitch in pennie over the bar*: *fig.*, trifling; to deprive of the status of a heritor; to disbar (cf. Bar *sb.*[2] 24).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's T.* 7. 1832 His foes..hope nolde, and forwhyed as he hope *Acon* or that *Arcite* may unto hope His plighte hym on the ponet of his hond. *c* 1400 *Maund. Trav.* (Roxb. Ashmole)..Goynge to a grete spales with a grete wille; Pighe on the prince, perde his stede. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Families of Love* 41 b, The other doth pitch downe loathing hath body and soule into everlasting torments. 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* G1, One ..that.. was not long since disgraded of his place by pitching over the Barre. 1600, 1705 [see BAR *sb.*[2] 23]. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 333, I—can—Pitch Bar, and run and wrestle too. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 620 So many that you may pitch a biscuit from the street which washes its base. 1800 *Trans. Mar. Theol.* I. (1804) 2 In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my feet against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be there. 1814 SCOTT *Let. of Jan.* 16 Ah, ha! so one might pitch a bar here. 1838 LADY W. *Answer to C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 207 Mrs Videan is unlucky to cover the other day..was pitched off. 1884 *Spectator* 25 July 971/2 He was within an ace of pitching himself headforemost into the wildest of the gorges.

b. To throw (sheaves, hay, etc.) with a pitchfork; esp. on to a cart or stack in housing or loading the crop. Often *absol.*

1523 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vi. 23 Cayrere arrere, after ycrien in a churche, Oper cokne for my cokere cleue to be cort pitche, ..oper eadie leiad to dunnet? 1552 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 133 Or pitcheth vp the sheaues from the earth to the rowes. 1600 H. JONSON *Alch.* v. iii. O, I hadn't for this. The last is a pitching. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* (1765) Battlefield..had pitched a load of sheaves. 1902 H. BLACK *Pract. Saddlery* ii. 22 He [model] pitch hay with the haymakers in the pasture.

c. In *Base-ball* or other games: To deliver or serve (the ball) to the batter. (Formerly also in *Cricket*; now *to bowl*: see BOWL *v.*[1] 4, 5.) In various games, to throw a flat object towards a mark, or so as to fall in or near a definite place. Also *absol.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 368 For honest Lumpey did often fix up or could pitch but o'er a hove. 1805 *Times of Cricket* 7 The ball, which the bowler shall have pitched in a straight line to the wicket. *Ibid.* The player that pitches his coin nearest to the mark has the first inn.

d. *slang.* To utter, tell.

1887 *London Herald* 24 Mar. 2/2 (Farmer), If he had had the sense to...pitch them a tale, he might have got off. 1898 Wright *Mother Trans.* 24 They suspected from his pitching such stories, he must surely be a rogue and vagabond.

18. *intr.* for *pass.* To fall headlong heavily, to land on one's head, or strike forcibly against something, by being thrown.

1597 R. Gloucr. (Hearne) 570 Pe ke was ithrowe ate hed, & ate ueorke nas aliue: Adrian hadde so gret ate te hese ssibe he vel & gret, pat ei to pouze he ne yed [*MS. H.* ouf]. 13.. Glass. *N. Test. Acts* 1428 Schulleþ...Haland to hym of her answere, þeiden hym ofte; Not he pepulez purred al þe zeyt hat zeyt to þe scholdez. 1596 Shakes. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 8 He has full satisfaction from his enemies. For on his head unbeguiled he pight, 1599 Dekker *Fed. & Ant.* sc. 302 Forward he threw, and pitching on his head, He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. 1708 Motte *Amer. Geogr. I.* 380 A large pine has been seen...to pitch over endwise. 1849–8 Shaks. *Athens.* iv. 30 Cotsenius had to argue...that, when he came upon the side of the world he would not be in danger of pitching off his numbers.

19. *trans.* Of a ship: To plunge (her head) downwards into the water, instead of rising with the wave. *Obs.* [Has affinities with IV.]

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Grams.* ii. 4 If she beare not a full bow, it will make her pitch her head much into the Sea. *Sligh. etc.*

b. *intr.* Of a ship: To plunge with the head into the trough of the sea; hence (as this is followed by the head rising or 'sweeling' on the crest of a wave), to rise and fall alternately at bow and stern; to plunge in a longitudinal direction (as distinguished from *rolling*).

a 1687 Petty *Treat. Naval Philos.* i. iii. What makes her pitch and scend too much. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 175 The Wager...rolled and pitched so violently, that it was impossible for a boat to lay a long-side of her. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxiv. 150 The ship works hard, groaning and creaking, and pitching into a heavy head-sea. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Tend*, to, to rise after pitching heavily and suddenly beyond two waves, or out of the trough of the sea.

c. *trans.* with adv. or extension: To cast (*away*, *overboard*, etc.) by this movement. (A mixture of senses 17 and 19.)

1707–40 Cassandra *Cyrd.* x. v., When a ship falls with her head too much into the sea, or boats against it so as to endanger her top-masts, they say, she will *pitch her masts by the heads*. 1817 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 27 Having pitched her boatspit and foremast away. 1883 Richardson *Shipwreck* x. 52, 93 Which threatened to pitch us many feet of her.

d. *intr.* Of a person or animal: To plunge forward like a pitching ship. (Cf. to LURCH.)

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* iv, When I began to talk too much...when I began to pitch, I somehow felt...to put down the lonely bottle. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, Whistling to the lumbering Bruin-mastiff, who came pitching tumultuously toward them. 1883 [Lucian Clarke] *Shakes. Char.* xx. 328 The only time he...PERSONIFIES at a reason for what he says, he flounders and pitches headlong.

e. (Slot quot.) *U. S.*

1883 Harpers *Sportsman's Gaz.* Oberon, *Pitch*, v.t., to hook, to jump from the ground with the legs bunched together, as a mustang or mule.

IV. 20. *intr.* To incline or slope forwards and downwards; to dip. Now only in *Mining*, said of a vein of ore, or other stratum.

1599 [see PITCHING *Obl.* a. 1]. 1719 Strachey in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 It dipeth to the North West, and pitcheth to the South East. 1851 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 180 The vein...increases in width with depth and pitches 36° east.

b. *intr.* To subside or settle down, as a swelling or loose soil; *fig.* to fall off, lose flesh. *Obs.*

1599 T. Dekker *Agrip. Wilkie*, 38 The sores shrink their nails, the limbs 'pitch and get sinewed', and the best sinewes stand still not recover them. *Ibid.* 39 The rule is to give it [the monster] a 'thorough good washing' as first...to make the hard skin and pitch close together. 1850 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 519 When they [sheep] are first put into turnips they look greasy, or pitch, as it is called, for two months in the autumn, and are slow in regaining it afterwards.

V. Technical senses.

21. *Mech.* *trans.* and *intr.* To fit into, interlock, engage (as one cog-wheel with another).

a 1688 Dryden *Play House to Let* Wks. (1735) 91 But his fingers are pitch'd together. 1790 *Specif. Kelly's Patent* No. 1672. 3 The pinion *P* pitches into and turns the wheel *C*. 1869 [see PITCHING *vbl. sb.*1 2].

22. *Brewing.* To add the yeast to wort for the purpose of inducing fermentation.

1846 T. *Brewer's Labr. Manch. Agric.* I. 138 *Pitching or Setting*:—This term is applied to the mixing the yeast with the wort, after it has been cooled. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 316 The heat is at this time generally 65°, if it was pitched at 62°; for the least and the afternoons go hand in hand.

VI. with *adv.* or *prep.*

23. a. *Pitch in:* to set to work vigorously. *colloq.* (chiefly *U. S.*).

1855–56 Hallibuton *Sam Slick* (1880) 18 *Pitch in*, to set to work; to hurt or thrash a person. 1856 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 368/2 They subsequently did pitch in, however, and fought well. 1857 Kingsley *Two Years Ago* xxxvi. 31, He's paid me half now; and I must hold with that and pitched right in. I can't do a man's work yet.

b. *Pitch into:* to attack or assail forcibly (with blows, etc., or with words); to reprimand. *colloq.*

1811 De Quincey *Confess. Wks.* 1871 XII. 28 Both [assailants] pitched into us in turn, and we pitched into both in turn. 1832 Downing *Knick Kn.* 22, If any man had said so, then, I should have pitched into him. 1883 Fenimore

In W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1894) I. v. 289, I shall have to pitch into him a great deal more in my second volume. 1883 G. Allen *Babylon* vi, You sit down...and pitch into them yourselves.

VII. 24. The verb stem in combs. forming *sbs.*, in names of games in which coins or other objects are pitched or thrown at a mark or into a hole or vessel: as *pitch-and-chuck* (cf. CHUCK-FARTHING), *pitch-and-hustle* (cf. HUSTLE-CAP), *pitch-halfpenny*, *pitch-farthing*, *pitch-in-the-hole*, *pitch-in-the-tub*; see also PITCH-AND-TOSS, PITCH-FARTHING.

1594 W. Ellis *Shaksbeds* ii. 239 Others...go shooting of Bords, or play at Bandy-wicken, Pitch and Chuck, Hooper's Hole. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 216 (Scott.) *Pitch* and Hussle. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 46 Narrow Alleys filled with Boys playing at Marbles, Pitch and Hussle. 1800 *Sporting Sports & Past.* 12. viii. 4 13 Pitch and Hustle...a game commonly played by the fields by the lowest classes. 1863 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 134 I was watching a lot of boys playing at "pitch-butties." 1898 "Pitch-halfpenny [see PENCE *sb.* 6]. a 1849 Hood *Tale Triangles* xxxvii, Playing at dumps, or "pitch in the hole." 1901 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 5/3 The young ladies for the most part seemed to be in the "pitch-in-the-tub" branch of the profession.

[*Etym.* The form of this verb, and the fact that it has the collateral form PICK *v.*2 (*Shetl.*), but not entirely, northern), naturally suggests some etymological connexion with PICK *v.*1 (OE. *plūcian* or *pīcian*). To this, in some sense, it must originally in somewhat of a causal relation: *pick* to pierce or penetrate (with something pointed); *pitch* to cause to penetrate, to stick something pointed in. But no satisfactory explanation of **pīcian* as a causal derivative of *pīcian* or *plūcian* appears. And although the form *pick* appears in both verbs, they are formally distinct, in that PICK *v.*1 occurs with short and long *i*, has only weak *k*, never *ck*, while PITCH appears both with *ch* and *ck*, but never with long *i*. They are also quite distinct dialectally: dialects which use PICK *v.*1 for *pitch*, use *pike* for PICK *v.*2]

Pitch (pɪtʃ), *v.*2 Forms: 1 (ze)pician, 3–4 picche(n, 4 picche, 3–6 pyche, pytch(e, 6– pitch. *β. northern.* 3 pike, 4 pik, 5–6 pyke, 5–7 pike. 6– pick. [OE. (*ge*)*pīcian*, f. *pic*, PITCH *sb.*1] *trans.* To cover, coat, or smear with pitch; to mark or hand (a sheep, etc.) with pitch; to soil or stain with pitch.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 28 *Gepic on wætter scea, oþðon on wynne cumene hreo* [= on applicat cum.]. c 1050 *Gl. Vespasian* 37 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 372, & sippe ipicched al gloiende þer þe wrecche sculle. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxiii. Tullius, M.S., þe ten is calde schippe pikches, for schippes beþ pykid [1495 pytchid] þerwiþ. 1526 *Nature Ant. Hom.* C iij 976, xl barrelles pycke to pycke the sore shepe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 129 b, Let them be washed cleane and the pigs with a seasonall medicine. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 210 Without it you would pitch all your cloaths. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 202 Thales Bussey was brought thither in Barrells, pitch'd up. 1847 Barnes in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancash. & Ches.* (1850) II. 1 The chapmen declared, that he had sure been pitched and tarred, and hoisted through the streets, on which custom was afterwards inflicted.

fig. c 1300 *Havelok* 909 He dede it tene, so fel wel pike, That it ne schuncle neuer to helle. 13.. *Cursor M.* 3615 (Cott.) An angres kyn sal did be wright. Did vik it ma wit-outen and in. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4018 A lange...drenge cast with hilles, Farid & parreld at his grey pacled & schaphid. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 219 The aloyes of Nazareth...be well pytched. 1611 Cotgr., *Brayer en sauvin*, to grease, pitche, or pitch, a ship. 1871 *Sir Patrick Spens* xxiii. in *Child Ballads* xi. (1889) 182/1 Yet I will hae her well, and syne her not, And syne her baith and yours.

b. *fig.* To make 'as dark as pitch'; to envelop in pitchy darkness.

1865 Dickens *Edwin Drood* xxiii, O call that night again! Pitch her back all her darkness round. a 1700 — *Un-Touch of Augustus* 6 But soon he found The welkin pitched with sullen clouds around.

Pi·tchable, *a. rare.* [f. PITCH *v.*1 + -ABLE.] That may be pitched; in quot. = PITCHED.

1588 *Sh. St. Albans, Hor.* C iij b, A iron short headed ...to lift, or his wedges he is furnished and in the form pitch-axe or headed.

Pitch-and-chuck, Pitch-and-hustle: see PITCH *v.*1 24.

Pi·tch-and-to·ss. [From name of the two actions.] A game of combined skill and chance.

Each player pitches a coin at a mark; the one whose coin lies nearest to the mark then tosses all the coins and keeps those that turn up 'head'; the one whose coin lay next in order does the same with the remaining coins, and so on till all the coins are disposed of.

1810 See A. Boswell, *Edinburgh Poems* (1871) 24 The grim-el Gambling genius is pitch and toss. 1844 Dickens *Christmas Carol* iii, They are good for anything from pitch-and-toss to rose-colouring. 1850 *Times* 18 Sept. 10/4 The charges before the magistrate...playing pitch and toss with pence in the streets.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (In first quot. a pun.)

a 1625 Middl. *Sun-dyal* iv. The bounding pennies played a game Of desart pitch and toss, A game than, on the good Dry land, to spit to bring a loss. 1680 Geo. Exeter *P. Mock* 161, Brownigges ball-gamsters, sharpes who want to play pitch-and-toss with the property of the owners. 1893 Pycroft, *Cric.* i. Mar. 2/1 This is one of the pitch-and-toss policies from his speech as reported in *Sunday's Times*.

Hence **Pitch and toss** *adj. phr.*, *attrib.* to play at pitch-and-toss; *trans.* to pitch or throw about as if at this game; **Pitcher and tosser** *sb. phr.*, one who pitches and tosses.

1849 S. Bamford *Early Days* (1859) 189 There's a deal of the connected (boroughmongering) pitch'n'toss under-dealing, an' bargain'. *Ibid.* Summer time. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 29 Scattered clusters of roughly-dressed pitch-and-toss-ers about the room. 1883 G. H. Boorman in *Hooper's Mag.* Sept. 190/1 The pitchers and tossers allow for you and a rational amount of headway.

Pitch-back, *a.* [f. PITCH *sb.*2 or *v.*2 + BACK *adv.*] In *pitch-back wheel*, a variety of breast-wheel in which the water is admitted much higher than the axle so as to have a backward pitch or direction on the wheel.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pitch-back Wheel*, a kind of wheel used in a mill, propelled by water.

Pitch-ball, -black, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*1 5.

†**Pitch-battle.** *Obs.* A pitched battle: cf. PITCH-FIELD.

1707 *Mercurius Mag.* IX. 372 Strengthens having fought thirteen pitch battles, fifteen of which he won.

Pitch-blende (pɪ·tʃblend). *Min.* [tr. Ger. *pechblende* (Cronstedt, 1758), f. *pech* PITCH *sb.*1; see BLENDE.] Native oxide of uranium, found in blackish pitch-like masses, more rarely crystalline; also called URANINITE.

1790–1 Cronstedt's *Min.* 101 *Pechblende* or *Pitch Blende* of the Germans. 1794 Hatchett *Mem. Cannibal* I. *Catesb. Fossils* 70/1 Pechy blende, of a glassy shining surface, often crystallized in irregular pyramids. 1814 Kirwan *Min.* 198 Pitch Blende. 1880 H. W. Bristow *Glos. Min.* 256 Pitch-blende is distinguished from brown-blende by colour. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 1 Dec. 3/4 Pitchblende...possesses the property of rendering the rays, or form of energy, known as the Becquerel rays. 1902 *Ibid.* 6 Jan. 3/7 Mme. Curie...has screened various in the residue left after uranium had been extracted from 'pitch-blend', or uraninite ore.

Pitch-block : see PITCH *sb.*2 26.

Pitch-board [1], [f. PITCH *sb.*2 VI + BOARD *sb.*] A thin wooden board used as a guide in stair-building, cut to the shape of a right-angled triangle, with the base equal to the breadth of tread of the step, and the perpendicular equal to its height, the hypotenuse thus indicating the pitch.

1756 *Rimpel. Brit. ind.* at L. 6/1 Plan XXXIII....Fig. 2. Exhibits the pitch-board, to shew what part of the step the twisted part of the rail contains. 1823 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 120 The pitch board, or a right-angled triangular board made to the true and bend of the step, one side forming the right angle of the width of the tread.

†**Pi·tch-board** [2], *Obs. rare*—[f. PITCH *sb.*1 + BOARD *sb.*] ? A fanciful name for a ship. (Cf. BOARD *sb.* 13.)

1592 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 29 To goe after him, and money is with their Ethiopie pitchboards till they be wind-bound in his quarre and parreling.

Pitch-boat, -bollery, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*1 5.

Pi·tch-brand. [f. PITCH *sb.*1 + BRAND *sb.*] A brand or mark of ownership made with pitch upon a sheep, etc.; also *fig.*, a distinctive evil mark or characteristic. So **Pi·tch-branded** *a.*

1632 J. Rogers *Answ. Edgerton, Lancashire & Knowsley* 21 How that beside a pitch brands, dash saddle the heads of his fat sheepe. a 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 134 Sheol makes this the pitch-brand (as it were) of wicked worthies, 'they fell not upon God'. 1804 Lithgow *Nat. Wond* 318 Instead of the common pitch-brand a permanent mark is fixed upon the ear of the sheep. 1893 G. Hooper *Clever's Sagas*, Wks. (Grimm) II. 302 Notable men in these kinds, but pitch branded with common disestimation.

Pitch-button: see PITCH *sb.*1 24.

Pi·tch-cap, *sb.* [f. PITCH *sb.*1 + CAP *sb.*1] **a.** A cap lined with pitch, used as an instrument of torture by the soldiery during the Irish rebellion of 1798. **b.** *Med.* A kind of plaster containing pitch, formerly used as a depilatory for the scalp in cases of favus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1889 Rider *Bibl. School.* 1903 A pitch cappe made to take away the hair from scabbed heads, *depilatorium*, *psilothrum*. 1892 E. Hay *Inquiries Witzel.* 181 They certainly were the forerunners of pitch-cap tortures [in the county of Wexford (in 1798)]. 1892 R. S. Mackay *United Irishmen* x. 256 The members used up to the triangles and tortured with the scourge, or tormented with the pitch-cap...in the year 1798. 1897 H. D. Traill in *Macmill. Mag.* July 172 Why should anybody go out of his way to fit such a pitch-cap as that on his head?

Hence **Pitch-cap** *v.* *trans.*, to torture with a pitch-cap.

1889 Nash in *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov., The ignorant and deluded peasants who were tarred, pitch-capped, stinged, and flogged until their vassals fell out.

Pitch-chain, -diameter: see PITCH *sb.*2 26.

†**Pi·tchcock,** corruption of SPITCHCOCK. *Obs.*

1597 Hen. Glapthorne *Act of Cuckery* iv. 31 To Pitchcock Eels. You must split a large Eel down the Back, and joint the Bones, cut it into two or three Pieces, ...and broil them of a fine Brown. 1599 Chron. in *Archæologia* (1858) 89 Roste Wodes, Pyghe Wodes, Pore Wodes.

fig. 1619 Buchanan *Struggeus* (1756) 46 Tyed was the fair virgo a pitched stake.

2. Set in orderly array for fighting; said of a battle which has been planned out of which the ground has been chosen beforehand; a regular

battle as distinguished from a skirmish or casual encounter; also *pitched field*.

a. 1549 *tr.* STANDISH *Unfruitf.* B. H. *Pr.* xxvii, I be myself pight if they will try it out to God for ayde. 1596 SIR W. RALEIGH *Three Serm.* ii. 63 The catcher which never saw a right field. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 402 Folly in the life of man conquered, were a right battell. 1631 WESTON *Acc. Pass. Mon.* 832 The martiall provesses of this Earle in the right field.

2. 1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 503 To the ende to plase him hardely in a pitched field, and so to make a finall ende of his (cursed) enquest. 1634 PEACHAM (*comp. Gent.*) (*1906*) 8 A Description of the order of a Makes Battaile or Pitched Field. *a* 1693 GREGG *Comm. Math.* (*1707*) 32 David was never put to fight in any pitch'd battle. 1830 *Mirror* (*Supplement*) I. 376 That mighty Host, which has been victorious in two pitched fields. 1837 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 40 In this year ... nine pitched battles ... were fought with the host here.

B. Paved with stones set in place, whether cobbles, granite 'setts' or 'setts': see PITCH *v.*[1] 9 c.

1622 CARPENTER *Description* 23 A plaine pitched walke, *ordinary*, that is, under the open aire. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3175/1 To be Let a good large Inn, ... with a large pitch'd Court. *c* 1850 *Pract. Treat. Roads* (*Lib. Useful Kn., Roads* III. One party contending that a pitched foundation is necessary to make a substantial and good road. 1890 *Daily News* 16 May 5/1 Maintenance ...of footways at the sides of main roads ... whether such footways were flagged, pitched, asphalted, gravelled, or otherwise constructed, as well as of pitched crossings over those roads.

†4. *fig.* Set or fixed (mentally); determined, resolved. *Obs. rare.*

1609 BARNES *Lear* v. i. 63 When I discouered him from his intent, And found him pight to doe it. 1630 H. MORE *Song of Soul* v. iii. 20, hands, My pitched soul Was for to prove the impossibility Of heauenly steele.

5. Said of a market where the goods are pitched in bulk (PITCH *v.*[1] 7), not sold by sample.

1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts.* Gloss., *Pitched Market*, where the corn is exposed for sale as in Salisbury, Devizes, and Warminster, and not sold by sample.

6. Thrown in order to fall on a particular place, delivered. (Also with adverbs.)

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 3/2 One disastrous bump, baffling all calculation, may happen to it off a pitched-up shot. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 10 May 3/3 Both batsmen scored fairly regularly in front of the wicket by driving any over-pitched ball.

7. [partly f. PITCH *sb.*[2]] With defining word: Having a pitch of specified kind or magnitude (high, low, etc.): see HIGH-PITCHED, LOW-PITCHED, &c. Of a roof or building, or of a plough (PITCH *sb.*[2] 21, 24 c and e).

1813 G. SINCLAIR *Hort. Gram.* 124 Yet are the ranks high pitched. 1825 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 8 A small deep-pitched, double-breasted plough. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 7/1 The open kitty-pitched oak roof.

b. Having a specified musical pitch (*sb.*[2] 23).

1622–1838 [see LOW-PITCHED 1]. 1708 [see HIGH-PITCHED 1]. 1880 VINE. LES. *Stud. Music* iv. 61 As a natural law of music makes the highest pitched voice eventually the most important.

Pitched (*pi·tʃd*), *ppl. a.*[2] Also *Sc.* 5 **pykked**, 6 **pikit**. [f. PITCH *sb.*[2] + -ED[1].] Smeared, caulked, saturated, or otherwise treated with pitch.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 804 Into a pitced [*v. r.* pitched] pote he wil hem gleme. 1594 NASHE *Summer's Last Will & T.* Hvij, *Dobbin* VIII. 48 Their gargantous crowns, well pitch'd cheeks. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (*1865*) 58 A long coarse coate, to keep better things from the pitched ropes and planks. 1675 MARYLAND *Gen. Mist. Assy* (*1880*) 372 His condemned cloth to be burnt, wrapped in pitched cloth, in his own gardeine.

A. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 Pykked, *bituminatus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ii. 34 The pikit bargis of fyr thai ran thanyt.

Pitcher[1] (*pi·tʃəɹ*). Forms: α. 3–5 **picher**, 4–6 **pycher**, (4 **-ere**), 5–6 **pycher**, (5 **-ere**), (6 **pitcher**, **pytcher**, **pitchard**), 6– **pitcher**; *Sc.* 4–5 **pacher**, 5 **-ir**, 5–6 *Sc.* **-ar**. [ME. *picher*, *pacher*, a. OF. *pichier* (12th c.), *pitier*, *pichier*, *pichier* (mod.F. *pichet*, dial. *pichier*, *pichier*, *patier*, Gascon *pichey*, Valencian *pitxer*, It. *picchiere*) — pop.L. (97c **picchiārium*, in med.L. *picherium*, *picthrium*: see BEAKER. From L. also OHG. *pecchari*, *pekhar*, *bekhari* drinking-cup (Ger. *becher*), whence app. It. *picchiero*.]

1. A large vessel usually of earthenware, with a handle (or two ears) and usually a lip, for holding and pouring out liquids; a jug; a jug-shaped or vase-shaped vessel.

Now, somewhat of a literary archaism, but locally applied to 'earthen specific kinds of earthen ware vessels' (Halliwell); used in use as opposed from 'jug' (see *Engl. Dial. Dict.*); in some localities a milk-jug; in U.S. applied to a bedroom jug or ewer; in Scotland often to a large earthenware jar with two ears, in which drink(ing-water is kept; in some districts of Ireland, to a vessel of (Irish) delf, as a milk-can.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 407/249 For a lid and a picher wiþ-inne Mi wyf me sende mit ouy. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10038 She offred for hym to be same, Pat of wyne, a pacher. *a* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 79 Fulle it with Parlee of þre farsure. *c* 1500 *Partenope* 2855 A pycher he had full of wyne. 1500 *Rutgr. Ms. Freedmen* 7 May (Mold. Cl.) 19 A cup of syluer pacher be pleuis. 1504 ROLLAND *Cyt. & Uplondisman* (Thorn. Soc.) 24 None can a pytcher conjure to a sylver peis. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 167 Wyth some propyneus pacher, pan of a pece pitcher. 1552 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xvii. 14 The meell in the pitcher shall not be spent, & the cyle in ye cruse shall not fayll. 1592 URSULA *Examen. Apoph.* 49 So for a pitcher, euery bodye may ...serue...to the open street. 1598 FLORIO, *Pitiera*, an earthen pot or pitchard or pitcher. 1608–9 MIDDLETON *Wisdom* v. i. 139 Broken cruises and pitchers without eares. 1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 255 Thence the pitcher stands A fragment, and the sportive imagot there. 1888 MRS. DISNEY *Petal Three* i. 7, Quaintly-shaped pitchers of bright colours were ranged on china brackets along the walls. *Local.* 1879 MRS. JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordbk.* 320 *Pitchers*, earthenware vessels of the four kinds, common china included. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordbk.* v. v., The *pitcher* is always made of coarse brown earthenware (*Jhaurt*). *Id.* of fine ware, or china, it is a jug.

1897 PLOMMARE *Hereward Expositor* 160 The reader can leave himself with his water from the bedroom pitcher.

b. PROV. *Pitchers have ears* (with pun on EAR *sb.*[1] 3 and 8): i. e. beware, there may be persons listening or overhearing: in the form *little pitchers have wide ears* (etc.) said in reference to children. *The pitcher goes often to the well, but is broken at last* (etc.): said of a long-continued course of success (or impunity), ending at length in failure (or punishment).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 53 An. ...[I pray children, small pitchers have wide ears. 1590 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* ii. (1592) 19 Yet at last so long the pitcher goeth to the brooke, that it commeth broken home. 1598 BARRET, *Time. Chr.* iv. 2v. 32 Not to my losse I assure, for you know Pitchers have ears, and I have many seruants. 1616 SURFL. *Orontius* 1026 The pitcher goes oft to the well—. 1663 *Pract. Mail* iii. 3 Oct. 3/2 The pitcher, however, has gone once too often to the well, and yesterday, the pannyens caught fire in earnest, and was reduced to ashes. 1888 MRS. TYLER *Buried Diamonds* 161, I only Miss Gray knowing that little pitchers have ears, would have corrected the mistake.

2. *Bot.* A leaf, or a part of one, modified into the form of a pitcher (see PITCHER-PLANT): = ASCIDIUM 2. (In quot. 1797, a part of a petal.)

1597 tr. *Lonicerus' Nat. Plants* I. 361 Petals...glibeus without a base, narrowed within into a pitcher. 1844 H. CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 2) 201 The pitcher, as this is called, is not a new organ, but simply the metamorphosis of a leaf. 1857 HENSLOW *Bot.* § 202 *Pitchers* (*ascidia*) are structures of the form indicated by their name, produced by peculiar modes of development of the petiole, the blade, or of both together. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 97 The pitchers of Nepenthes possess extraordinary power of digestion.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pitcher-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; †**pitcher-ease**, a man addicted to drinking, a toper; †**pitcher-meat**, potable food, drink; **pitcher-mould**, a terra-cotta mould in which the bodies of earthenware pitchers or other vessels were formerly made: so **pitcher-moulding**, the operation of casting in a pitcher-mould; **pitcher-nose** (see quot.); †**pitcher-praise**, ?compliment by drinking one's health; †**pitcher-soaked** *a.*, stupid, muddled; **pitcher-vase**, a vase of the form of a pitcher. See also PITCHER-HOUSE, -PLANT.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Sec.* iv. (1863) 304 A 'pitcher-like' cream jug. 1861 *Temple Bar.* I. 480 The order (*Nepenthaceæ*) is chiefly interesting for the curious pitcher-like leaves with a lid at the mouth of their genera exhibit. 1894 MITFORD *Belleville* iv. 64 The Travellers were all beyond Tivoers, your pitcher-ones. 1598 *Pure Kirkes* (*N.*), Beare bruder, your pitcher-meat. 1597 SHAKES. *Lear*, II. *Keeper* 14 Mad. Wks. (1619) 366 The best physicians in the world, because he gives him 'pitcher-meat' enough. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., '*Pitcher Nose*', mouth of a faucet with a beak drawn up. 1874 GREVILLE *Plant. Notes* iv. v. 135 In the Elvaga Garden of Pur-adeo, Hab. *Pitcher-gourds, and double basils his usual fo. 1891 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 115 'Pitcher-shaped leaves. *a* 1732 JAMES *Quin.* iv. 10, 271 He looks like a 'pitcher-souled fellow (*alloa de cántaro*).

Pitcher[2] (*pi·tʃəɹ*). [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who pitches.

1. a. *Harvesting.* One who pitches the hay or sheaves to the loader on a cart, wagon, or rick.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 227 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers to one loader in the field. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 513 What lusty thar tall pitcher is lifting to the waggon-top? *a* 1857 ELIZA COOK *Song of Haymakers* 4, The pitchers, and rakers, and merry haymakers.

b. In various industries, A workman who pitches, sets, or places something: see quots.

1883 J. T. TURNER *Mem Quarries* 11 The finished slates are then taken by the 'pitchers', and carried ... to the store-yard. ... There they count and pitch them. 1887 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Pitchers*, ... leaders in the pit, and men who take up and relay the rails in the workings and long-wall faces. 1891 *Scotsm.* 2 Jan. 4/3 (A rate) employed as a stone pitcher at Campbell Water Works.

2. A street vendor who pitches a stall at a definite place or occupies a 'pitch': cf. PITCH *sb.*[2] 11.

1856 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour of People* VII. 20 L. 160 The pitcher ...transferred his barrow, which on its way through the streets has displayed nothing but boxes and loose bunches, into a hobgloblers market-stall, while the barrow of the costermonger is so arranged as to display the stock in all its views. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/1 He claimed to be a 'costermonger', but if he is anything he is a 'pitcher'.

3. A player who pitches or delivers a ball, etc., in various games; esp. in Baseball, the player that stands in the space called the *pitcher's box*, near the centre of the diamond, and pitches or delivers the ball to the batter.

1874 EDMONDS *Miss. Papers*, *Pitcher's Wks.* (Rules) 121. 391 They are like the baseball players, to whom the pitcher, the bat, the catcher, and the *home* are equally important. 1876 *Routledge's Sc. Sat's Ann.* 104 The object of the pitcher is to get the ball in the hole. 1883 L. L. BROWN in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 699/1 He was one of the most famous pitchers in Virginia, and always used the heaviest quoits. 1900 E. CRANCH *Adv. Pitcher* 16, In the pitcher's box he pushed the Pawnpins till they grew desperate.

II. Something pitched, or used for pitching.

8. An iron bar for making holes in the ground, as for setting stakes or hop-poles: = PITCH *sb.*[2] 7 a.

1597 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) I. 129 A Frame of six Pikes to take the Ground with an Iron Pitcher or Crow. 1846 *Trans. R. Agricl. Soc.* IX. ii. 333 The hole previously made by an iron bar, called a hop-pitcher.

4. *local.* A cutting, rod, or stake planted in the ground in order to take root; cf. PITCH *sb.*[2] 7 b.

c. g. A bough or rod of willow, poplar, or alder, so planted, esp. in making a hedge (*South of Engl.*); a cutting of an appletree, set in the ground, or a tree grown from such a cutting (*W. Kent. Pomol.*, *Ireland*).

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* II. 203 A common practice here in planting orchards, is to set cuttings, three or four feet long, half way in the ground. They call them pitchers. 1789 in *Young's Ann. Agric.* IV. 125 Withy plants, which in this country (Som.) are very useful for makers (or pitchers as they are called) for making hedges. 1845 J. DAVIS *Forest Trees* 136 Irish pitcher ...is a very fine standard (apple tree). 1888 [see PITCH *sb.*[2] 7].

5. A stone used for paving, e. g. the small flats or pebbles used in paving yards, etc.; also the brick-shaped granite 'setts' used for crossings, and sometimes for streets. See PITCH *sb.*[2] 5 b.

1882 ARNOLD *Chronol. Inf. to*, 1211 (ed. 2) 323 Besides the ordinary cobbles and pitchers for paving, a considerable quantity of granite in cubes and sold for kerbs. 1886 *Knaresborough Gen.* 27 Jan., The new stones required for this work will be 234 tons of pitchers, 25 tons of curb. 1897 *Standard* 17 Apr., The comparative merits of granite pitchers, so-called macadam, asphalte, and wood paving.

6. Various dialect or local uses: a. g. the flat stone or piece of wood pitched in hop-scotch, or at a mark or hole in various games; the marble with which a boy aims. See *Engl. Dial. Dict.*

Pitcher[3], *rare*[—1]. [f. PITCH *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who pitches, who covers or caulks with pitch.

1611 COTGR., *Goudronneur*, a pitcher, trimmer, or tighter of ships.

Pitcherful (*pi·tʃəɹfŭl*). [f. PITCHER[1] + -FUL.] The quantity that fills a pitcher.

1893 ROSLYN *De Re Quiet. Compl. Gard.* II. 283 Artichokes growing in light Grounds, have need of a Pitcher full or two of Water, for each Plant. 1898 SHORT *Diary* 14 June in *Lockhart*, You stand like a child going to be lashed, shivering and choking till the first pitcherful is flung about your ears. 1904 G. ROBERTS *Zambesia Mission* II. Wandering for miles in search of a pitcherful [of water].

†**Pitcher-house**. *Obs.* A room in a great house, in which the wine and ale were kept.

1484 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 540/1 Grome of the Pitcher house of ware Howsholde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 32 Knyvet, Pannyer, Seller, Sumpter, Spicery, pitcher house. 1600 F. TATE *Romach. Dred. Edict.* (*1878*) 29 Two valiaunt do mestier of the pitcher house, who shal serue the lust of wine and ale. 1663 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* i. ed. 137 135 Sergeants of the Cellar, who is also Sergeant of the Buttery, and Pitcher-house. 1696 HUT. SMITH *Yor. Antiq.* (*1881*) I. 236 Deem you that knights squires pass their life in the pantry and pitcher-house?

Pitchering, *vbl.sb.*[1] [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of pouring from a pitcher.

1800 MRS. MEYNELL in *L'Estrange Life* (1896) II. 102 A job compared to which the water pitcherings at the Danubes were hopeful.

Pitcher-plant. [f. PITCHER[1] + PLANT *sb.*[1]] Name for several plants which have the leaves, or some of them, modified into the form of a pitcher, often containing a liquid secretion by means of which insects are captured and assimilated by the plant; esp. the East Indian genus *Nepenthes*, and the N. American genus *Sarracenia*.

Also *Darlingtonia californica*, and *Heliamphora nutans* of Guiana (both allied to *Sarracenia*), and *Cephalotus follicularis* of Australia.

1893 HOOKER *Princ. Bot.* I. § 82 In the Nepenthes, or true pitcher-plants, the pitcher is placed at the extremity of a tendril, terminating a winged petiole. It is covered with a vertebrarium lid. 1897 GRAY *Struct. Botany* (*1880*) 51 The common Pitcher-plant or Side-saddle Flower of our bogs. 1897 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 310 The pitcher plants where flies lure into their murderous vessels.

Pitcher[,]**y**, variant of PITFOLL.

Pitch-faced: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-farthing. [PITCH *v.*[1] 17.] A game resembling pitch-and-toss, in which the coins, instead of being tossed so as to fall 'head or tail', were pitched towards a hole, so as to afford more scope for skill; = CHUCK-FARTHING, q. v.

1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xxxix. 208 Your serious occupations of Greek and cricket, Latin and pitch-farthing. 1880 HALIWELL *Rime Derivat. of Engl.* xlv. (1882) 188 A group of half-grown lads were playing at pitch-farthing.

†**Pitch-field**, *obs.* A pitched field of battle: cf. PITCH-BATTLE.

1601 TRAVERS & FL. *Eccl. Discip. Pref.* ii. 8, There has been a pitch-field, my child, between the naughty hypocrite and the Englishmen. 1634 WESTWARD *Apollonius* 34 So, Pitch-field, ever clear, or wounded more than they have stood.

Pitch-fir: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 5.

Pitchfork (*pi·tʃfɔ·ɹk*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pyrch-**, **pyrche-**, 5 **pyche-**, **pytche-**, **pitche-**, 6– **pitch-fork**, etc. [Also (in earlier use) PITCHFORK, *obs.*

pickefork, 1535 orig. f. PICK *sb.*[1], PORE *sb.*[1]; afterwards associated with PITCH *v.*[1], from its use in pitching sheaves, etc.] A long-handled fork with two sharp prongs, for lifting and pitching hay, straw, or sheaves; sometimes applied to a shorter-handled fork for lifting dung, breaking clods, etc.

1552 *Huloet*, *Pytche forke*, *Crucel Rastle* 30 No. 2 Sworn personal cases hereby vouyers pytchforke. 1552 *Pilgrim* 1296/2 Forche forke, *Atrocle fork*. c1590 R. MONDEN in *Lord Cit. Mss* (Camden) 24 A gentleman...rydes a lyttle lowder on a horse, or a pitchefork. c1600 *Dial. Begg. Scotland* 570 (D. Lat. *ma dyn* like a Dog on a Pitch-fork). 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1918/1 Between 4 and 5 p.m. came with Mongers, some with Pistols, some with Pikes, and some with Pitchforks, and Sythes. 1728 *Short Vol. Construct.* 32 the yeaves are Climbs, so if they were thrown on her with a Pitch-Fork. 1892 *Ramsay Thermotics* § 348 To THE...in harvest, rain cats and dogs, rain pitchforks.

attrib. 1788 *Reliquary* & *Illust. Archæ.* LXXVIII. 413 About as thick as a pitch-fork shaft.

Pi·tchfork, *sb.*[2] [f. PITCH *sb.*[2] 23 + FORK *sb.*, after PITCH-PIPE.] A tuning-fork, used for setting the pitch of a tune or instrument.

1876 SHAKESPEARE *Mus. Acoustics* and The Tuning-fork, originally called the Pitch-fork. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/7 The introduction of new tones called for the use of the ordinary little instrument called a 'pitch-fork.'

Pi·tchfork, *v.* [f. PITCHFORK *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To throw or cast with, or as with, a pitchfork; to pitch forcibly or roughly.

1837 *Times* 22 June, Resolved to drive the nuisance from their den, They'd probably pitchfork it back again. 1870 *Observer* 9 July, The steel is brought and pitchforked on the floors [*Steel*. 1872 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* vii. 74 Something...possibly of a hay-load; being so very much pitchforked up into heaps behind.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to thrust (a person) forcibly or unwarrantably into some position or office.

1824 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports* & *Adv. Scotl.* (1842) 14 To arrange an entrance into St. Stephen's, you might actually be pitchforked in...by the priests. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten* P. I. 243 To have the descendants of Henri IV. pitchforked out of the country. 1863 F. HARE *Deforced Turn.* 68 Whether he was pitchforked into the service or rose meritoriously is now a matter of indifference.

2. To stab or attack with a pitchfork.

1822 LEIGH *Phil. Life* & *Char.* (1823) 20 Vowing that he will pitchfork Mr. R. if he comes 'gallopervowing' over his hounds.

Hence **Pi·tchforked** *ppl. a.*, **-forking** *vbl. sb.*

1856 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 5/1 This reckless pitchforking of unnecessary functions. 1859 *Chronicle Advertiser* 10 Oct. 4 The pitchforked man...would fall the just prey to all the generation of ladies-chasers.

Pitch-hill: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-hole[1], [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*] A hole into which something pitches or is pitched; an opening in the wall of a barn, etc. through which corn or hay is pitched.

1804 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 A man will unload nearly two loads of grain drawn into the barn and unloaded upon the floor, while he could unload one at a pitch-hole. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 277 You have passed through a 'pitch-hole', the thoughts rising high to the air.

Pi·tch-hole[2], [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*] A hole or pit containing 'pitch' or bitumen.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 *July* 3/1 The wonderful pitch-hole...happens in lonely solitude.

Pi·tchiness, [f. PITCHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pitchy; intense darkness or blackness.

1598 FLORIO, *Orco*...the darkenesse or pitchinesse in hell. 1891 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XCIX. 722 The swings and sways along the moss-covered pitchiness of her rolling path.

Pitching (pi·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PITCH *v.*[1]; also *concr.*

1. The action of fixing or placing in the ground or on some surface.

c1580 WILLIS *Surveu*, Sel. Wks. I. 137 In pitching of his mallet. 1590 BRITTON *Psalter*, *Misereri* 3, stake, Drawing down with lines at every pitchings of the compass. 1773 *Comm. Hist. Rhode Island* II. 367 The pitching of the wicket. 1892 'RITE' *Cricket. Notes* 39 The pitching of the wickets elsewhere upon the 3 regulars.

2. The setting up of a tent or the like.

1708 TRISTRAM *Barrels. Ex. P.* 19, *sundri.* (Roll. MS.), Crucifyings...and hanged pitchings of tenters. 1799 PRINGLE *Sp. Disc.*, *Encampments*, placing, sitting, pitching of a camp. 1869 MILLER *Gard. Bible* iv. iv. § 3 These tents in the plain are of one pitching.

3. The placing of goods in a market for sale; a payment charged for this.

1872 *Indicator* in G. G. French *Cyclop. Cheshire Manuf.* (1897). The tenths represent the pitching the kilngs and packings. 1898 SYMONDS, *Pitching*, *Pitching*, a market term for unloading, and for the small charge paid to the owners for looking after the waggon packages and chaldrons, and running them correctly.

†4. Fixing, determination. *Obs.*

1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C. O.* II. 8/2 Above the pitching of stone...and graves of copyhold land.

†5. ? Penetrating or spearing (*of* ox). *Obs.* Cf. PICK *sb.*[3] 4 d.

1601 *Markham*, *Enure. Borough Deeds* Bundle 29 No. 17, For pitching, carrying and taking of stone and flourish.

6. The action of setting, planting, or fixing in some place or position; *spec.* of stones in paving; also, the laying of a bank or slope with stones set on edge close together, as a protection against waves or currents.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 103 This Ball will require three Pitchings into the Mortar. 1727 TOMS in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 318 This Pitching or Paving. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1832 *Aberdeen granite* is most extensively employed for...roads, trams, and pitching; the latter in this cubes about 9 inches in depth, 5 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 12 inches in length. 1846 *Trial* 9 *Edwards Rankin, Bill in Sessions* for building, pitching, and paving. 1850 WEBSTER *Embanking* 104 The expense of the facing of the bank comes once under consideration. In cases where pitching has been thought necessary, and that, at inches deep. 1851 *Field Mag. G. at Jamestn.* The Manchester Ship Canal...At many points where the pitching had not been completed, the soft earth was cut up into deep gullies, and the nearly slope looked blistered and threatening.

b. *concr.* Pavement composed of cobbles or granite 'setts' firmly set up; also, a facing of stone on a bank or slope.

1693 R. HARRIS in 14th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* II. 319 The court is levelled, and laid very dry...without any pitching. 1750 W. HALFPENNY *New Designs Farms No.* 6. 156 Yards of pitching in the Court, Stables &c. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 349 I made my horse stand here footed on round stones, or pitching, as it is called. 1885 WARNER & CLEMENCY *Handicraps & Sports* 102 The pandemonium caused thereby...over the uneven pitching of the streets.

c. The foundation of a macadamized road made of stones 6 or 8 inches deep, laid on edge by hand, so as to form an arched support for the broken metalling, and to distribute the weight of the traffic.

1830 *Trans. Highland Society's* (Lib. *Useful Knowl., Husb.* III.). Pitching is a foundation formed of large stones.

7. The action of throwing, hurling, or 'bolting' something so that it may fall on a particular spot; *esp.* of a ball in certain games, as baseball, golf (cf. PITCH *sb.*[2] 3).

1859 PARDON *Verdict. Sps* 16, 36. I commend walking, batting, pitching of the bat, and fielding. 1900 *Scotsman* 26 Mar. 5/3 (Golf) His pitching was quite equal to any of the Newcastle professional, and his putting was...superior.

8. The forward downward plunging of a ship.

1877 W. H. WHITE *Manual Archit.* 118(2) 200 The longitudinal oscillations of pitching and scending.

9. The interlocking or engaging of one cog-wheel with another, etc.

1862 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 426 The communication of motion of one wheel with another is called the pitching. 1883 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 313/2 The fly pitching may even be examined.

10. *Steering.* (See PITCH *v.*[1] 22.)

11. The yellowish deposit on tanned leather: = BLOOM *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1897 C. TOMLINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIII. 305/1 A portion of its gallotic...is, by combination with a portion of tannin...deposited upon the surface...in the form of a yellow deposit, technically known as *bloom*, or *pitching*.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pitching-place*, *-stand*; **pitching-bar** = PITCHER[2] 3; **pitching-block** (see quot.); **pitching-hole** = PITCH-HOLE[1]; **pitching-person** *sb. pl.* (see quot.); **pitching-place**, a piece of timber at the top of a wooden staircase, supporting the 'carriage' or framework (correlative to the *apron-piece*, at the bottom); **pitching-stables** (see quot.); **pitching-stone**, a stone used for pitching a road: see 6 c; **pitching-temperature**, in *Brewing*, the temperature at which the wort is pitched (see PITCH *v.*[1] 22); **pitching-tool**, (*a*) a prehistoric chisel, made of an antler or other hard substance, used with a hammer in flaking off flint, etc., for making arrow-heads, etc.; (*b*) in *Watchmaking*, a tool for placing the wheels of watches in position between the plates; (*c*) in *Mining*, 'a kind of pick used in commencing a hole' (*Knight Dict. Mech.*), a pitching-bar; **pitching-yeast**, yeast used or prepared for use in pitching wort.

1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* ii. (1889) 19 The shepherd...threw his *pitching-bar* over his shoulder. 1884 J. PATE *Lab. Woodfurl.* 112 The 'pitching block,' where the portion rest their burdens. 1804 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 Barns...intended for containing large quantities of different crops...should constantly be provided with convenient 'pitching holes for loosing them at. 1708 TRISTRAM, *Pitching-Penny*, a Duty paid for pitching, or setting down every Sack of Corn or Pack of Merchandizes, in a Fair or Market. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 189 A 'Pitching-piece is a piece of timber wedged into the wall...for supporting the rough swings at the top of the lower flights. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Pitching-staddles, a kind of shaped Gravick granite, 4 or 8 inches long, used for paving. 1894 *Nature*, Dec. 19 Feb. 376 To rest the canoe's bow stands, nearly vast upends, and plenty 'pitching sounds in the anchor. 1804 W. DICKSON *Pantomat. Mercy.* 6 The adoption of grooved sawing stones instead of the small round ones called 'pitching stones. 1830 *Trans. Highland Society* 8 In *Edin. Useful Manual. Husb.* III. The weight of the flint themselves will form pavers enough to compress the road, without the aided assistance of the pitching-stones.

Pi·tching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PITCH *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] A smearing or coating with pitch.

Pitching-machine, a machine for pitching the insides of casks or barrels.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Poissonner*, a pitching with pitch. 1749 DR. *Eng. Vin. revised Wizard* (1892) 328 Without any calking or pitching...to keep out the water. 1802 T. STEVENS *Syndics* I. 191 All the seven-sewing cave Of pitching, sawing, and repairs.

Pi·tchpoll, **-pole** (pi·tʃpōl), *sb. Obs.* [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + POLL *sb.*] A somersault. (In quots. a 1661, The act, or point, of toppling over.)

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Persius* 3 All vice is at the pitch-pole. *Ibid.* 183 Whence to a greater ruine after all With a huge pitch-pole he was forc'd to fall. 1681 *Duffett*, *Cibber. Chapel* 1. A pitch-pole. 1893 *Whitby Lhan.* 2 c. Where stacks are ...plenty and tumbling head over heels in the air in edge of water they are said to be playing pitch-poll.

Pi·tchpoll, **-pole**, *v. obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To turn 'head over heels'; to turn over and over. (In quot. 1832 *trans.* in transitive sense.)

1857 H. MILLER *Witch Initiat.* 272 The tongue used for pitchpoling in the same way with the hands. 1880 *Mod. N. Worse Road Lyonn* xv. 71 The engine[s] suddenly pitch-poling in the gutter and the dust. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 3/1 We couldn't go out of our houses up and down street without pitch-polling over strings laid across the road.

Pitch-pot, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*[1]

† **Pi·tch-resin, -rosin.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + RESIN, ROSIN; *F. poix résine.*] The resin or turpentine which exudes from the 'pitch-tree' (*L. picea*). = PEZOMEL.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 484 The same pitch-resin [medica resina] if it be boiled more lightly with water, and let to run through a strainer, comes to a reddish colour, and is glewie: and thereupon it is called oulled Pitch. *Ibid.* 485 With it is ayre pitch-resin [*ubi resina nitri*, and so it runneth from the tree.

Pitch-set, -surface: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-speeched, -stain: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitchstone (pi·tʃstōun). *Min.* [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + STONE *sb.*, tr. Ger. *pechstein* (Werner 1780).] **a.** An old volcanic rock: obsidian or other vitreous rock looking like hardened pitch. **b.** = *Pitch-stone.*

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 391 Pitch-stone, lava. 1796 — *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 292 Pitchstone ... It often much resembles some opals and jaspers. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 180 Hugo states as they certain abundance of quartz and felspar may be called pitchstone porphyry. 1807 HEADRICK *Arrran* 36 On the northern declivity are many masses of pitchstone. 1836 MACCULLOCH tr. *Mandeville's Trans.* II. 51 Lands with a basis of pitchstone and obsidian. 1879 *Times* 21 Aug. 11/2 Invaded by the pitchstone-lava of the island of Egg.

Pitch-tankard: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitch-tree. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + TREE *sb.*] Name for various coniferous trees abounding in resin, or yielding resin, turpentine, or pitch.

In earlier use chiefly rendering L. *picea* or Gr. πεύκη, prob. *Picea Laricio*, the Corsican Pine (Duhamel); in mod. use applied to the Silver Fir (*Abies* or *Picea pectinata*, the Spruce Fir (*Abies* or *Picea excelsa*) or the species of Burgundy pitch, the Kauri Pine (*Dammara australis*) or that of Damerar resin.

1538 ELYOT, *Picea*, a pitche tree. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 99 The Pitch tree is called in Greeke πεύκη, in Latine Picea, in Italian Pezza. 1585 *Virginia* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 259 There bowes are made of one tree, either of Pine or of Pitch tree: a wood not commonly knowen to our people, nor found growing in England. 1647 DENHAM *Progr. Georg.* 11, 396 Black Ivy, Pitch Trees, and the baleful Yeugh. 1706 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Aphrodisiacs*, The branches resemble those of the pitch-tree, commonly called the spruce fir. 1880 *Treas. Bot.*, Pitch-tree, *Abies excelsa*.

Pitchimon, obs. form of PEDIMENT.

Pitch-wheel: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-wine, -wood: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitchwork (pi·tʃwœ·k). [f. PITCH *sb.*[2]] Mining work in which the workmen are paid by receiving a fixed proportion of the output.

1878 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pitch-work*, work done in a coal-mine, by those working on tribute.

Pitchy (pi·tʃi), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 *Sc.* **pikky, pykky.** [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of or abounding in pitch; bituminous, resinous; coated, smeared, soiled, or sticky with pitch; *fig.* sticky like pitch, thievish. Of a flame: Darkened with smoke, like that of burning pitch.

1563 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 32 Out throwis the pikky smok vnto blak. *Ibid.* vii. b. 57 The tallowsch byrdis fast a pykky tree. 1587 MASLEY *Gt. Forest* 59 The Pine tree is called boldfoel, or pitchie tree. 1592 in 6th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Assn.* App. II. 220 The Black, Pitchy, Flinty Rock found somewhere over coals. 1845 WHITTIER *Lumberman* viii, Pitchy hair and bearded cheeks On our hearth shall glow. 1869 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* (1871) I. 181 Every cottage is provided against the night by Christians burning in their pitchy stoves. *Ibid.* 182 *Engl. Monarchy Fewest Slaves in World* 7 All patriot Monsieurs ... passing through the pitchy throes of such brute tempers.

2. Of the nature or consistence of pitch; tenacious, viscid; bituminous.

1552 HULOET, Pitchye, or of pytche, *picosus*. 1585 NORTH *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 1 The vnsauorie nest of the pitchie vilaine. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Diseases*, etc. 298 Honey thing thar thickens the Fluids is reckoned them to a pitchy Condition. 1859 USE *Diet. Arts* 884 Pitchy hydrate of iron.

3. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Of the colour or appearance of pitch; dark-brown inclining to black; piceous. Hence *pi·tchy-black.*

1626 SIR KEN. *Nat. Hist.* II. 178 *Magalonus* saves... Shining pitchy black. 1844 STURGEON *Fr. Furrow* III. 372 The chrysalis ... is pitchy brown ... inclosed in a white woolly cocoon. 1870 MORRIS *Brit. Plants* 332 *Carex atrata*, ... Glumes in about 6 rows, pitchy, subtile green. 1880 *Gd. Words* 163 Deep black coals with pitchy bases.

4. *fig.* 'As black' or 'as dark as pitch'; pitch-dark, intensely dark; of darkness, intense, thick, gross.

c 1386 CHAUC. *Prioress's Pr.* (ARTH. xi. Light of lightenesse fyth Hir pitchy chaples enlumyne. c 1390 GOWER *Sultanes Wife* (Gibbon) XIV. 261 But for thy pitchie sinnes aye Down thy soules, And caste blak shame in the world alle daies. 1603 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 102 The pitchie night had bereft vs of the vsefulnes of our eyes. 1726 HUGHES *Apollo* (1818) 262 Hence inconsiderable to grasp, total darkness. 1850 L. STRANGE *Plunge Bat.* (1894) 61 196 Stars shone out like fiery sparks against a pitchy canopy.

b. Qualifying *black* or *dark*. (More usually *pitch-black*): see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

1800 *Monit. Theatr.* IV. 236 The night being pitchy dark. 1834 CRUIKSHANK *Pickled*, etc. 12 Into, blank blackness. ...As describing Chaos, said it was as pitchy dark, that even the very cats ran against each other! 1895 KINGSLEY *and Tonyby Bk.* v. 120 A deep, pitchy ditch post surrounded with rushes.

5. Morally 'black' or defiling; grossly wicked.

1812 DENNIE *Spl. to the not good Wks.* 1823 III. 208 Some pitchy villainy there. 1820 CRABBE *Randolph* vi. 194 The pitchy taint of general vice...you dread the touch.

6. *Comb.*, as *pitchy-countenanced* adj.

1596 R. LINCOLN? *Diella* (1877) 30 How gastlie then would I seeme the reuen, Of pitchy countenanc'd dead-doing darke.

Pit-coal. Now *rare* or *arch.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] (sense 6) + COAL.] Coal obtained from pits or mines (as distinguished from *charcoal*, COAL *sb.* 4; formerly called also *sea-coal*, now usually simply *coal*, COAL *sb.* 5). See also quot. 1883.

1667 MERVETON *Pits.* tr. 141 The greatest quantitie and best kind of pitcoales is in Nottinghamshire. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 122 The History of Pit-coal, otherwise called Sea-coale. 1797 WILLIAM *Prize Essays* (1836) 107 A Mad made of powder'd Pitcoal and Water. 1829 EDWARDS & REMFRANCE *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 30 The former is called brown coal, or lignite, while many varieties of the latter are classed together under the common name of bituminous or pitcoal. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal. Coal Mining, Pit Coal* generally signifies the bituminous varieties of coal.

attrib. 1731 GENT. *Mag.* I. 161 Proposals with Pit-Coal Fire to make Bar Iron from Pig Metal. 1829 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 134 A common pit-coal fire.

Pite, obs. var. *pight*, 3rd. pple. of PITCH v.[1]; obs. f. PITY. **Piteable**, obs. form of PITEOUS.

Piteous (pi·tiəs), *a.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pitus, pitous*, a. OF. (12th c.) *pitos*, (13th c.) *piteus*, *AF. piteus* = Pr. *pitos, pitos*, Cat. *pietos*, Sp. *piadoso*, Olt. *pietoso* (It. *pietoso*) :—L. type **pietōsus* (and L. in Da Cange), f. *pietat-em* PIETY (cf. -ITOUS). The regular phonetic form in mod. Eng. from Fr. would be *pitous* (from L. *pietātus*); the *d* forms in *-eous, -ieous, -ieous*, and the *y* forms in *-ious, -yous*, *-eous* appear to be Eng. developments, the former influenced by words historically in *-eous, -ieous*, or OE. adjs. in *-eðe*; the latter app. confounded to the *sb. pité, pitie*, PITY. Cf. *beauteous, dutiteous, plenteous*; also *beauteous, courteous, righteous.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3–6 **pitus, pytus**, 3–5 **pitous**, -e, 4 **pitis**, -e, (*pytis, putus*), 4–5 **pytous**, -e, **pitouus.**

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2087 He deide in a pitous cas. *Ibid.* 11393 For was a pitus dede. 13.. *Cursor M.* 24019 (Cott.) Fil pitus it wai pat plaid. c 1330 *Wohl. Psalter* 118a He hers be pytous gretes. 1380 LYDG. *S. Fri. Ass.* 121, 116 With suche pitouse wordes. c 1450 *Henry Wallace* I. 181 The pitous complexion, the pitouus womanyng! 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 386/1 He was moche pytous.

β. 3–5 **pitoos, 4 pitoue**, -ooue, -uie, -ues, -wys, -ewows, 4–5 **pitoous**, -e, **pitoeous**, -e, 5 **pito-, pytoyous, piti-, pityeous, pitteoous, pytewous**, -e. **pytewys**, 5–6 **pytuous**, 5–6 (8) **pitueous**, 6 **pytueous**, -ueus.

It is not clear whether the difference between *pitoos, pitoue, pitoous*, is merely graphical, nor whether *o, y* are here the vowel or the consonant.

† c 1300 *Cursor M.* 24014 (Edin.) *Fol pitous* it was for pitied. c 1330 PEMBROKE (see R. 2). c 1380 *Pelagius* (see R. 2). c 1400 R. *Gloucs Leaves*, *Glos. Lambeth.* 106 For his pitoeous dredinges. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 24014 (Cott.) *Fol pitous* it was bot pitied and so pytewys. 1422 HOCCLEVE, *pitoeous* (see R. 2). c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 188 With pitteous pleynte. 1441 J. BROMYARD *Serm.* (Rolls) II. 189 Of your tender merciful and pitteous grace. 1450 ROBERT *Compl. Addr. Prol.* 1, in Adam *Theol. Chron. Revis.* (1902) 120 O pytewous purpyre of Scrobe. 1530 *Proper Dyalogue in Rude* 100, etc. (Arb.) 124 Thou pitoues nyghtyngale. 1532 FRITH, 3rd's Pytuous, not that hath pytie. 1536 BARNES *Englands* II. L. 216 Such greatly enuyroyned with the pitteous myseries. 1538 TH. *Cranmer's Art Conversation* 47 He begins to groane and weep in a pitteous manner.

γ. 4–6 **pitoeus**, 4 **pytius**, 4– **piteous**, (5 **pyteous**, 5–6 **pyteous**, -e, **pitoeus**, 5–7 **pitieus**, 6 **pitieuse, pyti-, pitie-, pitieous, pititeous**'. (Some early examples of *pitieus* are prob. diaphthetic and belong to α.)

13.. *Cursour M.* 24014 (Edin.) *Fol pitous* it was bi plaist. 1390 *Gower* 144 *Pe* oper maiden he hette poure and nedie and pitoeus. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roll) ix. 38 It is a pitteous thing to behold. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 225 Now...shewe your pitoeous face. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pytyous, or full of pyte, *pitiosus, P. pitiosus.* c 1485 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lx. 179 Pe pytieus lamentacion. 1530 PALSGR. *Acolast.* II. 123 In the pitieous noyse[hole]. 1549 HOOPER *Pract. Prelat.* 102 (Parry Soc.) 127 Without that she be to you pitieous. 1559 HEYWOOD, Pitious and pitifull. 1576 *Amorous Tale.* (1818) 8 Ye, You have beene a stiff pitieous. 1590 GRENEY *F. Q.* v. vii. 20 Her piteous hart. 1598 *Ibid.* VII. vi. 5 O pitieous worke of Mutability.

δ. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 4 **petwis, -uous**, 5 **petuous, petouse, -ows, -evous, -eis, petus, -ous, -oos, -oss**, 5–6 **petous, -eous, -e**, 6 **petuous, -eous, -ewous, -ewus, -uous.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Petronil*) 92 Our crist callyt with petwis reasoun. 1393 ROBERT *Bruce* IV. 523 Perefor, c 1420 PALLADIUS (see PEMBROKE) 381 Ye se so pitteous thing to behald. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1334 With a petuous look. c 1450 *Sir Isumbras* (1881) 89 To be petous of pouer men. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 45, I hard nan petuous appele. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Married Women* 423, I can se petuous to the poir. c 1520 in *Pinkerton Ane. Sc. Poems* (S.T.S.) xviii. 30 Makand ane petuous mone.

B. Signification.

† **1.** Full of piety; pious, godly, devout. *Obs.*

c 1300 (implied in PITEOUSLY 1). c 1380 *Sinners to Jesus* 3 *Pitous, Wyndsi* son pe gracious mayde wyth his body. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* iii. 9 The Lord knowe for to deliuere pitouse [1388 religious, *Purv.* godly] men of temptacions. c 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 9 Thenk of his wordes, whan pitous and he. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prol. Fryar.* 138 That maiste a Speakere be ryghtfull and Pitteouse. *Ibid.* ane He shal be pitteouse, chaste, and lyttil desyre company of women. 1530 LAURIN *Mirrgk.* xxiv/24 Pitteous, pyus, mercyfull.

2. Full of pity; affected with or feeling pity; compassionate, merciful, tender. = PITIFUL 3. arch.

c 1290 *Beket. Fragment* 1288 So pitteouse to be pore here pruyfft to helpe. 1300 GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 It is a king to be pitous Toward his people and gracious. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D iij b, A fyr hert and pytteous vpon other mans peynes. c 1526 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 60 The king like a pitteous prince ... graunted to them their askyng. 1604 MELTON *Pr. Serpent.* 37 He hath with a pitteous eye Behold to his one misery. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iii. 23 Pitteous of woes, and hopeless to relieve.

3. Exciting, appealing for, or deserving pity; moving to compassion; affecting, lamentable, deplorable, sorrowful; = PITIFUL 5.

c 1290 (implied in PITEOUSLY 3). 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4080 A dedeol cry & a pitous wepinge. 13.. *Cursor M.* 14093 (Gött.) A pitous praier to vrim adso taght. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 23, I ..cauhte up many a pitous lok Unto the heaven. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 107 The pitteous history of the four sonnes of Aymon. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedy* 283 To his vprore thy grysale pitteous port. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Macc.* vi. 9 A pitteous thinge was it to se. 1586 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. 61, 24 b, The rude report of them pitteous sowes vnto the assigned. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 91 The pitteous rehers whereto we had left that place. 1682 CHARLES COTTON *Scarr.* Tour (1715) 120 Here was the wheel-house of the mill. Much pitteous to be seen. 1870 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 400 Lightly the sun fought his pitteous course. 1887 ROBERTS *Virg. Æneid* VI. 33 A pitteous groan from within sounds.

b. *as adv.* = PITEOUSLY 3.

c 1589 CHESTER *Battle Rhemocke* 430 Fal pettoous pale and swelling eye rest. 1774 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xviii. (1783) II. 1 Compose thy griefs,...stop thine tears; Cry not so piteous.

† **4.** Paltry, mean; = PITIFUL 4. *Obs. rare.*

1587 MILLES *P. L.* c. 1034 That thy Seed shall broke The Serpents head; piteous wounds, unless He meant [etc.].

Piteously (pi·tiəsli), *adv.* Forms: see PITEOUS. [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

† **1.** With piety; piously, devoutly. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 248 In *K. E. P.* (title) 77 So pitousliche he wolde rede! & so gode grace hadde berto. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlii. 32 To vous pitously dresside [1388 was devoute dyuysid] he yat wisdom. 1580 — *Titus* ii. 12 That we...lyue soberli, and iustli, and pitousli.

2. With pity; compassionately, mercifully, kindly. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 18 (Tanner 346) *Pitously* on her my eyen I caste. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 19 That he governe hem pitously and in loue. 1536 J. HARRISON *Letter* 4 *P. Wks.* 6 These were pitteously lookt, as they their wold oune. 1855 ROBERT *Mystic*, etc. 20 His pain and ignorant him. He piteously resorts hand ere he passed.

3. In a manner that excites pity to see or hear; so as to call for or deserve pity; lamentably, grievously, sadly; pitiably.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 109/200 He...had be Maiden pitteoliche hor hare be lasse hade. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3040 Wel pitousliche hii wende alle to be kinge. & pitousliche bede, pat he suolde vor gadre hom asseuell oueral dede. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. *Metr.* viii. Shee wenguelde, weyleth, pitously pitously. 1393 ROBERT *Bruce* IV. 540 That fell piteously gan tell Ascensis that theim befell. 1577 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 38 Quod sche & cussed fatte swynes, Pitouslicke and pale. c 1440 CHESTER, Pallid, vultuosly, foul solude of hym semd gode. Ibl. peteously. 1598 DRAYTON *Leonard for Mudeford* 25 (Death) has done piteously devour The noble Chaucer, of moderly fame. 1906 THOMAS *Matt.* xv. 22 My doughter is pitiously vexed with a deuyll. c 1906 PEELE *Dispatch Purgatory* (1829) 180 They are piteously deceived, that will passe purgatory by the mere of the Old Testament. 1788 BOSWELL *Johns. Jrl. N. Lds.* 1880 HOLLOWAY *Pilgr. H.* 308 He murdered most piteously as many good citizens. 1898 DOUGLAS *Dombey* 6, Little Paul began to cry most piteously. 1880–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 1914/2 His German poetry is piteously poor.

Piteousness (pi·tiəsnes). [f. PITEOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being piteous: **a.** sorrowfulness (*arch.*); **b.** pitifulness.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 Ne may he be said on Pitousnesse, But it is Pitilessnesse. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Pyteousnesse, *pitoueté.* a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 130 Silly innocent he with a good grace, and made the more agreeable by a certaine noble kinde of pitiousnesse) I can well you are strangers, that know not our wilenesse. 1808 MACKAY *Dame Knight* 17, in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 189 Will have them hath condemn'd immediately, Without their answers, pleaders, or pitiousness. 1880 THACKERAY *Dodge F.* xiv, Lady Maxwell ... flinging herself upon her friend's neck ...begged with earnest piteousness to be forgiven.

† **Pitecrustae, pitrustae.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pitestil* (*pitestoil*, pythonnesse' Palsgr.), f. *pite, piteus* PITEOUS.] An act of pity or of piety.

1580 WYLEY *Esdras* xliv. 10 But they were of mercy ben, of whom the pitcousnes holdeth out.

Pitfall (pi·tfǫl), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **put-**, 4–6 **pyt-**, etc. (see PIT *sb.*[1]) ; 4–5 **falle**, 6 **faul**, 6–8 **fal**, 6– **-fall.** [app. f. PIT *sb.*[1] + FALL *sb.*[2], OE. *fealle*, Ger. *falle* a falling trap-door, a trap. In mod. use it is generally taken as a 'pit into which one may fall'.]

†1. A trap for the capture of birds in which a trap-door or the like falls over a cavity or hollow. *Obs.*

1580 WESTON *Tom.* v. 27 *As a pit falls* [1588 a net, other a trap] *for birdes.* 1583 *Catth. Angel.* (1617) A *Pitfalle, decipula, muscipula.* 1590 PERCIVALL 254/1 *Pytfall for byrdes, vmbrecidal.* 1593 NORDEN *Christ's Tr. Pacif.* Epistle of the 1611, though never so roughly pounded, &c. not for finche nor sparrow. 1614 W. TAYLOR *Tr. Bacon's Prophe.* 331 *In Mand. E. P. P.* IV. 160 How pitfalls are so many, That small birdes cannot know them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pit-fall*, a kind of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

2. A concealed pit into which animals or men may fall and be captured.

1587 THEVET *Singular.* (Rolfe) II. 153 *De Pitfals embellis au regard de ceux qui hantent dans a wooddy pottelle.* 1598 — *Fourth, Sea V. E.* xxxx, also, (Hak. MS.), A cave upon a dike is made under for ambo as it were a pitfalle to the Elephantes steps and voweware he falleth headle. 1600 *Exact. Decades* 56 The dragon cruper chaunced fyrste into this pitfall. 1679-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1712) 140 They did hunt wilde beastes, with pitfalles and ginnes. 1698 BURNET *Theory* I. 82 The way was ... so full of Pits, Pitfalls, deep holes, and shelvings down there. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 170, I resolved to try a Pitfall, as I dug several large Pits in the Earth, in Places where I had observed the Grass used to feed, and over those Pits I placed Hurdles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 290 Those animals are sometimes taken in pit-falls, covered with green branches, laid in those paths which the Rhinoceros makes. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1868) II. xx. 411, 512 Open fissures often serve as natural pitfalls in which herbivorous animals perish. 1863 *Jeweller's Circ.* (ed. 2) II. 246 Crooked and tortuous paths in which many pitfalls are concealed.

†3. An ambush, or a natural 'trap' in which a force may be surrounded and overpowered. *Obs.*

a 1586 in *Hist. Songs* (Camden) 193 Thei ley were knaffed ye pot-falle, This scotes out bursuns are knave keyloss alle.

4. *fig.* a. A 'trap' or crafty device to catch by surprise the unsuspecting or unwary. b. Any hidden or unperceived danger or error into which a person is liable to fall unawares.

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Hence **Pitfalled** (-fâld) *a.*, full of pitfalls.

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1. The central column of spongy cellular tissue in the stems and branches of dicotyledonous plants; the medulla; applied also to the internal parenchymatous tissue of other stems, e. g. of pulses, rushes, etc.; and to a similar tissue occurring in other parts of plants, as that lining the shell in certain fruits (e. g. the orange).

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which remains were found in 1891–2 in the Pliocene of Java.

1894 E. S. Lankester in *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* II. 293 Those Ape-like Men, or Pithecanthropi, very probably existed towards the end of the Tertiary period. 1895 *Science Progr. Philos.* 146 [Man's] descent from a tailed ancestor, to which he [Haeckel] gives the scientific name of Pithecanthropus or the primitive ape-man. 1895 tr. *Pelet's Mem. Int. Metals* 12 Prehistoric man...has even been sometimes called man-monkey, or pithecanthrope. 1899 *Chronicle in Nature* 28 Feb. 404/1 The so-called Pithecanthropus is in the direct [Semitic] line. 1898 Garner tr. *Haeckel's Last Link* 24 Dr. Dubois established the creation of Pithecanthropus.

So **Pithecanthropic** *a.*, 3 of or belonging to a man who acts like an ape; **Pithecanthropoid** *a.*, resembling or related to the pithecanthropus.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pithecanthropoid. 1897 *Open Court* XI. 256 The pithecanthropic stadium, colloquially called monkey-business, connected with chiding one another and breathing through the other and then of climbing bush oil the compressed columnar air-cannon is imagined to bump against the triangular freshmen of Kapsdorf.

Pithecian (pĭθī·shĭăn), *a. Zool.* [ad. F. *pithécien*, f. Gr. πίθηκος ape: see -IAN.] Of or pertaining to *Pithecia* (Geoffroy, 1812), the typical genus of the *Pitheciinæ*, a subfamily of the *Cebidæ*, S. American monkeys commonly called Sakis. So **Pithecine** *a.*, pertaining to the *Pitheciinæ*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pithecian. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 340/1 The fundamental types of the teeth are identical in man and the anthropoids, and the lower one differs entirely from that of the pithecine and cebiuen monkeys.

Pithecoid (pĭθī·kɔid), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *pithécoïde*, f. Gr. πίθηκος ape: see -OID.] Resembling in form or pertaining to the apes, esp. the higher or anthropoid apes; simian, ape-like.

1861 Huxley in *Nat. Hist. Rev. Jan.* 67 The demonstration of a pithecoid pedigree. 1863 — *Man's Place Nat.* 159 The fossil remains of man...do not...take us appreciably nearer to that lower pithecoid form. 1888 — *Prob. Nem. Contin.* 210 A curious pithecoid variation, observed in the gorilla and the chimpanzee. 1889 *19th Cent. Nov.* 634 Beyond the range of pithecoid intelligence.

B. as *sb.* An anthropoid ape; a simian.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pithecological (pĭθĭkŏlǫ·dʒĭkăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πίθηκος ape + -LOGICAL.] Pertaining to the scientific study of apes.

1889 Voice, *Unanswerable Solution* (1889) II. 122 Its pecculiarly...were not of a truly geographical, no much as of a more or less anthropically pithecological, character.

Pithful (pĭ·pfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. PITH *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of pith; pithy. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1598 Florio, etc. *Resolu. Pier. Morel* 6, 79 This strong and pithful Philosophy. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. v. Wit as in tracing Them pithfull verses, such as are shott By those that vsed them presently are brought Beneath censure. 1619 W. Taylor *Pugnitory Diuorce* (1857) 14 Poesie our pithie wits, and strong.

Pithily (pĭ·θĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. PITHY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pithy manner.

† **1.** In a way that goes to the pith; thoroughly; in substance or essence; essentially. *Obs.*

1430 Myrc *Hondlyng Synne* 1221 Pithily closyd for ys cheson. 1433 — *Fest of Lone* 98 If we nere myndes the lyfe of crystes gloryo dygnyte. 1530 Cranmer, in Maclean *Life & Lett.* (1916) II. 228, I...have pithily weyed and pondred the dispositions and Relations. 1535 Moore *Treatyse* Wks. 1557 IV. 221 It would be so pithily alleaged.

† **2.** With power or strength; mightily. *Obs.*

1598 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 209, I am a prime person reported,...and pithily I might. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 274 Pithily, vehemently. 1678 R. Bentley *Abp. Quakers* (c. ii. 32) Those...did...pithily and strongly overturn the False Doctrine of their Adversaries.

3. In reference to speech or writing: So as to express the pith or substance; briefly and with fullness of meaning; in few and significant words; with condensed and forcible expression; concentrately, tersely, vigorously.

1533 More *Dialog.* Saints Wks. 1019/2 As though they were words of such substantial effect, that I would not have it appear...that has had written so pithely. 1566 W. Wyrall *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Marke...with howe choyse wordes it is pithily described. 1598 B. Clerke *Knight. Pract.* 23, iii. *b.* *Passage*,...wherein he expresseth himself very pertinently, pithily, and elegantly. 1815 Scott *Guy Mann.* xxiii, He next handled very pithily the doctrine of Arminian arrest and of resistance to Charles II. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 27/2, The branch of talking pithily—which means a branch of talking pointedly, and more or less audaciously.

Pithiness (pĭ·θĭnĕs). [f. PITHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or character of being pithy, *esp.* in sense 3 of the adj.; Fullness of meaning with brevity of expression; condensation and force of style; terseness, sententiousness.

1547–64 Bullinger *Decades* (Parker Soc.) II. 18 With such pithiness in his sentence. 1619 R. Wallis in *Elizabeth Papers* (1911) II. 256 Much commendinge the great pithynes of your Lordships letters. 1623 Lodwick *Pref.* (1630) IV. 203 Their version of the 15th psalm is more to be esteemed for its pithiness than its poesy. 1667 J. G. Maister *Cowns. Cons.* iv. 7 This mention has all the pithiness and fluentness of a proverb.

Pithless (pĭ·θlĕs), *a.* [f. PITH *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of pith; having no pith. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1552 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 181 No pothorbs nouses, nor pithless pasting. 1656 Trapp *Comm.* 1 Tim. iii. 3 Hollow professors are as hollow trees: dull, but pithless, sapless, unsound. 1708 Ramsay *Archers dissecting Gloucester* 21 Pithless Herbs by other sides shall. 1827 Cobbett *Resources Argentina*, etc., Notes & Illustr. p. xiv, Undying...superfluous and pithless matter. 1879 Barnes *Gentle Giveaway* II. 271 Leaving us these hollow, pithless reeds.

Hence **Pithlessly** *adv.*

1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 227 If we speak it pithlessly, it takes rank with any words that are empty.

Pit-hole, *sb.* A hole forming a pit; a pit-like hollow or cavity. (In various applications: see quots., and senses of Pit *sb.*!) **b.** *fig.* A grave.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 223 Beds spreading forth under the commodity or pit-hole of the forenamed kinds. a 1625 Fletcher, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* v. ii, I have known a lady each of the small pocks, ready to keep her face from patiodin, take cold, strike them in again, pick up the heels, and vanish. 1674 *Ingrit Wint.* 106, A black bog, full of large pit-holes.

b. 1601–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* IV. i. 84 Alsemero, That thought the world Too narrow for him, is (by me) laid but his pit-hole. 1708–24 Tooker *Lit. Nat.* (1738) II. 64 It is common to Anglo-children unto taking of their physic, by telling them that else they must be put into the pit-hole. 1896 *Westminster Gaz.* 18 Aug. 2/1, Bailey's Creed, and gone to the pit-hole. [Pit in Eng. dialects, from Notts to Devon and Kent: see E.D.D.]

Hence **Pit-hole** *v.*, to lay in the grave, to bury.

1609 W. S. *Purchase* v. 8 [A]s All my friends were pithol'd, gone to Graues. 1611 Chapman *Mask-day* 22, 43, I would see her pithol'd, since I would dwale with her.

Pithos (pĭ·θŏs). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πίθος.] A large wide-mouthed earthenware jar of spheroidal form, used for holding wine, oil, food, etc.

1879 J. J. Young *Cyrene Art* 27 The pithos occupied by Diogenes was unglazed and perforated.

Pithsome (pĭ·psŭm), *a. rare.* [f. PITH *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of pith; vigorous, sturdy.

1884 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* (1889) 248 Her pithsome health and vigour.

Pithy (pĭ·θĭ), *a.* [f. PITH *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Consisting or of the nature of pith; abounding in or full of pith.

1580 J. Hooper *Prem. & Epigr.* (1882) 190 The pithy pith of an elder stocke. 1626 Bacon, & Middl. *Country Farmer* 103 The bruised substance within,...without rinde (but...and small it hath not store, neither is it over thing, pithie. 1793 R. Kennedy *Hist. W. Indies* II. v. 1. 202 The body of the trees...contains a soft pithy substance. 1841 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 72 The pithy bunch of unripe corn. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 98 [Elder] well known to every schoolboy,...who fabricates his pop-guns from its pithy branches. 1875 Hooper *Diet. Birds* 259 The thistle [of a feather] is opaque, filled with a pithy substance.

2. *fig.* Full of strength or vigour; vigorous, strong; of liquor, strong, containing much alcohol. *Now dial.* or *Obs.*

1579 *Canon M.* 3589 (Cott.) Abbing thing was bun...Wid pithi ale (G. *sikthirt*) bun fel ur sone. 1583 Cath. *Angl.* (*Hoyt's Pythy, old strength.* 1598 Florio, *Spin'a Pythy* (1611), *pithiness.* 1630 Heywood *Archbishop* 54 Among pithie kinds of Hunting. 1773 Fergusson *Canny Wattie* II. On mair pithy stanks they stood. 1810 W. Tennant *Anster F.* iv, Some are flush'd with horns of pithy size.

3. Full of substance or significance; solid, substantial; *esp.* of speech or writing: Containing much matter in few words; expressing briefly the pith or substance of a thing; condensed and forcible in expression or style; sententious; terse. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1566 More *Suppl. Soules* Wks. 292/1 The sore pythye poke wherewith he beateth vp all his holy matter. 1590 Tomkis *Lingua* v. *Iohn* (1607) 23 It is a shorte and pythy sentence to some or subscribe. 1592 Greene *Ladies of Pr.* K. 3 Very pithicke is this prouerb. 1657 Sanderson *Bk. Conc. Prayer* (1681) 74 Those short but pithy Ejaculations. 1722 Ramsay *Gentleman* (1726) VI. 161. 140 Finding according to size to each, in his pithy, agreeable manner. 1805 Miss Francis *Ballads* 20, With care of her sharp pithy speech at Colonel D. 1893 J. C. Jeaffreson *Bk. Recollect.* I. v. 83 He preached ...a plain, short, pithy sermon.

b. *transf.* of a speaker or writer.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 230 That other man also was pithinie and an earnest lauder of Jesus. 1893 J. Edmands *Author.* (*S. & P. Text.*) 255 The pithy, succinct [Genesis]. 1913 Athenæum *Ch. Tardif* V 13 In all these particulars [he] was very short but pithy. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Tonch* v. 72 He was a pithy talker.

Pithy-lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] Pithiness; something pithable.

1885 Cassell's *Family Cl.* 2222 vii. 22/2 Pithy-lities of every kind.

Pitiable (pĭ·tĭăb'l), *a.* Forms: 5 pytyeable, 5–6 pitiable, 6 pitiyable, pittiable, 7 pytyable, 5–8 pityable, 6– pitiable. [ME. a. OF. *pitiable* (13th c.), *pitoiable, pitoiable* (mod.F. *pitoyable*) pitiable (in active and passive sense), f. OF. *pitier, pitoier, pitoyer* to PITY: see -ABLE.]

1. Deserving, worthy of, or stirring to exercise of pity; exciting pity; lamentable: = PITIFUL 3.

1438 *Sir G. Hoton Late Arms* (S. T. S.) 293 To my pytyeable wife sumtyme wyth assent, after to be sole vnto pleasire. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes* (1880) 222, 224 Three pytyeable thynges thay ydiagned. 1586 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 242 The moderat dait shall not exceid 1000 pitiyable, and nocht ane abhominable. 1589–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1592) III. 227 That of great Conclusions in this pitiable Tyranny of his owne Creatures (1612). 1688 *Five Lett. Fox Rage* 21 The Case is truly pitiable. 1699 Michael *Lad. Chr.* (ed. 2) iv. (1884) 8 The changeing of injured and pitiable women. 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen, Prol.* I. i. 30, I...found him in a pitiable condition.

2. Contemptible, miserable: = PITIFUL 4.

1589 Mrs. Fenne *Yearn. Frauncs* II. 322 For this pitiable exhibition, chips put to pages, and colors carved to wood, we paid half a guinea each. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 521 That great party...had now dwindled to a pitiable minority. 1892 *Athenæum* 10 July 56/1 The pitiable display of object-glasses and gross size Factory Hill.

† **3.** Characterized by pity: = PITIFUL 2. *Obs.*

1903 *Kalender of Shepherds* b, Sweet & pytyable as the bere,...dyuynyll & pytyfull as the brasen.

Hence **Pitiableness,** pitiable quality or condition; **Pitiably** *adv.*, in a pitiable manner.

1894 Kettlewell *Comp. Penitent* 45 Remembring...the Peculiarness of my Weakness. 1823 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 168 A fire of surgeons...pitiably misproficient. 1868 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 222, We are so grievly in subjection to all sorts of vanity. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* I. 91 For all its weakness and pitifulness.

Pitied (pĭ·tĭd), *ppl. a.* [f. PITY *v.* + -ED 1.] Compassionated, lamented, etc.: see the verb. Hence **Pitiedly** *adv.* (*rare*), in a way or to a degree to be pitied.

1667–77 Fairfax *Bulstrode* 21, 282 He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate. 1708 Kidd Hervood *Mem. oh Gossett's Bella A.* (1732) II. 204 A dishonourable Affair, in which his Glory, and at last his Life fell a sacrifice, but much pitied Sacrifice. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 1 Lost, through grandeur unknown, to less pitied destruction.

Pitier (pĭ·tĭăr). [f. PITY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who pities.

1600 Dekker *Ces. Wares* 11. xiv, That which such a pitier seldom spends. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* 170, 33 The Encouragers and Pityers of the Cause. 1804 Carlyle *Life W. Rakeigh* II. 30 Among his friends and pitiers in this his adverse fortune. 1880 Emerson *Concl. Life* vii. 119 This class of pitiers of themselves.

Pitiful (pĭ·tĭfŭl), *a.* [f. PITY *sb.* + -FUL.]

† **1.** Characterized by pity; pious. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 0. 2162. 260 Encress (how rightwise or pitiful ever [*MS. adopt gratiam*]). 1550 Lever *Sermon.* 1887) Pitiful, *pius, misericors.*

2. Full of or characterized by pity; compassionate, merciful, tender.

1492 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 286/1 Thenne was pytefull man...vnto whom. 1526 Tindale *Nos.* v. 11 The Lorde is very pitifull and merciefull. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xv. 120 Shewing his pitifull affection. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 2 The Wall is high, and yet will I leape downe. Good ground, be pitifull and hurt me not. 1632 Wood *Life* (Oxon. I. 321 He was pleased to be poor, and hospitable to his neighbours. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 20 A pitiful and compassionate Temper. 1833 Marryat *Mission II. Ghost* vii. 136 Why did not Divine Mercy, pitiful and tender as He is, speak so sternly?

3. Exciting or fitted to excite pity; pitiable, piteous, deplorable, lamentable. (Usually, now always, of actions, conditions, sights, cries, or the like; formerly also of persons.)

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 256 This sad body that hath here in grave. Wrappid in a pitefull plyght. 1550 Thynne *Wks. Parker Soc.*) II. 91 How pale and pitiful look they,...hanging down their heads. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Redin.* 2. 58 The pitifullest spectacle that ever eies beheld. 1698 Fryer, etc. *Acct. E. India* 346, A pitiful account of the Condition of one that is robb'd to a great Misery, and sudden Pity. 1888 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xxxi. 632 A pitiful account of his sorrows and perplexities. 1891 Mozley *Reminiscences* II. *Cent. Mist. Sec.* 2. 178/2 The pitiful fate of his friend.

† **b.** *adv.* = Pitifully. *Obs.*

1591 Garrard *Hist. Inv.* lx. (1815) 117 He was pitifull hurt with a gun. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 29 The God of love that...hanged me, how pitifull I deserue.

4. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; exciting pitying contempt; miserably insignificant or trifling, despicable, contemptible. (Cf. *miserable*, *wretched*, in similar use.)

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* iv. (Arb.) 53 Fame (how pitifull reasons [*sic*] sometimes maintaine) 1598 Chapman, *Pontifex Max.* v. 98 Many such simple and frivolous matters, and more subtle to many these, pitifull. 1629–80 Prynne *Canon.* 56 Full, A pitifull copy of verses. 1667 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 98 It is no more but a pitiful Village. 1727 *Tatler* No. 18. (Chandler) I see the pitiful advantage he has taken. 1874 Lord Cairn *Jud. Corporat* I. iv. 130 When you talk such pitiful trash about ownership.

5. *Comb.*, as *pitiful-hearted.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iv. iv. 124 Pitiful hearted Titan, that melted at the sweete Tale of the Sunne.

Pitifully (pĭ·tĭfŭlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pitiful manner.

I. With compassion; compassionately, mercifully.

1503 R. Bruton *Disput. Synne* 1404 (Ms. Hatt.), Of her tender perpetually (*MS. Dublin. pytously*) At hys feeryng gave he mercy. 1598–9 Shaks. *Mid. Nt. Dr.* Prologue (*Globe*), Pyramus lamentably the sorrowes of his heart. 1607 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* I. 6 He shall more patiently and pitifully daile against it. 1689 H. V. Fennett in *Mag. Art* Sept. 422/2 He...thought pitifully of her in her affliction.

2. In a way that awakens or deserves pity; piteously, lamentably, wretchedly, miserably.

c 1440 *Siege of Rouen in Collect. Lond. Civ.* (Camden) 3 Gentyls they schoon with grete sorwe, And many were ther pitifully. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 288 He had a wyfe pitifully. 1588 Greene *Carde.* II. 134 He was with mischeefes of a sperre,...pitifully slayne and brought to death. 1625 K. Long tr. *Sarpi's Aniones* 11. 2. 93 Pitifully requesting the succour of the present by. 1698 Norris *Pulse* I. 127 They beat them pitifully. 1720 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 119 She cry'd and look'd pitifully. 1884 Blackmore *Crown.* IV. Mar. 278 The widow, whose career of wedded happiness has been so pitifully cut short.

3. Contemptibly, meanly, meagrely; miserably.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 203 Her tenure [how pitifully some are there to come to]. **1636** *Sermon Feuiel. Assistants of Ts. preste...* how pitifully poore and miserable the best workes of Art haue been. **1719** *Lucrece & Wise Conspl. Cured* 143 Shepherd Flavia...in the second Year they bear wonderfully; but this being past, they produce very pitifully. **1742** H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 122 The Income Committee go on very pitifully.

Pitifulness (pi·tifulnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being PITIFUL, q. v.

1552 *Sarum Primer* (Wolf) I commende and betake my harte to the holinesse, lowelynesse the pitifulnesse. **1660** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayers* 20 *Collect.* Let the pitifulness of thy great mercy loose us. **1670** Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 72 They would...soon discern...the pitifulness of their wantes, and the impertinency of their rules and pleasures. **1708** C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. iv. (1820) 340 That pitifulness and that peaceableness which rendered him yet further amiable. **1884** W. S. Lach in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 264 Christianity, preaching pitifulness and courtesy. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 925 Scrofula...its frequency, its pitifulness, and its marring of the young form.

† **Pitikins, pittikins,** dim. of PITY, after *bodikins*, in *Oth. pit, Collect.*; see ON[1] 2.

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 27 Gods my pittikins, some finde or other knacks [cf. 29 Gods my pitty, what no Asse is that Colmeil.

Pitiless (pi·tiles), *a.* [f. PITY *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without pity or compassion; showing no pity; merciless. Also *fig.*

a **1400** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3306 Out of pitee, greetith mercy...For pitelee mate can do no mercy. **1596** J. Harington *Nichol. A. Pl.* lvi. 145 To keepe all from pitilesse teeth. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 29 The pelting of this pitilesse storme. **1703** Rowe *Ulysses* IV. i, The Gods are pitiless. **1808** Jamieson *Eng. Prelate, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 In Parliament, the tactics of the Opposition is to resist every step of the Government, by a pitiless attack. **1862** J. H. Burn *Bal. Ch. Bap.* II. 173 The spirit of the times was pitiless enough.

† **2.** Receiving no pity; unpitied. *Obs. rare.*

a **1628** J. Davies *Wittes Pilgr.* lxxvii, Sin, do I perishe pitilesse, through Fame.

Hence **Pitilessly** *adv.*; **Pitilessness.**

1611 Cotgr., *Abmerciement*, mercy, pitie, pitifulnesse, pitilessnesse. **1848** W. H. Kelly in *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 323 He was pitilessly dragged along the passages, up or down the stairs. **1853** Mudie *Lat. Chr.* xvi. 78 [He] lit. 177 Their pitilessness to the poor.

Pitill : see Pittel. **Pitle,** var. Pickle.

Pitiless (pi·tiles), *a. rare.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no pit: in quots., said of a theatre.

1895 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 6/4 The reconstructed and no longer pitiless Opera Comique. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 19 Dec. 5/1 The projection of new and pitless playhouses.

Pit-maker, etc.: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pitman (pi·tmăn). [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** The digger of a pit or common grave. *Obs.*

1609 J. Davies *Strenuous Heaven on E. Gresset* 46/1 The ceremonies at their Burials In Ashes lost to Ashes, Dust to Dust; May not as much's for them? the Pit-men follow Of her own mould to hide them as he must.

2. A man who works in a pit or mine, esp. a coal-miner; a collier. [In some localities, applied *spec.* to the man who attends to the pumping machinery in the pit or shaft.]

1788 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 81/2 A large body of pitmen came into the town. **1813** Farmers' *Ency. Manuf.* 121. ref. 31 200 A chief Pitman has charge of the pumps and the apparatus of the shafts. **1863** Kingsley *Water-bab.* i. 11 They passed through the pitmen's village. **1881** Raimond *Mining Lines, Pitmen* (*Cornwall*), a term applied to those who work the [Cornish] pumps and the drawage. **1892** *Labour Commission Gloss., Pitmen*, a collier as distinguished from a miner....The distinction...has one of late years been closely preserved. The term *pitman* was formerly applied to every worker in a colliery, from the 'hewer' to the 'horse'.

b. *attrib.*, as † **pitman candle,** a miner's lamp.

1658 H. Rhodes *Hearing Leaf* 30 Set not up a pit-mans Candle in a sandy room.

3. The man who stands in a sawpit and works the lower end of the saw; a pit-sawyer.

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 101 With the Pit-Saw they saw the one end of the Stuff, the Top-sawer up the Top, and the Pit-man calls him. **1824** *Londoner's Guide*, 13 Oct., The light-eyed saw of the pitmen.

4. One of a race dwelling in pits. *rare.*

1834 Penny *Cyc.* 30 Jan. 3/1 The little pit-men who seem to have been the real aborigines of Vetu, conquered by the Aura.

5. *Transf.* from sense 3.) In machinery, the rod connecting a treadle with a reciprocating part, and communicating motion from one to the other; a connecting-rod. Chiefly *U. S.*

1841 Webster, *Pitman*...*in mechanics*, a rod for giving motion. **1847** Webster, *Pitman*, ...2. The piece of timber which connects the lower end of a sash-saw with the wheel that moves it. **1880** *Sci. Amer. Aug.* 96/1 (The] pictures are connected by pitmen rods *d* with pinions *e* with the cranks *f*, *f*. **1884** Webster, *Pitman*,...the connecting rod in a saw-mill; also, sometimes, the connecting rod of a steam-engine. **1885** *Mining Journ.* No. 54. 3/1 It is preferable to single-speed engines to make the pitmen and cross-head as light as possible, and put the weight into the pitmen or connecting-rod.

b. *attrib.*, as *pitman-bar, -coupling, -head, -iron, -strap*; see quots.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pitman-bar*, the strap and bracket which embraces the wrist of the driving-wheel....*Pitman-coupling*, a means of connecting a pitman to the object which it drives....*Pitman-head*, the block or enlargement at the end of a pitman, at which point its connection is made to the object by which it is driven or which it drives. **1879** *Cassell's Cyc. Mech.* 1/2 Each member and servant of the Chapter received his portion or pittancie. **1902** *Ch. Times* 19 Apr. 363/2 The pittancer was an occasional relief to the usual strict dietary in the way of some exceptional or extra food or drinking;...In not a few monasteries there were special endowments for certain pittances, usually of early origin.

b. A charitable gift or allowance of food or money; an alms, dole.

a **1422** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4223 Thow hast ...to fyr ouely pouert to pitaunce. **1424** *Paston Lett.* (Gairdner 1896) I. 10, I preye ...of youre mercyfe supchaudiscance as grauntyth the of almesse somme pytaunce. **1611** S. Purchas *Pilgrimage* 139 A Pitch...kept to relish at the gate A pittance for his child. **1838-9** Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 50 Their usual requests for pittances of food and clothing.

2. A small allowance or portion of food and drink; a scanty meal; scanty rations or diet. Also *fig.* Now *rare.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 51 Mis Ere with a good pitaunce to hell of rednesse Of Vitaile and of Armelen. **1432-50** Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 42 By ouyl crafte a scarsté or pitaunce, A *penilles dial* soon be redy founde. **1540-1** *Elyot Image Gov.* (1556) 120 b, Such a small pitaunce ...as seruen our seruauntes would disdayne. **1558** *Liv. Prayers in Prim. Purpose* (1851) 320 O sacred pitaunce of our pilgrimage. **1588** A. Day *Engl. Secretary* 2. (1625) 18 *An inuite against* hauing euer some small pitaunce of supper. **1611** Chapman *Iliad* xi. 242 She strew'd a holsome Onion for pitaunce to the palate. **1613** R. Carpenter *Pacif. Christ.* (ed. 3), Pittances, short banquets. **1647** Trapp *Comm.* 1 Cor. v. 18 (Poor men] have but pittances, pittances, which will keep them alive, and that's all. **1658** Phillips (ed. 3), *Pittance*, any small proportion of Bread, or Meat. **1670** Eachard *Hist.* viii. 320 Some just wonder...spinning wool,...that she may provide A pittance for her Lodging.

b. An allowance, remuneration, or stipend, by way of livelihood. Usually connoting its scanty amount or bare sufficiency.

1514 *Ann. Kings in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 2. IV. 290 That nunnery...yielde a clergyman but a small pitaunce. **1532** *Gest. in Cornw.* 91 *Nicholas* (1842) 110 Our good uncle Tolly we have almost four hundred pounds a year, an excellent pitaunce! **1581** Cogan *Haven Health* 300 You cottagers,...Just name a sqaddy pittance. **1633** [H.] Mantuan *Moral. Locrike* 12, see The most skilfull work Masters haues a day for the pittance of one shilling. **1660** Bovelle *Circulo*, (1664) 168. § 86 The Primetaut (sorgo)...had only a miserable pittance whereupon to live.

3. A small portion (of anything) allowed, furnished, or obtained; a (small or sparing) allowance, share, or allotment.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 4 The well instructed and exabit Husbandlie countenaunce himselfe with such Pittances, Grounds, and Seas as falleth vnto him. **1622** Mathew *Gough. Hath.* 33 If every action which is good, or evill in man or vpon man, were to be vnder censure, and reprehension, and computation, what were curious but a name? **1658** Webster *Th. Earth* (1756) 61 To ascertain whether even that pittance of time can subsist...be allow'd to it. **1742** Fielding *Tom Jones* x. 58, Her small pittance of wages. **1842** Mahon *tr. Guizot's L. Ass.* The miserable pittance of instruction, the meanest rudiments of knowledge.

b. A small portion, number, or amount; a small proportion of a whole. (Often with some notion of allowance or allotment.)

1581 T. Rogers *Calvin's Inst.* III. v. (1634) 322 The pittifull dole lying out of the sweetnesse of the Fruit, a meanest pittance of grace. **1633** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* v. i. 1 Divine Providence,...preserving the unmanhoodish pittance of faithful professors against most powerful opposition. **1640** Lucas *Hosm. Disc.* (n. d.) 124 What a small pittance of Reason and Truth...is mixed with those huffing Opinions. **1776** Monro *tr. Pall. Pharm.* LXII. 121 There may be a pittance of a calculeaous matter left in the yellow tri. **1838** Emerson *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 229 The priest who receives £2,000 a year, that were much for the poor, and spends a pittance on the small beer and crumbs.

† **Pittance,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To give a (small) pittance to; to allowance.

1641 Trans *Canons. Eccl.* vi. 2 That...men should be clothed and pittanced. **1650** Eliz. Rich *Typhon* 137 Gods mercenary souls is pittanced of what may keep him alive.

Pittancer (pi·tănsəɹ). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: see PITTANCE; in 4 **-ere, -erre, -eer,** 5- **-er,** (9 **pietancer, pitancier, -ier**). [ME. *pitancere*, *pitancer*, *pitancier* (1297 in Godef.), in mod.L. *pitantiarius*, f. *pitance* PITTANCE: see -ER[2].]

An officer in a religious house having the duty of distributing and accounting for the pittances.

1426 Lyd. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10018, I am Sowcellerere Of this place, and Pytancere. **1439** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode tr. Wks.* (1869) 198 Pe hall ...is pitancerer of hauen frere, and ostilanere Of[=] La dame ...pe pitancere de cyuyl. **1483** *Mary Wells* (Camden) 31 But [of] of corne to the Pytancere. **1508** Pecock, *Folewynge*, the Pitancer or Officer in Collegiate Churches, who was to give out the several Pittances, according to the Appointment of the Founders or Donors. **1881** *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 201/1 The abbot, the pitancer, the chamberlain, the sacristan, and the cook all had separate estates assigned to them for their maintenance. **1884** Jessopp *Coming of Friars* 229 The several buildings were dedicated to...the pitancer's and kitchener's offices.

Pittancery (pi·tănsĕri). *Obs. exc. Hist.* In 6 **pitenarie.** [ME. *a.* OF. *pitancerie*, f. *pitancier* PITTANCER: see -ERY. In mod.L. *pitantiaria.*] The office of the pitancer of a convent; the income belonging to this office.

1483 Cath. *Angl.* 291 Pitancerie, *vbi* A quarel of land and medi called the Pitancerie. **1682** Kirk *Hist. Scotl.* 36.

...ton. 1728 was laid out 'about the grass and hedges in the Pittancery', that is, in lands belonging to the office.]

† **Pittancy.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **pitancy.** [adj. med.L. *pitancia*: see PITTANCE.] = PITTANCE sb. 1.

a 1643 HAMMOND *Serm. Wks.* in *Pract. Wks. Hist.* 1660 III. 100 Assigned in the Statute of the Church of Worcester ...three marckes towards the Pitancy on the anniversary of Kinge John.

† **Pittar'd, pittart,** obs. forms of PETARD.

1603 *Eng. Privy Council Regr.* VII. 213 A rotten counterfeit and unlawfull trapper of wax, called the pittard.

Pitted (pi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PIT *sb.*¹ + -ED².] In sense 1 partly f. PIT *sb.*¹ + -ED².]

1. Having pits or small depressions on the surface; marked or spotted with pits; † dimpled; *spec.* in *Bot.* of cells, vessels, etc. (see PIT *sb.*¹ 9 c). Also, marked with small-pox: see PIT *v.* 4 a.

a 1450 in Thorpe *Chartrey* 229 Je pose...selyon bedlar...han xxvadoz and hem pytedon hilles. 1552 PULSIA, *pock'd*, *Pitted as a mannes chynne* is, *Scrofe*. 1564 HUDDES *Ju Mariae Pudlik* iv. 350 His pitted cheeks opposite to be Sepulcre With mixed rose and lilies, sweet and faire. 1578 WILLIAMS *Bull. Plants* (1916) IV. 34 Leaves ... pitted; downy underneath. 1597 GERARD *Herbal. Bot. Vig.* 472 Diagnosis of a pitted fruit. 1835 TENNYSON *Poems* 104 The ...little pitted speech in psalter'd Saints. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1866) 40 Pitted or Dotted Vessels continue by their consolidation Pitted Tissue.

2. Placed or planted in a pit.

1799 J. HARRISON *Agric. Facts* 140 The best method of planting pitted trees.

3. Matched against each other: see PIT *v.* 3.

1830 JESSOP *Courtship*. I. xviii. 191 The long pitted deadly foes.

† **Pi·ttel, pittill.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **pyttel, pittel,** 3 **pitill** (cf. 9 *dial.* **piddle, pinkle**). [OE. *pyttel, pittel* husk, in *hlēor-e-pyttel* 'mouse-hurdle'; perh. f. root *putt-* of PUTTOCK the kite.] A kind of prey: app. the Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*); but perh., like *puttock*, applied also to the Kite, and the Bald Kite or Buzzard.

c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 110/18 *Accipitrum, blodfuzol. a* 1100 *Leg. Pen. Hist. Brit. Append.* (1841) 310 *Lanerium, hleor pyttel.* c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 840 The Pittil and the Puppy Gane corpsis pereyve. (Cf. 1863 ROBERT *Dorset Gloss.* 72 Dor.pittle...The kite or mire bunnard. 1873 SWAINSON *Weather Folk-Lore* 11 It is said in Wiltshire that the marsh harrier, or dunghiller...slight in great numbers on the downs before rain.)

Pittenous, -**erous,** etc., obs. ff. PITUITOUS.

Pitter (pi·təɹ), *sb. U.S.* [f. PIT *sb.*³ + -ER¹.] **a.** One who removes the pits or stones from fruit (*Cent. Dict.*, 1890). **b.** A mechanical device for doing this.

1884 *Knight Mech. Dict.* Suppl. 3501/1 Hand's plum splits the fruit and removes the pit.

Pitter (pi·təɹ), *v.* ? *dial.* [Echoic, with frequentative form: cf. PATTER *v.*, TWITTER *v.*] *intr.* To make a rapid repetition of a monosyllabic sound in quality approaching that of, as in the small sucks by the grasshopper, or by a thin stream of water running over stones. Hence **Pi·ttering** *ppl. a.*; also **Pitter** *sb.*, as name of a rivulet.

a 1552 GAVIN *Address* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 227 The bridle ...when his glittering streamers are tost and thin. a 1589 HUDSON *K. Uberto's Feast* Wks. (1870) II. 431 But that they were so much in love with the fair pittering grasshopper, The merrie cricket, pointing thus. 1592 G. TOOKE *Loose Discors, Three Turtles* 3 At whose foot arose gurgeing Rillet to wind. 1603 J. LANGTON *Roman Infancy* I. 140 Pittering grasshoppers play quickly along the glowing hill.

1598 *Florio, Chiarezza Loro*, Diuersi II. 302 One little spring called Wenglie Pytter.

Pitteraro, obs. variant of PETARRO.

Pi·tter-pa·tter, *sb.* (adv.) [Reduplicated from PATTER *v.*¹ and ², implying rhythmic repetition.]

1. Rapid repetition of words; sometimes applied to rapid and mechanical repetition of prayers. Cf. PATTER *v.*¹

c 1425 *Cast. Perser.* 1800 in *Minor Poets*, Iesu quoth, with hys pitty-patty, hath al to-dayschyt my skulled skulle! 1580 *C. Hoddesdon* 26b/2 So they fall to pitty patty patter, may come to repeat more Ease the same pilgrimage.

2. An imitation of a rapid alternation of light beating sounds, as those made by rain or hail, light footfalls, etc. **a.** *orig. as adv.*

1679 DRYDEN *Troilus* iv. ii, Thick, pitter patter, pitter patter, as thick as hailstones. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* viii, Pitter patter, pitter patter! they [bullets] fell.

b. *as sb.* A designation of such a sound.

1883 R. BUCHANAN *Undertones* 1 vii, I lie and hearken,... To the tickling chatter, Pitter, patter, Of the rain On the leaves close to me. 1892 W. H. TRAVERSE *Revels, W. Co. Clergyman* vi. 189, I heard a pitter-patter, which seemed to be the tramp of a flock of sheep.

Pi·tter-pa·tter, *v.* [f. the prec. *sb.*]

1. *transf.* and *fig.* To patter or repeat in a rapid mechanical way. Cf. PATTER *v.*¹

a 1706 in Watson *Coll. Scot. Poems* v. 48 The Cloth Goose leave off to chatter,...And Priests, Maids to patter pairne. 1809 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* xv. (1827) 134 Sir Peter hugeo wi' blear-thirst His prayr's to mutter to pitter-patter.

2. *intr.* To beat with a rapid alternation of light taps or pats, as rain; to palpitate. Cf. PATTER *v.*²

a 1720 LD. HAILES (Jam.). 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Pitter-patter*, to make a clattering noise by successive motion of the feet. 1824 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Pitter-patter*, to beat frequently, like rain. 1841 S. C. STEPHENS *Our Fields & Cities* 42 His leaf .. put on a close collar over a pitter-pattering heart.

Pitth *n.* **Pitthin, pitthy,** obs. ff. PITH, PITHY.

Pitticite (pi·tĭsəit). *Min.* Also **pittisite.** [ad. Ger. *pittizit* (Hausmann 1813), f. Gr. πίττα pitch + -ITE¹.] Hydrous sulph-arsenate of iron having a vitreous or greasy lustre, occurring in yellowish or reddish-brown, red, and white semi-lucent masses. Also called *pitchy iron ore*.

1816 EMMONS *Min.* 200 Pitticite, one iron subsulphate. 1850 DANA *Min.* ed. 3 413 Pitticite, occurs in old mines near Freiberg. 1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 862 Pittizite, Pittizine.

Pittid, Pittine: see PITTA. **Pittite,** obs. f. PETTY *a.* **Pittle-pattle:** see PIT-A-PAT. **Pittier,** obs. f. PITIER. **Pittikins:** see PITKINS.

Pitting (pi·tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PIT, or the result of this.

1. The action of putting into a pit, or of storing (vegetables, etc.) in pits. Also *attrib.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iii. (1683) 46 All terms of both the Trenching and the Pitting method. 1688 *Phil. Mag.* C. 24 May 3/1 The...unanimous Request of the Ecclisiae Committeemen in favour of the pitting of green crops instead of converting them into hay. 1796 WILLIS, *Gen.* 24 Dec. 2/1 Then can one watch the slow pitting of the potatoes.

2. The action of setting cocks to fight, dogs to kill rats, etc., in a pit for sport.

1772 *Archæol.* (1772) III. 233 The pitting of those hawks[:] for the direction and entertainment of rust...was in Duke ii. a Grecian contrivance. 1856 *Daily News* 7 May 1/5/3 Rat pitting was a common amusement.

3. The digging of a pit or pits; also, the formation of a pit by subsidence of the soil.

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 208, 322 This method of spreading the ashes is to be observed only in the case of pitting. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Transl. Agric. I.* 340 In very dry seasons, when the moisture of the earth is very low, the fine earthen the ear below and causes what is called *pitting*. 1839 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 363 No assurance of coal can be had without boring or pitting.

4. The formation of pits or small depressions in a surface, as on the skin by small-pox, on metal by corrosion, etc.; marking with minute hollow stains or spots; *spec.* in *Path.* the formation of a permanent impression in soft tissue by pressure; in *Bot.* the formation of pits on the wall of a cell or vessel (PIT *sb.*¹ 9 c). Also *concr.*, a series or mass of such depressions or spots.

1683 HOOKE *Microgr.* 187 All these pittings did almost vanish. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 600/1 To take away the Pittings or Marks of the Small Pox. 1835–6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 1076 The pitting which is seen on pressing pressure on the skin. 1839 CARPENTER *Princ. Elem. Hist. pref.* It appears to be necessary to treat still more minutely than this, in order to prevent local confusion, or pitting. 1884 ROSCOE & SCHORL *Dr. Harry's Chemistry* 1117 The walls of the cells ... are ...pitchless membranes, with ordinary simple pitting. 1894 *Gard. Mag.* Oct. 430 Shot-drawing rain-pittings.

Pittiosus, obs. form of PITUITOUS.

Pittite ² (pi·tĕit). [See -ITE¹ 1 b.] An adherent of the English statesman William Pitt (1759–1806), or of his policy. Also *attrib.*

1806 MOORE *Intolerance* 35, I cry thy Pittite heart Would burn. 1810 L. HUNT *In Remembrance* 27 May 321/1 The remains of the Pittite Cabinet. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Misc. 1860 II. 322 The haters of parliamentary reform called themselves Pittites.

So **Pi·ttitism,** the policy of William Pitt.

1809 SOUTHEY *Let. to C. Bills* 3 Note in *Lockhart*, The legs and sound parts who profess Pittism. 1820 *Fraser's Mag.* July 41 The advantage of professing an orthodox 'Pittism' and Protestantism, articles of great gain in they and 1808.

Pittite ³ (pi·tĕit). [f. PIT *sb.*¹ + -ITE¹.] One who occupies a seat in the pit of a theatre.

1841 C. MACKAY *Pop. Delusions* I. 320 The pittites were fierce and noisy. [Refers to the O. P. riots.] 1849 THACKERAY in *Gentleman's Mag.* I. 68/2 A kind of carpet bag[grocer that passes for...see with the pittites. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The wrath of the pittites and the gods was appeased.

Pi·ttle, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 **pitel.** [var. of PIDDLE *v.*] **1.** = PIDDLE *v.* 1.

a 1568 *Ascham Scholem.* (Arb.) 102 To pyttle, to cavillen, to marking and pirkling thus about the intention of others.

2. = PIDDLE *v.* 2.

1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 384 Pyttes Hobbinker, stylish orange-flower water, and lay out of roses.

† **Pi·ttle-pa·ttle,** *v. Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [Echoic. Cf. *pitter-patter, pit-a-pat, prittle-prattle.*] = PITTER-PATTER *v.* 2.

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 49 We be ever lookes (I fears me to many of us) every God to be God whatsoever we glide pattle with our tongue.

‖ **Pitto** (pi·to). Forms: 7 **pottoo, 8 potoe, potto, 9 pitto, pitto, pitto.** [ad. Dahom. *fitto.*] The native name of a kind of bear, made in West Africa, from fermented maize or rice; maize-beer.

1670 VILLAULT *Guinea* 188 A kind of small beer, which they call potoe. 1701 J. BARBOT *Guinea* 23 Drinking palm-wine or potoe. 1732 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 121 Beer brewed from Indian corn; pretty much in use here, called potto. 1881 BOSMAN & CARMICHAEL *Present Guinea* (1887) L. 221 Pitto, Negroes beer, the guzzle of the East Coast. 1905 R. A. FREEMAN *Gold. Pool* 213 An old woman that had drunk too much pitto.

Pittoid: see s. v. PITTA.

Pittoraque, obs. form of PITTORESQUE.

Pittosporaceous (pĭtŏspŏrē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [See next and -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the natural order *Pittosporaceæ*.

Pittosporad (pĭtŏ·spŏɹăd). *Bot.* [CT. ARAD.] A plant of the N. O. *Pittosporaceæ*, flowering trees or shrubs occurring chiefly in Australasia, and also in Africa, Japan, etc., of which the typical genus is *Pittosporum*.

1848 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 9, lxiii, Epigynous Exogens... *Alliance* ... *Berberales* ... [N. O.] *Pittosporeæ*, or Pittosporads.

‖ **Pittosporum** (pĭtŏ·spŏɹŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Banks 1788), f. Gr. πίττα pitch + σπόρος seed; from the resinous pulp enveloping the seeds.] The typical genus of the N.O. *Pittosporaceæ*, evergreen shrubs or small trees bearing white or yellowish flowers in terminal cymes or racemes: see prec.

1824 *Greenhouse Compl.* I. 194 Greenhouse, Myrtles, Pittosporums, Acacias, and the like. 1872 *Oliver's Handbk. Australia* (1876) 103 The native plum ...metrosweed, pittosporum, and capers.

Pittown, obs. variant of PITTOSPORUM.

† **Pitty,** obs. form of PETTY *a.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* 84 But thus it is when pitty Peticoats will rayse any up to be Centurians.

Pitty-pat, -patty: see PIT-A-PAT.

Pituis, obs. variant of PITUITA.

‖ **Pituita** (pĭtiū·ĭtă). *Physiol.* Also (after F.) ? **pituit,** ? **pituite.** [L. *pituita* slime, phlegm, rheum; F. *pituite* (Paré c 1575).] The secretion of the mucous membrane; phlegm, mucus. Also *attrib.* = PITUITARY.

1599 BARKER *Aesculus* (1904) 134 Orach...allays the Flux Hæmor. 1909 TUCKER *Physiol. Pulse-Watch* 62 A Saliva, or thin Pituita. 1732 *Abercrombie Tender of Life* 326 Vessels ...distracted with a viscous Pituita. 1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plotinus* 102 The pituita, or the bile, or the like disorders. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pituital** (pĭtiū·ĭtăl) *a.* = PITUITARY.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pituital.*

Pituitary (pĭtiū·ĭtări), *a. Physiol.* and *Anat.* [ad. L. *pituitārius*, f. *pituita*: see prec. So F. *pituitaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or secreting pituita or phlegm; mucous.

Pituitary body, gland, † *glandule*, a small bilobed body of unknown function attached to the infundibulum at the base of the brain; originally supposed to secrete the mucus of the nose; also applied to structures connected with this.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 346 It containeth the Pituitary or Pituitarie Glandule. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* 1. ii. 180 That Part of the pituitary Membrane which covers the Cells of the Os ethmoides. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 311 To protect the olfactory nerves and pituitary membrane from the too great or too sudden changes with respect to heat, dryness, or cold. 1833 HOLMES *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 78 A deep depression...covered the pituitary fossa. 1840 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pituitary fold*, the two layers of dura mater which enclose the Pituitary body. *Ibid.*, *Pituitary space*, the space...in which the pituitary body appears. *Pituitary stem*, the infundibulum.

b. *absol.* or as *sb.* (*a*) = pituitary membrane: (*b*) = pituitary gland.

1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 472 [The frontal sinuses] are lined with a membrane, a continuation of the pituitary. 1909 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 24 Feb. 451 Atrophy of the pituitary might likewise be followed by obesity.

† **Pituito·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pituīto-sus*, f. *pituīta*: see above and -OSE¹.] = next.

1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 17 Crude and pituitose humors. 1731 KNOX in *Monro's Med. Transpts* ii. 69 The former...may be called the sanguineous apoplexy, the latter the pituitose.

Pituitous (pĭtiū·ĭtŏs), *a.* [ad. L. *pituītōsus*: see prec. and -OUS: cf. F. *pituiteux*.] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of phlegm or mucus; mucous; of humours, etc.: Characterized or caused by excess of mucus.

1697 TOSSELL *Powerf Remedy* (1698) 120 She emptieth her self of pituitous and flegmatique humours. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 41 Pituitous Affections of the Breast. 1780 RAIMBACH in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 290 A continuation of the pituitous membrane of the nose. 1800 HUNTER *Fun. Villages* 10 Forth creeps the [dog'ring snail]: a silver line... Marks his pituitous and slimy course. 1831 J. FENNEL *Lawrence's Lect. Chirg.* (ed. 3) 81 The mucous or pituitous cavities. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 390

b. = PHLEGMATIC 1 a and 2.

1658 BARNS *Saving Faith* 48, If My pituitous brain and languid spirits. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 82 The Pulse of those pituitous Tempers in general is small. 1758 A. WILSON *Remedy in Wonder* 184 Mustagon, all of whose passions were so moderate...was truly phlegmatic.

Hence **Pitu·tousness.**

1730 BAILEY vol. II, *Pituitousness*, *phlegmatickness*.

Pituus, -**uitis** *n.*, etc., obs. variants of PITUITA.

† **Pituus,** *a. Obs. rare* ⁻¹. Short for PITUITOUS *a.* So † **Pitu·ity** for *pituitosity*, pituitousness.

1810 WILDMAN, *Symp. Man Who* (1854) 197 *Pituosity or pituy essence. Ibid.* 201 In old persons the accumulation and fat is more pituus, slimy and blandus substance.

‖ **Piturí** (pĭtŭri). Also **pitury, pitchur'y, -churi, -churie, pidgery, podgery, bodgery.** [Native name.] The native name of an Australian

shrub, *Duboisia Hopwoodii* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), the leaves and twigs of which are chewed by the natives as a narcotic.

1883 *Pract. Rep. Inc. Pat. Dixon's Land Agt.* 2 (Manitoba) 'Pituary', a narcotic plant brought by Kings, the explorer, from the interior of Australia, which it is used by the natives to produce intoxication. 1884 F. M. Bailey *Australia* (Queensland) *Pharm.* 190 Pituri of the natives . . chewed by the natives as the white man does the tobacco. 1885 G. W. Rusden *Hist. Australia* I. ii. 101 A shrub called pituary by the natives. 1889 Lumholtz *Cannibals* (1890) 121 Pituri is highly valued as a stimulant.

Hence **Pi·turize** *v.trans.* (pseudo-scient. 1895).

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 1/1 The system of alcoholizing and pituizing as in every respect identical. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pituizing*, a volatile liquid alkaloid prepared from the leaves and branches of the Australian plant *Pituri*.

Pit-viper, -water, -work, etc. : see Pit ¹ 14.

Pity (pi·ti), *sb.* Forms : α. 3-6 **pite, pyte,** 4-5 **pitee,** 5 **pytie,** 5-6 **pytie,** (-*ye*), 5-7 **pitie,** (5-6 -*ye*), 6- **pity.** β. 4-5 **pitte,** 4-6 **pytte,** 5-7 **pittie,** (-*ye*), 6 **pyttye,** 6-7 **pitty.** γ. 3-6 **pete,** 4 **peete,** 4-6 -*ie*, 5-6 **-tie.** See also Pitye. [ME. *pite* α. OF. *pitet* (11th c.), *pitee, pitié, pitié* (12th c.), mod.F. *pitié*, sb. L. *pietāt-, pietātem* Pietv. The *Fr. pitié* was the popular phonetic repr. of *pietātem*; *pitié* a clerical adaptation of *pietāt-*, and *pitié* repr. a semi-popular intervocalic form.

The sense of L. *pietās* 'piety', was in late L. extended so as to include 'compassion, pity', and it was in this sense that the word first appears in OF. in the two forms *pitet* and *pitié*. Gradually these forms were differentiated, so that *pitié*, which most closely represented the L. form, was used in the sing. L. sense, while *pitet* retained the extended sense. In ME. both *pite* and *pitee* are found first in the sense 'compassion', subsequently both are found also in the sense 'piety'; the differentiation of forms and senses was here scarcely completed by 1800.]

I. †**1.** The quality of being pitiful ; the disposition to mercy or compassion ; clemency, mercy, mildness, tenderness. *Obs.* (or merged in next.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 Domesches, rumhelnesse, mede, ant of hearte. a 1300 *Assumpt. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 169 Inne, pe ert ful of pite. c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Tale Prol.* 1273 *So Lip Solein* B. *Vlended* 1026 For pure pyte & hy pei gyue. 1424 Caxton *Chron.* v. 6 Ye ryotyng ville but a right grete wyfe of a debonayre lorde ley to helpe alle men. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/1 *Pytie of Pyte, misericordia.* 1560 B. Jonson *Pastime for* 2 *K.* 295 A lorde proud ligt full of pitee. 1615 Princess *Pelopponesus* (1624) 280 Let thy pitie never fine to make intercession for vs.

2. A feeling or emotion of tenderness aroused by the suffering, distress, or misfortune of another, and prompting a desire for its relief ; compassion, sympathy. Formerly sometimes with pl. in reference to a number of persons.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 283/2 Pere wipre ech man pitid him, bopen of pore ondpe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5918 Wit-outen pite he wald him sla. c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 917 His glose teeneth sorwe to gruwel bores. c 1400 Maundev. (*Roxb.*) *Bodley MS.* xxxv. 180 Pitee. [e. To help him pat nere ner is pitiful vnneb. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* lv. 57 Quhat haist we herd for pietie will not bleid? 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* iv. 1, The night will neither season a grave of pity, This indignation. 1631 Heywood *Loiola's* 2. iv. 25 Guido, for the Calamity of another, is Pitty. 1733 A. Monroe *Cheap's Sur. Treat.* No. 63 We ruth in Way of his Pain. 1809 Craddock *Pour. Exp.* 20 438 The old man, standing there that fearsome Death, spoke pity, plainer than the tongue can speak. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxiii, Pity for a horse o'er-driven.

3. *Phr. To have or take pity* [*F. avoir pitié, prendre pitié* (12th c.)] : pass., to conceive or feel pity ; usually, to show or exercise pity, to be merciful or compassionate. Const. †*of* (obs.), *on, upon.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 178/240 Pe pope hadde hi3 gome pite. 1309 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6174 Y pray be, pat hast been in my pyne, 1393 Langl. *Piers Plowman* C. xxi. 1 I had pite of his pouerte pat pilorie was of Walis. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 944 Wallace thareff to lant had gret pyte. 1535 Coverdale *2nd Esdr.* xi. Haue pite vpon me, Lorde, haue pitie me ye ye my handes. 1820 Keats *Poems*, xx. 17 He 'ill hae pity upon the poor lonebody unto the Lord. 1842 Lady Ansell *Mrs. I.* 222 Have pity on me then. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 247 When that the lordes hadde over hem wedded be, And token Pite of his grief. *Rich. ibid.* 1600 in *Shaks. Cr. Praise* 58, I am to entreat you that you will take pitie of me. 1709 Addison *Tatler*, *Ladd* 3. 31 (1786) II. 247 Take Pity upon them, who cannot take Pity upon themselves. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* v. ii. (1846) I. 304 note, Which leads me to take pity on pages, or rather on myself.

c. In exclamatory phrases of solicitation, entreaty, etc. : †*for pity* (obs.) ; cf. *for shame!*) ; *for pity's sake* (cf. *for goodness' sake, for mercy's sake*).

1480 Caxton *Fables of Alaup* 10 Ha, Helas for god & for pite ! pray you that ye wylle lede me whilles your tacke. 1599 Lefevere *tr. Jason. on Carol* (1866) 37 Alas, for pity ! the Rhenish ales were sent awaye by these false Turks. 1613 Dekker *Jests* 18, Refuse thy offence, if not for pitties sake ! 1800 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 72 Ariel, for pitty. 1850 R. Dinsdale *Jerome* 41, I accept my cordial Friends, for pity's sake. 1872 P. Fisher *Nineteenth C.* 36 Suffer me . . to beg your opinion—but for pity's sake . . let it be compendious. *Prof.* For pity's sake, do be quiet !

3. *Assoc.* A ground or cause for pity ; a subject of condolence, or (more usually) simply of regret ; a regrettable fact or circumstance ; a thing to be sorry for ; in phrases, †*pity (it is, was, were* (obs.) ; *it is, was, would be*) (*of, pity ; the more* (*to*) *the pity, a thousand pities, a great pity,* etc. In early use without *of*.

c 1380 Chaucer *Parlia Bdeous* 80 (MS Fitzw 1 dowbte nowte Nyth that I wilned more herte, c 1440 *Jac. Esplan.* 56 Alisaw, alle wolwery thynges vche lovyd him more,—*Sic fuit* he hat. . That was the more pete. c 1440 Generydes 53 Gret ryne that she.. bland were hyr wanchinge. c 1450 Henry *VI* (Gilbert's 103) Full gret chaunge, as gilte was to us. 1490-8 Sir Malory *Arthur* v. xxii. 88 It were grete pyte to lese Gryfflet. *Ibid.* v. xvi. 74 Grete pyte it was of his harm. 1508 Tuscane *Arte* xxii. 22 A wyse wife suche a folysee from the wyfe ! Yf it pitie that he shulde lese. 1540 in Parker *Corr. Archbp.* St. 100 The tonnedelye of Kyllane . hath in yt nether towne or hamelete nor other howsese whiche ys pytie to reporte. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Dialogs* (Arb.) 48 It is a pitie to see how farre the office of a bishop is degenerated from. 1593 Shakes. *3 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 1, and Venus pitie, to wonder more, That pitie not will together. 1625 Bacon *Pens. Civiles* 57 It is a thousand pities they should want Diuines who will vse nothing without them. 1629 *Un. Crowne* (1640) II. 56, 55 It is a great pitty we should not be.. friends. 1748 H. Walpole *Lett. to H. S. Conway* 29 Oct., What a pity it is I was not born in the golden age of Louis the Fourteenth. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* (1861) Lessons which it would be an infinite pity to lose. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* I. 30 It would be a pity to alter it. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. (*Jes.*) How's the pity that we cannot adopt something like the Swiss Referendum.

b. Idiomatically with *of* (= in relation to, in respect of, about). *Obs.* or arch.

a 1440 *Nat. de la Tour* (1868) 55 Men of diuse maners there be now a dayes to marry, of the which it is the more pitee. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 8:5, At the leest . . what great pitie was it, that it was spilt of his life (= that he should live : see Acts xxii. 22). 1598 Chettle *Kinde Hartes Dreame* Wks. 1815 I. 58 Twas pitie of his woes, for he would have beene a fine man else. 1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* v. iii. 42 *Isab.* Must he needs die? . . *Duke.* Vnto pitty of him. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 206 But pet the pitty of it, Iago ! 1633 Massinger *Virgin Mart.* iv. iii. 58 They were insensible to praise and blame, . . And yet it was pitty of them ; for they were physically the finest race of men in the world.

†**c.** A condition calling for pity ; pitiable state ; sad fate. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1047 Pou pleyes his ground knyght be pyte of his fone. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5680 The pete & the plaint was pan for to here ! *Ibid.* 11296 Kyng Priam the pite pursuyd more. 1549-77 Fulbeck *Direction* 3, xxxvii. 61 In a man ordained, and rarely qualified. Lo, where, (no, no more, things are all with more glory, by the piety and defect of the other.

†**b.** An object of pity. *Obs. rare.*

1710 Addison *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 7 The Sinners who have appeared to the Writers of late Years, have rendered it either the Pity or Contempt of its Neighbours.

†**3.** Grief for one's own wrong-doing ; remorse, repentance. *To have pity,* to repent. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* I ij, We ought to.. have pyte and be displeasid of that that we have done. 1551 *Trans. Bridges' St. Tales* (1811) 58 They..knocke thy conscience, moouing pitie there.

†**II.** **4.** = Piety (in its current senses). *Obs.*

(The primary sense of L. *pietās*, but in Eng. later than senses 1 and 2, and at length superseded by *piety*.)

1300 *Arund.* 220 He se neuer[pel] eny..nor pite him neuer pet se done. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 191 Pat pee bicomeb sympnesse, schewynge pite, bi goode werkis. c 1386 — *1 Pet.* iii. 12 To be to holy [*perhaps* read pious ?] ..pe eres perof, pe vertuose. c 1450 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 5 God the eadore with a deuoute of glory ; And with pe aspire of deuoute and pite. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/1 A Pytie, *pietas* ; *exactio.*

†**b.** *spec.* = Piety 3 b. *Obs.*

1523 *Lady of Fortune* 1. 1. 109 3 Tribules, over 1 Pius, & 3 more vnnape de Nouem Dianes[.] 1583 *Will B. Patrick's Stabber of Southerp* 3 Dec. (P.C.C., 1 Dogett), A Crucifix of the gilte of our lorde. 1592 *Test. Eber. Surreyens.* VI. 70 For the mayntenaunce and light of our lorde of pitie in the said churche. 1887 A. Lovell in *Thynne's Pride* 2 130 You come to the Chappell of our Lady of Pitty, which is under the Mount Calvary.

III. **7.** *Const.* (from sense 2), as *pity-begging, -hunted, -moving, -proof, -worthy* adjs.

1590 *Arabian Nights* (Rtldg.) 20 Ah, what pity-moving words, what lamp-kindled sighs. 1593 Shakes. *Lucr.* 560 Her pitie-pleading eyes are fitter fram'd To wanton dalliance with her foes. 1595 Jos. Taylor *Gl. Joseph* 5 Such, as by The weeping eyes, and pitie-begging looks of those Mothers. 1597 *New. Nativitian Cvb.* II. 30 In the most submissive and pity-moving terms. 1805 Cowper. *Grk. Poems* xv. 16, The pity-profferd cup. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* 380 He was not altogether pity-proof.

Pity (pi·ti), *v.* [f. prec. sb., pash. after OF. *piteer, pitier*, F. *pitoyer*.]

1. *trans.* To feel pity for ; to compassionate, commiserate, be sorry for. (In mod. use sometimes implying slight contempt for a person on account of some intellectual or moral inferiority attributed to him. Cf. Pitiful 4, Pitiless.)

1549 Mem. *Angel. Saxons* Wks. 1576/1 Whose pitieth not vs, whom can he pitie? 1593 Shakes. *Rich. II*, v. i. 158 No good at all that I can do for him, Vnlesse you call it good to pity him. 1611 Bible *Ps.* ciii. 13 Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that feare him. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Persian Warr* v. 41 Bishop, Bishop of Bostora . . brought him to obey more who never offended him, nor would, but to reduce him. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. vii. 21, I can pity others, or I should not deserve pity myself. 1838 Lytton *Alice* v. 2, Am I not to be pitied ? 1875 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2 V. 77 He who is unjust is to be pitied in any case. *Mod.* I pity you if you can't understand a plain statement like that.

†**2.** To move to pity, excite the compassion of ; to grieve. Usually impersonal, i. e. with subject clause (mostly *inf.*) introduced by *it*. *Obs.*

1579 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 304 It wold pitye one mannes hart to here the dayelye and synes. 1593 Coverdale *Ps.* cxiii. 24 Thy seruauntes haue a loue to his stones, and it pitieth them to se her in the dust. c 1600 S. Wyld *Cruel Fortune Father* (1627) 50 It pitieth me the Landlorne that lyes so much vnd. 1668 *Pepys Diary* 30 July, Old Mr. Huntly, whose condition pitties me. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Ant.* vi. vii. § 4 It would pity one's heart to observe the change. 1780-91 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* I. 62 He would have pitied every body, for he had no cruelty, nor dislike nor resentment at all. 1855 Maginn *Pers. Family* I. 171 The poor creatures . . stepped about in a way that it pitied you to see them.

†**3.** *intr.* (or *trans.* with *inf.* or *obj. cl.*) To be moved to pity ; to be sorry, grieve. *Obs.*

1549 Compendium, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 14 I pitie to see you go from suche good beginnynges. 1579 Lyly *Euphues Anat.* (Arb.) 56 He can be greatly pitied, in the other be reuiled. 1587 Mirror *F. L. v.* 111 Pitying here their good Before him naked in the ayre. 1590 C. Carleton in *Carleton's Austid. Lovesse* To Rdr. B, The love of Youth, which he pitied to see...opposed by Old Adversaries.

4. *transf.* To grieve for, regret. *Obs.* or arch.

1636 Wood *Life* 10 July (O.H.S.) I. 109 Proctor died.. he was much admired of the intelligent, and exceedingly praised by all the faculty for his loss. 1892 Law Person]

Pitying (pi·ti-ing), *ppl. a.* [f. Pity *v.* + -ing ².] That pities ; that feels, shows, or expresses pity ; compassionate. In mod. use sometimes, Feeling or expressing slight contempt (*cf.* Pitiful 4).

1590 Hymnes *Full Fermonity* 137 Their teares . . pierce the hearts of their pitying neighbours. 1598 Warn Hymn, *Pitying is a weight of depth deepest* ? With pitying eyes the Prince of Grace Behold our helpless grief. 1848 Mrs. Charles *Lost Ld.* II. 74 If I had you Sir a pitying interest in the man. 1879 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. 1, 28 Generally discussed with a pitying shrug of the shoulders.

Hence **Pi·tyingly** *adv.*, in a pitying manner ; in pity.

1647 in Wharton. 1867 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* vi, Mr. Macey, smiled pityingly, in answer to the landlord's appeal. 1881 Wilfr. Holland *Good for Nothing* I. 251 Looking kindly and pityingly in his face.

Pityline (pi·tilin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Pityline*, f. *Pitylus*, sb. Gr. πίτυλος plash, beating.] Of or pertaining to the *Pityline*, a subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, the fringilline tanagers of the Neotropical area, having a thick pointed beak and rather short wings, typified by the genus *Pitylus*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pityocampa. Also 7 **pityocampe, -pia.** [L., ad. Gr. πιτυοκάμπη, f. πίτυς, πίτυ- pine-tree + κάμπη caterpillar.] The larva of the Pine Processionmoth (*Cnethocampa pityocampa*).

1608 Topsell, *Serpents* (1658) 666 The most venomous is that which is called *Pityocampe*, whose Sting is poyson. *Ibid.*, Vipers . . exceeds the glory of any *Pityocampe* in thick or otherwise in any sex, to be deemed a swallower. 1708 Phillips, *Pityocampa*, a Worm breeding in the Pine-tree, the biting of which is venomous. 1813 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1816) I. 132 Of this subject also is the famous *Pityocampa* of the ancients, the moth of the fir.

Pityriasis (pitīrī·āsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. πιτύριασις scurf (Galen), f. πίτυρον bran.]

1. *Path.* A condition of the skin characterized by the formation and falling off of irregular patches of small bran-like scales, without inflammation ; the (diseased) formation of dandruff or scurf.

1808 *Simmond's Pharm. Dict.* ed. 2, *Pityriasis, old. Furfuratio.* 1808 Fielding, *Pityriasis*, the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head. 1818-20 E. Tuckerman *Catalogue Mosses, Method.* ind. 3 [It] is the slighter form of Psoriasis, the cuticle alone . . appears to be in a morbid condition. 1884 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 36 *Pityriasis* is a purely epithelial disease, except in the rare form *P. rubra*.

2. *Conchol.* A genus of birds of the family *Corvidæ*, inhabiting Borneo and Sumatra, containing one species *P. gymnocephalus*. So called from the scales with which the naked head is covered.

1839 Wagler *Nat. Birds* 360 There seem to be only four unquestionable peculiar genera [in Borneo] *Pityriasis*, a singular form generally referred to the *Lanidæ*, *Schizorhis* belonging to *Timeliopsidæ*, &c.

Pityroid (pi·troid), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πίτυρ-ον bran + -οειδ-ης : cf. Gr. πιτυώδης bran-like.] Resembling bran ; bran-like.

1848 in Smart ; and in later Dicts.

Pitsaw, -sawbe, obs. forms of Pertuis.

+ Pitsma. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1598 Barrough *Meth. Physick*, *Pitsma*, the name given to a new and mixed Salue of light nature, used for gentlewomen's vses.

Pivot (pi·vət), *sb.* Also 7 **pivat, 8 pevot, pevet.** [a. F. *pivot* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) pivot, hinge. Origin obscure. Cf. mod. Prov. *pivo* a pointed thing (?). In *pivinde, pivole* wooden peg or pin, dibble, pessa, etc., perhaps related to It. *piva* pipe.]

1. A short shaft or pin, usually of metal and pointed, forming the fulcrum and centre on which something turns or oscillates ; as the pin of a hinge, the rod of an axle or spindle, or the arbor on which the hands of a timepiece turn ; a pintle, gudgeon.

1611 Cotgr., *Pivot*, the pivot, or iron nave vpon which the Vanes of a grist, or corne-loft turn. 1683 Dryden *Kng. Arthur* 3rd. 3 The wicked Magician's Needle, and the Box that

holds it, are duly pois'd by Means of a competent number of opposite Weights. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pivotte*, are the Ends of the Spindle of any Wheel in a Watch; and the Holes into which they run, are called *Pivot-holes*. 1789 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 149 The gudgeons, or pivots, in large engines, are seldom turned true. 1805 Stevenson in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 80 note. The extremities of an axle or spindle, ..are called gudgeons when the wheels are large, and pivots in small pieces of machinery. 1870 *Mercant. Encom. Exam.* 72 The axles vertebra is formed to turn on the intervertebral process of the axis as on a pivot.

† b. A dowel or toggle. *Obs. rare.*

1730-6 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 223 The Stones .. are ..cramped at the Top of the Arches with Pivots or Nails.

2. *Mil.* The officer or man on whom a body of troops wheels; also that flank by which the alignment or dressing is corrected. *Fixed pivot, movable pivot*: see quot. 1852.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 30 When the squadron has attended to a flank by divisions.—If to the right, then the left officer is on the pivot of the rear division, and the right officer shifts to the pivot of the front division. 1852 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 10. 47 *Pivot*, the outward man on that flank of a Squadron or smaller body upon which that body turns in wheeling.—*Fixed Pivot*, is when the flank man facing a wheel turns upon its own ground. *Movable Pivot*, is when the flank man, facing a wheel, describes a portion of a circle. 1864 F. A. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (1880) 191 A heavy cart ..hangs free as a movable pivot by a single wheel. 1880 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 *Bluecher, Magdeburg*, 1915) "When Right is to front, Left is the Pivot." This is the first thing taught to the Corps.

3. *fig.* That on which anything turns; a cardinal or central point.

1823 *Examiner* 17 May 310/1 His Majesty .. walked the measure .. no one to conduct, his arm .. with a grace an Leipsic. 1826 *Quarterly Rev. Mag.* XXXIII. 304 The paper-money is the pivot, on which their all turns. 1858 Simpson *Sch. Mistr.* I. 122 These questions of right which between Christians would be the chief pivots of the decision. 1881 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xliv. 137 In all States, the Governor .. may at any moment become the pivot on whom action public order turns.

b. *Spec.* A device in Japanese poetry: see quots., and cf. *pillow-word* s. v. Pillow sb. 6.

1877 B. H. Chamberlain in *Trans. Asiat. Soc. Japan* V. 36 A more complicated species of pun, occurring when a word with two meanings is used only once to a sort of pivot on which two wheels turn. In this case, the first part of the poetical phrase has no logical end, and the latter part no logical beginning. ..An example of what might be termed *pivot-puns*. 1880 — *Classic Poetry Japanese* Introd. 9 The 'Pivot' is a more complicated device, and one which, to any European beginner, would be not only unappreciable, but impossible, reading, as it does, on a most peculiar kind of *sic et non*.

† 4. *Gardening.* (See quot., and cf. Pivot v. 3.)

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Vine*, If the lower or bottom part of the Vine be ..thicker than all the rest, it ought not to prune it well in that Shape; but if .. in consequence visible that some part a little above it, from whence to affect some fine Roots proceed; then ..you must entirely cut off this unsightly Part, with all its Appurtenances: Having finished such a Pivot, and those Roots must only be preserv'd that proceed from the forlorn Part.

† 5. The nipple of a percussion-lock. *Obs.*

1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 596 The most peculiarity of the ordinary percussing lock is the pivot or nipple. 1865 T. Hamilton *Dalrymple Shooting Code* 18 The pivot is the nipple or cone of iron screwed into the breech, and on which the copper cap is placed.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *appositive* or *adj.* That is the pivot on which something turns or depends; cardinal; pivotal.

1881 E. Garrett *Rose Last.* 247 Henderson fixed [still] upon those pivot qualities of the heart. 1883 Pivot *Cocoa* s. *Introd.* (ed. 2) 9 Some of the pivot terms and most perplexing conceptions.

b. *Comb.*, as *pivot-fit* (Fits sb.1), *-gauge*, *-hole*, *-lathe*, *-pin*, *-point*, *-polisher*; (in sense 2) *pivot fit* (Fits sb.8), *-hand*, *-leader*, *-man*, *-manœuvre*, *officer*, *-ship*; pivot-bolt, a central bolt about which a pivot-gun oscillates horizontally; pivot-bridge, a swing bridge pivoted on a central pier; pivot-broach, pivot-drill, watchmakers' tools; pivot-frame, a frame turning on a pivot, so that the gun it carries may be pointed in any direction; pivot-gearing, gearing for allowing the axis of a driving wheel to be shifted, so as to communicate power in various directions; pivot-gun (see quots.); pivot-joint *Anat.*, a joint in which the articular movement is that of a pivot; pivot-pricker, a cleaner pointed instrument for clearing the nipple of a percussion-lock; pivot-pun (see 5 b); pivot-span, that span of a bridge which turns or opens on a pivot; pivot-tooth (see quot. 1875); pivot-transom, the front member of the chassis of a casemate gun; pivot-wrench, a small turning tool for securing or loosening the nipple of a percussion-lock to and from the barrel; now called *nipple* or *cone-wrench*.

1879 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pivot-bolt*, *Mil. Engin.* 1710/1 A "pivot-bridge" of the New York Central Railway on the Dunkirk principle. *Ibid.*, *Pivot-broach*, a ..tool for opening the pivot-holes of watches. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 58 The "pivot files ..face to the left. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clocker*, 191 Pivot Fits. ..[In] a file used for finishing pivots. 1852 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 31 They resume their places on the "pivot flank. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 133 The piece ..is mounted upon a carriage ..which embraces a "pivot frame and recoil slide. 1883 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clocker*, 191 "Pivot Gauge, ..a steel plate with tapered slit used for measuring pivots. 1858 Simmons *Dict. Trade*, "*Pivot-gun*, a piece of ordnance turning freely on a pivot, to alter the direction. 1899 F. A. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (1880) 110 Blakeney mark for the pivot gun of half hermaphs. 1704 "Pivot-hole [see sense 1]. 1872 Mechan. *Pocket-bk.* 108, 272 The upward kind of "pivot-joint is seen in the forearm. 1880 *Mechan. Cat.* 122. 1798 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 17 The "pivot leader ..will begin in his own person to incline behind the line from the old, so as to regain the new direction twenty or thirty yards from the point of intersection. a 1814 *Manœuvring* 21, I in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 101 Ever since ..you have been our lad[s] "pivot-man; every thing turns on you. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 13 Those nearest the pivot man making their steps extremely small. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 23 In movements in column, the "pivot officers ..are answerable by covering, and the proper wheeling distances. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. v. 58 A plate round the point or this end, with a hole for the "pivot pin. 1858 T. Graham Dalrymple *Shooting Code* 108 *Articles necessary to the gunmaker's equipment*: .. 1 forking-piece, in case or bag; two extra pivots; 2. "pivot-pricker; pivot-wrench. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, "*Pivot-ship*, in certain fleet evolutions, the steamers that remain stationary, as a pivot on which the other vessels are to form the line anew. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Tactics* (1876) 158 The six front seats shown and below ..are the only ones upon which it is advisable to install "pivot seats. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pivot-teeth*, ..an artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth by a dowel-pin of wood or metal occupying the nerve-canal. *Ibid.* 1711/2 A traversing platform passing through the "pivot transom and the front sleeper of the platform. 1858 "Pivot-wrench [see *Pivot-pricker*].

Pi·vot, *v.* [a. F. *pivoter*, f. *pivot*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with, mount on, or attach by means of, a pivot or pivots. (Chiefly in passive.)

1855 Hunt Clarke *Diff.* 291/1 *Pivot*, plate on a pivot. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* 211, 272 To have the model pivoted at the ends. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 3, 8, An electromagnetic telegraph ..the armature of which was pivoted so as to vibrate between its poles. 1882 Nature (Lyonsville) (ed. 6) 190 If yards were pivoted in the centre of the mast.

b. *fig.*: cf. prec. 3. (In quot. 1851, to serve as a pivot to.)

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 477 There is not a man ..whose moral and mental centre of gravity rises freely about the centre on Elections and gyrations of his 'passionate' energy. 1858 S. H. Hutton *Sheet* 2, 102 Such a connexion ..are pivoted on public rather than mere private interests.

2. *Mil.* To turn on on a pivot; to hinge; in military manœuvres, to swing round a point as centre. Chiefly *fig.*

1842 Lever *C. O'Malley* xi. The 7th took up their ground as Nevada pivoting upon the 21st Hussars. 1870 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World Pulpit* II. 229 You know that Christ's ministry was pivoting upon Capernaum. 1883 Mount Lee *Loiring & Learning* II. iv. 134 'No', said the clergyman, and pivoted on his heel. 1892 *Pittsburgh Weekly* 12 June 4/2 The entire question pivots on Water.

3. *Gardening.* (Now *rare*.) = Pivot v.2 4.

1855 [*tell Sec. Ley.* s. v., In *Bot.*, a pale root which grows vertically downwards is spoken of as 'pivoting' (Lind).

Hence **Pi·voted** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·voting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 Hunt Clarke *Dict. supply Pivoting*, pivot-work. *Pivoted*, a. 1870 *Daily News* 27 July 5 This bridge is built in three portions, the centre resting upon four piers, and a pivoted portion of which each of these thirty yards in length. 1875 *Poetical Concon* XVII. 511. I removed the pivoted rest (of a tooth), which was covered by a vandi and dark purple gum. 1880 *Nature* (Gainesville) (ed. 6) 194 The ..frames carry [drums] seven inches. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 9/1 The eye of the leaches which receives the pivoting pin.

Pivotal (pi·vătăl), *a.* [f. Pivot sb. + -al.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting a pivot; being that on which anything turns or depends; central, cardinal, vital.

1841 Mary Howitt *Social Life* 198 It is, the final characteristic of civilized industry .. to have for general motive nothing but the fear of death from hunger. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 26 Almost this general fact all the other matters involved fall into position as ..auxiliary. 1880 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. i. xxvi. 392 It ..makes the issue of the election turn on the voting in certain 'pivotal' States.

Hence **Pi·votally** *adv.*, in a pivotal manner; as on a pivot.

1887 *Lit. Amer.* 22 Feb. 58 The manchion is pivotally held between the floor .. and any stationary upper beam by two bolts.

‖ **Piwarrie** (pīwŏrī). Forms: 8 **piwaroo**, 9 **-ie**: **piwaroe**, -i; **-warry**, -i, **-ie**; **patwari**. [Carib of Guiana.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from cassava, used by the natives of tropical America. Also *attrib.*, as *piwarrie-drinking*, *feast*, *-strength*.

1680 *P. Biet in Le Blanc's Trav.* 401 They have a drink of the root Cavaüi, which the Caraïbs call Piwa.] 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 398 The piwaroe is made from the bread of Cassava or Manioc. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1. 1. *Manihot*, Another of the products of Cassava is an intoxicating beverage called Piwarrie. ..It is made by the women, who chew Cassava cakes and throw the masticated material into a wooden bowl, where it is allowed to ferment for some days, and [is] then boiled. 1882 Henry Lee & Moffitt *Guiana* 102 A large canoe is brought on shore and with patwari entering etc.

Pix (piks). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. syncopated from ME. *pikois*, *picis*, *pyxis*, Pyxis.] A pitch.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 48. 3/2 A Penitent with a Pix. 1861 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 216 Which the swallow's darting spoils And the pitcher's pix have smear'd. 1892 T. Stevenson *Pinc. & Fashion Storebought. Pix*, *Pitch*, a pitch-iron.

Pix, Pixie: see Pyx, Fixie.

† **Pixwox**, var. f. Pax-wax. Cf. *Ax-fax*, etc.

1598-9 *Visit. Kent.* 61 (1881) 48 There be three sorts of Beales in the necke: the first is called Pixwax or Scrolde.

Pixy, pixie (pi·ksi). Also *dial.* **pisky**, **-ie**, **piggy**, etc.: see Eng. Dial. Dict. [Origin obscure.] In local folk-lore a name for a supposed supernatural being akin to a fairy. Also *transf.*

(In popular use in the s. w. of England from Cornwall to Wiltshire and Dorset. A wanderer on the Thames above Oxford is reminded of the Oxfordshire Map *Pixey Mead*. Used by Scott in *The Pirate*, quot. 1821, where Norwegian married by Jamieson and in subsequ. glossaries) as a Shetland word, but no loyal evidence has been found there either for *pixie* or *nixie*. Rhys has a Scotch *dial. pixie*, *puckie*, 'small fairy, dwarf'. *N. Notes & Qu.* 'a little insignificant person'; but, with the disappearance of the supposed Shetland use, it is difficult to see how this could be connected with the s. w. Eng. word.)

1 1630 T. Westcote *Devon.* (1845) 433, I shall ..be thought to lead you to a pixy-path by telling an old tale. 1639 [see Pixy-led]. 1796 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 130 Tell me of the Reubens, or reckoning Pixy. 1795 Cornubian *Songs of Pixies* [Where the outraged Shepherds call Pixies to their medicyal, Fanny's children, here no doubt. 1820 Scott *Pirate* xxiii, If a pixie, such thy ring: If a fairie, such thy spring. 1858 Mrs. Bray *Tamar & Tamerton* I. x. 163 The pixies are certainly a distinct race from the fairies. ..[they] will hesitatingly tell you, if you ask them what pixies really were be, that these native spirits are the souls of infants, who were so unhappy as to die before they had received the Christian rite of baptism. 1879 Hewett *Peas. Life* 10, 16, (1886) 476 The Pixies may possibly still haunt those caves and dens in Devonshire where Coleridge ..saw them. 1892 'Q' (Cornw.) *Noughts & Crosses* 173 In this corner of the land where they say the pixies still keep.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *dial.*), as **pixy glove**, the thistle; **pixy-path**, a path by which those who follow it are bewildered and lost; **pixy-pear**, (*a*) the haw; (*b*) the hip of the wild rose (Britten & Holl.); **pixy puff**, various species of puff-ball, *Lycoperdon*, as *L. giganteum* and *Bovista*; **pixy-ridden** a., plagued or possessed by pixies; **pixy-ring**, (*a*) = Fairy-ring; (*b*) (see quot. 1892); **pixy stool**, a toadstool or mushroom.

1858 Carew *Ball. & Songs* 128 Rejoicing where the "pixy glove Will soon hang out its coat. 1630 "Pixy-path [see s]. 1870 Lane Varney *L. Lisle* x. 117 Always after those dark-berried and "pixie pears. a 1847 *Nat. Gloss. Devon* in *Halliwell*, "*Pixy-pud*, a local species of fungus. *Pixy-stools*, the fairy circles. 1879 Rimmer *Cottage Homes & Cottage Gardening*, "*Pixy-ridden*, no guard against which (horses being ridden by pixies) is sufficient to protect the skilful-horse. 1855 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 A girl, in "pixy-ridden, spins and sings happily to jump out of her hands, despite ..the after her, flitches of bacon fly into the dumps. a 1847 "Pixy-rings [see *pixy-puff*]. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pixy-rings*, round which they dance on moonlight nights. 1892 J. H. Pearce *Kelcher Pentreath* 21, It [a] A rudely drilled stone with a bit of coloured ribbon run through it—a pixie-ring, or spinning-wheel, in fact. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, "*Pixiegy-stool*, a mushroom, Dorsetsh. 1870 Lane Varney *L. Lisle* xiii, 221 There's a fairies' ring and no end o' pixy-stools on the heap yonder.

Pixy-led, *a.* Led astray by pixies; lost; bewildered, confused. So **Pixy-leading**.

1639 Col. Clobbery (Cornishman) *Fun.* Glomplan 73 [Blood-and-nob sort!] to Charity i'th' judge That pixie-led to Peyton glory. *Ibid.*, Old country folk, who pixie-leading feel, Bear heard about them to prevent that harm. 1858 Mrs. Bray *Tamar & Tamerton* I. 163 The popular belief of being pixy led. 1880 Miss. *Pixie Adams & Eve* v. 84, I thought you'd run home again, or was pixky-led or something. 1892 Blackmore *Kind Boy* 233 He firmly believed he had been pixy-led.

† **Pixy**, *sb. Obs.* [for **pix*], a. OF. *pix*, *pis* breast (in Gower *M.* (C.) 1—L. *pectus*.] The breast.

c 1390 *Confessio Amantis* (Pauli) I. 162 The pixie bright adoun he sawe, Betwen the clothes and the skin. *Ibid.* 300 Downe a vaine wide hente in the pixye or to the lunge.

Pize (peiz), *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **pise**, 7–8 **pize**, 9 (*dial.*) **peize**. [Of uncertain origin.

Suggested to have been an arbitrary substitute for Peise or Poise, the latter used in the same way from c 1600; but the form is unexplained. The E. Yorksh. *peize*, *peaze*, is the regular phonetic repr. of *poise*.] *cf. bandize*, *chatize*, etc.]

A word used in various imprecatory expressions, as *pize on, upon, of*; *pize take, pize light upon*; *and a pize, what a pize*: *cf. pest, pox, mischief*, in similar use.

1609 *1st Part Iacobus* 22, I. as *Rog.* The rot. *Hal. Pize on't*, a 1627 Middleton *Five Gallants* iv. ii, Pize on't, I prevent a good heaver but last night. a 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* iv. iv, Pize on him, I have no time. *Ibid.* iv. iv, Pize on the ordinary still! 1678 Richardson *Hum. of Mode* ii. i, Dor. a pize of their branches. *Ibid.* iii. i, Dor. a pize. *Aylet.* I be lame sons and saucers. 1688 Brathwaite *Spir. Alcahin* i. iv, Ah, sweet rogues! while in the country, a pize take them. 1733 Swinney *Cl. Fashion* (1784) 6/2 A pize upon them, I could get no sensible upon the road. 1734 Poole *Knights* v. Wks. 1739 I. 61 A pize of your pots and your royal rules! 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI. 268, I'll be a pize are you about? 1896 Henry Troy *N. Notes*, Another gloomy day—a pize upon it. 1899 Blackm. *Mag.* CCCLIV. 800 A mere mistake of Allen's. ..a pize upon him!. [In dialect use from Yorksh. to Kent, though in Sussex.]

Pizell, pizle, etc. forms of Pizzle.

‖ **Pizzicato** (pittsĭkā·tō), *a.*, *adv.*, *sb. Mus.* [It., prop. pa. pple. of *pizzicare* to pinch, tweak (a stringed instrument), twitch or pluck (a string).]

A. *adj.* and *adv.* Said of a note or passage played

on a violin or the like by plucking the string with the finger instead of using the bow. (*Alchester. Pizz.*)

1880 P. Davis in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 760/1 Playing a staccato accompaniment to a tune played with the bow. 1883 *Alchester's* Dec. 740/1 Violas and violoncellos play *pizzicato* throughout.

B. *ob.* A note or passage played in this way.

1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 119 When they heard an accompanist play the Pizzicato on the keys. 1883 *P. Davis in Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 293 Who copied with more or less success... his pizzicatos with the left hand.

Pizzle (pi·z'l). Now *dial.* or *vulgar.* Forms: α. 5 **pesell**, **pesill**, 7 **poozle**, 8 **pezil**; β. 6 **pyscle** still, 6–7 **pissel**(l, 7 **pizle**, **pissill**, **pizzle**, **pyzzel**(l, 7– **pizzle**. [Owing from early 16th c. = Flem. *pisel*, LG. *pesel*, dim. of OLG. **pēse* sheew, whence MLG. *pēse*, MDu. *pēse*, Du. *pees* sheew, string, pizzle. Cf. also MDu. *peeschē* sheew, string, whip of bull's hide, pizzle, Du. *peeschē*, *peeschē*, MLG. *peeschē*, LG. (and Ger. dial.) *peeschē* pizzle.] The penis of an animal; often that of a bull, used as a flogging instrument (see Bull 18† 11 b).

1393 Piers Pl. *Crede* 436 Thoughe he lye in [a]... be broken, bothe of vnyth and pesell, per wyth he hadde. 1542 Pecock *Repres. Lords* (1860) 107 Take the pesell of a swagge, burne it, and make it to poulder. 1599–1737 Bulls pissel, etc. [see Bull 18†]. 1653 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 576 Of the Whale's Pizzle, and its Use in Physick. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 13. 1824 *Scots Lel. Southey* 17 June in *Lockhart*. The whole-some discipline of a bull's pizzle and strait-jacket.

Pizze, obs. form of Plaze.

Pizzicability (pi·zĭkăbi·lĭti, plĭk-). [ad. L. *pizzicābilis*, f. *pizzicāt-* Pizzicate: see -ity. Cf. obs. F. *pizzicabilité* (1477 in Godef.).] The quality or character of being placable; readiness to be appeased or to forgive; mildness of disposition.

1552 Huloet *Corr.* 3, vi. Placabilitie is no litle part of Benignitie. a 1600 Montanus *Nos.* (1. iv. 1) (1699) 190 All writers compared the Germans... for Modestie, Integrity, Constancy, Pizzicability, Equity, and for Charity, but somewhat inclining to the vice of Dullnes. 1742 Middleton *Cicero* II. 141 305 He declared nothing to be more...worthy of a great man, than placability. 1859 Jeaffreson *Lovels Xvii.* IV. 85 He would endure with dignified placability much irritating opposition.

Pizzable (pi·zăb'l, plĭz-), *a.* [ME. a. OF. *pizzable*, ad. L. *pizzābilis*, f. *pizzāre* to appease: see -ble.]

†**1.** Pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Hymns Antiochum* 223 *Musis* was holy and ayrly to gode pizzable. c 1440 Bokenam *The Lyke for to Serve* A 13/2, 80 may be pizzable to the (yes of all) men to se. 1530 in *Pilgrimage* 6, Oxford 234 That it may be pizzable to the eyes of all men to se and to behelde.

2. Capable of being, or easy to be, appeased or pacified; mild, gentle, forgiving.

1560 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 93 To thy Enemie... him art pizzable. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 151 Since I saught by Prayer th' offended Deitie to appease,... Methought I saw him placable and mild. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* II. 168 My Pamela is very pizzable. 1819 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 22 June, Tories are pizzable people. 1856 Emerson *Misc. Lit. & Hy.* xxv. 6 Though intimate, he was pizzable, and at heart was truly loyal.

† **b.** *transf.* (of a thing). *Obs.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* lx. 7 They shal be offered upon my pizzable altar.

3. Peaceable, quiet. (Catachrestic.)

1622 Bacon *Hist. Gt. Brit.* 120. (1629) 400 Being of height, ambition with glory,...he resolved on a more pizzable course of life. 1832 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 130 The civil wars ... auto-da-fés of the minds of men from the pizzable horizontes of language. 1856 Blackwood *Fr. & It. Campaign* I. 259 The wind blew in momentary gusts, and then became more pizzable.

Pizzableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being placable; placability.

1647 Cromwell *Serm.*, 2 *Cor.* xv. 57 (1676) 72 A sensible Demonstration...of God's...Placableness and Reconcileable-ness to sinners returning to obedience. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* (ed. 3) I. 40 That softness of manner, and pizzableness of disposition, which he holds to be the greatest ornament to our sex. 1856 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VI. 172 They had gained a degree of pizzableness.

Pizzably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a placable manner.

1833 *James Louis XIV.*, IV. 311 He...heard patiently and pizzably accusations of himself and of his government. 1880 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* iii, 'Aay, aay', said Dunstan, very pizzably, 'you do me justice, I see'.

Placad, obs. Sc. form of Placard.

†**Placage** (plăkā·ʒ). [Fr., f. *placer* to place, smear, cover (with plaster, stucco, etc.), f. *placque* a plate, slab: see Plaque and -age.] The facing of walls with thin slabs of marble or the like, or with stucco or plaster.

1772 *Pococke in Ann. Reg.* 113/2 He likewise employed the same kind of cement for the placage of a subterraneous room. 1862 *Archæologia* XXXIII. 31 The cost of a simple marble placage.

Placard (plăkā·d, plăkē·əd), *sb.* Forms: α. 5 **plaquart**, **plakart**, **-ert**, 6 **plagart**, 6–9 **placart**, 7 **plaikart**, 7–8 **plaisart**, 8 **playcart**. β. 5– **plaward**, (6 **placarde**, **plakard**, **plackard**, **plakerde**, **plagard**(e, **plachard**(e; 6–7 **placcard**(e, 6–9 **plackard**(e). γ. 6 **placat**, **-att**, 7 **plaist**, 7–8 **plaast**, 7 **plaiste**, 8 **plaist**. δ. **placad**. [a. OF. *plackart* (1411), *plac(c)quart*, *placard*, *-art* in the same senses, mod.F. *placard*, f. OF. *plaquier* (mod.F. *plaquer*) to plate, lay flat, plaster, etc., ad. MFlem. *placken* (Du. *plakken*) to plaster, coat with something sticky: see -ard. The OF. *plackart* was taken into Du. as *plakkaert*, *plakbaet*, *plakkaat*, whence 17th c. Eng. forms *plackert*, *placaat*, *placcat*, etc.: also Ger., Da. *plakat*. See also Plaquette, Placket 2.]

I. An official or public document.

†**1.** A formal document (originally) authenticated by a thin seal affixed to its surface. *Obs.*

Cf. F. *scean plaquet* seal affixed to the surface of a document.

†**2.** Such a document issued by a competent authority, authorizing or permitting a person to do something; a warrant, licence, permit, letters patent. *Obs.*

† *Letters of placard*, a letter under seal.

1480 in *Rymer Fœdera* (1710) XII. 184/1 Certain Letters in Paiper writen in Flemyssh with a grete round Seale in Rede Wex. 1488 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 12 Lettres of Placardes made in the name John, of Duchies of Constablishippe of the Castell of Ledbrow. 1502 in *Turks. Accidenc. Soc., Record Ser.* XVII. 198, I receyved from the Kinges grace a plaquerde. 1503–4 *Stat. 19 Hen. VII*, c. 2 The Kynges special Lettres vnder his placarde signed & subscribe with his proper hande. 1520 Convocation Archbishop (P. R. O. 89/29) B.) The kinges most honorable letters of placarde dated vnder his signet. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 122 That he few [corr.-ral nunnery,...but, by placardys and lycence optayned of the prynce, they are holden and obteyned. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 208 To sophie one, bad plaquarde thee, back chalde to take. 1600 B. Jonson *Knight. & Constable* 141 Neither doth he suffer other ships to ride in those seas, without a special placard signed with his owne hand. 1625–26 Hexham *Corsaer.* II. (1891) 108 No mariners, that without his Placard, no stranger can have ingress into his Dominions. 1706 Addison *Pastorals* 341 Religious Houses cannot acquire real Estates by way of Legacy ... without the Princes (Charles V.s) Placart or Licence.

Ap. a 1555 Bradford *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 69 Have ye a placard that God will do nothing to us? 1640 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 181 Others ...[think] that Christianity gives no a placard to use those Sports.

† **b.** An edict, ordinance, proclamation, official announcement. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1508 Wedby in *Tibbias L.* 208 n. (1728) 62 You count none ambassors by treaties, placards, proclamations or articles. 1597 *Acts Privy Council* (1902) XXI. 91 An open placard to all Maiors, Sheriffes, Justices of Peace, Bayliffes, Constables, &c. c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1. v. 43) 40 Placards or Edicts are published in his name. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 103/2 A strict Placard against Duels throughout all the Provinces. 1708 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 363 On the 21st of last month was published a placart or declaration. 1708 (title) General Waller's Instructions to Young Officers, and a Placart to the Cavaliers. 1859 *Motley Dutch Rep.* I. i. 114 Charles IV.) remembered and organized a papal Inquisition, side by side with those terrible "placards" of his invention [1550].

c. esp. in 17th c. A decree or ordinance of the States General or other competent authority in the Netherlands. In this sense often spelt *placaert*, *placaat*, *placaet*, after Du. *placaat* (*voor plakbaet*).

1589 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 283/1 A commission to proceed with the States in repealing their proclamation of such points of their placart as concern my Lord Willoughby. 1622 Wotton *Stat. Stand. Embl.* (1672) II. 43 The queen had sent unto the states to require that placart. 1738 Observ. *Revl. Wars* (title), A Placart or Proclamation for preserving the Woolen Manufactures in Flanders. 1748 tr. *Richard Greenhalgh's Voy.* No. 982 Rotterdam, June 14. A Placart, superseding the Execution of the three Placarts published last Year in relation to the French Trade, was issued.

1589 *Remonstr. Papists*, O. 8. 13 May-R. R. O.: (Draft of Ld. Willoughby's Defence against Calumnies by a pretended 1622 Wotton *Treat. Comm.* 42 These Seemed Placates, Edicts and Prohibitions, made against the English. 1638 Mapessa *Grandi Papists* 19 For revoking their Placards against Wives, Friends, and French Manufactures. 1688 Levinius *Bruyt Est.* (1892) I. 433 The states have ordered a placaat promising a reward of 1000 guilders. 1706 Phillips, *Placaart or Placad*, (Dutch) a Proclamation or Ordinance, by the States of Holland.

2. A notice, or other document, written or printed on one side of a single sheet, to be posted up or otherwise publicly displayed; a bill, a poster.

1580 Dent in *Aylmer's Corresp.* 109 Presention of Paris, by reason of certen placardes. 1587 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 330 Breiefel and subscribed by placats presentlie offered on publick places of the burgh of Edinburgh, 1592 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3750/2 A Placart was affixed last night on the Doors of our Cathedral [Cologne], to Answer to that which was lately published by the Chapter. 1598 Fullom, *Placard*, ...a Libel or slanderous Writing, printed or to dispersed abroad. c 1599 Bury *Lett. R. Scott.* (1826) I. 56 A bill to be put upon some dore in a single room to set it called a placard. 1628 Coventry *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 398 A placard ...was published to call the attention of the people to...his intended meeting. 1638 Dunyon *Black Mich.* 201, In the window hung a long and ranging array of written placards, expressing valued places. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 2 Oct. 3/7 Fixing printers and placards of many lines.

II. A thin plate of armour, etc.

†**3.** **a.** A piece of armour; a breast- or back-plate; esp. an additional plate of steel, iron, etc., worn over or under the cuirass: = Plaquette 1. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 274 In a gambesside, a pair tuigeddons, a plakart, &...buckrom. 1503 Hawes *Example Virt.* 28, I Fyrst clad my legge harnays aston me And after my plackard of goon cyclous. a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 10 Some had the helme, the visage, the eye, barbican & the two plackardes...exclusely graved. 1552 Huloet, Placard or breast plate, *thorax*. 1625 Hexham *Somid. Accid.* 59 Some ...would ...adde a Playcard to cover the breastplate. 1890 Cart. Sacra Pont. 4 *Bulls* 13 That Pistoffe was the man, which marked Smith upon the placcard: but the next shot the Turke was...wounded. 1896 Hen. Sacro *Tyr Hill* (1858) I. 41 Sir Giles heavily pulled down his visor, and charged it to the plackard.

† **b.** An article of dress, sometimes richly embroidered, worn by both sexes in the 15th and 16th c., beneath an open coat or gown. *Obs.*

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Grose Antiq. Exp.* (1807) I. 41 A placket mantle of bald of purpil and bald a quarrie of blewe velvet. 1509 *Will of T. Ap Jenkyns* (Somerset Hse), My doblet of tinsel & pinpoint of Rosett velvet, a cote of Clothe, *Hem.* *(1) a b, His jacket or cote of raised gold, the placard embroidered with Diamondes, Rubies, Emeraudes, great Pearles, and other rich stones.

† **4.** = Placket 2–4. *Obs.*

1589 Robin *Nobl. Schoel* 1093 A Placarde, the fore part of a womans petticote, *prouestiarium, thorax*. 1589 [T. Nash] *Almond for Parrot* 3 She will carrie a Martin to her plackarde in despite of the proudest of them all. c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* I. 122 For fine of the cut-paste, on a sudden she'l swap them into her plackard.

† **5.** (See quot.) *Obs.* (Perh. only French.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Placard*, in architecture, denotes the decoration of the door of [an] apartment; consisting of a chambranle, crowned with its frieze or gorge, and a cornice sometimes supported by consoles. So 1765 in Cocchin *Encl. Arts.* 1825 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **placard-man**, **-bearer**, one who walks about the streets bearing an advertisement; *placard-wise* *adv.*

1580 Plaquart who [see 1]. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 47 It is no worse to convert an Angel into a fish-boy than into a placard-man. 1850 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 7/5 Innending to placard colliers of all counties. 1859 Knight *Life C. Known* I. 223 He employed placard-bearers to walk about the streets exhibiting his flaming advertisements.

Placard (plăkā·d, plăkəad), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *placarder*.]

1. *trans.* To affix or set up placards on or in (a wall, window, town, etc.).

1823 *Hampshire Nows in Examiner* 3 Mar. 136/1 Meetings were convened, walls placarded, and hand-bills distributed. 1868 Mayhew *St. Fund's* vi. 134 The pillars were plastered with advertisements. 1884 *Pall Mall Gazette* 3 May 3/2 The town is already placarded with huge posters.

2. To make public, make known, advertise (something); by means of placards; to post, expose, or display (a poster, inscription, etc.) as a placard.

1818 Todd, *Placard*, to notify publickly: in colloquial language. 1820 *Monthly Mag.* L. No. 273 A writer Placarded against Duels throughout all the Provinces. 1836 *Comh. Mag.* XXVI. 363 On the 21st of last month was published a placart or declaration. 1876 (title) General Waller's Instructions to Young Officers, and a Placart to the Cavaliers. 1859 *Motley Dutch Rep.* I. i. 114 Charles IV.) remembered and organized a papal Inquisition, side by side with those terrible "placards" of his invention [1550].

3. To publish or announce by placards; to post up, expose, or display (a poster, inscription, etc.) as a placard.

1818 Todd, *Placard*, to notify publickly: in colloquial language. 1820 *Monthly Mag.* L. No. 273 A writer Placarded against Duels throughout all the Provinces. 1836 *Comh. Mag.* XXVI. 363 On the 21st of last month was published a placart or declaration. 1876 (title) General Waller's Instructions to Young Officers, and a Placart to the Cavaliers. 1859 *Motley Dutch Rep.* I. i. 114 Charles IV.) remembered and organized a papal Inquisition, side by side with those terrible "placards" of his invention [1550].

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37. To make public, make known, advertise (something); by means of placards; to post, expose, or display

placating; appeasing, pacifying; conciliation, propitiation. With a and pl. a propitiatory action.

1583 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 22 Sacrifices of placations, with lamentations and weeping. *Hist. Jas. IV.* 1598 Many more like vnused Latine and French words: as *Methods, methodicall, placatiue.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* i. 5 Holocaustes and sacrifices, and placatiues to be made in the temple of God. 1832 J. DIXWELL *Treatise Redeg.* 6, (1834) 222 Such terms as astronomer, placation, expiation. 1884 TRENCH *New Lessons* 129 The Supreme Being is not as savage and childish as to need placation by the shedding of victims.

Placatory (plăkātĕrĭ, plāk-), *a.* [ad. L. *placātōri-us* appeasing, propitiatory (Tert.), f. *placātor* appeaser: see -ORY.] Tending or calculated to placate or appease; conciliatory; propitiatory.

1640 JEREMY TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xxxix. 83 Some gods the heathens honoured with piatatory sacrifices. 1799-1804 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. ii. *Supp. Illus.* 230 (*Ibid.*) made a placatory offering of two oxen, lights and nine pieces of money. 1880 LEITCH *Life Christ* I. 120 A reply which seemed .. both dignified and placatory.

Placcard, placcat, t. obs. ff. PLACARD.

Placeate. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **plaquet, 9 placate.** [app. a variant of PLACARD (in sense 3): cf. the 7 forms there. See also PLACKET ? 1.]

1. A piece of armour consisting of a plate of steel or iron worn over the cuirass: = PLACARD *sb.* 3 a. Also, a leather jacket or doublet lined with strips of steel, worn under the outer armour.

1632 J. CROSS *Mirth. Imate. Comedietta* (Fairholt) A lesson and (sack) cuirass (read by addition of the placcats. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 322, (Heralds) white Thyr .. Brass vester (their Armour a good Buffe coate, or a Placcate or an under lined jerkin to make them cullover proofe. 1780 CHESS. MONT. *Antiq.* (1801) II. 193 The breastplates [of the cuirassi] was occasionally strengthened by an additional plate called a plaquet. 1889 DUCROS *Arms & Armour* 11, (1894) 104 The plates .. placed in front of the shoulders were *placcates*; but when the shoulders were covered by the rondeau-plates, they were distinguished as *pauldrons*.

† 2. = PLACKET 2. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. 3. 181 Dan Cupid, Regent of Loue-rimes, Lord of folded armes...Dread Prince of Placcats, King of Codpeeces.

† 3. See PLACARD *sb.* 2 c. *Obs.*

Place (plēs), *sb.* Forms: (1 Northumb. **plæse, plætse, plese**:) 3- **place,** (3 **plaase,** 3-5 **plaase, 4 plase, 4-6 plac'e, 5 plaas, playe, 6 plesse**). [ME. *place*, a. F. *place* (13th c.) = Pr. *plassa*, Sp. *plaza*, Pg. *praça*, It. *piazza*, mod.L. *platea*:—late L. type **platēa* for classical L. *platea*, broad way, open space, ad. Gr. πλατεῖα (sc. ὁδός) broad way. The L. word had been already taken into Old Northumbrian in the form *plætse, plætse*, rendering L. *platea* of the Vulgate; but the history of the current word begins with the adoption of the F. *place* in sense 2, the mod. use in 1 b, being a more recent borrowing from the Romanic langs. From the latter came also MDu. *plaetse*, Du. *plaats*, MHG., Ger. *platz*, MLG. *plas*, LG. *plätz, plätze*, Icel. *plàss* (1568 in), Sw. *plats*, Da. *plads*. Welsh *plas* is app. from ME. *Place* has superseded OE. *stow* and (largely) *stede*; it answers to F. *lieu*, L. *locus*, as well as to F. *place*, and the senses are often very numerous and difficult to arrange.

With the doubtful † of last L. *platea*, cf. the similar phenomenon in *platform* Poet (with which *platea* was prob. sometimes); also in *bottle* PLACE, *grease* PLACE, PITCH, etc.)

I. 1. An open space in a city; a square, a market-place, † **a.** Used in OE. to render L. *platea* of the Vulgate.

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees 363) Or *plætsyn* (in *platiis*). *Hist. Jos.* (1870) In *plætsum*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14825 Ne in *plaas* in wenunges & bannynges Iesu *placea* ..stander..to þeldidderes. .. Luke x. 10 Farað on *plætsas* hin. 1382 WYCLIF *Gosp.* Ibid., Farað on *plateas* his.

b. In modern use, forming the second element in the name of a group of houses in a town or city, now or formerly possessing some of the characters (positive or negative) of a square, chiefly that of not being properly a street.

Often used in the name of a small area more or less built around, and being wide from a street or thoroughfare, or of a short *cul-de-sac* or byway turning out of a main thoroughfare: also, more vaguely given to a short row or "terrace" of houses, which originally stood by themselves as a suburban small; being in fact a ready circumlocution for any aggregation of houses which cannot be more particularly classed.

Employed in sith c. to render F. *place* and its Italian, Spanish and German cognates, by reference to foreign towns, whence introduced in English towns. (Due to some cause the name 'Place' has retain out of sense 2b, the site being that of a nobleman's or bishop's town-residence, which has the name, e.g. *Ely Place* in London.)

1589 T. WARMSTRY tr. *Nicholay's Nav.* v. viii. 713 The places and streetes are so well ordained. 1593 H. CROSS tr. *Pinart's Trans.* xviii. 86 They conducted him into a great place before the Town Hall. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 10 There are in it many lovely Places, or Plains. 1704 *Collect. Voy. Charles II.* 87 Being gone to the Great Place to see the Bull-feast. 1708 J. OZELL *Trav. Europe* II. 258 Squares, as we inaptly call them in England, but which the Germans, as well as the French and Italians, more properly denominate Places. c 1823 SIMOND *Diary* (1828) II. 1 I have a state-coach to Carlton House, A chariot in Somerset Place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 259 At Rome ..to the south of the stately place of Nassau. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 833/2 From Washington Square upward began the modern succession of 'places', and of houses to long, monotonous rows.

II. A natural space.

2. Space; extension in two (or three) directions; ' room', *archit.* + *To offer place*, to make way, give way (*obs.*). *Give place*: see 23.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Hit is uuel ouer an uuelle to muche place to his uuele bicumeð uuele bare feld etc. 1380-1471 [see 23]. 1820 CAREW *Cornwall* 23 b. For performing the play, the inhabitants cast themselues in a ring, which they call, Making a place. 1868 HOLMES *Guy'd* (1882) 35 When they were come to the city he had not place for them all. 1894 H. *Sandeep's Curtis Fol.* 169 Nature ..opposeth those things that do resist her, and gentily yeildes to those things which vnnecessarily offer place. 1883 T. ASHTON *Observ. Constantinople* in *Misc. Curiosa* (1908) III. 41 There is no place between the Pyramids and the walls of the City, except just at the Seraglio point, ..where they have raised .. a battery for Great guns. 1898 *Scient. Marvels.* I. 66, Plates, solider, for the Palace. Knight ' Board, room, or garrison 1552 *Lyndsay Agnes Sorel* (1806) 4 Men with Buchettes to cove bonds, ..calling 'Place! Place!' to clear the way for their masters.

b. In generalized sense: Space, extension. (Chiefly *rhetorical*, and in antithesis to *time*.)

a 1631 DONNE *Nativitie* 10 Seest thou, my Soule, ..how in Which All all place, yet none holds him, doth lye? 1633 HEYWOOD *Hist. Philip. I.* (1636) 5/2 That the World is contained in place. That agrees with the definition of place by space. 1739 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 20, & The parcel the flowing bounties of Place and Time. 1773 MARIA FISHER *Arrangem. Wife* (1841) 331 *Time*..is continuity, succession to itself, and accumulative of its proper subjects; *place* is continuity, coexistence to itself, and distributive of its proper subjects. 1868 TENNYSON *Coming of Age* 13 The Sun set our bourne of Time and Place The Sun may lose me for.

3. A particular part of space, of defined or undefined extent, but of definite situation. (= L. *locus*, OE. *stow*.) Sometimes applied to a region or part of the earth's surface.

c 1290 tr. *Eul. Stat.* I. 10 Hail Maria, ful of grace, Be lauid þin fle to heuenliz place. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11038 Þe quene ..hered was..in þe quer of ladies as hit bey in o vair place. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14862 (Fairf. 82) Þe place [GOD] *placea*] þat he hoised him in. ?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 651 So many places were richebiggides, Alpes, finches, and wodewodes. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 31 In warme place he ȝeuende is helpes and in cowere place lowene. 1508 SCOTTISH *Poems* x. 2 As bel an paganes non other place. 1535 *Num. in Wr.-Wülcker* 736/8 *Hic emphragma*, a place where the whyrewynd metes. c 1540 *Protest. Purit. Wyclif's Wks.* (1880) 3 Cranmer *Ep.* (1582) 82 (1) In place [GOD] *placea*] þat he hoised him in. ?a 1566

1580 Rogerians *Flour Chemistr* B.j. The vessel where unto one of these are set I will name System; the other which he empties I will name them places or houses indifferently. 1593 Barrie *Chess* 34 Wrong, the king is his bishop's place.

7. A particular part, page, or other point in a book or writing.

c1395 Chau. *Sq. T.* 9 Now shal I doon yow to wite, What was the knyf shaltes hurt there, but oonyes god on oothe hem. c1580 Wyllie *Sol. Wks.* II. 104 Crie still to another place for he would have two months. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* To Rde., The First Part of this Worke, in some obscure places is darke and unpleasant...but in other places I hope you will judge it more pleasant. 1680 Phil. *Mansioned* 141 His Catalogue had an especial place for unpointed Divines. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iv. xiii. § 2. If any one should ask in what place now the verses...of the 2nd of the 1st of Samuel, belong to know to what part of the book that story is. 1861 Mar Venus *Unhappy Lover* xli. 201 They shut up her house-books, and lost her place. 1881 N. T. *Rev. V.* 1 *John* xv. 22 But that the dead are raised, even Moses shewed, in the place concerning the Bush.

†b. A (short) passage in a book or writing, separately considered, or bearing upon some particular subject; a text, extract. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa (*cf. Gloucester*, note.)

1398 *Polyc. Prol. (W. de W.* 1527) 3 Saint Gregory accordyngly the same place of scripture saith (etc.). c1555 Hooperian *Observ. Hen. VIII* (Camden) 182 The which (it happened...with placard of lady Scripture. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 103 Many places may trouble the grammer schollers at first sight. 1891 *Pilgr. Inner Temple* 61, 83 The last place he brought out of Horatius is a most rare place. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 414 The unskilful Perfunctories of some Commentators (that skip over hard Places). 1743 J. Mason *Lovers.* vii. 203 They do not understand such places.

†c. A subject, a topic: esp. in *Logic* and *Rhet.*: = Locus *ob.* 3 c. *Obs.*

c1550 L. Coxe *Rhet.* (1899) 43 The places or instruments of a syngle theme. 1580 Puttenham *Country Cit. Court.* i. (1589) 5 b, I neuer learned the places from whence arguments are drawen. 1597 Bacon (1629) *Essayes*, Religious Meditations. Places of perswasion and dissuasion. 1600 T. Cooper *Dic. Logicke* 21 Certaine places, or heads, to which...Logicall inuention directs vs. 1654 *Z. Coxe Logick* 160 The places from Dublin, in either Simples (or) Compounded. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* ii. xviii. 89 Of Causes belonging to Circumstances. Places, or Places from whence Arguments are drawn...And first of those belonging to the Place of Number or Etymology: and this has two Causes.

8. In technical uses:

a. *Astron.* The apparent position of a heavenly body on the celestial sphere.

1584 Bunting *Mariner's Mag.* ii. *Calendar* 120 Reckoning a Degree for each Day..., you shall have the Place of the Sun every second. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place of the Sun, Moon, or Planet*, is the Sign of the Zodiack, and Degree of it, which the Planet is in. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 448/1 When observations of a star, made at two different periods, have been cleared of the effects of aberration and refraction, the only difference between the two places ought to be that due to precession and nutation.

†b. Gnom. = Locus *ob.* 5. *Obs.* 1727.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place Geometrick*, is a certain Round or Ellipse whereby any Point may serve for the Solution of a Local or Solitaneous Problem. *Ibid., Place Simple*, or *Locus ad Lineam rectam*, as the Geometers call it, is when the Point that resolves any Problem is in a right Line. *Ibid., Place Solid*, is when the Point is in one of the Conick Sections.

†c. *Falconry.* The point or pitch attained by a falcon or similar bird of prey before swooping down on its quarry. *Obs.* (*or arch.*, after Shaks.)

1615 Sylvest. *Maist. n. tr.* 10 A Faulcon towring in her pride of place. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* v. ii, Though the fly in her meridional place, to add strength to her wings, And mount her higher. 1810 T. Tusser *Speaking Tower Eng.* viii. (1856) 118 Eagles ...can have no speed, except when at their place; then, as he sees, their weight increases their velocity. 1826 Scrope *Art. Hunt.* xx. 208, In 'pride of place' here lies the mystic term.

d. *Mining.* A drift or level driven from side to side of a vein: laid as a beginning of a slide.

III. Position in some scale, order, or series.

9. Position or standing in the social scale, or in any order of estimation or merit; rank, station, whether high or low. b. *absol.* High rank or position; dignity.

c1386 Chau. *Clerkes T.* 58 In *E. E. P.* 1880) 129 No greater agreeth hym to my plat. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1627) 137 His building place and ordination as heire of Arcadia. 1600 tr. Sonnius *Virgil.* 9 *Comantes* (1620) 69 Theyre other Dukes, amongst whome, the Archduke of Austria, holdeth the highest place. 1642 Howell *P. Answ.* xxxvi. 114 A young Gentleman...of great place for his birth and blood. 1682 Wood *Life* 19 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 35 Duke of Ormond to keep his old cloth boy to cover place in England or Ireland. 1800 W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* iv. 24 Of late years, there has been little place. 1832 Mrs. Brown *Unedit. Tour* I. 201, I held it being kind to servants—but you must make you know their place. You never does. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxiv. 2 Petty mean offices, none for ambitious place. 1856 Grotefend *Gloss. II.* 339 We have not attempted to ascertain his [Macaulay's] place among historians. 1893 Lecky in *Nineteenth Cent.* May 837 As an English critic of English literature, his place is in the front rank. *Mod.* To keep children in their proper places.

c. *Racing, etc.*: A position among the placed competitors: see Place *v.* 5 d.

1889 *Daily Tel.* 30 Sept. 5/3 Even a large sum of money was invested by the public upon Lonely for a place in the St. Leger. 1889 *Times* 4 June 10/1 Royal Hampton, who was ridden out for a place, was a bad third.

10. *Arith.* The position of a figure in a series, in decimal or similar notation, as indicating its value or denomination: in *pl.* with numeral, often used merely to express the number of figures, esp. after the decimal point in a decimal fraction.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 42 A Place is called the unite or vnnes that a Figure standeth in. 1696 H. Phillips *Enrich. Pract.* (1708) 25 I have annexed this Table to four places (of decimals). 1706 W. Jones *Synop. Palmariorum* 6 A Number has so many Places, as there are Figures in it. 1706 — *Introd. Math.* 103 A Figure in the 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. Decimal Place. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXX. 186/2 He also calculated the ratio [of] to 72 decimal places. *Ibid.* 187/1 A quantity...in which it was carried to 154 places. 1858 *Text Bk. Arith. Pupils. Sc. Sc.* (ed. 2) 259 Which contains some thirty-five places of figures.

11. A step or point in the order of progression. Mostly with ordinal numeral or its equivalent (*first, next, last*, etc.) preceded by *in*: *in the first place* = firstly, first in order; etc.

1839 *Act in Anal. Maryland* (1863) I. 69 All debts growing due by wines...or other liquors shall be paid in the last place after all other debts are satisfied. 1850 F. Brown tr. *Le Blanc's Trans.* 325 Two thousand...one thalr from, and the Priests in the first place. 1902 *Athenæum* 5 Sept. No. 3 p 7/1, I spent in the next place three years. 1888 Rhys *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. 310 In the first place, four section days [etc.]...In the next place, the streets are more often cleaned.

IV. Position or situation with reference to its occupiers or occupant.

12. A proper, appropriate, or natural place (for the person or thing in question to be in or occupy): sometimes in an ideal or imaginary region. (See also 19 c, d.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 32 He sal largely alle his lele lygne Places in paradys as her peyregge bonnes. c1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Place, or stede, or rowme, *locus*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Hath place deputed & assygned to them by god & nature. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chronyc.* 161, There is a common prouerbe that all things haue their time, their place, and their season. 1600 Shaks. *Much Ado* iv. i. 48 Here's no place for you maids. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 8 The Country is not a Place for a Person of my Temper. 1713 M. Hutton *Music-master* 4 Christm. *Spirit* (1822) 247 We are all obedience: and the bar is our place, not the bench. 1810 Wordsw. *To Small Celandine* v. Long as there are Violets, They will have a place to story. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I For But the genius which, at a later period, humbled the guardians of France was not now in its proper place. 1897 Rawnsley *White Rose Annot.* 303 The Yorkists took their places, kneeling on the earth...of the front.

b. *fig.* A fitting time, point in the order of events: occasion, opportunity.

1380 Wyclif *Serm.* II. 12 Forsoth he found not place [1388 place, 1582 time] of penitence. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1090 There is plainly no place to pley yit, Yone wife for to wirke. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xv. (1859) 91 Requeryng prayer may here no place haue. 1661 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* i. v. § 7 When the Egyptian Kingdom was first founded, is not here a place to enquire.

c. *fig.* 'Room'; reasonable occasion or ground.

1638 E. Rains tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (ed. II.) 77 There will be no place left for calumnie. 1654 Hammond *Fundamentals* 61 There is no place of doubting, but that it was the very same which we now call the Apostles Creed. 1721 Bradley *Prophets Interpreted* Pref. 4 In the Sacred Writings there's no place for Conjectures or Enumerations.

13. The space which one person occupies by usage, allotment, or right; a seat or accommodation engaged in a public building, conveyance, or the like, a space at table; seat, station, quarters.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 125 Jesus with his double face Is like theires hath take his place. 1588 Shakes. *Lucr.* 11. 390 The King commanded him to quite diuerse ageines to his place. 1611 Tourneur *Atheist's Trag.* v. iii, In the season time vouchsafe your place with us. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) IV. 61 Indeed I trembled at these words, and hardly could keep my place. 1626–7 J. Bereblock *Marcus Manl. Life* (1628) v. xii, After having fee'd very high for places at Mrs. Mistress's benefit. 1632 Lyt. Hawkins *Diary* (1851) I. 45 Having taken places for Fairybridge. 1887 Manning *Rem.* 1918. I. v. 86, You must lay another place...or we shall be two young this evening instead of four. 1889 *Chr. World* 19 June 452/2 Accommodation is provided for seventeen children, thereby an increase of seven places.

b. With *accusative* or *of*: The space previously or customarily occupied by some other person or thing; room, stead, lieu; often in phrases *in (the) place of*, instead of, in the room or lieu of, in exchange or substitution for; *to take the place of*, to be substituted for, to stand instead of.

1533 Cranmer in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 227 His highness is content that your grace in the here and place thereof shall have his lettres patentes of the Archedeaconry of his Diocese. 1588 *Cheyne Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) v 86, Alexander Reid...and Robert Cuninie of Pedro remane in his place. 1591 Sayle *3 Serm. VI, iv.* 12, O God, their Redeemer...were to Tabors place. 1646 Crashaw *Mod. Antic* 24 For that passage concerning Excommunication by coupling the places of the verses. 1703 Rawlins *Cadenus* 12 The pills were now substituted In place of immediately receiving him herselfe, he continued to receive for some time with his person. 1829 Macaulay *Misc. Eng.* vi. 140 Their places were supplied by men who had no accommodation but their religion. 1872 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2) V. 25 In the Laws, religion takes the place of philosophy in the regulation of human life. 1885 *Spectator* 3 Jan. 21 The miraculous creation made in four to the place of order of chickens.

14. An office, employment, situation; sometimes *spec.* a government appointment, an office in the service of the crown or state. (Cf. b.)

1398 tr. Bryan *Barth. Prop.* I. App iv. 3 Such persons...every one, according to his ability to serve in the commonwealth, to be set to place. 1850 *J. Dixon Palgodeon* 17 How easy well chosen a land-man's place is Bucklebury Bridge of Isslee. 1653 Sir Hugh *Hard Times, St. T.* 60 A Priest, and therefore by his very place professing principles of holiness and charity. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* i. (1662) 17 The Office of Lord Treasurer was ever beheld as a Place of great charge and profit. 1680 in *Magd. Coll. & Jac. II* (O. H. S.) 58 To assure the said Mr. John Hough from the Place of President. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 1 In my younger Years I used many Endeavours to get a Place at Court. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 208 This general notion of hunting after places. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* viii. 266, Good servants could not want places. 1838 Kennedy *Jas. Fairfax* xxxvii, He purchased a patent place, which he still enjoys. 1891 *Punch* 28 Nov. 2241/1 Couldn't her son do it, sir. Much as my place's worth. *Mod.* Has he got a place yet? He has got a place in the Customs House. She is model-servant in having the place, and going home.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: Official position, esp. of a minister of state: = Office *ob.* 4 b.

a 1506 Ascham *Scholem.* Prof. (Arb.) 17 The most part sorte of his Maiesties most honourable priuie Counsell, and the rest serueing him in verie good place. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess. Great Place* (Arb.) 206 Men in Great Places, are three Seruants: Seruants of the Soueraigne or State; Seruants of Fame; and Seruants of Businesse. 1873 Rod. Noel *Love C.* 23 Twenty four Magistrates...Three chose all Public Officers;—one of their own number. Thereafter continue in place during life. 1709 *Rep. Theophrast.* 133 Place shows the man: some for the better and some for the worse. 1714 Gibber *Rebel* 41 'Twas his Son, unemployed, or in place. 1829 Disrael Young *Duke* viii. Indeed, he usually the first handfuls his Tailor place and patronless. 1871 Morley *Coll. Misc., Condorcet Sec.* 1. 168/1 47 To give their ineffable craving for place and plunder.

c. The distinct of any office or position; (one's) duty or business. Hence *to perform one's place* (*obs.*).

1629 Wotton in *Morrell's Wks. Garnand* II. 9 If I shall need any assistance in the performance of my place. 1634 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 272 Things to hold to persuade the place. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 55 She'll think it is her place to keep me company.

V. Phrases. †With other obs.

15. *Place of arms* [ad. F. *place d'armes*]: a. An open space for the assembling of troops.

Provision for various kinds of these, either temporary or permanent, in or near fortresses, mainly in the laying out of encamping grounds or fortifications: see quots.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* (1601) 122 Place of armes generall: is the place of assemblie, where the people of warre are ranged in order of battell. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, s. v., *Places of Arms* in a Garrison, is a large open Spot of Ground in the middle of the City, where the great streets meet, else between the Ramparts and the Houses, for the Garrison to Randevouze in, upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion. 1704 Dr. Fox *Mem. Invasion* (1897) 103, I was posted upon a parade, or place of arms. 1707–42 Chambers *Cycl., Place of arms*, in a camp, is a large space at the head of the camp, for the army to be ranged in and drawn up to battalia. 1803 Cooke *Technol. Pocket.* 2, 2, In offensive fortification these lines are called places of arms as parades which unite the different means of attack. 1863 Stevenson *Mil. Encycl., Secondary place of arms* is an enlargement of the covered way of a fortress...; it serves for assembling troops previously to making sorties.

b. A strongly fortified city or a fortress, used as an arsenal or magazine, or as a place of retreat; also, † a post at the head of each company where the news were stored (*obs.*).

1702 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place of Arms*, when taken in the General, is a strong City which is pitch'd upon for the Magazine of an Army. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4481/1 It is said the Germans design to make St. Germains ...a Place of Arms. 1708 Sloane *Mem. Phil., Place of arms of a camp*, are the battalions, or the head of each company, where they lodge their arms. 1892 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 230 Dunbarton was...prized...not merely as a place of arms,...but also as a trophy of English valour.

16. *Place of worship* [see 5 d]: A place where religious worship is performed; *spec.* a building (or part of one) appropriated to assemblies or meetings for religious worship: a general term comprehending churches, chapels, meeting-houses, synagogues, and other places in which people assemble to worship God.

In 1381–2 *place of worship* occurs in the term 'worshipful place (of arms)', in honour of a person of rank: in 16th c. in that of 'honourable post or position'. The existing use is app. shortened from 'place of assembly or meeting for religious worship', occurring in Statutes from 1663 onwards, recognizing the public religious worship of Protestant Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Jews. In these statutes the short form is rare and late (quots. 1829, 1846).

[1400–50 Maundev. *Arthur* 70, xlii. 139, I wold fayn be at some place of worship said yor Arthur that I myghte some see. *Ibid.* 122, xxv. 501 He was ouercome the custome of his place of worship...when a morghne and a lady asked hym lough, and they ne wyste as hem it ware no destroy from their lawe to gaden. 1552 Gilpin *Expl. Catechism* Wks. (1808) III. 1. 1 The churchmen appoint...that such a homely ass be upon a pit. The churchmen appoint...that such a homely ass be upon a pit. The churchmen appoint...that such a homely ass be upon a pit.

...bearing the Roman Catholic Religion shall be held to any Place for religious Worship. 1812 *Act 52 Geo. III*, c. 155 § 2 *marginal* Places of Religious Worship certified and registered. 1852 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV*, c. 115 (*marginal*) Roman Catholics to be subject to the same laws as Protestant Dissenters, with respect to Schools and Places of Worship. 1855 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 30 (title) An Act to exempt from Pew and Church Rates all Churches, Chapels, and other Places of Religious Worship. 1846 *Act 9 & 10 Vict.* c. 59 § 2 Persons dissenting from the Worship or Doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, and usually attending some Place of Worship other than the Established Church. 1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict.* c. 137 § 80 Any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, or any Building registered as a Place of Meeting for Religious Worship. 1860 *Act 23 & 24 Vict.* c. 32 (*Preamble*) *Sure* as Queen occupied with respect to Places of Worship of the Established Church and otherwise.

1597 *Enquil. Book* (ed. 3) XVI. 212/2 *marginal*, Of three and sixteen hearers, and the place of worship [in the Monastery]. 1618 J. WILSON *City of Pilgrim* Poems 1625 I. 463 Her soul seeks That like a place of worship are was broke By day and night. 1697 MRS. CAVELL *Lett.* II. 334 They had some scurvy cant to her dishonest 'Place of Worship'. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 10 St. Mary's in district church is a town; is a place of worship rather than a church to the minds of the townsmen.

17. *One's heart (feet) in the right place*: see HEART 16. 34. *To have a soft place in one's heart for*, to regard affectionately, be well-disposed towards, be fond of.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xii. 82 A Good honest fellow if his heart lay in the right place for all that! 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 23 Mr. Pearsley had a very soft place in his heart for this young lady.

** With prepositions.

18. **From place to place.** From one place to another, and so on in succession.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 457 Crist wente mekely fro place to place. 1388 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 180 He perused the whole towne ... from place to place. 1701 ANSTIS *Concl.* No. 28 ¶ 3 This holy Man travelled from Place to Place. *Mod. Nomads who roam about from place to place in search of pasture for their cattle.*

19. **In place**, etc.: † **a.** Before or without moving away; on the spot; then and there, immediately. So *in the place*, *on* or *upon the place*. Obs.

c 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 100/158 So hat hee [=whom] was ... and vppon to be place. *a* 1393 *Kalend & C.* 304 He take hem to be pleie, & no be cauzt to wors. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) (1740) He proceeded to wirk wonder in pine. 1600 E. BROWNE tr. *Countryman* 107 To sell them at home unto upon the place. 1665 TEMPLE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 4 I told him upon the Place, I would serve his Majesty the best I could in it. 1874 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 23947/1 On the part of the Sandes, men were killed upon the place.

† **b.** In presence, present, at hand; on the spot. So *upon the place*. Obs.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 3016 (Trin.) Archaues was he leuie in plas. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 36 They all, inhabiting worthy wights in place, leaue off their wonted ... To gaze on them. 1630 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* II. 242 Those matters can not be transacted by the Post, but must needs be upon the place. 1680 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1906) July 4 Without ... ever acquainting him, of whit he was upon the place.

c. In its original or proper position; in position *to* (*do*); (*put, be, Good.*) *to Mistering*, applied to a vein or lode situated between fixed rocks.

1580 DIGGES tr. *Stratioticos* Causes not That the enimie should [= prevent] fortifieng enterprise to place, or to worke in. 1869 HOULDS *Educ. Physiol.* (ed. 3) v. [as The liver is invested by a coat of peritoneum, which keeps it in place. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *In place*, ... occupying relative to surrounding country the position that it had when formed. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Place*, ... method ... of forms of mineral deposits occupying veins in place. 1884 ANNA K. GREEN *Leavenworth Case* I. 8 The open piano with the sheet of music held in place by a lady's ... face.

d. *fig.* In his or its proper or fitting position; in one's element, at home; in harmony, closely. (The opposite of *out of place*, 20.)

1892 *Chicago Advance* 4 Feb. 1582/2 If Mr. Mabie were not a successful pastor, he would be very much in place as a journalist.

e. *In* (some one's) *place*: in (his) position, situation, or circumstances; situated as (he) is.

1731 T. HALL *Essex* 11. 11 What have I done, ... Beyond what You would, in my place, have done? 1770 PERRY *Lucky Lover* 111. Wks. 1792 II. 79 What could I do? Put yourself in my place. 1850 ROLFE (title) Put Yourself in his Place.

f. *In* (*the*) *place of*, instead of: see 13 b. *In the first, second, next*, etc. *place*: see 11.

20. **Out of place.** Out of, or not situated in the normal or appropriate position; misplaced; *fig.* unsuitable, unseasonable.

1552 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 73 Wordes and sayinges, brought forth ... out of time and place, to make sporte and pastime withall. 1600 [see OUT sb. 111]. 1633 MASSINGER *Thrid. Ess.* iii. 51 The ordinary methods of conveyance are quickly out of place. 1864 POPE *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 346 The two verses ... are evidently ... out of place. 1892 *Lancet* 7 June II. 1281/2 It may not be out of place to emphasize it here.

*** With verbs.

21. **Come in place.** † **a.** To come to be, come forth, originate, turn up; to come into notice, appear; to appear, present itself for consideration. *Also became in* (*to*, etc.) *place*. Obs.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1316 Nis feaule ne cunbeare nan swa deope fleamh [*sc.* theirs] spatles will on; and 3if he come in place [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1383 (Gött.), I sal tell yow of [the] rest[e]...How ane fine he com in place. *Ibid.* 18811 And [we] [in]come [us] ofte in place. *Ibid.* 21403 For if ani michel [sin] in place, to mane [who] er leuerd grace. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 24 How that neuere sinne in place. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1129/2 Where [=whereas] of God commeth in place.

† **b.** To occur, take place. Obs.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1884 (Trin.) Lechery ... he kindest [are] euer comen on plas. *Ibid.* 13231 Til a fruit day comen in plas.

† **c.** To come into a position (to do something). *a* 1350 *Merlin* 1111. 442 And gladly that-of wolde that hire it assaiyed, yef that ought come to place.

22. Find place. To find room to dwell or exist, to have being (*in* something).

a 1529 *Commune To-Cumbles* 1 Can Discommen find Place within that Benge? 1839 THIRLWALL *Anc. Brit.* Ch. x. (1847) 101 Confidence in their own strength found no place in their councils. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 189 And now the schism produced no place.

23. Give place. To make room, make a way, get out of the way; to yield to, give way *to*; to be succeeded by: see *Give* v. 47. *mod. exx. fig.*

1382 tr. *Jam* Gyue ye 4:7-7:11. *c* 1480 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 12 Syns, I say I gyf nan place. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 The same dongehyll is mete to gyue place to them for their pouerte. 1571 R. EDMONDES *Theorie & Pract.* in *Hist. Tudor* IV. 40 Give place; but the grievance come not; give place. *c* 1592 CAPT. WYATT *K. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 35 The General gave place to his earnest suite. *a* 1604 HOOKER *Christ. Prof.* (1612) 165 How prudently governed his Church some glory yeeres, and gave place to natures. 1756-7 MASSIE *Modern Chron.* 1. 221 What was gay ...as well as splendid ...gives place to an universal gravity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 288 Thereby's yonder gave place to the Gods high-throned in heaven.

24. Have place. **a.** To have room to exist; to have being or existence (*in*, *among*, etc. something); to exist; to be situated, have lodgement.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) xix. 1 The vertue ...inuisible ... hath principall place in the lyuer. 1589 CAMPION *Epistle of A. to. viz.* 192 Yf all shoes were pinched in this worlde the fingers of god should have no place. 1596 THOMAS *Table* viii. 18 Yo will receive to half not be cause my sayinges have not place in you. 1624 BRIDGE *Lect.* vii. 102 For this Anth no place amongst all your mothers. 1730 HUME *Ess., Research. Continue* (1817) I. 366 The same law had place in Thebes. 1896 DR. AMERICA *Pilgrim Bailiff* 117 The notion ...that time ...can have no place in Nature except as a mere synthesis ...of human thought.

† **b.** To have or take precedence (*also to have the place*): = 27 c. Obs.

1659 *Pastor's Plaint* (1878) IV, 291 These persons petitioning are dangerous. ...Safety must have place of all. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 363 The female Sex, which according to the custom of England has always the place.

† **25. Hold place.** To retain regard, to prevail: = 27 b. (See also 9.)

1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 If either kind [= nature] or kindenesse had holden place. *Ibid.* 760 If some fellow friendship had not holden better place with the king than any respect of kindred.

26. Make place. † **a.** To make room or space *for*; to give a position, station, or office *to*. Obs.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4103 (Dubl. MS.) Pan maden he prinses kyne a place & pouerly kyne marbes. 1582 T. STOCKER *Fovre. Faith* 113 All service shall make place to every man according to the merit of his worthes. 1586 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* n. (1586) 56 To furnish himselfe with such good gifts, that he maie himself place, be desired, honoured, and esteemed. 1589 T. WOOLTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 22 b, Making place for al comers.

b. *To make places* (*Change-ringing*): said of two bells which shift their position in successive changes so as to make room, as it were, for another bell which is struck successively before, between, and after them.

1670 ELLINGHAM *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. 8. 221 The names of the art are enough to frighten an amateur. ...Hunting, dodging, snapping, and place making. 1880 C. & W. TROYTE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 534/2 In change-ringing terms the 4th and 5th are said to "make places".

27. Take place. † **a.** To take effect, to succeed; to be accomplished or realized. *Obs.* or arch.

1580 *Canterb. Cases.* (Roth) 125 Alexander the Pope put no love for to settle concords in these places...but there was no place but Clare and Wallace. 1592 CHALL. in *Lett. Lib. Mem. Cranfield* 9, I am ... not certainly that my suite back can take place. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 304 When the Christian religion began to take place in Egypt. *a* 1688 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 31 This design can't possibly take place till next winter. 1789 WORDSW. *Wks.* (1876) IV. 463 His medicine immediately took place. 1893 KNOX & BALLOU *Marquis Cal.* IV. 134/2 Two shots ...did not take place.

† **b.** To find acceptance; to have weight or influence. *Obs.*

1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 13 Those prayes testimonyes of the scripture would take no place with Tindal. 1603 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 53 Then must the Canonlaws Colours be condemned...if Bishops Judgments take Place. 1737 *Bulkley Factory Impr.* (1738) II. 134 This Doctrine of Money's empire will take place with many. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 1 Among an unenlightened people every imposture is likely to take place.

† **c.** To take precedence *of*; to go before. (Cf. 9.) *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1601) 19 Whether a Scholler or schoolemaister, being but a lay brother, ought to take place and go before a secular Priest. 1608 S. D'EWES in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* 1. III. 269 The Earle Conway tooke place of all Barons. 1721 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 149 2/2 Which Woman takes Place? 1901 RANDOLPH *Philos. Anc.* Wks. *Mark* viii After this, the Physick Garden at Oxford takes place in Reputation. 1814 *Joint-Stock Manuf. Pamphlet*, Though Miss Crawford is in a measure at home, at the Parsonage, you are not to be taking place of her.

† **d.** To take up or have a position; to be present. 1600 WOMEN *Made. Philosoph* (J.), Hadst not we ... been at white, Any where, gone such delight, As where they have taken place In a worthy woman's face. 1693 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. viii. (1712) 61 The Uses indeed of the Instrument Plants...take place as to every Affair of Man.

e. To come into existence, come to pass, happen; to occur (in place or time).

1570 LEVINS *Manip. Vocabulo* (1867) I. 201/3 These regards taken, and advice taking place. 1620 PURCHAS *Pilgr. Pilg.* II. 942 The shadow easy reach the earth, and a total eclipse may take place. 1892 A. HOLMSTROM *Nemesis*, etc. 107 The police were informed of what had taken place.

f. *To take the place of*: see 13 b.

VI. 28. Short for PLACE BRICK.

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The difference between ... stocks and places ten shillings.

VII. 29. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *place-description*, *-illness*, *-illustration*, *-name*, *-poetry*; *place-bound* adj.; esp. in sense 14, as *place-broker*, *-manager*, *-mongering*, *-seeker*; *place-begging*, *-loving*, *-proud*, *-seeking* adjs.; **place act**, the Act of Parliament excluding persons holding office under the crown from sitting in the House of Commons; † **place-being**, the fact of being or dwelling in some particular place, habitat (*obs. rare*); **place bottling**, the action of backing a horse or other competitor for a "place"; see 9 c; **place-bill** (cf. *place act*); **place-book**, a blank book for the collection of interesting or valuable literary extracts; = COMMONPLACE-BOOK; **place horse**, a horse which comes in among those placed; see PLACE *v.* 5 d; **place-house** = PLACE 18. 5 b; † **placelike** *a.*, local; **place-making**: see 26 b; **place-skating** (*U. S.*) = FREE-skating; **place-woman**, a female office-holder under government. See also PLACE BRICK, PLACE-HOLDER, PLACE-HUNTER, PLACE-KICK, PLACEMAN.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 10/1 The "Place Act, by which holders of places of profit under the Crown are ineligible for the House of Commons. 1587 MARTIN *Cr. Forrest* 72 Challenge the forgery ...in as *placelasting, am of these blades which he disclaimeth. For it is now skating upon the earth now in the waters. 1889 *Times* 5 June 10/3 *Place betting. 1742 H. WILDMAN *Lett. to Friend* 8 Apr., The *Place Bill has met with the same fate from the Lords as the Pension Bill and the Triennial Act. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 617 We owe to this ministry the place-bill of 1742, which ... seems to have had a considerable effect; excluding a great number of inferior officers from the house of commons. 1699 *Oxonian Chance*, etc., Wks. (1972) 619 In the *Place-Book of virtue and vice. 1808 KNOX & JEFF. *Corr.* I. 432 It might be useful to keep the plan open for occasional increases, in the way of not a numerous, but a special place-book. 1847 *Fraser's Coast Tr.* II. *Wreck* 7. (1848) 132 When we are time-bound, *place-bound, or person-bound as they are common customs to make a large column proper. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 287 Lawyers, and speculators, and *place-brokers. 1892 *Spectator* 26 Jan. 93/1 No writer has left us so many *place-descriptions which can be ...described with actual localities. 1796 F. MORRIS *Trip. Dissent* viii. 133 Bedford, a *place almost like modern. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 3/1 Such an *place-hunter would ...be looked upon as a weasel, or, as a *place lover to a man. 1813 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. 1, I have London ... our *place-house in the country is worth a thousand of't. 1879 N. FRANCIS *Bull & Salt* 63 Will they would have no *place-like respect. 1839 *Racket* II. Occ., The place-serving and *place-loving spirit. 1789 THOMAS *Med. Thesis* III. 27 Seeing ...an advertisement, ... from a man who advertised places under government to be disposed of. I ...waited on Provider the *place-manager. 1888 YULE STEVENSON *Selection* (1889) I. 324 The Aylmerian harmonist or phenomenon. 1886 HALL *Amer. Commerce* I. xxv. 331 A monstrous system of bribery and *place-mongering. 1888 G. STEBBING *Rambl. Mem.* I. 3, 20 *Place names are ...found both on Old-Northern and on Scandinavian-topic places. 1884 H. ROE in *Gd. Words* June 392/1 Speculating on the results of place-names. 1819 FLETCHER *Wife without M.* IV. 1, To be *place-proud. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 208/1 To the mastery of edges and *place-shaping he owed his ability to defeat the great skaters of the world. 1805–18 COBBETT *Parl. Hist.* I. 1180 127 Sinecure placemen and *placewomen.

Place (*plēs*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **placed** (*plēst*); also 6 *Sc.* **plaist**, **plaist**, **placeit**. 6–; **plast**(**e**; *pa. pple.* 6 **pplastio**. [f. PLACE *sb.* So *F. placer* (1606 in HATZ.-DARM.).]

I. *trans.* To put or set in a particular place, position, or situation; to station; to posit; *fig.* to set in some condition, or relation to other things. Often a mere synonym of *put*, *set*.

1552 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 40 This sentence is so Rhetoricken, because he can not place his language in good order. 1561 DAUS tr. *Meldrancius Comm.* 25 The Archebyshoppes of Trever were placed right next vnderneth the prince. 1566 They place (his ass) in gloriouse Rome. 1583 GOLDING *Caesar* 25 b, Cesar, taking the scouts placed a garrysun in it. 1587 DIGBY *Horace, Epist.* 158 D v, A younge man set a chore At ease yshrubs, 1590–6 LODGE *Fernando Rare* (1598) 207 A Castle high, and stronglying sited, to Quiet-brought to new places (some waste). 1600 tr. *St. Papers, Scots.* I. 620 And We delivered the guarde ...and placed one of our company aboard each ship. 1632 PRYNNE *Anti-Actors.* 102 It placeth Election ...which are onely commanded. 1865 GRANVILLE *Convent* 99 The placing a Cake in Dough. 1903 MORGAN *Myst. Exeter.* 189 Placing one Rose of a pair of Compasses on a Plum. 1912 ROBERT *Spirit*

No. 223 ¶ 6. I saw as placed, that I could not avoid hearing. 1800 *Med. Trnl.* IV. 26 He used to place the patient under a mosaic, and allow the water to play over him. 1808 CRAVEN *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 368 Thereby placing land out of circulation, during...any one life. 1840 *Lancaster Gaz.* 28 Apr. 1/2 These points, however they may be placed, were always far in the same place. 1876 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 61/2 To place gladiolgers at level crossings.

b. To put or set (a number of things) in the proper relative places, *a.c.* in order or position; to arrange, dispose, subject.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* v In John I have ...only placed the texts and divided the paraphrase. 1822 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1560) 6 What helpeth it though wee diuide good reasons, and knowe how to place them? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 368 His eleuateth places of honour, which can most fitly place his words. 1638 *Junius Painted Antiquity* 128 Which things...in painting, draw the eyes by their glistering brightnesse, though they be never placed by any art. a 1719 PRIOR *Epi. Fortune* 71 Should the Graces all thy figures place. 1777 SANDFORD *Eccl. Hist. Scotland* II. 32, (Stage direction) Places chiefs.

2. To appoint (a person) to a place or post; to put in office; *spec.* to induct to a pastorate.

a 1300 *Sidrak & Bokkus* 120 *Bk. Dinght. Ch. Lords* § 4 Sir ne se preichen alcuiles plaseik. 1607 SHARP. *Visit.* (1. ii. 31) This yellow Hilton, Will ...places Thomson, And glue them Title, knee, and spurs-behinde. 1869 *Sturges Martyr's Mag.* v. 2. 16 Placing deserving men according to their merit. 1807 *Edin. Brit. Bulle* II. v. ix. 594 These commissioners were...to have the sole power of placing and displacing all persons in the service of the Company. 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Nov. 6/6 Mr. Gray-Saline was "placed" on fourth minister of the Relief Church.

b. To find a place or situation for; to arrange for the employment, living, or marriage of; to settle. Sometimes const. *of forth* (obs.), *out*.

1596 DALTON *Hors Common* 68, There is Court we for our purpose plac'd. 1633 DR. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 213 Whether...to leave them at home in an unsatisfied state, or place them forth to Wedlock. a 1650 BROWN *Exp. Hosea* 12. 2 An old widow home in Bow-lane That places Strangers. 1731 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 8 He had resolved to place me happily in the world. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N.-Forest* xxiv, If I can only place my sisters as I must, Honeywood and I will seek our fortunes. 1869 *Spectator* 27 Sept., Fathers lament...over children whom...they cannot 'place'.

3. To put (a thing) into a suitable or desirable place for some purpose. *spec.* **a.** To put out (money, funds) at interest; to invest. Often with *out*. **b.** To put into the hands of a particular (selected) person or firm (an order for something to be supplied). **c.** To dispose of to a customer. **d.** To arrange for the performance or publication of (a play, literary production, or the like).

1600 FARNABY *Constant Couple* i. ii, I suppose twenty or thirty pieces handsomely placed will gain the poles. 1713 *Rights General* No. 2 ¶ 3 Placing money on mortgages. 1785 *Act* 5 Geo. III, c. 48 *Preamble*, Which Power to the Trustees...to place out the Money...on Real securities in Scotland. 1858 T. BARROW in *Mem. Marine Mag.* V. 378 The best mode of placing funds in Bengal. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trnl.* 7 May 6/2 The demand for Florida orange-trees...is increasing. Many large orders have already been placed for next season. 1893 PERL. *Paris Fellow* 326 All orders of the French Government which they needed to place in England. 1900 DIANA in *Weekly Sun.* 25 Aug. 6/1, I have had six plays 'placed' as a coat to myself in total ignorance of the method of procedure. *Ibid.*, A single play placed on the evening bill.

4. *fig.* To put, set, fix, repose (faith, confidence, esteem, etc.) in or on a particular person or thing.

1601 T. WILLOBIE to *Gardner's Wife Vicillard* 7 How are they to be...pitied, that have nothing wherein to rest and place their assurance. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 648, I found my passion was peculiarly placed. 1700 M. WINGATE in *Pepys' Library* (1914) VI. 253 His judgement ...in placing his friendships. 1710 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 2 If any Man knew always how to place their Esteem justly. 1803 *Inverness Journ.* 11. vi. 34 A man, upon whose integrity...we could place full reliance. 1894 MACLEAN *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 130 No confidence could be placed in any of the twelve Judges.

5. To determine or indicate the place of; to assign a place to. **a.** To assign or refer to a particular locality or set of circumstances; to locate. **b.** To assign a certain rank or station to; to rank, class. **c.** To fix the chronological position of; to date; to fix, determine (a date).

1597 HOOKER *Conclave Geneva & Rome* Rom. (Arb.) 139 For myth for Christes sake a Saviour which Philosophie is wont to well reckoned his owne: Then take him which approcheth next the truth, he will confesse the Apostolicques. So...Or Epicure, as soone as he hath placed himselfe, he will place the Anabaptistes next him. 1680 STILLINGFL. *Origg. Sacræ* (ed. 3) I. 10 Cicero placeth Cadmus in the third year of Ogyges. 1707 CURIOSO, *in Hearne's Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 40 Having excluded them from the history of Man, he places them among Beasts. 1730 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 70 Then, to the scale of reasoning life, 'tis plain, There must be, somewhere, such a rank as Man: and all the question, (to...) Could God place it else, wrong? 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 9/2 Lord Lyttelton...learned in American dialects, could no doubt place her particular peculiarities of pronunciation.

d. *Racing.* To state the place or position of (a horse, etc.) among the competitors when passing the winning post, which is usually done officially of the first three only: *to be placed*, to obtain a place among the first three. Also *fig.*

1831 MARGUESS *Rom. Domestic Pedestrian* (1833) 180 Boswell is the first of blasphemers. He has no second. He has obtained all his competitors so decidedly that it is not worth while to place them. Ballpate is first, and the rest nowhere. 1849 *Aun. Register Pothleton Lgr.* 160 However you start, you'll never be placed. 1865 *Illustrated Weekly Rec.* 4 She came in nowhere, and is consequently not placed. 1893 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 5/1 The last-named trio provided the winner and the placed horses.

6. To assign, attribute, impute, ascribe. **a.** To hold (a quality or attribute) to reside or consist in something. † **b.** To refer (a fact or circumstance) *to* something as a cause; to "put down" *to*. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 830 They placed a corrupt religion in the absence of men. 1632 GILLIE *God's Revenge to H.S.* 199 They did not place honour or honesty simply in victory. 1697 LOCKE *Right. to Sp. of Worcester's Answ. to 4th Let.* 57 Whether...I can...schoolmen, in the placing Certainty in the Perception of the Agreement or Disagreement of Ideas. 1800 MED. J. *Feminine Dispos. Fluid* I. 229 His placed it [our delight] as the cause it would afford her society. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xlii, She...places her disappointment...to her being...less affluent than many of her acquaintance.

7. *Football* (Rugby). To get (a goal) from a place-kick.

1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 3/1 A goal placed from a try. 1898 *Field* 5 Feb. 207/1 Thompson placed a goal.

Place, obs. error. f. *plaist* (pl. of PLEA: see COMMON PLEAS).

Placeable (plē·săbl), *a.* *rare.* [f. PLACE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being or liable to be placed.

1800–12 BENTHAM *Rationale Treatise, Evidd* (1827) V. 179 The privy seal being placeable and displaceable by the king.

‡ **Placebo** (plăsī·bō). Pl. **-os, -oes.** [L. *placēbo* (I shall be pleasing or acceptable), 1st sing. fut. ind. of *placēre* to please: also used in OF. in senses 1 and 2.]

1. *Eccl.* In the Latin rite: The name commonly given to Vespers in the Office for the Dead, from the first word of the first antiphon (*Placebo Domino in regione vivorum*, Ps. cxiv. 9, Vulg.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 After euening anuvnlit sigged ouer Placebo. a 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 77 Prestis lete more besyden to bie penytencis ...þan to rede matynes, vnnes song, or placebo. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Clerkes seyden Placebo in dolys for his soule. 1536 *Lond. Wills* (1887) II. 267 Schall syngge and say placebo and dirige on ryngyn. 1874 CASSELL *Illustr. Bible Dict.* V. 636 She...served a reasonable livelihood...by singing placebos and dirges.

† **2.** In allusive phrases: *To sing (at), play (with), make, be at the school of placebo*, etc.: to play the sycophant, flatter, be servile or time-serving. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Ine suche zeruse is þet hoanne ich ake zingede "Placebo"; þet is to zigge: "ich hope þauel zuyle ouh, wi3 þeod ouh wel". c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 725 Flatterours been the deuelis Chapeleyns that syngen euere Placebo. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H vb, He ought...not knowe how to make the placebo. 1559 KNOX *Godly Lett. A.* viij b, Nowe they haue here at the schole of Placebo, and that they haue learned...to dissime as the deuill hym self doeth. 1585 *Lay. Sp. Sc. Abst.* (Arb.) Pref. 56 Placing *placebo* into princes eares. 1600–8 BEN JONSON *Cynthia's Revels* III. iv, Let me alone with Brazen Low, Nattersnitch, Wire, elder I...are all one: shall Brazen Low, Nattersnitch, Wire, elder I...are all one: shall Brazen Low, Nattersnitch, Wire, elder I...are all one: shall

(consent to be elected). 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 435 In 1629 the House of Commons brought in a bill for excluding placemen and pensioners from seats in parliament. 1830 Lee, *J. Kenrick Select. Sp.* 4 *Disp.* (1831) I. 198 In the first Parliament of George II it is stated that 135 placemen had seats in this House. 1880 *Philad. Record* No. 3949 A One of the most disheartening signs of the times is the facility with which the crimes of politicians and placemen are condoned by the people.

Hence **Pla'cemanship**, the position or character of a placeman.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 721 When placemanship is combined with Whiggery, the combination is...odious.

Placement (plē·sment). [f. PLACE *v.* + -MENT. cf. F. *placement* (d'Ambigüe 1616), and *displacement, replacement.*] The action of placing, or fact of being placed; placing, arrangement.

1842 STEPHEN *Bk. Farm* II. 626 A malformation in the placement of its teats. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 704 I cannot consent to the placement of such a word [as 'our Restoration]. 1857 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXI. 413 In proportion as the placement of the loan distorts the modern value of the commodities. 1897 J. C. Rimmer in 19th *Cent. Dec.* 961 Ash treasures...have found their way...to shining placements from which there can be no return.

† **Pla'cency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *placentia* (post-class.) variety, f. *placēt-ens*: see PLACENT *a.*] The quality of pleasing, pleasantness; disposition to please or gratify.

1639 RALEIGHANE *Policy* 173 Men are naturally prone...to bend to placency towards their superiours humours. 1649 RALEIGH *Parliament.* 71 It was the cause or matter of malevolence or placency.

† **Pla'ceness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLACE *sb.* + -NESS.] The quality of having or occupying a place; position, locality.

1674 N. WANLEY *Guild & Talis.* 78 It cannot but forcibly be said, that the world has a placeness or whereness to it. *Ibid.* 84 Such a thing as placeness or nowness.

† **Pla'cent,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *placenta* a cake: see PLACENTA.] A flat cake or tablet.

1603 F. HERING *Cert. Rules* (1631) B 3 b, Carraine Placyns or Southen confected of Amygdoles. 1647 T. ADAMS *Gen. Peace, Philalithe* 137. 4 St. vth Inst. VII. 19. Cherished hereby, which must be so hard that you may make small placents or trochees of it.

Placent (plē·sent), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *placēt-ans*, pr. pple. of *placēre* to please.] Pleasing, gratifying.

1683 E. HOLMES *Prof. Providge's Mystic Div.* 31 Under the plausible pretext, placent notion, specious cause,...and fair construction of the heinous Evangelic Canon.

† **Placentaire** (plăsĕntē·ăi). *Obs.* [ad. F. *placentaire* (Paré 1575), f. L. *placenta* cake: see -ARY.] = PLACENTARIAN.

1599 T. HAVEN *Def. Exhort.* 3 Wherein the Placentaire Bishop...doth vehemently inueigh against the Ministers.

Placentalia (plăsĕntē·liă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (G. Bonaparte 1837), neuter pl. of *placentāl-is* adj.: see prec.] Placental mammals; a primary division of Mammalia, comprising those provided with a placenta: contrasted with *Marsupialia* and *Monotremata*. It corresponds to the more recent divisions *Menodelphia* and *Eutheria*.

1892 tr. HAECKEL *Evol. Sci. etc.* 1873 J. GREEN *Ch. Ist Age* App. 326.

Hence **Placenta'lian,** *a. adj.*, of or pertaining to the *Placentalia*; *b. sb.* one of these.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentary (plăsĕ·ntări, plăsĕntări), *a.* (*sb.*) [mod.L. *placentāri-us*, f. PLACENTA: see -ARY 1. So F. *placentaire.*] Of, pertaining or relating to the placenta; placental (*Zool.* and *Bot.*). *b. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Placentalia* or *Placentaria*.

1843-4 *Trans. Linnean Soc.* (1849) XIX. 321 The placentary hypothesis of M. Schleiden. 1848 J. WILSON *Isolated Bot.* 168, I. 122 Uncertainty in the position of the placentary lines. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., The placentary system of classification. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Placentary*, belonging, or adhering to, the Placenta.

B. sb. Zool. A placental mammal.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentate (plăsĕ·ntĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *placentāt-us*, f. PLACENTA: see -ATE 2.] Having a placenta: = PLACENTAL *a.* 1 *b.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentation (plăsĕntē·ʃən). [a. F. *placentation*, f. PLACENTA: see -ATION.]

1. *Zool.* The formation and disposition of the placenta in the uterus.

1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 15 Dec. 4/1 The non-prehensile apes would separate it from the former, and the placentation from the latter group.

2. *Bot.* The disposition or arrangement of the placenta or placentas in the ovary.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 161 (1761) 197 By Placentation is meant the Disposition of the Cotyledons or the Time when the Seed is beginning to grow. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 389 The placentation of Water-Lilies,...Broom-rapes, and Bindweeds, is usually at variance with the normal theory. 1870 DYER in *Oliver Obsp. Syn.* (ed. 6) I. vii. 174 Instances of both marginal and free central placentation.

† **Place-ntiate,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *placĕnt-ens* pleasing, suave + -ATE 3: cf. *differentiate.*] *trans.* To please, satisfy.

1892 MONTAGU *Rabelais* v. 248 When you're placentiated (sic) the Fact is won.

Placentiferous (plăsĕntĭ·fĕrŏs), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. PLACENTA + -FEROUS.] Bearing or having a placenta.

1869 H. OLDERSHAW in *Phil. Trans.* II. 510 All Placentiferous Animals (if I may assume this word) be oblivious to have these Membranes. 1708 DR. DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1036 The one [Uterus] being Glandiferous, and the other Placentiferous. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Placentiferous*, as though the placentiferous from were detached.

Placentiform (plăsĕ·ntifōm), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. PLACENTA + -FORM.] Having the form of a placenta; discoid; cake-shaped.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Placentiformis*, ... *Bot.* resembling a cake ... (Sarcobolus). 1861 SMITH'S *Man. Bot.* (1862) 123 When what would be otherwise a capillary root becomes compressed both at its base and apex...it is said to be placentiform. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentigerous (plăsĕntĭ·jĕrŏs), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. PLACENTA + -GEROUS.] Bearing a placenta: = PLACENTIFEROUS.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Placentious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *placĕntia* suavity, PLACENCY + -OUS.] Pleasing, or disposed to please; complaisant, amiable, agreeable, suave.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (N. Yorks) (1662) 220 A Placentious Person, gaining the goodwill of all. 1663 PATRICK *Pilgr. Rifle* 2 Such things as are placentious or pleasing unto.

† **Placentitis** (plăsĕntəi·tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PLACENTA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the placenta.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1894-96 *Tuttle's Cyc. Anat.* IV. 1413/2 Simpson has described an acute and chronic form of placentitis.

Placentoid (plăsĕ·ntoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling a placenta; placentiform.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentophagy (plăsĕntŏ·fădʒi). [f. as prec. + -PHAGY.] The eating of the placenta.

1900 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 14 Apr. 1015 In certain parts of the Sandan, placentophagy is habitually practised.

Placentule (plăsĕ·ntĭul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *placentula*, dim. of *placenta*: see -ULE.] A small placenta (but in quot. 1826 applied to a cotyledon: cf. CUTTLEFISH 3).

1826-43 CROSSE *Cotyledon* 211. 16. 310 The development of the true ovular vesicle or those typical vesicles in the placental Mammalia. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 202 The Marsupials entail below the placental mammals.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to the placenta (of a plant).

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 259 In Loganiaceæ the double placental base is so narrow that the ovules alternate with one another. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 259 Ovule ... flanked by a column of placental tissue.

B. *sb. Zool.* A placental mammal.

1882 WEBSTER (1910 OWEN). 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 17 The marsupials...have been gradually supplanted by the more highly organized placentals.

† **Placentalia** (plăsĕntē·lĭ

chose my Labours...more by...preserved from the turbulent Storms of discontented Spirits. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 197 That placid aspect and meek regard. 1778 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* II. 317, They now sit down placid and content, disposed to enjoy the present. 1834 G. Downing *Lett. Cent. Characters* I. 91 The...Valley...of Switzerland...in which...scene of a placid, pastoral character. 1892 Tennyson *In Mem.* lx, Fair ships, that from the Italian shore Sailest the placid ocean-plain. 1891 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* (1894) x. 251 The male population is distinctly of a placid temperament.

† b. Of peaceful disposition towards another; free from anger or wrath. *Obs.*

1663 *Acts Privy Co.* 13 To make an atonement, to render him placid and gracious.

† 2. Pleasing, agreeable, welcome. *Obs. rare.*

1650–57 Trapham *Zoochor.* i. lix. 92 Those things .. are more placid to Hogs than to Dogs.

3. *Comb.*, as *placid-faced*, *-mannered*, etc.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xiv, A little fat placid-faced old gentleman.

† Placi dious, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Placid *a.* + -ious.] = prec.

1657 Torrell *Powr. Remedy* (1658) 223 The Dogs did .. discern better of Christians and Turks; for towards the Turks they were more eager, furious, and unappeasable, but towards Christians, although unknown, more docile, peaceable and placidious.

Placidity (plăsi·dĭti). [ad. L. *placiditās*, f. *placidus* Placid: see -ity. So F. *placidité* (1578 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The quality of being placid; mildness, calmness, tranquillity, peacefulness.

1629 W. Sclater *Expl. 2 Thess.* (1650) 440 First Mediterranean; secondly Placidity, as for want of a fitter terme, I am forced to call it. 1786 Cranstoun *Life David* I. ii. 36 He...behaves with the utmost placidity, moderation, and calmness. 1818 G. Chalmers *Apol. Synagogue* 181 Placidity is more of a natural gift; *servidity* is acquired. 1860 G. Macdonald *Hon. Q. Neighb.* xix. (1878) 360 All the placidity of his countenance had vanished.

Placidly (plă·sĭdli), *adv.* [f. Placid *a.* + -ly 2.] In a placid manner; mildly, calmly, quietly; peacefully, without agitation.

1626 Jackson *Creed* viii. xxix. § 15 He .. meekly and placidly resigned up his souls into his Father's hands. 1696 Whitelocke *Nat. Hist. Kareh* xx. 1. (1772) 133 It placidly shineth like Tabor and Vessels of Vegetation. 1780 tr. *Bailly's Voyage* (1785) 121 How placidly doth he recline his lovely little head! 1817 Mrs. Fergusson *Halyard* I. 72 The two friends are placidly smoking their cigars by the fire-side.

Placidness (plă·sĭdnĕs). [f. Placid + -ness.] The quality of being placid: = Placidity.

1592 Bodley *ibid.* II. *Pluralities*, Pamphlets, Quiresses. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Country Life* (1618) II. xiii. 320 To enjoy myself with your sweet placidnesse, and not to be ruffled. 1858 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/1 The British navvy at work excites an amused contempt...placid his vocation and placidness.

Placing (plē·sing), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Place; the condition or mode of being placed; putting, setting, location; position, situation; arrangement, etc.: see the verb.

1599 Cornwallis, etc. *Essayes. Fam.* 1 Cor. 31 The diuers placing and vse [of the members]...agreeth with to the welth of the whole body. 1783 T. Wedgwood in *Pitcher's Vase* i. 22 n. Having not considered the placing of the ranges. 1807 Sharp *Corresp.* (1834) II. 260 Since leaving Heaven, I have the placing of the British Crowns. 1823 Hogben *Cookery* 2 Doz. (C. H. S.) I. 151 It stood according to the old Placing. 1. 2. 3. Doz. 1825 Cruikshank tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Architect.* I. 218 The commodious and agreeable placing of Windows. 1860 Gray *Anat. Plants* xxi. More than all my Openings...from the time of my placing. 1864 L. Murray *Engl. Grams. ed.* 3) I. 446 The wrong placing of the adverb only. 1894 *Daily News* 27 July 5/1 He won the race so nearly that little notice need be taken of the placings of the remainder of the field. 1898 [see Placer 1].

b. *attrib.*, as *placing-house*, the building in a china or earthenware factory where the ware is 'placed' in fire-clay saggers or setters in preparation for being baked.

1881 *Porcelain Works Worcester* 23 The unsupported objects ..ring now ready for baking are taken to the placing house or the biscuit oven.

† Placit (plæ·sĭt). *Obs.* Also **placet.** [ad. L. *placitum*: see Placitum. So It. *placito.*]

1. What is decided or determined upon; an opinion, a judgement; a decision, decree, ordinance.

1604 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 2 That Sacramentals (which is grounded upon the placets of God. 1641 J. Trapp *Theol. Theol.* II. 171 Three Measures of opinions ..one sent to elevate upon Gods inheritance their circuits and placits. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 229 As little to their Power as the placits of Bishops. 1738 Wedgwood *Disc. Lepers* App. 39 Delivering out the placits of the old philosophers. 1832 J. Bird *St. Herbert's Isle* 72 Oral decrees and placits.

2. A plea, a petition. *rare.*

1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xl, The boon which I am now to ask .. is, that your Majesty would be pleased, on the instant, to look at the placet of Lord Glenvarloch.

† Placitatory, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *placitāt-us*, ppl. stem of *placitāre* (Plaut.), freq. of *placēre* to please + -ory 2.] = next.

1589 J. Sotheby tr. *Aerippe's Plan. Arden* 189 An other sentence of the same, which they name the Arte Placitatorie, or els Arbitratorie.

† Placitory, *a. Law. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *placit-um* (see below) + -ory 2.] Relating or pertaining to pleas or pleading.

1840 J. Graves *Reports Chancery* Pref. 21 The act Placitory...is double, first, that is writing upon the Records: ..The other...recall, which pleads before the Judge to the Jury. 1856 in Smart, and in later Dicts.

† Placitum (plæ·sĭtŏm). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Pl. **placita.** [L., in opinion, determination, maxim, prop. neuter pa. pple. of *placēre* to please: in med.L. the sentence of a court, a fine, a trial, a plea.] The decree of a judge, the decision or determination of a public assembly, a court of justice, or the like; hence 'the public assemblies of all degrees of men where the king presided, and where they consulted upon the great affairs of the kingdom' (*Blount's Law Dict.* 1717). Also, in *pl.* the proceedings at such assemblies or courts, debates, trials at law, pleadings or pleas.

1628 Howe *Blas. Righteous* (1638) 20 The placits or decretals of the Romanes. 1708 Phillips, *Placitum*, a Sentence of the Court, as Cyphicium, an Ordinance or Decree: ..In our Common-Law, Placita signifies Pleas or Pleadings: it was also sometimes taken for Penalties or Fines. 1789 Robertson *Chas. V* (1798) I. 282 In a placitum or trial in the presence of Charlemagne. 1794 G. Adam *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. 222, 363 If the *placita* of their predecessors were not lost right of it neglected. 1862 Evans *Hist. Essex. Engl.* ix. (1872) 138 The *placita* on which these laws were framed or published, would not have been crowded, as of yore, by armed freemen.

Plack[1] (plăk). *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5–7 **plak**, **plake**, **plakk**(e, **placke**, 6– **plack.** [prob. a Flem. *plaecke*, *placke*, a small coin of Brabant and Flanders, current in the 15th c., of varying value, in 15th c. Du. (Heshusen) applied to the French *sou*; hence *F. plaque* (1443), *plaquette*, *plaquet*, cent. L. *placca* (1461). Orig. 'flat disk, tablet'; so Flem. *plak*, F. *plaque*. Cf. M.L.G. *plack*, LG. *plak*, *plakke* spot, piece, patch, rag, flat piece of land, dog turf; Du. *plak* flat lath for beating, blow, spot, slice; MHG. *placke*, *plakke* spot, patch, rag. Cf. Placard, Placket, Placque.

Cf. 1423 *Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris*, an. 1423, 252, Bochons. (*Godef.*) En ce temps courut une monnoie à Paris, nommée plaques, pour donner cinquiesme pariais, et nommoit-on par la fin du Bourgogne. See also Du Cange, Placq, Placca.]

† **a.** A coin of the Netherlands of the 15th and 16th centuries. *Obs.* b. A small billon coin issued by James III of Scotland; also, a small copper coin current in Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries, worth 4 pennies Scots.

a. 1473 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 20 Item ij dozeyn .. xxxiij^{ti} Iteme in plakes [*sic*]...iij^{li} iij^{s}. 1480 *Hist. Jas.* III (1902) 13 Item iij plakes... 1513 Douglas *Æneis* Prol. 17 Thair hes gottin of ingland, Scotis thair tre of flaunderis; Plumbis and lad quhen [*Palsgrave & Lond.* plakes] war gold. 1526 tr. *Lett. & Exp. Scot.* V. 1711, IV. iv. 1124 Double *plakkis* or Carolus cloid be current for 4^{d.} ne more.

b. 1473 *Ld. Acts Jas. III* (1839) II. 103/2 As tuichting be plakkis & be new pennys, be lordis thinkis bet be striking of bame be ceasit. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* Prol. 93 Sum gaitis fourth a gan beddrem to prent thir plakkis. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 240 A lowde plackes wt pcke in my purse. a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 169 The wyfe would refuse the said crounis quhill sho gatt twa Cornelrowis plak and ane[d] to hais that it wald be 15^{sh} dous. 1583 in Cothran-Patrick *Rec. Colmeys Scot.* (1876) I. 133 That all the saidis twell pennie pecis haldis and plackes with the thre pennie groittis and half plackes now knowne sailbe haldis in to his hienes cunyehous...and thairof new money to be cunyeit. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 283 The Scots have of long time had...Placks, which they esteemed for 4 pence, but 32 of them make an English penny. 1662 Rec. *Three Burghs* 11 ye One bodel ther call 12 pennyes; two bodels a plack. a 1708 S. Sewell *Paper Kilkenchey* in *Ir. Antiquary* (1873) I. 240 A bottle of wine for a plack. 1788 Cleghorn, *Hamilton Test. Prof.* 23 The plack is an ideal coin at this present time in Scotland. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg. xii.* (1850) 229 After collecting all the pieces and bawbees of the party (Attic pieces of copper coin, with the head of Charles II on one side, and the Scotch thistle on the other).

c. In proverbial phrases, as the type of something of very small value; the smallest possible amount; a farthing; a bit; as in *not worth a plack*, utterly worthless; *plack and bawbee*, *plack and bodle*, in full, every penny, to the last farthing; *ten and a plack*, a trifle, a small sum.

a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 302 His wallt sacks nevir thrift worth ane plack. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reformn.* xxvii. 118 Pairtar nor pyet ye neuer gat ane plak. 1605 Lond. & *Pewchet Kings* (1758) 198 He found two and a plack. 1787 W. Taylor *Scots Poems* 8 Sir frankly own myself his debtor For plack an' bodle. 1810 R. Anderson *Cumberland Ball.* 31 They pick'd my pocket I' the throng, And dell a plack had I. 1824 Henry *Wars*, 5th series 9 Which is not worth a plack the yeare. 1880 *ex Athen.* 18 I would not tin Hallett had seen her...for two and a plack.

d. *arrish.* Of the value of or costing a plack.

1560 *Aberdeen Reg.* XXIV. (Jas. I. Sir 27 Quarte plakarell. 1561 *Cocke & Cocke-Bk.* (A. T. S.) 100 Ane pynt Parsland, ane bar hardraiss, iiij^{d} ane boist rasplis. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, He asked ..'Whether he could have a Stock-fish'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 2/1 From around those the reverence to Scotch bargin was derived from small transactions, exclusively carried forth in coppers, plack, bawbee, and so on,...levied on necessaries and goods entering the burgh.

† Plack[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. a. F. *plaque*.] = Placket[1] 2, q.v. for quot. Plack, var. Platoon, toy. **Plackard**(e, **-ard**, obs. f. Placard.

† Plackat[1]. *Obs. rare.* [app. a. F. *plaquette* tablet, dim. of *plaque* this plate.] A plate or wrapper.

1592 T. Bastard in Bruce *Rec. Wom.* II. 6. App. E. 122 He sent me thirtie [Newhaven-Havre] upon the kingis cost: and I drew a plack of yt, and brought yt to hym. my Lord Fitz Williams...better than three or four hours, pul-verising the plackat.

Placket[2] (plæ·kĕt). [Origin obscure. Perh. the same word as *placat*, var. form of Placard *sb.*, sense 3 of which coincides with sense 1 here, and may possibly be the origin of the other uses. But the order of the senses is uncertain, and the following is merely provisional.]

† **1.** (?) = Placcate 1, Placard 3. *Obs. rare.*

1626 Cent. Smith *Acolast. Pop. Sermon* 18 Braded plackets for women of dalliance.

2. An apron or petticoat: hence *transf.* the wearer of a petticoat, a woman. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. Pr. 2 Our theme Depending on them that wave for a placket. a 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* iv. iv, Not half so troublesome as you are to yourself, Sir: Was that brave heart made to wait for a placket? 1660 W. K. *Conf. Charms*, *Old Harding Hay* (1801) 68 The extent of her placket is always lower than her smock, and that comes but an inch lower than her navel. 1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* v. 53 Eve, the mother of Ills, ... pretended to modesty, and fell a making plackets presently. 1732 E. Ward *Quix.* I. 144 Because the Maid from off his Jacket Should not be seen upon her Placket. 1822 Scott *Lady of L.* iv. v, Our vizor down—next why should he not? Put the down of his cape into the placket and pot. 1880 Dufferin *Low Dutch.* II. 222 A flamboyante and plaiden (Sp. *enlagonar de enfal*) beneath of her grey petticoat.

3. The opening or slit at the top of a shirt or petticoat, for convenience in putting on and off; also, the slit in a shirt, usually behind.

(Quots. 1607, 1 also are doubtful.)

1609 Shaks. *Lear* iii. iv. 100 Keepe thy hand out of Plackets. 1620 Fletcher & Mass. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* v. 6, Keep thy hand from thy sword, and from thy Lieutenants placket. 1708 Phillips, *Placket*, the fore-part of a Woman's Petticoat or Shift. 1729 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 69 And Madge had a sixteen penny down to her Placket. 1788 Macaulay *Quair.* (1802) IV. 104 Tomas Purse...came forth ..with a grey petticoat, so short that it seemed to have been cut close to the placket.

† **b.** Also *screen placket.* *Obs.*

1600 Minsheu *Dumplall Earl Huntington* ii. ii. D[3] b, And last the vessels, From the placket to the cuppe. 1623 Massinger & Fletcher *Custom of Country* v. iii, Keep thy hand from thy sword, and from thy Lieutenants placket. 1708 Phillips, *Placket*, the fore-part of a Woman's Petticoat or Shift. 1729 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 69 And Madge had a sixteen penny down to her Placket. 1788 Macaulay *Quair.* (1802) IV. 104 Tomas Purse...came forth ..with a grey petticoat, so short that it seemed to have been cut close to the placket.

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4. A pocket, esp. that in a woman's shirt.

1683 *Hist. Cromwell* in *Select. Hard. Misc.* (1752) 366 Which instrument of his, as was said, was found in my Lady Lambert's placket. 1800 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 60 (1820) II. 52 In a placket or her skirt is an old enamelled watch. a 1804 Fawn *Fac. & Angelia*, *Placket*, a pocket. 1841 Cockley *Mus. & Manners* (1844) III. 188 The gauger was compelled by a substantial laugher, with the plackets of his coat, and his pipe for ever at his mouth. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1023 What succeeds this epistle...I pick from out the placket still perusa?

5. *Comb.* **placket-hole**, an opening in the outer shirt to give access to the placket within; also = 3.

1780 Bygone *Tr. Blessedly* V. 1, Are not women, and placket-holes, and pump-handles—and wigsets and frizzers, ld thought still, from the same association? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, The well-known 'placket-hole', which is seldom free from points of escape, and has a trick of gaping wide open to disclose its contents to any curious eye. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 3/1 The concealing of the placket hole is quite an object just now. 1901 *Punch* 20 June 1849 The purse dropped through her placket-hole, instead of going into her pocket.

Placketless (plæ·klĕs), *a. Sc.* [f. Placket + -less.] Without a placket; penniless.

1788 Burns *Scotch Drink* xvii, Poor plackless devils like myself! 1892 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1842) 161 In cottages Where poor folk plackless glee.

Placo- (plæ·kō), before a vowel **placo-**, combining form of Gr. πλάξ, πλακ- a flat plate, tablet, entering into various scientific words.

Placoderm (-dĕ:m) [Gr. δέρμα skin] *a.*, having the skin encased in bony plates, as certain fossil fishes; of or belonging to the *Placodermata* or *Placodermi*, an order of Palæozoic fishes having the head and pectoral region thus protected; *sb.* one of the *Placodermata*; so **Placoderm'al**, **Placode'rmatous** *a.*(*b*). **Placoderm'oid** *a.*, resembling the placoderms in form or structure.

Placodont (Gr. ὀδούς τοῦθ) *a.*, of or belonging to the *Placodontia*, a division of fossil saurians having thickly-set short flat palatal teeth; *sb.* (also **Placodo'saur**), a reptile belonging to the *Placodontia*; so **Placodo'ntoid** *a.*, resembling the placodonts in form or structure. **Placoga'noid** [Ganoid] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Placoganoidei*, a division of fossil Devonian fishes, having the head and part of the body protected by large ganoid plates; *sb.*, a fish of the *Placoganoidei*; also **Placoganoi'dean** *sb.* and *a.* **Placo'glossate** [Gr. -γλωσσος bearing] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Placoglossa*, a sub-order of molluscs, sometimes

made a primary division, comprising only the Cartoon (*Polypterichthyes*); *obs.*, one of the *Placophores*, a chiton; so **Placo'phorous** *a.*

1834-43 Penn. *Cycl.* Types (ed. 2), "*Placophores*,...Dr. Pennant's name for the bony-plated or loose-scaled fishes of the Old and Sandstones. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 139 The placoderm was destined to disappear with the Devonian period. 1884 Rolleston & Jackson *Forms of Anim.* 58 In case Polana in which the Silurids resemble the "Placophorous Ganoids. *Ibid.* 501 It has...been suggested...that the "Placodermoid Ganoids were closely related to the Ancient Acrodontosaurs. 1834 Owen in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 124/2 The "placoganoid and ganoid, heterocercal and somacephal fishes of the Devonian. 1861 Dana *Man. Geol.* 431 168 Placoganoids, having the body covered with plates instead of scales. 1870 W. J. Thoresen *Ess. Rocks* vii. 124 During the latter part of the Silurian epoch the...Placoganoids make their appearance.

Placoidine. *Min.* Also **placolite.** [ad. Ger. *placoidin* (A. Breithaupt 1841), f. Gr. πλακοειδής flat, cake like, f. πλάξ, πλακ- tablet, cake.] A name given, on the supposition of its being a native mineral, to an arsenide of nickel, Ni_5As_2, now considered to be a furnace-product.

1856 *Eng. Cycl. IV. Min.*/2 Placolite (Arsenikies of Nickel). ...Primary form an oblique rhombic prism. 1868 *Cassell's Techn. Educ., Placodine, placoidite.*

Placoid (plæ·koid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. πλάξ, πλακ- flat plate, tablet: see -OID. Cf. F. *Placoïde*, in mod.L. form *Placoidei*, name given by Agassiz, 1833, to certain fishes, on account of the plate-like appearance of their scales. (The earliest derivative in Eng. was app. *placoidean*.)]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the form of a plate; applied to the horny scales and tubercles of the *Placoidei*: see B.

1852 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* 236 One kind of scale, for instance the Placoid or bread-plated scale, is found to characterize all the cartilaginous fishes of Cuvier except the sturgeon. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* (transl. of The dermal ossifications may take the form of...placoid or spiny dentinal formations. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 320 Very young individuals possess a series of small "placoid spines. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 451 The primitive form [of the ramification] occurs...in the shape of dermal teeth (= placoid scales), similar in structure and development to oral teeth.

2. Having placoid scales; of or pertaining to the *Placoidei*: see B.

1841 *Stat. Zoology* I. 136 A group of fossil Placoid fishes. 1850 Mackintosh *Geol.* (1851) 275 The first order, or Placoid, ...have the skin irregularly covered with plates of enamel, sometimes large, as in the rays, sometimes reduced to small points, as in the sharks. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 21 The distinction between...placoid and ganoid fishes are vague.

B. *sb.* A fish of the division *Placoidei*, containing the sharks and rays, distinguished by having the skin protected by irregularly disposed bony scales, sometimes bearing spines.

1834 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* 236 (title) 262 The more detached teeth and spines of placoids. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* v. 96 The Placoids or shark-like fishes.

Hence **Placoi'dal** *a.* *rare*; **Placoi'dean** *a.* and *sb.*

1856 Rolleston *Guid. to Mus.* I. viii. 269 *note*, Placoidians. ...Fishes of this Order are characterized by having their skin covered irregularly with plates of enamel [etc.]. *Ibid.* 283 Genera of the first and second orders (Placoidean and Ganoidean...cannot suddenly. 1841 R. Chambers *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 210 When fishes came, the first forms were those ganoidal and placoidal types which corresponded with the early fœtal condition of higher orders. 1859 *Sweat Diet. Suppl.*, Placoideans.

Placquart, obs. form of Plackart.

Placqua, variant of Plaque.

†**Placula** (plæ·kiŭlă). *Biol.* [mod.L., dim. from Gr. πλάξ, πλακ- tablet, plate.] Name for the embryo of *Calcispongiæ* at that stage in its development when it has the form of a plate or disk. Hence **Pla·cular, Pla·culate** *adjs.*, having the form of a placula.

1884 A. Hyatt in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 83 The primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established by what we have designated the *Diplogastrula*, *Ibid.* 87 The embryo of Calcispongiæ is also a placula and the same stage. *Ibid.* 130 A full-grown, primitive, planuliform form. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Placular, Placulate.*

Plad, Pladding, obs. ff. Plain, Plaiding.

†**Pladding,** ? variant of *plaiding*, Plaiting.

1790 Kay *Diseased Post. Wks.* (1911) IV. 302 The clerkenwell ass began of Pladding Sun, Our Wedding-clothes are ready, which orderly attire.

Pladge, obs. Sc. variant of Pledge.

Pladman, var. of Plaidman, Highlander.

†**Pladond** (pladŏd). *Arch.* Also 7 **plaidond,** 7–9 **platford,** 8 **plaflond.** [F. *plafond* (? *plat-fond*) a ceiling (1509 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *plat* flat + *fond* bottom.]

1. A ceiling, either flat or vaulted; usually as enriched with paintings; hence, a painting executed on a ceiling. ? *In pladond*: on the ceiling.

1664 Evelyn in *Stuart's Archit.* 10 In. 111. Also they do rarely well about Platbands and upon Grotesk-works. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 87 The roof...is all gold, and set with curious pictures in Platbond. 1703 Jos. Taylor *Journ. Edinb.* (1903) 33 The platbond is handsomely painted. 1704 Spectator *Letter* No. 23 (1712) 137 The whole Platbond or Ceiling. 1801 Forsyth in *Lond. Packet* (L. 1826) 358 The platbonds, panels, and cupolas, of palaces and temples. 1832 Walter *Penciller* xiii. 102 Naked female figures fill every platbond.

2. (See quots.)

1703 Chambers in *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 57 The Platbond or Soffit of the Cornice. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit. Gloss., Platband or Platbond*,...also the underside of the projection of the lacunar of the cornice; generally any soffit.

†**Plaga** (plē·gă). *Zool.* [L. *plāga* blow, stroke, wound, stripe, a. Gr. πλαγή, Doric πλάγα blow, stroke.] A stripe of colour.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 261, 266 Plaga....A long and large spot. 1835 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plaga...also Zool.*, a stripe of colour.

Plagal (plē·găl), *a. Mus.* [ad. med.L. *plagālis* (whence It. *plagale*, F., Ger. *plagal*), f. med. L. *plaga* the plagal mode (Du Cange), app. a back-formation from med.L. *plagius*, n. med. Gr. πλάγιος plagal (πλάγιος ἦχος a plagal mode), in class. Gr. "oblique", f. πλάγιος this. (Cf. Ger. *Seitenton* a plagal mode.)]

a. In *Gregorian Music*. Applied to those ecclesiastical modes which have their accords comprised between the dominant and its octave, the final being near the middle of the compass. **b.** *Plagal cadence*: that form of perfect cadence in which the chord of the subdominant (major or minor) immediately precedes that of the tonic. In both senses opposed to Authentic.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Every song...which in the middle hath an eight above the final keye, is of an unnaturall sorte: If not it is a plagill. 1603 Dowland *Orpharion, Milord*, 13 Easily sung in the beginning, (being straight) beyond the final Note to a Fift, (a Antiphonall: but then which fals straight way to a Third, or a Fourth, under the final Key, is *Plagall*). 1796 Hoyle *Mus. Mentalis* III. 137 If you find yourself involved in the difficulties of the Plagal modes, I am not among the Authentic. 1836 Penny *Cycl.* VI. 92/2 There is another kind of Cadence, to which the name *Plagal* is given. 1855 Oxenford *Harmony* 108, 113 If the point is serious and solemn ...it is usual, especially in sacred pieces, to add to it a plagal cadence. 1880 Ridgeway in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. *place* 8, Gregory added to these Modes Four others, directly derived from them, and hence called Plagal Modes.

Plagard, -e, plagart, obs. forms of Plaiard.

Plagate (plē·găt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *plāga* (see above) + -ATE¹.] Having a plaga or plagæ; marked with a streak or streaks.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Plage**¹, *Obs.* Also 4 **plaag,** 6 **plague.** [a. OF. *plage* region (1190 in Hatz.-Darm.)—late L. *plagia* (see Du Cange) a plain, shore, prep. adj. (*plagia regio*), f. *plaga* a region. See foll. plagette.

Hatz.-Darm. take *plage* in the sense 'littoral tract, shore' to represent *plagia*, but in the sense 'region, extent of land' to be a borrowed formation from *plaga*.]

1. A region, district, climate; sometimes, a zone.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 227 Pepyne that conquerede al almest The plages of the North. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 93 The prudence Lindesware, whiche bargede aventre tyme to the Marches, forto abide Northumbreisshe fare that other tyme. c 1440 Hoc. Occleve, *How, I'l thy* King Henry...intended and strengthened him and his alyes to the North regions and boreal plage. 1586 Marlowe 2nd *Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iv. From the frozen plage of Heaven. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. i. 801 A Plage, plagued with standing bane.

2. Any one of the four principal directions or quarters of the compass; direction, side.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* vii. 2 Gode crieth vp on the foure plagis, or quarties, of the erthe [1388 on foure coostis of the land]. c 1390 Chaucer *Astrol.* i. § 4 The 4 quarters of this aforesaide, clepyed also the 4 principals plages or quarters of the firmament. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 103 The nouvene off Calcarye ij of the moste plages of the nouvene of Spayn. 1500 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* v. 256 Aen dyn I herd approchyng ...Quhilk mouit fra the plagyis Septentrionall. 1520 *Serpent of Devis.* C2, A large Cypresse [= cypress] of seuenty, whose branches reache on the foure plagues or the firmament. 1592 J. Wolfe tr. Caesar *Nat. Paradise* 110, 151 Heauens after the motion of your fighures, and then See ye take thy Resting-place in the Oriental plage.

3. One of the divisions or parts of a church, *esp.* a transept, TRANS.

? a 1225 Gott. (Cl.) Colossians iv *Scriptorem Tres Domicilio* (Durham) 11 *Ad ordinandum q'uelibet ecclesie plagiam* [l. e. the ecclesie plagiam est evili]. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 23 Nine lyttle barrynd ...in the north plage. *Ibid.* 30 Iohan Bamuelgh[ewe]gh[e]...lieth buried in the south plage.

†**Plage**², *Obs. rare*—¹. Also **plague.** [ad. L. *plaga* net, snare.] A net, snare, toil.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 223 Spyders...hang their threds in sure places, By plages [1658 plagues] conuerte to thy vse of mine. (Here *threds* and *plages* seem to be erroneously transposed. The Latin explained as: Sed licite Aues deuolant hanc plagam in aere appendens.)

Plage, obs. form of Plaice, Pledge.

Plageat, -**et,** -**etta,** obs. forms of Plackart.

Plager, ? error for *plagar*, Plaguer, pad. plag.

1636 Rowlands *Poore Robin's Intel.* (?) Wo the heads and plagers on Dungarvan. *Ibid.* 1687 He sprinkled the Plagers with Oxymoran and old wine.

†**Plagia·rian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as Plagiary + -AN.] Of or pertaining to plagiaries or manstealers.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plagiarian Laws* (*Magistrats* &c.), a law made against those men (plagiaries), &c. 1706 Phillips (Kersey), *Plagiarian*, as The Plagiarian Law; a Law made against Plagiaries.

Plagiarical, *a. rare.* [f. as Plagiary + -ical.] = Plagiaristic.

1887 Hollyoake *Shakes. Ind.* p. 11, 181 Without incurring the smallest risk of a plagiarical imputation.

Plagiarism (plē·dʒiărĭz'm). [f. as Plagiary + -ism.]

1. The action or practice of plagiarizing; the wrongful appropriation or purloining, and publication as one's own, of the ideas, or the expression of the ideas (literary, artistic, musical, mechanical, etc.) of another.

1820 Fr. Mackenzie *Dissertation* 23 Were you afraid to be challenged for plagiarism? 1908 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. To Bdr. 46 A good Plea to any Charge of Plagiarism or Surprizes. 1733 *Tennessee Administrator* No. 23 P 2 Nothing...can by more unjust than to charge an author with plagiarism merely because he...makes his personages act as others in like circumstances have done. 1800 Hazlitt *Lect. Dramat. Lit.* 259 It is useless to trace detected to borrowing, to call to suspected of plagiarism every effort. 1871 Ruskin *Crown.* II. vi. 142 A certain unity of design which is inconsistent with extensive plagiarism.

2. A purloined idea, design, passage, or work.

1737 *Monthly Mag.* III. 262 He found the...song...to be "a most flagrant plagiarism from Hooke". 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 58 A Thaumaturgist whom they had created...to convince the world that the Christian church was a plagiarism. 1875 *Jewish Chron.* (ed. 2) I. 31 This are full of plagiarisms, inappropriately borrowed.

Plagiarist (plē·dʒiărist). [f. Plagiary + -IST.] One who plagiarizes; one who is guilty of plagiarism.

1674 R. Gooder *Sup. & Ab. Pilgrim* 56 The Author (...I should say the Collector or Plagiarist). 1779 Sheridan *Critic* I. i. *A boisterous plagiarist*...might take out scene of the best things in my tragedy, and put them into his own comedy. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-T. Ess.* iii. 61 (1869) 103 The greatest of all plagiarists, the plagiarists of words. 1866–9 Rossetti-Cayley *Cary. Myths Mid. Ages, Amadeus*, 4 *Fugi Years* (1894) 370 The story spread among the ministerial flunkeydom, who were great plagiarists.

Hence **Plagiari·stic** *a.*, characteristic of a plagiarist; pertaining to or characterized by plagiarism; whence **Plagiari·stically** *adv.*

1821 Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 190 The whole series was cold, commonplace, and plagiaristic. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 93 They...have very unhandsomely and plagiaristically anticipated my own original incubations. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 349 There is risk...in any or all of these plagiaristic devices.

Plagiarize (plē·dʒiărəiz), *v.* [f. Plagiary + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To practise plagiarism upon; to take and use as one's own the thoughts, writings, or inventions of another. (With the thing, rarely the person, as object.)

1736 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dict. Physicks* 29 Master Duplessis, Tiresias the Friar's Daughter, who sold or pawnshop'd it unto excellent Strains, some of the...Oracles in the Temple of the Delphians, that they were wont to be plagiarize'd by Homer himself. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 703 I do not mean to say that they are plagiarized (let us coin the word, for I do not like to say stolen) from Mrs. Lee. 1832 Tennyson *Talking Oak* v. For oft I talk'd with that same poet, And told him of my choice, Until he plagiarized a lover, And answer'd with a voice. 1880 C. A. Sciascia in *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 249/2 Mr. Kirby...seems to retain the impression that I plagiarized Ujhely.

2. *intr.* To practise or commit plagiarism.

1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* i. vi. I cannot plagiarize from any scholastic designs you might have been giving vent to. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 279 Little wits that plagiarize are but pickpockets: great wits that plagiarize are conjurers.

Hence **Pla·giarizing** *vbl. sb.*, **Pla·giarizer.**

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 413 Plagiarism...have stolen their thoughts. 1884 *Athenæum* 3 May 281/3 No direct plagiarizing from his German model.

Plagiary (plē·dʒiări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *plagiārius* one who abducts the child or slave of another, a kidnapper; a author; also (Mart. i. 53. 9) a literary thief. Cf. late L. *plagium* kidnapping, *plagiāre* to kidnap. So F. *plagiaire* (16th c.) a plagiarist.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** A kidnapper, a man-stealer. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* iv. iii. 199 In the time of his...childhood, he was by some Plagiary stolne away from his friends. 1646 H. King *Verses, Deliverance* 46 How many be there...that, like Plagiaries, make it their trade to look and catch men? 1697 Sir Patrick *Curate. Kinsd.* 22, 16 No Israelite would buy him, and therefore such Plagiaries sold him to Men of other Nations.

2. = Plagiarism 1; literary theft. [Cf. -ary B. 1.]

1648 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. Plagiaries had not his end while with pilfering, but begin in those when thefts were difficult. 1688 G. Langhaine (title) Momus Triumphans: or, the Plagiaries of the English Stage: Exposed in the Catalogue of all the Comedies, Operas's, &c. 1779 Sheridan *Rivals* Prol., My fear lest in attempting a play was to avoid every appearance of plagiary. 1880 Stevenson *Study Books.* 91

No property thereunto .. ever attend a more parent-like care of plagiary.

b. = PLAGIARISM 2.

1697 E. BOHUN *Prop. Gosp.* 161, 208 Hoping to find better Markets for their Plagiaries and Depredations. 1808 HARRISON *Hist. Illinois* (ed. 2) 403 The plagiaries, if they may so be called, are inserted with considerable taste and effect. 1882 *Athenæum* 13 May 635/1 Their attitudes.. are ..not plagiarisms.

4. *Comb.*, as *plagiary-like adj.* or *adv.*

1682 ELKIAH *Challenge* v. 177 Taken out of the prizes of Alsace Dunce .. not for want of invention and plagiary like.

B. *adj.* = † L. Kidnapping, man-stealing. *rare*—1.

1653 E. BOHUN *Trans. Gillot* 49 Some [left into their condition] by Treachery, some by Chances of War; others by Plagiary and Man-stealing Tartars.

† 2. That plagiarizes; plagiarizing. *Obs.*

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. ii. 84 Alike to thee as Love Actæon was *ore* 1598 from old Petronel's upright Urnes a plagiary moone wright. 1600 — *Hen. Mar. Charge* i. § 28 The plagiary priest, having stolne this whole passage ..verbatim out of Bellarmine. 1602 ANELLOMUS *Ovip. Secr.* ii. v. § 2 This was the Plagiary Prophet.

3. Obtained by plagiarism; plagiarized. *? Obs.*

1684 CHARD. W'ridge *Sagacity* (1736) 14 Nought...but plagiary stuff. By such as they purchase praise and money. 1798 *Monthly Amour.* (ed. 3) I. 361 A pendant, by Mr. Godfrey, called by the plagiary tasty of Hadley's quadrant. 1800 *Hermit in London* IV. 160 Second-hand puns and plagiary remarks.

Hence **Pla'giaryship**, the function or action of a plagiarist, plagiarism.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 108 Rider after Thomas his death, set forth his Dictionary, (the same in effect, under his own Name, being but little disguised with any Additions. Such Plagiary-ship (I) accounth Authors or Printers).

Pla'giat. *rare*—1. [ad. law L. *plagiātus* kidnapping, f. late L. *plagiāre* to kidnap. So F. *plagiat* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] Man-stealing, kidnapping.

1809 *J. Adams Wks.* (1856) IX. 276 The improvement of manners .. is no better than what civilians call *plagiat*, a crime punishable with death by all civilized nations.

Plagiator (*plā'dʒiē'tŏi*). *rare.* [n. L. *plagiātor* kidnapper, f. *plagiāre* ; see prec.] = PLAGIARIST.

1589 E. B. Ascension to *Ryding's Trad. Mythol.* 31 The poet Homer in his works was a most *plagiator*. 1889 Jevons *Mosaic* to Ashour begats his ethe of plagiator.

Plagihedral (*plā'dʒihī'drăl*, -*hē'drăl*). *a. Cryst.* Also **plagiohedral**. [f. PLAGI(O- + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] Having certain faces obliquely situated; also said of such faces.

1814-27 W. HAIDINGER *Elem. Min.* (ed. 3) 222 [A crystal is said to be] Plagihedral ..when it has faces which are situated obliquely. *a* 1823 FINDLAY *Pol. Econ.* (1845) 117 If to these forms of quartz termed by Haüy *plagiedral*, ..it has been found that when the compound forms are plagiedral faces lean to the right, the polarization is right-handed, and vice versâ. 1852 MOSES HEADLAND *Crystallogr.* 378 A crystal of quartz.. will, if right-handed, present on three alternate quoins at each end of the prism plagihedral faces arranged in the form of a right-handed screw.

Plagio- (*plē'dʒio-*, *plæ'gio-*), before a vowel or *h* **plagi-**, comb. form, repr. Gr. *πλάγιος* oblique, sloping, f. *πλάγος* side. **Plagioli'nal** *a.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone] = *isoclinal*, applied to mountain structure, when the strike of the rock runs across the axis of elevation. **Pla'giodont** *a.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth], having the palatal teeth set obliquely or in converging lines, as in some serpents. **Pla'giograph** [-GRAPH], an instrument for reproducing a plan, diagram, etc., in a position at a given angle from the original.

1877 CHALLENGER in *Geol. Mag.* VI. 221 A plagioclinal axis is not necessarily Precambrian, but its transverse strike usually suggests laxity. 1890 CASE *Dicta*, Plagiohedron. 1893 in *Cent. Dict. Lex.*

Plagiocephalic (*plē'dʒiōsĭfæ'lĭk*), *a.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. *κεφαλή* head + -IC.]

a. *Anthropol.* (See quot.)

1874 TOD-A. in *Trans. Anthrop. Inst.* III. 90 note, Literature has plagiocephaly in predilection for the more common form of American skull, and may be conveniently used to distinguish the broad head, with flattened forehead, as characteristic of the greater part of the American races.

b. *Path.* Characterized by plagiocephaly.

1856 BOWDITCH, *Typhoid's Antitrad.* 15, 278 The obliquely oval or plagiocephalic deformity. 1888 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 222/2 Plagiocephalic, ..one of Shuttleworth's criminal-looking heads with heads so distorted that the features lie in an oblique plane.

So **Plagiocephalous** = prec. b; **Plagiocephaly**, oblique deformity of the skull, consisting in the greater development of the anterior part on one side and of the posterior part on the other.

1850 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiocephalous, Plagiocephaly. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plagiocephalous*, having the skull asym[metrical] the result of asymmetrical development, and the premature synostosis of the frontal with one of the parietal bones. *Ibid.*, *Plagiocephaly*, the condition of being plagiocephalous.

Plagiocitrite (*plā'dʒiōsai'trəit*). *Min.* [Named 1879, f. PLAGIO- + L. *citrus* citron + -ITE 2.] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and other bases, found in monoclinic or triclinic brimstone-yellow crystals.

1880 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 919.

Plagioclase (*plā'dʒiōklēs*). *Min.* [Named 1847, f. PLAGIO- + Gr. *κλάσις* fracture, cleavage.] (See quot. 1868.)

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Suppl. 800 *Plagioclase*, Breithaupt's name for the group of triclinic feldspars, the two prominent cleavage directions in which are oblique to one another. 1879 WATSON *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 In the case of plagioclase the crystals exhibit numerous bands of different colours. 1903 CLARKE *Text Bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. 21 The Plagioclase rocks.

Plagioclastic (*-klæ'stĭk*), *a. Min.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. *κλαστός* broken, cloven + -IC.] Having oblique cleavage. Opp. to ORTHOCLASTIC.

1869 GEIKIE in *Edinb. Geol. Soc. Trans.* II. 2 Plagioclastic feldspars. 1879 WATSON *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 The plagioclastic ..in these it is which the cleavage planes intersect at angles other than 90°. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plagioclastic*, breaking obliquely.

Plagioclase (*plā'dʒiōklēz*). *Min.* [ad. G. *plagioklas* (G. Rosé 1823), f. Gr. *πλάγιος*, *-ον* oblique + *-κλᾶσις* [-CLASE].] A sulphide of lead and antimony occurring in monoclinic thick tabular crystals of a blackish grey colour.

1853 *Thomson's Edinb. Gen. Sci.* I. 221 *Plagioclase*.—The crystals of this mineral belong to the oblique rectangular prismatic system of Beudant. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 860 *Plagioclase*, a sulphur-antimonide of lead occurring at Wolfsberg in the Harz.

Plagiostome (*plā'dʒiōstōm*), *sb.* (*a.*) [n. F. *plagiostome*, f. PLAGIO- + Gr. *στόμα* mouth.] A member of the *Plagiostomi*, cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks and rays, which have the mouth placed transversely beneath the snout.

1840 Eugene *Dict. Sc. nat.*, *Plagiostomes*, a tribe of Cartilaginous fishes. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 115/1 Affinities with the Cestracion amongst existing Plagiostomes. 1880 COUES *Brit. Fishes* I. 3 (The Sharks and their kindred should properly be *plagiostomes*—the Rays *cyclostomes* in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 863/1 No detached undoubted teeth of a Plagiostome .. has been discovered in the Ludlow deposits.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Plagiostomous.

1832 R. WILSON in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 113/1 The cartilaginous plagiostome fishes.

So **Plagiosto'matous** (*rare*), **Plagio'stomous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the plagiostomes; having the mouth situated transversely beneath the snout.

1856 MOSES *Explan. Lect., Plagiostomous*, ..*plagiostomous*. 1879 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVII. 115/1 A genus of plagiostomous cartilaginous fishes called *Cestracion*. 1881 HASLAM in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 58 The Rays form the second division of the Plagiostomous fishes. 1890 COUES *Birds*, Plagiostomatous.

Plagiotropic (*plā'dʒiōtrō'pĭk*). *a. Bot.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. *τροπικός* inclined, f. *τρόπος* turning.] Said of members or organs of plants, the two halves of which react differently to the influences of light, gravitation, and other external forces, and which therefore take up an oblique position: opp. to ORTHOTROPIC. Hence **Plagiotro'pically** *adv.*; **Plagio'tropism**, the condition or character of being plagiotropic.

1882 VINES in *Encyc. Brit. App.* 922 Such pairs are ..that most unsymmetrical or bilaterally symmetrical organs present .. dorsal and ventral halves .. of different internal structure. Where this is the case the two halves react differently to external forces (light, gravity, etc.) and the organ is, according to its surroundings, plagiotropic, .. some polysymmetrical organs are plagiotropic also. 1881 — *Physiol. Plants* 522 The plagiotropism of dorsiventral organs, such as shoots and leaves, .. is the resultant superposition of the effect of light and of gravity upon them, previously, in many cases, by their own weight.

Plagium (*plē'dʒiŏm*). [L. *plagium* kidnapping: see PLAGIARY.]

1. *Civil Law.* Kidnapping, man-stealing.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 326 Now they commit the offence called *Plagium*, that is to saie, manstealing. 1628 T. JONES *Bracton's & the Right Com.* 320 Such impressions and reprisals, and plagiums. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 524/2 In the civil law, the offence of spiriting away and stealing men and children, which was called *plagium*, .. was punished with death. 1824 SCOTT *Guy M.* iv., Pardon me, valid Thorfell, 'tis a *plagium*, and *plagiarum* is felony.

† 2. = PLAGIARISM 1 and 2. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom. Pref.* (1622) 8 Neither their writings shalbe protected by wits, nor skins through a Plagium out of theirs. 1673 E. GRAY *Def. to Taubman's Vind.* 2 I cheese not to call this business I write *a no plagium*.

Plagose (*plāgōu'*), *a.* [ad. L. *plāgōsus*, f. *plāga* a stroke: see -OSE.] Inclined to flog, fond of flogging (humorous).

1888 M. COLLINS *Dazzl. Anne Page* I. 23 Miss Harriet's plagose propensity. 1893 — *From Midnight to Midn.* III. ix. 182 His passions, plagose and stern.

So **Plago'sity**, inclination to flog.

a 1824 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* 2. xv. 84 (title) 16 His notable tyranny and plagosity.

Plague (*plēg*), *sb.* Forms: 4 **plaage**, 4-7 **plage**, 6 **plag**. 3c. **plaggе**, **plaig**, 6- **plague**, (7 **plangе**). [ME. *plāge*, a. OF. *plāge* (1481 c.), *plague* (1578 c.) stroke, wound, ad. L. *plāga* stroke, wound (= Doric Gr. *πλᾱγά*, Attic *πληγή* stroke, blow), in late L. plague, pestilence, infection (Vulgate), f. root *plag-* of L. *plangĕre*, Gr. *πλήσσειν*, *πλάσσειν* to strike. OF. *plage* and *plague* were learned formations on L. *plāga*, the phonetic succession of which was *plaie* wound.]

† 1. A blow, a stroke; a wound. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 16, I take fro thee the desyrable thing of thin eyen in plage [1388 in wounde, Vulg. *in plaga*, 1611 with a stroke]. — *Luke* xii. 47 Forsothe thilke seruaunt that knew the wille of his lord .. schal be beten with many wounde [v. r. plagis, or woundis]. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 37 Plage comunly is taken for an oold wounde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 2 *Hen. VI* 60 Many plages, but fewe deathes. 1598 FLORIO *Worlde of Wordes* .. to very many plagues, but few lyues or no salues to heal them. .. In very deed I healed neuer a plague, when I discouer those that be neere already.

2. An affection, calamity, evil, 'scourge'; *esp.* a visitation of divine anger or justice, a divine punishment; often with reference to 'the ten plagues' of Egypt.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 18 Of thes thre plagis the thridde part of men is slayn, of fijr, and of smoke, and of brymston. *Tobit* xvi. 21 Men vnderstonden God for the plagis of hoyl. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 302 Egipte was ouercome with .. plages and diseases. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. viii. 23 As the hail or plaig of fell tempest,... Dryvis by Sea throw the wy to the land. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezekiel* xiv. 19 Let my people go, ..ele wyll I se this tyme sende all my plages [Wyclif vengeaunce]. ..vpon the[y] people. 1540-52 CRANM. *Ps. Penit.* 50.3 From all plage saue my house shulbe. 1548-9 (*Mar.*) *Bk. Com. Prayer, For ayre weather*, This plague of rayne and waters. 1600 HOLLAND *tr. Camb. Britannie* (R. I. 2) 243 God of his goode reason this plaguelet from you al. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 452 Sometime the plage lighteth vpon him, which [Isaac] prayed for vpon his enemies. 1779 GIBBON. *Mist. Mod. Europe* VII. 326 The inhabitants turn what seems a plague to their own advantage. Locusts are eaten. 1847 CRABB *Gen. Synon.* (ed. 2) 111. 258 A plague of grass. 1893 MAY. *Middle Ages Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 216 The plague of the brass money.

b. In weakened sense: Anything causing trouble, annoyance, or vexation; a nuisance; *colloq.* trouble.

1604 E. GRIMESTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 400 In the province of Chiquita, even at this day they meete with the plague of Confessors or Vshers. 1734 ROCHEMONT *Constitutions* II. xvii. 181 She has her plagues in giving me plague. 1848 *Sperry Hist. Mich.* xxvi, Dell a bruer or body almost my house but I can manage when I like...; but I can seldom be at the plague. 1862 *Hawthorn Tanglewood Tales* xxiii. *Dragon*, I confess I like dandelions when the ground is such a plague to get over them. 1892 Mrs. ERSKINE *Lucie Jones's* C. 61 The plague of the thing is, nobody would drive a carriage there tonight but me. 1895 DALLIMORE *Alfred. Gard.* (1897) 31 Spinach is an annual, whose tendency to run to seed is my wealthy makes it the plague of the gardener.

c. Applied to a person or animal (in serious, or in weakened sense: cf. b).

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* i. (1895) 53 That our countrey and vnuersall commonwelth and very plage of his natiue contrey. 1580 DAVIS tr. *Giraldus's Conq. Ireland* 77 Stanihurst here .. of the Cardinall of Yorke, he calleth him the plague of England. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 5/3 This flying Plague (so much in qualité) Destroy the Gooseberry-bill Aspley, etc. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 5/2 What a Plague to Society is a Man who has written a Book. 1880 'MARK' *My Lady Coquette* 2, Arthur, you plague, why don't you find something to do?

3. A general name for any malignant disease with which men or beasts are stricken.

† a. An individual affection or disease. *Obs.*

In Bible translations used, after *plagues* of the Vulgate, for the 'infliction' of leprosy, and also in the OLD version for the external diseased spots.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 2 A man in whos skynne and flesh were ageyns skynne ellose, or lepre, other wy thing lijkyng, that is to wete, a plauge of lepre, be ledd be leuyt forth to Aaron. 1560-72 *Sir Quintadenus* 24 Iesu plagis of pestilence hat hes ressaueitte. 1598 TOFTHOUSE *Merch.* v. 19 She hath in her body three sho was healed of the plage. 1615 *Rituale Lat.* 228, 3 The Friars shall locke on the plague to the skinne of the flesh: and when the haire in the plague is turned white, and the plague is sight be deeper then the skin of the flesh, it is a plague of leprosie. 1672 JOSEPH DE *New Eng. Baptists* 3 They and Diseases called them the Plague of the Back, but with no *Emphasis*.

b. *esp.* An infectious disease or epidemic attended with great mortality; a pestilence.

1548-9 [see 4]. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Heading of prayer) In the time of any common plague or sickness. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. Guinea* 10, 100 From the violence &c. and victory Sirius. A Plague did in the Dutch Creation one. 1738 WESLEY *Prophec.* 101, v. Not to the Inhabited Dwelling shall Any infectious Plague draw nigh. 1867 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 536 Instructions how to communicate and to treat this plague [small pox]. 1880 *Cent. Cattle-raising*, The Siberian Pest, a Cow Dis. 1. viii. 248 The former 'plagues', which ravaged Europe, were forms of typhus fever. 1887 T. F. TODD in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 414/1 The 'yellow plague' which was then [an. 664] devastating Northumbria.

c. *spec.* *The plague*; the external or bubonic plague. (Cf. PART 1.)

1564 *Eng. Privy Council Acts*, I. 229 The plag of the pestilence more vehementlie regnis in Dundie. 1660 DRELINCOURT *Les Prisonnez. Fr. Acad.* (1668) III. 82 Their shops were in very good request against the plague. 1822 WORDSW. *Lovers, Made Wm.* (1827) 292 The Plague is of a diverse nature, and contagious. 1885 PEPYS *Diary* 26 July, His servant died .. a bubo on his right groine, and two spots on his right thigh, which is the plague. 1720 DE FOE *Plague* 1 It was about the beginning of September, 1664, that I .. heard .. that the plague was returned again in Holland. 1722 *Med. Trnl.* I. 412 No nation was ever long engaged in a war with the Turks without taking the plague. 1832 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 21 Some Muslims even shut themselves up during the prevalence of plagues. 1896 HARTWIG *Tiba & Pisach. Mod.* 308/2 Plague, *Pestilenzia*!...A contagious fever, closely resembling typhus in its symptoms, but distinguished from it by the absence of any rose rash, and by the development of bubons and carbuncles.

d. In imprecations: *A plague take, plague on, of, take a*, a pestilence or calamity take or light upon; also in exclamations of impatience: *to the (a) plague, devil, the plague.* Cf. PART 2 b, PESTILENCE 4, POX, etc.

a 1568 EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 200

A plague take Damon and Pithias! 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 94. I am hurt. A plague o' both the Houses. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 87 When a plague ensues! Let them have it. 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Ps. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Now, what the plague becomes of Jars distant? 1713 Swift *Prompt. N. Epsom* Wks. 1755 III. i. 143 Plague on't, I am shrewishly afraid—he is mad in earnest. 1766 Goldsm. *Stoops. Mar.* v. I What the plague do you send me up your fool's errand for? 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 136 There he is—more lank worse than ever—plague on him.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly from 3.c): a. Simple attributive, as *plague bacillus, bitch, contagium, corpuscle, death, doctor, germ, infection, nurse, patient, scare, time, virus, year*, etc.

1518-9 *Obsec. St. Cuth. Prayer, Communion of Sick*, Especially in the plague tymme. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 That in the plague time no stinke nor euyll savor issue out of their pore. 1840 H. *Ainsworth's Gold Tr. Penn's* II. 134 A closed litter,—evidently containing a plague-patient. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter of Air* 12 Pasteur proved that the plague-corpuscle might be sacrificed in the egg. 1892 C. Creighton *Hist. Epidemics* 300 The whole mortality was 402, of which by far the most were plague-burials. *Ibid.* 361 The years 1345 and 1346 were also plague-years in Scotland. 1898 *Western. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 4/2 A plague officer,...while on plague duty, has been stoned to death at Hadapsar. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* viii. 283 Klossius has urged that the plague bacillus perishes in four days when dried on cover-glasses.

b. Instrumental, objective, etc., as *plague-besieged, -breeding, -free, -infected, -poisoning, -proof, -smitten, -stricken, -stuffed*, etc., adj.

1600 and *Fr. Barons fo. Parnell.* 37. ii. 1609 A plague-stuffed Clouts-change of all kingdom. 1665 Dryden, or Howard, *Indian Queen* Wks. (1701) 54 Now burden, nor plague-poisoning air. 1721 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 184 The People of London thought themselves no Plague-free now, that they were past all Admonition. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes*, 1850, 82 It is a plague-beleaguered town. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 4/1 A plague-proof variety has since appeared. 1897 *Review of Rev.* 1 The contagium ...introduced by plague-stricken cattle. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* viii. 131 He found to the end forming the *fons et* plague-haunted haven...a bacterium.

c. Special combinations: **plague-bill**, an official return of the deaths caused by the plague in any district; **plague-cake**, an amulet worn as a protection against the plague; **plague-house**, a house marked as having inmates infected with the plague; **plague-mark** = Plague-spot 1 (Webster 1864); **plague pipe**, a small clay pipe in which tobacco was smoked as a disinfectant during the great plague of 1665; **plague pit**, a deep pit for the common burial of plague victims; **plague saint**, a saint especially invoked by those afflicted with the plague; † **plague-stripe** = Plague-spot 1; † **plague-water**, an infusion of various herbs and roots in spirits of wine, of supposed efficacy against the plague. See also Plague-bore, Plague-spot.

1891 C. Creighton *Hist. Epidemics* 291 There are two or three "plague-bills" extant, for August 1535. 1604 F. Herrey *Mad. Duchess' Die. Empiricall Amulets, or "Plague-cakes.* 1665 Pepys *Diary* 28 June, I observed several "plague houses" in *King's Street.* 1890 *Daily News* 29 May 5/1 The small "plague", or "itch" pipes, as they are variously called, of the time of the Restoration. 1901 *Weekly Gaz.* 20 May 1/2 Some "Plague pipes", so called owing to their being smoked at the time of the great Plague of London, were exhumed at Hackney yesterday. 1841 H. Ainsworth *Gold St. Paul's* I. 300 In Finsbury fields, "plague-pits had been digged and pest houses erected. 1898 *Daily News* 2 June 5/6 Venice is ...saved by the intercession of her patron, St. Mark, her local "plague-saints, Sebastian and Rocco. 1703 Evelyn in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 134 *Vipers*, or "Plague-Serpents, were infallible Signs of Death. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 20 July, My Lady Carteret did this day give me a bottle of "plague-water" home with me. 1720-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Water*, *Plague-Water, Aqua epidemica*, is prepared from the roots of scorzonera, angelica, pyrony, and yellow-bear; viper-grass, Virginia snake-root, rue, rosemary, lavender, [etc.]; the whole to be infused in spirit of wine, and distilled.

Plague (plēg), *v.* [f. Plague *sb.* Cf. late L. *plāgāre* to strike, wound. So Ger., Du. *plagen*. (Caxton's spelling *plogde* was from MDu. *plogghen*.)]

1. *trans.* To afflict with plague or calamity (esp. in reference to divine punishment); to torment, harass. Perh. sometimes, like L. *plāgāre*, to strike (pants, 1558, 1595). Now *rare* or *arch.*

1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 70, I shold do grete synne ... I am afrayde god sholde plogghe me lowe. Ire hastyn must god the sonde of plaghest. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xv. 2, I will morre them diuerse wise as all kingdomes and londes to be plaged. 1558 Bible *Bright Conc.* in *Misc. Misc.* (Shelh.) I. 210 Though he so trye them both, plaged them with the rod. 1562 *Pylgrym Wks. VIII to Three Ladies* (1568) 300, I am all to plaged and beaten. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 321 The carrok of this instant year ... being an Gentile pleasour plagit and spilt with brek. 1587 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 159 This Countrey ... plagued with three bad neighbours, viz. the Turkes, the Tartars, and the Cossacks. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 703 Some ...taught to work their full maledictions taught service Like instruments to plague the Sons of men For sin. 1787 Bible version *Deut. Digest* v. 58 Christians were too lenient in plaguing Jews. 1862 Goldwin Smith *Pres. Relig. L.* (1892) 13 A Constantine plagued with universe.

2. In weakened sense (chiefly *colloq.*): To 'torment', trouble, vex, tease, bother, annoy.

1594 Spenser *Amoretti* xli. If her vnkind and her will be to That she will plague the man that loves her most. 1637 Heywood *Loves* v. iv, I will ...so plague the Metropolitanicality of Yorke and Canterbury. 1698 A. Fox tr. *Wheler's Journ.* II. xii. 92 Pedlers in this time are commonly plagued with a cough. 1707 Gay *Beggs.* (1716) 2, viii, Husbands and wives...plaguing one another. 1767 *Memoirs of Hamilton* II. 171 What a dickens would you have more? ... I won't hear you, I won't be plagued. 1883 Mrs. Molesworth *Tools of Town* 9, To the big boys used to plague him, and he plagued the little ones. 1892 Mrs. Riddell *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 237, I cannot be plagued with this child any longer! It's past all bearing.

3. To infect with plague or pestilent disease. *rare.*

c 1566 Chron. Pontefract *Fr.* 250. ii. The solleome blast that plaging strokes Unmurder shall passe thee by. 1833, 1892 [see Plagued below].

Hence **Plagued** (plēgd) *ppl. a.*, afflicted, tormented; infected with plague (in quot. 1728 'confounded', 'cursed'; 'plaguy', as *plagued* in *U. S. dial.*, quot. 1887); **Pla·guing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1535 Coverdale *Chron.* (1873) 180 Make plaine for plainly goes reason for plagued men. 1580 Churchyard *Dample* (repl. T. Elv. 1092), The joys of rebellion is in plaguing of true men. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 72 A plaguing mischevous sight ere Charles, and then. 1633 In Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1680) II. 191, I will not set him at liberty to cause these a plagued Man or a mad Dog. 1728 F. Willis *Life Peden* (repl. 1837) 28 Following the wicked...Example of their old plagued Reformers Fathers. 1887 J. C. Hodge *From Tex. ers.* (1888) 103 That plagged old cuss Arryin to drink and to the water-holes. *Ibid.* 170 Where a man can't afford to be too plagued particular. 1891 *Outing* (U. S.) July 390/2 Mr., Blinds set out for Dover and the chasing plagued Gentlemen.

Plague, var. of Plage *Obs.*, Plaice *Sc.*

Plagueful (plē·gfūl), *a. rare.* [See -ful.] Full of or fraught with plague; pestilent.

1591 Spenser *Du Bartas* I. v. 297 A plague-full humour, a foul handfull breath...Pours forth her poyson. 1880 *Minor. Mag., Jubs* 1211, Plaguefull natures old...appears.

Plagueless (plē·glĕs), *a.* [See -less.] Free from plagues or the plague.

1847 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

Plaguer (plē·gəɹ), *rare.* [f. Plague *v.* + -er¹.] One who plagues or harasses.

1621 Burton *Anat. Melanch.* To the Reader 113 This is my time to be lolly: Our plaguers and our plagues are both fled away. 1760 Mair *Tyro's Diet.* (1810) 392 *Vexator*,...an harasser, a plaguer; (in modern Eton.)

Pla·guership, *nonce-wd.* [See -ship.] Humorous title for a troublesome person: cf. Plaguer *sb.* 2.c.

1698 Wycherley *Rev. Reconcil.* v. 364 *Anti-grace* her Plagueship never scolds here.

Plaguesome (plē·gsŏm), *a.* Chiefly *colloq.* [f. Plague *v.* or *sb.* + -some.] That tends to plague or trouble; troublesome, vexatious, plaguy.

1698 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 363 These recollections are always plagueseme. 1883 C. Mackenzie *A. Forbes* I. To plagueseme boat! 1887 Blackmore *M. Anerley* vi. That plagueseme fiend of appointments.

Hence **Pla·guesomeness**.

1839 W. Ainsworth *Diet.* (1862) 130 Importuning sense to plagueseomeness the cooperation of his brethren.

Pla·gue-sore. A sore caused by the plague. Also *fig.*

1589 Kyng *Bibl. Schol.* 1099 Plague sores, carbuncles, hard'ne tokens. 1605 Bacon *Love* v. (D.) 107 These are a Hell, A plague sore, or imposthumed Cockatrice is the corrupted blood. 1609 H. Barrow *Truth's Triumph* 308 Apply the lungs of dry figs to the plague-sores. 1691 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* (R. N.) Wks. 1852 VIII. 201 Being a public Enemy, and a Plague-sore to the common Liberty of Mankind. 1893 *Spec. Sev. Lect., Plague sore*, an ulcer resulting from a bite occurring in the Plague.

Pla·gue-spot.

1. A spot on the skin characteristic of the plague, or of some disease so called. Also *fig.*

1578 Shaptes. *Chorus.* (1737) II. 20 We the sign...may of any one, that he is an ill man, because he has the plague-spots upon him. 1607 Chapman *Bussy Ld.* iii. 57 It is...subject to his attention to a few superficial points, with as much scorning as if they had been as many plague-spots on the whole work. 1837-8 Sydney Smith *Serm.* xviii. 147 The plague-spot of sin and imperfection.

2. A spot or locality infected with plague.

1680 Pepys Miscellanea *Novelty* 22 [This] will enable the Senate to be kind at once on the plague spots of the parish.] 1897 *Spec. Sev. Lect., Plague spot*,...a locality in which any Plague, in the general sense, is rife.

So **Pla·gue-spotted** *a.*, marked with plague-spots.

1892 Mrs. E. L. Voynich *Gadfly* (1902) 137/1 What is the worth of your plague-spotted souls, that such a price should be paid for them?

Plaguily (plē·gili), *adv.* [f. next + -ly².] In a plaguy manner; *colloq.* vexatiously, 'peculiarly', confoundedly, exceedingly.

c 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (O.) 126/1 [If] Amans thy wife, most wicked woman that hast so plaguily a corrupted minde, as thou canst not keepe thy inclinacion to thy wife, but must most wickedly solace others. 1780 Mirabeau *Closet Maid's L.* 222 The house [was plaguily] 1791 Hoare *Brut. Battle* 2 Oh, He was plaguily afraid. 1794 Cumberland *Jew.* II. 1 Well, if mischief be You breed and dispatch your Tracy plaguily, to be sure, when you catch his wench from him. 1848 Lascelles *Jocog. Dict.* Who, 1846 I. 268 Rossini is so plaguily stiff and stately.

Plaguy (plē·gi), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 plagy, -ie, 6-7 -ie, 7-9 -ey. [f. Plague *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of the nature of or pertaining to a or the plague; pestiferous, pestilential, pernicious. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

1573 tr. *Martinengo's Apocalips* 116 Nothing ... can be imagined more plagie and more deadly, than the doctrine of the Schoole diuines concerning ... sacrifices of oblacion. 1589 Machyavel in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 37 Do but name plagie corruption, as bribes, corruption, &c. 1888 Farrar *Eulogy R. Jefferies* 2 Thou shalt be afflicted with grievous plagey diseases.

b. Infested or afflicted with the plague; plague-stricken. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* IV. x. § 3, 170 Many physitians will scarce adventure to deale with plague patients. 1623 *Lucrece Crowd* iv. vii. I 3 To make us question whether he should waste his friend in a plaguie house. 1666 *Comm. Coloss. Bodley* 70. i. 784 New Theatres...which have broke out...into this Plaguy Age. 1708 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 200/2, I never was afraid to go into very large houses, wherein a plaguy person lived, provided that he was confined to one room.

2. That is a plague; that causes severe affliction.

1598 Q. Eliz. *Speech*, etc. 210 If plagy wife they be that myself am. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 3 What plaguy Mischiefs and Mishaps Do dog him still. 1707 Gay *Rural Sp.* 11, 60 They make cheering sops—but plaguy wives. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 16 Jan., I felt no incense of my plaguy malady (rheumatism). 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* viii. (1870) 283 Nine days of foul or plaguy winds [called *gromul*] bring him to the land of the Lotus-Eaters.

b. In weakened sense: That 'plagues', troubles, or annoys one; vexatious, troublesome, annoying, disagreeable; hence *colloq.* as an expression of dislike or impatience, sinking into an (impatient or ill-natured) intensive: = 'pestilent', 'confounded', excessive, exceeding, very great.

1604 Rowlands *Melanc. Knt.* 32 The Dragon had a plaguy bide, And could the sharpest steele abide. 1692 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. Intr. 254 Women that have a plaguy deal of Religion. 1777 Sheridan *Duenna* iii. 2, A plaguy while coming. 1806 in *Spirit Pub. Journ.* X. 227 I'd a plaguy deal rather be a butcher than a calf! 1837 Marryat *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 205, I like it a plaguy sight better than hot rooms. 1879 *Punch* 17 May 220 That will cause a plaguy rise in the price of everything.

R. as *adv.* = Plaguily. Usually indicating a degree of some quality that troubles one by its excess; but sometimes humorous, or merely forcibly intensive. *colloq.*

1589 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 196 If we two speak fair and humble, we shall be plaguy rich. 1598 Jonson *Ev. in Ev. Out*, III. iii. 169 He is so plaguy proud. 1623 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* I. i, She walked plaguy fast. 1647 J. D. *In Tetchie Search. Homely* A 5, To Seek a Thing, so Plaguy hard to Find. 1731 Fortescue *Formula* (1824) I. xxiv. 278 I'm a plaguy good-humoured old fellow. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxv, There ... were ... some plaguy ill-looking characters among them. 1884 Pall Mall G. 19 Sept. 1/2 We've been a plaguy long time in coming.

Plai, obs. form of Plat.

Plaice (plēs). Forms: 3-5 plais, 4-5 playe, 4-7 playce, 4 playece, playese, 5-7 playse, plaice, 6 plaise, *Sc.* pleas, 6-9 plaise, 4, 9- plaice. [ME. *plois, plaise*, a. OF. *plois* (12th c.), *plaiz, plaiz*, early mod.F. *plaise, plaice, plaiz*:—late L. *plaisius* (a 900 Anon.), ? f. Gr. *πλατύς* broad, or root *πλαθ-* flat (see Platy.)]

1. A well-known European flat-fish, *Pleuronectes platessa*, much used as food; in America extended to various allied species of this genus or of the family *Pleuronectidæ*. (Pl. now rare; the collective sing. *plaice* being used instead.)

1280 *Lond. Rec. Bk. Bellard* (1902) I. 30 Debent...dici...de speciebus luscibe ... pessonis plais, soris, plaic. 1430 *Hymnis* 898 He has my soul a carle lade ...of playces brode, Of grete lesarpeses, and of eles. 1502-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 3 In ville plaice, plesses, et speritlegges. 1530-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 104 Item pro plesses et le plaice, ij d. ob. 1540 *Ant. Century to Nineteenth Ord.* (1796) 450 Of playse or of codlynge, or of ele, or of pyke, or of sparlyn, or lenchon. 1580 Holinshed *Treas. Sc. Temp. Wm. Pict.* 6 Sole called a Plaice. 1607 *Newes Lond.* 3 Sept. 4 Several sorts of fishes are included in the net. 1661 J. Chandler *Jan. Recreation* 18 Soale and Plaice ; follow the tide into the fresh rivers. 1760 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* 128 The several species of fish brought ...1768 Pulse and Dicks. 1802 Donovan *Instr. Nat. Hist.* (1820) III. 72 The Plaise and the Flounder ... are much found in great abundance in most of the European seas. 1841-71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 180 The appearance of these fishes is deceptive, and few imagine that, in applying the term back and belly to the upper and under surfaces of a Plaice or a Turbot, they are adopting a phraseology quite inadmissible in an anatomical point of view.

2. *Mod.* = Fluke *sb.*¹ 2; also *plaice-worm*.

a 1722 Lisle *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 177 Those weed them by hand in the Bush, or plaice-worm in Hide Grass. 1752 W. Ellis *Pract. Farmer* (1759) 132 A cotter Sheep, he says, is less several Times, and die with Plaice in his Liver and Head. 1898 *Daily News* 26 May 6/2 Fishes or grubs, or they are deliberately called, from the resemblance they bear, are found in the biliary ducts, caused by the sheep being placed on wet fresh-water undrained meadows.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaice-fry*; *plaice-like* adj.; † **plaice-mako**, ? = mako 1; **plaice-mouth**, a small puckered or wry mouth; also *attrib.*; as **plaice-mouthed** *a.* | **plaice-worm** (see sense 2).

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 40 Turbot, skait, and "plaise fish. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 11/2 At the Wolfus Hatchery, Aberdeen. The number of "plaice-fry that hatched out ...was approximately 24,780,000, or 66 per cent. 1900 J. Hutchinson in *Amer. Journ. Obst.* XLI. No. 41 In the hands and feet were of a deep dusky-red colour with large "plaice-like spots of lighter hue. 1809 D. Jonson *Ill Dress.* 29, In. Did you think you had married ...some toon

coast, that would stand with her hands thus, and a 'playne mouth, and looke upon you? 1600 Dekker *Satiromastix* Plays 1873 I. 231 *My plain-mouth'd wife.* 1599 Lodge *Wife* to Heywood Sig. L His "plaine-mouth'd wife.

Plaid (*plæd*, *pled*). Also 6 **pled**, **playde**, **pladde**, 6–8 **plad**, 7 **plaide**, 8 **plaids**, (**pladd**), 8 (*dial.* 9) **pled**. [The same word as Gael. *plaide*, Ir. *pléid* blanket; ulterior etymology uncertain.

The name clearly bespeak a Scottish origin, and even in the 16th c. connects the *plaid* with the Highlands; but the story of early evidence for the word in Celtic leaves it doubtful whether the name originated in Gaelic or Lowland Sc. Gaelic etymologists suggest derivation from *pleid* sheepskin, ad. L. *pellis*; but this is phonetically impossible. The Sc. spelling *plaid* is now usual, although the word is very generally pronounced *pled* in England.

1. A long piece of twilled woollen cloth, usually having a chequered or tartan pattern, forming the outer article of the Highland costume, and formerly worn in all parts of Scotland and the north of England, in cold or stormy weather, instead of a cloak or mantle. The Lowland 'shepherd's plaid', of a black chequer pattern on white, is commonly called a MAUD.

1512 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 203 Item, the vj day of May, in July for ane plaid to be the King ane cote. 1538 *Ibid.* VI. 443 For ane elne quhite taffetie to be plaidis to the quenis barn. 1598 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 399 For the wrangous outting and away taking fra hir of ane pyid, ane pattirdill, twa cunches, ane collar [etc.]. 1589 Ramsden *Lvl. to Cecil* 13 Sone to Cadw. ap Plat. fil. 13 A mylyone shyrte or a flyfoote plaidde. 1598 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 69, A plaid or thairfor to keip the saidis barnis fra rosid. 1606 Tourneur *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Trophies* 1090 And I my Self with my cycle Plaid a-shape. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 They (inhabitants of Java) glid from with a particoloured *plaid* or mantle. 1643 in *New Hist. Kirk of Wodrow Soc.*) II. 252/1, I discharge women to cover their heads with their plaids in tyme coming in the kirk. 1680 *Edmund Diary* 3 Oct., Painted . . in . . a Scotch highlander in his plaid. 1725 *De Foe's Memoirs Cavaliers* (1840) 180 A seaside . . shower about him like a Scotchman's plaid. 1779 *Pennant Tour Scotl.* in 1769, 182 Their *breeches*, or plaid, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and stitched to the knees. 1784 Cowper *Mist. Exp.* I. 20 The tartan plaids of Scotland. 1805 Beaton *Gaelick* s. *Clarsach*, My cap was the tartan, my cloak was the plaid [*vious plaide*]. *Note.* This word is erroneously pronounced *plaid*: the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shewn by the orthography. 1814 Pinkerton *Medals in Mem.* (1864) 325 Will you tell her, the plaid she wears was still gone everywhere with me.

2. The woollen cloth of which plaids are made; later, applied to other fabrics with a tartan pattern.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 146 They weare a smocke embraced like our Scottish *plaid*. *Ibid.* 160 Above their middles, they have a cloth of particoloured *plaid*, like that worn so in England. 1739 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (c. 176 These (the Highlanders) . . Breeches and Stockings, of a kind they called Plaid, striped across red and yellow. 1785 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 472 Their waistcoats are also made of plaid. 1893 Gunnison Hill *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 267 Plaids . . were made in large and small checks, in woollen cloth, in linen poplin.

3. A plaid or tartan pattern; a pattern of bars or stripes crossing each other at right angles. *rare.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *transf.* A man wearing a plaid; a Highlander.

1814 Scott *Wav.* lxii, He was hanged as Stirling . . with his tormentor, and four plaids besides. *Ibid.* lv.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaid cloak*, *cloth*, *shawl*, *trousers*; *plaid-patterned*, *-wrapped* adjs.; **plaid bad**, a bed draped with plaid or tartan (fashionable in England early in 18th c.); **plaidman**, a Highlander; **plaid-nook** (*-neuk*) *Sc.*, one end of the folded plaid worn by so as to form a large pouch or pocket.

1720 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 297 A bedstid had Lined and Curtains Embroider. 1737 W. Irvine *Compl. Housewife* (1840) 253 In a few moments, his "plaid cloak was cast into numerous folds. 1814 Scott *Lvl. of Isles* v. xviii, The one my "plaid-fellow had then worn? 1814 — *Wav.* lx, O!. . I thought it was Ned Williams, and it is one of the "plaid-men. 1820 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S. T. S.) 362/2 'Hamill!' quod the Hollandman, and turned him abowt, And on his "plaid-nob the galy fell out. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* i. 6 A little while, to carry in a plaid-neuk. 1815 W. S. Mayhew *Lyric Appl. to Gaul* 120 Get me my "plaid-shawl and a plain duck bonnet. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxix, He wore a pair of "plaid trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waistcoat. 1897 Crockett *Lad's Love* xxiii, For all that the "plaid-wrapped gait betrays us.

Plaid, ME. f. Pleb; obs. pa. t. and pple. of Play.

Plaided (*plē·dĕd*, *plæ·dĕd*), *a.* [f. Plaid + -ed².]

1. Dressed in or wearing a plaid.

1800 Cowper *Lachlin's Warning* 30 Her loosened tresses . . All plaided and plaited in their tartan array. 1810 Scott *Pirate* iv, His neighbourhood to the Grampians exposed him . . to that species of visitation from the plaided gentry, who dwelt within their skirts. 1834 Macaulay *Mist. Eng.* xiii. III. 339 He rode on horseback before his four hundred plaided clansmen.

2. Made of plaid; having a plaid pattern.

1814 Weston *Excursion* 11. 177 They marched in plaided train. 1856 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1886) 85 The fourth-plaided month-man. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 8/3 A plaided bodice front.

Plaidie, -y (*plē·dĭ*, *plæ·dĭ*). *Sc.* Also **plaidy**, **plaiddie**. [f. Plaid + -ie.] A small plaid; also, a child's, sentimental, or poetic name for a plaid.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 134 His Highland *plaidie*. 1728 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc., Highland Laddie* ii, With bonnet blue, and belted plaidy [*vious* lady]. 1796 Burns '*Oh, were thou in the cauld blast*' i, My plaidie to the angry airt, I'll shelter thee. 1819 *Mortham of Barden* III. 240 (Day's manuscript) little gir[.]...let me wrap my plaiddie round you: it is cold.

Plaiding (*plē·dĭŋ*, *plæ·dĭŋ*). Also 6–8 **plading**, 7 **pladding**; *Sc.* 7 **pladen**, 7–8 **pladine**, 8 **ploddon**, 8–9 **pladen**, 9 **pladdon**. [f. Plaid + -ing¹; cf. *skirting*, etc.]

1. Material for plaids; a twilled woollen cloth; a cloth of a tartan pattern.

1568 in *Hay Fleming Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 220 Sex elnis of plaiding to lyne the cawsing [of a bed] with. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 161 The women of the Countrey did weare cloakes made of coarse stuffe, of two or three colours in Checker worke, vulgarly called *Pladen*. 1630 *Dryefesse. New Kirk-acts. Kel.* (1889) I. 8 The wedth of pladdon of 20 ell. 1698 Tucker *Rep. in Misc. Sc. Burgh Rec. Soc.* 25 There hath...house...utensils, pladding, and cotton, usually sent forth. 1699 Shadwell *Scowrers* iv. *Lady Lucy* 1, I shall try This thing wrap'd about their bodies, as a Scottish Man doth his Pladding. 1719–20 *Act 6 Geo. I*, c. 13 *heading*, Penalty...in manufacturing Serges, Pladings, and Fingrums. 1806 Gazetteer *Scotl.* (ed. 3) 177 Coarse cloth of two or three colours, in checker-work, vulgarly called pladdan. *mod.* 1893 in Blackwood *Spectacle Mem.* (1840) II. 66 A white pladdan waistcoat. 1793 Rowley *Gentle Shep.* v. 14, Change my pladding-coat for silk. 1793 *Stewart's Trial* App. 139 He had got the pladden trousers, then worn by him, from the shepherd's widow, or brother Allan.

2. A plaid or chequered pattern.

1689 *Harper's Mag.* XVIII. 844/1, I could discern a particular fir...pladings of blue and violet.

†**Plaideyer** (*plē·dĭəi·ər*). *Law, rare.* [*F. plaidoyer* a pleading, ult. use of vb. inf. to plead, f. *plaid* Plea.] An advocate's speech; a pleading, plea.

1596 Bodin *Eccles. Praise* S. Wit. VIII. 256 The profit of copying musick, or writing *plaideyers* by the sheet. 1680 M'Cailzeo (*Dun Tinnes IV.* lv. 348 It was an eloquent, patriotic, and impassioned *Plaideyer*. 1683 *Chronicles Kings. &c.* 1735/1 His work is a monograph and a history, a *plaideyer* and a judgement.

†**Plaie.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **playe.** [a. *F. plaie* = It. *piaga* wound: see Plague *sb.*] A wound.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* iv. 2 But now the wounded Queene, with fressy care, Throughout the veines the unhealth the playe, Nourisht with Ulisses sleight.

Plaie, obs. form of Play.

Plaig, plaik, var. ff. Plague *Sc.*, plaything, toy.

Plaight, obs. form of Plait *sb.* and *v.*

Plain (*plēn*), *sb.*¹ Forms: see Plain *a.*¹ [a. OF. *plain* = It. *piano*:—L. *plānum* a plain, prop. neut. of *plānus* see Plain *a.*¹]

1. A tract of country of which the general surface is comparatively flat; an extent of level ground or flat meadow land; applied *spec.* (in proper or quasi-proper names) to certain extensive tracts of this character; e. g. Salisbury Plain, the Great Plain of England, etc. Also *fig.*

Cotton of the Province of Yucatan, Sudan, Gomorrah, etc., before their destruction.

1497 R. Glasc. (Rolls) 253 Upon the plain of salysbury but ofter wonder in the stone hong in wlkyng. *a* 1500 *Carmen M.* 183 Ne oak ne ew to be plain ne dwell, Ne we be comen ne to be fell. *c* 1550 R. Brunne's Chron. *Wace* (Rolls) 10872 De batalle schulde be in a playne Betwyxt two wawes. 1578 Banister *Hist.* vii. 613 That fel feel gret by ageine Out of the wood into the plaine. *c* 1580 Canton *Blanchardyn* vii. 37 He saw there vnder in a playn a moche ample and a grete medowe. 1590 Peloe. viii/1 Pleine, a grounde that is without hylles, *Planus*. 1598 Dallington tr. *Lasile's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Heir agane fell ye in braid plaines. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 256 The cities of Calicute standeth upon a marble sand vpon the plaine. 1611 Bible Gen. xiii. 12 Lot dwelled in the cities of the plaine, and pitched his tent toward Sodome. 1613 Wilson *Angler* i. 36 The plaine extended level with the ground. 1789 Gent *Introduction Club* 20 On Granta's fruitful plain. 1840 Penny *Cycl.* XVIII. 209/2 The plains of America are generally characterized by their gramineous covering or their vast forests. 1880 Green *Short Hist. Engl.* viii. § 8. 427 A plain of marine denudation' in that weakened by which a mass of land has been reduced nearly to the universal level.

b. Chiefly *pl.* In colonial and U. S. use applied to level treeless tracts of country; prairie.

1779 G. R. Clark *Campaign in Illinois* (1869) 29 We came into those level Plains that is frequent throughout this extensive Country. 1820 J. Ogden *Trans. Kaskaskia* 63 Free from timber or brush in various places;...these vacuis have hitherto received the particular denomination of *plains*. 1824 E. Cox *Four Periods Lond* 32 The district called Marigolds Plains,...the plains bear a strong resemblance to what are called downs in England. 1872 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 13 Plains...[applied] by the early settlers...to certain well defined tracts that had some common peculiarity of soil and condition, were nearly free from trees, and could be readily cultivated. 1889 C. Lorimer *Among Canadians* v. 73 This level [the causeway]...does not...frequent the open plains, but the thick brushwood.

c. *transf.* The level expanse of sea or sky.

1587 Digby *Horace, Epist.* xviii. F vj. Then whilst thy ship doth hoyse white streaming on the plaine. 1708 Pope *Dunc.* iv. 322 The sick'ning stars fade off th'ethereal plain. 1823 Lord Cochrane *Exp. Aud.* (1858) 276 On the 19th we leave the Azores plain of Wellington Channel, impacted with floes, hummocks, and broken bergs.

2. An open space as the scene of battle or contest; the field. *To take the plain*: to take the field: see Field *sb.* 3. *Now poetic.*

1578 Banister *Hist.* xii. 330 Thomas sendall rub the playne With few folk. 1590 Greene *Conj.* III. 356 As he, which was a Captaine, Takes alls other upon the plain. 1913 Drummond *Hawth.* I. v. 146 *Quid Speaks Amongus* the 1715 prop. And the remnant of Tullers barrage. They stream'd the left, and taken on the plains. 1594 Shakes. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 490, I will back forth my Soldiers to the plaine. 1808 Scott *Marmion* vi. xxix. 7 Last of my race, On battle-plain That shout shall ne'er be heard again!

3. An open space in the midst of houses. *local.*

1849–98 Hallowell, *Plain*, an open space surrounded by houses nearly answering to the Italian Piazza. In the city of Norwich there are several: as St. Mary's Plain, the Theatre Plain, &c. 1886 *Gas. Directory*, The Plain (St. Clement's). 1892 G. H. Leonard *Speech at Oxford*, Our Gentlemen is called the Broad Plain House...simply because it happens to stand on the Broad Plain, a road-way so wide that we may almost class it as one of the 'open spaces' of Bristol.

4. A level or flat surface (ideal or material). Now spelt *plane* (Plane *sb.*³ 1).

†**a.** A geometrical plane. *Obs.*

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 25, A broade magnitude, we call a Superficies or a Plaine. *a* 1649 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. iv. § 2 (1622) 252 Whether soldiers or plainers. 1653 Ray Ingers. *Low C.*, 2 The Leaves...lie not in the same plain when shut, but make an obtuse Angle. 1690 St. Fayolle *Comm. Euclid.* xi. 4 The Images...they might draw on a Plain. 1793 Imperial *Ephemeris* 2...193 A convenient height above the plain of the ring.

b. A plane material surface; the even or smooth surface of a body without projections or elevations; the flat or broad side of a board, as opposed to the *edge*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxxv. L 1/1, You shal vpon your Parchement paper or other playne...draw one straight line. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 3 Which the rest as glasses squeese out, and so soldier and lie glew her self to the plain side wafer etc. *a* 1677 Waldegrave tr. *Bp. Taurin. Low C.* (1697) 454 You ascend almost to the top without stairs, by gently inclining plains. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 186 To take off the unevenesses from the plain of the Board. 1704 *Hoppus's Gunnership* I. 7 Plain, an even surface between the Cheeks. 1883 F. S. Williams *Poems* 9 *Transl.* 3 The silver plains Of two huge valves, embossed with graven gold.

†**c.** A level (horizontal) area. *Obs.*

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 382 On the side of a steale hill, is a circular plain, cut out of a main rock, with seats (with seats cut out), which they call Arthur's Round Table. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low Countr.* 17 Prospect 16 In the plain of the Constablerie, are placed...three arms called *Capitoli*. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 66/2 Walls, which...have somewhat of a plain at the foot of them, where they may...be kept from filling up the ditch with their ruines.

†**5.** *Printing.* The flat bottom of the living-stick (see Lifter *vbl. sb.*² 6). *Obs.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. 2 The Plain is exactly Flat, Straight, and Smooth.

6. The floor of the hall in which the French National Convention met at the time of the Revolution; hence applied to the more moderate party which occupied seats there. Cf. Mountain.

1847 Scott *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 30 In 'the Plain'...a majority held by deputies affecting independence, both of the Girondists and the Jacobins,...also a large contingent. *Ibid.* 32 The members of the Plain.

7. The horizontal surface of a billiard-table.

1780 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 161/2 The royal ball reached that of the enemy, and with a single blow drove it off the plain. 1824 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 159 Echo and a game of Trouble are fairly for the plains of Botanic. *Hints, Plains & Bottoms*, the directors of billiards.

†**8.** = Plan *sb.* 1, Plane *sb.*³ 2. *Obs.*

1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 19, I have represented here the plain of the Orthographie.

9. (Plain *a.* 8.) Plain *cloth*; a kind of flannel.

a 1800 T. Smith *Let. in* Nicols *Lit. Anec.* (1848) II. v. 161, 40136 *yds* of yorkshire and Plymouth *cloths* in 1796 were country. 1798 *Bradford Parish Acc.* (E.D.D.), For Blue Plain for mending the same [long cushions], 2s. 1d. 1799 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 13982/2 The following Goods, viz... Aprons,...Petticoats, Welch Plains. 1799 *Hull Subscriber* 10 Jan. 2/1 Woollen drapery ... piece, quiltings, ... pieces, calicoes. 1893–98 Halliwell, *Plain*,...a kind of flannel.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plain land*, *station*; *plain-like adj.*; also with *plains-*, as *plains-cattle*, *country*, *-craft*, *people*. See also Plainsman.

1573 Harrison *Scotl.* xv. 230 He of the playne land had almost Of Arroyt pass ane thrittie yeir. 1839 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Mech. Geog.* I. 156 (Cent. Knowl. Ser.) Decorated by the plain-like appearance of the north...they countered it to be an extensive plain meeting the horizon on every side. 1878 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 24 Plain lands ...were then reckoned nearly worthless. 1884 *Pacific Rural* 12 Feb. 97/1 Assistant ... in bandsome three. Morton, Mount Moss, or almost any plain station in India. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 200 Flat-sleek, flattening, plains-country cattle station. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 194/1 Have their woodcraft and plainscraft, their knowledge of the stars, helped us many a night. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 6/1 The writer has lived...with the plains people in their homes for many years.

Plain, *sb.*² Now *dial.* [f. Plain *v.*] An expression of pain, grief, or discontent; complaint, lamentation: = Plaint *sb.*

†1590 *Peele & Alcon of Winsor* 252 In Hast. *E. P. P.* IV. 242 Nor for once me[.] & bosom playnes. A lymeth place to heaven. 1589 R. Greene *Eyelgon* (1861) 22 Why shoulde these teares, hope fancies thy woful plaint? 1614 Jonson *Lv. of Isles* iv. iv, The warrior-statue, the infant's grave, The mother's sorrows, were heard in vain. 1856 Whitby *Glenn, Flights*, complaints in all seasons.

Plain (*plēn*), *a.*¹ and *adv.* Also 4 **plein**, -*e* (*pleyn*), 4–6 **playn**, -*e*, 4–7 **playn(e**, **plaine**, **plane**. [a. OF. *plain* (= It. *piano*):—L. *plānus* flat. In Sc.

usually spelt *plane* from c 1480.) in English orig. *plain* (etc.) in all senses, including the geometrical (1 6), for which PLANE was substituted c 1700.

PLAIN a.¹ (*P. plain*) having the same form, those are MS. instances in which it is difficult to determine which word was meant. See A. 3.b, B. 6, 7.d

A. adj.

I. 1. Flat, level, even; free from elevations and depressions. **2.** Said esp. of a horizontal surface, as of the ground, or † of the sea when calm and undisturbed (*obs.*).

c 1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1775 Jey...left be fiue playn feld. c 1440 MYDDOUR (Roxb.) xxviii. 109 Je land of Calilee es a playne cuntree. 1580 CAXTON *Dancing Sword.* 47 The lande is one playne but full of montayne. 1590 SHAKS. *Merch. N.* III. ii. 304 Follow me then to plainest ground. 1605 B. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 32 If the Earth were plaine, all the Northern Starres would appeare to the inhabitants of the Southerne Regions. 1685 C. HEATON tr. *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 108 We lodg'd about a musket-shot without the Fort, in a plaine and somewhat low place. 1708 WALKER *Serm.* (1710) III. 140, I recovered some strength, so as to be able to walk a little on plain ground. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxv. IV. 16 Between the two mentioned goal (the Theseia) and the eastern extremities of Olympieæ and Herculeæ there exists a narrow strip of plain land.

† **b.** In general sense: Flat. *Obs.*

1377 *P. Ploughm. Crede* 1184 (Bodl. MS.) Men of withoute gate be fleȝ vp into playere & herd As it were an Oxes herd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lv. (Bodl. MS.) The wole of be foote...hauep playne as lackep for it is playne. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Complanata palmæ and perpressa palmæ*, ...so smoke with the hat, or with the playne hande. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 190 His back is plain as his tail, his eyes quick, his ears long and hanging, but scarcely stand up. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 214 The houses are built after the manner of Asia...one roofe high, and plaine in the top. 1830 FISHER *Anthropomet.* 141 They that in their lowly behavior and before in bowels, so that the whole face may become plain and closed.

† **c.** *Geom.* *Obs.* NEW PLANE *a.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 14 Euery playne rectilinde, hath also length. 1570 DILLIGHAM *tr. Euclid's Def.* viii. 7 A plaine angle is an inclination or bowing of two lines the one to the other. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. viii. A plain Superficies is that which lies equally between its lines. 1727 [see *plano-cylindrical* a. 2, PLANO-].

† **d.** *To make, throw down, beat down* (a building, city, etc.) *plain with the earth or ground*, etc.: to level with the ground, raze to the earth.

1390 MACHYNE. (Roxb.) xl. 48 He clene take Jesse ...and bete it downe, and made it euen playne with be grounde. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 150 The realme..which shuld be rent fulle playne, ...Alle schuld be rent fulle playne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 24 He with his enimies rased and ouerthrewe the castell to the playne grounde. 1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 94 He threwe downe the Castell plaine with the ground. 1596 SPENSER *State Prof.* Wks. (Globe) 629/2 It was his pollicye to leave not holdes behind him, but to make all playne and wast. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* *Asia* (1625) 50 Dioni...down with it to ouer hand. Make all things plaine, let nothing stand. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 48 The greatest part of their City...beares down plain with the ground.

† **2.** Smooth, even; free from roughness or unevenness of surface. *Obs.* exc. in comb. or phrases: see VI.

13.. *R. E. Addit. P.* B. 1081 Pat euer is pulyced als playn as be perle schuld. c 1440 LYDG. *Mins. Fortune* (Percy Soc.) 41 Alle playne was his bridle of the morne, As it were. 1599 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1668) 28 If the face be not pollished with the same it shall be plaine and cleare, that is shall some wrinkles. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxviii. 59 Turners ...do vse them to smooth and make playne, and smooth their workes. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ix. 108 Hitch more then will it adhere...when both it and the Iron have a plain Superficies. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammedans* 16, (1738) 168 Smooth's over the Meal, and made it plain.

† **b.** *fig.* Of the wind: Not rough; gentle. *Obs.*

c 1440 LYDG. *Mins. Fortune* (Percy Soc.) 3 The eyre attempered, the weyther smooth and playne.

3. Free from obstructions or interruptions; unobstructed, clear, open; † (of a country, a space) clear of woods, buildings, or occupants; † (of the sea) open, unconfined; † open to the elements or to general view; public. Also *fig.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1703 Whan al was fled, & he fild was playn. 13.. *R. E. Addit. P.* C. 431 For bis was playn to bis place for playnelle grouse. *a* 1450 *Cast. de la Tour* (1868) 126 He shone it childe in the plaine street wit his neighebours. 1548 *Suppliff. of Poore Commons* (1871) 78 A churche ...pleasantly hoist with grates and playn fyldes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciardini* (1618) 98 Able to give him battell in the plaine ayre. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 31. 881 Whereon, that it was in the plainefield, ouer, that it was an Anthill. 1618 MOULTRIE *Stow's Surv.* 398 There were two woods in the parish, but now they are both made plaine of wood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. 230 The walls are built upon the plain ground, without either outwork or ditch before them. 1864 FORBY, *Pryors, Hirdsy*, This street is very plain, the wind is much felt in it.

† **b.** In *plain field* there was in later use prob. association with *plain battle*, etc. = open (I. 6, fall) battle: see PLAIN *a.*² 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2016 And past forth prudly into be plaine fild. 1513 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxi. 588 They...thought to wynne the victory with their handes in playne feld. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* ii. (D. T. 31) L. 252 It was fought in plaine feld [L. *aperto campo*] with displayde banners. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov't. Eng.* I. ix. 14 Unpolished...and now grown over by the Romans in a plain field.

c. *transf.* Unobstructed, clear (*obs.*, *rare*).

1613 HAYWARD *Hen. Image* 20 With a forlorne charge...either slew them or tooke them prisoners, in the plaine view of their King. 1667 *Interest Abmadabad* 66, (1669) 24 An object by its plain sight, when the form and shape of it are distinctly visible.

II. 4. Open, clear to the senses or mind; evident, manifest, obvious; easily distinguishable or recognizable.

a 1500 *Misour Pieres* lii. 19 Here he made his moste playnte pas (so men said my pere ygrowe. 1523 *Jas. I Kingis Q.* xxvi. To a token playne, As of my trew remembrance. 1534 RASTELL *Cert. 2 Questions.* (Percy Soc.) 31 Which that were their playne wrytten rules. *c* 1560 CYVEN PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxl. 15, Make it playne, That God... Rules all. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 24 The monument whereof there lyeing buried, As plaine as on the first when they were frends and parents. 1666 BARROW *Euclid* I. vii. It is plain (for All is not equal to All). 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 150 Practical Christianity ...is a plain and obvious thing. 1824 SCOTT *Redgt.* I. v. Now right and plain the equal supports. 1879 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 52 Let me make my meaning plainer in this way.

5. That is clearly what the name expresses; open, manifest, direct, unmistakable; downright, mere, sheer, † flat', absolute.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5303 (Cott.) For bou sa se bat a pedir plain To pedir sal bou worth a plain. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3504 Hope yu, Porre, playn pelta vnpar-iakket with-in? 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* v. All is but vanite ...all is but playne vanite. 1581 SIDN. *Apol. Poetrie* (1840) 108 Yet playne fooles (bee) pacifie bym (Homer) too. *Iliad* Englished. 1598 B. JONSON *Every Man in* I. iii. Was ascended up to the playne toppe. 1609 HOLLAND (Ilmar) *Cam. Brief Remarques.* 30 Exactly vnderstood of al the are eye plaine Athenian. 1653 in Donaldson *Transdenied Life & Lett. E. Porter* viii. 208 One three years for were death read. 1689 PENN *No Cross* vi. [ ] Whilst a plain Scripture to the Cross of Christ. 1832 LORD *Eliz. Hen.* vi. *Prol.* (1882) 256 He reaped plain unequivocal hatred.

6. Of which the meaning is evident; simple, intelligible, readily understood.

c 1386 WYCLIF *Leper, Sel. Wks.* I. 382 He gaped with a playne tonge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxvii. (Bodl. MS.) Sweetnes pat hap ioyned wip sourenesse openep and playnp and sumetyme ywrappid vnder ix. derke colorynggers. 1580 DEES tr. *Lindanus's Concon.* 41 It ought to be vttered with plainer wordes, to take away all ambiguities. 1682 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. vi. § 3 Can any thing be more plain than the gradual progress of Divine revelation from the beginning of the world? 1779 ROBERTSON *Scotl. Wks.* 1874 II. 63 Morality and religion must be somewhat plain and easy to be understood. 1801 MRS. CHARLES *Lett.* III. 61 Tell her distinctly what you want...in few plain words.

b. *transf.* Said of the speaker or writer.

1535 ESDR *Decades* 13, I had rather bee playne then curious. 1598 MARSTON *Malcont. Ant. Franc* Wks. 1633 IV. 111 Antonio, of whatsoeuer note, [are] this euer plainest Interpreter. 1737 SWIFT *Remarks on Clarke's Ess.* 23 A plain writer or speaker makes the truth and the mind language open each other.

7. Not intricate or complicated; simple.

1659 HOWE *Consecrat. Vis. World* (1692) 3 Plain sounds (simplices sonus) of which every species consisteth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* viii. 52. I. Of all Thus...this is the plainest; for it is no more but divide a whole Circle into 24 equal parts. 1786 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. iv. She determined...to place them in some cheap school, where they might be taught plain work. 1833 SOUTHEY *Minor Morals* 142 The Jacquard loom ...by which the most complicated patterns can be woven with the same ease as the plainest. 1855 *Chamb. Trad. Sc. Sings.* (1871) Fisher's machine was intended rather for embroidering than for plain working.

III. 8. Without embellishment, addition, or decorative pattern or colouring; unembellished, not ornate; simple, bare, bald; (of the hair) worn straight, not curled; (of drawings, lithographs, etc.) not coloured. Also *fig.*

1371 *Gov. de L.* 3631 Yif he haue noȝt al playn werk Of thy clothes of gold, leue thy werk [*al. schrek*]. 1388 CHAUCER *Franklt. Prol.* 48, I loved neuere Rethorik ornate. Thynge pat I spoke it moot be bare and plaate. 1450 *Partenay Lord* (L. 1665) If playn horde clothes for my seruice it tarie. 1586 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* 50, 218, 222 A fine cloth embroidered with leaues almost as or as plaine. 1595 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 86/1 A young Man, cheerfull in Face, a plain Body. 1850 *Lond. Mag. Illustr.* Lord M. Bentinck in 1628 *Engl. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Mr. Moore wore embroidered bodys with plaine black skirts of Hondis Mohair and Frunsella and such stuffe. 1887 A. LANGLEY in *Harcourt's Trav.* v. 127 Rembrandtesque of two Persons, the one plain and the other Arabised. 1846-7 J. BOSWORTH *Minerva Mun. Life* (1876) vi. 5 Both figures being partly coloured and partly plain. 1869 LEISURE *Pict. Times* 16 The rules are generally plain, but sometimes ornamented with ridges, dots, or lines. *Mod.* Sets of picture-postcards, plain or coloured.

† **b.** Without armour or weapons; unarmed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7564 Wit armes come bou no again, And i sagnes be al plain.

9. *Cards.* (*a*) Applied to the common as opposed to the picture cards. (*b*) Not trumps.

1644 EDGEMAN *Mart. Chan.* 108 Every cards and plain cards of every denomination. 1674 'CAVALIER' *Wicked Office* 19 Plain suits are under our trumps. *Ibid.* (1688) 64 Ace, King, queen, knave, to plain suits. 1823 *Londinder's Eng. Game Mag.* Jan. 34/2 "Count card" or "plain card", as the case may be.

d. Plainly woven; not curled, twilled, or the like; without figured pattern; *transf.* of muscle.

1871 CASSELL *Dict. Mech.*, Plain-cloth, not twilled. 1894 *Encl. Soc. Lond.*, *Plain muscles*, associated muscles, so opposed to striated muscles.

B. *Adv.* (See quots.)

1609 DOUGLAS *Gramth. Miscel.* 3 Plaine Medicin. is a simple and ordinarie prolation of Notes, which can neither be augmented nor diminished. 1850 G. BROWNE *Chron. Rock. Towns* 6 The newer being...plain, i. e. ornamental.

10. Of simple composition or preparation; not compounded of many ingredients; not elaborate. Of food: Not rich or highly seasoned, simple.

Plain bread and butter, i.e. without the addition of preserves, etc.: *a plain bun*, bun with plain bread and butter: *plain water*, water without any infusion or admixture.

1654 CLARENDON, etc. *Rhetorica* 73, 132 A plainer Medicine is made of Plantane and Rose Water. 1668 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 267 The plainer your diet is the better health you will have. 1764 M. UNTHANK-POU *Children* (1798) I. 283 To chew a bit of bread [or] eat a bit of plain pudding. 1893 G. *P. Lee Servt.* *Mem. Scots* III. 122 It is singular that the Marquis of Annesley should ...partake of plain roast and boiled. 1899 *Spectator* 24 May 743 [As a] school-boy counts the minutes to an unusually plain dinner. 1887 BLAKE *Hamilton Body wr.* The dinner was a plain one. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 21 Plain water, barley water, lemonade, ...may be allowed at will to assuage the thirst.

IV. 11. Open in behaviour; free from duplicity or reserve; guileless, honest, candid, frank. *Obs.*, exc. in some Compounds.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 89 But he was double in love and nothing playne. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 17 But whan the harte is plain without gulle. 1408 CHICHELE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. I. 2 Je schul fynde hym a good man,...and playn to zu with owte feynynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F j, Therfor sayd to her the good man whanne was a playn man and trewe. 1580 HUMFREY *Content* 69 'Well, I will tell the', quoth this Charbolayman. 'I wyllbe playne with the'. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 79, I will sing a song if any body will sing another: else, to be plain with you, I will sing none. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 16, I love to be plain. 'Tis my fault and misfortune. Nicholas Cranby, as then in Civo Paul'. *a* 1728 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 720 Honesty was too plain and sweet and not Wise and Subtil enough to avoid the Displeasure of Heaven.

12. Free from ambiguity, evasion, or subterfuge; straightforward, direct.

In *plain truth* there is often present the notion of 'unvarnished, uncoloured': *Plain English*: see C. below.

c 1390 *Alisaunder* 103 Certeynly, my lord, ...be sayd the playn trouth of it. 1593 Mom. *Rich. III* (1843) 5 Pitchy thrift have more place then plain and faithfull simple. 1780 DUKE tr. *Wallace's Comm.* 31 Thus shortlive ends a plaine and sincere answere. 1781 MEMOIRS *Peculiar* (1926) I. 181 Bath...to have preferred plain manly, before painted colours. 1893 CHURCHER *Lang for L.* iv. 7, Tell me in plain Terms what the Matter is with him, or I'll smack your Head's bleak. 1596 *Taming of Shrew* (1607) I. v. If you do not give a plain answer to a plain question, you will be committed. 1693 MACGILL *Hist. Eng.* viii. 211, 280 The Scottish Barons used plain language, simply because it was impossible for them, situated as they were, to use courtly language. 1858 *Times Hist. Eng.* (1878) I. v. 162 Plain speech is never without its value.

† **b.** *absol.* = Plain fact, plain state. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 777 We muste endure this is the short and playn. 1589 in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 301 Sixthe parties in toll the playnes of the matter. 1590 LODGE *Gent.* 1. (a. 3 b) Now to follow our Author; note for one of the Way, the plain of the Case is this.

V. 13. Having no special qualities or pretensions; not exceptionally gifted or cultured; ordinary, simple, unsophisticated; such as characterizes ordinary people.

1576 *A. Dyer Eng. Secretary* 9, (1625) 200 What is my plaine conceit...may be thought more convenient and worthy. 1598 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 60, I pray thee understand a plaine man in his plaine meaning. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 283 ¶ 2 A Man of good Estate and plain Sense. 1790 BURNS *Pr. Hon. Wks.* V. 31 To me, who am but a plain man, the proceeding looks a little too refined, and too ingenious. 1803 M. ANDREW *Am. Cott. Poet.* 15 A plain citizen of the republic of letters. 1859 DEAN *Chr. Baptism* viii. 198 There are two views of this sacrament (the Lord's Supper) which the 'plain men' has always found much easier to understand than the spiritual view which is that of our Church.

14. Not distinguished by rank or position; belonging to the community; lowly, common, ordinary.

1580 G. HARVEY *Lett. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 84 No poet but Maister, Doctor, Lorrel, Plaine swayne, ripped a Louking. 1599 FULKE *Heap Heresies* (1606) 191 Seeing within fourteen generations, the royal blood of the seede of Iudah was in the veine of plain Joseph, a painfull carpenter. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iii. iv. 28 The Court: which we poore plaine people are ignorant of. 1720 WODROW *Hist.* (1830) I. 301, I preached to almost hundred of plain people. 1850 ROBERTS *Angle-Sax. Preacher* 264 The admission in England of a vast body of the plain people to a share in the government.

15. Of simple manners; homely, unaffected.

1620 B. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1625) 82 Being to all the Gentlemen were plaine and homely in their behaviour and entertainment. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Sept., And indeed [she] is, as I always thought, one of the prettiest, prettiest, plain women that ever I saw. 1708 E. WARD *Modern World Dis.* 108 This name plain Hirst (no Animal...) in his Tan-Jacket and Wide Knee'd Trowsers. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 5/4 They spoke of their tenement gleamin' at the tith of Ilmas Queen...' like as a plain woman, a very plain woman like ourselves'.

16. Simple in dress or habits; clothed or living plainly; not luxurious or ostentatious; frugal.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 830 He is almost fifty yeares yeares, very plaine and plaine in habite. 1658 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 250 The old men were plainer; the young more habit was rich. 1665 COUNTESS *Fingall* in *Ellis Journ.* (1886) 130 The old plain way, ye Gods, as we is Post. 1700 DRYDEN *Cleomen. Ded. Fables* 20 The holy father holds a double reign; The prince may keep his purse,

the Sister must be plain. 1870 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 9 His habits of life were remarkably plain and frugal.

17. Of ordinary appearance; not beautiful or well-favoured; homely; often used euphemistically for ill-favoured, ugly.

1549 Pericles *Tyre Tower* 3 vii. A general and bitter invective against beauty...with many compendious conclusions for all women, plain girls. 1726 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xxvii, Handsome young men must have something to live on, as well as the plain. 1838 Wynne Bonnor in *Hart Life* I. vi. 360 The Sisters themselves are decidedly plain and ungenerally. 1840 C. R. Cockerton in *Monthly Packet* Christmas No. 72 Even in the days of Arthur some women must have been very plain. 1903 Wester. *Gen.* 4 May. 4/3 Mrs. Prigg...declares that "nowadays nobody need be plain, and when I say plain I use the word in the sense of ugly".

VI. Phrases.

18. *Plain* is emphasized by various comparisons, orig. applicable in particular senses, but afterwards humorously or irrationally applied to others; e.g. *plain as a pikestaff* (earlier *packstaff*).

1540–1640 (see Pikestaff). 1550–[see Pikestaff]. *c* 1600 Fuller, etc. *Witch Edmonton* v. i. *Cuns.* I understand that now; be plain, my son. *Cord.* As a pikestaff, madam. 1832 Westm. *Rev. Pen. Mor.* 103 In ...Scotland...Religion is...pure and spotless without crossroads, and plain as a pike staff, without a surplice. *c* 1865 Williams (Dk. Buckhn.) *Corr.* Wks. 1902 II. 231, I see, as plain as a pike staff, that 'tis my thing but a Cork. 1874 *Rhode Typhog. Mind* 1892 310 You've got my meaning as plain as a pikestaff. *c* 1873 Lytton *Ken. Chronicles* ii (1876) 126 How is as plain as a pikestaff. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 37 There was my own square as plain as a pikestaff.

b. Also, *plain as a packsaddle, as print, as the sun at noonday, as Salisbury* (pun on Salisbury Plain), *as way to parish-church*, etc. See also Desirable 1 b, c.

1540 Udall *Ecclus. Apoph.* ii. 159/b, There trouthe, or plain Dealedelyn.) 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 142 As honeste true dealyng seruant out of doubte, plaine as a packe-saddle...though his witte were simple. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. vii. 35 And why sir must they so? The why is plaine, as way to Parish Church. 1632 Donne *Poems*, 268 "Why", said Mr. Roker, "it's as plain as Salisbury". 1679 Faucon *Christ* iii. 121 It was plain as the sun at noonday. 1693 Congreve in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 580 A look which said as plain as print, 'I Have you and long enough.'

†**19.** **a.** *At plain, in* (Sc. *late*) *plain, unto the plain*: plainly, in plain terms, etc. **b.** *Plain at the eye*: plain to be seen, evident. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Rom. Rose* 5883 It is nedeful suspicious Of suche maneres playes as the rym. *c* 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 *pro* of I schalle spelle more to playn. 1522 in *Wore. Reg. in Visitat.* (Rolls) I. 483 By...whiche...it may appere more playn unto yo playn. *c* 1550 Holland *Howlat* 211 The nyghtyngale, that ourcomis, or gruchand in playn, Cowsyne of birdis...was cleipit the Clark. 1566 *Eth. St. Athens* K vij, Where ye se vnto the playne bar at the bar...Sup. *Ie diuez aime le vif*. 1573 Douglas *Æneis* v. vi. 56 Towrdis eumbis, in playne, Nane of the dartis did I bair in vane. 1600 W. Lyndsay *Dumbarton* (1820) 127 [He told] him in plaine, the case was altered. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 778 In plain then, what forbids he but to know, Forbids us good, forbids us to be wise?

II. *adv.* (Various adverbial uses of the adj.)

1. †**1.** In a flat, level, or even position; evenly. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 127 If the bowes wyll not lye playne in the hedge, than cut it the more holle aboue & bynde it in to the hedge. 1640 H. More *Song of Sand* ii. 44 ye Level, What's the cause That they thus stagger in the plain pav'd skies?

2. With clearness of expression; without circumlocution or ambiguity, clearly, intelligibly, candidly.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 199 *Ita* is to inexpresse playn Latyn [*Salmon* 1716 *infertur*]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 109 Wherinne which, to telle plein, Alle other sinnes is in vein. *c* 1470 Harl. *Collect.* 313 That I have said I will hold, and that I tell the plain. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 272 He tell you plainer...than I. Fool Some dish. 1850 J. H. Newman (1881) *Anglic.* 328 Soon others began to speak plainer than he.

3. With clearness or distinctness of perception or utterance; clearly, manifestly, evidently.

1550 Bullein *B. Compl.* (1573) 16 *b* Ye must in deuot darknes to confesse, Where plain none might her see, nor she see any plaine. 1584 *New Spectator* No. 20. 3 Did not Tongueth Tom speak plain at the quarter did I. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. viii. 150 The poet pointed to his own eye the figure as it rose and sank above the railing. *a* 1880 Mrs. Browning *Mother & Poet* v, I made them...Speak plain the word sensibly.

4. Simply, absolutely, purely. *Obs.*

1532 Confession *Rithe Dev.*, Dyuerse administracions was nothing temporall, but playne spirituall. 1550 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 78 Whiche either Nouuell reasons proueth either to be plaine false, or the experience of men declareth to bee vntrue. *c* 1592 *D. S. Lit. Mus. Hawkins*) 98 The Kate gouernment is plaine tyrannicall. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 92 marg., The Scottis bordoures to ells the land plaine robbaris.

5. In other senses of the adj. *Obs.*

1549 Hutchin *Common.* 120. v. Webbe 266 webes was all thre dosse full playn. *c* 1575 *Partenay* 322 Many Jadyes... Went in a company with the Countesse plaine, Rich, and...enuyron'd with blue dasye dogges. *c* 1580–6 Sidney *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 18 Or who was blynde playne, belue but he hight thrynne. 1600–8 Sir Edmund Plowden's *Lect.* v. Wks. 1816 II. 1/2/2 He devised plaine, home boasting and flouting.

11. It is not clear whether the following belong to this word or to Plain *a.*[2], F. *plein*.

†**6.** Entirely, quite; fully. = Clean *adv.* 5.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14002 He was passed his measure playne. *c* 1440 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 73, I will appele to the Pope, and pass till him playn. *c* 1480 *Pilgr. Sowle* 130, I passyd the grete wode playn thorowghe All nyghte, I had[e] no myrthe. Me to chaunce Fro bothe parte, but gil drew playn His moyste seed.

†**7.** Directly, due; full. *Obs.*

1509 Barclay *Ship Fools* xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 191 To fortune we sayled eight dayes playne. 1509 *Fruyt Life St. Brandon* (Percy Soc.) 58 They sayled playn nye, and then they were in Gaule. *c* 1540 Boorde *Cho. the Scke for to Lerne* II (A), Better is he...that p[re]sydeneth the ryght playne north, than playne south. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 124 [The savages] were confined to a neck of land surrounded with high rocks baked close, and lying plain towards the sea before them.

C. Combinations.

a. With the adj.; *chiefly* parasynthetic, as *plain-bodied*, *-clothed*, *-faced*, *-featured*, *-garbed*, etc.; also *plain-looking*. See also Plain-mannered.

1899 J. Neal *Sir. Yorkshire* II. 109 The merriest, plain-looking stranger. 1831 Rymer-Dimer *Fox* (1834) I. 20, 203 The fish, are always plain bodied creatures in the best medieval teakaves. 1882 'Octon' *Mayvowne* I. i. 16 A plain-featured, close-cropped woman. 1893 Gunton *Miss Dividend* 186 Rasgust for all women, young or old, beautiful or plain-faced.

b. With the adv., as *plain-dressing*, *-going*, *-meaning*, *-preached*, *-serving*. See also Plain-dealing, -dealing, -speaking, -spoken.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Love* 2 Playne meaning men walk openly as wemen. 1598 Dallington *Do Barbar.* 6. B. iv, *Babylon* 155 Mis plain-preacht rule to strengthen in such sort. 1850 Miss Mitford *Village Sec.* ii. (1863) 191 So active, and so plain-dressing...at forty-five as she was at nineteen.

c. Special combs.: **plain-back**, **-backs**, weavers' name for a kind of worsted fabric; **plain clothes**, ordinary civil or citizen dress, unofficial dress, mufti; opp. to Uniform; also *attrib.*, as *plain-clothes constable*, *officer*; **plain-compass**, a simple form of the surveyor's compass (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **plain cook** *sb.*, a person, usually a woman, capable of preparing simple dishes; **plain-cook** *v. intr.*, to do plain cooking; **plain-darn** *v. trans.*, to mend by plain darning; †**plain-down** *adv.*, plainly, bluntly, without more ado; †**plain Dunstable**: see Dunstable 2 *c*; **plain-edge** *a.*, of lace: not having a pearl-edge (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **plain English**, plain straightforward language, plain terms; also, a plain or clear statement; **plain Friend** (see quot.); **plain hackle**, an artificial fly; **plainhead**, name given to a variety of the nenny; also *attrib.*, as *plainhead cannery*, *strain* (1903, to *crested*); **plain-headed** *a.*, having a smooth or unornamented head; also *fig.* ignorant, stupid; **plain language**, *spec.*, the manner of speech used by Quakers; †**plain number**, a number produced by two factors (Plane *a.* 1 b); **plain-said** *a.*, spoken without reserve, straightforward; **plain sail** *Naut.*, sail ordinarily carried; **plain service**, divine service said without music; **plain sight**: see quot.; **plain-singing** = Plain-song. See also Plain-chant, Plain sailing, Plain-song, Plain-stones, Plain-tile, Plain-work.

1850 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1842) II. 270 The principal manufactures, viz., 40 inch "plain-backs," 28 inch Bombazet *Hist.* 412 They soon initiated the article of cotton goods, in worsted, with success, to which they gave the name of plain-backs, one of which has sprung their immense and valuable branch of manufac. 1878 Mahaffy *Hellen. Stage* xxvii. He had not a pattern of the gold in a suit of "plain clothes. 1892 Mrs. Caudle *Lect.* iii. 106 Policemen...in plain clothes, and in uniform. 1882 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 5/6 Plain-clothes officer Hunt was marching the premises. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. v. 5 Leonarda...passed for a very decent "plain cook. 1840 Marshall *Obs. Poult.* (Rohl.) 161 A good plain cook in the best thing. 1880 *Daily News* 29 Apr., General servant Wanted, Must "plain cook well. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 32 To "plain-darn a hole in stocking material, and such or coarse material use two letters. 1600 Fletcher & Mass. *Prophetess* iii. ii, Is it fit Ith...The emperor, my master Diocletian, Should now remember or the times or manners That call'd him plain-dorne Diocles? *a* 1300 *Chaucer's Dreme* 29 Which ye shalle here...In "playne Englisshe, and written. 1614 B. Jonson *Bart. Fair* iv. iii, But Adam Overdoo had been worth three of Tom, I assure you, in this place, that's in plain English. 1843, 1905 [see English B. 2]. 1893 *Manchester Times* 30 The Book Committee, that is in plain English, a Rabbi-ball, is much opposed. 1880 *Report to Gen. U. S. Mandibles' War* 109 If we include the Dutchmen, the negroes...will be but one seventy-fifth as useful, or in plain English, nearly useless. 1890 Caroline E. Stevens *Quaker Strongholds* 128 "Plain Friends" are those who are resolved to dress according to the settled principles which command themselves to their own mind, and studiously themselves to passing fashions. *a* 1888 Susan *Reynolds* (1890) 202 That the common...were too "plain headed to see this opinion. 1888 F. G. Lee in *Ecclesiologist* LI. 365 Holding a book...and a plain-headed staff. 1890 Catherine M. Stevenson *Quaker Strongholds* 129 The "plain language" last known as the use of the old thee for you in speaking to one person, and of first, second, &c. to the days of the week and the months. 1708–42 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., or is a "plain number, produced by the multiplication of 2 into 3. 1883 Mayhew *Rail Way to Ruin* (1887) 145 A very useful and "plain-said conversation. 1894 Mahaffy *J. Melchisedec* 216, We should...keep...under a "plain seal. 1897 C. Dudley in *Mem. Marston Mag.* (1898) V. 2 Made all plain-sail. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., "Plain Sight (Firearms), a kind sight consisting of a simple notch in a raised plate or protuberance. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* 10, 164 It therefore could only be called "plain singing or chanting, which, perhaps, is the best translation of the term *plenum cantus*.

†**Plain**, *a.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **plein**, **-e**, 4–6 **playn(e**, **pleyn(e**, 5– **plane**, 5–7 **plene**, **plein(e**. [ME. *plein*, *playn*, a. F. *plein* (*plain*) :—L. *plānus* full.

In OF. *plain* and *plein* were confused in certain phrases, esp. *in plain* or *plein champ*: see Litré. From the coalescing together of forms in Eng., still greater ambiguity attaches to certain uses: see Plain *adv.* 6, 7 (above).]

1. Full, plenary, entire, perfect. *Plain pace*: at full speed.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10615 Now ye holder of playn ages. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3822 Clerkes in Yhese playn powers. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 391 Many nedles may not go to Rome to gyve here plein indulgences. *c* 1450 Merlin 8 Corn. 406 Though the hal ne Yware gyve, Arel ane orchard playn gane. 1522 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 304/2 Plene remission and deliverance of [sins obligations. 1530 *Ibid.* V. 194/2 That one Lauren Parrott...stand in fluke strenght and plene effect. 1562 *Canon Lath.* II. 22 For my playn assistyd. 1580 Caution *Myrr.* 10. vi. 140 The noyse heith his clemore & the ingle in the playn dayis. 1593 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 203/1 As if the said Erasmus or his heyres were in playne life. 1944 tr. *Lindesay's Tragedie* (1574) 44 The Lyon...of auld yeiris, whyche is called plaine or full age. 1853 H. Coxe in *Proc. Philol. Assoc.* I. 197 The City had been assaulted five times in plain day.

†The following may belong here, or to some sense of Plain *a.*[1]

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2614 Fal in the glaire of soun of mannislaupe...As dyylle tyme was the playne vsage.

2. Full or complete in number, extent, etc.; esp. of a council, assembly, or court.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (1810) 193 What he clergie will schape, when he courte were playn. 1378 Rishell *Rymes* xxv. 23 The lord sowle had graunt that The chef in to playne parlement. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 331 In playn convocacie he purge curacie Wiclifistis. 1459 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 356/2 By diuerse ...of Prelats [etc.] to his plain Parlyment. 1488 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XI. 302 To the fyvetaile in the plane court in the tolbuith of Edinburgh. *Ibid.* 338 Counsaile...full plane powere. 1503–04 *Act I. Jas. IV*, c. 2 In the full and playne state crowne. 1505 Lo. Treasurer *Precis.* I. xiv. 24 The whiche was redde openly in plain audience. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 364 (The King's Majestie) elected in plane Parliament [and ratified the Acts. 1601 E. MacWard *True Narr.* 2 The King Charles the first, did in plane Parliament, An. 1641,...ratifie the National Covenant. 1877 Cant. Convoc. 1. i. 1. 18 There remains for the number of plene Worthe 103.

3. In *phrase in plain battle* (*combat*, *fight*, *war*), in regular open battle, etc.

With this was soldierly associated the phrase *in plain field* (*F. en plein or plain champ*), although this may have belonged only to Plain *a.*[1] 3 b.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7360 Morgydus ...angelly gan hym assaille, & bet hym slow in playn batayle. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 79 One manere is,...Till fellow and fellow, and fute fessid, And vardy till ourset in plane melle Quhill the to part discumfit be. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 130 He faught and slough hym manly as a knyght In pleyn batayle. 1440–89 Malory *Arthur* x. xxiii. 240 Syrd of thre twelue Knyghtes he shewe in playne lystes. 1584 Cahoon *Chas. Gt.* 205 To wynn of the wild realm playne wrack. *a* 1593 Lo. Essex in *Hearne Hem.* xli. 142 Fynde it champyon... that for the loue myll fyght with me in playne battayle. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* I. (1621) 4 Which he was not able to encounter in plaine battell. *a* 1708 Penn *Trial* Wks. 1726 I. 377 In a plain Combat giving him that Foyl.

4. Characterized by abundance *of*; full *of*. *rare*[—1].

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 433/2 He shewed hym self playne of goodenesse.

* For possible adverbial uses, see Plain *adv.* 6, 7, which may in part belong here.

Plain (*plēn*), *n.* arch. or *dial.* Forms: 3–6 **plaine**, 3–7 **playne**, **plaine**, 4 **plaigne**, **s**, 4–6 **playn(e**, **plene**, **plane**, 5 **plaine**, 5–6 **plain**, (6, 8–9 *dial.* **plean**, 8–9 *dial.* **pleen**, **plean**). *β.* 4 **pleyn**: *Sc.* 4–7 **playne**, 5 **playne**, 6 **plenzie**, **-yie**, (**-eie**), **plainye**, **-ze**, **-ie**, **plenyie**, **plainzie**, (**-eie**, **-eie**). [ME. *plein*, *playne*, *plaigne*, *n.* OF. *plaigne*, *-ania* of *plaindre* (*plaignere*, *plaignere*) to lament, *refl.* to complain :—L. *plangĕre* to beat (the breast), lament, from root *plag-* strike. So It. *piangere*, *piagnere*, Pr. *planher*, Sp. *plañir*. The Sc. forms retained the sound of Fr. *gn* (*ɲ*), repr. by *-ny*, *-nyie*, *-ny* (in 16th c. print *-ne*). The vb. was both intr. and trans. already in L.: the earliest (12th c.) OF. examples in Litré are trans. and refl.; the latter arises more naturally out of the trans.]

†**1.** *trans.* To give oral expression to grief on account of or for (some thing or person); to bewail, deplore, lament, mourn (the external cause, or the inward sorrow or pain). = Complain 1. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 200 He ches for Cay Bedel thed here ...He was playned more her; they twenty. 1375, Barbour's *Bruce* xvi. 380 Gertrowd with a childe lyvis, And plenyeid his ayrschip fell pertenly. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 31 That hald rude rayne to weip and plane thair sorrow. 1556 Lindesay *Autograph Poet.*, Shaphowris, thair wyne ... Ilk tymme

to please your lover exceeded reason. 1827 W. Hooper in Caroline's Lett. (1901) 107, I did many times plain my ill luck. 1797 Mrs. Garrick Lett. Misery & Pleasure (1798) I. 181, I only...plain the weakness of not having made the first impression on your heart.

†**2.** *refl.* To utter lamentations, bewail oneself: = COMPLAIN v. 2. *Obs.*

13.. *Sowdone Sag.* (W.) 620 Plained him of his mischief wo. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1092 Perfor thaim thaire thorgard pleyned him here Of his lyf. 1403 *Jas. I Kingis Q.* xl, I wave...now ramenge hir to pleyne...the fowlhest wyrkis foone. *c* 1440 *Sir Isumbras* 229 (Ashm. MS.) *Pentheuers* [=he pleyning of sore for he gat her] he bode thore. 1513 T. WARNER *Feates of Fleeces* xiiv, A lowlie lade...said...The vale of love for chaun I spent my plaintes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xxi. lxxiii. Thus with glad words she the mournful plaint her. 1710 PRIOR *Pastorals* I. I A Shepherd Boy...Thus plain'd Lico of his dreary Unkindness.

3. *intr.* To give oral utterance to sorrow; to lament, mourn; = COMPLAIN v. 3. Now *poet.* and *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3016 Most as it herte was ate angoisse to playne. *c* 1300 *Death' Troy* 3470 Playenand with perde. *c* 1350 *Beues* in *Fittail's Mise.* (Percy) 3, I wot he right, more cowardy to playn. *a* 1386 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1348 Though he plaine, he doth not complaine; for it is a lasse, but an easing, which he hath resolved. 1603 W. HOWARD *Arch. Anne* 1 A. She knew not who but plained, but that pleaseth. 1901 POULTN PERCEVAL *s. v.* Small Cases, I went, but kept Touch to plain. 1879 *Lowell. Stained Post.* Wks. (1890) 257 The Muse (wormeaten, nor dulgeo Her bare on him that pales and plains.

b. 1573 EDINBURGH *Bruce* iv. 205 Then plenyeit he till his folyis.

b. = COMPLAIN v. 4. *dial.*

1883 Mrs. THOMAS *Pirdy, Obst.*, He seemed vexed it, he plained a good deal. 1898 ELWORTHY *Lakeland Wds.* (E.D.S.), She plained a gay deal about her head.

4. To give utterance to feelings of ill-usage or injury; = COMPLAIN v. 5, 6.

†**a.** *refl.* *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 914 Ha ne dorste him nan yleden. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 16249 Perdis...pleyned him vnto Cleodalus. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 366 Pat bodiliche no mawe nedeb to pleyne hem of pat he ordeynep him bodiliche to vsen vnbi3liche of his ordenaunce. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 308 This Rumoured sode Price, Who plaines against disorders of this House. 1704 in *Hearne's Treat. Misc.* (1737) II. 119 Why dost thou plead? I dare maintain, For most and worst thou dost worst. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xxii, 'Though something I might plain', he said, 'Of cold respect to stranger guest', 1849 BRIMLEY *N. S. Gloss., Plean*, to complain. An old word. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Plean*, to complain.

b. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 348 Iesues he bere begynne to gruwe & sayden pat hys bale ouerpled were. 1566 HARMAN *Bruse* xi. 320 His feris so plonge adi mare hat. 1612 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 The forsaide lords...and admit the pretendit ranying, and not plenyeis of him. *c* 1650 *Hermeston Mist. Fam.* xi. (Abbot & Day) 216, We rode the day, and on the orbeta they plenyeit. 1899 *Black. Mich. Scott.* XI. 595 It is plenyeit that the...inhabitants within the bounds alongs the said forest distroyis the wood and tree growandis. 1934 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 618 Seppon he had but litill cure to plenye. 1987 *Satir. Poems Reformn.* (S. T. S.) xx. 33 Plenyeand that she was mayrnit to [= against] his will. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (PITSCOTTIE) *Chron. Scot.* xxxix. 318 (S. T. S.) I to Mony round place gevin to men that pleisit to pleinze, bayand day by day mair and mare to complean wpone his tyrannie.

c. To tell tales, inform (*against, on*). *dial.*

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Plean*, to tell tales against a person. 1828 CRAVEN *Gloss.* [ed. 2], *Pleane*, to tell tales. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 304 He goes to his neighbors & pleanes on him.

d. *trans.* To complain of; = COMPLAIN v. 7. *dial.*

1825 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., They are always plaining poverty.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* *intr.* To emit a plaintive or mournful sound; = COMPLAIN v. 9.

a 1640 DEKKER and HAYWD. *Fortune* Wks. (1873) 25 Come with your doleful songs, Night's sable birds, which plain when others sleep. 1785 WILCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. Acad.* iii, Nature plaineth now, 1819 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* II. iii. And tonight...trees bowed to meet the wooddrown plaining through its gloom profound. *a* 1832 MONTGOMERY *Wanderer's Love Poems* (1841) 27 With sullenest robe the pile woods plains, When gladly winds do blow. 1884 M. LEGGATT in *Gd. Words* 13 The wind went on moaning wildly, sobbing, raging, plaining over the barren moor.

b. *trans.* To say in a querulous tone.

1901 G. DOUGLAS *His ex. Comes Aluntree* 298 'It would be the wint', plained her mother.

†**c.** *intr.* Of a horse: To whine, whinny. *rare*—1.

1724 CHAMBERS *Acad.* s. *Abet*, 239 Right an action that one knocks him & playnes.

†**d.** (Sec. quot.) *Obs.* *rare*—1.

1611 COTGR., *Donner*, to plaine, as a horse, that salutes his much outright, nor extends his feet hard on the ground.

Plain, obs. form of PLANE n.

†**Plai·nand,** *ppl. a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* *Obs.* In 5 **playnand, pleynand, pleynaund.** [pr. *ppple.* of *playn*, PLAIN v.1 and -AND.] = PLAINING *ppl. a.*, PLAINANT *a.*

1429 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Scot.* (1888) 201 The thre persones clerks on the tu parti pleynaund. 1869 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 109 The peyplis ought to be in the making, and pennours of the parte pleynaund.

†**Plainantly,** *pleynaundly* *adv.*, in a complaining manner.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 849 Pleynaundly on knyght he spak.

†**Plainant,** *a.* *Law.* *Obs.* [a. F. *plaignant*, pr. ppl. of *plaindre*: see PLAIN v.] Lodging a complaint; formally complaining; = COMPLAINANT *a.*

1589-6 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 604/1 Charged by Supreame power to the perfourme Peaynaunt or Defendaunt. 1648 *Petyers Prize for Lovely* 11 It should put the party plaintant without remedy. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 277 The Plaintiff is called Hasti, and is understood to be the better Friend to the Court.

Plai·n-chant. [a. F. *plain chant*: see PLAIN-SING.] = PLAIN-SONG, CANTO FERMO (in both senses of these). Also ATTRIB.

1503-42 CHAPMAN *Cyril.* 2. v. *Chant*, The Plain, or Gregorian chant, in where the choir and people sing in unison, or all together in the same manner. 1867 E. L. TAUNTON *Mod. Ch. Mus.* 124 In some of the old Plain Chant Masses one finds sometimes one notes to one syllable! 1893 C. F. A. WILLIAMS in *Hom. Pharmacy* 70 The artistic intertwining of various melodies above and below the fixed notes of the *cantus firmus* or Plain chant.

Hence **Plai·n-chantist,** an advocate of plain-chant.

1888 S. H. LITTLE in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 122 The 'Plain Chantist', therefore, is not inconsistent or unreasonable.

Plain dealer, plain-dea·ler. Now *rare*. [f. PLAIN *a.*1 + DEALER: cf. next.] One who deals plainly; one who is straightforward and candid in his relations with others.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. *Prol.* 6 Rather...they God will plesyeyre the sophisteour and playnedealer of their mortall feide. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 40 Being plaine dealers, voide of dissimulation. 1656 WITHERLEY *Pr. Dealer Prol.*, I the Plain Dealer am to act to-day...for Income sake who speaks what he thinks. *a* 1733 SOUTH *Serm.* *Tobit Buff* (1744) 3 Sir Humphry Polesworth, I know you are a plain-dealer;...speak the truth, and spare not.

Plai·n dea·ling, plain-dea·ling, *sb.* [f. PLAIN *a.*1 + DEALING *vbl. sb.*: cf. DOUBLE-DEALING.]

1. Openness and sincerity of conduct; absence of subterfuge; candour, straightforwardness.

1513 *New Custome* x. 8 in Hall. *Dodsley* III. 14 For then plain-dealing have away the price. 1847 VAUX *Comm. Acts* xxiii. 12 It falls out often, that plain-dealing puts proof out of countenance. 1878 STEELE *Lights* No. 72 P. 189, I take you to be a Lover of Ingenuity and Plain-Dealing. 1876 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Truth*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 They are blunt in saying what they think,...and they respect plain-dealing of others.

†**2.** Name of a card-game. *Obs.*

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* viii. 142 A Game called Plain-Dealing. He that deals hath the advantage of this Game; for if he have up the Ace of Diamonds he cannot lose...then are the Cards plain as at Whist. 1742 SOMER *Hist. Cards* 236.

Plai·n-dea·ling, *a.* [f. PLAIN *adv.* + *dealing*, pr. ppl. of DEAL *v.*: cf. prec.] That deals plainly; straightforward in speech and behaviour; free from deceit or subterfuge.

1588 PASQUIN *Fol. Plots* (1840) III. 329 Hen. ...like a playne dealinge man, believed what she promised. 1811 BYRON, &c. *Monk's Trag.* iv. ii, In business an evil To get plain-dealing men almost ourselves. 1879 DR. FOX *Cranio* (1901) I. ii. 16 This engenders...not an honest and plain-dealing man. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 163 Found I true liberty In the glad home plain-dealing Nature gave.

Plainer (*plē·nəɹ*). [f. PLAIN *v.* + -ER1.] †**a.** *Law.* = COMPLAINANT *sb.* 1. *Obs.* **b.** A complainer, grumbler. *Now dial.*

1520 *Aysch. to Pr.* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 101 *n.* Yf any brethirdesyre...to take brethirdesyre...to take brethirdesyre...and Alwyne Baxter, Alderman of Godmerstone, plaintyff...and Alwyne Baxter, defendant. 1530 MALLORY *Arthur* II. xi. 61 I am sure he will be glad to pleasure you, and not displease your grace, That [etc.]. 1896 *Whitby Gloss., Plainer*, a grumbler.

Plainer, obs. form of PLANER.

Plainful (*plē·nfŭl*), *a.* *arch.* [f. PLAIN *sb.*2 or stem of PLAIN *v.* + -FUL 1.] **a.** Distressing, pitiful, grievous. **b.** That mourns, or emits a mournful sound.

1588 T. HOWELL *Arbre Sonnets* (1879) 120 Let learned heads describe their plaisfull plights. *a* 1625 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 312/1 Sound of night's blackbird and plaintful owl, followed farre from de rest and herd. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 29 Jan. 5/4 The hero of this plaintful story.

Hence †**Plai·nfulness** *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. *Plangus & Basilius* 131 From how much mourning plainfulness.

Plai·n-hea·rted, *a.* Now *rare*. [f. *plain heart* (PLAIN *a.*1) + -ED.2] Having a sincere and open heart; without deceit or guile; ingenuous, innocent.

1608 TOP *B. Christian Expos. Prov.* 10.9. 100 Let us learne to live plain hearted towards our brethren. 1632 MILTON *Arcades* 81, *Eccho*. *Daf.* I. Wks. 1738 I. 73 Free-spoken and plain-hearted Wye, that are the Eyes of their Country. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1403 Honest, plain-hearted, honourable, kind.

Hence **Plai·n-hea·rtedly** *adv.*; **Plai·n-hea·rtedness.**

1633 DEODATUS OMNIBONUS *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 125 How I should love their plainhartedness you speak of, if ever would use it. 1892 HARRISON *Pleasures* 174 That blamelessly and plain-heartedness, which ought to be in the Conversation of every Christian. 1892 [R. CLEVELAND] *Duchess, etc.* 196 And there, with no small graveness as just seems A grave to endue, plain-heartedly she frets.

Plaining (*plē·nĭŋ*), *vbl. sb.* *arch.* Forms: see PLAIN *v.* [f. PLAIN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PLAIN; the utterance of grief or dissatisfaction; lamentation; complaint.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6224 In day of pleynyng and mornyng, In day of sorowe and of wrak enkeringe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 649 Off thyne[f] is me pleynyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P. 10 (Harl. MS.) *Penitence* is pe pleynyng of synne for pe gylt pat he hab doon. 1393 P. PLOWMAN *Crede* 1, 6, A poore dame awaite Cesse. Fore his hore to tell the rocke his plaining. 1867 JOHN BARBOUR *Ornament that comes from sea*, From her lips is fchil plaining broke. 1880 WARNER *Prince's Quest* (1896) 56 As a low wind wails...Above a town whereof the fathers wave Mahrib no answer to its plaining.

Plai·ning, *ppl. a.* *arch.* [f. PLAIN *v.* + -ING 2.] That plains; plaintive, mourning; complaining. (See also PLAINARD.)

1483 *Cath. Angel.* 283/1 Plorynge, querulus. 1592 MARLOWE & WOOD *Dido* iv. i, How, how, O how Iarbas' plaining prayers. *c* 1630 MILTON *Passion* vii, Yet on the softned Quarry would I score My plaining verse as lively as before. 1892 MARY DOWIE *Grief in Exmp.* 104 The plaining doves are silent from the high fir-tree tops.

Plainish (*plē·nĭʃ*], *a.* (adv.) [f. PLAIN *a.*1 + -ISH 1.] Somewhat plain.

a 1845 HOOD *Pubd. Dinner* 124 (Yon) hour rather plainish A sweet thal's cheerspinish. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 178/1 A fresh, honest, plainish English spirit.

Plainly (*plē·nlĭ*), *adv.*1 [f. PLAIN *a.*1 + -LY 2.]

1. In a clear or distinct manner; so as to be clearly seen, heard, perceived, or understood.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Magdalene*) 191 Pat he was comfit ryt plenly. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 64 Nine there is playnly spred In the brightnesse Of the sonne. 1480 *Cal. Ann. Mun. Dublin* (1889) I. 306 As in the sayd charter more playnly hit is expressed. 1546 THOMAS *Tales* xvii. 29 Loo, even nowadaies thus playnly, and thus vsen we prouerbes. 1892 E. WILSON *Apostolic Men* 26, That plainly is your outlook Fully shown. 1591-1603 FOSTER *Trial in Life & Conv.* (1846) I. 230 Cannot yee reformeare plainly. 1887 Indian *Nineteenth Cent.* 58 He should constantly strive to exhibit his thoughts plainly.

2. With clear perception by the senses or mind; clearly; distinctly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 223 (and Pep has not plenyly vnderstonde. *c* 1450 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* v. lxxii. (1869) 40 As thow shalt see ymyddelle whan thow hast out Genade. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 101 b, He was suddenly murdered with a gonne, whiche of the neighbors was plainly herd. 1847 CARL SMITH *Assman's Quart.* 28, 98 That you may the plainlier understand it. 1708 *Dr. Pox Up. Grace World* (1840) 155, I saw plainly...that I was wrong. 1880 THOMAS *Gen.* v. 5 The evidences of pressure could be plainly traced.

3. Qualifying the statement made: Evidently, manifestly.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* x. 19 Pleyeli this was sothesayn is, and I shal here it. 1422 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 103/2 That thei with Jugge...have playnly geven and assented. 1540 *Jas. I, Interin Bks. Scotland* Deal. 9b, That they have plainlie kept and consented...a great part thereof to their owne vses. 1864 FISHER (*John* 1570) 187 These [buried] Trees...were found plainly to have been cut off by the Knif. 1778 BYRON *Hamel.* v. iii, Wks. 1874 I. 63 Such a Kingdom...would plainly be superior to all others. 1893 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. ii. 10 Plainly it would have ill with any man upon whom the public anger might light.

†**4.** In an open or public manner; openly, publicly. *Obs.*

13.. *Gregor. Sag.* (W.) 3937 The knight gan plainly with his pan Yeid shu to his chamber was. 1393 EDINBURGH *Priory* 11. 310 Quhen thai herd of the cummyng Of schir Edward, that so plainly Our-rald the land. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizens London* (Camden) 98 At the next day was the Parliament plainly begonne. 1589 *Pap. Priv. Council Lond.* I. 360 Diverse...persons hir maiste aforsaide pleasde to pas and repas.

5. Without concealment, disguise, or reserve; openly, candidly, frankly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 70 If plainly spoke I shal. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* (Ashm. MS.) 6160 Pat wher pei be lowde or lo Pei plenyly be shal seide, Without drede of ony shame. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 96 He would advise us humbly humen plainly supplicande the King. 1646 J. WARREN *Unmask'd* 10 The fourteene of those that have...courage to deal plainly. 1772 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1861) II. 87, I engage to say, I have tried to write plainly. I know not what one can say more upon paper. 1882 TENNYSON *Dedic. Idylls*, xvi, My Arthur, could he have been induced to speak out his mind plainly, would have confessed...that...a different opinion.

6. With simplicity or frugality; without ornament or embellishment; without luxury.

1580 MOUFFET-BENNET in *Archæologia* XLVII. 218 Which...I have rudely written and plainly penned. 1603 B. JONSON *Kinged Caesar* (1605) 229 They count us fast simply and plainly. 1847 C. DICKENS *D. Copperf.* vii. The best to be arranged cleanly, modestly, plainly. 1900 GEORGE MEREDITH *Tributes* 289, I suppose he lives very plainly.

†**7.** Entirely, completely, absolutely, quite. (Perh. belongs to next: cf. PLAIN *adv.* 6.) *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 203 It surmounteth plenyly alle others. 1534 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* v. 5 They thought plainly, that David should not come to. 1598 GRATTON *Chron.* II. 330 The kindred of the southern side, for to save her honesty, is plainly denied.

†**Plai·nly,** *adv.*2 *Obs.* In 4-5 **playn-, plein-, plen-.** [f. PLAIN *a.*2 + -LY 2.] Fully.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 221 Of his maner take

with more physicke after he hauyng of Troy. 1426 Cursinus in Kilke *Chrys. Lath. Sat.* v. I. 3 Townesyng of wethoppes, wer wel, your leuelone neuyrth to no playnyth. 1440 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 56/1 To have, holde, and enjoye here, as plenely, hooly, and in the same maner, as yours eelde Faithe holde and holde hem. 1532 *Pastime Lett.* I. 402 As the bringe here of shall more plainly declare you. 1564 *Newe Wonder* (Cambr.) 43, I wyll that repe dotte be plenly pulled.

Plainness (plē·nnės). Forms: α. 4 pleynes, 4–5 playnesse, 4–7 playnesse, 5–6 plainesse, playnes, 6 plaines, playnesse, plenisse. β. See PLAIN *a.*1 and -NESS. [ME. *pleyn-*, *playnesse*, a. OF. *plaintesse*, *plenesse* fulness, smoothness, plane surface :—L. *plānitĭēs*, *-ia* a flat surface, f. *plānus* flat. But the variants in *-nes*, *-ness* show that the word was soon associated with native formations having this suffix, with which it is fully identified in the β forms *plainness*, etc. (Cf. *fourse*, *fourness*.)] The quality or condition of being plain, in various senses of the adj.

† 1. Flatness, smoothness, evenness, levelness. *Obs.*

c. 1391 *Chas. Worcestr.* (A.) check it the Gle cheese not [be] even[ness] in alle pe playnes per-of it schewe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lix. (1495) Y wolde drawe fram this temple of God to pe playnesse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* (1877) A Playnes, *planicies*. 1552 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 71 Stable qualities as ... hardnesse, softenesse, roughnesse, plainesse. 1578 BANSTER *Mist. Man* I. 10 With more fat and equal playnesse.

β. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. iv. 20 (Camb. MS.), Lettres engraued in the smothenesse or in the playnesse [*Ib. M. Add.* playnesse; *al.* other plainesses] of the table of wex. 1382 *Wyclif Apocalypse* (Arb.) 37 The plainesse of that plaine was corrupted and killid in white wonders. 1573–80 TUSSER *Hus.* (1878) 240 The plainenesse, or euenesse of the soyle. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 102 The plainnesse of the Countrie, and the frequency of Lakes and Forrests, doe more increase the cold. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 399 The plainness and evenness of their Country.

2. Openness, bluntness, or straightforwardness of conduct; frankness or directness of language.

a. 1576 J. HAYWARD *Spider & F.* xxxii. 24 You have gifts of playne speach and iuuite. 1630 M. H. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 12 Where an Host was no other straw to make him lodge, a greater playnesse ... were enough.

β. c 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 36 Of the most vertue and honest playnesse [1548 GRAFTON plainenesse] was Hun Morton archebyshop of Canterbury. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 228 Whilst some with cunning gild their copper crownes, With truth and plainenesse I doe weare mine bare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. *Dedic.* 107 We see in me the Plainness of a down right Countryman, and in the other, something of a courtly Majesty. 1778 MRS DOBBIN *Dialogues* (1791) II. v. 40 He feared not to express my chiefmate with equal plainness. 1823 JOHNST. *Pilot-fish* xi I. 156 My plainness of speech makes them hate me.

† **b.** *euphemism* for Discourteous behaviour or treatment; rudeness. *Obs. rare.*

1583 *Pastor Lett.* II. 108 They know not the playnesse that hathe ben done to such thyngys as hathe ben given in her custody.

† **c.** *The plainness*: the plain truth. *Obs.*

1577 ESTE. STEVENS (CASTLE) *Discipl.* 40 So your eye is soon be made unmeasyfull of his fonde whisperes he hath bryn the playnesse of hys cause. c 1592 LD. HUNSDON *Addit. Lett. Myst.* (1824) 298, I pray you spake, and shew me the playnesse. 1592 CHAPMAN tr. *Musæus Lett & Leat.* (1900) II. 37 If the said Inquisitors had been eyewitnesse to this, the plainesse of that matter might have been easily known.

3. Clearness to the perception or comprehension; facility of exposition, meaning, or expression.

1509 MORE *Heresiarch* Wks. 1531/1 For the more playnesse let vs put one example or twaine. 1550 STAPLETON *Fortific* 1. Introd. 1 The demonstrations and proofes ... by reason of their playnesse needs no great declaration. 1650 SALTMA *Spec. Mod. Introd.* 2 Little with Plainness is better than much with Obscurity. 1667 SAMUEL *Miscellanies* (1689) 23 This plainness of style is the product of sagacity and keenness.

4. Absence of or freedom from ornament, ostentatious display, or luxury; simplicity.

1581 H. CROSSE *Bk. of Notes* 124 In their fare, apparell, ... and furniture of wares, they vse a plainenesse. 1629 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* v. Disc. vii. 58 The undermyndings of men are so much unbridled by a pompous magnificence, then by a strict plainenesse. 1683 H. WALPOLE *Painter's Manual, Parish Ch.* 6, 27 The ancient of plainness in our cathedrals disappoints the spectator often at such an approach. 1698 LEVINZ *Harald* iv. 5, These new comers were clad with extreme plainness.

† **b.** Simplicity (as opp. to complexity). *Obs.*

1689 STUBBE *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 88 This Quadrant... I look to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, to compass of its plainness.

5. Lack of beauty; homeliness; ugliness.

1589 LYLIE *Pappe* Wks. I. 7, This was for more than sufficient an answer for the contemptible plainesse of my person. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Reff. Ch. Eng.* I. 229 'A very beautiful translation', which by no means indicates plainness.

Plain sai·ling, *sb.* [prob. a popular use of PLAIN SAILING, formerly also spelt *plaine sailing*; but used with sense of PLAIN *a.*1 3.] Sailing or going on in a plain course, in which there is no difficulty or obstruction; simple or easy course of action.

1867 STEWART *Pilgrim's C.* (1878) 253 It must be all 'plain sailing', as the seamen say, and no sudden turns, landmarks, or narrow passes. 1892 T. E. FAGAN *Mngt. Mods.* 202 So far all was plain sailing, as the saying is; but Mr. Till knew that his main difficulties were yet to come. 1897 THOMAS *Chron. Samuel* I. xxxiii. 298 These things are never plain sailing, my dear.

So **Plai·n-sai·ling**, *a.*, straightforward in action. 1897 KNOX & *Jean Corr.* I. 321 With all possible certitude of heart, by his not a plain-sailing mind. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* iii, Hagon, sunday, plain-sailing Swede.

Plainsher, variant of PLANSHER *sb.*1

Plainsman (plē·nzmăn). [f. PLAIN *sb.*3 + MAN *sb.*1] A man of the plain or plains; an inhabitant of a flat country, or of the wide open plains of some regions. In quot. 1899 applied to a horse.

1881 *Daily News* 20 May 5 The French colonies ... was not on the boundary of the Maroc district, by 1300 or three hundred plainsmen, who made a show of resistance. 1892 *Manchester Man* 730 Imbued with that sense of freedom peculiar to the Australian, the American plainsman, and the Canadian. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 351 Experienced cracksmen never open a bunch of green bound-notes not seldom accompanied by three or four of these ingenious little plainsmen.

Plain-song (plē·nsŏng). *Mus.* [Rendering med. L. *cantus planus*, *F. plain chant*, It. *canto piano*: see CANTO, 1893 in sense 1.]

1. The form of vocal music believed to have been used in the Christian Church from the earliest times, consisting of melodies composed in the medieval modes (see MODE) and in free rhythm depending on the accentuation of the words, and sung in unison; in the West it was first systematized in the 4th century by St. Ambrose, and further developed in the 6th century by St. Gregory the Great: see AMBROSIAN, GREGORIAN.

1923 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* VI. 56 Chapellards that but understandyng to syng plain song, goinct song, and to do service after the tenure of his foundation. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 41, I wysshe ... that the laudable custome of England to teache children their plainesong and prikesong, were not so decayed. 1708 A. BROWNE *Temple Mus.* 18 So The first...Performers was about ... by Plain Song; as the Psalms are ... read in Cathedrals. 1826 STAINER in *Grove's Dictionary of Music & Musicians* (1879) I. 319 The tendency of imitation to develop into the monotonous and so irregular chant ... is illustrated by the history of 'plain song' in the early Christian Church. 1893 H. B. BRIGGS in *Hymn. Plainsong* 1 Plainsong or *Cantus planus*—even, level, plain song—is perfectly distinct from *canto figurato*, or measurable, i.e. harmonised, measured music, from which it essentially differs in totality and rhythm ... In plainsong the measure notes (*ictus*) are thus marking the rhythm, but are subject to certain laws of proportion which satisfy the ear.

2. A simple melody or theme; often accompanied by a running melody or 'descant' (see DISCANT sb. 1); hence in various *fig.* applications. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

a 1566 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 17 Without mention of them [ladies] you can make no sport: They are your plain song to sing descant upon. 1597 HOOKER *Ecclesiast. Pol.* III. (1611) 70 Where a man talketh of a Descanter, it must be vnderstood of one that can extemporie sing a part vpon a playnesong. *Ibid.* v. (1611) 200 Councels [*sic*] are the plain song, Fathers the descant. 1633 H. TURBERVILE *Holy Warre* (1638) 15 Into Ecclesiasticke ... then were indeed vpon Solomon's plain song in the eighth and ninth clock of the Prysmeth. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skind Mus.* I. v. 21 Here followeth the three usual Plain Songs for Tuning the Voice in the Ascending and Descending of Notes.

3. *attrib.*

1592 SPENS. *Hymn. H. Love* 134 The Finch, the Sparrow, and the Larke, The pleasaunt Cuckow gay. a 1640 J. GREGORY *Disc. Wicone Creed Posthuma* (1649) 53 The same Creed hath been most certainly sung ... in a plain song fashion, even since the date of the Counsel [of Nice] itself.

Plai·n-spea·king, *sb.* and *a.* **2.** *sb.* Plainness of speech, candour, frankness. **b.** *adj.* That speaks plainly or without reserve: = next.

a. 1892 ROBERT *Thinnerer* I. 309 Candour, sincerity... plain speaking. 1894 WARREN, *Plain-speaking*, plainness of speech, frankness, candour.

b. 1884 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 178/1 'The Algonkins are a company of rogues'; remarked a plain-speaking Dey.

Plai·n-spoken, † **plai·n-spoke**, *a.* [f. PLAIN *adv.* + *spoken*, pa. pple. of SPEAK; cf. OUTSPOKEN, also ENRAVED *ppl. a.*]

1. Given to speaking plainly; outspoken, unreserved.

1598 DYETHE *All for Love* Prol., A plain-spoken honest man. 1598 FLORIO *Ingetto* Genero. 103 The Count of an honest, courteous, plain-spoken Cavalier. 1889 JOHNSON *Cricket Pavilion* I. ii. 34 [He] was much too sincere and plain-spoken to be a model courtier.

2. Plainly spoken; clearly or directly expressed; outspoken, candid, frank.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 143 Leave my plain speaches Love to pardon me. 1632 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxvi. (1836) 81 A rough, blunt, hearty, plain-spoken way of expressing them to their faces. 1889 PATERSON *Horses, Comp.* III. vii. 228 He seems to have used language nearly as plain-spoken as Young did two years later.

Hence **Plai·n-spo·kenness.**

1884 F. CHANCE *Week Notes* 29 To such friends ... he [M. Pramid] discloses himself ... with almost the plain-spokenness of the confessional. 1885 W. T. ARNOLD in *Word. Engl. Poetry* (ed. 2) II. 80 Wither had to explain his plain-spokenness by a rigorous confinement.

Plai·nstones, *sb. pl.* [L. PLAIN *a.*1, flat, smooth + STONE.] Flagstones; the flagged side-pavement of a street.

c 1720 FORTESCUE-*Mutland Compl. Plenipotentiary* 9 Cervoni's The spectators thrust my guide Thuiguenau Worlee upon head to crack his brain. c 1827 HOOD *Tales* 3. 58 VI. 41 One page said he saw her step aside on the plain stones, upside-ing to an elderly woman. 1838 DICKENS *Lovers in Wat Tyler*, Scissors, A minister much first splendour and chapped The plainstones. 1887 *Macdon. Mag.* Apr. 504 He met them promenading on the plainstones.

Plaint (plēnt), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–4 plainte, 4–5 pleynte, 5–6 playnte, plainte, (5 playnte, playnthe, 6 plente). β. 4 pleint, 4–6 pleynt, playnt, 4–6 plant, 5 playnt, 5–6 plent, 4– plaint. [In ME. two words: α. *plainte*, *plainte*, a. OF. *plainte*, in mod.L. *plancta* (Du Cange), *sb.* from fem. pa. pple. of *plaindre*, *pleindre*, to bewail, lament: for form cf. COMPLAINT. β. *pleint*, *plaint*, a. OF. *plaint*, *pleint* = Pr. *planch*, Sp. *llanto*, Pg. *pranto*, It. *pianto* :—L. *planctu-s* (*-us* stem), f. same vb. Only the latter has come down into mod. Eng.]

1. The action or an act of plaining; audible expression of sorrow; lamentation, grieving. (From 1600 chiefly *poetic*.)

α. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 Nis weddiede nan pe eahnest nan is a plainte wis. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6316 To god he made is plainte alle teeplede and bliue. c 1350 GOWER *Conf.* III. 321 When he him wolde plainte belde, His face bere bitre teris wepte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/1 When they of the court sawe this plainte and sawe pyng they saide this is a grete sorwe to thaggregate.

β. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3161 Arnkelsones hurde pe kynges pleint. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1666 The pepe is the plaint was gon for to here! 1535 *Pennor in Percy Reliques* (1857) 32 Thus endis my sang, thou wreit bene my plaint, my pleynt. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 13 Fair-dames would once a day repaire to the Tombe, and there with weary plaints bewaile his misfortune. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 941 The baighest Pairt flies to dark and dissonant, and various plaint. 1732 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. 271. 10 All They all burst into tears, and breathed their plaints in the following words. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 379 With louder plaints the mother spoke her woes. 1883–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xxviii, And piteously with tears her plaint renew'd.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1742 WHIT *Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 148 A plaint is heard from ev'ry tree. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 186 The wheeling plover cries his plaint. a 1821 ROBERTS *Diverse of Life* xxvii, With plaints the every flower.

2. A statement or representation of wrong, injury, or injustice suffered; a complaint.

a. c 1300 (Specially apply Heaven...had alike ...For he dwelle on the wise Denemark pese and gode so, for no playnte come him to. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 214 For pere were ay ten pleyne or fyue pleines shewe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonse* 61, I herd his wold haue made a playnt to his neighbours.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* (1906) 30 gret lauerthingus ...plaint on him and ransomth Rath to thomp and al spek. 1444 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 19 The aldermen ...pertfermit that give that he ony clame of playnt it suld be well redressit and remedyit. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 799/2 He should come and present his plaint to the king. 1609 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 158 Hee with speede made vnto him her plaint. 1820 JAMES *Bertram Mss. Lge., Columbus* xxxv. 10 They graciously, His plaint and plea receiv'd. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxvi. 440 It was apparent that our savage friends had their plaint to make, or, it might be, to arrange.

† **b.** Cause, ground, or matter of complaint. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14840 (Cott.) Þus sone he was in clous and knight, Wit-vten plaint, wit-vten plight. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 12 That a man feele not euyn hym-silf in plentees. 1559 *Rich. Redb. Scotl.* XI. 395 That the ladye hald fourie ladyis cousis...for ...releasing of plaints of ayslatschet and tenand.

3. *spec.* An oral or written statement of grievance made to a court of law, for the purpose of obtaining redress; an accusation, charge, complaint.

a. [1292 BRITTON i. 1. § 21 Et volumus qu le puer de ore Justicies...ne puyent rein ne pleitz de eux tenk. ...ne eux plaintes a nus fetes. 1320 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 362/1 Qe le plaintes pleine soient vie par deus honestes jurrours.] 1440–80 in *Cath. Pres. Chron. Q. Eliz.* (1851) Introd. 22 Wrotte by the Governor Court, ... for a pleynte of trespas. 1497 *Records Arch. Ct. cath. Regr. Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep.* v. 594 That no chanon ...have no delayes in any playntes, but only in an action of dette. 1552 *Act 10 Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 Any suyte playntes or demaundes before [*sic*] justices of Kinges[s]. 1737 in *London Sel. Pl. Crt. Regr.* (1908) 97 Several grosse of debt in the name of one assumpsit hath the kyng.

β. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 303 Pat non pat cum ayeinste to ansuere to pat oth pleynt. 14.. *Customs Malton in Yorkshire Misc.* (1888) 29 Iugement of any playnt fer to be giffen. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 200 The parties plaintifes and defendant ... proceed ... by plaint or declaration, answer, replication (see I. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. 203 The foundation of such non-residence to be (as in the times of the Saxons) not by original writ, but by plaint; that is, by a private memorial tendered in open court to the Judge, wherein the party injured sets forth his cause of action. 1798 by Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 202 The proceedings were drawn up as if it had been a plaint under the landlord and tenant act. 1883 H. COX *Instit.* II. iii. 382 A suit in the county court commences by plaint.

4. *Comb.*, as † **plaint-bruised** *a.*, bruised by beating in token of grief.

1849 MAY *Lucasta* v. 37 But one there Has plaint-bruised cheeks, and tangled clusters did tears.

† **Plaint,** *v.* *Obs.* (from 16th c., *Sc.*) Also 4 **pleynt,** 5 **playnt.** 6–*Sc.* **plent.** [f. PLAINT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make complaint, complain; *rarely* to make lamentation, lament, wail.

c 1290 *Beues* (Auch.) 1939 He pleuned full grimely, wepede for to here. *Ibid.* 3005 His pleinte his priuete, pleynede for to here. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9, 322 For to se þam kynges I will noght Ya plaint. [*Ib.* 10, 3 playnt; 1900 *Lincoln* (Fairholt) *Chron.* 1079 Ye will not] c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 1. 203 Ye will haue no cause to plent. 1567 W. STEVENS *Bush* 2 Thou

(1600) 119 Seemde somewhere humbles it; somewhere plaints of it. 1714 Pennecuik *Tweed's Trials, in Poems* (Tweedside) 101 Ye Tweeds and Kelsoters baith rehearse him, Because he plained of their Dirk. 1784 in Jas. Fisher *Poems* (1790) 83 Ye need na plain upon your mates.

2. *trans.* To cover or fill with complaints. *rare*—1.

c 1375 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1107 Youre bitere fo[e] he pleyte of yʒ-playned Creseyed hath mine herte yite. I hate eke myʒ wyʒ nere of depreved Venus leeve.

Plain-table, variant of PLANE-TABLE.

†Plai·nteous, *a. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **playntie, plaintwise,** 5–6 **plentevow,** 6 **plant-, plentiouse,** 7 **plentevous.** [app. for orig. type **plaintifwes*, f. *F, plaintif, -ive* PLAINTIVE + -OUS: cf. PITEOUS, PLENTEOUS: see -EOUS.] Complaining, making or bringing a complaint.

1438 Sir G. Hay *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 118 (Hal) *quhil the justice vill* all sorry that ar playntie of his ward as to merchandis and chalmis of the ost and schantis. 1478 *Acts Jas. III* (1814) 42/2 To Ralfe now commendit...appone the said Johne of Ireland...*&* all vthiris pannelis *&* pe to plaintwise of. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 244 The said attempitatis, callandi ye as plantiouse in yours bettis. 1583 *Ibid.* 404 Gif ony of ours ware subjectis to...plentevous of him. 1629 Sasine *Reg. Mary's Charters* (I. 83, not detachment)...to the quhilk ane party is constrainit against his will to mufe to the law, and to the vis right and reason as he aucht of law to ane vther partie, that is plentevous on him.

Plaintevous, *obs. Sc.* form of PLENTEOUS.

† Plai·ntful, *a. Obs.* [f. PLAINT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of resenting or complaint; resentful; in first quot., grievous.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1492 (Cott.) Quen cayen had dun hir prentful plight (*Gött.* turned dede). c 1440 Wyntf. *Pricke of Conc.* 18 For we ma plaintful sighis and for ure frendi. c 1580 Sidney *Psalms* xli, How is inner cause of plaintfull sentiment. c 1640 Durham on Hannib. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 10 O hears thy plaintful and mans to ourbeds.

Plaintie, *obs. Sc.* form of PLENTY.

Plaintiff (plē·ntif). Forms: 4–5 **plaintif-, pleynt-,** 4–6 **playnt-,** 5–6 **plaint-;** 4–5 **-yf,** 4–6 **-if,** 5**-ffe,** 5–6**-ffe,** -ife, -iffe, 5– **-iff,** (6 **plaintstife, plantiffe,** 7 **-fve**). [a. OF. *plaintif*, *-ifve*, ob. var. of *plaintif, -ive* adj. PLAINTIVE.

Plaintiff and *plaintive* are only the same word in Eng., as in F.; but, in the 16th cent., the original *-if* of the masculine has come down through law-French, while as adj. the word has shared in the common history of adjs. in *-if, -ive*: in their use, also, the two have diverged, so that a *plaintiff* is no longer thought of as a *plaintive* person.)

1. *Law.* The party who brings a suit into a court of law; a complainant, prosecutor; opposed to *defendant*.

(1298 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 109/1 Si quel jour,...les plaintifs, a les vefdits le fyent venuz vindrent.) c 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 360 Yif he *&* pe playnyff be nauȝth trwe bym profyr to be to nowmance procuratour. 1436 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 502/2 To Plaintife in the mid Actions. 1550–3 *Decays Eng. in Frere Suppl.* (R. E. T. S.) 56 As for all other shyres, we refer it to the playntyves. 1580 Dana tr. *Gwicciardini's Comm.* 129 When the plaintife hath prosecuted and obtained him with torment. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 362 Then shall he lofe the Plaintiffe and the Inioy Of thine owne cause. 1637 Rutherford. *Examen Constantine* in Her most Considerately to examine the matter, and relieve the Plaintiffe. 1641 *Tryumf. de la Ley* 119 Plaintife is hee that seeth or complaineth in an Action, or in an action personall, as in a action of debt, trespasse, deceit, detinue, and such other. 1707 Gouge *Engraver* v. v. 225 He will plead for the plaintiff today. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 161 Judgement was given for the plaintiff. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiv, 'Do you find for the plaintiff, gentlemen, or for the defendant?' 'For the plaintiff.'

† 2. *generally.* One who complains; a complainer. *Obs.* (Usually with more or less reference to the legal sense.)

a 1522 Lp. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nv vij. If I fall in suche knottage, where to complayne to the, or elses haue power to encombre the playntyfe. 1549 W. Salesbe *Lexp. 2 Thess.* (1859) 254 But in this, which vnchech's neuere vnfaithfulnesse plaintiues, how may the people bee excused? 1603 Hoby's Par. *Mem Wks.* (1828 I. 389 Besides the evil which had already befallen the plaintiff [the writer of the fifth Psalm], a further danger nearly threatened him.

† b. One who 'complains' of illness. *Obs.*

1633 Hart *First Dissuasive* iii. xv. 207 Many of these plaintifes...will often by their meat, sooner have recourse to some ignorant Empericke.

3. *attrib.* (*appositive*), as *plaintiff company, plaintiff-deposed.*

1810–12 Bentham *Rationale Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 413 Mendacity-serving letter-writer from him to the plaintiff-deposed. 1837 Whishaw *Com. to Mar.* 478 The company in respect of whom the license was assigned was not the present plaintiff company.

Hence **Plai·ntiffship,** the position of a plaintiff.

1633 Moore *Mem.* (1708) VII. 18 Those who had signed an agreement to lose Mooney knowhow through his plaintiffship.

Plaintile, plain tile (plē·ntəil). [f. PLAIN *a.*[3] + TILE.] A flat roofing tile.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3930/3 Every Plaintyle is to be 10 Inches and half an Inch in Length, 6 Inches and a Quarter of an Inch in Breadth. 1823 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 304 A row of plain tiles, laid edge to edge, with their broad surfaces parallel to the termination of a roof, so as to project over the wall at right angles to the vertical surface, is called single plain tile-creasing. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2082 n. Parapets...finished with double plaintile creasing. *Ibid.* Chimn., *Plain tiles*, frequently *Plain tiles*, those whose surfaces are plane.

Plaintiouse, -ouse, *obs. Sc.* ff. PLENTEOUS.

Plaintive (plē·ntiv), *a.* Forms: 4–8 as in PLAINTIFF; 6– *-ive*. [ME. a. OF. *plaintif, -ive*, contemp. to L. type **planctīv-us*, f. *planctus* PLAINT: see -IVE, and note s. v. PLAINTIFF.]

1. Complaining, grieving, lamenting; †suffering. Now *rare*.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 6 How greuffi that Pasiphae Of his lechinge was plaintif. 1820 J. Lees *Poem Tolchroft* 634 That moan by women, women wrought by men, Clear mutter still your very plaintife pen. 1900 Dowden *Shaks.* 320 To mark the sorrows of her plaintive sex. 1708 Prior *Solomon* in. 324 Her complex fins...Five Feats of Death, her Plaintiff is a wound Given by a Brother's Hand. 1732 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 140 The mere suffering of plaintive virtue.

† 2. Being or pertaining to the complainant or plaintiff in a suit. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3133 And who shuo the cost Of euery party plaintyff hat fulfild to his playne. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. v. 240 Ryght and reafonable were made vnto the party playntyff of his actyon and demaunde. 1577 Parties plaintifes [see PLAINT *sb.* 3b]. 1581 Mulcaster *El.* 46 Notes felt if to this place the Judge doo vnderfie God, and the aduocate plaintiue the Diuell. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 40 To heare the plaintife bitter complaint. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xx. 4 To hearo the plaintife heauie plaining her plaintife cause.

3. Having the character of complaint; expressive of sorrow; mournful, sad.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt., There vfe Nolegaue, ...rather they be Plaintiue, ...or mournfull, ...or Mone. 1589 Daniel *Virg. Georg.* IV. 423 His cheefeft Mother bewaild the Philarian Sound. 1705 *Addison Italy* 3 Oft in the Winds he hears a plaintive Sound Of unburied Ghosts, that haves round. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 470 The fifth screams Plaintive and piteous, as a want and waited for watered roots. 1889 Tuttle *Hyghl. Treebes* II. 140 These songs are excited mostly to a peculiarly plaintive melody.

4. *Comb.*, as *plaintive-sobbing* adj.

1732 Dyer *Ruins of Rome* 48 They...mournfully among The plaintive-sobbing rains pour their streams.

Hence **Plai·ntively** *adv.*; **Plai·ntiveness.**

1579 Melibœus to. *Cuccu's Or Somet., Edwards* 198 The aforesaid plaintiuenes and boldnes of his speach. 1597 Mrs. Richardes *Nation* 61, he sweetly, or plaintively (if the reader pleafe) complaineth. 1625 Jean Ferrand *Whitaker's* 171, Gaules of copious and plaintiveness. 1655 Jovcey *Poems* 108. v. 88, 199 They tell you plaintively of how many evils their old age is the subject.

Plai·ntless, *a. rare.* [f. PLAINT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without complaint; uncomplaining.

1599 Sylvester *Bartafour* v. 45 By Woe, the Seal to darling Action swells: By Woe, to plaintless Patience it cools.

Plainward (plē·nwəd), *adv.* [f. PLAIN *sb.*[1] + -WARD.] Towards the plain.

1860 Calverley *Verses & Tr., Chevalier* iv. 2, As passes the Asia plainward, When rains have swollen the dykes.

Plain-work, plain work. **1.** Work of a plain or simple kind, as distinguished from ornamental or 'fancy' work: *spec.* plain needlework or sewing, as distinct from fancy work or embroidery.

1503 Pore *and Ely to Miss Blount* 11 the were, to plain-work, and to parling breeds. 1741–70 *Lett. Eds. Chester*, etc. (1866) 19 I shall...entirely devote to the regular track and unambitious exercise of harmless plain-work. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk.-bk., Beatrix Mergler*, She does hard studies and plain work. 1883 *Manual Plain Needlework* 142 Implements required for plain work.

2. *Masonry.* See quot. 1852.

(c 1450 *Pretercanonry* 134 The tower of Babylonne was begonne. Alse playne werke of lyme and stone.) 1847 T. Nicholson *Princ. Build.* 322 Plain-work consists merely in the cleaning up of its surfaces. 1850 *Rudim. Archit.* (ed. 7) V. 1852/1 Plain work is the term usually produced on stones by the chisel, without the necessity of taking away more than the mere irregularities...Such work arises from the necessity of cleaning or hacking away below the level surface of the finish work.

Plainy (plē·ni), *a.* [f. PLAIN *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Full of or characterized by plains.

1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* I. 38 Forming...with its attrition most, much of the plainy peninsula of Arabia.

Plaisance, Plaisanterie, *obs. rare.* ff. PLEASANCE, PLEASANTRY.

Plaisanteur (plēzătœ·r). *rare.* [obs. F. *plaisanteur* 'a Jeaster, Buffoone, Parazite, pleasant fellow' (Cotgr.), f. *plaisanter* to jeat, etc., f. *plaisant* PLEASANT, merry.] A jester, a witty talker.

1841 De Quincey *Elast. Wks.* 1860 X. 38 Polonius with his quiddities, could not appear a more unmeasurable *plaisanteur*.

Plaise, *obs.* f. PLEASE. **Plaisir,** *-ure, -ere, obs.* ff. PLEASURE. **Plaister,** *obs.* f. PLASTER.

Plait (plæt, plēt, plāt). *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 **playte,** 5–7 **plyt,** 6 **plaite,** 6– **plait.** *β.* 5–6 **pleyte, pleite,** 7 **pleit.** *γ.* 6 **playgit, pleyghte,** 6–7 **pleight,** 6–8 **pleighte.** See also PLAT *sb.*[1], PLEAT *sb.*, PLEIT *sb.*[1] [ME. *pleyte, pleyt*, a. OF. *pleit* (Burgoy), later *pleit* (14th c. in Godef.) fold, manner of folding—late L. **plicitum*, from *plicitare* a thing folded, neuter of pa. pple. of *plicāre* to fold.

For this *sb.* and the vb. the dictionaries generally give the first pronunciation above; but in living English use, the third is usual in sense 1, and the second in senses 2–3, which announce by saying that, as a spoken word, *plait* is obsolete, and supplied in senses 2 by *plat*, in sense 1 by *plait*. The first pronunciation appears however to prevail in U. S.]

1. A fold, crease, or wrinkle. **a.** A fold of cloth or any similar fabric, esp. a flattened fold or gather made by doubling the material upon itself; = PLEAT *sb.* 1. (*Now generally written plait, and usually pronounced* (plāt) *even when spelt plait.*)

a. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 608/33 *Rugas*, a wrynkyl, or a playt. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Playte, of a clothe, *plica, plicatura*. 1530 Palsgr. 255/1 Playte of a gowne, *ply*. c 1540 *Chirurgia Nicolai Gr.* c. ii, There kerbbe was of lynnen cloth, Well pouit with many plaits [other spelling]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 107/40 Ye Playt of a coat, *plica*. 1587 Harrison *Archit.* 40 Their stockings are wont of red cloth, hanging in plaits. 1598–9 tr. *Reynier's Trans.* (1902) I. 138 The multitude of plaits in their gowns. 1614 Minsh *How Cast. Maintaine* 25 Every pauker and point were made matters of State, And a grand Houshold Councell was held on each plait! 1890 D. G. Mitchell *Summer Stockbr* 207 And then meandred down the plain of her apron. 1884 Kinahan *Dict. Mark. Suppl.* 66/2 To change the width of plait, turn the rein on the curved metre [etc.].

b. 1593 Peterson *Mouth.* § 121 They have curbe curbe playnes upon their breaues, and ruffes vppon their sleeues, plaine thyes elsewhere. 1784 T. Warrington tr. *Nicholay's Trip.* 21. iv. 216 A Dalmat high trapped before decked with twelue plaites or folds. a 1850 Thorne *Poems* (1864) 222 To judge of lace, gimlet, passe, point vice, and plait [verse concord]. 1863 Chambers *Tradition* 2 (L.) 74 Her silk gown...in equal plaits hung down Unto the Earth.

†c. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The said Jurfies...fhall be folded either in pleights or in plaites. 1592 Harvey, Pierces, 1060...Like to pleyght. *Ibid.*, Pleyght or wrynkle, *rugæ, rugosus*, full of pleyghtes. a 1596 Spenser *Astrophel* 1. (Hal) 33 The mantler part full of pleighes. 1687 Miscon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. 2 In the laps or Folds...one part of it...hold a Pleight.

b. A fold, wrinkle, or crease in any natural structure, e.g. in the lip, brow, or ear; in the integuments or membranes of insects or plants; a convolution of a coat-fun.

1592 Davies *Immortal. Soul* Poems (1869) 196 Therefore these plaits and folds the sound receiues, That is the organ may more gently touch. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 223 That towne...stand as it were in a fold, or plait, or snake thereof. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. iv. 24 A grave formal young man, his grim mouth set in plaits. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Sonn. Appreciation* 12, I should fear Some plait between the brows. 1858 Dallmore *N. Gard.* (1861) 60 *Pandia calcarata* has heart-shape leaves, of a bright green, with longitudinal folds or plaits.

fig. 1574 Hyll *Gard. Aras* (Arber) 20 Artemifia maketh them ploighted or ringed in that their bodies are dyuided with plaightes or rings. 1847 R. Stapylton *Parnassus* 124 In thick plaits his brown arm shrunk. 1857 S. Pearson *Pol. Pickup Ann.* i. 16, I'll hinder part of their bodies is full of stages, or pleights.

c. *fig.* A sinuosity or twist of nature or character: a quirk, a dodge, a trick; a winding, a hidden recess: usually implying artifice or deceit. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 209 *Quaintes* indicate some exulcus of simplenes, without plaits or wrinkle, appear in looke and gesture, in speach. 1599 R. Jones *Combat's Ren.* v. vii, Simplicitie; without folds, without pleights, without counterfeit. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 124 (To) search so narrowly all the plaits and hidden corners of the Papacie. 1820 Hogg *Shepherd's Calend.* II. 344 A single heart,...without plaits and folds. a 1867 Jos. Taylor *Candle Dreams* (1903) 243, I do not doubt that there should be some Fold, or Plaight, or Crevice of it hidden from Thee. 1875 Macalpine *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV 382 Two characters...of which he knew all the plaits and windings.

2. A contexture of three or more interlaced strands of hair, ribbon, straw, or any cord-like substance; *esp.* a braided tress of hair, a queue or pigtail; a flat band of plaited straw, grass, or vegetable fibre, for making hats, etc. (Commonly pronounced (plat), and often spelt *plat*: see PLAT *sb.*[2]) Hence *three-, four-, six-plait*, etc. (*flat, three-a-plait, threesome plait*, etc.) *single plait*, a plait formed by knitting up a single string into a chain of loops, as in chain-stitch; chain-plait.

Brazilian plait, plait made of dried flag-grass imported from the West Indies or South America. *Leghorn plait*: see Leghorn. See also Straw-plait.

1530 Palsgr. 255/1 Playte of a womans hair, *treffe*; *treffure*. 1573 *Mary Magdalene* in Child *Ballads* (1857) III. 305 But in and came the Queen herself, Wi' gowd plait on her head. 1837 M. Aikenside *Cricklade* I. 207 The thick auburn hair is gathered in plaits at the top of the head. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 322 Rye never grows in Orkney has been found partly well fitted to serve as a substitute for the straw used in Italian *plait*; and the manufacture of this straw into plait was carried on for several years to a considerable extent. 1850 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. Apr.* 245 The most simple shortening for all descriptions of small cords is that known to boys as the single plait, but which seamen know as the chain knot. 1880 C. E. Mabraaux *Forest. Sketch* xiv. 158 They were fine-looking young fellows, wearing their hair in long plaits down their backs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 4/1 English ladies purchasing an elegant straw bonnet at the Louvre are not, perhaps, aware that the plait was made by children in Bedfordshire, and the straw put together at Luton. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 13/2 The paper...is cut into strips and then plaited in a four- or five-*ply* plait.

b. *Naut.* 'Strands of rope-yarn twisted into fnnet, or braided into sennit' (Knight).

c. *Pellet plait*, 'a matted condition of the hair induced by neglect, dirt, and pediculi, common in Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Plica polonica*): see PLICA 1.

1872 Sir W. Tyrone in *Longcl. Mark.* I. 8/2/1 He described the state of the hair often affected with Polish plait.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plait-like* adj.; **plait-**dance, a dance in which the participants hold ribbons, which are plaited and unplaited in the

course of their evolutions; a ribbon-dance; **plait-mat**, a kind of machine-made lace; **plait-stitch**, = PLAITING sb.3; **plait-work**, a decorative pattern, of a kind frequent in ancient and mediæval art, in the form of interlacing or plaited bands.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 2/1 Native dancing girls go through the well-known and much admired evolutions commonly called the "plait dance." 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 61/1 The stitches arise to the middle, and the "plait-like" appearance is attained. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* 284 Lace is made at the machine. In "plait-net" the same thing is observable, and also in "mattingnet". 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 628 "Plait-stitch. 1899 Encycl. Brit. *Book Binding* II. 23 The transition from "plait-work to knotwork took place in Italy between 583 and 774.

Plait (plæt, plet), *v.* Forms: see prec., sb.; also PLAT *v.*3, PLEAT *v.*, PLET *v.*, PLIGHT *v.*2 [f. PLAIT *sb.*, whose use rests on pronunciation.]

1. *trans.* To fold (a woven or other fabric, etc.); *esp.* to fold flat, to double; to gather in pleats; = PLEAT *v.* 1, and now commonly pronounced (plēt).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 222 To bruche hare with a pulle and plaited [*C.* vi. pleyte, pleyted, pleyghed; *A.* pleyed, pleit] hare logge[clothes]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Pleytyn, *plico*. 1452 *Common Hist. Frod.* vi. (1633) 18 With white hanging sleeves pleated. 1504 GAV. DOUGL. *Prol.* Twenty xii. Wil also with bourdis hand pavyde thy mure, And every Sonday maris thy sanctorale plait? 1530 *Acc. Wardrobe* 133 Taylors are only employed to cut out their mantles and plait them. 1800 MRS. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 139 Indeed the rudeness of the lad plaited her cap. 1862 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 188 [He] wore his shirt frill plaited and puffed out...at the bosom.

b. 1440 *Yworke* 1085 playtid [see PLAYTED 1]. 1851 LINNÆUS *Hist. Ge. Syst.* vi. vii. § 16. 67 Wanting a knife thereafter very thick plaited.

†**c.** 1556 RECORDE, *Stone*...It is also applyed to garmentes that are pleyghted or gathered up. 1552 HULOET, Pleyghte or folde a garment, *stringo*. 1603 J. MAY *Declars. Sat. Clothing* v. 26 Blaming the clothes pleighted and bound together with threds. 1637 PRYNNE *Cant. Chart.* 149/2, To pleighte.

†**b.** By extension, To fold, bend, double up; to wrinkle, knit (the brows). *Obs.*

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 326 Wyth schappe eare of mille He pleyede here bacouste walle. 1570 *Levins Manipl.* 204/1 To Playt, *a* vayle, *replicare*. 1582 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1655) v. 16 Some ... soure faces other there they are, and plait and set their brows in an affected sadness.

2. To braid or intertwine (hair, straw, rushes, narrow ribbons, etc.) so as to form a plait, braid, or rope [PLAIT *sb.* 2]: = PLAIT *v.*2 2, and now commonly pronounced (plæt).

1580 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Pet.* iii. 3 Let it not be outwardly the plaiting of heare. 1632 ROSE *Mid.*, That entwind adorning, of plaiting the haire. 1632 CORYAT *Crudities* 386 Their haire...they plait it in two very long locks that hang downe over their shoulders halfe a yard long. 1830 HOOD *Comic Annual* 2. The kids will buy...who used to run about and plait rushes some twenty years ago. 1840 *Lond. Acad. Sts.* 3. 210 An hour or more is occupied by the process of plaiting the hair. 1884 DURHAM *Mast. Fr.* ii. 1. Little Margery...who plaited straw.

b. 1580 GARDEN *Mosaphicus* (Ark.) 136 His locks were pleighted like the fleece of wooll. 1593 SHAKES. *Lucr.* 1116 Her plaighted hair with one hand, thee wouldst be sure to handle my Purse with the other.

†**b.** *fig.* To interweave (things immaterial). *Obs.*

1587–8 [see PLAITED 3]. 1640 FEILDE *Holy & Prof. St.* i. (1658) 9 When devotion is thus artificially plaited into prayer it may take up more minds to thereabouts. *Ibid.* v. 194 Till one unexpected counterblast of Fortune ruffled, you blew away, all his projects so curiously plaited.

c. To felt, mat.

1875 KNIGHT *Mech. Mech., Plaiting*, the interweaving of the felted hairs, forming a hat-body by means of pressure, motion, moisture, and heat.

d. To make (a braid, garland, mat, etc.) by plaiting.

1872 *L. B. Edwardes Up Nile* xi. 251 Plaiting mats and baskets of strained reeds.

†**3.** To twist, to cross. (Of one or two things.)

a. *trans.* **b.** *intr.*

a. 1626 in Halyell *Durdan Letters. Camd.* (1841) 128 (She) put the hoopstick of his ground, and their set down plaiting by teh hoop the sticke.

b. 16.. in Evans *Old Ballads* (1784) III. 172 The worm leapt up, the worm leapt down, She plaited round the stone. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agricult. Perth* 140 A low quick growing tree with boughs, which plaited under his feet and made him loose.

Plaited (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. PLAIT *v.* + -ED1.]

1. Folded, doubled, gathered in folds; furnished with pleats. In this sense now generally written PLEATED.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 402/2 Playted, *plicatus*. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 170/150 Whan schal home pesibe in gowne ygolden [rime wayte]? 1483 *Langa Curteise* (Percy Soc.) 27 Your short studiede dowblettes and your playted gownes. 1599 *Merry Mag., Humphrey's Banquet*, xxv. Their playted garments...beneath, and accords. 1752 *Gentleman's Magazine* 22. § 2 An English country...with his Gothic, uncouth, plaited garment. 1824 W. *Lancaster's Trans. Scott* 191 The rule covered with plaited silk.

b. Wrinkled, corrugated, fretted, striated.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 241 b, Playted pelles or garmentes dyen. 1620 WITHER *Abuses Stript, &c.* (1622) 132 The body of this Colosses is purposedly chaunged like a thick ploughed Coate. 1708 J. KEY *Introd. Rel. Englan.* Terms 380 Plicatus, plaited, folded in chaste Flowers from the Dick to the Margin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 151 The plaited

motivation of the corolla. 1833 RANSOM *Adpt. Angling* 31 The tail, with its peculiar fin, more or less plaited.

2. Braided, intertwined, formed into a PLAIT (*sb.* 2); interlaced, interwoven. Also PLAITED.

1324 Carew Tasso (1881) 25 Playted lockes pressing with cap of plate. 1594 ANDREW *Progr. Georg.* in *Misc. Wks.* 1772 I. 22 The locks or plaited willows make your bow. 1632 TOMKYSON *Chir. Armentary* 11. A garden bowre'd close With plaited alleys of the trailing vine.

†**3.** *fig.* Involved, complicated, complex. *Obs.*

1587–8 T. UNS *Trent. Love* i. viii. (Shaw) I. 43 Diligent love, with many plaited proceedings. 1680 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* iii. I 15 (ed. 3) 320 He left behind him such plaited pictures in his history.

4. *Comb.* and special collocations, as *plaited-bulled adj.*; **plaited hair**, Polish plait: see PLAIT *sb.* 2 c; **plaited lace**: see quot.; **plaited stitch**, one of the stitches of worsted work or Berlin wool work: see quot.; **plaited string work**, a kind of fancy work made with small cord or string plaited or twisted into simple patterns; **plaited worm**, a false-worm of the family *Amphitrotidæ*.

1880 CARPENTER & SWAINE *Dict. Needlework* 304/1 "Plaited Lace"...Italy claims the first invention of these, and, much being made at Genoa, it was known as Genoese Lace, but as large quantities were also worked in Spain,...plaited laces also received the name of Point d'Espagne. *Ibid.*, Plaited Laces are made upon a pillow and with Bobbins; the patterns are geometrical, and open, and have as grounds; for common purposes thread is used instead of real gold (white or fine thread). *Ibid.* 306/1 "Plaited Stitch," the stitch is an imitation of the ordinary herringbone, and is frequently called by that name. *Ibid.* 306/2 "Plaited Herringbone"...Plaited string is a suitable work for ladies with weak sight...The work makes good table mats under hot dishes. 1896 T. HOOD C. GORNEY (*title*) I. v. 97. I soon came up with the eight "plaited-tailed animals which were dragging the mermaid, second only to one to the Juggernaut idol.

Plaiter. [f. PLAIT *v.* + -ER1.] One who or that which plaits.

1559 Somaine, *Plaiter*, he that plaits. 1775 *Journ. Amer. Congress* III. 477 Our weavers, taylors, and plaiters of false hair. 1813 "QUIZ" *Foxcroft* II. 87 Jones lashes with sweat for the plaiter's reaches on the summer coats.

Plaiting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAIT *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb PLAIT; *concr.* something plaited.

1440 *Lib. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 76 Et fidler for dyuerse songes come in pleiyng of tekkyng[s]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 402/2 Playtynge, *plicatio*. 1501 PORCACCHI *Ch. Bks., Eng. quarrelsome, pleighing, empetlat.* 1662 COTTON *Angler's Wonder-ful* II. § 6 (1682) 121 Keep them [baits] from entangling together, which hinders their right Pleighting. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXV. 124 Crushing the long plaitings of lace closer around her throat.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaiting presser*; **plaiting-attachment**, a mechanical device attached to a sewing-machine, by means of which the fabric is placed; **plaiting machine**, a machine for pleating cloth or other fabrics.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1259/1 Of the numerous plaiting and tucking devices an example may be given. 1876 RIDER *Treat. Paper*...2 Woollen stuff ...wrought by the plaiting process without a loom. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl., Plaiting Machine.* *Ibid.*, Lower the plaiting knife by adjusting the nut on screw *b*.

Plak, plake, plakhe, obs. forms of PLACK.

Plakard, -art, -erde, -ert, obs. ff. PLACARD.

Plan (plæn), *sb.* [a. F. *plan* (1353 in Hatz.-Darm.) a plane (surface), also, a ground-plan, subst. use of *plan, plane* adj., flat, plane, 16th c. ad. L. *plān-us* flat (being a learned or technical doublet of the popular *plain, plaine* flat, PLAIN).

In Eng. the two sbs. *plan* and *plane* divide between them the various senses combined in F. *plan* (*plane*).

I. 1. A drawing, sketch, or diagram of any object, made by projection upon a flat surface, usually a horizontal plane (appx. to ELEVATION 11). *spec.* (*a*) A drawing or diagram showing the relative positions of the parts of a building, or of any one floor of a building, as projected upon a horizontal plane. (*b*) A map of a comparatively small district or region, as a town, etc. drawn on a relatively large scale and with considerable detail. See also GROUND-PLAN.

In plan, as projected upon a horizontal plane (appx. to *in* elevation).

1676 PHILIPS: cf. 4] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Plan*, a Draught, Model, or Ground-plot; a Design, Ground-work, or Project of any piece of Work. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *La Blond's Gardening* Pr. Designed upon Rods of Paper, call'd Plans. 1727 (title) The Designs of Inigo Jones, consisting of Plans and Elevations for Public and Private Buildings...by W. Kent, with...Additional Designs. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plan*, in architecture, is...used for a draught of a building; such as it appears, or is intended to appear, on the ground; shewing the extent, division, and distribution of its area into apartments, rooms, passages, etc. ...*Geometrical Plan*, is that wherein the solid and vacant parts are represented in their natural proportion. 1752 JOHN PHILIPS *Perspective* 2. 31 Superior *Edifices* I. 5 37 An exact Plan of the surface of the earth, as reduced to an horizontal plane. 1823 HUTCHINS *Estrem.* (ed. 2) 124 We see their (the planets') evolutions, not in plan, but in section. 1858 HUGHES *Tom Brown* 2 Where the position of country differential to his credit, the church is generally named a *plum*. *Mod.* The plan of the house have been submitted to me. In an architect's class is a plan of the estate to which you can find your place.

b. A diagram, table, or program, indicating the relations of some set of objects, or the times, places, etc. of some intended proceedings (e. g. a table of the appointments of local preachers in a circuit or district). (Cf. 2, 3.)

1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 398 Von (Christopher Hopper) was the very person who introduced plans among us. 1832 E. SAYER *Bal.* in *Owen's Corr.*, *Syd. Nat. Hist.* I. 150 Linnæan System:—Reference to the annexed plan will show that the first eleven classes are named according to the number of stamens...The following tables contain a complete summary of the Linnæan plan of classification.

2. A design according to which things or parts of a thing are, or are to be, arranged; a scheme of arrangement; *transf.* disposition of parts, arrangement; a type of structure (viewed as designed); configuration (*of a surface*).

1730 POPE *Esq. Man* i. 6 A mighty maze! but not without a plan. 1790 HOME *Fr. Rev. Pref.* 4 A different plan ...might be more favourable to a commodious division and distribution of his matter. 1848 THACKERAY *Let. to Daily News* 19 Apr. (1898) 8/2, I have not yet drawn out a plan for my series, but certain germs thereof are budding in my mind. 1879 W. S. DALLAS *Trans. in Owen's Corr., Sc., Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 200 Animals are constructed upon five primary types or plans, of which all the varied forms presented by them consciously are but modifications. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 3) V. 7 The plan of the Laws is more irregular...than any other of the writings of Plato.

3. A formulated or suggested method according to which something is to be done: a scheme of action, project, design; the way in which it is proposed to carry out some proceeding. Also in weakened sense: Method, way of proceeding.

1708 [see 1]. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* ii. v. 74 Remember...The glorious plan of pow'r delivered down From age to age, by your renowned forefathers. 1729 G. JEFFREYS in *J. Dunscombe Lett.* (1777) II. 113, I admire the economics of his plan, but not the plan itself. 1803 WORDSW. *Lett. Kep't Co.* 38 The good old rule...the simple plan, That they should take, who have the power, And they should keep who can. 1837 GEN. P. THIEBAULT *Exerc.* (1840) IV. 119 Change your whole plan of campaign.—From yesterday everywhere into hesitations to gain knowledge which is power, and no commencers a through the press. 1855 [see 1 b]. 1890 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 109 All history is in one sense the fulfilment of a divine plan.

b. *Plan of campaign* (in Irish politics): see CAMPAIGN *sb.* 5.

II. (Rendering or imitating F. *plan.*)

4. a. *Perspective.* Any one of a number of ideal planes perpendicular to the line of vision passing through the objects represented in a picture, according to the distances of which planes from the eye the objects are proportionately diminished. **b.** *Sculpture.* The plane on which the figures in a bas-relief are raised above the ground, *esp.* one of several such planes giving more or less relief to different figures in the design.

a. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plan* in Perspective. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Plan, Perspective* Plan, is that conducted and exhibited by degradations, or diminutions, according to the rules of perspective. 1902 STEVENSON *Hist. Civil.* III. 401 To receive and express more or less detailed images, and add, as it were, not merely stroke after stroke, but plan after plan, to the picture. **b.** 1780 TOM J. REYNOLDS *Encl.* 9. (1856) 22 Making different plans in the same base-reliefs.

†**5. a.** = PLANE *sb.*3 1 a. *Obs.*

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 249 It is always placed upon the same Plan or Level with the Spring that bears the Sluice. *Obs.*

†**b.** The surface on which anything stands. *Obs.*

1725 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Architect.* I. 4 A Base adds a Grace to a Column; and...makes it stand the more firmly on its Plan.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1780 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1824) III. 178 Why always employ a professed plan-maker? 1859 *Todd's Cyel. Anat.* V. 450/1 The register and plan after which the perforations of the heart...take place. 1901 *Academy* 7 Oct. 1005/2 The simple manner accepted by all plan-drawers, and intelligible to all plan-readers.

Plan (plæn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a plan of (something existing, esp. a piece of ground or a building); to delineate upon or by means of a plan; to plot down, lay down. Also, to construct (a plan or diagram).

1746 *Amer.* 1 *Voy.* Introd. 3 Employed in drawing such coasts, and planning such harbours, as the ship should touch at. 1769 in *Pettus's Lond. Mystic. Rev.* (1860) II. 201 Ordered that Mr. Eyre do plan the Carpenter Estate, and colour it. 1808 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 66 But draw the measures properly to a field book, and plan them after returning from the field, by laying down all the lines and angles. 1904 M. E. JAMES *Edgar-stories Analyt.* 184 It occurred to me that...very few of the English passengers have ever been properly planned.

b. To mark out into divisions as in a plan or diagram (said to *place* of natural structures).

1830–6 *Todd's Cyel. Anat.* I. 246/1 The bone itself is planned out into small circular rhombs.

2. To make a plan of (something, esp. a building, to be constructed); hence, to devise, contrive, design (a building or other material thing to be constructed).

1708 POPE *Dunc.* i. 122 Here she *plann'd* it! Imperial seat of Fools. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1813) 2 Plan the partition, entry, light, and seats. 1803 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 In planning a large edifice, particular attention must be

unit to the duration of the make. 1893 *Cornwaller to Headings* 13 May 4/1/1 The gardens were planned by the late landscape gardener of the day.

3. To devise, contrive, design (something to be done, or some action or proceeding to be carried out); to scheme, project, arrange beforehand. Also with *adj.* *it*, or *about*.

1597 *Trans. Hist. Epist.* v. 1. 324 We much will write Erasmus to the King!...He said it Court to plan some verb divine. 1780 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. xi. Cecilia the whole time was planning how to take her leave. 1814 Wordsw. *The way a Plantsman of Delight* iii. A perfect Woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and command. 1880 *Temple Bar* 1. xvii. 122 We had planned an escort of Mingo from together. 1888 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. v. 470 Never was a campaign more ably planned.

b. To arrange for or include in a plan.

1894 Quiller-Couch *Ship Stars* ix. 73 There's a new preacher planned to the Bible Christians, down to Looe.

Planadi, obs. Sc. form of Planet.

Planar (plē·nāɹ), *a.* *Math.* [ad. L. *plānār-is* (Mart. Cap.), f. *plāne-um* plane: cf. *linear*.] Belonging to, situated in, or related in some way to, a plane. Hence **Planarity** (-æ·rĭtĭ), the quality of being planar.

1850 *Camb. Coll. Math. Papers* I. 300, I propose to term the family of developables treated of in this paper, 'planar developables'...The developable which is the envelope of such a system [of *n* different planes] may be termed a 'multiplanar developable', and in the particular case of *n* being equal to unity, we have a planar developable. It would be very desirable to have some means of ascertaining from the equation of a developable what the degree of its 'planarity' is.

Planaria (plēlē·rĭă). *Zool.* [mod.L. generic name (Müller 1776), sb. use of fem. of L. *planārius* adj. (prop. 'on level ground', but used as = 'flat').] A genus of the suborder *Planaria* of turbellarian worms, found in fresh or salt water or in moist earth, and having a flattened form.

Hence **Planarian** *a.*, belonging or related to the genus Planaria; *sb.*, a planarian worm, a flat-worm; **Planaritan** (-æ·rĭtăn), *a.* belonging to the suborder *Planarida*; *sb.* a planaridan worm; **Planariform** (-æ·rĭfɔm) *a.*, **Planarioid** (-æ·rĭɔid) *a.*, of the form of or resembling a planarian.

1879 Pantopoda, *Planaria* in Zoology, a genus of the class vermes. 1883 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* I. xi. viii. 408 The rudimentary eye, consisting, as in the *Planaria*, of a few pigment grains beneath the integument, may be considered as simply a part of the surface more irritable by light than the rest. 1892 Wilder in *Educat. New Psychol. Trend.* V. 302 The planarioid level of Hydractinia. 1898 Minot *Keyfol. Lect. Planarians, placentals, &c.* in *Saunders's Anim. Types* 46 According to Agassiz, a species of Planarian lives as a free mesenchyme on the lower surface of the Limulus. 1897 Hertwig *Anat. Invt. Anim.* iv. 180 The body taken on the ordinary Planaria characters. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 31/1 These Planarian or Turbellarian for the most part they and kill as much as do their parasitic allies.

† Planary, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [ad. L. *plānāri-us* level, f. *plāne-um* a plane.] = Planar.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 181 Compound Figures of Magnitude Planary, containable by closed Lines. 1730-6 Bailey (Bailey, *Planary*, of or pertaining to a plane, plain, even, smooth. [Hence in J. and mod. Dicts.]

Planasse, -asre, -ere, variants of Plancher.

Planch (plānʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **plaunche**, (5 **plange**), 6 **planche**, 6– **planch**. [a. F. *planche* plank, slab: see Plank.]

1. A plank or board of wood; *dial.* a floor. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1390 *Rood Derby's Regist.* (Camden) 43 Pro factura duo planchon in mari. 1440 J. Sotelee *Destr. R. Nature* (1848) 13 He hild entayles planches and bordelles over the clothes of the duke. 1483 *Cal. Acts, Exc. Dublin* (1889) I. 384 Twelve persons and persones...that occupieth the said Wardhouse the plangys. 1583 Stubbes *Ch. Warres Lorne* (c. 10) 127 They were none planches, where they were cut off from the way. 1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* (1872) xv A strange-looking individual...crossed the 'planch' or floor to the fireplace where we sat. 1881 — *Christowell* 9 Then the gardener...let down his 'planch', over the...brook.

2. A slab or flat plate of metal, stone, baked clay, etc.; *spec.* in *Enamelling*, a slab of baked fire-clay used to support the work during the process of baking.

1578 T. N. tr. Conq. *W. Indies* 253 There were table in planches like bricke lattes. 1580 Barrough *Method. Physic* 4 *Metals* 148 They make it in certaine small flatte planches. 1680 Waters *Touch. Gunnes* 1. 18 A Pistol,...whose cocheon-wrought Planches of Brass are supported by Twenty-five Corniches-Pillars. 1684 *Philosophical Letters* (1694) 32 The coal thus prepared, they lay on planches of iron made very hot or which it is covered in very thin cakes. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 208/2 The first coats are taken separately from the centers, and placed upon thin planches of clay or tiles, dusted over, and gradually introduced beneath the muffle, when, in a very short time, the enamel melts.

3. A flat iron shoe for a mule.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1890 in Cent. *Dict.*

4. Comb. **planch-nail** = Planking-nail.

1500 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 682, 12,000 the planche-nail...[same as dorpail]...4,000 de wyrchenail. 1562-1608 in Rogers *Agenb. & Prittee* II. 478-9; III. 248-51.

† Planch, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 **plaunche**. [f. Planch *sb.*, or a. obs. F. *planche-r* 'to planke; to floore with plankes: to arole, or close, with boards' (Cotgr.), f. *planche* Plank.] *trans.* To furnish with planks, floor or cover with planks.

1448 in Wills & Clerk *Cambridge* (1888) II. 245 For planching with thyk bords the Pantrye. 1625 Guevara *Commentaries*, to plaunch. 1703 Boulton in *Eden. Rev.* (Reference wanting) [A request] that the hall of the Manor may be planched for dancing.

b. *transf.* To clap on (something broad and flat).

1535 Garnon *Garrison* 1. [I. The next remedye...Is to plaunche on a piece as broade as the sea.

Hence † **Planched** *ppl. a.*, made of or covered with boards; boarded.

1615 Inscr. *Nunn, for M. xv.* 1. 32 *And* to that Yeerynd is a planched gate, That makes his opening with this Magge Key. 1624 Gregge tr. *Lucian* 1. 28 Yet, with his bodies, their bear and rest The planched floore.

† Planch-board. *Obs.* [f. Planch *sb.* + Board *sb.*] = Plank-board.

1390 in *Archaeologia* XXIV. 300 Maistres pro subplatas et bordes, et planchebordes et plegges. 1399 Ld. Hawkes *Proxies* II. 160/2 (1722) 430 The great table of Marble...was made longer with a great planche borde of Oke. 1521 *Inv. Ch. Lands Surrey* 124 For 12. of planche boords at 12 *s.* the c. Rente.

Plancher (plā·nʃəɹ), *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 **plaunshere, plawnchar**, 5-7 **plaunsher**, 7 **planchier, plainasher, plensher, -sher**, 7-8 **planshere**, 8 **-eer**. Also with suffix-change: 5 **pla(u)nchour, -n, -schour, playnschour, -shore**, 6 **plaunchoure, -nsour**; 5 **planshar, -e**, 7 **planchard**. See also Planchen (Plainsheer). [a. OF. *plancher, -ier* (12th c. in Littré) planking, floor, ceiling, derivative of *planche* Planch *sb.*]

†1. A wooden plank, a board; also collectively, planking, boarding. *Obs.*

c 1440 Morgan (Horn) 61-62 Quat [*sic*] hath lay he tree [or he holy Crosse was made of, for a plaunchoure to were at gong on over [*sic*] hath. 1508 *Mem. Ryton* (Surtees) III. 137 Item in j pecia *planchoure* emp. pro stayres, &c. 1527-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 478 Et xxvij*li* de his plenshoure empt. a 1540 Boorde *Dyet.* (1870) 269 Ad mensam nolim plancher de nobem. 1552 Huloet, Plancher, *planca*. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Britaine* (ed. 2) 1. (1632) 111. 734 The Aledgrim lakth the plancher of his high chambers amongst the waters. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Sylva Sylvarum* (1651) I. An it be in...Bunkers and Planchers of Houses, which as deal lay close together, but after they are dried, gape. 1720 W. Gibbs *Stuff. Horses* vi. (ed. 3) 50 The Rose may either be made of Planchers of Oak, or roundly paved.

2. A floor (*dial.*); or platform (obs.) of planks or boards. Also *fig.*

1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 13 They bare upon him how he the plawnchar. 1587 Harrison *England* III. x. (1877) II. 16 Houses...whose doing are by customs and privileges reserved to count those planchers wherewpon their guests doo stand at Maine. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* (1592) 452 The earth lying as a floore or plancher to it. 1617 Markham *Cavel.* I. (1640) 3 Now for the Planchers of your Stables, they should bee of the best sorts of Oke they can be gotten. 1658 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 343 They make a Plancher, strong enough, sometimes, to bear the Weight of whole Armies passing over the Bridge. a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Plancher*, a boarded floor.

† b. An upper "floor" or story. *Obs.*

1503 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxv. 691 There was nothyng but a poore hall...and above a smale plancher, and a ladder of vii. steppes to mount vpon. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 184 Their castles and villages are very homely built without any plancher or stories.

† 2. A wooden lower roof, or ceiling, etc. *Obs.*

1380 Hollybush *Hym. Advoc.* 19 Let here...hang over them a...tent cloth tied to the roofe or plancher. 1620 Revells *Hist. Twelfe* 1303 The plancheard was gylt, the walls enamelled with flowers.

† 3. = Plancher, *Obs.*

1585-5 Acc. Pardon Cert. (Pardon Soc.) 251 As for other chimneys or planchers to be at this time builded, for that it may seeme to encrease charge, it may spare that cost. 1613-32 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Architt.* (1742) II. 67 The Projection of the Planchers. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 100/2 *Planchier* is great coarse cut sawings, between other smaller mouldings. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 289 Cornice, or Plancheer. 1728 R. Morden *Geog. Archit.* 34 The Orchi...is laid in the Cavity under the Planchers.

4. *Anat.* 'The inferior wall or boundary of a cavity'.

1880 in Ogilvie (Annandale).

5. *Comb.* **† plancher-nail**, a flooring-nail.

1426-67 in Rogers *Agenb. & Prittee* III. 427-31. 1580-1 *Purchaser Acc. Wells* (Surtees) 56 *viijdor* expended et *solt* pavyerbrenayle, &c. 1598 *Rec. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 292 For 167 plancheour nails. 1905 *Ibid.* V. 61 For five hundreth plancheour nails, 05*li*. *Ibid.* 70 For the naill, plancheour nail, and wicht naill. 1811 Rates (Surtees) (Jam.). Nailles called plenshar nailes, the thousand, 8*l.* 6*s.* viij*d.* 1680 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 42 For 500 planchier nailis at 6*s.* the hundre.

† Plancher, *v.* *Obs.* [f. Plancher *sb.*] *trans.* To floor, cover, or lay with boards; to board, plank. Hence **Planchered** *ppl. a.*, boarded, floored; **Planchering** *vbl. sb.*, flooring.

1448 in Wills & Clerk *Cambridge* (1888) I. 11 (Carpenters are working at) planchering. c 1450 *Promp. Parvi.* 404/1 Plawnchyrgh, *planchiatura*. 1497-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 100 Et le plawnchering et setting [*sic*] [*sic*]. 1508 in Wills & Clerk *Cambridge* (1888) II. 124 Also shall plancher all the chambres...with goode and shyl bourde of oke. 1583 Golding *Caesar* (1608) 130/b, Towres were plancheard, and battlements and portcolyses of timber set vp. 1634 Bible & Kin. *Gentl. Exerc.* *Unat.* 1. 3 yee The lowermost is plancheed with board, or arched. 1691 *Ann. Inventory Lat.* in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) II. 16 We have a plaister's work still to do...in paving and plancheing...and plastering...&c.

† Plancher. *Obs.* *rare.* [f. Plancher: see -ER2.] Planking, flooring. In quot. *attrib.*

1519 *Inv.* in Rye *Crowner* (1892) 158, 13 pancher bords and 2 bords for windows xx. *qrs.*; all old plancher bords xx.

Planchet (plānʃĕt). [dim. of Planch: see -et and *cf.* next.]

1. The plain disk of metal of which a coin is made; a coin-blank.

1812 Combe, *Piano...*a copper, plancher, or plate of metal made to be stamped on, or coined. 1850 Percival Wyon-ning *Mineral Impress.* (1860) 3, 238 To cut out as many planchets or circular pieces of metal. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes on Coins* 8 In many instances the coin contained only a portion of the device, the rest having failed to reach the planchet.

2. A small board used in brick-making: = Pallet 18.3 b.

1765 Cresswell *Brick-Making* 8 *Brick-sanding*, A planchet, or small board, used by the person who carries the bricks or tiles from the moulder to the drying beds.

Planchette (plānʃĕt, plāntʃĕt). [a. F. *planchette* small board, dim. of *planche* Plank.]

1. 'A small plank or board' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

2. An instrument, invented about 1855, used in the investigation of automatism and other psychical phenomena, consisting of a small board, generally heart-shaped, supported by two casters and a vertical pencil, which, when one or more persons rest their fingers lightly on the board, is said to trace lines or letters, and even to write sentences, without conscious direction or effort.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 68, 370 Like the effusions of all the self-inflicting sorts of the planchette. 1863 O. W. Holmes *Soul* 19 The recent power-craft travelling like *Planchette*. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 6/1 For some years he toyed with the *planchette*, the turned tables, to those used the familiar, barely-pucky means of communication with the unseen world.

3. 'A chronometrator'. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade.*)

Planching, *vbl. sb.* [f. Planch *v.* + -ing1.] The action of the vb. Planch; laying of a floor. **b.** *concr.* Planks collectively, planking, boarding; *esp.* flooring. *dial.*

c 1600 Shakes. *Oper. Brit., Corpus* (1778) 25 Her water pypes...are cast up, the Cunninger had gone, for Planchinges rotten. 1610 Carew *Cornwall* 52 To plant their houses [was ... to cause their planchings with earth. *Ibid.* 56 b, Low thatched roofes, low partitions, no planchings or glazen windowes, and scarcely any chimnies, other then a hole in the wall to let out the smoke. 1706 Phillips, *Planching*, (in Carpenters Work) a laying the Floors of a Building. 1880 Mrs. Pike *Adam & Eve* xxxiii. 430 If I thought that Tom was the cause of it, I'd soon cut your brains on the planchin. 1886 E. Morris *W. Somerset Word-bk., Planchin*, the board of the floor. *Planchin-board*, flooring-board.

c. Comb. **Planching-nail, plenching-nail** (erron. *plashing-nail*), a flooring-nail.

1563 in Rogers *Agenb. & Prittee* II. 470/1 Planching-nails.] 1843 [Lemaire, Planching-nail. (Hewett & Simmonds, *Knight*.) 1886 Dialect, Chesterfield Planching-nail. (Hence in *Cent. Dict.*, *Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

Planchment. *U. S. dial.* [f. Planch *v.* + -ment.] Boarding; *spec.* ceiling.

1892 *Yank. Amer. Folk-Lore* No. 13 *Planchment*, ceiling. Now seldom heard. An old woman says: 'The roof was so, I'm afraid the planchment'll fall'.

Plancier (plānsĭəɹ). Also 7 **-cere**, 8 **-cre**, 9 **-cer**. [ad. OF. or obs. F. *plancier*, collateral form of *plancher*: see Planchen.] The under side of the cornice of a cornice.

1624 Kelsey tr. *Primat's Archit.* 202, 136 The under part of the Roofe of those Cornish's...are by our Artists call'd *Plancieres*. 1703 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plancier*, in *Architecture*, is the Under part of the Roof of the Cornice which is the Ingenular part of the Cornice between two Cymatiums. 1867 Mackenzie *Hist. Newcastle* I. 328 The manner is ornamental, with sweep-jutted pavers. 1888 C. T. Ramsden in *Arch. Journ.* XLV. 68 Under construction, it [the ceiling] has a flat plancier about one-sixth of the whole width of the room, extending all round it; this is enclosed by large beams...From this projecting plancier is panelled the cove rises to a higher plane.

Plane (plēn), *sb.*1 Also 5-6 **playn**, 6 **plaine**. [a. F. *plane*, earlier OF. *platane* (14th c.) = It. *platano*, a. Gr. πλάτανος the Oriental Plane, f. πλατύς broad, because of its broad leaves.]

1. A tree of the genus *Platanus*, comprising lofty spreading trees, with broad angular palmately-lobed leaves, and bark which scales off in irregular patches; orig. and esp. *P. orientalis*, the Oriental Plane, a native of Persia and the Levant, commonly planted as an ornamental tree in European and British parks, town avenues, and squares, etc.; also *P. occidentalis*, the Occidental or Virginian Plane or Buttonwood.

P. orientalis was introduced into England shortly after 1548: see Turner *Herbal* II. 96; and 1596 in Lyte. *P. occidentalis* was brought from Virginia by Tradescant shortly after: see Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* (1640) 1405.

1580 Wyther *Gen.* xxx. 37 Thanne *Iacob* toke rodes of grene popil tre[e]s, and of almondres, and of plane, & pilde vyrydible bare. 1598 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 1130, (Tollet. MS.) The plane is a cedir to and a dyve, and he bone pond lithly in hote weder. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*

400/2 Plane, see *plantanus*. 1598 Dallington *The Surdian*. 1. 1. 2. *Elder* 332 Acost he walketh to a tenth lane. On either side lined with shady Plane. 1850 Dickens *Nicholas Nickleby* xxv. 208 With spreading Planes he marks a spot Runnymede, To shade good Fellows from the Summer's Heat. 1664 Martin *Kircheriana's Bal.* xxviii. (1750) 227 Their leaves, in the Eastern or Asiatic Plane are palmated; and in the Occidental or Virginian, lobated. 1730 Gilpin *Forest Scenery* I. 38 Two noble trees of the same kind, both naturalized in England—the finest different accounts of the globe—the occidental and the oriental plane. 1883 Miss Hewitt in *F. Bonner's Gerard* I. ii. 30 The plane seems to be the most splendid tree of Greece.

2. In Scotland and the north of England applied to the species of maple commonly called 'sycamore' (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*), the leaves of which resemble those of *Platanus*. Also called *Falsa*, *Mock*, or *Scotch Plane* (see Plane-tree b).

1598 see Plane-tree b. 1818 J. Wilson The Plane's thick hand still bearing day suspends Impenetrable shade: here hovering near O'er the broad bubbling brook, and such the flower. 1879 W. Mclagan *Gaelic Words Gloucestershire* 18 These continue their foliage with that of the Scottish fir and the plane.

¶ **3.** Erroneously for Plantain.

1688 J. Dalton *Hist. Carlisle Inlet* 31 There grow in all those Islands ... great Reeds, spongy whilks, ...They are commonly called Banana-trees, or Planes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plane-shaft*. (See also Plane-tree.)

1587 Turbev. *Hijdes* (Rollo) I. 187 *Astadis* ... is lyndage as the is plane leaf (*valut platani folijes*).

Plane (pl*e*n), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 playne, plaine, 7–8 plain. [a. F. *plane* (*plaine*, 13th c. in Littré), altered, under the influence of the vb. *planer* to plane, from earlier OF. *plaine* (14th c.)—late L. *plāna* a plane, f. *plānāre* to plane.

In OF., L. *plānāria* gave regularly *plaine*, while *plānāre* gave orig. *planer*, but by leveling this became *plaine*. L. *plānus* sb. gave OF. *plain*, but under the influence of the vb., as name of the planing-tool, this was changed to *plane*.]

1. A tool resembling a plasterer's trowel, used by plasterers, bricklayers, etc., for smoothing the surface of sand, or clay in a mould, etc.

1392-30 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 370 In uno Lardi ferri, viz. Plane, et aliis instrumentis pro officio plastrarii, xiiijd. 3*s.* 1*d.* 1404 *Ibid.* 391 In custodia Plasterarii, j plane. 1422 T. Wilson *Rich.* 81/2 The Carpenter hath his Squyre, the Bake, and his plaine: ... The Masse the Plasterer, and his Plane (1585, 1580 plaine). 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 340/1 The Plasterer's Plaine is a flat piece of Iron or Copper with an handle,...with this Instrument the Sand in the Frame is smoothed.

2. A tool, used by carpenters and others, for levelling down and smoothing the surface of woodwork by paring shavings from it.

In common use a frame or stock of wood or metal, with a smooth base or sole (the, convex, or concave, according to the nature of the work) which slides over the surface of the wood, and a steel blade (*plane-iron* or *bit*) set in it at an angle of 45° (varying according to the hardness of the wood to be operated on) so that its edge projects slightly through a slit or mouth in the sole; made in very various shapes and sizes, and usually provided with a handle fixed to the top of the stock. Also a similar tool for smoothing the surface of soft metal.

c1240 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Plane, instrument *dif.*, *P.* to rasdyn (*read*, lavyn. 1552 Pilkington 215/2 Plane are instruments for joiners, *plani*, *rubi*. 1676 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 282 Item j plane, 3 chesells, one handsawe, 2 peece bills, 2 gouges, 2 files. 1674 Owen *Hoby Spec.* (1856) 230 To levy a Blank with Arms, and smooth it with Planes. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 274 With an Instrument like our Plain, (they) Shave it as fine as they Please. 1706 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 137 Their chissels, stakes and mallets. 1870 Young *Techn. Mech. Comm.* 249 An assortment of more than one variation of planes was displayed at the Great Exhibition.

b. With qualifying words, denoting various kinds used for different purposes:

as Bench-plane, Compass-p., Dovetail-p., Fore-(*staff*)-p., Jack-plane, Jointer-p., match-p. (Moxon), Moulding-p., Nose p., Ogee-p., Panel-p., Pannel-p., Rebating-p., Sash-(*work*)-p., Sash-sash p., Tongue-p., Trough-p., etc.: see the words. Also, **concave plane**: see quot. 1874; **hollow-plane**, a plane with a convex sole, used for planing concave or hollow mouldings; **hump plane** (see quot. 1874); **round** or **rounding-plane**, a rounded plane used in making rounded work, as beading, stair rails, etc.; **smoothing-plane**: see quot. 1875.

1704 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 53 Planes in use amongst Joyners, called *Moulding-planes*; as ... the *Hollow*. 1823 T. Bunnion *Pract. Build.* 191 The Long Plane is the first plane made use of in fixing a piece of stuff. *Ibid.* The Smoothing Plane. In the two plans which is made use of in giving the utmost degree of smoothness to the surface. 1874 Knight's *Dict. Mech.* 804 *Concave Plane*, a compass-plane for smoothing curved surfaces. 1875 *Ibid.* 1013 *Hollow-plane*, a moulding-plane with a convex sole. A *round-plane*. *Ibid.* 1017 *Joiners' plane*, a bench-plane for boring and matching boards. *Ibid.* 1330 *Long-plane*, a joiner's plane used when a piece of stuff is to be planed up very straight. It is a foot 3 inches long. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 3/2 They are taught carefully to use the jack-plane, the trying-plane, the smoothing plane, hand saw, broad saw, and bow saw.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plane-maker*; **plane-ax** = Chip-ax (obs.); **plane-bit** = *plane-iron*; **plane-gristle**, 'an adjustable attachment to a plane-stock, used in bevelling the edges of boards' (Ogilvie); **plane-iron**, the cutting-iron of a plane; **plane-stock**, the stock or body of a plane (see *d*).

1800 Evans, *Abraam*, a Chipaxe, or one-handed 'plane-axe, wherewith Carpenters hew their timber smooth. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, '*Plane-bit*, the cutter of a plane; generally termed the *plane-iron*. 1683 *Rules of Craftsmen* (1703) 8 'Plane Irons for Carpenters, the dozen 36*s*. 1852 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 302 In the manufacture of the lighter sorts of edge-tools, and especially in plane-irons. 1800 *New Ann. Reisit. Lond.* 126 Biggs, James, 'Plane-maker, 2 Little College-street, Westminster. 1823 T. Sayer *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 32 Experienced plane-makers ... use this to smooth their wood-work. 1611-12 *Exeorsol. Wills* (Surtees) 21 In Three playnes and ij plane stocks. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* vii. I. 71 make a Plane-Stock with my intended Moulding on the Side of it. 1874 Sir T. Tuckfield *Fret Cutting* 63 Lay the edge of the plane-stock considerably across the board in various parts.

Plane (pl*e*n), *sb.*[3] [ad. L. *plāne-um* a flat surface, *sb.* use of neut. sing. of *plānus* adj., flat, introduced in 17th c. to express the geometrical and allied ones, which had been from the 16th c. (and were often down to the 18th) expressed by the historical form Plain. In F. *plan* had been similarly introduced *c* 1550. Cf. Plane *a.*]

1. a. A plane superficies; in Geom., a surface such that every straight line joining any two points in it lies wholly in it, or such that the intersection of two such surfaces is always a straight line; the simplest kind of geometrical surface, corresponding among surfaces to the straight line among lines. Hence, in *general* use, An imaginary superficies of this kind in which points or lines in material bodies lie; esp. a horizontal plane of such a kind, a level, as in 'clouds at various planes of elevation'.

Often (esp. in scientific use) with *of*, denoting the plane in which a particular figure, etc. is situated, or in or on which some process takes place: e. g. the plane of a circle, ellipse, etc., of the ecliptic, the equator, the horizon, a planet's orbit; *plane of the meridian*, *of bearing*, etc.; *plane of projection*, a plane upon which points, lines, or figures are projected: (for also below) Also with defining adjs., as *cycle plane*, *diagonal p.*, *diametral p.*, *inclining p.*, *polar p.*, *tangent p.*, *vertical p.*, etc.: see these words.

[1550: see *Plain sb.*[1] 4.] 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 156 This doth happen where the axis of the visive cone, differed from the Object, fall out upon the same plane. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 170 A plane or a plane superficies, is that which is described by a strak line so moved, that all the several points thereof describe several strak lines. 1684 G. Harvey *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 183 The pavement of the porch was also something raised above the plane of the Court. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 92 The Intersection of the Plane of any Circle, with the Plane of the Earth's Orbit, is the Line of the Nodes of that Plane. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 2. c. ed. 2) 171 The plane of the limit must be so far raised above the plane of the land, that, when the plough is going at its proper depth, the beam may not be incommoded by any thing on the surface. 1796 H. Hutton tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 256 The rents, dispersed through the air, appeared on different planes the limits of his eyes in rainbows of purple, and gradations of dazzling radiance. 1823 J. Sayer *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 362 These satellites move in a plane nearly perpendicular to the plane of the planet's orbit, and contrary to the order of the signs. 1833 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 108, 35 feet A cause should be stretched across the river, on each side of the bridge, in the plane of its floor. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* II. § 16. 3 (*re*-quoted Mr. Hirst in his two stakes in the same vertical plane, &c. 1867 Dunkin *Astron.* without *Math.* 56 The equinoctial points, where the planes of the equator and ecliptic cross each other would greatly interfere in instruments. 1873 Brodrick & Dyer *Sanit. Sci.* 86 The guard-cells may, when mature, lie in one plane with those of the epidermis.

b. A material surface (approximately) of this nature; a flat or level surface of a material body. (In quot. 1796 = flatness of surface.) *Inclined plane*: see Inclined *ppl. a.* 1. *True plane*: see quot. 1875.

[1550: see Plain *sb.*[1] 4.b.] 1704 Chester *Philos. Princ. Build.* 1. 8 Did not... the Ruggedness of the Plane, on which they move, stop their Motion. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* 25. (1813) 132 Too much pains is to be guarded against. 1823 T. Cleghorn *Annal Mr. Hume* 21 A precipitous declivity, which shelved down,... in one plane of smooth rock, to the depth of nine feet. 1837 Whittell *Mins. Inclusi. Sc.* (1857) I. 288 The property of the true plane. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1043/1 A 'true plane' is a gage or test of flatness. The 'true' planes exhibited by Whitworth at the Paris Exposition were polished wrought surfaces of 120 inches area, ... no error in which was to have exceeded the millionth of an inch. 1883-84 R. Buchan *Lives & Epochs* Jan. 10, Pointing the crystal bowl with fourfold head, Her eyes at watch upon the rounded plane.

c. *Dialling.* The plane surface (vertical, horizontal, or inclined) on which a dial is drawn; the surface of a dial, upon which the shadow falls.

1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron. & Geog.* (ed. 3) v. 137 Of the several Kinds of Dyal Planes. ...A Plane to Dyalling is that flat whereon a Dyal is described. 1703 in *Mech. Exerc.* 311 The South Erect Plane, declining seven or nine towards the East or West. 1727-30 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Dialling*.

d. *Perspective.*

Directing plane: see Directing *ppl. a.* *Geometrical plane*, a plane supposed to the horizon below the line of sight, on which the object is supposed to be situated. *Horizontal plane*, a plane parallel to the horizon and passing through the eye of the spectator. *Elevation, original, or primitive plane*, any plane situated in the object itself. *Perspective plane*, a transparent plane, usually perpendicular to the horizon, supposed to be interposed between the object and the eye, and intersected by straight lines passing from eye to the object, which determine the points of the drawing: also called *plane of delineation* or *plane of the picture* (which terms may also be applied to the actual surface on which the drawing is made). *Vertical plane*, a plane perpendicular to the horizon, passing through the eye of the spectator, and intersecting the perspective plane at right angles.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. Plane Geometrical,...Horizontal,...Vertical. 1823 J. Swift *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 208 The situation of the eye ... must be laid down upon the paper, on which the perspective drawing of an object is to be made, unless we propose to look at the object itself as through a transparent glass. 1823 T. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 240 A primitive plane is that which contains a point, a line, or a plane surface, of a given object. 1831 Holtzapffel *Perspective* 19 Properly speaking the transparent plane should be understood to mean that vertical plane which is always assumed to be interposed between the spectator and the object to be represented. ...On the other hand, by the *plane* of the picture, which is frequently termed the plane of delineation, is meant the surface on which the perspective drawing is made. 1858 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 144 One of the essential suppositions of perspective is, that the picture plane should be vertical and the line of sight horizontal.

e. *Optics.*

Focal plane: see Focal 3. *Plane of the horopter*: see quot. 1704. *Plane of incidence*: see Incidence 2. *Plane of polarization*, in polarized light, the plane which passes through the incident ray and the reflected or refracted polarized ray, and is perpendicular to the plane of vibration of the ether in the polarized ray. *Plane of reflection, of refraction*, the plane passing through the reflected or refracted ray and the normal to the surface (which always coincides with the plane of incidence).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Plane of the Horopter*,... is that which passeth thro' the Horopter, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two Optical Axes. *Ibid.*, Plane of Reflection, of Refraction. 1831 Brewster (*title*) 2. The plane in which these two first lie, is called the plane of incidence, or the plane of reflexion. *Ibid.* xviii. 139 A beam of common light ...consists of two beams of polarized light whose planes of polarisation or whose elements of similar properties are at right angles to one another. 1865 Watts *Fhil. Chem.* III. 613 The plane in which a polarized ray is most easily reflected is called the plane of polarisation; it coincides with the plane of reflection (or of incidence).

f. *Cryst.* and *Min.* Each of the natural faces of a crystal; also, an imaginary plane surface related to these in some way.

Plane of cleavage (or *cleavage-plane*), *composition p.*, *diametral p.*, *lateral p.*, *terminal p.*, *trimming p.*: see these words.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 223 This salt has the form of a prism of six planes, terminated by pyramids with six faces. 1805-19 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 264 These planes would pass at the same time through the opposed six angles. 1813 D. J. Brewster *Edinb. Encyclopæd.* I. The planes of a crystal are said to be similar when their corresponding edges are proportional, and their corresponding angles equal. 1832 Kaile & Lardner *Mech.* II. 23 There are certain planes called planes of cleavage, in the directions of which natural crystals are easily divided. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 340/1 The natural planes of a crystal are called its 'natural planes'; the flat surfaces obtained by splitting a crystal are called its 'cleavage planes'.

g. *Anat.* Any one of certain imaginary plane surfaces used as standards of reference for the positions of bodily organs, or (in *Craniometry*) of parts of the skull.

e.g. *alveolo-condyloid plane*, *horizontal p.* of Camper, *plane of mastication*, *median p.*, *nuchal p.*, *occipital p.*, *palatine p.* of Barclay, *sagittal p.*, *temporal p.*, etc.: see these words, and quot. 1870.

1870 E. Knox *Beclard's Anat.* 30 Their organs of sensation and motion are disposed in pairs on the two sides of an axis, or a median plane. 1875 Quain & Pilcher, *Occipital Cranium*, term for that part of the external surface of the cranium (*ectocranium*) which lies above the superior curved line. *Ibid.*, *Planes of body*, certain imaginary plane surfaces used in Anatomy as standards of reference in describing the various Positions and relations of organs. There are five such planes drawn as tangents to the surfaces of the body, namely, an anterior, a posterior, an inferior, and two lateral planes. ...*P. of mastication*, *Cranium*, that plane which forms a tangent with the masticatory surface of the upper teeth. (Barclay.) ...*P., palatine, of Barclay* (*Cranium*), that plane which forms a tangent with the palatine arch, drawn along the middle line.

h. *Fortif.*

Plane of comparison, a horizontal plane passing through the highest or lowest part of a fortification or its site. *P. of defilade*, a plane passing through the interior crest or the highest point of a work, and parallel to the plane of site. *P. of site*, or *regulating p.*, a plane resembling approximately with that of the ground occupied by a work.

1859-67 J. S. Mackenzie *Field Fortif.* (1870) 163 A horizontal plane supposed to pass below, or not many yards above all the ground considered in the plan, and which is called the plane of comparison. *Ibid.* 164 The plane of site, or regulating plane. *Ibid.* 193 Supposing these five points are required to be placed in the same plane of defilade, or the five corresponding points of the sub-crests in the same plane of site, tangent to the exterior surface.

†**2.** = Plane *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *plan* = plane and plan.]

1630 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 129 He drew the Plains of Oxon. 1680 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 32 Sigeus Promont. ...hath given a Plane of its old City. 1693 *Perry Rel. Bath, London* 24 The Plans of the Baths. 1708 Phillips, *Plano or Plan*, (in Fortification) a Draught representing a Work as it would appear, on the plain Field, were it cut off level with the Ground. See *Ichnography*.

3. *Mining.* Any main road in a mine, inclined or level, along which coal, etc. is conveyed in cars or trucks.

1877 Rudimentary Treatise 135 Machinery for raising coal at the pit-mouth. 1881 Raymond *Mining Glossary*, *Plane*, an incline, with tracks, upon which materials are raised in cars, by means of a stationary engine, or are lowered by gravity.

1892 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 3/4 The importance of travelling roads divisible from engine planes was fully recognised, and it was agreed that in all collieries where there are engine planes, travelling roads should be made for the safety of the men.

4. *fig.* (from a horizontal plane in sense 1) in reference to immaterial things, as thought, knowledge, moral qualities, social rank, etc.: Higher or lower level, grade, degree. (In quot. 1840, a metaphor from an inclined plane.)

1840 Carpenter *Gen. Physiol.* (ed. 3) VII. 180 The Theophilus, just before he gets upon the ghost of this descending progress, makes a halt. 1873 H. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 254 They are on altogether another plane from Jesus. 1874 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 849 Evidently the organism was constructed to rise upon a certain plane of force. 1882 Cicero *Myths & Dr.* 1.ii. 18 The superstitious man is on the same plane as the savage.

† **Plane**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1. Plane *v.*[2]] An act of 'planing', i.e. soaring with the wings extended and motionless.

1610 Drayton *Polyolb.* xx. 12 Which when the Falconer sees, that scorns one plane they make.

Plane (*plēn*), *a.* [ad. L. *plān-us* flat, level; or, more properly, a relationless (late in 17th c.) of Plain *a.*, in certain senses, after the original L. word, so as to differentiate these senses from those now expressed by *plain*. Cf. the learned F. adj. *plan, plane* (16th c.), similarly substituted in learned or technical use for the popular *plain, plaine*.]

1. *Geom.* Of a surface: Perfectly flat or level, so that every straight line joining any two points in it lies wholly in it (see Plane *sb.*[2] 2 a). Hence applied to an angle, figure, or curve which lies wholly in such a surface.

[1570–1750 see Plane *a.*[1] 1.] 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane Sections*, is that which lies even between its bounding Lines; and as a Right Line is the shortest Extension from one Point to another, so a *Plane Superficies* is the shortest Extension from one Line to another. 1808 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 10) 7 To make Plane Angles at first a Right Angle, consisting of 90 Degrees. 1832 Nelson (title) Treatise on the Higher Plane Curves. 1859 Cassell *Civil Mech. Papers* IV. 107 The tangent is a line passing through two consecutive points of a plane curve. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vii. 241 If all these orbits are on the same plane, the triangle is called a plane triangle.

b. *transf.* Relating to or involving plane surfaces or magnitudes (and so higher or more complex ones).

Plane function = Planoconic function. † *Plane space*: (see quot.). 1706 Phillips, a number formed by the multiplication of two primal factors, and therefore capable of being represented by a plane (rectangular) figure whose sides represents the factors: cf. Leybourn's *Math. Repos.* (1816) I. 1. 1 Plane problems; see quot. 1704.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane Number*, is that which may be produced by the Multiplication of two Numbers one into another. *Ibid.*, *Plane Problem*, in Mathematicks, is such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically, but by the Intersection either of a Right Line and a Circle; or of the Circumferences of two Circles. 1708 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Mathesios* 109 The various Uses of Plane Trigonometry. 1797 Encycl. (1818) *Elements of Plane Geometry.* 1817 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 1 Plane Trigonometry treats of the relations and calculations of the sides and angles of plane triangles. 1874 Mahler *Astron.* xxxvii. (ed. 4) 128 It is the object of... Plane Astronomy... from the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies to obtain their true motions.

2. Of a material surface (also, of a body, having such a surface): Flat, level; not convex or concave.

1668 J. Smith *Old Age* 51 An age subsisteth the eye, the true and figure of it becomes more plane and depressed than it was before. 1780 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* v. 181 (1788) 119 Plane, flat. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 323 Wilberforce Coal... Fracture plane bifarcal. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 274 On a surface perfectly plane, hard, and smooth, a ball also perfectly hard and smooth, as well as globular, would be carried perhaps five hundred yards, by the same force that would scarcely carry it twenty yards upon the rough pavement. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. iii. 7 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) A plane glass ... has two plane surfaces parallel to one another. 1832 Babbage *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 119 The representation of objects in perspective upon a plane surface. 1866 Treas. *Bot.*, *Plane*, flat or perfectly level; as in many leaves. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* x. 272 A crystal of 29 plane sides; unparalleled in form. 1879 *Athenæum Jour. Mod.* VIII. 756 Plane spots or patches of various sizes and shapes.

3. Combinations and special collocations: **plane ashlar** (see quot.); **plane chart** († *plain chart*), a chart on which the meridians and parallels of latitude are represented by equidistant straight lines (cf. Plane-sailing); **plane-plane** *a.*, having the two opposite surfaces parallel and both plane, as a glass (opp. to *plane-convex*, *plane-concave*, *convexo-convex*, etc.); **plane-polarized** *a.*, of light, polarized so that all the ethereal vibrations take place in one plane; so *plane polarization*; **plane scale** († *plain scale*), a scale or ruler marked with lines denoting chords, rhumbs, sines, tangents, secants, etc., formerly used in mathematical operations, esp. in navigation. Also in compound adjs. denoting a combination of a plane form with another, as *plane-convex* (= Plano-convex); or an approximation to the plane form, as *plane-umbilicate* (= flatly umbilicate). See also Plane-sailing, Plane-table.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 399 If the work be to be smoothed as to take out the marks of the tools by which the stones were first cut, it is called "plane-ashlar." 1845 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* v. vii. (1856) 183 The Geographical Maps is twofold: either the "Plain Chart or the Plane-sphere. 1869 Sylvester *Macmur's Alg.* 11. 46 The making the plane Sea-Chart, and the most Sea-Direct. 1896 Phillips (ed. 6) *Plane Charts*, a Plat or Chart that Seamen call by, whose Degrees of Longitude and Latitude are made of the same Length. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Plane-chart*, one constructed on the supposition of the earth's being a extended plane, and therefore has lines to respond. 1868 *Phil. Trans.* III. 631 The Telescope ...with four Glasses, silvered the three Ocular ones, "Plano-convex,... and the fourth a Spherical Object-glass. 1869 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 699 If the two systems [of light waves] are published in planes making an oblique angle with one another, a difference of phase equal to $n + \frac{1}{2}$ or $n - \frac{1}{2}$ produces rectilinear or elliptic polarization, while every other difference produces elliptical polarization. 1873 Tuttle *Pol. Light* (1874) 126 "Plane-polarized light reflected from metals becomes elliptically polarized. 1880 Maxwell *Electr.* & *Magn.* II. 401 The disturbance will correspond to a plane-polarized ray of light. 1892 J. Collins (title) Navigation by the Mariners "Plain Scale, new plain'd. 1901 Monist *Math. Instrs.* 25 *Plane Scale*, made of box, 6 feet long, with a double Diagonal Scale, Sines, Tangents, Secants, Chords, Rhumbs, Leagues, Longitudes and Equal parts; used by Seamen to solve their questions in Plain Sailing and to save their Quoins. 1846 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 58 Of plane scales, there should be several sizes, as a chain to 1 inch,... a chain to 4 an inch, &c. 1887 W. Fuller *Civil Engineering* 126 *Hypsometer* (*plane table*. ... Cap. compendium, also "plane-umbilicate.

Plane (*plēn*), *v.*[1] Forms: 4- **plane**, (4 **plaine**), 5- **playne**(n, 4–5 **pleyne**, 6–7 **plaine**, 6–8 **plain**. [a. F. *plan-er* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *planar*, It. *pianare*:—L. *planāre* to make flat, level, smooth, f. *plān-us* or Plane, Plain; from 14th to 16th c. also spelt *playne*, *plaine*, *plain*, in agreement with Plain *a.*[1], but now employed only in uses which are associated with the action of a carpenter's *plane*, and so spelt. See Plain *sb.*[1]]

I. In general sense.

1. *trans.* To make (a surface) plain, even, or smooth; to level, to smooth; † also, to spread out evenly or smoothly (*obs.*). Also *fig.* (Now chiefly in the archaic phr. *to plane the way*, or as a fig. use of sense 3.)

a. *c* 1300 *Cast. Love* 628 He made us lerii Knyhte and wond, And it i-pleined [v.r. ipeynted, ed. 1532] *R. E. Addit. P.* II. 300 A cofre closed of tree, cleadyuly pleined. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* v. 1 Plane to thee two stones tables, as the earlier were. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 336 Take lucid as mikle as pese with, & plane it vpon leper or vpon lyrnes cloth, & leie vpon pe place. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. 28 Bot the the fute and the schaft ar clenly wrocht and plenyt. To the same in plane the handis place. 1603 H. Crosse tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiii. 280 Pinnets, whose he had send before to plane the passages and ways. 1711 P. H. *Virtue then Last Epistle* 139 This plow'd the Way for my Addresses. 1766–74 Tucker *Lt. Mat.* (1834) II. 348 Let us...exert our abilities...to plane the way for his passage. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 196 What student cares but Ida's you planed her path To Lady Psyche, younger, and so wise, A foreigner?

† **2.** 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxv. (Tollem. MS.), shuuue hab ... brest, playnid, and scraped. 1400–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* v. vi. (1555) And Sinon ... Upon them stalles gan playen their bestis wide. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 91 Pare of the fleshy roots, playn the bridon. 1512 *Helpe to Thinke Privat Rem.* (1568) III. 81 He playned brought these fethers. 1519 Lyle *Emblemes* (1876) 139 It is ...dowrgeous dewynyour that playneth the path to Helicon. 1599 Sir Warren *Philaneus* (1600) 456 He had... Pioneers ...to plain ways. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* vi. 126 The... field without the Citie ought to be round or planed a thousand paces round about. 1625 Hoskins *Direct.* II. 296 The passport that had is to be planed and polished cleane, greatly with some hard stone. 1642 tr. Mem. *Jong. of Sens* v. 6 20, fourth or their Pupills would, when an old plaine Their Sunday-cloths. 1709 Maidwell *Tunica Nemea* (1713) 36 An Inscription engraven on a Table plain'd in the side of the natural Rock. 1766–74 Tucker *Lt. Mat.* (1834) II. 230 Honest Industry and sober Frugality are the pioneers to plain the way before them. 1814 J. Jackson *Voyage*... II. 370 The pavement...was somewhere his form, to see that it is properly levied up and planed down.

† **b.** *fig.* To smooth over, excuse, explain away. 1581–1600 *Sir Jeff.* (Cam.) Might we wonder how and which Hugh has to plane it? 1600 Shakes. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 49 Therefore the King, Crave, may not with my answer plane. 1592 Fulwell *Ars. Adulation* (1810) 100 They planed or excused the disorderness of their mynde by[e]ye.

† **c.** To *plane away* (writing) by smoothing the surface of the tablets. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Compl. V. to His* Gladly were the sooner exercises That he differs find written in his tables. To plane away.

† **d.** To level with the ground, to *raze to* the earth. *Obs.*

1580 J. Sotte tr. *Combinel's Trad. Warre* 4 Leaving them [Cities] desert and planed to the grounde. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* x. lxxxiii. The Infants first he with the Earth he planed. *c* 1610 Chapman *Iliad* xxi. 40 All with the earth were plain'd.

† **2.** *fig.* To make plain or intelligible; to show or state plainly; to explain, display, show. *Obs.*

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 830 The sege Howlate appele completely was planyt. 1580 Lyly *Euphues & Euphues & his England* (1868) 208 Those remedies reserved to thy Goddess reason, shall answer the Riddelles, I plaine. 1584 Satir. *Poems Reformation* (S. T. S.) 80 To syle the sonth, and sweip, I will plane gre.

c 1594 Chapman *Tragedie* v. 1250 But ist for nought to unfold his owne playnes. 1683 *Reasoning Compassed & Know* 18 b, In this manner of speaking, I will plaine my intendle. 1781 *Satyr. Poems Reformation*, xlii. 260, I the rest pen the speciallis, I the plainer gois. *c* 1790 Gerrard *Pr. Beacon* 18 By Astronomy, to discover doubts, To plain our questions, an Apollo did. 1859 (see *plane* sand). Plain *a.* 5.

II. To smooth with a plane (the tool).

3. *trans.* To dress with a plane or planing-machine; to smooth down the surface of (wood, metal, etc.) with or as with a plane. Also *fig.*

a. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxiii. (Bodl. MS.) Rushe and rubbe ... bep assaied and bore and planed. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 280 The settyng bound ... doubs...shuse planed, and the quarrer doubs planed also. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 183 For planyng of the saide ships 20*d*. 1530 Palsgr. 670/1, I plane, as a joyner or carpenter doothe his tymber or bordes with a plane or rabarte. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* viii. (1634) 230 First, for your table...plaine it very even, and with blue... where it ever. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 68 You must turn your Stuff to Plain it the contrary way. 1837 Gregory & Pattinson *Mariner*, 23 Get three pieces of brass planed perfectly flat. 1838–9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 28 White pine wood planed as smooth as marble. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1876) The earliest machine for planing metal was invented by Joseph Moxon... The machine was employed for planing brass mouldings. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 183 Cutting away the margin of the coast and planing it down, to a depth of perhaps 100 fathoms.

b. 1535 Coverdale *Jos.* xiii. 13 The carpenter...playneth it, he maketh it, and squareth it. 1552 Lavinus *Manip. vocabu.* To Playne a board, *perire*. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 61 For planking the boards, and shooting them for a Square, two shillings. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 84 To lay Boards ...against, whilst they are Trying or Planing. 1708 Lucas *Gilbert's Archit.* I. 29/2 Wood that is easily plan'd.

b. *To plane away, off*: to remove by or as by planing.

1726 *Leoni Alberti's Archit.* I. 10/2 The Summit of a Hill... made level by planing away the Tops. 1823 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 37 In our American shops four two to four times as much wood is planed off as in Europe. 1902 Lemmon *Symmetry Bag.* (ed. 3) 113 The proportions of each being planed off and the hollows filled up by the saws.

4. *intr.* To use or work with a plane.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 68 You must begin at the Mouthpiece of the Stuff ...and Plane forward. 1858 Ramsay *Reminis.* ix. (1870) 80 He ... taught us to saw, and to plane. 1866 G. Macdonald *Annals. Q. Neighb.* iv. (1878) 51 But the sun was again silent, planing away at half the lid.

Hence **Planed** *ppl. a.*

1580 Wyllie *Gen.* vi. 14 Make to thee an ark of planed trees. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* i. xxii. O iij b, A closet frame square planed boards. 1629–32 Feltham *Resolves* i. (ed. 3) 1 I care not for the planed Book, there is a fast between him and the Reader. 1887 Mahaffy *Forestry* II. 246 Planed timber and flooring.

Plane (*plēn*), *v.*[2] *rare.* [a. F. *planer* (16th c., Rab.), f. *plane* plane, because a bird when soaring extends its wings in a plane.] *intr.* Of a bird: To soar on outspread motionless wings.

1802 Cuvier, *Planer*, ... to plane, as a bird that flies, or hovers, without moving her wings. 1708 Thorne *Trans. Penn. & Sc.* 65, I observed many eagles planing over head. 1862 W. Irving *Rabs de N.* iv. (1864) 177 Sometimes...he sp in the blue height, an eagle planing over it on widespread motionless wings.

Planeness (*plēnnĕs*), *rare.* [f. Plane *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being plane; flatness, levelness.

1658 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* I. (1839) 102 Every unit for is like every other unit line, and every plane like every other plane, when nothing but planeness is considered.

Planer (*plē·nəɹ*). Also 6–8 **plainer**. [f. Plane *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who makes level or levels down.

1580 Warrenman *Arte Warre* 66 b, It is convenient to have planers and labourers afore, who may make them the more plaine. 1883 in *Chicago Advocate* 20 Sept., We may now regard our Soldier northwest as ... a 'planer of the mountain-side, a maker of levels, afterial corn lands'.

2. One who planes; a worker with a plane.

1398 Fleming, *Dolatores*, a planer of boords. 1598–60 Reynon *Dodo's Disc.*, *Ein polarer*, a Planer, a Plainer, or a Smoother. 1808 Tegoe, *Planer*, one who smooths with a plane. 1883 L. T. F. Towner *Shade* (Interview) To calculate the wages due to the sawyers, planers, and rippers.

† **3.** An instrument for smoothing something, e.g. the surface of salt for the table, etc. *Obs.*

To this may belong 1492. 1413, in which the word denotes a utensil belonging to a brewer.

1413 *N. R. Norf.* (1886) 10 † To quethe to... Jon, I graver, xx d. † To, xx d. planer. 1423 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 268 Then take your salte be whyte and dryze, the planer made of leuyr, two inches brode & thre inches longe.

4. A tool or instrument for planing wood; formerly, a plane (sometimes, a chip-ax or adz); now, a planing-machine.

1398 Trevisa *Bart. De P. R.* xvii. clxxiii. (Bodl. MS.) Dolatorie, a carpenters axe, or a grene planer. 1660 Hexham *Du. Woordb.* 1. 287 A man shall see the fine shavings thereof run always round and winding ...as the layner runneth under the gouch and cutteth with his planer. 1874 Calthrop (title) 1. 314 A great axe, first the gate that two ways cuts; A planer then. *Ibid.* (title) Bevise *Hist. Art* II. (1890) 2 Shavings of Wood (that Carpenters and Joyners are wont to take off with their Planers). 1884 (see 3). 1887 Industries in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/1 To these are attached planers, shingle machines, ... and so on. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 800 There will be... heavy planers, boring mills, and other large tools.

5. *Printing.* A block of wood with a strip of leather at the top, which is struck with a mallet to beat down projecting types in a form.

1858 Simmons *Dict. Trade*, *Planer*, ... a flat square-built piece of wood, used by the compositor for forcing down the

true in the form, and making the surface perfectly even. 1882 *Pract. Mech. Journ.* 15 Feb. 305/2 The appliances ... consist of brushes for sanding ... mallet, planer, trimmer. 1898 T. L. De Vinne *Modern Book Exter., Printing* 428 The 'planing block' is now known as the planer.

6. *attrib.* (in senses 4, 5) as *planer-bar*, *-centre*, *-chuck*, *-knife*, *-knife-grinder*, *-rule*, parts of a planing-machine; **planer-head**, the slide-rest of a planing-machine; **planer tool**, a tool used for planing.

1884 Webster, *Planer-head*, the slide-rest of a planing machine, or planer. 1893 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 108 The planer knives, have a coarse grain and cross ... not less than 40 inches to measure when new. 1895 Knight *Dict. Mech., Planer-bar*, a device attached to a planer for the purpose of effecting in part the work of a shaping or slotting machine. 1884 *Woodcraft Kevelgh* Sec. vi. 104/1 There is ... a great difference of opinion with regard to ...tempering ...in the case of planer tools for iron.

Planerite (plē·nərəit). *Min.* [Named 1861 after its discoverer D. J. Planer, mine director: see -ITE¹ 2 b.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite, found in quartz.

1868 Dana *Min.* 2nd. 566 *Planerite*. Under this name Hermann has described ... a mineral from the copper mines of Gumeschefski, in the Ural. It occurs in thin, subcrystalline, botryoidal layers in the cavities of a quartz rock. ... Color on fresh surface verdigris-green, passing to olive-green on exposure to the air.

Pla·ner-tree. [From the surname of I. J. Planer, a German botanist, whence the genus has its modern name *Planera*.] A small tree (*Planera aquatica*, *P. Gmelini*, or other species) allied to and resembling the elm, found in moist situations in the Southern United States.

1882 Nicholson *Handbk. Planera aquatica* and other species, *Planer-tree*. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening*, *Planera* named in honour of I. J. Planer, a German botanist, who published a Flora of Erfurt, in 1788. ... *P. aquatica*, Planer-tree. ...Southern United States, 1816.

Plane sailing. In 7–8 plain s. [f. PLANE *sb.*³, formerly *plain*.] In *Navigation*, The art of determining a ship's place on the theory that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the earth is plane instead of spherical; navigation by a *plane chart*: see PLANE *a.* 3.

This is a simple and easy method, approximately correct for short distances, esp. near the equator.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 30, 2 Dollars ...which I had given ... by teaching some of our young Seamen Plain Sailing. 1708 Kirt *Dict. Trade*, *Plain Sailing*, in navigation, is the art of working the several cases and varieties in a ship's motion on a plain chart. 1804 Bowditch *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Plane Sailing* ... is that which is performed by means of a plane chart; in which case, the meridians are considered as parallel lines, the parallels of latitude are at right angles to the meridians, the lengths of the degrees on the meridians, equator, and parallels of latitude, are every where equal. 1817 Steele *Sailor's Handbk., Plane-sailing*, that part of navigation which treats a ship's course as an angle, and the distances, difference of latitude, and sailing or tacking, as the sides of a right-angled triangle. The tacking or tacking is called departure. 1850 Cust. *Dict.* 4, v., In plane-sailing, the principal terms made use of are the course, distance, departure, and difference of latitude; any two of which being given the others can be found.

b. *fig.* A course as simple as to leave no room for mistakes. In this sense now commonly spelt PLAIN SAILING, q.v.

1858 Geo. P. Tomkyns *Audi Alt. Pont.* I. iv. 101 The service at first looks as if it was all what sailors call plane sailing. 1889 Swete *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Plane-sailing is so simple that it is colloquially used to express anything so easy that it is impossible to make a mistake.

Planeshear (plē·nʃiəɹ), **plankshear** (plæŋkʃiəɹ). Forms: 5 **plaisshear**, **-shire**, 9 **plane-shear**, **-shere**, **plankshear**, **-sheer**. [A corruption of PLASCHER *sb.*, by imagined connexion with PLANE, PLANK, and SHEER *sb.*] A contrivance planking, covering the timber-heads of a wooden ship, in men-of-war forming a shelf below the gunwale; = *covering-board* (COVERING *vbl. sb.*³ 3); also loosely applied to the gunwale.

1523 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 23 Great Rail at the After End, besides the Planshire Fore and Aft. *Ibid.* 160 Planshears; the finishing part at the Top of the Shipside. 1839 Marryat *N. Forester* xxii. He was on the plane-shere of the brig. 1853 — *P. Simple* i. We discharged our ten muskets into the boat, but this time we waited until the boatmen had hooked on the planed-sheer with his boat-hook, and saw they were officers. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* xii. 238 A continuous angle-iron, which also serves to receive the beamings of the wooden planksheer.

So, in same sense, **Plank-sheering.**

1688 Phipps *Treas. Naval Affairs.* 1. 1. Between the Plank-sheering, and the Keels.

Planet (plæ·nit), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3–6 **planete**, 4–6 **-ete**, 3 **-ett**, *Sc.* **-att**, 6 *Sc.* **-ait**, 7 **planet**(**s**, 5– **planet**. [ME. a, OF. *planete* (*F. planète*), adlatin L. *planēta* or *planētēs* (cited only in pl. *planētæ* = -ai, L. *stellæ errantes*), a, Gr. πλανήτης wanderer, hence, in pl. (*ἀστέρες*) πλανῆται wandering stars, planets, f. πλανᾶν to lead astray, in passive to wander. (Another Gr. form was πλάνης, -ητος, in pl. πλάνητες ἀστέρες, L. *planētes*.)]

†1. *Old Astron.* A heavenly body distinguished from the fixed stars by having an apparent motion of its own among them: each planet, according to the Ptolemaic system, being carried round the earth by the rotation of the particular sphere or orb in which it was placed. *Obs.*

The seven planets, in the order of their accepted distance from the Earth, were the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

c 1290 *Beves* (Auch.) 1. 1. 1.

1800 HERSCH. *Sir. Amp. Celest. of God* 273 Under the Sun is the bright star Venus moving eternally and planetarily. a 1823 DYMOND *Lett.* (1831) 23 That friendship which is not moved primarily by the proper intelligence, dimensions, .. reasons to the true first motion and place of friendship planetarily, which is uncertainly and sublunar.

† Planetarium (plænĭtē·rĭŏm). [mod.L., f. *planetārius* PLANETARY: see -ARIUM.] A machine illustrating by the movements of its parts the motions of the planets; an orrery.

1774 J. ADAMS *Diary* 19 Aug., Wks. 1850 II. 398 Have we now...an orrery or planetarium, constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia. 1809 H. R. WARNE *Elem. L.* 1. 174, I have constructed a planetarium, or orrery, of a very simple kind. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* I. 208. 37 22 A little arrangement usually called the electrical planetarium.

b. A plan, model, or structure, representing the planetary system.

1680 MORAYSO *Mitis Gilbert* 1. 13 The mystery of the chalk decorations was solved. 1900 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/1 Somebody has been curiously ..called a temple of the sun, and of serpent worship, a shrine of Buddha, a planetarium, a gigantic gallows on which defeated British leaders were solemnly hung in honour of Woden.

c. The planetary system. RARE.

1839 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* I. x. 1, 254 It is passing marvellous that we should have more intense evidence for a God in the construction of an eye than in the construction of the mighty planetarium.

Planetary (plæ·nĭtări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *planētārius*, prop. *adj.* 'belonging to a planet or planets', but only recorded as *sb.*, an astrologer (Augustine). So F. *planétaire*. (The normal L. adj. would be *planētārĭcus*: cf. *stellārĭcus*.)]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to, or connected with, a planet or planets; of the nature of, or resembling a planet; having some attribute of a planet.

Planetary collapsed, planetary nebula: see QUOTS. 1834 and 1880. *Planetary system*, the system comprising the sun and planets, the *solar system*; also *fig.*: a system of correlated parts. *Planetary year*: see YEAR.

1610 GALILEO *Sidereall Mess.* 10. b. (1640) 23 Of Starres some are fixed, and some are planetary or wandering. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 141 As the sun in the firmament is said to walk from one planetary house to another. a 1680 BOYLE *Rem.* (1744) I. 11 To banish out Vacuities beyond The Extent of planetary Ground. 1713 in *Gregory's Astron.* I. 197 The Inclination of our Planetary Orbit to the Plane of the Ecliptic. 1803 W. H. IRELAND *Neothlemania* 190 well, Lilly ..was universally reputed for his supposed planetary knowledge. 1816 PLANTOU *Nat. Phil.* II. 284 They ground, that the planetary system is stable. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Inductive Sc.* (1857) I. 269 The demonstration of the Planetary Orbits. 1839 BRYDONE *New Worlds* xx. 277 Planetary nebulæ, or such as resemble planets from their discs being round or slightly oval. 1880 in *Poschel's Unfinished Letters* 311 All the stars are, according to Kepler, only upon the outer, ends of which has its planetary system. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 221 Ellipsoids of this kind, which are figures of revolution about their conjugate axes, are called planetary ellipsoids.

b. esp. to *Revised.* with reference to the supposed 'influence' of a planet.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 108 Be as a Planetary plague, when Iove Will o're some high-Vic'd City, hang his poyson In the sicke ayre. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. v. (1635) 53 By Thunder, Lightning, or other planetarie meteors. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 402 Casting schisms by planetary games. 1708 E. WARD *Wonders World Dim.* (1708) 92 The Captain ..persuading him, by I know not what private Planetary Marks, to be an English Sword!...for his Use. 1843 PARKINSON *Mundus* (1850) I. 102 The astrological scheme of the Ancients was founded both on the planetary influences that on those of the arbitrary signs they had adopted for the months and days. 1861 C. H. KING *Anc. Gems* (1866) 439 Planetary rings, to which wonderful virtues were ascribed in the Middle Ages, were formed of the gems assigned to the several planets, each set in its appropriate metal.

c. *Planetary hour*, the twelfth part of the natural day or night; called also *unequal hours* because they vary in length: see HOUR 1.

As *Astrol.* supposed each to be ruled by a planet, the first and eighth by that after which the day is named, the others by the other planets in succession, the order being from Saturn to the Moon.

1721 FOAR *Healing* 43 Which may show the place of the Sunne in every Signe, and likewise the planetary or unequall houres. 1843 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 11, I was born in the Planetary hour of Saturn. 1874 MORRIS *Parker Return.* iv. II. xvi. § 130 The first of these Planetary Hours takes its denomination from the Planetary Deity and the rest are named orderly from that Planet according to the succession of the Planetary Orbs. As if it be Monday, that is the Lunar day, the Planet reigning the first Hour shall be ☽, the Planet ruling the second Hour shall be ☿, .. Thursday ♃ day, ♀, &c. Tide, parlor'd in the Planetary Hours, With various Words, and spell'd with Words of Power. 1897 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. viii. 121 § 24 By Astronomers term'd unequal and Planetary Hours.

d. *Hist.* Relating to the use of the names of planets for timekeep.

1661 MORTON *Spt. Gravity* 22, 31, 33 The planetary part of Moone doth well become persons that are above the vulgar.

2. Belonging to this planet; terrestrial, mundane.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 769 The Latin language has a planetary importance; it belongs not to this land or that land, but to all lands. 1901 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I. 320 I. 56 That ..response to our surroundings which forms not only the planetary but the cosmic history of all our race.

3. *fig.* Wandering like a planet; erratic.

1867 J. KING *Sermons* 5 *Nov.* 16 Other planetary, comets, meteorites from place to place, as Gerard, Tennent, Hookmond, Hal, with the like. 1898 SHERMAN *Plain Speaker* v. 1. 83, Wesleyan saints are planetary, and settle as fast as Yarmouth bucks. 1899 WILKES *Cit. Hist.* ix. vii. § 66. I was suddenly informed he ..disliked his own practical and planetary life. 1900 SCHMID *Chr. Synod.* iii. 226 Such wandering, unprincipled, Planetary men as these. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/3 Readers..must have been struck with his planetary career over the face of the globe.

B. *sb.* **† 1.** An astrologer, star-gazer. *Obs.*

1647 T. *Gouge's Music & Harvest* (1650) 170 *An* If the Original signified properly a Planetary, or Starre-gazer.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 140 Now in the planetary more malignant or malefick ..days are all the planets dejected.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 103 Which sufficiently prove the greatest providence to it [astrology] to be indeed but mere planetarians; that is, as we may well interpret it from the force of the word, such as use to err and to be deceived.

2. A planetary body.

1839 *Metropolis* I. 121 You are a fixed star in the firmament of attraction, around which we minor planetaries revolve with delight.

Pla·netbound. *nonce-wd.* [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] + -BOUND.] The condition or rank of a planet.

1874 N. FARRAR *Ruth & Sch.* 20 That which clears away world from almost there, would, "in like, wring our their Planetbound from within them.

† Planetic, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *planētĭc-us*, a. Gr. πλανητικός wandering, f. πλανήτης: see PLANET *sb.*[1] and -IC.] Erratic, erring, extravagant.

1632 *Z. Coast Logick* 23 By it are evident things made Distinct: Abstract, Obscure: ..the Platetick thoughts to set Concentrick, and in its Sphere. 1708 M. DUNTZE *Athens. Orth.* II. 192 The Weather-Cock Relate of a Restless and Planetick Mind. 1898 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

† Planetical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the planets; planetary.

1586 LODGE *Theat. Notable Th.* (1596) *Prol.* A iij b, Because the Planetiall power and effect in divers bodies ..should not be hidde or vnknowne. 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 208 Conjunctions and oppositions Planetical. 1672 — *Lett. Friend* § 6 To make an end of all things on earth, and our planetical system of the world, He need but put out the Sun.

2. Wandering, roving, vagrant.

1647 WARD *Sord Intelligencer* 17 Such, who ..must have a whole province or principality for the closet of their Planetical preaching.

Planetlocose, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Given to wandering.

1849 LEVESON *Cautions* 221, I, in these my epistles to thy native soul, O planetlocose and exalcitrous spirit!

† Pla·netist. *Obs. rare.* [See -IST.] One who foretells the planets, a star-gazer, an astrologer.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) II. 23 Ye planetists and wyches, and other of this sort. 1626 MIDDLETON *Inner Temple* sd. 134 *Planetist*, an observer of the Planets.

Pla·netless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Void of planets.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xxii, A dwelling-less, a sky restless and planetless.

† Planeto·graphy. *Obs. rare*[—]. [f. Gr. πλανητο- PLANET *sb.*[1] + -GRAPHY.] A description of the planets.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Planetography*...a Treatise or Discourse of the Planets.

Planetoid (plæ·nĭtoid), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] + -OID. So F. *planétoïde*.] A body resembling a planet; a name sometimes given to the minor planets or asteroids (see ASTEROID B. 1).

1823 *Edin. Rev.* L. 430 Why may we not coin such a phrase as *Planetoid*? 1825 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 339 It is not in the least material whether we call them asteroids, as I have proposed; or planetoids, as an eminent astronomer, in a letter to me, suggested. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 46 With respect to the asteroids, or planetoids, as they are otherwise called. 1892 *N. & Q.* 8th ser. I. 159 [Vesta discovered]. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 5/1 The new 'planetoid' was discovered by Herr Wirz, of the Urania Observatory of Berlin.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or belonging to the asteroids. So **Planetoi·dal** *a.*, in same sense.

1860 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess. chiefly Medic.* Nearly seventy new (official) stars in our catalogues ..the heathen mythology has been ransacked in vain to furnish names for the planetoid throng. 1881 PROCTOR *Pract. Astron.* v. 380 *Jupiter's action on the planetoidal ring.*

Plane-tree (plē·nˌtrī). [f. PLANE *sb.*[1] + TREE.] **a.** A tree of the genus *Platanus*: = PLANE *sb.*[1] 1.

1664 *Nova. in Wr. Whither voluntary Mission advocate... Hic platanus*..a plane. 1683 Cath. *Angl.* 283/1 A Plane tree, *platanus*. 1760 TUNSTALL *Martial* (ed. 2) I. 1 I have seen the bases of that Platanus that groweth in Italy, and two very young trees in England which were called there Plane trees. It is doubtless that these two trees were other kinds not of Italy, or of one sort unknown beyond Italy. 1878 LADY DUFFERIN *Ut. Incht.* 313 The Plane tree grounds in many places of Germany. 1881 in VINCENT & HALSEL *Country Interior* 316 The Plane tree ..I remember, that I have some one or more. 1890 J. MILLER *Gard. Diet.* s.v. *Platanus*, The Plane-Tree. ..Raised on account of its noble foliage. ..the Emperor's of the Trees ..are unequalled, and do otherwise become large spherical Balls. 1898 STANLEY *Trees & Fol.* II. (1898) 120 The plane-trees which were planted the best landscape of Avalon.

attrib. 1788 PRATT *Gleanings* II. *Pleasures*, 22, (1790) II. Many a We will weave for him a garland of leaves, and hang it on the plane-tree branches.

b. *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* = PLANE *sb.*[1] 2.

1778 LAUDERDALE *Plans Scot.* 239 *Acer pseudo-platanus*, The great Maple, or Rustard Sycamore. ..The Plane-Tree, Scottice. 1886 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin.* XVI. 300 Plane-tree, Black, or Scotch, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*. 1900 BUCHANAN-WOLLASTON in *Phytologist* 137 Some large plane-trees grow near the house.

Pla·net-stricken. *a.* Also † -stroc(k)en, -stricken. = next.

1600 DEKKER *Olde Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 116 If your arts be true planet stricken, if your bullets be in their right place. 1827 SOUTHEY *Misc. Cr. Brit.* (1844) II. 240 Some..who thought they might possess best of her favour, have been so suddenly daunted and Planet-stricken, that they could not lay downe their griefs thereof, but in their graues. a 1825 COWPER *A Wife* 66, etc. (1836) 56 An damsel is a mere blasted or planet-stricken. 1825 BLACKWOOD *Edinburgh* (1836) 124 The Planet-stricken Athenians, Shaken the Waves like a reed. 1845 *Fisher's English* 23 How could I drop quiet and signed into the hearts of my planet-stricken Country-men? 1849 WORDSW. *P. Bell* xx. 222, Like planet-stricken men of yore, He trembles, anxious to the core.

Hence **Pla·net-strike** *v.* (rare—[0]), to strike as a malignant influence, to blast.

1611 FLORIO, *Assideratione*..a blasting or planet-striking. 1659 TORRIANO, *Assiderare*, to Planet-strike, to blast as trees do through great heat and drought.

Pla·net-struck, *a.* Also † -strook'n. [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] + STRIKE *v.* Cf. *moon-struck, lunatic.*] Stricken by the supposed malign influence of an adverse planet; blasted; sometimes said in reference to paralytic or other sudden physical affections; hence, Stricken with sudden fear or amazement, panic-stricken; terrified, bewildered, confounded.

1604 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid.* I. iii. (1668) 29 Cold Regnoldo hangs..sometimes wandering but one member only, then it is called Planet-struck. 1638 BAILLIE *Treat. Ajaxfoot* 1. 210 They being affrighted on it were Planet-struck and confounded with shame. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 414 The blasted Starrs looke wan, And Planets, Planet-strook, real Eclips then suffered. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 28. 1/2 Reading the last Weekly Bill of Mortality, I saw one among the Casualties *Planet-struck*. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* sub. 35. *Planetstrook*, or *Silver-Mouldy* (in Horses) is a depravation of Feeling or Motion. 1730 SCHEUCHZER *Agrost & Limnetra* II. 11 The Coast became planet-struck as he learned to the greatness of this return. 1824 KNICKER. *Harem.* 28, I shall be overlooked—planet-struck.

Pla·netule, *rare.* [f. L. type **planētula*, dim. of *planēta*.] A diminutive planet.

1846 in WORCESTER (1860) CONTRABAND. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 297 The creation of the planetule on the 20th. *Ibid.* 299 Heydon, too, had only described one of these planetules in his account of the Holy Island.

Planful (plæ·nfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. PLAN *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of plans, devices, or schemes.

1877 BLACKM. *Wise Men* I. By planful wisdom steered. 1901 C. T. LANE in *Child & Childh.* 58, 230 The active planful imagination which develops so early in the child.

Plange, *obs.* form of PLUNGE *sb.*

Plangency (plæ·nd͡ʒĕnsi). [f. L. type **plangentia*, f. *plangent-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being plangent.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederick Gr.* v. vii. (1872) II. 112 Friedrich Wilhelm's words, in high plangorous metallic plangency..fell horrid and heavy. 1880 SWINBURNE *New Arab. Nts.* II. 22, 292 Her voice had charm and plangency. 1900 W. RAMSAY *Milton* 24 The hope he had suffered ..gives distinctness and plangency to his chosen metaphors.

Plangent (plæ·nd͡ʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *plangent-em*, pr. pple. of *plang-ĕre* to strike noisily, beat the breast, lament aloud. (Cf. PLAIN *v.*)]

1. Making the noise of waves breaking or beating on the shore, etc.

1800 G. DARLEY *Errours of Bards* 18 The mighty deep, Quaking the firm ground with its plangent waves. 1858 *Fraser's Mag.* 216, The mingled scream of wuthering tempest and plangent wave. 1880 SWINBURNE *Birthday Ode* 256 With pulse of plangent water like a knell.

2. Loud-sounding, striking the ear powerfully; applied sometimes to a metallic, sometimes to a loud thrilling or plaintive sound.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederick Gr.* IV. iii. (1872) I. 283 This rugged young King, with his plangent metallic voice. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Byron* 277 That universal pæan which rings through Byron's work with a plangent resonance. 1888 HOPKINS *Annie Kilburn* 220, The bell on the orthodox church called the members of Mr. Peck's society together..with the same plangent, insistent note that summoned them to worship on Sundays. 1900 *Athenæum* 3 June 706/1 How fine ..the plangent notes of accent and quantity throughout the line.

† Plangi·ferous, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [irreg. f. L. *plangĕre* (see prec.) + -FEROUS.] Producing or accompanied by the noise of beating.

1800 BRYANT *Dynasties* (1810) 32 Then'd into and fro By giant bugbearish, elfin drone to drone Rampires of brass, which still beat out the broken, loud still renovate them with plangiferous gutters.

† Plangir. *Obs. rare*[—1]. [a. L. *plangor* noisy beating, loud lamenting, f. *plangĕre*: see PLANGENT.] A loud or piercing lamentation.

1598 MARSTON *Pallad. Tamia* 280/2, Every one mourneth with her breech of the lamentable plangor of Theodore Orpheus for his dearest Euridice.

Plangorous (plæ·ngŏrŭs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by loud lamentation.

1593 SARAH *Christ's Cr.* (1613) 52 From under the Altar there issued perpetuall plangorous howlings. 1647 H. HARRIS *Captivus Amat.* 8 He suddenly heard such a plangorous and lamentable cry. a 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxiii. 198 The universally plangorous howling and howling of Devils. 1892 L. COPE in *Hom. Mthly. Assoc. Clergym.* II. 136 And walls with plangorous tongue, For empty lives and hearts unfilled.

Plangotus, *obs.* form of PLANCTUS.

Plani- (*plēnī*), combining form of L. *plānus* level, flat, smooth, used chiefly in scientific terms.

Planicaudate (-*kē·dĕt*) *a. Zool.* [L. *cauda* tail], having a flat tail, as certain reptiles (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Planicipital** (-*sĭ·pĭtăl*) *a. Zool.* [L. *caput* head: cf. *occipital*, etc.], having a flat head, as an insect; flat-headed. **Planidorsate** (-*dŏ·rsĕt*) *a. Zool.* [L. *dorsum* back], having a flat back (*Cent. Dict.*). † **Planifolious** *a. Bot. Obs.* [L. *folium* leaf], having or consisting of flat leaves; applied to composite flowers consisting wholly of ligulate florets. **Planiform** (*plē·nĭfōrm*) *a.*, having a flattened shape; *spec.* in *Anat.* said of a joint in which the surfaces of the bones are nearly or quite plane (= ARTHRODIAL). † **Plani loquent** *a. Obs. rare*—[after L. *plānĭloquus* (Plautus)], plain-speaking; so † **Planiloquy** *Obs. rare*—, plain speaking. **Planipennate** (*plēnĭpe·nĕt*) *a. Zool.* [L. *penna* wing], having flat wings; (*b*) *spec.* in *Entom.* belonging to the suborder *Planipennia* of neuropterous insects, characterized by flat wings not folded when at rest; so **Planipennine** (-*pe·nəin*), *a.* = prec. (*b*); *sb.* a planipennine insect. **Planipetalous** (-*pĕ·tălŭs*) *a. Bot.*, having flat petals. **Planirostral** (-*rŏ·străl*), **Planirostrate** (-*rŏ·strĕt*), *adjs.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a broad flat beak. **Planispinal** (-*spəi·năl*) *a.*, of a flat spinal form: applied to the pedocels of lepidopterous insects, and to certain shells, as in the genus *Planorbis*.

1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 265 Those that have a perfect 'Glandiform Flower. 1707-40 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Flower*, *Planiform Flowers*, those which are composed of plain Flowers, set together in circular rows, round the center, and whose face is usually indented, notched, cleaven, and jagged. 1830 E. KANE *Richard's Anat.* 182 The close and planiform diarthrosis...is that in which the surfaces are superficial, the ligaments strong and tight, the motions obscure and confined to sliding. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planiformis*, applied ... to a Family ...of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those that have the body much depressed; flat-shaped; planiform. 1861 MILLER *Cat* 121 Such joints are termed Planiform or Arthrodia. 1898 BOSTOCK CRESSY, "*Plano*" ignoré ..., that ignores his entire plasticity and freely. 1858 PEREIRA, 'Planilinguæ, that ! plates, and five species. 1883 LOCKE *Eng. Expos.* s.v. *Maxwell*, Such glen-loops is fit only for the large, open, yawning mouth of a Dukeman. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planiplantaris*, ...having flat wings. 'planipennate. 1730-6 BAILEY *Solen.*, 'Planipetalous *Flowers* ..., flat leaved, as when those small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but are flat upwards, as in Dandelion, Succory, &c. 1858 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Planirostral, having a flat beak. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planirostris*, having the beak or snout flat. 'Planirostrate. 1854 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Planispinal, spiral, with the coils lying ... on one plane.

Planigraph (*plē·nĭgrăf*). [ad. F. *planigraphe*, f. PLANI- + Gr. *-γραφον*: see -GRAPH.] An instrument (invented by Mauzet, of Versailles) for reducing or enlarging drawings.

It consists of a rule fitted with two scales having graduations of different magnitudes, placed end to end in opposite directions, and turning about a pivot at the point of junction; it is provided with a number of different scales for different degrees of reduction.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp.

† **Planilla** (*plănī·lă*). [Sp., Amer. dim. of *plana* a level.] A cleaning-floor at a Californian miningstation.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 5 Sluds over planillas at Day tunnel and Deep Gulch tunnel. *Ibid.* 7 A much larger quantity of waste rock-matter ... has to be transported and joined over the planillas or cleaning-floors.

Planimeter (*plănĭ·mĭtĕr*). Also -**metre**. [ad. F. *planimètre*, f. PLANI- + -*mètre*, -METER.] An instrument for mechanically measuring the area of an irregular plane figure.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1872 F. J. FRANKLIN, in *Rep. Sec'y Amer. 40* Amsler's Planimeter ... for measuring the area of any figure, however irregular, by the mere passage of a tracer round about its perimeter. 1874 DARWIN *Descent. II.* 40 ...393 The area of all the leaves together with their footstalks, was found by a planimeter. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 1154 The area enclosed was measured by a planimeter.

Planimetric (*plănĭmĕ·trĭk*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. Gr. *μετρικός* of measuring.] Belonging or relating to planimetry. So **Planimetrical** *a.*

Planimetric function (Math.), 'a function expressing one of the relations between the areas of the three triangles formed by joining a variable point in a plane to the vertices of a fundamental triangle': also called *plane function*.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Planimetrical*, pertaining to the Mensuration of plain Surfaces. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trans.* (1812) I. 305, Planimetrical delineation of Mount Burgomot ... which appears to have been formerly a fortified place. 1828 in WEBSTER, *Planimetric*, *Planimetrical*. 1908 *Q. Rev. Jan.* 122 A group of individual objects in 'planimetric' relation.

Planimetry (*plănĭ·mĕtrĭ*). Also 4 **planometrie**; 7 **planametrie**, **-ye**; 8-9 **plano-**. [Ultimately f. L. *plāno* as: flat + *-metrīa*, -METRY, on L. type *plānimetrĭa*; the M.E. *planometrie* prob. represents an OF. form; but F. *planimétrie* appears only as of 1540 in Godef. *Compl.*, and mod.L. *planimetria* is cited only from 16th c., though prob. used much earlier. *Planometry* and *planometry* are formed on less correct analogies.] The measurement of plane surfaces; the geometry of plane surfaces, plane geometry.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 134 Fol many a wonder elles thei lie, What wolen upon this clergie. The bokes of Arsmetrie, Planometrie and eke also. 1603 GRANT *Fortification* i. (1625) 4 The rules beings multiplied together and reduced to Planometrie, the onlie meanes to knowe the contents of such things. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 81 In Planometry, the Measuring of Triangles with and without a Perpendicular. a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 49 In this 12th Proposition Euclide makes an entry into the Doctrine of Planometry. 1705 & T. MADDOX *Nicholson* (ed. 2) s. xxi. 432 From planimetry, or the mensuration of surfaces, they were proceeded to the more complicated science of stereometry, or the mensuration of solids. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 277 They would have been able to edit the geometry of the newly discovered direction to the Planimetry which they possessed without having to change anything in their previous perceptions.

Planing (*plē·nĭng*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.]

1. The action of PLANE *v.*¹

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 *Planynge, levigacio.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Appliaincement*, a planing. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 68 In common your several laps of Planing. 1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 360 Planing, by which wood is reduced to a smooth and even form, surface, by means of an instrument called a plane.

† 2. *concr.* A piece planed off: a shaving. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Fialture*, shauings, chips, or plainings of timber. 1678 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 162 This shavings or plainings of beech. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 314 Put into your Vessel the planing, or Chips of green Beech.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, esp. in the names of tools, etc., used in planing, as *planing-ax*, *-iron*, *-stool*, *-table*, *tool*; **planing-machine**, a machine (of various kinds) for planing wood or metal; **planing-mill**, = planing-machine; also, a workshop where planing is done.

1525 *Rates Customs* C ij b, Playnings labels the dozen 4ds. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. ii, You Will carry your goose about you still, your planing-iron? Your tongue to smooth all! 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1677) 68 *Cetil Bing*, a *Bench Tool*. III. 1772 The ! planing tool', an instrument made of steel, somewhat in the form of a hook, with the point so inclined as to present itself towards the surface of the metal to be planed. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planing-machine*, *Planing-mill*, a large machine for smoothing boards, etc. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1703/1 The cylinder planing machine. This is now the usual machine. It has cutters on a drum rotating on a horizontal axis over the board which passes beneath. 1897 F. WARNER *Twins Old Regime* 183 A merry-eyed man, the majority of whose hairs were, unfortunately ..shaped for the planing-stool of the System. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 4/1 Hogarth ..will lift from the planing-table a casting of 30 tons.

† **Plan·nir**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. OF. *planier* (*plasnir*, Chron. Turpin) = Ital. *pianiere* flat, level, f. *plānus* level: see -ARY ².] Flat, level.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4138 Quare maidine hidin was ne hillis ne no logs (Bodgd.), but all as plaine & as playn as a playn table.

Planish (*plă·nĭsh*), *v.* [f. obs. F. *planiss-*, lengthened stem of *planir* (in Palsgr.) to smooth (F. *aplanir*), f. *plan* level, flat: see -ISH ².]

1. *trans.* To make level or smooth; to level.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Esplanader, faire des esplanades*, to planish and make even the way. 1818 KNOX & SIR *Eastwood. sc.* (1818) I. 421 Then entering the cell, (they) *plane* it as the angles and sides, &c. which they had previously planished.

b. *spec.* To flatten (sheet-metal or metal-ware) on an anvil by blows of a smooth-faced hammer, or by rubbing a flat-ended tool over the surface; to flatten and reduce in thickness; to condense (an engraver's copper-plate, etc.) by hammering; to reduce (coining-metal) to the required thickness by passing between rollers; to polish (paper, etc.) by means of a roller. Cf. FLATTENER, PLANISHER.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 190/2 *Flamish the Plate*, is to beat it on a smooth Anvile, with a broad, smooth faced Hammer. 1829 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 225 The silver...is planished, and then stopped on the surface to be fitted on the copper. 1832 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 331 Sheets are manufactured ...of iron, which is then hardened, or planished on an anvil. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 888/2 Saw blades are planished to straighten them. Backing is removed by planishing.

† 2. To remove by planing, to plane away. *Obs.*

1620 MARKE tr. *Alvarez's Geomancie Epist.* 2, 274 Those Odious blemishes which your learned pencill away with their pumice will easily remove.

Hence **Pla·nished** *ppl. a.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* I. 7 Neal'd thick Brass ...will serve (once to use) as good and smooth as Edges on Planish'd Brass will. 1829 H. BOASE *Cupboard* 21, 136 The even temper of the flowing mass, that lets no specks be like the planish'd glass. 1884 in *Century Mag. Dec.* 288/2 Planished copper, and enamelled lava tiles.

Planisher (*plă·nĭshĕr*). [f. prec. vb. + -ER ¹.]

1. A person who planishes.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planisher*...a workman who smooths or planes.

2. A tool or instrument used for planishing, in various applications, *esp.*

a. A flat-ended tool for smoothing metal-work: a tool used by silver-chasers. b. An instrument for smoothing or glazing the surfaces of photographs, engravings, cards, writing-paper, etc. c. A contrivance for flattening specimens out on the microscope for comparison.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Planisher*, a tool used by engravers for smoothing brass work. 1893 *Model Steam Engine* 90 It is...used, smoothed with a planisher; yet, polished with a fine file, or with oil and emery-cloth.

Pla·nishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb PLANISH, in various senses.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 190/2 Flamishing, to make it (the metal) smooth (in goldsmith's work). 1875 H. STEVENS *Copal Varnish* 21, 177 An process practised in 'planishing'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 888/2 The old mode of forming the tin gallon copper, sugar, or syrup-bottle was planishing, the parts being subsequently rolled by brazing. a 1900 W. B. SCOTT *Life to Keltic*, Planishing in silver manufacture is the final hammering given to an article being made, which does not alter the shape but levels the surface.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planishing-anvil*, *-stake*; **planishing hammer**, a hammer with polished slightly convex faces, used for planishing sheet-metal; **planishing roller**, a roller used in planishing; *esp.* in *pl.*, the second pair of rollers, of hardened and polished iron, between which coining-metal is passed to reduce it to the proper thickness.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 228, (Rack) 1707/1 His hearth Grits, a Planishing Anvile, Argent. His hearth Anun, three Planishing Hamers, Argent, handles Or. 1813 J. PERRY *Parmentier* 61, 4 *Arc* I. 28 Charlemagne, (englishworkers), and beaters, polish the faces of their planishing hammers, by rubbing them upon a soft board, covered with a mixture of oil and finely washed emery. 1832 URE *Dict. Arts* 680 The plates are passed cold between those (rollers), to bring them to exactly the same thickness; whence they are called *adjusting* or *planishing rollers*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Planishing stake*, ...a bench stake or small anvil for holding the [copper] plate when under the action of a planishing hammer.

Planisphere (*plă·nĭsfēr*). Also 4 **planisperie**; 6-7 **-sphære**, 7 **-sphaere**, **-sphere**. [In ME. form *planisperie*, ad. med.L. *planisphærium*, f. L. *plāno-* as: flat, PLANE + *sphæra*, *-ium* SPHERE; in form *planisphere*, a. OF. *planisphère*.]

A map or chart formed by the projection of a sphere, or part of one, on a plane; *now esp.* a polar projection of half (or more or) the celestial sphere, as in one form of the astrolabe.

[1344 *Planisphærium Ptolomei* (*Anglo*) *Rodolphi Bri-gleucis* 96 Theoricorum Planetarum in tredecim plani-sphæria Claudij Ptolomæi Prefatio.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 131 Gebur and Algarsiph ete Of Planisperie [v.r. sphæries], which men seke, The holes souls. 1391 CHAUCER *Prologue*, 1. title, Here bigynneth the tretis of the astrolabie. Chaucer dividith the Hemisphere into three principall quarters of the Horizon. 1392 HENRYSON *Exerc.* vi. (1856) 156 Astrolabe ...is called of some a Planisphere, because it is both flat and round, representing the Globe or Sphæare, having both the Poles clapt flat togither. 1625 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege Dict.* v. 26 (1651) 174 The planisphere is a table or mappe of two faces wherein the lines are projected circularly. 1658 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1077, I am so present making a silver Planisphere of two foot diameter for the King: the Inventor of that famous Instrument ...Mr. Gunter. 1826 W. JAMES *Calendar* (1828) 1, 116 The globe or planisphere finished by Martin Behem ..., furnishes an idea of what the chart of Columbus must have been. 1880 Sir G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Anc.* xxiv. 2. 408 Hipparchus [had drawn a] planisphere according to the stereographic projection. 1905 J. H. GARNAULT (title) Catalogue of Zodiacs and Planispheres, ancient and modern.

b. *Revolving planisphere*: a device consisting of a polar projection of the whole of the heavens visible in a particular latitude, covered by a card with an elliptical opening, which can be adjusted so as to show the part of the heavens visible at a given time.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 8/1 An ingenious arrangement called a Planisphere, upon which the stars for any evening of the year are, by turning a circle, brought into view. 1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 455/2 An ingeniously constructed 'Revolving Planisphere'.

c. *Astrolabe planisphere*: see ASTROLABE (*b*).

1872 SIDNEY *Chaucer's Astrol. Prol.* 72 The term 'astrolabe' ... in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries ... was restricted to the particular kind called the 'Astrolabe Planisphere', or astrolabe on a flat surface.

Hence **Planispheral** (-*sfĭ·răl*), **Planispheric** (-*sfe·rĭk*), **Planisphe·rical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a planisphere.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Maps & Charts Posthuma* (1650) 311 In measuring the Distances of Places there is no great trust to be had to any Planispherical Projection whatsoever. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 379/2 A Mechlin Spherical Dial fol of same second a Planisphæral Sun-Dial. 1898 W. H. MALLOCK (title) Description of a Planispheric Astrolabe constructed for Sixth Sahba Hussain Indore. 1884 *Nature* 19 June 160/1 Suggestions for a planispheric representation of the terrestrial meridians.

† **Pla·nitude**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *plānitūdo* evenness, f. *plānus* flat: see -TUDE.] prop. = next; in quot., used as = smooth surface.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b ij b/1 The superior planitude of the Plate, which sticketh fast to the roofe of the mouth.

Planity (*plă·nĭtĭ*). *rare*—¹. [L. PLANE *a.* + -ITY. (Cf. L. *plānitĭēs* plainness, a doctrinal reading in Tacitus.)] The quality of being plane.

1880 PRESTON *Piano. Tech. Manual* 21 The straightness of lines, the planarity of surfaces and other like geometrical conceptions.

Plank (*plăngk*), *sb.* Also 4-6 **planke**, 4-7 **planck**, 5 **planch**, 6-7 **planch**. See also PLANCH. [ME. *planke*, a. ONF. *planke* (Tournai 1275), mod. *Flemish planke*, Norm. *planque*) = *F. planche* 339 ~ 2

plank, slab, little wooden bridge, measure of land; in mod.F., a narrow strip of land = Pr. *plancà*, *planchà*, Cat. *plancia*, Sp. *plancha*, Pg. *prancha*, Port., Olt. *pianca*:—L. *planca* (post-Aug.) board, Pardus., Olt. *pianca*:—L. *planca* (post-Aug.) board, plank, slab (e. g. of marble), prob. f. root *plat-* of Gr. πλαξ, etc.]

1. A long flat piece of smoothed timber, thicker than a BOARD; spec. a length of timber sawn for building or other purposes to a thickness of from two to six inches, a width of nine inches or more, and eight feet or upwards in length.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2222 Pe plonk hor on pe wynde was, Wip-oute ender an ende glas. *c* 1330 *Will. Palerne* 4278 Hent him vp in armes, & bare him forb ouer-bord on a bred planke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVI. 34 And wiþ pe bestis planken hit pulle bynne dounne. 1398-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 91 Also payed for a plonke to the vestrie 1d. Also payed for a planke 1d.; 1456, . 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 134 Dixx planken of xviij fote long xij inch brode & iij inch depe. *c* 1440 HOCC. *Clerke Hous.* 3727 118 The Frenchmen had lassed the planken of the bridge ouer a myle aboute Brige. 1483 *Wardrobe Account.* 1. 184 Pro nayles ped pertenyg Godfrays bred by the Estes boyt and the ouuer planks of pe old Ship. 1524 SHERBORNE in *Archæologia* 134 A plank of the old ship, on which Cornish had trod. 1613 P. NEDHAM *Powd. Bridd.* 253 The wood employed in Joinery is commonlyest itself; and of this there are Boards, Planks, and Battens. 1840 *Niles' Register* LIX. 1/2/2 At the extremity of the piers [at Ashland, N.Y.]...a large platform was erected...About 40 long benches were constructed of rough planks for the ladies. 1881 TYLOR *Early Man Ani. Hist.* I. 141 Planks are pieces of wood 12 inches in width and 2 or 3 inches thick.

transf. 1850 PROCTER *Poems* II. 168 They met with two planks or bars of solid silver, each piece being twenty feet in length, one foot in breadth, and two or three inches thick.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: Timber cut into planks; planking.

1559 in W. Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 738 An M. slate planckes of 12 and 16 inches thicke. *Hist. Ely.* *c* 1580 T. DELONE in *Archæologia* XI. 125 The excessive waste of pile and planck in the Fleetemylne platte. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Aug., There comes Lowles, about Mr. Deering's business of planke, to have the contract perfected. 1708 DE FOE *Cast. Ambition* I. (1840) 36 Want of news to put into plank. 1791 *Mem. Johnstone's Trust.* (1818) 127 The Royal George...that fine old ruck of British plank. *c* 1850 *Rambler, Naturg.* (Weale) 136 *Plank*, a general name for all timber, excepting fir, which is from one inch and a half to four inches thick.

c. *fig.* esp. in reference to the use of a plank to save a shipwrecked man from drowning.

1629 D. DYKES *Tymarch.*, *Mem. IV* (1630), The Plathe Politicke make a bridge on To keepe dry Soules. 1631 F. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* iv. 102, A thin thin plank keeps in thy vitall breath, Death ready waits. 1699 A. HAY *Diary* (S.H.S.) 103, I desired her to acquaint his father to leave off upon 3ª plank of that setting up inflexations in Scotland. 1850 ARK. SHAW *Wks.* (1854) I. lxxvii. viii. 210 This is indeed the only plank we have to trust to, that can save us from shipwreck. 1868 CROSS *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 304 Though a purchaser may buy in an incumbrance, or lay hold of any plank to protect himself, yet he shall not protect himself by the using a conveyance from a trustee, after he had notice of the trust. 1886 WESTLAKE *Lect. on Lancy Lawyers* 22 That seems that in the strange new sea of change wherein we live, We still may keep the good old plank, of simple faith to Him!

2. Applied to various things consisting or formed of a flat slab of wood applied to a special purpose indicated in the context; as, a narrow foot-bridge; a table or board; a bat-maker's bench or table which surrounds the 'kettle' (*Engr. Dial. Dict.*); also in other technical uses: see quots.

a 1300-30 *Alexander* 3240 A prous planke is at a place to pas it to ouere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 *Planke* or brygge, *pons*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plonke, *asser*. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Plancke for a bridge, *planche*. 1611 COTGR., *Planche*, a plank, board, table, floore, deale. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 278 The King will have them shoote every day as the Planke, and no Gentleman examine they become more excellent shot. 1823 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Dict.* ed. 2, (1832) 13 Cast on a large Table or planke, a little garden or heap of earth. 1872 LUCOMBE *Hist. Penzance* 324 Before the Reformation, as still at the Rifle, [the procession] passed between the two edges of the Plank, well with song or prayer. 1895 BOUGHT *Hist. Dunton Chapel* (Chetham Soc. No. 37) 10 Coarse stuff bats, composed of a mixture of burnt wood and fat, the rags being laid on as the plank. 1897 KNIGHT *Mod. Mech.*, *Plank*, the frame of a printing press on which the carriage slides. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 763 The workman...presses it [the point of a bat] down with his hand, moving it...round on its centre upon the plank, till it has produced on the crown of the bat, in rubbed out. 1888 *Nicholson's Coal Trade Glass.*, *Corvedale*, a plank about 24 inches thick, and 24 or 6 feet long, used to support the roof in coal-workings. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plank*...4 (*Bottom-making*) The bottom of the French engine-boat or refreshment.

3. † **a.** A flat slab of stone, esp. a gravestone. [In L. *planca.*] *Obs.* b. *Coal.* Calcareous fragment of the Stonefield Oolite beds.

1660 WOOD *Life* Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 345 Two stone coffins ...without planks or covers to them. *Ibid.*, Upon most of those planks or plank-stones, were engraved in them, or embossed or contained a cross from one end to the other. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 384 Over his grave was soon after erected ...a convenient of free stone, with a plank of same like thereon. 1871 J. PARKER *Cant. Cathed* 149 We find about Sandford, in place of the 'Stonefield slate', beds of white and yellow sand, cement or more fast in thickness, with irregular lumps of calcareous sandstone, more or less blue in the centre, called 'plank.'

4. In *local use*: A piece of cultivated land longer than broad; a strip of land between two open furrows [= *F. planche*]; a regular division of land, as distinguished from the irregular ridges of the 'ridge-rig' (*Engr. Dial. Dict.*); a more or less definite measure of land: see quots.

1814 *Sussex Agric. Surv. Shetl.* App. v. 32 Q. Is the term plank known as applicable to lands? *A.* [...sometimes a word as a term for large regular divisions, in opposition to the smaller ridges of the old *rig* and *roodee* or *roorig* divisions]. 1883 R. M. FERGUSON *Rambling Sk.* xiii. 83 The average extent of each plank was about an acre. 1892 CHAMBERS-FERGUS *Mod. Scot.* viii. 190 The 'plank' of land ...was generally the same in extent throughout Orkney and contained 12 acres Scots or 1/3 acre English.

5. *fig.* An item or article of a political or other programme. Cf. PLATFORM 7b. Orig. and chiefly *U. S.*

1838 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Fourth 1850 II. 141 They kin' o' slipt the planks from under th' ole platform one by one. 1848 *Boston Courier* 18 Sept. 2/2 Another plank in the platform is, an Act of Congress to be added. 1856 *Harper's Monthly* XIV. 80 Every subject of the platform is spoken of as one of its planks; then we read of 'the slavery plank', 'the mail plank'. 1884 *Chr. World* 17 June 453/2 Another 'plank' is the restriction of Chinese immigration. 1890 *Times* 2 Oct. 10/1 It was not so admitted 'plank' in the Liberal platform, and (so far as I know) Mr. Gladstone has never pronounced it to exist until now used in his favour.

6. Phrases. † *To bring* (a gun) *to plank*: To turn to the side of the ship; to run out (*obs.*). *Plank-over-plank*, with the outside planks overlapping, as in a clinker-built vessel. *Plank-upon-plank*: see QUOT. 1823. *To walk the plank*, to walk blindfold along a plank laid over the side of a ship until one falls into the sea (as pirates and others are said to have made their captives do, in order to get rid of them). *Also fig.*

1557 LD. GREY in *Proude MSS. Engl.* VI. xxxiv. 303 I caused the gunners to bring up their artillery to plank and shot about. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends*, *Barebone & Gamin*, to [clinch work, or plank-over-plank. 1815 CHAS. TAYLOR *Dict. Plank upon plank*, is when other planks are laid upon a ship's sides after one is built. 1822 MACCULLOCH *Scottish Misc.* (1887) 262/1 It would have been necessary for Bruce and Nelson to make every French sailor whom they took walk the plank. 1827 SOUTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Walking a plank*, an absolute method of discovering people in mutiny and piracy; under a plea of sending the prisoner on shore. Also, for ascertaining whether a vessel is brank; he is made to walk along a quarter-deck plank. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (A.), Dreadful stories they were! about hanging, and walking the plank.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Consisting or built of planks, as *plank-bridge*, *-door*, *-house*, *-island*, *pile*, *piling*, *shanty*, *-table*, *-timber*, *-work*; objective, as *plank-dressing*; *plank-built*, *-sided* adjs.; **plank-bed**, a bed of boards resting on low trestles, without a mattress, used as part of the discipline of convents, prisons, etc.; **plank hook**, a pole with an iron hook at the end, used by quarrymen, miners, and others (*U. S.*); **plank-plant**, an Australian leguminous plant, *Bossiæa Scolopendrium*; **plank-road**, a road made of a flooring of planks laid transversely on longitudinal bearing timbers (*U. S.*); **plank-timbering**, **plank tubbing**: see quots.; **plank-way**, the narrow portion of deck between the side and the frame of the hatch in a wherry, etc.

1818 FARMAR *Sinders* 22, I (1879) 263 To prefer a 'plank-bed and skin and whatever else of the kind belongs to the Genoese discipline. 1867 *United Ireland* 27 Aug., To discomfit Fenianism [by] plank-bed and bread and water. 1888 REPORTER *Fr. World to Cloister* v. 113 The order...is enforced...save of the most senior sisters in regard to its observance from 10 till...by plank bed, midnight office, and long hours of prayer. 1897 MISS KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 429 An open-splayed European 'plank-bed's house. 1883 GOODRICH-FREER *Coal Mining*, 'Plank Down, a watertight stopping fixed in a heading, constructed of balks of fir placed across the passage, one upon another, sideways, and tightly wedged. 1832 *Penn. Pamph.* XV. 2 Public Acts of the Hon. Daniel Horwood and his family had the "plank-house allowed to them. 1808 GEN. ELECT. *Dict. Etc.* 81, The day 'plank-island of a yacht. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 98 The piles are covered..., and whole piles let into the grooves. 1780 B. MORSE *Mech.* 6 Thomas 31 A law of 'Plank Piling should be run down to a little Island adjoining. 1873 HOUSTON *Life Clearings* Introd. 9 The many 'plank-roads and railways in the course of construction in the province [Canada]. 1898 OLIPHANT *Three Strangers* 363 The first plank-road in the State of New York was laid, I believe, in 1824, and in 1846 there were several in operation. 1888 *Times* 2 Oct. 10/6 Traces of old Roman plank-roads on the moors...not far from Dinghurst, in Lower Hunsrück. 1785 W. JOHNSON *Eng. Theatre* x. *Fair* (1792) 20 Instead of taking Tinsley and 'Plank Breeding, slope the sides to an Angle of 45 degrees, and plank them with rough flat Stones. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 587 A few steps onwards bring one to three of a corrugated iron...'plank-sided houses. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 131 A 'plank table, supported on stakes driven into the ground. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 699/1 The Sumatra yacht, ..'plank-timber, pieces, and parts. 1882 *Standard Mining Gloss.*, 'Plank timbering, the lining of a shaft with rectangular plank frames. 1893 *Univ. Dict. Sports* 910 There are three modes of keeping back or stopping up these feathers; by 'plank rubbing [etc.]. 1883 GOODRICH-FREER *Coal Mining*, 'Plank Tubbing, shaft lining of wooden planks driven down vertically, behind wooden cribs all round the shaft. 1887 W. ROE *Wreckfish Pioneers* 48 How it did rain! The 'plank-ways, paved and dry with

weeks of rain, lay in the water everywhere. 1889 P. H. FITZGERALD *Engl. Edyth* 26 Down the river...came sailing the wherry...with her plankways scour-white. 1890 HOUSE 17 Close up Rails of leather run along both sides of the plank-way. 1893 *Trial Alice Lambkeeg* in *St. Libert's Lett.* (1898) 24 The French...called to the Top of It a "Plank-work purchased, to raise it to the same Height with the rest of the Wall.

Plank (plæŋk), *v.* [f. PLANK *sb.*; cf. ONF. *planquier* = OF. *planchier* to floor, plank, bridge, f. *planche*, *planche*.]

1. *trans.* To furnish, lay, floor, or cover with planks. Also with *over*.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 326 Planke his stronge trough Vnder this hors, that he be lyggyng softe Yrough & harde trough to stande clothe. 1483 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 93 In the Stable a Racke & a manger, and it is new planked. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Plancher ou garnir d'ais*, to floore or planke with boordes. 1609 HOLLAND *Ammian. Marcellin.* 390 When he had set his ships together,...and...planked them over in manner of a bridge, he passed over into the Countrey of the Quadi. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 61 The Sides were planck'd with Pine. 1725 J. PRICE *Stonehr. Thames* 3 These Trees Rills, when planck'd over, will be enough. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1850) 245/2 The footways in the thoroughfares which lie beyond the principal street, are planked like floors.

b. To fasten or join *together*, to fasten or hold *down*, with planks.

1884 CENTR. *Friends Gl.* xvii. 68, Boats planked together two and two. 1895 *Times* 3 Jan. 5/2 The fallout...does not appear to have been planked and fastened down.

2. a. To place, put, or set down; to deposit, plant. *dial.* or *slang*. b. To table or lay down money; to pay readily or on the spot. Const. *down*, *out*, *up*. *U. S. colleg.*

a. 1859 E. BRADLEY *Day Out* (1880) 49 So we crept on the chaise, an planks wasn't drawn at 11 (1) 1866 A. G. MACKAY *Scotch Landlops* (ed. 2) 60 'Plank' is on the highest shelf in the house. 1892 [J. RICHARDS] *Sleigh-bound* 205 Hardly I handed my dear Lady Mazzy to a seat, and planked my own huge carcase upon another one. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Sept. 234 A desire to plank down...University men in the midst of the social life of East London.

b. 1835 CROCKETT *Tour* 29 During the last war [he] planked up more gold and silver to lend the government than Boston ever coughed. 1839-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 326 Come into the parlor [= street] shop here, and plank the pewter. 1887 H. FRITH in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 213/1 Workmen would rather plank out five thousand dollars from his own pocket. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* x. He 'planks down' the dollars required for the purchase.

3. *Archit.* a. To splice together (sheets of wood) into roofings. b. To harden (a hat) by felting.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2021 Sheets of long-staple wool are planked or rolled together. 1875 *Ibid.* 1732/1 They [hat bodies] are planked or hardened by a few short whisks, thickness, and strength. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 1183 *Breaking-frame.*—Here the sheets are planked, or rolled together, the long end of one to the short end of another. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 378/2 After the hat is planked it contains nothing further.

4. To fix on a board (a fish that has been split open) and cook at a hot fire: see FLAKED 2. *U. S.*

1877 HOWELLS *Out of Question* (1881) 134, I suppose you plank here—pass, here.

5. a. *trans.* To sleep on or as on a plank; to lie down on the hard ground; also *to plank it*. b. *transf.* To condemn to a plank-bed.

1829 B. HALL *Trav.* II. 282, I was right glad of [a berth], being weakly tired, and having no mind to plank it. 1860 DOUGLASS *Bush Lays* 40 Through the day we will rough it, at night we will plank it. 1887 Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN in *Scott. Leader* 15 Oct. 3 Who may be sent to a prison cell and planked for taking part in demonstrations which are an innocent and harmless as a meeting of the Boot Improvers Liberal Association.

6. To exchange the separate strips or rigs of land of an individual owner for one compact piece of equal extent. *North. Sc. dial.*

1810 J. HOUSMAN *Agric. Surv. Cumberland* 188 In many places, the arable land has been planked, or converted into distinct farms, in place of the old system of tenants occupying it in run rig, or rigg and rood: so it was generally termed. 1811 E. CLARK (*Shetl.*) 16 viii. 238 The land [has been] planked or allotted in due proportion to each person.

†Plankage. *Obs.* Also **†plaunage.** [f. OF. *planage*, *plaenage*, f. *plande*, *planche*: see PLANK and -AGE.] Payment charged for the use of planks at landing-places.

1327-8 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 191/2, Par reson de Mauage ou Kayage ou Plankage. 1483 *Cal. Ann. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 Sache persons and parsonnes...that occupieth the said Wharf shall pay the plaugage...according to the old and wont liability. 1598 in FITCH *Extract Munic. Rec.* (1887) I. 70 [Various heads under which dues were claimed] Ladinge; Housselage; Waiinge; Cranidge; Anchorage;...Sea-mouthed groundes; Fishinge; Fowlinge; Plankage.

†Plank-board. *Obs.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + BOARD *sb.* See also PLANCH-BOARD.] A thick board suitable for flooring and similar purposes.

1399-1422 (see PLANCH-BOARD.) 1497-8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 48 Plankbourde ad opus de le nave. Roll. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1138/1 The duke had prepared bridges made of planke boards, for his men to passe the ditch. 1808 WILLIS *Hampshire Word.* 609 The vessel scouring for the thickness of planke board. 1897 MORTIMER *Pinch.* (1900) II. 48 Twill make good Plank-boards and Timber.

Planked (plæŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. PLANK *v.* + -ED1.]

1. Furnished, laid, floored, or covered with planks.

1648 Shelvocke *Voy. Round World* II. iv. 71 *Discov.* 438 A fencing bridge, and planked Embankments On every shore, for the Men's defence. 1652 T. de Grey *Compl. Horseman* 21 A planked floor is warmer than a paved or pitched. 1793 S. Hazard *Rep. Thames* 37 Both the side Streams should be three rds. wide, with low planked Walls.

2. Of fish: Cooked by being split, fastened on a board, and held to the fire. *U.S.*

1877 Hoffman *Our of Question* (1882) 234 One's ideas of planked Spanish mackerel. 1883 *Science* V. 426 The principal dish was 'planked' shad. By this process four fish are fastened to a board, and held towards a hot fire. While cooking, the fish are constantly basted with a preparation made of butter, salt, and other ingredients.

Planker (plæ·ŋkəɹ). [f. Planke *v.* + -er¹.] A workman who planks or kneads hat-bodies in the process of felting them.

1900 *Brit. Med. Irnl.* 17 Feb. 356/1 In hand-planking (by 'fulan,' is dipped in boiling water saturated with chalk), and then fulled and vigorously kneaded by the planker's hand.

Planking (plæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of Planke *v.*

1. Furnishing, flooring, or covering with planks.

1495 *Househ. Ords. Hen. VII* (1790) 132 Laboryng & workyng, abought Cowchyng plankyng & laying of the said grete Rolles Stone & Gravell. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* (1664) 10 Manger, Rack, and Planking of a Stable in eight shillings per foot in length. 1850 Rankine *Manuf.* (Weale) 158 *Planking*, covering the outsides of the timbers with planks; sometimes spanishly called 'shinning'. 1883 Mrs. Dyer *Digging & Grubbing* 110 Post Darwin possessed no suitable wood for planking purposes.

2. *concr.* Planks in the mass; plank-work; the planks of a structure; *spec.* those forming the outer shell and inner lining of a ship.

1559 Lesolie *Writhe, &c.* 29 The Carpentes were at Work on the Grating and Planking for the Cabines. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* ii. The planking of the paddle-boxes had been torn clear away. 1871 Hoffman *World Travel.* (1890) 292 The passengers...paced back and forth upon the planking. 1904 A. Griffiths *Pen. Public Servants* II. 18 There was little enough comfort for us on deck—a few feet of planking on the ship's deck.

3. The lagging or 'cleading' of a steam-cylinder.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1754/2.

4. In technical senses of the verb.

1850 Rogers *Hist. Dunster Chapel* (Somerset Soc. No. 17) 12 For brewing, hardning, boiling and planking [hair bottles], for two years, eight shillings per score. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 543/2 Counting the stud for planking. 1884 *Chamb. Encyc., Planking*, the fitting of hat bodies by rolling them on a plank, and frequently immersing them in soapy hand water. 1900 [see Planker].

†**5.** Harrowing or rolling of land with a plank.

1614 M. Parkinson *Notes on France* 39 They have new sowed wheat, which they cover very slightly by planking, that is, drawing a plank, on which a boy rides, over the land.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **planking-clamp, -screw**: see quots.; **planking-machine**: see quot.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Planking-clamp*, an implement for bracing a strake against the ribs of a vessel and holding it until secured by bolts or treenails. *Ibid., Plankings machine*, a machine in which hat-bodies, after being formed, are rubbed, pressed, and steamed to give them strength and body. *Ibid., Planking-screw*, an implement for straining planks against the ribs of vessels.

Plank·less, *a.* [f. Plank *sb.* + -less.] Having no planks; void or stripped of its planks.

1837 Lonsd. *Dodd's Weal Poem* Wks. 1886 I. 327 Vikings oftimg guest and grim on the plankless ribs of their pirate ships. 1864 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* XIX. iv. (1872) X. 40 The Peasant Noble...clattered with his wooden slippers upon the plankless floor of his hut.

Plankshear, -sheer, variants of Plandshear.

Plankton (plæ·ŋktŏn). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plankton* (V. Hensen 1887), a. Gr. πλαγκτός, neut. of πλαγκτὸς νέλ. adj., drifting, f. πλάζ-εσθαι to wander, roam, drift.] A collective name for all the forms of floating or drifting organic life found at various depths in the ocean, or, by extension, in bodies of fresh water. Also *attrib.*

1892 L. J. Rees in *Trans. Manchester Microl. Assoc.* II. 30 Variations of the floating fauna and flora, or plankton, of the Plymouth Waters. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 377 When the recent German expedition set out to study the Plankton or floating life of the Atlantic. 1899 *Nature* 22 June 191/1 Rich collections of plankton were made at all stations.

Hence **Plankto·logy**, the department of biology relating to plankton (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **Plankto·nic** *a.* [irreg. for **Planctic*], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of plankton.

1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1079 Most, if not all, *Globigerinæ* are essentially planktonic organisms. 1903 Marie in *C. Natural Hist. Soc.* LXI. Proc. 74 Planktonic.

Plank·ways, Plank·wise, *adv.* [f. Plank *sb.* + -ways, -wise.] In the manner or direction of a plank; lengthways.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 90 When cut plankwise, [wainscot] is extremely apt to warp, unless very well seasoned. 1882 Hopkins *Textile Work* 32 For turning the surface of wood checked plankways the same tools are used.

Planky (plæ·ŋki), *a.* [f. Plank *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of or composed of planks.

1811 Coleridge *Mad* 103, 442 He came before the planky spars, that all its strength were wrought. 1906 Kipling in *Lovat to Sp. Stanta, Fingerposts of the Road*, and Flames thro' them, And rear the planky Shelter the'd before.

Planless (plæ·nlĕs), *a.* [f. Plan *sb.* + -less.] Without a plan; not planned; unsystematic.

1800 Coleridge *Piccolomini* III. iv. 40 Rosy-plashing messengers, chaste envoys!...Will they counsel, and weave them altogether Into one web of treason. 1832 Blackie *Stud. Lang.* 11 Where not stupid, low often careless, aimless, and planless! 1887 Besant *Holidays on Land* 89 All England was before us; ours was a planless expedition.

Hence **Pla·nlessly** *adv.*, **Pla·nlessness**.

1854 *Scott. Leader* 9 Mar. 3 That large, school whose method seems to be to begin working and go planlessly ahead. 1908 *Hibbert Irnl.* Jan. 408 The planlessness of many instruction in schools.

Planned (plænd), *ppl. a.* [f. Plan *v.* + -ed¹.] Designed, projected, arranged, etc.: see the verb.

1750 C. Cheeney *Right Chandler's Appeal Defended* (title-p.), Objections against the planned American Episcopate. 1884 Black *Two Adam.* xli. There had been a planned meeting. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Life's Rem.* 136 It must have been a planned-out affair.

Planner (plæ·nəɹ). [f. Plan *v.* + -er¹.] One who plans or makes a plan; a deviser, arranger; a projector, schemer; *spec.* in *Sc.*, a landscape gardener.

1728 Craven in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) V. xxvi. 201 This exempts you from the charge of being the planners of the measure. 1810 tr. *Gabrielli's Hyder Naik* IV. 184 Having been for many years a planner of fortresses, I shall be an air of smartness. 1830 L. M'Cabe *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* ii. (1851) 27 He procured the services of Mr. *Ivory*, then a planner in Edinburgh. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 6/4 The original planner of this stupendous enterprise.

Plannet, -ett, obs. forms of Planet *sb.*[1]

Planning (plæ·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Plan *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Plan; the forming of plans; the making or delineation of a plan or diagram; scheming, designing, contriving.

1728 *Stuart's Vitr. Britan.* I. 3 Actual surveys of roads and harbours, require a good degree of skill both in planning and drawing. 1842 *J. Nixon Dissert. Kyan.* (1850) 137 Let there be no want of design, but leave the whole planning and plotting. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Venice* II. viii. 209 In other dimensions and plannings.

Plano-[1] (plē·nō), used as combining form of L. *plānus* flat, smooth, level; in scientific or technical adjectives, denoting (*a*) flatly, in a flattened manner, with modification of a specified form to the direction of a plane, as *plano-concavated, -conical, -hemispherical, -ribonated, -orbicular, -spatulate, -striated, -subcucullate*; (*b*) a combination of a plane with another surface, esp. plane on one side, and of another surface on the other, as Plano-concave, -convex, etc. Also **plano-cylindric, -ical**, plane on one side and of a cylindrical form on the other; **plano-horizontal**, having a plane horizontal surface or position; **† plano-orbit** *Astrol., Obs.*, applied to a number compounded of a 'plano' and a 'solid' number, i.e. of 3 prime factors; **plano-subulate**, of a flat awl-shaped form.

1839 Loudon *Arb. Brit.* viii. 1183 Seeds 'plano-compressed or winged at the apex. 1857 Dana *Manuals* I. 60, 79 Some few are "Plano-Conical, whose Stipendes is in part level between both ends. 1846 Dana *Zoophy.* (1848) 733 Cucullæa *Scotti* cells ...quite shallow, plano-conical. 1707 *Short Acct. Publ. Lectr.* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 224 He supposes the soul to be of the nature of a "plano-cylindrical spheroid; ...the plain side was made by God Almighty, but that the devil afterwards wrought the other side into a cylindrical figure. 1846 Dana *Zoophy.* (1848) 321 Conoleum, plano-hemispherical. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 111 *Fucoides*, the Sandalwood; a Petal covering the nect...; "plano-tubulated. 1846 Dana *Zoophy.* (1848) 431 With a solid "plano-ventricular base. 1889 W. Phillips *Devil. Conveyancing* 111 Conjurings, subconjurors, swords, wavy, "plano-tubulate. 1846 Dana *Zoophy.* (1848) 321 Subcylindrical, "plano-ventral in top. 1660 Hooker *Sermon Pract. Wks.* 1845 VII. 69 There be seven numbers called plane, other solids, others "plano-solids. 1846 Dana *Zoophy.* (1848) 378 Very broad cephalads, and often "plano-subcyclidiate. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 111 The Claws "plano-subulate.

Plano-[2] (plænŏ), before a vowel or *h* **plan-**, combining form of Gr. πλάνος wandering, used in a few scientific terms: see Planoblast, Planoida, Planogamete, Planuria.

Planoblast (plæ·nŏblăst). *Zool.* [f. Plano-[2] + Gr. βλαστ-ός sprout, shoot.] The free-swimming generative bud or gonophore of certain Hydrozoa, usually a zooperiform medusa or medusoid. Hence **Planoblastic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a planoblast.

1872 Allman *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. Introd. 23 Planoblast...A gelatinous bud with a structure fitting it for a free locomotive life when detached from the hydrosoma. *Ibid.*, Umbrella, the gelatinous bell of a medusiform planoblast.

Plano-convex, *a.* [f. Plano-[1] + Convex.] Having one surface plane and the opposite one convex: chiefly of lenses; also of natural formations, as parts of plants or minerals, or other objects.

1663 Hooke *Microgr.* Pref. (T.) I first also with was a pretty large plano-Convex Glass. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 560 Plano-Convex Glasses. 1711 *Ibid.* XXVII. 2 Let there be a wooden cannon, the plano-convex mirror, which was Mr. Gray's companion in all his travels, has a pleasing effect. 1832 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 73 Corydaleæ plano-convex. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clock.* 102 Achromatic glass with two plano-convex lenses.

b. Of a crystal: Having some faces plane and others convex.

1814–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min. Ind.* 3 102 Plano-convex...when the faces are partly straight and partly convex, as in the diamond.

2. Having a flattened convex form.

1843 J. G. Wilkinson *Swedenborg's Animal Kingd.* I. i. 21 The tongue's upper surface is plano-convex. 1853 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* xi. (1858) 81 Receptacle plano-convex, pulvinated.

† **Planodia** (plænōdiă). *Surg.* and *Path.* [f. Plano-[2] + Gr. ὁδός way.] (See quot.)

1658 Blount *Explan. Law Terms*, Planodia, seems to be a false passage, as may be made in sections of the uretra in cutting by a bougie, sound, or catheter.

Planogamete (plænōgămī·t). *Biol.* [f. Plano-[2] + Gamete.] A motile gamete or conjugating cell: also called zygozoön. 1886 [see Gamete].

Planography (plænō·grăfi). *rare.* [f. L. *plāno-* see Plane *v.* + -graphy.] The art of drawing plans; *spec.*: see quot.

1847 J. Dixon *Hydraulic Engineering* 130 Planography is another description of section introduced by...Sir John Macneill,...which required that a vertical section...should be laid down on the line of direction marked on the plan, and having the Gunings and Embankments painted in opposite sides.

Hence **Plano·graphist**, one who draws a plan or map; a map-maker.

1859 G. M. Tattershall *Land & Book* v. xli. (1862) 610 All planographists of the Holy City agree that [etc.].

Planometer (plænō·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -meter.] An accurately made flat plate, usually of cast iron, used as a standard gauge for plane surfaces; a surface-plate. So **Planometry**, the use of a planometer; the measurement or gauging of plane surfaces.

1864 Webster, *Planometer*. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1776/1 Plane-surfaces are produced by the planing machine, by the file, and by grinding. *For the purpose of verifying these accuracy, the planometer was devised by Whitworth.*

Planometry, wrong form of Planimetry.

† **Planorbis** (plănō·ɹbĭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *plāno-* see Plane *a.* + *orbis* Orb.] A genus of fresh-water snails (pearl-snails), characterized by a flat rounded spiral shell.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 158 We find in the marls and limestones the shells of the Planorbis, and other lacustrine testacea. 1876 *Beveridge's Anim. Parasites* 38 A gasteropod mollusc, similar to a Planorbis, which lives as a consumer in the body of an annelid. *Camb. Nat. Cephalopoda's Comp. Anat.* 81 The planorbis like shells of the Heteropoda represent the simplest condition of these forms.

Hence **Planorbiform, Planorboid** *adjs.*, resembling, or having the form of a *Planorbis*: of a flat rounded spiral shape: **Planorbine** *a.*, belonging to, or having the characters of, the subfamily *Planorbinæ*, of which *Planorbis* is the typical genus; **Planorbite**, a fossil shell belonging or allied to this genus; **Planorbuline** *a.*, of or belonging to *Planorbulina*, a genus of *Foraminifera* having shells of a planorbuloid form.

1856 Woodward *Mollusca* 22 The Ichthyolite are elongated ... and the Helices planorbiform and multispiral. 1879 Carpenter in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 800/1 Remarkable modifications of the planorbuline type. 1893 *Cassell. Nat. Hist.* III. 413 Shell very small, planorbuline.

Planospiral (plænōspəi·răl), *a.* [f. Plano-[1] + Spiral *a.*] = *Planispiral*: see Plano-[1].

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1031.

Planeschour, planeschour, planescour, planshar·e, obs. ff. Planchon. **Planscheer, planshire**, obs. forms of Plantshear.

Plant (plănt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **plante**, 4–7 **plante**, (4–5 **plonte**, 5 **plantte, plaunte, plaunte**, *Sc.* **playnt**, 6 **plaunt**, 5– **plant**. [In sense 1, OE. *plante* fem., ad. L. *planta* sprout, slip, cutting, graft, whence also OHG. *pflanza*, ON. *planta*. Later senses are affected by med. or mod. uses of L. *planta*, and by *F. plante*, or are direct derivatives of Plant *v.*, or a. F. *plant* action of planting, plants collectively for planting out, f. *planter* to plant.]

I. 1. A young tree, shrub, or herb newly planted, or intended for planting; a set, cutting, slip; a sapling. *Obs.* or *dial.* (In local use the name for seedling vegetables at this stage, as 'healthy cabbage plants', 'plants at sixpence a hundred', etc.)

c 893 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliii. 12 Eower bearn sien swe niwe plantu[l] strehtlenge æpmiclu[m]strud from iugoðe. 1562 R. Alday (*tragedy*) *Part C. Alis.* B ij, Ye Orchardgarde, Whose fair set trees beguile him pleasure and fame longest, all his labourous heed. 1579 *E. E. Accid. Gard.* (T. & s.) 204 Ye have to fynde in Ryth in Februe one tyme fit plantes, for spryng, for peese. 1598 Chapman *Hero's Pond.* 363 Yld not a plaunt of thilke blessed tree? And of my goodlye planted K. shall here. 1900 Macilwain *Bush*, &c. 18 Men take plantes or shyftynges pretill and set here in other places. 1940 *Afghan Key. Crops* 1. 6 Iron rod to lay out plants of a set of Twice 1. 6. Iron rod to lay out plants of a young planter of a set of Twice 1. 6. Iron rod to lay out plants of a young planter of a set of Twice 1. 6. Iron rod to lay out plants of a young planter

Fr. étoile. 2 The hilt of Sion is like a figure planted (Latinate 'Der Heng Zion ist wie ein sechtes Zweigleich'). 1923 *Blanket Ado* P 487 A plant, the clay of a tree that was planted in the earth. 1800 Lincoln *N. Y. C.* 10. 8. 376 There is a swan known the Forests, that adorns our young plants with curving *Kreuzlandy* on their backs. 1888 E. Bellamy *Arrowroot* 11. 86/2 Plants are young Trees fit to be set. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 158 Some plants of canes.

b. A young tree or sapling used as a pole, staff, or cudgel. Now chiefly *dial.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 30 Piers *Plowman* writhe-pan withoute be double plante. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 493 He caught a plante of an appell tre, and with the bore it broke handes, and sithe he wolde make hem to remove. *c* 1600 Dad *Bigg. Redwall Gr.* v. 11(81) 119 An ashen plant, a good Cudgell, what should I call it? 1892 Dupuis *Vingt. Georg.* iv. 698 Take, Shepherd, take a plant of wakhen oak And labour lips with many a sturdy stroke. 1919 *Antiquary Spect.* No. 335 ¶ 2 Sir Roger's servants...had...provided themselves with good Oaken Plants, to attend their Master upon this occasion. 1930 Eliza Heywood *Belle Assemblie* II. 122 Then unprovisions Spaniard...having under his Shield, a good Sword, and a strong Oaken-Plant. 1900 M'Clure *Congregation* v. 54 (Ulster) The country people came pouring in—each man carrying his ash 'plant'.

c. *fig.* Anything planted or springing up; a scion, offshoot, coinage; a young person; a novice. Now *rare.*

1580 Lyly *P. Pl.* A. 1 136 Lone is be lowest thing has ye lord nobly, how else be planted in ye plants, pleasure, plenty of gree. 1635 Haun *Flow of Love* 3 Flyes of fragrant hue, Be while waists burlesque of verses, & nosegayes be plantes of all vyce. 1900 *tr.* Dunbar *Poems* xxxvii. 30 Gret Gode we graunt that we have long dwelde, A plante to spring of the nyne orderis. 1748 Gray *Let. Ind.* 274 The Inquisition...considering them to be but new plants sorts are such signes with them. 1908 Phillips, *Plant*, figuratively a young Man or Maid. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 168 A plant from Bristol, a youth of remarkable growth.

2. A member of the lower of the two series of organized living beings, i. e. of the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable; generally distinguished from an animal by the absence of locomotion and of special organs of sensation and digestion, and by the power of feeding wholly upon inorganic substances. (Formed L. *planta* in botanical use.) Often popularly restricted to the smaller, esp. herbaceous plants, to the exclusion of trees and shrubs.

1551 Turner *Herbal's* A iij, Vrtes...of plantes, herbes, and trees. 1587 Mascall *Gov. Vineyd* 18/1 Plants be sowed and planted like trees partly: the first is the Herbe: the opposite the Shrub: the third the Tree. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Plant*, a Botanical Body that has a vegetable Soul. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Learned and Experienced Botanist, Mr. John Ray gives us the following Characteristick Notes of the Chief Kinds of Plants. 1748 Gent. *Gillman* 1 Sickly Plants being a stagnant Earth. 1778 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 780 Betula. Flowers male and female on the same plant. 1830 J. G. Bidder *Natur. Brit.* 36 The original denomination of this venerable plant. 1884 *J. Tart Mind in Matter* (1892) iv. Plants, because it is their nature to produce leaves, roots, by an overplus of food, produce nothing else.

b. *fig.*

1594 Shakes. *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 322 The Princely Eate, wherein Children (two hard hearted) did harbour. Old barren Plants, to make it with their Age. 1844 Emerson *Lect., Eng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 302 Government has been a fruitful or useful to a plant. 1889 *Lancet Europ. Mor.* II. i. 27 Christianity alone was powerful enough to tear this evil plant from the Roman soil.

c. Sometimes applied to the leafy or herbaceous part of a vegetable.

1633 Evelyn *Tr. de Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 124 Locke...Engrossed in the Mouth of May, very deep in the Earth, to make their Stalks and Plants thick and white.

II. Chiefly from Plant *v.*

3. *collect.* A growth of something planted or sown; a crop.

1831 *Trans. Indust. Assoc.* 199 To insure a good crop of barley and a kind plant of clover. 1846 *Trans. R. Agricult. Soc.* VII. ii. 288 The promising plant of wheat which covered it was laid...by the rough weather. 1898 Rider Haggard *tr. Longos. Mag.* Oct. 513 There was a very full plant of cowslips, which would have produced a fine crop.

b. *attrib.* Growth. *In plant*, growing, in leaf; *to lose plant*, to die off, dwindle away; *to fail in or miss plant*, to fail to spring from seed.

1844 *Trans. R. Agricult. Soc.* V. i. 4 Clover...If sown thinner it is apt to fail in plant: and even when in plant it is not very productive unless highly manured. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. ii. 192 The spaces in the...ridges, which have missed plant, are filled up with transplanted swedes. 1850 *Ibid.* XIII. i. 32 The wheat other than plant in the spring.

4. The way in which any one plants himself or is planted; footing, foothold, position.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 2 The wide seat between his feet, when in a standing position; even him in from a 'plant'; if I may so say. 1869 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 377/2 There was disobedience and disloyalty in the plant of the figure.

5. A deposit of fish spawn, fry, or oysters; *collect.* an oyster which has been bedded or is intended for bedding, as distinguished from a native. *U. S.*

6. The fixtures, implements, machinery, and apparatus used in carrying on any industrial process. (In Great Britain rarely with a or *pl.*)

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon. France* I. 133 The ground was purchased to the purposes of extensive commerce, but the appellation of a plant gave as much dissatisfaction, from my inability to fathom the meaning. 1858 *Chief Engr. & Archt. Irnd.* 8 1795's There was very little gambling of manufacturing those implements (technically called the Plant) from one contract to another. 1887 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 150 In Durham and Northumberland a single 'plant' of pits and engines will work the ground for a mile or two on each side. 1888 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 153/2 The plant includes one steam crane, three steam travelling cranes, a steam five-engine, sixteen pumps, two steam hammers, seven steam engines, three boilers, and a few hundred sail-making machines. 1894 *Weekly Gaz.* 30 Apr. 5/1 Six places in the coke region of Pennsylvania are now in operation.

b. *fig.* The instruments/titles employed in carrying on spiritual or intellectual work.

1861 Lo. Lindsay *Lispiration* 392 We must take stock here, likewise, of our spiritual plant, our intellectual capital. 1882 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 457 The college is to him a sort of industrial enterprise,...and the professors are part of the plant. 1887 *Ch. Times* 21 Jan. 54/1 The policy of increasing the plant of the Roman Catholic body here...is still pursued.

7. [L Plant v. 8.] A hoard of stolen goods; also the place where they are hidden. *Thieves' slang.*

1798 Grose's *Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Plant*, the place in the house of the fence, where stolen goods are secreted. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., Any thing hid is called, *the plant*...such article is said to be *in the plant*; the place of concealment is sometimes called *the plant*, as 'I know of a fine plant'; that is a secure hiding-place. To *spring a plant*, is to find any thing that has been concealed by another. To *rise the plant*, is to take up and remove any thing that has been hid, whether by yourself or another. 1837 J. D. Lang *New S. Wales* II. 30 He had found, to his astonishment and disappointment, that some person had *sprung the plant*—a cant phrase for discovering and carrying off property which another person has stolen and concealed.

8. A scheme or plot laid to swindle or defraud a person; an elaborately planned burglary or other form of theft or robbery. (The notion appears to be that of a trap or snare carefully planted or laid in the ground and covered up.) *Sharpers' slang.*

1805 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 147 A regular plant to clear me out. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Greenwich Fair*, The 'plant' is successful, the bill is made, the stranger is of course taken. 1841 — *Pickw.* xviii. 'It's a conspiracy,' said Mrs. Allen. 'A regular plant,' added Mr. Bob Sawyer. 1860 Col. F. Townsend *Rank & Id.* III. xviii. 134 When the cleaners who live by snarling with mouths lay a deliberate scheme by which an honest man's house is to be entered, or his property carried off, it takes at the Police Offices the title of a 'plant'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 4 Mr. charges Blackburn with having, in language which has recently become parliamentary, 'got up a plant' on his honourable young friend.

9. [L Plant n. 2 c.] A spy, a detective; a picket of detectives. *slang.*

1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 120 The wild fingered votes to a plant there. A person sent for the purpose of detecting him] which led to his untimely end. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 May, Mr Sheppertow took the keeper...instructed the defendant as he was going through the lock to take care, as there was a 'plant' out that night. *Mod.* A plant set to arrest motorists travelling at illegal speed.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. Simple *attrib.*, as *plant-eater, -covering, -disease, -egg, -forcer, -fossil, -form, -growth, -kingdom, -life, -movement, -nature, -ornament, -parasite, -species, -spirit, -world.* b. Appositive, as *plant-ancestor.* c. Objective and obj. gen., as *plant-dispersal, -dropper, -eater, -eating, -flower, -growing, -hunting, -nursing, -parasite, -sharpener*; *plant-bearing, -feeding, -stimulating* adjs.

d. Instrumental, as *plant-clothed, -grown* adjs.

1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* I. xviii. § 161 Now if animals acquired an original propensity to therefore irresistibly impelled) on...may we expect the 'plant-ancestor will be. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 473 The Carboniferous 'plant-bearing strata of Rahnert valley. 1894 *Board Agric. Circular* 2, a These traps...should be placed close to the [dog] kills of 'plant-eaters. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 190 Fruits eaten by birds effect a means of 'plant-dispersal. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* ii. xiv. § 102 Among animals the fresh eaters cannot exist without the 'plant-eaters. 1883 T. Rymer *Fib. Earth* 5 192 This is not necessary to 'plant-eggs or vegetable seeds. 1878 *Pop. Mechanics* 1 *Minister Agric.* 21 Oct.-10 1775. The nutrient is...equally incorporated with the 'plant-feeding matters. 1894 *Daily News* 30 Feb. 6/7 The belief in 'plant-fetishes, whereby the inhering spirit or ghost occupies the place of animal property. 1875 Trevelyan & Dyer *Sandw's Bot.* 190 In the same manner, from a morphological point of view, stems, leaves, hairs, roots, thallus-branches, are simply members of the 'plant-form. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 25 Apr. 3/3 The wild 'plant-grown embankments of railway cuttings. *Ibid.* 10 July 3/2 Illness...the continuing injurious 'plant-growth or for the growing of an insect pest. 1878 Bunyan & Bull *Marmion* 398 Bill enjoyed a capital day's 'plant-hunting at Tangier. 1884 R. Fearnley *Plant Lore* (title-p.) Folk-Lore of the 'Plant-Kingdom. 1880 H. Spencer *Found Princ.* ii. viii. § 21 'Plant-life is all directly or indirectly dependent on the heat and light of the sun. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 13 A luxuriant plant-life covered every stem and log. 1894 *La Fontaine Art. Anim.* 114 134 A name (*Staphylea*) which in our language signifies as much as 'plant-losing creature. 1878 Bentley & Holland *Botany* (1880) A Dictionary of English 'Plant-names. 1898 H. A. Bickmore *Educ. Archit.* 26 The anomalous...was the favourite 'plant-ornament with the Greeks and Romans. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 198 Fruits of a wild Arctic climate, in the abundant 'plant-remains of East Siberia and Amsterdam. 1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* I. xviii. § 161 No explanation of the conceived shape of the 'plant-spirit. *Ibid.* § 163 'Plant-worship,...like the worship of idols and animals, is an aberrant species of ancestor-worship. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 709/2 The irreverence which we have derived from Christian 'plant-worshippers.

e. Special Combs.: **plant-bed**, a stream containing fossil plants; **plant-beetle**, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, feeding on plants, a leaf-beetle; **plant-breeder**, one who cultivates plants with the object of improving existing varieties, or producing new ones; **plant-cane**, a sugar-cane of one year's growth; **plant-cutter**, (*a*) a passerine bird of the S. American genus *Phytotoma*, having the habit of biting off the shoots of plants; (*b*) *U. S. Mil.*, (*pl.*) stolen in early times in Virginia, who systematically cut down the tobacco plants; **plant-feeder**, any animal that feeds upon plants; **plant-food**, a substance, or the substances collectively, on which plants feed; the food of plants; **plant-marker**, a small tablet of wood, zinc, terra-cotta, etc., set in the ground beside a plant, and bearing its name; **plant-of-gluttony**, rendering of Gael. *Luss-a-chroinn*, name for the dwarf cornel, *Cornus suecica*, the berries of which are reputed to stimulate the appetite (*Trans. Bot.* 1866 s. v. *Cornus*); †**plant-plot**, a nursery for young plants; **plant-tin**, a tinned vessel for carrying plants, a botanical case or vasculum.

1882 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 48 The Manawa series in the Hokianga Hills overlying the 'plant-beds. 1818 Keast *R. Sc. Edinburgh* XIII. (1882) II. 321 The beautiful tribe of 'plant-feeders (*Organoxela*, F.). 1793 Encyclop. *W. Indies* II. v. 422 'Plant-canes in this soil...have been known to very fine seasons to yield two tons and a half of sugar per acre. 1800 Lathom *Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. II. 201 'Plant-cutter. 1892 in Newton *Dict. Birds* 750. 1887 Maulsby *Forestry &c. Adv.* 210 Virgin forest will be considered best...because it contains sufficient 'plant-food. 1900 *Weather. Gaz.* 31 June 113/2 There is no subsequent set-back to plant-food as the consequence on account. 1810 Hall and Conner's *Rep.* (1815) 110 Tribunals also were imposed...for Corn-grounds, 'plant-plots, groves or parks. 1811 Strutt *Chron. Eng. Hist.* xxiii. (1822) 452/2 From Cranfield a scene in Wiltshire, the Academy was translated unto Oxford, as unto a plant-plot, both more pleasing and fruitful. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/1 In the winter there is no occasion for 'plant-tin or tourist-can.

†**Plant**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–6 **plaunte**, 5–6 **plaute**. [ME. *plan(n)te*, a. F. *plante*—L. *planta* sole of the foot.] The sole of the foot.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* iii. 7 Anoon the greuoulis and plauntis [*1388* soles of hire feet weren stablid togidere; and he lippinge stood, and wandride. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 150/2 For the plaunte of his foot were the toppe of his head was none hole plaie. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xviii. 5, My brethe and plaute Thou shalt from stumbling stop sustaine. 1600 E. Jonson *Masque of Queens* Wks. (Bullen) 384/2 Sinewy legs, and plaunt of shape, look for man, or love dotage. 1893 tr. Com. *Mod. Prom* (ed. 12) 14 Before you put the Iron to the plant of his Foot, give me a card.

†**Plant**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *plant*, in obs. use 'the ground-plot of a building; also, the foundation, or ground-works of a building; also, a planting' (Cotgr.), f. stem of *planter* to plant. Cf. It. *pianta* a ground-plan.] A ground-plan.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 256 Much has upon a bare *Plant* thereof, as they call the Schiographia, or Ground Eyen. 1683 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 62 The outward Circle of Mr. Jones's Plan No. 1 of the Romans. *Ibid.* 63 The Plant of the main Structure is in Diameter, one third Part of the Diameter of the whole Extent, or Circumscription.

Plant (plant), *v.* Forms: 1 **plantian**, **plentian**, 1–4 **plant**(**i**)**en**, 4–5 **plan**-, **plawnte**(**n**, 4–6 **plante**, 5 **plonte**, **plaunt**. (5 *Sc.* **playnt**, 8 **plaint**), 5– **plant**. [OE. *plantian*, ad. L. *plantāre* to plant, fix in place: cf. Plant *sb.*[1] The sense-development agrees in the main with that of F. *planter* (14th c.) (—L. *plantāre*).]

I. To plant a thing in or on a place.

1. *trans.* To set or place in the ground so that it may take root and grow (a living tree or herb, a shoot, cutting, root, bulb, or tuber; sometimes, a seed); also, by extension, a crop, a bed of flowers, a garden, vineyard, orchard, forest, or other collection of plants).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxix. 9 [lxxx. 8] Weingeard of Aegypton du aldrest uswerpe heathe & plantadest hie. c 897 K. Alfred *Gregory's Past. C.* 51 xxi He ondwyrdeng fa burgum gesettenesse to plantienne fi, to ymbsyrwenne, pæt se treow deð his ongemet. c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abraham he plantode, pæt bith...c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 Ye ogeleowed on ilmund tren ayeinlich hare hali dawes. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8274 (Cott.) Alle frames he planted in pat place. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 91 Plant pou a tree. c 1400 Maundev. (Roch.) xxi. 137 He gaf plant herin all manir of erbes. 1538 Turner *Libr.* iii. B.v. I have planted Apelle manual...Neither is he that planteth any thynge neither he that watereth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 25 Plant...Wild Olive Trees, or Palms, before the haste Sheep. 1732 Hoare *Rep. to Pownal* (1777) 8, n. v. 334 There are many effects of the French king, prohibiting the planting of new vineyards. 1849 Loudon *Gardener's* v. 86, You can plant a very extensive apple-orchard on a grass scale. 1888 *Q. Victoria Life Highl.* 19 Each of us planted two trees, a fir and an oak.

b. To introduce (a breed of animals) into a country; to deposit (young fish, spawn, oysters) in a river, tidal water, etc.; to naturalize.

1850 1908 *Cent. Dict.*, and Brought from the Pacific and 'planted' in the Great Lakes, these quadrupeds are the most prized of all the salmonidæ. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Mar. 3/1 Mr. Henry Hesman Raine...in 1839 chartered the

Rendezvous for the purpose of planting Island homes in Australia.

c. *Plant out*, to transfer from a pot or frame to the open ground; to set out (seedlings) at intervals, so as to afford room for growth.

1723 *Trans. Soc. Arts* Intr. 10 V. 24 When they [plants] are planted out, after once hoeing, they will take care of themselves. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 373 The same tender kinds should not be planted till some time after they have been planted out. 1858 GARDNER *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 151/1 Plant out all the sorts and sow some to raise others to succeed.

d. *fairy*. Of seed: To grow into or form plants.

Cf. PLANT *sb.*[1] 3, from which this is partly directly taken.

1859 *Prud. N. Agric. Jrn.* X. 2. 55 The seed was put in precisely the same as [in] the preceding year, but it never planted so well.

2. To insert, set, or place firmly, to fix *in or on* the ground or any other body or surface; to set *down* or *up* in a firm position; to put or fix in position; to post, station.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciii. [xciv.] 9 He that plauntide the eere, shal he not heere? 1440 *Prol. Cookery-bks.* 56 Make fayre lowe coffyns, and couche the stuff therein, And prunes pyonys above. *c* 1450 *Gol. & Gow.* 310 That plauntis thare nane pafly-nane. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. 1. 56 How is it to be taught how to plant his pike on the ground. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 16 The Bamboo which the Banians had planted on the way and highest branches of it. 1710 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 89 In the 4 Point of Intersection, plant the Stake H. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5048/1 He planted the British Colours on the Castle. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Remnants* x. vi. On this right hand gardener fix pear, And plants a dagger in the heart. 1824 MUDDIMAN *Man. Husb., Eng.* lii. 476 As soon as the potato had planted his foot on dry ground he called for horses. 1851 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) II. To plant an ice-anchor, a hole is cut obliquely to the surface of the floe. 1874 ROBINSON *Mythology* xv. 107 Planting her scissors on her knees. 1894 E. KENNEDY *Mountaineering Recreat* 163 As the bell passes him, he has to plant these two darts at the same time in the back, and jump aside.

b. To put or place (artillery) in position for discharging. † *To plant a siege*, to lay siege.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 407/1 Planting your ordinance here and there on your walles and Bulwarkes. 1598 GRENEY *Clarin.* II. 158 The Capitaines...planted a strong siege, and enuironed it round about. 1604 E. GRIM. *Hist. Sings Ostend* 114 The siege being planted before Ostend. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvii. 86/2 1401 Plant a peece, is to order it for it discharging that it may do service at execution. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 462 Four swivel guns...were planted at the mouth of each funnel. 1880 CASTLE *Fredk. the Gt.* xvi. II. (1887) V. 29 Cannon with case-shot planted themselves in all the thoroughfares.

fig. 1849 FULLER *Pulpit* I. 5. 1 The devill is not planted particularly against my lukewarmes.

c. To station (a person); *esp.* (in slang or vulgar use) to place for a surreptitious or unavowed purpose; to post as a spy or detective.

1593 EDWARD IV *In Quiet. Compl. Gard.* II. 16 The Porters must be chaged and planted most for Trea, in such a manner as to mind him. 1708 J. DRAKE *Secret Mem. Earl of Leicester* Pref. The guard of his own creatures, spies and dependents which he had planted about her. 1784 *Family Fathers* xi. Wks. 1792 I. 213 Intelligent people are planted, who will bring me a faithful account of the person. 1797 WILKES *Philip II* (1812) I. xxv. 353 He planted strong guards along the banks of the river. 1840 CARLYLE in *Nobody Libr.* lix. (1906) 310 He was planted to see a vulgar pleasant scene on by his party. 1852 ZSCHOKKE *Bear Mystery* 131 You plant one in my house to tell my secrets to Wings, and you plant one in Wings's house to tell Wings's secrets to me.

d. *refl.* To place, station, post, fix oneself; to take up one's position.

1599 HAYES *Difens.* 20, I. 1 He Remember well to plant thee at that Dore. 1754 CHESTERF. *Lett. Nephew* v. 34 Open your eyes, place your head upright, and place you well upon your legs. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii. One grisly old wolf-dog alone...had planted himself close by the chair of state. 1832 L. HAWKINS *Prinpsr. Rom.* (1840) II. 34 [They] persisted in planting themselves steadily to some safe mark.

3. To found, establish, institute (a community or society, esp. a colony, city, or church).

1597 *Acts* xxviii. 15 1555 *Rose Decades* viii That they would go to the province plant a newe colonie or habitation. 1611 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 196 This hapneth by reason of the Tartarian Tartar, that will neither himselfe plant townes to dwell in...nor suffer the Russes...to people those parts. *a* 1658 HARRINGTON *Republic.* iii. 151 Planting and erecting schools for the education of youth. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 40 In these and twenty Townes, there were Indian Christian Churches Planted. 1700 PENN *Certain Inventions* 441 Let him invite his Subjects Hearts, Planting Societies for peaceful Arts. 1749 *Hl. Pa's Exp. Tranquebar* (1760) II. 18, 134 Planting colonies in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Carolina. 1858 MACLEAN *Calif.* v. (1879) 88 They planted missionaries under silken banners.

b. To settle (a person) in a place, establish as a settler or colonist. (Cf. PLANTATION 4.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6033 (Gött.) Passed was a thousand yere, Sin fast war planted in þat place. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (Fincher) 450 Sum bydene bicide, þat bar þe playsyd to hyrselue come to be lande and haue dwe. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ireld.* 72 He, or lengh sone, & good gyngis...war send fore wyf, childe & planted skyffedely yn þys land, nowe & euere. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdr.* vii. 21, I wyll appoynte a place, and wyll plante them, that they maye remayne there. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Toxophilus* (1868) 89 In your iourneis out...ye vse to settle at nyghte. 1607 R. TOMLINS in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1884) Introd. 41 Wee are subiect arryued and planted in this Countrye (Virginia). 1672 PENN *Pol. Acad.* (1692) 44 In some Countries, as in Kent,...how English were they planted. 1722 DE FOE *Cavalier* (1840) I. iv. 136 My being planted or still in Brasil. 1830 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 21 Teutonic soldiers planted as colonists by the Roman governors.

4. *refl.* To establish oneself, settle.

1580 DEE in *Strickland's Camden* 98/2, To unite and plante himselfe there. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 152 The Emperour invited the remainder of the Milesians to come and plant themselves in Sicily. 1850 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 230 Benedict, a monk of Auxerre, who planted himself in solitude among the wild forests by the Oise.

†**d.** *absol.* or *intr.* To form a colony or colonies; to colonize; to settle. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 459 How King Gregoure sett his Power parcis in Fyfe,...and planted and plenisit as he pleasit. 1552 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 38 That...made themselues cosyns, and began to plante in plompes one by another. 1625 BACON *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 534 If you Plant, where Savages are, doe not only entertaine them with Trifles, but Gingles; But vse them iustly, and gouernably. 1725 DE FOE *Tour. round World* (1840) 139 It seems they are resolved to place there.

5. To put, set, or place *in* some local position; to locate, situate; in *pa. pple.* situated. Also *fig.*

1398 *Act* 1 *Hen. V*, c. 14 § 2 Yalez large townes...as well planted for clofly making as the nexet townes of Godelyhouse or Iuppe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 120 So those I plant my chiefest pleasure. 1604 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 295 A Town...finely built, but foolishly planted. 1632 *Pilgrim Pilgrim* I. ii. 3 Some gentlemen will place their scenes, where they ought to plant their wonder. 1658 STANLEY *Island in Fame* iv. (1687) 106 If Nelly himself be the high place of Odissa, then Mopeh which Dr. Robinson planted Paris, must be nought elsewhere.

6. Various *fig.* uses derived from prec. senses.

a. To implant, cause to take root and spring up or grow; to introduce, e.g. an idea or sentiment in the mind.

1403 HOCCLEVE *To Sir T. Oldcastle* 68 Plants in þeyre hertis a deep remembrance. 1503 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 1151/1 God...euer shall kepe in his church the right faith and rightes belonge by the helpe of his owne hande that planted it. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 14 This seruyce...by the bonfyre and power of nature is þyn hurt are veryfy and planted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 2 That noble Thirst of Fame and Reputation which is planted in the Hearts of all Men. 1808 MACLEAN *Lieb's* v. (1837) 76 It was his great aim to plant the truth as the seeds of his heaven.

b. To fix, settle, establish firmly, as a principle, opinion, doctrine, religion, practice, or the like.

1509 MORE *Dyalogue* v. Wks. 159/1 Now were...yt pleasyr of Gyddous hath...knowen, as I sayd and planted before. 1520-6 LORD BERNERS *Froissart. Lord* (1878) 187 As varyaunce with that opinion which Leland would plant. 1658 JEREMY TAYLOR *Serm. Assembly* 329 If the Many doth but once begin not to plant for Heaven in our imagination. 1706 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. I. (1840) 3 [They] planted religion in those countries. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 113 Christianity, so planted by modern missions.

c. To establish or set up (a person or thing) in some position or state.

a 1382 CL. CHANCERY *Wilkins* (1892) 130 *Sit*, ye do intend to dethrone them [the Lords]...and to plant an other in our room. 1577 *F. & C. Duke's Expeditions* G iv b, Thereof ensued the order...established in the Kings counsell...whereto the Queenes mother was planted supreme. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. 2. 454 A man is all the more like himself when he is planted. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* II. v. 63 Then which knew in the way To plant rightfull Kings. 1820 PERCIVAL & MAIR *Speech. Caveats* 2, 4 We would entreat your care To plant not in the Senate of some state. 1832 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xl. They do what is there [with] to plant their own Draperies, and to supplant ours. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Pk.* I. 22 Planting himself on his habit of saying unto God in his closenesse.

d. *intr. for refl.*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xciv. vi, Such as keep His covenants, And on His testimonyes plante. 1594 WILKINS *Heroic Ages*, No reason rules, where sorcerers plant.

II. With the place, etc., as object.

6. a. To furnish or stock (a piece of land) with growing plants.

1580 T. WARMESTRY tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, The earth is carried into it and planted with all sorts of excellent fruitfull trees. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 303 The side of Bochin...is now planted with date-trees. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. Compl.* II. 121 With wild Thyme and Savory planted the Plain. 1838 BICKNELL *Mod. Mech.* I. It is not supposed that they were ever planted, but rather that they are pieces of unenclosed land, with the withered vegetation of the original brick-field. *Mod.* He enclosed a piece of the common and planted it with trees.

b. To furnish or provide with a number of things set or disposed over the surface.

a 1300-20 *Alexander* 2328 He supplesse of a site...Was of an adult sesatist...Planted full of palmeres & many pyned fruites. *c* 1450 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 321 That plenyeit that field with lentis and pulpeis. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 80 Thy Tiberius...should be planted presently With Horse. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 273 The Portugall...built a strong castle here, planted it with seventeene cannon, and a thousand souldiers. 1852 ANSTED *Short* No. 139 ¶ 2. A coral Ocean planted with innumerable Islands. 1893 MACLEAN *Hist. Engl.* v. I. 136 A nursery was planted with some small guns taken from the ships.

c. To furnish a district with settlers or colonists; to colonize or settle; to stock with inhabitants, settle, etc.

c 1626 in *Sainsbury MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 51 The necessity of planting Ireland with the greater part of British. *a* 1677 BARO *Peerage, Manx* 21, viii. 193 He...grants that Scotland, and some part of Greenland were visited and planted by Erricus Rufus. 1760 *Gentl. Mag.* 210 We cannot spare people to plant those Islands. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* (ed. 2) I. 21 Planted in [Media] with cities. 1902 *Dundee Advert.* 2 Jelly 6/3 The other 19 Skaters being...thickly planted with horned animals.

†**d.** To furnish (a vacant church) with a minister. *Sc. Obs.*

1574 *In Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 50 That vacband kirkis be planted, and stipends assigned to them. 1583 STEWART *Cron. Alban.* v. (1858) IV. 80 Mony churches are planted and haunted with single resting ministers. 1710 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. iii. 109 The Bishops are appointed to plant the Kirks which have vakked since the Year 1638.

III. Colloquial uses, of slang or vulgar origin.

7. To deliver (a blow, stroke, thrust) with a definite aim; to cause to alight or fall. (So F. *planter un coup de...*) *Pugilistic slang.*

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 56 Gully made play, and planted two other blows on his adversary's head. 1849 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxvi, I planted a stomacher to his fifth button. 1887 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxii, You know how to plant a straight blow just where it is most telling.

b. *fig.*

1827-8 H. HALLAM *First Impr.* xix. (1850) 330 He finds every Highlander...adroit at fence, in planting upon him as many queries as can possibly be thrust in. 1880 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 56 The thin tones of Lady Vandaleur planting icy repartees at every opening.

8. To hide, to conceal; esp. stolen goods. Orig. *Thieves' slang*; now esp. *Australian.*

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E 2 (L.), *To Plant*, to hide. *a* 1700 E. E. *Hist. Camt. Crew, Plant*, to lay, place, or hide. 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To hide, or conceal any person...in natural planting kind. 1840 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. xvii. 80 'Pa' Bill has planted it' (hid it). 1857 J. D. LANG *N. S. Wales* II. 51 They...observed the robbers place or conceal a quantity of the property, of which they had just plundered the carriage. 1890 *Sydney Herald* 10 Feb., Concerning horses out of the way, or *planting* them, as it is technically called, until a reward is offered for their restoration. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 29 Dec. 5/2 The plunder was 'planted' under the floor of a restaurant in Geelong.

9. To place (gold dust, ore, etc.) in a mining claim in order to give a false impression of its productiveness; to 'salt'. *Gold-digging slang.*

1852 RAMSAY *Gold in S. Lent.* Thrasher to from Birmingham, and native Australian or natural. *Ibid.* The man planted it for you. 1888 P. CLARKE *New Chum* vi. 72 A 'salted' claim...a 'pit' 'sold for a £' (to one to which a nugget worth a few shillings had before been 'planted').

b. To plan or 'get up' by fraudulent methods; to devise as a 'plant' or fraudulent scheme.

1892 *Daily News* 27 May 5/4 Mr. Keay maintained that the affair was 'planned' between the two brokers, the Indian members having...opportunities to carry out that object.

10. To abandon. [Cf. F. *planter là.*]

1874 SCOTT *Waif.* 82, And so he pitched off and left me *planted* (lit.) there Down Town or, or, But one thing is pretty sure: a woman planted (without or once she plunges for life or pregnant) After a decent time must be pitched. 1892 HERMANN *Lights & Shad.* I. xxiii, Sorely planted, as the first event. 1898 MARY *Shelley* II. 299 For some six years ...he makes but a most exemplary husband; and then, all at once, he plants her; plants her at once and for ever.

Plantable (plɑ·ntăbl'), *a.* [f. PLANT *v.* + -ABLE. (Cf. It. *piantabile*.)] Capable of being planted (in various senses of the verb); fit for planting or cultivation.

1615 ECKLIN *Terra* (1749) 24 Roots of any plantable Fruit. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 56 The Land as you go further from the Sea...becomes of a more plantable Mould. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 17 Taking of such up as are of a plantable size from Hedges and Woods.

Planted (plɑ·ntĕd), *adv. Naut.* [f. L. *planta* the sole of the foot + -ED[1]: cf. DEXTRAD.] Towards the sole of the foot.

1808 BLANCARD *Mariner's Mathemat* 441 A general surface that is concave transversed or planted, and another surface that is convex vertical. *Ibid.*, The motion performed or planted, commonly called footed.

† **Plantage.** *Obs.* [a. F. *plantage* plantation (1427 in Godefroy *Compl.*), f. *planter* to plant: see PLANT *v.* and -AGE.]

1. The cultivation of plants; planting.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 454 There are neither Corne, nor Wines, nor Village, Plantage, or Gardinage. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. xiii. (Scrib.) 326/2 All such as trade in tillage of Land, pasturage, or feeding of cattle or plantage in ordering of orchards and Gardens.

2. Plants in the mass; vegetation, herbage.

1626 SELDEN *Tr. of Tithes* (1634) 61 The Ox may as truly as truly, as plantage to the Mouse: As Sacrae to day: as Tactle to her mouth. 1805 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. 22 To clear a circle there, And transplant down the grass and plantage round.

Plantaginaceous (plæntăgĭnē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Plantaginaceæ*: see -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the natural order *Plantaginaceæ* or Plantagineæ of herbs, of which the typical genus is *Plantago*, PLANTAIN 1.

Mod. Littérature is a plantaginaceous genus.

Plantagi·neous, *a. Bot.* = prec.

1846 in MAUND *Explos. Lect.* 272/1.

Plantain[1] (plɑ·ntĭn, -tēn). Forms: 3 plauntein, 4 -eyne, -eyn, 5 -eyn. 4-5 plawnteyn(e, 4 plantelin, 4-6 -eyn(e, 5-6 -eyne, 6-7 -en, -ain, 6-9 -ene, 7 -in, -on, 7- **plantain**; also 6 playntayne, 8 plaintain. [ME. n. OF. *plantain*, -ein :—L. *plantāginem* (sense *plantago*): plantain, app. from the root of *planta* sole of the foot, in reference to its broad prostrate leaves: cf. the OE. name *wegbrēde* (MDU. *wegbrede*, WFRISIAN or NFRIS. *fjil. breid*, Ger. *breit* (=odd).]

1. A plant of the genus *Plantago*, esp. the Greater Plantain, *P. major*, a low herb with broad flat leaves spread out close to the ground, and close spikes of inconspicuous flowers, followed by dense cylindrical spikes of seeds.

[c 1265 *Vis. to Wr.-Wilcker* 594/37 *Arnaglina*, plantelle.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Cant. Tales, Prol.* 3 *C.* 28 His forheed shoyned as a oxhherde. Wore hir of plantayne [v. rr. -ayne, -eyn, -eyen, plantrell and of psaudoke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 137 The nettle ayein is Mansuetude, His Stiu is Jupe, and of Plantaine he hath his herbe sovereine. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 321 Distempere it wiþ be iuys of lactuce & plantayne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Plantayne, or plawewys, herbe, *Plantago*. 1578 *Gentl. Herbal* ccxxiiv, Plantayne or waybrode...is an herbe that ye grekes call arteogloss. It is called also ...grene plantayne, and greenish in sumpe places & glosye leaues. 1597-98 SHAKESPEARE *Hen. V*, I. iii. A kind of herbe like vnto plantine. 1598 SYLVA. *L. L.* 2 *b* Or as, Plantain, a plaister Plantain. 1612 *Two Maids C.* 1. 2. In These poore delights were Nymphs not a disdain. 1617 MARKHAM *Hus.* xx. 32 Three of Feuerew [sett well] to keep women with little breasts, which makes them women use the iuyce of Plantain to keep them from growing. 1718 BRADLEY *Husband., Dict.* s. v., The leaves of plantain are good for all sorts of ulcers, and for cleansing such as are foul. 1870 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 202 The Seeds of Greater Plantain are a favourite food of cage-birds.

b. With defining words distinguishing species and varieties.

The chief are Greater Plantain (see above); Broad-leaved P. (*Plantago majuscula*); Hoary P. (*P. media*); Buck's-horn or Hart's-horn P. (*P. Coronopus*); Ross P.; *P. major* var. *vulgaris*; Sea-side P.; *P. maritima*; Long, Narrow-leaved, or Ribwort P., *P. lanceolata*.

1526 *Grete Herbal* ccxxiii, *Ordeonicula*...Large plantayne is good ageynst lyenter, & for the laxe he put in thare drynes drynes, & healeth and stanch them. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxiii. 32 We call the fourth [kind] ...Sea Plantayne. *Ibid.*, xiv. 15 We may also call it Sharpe leaued Plantayne, Rocke leaued Plantayne, or Cornuto Plantayne. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* lxxxv. 902 *Plantago Rosea*. *Rose Plantayne*...is so called because the rootes the ordinary Plantane or Ribwort...hath...a thicke long spike of small greene leaues vpon their stalkes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 373 That Herb which is called Rose Plantain, or by some, Star Plantain. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* 903 And plantain with 5, that have the capsule 1-celled. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 159 Plantago media (Hoary Plantain)...The leaves make a good astringent lotion. 1899 *Spd. Soc. Lect., Plantago coronopus*, the white plantain or *Hoary*.

2. Applied with defining words to other plants resembling the plantain: as **Bastard Plantain**, *Limnella aquatica*; **Water Plantain**, *Alisma Plantago*; **Lesser Water Plantain**, *A. Ranunculus*; **Least Water Plantain**, ? = *Bastard Plantain*; **White Plantain**, ? *Gnaphalium americanum*.

1548 TURNER *Libellus, Alisma Dioscoridis*...*Alisma* & herbaria plantago aquatica...nominibus vsitata: plantain or water waybrode. 1573 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 426 Falling sald, drink the leaues, roots or buds of water Plantain. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. xcviii. 543 *Alisma*...is also called...Spanish water dock Plantaine, or flowring rush Plantaine. 1687 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 149 They are also the *Gnaphalium Americanum*, commonly called there White Plantain. 1789 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 501 Plantain, Least Water, *Limnella*. *Ibid.*, Plantain, Starbearded Water, *Alisma*. 1846 *Gardener Lond. Ad.* 231 *Alisma ranunculoides*, or lesser water plantain. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 152 Common Starwort...is sometimes called Bastard Plantain.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plantain leaf*, hence *plantain-leaved adj.*; **plantain lily**, a plant of the genus *Funkia*; **plantain shorewood**, *Littorella lacustris*; **plantain-water**, a decoction made from the plantain.

1552 HULOET, *Plantain leaf* 2 *Tal.* i. ii. 30 *Romeo*. Your 'Plantain leafe is excellent for that. *Ben*. For what I pray thee? *Romeo*. For your broken shin. 1597 WOLLEY *Phisic. Physic.* (1651) 37 A spoonful of the juice of Nettles and Plantane leaves. 1789 J. FALCONER *Chase* (*Bridpark.* I. 321 'Plantain leaved' handsaw). 1880 *Garden* 9 Sept. 203/1 This 'Pseudo Lily should be grown by everyone with any pool. 1897 *Pall Mall Magazine* VII. 51 'Plantain-Shorewood, a word of the plantain tribe found beside lakes and ponds. 1902 A. M. D. *Gentleman's Fr. Cleaning*, 1/6 They make a wash with 'Plantain-water.

Plantain ² (*plæ·ntɪn, -tɪn*). *Now Obs. or rare.* Forms: 6 **plantayne**, -in, -yne, 7- **plantain**. [a. obs. F. *plantoir* (16th c. in Godef.), *plantoire*, mod. heddle *plantane*, ad. L. *plantāneus* place-term. PLATAN, of which there was also a mod. or early mod. L. by-form *plantanus*: cf. PLANTAIN ³.] The Plane (*Platanus orientalis*). Also *attrib.*, as *plantain leaf, tree*.

1538 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 14 I am exalted like as a plantayne tre [Vulg. *platanus*] by the water syde. 1541 BARNES *D. Carrilus* L viij, The rose was shadowed ouer with Plantyne and Poplo tree (*platani quoque et populi*). 1626 T[URNER] *Sunspheres* (1638) 52 To Plantain, Sycomor, Cypresse and the Spartane did her young consent. 1796 *Encycl. Rural Economy* I. 252 In Turkey it is common to see tobacco cultivated under the shade of a large plantain. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlii, In the woods of Aranjuez, and beneath the mighty cedars and gigantic elms and plantains which compose its noble woods.

Plantain ³ (*plæ·ntɪn, -tɪn*). Forms: 6 **plotan**, 6–8 **plantane**, 7–8 **-an**, **-ine**, **-ine**, 7- **plantain**, (7–8 **plaintain**). [In 16th c. *plotan*, *plantane's*, *pl.* Sp. *plátano*, *plátanos*, in more sense, identical in form with *plátano*, *plátanos* plane-tree: see PLANTAIN ², PLATAN, PLANE sb.]

There is no similarity of aspect or nature between the plane-tree and the plantain: in fact named already by D'Acosta in 1590, so that no reason appears for a transfer of the name from the former to the latter. It has therefore been suggested that in this sense *plantane* was a corruption of some native name. And, in fact, the plantain or banana appears in Ant. Dies's Galibi Dictionary of 1684, and again in that of 1763, as *patatave*, in Raymond Breton's Carib Dict., of 1665 as '*Balatawa*, grosses bananes'; and in the Arawak being as *peritawa*. But there appears to be no material for determining whether these are native words, or merely corruption of the Spanish. The Tupi name of the fruit is *pacova*.]

1. A tree-like tropical herbaceous plant (*Musa paradisiaca*) closely allied to the Banana (*M. sapientum*), having immense undivided oblong leaves, and bearing its fruit, for which it is extensively cultivated, in long densely-clustered spikes.

Musa paradisiaca and *M. sapientum* (the Banana), if really distinct species, are very closely allied, and some of their numerous varieties are scarcely distinguishable. The names *plantain* and *banana* are also hopelessly confounded. In the West Indies, Western Africa, etc., *banana* is applied to the forms with a purple-spotted stem, and a smaller and more delicate fruit, which in eaten raw; while the name *plantain* is given to those with larger and coarser fruit, which is cooked as a vegetable: but in India the usage is reversed, *plantain* being the general name: see Yule *Hobson-Jobson*. In French, *banane* is the general name for both; as *bananier* a banana- or plantain-tree.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 67 þe fo of Indian verdure, 1534, of Oviedo's Spanish, 1526) There are also cucumber plantes which the christians call Plantes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Hoff. Nar.) 181 Theyre Brandes call thē Platanes, and the fruit Pacoua, Orodon and Anona call it Platanus, for what cause is not knowen. 1760-72 tr. *Hiller's Veg. Syst.* II. 54 The most celebrated of all are the *plantanus*...The stem of these bends...The fruit is the banana...the second...are the plantanus...The third are the quineos].

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 241 The fruit that would be comfortable or tolerable to the Spaniards, is the vnripe call'd...The reason why the Spaniards call it plantane for the Indians had no such name; was, as is other wayes, for that they have found some resemblance of the one with the other, which is they called some Indian pepper, pimento, and cucumbers, being the difference from them which are called by those names in Castille. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 111 Plantanes, that bear a broad floggy leafe, growing in clusters, and *Ananas* like cucumers. *Ibid.* 169 A grape of Plantanes. 1697 LEMON *Barbadoes* 81 The Bottom differs nothing from the Plantine, in the body and leaves, but only this, That the leaves are somewhat less, and the bottle has here and there some blackish spots...This fruit is of a sweeter taste than the Plantine...we find them as good to stew, or preserve as the Plantine...This tree wants a little of the bigness of the Plantine. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) 316. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 71 Lower than these, but with a Leaf for broader, stands the Common Plantan. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. Round World* I. 193 They planted 25 to 30 a greater room of a plantation. 1832 TH. ROE *Humboldt's Trav.* I. 62 *Aru* is quite planted with plantains producing nearly twenty times as much food as the same space sown with corn. 1862 CARLYLE in *Froude* 6/1 A large specimen of this fine Plantain is now flowering in the Victoria House at Kew.

2. The fruit of this plant, a long, somewhat pod-shaped or cucumber-like, fleshy fruit (botanically a berry); it forms a staple food of a considerable part of the human race within the tropics.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 197 This cheese ought to be taken from the place, where any one of the Plantes beginneth to spring vppon. 1648 *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* (Hakl. Soc.) 140 From which they call *Figo*...but it is no other then that which the Spaniards and Portugalls have named Plantanes. 1834 TH. T. BRIGHT *Trav.* 182 Bananas or Plantains. 1857 DARWIN *Voy.* (1879) I. 311 The Plantain I take to be the King of all Fruit. 1898 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 40 Bonanoes, which are a sort of Plantain, though less, yet much more grateful. 1790 JEFFERSON *Life Doubt Wks.* IV. 408 Rice figs, cocoas, and plantains. 1819 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 321 Loads of horse-plantains, a coarse sort, which grows almost without cultivation. 1862 R. H. CODRINGTON in *Life & Lett.* (1914) 160, I generally keep to plantains, which are like a very sour pear, grafted on a potato. 1873 J. THOMSON *Straits Malacca* 8 Of the pisang or plantain...there are over thirty kinds of which the *Pisang-mas*, or golden plantain, ...though one of the smallest, is considered the most delicately flavored. 1890 HUTH & MARSHALL *W. Africa* 38 Along the Coast, and in other parts of Africa, the coarser, flat-sided kinds of bananas are usually called plantains, the name bananas being reserved for the finer sorts, such as the little 'silver bananas'.

3. Applied with defining words to other plants allied to or resembling the plantain; as **Bastard Plantain** (see quot. 1866); **Wild Plantain**, (*a*) the Indian Shot or Plantain-shot (*Canna indica*); (*b*) the Manilla Hemp plant (*Musa textilis*).

1796 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 363 Wild Plantain Tree. This beautiful plant grows with us near the cooler mountains of Jamaica. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Bastard Plantain, *Heliconia Bihai*. 1883 LADY BARKER *The Trader* 161 Even the hardy wild plantain (*Canna indica*) with its brilliant yellow cone and scarlet flowers ..., was reduced to a bare cane and branches.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plantain-bird*, *-garden*, *-leaf*, *-shade*, *-tree*; **plantain-cutter**, **plantain-eater**, a bird of the genus *Musophaga* or of the family *Musophagidæ*, a TOURACO; **plantain-meal**, the powdered substance of the dried fruit of the plantain; **plantain-shot**, a name given to *Canna indica*, the Indian Shot (see quot. 1750); **plantain-walk**, a plantation of plantains.

1683 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 102 In the Barbadoes they have many Drinks unknown to us; such as are *Perino*, the 'Plantain-drink [etc.]. 1800 LATHAM *Gerards Birds* Suppl. II. 104 'Plantain-eater...This beautiful bird is found on the plains near the borders of rivers in the province of Acra, in Guinea, and is said to live principally on the fruit of the plantain. 1888 OLIVER *Forester, Ascra.* II. xv *Musophagidæ*...Tribe...or Plantain-eaters. 1897 HARMAN *Pop. Ornith.* 286 These wild Indians have ...good 'Plantain-Gardens'; for Plantains are their chiefest food. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 37 He eats no a green 'Plantain-Leaf. 1859 LADY *Wizard Isles* 301 Portions...were distributed on plantain leaves to each guest by the Rajmahan. 1872 KINGSLEY *At Last* 106, Why should not 'Plantain-meal be hereafter largely exported for the use of the English working classes? 1733 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 188 The flowers are succeeded by small capsule, each inclosing a round black hard seed, as big as vetch-seed. From these, and the make of its leaves, they derive the name of 'Plantain-tree. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 310 The Guaga...with 'Plantaine shadow himself many one. 1890 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1011, lviii. 1299 *Musa arabica*. The Indian Figge or 'Plantaine tree. 1789 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 79 The Plantin Tree is natural to America. 1880 HUDDESFIELD *Tapestry* (1886) 13 The 'Plantane-Walks are usually made choice of, for such Recreation. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* Poems (1839) 22 Thro' plantain-walks where not a sun-beam plays.

Plantal (*plæ·ntăl*), *a.* *Now rare.* [f. PLANT + -AL, after *animal*.] Pertaining or relating to a plant; vegetable; used by Henry More and other Platonists to translate Gr. *φυτικός*, applied to the lowest and simplest kind of life in living beings: see QUOTA.

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b. *fig.* The action of establishing or founding anything; e.g. a religion; the implanting (*of* a quality); † the laying out (of wealth).

1609 Bacon *Coll. Jamest.* 3, 18, & 13 Those Instruments, which it pleased God to vse for the plantation of the Faith. 1620 T. Scottow *Narrat. Iniq. Sealed.* 102 The place where holinesse, and religion, seemed to lavish their principall plantation. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curtis Tull.* 183 Heaven and Reason concur in the plantation of that quality (fortitude) in the hearts of men. 1735 Somerset *Letters*, II. 242 The plantation of churches and the propagation of the gospel.

c. The settlement of persons in some locality; *esp.* the planting of a colony; colonization.

1588 J. Hooker *Hist. Ireland*, Eg. Ded., Not for sole religion or plantation of a Commonwealth. 1610 T. Blenkinsop (title) A Direction for the Plantation in Ulster. 1610 (title) A true and playne Declaration of the Purpose and Ende of the Plantation begun in Virginia. 1689 N. Cornwall *Geog. Del.* 11. 236 (*Hyde*) 213 The first plantation of Inhabitants immediately after the Deluge. a 1745 Hopkinson *Extr. Wks.* (1) 32 *Wks. Hist. Soc. Penn.* II. 371 Before Sawyer planted in Worcestershire they were of Rugeley. 1870 Perry *Pol. Amer.* 16, The old possessions of Queen Elizabeth and King James's plantation...did not much lure the new English, who came over about 1640. 1708 Postmaster *Lett. Hist.* 70, 101, 141 Before the discovery of America and the plantation of our colonies, the interest of money was generally twelve per cent. all over Europe. 1870 *Athenæum* 23 July 120/1 Plantation against the establishment of Englishmen as landowners in Ireland, the subjugation of native proprietors, and the reduction of the inhabitants at large to slavery.

2. An assemblage of growing plants of any kind which have been planted.

1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 31 Destroy and put away...all haggards, stanchells, plantabouts and commodious within and about the same. 1849 Rutter *Eng. Improv. Engin.* (1859) 150 So clean must we go throughout the whole Plantation. 1858 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* 1, Which was no ordinary plantation, if...it contained 28 kindes of Plants. 1721 *Compl. Farm. Piece* II. 58, 204 Make Plantations of the Seedlings or Cuttings of Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspberries. 1788 *Gentl. Farmer* 2, 9, Choose, About October all their leaves fall away, which has occasioned some to think all the plantation (*i.e.* unlooked) lost. 1848 J. Baxter *Libr. Prayer, Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 11 Cyprus, &c. of the Common Arbutus. 'I also prefer one single row to a regular plantation or bed, on account of the better admission of light and air.

b. Now, *esp.*, a wood of planted trees.

1669 Stirrup *Merchant's Mag.* v. 21, 15 You will have the true Plan of your Ground, as Park, or Wood-land, or Plantation. 1739 *Gentl. Lett. Pranks* (1757) 31 On either hand vast plantations of trees, chiefly mulberries and olives. 1806 *Gentleman Scotl.* (ed. 2) I. v. *Thanehead*, A plain ...covered with corn, grass, or plantations. 1848 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 198 During the last half-century, many very large additions have been made to the plantations of Scotland....The total woodland must, at this moment ...considerably exceed 1,000,000 acres.

†**3.** *fig.* That which has been planted, founded, or settled, as an institution, a mission station. *Obs.*

1590 Fosr. *A.-S. Mart.* (ed. 2) 203/1, I take it [notwithstanding] for a plantation, not planted by God in his words. 1653 E. Chamberlain *Confl. Mind.* 89 The Apostles amongst themselves were equall, and their severall plantations inordinate and equal. 1709 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1756) 90 Both [were] sent down by the Apostles to Samaria, to confirm the Plantation Philip had made.

b. *As oyster-bed:* see Planter 3 b.

1851 W. K. Brooks *Oyster* 127 Before the System was laid out in private plantations, there were very few persons living there.

4. A settlement in a new or conquered country; a colony. Also *transf.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* (Cf. 1 c.)

Chiefly those formed in the New World, and on the forfeited lands in Ireland; also, the ancient colonies of Greece, etc.

1614 Sir Thomas Barkeley's *Reasons* 1, 3857 (Hoare) Barbara to plant their goodly Colonies: Which Kings, with reverence, to this new Plantation. 1622 Capt. Smith (title) New England's Trials. ...With the present estate of that hopefull Plantation, begun by her Sacred Maiestie in the yeare 1620. 1633 Parry *Christianogr.* 1. 6, (1636) 18 In America, there be diuers Plantations of the English, Dutch, and French. a 1638 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 269 Hereafter, a plantation of the city of Rheges. a 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* Prof., Ireland and the Plantations in America...are a Province to England. 1789 *Sessions Lett.* 3, (title) 6 A new office is established for the business of the plantations. 1800 Cornwallis *Corresp.* (1859) II. 398 All grants of the property of Irishmen...and the British Plantations. 1882 Maitland *Rom. Kings* VIII. xiii. 40 Roman plantations, and possibly military stations also reached even to the Deinster.

†**b.** A company of settlers or colonists. *Obs.*

1647 Ludlow *Personal* 230 Ascanius...carrying forth a plantation of men...found a white sow with 30 pigges sucking her. 1653 Holmes *Lacedæm.* 21 Such [ships] as you call plantations, or colonies...are members of men sent out from the commonwealth, under a conductor, or governor, to inhabit a foreign country, either formerly void of inhabitants, or made void then by war. a 1661 Heylin *Quo Warr.* (1673) 21 (*ib. pen. edit.*) This received among them [the enemy] a foreign...of carrying over a plantation to Candida.

c. *To send* (prisoners, etc.) *to the plantations*, i.e. to penal service or indentured labour in the colonies, "a method of treating criminals of all kinds much in favour during the 17th century" (C. H. Firth in *Engl. Hist. Rev.*, 1889, 233).

Active labour was chiefly on the plantations in sense 3, the phrase tended to be associated with that sense.

1652 *Acts Privy Council* (Scot. ed.) VI. 14, 745 To deliver unto Sir Samuel Cholle, to transport to Virginia, 200 prisoners of the Scots Nation at Dunbar;...according to such choice as shall be made by him, who will carrie them to plantations out of scorne to this Commonwealth. 1653 *Mercurius Politicus* 30-31 May, Divers persons...who were in the late rebellious insurrection, were to be sent away to the foreign plantations. c 1660 in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 300 If his Majesty had any such intention, he would rather choose to be sent to a plantation. 1780 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 53 Will the law suffer a felon sent to the plantations, to bind himself for life? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 599 Some of them had been hanged;...and the rest should be sent to the plantations.

5. An estate or farm, esp. in a tropical or sub-tropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee, or other crops are cultivated, formerly chiefly by servile labour: see Planter 4.

1708 Phillips, *Plantation*, a Spot of Ground in America for the planting of Tobacco, Sugar-canes, &c. 1713 *Un. For. Treaty* (1840) I. 86, (1) I had ...two plantations in the island. 1818 *Cassell's Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 82 A person...devised to trustees...a plantation in the island of Grenada, upon trust. 1837 Mrs. Mackenzie *Sou. Amer.* II. 243 They were asked again by two divers of the neighbouring plantations. 1856 Russell *Dromgoole Girl* II. xxvi. 80 Virginia every house is a plantation...with its servants and slaves.

†**6.** That on which any structure is planted; a base, a foundation, a platform. *Obs. rare.*

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 330 You had better undertake to find out a Plantation for Archimedes his Engine to move the Earth. 1688 Cary, J. S. *Fortification* 69 *Platforms*...are the Plantations where the Guns are laid.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in senses 1, 2) *plantation-law*, *-making*; *plantation-life* adj.; (sense 4) *plantation-acre*, †*-cause*, †*-clerk*, †*-land*, *-negro*; *plantation-built* adj.; (sense 5) *plantation-castle*, *-dance*, *-house*, *-mansion*, *-negro*, *-slave*, *-style*; †**plantation-acre**, an acre in plantation-measure; = the Irish acre; †**plantation-measure**, the variety of land-measure formerly used in the plantations of Ireland, in which the acre contained 7840 sq. yards; **plantation-mill**, a mill suitable for use on a plantation, for crushing oats, etc.; †**Plantation Office**, early name of the Colonial Office; **plantation song**, a song of the kind sung by negroes on the American plantations.

1721-2 *Irish Act* 12 & 13 *Geo. III*, c. 10 § 3 Any log of less Quantities than ten "plantation acres. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* 2, v. *Planting*, The Succession alone should always be preferred to the Plantation, or "plantation acres. 1769 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 10415/3 The Ship Rebard ...'Plantation-built. c 1784 in Harvey *Trees*, (1933) II. 1. xii. 68 Any other British or plantation built ship. a 1775 Burnaby *Dove Tree* 10, (1776) I. 298 There was a "Plantation-dance at the Council House. 1824 E. Cruikshanks *Proc. St. England* 12 Oct. 150 Sir Richard Savage, "Plantation Clerk. a 1680 Alg. Sidney *Lond. Mod. Mind.* (1861) 10 He was about to practise his "plantation-dance upon me, and ...the ceiling might come down. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Lucerne*, Before that time the "plantation-lucerne may be used. 1720 Ire. Fin. *Cal. Tax-b* (1892) 163, I come to the "plantation-house. 1839 *Irish Act* 13 *Chas. I*, (1786) II. c. 8 § 2 Towns, villages, hamlets, lands,...usually called "plantation lands, to or upon the mountains of Glenconkane. 1847 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 640 He did his utmost to try and get the natives to embark on "plantation-making, ably seconded by Mr. Billington, the botanist. 1842 *Act 18 Chas. I*, c. 36 (Ireland) "Plantation measure, every Acre thereof shall consist of eighteen Perches or Poles...of one and twenty feet. 1721-2 *Irish Act* 12 & 13 *Geo. III*, c. 10 § 2 No greater quantity of such bog shall be so set to any one person than fifty acres, plantation measure. 1866 A. *Plant Prime. Mod.* (1880) 301 Among the "plantation negroes of the Southern States. 1753 *Dr Fee's Tyrrell's Hist.* (ed. 3) II. 124 Where formerly was kept the Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland, now abolished, is the "Plantation-office. 1871 De Vere *Americanisms* 106 The Negro-minstrel in the streets of Madrid has been...adopted the black man's manner and instrument, and recites his field and "plantation songs. 1898 Hogendijk *Lonely Girl* xiii. 107 Singing plantation songs to the...banjo.

Hence **Plants-tioner**, one who took part in the plantation of Ulster; † **Plants-tionths**, a colonist.

1708 *Modern Ns.* 71 II. 184 Hear ye men of Britannia! give ear ye ...Plantationers! ...and with me dwell on the confines of America. 1888 J. Hannay *Scot in Ulster* iv. 56 The 'plantationers' were accompanied by clergymen.

† **Planta·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [n. late L. *plantātor* (Augustine) a planter, transplanter, f. *plantāre* to plant: see -ator.]

1. One who transplants something, e.g. a cutting.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 458 Can you draw from these [i.e. the French]...a greater Knight, then they drew from the Italians, for their glory be Imitation? 1662 Merrett (Smith), Temperate; and lastly, your Planters, in all the varieties of vsuage.

2. A settler, colonist, 'planter'.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 451 A great discouragement for our collonial plantators there. 1644 H. I. Ferrerius *Chan. I* (1656) 125 Can your the protestants and English plantators in Ireland, begin to grow into some eminence.

Plant-bug. [f. Plant *sb.*1 + Bug *sb.*2] Any one of various hemipterous insects (esp. of the family *Capsidæ*) that infest, and feed upon the juices of, plants. Cf. Plant-louse.

1884 *Reader* No. 91, 270/1 *Aphides*, or plant-bugs.

Planted (plæ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Plants. + -ed1.]

1. Set in the ground, as a plant; fixed in the ground, set up, established, etc.: see Plant *v.*

1a...*Vis.* in Wr.-Wülcker 598/32 *Obstitus*,...bysett a howse, or planted a howse. 1579 Dr. Fox. *Crescit* (1640) I. vii. 318 It looked like a planted garden. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 509 In the newly planted colony of Ulster.

†**b.** *fig.* Of a church or congregation: Supplied with a minister, settled. *Obs.*

1699 T. Bedford *Art of Man-Fishing* (1900) 25 Where there good to preach in planted Congregations.

† **Plantein.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 **plauntein.** [? a. OF. *plantin* or ? *plantoun* young plant, deriv. of *planter* Plant.] A young plant.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 232 Take a litil plauntein of a yeer [*Harleian plantayn MS.*] & take it vp of pe ground wip alle pise rotis.

Planteon, variant of Plantoun *Obs.*

Planter (plæ·ntəɹ). [f. Plant *v.* + -er1.]

1. Of persons.

1. One who sets plants in the ground to grow, or who sows seed; hence, a cultivator of the soil, a farmer, an agriculturist.

1580 Wyllie *Treat. seed* 3 Planets shal plantemen [? *shal plantatoun* plantemen]. c 1672 *Pitt. Vic.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/32 *Hic plantator*, a planter. 1675 Fenton *Gold. Ep.* (1717) 59 Finders restore seeders to their plants. 1687 Motteux *Ps. cxl.* vi. 294 Christ is by the sacred Penners, whether from's *All Saints* to most delightful way. 1708 W. Hamilton *To Crown of Righteous* 10, *Gentle Shepe*, Or with th' industrious planter dust thou toil, Conversing freely in an working suit? 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agriculture*, II. 391 Planters are obliged to give more than ordinary hour's notice of his intention to weigh. 1858 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Antiquity*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 18 The virtues of private gave way to those of planters, merchants, inventors, and scholars.

2. *fig.* One who plants a church, religion, institution, or the like, which takes root and grows.

1832 Southgate *Serm.* I. 187 St. Peter, and St. Paul, the two chiefest planters of the churches. 1720 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* II. 58 The Missions of the Gospel who were to be sent out to be the first Planters of it. 1870 W. Anson *Jackson's Scholars, Introd.* 3 Those Planters of the modern Literature in England hoped well of their Mother Tongue.

3. One of the persons who 'plant' or found a colony; an early settler, a pioneer; a colonist; in Ireland, one of the English or Scotch settlers planted on forfeited lands in the 17th c. *Hist.*

1620 E. Burton *Horse Subj.* 111 They generally give all...brave orders, and customes, according to the latter and purpose of the first Planters. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 140 A pure Colony and plantation...The Planters entaine themselues by what God and Nature affords them for their labour upon the place. 1657 Cromwell *Sp.* to Agr. We have settled almost all the affairs in Ireland; the rights and interests of the soldiery there, and of the planters and adventurers. a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 195 Where the Aborigines (as a Colony) are but few and sparing, and scattered among the Natives of the Country where they come...it falls out that the very first Planters do soon degenerate to their Natives, Customs and Religion. 1689 Bentley *Phal.* 334 The Planters were the Phrygians, who were driven out of Asia by Harpagus. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. v. vi. 308 The Isle of Gael-Alnd, which the original planters had carried with them from Ireland. 1868 R. Bisset-Smith *Raleigh* I. 220 The written records of ...Raleigh's persistent labours as a planter are numerous.

b. In Ireland, in 19th c., A person settled in the holding of an evicted tenant.

1890 *Daily News* 18 June 5/1 Mr. McCarthy gave ...the reason for this refusal to sanction sales under the Ashbourne Act to the planter or emergency tenants who replaced the old tenants. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/1 'If the Govern. ment don't put 'em (the planters) out, we will,' said one of the men to me. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 4/5 What does Mr. Morley propose to do with the men who is settled on the farms—the 'planters', as he is called, a name of historical memory in Ireland?

4. The proprietor or occupier of a plantation or cultivated estate, orig. in the W. Indies and the southern colonies of N. America; now used generally of such persons in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Often in comb., as *coffee-*, *cotton-*, *indigo-*, *sugar-*, *tobacco-planter*.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1867) 4 The Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island. 1660 Blount (title) Boscobel. Pamphlet (1861) 19 Another singular benefit to the Planters, in the large quantities of wild Thieves. 1708 Penglase, *Planter*, ...also a Master, or Owner of a Plantation in the West-Indies. 1749 *Dr Fee. Voy. round World* (1840) 200 One of the Spanish Prisoners was a planter, as it is called in the West Indies, or in America, we are should call it in England. 1758 J. R. Forster *Voyage* 269 A planter of the Harvey Hills wrote to me that he had destroyed some worms infesting his cotton. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 109/1 Before leaving the hands of the planter, the cotton is subjected to a rough cleaning process.

5. One who forms, owns, or maintains oyster-beds.

1842 *Late Times* XCII. 1727/2 Mr. Williamson, a very large oyster planter and dealer in oysters.

6. *Austral. slang.* One who steals and kills cattle: see Plant *v.* 8.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* I. 111, 34 What's a little money, sir, your children grow up dutiful [*sc.* convicts, stuffers] and planters?

7. *Newfoundland.* The owner of fishing or shipping 'plant': see quots.

1866 Hartley *Dict. Amer.* 106, 13 Planter, In Newfoundland, a person engaged in the fishery. 1882 *Nor. N. Newsboard*, a person engaged in the fishery. 1895 Prowse *Newfoundland Fisheries* 22 (Pub. Rolls, Publ.) The

calling vessels were in a large degree the property of individual 'planters', whose earnings helped to swell the common wealth. 1893 R. G. Thwaites in *Century Mag.* Nov. 111/1 A few of these Labrador-going fishermen are what are termed 'planters,' that is, they own a fishing station and employ others to do the actual fishing, while they themselves remain on shore, overseeing the curing of the fish, and attending to the business part of the matter. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 130/2 Over one-half of these Labrador-going fishermen are what are termed 'planters, storekeepers and owners . . . A 'planter' may station for the summer at a 'place', speculating on his own account, or he may agree to take charge of a merchant's plant.

II. Of things or beasts.

8. An implement or machine for planting or sowing seeds: often in comb., as *corn planter, cotton-seed planter, potato planter.*

1856 *Engineer* I. 124/1 The accompanying engravings represent . . improvements in hand corn planters. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* 1931 Seed-planter. . . Sugar-cane planter.

9. *U. S. A* scag formed by a tree-trunk embedded in a more or less erect position in a river.

1870 A. ELLIOTT *Journal* (1889) 122 From the mouth of the Ohio . . it is not safe to descend the river in the night, unless the boat be uncommonly strong, on account of the snags and planters. 1870 RAMSEY-CUMBERLAND *Virtue Lousiana* (1874) 23 In time, the trees thus fallen in, become snagers and planters; the first . . named from the motion made by the trip when acted upon by the current, the others are the trunks of trees of sufficient size to resist it. 1880 HARPER'S *Dict. Amer.* 508 *Planter*, . . the most dangerous among the 'snag and sawyer' family, to which vessels navigating the Western rivers are exposed. 1883 T. W. HINCHMAN in *Harper's Mag.* June 122/1 Their talk was of the dangers of the river; of 'planters and sawyers'.

10. *Pugilistic slang.* A blow planted, a well-directed blow: cf. PLANT n. 7.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 232 Smith put in a dreadful planter on Powell's throat.

11. *colloq.* A horse that has the habit of refusing to move.

1864 TROLLOPE *Complet. Widow* (1868) 140 Mr Mostyll knows an incorrigible planter, considering it essential to their dignity to stand perfectly still for ten minutes after they have been put between the shafts.

Hence **Pla·nterdom**, the class or social order of planters or owners of plantations in America, the West Indies, etc.; **Pla·nterly** *a.*, befitting a planter (in sense 4); **Pla·ntership**, the office or condition of a planter.

a 1677 T. COKE*MAYER Comfort. Rhem. N. T.* (1678) 309 That God should honour the grace of Apostleship and Plantership upon him, rather than upon Apollos. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 734/1 He [James Kennedy] stood, in opinion, a rebel against the interest and majesty of planterdom. 1827 LT. HEUTZELMANN *Life & Last Z. Mandeville* (1910) 227 That husbandry and plantery and almost slavery-trading speech. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 778/2 In the West Indies, plantership denotes the management of a sugar plantation. 1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* (1863) I. 188 Mansfield only two or three vehicles containing female planterdom on their occasions of pleasure or business.

[Plantickle, error for PLANTULE, q.v.]

Plantie-crulve. Also plantie-, planti-, planty-, -crow, -crü. *dial.* (*Shetl. & Orkn.*) [E.Sc. *plantie*, dim. of PLANT *sb.*³ + CROVE.] A kitchen-garden, enclosure.

1814 J. SOMERVILLE *Agricl. Zetan.* Orkn. 80 note. The plants are raised from seed sown in little enclosures of turf, . . called, in Orkney, plants crows. 1814 SCOTT *Diary 4 Aug.* in *Lockhart*, Some doors of them [the enclosures about twenty or thirty feet square] are in sight at once. They are called plants-crowes. 1822 — *Pirate* xxii. 1878 [see CROVE 3]. 1880 CLARE *N. Glosses* 116 (E. D. D.) Building a hen's nest in the wall of his plantie-crü.

† **Planti·genous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **plantigen-us* (f. *planta* plant + *-genus* born: cf. *terrigenous*) + *-OUS*.] Generated or sprung from plants.

1650 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 309 That the divers signs of lichenosness are generated by their respective Animalcules, and particularly that these, which the divers Expressions of Vegetables produce, are not plantigenous.

Plantigrade (plæ·ntigr$\bar{e}$d), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [a. F. *plantigrade* (Geoffroy and Cuvier 1795), f. mod.L. *plantigradus* walking on the sole of the foot, f. L. *planta* sole + *-gradus* going, walking.]

Walking upon the soles of the feet (opp. to DIGITIGRADE); also said of the feet, or of the walk, of an animal. (In this general sense, man is a plantigrade animal.) Commonly restricted to the former tribe *Plantigrada* of carnivorous mammals, comprising several quadrupeds now distributed in various families, as the bear, wolverene, badger, racoon, etc.

1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 196 The animals distinguished by the name of Plantigrade are believed to support themselves on the entire foot. 1838-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 966/1 The tibiæ [in the skulls of this order] are plantigrade. 1872 [see W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 790/1 The human foot, therefore, is a postdactyle, plantigrade foot. 1877 COUES *Fur Animals* vii. 188 They are terrestrial animals. . . On walk is plantigrade.

b. In reference to human beings: Placing the whole sole of the foot upon the ground at once in walking; flat-footed.

1832 C. DE GIRAUD in *Lizard's Wks.* (1876) I. 7 His (Lizard's) step was plantigrade, which made his walk slow and ponderous. 1866 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* (1863) I. 362 He [the negro] is plantigrade and curved as to the shin.

a. transf. Of or belonging to a plantigrade animal, as a bear.

1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 360 A brown, bearded officer, with the true plantigrade countenance. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 80, The black bear alone could have set that plantigrade seal.

B. *sb.* A plantigrade animal; *esp.* one of the former order *Plantigrada*: see above.

1833 KANE *Hist. & Instt. Arctic.* II. xviii. 222 The Plantigrades are so called because they walk, like men, upon the whole foot. 1859 DARWIN *Origin. Spec.* i. (1872) 3 What the succession of the plantigrades or bear-family.

Pla·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PLANT *v.* + *-ING*¹.]

1. The action of the *vb.* PLANT, in various senses.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Exod.* in Wr.-Wülcker 190 *Propagatura*, wæstoga plantung. 1526 LORD, *De Cas. Priap.* xviii. But since death agrees nowhere Toward the length of her planting. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* i. xvii. 20 b, They [Turks] advance their greatest and especiallest care for planting of their orchyeards. 1599 BARNE *Eccl. Plantin. Ideas* (Arb.) 230 Planting of Countries, in the Planting of Woodes: For you must make account to inuocalmost Twenty yeares Profit, and expect your Encrements, in the end. 1629 *Privat. Conversat. Gen. Assembly* (1638) 283 Recommends to the Presbyterie the planting of 1721 Kirk with diligence. 1702 C. MATHER *Magnalia Christi Americana*, or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-england, from its First Planting in the Year 1620. unto the Year 1698. 1708 in Wilkin *S. Clark Considerations* (1886) I. 372 The planting of Clare Hall walls...with Ivy.

† **b.** Position, situation. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* I. xvii. 20 A hill, from whence we might easily see . . the planting of their camps and their ordonnance.

2. Concrete and collective uses.

† **a.** A slip, cutting, young plant, of a vine, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xv. 13 Ælc plantung he nele heofenlic fæder ne gesceode bið awæst-walod. 1580 WESLEY *Pr. Gallik* 12 Whot noose; so noose plauntegin in due qualite. — *Com.* xl. 9 A plauntyng shal stande of the burtowrying of his mouth.

b. A clump or bed of things planted; *esp.* a clump or wood of planted trees; a plantation. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 458 The delectable plesure of Maisons . . inritched with Corses, Plantages, Fruitrages. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1858) 56 If they offered to . . destroy any of the corn, plantages, buildings. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5760/1 A considerable Quantity of well advanc'd Forest Planting. 1721 NARNAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, Busy gardeners shall sow planting now. 1810 *Sir J. Sinclair Agricl. Stat.* Scot. I. 44 Wedges are often accompanied with hedge-stems, and sometimes by what are called balls of planting. 1834 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 203 When the day was fine, I used to spread it by the side of a mossy stream . . or in a neighbouring plantage. 1840 T. E. KENNEY *Old & New Eng. Country Life* 48 In the woods and plantings trees are being felled.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planting district, produce, season, work*; **planting-ground**, (*a*) a place where crops are planted; (*b*) 'a place where oysters are sown or planted' (*Cent. Dict.*); **planting-plough**: see quot. 1832; **planting-stick**, a dibble.

1592 HUMPHREY *Plantagus oryzivus or dolichi, gentilwom.* 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) II. 284 Being cut off about the beginning of Planting-season, it will grow. 1708 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 103 We make with a planting-stick, holes about four inches deep. 1760 E. BRADLEY *Country Gent.* 384 His excuse to his planting-ground for his future pay-wishes. 1832 *Planting of* in *Libr. Useful Knowl., Husb.* III. For the preparation of heath soils, incumbent on sand or loose gravel, an improved paring plough, which we call Foster Palmer's planting plough, is a valuable implement. 1878 [JAMES *Sport & W. Adv.* 120 Let him leave the planting districts, and go up to the wastes of Uaith.

Pla·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. PLANT *v.* + *-ING*².] That plants.

1892 BRIDGES *Planter's G.* (1898) 1 A 'Planting Nation'; or, to speak with more correctness, a 'Nation of Planters'.

b. Owning or cultivating plantations (in the colonies or semi-tropical countries).

1858 OLMSTED *Slave States* 109 From the beginning the planting aristocracy had merely been living on its capital. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 9/2 On behalf of the Queensland planting community. 1893 WORTH, Gen. xi Sept. 3/1 Those who in the seventeenth century brought slavery into the planting colonies.

c. Cattle-stealing (*Austral.*): see PLANT *v.* 8.

1892 'E. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xx. II. 191 That planting rascal Joe.

† **Pla·ntisoun.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *plantiſon*, -*oun* (12th c.) = L. *plantātiōn-em*.] A plant.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Of be kynde of plauntisoun or sede bat engendreb hem kynde. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 *Plantysoun*, a plante.

Plant-louse (plā·ntlous). Any small hemipterous insect that infests plants; *esp.* an aphis.

1825 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Domest. Entomol.* iv, It is called the aphis, puceron, vine-fretter, or plant-louse. 1829 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. (1826) I. 67 Plant-lice, consisting of Frogs, Chermes, . . Plant-lice. 1860-72 *Gard.'s Assist. Mod.* (ed. 4) IV. 3 In the aphis known as green-plant louse through all its divisions.

b. *Comb.*, **plant-louse-lion** [after ANT-LION], an 'aphis-lion', which preys on aphides, the larva of various *Hemerobiidæ*, or lace-winged flies.

1829 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Domest. Entomol.* 80, An insect called the plant-louse-lion.

Planto·crazy. [irreg. f. PLANT(ER + -OCRACY, after *aristocracy*, etc.] A dominant class or state consisting of planters (in the W. Indies, etc.).

a 1856 *Eclectic Rev.* cited in Worcester. 1889 *Mem. Star* 10 Dec., In the midst of a fierce conflict with the plantocracy in British Guiana. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Froudacity* 234 The intention and concert resulting in the beast of the new plantocracy.

† **Plantoun.** *Obs. rare.* Also **plaunt-**. [a. OF. *plantion* a young shoot, forte. of *plante* PLANT *sb.*¹] A plant or young plant.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Of be kynde of plauntoune or sede bat engendreb hemself. — *Phys.* 6 Of be vertu of plauntoun bat is holsom. *Ibid.*, Anober vn of be vertue of plauntoun bat is holsom.

Pla·ntsman. [f. *plant's*, possessive case of PLANT *sb.*¹ + MAN *sb.*¹] A nurseryman, a florist.

1871 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 670 A pitcher the plantsman . . is not likely soon to forget. 1900 *Nature* 3 Aug. 337/2 Long experience . . often enables the plantsman to make conjectures which afterwards prove to be correct.

† **Plantula** (plæ·ntiūlă). *Entom.* [mod.L. dim. of *planta* sole of the foot.] An accessory lobe or process occurring between the claws in various insects. Hence **Pla·ntular** *a.*, pertaining to the plantula.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 366 *Pseudopodia*...Two small claw-like bristles, that terminate the Pseudopodia. 1839 *Cornh. Nat. Hist.* V. 109 Between the claws there is frequently a lobe or process, varied in different insects, called empodium, arolium, pulvinulus, plantula, pseudonychium, or pulvillus.

Plantula·tion. *Bot. rare.* [a. F. *plantulation* (Richard 1808), n. of action f. assumed L. **plantulāre*, f. *plantula*: see next.] The development of the rudimentary plant from the embryo; germination.

1859 LINDLEY in *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 28 We call germination that first spontaneous action. . . Perhaps it might . . be called Plantulation, since the formation and development of a little plant is the result. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Plantulatio*, . . term by L. C. Richard for the development of the embryo during germination: plantulation.

Plantule (plæ·ntiūl). *Bot.* ? *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *plantula*, dim. of *planta* a shoot, slip.] An embryonic or rudimentary plant.

1796 PRINCE, *Plantula Linnæi*, (among Herbalists) is the little Body that lies so as seem an Embryo in miniature in every Seed.] 1799-40 TODD, *Worm-having Mech. Add.* 284 'Tis as unreasonable to suppose a Power in an animal or vegetable Body to produce Animalcules or Plantules from inorganical Matter by Secretions of the Almeni. 1866 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Seed*, The root of the seed serves to feed the young plant, or plantule. 1892 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes and Addn Sometimes a body begins to appear . . which in process of time proves to be two lobes containing a plantule. 1895 *Nature* No. 1431. 313/2 The production of more fibrous plantules.

† **Planula** (plæ·niŭlă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod. L., a little plant, dim. of *planta* a shoot, slip.] An oval-shaped ciliated free-swimming embryo of certain Hydrozoa; hence extended to a similar embryo in Coelenterates generally.

1874 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 89 The embryo is a free-swimming, ciliated body, termed a planula. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 136 In most Hydrozoa the ciliated, locomotive, planula becomes elongated and fixed by its aboral pole. 1879 HALL (*Copenhagen*) *Comp. Anat.* 56 Developed, just like the Hydroid-Polyps, from a planula, which is at first free, and which afterwards becomes fixed. . . attach. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 409/2 The history of the ancestral or planula type (of development) has been thoroughly worked out by Haeckel in a form increasing Tetractinellid sponge (*Ascetta primordialis*, Schmidt).

So **Pla·nulan**, a planula; **Pla·nular** *a.*, (*a*) of flattened form; (*b*) pertaining to or of the nature of a planula; **Pla·nulate** *a.*, of a flattened form; **Pla·nuliform** *a.*, of the form of a planula; **Pla·nuloid** *a.*, resembling a planula.

1888 GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 400/1 The passage from Protozoa to Metazoa was, according to Haeckel, first effected either by 'planulæ nor gastrula but by a disk-like 'planula'. 1898 MAYER *Explor. Lex., Planocerids*, applied by Lankester to a section (*Planoceridæ*) of soft worms having the bodies 'planular'. 1892 *Zool. Soc. Lond. Proceedings*, pertaining to a Planula. 1892 DARW. *Insect. Delight* 230 The cells are nearly circular, contiguous, or 'planulate'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 400 In the Arthropoda Peltata, the hinder-most ovary gives rise to a series of 'planuliform embryos'. 1892 *Zool. Soc. Lond. Proceedings*, for sense see *Planuliform*.

† Pla·nure. *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *planure* = It. *pianura* plain, f. L. *plān-us* level ground: see *-ure*.] A flat or level district, a plain. Hence **† Pla·nured** *a.*, situated in a plain.

1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 40 The Territority of Vesbie...in the plenure is narrow, but stretcheth longer among the hills and lakes. *Ibid.* 102 The two Hills on both sides the plenure of Cilep ... are enricched with orcheres and vines. *Ibid.* II. 258 The delectable pleasure of Murray.

† Planuris (pläniū·ris). *Path.* Also in anglicised form **planury** (plæ·niŭri). [f. Gr. πλάνη wandering, straying + -ουρία, f. οὖρον urine.] Discharge of urine through an abnormal channel, e. g. a fistula.

1683 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Planuria*, discharge of urine through unnatural ways. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planuria*,...*planury*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Planuria*, the passage of urine through a fistulous opening. *Planury*, the same as *Planuria*.

Planxty (plæŋksti). *Irish Music.* Also **† plangstee, planxty.** [Derivation unknown. App. not native Irish, see Petrie, *Ancient Music of Ireland* (1855) 23–25. (Some suggest its formation in some way from L. *plangĕre* to strike, beat.)] "A harp tune of a spirited and animated character, moving in triplets. It is not intended for or often adaptable to words, and is slower in pace than the jig" (Stainer and Barrett).

1730 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1734) 6 I'd make him shout a solemn *Arimeanded* Or jocund plangstee, parson or quaker nie. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 47 He...hears at every hospitable mansion ...a planxty, celebrating the virtues, charms, or high descent of the hostess. 1853 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* 186 He could play jig and planxty without end. 1892 S. LEVER *Maundy Andy* xiii, Dick Emerson was whistling a planxty and opening his nose. 1894 G. PETRIE *Ancient Music Irel.* 13 Of the Planxty and the Piraca...the difference seems to me to be only in names which are convertible. ...In a collection of Irish tunes, chiefly of Carolan's composition, published ...in 1800, the term Planxty [is] given as the English name, and Piraca as the Irish one of the same tune. ...The tunes called Piperacies, as well as those called Planxties, owe their origin, if not, as I believe, chiefly names to Carolan (died 1738). 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 May 8/1 Last night they danced in Canon Hall ...early jigs, reels, and planxties, and never a foreign dance among them.

Plap (plæp), *v.* [Onomatopœic: cf. for beginning *plash*, but *cool flap*, *clap*. See also PLOP.] *Intr.* To come down or fall with a flat impact, and with the sound that this makes. Also as *sb.* or *adv.*, in phr. *to play plap*.

1848 THACKERAY *Catechism to Cadet* x, Constantinople beauties ... wadding and plugging in their odious yellow paraphernalia. 1853 — *Newcomes* lxvii, Hack, down in Barnes Newcome's eloquence will plapping on the water from a column. 1880 — *Rounds. Papers, Christmas Tree* 109 The white bears wicked their pink eyes, as they plopped up and down by their pool. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 252 The oats drops played 'plap' on my naked skin.

Plaque (plak). [*f. plaque*: see PLAQUE.]

1. An ornamental plate or tablet of metal or porcelain, of quadrangular, round, oval, or other regular form, either plain or decorated with figures, intended to be hung up as a wall-decoration, or to be inserted in a piece of furniture, etc.

1875 NICHOLS *Heraldry* 41 The plaques have borders with foliated ornaments, birds and animals, flowers and fruits, filling the interscalar spaces. 1879 FORTNUM *Maiolica* 63, 64 A native plaque is preserved in the museum of the Irish Church, at Paris. 1883 J. J. YOUNG *Cream Art* 38 Photographing on the flat surface of porcelain plaques. 1884 Mrs. C. PRAED *New-rich* 162, The bronze plaques above the mantelpiece resembled enormous brooches.

b. A small ornamental tablet worn as a badge of high rank in an honorary order.

1848 THACKERAY *Van, Pathfinder*, A noblesse slightly girthed, with a large military chest, to which the *plaque* of his order is not unsuitably. *Ibid.* xxiv, Men with *plaques* and orders. 1880 RUSKIN *Library Indoc* II. 239 In those Old Indian times there was a plaque of diamonds and ermine.

2. *a. Path.* A patch of eruption or the like.

1878 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 311 Before the exanthem has spread and consolidated into membranous plaques. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 258 The eruption of syphilis presents ... considerable variety in its forms, some of which are essential plaques. *Ibid.* 619 Plaques like those of lichen ruber planus may be seen.

b. *Anat.* A small flat discoidal formation, as a horizontoblast or blood-plate.

1875 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plaque*, a plate. A French word adopted of late by medical writers meaning either a small disc-like object, as a blood-corpuscle, or a reticulated patch.

Plaquet, obs. form of PLACKET.

† Plaquette (plakĕt). [F. dim. of *plaque*: see -ETTE.]

1. A small plaque or ornamental tablet.

1868 *Academy* 1 Dec. 570/2 The work of another North Italian worker in bronze,...from an examination of several plaquettes from the latter. 1894 *Times* 10 Feb. 5/1 In bronze there are statuettes, medals, and plaquettes in great numbers. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 7/2 At the reception ... each British R.P. was presented with a beautiful silver plaquette representing England and France fraternising.

2. *Anat.* = PLAQUE 2 b.

1883 *Smithsonian Rep.* 772 (T. Hayem holds that the elements of the blood, to which he gives the name of hæmatoblasts, are identical with the 'plaquettes', or corpuscles, described by Bizzozero.

Plas, plasse, plass, obs. forms of PLACE.

Plash (plæʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **plæsa, plæse;** 4 **plasch,** 4–5 **plasche, plasshe,** 5–6 **plasshe,** 6 **plaashe,** 5– **plash,** (6, 9 *dial.* **plesh,** 9 *dial.* **plosh**). [OE. *plæse*, ME. *plasch*, cognate with MDu., Flem. *plesch* pool, also MDu., Du., MLG., LG. *plas*, LG. *plasse*; app. of the same origin as PLASH *sb.*[2], prob. onomatopœic: cf. PLASH *sb.*[3] From the LG. came also OF. *plassier, plassois, plassis* a marsh (Fröhn.), *plassy* a damp meadow (Tournal 1443).] A shallow piece of standing water, a pool made by inundation or by the rain; a muddy pool; a puddle.

1863 *Grand by R. Lodger* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 555 In exchan lede quæ sic vocitantur *Pleas et Rasmas*. *Hist. Abbey of Pleas* in hoc loco...of name leas to pass hence, of loan house just all in pleas. 1412–20 *Morte Arth.* 2792 Two-twyn a plasche and a flode. appone a fare bareale. *c* 1440 *Lond. Prov.* 288 Sarh Rube stode and fish; bodes plasch & polk. Of serrasen blode than dud dares. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Plasche, or flasche, where rayne watyr stondythe. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 799/40 *Hic lacuna*, a playche of water. 1513 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 60 Before them there was a great plasshe of marshyge water. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 36 The red blood flowd fresh, That underneath his feet soone made a purple plesh. 1609 BISHOP *Bible Leuit.* xi. xxxiii. 142 You shall ...smashed when their flesh was dead whether they should go. 1648–78 HERBERT *Dutch Dict.*, *Plas*, *Plasch*, Plash of water. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 122 When crossing any plash of water, she lifted him over. 1874 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 420 Many a glooming plash and silvery lash.

Comb. 1620 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 108 With shrubby sedges, and plash-loving reeds.

Plash, *sb.*[2] (*sedb.* or *int.*) [Goes with PLASH *v.*[2], being (though known earlier) app. the sb. naming the act. In sense 2 it is more directly akin to the vb. than to PLASH *sb.*[1]]

The noise made when any body strikes the surface of water so as to break it up, or plunges into or through it; an act accompanied by this noise; a plunge, a splash.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 82 Then at the last, al ordanely, with a plasch, Haveen and all togidder...[he] lap into the flude. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (Feliz) 11 Dimmy the pale maidenly wyght plank round nevertheless headlong. 1608 SYLVESTER *Maiden.* vi. xxxiv, Twixt's schism heard the ceaseless plash, While many a broken bond, Disordered, through her currents dash, To gain the Scottish land. 1840 THACKERAY *Groves Vill.* Sir, in The plash of oarsmen oars. 1880 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* viii, Mr. Christian here let a heavy clip from his hand into the punch-bowl with a plash which sent some of the nectar into the company's faces. 1882 MRS. HUNGER *Pro. Widow Cavalier-Party* 63 There was the plash of a canoe-bowl to the stream. 1893 LELAND *Hom. I.* 12 The mighty sturgeon...falling on his side with a plash.

b. The like noise produced when water or other liquid is dashed against or falls upon a body, or when masses of water dash against each other; an act producing this noise.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xviii, The willow drops till eve by eve With sinking plash upon the stream. 1814 — *Lad. of L.* III. xxviii, The short dark waves, heaved to the land, With ceaseless plash kissed cliff or sand. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* I. xii, The plash of the troubled and swollen lake. 1852 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iv. (1872) 133 The only noise was a plash of the water against a jetty.

c. A heavy fall of rain. *Sc. and north. dial.* [Cf. Du. *plasregen*, Ger. *platzregen*, Da. *pladregn* (*pladdregn*).]

1800 *Edinburgh Mag.* May 1561 The thunder-rain, in large drops, came plash after plash on the blasket reed. 1817 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 262 Penthouses ... to keep the plash of heavy rain from the house-windows. 1894 *Westmorl. Gazette* in Hadley *Northwood. Gloss.*, If the rain before the oats, Then we're sure to have a plash.

d. A splash of colour, or *fig.* of light, thrown upon a surface.

1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* (ed. 2) Introd., The soft green of hemlocks, with mass on their stems, like plashes of sunlight.

† **2.** *transf.* (?) A liquid perfume for the face.

1699 LOVELACE *Poems* 146 No Cabbons with curious Washes, Blushers and perfumed Plashes.

f. attrib. † **plash-tenement,** the breaking of waves against the shore.

1580 BARNABY *Reuels* (1875) 83 Those shores were rendred by the plash breaches, farre in dark vaue....Swift the sea with plashing rushe in.

B. *adverbially* or *int.* With a plash: cf. CRASH.

1841 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 32 Plash, plash, through the marsh, and there on the dry land beyond...away he bore and bounds towards the mountain. 1886–7 LYTTELTON *Last Irish Idyl* I. vii. 112 We go plash, plash, plash, in the lane-like glade. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 324/1 Plash, plash, the great drops pelted down furious and fast.

† **Plash,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. or dial.* [f. PLASH *v.*[1]] A plashed hedge or bank; a plashed thicket.

1858 BARNEWALL *Spirit Alphonsus* etc. 492 The fresh fragrant flowers of Divine Fruits ...might not like so be removed nor transported to those thorny places and plashes of the law. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1761) I. 11 Avoid the laying of them too high, which draws all the Sap into the Plashes. 1857 *Mod. Mech. in Hom. Rep.* 300/1 There will be one plash for every interval between the stems of the plants. You must ...lay the plashes with their points all one way.

Plash (plæʃ), *sb.*[4] Forms: 5–8 **plasshe,** 6 **plasche, plaashe,** 6, 9 **plash,** 7 **plaish,** 6– **plash,** (9 *dial.* **plesh, plosh**). See also PLASHE. [a. OF. *plaisi(e)ur, plaiz(e)ior, plaisoir, plaisi(e)ur* (3 sing. pres. *plaisse, plaisoe*):—late L. type **plaxātōrem*, f. **plaxāta* twisted or plaited hedge (whence OF. *plaisse, plaisse* hedge), f. L. *plaxĕre* to plait, interweave, twine. (Med.L. *plaxa* (1213) = *retipatia implicium*, Du Cange) and *plaissure* were f. OF. *plaisse, plaisoir*.] Cf. the cognate PLEACH, found somewhat earlier.

1. *transv.* To bend down and interweave (stems half cut through, branches, and twigs) so as to form them into a hedge or fence: = PLEACH v. 1.

1440 [see PLASHING *vbl. sb.*]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 117 At every two foot, or .iii. foot, to keep one set growyng not plashed: and the toppe to be cut of foure foot high... to stande as a snake...and to wynd the other that be plashed stonde them. 1525 — *Surv.* xxiv. 43 Take a great bough of a tree, and plomber the lowest wherein. 1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1582) 54b, Cutting yong trees half a sunder and bowing downe their toppes to the grounde, and plashing the boughes that grewe thicke unto of the same wyth bushes and thornes betweene them, they brought to passe that their hedges were as good a defence to them as a wal. 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 23 Some of our men ...came to the trees which they [the Spaniards] had plashed to make their pallisado. 1609 HARRISON *Pneumatics* iii. 2 Some against plant Cornell Trees, and plash them ...to bound them into an hedge. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *La Blond's Gardening* 19 Infants made of the Trees plashed one over the other. 1894 STANDING *Bib. Forest* II. 501 The hedger finishes down the stems he left standing.

† **b.** To bend down, break down (trees, bushes, or plants): for other purposes. *Obs.*

1609 LUCAR *Dn Barrias, New Pan. Dict.* 5 Plash thickes and prominences cleare That neare the way grow up among the corps. 1630 LEMNIUS tr. *Cleaveton's Treat.* 15, 116 (1636) 109 You must plainly Cleaveth down the corn! 1689 *Bowyer Papers* (1) 1674/5 953 Christmas 0. Hays...being plash'd with the Trees, and with the Frost that did hang thereon, did Flash them, and began to cut. 1707 *Reformation Pamphlet* 8 *Pam. Dict.* 2. v. *Plant*, Let him plash down small Twigs some above and some below.

† **c.** To interlace (a fruit-tree in trellis-work): to appoint or train against a trellis or a wall. *Obs.*

[*c* 1440 : see PLASHE v. 2.] To 1600 *Dialogue Exch.* in *Arb. Garner* II. 82 Rollen *Cl. Fr.* III. 210 One pour vergyer fairyche trest... not be plashd Or grape appoynt the walls of pallaces. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. ix. 20 (1635) 108 So you are to plash a Vine against a wall. 1648 *Herrick's Hesp.* 8 It cannot sound unless it be propped up, or plashed against a Wall. 1678 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 55 It is usual with some to plash them to poles, to make a palisado hedge.

† **d.** To intertwine, interweave, like plants in a thicket. *Obs.*

1633 H. CHAM. tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. (1663) 74 Stock every where with most fragrant Roses and Violets all plashed so close together that we could not see the Bowers. 1637 ANDREW *Jewish Trans* 1. 86 Trees...hope for casting and planting one branch within another from growing very large. 1725 SOMERVILLE *Chace* (ed. 2) Thread the Brake With Thorns sharp-pointed, plash'd, and Briers knotted.

2. *a.* To make, dress, or renew (a hedge) by cutting the stems partly through, bending them down, and interlacing stems, branches, and twigs, so as to form a close low fence, which will in time grow in height; to lay (a hedge): = PLEACH v. 2.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 117 To plasshe or pleche a hedge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 91 The carrenie hedge made of dead wood, well noticed and thicke plashed, or unlike. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 86 Of any of your Hedges were left vnplasht in the Spring, plash them now, for it is an excellent Season. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 221 The practice of plashing, or laying hedges, is in a great degree unknown in this district. 1850 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* 9/2 The hedges are white, the hedges low and plashed.

† **b.** To treat (a wood, or place full of trees or underwood) in the same way, in order to obstruct a pass or entrance, or defend a fastness; to form bowdles, weirs, etc. by such interweaving.

1580 J. HANMER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 51/1 They...did fell diuerse trees, plashed the wood, cast great trenches and ditches round about, and made it so strict, narrow, crooked, and strong, that there was no passage nor entrie for the enimie. 1633 T. STUKELEY *Pha. Hib.* ii. xiv. (1662) 191 Plashed Bowers or woodden tables (as Virgil calls them) *Ib. Forest* II. 501 The plashed mats to cut over, of the length required for the portcullice gate. 1858 H. S. SKRIVENER *Add. Manning* 304, A well drained wheat stubble, with a neatly plashed fence.

Plash (plæʃ), *v.*[1] [Known from *c* 1580; but the accompanying PLASHE *sb.*[2] goes back to *c* 1400. Agreeing more or less in form with MLG., LG. *plasken, plaschen*, LG. *plaschen*, MDu., Du., LG. *plassen, plaschen*, early mod.Du. *plasschen* ("tot weiner plaschen, *patellare* or *Pater*", Plantijn 1573), Ger. *platschen, plätschern*(*n*), *platzen*(*n*) *schen*, Da. *plaske, platske*, Sw. *plaska* to splash, dabble; all app. closely related to PLASH *sb.*[3] See also PLASH *sb.*[4], and SPLASH *v.*, which last appears to be a derivative from this.]

Pla·sher, *sb.*[1] [f. PLASH *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] 1. One who plashes or splashes.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 380 Two serpents .. entered the water, the plasher ..being the quicker. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.*, *Guazzatore*, a plasher in the water. 1611 COTGR., *Barbotteur*, a plasher, or dabler in the water. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1027 Whales .. are called Plashers, because they make a great noise in the water. 1653 WALTON *Angler* v. 104 Let the Plasher alone. 1710 T. BAKER *Reflect. upon Learn.* (1738) 19 Plashers, Dabblers, Pretenders to Learning.

2. A hedger who plashes hedges.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §116 Ye shall .. make a ditche .. and set a quick hedge .. and than shall ye haue a good hedge .. and than shall ye haue a good plasher to plash it. 1577 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 139 Plasher, bylleter, and ditcher, be verye good names. 1611 COTGR., *Plassier*, a plasher, or hedger. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 124 Plashers .. are employed in laying hedges. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 240/2 A Plasher, or Hedger. 1825 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 691/2 Plashers, or hedgers, are usually employed to lay hedges.

3. A pool of water. *Now dial.* Also 6 -ottle. [adl. OF. *plassier*, *plassiéd* (Frisius.) marsh, dim. of *plasq* dassy meadow; see PLASH *sb.*[1] and -IER.] A little plash or marshy pool.

1658 TORRIANO, *Pozzanghera*, a Plasher, or Puddle. 1678 COTGR., *Pozzanghera*, a plasher, or puddle. 1796 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plasher*, a pool of water. 1825 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 691/2 Plashers, or hedgerows made standard down in making a hedge. 1902 *19th Cent.* Sept. 519 (Ire.) streams with only the smallest growing wood for 'plashers'.

Pla·shet. *Now dial.* Also 6 -ottle. [adl. OF. *plassiet*, *plassiéd* (Frisius.) marsh, dim. of *plasq* dassy meadow; see PLASH *sb.*[1] and -ET.] A little plash or marshy pool.

1658 TORRIANO, *Pozzanghera*, a Plasher, or Plashet. 1678 COTGR., *Pozzanghera*, a plasher, or plashet. 1796 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plashet*, a pool of water. 1825 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 691/2 Plashers, or hedgerows made standard down in making a hedge. 1902 *19th Cent.* Sept. 519 (Ire.) streams with only the smallest growing wood for 'plashers'.

Pla·shfull, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. PLASH *sb.* (? or *v.*[1]) + -FUL.] Plashy, splashy.

1658-9 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* v. 1132 To which our name Would sound more harsh then plash-full marish thrums.

Pla·shing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PLASH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PLASH *v.*[1] in various senses. Also *concr.*, A piece of plashed hedge or thicket.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxiiii. (W. de W.) By plashynge [1535, plashinge] shrubbynge and purynge is wrythen & bowed and bounchen. 1511 *Pat.* 3 Hen. VIII, *Acc. St. Peter's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for plasshyng of a hog. 1600 DYMOCK *Ordeine* (1612) 31 The pruning .. was very difficult .. for plashing[1] made this meetings by 30 rebels. 1689 WORCESTER *Spec. Agric.* (1863) 668 This is the only time for plashing of Quick-sets, and a very good season for the shrubbing or lopping of Trees. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 370 What is termed *plashing*, that is, laying down a strong and healthy stem across an opening, in the hedge. 1904 *19th Cent.* Sept. 519 A wren .. hiding out of sight behind the old hewn plashing upon the bank.

b. *attrib.*, as *plashing-bill*, *-hook*.

1813 in Marshall *Rur. Agricult.* (1818) V. 27 The plashing instrument is termed in the greatest estimation. 1850 *Cent. Mag. Plashing-hook*, a bush and hedge plashing or hedging knife. 1855 *Trans. R. Agricult. Soc. Mass.* 104 The hedge stumps under the plashing bill the triangular shape.

Pla·shing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PLASH *v.*[2] in various senses; the dashing of water, splashing; water plunging; etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 83 Swift the sea with plashing roabs is. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. 1. 1180 Hereupon .. [they] betooke themselves to their ships with the plashing noise they made. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. 103 Sensible all against Art makes with plashing. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vii. Everything around .. would have been silent, but for the continued plashing of the fountain. 1882 OUIDA *Mem. Geels* I. 311 The silence was broken only by the plashing of the oars.

Pla·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That plashes like dashing or falling water; that dashes against water; also *fig.* said of the sowed.

1613 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 8 Boast—by the plashing welt-drop hill. 1614 — *Lr. of Lucr.* 1086 The dashed sea-[rock]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ¶ 2 Those plashing waves. 1889 TODD *Night. Tuesday* 2. 235 The plashing fountain at the further end of the court. 1891 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 273 Light oarage a plashing silvery brightness.

b. *transf.* of ground, etc. on which heavy rain dashes.

1837 LEITCH *E. Madeiras* 1. 14 He heard crops without upon the plashing soil. 1841 — *Sk. & Nov.* 11. 8, Through the plashing streets. 1892 CROCKETT *Raiders* 320 It was the plashing wet evening of a September day.

Hence **Pla·shingly** *adv.*, with plashing.

1887 *Daily News* 15 July 5/4 Some heavy raindrops fell plashingly.

Pla·shment. *rare*[−1]. [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -MENT.] Plashing.

1658 LODWICK *Chron.* 58 Large Pool; gentle mounds of plashment up to meet Big shower-drops.

Pla·sh-mill. *Sb.* [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + MILL; in Du. *plasmolen*.] A fulling-mill.

1688 G. MACKENZIE *St. Fishing* 3, 250 The plash-mill, or, more properly, wash-milling wood Robert derived from the resemblance of the mallets to two huge feet, and of their making to walking,—with the water plashing and sputtering from the sleeves of their heels.

Hence **Pla·sh-mi·ller**, a fuller.

1850 *Dundee Advertiser* 29 Dec. (Jam.), John Young, plash-miller at East Mill, was drowned in the river Erik.

1897 W. LARGAN *Sands of Dee* 4 Angus & Morren ran These I turned a plash-miller and wrought at that.

†**Pla·shoote.** *Obs.* *rare.* [Syncopated from *plash-shoot*, f. PLASH *sb.*[2] + SHOOT *sb.*] A shoot from a plashed hedge.

1600 *Charter Covenant* 72 Always reserue hedge seruice for a Rodde, and suerie Plashoote for Springes to take them.

†**Pla·sh-pole.** *Obs.* [f. PLASH *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + POLE.] A space, a pole or less in width, surrounding a wood, reserved for the purpose of making plashed hedges.

1613 MARKHAM *Pract. Husbandman* 1. ii. (1668) 23 A pole or halfe pole .. you shall preserue .. to repaire the next decay of your Wood .. and the younger Woodwards is called Plash-pole. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 388 Remember .. to preserve sufficient plash-pole about the verge and bounds of the copse for fence and security.

Plashy (plɑ·ʃi), *a.*[1] [f. PLASH *sb.*[1] + -Y. So D.G. *plasig*.] Abounding in shallow pools or puddles; marshy, swampy, boggy; wet and sloppy; full of plashes of rain.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 56 b, Idle Byrdges of Wood, wher under were plashy Pipes of Water of the overflowing of Tarre River. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Harrow) V. 201 Those citizens plashie fields of Cockaigne. a 1626 UNDERH. *Anec.* 11. (1658) 136 The field was very plashy by reason of much rain that fell. 1772 COLLINS *Pan. Wks.* 130 You widow'd, solitary thing, That faintly bends beside the plashy spring. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumberld.* (1808) I. 118, 30 The fen is a plashy inundation, formed by a flux. 1827 HOGARTH *Tour Scotch* I. 168 The two .. jogged along the unpaved plashy roads. 1862 R. FORD in *Misc.* (1905) 127 Such a plashy and untoward month of March.

b. Growing in plashes or wet places.

1820 HASLETT *Tablet. Sec.* v. 168 (1869) 149 A stream, skirted with willows and plashy sedges.

c. Of watery consistence and taste.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlii. 2 Love is no such, which himself is savoury and wholesome taste into such things as would otherwise be fresh and plashy.

Pla·shy, *a.*[2] [f. PLASH *sb.*[2] + -Y.]

1. That plashes; that dashes or falls with a plash, as water; that splashes the water.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Arb.) 386 Yet until then anyon, in thanks for plashie wet cumbat. 1750 SHAW *Shirley's Voyage Pantheg. Kent* 1 Plashy showrs and heating rays. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Legend. Sleepy Hollow*, A plashy swamp by the side of the bridge caught the wanderer ear of falsehood. 1844 HOLLAND *Coll. S.* xxiv. 273 Repeat the words of the text, as the feet of plashy waterfalls.

2. Marked as if splashed with colour. *rare.*

1760 KEATS *Hyperi.* II. 40 Cette mas-sen-i... Bipara-number ; to his grass, A serpent's plashy neck.

Plasm (plæzm). Also 7 **plasme**. [adl. late L. *plasma*: see next.]

†1. A mould or matrix in which something is cast or formed; the cast of a fossil. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 183 Certaine it is that the outer Adam: experiment the nature of his plasme or mould.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 58 The Hailes served as Plasmes to Moulde in this Sand. 1664 POWER in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 41 note, The Plasm or mould of the Belemnite. *Ibid.* 42 note, The parts are melted away and lost in the Interstices of the earth, and a mould or plasm is left, which Stone calls an *ophial shell*.

b. Something moulded or formed, as image. *humorously fantastic nonce-use.*

1709 BRACEGIRDLE *Letters* II. viii. 215 His outward Sculpture .. rendered to his inward and wicked[est] organs a picture, a scheme, a plasm—the proper word may be left to him—such as would remain blacke, at least while the mind abode there.

†**2.** = PLASMA 2. *Obs.* *rare.*

1746 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 202 The Stone, .. most frequently found next to the Plasm or prima Renalis; and then the Membrane or Intima. *Ibid.* The Plasm or prima Renalis is green.

3. *Phys.* = PLASMA 3.

Plasm, *v.* [f. PLASM *sb.*] *trans.* To form, mould; to create.

a 1626 DAN. *Rules of Spirit*, 1. (1630) 301 Now if this Power, this Plasmating, if this Taking, which was the Word, become real, perfect work; then followeth it, that man was and is, God creating and framed.

Plasmatic (plæzmæ·tik), *a.* [adl. Gr. *πλασματ-ός* imitative; but taken as the adj. corresponding to PLASMA: see -ATIC.] Relating to the plasma, esp. of the blood.

1877 FOSTER *Physiol.* (ed. 2) 1. 1. 1. 1. *Plasmatic current layer*, stream; "the part of the blood-stream in the small arteries which lies between the column of red corpuscles in mid-channel (*axial current*) and the wall of the vessel" (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878-92 WESTELL, *Plasmatic*, *Plasmatical*. 1884 *Med. Ann.* The plasmatic fluid. 1892 *J. Anat. Physiol.* XXV. X. 79 Plasmatic circulation to connective tissue. 1896 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 150 In the so-called "plasmatic Canalicular system of the smallest vessels found in connective tissue. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 927 In ordinary cases .. the plasmatic elements of the blood seem to be sufficient for vegetative growth. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 245 The distinction between solid and plasmatic current is obliterated.

†**Plasma·tical**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *πλασματικ-ός* (see prec.) + -AL.] Having the quality of moulding, or giving shape or form; formative.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 341 Psyche .. working .. by her plasmatical faculty at Archeus, all the while world into order and shape.

†**Plasma·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *plasmation*, or ad. Ch. L. *plasmātiōn-em* (Jerome), n. of action

1626 tr. *Schönleben's Pyrenees* 151 A series of gradual difficulties from the red globules to the plasm of the blood.

4. *Anat.* The living matter of a cell, protoplasm; sometimes *spec.*, the general body of protoplasm as distinct from the nucleus.

1882 WEBSTER, *Plasm*, .. 2. (*Physiol.*) The same as *Plasma*.

1897 O'HAGAN in *Nineteenth Cent.* XLI. 1010 (title) National Theca is that which Pfeffer designates the plasm-sac, consisting of a fine colourless plasm forming a closed sac of the same shape as that of the cell. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 550 Functional and formative plasma must progress. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 25 Feb. 440 The relative masses of nucleus and plasm.

†Plasma (plæ·zmă). [Late and ecel. L. *plasma* a thing formed or moulded, an image, a. Gr. *πλάσμα*, f. *πλάσσειν* to form, mould.]

†**1.** Form, mould, shape. *Obs.* *rare.*

1572 *H. Mace's Answ. Arb.* 2 v. 8 3 *subol.* They set upon the Mount and form a new this or that Plasma or Fashion.

1824 T. LAURIE *Imag. Conv., Another & Person* 8, Wks. (ed. 1) 63/2 A great portion of his compositions is not poetry, but only the plasma or matrix of poetry. *Ibid.* *Gilbert & Solomon* 150/2 We Italians sometimes feel less what .. [we] say of the plasma of windows, by mere mistake, and against our genius.

2. A subtranslucent green variety of quartz, allied to chalcedony and heliotrope, anciently used for ornaments.

1572 tr. *Cromwell's Min.* 81 Plasma or mother of the emerald. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* and Under it [colchonar] may be grouped .. the sycamine, plasma, .. and opal. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1868) 24 Plasma .. sometimes without Prasine .. is merely Calcedony coloured green by some metallic oxide, probably copper or nickel. 1884 in *Gazetteer* 76 This mineral, which is always cut in Plasma, the Jasper par excellence of the ancients.

attrib. 1900 A. S. MURRAY in *Brit. Mus. Rep.* 64 Green plasma scaraboid, with intaglio of a warrior.

3. *Phys.* The colourless coagulable liquid part of blood, lymph, or milk, in which the corpuscles (or, in milk, oil-globules) float; also, the similar liquid obtained from fresh muscle.

1845 G. E. DAVIS *Manual Anim. Chem.* I. 119 The plasma of living blood exists as a clear fluid, in which the corpuscles are seen to float. 1854 SIBLEY *Illust. Oxford* (1856) 69 The watered fluid, or 'plasma' of the blood. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 121 The muscular plasma is obtained by injecting the muscles of a freshly killed animal with a 1 per cent. solution of sodium chloride. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 430 Normal lymph consists of a colourless plasma and lymph corpuscles. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *Biol.* = PLASM 4.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plasma*, .. 2. (*Physiol.*) The viscous material of a cell from which the new development takes place. 1867 J. *Microsc. Nervous.* 1. iii. 173 For certain delicate organisms, as the Desmidiaceæ and Diatomaceæ, whose plasma may be affected by too dense a medium. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* v. 114 As the germ of every living creature of matter having the wonderful properties already mentioned, I have called it *protoplasm*, *protein*; but the most convenient and least objectionable name for it is living plasma or bioplasm. 1876 LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 183 The organic body, consists .. of shapeless plasma, or protoplasm.

5. *Pharm.* A name for glycerite of starch.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

6. *attrib.*, as **plasma-cell**, **-corpuscle**, names given to certain cells found in connective tissue; **plasma-current**, **-layer**, **-zone** = PLASMATIC *current*, etc.

1889 KANEY in *Q. Trnal. Microsc. Sci.* IX. 31 Naked Plasma-bodies without nuclei. 1896 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 158 The plasma-layer .. disappears in the lumina narrow and valve. 1902 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 115 Edible Snail .. The connective tissue contains of plasma-cells, a matrix, and fibrils. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 10 Sept. 588 In addition to these, we have the rounded plasma cells.

Plasmaceous, etym. f. PLASMODIUM.

†Pla·smate, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. pple. stem of Chr. L. *plasmāre* (Tertull., Vulg.) to form, etc., f. PLASMA.] *trans.* To form, mould; to create.

a 1626 DAN. *Rules of Spirit*, 1. (1630) 301 Now if this Power, this Plasmating, if this Taking, which was the Word, become real, perfect work; then followeth it, that man was and is, God creating and framed.

Plasmatic (plæzmæ·tik), *a.* [adl. Gr. *πλασματ-ός* imitative; but taken as the adj. corresponding to PLASMA: see -ATIC.] Relating to the plasma, esp. of the blood.

1877 FOSTER *Physiol.* (ed. 2) 1. 1. 1. 1. *Plasmatic current layer*, stream; "the part of the blood-stream in the small arteries which lies between the column of red corpuscles in mid-channel (*axial current*) and the wall of the vessel" (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878-92 WESTELL, *Plasmatic*, *Plasmatical*. 1884 *Med. Ann.* The plasmatic fluid. 1892 *J. Anat. Physiol.* XXV. X. 79 Plasmatic circulation to connective tissue. 1896 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 150 In the so-called "plasmatic Canalicular system of the smallest vessels found in connective tissue. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 927 In ordinary cases .. the plasmatic elements of the blood seem to be sufficient for vegetative growth. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 245 The distinction between solid and plasmatic current is obliterated.

†**Plasma·tical**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *πλασματικ-ός* (see prec.) + -AL.] Having the quality of moulding, or giving shape or form; formative.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 341 Psyche .. working .. by her plasmatical faculty at Archeus, all the while world into order and shape.

†**Plasma·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *plasmation*, or ad. Ch. L. *plasmātiōn-em* (Jerome), n. of action

(f. *plasmāre*: see PLASMATE.] Moulding, forming, fashioning; creation.

1588 *Pref. Frauncis* (Roxb.) I. 171 They love a newe fashion, *humorie in pettiner things*; Golden plasmacion now alsis *complexioñ reigne*. 1632-50 tr. *Irrigation* (Roxb.) I. 23 The Plagues of the world, from the plasmacion of Adam vn to the Incarnation of the Sonne of the Iewes. 1988 GRANVILLE *Cæsars* I. 6 Nymphrisanus, the plasmation or creation of Adam is recorded among the generations. a 1646 DAY *Ballad. Epit.* c. (1659) 311 The plasmation of the Father, to love, counsel and make man ... But how? By Plasmation. For it is written, Let us make man. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. 272 Nor can it God Almighty need any Material or Physical Formation of a Man, as the Scripture makes his Estate.

Plasmatoparous (plæzmătǫ·părəs), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *πάσσειν*, *πασματο-* (see PLASMA) + L. *-parus* producing (see -PAROUS).] Applied to a mode of germination in certain fungi: see quot.

1889 GARNSEY & BALLOCH *Dr Barry's Fungi* Explan. Terms (1981) 60 Paratoparous: forms and plasmatoparous when in germination the whole protoplasm of a gemmiferous hyaline or a spherical mass which at once becomes invested with a membrane and then puts out a germ tube.

† **Pla·smator**. *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* -our. [ad. OF. *plasmateur* (1381 c. in Godef.), ad. Chr. L. *plasmātor* (Tertull.) former, creator (applied to God), agent-n. f. *plasmāre*: see PLASMATE.] He who forms or fashions; a maker, creator.

1549-1900 in *York Myst.* 324 Father eternall, Pardie plasmatour and god omnipotent. 1613 DRUMMOND *Wks.* (1711) 1 His plasmatour of things visionall. 1710 *Compl. Scot.* iii. vi. The supreme plasmator of heaven and erd. 1673 UNDERWOOD *Kabalah* 13 viii. The Sovereign Plasmator God Almighty, hath endowed and adorned humane Nature at the beginning.

† **Pla·smature**. *Obs.* [a. early mod.F. *plasmature*, ad. L. type **plasmātūra*, f. *plasmāre*: see PLASMATE, and -URE.] Form, mould; *concr.* (*collect.*) things formed in moulds, cast ware.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vii. 24 Tunnel or Conduit-pipes, Glasse, Furnaces, and other Plasmatures. 1653 UNDERWOOD *Kabalah* ii. viii. That so stately frames and Plasmatures, wherein the man at first had been created.

Plasmic (plæ·zmik), *a.* [mod. f. PLASM or PLASM-A + -IC.] Pertaining to or consisting of plasm; protoplasmic.

1873 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 23 The stages of the [leukocyte] egg's nutrition may be thus grouped:—(1) stage, Plasmic [etc.]. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 13 Oct. 868 This plasmic environment would not very exceedingly with our present mode to patient and germ and germ cell alike.

Plasmin (plæ·zmin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *plasmine*, f. PLASM-A + *-ine*, -IN¹.] A peculiar substance obtained from the plasma of the blood, soluble in water, the solution coagulating into fibrin.

1861 WURTZ *Dict. Chem.* IV. 682 *Plasmin*, ... applied by Denis (Compt. rend. lii. 1035) *Jahresb.* 1861, 31-715) to a constituent of the blood to which he supposes the property of spontaneous coagulation to be due. ... It is soluble in water. ... The solution ... solidifies after a few minutes to a colourless transparent jelly, which, by pressure between paper is converted into fibres of fibrin. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* 1. i. (1879) 13 The coagulation of blood is the result of the conversion of plasmin into fibrin. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasmine* ... is a synonym of at least two bodies, *paraglobulin* and *fibrinogen*.

Plasmo-, before a vowel **plasm-**, combining form of Gr. *πάσσειν*, *πασματ-* plaster, in various scientific terms. (The fuller form is *plasmato-*.)

† **Plasmodium** (plæzmōu·diŏm). *Biol.* Pl. **-ia**. Rarely anglicized **plasmode** (plæ·zmoud). [mod.L. (1884), Cienkowski in Pringsheim *Botanik* III. 400), f. PLASM-A + *-odium* (see -ODE.)]

1. A mass or sheet of naked protoplasm, formed by the fusion, or by the aggregation, of a number of amœboid bodies (*true* or *fusion-plasmodium*, *pseudo-* or *aggregation-plasmodium*), and having an amœboid creeping movement.

First observed as one stage in the life-history of the *Myxomycetes* or *Mycetozoa*, the position of which as vegetable or animal organisms is disputed; also in certain groups of *Protozoa*, and other simple animal forms.

1873 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 633/2 The Formation of the plasmodium is a kind of complex conjugation. 1875 BARRETT & DYER *Zoolo. Bot.* 178 Myxomycetes. ... The vegetative mass dividing and uniting, two or more of these coalescing—after they have gone over into the Amœba form—form a homogeneous protoplasmic substance, also endowed with an Amœba-like motion, the Plasmodium. 1883 ALLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 361, 371. 1887 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals.* II. 83 A certain number of the myxopods unite together, and become fused into an active plasmodium, which subsists for years if their palpable organization. 1889 GOODALE in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Sci.* XXX. 292 On the coalescence of Amœboid cells into Plasmodia. *Ibid.* 294 The formation of plasmodia was at first supposed to be peculiar to the Myxomycetes, but several Rhizopods have been described in which a more or less complete cohabitation has been observed. ...All the evidence points to the conclusion that the power of coalescing with the fellow, under favourable circumstances, to form a plasmodium, is a very widely spread, if not a general property of the amœboid cell. 1892 VINES *Lect. Bot.* 283. 1900 ROTHERT & JACKSON *Amœba* 248 *sqq.* Forms in form *plasmodia* occurs in some Protozoa. *Monadinæ*, as to the animal stages of which there can be no doubt. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plasmodia*, same as *Myxomycetes*.

2. Name given to certain parasitic organisms found in the blood of patients with recent malaria, and quartan and tertian ague.

Discovered by Laveran (1880), and named by him, as a vegetable organism, *Oscillaria malariæ*; referred by Marchiafava and Celli to the animal kingdom, and called by them (1885) *Plasmodium malariæ*; more recently distinguished as belonging to two genera of Protozoa, *Laverania* and *Plasmodium*. (Minchin in Ray Lankester *Treatise on Zoology* I. ii. 243 (1903).)

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 324 Marchiafava and Celli described with great accuracy the intra-corpuscular amœboid form, to which they gave the name plasmodium. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ii. 27 1900 The most careful examination of the blood during the paroxysms showed no evidence of plasmodia.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ii. 27 It has been considered advisable to segregate the term remittent fever as indicative of a distinct species of plasmodium disease. *Ibid.* 92 The plasmodium-infected corpuscles. *Ibid.* iii. 88 A protective, plasmodium-destroying agency inherent in the human body. *Ibid.* vi. 118 Plasmodium-like organisms.

Hence **Plasmo·dial**, **Plasmodic** (-ō·dik) *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or arising from, a plasmodium; **Plasmo·diate** *a.*, having or characterized by plasmodia, as the *Myxomycetes*; **Plasmo·diate** *v. intr.*, to become fused into a plasmodium; **Plasmodia·tion**, formation of a plasmodium; **Plasmodiocarp** [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], an irregular-shaped fructification occurring in the *Myxomycetes* (hence **Plasmodiocarpous** *a.*).

1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 109 The "plasmodial stage in the cycle in question. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 740 Malaria (which is due to plasmodial infection and is not a bacterial disease). 1889 A. B. WILSON in *Gerol. Canada* XVII. 631 The application of manure to a spore ...is directly seen to cause it either to give birth to a zoogonic, or to "plasmodiate, retaining its contents. *Ibid.*, A manure ...of a hygrometric character is just the very manure to promote the "plasmodiation of these spores, and render them fit to be absorbed in the form of a fluid plasm by the roots of the plants. 1877 M. C. COOKE *Myxogastres* (*C. Britain* 30 Cornith. to *Mycologia Scriptum* (*"Plasmodiocarp*). 1899 *Knowledge* 1 May (1) Plasmodiocarp is a term applied to the spore-bearing part when it is sessile and irregular in form, sometimes like a cushion, sometimes like a long tube.

Plasmogen (plæ·zmŏjĕn). *Biol.* [f. PLASMO- + -GEN.] The chemically highest or most elaborate form, stage, or part of protoplasm, which by its vital activity forms the tissues or other organic products: true or formative protoplasm: bioplasm.

1888 E. B. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 805/1 *Physiologists* have come to use the word "protoplasm" for one of the chemical substances of which Schultze's protoplasm is a structural mixture—namely, that highest point in the chemical elaboration of the molecule which is attained within the protoplasm, and up to which some of the chemical bodies present are tending. ...This "critical" substance, sometimes called "true protoplasm", should assuredly be recognized by a distinct name 'plasmogen'.

Plasmogeny (plæzmŏ·jĭni). **-geny** (-jĕni). *Biol.* [f. PLASMO- + -GENY.] The variant *plasmogony* in ed. Gen. *Plasmogonia* (Haeckel) with suffix *-ogia*, Gr. *-γονία* begetting, generation: cf. *cytogeny*.] Name for a mode of spontaneous generation: see quot., and cf. AUTOGENY.

1876 E. R. LANKESTER in *Quart. Micr. Journ.* n. 229 We call spontaneous generation *plasmogeny* when the organisms arises in an *organic formative fluid*, that is, in a fluid which contains those complex fundamental substances dissolved in the form of complicated and fluid combinations of carbon. 1904 MCCABE tr. *Haeckel's Wand.* 138 vi. 389, I distinguish two principal stages—*autogeny* (the formation of the first living matter from inorganic nitrogenous carbon-compounds) and *plasmogeny* (the formation of the first individualised plasm): the earliest organic individuals in the form of monera.

Plasmology (plæzmǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] (See quots.)

1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 805/1 *Plasmology*.—The study of the ultimate composites of living matter. 1889 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 46/1 Prof. Lankester assigns to "Plasmology" the study of the cell in its widest sense. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasmology*, histology.

† **Plasmolysis** (plæzmǫ·lisis). *Biol.* [mod. (De Vries, 1877) f. PLASMO- + Gr. *λύσις* loosing, setting free.] Contraction of the protoplasm of a vegetable cell with separation or freeing of the living layer from the cell-wall, due to the withdrawal of liquid by exosmosis when the cell is placed in a liquid of greater density than the cell-sap. Hence **Plasmolyze** (-laiz) *v.* [cf. *ANALYZE*], to subject to plasmolysis, cause plasmolysis in; **Plasmolytic** (-lĭ·tik) *a.*, pertaining to, showing, or causing plasmolysis.

1889 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 220 Such substances [as cause contraction of the protoplasm] are termed *plasmolytic agents*. 1890 VINES *Lect. Physiol. Botany* iii. 32 Turgid cell: in 10 per cent. solution, showing complete plasmolysis. *Ibid.* 33 When the cells of the leaf-rose are placed in strong they become plasmolytic. 1892 HOWES & HOOPER *Botan. Text-Bk.* 16 In order to see the protoplasmic utricle better, plasmolyse the cell by running in 10 p.c. salt solution. 1892 DARBY in *Trans. Brit. Assoc.* (1892) 672 As the plasmolyzing agent continues to act, a reverse movement takes place. *Ibid.*, In different stages of plasmolysis.

Pla·smosome (-sōum). *Biol.* Also *-some*. **plasma-**. [f. PLASMO- + Gr. *σῶμα* body.] ? A separate particle of protoplasm, such as certain particles observed in cell-nuclei? (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXX. n. 168 The supposedly living plasmosomes form the so-called 'pseudonuclei' (Bodenbrenner), which take an important a share in the regeneration of cells. 1900 E. B. WILSON *Cell* 182. 21 34 The so-called true nucleoli or plasmosomes.

Plasome (plæ·zōum). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plasom* (Wiesner), abstracted from his original term *plasmasoma*, f. Gr. *πλάσμα*, *πλασματ-* plasm + *σῶμα* body.] (See quots.)

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasome*,—a term used by Brücke and Wiesner for hypothetical minute vital particles, made up of a group of protoplasmic molecules, and constituting the smallest units which can exhibit the primary vital functions]. They correspond (to a certain extent) to Weismann's 'biophors', and to the 'pangenes' of de Vries. 1900 E. A. MINCHIN in *Quart. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXXIII. 421 In other cases the recognition of definite protoplasmic units has been required by a desire ... to explain the general vital and physiological powers of protoplasm, as, for example, the "micellæ" of Nägeli and the "plasomes" of Wiesner.

Plass *n.*, obs. form of PLACE.

Plasson (plæ·sŏn). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plasson* (Haeckel), n. Gr. *πλάσσων*, *-ον*, pres. pple. of *πλάσσειν* to mould, form.] Name for the homogeneous protoplasm of hypothetical primitive organisms, not yet differentiated into nucleus and general cell-substance, or for that of non-nucleated cells or cytodes.

1879-80 *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 182 The vital activities of each cell form a sum of mechanical processes, which depend ordinally on movements of the smallest 'life-particles', the molecules of the living substance. If we call this molecular substance the Plasson, and the molecules the Plastidules, we may say that the individual physiological character of each cell depends on the molecular movements of its plastidules. 1904 MCCABE tr. *Haeckel's Wand.* 138 vi. 183 On the first view, which I hold, the plasm, or living matter, of the earliest organisms on the earth ...was a homogeneous plasson or archiplasm—that is to say, a plasm composed that was not yet differentiated into outer cytoplasm and inner cytoplasm.

Hence **Plasso·nity** (*homosonity*, *after passivity*, etc.), the quality of being 'plasson'.

1880 CROSSE *Progress* (1884) 33 The original archi-monera is as much of a mystery as ever: we know not where it came from, how by any means, or in what the essence of its plasmonity consists.

-plast, combining element repr. Gr. *πλαστός* formed, moulded, in various terms, chiefly scientific, as *bioplast*, *endoplast*, *protoplast*.

Plaste, obs. var. of *placed*: see PLACE *v.*

Plaster, † **plaister** (plā·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 1, 4- **plaster**, 3-5 **plastre**, 4 -tir, 5 -tare, -tyr, **plaastre**, **plaister**. *β.* 4 **plaistre**, 5 **playstir**, -tyr, -tre, 5-7 **playster**, 5-9 **plaister**. [The form *plaster* occurs in sense 1 in OE., ad. pop. L. *plastrum* (mod.L. in Du Cange), shortened from *emplastrum* a plaster (medical and in grafting), a Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον* (Galen), var. of *ἔμπλαστον* plaster, salve, f. *ἐμπλάσσειν* vbl. adj. 'daubed on or over'. Cf. OHG. *pflastar*, Ger. *pflaster*, also from pop. L. In ME. reinforced by OF. *plastre* (13th c. in Littré, but the deriv. vb. *plastrier* in 12th c.), mod.F. *plâtre*, only in branch II below (for which also mod.L. *plastrum* (1233) is cited by Du Cange). Thus the medical sense was from med.L., the builder's sense through French. The collateral form *plaister*, which has been current since 14th c., and has sometimes been more common (as a written form) than *plaster*, occurs also in 14th c. in OF. (*plaistre*), but it was not the normal OF. form even in Norman or Picard, and its history is obscure. Although still frequent in the 18th c., and found in Dr. Johnson's writings, it was not recognized by him in his Dictionary. In mod. dial. *plaister* (*plē·stəɹ*) is the form in Sc. and north. Eng.]

I. 1. *Med.* An external curative application, consisting of a solid or semi-solid substance spread upon a piece of muslin, skin, or some similar material, and of such nature as to be adherent at the temperature of the body; used for the local application of a medicament, or for closing a wound, and sometimes to give mechanical support. See also COURT-, MUSTARD-, SPEECH-*plaster*.

a. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 300 Gif hit [a wound] ne hæbbe þa healinga and *plastor* [? *a* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 304, genim hes ylcan wyrte wyrc to plastre] hyre to fæste wunde. c 1050 *S. Kng. Leg.* I. 360/12 Gode li...ane þel lit a plaster wepe. 13... *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1370 He hath a plaster under his elbowe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 80 Take a roche pelow & temper it wiþ a plastre. 1577 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 50 A plaster of sowre bread toyled in wine, drawech sore passing well. 1585 HULOET *Abcdr. Pair* viij, O how they fee the leaches detest, Thy corrosyue medicines plasters. 1604 ANONYMUS *Song. Lilly.* 252 On the third day the plasters were removed from the wound. 1650 KING *Serm. Regal.* II. vii. 31 One of the many who stick to me like a plaister.

β. 1423 *Pilgr. Lovede* (Caxton) x. xxxii. (1898) 58 A very find mary he ne cowde finde which a plaister coveryd by a cowrde. 14.. *Medic. Mss.* (C.) For to make sores hele ye callyd playster of plombe. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxviii. 21 And Ebed saide vnto Ieremie ye shalbe saued, & thinge shall happen vnto the. *Ier.* a plaister, and here it open the sore. 1580 BARET *Alvie Worr* 308 It was a plaister to the brave

Captain Cockram his wound. 1708 J. S. *Lt. Drake's Observ. Surg.* [1717] 42 Wipe of Linen, ... spread with an Agglutinative Plaister. 1874 Mortimer *Barrowfield* I. ii. 113 An aged tabby with a plaster over one eye.

b. *fig.* A healing or soothing means or measure.

c. *a* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxiii. 69 Of penaunce is his plaster al. 1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Pe plaistres of swete warninges. 1580 Dent tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 To heale the wounds with a plaster of reconciliation. *a* 1626 Preston *Remedy Faith* (1630) 104 Adversity is not a Plaster or a Medicine, but a prayer to Him.

c. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 163 There haste made a plaister of penaunce to sowerell people. 1605 Shakespeare *Lear.* I. 146 The breath of the people being but a weary plaister to a wounded conscience. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* x. lviii. (1739) 131 The most part of those Laws were little other than plasters applied to particular botches of those times.

c. *Burglar's plaister*, see quot. 1905. *Four mans's plaster*, a plaster composed of tar, resin, and yellow wax.

1842 Cox. Howard *Diary* (1843) II. 252 Shipped box of four man's plaster and wax silkes. 1880 Warren *Ten Thousand* II. 287 Before the attack came on. ... I put a four-man's plaister on the nape of her neck. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 Aug. 8/2 A 'burglar's plaister'.—In the technical sense for a piece of brown paper covered with treacle and used to darken the sound of breaking glass.

II. 2. A composition of a soft and plastic consistency, which may be spread or daubed upon a surface, as of a wall, where it afterwards hardens; *spec.* a mixture of lime, sand, and (generally) hair, used for covering walls, ceilings, etc.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1340 Pe bestes tibraed fel bope vpon plumm. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxxii. 1 Thou shalt strew grete stones ... and with plaster them shalt bewrie them. 1521 Pynson's *Ep. Diet. Apollin.* a But earth couered with lime, or plaister. 1519 Paris *Town Mail* 139 Why vis plaster and lath. 1832 E. H. Clarke *Trans. Russia* 1829 They form cylinders, by wrapping out almost all except the bark; and then, closing their extremities with plaster or mud.

b. *a* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Playstyr for wallys, *gipsum, Alneta, plastrum.* 1450–3 *Rolls of Parrl.* V. 213 Houses and walles of stone and plaistre. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* 40 b, Walles ... made of greene stone without mortar or plaister. 1660 Stover *New Eccl. Hist. Mock. to* (1680) 35 The Plaister was made of quick lime. 1756–70 *Ripley's Trans.* I. 426 The floor is made of plaister.

b. *transf.* A sticky mass.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 213 They save it made in plaisters with the fine meale of Okanchelo. 1633 tr. *Com. Mod. Promotion* 11. 12 This goodly Medicine that plasters with one hand lanceth an (ulcer) plaister. 1708 Robert *Monk & Widow's Wife* 148 Thank ye ... his goodie stomach's master! To every sip a pint of plaister Like our old-fasions!

3. Sulphate of lime, gypsum: †*(a)* in its natural state; *(b)* powdered, but not calcined; used as a ground for painting and gilding, or for work in relief; *(c)* calcined; = PLASTER OF PARIS.

a. 1350 *Knt Derby's Exp. Guienne* 23 Et puis plusieurs autres lieux faites empès. 1382 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 120 In xviij cementis de plaistre xxxij. grs quarlate xxxvj dozen. 1426 *Lovelich Merl.* (Kölbing) 6 Blended plaster as bone among his alom. 1481–90 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 321 Ad quarellum quarrarum de plastre vocatum Sparre stone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plastere, *gipsum.* *a* 1500 Ballads *Bds. T.* 47 Plentiful Quarries of Alabaster, commonly there called Plaster. 1598–9 tr. *Reynier's Trans.* in *Holinshed* III. 320 Right against ... walls of plaister, by the celebrated Barbarigo. 1725 Simpson *Sylvanus* I. 8 (1) *extr.* Plaster or Gypsum: ... is an earthy salt composed of calcareous matter dissolved by the acid of Vitriol. 1823 J. C. Robison *Chem. Trav. Italy* II. 5, 2 The plaster, or gypsum, is extremely hard, and is a climate so dry may equal stone in solidity and duration. 1839 Bayfield & Penn *Paint.* 142 Plaster, strictly speaking, is the Italian *gesso*, ... and in old books on art, plaster casts are commonly called 'gesso'.

b. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Symbius Pieyn is grete plenté of a plaistre stone pat hatte gypsum and is colored white plaister. 1439–40 *Plumpton Misc.* (Camden) 1. 1 Item, for ... plaister, Hyssop, *allum blastrowd*, ... xxjs. Item, for ... plaister, ... xxjs. 1611 Florio *Worlde Of Wordes* 180 Gesso, plaister to gyld with. 1611 Bible *Dan.* xxvii. 2 Thou shalt set them up great stones, and plaister them with plaister (Coverdale, playster them with playster). 1629 R. Jones *Pleasant Dialogue Antiquity* 1. v. 13 In the Entrance, a little way was playstered, that it might be adorned with Letters and Pictures. 1706 Monro *Anim. Geog.* I. 102 On the inside, plastered with sand. 1808 A. Pasquin *Travels* v. 113 These indents are quite circular, plastered over with bitumen on the outside.

b. *transf.* To bedaub, besmear, coat, cover with any adhesive substance; to overspread, overlay (often implying excessive or vulgar adornment).

a. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* n. xx. 57 The inner part of the temple is altogether plastered and covered with great tables of Porphyrie. 1706 Golding *Vit. W. Ia.* Their hair plastered up with pomatum. 1880 Tennyson *Ecclesiast. Preferm. Kibbleton* (1908) 18 The Great Duke (the bronze of whose own nose was plastered with noses half-hundred destructive). 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 35 So the second or third day (of pneumonia) the tongue is thickly plastered with white fur.

fig. *a* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 219 Plaister it with moolde, whe in the ooste. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Turkey* (1685) 321 Walls of rough stone, plastered over with lime pointed Herringbone-wise on the Top. 1772 More *Ep. Bathurst* 90 With all (o'erhood'ry plaister'd at the tail. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 22 His plaister pouts, scraps paper o'er'd with.

c. *fig.* To cover, load to excess, e. g. with praise; also, to hide, gloss over, palliate; to patch, botch, mend or restore superficially. Also with *over*, *up*.

a. 1600 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. 1. Thou art made to dance, To plaster up the breaches of my debts. 1613 Shakespeare *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. They plaster the memory of their consenting paleness with unfeigned praise. 1689 *Sat. Serv.* 5 Any shall So plaster his friends with praise in order that he in turn may be similarly beplastered.

fig. *a* 1596 Bacon *Eng. Polecies* 1. xv. 32 Here the incongruence of these contrarii geographum in Playsterynge vp their monstrous misshapen. 1599 Nashe *London Lamb* (1871) 7 With light cast of rough cast rhetorick, it may be tolerably plastered over. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. in Folly* 42 A second Prometheus, to plaister up the decayed image of Mankind.

3. To treat medically with a plaster; to apply a plaster to. Also *absol.*

a. 1399 Lodge, *P. Pl. B.* xx. 308 Lettres bid me, If any surgien were [in] to sugo her sidee south plaiste. *Med. MS.* Here *it* plaistes is for sor[e] bone he plastreth. 1708 Farfan *Druid* 10. Wch 1599 II. 215 Full power ... to gild, ... plaister, and poultice, all persons. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv. She bound the arm, plastered the head.

b. *a* 1440 *Promp. Parv. quia's* Plastyrre or salve, *emplastrum.* 1599 R. Harvey *Pallad.* 38 The thought is no reason, to plaister one sorie for an other bodies sores.

b. *fig.* To apply a remedy to, soothe, alleviate; hence, figuratively, to give compensation for.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvii. 33 Rathed he hat blode,...And plastred with parsoncie and poudres of hat Spik. 1393 *Stat. C.* xx. 85 And pat he plastred with pacience whanne Envyous hym prykede. 1893 G. Thomas *Primarch., Rich. II* 1281, A general Parliament can plaster ore This Gash. 1897 T. Hardy *Tess* 58/1 Clare ...felt what he usually did in such cases, gave the man five shillings to plaster the blow.

3. To mix or pound into a soft tenacious mass; in *Sporting slang*, to shatter (a bird) with shot.

b. *Mining.* To form a plastering mass, to cake.

1a.. *Med. Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 13 Tak the white of 20. eggen, and whete flour, and oyle of an ewe, and plyssen it togidre. *c* 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 124 Tak ooune of oliues, and pik per in and wyn, and playstre per bi to. 1892 Sir J. Bigelow *Lyst. Shoot. Lore* 2. 121 Any rain that falls, as frequently the soil with moisture, that if worked, it plasters, and the northeast winds harden it like stone. 1893 Bromley-Davenport in 19th *Cent.* Dec. 1092 The plasterer, whose plastering often arises from jealousy, will plaster—i.e. blow the pheasant into a pulp.

4. To apply, affix, or stick (something) like plaster (or a plaster) upon a surface. Also *fig.*

1884 Harrowing *Dolliver Rom.* (1894) 80 To the name that they ...caused the clergyman to plaster [*sic*] on the poor little forehead at the font. 1892 Weekly *Dem. Intern.* 31 Jul. 2/2 It is always easy for the originator of a new Philosophy to plaster any amount of high morals upon it. 1899 Stevenson *Tom. Cornhouse* (1908) 80 Black blocks of firewood were plastered here and there upon both sides. 1899 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 840 The complaint—the best thing is to fling forth an indignant hand and plaster him to the wall.

5. a. To treat (wine) with gypsum or sulphate of potash with the object of neutralizing excessive acidity, etc. **b.** To dust (vines) with gypsum in order to prevent rot or mildew of the berries.

c. To treat (land) with plaster of Paris.

1879 [see PLASTERER]. 1886 *Standford* 14 May, Sheep-breeders to make it keep, and plastered with sulphate of lime to kill the vermin which makes it over acid. 1903 H. H. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 183 Sufferers of gout, with which wines in Paris were formerly largely 'plastered'.

Hence **Plastered**, †**plaistered** *ppl. a.*, covered with, treated with, or formed of plaster.

a. 1388 Wyclif *Amos* vii. 7 Lo! the Lord standinge on a wall plastrid. 1533 Coverdale *Ezek.* Tobiadie, the Lords vnder span a plastered wall. 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 364 (*The clogging Sickness, o'er dry plaster'd Boards.* 1814 *W. Rock Mem. Days in America* (1889) 139 Plaster of Paris is found to operate on land by attracting dew. More dew is always seen in plaster and potato growing on plastered banks. *a* 1839 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 23 That ugly old labyrinth of dingy brick and plastered timber.

b. 1 *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2943 Payntede and pelid downe playsterde walles. 1413 *Pilgr. Lewed Compost.* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 60 A lepond lode Ferand of playsted cloth. 1626 T. Heywood *Canning's Holy Cr.* 127 All the plastered pargetting seems ...as quite vanished. 1776 Witherine *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 198 On the sides of ravines in limestone rocks, and on plastered walls in vaults.

Plasterer, †**plaisterer.** [f. PLAS, *v.* + -ER1.]

1. One who works with or in plaster. **2.** One who plasters buildings.

a. 1393 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 120 In solucione facta Ricardo Plasterer et Petri ses in parte solucionis xjas per particulas ... plastrandis. 1413 in *Ford Mayr. Interc.* 92 (Inde pagheront lodi Cesquin Citeli ... Plasterers. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 56 Against the outwarder lodging of Masons, Carpenters, Tylers, Plasterers and other laborers. 1704 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 4021/4 Any Plasterers desirous to Perform the Work in the Great Hall. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 126 The Plasterer ... his duty is to cover the naked timbers and brickwork in ceilings and walls.

b. 1330–1 *Rolls of Parrl.* II. 234/1 Item, plaisterers & autres ouverours des mestiers d'engle. 1346 *Act 20 Edw. VI*, c. 13 §4 Any ... Sclaters, Plaisterer, Joyner, Wrichtwer, Smyter. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 21, 1 am a Plasterere, pat Pieres wax a Pisyterere. 1591 Shakespeare *Ramblers* Wa. 181 * 3 The plaisterer having ...dubbeawed, by his white-mark, all the sticky mortarish which Sowter intends had left. 1820 J. MacDonald *Mem. T. Dempster* 468 The reference of the Chapel is ...owing to William Peacock, a plasterer.

b. One who models or casts figures in plaster.

a. 1825 W. Gayton (title) Banks of Sandy Draughts, admirably serving for Glaziers, and not inconvenient for Plasterers and Gardiners. 1894 Wotton *Reliq.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 224 Plastique is not only under Sculpture, but behind very Sculpture itself; but with this difference: that the Plaisterer doth make his Figures by Addition. 1895 P. Nicholson *Progr. Build.* 308 The plasterers of the present day cast all their ornaments in Plaster of Paris.

5. 1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 10 Feb. To the plaisterer's at Charing Cross, that casts heads and bodies in plaister.

c. *Sporting slang.* [See PLASTER *v.* 3.]

1863 [see PLASTER *v.* 3].

2. Name of a S. African digger-wasp: see quot.

1847 Livingstone *Trav.* xxvii. 512 A hymenopterous insect called the plasterer (*Sphex flavipennis*), which in its habits resembles somewhat the mason-bee. It ... may be observed carrying into houses, carrying in its forelegs a pellet of soft plaster about the size of a pea.

Plastering, †**plaistering**, *vbl. sb.* [-ING1.]

1. The action of the verb PLASTER.

2. Working or covering with or as with plaster.

a. 1393 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 180 Johanni Plaistrer ... plastrering apud stabl. 1708 in Wilis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 193 Please when plastering is finished. 1709 *Mason Build. Cantab.* 194 Nailers and Cost of Tools relating

to Plastering. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* 10, Doing an odd job of plastering.

B. attrib. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Plasterynge of walys, *dolatura, cilatura.* 1683 Gerbier *Counsel* 72 Plastering upon Lath. 1687 Phillips *Compl. Build.* 67 For Lathing and Plastering against Castings and Partitions.

b. Application of a curative plaster.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Plasterynge of sores, *cataplasmacio.* 1541 Traheron *Ep. Vadia. Anglebertus*, plastering, *diachalasis.* 1841 'Smedley Reece' *Amelia* (1854) 66 The plastering or poulticing of their rotten members. a 1656 Bates *Serm.* (1749) VIII. ii. 32 In weight of all our plastrings and drenchings of it [milk] grows incurable.

c. Formation of a sticky mass.

1660 tr. J. Swedberg *Gent. Disc. Scot.* 1. 225 That dry fruitful pasture surface... upon which, from hills, no plastering comes.

2. *concr.* Plastered work; a coating of plaster, or of anything plastered or daubed on.

a. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong* 3 *v. Enduit*, The plastring of a house. 1593 Marlow *Mark Romev.* 225 They... brick you their new Plastering when they set, or finish it. 1842 Simmons *Builder's Man.* 17 When plastering is laid and set hard as bricks which are not perfectly dry. 1890 *Western Gaz.* 14 Dec. 1/2 Those stiff plasterings of gingerbread lace on cast rollers and covers but former with the rest.

b. 1528 Elyot, *Tectorium*, the playsterynge or parietynge of a house. a 1661 Holyday *Persius* (1673) *Obsc* Gnat that has laboured the plastering of stronger bread and meaner salt. 1708 Lucas *Gilbert's Archit.* II. 124/2 The saddle coat, which we call plastering, is to prevent any faults or defects in... the other two.

3. *attrib.*, as *plastering-board.*

1756 Ramsay, *Tectorium opus*, parietting or plastering work. 1756 Nugent *Pantalit. Mod.* 222 Plastering works, and nimble masters. 1796 Lucas *Gilbert's Archit.* I. 303/2 Rosemont... is more tractable and better for Plastering-work. 1763 *Museum Rust.* IV. 81 Plastering-lath, as 3d. per bundle.

†**Pla·sterish, plai·steriah,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Plaster *sb.* + -ish 1.] = next.

1600 Holland's *Camden's Brit.* I. 24 Francolyn...supposeth that this Hand got the name Albion of the said plasterish [1637 plaistrish] soile.

†**Pla·steriy, plai·steriy,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ly 1.] Of the nature of plaster.

1653 Walker *Hist. Camd.* vii. § 36 Others looked for a Jubile of covering old-wood from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of Gypsum or plasterly [ed. 1840 plaistrily] ground.

Plaster of Paris. Also 6 **Paris plaster.** [See Plaster *sb.* 3.] A fine white plaster, consisting of gypsum rendered anhydrous by calcination, which swells and rapidly sets when mixed with water, and hence is used for making moulds and casts, as a cement, etc.; so called because prepared from the gypsums of Montmartre, Paris.

a. 1548 (Wright's *Chaste Wife* 86) The chamber he has make him, With plaster of paris fat well laid. 1599 Hakluyt *England* II. 261, (1873) I. 231 Proper of fine substance learned, which they call plaister of Paris. 1679 Psychomet. *Psychomedo in King Female* 211, 212, (A.) 251 Her bosome shake as Paris plaister, Hadde up two balles of alabaster. 1687 M. Cutler in *Lib. Soc. Antiq.* I. 273 There are several Casts, done in Plaster of Paris. 1694 *Labour-Commission Chron., Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum dug near Montmartre, near Paris, ...This name is, however, frequently applied to plaster stone, or to any species of gypsum.

B. 1598 [see Plaister *sb.* 3b]. 1708 *Motteux, Essex, Liber* E. H. 5, 6, Paid for 8 handfuls of plaister of paris-pots for hankell-ville. 1858 W. Skeffington *Graphics* In The quality of this plaister of Paris, is to bind the Colours together. 1880 Daveney *Cellist.* 25 Oct. 677. H. N. I. 46 Wood's Head [is] taken in Plaster de Paris. 1893 *Med. Temp.* X. 71 The drawing was taken from a cast in plaister of Paris.

attrib. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* x. 108 It was drawn from a plaister of Paris figure cast off nature. 1831 Brewster *Optics* ii. 17 A plaister of Paris stopper wrongly shaped. 1879 *Sir. Surgery Hosp. Rep.* IX. 103 The limb was then bandaged to a splint, and enclosed in a plaister-of-Paris case.

†**Pla·sterwise, plaisterwise,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Plaster *sb.* + -wise.] In the manner of a plaster; of the consistency of a plaster.

1599 tr. *Vigon's Anat.* (1688) App. 20. 222 Afterwards stirring it well it be plaister-wise. 1721 R. Carlisle *Carlisle's Pyrmont.* 8 Ingredients it's lyttle being put thereto and worked plaisterwise. 1813 Bigland *Gen. Hist.* 430 Mustard,...plaisterwise helps the Epilepsy, &c. 1849 Wheeler *Prim. Physic* 29 Spread it thick Plaisterwise upon.

Pla·stery, *a.* Also 6 **plastry,** 6–7 **plaistrie.** [f. Plaster *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of or like plaster; viscid, tenacious. Hence **Pla·steriness.**

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61, Fleame plastry, whiche is very grosse, and as it were chalky. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* 11. 761 *Spy* Having grosse by long space...a plastrie crust or hardnes over all the parts of it. 1682 J. Chilcott *Herb. Bezoardic* 198 Consumeth the plaistrie cold sickness to the Plaistrieness of the soul. 1849 Cleaver *Lit. & Sil. Writer* 18 Apr., St. Peter's disappointed me: the stone of which it is made is a poor plastery material; and, indeed, Rome in general might be called a plastering place.

Plastic (plæ·stik), *a.* Also 7–8 **stick**, **-stique**, (8 **plastick**). [ad. L. *plastic-us* (Vitr.), a. Gr. πλαστικός that may be moulded, belonging to moulding or modelling, plastic, f. πλαστ-ός moulded, f. πλάσσειν to mould, form. So F. *plastique* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. In active sense.

1. Characterized by moulding, shaping, modelling, fashioning, or giving form to a yielding material, as clay or wax; capable of shaping or moulding formless matter.

Plastic art (*Fr. art plastique*), the art of shaping or modelling; any art in which this is done, as sculpture or ceramics.

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* IV. iii, Not ... as we were to model every conceit; then were a stone plastic or painter's workhire. a 1637 — *Discov., De Progressu Philomeli*, The arts plastic, was modelling in clay, or potters earth anciently. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 231 He (*John Dwight*) first set to, to advance the Art Plastick, that by chymick whether any man since Prometheus have excelled him. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 191 Six wonderful Brain-forms, with plastic care, Each growing lumps, and brings it to a bear. 1732 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 174 God, the great plastic Artist. 1744 J. G. Cooper *Power of Harmony* I. 21 As 'tis the rock the plastic chisel moves. 1852 tr. *Mueller's Archæol. Art* 19 The plastic talent which creates material forms cannot certainly fail to be recognised even as early as Homer.

b. In surgery: Concerned with remedying a deficiency of structure; reparative of tissue; as *plastic surgery*, *a plastic operation.*

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 129 There were 2 plastic operations. 1883 Billings & Hyslop *Text. Surg.* vol. 3 III. 181 Plastic Operations on the Cheek (Metaplasty). 1892 W. Anderson *Lancet* 14 The raw surface may be covered in partially or completely by gliding portion of detached integument from an adjacent part, or other resources of plastic surgery may be employed.

2. Causing the growth or production of natural forms, esp. of living organisms; formerly, in a quasi-philosophical sense, as an attribute of an alleged principle, virtue, or force in nature; formative, procreative; creative.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 125 The plastick or formative faculty, from matter appearing homogeneous and of a similary substance severeth bones, membranes, organs and ornaments. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* iii, In what dimensions the plastick principle lodgeth is exemplified in seeds. a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 192 Those that think that these Conchæ or Petrified Shells were no other than the Lusus naturæ, the Effects of the Plastick power of the Earth. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* iv. § 14 He is positive as to the being of God; and that not merely as a plastic nature, or soul of the world. 1794 Coleridge *Sonn. to Burdett*, Like that great Spirit, who with plastic sweep Moved on the darkness of the formless deep. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 23 The absurdity of having recourse to a certain 'plastic force', which it was said had power to fashion stones into regular forms. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. iv. (1878) 70 The creation of groups by successive acts of divine power, or ... by secondary acts of the plastic force of nature.

3. *fig.* in reference to immaterial things, conditions, or forms, æsthetic or intellectual conceptions, literary productions, etc.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 4 The great enquiry then is, how far the Plastick Power of the understanding may extend its self to the forming an Idea of God. 1736–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 2) I. ii. 114 The genuine poet, of a lively plastic imagination. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man. Hist. Indiv.* VI. 29 He considered the ages of wealth, as the plastic and governing principles of political strength. 1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xiv. (1858) II. 320 Imagination creates nothing ... It only builds up old materials into new forms; and ought, therefore, to be called, not the productive or creative, but the plastic. 1870 E. H. Hodder *Eng.* I. 133 There is a formative plastic power that is ever urging us towards our truest life. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Pysche.* v. 59 The compression of the large and rough matter of history into dramatic form demanded vigorous exercise of the plastic energy of the imagination.

II. In neuter and passive sense.

4. Pertaining to, connected with, or characteristic of moulding or modelling; produced by moulding, modelling, or sculpture, as distinguished from that which is drawn or a writhes. *Plastic merit*, merit as a piece of moulding or sculpture.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 30/1 This sort of Works, which are called Plastic [*che si chiamano lavori di Terra*]. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 219 Even Bertel Thorwaldsen—more noted for their admirable and unadorned antiquity than for their plastic merit. 1883 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 238 The Greeks have an abhorrence of any plastic images of the saints.

5. Susceptible of being moulded or shaped; capable of taking a new form when subjected to pressure (as clay); readily assuming a new shape.

Plastic crystal, a variety of Portland cement of remarkable plasticity. *Plastic sulphur*, an allotropic form of sulphur: see quot. 1868.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 79 Rivulets [near beneath thy temple bursts. Glides the quick wheel, the plastic clay expands. 1797 Cavendish *Phosphorus* I. 58 to How unlearned and plastic is the body? 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 1. 1218, Kneading the coating material, so as to render it very plastic. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* ii. 256, 295 The ice... was plastic to pressure but not to tension. 1868 Watts *Diet. Chem.* V. 750 Plastic sulphur is obtained by heating melted sulphur to the temperature 260–300°, and then cooling it suddenly by pouring it in a very thin stream into cold water. It is then obtained as a soft, yellowish-brown, semitransparent mass, capable of being drawn out into fine elastic threads, possessed of considerable tenacity.

b. *Plastic clay* (*Geol.*), a name given (after the *F. argile plastique* of Cuvier and Brongniart) to the middle group of the Eocene beds, immediately underlying the London clay, now called the Woolwich and Reading series.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 229 Above these beds, to which, strictly speaking, the term 'plastic clay' is alone applicable, there is often another clay, separated from the former by a bed of sand. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 224 Plastic clay and sand. 1885 *Nature* 6 Nov. 6/2 The Woolwich and Reading series,—formerly called the Plastic clay, as it agrees with a similar clay used in pottery, which occupies the same position in the French series.

6. Of immaterial things and conditions: Capable of being moulded, fashioned, modified, or impressed; impressionable, pliable; susceptible to influence; pliant, supple, flexible.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 11. iii. 196 Such is Poetical, and such if I may so call it) Geographical or Platick Truth. 1828 Spencer *Circassians.* 233 Of all known languages, the Greek is generally in its structure the most plastic and most manageable. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 1st. *Babes in Wood*, While his mind's docile and plastic, I'll place him as Dubberpon Staff. 1879 Lowell *Fable for Critics* 1. 47 V. by Plato ...Spoke that the life of the state is as plastic...as that of the individual.

7. *Biol. and Path.* Capable of forming, or being organized into, living tissue, as *plastic lymph*, *a plastic exudation*; pertaining to or accompanied by such a process, as *plastic bronchitis.*

1851 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 1. 1nl. 47 61 The inflammatory affections of the mucous membrane of the bronchi may be divided into the catarrhal, the plastic or croupy, and the ulcerous. 1852 Carpenter *Mem. Physiol.* ii. 313 It gives origin to similar changes in the effused fibrine, which it converts from a plastic or organizable deposit, into an aplastic or unorganizable one, namely, pus. 1877 Kingsley *Greenfield Med.* vol. 3 I. 306 Plastic or Croupous Bronchitis is almost always chronic. 1888 Tanner & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* 215 1. I. 66 In speaking of 'plastic lymph' as undergoing development into connective tissue and vessels, one means not the fibrin itself but the cells that are included in it.

III. 8. *absol. The plastic:* †**a.** The plastic principle or virtue (*obs.*). ‖ **b.** plastic art, plastic beauty.

1662 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 104 To the knowledge of the present simple, we must first know its effectors, the manner, and method of its effectuation, and the nature of the Plastick. 1682 H. More *Enchirid. Ethicum's Lect.* C. 238 All Souls are indued with the Plastick whether of Brutes or Men. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xxxvi, His appreciation...was based purely on his fine sense of the plastic.

Plastic (plæ·stik), *sb.*[1] *Now rare.* Also 6–7 **plastick**(e, 7 **plastique, plastique.** [ad. F. *plastique*, ad. L. (*ars*) *plastica*, *plastice*, a. Gr. πλαστική (τέχνη) the plastic art, fem. of πλαστικός Plastic *a.* So Gr. *plastês*.] The art of modelling figures: primarily, in clay, wax, etc.; also, in wider sense, in a harder material by sculpture. Also *fig.* 72. *comp. Obs.*

1598 R. Hakluyt in *Lumisden's Painting, Carving and Plastick* are all but one and the same arte. 1614 Webster *Archit. in Belin.* (1856) 193 *Plastique* is not only under Sculpture, but indeed every Sculpture is still...a[n] *Apologie's Fun. Arch.* 210, 70 Of Statuary and Plastick.

B. In *pl.* form.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 18 Sept. Here [were] many fine pieces of plastiques. 1840 Lardner in *Cab. Cyclop. Mech. Arts* I. 20 (ed. 2) 2 The living plastics of the gymnic games, and ritual dances were afterwards ... united in a surprising manner by sculpture in stone and brass.

†**Plastic,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. late L. *plastic-us* modeller, sculptor, a. Gr. πλαστικός adj.: see Plastic *a.*] A modeller, moulder, sculptor; *fig.* a framer, fashioner, creator.

1611 Tourneur *Chron.* 58 It is impossible Sir any Painter, or Carver, or Plastique to give right motions to his works or Head. 1661 Bilby *Origen in Plastic* (1711) I. 13 The beautiful Idea, according to which the Plastick works. 1662 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 128 The intimation in our Plastick. 1694 S. Hieroclicus *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 141 For in this Terrestrial World, in all the several Regions of it, the Animal, the Vegetable, and the Mineral, it is an undoubted truth, that all had but one Plastic, so that the Body of a Man, or any other particular Animal, had not more. 1697 Cudworth *Pr. Mor.* (1731) I. 4 It is God's to make this world; and ours to fix such fitting plastics of it ourselves.

†**Pla·stical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *plastic-us* (see Plastic *sb.*[2]) + -al.] = Plastic *a.*; formative.

1653 Culpeper *Body of Man* 292 The Plastical or formative faculty of the womb. *a* 1698 J. Gadbury *Astron. Posthuma* (1744) 70 As the last Ends, a Mode of Fleshly[?] Tree shall fall down upon the Dead, and together with Lot, the little Stone upstone of Sodom. 1683 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 14 The Plastical Power of the Soul; that descend from the World of Life, and faithfully and effectually work those wise constructions of Male and Female. 1682 Glanvill *Saddu-cismus* i. (1726) 36 The Subdivision of Spirits, into merely Plastical and Perceptive, supposing there are Spirits that are merely Plastical.

Pla·stically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2: see -ically.] In a plastic manner, in various senses of the adj.; according to plastic art; by moulding or modelling; as a plastic substance.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 149 Thus...had not always had materials for the prodigious brain to work and plastically build up. 1848 *Dr Quincey Confess. Wks.* V. 40 The command over a language, the power of adapting it plastically to the expression of your own thoughts, is almost sufficiently a gift of nature. 1858 Simmons *Geol. Facts* Int. ix. 96 Both persons and situations are plastically moulded—so viewed, that is to say, as the conditions best fulfilled by sculpture. 1888 *Sir Rowland Ft. Cork. Exam.* 1/2/6 VII. xiv. 137 Humanity moves like a glacier, plastically.

Plasticine (plæ·stisin). [f. Plastic *a.* + -ine 4.] Proprietary name for a composition capable of remaining plastic for a long time, used in schools, etc. as a substitute for modelling clay.

1897 W. Hughes (title) Hughes's plastic position and the use of Plasticine. 1903 W. G. Wells in *Pearson's Mag.* Jan. 104 Some one of the plastic substances, for modelling now now sold by educational dealers, plasticine for example.

Plasticism (plæ·stiz'm). [f. PLASTIC a. + -ISM.] **a.** The doctrine of the plastic principle of nature. **b.** The practice of the plastic art.

1848 MAURICE *Eccles. Lect., Plasticism* ... term for the plastic force or power; plasticism ... 1884 *Ed. Weekly 30/1* Are we quite sure that this eclectic plasticism will always be kept within the limits of congruity?

Plasticity (plæstɪ·sɪti). [f. PLASTIC a. + -ITY; so F. *plasticité* (1783 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being plastic, in various senses of the adj.

1780-3 W. V. HARCOURT *Gent. Mag.* L. 325 Inclining to plasticity (or easiness of impression). 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 208 note, The lime will receive the most sand in the wet, without losing its plasticity. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 388 Modified into metaphors, or sacred into conceptions, with marvellous plasticity. 1839 ROSS *Excursions* ii. 22 I.m. 303 Some natures are distinguished by plasticity or the power of acquisition, and therefore unlike ones merely the saying that man is a bundle of habits. 1868 CLEVELAND *Lect.* (1873) I. 197 The race must at a certain time have a definite amount of plasticity, that is, a definite power of adapting itself to altered circumstances by changing its accordance with them. 1876 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 108 Effects of the extraordinary plasticity of glacier-ice.

† **Plastically**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PLASTIC a. + -LY 2.] = PLASTICALLY.

1658 COWLEY *Install. Lect.* 1. 2. 288 The true and proper Cause of Motion ... is not the Matter itself organized; but the final either as cogitative or plastically self active ... ruling over it.

Plastid (plæ·stid), *sb.* (a.) [a. Ger. *plastid* (Haeckel), f. Gr. πλαστός (see -PLAST) + -ID, after Gr. -εἶδος, dim. suffix.]

1. *Biol.* An individual mass or unit of protoplasm, as a cell or cell-like organism.

1876 E. B. LANKESTER *Addr. Sc.* (1892) 283 Haeckel's useful term 'plastid' for a corpuscle of protoplasm. 1877 DARWIN *Orig. World* 377 If we reduce organized beings to their ultimate organisms—cells or plastids. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. viii, Our knowledge of the nucleus of organic cells or plastids.

2. *Biol.* A differentiated corpuscle or granule occurring in the protoplasm of a vegetable cell; e.g. a chlorophyll-granule, a chromoplastid, or a leucoplastid.

1883 GEDDES *Physiol. Rot.* (1890) 187 As the cells which develop from the growing point acquire the different characters which fit them for special services ... [so] their plastids may likewise assume special characters.

3. *adj.* Having the character of a plastid.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Plastidogenous** *a.*, producing plastids.

1892 *Natural Science* Dec. 458 The respiratory tissue of Hydrachnids have four functions—respiratory, hydrostatic, plastidogenetic, and excretory.

Plastidule (plæ·stidiul). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plastidul* (Haeckel), dim. of *plastid*: see -ULE.] A hypothetical molecule or ultimate particle of protoplasm, constituting a vital unit, and forming an element or constituent of a plastid or cell.

1877 DARWIN *Orig. World* 377 And with Spencer and Haeckel suppose them to be further divisible into still smaller particles or physiological units. 1878-9 *F. Darwin's Frondose of Science* 23. 1879 [see PLASTID]. 1902 *Academy* 6 *Jan.* 19 Jan. by Haeckel claims priority for his unit, of the plastidule, though this unit represents variously with other writers are undoubtedly more other than the 'physiological unit' of Spencer, which preceded them all.

1888 *Nature* 2 Oct. 490/2 The speaker [Wallace] then criticised somewhat severely Prof. Haeckel's theory of the plastidule unit and of the animated cell.

Hence **Plastidular**, **Plastidu·lar** *adj.*, pertaining to a plastidule.

1898 tr. *Pfeffer's Freedom of Science* 24 I am unable to admit that we should be at all justified in supposing the 'plastidular soul' into the course of our education. 1889 A. LANGMAN in *19th Cent. June* 934 The theory of a 'plastidular soul'.

Plastin (plæ·stin). *Biol.* [f. Gr. πλαστός (see -PLAST) + -IN 1, after *chromatin*.] A viscous substance found in the nucleus of a cell.

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc. July* 189 Besides the 'nuclein', ... Kölliker and Rodewald ... have found 'plastin', and Kossel ... 'histon' and 'arginin'. *Cosmos* 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 23 Feb. 492 The Karyosome ... consists largely of chromatin elements surrounded by a coloured plastin-like substance.

‡ **Plastigue** (plæstī·k). [f., sb. use of *plastique* adj., plastic.] A name given to a plastic composition for modelling.

1869 ILLUSTR. *News Pict. London* 80 The ornaments are plastick, a composition resembling the plaster of Paris.] 1903 *Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 5/4 Modelling may be done in wax, clay, or plastigue.

Plastogamy (plæstɒ·gămi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. πλαστός moulded + -γαμία marriage.] The fusion of the protoplasms of two or more cells or unicellular organisms, as in the formation of a plasmodium. Hence **Plastoga·mic** *a.*, pertaining to plastogamy.

1892 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/1 Plastogamy: the fusion of cytoplasm, not plasmodium, the nuclei remaining free. 1902 C. S. CHARLES *Professor* 218 Then cytomixis, leading first to conjugacy, may result in plastogamy, or the fusion of cell-plasmas. *Ibid.*, Four individuals may be found in plastogamic union.

† **Plastrograph.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. Gr. πλαστρο-γράφος adj. 'forging, falsifying' (Liddell & Scott), f. πλαστρο- moulded, forged + -γράφος to write.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Plastrograph*, (Greek) counterfeit writing.

Plastography (plæstɒ·grăfi). *rare*—1. [In sense 1, ad. Gr. πλαστογραφία, f. πλαστογράφος: see prec. In sense 2, f. Gr. πλαστός moulded + -GRAPHY (erroneously used).]

† **1.** [See quot.] *Obs.*

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plastography* (*Adulatographia*), a counterfeiting or false writing.

¶ **2.** 'The art of forming figures in plaster' (Maunder *Treas. Knowl.* 1892).

Plastral, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a plastron.

1889 *Brit. Mus. Cat. Chelonians* 27 Plastral shields subject to great variations. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plastron (plæ·strŏn). Also 6 **plastrom**. [a. F. *plastron* breast-plate, also in other senses as in Eng., ad. It. *piastrone*, augment. of *piastra* breast-plate, prop. plate of metal; see PLASTER, PLASTRA.]

1. A steel breast-plate formerly worn beneath the bandrick. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1506-7 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 367 Item, for ane halsbertschene ... and ane plastrone to the pretyn. 1832 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 87 In later times we shall find the plastron called the gorget. 1837 H. ANDERSON *Criticism* II. 331 The point of his lance glanced off the sharp armor of the plastron. 1893 JAMES *Romer Sword* (1894) I. 45. I should be thrown on my side like a heavy plastron.

b. A leather-covered wadded shield or pad, worn by professional fencers over the breast.

1859 DIXON *Personal Vi.* (1867) 134 Against the Foil their skilful Shields they reach, Wherewith the Sword, and at the Plastron gaze. 1908 PARKINS, *Plastron*, a Fencing Master's quilted Breast Leather, which serves for his Scholars to push at. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 262 Endeavouring to plant her foil on the leather plastron of the fencing-master's chest.

transf. a 1898 DEANE *Court Cyb.* (1877) 160 Laying under it a thick Plastron of lined boast.

fig. 1593 CROMPTON *Let. to Sir. Chronicle* 13 Dec., The several attendants, which I have here in, having ready on the plastron of deffiances, I am become as valiant as Rutter, as some people are to know.

2. Applied to an ornamental plaque worn on the breast.

1883 D. H. R. GOODALL in *Harper's Mag.* July 190/1 That plastron of steel ornaments is effective.

3. In men's dress, A kind of ornamental front to a bodice, introduced in the latter half of the 19th c.; extended to a loose front of lace, or of some light fabric edged with lace, embroidery, etc.

1876 *Echo* 20 Aug. (Cassell) 1881 *Truth* 30 Mar. 446/1 The low satin bodice has a plastron embroidered in purple and gold. 1883 *Lincoln's Inn. Mag.* Sept. 6/2 Occasionally the bodice or plastron is made full. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1892) 188 I shall wear my plain-coloured body...with a yellow plastron. 1893 *Lady* 10 Aug. 146/3 The vest or plastron is of silk covered with lace. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 6/4 The stock ... is usually made to fasten at the back, so that the front part may be decorative, and is open, as well, with a little overhanging plastron or wedge-shaped front, or a deep point, edged with open-work or coloured embroidery. 1908 *Advertisement*, Hand knit crochet lace Plastrons.—Knit fringes lace Plastrons.

b. In men's dress, A starched shirt-front; esp. of the kind without pleats.

1890 *Athenæum* 7 June 745/3 The one remaining indulgence upon the clothed man is the 'plastron', otherwise the shirt front of evening dress. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/4 The light from the lamps...shows a curious and useful reflection on the plastrons of the white shirts.

3. *Zool.* (After Cuvier.) The ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle.

1832 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IX. 63 The plastron, or breast-plate [of the Order Chelonia] is pellucid and flat, truncated, ... and covered with twelve scaly plates. 1835-6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 102/2 This plastron in the tortoises, or the union of several sternapses. 1872 GILLMORE *tr. Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 108 Terrapins and Tortoises are distinguished by their short, oval and convex bodies, covered by carapace and plastron.

b. Applied to the analogous part in various other animals, as in the extinct labyrinthodon (an amphibian); the glyptodon (allied to the armadillos), certain fossil fishes, and certain existing echinoderms (e.g. *Spatangus*): see quots.

1834 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 398 The wavy, ossiferous form of *Pterichthys*...with its arched carapace and flat plastron restored before me. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 332 As to the Labyrinthodont plates, they become much expanded near the parasternal of *Spatangidæ*. ...The whole structure constitutes a ventral plastron. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, s.v. *Glyptodon*, They are all distinguished from the living armadillos ... by possessing a ventral shield or plastron.

4. *Ornith.* A coloured area on the breast or belly of a bird, like or likened to a shield.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* thus Coues. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *Anat.* The sternum together with the costal cartilages, the part removed in post-mortem examinations.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plastry, *obs.* form of PLASTERY.

† **Plastura, plaistura.** Erroneous form of PLASTER *sb.*, the sterling confused with *-ure*.

c 1390 LANGL. *Vision (Ashmole* K. 3, there al togidere, and spare a plastyre of it hange here. 1589 GREENE *Pinelo's Love Wks. (Grosart)* VIII. 156 For we design a wound the Lady Cornelia brought in a broken plaistura. *Ibid.* 163 Apply them not as outward plasturas, but as inward potions. 1618 HARRIS *Dyphna* ii. 50 His lame plasturas for the cure outlasts the roses to run out wyder.

-plasty, combining element, repr. Gr. -πλαστία, f. πλαστός formed, moulded, used in sense 'moulding, formation' in technical terms, chiefly of surgery, as *dermatoplasty*, *hypoplasty*, *osteoplasty*.

Plat, *sb.*[1] *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 **plætt**, 3–6 *Sc.* **platt**, **plat**. [OE. *plætt* buffet, smack: cf. MLG. *plat* smack, MDG. *platz*, *klatz*, Ger. *platz*, *platz* resounding blow, bang, crash. Goes with PLAT *v.*[1], both being app. of onomatopoetic origin. (Dig cf. PLAT *a.* flat: a buffet is struck with the flat palm.)]

A flat blow; a smack, slap.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 298 Drihten sufflan an eaxle hæfde þurh hete me gelæmpan, and eac stræwdrysan. *c* 1300 *Kyng's Cursing* 107 in Laing *Anc. Pop. Scott.*, With mekenesse shrifte and cleneg teares, Plat for plat as their gyngyves. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 101 Syne with this kist lamis smyte on ane plat, That on the soil he sparkit him all flat. 1535 LINDESAY *Satyre* 893 Sapience, their serely to help a plat. *c* 1600 *Conversation 'tw Cr. Dowgall*, 'Hit the old gentleman ane on the lugs; hit him a plat on the lugs' (H. Patrick's to Laigh Dogs'). 'A few plats of the Pope and anes make him love.' (M. Gilchrist Burt.)

Plat (plæt), *sb.*[2] *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–**plat**, (5–7 **platte**, 6–9 **platt**); *pl.* **plats**; in 3 **platen**, 5–7 **plattes**, 6 **plates**. (app. a. OF. *plat* flat surface or thing, dish, etc., sb. use of the adj. *plat*, plate flat: see PLAT *a.* Cf. Ger. *platte* plate (of iron, etc.), slab.]

1. A flat thing, part, or surface.

† **1.** A flat piece, a plate (of metal); a thin slab of anything; a sheet, slice. *Obs.*

In early instances, esp. in the plural, not separable from PLATE *sb.* 2.

1297: see PLATE *sb.* 2. *c* 1378 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 350 Pure wox of hyre mony plat Lapyt vf hyre wyth, wynnand fat. *Ibid.* xxxvii. (*Thomas*) 280, & prist platis brynnand fast Wes laid on hyme to smit hym mast. 1400 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46, I bord mensure..., with a gurd to pe myddylle, and a garter plat to pe sydelys, with 13 lyvere of syluer, and gurdid. 1508 TURBERVILE *Epitt.* xxvii. 3 The wax platens off syluer. 1580 DIGGES tr. *Stratioticos Comm.* 178 Thrise plats of leade of the same breadth. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* (1876) 69, I had as lefe have send gaiels or plats of Silver and Gold, without any coyne at all to go abroade from man to man for exchanges. 1593 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 293 Not only do we find a charge for...the stage on which the bookes were to stand, but plates (for the statutes are bought).

† **b.** A flat ornament of gold or other precious material. *Obs. rare*—1.

1604 E. GRIMESTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xiv. 190, I have not knowen that...they have found any of the form and bignesse of the plats or lewel they have at Ginnes.

†**c.** A flat lead, a blade. *Obs. rare*—1.

1518 *Lond. Corp. Wr.* 341/4 The Plat or Lead to the Palmer-Yate.

2. The flat part or side of anything; † **a.** The flat of a sword, as opposed to the edge (obs.); † **b.** The sole of the foot (obs.); **c.** The mould-board of a plough (*dial.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir's T.* 334 To strake hym with the plat [*v.r.* platte] in the plaine That he in hast. 1508 LYDG. *Dr. Gard. Pilgr.* 1884 Than gnewyn wormys to schrapp, Set yn the plante than the eggys. 1572 WINGFIELD *Diar. Occ.* 5 The plaine [*ed.* 1726 plant] of the foote, *planta*. 1618 J. LANE *Cont. Sir T. W.* 41 90 The wounds he received with the plat of clubbes sword, which stood all on, and lostanelle entered. 1685 *Chem. Mag.* XXXVII. 330/2 The plat, or earth-board, turned most of the corves out of the ground. 1893 *Prod. Agric. Ass.* IV. 1. 184 As soon as it leaves the mould-board, or, as we call them in Norfolk, the plats.

3. Anything placed in a flat or horizontal position: see quots. *Obs. exc. dial.*

? *a* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2456 Frythe pese[t]tymes of pelle, and plates in reggis. 1647–78 HALLIWELL, *Plat*, anything flat or horizontal, as a piece of timber so laid in building.

† **b.** A platform. *Obs.*

1598–9 *Passages of Alm.* Dijb, A stage ..and in the same a square plaine roring with degrees.

4. A small bridge, a foot-bridge. (Also in form plats.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

1892 *Manch. Cit. Last Rec.* (1891) IV. 73 Richard Haworth ...shall repaire and make good A Bridge or Plott in the Milgate. *Ibid.* 84 Should Symkin and make good a Platt in the Milnegate. 1899 in *Wilton E. Jewel Mines' Rec.* (1883) 2. 227 The ...pulling downe of the said bridge or plats ... is ordeyned to be an act done for the good of the Corporacion. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 41. § 80 The said Surveyor ...shall ...make and lay such trunks, plats, or bridges as he shall deem necessary. 1889 *Lancashire Gloss.*, *Plat*, a small foot-bridge.

5. A flat country, a plateau or table-land. *E. S.*

1810 HALDIMAND, *Where Louisiana* (title) 197 There are many fine tracts, and considerable plains. 1838 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 298 These lofty plats of timbered ocean to form a peculiar feature in the American Continents.

6. *Mining.* A widened space in a level, near the shaft, where trucks may cross, or ore is collected for hoisting, etc.

1872 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1877) 40 Where the level enters the shaft, an enlargement is usually made; this is called a 'plat'. It is more usually on a plane of descent for the ore previous to its being sent up 'to grass'. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 9/2 As soon as the 200 foot level is reached, the intention is to open out and cut plats on both sides of the shaft.

II. A surface or plane generally.

†7. A surface in general (whether plane or not). 1543 Recorde *Misteries* viii. iii. 98 This Electra gest fetche longer, That no bir schulde have the mergrate place. 1556 Chronicle 3 *Kings* vii. 36 On the plat of the more spirles and wraths he created to carue Cherubins, lyons and palmes trees, 1561 Sackville *Tragedy* (Arb.) 124 If there be any whelpish plat in the water, the mowyngs assemble when it commeth in at the whyrlepoole plat. 1591 Sylvester *Parthas. Eternal* 1. Dubis, A plaine plaine is rises, whilste is made of myself in height, as that the middle parcel neither twelve or, rather darke down more then the brother under. For what the one parte is higher then the other, then is it named a Cooked plaine. *Ibid.* And the two portions that suffle a lyne makeith in the river bendes or plaits of the glebe, are named pelle. 1593 Fair (Stalling 41) b. The making of an Horizontall Sphericall or hollow Dial. . . Prepare your lightest or plat perfectly hollow, of what quantity you will.

8. A place, spot, point of space; a locality or situation. (Cf. Plat *sb.*3 1.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* vi. 7 (1) She seith *Mosses* glad, and plaines rejoise for ioye to dwell. 1580 Baskerville *Diary. Child in Hist. Dudley* II. 197 They send, to *sb.* self, or stand in one plat. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 191 They had cropped an ilaire in a plat. 1688 Gerrard *Cby. in Arm.* verse 26 1. fol. 49(1) He turns himself on his bed . . not an easie plat that he can find in it. 1776 Lackington *Pilgrimage* (1804) I. 308/2 Whereat the academy before was a dry and unsightly plat, he brought water to it, and shadowed it with groves. 1808 Cumbr. Gloss. (ed. 2), *Plat*, place, situation . . as 'I need at that times I this own plat'.

†b. A 'place' or part of a surface, as of the body; cf. Plot *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 31 And did cause each face to wane pale, and each hand to lie on the naked plat. 1658 Gouge, *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. iv. 1168. (1689) 88/2 If there be but one sore plat.

Plat (plæt), *sb.*2 Also (6 plate), 6–7 **platt**(e. [*A collateral form of* Plot *sb.*, which arose early in the 16th c., app. under the influence of Plat *sb.*3

The chronology appears to show that *plat* in sense 1 originated as a variant of Plot *sb.* sense 2, assimilated to Plat *a.* and *sb.*3 through association of sense, a *plot of ground* being usually a *plat or flat* area. Hence also, through the notion in sense 2 of 'a piece cut flat', arose senses 3–5. But sense 1 being indifferently *plot* or *plat*, the quite vacillation of form asserted to these senses, so that they also vacied with *plot*, giving rise to senses 3–6 of Plot *sb.* Thus, in sense 1, *plat* is a variant of *plot*, but, in senses 2–5, *plot* appears to be a variant of *plat*. Both Evans and I survive in senses 1 and 2; in senses 3–5 *plat* has yielded to *plot*.]

I. = Plot *sb.* 2 (which is found earlier).

1. A piece or area of ground (usually) of small extent; a patch. Often with a word defining its nature or character, as *grass-plat, plat of grass.*

1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 236, 6 acres of arrable ground lying in several plattes in Anstey. 1539 Rolls (Gerard) *Addit.* 1. 18 A plat [cyrcle Vincula plott] of grounde. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* N ij, I must sowbegyde once, by a well, and to have I the last platte of grounde of all the fiue. 1562–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Cespitum*, an order bed: a plat of ordure. 1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 244 A certain plat of ground, almost two hundred acres. 1611 Speed *x. Scotland* (1676) 452 Mutton Pyes prepared 23 Oil on a Plat of rising ground, I hear the fat-oil Carbon sound. 1687 — *P. L.* IV. 456 This fourth Plat, the sweet recess of Eve. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 70 A large Quadrangular plat of ground. 1824 Combe's *Syst. Hedge* 17 Digging up their little plots of potatoes. 1885–94 E. Burgess *Rose & Psyche* June 11, The grassy plat Midst of her garden, where she had her seat.

II. = Plot *sb.* 3–6 (in which *plat* is earlier).

2. A plan or diagram of anything; *esp.* a ground-plan of a building or of any part of the earth's surface; a draught, design, map, chart; = Plot *sb.* 3. † *To set down in plat* : to map down, make a plan of (*obs.*). *Now only U. S.*

1511–12 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 491 They ordr. . . upon the church . . after the Fassyon of a platte therfor devised. 1552 *Eng. Privy Coll. Mystics*, (Camden Soc.) Consent for a license place to be builded at Holbwell according to a plate therevnto for the same. 1552 Huloet, Platte for a buyldynge, *ordinga-rium*. 1591 Garrard *Arte of Va. Ep. Ded.*, A home description of the plaine of the whole Earth. 1594 Blundeville *Exercises* (ed. 5) 537 For the making of plats or cards, as touching Hydrographie commonly called sea cards. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 437 To note all the Islands, and to set them downe in plat. 1609 Markham *Faiter in Arthrit.* (1688) Prol., Globes, Maps, Plats, and Sea-Sculls of New Discoveries. 1689 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xv. 198 To prick the same down in a Blank Chart or Mercator's Plat. 1710 *Hist. Tasmania* viii. 107 Every Surveyor shall return two Plats upon oath, one thereof to the Patentee/Office. 1796 *Mary Dixie, Trends, Pilot*, a popular term, meaning sea-chart, &c. for a merchant. 1841 *Scribner's Mag.* June 895/1 We ordered from the State Land Office plats, showing the lands subject to entry.

†3. *fig.* A plan or scheme of the actual or proposed arrangement of anything; an outline, a sketch: also, arrangement, disposition. Cf. Plot *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1589 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 413 Knowing a plat and platchards of the conspiracie yourself. 1598 Shakespeare *Merry Wives* (Arb.) 167 Yea like, ye rather more likely Phenton plaine to vanish and passe. For what Plotter, prime battle plotted lately . . The same hour I performed fully. 1608 T. Sampson tr. *Westmeard Inquisition* 48 My meaning is on this place is, briefly to make a plaine with one easy order or fashion. 1708 Hickeringill *Priv.* I. 9 No reader, reader, or perchance plat and introduction, &c. . . more to my knowledge. 1710 Strutt *Rich. Mem.* II. 2. 8. 230 He desired of the said Duke to have a plat or a scheme of the said new discipline.

†4. A plan of action or proceeding in some undertaking; a scheme, design; = Plot *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1574 Sir T. Smyth in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. iii. 70 It be high time now . . to consider what . . ways, and some plat drawen to be followed in that enterprise of Ulster. 1584 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* III. 681 A plat and moste substantyll his Majestie . . may inquire a good perfect. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 1 Whereupon I . . have . . drawen this plat. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. xli. (1609) 564 He saw that plat to be worse for a traitor in the nostrils of the neighbouring nations.

†5. The plan or scheme of a work of fiction, a drama, poem, etc.; = Plot *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxv. (Arb.) 211 One maker or Poet is . . free to devise his plat or subiect, then to fashion his poeme. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 38 Here might he reade a new forme of folly, if the plat could leave it.

III. in *Scottish Hist., Hist.*

†6. a. The scheme for the territorial organization of the reformed church in Scotland on a presbyterian system, and for the provision and modification of stipends. Hence b. The body in charge of this, the Commission under the Great Seal of 1573 empowered to carry out the scheme.

1580 in *A. of Unin. Kirk of Scotl.* (1840) 401 It is concludit and thocht meit, that my Lord Clerk of Register sould be requeistit to conveyne with the Laird of Pres, Mrs. Robert Pont . . and Johne Duncansone, or any thrie or four of thame, to lay [down] and devyse a Plate of the Presbyteries and Commissionaris thereof to best appetit in their judgementis, to be reportit be thame against the nixt Generall Assemblie. 1581 *Ibid.* 504 The Assemblie ordainit a Plate of their Kirkis to be exhibit the nixtene to be concludit on. 1582 *Ibid.* 533 Who sall nemdne upon the plate for modifeing of the Ministeris stipendis. 1597 *Ibid.* 940 It was requeist be the Commissioners of the Generall Assemblie, that the counsell Plate for planting of every particular kirk, was haisted be thir ministeris who has the haill tuesds in their hands, and refuseth to conferrand to any reasonabill ordour anent the planting of the Ministrie. 1600 *Ibid.* 992 That ourrasand be gevin to the modifeeris of the plate of this instant zeir to mitigate out of the saidis provisoun for planting of kirkis. 1617 *Rep. Parishes Scotl.* (Bann.) 1 The kirk of Penycuik is vyrred to the kirk off Borchell . . be the plate ordanned to be haldin for the provisione of kirkis vyrrendis. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 256 Every Presbytrie is to chuse one friend to attend the Plate, with a full information of all that concerns their Presbyteries, and all the kirks therein contained. 1832 *Rec. of Dornoch Presbyt.* (S. H. S.) 3 The Moderator asked the minister if he had any decree of plat. 1841 Wallace *Orkney* ix. 50 By an act of plat, dated at Edinburgh the 22 of November (1634), the several Dignities and Mensalls, both in the Bishoprick and Earldom [of Orkney], were provided to particular successors.

Plat (plæt), *sb.*3 *Obs. or dial.* Also 6 plate, 6–9 platt. [A collateral form of Plait *sb.*, going with Plat *v.*? (The spelling *plate* was prob. for *plat*, but may sometimes have been for *plait*.)]

I. A contexture of interlaced hair, straw, etc.; = Plait *sb.* 2. (In last quot. = *straw-plait*.)

1530 Cornishman *Song Sol.* vii. 5 The hayre of thy heade is like the lyenger purple folden up in plaites [*Ef.*: tresses]. 1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 9, Her haire nor loose nor tied in formall plat. 1733 tr. *Leb. Rep. Dep. Rep.* App. ix. 127 Leghorn Plats. . . and the Plaits wherof the same are made. 1837 Whittier, etc. *Mr. Frauder* (1840) 409 Wholly a rural business in its preparatory state, as straw *plait*. 1880 *Bedfordsh. Dial.*, She wears the plat round her arm as the sailors do and rounds as her face half the day.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1626 Pemlton tel. s.v. *Plats Ind.* 1706 *Platts*, in Navigation are certain flat Ropes, by which the Cables in the Hawse, is preserved from Galling. 1794 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Platts* is a Ship, are flat Ropes made of Rope-yarns, and weaved one over another; their Use is to save the Cables from Galling in the Hause, or to wind about the Flukes of the Anchors to save the Pendant of the Fore-sheet from galling against them. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) C in L. *Lower to. platters the cable*, to take the plat, or yarns outside, off from the cable. 1840 Dana *Seaman's Man.* 116 *Plat*, a braid of hawse.

†3. A fold; a pleat; = Plait *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.* (Only in spelling *plate*.)

1593 *Ann. Ld. Mayor Trans. Irel.* II. 203 For saie she brought to the plate (speaking of the ceremony cum, sith) 4. 1597 Peacham, 1593's Plate of a garment, *plat, fly.* 1787 Sheffe *Archit.* I. 5, They also fashioned the body of the pillours, and filled it with Candlesh, and Stripes, as thought to resemble the plaits of her garments.

Plat, *sb.*4 *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **playte**, 6 **plate**, 7 **plat**. [a. F. *plate* (in 13th c. *plet*(*te*, *platte*) fem., also *plat* masc. (Godef.), sb. use of *plat, plate* adj., flat. Cf. It. *piatta* a barge.] A flat-bottomed boat, used for fishing, etc. (Cf. Plat *sb.*5 2, 3.)

1443–5 Rymer *Foedera* XI. 44 Dont Maven soustent Playtes, quarelles Navres vocquez a Coquilp. 1598–9 *Act 1 Edw. c.* 23 § 3 No Hoys or Plats . . from any Parte Creek or Place of this said Realme of England . . shall transore or passe the Seas. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 1. 153/2 They borrowed three shoots to goe, before, hoyes, and playtes. 1689 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.*, *Pinnaffes & Pinkkinnes* 4 If any Hoy or Plat come the Seas.

Plat (plæt), *sb.*5 [*F. plat* dish: see Plate *sb.*] A dish.

1683 Shelley *Trans. vii.* (1688) I. 128 The cook makes use of fourteen different plats, besides the dessert. 1824 Byron *Tasso* xv. (1828) The single plates, . . Must I pronounce . . ? I mean, although a favourite 'plat' of mine. 1880 Annie Edwardes *Balloon Reform* I. 192 Their sweets, in glass pattens, with their wines and plats.

Plat (plæt), *a.* and *adv.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 **platt**(e, 5 **plate**, *Sc.* **playt**, 9 *Sc.* **plet**. [a. F. *plat* (11th c. in Littré)—late pop.L. **plattus* adj., flat, smooth (whence also It. *piatto*, Prov. *plat*, Sp., Pg. *chato*, also Ger. *platt*, Du. *plat* flat); of uncertain history, but perh. from Gr. πλατύς broad, flat. Cf. Plack, Platte.]

A. *adj.* † 1. Flat, level; plane; plain. *Obs.*

(In the first example *plat* may be considered as adv.: it is discussed in many possibly be a sb., 'plane plat' = level spot: cf. Plat *sb.*3 8.)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 444 Alanes his hell, als 3 yone hill, a lord was fessis plate in 3 *plat*. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1379 Stalled . . Pratly in a plat playes, plak after fayned.) 13.. *E. Allit. poem* (Bodl. MS.) Pastor bere & bonge bonke, Was falow lond in a linde. c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 138 Ye mowe with the plat (*v.r.* plaine) sewel agaya Strife hym in the woode. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 In another He is a manor of folk but has a plaite face, without nose or eghen: but hath a plaite mouth, lipples. c 1440 Hen. VI in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 360, 3 rowes of platt Yatchelire stone. 1456 Sir G. Hayo *Laws Scotl.* (T. S.) 22 Hayehall was in the plane plaitt of Lambertis. 1496 *St. Papers Hen. VII*, XI. 76 They cannot be able in short to remove the Frenche power, nor entirely passing the plat countrie. 1500 *Wills & Inv. N. C. Surtees* I. 137 One doz. & of pewterdishes xviijd. Twoo doz & of platterdishes 2s. 1578 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* III. 72 All sortis of quiet and stylus, neither in plat work or canyie. 1584 R. Scot *Discovery of Witchcr.* 6 The east side is shallow and plat.

† 2. *fig.* 'Flat', plain, blunt, straightforward, downright, unqualified; esp. in phrase *plat and plain*. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (Theodora) 126 For-bi of her thing spek nowayre: For playn ys (*v.r.* plat 'ne') nat be pleynere. *Ibid.* xli. (Agnes) 120 For whis plat may my said lyves tell. c 1386 Chaucer *Rime's T.* 417 My wyf is this for plat condicioun: Withouten any repreuable. *Chal.* (ver.) 1533 More *Apol.* xxiii. 141 They spoke openly plaine and playne heresye. 1539–40 *Bk. Carl., Calzeata* II. iii. Gode providence (fore) ys ordered the case, yea (beyonde it to the plat contrary. 1580 H. Cole *Lett. to Powell* 5, A plat and plain answer. 1682 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 251 (temp. Edw. III) Let things be plat and plain between us.]

B. *adv.*

† 1. Of position: In or into a flat position, flatly, flat; level or even with the ground or any surface. (Some would consider *plat* an adj. in these instances.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 17705 Jat fell . . Godfingus *plat* to erth plate [*v.r.* plait]. *Ibid.* 24041 (Fairf.) If pou plat his fals on grounde. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1734 When I was wyse in (that) seasonde, I fell down plat unto the grounde. 1483 *Cathon. Gold. Leg.* 321/1 Alle they to-gydre fille downe platte to the ground. 1595 *Compl. Jas.* vii. 30 Lyonel plat on his nose on the cold stone.

2. Of manner: Flatly, bluntly, plainly, straightforwardly, without circumlocution or qualification. Often *plat and plain*. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch.'s T.* 988 Thus warned hym his fel plat and fel playn, His daughter. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 109 Sone unto the people plat, . . The love finger of this hond Is sethed to strongere ernst Than was the ladies bond si. c 1440 Hoccleve *Jereslaus's Wife* 60 Ne can she nat plat but tell an plain & plat. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. vi. 2 With sic luminous words he chaine gear, And . . gan them chaine than plat. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* 6, 295 The Commendator devysing anent plaint rehearse the confederation. 1720–8 Ho Bucl. *Sal. to.* I. 53 But single out, and say once plat and plaine That [etc.].

3. Of degree: Entirely, quite, absolutely. Now only *Sc. dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 83 So has my palays plat fal be pyll al abowte. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 20 That neither ought accorde plat: Or wode this, or other that. 1466 Caxton *Eyenard* xxxix. (Arb.) 102 The [=their] wonde the wulf to haue ben plat blynde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. viii. 25 The damzelle fast to thee lady thringis, That was in zeidlie swonc plat for dispais.

4. Of direction: Directly, exactly, due, straight. Now only *Sc. dial.*

1387 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 299/1 Foure dayes and foure nyghtes after they arryued plaine ynne. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Honor.* (Camden) 89 The wynde fell playne ayenne vs. 1584 J. Reynes *Let. to Dicey* (Wadrow Soc.) 102 Plat contrar to the wynd of Cheyst. 1597 Bruce in Wodrow *Life* (1843) 139 Tendyd not all their spandlers to wind plat contrary? 1825 Jamieson, Plat north, plat north. (Aberdeen.)

† **Plat**, *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **plettan**, 4 **platte**, **plotte**. *Pa. t.* 1 **plette**, 4 **plat**, **plotte**. *Pa. ppls.* 4 **plat**. [OE. *plettan* to buffet, smack, f. *plett*, Plat *sb.*1 So MDu. *platten*, Ger. *platten* to smack, MHG., Ger. *pletzen* to crash, bounce, strike noisily. Cf. the frequent. Du. *plotteren* to bruise, crush, MHG. *klotzen, platzen* to strike noisily.]

1. *trans.* To buffet, slap, smack; to strike, knock.

c 1200 *Ags. Gosp. John* xix. 3 Hi þiderwerd hyrsed wæs hyra handum. c 1290 *Mannlek Medd* With he sweid se he slogenes, þat he lessed of he plotes. *Ibid.* 4725 Hwan he fasede him so stoured, His fased of plat, and yuele lasted. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1192 & he with playtyng his gentyse fayre his face. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 87/1 Whan þese paffe [*v.r.* plattes] ich schewe þe penke with þe bridde chevyere.

2. *intr.* To hurry, rush; (?) to move noisily (Skeat).

c 1300 *Havelok* 2082 Þat he se vnnen were glotinde, Were hors or hundes come gingende. *Ibid.* 2870 To semen al to-swiþe plotte, Þat þei were on a leef roumde Goddeud.

Plat (plæt), *v.*2 *Obs. exc. dial.* *Pa. t.* 4 **platte**, 6 **platt**. 6–7 **plat**. [ME. *platte*, f. Plat *a.* Cf. Du. *platten*, Ger. *platten*, *plätten* to flatten, smooth;

also OF. *platfoir* (f. *plat* adj.) to flatten, throw down flat (Cot. *de Plate*), lie flat.]

I. 1. *trans.* To lay, throw, or cause to fall flat (on the ground, on one's face, back, knees, etc.); to spread flat, smooth, or even; to press flat.

1562 Lanc. *P. Pl. A.* x. 43 Tyrant proud-horse pleyne kny to grounde. 1573 Hesnault *Almeti* (a. 1) 115 And he his hand plat to the ground in hye. 1592 Palmer. *Desyre*, I plaite, I smyte a thyng upon another to clap, or lyghte, or smalle it rounde. He plaiteth his hatte upon his head with his thombe, as it were a cyuell clappe. a 1592 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 An which sentelle, he...plait him self upone his knees, and...bent forth to those wourdis. 1603 Eng. *Duel. Phisit.* (West Country). Your hair is rough: plat it down with your hands. When our mangle was broken we platted down the sheets with the iron.

†2. *contr.* To become flat. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlvii. (1869) 134 The more aire receyued it the lasse it plaited, and the more aire beten in the harpere it waxed.

†3. *intr.* To lie, sink, or fall down flat. *Sc. Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 38 This wyfe cud play rycht on gyrnell. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 52 And we plat lee grwellingis on the erd [*embracial pertinax terram*]. a 1596 Leyden (Physician) *Cleven. Scot.* (E.T.S.) I. 201 Mr Patrick ...rose on his knee before the king.

II. †4. *trans.* To clap (*into a place*); to place, set. *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

1503 Lindesay *Complaynt* 177 They take that young Prince frome the mydle...And bodeth play in his hand The governance of all Scotland. 1589 *Satir. Poems Reformation* xx. 100 Syne plat me godly men into thair place. 1598 T. Hudson's *Arch. Aemilii* (1602) to An Roman first his folking leave, in lowlie did place and plat. 1639 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 180 The Leith fortifications went on speedily: above 1000 hands, daily employed, plat up towards the sea, severely guarded and strong bastions.

Plat, *n.*[1] Also 5–7 **plate.** Pa. t. and pple. **plat**[ted]; contr. pa. t. **4 platte,** pa. pple. 6 *Sc.* **plait.** [A parallel form of Platt *v.*, going with Plat *adj.*]

The spelling *plate* appears to belong here, but in later instances (cf. quot. 1882) may sometimes stand for *plait*.]

1. *transf.* To interweave, intertwist; to plait (hair, straw, etc.); to form (hats, etc.) by plaiting; = Plait v. 2. Now a less usual spelling than Plait (which, however, in this sense, is usually pronounced *plat*).

1380 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxviii. 3 He made him into thonder, that thei myghten be plattid with the weft of the cuthre sidenes. — *Tobith* ii. 3 And she with hir hoold, and eyrnild herself with the hoote sunne, and the platte the hot of hir hoold. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 280/1 To Plate, *implicare, intricare.* c 1535 Lo. Wks *Introd. Pr.* to *Pulgar* 356 To plat hatts, *Sombrer.* c 1578 Lindsay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 301 His hair was long [like women and plat in one lang lace]. 1596 T. N. tr. *Cong. M. India* 31 Ye wears they our owne haire platted and bound about their foreheads. 1382 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xix. 2 The souldiars platting [1611 plaited, 1881 plaiting] a crowne of thornes. 1627 Hakewill *Quest Cambus* 200, A Penseroso ...Whose lyrin with pinks are platted. 1687 Hickeringill *Ariadne* 39 They have their hair plaited [cf. *ibid.* which serves for a periwig, being plaited very thick]. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 272 They...plat all their Hair in Tresses. 1693 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 124 *Poems* of Rose or other Leaves which she (a bee)...plats and ferges close together by some glutinous Substance. 1703 G. Stepanoff *Scand. Sportsman* 12 The tallest Sparrowes...Each Bush explores, that plats the Hedge with Pride. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* Ivii. 77 XII. 72 Hedges made, formed of three thin shrubs inclined and platted in a perpendicular line or pillar. 1859 Hy. Mayhew *Autobiog.* (1871) I. 26, I plaited hammers at one time.

†2. To fold, gather in folds; = Plait v. 1, Plait *n.* *Obs. rare.*

1587 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 36 Silk branches ...so long that they must be plated upon the Leg.

Plat, *n.*[2] [In origin, a collateral form of Plot *n.*[1]; cf. Plat *sb.*[3]]

†1. *trans.* To plot; to sketch. *To plat forth,* to sketch out a plan of (something to be made). *Obs.*

1598 Barckham *Mem's Disp.* (Arb.) 160 What Platons prime lustre platted briefly in naked wordes,...The same lesse I performed fully. 1599 J. Stevens *Gaping Gulf* C v b, Henry of Lancaster ...during the time that he platted this conspiracie, found a hospitable lo Pomfret. 1601 Middleton *Penniless* vi. (1886) 29, I must...plat forth the whole plaie of exercising the bodie, as neere for all apts. 1683 Aec. Scottish Affairs 161 (Parker Soc.) par. It is not for nothing that God sets us curtains by placing forth the tabernacle. 1805 Holland *Amoen. Montgom.* 367 Plotting and plating as long consultations as possibly they can to protract the time.

†2. To plan *to do* or form something; = Plot *v.* 2.

1598 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 81 They should plat (what more than other cheese were) to have a salt sale...continually serve it to their tables.

†3. To arrange or lay out on some plan. *Obs.*

1611–87 Heresbach *Chron.* III. 400/1. The court was planted in tables and benches in manner of a consistorie.

3. To make a plan of, to lay down on a plan or chart; to draw to scale, so as to calculate distances, areas, etc.; = Plot *v.*[1] 5. Now only *U.S.*

1791 C. Gray *Trnls.* (1892) 61, I planted down our Courses and I found I had *still* near 200 M Horns upon a streight Line. 1796 *Compl. Surveyor* 4–6. Surveying, by that term persons, of a common capacity,...may be able to survey and parcel out land, plat it, and give up its contents. 1840 *Columbus Wks.* (1874) III. 133 Alone these Bertha have been surveyed and platted. 1853 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 700/1 Prahonkosi ‘boomed’...knocked the State, bought and platted additions, which they sold at exorbitant prices.

Plataleiform (plătălĭ·fĭlform), *a.* *Ornith.* [f. L. *platalea* the spoonbill (a bird) + -form.] Like a spoonbill in form or structure. So **Platalein** (plătălĭ·ĭn), *a.* [-ine[1]], related to the genus *Platalea*, including the spoonbills.

Platan (plă·tăn). Also 6– **platane.** [ad. L. *platan-us* plane-tree. So OF. *platan*, F. *platane*, Cf. Plane *sb.*[1], Plantain *sb.*] The Oriental plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*); = Plane *sb.*[1] 1.

1587 Turner *Herbes* (Rolfe) II. 303 Iacob took green peeces of popelers of almond tree and of platane. 1588 T. Watson *Centurie of Love* Epi. Ded., I humbly make my present, that...those my little cotes may shrowde them selues vnder the broad leafed Platane of your Honours patronage. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 2 The Platane, to gardins lou'd around. 1687 Miscon *P. L. in.* 427, I rode ill thee, fair indwel ant tall, Under a Platan. 1834 Lo. Hatherton *Hem. Tour* (1900) 58 The glorious platane, whose boughs resting with those of the other side of the stream leaf it on either two continual bower. 1883–92 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Aug. 16, A forest thick and dark With heavy cheese and platanes high.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *platan leaf, table, tree.*

1580 Willis *Mouth. Mem.* 8 Platan trees weren not seen to the towne. 1593 R. Bernard *Parthenophil & P.* Madr. iv. in *Arb. Garner* V. 140 To drive My Mistresse' portrait: which, on platane table, (With nature, matching coloured, as he saw Her leaning on her elbow). 1638–48 G. Daniel *Eccles. Hierarch.* 18 Sun the most Roman, who to make more fine His Platan trees, drench'd them in Showers of wine. 1897 Tennyson *Lond. Mirror* ii. 40 To compare the shape of this region (lower Greece) to a platane leaf.

See **Plata'ncus, Pla'tanine** *suffix.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Platanus*.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 974/1 Platanaceæ. 1858 Barnes *Glossary, Platanday, ...of or belonging to a Plane-tree.* 1858 Pereira, *Platanine*, belonging to a Platane, or Plane-tree.

†**Platanna** (plătă·nă). Also 8–9 **plantanna.** [L., n. Gr. πλατάνιστος: see Platane *sb.*[2]]

1. = Platan. Also *Platanna-tree. Now rare.*

1598 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), Platanus ...hab but leues as he leues þenof ben playne broode and large. 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 16 Aug., He shewed me the antient vine or platanna. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 12 The Platanna is a very beautiful Tree, and grows very well in England. 1808 Scott *Antiologie*, in Lockhart *Life* I. i. 36 Beneath a huge platanna-tree...in the garden I have mentioned.

2. *Bot.* The name of a genus of trees constituting the N. O. *Platanaceæ*, and consisting of from 6 to 9 species, of which *P. orientalis*, *P. occidentalis*, and *P. acerifolia*, are among the best known. See Plane *sb.*[2]

Platband (plătbænd), [a. F. *platebande* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *plate* fem., flat + *bande* band. (The French word has many senses.)]

1. *Arch.* a. A flat rectangular moulding or fascia, the projection of which is less than its breadth. b. The list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

1696 Phillips (ed. 5) *Platband*, a square Member which surrounds the Architraves of the Doric Order, and passes under the Triglyphs. 1703 T. Warner tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 103 The Plat-Band, terminating the first Story, and shewing where the second commences. *Ibid.* 107 The space is here allow'd; and a Plat-Band round them. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Platband*, in architecture, is any flat, square moulding, whose height much exceeds its projecture. *Ibid., Plat-bands of flutings*, the lists or fillets between the flutings of columns. 1867 Nicholls *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 121 note, Sixteen Pilars,...furnished with a double sculptured platband of a pedestrick, with earth running round it. 1894 Cent. *Dict.* Wilkins tr. *Da Landa's Rernal Dead* 310 Ill. 224 Two fillets, separated by a torus, and surmounted by an ogee and plat-band.

2. (See quots.)

(These are distinctively English: cf. senses of *F. plate-bande* in Littré.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Platband* of a door or window, is used for the band, where that is made square, or not much arched. These plat-bands are usually framed with bars of iron, when they have a great bearing. 1846 Hoppus *Carpent. Manl.* II. 173 To point out the construction ...of the plat-band, or 'flat arch,' as it is sometimes called. 1849 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 210/2 Straight Arch, or Flat Band, with joints converging to a common centre.

2. *Hort.* A narrow bed of flowers or strip of turf forming a border.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Platband*, a Term used concerning a Bed of Earth which borders on Alley. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Alley*, It has platbands of turf two inches & from space to space. *Ibid., Platband*, in gardening, a border, or bed of flowers, along a wall, or the side of a parterre. 1839 Mrs. Gore in *Tait's Mag.* VI. 690 To nurture myself with the narrow limits and formal platbands of Kensington Benedicta.

Platch, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [prob. onomatopœic.]

1. *intr.* To fall in large wet spots.

1855 Tennyson *Camilla* I. vi. 79 Heavy drops of rain began to platch into the hot-dusted snow.

2. *trans.* To bemoar or splash with large wet spots.

1905 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Plate (plēt), *sb.* Forms: 3– plate; also 3 pleate, 5–6 plett, plart(e, pla'y'the, 5–7 platte, plaitt, 5–8 plat, plait, 6– (*Sc.*) pleit, pleit. [ME. *plate*, a. OF. *plate* (c 1175 in Littré) thin plate, lamina of metal, etc. (in form = Pr., Sp. *plata*, Pg. *prata*, It. *piatta*), in origin the fem. form of F. *plat*, *plate*:—late and med.L. *plattus*, *-a*, *-um* adj. ‘flat’: see Plat *a.* (In Sp. and Pg., from the sense ‘plate or dish of metal’ (prob. **plata d'argento* plate of silver, coin), *plata*, *prata* developed that of ‘silver, money’, in which sense it has superseded *argenta*.)

Senses 13 and 14 are orig. from OF., but were reinforced in 16th c. from Sp. *plata*. In sense 15, *plate* represents OF. *vaisselle en plate*, orig. vessels (dishes, plates, etc.) of a single piece of metal (not made up of pieces), particularly of silver or gold, mod.F. *vaisselle plate* = (silver) plate. Branch III might be considered a distinct word: it represents OF. *plat* (14th c. in Littré) ‘a platter or great dish; also, a dish of meat’ (Cotgr.) = It. *piatto*, ‘a platter, a dish, a charger, a plate’; also ‘a messe or dish of meat’ (Florio), med.L. *plat(t)eum*, in origin the masc. or neuter form of the same adj. (quasi late L. **mus platteum* flat vessel). But in Eng. it has run together with the senses from OF. *plate*, and is more or less associated with senses 13, 27. From the OF. *plate*, or its Romanic equivalent, came also M.L.G., MDu., LG. *plāte*, Du. *plaat*, MHG. *plate*, *blate*, Ger. *platte* a plate.]

I. A flat sheet of metal, etc.

1. A flat, comparatively thin, usually right sheet, slice, leaf, or lamina of metal or other substance, of more or less uniform thickness and even surface.

a. Of metal.

In early instances, esp. in the pl., not separable from Plate *sb.*[2] 2.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/173 He let mine plates of his mon clot bynne and leode ...And ys he hardde plates him cnotes. 1382 Wyclif *1 Kings* xviii. 18 Eschelin bradis the platis of the temple of the Lord, and the platis of gold, the which he hadde affichida. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 191 Take white & lete litarge ther-of in plates of lous lenit. c 1420 Mannyng (Hamb.) xxi. 54 He wolde wirke or conseil with plates of gold and silver; and in lome plates or morys of kynges and knyghtes and barons. 1433 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 84 For xv plaitis of yrnbire ane to be ane dische to the chymmeray to the Knyghtis chalmer. 1840 Wilkins *Math. Magick* II. i. (1648) 253 A Smiths ballet shoe from one of these grooves...will be beaten into a thinne plate. 1858 Huxley *Physiogr.* 75 A plate of polished iron or steel.

b. Of other substances.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 Getting Plates of glass thick and broad enough. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 290 The definitive Salt begins to make its appearance in little, fine, shining plates, floating on the surface of the liquor. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 613 The crystals are brilliant plates. 1832 Babbage *Cheap.* xii. 101 The method used by Sir Isaac Newton for producing a thin plate of air. 1880 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xii. 74, I could with ease obtain plates of it (glacier ice) a quarter of an inch thick. 1900 J. Hogarth-son in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 17 The conjunctiva extended by conspicuous loosening of the epidermis from the dermis in places of greater or less size.

c. *Anat., Zool.,* and *Bot.* A thin flat organic structure or formation. *Blood-plate* = Hæmato-blast 2.

1858 Rowland *Mosgley's Theat. Bot.* 363 The Bracteæ. ... The Male ...form the back to the tail it is set out with six beak coloured plates running across from the back to both sides. 1864 Powell *Eng. Philos.* i. 23 The Ebenezer, ...the broad flat cap or plate which covers her head. 1872 H. Muller *Q. E. Sandbi.* iii. 66 c. 27 75 A strong process of bone plates. 1879 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 146 The oxyhæmoglobin plates [of Rabbits-blood]. 1890 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 892 Nor were there any blood-plates. *Ibid.* VIII. 694 The gnoetia [of Xanthosia] occur either as thin flat plates ...or as nodules or lumps.

2. As a material: Metal beaten, rolled, or cast into sheets.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 1232 In cofynge with-inne was shour plate & with red gold Tri wel ygrid. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Plate, *Lamina*. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 10 Ypon a Stith with a Mallet is (gold) so brought into sweet thin leafs or plate. 1593 Marlow *Mach. Knave.* 23 Take care when you cleat this clay Plate of Plate, that it be broad enough for the Ward. 1850 Rogers *Wks.* (1852) III. 133 When metal is beaten thin, it becomes what is technically called 'plate'. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Black plate*, sheet iron before tinning.

3. a. One of the thin plates of steel or iron composing plate-armour. **b.** (without *a* or *pl.*) Armour composed of these pieces fastened together or upon leather or some strong woven material; plate-armour: often *attrib.*: see also 19. Cf. Breast-plate, etc. *Now Hist. or arch.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 111 For plate, ne for scheeme, 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 2027 Bobe his pauone & his plate, pured fol clene. c 1380 (see Breast-plate 1). a 1400–50 *Alexander* (1) Gedded to playthes [*MS. A.* acmed in plates]. c 1400 Lydg. *Sege Thebes* 1824 He...armed hym in Magis and nere plonys. 1557 *Trial. Treas.* (Shertzer) V. 63 Myron tendreth prohibicion, vpon chekker a coat of plate. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 15 Pierced bodies pouring with rage of plate. 1802 in Burke & Nicholson *Wentworth* (1910) 395 To be armed with jack, steel cap, plaine cheeres, plaine breeches, plaine socks. 1887 Meyrick *N. A.* 93, 361 [Mongol] with goodly armours through Dalmard Mailes. a 1889 — *Hist. Armour*, I. Wks. 1891 VIII. 408 The Armour is a Coat of Plate, and a Scull on the Head. 1898 Scott *Marmion* v. xi. Well was he armed from head to heel In mail and plate of Milan steel. 1904 Bigelow *Armor & Arms* v. 135 A gorget of plate to those who wore about the neck.

4. A flat piece or slab of metal, wood, or other substance, forming or adapted to form part of a piece of mechanism, etc.:

a. each of the parallel plates of metal bearing the bolt and front walls of a lock, or of a watch or clock; b. the circular piece of glass in an electrical machine, which generates a

current when rubbed between cushions) d. a stiffening sheet of metal on each side of the lock of a fire-arm: cf. the flat dish for the reception of the bait in a spring trap: e. one of the sheets of metal of which ships' armour, steam-boilers, etc., are composed, or a similar sheet forming the bed or roof of a furnace; f. (*Architecture*) the portion of a moulding which lies to the mouth and within the mouth: g. a thin ice-crust.

c 1340 *Custom. Admal.* i. 8 The warder of this Autrichie is for thikkenesse plate, parted with a large hole. 1483 in *Hamp. Gen. Mscl.* (1896) 289 Paied for reversyng of he plate, & for he xii^{te} nailles xx d. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1788/4 He had a Coat of Heathen Armour, with *E. Stiles* Engraven on the Plate of the Lock. 1703 *Motteux Mech. Exerc.* 94 Try every Ward on the Plates, you must make a file, or Ward to the Bit of the Key. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 113 The blade of a saw is generally called the plate. 1830 G. Bray *Nat. Philos.* 163 When the plate or cylinder of the machine is turned, the rubber communicating to the earth by a metallic chain, if a brass knob, or a knuckle is held towards the prime conductor, a vivid spark darts between them. 1843 *Loudon's Gard. Instr.* 11 It was then found necessary to have a plate made and fixed on the front teeth. 1852 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 131 The plate and angle-bar mills are capable of turning out 10,000 tons of plates and angle-bars annually, for ships, boilers, or bridges. 1880 *Cornhill Mag.* Aug. 231 The traps if baited will require about twenty grains of corn to be placed on the plate. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 199 The plates of a watch are the discs of brass which form the foundation of the movement. ... The plates of a clock are the two pieces of brass which receive the pivots of the train. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 486/2 Her draft will be 7 inches, and she will carry a dagger plate of 8 tonnage. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 1/2 The four fish-boxes will want new crown plates.

8. A smooth or polished plate of metal, etc. (as in sense 1) for writing or engraving on.

1598 *Wyclif Test. xii. Pat.* 24 Wish an yron penyell, with a plate of lead; whar with a chisel he graued in a Reed. 1972 *Dryden Fanbius.* 1. xxvi. II. 5/1 To shall appear some plated books, plates, or earlier like, drawn a straight line. 1576 *Baskerv. Pomgil. Epist.* 83 Which also you have imprinted in the tables of your remembrance, and engraven in the plates of your deep understanding. 1592 *Corr. Wyatt & Dudley's Exp. W. Ind.* (Hak.) 200/1 Another plate of lead with her Majesties armes drawen on it.

b. Such a plate of metal, etc., bearing a name or inscription, for affixing to anything, as Brass *plate*, Coffin-*plate*, Door-*plate*, Name-*plate*.

Letter plate, a plate with a slot through which letters may be dropped, for attaching to a door.

1668 P. Pindar *Ode* The Catalogue of Most of the Memorable Tombes, Grave-stones, Pitties, Escutcheons, or Atchievements in the ...Churches of London. 1807 Wheeler *Westm. Dict.* 121 Plate of monumental brass [&c.] bearing among words and figures. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxiii. Of no greater importance than the plate, "Brass, Nickle-Jone", upon the door. 1881 *Visitors' Every Man his own Mechanic* 9 1795 Letter Plates, from 5/- to 15/- each. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. 61, A few of houses having brass plates.

c. *Photogr.* A thin sheet of metal, porcelain, or (now usually) glass, coated with a film sensitive to light, on which photographs are taken.

Ambrotype plate: see Ambrotype 2 (b). *Daguerreotype (English)* 6 1/2 inches [&c.]. *Daguerreotype quarter-plate*, 4 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches. *Dry plate*: see Dry a. C. 3.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 105/1 Those prepared, the plate is next placed within a camera-obscura, and the delineation of the object is then effected. 1853 Hargreaves *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 13 We are indebted to Sir John Herschel for the first use of glass plates to receive sensitive Photographic films. 1856 *Amateur Instr. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 61 With dry plates, and on some occasions with wet plates, there is another process ... of calling forth the invisible image, and this ...is known as the "alkaline development". 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 3/1 He planned and built a mammoth camera to secure on a single plate a picture 78 ft. by 8 ft., three times as large as the largest plate ever before exposed.

9. A polished sheet of copper or steel engraved to print from; hence b. an impression from this; an engraving. Also short for Book-plate.

1633 Mag. Worcester *Coll. Ins.* 8 (MS. *Al. ...* of these Inventories shall be printed by Brass-plates. 1663 *Gerbier Counsel* (1665) 5 Plate Corr (1848) 150 Tolmidge & Dy. Plateman. ...and those many spoiles into a plate. 1760 H. Walpole *Catal. Engravers, List Vertue's Wks.* (1786) 93 Plate to put in [=the Duchess's book]. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manufr.* 95 (ed. 3) 80 An artist will sometimes exhaust the labour of one or two years upon engraving a plate. 1865 Lucas *Essays.* *Mem.* II. 19 A series of small instructive memoirs, illustrated with well-executed plates, of the treasures in stones, bronze and bone. 1886 G. Meredith *Amar.* xl. *Weighed.* xv. (1878) 148, I am sorry to find that one of the plates is missing from my copy. 1886 Wallace *Book-plates* 1 A Stone plate, possess interest for their heraldry alone, quite for their topographic.

c. A stereotype or electrotype cast of a page of composed movable types, from which the sheets are printed.

1854 J. Jeaffreson *Typogr. Il.* xxiii. 227 All the plates of the Bible and Common Prayer were sent to the Cherwell Street Foundry, and there melted down. *Ibid.* 234 Stereotype plates must always be those at first printed, on account of the vast pecuniary risk involved in losing them all. 1859 *Knight. Pict. Hist. Engl.* IV. xxviii. 565/2 The plates of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, ... the most extensive work ever stereotyped. 1875 Knight *Encl. Mech.*, Plate, a page of type, stereotype, or electrotype, for printing.

7. *Arch.* A horizontal timber at the top or bottom of a framing; often supporting other portions of a structure. Usually with defining word, as *ground*, *roof*, *wall*, *window plate*.

1449 in *Cath. Pres. Chesne-Q. Alta* (1870) II. *Prol.* 24 The plates of he same house shuldon ha in breda a foote and in thikness viij inches. *Ibid.* 25 Youll the which house ...Thomas shall fynde plates, postes, pondons, sowers, lyndrayes, gistes, gestynges. 1883 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* (ed. 5) 1/2 Raffen two and seven inches. ...Plates the same. 1903 Morris *Mech. Exerc.* 187 *Plate*, a piece of Timber upon which some considerable weight is framed. ...Sleeper (Ground Plate). Window-plate, &c. 1779 Dimensions in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 130 AT, the upper Plate of the Crane, is an horizontal Situation, call'd the Plate of the Crane. 1731-3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Cistus*, Upon the Top of the Brick-work in Front must be laid the Plate of Timber, into which the Wood-work of the Frame is to be framed. 1903 *T. Hardy's Wessex Cent.* 9 *Burial, Home Number.* 68 The plate is supported in the weakest part of a greenhouse, as it is so exposed to be almost constantly moist or alternately wet and dry. *Never* should a plate be laid with its upper surface flat.

8. A wheel-track consisting of a flat strip of iron or steel with a projecting flange to retain the wheels, on which ordinary trams are run: as early form of railroad; also *plate-rail*. Locally retained for a rail on an ordinary railway: cf. *plate-layer*.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 644 Bars of cast iron...known...by the denomination of the plate-rail, tramway plate, tramway-way plate. ...The first we shall distinguish by the name of the *edge railway*; the second, by that of the *plate railway*. 1887 F. McNeill *Nineteenth Cent.* Dec. 1/2 Rail made his way off at the far side of the cage, crossed the plates, leapt from the embankment over into the field. 1892 *Northland. Gloss.*, *Plates*, sometimes called *tramplates*, the rails on which colliery trams are run. The rails used on our railway lines are still known by the workmen as plates.

9. A light shoe worn by race-horses when racing.

1840-50 *Blaine Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) 1138 Racing plates for the feet [of horses] are of two kinds, the full and the three-quarter. ...The plate must not be put on under the rail of the horse's hoofs three times to mend how he is to run upon.

†**10.** A confection or sweetmeat made in a flat cake. *Obs.*

1555 *Dutchboy Anc. Riddle* (Surtees) 233 Una fibi de piere, pr. 8d. ob. 1. 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 410 And then take sugre plate or sugre plate, or paste royale. *a* 1483 *Ibid.* To fo the makinge of confections, paste, gaudeloyne. *Ibid.*, Plasyn. 1533 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 370/2 Comfyt. ...a box of plate 7s.

11. *Mining.* Shale, thin slaty rock: see quots.

1794 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberl.* II. 48 Strata of plate between the coal. 1808 *Colliery Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plate*, shale. 1830 *Univ. Brit. Jrnl.* 348 It is rare in the rock called plate (a solid slaty clay) for the (lead) vein to inclose any ore. 1839-69 Page *Gen. Geology, Plants*, a north of England mining term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminæ. 1855 J. W. Anderson *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 3) 183 Plate—Black shale: a slaty rock.

12. The thin part of the breast or brisket of beef; also *plate-piece*. Cf. Rand 16. 5.

1852 Miss Bayne *Northward Ho!* (1854) *Plate-piece*, the flat ribs of beef. 1884 G. F. Kunz in *Macphe's Mags.* July 1906/1 (Chicago) Plates are cut into five pieces. 1908 *The Kitchen* [of the carvery] is made into ...loins, ribs, rumps, plates, chucks, rolls, tongue [&c.]. ..."Extra mess" is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks.

11. A thin piece of silver or gold; silver or gold utensils.

†**13.** A piece of (silver) money, a silver coin: usually in full *plate of silver*, *silvern plate*; spec. from 16th c. the Spanish coin *real de plate*, the eighth part of a peseta or Spanish dollar. *Obs.*

a 1552 Gau. & *Eyt.* 1560 If wedow have but hundreth, fyv hundred plates of siluer &c. *a* 1592 Peele in *Bal. Ball.* I. 144 Indies...Ouvies pieces of silver thou here wyn the vygor. 1780 Wylde *Voc. Rimb.* 9 Ten silvernie plieys. — *Nutt. Gard.* 13 Thei wolbynden to fyve thirtie plates of silver. *a* 1656 Lyon. *Mrs. Perrot* (Percy Soc.) 30 His hyreing each three were to plate bright. *Ibid.* 60 A plate and of corragage. 1708 Tindale *Mart. Advoc.* 3, 200 plates of silver. *Ibid.* 9 They take the 200 silver plates. *c* 1720 *Mariners Tow 40* Marke 2. 5. And if he has, he is worth three hundred plates. 1808 Jamieson *Acc. S. C.* v. 31 40 Roubles & Islands were 80 plates drapt from his pocket.

14. Precious metal; bullion: from 16th c. usually silver, after Sp. *plata*. Now only *Hist.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3673 All purpose of plate, or pure as pe cuite. *c* 1450 [see pyne, veine]. 1559 Mirrour *Princes.* 76 Some tho...a pipe of white plate or other metall, xxiij longe, written [on] them. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Argent, worken lyke plate. 1600 G. Sandys *Christ's Mist.* 61 (1628) 109 Assumed vnto it straight Betweene his grandsire earth conquest to place. 1631 in *Palatine's Cong. Chron.* (1708) 367 The Interest are ordinary of Plate, either Silver or Gold. 1708 Lettres *Brief Hist.* (1850) V. 163 The Spanish governours ...are resolved not to suffer any plate to be brought thence to Europe. 1720 in *Barbot's Hakluyt, Minor* I. 882/2 And find Abundance of Plate in them, which can be attributed to nothing but to the perpetual Generation of Silver.

†**b.** Standard of value of Spanish silver coins, as in *old plate*, *new plate*, etc. *Obs.*

1656 Lady Fanshawe *Mem.* (1830) 103, 800 pieces, plate, which is about £200 pounds sterling. 1708 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 30 Thirteen Chests of Reals of Plate. 1708 Rous *Chancellors' Cont.* 6, 6 Coins, Mexicoville of Madrid, etc., new plate. ...Marseville of Barcelona, etc., old plate. 1801 W. Kelly *Cambist* II. 188 Silver coins. ...Spain ...Real of Mexican Plate (1772) ...8d.6. ...Real of new plate (1792) ...4.

†**c.** See quot. (Cf. Bullion 2.) *Obs.*

1708 Motte tr. *Hist. Peter* XI. IV. 181 Instead of common Thread, I used Silver and Gold Twist, or what, I think, the Ladies call Plate.

15. *Collective sing.* Utensils for table and domestic use, ornaments, etc., as originally of silver or gold.

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3203 Bassons full bonde, & other knightis vessell (Pocis of plate pleuisse nobell). 1552 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 255/2 To lay in pleage all my goods Jewelrye, and the most parte of my Plate. 1589 *Customs Rentes of K. t.* xxi. by A grete quantyte of plate bothe of golde and of syluere. 1590 Thynne *Animad.* (1865) 11 Plate syluer vessel, supposide dangred. 1783 *Rentes of Customs* D (1), Plate gilt the value 10s. Plate parcel gilt 3^s ounce 10^{d.} 1798 *Plate* white the ounce 11^{d.} 1800 Holcroft *Lisp* xxxiii. 82 His Many vessels of plate of all sorts, and most engraven. 1860 Pepys *Diary* 17 Apr., A subscriber of silver, ... one of the newest pieces of plate that ever I saw. 1900 Antrobus *Sport.* No. 15 8/4 Whether they keep their Coach and six, or eat in Plate. 1773 *Lond. Citizen.* 3 Sept. 248/1 Instrumental plate. 1898 Lennox *Imag. Cons., Lowbrey & Landor Wks.* 1875 II. 192 The rich emplements of enchanted plate. 1880 *Law Times* LXXIX. 273/1 A number of plate bequeathed by a bequest to dwellers with his successors.

b. Extended to plated ware, and to other kinds of metal: usually with distinctive additions, as *pewter plate*, *Britannia plate*, *electro-plate*, etc.

1591 *Entry of Customs* 1 (1), Plate white or blacke double or single hundreth pounde, xx. 1660 R. Manwood *Undertak.* 4 He takes a large Parcel of Crooked-bent plates, as of thin Brass, many hundreds [*MS. Sloane* 1, 1, 3] The silver use of pure chemy is an expensive article. ... The ornamental French plate...makes just as good a show, and pays no tax. 1881 M. Patteson *Rec.* (1885) I. 45 Round the apartment ... was displayed ... silver and silver-plate. 1889 Bright *Bull St. Paul's* 112, 283 Spoons and forks of real silver, not transport plate.

†**c.** Table-ware; plates (see 18), dishes, etc. *Obs.*

1623 Lodge *Alarbe ag. C. & N. Test. Prol.* 3 And who but would wonder, that these and honourable glasse of old, for plate and other trinckle. 1648 Feake *Acc. St. Indict.* 8 P. 30 Their Tables, which are covered liberally with Dishes served up in Plate of China.

10. *Her.* A roundel representing a flat piece of silver with a plain surface; a roundel argent.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 131 These are called plates, because they are of silver, and have no similitude to them, but plaine round, as though they were shaped to 3^e coyne. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie*, *Col. Chandos* 58 In Chefe three plats of silver roundes plaine. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Battle or Battels*...are never called so in Heraldry, but according to their several Colours have the following Names: Roundels, when the Colour is Or, *Plates*, when 'tis Argent [etc.]. 1882 Cussans *Her.* iv. 108 3 Six Besants, Plate, and Fountain are always to be represented flat.

17. Originally, in *Horse-racing*, a prize consisting of a silver or gold cup or the like given to the winner of a race; now extended to prizes in other contests; loosely, a contest in which the prize is a plate.

Selling plate: a horse-race the condition of entry to which is that the winner must be sold at a price previously fixed.

1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1021/4 The Plate at Rowell Heath, in the County of Northampton, will be contested on the first Thursday in September: and will be worth about Forty pound. 1698 *Bath Chronicle, Insolvents* No. 3/2 Averie ye Every owner of any horse that contends for this plate shall be obliged to sell such horse, *for thirty Guineas*, to the Gentleman present that offers that sum for him. 1713 *Stamford Mercury* No. 8 p 2 Not to be particular, the prizes ... are the Queen's plate every year. 1725 *Bath Assize Calendar* 18 Aug., The Lady's Plate of fifteen pounds value by any horse, &c. Women to be the riders: each to pay one guinea entrance, three heats. 1758 Jackson *Jrnl.* W. 62 P 10, I had a diverting scene ...who won the plate. 1888 *Times* 28 June 4/1 He said Sussex was a good venue for a selling plate. 1902 *Daily Standard* 2 June, The Ribblesdale Plate of 600 sovs. winner to be sold for 500 sovs.

III. A shallow vessel.

18. A shallow, usually circular vessel, originally of metal or wood, now commonly of earthenware or china, from which food is eaten. Often with preceding word noting special use or purpose, as *dessert-*, *dinner-*, *fruit-*, *soup-plate*.

a 1400 *Wyt, &t le Tour* (1868) 11 The dowre cote of a knyghtis a plater of silver ... and there cotes a wyf to han and salte, sewre no forgo on tille plater alle ye hole knyght ete alle the blake spotis. 1483 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 31 Trayes. ... Plates of tyne. [Ib.] 1884 *Household Amer.* 10/2 a) The Plates, ...without any ...Napkins or Plates, fall to washing very heartily the ... pieces of Rolls and Bowls Flask. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 119 Accosts the Guests with Gods, and, seeking rest, first, we devour the plates on which we feed. 1700 S. Sewall in *Letters Nw.* (1887) 209/1 Mary's Farm plate and trenchers. 1833 Mrs. Gaskell *Cranford* (1891) 61 Miss Pole ... left them on one plate of her plate encircled. 1894 *Cassell's Univ. Cookery Bk.* 1255 One [rusk] to hold a dinner plate and three dishes.

b. *transf.* That which is placed on a plate; †*spec.* (*a*) a supply of food; eating and drinking; (*b*) a dish or course (*obs.*).

1577 *Reg. Privy Council Lett.* II. 633 That who hath...either assignations of money and victuallis for the support of his place or of horse. 1588 tr. *Cornelius's Covenant Judgement* 81, I may be able to entertain him with 4 Plats of Pots. 1595 Pinciani *Disc. Fact* II. 2 To The Emperors nightes...are well served with three or four plates. *Ibid.* They observed a plate of meate to rise.

c. A smaller vessel of metal or wood used for taking the collection at places of worship, etc.

1779 Jackson *Progress & Health* 4 Apr., I gave two shillings to the plate. 1892 *Month* (Jesuits) *St. Ignatius* I. 3 note, A plate or collection-box is placed at the entry to the place of worship, to receive the voluntary offerings of the people. 1892 *Reliquary & Illustr. Archæol. Miscel.* 66, The plate came round, and caught him unprepared.

IV. *attributive and in Combination.*

19. a. attributive (in various senses), as *plate armour*, *-bank*, *-box*, *-brass*, *-breach*, *-chest*, *-chisel*,

-sheet, -copper, -disk, -frame, furnace, -glass, -guide, -hoe, -iron, -jack (JACK *sb.*[8]), *-pile, -vessel* (1611 *tr.*), *-sleeve, -washer, -work, -worth.*

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 197 The body of the Armadillo is covered with a kind of 'plate armour. 1814 BOSWELL *Lives & Arms.* 2 188 Armour worn in England since the Norman conquest 11. Plate-Mail Armour. . . 2. Second.—Mixed Mail and Plate Armour: from about 1300 to about 1410. 3. Third.—Plate Armour: from about 1410 to about 1600. 1883 *Mason Mech. Engin., Printing* 26. ¶ A piece of 'Plate-Brass. 1879 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plate-hinge*, called brass Lattes. 1888 JOHNSON *Metals* 120 Apply this...with a soft 'plate-brush. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 307 A journal, which has to [wear] to a close brass 'plate-bush or socket. 1849 E. E. LANGDON *Ship Lessons* 103 What can be a more despondency—a more of quenched 'plate-sheet. 1900 *Spectator* 10 Dec. 903/1, I do intend to have my collar and my 'plate-cloth put under proper rules. 1706 HARRIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 83 Wood, and 'plate-copper. 1844 HUMPHRIS *Grenadr.* 101, 350 A Basin and Ewer with other 'Plate-dishes. 1861 FARADAY *Iron* 58 This 'plate-furnace is not only perfectly secure, as regards the expansion and contraction, but it is found to be economical and to answer every purpose in connexion with the large steam and iron-bound furnaces. *a* 1398 ROLLOCK *Lect. 2 Thess.* (1606) 118 He will get on a croslet and 'plaitgloth. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 126 In the diagram, the heavy lines show the top to lower boards...the light lines the upper board or 'plate-guide against. 1881 WESTWOOD *Hope* 46 This space is lined with an ordinary 'plate-box to receive the wands. 1903 *Modern Mech. Encyc.* 3 Used when the work is...flat, and generally for all 'Plate Irons. 1880 *Cassell Technical Educ.* II. 2. 6 Divided on cross girders between pair of plate iron girders. *c* 1790 *British & Graduate* 118 In Child *Bedfords* (*a.* 1640) 141/1 He put on his back a good 'plate-jack, And on his head a cap of steel. 1840 HOOD *Ann. St. John* 22 His plate-jack was braced, and his helmet was laced. 1875 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* II. 69/2 Into these grooves large plates of iron, which the engineer calls 'plate-girders, are fitted and driven down. 1908-9 *Rep. Public Libraries Comm.* 111. 121 They ...employed four of his pal, 'plateglass, the plateglass, his belt [etc.]. 1894 *Lough Eye Pebble Rec. Sess.* 384 Orders to have new lens, one small lorgnet and one pair of pincheon and axe baghair. 1874 THOMAS *Mar. Archit.* 134 A hexagonal 'plate warter. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3103 Polished all of pure gold & of 'plate werkis. 1894 WESTLAKE *Bartlands* 120 This Treatment of solid and 'plate worth (as I may term it).

b. Objective, instrumental, similative, etc., as *plate-bender, -keeper, -lifter, -roller, -surveyor*; *plate-calendering, -printing, -waxing*; *plate-bending, -buttoned, -cutting, -encased, -formed, -like, -rolling, -shaped* adjs.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Plate Bender, a round tilted pincers, for bending metal plates without showing the pinch marks. 1879 *Hist. 1370/1* 'Plate-bending Machine, a machine for bending plates of metal to any required curve for boilers, water-wheel buckets, etc. 1787 SOMERVILLE *Bending-Groom Poems & Attempts* upside in their 'Plate-bottom'd Fronts. 1898 *Western Gaz.* 23 Apr. 10/2 The earliest reference to 'plate-colouring dates from 1633, when the Rev. Daniel Parker wrote a short article on book-plates. 1861 FARADAY *Iron* 117 At the Paris Universal Exhibition...a 'plate-cutting machine was exhibited. 1874 H. HELLER *Lib. & Labor. notes* (1876) 326, I could find in our crowded fellers ... no such 'plate-encased animals as the various species of *Cataphractus* or *Pterocephus*. 1797 A. H. in *Gentleman's Pr. Chimney* 1 1/1 A 'Plate-formed Camera, to contain the lens and the Slide, and the whole parts. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 1/2 His employment was one of great trust, he being the 'platekeeper of the Council room at St. James's Palace. 1861 G. F. SCRIVE *Volunteer* 139 This 'plate-like crystals of felspar. 1901 *Western Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/1 The other very low and broad plate-like hats of the Louis Quinze and Louis Seize periods. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 708 The shingling and 'plate-rolling mill. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, Under the sideboard stands... a '-plate-warmer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plate-warmer*, a small cupboard standing in front of a fire and holding plates to warm.

20. Special Combinations: **plate-basket**, (*a*) a loose-lined basket in which silver spoons, forks, etc. are kept; (*b*) a metal-lined basket for removing plates and the like which have been used at table; **plate-block**: see QUOT.; **plate-bolt**, (*a*) a bolt which slides on a flat plate; (*b*) a bolt having a wide flat head; **plate-bone**, (*a*) ? cf. BUTCHER'S *sb.*[2] 3; (*b*) the shoulder-blade; **plate-bulb**, a thickened edge in an iron plate, having a cross-section of mushroom form; ? **plate-coat**, a coat of mail of plate; **plate-cultivation**, **-culture** (of micro-organisms): see QUOT. 1894; **plate-day**, the day of the race for a plate; **plate electrical machine**: see *plate machine* (*c*); **plate-gauge**, a gauge consisting of a plate with edges notched in progressive order, for measuring the thickness of metal plates; **plate-girder**, a girder formed of a plate or plates of iron or steel; **plate-hat**, a hat having a cap of fine material thus the body (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **plate-holder**, *Photogr.*, a frame inspections to light in which sensitized plates are contained; **plate-horse** = PLATER 3; **plate-kiln**, a form of malt-kiln; **plate-knee**, a metal knee consisting of two flat plates giving an extended surface for the bolts; ? **plate-lace**, silver or gold lace; cf. sense 14c; **plate-lap**, *Shipbuilding*, the overlapping of the plates covering the sides of a ship; **plate-lead**: see PLATING, quot. 1797; **plate-leather**, wash-leather for rubbing and polishing silver plate, etc.; **plate-lock**, a lock having the outer case of wood, commonly used on outside doors; also, a lock in which the works are pivoted on an iron plate; **plate machine**, (*a*) a machine for producing electricity, in which a cushion rubs against a revolving plate of glass; (*b*) a variation of the potter's wheel adapted for making table-ware, plates, dishes, etc.; **plate-matter**, stereotype matter for newspapers such as is sometimes supplied from a central establishment to local journals; **plate-metal**: see quot. 1866; **plate-mill**, a rolling mill for metal plates; **plate-monitor**, **plate-nail**, **plate-of-wind** (in an organ): see QUOTS.; **plate-polisher**, one who paints decorative designs on china, etc.; **plate-paper**, paper of fine quality on which engravings are printed; **plate-pieces of eight** = piece of eight (see sense 13, and PIECE *sb.* 13 c); **plate-powder**, a polishing powder for silver plate and silver ware generally; **plate-rack**, a rack or frame in which plates are placed to drain, or in which they are usually kept; (on board ship) a closed cupboard in which plates are kept; also, a grooved frame for draining photographic plates; **plate-rail** = 8; so **plate-railway**; **plate-rock**, **plate-shale**, *Mining* = 12; **plate-shears**, strong hand-shears for cutting sheets of metal; also, a powerful machine for cutting boiler- or armour-plates, etc.; **plate-ship**, a vessel carrying silver, a ship of the PLATE FLEET; ? **plate silver** = *silver plate*; **plate tracery**, *Archit.*: see QUOTE.; **plate-way**, a plate-railway; **plate-wheel**, a wheel in which the hub is connected with the rim by a plate, instead of by spokes; **plate-worker**, ? (*a*) one who works in gold or silver (obs.); (*b*) a worker in sheet-metal.

Also PLATE FLEET, PLATE-GLASS, PLATE-LAYER, etc.

1858 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxviii. I...seized the loaded pistol that always grew opposite with the 'plate-warmer. 1870 MISS DUNCAN *Bird. Lyons* I. xiii. 177, I shouldn't care to leave any of them alone with my plate-basket. 1883 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., Block, "Plate-block, a combination of lampblack and boot-black...used in plate-printing. 1903 J. N. CLEG & C. *Parchment* 19 "Plate, and Keeling-holes" to Boxes Doors and Windows. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 490/2 One of the most perfect securities for a house and...is the plate-bolt... The extreme end of the bolt is tool downward by locks. *a* 1848 DEANE *Naval Expos.* (1917) 108 Take any bone ...as the Rib, the Chine bones, the 'Plate-bone, Shoulder-bone. 1874 THOMAS *Naval Architt.* 120 This method is also sometimes employed in forming the arms of 'plate bulb beams, but in this case the end of the beam must be heated and rolled, and the lower part bent. 1392 YONGE *Bestiary*, *Aspid.* 11. 777 b, An helmet & a jacke or 'plateacke [*Ashmole* 'platen of a mayle] carying the legges. 1877 *Lancet* (Cases) 278 in *Hyde E. & J.* (1878) II. 284 Those have been with all my heart, And are Plate Coat of silver fine. 1888 KLEIN *Micrographics & Disease* (ed. 3) 41 One of the best methods for isolation is that of 'plate cultivation introduced by Koch (1881) in connection with the tubercle contest bacilli. 1893 *Intl. Sec. Lex.*, *Plate-cultivation*, *Plate-culture*, term for the method of cultivating micro-organisms in contact media spread out on glass plates. ... The term is also used for the colonies then grown. 1888 PEASE in *Knapp's Ballads & Historical Investig.* 190 An enormous number of pieces cut in this way be certainly separated from one another to a single 'plate subsoil. 1879 *Mitchell's Syst. Mod. Mil.* VIII. 300, [two tables developed in a plate subject by the end of two days]. 1794 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 9000/2 Gulliways ...to be kept in Ipswich ... till the 'Plate-day. 1899 NORR *Electricity* (ed. 3) 172 The 'Plate Electrical Machine...consists of a circular plate of thick glass, revolving vertically by means of a winch between two uprights [etc.]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1758/2 Inside frames...are used within the 'plate-holder for carrying small negatives. 1850 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 695/1 A waterproof carrier, which contained not unfrequently...plate-holders and plates. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 278 He afterwards won a very capital 'plate here. 1892 *Nature Lond* 14 He had been a fair plate horse in his time. 1723 *Lond. & Country Brew.* xi. (ed. 2) 172 The 'Plate-Kiln, and the Tile-Kiln, which are full of small Holes, were invented to dry Iron's Malts, and to save Charges. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 190/1 Robert's 'plate-knee is a very strong method of fastening (a beam end to the side of a ship). 1800 in *Nichols Progr. & Pub.* (1823) III. 322 Enriched with buttons and loops, of 'plate lace of Venice silver. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 80 The 'plate-lugs, *Hornets*, stringers, and deck-beams. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 5701/1 The hull-frame, at last, are a number of long thwarts, with platforms, or 'plate-body, at the bottom. 1797 [see *Polemic*]. 1785-4 in *Scotland* (1830) XXXVII. 77 Sash-locks, 'plate-locks, ... elphen-locks. 1589 *Ess. St. Mary at Hill* 67 They be, for the present gate, 2 plate locks with 6 bolts, viz., 8 keyes. Also 1 plate locker with 2 silver keyes. 1891 N. & Q. 7th Ser. XI. 251/1 Plate lock is still the trade term in Wolverhampton and elsewhere for a mortise lock, i.e., a lock of which the outer case is wood, usually oak. 1789 MIDDLETON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 269 'Plate machines for the purpose of raising electricity by cylinders ... the only kind of the rubbed surface. 1894 *Nature Electricity* 126, 2 Five forms of a two fan plate-machine ...were sufficient to produce a bubble of gas on the negative poles. 1887 *S. Ct. Reports* CXXVIII. 660 This "plate-matter" became at once so popular with country publishers that new features were from time to time introduced...Today one of these "plate-matter" manufacturing firms has branch offices and foundries in New York, Boston ...Chicago...San Francisco...It furnishes duties for almost every department of a newspaper except editorial articles and local news. 1891 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 84 The quantity of 'plate metal put into the furnace at once varies, according to circumstances. 1882 FARADAY *Iron* 90 From the refinery the metal is run out into large moulds, and is then broken up into what is technically distinguished as 'plate metal'. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 5/1 XII. 198/1 Iron ...Metal...With arsenic; called *mundic* by the Germans, and 'plate mundic in Cornwall. 1850 GRANVILLE *Coal-trade Tyneside, Northward & Dutch.* 79 'Plate-Nails, used in laying tramways, to nail the plates to the sleepers. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v., A plate-nail is driven through a hole in the plate, which is countersunk to receive the head of the nail. 1879 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Plate-organist, in the construction of organ-pipes, a thin aperture whereon a sheet of air issues, impinging upon the lip of the mouth and producing a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Treats.* (1897) 278 Do not Minton's 'plate-painters enjoy the same freedom of invention as middle-age stone carvers? 1879 *Print. Trades Trad. Instr.* 6 Printed on...superfine 'plate-paper. 1873 THOMAS *Rep. Dept. Min. Wks.* 1872 I. 121 In 1660, when the 'Plate-pieces of Eight were raised from Three to the Piece. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 563/2 A 'plate-powder is sometimes made by levigating cuttlebone with twelve times its weight of prepared chalk [etc.]. 1899-8 DEFOE *Memoirs Pilgrim's Lett.* v. Wks. 1840 II. 123/2 Making a gallant defence behind hedges-row, and through 'plate-racks and bottoms. 1882 C. F. SMITH *Flora Cilicia in Transit* II. 140 Furnished in the corners with towering plate-racks, bulging in quantity of gold and silver dishes. 1893 'Plate-rail, plate-railway (see notes 8). 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 982 The rails (in a coal-mine) are called plate-rails, or plate-rails, consisting of a plate from 3 to 4 inches broad, with an edge at right angles to it of about two inches and a half high. 1900 A. ANDERSON in *Speaker* 29 Dec. 324/1 Much of the land being nothing but 'plate rock. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Plate-shale, a hard argillaceous bed. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* (1597) With a greate payre of 'plate-shears cut the veins of such a bigge body as you desire to have it. 1881 FARADAY *Iron* 118 Before the introduction of the plate shears, they were used to cut boiler plates. 1884 *Nat. Rev.* IV. June 506/2 The Spanish Government also sends...sell a concession to value the 'plate-ships sunk in Vigo Bay. 1598 C. LONGE *Eng. Wonders* II, 20 [It sticks to the surface of 'plate silver and tarnishes it. 1893 STREET *Sticks & Marbles* xii. 284 The watery commonly called 'plate tracery ... only calls attention to the pleadings here and there in the large block of stone or marble. 1873 FORBES *Telegr. Archit.* 2. v. *Plate*, Plate tracery is ... that kind of solid tracery which appears as if formed by piercing a flat surface with ornamental patterns. 1878 GERALD *Archit.* ch. iii. 198 The only tracery which can be properly compared to brick is that of the simplest plate tracery. 1893 J. NEILSON *Operat. Mechanic* 347 The bars or plates of metal of which railways and 'plate-ways are composed. 1880 *Society* 28 Oct. 8/2 Liverpool ... is for constructing a special and novel form of a road called a 'plate-way', along which horses and ordinary carts may be drawn by a string by a traction engine or by horses. 1870 *Phillips Manual.* 251 The axle of the 'plate-wheel (so to a curvilinear slot. 1884 W. L. B. M'CLEAN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 138 The bottom cone is in gear...with the main wheel of the differential motion called the 'crown wheel', or sometimes the 'plate wheel'. 1872 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (M.S.), Samuel Kenrick, civilatis Cant', 'plateworker. 1772 in *Rebiquery Jan. of An Account of the Number of Gold-smiths, Silver-smiths, and Platemakers...within the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 1908 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 70/3 The Wire-workers, who were closely associated, if not indeed identical, with the Plate-workers, appear to have remained ... in touch of the Girdlers' Company at least as late as...1689.

Plate (*plēt*), *v.*[1] [f. PLATE *sb.*[1] (*f*) or OF. *plater* to plate (Godef.).

Late OE. had *geþ-a* vb. *platizes* to make into thin plates (cf. sense 1), evidenced by the vbl. sb. *plating* and pa. pple. *geplated* (gold) beaten into thin plate; derived from late L. *platta* and L. *platum* (sc. *aurum*) gold in the plate; but this has app. no historical connexion with *plated* in Chaucer.

a 1000 *Ælfredes Gloss.* (Napier) 130 *Obrizum*, uplatad. *Ibid.* 2118 *Obrizo*, uplatedum. *Ibid.* 2121 *Obrizum*, *f. aurum uplatad colorit*, smete gold, platizes. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in W.-Wülcker 196/19 *Pratavit*, smedet, platizade.

1. *trans.* To cover or overlay with plates of metal, for ornament, protection, or strength; to line or cover (ships, locomotives, etc.) with armour-plates.

a 1382 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 273 Flees and soil and air Was plated half a foote thikke Of gold. 1523 *Ann. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 61 Item barres doubler, plait upoun the gardein. 1600 MARSTON tr. *Alemán's Guzman I.-Ep.* (1622) 60 The Rivers plated with silver greaues. 1612 *Stowe's Chronicle* 1056 The Rivers plated with silver greaues. 1658 *Phillips Theat. Wks.* 19 They are to be chamfred and plated with half flat Barres. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., Embellished merchant steamers which have been plated. 1869 HOUSE *With Lee in Virginia* (1890) 216 The Merrimac, a steamer which the Confederates had plated with railway iron.

2. To cover with a thin coating or film of metal; *esp.* to cover articles made of the baser metals with gold or silver; also *trans.* with tin. Also *fig.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Dutch Wks.* 1730 I. 63 The latter was finely plated with the sun. 1708 PHILLIPS, *To Plate*, to cover with a thin Plate of Gold, or Silver; as, *To Plate Iron-Money.* 1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to G. Montagu* 2 Sept., One sees more [at Sheffield] the discovery the art of plating copper with silver. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 995 In plating copper wire, the silver is first formed into a tubular cylinder. 1870 FRANCIS *Caesar* x. 121 The ears of the gallops of these [Dioscuroes] commanders were plated with silver.

b. with *on*, *upon*, and construction reversed.

1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 360 Among the manufactures at Birmingham, that of making vessels of silver plated on copper is a very considerable one. 1858 GLADSTONE *Princ. Homer* 134 We are told of the rare artificer, instructed by Hephaistos and Athené, who plated gold upon silver, and so produced beautiful works.

3. To make or beat (metal) into plates. *rare*—1. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Platt*, ... to bring any Metal into Plates as this Pewter. 1733 in Jamieson: and in mod. Dicts.

4. To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of (type) for printing. Cf. PLATE *sb.* 6 c.

Mod. Page 221 has been plated and the type distributed.

5. To shoe (a horse) with plates (PLATE *sb.* 9).

1870 *Rutland Mag.* (1906) IV. 350 Francis Smith's charges at Leicester, for plating Robin, etc. 1733 J. SWINBURNE *Lydia* (1789) II. 440 We shall accurately search into ... the true manner of plating horses, and of pricking in those nice and places. 1842-50 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* ed. 2 § 1537 Plates such horses as may have good sound feet ... the evening prior to their running.

Plate, obs. form of PLAT *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*

† Pla·teasm. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. πλατεασμός (Quintil.) a broad Doric pronunciation, f. πλατειάζειν to pronounce broadly, f. πλατεῖα, fem. of πλατύς broad.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plateasm*, a fault in speech, when a is over-broad and full. 1658 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Platasmus*, (Greek) a broad speaking, a pronouncing words to an over-broad tune. 1706 *Art of Speaking in Publick* 60 Platasmus ... effected with another vice, which the Greek Rhetoricians call Platasmus. That is to say: a Broad way of Speaking, with the mouth wide open. [1721 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Platasmus*, a word used by many authors to express a fault in pronunciation, owing to a person's opening his mouth too wide, and thereon speaking ballisticly.]

Platean (*plăt·ēn*). Pl. **plateaux,** **-eaus** (*-ōz*). [a. F. *plateau* :—OF. *platel* (12th c.) flat piece of metal, wood, etc., dim. of *plat*: see PLAT *a.*]

1. *Geog.* An elevated tract of comparatively flat or level land; a table-land.

1796 *Grave Papers by Anon. Esq.* 262, The savannis, *plateaux* that tops of hills, mountains, and other places. 1807 *Hist. in A* rising ground or flattish hill, which, in the military proceedings of the French, is called a *plateau*. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 373 On the chalk of Berkshire, extensive plateaux, six to seven miles wide, would again be formed. 1834 PRESCOTT *Azt.* xiii. 19, 193 A sort of plateaux or tablelands, rising abruptly from the plains ... in immense battlements of naked rock. 1880 HALLIBURTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 168 The great Central tableland of Asia, culminating in the lofty plateau of Thibet. 1898 TOZER *Course of Cathedral in* The grassy plateau on which the village stands.

b. *transf.* A level elevation in a sphygmographic tracing of the pulse; hence, the form of pulse which shows this.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 470 In the sporadic plateau two minor exhibitions of pressure are seen. *Ibid.* 934 This feature of the pulse and its long plateau would not aside that extremely rare affection pulmonary stenosis.

2. a. An ornamental tray or dish for table-service. b. A decorative plaque.

1731 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Wks. 1891 XII. 73 The plateaux which you had the goodness to procure for me arrived safe. 1798 L. CLINCHAMP *Pantry* (1801) I. 92 The middle of the table was filled with a painted plateau ornamented with French white figures and vases of flowers. 1820 in *Spirit Pub. Trnls.* IV. 11 An elegant plateau, and a silver epergne. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 156 The plateau, sufficiently large to hold the entire ten equipage of a numerous party. 1868 *Times* 6 June, The Grocers ... have secured a lasting record of their commercial adventures in the shape of a gorgeous silver plateau, comprising four massive pieces, each representing a scene in the progress of a trading caravan through the Desert.

3. *transf.* A style of woman's hat with level top.

1900 *Daily Mirror* 31 July (6/) Morris's burnt-straw plateau with a cluster of flowers under the raised brim at the left side. 1902 *Lady's Realm* X. (1901) You again have I seen the double plateau look perfectly charming in all-black.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *plateau air, land, region, state, valley*; *plateau-basalt, -gravel, -ice*; *plateau-like* adj.; (in sense 3) *plateau hat.*

1858 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 227, 236 The surface of the plateau-ice, the *snow-de-glace* of the island. 1883 MARY BENNETT *R. Brander's Cruise* I. 1 The Acropolis ... is a rock, which, plateau-like, rises directly from the plain. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 329 The deposition of the plateau-gravels was succeeded by a long period of valley-erosion. 1897 HUNT *Romance N. Affairs* 158 The great park-like plateau lands.

Plate-basket to **-cutting:** see PLATE *sb.* 23, 25.

Plated (*plē·tĕd*), *a.* [f. PLATE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Overlaid, covered, or strengthened with a plate or plates of metal for ornament or defence; (of persons) wearing plate-armour; (of ships, trains, etc.) protected by armour-plate.

1583 CAMP. *Angel* 1631 *Pamph.* 1.6, Playndi, *Armatus*, *Loricatus*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 9 Like glancing beame of cleare christall, or crushed cristre This weapon mote perce. 1688 PHILIPS *Worthies* (1840) II. 256 Where he both landed under a full plated shore in the Channel. 1871 MARION *Search* 158 Old Wardens marsh. This plained backs under his back. 1880-82 H. BRADLEY *Athen. Jrnl.* (1897) IV. 127 They laid it's remains in a plated coffin. 1890 *Standard* 24 Dec., A plated locomotive went along the railway as far as that place testified. 1894 HOUGHTON *Across* & *Across*, 68, 109.

b. *transf.* of animals, etc.: Having a defensive covering of scales or bony plates.

1580 PETTIE *Civil. Nav.* 161 Shells, We serpent shalee beast, & Tyte w' gold. Were dragons drawes in wombes, and portkale cave in plated field. 1837 H. DOUGLAS *Dom. Econ.* II. 87 The Pangolin ... is a kind of ant-eater, ... plated over with bright sharp scales, shaped like a muscle-shell.

2. Covered or overlaid with a thin film of gold or silver.

1688 W. Chandler's Trnsc. *Patents* I Pincs. of Five Sous ... which were only Copper plated over. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Aug. 2/2 A neat light gig, with plated harness. 1874 BRANDE *Syst. Gold* 63 Plated work will never stand the tear and wear of life like the genuine metal. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 800/3 The objects found consist of ...several plated (*sic*) [*sic*, plated] brass coins, mostly effaced.

b. Having an outer surface or top of finer material than the body.

1848 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 563 Plated hats ... Stuff ditto ... Silk ditto ... Wool ditto. 1880 *Bath Dragoon's Instr.* 2 C., A plated bar was one in which the body was of inferior metal, and the plates, or caps, of steel or muntz; and plated bounty markings had an outside face of silk upon a ground of cotton.

3. Consisting of, beaten or rolled into plates.

a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscov.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 308 A great Chain of plated Gold about his Neck. 1790 KERR tr. *Pilâtre Travels* LXXIX. 367 Cutting out the rolled plated metal into pieces of the required form and size. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 19 Fragments (Shiny Atom) Tungsteiné, or plated.

Plate fleet. *Hist.* [f. PLATE *sb.* 14.] The fleet which annually brought the produce of the American silver mines to Spain.

1625 in *Cal. S. Papers Chas. I* (1858) I. 52 The rest of the fleet would stay awhile to watch the Plate Fleet not yet come home. 1683 CHARLES *Verney Jrnl.* (Camd.) *Addit. of Five Houses*, As when our Kings (Lords of the spacious Main) Take in Spoil worn a rich Plate Fleet of Spain. 1783 W. ROBERTS *Jrnl. Hist. Records* 30 Treasure out of the wrecks, where the galleons, or plate-fleet, were cast away.

Plateful (*plē·tfŭl*). [f. PLATE *sb.* + -FUL.] The quantity (*of* anything) with which a plate is filled.

1788 ALEXANDER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 67, I ... swallowed down a plate-full of the broth. 1832 HAWTHORNE *Biithedale Rom.* xvi, Let me have a plateful of that pork!

Plate-gauge, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 22.

Plate-glass (*plē·t-glâs*). [f. PLATE *sb.* + GLASS *sb.*] A fine quality of thick glass, cast in plates, used for mirrors, shop-windows, or in any position where an undistorted view, great strength, or the exclusion of sound, is desired. Also *attrib.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Glass, It is from this addition that those threads and other defects in glass proceed. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 398 The other remarkable places ... are, a glass glasshouse, a bottle glasshouse. 1793 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. ii. 961 Mr. Harewood's seat ... had a great number of plate-glass windows broke. 1807 T. TATUM *Acct. Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 308 The plate glass is poured cocket upon a table covered with a sheet of copper. The glass, so cast, is about an inch thick; but it is ground down to the proper ...thickness, and then polished. 1880 *Old Times Revived* No. 60. 397 The partition which separated my own office from our general outer office, was of thick plate-glass.

Plate-hat to **-lap:** see PLATE *sb.* 19, 20.

Plate-layer (*plē·t-lē·ər*). *Railw.* One who lays, keeps in order, and renews the plates (see PLATE *sb.* 8) on a tramway or railway; hence, a man employed in fixing and keeping in order the rails, metals, or permanent way of a railway. So **Pla·te-lay·ing.**

1838 *Newcastle Courant* 14 Dec. 1/1 *Advt.*, To Plate-layers and others. The Directors of the Stanhope and Tyne Railroad Company wish to receive Proposals for the Upholding of their Road. 1851 H. STEPHENS in *Weale's Rudim. Art* 462 Sundry new occupations, as those of drivers, stokers, cleaners, plate-layers. 1880 *Rep. Directors R. Ind. Railw. Comm.* 27 Progress limited by the supply of sleepers, the speed of which has since greatly increased. 1884 *Plateying.*

Plate-lead, -leather, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 22.

Plateless (*plē·tlĕs*), *a.* [f. PLATE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a plate or plates.

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. xv. 171 Breakfasting off bread and bacon...eaten on the plateless system.

Platelet (*plē·tlĕt*). [See -LET.] A small or minute plate. *Blood-platelet*, a minute colourless disk-shaped corpuscle which exists in large numbers in the blood of all mammalia; a blood-plate.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plateleta, blood-*, the same as blood plates. 1895 in *Daily News* 13 Aug. 6/1 The account of these strange animals consisted of either circular or many-sided plates, encircled by a rim of smaller polygonal platelets. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 400 A minute spindle-shaped body, the hæmatoblast, not unlike a blood platelet.

Plate-machine, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 22.

Pla·te-maker. [f. PLATE *sb.* + MAKER.]

† 1. A maker of plate-armour. *Obs. rare.*

1597 *Consist. Rolls Lichf.* (1856) 243 Johannem le Platemaker.

2. One who makes plates of various kinds; e. g. a manufacturer of photographic plates.

1884 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 181 A plate-maker having chemicals, formulæ for his plates. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 14/2 The plate-makers ...is constantly increasing the sensitiveness of his wares.

3. One who casts or prepares plates for engraving or printing.

1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 643/1 We feel pleasure in congratulating ...the publisher and the editors, and including the printers, plate-makers, and binders.

Plateman (*plē·tmăn*). [f. PLATE *sb.* + MAN.]

1. ? = PLATE-MAKER 1.

1433 *Madden, Exch., Lilae A.* 11 27 b, Johannes Wynn, Platyarius, excipiatur et libertatem. 1442 *Madden, Exch. Queen Bench* (Surtees Soc.) 74, xv. s^o, Johannes Wilton, playerius, quarrier verus Johannem Wode...de placito.

2. A man who has the custody of silver plate.

1861 *Times* 8 July, Purser, or Plateman in a club, family, or commercial hotel.

Pla·te-mark. [f. PLATE *sb.* + MARK *sb.*[1]]

1. A name for the various marks legally impressed on gold and silver plate for the purpose of indicating maker, degree of purity, hall or place of assay, date, etc.; also called HALL-MARK.

These consist of (1) the maker's initials or mark; (2) the mark of the particular assay-office; (3) the assay-mark or sovereign's mark; (4) a letter indicating the date. Plate made between 1784 and 1890 also bore (5) the duty-mark, being the head of the reigning sovereign.

1838 THOMSON *Dict. Trade, Plate-marks*, special marks ... stamped on gold or silver plate. 1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 561 There can be no deception, if the public understand the plate-marks.

2. The impression left on the margin of an engraving by the pressure of the plate.

1883 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 80 If a plate mark is wanted it can be easily put on when the mat is partly dry by using the edge of a blunt (but shaped piece of hard wood, with a right an a guide. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 Dec. 3/4 It has...been alleged that the plate mark has been added to the prints subsequently.

Hence **Pla·te-marked** *a.*, having a plate-mark.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 10/2 Portraits ... printed ...on handsome plate-marked boards, with gold bevelled edges.

Plate-matter to **-mercifle:** see PLATE *sb.* 22.

Platen, platten (*plă·tĕn, -tn*), *sb.* Forms: 5 **plateyne,** 6 **-tyne,** 6–9 **plattin,** 7 **plataine,** 7–8 **platin,** 8 **plattine,** 7– **platten,** 8– **platen.** [ME. *platayne*, a. OF. *platine* (13–14th c.) flat piece, metal plate, also a popular alteration of *patène* PATEN, from its form; in mod.F. a tabular portion of a machine, e. g. of a printing-press; f. *plat* adj.: see PLAT *a.* and -INE[2].]

† 1. A flat plate of metal for various purposes.

1340 *Cursor Gardyn's Quest.*, *Chirurg.* F 1b/2, Take your purpose or spyt and spytle them all cattle, but ye must not let them lye long, and than gyue the cauteres to the workeman that shall applye them all hote and very sharpyge. 1397 LANG. *Chirurg.* 1. 1634 b To put ..a platen in the wrist of the mouth, which is needful to those who have the teeth of the mouth falling. 1398 W. J. *Surgery* F iv. *Lenvoi* v. 40 Some wear upon their Heads a *Kalpak*, or Fur Cap; others a large round Platine, after the Fashion of the Jewish women. 1823 J. TAYLOR *Lect. Inflam.* 173 They heated red hot their several cauteries, of which some were shaped like a button, others like an olive, and a third sort like a plate: they applied these red hot to the orifices of the vessels as soon as the member was separated.

† 2. = PATEN 1 (*cf.* STRAKE). *Obs.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxii. 49 There lefte he up the platayne stone That vppon this glorious vessel was fine. 1607 R. CAWDRY (t. *Ashmole's World of Wonders* 183 Had his Chalice and platen stolen by one which lodge him to any Masse. 1624 DONNE *Sixth of Sermons* 108, 11 The Priest must lift up the table next the Chalice, and exhaust it from the Plataine, to represent the rent vaile ..at Christs death.

3. Printing. An iron (formerly wooden) plate in a printing-press, which presses the paper against the inked type so as to secure an impression. Also applied to a similar part in other machines.

1794 H. ANDREW tr. *Laye & Reg. on Hy.* subscrib the name of the printer to every ... 5th & some other the copy or specimen, with which the platten is formed. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. 2 Those Rules, ...if they be but a little too high, will beat the Platten off the Letters that stand near them. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Platine* or *Platten*, the Plate of a Printer's Press. 1790 *Encyclopædia* 128 That part which is called the platen is found to be insufficient to bring off an even impression. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 27, 313 The face of the platten must be perfectly level and smooth. 1873 E. *Trow Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 320/1 Place the board or side upon which the stamp is placed, upon the platen of the stamping-press. 1892 *Brit. Trade Journ.* XLI. 48 From the platen breaking unfrequently, we suspect that the platens of the press is not perfectly true.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **platen-cord,** one of the cords by which the platen was suspended from the hose, in old presses; **platen-gauge:** see QUOT. (also called lay-gauge); **platen-machine, platen printing-machine,** a press having a platen, as opposed to a rotary or cylinder-press; **platen-pan,** in old presses, a metal socket in which the toe of the spindle works; **platen-plate,** a square iron plate let into the upper side of the platen, in the centre of which the platen-pan was fixed.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. 214 If the 'Platen-Cords are too loose. 1898 HALLAM in *Ann. Amer.* XXXIX. 256/1 A New 'Platen Gauge ... applied to the platen of a printing press for holding and guiding the paper that is printed upon. 1888 *Inland Printer's Cat.* 101 'Platen machine, printing machines which have a flat impression, not a cylindrical one. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 21 ¶ 18 Into this square Frame is fitted the Head of the 'Platten Pin. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 313 To receive the end of the circular brass platten pin. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 21 ¶ 18 In the middle of the upper side [of the Platen] is let in ...an Iron Plate called the 'Platten-Plate. 1872 CUNNAM *Mod. Bookbinding* 468 In 1867 he introduced a 'platen printing machine.

Platen, obs. f. PLATTEN *v.*, to flatten.

Plate-painter to **-powder:** see PLATE *sb.* 22.

Plater (*plē·tər*). [f. PLATE *sb.* and *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who casts or plates articles with a film of metal, usually of silver or gold; often in comb., as *electro-plater, tin-plater.*

1777 *Birmingham Directory* 5 Boulton, Thomas, Plater. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* (1816) 87 A buckle-plater paid Orrell 8d for a gimmer. 1832 W. S. WORCESTER *Trnls.* 409 I went to the platers, where every species of silver and plated ware is produced. 1884 *Mod. Mine & Camp.* 103 A working-man ...employed as a silver plater.

2. A man engaged in the manufacture or application of metal plates, esp. in iron shipbuilding.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug., Upon Shotburyness...the gunners and the armour-plates have pitched their camps. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* x. 194 The fitting, riveting, and fairing of the various plating are performed by a gang of workmen, known as platers. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Platers*, skilled mechanics, who mark, shear, drill, flange, bend, shape, punch..., set up, and fix in place...the steel plates...for the outside and inside and keel of a ship, or for boilers and bridges.

3. *Horse-racing.* A horse that competes chiefly in plate or prize races (see PLATE *sb.* 17); an inferior race-horse. Also *fig.*

1849 LEVER *Bassompierre Denne* xxxii. 161 You might have guessed, Master Greg, that she never could be a 'Plater'. 1862 ANTHONY ROSE in *Edin. Rev.* July 104 The form of the best racehorse in 1750 is inferior to those of the commonest plater of the present day. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 333/2 A veteran selling-plater who has passed through some ten or a dozen stables.

4. A machine for calendering paper: see 1906.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl., Plater*, a paper-calendering machine. ...The paper is packed between smooth plates of zinc or copper, and passed between the rolls back and forth till the desired finish is obtained.

Plater, obs. form of PLATTER.

Plate-rack: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Platere·sque (plætərɛ·sk), *a.* [adl. fig. *platteresco*, f. *platero* a silversmith, goldsmith (f. *plata* silver) + *-esco-*: see *-ESQUE*.] Resembling silver work: applied to a rich grotesque style of decoration, etc.

1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1221 Diego de Siloe...In that year (1526) designed and executed...the splendid and richly-ornamented sacristía mayor. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 219 The expensively adorned plateresque Chapel. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 583/2 'Vegetable forms' are...the chief characteristics of the superb Spanish plateresque embroideries, in silver and gold thread, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Plate-rock = *silver-rock*: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

†**Pla·tery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLATE *v.* + *-ERY.*] The work of a PLATER; plating. Hence †**Pla·terer** *Obs.* = PLATER (sense 1).

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Apr., What I have done in the contract with the platerer. *Ibid.* 9 Apr., Exam my being concerned with Symon's business of the platery of the navy.

Plate·striform, *a. Anat.* [f. L. *platista* plate + *-FORM.*] Resembling the platea, or the genus *Platina*, in form or structure.

Platetrope (*plætitrop*). *Anat.* [f. Gr. πλατύς, πλατε- breadth, width + τρόπος turning.] (See quot.)

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anatomy.* Pickard. 31 Two similar organs, one upon each side, are located in positions and called *paired organs*. Each such paired organ may be called the *platetrope* of the other, or its *lateral homologue*, or the *platene of the opposite side*.

Hence **Platetropy** (*plætitropi*), bilateral symmetry. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Plate-vein.** *Obs.* Also 7–9 *plat-*, 8 *plait-*. The cephalic vein in the horse.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 294 Let him [the horse] bleed on both sides abundantly in the plat veins, and then give him this drink. 1622 MARKHAM *Masterp.* v. cxxvii, 228 They will also stop the bloud, which is in the principall veines, called the plat veines. 1739 BRACKEN *Pocket Farrier* (1749) 14 Then bleed him in the plait Vein. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 180 The *plait* vein, which comes from the inside of the arm, and runs upwards directly in front of it towards the jugular, may be opened. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 830/1 Occasionally there is inflammation of the jugular from bleeding, and most rarely, of the plate and cephalic vein.

Plate-way, -work, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 19, 20.

Platfond, obs. form of PLATFOND.

†**Platfoot,** *a.* and *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + FOOT *sb.* So Du. *platvoet* 'syzet met platte leeden' (Plantin), MHG. *blatevuez*, Ger. *plattfuss.*] *a. adj.* Flat-footed. b. *adv.* Flat-footedly. Its quotations, the name of a dance-tune.

1550 LYNDESAY *Test. Papingo* 66 To leve his language artificiall, To play platfoot, and quhittell fute before. *a* 1570 *Complaint Kittie* (*Jam.*), vi. Platfoot he lookit vp with breathe, For Meill he raxit requeist.

Platform (*plætfɔm*), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 6 **platte-**, 6–7 **plate-**, 6– **plat-**; 6–7 **-fo(u)rme**, 6– **-form**. In 6–8 often as two words, or hyphened. *B.* 6–7 **plotform(e.** [a. *F. platte-forme* (in 1433 *platte fourme*); lit. 'flat form', 'plane figure', representation on the flat, ground-plan, 'a plot, model, or draught of a building; also, the foundation thereof' (Cotgr.): see PLAT *a.* and FORM *sb.* The *B* forms arose from the running together of *plat* and *plat*: see PLAT *sb.*2.]

I. A plane surface; a plan on the flat.

†**1.** *Geom.* A plane figure (as a triangle, quadrilateral, circle, etc.); also, a plane surface, a plane, and, in wider sense, any surface. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw.* v. Defin., Of plaine formes some be plaine, and some be crooked, and some partlie plaine, and partlie crooked. *Ibid.*, In a dye (which is called a cubike bodie) be .6. plaine formes, equall and like bounded. *Ibid.* vi. Introd., Two right lines make no plotte forme. 1571 DIGGES *Pantometria* Introd. xxiii. (1571) 22 The most parte of the workes make their account as though the earth were a plaine forme. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 282 A Diametral Number may have more parts then be apt for the Sides of the Plat-forms or Rectangle Figure it represents.

†**2.** A plan or representation on the flat (*of* any structure existing or projected); a ground-plan; a topographical plan, chart, map; a plan or draught to build by. *Obs.*

(Kingston Chipboard sheet *platforme* 252-205 from State Papers, which may be in this sense or 4.)

1551 ECCLESTON *More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 130 They say that king Virgus himself...appointed, and drew forth the plaine fassion of the citie. 1579 *In* NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 436 (Then) were every one occupied about drawing the Platforme of Sibilla. 1639 HOLES & RAM. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlviii. § 727 The master-builder, having first drawne out the plot, buildeth according to that draught resolved or platforme with other work-men helping him. 1660 H. HARRIS *P. Ayala Fabr.'s Pract. Ev. Judic.* 3 Capnio, *Wurtzburch*, drew'd me a Chart or Plat-form of the whole Straights of Orsoun, made by himself. 1683 *Gaz. Lat.* 15 Jan., I conclude with a rude draught of the platform [of York Cathedral] according to my ideas, but without any measure. 1774 *Instrument Interm. St. Walter* 17 Aug., All the walls remain, so that a complete platform, and elevations, are very legerible, may be taken.

fig. 1806 HOLLAND *Cyclops.* 13 He...viewed, and considered the platform according to which he was about to build a School of swordsmen.

II. Figurative uses derived from sense 2 (*plan*).

†**3.** A plan, design; something intended or taken as a pattern, a model. *Obs.*

1579 R. SCOT (title) A Perfit Platforme of a Hoppe-Garden, and sundrie instructions for the making and maintenance thereof. 1618 GOODWYN *Making of Verse* Wks. T 10, Many serpents when they have layed the platforme of their transition, are yet drawne sometimes by custome to forget it. 1780 A. HAY *Jud. Secretary* v. (1698) 3 To lay downe a platforme or method for writing of Epistles. 1793 J. ROBERTSON *Agriculture* (ed. 2) 87 That...[he] gave me the platform of those before mentioned. *a* 1793 HORSLEY *On St. Luke* xi. 2 The Lord's prayer is...a pattern and platform, according to which all our prayers ought to be framed. 1795 TYERS *Curio* (1804) II. 3 You will naturally follow the platform of the London peddlers, and can be at no loss in the wording. 1807 HALIFAX *Consid. Hist.* (1840) II. 300 This noble design was not altogether completed according to the platform.

fig. 1592 H. HAMMOND in *Gutch's Coll. Curiosa* I. 60 To Angels and fiery chariots plain, goodly platformes, needfull inventions. 1815 W. LAMPEN *Country Almanac.* Gravel. (1816) 17 The Platforms being laid, and the Flint appointed where you will plant every Set in your Orchard.

†**b.** A written outline or sketch; a scheme; a description. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 1356 Any effectuation of Irish reformacyon, which to this platforme I endevoure specially to have framed. 1647 EARL CORK *Rem.* 13, I'll A platform of wholesome words, a system, a method artificially moulded, such as Tutors and Professours of Arts and Sciences have, and do read over again and again to their Auditours. 1680 H. LEE *Caesar Borgia* v. 7 There have I drawn the platform of their Plots. 1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 36 The solid Platforms of the Astrological and Hydrological Branches of Physick shall be set down next. 1727 J. ARKELL *Metamorph. Man* v. 134 The two Records in the Thessalonians and Corinthians, left us as a Platform of the first Resurrection.

†**4.** *a.* A plan of action; a scheme, design, device, *Obs.*

1550 GARDINER *Let. to Ld. Protector* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1304/1 If my Lord of S. Davides, or such others have their head combined with any new platforme. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 1320/2 Such devises as he himself by common Counsell, his platforme of the practise to kill Him. 1649 BEVERIDGE *Sing. Temptat. Temple* (1676) 84 A good method, or platform to advance such pious labour to the best furtherance of a work. 1688 F. SPENCER tr. *Varillas' Hist. Heresies* 137 Those who had drawn up the platform of the Pope's court-plenary. 1689 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 140 A magnificent confederation, association, platform, or conspiracy, call it what you will, of those great personages to separate all South America from Spain.

b. 1580 *Corbin the Collier in* Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 403 A maidens platform comes here, my wind, And shoe is in.

b. 1560. A plan or draught of church government and discipline; a scheme of principles or doctrines, made by or on behalf of a religious party, church, or sect. Now *rare*.

1573 CARTWRIGHT *Confl. Answ. Whitgift* 13 A true and perfect pattern or platforme of reforming the church. *c* 1580 *Platform Mar-Martinist* 1 That the platforme of government, by Pastors, Doctors, Elders, and Deacons was not devised by man, but by our Saviour Christ himselfe. 1644 (title) The Platforme of the Presbyterian Government with the Forme of Church Worship, &c. Published by Authority. 1674 HICKERINGILL *Priest-craft* (ed. 2) 32 How it can be proved, that...the Romish Churches did first embrace Religion according to the Lutheran, and not the Calvinian platform? *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1741) IV. 124 They imposed the platforms of their doctrine...on others. 1739 EDWARDS *Hist. Redemp.* Wks. 1817 I. 194 The first book of discipline...contains the model or platform of the intended policy. 1852 MASSINGBERD *Charlem. Disc.* I. 47 Under what Church platform? *a* 1881 STANLEY in A. Elliot (1910) 2 *via* Church (1882) 28 No existing Church can find any pattern or platform of its government in these early days.

1882 J. M. HAMP *Rep. Ch. Eng.* II. 408 Nothing in the Church could be 'pure', in their estimation, unless it manufactured itself in the Genevan 'platform'.

†**c.** A plan or scheme of government or administration; a plan of political action. *Obs.* (Cf. 9 b.)

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* xiii. 8 (1622) 379 Then he (Nero) laid downe a platforme of his future regiment. 1680 MORLEY *St. Aug. City of God* (ed. 2) 68 (1610) 210 This was the same wherein Rome framed her platforme of new government. 1685 in *Dalrymp. to Hy. Cromw.* 6 Aug. (Camden) 270, 120 Sir Robert Pickin commended the platforme of Sir Richmond Rich, and urged that now were beholding unto him for shewing us the way. 1791 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1812) I. A violent and ill-considered attempt was made, instantly, to establish the platforms of the Governments.

III. The surface or area on which anything stands; esp. a raised level surface.

†**5.** The area occupied by any structure; the site of a group of buildings, a fort, camp, etc. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 458 With some instruments, for laying of distances, observe the platforme of the place. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 102, 122 The Area or Plane, by Artists often called the Plan or Plat-forme. 1671 S. PORTMORE *Double Scale Proportion* 13 If the platform were a piece of land, 30 perches broad, and 160 perches long. 1708 *Lond. Alderm's Archit.* I. 421 Under the Title of Platform, we...include all those Spaces of the Buildings, which in walking we tread upon with our Feet. 1733 *Comm. Agric.* (1796) I. 310 The area or platform of the 188 stags proposed above four feet five hundredths is a mid-oval figure. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1796) III. 30, I was sitting by the platform of three octagon and concentrating their rains.

b. *fig.* The ground, foundation, or basis *of* an action, event, calculation, condition, etc. Now *rare*.

1603 *Commander's Sp. Inquis.* To Rdr., Which is or fame off from any figurative speech, as it is known to be the very Platforme and foundation of all these broyles and troubles. 1636 FEYNE *Answ. R. Indie* 9 *P.* 10 All the Seasons of the Year being analogous..., we may begin to calculate our Ephemeris which we will as the Platform, Easter Holy-days being with them much Wonder to it monethly on Christide (as the Cape). 1704 tr. *Filmer's Introd.* I. Life of Probably the first Platform of his future Industry and Application was laid in an habitual Care to oblige [his mother]. 1829 SOUTHEY *Life T. More* II. 274 A new government has been constituted in a new country,...and consequently upon a different platform. 1832 *Niles' Register* 1 Sept. XLIII. 2/2 Fifteen per cent. being the 'platform' on which certain interests would agree to protect the national industry !!

c. *fig. The platforms*, or more fully *the synod decided platforms*, in the Free and United Free Churches of Scotland, the position or general level of churches drawing on equal dividend from the Sustentation Fund, as opposed to embryo or merely mission churches not yet 'on the platform'.

1880 *Proc. of Free Ch. Sess.* 268 Charges formed out of Home Mission effects and not yet admitted on the equal dividend platform.

d. *fig.* A place or level *of* action, thought, etc.

1850 EDMONDS *Soc. & Polit., Chiefs Wks.* (Bohn) III. 92 Conversation in society is found to be on a platform so low as to exclude subjects, the most, and the past. 1875 HOLMES *Soc. Forces* 19, 193 The platforms of thought upon which each generation finds itself placed, is a platform of a very different kind from that of the preceding thirty years.

6. A raised level surface or area.

a. A level place constructed for mounting guns in a fort or battery.

1580 WHITGIFT *Def. Ansvvere* (1738) 181 b. That which shall have either counters or platformes. 1591 DYMOCK *Pantom.* 1. xxx. 110, Sixthe as shall bee conuerted to their change are platformes with embrasures. 1600 BLUNT. *Fortif.* 1. ii. 122 First ye will: Vpon the Platforme twist sheare and cavelas, he vieth you. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platforme*, in Fortification, is a Place prepared on the Ramparts for the raising of a Battery of Cannon: or it is the whole Piece of Fortification called in a re-entring Angle. 1864 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 384 To construct the battery, with its traverses, platform and magazines in one night. 1877 RAIMOND *Exp. Treaty Amer. Arts* 229 Twelve pieces of Cannon...mounted...on a wooden platform of great thickness.

fig. 1515 GARDINER *Noble Art Venerie* Wks. 1880 II. 304 Partners...Of Platformes, Longes, and Couranes, double by warlike men. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Sea. Accid. Yng. Seamen* 33 If she is pinke) be well mounted, vpon a lower pike-frame.

†**b.** An open walk or terrace on the top of a building or on a wall. *Obs.*

1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 384 The hall-tymmer of the hall, platforme and battening. 1587 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 140 A great wall of Sandstone, about four Foot thick, which supports a large Platform or Terrass. 1632 T. HEAD *Ann. New Inverne.* 107 Lord which was first laid on about twelve Years since upon two Platforms at my House there. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platform*, in Architecture, is...a kind of Terrass Walk, or even Floor on the Top of the Building; from whence we may take a fair Prospect of the adjacent Gardens or Fields.

c. A natural or artificial terrace, a flat elevated piece of ground; a table-land, a plateau.

1813 BAILY *Trigonom.* xi. 216, The bases Dy Yave began to make those single rocks, And soon a platform rose. 1832 LOUDON *Encyc. Gard.* (ed. 4) 40 The great platform [in Madrid] which is the scene of sport is at an elevation of about 100 feet on the platform of lower ground which forms the grounds of the Buenhen. 1860 THOMAS *Cilic. Tr.* v. 164 The station chosen...was on a grassy platform. 1880 STANLEY *Nem. Ch.* (1883) I. vi. 120 The loftier and still loftier region of the mountain platform. 1884 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. v. 10, 210 The buildings are...laid on the platform at Persepolis.

†**7.** A division of the orlop of a rear-of-war, between the cock-pit and the main-mast. *Obs.*

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2504/2 The Lieutenant succeeding to the command, was about half an hour after wounded by both legs, and carried down to the Platform. 1702 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platforme*, or *Orlop* in a Ship of War, is a Floor on the Lower Deck of her, which the Main Mast, and stand about the Main Capstan, where, in the Time of Service, Provision is to take care of the Wounded Men: It is between the Main Hatch and the Cock-pit. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ship*, Plate, The Platform or Orlop.

8. A raised level surface formed with planks, boards, or the like.

a. *generally*, as used for standing, sitting, walking, for seeing or being seen, or for any purpose for which such an arrangement is useful.

In a glass-house, the bench on which the pots are placed (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1872). *Floating platform*, in *Pharmacy*, a platform fixed to a trough-gauge, to free trailers from the bottom, on which food is thrown for the fish.

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 35, 235 The Tapsiders Chair .. was raised on a plat Form of Deals, with three Steps of Ascent. 1766 *Gen. Reg. Orders Commanders of Gar. 1st!* A platform was erected from the upper end of Westminster Hall..to the west door of the abbey. 1777 W. Dunscombe *Trans. Sp. & Port.* 16 At night we were provided with Grass beds and platforms. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 134 Come the Po by a most tremendous ferry; a platform on two boats. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 12 1370/2 It resembles the platforms used on land for weighing waggons. 1806 Horse *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1182 There were fifteen hundred variegated illuminations-lamps disposed over various parts of this platform (in front of a theatre as a fair). 1827 *Mech. Magazine* 24 Dec. 4/1 In this order they went .. over the temporary Bridge, and passed down an inclined platform .. to the bottom of the Stank or Shoulder Dock Pit. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 534 The Queen ..advanced to proceed to the platform [on which the coronation ceremony was to take place]. 1864 Lowell *Biglow Papers* 153 He laid the bags upon a platform of aldern, which he had down.

b. A horizontal stage or plane of flooring resting on wheels, as in a railway carriage, truck, or tram-car; in the colonies and U. S. esp. the open portion of the floor at the end of a railway car.

1832 *Penny Mag.* I. 273 Fixed on a moveable platform, having four wheels; these wheels move along an iron railway which is itself fixed on another platform. 1846 *Hall & Lincoln Rialto. Bill to Intercept* on a truck or platform. 1850 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 24 The platform of the car. 1856 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 5/1 [Lord Mayor's Show] Upon the platform-on-wheels already tilled as "England and her Heroes" were seen ..representing the uniforms of the Staffs at the beginning of the century,..the Black Watch, ..and a couple of antique Jack Tars. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 10/1 A passenger .. waited not to ride on the platform of a car which was speeding at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

c. A raised walk or floor along the side of the line at a railway station, for convenience in entering and alighting from the trains. (See also quot. 1900.)

1838 F. W. Simms *Public Wks. G.B. Brit.* 2 On the opposite side an arched stage or *platform* is erected. 1846 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIV. 502 The platform of an extensive railway station. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 216 The Clonmel Station ..is also composed of a single *platform* for both up and down trains. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 224 The movable platform, or traveling sidewalk [at the French Exposition]. *Ibid.*, in large stations works .. three feet per minute. Now one part by another might be saved by a traveling platform. *Mod.* Subway to platforms 2, 3, and 4.

d. *Theat.* A temporary (or sometimes permanent) piece of raised flooring in a hall, or in the open air, from which a speaker addresses his audience, and on which the promoters of a meeting sit; hence, *transf.* or *allusively*, in reference to public speaking or discussion on a platform, the making of political or other speeches, platform oratory; also, the body of supporters who appear on a platform, as 'an influential' or 'representative platform'.

1760 Distd to have been in use). 1838 *Hull Observer* July. Ample arrangements had been made on the ground by the erection of hustings for the speakers and a platform for the speakers. 1840 *Niles' Register* 7 Mar. LVIII. 48 On the platform above the officers of the convention a beautiful transparency had been placed, representing general Harrison in uniform. 1853 A. Panizzi *Min. Manch. Free Library* 1. 12 On Thursday August 2nd [1852] Mr. Lloyd appeared on a platform on the Chairman for hearing grass. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* II. 3, He was quite incapable of finding his way to the platform of Exeter Hall. 1868 M. Pattison *Academy Oct.* 1 So much of it [the question] as can be brought upon the platform .. was made into a party topic. 1874 Bagehot *Lombard St.* 21 To go to the public or platform with a thorough command of his subject. 1885 H. S. Graham *Short Stud. Eccl. & Relig.* x. 98 Foolish and uncourteous ..actions are favoured by the periodical press, but the same might be said of the gospel and the platform. 1886 J. Bonner & G. C. Broderick *Mem. & Imprints* (1888) 230, I have quitted the *platform*, and no longer feel the warm interest which is required to make me speak. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 12 Dec. 3/2 He has promoted the growth of the platform. It ignored the Press. His one concern was to be a capable official.

fig. 1678 [cf. 1864 Kahn] *Passages Wisdom. Life* II. 18, 124 A careful union of men of very different persuasions .. who have not upon a common platform.

9. *fig.* A basis on which persons actually take their stand and make their public appeal; *spec.* in U. S. politics, a public declaration of the principles and policy on which a political party proposes to stand; now *esp.* such a declaration issued by the representatives of the party assembled in convention to nominate candidates for an election.

This *fig.* use was developed in U. S. between 1824 and 1840; in early instances as well as in the phrase 'a plank of the platform' (cf. Plank *sb.* 5), it is considered directly with the material platform on which persons meet and publicly speak in some manner in U. S. from 1820. Although in some extant approaching senses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, this is its origin had no direct connexion with these.

1824 *Baltimore Democr.* (Party Council) *Proposals* 3 Feb. in *Niles' Register* LXV. 408/2 These are our principles—this the broad platform on which we stand. Here is our confession of faith, old as the constitution—old as the days of our fathers. 1840 C. Sumner in *Mem. & Lett.* (1893) III. 104 S. C. Phillips and W. B. Calhoun, will labor to bring the Whig party of Massachusetts to the anti-slavery platform. 1847 S. P. Chase in *Ann. Rep. Amer. Hist. Assoc. for* 1902 II. 223 I care nothing for names. All I ask for is a platform and no bosses. 1847 W. Lowndes *Bill for* (Sess. II. 1158 This passage of the Wilmot resolution by Congress, I believe, will enlarge the platform on which we stand. 1848 *N. Y. Herald* 5 May 4/1 We hope that the coming convention will .. solemnly re-affirm our old party position, by adopting, as its platform of action, the general resolutions of 1840. *Ibid.*, The whigs, whether on the Lexington platform, or some other non-committal platform, will be well must be as once known and deemed as the party that opposed their tyranny. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* viii. 174 It gives a Party Platform, too, just level with the mind Of all right-thinkin', honest folks that mean to go it blind. 1853 Congress 1853 & 1853 iii. 87 The advocates of peace have found in the peace congress movement a common platform, to use an Americanism, on which all men who desire to avert war ..may co-operate. 1862 T. Hughes in J. M. Ludlow *Mem. II. S.* 373 The platform on which Abraham Lincoln came in. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 A Western Democrat on a sub-money platform. 1881 *Standard* 18 Apr. 5/4 The platform of the Conservative (of the Irish Nationalists) occupies a mixture of small types in the papers. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lxx. 349 note, The trained English parallel to an American 'platform' is to be found in the addresses ..issued as a general election by the Prime Minister ..and the leader of the Opposition. 1892 [see Plank *sb.* 5].

† **10.** *adj.* Of flat form, flat. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1832 Lytton *Pelham* v. 208 The terrors of her Roman ..being platform.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *platform-bracket*, *-head*, *-pavilion*; (sense 9) *platform demonstration*, *man*, *orator*, *speaker*, *speaking*, *woman*; *platform-ridden adj.*; (sense 8 c) *platform foreman*, *inspector*, *official*, *truck*; **platform-bridge**, in *U. S.* a gangway between the platforms of two railway-carriages; **platform-car** (*U. S.*), **platform-carriage**, a low four-wheeled wagon or truck without sides, for transporting mortars and other heavy articles; **platform-crane**, a crane mounted on a railway-truck; **platform-mud**, *Geol.*, an elevated deposit of mud with level surface; **platform-scale**, a weighing-machine with a platform on which the object to be weighed is placed; **platform-spring**: see Spring *sb.*; **platform-wagon** = *platform-carriage*.

1864 Webster, "Platform-car. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 6/1 An order for ..several steel platform cars of forty tons capacity. 1890 Hampshire *Econ. Sec.* 10 1. (1892) 7 "Platform foreman at Euston Station. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 23 These big-game "platform-hunters and "leaders of revolt'. 1704 T. M. *City & C. Purchaser* 130 Sometimes "Platform-land is near 3 yd on Inch thick. 1903 Hodges *Gladstone* III. x. 71, 422 "Platform-mats soiled with pulpit mire or swelling the whirlwind. 1883 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xvi. 336 Deposited "platform mud ..will not have formed in France, might be extensively formed. 1879 Punch *Cartoon* vi. 22 He had no taste for "platform oratory. 1903 Weekly *Intell.* 28 Mar. 1/1 An admirable "platform speaker. 1886 Bradshaw & Cook *Dict. Sci.* 201, II. 322 "Platform Waggon, in Artillery, a carriage on four wheels, fitted for the transport of guns, mortars, ammunition, or other heavy stores. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1892) 278 These stage and "platform women have what they are pleased to call Reformation so thoroughly engrained with their natures that [etc.]. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 8/2 She is not a "platform woman' in the common acceptation of the phrase.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-uses*.) **Pla·tformally** *adv.*, in the manner of a platform speaker; **Pla·tformish** *a.*, resembling that of a platform speaker; **Pla·tformism**, the making of (political) platform speeches; **Pla·tformist**, a platform speaker; **Platformi·stic** *a.*, characteristic of or suitable to platform speaking; **Pla·tformless** *a.*, lacking a platform; **Pla·tformy** *a.* = *platformish*.

1892 Dergeon *E. Dowd* xvii, "The Commissioners may, no matter, sit" proceeded Honeychurch "platformally pausing. 1892 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 6/6 A manner described ..as a little too "platformish for the House of Commons. 1866 Vinci *Vicissitudes Intellectual* (1869) II. 303, I venture to think that the time for "platformism is past, even in the platform-ridden country. *Ibid.* I. 72 [A] true Liberal—as opposed to a technical or "platformatic Liberal. 1892 Kinglake *G. Times* recently said at Stow. 15/2 The railway ..a platformless, regulationless township. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 May, 3/2 Mr. Fowler's speech in introducing the measure was ..a trifle "platformy in style.

Pla·tform, *v.* [f. Platform *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To plan, outline, sketch, draw up a scheme of, *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1590 G. Harvey *Four Lett., Sparn.* 161, Virtues all, and Hilarions all [whome Nature alludes to platforme, and embroidered handes To the such *Epistles*. 1593 — *Pierce's Supper.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 188 Councels, that builded Churches in the Ayre, and platformed Dominions without statutes, or spots. 1600 Fullbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* Dist., To platforme a commonwealth and accomplish Parallels or Triumvirats. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. i. 89 To grant that church-discipline is platformed in the Bible.

† **2.** To furnish (a building) with a platform: see Platformed *ppl.* a. 2 b. *Obs.*

1618 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 341 The said Thomas sall ..platforme and mack watterschote the said heid of the house with fyve sklet. 1832 Lytton *Pelham* xxvi. 360 The terraces are all bedded with mastics, and platformed on their tops. 1708 Misson *Amer.* (Engl. tr.) 183 Houses, two stories high, platformed at the top for walking.

3. To place on or as on a platform.

1799 Southey *Expostul. L.* 9 *obj.* Every course must run softly be tried singly together upon the platform...but it must have the course must always be put upon it...and this ..annexed to the platforming of every course twice. 1844 Mrs. Browning *To Flush* 28, Platforming his chin On the paper left open. 1844 — *Drama of Exile* but Platformed in leaf 22.

4. *intr.* To speak on a platform.

1859 Lincoln in *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 June (1896) 4/1 The point of danger is the temptation in different localities to platform for something that will be popular just there. 1892 H. Jephson *Platform* II. 235 On the 18th September two Conservative ex-Ministers 'platformed'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/1 She has never appeared on any platform, in any sense—to 'platform' herself, in a woman, a high accomplishment.

Hence **Pla·tforming** *vbl. sb.*

1599 Chettle *Guarin's Exam. Wits* viii. (1618) 108 In platforming, and building, which belong to the imagination. 1840 T. Worcester *Addr. to Free Masons in Lights Ch.* 2 Consonant, Engl. 2 For the right and just platforming of these designs and undertakings. 1893 *Ann. Reg.* 35. 1892 H. Jephson *Platform* I. 336 Its accidental meetings and Platformings.

Pla·tformed, *a.* [f. Platform *sb.* + -ed[2].] Formed as a platform; level-topped; elevated as on a platform or plateau; furnished with a platform.

1832 Lytton *Pelham* xx. 169 A platformed cache, all covered with ..sheet. *Ibid.* v. 348 The second cycle for pleasure, in the platformed Cane-of-Luxury. 1883 *American* VI. 163 An engine and one platformed car.

Pla·tformer. [f. Platform *v.* + -er[1].]

† **1.** One who designs or devises a 'platform'; a schemer, contriver, plotter. *Obs.*

1590 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 223 The Ringleaders of brand Licentiousnes, are more pestilent, then the Platformers of vaine Fantasticalitie. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* Pref. 3 It was a ridiculous contempt in our new platformers. 1628 G. Widdowes[1] *Liber Exploratus* in *Hist. Brother Life.* Their leaders ..are the coleaves platformers for the Romish Church to poyson all the westernerities of Christendome.

2. One who speaks on a public platform.

1892 H. Jephson *Platform* II. p. ix, *Popular Platformers. Ibid.* p. xi, Bright on the Chapter Platformers.

Plat-ful, erron. for *plat ful*: see Plat *adv.*

Plathelminth: see Platyhelminth.

Platic (plæ·tik), *a. Astrol.* [ad. late and med.L. *platicus* (Firmicus, 4th c.) broad, general, ad. late Gr. πλατικός, -κὴ broad, diffuse, *f.* πλατύς broad: see -ic.] Of an aspect: Not exact to within a degree, but within half the sum of the 'orbs' of the two planets: 1571, to Partile *a.*

a 1649 Fletcher *Bloody Bro.* iv. ii, Mars out of the self same house, (But another Sign) here by a Platicke aspect Looks at the Malign. 1790 Burke *Observ. Conduct Soc.* I. 194 By a platic aspect we are to understand two planets so posited, as to admit half the degrees of each of their own orbs to arbs. 1819 Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* 211 *Sanctification.* There are two kinds of approximation to familiarity: partile and platic. 1898 J. M. Manly in *Harvard Studies V.* 112 note, Venus and Mars..are in platic conjunction when less than six or eight degrees apart.

Hence **Pla·tically** *adv.*, with a platic aspect.

1886 *Gouv Calend. Bodies* 10. 1 204, *f* among the rest, platically opposing ♂.

Platle (plē·t'l). *Sc.* [dim. of Plate *sb.*: see -le.] A little plate.

1788 Burns *Tam Dagg* 223 Owre the wee bit cup we platle.

† **Plati·lla.** *Obs.* Also 7 -illa, 8 -ille(?). [a. Sp. *platilla* 'a sort of Silvia linen'; ? dim. of *plata* silver.] (See quot. 1858.)

(App. the name in the Spanish colonies: cf. quot. 1893.)

1689 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 100 These Ear Slips come to large sums, especially Rich-piece Commodities; viz. Broadcloth, Serges, .. Cheeses, Pickles, Bonadoes, Hollands, Linen, Iron-work. 1740 *Hist. Damien* 166, 336 The chief adventitious Goods are ..Silks, Platillas, &c. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Platillas*, a white linen fabric made in Silesia for export to America.

Platin, platen, platina, alleged name of an alloy of copper and zinc: see quots.

1796 W. Richardson *Chem. Princ. Met. Arts* 169 Platina, eight ounces of brass, and five ounces of spelter. 1824 C. O. W. Loca *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 182/2 For button brass, an alloy of 8 parts of copper and 3 of zinc is commonly used by the Birmingham makers, under the name of 'platin'.

† Investigation has shown that no alloy is, or has been within memory, known in Birmingham under this name, unless it was a workman's pronunciation of *plating* (metal): the composition given is nearly that of ordinary brass.

Platin- (plæ·tin), combining form of Platinum before a vowel, in names of chemical compounds, as *platinamine*, an amine of platinum; *platinocyanogen*, a compound of platinum and cyanogen; Platinthridium.

1898 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 1088 Salts of Platinamine. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 392 Platinum tetrachloride absorbs four molecules of ammonia, forming platinotetrammine chloride.

Platina (plæ·tină, plătī·nă). Now rare or *Obs.* [a. Sp. *platina* (plătī·na) platinum, dim. from *plata* silver: see -ine[4].] The earlier name of Platinum.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 582 Several Papers concerning a new Semi-Metal, called Platina. 1754 Lewis *ibid.* XLVIII.

638 The substance brought into England under the name of platina appears a mixture of diminutive particles. 1788 Dimsdale *Wks.* (1789) I. 302 You have often heard of the metal, called platina, to be found only in South America. 1814 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 91 Platina is the heaviest body known to exist. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 270/1 *Platina* or *Platinum* an imperfect metal. [In the article *Aurichas* is the only form used.] 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 7 The prisoner denied that he had ever stolen any platina, and said he was innocent of the charge.

b. *attrib.* (usually = Consisting of or made of platinum) and *Comb.*

1774 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 388 A small piece of purified white ley, in a platina spoon. 1829 Chemistry *Chem. Annal.* 331 Held in a pair of platina pincers. 1829 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 356 He...determined to try to draw platina-wire. 1833 *Hardwicke's Philosph. Chem.* ad. Taylor 300 To have it [an enlargement] made on a more stable and permanent base than silver, hence carbon and platina printing foil soon became in such a purpose.

Platina: see PLATIN.

Platinate (plæ·tinĕt), *sb. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ATE[1] 2 c.] A salt derived from platinic oxide, in which platinum is tetravalent.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Platinate*, term for a combination in which platinic oxide plays the part of an acid. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 689 A compound of platinic chloride with platinate of calcium.

Platinate (plæ·tinĕt), *v.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ATE[3].] *trans.* = PLATINIZE.

1889 *Philos. Mag.* Dec. 454 The plates were next platinated by a process given in Gore's 'Electro-metallurgy' under the name of 'Kessler's Process'. *Ibid.*, To prepare the plates for platinating.

† **Pla·tine.** *Wanting. Obs.* [a. F. *platine*; see PLATEN.] A plate-lead: see quot. 1797.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 101 (*Heath.*) 192/1 The Platines are Lead of a half round form, hang in strings (in each thief) which goes between two cone sticks; their strings goe to pulleys by in the top cards and so to the Trubbs and are called Lumps under the workmans foot, so that by the closing and licking of the Trubbs, down they rip and closes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 259/2 The *plate-leads*, or *platines*, are flat pieces of lead, of about six inches long, and three or four inches broad at the top, but round at the bottom; some are black glazed instead of them; their use is to pull down those lumps which the workman had raised by the trubbs, after his first is taken off.

Plating (plē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLATE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PLATE in various senses.

a. The making or application of metal plates.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 130 The operation of plating...in the manufacture of spades and shovels. 1840 W. J. Addison *Foundry* 69 When it comes to the plating—the "dwell plating"; as it is called—the hard hammer has still to be brought into play.

b. The process of coating with a thin adherent layer of precious metal.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 225 Copper may likewise be plated by heating it, and burnishing leaf-silver upon it; it may then be cut and bent. This process is called French Plating. 1829 Boutigny *Annals Arom. Science* 29 The decorative processes of plating, gilding, and enamelling.

c. See quot., and cf. PLATED 2 b.

1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vi. 137 A process termed 'plating' which...consists in plating a coating of silk on a substance...of cotton.

d. The shoeing of a horse with plates or racing-shoes. Also *attrib.*

1840-50 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1137 In the plating of race-horses, much caution is required in the selection of a proper smith. *Ibid.* § 1138 Either of these varieties of plating shoes.

e. Plate-racing.

1863 *Daily Tel.* 2 Nov. 3/2 Frittering away its money in ruinous and unremunerative plating. 1873 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II. i. v. § 1. 429. 1888 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 21 Jan. 51/2 Will they [young race-horses] descend to the depths ...and after a career of plating save up some day to a selling handicap, whence to be sold for £30?

2. CONCR. The result or product of this action.

a. An external layer or sheath of plates; sheathing-plates collectively.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. iii. St. Edmund's Shrine glitters...with a plating of wrought gold. 1852 Kingsley *Light that Failed* (1900) 277 The outside plating answered even...to the knock. Coming before the ironsides were completely covered in with plating. 1859 *Dialogs* (U.S.) XXVI. 360/1 There are five strakes of this plating from deck to gunwood.

b. The surface of precious metal with which copper, etc. is plated. Also *fig.*

1833 T. Hook *Widow's Marquess* viii. 80 So...dreaded was the appearance might be described—if it were so, the plating was extremely thick. 1839 *Ure. Dict. Arts* 398 When it is required in a very little longer, the silver would become alloyed with the copper, and the plating be thus completely spoiled. 1860 Emerson, *Lovely Wood.* (1883) 61 The plating of Anglicism rubs off.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, 'occupied or used in plating'; as *plating liquid, mill, trade*; **plating bar**, a bar made from special pig-iron for making into plate-iron; **plating bath**, a bath containing the metallic solution in which articles to be plated are immersed; **plating hammer**, (*a*) a heavy hammer for clinching; (*b*) a stout-hammer for working an armour-plate, etc.

1852 *Daily News* 23 June 2/7 There is a fair enquiry for "plating bars. 1855 *Weekly Gaz.* 24 Oct. 3/2 Purchasing bar silver for the purpose of strengthening their "plating bath. 1823 *Ecclesiastical Rubrics* (Surtees) 63, (I salving hammer [I. from a hole lower with a "plating hamer, (I. 1881 G. Gore in *Circ. Sc.* I. 229/2 A good "plating liquid should contain one equivalent of...cyanide of potassium. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 338 In 1870—Parliament ...prohibited the erection in America of slitting, rolling, or "plating mills, or steel furnaces.

Platini- (plæ·tini), *Chem.*, combining form of PLATINUM, denoting compounds in which it has its higher valency (cf. PLATINO-).

1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* 72 Chloride of platinum gives with chlorohydrate of bromine a platinichloride in yellow crystals. 1890 Watson, *Platinichloride*.

Platinic (plătī·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -IC. So F. *platinique*.] Applied to those compounds of platinum in which it exists in its higher degree of valency, i. e. as a tetrad: as *platinic acids*, PtO_3; *platinic chloride*, $PtCl_4$. Opposed to PLATINOUS. (Cf. FERRIC, and see -IC 2 b.)

1832 Faraday *Exper. Res.* (1839) 1. 73 The conversion of the platinous oxide compounds into the platinic oxide. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 689 Platinous forms two series of compounds, the platinous compounds in which it is bivalent, e.g. $PtCl_2$, PtO, etc., and the platinic compounds in which it is tetravalent, e.g. $PtCl_4$, PtO_2, etc. *Ibid.* 668 Tetrachloride of Platinum or Platinic Chloride, $PtCl_4$.

Platiniferous (plætinī·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -FEROUS.] Bearing or yielding platinum.

1848-50 Webster & Platt-Brown and *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1884 T. C. Rose *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 301 On its western slope lies the famous auriferous and platiniferous land. 1896 *Edw. Rev.* (Philad.) 29 Apr. 270 One bed of platiniferous lead ore is a mile long.

Platiniridium (plæ·tiniri·dĭŏm). *Min.* [f. PLATIN-UM + IRIDIUM.] A native alloy of platinum and iridium, occurring in small grains or cubes with truncated angles, of a white colour.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 4) 10.

Platinite (plæ·tinəit), *Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ITE[1] 4 b.] A salt derived from platinous oxide, in which platinum has its lower valency.

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 670 Platinous Oxide...when recently precipitated...dissolves in potash and in soda, forming salts called platinites, which appear also to be formed when metallic platinum is heated with caustic alkalis. 1878 Amory *Photogr.* (1881) 237 A solution of 'chloro-platinite' of potassium.

Platinize (plæ·tinəiz), *v.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -IZE.] *trans.* To coat with platinum. Hence **Pla·tinized** *ppl. a.*, **Pla·tinizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Platiniza·tion**, the action or process of platinizing.

1845 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 300 Fountain and other pens may be platinized, silvered, tinned, and bronzed. 1850 *Mech. Mag.* LXXVI. 481 The platinized silver battery invented by Mr. Grove. 1878 Amory *Photogr.* (1881) 138 This toning may consist of gilding the silver image, platinizing it, or substituting some other metal for it.

Platino- (plæ·tino), combining form of PLATINUM; *spec.* in *Chem.* denoting compounds in which it is divalent. (Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 665.)

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 348 The acid tartrate and the platinochloride being among the least soluble. 1884 *Chamb. Treat.* 2 Mar. 141/1 The platino-barium cyanide, becomes highly luminous when incloted in a tube and traversed by the electric current. 1895 Cassel in *Sadtler's Chem. Dictgn.* 718 (ed. 4) 338 For fulminate of potassium, platinocyanide of potassium may be substituted.

Platinode (plæ·tinōd), *Electr.* [f. PLATIN-UM + Gr. ὁδός path, as in *anode, cathode, electrode*, etc.] The negative plate or pole (cathode) of a voltaic cell (often consisting of platinum). Opp. to ZINCODE.

1835 Sir W. Hamilton *Discussions* (1846) 160 The phenomenon of the transfer of the chemical from one electrode to the other...was absolutely apparent; taking place from the zincode (or positive pole) to the platinode (or negative pole). 1880 J. Wiley in *Circ. Sc.* I. 194 The pole or terminal, preventing from, and reading the wire of the copper or platinoplate of a battery, has been termed the platinode, or anode.

Platinoid (plæ·tinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling platinum.

1884 in Webster. 1888 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

B. *sb.* [Cf. *metalloid.*]

1. *Chem.* Any metal of the class comprising platinum and those commonly found in association with it and resembling it in several properties, viz. iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium. Also called *platinoous metals*.

1880 in Ogilvie.

2. Name for an alloy of nickel, zinc, copper, and tungsten, of a silvery white colour, and resembling platinum in non-liability to tarnish, etc.

1887 *Engineering* 2 July 12 Platinoid is practically German silver with from 15 to 20 per cent. of tungsten in it. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 3/1 Very fine wires of "platinoid", or some other convenient alloy.

Platinous, combining form of mod.L. *platinum*: PLATINOUS.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Platinous*, a prefix employed by formula to compound terms or epithets of double acts which result from the combination of a platinous salt with another metallic salt, as *Platinous-ammonious*, etc. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 667 A dark brown solution supposed by Magnus to contain platinous-platinic chloride.

Platinotype (plătī·nŏtoip). *Photogr.* [f. PLATINO- + TYPE.] A process of photographic printing by which prints in platinum-black are produced, the paper being prepared by coating with a solution of chloro-platinite of potassium, K_2PtCl_4 (commonly called platinous chloride) and ferric oxalate, and developed in a hot solution of potassic oxalate. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 There is now a Platinotype Company, as there has long been a Woodburytype and an Autotype. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 June 837/1 The Earl of Rosse...presented to the Society photographic copies of the drawings made by the platinotype process. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 2/1 A print in platinotype which will not fade, can be had.

b. A print produced by this process.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 76/2 Mr. Keene's illustrations...a great many of which are 'platinotypes'...are very good. 1890 *Times* 20 Oct. 14/1. The new platinotypes...constitute an exhibition of much beauty and interest.

Platinous (plæ·tinŏs), *a. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -OUS 2 c.] Applied to those compounds of platinum in which it exists in its lower degree of valency, i. e. as a dyad. Opposed to PLATINIC.

1832 (see PLATINIC). 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Berzelius terms *Dioxilum platinosum* the first degree of oxidation of *Platinum*; *Sulphur platinosum* the first degree of sulphuretion; *Sodio platinosum* the combination of platinous oxide with the oxide. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 667 Dichloride of Platinum or Platinous Chloride, $PtCl_2$. *Ibid.* 670 Platinous Oxide is obtained as a hydrate, $Pt^{II}O.H_2O$ or $Pt^{II}(OH)_2$, by digesting platinous chloride in a warm solution of potash and washing the precipitate. 1890 Amory *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 231 A platinous salt...was mixed with a ferric oxalate.

Platinum (plæ·tinŏm). [mod.L., altered by Bergman (followed by Davy), from PLATINA, in conformity with the names of other metals in *-um*.]

1. A somewhat rare metal (at first named PLATINA), of a white colour like silver but less bright, very heavy, ductile, and malleable, unaffected by all simple acids, and fusible only at an extremely high temperature; used chiefly in chemical and other scientific processes. Chemical symbol Pt.

1802 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 248 The ores of platinum are very rare: they have been found only in South America and in Spain. *Ibid.* 249 Platinum was first described as a peculiar metal by Dr. Lewis, in 1754. 1807 R. Allott *Physics* I. 10 Platinum can be drawn into wire much finer than human hair. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 125 In Russia platinum has been employed for coin. 1838 J. L. Stephens *Trav. Russia* 93/1 The largest piece of platinum in existence, from the mines of Demidoff, weighing 12 pounds, is here also (Hôtel des Mines, St. Petersburg). 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 663 The unalterability of platinum at high temperatures, and its power of resisting the action of most chemical agents, render it extremely useful for the construction of crucibles, evaporating dishes, &c.ops for blowpipe experiments, etc.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Made or consisting of platinum.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 401/1 Heated in a platinum spoon a [balsam of Peru] burns with a white smoke. 1842 Faraday *Chem. Acad.* (1848) 330 Heated in contact in an open platinum crucible. 1849 Nicol *Electricity* (ed. 3) 59 The experiment was made with a platinum wire. 1859 Calvert in Tadual's *Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 108 A particle...of the carbonaceous form ogue is taken on a platinum point.

b. Of, related to, containing, or combined with platinum; as *platinum compounds, platinum ore, platinum salts*; with names of other metals, denoting alloys, as *platinum-iridium, -steel*; also **platinum-black**, a black powder resembling lamp-black, consisting of platinum in a finely-divided state; **platinum-lamp**, an incandescent lamp having the filament made of platinum; **platinum metals**, name for the class of metals comprising platinum and certain others associated with it (see PLATINOID B. 1); **platinum-zinc** *a.*, formed of plates alternately of platinum and zinc, as a voltaic cell.

1839 J. Scoffern in *Dve's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 301 The substance termed "platinum black furnishes the metal in a condition of still more minute division. 1856 Amory *Photogr.* 137 The prints produced by this [platinum] process are exceedingly beautiful, and, as platinum black forms the image, they may be considered as being far more permanent than a silver print. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 669 All "platinum-compounds are reduced to spongy platinum by the ivory flame [of the blowpipe]. 1900 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 31 Mar. 1049/1 Mr. Mark Lit. 32 The author recommends electrolysis with a "platinum-iridium needle. 1884 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 504 Ruthenium and osmium differ from the other "platinum metals in the degree of their unfusibility. 1849 H. Cooper *Inorg. Chem.* 249 Analysis of "platinum ore, containing, besides platinum, ruthenium,...osmium, iridium,...palladium,...rhodium,...copper, and iron. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 671 From most "platinum-salts alkalis throw down basic double salts. 1873 Rankine *Steam-Engine*, "*Platinum-steel*, steel alloyed with 3½ per cent of platinum. It is said not to be quite so hard as silver-steel, but tougher. 1878 Amory *Photogr.* (1881) 237 Pictures may be obtained by means of "platinum tetrachloride, mercuric chloride, and potassium dichromate, &c., though greater exposure with these is necessary. 1894 Mond *Electrolysis* 126 If an "platinum-zinc circuit ought to be more efficacious than a "platinum-zinc circuit, which is contrary to fact.

Platitude (plæ·titiud). [a. F. *platitude* (Diet. Acad. 1694), f. *plat* FLAT *a.*, on analogy of *latitude, altitude*, etc.: see -TUDE.]

1. Flatness, dullness, insipidity, commonplaceness (as a quality of speech or writing).

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 256 With all the brevity and platitude imaginable. 1828 *Q. Rev.* XIX. 110 Such attributes of platitude and insanity. 1840 Blackwood's *Domest. & Colon.* (1844) 11 A reporter...which has all the profound platitude of sentimental wit.

2. *A flat, dull, or commonplace remark or statement; esp. one uttered or written with an air of importance or solemnity.*

1815 Sydney *Peace Ode. Recit.* I. 100 Every species of improbability and platitude. 1832 Sarah Austen *Charac. Goethe* II. 222 note 38 A Professor . . may, I think, be pardoned a train of common places—a pompous dealer in platitudes and platitudes. 1858 Emily *Amer. Commun.* II. 180, 192 It is one of those platitudes which are commonly forgotten or ignored.

Platitudinal, *a. rare.* [As if L. **platitūdin-*, *-ūdo*: + -AL.] cf. LATITUDINAL.] = PLATITUDINOUS.

1883 J. Coleman in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 96 'Junius' failed . . because it was a platitudinal play upon an unnecessary subject. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/6 His remarks do not seem to us wholly free from a modern kind of platitudinal dodge, as he calls it, and we fear that 'platitudinous' would, of the two, be more correct.

Platitudinarian (platitiūdinē·rĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* [L. as prec., after LATITUDINARIAN.]

A. *sb.* One who utters or deals in platitudes.

1875 *Pall's Mag.* XXII. 530 To expose such showy platitudinarians as Tupper. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxii. A political platitudinarian or insensible as to the everything he can't turn into political capital. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 580 A man of words rather than of action, a platitudinarian.

B. *adj.* Characterized by platitude; addicted to the use of platitudes.

1888 *Contemp. Rev.* L. 164 Of all forms of cant and platitude, probably the most unreal and platitudinarian. 1889 *Chr. Common.* 24 Oct. 807 All our colleges together manufacture only platitudinarian palpidents.

Hence **Platitudina·rianism.**

1887 *S. J. Gordon in Missionary Herald* Sept. 382 As much need to be on your guard against platitudinarianism as against heterodoxy.—1892 J. E. Acton in *Academy* 29 Jan. 89/2 One of the most tenacious of the minor fetishes to which ourselves are liable is platitudinarianism.

Platitudinize (platitiū·dinaiz), *v.* [L. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To utter platitudes. Hence **Platitudinizer**, **Platitudinization** (in quot. as if from a *trans.* sense 'to impart a character of platitude to').

Platitudinizer, Platitudinization.

1823 *Lit. Rem.* I. Feb. 191/2 A diplomatist. It is men who realize the tradition and heredity of respectable platitude. Many were very platitudinous, but not as a rule responsible. 1888 *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 191/1 The platitude platitudinizers. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 511/1 His never platitudinizing and astonishing strength of plan. 1894 *Zangwill Master* 201 Are the last of the rebels against the platitudinization of life. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Aug. 179 He has a rich gift of what an ordinary American calls 'platitudinizing'. The word is just effective in indicating a constant over-full supply of polished words, wrapped up in correct worldly sentiments. 1903 *Ch. Times* 17 June 747/2 The Archbishop of Canterbury deprecated a little from the pens of platitudinizers, when he alluded to the 'passive resistance' movement.

Platitudinous (platitiū·dinŏs), *a.* [As prec. + -OUS; cf. *multitudinous*.] Characterized by or of the nature of a platitude; full of platitudes; of a person, uttering or writing platitudes.

1880 *Manch. Local Notes* 11 Jan. 21/1 The bulk of the speech is somewhat platitudinous. 1883 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* I. 252 Schiller's excellent but unspeakably platitudinous peasants in 'William Tell'. 1888 Thomas *Sherman* 16 The sermons are . . of the most commonplace character, platitudinous with the platitudes of a thousand pulpits.

Hence **Platitudinously** *adv.*, **Platitudinousness.**

1898 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Aug. 202/2 The consequences are . . an extreme laxity of thought and an excessive platitudinousness of expression. 1899 *Daily News* 21 May 6/2 His orations are enormously portentously platitudinously dull.

† **Platlings**, *adv. Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + -lings: see -LONG 6.] Flat, flatly, datlings.

1427 Rolleston *Tapstry Records* 69 He hoose went in to the shop And fel down platlynges sowynge hoode. 1432 *Statutes Univ. Camb.* III. 399 No one should appear like those who say, Quhill that schoo fold hire platlingis in thai plete.

† **Platly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a plat or even; flatly, bluntly, plainly, directly.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ex. 737 (Cp.) This Troylus right platly to us seye Is forgh a gome, by a pouy weste fore thy chamber yonde. *c* 1386 — *Pard. T.* 9 Ne that nat wel I shulde it make as knowe? Nay, certes, I wol nat lye. 1393 Lydg. *Assem. Gods* 1180 To the thyr in platly wise (her story Thus) . . Ther is no God. 1440 *Hoccleve Dialogue* 21 *Compendiously*, Or, What (Pardee but) I yit a grete rambus, that say, not platly and plenely, 'there is no God'? but by certein circumlocucions and plesaunces. 1587 Turberv. *Ovid's Epist.* 46 Of no noble house, as platly doth appeare.

† **Platness.** *Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + -NESS.] Flatness, plainness.

1599 Fairfax, etc.? Platonus, *platness*.

Platode (plē·tōd), *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. πλατύς broad + -ODE, after *cestode*, etc.] = next.

Platoid (plē·toid), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID, after *annuloid*, *brevetoid*, etc.] Of a flattened form, as the worms of the group *Platyhelminthes*.

1892 W. S. Wallace in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLIV. 462 Parasitic larvae, sometimes adult forms, as . . platoid worms . . are collected.

Platometer (plătǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. πλάτος breadth + -METER.] An instrument for measuring areas: = PLANIMETER.

1870 Sang in *Trans. Scot. Soc. Arts* IV. 119 Description of a platometer, or instrument for measuring the areas of figures drawn on paper. 1885 *Nature* 22 Oct. 618 A new form of planimeter.

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† **Plato·metry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -METRY.] The art of measuring the breadth of areas (distant or inaccessible) object.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* a 2/2 b, It intreateth the measures, how broad any thing is, which is in the measures way: as is he on Land or Water: and may be called Platometria.

† **Plato·nian.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato + -AN.] = PLATONIST.

1589 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 63 b, Witches and the Platonians worshipped. 1620 A. Symonds *Medit.* to The Platonians were so enamoured of this amiable goddesse.

Platonic (plătǫ·nĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Platonicus*, a. Gr. Πλατωνικός, f. Πλάτων Plato: see -IC. Cf. F. *Platonique* (16th c. in Godef.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Plato, a famous philosopher of ancient Greece (B.C. *c* 429–*c* 347), or his doctrines; conceived or composed after the manner of Plato.

1533 Elyot *Image Of this Knowlege*, whiche maketh a wise Man. A disputation Platonicke. 1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1684) 173 Two sorts Old Platonick Principle, that there is in some part of the World such a place where Men might be Peculiarly Nourished, by the Air they Breath. 1657 Kenelm Digby *Nature* 161 Not like a Platonic Nature. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* i. ii. (1876) 21 That comprehensive philosophy, which was reduced to system about the beginning of the third century, and then went by the name of the New Platonic, or Eclectic. 1873 Jowett *Platonism*, ii. 5, 240 The Ion, like the other earlier Platonic Dialogues, 1884 W. *Lilly's Logic* 432 The Platonic expression Idea is usually rendered Universal conception.

b. Of a person: Holding or maintaining the doctrines of Plato; that is a follower of Plato.

c 1670 *Socrates Turbid?*, (1871) 13 The first Christians many of them were Platonick Philosophers. 1831 I. Taylor *Prog. Mind to Extension Found.* 1878 ii. 70 Commencing with the Platonic Socrates, and ending with the last writers on both sides of the Calvinistic controversy.

2. Applied to love or affection for one of the opposite sex, of a purely spiritual character, and free from sensual desire. Hence in various allusive applications.

Schmer platonicus was used synonymously with *amor* sacrificus by Nicholas de Clamanges Marsilio Ficino, 1457–90, president of Cosmo de' Medici's Academia Platonica, to denote the kind of interest in young men's souls which Socrates was credited of, the last two pages of Plato's *Symposium*. As they originally used, it had no reference to women. (*Prof. I. Bywater.*)

1579 Spenser (title) The Platonick Lovers. *c* 1649 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 22 The Court affords little room at present, but that in a love, call'd Platonick love, which much escapes flame of lust. It is a love . . [that] consists in contemplation and ideas of the mind, and so may [avoid] Sodom. 1657 Scarlett (title) A Platonick Discourse Upon Love. Written in Italian by John Pico Mirandola. 1658 Sparke *Coll. Misc.* (1840) 225 Platonic Love is the Love of Beauty abstracted from all sensual Application, and desire of Corporeal Conjunct. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxviii. 436, I am not ashamed . . of more than Platonic love to Platonic innocence. 1837 Lewis *Augustin. Stud. Philos.* 132 Love is the longing of the finite for Eternity, the unconquerable desire which lies both for him, which the divinity stirs: as fuel for the divinity revealed to us as Beauty. This is the celebrated Platonic Love, which, from having originally meant a connection of two souls, and that in a rigidly dialectical sense, has been degraded to the expression of sensible sentiment between the sexes. 1862 Cook. P. Thompson *Simplified Adventures* I. Mar. 6/1, As well might he said that Terms of the oldest time only fought for. A Platonic love for fifteen brougham.

b. Feeling or professing Platonic love.

1630 Brathwait *Anthropologie.* 163 The Mother-in-Law of Fortune, a fruitfull woman, would not match her daughters to Platonique men. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 30 ¶ 3 The Order of Platonick Ladies are to be dealt with in a peculiar Manner from all the rest of the Sex. 1870 Morley *Voltaire* 42 She had ridiculed the pedantical women and platonic gallants of the Hôtel Rambouillet as the fantasists of love.

3. † **a.** *Platonic bodies* (Geom.): a former name for the five regular solids (tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron). *Obs.*

(appr. see PLATONICAL 3). *c* 1656 Stanihurst *Euclid* (1705) 280 The five Platonick Bodies, so much lov'd, Pythagoras first found, Plato explain'd: Euclide on them Immortal Glory gain'd. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Platonick Bodies*, the same as *Regular Bodies*.

b. *Platonic year*: a cycle imagined by some ancient astronomers, in which the heavenly bodies were supposed to go through all their possible movements and return to their original relative positions (after which, according to some, all events would recur in the same order as before); sometimes identified with the period of revolution of the equinoxes (about 25800 years: see PRECESSION).

1859 Pollok *Holy Time* v. 41 Except the Platonick years, turning the wheel of all actions round about, bring the cycles of this Holy years back again. 1898 Farrar, *Platonic Year*, 1. the space of about 25000 years. 1884 J. Bonwick *The Zuleds* ii. 139 Call'd the Platonick year, as if Plato had been the first author of that opinion; but that is a great mistake. 1929–42 Chambers *Cycl. Platonic year*, or the *great year*, is . . the space wherein the stars and constellations return to their former places, in respect of the equinoxes. The Platonic year, according to Tycho Brahe, is 25816; according to Riccioli 25920, according to Cassini 24800 years. 1887–93 tr. F. Cumont *Astrol.* Van. Dodo, 304.

B. *sb.* [Cf. F. *Platonique* (1488 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

† **1.** A follower of Plato; a Platonist. *Obs.*

1609 Times *Quarrell*, 6 b/1 The Platonicks called the same the souls of the worlde. 1619 Bolton (Donne) *Cimon.* II. 1021 *Platonicians* or Academikes conceived more of God, and pure spirites, but thought both corporeal and spirituall creatures were contained with God. 1727 in Hearne *Collect.* 13 June (O. H. S.) II. 20 The Primitive Fathers were Platonicks in their comments upon the Scriptures. 1758 Ellis *Charter to Epistetus* Introd., The Platonics . . do not, with the Stoics, constantly maintain him.

2. A Platonic lover (see A. 2 b). *Obs.*

a 1638 Cleveland *Cert. Poems*, etc. (1677) 127 Sure in this Court there Christian Lovers, call'd Platonicks, had their first Training. 1718 Amo-tomes *Tobe Bull* 1. viii, Very pretty indeed! A wife must never go abroad with a Platonick to see a play or a ball! 1739 Mrs. Centlivre *Lett. Nancy & Flamer* (1951) II. 191 To deny divinity now that stage of life, when, and when only, lovers become Platonics indeed.

3. (Usually *pl.*) Platonic love; the acts or doings of a Platonic lover.

1602 Mrs. Eggerton *Infinite* 278, Are they not o' the bare back of platonics yet? 1638 T. Mabbes *Rel. Father Powel* (1899) 16 That was attributed to a part of Platonic to lye for the bettering Donna Maria the Grave.

Plato·nical, *a.* † *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = PLATONIC A. 1.

1561 T. Norton tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. (1634) 89 Let us therefore forsake that Platonicall philosophy. 1640 H. More (title) A Platonicall Song of the Soul. 1708 Ellis. Correa tr. *Epictetus* Introd., There is no real difference between the Platonical and Stoical philosophy, in the opinion of him, and the freedom of human actions. 1843 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* iv. *Ancient Philosophy* (1862) II. 300/1 The attempt to divide matter from substance and both from things sensible or not sensible, has led to all the Pythagorean and Platonical inventions, which he regards with so much dislike.

2. = PLATONIC A. 2.

1636 Davenant *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 419 Glory can amongst you of the old time love, will prove Platonical. 1823 Byron *Don Juan* iv. lxxxvi, The earliest kind of love in love Platonical.

3. = PLATONIC A. 3.

1591 Dekker *Pantom. Marth. Dis. Fool*, I have thought good to advertise the Trustes of the 7 Platonicall bodies. *Ibid.*, The five bodyes Regulers of Platonicall. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Platonical year* (among *Platonicians*) is every fifteenth year, when comets Perihelions changed, all persons and things should return to the same state as now they are.

Hence **Plato·nically** *adv.*; **Plato·nicalness.**

1658 Rhodian *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1672) 404 The Turk? Is he platonically given? *c* 1670 Watson *Life Dr. Hackeshaw* in *Ralfe* (1791) II. The latter part of his life was Platonically to his own Idea. 1688 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial. Post.* I. (1713) 9 Which therefore agrees well with the Platonicalness of Cudworth's Genius. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 431 Malorie de Montmore was platonically jealous.

† **Platoni·cian.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *platonicien* (Oresme 1348) or L. *Platonici* as PLATONIC: see -IAN: cf. *mathematician*.] = PLATONIST.

1541 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxxvii. 189 The Platonicians suppose that God and Matter were the Principles of all Beings. 1598 Grenev *Ibid.* v. *P.* viii. 1. 199 The new Platonicians . . attributed their strength to the verbal elegance of metaphysics. 1804 R. Dixon *Apuleius, Mem.* I. *Godfryday* 117 Philo a celebrated philosopher among the Platonicians.

Platonicism (plătǫ·nĭsĭz'm). *rare.* [f. PLATONIC + -ISM.] = PLATONISM 3.

a 1656 H. Nicholas *Wks.* (1674) 333 Many naughty affections do shelter themselves under the plausible title of Platonicism. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 462 She little dreamed upon Platonicism in him.

† **Plato·nicker.** *Obs. nonce*—1. [f. PLATONIC + -ER 1.] = PLATONIST.

1580 N. T. (Bhem) *John* i. 1 note, The first sentence of the Gospel not only the faithful but the Platonickers did so admire . . that they wished it to be written in gold.

Platonism (plē·tŏnĭz'm). [ad. mod.L. *platonismus*, f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato: see -ISM. So mod.F. *platonisme* (Dict. Acad. 1762).]

1. The philosophy or doctrine of Plato, or of his followers.

1579 Lucius *Manuel. 146 Platonisme, Platonicisme.* 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* iv. *Posit.*, Those that are rightly acquainted with Platonisme, will accept of that recall galen. 1680 Pantheist *Carnegie Chr.* I. i. 21 That . . was introduced from the principles of platonism afterwards. 1808 Knox & Jebb *Chr. Sect.* II. 183 Publishing to the first that platonism was prepared providentially, not only as preliminary to Christianity, but as a kind of forerunning principle, to act occasionally in consequence of it. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 57 Platonism in Philo does for Judaism what it was soon to do for Christianity.

2. (with *pl.*) A doctrine or tenet of Platonic philosophy; a saying of, or like those of, Plato.

1620 Hakewill *Ap. Dec. Gifts of God* 400 He overthrowes one great Platonisme. *Ibid.* 624 A philosopher came to him and expounded certaine Platonicisme unto him. 1843 S. Cheever *Amer. Nile* iv. *Addresses* (1876) 163 Hear the striking platonisms of Coleridge.

3. The doctrine or practice of Platonic love. (Cf. PLATONICISM.)

1580 Alexander *Hist. Women* I. vii. 233 The Troubadour . . was not always satisfied with pure platonism, and frequently debauched the virgin or the wife whom he attended. 1823 Byron *Modern Sardanapalus* in *Fug. Rhymes*, . . platonic affection, or, more properly, reciprocal platonism, is discoverable only among married people.

Platonist (plē·tŏnĭst). [ad. med.L. *platonista* (1268 in Cantelowe), f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato: see -IST.] A follower of Plato: one who holds the doctrines or philosophy of Plato.

1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 166 The Pla-

Augustine) because of a Manichæ and of a platonizer a good christian. 1870 Lanier *Shakspere* 147 Platonizer, Platonista. 1886 *Harper's Bazar* 8 May 311/2 As for Love, the Platonists, (some of them,) go so far as to hold that the spirit of the Lover, doth pierce into the spirits of the Person Loved. 1898 Century Dict. Platonizer, Platonist. 1899 Lanier *Shakspere* 147 Platonizer, Platonista. 1900

index of less than 70: so **Platycephaly** (-sĕfăli), the condition of having a platycephalic skull (*Cent. Dict., Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Platycercine** (-sē·sain) *Ornith.* [Gr. *κέρκος* tail], *a.*, belonging to the subfamily *Platycercinæ* or broad-tailed parakeets; *sb.* a bird of this subfamily. **Platycnemic** (-knī·mik) *a. Anat.* [Gr. *κνήμη* tibia], of the tibia, broad and flat; also, of a person, having such tibiæ; so **Platycnemia** [mod.L.], **-cnemism, -cnemy**, platycnemic condition. **Platycnemian** (-sĭ·mĭăn), **-cnemous** (-sĭ·mĭŏs) *adjs. Anat.* [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow], flat in front and concave behind, as the contrum of a vertebra (= Opisthocœlian, -coelous). **Platycnemid** (-knī·mid, -knĕ·-), **-cnĕmĭdæ, -cnĕmĭdæ**, an ascalabite or fossil crocodile of the genus *Platycnemus* or family *Platycnemidæ*, having broad flat tibial and basal plates. **Platydactyl** (-dæ·ktĭl) *Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* digit], *a.*, having broad flat toes; *spec.* belonging to the division *Platydactyla* or *Dilacadactyla* of batrachians; *sb.* a platydactyl batrachian (= Dimolactyl: cf. Oxydactyl); so **Platydactylous** *a.*, flat-toed. **Platydolichocephalic** (-dɒ·likŏsĕfæ·lik) *a. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and dolichocephalic, i.e. flat, and long in proportion to its breadth. **Platygastric** *a.*, having broad gastric cavities; also, allied to the genus *Platygaster* of parasitic hymenopterous insects. **Platyglossal, -glossate, -glossous** *adjs.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having a broad tongue. **Platyhieric** (-haĭ·ĕrĭk) *a. Anat.* [Gr. *ἱερόν* (*ἱερεῖον*) = L. (*os*) *sacrum*], having a broad sacrum, or one whose breadth exceeds its height. **Platymesaticephalic** (-mesătĭsĕfæ·lik), **-mesocephalic** *adjs. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and mesati- (or meso-) cephalic, i. e. flat, and of medium breadth. **Platymeter** (-mī·tər) *Electr.* [-meter], an apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of different dielectrics in the form of plates or disks. **Platynotal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *νῶτος* back], broad-backed; *spec.* belonging to the group *Platynota* of lizards, also called *varanoid*: so **Platynotic**, *a.* = prec.; *sb.* a platynotal or varanoid lizard. **Platyodont** (-dŏnt) *Zool.* [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth], *a.* broad-toothed; *sb.* a broad-toothed animal. **Platyopia** (-ōʹpĭă) *a. Craniom.* [Gr. *ὤψ, ὠπ-* face], having a broad or flat face (*see* -opia.); so **Platyope** (-ōp), a platyopic person, animal, or skull. **Platypelic** *a. Anat.* [Gr. *πέλλα* bowl, taken as = pelvis], having a flat pelvis (*see* -pelic). **Platypetalous** (-pĕ·tălŏs) *a. Bot.*, having broad petals. **Platyphyllíne** (-fĭ·lin, -ēn), **-phýllous** (-fĭ·lŏs) *adjs. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf, *φύλλινος* of leaves], broad-leaved, or resembling a broad leaf. **Platypygous** (-pĭ·gŏs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *πυγή* rump], having broad buttocks. **Platyrhynchine** (-rĭ·nkin), **-rhynchous** (-rĭ·nkŏs) *adjs. Ornith.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* beak], having a flat or broad bill; *spec.* belonging to the genus *Platyrhynchus* or subfamily *Platyrhynchinæ* of American fly-catchers. **Platyscopic** (-skŏ·pik) *a.* [Gr. *σκοπεῖν* looker, *σκοπεῖν* to view], trade-name for a lens or combination of lenses giving a wide field of view. **Platysome** (plæ·tĭsōm) *Botton.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], a bottle of Latreille's division *Platysomata* (= the modern family *Cucujidæ*), characterized by a flat body. **Platysomid**, *sb.* a fish of the extinct family *Platysomidæ*; *a.* belonging to this family. **Platystomal** (-stōʹmăl) *a. Zool.*, having a broad flat stomach or belly-bone, as a ratite bird. **Platystomous** (plătĭ·stŏmăs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having a broad mouth or opening. **Platyurous** (-ūʹrŏs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *οὐρά* tail], having a broad or flat tail. Also Platencephalous, etc. q. v.

1878 Bentley tr. *Tschudi's Anthropl.* x. 177 The second (inferiority) has been called plastic by Mr. B. Davis, and platybasic by M. Broca. **1879-81** Packard *Proc. Bost. Mus. Hist.* (ed. 2) I. 274, I propose to divide the varieties of the skull into three classes. . . 1. The true . . may be named the mesobregmate. . . 2. Stenobregmate. . . 3. Platybregmate. Section of the vertex widened, and assuming a square figure, the cheek-bones projecting considerably beyond the outline of this section. **1898** Morris *Expos. Lex.*, *Platycnemic*, having large tibiæ. . . *platycnemism*. **1880** *Zool. Rec.* 1878 A "platycephalic skull belonged to the skeleton of an old man in the same barrow. **1878** Bentley tr. *Tschudi's Anthropl.* v. 176 Platycephalic, with the vault of the skull flattened, elliptical. **1848** Smart Sopyl., "Platycephalous, broad-headed; applied to a species of the sculpin, a teleostean. **1898** Morris *Expos. Lex.*, *Platycephalus*, *Bot.* applied to a mushroom having a flat head. . . *platycephalous*. **1894** Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IX. 360 At the base is generally a large swelling cone . . in the "Platycercian group this is very small. **1878** Bentley tr. *Tschudi's Anthropl.* iv. 86, 100 The characters which the Chilo-Australians generally, and which bears the name of "platycnemia. **1900** J. Beddoe in *Trans. Roy. Irish. Academy* XV. 388 There is very little tendency to platycnemia in the Hallyo Bay bones. **1885** *Lancet Anniv. Mem* vii. 108/2 144 The tibia or shin bone was somewhat "platycnemic or flattened. **1884** Dawkins *Cave Hunt.* v. 122 These remains . . present the peculiar character of "platycnemism. **1888** *Athenæum* 28 May 668/2 M. Manouvrier's memoir on "platycnemy in man and the anthropoids is a complete analysis of all observations made upon the shape of the tibia. **1834** R. Owen *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. Org. Nat. 101 This "platydont type . . we find in the dental and gastral vertebræ of the . . cetracanthus. **1848** Smart Sopyl., "*Platyotarian*, a lizard-shaped animal with a broad flat scapula. **1864** Webster, *Platyotic*, with *Proteus*), a kind of newt-eft, the body of which is stout, and made up of a few large plates. **1893** *Zool. Soc. Lect.*, "*Platirhine*[*sic*], having flat, broad nostrils. **1898** Morris *Expos. Lex.*, *Platyrhodophyta*, . . having the thallus expanded in form of ears. "*platyrhodophyan*. *Ibid.*, "*Platyrhomic*. . . "*Platyrhomus*. **1893** *Zool. Soc. Lect.*, "*Platyrrhiny*, with broad nostrils. Epithet applied to species or individuals in whom the nostril index (breadth × 100 : height) exceeds 70. Nearly all females of whatever race are platyrhinic, the Lemuroids under few black races come under this head. **1893** Proc. W. Thomson in *19th Rept. Brit. Assoc., Trans. Sections* 10 Electrophysicists. . a **1892** *Underwood's Treat.* For small capacities [of electricity and magnetism] the W. Thomson's "platymeter and sliding condenser may be used. **1844** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 193/2 *Varanoidæ*, a family of Lizards, designated . . as "*Platynota* or Broad-backed Saurians. **1887** D. Thomson in *Trans. Anthropl. Inst.* XIV. 334 Individual skulls or races having indices below 70·0 might be named "platypellic or flat basal, from 70·0 to 77·0 metapellic. **1889** *Athenæum* 21 Jan. 126/3 The terms *pro-phi*, *mesaphi*, and *platyphi* were suggested for skulls or races showing various degrees of development in this respect. **1893** *Zool. Soc. Lect.*, "*Platyprosopic*, term applied by Cuvier to guinea having a broad face and forehead. **1882** Thompson *R. Linnæ. Lichens* I. 72 Thallus soft-membranaceous, stellate, appressed, "platyphyllous. **1898** Morris *Expos. Lex.*, "*Platyrrhodeæ*. **1881** *Nature* 7 Sept. 439/2 A new "*Platyrrhopus* [one of lower genera and a larger field than . . previously made. **1893** G. Allen in *Weekly Sun* 27 Jan. 3/1 Six months in the fields with a platyscopic lens would teach them strange things about the world around them. **1892** Baldwin *Dict. Sci. etc.*, "*Platysomus*, . . species with a wide and nearly depressed body. . . These insects are found under the bark of trees. **1900** *Nature* 20 Sept. 502/1 It has the "platysomid head outlines and a long tailed dorsal. **1898** Morris *Expos. Lex.*, "*Platystomal*. "*Platystomous*. . . "*Platytoxus*.

Platyhelminth (plætĭhe·lmĭnth). *Zool.* Also **platthelminth**. [f. mod.L. pl. *Platyhelmintha*, *-thes*, f. Platy- + Gr. *ἕλμινς* (*ἕλμινθ-*) worm: see Helminth.] An animal of the group *Platyhelmintha* or *Platyhelmethes*, comprising the nemertean, trematode, cestode, and turbellarian worms (with other classes in some classifications): a flat-worm.

1858 Dict. Gynæcology's Compl. Anat. 129 In most Platyhelminthes the mouth is more forward than the head. **1859** *Cent. Dict.*, Platthelminth. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 100 Bilharzia . . hæmatobia is a trematode platyhelminth, inhabiting the veins of man, monkeys, and probably also of cattle and dogs. **1900** *Daily Chron.* 30 Dec. 3/4 The Platyhelminthes included . . four flukes, and "tape-worms . . besides (other) non-parasitic creatures devoid of a vermicular form.

Platypod (plæ·tĭpŏd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πλατύπους*, *πλατυποδ-* flat-footed: cf. next.]

a. adj. Having broad or flat feet; *spec.* belonging to the group *Platypoda* of monotrematous mammals (typical genus *Platypus*: see next); or to the group *Platypoda* of gastropod molluscs, having a broad flat foot adapted for crawling; also in *Ornith.* having the toes joined so as to form a broad sole, syndactyl. b. *sb.* A broad-footed animal; one belonging to any of these groups.

1848 Smart Sopyl., *Platypod*, a broad-footed animal. **1864** In Webster.

Platypus (plæ·tĭpŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L. (Shaw 1799), a. Gr. *πλατύπους* flat-footed, f. *πλατύς* flat + *πούς* foot. Orig. the generic name, but, having already been given to a genus of beetles, it was in 1800 changed for *Ornithorhynchus*.] A name of the Ornithorhynchus or Duck-mole of Australia.

1799 *Shaw Naturalist's Misc.* X. Pl. 385 *Explan.*, The Duck-billed Platypus. **1832** Bennett *Tour Phillip's Land* II. 21 The skins of the . . opossum, tiger-cat, and platypus, or ornithorhynchus paradoxus, are imported. **1878** R. B. Brough *Aborigines of Victoria* I. 191 The duck-billed platypus makes its nests, but lives in holes on the banks of rivers.

attrib. **1893** *Gardener's Mag.* June 292/1 Platypus hunting requires to catch an eye and hand as shooting woodcock in close cover. *Ibid.*, 292/1 Platypus shopping bags and purses are now displayed by the fair who crowd the marts...in Melbourne, or...in Sydney.

Platyrrhina, platyrhine (plætĭrəi·nə, *a.*, *sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *platyrrhīni*-*us*, f. Gr. *πλατύς* Platy- + *ῥίς, ῥιν-* nose.]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the division *Platyrrhina* of the order *Quadrumana*, comprising those apes or monkeys which have the nostrils considerably apart and directed forwards or sideways, and the thumbs nearly or quite non-opposable. It includes all the apes of the New World. b. *sb.* A platyrrhine monkey. (Distinguished from Catarrhine and Steatorrhine.)

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Platyrhinæ*, . . these monkeys are peculiar to the New World. **1857** Worcester, *Platyrhine*, *Platyrrhini*, &c. (ref. to) III. 963 Remains of an extinct platyrrhine monkey. **1862** Dana *Man. Geol.* 490 note, They include . . the Platyrrhines, peculiar to South America, having the nostrils retroverted and wide apart. **1873** Rolleston *Anim. Pers. Anim.* I. 74 The great semi-human anthropoid and platyrrhine apes of the coasts of South America.

2. *Anthropol.* Having the nose, or the nasal bones, flat or broad; having a nasal index of from 51 to 58. b. as *sb.* A platyrrhine person or skull.

1888 J. Dallas in *Trans. Anthropl. Inst.* 302 The nose is platyrrhine.

So **Platyrrhinian** (plætĭrĭ·nĭăn) *a.* and *sb.* = prec. (in either sense); **Platyrrhiny** (plætĭrəi·nĭ), the condition of being platyrrhine.

1878 Bentley tr. *Tschudi's Anthropl.* v. 6, 117 The platyrrhinians, with the nasal skeleton wide. **1893** *Zool. Soc. Lect.*, *Platyrrhinian*, platyrrhiny; also, to *Anthropol.*, having flattened, broad nasal bones. . . *Platyrrhiny*, the condition of being platyrrhinian. **1897** *Trans. Anthropl. Inst. Nov.* 263 Platyrhiny, elongated narrow palate, and large teeth...are exaggerated in the Akka.

Platysma (plătĭ·zmă). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πλατύσμα* flat piece, plate, flat cake, f. *πλατύνειν* to widen, f. *πλατύς* broad, flat.]

†1. *Med.* (Occas. gen.) *Obs.* (or never in Eng. use.)

1693 Blancard's *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Platisma*, a broad Muscle which proceeds from the [*sic*] *Humon. Lex. Facies*. **1893** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lex.*

2. *Anat.* (In full, *platysma myoides* or *myoides*: see Myoid.) A thin broad layer of muscular fibres just beneath the skin on each side of the neck in man, extending from the shoulder and collar-bone to the face; corresponding to the *panniculus carnosus* (see Panniculus 1) of some quadrupeds.

1693 Blancard's *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Platysma Myoides*. **1804** Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* (1820) 31 A man...had a large tumour on the side of his neck, beneath the *platysma myoides*. **1890** G. V. Black *Anat.* 70 The facial artery...is covered, at first, by the platysma. **1899** Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VII. 191 The fat begins with spoons in the right platysma, and ears frequently confused to this muscle.

Pland (plănd), *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Af. L. *plandi-re* to applaud, prop. to strike, clap the hands. So obs. F. *plaudir* (cf. *plaudissement* applause).] *nonce*, To applaud; to praise.

1598 Chettle *Kinde Hartes Dreame* sig. Biiv, That all our learned all the Gods may send, Pleading our remain and the happie end. **1642** H. More *Song of Soul* I. iii. xxxix. But you ... Ope to God, his tender arms do grant, And plead your wishes. **1784** Cowper *Expostulation* 303 The Pleiads...Plant thy lyre basing. **1824** in *Blackw. Mag.* Trials (1752) the Ys of Surrey says the ready hand To pland a burden.

†**Plaudable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. pres. + -able.] Deserving of applause or favourable reception; = Plaudible 2.

1596-7 Q. Eliz. *St. Paul*, &c. in D'Ewes *Journ. Introd.* 108 Those things being so plaudable (*in marg. MS.*), as tolerated to all men they are.

†**Plaudat**, *a. Obs. rare.* [? erroneous form of Plaudit.] = next.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. 124 Questionlie the chiefe Actours in al affrayes, gave the Plaudat (cf. 1591 Plaudite), 1631 Plaudite] to Lord his Consorte. **1600** Yorkshire *Tragedy* (*Lamb.*), *Prol.*, 11. 19/b, To move her with the thundring furniture, Of wooden stiles, and pleasing plaudats.

Plaudit (plɔ·dit), *sb.* Also 7 -dite. [Shortened from Plaudite.] An act of applauding; a sound of applause; a clapping of the hands, or other audible expression of approval or praise; hence, any emphatic expression of approval.

1624 Quarles *Sol Perp. Wks.* Div. Poems (1896) 121 Expect On Hands, when the Play is done. **a1688** Denham *Poems, Of Old Age* iv. 43 True Wisdom wears our Actions to disuse, Not only the last Plaudite to expect. **1739** R. Bull tr. *Desfontaines' Confessions* 79 Happy! then all Paltry, if still you find The Plaudit of your own impartial Mind. **1838** Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, The Romeo was received with hearty plaudits. **1883** S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 242 Pocketing the noisy plaudits of the pit and gallery to the chief...approval of the cultivated few.

Hence **Plaudit** *v.* (rare), also ? -dite, to applaud.

1840 Vision *Under Hist., Command.* Virtue, He that has Wit To think a Sin, and Courage to plaudite it May wear the Laurell. **1908** R. Bridges in *Weekly Sun* 20 May 2/3 The world should beat my ramp, And warlike men and sirplings should plaudit high and long.

Plaudite (plɔ·dĭtĭ). Also 6 **plaudetie** -ptie, 6–7 -dite, -ity. [a. L. *plaudite* applaud (ye)! 2 pl. imperative of *plaudire* to applaud; the customary appeal for applause made by Roman actors at the end of a play. The ending was early confounded with that of obs. *n* in -ity: later the final -*e* became mute, giving rise to Plaudit.]

1. An appeal for applause at the conclusion of a play or other performance. (Now only as Latin.)

1567 Drant *Horace, Art of Poetry* A v, That when the Epilogue is done we may with Rumbe tumbe, after the plaudite strike up our plausible measure. **1598** Florio *Ital. Dict.* 84 He addressed with all that fould conclusion, for a Plaudite. . . Now clap your hands and all with one consent acclame. **1680** Baxter *Cath. Theologie* (1701) 56 A Comedy built in a monstrous, and unreasonable form and the "plaudite heard amid the awful silence of the grave.

†2. *transf.* A round of applause. *Obs.* (Now Plaudit.)

(The request put for the thing requested: cf. *to grant a petition, request*, etc.)

1533 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 A Plaudite and Bon Grados for so happy an event. And then to business 1. 1592 *Gabriel Harvey* [see V. 1]. For Gabriel Harvey really spoke, or so hoist a plaudite. 1614 T. M. *Two Maids of Moreclacke* Ep. (C.) Who... That's but an Earl of Moralitie. This, a Re-assurer to a Plaudite. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 158 ¶ 3 The House passed his Account with a Plaudite.

Plaudi·tor, *rare*—1. [1579 f. PLAUDIT + -OR, or f. L. *plaudito* to applaud (*plaudit-* being error, taken as ppl. stem) + -OR: cf. *auditor*.] One who applauds. So **Plaudi·tory** *a.*, applauding; applausive, laudatory.

1613 CHAPMAN *Lett.* II. 204, No dramatic author ever had so large a number of unpolluted, unbiassed, yet preferment-free plauditers in the theatre, as I had. *a* 1849 HOOD *Lit. & Literal* xix, His silver palmers All sinking round, with grave and learned faces, Were very plaudítory. 1897 [see H. TAYLOR *Poems, Narrative in Shade* I. A thousand journals toom with good report And plaudítory paragraph.

Plaunche, Plaunsher(e, -our(e, obs. ff. PLANCH, PLANCHER. **Plaunflet**, obs. error f. PAMPHLET, **Plaunke**, obs. f. PLANK.

†**Plause**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *plausu-s* (*ex* stem), vbl. sb. f. *plaudere* to applaud.] Applause.

c 1590 tr. *Pol. Vers. Eng. Jesu Examen* No. 241 (R) So dangerous was he to provoke after voice, plause and congratulation. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Lond.* iii. 396 To gain to themselves the popular plause of meekness and mildness.

Plausibility (plɔːzibi·liti). [f. L. *plausibili-s* (see PLAUSIBLE) + -ITY. So F. *plausibilité* (1725).] The quality of being plausible.

†**1.** Readiness to applaud or approve. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 180 He... was conducted through the Cities of London with great admiration and plausibilitie of the people running gleefully on all sides. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 208 Although the antient Orators reserved this token of approbation from the hands of their auditors yet they never inhibited upon any occasion such Manner of plausibilities to the people.

†**2.** The quality of deserving applause or approval; agreeableness of manner or behaviour; affability; with *pl.*, an instance of this, something worthy of applause; a praiseworthy quality or trait, an agreeable or courteous act. (Cf. PLAUSIBLE *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 69 Who's the salutator of Basil. Gregg? A. Nullus... What the plausibilities of Master? A. Nullus. 1612 SIR T. SMITH *Hist. Edw. VI*, 1608. 103 Hoping by such his plausibility and inducements to purchase to himselfe there best countenance for the pleasing of the Empire. 1633 VAUGHAN *Left & Right Hadnock in Ps.* Wks. (1846) I. p. xlv, (He) carried on his dignity with that humble, modest, benignity, affability, and other gracious plausibilities, that in a place of trust he contented those whom he could not satisfy. 1681 GLANVILL *Saddducismus* Pref. He must study the little plausibilities, and accomodate the humour of the Many.

2. As a quality of an argument, statement, or the like: Seeming worthiness of acceptance; appearance of reasonableness; specious ness.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 100 Using the plausibility of large and befitting words to defend himself. *a* 1725 SWIFT (J.) The last version... was allowed indeed to have more plausibility, but less truth. 1746 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. I. 32 The Circumstances which gave some Plausibility to the Fiction. 1824 L. HUNT *Rep. Comm.* 128, 56 I. 172 The analogy of other languages gives plausibility to the conjecture. 1831 LEWIS *Prim. Cust.* I. 33 He had the art to throw an air of plausibility over the most improbable parts of his theory.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this; a plausible argument, statement, or the like.

1680 [see TAYLOR *Chief. Dublin.* 1. 1]. Nothing but a heap of probable inducements, plausibilities, and witty appearances. 1681 MEDLEY (*Oxford* 161) (1900) 308 *Political* plausibilities will reconcile men to everything, save the depravation of their property.

c. As a quality of a person: Capacity of putting forward plausible statements; fair-spokenness.

1734 FARQUHAR *Tom. Wylie* v. iii, A certain plausibility in his voice and behaviour would have deceived any. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 173 His plausibility long enabled him to explain away his conduct.

†**Plausibilize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 **plausibilise**. [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To render "plausible" or acceptable; to ingratiate.

1634 PEACHAM *Ch. Hist.* 10. ix. § 7 By erecting and endowing of Religious Houses; as to plausibilize himself, especially among the Clergy.

Plausible (plɔːzibl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **-able, -obile, -phile**, 7– **plausable, plawsible**, 6–7 **plausifble, plawsible**. [ad. L. *plausibili-s* deserving applause, acceptable, f. *plaus-*, ppl. stem of *plaudere* to applaud: see PLAUD v. and -IBLE. Cf. F. *plausible* (1552).]

†**1.** Deserving of applause or approval; praiseworthy, laudable, commendable. *Obs.*

1580 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* 11. 216 To see it should not be very laborious, and yet very plausible to bestow so (the) great thanks (that) is due (to) him because he hath risen as spectacles. 1598 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 189 The plausible examples of... dearie such vertuous Romanes, and lovely sanctified Gentiles. 1637 R. HARRISON tr. *St. Ambrose* 1. 208 Those exercises which may (likely) more plausible. 1702 *Spectator* No. 1 (1712) II. 10, 11. 402 Is there a fair and plausible Enthusiasm, a reasonable Fervor and Transport allow'd to other Subjects?

†**2.** Such as to be received with favour; acceptable, agreeable, pleasing, gratifying; winning public approval, generally acceptable, popular. *Obs.* (Common in late 16th and 17th c.)

1542 Former Confut. 161, 178, Nothyngs was so plausyble to the people as perswadyng against the laws Agrarie. 1569 *Stow Ann.* 1136 This change was very plausible or well pleasing to the Nobility and Gentrye. 1590 in *Sandys' Lett.* (1685) IV. 109 Which... you will allow to be a desperate cyphe under any carry of the most plausible characterizing. 1628 D'EWES *Chas. I*, I. iii. 36 An insensive against royal prelacy would always be plausible.

†**b.** Of persons, or their manners, etc.: Affable, agreeable, ingratiating, winning. *Obs.* (Cf. 3 b.)

1577–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 667 The said receivar ressavit the saidis offenderis with plausabill wordis to desire. 1622 HEYWOOD *Generall.* II. 109 His report more plausible and his countenance more amiable than the former. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 20 The Name of Man (seen in a blunt, affable, and plausible manner). *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleasr. of Melanch.* Wks. 1730 I. 87 A plausible postastic. 1841 LAYTON *Ser.* 2 *Mem.* (C.), Robert, you are a careful, sober, plausible man.

3. Having an appearance or show of truth, reasonableness, or worth; apparently acceptable or trustworthy (but often with implication of mere appearance); fair-seeming, specious. (Chiefly of arguments or statements.)

1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 589 Unable provision of that plausibill argument to draw the Queen a large tale of ignorant persones. 1588 *Shak. IV. iii.* The operation ... has as plausible force to enforce the ... gentlemill forces finded. 1660 DRYDEN *Medal* 111 A Tempting Doctrine, plausible and new. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 ¶ 7 They told me such a plausible story, that I laughed at their Credulousness. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 259 According even to the avowed doctrines of Protagoras and Gorgias, as teach would class any higher value than that of a plausible opinion. 1876 *Pass. Jeb. Pract. Ch. Lond.* I. 38 Little aided by conjecture, however plausible.

b. Of persons: Characterized by presenting specious arguments, etc.; fair-spoken (with implication of deceit).

1646 HEN. CARY *Eng. Chart.* (1651) 29 So is it with the Plausible. By dint of continually persuading to be good, wise, or zealous, they insensibly attract the love and esteem of them and whether. 1660 ERASMUS *Coun. Life Pass Wks.* (Robert II. 307 A smoother ... than a spark, that a smooth, plausible gentleman. 1875 A. R. HOPE *Scientific Friends* 201 He was a plausible, cunning kind of fellow.

†**4.** In active sense: Expressive of applause or approbation; plaudite, applausive. *Obs.*

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* iv. E vj b, Now I will haste to declare of what sense it ought to be true and Christen prayer is, yf ever ... any of you could behold with plausible delight in it. 1580 [see PLAUDITE 1]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvi. 1 He For a while there was a plausible noise heard among them as they approved his words. 1601 C. FITZGEFFREY *Sir Francis A plausible Acclamation*, The Chaire of Saint, and the Hem-men. *Epistol.*

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* That which is plausible; a plausible argument or statement.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 180 Having answered the silly vulgar, by the dash of their heads, to some plausible or other. 1670 *Moral Maxis Eng.* 201 To discourse to argue (plausibles). 1674 CHESTER *Misc. Sidereal* 1682 III. 208 The plausibles Plausible as records.

C. Comb., as *plausible-looking*.

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxv, With a very plausible-looking tray.

Plau·sibleness. Now *rare*. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being plausible; plausibility.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* v. i. (1632) 9 Now a divine, plausiblenesse gaines friends, and with gaes fees. 1660 THOMAS *Mem. to.* Wks. 1731 I. 130 The Generality of the House of Commons were carried ... with the Plausibleness of the Thing. 1705 S. CLARKE *Dem. Being God* ix. 139 It might have Objected with much more Plausibleness, than the Ingenious Cause cannot be Free.

Plausibly (plɔːzibli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a plausible manner.

†**1.** With applause; approvingly. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 240 His Judgement is so often, and so plausibly vouched by the curteous auditor. 1602 DEKKER *Patient Grissil.* Ep. to, And plausibly (as I hope) will they entertain This Comedie. 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 3 Domitian plausibly did give counsel To Tarquin's overweening banishment. 1648 tr. *Boccalini Pietal. Rep.* v. 201, 272 We hope they will plausibly entertain our embassage, or candidedly correct our indiscretions.

†**2. a.** So as to deserve applause, commendably. **b.** So as to win approval; acceptably, agreeably; affably. *Obs.*

1620 BP. HALL *Contempt. O. T.* i. 21, Who can hope to live plausibly and sincerely among so many Cains? 1632–3 *Reg. Consolation Cases* (Camden) 233 If you preach to applause plausibly there is temporall preferment to be obtained on you knees. 1650 ROGERS *Ezekiah* v. 222, 171 Having the Faculty of discoursing readily, and plausibly.

3. With an appearance of truth or trustworthiness; in a way that seems true or right; with fair show; speciously.

1646 *Standing of Five* 32 They might more plausibly indeed the common People ... by some shows or Whitenall. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xi. 48 Mr. Hume ... plausibly apologizes for Charles I. 1856 MRS. GOSS *Eng. Chur.* (1868) 28 In England, you may do what you like, provided you do it plausibly. Cant your way through life, with the serene deadly ease to your souls. 1884 DONCASTER in *Munch. Examin.* 28 May 6/1 The objection might be urged more plausibly if the question ... were now heard of for the first time.

Plausive (plɔːsiv), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *plaus-*, ppl. stem of *plaudere* (see PLAUD v.) + -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of applauding; expressive of approval by or as by applause; applausive.

1600 HAYWARD *Of ten Kings* and one Wkt. (1634) 3, 100 Those plausive shouts, which give you appetite. 1660 ERASMUS *Nat. Foulness* (1877) 5 When Phoebus [sic] waits (his plausive Cocks). 1733 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 4 They who have a quick sense of being where there is no noise, with a better grace, because the plausive sound makes them more sprightly. 1819 WORDSW. *Brothers Cove* I No neighbour work but gained the plausive smile Of all-beholding Providence! 1830 RAMSAY *Ess. & Addr., Wreck & Plagu Wks.* (Rotw) 121, by The young graduate ... would ... find the air faintly echoing with plausive academic thunders.

†**2. a.** = PLAUSIBLE 1 or 2. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 13 His plausive words He scatter'd not in ears, but grafted them To grow there and to bear. 1606 — *Ham.* v. ii. 30 By some laws, that too much o'er-crosses The form of plausive manners.

†**b.** = PLAUSIBLE 3. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. i. 19 What shall I say I have done? It must be a very plausive invention that carries it. 1787 *Addp. in Mem. Reg.* 1456/1 The plausive appearance of false measures. 1800 R. PALMERSTON *Journal Lexington's Zodiac Math.* 2 *Papists* C.], All this under the plausive pretence of Toleration.

Plaustral (plɔːstrăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plaustr-um* wagon + -AL.] Pertaining to a cart or wagon.

1782 GILLIES *Cic. Br.* Introd. Whether the grand jury, in council assembled, had gloriously continued to encourage plaustral mirth, I cannot take upon me to determine. 1883 ROGERS *Pleas. Eng.* 158 The carter...is convinced of the truth of a plaustral catastrophe as they incredible to him.

†**Plaustrary**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plaustrārius* belonging to a wagon, *sb.* a wagoner: f. *plaustr-um* wagon: see -ARY.] A carter, a wagoner.

1599 B. D. *Hippotamachia* 58 b, Those two Nymphes plaustrarious, did take them downe (the coursers of the) repentante to raphael on wheels I paul deliver them... to the waynes. *Ibid.* The five Table having changed, eueric thing was brought backe againe to the plaustrycles.

Plautine (plɔ·tin), *a.* [ad. L. *Plautīnus* of or belonging to Plautus.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Roman comic poet Plautus (died B. C. 184).

1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 190/3 The 'Miles'...contains much textual matter, not to speak of the Plautine verses which the author has included in his preface. 1882 A. S. WILKINS in *Manchest. Brit.* XIV. 230/1 It is needless to dwell further upon the details of Plautine warmth.

Plaw, plawa, obs. forms of PLAY.

Plawmaher, obs. form of PLAYMAKER *sb.*

Play (plē), *sb.* Forms: 1 **plega**, *Angl.* **plæga**, 3 **pleje, pleye, pleay, pleize**, 3–7 **pley**, 4 **plei(e, 4–5 pleye**, 4 **plai**, 5–7 **playe**, 6 **plaie**, 4– **play**. 2. 1 *Merc.* **plæga**, 3 **pleye, plehe**, 5–7 **plawe**, 4 **plai**, 5 **plaw**. 7. 3 **pleel, pleowe, pleye, pleohe**. (OE. *plega* (*plæga, plæg-*), wk. sb. from root of *plegi(a)n*, *-ian, plegian, plegian* to PLAY, q. v. As in the verb, the phonology is difficult; the OE. forms vary in the vowel: the usual WSax. *plega* and Anglian *plæga* have given the mod. *play*; the Anglian *plæga* gave ME. *plehe, pleow*, and *plaw*. The 13th c. 7 forms appear to mix the two types *plē(i)e* and *pleowe*.]

1. Exercise, brisk or free movement or action.

†**1.** Of living beings: Active bodily exercise; brisk and vigorous action of the body or limbs, as in fencing, dancing, leaping, swimming, clapping of the hands. *Obs.*, or merged in other senses.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1477 *Palestra*, plæga. *a* 900 *Cura Pastoralis* (1871) 52 Se wæstl bæt[ræ]ð, eal[ræ]ð, ece gefeo. *Ælfredian* plega. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1334 Lagu-cræftig scyndde gehlemed to hyhte, bær se hæpe-bora æfter mundgripe monfremed gegnæsta. *a* 1200 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1982 *Þær* was heard plega, wæligera wrixl, wigerna mixl, blad hlifiendra. *c* 1250 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1001 (MS. C. D. E.) Þær he cuðlic myrðor hand plegan on ðegel cynnes to þeowotan þonne Ufic[ing] hine to bysne. *c* 1290 GLOU. in *Wr.-Wülcker* 541/14 *Gesticulatio*, plega. *c* 1400 PYNS. *Cell. Hous.* 221 (Halliw.) *ornatus, furnis accustrelicus* ... þat es to sayne, þat ware [sic] clothis, be bridels chopynge, be forke chaynes. *Ibid.* 281 plega be whiche þe grace of gladnesse, for of hit is kid þat es at plese kidd... Þis ouk chaunkes and þat oppinli, nowthe gomdrich. *a* 1450 *St. Katerine* 180 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 217 Þare was non at here plawes Whi3 shuld and spere war[e] drawe Þat hurte ouht þat[e]rinne.

2. The gestures made by such birds to attract the hens.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. ii. iv. § 1. 72 The 'play' of the capercailzie is very remarkable; it is confined to the males, who indulge in it in order to entertain and excite the hens.

c. The action of lightly and briskly wielding or plying (as a weapon in a contest). Also in *combination*, as *bucklers-play, swordplay*.

Shrewsb. Chron. 1877 *Oct.* 5/2 Sam has succeeded to Sam Bodington's empire (smiles). 1890 *Scottish Cities, Liberal Split Small profits, quick* New *glasgow*[sic]*ites*. *a* 1000 *Wulfstan* 19 Eft is to gesettenne æt hám oweorðlicnes ... and forlongan wibbe on weal hám. 1870 TENNYSON *Pharmaceut. of Love* (Globe) 1/2 Lancer, *Allard Knight* iv. 39 In the play of spears, Fell all the cavaliers. 1880 DICKENS *Christmas Trees* 18, Some of the sword play being very skilful. 1897 F. J. CHESTER *Dreams Fire Lands, Fire-tree* 78, I threw him to earth, and he lay there. For all his boasted play. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 20 Oct. 8/6 The latter's play being very covert, and his parries both neat and effective.

2. Of physical things: Rapid, brisk, or light movement, usually alternating or tidal; elusive

change or transition (of light or colour); light motion about or impact upon something.

a 1626 F. Greville *Mustapha* Chorus ii, Wks. 1938 I. 116 A play of Sunne-motes from euery small World rome. 1660 *Sorrowes Thrisdaie* sig. viii, Alternate light and darkenes, like the play Of swallowes on the warme's lovelock'd arme. 1805 W. Sarsfield *Mem. Waters* 402 This operation always admits the play of air upon the feverish body. 1832 *Receiver Lime-Mill Pond*, Wks. 1906 I. 370 The new, with restless play, Was clearing through a Receiver its long and steady way. 1875 Darwin *Depths of Life* iii. 53 Iridescent play of colours. a 1876 See G. C. Swayne *Lect. Archdeac.* (1878) I. 224 This glow, great play of light and shade.

b. Short for *play of light or colour* (as above).

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 You may see it upon full stripped Ivory, which granteth the Play of the Stone. 1829 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 103 The intention of foils is either to increase the lustre or play of the stones, or more generally improve the colour, by giving an additional hue to the finger. *Ibid.* 106 To crystals or pastes, that have some share of play, it gives a most beautiful brilliance.

†3. (In form *plane.*) A boiling up, ebullition. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Plane, or playenge, *bullicio, ebullicio.* 1620 Boullaye *Pilgr.* 201, 20th. Hale them all together as a sack doe, until they have had ten playes or waves.

4. *fig.* and *gen.* Action, activity, operation, working; often implying the idea of rapid movement or change, variety, etc. (Now almost always of abstract things, as feeling, fancy, thought, etc.; formerly of persons.)

1599 Shakes. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 158 Without newgrounds, But to glance shrewd, and speak pleas of Battaile. 1692 J. Ellis (title) Pt. *Reformer's Reflect.* vi. § 41 (2nd hath much evil things in his Divine play or operation out of his Spirandus. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 322 There will be a play of double affinity, and a double decomposition will take place. 1837 *Dunciad's Favorite* 10, 14 That enchanting play of fancy which had once characterized her. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 230 The pleasant and pointless gleam betrays subjects for dramatic treatment. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xciii, The lively play of fancy.

b. Pl. *? In play*: actively engaged or employed; so *out of play*, unoccupied, out of employment or office (*obs.*). *In full play*: in full action or operation, acting with its full force.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 9 Sept., There are endeavours to get my Lord out of play at sea. 1669 *Ibid.* 28 Jan., My Lord Privy Seale, whose I never before knew so he to be much play, as to be of the Cabinet. 1719 Swift *To Pope Clergyman* Who, 1735 II. v. 13 Men who were laughed at for being out of play, have been found to...persuade their former friends with every new system of administration. 1844 Ainsworth *Acho. Mr. Ledbury* xviii, The canal basins was in full play. 1873 Lytton *Coming Race* v, There was a huge engine in the wall which was in full play.

c. *To hold or keep* (a person, etc.) *in play* (orig. *to hold or keep* (a person) *play*): to keep exercised, occupied, or engaged; to give (a person) something to do (usually in the way of self-defence or delay, as in a contest). Also, to keep (something) in exercise or practice (sport, 1809).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 35 b, The Cardenall ... prayed God that the Kynge of Scottes worldly cosyn myght kyll pepynacion, for he wyshte hope hym playe with the tyme that the Kynge of Englande came vnto of Frauncon. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded. 3 Hee...hath...kept mee playe, with other bookes then plaine with cox. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvi. 1801 [Hel. had by all the devices and policies of wisedom, neither him and kept him play. *c* 1642 T. Tuckie *Siege of Carlisle* (1810) 12 Forces was the only man who held the Cavaliers in play. 1698 Congr. *Way to Thrive* 20 To overcome them, or else to hold them play. 1704 Swift *Pres. Aff. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 102 A struggling faction keeps them continually in play. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. ? 2 To keep my devotion and my mind in play by the rehearsal of my authors or two. 1842 Macaulay *Lays, Horatius* xxiii, I, with two more to help me, Will hold the foe in play. 1851 J. Richardson in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 194/1 Nothing that we have taken in wish...could hold her play.

d. *To come into* (? *to*) *play*: to come into action or operation, become active (formerly of persons: cf. b). *To be being or call into play*: to begin to exercise, bring into action, make active.

1850 Watson *Crt. Jas. I* 40 Salisbury thing out that any of those his factions should come into play. 1692 Locke *Lower. Interest, Wks.* 1727 II. 32 Today your new Coin comes in play, which is 5 per Cent. lighter. 1708 Duncan in *Ld. J. Hayes Hist. o. Cold Bath*, v. 336 A Thermoter in England almost wears out, but now it begins to come in Play again. 1799 Hist. *Mem. Penn. Indus.* (ed. 4) I. 113 Those machines in which their kind of talents are not likely to be brought into play. 1840 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 324 The muscular fibres of the stomach ... were come into play. 1865 W. Arnold *Rec. Ind. Govt.* II. 81 The intelligence and judgment of Mr. Hodson...were brought into play. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 3. The number of the incidents in which their kind of talents are not likely to be brought into play. 1890

d. *In play*: said of a ball, etc. = being played with, being sent in the course of the game. *No end of play.* *Hessian play*, taunl. (in *Cricket and Football*), that part of the ground within definite boundaries in which the game, or the chief part of it, is carried on.

1892 in 'The' *Cricket Man* (1893) 56 If the striker touch... the ball while in play. *Ibid.* 60 The fieldsmen must return the ball as fast as they can to the place between the wicket and the bowling crease. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 2/2 Walker tried another big kick, but the ball fell in play, and was well returned by Roland-Jones.

e. Phr. † *Ball play* (obs.), *boy's play*, *child's play*: applied to anything that involves very little trouble, or is of very little importance; a very easy or trifling matter. (See BALL *sb.*[1] 21, BOYS'-PLAY, CHILD *sb.* 18.) Formerly also with *a* (see 8).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Al nis bute ase hal plawen [*MS. C* plawe]. *c* 1386 *Wife of Bath's Prol.* 18 *Ye han* [*Lachelier* etc. *haven*] *set Crist* [*R. Oth. Christ*] *nat* [*Lachelier* etc. *noght*] *yow* [*Lachelier* etc. *unto*] *a lord*, *yis lo out o. days wynne ner children plays*, but *here* [*L. O.* *his*] *thanke wonde is inclined of perfeccioun of Religioun* [*Lachelier* etc. *Religious folke*]. 1460 TOWN. *Mankind* 1. 1 *Mankynde*, *come*, 179 This *game* was *but a balle play* in comparison of that. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 961/1 To make this allegation, is but a boyes play. 1587 MACHLAN *Hist. Reg. Sc.* 1. 320 Elderly gentlemen who had seen service which was to Gilbi's play. 1890 SCHOMBURGK (*Survey*) *Barbice. Advt.* 6, 1882) 74 This throwing of captured whales is no boy's play.

† f. In the game of Bezel: see QUAT. *Obs.*

1674 CAVEND. *Cowgill. Gamester* 100, 175 They make three heaps, the King, the Pair, and the Trinity... He that wins most tricks takes up the heap that is called the Play.

11. *spec.* The playing of a game or games for money or other valuable stakes; gaming, gambling.

a 1300 *Fabric* 2 *Bk.* 376 Jeron to wode he [Welsh nol] *pole* Pur to legge he cope to pleie. *a* 1580 in *Hazlewood's Memo.* xxv (Adv.: 153 By lease is play nott to forget. They dainye they done care. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abuses* (1592) II. 150 He has lost however many at play. 1710 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4704/4 Of them Rodbarry, Esq.; Deputy Governor Portsmouth open his House ... to Morrow ... to Keep Play for all Persons of Quality and Gentlemen, being the only Person authorized so to do. 1763 *Parish Lett.* I. (1806) 4 A young nobleman... ruined by play. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* (ed. 2) 228 During the summer, when, from the excitement of the season, the extent of play is always the greatest.

12. In phrases *fair play*, *foul play*: rarely *lit.* (in sense 10); usually *fig.* (in sense 9): action, conduct, dealing: see FAIR *a.* 10c, FOUL *a.* 14 b. So † *false play*, unauthorized dealing (*obs.*). *While the play is good* (Sc.), before the situation becomes serious, dangerous, or unpleasant.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 246 (Harl. MS.) Trusting ... that the love wolde have kende hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 1 b, Wolde God princes would have trouthe in their promises, and kepe them for their honour, and not to breake them for their profite, for then shall they be sure to have fayre play shewed vnto them. 1570 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1590) 462 b, To preserve any finde play that might be offered vnto me. 1595 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 101, *etc.* 1600 FORD, *etc.* 'Tis Foul play, I say. 1618 BOLTON *Flood* 10 b, 1688 We know the Bee (and Hive anew). Before 1745 in 21 Sol. Eng. 1790 C. JOHNSTON *Pilkid Man* 11. iv. She endeavoured ... to give both sides fair play. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, Come, bairdie, speak while the play is good; you're too young to keep the bowden well for bald old pow. 1833 LYTTON *Nt. Novel* I. xii. To strict truth, it was hardly fair play.—It was almost swindling. 1888 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 3/4 Mr. Bass had good bag hearing enough has given rise to the conspicuous case of foul play. *Mod. Sc.* Stop now while the play is good: you have given for enough.

13. [from the notion of recreation, sense 6] Cessation or abstinence from work; the condition of being idle, or not at work (as of workmen on strike, or out of employment); *the play* (Sc.), holiday from school.

1810 SCOTT. *Jill's Wall* x. 1.23 A father ... whom skill ... had it stretch'd no far, would have made nature immortal, and death should have play for lacke of worke. 1725 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 53 There was never a schoolboy more desirous to have the play than I am to have more of this world. 1772 Mrs. MONTAGU in Doran *Lady Last C.* vii. (1887) 173 The doctor allowed me to ask a play for the boys, which made them very happy. 1808 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 130 You surely has gien him the play day, I think, sir, you might has gien him the play. 1849 DARGAN *Ophel* (1883) 116 When painters and colliers strike they term it going to play. 1866 ROGERS *Comm. Wealth Office* 29 Down to the time when compulsory education ... began being laid up by strikers. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 The question of 'play' [in] to be discussed, as the next conference [which] will settle the question how long the cessation of work is to last. 1900 STRACHAN *Rhodda's Diary-not* 182 It was Saturday morning—they got the play that the school.

III. Music, action, dramatic performance.

14. A mimic representation of some action or story, as a spectacle upon the stage, etc., a dramatic or theatrical performance. † Rarely without article. Dramatic performance, acting (*spec.* *c* 1325).

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* VI. ii. §2 Wisop eft Gothe wenn Romanum, þa hie sie hleon Orestem wæren and hiora plegan. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 283 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 338 Hid hem delyed on tornementes that comen from cheftes plei. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 409 *An.* men seyn to be play of pike. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3025 Ma þi wonder to wit of women þingis, þat ... preue vnto players pryuell to imbelde. 1508 *Circes. Co. Prince* (Camden) 12 This may happene a good play from the beginning of the worlde ... that lasted vij. dayes continuallye. 1601 J. MARSTON *Dutch* (Condell) 18 Was had a play called Twelve Nights. 1787 *Women of Fashion* I. 36, I went to the Play, as they call it.—Play, indeed! Faith, Brother, I think it was just a Joke. 1868 HARDY *Woodlanders* xviii. 227 Give me some good place to go to, to see real players. 1870 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* xx, The tale that Master Jarvis told was as good as a play.

b. *transf.* A performance, proceeding, piece of action (in real life).

1581 PETTIE (*Guazzo's*) *Civ. Conv.* (1586) 192 b, The Count made nothing to it, but ... attended the ende of the play. 1643 TRAHERON *Trotsenak* 261, This little play being achieved, the Marquis of Steyne made ... two profound bows ... and passed on.

15. A literary composition in the form of dialogue, adapted for performance on the stage with appropriate action, costume, and scenery, to imitation of real events; a dramatic piece, a drama.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Play... hat begynnyth wythe myrthe, & endythe wythe sorowe, *tragedia*. 1530 PALSGR. 222/1 Playe or comedye, *farce*. *Ibid.*, Playe of sadde matter, *tragedie*. 1590 *3 Hen. VI* IV. i. 1 By ... holden, plaine, words, sooges, and other pheasants, only tells and crabbed sentences his highnes pleases. 1601 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* iv. v. (Arb.) 58 For of the vniuersity men plaies well, they smell too much of that writer Ouid; ... and tuffet too much of Proserpina and Iuppiter. 1712 *Spectator* No. 268 ¶ 2 A license in one of Heraclius's Plays. 1808 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 403, I had no expectation of my play being accepted. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* (1857) 18, I have just had a letter from a man who wants my opinion as to whether Shakespeare's plays were written by Bacon. I feel inclined to write back, 'Sir, don't be a fool'.

IV. 16. Performance on a musical instrument. PHRASES, † *Obs.* (Usually *playing*.)

1887 R. GLEDD. *Reliq.* 1304 Pens he largesse no wil just he payein al the courte. ... Mint mete he hi[s] subtle manouers of le play Hys gene him schent nor is gle, & nee him go to wey. *c* 1400 LYDG. *Assem. Gods* 1. 1780 In his fifte bowle A Bonet to helpe. Then with to plye and make play. 1642 TAYLOR *Trad. in Sat. Sat. Lady* Typ. 1. (1630) 131 The play which they heard was much like that of a Jews-Trumpe. 1755 JOHNSON, *Play*, *sb.* 2...5. Act of touching an instrument.

V. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in senses 6–11) *play-bell*, *-hall*, *-house*, *-matter*, *-place*, *-season*, *-thief*, *-tune*; † *play-bill*, *-rutted*, *-worried* adjs.; (in senses 14 and 15) *play-amuser*, *-fable*, *-folk*, *-suit*, *-haunter*, *-ploghere*, *-lover*, *-poet*, *-reader*, *-story*, *-hearer*, *-writer*; *play-writing* *sb.* and *adj.*; **play-acting**, the acting of a play or plays, dramatic performance; **play-actor**, an actor of plays, a dramatic performer (= ACTOR 4, PLAYER 4); hence **play-actorism**, action or manner characteristic of a play-actor, theatrical or affected style or performance; **play-actress**, a female actor of plays (= ACTRESS 1); **play-bird**, a name bird used as a decoy for catching wild birds in a net, in connexion with a *play-line* and *play-stick*; **play-bone**, a bone played with: = KNUCKLE-BONE 2 b; † **play-boy**, a school-boy actor; **play-club** (*Golf*), a wooden-headed club used in playing the ball *off* from the tee, a driver; **play-debt**, a debt incurred at play, a gaming debt; † **play-dresser**, one who arranges plays for acting; † **play-end**, an end of a speech from a play, a 'tag'; **play-field**, † (from 14) a field to which a play is acted; (from 10) a field for playing in, a playground; **play-jobber**, a writer of plays for hire; **play-line**, a line or cord attached to a *play-bird* (3 c.), by means of which it is 'played' or caused to flutter as so to entice other birds into the net; **play-mag**, a dissected map for playing with, a puzzle-map; **play-mare** (*Sc.*) = HOBBY-HORSE 2; **play-money**, money won by play or gaming; **play-monger**, a dealer in, i. e. writer of, plays; **play-right**, the author's proprietary right of performance of a musical or dramatic composition; **play-sewer**, one who (habitually) sees plays, a playgoer; **play-stick**, a stick upon which a *play-bird* (3 c.) is tied by a loose knot; **play-table**, a gaming-table. See also PLAY-BELL, -BOOK, etc.

1873 STEVENSON *Civ. Poets* vii. 184 The habit of "play-acting ... never wholly escaped. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 5/5 Elizabeth Inchbald, ... actress of eccentricity, was in her day built for her play-acting and her play-acting. 1833 PERSON *Miscellaneously* 44 (E.) If any "Play-Actors, or Spectators (hitden themselves) followed by any creatures I have here spot upon them. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* 158 We're nice more or less play-actors. 1893 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. 238 Sterling's view of the Pope ... during his big "play-acting at Rome under God's earnest sky. 1867 — *Remin.* (1881) II. 189 The audit evenings three or four (I guess) were very lectures; ... Detestable imitators of prophecy and play-acting. 1800 CRABBE *Wonderful Instinct* 1. 1, Did you ever hear that owl mimicked, was a play-actress when our master married her? 1878 M. BROWNE *Proud Thankfulness* ii. 28 An impudent actor is the performance is the "play-bird", which is a bird bound by a peculiar knot or "loop ... on any arrangement called the playstick. *Ibid.* 21 Directly birds appear, the playline is smartly pulled, which has the effect of jerking the playbird upwards, while at the same time it flutters its wings to regain its perch. This motion is mimicry by the wild birds as a natural proceeding; they accordingly alight around the playbird. 1830 E. JESSE *New Sea* I. 5 Every boy ! Gone for to school"... Sir Jessie Lattle, Art. II. were a gaiter, or a "play-boy". 1892 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 655/1 The "play-club is for resting off the tee, and is further used throughout the game if the ball is lying bad, and the distance more than a full drive from the hole you are approaching. 1873 [R. Lewis] *Thorpe. Rob.* vi. This we took for a "play-coward El manquera. 1732 ARBUTH. *Hist. Ne.* 295 He had several "Play-debts on her Hand, which must be discharged very unwillingly. 1780 FOOTE *Minor's Wife*, 1799 I. 141 They won't as soon now-a-days pay a tradesman's bill, as a play debt. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1333 Agreements ... they would regard as Englishmen regard play-debts. 1800 R. JOSEPH *Preceptor* v. iii. 104 Arraigned upon the charge of Calumny ... by the name of Dramatic Parodist, "play-thumper and plagiary. ICS. 10 in. 330 One Dramatick, a dresser of plays about the towne. 1593 — *Cornelia's Revenge*, Letting the gallant suppose himselfe ... with "play-suits and pitiefull verses. 1888 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 21, 307 The fashionables of their heathenish and idolatrous "play-fables. 1598 *Sarrazine Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 483 Here begynneth the Prohemiatore of the Play, made by Dauid Lyndesy, of the Mount, Knight in the "Playfield. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Garden *Fair* 54886 as This forest play-field. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* 111, Who, 1795 I. 332 The words the "playbills were talking. 1800 *Motherwell* 35 Gin Gow your "play-gaff a stand, and my lady her feet, And her Usher petards and saucers. 1834 *Documents illust. Princess* (Camden) 49 It speaketh onely of the expenses of common "play-hoorsers or pickble players and fencers. 1880 CARDINAL *Protest. Treat.* 3 The kings will have to be set in the rare and silent the "play-holes (i. e., harness only used, as their name implies, for playing or for use during the days). 1897 HOUSMAN *Two Bronze Pots* (1900) 21 Mr "play-house are occupied in fighting. 1879 *Byrne. Gen.* 4 Sept. 2/2 Melodrama written by the most adroit "play-jobber of our times. 1878 LADY *Dunal Lady Pets*, Though such things pass on those that possess less, it will not do with "play-jockeys, I fear. 1808 "Play-line [see *play-bird*]. 1825 CRABBE *Birth Night* (1848) I. 18 Dear Eton of different colours round the different counties ... and then cut out each separately, as in the common "play-maps that children take to pieces and put together. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv, Here one fellow ... performed the celebrated part of the baldy-house, to often alluded to in our ancient drama. *Note*, This exhibition, the "play-mare of Scotland, stood high among holyday pastimes. 1580 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 27, I have learned not the many wonders of this "play-matter. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. iii. "Play-money amongst people of quality, is a sacred thing, and not to be produced. 1893 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 230 A professed suter, a Hackneyman, a scoff-maister, a "playmonger, an Interlocker. 1889 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Apr. 5/4 A miserable travesty of invention on the part of the playwright. 1780 COWPER *Charity* 338 Perhaps the man ... had no other "play-place for his wit. 1884 J. CHAMBERS *Hyde Parke* 188 The river and its banks are the play-place of the crocodile. 1892 ROGERS *Rec., Essex Archæl.* 311 It would needs be, that to obtain a block of "play-pennies, to holding upon the Purposes of others. 1638 PENNE *Misdemeanants* (1876-9), Whereas it is ... evidenced ... that the professors of "Play-poems, of Stage Players; together with the penning, acting, and frequenting of Stage-plays, are ordained, inhanced and maintained. Christmas. 1911 SHARTEN. *Chronol.* (1737) III. 289 To the position to our "play-readers, they seldom fail to honour our poets to the height. 1891 MARTINEAU in *Later Times* XC. (1907) A musical composition in the capricious style of "play-right of which had acquired by affusion of time. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* (1880) II. 55 For converts and ballyn, And "play-suits'd cullyn. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 120 P 3 The day has hardly risen but until the "play-season returns. 1837 J. BOWDEN *Coll To Bds.* (1892) 1 The age consists of such "Play-suits. 1881 L. L. NOBLE *Anthony* 229 Allowed a "play-spell, perhaps a long yellow holiday. 1878 "Play-stick [see *play-bird*]. 1898 LYTTON *What must be do* I. iii. He considered to cut up that "play-story. 1898 TROLLOPE *Com. Pale* Jun. The story after the wedding at the "play-table. 1902 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 110 The enormous events of Fox's transactions at the play-tables is of course recorded. 1832 [R. CATTERMOLE] *Barbers, etc.* 230 Such to not Like a "play-wearied child. 1842 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1851) 101/1 This would make them ... perceive what despicable contrasts our common rhetoric and "playwriters be. 1708 FARQUHAR *Stratag.* Pap. Wks. (1906) I. iv. 215 The common bane of Play-writers. 1809 MOLIÈRE *Gil Blas* viii. v. 3 (Hz.) asserted his genius at one time in sonnets or ballads, at another in "play-writing.

Play (*plēi*), *v.* Forms: a. 1 plegi(g)an, (pleon-), *Angl.* plegian; 2–5 pleie, 3 pleizen, pleie, 3–6 pleize, pleyze, 3–6 pley(e, 4–7 plai(e, playe, 4– play, (6 plee). *β.* 1 *Angl.* plegian, plegi(g)an, 3 plege, 4–6 plew(e, 6 *Sc.* pla, 7–9 *dial.* plew. 7. 2–3 pleyen, 3 pleyn, pleowen, pleuwe. Pa. t. and pple. **played**; pa. t. 1 plegede, -ede, -ade, pleonede; pleiede, pleiade; pleede, pleede. Pa. t. and pa. pple. often contracted; pa. t. 3–5 pleide, 4–5 pleyde, *Sc.* plait, 4–8 plaid, 6 playd, pled, *Sc.* plade, 7 plaide; pa. pple. 4 pleide, 6–7 playd, 6–8 plaid. [*OE. plegian*, -*an*, -*ian*, *plegien*, *plegiow*, *-owy*, to MDu. *plegen*, *plien*, *plegen* to dance, leap for joy, rejoice, be glad (Verwijs and Verdam). As to its relation to OE. *plegan*, Du. *plegen*, Ger. *pflegen* 'to have the care of, take charge of, attend to, cultivate', 'to be in the habit of, to be wont or accustomed to', see below. The OE. verb is recorded in several diverging forms, so that it is difficult to determine its original type and the conjugation to which it belonged. The usual WSax. form *plegian* gave ME. *plein(e*, later *plein(e*, *play*; the OE. *plegian* in Anglian texts gave the northern *pleine*, *plein*. The γ forms in 2–3 *pleyen*, *pleyn*, *pleuwe*, *pleowen* appear to mix the two.

The primary senses under each of the following branches were already in OE., and the order of their development is more or less inferential; but all the uses of 'play' are said

to arise naturally from a primary notion 'to exercise, busy, or busily occupy oneself', the loss of development having been determined by the recessive or directive purport of the exercise. In the senses 'play', the sense of exercise or busy occupation disappears, and the word seems rel. cf. *Play sb.* 23 comes to mean 'to cause work, to be idle'. The same primary notion, developed in quite a different line, accounts for the continental senses of *plaga, plagan*, 'to have care of, take kindly charge of, cultivate', and 'to be in the position or habit of', sudden which suddenly imply occupying oneself busily about a thing or person, and habitually exercising oneself to an action.]

I. To exercise oneself, act or move energetically; actuate, exercise (a craft, etc.).

†**1.** *Intr.* To exercise or occupy oneself, hasten one's self, be busily engaged: to act, operate, work. *Obs.*, exc. with allusion to other senses.

a **1580** *Latin Exhort.* c. 84 (Thorpe *Lamb* II. 198) We lavish away great no less hours or halfones or tuelues at plaie or the lottaries. **1591** *Shakesp. Merry W.* II. iii. 39 Go to, I say he shall not go to seek further, but play you for his dooke pleasdeare. **1597** Lodge *A. Fitz-Ch.* 61 Sir Eglin came to plaie with a great gobarre or speare. **1580** Cogan *Haven. Health* (1636) 194 Agrippa hauing vndertaken to write what way the minnits feel taken...commaunds the lightest labourers and footmen to play on their backes and maintaine the skirmish. *a* **1586** Sidney *Ps.* xxxi. 5 Sweep and to-sweep playeth, thinking on my God to look. **1648** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. (1686) 26 There is an invisible agency...who plays in the dark upon us. **1657** Tomkis *Wks.* (1632) D. 4b2 Then I believe that Affair plays at present. **1883** Harrison *Hond. Lond. Assoc.* iii. 39 There is no doubt that the homosphere are able to 'play down' upon these gangs as upon so many mechanisms.

†**b.** To clap with the hands; also *transf.* to clap (the hands). *Obs.*

c **1605** *Cath. Feather* 1816 a Alle Soule plaiedd with howdum *[orig. gaiete plaiedde manibus]*. *Ibid.* 1818 Fiedes plaiedd and howdum *[Francisse plaiedde et manibus]*. *a* **1000** *Exon. Ps.* (Gr.) lix. 10[8] bæd hyne handum swelig wel *inplicare* sponsed *plaiedde*. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* xcviii(c). 8 Streames mi *plais* handes, sayeth. *a* **1325** *Prose Psalter* xlvii(l). 1 Je alle folk, *plaiede* wyb honder; *gladeb* to God in voice of Ioh. *a* **1340** *Hampole Psalter* xlvii. 2 All *pepyls* plays with hand.

2. To strut, dance, or otherwise display itself, as a cock bird before the hens. Also *play up*.

1565 *Penal. Hum. Pilgrime* 4 Cocks will often play by, and disdain the others as they do. *Ibid.*, Allowing eighteen inches between shelf and shelf, that pewters may not be under the necessity of stooping for want of height, for to that case they would succeed an habit of playing low, which spoils their carriage. **1708** G. Worth *Zollerne* 201 (1851) 22 In keeping time the others play over the notes, playing and humming. **1840** *Corneh. Mag. July* 30 I have yet black cock up here many years ago, one of my woodland friends having invited me out to see them play up.

3. *Intr.* Of living beings: To move about swiftly, with a lively, irregular, or capricious motion; to spring, fly, or dart to and fro; to gambol, frisk; to flit, flutter.

a **900** *Andreas* 370 (Gr.) Hreodas plegede, glad gumed gumeleg. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 324 (Gr.) Seah hit ælce on bosme sum, beam an hearpan, hlude ha ii. plegede bolde binn gehegod. *c* **1000** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Ne sholde on the hinne wlitegien for his fiondu, and plegie to-genes him. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 34 Ach ureten ... uheden ... liheten beon ibeh swelwe & leo to wide schedelen gleden ine hoxnen. *c* **1275** Lay. 26945 And hii gan to dalpie And *pleie* bere to *plaiye*. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 23340 On mirid dai Ysu he bad in a water play. *a* **1300** in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 It May his warpeth when he throwe, In cloutes with the dames pleyen. **1611** Bible *Job* xl. 20 Surely the mountaines bring him forth foode: where all the beasts of the field play. **1667** Milton *P. L.* vii. 410 On smooth the Seale And bodied Dolphins play. **1708** G. Worth *Zollerne* 4 Boys bring up flats drink on the wing ... by tipping the surface, as they play over pools and streams. **1864** Tennyson *Last. Tourn.* 11. 219 He played about them like a lion, only to raise in frenzy the fair steeds.

b. *transf.* To get or bring into something by playing or fluttering.

1637 tr. *De Instauratione* p. iii, Larkes...play themselves into the Feathers net.

II. *Intr.* Of things: To move briskly or lightly, especially with alternating or irregular motion, as lightning, flame, leaves in the wind, etc.; to change or alternate rapidly, as colours in iridescence or prismatic refraction; to pass gently around, or strike lightly upon, something, as waves, wind, light, etc.; to dance, flutter, flicker, glitter, ripple, vibrate, sway lightly, etc. Also *fig.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 34 Thereby a christall streame did gently play, Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth alway. **1591** Sidney, *Astr. St.* v. lii. 60 As players the Sunne upon the glassie streames, Twinkling another counterfeited beame. **1598** Barckley *Felic. Mariage* 18 The inward longsomenesse that doe continually stirre and play in our minds. **1609** Pemble *Sapp. Christ.* Pref. 23, The Magnetical Needle continually playeth where there. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 456 When Western Winds on curling Waves play. **1708** Southerne *Fig. reward World* 318 You'll see in the night a sort of fiery light'ning, flaming and playing...in that part of the Horizon. **1797** Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* I. 160 Her hair was negligently bound up in a silk net, and some tresses that had escaped it played on her neck. **1817** Wells *Reading Daughter Nature* 35 The breaking waves play'd low upon the beach. **1847** Emerson *Repr. Men, Goethe, Wks.* (Bohn) I. 364 Shakespeare, Homer, Dante, Cervantes, saw the splendour of meaning that plays over the visible world. **1852** Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xiii. The tempest still played around us. **1859** Tennyson *Coronal & Ænid* 1237 A splendid silk...Where like a shooting star the Sparkly Shot Play'd here and there. **1869** Blackmore *Alfred* III. xxiii. 298 Alfred allows the fancy to play round the idea. **1872** H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* I. v. No smile ever played upon her thin lips.

b. *transf.* To exhibit a play of light or colour.

1696 Phillips' *Hist. Inclin. Indin* 8 P. 214 A Ruby Diamond that is very thick, it's good to set it close upon the Ivory, and it will play very well.

c. To keep moving to and fro. *rare.*

1564 Sir E. Howard in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Sec.* II. I. 227 Burgin ... to play up and down betwen Dover & Calays. **1728** R. Cocchan *Mod. Phillip's War* (1865) I. 19 The other Canoe play'd off to run the sweet, and to carry tydings if the Indians should prove false.

d. *intr.* To bubble and roll about as a boiling liquid; to boil. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

(In this sense *plane* is frequent dialectally, even where *play* is used in other senses.)

a **1400** *Sir Beues* (MS. K) 3255 Por hii dede sulpe and playde flaine. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3878 If it be, Put it vppe a cawdron full of water, and lete it play longe þerin. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* vi. iii. 170 Sum speldis to gruith bath watir bandy in caldronis playing on the fire but let. **1590** Kelly *Sp. Pretv.* 106 Fair words will not make the Pot play. **1613** *Pleasant Komedye How, Prester L.* 104 Their watch. Will ne'er gar Simon's pat play brown.

b. transf. *Prompt. Parv.*, 401/2 Pleyyn, or pentyn, *bullio, ferveo.* *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (MS. E) 3955 Pat hii dede sulpe and playde þerin. *c* **1460** *Play Sacrament.* 664 Is to the Cawdron I wyll yn Cast, I wyllyn, yonr pr dyvers vrynne pr wyngle pleson. **1674** *Ray C. & N. C.*, *Words* 29 To *Play*, simbar. of a pot, kettle or other vessel full of liquor, i. e. to boil...So Scotch: they presented it *plane*.

2. *trans.* To cause to boil; to boil. Now *dial.*

a. *c* **1440** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 First *play* fly water with hony and salt. **14..** *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 101 Take a downe and play it up with cow myrth till it be enoughe. **1533** Tyndale *Exod.* (Arber) 71 ye shall not seeth ye kyd in ye mylcke. *Ibid.* 72 Ye shall not seeth the lambe in the mylcke. *b.* *a* **1440** *Sir Deb. Nevil.* 822 A ta le, Angelis XVIII. 256 Tak and plow it vnder pe fyre. *a* **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Plane*, to parboil.

3. *Intr.* To move, revolve, or oscillate freely (usually within a definite space); to have its proper unimpeded movement, as a part of any mechanism, or of the living body; to have free play.

1592 Shakes. *John* IV. iv. 132 Where life plays in that infolded volume. **1614** B. Jonson *Bart. Fair* v. ii, You should get this chayre to sit in the shine, for me, that my legs might play. **1627** Capt. Smith *Seaman's Grammar* ii. 11 The Tiller playeth in the Transome. **1664** Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 54 You may see their heart play, and beat very nobly for a long time together. **1665** Sir Geor. Mackenzie's *Stoics* 114 n. 16 [Hall] the Instrument...Horizontally to rest at your ease, that the Needle may have liberty to play to and fro. **1715** Desaguliers *Fires Explain.* 132 Two Iron Rods for the ends of Axis to play in. **1740** Mayne *Acad. Exercise* (ed. 3) 131 The Condition...play in the Cavity. **1804** J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 370 The engines...have 5 cranged wheel, playing in a rack, which is laid at one of the ends of the road. **1881** *Art Interchange* XXVII. 124 The guidon...play vertically or sweep other like a pair of scissors. **1888** Encyc. *Amer. Commerc.* II. 1870/2 To explain how the organs of government which have been described play into one another in practice.

4. *trans.* To cause to play; to ply.

a. To wield (something) lightly and finely; to keep in motion or exercise; to actuate, operate, work (any instrument). *To play (a good) knife and fork*, to eat (well or heartily): see KNIFE AND FORK 2; so *to play a good stick*, to fence well.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 The late Customers, which play more sacks to the mill, than ten taught geeses or hens at least sore to be ground. **1593** Thynne *Glossed. Nu.* 20 * * The dexterity...consists in playing the oare, with a nimble wrist, mighty neat (for nose without touching it. **1597-12** Chapman *Iliad* xi. 6 Organ, One of these hydraulic engines; with two vents ... sounding to pumps the water which players it. **1748** Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1810) I. 47 You hear he plays a good fiddle-stick. **1788** J. Mar *Trav. & Lett.* (1817) II. Even hands at work...Two playing the whipsaw. **1800** in *Daily News* 12 July (1892) 6/3 If...he is a tolerable good hearty, can play a good stick. **1848** Thackeray *Pen. Pict.* (1887) The Colonel plays a good knife and fork at table. **1885** *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Nov. 548/1 The dancing-hall...shows the competents...played 'knife and fork'.

†**b.** To deal with; to treat. *Obs.*

1552 Cranm. *Visit. Pastr.* (W. do W.) 1548 L. 118 b/1, I haue done many offences to my god, the whyche he playeth nobely, to pourpose visit me euermore. **1584** Lodge *Alarum agst. Usurers* 12 The vsurer that playes all this on, will yet be counted an honest and well dealing man. **1597** Kyd (*In Tenue* 1878) 109 It is a great mastery, such Seruia, to play a man kindely.

c. To discharge, fire, let *off* (artillery, etc. (*on* or *upon* persons or things), also fireworks); to cause (a fountain or the like) to play. Also *fig.* In quot. 1881, to fire upon (an enemy).

1595 Shakes. *John* II. i. 383 Their battering Cannon charged to the mouthes...Pile play incessantly upon these Iades. **1670** Cotton *Espernon* I. 10, 136 [He] did it in every Cannon-shot two the Town, that not a man durst appear. **1680** Boyle *Holy War* 28, The gun from the top of which the captain did play their slings at the enemies. **1702** J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 192 To play a Spout with Liquor...there must be a large Pipe. **1708** Annotator *Guardian* No. 132 ¶ 6 The plaid upon him so many smiles and glances, that she quite weakened and disarmed him. **1721** G. Sewell tr. *Farrier's Rec. Farriery* 81 There should be fireworks ready to be play'd off. **1799** Colton, in *Ann. Reg.* (1801) Playing their hand-grenades and rockets in consultant purpose. **1799** *Laws of Harmood Coll.* 29 If any Scholar...shall make bonfires...or play off fireworks. **1799** G. Shaw *Labyrinth* I. 25 Avoid...a damp, foggy, rainy or windy night, to play your rockets. **1804** Pocock in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 330 They opened a battery, which they continued playing until 3 o'clock. **1881** Clark Russell *Ocean Free Lance* I. iv. 134 We kept playing the enemy with round-shot.

†**d.** To turn *off*, to finish (liquor). *Obs. slang.*

1598 Shakes. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 18 When you breath in your watering, then they cry hem, and bid you play it off. **1607** Dekker *Satir is made Movie Wks.* (Grosart) II. 320 He requested them to play off the sacke and begon.

e. *Angling.* To give play to (a fish); to allow (it) to exhaust itself by pulling against the line. Also *fig.*

1742 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 69, I soon hooked a hearty carp. Play it, play it, said she: I did, and brought it to the bank. **1787** Beat *Angling* (ed. 2) 40 He seldom breaks his hold, if your tackle is strong and you play him properly. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxii. 214 The victim...is played like a trout by the angler's reel. **1899** *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 363 But where would be the sport of playing the fish? **1900** Mrs. H. Ward *Eleanor* 27 Eleanor had played her with much tact, and now had her in her power.

f. To cause to move or pass lightly, flutter, glitter, etc. (see 3, 5); to exhibit with brilliant effect; to throw lightly upon a surface.

a **1716** South *Serm.* (1744) X. 197 When the afternoon of new lawful pleasure or gentle plays shall before him. **1730** Young *Sir Th.* v. 905 The Fortune too may there and find Theseel, As an Accomplice, play'd her gaudy Pranks. **1746-7** Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 140 The plans for lovely changes, not to extinguish dissolute affections, but to display her Creator's glory. **1810** R. H. in *Examiner* 29 May 339/1 The lions are played over the faces with ...Stanfield and Isaac. **1843** E. Jones *Lions & Lionet* 34 Should gentler blazes my dream, oh! call beautiful hand, Yellow, crimson, and green coat it shall be play'd. **1892** *Electr. Engineer* 16 Sept. 263/2 The search-light began to play a dazzling ripple along their line from end to end.

7. *Intr.* To operate artillery, to fire (on or upon persons or things); also said of the artillery, or of a mine, etc.: To be discharged or fired.

1600 R. Jhonson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 18 They never cease playing with their Ordinance, till they have made all level with the ground. *a* **1627** Hoskyns *Direct. Sp. Lib. Conceiters* 19 The ordinance planted and the Gunners ordained to play all the day. **1628** Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 23 All this while the Gunes played upon the towne and our ships. **1633** Shakespeare *Pass. Pilg.* x. 11. (1870) 178 When men looked that the Canons should begin to play. *a* **1649** Drummond of Hawth. *Jahn Wks.* (1711) 101 The mine going straight, there lacked nothing but some match to make it play. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 53 ¶ 11 The Cannon on each Side began to play. **1748** in G. Shelton *Mod. Parochial Minst.* (1890) I. 304, I played away with my cannon, and could score for the rest, and I. **1777** Watson *Philip II* (1839) 312 His cannon had hardly begun to play upon it, when Villalobos, the governor, entered with the garrison into the castle. **1851** Lt. Woodbury *Life Hawthorne* II. 160 Another battery...which Moultrie himself erected to play upon the south-eastern bastion.

fig. **1709** Hughes *Collect. to Mor. Ess.* II. 306 He...played particularly (in his opinion)...upon the Ep. of Satire.

8. Of a firework: To be fired, to go *off* (*fig.* in quot.).

1762 Colman *Clo. & V.* 5 Vol 6 (a Rocket played off, and bounced, and crackled, and made more sport than a Serjeant).

9. *intr.* Of a fire-engine, fountain, etc.: To emit a jet of water, to spout. Also said of the water, or of the person, e. g. of a fireman.

1666 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* I. 273 The Cock would play altogether on that side. **1687** A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 3 A great many Fountains, where the Water-works play very high, under the glass altogether delightful. **1721** Ainsworth *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 3 There are several Engines filled with Water, and ready to play at a Minute's warning. **1895** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. III. 168 The fountains played in his honour. **1860** Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* iv. The fire-engine maker...having brought out the whole of his stock to play upon the last smouldering ember. **1889** Cassier's *Mag. Apr.* 309 The firemen were not permitted to play on the flames.

10. *trans.* To practise, perform, do (some action); † to ply, exercise (a craft) (*obs.*); to perform, execute (a movement); usually influenced by II, to perform or practise in the way of sport, deceit, etc. (a trick, prank, joke, etc.; const. *on*, *upon*, or with simple dative). In mod. use also with *off* (expressing complete or successful action: see OFF A. 5).

c **1390** Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 4 Yf thow wolt pleie this craft with the astrye of the Skye, lete thyne eyen wel be cure howre by howre. *c* **1400** Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 5177 When Genelyns the yonge thus fedde pleyd his play. *c* **1425** Chaucer *R.* (1662) (Trin.) And alwey in his bonde bei were: a mouled gonel rede And to him gladen a bolsel. **1580** *Sack Posyllipo* in Harl. *Miscellan* II. 238, I know that he playeth you many a fine prank. **1603** Shakes. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 30, Mine...Praises such plausiue'rie which before high heauen, As makes the Angels weepe. **1680** E. Bagshaw tr. *La Salaet's Trav.* 19 For first he should play me some trick, I thereupon did. **1688** Clowes *Gilpin* 139 That all through merry Islington These gambols he did play. **1815** W. H. Ireland *Confessions* 190 note, The many played off some years back, by the late commentator Steevens. **1890** W. A. Wallace *Daily Telegraph* 20 Only astonishing very important would have made you play this game.

b. *Sc. spelling.*

1816 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 454 See see figure] play some upon you—and see ye play handsome ones a yourselves.

11. To exercise oneself in the way of diversion or amusement.

10. *intr.* To employ or exercise oneself in the way of amusement or recreation; to amuse or divert oneself; to sport, frolic. (Formerly in wider sense than now, including any kind of recreation, e.g. dancing.)

a 1547 E. HARRIS *Gregory's Pract.* C. I. 321 We ... wherein I wrote children were peculiar skill to playfulness. c 1550 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* 21. 15 We cuegun tell & se plentis pu. c 1575 *Lancel. Hom.* 3 He children playeden to pere owene brotheles ore diffoten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12272 Iesus went him for to se, Godd to pli We childe on pe bridde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3841 Kyndeot pauce a wode schuld wurde, the to gange & to ryngt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's T.* 189 Hire freendes ..whanne hir to pleyen comewher thus. c 1440 *Chast. Goddes Child.* 14 A mayster semble fourth to play with her soukyng children. 1576 E. TOP *Trans. Paulus Fontius* (Gresham) 72 To playe with fooles, ch. what a foole was I. 1630 MILTON *A Maske* 97 And young and old come forth to play On a Sunshine Holyday. 1742 *Gentl. Mag.* 20 Regardless of daily doom The Dolls victims play! 1840 J. H. WILLIAMS *Pam. Lover.* (1842) V. 35, 36 To make gentlemen fit to play with other maids. 1856 FRANCIS *Mid. Mag.* (1858) I. 2. 232 The gardens of the Alhambra, where she had played as a child.

†b. To enjoy oneself, be joyful or merry, rejoice; esp. in reference to the bliss of heaven. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 40 He schulen ut ifeden to heouenes, & ibeon pleyen wiðuten ende. c 1275 *Love Rom* 133 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 Alle pise schulle wyb engles pleye wone and wonie in heouene liȝhe. c 1304 CHAUCER *Angel.* 4 *Ave.* 321 For nowe I playe and nowe I playe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 208, I takeb on his bapme, & bote hy bere mote Among patriarkes and profetes pleyenede togydere.

a. To sport amorously; *euphem.* to have sexual intercourse. Cf. PLAY *vb.* 6c. Now rare or *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fabliaux* 158, 2 (Ox.) Ac mon wyfes wimmen ssal undernemde ate pleyes luttoldren. c 1390 GOW. 3 *Lov.* 2016 He wil ... One and odle Sop him gamin Wib lowsh speches and plaiant tauntes. c 1390 *Sir Tristr.* 1805 Tristrem with Yvonet ley... And wib Ariet pleyden ful merie. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* c. 240 Thou wenest that he wolde with pleye. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F ij, Which for a lyte volunte made her to variene and pleye with a prynce. 1598 SHAKS. *Tam. S. Ind.* 124 He bold to play, our sport is not to night. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct. Now he wi' *play* i' the street *all day* Bounds ... so enthrone my sonne With sedne to enjoy them.

†11. a. *refl.* To amuse or disport oneself: = 10. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 244 (146) *Pat* for *pe* child schulde wende pe bettinge, to pleyen him. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 3002 He bedes pam pleyd samen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1 He for his recreacioun is went into the feeldes him to pleye. c 1450 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lv. (1869) 180 A creature may not sufficeth ... and a god to pleye me with. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 311 He wer. To pleye vs in sum other place. c 1550 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 37 Arthur ... hastely enquyred wyth hym ladye and mayde ... to goo home hymself to go play hym a season out of that countrey. 1646 W. HOWARD *Warwicks Mad. Dido.* (ed. 2) 171 We may go play us then, and make no working at all. 1851 ROBERTS *Sol. Sagac.* 162 When you have plaid your self with your own sword before.

†b. *trans.* To furnish with the means of playing; to amuse. *Obs. rare.*

1590 *Dutchess Dofoe.* (Sentrel) 132 Some of the lives of the said bordes that said wyffes take away with them, to play their children withal.

c. To bring into some condition, etc. by playing or sport.

1640 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 332 He shorely himself into Learning before he is aware of it.

12. *intr. Play with:* To amuse oneself with, sport with; to touch or finger lightly, or move slightly with the hand (a material object) by way of frivolous amusement; to treat (anything) lightly or frivolously; to dally, trifle, or toy with. In quot. 1637, to do what one will with, to manage according to one's pleasure. (See also 13 b, 14.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Homilies* I. 178 He his cnihtas & hondas plegiende mid wiðre. c 1205 LAY. 17318 Þeo þe wereine hefeð plihted ȝe ȝeres pleoweð mid wordes. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 In þat prikelt mid se worlde, makeð on wom hwires. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1301 When wrbyn of his wordis were be pipes, þen þai gaderd wynde wyth-alle. c 1400 *Lanal Troy Bk.* 6946 When he his sorys sent saw, How tyned nought with bitter pines. 1530 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 181/1 This will be sayd is no scripture, no he playth with the proude of salomi bones. 1630 RUTTER *Tasso's T.* III. v. § 1 (1633) 99 Let the other gallops play with their bridles, and should not he. 1680 CROWNE *Table Talk* 305 I play with syllables, and sport in words. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. v. 183 In inspired a dexterous management to play with the army. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 372 Monologue could then afford to play with life, and the abysses into which it leads us.

13. *intr.* To do something which is not to be taken seriously, but merely as done in sport or frolic; to trifle with.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 14 And he was seen to have as pleiynge to speke. ... *Vulg.* xxvi. 10 Ysaac cum plurimis iocando se habere. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* xvi. 25 And when they were merye, they sayd, Call Samson ... that he may play before vs. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvi. 8 Abimelech ... saw, and beholde, Isaac was playing with Rebekah his wife. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 28 Fed the while the grasshopper sings and the lab'ring bee ... Hear the lowing herds complain, Hear the sheepherds pipes in vain The while Winds and floods play with their wonted spite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 32 Thou from the first Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread Dovlike sat'st brooding on the vast Abyss And mad'st it pregnant: what in me is dark Illumine, what is low raise and support; That to the highth of this great argument I may assert Eternal Providence, And justify the ways of God to men. Nor think though men were none That heaven would want spectators, God want praise; Thou hast many waies To show thy goodness, and that no lack Of these to manifest. How hast thou chos'n To reckon and count things prodigious, But the infinite abyss And through the palpable obscure find out His uncouth way, or spread a light exceeding the bright blaze Of many a Sun spher'd, Numbring days, months, and years, Towards his great Idea, pleas'd with his attendance, Then saw'st the division grow Betwixt thy darlings and the work of nought, To both his evil and good: whom thou free'd From servitude inglorious well nigh half the world And first in him the body and mind of man, Observing the Lords easie command Thou term'dst not disobedience, and the fall Of him and his unworthie progenie; Thou easily foresaw'st how light account Mankind would make of his old fact, nor mind A piece of just revenge, for light offence, Which they who know that judgement given as paid In full, and now canst dispense him grace Uncall'd, him wilt restore, and understand Not mind how not to love thee, nor in part But intire heart, nor canst accept unsought Large amends, nor think so dearly bought The love not forc't but free, of what he will, His pleasure, and his command. Then man As satisfied how pardon'd, and how markt Indelibly with grace, as when he hears Thy thunder, rejoycing, and the sons of God Shouting, learn how thou establishest, And to the highest make them most adore thee, And taste thy endless goodness. 1667 DRYDEN *Maid Marriage* I. i. 1 Let us play with Love, like Children with a Lion. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* IV. 6 Nor Lions couch before the Lambs they play. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 1 Our Imagination loves to dally with Scenes of Terror. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 459 Play round the head, but come not to the heart. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 69 Play round the head, but come not to the heart. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 1. 24 Thou canst not hear me speak, thou know'st not fear. Or thou wouldst prevent me. Let me play And speak. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, Mr. Weller ... was playing with the head of his cane. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* 1. 1 Voltaire ... played with the subject, and was not at all disposed to take it seriously.

14. *intr.* To make sport or jest at another's expense; to mock. *Play with* (†*at, upon*): to make sport of, make fun of, ridicule, mock at; to befool, delude. Now *rare* or merged in 12. (Cf. also 3 b.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxi. 9 Sarra iehseð his Agares cnihtes mid hiere plegunge. c 1205 LAY. 17314 & þet hire kinedchildren pleien ȝe[n] þeo[n] [MS. pleiȝet] mid hiere kinedc. wordes ase[n] hiere fan & his cun wordes mare. 1382 WYCLIF *Jos.* vi. 6 Ye ne schulen pleyen not. 1388 — *Wisd.* xii. 25 Whether not thou ... [1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xii. 25 thorowout] all thy chorch [1540 (6) *Bk. Salisb. Use* thy congregacion] ben not pleyed wiþal as it were with a gaude? 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvii. 13 He shall laugh him to scorne: for he seeth that his day is come. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 51 b, The Dolphyn ... sent to hym [Henry V] a present of tennis balles to plaie with. 1560 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 163 He pleseth best that wins. 1587 A. LOVELL tr. *Theocrit's Trav.* 1. 34 Though they play for nothing, yet they take great pleasure at play. 1590 CHESTER *Lett.* (1raut Il. 210 A man may play with diamonds but if he gamme he is disgraced. 1600 *Kemblinge's Embry Boy's Ann.* 191 The heauens must play with additional cure. 1684 H. C. TYRRELL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 2016 Well played, sir! 1885 BLAKE in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 3 The last named ...playing in his best style.

b. *spec.* To play for stakes, esp. for the sake of gain; to game, gamble.

1511 *Chronicle of Vitall Bks* (Pynson) B vij, They that make, sell, bye...the dyce, the carden, the tables... They that serue the players... they y^t lende them money for to play. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, iii. 6. 109 When Lucifer and Cressida play for a Kingdome, the gentler Gamester is the soonest winner. 1625 STEVENSON *Eliz. & Char., Gamester* (1850) 189 If he plaide vpon Tickes, he knowes you are...not able to answer, though he receiue no pay nothing. 1789 CRANBROOK *Survey Thirlwall* (1864) L. 15 He has had the character of playing monstrous deep. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xii. ¶ 1 Playing for his last ducat. a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* II. (1834) II. 122 Every gamester who plays upon equal terms, plays to a disadvantage.

c. *impers. Play!* In *Cricket*, said by the bowler as a call to the batsman immediately before the delivery of the ball (formerly, by the umpire to the whole of the players at the beginning of each innings); also in *Lawn Tennis* by the server at the beginning of each service.

1787 in Wisdom *Cricket Songs* (1894) 9, xiii. When the umpire shall call 'play', the party refusing to play shall lose the match. 1832 BENHAM *Philos.* viii. 'Play', suddenly cried the bowler. 1889 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 639 'Play' again called, we commenced our innings.

d. *transf.* In *Cricket*, said of the ground or 'wicket', in reference to the effect of its condition upon the play.

1888 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 125 The ground will *shortwards play as differently as possible.* 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 The wicket did not seem to play particularly well.

e. *Play or pay:* a sporting phrase meaning that, if one party to a race or other match fails to "play" or engage in the match, his backers have to pay as if he had lost. Hence *play or pay bet*, a bet holding good whether the horse runs or not.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 72 A most gentlemen like[sic] sport truly, if he makes *play or pay* bets. 1877 H. SMART *Play or Pay* viii, I got a letter to say that the regiment had been well enough to back me, run or not—play or pay, as it is termed, which means that they will have to pay their money even if I don't run.

15. *fig.* or *gen.* To act, behave, conduct oneself (in some specified way); chiefly in special phrases, as: a. *To play fair*: to play according to the rules of the game, without cheating; also, by extension, to do the thing regularly, to act justly or honourably. b. *To play foul, foul play*: also *to play a person foul*: to cheat in a game or contest; to deceive, betray. c. *To play into the hands of* (formerly also *to play something into the hands of*): to act so as to give an advantage to (another, either partner or opponent). d. *To play ill one* (*at, with*): to play a trick upon, take in, cheat; *as to play (one) down an*, to take a mean or unfair advantage of. (*Along or volley.*) So *to play on* (*or with*) *both hands* (see HAND *sb.* 40); *to play on or upon the square* (see SQUARE). Cf. also 16, 24.

1592 LAYFIELD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 441 They think that they have a liberty of such men to game, to use or frequent of their behaviour there; and then they play wildly, beguiling themselves. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. 3 If she have play'd foule with me, I'll cut her throat.

a. c 1640 *York Myst.* xxix. 280 Pharao false in feare, and I mekill[sic] to fell. 1678 WYCH *Cheats* II. i, Have you not play'd me false? 1693 SHADW. *Humor. Sir M.* IV. 1. 141. 1784 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 125 They will imagine that you do not play fair. 1888 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daus.* vi, He'd got a...fellow-feeling if they play'd him foul.

b. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 56 Venus played false. 1596 — *Love Pl. & P.* ii. 1600 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. v. 3 There was it now, King, Cowley, Dumain, all the gallants of Navarre playing foule play with us. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 74 Some jay of Italy ... Prompt to play foule play with him. 1633 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. iii, You play false with us, madam. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 15/1 Anyone might play them false. 1892 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 224/1 If no memory does not play me false, I have also seen the paper to the *Land Mag.*

c. 1705 H. *Stevenson's Culinar* 30 If the Enemie themselves had not unmercifully plaid us Opportunity into our Hands. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. lii. 322 Whatever we play into Gods hands, is a losing game in this country. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xv. ¶ 2, I suspect the clerk of the kitchen and my steward of playing into one another's hands. 1858 H. H. GIBBS (Dublin) 24 He still held the balance between the friend and the Outcast playing into the hand of one or the other so as to divide the stakes equally between them. 1879 FAWCETT *Cassar* xi. 93 The present which he had played into the hands of the arch to obtain.

d. 1800 E. Hasted *Hortus Cicestr* iii. Yet he played it that day upon William And one to a way I despise. 1880 — *Play it*, It's playing it rather low down on the old man. 1890 *Cycling* (U. S.) XXIV. 388/1 This played it on our pursuers very nearly. 1904 Manx Gazette *Lord's Cal. Match* 12/1 I always do my best not to play down on a woman.

10. *Play at*: **a.** To engage or take part in (a specified game or diversion): also *fig.*: = 16.

1597 R. Cholmley (*Rolls* 300) We playe[d] [a.m. playnde, playinge] also sallon after ante chalmere. *a* 1700 *Florio's Il. Pl.* 304 Power to walk, liddle to plaie at fit exchaker. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Playen at the tol, *alludo*. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 38/1, On saturday the king & the Frenche played at tennise at the Hayte. 1580 Dicon *tr. Meldrum's Comm.* 120 To passe away the time, the Lantgrave playeth at the cardes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* ii. 1. 31 If Hercules and Lychas play at dice Which is the better man. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 192 That none plaied at set-ball with them of the Iland. 1708 Mortimer *Algiers* II. ii. 232 His Majesty . . really never appeared better pleased than when playing at Loggerheads, prattled there was a Prospect of his being a Widow. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* v. xi. Then, two can play at that game! 1884 *Echoes. Lond. News* Christmas No. 24/1 'I'm afraid, doctor, we are playing at cross-questions and crooked answers', said Fred.

b. To represent in sport; to amuse oneself with an imitation of: = 26 c.

1841 Macaulay *Clive* Ess. (1887) 530 There is still a Mogul, who is permitted to play at holding courts and receiving petitions. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 613 In their childhood they were accustomed to play on the river at the fight between King James's men and King Monmouth's men. 1895 Miss Sydenham *Hind. Prejudices* vii. Though she had often played at sentiment, no man had ever touched her heart.

20. *trans.* with personal object. **a.** To play against; to contend against in a game.

c 1440 *Babees Bk. (Englische Gyngemanne)* 281 in Black. *E. P. P.* II. 102 We will play them nayrethewe, Three lordes of Englonde, at the tawes. 1830-6 Warren *Diary Physic.* (1844) II. xx. 215 'I'll play you for a hundred pounds.' 'Done!' I said the Secretary; 'and give you a dozen!' 1859 *Tit-Bits* 8 Apr. 251/1 Charles Dewsnip, who has just been playing John Roberts for the championship (in billiards).

b. *Cricket*, etc. To employ (a person) to play; to employ in a match; to include in a team or company of players.

1887 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/4 Let the county committees stump it out . . simply by not playing the offenders. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 5/2 The day of Dookers who are played for their bowling is fairly over. 1894 *Times* 30 July 6/2 Surrey played the eleven which has done so well for them in their other matches.

21. To stake or wager in a game; to hazard at play. Also *fig.*

1583 Calton *Cato* B iv b, A player [at dice] demaunded of him [St. Bernard] if he wolde playe his last ageynst his lande. 1777 in 2nd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* 91 Neither shall he play his said masters goods at tables, dyce, tennes, or any other unlawfull games. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, Our brother Wenchmore had at the plaie towrnie nothin in a night, as Polyander on the contrie. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. 1. 107 Shall I play my freedome at tray-trip, and become thy bondslaue? 1829 Robson *Hist. Scot.* (1851) V. 344, 21 It gives the ruler of Scotland a stake which he might play against the English Government.

b. *Play away* (*† off*): to lose in gambling; *fig.* to waste, squander, throw away recklessly.

1562 Jack Juggler in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 103 He hath on money but what he doth steal, And that he doth play away every deal. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1859) 6 They will play away . . Knights, Backs, . . and all. 1833 Lytton *Rienzi* Bk. (1870) III. 3 The King . . at night . . plied off his gossips, according to custom. 1902 Rudyard *Kim* x. *Pull at Hands* 19 Some lords and lands we'll regain and castles, And play'd down all with tricky rascals. 1879 Browning *Eurydice* 11. 210 Soothsay could not afford to play away his health at tennis.

c. To play for, or in order to gain (something); to gain by playing: in phr. *to play* Hoover, *to play a* Fiddle (see these words).

22. To move or throw (a piece, etc., with which a game is played), as at first in the playing of the game. **a.** *Chess*, etc. To move (a man) to another square on the board.

1562 Boteswyne *Chesse* B iv b, Thou shalt playe thy Quenes Pownes as farre as he may. 1588 — Warren *Ill. Mod. Hunt.* (1850) 20 When you touch a piece with the head fole (omission of playing it. 1870 *Ibid.* 46 To open the game well, some of the Pawns should be played out first.

b. *Cards*. To take (a card) from one's 'hand' and lay it face upwards on the table, in one's turn. Also *fig.* to bring forward, or deal with in some way (a thing or person) for one's own advantage; *to play one's cards well*, to make good use of one's resources or opportunities (cf. Cards 28, 29 d).

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* 206 If to That he [your Partner] may either Trump them, or play the best of that suit on the Board. You ought to have a special eye to what Cards are play'd out. 1753 *Foote Eng. to Fortn.* i. 8 If Lindoida plays her Cards well, we have not much to fear from that Quarter. 1893 Maclaren *Cal Altar* vii. 8 'It is After Hours, if you do not play your cards, it is your own fault. 1899 'Cavendish' *Card Rec.*, 360, 363 He played a false card. 1900 T. Hardy *Tess* i. vii. She ought to make her way with us, if she plays her trump card aright.

c. In games with balls, as cricket, tennis, golf, billiards, bowls, etc.: To strike (the ball) with the bat, racket, stick, cue, etc., or to deliver it with the hand, so as to send it in a particular direction or place it in a particular position.

1850 F. T. Fozzy in 'Bat' *Cricket. Mem.* 92 Cricket ne'er should be forgot while we can play a ball. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, In the first innings the Antipodeans experienced some difficulty in playing the bowling of Jones. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 272 If you can keep up your wicket and play the ball hard away from you, you are sure to score. 1901 H. Mackinder *Boys Mostly 19* 'Play the round ball!' suggests Skiles.

d. *Play on* (*Cricket*): of a batsman, to play the ball on to his own wicket, putting himself 'out'.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, When only half-a-dozen had been scored, Barlow played on, and so had to make way for Barnes. 1893 *Times* 10 July 11/1 Mr. Shuttleworth was run in [Brockwell's first over, for, after cutting and driving the ball for four, he played on.

23. To bring into some condition by playing; *e. g. to play oneself in*, to get into form for, or adapt oneself to the conditions of, play; *to play time out*, to extend the play until the end of the appointed time.

1869 *Scottish's Ev. Day's Amus.* 829 Their players had acted opposition to 'play time out'. 1894 *Times* 10 July 12/2 Mr. Jackson came in with Dr. Grace, and, although a little uncomfortable at starting, soon played himself in.

24. *fig.* **a.** To use or treat as a counter or plaything, to manage or use for one's own ends (like chessmen or cards in a game).

1858 Cowper *Final Odes, Diatribe* ll. Some Whimsies, and some Fools we call, Figures, slaves of Speech, for Donkey plays to ride.

b. To set in opposition, oppose, pit (one person, thing, or party against another), esp. for one's own advantage. In mod. use almost always *play off*.

1653 *Plain English* (1848) 5 They could play one Party of Protestants against another. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 24 An ingenious Free-thinker may . . play one absurdity against another. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 4/2 He played off Francis against the world, and the world against Francis. 1837 Lytton *Richel.* v. iv. The lady is mine, to have played against the crafty Tribune or sweyed a brain in them. 1887 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Aug. 5/1 The Salmon likes to play off one Fever against another.

c. *Play off*: to cause (a person) to exhibit himself disadvantageously.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 3 His whole Delight was to . . stalking one over Fences, and, as our Phrase is, playing them off, and making them show themselves to advantage. 1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 51 ¶ 3 He would now and then play them off, and expose them a little unmercifully. 1864 Mark Vincy *Frost* iv. She knew that he was playing the widow off, and that, when most smooth and blood to look and taste, he was inwardly crackling.

d. To pass *off* as something else; to palm *off*.

1708 H. Wharton *New Dunkirk* 35 Her preparing the way for her nephew, by first playing off and feeling the ground by a counterfeit. 1867 R. Garnett in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 600 The trick of playing off Jacobite effusions as the national literature of Scotland had already been found out.

IV. To exercise oneself or engage in swordplay, fighting, or fencing.

25. *intr.* To exercise oneself or contend with weapons; *spec.* to contend for exercise or pastime with swords, rapiers, or sticks; to joust, tourney; to fence. In quot. *a* 1300, To contend (in general sense). *Obs. or arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 8245 Þeos twelen cnihten hi gunnen wid ssolden to ssirmen, mid þan ssweordene & mid ssceftes. *a* 1300 *E. Mysts* 226 Us he dude hede here on gaste, Wib ge on to plaie. . Wib ston and mid swerd. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom. Sr.* 235 (Add. MS.) Comelius . . come with the adversaries ayenste the Emperour, the whiche wolde play. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 74 b, I made commaunde him for playing at weapons. 1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, ii. 4, 26 He sends to know if your pleasure hold to play with Lartius. 1850 Inv. W. Hope *Fencing-Master* 26 To Stirling *Life & Bell* (1844) I. 240 The officers . . passed the whole day in the fair, playing at long ballets.

† b. *trans.* with the bout or contest as object; so, *to play a play*, *to play a touch* (also *fig.*: see Touch 28). *Obs.*

1450–83 Malory *Arthur* viii. xxxix. 333 Go then to yonder rendrose and some tho of the best than fynden there, and I shalle playe a merveillous playe with the. 1580 Tusk Taggler in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 119, I care not much if the backlere to play with thee one bout or touch. 1598 B. Barnfield tr. *Tarsia, Hamelton.* 6 Ile, but you play to wild much [L. *Vide ne, ne quid longinquites ruam*].

V. To perform instrumental music.

26. *intr.* To perform upon a musical instrument. Const. *on*, *upon* (*† at*, *† of*).

[In quot. *c* 825, the vb. seems to be lat. with *Kinhearen* in the instrumental case, as the music, sense, with the instrument to obj. is not otherwise known before the 12th c.] but the meaning may also be 'to scream, squeeze', &c.]

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxii. 28 Fingredith [*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* dyglas.] [psigiredu] tregnessi [L. tympanizantes]. *a* 1240 *Durham* 26 in Coll. *Moon.* 932 Morlo Jornandi neglus lavatur [for nemine. Printed, and cruelly, and stupid, to-wrestones. *c* 1275 Lay. 21215 His harpe he wende. And gon þere to playe And swiþe game makie. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. Prom.* 91, 119 That heed I pleyen vpon six harpe . . Orpheus hit maketh. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Mandk.) xxv. 158 Musyciens, playand on diverse instrumentes of musik. 1513 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 153 He can speake the tongues well, he plaies of Instruments, frets most lively, 1598 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 377 Man that plaid on the Orgon. 1613 Rec. *Taverns, Lond.* (C. 210 All of them entend points to play to musik. 1743 Pilkington *Dancy. Exer* I. iv Three Midsummer song Jack songs, bearing time with their heads, and playing on a tambour. 1827 Shelley *Adonais* 60 A Lute, which those whom love has taught to play Make music on. 1892 Hall Caine *Manxman* ii. 26 There came the sound of a band playing at a distance.

b. Said of the instrument or the music itself.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 108 The merriest plaies, matchd with most mirthe is this. 1680 Wood *Life* 21 Nov. 70, II. 51 I. 392 The organs and orginists of Ch. Ch. . began to warm, untyhone and the organ played. *a* 1706 H. Newte *Pilgr. of Kilhamthen* 15, His pipe play'd nimbly to the dance. 1880 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* v, Here the instrument that was going to play. *Mod.* Just then the music began to play.

27. *trans.* To perform (music, or a piece of music) on an instrument.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 70 Where that Musyke with all her instrumentes, Dyverse kynd daunces moste swetely dyd playe. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxviii, When thou, my musik, musik playst, Upon that blessed wood. 1606 Dekker *Gentlem. of Temple Theeves.* Between the Acts, a Warlike Tune is plaid. 1747 Gay *Beggs. Op.* Introd. being a Play newly the occasion. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 218 Christabel played a Capriccio by Mendelssohn. 1891 *Punch. Mag.* C.L. 80/2 The band played a capriccio air.

b. To express or describe by music played on an instrument. Chiefly *poet.*

1613 English *Hist. Turks* (1621) 830 Certain Turkish musicke . . played them up many a lowsie fit of mirth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 134 This mornful Plaint she sung: This playd to my Corydon's unhappy Flame.

28. To play or perform on (a musical instrument); to cause (it) to sound.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Music* An instrument of punish., played by blowing to it with the mouth. 1735 Somerset, *Tr. Pan* 6, . . to play an instrument of musick. [*Citadel addit.*: or, he plays the organ, fiddle, etc.] 1888 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* (Tauchn.) II. vi. 91 Accompanying herself on the guitar, which she played with a very good effect. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 6/1 We have . . to play the same fiddle as they played, but we . . are not going to play the same tune.

29. With adverbial extension (*in*, *out*, *off*, *down*, *up*, etc.): To lead, dismiss, or accompany (persons) with instrumental music.

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scott. Moors.* (1855) 215 The Fraters . . were played off the ground by their pipers. 1883 in *Standard* 10 May, 5/3 The Hampshire Artillery Band will play all the Artists past the saluting point. 1887 Hall Caine *Christian* v, A band in yellow and blue uniform set playing the people in. 1898 Bennett *Ordeal Cons* vi. 66 The small band . . played the company into the supper-room. *Mod.* The organist was playing the congregation out.

30. In figurative expressions.

a. *Play on or upon*: To make use of, or take advantage of (some quality or disposition of another person); to practise upon.

1600 Shaks. *Hen. IV*, ii. 380 You would play upon mee: you would seeme to know my stops. *Much Ado* 3 Prov. 1847 Collins *Mar. in Arrest* 72 To flatter the vanity, and play upon the weakness of those in power. 1774 Bedford *Hamth* v. 1. (1798) 37 You only upon the weakness of my temper—you do, you Dog! you play upon the weakness of my disposition! 1829 Maclise *Gal. Nat.* v. 1. 72 We fancied that he meant to play upon our fears. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. 1. 126 It is . . natural that shrewd politicians should play on the credulity of their dupes.

b. *To play first or second fiddle*: see Fiddle *sb.* 2 b. So *to play second*, to take a subordinate part.

1829 Maclise *Gal. Nat.* v. iii. 8 (2), I am . . to play second fiddle in all your laudable enterprises. 1832, 1887 [see Fiddle *sb.* 2 b]. 1884 *Munch. Exam.* 3 May 5/3 The Union will . . have to play second to the Central Committee.

VI. To perform dramatically; and derived senses. [Cf. Ger. *spielen* vb. pl. – L. *ludi* (see Play *sb.* 14); *pöghlár*, Playhouse, theatre.]

31. *trans.* To represent in scenic action; to perform as a spectacle upon the stage, etc.); to act (a pageant, drama, etc.). Also *fig.*

c 1386 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 15 Alle þes gamenis . . þei ofter taken of he fend, to playen her pagyn among men. 1427–28 [see Pageant *sb.* 1]. 1508 Vergile *Obed. Chr. Man Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 340 Many what pageants have been played, and what are yet a playing, to reparate us from the emperor. 1590–3 *3 Hen. VIII*, v. i. 61 . . parson . . play to-morrowe, nay to-night, my matter concerne to the whole doctrine. 1598 Chettle, etc. *Admon. Fair. Mant.* vi. 33 Like as players on the stage do playe their plaies. 1784 Portsmouth *Rep. Pamp.* i. 206, (1876) 71 The old comedies were plaid in the broad streets upon wagons or carts recovered. 1801 Strutt *Sports, etc.* II. iii. 82 The whole Play is Playing. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. viii. 8 (2) The doctor . . had not the least suspicion of the farce that was playing. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 5/3 'Our Boys' was played at Guy's Hospital for the amusement . . of the nurses and patients. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 234 He was alone in the world, with his life half played.

b. *Play off*: to show off or exhibit by imitation. (Cf. *take off*.) † *Obs.*

1784 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 21 Jan., He took up a fire . . and began playing off various imitative airs with it. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* viii. v. 8 (2) Florella . . was playing off the sensible and unaffected simpleton.

32. *trans. Play out*: to perform to the end; *fig.* to bring to an end; *refl.* to come to an end, become obsolete or effete.

1598 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 520 Our two Regions, glad and the Play. 1834 Miss. *Arabian Caravan*, etc. 320 The great bowls together which one now being played out on the world's stage. 1867 H. Coverdale in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 572 The classical and primary styles each can their course finish. The classical and primary styles each can their course finish. Printed as classical—which fact, "played themselves out," suggests a misprint. 1884 J. Queen *Pilgrims of Faith* xi. This burlesque . . gradually played itself out, and came to an end.

b. *contr. for expl. or pass.*

1633 Rawlinson *Parochiomia* 17. 180 As though it mattered how the three plays ran, be it be quickly played.' 1889 Howells *Coffee-Cup* 1 Jan. 3/1 In Christmastide as a profession has got to play out in a generation or two.

c. *pa. pple. Played out*: performed to the end; brought to an end, ended, finished, over and done with; also, exhausted, used up, effete, worn out. (Cf. 16, 21 b.) Hence as *ppl. adj.*, *played-out*.

1663 Marmion *Lett. Jonsonc* 276, 230 One remains, here and there, a played-out man. 1884 Robson *Scott. Mile.* I. 17. 283 The drama is not yet entirely played out. 1890 E. Harte *Further L. fr. Cranford Towns* 1. Is not civilization a failure? Or is the Caucasian played out? 1887 *Sunday Rev.* June 402 Almost twelve or fifteen years ago he was decidedly of opinion that Mr. Gladstone was played out. 1888 Lees & Clutterbuck *B. C. 1887* xxix. (1890) 315 To-day they had made forty miles over this awful trail, and their horses were not unnecessarily quite played out.

33. To represent (a person or character) in a dramatic performance; to act the part of.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 198 Somtyme to shewe his lightnesse and maistrye He lAbsolon] playeth Herodes vp on a scaffold hye. 1513 More *Edw. V* (1557) 19 In a stage play all the people know right well that he that playeth the sowdayne is perchance a sowter. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 57 You may chuse Romeus in his youth. I could play Ercles rarely. a 1631 Donne *To Sir H. Wotton* Poems (1635) 196 Courts are Theatres, where some men play Princes, some slaves. 1803 J. Nott *Rev. Jonathan* I. 30, I do not go to see the characters of the Bible played. c 1841 Bulwer *Lucr. Lay.* Sec. 12. *Marie Miguel.* Miss Kelly plays Magdo.

34. Hence *fig.* in real life: To sustain the character of; to perform the duties or characteristic actions of; to act as if one were, act or behave as or like, act the part of. (Almost always with *the* before the object; rarely with *adj.* absol. as *obj.*). Esp. in various phrases, as *to play the Devil*, *the Devil*, *the Fool*, *the Man*, *the Merchant*, *Turcism*, Rex, Tenant, etc.: see the sbs.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* to *C. Yeoman's T.* 1332 But ye han played tyrannye wrigh to longe, And lawd was ay yeue lawde for to greve. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* (Early Eng. Text Soc.) 19 That play not the fole, Continuale thai go trotelles. 1453 Lydg. *St. Edmund* 11. 380 Among scorpyons he plesed the Sonne. a 1550 M. Roister *Ld. Fortune in Hazlett Bl.* 84 Amycle methynke, takes thy selfe, play the man, being compelled. 1590 Greene *Mirr. of Modest.* A vij b, With extreme cruelty to have played the Indian most theirs. 1596 Shakes. *Merch. Ven.* (Arb.) 20 Will they now play the Hedgehog that...drawe out his hair? a 1605 J. Rathbone *Prophl. Shadrach* (1615) 38 Play the good fellower your selues with the world. 1620 Br. Hopkins *Pan. Servit.* (1631) 55 Christians that on the Sonnel play the King and Queene, but in the bag are of the same materialls, and rank with others. 1590–1611 Comm. *Devil on Two Sticks* (1812) I. 214 It is an act of prudence to let a woman play the fool, for fear she should play the devil. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Fashion* xxv. 1, But we must not play out game, my dear, I hope you will be happy here. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 3 It was sad to see to play locked to Dan, or to any one else.

35. To sustain, represent, act (*a part*, *the part of*), *lit.* in dramatic performance, or *fig.* in real life: see Part 18. 9, 9 b.

c 1400 Henry *Wallace* I. 183 King Henrik gart that pleyit in to Scotland. 1548, 1580, 1590, 1600 [see Part 18. 9, 9 b]. 1605 Camden *Remains* Prisms 70 Edw. The friends of the Sick must play their part, or all will not be well. 1670 (H. Stubbe) *Rosemary & Bayes* 12 Though this expression of taking upon him the person [*a governours Embassy*]...may not be culpable enough...and therefore the same must be aggravated with *playing a part*; truly, the words of *playing the part* are too light and unbecoming. 1702 Account *Ghost. No.* 84 5 (He ought to play her Part in haste, when the conclusion that she is suddenly to end the Stage). 1833 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. IV. 370 The parts which she was in the habit of playing, and...the motives which it was her especial business to realize. 1881 Chambers's *Misc.* Introd. *Stud. Eng. Hist.* 1. 16, 150 In the final struggle...England played her part well.

36. *Intr.* To act a drama, or a part in a drama; to perform: = Act v. 8. Also *fig.*

1580 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1882) 408 No Mayor...shall serve leave to any players to playe within the guilde hall. 1600 Shakes. *Hamt.* III. ii. 104 *Ham.* My Lord, you played once i' th' University, you say? *Polon.* That I did my Lord, and was accounted a good Actor. 1700 Dryden *Fal. d. Am.* III. iv. My Even-kings that play, and when their part is done, Some other, worse or better, mount the Throne. 1838 Thirlwall *Hist. Greece* (1845) VIII. 310 never play at Canterbury! 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxiv. 438 He feared that he was resolved to play on a vaster stage.

b. *Play up to* (*Theatrical slang*): to act in a drama so as to support or assist another actor; hence, to support, back up; to flatter, toady.

1899 Malone *Cut Rate* 11. 108 You would find great actors to play up to you. 1897 *Black Everyday Bk.* II. 203 He is performing elephant was 'played up to' by the celebrated comedienne, Mrs. Parker. 1898 Dowdall *Fin. Guy* II. xv, There is your Playing-up family, also, unconscious to its leader, is always playing up to its leader's weaknesses. 1899 *Times* 5 Mar. 14/1 The windows have been designed, like the others, to play up to the mansion, and are not intended to be too visible in profile.

Play, obs. form of Plea *sb.* and *v.*

Playable (plē·ăbl), *a.* [f. Play *v.* + -able.]

†**1.** Given to play, playful, sportive. *Obs.*

1583 Cath. *Anglic.* 280/2 *Playsolyn*, *luebundus*, *ludicris*, *ludicer*, *ludibundus*.

2. Capable of being played: in various senses.

1880 Reade *Cl. Cloisterable*, 30 There were passages in 'Le Chiteau Grantier' not playable in England. 1873 Routledge & Cavendish *Billiards* 180 Any ball or balls behind the baulk-line...are not playable if the cricker be in hand. 1875 H. Pettman *Canadian* 139 The part of chaplain-manof-the-world, a part often played, and well playable. 1887 Graves *Treatise Quad* II. 37 Our Rounds rooms playable on the black keys of a piano. 1898 *Daily News* 9 May 5/2 The massive lead the instrument down's with an evident air of contempt, but he declared it to be playable.

b. Of a cricket or football ground or the like: Admitting of or fit for playing on.

1870 *Daily News* 15 July, The play did not commence ...until half-past 12, when the ground was rendered 'playable' by the copious use of mowhines. 1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 4/1 Football at Oxford...the ground will hardly be playable until the end of this week.

Hence **Playableness**, the quality of being playable.

1881 *Saturday Rev.* *Provincial* 219 Round up with the subject of play, and the precise amount of playfulness, or playableness, to be looked for in the world.

Play-actor, -actress, etc.: see Play *sb.* 17.

Play-bill (plē·bil). A bill or placard announcing a play and giving the names of the actors to whom the various parts are assigned.

1823 [R. Lalor] *Transcr. Rich.* 2 Having printed 25 a playbill for the use of his book...being pestered from writing of bills for the play-houses. 1839 *Jamaica Inter.* No. 45 2 to Mrs first care in the morning is to read the play-bills. 1879 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) IV. 370 Theatrical astrologers on quinquennial as play-bills.

Play-book (plē·buk). Also without hyphen, as one word, or two. [f. Play *sb.* + Book *sb.* 3.] A book of plays or dramatic compositions.

1535 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* Add. 21 107 Paid for making of the play-bokis 12*s.* 1604 Marmion *Fort. Love* II. iii, Composing of those rymes to the fulsom flowres...And such hyperbolies notes out of playbookes. 1727 *Gent. Recap.* (ed. 2) 7, Thou warned Play-books the most have been for (sic). 1878 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 'Tis an old story, that the Irish peerage drew their names from playbooks.

Player†, obs. f. Plaiare. **Playne**, obs. f. Plaice. **Playsche**, obs. f. Pleach, Plash *v.*

Playsd, -e, obs. ff. Plaid, Plea, Plead.

Play-day (plē·dē). A day given up to play; a day exempted from work; *esp.* a school holiday.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 225 Worse than either of these is he, who doth turn upon work days which should have bin dot as play-dates or idle holidaies. 1633 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 324 He wrote of the keeping of May-rood, Whitsun and Twisden to the Tower; he said it was a strange playday. a 1708 Sorry *Scrow.* (1734) VI. 6. 143 The fond's Play-day is always the Devil's working Day, and the idler the Man, still the busier the Tempter. 1718 Wesley (O. A. 1689–92) XIII. 283 We have no play-days (the school being taught every day in the year but Sundays). 1878 *Church Bridgd. Tok.*...*Xmas*, iv. 2 1762 In 1763 the play-days in the grammar school of Kirghorn were fixed as the afternoons of every Wednesday and Saturday.

attrib. 1747 W. Duncan in *Francis Novanc.* *Eph.* II. 6. 109 Or, counting Pentecost, like a Play-day Boy Blindly rush on, to catch the flying Joy.

b. A week-day on which miners or others do not work: cf. Play *sb.* 23, c. 25.

1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 5/4 With reference to the weekly 'playday' being fixed for Saturday the agent advised the men to accept this...it was decided unanimously to take a ballot whether the playday shall be Monday, Thursday, or Saturday. 1900 *Daily Mail* 7 Nov. 5/4 The miners obeyed their leaders so implicitly as they did on...the three previous 'playdays'.

†**Playe**, v. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *plaier*, in 3 sing. pres. *ploie* (mod.F. *ployer* and *plaquer*) to fold :— L. *plicāre*. A doublet of Ply *v.*] *trans.* To fold.

c 1440 *Rel. Carthusian* 10 Sith in *Bethlem Bk.* 398 Bo-bras [so bath] and he lucky...Inwebbith he playes his kowchis here.

Playe, playe, obs. forms of Play.

Played-out, *ppl. a.*: see Play *v.* 32 c.

Player (plē·ăr). Forms: 1 plegere, 4 pleier, 5 playere(s, 5–6 player, 5–7 plaier, (6 plear), 4– player. [OE. *plegere*, f. *plegan*, Play *v.* + -ere[1].]

I. One who plays.

1. In general sense. (The OE. instance appears to be a misinterpretation by the glossator.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 107/3 *Circumspectator*, sacod plegere. 1580 Wylde *Sur. pro.* 72, I am not in counsell of players [Vulg. *histrionum*], and ghiddels for the fees of their hand. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Playere, *Actor*, *Mimi*, *Pitoris*, *Joculator*, *Histrio*, *Scurra*, *Ludius*. 1552 Huloet, Player at all games, *participus*, and spectes, *ludio*. 1604 Shakes. *Oth.* II. i. 113 You are Pictures out of doore...Bells in your Parlours, Wilde-Cats in your Kitchens...Players in your Housewiferie. 1733 Jonathan, *Player*, an Idler: a lazy person. *Mod.* A player at farming.

2. One who engages in some game, usually specified in the context, e.g. chess, draughts, cards, tennis; one who is practised or skilful in some game.

c 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1230 Well he chalke taught An a playar Hat chesse; chefid to drawe another draught. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Playar, as the Tabelmen, *Alveolator*. c 1500 *Melusine* 344 (Stod.) If ye be a good player (at chess) & can well defende your game. 1580 Rowlandson *Chronic* A 8*b*, The by standers (which commonly see more than the players). 1630 *St. Patrick's Purgat.* 6 Cleremond. Who's he we see on Purgatory so Tuesday, be judged by all the lookers on. 1708 C. Jones *Merlin's Cabinet Inspt.* 23 Suppose I play the Ace of a Suit of which I have Ace, King, and three small ones: the first Player does not chuse to trump it, having none of the Suit. 1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 19 Any player obtaining a ball in a mark, must have it down as soon as possible.

b. One who plays for stakes; a gambler.

1483 [see Player *sb.* 2c]. 1500 *Chronicles of Scotl. More* (Pynson) II. 13, He my players shall say, by the oth nedi nor was a notable player, for when he came to the play he had but 6 s. 8 d. with him. c 1525 Cocke *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 (Lucifer, and take fellers) Players, prime makers, merry knaues. 1593 Jonsonius, *Player*...a gamester.

c. A professional player (at cricket, golf, etc.).

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 19 The two matches between the Gentlemen and Players. 1890 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 122 Every player selected by the Committee to play against the Gentlemen is paid at the rate of £2 per match. 1893 *Daily News* 7 Aug. 6/1 England has generally the better of Scotland, both in the Amateur and Player (Golf) Championships.

†**3.** One who plays or performs tricks to amuse others: a juggler; an acrobat. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* lv. xlviii. (1869) 239 He maketh of Mete pot, players with hem, and dooth it, that principal players, and han spedal iuglerowes. 1550 Pilkington, 1551/1 Player or gaer vpon a corde, *funiambus*.

4. One who acts a character on the stage; a dramatic performer, an actor. (In earlier use, one who played in an interlude.)

1483–4 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 201/2 That ... Players in their Enterludes, be not comprised in this Acte. 1488 *Mem. 4 Norwich. Reg.* (Rolls) 302 And the wedding cours after the old vsag, I gafe to the Players of Stoke, 3*s.* 4*d.* c 1533 Lo. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G vij, Counterfaytyng players of farces and mommeries. 1538 in *Fitzery's Anal.* (1880) App. xli. 240 To the quenes players for playing before ye king this Christenmas xxj li. 1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 *A reward gyven to Sir Johns' Dukes players.* 1600 Shakes. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 140 All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely Players. a 1680 Cleiveland *Satyr Rumm. Wks.* (1699) 173 A player is not a prince, because he acts the part of a prince. 1742 H. Walpole *Lett. Mason* (1834) I. 148 All the rest is now after Garrick, a wine-merchant who is turned player at Goodman's-fields. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-talk* xviii. (1876) 267 Give me some good plays to go to, played by good players.

5. One who plays on an instrument of music.

1483 in *Rutty Wills* (Camden) 18 V^t players ad ye organys ij *d.* 1530 Bible (Genet) 1 *Sam.* xvi. 16 & man, that is a cunnyng player with [Coverd. upon] an harpe. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 136 The singers and players of instruments. 1872 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XV. 613/2 The oldest compass for ordinary players (of the serpent) is the two first of these octaves.

11. That which plays.

†**6.** A cattle pendant to a horse's bit. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Sabatine*, ...among riders the plate whereat the players that hang in the ends of a port are turned. 1607 Markham *Cavel.* vi. (1617) 37 He shall have bundles of all shapes...with small rings in the midst, and nearby cast of small players fastened to those rings, which to a trembling horse breedes pleasure. 1617 Cotgr., *Sabliaux*, the players that hang in the port of a bit.

†**7.** *pl.* The antennæ or palpi of an insect. *Obs.*

1747 Gentl. *Mag. Lady's Each-Mare* [of an Ant's Hive] has several little Joints, by which means it plays to and fro with great facility...These Players are of particular Use to the Ants both in feeling themselves and also their Young.

8. *Billiards, Croquet.* (See quot.)

1866 W. J. Watteau *Croquet Tact.* 3 The term 'player' is borrowed from billiards in the game of pool, and means the ball which, after you have finished your break, will play on you.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *appositive*, in sense 4), as *player-devil*, *-girl*, *-man*, *-woman*, etc.; also **player-like** *a.*, like or befitting a player or actor.

1598 Uvall, etc. *Return. Pas. Mard* iv. 23 b, Pure from all manner of playerlyke ostentation. 1598 Lodge *Wks. Miserie* 30 They say Stowlas thinges that is Players kindes...some sonne of Mammon. 1841 Perrine *Aaron* 107 Pageants, Theaters, Scenes, and Player-like representations, in making a puppet-play. 1875 Whitmore *Country Wife* iv. 1, The child we just now saw liking the playmates. 1901 Shorter's *Nymph. Cl.* 2 Apr., Miss Lindy had lost to have run away with a player-man. 1892 H. Aynesworth *Cricketer* I. 130, I can scarce comprehend how a player-girl like the one occasion has so much trouble. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 2 Apr. 7/2 The player-manager is a reality.

Play-ground. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ground.] An actress.

1830 in Colman *Rem. Blakes* (1865) II. 334 Many playmates had become playgrounds.

†**Play-erly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ly[1].] Of the nature or character of an actor; befitting an actor.

1618 Bolton *Florus* II. xiv. (1636) 142 Wherein they...were overcome in battell, not by foes, but very kings, but this pleasurable and playerly one. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* iv. iv. 1. 632 The fantasticall inventions of heretofore and others against this infamous Playerlie Emperor. *Ibid.* vi. I. 939 Practicall evidence of evil and Playerly disguises.

Playfellow (plē·fe·lŏu). [f. Play *sb.* + Fellow.] A companion in play or amusement: usually said of children or young people.

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 36, I pray God send them better playfellowes than hym. 1590 Shakes. *Mids. N.* II. i. 220, 1633 Heywood *Eng. Traveller* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 10 My wife and you, in youth were play-fellowes. 1790 Cowper *Lett.* 27 Feb., Mrs. Hewitt...was my playfellow at Berkhamstead. 1872 Duchess *Rich. Nidd.* I. xi. 120 Sons, a recollection of his old playfellow broke upon him through the haze in which he lived.

†**Playfere** (plē·fiəu). *Obs.* Forms: 3 plæ-ieres, plaieres, 3–4 plaifere, 4 plaw-, plawe-, playefere, 4–7 playfare, 5–8 playfere, (5 -ere, -ier, 5–7 -feer, -feere, 6 -fere, -fair, -feare, 7 -phear.) 5 playfer, playefare, 6 -feere, playfere, -feere, -fere, -feire). [f. Play *sb.* + Fere *sb.*[1], companion, comrade.] A companion at play.

a playfellow, playmate; a companion generally, or in any action or course.

c 1205 Lay. 15830 Hundes Maecles & his playe-lasses [c 1275 plawmeres] send him. a 1225 Juliana 36 Ich nere gnet schal wil he schende gledlesen plaien in bedde. c 1305 St. Edmund Conf. 64 in A. E. P. (1862) 72 Wip he is go to scheo onde... & he plezhete to zen. a 1500 in Wright Lyric Poetry xiv. 49 Ulixeus me gloseyn non, ...Prude wes nor playes fere. 1588 Wright Passp. vi. 56 Whanne scho hadde go with his felowis and playferis [1533 Covsins, playefellowes], scho lokeyne he manyfested in the hille. a 1400 Troilus & Pand. [Vulg. collections] of Hesperide he Tesaurke. c 1450 Merlin Chron. (1532) 16 Roger Mortymer...was thus tryne the queenes playfere. a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. V 52 One of his wanton mates and ryotteffe playfeares. 1612 Two Maids N. iv. iii. 72 Learne what maides haue beene my companions and play-pheeres. a 1763 Jew's Daughter ii. in Child Ballads (1888) III. 244/2, I wissa soon in, I wissa soon in, Without my play-feere nine.

Sig. 13... E. E. Metr. Ch. C. 43 Uten pouerti & pacyence are euere play-ferys.

Play-field, -folk, etc.: see PLAY sb. 13.

Playful (plē·fūl), *a.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of play, frolicsome, sportive; also, showing a sportive or sprightly humour, pleasantly humorous or jocular, jocund, merry.

a 1340 *Lybeaus* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Tryed ogus and slee to Godd ... assembrede to plofful, to dreppe other bordes. a 1366 *Ancren Riwle* (Arch.) 62, I was inwer, oðher Seoch is ductiðen, or Ancloppiste to Reclyðen to oðiðhe a worde, plesaunt, and praeleð ynoure. a 1529 Anderson [J.], His is remembered as youth for being lively, and as childhood for being playful. 1708 Blenkinsop *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 320 Lend the Scissars. Of Goose inquisitive for the playful Swisses. 1827 Causes *Pract. Regr.* 140 His nerve, his love, to playful words he spoke. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 208 The playful humour which tempered John Gilpin.

Play·fully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a playful or sportive manner; jokingly.

1732 Berkeley *Tobacco* 12 May 20, 1776, I mentioned a scheme ... of making a tour to the Isle of Man: ... and that Mr. Burke had playfully suggested as a motive, 'The proper study of Mankind is Man'. 1845 Penn *Household Affairs* I. 89 *Flowers, flowers*, vague fancy he used playfully. 1873 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 59 We playfully threatened that you should not be allowed to go home until the question was settled.

Play·fulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being playful; sportiveness.

1595 Shakspere *Lucr. & Adonis* (1596) 36 With all the lusty playfulness of love. 1615 W. Sclater *Treat. Sabbath Rest.* 17 The [seasons] arch extending across the zenith, showed an uncommon playfulness of figure and variety of form. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* ii. 64 His playfulness was too near deadly earnest for the comedy of common life.

† **Play-game.** *Obs.* A game of play; a pleasure or sport; an amusement, a sport; a plaything.

1398 Barclay *Fabl. Man* i. (1815) 69 They esteeme this our life to be but a play-game. 1630 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 30 A small flesh ...that had beene sold'd by Pirates, and bin set a play-game for the winden. 1657 Diamond *Pig. reveal'd World* (1658) 456, I had been in many eminent Dangers before now, ...but the worst of them all was but a Play-game in comparison with this.

Play·ing, **Playght,** obs. ff. PLAYSOME, PLAIT.

Playgoer (plē·gōəɹ). [f. PLAY *sb.* + GOER; cf. *church-goer.*] One who habitually goes to the play; a frequenter of the theatre.

1820 Lamb *Elia* 1st. s. *Artful Comedy Last Cent.*, The genteel generation of playgoers. 1859 Mrs. Manners *Lyon Table Talk* II. 313 Night after night I revelled in delights known only to the play-goer of those times.

So **Play-going** *sb.* and *a.*

1760 T. Davies *Mem. Garrick* (1808) II. 48 (Jod.) By these means drawing all the playgoing people to Drury Lane. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 6/6 It has been said that the play-going of a man of the world is one of the most cherished of his memories.

Play-ground. A piece of ground used for playing on, esp. one attached to a school; hence, a place of recreation however extensive.

1792 Stuckeley *Retrospect* 73 Much of the ease and the pleasure [of the open play-ground and of wholesome air]. The best master-pieces and the readiest cure. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 16 June 1/2 Seminary at Thorp-Arch. ... Advertising are extensive Play Grounds, for the recreation of the young gentlemen. 1834 Penrose *St. Paul's Grace* (1848) I. 1 Our inveterate ... have made of Trafalgar-square a British playground. 1878 Bristol *Coast. Hist* III. 218, [in The neighbouring villages were the play-ground and recreating-ground of the townsmen.

Sig. 1827 Mrs. Manners *Poe-Pabli Pabli* I. 2 A Magazine &c., an actual playground of intelligence to young authors. 1901 *Leicester Daily* 27 Science has found the problem to be solved.

Play-house. A house or building in which plays are acted; a theatre.

a 1600 *Aldbrbe Glosses* (Napier) 1732 *Lybrith theatrum*, hoc hostelrium playhouse. 1599 Sandys *Medit. P.*, in Chorus of The Swine (a more transported Comical or Stentorian), There is the Play-house now, there went you in. 1604 in *St. Chads. Soc. Trans.* (1892) 304 All the play houses called the Cockpitt in Drewry Lane. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 27 Oct., The playhouses begin to play next week. 1733 Swift *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 892 The comedy (which our poor friend Gay) gave to the playhouse the week before his death). 1803 Edgeworth *Pract. L.* xiv. 264 There is no play-house in Harford, nor in any other place in Connecticut. 1874 [J. Jeaffreson] *St. Gile's* iv. 39, I was born a baby...though I do not look to the playhouse. 1892 [see PLAGUE].

Sig. 1705 Whitehaven *Lab. to Purg* 3 Note, You may see...the two great Play-houses of the Nation, those of the Little and Common, in Shapes with ass ensdoes.

b. *attrib.*

1623 Dekker *Match. a la Mode* Prol. 16 The women ... swear they would be true... But, they were made of play-house flesh and blood. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* (ed. 2) 45 A Play-house Wit is distinguish'd by wearing Understanding. 1761 Abbey A New Academy of Complaisance ... With a collection of the newest Play-house Songs. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas* (Tauchn.) 24 Like playhouse scenery, the shore did past our sleepy eyes.

Playing (plē·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAY *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb PLAY, in various senses.

a 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 68 As y see wende ouy pleyenge, so mi bale y thinke. c 1340 *Alex. & Dindim.* 1742 Schir Jonet ... Thayme sent 3 burde fayr schene for ouer playing. c 1440 *Chron. Vilod.* 2022, Edgar rode ouge on his playing, fo to a flerun ouyge to his play. 1552 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xiii. 1 Touche no filthy ..., and so the playenge of Musicke. 1580 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* 2, (1577) C v b, Some to cycling, some to playing at tennis. 1600 Dr. W. Barlow *Serm. Paules Cross* 60 They call it the playing of the ffe in the horse mouth. 1891 T. Hardy *Am. Main Interest* p. lviii, A playing of the Tale too and fro. 1722 in 2nd. *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 198 The action ... usually consigned to the playing of the artillery. 1910 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 125 Conveying the Water ...for the playing of Jets. 1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 849/2 First-Class orchestral playing.

† b. (In form *pleeding*.) Boiling. *Obs.*

1585 in *Pantos Lab.* III. 431 A quere hath to bone v. couch maltz with one pleeying. 1587 Fetton *Fistula Min.* 2, 14 Anchusy Stoping was called Pleeing.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *playing day, garment, gear, place, work*; † **playing-board,** a board for playing some game on, e. g. a dice-board or chess-board; **playing-croft** (*Sc.*), a playground; † **playing-fere,** a playfellow (= PLAYFERE); **playing-field,** a field or piece of ground for playing in; applied esp. to the playgrounds at Eton; **playing-house, -passage,** in sports, applied to the 'house' constructed by bower-birds; † **playing-stock,** a butt for jests, a laughing-stock; † **playing-table** = *playing-board*; † **playing-thing** = PLAYTHING. See also PLAYING-CARD.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.*, xvii. clxii. (Bodl. MS.), And in another manere tabis is a "playinge borde fort pere play ouer arte dyce and oþer games. 1824 W. Tennant *Anster Fair* II. 400 If lords were here separate "playing-croft. 1901 *Records Ce. Antig.* II. 82/1(1), They meddle the gaol-birds declare the true number of the working days, and not of "playing days. 1596 Shakes. *Merry W.* I. i. 1, I'm a playing day I see: how now Sir Hugh, no Schoole to day? 1587 Turbev. *Hygden* (Rolls) I. 337 He lovede nouzht but "playnge fere and here "playing feres. c 1440 *Gen. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 115 Plasterers, Goldyn smyth, and his playngge fere. 1583-4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 464 (Rolls Coll. Accts.) Trees...planted for "playinge fieldes. 1758 R. Wright *Caves.* (1820) I. 6 The playing fields at Eton. 1898 J. A. Gunn *Cotswold Village* of Pain go to Eton... Much will the playing fields. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 "Playynge garment, *ludrix*. 1551 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 44 The said pagyaunt, with the implements and "playing gere belonging to the same. 1840 Grieve in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 39 They are said by the birds as a "playing-house or "run, as it is termed. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. v. 63 The Bower-birds ...specially ornamenting their "playing-passages with gaily-coloured objects. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 730 Pe pres] pleyeng place...leyned wel neiz to noiþirs chaumbre. 1576 *Baldwin Mirr. for Magistrates* iv. b, The pleasing place, which they call Theatrum Calixtanum. 1599-80 Minute *Finland* (1898) 148 To make him a "playing stock to common players. 1903 Bowdler Sharpe in *Ibis* 1, Those brought a "playing trough; with silk purple on the one rocks; and cluskers on the other rocks. 1839 in *Surr. Worth* (Camden) 180, I give unto my sonne-in-law ...my inlaid playing tables. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 "Playynge thynge, or thynge þat nowe or whanne play wyth. 1503-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 302 Mr' gaunts gave to them a "playing robe to make merry. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/4 The desirability or otherwise of a 'playing week' at Christmas.

Play·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That plays, in various senses: see the verb.

a 1200 in Cockayne *Shrine* 32 An playende child ase under seoren bereowed. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. met. ii. (Addit. MS.), In playing [Bodley] bodies of men. 1575 Gascoigne *Grimlie* (1587) 190 For to plaie, some playing pieces (men I doe meane) must be spent, which begs the Fo in fourth. 1701 Evelyn *Diary* Apr. (1850) II. 74 A lively playing fountain. 1871 Burton in *Daily News* 24 Feb. (1898) 6/1 Turner has got the only piece of playing colour in all the pictures into the entire collection.

† b. Boiling. (Also in form *pleeing*.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sege Troye*, 671 Hote pleyende picche wrouzt þe pople pleie. c 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 In pleyand water pou hast bi schalle To harden. 1552 Huloet, Bubble, lyke plieing water, ...scatet.

Play·ing-card. Each card of a set or 'pack' used in playing various games: = CARD *sb.*1 1.

1543 tr. *Act 3 Edw. IV*, c. 4 No merchant...shall bryng... into this realme ... Counters, playeng cardes [orig. cardes a Jouer], 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1911/4 Making of Playing Cards in England, (wherein many hundred Poor People are employed). 1816 Singer (title) Researches into the History of Playing Cards.

Play·ingly, *adv. rare.* [f. PLAYING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In the way of play or recreation.

1880 Mosaic *Bridge Lilies* (1898) I. 2, I doe it playingly, This morning...I write two lines

Play·less, *a.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of play or plays (in different senses).

a 1834 Coleridge cited in Worcester (1860). 1882 C. S. in *Society* 14 Oct. 19/1 In our France in the more deplorable playless (toutefois!) 1889 *Daily News* 26 May 5/6 The playless playgrounds of French schools.

Play·let. [f. as prec. + -LET.] A diminutive or short dramatic play.

1884 E. Montague in *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 926 In these beautiful and witty playlets there is but the gleam of an action. 1892 *Weekly Sun* 3 Jan. 7/2 The modern playhouse ...has become the home, not of the play, but the playlet.

† **Play-lome, -loom.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PLAY *sb.* + ME. *lome*, LOOM.] An instrument of play: in quot. applied to a club.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2013 On cruche me my plarlome, And I schall go to bone wone...Ase hyme clobe tikes hes Aggyns Pagynelle the fey. His wrot thes fules tighis.

Play-maker. Now *rare.* A maker, composer, or writer of plays; a dramatic author.

1570 Pilkin. 2051 Plays makes, *factores fabularum*. 1580 Baldw. *Appl. Fraterne* (1581) 44 Pitcheaver is the Cowish, whose naughtie Play-makers and Stage-players, have lately made sedicious. 1892 Wright *Ath. Oxon.* II. 462 He retired to the Metropolis, lived in Gregg Inn, and yet up for a play-maker. 1903 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 201/2 He makes Gomez, Elliston, Cartesen, and all play-makers and play-makers.

Playman (plē·mæn). *nonce-wd.* A man addicted to play, a gamester.

1844 Thackeray *R. Leander* vi. She knew that as a playman I had never failed in my word.

Playmate (plē·mēt). [f. PLAY *sb.* + MATE *sb.*2] A companion in play, a playfellow. Also *fig.*

1640 H. More *Song of Soul* II. II. xi. 302, The lovely playmates of green vesse. 1798 Coleridge *Friend* 26 *Mist-words* 43 My playmate when we both were clothed alike! 1808 Coleridge *Mar.* (1837) I. 217 Brother and playmate to all Mankind. 1839 Hood *Friends in C. Sqr.* iv. 11, 2 Stroppe and die for his playmates. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* vi. She had been taken by playmate boys in her infancy to peep into hedge-holes.

Hence **Play·mating** *vb.*, the being playmates, companionship in play.

1888 G. W. Cable in *Century Mag.* (N. Y.) May 22 Nor do there[a negro] as much...playmating of white and colored children as there was in the days of slavery.

Play-money, -monger: see PLAY *sb.* 17.

Playn, -e, obs. ff. PLAIN, PLANE. **Playnehour, -chare,** variants of PLAUGHER *sb.*1 **Playner,** obs. var. PLEPAR. **Playnt,** obs. f. PLAINT, PLANT. **Playntain, -tein, -teyne,** obs. ff. PLANTAIN. **Playntie,** obs. 3sg. form of PLENTY.

Playock, plaik, plaig (plē·ŏk, plēk, plēg). *Sc.* Forms: α. 5 playok. 5– *dial.* plaik, 9 playock, -ock, playke, plaik. β. 6 plaig, 6– plaig, (plague). [f. PLAY *v.* or *sb.*: second element uncertain: ? -*ock* diminutive.] A plaything, toy.

c 1420 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. vi. 388 Wantownnesse, bourdis, and other sic Pleasand playokis, he gave alsua. 1508 *Asp. Lyf Mark Thome Stud* IV. 232 For mending of the Pliaris plaeg of silver. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Shepherd.* I. D. 1, Cockwattle, bairnies, playocks. 1911 Wedderb. *Cron.* (1864) I. 107 Israel an wonf...what plesire to bey for Mary. 1820 *Shirrefs Poems* VIII. 302 Pet half a crown to the hand of each of the poor weans for a playock. 1821 Galt tr. *Ramsay Lodge* I. 340 Parading the parlock and quarter and other gracks invented by French barbers. *Mod. Sc.* Being in your playgs, to a game to rain. [See *Rep. Dial. Dict.*]

Play-right, -seer: see PLAY *sb.* 17.

Plays, obs. f. PLACE. **Playse,** -ese, -eze, obs. ff. PLEASE. **Playsance, -ant,** obs. ff. PLEASANCE, -ANT. **Playse, Playsir, -e,** obs. ff. PLEASE, PLEASURE.

Playsome (plē·sŏm), *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -SOME.] Inclined to play; playful.

1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. ix. 82 All pleasant holes, well attended, mellifluous, and playsome. 1901 Inverness Chronicle 11/1 III. Mids. v. 81, 1/2 Not ashamed of expressing any kindly feeling or playsome humour. 1732 Hyde *Mar. Hist. Relig.* Ess. (ed. 2) II. 421 The playsome whimsies of monkeys. 1870 Yeowell *Little Lindy* 302 He always said he [the horse] were only playsome and that weren't vice.

Hence **Play·somely** *adv.*, **Play·someness.**

a 1643 Lo. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 38 He that were playsomely disposed. 1676 Glanvill *Essamaths Explod.* 108 How much slightness and playsomeness is speaking of serious Gods. 1884 Rochester *Fortnight. Chronicle* 20 May 3/2 Playsomeness of the playful sort.

Playstead (plē·stĕd). *? local.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + STEAD.] A place for play, a playground.

c 1292 *Portmoten Chartulary* II. xiii (R. 81), Et in campo pistorelli vna diuidia acra super playsonde iuxta terram Roberti le deueneis. 1889 *Bucks Rem., Pamphlet* July, The Seventeen children of Bonton...go there [Franklin Park] ...and engage in games over the playstead.

Playster, -ir, obs. forms of PLASTER.

Play-stow. *local.* Forms: 1 **plegstōw,** 3 **pleystow**; now (as place-name) **Plaistow, Plastow.** [OE. *plegstōw* a place of play, a gymnasium, *L. pila*; PLAY *sb.*1 + *stōw* place.] A place of play, a playground; now surviving in names of English villages (*Plaistow* in Sussex and Essex), and in *Plaistow*, name of an open space of about one third of an acre near the church at Bethnal Green, Londn.

a 950 *Jos. Lancelot* III. 206 (Bosw.-Toll.) Da gegaderode alhte on walung stowe scriftlicci hire gesiðð-wynnige cuma gesceadð. c 1050 Cott. Cleopatra Glossary in Wr.-Wülcker 411/40 *Gymnasia* oð *plegstowe*. 1240 *Rentale Prioratus Sancti Swithini Winton.* (Camden) 82 Wayte *dimitit Ecclesie* v. de Arbore Cumbe ... in compositione facta inter eum et Ecclesiam, in the year 1270, granted to the prior and convent of Selborne all his right and claim to a certain place, afterwards called *La Plaistow*, in the village aforesaid, '*in loco qui dicitur, et perplacuum adnominatur*'. This *Plaistow* here

Anderson, or play-place, is a level area near the church of about forty-five yards by thirty-six, and is known now by the name of the *Pleaster*. 1805 More Cheese *Thoughts on Gard.* (1880) II. 229 There is also to be a room to Sir Gilbert White's memory... Is there no sculptor who could adorn that room which is to be erected on the pleaster with a flying swallow in marble of Sicily?

Playsure, -yur, obs. f. Pleasure. **Playt**, -e, obs. f. Plait, Plat, Plate, Plea, Plead.

Plaything (plē·θiŋ). [f. Play *sb.* + Thing.] A thing to play with, a toy.

1579 Tomson *Calv. Sermons* 430 They be delighted in stories and victories, and triumphes, and conquestes: these are great to nourish of playthings; but all these are fedds and pouldinesses to a good soul. 1590 Lodge *Wounds Civil. w.* (1596) 14 A Child knowes his Nurse and his Cradle, and by degrees the Play-things of a little more advanced Age. 1598 Barry *Ord. Constread.* 59 A Child would have cry'd but an Hour before it would have fowed out such a pretty Plaything. 1638 Knox *Anvil Angl.* II. xxii. 101 Strange that these famous-pearled wantrees of the Ice should rejoice to sports and play-things like the children of our own melting sky.

2. *fig.* A man, animal, or thing, treated as a thing to be played with.

1588 Greene *Carde Maydes* v. I. Sylla to...a Boy's Woman's Play-thing. 1599-81 Jonson *E. N., Alemide* Wks. IV. 189 A physician is a great (by seems) to be the mere plaything of Fortune. 1600 Fairfax *Rinaldo, Cong.* II. vi. 72 The Knights had now become the plaything of a worthless woman.

c. *attrib.* (Chiefly *appositive.*)

1581 Cowper *Nolo* 241 Yet charge not heavenly skill with having planned A play-thing world, unworthy of his hand. 1877 W. R. Spencer *Poems* (ed.) Fancy beauty'd a play-thing-lyre. 1891 H. D. Wharf *Pict. Speech.* 228 His plaything sword is quivering in the lady's heart.

Playtime (plē·taim). [f. Play *sb.* + Time *sb.*]

1. A time for play or recreation.

1661 Cowley *Comp. Advt. Kep. Philos., School.* Upon Footballs and Play-times they should exercise themselves in the Fields to...Mustering and Training after the manner of Soldiers. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Cry of Children* 5 They are weeping in the playtime of the others. 1851 Dickens *My Time* iv. 31 I had come to the end of my play-time.

2. The time for the performance of a play.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* xii. I. 7 I waited with impatience for play-time.

Play-ward, *a. dial.* [f. as prec. + -ward: cf. *temperward*.] Given or inclined to play; playful.

1880 T. Hardy *Two on Tower* I. I. 18 The maid was a...playward place if fault when he married her. 1887 — *Woodlanders* I. iv. 61 It seems no time ago that she was a little playward girl.

Playwoman (plē·wu·mən). (?) *nonce-wd.* A woman who acts in plays; an actress.

1884 Daily *Mixed Clarke* 256 The best of a wandering playwoman.

Play-work (plē·wœrk).

1. Work of the nature of play; an easy or trifling occupation.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village Sks.* 1. (1863) 216 It was delightful to observe the enjoyment of this play-work. 1857 Symmons *Roman. Hist.* 430 Cultivation of Latin poetry was no mere play-work to Italian scholars.

2. Work as plays or dramatic performances.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 10/1 At the Vaudeville, four-story boys and sixteen girls are already mingling schoolroom and playroom with their play-work on the stage.

Playwright (plē·rəit). [f. Play *sb.* + Wright.] A professional maker or author of plays; a dramatist.

1687 H. Cromwell *Notes Dryden* Iv. 16 Wherein you may...derive hence, that in this dame'd Trade of a Playwright. 1719-28 *Pope Let. to Steevet* 10 Jan., Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a Play wright. 1887 Dowden *Shakes. Primer.* v. 49 Shakespere's powers as a rising playwright must have been recognised.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Playwrightess**, a female dramatist; **Play-wrighting**, **Play-wrightery**, the action or occupation of a playwright.

1831 Carlyle in *Froude Life* (1882) II. viii. 171 Various grown-gleesome and playwrights. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 804 What is this but play-wrightery? 1846 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 086/2 Literary feeling is not everything in play-wrighting.

Plaza (plā·θa, plā·za). [Sp. :—pops. L. **platēa* (=L. *platea*: see Place *sb.*).] In a Spanish-speaking country, A market-place, square, public place.

1683 Salmon *Hist.* A Description of the Plaza or Inner-most Market-Place of Madrid. 1808 F. S. Mohr *Peculiar* 178 In the centre of the town there is a Plaza or great square. 1892 Pemberton *Peru* II. 119 The Spanish soldiery assembled by torch-light in the plaza to witness the execution of the convicts.

Plc, early form of Plea; comm. f. Please *v.*

Plea (plē), *sb.* Forms: 1. 3 plaid, playd (see also Pleid *sb.*). 2. 3-4 plait, playt, 3 pleet, 3-6 plete, 7 pleyt. 3. 3 pled, 3 (6 *Sc.*) play, 3-6 ple, 4-6 plee, pley, (5 *pl.* plaee), 6- plea; (*Sc.* 6 plet, plie, 6- ply, 7 plete, pleye, 7-8 pley). As to common *place* for Common Plea, see the latter. [ME. *plaid, plai*, a. OF. *plaid* (842 in Strasburg oath), agreement, decision, decree, law-court, suit, action, in Anglo-Norm. *plai* (c1170 in *Horn.*), *play*, law-suit, action :—**plagitu, *plagitum*, f. *plag-* (= L. *placit-um*) that which pleases or is agreed upon, a decision, decree, etc., in 9th c. (in phrases *placita habere, tenere*), an assembly for discussion and decision of matters of state; also use of public, asst. of L. *placēre* to please: see Placit. The *ē* forms agree with the OF. variant *plait* (13th c.), *plet, plaret* (Godef.), Prov. *plait*, Sp. *pleito*, Pg. *preito*, It. *pleto*, early mod. L. *plaitum* (Du Cange) from *placitum*.]

I. In Law.

1. A suit or action at law; the presentation of an action in court. Now *Hist.* and *Sc.* (exc. in phr. *a true plea*).

a. a 1250 (*Owl & Night.* (Cott.)) 5 Þat plait [Jesus MS. playd] was oðt & stare & strong. *Ibid.* 1259 An hauk dom þis plaid [Jesus MS. playd] schuleð.

b. c 1290 *Beket* 600 He wil nou plait [R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9709 play] to chapele wyn I deuse Jesu and nou3 ende nel nou3t. 1340 *Ayenb.* 79 To þese zeuene bolyzynde ys þet herne, alle mulmedet, and alle zyeles þet comeþ to plait. c 1400 *Apol. Lull.* 73 In þe court of plaet. 1500-20 *Compl. not taken assayed* (1860) 7 To dure I had pees, rest, and wayte, To recover I had plete and processe dywes. 1600 Maunden *Jas. Lyon-Merch.* 450 For the saide cause, the playes or teare, with all the records, goeth out of that burgus court to a higher court.

†*b.* 1290 Britton I. xvi. 4 § Si aiit le plé del gaiengné suspendu (by the plea against the principal be suspended), *Ibid.* II. xv. 4 § Si le play soit mys, et en plé pledauns soit le lord wost vicheres (if the plea be opened, and in the course of pleading the writ be found defective).

c 1290 *Beket* 976 In *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 191 Þe king nolde þat þe his court þer plait [v. r. plei] schulde beon i-ditte. c 1580 Wilkie *Eng. Hus.* (1880) 89 He wayteneth most upon þe gentelmen, vnwrighteous & large pleas. c 1440 Lydg. *Horse, Shepe & G.* 1 Controwerses pleys & discordis Atwen3 yow most owre wyt to bryng doun. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 302 William Fitz Pete called into plee Hendle Vyuan, Alienor of Godelonne, and the Count of the same place, in a plee of dette in the Courte of Maghell of Meldon. 1483-5 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 9 In the plees of the demene for a chidlyn shold be lost xl. 1501 also the writts were out. c 1570 Henryson *Tod of Dog* 42 Gyf...gentrice Till ease to play bedis nane ingenyeist. 1580 *St. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 135/1 That all Clerks accusede quarrellede and pleyde...be deterrayit & decidit befor thair awin Juges ordinaris. 1595 Constable 2 Sons xv. 4 O...that every man which hath a plee or matter to do in ye lawe, might come home. 1597 Gerarde *Manat. Lyfe in Tudor's Mem.* (1826) 102 The courts of plee, by bread, and here, divine gentle peace away. 1598 Buchanan *Chamaeleon* Wks. (1892) 48 (He) scorns to make any other charge of court, and to try new play against. c 1675 *Bal. Bard's Practicks* (1754) 53 All pleas and pleyis which happenis to rise whilis lentik, shall be pleadit and intromittit within the sessis. 1727 Hearnes *Engelard* (c. in. (1857) 1 xxx These same are otherwise called pleas or action, whereof there are two sorts, the one criminall and the other civill. 1760 Lisbeaux *Archeion* (1858) 18 Nothing ought to use out of the Courtesy, or to draw his Plea from thence. 1809 Sayre *Rep. Stat.* 1. 2 To compell, and answere...upon the privy seall plee...touching the lands wherein occupied he him. 1837-40 Rob. Hist. *Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 274 The Session charged with hearing of pleyes, delayeing of justice and bribrie. c 1737 Anonymous *Scots Stud* (1758) 14 A plea between two country gentlemen about a harrow gave upon a common. 1820 Gilt *Provost* xxvii. This gave the 30 many pleas, and...before the magistrates. 1862 M'Gillivray *Poems* 72 (E.D.) You won the plea.

b. Phrases. *To hold plea* (= med.L. *tenere placitum*), to try actions at law, to have jurisdiction; *to hold a plea*, to try an action.

1297 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 182/1 That...no Steward...hold plee vppon any Action, ayen right of any persone. 1299 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 324 Syr Hugh Bygode, iustyce,...kepte his courte at Estre Sherynne, & helde there the plees called Iteneth, the which is to saynne, the trauersynge, or the ways plees. 1333 *Stat. on Lower Eng.* x. xxxvii. (1758) 127 For else it were a thing in vaine for him to hold plea of Advowens. 1500-6 Lindesay *Pitscott. Chronicles* (1814) 182 Having a court...to which they held plea of all causes and actions, civill and criminall, if they were required. 1600 J. Williamson *Comment. d. Silverdale* 46 By a writ of Jurisdiction out of the chancery, which is a commission to the Sheriff to hold plea of any actions whatsoever. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xii. 192 That writ may issue...for the county courts or courts-baron, where they attempt to hold pleas of any matter of the value of forty shillings. 1872 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 48 The court...must be allowed to hold pleas.

c. *Common pleas*: originally, legal proceedings on matters over which the Crown did not claim exclusive jurisdiction; later, actions at law brought by one subject against another, identified with *civil actions*, and sometimes called ** civil pleas* (obs.). Often short for *Court of Common Pleas*: see Common Pleas.

c 1275-1320 Cott. Common Pleas. 1290 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 71 [1581] 21. *Ibid.* in Courts of Law, that have Jurisdiction of Civil or Common Pleas arising between one private subject. a 1634 Coke *Inst.* II. Common or civil pleas are divided into real, personall, and mixed. 1768-1844 [see Common Pleas]. 1892 Pollock & Maitland *Eng. Law* II. 571 Trespass to *it* proves, even when...it had become as civil an action as civil could be, was still not for every purpose a Common Plea, for, despite Magna Carta, it might follow the King.

d. *Pleas of the Crown* (*placita Coronae*): originally, legal proceedings on matters over which the Crown claimed an exclusive jurisdiction, as being breaches of the king's peace; later, in England including all criminal proceedings, as opposed to common pleas or civil proceedings (*obs.*); in Scotland limited to four of the gravest kinds of action: see quot. 1827.

[1215 *Magnae Carte* c. 17 Nulle communes consideraciones consistentes sul all hallid tenti teenant placita corone teenen.] 1305 Rastell *Pastymo. Hist. Brit.* (1811) 187 The pleas of the crowne were holden in the town. 1592 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 20 The Courts of Law doe hold your chiefe, or criminall Causes more properly to pertaine Common Pleas, and Pleas of the Crowne. 1607 Cowell *Interpr. s. v.*, Pleas of the Crowne in Scotland be 4, viz.rein, rape, murder, and wilfull fire,...with vs they be all causes in the Kings owne name against offences, committed against his Crowne and dignitie,...or against his Crowne and peace. 1632 Warner *Lucrece* (1638) 198 The pleas according thereunto, called public, *publicke placites*, Pleas of the Crown; or Pleas Pleas. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. I. 7 The code of criminal law is, or ought to be in every country commensurate with or co-extensive with the dominion of the crown. 1893 Pollock & Maitland *Eng. Law* II. 470 Were native to our law was the distinction between Pleas of the Crown and Common Pleas, which was often supposed to coincide with, though really it cut, the more cosmopolitan distinction [I. e. between civil and criminal].

2. a. A pleading; an allegation formally made by a party to the Court; an argument or reason urged by or on behalf of a litigant or party to a suit, in support of his case. *To make plea*, to plead. Still in *Sc. Law*: see quots. 1825, 1861.

c 1380 Chaucer *Pard. Prologe* 483 Of al myn lyf yet nys thy day I woo born So goeth ther in hast or ende thyng. Nu lordes erueve me nou3 no lei-lein. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 134 That was with him not allowed To make plee for his estate. 1483 *Mann. & Hospod. Exp.* (Roxb.) 400 Item, [paid] for a trotter wyttes...Item, for makinge of a plee for the mans, 12d. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Plea*...signifieth in our common laws, that which either partie alledgeth for himselfe in court. 1825 *Ayr & Gen. Pr. v.* 121 § 3 Each of the Parties shall...lodge with the Clerk, previous to the final Adjustment of the Record, a short and concise Note, drawn and signed by Counsel, of the Pleas in Law on which the Action or Defence is to be maintained. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Laws Scot.* 636/1 *Pleas* in law, as a distinct portion of a record, were introduced by the Judicature Act, 8 Geo. IV. c. 120, § 9. *Ibid.* 636/2 The pleas are in general so framed as to ground any legal argument which the facts may warrant. *Ibid.* 635/2 The parent's plea was either he guilty or not guilty.

b. A formal statement, written or oral, made by or on behalf of a prisoner or defendant, alleging facts either in answer to the indictment, or to the plaintiff's declaration, bill, or statement of claim, or showing cause why the prisoner or defendant should not be compelled to answer.

In civil process, since 1875, technically superseded by *defence*. Dilatory, *dilatory, foreign, peremptory*, etc. *plea*: see the adjectives.

1332 *Year-Bk.* 11 *Edw. III* (1883) 3 Il mal voille somon par quel court ple garde; ou voiez bracke de plaider en barre.] 1440 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 189/1 To grede any plee or plees to hurt of the accion, or to abatement of the bille. a 1552 in *Dial. Laws Eng.*, etc. (1888) 360 In an action of debte upon a promise, it is no plea to say, that he received the money in consideration of his indemnities. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v., Then is there a Forein plea, whereby matter is alledged in any court that must be tried in another. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxvii. 308 We have now to consider the plea of the prisoner or defensive matter alleged by him in his arraignment. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 201 On the plea the plea was allowed by Lord Keeper Bridgeman. 1874 *Tichborne Aust Cl.* xlii. 2. 23 No plea in defence shall be pleaded in abatement.

c. *Special plea.* In civil and criminal law, a plea either in abatement or in bar of an action or prosecution, alleging some new fact, and not merely disputing the ground of action or charge: opposed to *the general issue*. Cf. *plead specially*, Pleas *v.* 7 b (also *Cohen On Litt.* 282 b).

1639 in Ld. Raymond *Reports* (1736) I. 293 A rule was made by consent that the defendant should waive the special plea, and plead the general issue. 1788 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xx. 307 When he comes to distinguish away or palliate the charge, it was...usual to set forth the particular facts in what is called a special plea. *Ibid.*, Pleas that usually deny the cause of complaint are either the general issue, or a special plea in bar. *Ibid.* 308 A justification is likewise a special plea in bar. 1789 *Ibid.* IV. xxvii. 309 Special pleas in bar; which go to the merits of the indictment, and give a reason why the prisoner ought not to answer it at all, nor put himself upon his trial for the crime alleged. These are of four kinds: a former acquittal, a former conviction, a former attainder, or a pardon. 1827 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 3) II. 840 Special pleas, either in bar or abatement, are seldom pleaded to the action (Ejectment).

II. Extended and figurative uses.

3. Controversy, debate, contention, quarrel, strife. In later usage chiefly, now only, *Sc.*

a 1250 (see 1-a). c 1290 *Cant. Love* 1076 * A[l. kik an to trayen]. *[be bred be... Nou kik an how pis ouer-comen is.' 1380 Wyclif *Ps.* lvii. 4 Lo! no plee and no strijues are hereto, and enuyes with-in his confesyoun. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. v. 71 (Skeat) I...am Wisdom's client, plea, (barbe, beginhope, but richesse to-where. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 303/1 He also had a great plee and chyuyssche with the chirche for the body of Seynte. 1580 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Sarah.* I. He ordeyneth not here plee with God. c 1598 Hieronimo in *Locrine's Hist. Scott.* v. 136 Now captaine Ile lulth painter, speil with speil to maister this plee; and mitigate this controuersie. *Ibid.* 1773 The said referees first plea (i. e. our severance alwayes). a 1774 Fergusson *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 16 Poets that bring tone to the Guard And eke the Council Chamber. a 1820 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 11 His wife and him are at some family plea. 1892 Mears *Dutch Table Talk* 210 There was like to be a pity between them at the Parliament.

4. That which is pleaded, maintained, or urged in justification or excuse; a pleading, appeal, argument, claim; an apology, pretext, excuse.

a 1300 *Vox Populi* 401 in Wright *E. P. P.* III. 163 That are driven to these pleas. 1588 Greene *Carde.* II. 810 The Capitaine perceiuing his villanie plie, by faire tooke him

from the officers. 1589 Nashe *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (1616) 72 I had rather ordaine it, as a dispatatious plea to dissolve. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 237 Their best plea is from the words of Christ. 1687 Norris *P. L. iv.* 394 He spoke the Word, and with necessity. The tyrant's pleas, excused his devilish deeds. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* III. xviii. 152 No plea is too weak for fully-set inclinations to insist upon. 1792 Burke in *Trevelyan Life* I. (1876) II. 292 I accept this plea. 1858 Trollope *La Vendée* V. 3 His ministerial leave to decline the command on a plea which can scarcely have been more than a pretext. 1877 Freeman *Hist. Essays* (1882) IV. v. 114 The privileges and authority of bishops and clergy was Becket's plea for convulsing Europe.

†**2.** *transf.* That which is demanded by pleading; a claim. *Obs. rare.*

1588 Shakes. *L. L. L.* iv. 1. 1 The plea of no leane weight Than Apparance. 1598 — *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 284 But none can drive him from the envious plea Of forfeiture, of justice, and his bond. *Ibid.* v. 1. 248, 293.

†**3.** A proposal, offer. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Merlin* 362 And yet shall I make to you a fole plee... come with me to Bredigan ...and do hym homage. ...and I shall yelde yow the castell all quyte. *Ibid.* 366. I moche hym to rede that I wolde lat make no ghost, ne noyse to me ne none of his companyes.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **plea-house** *Sc.*, a court of law; **plea-side**, the civil side of a court having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

[1599 see Plead *sb.* 4.] 1708 Blackstone *Comm.* III. iv. 41 On the plea-side, or civil branch. 1808 Scott *Mrs. Wadd.* v. She's seldom at home when there's ony o' the plea-houses open.

Plea, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **play, pleye,** 5–6 **ploy,** 6 **plie,** 7– **plea.** [I. Plea *sb.*]

1. *intr.* = Plead *v.* 1–4.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 28 On a day he come in to be comun & pleyd with be sons of courvie & be judgeus & ouer come hem. *Ibid.* 306 Gode noppis stode on be toder side & pleyd agayns hem. c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* xiv. (*Wolf & Lamb*) viii. You, quod the wolf, yit pleyis thow ypone. 1599 tr. *M. Fergusson Hymns* (1859) xxv. xviii. The Magistrats...sall rather accept voluntarelie...my bodie, nocht guiltie...then to ploy for ye said Landis. 1700 *E. Hall to J. Russell Wodrow* xl. (1880) 158 He ad-lised me in general to quit two or three thousand merks rather then plea. c 1827 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 171 Another great acquisition of property, for which I had pleased. 1868 *J. Salmon Gemshorn* iv. I. 42 Sayes the love for which nae story pleas.

2. trans. = Plead *v.* 4, 5.

1581 *Lesly. Poems Reform.* xliii. 180 It was the Douglassis deidefully them dang, And plet your process in that parliament. 1598 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 116 Arbo ar they perfitlie serueing the kirk; or men of law to plie a cause, or men of wair to fecht. 1808 *Bannatyne Old Mortal.* xxiii. The reason was ane plea'd between Lordly Margaret Bellenden and the greatest Laird. 1887 Miss M. E. Lowis *Feudal Laws. Pik.* 5 (E. D. D.) Aw'm like no plea poverty.

Plea, HYDR. obs. f. Pleare *v.*

†**Plea·ble,** *a. Sc. Obs.* In 6 **pleyable, -bill.** [f. Plea *v.* + -able.] That may be the subject of litigation; debatable.

1533 Bellenden *Liv.* xi. xxiv. (S. T. S.) II. 98 Quhen he refuisit war fourte entir, and leyit be pleyabill lordis to pertene to him. 1535 *Acts Parlt. Scotl.* (1814) II. 330/2 Quoss the severall ground of landward, nather pleyable nor debatable, ane gret way within the pleyable marche of landward.

Pleace, obs. var. Please *v.*

Pleach, *sb.* rare⁻¹. [f. Pleach *v.*] Interlacing, intertwining; interweavement of boughs.

1819 Wordsw. *London Hours* (1820) 43 His nest, the pleach Of many a wedding brush in the west plant beech.

Pleach (plēʧ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **pleche,** 6 **pleitch,** *Sc.* **pleich,** 7 **pleach, plish,** 7– **pleach.** [ME. *pleche*, a. OF. **plechier* (mod.F. dial. *plicher*), dial. form of OF. *plessier, plaissier* Please *v.*?]

1. *trans.* To interlace or intertwine (the bent down or half-cut stems and branches of young trees and underwood) so as to form a fence or the like; = Please *v.*[1] 2.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. (1582) (*Bodl.* MS.) The wilde... is likkest to knowe it openyne bi pleechinge seluer rape and y-ringes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 130 Nones husbondis his vines pleichith. *Ibid.* 456 Bendis as a bowe, or vynes that men pleche. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 107 Let the stoppe of the tree lye near the side of an other tree, and so pleche downe the bowes of the same tree, to stoppe the bodwen place. *Ibid.* (see Please *v.*[1] 2). 1618 Bolton *Florus* 90, 272 Plumbe'd vines...pleach'd Vine growth about each shrill and pendant tyne. 1839 Bayldon *Catrons' Guide* 228 The trees meeting overhead; some of them trimmed, some pleached.

b. To layer (a shoot, e.g. of a vine).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 648 In October in lake land pleiteth [L. *propagandi*] be.

2. To make, dress, or renew (a hedge or the like) by the above process; = Please *v.*[1] 2.

1393 [see Please *v.*[1] 2]. 1832 Sir E. Vavasor to *Mem. Former Fam.* (1836) I. 139 The Gardiner shall pleach me Hedge this yeare. 1844 Discovery *N. C. Gloss., Pleach*, to bind a hedge. 1874 Stevenson *Ld. Berkeley & Gloucs* (1898) I. xiii. 180 The low broad arches of the alleys pleached with vines. 1888 *Cornish. Mag. July* 30 The hedges of this... hedgerows, which were seldom cut or pleached.

3. *generally.* To entwine, intertlace, tangle, plait.

1850 Tennyson *Poems* 221 Pleached with her hair, in mail of argent light Shot into gold, a snake her forehead clips. 1861 T. Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xx The earth being pleached together by the roots of dwarf willows and grass, has raised the pathway above the meadows. 1869 Stevenson *Poems* x. *Ballad*, *Of Kilmeny* 109 Pygmied halls of gold Persephone had covered and pleached low down about her knees.

Hence Pleaching *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1398 [see sense 1]. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 314 For pleaching of the corner [= corner]. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1839) 161/2 Tangled archick with pleaching bramble-thorns, With briar and hazel branch, and barethorn spray. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Dec. 158/3 The pleaching [of the hedge] ended at the foot of a tree in the ground.

Pleached (plēʃt, *poet.* plī·ʃ(ĕ)d), *ppl. a.* [f. Pleach *v.* + -ed.]

1. Of boughs: Interlaced, interwined, tangled; *transf.* of the arms, folded together.

1606 Shakes. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 73 Would'st thou...see Thy Master thus with pleach'd Armes, bending downe His corrigible neck? 1640 *Fluid* 1 Dec. Sch/s The pleached bowrie near the house. 1850 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 180 It was hedged with thickly pleached bushes.

2. Formed by the pleaching or interwisting of boughs and twigs; fenced, bordered, or overarched with pleached boughs, as a garden-alley or arbour. Now chiefly as a Shakespearian expression revived by Scott.

1599 Shakes. *Much Ado* v. ii. 10 The Prince and Count Claudio walking in a thick pleached alley in my orchard. *Ibid.* iii. 1. 4 But hear thou there how downe The pleached bowre, Where hony-suckles ripened by the sunne, Forbid the sunne to enter. 1600 — *Twel. Night* v. 82 ...propound...that they should take a turne in the pleached alley. 1819 *Antiquary, Dedicat.* 331 She couches in the pleached bower Which screens the garden-terrace. 1880 Wayne Mansfield *Tidbury Edge* 240 An occasional grass field, enclosed by high mossy hedges and "pleached" fences.

Plea·cher, *local.* [f. Please *v.* + -er 1.] = Plasher: a. A bough with which a hedge is pleached. b. A hedger.

1880 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-Bk., Pleachers* same as *Layers*, the quickthorn shoots which are laid down to form the hedge. 1889 *Pinkerton Dial.* 251/2. The carpenter, or plumber, was kept actively at work in trimming the hedges and trotlis walks.

†**Plead,** *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: (3 **plaid**), 3–6 (*Sc.*) **plod, plede, pleid,** 6 (*Sc.*) **pleud,** –e, (*Sc.*) **plaid.** [f. Plead *v.*; partly, in part a reminiscence of OF. and early ME. *plaid*, rare hybrid forms of *plait*: see Plea *sb.*]

1. A suit or action at law; a controversy, dispute; = Plea *sb.* 1, 3.

[a 1250 *Plaid*: see Plea *sb.* 1.] 14.. *Wyntoun's Cron.* VII. 440 Quhare that is in pleid [O.C. pleyt] ony men Aithand the Kyngis off a kynrike. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 104 He...mydd Stewart with hym to full in pled. c 1520 Hunyman *Mem. Fam. Sch.* 14 (*Hunt*) *Dugl. Old Manor.* 186, The pleid betuix me and Johne Douglas. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* iv. (1577) V iij, Byndame the pleade betweene you maye happen ere to long. 1587 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 149 I laid the hole brode bill, Throuch Adames sin and plaid. 1589 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 289 The matter...is to plead.

2. A plea, allegation, claim.

1548 Sir G. Hoby *Late Arrest* (S. T. S.) 228 To ask reasons and resve pleide before him...redd be small valowre, and but ane unpreiudiable pleide. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* iv. 811 Quhairthrow we sik ane quhin of Pierris pleid. 1580 Baret *Alv. Amplifier's Common. 300* The foundation of your pleade is so fallen, yt I nede not to answere thy probations.

3. Pleading, harangue, speech, talk, discussion.

c 1440 Holland *Howlat* 816 The battle held a grete pleid In the hie hall. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 125 This birdis Singing of left among the levis small, Quhois tuneful pleid gif ony thrallis grone. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 462 Thai wrait ane uther than first begouth thair pleid. 1585 ... *Francis of Barrock* 256 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 294 Gif ill the streyn, hald me no mair in pleid, For I am verry cyrd, wett and cauld. 1973 *Lancs. Funeral Reforms* 16 197 Now he said fend from forth and thair fend, Syne hame this lyfe with list for all thair pleid.

4. *attrib.*, as **plead-house** = **plea-house**: see Plea *sb.* 7.

1589 Sir G. Hoby *Late Arrest* (S. T. S.) 170 A pleide that is usuall before a iuge ordynare is a pleide hous.

Plead (plēd), *v.* Forms: 2– 3–4 **plaide**(n, **plaid** 4, 3–6 **playde,** 4 **plede**(n, 4–7 **plede** (3 **pledde, pllde,** 5–7 **pled**), 6 **pleade** (**pleed**), 6–7 *Sc.* **pleid,** 6– **plead.** *Pa. t. and pple.* **pleaded**: contracted 3 **pladde,** (3 *dial.* **pled**), 5– **pled** (now *Sc.* and *dial.*), 7–9 **plead.** *pr. 4* **plede-y, pleyte, pleyt-ey, playte, pleten, -en,** 4–6 **plete,** 5–6 **pleate,** 6 **pleate.** [In ME. form *plaiden, pleiden*, a. OF. *plaid-ier* (Roland, 11th c.) to go to law, sue, plead, f. OF. *plaid*: see Plea *sb.*; parallel to med.L. *placitāre*, to hold pleas, to litigate (= Sax in Du Cange), f. *placitum* Plea.] thence AF. *pleder*, ME. *pleid-en, pleed.* ME. *pleiten, pleity, pliten, plete* was a secondary form, corresp. to OF. *plaitier* (14th c. in Godef.); cf. also mod.L. *plaitare* (5th c. in Du Cange) from *placitare*, and OF. and ME. *plait* sb., for *plaid*, Plea. Cf. the later Plea *v.*]

I. Intransitive uses.

†**1.** To raise or prosecute a suit or action, to go to law, to litigate. *Obs.*

a. [1292 Britton iv. 1. § 1 La manere de pleder, comunt chescun pleyerd dels reconyssance ou arreine de franc tenement.] 1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 46/2 Able to purchace Landes...and also pleds and be empleded. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 17 Shall not pleds nor be baptised of their tenementes.

fig. c 1580 Wylde *Sal. Wks.* III. 146 Fools...moone bodie to fancies, and peeble pennance to plete. a 1600 *Alexander & Lodowick* (1849) 11 Alexander...sent two men of his owne towne before a iuge pleeing. a 1300 in *Arundel's Chron.* 34 To plai ore pleez ar non frauncz of the Cite where the cite. 1509 Monk Quixley in Wm. 1641's Rushw Hists (but obviously much out of its due place) 40 Hall. *E. P. P.* I. 135 Thou schalt be pleyed with, when I see goo.

†**b.** In extended and fig. use: To contend in debate; to wrangle, argue *with, against*. *Also to plead it. Obs.*

a. c 1440 *Gest o Night.* 184 We mown her...Wipein cheste and bete vpbon Pleyde. (*a. c. gladd*) and sedde & said vpbon. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 3 Here he pleisit with me to pleid, I sall him honestly mak leyis to Colyne. 1557 N. T. (*Genev.*) *Rom.* ix. 20 Who art thou which pleadest against God? 1580 Rolland *Crt. Venus* ii. 308 Quhat thare, gif thay of my cost with me pleid? 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Supper. Wks.* (*Grosart*) II. 40 Come...you that love to pleade it out lustie-lilly at the barre of the dunghill, and will rather loose your lives, then the last word.

b. c 1325 Shoreham *Poems* vii. 225 (*Ch*) schal makye contekkinde Ihc vppon hym and wynne pole, And ouerkome to pleny. 1388 Wyclif *Tenth.* xxi. 19 Whanne the fadyr and sekkeresse...bigynnen to pleyne and pleie (1382 chiden) openli pus. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xvi. 21 Though a body might pleade with God, as one man doth with another.

2. To address the court as an advocate on behalf of either party; to maintain or urge the claim, or state the case, of a party in a suit.

a. c 1305 *St. Kath.* 77 in *E. E. P.* (1866) 91 Com scharne An Emperour to skole shome ...After maistres, to pleidi upon a yung wenche. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 14 Sondrigge of men...of lawe...to here yonge persones for to pleide. 1455 *Cal. Ant. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 188 No man of lawe schulde pleti before Maire and Baylyffes of the cuntie cort. 1580 Mirrour of Mutabilitie xxxiii. (1587) 202 The first and chiefe ...in law among lawyers, though he do not pleade. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. ii. 43 And with him came Hasty grave persons that against her pled. 1637 Heaven *Lovelace* v. xxvii. 141 Sentences...to be taken to them that pled, for Lovers to find particulars (1676). 1778 Gentl. *Instr. & Fr.* xvi. (1787) I. 327 He had pleaded with distinction in the tribunals of Rome.

fig. 1577 Lovel. *Def. Fr.* K vii. 93 Men of lawe...that pleaseden for Mede. 1587 Turbev. *Hyames* (*Baldr*) iii. 200 But they that pleade to have a hope. 1589 Gascoigne *Chances. Progr.* (1868) 248 It was interpreted that men of lawe for that time forth shuld geve in his mother tonge. 1598 *Dict. Cryptic Mys* (M. de W. 1906) 12. iii. 180 He pleased by this poem in the great assyse in the cyte of Bourges.

b. In extended and fig. use: To urge a suit or prayer; to make an earnest appeal, earnestly, or supplication; to beg, implore. Const. with the person appealed to; *for* the thing desired, or the person in whose interest one speaks; also *against*.

a. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 1215 But though his lockes fierie glode, Him lacketh nothing of manhode. 1604 Quintius *Fab.* xi. 61 Let me, a while, with my Audience plead (verse fouls). 1622 in *Cabala, Cert. Letters* II. 317 My Lord hath lone...plead with his sonnenking for him to keepe him here. 1701 Rymer *Foedera* 374 My mind, indulgent, to their Letters pled. 1737 Swallett *Regicide* v. 1. Thy tears his vengeance, he will plead with his eyes. 1737 Home *Douglas* iv. We search'd his clothes, And found these jewels, whose rich value plead Most powerfully against him. 1837 Wordsw. *Jr. Life* (1844) I. 192 We have continued in unison and out of season, threatened and entreated, plead and scolded. 1838 Lytton *Alice* x. 2, I'm not worth so much for me. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 156 All Roger's services could not plead against this ill-timed tenderness for a foe. 1871 *Ibid.* IV. xviii. 42 His skill doubtless pleaded for him. 1881 J. H. Burn *Hist. Ch. Eng.* II. 192 It does not appear that any one pleaded for his pardon except himself.

fig. 1590 *Spenser. Sp. Lobe* bote...Bees cruit...he with wel to pleade. c 1594 Chapman *Tragedy* iv. 1405 (1598) Ev'ry wrought war how their Polydore In vaine adiures all nature for to plete. c 1780 Wolfe *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 104 Melchizedek pleads with men.

3. To put forward a plea. Cf. Pleading *vbl. sb.* 3.

a. To put forward any allegation or formal statement forming part of the proceedings in an action at law. (Cf. Plea *sb.* 2a.) *Plead over*: see quots. 1872, 1890.

1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 111/1 Yef...the Defendeaunts or Plentiffs in suche fourme Pleas pleede to issue. 1883 Gascoigne *Cooke's Reply* (1587) III. 631 (Cass 20 Jac. I. 1623) His plea to her is not answered when he doth not only repeat it, but pleades new to her. 1824 H. J. Stephen *Princ. Pleading* (1084) 160 Faults in pleading are, in some cases, aided by pleading over. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 779/1 *Plead over*, to follow up an opponent's pleading by replying, etc., so overlooking some defect to which exception might have been taken. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. xxvii. r. 7 When any party has amended his pleading under rule 1 or 2 of this Order, the other party may apply...for leave to plead or amend his former pleading. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pleading over*, going on to respond by pleading, after a previous pleading has been judged insufficient, or has been withdrawn.

b. *esp.* To put forward an answer or objection on the part of the defendant to the plaintiff's bill. (Cf. Plea *sb.* 2 b.)

1391 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 296/1 Provided also that that Acte nowe not ne conclude the said Thomas ...to answer or pleade to any matter aforesaide. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 180/1 They may answere and pleade to the same, as in abatement of the playnte. 1590–1 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 301 To pleade to a quod in tyme wher in ther owne persones. 1681 Thomas *Hist. Penns.* v. ii. He will not hear me nor be...Wee ever criminal forbid to plead? 1707 *Woodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 299 The Assembly declared him to propound what he had to say against their being his judges. ...Then the two Marquis, Mr Grant and the Master, pled upon that head. 1708 Bowes *Eccl. Rights Ld. Wks.* VIII. 6, I ought to be allowed a reasonable Time,...and to be heard by Counsel to plead to issue. ...1804 H. J. Stephen *Princ. Pleading* (1082) 21 If the defendant does not demur, but only advances matter of defence in an answer or answer the declaration by matter of fact. It is going to be said to plead.

II. Transitive uses.

†4. To go to law with, sue (a person). *Obs. rare.*

S. 1380 Wyclif *Sel.* III. 3 Alle þese þeuenes þe plesen [1388 þe asoyle] [Vulg. *repetunt*] alle þoure deþendeȝ. *a 1400* in *Archæol.* XXIX. 336 We haue graunted to our tenauntes of london that none of them plede [*pr. pleed*] other wythout the walle of london.

3. To maintain (a plea or cause) by argument in a court of law. Also *transf.*

a. [1290 Britton I. 3, § 7 Qe ceo plete pledee devaunt ses ... eyst *record. Ibid.* I. § 8 A pledee ceaunsse plein.] *1460 Mirk of Blandeum* (Arb.) 17 He was to manye that pleyed his cawse of god, cryenderie a, wyckyd oppressour. *1495* Statutes in *Rolls Parl.* VI. 484/1 Thay thinkis it most mete that every man should pleade his owne matter, and tell the same tale before the iuges, that he would tel to his man of lawe. *1580* Baret s.v. *Aduocate's Crowne* 235 The Prince sent two of his counsellours to pleade the cause. *c 1580* C'tess Pembroke *Ps. lxxxv. xxii,* Rise, God, pleade thyne owne cause. *1673* Penhallow *Lett. Gloucester* 38 Our law ... case is not yet ended; four advocates come down from the Commons to plead it next term. *1777* W. Combe in *St. Pancredge* xvii. 15, Plead the widow's cause. *1814* Scott *Lit. of Gibb* iv. xiv, Anxious his suit Lord Ronald pled.

b. c 1440 Gesta Rom. 130 One acre of ouris .. whereof bi3 was 3yuenn bifore3 them in the forseid Courte. *1484* Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* 82 They enquired the cause to be discussed or pleted before the Iuge. *1530* Boke Eyrar *Test* notis. 3 (1) that I myght come before his mans, to pleate my cause before him. *1550* Bale *Image Both Ch.* 82 In Chelsey ouerly office to receyue all complayntes to pleade there, and to iudge them.

6. To sue for in a court of law. Also *transf.* to beg, entreat for. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

a. 25 ...Edw. 6 Ch. 8 (1) [whol byseche your comendable ... sence, so a louyn fallet, And Sen hat he displese yow, so pleis hit no more. *1592* Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* v. 1 That every earth farmer ... for your distressed misery may plead. *1637–42* Rose *Hist. Reds* (1890) 1 Sundry of them pretende he not able to plead his plees and matter, that the yeir maist him by yeirelinding of he evict it. *1701* Answer *Addr. No.* 42 ¶ 6 The Misery of any Case, and great Necessity of such Sufferers, plead your Pity and speedy Relief. *1811* Colebrook *Diary in Life* (1837) I. 230 Had been appointed ...that my acquaintance was to be pled on his side. *Ibid.* *c 1300 New Nordic, Hospit* 66 Mercy I pleate.

7. a. To allege formally in the course of the pleadings. (Cf. Plea *sb.* 2 a.)

a. c 1460 Godstow Reg. 220 A Charter of Stephyn Aquile, Tydyed in the kynges Courte, for a tenemente in Irchestre lane. *1491 Act 7 Hen. VII, c.* 7 § 1 Courtes where the said premisses shalbe pleted or hayed for any of the said persones by all pleas, plees of Dower ...except. *1584* Blackstone *Comm.* Introd. 78 All other pleaders customly mark in particularly pleaded. *1850 Lond. Gazette* 24 Q. B. 62 The parol gage was properly pleaded and ought not to be struck out.

b. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cc. (1502) 83/1 That no letter nor commaundement that came from Rome shold be receyued ne pleted in Englonde.

8. To allege formally as a plea (Plea *sb.* 2 b); *Plead specially*, to allege as a special plea (Plea *sb.* 2 c).

1442 Dial. on Laws Eng. v. 88 (1638) 135 If the defendant ... to save action plead a plee that amounteth to the general issue. *1622* Fourmain *Ist Pt. Pharall.* 73 This plee he was ordained to plead by the court. *1629* H. L. Earbery *Advocate Priv. Off.* 21, 30. Augustus pleaded it in bar to Cebe's action of misdemeanor against him. *1736* Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) II. xxxvii. 386 The counsellors pleaded ignorance in his excuse for their treason. *1768* Blackstone *Comm.* III. xx. 303 Every defence which cannot then be specially pleaded may be given in evidence upon the general issue at the trial. *1769 Ibid.* IV. xxvi. 396 A pardon may be pleaded in bar. *1817* W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 733 An executor may plead the same plea in bar, that his testator might have pleaded. *1848* Bowyer *Pr. Of. Parth assis*, Recovery, pais or death ... plea his knighthood, and demanded the privilege of dying by the sword. *1863* H. Cox *Institl.* I. v. 30 It would be vain to plead ... the king's command to do an unlawful act. *1875 Indicature Act* O. xix. r. 15 No defendant in an action for the recovery of land who is in possession ...need plead his title.

9. In extended and fig. use: To allege or urge as a plea, esp. in defence, apology, or excuse, or as extenuating an offence.

1600 Holland *Pliny* xxxiii. xxvii. 521 Them shouldest not rather plead ignorance, or neglect the price. *1621* T. Williamson tr. *Schibler's Way Profited* 101 Old age is venerable, that can plead nothing else for Antiquity, but the wrinckles of the face and the white haires. *1672* Marvell *Instruction* 254 If weakness may mention, What Northerner, ... Inconstancy, Scottishness, but may plead it? *1709* Pope *Rape Lock*, 106 And hurry, as I live, their precipices to plead. *1733* Bramston *Tk. Week* I. 33 If I am mistaken, I may plead neither haste nor instruction. *1820* W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 198, I can only plead my inexperience in this branch of literature.

d. Phrase. *To plead not guilty* (in civil and criminal law), to deny liability or guilt: in Law-French, *plaider de rien coupable*. So *to plead guilty*; also *fig.* to confess to an accusation or imputation.

To plead guilty appears later, and evidently arose in imitation of *plead not guilty*. Guilty is technically not a *plea*, but a confession. Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 334, 335, 339, never uses *plead guilty*, but writes of the prisoner confessing the fact.

[*1300 Year Bk.* 28 *Edw. III* 4 Et quant a les liures ... il plede de rien coupable.] *1454 Rolls of Parli.* V. 239/2 In the Court of the Kechequer ... the said Thomas ...to the said Bille and Action answered and pleted not guilty. *1680 Trials E. Colledge* 8 *Cl. of Cr.* You must plead to the Court, Guilty or not Guilty. *1820–21* Bentham *Rationg. Nullic. Mistd. Wks.* 1843 VI. 477 Where it happens in a prisoner to answer to the affirmative—in appropriate language, to plead guilty —if he insists on it, the general understanding seems to be that he has a right to have such his plea recorded: in which case there is a necessary end of the trial, and the verdict follows of course. *1826 Mod. Trial.* XV. 180, I may ... be represented as discouraging experiments. To this I must, in some measure, plead guilty. *1883 Pembertons Act O. xix.* r. 18 Nothing in these Rules contained shall affect the right of any defendant to plead not guilty by statute. *1890* D. Donovan *Tr. Greg. & Law* 58 When called upon to plead, she pled not guilty in a few clear words.

†**9.** To argue or dispute upon in a court of law; to gratilise (the law). *Obs.*

1580 Lamb. *P. Pl. A. Prol.* 66 Barbours ...to serpen arte Barrys; Pleden þe 3. pleten] for pans and pans[e]s þe lawe. *1589* More *Epitaph.* Wks. 1363/1 Thee ...that longed to lerne the lawes. Not to plete it and for glorie to dispute it, but to teche it against enemie. *1597* Hooker *Eccl. Polity* v. 331 She argues attentive to their pleaded cases. *1752* Richardson *Grandison* V. xiv. 205 We shall now see what else to other pleaded for dignity of port sex, will enable you to do. *1892* J. S. B. Mozley *Parish Musings* (1896) 40 Yield to those own pleaded record.

Pleadable (plī·dăbl), *a.* Also 4–7 **pled-**, 6 **pleade-**. [ME. a AF. *pledable* (1292 Britton) = OF. *plaidable*, f. *plaidier* to Plead: see -able.]

1. That may be pleaded.

a. Of a cause: That may legally be maintained or defended in a court of law.

[*1292* Britton II. 1, Le Seignur et le mesnes de pledee pernount plee pledable par attaleinance de vers.] *1478* Fleming *Powyk. Epist.* 108 As cause of lawe, pledable in reason [*read* non &c. *1613* Virginia *Stat.* (1823) I. 260 That all mesne duties made since the 16th day of March ...last ... shall not be pleadable or recoverable in any court of justice under this government. *c 1643* Howell *Lett.* (1688) IV. 455 A Forreu hath her Cause of Attachment ...whose Matrimony is pleadable ... as at Westminster Hall. *1707* E. Chamberlayne *Angl. Pres. St. Eng.* iv. xv. 396 1st 2nd Actions are pleadable to no other Court.

b. That may be alleged formally in the course of the pleadings, or urged as a plea, in a court of law.

[*1310 Rolls of Parli.* I. 164/2 *Roll* 10 Chancellorie pledable en Banck le Roi.] *1455 Ibid.* V. 306/2 Such pleas as in Court were pleadable. *1532 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c.* 12 Contrye where the said premisses shalbe pleted or hayed for any of the said persones by all pleas, plees of Dower ...except. *1584* Blackstone *Comm.* Introd. 78 All other pleaders customly mark in particularly pleaded. *1850 Lond. Gazette* 24 Q. B. 62 The parol gage was properly pleaded and ought not to be struck out.

b. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cc. (1502) 83/1 That no letter nor commaundement that came from Rome shold be receyued ne pleted in Englonde.

8. To allege formally as a plea (Plea *sb.* 2 b); *Plead specially*, to allege as a special plea (Plea *sb.* 2 c).

1442 Dial. on Laws Eng. v. 88 (1638) 135 If the defendant ... to save action plead a plee that amounteth to the general issue. *1622* Fourmain *1st

[illegible] 1636 *Common Fund Orders* 1518 *Chapter England* v. Thou shalt [illegible] Market and the Pleading place Be Chaunt with Romishe and unsavoure with grace. 1588 Lo. Hunsdon in *Lodge Rlgs., Illus. Lords* XIII. 9 *Its* a pleading point, this would have been good.

Plea·ding, *ppl. a.* [1. as prec. + -ING².] That pleads; entreating, beseeching, imploring.

1818 Shelley *Rosalind & H.* 870 What avail ... the lock cool that pleading and pale blushes wear the quivering cheek? 1880 Mrs Oliphant *Ten for 7 sec* vi, His pathetic and tender pleading glance at the time. *Ibid.* His pleading tones were compassion.

Hence **Plea·dingly** *adv.*, in a pleading manner; **Plea·dingness**, the quality of pleading.

1647 Warren *Pleadingly*, by pleading. 1865 E. C. Clarke *Crypt Doctrine* I. 107 She looked so pleadingly, so beseechingly,... that Lady Charlington relented. 1866 Neale & Dallas *Mediæval Hymns* 82 Ei. 27 City... of a little child... Its serene pleadingness haunted me. 1888 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gypsy* xi. 241 She spoke tenderly, pleadingly.

† **Plea·ful**, *a. Obs.* [f. Plea *sb.* + -ful.] That pleads powerfully, persuasive.

1609 Lisle *Du Bartas' Noe* 12 So from his pleaful tongue hath dawning dew and skie.

† **Plea·ment**. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 5 **pleament**. [f. Plea *v.* + -ment. Cf. OF. *plaidement* (a 1460 in Godef.).] A pleading; an action at law.

1480 *Custom Chron. Reg. Gascony*, In a certain pleament he [Earl of Pembroke] made it was agreed the rights and franchises of holy churches.

Pleasable (plī·zăb'l), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 4 **pleasible**, 6 **pleasible**. [ME. *plesable*, n. OF. *plaisable* (a 1223 in Godefroy), *plaisable* agreeable, f. *plaisir* (= *plaire*) to please; see Please and -able.]

1. Capable of being pleased; placable, *mild*.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxii. 14 And my God Almyyti make hym pleasible to yow [*Vulg.* Deus ... fiatur vobis eius placabilis]. 1552 Northumberland in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) II. 146, I love not to have to do with men which be naturo grateful nor pleasible. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 1/13 Pleasible, *placabilis*, *e.* 1839 Lady Granville *Lett.* xi (1894) As good-humoured and pleasible as it is possible to be.

† **2.** Acceptable, pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

1580 Wyclif *Ten.* ii. 1 Thei shal ben *added*, open *say* pleasible [1388 acceptable] sonye. *Hist. Jud.* v, I shulde... preche a yer pleasible to the Lord [*Vulg.* *Annum placabilem Domino*]. 1594 Kyd *Godly Lett.* A iij b, I have ben compelled to speake in your presence...such thinges as were not pleasable to the eares of some.

Hence **Plea·sableness**, placability.

1623 Cockeram *Citizen's Opinion* (1658) 25 There is nothing more remedy for a great ...man than pleasableness and mercy.

Pleasance¹ (plē·zăns). Forms: 4- **pleasaunce**, (-aunce); also 4-7 **pleasaunce**, 4-7 (9) -ance, 5 -aunse, -awnce, pley-, playsaunce, -ounce, **pleasaunse**, 5-6 **pleasaunse**, (*Sc.*) **pleasse**, -esse, 7 (9) **pleasance**. [ME. a. OF. *plaisance* (a 1246 in Littré) pleasure, delight, in 16th c. place of delight, f. *plaisant* pleasing, *plaisir* to please; so mod.L. *placentia*, It. *piacenza*: see -ance.]

1. The condition or feeling of being pleased; enjoyment, delight, pleasure, joy. *arch.* and *poet.*

c1325 Chronicle *Trophee* 10, 1071 (1004) It be dot right as best fellow thereinne, Right as it hem pere ones and gyn pleasaunce. c1385 — *L. C. W.* 1130 (*Dido*) That is this pleasaunce & his lust. 1390 Gower *Mirour de l'omme* 16708 By vii thinz more mine playsaunce in my thynge that by the vnes. 1393 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclix. 384 The Englyshmen toke great pleasaunce as they vsaunce dyden. 1512 Fabyan *Chronicle* II. 57 Untrewed Lady, who Pleasaunce toke in Spain. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxvii, Some days of Japanese are decreed to all. To take of pleasaunce each his secret share. 1830 Tennyson *L'Allegro* 8, When my pensive nerves Pleasance in low sighs. 1866 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 88, Perpetual Yes... born to joy and pleasance, That does not toil nor spin. 1868 J. Rhoda Cannon in *Knight* 19 All sights and sounds of pastime and pleasance.

† **2.** The action of pleasing; the disposition to please; complaisance; agreeable or pleasing manners or behaviour, courtesy. *Obs.*

c1380 Chaucer *Pard. T. Ar Soon* the pleasance of folk and flaterye To ben nempned by ypocrisie. c1440 Hoccleve *To Sir Rog. Prestor.* 3083 Good pleasaunce is of verrey hertes benes, for what goode dede he may to man espie, He preyseth it, and rekeneth it hye. c1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 910 To tell Him as I have taght the, Wythoutte pleasance. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 398 Many Noble men were compelled to pay unto the king great summes of money, which was called Pleasaunce, to please the king withal [cf. Bacon *Hen. VII* 5 xl. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. vii, Cousin, spend his pleasance to your pleasance.

b. A sprightly or pleasing trick; a pleasantry. *Obs. exc. hist.*

1682 Glanvill *Sadducismus* ii. (1726) 252 Fancy may be pretended to pleasance and inoffensive Raillerie. 1686–8 J. Shute *Chr. Life* (1720) I. 284 Those little pleasances and inoffensive railleries of fancy which are sometimes requisite to season our conversation. 1873 E. Bellamy *Words of Honor*, xxi. 178 Into the White Lion has stepped pleasance and wifey Chidlee the unfastened choice of Egypt's realm.

† **3.** That which pleases one; pleasure, desire, will, *Obs.*

c1320 Sumame *Prose Tr.* 21 In the tastynge of thi wille myrrely to his pleasance and his pleasaunce. c1410 Hoccleve *De Reg. Prudus*, 1345 To the pleasaunce of God thou thee enforce. 1548 *Perfect Lett.* II. 69, I shall fare your pleasaunce as myselfe as it were to. 1550 *Compend. Treat. de Nede* xxx, etc. (Arb.) 180 To dyo his office to the pleasance of god.

4. Pleasure-giving quality; pleasantness. *Obs. exc. poet.*

c1380 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 182 The odour of flowres and the freshe sighte, Wolde han maked any herte lighte ... So ful it was of beautee and pleasaunce. c1386 Digby *Myst.* (1882) iii. 1302, A welcom messinger of gret pleasaunce! 1393 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 39 For to discryve the Rose of most pleasaunce. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* v. iv. 38 With pleasaunce of the bourding fields yfed. 1622 Peacham *Mind.* Ch. *Revel.* ch. viii. (1693) 224 Deservedly for the pleasance of the place named Beneficio. 1748 Thomson *Castle Indol.* v. xxviii, It was a fountain of Nepenthe rare, Whence, as Dan Homer sings, happy pleasaunces grew. 1850 Tennyson *Recoll. Arabl. Nts.* 71 Thence down the garden I was drawn—A realm of pleasance.

b. That which awakens or causes pleasure; that in which one delights; an (objective) pleasure or delight. *Obs. exc. poet.*

1580 Carton *Pacify Y. T.* 53 Oute of all joyes and pleasaunces worldly. 1603 W. Stafford *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 370 As when ... a father [shows] many and such like pleasures to his child. 1810 Keats *Ch. Hum.* 1 xxiii, How Twin are the pleasances on earth supplied.

5. A pleasure-ground, usually attached to a mansion; sometimes a secluded part of a garden, but more often a separate enclosure laid out with shady walks, trees and shrubs, statuary, and ornamental water. (Now sometimes surviving as the name of a street or 'place', as the Pleasance in Edinburgh, Pulteney, etc. In *Sc.* (plē·zăns).)

1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* iv. xxiii. 139 Divers gardens and pleasances, planted with Orange trees. a 1620 *Hist. Jas. the Sext* (1825) 52 The guests war transported to a faverie of the town [Edinburgh] called Pleasands. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxiii, The window ... commanded a delightful view of what was called the Pleasance; a space of ground inclosed and decorated with arches, trophies, statues, fountains, and other architectural monuments. 1847 T. Warrick (title) The Poets' Pleasance or Garden of all sorts of pleasant Flowers. 1888 *Hom. Every-day Life* (1902) VI. xxxv. 160 A charming old pleasance with bowling green and long grass walks.

† From the final *s* sound this word was frequently, esp. by Scotch writers, often taken as a plural, and written *pleasands*, *-ands*, *pleasand*, *-and*, with a pseudo-singular in -and. Did not really mean a thing meaning for *-and*.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii (*Taurbot*) 455 Here for[e] said god mare pleasande hade he til his Mad fest al pe lede. c1422 Prompt. *Parv.* 406, vii. 311 The others pleasaunts and some of the religiouse persones. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 698 Seyth...of pe pleasaunt of pese mytes. a 1600 (see 13). 1814 Gent *Rebellion* 6, 160 The rose and weed shown into the pleasaunt of the castle.

† **Plea·sance**². *Obs.* Forms: 5 **ples-**, 6 **pleasaunce**, **pleasaunse**, **-anse**, **-ans**. [1535. a. F. *Plaisance*:—L. *Placentia*, whence It. *Piacenza*, a city of Emilia, now an important seat of textile industry (silk, cotton, etc.).] A fine kind of lawn or gauze; in a 1548 identified with Lukesedyes.

c1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1192 A kerchief of pleasaunce stood ouer bys hedene ey. 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 40 A Kerchef out of Spayne, with a kerchef of pleasaunce wrappyd aboute bys neke; the sayyth Knyght wyl mene a seruse with a dosyn spere for his worshyp holy sake. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 72 Item xl elne of pleasance, price elne xiij s. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* f 31(1548) Two ladyes ...in kyrtels of Cypressyne ... and ouer their gownes were rochettes of pleasyns, their heades couered in pleasaunce and cyppers lyke the Egyptians, embroidered with golde. Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, couered in fyne pleasaunce blacke: Some call it Lawlers cloth, which is marueylous thine, so that the same ladies seemed to be couered [*sic*] or blacke Moris. 1550–87 Holinshed *Chron. III.* 949/2. 1591 Harington & Nares *Disd.* i, Whereas I ... held the cloth of pleasance white you drank. 1811 Sporting *Sports & Past.* II. 5, 247 with Pleasance was a fine thin species of gauze, which was striped with gold.

† **Plea·sancy**. *Obs.* [f. as Pleasance¹: see -ancy.] **a.** Pleasing character, pleasantness. **b.** Gaiety, pleasantry.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* II. 31 b, The sweetie & pleasancy of the place. 1584 J. Maister *Remard. Perrott* (1868) 141 It is reported that one of the Popes, in way of pleasancy, saying to a parrot, 'What are thou thinking on?' the parrot immediately replied, 'I have considered the dayes of old, the years of ancient times'. 1590 C. Marlowe *Mapho. C'tes.* iii. v. 101, 422 He had a certain pleasancy in conversation.

Pleasant (plē·zănt), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 2–7 **ples-**, 5 **playe-**, **pleye-**, 5–8 **plais-**, 6 *Sc.* **pleis-**, 6– **pleas-**; 4– **-ant**, (4–7 **-ante**, **-aunt**(e, 5 **-awnt**, 7 *Sc.* **-ent**). *Sc.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 4–6 **pleasand**, 5–6 **pleasand**, **-ande**, (5 **-aund**, **-ond**, **pleesond**, 6 **pleis-**, **pleysand**). [ME. a. OF. *plaisir*, *plaisant* (12th c. in Littré, Hatz.-Darm.), prop. pr. pple. of *plaisir* = mod.F. *plaire* to please; see Please v. In the *Sc* forms identified with the north. and Sc. pr. pples. in -and, and thus really a northern variant of Pleasing *ppl. a.*]

1. Having the quality of giving pleasure; originally synonymous with Pleasing, but now used more vaguely: Agreeable to the mind, feelings, or senses; such as one likes.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 21 And nath thynglis that ar likand Till mannys herryng, ar pleasand. *Ibid.* xvii Hunyr, or hurel, or vthir thyng, That pleasand was to thair liking. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 92 And thus what thing were his pay Most pleasant pleasant, he hath me. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Scotl.* (Rolls) II. Pighten Ed. rich was he (Alexander) and pleasaunt to God. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 283/1 Pleasaunte, acceptus, *gratus*. 1580 Carton *Battle of Alcaz* v. 1, This fame and glorieuse book. 1599 Porter *Pom. Serm. C'tes of Gloucester & Wor.* (R. & T. 81) 3/2 A pleasaunte & a sweete lyfe ... a lyfe full of ioye & pleasure. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 3 Na thing sald to be to God mare pleasand. 1598 Florio *Famigli. Epistl.* 155 It is even unto the pleasantest thing in the world unmeeteth. 1839 in *Pres. Inc. Reports*, Ser. ii. XIV. 103 The other 2 [mobile pillars] ... very pleasant and strategic. 1862 Knapp *Illum. Civil.* ii. 32 (1877) 76 Pleasant and painful are qualities of the sensitive we feel. 1883 Knowles *Wilder Hall.* i, The pleasantest time of all the twenty-four hours.

2. Of persons or their attributes: Having pleasing manners, demeanour, or aspect; agreeable, cheerful, good-humoured.

1580 Dent tr. *Sidrach's Comm.* 340 b, Ihon Cardinall of Lotryne ... had bene all his life time a most pleasaunt gest and companion. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* i. § 2. 170 Our Lord holdeth a pleasant grave. 1642 H. More *Song of Cant.* i. iv. (1662) 28 A jolly Swain Methought he was; tann'd, cheerfull, and pleasant. 1708 Swanston *Pamphlet.* 2, 113 Cannot and were pleasant under Hardships. 1832 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 363 One of the liveliest and pleasantest men I ever met with, was the Marquis del Campo. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii, A clever woman is always a pleasanter companion than a clever man.

† **3.** Humorous, jocular, facetious; merry, gay. *To make pleasant*, to be festive, make merry. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 301/1 Pleasante prayer, *gallerode*. 1542 *Primer Hen. VIII* to *Three Primers* (1858) 300 Arise, Lord..., be ... the righteous and Christ's disciples make pleasant and merry. 1555 Eden *Decades* 134 Where the pleasaunt wanderers perceyued that the Christians ceased to gyrate him. 1581 Petyt *Lisander's Cic. Conf.* v. (1586) 42 Which kinde of wits, a pleasant writer scoffing at, saith, That they maye be registered in iest, which numbreth all the wisedo. c1650 Howell *Disq. Cant. Lorrac* (1661) 24 All ... the Countenances and Eyes which some pleasant men have related of the land of Cockayne. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 246 ¶ 4 Dick Reptile, who does not want Humour, is very pleasant at one Club when he sees an old Fellow nearby at being laughed at for any Thing that is not in the Mode. 1760 Cowper (*origin. title*) Nose Gilpin had a pleasant wit.

b. Hilarious or excited from drink; Hoyy. *vulg.*

1598 Ralegh Digby, *Cessone* 23 Some of our captaines grewned of his wine, till they were miserable pleasant. Ee 8 is very strong with pepper. 1880 Byron *Bachelor* (1890) 19 The natural heat of his fancy being inflamed by wine made him...so extravagantly pleasant that [etc.]. 1893 'C. Rede' *Verdant Green* ii, He cannot have pleasant at night from some wine party.

† **4.** Amusing, laughable, ridiculous, funny. *Obs.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Descr. Ireland* C. i. 25 With such other like pleasant notes. 1604 E. Glanvill *[Cl. Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xiv. 4] From our Pres., they might well bring gold, silver, and pleasant rarities. 1688 Phiton Cleard. *Invect.* (1851) 34 It was pleased to see how my Son translated to me the Protector come to. 1708 Addison *Freeholder* No. 4 ¶ 13 The most pleasant Grievance is still behind. 1780 *Poem Miner* v. Wks. 1799 I. 160 They took him off at the play-house some time ago; pleasant, but wrong. Public characters should not be quoted with.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *pleasant-faced*, *-featured*, *-mannered*, *-minded*, *-natured*, *-sounding*, *-spirited*, *-spoken*, *-tempered*, *-witted*, adjs.

1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (1870) 60 Which will I will referre to the consideration of worse pleasant humoured Poet to their proper gifts. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 3 It is no great disgrace though they rather pleasant witted were, a little or intermingle with ends scorns. 1598 Shakes. *Merch. Ado* iv. i. 315 By my troth a pleasant spirited Lady. 1633 E. Ashmole *Physiogn.* 279 This various, yet pleasant subject Doctrine. 1683 Trotter *Dagbeck Mem. Fortes* ii. 119 A pleasant sounding name's a pretty thing. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 3 There is one pleasant-faced, cheery mannered Divine. 1896 *Patience Strap. Jan.* 30/1 He is very pleasant-spoken, and invited me to come and spend the night with him.

† **B.** *as adv.* = Pleasantly. *Obs.*

1522 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 140 More...then the pleasaunt disposed man is willyng fullie to set forthe. 1600 E. Glanvill *[Cl. Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxi. 223 They would talke pleasant of the ladies very pleasant and happily. 1609 Dekk (Dyson) *Rand. an. Comm.*, How pleasant eloquent in that Gregorie, called the great.

† **Plea·sant**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **plaisant**. [a. F. *plaisant* (16th c.), *sb.* use of *plaisant* Pleasant *a.*]

A jester, fool, clown.

1599 Dekker *Agn. Bitpn.* (E. D. S.) *Merrie*, a pleasant, a playfoole. 1608 Bodleian *Curtain.* 230 Whereupon one of them plaisants (*quidam urbanorum*) came out with a goose towards. 1617 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 409/1 Archibald Armstrong his Majesties pleasant (who came to this height with the highest Knights). 1632 Holland *Cyropædia* 49 Why should not they more truely be called, merry counted Pleasants rather than Boasters?

Plea·sant, *v. rare.* [In trans. use f. Pleasant *a.*; in Intr. ad. F. *plaisanter* to jest, f. *plaisant* Pleasant.]

† **1.** *trans.* To please by indulgence; to indulge.

1587–97 Fulbecke *Parallele* i. viii. 20 He dogs, and rewels, and pleasants his spleen.

† **2.** To spend in pleasure. *Obs.*

1631 Eng. Mercur. *Il Mundo* (1636) 89 Some pleasure their lives, as if the world should always laugh upon them.

3. *intr.* To joke, indulge in pleasantry.

1892 *Bachelor Alliance* (1898) 167 Mr. Arbuckle had that very night been pleasanting with Laura on the subject of the bachelor.

† **Plea·santable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Pleasant *a.* + -able.] = Pleasurable.

1619 Crosse *Vnb. Whs. Mist.* v. 3 16 Man thinkes this praying to a Church among those of high degree is nothing pleasantable, and trowbling takes away my devotion.

Pleasantish (plē·zăntĭʃ), *a.* [f. Pleasant *a.* + -ish¹.] Somewhat pleasant.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 57 He can have a pleasantish twinkle

Pleasantly (*plēzăntli*), *adv.* [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -LY².] In a pleasant manner.

1. In a way that pleases or gratifies; pleasingly, agreeably.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 3 Pei preyen lese se pleyntiis to god & se pacient profit to hali chirche. *c* 1400 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* (1869) 1 Thus they should serveele To the cares of hem the more pleasantly. 1535 *Inquis. in King* (E. E. T. S.) 48 Camden, pleasauntly or plesyre. 1587 A. GOLDING tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 61 All the women of Persia are pleasantly apparelled. 1778 LD. STANHOPE in Boswell *Johnson* 30 Aug., Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is pleasantly and usefully composed. 1875 *Stevens Photo* (ed. 2) V. 293 On our way we can push the time pleasantly to table.

2. In a manner showing pleasure or contentment; cheerfully, good-humouredly.

1588 WYCLIF *Ps.* lii. 10 Thanne they schulen pleyntili the sacrifice of riytfulnesse. 1592 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* v. 2. (1592) 102 b, That they [servants] do their duty diligently, meekly, and humbly, yea and surely too, and pleasantly. 1633 SHARP *Mid. Princes.* 20 (1902) 91/1 He gave him the Cup, Narcissus took it cheerfully...and looking pleasantly upon him, demanded whether he might spill any of it in Hastus. 1800 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 12 The young brown eyes seemed to dwell on her pleasantly.

†**3.** By way of pleasantry; humorously, facetiously, jocosely. *Obs.*

1598 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 46 b, Many wittie men take occasion to reason pleasantly upon the interpretation of a worde. 1617 HORTON *Disc.* 1. 139 They will give you a head of Garlick mixed in the salleit, and pleasantly call it a plaster. 1687 G. WARE *Scribonius* 11, (1705) 10 This excellent Author...has occasioned others to talk as pleasantly, 'whether we fastned our walls together with tenpenny nails'!

Pleasantness (*plēzăntnĕs*). [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pleasant (in various senses: see the adj.).

1530 PALSG. 253/1 *Pleasantesse, plaisance, Hist.* Pleasantnesse, *amenité.* 1535 RAVN *Decades* 53 The Lieutenauntes beinge enjoyned by the pleasauntnes of the kynges speche. 1620 A. WILSON *Hesiodus Dass.* 161 Italie...is for pleasantnesse and fruitfulnesse farre beyond other regions. 1621 BYFIELD *Prem.* 21 17 Her worst are wayes of pleasantnesse: and all her paths are peace. 1683 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 78 There is nothing more judgement than a continual pleasantness...Some minutes are to be allowed to relish, and for the rest to seriousness. a 1719 ROBERT *Orig. Trav.* (1871) 1. 253 He had a pleasantness in his conversation that took mightily with the king. 1813 J. CUMBERLAND *Arc. Cantabrigi* I. 49 The influence of the ruins of Hadrianus ...had caused the air, and given it a peculiar softness and pleasantness. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* IV. i. 14 She hath won upon our people thro' her beauty And pleasantness among them.

Pleasantry (*plēzăntri*). Also 5–6 **plaisantrie.** [a. F. *plaisanterie*, OF. *plaisanterie* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *plaisant* PLEASANT, JOCOSE: see -RY.]

1. A pleasant and sprightly humour in conversation; jocularity, fun, facetiousness; good-humoured ridicule, raillery.

1630 R. *Sir Percy Cons. Hist. Francion* 23 Ravished with the pleasantry of the mutuall passages he had heard. 1633 *Thirteen Farewell Dial.* (1892) 80 There can be no Pleasantry where there is no Wit. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 115 Ridicule, or to express the same word by another, pleasantry. 1765 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 251 Pooping his head for pleasantry, and labouring for wit to entertain the assembly round around him. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1857) I. 24 That light manner which...is French still pleasantry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 308 A specimen of those witty repartees which...were highly valued for pleasantry in town at four generations of scoffers.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A humorous passage, action, or (now, esp.) speech; a joke, a jest.

1591 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Hlng. 6 Many other Pleasauntes of the same Kind are recorded in their Plays. 1701 *Athenian Oracle*, No. 30 ¶ 2 The several Words in Asia...will give the Americans a Sight of More than Ordinary Grave Reges, with many other Pleasantries of that barbarous Species. 1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rev. 3 With their Comedies Palliatrices upon the greatest of Authors and Worthies. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* i. 235 They think that a few silly pleasantries, and slender arguments, are a sufficient preparation to decide on these proofs of a future life. 1861 MCCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* III. xlvii. 237 His seldom indulged in any pleasantries that could wound or offend.

†**2.** Pleasure, pleasantness, enjoyment. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* II. 257 To take up the good Company's Attendes now, still spoil their Pleasantry. 1780 BURKE *Lett. to P. Burgh* Wks. 1842 II. 409 Lord North was either wholly out of the house, or engaged in other matters of business or pleasantry, in the exercise rooms of the West Smith corner. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. 228 We lose the relish for the thousand pleasantries of life.

Pleasantwise, *a. rare*—°. [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -WISE.] Somewhat pleasant.

1892 F. MARION *Bal. Fortune Front. Stage Mar.* 1 (Hall) 389 Some ...find Lucian pleasantwise. Or Sparta hero indicative.

Please (*plīz*), *v.* Forms: 4–5 (*Sc.* 6–8) **plete**(*n*, 4–6 **pleyn** (*Sc.* **pleyse**), **plese** (*Sc.* **pise**, 4 **plesoe**), 5 **plaise**, **plese**, **plesse**, 5–6 **playse** (*Sc.* **plese**, **plese**, *errou.* **ple**), 5– **please**, (6 **pleace**, **pleas**, **plies**, *Sc.* **plaise**). [ME. *plaise*, *plese*, *plese*, a. OF. *plais-ir* (3 *pl.* pres. *plaise-nt*) = Pr. *plaser*, Sp. *placer*, Pg. *prazer*, It. *piacere* (obl. *piacere* to be pleasing or agreeable, f. root *plac-* in *placidus* gentle, mild, peaceful, *placor* contentment, satisfaction, *placare* to calm, soothe, still. The med.L. infinitive *placere* (12th c. in Littré) is a collateral form, repr. a pop. L. *placēre*, *plac-ēre*.]

I. †**1.** *intr.* To be agreeable: to give pleasure or satisfaction. Const. *it* = F. *plaire à*, L. *placēre* with dative; *with*, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Prose Psalter* lii. 5 (Ibl. 6) For God wastid be bones of hem that pleese to men. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4705 So what euere pise I wole wast with be pleue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 136 That Scottis men euirdis do na thing That ony myrthe pleys to thair liking. 1380 WYCLIF *1 Thess.* iv. 1 *&c* so bat ouerpassid of vs how it bihoueb vou for to go and pleese to God. — *1 Sam.* xviii. 26 The word pleside to the eyen of Dauid. *c* 1400 *Pynnyr* (1897) 30 Pat we owhen ausse to pese wib chast bodi, & plese to pese wib clene bertes.

†**b.** *To please to oneself*, to take pleasure, be well pleased. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 1 *&c* plesede to him in hym my soule I haue put my spirit pleisde to it: *&c* to him. 1382 — *Wisd.* vii. 3 Fourth sone, pat hadde foughten manfulliche, and pleside to pis[1388 pleses] to be victorious.

2. *trans.* To be agreeable to; to gratify, satisfy, delight.

The vb. was here orig. *intr.* as in 1, the object being a dative; but this not being formally distinct from an accusative or direct object, the vb. came at length to be viewed as transitive, and to have a passive voice (see 4). (It has no passive in Fr.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 68 Pe seruys is alle lorn pleind here nast the king. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 168 Elles was nobe a bare to bere swiche bere pleye. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Thess.* iv. 1 Hou it behoueb you to go and to pleese God [1388 to God]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (1495) 298 We shall fle the worlde (pough he playse [*Bodley MS.* pleese] vs wyb wrilde. *Ibid.* xviii. 274 An ape hedeb gladeb pe eyen wyb shynynge and wyb mowe. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 1. 78 *Mais ie vous plaisir mettray chose bue le puisse faire*: But if you please any thyng That I may doo. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 3 The king said to them That pleyseth me. *c* 1580 J. BOLTE *Pastor* (S. T. S.) v. 31 Is not to god I opyn, But pleise my body pure. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* ii. 4 The thing pleased the King, and he did so. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 81 Imagining...that all was lawfull that pleased his humour. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xl, But she was resolved to please her eye, if she should plague her heart. 1832 ARNOLD *Lett.* to Age. to Stanley *Life* II. to Jacob Abbott's last work ...will, I think, please you very much.

b. *absolutely.* (At first perh. *intr.* = 1.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 156 For that the covetous plese and gloze, But ...the vertuous Upon the footinge of the virtue. 1589 CAXTON *Epistles of Musp* 6, xvii. The vyrgyns displeseth them where as he appeareth to please. *c* 1592 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1858) 32 Please with thi clerkys rather then with thy clothis. 1611 DEKKER *Hon. Whore* iv. 146 Two names, that always chose, and always please. 1747 JOHNSON *Prol. Opening Drury-Lane* 14 The pianet's lore, the dupes's patron gone, For we that live to please, must please to live. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 378 Men and writers, if they please at all, must please by doing their best in their own way. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks. Introd.* 190 The received doctrine that the main object of poetry is to please, seems to me too contemptible to be discussed.

c. *refl.* To gratify or satisfy oneself. Also *colloq.* To do as one likes, take one's own way.

c 1386 CHAUC. PERSONES *Pr.* 1110, 'til Please they them selves, and thinke at hapnest they wyn Please them selves. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. v. 78 If I saw him word ...I [but Silvius] was not to nay it: the worst he can say is, he did it to please himselfe: this is call'd the quiet roabes. 1608 — *Per.* iv. 1. 101 Perhappes they will but please themselues vpon her, not caring her aduaunt. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* A iii, I purposed not so much to please my selfe, and a few, as to be profitable. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Waller* Wks. IV. 69 Waller...lived, in the early part of his life, pleased himself with the notice of wherein with. 1805 *Monthly Mirr. Eng.* 226 III. 334 The elves which took no part in the insurrection ...pleased themselves with the hope that they should easily make their peace with the conquerors.

3. *Impersonally*, with formal subject *it* (the real subject being a following infinitive or clause, expressed or understood): To seem good to one; to be one's will or pleasure. (Equivalent in sense to 'will', 'choose', 'think proper', etc., with the person as subject: cf. 4 b.)

Formerly used in deferential phrases of address or request, as *and, sir, if it please you, etc.*, *may it, will it please you, your honour, etc.*; *if* (*that*) *it please you, etc.*, *as it* (*shall*) *please you, etc.*; also (with omission of *it*) *as please you, please you*, and still in *please your honour, please God, please the gods, etc.*

†**a.** Const. with *to* (= F. *à*, L. dative). *Obs.*

a 1333 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. 18 [ci. 19] Pleise it, Lorde, to be, pou pore Jerlpide me. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* x. 13 If it pleese to the (Vulg. *si tibi placuerit*), write pou for pe Jewis. *c* 1434 *Paston Lett.* I. 38 Pleise it to Comyssioners of the pesses Parlement, that William Paston...haue a diverse writ (etc.). *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 But the was pakked, as it pleased to God, xxiv or xxv hous.

b. Const. with simple object (orig. a dative). † *Please it you*, may it please you.

(A following infinitive often has *to* as in 1; cf. 10 c.)

1388 WYCLIF *Esther* iii. 11 It is pleasith the kyng [1382 If to the king it plese, Vulg. *si rex placuit*], geuen he power to the Jewis. 1526 TINDALE *Lk.* xxii. 29 *&c* I appoynte vnto you a kyngdome, as my father hath appointed vnto me. 1535 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 442 Please it your hyd wyse therefore, to consider the matter. *c* 1580 *Play Carmen.* 23 And yf pleace you. 1588 *Pastor Lett.* III. 221 Wherefor it pleaseth you to send vnto vs your owne to vs. 1603 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 259/1 Please it vnto your Highnesse ... to ordeyne. 1605 in *Hazl. Hen. VIII* (Bohn) 433 And how she pose grace. *Ibid.* 1 1788 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 330 Pleaseth you also to consyder how many Lords, noble men, and good commons...died in those warres. *c* 1595 MARLOWE *Faust.* Who serv'st Pleace it your Holiness, I think it be some ghost. 1597 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 140 Come, come, with pleace you not? 1599 — *Hen. III*, IV. iv. 416 Pleaseth [*Qos.* please it] your Majestie to give me leave, Ile muster up my friends. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. i. 1 Will please your worship to come in, Sir? *Ibid.* iv. 8 ...will please your worships. 1600 and *Pt. Return Sir. Pharsal.* I. vi. (1876) 32 Not a word more sir nor please you. 1612 BIBLE *Acts* xv. 34 It pleased Silas to abide there still. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 127 May it please your Grace. 1800 EDGEW. to Hare *Life* I. vi. 146 Wordsworth is following this plan it has never pleased him to explain.

a. With omission of *it*: in † *please you*, † *to please you*, may it (*it*) please you; *please your honour, please God*, etc.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 31 Me pleb [= pleise] not as nowbur of pese wiche he sent pis message. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 31 *Ros.* Will you leave the letter? *Sil.* So please you, for I never heard it yet. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 1 *Arv.* Who's there? My woman? Helen? *Lady.* Please you Madam. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 69 So please your Honour, there's a Man below wants to speak to you. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, Please your honour, he may be a robber', said Michael. 1804 LETTICE *Pompeii* iv. ii. To-morrow night, please the gods, we will have their a song carousal.

4. *Passive. To be pleased*: To be gratified, delighted, or agreeably satisfied. Const. with.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 249 Pe pupil was lighted wip his fadre speche. 1526 ANDELAY *Primer* 3 Then wilt he is both pleased and paied. 1534 COVERDALE *Ps.* lii. 19 Then shalt thou be pleased with the sacrifice of righteousnesse. 1708 *Free Alehouse* No. 61 40 Every One is pleased with such an Occasion of shewing the Eagerness of his Understanding. 1840 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* ii. 3. (1874) 213 Nor can God be pleased with the perverted adoration.

b. with *infinitive* (or *clause*), expressing the subject of satisfaction. Also, (*f*) To have the will or desire, to be moved; (*g*) To think proper, vouchsafe, choose; to have the kindness, be so obliging as; *sarcastically*: to have the brazen.

(This is the passive of the impersonal construction: *I was pleased to say = it pleased me to say.*)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3008, I was wel pleasid... To see the bestes hide and renne, by fourdis springis out of the rynne. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 24 Be pleased then To pay that duke which you truly owe. 1600 — *Temp.* III. ii. 44 Will they [be pleased] to hearken to me? *Ibid.* iv. iv. 161 If you be pleas'd, retire into my Cell, And there repose. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 The tongues wherein God was pleased to speake to his Church by his Prophets and Apostles. — *Ps.* xl. 13 Be pleased, O Lord, to deliuer me. 1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 239 He was pleased to tell me the King says it was for his service. *c* 1686 BUTTERFIELD *Serm.* (1726) I. 60 To persuade...persons that he is pleas'd to call Servants. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 439 Pleas'd if you my Native Land to take. 1752 HUMPHRY CLERKE *O. B. S.*] III. 412 He was pleas'd to mention the Controversy between Dr. Kennet and me. 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 III. 402 The governor is pleased to thank our having such letters as we mentioned. 1826 DISRAELI *Vig. Grey* v. 75, My dear Sir? you are pleased to be amusing this morning. 1862 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 67 A noble and powerful city, inhabited by rich, daring, and be it pleased to add faithless, citizens.

5. *trans.* To appease, pacify, satisfy. (Obl. or *obs.*)

1580 WYCLIF *Lev.* i. 3 A male with outen wemme he shal offre ... to plese to hym the Lord [1388 to make the Lord pleesid to him, Vulg. *ad placandum sibi dominum*]. — *Ps.* lxviii. 8 [lxix. 7] He shal not pise to God what of he be pleesid [1388 to God his pleesyng, Vulg. *placationem eius*]. 1583 STUBBES tr. *Fur. Def. Philarg* ii. (1879) 290 He could do nothing that might please God's wrath. 1589-93 CAMDEN *Threnoria* 2. v. *Fin. Deficta scuro*...to please God for pious. 1618 *Camera Glos.* (ed. 2) *Pleasure*, to satisfy, to make to equivalent. 'I'll please you for 't.'

II. 6. *intr.* To be pleased, to like; to have the will or desire; to have the humour; to think proper. (In sense, exactly = the passive in 4, 4 b.)

The history of this inverted use of *please* (observed first in Scottish writers) is obscure. The supply the same change took place in the 14th c. in the use of the synonymous verb LIKE, where the impersonal 'it liked him', 'him liked' became 'he liked' (1450). It may therefore be assumed that 'I please' was similarly substituted for 'it pleases me', 'me pleases' (1340 in 3 (*c*)). Cf. also Mather's 'me ought', in addressive *Mirth Arithmet* 'me aughts', with World's 'I ought', later 'I ought'. The remarkable thing is the case of *please* is that the orig. was already logically governed by the passive in *be pleased* (1340), and that the new idiom was therefore not needed, 'he pleases' being simply = 'it pleases him', and 'he is pleased'. Shakspere uses the three forms indifferently. Indeed, all the constructions of the vb., exc. 6 c, are richly exemplified in his works: see Schmidt.

1300–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 56 Your melody he pleisde nocht tak heid. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 188 I Pray Lawyne, Wer hostyne ony to Turnay, for to se Qwhat he playsyt. 1530 DORE 84, 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxvii. (cxxxvi.) 6 What so euer he Lorde pleaseth, pe same he hauneb & in earth. (Elsewhere C. has always 'pleaseth the Lord' which also stands here in the Great Bible and Geneva.) 1580 N. BURNE *Disput. in Cath. Treasurer* (S. T. S.) 102 Lauoh whosoeir sie ye pleise. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 18 b, This your assurance of mind, or carelessnesse, as you please to name it. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 124, Dol. If he [Perimedes] please I have my desire. 1600 SHAKS. *Alt's Well* iv. v. 72 That young maid might do her A shrewd turne if she pleas'd. 1600 *Two Bobbs* C. ii. 59, I see two comforts coming, two sweet blessings, if the gods please. 1636 SIR T. HAWKINS *Trans. Jos.* 16 140 They ...single what beast they please to fight with. 1649 HOBBES *Prisoner, Pref.* 2 The Book you pleased to send me. 1652 HOWELL *Lustrals*, iii. xxvii. 158 He may what he pleaseth, free household-fish (but subjection. 1660 P. BECKER tr. *La Blanc's Trav.* 20 He travels a foot with his whole Court, yet his Courtiers go as they please. 1665 BOYLE

Dram. Repr. xv. xvii. (1698) 270. I vow make her speak to me, that what I please. 1884 Punch's Pocket-bk. 11. 81 That he will please to let me know all therein. 1713 Addison Guardian No. 160 ¶ 7 You may make what use of it you please. 1800 W. B. Rhodes Bonds Fac. I. (1836) 7 What will your Highness please to wear? 1883 Law Rep. 29 Ch. Div. 468 The plaintiff has a right to have the trial where he pleases.

b. *If († and, am) you please*: if it please you, if you like, if it is your will or pleasure: a courteous qualification to a request, the acceptance of an offer, etc.; also (parenthetically), a sarcastic way of emphasizing any surprising statement, as if asking leave to endure it. (So F. *s'il vous plaît*. Cf. *by your leave*: see LEAVE *sb.* 1.)

How you may have been originally *pleased*, as in 3b (1.a. if (it) please you, = I, *si vobis placet*, F. *s'il vous plaît*, Ger. *wenn es Ihnen gefällt*, as in 1306, 1483 in 21 but it is now taken as conditional (i.e. If you are pleased, if you like, if it is your will or pleasure): cf. *If he please*; *If that please*, above (in 1); and "*If so please*" here in 1510. Shakspere has both *if you be pleased* (5), and *if you please*.

1536 *Bel & Bernardine's Exam.* Ballad Sup. 135 Ere tarry, I pray you sir, Yet or please. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 52 Let me pray you, my Lledge, and if you please. 1598 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 147 If you please To deuote another way-ward sith may. 1602 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 319 Pray sir, you were inuited vp if you please. 1641 Eliana *Definitio Hy. Lords (Camden)* 58, I will give, and you please. a 1693 Bunyan *Grace* (1696) 229 To send not be made reasonably, but if you please. *Mod.* Will you take another cup? If you please. *Ib.* (Addr.) Say 'If you please', and you shall have it.

1848 Thackeray in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 392/1, I heard of the father and son in the other regiment ... The Stubbses if you please, being carried up drunk to bed. *Mod.* He must himself fast class, if you please, like his betters.

c. *Please!* (imperative or optative) was app. originally short for *please you* (3 c) = 'may it (or let it) please you'; but it is now usually taken as = 'Be pleased' (imperative of 6), or as short for 'if you please' (5 b).

This use of *please* appears to have been unknown to Shakspere, whose normal form is *please you* (3 c).

When parenthetical, or without construction, *please* is or may be *please you*, *if it please you*, *if you please*; e.g. Please, may I go out? May I come in, please? Come here, please. Give me my hat, please. Please, sir, did you call? Should I ring the bell? Yes, please. Will you, please, take a message for me?

But when followed by an infinitive, it is = Be pleased: e.g. Please to excuse my keeping you waiting: Please to return the book soon: Please not to bow it.

1580 *P. Morrison Sp. Wks.* v. vii. 183 Please then my Lord to read this Epistle.) 1887 Milton *P. L.* v. 227 (then) thy messenger, going to warn Them heedless which now Nourishest. *To eat his food not his delight hath cause'd* The Earth to yield. 1833 *Somerv. Priory* xvi. 18 'Please then to take my place. 1893 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 256 'That, I'll tell the boys...' 'Please not, old man.' 1898 H. B. Baker *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 309 You, sir. Please, who are you?

† 7. *trans.* To be pleased with, take pleasure in; to like. *Sc. Obs.*

1578 *Pa.* lx in *Scot. Poems* 1568 C. (1801) II. 119 Gif thou find pleasand sacrifice I sould have offered there. 1608 J. Row in J. Russell *Hist.* vi. (1887) 139 Gif they pleasit her his wark when they saw it, he should reward it. a 1665 Sharpe Cor. (*St. Andrews*) v. viii. (1768) 229 You wonder that any man should not please the device of salvation by Christ. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1842) II. 470, I please what pass upon the decay [paper], but I think it's thin.

Pleasa, *sb.* *Sc.* *rare.* [f. PLEASE.] Pleasing, pleasure.

a 1550 *Freedom of Reynak* 458 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 292 For all thair sport, galore they wer assist at ease, Vnto our dame it was bot litill pleise.

Pleased (plīzd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ED 1.] Affected by feelings of satisfaction or pleasure; contented, gratified, in good humour; † appeased.

1580 Wilbye *Fr. Introd.* (*R. Soc. Sonnets*) Is mercifull, and pleased (with mercifull) that he should see the excess of hers. 1593 *Passionall* 130 in *W.* (1856) 58 Therwith he holde hym pleased. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom.* (1841) 11 Pleased, contented. 1599 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 33 Nay be not angry, I am pleas'd againe. 1598 — *Merch. V.* IV. i. 26 Among the bleating pleased multitude. 1637 Austen *Feudal Times* I. 25 The nobles are refreshed, and in a pleasanter and cooler condition. 1784 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. vii. I am not quite pleased with your looks. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* vi. A pleased smile appeared on her face.

Pleasedly (plī·zĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pleased manner; with pleasure or satisfaction.

1632 Jos. Taylor *Holy Dying* I. § 3 (1674) 26 He ... does not look upon another Man's Lands covetously and pleasedly as if they were his own. 1660 Facsimile *Evidence* 11. 26 He that would be pleasedly borrowed, must refrain from the use of silence. 1687 *Contempt. Rom. Pr.* 417 (*Libr.*) would have lingered pleasedly.

Pleasedness (plī·zĕdnĕs, plī·zīdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being pleased; pleasure, satisfaction.

1663 Bowen *Christ. Reply.* (1698) 63 It may put him in mind of the glad tidings and alacrity, with which a charitable person should set himself to the doing of good. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Concerning Ill.* (1684) 16 Pleasedness, and Displeasedness, refer to the Passions, and signifie Joy and Trouble. 1808 J. Bellamy tr. *Evans' Hum. Mind* (ed. 2) 322 That pleasedness, if it be in a considerable degree, is the very same with the affection of joy or delight.

† Plea·se-God, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] That pleases God.

1628 Byfield *On Barnes* 11. iv. 11 *Magnificence*; Salomon: His please-God Choice of Wisdom, wins him Honor.

† Plea·se-man. *Obs.* *rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] One who tries to please men, a man-pleaser.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 283 Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight Zani.

Pleaser (plī·zəɹ). [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which pleases or aims at pleasing.

1526 Tindale *Col.* iii. 22 Not with eye seruice as men pleasers. 1592 Harington *Orl. Fur. Pref.* ¶ 6) b, A blinde invective against Poets and Poetrie. That it is a curse of love, a plenary of bodys. 1636 *Artif. Handsom.* 191 A pleaser of all men ... that he might gaine some. 1881 J. Inverk *Horse Sense* (1882) 308 If it be a great pleasure to see others pleased, and a penance to be the pleaser.

† Plea·se-time. *Obs.* *rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] One who tries to please the time, a time-server.

1626 Wilson *Alb. Emp.* (1656) 341 Like ever, in this Portland of our King by Please-times now forgot.

Pleashig (plī·shĭg). *rare.* [f. PLEA *sb.* + -ING.] The condition of being at law; litigation.

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, Peter Peebles and Paul Pleydell ... entered into partnership. ... For ... *counsellors are mostly discordances*: particularly all makers pleadigs.

Pleasing (plī·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. PLEASE; the giving of pleasure or satisfaction; the fact of being pleased or satisfied.

† *To have pleasing to*: to take pleasure in; *to do good pleasing*: to give pleasure; to please.

1382 Lewis *P. IV. A. m.* 259 Princes and Persons but pleasing dayes. And taken Meate and sooner for Mayors but for pleasing. a 1450 *Rel. Ant.* II. 220 Whi nyse ye or have noon pleasinge to eat more than to youre bodiesse? *Ibid.* 69 To make but allle the hoyse to the pleasinge of the worlde. 1596 Raleigh in *Prer. C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 58 Perhaps your pleasings before have cost dearer. 1611 Bible *Col.* I. 10 That ye might walke worthy of the Lord vnto all pleasing, being fruitfull in euery good worke. 1693 Cave Hollandic *Sup* B 3/2 ad. 417 'tis like to a greenside in the act of pleasing.

† **b.** Appeasing, pacification, blandishment.

a 1580 *Calendrier* Yield 3 Feast *Wyndsor* 113 Pul-lingwyn be bestis of innocentis be own wordis & pleasyngis & vber beyond signes. 1582 Webbe *Trav.* 4 47 Sacrifices and gyftes enough for to be done to the temple of God. a 1600 *Heavens. Hell* 322 (Add. MS.) A letter but words all of pleasing.

† **2.** One's liking, pleasure, desire, will. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Hymns Virg.* 9 Tokenyden how yet to my pleasyng, My leche, princes of paradis. a 1483 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 21, 1 am That wold I neuer; Itis my pleasyng. 1567 *Prose Life St. Pancras* (Percy Soc.) 40 Therfore may Lorde hath set us here ... to fall gyue joye and myrth, after his pleasyng, here to serue him.

† **3.** A source of pleasure; an object of delight. *Obs.* *rare.*

a 1586 Cogan *Haven of Lawe's T.* 8/1 They cease nake to possess of right Solicite nature necessities as here pleasyngs To fede her how provided here with cyrgen.

† **4.** = PLEASINGNESS. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 184 The sweetnesse and pleasing of idleness, and of doing nothing, creepeth into yong mindes. 1599 Sandys *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 21 Hereunto greatly is a Ladies Conuersie, To the louelieast pleasing of a Eye.

Plea·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That pleases; that gives pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable, grateful.

a 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 14 However his wark cumeth heere, is nouzt pleasing to God. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Plesyd with hym: *complacens & placyng agentis.* 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Buckingh* lvi. The pleasyngest sweetest bowle vnto the luckiest wight. 1598 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xlii. (1612) 201 The teares did wash her pleasing face. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 321 What is pleasinger then varietie, or sweeter then fashion? 1708 Pope *Dryope* 19 Her smiling babe (a pleasing change!) she press'd Within her arms. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 9 He has answered the pleasing to the purpose. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 13 No longer a young man, yet not too old to be pleasing to women.

† **2.** Willing, approving. *Obs.* *rare.*

1630 Howell *Lexicol. Dan.-Kimbr.* 11. 81 Whereunto Don John gave no pleasing ear.

Plea·singly (plī·zĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please; pleasantly.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 8 He be trees .. & plesyngliche here be hymself to hys parteres. 1533 Nares *Christ's T.* (1613) 139 Mr Outlaw was more pleasingly pertinacious. 1709 Prideaux *Def. N. Testam.* 238 An island, whose I cannot say come so pleasingly. 1869 Trench *Hulsean Lectures* (1873) 89 If one that hath a pitiful place .. shall pleasingly learn the proofes of the one parte, and peremptorily cut off the other. 1872 W. Morris *Pendle's Journal* 17 Neither the eye which too pleasingly pore over actions. 1880 Rogers *Historic Prof.* 13 That can look upon another man's Lands covetly and pleasingly as if they were his own. (Cf. Pleasantly, quot. 1620.)

Plea·singness (plī·zĭŋnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] **a.** Pleasing quality; agreeableness, pleasantness. **† b.** Pleasantness, pleasure (*obj.*).

a. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 53 Their ..smoothing, almost to the pleasingness of such persons. 1682 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacra* I. iv. § 2 (ed. 3) 91 The novelty and pleasingness of miracle and poetry. 1781 Walker *Rhet.* & *Elocut.* III. Wks. 1810 I. 81 The Effects of Negative Love are Vanity, Peevishness, Faithfulness, Indifference. 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Riker* (1840) 239 Warm and wrinkles .indistinct as promulgations of aspect.

b. 1609 Rich. Moore tr. *Samuell's Use Finishes* (1613) 73 One might ... pen pleasingnesse take the same place in his countenance, which Choler had possest.

Pleasurabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being pleasurable.

1863 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 13 Apr. 225/1 He ... talks as if he were all pleasurability or dignity.

Pleasurable (plē·zhŭrăbl), *a.* [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + -ABLE, after *comfortable*.]

1. Affording, or capable of affording, pleasure; agreeable, pleasant.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Shep. Cal.* Ep. Ded. ¶ 2 Those are present payens if to any they be pleasurable, or profitable. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Saints* 223 Entertaining and pleasurable entertainments. 1820 D. Stewart *Philos. Ess.* iv. I. 213 When the mind is strongly influenced, either by pleasurable or painful sensations. 1834 New *Letters* 4 *Fel.* (ed. 2) II. 30 (1882) 268 Knowledge is pleasurable only when we are expending surplus energy.

† **2.** Devoted to or engaged in pleasure; pleasure-seeking, pleasure-loving. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, O, sir, you are very pleasurable. 1608 S. Wilkes *Britton's Pastime* 40 Idle pleasurable gentlemen. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 8. The manners of the Pleasurable, as well as the Parts Part of Mankind.

Plea·surableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Pleasurable quality; pleasantness, delightfulness.

a 1660 Hammond *Serm. Ess.* I. 3 Wks. 1684 IV. 593 Could he but .apply the whole sweetness and pleasurableness of it sensibly to me. 1703 M. Henry *Wks.* (1830) I. 168 To serve me the delight of mine to a greater degree of pleasurableness. 1875 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* 2nd. 278 (1896) 326 A sympathy with intellectual activity for its own sake, and for the sake of its inherent pleasurableness and beauty.

Plea·surably (plē·zhŭrăblĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a pleasurable manner; in or with pleasure, pleasantly, agreeably.

1643 Bp. Mall *Hard Texts, Amos* vi. 1 Woe to them that live securely, and pleasurably in Zion. a 1660 Hammond *Pract. Catech.* Ess. & Lett. (Camelot ed.) 62 The mind .. will be gratefully or pleasurably affected. 1830 Maginn *Fair Pelhia.* Wks. (1838) II. 29 Provisos .implies that we cannot live pleasurably without being justly and virtuously, nor live justly and virtuously without living pleasurably.

† **Plea·surance.** *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. PLEASURE *v.* + -ANCE, or f. PLEASURE + -ANCE.] Pleasure.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3071 Plenyed with pyne, to pleasure nowe at all. Wyll nobyng fe wirsse [*the*] nede es this wise.

Pleasure (plĕ·zhəɹ, -ziəɹ, -siəɹ, -sĭəɹ), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *plesir, plaisir* a. OF. *plesir, plaisir* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *plezer*, Sp. *placer*, Pg. *prazer*, It. *piacere*, Com. Romance substantival use of the vb. infin.:—L. *placēre* to please. By 1400, *plesir* had become (in prose) *plēsir, plē·zir*, and its unstressed ending being confounded with that of words etymologically in *-ure*, e.g. *measure*, it was correctly spelt and pronounced *plēzure, plēzhure*. The dialects have retained more etymological forms in *plesur, plesour* (*plē·zŭr, plē·zəɹ*).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4–5 **plesir**, 5 **plesyr**, -yre, -ire, -eir, -yer; **plaisir**, **playsir**, -ire, -yr, -yre; **plesair**, -ire, -eir, -yr, -eyr; **plesour**; 5–6 **plesure**, -ure; 5 **plesire**; 6 **plaisur**, **plesour**, **plesuer**.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 144 Salle schilde thanne after his yo[n]ge wiues al the plesir that salle nolde. c 1400 Lydg. *Assemb. Gods* 131 Ye shall have all your plesure [*prima lusu*—Ital.]. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 77 A yong woman, redy to his plesire. 1440 Q. Margaret in *Paston Lett.* (1904) I. 87 To be disposed to our plesir. c 1440 *Merlin* 1 At his plesire. 1483 *Duty Wyfe Comedere* 17 To the plesur of Almighty God. 1496 *Cal. Ang. Sax. Saddle* (1883) 1, pro [*omnia*] as oweselt at his plesyre. ?c 1500 *Passion Lord.* 183 Yor lyvbis with your purpos disparid my plesyre. (*Percy Soc.*, Pref.) 1490–85 Barclay *Eclogues* (S. T. S.) II. 198 To due lyfe after the plesyre that I can. 1572 Cartan *Chron* 14 For his ordre and plesir. 1585 — *Myrr.* I. viii. 39 Without his plesire nothing may endure. 1589 Marc. Person in *P. Lord. Bill.* 283 To the most plesure of God. 1589 Cartan *Fables of Æsop* v. 2 I prays the that ane playsyre thow wyll do to me. 1589 — *Chron. Gl.* 1 To reduce for his plesyre manne hystoryes. 1598 *Act* 9 *Hen. VIII, c.* 3 § 1 At the Kynges plesire. c 1500 *Pleasant Q. Lear* 219 Whereof I had no litle great plesyr. c 1500 *Melusine* 31 That I shall euer doo youre plesire. 1536 R. Barnes in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 72 All lawfull me[n] owen seruyce and plesur. 1608 *Contem. Glos.* Int. 61, *Plesyer*, pleasure.

β. 3 **plaisur**, **playsur**, -ure; 3–6 **plesur**; **plesure**, -ure (–? *Sc.*); 3–7 **pleasure**; 4– **pleasure**; 6 **pleasur**, -ure, **pleasuer**, **pleaseur**, -eir, 7 **pleasour**, *Sc.* **pleasseur**, **pleaser**.

c 1290 *Gesta pop. Rom.* 194 For his plesur nyerly ther hilleyd neigh. c 1290 St. *Nicholas Relics* V. 233 (Hal) entreaty le... hede his plesure. 1384 Chaucer *Parlem. of Foules* 61 For to take his disporte and plesure. 1388 Cursyhaste to *Sir Thomas Mow.* (1868) 16 God preserve you to this pleasure. c 1460 Capgr. *Sowles of Æsopus* 30 Where your plesur shalle be to seize vs vsed. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 98 I wyghte ..haue done with thaim after my plesure and wyll. 1513 *Sir T. Mondeville & Chol Jourdain* 72 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 139 He that hase most plesure is best. 1514 Barclay *Cat. & Lydgate* (Percy Soc.) 9 Vnto Mow Jorge, Cardon, & Lucrece to plesoure. 1560 *Pride, Lowl. Serm.* (Harland Vl. 19) To be paid at the pleasur of my name. 1590 Pilkin. 1593/2 Pleasure, commodity. c 1590 [*see* 6 plea-

notes *Wks* 4 *Folly* (Percy Soc.) 18 The source of pleasure yourself. 1592 Ann. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 7 How we ought to observe the commaundements to the pleasur of God. 1592-3 *Songs & Sonn.* (1890) 1 Farewell my Joye and pleasure to. 1598 Dent *Anchor-hist* 64 b. To surrender their pleasure and likewise. 1788 A. King *Canonical Catech. of N. Bk.* 107 To take pleasure. 1796 Dictionaries &c. *Lambe's Mids. Scott.* I. 3 There's 24 sh. pleasure; 72 pleasure. 1821 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* (S. T. S.) 2 Pleasaunce: 21 pleasure: *to pleasure.* 1892-5 *Whitminster Parish Accts. Mem.* 82 (1635) 33 That they be liable commons to wards, pyrotechs, during their pleasur.

B. Sing. and collect.

1. The condition of consciousness or sensation induced by the enjoyment or anticipation of what is felt or viewed as good or desirable; enjoyment, delight, gratification. The opposite of *pain*.

1390 (see A. 2). 1390 Gower *Confessio Prol.* 1 In whiche booke I had grete plesyr. 1508 J. Skelton *Prose, Ubiq.* 67 The pleasures, and pleasure wil know thee. 1600 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 3 Since you make your pleasure of your pains, I will no further chide you. 1632 Sherwood *Lambeth*, I. vi. 21 Pleasure ... or Delight is the appearance or sense of Good. 1685 *Exam. Bull.* (1688) VI. 210 What is pleasure begins too oft unduly to pain. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* ii. vii. (1695) 96 By Pleasure and Pain I would be understood to signifie, whatever delights or misery us. 1701 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed. 3) II. 191 I ... shall next proceed to the Garden of Pleasure or Flower-Garden. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 14 You admit, therefore, three sorts of pleasure; corporeal or sensual, pleasures of imagination, and pleasures of reason. 1736 Butler *Anal. & Pr.* i. 6. Pain and pleasure are simple ideas, incapable of definition. 1737 Gray *Sonnet* to Youth on the grave, and Pleasure at the helm. 1830 Sir E. Brydges *Cens. Lit.* II. 120 The Lord Portmore I had the pleasure of finding in Paris. 1882 W. H. Mallock *Rev. 19th Cent.* II. 243 Her face flushed with pleasure, 1894 Sir H. Maxwell *Memoirs* II. 'Pleasure is to the mind, what good food is to the stomach.' Pleasure is what all creatures desire; pain what they all avoid.

b. In unfavourable sense: Sensuous enjoyment as a chief object of life or end in itself. Sometimes personified as a female divinity.

1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* v. 6 But she [a widow] that liveth in pleasure, is dead even yet alive (1611 is dead while she liveth). 1532 Sheltoun. *Chron.* (1556) I. 63 b. 309 When ye follow Pleasure wantly, we are disgusted, and change from one art to another. 1535 Prov. *Eft Lady* 113 Man, come to Bar'nem, come to Pleasure take; But every Woman to an heart a Rake. 1766-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 663 Pleasure and interest are two great deceivers we every day see against, or irrationally leading them astray. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 51 They are not known whose Pleasure is adored, That reeling goddess with the cumbrous waist And wandering eyes. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 79 But pleasures are like poppies spread, You seize the flower, the bloom is shed. 1800 W. Cotterell *Dream. Rights* 42 Pleasure is the business of the great. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxiii, O pleasure! you're indeed a pleasant thing, Although you tread it like a polish'd steel. 1830 Tennyson *Mariana* 70 Pleasure lies in the business of their lives. Wearied votaries of pleasure. A life given up to pleasure.

c. In strictly physical sense: The indulgence of the appetites; sensual gratification.

c 1450 Lyd. *A. H.* 1362 *Child-Marriages* 72 He would have had his pleasure of her. 1611 Bible Cor. xviii, 10 Therefore Sarah laughed within her selfe, saying, After I am waxed old, shall I haue pleasure, my lord being old also? 1725 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett., to C'tess Mar* (1887) I. 363 Dying to be last lived, indulging his pleasures. 1807 Mrs. Dugannon *Matilda's Diary*, III. The silliness which calls itself pleasure was paralysed.

d. The condition or fact of being pleased or satisfied, the negation of which is displeasure (Displeasure 2); satisfaction, approval, will.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 734 [He] was not the best pleased, but pleasure or displeasure, there was no remedie.

2. With possessive pronoun, or sb. in possessive relation: How one is pleased or wills in reference to any action contemplated; that which is agreeable to one or in conformity with one's wish or will; one's will, desire, choice.

c 1386 Chaucer *Compl. to his Lady* 108 At your owne pleasure, to doth by me. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 277 The golden high pleasure to fulfyll, Pasiphone my Goostis. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Legend* 1 Wilde ... ageyn fl. hardly demanded him what was his playsir. 1593-4 *Rich. III*, iv. ii. 8 As to the early pleasure and will of my almighty God, how happy his highness ... shall prove. 1598 Grenewey *Circus* II. 120 When his good pleasure shall be. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. 115, I will open his pleasure. Come for Thanks, Cost not a penny. 1689 Maundrell *Journ. Aleppo* (Gregory) II. 273 In requesting your pleasure, I remain, Gentlemen, &c. 1786 Burns *Mont. Mag.* II. xxxvi. 283 They were determined not to submit ... to her will and pleasure. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. II. 340 They would submit to William's authority, and would, till his pleasure should be known, keep their men together.

3. That which gives pleasure, or in which one delights; a source or object of pleasure or delight.

c 1440 *Promptorium Parv.* (Camden) 119 Thorfe you wil do... that may be plesyr to you & my cosyn. 1577 Tusser *Hus. Poems.* (1884) 18 They Carpet with them Kitchen and Parlor, &c. As cloths of gold and Cyprasse valeue. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. 206 This place excelleth all others in pleasures and riuerdes. 1639 H. St. G. tr. *De Boug's Conquest. Pleasures* 1, 11 Is there a greater pleasure, then to be present at the birth and ruin of Empires, and Monarchies? 1713 De Foe *Poem. Incognita* 1. v. (1841) I. 102 Those are the only things your sister calls the pleasure of her life. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. II. 340 *Lovell's Lett.* (1870) 220 Your ... love of truth renders this a duty as well as a pleasure.

†**b.** A pleasure-ground. *Obs.*

1483 *Rolls of Parth.* VI. 235/1 Tenementis,... dimisse lyinge ate to the said late Lord Herbert, and to hys pleasure. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 280, In the xvi. yere of hys reygne Kynge Henry III made the parke of Wodestoke beside Oxenforde, with other pleasures to the same. 1633 Tom *Brabon Ill.* i. 86, None have access into these private pleasures, Except some near to Court. (Cf. 1300 in sense 1.)

c. An source of a locality.

1666 Wood *Life* 28 June (O. H. S.) II. 80, June 28, M., Clem Cannon, R.A. of Trinity Coll. drowned at Paten's Pleasure. 1692 *Ibid.* III. 300.

4. The quality which gives pleasure; pleasurableness.

c 1350 *Lyf. of Lewe* 14 To her he sal the pleasure of this book. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 415 The Whining Willow which ... hath little Use, but Pleasure. 1731 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 14 Consequently the pleasures gratification of these acts are also different. 1865 Times *Suppl. Tuesday* 1. 1/2, [I] realized what I had never felt before...the pleasure of pale colours.

5. Phrases.

†**a.** *At pleasure*: with pleasure, pleased. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Gabriel's Sorrow, Thu.* 1946 The Papistes (of whom we speake not so at pleasure). 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* v. ii, Whilst Francis, to see thy spryte, at pleasure stood?

b. *At (one's) pleasure, at pleasure*: as or when one pleases; at will, at discretion. *During (one's) pleasure*: while one pleases.

1442 *Rolls of Parth.* V. 49/1 Lifte up and close the said [oil cloth] pleyne. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alsop* 8, xvii, I deyden and ete at my playsyr. 1503 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxv. 171, I shall make you assemble at your pleasures. 1566 *Eng. Prose Treatises* (Soc. I. 46) He being placed at the pleasure of God. 1849 Macaulay *Hist.* v. I We had lost the power to keep the coach at our pleasure. 1854 W. Tennent tr. *Ballad's Lett.* xvii. I. 331, I am not able to do anything but at the Pasquinos good pleasure. 1869 Spenser *Mariner's Mag.* x. 74 Down-town Night Lights, making 200 Angles at pleasure. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiii, Where the ... Scoundrel ... huffed about at his pleasure. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 80 § 2 A Secretary ... who shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. 1887 *Law Rep.* 21 Q. Bench Div. 360 The baby ...could be slipped off the dress...at pleasure.

c. *To do or † show (one) (a) pleasure*: to perform an acceptable service, do a favour; to please, gratify. (In quot. 1685 used *ironically*.)

c 1460 Towneley *Mys.* x. 160 Shall ye not do me a pleasure, or elles assay all pleasure. 1470 *Paston Lett.* III. 14 To do my Lord a pleasse. 1508 Thynne *Anim.* xxiv. 20 Felix, willynge to shewe the Jewes a pleasure, lefte Paule in prison bounde. 1580 Dent tr. *Mathieu's Comm.* 384 The Queene shewed them what pleasure they could. 1685 E. Hooper *Eng. Tract. Accus.* ii. 50 Oates ... wants for the Gentlemen pleasure goes where [the English] reformation of a great thing called [the Sh. Army expected from the Philippine Islands, ... which ... they took within a few days after. 1851 Brewster *Helmont.* 1733 For certainly Thou dost thy friend no pleasure in the act. *Mod.* Do us the pleasure of dining with me. I will do myself the pleasure of calling on you.

d. *Man (woman) of pleasure*: one who is devoted to the pursuit of sensual pleasure; a licentious person, a profligate. † *Lady, woman of pleasure*: a courtesan, a courtesan (*obs.*).

1629 Wodroph *Duchess of Malfi* v. ii, We that are great women of pleasure ... join the sweet delight And the pretty curious baggage. 1630 *c* 1645, 1708 (see Love (*B.* 4.c)). 1667 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Aug., He (Clarendon) had enemies at Court, especially the bedchamber lord lads of pleasure. 1673 *Essex Virgin Cassandra* I. 32 Those eyes of Pleasure (for every Fool and valour of all Cowards). 1730 Bradley *Adulter.* iv. § 3 Then to use Diligence a wicked Man is a Man of Pleasure. 1732 Young *Sir. Tr.* 1111, 1731 A Man of Pleasure is a Man of Pains. 1824 Macaulay *Mem. Eng.* v. I. 632 Kidder was also, in his own coarse and forcible way, a man of pleasure.

†**e.** *To pleasure, to (one's) pleasure*: so or such as to please; to one's liking. *Obs.*

1450-85 Malory *Arthur* x. xlv. 92 There were brought hym two maydens to his pleasyr. 1603 Knolles *Lacons* 1. 191 When in an antechamber every guest Had felt the cold full sponge to pleasure prest ... upon his hands and feet.

f. *To take (a) pleasure*: to be pleased, to enjoy oneself, to delight (*in, to do something*, etc.).

1556 Heylin *Decl., Transf. Bulls*, to take pleasure in games. 1590 Marlowe and *Pt. Tamburl.* iv. I, I sing to pleasure you, for you are princes. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxlv. 19 They prouoke mine pleasures in her seruice. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 252 Was diverted ... by a Prince's entertaining, in which he and his Lady had been taking a Pleasure over the Water. 1734 Swift *Gulliver's Trav.* (1735) II. iv. 213, I took a pleasure in informing myself of his birth. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 46 Were taking their pleasure in our neighborhood.

g. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., '*of or for pleasure*', as *pleasure-barge, -car, -cart, -chariot, -dance, -driving, -excursion, -farming, -feast, -fleet, -garden, -gardener, -horse, -party, -plot, -resort, -traffic, -train, -travel, -trip, -vehicle, -voyage, -walk*; **b.** objective, obj. genitive, instrumental, etc., as *pleasure-hunter, -hater, -taking*; *pleasure-bound, -feeling, -giving, -greedy, -loving, -mad, -reading, -resorted, -yielding* adjs.

1729 Chetwood in *Acct. Kingsale's* "Pleasure-barges...moored in the River. 1873 E. Dickinson *Winds of Money* 225 "Pleasure-bound and pain-loathing days. 1797 *Mist. Mrs. Pamilton* (Cheap Repos. Tracts) 1 That multitude of coaches...stages, "pleasure-carts and horses. 1885 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 89 Besides their war-chariots, the Egyptians possess a small number of "pleasure-chariots. 1797 Cobbett *Rebels Rhym.* 2 In Xanadu did Kubla Khan A stately "pleasure-dome decree. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 215 Agatha ... prepared ... for her "pleasure-excursion to Nantes. 1892 Kinnear *Gilt & Note Eng. Country Life* 132 The age of "pleasure-farming—of work and play combined ... is gone for ever. 1890 Dominion Illustrated 22 Nov. 328 A larger assortment of "pleasure-loving sentient beings. 1890 *Harper's Bazar* 4 Sept., Electric coaling-stations for the new "pleasure-boat. 1728 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* (title-p.) Fine Gardens, commonly called "Pleasure-Gardens. 1778 J. Mulcher (title) The Planter's Guide: or "Pleasure Gardener's Companion. 1802 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* II. 720 (1806) 731 You will have received another,... more arousing, at least "pleasure-giving Scripture from me. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* vi. § 33, 63 Sentient existence can evolve only on condition that pleasure-giving acts are life-sustaining acts. 1880 Annie *Fearnley's Prem. Poetry* 23, 163 Corrupt and "pleasure-greedy as of old. 1897 L. L. Frances *Mulvaney's* (1898) 210 The keeping of "pleasure-horses. 1890 Kensington *Lit. Soc. Pic. & Sk.* (1892) 84 The once giddy "pleasure-hunter of the town. 1868 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1874) 34 We were all young, exuberant-spirited, and "pleasure-loving. 1873 Lelands *Rustic Sketch-Bk.* 21 The Abbot chose the season of the Equinoctial for their "pleasure-party. 1898 Miss Broughton *Scar.* (1908) 17, 294 It is not wholesome for these "pleasure-plots To be so early watered by our tears. 1892 E. Kennedy *Australian at H.* 54 The children are taken to some "pleasure resort. 1893 Hugh *Knave-boy Bk.* I. 436 "Pleasure-seekers of the period are bent on ... 1798 Southey tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 104 Amanda seems believes her "pleasure-sparkling eye. 1893 J. E. Lefroulle *Cornwall Mines* 74 Strange sights, sounds, and sensations "pleasure-taken. 1893 Miss Constance tr. Bonds thus clung to glory The Constant children, "pleasure-lured, in the blue light of Day. 1894 *Mod. London* 476 It is by no means so prolific in its races shewn as the "pleasure-reading Paris. 1881 *Times* 21 Aug., The "pleasure traffic was materially damaged ... by the cheerless weather. 1870 Rossetti *Wks.* (1890) 163 The season of "pleasure-travel. 1763 Smollett *Trans.* (1806) I. 2, 161 The ground is agreeably laid out in "pleasure walks, for the recreation of the inhabitants. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* xiii. § 89, 332 The sum of pleasures, or of "pleasure-yielding things.

Pleasure (plɛ·ʒŭr), -ər, -ər], *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To give pleasure to; to please, gratify. *c* 1399 R. Hall *Life Fisher* (E. E. T. S.) 34 b, He seem to give exhortive sentence against her to pleasure the kinge withal. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Adulterie* (1859) 387 [He] to seek able to pleasure and delyghtsome me. 1850 Colchester Arg. *Papers*, 9, All Apples ... pleasure my stomach by their sweetness. 1564 Foxe *Pastor* 9, I am to chuse, I have to pleasure my friends. 1832 Dickens *Pickw.* vi. The will must be remedied, the acute deceived, To pleasure his dainty whim. 1894 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xiii, 'Master, will you not pleasure us with your company to-night?'

†**b.** *refl.* To take one's pleasure. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fletcher, etc. (J. Corbet) iv. 1, One that hath As people are), to foreigners pleasure to him.

2. *intr.* To take pleasure, to delight. Const. *in*, or *to* with *infin.*

1536 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 110 Surely his predecessors pleased monks in subscribing unsaid. 1581 Bacon *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 16 The Duke greatly pleasuring to heare the poetic successe of the child, replied to this wise. 1821 Lady M. Wortley *Travels* 337 What others glorried and pleasured in, terrored her. 1880 Tennyson *Queen* (1898) 79 Brutes are but brutes, let man be men, Nor pleasure in cock-fighting. 1882 Ld. Coleridge in *Pardo. Rev.* 1 Feb. 231 There are some sports which appear to me as cruel and as unmanly, that I wonder very much how any one can pleasure in them.

b. *refl.* To go out for pleasure, take a holiday: chiefly in *Vbl. sb.* Pleasuring.

Hence **Pleasured** *ppl. a.*, filled with pleasure.

1808 J. Cargenven *Schweser's Schoo.* 60 Though a man be never so rich,...and pleasured in this life; yet shall he not certainly any of those riches. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* (ed. 4) 241 With kindly greets The pleasured palate with nutritious sweets.

Plea·sure-boat. A boat constructed or used for pleasure, as distinguished from one for business. So **Plea·sure-boa·ting** *vb.* and *a.*

1661 Pepys *Diary* 18 Apr., We went on board the King's pleasure boat. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 72 Gondolas and Pleasure Boats. 1892 J. Ruskin *Modern. Painters* (1898) III. 368 Having embarked in a most Pleasure-boat. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 July 2/1 It is absurd to think that the interests of pleasure-boating may be left to take care of themselves.

Pleasureful (plɛ·ʒŭrfŭl), *a.* [*f.* Pleasure *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or fraught with pleasure; pleasing, delightful.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* ii. (1558) 100 For so rich-comes An accepted, likeable is every pleasureful. 1893 Rab. Ainsley *Gaudy de Mondesiello* Poets. Wks. 1896 I. 32 It was a pleasureful night, to behold that vision of light. 1894 J. Ingelow *Mist. Passaway* iii. 39 The habit owes its ... source of delight to some soothing and pleasureful qualities.

Plea·sure-ground. A ground or piece of land laid out and ornamented for purposes of pleasure or amusement, or naturally adapted to such use.

1708 Hackewill *On Virgil* 201 The Romans were...to have used the word Vergo, as the Greeks did Paradeisos, for any very pleasing place; or pleasure-ground, as our gardeners of late call them. 1839 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 240 A beautiful pleasure-ground, situated on a woody promontory which overlooks Lough Erne. 1880 W. J. Tucker *Le Fanu* 102 Inch is grassless, park of the size! It's fully fifty acres, and all pleasure-ground, too!

Plea·surehood. *nonce-wd.* [*f.* Pleasure *sb.* + -hood.] The condition of living in or for pleasure.

1842 Miss Bayeaux *Geb. Chr. Poetry* 30 That words may flourish Of which false sentry would spoil me. Living pleasurehood to foil me!

Pleasure-house. [f. Pleasure *sb.* + House: cf. Ger. *lusthaus*.] A house used for purposes of pleasure or recreation; a summer-house.

1618 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2326/1 The Elector being lodged in the Pleasure-house without the Town, which was purposely built for Infanta Mallorca. 1708 Nichols *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 302 Florapolis, where the great duke has a pleasure-house. 1830 Tennyson *Poet. Art* 1, I built my soul a lordly pleasure-house, Wherein at ease for aye to dwell.

Pleasureless (plē·ʒiəles), [f. Pleasure *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of pleasure; joyless.

1814 in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 274 He might have become penitent, and deplored the enormity of his pleasureless vices. 1837 Miss *Ch. Marriage* vi, I told here [the old pleasureless world] he. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxiii, His himself was sliding into that pleasureless plebeian to the small solicitudes of circumstance.

Hence **Pleasurelessly** *adv.*

1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 32. I wander objectlessly, pleasurelessly about with Vick.

Pleasurement, *rare.* [f. Pleasure *v.* + -ment.] Indulgence in pleasure; taking of enjoyment; = Pleasuring 2.

1845 Lytton *Last Bar.* viii. 83, I...have your royal interests too much at heart to while an hour in my pleasurement.

Pleasuremonger. [See Monger.] One who makes pleasure his business.

1626 W. Foster *Sycon*, sig. 4v An old decre pleasuremongers, who, though they lived, [etc.]. 1634 Warrington *Eutropius* 356 The Drone-mongers, Wealth-mongers, and Pleasure-mongers of the World. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Post* 13 June 6/3 The youthful pleasuremonger has lived an unusually all winter...and cannot settle down.

Pleasurer (plē·ʒiərəl). [f. Pleasure *sb.* or *v.* + -er 1.] A pleasure-seeker; a holiday-maker.

1633 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Land* 182 These pleasurers [were] their companions...by the sweat of their brow. 1636 Dugdale *Sh. Rem. Lond. Excavations*, Let us turn now to another portion of the London population...we name the Sunday pleasurers. 1806 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Soc. xxii*, Parties of pleasurers returning from their day's excursion.

Pleasure-seeker. One who seeks pleasure; *spec.* a holiday-maker.

1892 Mosher *Dear Antiquity* (1851) 17 Solon quotes of pleasure-and-oyster seekers may be seen proceeding by water or land. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. vi, Coaches, chained full with pleasure seekers from Port Erin.

So **Pleasure-seeking** *sb.* and *a.*

1888 Harper *Who's a Man's Neigh* 20, Dorcas's whole existence has been devoted to pleasure-seeking. 1896 Mrs. Carey *Quaker Grandmother* 10 That lady watched the pleasure-seeking vagaries of her charge, with a painful and disturbing interest.

Pleasuring (plē·ʒiriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ing 1.] The action of the *vb.* Pleasure.

1. The giving of pleasure; pleasing, delectation.

1535 Coverdale *Ecclus* (1806) 34 (To wishe) the pleasing of the eyes, and pleasuring of his friends. 1897 Overton *Bailey-Ber Ily* II. 41 She is a stimulus to the pleasuring of her senses.

2. The taking of pleasure; pleasure-seeking; going on a pleasure excursion; taking a holiday.

1598 Marston *Pygmal.* xxxvi, 133 When all things fit for hours sweet pleasuring Invited him to range a Lovers bliss. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlii. 253 A little trim vessel, which shall sail a pleasuring backward and forward to Portsmouth. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Sec. II. *Superann. Man*, Expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring. 1889 Miss Mitford *Women's Kingd.* III. 208 Who refused, year after year, to take her autumn pleasuring...because her husband would only have to work the harder for it.

3. *attrib.*, designating things designed for, used for, or devoted to pleasure.

1869 *Daily News* 16 July, Nor is this practice confined to pleasuring vans. 1872 U. S. Statutes XVII. 30 A public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 3/2 A pleasuring tour to some distant part of the States.

Pleasurist (plē·ʒərist). [f. Pleasure *sb.* + -ist.] **a.** A devotee of pleasure, a voluptuary. **b.** A pleasure-seeker.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 23 The Delights wherein meer Pleasurists place their Paradises. 1892 F. Wilson *Amongst* II. 326 Pilgrims and pleasurists from all nations. 1893 *Dominion Illustr.* II. 1. 290 The reputed pleasurist...flies to scenes of public gaiety.

Pleasurous, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Characterized by pleasure; joyous; voluptuous.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xvii. (1850) 182 Begin we, then, our sweet and pleasurous song.

Pleat (plēt), *sb.* Also 5 plete, 6–7 pleate. [A collateral form of Plait *sb.* (appr. akin to the *fl* forms there); cf. OF. *plet* a fold (in Godef.).

This form of the *sb.* appears to have become obsolete in the 17th c.; it is absent from the 17th, 18th, and early 19th c. dictionaries, and conspicuous only in those of the late 19th c. (e. g. Alexander's Ogilvie, Cassell) with a cross-reference to *Plait*. But as a spoken word it was in use in the 18th c., for Walker 1791 s.v. *Plait* says 'There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, as if written *plete*, which must be carefully avoided'. This pronunciation has not only persisted itself, but in the latter part of the 19th c. has caused the reinvention of the spelling *pleat* in sense 1.]

1. A fold of cloth or drapery; now *esp.* one of a series of folds by which the edge of a skirt or other loose drapery is regularly and symmetrically taken in, so as to be attached to a band or the like, while the unattached part hangs full; = Plait *sb.* 3. *Box-pleat*: see Box *sb.*[2] 24.

1580 Dunbar *Dregie Eval.* x. 8 Ky's, Their sleeves...With pleates on pleates thrd pleated ayre, as thicke as pleates myght lye. 1605 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. 17 xiv. 1256 They carrie it...alwaies about in the pleats of their Gowne. 1680 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 870 A fold or pleat, *plica*. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 194/1 Doctor John Bridgeman late Bishop of Chester...wore his Bishops Hat all covered in pleats with Taffety, from whence he was vulgarly termed John with the Taffety Hat. 1693 [see Box *sb.*[2] 24]. 1882 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 21 The peacock-blue [dress] with the satin box-pleats. 1887 J. Ashby-Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 18 A snowy skirt, all full and pleat.

fig. 1593 Drant *Lucr.* 31 Sliding time ide in pleats of Maiestie. 1900 Common *Nationalist Theosoc* 136 The sepia ...forms a ripple above each ridge; and from the overhanging crests of these pleats of running water the sunlight flashes as if from a moving river of diamonds.

†2. A plait of hair or cord: = Plait *sb.* 2. *Obs.* (or ? *dial.*)

1459 *Townley's Burth. Dn P. R.* v. lxvii, 183 The pleter (*Shirley MS.* c.1440 platter) of wymmen hare hes tryste and trouste with bese. 1804 Dearden *Hope in Misery* 17 Her Mayre lookt'd up in many a curious pleate. 1813 W. Browne *Brit. Pastr.* II. v. 71, She pleates the hayre, and working them in pleat [etc.]

Hence **Pleatless** *a.*, without pleats, unpleated.

1898 *Pinafore. Mag.* [an. ed.] Tartane with ...pleatless kilt on them. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Nov. 2/2 The upper skirt ...with its circular cut, fitting pleatless round the hips.

Pleat (plēt), *v.* Also 4–6 plete, (4 pleit). [A collateral form of Plait *v.* (app. akin to the *fl* forms there), going with Pleat *sb.*

Like the *sb.* Pleat, the *vb.* appears to have become practically obs. by 1700, after which the only examples are dialectal in sense 2, till late in the 19th c., by which the *vb.*, like the *sb.*, has been restored to use: 1. Like the *sb.*, it was certainly much earlier in spoken use in this sense, and although ignored in the dictionaries may have been current from the 17th c. onward.]

1. *trans.* To fold (cloth, etc.); now *esp.* to gather (loose or flowing drapery) into pleats or regular folds fixed in position at the edge; = Plait v. 1.

1580 Lyly, *P. Pl.* A, v. 196, I...Brochetis lace with a pale-wobble and glutain it; a pleted...pleated, plaited, plyted, pleighted) hats together. 1597 Hooker *Ecclesiast. Polity* (1632) 144 Their mantles of sey, gathered & pleted round like after women fashyon. 1599 B. Groslot *Pop. Kingd.* v. 26 A linnen vesture sometimes white, and pleated here and there. 1838 J. Hannah *Sc. Hannah's Ecclesiastes* 52 A gown ...pleated and crisped about the necke. 1887 A. Lovell *St. Thyrsett's Tract.* v. 50 The sleeves ...are much longer, and therefore they must cross than they may not hang over the Wrists. 1884 Wiseman, *Plait*, to plait or double in narrow folds. 1891 Ellis *Pleat herself square* (other) II. 221 *obs.* A pretty young Dutchwoman who could not plait her...cap to her satisfaction.

fig. 1605 Shakes. *Lear* v. 3. 18 (Qo.) Time shall vnfold what pleated (Folio) *Pol.* plighted) cunning hides. 1704 C. Johnson *Country Lasses* iv. 31 Verily this has well satisfied the message: now pleat it up carefully again. 1900 Doyle *Gt. Boer War* xv. 233 The ground in front of him was pleated into long folds.

2. To plait (hair, a garland, etc.): = Plait *v.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 To Plete, *intricare*, *plectere*. 1575–85 Ans. Bannes *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 310 The hair, which before had been ...coloured, pleated, and bordered. 1598 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* 4, The Telamythai ...Crowne...were pleated after this order. *c* 1794 Peggy *Money for Nothing* (ed. 2) I'll weave Her Garlandet and I'll plete Her Hair. 1897 Calder *Poems* (Berwickshire) 30 (E. D. D.) We pleated wreaths o' varied hues, to bind our lassie's hair. (In Galloway from Cauchie.) 1900 E. Yorksh. *Gl.*, To pleit.

Hence **Pleated** *ppl. a.*; **Pleating** *vbl. sb.*

Accordion-pleated, pleated (by machinery) with very fine equal straight pleats; *knife-pleated*, pleated by hand with the blade of a knife or by a machine producing the same result).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 Pleyed, *intricatus*, *implicitus*. Pleyt, A Pleyyng, *intricatura*. 1869 [see 1, *fig.*]. 1880 *Truth* 19 May 680/1 The train is of pleated sky-blue satin. 1891 *Cassell's* [C. S.] XXVI. 301/1 A gentleman's stomach without pleats an accordian pleated shirt is unobtainable. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 8/3 Pleating, and pleating, of velvet. 1903 *Ibid.* 31 May 6/3 In the case of a linen gown ...it would be as well to do without the knife-pleated frills.

Pleat, -**e,** *obs.* ff. Plead *v.* **Pleay,** *obs.* f. Play *sb.*

Pleb (pleb), *slang.* [Abbreviation of *plebeian.*] A plebeian, one of the common people or lower classes: *spec.* (*a*) See quot. 1902; (*b*) = Plebe 1 (*U. S.*).

1860 Mrs. Newton *Common Sense* (1888) II. ii. 23 The well-dressed boy, who was no snobber a pleb. 1898 P. Rousseau *In Indian Camp* 15 By The swagger [bronco-mounted cowmilk] is a great pleb, and his feature many his low-born. 1899 W. Allison in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 968/1 At West Point, no matter how excited the cheering plebs, he is soon brought to quiet by himself. 1900 Farmer & Henley *Slang, Pleb...* (Westminster School).—A tradesman's son.

†**Plebal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *plebs* (see Plebs) + -al.] Plebeian.

1626 Wotton *Lett. Rep.* xcv. lxxxv. 392 And because Popularity, wherein Ambition works, Hath therefore been of plebal Friends, a Brood of many heads.

†**Pleban,** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [adj. med.L. *plēbān-us*, f. *plēbs*, *plēbi* diocese, parish, parish church (Du Cange). So OF. *plebain* (Valenciennes, 1347), It. *plebano* rural dean.] A rural dean.

1580 *Dublin Chartular* (1870) 188 Chaplouis and servandis to the parsche ather, in lieue Andrew kirk, ye plebain and rural of the parochinaris. *Ibid.* 189 The said Gylbert...consultathar...the saidis plebane rurall and chaplanis and thair successouris...to be leigeantis to the archidene place. 1598 Fullon, *Plebanus*, a Rural Dean, so call'd because the Deaneries were commonly united to the Plebanies, or chief Mother-Churches within a particular District.]

‖ **Plebania** (plēbē·niă). [med.L., f. *plēbānus* Pleban.] (See quots.) Hence †**Plebe·nian** in same sense.

1851 Wilkins *Anc. Pen. Mon.* 180 Quotidianæ these Plebanian were like our side-wasted Parishes in Lincolnshire, whose circumcurt is so large, that...one of these Parish Churches has 5 Successor Chapels of ease...within her limits. 1906 Phillips, *Plebania* or *Plebanella Ecclesia*, (in old Latin Records) a Mother-Church, which has one or more subordinate Chappels. 1902 W. S. Calcraft *Scott Country* 28, 247 It was the plebania or mother-church of the district.

Plebbish, *a. slang.* [f. Plebe + -ish[1].] Of plebeian character; snobbish. Hence **Plebbishness.**

1880 Mayne Reid *Wild Huntress* xxxii, It [Mormonism] appeals neither to reason nor romance. The one is insulted by the very phallicisms of its discovery, while its rank plebbishness disgusts the other.

Plebe (plēb), [In sense 1 app. a. F. *plèbe* (in 14th c. *plebe*), ad. L. *plēb-s*, *plēbem*: see Plebs. In sense 2 app. shortened from Plebeian: cf. Pleb.]

†**1.** The Roman Plebs; by extension, the commonalty of any other nation. *Obs.*

1612 Heywood *Apol. for Actors* (1658) 32 All other women were free for the plebe or multitude. 1614 Raleigh *Rethorick's Remains* (ed. 3) 321 Rich still the Plebe, with theirs and fury prest, Thus roaring, raving, 'gainst their Chiefs contest. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* vi. (ed. 3) 383 The Plebe with the senate sweet consent, Preemptor unfold and Cæsar you bend'd consent.

2. *U. S. colleg.* A member of the lowest class at a military or naval academy; a newly entered cadet, a freshman. Also Plebs.

1862 Rio *Mat. Soc. Merry* ii, You might see a squad of 'plebes' drilling. 1896 *Paterson Mag.* VI. 266/2 Although he was only a 'plebe', as the newly entered cadet was termed, even the Seniors respected the native dignity and territory that marked his demeanor.

b. *Comb.* **Plebeskin** (*U. S. slang*) civilian dress.

1888 *New York World* 10 July (Farmer), West Point, N. Y., July 10. The fourth class entered camp on Monday, but are still wearing their plebeskins. They will don their fatigue coats the first week in August, when they enter the battalion.

†**Plebe·iall,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *plēbēi-us* (see next) + -al.] = Plebeian *a.*

1590 T. Bedingfield tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 72 Wa will call the one populer, the other plebeiall.

Plebeian (plēbī·ăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* plebeane, 6–7 -eian, 6–9 -ian, 7 -ean, 8– -ian. [f. L. *plēbēi-us* belonging to the Plebs + -an; cf. F. *plébéien* (14th c.). By Shakspere sometimes stressed *plē·beian.*]

A. *sb.* **a.** A member of the Plebs of ancient Rome: a Roman commoner, as opposed to the patricians, senators, and knights.

1533 Fitzherbert *Lbp* iv. ii. (S. T. S.) II. 56 Wa plebeane will lak be decidet of ane patriciane for his cowrtis. 1597 Shakes. *Coriolanus* i. *Digit Pr.* (1608) 31 He was none of the Senatours wiues, but a Plebeian, as much to say as a (noble woman, and no gentlewoman daughter borne. 1607 Shakes. *Cor.* v. iv. 2 The chill Tribunes, That with the Sleaue Plebeians, hate thine Honours. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxix. II. 72 The greatest and most perfect separation which can be found in any age or country, between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the Patricians and the Plebeians, as it was established in the first age of the Roman republic. 1850 Maurice *Rom. Kings.* i. I. 8 The particulars that give balance of Rome represent, at this early period, two races of different origin.

b. In general, A person not of noble or privileged rank, one of the common people, a commoner.

a 1586 Sidney *Translated Play to Arcadia*, etc. (1609) 613 Hath not the gulchokeds of my enemy preserued me from the corresponding hands of those Plebeians? 1612 Chetwood, *Ruinarie*, a Vassall, or Plebeyan; ...any lay man that is no Gentleman. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 80 Whether the Plebeians of England (for they constitute the Bulk of any Nation) do not spend a much part more than the Plebeians of France? 1790 Burke *Let. to Sir M. Lan-grishe* 15 The nobles have the monopoly of honour. The plebeians a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. lviii. 408 In some cantons (in Switzerland) the old families have so completely withdrawn...from public office...that it would be accounted that a politician was necessarily a plebeian.

c. *fig.* In various depreciatory applications.

1668 St. Mons *Obs. Diet.* p. xiv (1772) 133 If the Philosophers themselves be such fools, what are the Plebeians? 1749 Cowper *Hand* iv. 234 What plebeian bees arise to hear. 1834 Lytton *Rienzi* iv. iv, To the lions, there is but one sort of plebeian, and that is the coward.

B. *adj.* **a.** Of or belonging to the Roman Plebs; that was a plebeian.

1586 Fleming *Pol. Philos.* I. 25 To what purpose be the plebeian magistrates ordained? 1842 W. Stephens *Hist. & St. Ed.* I. 32 His plebeian colleague Decius Mus...crowned a worthy life by devoting himself to death for the state in conformity with a national superstition. 1874 Bancroft *Footpr. Time* I. 16 Basilius, the first plebeian dictator at Rome.

b. Of low birth or rank; of or pertaining to the common people; belonging to or connected with the commons or populace; popular.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 201 Princes permit or plebeian multitude. *c* 1620 Montagu *Acts*, iv. v. 36 (1655) 677 having no magistrate, discussing the matter with bribing barons, ...and like Plebeian spectres. 1842 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s. Whs. 1850 III. 63 The Puritans...coming from a stricter,

and Plebeian life as a nobles to be Lords of many Palaces. 1658 Fuller *Abp. Usher* § 28 The Plebeian Women walk without Doors. 1738 Swift *Lett. to B. Dunkin* Wks. 1841 II. 458 To cut off (perhaps three millions of plebeian subjects ... from all communion with the popular representation of the kingdom. 1888 Rayson *Frederick* I. vi. 178 For the shooting of plebeian beholders.

6. Having qualities, mental or physical, attributed to the lower classes; commonplace, unfashionable; vulgar or vulgar-looking; low, ill-bred, gutsbred; vulgar or vulgar-looking, low, ill-bred, coarse, mean, base; ignoble. Also *fig.*

1613 *Pod. Wisdom.* (1683) 83 For to Plebeian wits it is no good, As to be short, or too undressed. 1691 Ramsay *Lennox* II. xxiii. 130 That Prayers and Thanksgiving, be made in Words and Phrases, not mean, nor Base, nor Plebeian. 1708 Dryden *Georgics* v. 6 says A Queen, and owes a base Plebeian Mind. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvi. An important gentleman, of rather plebeian countenance. 1873 C. Bronte *Villette* vii. Their dress implied pretensions to the rank of gentlewoman, but, mine things! they were very plebeian in soul. 1898 D. W. Holmes *Zool. Breadth.* 62 There are certain patches of ground, which...Nature...has covered with hungry plebeian growths (of weeds).

Hence **Plebeianly** *adv.*; **Plebeianness.**

1839 Graham *Sacra.*, etc. (1861) 218 An age ploddingly and philosophy Antidiluvian. 1851 *Examiner* (Ingl's Feather Kings who walk about with umbrellas under their arms, prepared to be plebeianly rained upon, instead of royally reigning. 1890 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 113 While I have a vision, it will rebel it against such low-bred vulgarity and plebeianness.

Plebeianize. *rare.* [Irreg. f. L. *plēbēi-us* PLEBEIAN + -IZE.] Plebeian condition or action.

1842 *Tomahawk Dr Gaetan To Edit.*, Hooting extinguished all the distinctions between Nobility and Plebeians. 1856 *Carly's Mag.* (L. S.) Apr. 362/1 Such amusing verbalisms, and such fascinating plebeianize, that the audience takes her into heart of hearts.

Plebeianism. [f. PLEBEIAN + -ISM. So F. *plébéianisme* (Diderot, *a* 1784).] Plebeian character or style.

1775 Sheridan *Rival. Queens* IV. 191 The young fellow was dressed very genteelly, with a sword, and carried no marks of plebeianism about him. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 311 A pig who ...not never came for a moment to betray his plebeianism. 1882 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 211 His mother's life ...was ...tainted with a worse taint than that of honest plebeianism.

Plebeianize, v. [f. PLEBEIAN + -IZE.] *trans.* To make plebeian, reduce to plebeian rank; to make common, popular, or vulgar.

1641 *Wisdom. Mag.* LV. 41 The new act, which, by plebeianizing knowledge and enlightening the mass, deprives the law and the prophets of half their terrors. 1849 *Todd's Way.* XVI. 1981/1 She dropped the *de*, and then plebeianized her name. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 313 It has now been so hideously, and became gratefully plebeianized.

† Plebe'ious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plēbēi-us* plebeian + -OUS.] Of plebeian character or rank.

1620 W. Fulbecke *Art of Survey* 10. ib. So They (speak) not either Generous, as Hunting and Hawking: Or Plebeious, as Fowling and Fishing. 1649 T. Jenkins *Power's Disp.* 321 No Tenure so plebeious, but he was a Landowner.

† Plebe'ity. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **plebeitie.** [f. L. *plēbēi-us* plebeian + -ITY; cf. *laity, nativity*, etc.; L. had *plēbēs* 'plebity.']

1. The lower or plebeian class; the commonalty.

1618 Weever in *Ellis.* (1811) 190 The Pleberity (whose supreme Object is Bread) tried in all causes, *Vitæ Annalis.* 1638 *Junius' Grounge, Plebeity*, the commonalty, the vulgar people.

2. Plebeian rank or birth.

1673 *Treatise's English Flirt Prof.* 5 That...his Extraction may advance him above the common reception of Lowness and Plebeity, which inferior Tenements are subject to.

Plebeskin : see PLEBE 2b.

Plebi'colar, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *plēbicola* one who courts the common people, f. *plēbs* + *-cola* cultivator) + -AR 1.] That courts the common people. So **Plebi'colous** *a.*, in same sense; **Plebi'colist** *sb.* (stat. in Bailey, *Hist. Coll.* 1730) I. 378 Eighty, Mechanic and Chimera, who desires the King of Cannes, Wizards, Impostors, Plebicolists.) 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plebicolist*, a favourer of the common people. 1660 Coxeter *Lett.*, etc. I. 118 Those Answers of the Queen's, compounded with her plebicolar (or plebicolous) Chit-Tragedies in the five pepper dram of Wicked Punch and his Wife.

Plebification. *rare.* [a. of action f. PLEBIFY.] A making or rendering plebeian; vulgarization.

1829–30 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 139 You begin with the attempt to popularize learning and philosophy; but you end by the plebification of knowledge. 1830–61 *Ch. & State* vii. 91. 1883 H. W. Ormerod *Short Stud.* 30. 197 What is peculiarly absurd by the plebification of opinion,... is, when put in its universal form, the tyranny of successful guess or lucky intelligent smile.

So **Plebi'ficate** *v. rare.* = next.

1833 *Statist* (N. Y.) 6 Apr. 108/1 Religion, to adopt Coleridge's euphemism, was to be not only popularized but plebificated.

Plebify (plī'bifəi), *v. rare.* [f. L. *plēb-s* (PLEBS) + *-FY.*] *trans.* To render or render plebeian; to vulgarize.

1830 in *Coll. Ibid.* 1844 Macaulay *Bibliot Citizenship* viii. 269 The best and greatest things on earth, in being popularized, may be plebified.

† Ple'bile, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. type **plēbīl-is* (cf. *civilis*), f. *plēb-s* (PLEBS) + -ILE.] = PLEBEIAN.

1626 G. Wheeler(ock) *Liber Exoptatus* in *Hist. Institut. Exod.* Etc. He...had the love of the Plebile multitude, and the hatred of Nobs.

Plebiscitarian (plībisĭtē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as PLEBISCITARY + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = PLEBISCITARY.

1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., Now that the (France) is a plebiscitarian monarchy, the answer that can be done ... is to cancel some votes to the plebiscite. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 1/1 Regular political councils of ministers, deputies, and politicians attached to the plebiscitarian cause.

B. *sb.* An advocate or supporter of a plebiscite.

1888 *Times* 7 Sept. 5/6 All the remaining Cæsarians and Plebiscitarians had enrolled themselves under a new banner.

Plebi'scitarism. *rare*[−0]. [ad. F. *plébiscitarisme*, f. *plébiscitaire* (see next) + -ISME.] The principle or practice of appealing to a plebiscite.

1888 *Times* 17 Apr. 9/3 The ...Ecole Polge says that neither speeches nor chiromancy can stem the rising flood of plebiscitarism.

Plebi'scitary (plībĭ'sĭtărĭ), *a.* [ad. F. *plébiscitaire*, f. *plébiscite* (see next).] Relating to, based on, favouring, or of the nature of a plebiscite.

1870 *Daily News* 10 Apr., The following is the Plebiscitary manifesto, signed by 17 deputies of the Extreme Left and the committee of seven journalists associated with them. 1870 *Standard* 17 June 4/8 The Plebiscitary Vote which is to decide whether the Prince is to be crowned as a Ruler. 1898 Bodley *France* II. xv. iii. the French advocates of the referendum disclaim its plebiscitary tendency.

Plebiscite, *-it* (plē'bĭsəit, ‖ *plébĭsīt*). Also (6 *Sc.* **plebeacit**), 9 ‖**plébiscite.** [a. F. *plébiscite* (1468 c. in Littré in sense 1), ad. L. *plēbiscītum.*]

1. *Rom. Hist.* = PLEBISCITUM 1.

1532 Bellenden *Livy* III. xxiii. (S. T. S.) II. 91 Wes ordanit...be plebeacite be ye maner of lawis alsone be hetherto. 1820 Pellegrino *Francesca* iv. By plebiscite or popular determination to be quashed and fined. 1858 Phillips, *Plebiscite* (ed. 5, a decree, statute, or law, made by the common people. 1879 Sumner Cooley *Const. L.* 8 A statute is a command and ordinance of the people: a plebiscite is a command and ordinance of the community. 1880 Mommsen *Gallus* I. 8 A *lex* is a law enacted and established by the whole body of the people; a plebiscite, one enacted and established by its plebeian members.

† **b.** *transf.* A popular decree or statute. *Obs.*

1632 Massinger *Athens Cha.* 138 Priuiledges so full of opposite...as this Brancher and pregnant Plebiscite, that what in by law, custom, prescription...approued and settled, shall not be allowed, or practised.

2. In modern politics, A direct vote of the whole of the electors of a state to decide a question of public importance, e.g. a proposed change in the constitution, or the ratification or rejection of a measure approved by the legislature (see REFERENDUM); also by extension, a public expression, with or without binding force, of the wishes or opinion of a community.

In French, applied by Volksdec, 1791, to such a vote as used in some of the Swiss cantons (Literally to the First French Republic used in connexion with the *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire in Nov. 1799 and other acts, including that by which the consulate and imperial power were confirmed on Napoleon I; in 1850 applied to the ratification of the *coup d'état* of Dec. 1851, and conferring of the imperial crown upon Napoleon III. It was in connexion with the last of these that the word became familiar to English.

1860 *Times* 7 Mar. 9/6 The decree announcing Tuscany to give on the 11th and 12th inst. a plebiscite, by universal suffrage, and by ballot, for the annexation, or for a separate kingdom. 1865 Kinglake *Crimea* I. xiv. 211 He [Louis Napoleon] knew how to struggle a nation in the right direction with a thing he called a 'Plebiscite'. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., It is expected that the proclamation of the Emperor appealing the plebiscite will be issued on Saturday. 1884 H. Spencer *Man versus State* 51 If people by a *plébiscite* elect a man despot over them, do they remain free because the despotism was of their own making?

Hence **Plebiscitist** *a.* (*rare*), of, pertaining to, or established by a plebiscite.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 253 It [monarchy] had recently been humbled on the field by a plebiscitist adventurer.

† **Plebiscitum** (plībĭ'sĭtŭm). *Pl.* -a. [L. *plēbiscītum* (also *plēbi scītum, plēbi scītum*), lit. an ordinance of the plebs), f. *plēbi*, genitive of *plēbs* the common + *scītum* ordinance, decree, ch. use of pa. pple. of *scīscĕre* to approve, vote for.]

1. In ancient Roman History, A law enacted by the Plebs assembled in the *comitia tributa.*

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* I. vii. (1594) 6 The Emperour claime this tyrannicall power by vertue of that Royalties or *plebiscites*, which Caius Cæsar or Octauius obtained. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1711) I. 372 Within this period the Plebeians procured the *Plebiscita* to pass into Laws and to bind the Patricians, which was confirmed by Q. Hortensius the Dictator and from him called Lex Hortensia. 1774 Bp. Hallifax *Rom. Law* 7.

2. = PLEBISCITE 2.

1864 *Spectator* 243 Physical force is not all on the side of the tyrants, nor does a plebiscitum invariably sanction only a crime. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 7 If Louis Napoleon means to give the Liberal empire a fair trial, he will ...'go to the country', not by the narrowest and weakest device of a plebiscitum, but by a general election, conducted under the auspices of public liberty.

b. *fig.* An expression of popular opinion.

1849 Kingsley *Misc., Raleigh* I. 192 A terrible plebiscitum has been passed in the West country against the betrayer of its last Worthy.

† **Plebs** (plebz). [L. *plēbs* (earlier *plēbēs*).] In ancient Rome, The commonality, originally comprising all citizens that did not belong to one of the patrician *gentes*, to which privileged order were afterwards added the *equites* or knights.

1834 Lytton *Rienzi* v. 8, All the freedom and social usefulness which characterized the *Plebs* of the Ancient Forum. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 136/1 There were several co-operating causes which ...rendered the *plebs* anxious to obtain a body of orchard and written laws. 1859 *Athenæum* 31 Oct. 554/3 The two offices which by the close of the Republic had thrown all others into the background, those of the tribunes of the plebs in Rome and of the governors in the provinces.

b. In transferred use, The common people; the populace, the mob.

1847 G. Hansen *Fierce Wars Gustavus* II. 150 Tilly...Rode Thing To make Truss Leeps, and Bonds with-hardness bring ...Thus stop the golden chainsplings of *Plebs* (vine Truthes). 1888 ? Macdonald *Sir* I. 130 We...take our place with the plebs who believe (sic.). 1890 *Cincinnati Chr. Advocate* 2 Feb. 69/1 Whether the plebs hoot or not.

Pleck (plek). *Now dial.* Forms: α. 4 **plek,** 4 **plekke,** 5–6 **plecke,** (6 **plaick**), 7– **pleck.** β. 4 **pleathe.** [ME. *plecke, plekke, plek*, repr. an OE. **plæcc*, cognate with MDu. and early mod.Du. *plecke* piece of ground, plot, spot, speck, stain, blemish, Du. *plek* spot, LG. *plek* piece of ground, place. Thought by some to be related to MLG. *plack*, LG. *plek, plekke* patch, spot, rag, Du. *plak* slice, flat piece.) Not connected with Old Northumbrian *plæce, plætte*, ad. L. *platea* (see PLACE *sb.*).]

1. A small piece or spot of ground; a plot or plat; a small enclosure.

a 1400 *Sir E. Mill. P.* B. 1279 Freely on a plet plays, plek ther-inne. *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, If he see [a] he hath lit at pasture in grene ores, or in any ploi plecke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Plecke, or place, *percionculus.* 1585 in *Essex Cal. Assize Bench* (1651) I. 308 A house to keep them and dry 20 wi' a garden plecke. 1593 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 180 Paid for a locke for the mydon plecke xxiv d. 1598 in *Harwood Lichfield* (1806) 489 An hedge between Calke's pleck and the orchard. 1793 Tysoe *Sol. Assist* (ed. 2) IV. 17 Thereof in the same time one two shelter plecks with Peas and engrasse Beans. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 161 Cultivation is fairly claiming, save by acre, rocky moor and scrubbed pleck and plash.

† **2.** A (discoloured) spot or patch; a stain, a blemish. *Obs.*

c 1325 Seinsham *Poems* 21. 320 Opere smalte plecches Schowede was smale inde. 1530 Coverdale *Lev.* xiii. 4 Eny white plecke in the skynne of his flesh.

3. ‘A square bed of dried grass’ (*E. D. D.*).

1888 E. Hulme *Avonvey* 30 21/2 [At Haymaking] Plecks is to make it, or turn it into square beds.

4. A place; a town, village, or the like. *dial.*

1824 Rae *N. C. Words* 32 A *Pleck*, a Place. *c* 1898 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 52 MacCreery's alive an weeanst...o Gotsilk, at Pleck where the noses Medley comes On. *c* 1880 Seaton *Rhymes for the Lancastrians* 6, 33 We soon headed i...he comes into th' pleck while-nest said leave.

† **Plecked,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.²] Speckled, spotted.

1581 Thynne *Bigelow* (Skeat) I. 430 It be webster white hen soon is pleacock red spickled in a pleckled stones. 1597 *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxiii. 20 They that dyenke of that ore [river] shall were blacke and shinie that dyenke of the other water whyte...And yf they dyenke of bothe they shall were plecked (1482 Caxton spekkled) of dyuers colowres.

Plecolepidous (plēkŏlē·pĭdŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πλέκειν wickerwork, *while-as* to plait, twist + λέπις, λεπιδ- scale + -OUS.] Of Composite plants: Having the bracts of the involucre coherent.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Plecolepidous*...applied by H. Cassini to the pectidinian of the *Synantherie* when the scales are interpolated or grown together at the base: plecolepidous. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plecopterous (plēkŏ·ptĕrăs), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. -πτερον winged + -OUS.]

1. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera*, a group of pseudo-neuropterous insects, comprising the single family *Perlidæ*, having the reticulated wings folded to square. So **Plecop'teran,** *Plecop'terous,* an insect of the group *Plecoptera.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Ichthyol.* Of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera* of Duméril, a family of Cartilaginous fishes, ‘having the gill-rays united under the pectoral fin’.

1898 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Plecotine (plē'kŏtəin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Plecotus* (f. as prec. + Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear) + -INE.²] Of or pertaining to the genus *Plecotus* of long-eared bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ*, having imperfect nasal appendages.

1891 Flower & Lydekker *Mammals* 280 The various genera may be conveniently grouped into the Plecotine, Vespertilionine, Miniopterine, and Thyropterine divisions.

Plectellarian (plĕktĭlē·rĭăn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Plectellaria* (f. **plectella*, dim. of *plecta* interwoven border + -ARIA, -ARIUM²) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the *Plectellaria*, a suborder of radiolarians without a shell, or having an incomplete latticed shell. *b. sb.* A radiolarian of this order.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†Plectile, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plectil-is* plaited, f. *plectere* to plait, weave: see -ILE.] Plaited, woven.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Treat.* II. Wks. 1852 III. 104 The newest and garlands of the Ancients...were made up after all ways of art, compactile, nodile, plectile.

Plectognath (plĕ·ktŏgnæth) *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Plectognathi*, f. Gr. πλεκτός plaited, twisted + γνάθος jaw.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Plectognathi*, a suborder of teleostean fishes, having the upper jaw attached to the cranium, and the skeleton imperfectly ossified. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this suborder. So **Plectognathic** (-gnæ·thik) *a.* and *sb.*, **Plectognathus** (-gnæ·thŭs), **Plectognathous** (-gnæthŭs) *adjs.* = **a.**

1839 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. xxi. 321 Plectognathous Fishes. Gill-covers concealed under a thick skin. Ribs rudimental. Ventral fins wanting. 1840 R. Brookhouse *Nomenclature, Phytographic, Edinb.* xxiii. 82 Sord genus, or the sun-fish, &c. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Plectognathus*, kalmut or connected cheeks...from a peculiar arrangement of the jaw and palatine arch: plectognathous.

Plectospondyl (plĕktŏspy·ndil), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Plectospondyli*, f. Gr. πλεκτός (see prec.) + σπόνδυλος vertebra.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Plectospondyli*, teleostean fishes having some of the vertebræ co-ossified. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this order. So **Plectospondylous** *a.*

Plectre (plĕ·ktə). *rare.* [a. F. *plectre* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *plectrum.*] = PLECTRUM.

1864 Holland *Philaster's Mist.* 1296 For an Instrument and plectre (as it were) to cut it asunder, we allow a spirit or wrath. 1890 Blackmore *Lorna Doone* v. 140 He'd strike that lyre adroitly—speech. Would but a twenty-guinea plectre touch.

Plectropterine (plĕktrŏ·ptərin), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Plectroptera* (f. Gr. πλήκτρον cock's spur + πτερόν wing) + -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Plectropterus*, the spur-winged goose of Africa, having a sharp bony spur on the radial carpal bone.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plectrum (plĕ·ktrŭm). Pl. **-a.** [L., a. Gr. πλήκτρον anything to strike with, esp. an instrument for striking the lyre; also, a spear-point, cock's spur, etc.; f. πλήσσειν to strike.]

1. A small instrument of ivory, horn, quill, or metal, with which the strings of the cithara or lyre were plucked; now used for playing wire-stringed instruments, as the zither or mandolin.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 100 The Sound is not caused between the Bow or Plectrum, and the String; But between the String and the Aire. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* ii. 69 note, On the first rude Formation of Instruments, the Plectrum would give the same clear and effectual Strokes. 1806 Monro (title) *of Harmony*...A liquid shield in every wave that flows, An airy plectrum every bosom that blows! 1878 *Lowell Pleiad.* II. 21 To tune my lyre and hear the plectrum sing, and play with the fingers, or strike with the plectrum.

2. *Anat., Ornith.*, and *Ent.*: see quots.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 161, ??? *Plectrum*, ...a muscle which brings that the rest, diametrically above the middle of the coxæ and standing out from it. Mr. Wm. Macleay. 1832 Duncanson *Med. Lex., Plectrum*, the styloid process of the temporal bone. *Also*, the sterna and the tongue. 1847 *Ind. Soc. Lex., Plectrum*...*Ornith.*, a spur on the wing of bird.

Pled, pleds, pledde: see PLEAD *sb.* and *v.*

Pledge (plĕdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **plege, pleege,** 6 **pledg,** 5– **pledge** (6 *Sc.* **pladge, plage, plaige, plegg,** 7 **plog**). [Late ME. a. OF. *plege* (Roland, *c* 1080, and Anglo-F.), *pleige, pleiege, plei(e)ge*, etc., mod.F. *pleige* hostage, security, bail, pledge = early Frankish L. *plevium, plivium, plebium*, a 600 in *Form. Childeb. & Chlot.* 19 (Wessely, *Salic Law* 417), mod. L. *plivium* (741 in Du Cange); appy. deriv. sb. (on type of *gaudium, odium, suffragium*) from med.L. *plevire, plebire* (a 800 in *Lex Romana Raetica Curiensis* IX. 1. [4]), *plivire* (1080 Aquitaine, Du Cange), Fr. *plévir* (pres. ind. *plévis*), OF. *plevir* (Roland), *pleivir*, early mod.F. *pleuvir, pleuvoir*, F. dial. *pleuvir* (Godef.), to warrant, assure, undertake for, engage (Cotgr.): cf. PLEVIN, REVIN. See Note below.]

I. Law and gen. **A** person who becomes surety for another; a bail, a surety; a member of a frank-pledge: see Gibbon (mod.L. *plegium*). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1204 *Bracton's Note Bk.* (1887) II. 178 *Associationem vero...vi* burhgage *de* Tremeton *plegium* nunc...*vel* nunc mercium. 1290 Britton v. II. § 10. Cele voluns nous qe soit pais...qe home par plege jolen a nostre roiaume ne le puys...en qi le Coronour face suffisere hop somm de toute the plegges. 1310–25 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 392/2 De ceo qe les chief plegges de le Leete, & al Tours de Viscontz, prenoyent fermement gentz sove repaillez.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Medil. & Mo.* Thorne Mellire...recepyed hire obligacions and his bondes by hire othes up-on hire pleges and borwes. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 389 Also of any name and bretin duties or pleggis. 1500 *Gest. Cryston Mona* (W. de W. 1508) x. iv. 43 And he is nother the gyuelder and gyuenelder hys pledgis and raunsh good for hym. *a* 1508 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 b, Thus kinowst well enough that I am thy pledge bowsen and suyrtyeprouse, body for body. 1562 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 201 To enter as pligis and sureties for his said faithes.

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. ii. (1602) 21 Borowhead, Borsholder, and Tythingman...signifie, The chiefe man of the tene pledges with-in that Borowe, or Tything. 1598 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 6, 41 Perseche patience, I am Gonzalo's pledge. 1647 St. *Eliots Disc. Conf. Eng.* x. xxvi. (1734) 45 Each one being pledge for others good shearing. 1824 Stevens *Comed. Hist.* (1833) I. v. 63 Each mountain-*Lewis-lord*) has a headman, a 'capital pledge', *borh-ealdor or frithborge-head*, to manage the business of the ten. Thus constituted, they are standing sureties for one another. 1899 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. ii. II. § 4. 578 The chief pledge seems to have exercised a certain authority over his subordinate pledges.

†b. A hostage. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 139 Sebertus...sumtyme pleggis and prisoner at Rome. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* ix. 53 He toke also the chefest menn amonge yo, the cyuerne for pledges, and put them in the castel at Ierusalem to be kepte. 1597 James VI *in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/1 Burghall with the lodging of the pleges and broken men remeid for gude order on the boundreis. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. vii. And also take himselfe Prisoner, and the fower English Pledges.

2. Anything handed over to or put in the possession of another, as security for the performance of a contract or the payment of a debt, or as a guarantee of good faith, etc., and liable to forfeiture in case of failure (mod.L. *plegium*).

[1284 *Consuet. Clarendon* v. in *Statuta Ined. Chartery* (1840) 158 Excommunicatus [...debeat dare ... pignus valens 40 libratas quando judicium sustinuerit, et similiter.] *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 361 Of his wilde and grauntie we pass with him, I promyse you he shalde leve his lande for a pledge. 1513–14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 He shall...bring in sufficient gage and pledge to the value of the contentes of the same writyng obligatorie. 1535 Coverdale *Neh.* x. 28 Then hue takes the pledge from the brethren the naughty, and robbed the naked of their clothinge. 1603 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 82, 190 What Pledge have we of thy firme loyalty? 1660 Milton *P. L.* viii. 302 The Tree ...; which I have set The Pledge of thy Obedience and thy Faith, Amid the Garden by the Tree of Life. 1896 Pollock, *Pledges*, in Common Law are sureties either Real or Personal which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Suit. 1818 Cruise *Digest* ed. 2) V. 337 The land did not become vested in a Jew on these surrenders, because they were only intended as a pledge for securing the repayment of the money advanced. 1858 Thesiger *Circuit* IV. 220/2, 3 They therefore sent seven gallays...as a pledge of their loyalty.

b. *spec.* A thing put in pawn.

1600 *Act 43 & 44 Eliz. III*, c. 12 § 2 Any thing during which the said pledge shall remain in pawn. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 220 I do not doubt To find, at some alien...arms On lists, or else for pledge. 1883 Gen. Exhib. *Examiner* 30, Hold the thing...as pledge for a small sum lent to himself in value. 1898 Dickens *Comm. Hist.* (1858) 111, 1708, sold The crown, which had been kept by bishop Bonifort as a pledge, was placed in the custody of the treasurers.

c. A gage of battle; = GAGE *sb.*¹ 2.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 43 He...threw his gauntlet, as a sacred pledge, His cause in combat the next day to try. 1814 Scott *Lay of Last M.* III. vi, The honour'd pledge you gave In every battle-field must wave Upon my helmet-crest.

d. *fig.* Applied to a child, as a token or evidence of mutual love and duty between parents, or as a hostage given to fortune.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 4 But faire Charissa to a lovely fere Was linckt, and by him had many pledges dere. 1613 Fletcher *Pilgrimage* (1849) 91 Surely mothers of the greatest pledges of Nature to Statutes. 1852 Thoreau *Conscience* L. iii. No male Pledge, to give a lasting name, Sprung from his bed. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. vii. I could never forget those domestic pledges I had left behind me. 1858 Kane *Arct. Explor.* II. vi. 72 Kneeling over the five pledges of their union, a fine little girl.

3. Something given or taken as a sign or token of favour or the like, or as an earnest of something to come.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151, Innumerable...benefytes and consolacyons he hadde geuen vs, as euery pledge and sure token of hym. 1598–9 (Mar.) *Gk. Com. Proper. Conversation.* His heart hath in them holy Memories, as a pledge of his love...his whole blessed body, and precious blood. *a* 1625 Bedford *Serm.* (1642) 240 Christ's thing is the pledge and pawn of the second resurrection. 1750 Bonnet *Contr.* (1634) III. 227 The exercise of our virtue is always a pledge for the exercise of another. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 238 A precious pledge that, wander where to will, One heart will think and dream about him still.

4. An assurance of allegiance or goodwill attained by drinking in response to another; the drinking of a health to a person, party, etc.; a toast.

1535 Haywood *Philochrisostes* 22 (Alexander) dranke healths to every man round, and pledged them severally again:—Cæsarean, [when] the King offered him a large quaffing-bowle, which he modestly refused, ...till afterd. I desire not, Oh Alexander, to receive a pledge from thee: by taking which, I shall be generally followed by inquire for a Physitian. 1703 Lord St. W. Somerset *Poems* (1888) *St. Tamas' Coffe-Ho.* A certain drink one night my health begins: With cheerful pledges round the room it runs. 1826 Disney *Old Mortality* was ...pounded upon to join his host in a single glass of liquor, ...on condition that he should be permitted to name the pledge.

5. A solemn engagement to do or refrain from doing something; a promise, vow.

1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* v. 61 Yet on her here, as Jephthah once, to perform his pledge By dying were. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I.* I. vi. 170 (The) oath of allegiance was a pledge for civil, and not for religious purposes. 1844 St. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 326 The greater number adhered to their pledge. 1857 Burgoyne *Siudan* II. xv. 72 He obtained from...under the pledge of secrecy. 1863 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Oct. 2/3 The measure was introduced...in defiance of the most solemn pledges of the British Government.

b. *The (temperance, total abstinence) pledge*: a solemn engagement to abstain from intoxicating drink. Phrases: *to take, sign, keep the pledge.*

1840 W. E. Forster in *Reid Life* (1888) I. vi. 169 As to the temperance pledge, I feel very keen in Ireland; still keeping it, but ...A large proportion have broken. 1860 Warren *Soul-hunter* II. 238 More than one case has come to my knowledge in which the pledge has been of service. 1884 *Gas. Sch. Bds.* 239 When a man is a drunkard, and can still respect and keep an oath, by all means let him take the pledge.

6. The condition of being given or held as a pledge; the state of being pledged: in the phrases *to be, lay, put in pledge, to give, have, lay, put to pledge, to take out of pledge*, etc.

1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 1. 11 The sone of Antiochi kyng, that was at Rome in wardyng [*alter ex pleggio*] 1388 in margin). *c* 1450 *Lyf Gener.* (Heath) 2158 My life to pledge shal be laste. 1518 *Life St. Bridget in Myrr. our Ladie* p. 88, Take my two scrippes and lay them in pledge to your costymers. *a* 1529 Skelton *Sk. Ramesbury* 292 Some lande to pledge There sarcinet and there wedde. 1580 *Gosh & Lodge B. Ch. V. Jul* 23 And gaue the will to pledge. 1605 Marian *Gentiles' Law C. Warwick* 48) He...to many and mo out ways, had put to pledge, and pawned most of his own Household-stuff. 1618 Carew *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 86 If he doth not pay, then the land which is put in pledge, upon condition for the payment of the money, is taken from him for ever. 1660 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hamlyn* 7) I...will be doth not pay, then the land which is put in pledge, upon condition for the payment of the money, is taken from him for ever. 1660 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hamlyn* 7) I...will be doth not pay, then the land which is put in pledge, upon condition for the payment of the money, is taken from him for ever. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 7/7 Mr. Cardwell's scheme...abolished purchase in the Army, took the Army out of politics, as the reform was mainly described.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pledge-card* (*cannon* 5 b), *-cup* (*cannon* 45), *form, ground, office, -ring, -room*; objective and instrumental, as *pledge-breaker* (*no pledge-breaking* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.), *-pledge-keeper, -taker*; *pledge-making, -monger-ing, -signing* vbl. sbs.; *pledge-bound, free* adjs.; † **pledge-chamber, -house**, a chamber or house for the confinement of sureties or debtors (*Sc. obs.*).

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 2/1 An absolute mixed 'pledge-bound party reserve to represent Ireland in Westminster. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 5/1 Suggestive of the 'pledge-cards issued by Bands of Hope. 1708 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* Nov. I. 211, 24 Put in ward within the 'pledge chalmer of the heigh of Dundrodis. 1899 *Ibid.* Jan. x. III. 12 They...entered themselffes in commoditate partis contra to the pledge chamber. 1892 In Wilson *Fork Anec.* (1902) II. 11 n. 389 The 'pledge cup and wassail bowl. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Sufff. Ch. Scot.* I. ii. 109, § 6 Mr Webster and his two Friends...removed to the 'Pledge-house, where Dobson used to be put. 1892 Gomme *Ribston of Ribston* (1916) 46 The 'pledge-jewels of Lord Love. 1552 Huloet, 'Pledge keepe, *depositarius*. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 3/2 The defendant ...told her that he had had a fire in the 'pledge room, and her cloak was burnt. 1552 Huloet, 'Pledge taker, *pignerator*. ¶Note. Many attempts have been made to find a Latin derivation of the mod.L. and OF. words: see Diez (s.v. *Pleviri*, Littré (s.v. *Pleige*, Körting) all declining Diez's own suggestion, *plebium* for **praehebium* (*praehibere*, *præbere*). The prevalent notion now is that *plevire*, etc., was of Germanic derivation, and represented some form of Wgmc. *plehan* (OE. *plean*, *pleoan*, or Goth. **plahanan*, to show "an incapacity or responsibility for, become responsible for" (see Pollock 267), which suits the sense of the med.L. and Romanic words exactly, though not free from difficulty phonologically: see Michel Bréal, *Studien* VI. 1, 18. Mod.F. *pleige*, *pleiger*, *pleviger*, to *plaigner*, were from French.]

Pledge (plĕdʒ), *v.* Forms: see PLEDGE *sb.* [Late ME. *plege*, *pleegge*, f. PLEDGE *sb.*, or a. OF. *plegier*, mod.F. *plévir* to guarantee, bail, f. *pleige*, pledge; in mod. L. *plegiare* (France, 1191 in Du Cange).]

†1. *trans.* To become surety for, make oneself responsible for (a person, thing, or statement). *Obs.*

c 1290 *Mayelok* 31 Ys hous pleged ase vpon yeorne bren (but I shall have no dreme of dede). 1474 Caxton *Game* 35 His fadre pledged hym and was made for hym.

†b. *intr.* To become surety. *Obs. rare.*

1572 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* II. 400 To cause all his ballalis or servandis within Annandirfalit not ells pleght for, to enter under plegis.

† c. *trans.* *To pledge out*: to release (a thing) from pawn or pledge; to ransom or bail (a person) out of prison, etc. *Obs.*

1464 *Mann. & Household Exp.* (Roxb.) 288 Delyuerid to Mackynd to plegge owt Brokys salat, 3*d*. 1593 in *Test. Vetusta* II. 512 Such pledges as the said *al* ellen, I will they be pledged out by William, and he to have them. 1513 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. ci. 56 He [they] brought him to the lords Despensers who incontynent dyde pledge him out for his maistres ransom. 1550 Pilkin. 60*v*/1, I pledge, or bayle one out of prison or emprysyn, or release a thyng out of pledge, *je pledge*. *To my great costs and charge I have pledged him out of prison.*

2. To deliver, deposit, or assign as security for the repayment of a loan or the performance of some action; to pawn.

1576 Baskerv. *Gillyflow* (Grosart) 11 [He] sends and tackles is pledged at the barre. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. (1594) 201 My seruice and diligence are as it were in mortgage, and not like as I were able to pawne and pledged unto me. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 100/3 If already sold or pawned...the money [shall be] returned for what they are pledged for. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 32 In the reign of Henry II. two modes of pledging land were in use, which are fully described by Glanville. 1833 Mr. Macready's *Manch. Speech* 9, 222 The...men passing slowly to the pawnbroker's to pledge his aged mother's last

blanket. 1877 Greene *Hist. Eng. People* I. v. 2. 139 Normandy had been pledged to him by his brother Robert.

b. *fig.* as in *to pledge the summer*; also, *to plight* or *take* (one's life, honour, troth, word, etc.).

1579 Spenser *Shep. Cal.* Aprill 15 My vowes are pledged to her. 1597 Mrs. Radcliffe *Mother* II. I vow pledge you that honourable word that Elinda is innocent. 1697 Dryden *Aeneid* xii. To this I pledge my honour. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 162 A loyal lover, a hand plighted surely, shall save me. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Oct. 454/1 To pledge the future to the faith in a temporary and evanescent fact.

3. To put (a person, or oneself) under a pledge; to bind by or as by a pledge.

1577 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 91 Be justice akis I pledgit all the pepill. Then quaich nane thinkis that we lamentit. 1592 *Romeo & Juliet* III. iii. 96 I pledge my selfe, before God and my country ..to make good my charge against you. 1611 Bible Heb. xi. 17 By faith Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac: and he that had received the promises offered up his only begotten son. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 1 Pledging himself, by all my hopes of happiness hereafter. 1617 J. Hoskyns *Directions Speech* 1. 19 All eagre for my commands, and all pledged to their execution. 1630 Hy. Mainwaring *Mem. Prince* II. v. 76, 225 The two millions when he had in a few months pledged to recompence. 1883 *Manch. Examin.* 1 Dec. 5/1 A resolution ..pledging the House to deal with the subject at the first fitting opportunity.

4. a. To guarantee or assure the performance of. b. To solemnly promise, or undertake to give.

1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 250 Yes, I accept her, for she well deserues it; And here to pledge my Vow, I giue my hand. 1689 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. 208 Their own personal service they pledged at once.

5. To give assurance or promise of friendship or fidelity to (any one) by or in the act of drinking. Also *absol.*, or with the drink as obj. † a. To drink in response to another; to drink to a health or toast which has been proposed. *Obs.* b. To drink to the health of, drink a toast to; to toast.

1596 J. Harington *Prom. to Ariosto* (1634) 109 I drinke, quoth she: Quoth he, I will not pledge. 1598 Grenewey *Chron.* II. 116 He drinks a great draught, the king pledging him. 1599 Shakes. *2 H. IV*, II. iv. 30. 1599 Marst. *2nd Pt. Pasquil* 10 b, You do use the disguise, if you do not pledge me as much as I drinke to you. 1600 Rowlands *Diogenes* (Percy Soc.) 18 Come ye Tits to you both, Cousin Guzes, and mistresse Bum: A full Carouse, He heare you pledge no lesse. 1608 B. Jonson *Epicœne* iv. *To Cutbe* I. Drink to me, only with thine eyes, And I will pledge with mine. 1620 Hildersam in Spurgeon *Treas. Gen.* Pr. bids, to God handfasts thee no otherwise ..than he handfast his only Son, who hath pledged thee in this loving pledge. 1706 Phillips (Kelly) *Grotius* II. iv. 22. 356 Alexander ..is reported to have drunk a Cup containing two Congii, ..to Perdiccas, who commanding the king's Ability, pledg'd him, (for 256 for another Cup of the same Dimension) and drank it off to him. The king, as the Laws of good Fellowship required, pledg'd Perdiccas in the same Cup. 1737 Savage *Progress T. Caro's Wife* 1733 III. 5 149 Mr. Pope ..very civilly drank a glass of sack to Mr. Curl, which he as civilly pledged. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Will you be so good as to pledge me. 1800 Mrs. Rowson *Mentoria* I. 168 I will pledge him in a bumper of port. 1825 Kendall *Travels* II. v. 188 He lifted a sculptured goblet, as he pledged the merchant king. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. 70, 104 From cups of gold They pledged each other.

Hence **Pledged** (pledʒd) *ppl. a.*, given or put in pledge; pawned, plighted; bound by a pledge; **Pledging** *vbl. sb.*

1538 Rastell, *Pledgerattle*, a pledgynge or gagynge. 1598 Skinner, *Pledgeria, Pignoratio*. 1599 *Eng. Parl. Comm. Scot.* III. 184 His pledge, ..continued to the behoof of pledging. 1648 Person (title) *Sheddism*. Sidesmen, Or, a Compendious and briefe Discourse ; proving the Delinking, and Pledging of Churches, to be lawfull. 1880 *Miss. Repos. Comm.* (1881) 84/1 A strong inducement ..not to confine themselves to pledged party men. 1887 *Daily News* 10 July 6/6 The lodging of loans on pledged property. 1892 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLIV. 186 We believe ..absolutely in the pledged word, the pledged honour of England.

Pledgeable (plɛ·dʒăbl), *a.* [f. Pledge *v.* + -able.] That can be pledged or pawned.

1689 *Bagf. Worcester* 21, I pledged my coat, I pledged my bed, I pledged in short everything that was pledgable. 1901 *Chamber's Advertiser* 12 Apr. 2 The necessary pledgeable, the others are the Manchu allowance, &c.

Pledgee (plɛdʒ·ī). [f. Pledge *v.* + -ee.] One with whom a pledge is deposited; a pawnee.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxx. 458 In case of goods pledged or pawned upon condition, either to repay money or otherwise; both the pledgor and pledgee have a qualified, but neither of them an absolute, property therein. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* in *Anal. Ann. Reg.* 39/2 The whole account due to the pledgee must be paid before the pledge can be demanded. 1883 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 927/1 The pledgee could also sell the thing pledged, ..but such sale did not affect the right of the pledgor. 1891 [see Pledgor 1].

Pledgeless, *a.* [f. Pledge *sb.* + -less.] Without a pledge.

1848 Wordsworth, *Pledgeless*, having no pledges. *Dn. Eccl.*

Pledger (plɛdʒəɹ). Also (in legal use, opposed to *pledgee*) **-eor**, **-or** (plɛdʒə(ɹ)). [f. Pledge *v.* + -er 1, -or. Cf. OF. *plaigeur* (1318 c. in Godefr.).]

1. One who deposits something as a pledge; a pawner.

1566 (see Pledgeal). 1893 Pearl *Galley* II. 284 This ..may be said to rest on the assent of the pledgor ..which empowered the pledgee to sell in default of payment. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 140 Bulky articles may now be deposited if the pledgees will pay for their storage. 1906 *Daily Citizen* 19 Feb. 4/3 There are ..people in the poorer districts of London who make a living by pawning articles for other persons. Sometimes these 'professional pledgers' are women.

2. One who drinks in response to, or to the health of, another. Also *fig.* Cf. Pledge *v.* 5.

1598 Garrard *Tel. Diet. for Drunkards* (1884) 20 If the Pledger has inwardly sicke ..to have some intimate, whereby too much drinke ..doe empaire his health. 1647 Rich *Irish Hubbub* 24 The cup being newly replenished .., he that is the pledger must now begin his part, and then is gone round throughout the whole company. 1883 Dryden *Wild Gallant* IV. 3, This fellow is really the Pledgee of a quarrel ..; and will have the fighting part to the Cowards pledger.

3. One who pledges himself or takes a pledge.

1837 Hy. Mackenzie *Am. Answ.* III. 204 The bond of Temperance solicits it a pledge or vow respecting the personal conduct of the pledger.

† **Pledgery.** *Obs.* rare[1]. [a. OF. *plaigerie* (12th c. in Godef.); thence med.L., *plagerĭa*.]

1506 Pecham, *Pledgery or Pliggery*, Suretishipp, an Undertaking, or Answering for. 1513 in *Ann.*

Pledget (plɛ·dʒit). Forms: 6 **plegette, ploggat**, 7 **plaget, (plegat, -ett, pleagant, -eant)**, 7–8 **piaget, plaget**, 7–9 **pledgit**, 7– **pledget**. [Known from 16th c.: origin and early history obscure.

The divergent spellings in 16–17th c. leave uncertain the original form, and even the sound of the *g*, and the nature of the ending in which *-ett*, *-et* suggests a Romance diminutive. On the supposition that the *g* was hard, the duplication has been sought in *plug*, and in Milles *plegget*, *plaggle* patch of cloth, rag, wrapper, covering, Du. *plagget* wet, raw rake, Milles, and Ital. *piaggia* tangled or matted mass, turf, patch, rag. Others have thought of a diminutive from L. and Romance *plaga* wound, F. *plaie*, or a deriv. from Parisian *ply*: cf. Prov. *plucha* '*un plaga* to bandage a wound.' But all these suppositions present difficulties.]

A small compress or flattened mass of lint or other soft absorbent material (often steeped in some medicament), for applying over a wound, sore, etc.; see also quot. 1892.

1540 *Privy Counc. Correspond.* A.), Stupes, or plegettes made of lynen, Cotten or other lyke unpeel or dyppid in hote Oyles. 1562 J. Heywood *Proverbes* (1867) 78 Shewe a plegett for the open a plegett of Tenes cloth. 1602 Warwick *Surg. Manl.* (1637) 21 With plegetts of lint dide fil up the orifice. 1615 Markham *Eng. Husbam.* II. i. (1668) 33 Take Cinquefoyle Agrimon, and lay it upon a plegget of lint. 1626 Bacon, & Middx. *Country Farme* 41 Apply it unto the same, upon plegetts as hot as may be endured. 1643 J. Stone tr. *Exp. Chymick.* vi. 21 It may be spread on little pieces and applyed. 1737 Pringle *Diseases Camp. Injur.* (1750) II. 240 spread upon Pieces of Lint, or what we call Pledgets of Lint. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 18 To be apply'd ..with Plegets and other Helps. 1812 J. J. Hooper *Compl. Appr. Chemist* 72 He drew a pledget of linen quite through the wound. 1892 *Pharm. Jour.* 3 Aug. 94 Be sure to go over the face of the plate with a wet pledget of cotton wool.

Plee, Pleen, obs. ff. Plea, Plead, Ply, Plain *v.*

Pleeser, pleezer, obs. and dial. ff. Pleaser.

Pleet, -e, obs. ff. Plea, Plead *v.*

Pleg, plegn, plegg's, obs. ff. Pledge.

Plegnant, -ent, -et, obs. ff. Pledget.

† **Plegnie**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [Origin unknown.] Of a blow or stroke, as a hammer: also as *sb.*: see quots.

1611 Speed *Theatre Gt. Britaine* 73 Plegnies...performe their operation and effect, by their thicknesse and artificiall triple-weauing ..There is a great vse of the Plegnick instruments for the making of Horsecloth and coloured Mo[h]ues and Dorneckes. 1624 J. Wilson *Projectors* 21, *If* From the Penile and Matter (some) all sort of Mills, whether Horizontal, or Plegnick : Horse, Hand, Wind, Water, or otherwise.

Plegometer (plɛgɒ·mĭtəɹ), *rare.* [f. Gr. πλῆγή stroke + -o + -meter.] a. An instrument for measuring and recording the force of blows. b. = Pleximeter.

1879 Use *Dict. Arts* 251 The balls were fired against Arabin's resisting targets, a very delicate plegometer. 1897 Eyerman *Diet. Med.*, *Plegometer*, pleximeter.

Plei, pleie, obs. forms of Play, Plea.

Pleiad (plɛ·ĭăd). *Pl.* **Pleiads**; more commonly in Lat. and Gr. form **Pleiades** (plɛ·ĭădīz); also 4 **Pliades**, 5 **Pyades**. [a. L. *Pliias*, *Pleias*, *Pleias*, pl. *Pliiadĕs* etc., a. Gr. Πλειάς, pl. -άδες, Ion. Πληϊάς: see -ad 1; so F. *Pléiade*, pl. *Pléiades*.]

Astron. In *pl.*, A close group or cluster of small stars in the constellation Taurus, commonly spoken of as seven, though only six are visible to the average naked eye. (Good eyes on a clear night can make out about nine, while the telescope shows a great number.)

According to Greek Mythology, the Pleiads were the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, the eldest of whom, Electra, was 'the lost Pleiad', and not represented by a star. The seven stars, with those of the parents, have since Ptolemy (150) been individually applied to the nine brightest stars : of these Alcyone is of the third magnitude, Electra and Atlas of the fourth, Merope, Maia, and Taygete of the fifth, Pleione, Celæno, and Asterope, between the sixth and the seventh. Some think that the name was actually derived from *πλεῖν* to sail, because the season of navigation began with their heliacal rising.

1388 Wyclif *Job* xxxviii. 31 Whether thou schalt ioyne togidere schynyngis sterris Pliades (many that is, the seuen sterris); 1580 The sheremde seue sterres). 1535 Eden *Decades* 280 The gayage downe of the seuen starres called Pleyades or Pleiades. 1580 Baret (Alvearie) That soweth, or Cauth their resistance the seuenie influences of the Pleiades? or loose the bands of Orion? 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 374 The gray Dawn, and the Pleiads before thee dance, Precursing your influence. 1788 Gregory *Descr. & F.* xiii. IV. 351 The fable of Electra the seventh of the Pleiads. 1807 Robert Bloomfield, Whose course and home we know not, nor shall know, Like the star Pleiad, seen no more below. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 2 Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the purple shade, Circlet like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid. 1868 Lockyer *Astron.* § 51 The Pleiades ..The six or seven stars visible to the naked eye become ten or 50 when viewed in the telescope.

b. *fig.* (1589.) A brilliant cluster or group of persons or things, especially of seven, as the group of poets of the French Renaissance, called in French *La Pléiade*, and including Ronsard and Du Bellay.

1820–36 De Quincey *Confess.* (1856) 72 Donne, Chillingworth, Sir T. Browne, Jeremy Taylor, Milton, South, Barrow, form a *pleiad*, a constellation of seven stars, such as no literature can match. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. ix. § 4 Dorat..was also one of the celebrated pleiad of French poets. 1882 *Blackw. Lond. Nurse* 9 Oct. 3/2 Nestus was one of the brilliant pleiad of writers who formed the staff of the original weekly *Figaro*.

Pleid, obs. f. Plaid, Plead. **Pleide**, obs. pa. t. of Plait *v.* **Pleight**, obs. f. Plait.

Pleign(e, **plein**(e, **pleinly**, obs. ff. Plain, -ly.

Plein-air (also **plain-air**), from the Fr. phrase *en plein air* (ɑ̃plɛ̃nɛ·ʀ) 'in the open air' (lit. 'in full air'): used attrib. to denominate certain impressionist schools and styles of painting, which originated in France about 1870, and aimed at the representation of effects of atmosphere and light that cannot be observed in the studio.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 [see 449/1 Mysticism has added M. Puvis-de-Chavannes to a plein-air problem, to which the meaning of his 'Chevalier aux Fleurs' is less puzzling than his ignoring of all values. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Feb 6/3 Another of the palmiest pictures of this show. 1901 J. Dickinson in *Gospel. Brit.* XXXII. 441/1 The 'plein-air', or open-air, school.

Plein-airist, a painter of the 'plein-air' school. 1893 *Sketch* 6 Sept. 311/1 Admirers may ..get a glimpse of the great pleinairists as he paints. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 131 The English plein-airists are too well known to need special mention.

Pleiner, obs. f. Plenar. **Pleing**(**i**)**e**, **-ye**, obs. ff. Plain *v.* **Pleinsith**, obs. Sc. f. Plenty.

Pleio-, plio- (plīo), **pleo-** (plī·o), combining forms of Gr. πλείων (pοπ. πλέων), πλέον, more, compar. of πολύς, -ή, much: see Poly-. *Pleio-*, which follows Latin spelling, is chiefly used in generic names and their derivatives, as *Pleiocene*, *Pleiocerine*.

† **Pleiochasium** (-kē·zĭŏm) *Bot.* [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. χάσις separation, after Dichasium], a cymose inflorescence having three or more lateral axes, a multiparous cyme. ‖ **Pleiomastia** (-mæ·stĭă), **pleo-**, *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μαστός breast, mamma], the condition of having more than one nipple upon the mamma. ‖ **Pleiomazia** (-mā·zĭă), **pleo-**, *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μᾶζα, dial. var. of μαστός: see above], the condition of having more than the normal number of mammæ. **Pleiomerous** (plīɒ·mĕrĭŏs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. μέρος part], having (as a floral whorl) more than the normal number of parts; as **Pleiomery**, pleiomerous condition. **Pleiophyllous** (-fi·lăs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf]. **Pleiophyllony** : see quots. **Pleiopetalous** (plīɒpe·tălŏs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. πέταλον petal], having more than the usual number of petals. **Pleiosporous** (plīɒ·spŏrŏs, plīɒspɔ·rŏs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπόρος seed], having more than the usual number of spores. **Pleiostaxy** (-stæksĭ) *Bot.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement : cf. *phyllotaxy*], the condition of having more than the usual number of floral whorls, as in "double" flowers. **Pleiothalamous** (-θæ·lămŏs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. θάλαμος chamber], having more than the usual number of chambers or receptacles. ‖ **Pleiotrachea** (-trăkī·ă) *Bot.* [mod.L.: see Trachea], a vessel containing a spiral band composed of a number of fibres. See also words in Pleur-, Pleu-.

1892 J. Bennett *Dis. Bronch* 108 "Pleiomastia ..There are examples ..of the existence of supernumerary nipples. ..They may be situated near together, and possess all points in common, or they may be separated and isolated by an areola distinctly defined. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892 J. Bennett *Dis. Bronch* 72 "Pleiomazia ..signifies numerical excess beyond the usual complement of the mammæ. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleiomazia*. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 61, § 45) The origin of a "pleiomerous whorl from one consisting of fewer members is equally well shown in the flowers of Tilia. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pleiomery*, ..due either to the branching of the number at an early stage or to the original development of two members in place of one. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 70, § 49) Multiplication of the members of a whorl (pleiomery) occurs most often in the androecium. 1892 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. I. 48 By some writers took, upon which buds are obviously formed, are called compound, or aciphyllous; and those to which no apparent buds are discoverable, are named simple, or "pleiophyllous. 1898 Masters *Veget. Terat.*, Pleiophyllies, applied to a plant which bears a great number of leaves without a branch at the axilla, as the *Linum usitatissimum*, and *Taxus*; phyllophyllous. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pleiophyly*, a condition of abnormal increase in the number of leaves growing from a certain point, or in the number of leaflets of a plant. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, "Pleiosporous. *Bot.* "Pleiotaxy. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, "Pleiothalamous. 1876 Bentley in *Hooker Brit. Fl.* 86/1 The spiral in such cases is called compound, and the result "pleiotrachy.

Pleiocene, Pleiohippus: see PLIO-.

Pleiomorphy (plīˌəmɔ̱ːfi). [f. PLEIO- + Gr. μορφή form + -IA, -Y.] (See also PLEO-.) In *Biol.* **a.** The occurrence of more than one distinct stage or form in the life-cycle of a species, as in certain heteroecious fungi, which pass through two or three stages. **b.** The state of a flower which is usually irregular, but becomes regular by the multiplication of its irregular elements, so as to form a whorl; = PELORIA. Hence **Pleiomorphic** a., exhibiting or characterized by pleiomorphy; **Pleiomorphism** = pleiomorphy (sense a).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pleiss, obs. f. PLAICE, PLEASE. **Pleisand**, obs. f. PLEASANT. **Pleisour, -sseour, -suire, Pleisse**, obs. ff. PLEASURE, PLEASE.

Pleistocene (plīˈstōsīn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [f. Gr. πλεῖστος most (superl. of πολύς much) + καινός new, recent.] Epithet applied at first to the newest division of the Pliocene or Upper Tertiary formation (as containing the greatest number of fossils of still existing species), also called Newer Pliocene; afterwards to the older division of the Post-tertiary or Quaternary, also called Post-Pliocene. Also applied to the animals, etc., of either of these periods. Also *absol.* as *sb.* = pleistocene division or formation.

1839 LYELL in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* New Ser. III. 325 In the *Appendix* to the French translation of my 'Elements of Geology', I have proposed, for the sake of brevity, to substitute the term *Pléiocène* for *Older Pliocene*, and *Pléistocène* for *Newer Pliocene*. 1854 BRONNER *More Worlds* II. 58 The superficial deposits, or Pleistocene group, viz. all diluvial and alluvial deposits of gravel and other materials. 1880 GEIKIE *N. Perths* iv. 108 He states...that even the pleistocene, which is a subdivision of the pliocene, needs to be partitioned into a newer and older series. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* 403. 422 The pleistocene hippopotamus. 1879 LYELL *Elem.* (ed. 6) 125 In former editions of this work I divided the Post-tertiary deposits into Recent and Post-pliocene, but this latter term has many inconveniences. ... I have, therefore, determined for the future to adopt the name of 'Pleistocene', proposed by me in 1839 as a synonym for Newer Pliocene, but which, having been used by the late Edward Forbes as the equivalent of Post-pliocene, has now passed into general use with that signification.

Pleistodox (plīˈstōdɒks), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πλεῖστος most + δόξα opinion, after *orthodox*.] Holding the opinion of the majority.

1864 COLENSO *Lett. to T. F. Fowler* (1874) 109 His proper language as an *orthodox*, or if I might coin a more modest expression, a *pleistodox*...man.

Pleistoseist (plīˈstōsīst). [f. Gr. πλεῖστ-ος most + σεισ-μός shaken, σειστός earth-shaker, from σείειν shook, earthquake.] (See quot.)

1886 MILNE *Earthquakes* i. 10 The isoseismic area in which the greatest disturbance has taken place is called the 'meizoseismic area'. Sieberch calls the lines enclosing this area 'pleistoseists'.

Plelt, -e, obs. ff. PLAIT, PLAITE *sb.*, PLEAD.

Plek, plekke, obs. forms of PLEECE.

†Plemmi·rrulate, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [adl. It. *plemmirrulato* pp.l. adj., prob. f. Gr. πλημμῠρίς to the like a flood-tide, overflow.] †Overflowing.

1730 K. D. *Hydrostaticastics* 31 h, An edging of Cement Points...now pressing for pleonexeriane transmits of layers [*Monogrammic supplement*].

Plemyra·meter. [f. Gr. πλήμυρα = πλήμυρις flood-tide + -METER.] An instrument for measuring variations of the level of water; *spec.* that devised by Prof. Forel of Lausanne for measuring those of the Lake of Geneva.

1898 G. H. DARWIN *Tides* ii. 20 Having studied seiches with a plemyrameter for some time, Forel used another form of apparatus.

†Plen·al, *a. Obs. rare.* [adl. med.L. *plēnāl-is*, f. L. *plēn-us* full: see -AL.] Full, complete, plenary.

1880 E. DARTMOUTH *Cibo Mephitico* 12, (title) Ye Vpon the plenal and opport'n repast Of your longevity and upright dealing. 1698 EARL OF WESTMORELAND (*Old Savoy* 1889) 72 By which plenall satisfaction, The Vsurpation which were stopt.

Plenar, †Plen·arily *adv.*, fully; **†Plen·arity**, fullness.

1851 HEYWOOD *and Fr. Fair Maid of West* Epi. Ded., Yours plenarily devoted, Thomas Heywood. 1656 — *Loves Mistris Addit.* 70 Rel., Butter plenard, or more plenarily melted. 1660 BROMLEY *Lond.-Mayors* (1861) 20 The Supream Council of the Crowne, their Plenitudines Potestatis, the plenarity of their power.

†Ple·narr, planer, *a. Obs.* (or *arch.*) Forms: 3–6 planer, 4–5 -ere, 5 -ar, -or, 5–6 -are, -yer, 7 -erre), 4–6 (9) plenare. (Also 4 plainer, 4–5 playner, *Sc.* planer, 5 planar, 6 playnere.) [ME. a. AF. *plener* = OF. *plenier* (Roland), *plainer, plenier* etc., mod.F. *plénier*:—late L. *plēnār-is* (med.L. in Du Cange) complete, f. L. *plēnus* full: see -AR¹. So also Pr. *plen(i)ar*, Sp. *llenero*.]

I. Of an assembly: Composed or consisting of the full number of members; = PLENARY 2; of the place of assembly: Filled, full; of the members: Fully assembled, in full assembly.

c 1290 *Edward Conf.* 441 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 444 Pe chapelle at tauelond Ichulle wes plener; Alle pe chanonie of pe wolde pedren come pe ner and nes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 11171 When Arthures court was plener, & alle were comen, fer and ner. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 118 And whan pe payle was plener comen pe pestre to-gyderes pe gate. 1387–8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 253/2 Be cause they were nott plener nore plesse in nombre. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2231 Thys fest plaase And ryght delectable.

2. Complete, entire, perfect; = PLENARY 1, FULL *a.* 7.

13.. *Cursor M.* 26164 He hat pronte has al plener. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1803 *Mifridak* 4 *Medea*, [He] cradle of loue al the craft & art pleynely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7837 Consumyd very soone, & of plesse 2451 Was Emperour I-chose. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. ii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 241/2 Pe Augustus plener [rd. 1554 plenair] conseruacion. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 107 And prove howe plesyngly & playnn to me. 1458 *Act 28 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 3 Full and plener power and auctorite. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* i. Eccl. To her words credence he gaue plenere [*rime* cheere]. 1633 BAILEY *Pastor* 22. (1634) 233 The spirit takes the plenar vsues of truth.

Plenargyrite (plēnˈɑ·ɹdʒĭrəit). *Min.* [mod. (F. v. Sandberger 1882) f. L. *plēn-us* + Gr. ἄργυρος silver + -ITE¹: cf. MELANGYRITE.] A sulphide of silver and bismuth found near Schapbach in Baden; said to contain more silver than *miargyrite*.

Plenarily (plīˈnārĭli), *adv.* [f. PLENARY *a.* + -LY².] In a plenary manner; completely, fully.

1398 [see FLORIO], s. *vocab.* 1676 TOM BROWN *Amusem. Serious & Comic.* (1700) 61 Neither do we fully and plenarily receive the benefit and effect thereof. 1807 WORDSWORTH *Fire Lond.* 73 With more charge, more difficulty, less conformity, less plenarily. 1883 MARCH. EVANS, 7 Nov. 3/2 The gates employed...may not be plenarily inspired.

Ple·narness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Plenarinesse*, fulness.

† Ple·narly, -erly, *adv. Obs.* [f. PLENAR, PLENER + -LY².]

1. In full assembly, in full number.

c 1290 *Robert* 1300 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 429 Pe pe chapele plenere was, pedren pe king wrpe to pe Alberon ale plenerliche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 10 Wenglit vnlyt vpon him no creature Bot plenerliche vpon one stile. 1392 PAGULA *Chron.* 121, 481 At the whiche counseyll it was plenerly determyned that the kynge wyghte not gyve ouer the myd sommyrtide without grete perell of his reule.

2. Fully, completely, entirely, perfectly.

1503 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11162 He wolde hys gode plenerlyche. *c* 1505 *Chron. Eng.* 734 (Rimes) Ne by Gode trewelliche Pere pes plenerliche. 1520 HAWKINS (1554) v. 40 Of his vyalle wiues & of his neyghen I schalle speke more plenerly, what I schalle speke of the lord & of the comyns of Vsshe. 1523 BERNERS *Gold. Locrel* I. When London plenarly did obeye. 1580 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1246/2 To answere them plenarely (so said) 1576–631 ed. 1596 plenarie) from all their wrongs.

Plenarty (plīˈnārti). Also 5 -erte, 7–8 -artie. [Late ME. a. AF. *plenerte*, OF. *plenierte* fullness, abundance, f. *plenier, plener* complete: see PLENAR and -TY.]

1. *Eccl. Law.* Of a benefice: The state of being full or occupied. Opp. to VACANCY.

1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 344/1 Him to befall to his Patron to make newe Presentation not withstanding the plenerte of hym in it manerly. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 142 But against the King plenartie is accounted from the time of institution, and not before. 1792 *Admiralties Case* (ed. 2) III. 101, 143 When the clerk was once instituted incumbent to the case of the king, where he must be inducted) the church became absolutely full: so the vacancy by such plenarty, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seized of the advowson. 1883 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 304 The Archbishop ...must one of his clerks to govern the vacant see and receive all the fees which during the plenarty had been paid to the clerks of the bishop deceased.

† 2. Completeness, fullness. *Obs. rare.*

1680 WATERHOUSE *Arcana* 2 *Arm.* 21 All ages and people by a plenarty of consent. 1720 WALTER *Ingelfer. Sons of God* I. 7. 88 In the Body of Christ ... dwells the whole Plenarty and Fulness of the Godhead.

Plenary (plīˈnări), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 -art, 6–7 -arie, 7 -ary. [ad. late L. *plēnārī-us* complete (*plenarium, concilium*, 4th c. in Augustine *Ep.* xliii), f. *plēn-us*: see PLENAR and -ARY¹.]

I. Complete, entire, perfect, not deficient in any element or respect; = FULL *a.* 7; absolute, unqualified: as *plenary indulgence, power, remission, plenary inspiration*: see INSPIRATION.

1527 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 31 And thus vs Plenarie Remission. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 1 Our supreme head and kynge ... hathe not only the...with plenarie, whole, and entire power. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 52 I shall adde the concurrent, plenary, and copious testimonies of Mr. William Tyndall. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Boetticgius's Hist. Ireland.* 182 How assisted him ...of a plenary pardon for all that was past. 1653 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Bohn) (1881) 245 The Pope might be appointed ...for a plenary indulgence. 1877 FOSTER *Short Treat.* (1883) IV. i. v. 53 A layman ...save with plenary powers to hear the cause.

2. Of an assembly, etc.: Composed of all the members; fully constituted, fully attended: = PLENAR 1. 1592 *Parliall rolls* ii, In whie quarter of the yere comly when the people is most plenary to holy churche. 1614 T. ADAMS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* ii. 12 Lord grant...that we may come to the plenary meeting, appear heauenly, 1646 SIR MATTHEW *Quest. Touch.* 48 The next plenarie Generall Assembly may disappoint, abrogate, abrogare, &c. 1660 CLARENDON *Last Fast* 19 Those things ... are obtained ... from plenary, (i.e. general) councils. 1835 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iii. v. (1864) V. 190 The King ordered summoned to convoke a plenary Court of his nobles. 1885 *Daily Chron.* 13 Sept. 5/2 Both the meetings were plenary, that is composed of the members of all the sections and subsections. 1892 *Daily News* 25 June 5/6 A caucus or plenary meeting of the Democratic groups of the Senate and the Chamber was held.

3. Possessing full powers or authority. *rare.*

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 747 International law would be a nullity if every commander of a ship-of-war were to constitute himself in the first instance a plenary judge, and condemn as contraband whatever he might like to seize as.

4. *Law.* See quot. 1848.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 191 The Court is hereby made a Plenary Court, and ought to be denominated Plenarily. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Plenary*, full, complete; an ordinary proceeding through all its gradations: opposed to summary.

B. *ellipt.* as *sb.* = Plenary indulgence. *rare.*

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 426 A plenary may be gained every first Sunday of the month for confessing and communicating.

† The term 'Definite procedure', given by Johnson, and copied in later Dicts., is without foundation. In the quot. which [. 1599 from Aylliffe *Parergon* 301 'Intimation without intimation does not make a plenary against the king, where he has a title to present *plenarie* is a misprint for *plenarly*, which Aylliffe has in the correct spelling on the same page and elsewhere; cf. quot. 1730 in PLENARILY 1.

Plencher, plenaher, var. FLANCHER *sb.*[2]

Plene (plīn), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *plēnus* full. Cf. PLAIN *a.*[2], of which *plene* was a common form in 15–17th c.] Complete.

1881–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1430 Rules were laid down concerning ...the plene and definitive writings.

Plene, plenge, plenye, obs. ff. PLAIN *v.*

Plener, -e, -ly: see PLENAR, -LY.

Plenicorn (plīˈnikɔɹn, plenī-), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *plēnus* full + *cornu* horn.] **a.** *sb.* A quadruped having solid horns; formerly, (in *pl.*) name of a division of ruminants. **b.** *adj.* Having solid horns.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc., Plenicorns*, the name of a tribe of Ruminants, including those which have horns composed of an uniform solid osseous substance at the earliest *ol dage*.

Pleniloquence (plīnĭlˈlōkwĕns). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *plēn-us* full + *loquentia* talking.] Fullness of talk, excessive speaking.

1658 EVELYN *tr. Com. Cardyle & R.* (1887) I. xxvii. 174 Though I have sometimes plenilocquence I cannot easily say no to young men who bid me speak also.

Plenilune (plīˈnilūn, plenī-). Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *plēnilūnium*: see below. Cf. It. *plenilunio*.] **a.** The time of full moon. **b.** A full moon.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 103 Unto the tru knowlege of the begynge of Rome they ȝeue us to attendaūte,... the equinoccialle of ver, the perfite plenilune or fulnesse of the moone, and Septembre. 1592 R. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rem.* v. iii, Whose glory, like a lasting plenilune, Drives ignorance of what is in to waste. *c* 1600 *Timon* iv. i. (Shaks. Soc.) So Look to thy heights, least in the plenilune Thou wane more modest. 1638 SYMMONS *Virgin & Bull, Vis. Spring*, Large nightfull and imperial plenilune.

Hence **Plenilu·nal, Plenilu·nar, Plenilu·nary** *adjs.*, belonging to or resembling the full moon.

1880 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 286, I shall try and pay you my 'plenilunal fee. 1883 A. CORNELIUS *Lexiph.* (1774) 43 A visibly 'plenilunar resplendent countenance. 1893 [In Quincey Coleridge & Opium-eating Wks. 1863 XII. 30 The words of Andrew, previously to a somewhat nasty, actually dilated to a plenilunar orb. 1898 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. viii. 208 If we adde the two Egyptian dates to every month, the intercalary and 'plenilunary exemptions, the Eclipses of Suns and Moons.

† Plenilu·nium. *Obs.* [L. *plēnilūnium* full moon, prep. adj. of the full moon (sc. *tempus* time), f. *plēnus* full + *lūna* moon.] = PLENILUNE.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wecker's Surg.* 161, ead. 187 Plenty may ... must be digged in April, ...as a plenilunium before the rising of the Sun. 1686 GRAND CAIRO. *Bodley's MSS.* 116 The New ♄ brings more rain Days than the Plenilunium.

Plenipo (plēˈnipō), *sb.* Colloquial shortening of PLENIPOTENTIARY.

c 1887 DUFFERIN *Let. to Ribbonga* 21 And both to wives and husbands shew The vigour of a plenipo. 1915 STEELE *Ringsiders.* No. 36, 230 His Excreta and Physique came over publicity. 1893 BESANT *Twas* vi. 100, Without the aid of pleipo or plenipo. 1898 D. W. BRUNTON *Aut. Beagle* C. vi. 72 would, perhaps, be Pleipo.—But only near St. James.

Hence **Ple·nipo** *v. intr.*, to act as plenipotentiary.

1892 SIDNEY J. DUNCAN *Sir. Departure* (1893) 100 A certain foreign minister who returned from special plenipoing.

Plenipotence (plēnĭˈpōtĕns). *rare.* [f. as next + -ENCE.] Full power or authority.

1643 MILTON *Tetra.* 17, A whole parliament, ...endued with the plenipotence of a free nation, to make laws, not to be denied here. 1781–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlviii. 142 Such a plenipotence as some of their ancestors ... had ever presumed to. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Mar. 5/2 What plenipotence we finished ourselves to possess.

Pleni·potency. *rare.* [f. L. type **plēnipotentia* (prob. in nom. or acc. sing.), f. *plēnipotent-em*: see next and -ENCY; cf. POTENCE.] The quality of being plenipotent; full authority.

1824 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palestine* 30 His Majesty ...caused a plenipotentiary or full power to be dispatched by his said Ambassadors. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Eng.* IV. 87 This was supreme plenipotency to themselves.

Plenipotent (plēnĭˈpōtĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. late L. *plēnipotent-em* (*Prisciau c.* 500), f. L. *plēn-us* full + *potens* Potent.] Invested with or possessing full power or authority.

1648 J. Simmons *Endeavs* I. 18 A company of faithfull.. men, with a plenipotent Power or Commission, under publick seale. 1667 *Hist. Eng. P. L.* 2. 405 My Indictment I sent you, and Creede Plenipotent on Earth, of malefactors might heading bear none. 1705 Southby *Lett. to G. C. Stafford* 10 Aug., And now will you provide me... to be corrector plenipotent? 1832 J. Rogers *Antiphon.* 283 § 2. 284 Convinced that they have God's plenipotential commission.

b. as sb. A person possessing full authority; a plenipotentiary.

1818 Shelley *Revolt* 57 Before the assemblage priest Speaks frank and bold this gray Plenipotent.

Plenipote·ntial, *a. rare.* [f. as Plenipotence + -al¹: cf. *potential*.] Of or belonging to a plenipotentiary; possessed of full authority.

1687-9 Marvell *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 140, I having a plenipotential Letter from his Royal majesty. 1699 Sheridan *Life T. Morer* II. 322 The choyce and plenipotential commission of Spaniards. 1894 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 478 They had no plenipotential powers.

Hence † **Plenipotentia·lity,** the quality of being plenipotential or plenipotentiary.

1830 E. *Disobedience* 27 All the variations, interpretations, reservations, ... exceptions, provisoes, plenipotentialities and fallifications, that I... can devise or possibly imagine.

Plenipotentiary (plenipote·nʃĭări), *a.* and *sb.* [*mb.* med. and law L. *plenipotentiarius*, f. **plenipotentia*: see Plenipotence and -ary¹. So F. *plénipotentiaire* sb. and adj. (Bellon: a 1694).]

A. *adj.* Invested with full power, esp. as the deputy, representative, or envoy of a sovereign ruler; exercising absolute power or authority.

Often, after French usage, placed after its sb., as *ambassador, envoy, minister plenipotentiary*.

1649 Hamilton *Lett.* (1850) II. 160, 56. I hear the peace betwixt Spain and Holland is absolutely concluded by the plenipotentiary Ministers at Munster. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5134/8 Thomas Earl of Strafford... One of Her Majesty's Ambassadors Plenipotentiary at the Congress at Utrecht. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 230 One of the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States. 1832 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 203 He was...nominated his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

b. Of or belonging to a plenipotentiary (see B.); absolute, full, unlimited.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 134 Giving Sir Tho. Fairfax a plenipotentiary commission of the British to raise what number and money and forces as what persons he pleased. 1685 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Ode Resolution* I. Nor whilst around the Commons Plenipotentiary beams go out. 1713 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 419 It was given to us as plenipotentiary a form as held by any sovereign. 1880 Tennyson *Becket's Children* III. ii. 14 A liberal party, with plenipotentiary power, may go on...to the logical conclusion of its arguments.

B. *sb.* A person invested with full, unlimited, or discretionary powers or authority, *esp.* in regard to a particular transaction, as the conclusion of a peace or treaty: an envoy or ambassador deputed by his sovereign to act at his own discretion.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plenipotentiaries*, ambassadors... from their King... are to treat and conclude with an envoy or other person upon all or such points as are contained in their Commission, etc. 1688 Temple *Lett. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 34 I know not why the Character of Plenipotentiary may not agree with that of Envoy Extraordinary or of Minister. 1713 Bowyer *Hous. Comm.* (1808) X. 17 The States General ... act only as Plenipotentiaries of the several provinces. 1837 Faraday *Newsp. Comp.* ind. p. 3. *Argus*, 843 A document ... which ... gives ... the names of the plenipotentiaries on both sides.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1711 Ken *Uses Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 308 To chuse some to be Plenipotentiary Of sacred Hymn I must make choice. 1832 Robertson *Scots. Sec.* 120. v. 71 Not as a plenipotentiary experimentally gifted to convey a mysterious benefit.

Hence † **Plenipotentia·rian,** a plenipotentiary; **Plenipote·ntially** *adv.*, in a plenipotentiary manner; **Plenipote·ntiarize** *v. intr.*, to act as a plenipotentiary; **Plenipote·ntiaryship,** the office of a plenipotentiary.

1659 *tr. Murrella's Comp. Châtas* 48 When the Emperour had pressed the Treatie, he presently found his Plenipotentiarian had sold him. 1659 *Somerset Fuell. Disad.* 13 Persons "plenipotentiarily deputed to conclude for the publique good of the people, ... 28 22 Warwickshire. 1841 *Prudent's Mag.* XXIV. 732 The other continued to "plenipotentiarize till he... formed the government as shewn like in diagram. 1880 Southey *Lett. to Coleridge* 1 Sept., Should you be to Bristol, of course the "plenipotentiaryship is vested in you.

† **Pleni-power.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plenus* full + Power.] = Plenipotence; prob. rendering a foreign expression, e. g. L. *plenipotentia*, F. *plein pouvoir*, Ger. *vollmacht*.] Full power or authority.

1500 Rolfe *Hist.* Tracts III. 362/1 That the Proclamation being made in both the Emperors Names, no Passports should be delivered, either from the Germans to the Turks, or from the Turks to the Germans; but that a Pleni-power should be given to the Hollanders to goods Passports.

Plenish (ple·nɪʃ), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5 **plenyse, plenisse,** 6 **plenish, -eis, -es, plenisch, -ishe, -ise,** 6–7 **plenise,** 6– **plenish.** [ad. OF. *plenis-*, lengthened stem of *plenir* (Langlois c 1300) to fill, f. stem *plen-* = L. *plēnus* full.]

1. *trans.* To fill up, furnish, supply, stock; to replenish. Orig. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*; also general Eng. in 19th c.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 1024 That ... Plenyst the trone-againe with Scottis blud. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 42 Thow glowst paralles, and thow lovis bell. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 180 This part of Asia, Weill plenesit with Duikis, erarls, and vassis. c 1580 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvi. 9 Gif thair ar plesetis and lyphit Of flesse and dreuit thair self. 1819 *Examiner* 708/2 The theatre .. drew the tavern near to his gates, which he plenished and replenished. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 578 On the cessation of the frosts, to the stable...they find their manger plenished with corn. 1894 S. Dennis *Rubber* xviii. 210 So comes Mars, Plenishes all things, and completes the world.

b. *absol.* To furnish (a house, a farm, etc.). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

a 1508 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 172 The lardis was so wraith ... that na thing was plenischet worth Edinburgh. 1683 Sir G. Mackenzie *Religious Stoic* xii. (1685) 121 He had provided his house abundantly. 1880 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* 221 (1876) Excuses to plenish a room. Ta 1700 in P. Walker *Remarks. Passages* (1726) 26 (Jam.), I desire you to take necessaries as at Martinmas, then ye will plenish at Whitsunday. 1822 Scott *Let. to D. Terry* 21 Nov. in *Lockhart*, Your kind and accomplished assistance... will soon plenish the drawing room. 1823 Banckett *N. C. Lines, Flowers o' Forest*, To furnish a house.

† **2.** *absol.* or *intr.* To spread abroad; to fill a vacant space. *Sc. Obs.*

1497 *St. Andr. Treas. H* (1854) II. 215/1 That no wax nor grese nor beggis of dry stokis ... nor yit of na kynnys vaile be allanerly of lythand wode be spilde nor spent & plenyst. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 81 He rede ... Willoughby stop my ost to Tynmouth, And plenyst had that tymes nolt or hors.

Hence **Ple·nished** *ppl. a.*, furnished, stocked.

1588 *Reg. Priby Council Scot.* IV. 92 Laying of gaits plenesit towards west. 1796 Morrison *Hum. Compl.* V. 168, 56 Behind us well-plenished ne mystrappe.

Ple·nishing, *vbl. sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. Plenish *v.* + -ing¹.]

1. The action of filling up or furnishing.

1497 *Charter Sir. III in Maitland Hist. Edin.* 1. (1753) 3 For the Honnour of ower said Burgh and Plenessing of waste Places within the same.

2. That with which anything is plenished; equipment, gear, stock, furniture; esp. household furniture.

1561 *Reg. Priby Council Scot.* I. 170 The best of the quilts and the plenishing thaireof. 1567 *Ibid.* 182 With the haill moveabeing, ornalliance, pailzie, and uther plenissing being thairin. 1629 Rothesay *Rec.* (1880) I. 41 Ye have to minister that ye have now some plenishing up in houses. 1773 Ann Ormerod? 1814 Scott *Wav.* xviii, So right plenishing in cookhouse to carry. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village Sk.*, Sec. (1863) 223 Hunted like in the Pond Farm, with a decent though scanty plenishing. 1876 W. Watts *Holidays in Cyprus* xxxviii. 297 A chest or two, and a big stool, complete the plenishing.

b. The outfit of a bride, her contribution to setting up house. *Flenishing-cruik* = Brisket 2b. 1856 H. Miller *Cruise, Herds-boy*, or *Flenishing-cruik*, a wooden hooked with household goods, to be conveyed from the house of the bride's father, to that of the bridegroom. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Madam Hist.* iii, The big carpet... oddly patched, in which she had brought home her plenishing when she married. 1888 Blackie *Focus* 223 The linen belonging to a beautiful suffering with certificate of plenishing.

(Plenishing-nail: see Planching *vbl. sb.* 2, c.)

Ple·nishment. *Sc.* [f. Plenish *v.* + -ment.] Furnishing, outfit.

1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* II. xvi. 137 Isaak's father ... bestowed on us seven ryals, and a cow's grass, as the beginning of a plenishment to our young household. 1879 W. Inglis *Tom Singleton* II. viii. 240 A plenishment of new teeth.

Plenist (plī·nist). [f. L. Plēn-us + -ist.] An adherent of the theory that all space is full of matter, and that there is no such thing as a vacuum: see Plenum 1.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 120 The Plenists (if I may so call them) do not prove that such spaces are incredible with such a subtile Matter as they speak of. 1680 Cudworth *Intellectual System* (1845) I. 62 Hobbes, a great Plenist, flatly confessedly would follow. 1708 *Spect. Adelphi* No. 2. 2/2 Could the Plenists prove their plenum. 1849 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 398 This barefaced rascals was a great cheat to the side of some of the later plenists.

† **Plenti-tude.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *plēnī* (in Plebiscite) + Tude.] A full tide; a flood-tide.

1599 *Greene's Groats-w. Wit, Repentance* (1617) G iv, Let nothing Traine in plenti-tides swallow, For bane of Englands weale Custome.

Plenitude (ple·nitiūd). Also 5–6 plenytude. [a. OF. *plenitude*, ad. L. *plēnitūdo* (Pliny), f. *plēnus* full: see -itude.]

1. The condition of being absolutely full in quantity, measure, or degree; fullness, completeness, perfection. (In first two quots. from the Vulgate.)

1412–20 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 227 The apostle of plenytude, "Where the plenitude of [1387 reliefe remaine.] 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 308/b Powle sayth the plenytude of the lawe is love and charyte. 1532–6 Lindesay *Pleasant Treat* (1806) 142 The Pope loosed them ... by the plenitude of his Apostolick power from obedience to their Prince. 1589 Gilb. Cog. Conclus 1. 1. 1 Pope (God)...of things at first done, as from the Fountaine of Being. 1596 Dalrymple *Chr. Faith* vi. 340 God in the full plenitude of majesty has spoken to man. 1879 Spurgeon *God. Fount* xli. 403 That death is the plenitude of rigour is doubtful.

b. *Her.* Fullness (of the moon).

1884 Parnell *New Hist. & Exp.* xii. 71 The Moon is in her Complement, or in her Plenitude, when in the full. 1882 Cussans *Her.* 102 When full-faced and shining, it is described as in her Complement or Plenitude.

2. Comparative fullness; amplitude, plentifulness, abundance.

1633 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* i. 208 That there may be the greater plenitude of life in the whole man. 1702 Mem. Fergus *Spinoza* II. 199 Plenitude of incident without confusion, and of adventure without gross improbability. 1893 C. Norris in *Nineteenth Cent.* Jan. 2 The plenitude of noise in the northern counties generally...led to a more frequent use of noise...than in the rest of the country.

3. The condition of being filled, fully occupied, or full of something; fullness; † *spec.* in *Physiol.* = Plethora 1 (*obs.*).

1682 Hooke *Some Prod.* Wks. 1745 VII. 17 How does the difficulty of expansion argue the plenitude of all the rest of the world? 1708 Fenwicke *Revelat.* Philos. 143 A preaching optician,...that where no sensible matter is found, there was yet a subtile fluid substance by which the space was filled up; even so as to make an absolute plenitude. 1897 Dolores Cossar *Midnight* 69 The swollen vacy is also...from the plenitude or vacuity of the uterus.

† b. *Bot.* Doubleness of a flower. *Obs.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* x. xx. (1765) 24 The Pleniude, Fullness, is occasioned by the Stamina running into Petals. *Ibid.* 25 Plenitude is chiefly incidental to polypetalous Flowers. 1788 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Larkspur*, In order to continue the plenitude, all plants with single flowers should be destroyed as soon as they appear.

† **3.** *Med.* Animal fullness; repletion; plethora. 1535 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* 21. 18b, Wherefore the begynge of Dropsie is...repletion ...also the thinne, in whome, without plenitude, called fulnesse, inflammacions begyn to be in their bodies. 1598 Perkins (ed. 3) *Whole Treat.* iii. Physick, when a Man has too much blood, or abounds with ill humours. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Winnall* I. 301 Pain or disorder in the head, with symptoms of plenitude. 1802 *Med. Trnl.* VIII. 67 That is the act of vomiting, the state of the brain is rather that of depletion than plenitude.

† **4.** The condition of being fully supplied with everything; affluence. *Obs.*

1651 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creatures* 28, § 4. 170 He succeeded his best plenitude and plenty without God. 1656 extreame poverty. 1780 Miss Burney *Cecilia* viii. 118, Perverse reputing of supposed plenitude!

5. Fullness of dress. *Anonymous quot.*

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. xlv. Paradoxes of the most liberal plenitude.

Hence **Ple·nitudina·rian** = Plenist; **Plenitu·dinary** *a.*, characterized by plenitude, full; **Plenitu·dinous** (-tiū-dĭnəs) *a.*, well-filled; stout, portly. All *rare*.

1902 Spectator, Clerisy 117/2 I. 170. 302 The "Plenitudinarian...brings his Fluid in Play and joins the Idea of Body and Extension. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* x. xviii. (1739) 108 A strange kind of Government, wherein ...a Subject shall have a Splendor and Luxury greater beyond that which his Lord and King had. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 11 May 289/1 Inchastile Maidens and ...plenitudinous Aldermen. 1840 — in *Tentegrth's Wks.* Miss Hoodlum, without doing as 'stimulate', is for considering everything into the two titles and plenitudinous.

† **Ple·nity.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *plenté, plenteté*, ad. L. *plēnitās* (Vitruv.).] Fullness, plenitude.

a 1620 Andrewes *Answ. Jesuit. Temp. Sol.* v. 10 Wedding by nullity, owing to plenity. 1623 Cockeram, *Plenitie*, fullnesse. 1658 Clerkville *Daniel. Expl.* v. 8. 72 (The) Hypothesis of some modern Alexists...that suppose a Plenity.

† **Plenorderly,** *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *plēn-us* full + Order + -ly².] By all the orders (or estates of the realm).

1630 R. *Dissolution* 10 That this power is plenorderly derived: Ergo, that it is not Rationally not plenorderly derived: Ergo,...became the old form of King, Lords, and Commons, is cassed.

Plenshing-nail: see Planching *vbl. sb.* 2, c.

Plento, plentoe, *obs.* forms of Plenty.

Plenteous (plĕ·ntĭəs), *a.* (*adv.*) Now chiefly *poetic*. Forms: 4–5 **plentiffous, -efous, -evous,** 5 **-yfous, -ivous(e, -yvous.** *β.* (4 ze ȝ) 4 **-euus,** 4–5 **-euous(e, -iuous(e, -yuous,** 5 **-eyous.** *γ.* 4 **plenteuris,** 5–6 **-ouse, -ous, -eous.** *δ.* 4 **plenteus,** 5–6 **-us, -ous, -ous, -yous,** 6 **-yus, -ouus,** 6– **plenteous.** (Also 5–6 **plaint-.**) [ME. *plentifous, -euus*, a. OF. *plentiveus* (c 1240 in Godef.), *plentiveus, -euz, -euse*, extended forms of *plenti, † plentē* Plenty: see -ive, -ous. Reduced through the successive stages *plentiveus, -euus, -euus, -eous*, to *-eus, -ous*. Cf. Bounteous.]

1. Present or existing in plenty or in full supply; abundant, plentiful, copious.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xci. 14 Pai sall be multyplyed in plentifous elde. *Ibid.* cxxiv. 7 At ȝe plentevous lyvinge. 1420 — *Pr. Consc.* 4616 We had pese and welthe plentevous. c 1440 *Sir. Lap. Sanctis* xxvii. (Horstm.) 1067 Thai gaderede gret of goddis grace. 1588 Wyche *Fr. contin.* (1600) 7 Plenteous redemption is at hym. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 340 In yche place of the playne ryk plenteus stronge. *Ibid.* 3251 Thre pepelles so plenteous & plaisshe of peraylle. 1508 *Fisher Fun. Serm. Margt.* (W. de W. 1532) 183 b, With the plenteous influence of grace. 1590 Hyde tr. *Paros' Imit. Chr. Wisd.* (1592) Civij, More plenteous advantage shal come hereof. 1594–5 Lodge & *Greene Looking Glasse* (1598) 2 A plenteous verie yeare. 1718–20 Pope *Iliad* viii. 634 The flaming piles with plenteous fuel raise. 1832 Carlyle *Life* x. 87 (1858) 277 A plenteous crop of such philosophers and truth-investigators. 1868 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* iii. He bears the plenteous living guilt.

2. Bearing or yielding abundantly; fertile, prolific, productive. Const. *in, of.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 532 In gode countrie & plenteous. c 1324 Chester *Sheriff.* 1. 1077. ii. 4 The plenteous Appenyne. 1388 Wyclif *Ps. lxxiv.* (lxxv.) 14 The ... vessis schulen be plenteuous of wiseie. c 1440 Alphabet. (Brock) 20 In thes fieldes...myght plentifous of fruyt. c 1440 Sevyn Sag. 1456 So plenteous this world is of iniquite! 1535 Joye

Apol. Thaddeus (Arb.) xv John ...being so plenteous in telling everything no title and so many ways. 1590 Shakespeare *Comm. Err.* III. iii. 60 Great. *Mast.* Fie! fie, Fie! Ant. E. Not a penny? Dro. S. Not a penny to drink this thirsty throat withal. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 1. 61 Her plenteous commodities of cochil, cassida, manchella, annil, patoke, cannequyn and quiaios. 1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 43 Her plenteous woombe Expressest his full Tilth, and husbandry. 1680 B. Harper *Admirable Curing* 8 The full plenteous of Clove, Cattle, Warren, and Woods. 1683 Gen. Elliot *Remarks* xvi. The seasons had been plenteous in corn.

†3. Possessing or having abundance; abundantly provided or supplied; rich. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hoccleve *Conseyl* 26 I Have an halpine & pore ten to sustene in plentifous & riche. *c* 1440 *Chast. Goddes Child.* 23 Vf they can thenne well gouerne trulyche thaire soul bayllyue of vertues thyse shall thai be clenamyede. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* (1876) 19 Wo be yet an plentifuller sea we have here, the fish thereof and weather are destroyed of our bishops. 1643 *Petition Sick Private Pref.* 2, 30 It had become long well ruled by grill Officers, so that the Land could not be plenteous neither with Merchandize, Shelfe, nor riches.

†4. Giving abundantly; generous, liberal, bountiful. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* x. 80 No hath pleyntenous to ipoken as pore charite wolde. 1530 Rastell *Gent.* III. iv. He is very ready to relieue, as well in liberall or plenteous sorte. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (Cotes) v. 782 Unto thy plenteous hand divine, Let a time run with Wine. 1667 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 604 With plenteous Hand Bring Cleansing Waters. *a* 1700 Dryden *Hymn, 'Creator Spirit,'* by whose Aid Thy Progress of Grace, deriv'd from high, Rich in thy Sevenfold Energy!

†B. *adv.* = Plentifully. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1901 Pese of pleten pleidas ouhyll *Hist. c* 1440 The green Wete of paradill pease pleyenne ouhyll.

Plenteously (plēn'tiŭsli), *adv.* Now chiefly *poet.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a plenteous manner; abundantly, copiously; † bountifully.

1390 *Gower* II. 91 Ute þei þei me eth and drynke to-nere þine ... Ne to plenteousliche. *c* 1440 Hyll. *Pleberus* (the Builder) 6 ryally bestow wyll his hear to gyffen to plenteousliche. *c* 1450 Mirkhond. (Roche) 276 He Han bestow many more plentifully and better hea to any obe place. 1530 Coverdale *Tobit* iv. 8 Whom hast euell, geue plenteously. 1552 Turner *Herbal* I. 1b. This herbe groweth plenteously in my lorden gardyne at Syon. 1587 Mirror *P. L.* xvi. 192 Each Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously The waters generated by thy blessing. 1702 Eveleigh *Harp of David* xxi. 18, He shook his cities, and with'd them great. While plenteously they fed. 1893 Lowell *Democ. Lect.* 64 He shall thy good fruits generously Heap dispensing for us.

Plenteousness (plēn'tiŭsnĕs). Now chiefly *poet.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being plenteous; abundance, plentifulness; fertility, fruitfulness.

c 1375 *Sc. Poems of 16th c.* II. 47 In O. E. *Misc.* 201 How shold he be bar, ...he þe wyth of wepyng to gret plenteousnes. *c* 1400 (see Plenteously). 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxv. 11 He geue them plenteousnes of fode. 1638 Junius *Painted Antiquity* 208 Our cheerful minde ...might ...thereof rather in vse such plenteousnesse. 1785 *Encycl. Metr. Philos.* (1828) I. 244 The Supreme Providence ...who has filled the world with plenteousness. 1814 Trevenen *Ess. Acad.* 338 See in this Edict of all plenteousness.

† **Plenteousness.** *Obs.* In 4 plenteusnete, plentiousnesse, -owsnesse, 5 plentefoodnesse. [a. OF. *plentiuseté* (Godef.), f. *plentiuse*: see Plenteous: see -ty.] Plenteousness, plentifulness.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxiv, a fat will be devised of þe plentiousnes of þi hows. 1382 *Wyclif Deut.* xxx, 9 God shal make þee to be plenteousnes in alle the werkis of thin hondis, in plentiousnesse of thin erbe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 Þis whitle drawiþ fro schuld lodgen...with plentefoode ONS. *A.* plenteousness] of gode mete.

Plenteth, -eythe, -ith, -oth, obs. f. Plenty.

Plentethnes: see Plentifulness.

Plentiful (plēntifŭl), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Plenty *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Full of plenty; furnished with or yielding abundance; copiously supplied; opulent. *Now rare.*

1576-89 Mascall *Antlers* vii. (1590). 169 They is plentyfull ynough. 1598 *Pilgr. Parl.* (W. de W. 1531) 295 Plentyfull of al good thynges. 1600 E. Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 216 (1847) 149 The Shore plentiful of Fish and good for refresh-ing. 1698 Bunyan *Sphinx* 3 The Hill is so long where, it is commonly a more plentiful year. 1698 *Fryer Accts. East-India & Persia* 92 The Scripture is plentifull in mentioning this truth. 1708 Swinocken *Fair. round World* 292 There were Inhabitants who lived in a plentiful manner on the product of that Island. 1858 Lyttelton *Addr.* to E. Hendricks 3 Plentiful, but plain.

2. Present or existing in great plenty; abundant, copious, ample.

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Plentifully (plēntifŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. In plentiful measure or manner; abundantly, copiously; in or with abundance.

1552 Huloet *Frenat. Morne Instr. Instr. Chris.* 24 *Lambe* groweth there more plentifully then in any other country. 1601 Bond. *Lodge* 18, 18 The ground of a meruaile rich mans brought forth plentifully [Genesis, Syriac, plentifully]. 1683 Blomfield *Life Patience* 30 He [God] the not splendidly yet plentifully. 1719 Dr. Fox *Spec. Magic* 9, 11 [Sal-ar] 115 Thousands of silver coins, of which the age is plentifully stored at this time. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 109 Money was plentifully contributed to build a hunting house for him.

Comb. 1892 M. Norrey *Buckland's Essay*, 138 A well-wooded and plentifully watered glen.

†2. With fullness of treatment or expression; fully, in detail. *Obs.*

1580 Dees in *Shirley's Crosse*, 372 Which shal treat of things more plentifully. 1639 Fuller *Comf. Afflict.* 182 The second part of the argument ...the Scriptures manifestly and plentifully assure us.

Plentifulness (plēntifŭlnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or condition of being plentiful.

1. The condition of having or yielding abundance; affluence; abundant productiveness. *Now rare.*

1547 tr. *Lallemant's Servia, Inf. Comm.* A v, What was hath any thyngs I pretend, but his both accidental it of his plentyfulness? 1580 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. vi. 38 Through the plentifulness of the yeare they go diffent times. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 132 To breake vpon Thessaly, with the plentifulness thereof to relieue their wants. 1704 J. Harris *Hist. Maples* 36 There is none which ...exceeds it in plentifulness of fish.

2. Abundance, copiousness, plenty.

1552 Huloet *Dictionie* 266 This yere ...proueth fayre & plentifulnesse. 1698 Misc. *Fol. Essays*, i. 42, 3 = The plentifulness of land ...may be no the true explanation. 1705 *Edinb. Rev. July* 256 Evidence from the very plentifulness of these remains.

Plentify (plēntifī), *v.* [f. Plenty + -fy.]

†1. *trans.* To make plentiful; to enrich; to fertilize (soil). *Obs.*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* iv. iii. 103 Wherewith they so plentifie their grounde, that they continually nourish two hundred hundreths for a hundred. 1604 Shakespeare *Dr. Faustus* iv. iii. 1, *Mephist.* (1631) God My Lord My ever will. Hastings plentifies. 1608 R. Johnson *Seven Champions* A iij b, After this the land was plentified with Cities.

2. *intr.* To become plentiful. *Rare.*

1901 Chesterton *Knock. Tales Thursday's Wife* (Devon, *Agric.*) and Wil the country ...warmer weather and the plentifying ...rain he would be found again.

† **Plentily,** *adv.* *Obs. rare.* In 4 plentilithe. [f. Plenty *a.* + -ly 2.] = Plentifully *adv.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Pe more he make vnderstonde plentilithe þan þei wiþoute of god.

† **Plentiness,** *Obs.* [f. Plenty *a.* + -ness. Wyclif's *plentirhnes* was either formed irreg. on *plentith*, early form of Plenty *sb.*, or (?) an error for **plentithes.*] = Plentifulness.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xli. 30 Seuen yeris ... of great plente ... whiche shulen forȝete ellenes seuen yeer of so greet hungyre, that ye forȝeten be taken of the lond ȝibenesse for ȝe plentirhnes. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xli. 30 And plentifulnes eate of the seuen yeeres. 1901 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 394 Corne or graynes ...shall be sold and retailled according the plentyfulnes of the yeare. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* xxii, etc., *Fr.* 1.iii, Yielding abundant plentiuous Of fruit, in hottest summer.

Plentiouse, -ith, -oth, obs. ff. Plentiful.

Plentith:e, -nes, obs. ff. Plenty, Plentifulness.

Plentitude (plēntitiūd). Erroneous form of Plenitude, influenced by Plenty *a.* (Prob. in some cases a misprint.)

1604 T. Adams *Gods Remedy*, 3 A happy and excellent knowledge given to the saints, and that in a wonderful plentitude. 1708–72 Toland *Lett. Nat.* (1726) II. 62 The plentitude of the universe. 1800 Beaty *Independents* ch. i. They were cap. by ...Peter Perkins, in his usual plentitude of wit and jollitude of hat.

† **Plentivse,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 plentyus. [a. OF. *plentif, -ive* adj., plentiful, *f. plenté* Plenty: see -ive.] Yielding abundance, fertile.

c 1350 St. Brendan *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6444, V no sey noon ...A fairer land, ne more plentyous.

Plentivse, -ivouse, -ous, -uis, -uouse, etc., obs. ff. Plenteous.

Plentuosta, variant of Plenteousness *Obs.*

Plenty (plēnti), *sb.* (*a.*, *adv.*) Forms: see below. [ME. *plenté, plentith, plentif, a.* OF. *plenté* (12th c. in Oxf. D.), *planté, plentet, plentet, Anit.* noun. *-tet, plenete*, mod.F. *tint. plenté, plentif*:—L. *plenitat-em* fullness, f. *plēn-us* full: see -ty.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 3 **plentiff,** 4–6 **plentech, -ith, 5 -eythe, plentuith, 6 plentieth.** *B.* 4 **plentus, -os.**

a 1290 Gen. & Ex. 3209 Hec sal Sister hauen hauer Of he plentiff he god fire ȝift. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1109 (Cott.) Quilc he plentes [*Fairf.* plenteþ] oil euer to time. 1380 Wyclif *Com. Ps.* xl. 10 To spille the plentees of plentiue. *c* 1400 Chron. *Vilod.* 4005, Plentyethe of fruite. 1460 Pecock's Rule (ed. E. 43) 1482 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 316/1 Hauyng grete ryes...the plentieth of his good Landship. 1552 Huloet, *Frenat. Appyll.* 308 b, Yet ye haue halfe plentieth in your store. 1595 Pecock's *Repr.* 4 1863 Plentith (see 2, 1. a).

B. 3–6 **plentie,** 4–6 **-ee, 3–7 -ie, 3–4, -ye, 3–7 -y.** *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Plenty of worldliche honour. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roche) 160, 63 Grete plenyen of wylde beestes. *c* 1440 *Anr. Cockeye in Hilarek.* Orat. 1790 *Add.* 422 Put therto gode plentie of pyrres. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plenty, *abundancia.* 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. 259 They had wyne to drynke plenyte. 1550 J. Cooke *Eng. & Fr. Heroicke Ep.* (1877) 37 Fauour hath of him plenie. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* 13 Plentie to furnish vp an Iron tragedi. 1658 Jeremy *Patriot. Aristocrat. and Theodor.* must have it seasons.

b. Sc. 4–6 **pleynte, plentie, playntie.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Matthew*) 1468 Pat nane thyng of land ...in gret pleynte. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 27 Fair chaines and gold plentie. 1512 Douglas *Pal. Hon. Prologue*, (Percy Soc.) 7 Some wan hath plentie of coverings. *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 380 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 197 And ye call leaf playntie.

B. Significations.

I. *sb.*

1. The state of abounding or being in abundance; plentifulness, abundance. *In plenty*: plentiful, abundant; in abundance, plentifully, abundantly.

1382 (see A. 2). 1440 Promp. *Parvul.* 402/1, Comyn-seyde greueth ...in passyng plenty of ale, in homely herbe. 1800 J. Pope tr. *Lee's Æneas* iv. 140 Quiet-estate ...are brought hither in great plenty. 1820 Worcester *Prim. Trade* (1823) 227 By reason of the plenty of money. 1838 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 107 In the Summer ...when Lobsters be in their plenty and prime. 1788 H. Tooke *Purley* II. They [abbreviations] have been introduced, to different degrees, and more or less happily, in all Languages. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xxiii. 311 Compliments poured in plenty.

†b. The state of having abundance. *Obs. rare.*

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 240/390 Hwer þyrmyeste to here cors, and wat more in prison, he bringþ hom more and drinke ynow, as he hadde ar ryche.

†c. Liberality. *Obs. rare.*

1450 *Sir Cleges* 24 His name was he to euery man; That wold yeue and vsede hym than: He was full of plenty.

†d. Full or complete state; fullness, completeness, perfection; = Fullness 2 b, 3. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir G. Bl.* 2 *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 121 (Camb. MS.) Of the whiche [*of* it or myhte not retourne the place in destynge. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxxiii. 11 Of the Lord is the erthe, and the plenty of it. *c* 1440 *Abst. Lucl.* 30 He holdyb not he pleyes ne he preferreb hys fulfyl to his conscience.

e. In parenthetical phrases.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 184 Experience with wel schewe that plente is ne defaute, and contrewyse hemelpnes with a ferre goodeli shapyng toward the same thing. 1533 Ballenden *Livy* VI. v. (S. T. S.) I. 240 Plente gettis, nocht prosperitie. 1540 Bryant *Gr. Amic.* F ij, Plente is no defecte, or the contrare verrey ill. 1800 Hunter *Crop* (ed. 3) II. 82 For plenty, as the manner is, more ensued (other).

2. A full or abundant supply; as much as one could desire; a large quantity or number; abundance of something.

a 1225 (see A. 1). 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 132 To be country of hasterbury wast plente of fee & ... 1388 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii 6 At ȝeyntid undryed for heuene a gret plente of he schrewis alenste me. *c* 1390 *Chaucer Compl. Venus* 7 Of lusty folk, of wemen, and of wele, And eke of gentilesse also a plente. 1393 Gower *Confess. Amant.* I. 184 Scarsete of wordes, and eke moch plente of sondring laude. 1536 T. le Chevalier No. 103 b, He was to a fine open country with plenty of Town. 1697 Maundrell *Jrn.* 20, *Tales* I. 5 A transition containing plenty of matter. 1883 Fowler *Progr. & Govern.* 192 We were in plenty of time.

b. with *of*: an abundance (*of*). Now chiefly *U. S.*

1849–52 Feltham *Resolves* I. xi. 17 If want I should wish a plenty; it should be for my friends, not me. 1868 Yong *Lancr's Mod.* 171 A. That freedom Which heaven hath with a plenty made you rich in. 1746 Smollett *Trav.* viewed *World* 401 This soil produces a plenty of wood. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life, etc.* (1888) I. 274 The river, where a plenty of several kinds of fish may be caught. 1844 Lowell *Kavanagh* 72 Remember to let it have a plenty of ground to the horses of its cage. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxvi, A plenty of smoke was delivered from the mouth of them. 1897 Wagner *Life Long.* vii. 103.

c. Following a sb. Now *rare.* Cf. II, 1 b.

1340 *Cure de L.* 1488 Steward, ...Hys es vessel gret plenté. Dyuerse, copper and vessels bes. *c* 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Swan hit with sugre grete plenté. 1800 J. Pope tr. *Lee's Æneas* vi. 120 They have grasses great plenty. 1840 *Scott. Lit. in Cabin N. Amer. Ind.* (1841) I. 16, 19 There are cattle a plenty on that spot (cf. b above).

3. Abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life; a condition of general abundance: a time of abundance. *Horn of plenty* = Cornucopia.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* vi. 189 Wrth vessene plente amonge be people per-whiles my plese lugede. 1393 *Hist. C.* 4016, 51 Thei shulde be plenty and pees perpetuel for euere. *c* 1430 Lyd. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 6 To regne in pees, ioyes, and plesaunce. *c* 1440, 1503, etc. Horn of plenty (see Horn sb. 19 b). 1800 Sir W. Cadogan *Reb* 11. 1808 (1850) 302 Death is divided into the obtaining of plenty and peace. 1792 *Gent. Mag.* 63 To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land. 1818 Byron *Ch. Harc.* iv. xlviii, Plenty heaps the laden bough, With fair redundance leaves. 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. III. 86 How, therefore, was a plenty unknown in any other part of Mankind.

† b. *concr.* in *pl.* Things that constitute plenty; the necessaries and comforts of life; provisions; possessions. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *Pers. P.* v. 51 Peter, Dauid Moyses of Arn, Phelyes, and ysaiel Heliæ. 1614 C. Bowyer *Epistol. Answer*, The board being spread, furnish'd with earthen plenties. 1850 Rankine *Chem. Pr.* (ed. 3 Wks. 1881) 1. 426 Can we wish any economic term our children, or even our children, while the poor man stands in sight pining with hunger? 1883 Ch. Wharton *Your Before Me* xv. 87 The unplanted Paradise of a most beneficent Creator.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plenty-manger, plenty parlor* (cf. *famine price*); *plenty-conveying adj.*

1593 Marm Christ's T. Wks. (Grosart) IV. 203 Great plenty-yeelding calamities, set them to wrath, for wantes exceeding thy cells against kind. 1634 Waterhouse Commun. 58 Poore mongrels, child wanting some thing comes to Husbands for Shooes, &c. 1665 T. Janson London's Joy 10 My Blame Proclaim, The Plenty-Governess of India. 1880 Gen. P. Thompson Audi Alt. III. centr. 88 That corn merchants in a famine ought to sell their corn at plenty prices.

II. *adj.* or quasi-*adj.* [app. an idiomatic use of the sb.]

1. Existing or present in ample quantity or number; in plenty, in abundance; abundant, plentiful, **rare**(1). Now chiefly *colloq.* **a.** In predicate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11980 (Edin.) All obedyis tilmen þat mai be, All þing to þe sal be plente. c 1440 *Sprouton* 1384 These Apples were great and plente. 1503 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccvvi. (1812) 337 At this siege many things was plenty. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 27 As for occasion, there are too many, but very plentie. 1598 Sandys *Trav.* 18 If Romans were as plentie as Blackberries, I would give no more a Roman upon compulsion. 1658 H. Phillips *Purch. Patr.* (1948) 6 Where money is plenty, and land scarce. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 100 Where they could get food each, for they were not very plenty. 1803 Lvt. Sidney *Wks.* (1746) 32 In the one, land is scarce, and men plenty; in the other, men are scarce, and land is plenty. 1847 Le Fanu *T. Wyndham* I. 60 Whatever books and cards are plentiest. 1870 Lowell *Study Windows* (1886) 21 Poets would be plentier.

b. Following a sb. = In plenty, in large quantity. *Obs. exc. Dial.* Cf. I. 2 c.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4811 (Cott.) Bot quare bat ogh bar corn plenti, Hidess eure aught corne to, 1450–83 Mankind *Antholus.* xxvi. 93 Hold me vytayl plente to spend. 1500–20 *Dunbar* lx. 65 Quhat wer it to thé, 1814 Jacobite *Creed* xvi. xvi. 8 The meanest husbandman . . had infallible pledges plenty of his extraordinary calling. 1828 Bourne *Ch. Eng. Catech.* 420 Who has cooks plenty to dispose of sheep.

c. Preceding a sb. = *plenty of* (I. 2 c). *Dial.*

1878 Seaborne *Inland Voy.* 3 Although there are plenty other birds than I should prefer, *Mod. Sc.* There were plenty folk ready to help. I know of plenty places to go to.

†**2.** Characterized by or having abundance; abundantly supplied. *Obs. rare.*

1550 *Henry's Wallace* VIII. 950 note, Schir, be ye gydyt be me, The lowndaryss be-tw. grenyhed part of Ingland ye mell on. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 74 In this country fruitfull, and plenty of all things, or leaues, and simples!

III. quasi-*adv.* Abundantly. *colloq.*

1840 J. *Aarons Domest. Econ.* (1857) 231 A leaden collar for the neck, with the hole in the collar plenty large enough. 1884 H. Coddington *Under Master Hug* in *Time* 'plenty' large enough. *Yorkshire colloq.* throughout (G. Rimbs.); also in U. S. See Eng. Dial. Dict.]

Plentyous, -y-ous, -yvous a. **-yvous,** obs. f. Plenteous.

Plenum (*plī'nŏm*). [L., neut. of *plēnus* adj. full (= *spatium* space): cf. vacuum empty space.]

1. *Physics.* A space completely filled with matter; that the whole of space regarded as being so filled; opposed to Vacuum.

1658 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. I. 9 Leucippus and his Companion Democritus make the first Principles of all things to be Atoms and Vacuum (Body and Space). 1734 *Lett. Jo. Lapeman* (ed. 2) 7 A Circumstance can't rightfully entitle a Man's professing the Belief of a Vacuum or a Plenum. 1737–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The Cartesians adhere freely to the doctrine of an absolute plenum. 1797 Paine *Age Reason* I. (ed. 3) 10 Were we to have a bottle containing at the same time a plenum of electrical fire, and a vacuum of the same fire. 1820 E. Hall *Serm.* Wks. 1833 VI. 11 In a perfect plenum, motion would be impossible. 1827 Knight *Anal. Ideal.* XXII. 369/2 From the astronomers the Stoics borrowed their picture of the universe,—a plenum in the form of a series of layers or concentric coats, first, the elements, then the planetary and stellar spheres, ranged round the earth as centre.

b. *transf.* A condition of fullness; a full place.

1595 Southwell *Lett. & Spir.* (1742) 6 This . . was followed by some excellent chocolate, and I soon established a plenum in my interior. 1858 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 137 An ante, a coat That quivers stays where sharp analysis Has shaven a plenum filled without it.

2. A full assembly; a meeting of a legislative body, conference, association, etc., at which all the members are expected to be present; †to Swarm, a meeting of one of the legislative chambers (*obs.*).

1710 *Tatler* 9 *Country Mag.* 30 Subdean Dec. 8 In the plenum held yesterday, the subdean orders wafer to abstinence in the refectory: they had taken of adopting the royal confirmation with the projected changes. 1720 *Hartlebury Misc.* Suppl. 18 Sept. 3/1 The Marshal of the Diet opened the Plenum of the Nobility with a long panegyric upon the King. 1883 Lt. Lovett in *Pall Mall G.* 8 May 3/1 All technical questions in connexion with the engine would be discussed by the Plenum, but would have to be sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament before receiving the Queen's sanction. 1891 *Daily News* 10 June 5/1 Germany . . will . . only give her final decision when the Pegunsolo scheme, with the barrage de pasedmann, comes before the plenum.

3. *attrib.*, as *plenum method*, system, a system of artificial ventilation in which fresh air, forced into the building to be ventilated, drives out the vitiated air.

1882 J. A. Ewing in *Knowl. Brit.* XXIV. 160/2 A broad distinction may be drawn between what are sometimes called vacuum and plenum methods of artificial ventilation. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. 256/1 The ventilation of the hospital was secured by natural, as opposed to artificial, means, such as that usually called the Plenum system.

Plenty-: see Pleni-.

Plentyus, -yie, -yie, obs. Sc. f. Plain n.; hence **Plenyhand, pleenjeand** *for. phr.* : see Plaisand.

Plenyie, plenyie, *sb. Sc.* [f. *plenyie*, Sc. form of Plain v.] Complaining, grumbling.

1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 119 Ha spak, and hearst a' the neuks did rattle a wildroar plenyie.

Pleo, obs. comb. form of Plio-.

Pleochroic (*plīŏkrŏ'ik*), *a. Cryst.* [f. *plēo-*, Pleio- + Gr. χρόα complexion, colour, -ιχροϊκός coloured + -ic: cf. Dichroic.] Showing different colours when viewed in two or in three different directions (*dichroic* or *trichroic*), as certain doubly-refracting crystals. So **Pleochroism** (*plīŏ'krŏ-iz'm*), the quality of thus exhibiting different colours; dichroism or trichroism: **Pleochroitic** (-*krŏĭ'tik*) *a.* [irreg., after *dendritic*, etc.], of or pertaining to pleochroism: **Pleochroma'tic** *a.* [see Chromatic] = *pleochroic*: **Pleochro'matism** = *pleochroism*: **Pleochroous** (*plīŏ'krŏŭs*) *a.* = *pleochroic*.

1824 Wheatstone, *Pleochroism.* 1860 Daubr. *Min.* (ed. 3) 210 Epidote. Var. 1, Withernite. Carmine-red to straw-yellow; strongly pleochroic: the colour is seen through in one direction, deep crimson, in another transverse, straw-yellow. 1864 *Naturalist* 68 Pleochroic haloes, surrounding minute green crystals, are seen in both micas. 1892 Wherrell *Mod. Radiant Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 340 Experiments on the *pleochroism* of minerals. 1896 *Nature* 12 Sept., Dichroism, or pleochroism, gradually never occurs in crystals belonging to the cubic system. 1879 Tuttle *Gen. Kinds* viii. 58 Determining the position of the *pleochroic* maxima. 1884 Watson, *Pleochromatic* . . *Pleochromatism*. . *Pleochroous*.

Pleodant (*plī'dănt*), *a. (sb.) Zool.* [f. Gr. πλέον, -ων full + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] Solid-toothed, as certain lizards: opp. to *celodont*. **b.** *sb.* A solid-toothed lizard.

1890 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 1916/1 The Pleodonts are divided into two groups: the first with a compressed tail . . as in the Crocodiles; the other with the tail perfectly cylindrical.

Pleol, obs. form of Play.

Pleomastia, -mazia: see Pleio-.

Pleomorphic (*plīŏmȯ'fik*), *a.* [f. *plēo-*, Pleio- + Gr. μορφή form + -ic.] Having more than one form: (*a*) *Biol.*, exhibiting different forms at different stages of the life-history, as certain bacteria and parasitic fungi; pleiomorphic; (*b*) *Chem.* and *Min.* crystallizing in two or more fundamentally different forms; polymorphic. So **Pleomo'rphism**, the fact or condition of thus exhibiting a plurality of forms: (*a*) = pleiomorphism; (*b*) = polymorphism: **Pleomo'rphist**, an advocate of a theory of pleomorphism: **Pleomo'rphous** *a.* = *pleomorphic*: **Pleo'morphy** = *pleomorphism*.

1886 E. B. Lankester in *Nature* 4 Mar. 411/1 I gave the name Bacterium exclusively to rods, "pleomorphic," or as I termed it, "Protean," species. 1894 Worcester, *Pleomorphism*, the property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms, . . and of various substances, as carbon, which occurs in octahedral and cubical forms in the diamond, and in hexagonal prisms in graphite. 1896 tr. *Ostwald's Outlines Gen. Chem.* (ed. 2) 76 Upon this depends the so-called pleomorphism. 1884 *Nature* 4 Sept. 433/2 The then recent discoveries of Pleomorphism and the reproductive organs . . were leading microbiologists to suspect that a reproductive process might be the rule of all the higher Fungi. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 184/3 When De Bary discovered and demonstrated the wonderful fact of heteroecism . . it is not astonishing that many saw in this the way to resolve the seldom conformers of the "pleomorphists of the day. 1889 Wharton, "Pleomorphous, having the property of pleomorphism. 1892 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 430 The erroneous theory of so-called "Pleomorphy among Fungi was the result of a defective perception of the true nature of the different kinds of reproductive organs on which the common names of Spores had been bestowed.

Pleon[1] (*plī'ŏn*). *Zool.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. πλέων, pr. pple. of πλεῖν to swim, sail: cf. Pleuse.] A name for the abdomen in Crustacea, as bearing the swimming limbs (see Pleopod). Also applied by Owen to the tail-spine or telson in the king-crab, etc., considered as representing the abdomen.

1839 C. Spence Bate in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1838) 91 Abdominal segments or pleon. (Note). From πλέω, navigo: pleon, part which supports the swimming legs. 1854 Owen *Anat. Invert.* (1948) 378 The tail-spine ("pleon" and "telson") usually equals in length the two preceding divisions. *Ibid.* 414 In this development of *Limulus*, the pleon or tail-spine (caudal spine) was the last to appear. 1880 *Challenger Rep.* XXIX. 1. 892 The feeble structure of the mouth-organs and of the after-part of the pleon.

Hence **Pleo'nal, Pleo'nic** *adjs.*, pertaining to the pleon (in quots. the telson of the king-crab).

1873 Owen *Anat. King Crab* 26 The posterior or "pleonic" artery . . has more definite ranks and holds a longer course. *Ibid.* 28 Pleonic plexus. . Pleonic artery. . Pleonal nerve, or musculus of inward coil.

Pleon[2] (*plī'ŏn*). *Biol.* [s. Gr. πλέον, -ων, neuter of πλέος, -ων full: cf. L. Plenus.] A term proposed by Nägeli for 'an aggregate of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished in size, without changing its chemical nature.

1880 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 804 note 1 It will be noted that the Atom, Molecule, and Pleon are chemical ideas, whereas the Micella and Micellar Aggregate are purely physical. 1884 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* 1896 210 The terminology now proposed by Nägeli applies the word *pleon* to those aggregates of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished without changing their chemical nature.

Pleonasm (*plī'ŏnaz'm*). Formerly in Lat. form **pleona'smus**. [ad. L. *pleonasmus* (Mart.), a. Gr. πλεονασμός, f. πλεονάζειν to be superfluous or redundant, also in Gram. to add superfluously, f. πλέον more, compar. of πολύ much. Cf. F. *pléonasme* (1613).]

1. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* The use of more words in a sentence than are necessary to express the meaning; redundancy of expression (either as a fault of style, or as a figure purposely used for special force or clearness); with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, or the superfluous word or phrase itself.

1580 *A. Day Engl. Secretary* A. (1625) 61 *Pleonasmus*, when, with words growing superfluous, we doe increase our sentence, as thus, With these wares I heard him speake in this Pottyenian *King. Parish* xx. xxii. (Arb.) 284 The first beginnings the Cockles call *Pleonasmes*, I call him Jack tall speech) and is no great fault. 1622 Bradley *Tr. Aug. Glos of Vind* (1622) 13 Some thinke the preposition *en*, to be here a Pleonasme. . And that matter and substance is all one. 1641 Burton *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 10, I require a favourable censure of all faults omitted, harsh compositions, pleonasms of words, tautological repetitions, &c. 1681 R. Wiseman *Surg. Maximes* 283 I take it to be a Pleonasm, a Figure frequently used in Scripture. 1727 Warburton *Legat. Lib.* II. 276 The genius of the Hebrew tongue, which so much delights in pleonasms. 1880–91 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxv. 43 What the energetic pleonasm of our ancestors denominated 'a false lie'.

†**b.** *Grammar.* The addition of a superfluous (or apparently superfluous) letter or syllable to a word. *Obs. rare.*

1578 Twyne tr. *Æ. Phrygius*, in Gammer (1 It is the adding of a Letter or Syllable, either to the beginning of a word, and is then called Prosthesis, or to the middle, and is then called Epenthesis, or to the end, and is then called Paragoge. 1583 Stubbes *In Phil. Trans.* LIV. 130 A pleonasme or redundancy of *h* having not been entirely appointed.

2. *gen.* Superfluity, redundancy, excess; something superfluous or redundant. In mod. use only *fig.* from 1.

1607 Puritan *Pilgrimage* (ed. 2) 69 It is come about of the Turks to Commentall dominion of ground, it is with a great pleonasme supplied by the bordure of his Seale, and by the vnion of all his Territories. 1673 *Ingredience not to be Refused* 3 It is but a pleonasme or excesse of that great kindness. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) I. xix. 364 This hypothesis is not only a psychological solecism, [it is, therefore, a psychological pleonasm: it is at once illegitimate and superfluous. 1893 Miss Cobbe *Introd. Mor.* 19 The great object of souls would be a superfluity, a pleonasm in creation.

b. *Anat.* and *Path.* A growth or formation in excess of the normal, in size or number of parts.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pleonasmus, Med., Pathol., Physiol.*, term for a faulty formation, with a stronger growth, or an over-number or over-quantity of parts: a pleonasm. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleonasmus*.]

† **Pleona'smic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *pléonastique* (Cotgr.), f. *pléonasme*: see -ic.]

1656 Blount Gl., *Pleonastick*, superfluous, redundant.

So † **Pleona'stical** *a.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii, Pleonastical fool.

Pleonast (*plī'ŏnast*). *rare*—[f. Gr. type *πλεονάστης, agent-n. f. πλεονάζειν; see Pleonasm.] One who uses pleonasm.

1883 Rason *Hard Cash* II. 250, I'll be the multifarious pleonast . . oiling his gambit with fresh polysyllables, to make it go down with the finisher's narrow understanding.

Pleonaste (*plī'ŏnəst*). *Min.* Also **pleonast.** [a. F. *pléonaste* (Haüy 1801), ad. Gr. πλεονάστης abundant, f. πλεονάζειν; see Pleonasm.] A synonym of Ceylonite, a variety of spinel.

(From the multitude of faces of the crystal, each valid angle of the octahedron being often replaced by four faces.)

1804 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 72 The cephaloin of La Metherie or pleonast of Haüy. 1892 Dieffenbach *Ophite* xvi. 139 Black pleonaste and chatoyant affford examples of solid substances which absorb all the colours of the spectrum proportionally. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 340 The stones black pleonaste . . is used sometimes for mourning jewellery.

Pleonastic (*plī,ŏnas'tik*), *a.* [f. Gr. type *πλεονάστικός, f. πλεονάστ-ης: see prec. So F. *pléonastique.*] *Gram.* Characterized by pleonasm; using more words than are necessary (as a sentence, a speaker, or writer); constituting pleonasm, superfluous, redundant (as a word or phrase).

1778 Tr. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* (ed. 2) Notes 390 A pleonastic preposition. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 21 No . . one other mode of contradicting, or denying, is so pleonastic. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 309 note, A more pleonastic phrase for 'in the direction of the sea'.

b. *gen.* or *fig.* Done to excess or superfluity.

1796 E. Mellor *Priestl.* to *Sig. H* . . the priests who both eat the wafer and drink the cup have not two full and perfect sacraments. If they have and derive any benefit from such a pleonastic institution. 1892 A. Symons *Ess.* 206, 270 Brilliant fair characters . . has been roughly condemned as pleonastic.

So † **Pleona'stical** *a.* = prec.: **Pleona'stically** *adv.*, in a pleonastic manner, with pleonasm.

1633 Asperne *Vilde Apost.* 27 They answered it coincidall to Christ, but pleonastically unto those. 1797 J. Bates *Myst. Elect.* 181, I [ob. 1. 1. We have seen with our eyes.—These Pleonastical incubations are our own, but serve to mark things the more upon our heart hearts. 1798 Blackstone, *Laws Clarendon* (1906) I. 142 The earliest readers are this pas-

with pleonectically. 1881 *St. Yeaxel's Gaz.* 1 Apr. 11 People who are ignorant of the good old word 'more' have taken to talking pleonastically of Windermere Lake.

Pleonectic (*plīːənĕ·ktĭk*), *a.* [ad. Gr. πλεονεκτικός disposed to take too much, greedy, f. πλεονέκτης one who has or claims more than his share, f. πλέον more + ἔχειν to have.] Of or pertaining to *pleonexia*; covetous, greedy, grasping.

1658 in Morus *Expos. Lex.* 1881a *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 3 That economic spirit which pervaded this province will no doubt be channelled into greater accordance with the principles of distributive justice.

‡ **Pleonexia** (*plīːənĕ·ksĭă*). [a. Gr. πλεονεξία greed, assumption, f. as πλεονέκτης: see prec.] Covetousness, avarice, greed.

1658 Morus *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleonexia*, nom. fr. grasslessness, grasping selfishness, overbearing temper or arrogance, regarded as mental disease. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/3 Competition, grasping fellows, armed with the vice of gluttony, of wanting more than their share.

Pleopod (*plīːəpŏd*). *Zool.* [f. as Pleon[1] + Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot.] One of the swimming limbs attached to the *pleon* or abdomen in Crustacea: see Pleon[1]. Also **Pleopodite** (*plīːəpŏdəit*). Cf. *peraiopod*, *-podite*, *s. v.* Peræon.

1859 C. Spence Bate in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1858 38 Pleopoda or swimming feet are attached to...the pleon. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 833/1 The next six somites bear each a pair of swimming feet (or *pleopodites*). 1893 Stebbing *Crustacea* iv. 43 The last five of these segments frequently have appendages that are really caudary and may properly be called pleopods, swimming feet.

Pleopes, pleopæ, obs. forms of Plat sb. and *v.*

Pleoreye, obs. form of Pleurisy.

‡ **Pleroma** (*plĭrōːmă*). [a. Gr. πλήρωμα that which fills, a complement, f. πληροῦν to make full, f. πλήρης full.]

1. Fullness, plenitude; **a.** in Gnostic theology, The spiritual universe as the abode of God and of the totality of the Divine powers and emanations.

1569 Mascall tr. *Bonhome's Eccl. Hist.* v. 71 b, v. 1163/2 God's Sea placed in the *pleroma* (as the Gnostikes called the habitation of the Deity) thirty aeons. 1832–3 E. Everett *Rem. Hist.* III. 1845/2 If One of these great emanations passed the boundaries of the Pleroma, which was the abode of the Deity, and there coming in contact with matter created the world. 1874 Lightfoot *Colossians, Col.* i. 19 For this reality [of the Divine powers] Gnostic teachers had a technical term, the *pleroma* or *plenitude*.

b. Used in reference to Colossians ii. 9, where the Eng. versions from 1388 have "fullenes":

"Yee in him ouercomen, who is κεφαλὴ πάσης ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐξουσίας: Wyclif 1388, "For in him dwellith fodlich al the fulnesse [1611 al pleroma, Vulg. plenitudo] of the Godhed".

1874 Lightfoot *Colossians, Col.* 329 The ideal church is the *pleroma* of Christ, and the militant church must strive to become the *pleroma*. 1883 Schaff *Hist. Ch.* II. 272 note, 272 The *pleroma* of the Godhead resides in Christ personally: in the *pleroma* of Christ, the plenitude of his graces and energies, resides in the church as his body.

2. *Bot.* = Perigone. *rare*[—1].

1830 in *Cent. Dict.* 1835 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pleromatic** (*plĭrōmæ·tĭk*) *a.*, pertaining to the pleroma.

1858 Morus *Expos. Lex.* 90/2 The *pleromatic kingdom* was the name given to Swedenborg to the whole powers which animate the world and the stars which fill the celestial space. 1879 Dorner *Person of Christ* 26 The completeness or pleromatic fulness of the moral and religious character of Christ.

Plerome (*plĭrōːm*). *Bot.* [adj. Gr. *pleroma* (Hanstein 1868), ad. Gr. πλήρωμα a filling: see prec.] The innermost layer of the primary tissue or meristem at a growing-point, which develops into the fibrovascular tissue, or into this and the pith. (Cf. Dermatogen, Periblem.)

1879 Dumortier & Duby *Jacobs' Bot.* 129 If one pith is formed, as in many roots and some shoots,...the whole of the plerome is developed into procambium. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 7 As Hanstein has shown, the young embryo of the Angiospermous Phanerogams separates, while still consisting of few cells, into three layers, or groups of cells, which differ in their arrangement and direction of division: these were named by their discoverer, Dermatogen, Periblem, and Pleroma.

b. *attrib.*, as *plerome body*, *-cylinder*, *-sheath*.

1882 Vines *Jacobs' Bot.* 188 The origin of lateral roots in a monocotyledon is always in the outside of an axial fibrovascular or pleromic cylinder. *Ibid.* 189 Those mother-cells of the lateral roots lie in the plerome-sheath.

Pleromorph (*plĭrōmŏrf*). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. πλήρης, πλῆρ- full + μορφή form: introduced (in Ger.) by A. Kenngott 1849.] A form produced by the filling of a cavity left by the removal of a crystal with another mineral substance.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1906 H. A. Miers *Lett. to Editor*, A pleromorph is a natural cast of a crystal in some other mineral substance.

Plerophory (*plĭrŏfŏri*). Now *rare*. [ad. Gr. πληροφορία (Heb. vi. 11, x. 22, etc.) fullness of assurance, f. πληροφορεῖν bringing satisfaction, f. πλήρης full, satisfied + -φορία bearing; cf. πληροφορεῖν to bring full measure, satisfy fully.] Full assurance or certainty. (Common in 17th c. in theological use.)

1894 S. Wolfenden *Assur. Pop. Articles* 30 Not one of many thousands studies to deal plerophorie to full persuasion.

1647 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Thes.* iii. 13 The peace of a good conscience, and the plerophory of faith. 1720 Welton *Sermons*, *Ch.* xi The other [is with a Plerophory or full Assurance that I am forgiven, and as clear a Perception, that Christ abides] in me: as utterly exclusive of Doubt and Fear. 1893 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Apr. 273/2 To forbear, in some measure, that plerophory of enthusiasm with which he habitually dogmatizes.

Plerotic (*plĭrŏ·tĭk*), *a. Med.* rare[—0]. [ad. Gr. πληρωτικός filling up (Dioscorides), f. πληροῦν to fill.] Having the property of supplying or restoring lost flesh or tissue.

1858 Morus *Expos. Lex.*, *Plerosis*, old term for repletion and reduction,...used by Hippocrates.—*Plerotica*, applied to medicines...of or belonging to *Plerosis*: *pleratic*.

Ples, plese, Plesance, -aunce, Plesant, -aunt, Pleser(e, etc. obs. ff. Please, Pleasance, Pleasant, Pleasure.

Plesh, obs. or dial. f. Plash, Plesh.

Plesiaster (*plīsiæ·stəɹ*). *Zool.* [f. Plesio- + Aster.] In sponges, A form of spicule with a very short straight axis: see quot.

1888 Sollas in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. 3. 166. The plesiasters are always much larger when fully grown than the oxyasters,...and the oxyasters are larger than the sphærasters; the three forms present a perfect gradational series.

Plester, obs. form of Plaister.

Plesio-, comb. form from Gr. πλησί-ος near, used in scientific terminology.

Plesiomorphous (*plīːsiŏmɹ̥fəs*), *a. Cryst.* [f. Plesio- + Gr. μορφή form + -ous.] Very near in form; crystallizing in forms closely resembling but not identical with each other. So **Plesiomorphism**, the fact or condition of being plesiomorphous.

1897 Watkins *Hist. Inductive Sc.* III. 122 It has often been proposed to call such groups pleiomorphous. 1913 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 312 The term *pleiomorphous* (nearly of the same shape) is generally substituted. *Ibid.*, *Plesiomorphism* served to remove the difficulties. 1892 *Dictionary Arran Tha.* vi. 106. 27 It has been proposed to employ the term *plesiomorphism*, where the resemblance between two bodies in mineral form is not regarded as complete. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plesiomorphism*, same as *Pleiomorphism*.

‡ **Plesiosaurus** (*plīːsiŏsɔ̱ɹ̥ŭs*). *Palæont.* Pl. -i. [mod.L. generic name (Conybeare 1821) f. Plesio- + Gr. σαῦρος lizard: see quot. 1825.] A genus of extinct marine reptiles, having a long neck, a small head, a short tail, and four large paddles; from the Lias and neighbouring formations.

1829 W. D. Conybeare in *Phil. Mag.* LXV. 427 The name I have originally (in 1821) given to this animal, *Plesiosaurus* (approximate to the Saurians), may appear rather vague in the state of our knowledge. 1835 Sir C. Bell *Nerv.* (1836) 113 The kitchen-maids and pleiosaurus ... inhabited the sea; their remains are found low in the fish deposit. 1854 T. C. Eyton *Rare Brit. Fishes* 22 Some of the plesiosauri must have been as fast long.

Fig. 1878 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 2. 131 Fortunately Southey was not yet answered, or the genus [Polypithecus] would have been even longer, and already it is the plesiosaurus of verse.

Hence **Plesiosaur** (*plīːsiŏsɔ̱ɹ*), a reptile of the extinct genus *Plesiosaurus* or order *Plesiosauria*; **Plesiosaurian** *a.*, belonging to the order *Plesiosauria*; *sb.* a reptile of this order; **Plesiosauroid** *a.*, resembling or allied to the *Plesiosauria* (in quot., characteristic of the *Plesiosaurus*).

1839 *Cycl. Eng. & Arch. Syst.* II. 1481/2 The ichthyosaur, or fish-lizard, and its ally the 'plesiosaur'. 1880 Owen *Paleont.* 213 Cuvier deemed the structure of the Plesiosaur ... to have been the most singular, and its characters the most anomalous that had been discovered until the rules of a former world. 1898 Morris *Expos. Lex.*, *Plesiosaurian*, —'plesiosaurian'. 1898 Lydekker *Rep. Nat. Hist.* V. 213 The skeleton of the Lychorhiz, a small plesiosaur. 1880 Owen *Paleontol.* 219 The slight indication of the sacral vertebræ; the non-confluence of the cranial hæmapophyses with each other, are all "plesiosauroid".

Plesir(e, -our(e, -owre, etc., obs. ff. Pleasure.

Plessigraph (*plĕ·sigrɑf*). *Mod.* [ad. F. *plessigraphe*, f. Gr. πλῆσσειν to strike: see -graph.] (See quot. 1895.)

1872 Gee *Rudolf. & Perman.* 1. iv. 63 note. There is a description of another 'plessigraph' which have been contrived of late. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plessigraph*, a special form of Pleximeter, invented by Peter, a colleague of Tourtual, designed to reduce the percussed surface to a minimum so that the ear may be able to map out more exactly the limits of any organ or dull zone.

Plessimeter (*plĕsi·mĭtəɹ*). [ed. F. *plessimètre*.] = Pleximeter. So **Plessimetric** *a.* = Pleximetric; **Plessimetry** = Pleximetry; **Plessor** = Plexor.

1883 Dunglison *Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Plessor*, Plexor. *Plessimetric*, Pleximetric. 1898 Morris *Expl. Lex. Pleximeter*,...an instrument ... used to receive the strokes of the *plessor* in percussion. 1881 T. J. Graham *Pract. Med.* 260 The best pleximeter will be found to be the first, or first and second, fingers of the left hand. 1870 Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* 5. iv. 61 Tony rose to the *plessor* pleasure have been conferred. 1894 *Ind. Sc. Lex.*, *Plessimeter*, *Plessimetry*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 481 In some cases I have found an plessimeter, percussion that the right border of dulness does not cease the low which indicates the upper border of the liver at a right angle.

Plessur, -or, -our, plesyr(e, etc., obs. ff. Pleasure.

Plet, *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Collateral form of Plait *sb.*, going with Plet *v.*] = Plait *sb.*

1550 *Treviso's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvii. (Bodl. MS.), In plettes of womenes haire bene rybaus and rybaudes with here. 1721 Douglas *Appl. Expostul.* (E. D. S.) *Lawlands* 9 plet, or rug. 1841 Dept. *Farms. Mss.* (Surtees) 18 Fold-lambs or hurdlings,...which is an Under-agists or ploughwright, being a loose kinde of two planes. 1846 Craven Gloss. (ed. 2), *Plets*, folds or gathers of linen. *Ibid.*, *Plet*, work performed by plaiting.

Plet (*plĕt*), *sb.*[2] Also **plete, plitt**. [a. Russ. плеть, *Plet'*, scourge, whip.] A three-thonged whip loaded with lead, used for flogging in Russia.

1684 Wheeler, *Plitt*, an instrument of punishment or torture resembling the knout, used in Russia. 1892 'W. M. Conway' *Flagellation & Flagellants* xxvii. 279 The pliti is a whip made of strips of raw hide, and having three lashes tipped with small leaden balls. 1893 A. Lindsay in *Knowl. Illustr.* MIX. 1898/1 There is another Regelhaus,...called the *Plet*, a whip of twisted hide,...studded at a few of the more distant bifurcate points.

Plet, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Pa. t. plet(t, plat; *pa. pple.* plet(t; also **plotted**. [Collateral form of Plait *v.*, going with Plet *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To interweave (strands) so as to form one cancelled texture; = Plait *v.* 1; also to form (a garland, band, or the like) by this process; = Plait *v.* 2 d. Also in *mod. dial.* to cross (the legs); = Plait *v.* 3.

1440 *Treviso's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Wymmen bere in...spherid [*Tr.* de W. 1495 plesid] and yblonde with haire. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4619 A coroune of thorpes thorwe percede thyne Kenenes plettyng. 1470 Henrysoun *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*) xlii. The feind gletis his awin scharpe auil rute. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. I. 84 His wyld wyf...Allone the brought, glet all of wandis wyght, Bayth auil grynde. a 1800 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xix. 1 A garland properlie this gleu, To set vpon his head. 1808 Fennell *Tusser* xxv. (1812) 68 Of woodbynde, lilies, and of roses sweete,...All plettid fast, wall-wise, and knitted meete. 1825 Robson *Gentle Sheph.* iv. 17, I'se thee I plet the fearly bell and posied. 1826 Craven Gloss. (ed. 2), *Plet*, to plait. 1839 J. M. Wilson *Tales of Borders* V. 250/2 He gets his legs, and passes his hand along his leg. 1903 *N. E. D.* [see Herbage] in North Lincolnsh.

†**2.** *To fold*; to fold in one's arms. *Obs.*

1449 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 3108 Wyth thare chare he kyst gret lik [Kat] amang vr Hardkyllis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. vi. 4 Bayth her armys sche to her hedyt plet, Enbrasing lusum and tyrsuall esperandy. 1556 Hollyband *Campo.* 26, The salutacyd, ygnoreth, with their wonts plet vp vthir. a 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxviii. 8 Quhen Jok I went with Jed sweit mag,...And oft tymes in my armis plet he.

†**3.** *To bind*, tie up, make fast. *Obs.*

1580 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 384 To se his handis bun ane cord thair plet. 1585 James VI *Rex. Poem Adv.* 27, I had fayre rydder Rolled vnder feithem. Thair ran thre Gentlan billes on athais plett.

4. *mod. Dial.* To fold, to wrinkle.

1811 Quaker *Heather* (1887) 113 Care in wan wrinkles, dreppy plenks' Wi'ts hands fast.

Hence **Plet** *ppl. a.*, plaited, interwoven.

1903 *Ant. Lit. Night Trans. Scot.* II. 250 Vi sive braid cleanse to be ane plet sword knit to the King. 1908 Dunbar *Two Married Women* 25 Throw sykis of the plet thetche I presentlie tellit.

Plet, obs. f. Plate. **Pleta**, early var. Plea *sb.*, secondary form of Plead *v.*, obs. f. Plait.

Plether: see Plethern.

Plethora (*plĕ·θŏră, plĭθō·ră*). Also (after F.), 6 plestore, 7 plethur. See Plethoric. [a. med.L. *plēthōra*, a. Gr. πλήθωρα fullness, repletion, f. πλήθειν to become full. In F. *pléthore* (16th c.). Bailey 1731 has the etymological pronunciation *plethóra*; ed. 1742 and J. 1755 have *plethora*.

Plethora and *Plethory* were app. sometimes viewed as derived from L. *plētus* Eng. *plēte*, *plētose* repletion, plethora.]

1. *Path.* A morbid condition, characterized, according to the older writers, by over-fullness of blood or of any other humour (or of juices in a plant); according to later writers, by an excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

1540 E. Godard *Geffray's Treat.* C iv, The superfluite[s] or humours ; that are the Grekes call Plethora. *Ibid.* C iii, Of causinge yᵉ is ordeined w[ᵗ] the clyster, or of Pleture, or of pilgarion. 1563 Shelton *Tym. Med.* 3, 16v, 59 The Astrologer Cardan of Diseases is twofold, the one to be called a Plethor or Plenitude. 1573 Gratr *Amat. Rimes* v. 5 vi. Lest the Barrain, being spongie, should suck it up too fast, and so the Rose should lie, as it were, surcharged by a Plethora. 1577 Bullinger *Decads Second.* iv. 65, Your character at present is like a patient, who is plentifully dyting from too much health. 1631 Cartwright *Man. Phys.* viii. 21 When they [red corpuscles] are present in an amount much above the average, they seem concerned in producing the condition termed Plethora ... which borrows upon various diseases. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 17 The extreme and turgidity of plethora.

2. *fig.* Over-fullness in any respect, superabundance; any unhealthy repletion or excess.

1597 Hooker *Serm.* vi. Dec. 22 That wholsome fulness of blood in our Bishoprickes. a 1640 Jackson *Creed* xi. xxxiv. 8 2 We are all subject to that plethora wherewith the land so often threatened Israel. 1710 Sir Patrick Comm. *Disad.* 2nd. 25 This was the lamentable effect of their plethora or fulness. 1834 Medwin *Life Shelley* xvii. We are...suffering under a plethora of capital. 1888 Pearce *Lambert* I. iii. (1890) 52 A plethora of words.

† **Plethore-tho**, *a. Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. prec., after *thoroughe*, etc.] = Plethoric. So **Plethore-head**.

1707 Bailey vol. II, *Plethoretick*: whence in Jamieson. Webster 1864, etc. 1882 Gould (Annandale), *Plethoretic, Plethoretical*. 1886 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* etc.

Plethoric (*pliθo·rik, pleθo·rik*), *a.* [ad. med. L. *plēthōricus* (Du Cange), a. Gr. πληθωρικός (Galen), f. πλήθωρα Plethora. Prob. based from F. *pléthorique* (Paré *c* 1580), whence the stressing *plēthoric*: *cf. cathodic*.]

1. *Path.* Characterized by plethora, of a full habit of body.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 170 Such as have plethoricke and full bodies. 1764 Goldsm. *Vicar* i. 14 The ladies heard, with doubtful ears, Dr. Jones' strength was but plethoric ii. 1803 *Med. Trans.* X. 31 A young man, ... of a plethoric habit. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 150 Cattle are very subject to sudden determinations of blood to the head. They are generally plethoric.

+ b. *absol. as sb.* A plethoric person. *Obs.*

1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 191 If the Pulse be too full, as in Plethorics, we must use some general Evacuations.

2. *fig.* Full to excess, overstocked, overloaded; swollen, inflated, turgid.

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 114 This happens to some by reason of a certain Plethoricque wit. 1800 *Mod. Traffic in Rebel Arms, Reg.* 3/1 Their plethoric opinions with which the merchants of Alexandria sunk into idleness. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. 2, Introd. The packets, plethoric with success round, That call a vacht for ball and pudjer Found. 1884 Rivers *Reef Allw.* II. i. 126 Pantaletic vomitus which clambers in fantome old theories.

† Plethorical, *a. Obs.* [*i.* as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1603 Holland *Plutarch Englues, Words, Plethoricall people*, ...that state of the body, which being full of blood and other humours, seeketh evacuation. 1619 Hart *Anat. Ur.* iv. xiii. 99. 1676 T. Gibbons *Open Corrad* 74 Unless the body be extraordinarily plethorical.

Plethorically, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of a plethoric person; with plethora.

1620 Lord *Lett.*, to Wenslow (1850) I. v. 170, I am not plethorically abounding in cash at this present. 1832 Carlyle *Fr. Revol.* I. ii. i, When such humanities plethorically rain to itself, Take the rain, then but gentle hail or. 1870 Lx Fanu *Tenants of Malory* iv. 23 They have ... grown plethorically rotund.

Plethory (*pleθŏri*), *sb.* (*a.*) *Now rare.* Also † pletory. [irreg. from Plethora; or perh. deduced from *plethoric*, on analogy of *historic, history, allegoric, allegory*, etc.]

1. = Plethora 1.

1625 Bp. Hall *Serm. Thanksgiving* 19 Jan. 27 How rare that in this common Plethorie it was fit for us to bleed. 1630 Jos. Taylor *Jacob's Vision* i. 19 The appetite ...ready to burst with repletion and an unwholesome plethory. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 150. 2/2 A Plethory or Fulness of Blood. 1839 Hoskyns *Talpa, Brit. n.* 56 Lest any is subdued...and the rest attains a state of plethory.

2. *fig.* = Plethora 2.

1624 Bp. Hall *Honour after Death* xiii. Perhaps from labouring of some disorder of pride. *a* 1627 Hall *Poems, Quip. Mem.* 31 A Plethory or surcease of Numbers of Men, sometimes ...cause Wars. 1708 Johnson's *Apic.* iv *Shrewsd.* It is...owing to a plethory of matter that his style is so hasty. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 320 The long (Lately XVI) reign of plethory was cured by that sharp remedy.

† B. *adj.* = Plethoric *a. Obs. rare.*

a 1643 J. Smith *Prophets & Herefy* (1648) 29 To have a plethory fulness of Crafts, and two harmonies in his stomach.

Hence † **Plethorineſs.** *rare*—¹.

1665 J. Fenner *Pulchrorum* (t. H. S.) 342 His plethorineſs came to such a height that from spitting it flowed to vomiting of blood.

‡ **Plethron** (*pleθrŏn*). Pl. -a. Also (after F.) † plethor. [a. Gr. πλέθρον. In F. *plèthre*.] An ancient Greek measure of length, containing a hundred Greek, or about 101 English feet; also a square measure, the side of which is a linear plethron, in extent slightly below an imperial rood.

1824 Boucher *Naughton* p. iii. The circle of land that happens to be the Common, is at least four plethrons in breadth. 1826 Pardon, *Plethron*. 1727 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 722/2 A square of four plethrons, or 400 feet on each side. 1873 Rawlinson *Herodot. Appx.* 492 Nobody now can say 'the plot is seven, Though but a plethron square'.

Plethysmograph (*pliθi·smŏgraf*), *Physiol.* [f. Gr. πληθυσμός enlargement (f. πληθύειν to increase, f. πλῆθος fullness) + -GRAPH, after It. *pletismografo*.] An instrument, invented by Mosso of Turin *c* 1870, for recording and measuring the variation in the volume of a part of the body, esp. as due to the changes in the circulation of the blood produced by emotion, etc.

It consists of a closed vessel surrounding the part of the body, filled with water, and connected with a graduated tube. 1872 *Ed. Encyc. Poly graf*; by using very plethysmographs, Dr Mosso has obtained pen traces representing ...valuable physiological data leading to the demonstration of the most important phenomena of the blood vessels. 1882 Haughton in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 568 The plethysmograph...measures the amount of blood sent to the brain in any particular process of thought, and records the exact time for each process. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 349.

Hence **Plethysmogra·phic** *a.*, belonging to, or obtained by, the plethysmograph. **Plethysmo·graphy,** the use of the plethysmograph.

1880 *Medical News* XLIX. 108 In experiments made with the plethysmographic method ...it was found that... a constriction...may be produced by an electric stimulation of the sciatic nerve. 1890 Waller, *Plethysmographic*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 745 Plethysmographic observations on the cutaneous circulation.

Pletting, Pletour, ME. ff. Pleading, Pleader.

Platte, obs. pa. t. of Plat *v.*!

† Pletter, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Du. *pletteren* to bruise, crush (Kilian), f. stem *plet* blow (French).] *trans.* To bruise, crush.

1527 A. M. tr. *Guillemard's Fr. Chirurg.* f. (*entries* translated out of Dyedo into English') 9/b The nerues, the arteryes, or an organe themselues, come to be spoiled and plattered. *Ibid.* 9/b Those wounden which come by stroakes or pistolettes are farre worse then those which are onlye hurtes. *Ibid.* 13/b The wounde how which is cast vpon the plattered bone.

Pleu, plouh-e, plough, Sc. ff. Plough.

‡ **Pleura** (*plū·rā*). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L., a. Gr. πλευρά side of the body, rib.]

1. One of the two serous membranes, right and left, which line the thorax and envelop the lungs in mammals; each is reflected on itself so as to form a closed sac, one side or layer of which (*pulmonary pleura*) invests the lung, while the other (*costal or parietal pleura*) is attached to the inner wall of the chest.

Sometimes applied to the upper part of the common membranous lining of the thorax and abdomen in vertebrates below mammals (*peritoneum* or *pleuroperitoneum*).

1684 Power *Exp. Philos.* i. 40 The Heart in this Animal (*sc.* a frog) is...covered and pleured as it were on all sides to the Pleura, or membrane skin of the Thorax. 1748 Hanway *Observ. Man* i. i. 38 The Vibrations emitted in the Pleura and Peritonæum. 1876 Bennett & Thr. & *Pract. Med.* (1878) 919 Malignant disease of the lungs and pleuræ.

2. In invertebrates: **a.** Name for a part of the body-wall on each side in arthropods; in insects, the part to which the lower wings are attached. (Cf. Pleuron.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 380 (The Thorax). The space behind the scapulars, on which the lower wings of flight are fixed. *Ibid.* 384 *Pleuræ.* By this name I would distinguish the part which laterally connects the metathorax and postpectus. It includes also the socket of the secondary wings.

b. In molluscs. The region on each side of the rachis of the lingual ribbon of the odontophore.

1857 Woodward *Mollusca* i. 28 The teeth on the ribbon are termed ancient; they are commonly numerous in the plate-using gasteropods. 1868 Tate *Brit. Mollusca* 30 The lateral areas are called the pleuræ. 1870 Rolleston *Forbes*, etc. The pleuræ are in one piece with the rest, and are separated from it by a more or less pronounced groove, the 'zonal furrow'.

Pleura, plural of Pleuron, Pleuron.

Pleuracanth (*plū·rākanth*). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleuracanthus*, f. Gr. πλευρά side + ἄκανθα spine, thorn.] A fish of the extinct genus *Pleuracanthus* or family *Pleuracanthidæ*, characterized by having a row of sharp hooks or spines along each side. Also *attrib.* So **Pleuracanthid,** a fish of the family *Pleuracanthidæ*; **Pleuracanthoid** *a.*, resembling or belonging to the family *Pleuracanthidæ*; *sb.* = *pleuracanthid*.

1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 502/1 Assuming that the Pleuracanth form originated from one ...of simple paired rods.

Pleural (*plū·rāl*), *a.*¹ [f. Pleura + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pleuræ.

1823 J. J. Causse *Syst. Clin. Med.* 22, 136 The accumulated fluid in the pleural cavities. 1846 G. R. Elliot in *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 406 The exudation in the pleural sac. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 17 Pleural tuberculosis...affecting the base of the left lung.

Pleural, *a.*² [f. Pleuron + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pleuron or side of the body, or (in arthropods) of a somite; costal; lateral.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 440/2 Now besides on the pleura on the sternal line runs [*ventral plenra*] and from each pole there is also widening between the pleura and the tergite (*dorsal pleura*). 1888 Rolleston & Jack. *Anim. Life* 491 The somite...may consist of a dorsal plate, the tergum, and a ventral plate, the sternum, connected laterally by a soft pleural membrane.

‡ **Pleuralgia** (*plūrælʹdʒiā*). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρά side + -αλγία, f. ἄλγος pain.] Pain in the side; pleurodynia. Hence **Pleuralgic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pleuralgia.

1820-32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 569 That acute pain which is often complained of in the head or the side: in the latter case sometimes assuming to pleuralgia.

‡ **Pleurapophysis** (*plūrăpŏ·fĭsis*). *Comp. Anat.* Pl. -ysēs (-ēz). [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρά side + Apophysis.] Owen's term for each of the lateral processes of a typical vertebra, forming part of the basal arch (cf. Hæmapophysis); represented in the thoracic region, and sometimes in other parts of the trunk, by the ribs.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.* I. 299 *Rib.* The lateral arch is formed by a pair of bones called 'pleurapophyses'. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 637 At the sides of the centrum, ...a canal is circumscribed by the pleurapophysis, or costal process.

Hence **Pleurapophysial** (*plūrăpŏfĭ·zĭăl*) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pleurapophysis.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.* I. 299 The intermediate pleurapophysial appendage is called the 'ribs'. 1872 Huxley *Physiogr.* 6 This...indicates a serial correspondence with the skeletal formations in the several vertebræ than with those in the vertebral (pleurapophysial) region of the visceral trunk.

Pleuralis, -ostis: see Pleurites.

Pleurecbolic (*plūrĭkbŏ·lĭk*), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πλευρά side + ἐκβολ-ος cast out, put out, f. ἐκβάλλειν to cast out + -IC.] Capable of being protruded by evection of the sides, as the tentacles of some molluscs and worms. So **Pleurecbolia** *a.* [Gr. ἐκβολ-ος thrown in, f. ἐμβάλλειν to throw in, insert], capable, when protruded, of being retracted by inversion of the sides.

1883 Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 650/1 If we start from the condition of full evection of the sides and watch the process of inevection, we shall find that the pleurecbolic variety is intervened by the apex of the sides sinking inwards. *Ibid.* 650/2 The Gastropod's introvert is pleurembolic and therefore acrembolic.

‡ **Pleurenchyma** (*plūrĕ·nkĭmă*). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **pleure·nchym.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρά rib, πλευρά side + ἔγχυμα infusion, after *parenchyma*, etc.] 'The woody tissue, consisting of tough slender tubes, out of which the woody parts are mainly formed' (*Treas. Bot.*). Hence **Pleurenchymatous** (-ŏ·mătŏs) *a.*, of the nature of pleurenchyma.

1840 Williams in *Trans. Nat. Hist.* IX. 83 The long pleurenchymatous cells surrounding the fan-formed vascular bundles are carried along with the latter to the centre of the plant. 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) II. 173 Pleurenchyma is apparently destined for the conveyance of fluid upwards or downwards, and for giving firmness and elasticity to every part. 1856 *Emerg. Brit.* IV. 835 Under the term *pleurenchyma* is included those compound of such elongated prosenchymatous fibrils, thickened cells, as are found in the bast or phloëm layers of ordinary trees.

Pleuric (*plūrĭ·k*), *a.* [f. Pleura + -IC; cf. late L. *pleuricus* at the side, lateral (Front.), Gr. πλευρικός of or for the ribs (Schol. Ar.).] = Pleural *a.*!

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pleuritica*, of or belonging to the *pleuræ*: pleuric. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 July 3/1 To prevent the pleuric liquid from remaining in the thorax.

Pleurisy (*plūrĭsi*). Forms: 3 **pluresy,** (*pleresye*); 6 **pleuesye, -sie, pleuritis, pleuresie, -esy, pluriste, 6-7 pluriste, pleurosie,** 6-8 **-ise,** 7 **-esy, plurasie,** 7-8 **-ey;** 6- **plaurisy.** Also *8.* 6 in L. forms *pleuresis, pleuritis*. [*a.* OF. *pluresie* (13th c.), *-isie* (mod.F. *pleurésie*), f. late L. *pleuresis* (Prudent. *c* 400), med.L. *pleuresis*, substituted for *pleuritis*, a. Gr. πλευρίτις pleurisy: see Pleurites. Sense 2, and the forms in *plu-*, are partly due to a supposed derivation from L. *plus, pluv-* more (cf. med.L. *pluvitia* multitude), as if pleurisy were due to an excess of humours.]

1. *Path.* Inflammation of the pleura, with or without effusion of fluid (serum, pus, blood, etc.) into the pleural cavity: a disease characterized by pain in the chest or side, with fever, loss of appetite, etc.; usually caused by chill, or occurring as a complication of other diseases (scarlatina, rheumatic fever, phthisis, etc.). Formerly often with *a* and *pl.*

Dry pleurisy, (bastard): pleurisy without suppuration; (now) pleurisy without effusion. *To double or redeem pleurisy*: see Double *v.* 1.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.) Sumetymes squynaunce in dreed perils as it befy in pleurese and in yliak and comely of squynaunce but in pe vndrenon of pe riʒtes wyndes. *Ibid.* vii. xl. (1495) 191 Pluresy is a postaune in pe ryʒtes wyndes. 1535 Myles Coverd. *Apol. Treb.* 20, Wha ʒaffyd And they ye tyne in a pleuresy, (either that euery time they cough, they bite a sharpe wounde into them in the brest. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cclxxvi. 52 A plaster the which is as sufficient as is the oxycim of the Grekes. 1562 Bullein *Bulwark, Kn. Sampler* 32 The seede (rawe), is good against the pleuresie. 1579-80 Northb. *Plutarch* (1676) 720 The disease whereof he died, which was a Pleurisie. 1626 Wheelock *Cycler* (1636) 125 Apples ...are good against melancholy and the pleurisie. 1719 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5611/1 Many have died during the Severity of this Winter of Pleurisies. 1880 H. W. Pullin *Hdbk. Lincoln* 171 Pleurisy...is one of the commonest diseases.

2. 1577 *Annales Bremenses* (*Destpol. Wagner* D 3), *Good* for the colonies named pleuresie. *a* 1598 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* In this chamberlain's affrayeth that he (Hen. V) died of a Pleurisie. 1598 Grenton *Chron.* II. 356 He sickened of a disease, called Pleuresie.

2. *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*; formerly almost always in sense 'superabundance, excess' (due to a mistaken etymology: see above).

a 1550 *Pop. Papeff* 233 in Hall. *E. P. P.* II. 220 Suppresse this shameful sinne, Counselyn called tradicion? For of them he surmounteth, Yt will breede you pleuresie. 1567 Harman *Caveat.* 24 For fear of a Pleurisie by ingurgitation, commonly and compendiously. 1602 Dekker, *Satiro-mastix*, xii. 128 For goodness, growing to a pleurisy. Else in his own too much. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xiii. 102 Long since had this land been sick of a pleurisie of people, if not let blood in their Western Plantations.

3. *attrib.* **Pleurisy-root,** name for *Asclepias tuberosa*, also called Butterfly-weed, the root of which is a popular remedy for pleurisy.

1831 J. Darby *Bot. Mod. Med.* 218 Pleurisy-root. *Pleurisy-root*, *n.*, A perennial plant, growing all over the United States of America, in gravelly and hilly grounds.

Pleurite (*plūrəit*). *Zool.* [f. Gr. πλευρά side + -ITE¹ 3.] The side or lateral portion of

each somite or segment of the body in arthropods. (Correlated with *hetgite* and *sternite*.)

1868 Packard *Guide Study Insects* 9 The typical ring or segment...consists of an upper (tergite), a side (pleurite), and an under piece (sternite). 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pleuritic (plŭərĭ·tĭk), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) Forms: 6 **pleuretick**, -tique, 7 -etick, 8–9 -etic, (errons. 7 **pleratick**, 8 **pleuratic**), 7–8 **pleuritick**, 8– **pleuritic**. [a. F. *pleurétique* (OF. *pleuratic*, 13th c.), or ad. L. *pleuriticus* (Plin.), latter *pleuritis*, a. Gr. πλευριτικός, f. πλευρίτις PLEURITIS.]

1. Affected with or suffering from pleurisy.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 121/36 Pleureticke, *pleuriticus*. 1579 J. Stubbs *Battles of Sarah* Prof. 2 Some Pleuritiques, Hydropiques, mixte with Pleurisie. 1648 A. Lancaster in *Cassubus Mss.* VII. p. 10, There are like pleuretick pasients that cannot spit. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 28 Having known some pleuritic persons cured without bleeding. 1841 G. E. Day *Edmund's Assize. Chem.* I. 288 The buffy coat is particularly characteristic, and seldom absent in pleuritic blood.

2. Of or pertaining to pleurisy; characteristic or symptomatic of pleurisy.

1650 Bulwer *Pathom.* 1. viii. By opening Vein Dorsi's next one, and pleuritick Pains. 1683 Novice Inst. *Gardening* 22. vi. 228 These carry away a great deal of wind and Pleuritick matter. 1732–3 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) 402 She is confined to her bed with a pleuratic disorder. 1843 E. J. Graves *Dict. Clin. Med.* 118. 192 Fixed pains of a pleuritic character. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 471/1 Almost immediately the pleuritic effusion disappeared.

b. Characterized by or liable to cause pleurisy.

1744 Armstrong *Preserv. Health* iii. 490 The pleuritic spring [dikes harmless by...

B. *sb.* A person affected with pleurisy. *rare.*

[1598 Tryoll *Barrh. De P. R.* 106 b/2 (Rod. MS.) Pleuritici] but have spontane vpvoke the vlther toward.] 1708–14 Tucker *Lit. Nat.* (1742) I. 42 The pleuritic lying on his left side does not expect pleasure by turning to the other; it has no more to view than a dissection of parts.

Pleuri·tic, *a.*[2] *Zool.* [f. Pleurite + -ic.] Pertaining to a pleurite; lateral: = Pleural *a.*[2]

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Pleuri·tical,** *a.* *Obs.* [See -ical.] = Pleuritic *a.*[1] Hence † **Pleuri·tically** *adv.*

1803 Cheyne *Body of Man* 197 By which may also the nature or use of pleuritical and Peripneumonick, or Empyæmatick patients descendents. *a* 1804 Dr. Hall *Contempl. N. T.* iv. vi. One in order of the pleuritick accidents of cures. 1733 Dover in *Gilbert's Lives Mod. Physic.* (1827) III. 10 The blood does not appear more pleuritical or sizzy in any distemper than this. 1834 R. Goodlad *Inq. A. 18. Physic* 39 A Physician...when he cures himself by Pleuritically affected.

‡ **Pleuri·tis** (plŭərĭ·tĭs). *Path.* [L. *pleuritis* (Vitr.) a. Gr. πλευρῖτις (Hipp.), f. πλευρά side, rib; see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pleura; more usually called PLEURISY.

1693 *Shadwell's Phys.* (Oct. ed.) 2 *Pleuritis*, a Pleurisie, or Inflammation of the Membrane Pleura, and the intercostal Muscles. 1743 W. Tayleure *Epidemic* 8, Pleuritis bending over its ruin to pain. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 305 Pleuritis. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. iii. 59 The Leicester sheep were so rapidly destroyed by pleuritis.

Pleuro- (plŭərō), before a vowel **pleur-**, combining form of Gr. πλευρά side, Pleura, πλευρόν rib; used in various scientific terms, chiefly in the senses of 'side' and 'pleura', occasionally in that of 'rib'. (See the more important of these in their alphabetical places.)

Pleurabranchia (-bræ·ngkiă) *n. Zool.* [Gr. βράγχια gills], see quot. ‡ **Pleurobranchia** (-bræ·ngkiă), also anglicized as **pleurobranch** (-bræŋk), *Zool.*, a pleural branchia or gill, i. e. one attached to the epimeron of a thoracic somite, in Crustacea.

Pleurabranchial *a.*, of or pertaining to a pleurobranchia. **Pleurobranchiate** *a.*, having pleurobranchiæ, as a crustacean; having gills along the sides, as a gastropod mollusc of the order *Pleurobranchidia*. **Pleuro-bronchi·tis**, *Path.*, inflammation of the pleura and bronchi; pleurisy with bronchitis. **Pleu·rocele** (-sēl), *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour], hernia of the pleura. ‡ **Pleurocœ·lum** (pl. -æ), *Anat.*, each lateral half of the coelom of a vertebra, a hæmicentrum; hence **Pleurocœ·ntral** *a.*, pertaining to a pleurocentrum. **Pleurocer·ebral** *a.*, connecting a pleural with a cerebral ganglion: applied to a nerve-cord in certain invertebrates. **Pleu·rocele** (-sēl), *Zool.* [Gr. κοῖλος hollow], each lateral chamber of the hinder part of the visceral cavity in a brachiopod. **Pleurocochlic** (-kŏ·klĭk) *a.* *Anat.*, having reference to the ribs and the colon: applied to a ligament or fold of the peritoneum. (= Costocolic). **Pleu·rocœlè** (-sēlē), *Zool.*, a hæmiblastoderm; mother-cell of the division *Pleurocœlia*, characterized by inequivalve shells. **Pleurocoïan** (-kŏĭ·ăn), *Zool.* [Gr. βαιός small], *a.* applied to those tortoises which bend the neck sideways in the shell (opp. to *cryptodirous*); sb. a pleurodiran tortoise. **Pleurodi·ranous** *a.* = prec., *adj.* **Pleurodi·scous** *a. Bot.*, growing on the sides of the disk.' (*Treas. Bot.*, 1866.) **Pleurogenic** (-dʒĕnĭ·k), **Pleurogenous** (-ŏ·dʒĭnŭs) *adjs.*, *Path.* [see -GEN, -IC, -OUS], originating in the pleura. **Pleurogynous** (-ŏ·dʒĭnŭs) *a. Bot.* [see -GYNOUS], applied to stamens or petals when inserted on the sides of the ovary. **Pleurogyrate** (-dʒaĭərĕt) *a. Bot.* [see GYRATE] (see quot.). **Pleurohepatitis** (-hĕpătaĭ·tĭs) [see HEPATITIS], inflammation involving the pleura and the liver (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pleuropathy**, *Path.* [Gr. -πάθεια, -πάθεα suffering], disease of the pleura (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pleuropedal** *a. Zool.* [see PEDAL *a.*], applied to a nerve-cord connecting a pleural with a pedal ganglion, in mollusca (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879). **Pleuro-peripneu·mony**, **-peripneumo·nia** (*now rare or Obs.*) [see PERIPNEUMONY] = PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. **Pleuro-pneumonary** *a.* [see PULMONARY], pertaining to the pleura and the lungs. **Pleurorthizal** (-rōrĭ·zăl) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ῥίζα root], having the radicle placed laterally against the cotyledons (i. e. having the cotyledons accumbent), as in the embryo of some crucifers; so **Pleurorhi·zeous** *a.*, belonging to the tribe *Pleurorhizeæ* (De Candolle) of Cruciferæ, characterized by this arrangement in the embryo; **Pleurorhi·zose** *a.* = *pleurorhizal*. ‡ **Pleurorrhœa** (-rĭ·ă) *Path.* [Gr. ῥοία flow], effusion of fluid into the cavity of the pleura (Dunglison 1843). **Pleurosepsodyllian** *a. Zool.* [Gr. σαῖς-δακτύλιος, *sepsidylus* vertebra], having the ribs rigidly fixed to the vertebræ, as the group *Pleurosepsidylia* of Reptiles, comprising the turtles and tortoises; of or belonging to this group. **Pleurospasm** *Path.*, cramp in the side (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890). ‡ **Pleurosteon** (*pl.* -ea) *Zool.* [Gr. ὀστέον bone], a lateral part on each side of the sternum in birds (in young birds forming a separate bone), to which the ribs are attached; hence **Pleurosteal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pleurosteon. **Pleurotomy**, *Surg.* [Gr. τομή a cutting], incision into the pleura (Billings 1890). ‡ **Pleurotonus**, *Path.* [Gr. τόνος stretching, tension] = Pleurosthotonos; hence **Pleurotonic** *a.* **Plex·tribe** *a. Bot.* [Gr. πλέκειν to rub], applied to flowers having stamens and styles so placed as to rub against the sides of insects that frequent them, thus ensuring cross-fertilization; so **Plexotri·bal** *a.* to sense wrong. **Pleuro-typhoid** *a. Path.*, typhoid fever) accompanied with pleurisy. **Pleurovisceral** (-vĭ·sĕrăl) *a. Zool.*, of a nerve-cord or loop: connecting a pleural and a visceral ganglion in certain invertebrates.

1887 tr. *De Barry's Fungi* 258 In Pezizaceæ...forms producing versatile lateral outgrowths serving as haustoria are "pleurohaustoria. 1892 Tarnani *Cent. Zool.* 181. 490 There remain three "pleurosternals, one on the epiplastral of the fifth, large limb, and two quite rudimentary on the two preceding segments. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* ii. 23 From the roots of attachment [to the sides of the thorax, where the joint] is so distinguished from the other [branchiæ] as a "pleurobranchia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 25 I have long been in the habit of using the name "pleuro-bronchitis" to suggest something more than an accidental coincidence. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, "*Pleurocele*, hernia of the pleura. 1883 Nicholson & Lydekker *Palæontology* II. 1012 According to Dr. Fritsch's enumeration,...the "pleurocentra belonging to the vertebræ would be on the anterior side. 1883 Darwin in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Sec. B.* IV. *Zool.* 210, I propose to give the name "pleurocentra to those spaces [in *Lingula*] simply from their position on side chambers. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, "*Pleurocystic ligament*, pleurocystic ligament. 1882 Dana *Man. Geol.* 250 Of the longitudinal Mesozoic species, one half were "Pleurocystis species having unequal valves. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 July 26/2 A "pleurodiran skeleton of terrestrial and herbivorous habits. 1900 *Ibid.* 16 Mar. 347/1 In his secondary and early Tertiary times the Pleurodiran Chelonians were almost cosmopolitan. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, "*Pleurogenic*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleurogynæ*, the name as "*Pleurogynous*. 1904 H. D. Rolleston *Life*, *Letter* 275 Cases of interstitial pneumonia secondary to chronic pleurisy (pleuropneumonia). 1892 Lankester in *Richard's Ode. Zoology & Zoonl.* 58 The genus *Xiphosura*, in which the insertion of the palate and stanion is "pleurogynous. *Ibid.* 86 *Pleurogynous* (*imperfect*): on the body round of an exterior aspect. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 904 "*Pleurogynous*, a term employed for those flows whose spore-case has a ring carried round the sides. 1876 tr. von Zimmern's *Cent. Med.* VI. 190 This vessel is called the auto-pericardial ...or "pleuro-pericardial friction sound. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, "*Pleuropleuritis*, pleuritis with pericarditis. 1758 Reade in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 222 The distinctive Characters...lakes of the way Pleurite and Peritoneum, and ...of the frequent Combination of both, as "*Pleuro-Peripneumony*. 1780 Kinglake in *Med. Commun.* I. 23 *note* A pleuro-peripneumony finished his life. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 24 Setting up a pseudomembranous irritation in the "pleuro-pulmonary connective tissue. 1888 *Cassell's Compl. Dict.*, "*Pleurorrhœal*. 1898 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, "*Pleurorrhœa*. 1875 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 190/1 In *Turnix* there are two more centres, mesial of the "pleurosteon, these are the coracoidea. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pleurosteon*. ...In young birds this can be seen to be a separate bone, one being on each side of the hæmosteon or median bone. 1895 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 330 This general "pleurotonic spasm instantly ceases when the electrodes are transferred (from the free surface analysed) to the surface of the optic thalamus. *Ibid.* 334 We have seen seen the opisthotonos accompanied by left sided "pleurotonus. 1900 Osler *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 6 [A pleurisy] may occur at the outset —pleuro-typhoid—or slowly during convalescence.

Pleurocarpous (plŭərōkā·rpŭs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Pleuro- + Gr. καρπός fruit + -ous.] Of mosses: Bearing the fructification on the sides of the branches; lateral-fruited. Cf. Acrocarpous.

1823 Bingham *Brit. Mosses* iii. 14 In Pleurocarpous Mosses...true ramification commonly takes place. 1866 — in *Trans. Bot.* 788 The same genus [of mosses] has acrocarpous and pleurocarpous species.

Pleurodont (plŭərōdŏnt), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. Pleuro- + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] *a. sb.* A lizard having teeth fixed to the side of the jawbone. b. *adj.* (*a*) Belonging to the *Pleurodonta*, a group of lizards having this character; (*b*) applied to such teeth or their attachment.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 180/1 The maxillary teeth of the species composing the Pleurodonts have their summits...more or less trifoliated. 1882 *Encyc. Brit. Zool.* 346 In others (*Pleurodonta*) the teeth are implanted in a groove, the outer border of which projects more than the inner. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vii. 198 We may find a development of a bony alveolar plate on one side,...to which the teeth may become attached by actual bony growth,...as in the Iguanian Lizard...Such a form of attachment is termed *pleurodont*.

‡ **Pleurodynia** (plŭərōdĭ·nĭă). *Path.* Also † **pleurodyne** (-rŏdaĭn), **pleurodyny** (-rŏdĭnĭ). [mod.L., f. Pleuro- + Gr. -οδυνία in comb. *f. ὀδύνη* pain; in F. *pleurodynie*.] Pain in the side caused by rheumatism in the muscles of the chest.

1800 Hooper *Quincy's Med. Dict.*, *Pleurodynia*. 1848 *Med. Trad.* XIX. 181 Account of Diseases in London. ...*Pleurodyne*. 1870 in *Cord's Study Med.* (ed. 2) I. 303 The last genus of rheumatic, under the generic name, in that which has been usually denominated *pleurodynia*. 1892 T. Thompson *Ann. Influenza* 318 Tightness of chest and pleurodyny are the rule. 1898 A. H. Hamilton *Hints. Pr.* 328 Pleurodynia is often mistaken for pleurisy.

Pleuroid (plŭərōid), *Anat.* [f. Pleuro- + -oid.] Bear's name for either element of the pleural arch of a typical vertebra; a pleurapophysis.

1887 *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 943 The spine corresponds with the neurals ought to be called, as before, *neural spines*; those connected with the pleuroids, *pleural spines*.

Pleurolepidal (-lĕpĭ·dăl), *a. Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Pleurolepis* (f. Gr. πλευρά rib + λεπίς scale) + -AL.] Having rows of scales with bony processes like ribs, interlocking with each other, as the fishes of the extinct genus *Pleurolepis* or family *Pleurolepididæ*; consisting of such scales. So **Pleurole·pidid**, **Pleurole·pidoid** *adjs.*, belonging to the family *Pleurolepididæ*.

1882 Günther *Fishes* 366 Body covered with rhombic scales arranged in decussating pleurolepidal lines.

‡ **Pleuron** (plŭə·rŏn), *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. pleura. [a. Gr. πλευρόν rib, side.] The lateral part of the body-wall, the side; *spec.* in Arthropoda, the lateral part of each somite or section of the body (in insects, of each thoracic somite).

1706 Phillips, *Pleuron*, a Side or Rib. 1832 Newman *Entomol.* 198 A plate which is called the pleuron, or pleura. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* ii. 26 Where these two join, a broad plate is used down on each side, which overlaps the bases of the abdominal appendages and is known as the pleuron.

Pleuronect (plŭə·rŏnĕkt). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleuronectes*, f. Gr. πλευρά side + νηκτός swimmer.] A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes* or family *Pleuronectidæ*; a flat-fish. So **Pleuronectoid**, **Pleuronectoïd**, *sb.* a fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ*; *a.* belonging to this family.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iii. I. 199 The Pleuronectes or Flat-fish]. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 849/1 The eyes of the pleuronectoïds are of different sizes. 1892 *Athenæum* 19 May 625/1 The reverse ordinate, as in many other [sense] organs of the pleuronectoid fishes.

Pleuro-peritoneal, -neal (plŭərōperĭtōnī·ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Pleuro- + Peritoneal, or f. next + -al.] Of or belonging at once to the pleura and the peritoneum, or the pleuro-peritoneum.

1803 Medical Extr. *Anat.* vi. 208 The heart and the roots of the great vessels which ground them it are...placed within the inner wall of this pleuro-peritoneal cavity. 1873 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 289 In this cavity answer to those of the pleuræ and of the peritoneum in the higher animals, it is termed the pleuro-peritoneal cavity; and the soft smooth membrane which lines it and covers the contained viscera is the pleuro-peritoneal membrane. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 330 A general chronic influence [on] with thickening of the whole pleuro-pericardial centre.

‡ **Pleuro-peritonæ·um, -ni·um.** *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Pleuro- + Peritonæum.] The serous membrane lining the body-cavity and enveloping the viscera in vertebrates below mammals: corresponding to the pleuræ and peritoneum in mammals. Also called simply Peritonæum.

1873 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 201 Note the smooth pink membrane (pleuro-pericardium) lining the inside of the body-cavity and covering the outside of the contained viscera. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 682 The possibility of a development of true carcinoma in connection with the pleuro-peritoneum is at once obvious.

‖ **Pleuro-pneumonia.** (plūərōnjūmōˈnĭă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **pleuro-pneumony.** Also **pleuri-.** [mod.L., f. PLEURO- + PNEUMONIA. So F. *pleuropneumonie* (18th c.).] Inflammation involving the pleura and the lung; pneumonia complicated with pleurisy; *esp.* a contagious febrile disease peculiar to horned cattle.

1749 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 117 By several Authors of good Credit, both these Diseases are expressed by one compound Term, viz. *Pleuripneumonia*, or a *Pleuripneumony*. 1843 Gooch *Syst. Clin. Med.* 256, 259 A man, after fever, gets an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. 1876 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 440 *Pleuro-pneumonia*, or lung disease, having broken out in several parts of the country. 1880 *Munch. Council.* 6 Dec., In the surgeon [of cattle] landed last year very few cases of pleuro-pneumonia were detected.

Hence **Pleuro-pneumonic** (-ōnĭˈk) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 51 The influence of pleuro-pneumonic fibrosis.

Pleurostict (plūərōstĭkt), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleurostricta* neut. pl., f. PLEURO- + Gr. στικτός, vbl. adj. f. στίζειν to prick.] Belonging to the division *Pleurostricta* of scarabæoid beetles, characterized by having the abdominal spiracles (except the anterior ones) placed, or situated on the dorsal part of the abdominal segments.

1880 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 322 The views of the late Dr. Le Conte of the position of [Pleocoma], which he believed was a Lagriocerine, and not a Pleurostict Lamellicorn.

‖ **Pleurosthotonos** (plūərŏsθŏtŏˈnŏs, -ŏs) (-ŏs). *Path.* Often erron. **pleurosth-** (after *empresthotonos, ophisthotonos*). [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρόθεν from the side (f. πλευρά side) + -τονος stretched, stretching.] Tetanic bending of the body to one side.

1811-32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 283 The *pleurosthotonos* of authors of a later date. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Pleurosthotonos.* 1874 Carpenter *Mental Phys.* App. (1879) 513 An immediate *pleurosthotonos*, or bending of the body to one side. 1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 318 To the original division Baerensprung afterwards added another form pleurosthotonos or tetanus lateralis.

Pleurotomarioid (plūərōtŏmārĭˈoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pleurotomaria* (f. *pleurotoma* see next) + -ARIA (see -ARY 1) + -OID.] *a. adj.* Resembling the genus *Pleurotomaria* of gasteropod mollusca, having top-shaped shells with a deep cleft in the outer lip; found (living) in deep tropical seas, and (extinct) in many formations from the Silurian onward. *b. sb.* A gasteropod of the family *Pleurotomariidæ*.

Pleurotomid (plūərŏtōmĭd). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Pleurotomidæ* pl., f. *Pleurotoma*, name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πλευρά side + τομή cutting: see -ID.] A gasteropod mollusc of the family *Pleurotomidæ*, having shells usually spindle-shaped, with a notch in the outer lip. So **Pleurotomine** (-nəin) *a.*, belonging or related to the genus *Pleurotoma*; **Pleurotomoid,** *a.* resembling *Pleurotoma*, or belonging to the *Pleurotomidæ*; *sb.* a mollusc of this family.

‖ **Pleurum** (plūˈrĕm). *Zool.* Pl. **pleura.** [mod.L. variant of PLEURON, made to correspond with *heparon* and *sternum*.] = PLEURON in the specific sense, as applied to Arthropoda.

1898 Packard *Textbk. Entomol.* 87 Each segment consists of the tergum, *pleurum*, and *sternum*.

†**Pleven-plait.** *Obs. Sc.* Also **pleven plait, plenoplait** (?) plaueuplait. [Cf. PLEVIS sovereign, warranty + PLAITE pl. 3 b.] ? Plate armour of proof, warranted armour.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 140 And pleven plait with sworp tuiß rede, With crowche cast of cot armour wlonde. *Ibid.* 200 And pasnis pounde of pleven plait of peyte. *Ibid.* II. 32 Ane gruit gowne, in plenoplait of maill.

Plever, obs. form of PLOVER.

†**Plevin.** *Law. Obs.* Also 5 **plevyn.** [a. OF. *plevine* pledge (12th c. in Godef.), = med.L. *plevina*, f. *plevire*, in F. *plevir* to warrant: see PLEDGE.] Pledge, assurance, warrant.

(Frequent in AF. legal texts in Rog. Newburgh's time (12th c.): rare in ME., spec. c 1400 not legal.)

1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I.* c. 15 (Statt. Westm.) Le Vicounte ou le Bailif, . . nagis assaver ke lors la plevine ait avera a value qe pris les avera. 1292 Britton II. xi. 58 Et si le garrant ait si graves qe il ne puse aveir reson, suffit la plevine par ce fet (*tr.* And if the plaintiff be so poor that he cannot find security, the pledging of his own faith shall be sufficient). *c* 1400 Prompt. & Gem. 1013 Ther wondest Vwaine in plevyne The duke lady Alundyne. 1523 *Journal. of quest.* 1075 The same shyryffe or bayliffe . . do sesey to make plevyn of the houses from thin that tithe thens. 1897 in Cornwall *Indictm.* 1704 J. Hughes *Law. Treat.* I. *Pleevin*, in Common Law, signifies a Warrant or Assurance. See *Replevin*. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Plevin, Plevina*, in law, a warrant or assurance: the same with *Pledge*.

†**Plevisable,** *a. Law. Obs.* 1400. [a. OF. *plevissable*, f. *plevir* to warrant.] = BAILABLE *a.* 2 1.

(1292 Britton v. xxiii. § 3 Qi . . . nent lesse les cors plevisables, mesmes par marpernors, et les plevisables devaunt les Heire le roi marpernors prisonors, who were not bailable, and have detained others who were bailable.) 1870 *Tryal W. Penn & W. Mead* 8 in *Harleian* I. 329 By the ancient Law of England, it was Felony to detain a man in Prison, after sufficient Bail offer'd, where the Party was plevisable; every Person was plevisable, but he that was appeal'd of Treason, Murder, Robbery or Burglary.

Plew (plūː). [Canadian F. *pelle*, = F. *peau* hairy, f. *poil* hair.] The skin of a beaver.

1851 Mayne Reid *Jungle Waifs* xviii. The beaver skins have fallen, according to their phraseology, to "*plew a plug*". 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40/1 Each benevolent old fur-grower seized on "blews," fetched six to eight dollars overhead.

Plew, -s, plewch, plewgh, &c. and north. ff. PLOUGH. **Plewme, Plewriste, -osy,** obs. ff. PLUME, PLEURISY.

†**Plex,** *sb. Obs. rare*—⁰. [?ad. L. *plica* as plaiting, braid.] A plait or braid (*of hair*).

1460 *Lydgate Dits.* 326 Hys herd was pelose as any wax, To kys gentell lounge the plex, I dar well say yis cerse.

Plex (pleks), *v. rare*—⁰. [L. *plex-*, ppl. stem of *plectĕre* to plait, interweave: cf. *perplex*.] *Obs.* To form a plexus. Hence **Plexed** (plekst), *ppl. a.*, formed into or like a plexus, plexiform.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plexal (plekˈsăl), *a. rare*—⁰. [irreg. for **plexual*, f. PLEXUS + -AL: cf. *acoustic, gradual*.] Of or pertaining to a plexus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Plexi-chronometer.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. F. *plexichronomètre*, f. Gr. πλῆξις a striking (? taken in sense 'beat') + *chronomètre* chronometer, metronome; see CHRONOMETER.] An instrument for timing the beats in music; a metronome.

1788 Jefferson Writ. (1829) I. 204 They have ordered all music which shall be printed here, in future, to have the movements combined in correspondence with the plexichronometer.

Plexicose (plekˈsĭkōs), *a. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. PLEXUS + -OSE + -ICAL, after *lactiferous*.] Of the nature of a plexus, or composed of plexuses.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 311/1 The lymphatics from the different organs...form plexicose chains.

Plexiform (plekˈsĭfōrm), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. PLEXUS + -FORM. So F. *plexiforme*.] Of the form of a plexus: forming a plexus or plexuses.

1848 Wharton, *Plexiform*, in the form of network; comprehends Quincy. 1850 R. Knox *Claypon's Anat.* 487 Of these portions the outer and larger, which is plexiform, tubuvoider and fistulated, comes from the lenticular ganglion. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2040. 248 Its papilla is covered with a plexiform tuft of dilated vessels.

Pleximeter (plekˈsĭmĭtəɹ). *Med.* Also (irreg.) **plessometer.** See also PLESSIMETER. [f. Gr. πλῆξις stroke, percussion (f. πλήσσειν to strike) + -METER (the suffix being loosely used, and with the sense of 'estimating' rather than 'measuring').] A small thin plate of ivory or other substance, which is placed firmly upon some part of the body and struck with a PLEXOR in medical percussion. Also applied to anything used for the same purpose.

1840 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1843 Dr. T. Watson *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* (1876) II. 10 Many persons ... use no other pleximeter than the fingers of the left hand. 1873 Meredith *Aberd.'s Journal.* 2 The pleximeter receives percussion much less vibratory to the patient, and the sounds more distinct; ... we are able, by its aid, to recognise differences in sound, which are not otherwise perceptible. 1880 Ormerod *Physicians' Pleximeter.* 1881 *Standard* 13 Dec. 5/3 The pleximeter, the stethoscope,...the laryngoscope, the ophthalmoscope,...could scarcely have been familiar to the doctor.

Hence **Pleximetric** (plekṣĭmĕtrĭk) *a.*, pertaining to a pleximeter or the use of it; **Pleximetry** (plekṣĭmĕtrĭ), the use of a pleximeter.

1898 Steven *Expos. Lex., Pleximetric.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pleximetry, see Pleximetric.*

Plexor (plekˈsəɹ). *Med.* See also PLESSOR. [irreg. f. Gr. πλῆξις + -OR, after *flexor*, etc.] A small hammer or other instrument used (with a PLEXIMETER) in medical percussion; a percussion-hammer.

1844 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pleximeter*, a writer's most specific of that which strikes in Medical percussion. This may be either a hammer or the fingers of the physician.

Plexure (plekˈsĭūɹ). *rare.* [f. L. type **plexūra* a plaiting, f. *plexĭtus, plex-* to plait, interweave.] A plaiting or interweaving; something plaited or interwoven. In quot. 1671 = PLEXUS 1.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. 5. § 14 'Tis more probable, that some of their Fibres are truly communicated, serving perhaps, to the Plexures. 1678 H. Brooke *Univ. Beauty* 91, 257 Their medial branch the mediest pleasures owe. 1832 J. F. Kennedy *Royalties* II. 80, An intruding rose has stolen a seat among the plexures of the vine.

Plexus (plekˈsŭs). Pl. **plexuses** (in 8 **plexus's**), rarely **plexus.** [a. L. *plexus* (*n.*-stem), pl. *plexūs*, f. *plectĕre, plex-* to plait, interweave.]

1. *Anat.* A structure in the animal body consisting of a bundle of minute fibres or tubes, as nerves, blood-vessels, or lymphatics, closely interwoven and intercommunicating; a network of fibres or vessels.

Usually named from its relation to or situation in some part or organ, as *brachial* p., *cardiac* p., *carotid* p., *choroid* p., *coeliac* p., *coronary* p., *gastric* p., *hepatic* p., *lumbar* p., *mesenteric* p., *pampiniform* p., *pelvic* p., *pulmonary* p., *rectal* p., *solar* p., *spinous* p., etc.

1680 T. Gibbon *Anat.* 23 Fallopius will have it to proceed from the superior and inferior plexus of Nerves of the Abdomen. 1702 J. Pomfret *Choice* (1719) 33 If these Animal Spirits or Instruments can continue their Motion down the minute Channels of the little Nerves, into these Plexus's, Why should they stop there? 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Plexus*,...a name common to several parts in the body, consisting of bundles of little vessels interwoven in form of net-work. *Ibid.*, Several branches look from the brachial and sphenic plexus ... form the mesenteric plexus. 1874 Huxley *Phys.* iii. 311 Great nerve-works, or plexuses.

2. *gen.* Any intertwined or interwoven mass; a complex body, collection, or set of things (material or immaterial); a web, network, complication.

1789 R. Blackmore *Confessio* 21 Their Statutes are inclosed in a strong reticular web-like plexus, which is the shackling thin case has been said to afford. 1863 H. Spencer *Ess.* III. 24 Relations each of which has for its terms a complex plexus of antecedents and a complex plexus of consequents. 1872 Mivart *Mind. Anat.* iv. 108 A dissection of the plexus of mutual rights and a partition of the family property. 1892 J. W. Powell in *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 482 The parent channels sometimes interlock so as to form a plexus over the area of the delta.

‖ 3. *Math.* (See quot.)

1880 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 607 Such a system of equations, or generally the system of equations required for the complete expression of the relations existing between a set of quantities and which are in general more numerous than the relations themselves) is said to be a *Plexus*.

†**Play.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *playa* coast of the sea, or of a river :—L. *plăga*.]

a 1500 in *Scottish Chron.* (1801) 253 Wallyngg...by the play of the ryver of the said towne [San Lucas de Barrameda].

Plez, -e, obs. ff. PLEA. **Plez-a, plezze, pleze,** obs. ff. PLAY. **Pleyde,** obs. pa. t. of PLAY *v.* **Pleyght, pleyt, -e,** obs. ff. PLAIT.

†**Pleykstare,** variant of BLEYKSTER, blesshen.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Whytenesse, or *pleykstare* (*M. pleykster, P. whyytster* or *blykster*), *candidacies, candidatio*. *Ibid.* 406/1.

Pleyn, n, Pleynaunt, obs. ff. PLAIN, PLAINANT.

Pleys-e, pleyss, pleyse(s)nce, -and, -a(u)nt: see PLEASE, PLEASANCE, -ANT. **Pleyt:** see PLEA 2*b*, and PLAIT. **Pleyssaunce,** obs. f. PLEASANCE.

Pliability (plīəbĭlĭtĭ). [f. PLIABLE: see -ITY.] The quality or property of being pliable.

a. Of material things: see PLIABLE 1.

1733 Hutchinson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 402 To preserve the pliability of the tapes. 1800 *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* VII. 178/2 113 The suppleness and pliability of the joints. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 4 [To] give the steel pliability without disturbing its hardness. 1859 *Todhunter's Dyeing* VIII. 610 The natural pliability of the skin.

b. Of mind or character: see PLIABLE 2.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 74 Some pliability of man's spirit, that can at once surrender itself to Heaven! 1874 *Cent. Dict. Map.* I. 123 Pliability was the peculiar characteristic [of the combination of 1688]. 1880 W. Collins *Woman in White* I. 16, Those feminine attractions of gentleness and pliability.

Pliable (plīˈăbl), *a.* [a. F. *pliable* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *plier* to bend: see PLY and -ABLE.]

1. Easy to be bent or folded; flexible, supple, yielding; = easily moulded or shaped, plastic.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 Pyaable (*P.* Pliable), *flexibilis*. 1502 *Ordinalia* (Add. MS.) 1131 Lyke to the lasone makyth all metallys pyable, so Charite made Iachon & oyntys pyable to his hande. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. 80 Its Rinde, tough, and pliable branches. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 91 That sucken or pliable matter commonly called gumelac. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 105 To walke on ropes ... requireth not only a broad foot, but a pliable Brain of joynts. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 50 Two sheets and pliable wires...are to be fastened. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 150/2 Leather...is soaked in water to make it pliable.

2. *fig.* Flexible in disposition or character; that is easily inclined, disposed, or influenced; ready to yield, docile; adaptable. Sometimes in unfavourable sense: cf. *Pliable* in *Pilgrim's Progress*.

1496 Dee 23 (Camden) 26 Ye shall be as pliable to the Inglescryen of the lady grace. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* i. 10 Very few of them do give themselues pliable to learne all the word of God. 1604 Dekker *Lett.* vii. 100 The Scholler if he be of a pliable disposition. 1608 Middleton *Mad World* III. iii, Gentle Hearts is his Teacher. 1720 Ozell, *Fortol's Rom. Rep.* II. 201, 231 Agree with Antony: you'll find him more pliable than his Debtor. 1842 Longfellow *Dial. Camel.* 31, (1886) 107 The merchant was the more ready, very pliable to his wishes. 1865 H. Cox *Inertia* v. 71 Pliable judges were previously chosen. 1878 M. Collins *Prose Midnight to Noon* II. ii. 133 The girl's voice was remarkably clear and distinct.

†3. [Aphetic for APPLIABLE.] Applicable, pertinent, agreeable, conformable. *Obs.*

1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 56 A diuision that is very pliable to my purpose. *a* 1638 Mede (Todd) To How pliable the Analogy of Water is to typifie the Spirit. 1640 *Reply. agst. Running at Hearts of Steele* 14 This is most pliable to the meaning of the Canon.

Pliableness (plīˈăblnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pliable; = PLIABILITY. **a.** *fig.*

1581 W. Stafford *Reasons Conspir. to Subvert Rel.* 38 If you procure the Duke for his weight or pliableness. 1598 Hakluyt *Voyages Amer.* I. 66, 419 The Pathenian and Pliableness of their vocal Organs. 1883 J. Nisbet *Burns Abroad*

839 This varnish is destined for articles which require durability, pliableness, and transparency.

b. *fig.* (Often in sinister sense.)

1580 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Table of Common Things, The pliablenesse or weeke power of Freewill, whiche was to the fyrst man. 1603 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Slypperynesse, pliablenesse.* 1671 *Apol. Prel. Protest.* 9 By this [cruelty] pliableness and facility. 1832 J. Brown *Lect. Epistle to 2 Cor.* 210 An inward pliableness to divine influences.

Pli·ably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a pliable manner; flexibly; yieldingly, docilely.

1629 Donne *Serm.*, *Matt.* vi. 21 (1660) III. 225 That I come into the hands of my God so pliably, so easily, as your first clod of earth of which he made me in Adam. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth.* II. 383/1 Those lukewarm irreligious Temporizers, who had learn'd...pliably to turn about, as still to be ready to receive whatever revolution and turn of affairs should happen.

Pliadies, *obs.* form of PLEIADES.

† **Pli·ance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PLIANT *a.*: see -ANCE; cf. *compliance.*] Compliance, yielding.

1643 Humble *Loyall Conscient* (1644) 4 If a good King, he must have our praiers: if an evill King, he must have our Prayers and our Patience.

Pliancy (plāi·ănsi). [f. PLIANT: see -ANCY.] The quality of being pliant; flexibility.

a. Of material things: see PLIANT 1.

1707 *Account Spect. Wks.* 111 n 2 Giving such an Action to the Limbs, and such a Pliancy to every Part. 1787 *Intrepidus Wyld.* (1842) II. 40 The difficulty was...to give to old wood the pliancy of young. 1835 James *Gipsy* II. The agile pliancy of youth.

b. *fig.* Of the mind, etc.: see PLIANT 2.

1589 Pr. Warwick *Sacred Hymns* (1867) 225 To be overlooked for want of political pliancy, is a circumstance I must not blush to own. 1800 Forbes in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 424 Social humanity and pliancy of mind. 1879 R. Taylor *Stud. Given. Ep.* xxv A very little tact and pliancy of nature might have greatly advanced his interests.

Pliant (plāi·ănt), *a.* Forms: 4 **pleaunt, plyande,** 5–6 **pli-, ply-, -aun(t)e, -awnt,** 5–8 **plyant,** 6– **pliant.** [*a.* F. *pliant* (13th c.), pr. pple. of *plier* to bend, PLY.]

I. Bending; capable of being bent or folded with ease; supple, lithe, flexible; † ductile, plastic.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 439 His wyfe plays is fair place for pleande grenes, For to schipbi fro the schowr. 1580 Wetye *Gen.* iii. 24 He sette cherubins...and a flamyinge swerde & pleasaunt to the waye of the tree of life to be kept. 1598 Florio, *Succido*, *Tre'pido* [etc.] vide, *c.* (Harris MS.) Hilland is so plyaunt, but it forgets his own charme and contrary allurance, by leave of the glozier. *Ibid.* xxxv (1611, Bodl. MS.), Some wishes, bids...so pliaunte but yet lookes sowglie. 1919 Hakewill *Apol.* 229 The elephants hath a long nose lyke a serpent, pliant to their mouthes. 1620 Dowland *Frenche Galiard* 30 The fine inhabitants of the plyant eyre. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. 1. 43 These Huts are as stiff as boards, and fit our pliant to their heads. 1754 Gillies *Hist. Hum.* (1786) VI. 392 [Tortoise shells] are easily cast into what form the workmen please, by making them soft and pliant in warm water, and then screwing them in a mould, like a medal. 1880 L. Morris *Ode of Life* 19 The fetter, with its pliant wand.

2. *fig.* **a.** Easily bent or inclined to any particular course; readily influenced for good or evil; yielding, compliant; accommodating, complaisant.

c 1200 *Trin. Hom* 4588 Hann hurte ut hard as thornnes, stedefast, and wrogh, pliaunt. c 1230 H. Rolle *Ps. Penitential* 109 in *Anglia* XII. (1889) 87 A pliaunt sensuall gyfe frayst to his gret admonycyon. 1611 Beverley *Lond. Y.H.* (1800) 20 The fine age in man wherein they are most pliant. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1732 Twill...move his Wrath more pliant to my Will. 1788 Franklin *Speech Pap. Wars* (1871) II. 21, 75 Men...pliant to good advice. 1860 Motley *Dutch. I.* vii. 405 A convention that continued was likely to be sufficiently pliant. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. 2. 75 The king would find some other person who would be more pliant to his hands.

b. = FLEXIBLE 4.

1635–56 Cotgr. *Dictionarie* s. 196 Thicke to glue] Hyperc... The pliant veine on her arme stops they cure. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 36 He may...return to so pliant a style, that never any thought will puzzle him to fit words to it. 1880 G. P. Expositor IV. 250 It should be pliant to or leave room for the discoveries of widening science.

c. That lends itself to some purpose; apt, adaptable, amenable. *rare.*

1604 Sylv. *Du Bartas* (1. 151 Which I observing, Took once a pliant Stone, and found good occasion To chase from her a jewrie. 1862 J. Pycroft *Oxford & Oxonians* 80 Noble competitors of many a pliant harp.

3. Comb., as *pliant-bodied, -necked,* etc.

1598 Barrey *Ladie* 111. 230 Sweete glass-necked. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* III. I. 383 Like pliant-bodied wasps or bees.

Pli·antly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a pliant manner; easily, accommodatingly.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 218 [The world] yield the easier I speak of pliantly enough. 1850 Daniel *Sculpture* 1. 5 You bow so pliantly! 1880 Lytton *Mrs. Dauvis* II. 150 Whether it was that...my mind could more pliantly mingle itself to her graceful imagination.

Pliantness (plāi·ăntnĕs). *Now rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PLIANCY.

1598 Thynne *Speculi. Do. P. S.* xxvii. in *Shrift* MS.) Be not suspicious wth headlinge and wigglinge and plyantnes of ye bodie. 1630 Prance, title *Westminster, Alphabetic.* 1800 Carew *Cornwall* 72 To your lyeasses I yeelde nature plyantnesse. 1834 Galton *Phan. Mental Im.* 10, 11, 250 Were the genius as it [sic] Lamb or a Cow...and this phenomena the had partly by Nature and partly by example of her mother. 1855 Bradley *Plain. Pract.* 6, 6. *Orange Tree*, He will generally show the Tree to be in a healthy condition, by handling its Leaves, if they feel soft,...most yet this Softness and Plantiness is not always a Sign of it.

† **Plica.** (plāi·kă, plī·kă). Pl. **plicæ.** [med.L. *plica* plait, fold, f. *plicare* to fold: see PLY. In F. *plique*; also, in sense 1, *plica.*]

1. *Path.* (Mass fully *plica polonica*.) A matted filthy condition of the hair due to disease; Polish plait (PLAIT *sb.* 3 c).

1682 Bovle *Peruvian. Anim. Bodies* vii. That disease, which, from the country it most infests, is called the *Plica Polonica*. 1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Plica*, or epidemical Disease in Poland, when their Hairs grow together like a Cow's Tail. 1731 Mortimer in *Phil. Transac.* XXXVII. 30 The Plicæ has been always...thought to be a Distemper. 1823 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 383 The phenomena of plica polonica...establishes the vitality of the hair. 1893 *Nature* (N. Y.) 27 Mar. 1737/1 The terrible disease of the hair, the *plica polonica*, is said to have entirely disappeared.

2. A fold or folding of any part, as of the skin or a membrane. In *Entom.* a fold-like ridge or carina: *spec.* an elytral ridge in Coleoptera.

1706 Phillips, *Plica*, (Lat.) a Plait, Fold or Wrinkle. 1734–54 Swedish *Method* I. 52 The internal membrane of the neck and Fundus, which is likewise full of plicæ. 1826 Young *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 131 (Chamberlain) The plicæ lamellæ, close, waved, vertical. 1839 [see PLICATED *a.*].

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1880 *Treas. Bot.* 908 *Plica*, an extensive multiplication of small ridges, instead of branches.

† **Pli·cable,** *a. Obs.* 1400. [f. L. type **plicābilis*, f. *plicāre* to fold, bend, PLY.] Flexible.

c 1407 Lydg. *Bycorn & Chich.* 1615 What hurte harder to us grewe, Touching her heroes, than to slon...Men hate not nedere yt pliable Nor frogge yt to the Mulwhile. 1548 tr. Vegius' *Aneid.* v. (1888) 92 The Nose is a member...somewhat pliable, because it shoulde the better be cleased.

Plical (plāi·kăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *plica* (see PLICA) + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a plica.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plical, in Bot.*, of or pertaining to plicæ. 1892 *Mivarts Brit. Lepidopt.* 617 Segments valved, thickish, *New Zeal. caterpillar, tubercled, plical.*

Plicate (plāi·kĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *plicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *plicāre* to fold.] Folded, plaited.

2. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 1. 48. (1765) 61 *Corolla*...*Plicate*, folded, as in *Convolvulus*. 1830 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 73 *Convolvus*, Crane's-bill...corollaceous plicate or convolute. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* iv. (ed. 6) 113 Leaves are usually made of packing. Plicate or Plaited when folded on the several ribs, by the pinches of a closed fist. *Ibid.* 119 Plicate or Plaited, applied to the Rosey-leaf as a whole.—The term is used for the plaiting of a tube or cup, composed of a circle of leaves conformed into one body.

b. *Zool.*, *Geol.* (See quots., and cf. PLICA 2.)

1839 G. Sowerby *Thesaurus Conchyliorum.* 134 *Genus* 23. *Atlas*...shells united, their cheekties carinate plicate. 1846 Baird & Sc. *Entomol.* IV. 260, 334 Plicate (*Plicatus*). When they have two or three conspicuous elevated furrows which exhibit the appearance of folds. 1851 R. Knox *Cuvier's Anat. by Mayo*...*Mastodon*...Teeth, worthless, and plicate in the direction of its length. 1854 Dana *Geol. Rep.* 1. (1850) 682 Surface longitudinally plicate...; plications smooth.

Plicated (plāi·kĕtĕd, plīkē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.]

1. *Anat., Nat., Geol.* Folded, plicate.

1722 Chamberlayne *Cyc. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Plicated leaf*, one from the base of which there rise [ribs] which extend themselves to the extreme sides, and...unite and...dispose the fibs...in an alternate order, making acute angles. 1834 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 204/2 The...intestines...in a plicated muscular membrane. 1880 Gegenb. *Text Bk. Comp. An.* 102. 564 A highly plicated and crumpled condition.

† **2.** Complicated. *Obs. rare.*

1666 J. H. Tenet. *Gt. Antiquity* 9 The more Diseases is plicated, the longer is required.

Pli·cately, *adv.* [f. PLICATE *a.* + -LY².] In a plicate manner; in or with folds.

1848 Dana *Zoophyt.* (1848) 708 Sclerenchyma plicately aggregated fusiform. 1880 Brunner in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 229 Leaves usually large, more coriaceous, or plicately ribbed than in the other subdivisions.

Plicatile (plī·kătil, -ĕil), *a.* [ad. L. *plicātilis* (Pliny), f. *plicāre* to fold. So in F.]

† **1.** Capable of being folded or convoluted. *Obs.*

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* x. App. (1662) 189 Whether these images or impresses consist in a certain posture or portion of the plicatile fibres or subtile threds of which the brain consists.

2. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 286, 338 *Plicatile*...When the wings at rest are folded in one or more longitudinal plaits.

Plication (plī-, plikē·shən). [a. OF. *plication*, *-acion* (Godef.), or. of action f. L. *plicāre* to fold.]

1. The action of folding; folded condition.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 23 In is necessarie some tyme to late a contrarieusion & a plication, but is a fairyngne. 1634 Woodall *Surgeon's Mate* 19 The smallness of the space for the bowelles may have been compensated by deep plications of those vessels. 1888 W. Anderson *Port. Arch. Papua* 201 An artist of the Chinese school...may accentuate fields of drapery by a kind of shadow beneath the plications.

2. *concr.* A folding, a fold.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (edit. 1811) VI. 322 The folds, or other plications have done, appeal of themselves to oblige my curiosity. 1788 Paterson in *Phil. Transac.* LVI. 329 The bird has a plumage of the aspect as'resia. 1804 Sibbald *Scotopaedia* Let. 1. The [cuticle] hence expanding in plications. 1849 Dana *Geol. Rep.* 1. (1850) 720 There are 12 to 16 plications in half an inch; and the plicæ are smooth. 1874 Carpenter *Mental Phys.* I. ii. § 87 (1879) 94.

3. *Geol.* The bending or folding of strata; a fold in a stratum.

1839 Murchison *Silveria* 308, ind. 3 *sb.* The plications of the strata in Belgium. 1869 Geikie *Scenes of Geol. Scot.* iv. 150 Plications following each other from top to bottom of the cliff. 1881 *Nature* XXVI. 241/1 These crystalline masses underwent enormous plication and consequent denudation.

Plicato- (plī·, plaiki·tō·), combining adv. form from L. *plicātus* plicate, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'plicately—', 'plicate and—', as *plicato-costated* [plicately costated], *plicato-crenate* (with plicate crests), *plicato-lacunose*, *plicato-lobate* (with plicate lobes), *plicato-papillose* (papillose with plications or wrinkles), *plicato-undulate.*

1848 Dana *Zoophyt.* (1848) 141 *Upper margin* undulate or plicato-undulate. *Ibid.* 152 *Margin* plicato-lobate. *Ibid.* 170 *Frond*...often variously plicato-contorted. *Ibid.* 500 In part plicato-crenate, rising into crests more or less plicate. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 4 Pits elongated, narrow, plicato-lacunose.

Plicator, -*or* (plī·, plaiki··tər). [agent-n. from PLICATE *v.*, or L. *plicātor* to fold.] A folder; an apparatus for folding fabrics.

1880 *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 222423 The table projects upon forward, from the frame, and I have named it the 'plicator'. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Plicator*, a mechanical device for making a plait or fold, as in some sewing-machine attachments, for instance.

Plicatulate (plī·kătiūlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. type **plicātulat-us* (f. *plicāt-us* PLICATE + -ULE) + -ATE².] Minutely plicate.

1854 Dana *Geol. Rep.* 1. (1850) 720 Plicate and plicatulate impressions faint, variously plicatulate.

Plicature (plī·kătiŭr). [ad. L. *plicātūra* a folding, f. *plicāre* to fold.] Folding, mode of folding; a fold: = PLICATION.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* 110 See this *plicature*...are inuolued two Sinnewes named Cauelides. *c* 1892 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* x. 10 They unfold the plicatures of Iesus governance, that they cannot behold the lovely face of it. 1815 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 298 Leaves, intended for the roof Thatch, and finished up to the same pleasure, whereby, upon the Rain's spreading, they do appear. 1787 Dibdin *Hist. Wizards* I. 110 The *Vis Motrix*...traversing the brain, in all its convolutions or plicatures. 1890 *Lancet Nat. Syst. Bot.* vi Divisions have been founded upon the nature of the plicature of the cotyledons.

Plicht, Sc. f. PLIGHT; † short for FLICHT-ANKER.

a 1515 Dunbar *Poems* Dann. 31 Hade, plicht, bay sicht: Hade, nobile of myght! 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 115 Quhair Paipingone and pardonis will not sell, And gude lieves, thair Pylat plicht and bell.

† **Plicht-anker.** *Sc., Obs.* Also 6 **plycht-.** [ad. LG. *plicht-anker*, Du. *plichtanker* 'the principall or chief anchor that houlds a ship' (Hexham 1648); in Da. *pligt-anker.*

The Du. and LG. word is usually referred to MLG., LG. *plicht*, MDu. Du. *plicht*, a small fore or after deck of an open boat, OHG. *pflihta*, MHG. *pflihte*, Da., Sw. *pligt*; Doornkaat Koolman (1876, 0 Sch.) prefers derivation from *plicht* responsibility: see PLIGHT *sb.*?

The main anchor of a ship; in quots. *fig.*: cf. *sheet-anchor.*

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 181 Schir tyme Prudence plicht anker of the large, And Chirising for to complete hir charge. *a* 1560 — *Poems* xl. 46 The Bacchanales, with wesonde tyrss, Mak thy plycht anker and thy stanis. To hald thy stede with fast in tyrss. 1552 Aer. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 113 Lat this faith be thy plycht anker, and thairfore thow sall be sauffe fra all the dangeir of eyre.

Plicidentine (plaisi·dĕntin). [f. med.L. *plica* fold, pleat + DENTINE.] A form of dentine in which it is folded on a series of vertical plates, causing the surface of the tooth to be fluted.

1854 Owen *Odont.* 8 Teeth in Owen's *Cyc. Sc. & Org. Nat.* 277 With reference to the more and fundamental issues of teeth, we find...six leading modifications in folds...Vasodentine...Plicidentine...Denticodentine. 1888 Rolleston & Cur. *Text. Sc. an.* II. 931/1 The basal part of the teeth of the Wolffish, of the *Lophiobranchs carpoides*, and of the *Ichthyocarpus*, affords examples of plicidentine.

Plicidorous (plī·, plaisi·dŏrəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *plica* fold + -FEROUS.] Having or bearing plies or folds: in *Entom.* said of elytra having an internal plica, also of beetles having such elytra.

1856 in Maunder *Treas. Lit.*

Pliciform (plī·si-, plaisi·fŏrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of a plica, fold, or plait.

1856 in Maunder *Treas. Lit.*

Plicks, Plis, obs. forms of PLEAD, PLEA, PLY.

Plier (plāi·ər). Also 6 **plyar,** 7–9 **pleyar.** [f. PLY *v.* + -ER¹. Cf. F. *plieur* folder.]

1. One who plies: in various senses of the verb.

1573 B. Gale *Counting-Accid.* 140 Going into a vaulting-house...one found a young Player there, *a* 1700 E. Ecton *Cent. Comp. Payers*, 2 Cypris, 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Plyer*...1 and a Tinker. 1867 Hook *Every-day Bk.* II. 57 The companies singles...without the aid of accustomed pliers. 1872 Duckworth *Builder & Bookkeeper* 18, 1492 Solicited by a 'plier' to accompany him as a commissioner to view

2. In *pl.* Pincers, usually small, having long jaws usually with parallel surfaces, sometimes toothed: used for bending wire, manipulating small objects, etc.

1556-9 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 163 Paire of pligers, 6d. 1587 MARCHAL *Garb. Cobbl., Wiggins Gyues* 331 With a paire of pligers bore and raise the points of the wyre into the holes of the mettle. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* i. (1906) 32 Take it forth againe with a paire of pliers or small tongs, and light it at the fire. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 8 Pliers are of two sorts, Flat Nos'd and Round Nos'd. Their office is to hold and frame upon all small work, and to fit it to its place. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 308 The pliers commonly used for cutting wire.

Plight (plāit), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 plihte, (4 erron. plithh), 3 plihht, plyhte, 3–5 plyht, 4–5 plyte, 4–6 plyghte, 5 plyghte, 5–6 *Sc.* plycht, 5– *Sc.* plicht, 4– plight. *B.* 3–4 plyt, 4–5 plit, plite, 5 plyte. [OE. *pliht* danger, risk, = OFris. *plichte* danger, concern, care; cf. MDu. *plichte*, *plicht* responsibility, obligation, duty, Du. *plicht*, *plechte*, MLG., LG. *plichte* obligation, duty; OHG., MHG. *pflihte*, *pflicht* obligation, duty, office, concern, care of or for, Ger. *pflicht* duty, etc.; f. stem *plih-*, *pleg-* of OE. *pleón* (with genitive) to risk the loss of, or pose to danger, or WGer. *plegen*, in OS. and OHG. (Notker) with genitive, to take the risk or responsibility of (as act), to be responsible for, answer for (a thing or person). Cf., from same root, OE. *pleoh* (= **pleh*) danger, hurt, peril, risk, responsibility, OFris. *ple*, *plē* danger; OHG. *pflegida* risk, danger. The continental langs. show the sense-gradation from 'danger, risk', through 'responsibility, duty', to 'office, concern, care', etc. See Franck in *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* XXXVII. 132.

Already in the 14th c. in some dialects, *h* & *t* in *pht* was lost in the combination *ght*, leaving *ght* wherein the occasional *ft* spellings above, *pfyt*, *pleyt*, *plyt*, and the modern pronunciation. *Plight* having been identified in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling with ME. *pliht* from AF., the two words ran together in the form *plight*: see PLIGHT *sb.*[2]

†1. Peril, danger, risk. *Obs.*

c1205 *Hexh. Priestbr.* (Surt. Soc.) Ysleuiden nare nei deden ti pliten bifi [*perplexis infirmi*] kinnemon nec. c1300 *Havelok* 2289 Wo, Wilkin of Ou! to hap engaiste mire kidde mid mischef ykidde after me. c1405 LYDG. *Test.* (1561) 8 Lerneth him gouuern pleies, pliht com on noon. 1513 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7109 Also falls man in plight For vnset vp he fraicher or night. c1 *Gloss. & Gl. Wint. viii. fol. 1 pleon* or to pen, & to pliht with. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 162 To quell and be plight with me. 1593 HENRY *Examp. Virt.* sig. D 2 Full often he brought them to the plight. 1602 *Faith. Poems Reform. xxvii.* 214 Blaming thy rashness, the cause of all our plight. c1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 107 Then thou shouldst...for those dangers I entered plight.

B. c1300 *Destr. Troy* 5005 Priam...Wold haue put hym to be pile for perell of all. c1450 MYRC *Dn Exp. Pater.* 1111 I haue had fulmochaue Of welfare & I and eke stand to be pilte Of manere. c1450 *D. Carthusi* (Harrow) 1311 Pou to thy selue owned in pilyte.

†2. Sin, offence; guilt, blame. *Obs.*

c1200 ORMIN 10213 Wiff gredyenesse is forbedd yllkin & pliht[e] bellwe hemm. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5277 (Cott.) Mi lauger day, Vnni plight (Gt. n. plit) i haue forgiuen yow. c1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 151 Pe kyng [and half of pe plight, pat Thomas on was slode. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (Cecilia) 191 Quhy suld he on be dyrnit For faire reuyndd & fair plicht.

B. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1264 Pe lorde pat pe lyste ponne Enlyzttned wyzt in pat play to pay pe plyt stronge.

3. Undertaking (of a risk or obligation); pledge (under risk of forfeiture); engagement, plighting. (After ME., perh. a new formation from the vb.)

c1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 1263 He had him maken alle pilt Of laue and trewbe, in fetelez tid. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1454 Pat man pat dowpe pilt is pe pyne Of euery pin pe pe plyte. c1300 *Sir Tristr.* 888 Cornoun pan gan make Mark, his vncle, right[e] pis plight: 'Sir Tristrem, pis Pine shal pou nought vpbe pis wyght, Pine pou pi plyght vpbe pis wyght, Pine pou pi plyght vpbe pis wyght, Pine pou pi plyght

Ch.) 22 The old man said 'I'll the plight, Thou shalt have no p the night'. 1530 *Ten Boons* 1074 (Pynson) In that cause they were at night Wyrhom mete or drynke, I you plight.

†3. To pledge or bind oneself to do or give (something); to promise. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 12070 & he wulle me an hond plihten: þat teh his seal of ihleten. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2872 Or leues he liðe þine fe yeuenes, Ðan hire sal fulli wrchðul ines leuenes. 14.. in *Chronicles* (1811) 193 Hertly gadly lady to the way playne That ye for me wolde nil and pain. 1508 *Kalyr. Pocr. Ne.* lv. W. 2(1510) 139 b. Than dyest thou all that thou hast plyght. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jacob.* xx. (1) 61 Hast *Dudley* IV. 223 The quite rue that princely palace plighte.

4. To engage or bind (oneself); *pass.* to be engaged or bound to some one.

1560 Lanc. *P. Pl. A.* i. 48 Pilgrimes and Palmers Pilten hem to-gideres For to seche Seint Iame and seintes at Rome. 1577 *Hist. B.* v. xvi. 1 . was his greatie neighbor, his profit to warde. c 1580 *Sir. Forrest.* 1042 Y' d him, ere I wone p-plyte, & bonde myn ob-y-servaud. 1632 Hr. Mar-tinengo *Intel.* lv. 70 So you have plighted and pledged yours selfe to your hand since you swore you would wed me only. 1670 E. Pagitt *Rem. Hist.* 111. 116 His daughter was plighted to the very man he would have chosen for her.

†**Plight**, n.[2] *Obs.* Forms: see Plight *sb.*[2] [*ME. plihte*, etc., collateral form of Plait *n.*; later *plight*, going with Plight *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To fold, to plait; = Plait *v.* 1, Plear *v.* 1; also, to contract into folds or wrinkles.

c 1324 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1191 (1029) Now gonde Nece be it swarte or lyte, Yif þat he lyketh it to were and plyte. c 1330 — *Rom.* 1. Fr. 6. 3 (Camb. MS.) With the hippe of his garment lyfted, in a fourme schr dryuen aryte vpon. 1530 Palsgr. *Introit.* 1. plyght a gowne, I use the preterite in order, *Ie plyst*. 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 50 The garment was large, and pliced more thicke. 1603 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1637) 8 Things, which by Heat are not easily wrinckled, but ruffled and plighted. 1658 Rowland tr. *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 972 The wings are of a decayed purple colour growing to a brisly blue, and all plighted severally.

b. To fold (in the arms), embrace.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 81 And in his armes he shall hym plight. 1598 R. Linche *Diella* (1877) 21 Dings... Cause roaring forth, him in his arms to plight.

2. *fig.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 848 (870) What to done best were, Is, what redour, That plyten alle for alle to every folde. 1640 J. Sprigge *Anc. & Modern Liberty* (J.) 25 So long as these Divine truths are folded and plighted together in those five divisions, there is no haire or light sparkle from them.

3. To intertwine or interweave into one combined texture; = Plait *v.* 2; to knit, to tie in a knot.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 76 We bodies are pleighted like the Boxe of wood. c 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* iv. 117 Ch plight the bands and seal it with a kiss. 1590 Shakspe. *3 H. VI*, v. 5 Sometimes her head On fairly would again With goodly garlands... or sings of endless plight. 1634 T. Farnham *Pompey Ind.* viii. walk, A long love-lock on his left shoulder plight.

Hence **Plighted** *ppl. a.* (also **plited**, **plight**), plaited, pleated, folded, involved; **Plighting** *vbl. sb.*, plaiting, folding, wrinkling.

1552 *Lyndesay Mon* (W. de W. 1566) 3. v. 21 Shoon with spyke beyond ye gryse. c 1550 *Crt. of Love* 1120 The crowne, with vaile and wimple plight. 1600 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* C vj b, This all-affighting Comet I have beene To be the plighted cause of Mortars. 1603 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1637) 6 Connection by the Fire, (namely Plighting, 1660 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* iii. 160 V. 8) The (Bandlets) were a plighted garment of diverse colours, with a great gold's Cloak. 1663 tr. *Bonfadaune's Hist. Mermaid.* (1738) 150 A black plaited cloak.

Plight, obs. form of Pleighted *ppl. a.*[1] and [2].

Plighted (plei·tĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 3 pyhtȝ, 4 plihti, 5 plyght. [f. Plight *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Of a thing: Pledged, given in pledge or assurance, solemnly promised.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2800 Sikernesse & trewbe vplist of þe vairemaid hil nome. 1589 Pasquil *Disd's Apol.* 136 b, I broken bonds my plighted love. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars*, v. 666 I rebellious Mars long plighted League deviate. 1706 Shadwell *Wat Tyler* iii. 2, The King must perform His plighted promise. 1807 Fawkes *Nature. Conq. I.* iv. 108 His plighted faith will for as little as the plighted faith of a gentlemen peruse.

2. Of a person: Bound by pledge; engaged.

1580 Lambe *S. Pl. A.* v. 106, I ...was his plihti prentys his prophet to him. c 1440 *Sir Cleabrod* (Bartlett) 1049 Now holy promise and perfit plight. 1849 Miss Mitford *Children* vii, Lizzie they were plighted lovers. 1880 Miss. Braddon *Passing Clouds* v, Hertz a plighted maid and wife.

†**Plighted**, *ppl. a.*[2]: see under Plight *v.*[2]

Pli·ghter, *rare.* [f. Plight *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who or that which plights or pledges.

1606 Shirley *Act. & Cr.* iv. viii. 116 My play-fellow, your love; the knight Doth, And plighter of high hearts.

†**Pli·ghtful**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 plihtful. [f. Plight *sb.*[3] + -ful.] Perilous; sinful, guilty, blameworthy.

c 1290 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 29 Thulle hiell [of thule plihtful pine]. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6624 (Cott.) Þat plightful folk thoght þan no pine. *Ibid.* 19252 Quo dar bend plightful dede Of leuy prince[s] kin he wede.

†**Pli·ghtless**, *a. Obs.*, *rare.* Also 4 plihtles, pirplies. [f. Plight *sb.*[3] + -less.] Blameless.

c 1290 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 23 Thulle hiell [of thule plihtful pine]. Ch., *Cursor M.* 6624 (Cott.) Þat plightful folk thoght þan no pine. *Ibid.* 19252 Quo dar bend plightful dede Of leuy princes kin he wede.

Pli·ghtlessness, *rare.* [f. Plightless + -ness.] Blamelessness.

1581 *Cursor M.* 16042 (Cott.) Þi kin had kin bene honoured, And fulbe þine wiues vnto a wede, Plight-les for his vn-cun dede. 23.. *St. Ecclesiastes* 108 in Horstm., *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 271 Adam, vnto slee, for vn of þat appelle þat weary a pirplyes yeued him purposed for euer.

†**Pli·ghtly**, *a. Obs.* *rare.* In 3 plihtliche. [f. Plight *sb.*[3] + -ly[1].] Perilous, of grave import.

c 1205 Lay. 12106 Þa wenden hine Pavle Plihtliche spelles fel, þæt he ner sel ihrunge hifwes.

†**Pli·ghty**, *a.*[1] *Obs.* *rare.* [f. Plight *sb.*[1] + -y. So M.Du., M.L.G. *plichtich* liable, responsible.] Responsible, guilty.

13.. *Cursor M.* 8189 (Cott.) Quo esshes his thinke wit a mold, And he for dede vnder his hand, He sal be plighty for þe sin. *Ibid.* 8192 Til al plighti þair pardon sal rine[?].

†**Pli·ghty**, *a.*[2] *Obs.* *rare.* [f. Plight *sb.*[2] + -y.] Full of folds, wrinkled, regular.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 110 The other proper coate is on the inside to the small guts nigeous or plighty.

Plihht, **plht**, obs. forms of Plight *sb.*[3]

Plim (plim), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Known only from 1781; connected with the root of Plum *v.*, *Plim adj.* "filled out" is used in dialects from Rutland to Devon.]

1. *Gard.* To swell, fill out, grow plump.

1694 Gerrish *Plain Notes* 71, 72 to Vet pleasing by a generous heat, That always by one Prize did beat. 1840 *Lincoln Lincolnsh. Farmers' Mag.* 1781 [I...] find discovered himself to be out of his Way...by holding a great Number of Grasses with a Design, as he said, to make them plim, i.e. grow thicker. c 1720 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 197 The barley-stone...broke off...before the grain was fully plimmed. 1883 G. Allen in *Nature* XXVIII. 440 The leaves...grew out at once into a larger rounded type. 1892 T. Hardy *Tess* (1898) 21 Don't that make your leaves plim?

b. *trans.* To swell, inflate.

1880 G. Allen *Biochemistry* in *Longm.* 10. 142 The wings [of a butterfly] are by origin a part of the breathing apparatus, and they require to be plimmed by the air before the insect can take to flight. 1885 — *Vignettes fr. Nat.* iv. 72, I was an unsuccessful pleasing its unexpanded wings and displaying its beautiful markings on a blade of grass.

Pli·mmoll. [The name of S. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, to whose agitation the *Merchant Shipping Act* of 1876 was due.] In *Plimsoll line* [Line (*sb.*[2] 7), *mark*, also called *Plimsoll's mark* (see Mark *sb.*[1] 22), the load-line required to be placed upon the hulls of British ships.

1887 *Ann. Mem.* 51 (C.) 1889 *Chr. World* 23 Mar. 1(1) On the vessels in our docks and harbours may now be seen the "Plimsoll mark". *Ib.* 1892 *Weekly Gaz.* 17 Dec. 1(1) The only question in dispute is where to affix the Plimsoll line of responsibility.

Plinian (plī·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Plīnianus*, f. *Plīnius* Pliny. In 8, s. Ger. *plinisch*.]

A. adj. Belonging to or viewed after Pliny, esp. Pliny the elder, C. Plinius Secundus, the naturalist (23–79 A. D.).

1649 Geller tr. *Drexelius Gehenna* ii. (1884) 79 note, Salmasius (in his *Plinian Exercitations*) refers it to a Fable.

B. sb. Min. Name given by Breithaupt (1846) to a supposed monoclinic variety of cobalticerous arsenopyrite.

1868 Dana *Min.* ed. 5 80 Arsenopyrite, or Mispickel. ... *Plinian.* 1892 Centrbl. *Min. Geol. Paläont.* 1892 (1) 4 arsenopyrite, the new name having given because it was supposed to be monoclinic.

Plinth (plinθ). [ad. L. *plinthus* plinth (Vitruv. in senses 1 a, 2 a), a. Gr. πλίνθος tile, brick, stone squared for building. Cf. F. *plinthe*. The L. form *plinthus* was at first used.]

1. a. 'The lower square member of the base of a column or pedestal' (Gwilt).

[1563 Shute *Archit.* C ij b, The antiques haue made three Plinthus, one above an other, the ouermost wherof is thin, that the vantly should not haue grouen the Base of the Pedestals. *Ibid.* D iij b, The Abacus beareth not more then the Plinthus of the Base of the pillar.] 1611 Cotgr., *Plinthe*, a Plinth, or Slipper; a flat, and square piece of Marble, &c., placed sometimes vnder, sometimes before, the Pedestall (but vsed like the last of the Basis) of a pillar. &c. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 439/1 The Plinth, or Plinthus. 1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The plinth is ... that flat square table, under the mouldings of the base and pedestal; serving to bear the whole upon, and to keep the bottom of the pendicular members as they have their projecture. c 1850 Pugin *Contrasts* (ed. 2) 31 Their peculiar mouldings ... Their moulding plinths. c 1870 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 272 In earlier buildings the plinth and sub-plinth are both square in plan.

b. A block of stone, etc., serving as a base or pedestal to a statue, bust, vase, etc.; also, the squared base of a piece of furniture.

1712 J. Jones tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 226 Upon the Stone Coping, are Plinths to set Vases and Flower-Pots on. 1832 Gall *Prometheus* I. vi. 119 Their figures...stand upon little square plinths.

c. The projecting part of a wall immediately above the ground. Also *attrib.*, as *plinth-stone*.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 310 A Plinth, in masonry, is the first stone fixed above the ground. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit. Gloss.* 1246 In a wall the term *plinth* is applied to two or more rows of bricks at the base of it, which project from the face. 1845 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* 230 *Plinth*, the plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall immediately above the ground. 1848 McMurray *Chester* (S. *Cath.* 68 Springing from a plinth which runs round the building.

d. *fig.* A plinth-like base or foundation.

1824 Egerton *Landscape Gardens* (1826) 36 A terrace ... forms a base line or deep plinth. 1837 Mary Kennedy *St. Alwyn* 201 He commanding plinth of rock above to place at low water.

2. †a. After Vitruvius, The abacus of the capital of a column. *Obs.*

[1563 Shute *Archit.* C ij b, The Capital...hath vpon Echinus a thin edge, which easely from Plinthus with a fayre beautiful Proiecture.] 1611 Cotgr., *Abaque*, a Plinth, or flat square Stone, on the Capitall of a pillar. 1728 Leon Alberti's *Archit.* II. 49/2 Over the Capitals of their Columns another Abacus or Plinth. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Vitruvius also calls the Tuscan Abacus, *plinth*, from its resembling a square brick.

b. The uppermost projecting part of a cornice or of a wall. See also quot. 1727–41. Now *rare*.

1693 Crosbie *Made Jour. Court* 25 A ... Temple ... whose Pillars, here 19 are Architrave, Frieze, and Cornish. Over which stood a continued Plinther whereon were advanc'd statues of them. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Plinth* 9/2 stand ... in the ground, to lay the high moulding, serving as a flank wall to such the Romans; or to support the ascent of a wall, and the border of a chimney. 1883 Fairholt *Hist. Lace.* 1. 116 The plinth at the top of the walls was composed of the same material.

3. *Comb.*, as *plinth bits*, *plinth-shaped* adjs.

Hence **Pli·nthiform** *a.*, having the form of a plinth; **Pli·nthless** *a.*, without a plinth.

1847 *Penny Cycl. Mineralogy* 63 An (imperfect square edge, or plinthiform moulding. 1856 J. C. Cresswell *Nat. Theol. Crimea Hall* 13 The square plinthless but architrabed tower.

Plinthite (plī·nθəit). *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson 1836, f. Gr. πλίνθος brick + -ite[1].] A brick-red clay occurring among the trap rocks of Antrim and the Hebrides.

1836 T. Thomson *Min.* I. 511 Sp. 3 *Plinthite.* I gave this name to a mineral which occurs in the County of Antrim, from its brick-red colour. 1843 Portlock *Geol. Rep. Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh* 113 The square plinthine but unfinished tower.

Pli·nyism. *rare.* [f. *Pliny* (see Plinian) + -ism.] A statement of dubious correctness, such as some found in Pliny's Natural History.

1772 C. Morton *Magn. Chr.* xi. 12, in. (1892) 368 Of which [will be no Physician to observe, that it flowers the first of all trees. *Ibid.* xii. 442 There is frequently...much Plinianism between a Physician and a Sybil.

Pliocene (plai·ŏsīn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* Also **pleiocene**. [f. Gr. πλείων, -ον more (see Pleio- + καινός new, recent.] Epithet applied to the newest division of the Tertiary formation, distinguished from Eocene and Miocene as containing a larger proportion of fossil shells of still existing species; called also Upper Tertiary. Also applied to animals, etc., of this period. As *absol.* or *sb.* = Pliocene division or formation.

1859 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. v. 33 We derive the term Pliocene from πλείων, *major*, and καινός, *recens*, as the major part of the fossil species of the epoch are referable to living species. 1868 Dawson & Coe *Chart to...* pp. 31 (1872) The pliocene rocks of England. Include the red crag and coral-line crag of the eastern counties. 1902 *Athenæum* 12 July 51/1 Years afterwards Pliocene anthropoidea also found [Siwalik Hills].

†**Pliohippus** (plāihi·pŏs). *Palæont.* Also plaio-. [mod.L., f. *plio-* in Pliocene + Gr. ἵππος horse.] An extinct genus of horses, the fossil remains of which are found in the Pliocene and Miocene strata of N. America.

1874 O. C. Marsh in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. 3 VII. 122 *Pliohippus*. A new genus of solipeds, allied to *Equus*, found in Pliocene strata, Nebraska. 1876 *Trans. Y. Doc.*, In the newest strata was found the common horse; in the Pliocene, the *Pliohippus* and the *Protohippus* or *Hipparion*.

†**Pliolophus** (plāi·ŏlŏfŭs). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πλεῖον more + λόφος crest: see quot. 1857.] A genus of fossil perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds, whose remains are found in the Middle and Lower Tertiary strata. Hence **Pliolophid**, an animal of this genus; **Pliolophoid** *a.*, resembling this genus, or belonging to the *Pliolophidæ* or *Pliolophoidæ*, of which it is the type; *sb.* a pliolophoid animal.

1857 Owen in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XIV. 23 A new genus and species of perissodactyle quadrupeds, for which I propose the name of *Pliolophus vulpiceps*, or Fox-headed Pliolophus. *Note.* By it [the term *Pliolophus*] I ...mean that it is more near to the Lophiodont together in close affinity Hyracotherium. 1859 Pict. *Handbk. Geol. Forces, Pliolophus*, a small lophiodont mammal, whose remains have been found in eocene and miocene tertiaries.

†**Pliosaurus** (plāiŏsɔ·rŭs). *Palæont.* Also plesio-. [mod.L., f. Gr. πλείων more, Plesio- + σαῦρος lizard; so called because more near to the ancient type than the Ichthyosaurus.] A genus of fossil marine reptiles, resembling *Plesiosaurus*, but with shorter neck, larger head, and stronger jaws and teeth; their remains are found in the Upper Oolite. Also anglicized as **Pliosaur**. Hence **Pliosaurian** *a.*, of or belonging to the genus *Pliosaurus*.

1850 Buckland *Geol. Mineral.* 300 The *Pliosaurus* was a gigantic reptile, intermediate between the two preceding genera. We have two species from the Oxford and Kimmeridge-clays. 1859 Owen in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 678/1 This short-necked and big-headed amphibian. *Pliosaurus*. 1881 R. Lydekker in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 30 Further specimens of Pliosaurian affinities.

Pliss, obs. variant of Plesse *v.*

Plisky (plī·skĭ), *sb.* (*a.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.] A mischievous trick; a frolic.

1788 Burns *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xvi, Deil, as they never mair do ony, Play'd her that pliskie! 1818 Scott

Antiq. xli, I can but see reason to plac an ill phrase (?as to the *Day o' your Election*. 1883 P. HOOKHAM *Bimmerside* 134 Get them fit, and we'll soon play them a plisky.

b. As awkward plight.

1824 HOGG in R. Chambers *Ac. Songs* (1829) I. 196 Ye little ken what pains I guess, Or how severe my plisky. Q.E. 1847 E. BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* xiii, I neither wish to meet nor watch yo'r that plisky.

B. *adj.* Tricky, unladylikeness. *rare.*

1887 J. HARVEY *Dr. Dogwell's Dr.* xxi. 37 xv Auld Hubbie o' the Peebles, who was a plisky body.

Plit. *Agric.* [Invented by W. Marshall: see quot. 1778.] The slice of earth turned over by a ploughshare.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minority Agric.* 13 May 20, 1775. Each furrow... and the feeds-formed surface of each *plit*, may be... wholly exposed to the weather. (*Ibid.*, note, A smith-foll is called a *plit*, and, by analogy, a plow-full a *Plit*.) 1802 tr. *Jamieson Agric. Weath. Scott.* v. 136 Where the land is extremely steep, it is often necessary to plough directly across, throwing the plits or furrow slices all down hill. 1813 R. KER *Agric. Surveil.* 130 At its first part it is an exceedingly sharp wedge, so as to insinuate between the fastland and the plit, or furrow slice.

Plit, plite, obs. forms of PLIGHT.

† Plitch, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *plyce(o)an, 3 plycche, *Pa. t.* 4 plighte(n, 3 plyzte, plyghte. *Pa. pple.* 4 plyzt, 5 plight, 6 plyghte. [OE. a sing. salt, and impr. *plyce*, *plyc*, long. forms from **plycc-(an)*:—WGer. type **plukkjo-* pluck (whence also Du. *plucken*, LG. *plücken*, MHG., Ger. *pflücken*); see PLUCK *v.*] *trans.* To pluck, pull, unitch.

1340 trans. in *Thebroun's Anthem. Zeitschr.* (*Zeitschr. f. deutsch. Alterth.*) II. 110 Dorve he strengel holdsen wille, Sorow yplyc he Now agene gowde mid swam fingren. *Ibid.* 111 *Pat he* sorwe hadt yka sorwen harpluse and plyzt hi mid sorwen harde. 1387 *Cop Maxim.* (*Ibid.* 1901 The sword of wyt he hab up plyt. c 1390 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 628 Fandy bare sworr nere, pe frest bar pyze. c 1394 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1010 (1030) He myzt here pin mot wel be pyzte yplyzte. c 1586 *Lyt Sermonde*, 3053 Bot...yplyzt him of is mylk with eurys. c 1596 CHAUCER *Hous of Lave's Prol.* 15 And sodenly he plighte his here alonge.

Hence † **Plitching** *vbl. sb.*, plucking, carrying.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 102 Pe synnes of pi mowth are... plychyng or bere fr charyte.

Plith, obs. f. FLEDGE 18.† **Plo**, obs. f. PLOUGH.

Plont, plote (*plŏnt*), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [a. Fl. and Du. *plonen* (in Kilian only as Fl.) to pluck the wool off; in meaning identical with *blonken*, but connexion is uncertain.] *trans.* To pluck, to strip of feathers, wool, etc.; *fig.* to rob, plunder, fleece.

1824 BRANDRETH *N. C. Glass., Plont*, to pluck, to rifle voluntarily. 'See how she plonts him'. 1825 ROBINSON *Whistle Glass, To Plont*, to pluck the feathers off a fowl... 'They'll plont him'. *Ibid.* 1863 ROBERT *Borth of Tyne* 231 The goose 'll soon feel ye plont.

Hence † **Plon'ter, plotter** [see -ER 1]; cf. Du. *plotter* white leather-dresser, 'vellorum seu lanarum tonsor' (Kilian).] *Obs.*

1620 in Cochran-Patrick *Mem. Scott. Bk.* (1892) 40 Any took three of them:—George Burn, 'plonter and cumber'; James Clerk, weaver; and Annes Jaksen, 'schowr'.

‖ **Ploo.** *rare*—1. [*V. plu* in same and other senses (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.).] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Plu*, a measure of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

‖ **Ploca** (*plōʹkă*). *Rhet.* Also 6 plocha, 7 ploke (*plōʹkĭ*). [Late L. *ploca* (Mart. Capella), the rhetorical figure, a. Gr. πλοκή plaiting, f. πλέκειν to plait.] The repetition of a word in an altered or more expressive sense, or for the sake of emphasis.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Ploca*, when by an Emphasis, a word is either to praise or disgrace objected or opposed. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xiii. (Arb.) 211 *Ploke*, or the Doubler. 1640 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 109/Ploca...A figure when a word is by way of Emphasis so repeated, that it denotes not only the thing signified, but the quality of the thing. 1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 2), *Ploca*, a Rhetorical figure of Elocution, as, In that great victory Cæsar vas Cæsar. 1721 ATKINSON *Epist. Nov.* 61 It's generally called in the Parliament-style, by sometimes gave into the Plock. 1879 tr. *Longeil's Grammar* I. 336 O πλοκῆς ὀνόματος (the ante tonic, mente), is a striking example of Ploca.

Ploch, variant of PLORCH *Obs.*

Plod (*plŏd*), *v.* Also 7–8 *dial.* plod. [Known from *c* 1560 ; app. of onomatopoetic origin. (ME. *plodder* seems to be unconnected.)

Some would connect it with ME. *plod* (*plodded*), PLUD, a puddle, a pool, taking the original sense as 'to wade in a puddle, to splash through water or mud'; but no special reference to puddles or wading appears in the use of the word, which seems rather to suggest the dull sound of laboring steps on moderately firm ground.]

1. *intr.* To walk heavily or without elasticity; to move or progress laboriously, to trudge. Also *plod on*. *Ill.* and *fig.*

c 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 25, I like not this toil, for as I go plodding, I smell there two, three thefts, their heads always nodding, to close recruit wine. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Plodding through Aldersgate...with a spunge hobe under my Shoulder. 1600 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. iv. 8 Here-foot I plod I the cold ground upon. 1600 W. FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parallel* I. 9, 22 We plod on in the common Road of Schoolmaid husbandry. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 32 Plodding along through a tasteless existence. 1820 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, Wealthy I. If such there be still to be found, Who plod On the dull foggy paths of care. 1888 ROBERT *Lives to Live Above* I. xi. 340 We plodded along in profound silence.

b. *trans.* To trudge along, over, or through (a road, etc.); to make (one's way) by plodding.

1750 GRAY *Elegy* 3 The plowman homeward plods his weary way. 1808 BYRON *Ch. Harr.* III. lii, The journeying years Plod the last march of life. 1898 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xl, Nor plod the weary land to look For stiffens in the icy brook. 1903 R. D. SWAN *Pandita Ramabai* 156, In obedience to a dream, I hegannen plodded the streets of Bombay and gathered coppers as a beggar.

2. *intr.* To work with steady laborious perseverance; to toil in a laborious, sedid, monotonous fashion; to drudge, slave. *Const. at, on, upon.*

1580 J. HOOPER *Poem. & Epist.* (1850) 91 What thing is it to you brain plodding... 1592 CAMDEN *Hunter's Reform.* (1615) 120 If such a one was chosen to plodding at the Lawes, and spend much time in the Schooles. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 66 The rich Christian sits often fruitlessly plodding on the Books, but hears the Prophesies often preached to no purpose. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plod*, to labour supinely in Business, to have one's Hand full of it. 1708–74 TUSSER *Lit. Husb.* (1812) II. 288 We may suppose the passage of it agreed...'It is not worth while to plod with a single talent, for sake of the slender profit that may be made of it by the best management'. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xli, Thats you have the secret of good work—to plod on and on and keep the greatest fresh.

† **b.** *trans. Plod out*: To spend (time) in plodding. *Obs. rare.*

1710 CIBBER *Lett. Lucy* (1756) II. 194 To plod out the remainder, at home over a book.

† **3.** Of boards: see quot. 1688. *Obs.*

1505 TURNBY, *Vessels* 26 If there be any 3 ong boards which would serve to hang behind, being upbarrow, and plodding by bloods. *Ibid.* 140 Boards as cut on, Sawne, table, ends, rounds, lappes, plodde, bare and such like other stuffe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 362/1 They plod, is when Boards hang behind, and bear too much upon the wast by one plank.

† **4.** Confused with or influenced by PLOT *v.* in various senses. *Obs.* (Cf. PLOT *v.*[2] = plod.)

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taxes Exet. Water Prod.* Which makes me now complain sorrowful and plod. How and by what means they may want with God. 1663 R. BLAKE *Answering*, &c. (1848) 32 Yet since I see you plodding to plaister my calling thereby. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 2, I left a plodding what Advantages might be made of the ready Cash I had. 1778 ANNE *Hunt. Lad.* 240 They were plodding, consulted for twenty years before we forced them to consent to matters.

Plod (*plŏd*), *sb.* [f. PLOD *v.*] An act or spell of plodding; a heavy tiring walk. Also *fig.*

1880 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/8 We arranged an additional plod through this labyrinthine and treacherous bushlen. 1892 R. BARNES *Shorter Poems* 91, I'll Only life's common plod: still in repose The body and the thing when perished.

b. The sound of a heavy dull tread or the like; tramp, thud.

1902 WATSON, *Gen.* xi *Jane* 2/3 What is the noise of London? It is not the *plod, plod, tramping plod* of the horses' hoofs?

Plod, plodan, plodden, obs. ff. PLUD, -DEN.

Plod, Plodde, obs. forms of PLOUD, PLOD.

† **Ploddall**. *Obs. rare*—1. [? = *plod-all*: cf. *somewhat*, etc.] A plodder.

a 1618 *Mil. Bank.* 30 E 2 b, Our Schollers...were ploddalls of Art.

† **Ploddeill**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Origin and sense obscure: the radical part is prob. as in PLODDER 1, the ending perh. = F. *-eille* collective.] ? A company or band of thrashers or cudgellers. (*Confessio Amantis.*)

c 1522 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. 1056 (Wemyss MS.), I vow to God adha hede his weill The Scotis wenche with his ploddeill: For, cum I ayrly, cum I late, I fynd ay Annes of the gate.

† **Plodder**[1]. *Obs.* [Origin and sense uncertain: perh. f. 16th c. Fr. (and mod. Norm. dial.) *plaudir* for *palaudir* ? to thrash, swingle, belabour...cudgell...; to vse roughly...handle rudely' (Cotgr.).] ? One who belabours or handles roughly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* (1882 Flours and ploddens, pilled here goddess, Kyld of pe comyns, & cryelle cares did. *a* 1425 *Wynton's Cron.* VII. 2998 (Royal MS.), I vow to God nefne man grene stere The Scotis wenche ploddere. (Cf. prec.)

Plodder[2] (*plŏdəɹ*). [f. PLOD *v.* + -ER 1.] One who plods, **a.** Usually, One who works slowly and laboriously; a persevering toiler, a drudge.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 86 Small have continual plodders ever won, Save base authority from others books. 1892 WEBB *Hist. Trade Unionism* 313 Being an industrious quiet plodder at his loom (he) took the degree of M. of Arts. 1782 JAMESON *Idler* No. 91 ¶ 13 Wealthy plodders were only purveyors for men of spirit. 1890 S. DOBELL *Roman* vi. (1898) I...Work that must be paid often, like the plodder for yonder field?

b. One who trudges in walking. *rare.*

1892 W. STEVENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 59 Old travellers...Deborah Dick, Thro' thick and thin a Plodder.

Hence † **Plo'dderly** *adv.*, after the manner of a plodder; laboriously, obscurely.

c 1604 BRADSHAW (Simon M.), 1702 in *Athenæum* 27 Jan. (1894) 109/1 Pronunciation of vile speeches in vile places... in the most plodderly plotted show of Lady Asaph.

Plo'dding, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb PLOD; walking heavily, trudging; toiling or striving with laborious industry.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 361 Vnbreathed plodding purposes vp The crudely spirits in the arteries. 1894 MACLEOD *Trimarch.* Wks. 1891 IV. 135 No worthy companion can be done by so without continued plodding and worthlessness to our fates and sensitive additions. 1899 L. MERRY *Bellander-Nix.* 24 (1891) I. 190 Between the plodding of a metre through a Church-yard, and the walk of a Goss, what a difference! 1892 *Athenæum* 9 May 600/3 After laborious plodding through page after page of the lesson.

So **Plod-plodding**, dongrunting a continuous thudding sound.

1880 BLACK *Shandon* III. iv. 74 They had by this time grown quite accustomed to the dull plodding of the rain.

Plodding (*plŏdiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. PLOD *v.* + -ING 2.] That plods; walking or working slowly and laboriously; diligent without brilliancy; persevering.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 37 Let the industrious Reader thinke what dregs plodde can be gleand vnder plodding pulpet. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iv. A dull, plodding face, still looking in a direct line. 1608 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 72 A Plodding Student is a kind of alchymist or Projector of Notes. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 198 The Plodding Countryman overlooks such Visitudines of Nature. 1702 ROGERS *Ab. of Court* v. 71, A solemn plodding Ass that goes all the pace. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t. Ser.* II. 168, 1689–1727 The English are considered as comparatively a slow plodding people.

Hence **Plo'ddingly** *adv.*, **Plo'ddingness.**

1597 M'ASSIE *tr. Pontheus* 118 (1) 13 For his kin 225 bondy craft men...will ploddingly do his day labor. 1882 OSBORN *Hist. Engl. People* IV. 15, 2 213 Grenville was ploddingly industrious. 1882 H. E. MANNING *Fennell of St.* I. 1. 22, 103 Out of the dulness and the ploddingness.

Plodge (*plŏdʒ*), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* Also **plodge.** [Onomatopoetic; allied to PLOD, but with expressive change of final consonant: perh. influenced by *plunge.*] *intr.* To wade or walk heavily in water, soft ground, or anything in which the feet stick.

1825 BRANDRETH *N. C. Glass., Plodge*, to wade through water, to plunge. 1829 ROBERTSON *Wesley Gloss.* To *Plodge*, to plunge up and down in water with the feet. 1863 ROBERT *Borth of Tyne* 77 To see the folks a' dockin'...men an' wives together plodg'd. 1883 *Percist. in Waggoners* 63 What work to plodge through it [weather] is! how! after beat!

† **Plod-shoe.** *Obs.* [f. PLOD *v.* + SHOE.] A strong clumsy shoe, in which one walks heavily.

1647 WARWICK *and Pet. Essex* 18, 250 Because I hav'n a pair of plod shoes, and a dirty sheet, you think a woman won't venture upon me for a husband. 1705 — *Cuckold* 1. ii. 24 How like a dog will you look, with a pair of plod shoes, your hair cropt? 1708 *A handful of notes upon occasion, your hair cropt?* A handful of notes upon occasion.

Plog, **plogh**, **e**, **plob**, obs. ff. PLOUGH.

Plogge, plobe, obs. forms of PLAY *sb.* and *v.*

Ploimate (*plŏiməit*), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ploimus*, mod. pl. (C. J. Hudson, 1884) (f. Gr. πλοῖμος fit for sailing, seaworthy, f. πλόος, πλοῦς to sail) + -ATE 1.] Of or pertaining to the *Ploima*, a division of *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, having no foot, and progressing only by swimming.

Plo'ter, *v. dial.* [Akin to FLOUNDER.] *intr.* To work in an ineffective way; to potter; to dawdle.

1848 DE QUINCEY *Lexiphan & Autocr. Wks.* 1858 IX. 284 She shifted her hand, and 'pottered' amongst the papers for full five minutes. 1895 LIZ MACLAREN *Sister Bess* vii, What are ye plotterin' about here for?

Plok(ke, Plom, Plomage, obs. forms of FLOCK, FLOW, PLUMAGE.

† **Plomayle.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *plomail* (*Monstrelet Chron.* 14...) a plume; cf. L. *plūmāle* (feathers).] Plumage.

1500 *Lorck. Rich. Redeles* v. 72 Pey plucked the plomayle from pe pore drowne.

Plombe, Plombette, obs. ff. PLUMB, PLUMMET.

‖ **Plombgomme** (*plōbgŏm*). *Min.* [F., fr. prec. + *gomme* GUM.] = PLOMBIÈRITE.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 746 *Plombgomme*. This last occurs in a dirty brownish or orange-yellow. 1868 WATTS *Fowl. Chem.* IV. 683 *Plombgomme*, syn. with PLOMBIÈRITE. 1878 DANA *Min.* ed. 5/377 It...occurs (who died in 1874) in mild or loose fruit, sometimes plumbgomme and waste it a combination of oxyd of lead, aluminia, and water.

Plombièrite (*plŏ̃bi-ĕrəit*). *Min.* [f. Plombières, FRANCE: see -ITE 1 2 b.] (See quots.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 683 *Plombièrite*, a hydrated silicate of calcium, formed by the action of a hot mineral spring at Plombières on an old Roman mortar. 1868 DANA *Min.* 708, 9 This *Plombièrite*...is a gelatinous substance, which hardens in the open air, formed from the thermal waters of Plombières.

Plome, Plomet'e, -ette, -it, Plomp, obs. forms of PLOM, PLUMB, PLUMMET, PLUMMET, PLUMP.

† **Plona.** *Obs. rare*—1. App. an alteration of an orig. *plana*, PLANE *sb.*?

(There has been suggested, but appears to be formally impossible.)

c 1440 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (1911) 50 Se palme and se, pyalme, se pirie, se plone [*plona* Lyne, *plane*, *plat orig.* Lyne, lene] se lustgarn leuist, lasyng lateste.

Plong, plonge, obs. forms of PLUNGE.

Plonge (*plŏnʒ*), *sb. Forestry.* [After F. *plongée.*] 'The superior slope given to the parapet' (Shoequester *Milit. Encycl.* 1853). = PLUNGE *sb.* 6.

† **Plonge** (*plŏnʒ*), *v. Obs.* [var. of PLUNGE.] *trans.* To cleanse (an open drain or sewer) by stirring up the mud at the bottom so that the outward flow may carry it off.

1852 *Illustrator Lond. Ladies'* (1861) II. 253/1 *Hist. 400/6* 'When we go ploughing', one must said, 'we has long poles with a piece of wood at the end of them, and we sets up the end... while the fellers a going down ... and lets out the water, mud, and all, into the Thames'.

Plongeon, variant of PLUNGEON, *Obs.*

Plonket, Plonts, obs. forms of PLUCKET, PLAIT.

Plos, obs. form of FLOOSE.

Plosk, Plooky, *etc.* : see PLOUK, PLOUKY.

Plop (plɒp), *sb.* and *adv.* [Echoic : cf. FLOP.]

A. *sb.* The sound made by a smooth object dropping into water without splashing, by water falling in a small mass, or by bursting bubbles in boiling liquid; the act of falling with this sound.

1833 M. EDGEW *Four Cottages* 12, We tugged at the table beneath, and first one big stone came out of the nearthen clay, with a plop. 1863 RICHARDSON *Iceland* 102 The plop plop of the frogs and pools. 1881 G. ALLEN *Life Darwin* I. 9 The wave of thought and feeling...stayed on the unruffled pond of eighteenth century opinion by the startling plop of Buffon's little pebble. 1892 LAWRENCE *Camping Life* 81 We threw two stones into the water, at the quick plop of which the anglet would hasty to the spot.

B. *adv.* or *int.* With a plop.

1824 THOMSON *Wand. Fal. Cornwall.* ii. (the adventurer backwards towards the coming wave, and as it reaches her ancles: she cries down to it, 1863 RICHARDS *Water-Bab.* iii. A few great drops of rain fell plop into the water.

Plop (plɒp), *v.* [Echoic : cf. PBR., and FLOP *v.*] *intr.* To fall with or as with a plop; to drop *into* or *upon*; to plump, flop. *To plop up* : To rise with a plop, as a bubble, etc. Also *trans.* in causative sense.

1820 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 12 The brook, which I have ...watch'd with joy till bursting off it plops its running goulies of wild overspring streams. 1859 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, An apple plops on your nose, and makes you a world's wonder and glory. 1867 KINGSLEY *Captain's Command* iii, The schnorrel had plopped into the sea far ahead.

Hence **Plopping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1807 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 34 The plopping gate's sharp, screamy clutch. 1843 A. DUNN *St. Kenneth's Parish* 121, 228 Plumbago and ornithology as of many small creatures. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 589/1 The plopping of the waves against the wall.

† **Plorabund,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. type **plorabund-us*, f. *plōrāre* to weep.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Plorabund*, one that weepeth much.

Ploration (plɒrē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *plōrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *plōrāre* to weep.] Weeping. So **Plo·ratory** *a.*, weeping, mournful.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 908 Pickwick and Co. were not their plorations on the line of 'Alfric's swarthy sons'.

1858 MARIA *Repos. Lett.* 361 The shedding of tears; ploration. 1872 *Cornhill* A. *the Commune* 48 By these doleful plorations we mean the expression of loss and pain.

† **Ploro,** *v. Obs.* rare—°. In 5 **plowre.** [ad. L. *plōrāre*, F. *pleurer*.] *Intr.* To weep, wail.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Plorare, or weppe, *ploro*, *Ans. Dict.*, Plorrynge, or weppynge, *plorans*.

Plosh, dial. form of PLASH *sb.*[1]

Plot (plɒt), *sb.* Also 5–7 plotte, 6–7 plott. [Appears in late OE. (see sense 2), if indeed the single instance belongs to this word, and then not till late 14th c.] in senses 3–7 not before 16th c. Origin unknown. See also the collateral form *plat* (PLAT *sb.*[3]), which arose in the 16th c., and was for two centuries or more common in all senses exc. 1 and 3. Senses 3–6 are found earlier in *plat*. For the relations between the two, see PLAT *sb.*[3] As to sense 7 see the note under branch III.]

I. † **1.** A small portion of any surface (*e. g.* of the skin, a garment) differing in character or aspect from the rest of the surface; a patch, spot, mark. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 113-6 He hadde a cote of symondene...As it were rasked in many places with many sondri colours. Of purple hem a plotte, and pers a plotte of rubeuous spoille. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Plotte, or plotte, *cicatrix*-*icis*. *Med. Pict. Idiom good plots.* 1583 *Leet Rolls* in T. Watson *Conturie of Lone* (Arb.) 89 I could finde nothing but...loose settinges, where I eyed fayre women, and a rabble of asses, where I framed a plot of wisdome. 1598 HARINGTON *Epig.* I. 38 The men shave a plot from forward upon the crowne of their heads. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 229 The horse will be...full of scabs and raw plots about the neck. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1525/4 A Bayle over Mares, a Star shaded upon the side of her Cheek. 1821–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 420 Very severe pustules, forming circular plots of a brown, or reddish hue.

2. An area or piece (of small or moderate size) of ground, or of what grows or lies upon it; *esp.* one used for some special purpose, indicated by the context; a patch, spot. Cf. PLAT *sb.*[3] 1.

c 1000 CHARMS in Lindisfarne *Gospels* 440 (Bouterwek) Wylle ic sporne ofter fare fare ic hebbe & ryde Wo ic beonne ne gon to plote, no huel me tolt, ne fiurh me forwat, ne land me lemt. 1583 in *Memor. of Howard. Exp.* (Scott.) 460 An acre of rayelow in a nether plotte. 1590 COLTON *Disciples* (1596) 103 We imagine vainly...A little plotte of grounde where we maye dwelle in peace. c 1600 *Pilgrim & Lady* (Ball), And why that spare Gil pennance to the frier, Ayll some sayn the plot of flowres hale! 1673 TOWNS. *Magd.* (1828) 213 In Cambridge they, I found agree, a trading plot. 1790 BURNS *Mem. W.* 111. 1. 3 This greene plot shall be our stage. 1598 PEACHAM *Fruit. Gard.* 87 To find a What pleasure to a plot of strawbes. 1864 MOZLEY *Sermons at Oxford* xv. 1. 227 Fiery countrymen have but one plot To keep a tow on. 1880 *Sermons. Herbert in Youth*, who are the real plot of future war or want. 1889 STEVENS *Mariner's Mag.* i. 6, 14 We call any plain Superficies, whose Sides are unequal ...a Plot, as of a Field, Wood, Park ...and the like. 1720 WELLWOOD *Exilly. Nat.* 96, 136 The little plots, which the several families possess, and cultivate. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rural Life Eng.* 82 The trim hedges, the green plots before the doors. 1852 *Lond. Rep.* Weekly Notes 80/2 A land company ...afterwards sold the adjoining land in building plots.

† **b.** The place on which a building, town, city, etc. is situated; site, situation. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* A iij b, The plot of the Castell standeth so naturally strong. 1552 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* ii. 1. (1895) 119 Chose ... in all poynts, beholdyng a lyttle, as farforth as the plotte or place suffereth. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1249/1 He likewise began ...the strengthening of Arbeton with garrets and other fortifications, the foundation and plot of the bridge of Cassingh. 1610 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 104 They who founded it...were so blind as that they neuer considered better the plot of Charledon. 1619 T. M. *Progr. to London of Nat. I* (Camd.) He bestowed this day in surveying of the plots and fortifications [of Berwick].

II. In the following senses *plat* occurs earlier; see PLAT *sb.*[3]

3. A ground-plan of a building, city, field, farm, or any area or part of the earth's surface; a map, a chart: = PLAT *sb.*[3] 2. *Obs. or arch.* exc. in *U. S.*

1550 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* ii. *Post.*, To drawe the plotte of any countrie (but you shall come to, to survey as wele be. 1570–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 439 Hannibal...drew a plot of a City ...and caused it to be built and inhabited. 1648 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 30 The English plotters are verie ill made, and the land wrong drawne where you have the plotte. 1665 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 6. 11 How to take the Plot of a Field at one Station. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Protract a Plot* (among Sailors), is to make a small Draft in the Plot or Chart in that Latitude and Longitude, where the Ship is supposed to be at that time. 1773 JOHNSON *Whit. Islands* Wks. X. 330 The rules of the compleat of Plots...To whole plot is easily traced. 1881 *Gentleman's Mag. Apr.* 513 It will be seen on reference to the plot of the place.

† **b.** *fig.* The type or representation *of* something. *Obs. rare.*

1597 MONTGOMERY *Wind Sidonnus* ii. 24 Blessed be him that is the plot of evil, Untaste, corrupted, vanquished by the devil.

† **4.** *fig.* A sketch or outline of a literary work. Cf. PLAT *sb.*[3] 3. *Obs.*

1598 PAYNE *Exped. Scot. Prof.* D iij b, Least I seal secretarily be doubted by the plot of my Prologue, to frust make the hearers of my battle (who the preparation of against Perers man, I will here leave of former groups of Preface. 1654 LD. DIGBY in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 111 It hath pleased your more excellent Majesty to honour me with a little Plott of my simple penning, which I termed *Chyfas Nova*. 1664 *Becon Advt. Learn.* ii. Disc. § 13 Such a plain truth and intended to intimate; may...without fear to any publique designation. 1698 *Manuscript* in *Spicil. Bowerianum* v. 1. 170 Why, sure, this plot is drawn false; here's no such thing.

† **b.** ? A device, a design. *Obs. rare.*

1600 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 80 Hee...makes me plots of set faces, before he speakes one wise word.

† **5.** A plan or scheme for the constitution or accomplishment of anything; a purpose, device, design, scheme: = PLAT *sb.*[3] 4. *Obs.* (exc. as in 7).

1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1397/1 That the calendar once reformed according to this plot, need never hereafter either to be altered or amended. 1598 STOWE *Chron.* (ed. Wks. Alabst) 609/1 There have been divers good plots devised, and wise counsels advisedly put in information of that realme. 1607 T. SUTTON *Brotherly Perswasion* E 3, I marry yet could hee bringht...to thinke that Gods and plot of Church gouernment as such scholmen and magistrat as the perpetuall and onely fit gouernment for Christian Church...being for such a Monarchye as this is. c 1650 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 310 This is the great design and plot of the gospel. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 569 A design or policy of the Devil...to counter-work God Almighty in the plot of christianity.

6. The plan or scheme of any literary invention, as a play, poem, or work of prose fiction. Cf. PLAT *sb.*[3] 5.

1589 LODGE & *Fraunce* (*Tit. after*) Comedy] for the Gentlemen vse: Vn, Like to themselues all Spirit, Fancy, Wit In which plots shrub] be suitable as a Flower. 1597 W. BUCKNER *Mous. of Silv.* ep. ded. To the Plots of the best Poets may sometimes have a hole picke'd to them. 1730 HAWKESW. *Adapter*, no. 8 18, To compare the *plot of a play*. 1759 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 435 The whole plot of these five stories is no more than a young lady beginning to prick her finger with a needle. 1832 LYTTON *Math. Students, Pericles* v. I. 118 In every narrative, epoet is a certain succession of events...which, in a work of fiction, is called a plot. 1858 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* ii. 28 In the plot of the Odyssey, symmetry is obvious at first sight: in the plot of the Iliad, it has to be sought out.

III. Probably influenced by CABPLOT.

[Campbell was used in Fr. from the 14th c., and occurs in *Ring.* c 1375. It might be some more correct to view *plot* in this sense as short for *complot* under the influence of the senses 'plan, scheme, or device', already present in 5. The usage probably became widely known in connexion with the 'Gunpowder Plot'.]

7. A plan or project, secretly contrived by one or more persons, to accomplish some wicked, criminal, or illegal purpose; a conspiracy; also in later use, dangerously for a sly plan, an innocent scheme.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. 1. 30 Plots have I laide, Inductions dangerous,...To set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate. 1607 VICARS (title) Machiavilian Mysteries: or, Treasons Master-peece, The Powder-plot. Invented by hellish Hatches. c 1630 CHURCH *Sykhamus* v. iv, He only knew All Plots, and conspirers of his villanies. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 83 Plots, true or false, are necessary things To raise up commonwealths, and ruin kings. 1683 EXPOSTE *Popery* 18 Lond. The Popish Plot since...began now notably to dwindle, then the folly, knavery, imposition, and giddiness of Oates. 1789 EDMUND *Cons. V.* 76 Who 1813 V. 338 The author of this dangerous plot was Charles, duke of Bourbon. 1858 THACKERAY *Greate IV.* xxiv. 177 They could not...have suspected the plots which were laid for their destruction. 1862 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 182 There were two plots...The object of the great Whig plot was to raise the nation in arms against the government. The lesser plot, commonly called the Rye House plot,...had for its object the assassination of the king and of the heir-presumptive.

IV. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* : in sense 2, as *plot-builder*, *-place*; **plot-divided** *a.*, divided into plots; in sense 6, as *plot-building*; *-construction*; in sense 7, as *plot-cackler*, *-maid* (see MAID *n.* 4 c), *-master*, *-monger*, *-night*, *-weaver*; **plot-proof** *a.*, proof against plots.

1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 253/1 The fault (found) with the average successful American novel is that its workmanship is inferior; inferior to its 'plot-building and invention. 1866 W. WATSON *Uncancelled Ghost* 4 The last 'plotmaster of these innocent brethren's orders. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Towne Conncil* 72 [She] then took upon him with his Instituall Philolethes, to be an Actor, an orator or a broker. 1883 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 220 Rice, which they grow...on the wet system, in 'plot-divided terraces. 1861 *Pictorial Press* 3 June 1 The 'plot-holders in the Eastern Cemetery held their annual meeting Monday night. 1863 C. MACKENZIE *Fifteen months* III. 8, The rain that he was *plot*-mad, and also set him at work on a subscription plot. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 208 *Mrs. Mason*, 'parlour' or '*plot-night' Miss Fawkes' travels or gingerbread made of ordinary household flour. 1811 SOUTH *Theol. Ch. Birth* xxxii. (1829 60) The Gun Powder Plot, whose suppression hath engrossed the *plot-place of its name. 1822 SOUTH *Wesl. Ch.* iv. 58, I The parish-Kings To quite beyond other Kings, out of the Under Acts hand, of our brains: '*plot-proofs. 1892 *Dublin Rev. Apr.* 311 The most successful...of all these *plot-weavers was...the Secretary Cecil.

Plot (plɒt), *v.*[1] [f. PLOT *sb.*]

I. *trans.* To make a plan, map, or diagram of (an existing object, as a portion of the earth's surface, a building, etc.); to draw to scale; to lay down on a map (as the position of a place, a ship's course); to represent by a plan or diagram (the course or result of any action or process). Also with *down*. *Also fig.*

1597 GEORGE FRANCISCUS *Portrayt.* To Edm., Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 106 You may see plotted downe many goodnes full of supernaut sweetnes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* To Rdr., Reader therefore...that this treatise plotteth diuers Cornwall, as it now standeth. 1665 SYLVIUS *Mariner's Mag.* v. 10. 18 How to Plot a Field by the Rule before going. 1788 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, All these, or parcels of land, are either such as need not be plotted for feeding their measure...or such as cannot be conveniently measured without plotting or protraction. 1859 TENNYSON *Maud.* x. *Maxwell, Odours*, i. 28 If we plot the disturbance curve on the same scale. 1860 *Mem. Marine Mag.* VII. 136 The Commander...had so plotted the rock upon his chart. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Mercantile Law* 34 The results, tabulated or plotted into curves ...form permanent records of the general value. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 940/1 Plotting down this position on the chart, it appeared that Cape Rivers, on the island of Celebes, was the nearest land, bearing S. by E. 105 miles.

b. To make or draw by plotting. *rare.*

1886 H. S. BROOKS *Anthology.* 68, [1871] 30 They were busy plotting their maps.

2. To make a plan of (something to be laid out, constructed, or made, as a city, fortress, garden, railway). Also with *out*.

1588 SHAKES. *Pers. Gent* 630 He give to Bashful Eath a piece: And spurring it to compasse well become, There plotteth out a towne by measured space. 1590 GREENE *Royal Exchange* Ep. Ded., Our Cities of London...plotted and fashioned by Brute. 1649 BULWER *Logo. Anthrop.* (1653) 133 When three wrinkles plot out the Land from the Sea to place. 1667 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. Drama.* (1812) 40 His tragedy of 'Dido, Queen of Carthage', is also regularly plotted out. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 488 Unless the line of the smaller curvature be plotted out.

b. To lay *out* (land) in plots.

1889 C. D. WARNER *Stud. South.* & *West* xx. 384 There is not level ground for a large city, but what there is is plotted out for sale.

3. To plan, contrive, or devise (something to be carried out or accomplished); to lay plans for. Now always in evil sense.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 119 What ignorig not a little to this commonde, that was never plotted for his advantage. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 10 He had first plotted a warre against the Indians. 1633 QUEEN *God's Revenge* ix. 84 As they plotted the ...conclusion, Another and damnable gunpowder-treason. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet. Theat.* 1030 Hannibal plotted many things. 1708 *Gent. of Mile-Ditch* which he hath thus plotted and contrived. 1710 SWIFT *Sport Wks.* 1814 I The great Man and Woman...who used to sit and plot the Welfare of us their Children. 1841 LANE *Arabian Nts.* I. 93 Thereupon, I will plot his destruction with my wife and women, like as he hath plotted with his cursing and perfidy. 1888 R. BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* I. xv. 230 A...persuasion that whosoever he had foolishly plotted, he had never plotted unsuccessfully.

b. With *infinitive* or *clause*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 78 The subtill Traytor This day had plotted .. To murther me. 1602 B. JONSON *Sir Alex. to Mont.* (Qo) C 3, A Mip labouring (poore wretch) to undermine me and I, all vnwares, to worke against my selfe. 1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle* (1612) Bb 2, Hell plotted by adulce and drift How to reduce him from allegeance, will To reasons marriage. 1650 (*Lawson's*) *Lat. Customs* 18 They plotted to go to the Bay three and twelve times before a prince and offered him a throne. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 51 *And* plot with thee to destroy him.

4. *fig.* To form a plan, device, or plot (in modern use, always for some evil, reprehensible, or hostile end); to scheme, lay plans, contrive, conspire. *To plot it*, to do the plotting.

1602 J. CARPENTER *Pleasant Metam. Pilgrim* 1 Wil he beginneth and naturally he plotteth, why, whosoeuer hee bee. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxvii. 12 The wicked plotteth against the iust. *c* 1700 DAVIES *Mirr. Quakers* (1715) 1 Prel. 18 For the Quakers, we indeed, have not plotted against the government. 1850 TENNYSON *Maud* v. ii. 19 Oh crafty one, with whom among the gods, Plotted thou woe? 1857 ROBERTSON, *Whitby Rose Arms* 108 We've had about enough of your plots. 'Tis plot & feats now on.

†**5.** *trans.* To devise the plot or story of (a literary work). *Obs.*

1598 NASHE *Jaffeus Wiccius* Wks. (Grosart) III. 136 Hee referreth nothing to me to aske thing but plotting Plaies, wherein he was his craft-master. *c* 1630 DRUMMOND *Jr. Hilliard's Ent. Jr. Prince* 6, Having plotted and penned his plays.

Plot (plɒt), *n.*[2] [ad. F. *parlour* (*palotte*, *plotte*) to form into a ball (*pelote*): see PELLET [1], and cf. PLATOON.] To solidify (soap) paste) by pressure in a mortar (*Soldtman*). Hence **Plotting** *vbl. sb.*: **Plotting-machine**, a machine for solidifying soap.

1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 181, see The soap is ready for the final operation, known as 'plotting' (from the French, *pilonner*), in which the paste is subjected to enormous pressure..in order to force out any.. bubbles of a vaporous kind. 1888 *Ibid.* 200 machine sometimes called a plotting machine.

†**Plot-hook.** *Sc. Obs.* [appy. a perversion of *Pilate*, in accordance with some popular etymology.] Pilate; in later popular use, the devil.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 182 There was a cry herd in the mercat cross of Edinburgh at the hours of midnight.. namelie and cryit be the proclamer thaird the summondis of Pilatok, quhilk devuris all men to compeir.. befoirs the throne of his hiche Maiestie. *c* 1587 MERCINGTON *Comm. xxii.* The two last times that he call to account, And yet compeld at Plotock to appear. 1719 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. ii, And severe times close her progress had beset the poor, Till Plotock comes with troops of Legislating, blear-eyd Elves, with the crooks of black tarbrand canes.

Plote, plot (plōt), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Also **ploat**, **ploant**, **plont**, **plott**, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Origin uncertain. In S. E. Sc. and north. Eng. the *o* is long, as in *mote*.]

1. *trans.* To scald, to parboil; to plunge into boiling water.

1702 ROBERT *Tinol. Hist.* Deb. vii. E'en while the tea's filled reeking round, Rather than plot a louder tongue, Treat him.. 1824 MACKENZIE (*Galloway*), *Ploted*, *Plotted*, *Scalded*, or suddenly plunged in boiling water. 1894 PEACOCK *N. C. Gloss.*, *To plote a pig* is to pour scalding water upon it, which causes the hair to come off. 1825 JAMIESON *Scottish Catch Kettle* 103 The water scauders but To plot thy skin.

2. To scorch, burn.

1785 W. TENNANT *Journal. Tiphet'd* 9, I never wanne siller gat, But a my pouches it wou'd plot, And scorch them out. 'T was out bot. 1824 W. NICHOLSON *To Tobacco* xvii, Let Wiltshere plot us' tane' duty cheese. 1880 PAUL *Aberdeen.* 98 Yin like to be plotted wi' heat.

Plote, Plotkorn : see PLOAT, PLATFORM.

Plotful (plɒ·tful), *a.* *rare*[−1]. [f. PLOT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of plots; scheming.

1632 FALCONB. *Cth. Gard. Treas.* I. i, Not so the statesman's words his plotful head.

Plotinian (plɒtī·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Plotinus*, n. Gr. Πλωτῖνος, proper name.] Of or pertaining to Plotinus (A. D. *c* 204–270), the most noted philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, the doctrines of which he taught at Rome. So **Plotiˈnic**, **Plotiˈnical** *adjs.*, in same sense; **Plotˈinism**, the system or teaching of Plotinus; **Plotˈinist**, a follower of Plotinus; **Plotˈinize** *v. intr.*, to imitate, or philosophize in the manner of, Plotinus.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 1. It want needs fall under one or other of those two Generic Heads to the Platonical Hierarchies last mentioned. *Ibid.* 250 Which Platonick Doctrine, may well pass for a Commentary upon Empedocles. 1864 WEBSTER, *Plotinist*. 1869 MCCOSH & STIRLING *Reg. Rel. Life* VIII. 228 Cousin condenses his summary of the Plotinian doctrine into three theses. 1880–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1839 They Platonized more than they Platonized in their religious philosophy. 1908 W. M. MACKENZIE in *Expositor* Feb. 160 Anything to the Plotinic, mystical prayer.. has this effect connected to it, to elevate the sense-life into the life of reason.

Plotless (plɒ·tles), *a.* [f. PLOT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a plot or story; having no plot.

1704 *Spectator* (1856) 1, Van's Homely, Plotless Plays were made our Stock. 1880 *Standard* 29 Mar. 3 The curious plotless story called 'Eavesdrop'.

Hence **Plotlessness**.

1893 J. LACY in *Lond. Mag.* Dec. 648/1 The plotlessness .. of modern plays.

†**Plotmeal**, *adv. Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. PLOT *sb.* 1 + -MEAL.] A piece at a time, piece by piece.

c 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2030 (Arundel's) books of governaunce Of which, and eek of Cycles of regyment Of princes, planed therein I to translate.

†**Plotment**. *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -MENT.] ? An allotment, apportionment.

1634–5 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 1164 All which the poore people dare not deny them; and therefore..doe make cars, beasts and pleasures upon themselves to pay them.

Plott, obs. f. PLOT; var. PLOT *sb.*[2] (sense 4).

Plotted (plɒ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Planned, premeditated, pre-arranged by a plot. 1609 BP. HALL *Pt.* viii, Such as lay your head shall ryghtly Mix plotted mischiefs. 1614 E. LISLE tr. *Bartas's Ocynade* v. 18, 111 With wondrous readinesse..he begins his plotted Tale. *a* 1700 SOUTH *Sermon at Court* v. 66, By attacks I mean the plotted mischiefs. 1899 MACRAE, *Lyon Memoirs* I. 170 They (Gordon) slip out of the (Twiped house, and take their plotted ways.

2. Laid down or delineated as or in a plan or chart.

1612 SYLVES. *Allusts, Dreadful's Fifty-eth.* 18 The Plaudium for describing the courses of planets) Chim. 1893–6 *Cal. Hatt. Nebraska* 134 A plotted chart of monuments is furnished to each student desiring it, at the cost of the price of the chart.

3. Constructed or furnished with a plot.

1702 D'URFEY *Tales Pref.* a 3 b, The plotted Drama.

Plotter (plɒ·tər), *sb.*[1] [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

†1. One who makes a plan or map. *Obs.* rare.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Wilts* 1, to Many Surveyors and plotters of land seem to have a special curiosite in observing the variation of the compasse.

2. One who plots or devises anything; a planner, schemer; one who invents or constructs a dramatic or literary plot. *Now rare.*

1589 HARDY *Martine Month's Mind* Wks. (Grosart I. 181 Those gentlemen..are not to be Church plotters, nor contrive wealth causes, such as we are. 1598 F. MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 283 Anthony Munday our best plotter. 1608 in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 68 In so short a time to be accomodated, a most humble Pageant, the workmanship and plotters thereof having not past twelve dayes at most after their first warning. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. lv. 72 A great plotter, and a great writer.

3. *spec.* One who contrives or joins in a fabulous or wicked plot; a conspirator.

1608 *Pres. agst. Late Practises* 108, I will name in the Jamaican voyage..Hays were the principallest plotters and procurers of it. 1644 LADY BRILLIANA *Harley* III. iv. 34 Plotters of these villanies. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Apr., Amongst the plotters for poisoning the late King. 1736 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 230 The baffled Plotter is no dull on a Gibbet. 1820 PERCY *Reliques* I. ii. 306 But for all yon plotters That ever shook a kingdom!

Plottery. *nonce-wd.* [f. PLOTTER: see -ERY.] The action of a plotter; plotting, scheming.

1893 BARON TWEE 220, I look, I've seen..a score matters hardly light Her way back to the world by dint of plottery.

Plotting (plɒ·tĭng), *vbl. sb.*[1] [-ING[1].] The action of PLOT *v.*[1] in various senses.

1593 WARNER *Cæsar's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 43 Without envy more, thereafter, or plotting on my part. I shall live to Date 28 in all. 1607 [? NORTON] *Farm. Hust.* 20, 121 Two principall instruments, to indeede to the plotting of grounds, .. as plotting tables, and the Theodolite. 1612 DONNE *Def. Epic.* Wks. 1839 IV. 102 Our admired Fletcher.. neither understood moment planning, nor that which they call 'the decorum of the stage'. 1683 *Kenh. Rank.* (1685) V. 305 Ben Hastings, Esqre, will all Plotting disclose, And the Lawes of the Nation shall punish the Foes. 1832 LYTTON *Godolphin* II. 180 Expenses, beloved plotting. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 320/2 The term 'plotting' is applied to the process of laying down on paper the plan of the ground which has been surveyed. 1893 *Athenæum* 27 June 784/2 The initial plotting and construction necessary.. should have occupied less time..than the trivialities which have been allowed to take their place.

b. *Comb.* in sense 'used in plotting or drawing to scale,' as *plotting-book*, *-paper*, *-scale*; in sense 'forming plots', as *plotting-school*.

1881 T. HARDY *Hypocrite Reform* No. 32 (1715) I. 220 May be you come To have my Doxy That that set up the Plotting-school. 1892 BAKER *Disc. Sh.*, etc., *Plotting-scale*, a mathematical instrument used in plotting or setting off lengths of lines in surveying. 1899 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 401/2 The plotting-book is a cheap rectangular note-book. 1899 *Blackpool's Mag.* July 1/2/1 A..specimen whose imagination is let loose upon a plotting paper.

Plotting, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see PLOT *v.*[2]

Plotting (plɒ·tĭng), *ppl. a.* [f. PLOT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That plots, scheming.

1898 D'URFEY (title) A Fond Husband, or the Plotting Sisters: a Comedy. 1798 ROSCOMMON *Christian Advice* IV. 1284. 115 Have I not called thine the plotingest beast in the universe? 1899 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. I. 476 The hostility of Wigan seemed their sovereign that they would defend him against all plotting Achitophels and rebellious Absaloms.

Hence **Plottingly** *adv.*

1720 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 208 Those never ..could be so Chrisdonus, so foolishly secure, yet so plottingly wise, to his Lady. 1884 LAWRENCE *Extended Frnds.* 32 Frederick the Great, with head dropped plottingly.

Plotkorn, -**corn**, obs. forms of PLATCOCK.

Plotty (plɒ·tĭ), *sb. Sc.* Also **plot**(t)ie. [f. PLOTE, PLOT *v.* + -Y.] A hot drink, composed of wine or spirits with hot water and spices.

1824 *Scott. St. Ronan's* xxviii, Get us a jug of mulled wine—plotty, as you call it. *Ibid.*, Your plotie is excellent, ever since I taught you to mix the spices in the right proportion. 1887 J. STRATTON *Lit. Scotland Chron.*, etc. 104 E. D. [i.] Ales, or tat' your morning plotty.

Plotty (plɒ·tĭ), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. PLOT *sb.* + -Y.] Connected with a plot or intrigue.

1901 *Literature* 1 June 491/1 It is a relief to read the 'plotty' incident at the end in connexion with this statement.

†**Plond**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **plod**. [Derivation unknown.] A green sod, a turf.

1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. (1844), xli [aid of stiling, half pattis, half plodis. *Ibid.*, in'' land of stiling, pattis & plodis. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 208 They are supplied with turf and heather from the moors, and a sort of green sods, called plands, which they cast in the exhausted mosses.

Plough, plow (plau), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [Late OE. *plōh* (*plōg*), = ON. *plógr* (in Eigsmál 19–1118 c.); so Sw. *plog*, Da. *plovg*, *plov*; in OFris. *plōch* (EFris. *plog*, NFris. *plooger*), MLG. *plōch*, *plōg*, MDu. *ploech* (Du. *ploeg*), OHG. *pfluog* (MHG. *pfluc*, Ger. *pflug*).—Teut. type **plōgo-* or **plōko-*, whence also Lombard Lat. *plo'mum*, -*us* (Du Cange), Lomb. *pō*, Tirol. *plof* plough. The regular OE. inflexion of *plōh* would have dat. *plōge*, gen. *plōges*, nom. pl. *plōgas*, giving in early ME. *plōh*, *plōge*, *plōges*, later *plouh*, *plowh*, *plowgh*, pl. *plowes*; whence, by form-levelling, *plough*, *plaughe*, or *plowe*, *plowes*; the former the accepted spelling in England since 1700, the latter usual in U.S. In pronunciation, the final guttural was lost in some districts in 14th c., and has quite disappeared not only in the standard language, but in all dialects south of the Peak of Derbyshire; it remains in Scotland as *x*, *χ* (*plouch*, *plouch* = *plūχ*, *plūχ*), and in the north of England is represented by *f* (*plouf*, *plowf*, *plauf*, *plauf*, *plauf*, *plūf*, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v.). In PLOUGH *n.* (q. v.) neither *gh* nor *f* is pronounced.

As with path, power, and other early *p*-words in Teutonic, the origin of *plōh*, *plōg*, is involved in obscurity. Apparently the word was of late appearance. It is not found in Gothic, which used *ahtis*, not in Old Norse, which used *plógr*, still retained colloquially, esp. in s. w., where *plough* is not used in the sense: see ROLL, and cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* In Norse, also, the earlier name appears to have been *arðr*, cognate with OE. *ærdle*, L. *ōrā*, Gr. ἄρο-ω, to till, plough (see EARTH *v.*); in Norwegian as *ar* a small plough, *pach*, as earlier and simpler implement than the *plógr*. The name is also found in Lith. *plúgas*, and in the Slavonic tongs. *pruvalŭ*, Obler., Serv., Russ. плугъ *plug*", Pol. *pług*, Boh. *pluh*; but in these admittedly from German.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *sing.* a. 1–4 **plōh**, 2 **plōg**, 3–4 **plouh**, **plouȝ**, 3–7 **plogh**, 4–5 **plowȝ**, -*o*, 4–7 **plowgh**, 4– **plough**, (5 **ploghe**, **plowghe**, **plowh**(-*o*), 5–6 **plaughe**).

a 1200 *Ancr. Leechd.* III. 168 Nu plat se plōh. *c* 1200, *a* 1225 *Ploh* (see B. 1). *a* 1250 *Prop. Welford* 21 in *O. E. Misc.* 108 Dat .. he closed hes te fyth .. And his plouh hes [*Harpsf.* to vre alre blisse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19288 (Cott.) Plogh, (*Fr.* plowe) and harn vnder he nigh. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 92 His pilgrym, and his plouh. *Ibid.* 118 Pat euere plouh .. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 63 Wrighte lerne the Cartes to my Plough [rime youngh]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 183 Cultyuene on carre to the plough (*Egerton.* plogh). *c* 1425 WYNT. *Cron.* VI. 17, Wyclkar mycht nocht Mak wrangwyss plogh. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (1492) Carre & plowh, they be ry3t ill. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 320 Good Iustice, Of my3t, Plough, charcter. 1532 in Weever *Fun. Mon.* (1631) 580/2 Half my plowghe viz. 14 yeres. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 52 Mad louths, the rough, Marres all at plough.

b. 4 **plou**, 4–5 **plo**, 4–7 **plowe**, 5 **ploo**, 4– **plow**.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 422 To ane hem pulle in be plow. *c* 1380 *Pharmacy Myst.* (E. 15) I shal bring the ayen the plo Jerimie the 3el. 1388 *Psalms* xxix. 11. 186 Thou shalt hold the plowe to the tayle. 1567 SHARGAN *Lett. Thief* 21, *An A Bayes worke of a plowe.* 1598 ANDREWS *Disc. Bishops* (1610) 22 And doue the plow Er this my body vse? 1758 KAMES *Sk. Man* v. 38 Fields unbecoming of the plow [rime bow]. 1808 WORDSW. *Poem.* 1900 *Ibid.*, Plow, Plough.

2. *Sc.* and *north.* 4–5 **plogh**, 5 **plogh**, **ploghe**, **plesaghe**, (**ploghe**), 6 **plewgh**(-*e*), **plewch**(-*e*), **plauch**(-*e*), **plaughe**, **plewch**, (**plowket**), 6–8 **plewch**, 5– **plough**, 8– **plough**; 4 **plus**, 5 **plowe**, 5–6 **plowe**, 6 **ploo**, 4– **plow**; 9 **dial. ploff**, **plouf**, **plauf**, **pluff**, etc.

...1399 *Sir Eng. Saints xxviii. (Margaret)* 30 Sir as ones servant of mit X. plouh. *Ibid. xl. (Thomas)* 132 In goostis seruise of mit X. plouh. *Ibid. xli. (Thomas)* 132 In goostis seruise of mit X. plouh. *Ibid.* [illegible] 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 In an yle drawe in be plough. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Ye shal not have a folwer. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. 2. 2 Fast gan he mark and circill with a plewch. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. (Jam.) Ane plewche furneis with gude thairto. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 373 That none sould hew thairout [with ds. and repls. Thair plew ymis. c 1568 *Wyntoun Pref.* 9 Ymow vi. (Laing MS.), Wilsnarth nocht I hald a plewche. 1590 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* to Thomas bat hes laid his stairis frae the plewgh. 1680 BOYNE *Trim Jour.* 101 A company below at the plough. 1825 BENTLEY *N. C. Gloss., Plough plough*, s. plough.

2. *pl.* **a plowes, ȝ plouis, 4–5 plowȝes, 4–7 plowes, 5 ploos, ploghes, 5–7 ploughes, 6** *Sc.* **plewis, 6– plows, 7– ploughs.**

1356 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1251 Oc þa ryt þa were tuen plogus ofer twelfe gergentis, ne bidut nouȝt an. c 1275 *Poem. Morale* 93 in *O. E. Misc.* 209 His plouis no dyden. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1063 To bam þat ei gloues gate. 1380 WYCLIF *Hyggden* (Rolls) VI. 183 Here plowgus bede euere ayein. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 190 Cornes, plowes, and wagnes. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xii. (Dnl. MS.) Of gaites, of gardeis, of ponsiles, of plous [other chronicles] sayne. 1449 (Rolls) *Parl. Richard Duntley* 29 No. 11. Nether nobut plogges. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §1 Haue a plough stolde to rode. §2 Then to plowes of dyuerse makynges. 1566 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* I. 403 Unto to serue and labour in his plowis. 1630 HEYWOOD 1st *Pt. Iron* 1632 I. 2. Wks. 1874 III. 272 So many Ranchers, Harpers, Plowes and Sarers With thirtie Iroughs. 1765 A. DUNCAN *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 136 There are no less than 20 hundred different ploughs in England.

B. *Superordinate.*

1. An agricultural implement, used to prepare the soil for sowing or planting, by cutting furrows in it, and turning it up, so as to expose a fresh surface to the action of the air. Often used as the symbol of agriculture, esp. in such expressions as *to be at the plough, to follow the plough.*

In common universality of a cutting blade to penetrate upon a pointed share; in a frame drawn by oxen or horses or by servant labour by mechanical power, as steam; and guided by a man.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlv. 10 Nat all swa soone he sceawe ȝ ploh hi ne wrenne. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 382 Ne ȝef ȝe ȝet ... be egnen to ehoten, ne be eiðen [MS. *ehoten, eiðen*] ne ȝeten, þeos leoden habbe more leafdiȝ! c 1400 *Pilgrimage T.* 1050 Had they ben out of religioun, They sholde have hanged at the plow. 1523 BARCLAY *Eclogues* iv. (1570) Cleb's house for the chiefe, some for the cart or plough. And some for harrow, some for the cart or plough. And some for harrow, some for the cart or plough. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus*, II. 30 Few or none of them were Gentlemen, but taken from the plough and cart, and other crafts. 1677 R. GOULD *Merchant's Hand* (1788) 20 The parents of the Poore, are the Earth, the Heauen, the Sunne, the Water, the Cloudes, the Moone, the Windes, and the Starres. 1802 CRITT. in Sir S. D'Ewes *Jrnal. Eliz. Lords & Commo.* (1693) 624 I do not dwell in the Country, I am not acquainted with the Plough: But I think that whosoever doth not maintain the Plough, cannot be a Gentleman. 1708 BERKELEY *Lucubr.* 103 Foreign Tenants may let harvest low, Where none the great Distance hold the Plow. 1758–72 *Kessler's Trav.* (1767) IV. 461 The nobleman Mr. Trevanyn, professor of mathematics, followed the plough till he was eight and twenty years of age. 1800 BEDFORD *Pleasures* 70, The beauty can't land of timber, called the old Scots plough.

b. With prefixed words, denominating peculiarities of structure or purpose: e. g.

Double plough, a plough with two shares, one by which two furrows can be turned at once; *Dutch*, a reversible plough; *hand(-)*, a small light garden plough drawn or pushed by hand; *mouldboard*, a plough which also scrapes used to the furrow; *side-hill*, one adapted for ploughing across a steep slope; *skeleton*, one in which certain parts are in skeleton form; *stubble*, one with two shares for cutting on each side of, and covering in, a line of seed; also *double mouldboard*, *drawing*, *mould-hill*, *reversible*, *scuffle*, *subsoil*, etc. Others, of which the meaning is not self-evident, will be found under their first elements, or in their alphabetical places: e. g. BEAM-, DRAY-, GANG-, HEAD-, IRON-, MOULD-, SWING-, SWIVEL-, TURNWREST-, WHEEL-PLOUGH, etc.

1693 *Statutes Realm: Ingram Ingle*, 200 The Double Plough ... two Furrows at one time. 1794 *Dict. Rust.* s. v., The Double-shared Plough, constantly used in Hertfordshire and elsewhere. ... The One-horsed plough, which may be almost used by any sort of Land. 1796 J. ESTWICK in *Marianne Hook* I. 220 He says likewise, that he expected some of the same sort of Land by *plowing it up* with a Broad-plough. 1796 *Compl. Farmer*, *Dry or Soft Plough*, or *Scots Mold-Board*, &c. with a Mold-hill Plough. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* V. 301 In Brabant ... They use the excellent Flemish swing plough, which they call a foot plough, as it is also called in some parts of England, in contradistinction to a wheel plough. At the same time they also retain the old and heavy two wheel plough. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 918 The double-plow, in which a shallow share precedes the deeper-cutting, longer plow, originated in England, where it is known as the *Rotherham plow*. *Ibid.* 920 The ridgeplow of the double plow seems to have been first used by Bentinville, who devised much attention to the practical details of agriculture (1794). His plow ... he called a *double-furrow plow*.

c. In various *fig.* applications: e. g. **+(a)** as the instrument or means of earning one's livelihood (*obs.*); **(b)** in reference to its breaking up hard ground; etc.

1387 *Sir Eng. Saints xxviii. (Polycarp)* 37 Þei wenynge þat þei were lord of plouȝis. c 1390 CHAUCER *Pardoner's T.* 588 But to myne ire ... Of Chapmen that his mooste lyf his plough. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7057 Þei hedis hym ewrydde, ... Hadis we none other plough.

+ 2. 1398 *Pulgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 One horse, whiche ne were fit & broke with the plough of afortyme. 1688 R. HOLME *Academy's Coll.* III. 142/1 He ploughs in the plough of mortification. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 234 Then what a wilderness through most of earth, The plough of wisdom never running there.

d. Phrases. **(a)** *To put (lay, set, one's hand to the plough* (after *Luke* ix. 62), to undertake a task; to enter upon a course of life or conduct.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ix. 62 No man sendynge hym hise hond on the plouȝ and biholdynge aȝen, is able to the kyngdom of God. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, No man that putteth his hande to the plowe, and loketh backe to ward is apte to the kyngdom of god. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 10. 253 Quhen he had put hand to the ploufche, to receive pained perdone and gude feaste. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 417 Reach fourth thine hand towards the appointed Plow. 1718 HOOPER & MARSHE *Kettlewell's Advice* 47 In vain Men ... go on for Hand to the Plow in good Earnest. 1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* xxvi, He had put his hand to the plow, and he was not the man to turn back.

(b) *To put the plough before the horse*, to reverse the natural or proper order: cf. CART sb. **4.** *Obs.*

[1340 *Ayenb.* 243 Mochel oreȝ of religious ouerþe-rech þeruore be chasen.] 1551 *Sattle, Penne Explorers*, xxix. 9 That reckle. The proverbe behide the cole go, the best the man to ploughe. 1693 CHRISTIAN *Bellabella's* (Falcon), He would put the plough before the oxen, and clap where it did not tickle.

(c) *Under the plough*: (of land), in cultivation. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* V. 303 There are actually under the plough 30,600 [acres].

2. a. *Sc.* A team of horses (or oxen) harnessed to a plough.

[Cf. 1466–1512 in S. c.] 1575–6 *Exp. Privy Council Scot.* II. 301 Arthour Gudeane ... inuadit ... cuttit the ploucht, tuang and cuttit the harnessing to the grund effuttand of their handis. 1586 HOLME *To Auld Mare* xv, My plough is now the laird's, ... Four gallant brutes as ever did draw. 1809 BANNATYNE *Demonology* 88, 101 Earl Alan has now in his demesne six ploughs, and 24 ploughs and 6 brother with five ploughs. There is a church and a priest with half a plough.

b. Chiefly *U.S. dial.* A team of draught beasts harnessed to a wagon; sometimes including the waggon.

1509 *Litter Rolter Wyll Cath.* II. 123/1, Departed with God be a inyghtenant of his ploughe by cause whereof [etc.]. c 1530 RASTELL *Interl. Demon* 328 (1818) 132 He took beefe, and made of them a plow or three cartes thereto to build a church. 1580 WARWICK *Sess. Agenda* (1581) 30 A Plough, a team used in the Western parts for a Team of Horse or Oxen. 1782 BURLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 310 The driver of a plough ... helps with the fat Pensioner cottager, ... loosed himself and the plough, or a waggon, surrounded by chaises. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* (1811) 67, A waggon and horses, or cart and horses together, are called plough in South Wilts. 1877 WILLIAMS & JESSE *Somerset Gloss., Plough*, a team of horses; also a waggon and horses, or a waggon and oxen.

+ 3. a. = PLOUGH-LAND 1. *Obs.*

c 1120 *Chr. A.* 1126 ... c 1400 *Gawayne* 37 Kyng my eldest sone that lame ploues fyue That was my fadyr heritage while he was on lyue. *Ibid.* 738 Fyue hole hydes ... vi. ploues of londe pendaunte wern. 1540–1 *Surveys Cart.* 13 (1570) (E. T. Bd.) ... xxxv acres ij rooddes ... xxxvij acres of Erlesland, and ... ploues of londe by the hilles of the same towne. 1563 Cath. *Angl.* 1850/2 A Plughe of lande, *carrucata*. 1597 TAYLOR *Do Well, Have, Make-sorrow*, 200 plough of land. 1760 HUME *Hist. England* I. 220–253 The architectural inventory, which contained eighteen ploughs of land, twenty ploughs of land. 1770 NORTH *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 132 A plough of land in the Highlands, is, on an average, about fifteen Scotch, or twenty English acres of arable land, besides a certain extent of hills, or pasture land.

b. Ploughed land. (Chiefly *hunting slang*.)

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Rifle Hurst.* 18 It makes no odds to him, pasture or plough. 1883 *Field Hunt'n.* 22 Dec. 4/2 It is by his permission ...that the gate-clothed aquaduct ... go thundering across the pasture and ploughs of fetlock and southern England. 1884 *Graphic* 18 Oct. 404/1 The most I ever saw had on the plough was eight.

4. *transf.* The group of seven prominent stars, also called Charles's Wain, in the constellation of *Ursa Major*; also, that constellation as a whole.

Cf. L. *Triones* (lit. ploughoxen), the Great and Little Bears (Virg. *Æn.* iii. 516 *geminos Triones*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Pref. 157 The plesch, and the polys, the plaustris hegeris, The nwn, the nevin sternis, and the Charlis wane. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 321, 112 One of the most striking circumpolar constellations is Ursa Major ... the Plough, or Charles's Wain. 1893 R. GRAHAME *Pilgrim Fathers* (1834) 124 High was dominant amidst the Pleiades of the sky ... hung the great Plough.

5. Applied to various instruments, parts of machinery, etc., resembling a plough in shape or action.

a. An instrument or machine for cutting or trimming the edges of books; the knife of a plough-press or cutting-press.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 360/1 Plow, in cutting Knife by which the leaves of Books are cut even. 1772 LOUGHEAD *Hist. Printg.* 229 The ... parts of the paper which Morgan is adjusted ... are subject to the Bookbinder's Plough. 1874 R. BORD *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 2. 306/2 Upon one of the shanks of the cutting point are two guides, or small raised rails, for the plough to work in.

b. A plane for cutting rabbets or grooves.

1676 MOXON *Mech. Exercises* iv. 68–9 The Plow ... is a narrow Rabbet Plain. ... The Office of the Plow is to plow a narrow square Groove on the edge of a Board. 1823 J. NARES *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 221. 1882 YOUNG *Happy Man* 251 *note Mechanic* I. 396 The plough is necessary in such work as making grooves.

c. An instrument for cutting the finishing parts of the pile or nap of fustian.

1823 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. A knife used for 'ploughing' mackerels, etc.: see PLOUGH *v.* 7 c and MACKEREL-*plough*.

† e. An instrument for taking the altitude of a heavenly body. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 627 There are other Instruments for taking of the Altitude of the Sun and Stars: as the Plough, the Astrolabe, the Dial-Cross, the Bow. 1706 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Plow*, an Ancient Instrument, the new not much used at Sea.

f. A narrow shovel with which the barley is turned over in malting.

1872 *Usw. Diet. Arts* II. 188 When turning only is required, he uses what is called the 'plough'; this is a long-handled tool, in shape very much resembling the soul of a boat, and in using it is made to pass through the grain, precisely as a soul is made to do in the water.

g. In an electric tramcar on the conduit system: The rod maintaining contact with the live rail.

1893 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 2/2 They are fitted...with the underground trolleys which make contact with the feeding conductors by means of a 'plough' lowered into the central conduit.

6. An antler or branch on the horn of a caribou.

1832 W. PARK *North. Canada* 45 The perfect double plough is more often seen in the smaller specimens, the larger animal being usually provided with only one, or with one plough and a spike.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (some of which may belong to the next); **a.** attrib., 'of or pertaining to a plough or ploughing'; as *plough-head*, *-chain*, *-irons*, *-maker*, *-share*, *-shell*, *-shift*, *-staves*, *-yoreins* (GLOSSES), *-ground*, *-harness*, *-iron*, *-mat*, *-tax*, *-train*, *-rope*, *-rope*, *servant*, *service*, *-shaft*, *-sock*, *-shedding*, *-team*, *-timber*, *-time*, *-track*, *-upland*, *-wheel*, *-woman*, *-work*; **b.** objective and obl. genitive, as *plough-ladder*, *-maker*; **c.** instrumental, etc., as *plough-head*, *-sleeve*, *-turn* adjs.; **d.** resultative, as *plough-shafted* adj.

1552 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 190 Take all the 'plowlandes and other landes of the said villages. 1588 E. PUDSEY *New workes Poems* 81 Th' plow-lord wight and gang. *Ibid.* sub sc.: 1897 CHAUCER *Lady's Love* xxiii, I'll ... send the men my 'plough-harbe and cable ropes. 1873 ROBERTS *Dict. Mech.*, *Plow-irons*, the wrought-steel piece or the iron of a plow-beam, having three loops, in either of which the upper loop of the double-tree may be placed, according to the draft of horses desired. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs Bef. Sunrise, Hertha* 17 The 'plough-irons clad. 1897 TUSSER *Husbf. Beans* (1878) 86 The Athenians had three sorts of 'plow-boats which they observed yearly. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 313 My building's two oxen were carried from the 'plough-field. 1577–82 *Harrington's Description* (1908) 103 If the 'plough-folke do likely want their manners ordained. 1822 STEVENSON *Hb. Farm* I. 220 Deeper than the 'ploughfurrow. 1887 *Irish Freeholder*, 24 Sept., 'Plowfurrows and other small drains. 1892 *St. Paul Pioneer Press* 18 Mar. 1/3 Ordered that the Silver Plate, being refashioned into several Lots for 'Plow-ground, shall be made a common Bell. 1893 W. RAINBOW *Landscape of War* 19, I. Like a rook in a plough ground. c 1588 CHAUCER *Merchant's T.* 736 A merrily ... Than is his 'forge prenticed 'plough-harwys. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* 11, Plough-harness at the saddler's. 1813 HOLCROFT *Eng. Husbandm.* II. 8/2, A 1795 and 1810 to the 'Plough-hostler. 1580 DIGGES tr. *Stellinger on Agric.* (1922) 104 The appointed 'Plough-land, which was ever the appointed Plough-land. 1800 HAWKINS *and Th. Eden. Pl.* Wks. 1824 I. 122 That the lowery men and he hungery the plo-lades. 1822 *Sir J. Sinclair Agric. Husb. Scot.* II. *App.* 38 Apprentice to a country carpenter and 'ploughwright. 1792 BURNS, 'Thoughts upon oat cake, *Poems* 1793 *Burns Thistle & Rose* 111 Let no lowigh, with his business horses, The mark 'plain or cypress. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 619 The ploughman guides the horses with 'plough-reins, eight of inch-rope. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Coulter*, Prov. for ½ part of 'plough ropper, eight. c 1386 CHAUC. *Franklin's T.* 1000 A 'plow-staf [*Ellesmere* MS. *plow-staff*] and a whip. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* iii. 174 Villainies of England. 'Plow-Servants. 1794 *Sullivan's Cosmos.* II. 16 In the common carpenters ... chisels it from 40 to 60 Latin word denoting as they will say a plough ... that, in memory of it's original, is still retains the name of wrange or 'ploughwrestle. 1876 BEES *Gloucestersh's Compl. Amlr.* 131 The 'plough-shared beam' looks like the terminal portion of the vertical radius. 1893 J. TRAILL in Nicholson *Hist. & Trad. Tudor* (1897) 16 It cost a 'ploughwork at him. 1814 *Scots Mag.* 81 1/1, Plough-socks, shields, mouldboards, and other coulters. 1893 L. EDMUNDS *Perfect Knight* 114 The Gordian knot was but 'plough-staff fastened it as a knot. 1795 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 304 Formerly, four horses a breast was the 'plough team of the highlands, and is still in use. 1898 H. T. PEARSON *Hist. Manner Ploughmen*, Dunse, 10 The quantity of land a plough-team will turn up in a year varies according to the soil. 1846 BECON *Jerkin* 156 Some are best for 'Plough-Timber: as Ash. 1893 *Times* 17 Feb. 8/2 Dry up the Marygates, Vines, and 'Plough-horse Lane. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 450 The black mould immediately under the 'plough-mark had been compressed. 1730 *St. James Gardener* 241 There is also the Acrop of 'Plough-Upland in very good Order. 1532 TUSS. *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxv. 404 In planting grey Crops, when 'Plow Wheels cannot go. 1880 G. E. R. in *Zoologist*, 164 The 'ploughwoman dropped her concerns in the scratch that she dug for a farrow. 1880 *Daily* p. 2/6, The new Yorkshire girls were...both excellent ploughwomen.

8. Special Combs.: **† plough-bat** = PLOUGH-STAFF; **† plough-beetle** = PLOUGH-MELL; **plough-bird, -bolt**: see COMPS.; **† plough-boon**, in MID. *plaiynes*, ploughing done as a service by a tenant for his lord; **plow-breast** = BOLSTER *sb.* 9; **† plough-bullock**, (*a*) a bullock used in ploughing; (*b*) one of the reamers in the Plough Monday mummers; **† plough-chip** = PLOUGH-HEAD 1;

plough-cleaner: see QUOT.; †**plough-clout**, an iron plate nailed to the frame of a plough at the side: cf. CLOUT *sb.*[1] 2; †**plough-cock** = COCK *sb.*[1] 14; **plough-cutter** = *plough-fitter*; **plough-day**, (*a*) a day on which the tenant was bound to plough for his lord; (*b*) = PLOUGH-MONDAY; **plough-diamond**, a kind of glass-cutter: see QUOT.; †**plough-ear**, a piece of iron attached to the right side of the plough-beam, to which the harness was attached: = *plough-cock*; **plough-jag** (*Jonat.*), = *plough-hallick* (*b*); hence **plough-jagging**, acting as a plough-jag, manuring; †**plough-jobber** = PLOUGH-JOGGER; **plough-knife**, the knife of a bookbinder's plough-cutter; **plough-light**: see QUOT.; **plough-line**, (*a*) the line marking the limit of ploughed land; (*b*) cord used for the traces or reins of a plough; †**plough-master**: see QUOT.; †**plough-meat**, cereals; **plough-medal**, a medal given as a prize at a ploughing-match; **plough-money**, †(*a*) money paid for the right of ploughing; (*b*) money collected by plough-boys on Plough-Monday; **plough-paddle**, **-pattle**, **-pettle**, a plough-staff: = PADDLE *sb.*[3] 2, PATTEL, PUTTLE *sb.* 1; **plough-path**: see QUOT.; †**plough-penny**, (*a*) = PLOUGH-ALMS; (*b*) *rent-ale*, a penny gained by ploughing; **plough-pillow** = PILLOW *sb.* 4 d; †**plough-pin**, a pin or bolt used in connexion with the collar of a plough: see COLLAR *sb.* 13; **plough-plaiss** = *mose* 5 b; **plough-point**, the point of a plough-share; **-**[1] **-**[2] **-**[3] **-**[4] **-**[5] **-**[6] **-**[7] **-**[8] **-**[9] **-**[10] **-**[11] **-**[12] **-**[13] **-**[14] **-**[15] **-**[16] **-**[17] **-**[18] **-**[19] **-**[20] **-**[21] **-**[22] **-**[23] **-**[24] **-**[25] **-**[26] **-**[27] **-**[28] **-**[29] **-**[30] **-**[31] **-**[32] **-**[33] **-**[34] **-**[35] **-**[36] **-**[37] **-**[38] **-**[39] **-**[40]

Prov. Diam. 27. 104 Before them marcht they awful Artimach ; Plough'd was his front with many a deep Remark. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. clii. India !... On thy sweet brow is sorrow ploughed by shame. 1837 Wordsworth *Ecclesiastical Sk.* II. xii. Thus from rough, and ploughed with wrinkles. 1857 Hughes *Bep Faith* xiii. 218 Jealousy and pride...ploughed no furrows across her brow.

b. To obliterate by ploughing wrinkles.

1818 Byron *Beppo* v. A part, not like to this perhaps, But smooth, as all is cropped now; For time, and care, and woe, have ploughed My very soul from out my brow.

6. In various figurative applications of the primary and transferred senses.

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* Prol. Those that plowe wickednesse... and sowe mischefe, they reape ye same. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 340 The myrie of his insatiable, unsensible, and indigested, is so ordinarily ploughed with practise and experience. 1606 Shakes. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 231 Royall Wench! She made great Cæsar lay his sword to bed. He ploughed her, and she cropt. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 34 Let the Volsce Plough Rome, and harrow Italy. 1608 — *Per.* II. ii. 172. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* vii. 23 Plowe not a long and severe ouerthrowe against thy brother. 1624 Tom Tell-t. *Pseudog.* iv. A. Beckon the rustic in...the country-gray fellow ploughs unseen. 1632 Milton *Lycid.* Created...who through a cloud...To power and wield the plowshare was hard by. 1658 Cranmer *Mercur. Camel. Mens.* Wks. (1690) II. 191 Jesus...whose tongue is not so much written as ploughed into the hearts of the world. 1884 Miss F. P. Cobbe in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 801 Out of hearts ploughed by contrition spring flowers.

b. *intr.* To proceed laboriously or doggedly, to labour, to plod.

1892 C. E. C. Jones *Rom. Klipwaards* 40 He never ceased speaking. It is a monotonous tone, by ploughed industry covered, oldtimers. 1897 Fleming *Eastward Expedition* 70 He could...fancy himself ploughing doggedly in cold darkness through an incredible number of courses to luncheon.

7. Applied to mechanical processes: cf. Plough *sb.*1 5. a. *Bookbinding.* To cut with a 'plough' or plough-press.

1873 E. Yates *Wayfaring Recollect* Sec. I. 220/1 The cutting press stands on a hollow frame...which...receives the paper cuttings as they are ploughed off.

b. *Carpentry.* To cut or plane (a groove, rabbet) with a 'plough'. Also *intr.*

1805 [see Plough-iron 1 b]. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. G. Neighb.* xiii. The carpenter...was ploughing away at a groove. 1875 Carpenter & Jois *Woodw.* 164 A groove being ploughed under the overhanging edge to retain the ends to strip clear of the wall.

c. To cut or gash (mackerel, etc.) so as to give it a better appearance: cf. Cutter *sb.*1 4. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

8. *Univ. slang.* To reject (a candidate) as not reaching the pass standard in an examination: a slang substitute for *plucked* in this sense (Pluck *sb.* 7).

1852 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. vi. It's impossible for them to plough us. 1861 Bristed *Hard Cash* Prol. 16 That ...adds to my chance of being ploughed for smalls. ...Ploughed! to the Greek for 'plucked'. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4 My young friend was contemptibly ploughed.

9. With *adverbs*; mostly *trans.*

a. *Plough around*: *lit.* in reference to strange left in cultivated land; *fig.* to make tentative approaches, feel one's way. *U. S. political slang.*

1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xl. 611 The more skilful leaders begin (as it is expressed) to 'plough around' among the delegations of the towns...States.

b. *Plough down*: to throw or thrust down by ploughing. Also *fig.*

1766 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 226 On a part of a field where weeds were plowed down. 1877 Black *Green Pastures*, Any of which would be ploughed down by this huge vessel.

c. *Plough in, plough into the land*: to embed or bury in the soil (manure, vegetation, etc.) by ploughing. Also *fig.*

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 172 When a farmer intends to plow in his ratches, I would...advise him to do it some months before he sows his wheat. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 61 Others spread the dung on the surface and plough it in. 1891 R. Sidgwick in *Wynne, Gas*, 72 Sept. 271 He ploughed his capital into the land, and it never came out.

d. *Plough out*: to dig or thrust out (of the ground) with the plough; hence, to dislodge, dig out; to root out, eradicate, cast out, tear out, remove with violence; also, to excavate or hollow out by or as by ploughing (*cf.* 3 b).

1643 Milton *Divorce* ii. 20. Wks. 1851 IV. 118 God hews out to plow out the heart of our misbeliefe with over-hard and cold tasks. 1844 Haliburton *Sam. Weller*, in *Wore. Herald Jan. Prec.* 1871. 204 Ploughed out of obstinacy and jealousy I will never see the treaty done. 1874 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xiv. 316 A third period when the marine beaches were first formed to the outside period was ploughed out of the larger valleys by a second set of glaciers. 1880 A. Wingfield *Walks Cent. Field* 34 Those North American rivers have plowed out channels whose deep walls rise as high as the swine from the steamers.

e. *Plough up*: to break up (ground) by ploughing; to throw or cast up, eradicate (roots, weeds) with the plough; to cut up roughly, excavate, furrow or scratch deeply, by any similar action.

1388 Sinful *Pr. T.* 2. 11. If *Sorrow* the sword shall plough thy bosome in. 1862 Bp. W. Ranicar *Sermon, Family Church* 41 For he...hath plowed up my holy land. 1896 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 28 Let Fulvia's Orisels plough thy cheeke up With her prepared nailes. 1918 Lowry *Conon, Jpn.* in. 3 The Prophet...exhorts them to Repentance and Reformation under the Metaphor of Plowing up their fallow Ground. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 232 The wild boar plows it [the earth] up like a furrow, and does irreparable damage to the cultivated lands. 1807 W. Selkirk *Lett. Hist. Prince* (ed. 4) II. 1845 If...the owner of a close over which there is a right of way plough up the way, and assign a new way. 1885 Lo. C. E. Fitzm *Letterings* i. (1898) 8 Her decks were shortly ploughed up with grape shot.

10. Phrases. a. *To plough with any one's heifer (ox, bullock)*: after *Judges* xiv. 18. See also Heifer 1 b. (In quot. 1632, app. to be yoked together with.)

1535 Coverdale *Judg.* xiv. 18 Yf ye had not plowed with myn owne heifer, ye shulde not have fownde out my riddle. 1584 G. B. *Reverse the Cat Dod.*, I doubt whether H. Stanford will be contented that other men ploughs with his oxen. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* v. iii. I will undertake To find the south passage to the Bother sooner Than plough with your proud heifer.

b. *To plough the sands*: a frequent type of fruitless labour. Also *to plough the air*.

1590 Greene *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 156 With sweating brows I long have plowde the sands... Respect hath sent me home with empti hands. 1627 Jos. Taylor *Lib. Prophs.* Ep. Ded. 3 That I had as good plow the Sands, or till the Aire, as persuade such Doctrines, which scarcely seem tolerable. 1775 Wesley *Jrnl.* 21 Nov., I preached at Dorking. But still[?] how are we ploughing upon the sand! we see no fruit of our labours. 1894 Anstey *Tp. at Birmingham* 21 Nov., All our toil, all our labour, and all our authority is as nought to be thrown away as if you were to plough the sands of the seashore, the moment that the Bill reaches the Upper Chamber.

Hence **Ploughed**, **plowed** *ppl. a.*

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* iv. 26 The plowed feldes was become waste. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. ii. (1848) 253 We began to traverse certain plow'd Lands. 1796 D. Morton *Nat. Hist. Kay.* II. *Hares*, 23 The feature of many Plowed Fields. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 699 When ploughed lands are to be laid down for meadow or pasture.

Plough·able, plow·able, *a.* [f. Plough *v.* + -able.] Capable of being ploughed; arable.

1552 *Lavton Manip. 3/10* Plowable, *arabilis*. 1611 Cotgr., *Arable*, tearable, ploughable, tillable. 1708 [W. Maxwell] *Mimeter Apollo*, Digest 25 Light lands are plowable in a small compass. 1884 *Century Guide Lit.* xv. 226/2 (*Webst. Vi.*) By Thirty may be pitched ploughable for 150.

Plough-alms, plow-alms. *Now Hist.* [f. Plough *sb.*1 + Alms; repr. OE. *sulh-ælmesan*.] A church-due in Old English times and later, consisting of one penny per annum for each plough or plough-land.

[a 1000 *Laws of Edmund* I. v. 2 (Schmid) Be swelgungum ærdrihtes cyninges...[heafdunga ne belimpaþ ælcum cristenum men be his cristendome, and cyricsceate, and Romfeoh, and sulh-ælmesan.] 1291-2 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1682) I. 238 De qualibet carruca [*sic*] tocius Terre Puerie et Pencestrie eyren denarium, qui dicitur plumbum. 1847 N. Bacon *Hist. Gavel. Kent.* x. 18, (1730) 20 Another Income arose from the Plough, and under the name of Plough-Alms. 1891 Lancaster *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* 163/2 I. 20. 194 *Plough-alms*, a penny from every land, which was yearly offered, &c.

Plough-beam, plow-. The central longitudinal beam or bar of timber or iron in a plough, to which the other principal parts are attached.

1... *Cyc.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc. Anecd.*, the plowbeam. 1... *Nom. Utid.* 204/29 *Hec buris*, a ploghbeme. 1572 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 The ploughe beame, is the longe tree above, the which is a lyttel bente. 1813 Marshall *Rur. Economy Herefordsh.* II. 363 The first number thereof, as being the strongest and most principallest piece of timber belonging to the same, is called the Plough-beame, being a large long piece of timber much bending. 1707 Bradley *Compl. Body Husb.* 42 The plough-beam, about seven foot long, and five inches square, from the tail...to the coulter...and then tapers to three inches and half. 1824 *Loudon. Mag. Nat. Hist.* I. 82 An eye...to fashion into a plough-beam. *fig.* 1897 J. Cuthbertson *Fishers Mere. Plough* and The plough beame of Injustic is, the rejection of bread...and herring.

Plough·bote, ploughboot, plow-. *Hist.* [f. Plough *sb.*1; see Bote *sb.*1 3 b.] In *Old Laws*, The wood or timber which the tenant had a right to cut for making and repairing ploughs and other agricultural implements.

1431 in Wasser *Wills Wells* (1890) 223 My dwelling house...with sufficient boundstone, keyhow, fyrstone, plough-bote, greyt-yate, and all other pertenes belonging unto the said house. 1567 in F. J. Bidgood *Crondale Par.* (1891) 176 Wood...for ploughe-bootes, hedge-bootes, fyer-bootes, ...and harrow-bootes. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 283 Full Trees for Mechanick uses; as Plough-land, Cart-boot, &c. 1708 [see Plough-iron 1 b]. 1721 in Ll. Jones *Merthyr Tydfil* (1906) 58 Plough-bote and cart-bote are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry.

Plough-boy, plow-boy. A boy who leads the team of oxen or horses that draw a plough; hence, a boy of the rustic labouring class.

1589 *Lamc. Wilde* (1600) D. 1234 To every ploughe boy and other heyne carriage widdie, two bonnes shoe thrittingue eighte pences. 1749 *Wentw. Lasels* v. vi. § 4 A ploughboy, that has ...seen nothing but thatched houses, and his parish church, is curiously led to imagine, that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house. 1868 *Country Pict. Bap.* XXXIII. 255 If I do not, by the means of that Grammar, enable any Plough-Boy of sound mind to write English as correctly as one can [etc.]. 1873 *Spectator* 18 Nov. 1503/2 The plough-boy figures on the picturesque rock carvings of the Maritime Alps...using the goad, while the ploughman guides the plough...With the use of horses the ploughboy has disappeared, except where the land is so heavy that he has to lead the extra horse.

Plough-driver, plow-. [Cf. Du. *ploegdrijver*.] One who drives the beasts drawing a plough.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plogha drybe, *stiparius*. 1530 Huloet, Ploughe driuer, *stiparius*. 1869 Daniel *Wordsworth's Trees* Wks. (Grosart) III. 122 Those soldier-loving Fagots, the plough-drivers. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist*, xiv. 168/1 H. who The plow-holder left the plow...the plow-driver at last came to them. 1894 tr. J. Sinclair *Lett. Heath. Scot.* v. 323 Horses ...were herded...on the pasture land, by the boys then employed as plough drivers.

Plougher, plower (plau·əɹ). [f. Plough *v.* + -er.] One who ploughs; a ploughman. Also in *transf.* and *fig.* senses.

c 1275 *Carly Lovell's N.* 10 Parchemeins parers, de cuyrers, and plowers. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxviii. [cxxix.] 3 The plowers plowed vpon my backe, & made longe furowes. 1548-9 Lincoln *Ploughers Accts.* 17 Now I shal tel you who be the plowers. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xviii. 683 Ploughers not few, Three driving to and fro their sturdy teams. 1869 *Daily News* 31 Aug., The ploughers of dangerous seas, or the occupiers of troubled frontiers. 1880 *Dorothy* 34 Now was the autumn come, and ploughers went forth in their ploughing.

b. *Comb.* † **Plougher-band**, some part of the harness of a plough.

1504 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 198, iij plogherbandis.

† **Plough-foot, plow-**. *Obs.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *plog-fot.*] In a wheeless plough, an adjustable piece of wood or iron, attached to the front of the beam, regulating the depth of the plough-lag: see quots.

It is doubtful however whether the *plough-foot* in Piers Plowman had this meaning: the variant reading *plow-hat* and the context point rather to the plowtry with *plough-staff*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* vi. 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyked staf and pecche myne fe ouere, And helpe my rother to bere and clense pe shares [*c.* 1400 *A. plouh-pote, plouhstaf*; *B. plow-pote, ploughyren fote*; *C. plouh-tin, plowtail*]. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 The plough fote is a lyttell pece of wodde, with a crokked ende set ladder in a mortays in the plough beame, and the fote fast with wedges, to dryue vppe and downe, and it is a meyne to order, of what fasyone the plough shall go. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandm.* II. Rich. Plough fotes,...the use of it is to give the Plough earth, or put it from the earth, as you please. 1708 W. Lucas *Gilbert Burley, Farm.* 101, [1731] 468 The 21st Translation...makes Saraph to have slain six hundred Men with an Oxgoad: The LXX say it was the Ploughfoot, which...is Dentale, or the Plow-tooth.

† **Plough-gang**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. Plough *sb.*1 + Gang *sb.*1 1939. a late formation on analogy of *ox-gang*.] A measure of arable land; by Jamieson taken as a synonym of *plough-gate*.

(The statements of its extent differ widely, and may point to different standards: 1502, 1755 make it 13 acres, 1 r. one eighth of a carucate or plough-land, and so = 1/8 gang: 1508 makes it half a carucate; Jamieson, if his 'one plough' means the original plough and team of eight oxen, identifies it with the carucate; but he may have meant a modern two-horse plough. See next for a fourth value.)

1508 W. Cullan *Let. to Lady* (1830) 8 An acreth [stamed] as many simple four horses as wold ere tak a ploughe-gang. 1702 *Abstract. Acc. Scotl., Perth.* V. 56 The number of plough-gangs, in the hands of tenants, is about 1418,...reckoning 13 acres of arable land to each plough-gang. 1808 Jamieson, *Plough-gang*, as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough...We also use the phrase a *plough* of land in the same sense. [Apparently an erroneous statement.]

Plough-gate, plow- (plaugɛ·t). *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* Now only *Hist.* [f. as prec. + Gate *sb.*1; cf. *ox-gate*.] Originally, perhaps the same as Plough-land (and hence commonly used by Scottish antiquarian writers to render *carrucata*); but in later times apparently applied to a much smaller quantity of land.

Jamieson says: 'A plough-gate or plough-gang of land is now (1825) understood to include about forty Scots acres (= 49½ Imperial acres) as an average.' Ellis,

1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C. Surtees* I. 225, I bequeathe vnto my said Wife during her Lyfe naturall my tenure in Branckton w^t the two plowgate of Land And all other comodities theirto belonging. 1589 Pluscarden *Vitæ Davidi.* II. 79 The charter of Edward II ...grants the tenure or Caberpossession of a plough-gate of land in Lokis. 1792 Ziegler, *Acc. Scotl.* I. 120-2 There are 26 plough-gates and a half in the parish (Dunrywich). 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 332 A number of plough-gates in one village, or several shares about one plough, having their land mixed with one another in a great bar to the improvement of any country. 1806 *Gentlem. Cont.* (ed. 2) 400/1 The island [Papa Westray] ...is divided into 24 ploughgates of land, and contains about 240 inhabitants. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xix, The dubious proposal was, that one creature in this prompt what is a plough-gate of land, which necessitates a sufficient to clothe the conchgates of the Hist. 1892 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 239 The agricultural measurement in Scotland upon which the register plateau was levied...was the Ploughgate, or carucate of 104 acres.

† **Plough-gear, plow-**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + Gear *sb.*1] The appurtenances of a plough: = next.

1408-09 in *Cal. Pecun. Chanc. D. Hist.* Inhert I. Introd. 28 The oldest and the convict...hadath a way from his parsonage his plough yoke and his plough and his plough gere. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 It is necessarye for him, to know to fynysshe his yoke, and bowes, swoles, and all manner of plough make his yoke, and bowes, swoles, and all manner of plough gere. 1536 Wills & *Inv. N. C. Surtees* I. 265 All my gere. 1538 Wills & *Inv. N. C. Surtees* I. 265 All my Wayne and waynegir all my plowes and plowgirth to be Wayne and waynegir all my plowes and plowgirth to be ...[illegible] I. 145 Plowes and plowe geare.

Plough-graith (plau graiθ). *Sc.* [E. as prec. + GRAITH *sb.*] The harness and equipment of a plough.

1560 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* II. 67 Take away his plewch graytht. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 60 Anentis ploughis, ploughgraith, [etc.]. 1697 *Edinburgh Gazetteer* 3/1 Ploughs, Plough-graith, [etc.]. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv. There was not a corner of the farm-yard but he knew, and could tell the use every fishing-line or wreck plough-graith, and kill cattle. 1828 in *E. M. Perth* (L. Lochl. and Inv., plough-graith and harness-gear).

Plough-handle, plow-. [Cf. Da. *plov-handel.*] One of the two handles or stilts of a plough.

Some forms of plough had only one handle, esp. where the soil was light.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plughe handyll, *stiua*. 1552 PALSGR. 238/1 Plowe handell, *mancle*. 1823 J. SHERWOOD tr. *Ch. Hutchinson Eng.* I. 161 Directing the plough-handle, or managing the plough.

Plough-head, plow-. [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + HEAD *sb.* Cf. OHG. *pfluginc-houbit*.]

†**1.** The share-beam of a plough; a wooden frame to which the share was fixed. *Obs.*

1433-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls Surtees* 150, 6 ploghestokke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plughe hede, *dentale*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In Somersetshyre the shorberame, that is many places is called the ploughe hedde, is fyues or syxe foote longe, and it is made and shapen. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* II. 8 (R.), The Plough head...is a flat peece of timber, almost three foote or length if it be for clay ground, otherwise shorter, of breadth eleuen inches.

2. The front part of a plough: see quots.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* (ed. 3) 301 The Plow-Head contains the two Wheels, A, B. 1884 WORCEST., *Plow-head*, *Plough-head*, the draught-iron at the end of the beam of a plow. 1893 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plow-head*, the share of a plow. That part to which the draft is attached.

Ploughing, plowing (plau·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLOUGH *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PLOUGH; the mark of this, a ploughed furrow.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 53 So dyluyng al, or plowyng, or dichynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4023 Plowynge, or tyllynge, *aracio*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In a mater of plowynge, or ellis thy wyfe, thy hande, and thy lore do agree, and beholdeste only one to serue a nother. 1548 MAYOW *Observ. Stat. Peace* 210, One [Act] prohibiting the plowing with Horses by the Tail. 1703 MAUD *Pract. Husb.* II. 191 On mending the plowings. I found them deeper. 1869 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* 38 Colonello urges, like Cato, frequent ploughing.

b. *Carpentry.* The planing of a groove with a 'plough'; the groove so made.

1839 R. W. DUDDING *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 It is a good method to...cross the different planes by ploughing and sowing. 1852 WARREN, etc. *Mr. Fowler* 14 [of] ploughing or ploughing, by which a narrow channel is excavated out of the thickness of the timber.

2. *Univ. slang.* The rejection of a candidate in an examination; plucking.

1821 EGAN *J. Wetherton Irish xxxiv*, He just escaped plucking or ploughing.—I forgot which Dr. Shandydale said "by the skin of his nose."

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ploughing-dress*, *-time*; **ploughing-day**: see QUOT.; **ploughing-iron** = PLOUGH-IRON; **ploughing-land, -ground**, arable land; **ploughing-match**, a competitive exhibition of ploughing.

1808 ANDERSON *Cleveland Glass.*, "*Ploughing-day*, the day on which the farmer who has taken a new farm asks, and receives, the assistance of his neighbours' Draughts in getting the necessary ploughing done. 1733 *Ann. Agriculture* XIX. 483 The whole is good Meadow and "Plowing Ground. 1638 MARKHAM *Farth. Letter* 1, 5, In a cause like this, The husbandman would change his "ploughing-irons To weapons of defence. 1844 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 20715/1 A Paper, containing many the Names of Lands,...many "Plowing Lands, ...with the advantages of Commoning. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Stat. Husb. Scot.* I. 198 The original "ploughing matches were merely performed by Mr. Fowlon of Mus. *c* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 23 Vexed to see such waste made upon their neighbours, in "plowing time. 1898 MARSHALL in *Cath. Mag. Mar.* 183 The next three or four years of your life...are like the ploughing time and the sowing time to the year.

Plough-iron, plow- (plau·ī əin). [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + IRON *sb.* In ON. *plógsjárn* plough-iron, plough-share, Da. *plov-jern*, LG. *plög-ísen* (Doornk.), Du. *ploeg-ijzer*, OHG. *pflug-isarn*, Ger. *pflugeisen* coulter, also ploughshare.] Any iron part of a plough, *esp.* in *pl.*, the coulter and share.

1408-09 [see PLOUGH-GEAR]. 1538 *Rent. Keith Inch.* VI. 403 For yrnis, harpnis, or bowis, to ane of the plew wrys. 1563 FULKE *Heshusius Wks.* (1579) 1/1 In passing barefooted ouer certeine hot shares or plough irons, according to the law Ordaliens. 1596 SHAKES. *K. John* IV. iii. 37 Yet in his time he wrought as well as played, This by his plough-irons mony ridges will approue. 1792 J. LEANDER *Poems* 110 To the plough boys need the hostile spear. 1824 STODDART *Mt. Poems* II. 227 It becomes economical to sharpen the plough-irons every day.

Plough-jogger, plow-. One who jogs or pushes a plough; a ploughman. (*Amusement or contemptuous.*)

1605 *Sonets Pride upon P.* (1880) 23 A Country Plow Jogger ...secretly stole a piece of Shoemakers wax,...and closely tabled him, right like on the head. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 402 A medley...of Butchers, Colliers,...Draymen,...and Plough-joggers. *c* 1787-1815 GRAY, Jan. (1882) 46 He was...a plain man...who begged to say a few words to his "mother plough-joggers".

Plough-land, plow-land (plau·lænd). [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + LAND *sb.*[1] cf. OE. *sulhland*, a derivative of *sulh* plough, used in a similar sense in Kent and elsewhere. For the form, cf. ON. *plógs-land* (= plough's land); Sw. *plogland* as acre; and, in sense 2, Da. *ploglænd*, Ger. *pflugland*.]

1. *Hist.* The name used in the northern and eastern counties of England, after the Norman Conquest, for the unit of assessment of land, based upon the area capable of being tilled by one plough-team of eight oxen in the year: corresponding to the Hide of the south and south-east (with which it was often equated), and, like it, embracing originally the meadow and pasture-land, and other necessary appurtenances of the holding.

In Domesday Bk. and other records in Latin, this unit is expressed by *carrucate* (= AF. *carue*, ONF. *carue*, F. *charrue*, *Carucata* a derivative of *carruca* plough, while the *hide* is rendered *hida*. It is not possible to say whether 'plough-land' was a translation of *carrucata* or the converse; but we have no instance of the word before the end of the 13th c., and *plough-land* appears first in the 14th. The fact that the counties in which the *carrucate* was the unit of assessment are precisely those in which Danish influence prevailed, favours the theory that the plough-land was of Norse origin; but there are difficulties. ON. *plógsland* meant an acre, the normal area ploughed in one day. The extent of the normal plough-land, like that of the hide, is usually given as 120 acres; but in numerous instances it fell short of or exceeded this; the variations being probably to attempt to make the small plough-lands correspond with the traditional assessment of the manors, to the inclusion or exclusion of the appurtenances and fallow land, and to local differences in the size of the acre.

The plough-land was divided into 8 oxgangs, as against the 4 yardlands or virgates of the hide.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9905 Ye king William...Let engrosi aterliche bote al engelonde, How mord plou lond, & how mani folden al an, Were it ouerlich eiþer, and wat hii were worb þe to. *c* 1300 *P. Pl. Crede* 289 Pe gate of a ploughlond of peyres or mores To vpgrubbi for pyne were pore tyrles. *c* 1475 *Piers Plow. (Vernon)* 19858 Pe more plenté, pe more cattle, plowlonde. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 2 Every Plow-Land to Tillage or Pasture that he shall occupy in the same Parish. 1588 GARTHWAIT *Chron. H.* 28 A Knighter for should conteine 8 Ox. Acres, and that is accompted for a plough land for a year. 1596 SPENSER *State Ireland* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 Euery cloth containe nine thousand plowlandes, euerie of which plow-landes containeth six score acres, after the rate of xx acres to euery peartie of the said nine. 1610 W. FOUNTAINE *Myst. of Iniquity* 9, xiii. 60 A Plow-land or Carve of land (*Carucata terræ*)...is said to containe 4 Yardland or 30 acres to the Yard-land. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 Hida is all one as a plow-land, viz. so much as a plow can till. 1696 L. SMITH in Sir W. Petty *Down Survey* (1851) 48 The country was divided into plowlands, one plowland being great, and another small, as they were in greatness or smallness, for many of the plowlands were but seaventy or eighty acres, others are two or three hundred. 1696 M. T. PLOWMAN *Hist. Manor Bennington*, (Camd. Soc.) The hide or plough land in Preston Crowmarsh, a part of Bensun before the Conquest, contained of ten hundred acres.

2. Land, or a plot of land, under cultivation with the plough; arable land.

1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Plowe lande, *terre labourée*. 1548-9 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 23 What mede shulde he serue in Gods field, in Gods ploughe land. 1638 in R. Reed *Hist. of Waterstone, Manc.* (1891) II. 227 All the Land lying beyond the Fleetland...shalbe for a Common for Cattle. *c* 1670 NEVILLE *Travel.* (Chas. I 1729) 11 The marquis of Huntly, with his lady, and virgin daughter, was in the ploughlands in harvest. 1721 MRS. CHARLTON *Wild Lady Ancton* III. 208 It consists of the cottages, a small plough land, a close for pasture, and a little garden. 1882 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 101 Soft woodland...and rolling plough-land.

Ploughman, plow- (plau·mən). [Cf. MDu. *ploegh-man.*] A man who follows and guides the plough; often used generically for a farm-labourer or rustic.

1523 *Rutsh. Inducter* (1896) I. 137 *Job.* Therefore be merrie ploughmen. *c* 1590 W. *Enp. Lond.* I. 241/2 Hee comes...plough Man with his Aker-staff, Archer with bowes and keyes. 1760 LLOYD, *P. Pl. A.* vii. 3 Quod perkyn pe plowman. 'I leave an half Acre to beste it for long swyre'. *c* 1788 CRABBE *Parish* 123 With byre that was a Pyramis was his brother That holds plod of deep fat mucky a father. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 414 Hyndeward A plow-man was sowand his corne by pe lone & pe wath. 1538 CRANMER 1 *Sam.* viii. 12 To be plowemen to tyll his lande and to be reapers of his harueste. 1548-9 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 23 Susanne I vnder standyng to a ploughmans labourer and a prelate to a ploughman. 1730 GENT *Elegy* 5 The plowmen homeward plods his weary way. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 322 Unheard a maiden and ploughman course their plight. 1879 SAINT *Barry* I. 34 Most [right] persons of every rank were anxious to become acquainted with the wonderful Ayrshire Ploughman.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (*a*) appositional, as *ploughman lad*, etc.; (*b*) with possessive, **ploughman's fee**: see GOOD, 10b.

Ploughman's Spikenard, a plant: see SPIKENARD.

1548 TURNER *Names* (1878) 870 They are found...among the *Dutch* or *Flemish Mistletoe*. 1788 BURNS *Tarbolton Druid* 16, The heinous, basest, ploughmen child. 1894 A. CUNNINGHAM *Bard, Lit.* 19 Songs...written by a ploughman lad.

1889 C. I. ELTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 1507 The other English primogeniture as applied to the entail...holdings, sometimes called *high de tutelar* or "ploughman's fee".

Ploughmanship, plow-. [-SHIP.] The art of the ploughman; skill in ploughing.

1845 BARON *Eng. Improve. Impby.* (1852) 104 The very mystery of Ploughmanship [with upon the knowledge and position of them]. 1908 [W. MONTGOMERY] *Memoirs Agric. Digger by Row* 10 Not to set a Plow to perhaps the most difficult tenon on Plowmanship. 1880 *Graphic* 30 Oct. Both in seed time were proud of their ploughmanship.

†Plough-mell, plow-. *Obs.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + MELL *sb.*[1]] A mallet formerly carried on the plough for breaking up large clods; a ploughmaller.

c 1450 *Chron. of Tewkesbury* 151 in Rnd. *E. P. P.* III. 89 The clerke was of a plow mell, And the schalow of a bell. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 Nor that he be no husbandes,...that knowe not whiche is the ploughe beame, the shareheame,... and the ploughe mell. 1789-94 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (1876) Gloss., *Plowmell*, a small wooden hammer occasionally fixed to the plow, still used in the North; in the Midland counties to fix round it, and a plow-hatchet.

Plough-Monday, Plow- (plau·mʌndi). The first Monday after Epiphany, on which, esp. in the N. and E. of England, the commencement of the ploughing season is, or till recently was, celebrated by a procession of disguised ploughmen and boys (*plough-bullocks*, *-jags*, *-stots*, *-witherts*, etc.) drawing a plough from door to door.

1721 BAILEY *Vol. to Course* 16 Then ought my lords (Honour) to inflict the same with punishment...for not ensuing the ploughes upon Plough-mondayes. 1773 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 180 Plough Monday, next after that Twelftide is past, Bids out with the plough, the wyuish husband in hast. 1874 BAILEY *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Plow-Monday*...on which day, in the North of England, the Plowmen themselves draw a Plough from door to door, and beg Plow-money to drink. 1892 *Times* 10 Jan. 8/2 Yesterday being "Plough-Monday", or the first Monday after the Epiphany is called.

Ploughshare, plow- (plau·ʃeə). [Cf. MFl. *ploegh-schere*, Da. *plovskjær*.]

1. The large pointed blade of a plough, which, following the coulter, cuts a slice of earth, and passes it on to the mould-board; = SHARE.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 136 Men schal welle his swerde into ploughschares. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* iv. 3 Of their swerdes they shal make plowshares, and speares of their speares. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 180 If he will go backeward for her, will not these ploughe shares, sharpe eyes and fire hote. *a* 1839 WORTHY *Devon. Country's Remind.* iv. in *Relig.* (1851) 132 Wounds are never found, Save what the Plow-share gives the ground. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 190 Or rend the ploughshares make me help to plough Your distant fields. 1837 *Rebecca Pol. Econ.* 201 A government which shall have its soldiers of the plough-share, as well as its soldiers of the sword.

fig. 1548 UDALL *Ap. Vit.* 10, 188 Paul calls fiercely driue His ploughshare o'er impietie! 1885 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 227 Then, Time, Athens, since my father's ploughshare, drawn Through land swollenly of a female field, Furrowed the body. 1891 TYRRELL *Prayer Bk.* 269/2 I do, yet It is the guard of a garden that must not the part of a ploughshare.

2. *Anat.* The vomer; = *ploughshare bone* (*a*).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *ploughshare incident, line, vaulting*; *ploughshare-shaped adj.*; **ploughshare bone** *Anat.*, (*a*) the vomer; (*b*) the zygostyle of a bird.

1831 *Recycl. Arch.* (ed. 2) II. 778/2 The vomer or ploughshare bone is symmetrical,...forming the posterior part of the nasal partition. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 197/2 The *Indicator anomalus*...extending...to the sides of the...ploughshare bone. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 18 The terminal ploughshare-shaped vertebræ. *a* 1878 IBS in G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 187 This twisting of the surface has received the very appropriate name of ploughshare vaulting. 1881 *Mozart Cat* 467 The caudal vertebræ do not end in a "ploughshare bone".

Plough-shoe, plow- (plau·ʃū). A name variously applied, at different times or in different localities, to appliances for covering, protecting, or supporting the ploughshare; see quots.

1397-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In pokys, Plowshoes, harnes, cribes, iija xiid. 1403-8 *Dict. des Proverbs et plaisanteries*, (p. 31, 1874) BATTERSBEE *Agricult.* 182 (E.D.D.) Plough-shoe and ground-wrester, *f.* 31 cal. 1833 S. E. HYDE *Gloss. Plough-shoe*, a piece of iron fastened to the side of the "throck" to prevent its wearing away with the friction with the soil. 1900 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Acc. Rolls* Gloss., *Plowhoes*, plough-shoes, wedge-shaped under ploughs to shed stony way to clusters along the ground without going in. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Plough-shoe*, (*a*) the ironwork upon which the sock is fixed; the casing of iron at the nose or forepart of that part of a plough which covers the ground; also in *pl.*; (*b*) a wooden frame for conveying a plough over a road. 1906 HOPE *Mayor & Mercantile Records* 108 A plough shoe or iron tip for a wooden share.

Plough-staff, plow-. A staff, ending in a small spade or shovel, used by the ploughman to clear the coulter and mould-board from earth, roots, weeds, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2256 Ver ze help nere but noþe to soulde & to spende, To carnoid & to pyssoud. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plughe staffe, *aratrum*. 1523 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 21 A plough bestile, ploughstaff, or farthar the plough. Good child to a mother that lowteth on trough. 1883 G. HERWEGH *Diaries*, etc. (1884) 121, on He took up the plough-staff and knocks him down. 1790 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 73 High o'er his Head He poiz'd now Plough-Staff in both Hands to raise. 1894 SWINBURNE *Mr. Pierce* I. 227 Fig. 87 represents the ploughstaff, coulter and a symmetry which of the movable furniture of the plough.

†Plough-start, plow-. *Obs.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + START, tail. So MDu. *ploech-stert* (1415), MFl. *ploegh-staert*, Da. *plovstjert*.] A plough-handle, plough-tail.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Plowstyl, *stiva*. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plowe staye, *estanche*. 1552 HULOET, *Plowghe staffe or stylle, the sylver beame, sulcus*, *a*.

Plough-stilt, plow-, *sbst.* [f. as prec. + STILT *sb.*] A plough-handle.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 The plough stylte is on the ryghte syde of the plough, after ryght the rest is set, the rest is a lyttell peece of wombe, pynned fast upon the outter ende of the stylte, and to the shereboarde in the fourthe rande. 1581 *Calr. Lealey Charters* (1892) 216 (The sheriff-deputy) deliuerit the plewch stilp to the said Dauidis heretis vpoun the maidill grenesd thairof. 1820 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* 193 To find him an easie employe to mind his whistling and singing manie at the plough-stilts. 1825 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. v, A hand that never held plough-stilt or pettle. 1883 *Longm. Mag. Apr.* 643 What farmers want between the plough-stilts is a pair of strong arms.

† Plough-strake, plow-. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + STRAKE *sb.*] A piece of hoop-iron for strengthening or repairing a plough.

1398 *Cartular. Abb. de Whitby* (Surtees) II. 616 Pro 2 ferris plowestrakys. 1408 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 3 He had John Holgate smithall make him ploghestrakes of dure iron and lengthene yat he sent him and his carpenters.

† Plough-swain, plow-. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + SWAIN.] A ploughman.

1562 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 A labur and a trouble vex plowswayns hastelye welnyghe. 1658 SIR T. HERBERT *Odel Hermes* 1. iv. (ed. 4) 6 Beasts leave their stalls, plough-swaines their Fires forgo.

Plough-tail, plow-. The rear or handles of a plough. Symbolically, the following of the plough, the place of the farm-labourer, farm-labour; as in *at, to, from the plough-tail*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The plough-stylte is that the husbande holdeth in his hande. 1620 J. DOD in *Lect. Ephes.* 1. 190 They forsooke their ground, and returned home to the plough-tayle. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. *Arg.* 107 Something of a rustick Majesty, like that of a Roman Dictator at the Plow-Tail. 1702 ROGERS. *Eject. Nic.* 300 He (A Man ... who might have done his Country excellent Service as a Ploughman. 1731 FIELDING *Mr. Apprentice to Mr. Riddel* Wks. (1871) 3/2 He ... was bred as a plough-lad. 1831 CAR. HOWARD *Cheap* (1869) II. 30 The rain wets all from the ploughtail. 1877 R. C. JEBB *Pedias. Lect.* 14 How should the nobleness of a veggan be made, and what is the best wood for a plough-tail or yoke?

Plough-wise, *a.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*³ + -WISE.] Said of writing, the lines of which run alternately from right to left and from left to right; BOUSTROPHEDON.

1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. vii. 25 This was succeeded by *Boustrophedon*, or 'plough-wise' writing.

Plough-wright, plow- (plǫ·ɹəit). [f. as prec. + WRIGHT.] A maker of ploughs.

1683 in W. P. Baildon *Court Rolls Wakefield* (1901) I. 195 Robertus le Plogwryth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Plowwryte, *carucarius*. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 30 The Art or Occupacion of a Smith, Wheel-wright, Plough-wright, Mill-wright, Carpenter. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georgics. Argt.* 1062 A plough-wright or plow maker ... cannot work true to a false foundation. 1883 W. HALE *Horse. Neophil* 113 These Theatres ... seem to have been blacksmiths and plough-wrights for generations.

Plouk, obs. form of PLOUGH *sb.*³

Plouk, plook (plǖk), *sb.* Forms: 5 plowke, 6 plouke, plucke, *Sc.* pluik, 6–7 pluke, 7– plook, 9 plouk. [Origin obscure: cf. Sc. *pluke*, *pluke* = PUKE *sb.* Used *pluke* a lump, knot, bung, tumour, pimple, appears to be from Sc.]

1. A pimple. *Now Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 A Plowke, *phiscedo*, *phiscedina*. 1580 TURNER *Herbal* II. 108 b, If they (onions) be layd to with vne ... they heale vnto night eyght plookes and sores. 1582 *tr. Bartas* 2 b, This bath ... to guard ... for stubbs hendes and pluckes in the hands. 1598 J. MARSTON *Scourge Villanie* Sat. iii. The very mans wast turbs itself and teares his flesh, for pluckes and bumpes. 1779 *Lowthian Gard. Monthly* 310 Head plouks and blotches, rub it with the knife and wine. 1785 S. HIBBERT *Descr. Shetland.* 1–315/2 It is a pestilentious to it ... anything out in many breaks or in many plouks. 1805 *Aberdeen Council Rec.* 108 *Act against* ⅓ ounce of ... seed plouks. 1899 ROBERTSON *Whirly Glens, Plouks*, small warts or blotches.

†2. A small knob placed a short distance below the brim of a metal vessel for measuring liquids, to show the point of exact measure. *Sc.* Obs.

1599 *Burgh Rec. Dundee* (1887) 92 That ale stoupis ... be reparalit in maner to the jug and stoupis with the reverse thairof, and that the plouk be bownde the mouth of the stoup or fallouis. 1616 *Guild Lairds* xviii. 183 *note*, Scotch pint-stoups, before the reformation of the Imperial measures, were made to hold something more than the standard quantity, but on the point of the stoup moreover a small pinkle or plouk projected, the space between which and the brim was left for air and filtration.

Hence **† Plouk, plouk** *v.*, *trans.* to furnish (a stoup) with a plouk or measuring-knob.

1580-1 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) I. 83 The wrycht ... to be plouckit and maid ilk liplowe.

Plouked, plouked (plǖ·kėd, -il), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 plwnkid, 6 plukkit. [f. prec. sb. + -ED³.] Pimpled.

c 1440 *Sinite Tyme* (Pollitt) 160 Pollitykes was plouckit as a podde for. 1513 DOUGL. *Æneis* VI. Prol. 27 Quhat of thir fassis, or Plutois that plukkit stokis. Or ouir an hillok dyk of a ryuyn dyd? 1827 J. SYMMERS *Ed. Scottish Chars.*, etc. 150 (M.D.Ed.) Throughout red nose and plouked cheeks.

Plouky, plooky (plǖ·ki), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 plowkky, 6 plowkie, 6 plouckie, 9 plouky, plooky, 8– plooky, plouky. [f. PLOUK *sb.* + -Y.] Pimply, pimpled.

1483 *Mid. Lim. Med.* T. 194 (Cath. Angl. 284) For hymo that is ouergone with his owenne bonde, ..and waxen plowkky, and broken owte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (S. *SS.*) Abbotschiltie to my eyne is, Wyth plowkie visage, bowchie brow and bra. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxii. (1868) 91 His face was so *plooky* as a cowes' bag. 1866 *Cleveland Glossary*, *Plooky*, having pimples or small blotches on the surface.

b. *Comb.*, as *plouky-faced*.

1535 *F. Scottis Scrolle* iii, Plouckie-faicit Wat in the wall. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 331 Ploggy faicit Wat. 1825 BLACKWOOD *N. C. Nights*, *Plouky-faced*, pimpled.

Plounce (plǫns), *v.* *dial.* [app. ad. OF. *plonger*, *pré. sing.* pr. *plonge* (Godef.), by-form of *plongier* to PLUNGE; cf. also FLOUNCE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To plunge in water or liquid mud; to dash, souse; to flounder. Hence **Plouncing** *vbl. sb.*

1892 *Wise. Bks. Par. Cor. Dorchester* 4 May (E. D. D.) Mary Treadwey, for moulding in the sargeants ..is ordered to be playsured when the wether is warmer. 1894 *Ibid.* 23 May. (Those mobbit to be plownced thrice under under the water (the present playsures). 1895 GRETTON *Flower. Names* 70, 162, 229 Mill halls are hereby playsured to 1842 Bathing-rah, you will be sack'd of your paime. *c* 1895 HARDY *Life. Williams* 11 (MS.) saw the observation was not lesseh now into the wind'spout, or other pleasure into the mould and songsters of the people; poorer and right protected. *a* 1899 PEACOCK *Lec. E. Anglia*, *Plounce*, to plunge with a loud noise. 1903 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Mobby* ii. 27 Wading in after the lads rebellious two, plouncing distinctly a yard or so out of reach.

Plounte, obs. form of PLUNT.

Plouto-crazy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πλοῦτος* (rich) + -CRAZY. The regular conventional form would be *plutic-*.] The rule of the wealthy, plutocracy.

1859 SIR. SMITH *Wks.* I. Prel. 9 To say a word against ... any abuse which a rich man inherited, or a poor man inflicted, was treason against the *Plutocracy*.

Plout (plǫut), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **plowt**. [Origin obscure: perh. onomatopœic: cf. PLOUTER.] *intr.* To fall with a splash or plump; to plunge or splash in water.

1825 *Jamieson, Plout*, to splash or dash, implying both sound and action. 1836 J. BALLANTINE *Dawn of Morning* v, Screaming, yowling, plowting, plashing. Tell of any other wanting. 1867 W. S. PLAYFAIR in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxix. 2, 3 Behold Plymouth ...and the human, plowting and plunging. 1898 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 186/2 A fox ... whose the salmon plout to a most wonderful profession.

Hence **Plout** *sb.*, a heavy fall of rain: = PLOUTER *sb.*³ 3.

1823 W. TENNANT *Coll. Beauties* iv. 66, 1 will hae a thol o' thunner an' a guid plout o' weet. 1902 J. G. SPYERMAN *Meteorology* 94 For short periods, the heaviest falls or 'plouts' of rain are during thunder-storms.

Plouter (plǫ·tėɹ), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also plowter, plotter. [app. frequentative of PLOUT *v.*

There are many similar dialect forms, as *plotter*, *plodder*, *plotter*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Cf. also Du. *bloeteren*, LG. *plodern*, *plodderen* to splash in water, bathe with splashing.]

intr. To flounder or move about with splashing in water or mire; to dabble or work in anything wet or dirty; also, to work ineffectually, to potter.

1808 JAMIESON, *Plouter*, to make a noise among water, ... to be engaged in any wet and dirty work. 1835 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. (1842) 278, I found a score of Creagers all plowtering in the water. 1834 J. WILSON in J. Hamilton *Mem.* v. (1858) 264 We suppose on our arrival at Inverness, after plowtering up many and creeping the dust out of our eyes. 1847 E. BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* ix, Miss's pony has trudden down two sigh o' corn, and plowtered through, might ate into t' meadow. 1861 G. H. KINGSLEY *Silver Land* Trav. (1900) 230 He ... saw them plowtering about in the mud-flags as if they had been looking for a wounded stag. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 297 Your mither has been scathing her plowter about the house.

Hence **Plouter-ing** *vbl. sb.*, also **Plouter** *sb.*, the action of this verb, floundering in water; splashing, the sound of splashing.

1808 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 224 For many a foul weary plouter She'd trot thro' gutters and gloar. 1816 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambros.* Wks. 1855 I. 240 Sometimes plunge plumper into a wet place up to the ostrum. 1880 NORTH *Life Cranmer* II. 68 There was no much petting and plouring, praying and plowering, plaking of, and pelting out. 1897 STEVENSON *Catriona* xiv. 150 The sea was extremely high, but there went a hollow plouter round the base of it like thud.

Ploutocracy, -cratic, etc. PLUTOCRACY, -CRATIC.

Plover (plu·vəɹ). Forms: 4 pluver, 4–6 plouer, 4–7 plouer, 5 plouher, plowere, *Sc.* pluwar, 5–6 plovere, 6 plowar, *Sc.* pluvar, 6–7 pluver, 4– plover. *β.* 4 plewer, 5–6 plewer, 6 pleuar, plevar, pliuer, 7 plivver, 8 pliver. [ME. and AF. *plover* = OF. *plovier* (a 1200 in Hatz.-Darm.), later *plouvier*, *ploutier*, *plotier*, = Pr. *plovier* = late L. **plodivārius* belonging to rain, f. L. *plovia* rain; in med. L. *plodivius*, *plodivārius*; cf. Sp. *plovial* plover, adj. L. *plodivālis* rainy, also Ger. *regenpfeifer*, lit. rain-piper, and Eng. *rain-bird*.

The connection with rain expressed in the various names has been variously explained. Sebes, 1555, said the birds were so called because most easily taken in rainy weather, which modern observation contradicts. Others, because they arrive in flocks in the rainy season (Aldrov.); according to Prof. Skeat, the Golden and Grey Plovers arrive on the shores of the Mediterranean at the approach of winter. Others, because of the restlessness of the bird when rain is approaching: see R. Lubbock *Fauna of Norfolk* (1840) 60–61. Others have attributed it to the appearance of the upper plumage, as if spotted with rain-drops.]

1. The common name of several gregarious grallatorial (limicoline) birds of the family *Charadriidæ*, esp. those of the genera *Charadrius* and *Squatarola*, the former including the *Golden Plover* of Europe (*C. pluvialis*), also called *Yellow* or *Green Plover*, and the closely allied *Field* or *Golden Plover* of North America, the latter the *Grey* or *Swiss Plover*, *S. helvetica*; also popularly given to the Lapwing, the eggs of which are sold as 'Plovers' eggs', and in N. America to three birds of the *Scolopacidæ* or Snipe family, the Buff-breasted Sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, and the Greater and Lesser Yellowshank, *Totanus melanoleucus* and *flavipes*.

a. 1300-25 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 10, 1 plouers. 13.. *Cur. de L.* 1026 Pestrels, plouer, lavoun, in vere. 1337 *Gower Conf.* III. 53 As the Plouer doth of his Ture, And set to good repeir. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 182 Pecokes and plovers in plomes of golde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Plowere (*scripta*, *plouerus*). ?*a* 1450 *Feeding of Animals* 227 in *Chaucer's Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 2nd Pretenders and plowers habith there lore ichi lanch. 1594 SHAKS. *Lucrece*, Trust not to his end plow meete part of his as a pleade. 1660 TOMLIN. *Orbis Miser.* 6 Mist the Plover. *Pluvialis*. ...The flesh is very pleasant, and better than the green Lapwing. 1783 *Gent. Mag.* IV. 132 The whistling plover, and the land-rail. 1822 *Scott's Lady of L.* v. 16 Plover, in the plover's thrifty season, The signal whistle heard again. 1823 CRESSWELL *Mid. Reeds* II. 36 The Great Plover's ...shrill and piercing whistle...is supposed to be the note ...admirable by Sir Walter Scott in *The Lady of the Lake*. 1844 STEPHENS *Dict. Birds* 230 The Linnæan system of Charadrius, Charadrius are those most emphatically entitled to be called Plovers; but the Oystercatcher, the group of Ringed Plovers...and the Lapwing, with these allied, have, according to usage, hardly been taken to the same. *Ibid.* 233 Plovers...must be regarded as constituting a somewhat isolated group, for no very strong line of demarcation can be drawn between them and the Sandpipers and Snipes. *b.* 1790-91 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 101, 3 (1) plovers eggs. 1881 *Ch. Q. Albans* F 1/3, A bill of Woodcocke. A Congregation of Plovers. 1892 *Cassell. Family Reform.* xxxii. 398 Partridge and plovers grazing on the open. 1898 DALGAIRNS *St. Lucia's Mirr. Love* 2 50 Kargeuils, plovers and wheels on level of chair. 1908 *Encycl. Laws* 10 Partridges, teals, moor-game, and plovers.

2. With defining words, applied to species of the family *Charadriidæ*, and extended to some of the allied *Thinocoridæ* and *Scolopacidæ* or Snipe family, and to the isolated genus *Dromas* (Crab Plover). The chief of these are:

Bastard P., **Black P.**, the Lapwing; **Bishop P.** in U.S., the Turnstone (*Strepsilas interpres*); **Black-bellied P.** = *Grey Plover* (a). **Black-breasted P.**, in Ireland, the Golden Plover in its summer plumage; in U.S. = next (b). **Black-breast P.** (a) in Canada, the American Dunlin, *Tringa pusilla*; (b) in U.S., *Philomachus pugnax*: **Bull-head P.** = *Grey Plover* (a). **Chattering P.** = next (a). **Cornfield P.**, *Parrinella longicauda* (see (c)); **Crab P.**, of the Indian Ocean, *Dromas ardeola*; **Crookbilled P.**, of New Zealand, *Anarhynchus frontalis*; **Dot P.**, the Dotterel (*Eudromias*). **Field P.**, (a) the American Golden Plover; (b) *Bartramia longicauda* (see (c)); **Golden P.**, *Charadrius pluvialis*, and the allied American *C. dominicus* (see (c)). **Grass P.** = *Field Plover* (b). **Great P.**, the Stone Curlew, *Œdicnemus scolopax* (*C. crepitans*); **Greater P.**, the Greenshank (*Totanus*); **Green P.**, (a) = *Golden Plover*; (b) in Ireland, the Lapwing; **Grey P.**, (a) *Squatarola helvetica*; (b) in Ireland, the Golden Plover in its summer plumage; (c) in Scotland, the Knot, *Tringa canutus*, in its winter plumage (Swainson): **Heath P.** = *Golden Plover*: **Helvetian P.** = *Grey Plover* (a): **Highland P.** = *Field Plover* (b). **Hill P.**, in Scotland = *Golden Plover*: **Scottish P.**, a British Ring Plover, *Ægialitis cantiana*: **Lark P.**, a local name of the Knot: see *Tidereporter*, allied to the Shanks-bills: **Long-legged P.**, the Stilt, *Himantopus*: **Mountain P.**, in western U.S., *Podasocys montanus*: **Red P.** = *Grey Plover* (a): **Ruisy P.** = *Ruddy Turnstone*: **Norfolk P.** = *Great P.*: **Oyster P.**, the Oyster-catcher: **Pasture P.** = *Field Plover* (b): **Piping P.**, = *Ring Plover*, *Ringed Plover*, *Ægialitis hiaticula*: **Pluvian P.**, *Pluvianus ægyptius*: **Prairie P.** = *Field Plover* (b): **Red-legged P.**, in U.S., the Turnstone: **Ring P.**, **Ringed P.**, one of various small species, ringed or barred about the neck, etc., mostly the genus *Ægialitis*, esp. the British *Æ. hiaticula*: **Rock P.**, in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (a): **Ruddy P.**, the golden male Sanderling in summer plumage (Swainson): **Sanaet P.** = *Golden Plover*: **Sand P.**, a local name for birds of the genus *Ægialitis* (Newton): **Sea P.** = *Grey Plover* (a) (Swainson): **Silver P.**, the Knot in winter plumage: **Spanish P.**, in Jamaica, the widow, *Symphemia semipalmata*: **Speckled-back P.**, in U.S., the Turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*: **Spotted P.** = next (a): **Spur-winged P.**, any species of *Galidrisia*: **Stone P.**, (a) the Stone Curlew; (b) in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (a); (c) = *Ringed Plover*; (d) the Dotterel; (e) any shore Plover of the genus *Charadrius*; (f) the Bar-tailed Godwit; (g) the Whimbrel: **Strand P.**, in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (a): **Streaked-back P.**, in U.S., the Turnstone: **Swallow P.**, any species of *Pratincola* (*Glareola*): **Swiss P.** = *Grey Plover*: also *Spotted P.* = *Field Plover* (b): **Variegated P.**, the Turnstone: **Whistling P.**, (a) = *Golden Plover*; (b) = *Grey Plover* (a): **Whistling-tailed P.**, in the Stone Curlew: **Wry-billed P.** = *Crook-billed Plover*: **Yellow P.**, in Scotland, = *Golden Plover*: **Yellow-legged P.**, in U.S., other species of Yellowshanks (*Totanus*): see *t.*

1552 HULOET, Plover called *Vanuelle* plover, or blacke plover, *vipalus*. 1834 SWAINSON *Animals in Menag.* The pee-wit or horned plovers still however account for occasional losses. 1858 HARDY *Desp. Remedies*, A lapwing, or 'blacke plover.' 1883 *Encyclop. Brit.* XVIII. *Small Arms* 47 The 'Black-breasted Plover' is something bigger than the Lapwing.

1731 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* III. Catal. 2. 71 The 'Charadrius Pluvier...*Charadrius morinellus*. 1823 Newton *Brit. Birds* 102 *Coal-plover, the Anglo-Indian name for a curlew bird of wide range, frequenting the sea coast of Africa from the Red Sea to Natal, as well as the northern... shores of the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal,...*Oreonax undosa*. 1785 Latham *Synopsis Birds* III. 2. 220 *Golden Plover. 1797 Encycl. *Brit. Birds* I. 330 The Golden Plover is common in this country, and all the northern parts of Europe. 1834 M'Gillivray *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 146 *Charadrius fluvialis*...(The Golden Plover)...is the most common of all, and is found throughout the whole globe. 1797 Encycl. *Brit. Birds* I. 341 The *Great Plover. Thick-knee's Bustard, Stone Curlew, Norfolk Plover. 1823 Varrell *Brit. Birds* II. 362 The Great Plover...is...much more common in the southern and south-eastern counties of England than far to the west, or to the north. 1836 Kay *Willughby's Ornith.* 298 *Greater Plover of Aldrovand: the Venetian Lizzon of Gesner. 1590 R. Parke *Disco. Jrel.* (1611) Headnotes, Pluvers, *grouse and quap. 1804 Cary. *Virgil's Dyphaby* v. 230 Many nests of Pewits, or...the gray and golden Plover, were white Ducks. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 298 The green Plover, *Pluvialis viridis*. 1808 Scott *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. 1. (1841) 16/2 That beautiful bird the Green-plover, in Scottish called the Peese-weep. a 1543 in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1870) 596/1 *grey the Sweet, 6; c. 1675 Ray Words, *Water Fowl* 92 The Grey-plover, *Charadrius cinereus*. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 670/2 The grey plover (*Charadrius squatarola*)...distinguished...by a very small hind toe. 1885 Swainson *Provinc. Names Birds* 192 Kent (Twigs counter)...But the other title of his feather's is water-hare (named in role called...Grey plover Dunlin). 1808 Shaw *Zool. Nat. Hist.* X. 186 C. Cantianus,...The *Kentish Plover. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 380 The *long-legged plover, is the most singular of the British Shells. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 185/1 *Himantopus melanopterus*,...This is...the Stilt Plover, Long-legged Plover, and Long-shanks of the modern British. 1785 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* II. 484 *Noisy Plover...Inhabits New York, Virginia and Carolina. 1799 Encycl. *Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 340/2 The [C.] *Morinellus* [Eurasian, or Noisy] Plover...has black streaks on the breast, neck, forehead, and cheeks. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 376 The *Norfolk Plover. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 332 The Ring Dotterel, *Ring Plover, or Sea Lark (*Charadrius Hiaticula* Linn.)...These birds...migrate into Britain in the spring, and depart in autumn. 1785 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* II. 481 *Ruddy Plover with a black crest 168. 1836 *Athenæum* 365/3 *Sanderling (*Tringa arenaria* Linn.) Ruddy Plover (*Charadrius Hiaticula* Linn.)...These birds...migrate into Britain in the spring, and depart in autumn. 1785 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* II. 481 *Ruddy Plover with a black crest 168. 1834

a WGer. type **plukkôn*. Beside these stands ME. *plokken*, OE. type **plocc(i)an* (PLOCH) = MDu. *plucken*, Du. *plukken*, LG. *plükken*, MHG., Ger. *pflücken* (not in OHG., and still absent from Oberdeutsch dialects), which indicate an unlatined type from **plūkōjan*. These words are thought by some to be derived from a popular L. **pilucāre*, inferred from It. *pilucare* to pluck (hair, feathers, grapes), Pr. *pelucar* to pluck (a fowl). OF. *pelucher* (Mistle-de Prance, *c* 1180), ONF. *peluchier*, *plusquier*, mod.Norm. and Picard *plusquer* to pick, chose, pack, Walloon *plukî* to pick (grain); also with *ex-*, Roumansch *spluccar* to pluck out, *Y. pluccher* to pick, sift; all from a popular L. sb. **pilucus* tuft of hair, downe, of *pilus* hair, widely represented in the Romanic languages: see PILOSE, PERUKE. (See Diez, Körting, s. v. *pilucare*, Klapp s. v. *plücken*.)

It has been suggested that the late L. or Romanic word was taken into Low German in connexion with the trade in down and feathers on the coasts of the North Sea; but, in spite of the close similarity of form and sense, there are chronological, historical, and phonetic difficulties, which are increased by the entire lack of evidence of the occurrence of either the Teutonic or the Romanic word before the 12th c. Cf. French s. v. *plaider*.]

I. *trans.* To pull off (a flower, fruit, leaf, hair, feather, etc.) from where it grows; to pick off or out; to pick, cull, gather.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (in W.-Wülcker 1098) *Carpent, mellint, plucciab.* 1340 *Ayenb.* (Stanford) *Auctour, vuile, shouvrit, cuyplt, ploreyb.* *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* *Mem.* (Th.) I. 201 *Se lacnunge an Godes cyrcan, be plucciað be cwydas færes sparuhe.* *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 1 Hig ongunnon plucciau þa æhran. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* vi. 1 Hise disciplis bigunnen to plokke the coren. *c* 1390 *Minstrels Conf.-Angel.* 108 (E. E. T. S.) Man of walkane wyl plukkyb nane. 1388 *Lanter. P. Pl. A.* vi. 72 Luke þou plokke no pleine þer, ne pasel of þi nedis. *c* 1580 *Anecdota* iii. Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 133 Þei..lauen here sheep pasturles, and taken of here wolf and plucken a way be wolle as bei beeth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Plokkyn, or pullo fruit, *vellico, avello.* 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 183 They cum neuir plak ane leyfe fruit Furth of our heid, nor do vs dote. 1590 SHAK. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 30 Let him..Tear off the Hyen pluck a white Rose with me. 1612 BRINSLY *Gram.* viii. 11 In her mouth was an Olive leafe pluckt off. 1704 *Spectator* No. 1 I should above Five different Sorts..as Wild-Time, Lavender, Rosemary, Balme and Marle. 1872 PRINGLE *Lyr. Poems* 139 Plucking the plumes of the Spanish pride.

Absol. 1779 J. BICKER *Dic.* (1790) I. 91, 193 He plucks and eats but still remains unsatisfied. 1868 H. LEE *Seasons of Life* (1869) 18 She turned and plucked.

b. *Geol.* To break loose and bear away in large masses; said of glaciers acting on solid rock. Cmbr. with ABRADE.

1900 in WHITTEN *Suppl.*

2. To pull or draw with a forcible effort; to drag; to snatch. With various adverbs and prepositions: to pull *away*, *in*, *out*, *off*, *on*, *up*, etc. See also 8. *seek*. (Now usually expressed by *pull*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 109 Þe prest supposed he was, And plukked in *panel pokkefulle* and lete þe remenaunt go yerne! *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 (Harl. MS.) Þey sawe fully the lambe sitting on his hour; *And some of hem* wolde plok it away with, so eadre. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 29 If thy right eye offende the plucke him out and caste him from the. 1593 T. WILSON *Whet.* (1608) 259 Glas hers beare first to plucke of your spurres, are he sandelle with your hostes. 1760 DYER in *Shenstone's Comm.* 391 They plucke up the thorn hedge immediately. 1780 J. MORE in *Cadyllone's Courtier* 16 (1903) Q 3/2, Where shou came to the tyme? the figured to plucke an his chon. *c* 1790 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1832) 3 Sampson pluckt the house in his own head. 1804 KELLY *Sch. Prog.* ii. v. 3 (1871) 230/1 What put-offs plank me from my naked bed. 1812 SHELL. *Peter* v. 29 No, man is able to pluck them out of my Fathers hand. 1858 FITCH *Mem. E. Indies* I. 187 He plucked off his own Coat, and gave it him. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 131 The pressing in the place where Morgan stood, he plucked him from thence. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. 2, Pluck'd the dead woman off the dead man, Malet!

b. With *down*: To 'pull down' or demolish (a building). *arch.*

1551 *Stat. 1st Lanes Reg.* c. lv. 158 If a man plucke downe his house & selleth it. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 6 Many houses..Are pluckt down. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* (1774) 80 They plucke downe houses; and leave nothing standing. *a* 1680 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* 18 Otherwise being now plucked down) the farm and Stables thereof (Palace of Richmond) had for the Stable been Sovereign. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 339 A rampart heavy ..which might well deserve That we this night should pluck down those dumb..1878 *Somerset Arch. Chards.* I. 8 He..restored the church of Notre Dame of Boulogne to be plucked down, and a mosaic erected in its place.

c. To pull or tear *asunder*, *in pieces*, etc. Now *rare* or Obs.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 10 Lest Paul shuld have ben plucked asunder of them. 1530 PALSGR. 661/1, I prayed you to preache it out a tyrell, but not to plucke it in peces. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 2. 213 As Felochka the merchants childe there hoisted it out, it fell..and was plucked in peeces. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Yorks. Words* 150 Take a Rush and plucking it lashe from birche, cast the severall lashes where your field.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To draw or drag; to snatch or take by force, to steal; † to draw cards from the pack (*obs.*). (Cf. PICK *v.*[1] 9 b.)

1300–50 *Alex. & Dind.* 208 He pulte adoun on þe fild so mony mon who, þo any place of þe plow to pickie wip mon. 1393 LANGL. *Piers Pl.* (C.) xxiii. 204 Riotyde of tauerne now contenaunce to plocke & cocle from other. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 3 And nanrle mon dois plaice and pow, And that the puir may forbe. 1606 *Chester, Chamos.* etc. 63, like that wil not pluck for a card, is not worthie of a prize. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* v. i. Would any man stand plucking for the ace of hearts, Was one pack of cards all days no's life?

3. *trans. fig.* To pull, draw, or snatch something intangible, or something from or into a state or condition; to bring (disaster, etc.) upon a person; to snatch, rescue *from* danger, etc. Now *rare*.

1387–8 [see PLUCKING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1532 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 12 The kyngdome of heven suffreth violence, and they that go to it with violence pluck (1548 pull) it vnto them. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* iii. 12 Thy wrongfu shalbe plucte from the, and thy palaces robbed. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 18 Plentifully have plucking to vayll. 1563 WINZET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 24 Thir vnlik counsel..made ye enemeis to tak vane thing to mitigeons, to change, or to pluk fra it. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. viii. 2 You must consider them in myndo, plucking them by imagination from all matter. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 8 When yet he was but tender-bodied..1 when youth with comeliness pluck'd all gaze his way. 1673 *Eng. Educ. Gentlemen.* 31 One Adultris, married to Jesus, plucks ruine upon the House of Jehoiachim. 1749 YOUNG *Busiris* v. 1. I have a mark behind, Shall pluck the shining sap from vulgar eyes. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 108 'Hard work,' to pluck resolve,' I cried, 'From emptiness and the waste wide Of that abyss, or scornful pride?' 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. iv. The grim life out of which she had plucked her brother.

† **b.** With *down* or some equivalent: To bring down, bring low; to humble, humiliate; to 'pull down' (in strength). *Obs.*

To pluck down a city: see CITY 14 a, with which a person plays.

1593 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 19 Other that never learned to shote,..wyll be as lucke as the best, but nadve one commonly plucketh downe a-nother. 1595 BARONIUS in *Semple Eccl. Hist.* (1676) III. App. 160 Other wars in England, whose enemies need be plucked low. 1597 *Treat. Tymes* (1850) 42 This gave I suppose will pluche downe your hedes. 1611 BIBLE *2 Ki. Middl. Treat.* iv. 5 She will pluck down a rich. 1626 LEIN DIARY 30 Sept., Turnbull, notwith. sh. I was now plucked with this sickness. 1672 WOOD *Life* 5 Apr. an. 1599 (O. H. S.) I. 177 A notion agist..pluck'd down his lusty stock.

4. To give a pull at; to pull sharply or with a jerk; to twitch; to sound (the strings of a musical instrument) by doing this. Also, to pull (a person or animal) *by* some part of the body or dress.

To pluck the Prentice's goose, the money formerly said (and understood) to be still exacted to discharge the granting of a degree to a person, notwithstanding he having passed the requisite examinations. See *Q. Mab's Chapel Degrees Concerning* (1908) 3, 9–11; also *N. & Q.* 4th ser. VI. 72.

to Parsons to Horses: see PARSON 2 b.

1598 FLORIO, *Pizzicare*, to pinch, to pluck, to twitch. 1600 (Heref. MS.) (Payne) 200/8 was plukking his fiendes white fethery wynges. *a* 1650 *Rel. Ab.* 22 *Canc.* (1868) 63 They ..plucked who what he lusted, by the locks. 1727 *Gentl. Housekeeper's Instr.* 20, (1788) 154/1, To make them [geese and ducks] tame, you must pluck them by the ears. 1805 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. vii. 38 By the kinde Gods, 'tis most ignobly done To pluck me by the Beard. 1853 H. COGAN tr. *Pindar's Pyth.* xxiii. 74 Some of his friends plucks him two or three times by the sleeve for to make him give over. 1876 GEORGE *Dis. Vill.* 184 Children..pluck'd his gown. 1879 BARHAM *Mirac. of Rome* 70 Strings which, when the boys were pleased down, were plucked by quills. 1879 F. TAYLOR in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 363 In the so-called Musical Box ..a series of metal tongues are plucked by pins or studs fixed in a revolving barrel.

1846 [see sense 3]. 1893 'C. DIKE' *Verdant Green* i. xi. 208, I'm positive that when once my aunt draws the line, any person who objects to the degree being granted next regularly the game by pulling at 'plucking' the proctor's robes. 1900 T. FOWLER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 74, I believe ..that I was the last proctor who was the subject of this ceremony. Having my gown plucked, your [*Athenæum*, the proctor's 'pen-wiper'], a small piece of folded silk which is attached to the back of the proctor's gown that 'the proctor's sleeve'..; was duly plucked on each successive degree day, the college dean..delivering me in a whisper to which candidate he objected.

b. *Intr.* To pull sharply or forcibly, to tug (*at* something). Also, to make a sudden movement in order to lay hold of something; to snatch *at*.

c 1400 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 20 Pur with his handes twoyn, And his wight, plukke wole of the balaunce. 1580 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 15 He (the bear) stretched and plucked so harde and so sore that he gate out his hand. 1590 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. i. 108 Plucking to vnlace my Gamnon, How doth valentine sir, and drinke a friend. *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* 74 May 20, 1652 (O. H. S.) I. 423 However he plucked at them (ball-ropes) when with some of his fellow-colleagues for recreation sake. 1884 TENNYSON *Em. And.* 366 But when the children pluck'd at him to go, He laugh'd, and yielded readily to their wish.

c. *transf.* To disentangle and straighten (wool) by means of a PLUCKER.

1892 J. EDMUNDS *Psychol. Sleight* 158 Those who find about combing or plucking the wool.

5. To pull off the feathers, hair, fruit, etc. from; to strip or make bare; *esp.* to strip (a bird) of feathers by pulling them off.

To cover to pluck: see COVER *sb.*[1] 3 b.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 292 He is pompinoun payne..To alle hem pat it holdeth, til hir tailes be plukked. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Plokkyn bryddys, *avicellerizo*. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 That ye plucke no leaves, neither pomples, nor fruites. 1580 BARET *Alvearie, P.* Ipide, Depen I ee All that, which is grene by the with, leave plucked bie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. i. 18 Sirrah, I pluck'd Geese, plucke Gresnet, and whips Top. 1892 R. L. STEVENSON *Pavilion on a Hill* If you disgust (the comfort)..we must even plan. Pluck a Crow about it. 1892 H. ANDERSON *Old St. Paul's* II. 300 He had just..commenced plucking one of the geese. 1880 RAGG *Georgics & W.* iv. These maides would pluck Lucifer of his wing feathers. 1890 [see PLUCKED *ppl. a.* 1].

6. *fig.* To rob; to plunder; to swindle, fleece.

To pluck a pigeon: see PIGEON *sb.* 3 b.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7585 He shal, in a less semaine, Leese alle his marbe & his pensiles. Our weyfenes shal wel pluken him so. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 70 To pluk and rug our pleuris vpone the pure marchandis. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 189, I did pluck those Gamsters, did teh them. 1843 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 13 Her amiable companion..instead of helping to pluck her prey, never played for a guinea in the course of her life. 1868 *Hist. Ld.* XLVIII. 228 A noble Duke or Lord, would have as little scruple to pluckeng a pigeon as their inferiors. 1893 *La Patrie* 3/6 *Trois. Edit.* III. 10, 2. 222 To allow a fair prize to the proprietor without plucking the traveller.

7. To reject (a candidate) as not reaching the required standard in his examination; usually *pass.* *To be plucked*, to fail to pass in an examination. (Originally in the universities, whence generally.)

'The original of *to be plucked*,' originally a candidate might be plucked or refused his degree on other grounds than unsatisfactory examination.' See quot. 1840, and the note under sense 2.

1703 *Harleian Collect.* (B.M.) IV. 270 Dr. Lancaster, titled Bachelour of Arts, was plucked for his Determination. 1721 *Amateur Torrip Pil.* No. 30 (1734) 273 Mr. Scatchell, C.C. fellow of Jesus-college, and a member of the convocation-club was plucked, (i. e. disgraced, and forbid to proceed in performing his exercise) for answering the word king in his determination. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Mod. Fr. Gerund* I. 158 Notwithstanding his having been plucked three times in his examination for the subdeaconate. 1820 GENT. *Mag.* XC. i. 1/2 To expend vast sums in the education of men, who when they apply for degrees, are plucked on hither upon examination in disagreement. 1840 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 538 Those who fail in shewing such an amount of proficiency as, in the opinion of the examiners, entitles them to their degree, are said, in the language of the place, to be 'plucked;' a phrase which originates in an ancient custom by which any one, who objected to a degree about to be conferred in congregation, testified his dissent by plucking the sleeve of the proctor's gown. 1881 *Leisure Lark. Mod. & Mod. Hall.* xvii. 388, I have never plucked a candidate without giving him every opportunity of setting himself right. 1894 *Sir. Leander up to Date* ii. 31 If you had to pass an examination for the year..you would be all probability be plucked.

8. Pluck up. (See also 2.) **a.** *To pluck up (one's) heart, spirits, courage*, etc.: to summon up courage, take courage, rouse one's spirits, cheer up.

1583 *Tyr Trans* (A.) 63 Yet his hart he gan to recuire. He gan plukken vp to herten. 1585 *Ipomydon* (W.) 1911 That vp the chest. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eclogue* Prol. 2 Let us therefore pluck vp courages, and prie with S. Augustine. 1598 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 3 Pluche vp thy spirits, looke chearfully vpon me. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 98 100 Plucking up my spirits as well as I could. 1775 JOHNSON *Diction.* s. v. I'll pluck up resolution. 1887 FENIMORE COOP. *Conq.* L. 6. 56 Rebuked anew, and to have plucked up a little heart. 1889 TROLLOPE * Orley Farm* lv. 'Lucky dog, that could run cockups to speak a word to Burbles.

b. To pull up (a tree) by pull (something) out of the ground or place in which it is planted or set; to uproot, eradicate; to root, demolish. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. xx. [The swallow said] Come with me ye al & late us plucke vp al this [*Aes.* — *Empedes* iv. 18 To arache or plucke vp a grete tree.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* (L.) Thyn is a tyme to plant, and a tyme to plucke vp the thinge, y is planted. 1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 156 All furnaces and chimnies by their made, were pitched vp and destroyed. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 201 Vere the tyme quhen Iustice plukked vp al monumentes of plaie in Scotland. 1680 *Pers. Humphries Pens. Papers* (1880) I. 301 Whosoever shall wilfully pluck up, remove, or deface any Landmark or bound between properties and properties. 1739–51 *Dodsley's Hand. to. I.* (1761) 210 He planted up,..some of the most thriving plants. 1844 MRS. HOFLAND *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* (1858) I. 3 *plucked* up her social fetters.

c. *intr.* or *refl.* To recover strength or vigour; to 'pick up' (PICK *v.*[1] 20 b). *rare.* (Cf. 5 b.)

1841 H. ANDERSON *Old St. Paul's* II. 301 His heart health .. Heaven be praised! she has plucked up a little since we came here.

9. In phrasal combinations: † **Pluck at the crow** (*lit.* straw): name of an old sport, in which a person appears to have been pulled about by the rest; † **pluck-buffet**, *app.* a competition between archers, in which he who missed or failed 'caught' a buffet from his competitor; † **pluck-crow** *n.*, get by plucking a crow; † **pluck-penny**, name of some gambling game.

1583 WILSON *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 31 *Gil that*.. laugis thanis to reg of his clothis, as that war playng with him,..'pluk at the pane. 1599 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 38, I traist in God thir sonis sall cast the dep, Pluk at the Crop quhen harnis sall with yis bird. *c* 1500 *Scot. Feilan Book* 110, 23 And thay cleine 'pluche-buffet, As they went by the way And many a buffet ore thingis wan of Fellis Heade that day. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supere.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 28 Throw Trees, the 'pluckcrow Inigmentis addresse. And say the hangman pulls his double fee. 1845 (HOWITT) *Visit to Thorpe* i. He that is most successful in the Art of getting on in play at 'Pluck-penny, will quickly come to Savage-make.

Pluckable, *nonce-wd.* [f. PLUCK *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being plucked. Hence **Pluckabi'lity**.

1828 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 2 The gallantness of the down, the pluckability of the pigeon.

Pluckage (plu·kėj), *nonce-wd.* [f. PLUCK *v.* + -AGE.] The action or process of plucking.

1833 Spectator *Recoll.* vi. 83 He.. plucked off his beard by handfuls.. The details of this frantic plucking are to be found in a letter.

Plucked (plʌkt), *a. colloq.* [f. PLUCK *sb.*[3] + -ED[2].] Having pluck or courage; usually in comb., *as good-plucked, rare plucked, ill-plucked*; so *bad-plucked*, deficient in courage.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii, What a good plucked one that boy of mine is! 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii, The bad plucked ones thinking that after all it isn't worth while to keep it up. 1873 *Routledge's Mag. Genial. Mag.* Feb. 123/2 'You are I'm a plucked 'un,' he said.

b. *Hard-plucked*, hard-hearted, wanting in tenderness.

1837 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iv, A very sensible man,.. but a terrible hard-plucked one.

Plucked (plʌkt), *ppl. a.* [f. PLUCK *v.* + -ED[1].] In various senses of the verb.

1. Picked off; pulled sharply, twitched, etc.

1592 HUDSON, Plucked in sunder, *distrahitur.* 1799 C. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 127 Five sheet plucked cotton. 1821 DYCHE *Guardian* I. ii. 107 So let me fall like the plucked rose! 1882 ROSSETTI *Mrs. Rosmarine* 192 The locks of plucked cowslip strings. It..much less thrilling than that of recent omens.

2. Disrobed of feathers or hair.

1708 DUNTON *Ten Married Women* 362, I thought my self a complete, & fine a plaid lovin. 1886 W. [.] TURNER *C. Europe* 44 (title) with live quails and plucked geese on the market here. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plucked*, p. a., having the long stiff hairs removed: said of the pelt of a furseal.

3. Subjected to a university or other examination.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 699 Of the three classes of Proficients[sic], the former are the Plucked. 1873 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* ii. ii, "I have been examined, observed Mr. Packer, with the air of a plucked man.

Hence **Plu·ckedness**.

1867 *Gd. Words* 53/2 The object subordinate—more than subservient—pluckedness of his body.

Pluckee (plʌkī'). *nonce-wd.* [f. PLUCK *v.* + -EE[1].] One who or that which is plucked.

1831 *Mayfair Mag.* XXX. 332 'It might be safe to pluck a rose,' finds to whom? To the plucker or the pluckee?

Plucker (plʌ·kər). [f. PLUCK *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who plucks, in various senses: see the verb. Often with adverb, as *plucker away, down*, *up*. Also † *plucker-at*, one who pulls sharply at, or (*fig.*) carps at, or attacks, another (1502, 1583).

c 1450 *Merlin* 84 (E. E. T. S.) Of this ouer-comynge ageynes-seyers and pluckers awaye. 1583 G. ANDREW *Printer's Exh.* 63 Yet these be right weighty for the assay. Many pluckers-at there cannot have. 1593 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The plukkers vppe and takers away of the said wooles and sugrons. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 37 Thou setter vp, and plucker downe of Kings. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) I. 234 At which time let the Pluckers be sensible, and not ill us'd in Swabbles. 1708 RICHARDSON *Clarrissa* (1811) VII. xviii. 218 Thomas..pocketing the fingers of the tuch-penny plucker. 1832 [see PLUCKED]. 1902 N. WYNN in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 384/1 Tales of Fingal the hound and Oisian the plucker of harps.

2. A machine for disentangling and straightening long wool to render it fit for combing: see quots.

1839 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 344 After drying, the wool is reduced to a machine called the plucker. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 105 When the wool is dried, it is passed through a machine called a "plucker", consisting of a pair of spiked rollers fed by an endless apron.

Pluckerian (plʌkī·rĭăn), *a. Math.* [f. proper name *Plucker* (see below) + -IAN.] Applied to certain equations or formulæ expressing the relations between the order and class of a curve and the number of its singularities, investigated by the German mathematician Julius Plucker (1801–1868). *Pluckerian characteristic*, one of the quantities occurring in such equations, denoting some characteristic of the curve.

Pluckily (plʌ·kĭlĭ), *adv. colloq.* [f. PLUCKY + -LY[2].] In a plucky manner; bravely, courageously.

1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* xxix, 'Sir', said Frank, pluckily, as he put his horse into a faster trot, 'I won't encourage that'. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xv. He did not.. resist rejection,..but pluckily set himself to work.

Pluckiness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being plucky; pluck.

1882 in WEBSTER citing TIMES(NEW YORK). 1887 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* vi, Her quaint, queer suppression, in which curiosity, pluckiness, and a fantasia of amusement mingled.

Plucking (plʌ·kĭng), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PLUCK, in various senses.

1580-6 T. UNDERWOOD *Lett. to Mr. (Sloane)* f. 56 By my pluckings was she to be persecuted enclosed. 1640 *Prompt. Parv., anale* Pluklynge, or pullynge of fedyrs. 1660 DUKE tr. *Schubart's Comm.* 30 The plucking downe of Images, hath procured vs no smale displeasure. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *H. Milner* iii. 50 The easy phrase of plucking in our universities. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 199 Let the pass-examination, with its anomalous pluckings, cease.

attrib. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 30/1, Euery man..hauing either hande or sobiscaunce, was called to this plucking banket.

2. *concr.* Something plucked, in various senses. (Cf. PLUCKS vbl. *sb.*[1] 3 b.)

1598–9 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 8 The..Pluckings, or loose Threeds of Straw. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 53 Hunger worsted...would, if permitted to rise up,..afford a good plucking of potage vegetables twice a week. 1828 CRAIGS *Gloss.* (ed. 3), *Plucking*, the quantity of worsted plucked from the end of the distaff, or sliver, and folded over the fingers whilst turning the spinning wheel. 1901 *Encycl. Sport* I. 841 If I won a pigeon in Annex . I would never tell the ploughings of my garden because the simple drink of the native artisans.

Plu·cking, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That plucks: see the verb PLUCK.

1858 WORDS. Grc. 7 Sept. 5/1 Within reach of a plucking hand are the 250 varieties of heather that star the skirts of Table Mountain.

Pluckless (plʌ·klĕs), *a.* [f. PLUCK *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Without pluck; devoid of courage or spirit. Hence **Plu·cklessness**.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 257 You should let those pluckless Turks know the truth. 1822 *Ibid.* XV. 92, I do open for the universe plucklessness of our party. 1832 *Ibid.* XXXI. 140/2 The fear may be great—and it is no misery, the pluckless—but the danger is small.

Plucky (plʌ·kĭ), *a. colloq.* [f. PLUCK *sb.*[3] + -Y.]

1. Characterized by pluck; showing determination to fight or struggle; brave, courageous, daring.

1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* iv. 55, He can still follow a fox, walk or pluck a hawk, and with as stout a voice, as any squire in Christendom. 1832 *Bentley's Jrnl. Lge. Sur. to Smuggler's Lass, If you're 'plucky', and not over-weighted* to fight. 1837 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v, The 'lesson' of the school-house since the plucked change of all that hated fought dog. 1883 LD. M. GORDON *My Ferries* I. viii. 134 I do not think any account of this *plucky*..adventure has appeared elsewhere. 1889 [J. S. WINTER] *Mrs. Bob* (1890) 188 You are the pluckiest little woman I ever knew.

b. *Phalogr.* Of a paint or engraving: Bold, decided, bright, clear.

1883 C. G. W. LORD *Woodcraft Knights* Sec. iv. 32/2 It works exceedingly well, and unfortunately brings out brilliant and plucky images. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 7 Brighter, strong and plucky in their contrasts.

2. *Gard.* 'Disposed to break away in large irregular coxcombial chips'. [f. PLUCK *v.* 11 b.]

1891 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Plud. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 plodde, 4–6 pludde, 5 (–9 *dial.*) plud, (5 plutte, 9 *dial.* plut). [Origin obscure: cf. Ir., Gael. *plód* a pool, standing water; also PUDDLE *sb.*] A pool, puddle.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2267 In a foul pludde [v. *r.* pludde] to be more vrthe my lyue dorue. c 1440 *Lond. Prov.* 62 (title) To se the ryght hit was clothid, Blue cauty plud of blod stode hit. 1480 *Mirk. of Assembani* (Add.) 77 Now ys a stynkyng pasele, and now lowle gastlynesse, yn brote and plute. 1527 PEPYS *Ordres Byrgentyne* 1 This reason is worthy to be plunged in a plutte. 1781 *Hawkins Tour Ap Caron* (ed. Owen), *Plud*, a puddle. 1873 WILLIAMS & FORBES *E. Somerset Gloss.*, *Plud*, the swampy surface of a wet ploughed field. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Plut*, temporary pools of water.

Plue, obs. Sc. form of PLOUGH.

Pluff (plʌf), *sb.* (*a., int.*) *Sc.* [Hellenic. See LG. *pluf*, Da. *pluf* interj.; LG. *pluffen*, Da. *pluffen*, W.Fris. *pluffen* to puff, explode.]

1. A strong puff or explosive emission of air, gas or smoke (as in the firing of gunpowder), or of dust; hence, *colloq.* a shot of a musket or breaking-piece.

1683 W. SHAW in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) I. 131 But this, amongst other good news, may turn to be a pluff. 1820 GALT *Ringhan* (ed. 2) 78 His wrath was out of the world like a pluff of powther. 1826 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 111 He saith..on oth Pistol, and will take a pluff at the partridge. 1894 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xxvii, We could see the soldiers running their horses and firing off white pluffs of powther.

2. A powder-puff. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1808 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxvi. A sooted chit that she adores, wi' no face assailer like the powther when I shake the pluff, and it's no ill to gather out o' spain.

3. *adj.* Puffed up, swollen. In quot. *fig.*

1893 *Argosy* 10 Invariably *Disc.* 11 All of you look'd so pluff and big upon the Layty, as much it self could make you.

C. as *int.* or *adv.* With a pluff; puff! *colloq.*

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xvii. 253 As I spoke, pluff came a spirt of smoke with red tongue in it.

Pluff (plʌf), *v. Sc. and dial.* [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To blow out (smoke or breath) with explosive action, to puff. Also *intr.* to discharge a gun, shoot.

1819 J. BEE *Rubs of Gilead* 89 Those that spend the noon with pluffing of snuffs, which should be before you played. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 120 He .. went pluffing the smoke lately among the kids.

2. *intr.* To swell up, become puffed up.

1885 SHARLAND *Whist Parson, Village* vii. 110 Hasn't it [the pudding] pluffed [sheet] up beautifully!

Hence **Plu·ffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Plu·ffer,** a shooter, gunner (*colloq.*).

1826 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 778 Is that the pluffer at partridge-seem who had nearly been the death of poor Peter? 1832 *Ibid.* LXXII. 100 If to General Africa, you would suppose they were preaching to a menagerie, and you couldna that there must be prime pluffing in Bolivia. 1893 MRS. CAMPBELL *Lett.* 168(1) II. 207 The..slept a fine natural pluffing' sleep till one in the morning.

Pluffy (plʌ·fĭ), *a. dial.* [f. PLUFF *sb.* + -Y.] Having a puffed-up appearance; puffy, fleshy. Of birds, hair, etc.: Fluffy, downy.

1846 HOOD in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 489 A big, dumb-faced, pluffy body. 1849 ALD. SWAIN *Parthenon Lay.* ii. 34 A light pluffy mesopuche. 1853 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 263 We shall have nothing young before us but barren pairs and pluffy cheepers (i.e. young partridges). 1862 LEVER *Dar. of Thos* xiv. 124 A good-looking fellow—a thought too pluffy, perhaps.

Plug (plŏg), *sb.* [app. n. MDu. and early mod.Du. *plugge* a plug, long stopper, Du. *plug*; as MLG., LG. *plugge*, *plügge*, LG. *plog*, also Swed. *plugg*, *plögg*, Da. *plug*. Other types appear in MLG., LG. *pluck*, *plück*, MHG. *pfloc*, *pflocke*, Ger. *pflock*; and in N.Fris. *plaak*, Da. *plæk*. Further history unknown. (Ir., Gael. *plucc* is from Eng.)]

1. A piece of wood or other solid or firm material, driven into or used to stop up a hole or aperture which it tightly fits, to fill a gap, or act as a wedge; also *transf.* a natural or morbid concretion having a similar action.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* I. 21 A Hamp-plug at Sea. 1648 HERRICK *Dutch Like, Sun Flagon*, a Plugge, or a wooden Pegg. 1660 ROYAL *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* To Lit. Dangerous, Who. I. 3 shutting the valve with the plug,..he is to draw down the anchor to the bottom of the cylinder. 1687 — *Contin. New Exp.* v. (1682) 161 On which was put a Wooden Plug made with Ink. 1705 J. TAYLOR *Travels. Palestine* (1903) 81 The Canopy is not supported by a Pillar, but by—a Pipe or Plugg (*plug*) exactly in the Center. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plug*, a great wooden Peg, to stop the Touch-hole of a Cannon or Cask. 1730 J. C. *Instr. to Mod. Cannoneer* 31, 47 The plug or stopper of the Cartrige was taken out. 1843 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 284 The aperture being supplied with a plug of the required form, some clay is put into the cylinder, and the piston forced down, by turning the screw, which causes the clay to protrude through the aperture in the shape required. 1848 DODD *Dic. Liver* 245 A string of small cutaneous lumps formed along them, separated here and there by a plug of lymph. 1860 WYATT *Gen. Rem.* 194 Instantly he drops... a plug of wooden soldier, which he instantly seals it. 1869 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 1 Wooden plugs as big as table spoons, put through slits in the earlier lip. 1879 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 331 Small plugs of horny epidermis can be picked out, leaving pits behind.

2. *spec.* in various technical applications; as

a. A small block of boxwood let into an engraved woodblock to repair a damaged part of the surface. b. *Dyeing.* A soft steel cylinder on the end of which an impression in rubber from a punch is fixed a die. c. A tapering block of wood driven into a wall between the stones of bricks so as to bear a nail. d. *Mining.* The iron wedge or punch which is driven between two other wedges, called feathers (FEATHER *sb.*[1] 16b), to split rock, coal, stone, etc. e. In millinery, A wedge-pin driven between a nail and its chair. f. *Dentistry.* The filling of a hollow tooth. g. The part of a tap or stop-cock which passes transversely through the pipe and cuts off the water or permits it to flow. h. A cylindrical piece of wood used to bring a line from a gun in lifesaving operations. i. The plunger of a pump.

1766 COCKER, etc. *Dict. Arts, etc.* s. v. *Water*, At the end of which [barrel] are jointed four rods with their turning plugs working into four cast iron cylinders. 1838 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 121 The piston having reached the bottom of the cylinder, the plug of the cock .. shifts its position, and the steam enters as before.., and passes in the direction of the arrows to the bottom cylinder, so as to elevate the piston. 1839 CRAFTS' *Wood Engrav.* 249 note, The 'plug' which they [Alfred Shaw and his accompanists] inserted was usually uneven, and not circular as at present. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 303 A long coil of rope, 1 inch diameter, with a wood piece of wood as plug, fastened to it. The plug is intended to be put in the mouth of the gun. *Ibid.* 1846 The servants was fixed from off the gun, which carried the plug beyond the breakers. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss., Plug and Feather*, or *Key and Feather*, a name given to a method of dividing hard stones, by means of a long tapering wedge called the key, and wedge-shaped pieces of iron called feathers. 1880 ELEMENTS *Dict. Amer., Plug*, applied by dealers to a filling of gold or other material inserted in a tooth. 1894 *Usw. Dict. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 31 This punch becomes an invaluable pocket of this, without further reference to the original matrix; for now by impressing upon it plugs of soft steel..we procure impressions from it to any amount. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1795/2 An instrument for condensing the filling or plug in a tooth by a rapid succession of strokes. 1901 YOUNG *Mr. Mine Am. Own Mechanic* (1911) 172 The proper manner of making or cutting a plug to drive between bricks. 1892–4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The plug and feather was introduced into coal mining by Mr. G. C. Greenwell in 1853. It had been from early times used in lead mining.

3. *Zool.* = PUPPER 3.

1834 WOODHOUSE *Mollusca* ii. 242 The large central impression is produced by the muscle of the plug (the squamiferous of the lyssal muscle in Pinna and Modiola).

3. The cock upon a public water-pipe to which a hose is attached to obtain water for a fire-engine and other purposes; a fire-plug.

1797 Basford *Parl. Dict.* s.v. *Building*, One Leather Pipe and Socket of the same Size as the Plug or Fire-Cock, to the former the Socket might be put into the Pipe, to convey the Water about into the Engine. 1812 H. & J. Savory *Rep. Addn., T. Drury Lane*, Before the plug was found. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 41 § 37 The said commissioners may provide one or more fire-cocks and fire-plugs. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, This pipe is closed by a cap or plug, which is removed .. when the hose is to be attached.

4. a. Tobacco pressed into a flat oblong cake or stick. b. A piece of cake or twist tobacco cut off for chewing, etc.

1708 *Swift Pol. Disc.* vi, The dust threw on this blessed plug: A longer lasting never did I use. 1840 CUPER *H. Amer. Ind.* II. 268, 66 Offering him a few plugs of tobacco. 1844 DURAND *Meet. Chas.* xvi. Casting a quid or plug from his cake of tobacco. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 833 The tobacco being generally bent or plug.

5. A blow of the fist; a punch, a knock. *slang.*

1798 FITZ in Ld. Rosebery *Life* (1901) and The bill is on to read a second time tomorrow, and, in spite of every Plugs from Sir W. Pulteney, will certainly pass. 1898 M. DAREY *Life & Progr. Australia* xxxv. 236 If he like a man in fighting That is what he calls a 'plug'.

6. Applied to a horse: with various connotations. *U.S. and Colonial slang.*

Registered in American Dicts. as "a horse past his prime", "an old horse worn down by hard work". a New Zealander knows it as a horse which is "a good sort"; an Australian authority, as applied to a horse of 15 hands or 15·1, of a good usually quilting character, working well but not fast.

1872 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. Abr.* xxviii. 308 We bought two sorry-looking Mexican 'plugs'. 1883 Harkness *Ye Tru or Simple* xxiv. 264 The horses were large and rather mounted Americhen 'plugs', well qualified for the work they had to do. 1888 *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 21 Apr. (Farmer *Amer.*), In the first race a plug named Cator was the favorite, but another plug named Bartlocker won.

7. Short for *plug-hat*: see 9. *U.S. slang.*

1864 Webster, *Plug*, ... a gentleman's silk hat: an stiffed hose in cylindrical form. *Century* and 1890 E. Kirkland *Americans at Work* 6 The reign of the 'stove pipe', or as the Americans have it, 'the plug', is as secure in Australia as anywhere. 1891 Kipling *City Dreadful No.* 2 He steps into the brougham and puts on—a top hat, a shiny black plug!

8. A draught of beer. *slang.*

1826 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vi. 184 Come, Sir, another plug of each.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plug-hat*, *-hill*, *-mallet*, *-builder* (sense 2 f), *-machine*, *-paint*, *-pump* (sense 8), *-shot*; *plug-like* adj.; **plug-arbor**, an arbor or mandril in a lathe on which a drill chuck is mounted (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **plug-basin**, a wash-hand basin having a plug-hole for letting the water out; † **plug-basket** (*Mercurius*), ? the depression at the bottom of the mash-tun into which the plug drops; **plug-bayonet**, the original form of bayonet, which was fixed in the muzzle of the gun; **plug-board** (*Electr.*), a switch-board in which the connexions are made by inserting plugs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **plug-box** (*Mining*), a wooden pipe to carry off water while putting the watertight casing to a shaft; **plug-centre-bit**: see quot.; **plug-cock**, (*a*) a tap having a perforated plug thro' ph which the liquid flows when turned on; (*b*) see quot.; **plug-draining**, a system of draining heavy clay land, in which plugs or blocks of wood are placed at the bottom of the cutting to keep the channel open, and are withdrawn after the cutting has been filled up; **plug-drawer**, one who took part in the *plug-riots*, q. v.; **plug-frame**, a contrivance attached to the beam of a steam-engine, for opening and closing the valves of the cylinder; **plug-hat** (*U. S. slang*), a silk, 'top', or 'chimney-pot' hat [worse say, because the head fits in it like a plug]; hence **plug-hatted** *a.*; **plug-hole**, an aperture fitted with a plug by which it can be closed; **plug-joggle** (*Masonry*), a joggle of the character of a plug; **plugman**: see quots.; **plug-riots**, a name given to certain riotous proceedings c 1842, when cotton mills in Lancashire were stopped from working by the removal or 'drawing' of a few bolts or 'plugs' in the boilers so as to prevent steam from being raised; **plug-rod**, (*a*) see quot. 1858; (*b*) = *plug-frame*; **plug-switch** (*Electr.*), a switch in which connexion is made by inserting a metal plug; **plug-tap**, a cylindrical tap for cutting the threads of female screws or of screw-plates; **plug-tobacco** = sense 4; **plug-tree** = *plug-frame*; **plug-valve**: see quot.

1703 *Lond. & Country Brew.* 10. ind. at *any Time* of all Malt, especially if it is ground very small, is apt to wash up the 'Plug Bottom, and thereby cause a foul Wort to run off. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 449/1 A hole of two inches diameter having been ... made in each side of the stone, and 'plug bits', inserted. 1868 *Ibid.* 1387/1 A form of "plug bit particularly adapted for mooring and warping up vessels. 1883 'Stanley Coal Mining Glass, 'Plug Box', a wooden water-pipe used in tubbing. 1898 Gardner *Country* 322 'Gilding', a principle followed in all "plug bullets after leaving the mould. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, 'Plug-cock' *Fig.* 2, the barrel which is simply drilled into the barrel, not screwed to. 1832 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. VIII. 1392/1 'Plug drinking ... is indiscriminately confined to the drinking of tobacco, and chiefly practised on penny beer. 1888 F. Pitts (title) The Bishop of the Lowlands, Chairman, and "Plugbearers. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Plug finisher', a fine file for finishing the surfaces of such things. 1765 Fothergill in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 178 This "plug frame, which is a piece of timber moved by the lower through a wooden groove, by which the steam valves and injection cock are opened and shut alternately. 1864 R. Stuart *Mist. Steam Engines* 72 In the recommodious working boats, called by Bridgewater (to rime) the plug-frame, there is a rly which is contrived so that the plug-work on the foot gear, middle, and back part, to raise and depress the levers, that move the iron axle. 1881 *Philad. Exhibition* 83 No. 2419, 6 The "plug bat is virtually a sort of metal preservative for the preservation of pieces and order. 1893 Monroe *Rebels. Pierce* 158 A deep whirl of skirts, flounces, plug hats, and silken stockings. 1851 Rayner. *City Portraits* 26 A be-spatter, "plug hatted redskin. 1773 *Lond. Mag.* XLIII. 491 To prevent the steam from coming out at the "plug-hole ... or Ed. 1823 J. Thomson *Theo. Lessons*, 82 A vessel, having a plug-hole at bottom. 1856 Wynter, *Cars* 10 Sept. 2/1 While the Post Office ... provides and maintains the fire alarm, the County Council undertakes to supply the necessary telephones and to make plug-holes in the alarm posts. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 194 The central "plug joggle, fixed in place ... ready for the reception of the copper bolts of the first Course. 1874 Bourne & Munroe *Elem. Mod. Steam* (1891) 70 The two [bolts] ... spherical and subconcentric form a "plug-like, cylindrical, mass, which unloads itself freely in the intervals of the revolution. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, "Plug-machine, a machine for making wooden plugs for faucet-holes of ...barrels. 1892 *Mining Gloss.* (in Northumb. Gloss.), "Plugman, the man in charge of a pit pumping engine. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 25 George Stephenson's duty as plugman was to watch the engine, to see that it kept well at work, and that the pumps were efficient. 1883 Thomas in *Coal Mining* Gl., *Plugsman*, an old term for engineman. 1884 Bennet *Sandy Dunes Mystic* xxiii. 313 One makes and Rake-rebone's "plug pots stampeded. 1894 Conway *Sketches* 92 In 1840, when the country was disturbed by the great "plug riots, not a thread was disturbed from a spindle. 1888 F. Pitts *Bivouac of Loddites*, etc. xxxii. 238 Trade in 1842, the year of the plug riots, was worse than ever. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, "*Plug-rod*, an air-pump rod. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Plug-rod*, (Steam-engine) a rod attached to the working-beam of a condensing-engine, for the purpose of driving the working-gear of the valves. Sometimes called the plug-tree. 6. The air-pump rod. 1858 Tredgold & Gwilt, *Engine* 110 A similar pair of tappets on the opposite side of the plug-rod move the valves. 1902 G. Bidder in *No.* 19 *Great Dwellers* 138 He...ground them [his words] out like a labouring mill, each word solid as "plug shot. 1804 [Sharp *Parliament Jr.* 2 *Act* I. 39 When it is cylindrical, it is called a "plug tap. 1880 Cassell's *Household Guide*, v. 110 A plug-tap has the full depth of screw-thread all along its length. 1841 *Civil. Dict. s.v. Tap*, Taps are usually made in sets of three...the third, called the plug-tap or finishing tap, is always cylindrical, with the first two or three threads tapering off. 1841 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 2/1 The use of a "plug and sparking tobacco is to be permanently entered. 1899 *New Cent. Rev.* V. 131 Fusible cigars are obtainable, and the plug tobacco is bad. 1805 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 195 Mr. Henry Sandham, of Newcastle, invented the gun called the "plug iron, for opening and shutting the valves. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 476/1 As the plug-iron moved up and down with the beam, the tappets struck the ends of bent levers or cranks, which raised or depressed the valves in proper succession. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, "*Plug-mallet*, a tapering valve, fitting into a seat like a faucet.

Plug (plŏg), *v.* [f. Plug *sb.*; or immediately f. early mod.Du. *plugghen* (Plantin), f. *plugge* Plug *sb.* So MLG. *plogghen*, LG. *plöggen*, Norw. *plugga* to plug.]

1. *trans.* To stop, close tightly, or fill (a hole or aperture) with or as with a plug; to drive a plug into. Chiefly with up.

1830 *E. Johnson's Kingd. & Country* 5 Norse says the North pole not thinking to share in their troubles, are in danger to have their throats plugged up with ice locks. 1884 Marian Crawford *Love I. Ottilia* 125 Drops of their blood being shot through with great bullets that they would rather plug up the Holes or Branches, nor free them from Water by their Pumps, were swallow'd up in the devouring and merciless Waves. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 42 We found it advisable to plug up the Pipe. 1834 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 53 We were pointed to the holes made by being plugged with bits of metal. 1849 Claridge *Cold Water-cure* 147 Sometimes when a tooth is plugged, the pressure on the nerve renders it insupportable. 1878 Huxley *Phys. Basis* 39 When a clot of blood plugs up an artery.

b. In wood-engraving: see Plug *sb.* 2 b.

1839 Castle *Wood Engrav.* 143 If a small part be badly engraved, or the block has sustained an injury, the defect may be repaired by inserting a small piece of wood and re-engraving it: this...is technically termed 'plugging'.

c. To insert a wooden peg or block into (a wall, etc.) to afford a hold for a nail or screw.

1880 Young *Ess. Mem.* 211 (Sea *Mechanic*) § 742 When fixed to a brick wall, the nail must be plugged to take the nails. *Ibid.* § 1051 Due provision having been made for this by 'plugging' the wall.

d. To insert as a plug; to drive (something) in.

1892 Hollaed *Say Faith* xxiv. 181 It goes by wind...and it'll plug a bullet right into a man.

e. *intr.* with *in* (*Electr.*): To complete a circuit by inserting a key or plug between metal plates.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 4/2 Directly the sub-editors shut down, the Barnsley room attendant 'plugs in' and takes the load for lighting purposes, for driving fans for ventilation purposes.

2. *trans.* To put a bullet into, to shoot. *slang.*

1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xxxii, If that old horse they put you on had bolted forward...you'd have got plugged instead. 1900 Wyllie, *Gun.* 20 Jan. 6/1, I got plugged a few yards in front of the line, and two of my fellows pulled me back, as I could not walk. 1900 *Mutiny's Mag.* XXIV. 190/1 'I'll wait till I get within twenty yards of the beggar,...Then I'll plug 'im'.

3. *trans.* To strike with the fist. *slang.*

1873 P. Fenton *Kirkcaudbrae* 86 (E. D. D.) Grant upwast, and clean at "Sir dunn, Mastby!' "Plug him!' "Stick in, Mastby!' 1890 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 713/2 'To plug a man in the eye' is a common enough piece of slang.

4. *intr.* a. To 'stick to it', keep on persistently or doggedly; to plod. b. To labour with piston-like strokes against resistance. *slang.*

a. 1889 [Rhymed invitation] on the other at Oxford] 'Plug you fellows, plug!' 'We plugged for all we were worth'. 1892 *Cycling* (U. S.) XXX. 456/1 The crews have rowed in crowded form,...their ability to plug has enabled them to hang on to the leaders in baffling finishes.

b. 1898 G. W. Steevens *With Kitchener to Khartoum* 310 The steamers...plug-plugged their steady way up the full Nile. 1898 — *Egypt* 161, 216 We are ploughing past a twenty-foot river bank, metaphorical with miles of water-horses. 1898 *Cycling* vi. 97 When a beginner manages to cycle up-hill at anything like a fast pace, he invariably develops a plugging action.

Plugged (plŏgd), *ppl. a.* [f. Plug *v.* + -ed.] Stopped up, closed, or filled with or as with a plug. Of a shell: Having a plug in place of the fuse.

1870 *Routledge's Sea Boy's Ann.* 184/2 A plugged shell of 110 lb. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. 16 The instructor will cause each man to throw both lived and one service plugged hand grenades. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 810 A plugged vein on each side ... was peculiarly permanent.

Plugger (plŏgəɹ). [f. Plug *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which plugs; *spec.* in *Dentistry*, an instrument for driving in and consolidating the filling material in the cavity of a carious tooth.

1867 C. A. Bemis *Dict. Med., Terminol. Hyd. Automatic plugger*, a dental instrument which is operated by pressing the pedal upon the gold in the cavity, in the manner of an ordinary hand plugger. 1870 L. P. Henrichs *Tooth* (1871) 109 A slabbing blow on the end of the plugger may throw the point to one side ... and break off or crack a portion of the tooth. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 2 July 2/2 The hunchback captain's eye has been upon those valiant pluggers in the "knee".

b. See quot.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 2/1 Elaborate presentations were taken against "pluggers", as impersonators are called in Canada. The Conservatives, on their memory to prevent "plugging" or personation, armed their scrutineers with the tickets.

Plugging (plŏgiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Plug *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Plug in various senses.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 Plugging will stop any Bore-hole Feeder I dare affirm. 1847 Thompson *Food. Lect.* (1849), *Plugging* ... the introduction of a plug of lint or rag into a wound or natural cavity ...to arrest hæmorrhage, or of some substance into a carious tooth to prevent toothache. 1850 *Chring* (U. S.) XXX. 475/2 One spoiling ... observable in Pennsylvania cases of late years is that of "plugging". 1897 [see prec.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 410 An extensive plugging of small vessels.

2. *concr.* Plugs collectively: see Plug *v.* 1 c.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Plugging*, pine driven into the joints of brick or stone walls to receive the nails whereby battens are fastened to the walls.

3. *attrib.*, as *plugging-forceps*, *-instrument*.

1867 C. A. Bemis *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Plugging-Instruments*, dental instruments for introducing and consolidating fillings. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Plugging-forceps*, a dentist's instrument used in compressing a filling into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

Pluggy, *a. dial.* [f. Plug *sb.* + -y.] a. Short and stumpy. *collog.* b. Stiff, as clay.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pluggy*, short, thick, stumpy. 1865 Adam Sedgwick (*Old Friends*) 1st. ii. ii. 33 Betty, Molly, and the cook ... united ... in describing Master ... as 'a short, pluggy chickt' man, with a peg nose'. 1890 H. Hutchinson *Fairway Isl.* 8 The recently ploughed land did not hold the clean impression as the pluggy clay had done.

Plugh, -**ch**, obs. forms of Plough.

Plugless (plŏglis), *a.* [f. Plug *sb.* + -less.] Having no plug or stopper.

1890-6 G. W. Hunter *Daily Trials* 23 Women, with tongues like polar needles, ever on the jar; Men, plugless and spouts, whose deep fountains are Within their lungs.

Plug-ugly (plŏgɹʌgli). *U.S. slang.* [Origin obscure: see quots.] A city ruffian or rowdy.

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 268, s.v. *Plug Club*, a term assumed by a gang of roughs in Baltimore. It originally belonged to certain fire companies. 1869 *Nation* 23 Aug. 153 In order the better to deal with the rowdies and plug-uglies of the more turbulent wards, 1896 in Dicey & Rait, *Rules of Parl.* (1901) 'Plug Uglies' ... Several years ago I was in Baltimore, where the class of rowdies who originated this euphonious name abounded, and was told it was derived from a circumstance fastened to the top of their boots, with which they kicked their opponents in a close crowd, or, as they elegantly expressed it, 'plugged them ugly'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 His friends were alternately the 'plug-uglies' of Ninth Avenue and the dudes of Delmonico's.

Plum (plĕm), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 **plume**, (in comb.) plim-, 4–5 **plowme**, 5 **plowmbe**, 5 **plaume**, 6–9 *north. dial.* **plowm**, **ploom**. β. 4–5 **plome**, 4–7 **plom**, 5 (in comb.) **plomb-**, 5–6 **plomme**; 4–7 **plumbe**, 5–7 **plumme**, 6–9 **plumb**, 4– **plum**. [OE. *plūme* fem. plum (earlier *plūmæ*, -n plum, fruit and tree) corresp. to OLG. **plūme*, MLG. *plūme* (LG. *plume*, EFris. *plūme*, *plūm*), ON. *plóma* f. (? from OE.); OHG. **plūmi* fem. plum (*plūma* m. plum-tree), MHG. *plūme*, Ger. *pflaume*; variants of OHG. *phrūma*, *pfrūma* f., OLG. **prūme*, MLG., LG. *prūme*, MDu. *prūme*, Du. *pruim* f.; the forms in *pr-* being the original, a. late L. or Romanic *prūma* f., for L. *prūnum* neut., a. later Gr. *προύμνον*, for cl. Gr. *προύμνον* plum. (Cf. L. *prūnus* tree., Gr. *προυνάς*, *προύνη* plum-tree.) The late L. *prūma* gave also Pr. *prima*, F. *prune* plum: see Prune. The shortening of the vowel in Eng. is found from the 14th c., but the long vowel occurs in Levins 1570, and is still repd. by north. Eng. and Sc. (*plūme*, *plūm*); cf. Eng. *thumb*, OE. *þūma*, north. Eng. and Sc. *thoom*, *thoom*, *thoom*; the vowel is shortened also in LG. *plumme*, Sw. *plommon*, Da. *blomme*. The form *plūme* given in OE. glosses as *os prunum* and *prunum* is explained by Pogatscher from L. *prūmum*: cf. It. *prugna* plum, *prugno* plum-tree.

The change of *pr-* to *pl-* is found only in the Teutonic forms, or in words borrowed from Teutonic sources, or in which L. written in England, etc. : see *plumbe* (*Plumbe*), *plumbum* in *Compos. Gl.*, *plumarius* (Wr.-Wülcker *Alphabet*). The Celtic forms, *Cornish plemen*, *Ir. plumc*, *Gael. plumbar*, -*an*, are evidently from Eng. The change of *n* to *m* in *prumi*, *prûmo* is attributed by Kluge and Franck to the influence of the preceding labial: Meyer-Lübke suggests derivation from Gr. προύμνη. *Prume* in south-east French dialects may be influenced by Gascon.]

1. The fruit of the tree *Prunus domestica*, a roundish fleshy drupe of varying size and colour, covered with a glaucous mealy bloom, and having a somewhat flat pointed stone and sweet pulp.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1800 in *O. E. T.*, *Plumorum*, plumæ. c 1000 *Sermo Lupi.* 181 (*Z.*) 10 *Nec prunum, nec plyme* [v. r. plumi]. 1st 1388 CHAUCER *Kent. Prol.* 1373 Medlers, plommes, peres, chestynyes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/1 A Plomtre [*al. Plomer*], *prunarius*. 1552 *Lavinæ Alnetæ* 1734/21 A Plumm, *prunum*. 1648 CHARLES *Gloss.* 108 *ib.*, *Prunes*, a plum. *Mod. Sc.* Sour plooms.

β. 1552 LYNDS. *P. H. C.* 2211 All pere-cockles and pere-lymmers, plomes and cherise. 1a . . *Pec.* [a Wm. Wykhist *legit pro Mag. prunum*, *plumum*. 13 . . *Nom. Bib.* (1880) 160 *Prunum*, a plum. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alsop* i. 17, Men sayen that it is not good to eat plommes with his bird. 1562 FINCHAM. *Hush.* I. 142 As for cherryes, damysons, bullets, plommes, and suche other. 1570 E. DENNIS *Pop. Knaps.* 218, How hasst thou pearres, and plomes, and grapes. 1577 — (*Gresbeck*) *Bath* x. (1586) 27 There are sundry names of Plomes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xlvii. 510 The fruite is called . . in English, a Plumme or Prune. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. xiii. 256 To come now to Plums, there is a world of them : some of sundrie colours, others blacke, and some againe white. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 311 He knew to . . tame to Plumbs the Sourness of the Sloes. 1819 PEGGE *Pop. Phrases* 222 In many lasting . . store medlars, plumbs, cherries and apples. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 180 Dried plums, under the names of prunes and French plums, form an important article of commerce.

†b. Phrase. *The bloom or blue of the plum* : delicate freshness, charm : cf. BLOOM *sb.* 4b. (*Obs.*)

1597 A. HAMPTON *New Acc. E. Inst.* 31 also, you The Maids keep their Teeth very white, till they have lost the Blue of their Plumb, and then they dye them as black as Jet. 1598 *Short Pol. Convertat.* 92 He has quite lost the Blue of the Plumb.

2. The tree bearing this fruit, *Prunus domestica* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*).

P. domestica, the cultivated or garden plum in its many varieties, and the European wild plum or BULLACE, *P. insititia*, are now considered to be specifically identical with the Blackthorn or Sloe-bush, *P. spinosa*, the three forms being referred to a single species, *P. communis*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 870 (*O. E. T.*) *Prunus*, plume. *Oxford Gl.* (1) 1085 *Corpus Gloss.* 1804 *Prunus*, plume. c 1440 *Promptorium Parvulum* (*E. E. T. S.*) Plomtre, or sloo tre. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 197 To grafte li grafted plomtree. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. 708 It is the custome of late to make . . hedges of Quickthorn, Plums, and trees. 1718 J. CLEMENTSON *Kelly-Whistle* (1731) II. 208, I go to an Alehouse to get a Plumb. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. (1794) 73 The green plum, comprehending the apricot and cherry. 1859 SIMS HOWARD in *Watson. Cycl.* : Mar. 108/1 Blossom on the plum, . . Leaves upon the cherry.

3. With qualifying words. a. Applied to many species (and varieties) of the genus *Prunus* :

Beach P. of the Atlantic coast of U. S., *P. maritima*; **Canada P.** *P. americana* (Miller *Gardener*); **Cherry** or **Myrobella P.**, *P. Myrobalana*; **Chickasaw P.** of W. America, *P. Chicasa* (Pursh, *Sept.*); **Damascene**, ? **Damask**, or **Damson P.** : see DAMSON, DAMASK; **Japanese P.**, *P. triflora* : see also 3c; **Morocco P.** : see DAMSON; ? **Muscle P.**, a purple variety of the plum; **Wild P.**, in Britain, *P. insititia* or *spinosa*; in N. America, *P. americana* and *P. subcordata* (Pursh, *Sept.*, and Miller *Plantarum*) : see also 3c. See also MIROBOLAN, PEAR-*plum*, etc.

1726 MILLER *Amer. Gard.* I. 256 "Beach Plum (*Prunus maritima*). 1856 WHITTIER *Ranger* 2, Where the purple beach-plums ripened. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.* X. 201 (*Prunus*) *reptoniana*, which is named "Cherry Plum, probably from its colour, is a species from Canada. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 2/1 This year there are fresh cherry-plums from Argentina on sale. 1857 ACKTON *Fruit Trees* v. 37 The "Canada Plum is a good fruit, and the trees hardy and well. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 258 The Black Damascene, the "Mangeto, the Barbary, the Myrobalan, the Apricock Plumb, a delicate Plumb that parts clean from the Stone. 1826 FARMER *Speller* I. 109 All your dainty Plumstone was a little dry, and scarce from the Stone : As the "Muscle-Plumme. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 214 Low mounds. . . Some are covered with "wild-plum bushes.

b. Extended to many trees resembling the plum, esp. in fruit :

American Black P. ? = *Cocoa P.*; **Assyrian P.** = *Sebesten P.*; **Miller Plum** *n.* (*Obs.*) **Australian P.** or **Black P. of Illawarra**, *Carpoldus australis*, N. O. *Ilicineæ* (Smith); **Blood P.** of Sierra Leone, *Haematostaphis barteri*, N. O. *Anacardiaceæ* (*Trans. Bot.*); **Brazilian P.**, species of *Spondias*, N. O. *Anacardiaceæ* (*Lee* 1760); **Cocoa P.** of tropical America and Africa, *Chrysobalanus Icaco* (*Lee* 1760); **Darling P.**, the Red Ironwood of W. Indies and Florida, *Exostema latifolium*; **East Indian P.**, *Flacourtia cataphracta*, and *F. Ramontchi* (Miller); **Grey P.** or **Guinea P.**, of Sierra Leone, *Parinarium excelsum*, N. O. *Chrysobalanaceæ*; of Australia, *Carpolinus arborea*; **Jamaica P.**, a species of Hog-plum, *Spondias* (wine); **Japan** or **Japanese P.**, the Loquat; **Mountain P.**, *Nemedra americana*, N. O. *Olacaceæ*; **Port Arthur P.**, of Tasmania, *Connarbarus wilkia*, N. O. *Proteaceæ* (*Trans. Bot.*); **Queensland P.**, *Owenia venosa*, N. O. *Meliaceæ*; **Sapodilla P.** of West Indies, *Sapota Achras*; **Sebesten P.**, *Cordia Myxa* and *C. latifolia*, N. O. *Boraginaceæ*; **Spanish P.** of W. Indies and S. Amer., *Spondias purpurea* (*Trans. Bot.*); also in the Antilles, *Maurouna dentata*, N. O. *Chailletaceæ* (Miller); **Tamarind P.**, a huge-grained tree of E. India, *Diallium indicum*; **Tasmanian P.** = *Port Arthur P.* (Miller); **Upright P.**, a S. Amer. palm, *Acrocomia erumpens*; **Wild P.** of S. Africa, *Englerophytum*, N. O. *Sapindaceæ*; of N. S. Wales, *Diospyros australis*, N. O. *Ingaceæ*; **Yellow (Spanish) P.** of W. Indies = Jamaica *P.* See also *Date-plum*, *Governor-plum*, HOG-PLUM, OLIVE-*plum*, PARADISE-*plum*, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1251 The "Black Plum of Illawarra. (*Carpolinus australis*) . . is a slender tree . . ; the fruits are the size of a large plum, and of dark purple colour. *Ibid.*, The "Grey Plum (*Chrysobalanus icaco*) grows to a height of 18ft or a hundred feet. *Ibid.* 1258 The fruit of *P.* (*Spondias*) *cytherea* is about the size of an Impériale plum, covered with a rough skin of a greyish colour, and commonly called the Rough-skin or Grey Plum. 1708 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 229 The yellow or "Jamaica Plum. Tree. . . The fruit is much esteemed by some people. 1882 J. H. MASON *Bush Native Plants* 40 "Quandong. Plum. Sweet Plum. This plant bears a fine juicy red fruit with a large stone. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1216 S. Achras yields an edible fruit called in the West Indies the "Sapodilla plum. 1888 BENTON & CRUG *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 922/2 "Sebesten-plum is the fruit of *Cordia Myxa*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 997 The "Tamarind Plum of the East Indies, (*Diallium indicum*, has a delicious pulp resembling that of the Tamarind, but not quite so cold. 1893 BITTER *Nat. Amer.* v. (1894) 297 The fruit of this palm ripens on the upper trees in April, . . smaller in size and shape to the date. . . Plantes check his head when he saw me one day eating a quantity of the "Unarai plum. 1880 THURBER & CO. *S. Africa* 116 *n.* 3/1 The . . "Wild Plum is the fruit of *Englerophytum Cafrorum*, a tree pretty common in Kaffirland. 1882 *Nineteenth Century* IV. 470 Hog Plum or "Yellow Spanish Plum of Jamaica, *Spondias lutea*.—Large tree.

4. A dried grape or raisin as used for puddings, cakes, etc.

This was probably orig. from the substitution of raisins for dried plums or prunes as an ingredient in *plum-broth*, *-porridge*, etc. with retention of the name 'plum' for the substituted article. *Quarterly Review* (1913) 469 The Plum Pudding of Christmas Day.

a 1660 [Mock sermon] *Wks.* 1672/2 (*J.*) 6 Dat dere is your Christmas pye and dat lush plum in abundance. . . He [he] discovered the new Star in Cassiopeia. . . Answer not but as much to be remembred, as he that first inserted Almond meat and Raisons together. 1725 WODE *Legac.* i. 12, 46 A grocer is a man who buys and sells sugar, and plumbs, and spices, for gain. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plumb*, or *Plum*, in matters of gluttony. Sir Clement and Matthew Plumb. 1743 YEOMAN *Dom. Quer.* i. 4 The not only plumbs that make pudding. 17 . . *Misc. Tracts & Remarks from Plymouth* (J.) 1755 JOHNSON, *Plum*, . . 2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 688 Children, to whom you give a pill wrapped up in a cake, will pick the plum and spit out the medicine. 1804 ANNE H. [see TOOKE] *Pocket Bk. of Words, Phrases, &c.* 'While fingers lent thanks for the sweetmeats and plums, Were hasting and digging beside. a 1845 HOOD *Son of Mirth* v. A Grocer's plum might disappoint. 1883 DOUGLAS *Bird. Parad.* IV. 1. vii. 31 The dried grapes, or sun-raisins, chiefly used for making puddings, and plums when they form an ingredient in the famous English plum pudding.

b. = SUGAR-PLUM. (Plum quot. doubtful.)

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* iii. iv, So when you've swallowed the pecan, you squeeze your mouth with a plum. 1792 CUMBER. *Mr. Mother's Visit* 82 The morning beauties are Lick my hand, The biscuit, or confectionary plum.

c. *fig.* A stone or mass of rock embedded in a matrix of later origin; a pebble in a conglomerate; also, a mass embedded in concrete.

a 1827 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 351 The plums, or stones, embosomed by the matrix, are usually of the same kinds, which are found everywhere in the north adjacent. 1834 *Penny* 10 Sept. 253/1 The mortar was filled in with concrete deposited in layers of nine inches, while large single stones, technically called 'plums', weighing, at a rule, about three-and-a-half tons, were placed at once together on possible and bedded in mortar.

d. *fig.* A 'good thing', a windfall; one of the best things to be found in a book or article; one of the best or choicest things among situations or appointments; one of the 'prizes' of life; also, the pick or best of a collection of things, animals, etc.

1824 MISS. BRUNTON *Self-Control* III. 59 Were you not, sir? It is only the stupid parts of books which tire one. All that is necessary is to pick out the plums. 1851 LUTTON *My Novel* viii. i, Much too old a world to allow any such Heaven to pick out its plums for his own personal gratification. 1856 MRS. KIRBY *Dare. Inv.* xvi. To fight it away for the sake of getting some sort of plum that he might divide with his mother and the girls. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* v. There were some real plums among the horses. 1889 *Academy* 1 Nov. 281 The reviewer who picks all the 'plums' out of a book is a person who is regarded with detestable terror and resentment by both authors and publishers. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Sept. 4/3 The posts named are justly regarded as plums of the Indian Civil Service.

5. The sum of £100,000. *slang, now rare.*

1683-1700 EDM. OF ALEXANDER *Mem. (1830)* 292 There even that had nothing at the Revolution had the reputation after of being worth one hundred, and others two hundred thousand pounds. The first sum was christened one plum, and the last, two. 1688 1714 Sir King Williams's time . . the salty trade alone brought in to some a hundred thousand pounds, which they then called a plum. 1709 PETER *Lucky Mistake*, The Miser never rakes up his Plumb. And cares not touch the hoarded sum. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 ¶ 2 An honest Gentleman who . . was worth half a Plumb. 1789 J. BRIDGE in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 292 The company is now about 600 plums, to be increased by feeding. 1808 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXVIII. 1015/2 Though the personal effects do not extend to a plum, the real estate sufficient to complete the second plumb. 1858 FROUDE *Cæsar* (1879) 1, The only son of Sir Peter Halliday . . the heir to a plum.

†b. *transf.* One who is possessed of £100,000.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 241 ¶ 3 Several who were Plumbs, or very near to, become Men of moderate Fortunes. 1728 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 11 Wks. 1775 IX. 320 A Boy slightly eligible by every good man, i.e. every Plumb. 1731 *Wesley. Mag.* II. 238 Worse Chinese with the insolence of a plumb in their countenance.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attrib., as *plum-bloom*, *-blow* (BLOW *sb.*³), *-cultivar*, *-flower*, *-frumenty*, *-gum*, *-jelly*, *-lot*, *-loaf*, *-moth*, *-pasture*, *-season*, *-stock*, *-stone*, *-tart*, *-trade*, *-weevil*. b. objective, similative, etc., as *plum-feeder*, *-holder*, *-seller*; *plum-purple*, *-coloured* adjs.; *plum-like* adj. c. parasynthetic, as *plum-coloured*, *-necked*, *-tinted* adjs.

d. Special comb. : **plum-bird**, *-bodder*, local names of the bullfinch; **plum-colour**, a shade of purple; so **plum-coloured** a.; **plum-fly**, a tree, *Phthirusa radiata*, N. O. *Loranthaceæ*; **plum-gouger**, a weevil (*Coccotorus scutellaris*); **plum-pookoola**, a disease of plums in which the fruit grows hollow, without a stone (*cf. pocket-plum* s. v. POCKET *sb.*). See also PLUM-BUTTER, PLUM-CAKE, etc.

1879 MRS JAMESON *Shrpsh. Word-bk.*, **Plum-bird*, the Bullfinch. *Ibid.*, **Plum-bodder*. 1890 *Daily News* 10 June 6/1 Other fashionable colours for gloves are Liberty green, . . salmon pink, coral red, sky blue, *plum-bloom. 1888 WILLIAMS *Imagination Spring* 23/2 *Ind. Prairie* 390 Stems of currants, and *plum-blows, and the ornamental cedar. 1880 *Garden* 30 Sept. 288/2 Flowers which change from white to *plum colour. 1840 ROBSON *Introd. Orchid. Exercise*, The Cardinal drew Off each *plum-colour'd shoe. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 July 4/2 *Plum-colours is a battery for plums which fruit too freely or they break the tree and give the market. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 1887/1 The "Plum Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) is about ¼ in. long, . . and has on each wing-case, in the middle, a black, shining lump. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 438 *Plum Fly. *Prunomyza pygmæa*, is very prettily figured by Philippi for *Pachyprosopa scutellata*. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 1910/2 *Plum-excrescence*, . . Plum Fig, fruit resembling in form and size the berry of an ordinary White Grape, but in structure that of a Cherry. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 159 The "plum-frumety and mellow pie at sharp-skinning breakfast have usurped beer, and roasted apples. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 1911/2 The round species (of Plum-weevil) (*Coccotorus scutellaris*) is popularly called the "Plum Gouger. 1772 BURGOYNE *Pocket Farrier* (1773) 61 Take one Ounce of *Plum's Gum Senna's very small. 1857 W. C. HAMLEY *Characters* 31 The "plum-holders, instead of chasing with club, poorer brethren, ask the public to make up the deficiency. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 43 71 A soft *plum-like sarcoma. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 640 Its fruit . . is called Wilde Pruime (i.e. Wild Plum) from its *plum-like roundish flesh. 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* iv. (1882) 81 The "plum-necked parrots swung from fruit to fruit. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 2/6 An emblem 30 and cover of "plum-paper. 1841 CYC. *Pract. Med.* I. 744/2 Tubercles, a genus of parasitic discomycetous fungi. *P. Prunni* (sacco) thickened of plum leaves as 'plum-pockets'. 1882 *Garden* 4 Nov. 426/1 The subchalazal, "plum-purple zone. 1781 C. F. IN *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 329 I will not enumerate, beside fat, soy, "plum-scented phytacorne. 1876 EARNSHAW *Cent. Chirurgy* 30 An ordinary clothes-mangler or "plum-rather. 1893 EVE-LEIGH *Kal. Hort. Sel.* 38 132 (Riedl) Plums, or "Plum seeds. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 251 Plumb-trunks and Cherry-stocks may be raised from Suckers as well as from Stones. c 1900 *Barker's Everyday Cook. Bk.* 188 "Plum Tart...Seasonable, with various kinds of plums, from the beginning of August to the beginning of October. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 1887/1 The Brown and Pearl are stretched chiefly by the "Plum Weevil (*Rhynchites cupreus*) and the Plum Turtle (*Cerbospora fraxinea*).

Plum (plʌm), *a.* Also 6 *plumme*, 7–9 *plumb*. [app. f. same root as PLUM *v.*]

1. = PLUMP *a.*¹ 3. *Now dial.*

1590 *Nuove Inuit Pilules*, p. 30 This Tonike was so pleasant and here that shee might well serue him for a good mende. *Ibid.* 12. 82 Her is round, plumme, firm, and as full as an Eggs. 1591 SHAKESPEARE *1st. Parr.* VII. 186, Her necke was round, faire plum and large for her yeres. 1904 NORTH *Oxford. Trans.* 40 A petite roundé faced wench...as fat and plum roundé part of her as a plumm.

2. *dial.* Soft and elastic, as a cushion; well-raised and light, as bread.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plum*, light, soft. *Weal.* 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VIII. 69/2 *Plum* ... employed by Devonians in the sense of 'soft', e.g. 'a plum loaf' ... meaning a well-risen loaf. *Ibid.*, If the cake came well in the oven, it is commonly said that it is 'nice and plum'. 1895 'Q' (COUCH) *Dolcoath Duchy* 292 The cushions felt extraordinary plum.

3. *dial.* Of a rock : Soft, easily worked.

1865 J. B. LAUNCELLS *Cornwall Mines* 98 As regards granite, the miner commonly prefers the somewhat decomposed kinds, by a term to which he applies the term *plumb*—a term much in use in Cornwall to express softness combined with a fair amount of toughness. *Ibid.* 99 A plumb granite or stone is more particularly esteemed for tin, though the veins are not sure to which large bunches of copper and tin ores are found in hard granite.

For other dial. senses see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

4. *Comb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Patmetta*, a good handsome, plum-cheeke, much or lusty. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. xxiv. 63 Instants of plum-feeding the nerve indeed, but hath nearly wrought it up with vanitie. 1808 *Ibid.* I. xxxviii. 122 Most plumb-cheek, to lustie health and liking then I am.

Plum, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms : 5 plumb-, plum-, 6 plom, 9 plum, plumb. [This and the related adj. PLUMMY are known from *c* 1440; the vb. appears to contain a root found also in PLUM *n.*, and perh. in PLUMP.]

1. *intr.* To swell up; to become light or spongy, as dough when 'rising'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (Bodl. MS.) Pe is

chese and yare ale and mothe swete hyrnesse and bat be plumyage and bones bat drawib and longeb ceose hyrnesse. *Trad. xiii. lv.* Moises maner ȝeuynge and thinge *Lvl.* 1495 tabul is sealed & made to plumby & to sponde (*Antwerpen compromissum parentes ad plumbandum*) 1833 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 245/2 There is also a verb *to plum*...Dough, when rising under the influence of heat and fermentation, is said to be *plumming* well. 1835 M. G. Pearse *Dom. Quarter* 32 Why there was the year of bread sei down before the fire to '*plumb*.'

2. *trans.* To make plump; to render soft and springy: = PLUMP *v.*[2] 1.

1596 Plat *Nouell-ho.* 10. 47 How to plum vp a horse, and to make him latte and lustie. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Somerset), To 'plum up' the bed or pillow, i.e. to render them soft.

Plum, variant of PLUME *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*

Plumaceous (plūmē·ʃəs), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. mod. L. *plūmāceus*, f. L. *plūmæ* plume: see -ACEOUS.] Feathery, having the character of a contour-feather.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumaceus*,...pertaining to a feather; feathery; plumaceous.

Pluma·ch, pluma·sh. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [n. F. *plumache* (now only dial.) = It. *piumaccio* a plume or bunch of feathers; f. L. *plūma* feather + suffix repr. L. *-aceus*, *-ācium*.] A plume. Cf. PLUMAGE, 1.

1599 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 400 Foure bedde harnesses, well barded and the crestes on theyre heddes as nere as theire maner standyng be vsed is great and high plumaishe of white. *a*1634 *Low Mens.* (1810) 180 Plumashes above, and grasnashes below, lis no wonder to see how the world doth go. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 86 Having on their Heads their Caps of Silver guilt, with Plumaches of Feathers. *c*1689 in Napier *Dundee* (1859) II. 12 He wore a white plumach that day. 1904 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* vi. 339 He was the more conspicuous as the only wearer of a white plumach.

† Pluma·ciol. *Med. Obs.* Also 6 -acciole, -acoole. [ad. med.L. *plūmāciolus*, dim. from late L. *plūmāceus* down, yellow (Apuleius, Cassiod.), f. *plūma* soft feather, down. Cf. OF. *plumaceole*, and *plumacel* (in Godef.) in similar sense.] A pledget or small pad used in surgery.

*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 17 Bryngge him be partie of be mouthe togidere bere wiȝtynge, or wib plumacioles—bei ben made ȝeuen—ouer wib lystynge, if bei ouȝten to be longe remeuable. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* 11 bis With ſire, and with litle plumacioles shred being made. *Ibid.* 18 bys A ſhree plumacioles or vnce made of lines.

† Pluma·cle. *Obs. rare.* [app. contract. of *plumard*: cf. *orchade*. (Palsgr. has 'Bunche of vyerriche lethers, *plumart*', f. *plume* + -ARD, -ARDE.)] A mourning plume for a horse.

1522 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 8624/2 A Mourning Horse covered with black Cloth,...with Plumacles before and behind. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* III. 418 The second Mourning Horse, covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms,...with Plumacles, led by a Groom on Foot.

Plumage (plū·mėj). Also 5 **plomage**, 7 **plumage**. [a. OF. *plumage* (1488 in Littré), f. *plume* PLUME: see -AGE.]

1. Feathers collectively; the natural covering of a bird.

1480 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xvii. 102 The peacok...in maner pryeth of his fayr fethers and plumage. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, Euery maner of plumage. 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 91 b, Plomage are the fethers of the Partridge vnder a Hawks Wing. 1710 Gent *Dyeing* 27 No painted plumage to adorn. 1802 *Sporting Sports & Past.* II. I. 34 We are not, to conclude, that the game alone afforded the plumage for the arrows. 1809 Dibdin *Quix. Spec.* I. 16[1] 26 The period at which the perfect plumage is acquired varies.

fig. 1892 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii, While she was thinking what to say, Marie gracefully wiped away her tears, and resumed her plumage in a general sort of way.

† **b.** *spec.* in *Falconry*. Feathers given to a hawk as a casting (Cartero *obl. sb.* 3 c). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, Euery falle bir with seuereth vnto and looke that he castyng be plumage. 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* (1611) 170 Giue his casting or plumage againe according to the time aboue rehearst. 1633 Latham *Falconry Worlds Art* Eng., *Plummage* are small downy feathers which the Hawke takes, or are given her for casting.

2. *fig.* **a.** In reference to the use of plumes.

1603 Warner *Prelude* vi. 298 All the strength and plumage of thy youth. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xii. This expression of liberality and trust...gave full plumage to Mistress Deborah's hopes. 1880 Gilfillan *Pers. Rulers* (ed. 2) 130 The false plumage of an usurpation.

b. Jocularly applied to dress.

1833 Tennyson *Poet. Works* I. 10 The Doctor of Music, who in spite of his gorgeous plumage is not a member of Convocation.

3. A bunch or tuft of feathers used as an ornament; a plume. *Now rare.*

1598 Barret *Glossogr.*, *Plumage*, feathers or a bunch of feathers. 1617 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 7248/1 Having Scarfes, and other fine Cloths, all richly laced, and hanging very rich Plumages, Scarfs, and Embroidered Belts. 1718 Guthrie *Lavender* 1. 220 The purple plumage nods. 1858 Carlyle *Frederick* IV. vii. x. 178/2 Nothing of the soldier but the spontaneous and plumages.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **plumage-stitch** (*Embroidery*), a stitch or arrangement of stitching designed to imitate plumage; **plumage-work**: see quot. 1858.

1880 Lady Alford *Needlework as Art* vii. 102 The 'Opus Plumarium' is one of the most ancient groups, and includes all the stitches...I propose to restore its original title of plumage work. 1901 L. F. Day & Mabel Rotch *Art in Needlework* vii. (ed. 2) 62 (Feather-stitch) is not to be confounded with what is called 'plumage-stitch', which...is a version of satin-stitch. *Ibid.* x. 100 The worker adapts ...the length of the stitch to the work to be done, diverging it also according to the form to be expressed, and so arrives,...by way of satin-stitch, at what is called plumage-stitch.

Plumaged (plū·mėjd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with or as with plumage, feathered; having plumage.

1800 Rakes *Cap & Bells* v. On they swim With the sweet prizes on her plaiting flax. 1837 H. Ainsworth *Crockford* I. 297 Parrots, and other gaily plumaged birds. 1865 Augs. Sheve *Jamaic. Maps* (1870) 287 Every bush plumaged with birches. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 302 They...become very finely plumaged by the fall. 1893 Mrs. R. H. Cholmondeley *Village Tales* 71 Flocks of bright-plumaged water-fowl.

Plumagery (plū·mėjri). [f. as prec. + -RY.] (See quot.)

1859 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 204/2 The Chinese are now very skilful and ingenious in the art of *plumagery* or feather-working.

Plumash: see PLUMACH.

† **Pluma·sse.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *plumasse* (1505) a great plume, f. *plume* PLUME + augment. suffix *-asse* (=L. *-āceus*, adj. suffix.)] = PLUMACH.

1502 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 396 Their bedde harnesses, well barded and the crestes on theyre heddes as nere as theire maner standyng be vsed is great and high plumasshe of white. *a*1634 *Low Mens.* (1810) 180 Plumashes above, and grasnashes below, lis no wonder to see how the world doth go. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 86 Having on their Heads their Caps of Silver guilt, with Plumaches of Feathers. *c*1689 in Napier *Dundee* (1859) II. 12 He wore a white plumach that day. 1904 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* vi. 339 He was the more conspicuous as the only wearer of a white plumach.

Plumassier (plūmăsi·ėr). Also 6 -**asier**. [a. F. *plumassier* (1480), f. *plumasse*: see above and -IER.] One who works or trades in feathers or plumes for ornamental purposes.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 130 The courtings of his tent...are all of gold...with the curious workemanship of plumasiers. 1612 Monro *Post-boy* (heading) Anatomie to a Plumasier. 1646 Mrs. Gore *Exp. Chast.* (1650) 48 Lady Dowsingtons most tailor cane that her Royall Highnesse's owne plume came home to her last by the plumassier. 1894 *Spectator* 20 Jan. 81/1 The plume of egret's feathers, or 'aigrette', as the plumassiers...chose to call them.

Plumate (plū·mēit), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *plūmāt-us*, pa. pple. of *plūmāre* to cover with feathers.] Feathered, covered with plumose down.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 104 *Plumate*...when the awn is feathered. 1830 *Cond. Diet., Plumula antiarum*, an antenna terminate with the awns covered with fine hairs, as in many flies.

† **Plu·mattle,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plūmātilis* (Plautus) embroidered like feathers, f. *plūma* feather.] Made of feathers.

1725 tr. *Fenestrella's Roman Mag.* II. i. 173 That glorious, the head of Work...brought to us from the remotest Parts of the West Indies.

† **Pluma·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. of action from L. *plūmāre* to feather: see -ATION.] An application of a feather or of down to a sore, etc.

1590 Lodge *Chirurg.* (1634) 206 Sometimes the cause is so malignant, that...we are constrained to epiphœnall cauteries, or vesits, and plumations when [? are] in ayde of Vinnell.

† **Plumative,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *plumātil-is* feathered + -IVE.]

1623 Cockeram, *Plumative*, made of feathers. [Also Bickerton in *Pandæ Anglicus* 5, 6.]

Plumb (plŭm), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 plumbe, 3-9 plum, 4-7 plumme, 5 plombe, 5-6 plombe, 5-7 plome, 6 plume, 7- plumb. [ad. F. *plomb* :—L. *plumbum* lead; the ME. forms *plombe*, *plombe*, *plomme*, app. a. OF. **plombe*, *plomme* (1309 in Godef.) sounding lead:—late L. **plumba*, orig. pl. of *plumbum*. In sense 2 app. f. PLUMB *a.*]

1. A mass or ball of lead, used for various purposes. **a.** The weight attached to a mason's plumb-line, to secure its perpendicularity; also a weight attached for the same purpose to a quadrant.

Off or out of plomt, out of the perpendicular.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 6047 Wit sand and gilum [v.rr. plombe, plumme] bei wroght ne bot. 14.. in Halliw. *Rarer Words* (1841) 28 Yit...he bynde whanne he plombe longes fro vpon be myddil lyne of be quadrant. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 Plombe, of werkynge or masonrye[*sic*], *perpendiculum*, *perpendiculare*. 1530 Palsgr. 198/1 Plombe for a carpenter, *aplomb*. 1569 Waldo in *Publ. Papers* I. 8, 150 The quarter of wheat, by which the plumb of the quadrant is compassed. 1858 W. Aspdin *Lime & Stone* 80 A...v. 22, 23d They suppose these plumb, not from the middle, but from one edge of the rule. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 3/2 The column is obviously off plumb. 1906 *Engineering Feb.* 180 It is not level ...; and therefore, being out of plumb, must sooner or later fall.

b. A sounding-lead, a seaman's plummet; also a plummet used by anglers to measure the depth of a stream or pond. Also *fig.*

(Cf. 1309 Jonesius *Vit. de S. Louis* (ed. Godef.), Gete ta plombe.) *c*1440 Lovelich *Merlin* 4564 He fand a down lik a plon of lad. 1530 Palsgr. 198/1 Plombe for a cheynemaker, *plomb de cousdre*. *a*1625 Fl. Darell *Epist.* (L. T. Fry copy) that word had weight, a whistling Mars Hungo to the Plumme. 1883 Cornish Classic *Shrubs Chat.* vi. 256 His mind intellectual plumb hath never yet sounded.

c. In other senses (chiefly *obs.*), as: a small piece of lead with which a scourge or cudgel is loaded; a weight of a clock or of a similar instrument; a small weight attached to a fishing-line below the float, to keep the latter in an upright position; a ball or bullet of lead as a missile; a kind of dumb-bell.

*a*1300 *St. Lawrence* 191 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 110 With stronge he had ȝed wiȝt him bete And ȝeb on him with plumes of leds. *c*1440 Capgrave *St. Katk.* v. 1131 Here lyf and renoun he wib lesse and plommes of lead. *a*1450 *Pynkerne* 10, an *Angell* (1887) 18 Pe mast plumet in be lofte schall be four foote a large fro it mare and nerey plumbe of quantite to be gemmes of the lyne. 1483 *Durh. Rolls* (Camden) 18 To...wynde vp the pese and the plomettes or offe as nede is. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 253 Lede to ger the plombis. *Ibid.* 293 To cary the plumbis of leid fra the Abbay to the clos castle. 1600 Dent *Pathway to Heaven* 180 The plumbe of a clocke, being the first moueth, doth cause all the other wheeles to mooue. 1625 Purch. *Pilgrimage* 298 For a rope for the great plomt of the clocke, 3s. 8d. 1680 Cotton *Angler's Vade-m.* II. 8 24 (1689) 46 The least weight of Plumb or Lead you can. 1867 J. Rodd tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 122 They...hurled from slings the deadly plumb of lead.

2. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 'A deep pool in a river or the sea; a perpendicular hall' (E. D. D.). (Usually spelt *plum*.)

1859 in E. *Ford Diary* (1855) 208 (E. D. D.) Van from stream, that runs the sea, Hides within a cleeve and plum. 1873 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.*, Wks. 1856 IV. 233 Tak tent you dowie Down wi' its mony plum. 1893 Ogilvie *Redburn* 171, 124 The 'plums' were the only parts of its narrow channel that showed signs of water.

3. *Coach.*: † **plumb-right** *a.*, exactly vertical; † **plumb-wise** (plĭm-wīse) *adv.*, in the manner of a plumb-line, perpendicularly.

1538 Hunt *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 628/1 With a streyght by the halfe knepe there plume right wardes. 1552 Huloet, *Plummelyght downe, perpendicularie.* 1613 M. Randle *Magn. Redivivum* 18 The Weight C is attracted plum-wise to the Axis of *B*.

Plumb, plum (plĕm), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: **1** plome, 6 plomme, plum(m)e, 6–7 plumbe, 5– plum, 7– plumb (9 plumb'). [f. PLUMB *sb.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Vertical, perpendicular.

*c*1380 *Pennaluey Hyst.* lii. 300 The water, ryȝt the lithe downlone, Of depenesse, fyftene fadmes fulsum. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. 68 All wallis...waxe in maist lenth and plumnes. 1613 M. Randle *Magn. Redivi* 121 A weight...fastned at the bottome to hold the ring plumbe and steady. 1712 Lucas *Packwood's Artifice*, (1742) 5 The cure of wearing the Walls very plum. 1847 Emmet *Princ. Breast-planting* 141 Necessity for making and eying the trees sideways from plumb.

2. *n.* Downright, thorough-going; sheer.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. vi. 219 Neither can an apprentice, neither can a mistress, be always wrong. To be a plumb man, therefore, with either is an infallible mark, that the one must wrong more and worse than he will ever be done to. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 6 Sept., Nothing but pretty—just plain pretty. 1904 C. Marriott *Genetrix* vi. 108 Adding their brains with plum truth about love and all.

b. *Cricket.* Of the wicket: Level, true.

1900 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 3/2 To whom a stubborn Surrey team owed so much on a 'plumb' wicket. 1903 Ld. Hawke in *Mystic Gen.* 21 Mar. 2/2 I believe there are counties who go into the field on a day when...we will say, there is a plumb wicket, and say 'we shall be here until half-past six'.

B. *adv.* [Cf. F. *à plomb* straight down.]

1. Of motion or position: Vertically, perpendicularly; straight down; surely, straight *up*.

*c*1300 *Land Troy Bk.* 1833 He was clene down plum, That no man wyste wher-ouer com. *a*1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 14 Diches...so deepe and so plumme led 1550 plum, *Chronicle* (1809) 1050 of wax wonders to behold. 1801 Holcroft *Crazy I.* 3 When the Snipe shoots directly plumbe over mens heads, and cannot see no distace. 1840 G. Ansley *Jet Paradise*, 150 The eagle is so strong as to mount plum up...to an infinite height. 1867 Miss Fox *P. L. v.* 150 Flashing his pennons vain plumb down he drops. 1893 Young *Crockett* v. Wks. 1736 IV. 240 Shall we rush it down a precipice, and leap plumb into the jaws of outrageous death? 1894 Conrad *Fast & Fur.* ii. 181, The Abbot, standing plumb up, answered [etc.]. 1895 Robert *Sir. Lumps* iv. § 11. 103 Drapery ...fell from their human forms plumb down.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Exactly, directly, precisely.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxv. xxxiii. 609 The wind Ingenitus that bloweth plumbe North, is the most dangerous and mischeivous. 1700 Congr. *Love Makes Man* v. 2, Lay your Lips softly, softly, close and plum to hers. 1798 Southey *Joan of Arc* (1812) III. 70, 303 Her daughter...laughed horrid plumb against me. 1891 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xx. 147 Most of them (Delawares) can hit 'plumb centre' with any of their mountain associates. 1877 Mozley *Ord. Mirac. Serm.* v. 248 The famous Aristotle against Jacobites in the Lapse-Day Pamphlets...points plumb in the same direction.

b. Immediately, directly, straight.

*a*1734 North *Examen* i. iii. § 144 (1740) 108 If the Lords had come plumb upon their Teeth, and...had been acquitted, the public Cries had been as on Rod.

c. As an intensive: Completely, entirely, absolutely, quite. Chiefly *U. S. slang.*

1587 *Misfortunes of Arthur* (1608) D iv, *Chorus*, 27 Then rowles and rushes and falles at length plum vpon. 1683 Gent. *Practice, Clean, Plain phrases*, very pleasant, 182 Beauty *Life Poem* v. 63 Pens...wrote his wife and children a long letter...which filled them plumbfull of good advice. 1893 *Harper's Weekly* Christmas suppl. 'You've plumb crazy', she remarked, with easy candor. 1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* 10 You've turned up, plum, plumb provisioned for all concerned.

Plumb (plĕm), *v.* Also 4 **plumben**, 5 **plombe**, 5–7 **plumbe**, 6 **plombe**, 6–9 **plum**. [f. PLUMB *sb.* and *a.*, in various unconnected senses; partly perh. after F. *plomber* (1439 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To sink or fall like a plummet; to fall or plump straight down. *Obs.*

c 1580 WYLDE *Spring. Sol. Wks.* II. 166 *Per bottle but to bary fat fol plumbets down to helle.*

II. 2. a. *trans.* To sound (the sea, etc.) with a plummet; to measure (the depth) by sounding.

a 1588 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 29 Then weill the grund quhair ony ye drop. 1589 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Plomber*, to plumbe or sounde the depth of a thing. 1598 J. CARTWRIGHT *trans. Ed. Grim.* (1936) 20 Poole's Hole...has been plumbed to the Depth of 800 Fathoms, and yet no Bottom found. 1706 SEWEL (*subject* 1, v.), I consulted the most experienced mariners upon the depth of the channel, which they had often plumbed. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ii. 31 The depth having been carefully plumbed.

b. *fig.* To sound the depths of; to fathom, to reach the bottom of.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* xii. 40 Though Plato and Hermes seem plumbd it deeply, must not reach no further, then thou shalbe sounding? 1827 LYTTON *Lucretia* ii. Already *the locked doors, and plumbed their* [*sic for* Its] *recesses.* 1849 *Classical Answers de Vey.* v. 130 So I plumb the deeps of depravity.

c. *To plumb a track* (*U. S. colloq.*), to trace or follow out a road.

1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 202 Plumbing the track, the Texan term for tracing a road, in all times, a slow and tedious operation. 1850 J. L. LINCOLN in *Country Church* (Buckland, Mass.) 16 Mar., I...always noticed that when Old Rover took one track and plumbed it through, he failed the game.

III. 3. To render vertical, to adjust or test by a plumb-line. Also *fig.*

1552 W. SUTTELIFFE *Ecclesiastic. Antidot.* 162 To *Plum*, to frame any *Thing* streight, or proportionable. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 448 Slender stalks were...made upright, by being plumbed in directions at right angles to each other. 1872 THOMAS *Manual Archit.* 23 They are valuable aids in plumbing the frames and keeping the style of the sash bars.

4. To place vertically above or below.

1858 *Cyclop. Eng. & Archt. Terms* I. 1331/1 Above will be elegant shade and powerful cranes, to plumb the hold. 1872 FITZGERALD *Sailor's Pocket-Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 164 The chocks should be so placed that a boat...may come under them, to be 'plumbed' from their heads when dropped.

b. *absol.* To hang vertically.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To plumb*, to form the vertical line. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 110 The gunrack [will] plumb clear of the ship's side.

IV. †**5.** *trans.* (?) To solder with lead. [Cf. Cotgr. '*Plomber*, to lead, or tinne; also, to souldier, or colour with lead,' etc.] *Obs.*

c 1475 *Parton. Lett.* III. 270 A standing cuppe with a cover therto plumbed.

6. To weight with lead.

a 1450 *Pictebrugge* in *Arch. Aeloth* (1883) 56 Your hoppe must be *plumbed* with lead. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 322 After your hooke is thus fastened, you shall *plumbe* your line; which is to fasten certain pieces of lead...about it. 1669 WORLIDGE (*tit. Agric.* (1681) 243 Sinke this Net whereat the River (the bottom being plumbed, that it may sink about six inches). 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVI. 384 The oars are plumbed to the handle, so as to balance on the edge of the boat.

7. To seal (baggage) with a leaden seal.

1756 NUGENT *tr. Tour, France* IV. 10 When your luggage has been searched, you had better have your trunk plumbed with a leaden stamp for Paris. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 472, I shall have the whole corded and plumbed by the Custom house here. 1860 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom, on Cent.* ii. 36 We had our trunks plumbed, in order to secure them from examination [by the custom-house officers].

V. [Back-formation from *plumber*.]

8. *intr.* To work in lead as a plumber. Also *transf.* (*colloq.*)

1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 212, I am a plumber...I have plumbed in the very best families. 1902 *Speaker* 30 May 193/1 There was once a perfect being who did actually preach. *Mod.* exchanges, The house has been duly plumbed, painted, and whitewashed.

Hence **Plu·mbing** *ppl. a.*, doing plumbers' work.

1846 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 3/1 Even the plumbing fraternity cannot gratuitously...It is a mistake...to suppose that a very vigorous stroke is the best for plumbers.

Plumb: see PLUM.

Plumbagin (plǝmbē·dʒin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *plombagine*, f. L. *plumbāgo* (see PLUMBAGO) + *-ine*, *-in* 5.] The acrid principle of the root of *Plumbago europæa*. (See PLUMBAGO 3.)

1832 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XVII. 382 *Plumbagine*, a new vegetable substance. ...M. Dulong has obtained a particular vegetable principle from the roots of the *Plumbago Europæa*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 782 *Plumbagin*...was discovered by M. Dulong d'Astafort, in the root of the *plumbago Europæa*, in 1828. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plumbagin*...crystallises in delicate needles or prisms often grouped in tufts: has a nipping unctuous taste, with acrid biting after-taste.

†**Plumba·gine.** *Obs.* Also **plumb-**. [ad. F. *plombagine* (1552 in Godef.), ad. L. *plumbāgin-*, *-ōmen*: see PLUMBAGO.]

1. See QUOTE. (Perh. never in Eng. use.)

[1562 CUVEL, *Plombagine*, C., pure lead (turned almost into silver by the vehemence of the fire). This is the artificial *Plombagine*, and comes of lead put into a furnace with gold, or silver ores, to make them melt the sooner. ...There is also a natural...or mineral *Plombagine*, which...is Marchesite mixtured by no other force or labour mingled with brightness, or mettle.] 1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumbagine* (quoting Cooperus[sic]). 1678 PHILLIPS, *Plumbagin* (1706 -ine), silver mingled with lead ore, or ore. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Plumbagine*, lead naturally mingled with silver.

2. = PLUMBAGO 2.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttons. Th.* 304 In the banks of the same river [Arr] some miles higher up, he (Dr. Hutton) found a piece of coal...involved in substances, and extremely incombustible. It contained very slowly in the fire, and disappeared with other like plumbagine. This he considered as the same fossil which has been described under the name of *plumbagina*. 1811 PORTLOCK *Fairydags* I. 332 Anthracite seems to have been first observed by Dolomieu; but Born...has classed it under graphites, which he calls *plumbagine*, or carburet of iron. 1834 J. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) *Chem.* 384 Crystallized carbon is...found naturally...as a mineral species known by the appellation plumbagine. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 292 Vauquelin takes it to be a carbonaceous matter, such as plumbagine or black lead.

Plumbaginous (plǝmbæ·dʒinǝs), *a.* [f. L. *plumbāgin-*, *-ōmen* PLUMBAGO + *-OUS*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to plumbago or graphite.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 184 Plumbaginous, or micaceous iron ore. 1820 FARADAY *Roy. Inst. MS.* 28 Jan. 77 It...considerably resembles the plumbaginous powder...obtained by the action of acid on cast iron. 1845 LYELL *Trans. N. Amer.* I. 249 In the plumbaginous anthracite of Worcester the proportion of volatile matter is about 5 per cent. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* v. 77 The variety plumbaginous scales resembles plumbago in its layers.

Plumbago (plǝmbē·gō). Also 7 plumbago, 8 plumbago. [a. L. *plumbāgo* a species of lead ore, also a plant, leadwort, fleawort (Pliny): in both senses rendering Gr. μολύβδαινα of Dioscorides, deriv. of *μόλυβδος* lead. For the original meaning and complicated history of the word, see note below.]

†**1.** Applied to the yellow oxide of lead (litharge); also sometimes to the sulphide (galena); and (in quot. 1611) appr. to mixture or red oxide of lead, obtained from litharge by further oxidation. *Obs.*

1623 WODDER. *Surg. Mans Wks.* 1617/2 *Plumbago*, or red lead, hath the force of binding. 1660 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 58 *Plumbago* II. 3 *Plumbago.* Pliny[sic] II. 12[sic] is the furnace in the producing of Ores or gold. Mineral [of Ores or Gold] purified with lead. Silver[sic] *Metallinum Molybdenon.* 4 Or the litharge is vesting. 1669 BOYLE (*title*) *Schroder's Med. Chem. Pharmacopœ.* 250, 245 Molybdena or Plumbago. It is calcined or vitrified; the first is Lead-Ore or that mixed with divers. The residuum is a kind of Litharge, that sticks to the bottom of the Furnace (etc.)

2. *Min.* Black lead or graphite; one of the allotropic forms of carbon: used for pencils, also, mixed with clay, for making crucibles; and for many other purposes.

'Black lead' is the popular, and 'graphite' the strictly scientific name; but the term 'plumbago' is largely used in the arts, esp. as binding.

1784 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 158 Plumbago, *Reissblei*...; *Minerals of the Swedes*...It is strongly heat and open fire it is wholly volatile. 1796 in *Schmid's Chem. Ess.* 143 The black lead or plumbago which is generally known to consist...is very different from molybdena. *Phil. Trans.* Hence I am convinced, that plumbago is a kind of mineral sulphur or charcoal; the combustible parts of which are acrid acid and a considerable quantity of phlogiston. 1798 CRAWFORD'S *Min.* (ed. 2) II. 251 Black lead or plumbago is a fossil substance extremely black. 1799 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 333 The black matter was therefore a compound of iron and carbon, or, as some chemists term it, phlogiston; and which in the new system is denominated a carburet of iron. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 58 Plumbago. Graphites of Werner...carbon combined with other earth or iron, right of its weight of malleable iron. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 191 Probably because the iron...had absorbed too great a quantity of carbon, and was thus converted into plumbago. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 3) 243 Another combination of iron and carbon, which is a true carburet of iron, is the substance called plumbago, or black-lead, used in polishing steel, and in covering iron to prevent rust. (In 1815 (ed. 7) II. 120.) 1845 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* (ed. 2) 308 Anthracite resembles and appears to pass into graphite. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acct. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 609 That very rare mineral called black lead, plumbago, or wad, is found in Borrowdale, in Cumberland. The mines in this place have been wrought since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and furnish the very best material for making pencils and crucible goods. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 82 Graphite, or Plumbago, crystallises in six-sided plates.

3. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants, inhabiting Southern Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, having spikes of subsessile flowers, with a tubular five-parted calyx: leadwort: so called from the colour of the flowers. [Pliny's name (rendering Gr. Μολυβδαινα), adopted as generic name by Tournefort, 1700.] Also *attrib.*

1660 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 356 There groweth commonly or hardly ranged in Greater Molybdæna, that is to say in Latine, *Plumbago*, even upon quarry come land.) 1796 W. MARTYN *Trans. Pliny: Introd. Lectures on Botany* 60 *Plumbago* in Olive Oil. 1796 Lay *Introd. Bot. Appx.* (ed. 2) 527 [Leadwort, *Plumbago*. 1807] A. CHARMAN *Flor. Lewes* 61, 53 He distributed twigs from the plumbago plant to be worn round the neck. 1901 *Cambridge Rev. Mag.* 346 Pale blue plumbagos, yellow coreopsises.

Attrib. in Monographs, *acetabulum*, *I. pistillus* leaf, was applied to a tubular substance in, the root, and a plant. The leaves was yellow yields of lead (Pliny), esp. the foliage produced in the corruption of gold and silver from ores containing lead. By Pliny this is included as molybdena, also ores (under, cf. pd by *plumbago*), which, as well as *galena*, were applied by him to the yellow oxides, but probably confused as an inferior variety the sulphide (PbS), called by Dioscorides *μολύβδινα λόπη*, 'lead-like scores'; the modern GALENA. For the plant Pliny always uses *plumbago*. In the French tract. (1572) of Matthiolus's Commentary on Dioscorides, *prohibitoire* = *plumbago* is rendered *plombagine*; in It. *piombaggine*, and is stated to be identical with *Bluraja*; but other uses may have been included. Hence the explanations of the word by Cotgrave and other English writers down to Bailey: see PLUMBAGINE, and sense 2 above. In Holland's *Pliny*, *plumbago* is rendered *Litharge*. In the 16th c., to Agricola and others in Germany practically interested in mining, *plumbago* mainly meant the sulphide of lead, but also included other substances similar to this in appearance, and to the property of staining the fingers and marking paper, esp. the native sulphides of antimony and molybdenum. STOPES (*Shells*) and MILLINGTON (*Mollia*) call the mineral graphite. In 1565 Orsbeigh, Zobel (Councillor of Saalfeld), while identifying Pliny's *molybdæna*, *galena*, and *plumbago*, distinguished the '*graphites*' species (I. 6, 69) noble and sulphide of lead) from the 'lantes' (*silvestre*), which yielded no lead, and was mainly graphite; the latter was described by Forrester Imperato in 1599 as employed in the *grafio pennibus*, 'leaden pencil'; in 1773 Scheele found that certain samples of the 'lantes' plumbago, on being heated, were dissipated into carbonic acid gas, and that in fact they consisted of carbon: see quot. 1788 in sense 2. In 1789 WERNER and KIRWAN proposed the name GRAPHITE instead of the ambiguous 'plumbago'. But its composition was still disputed. An analysis, made by French chemists in 1788, had given, after volatilization, a residue of iron, and plumbago was pronounced a carburet of iron (see quot. 1796). This view prevailed until KARSTEN in 1808 and SCHEELE in 1804 proved that the iron was only an impurity in the specimens analysed, and that graphite or plumbago was, as SCHEELE had said in 1779, really a mineral form of carbon. (See paper by Dr. John W. Evans, F. G. S., in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1907.)]

Plumba-good, *sb.* [f. *pbum* + *-ɪɪᵗ*.] Covered with plumbago, black-leaded.

1880 ARCH. WEST *Electro-Metallurgy* 36 A solution of sulphate of zinc...will answer well for depositing on plumbago-coated surfaces.

Plumba·llophane. *Min.* [See PLUMBA-.] 'A variety of allophane containing a little lead.' (*Chester Dict. Min.* 1896).

†**Plumbane.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *plumbum* lead + *-ane* 12.] Davy's proposed name for chloride of lead, horn lead.

1812 *Jrn. Sc. Dover Chem. Philos.* 307 One combination only of lead with chlorine is known, called horn lead by the old chemists. The name proposed for it is *plumbane*.

†**Plumbary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plumbārius*, f. *plumbum* lead.] Lead ore, galena.

1697 TORRIANO *Comen's Dict.* 436 Lead...is extracted also out of a certain Plumbary, offered out of Mynes, which some stay call Molybdenes: the Lead then seemed and refined, is poured into moulds, while hot, till it leave its dross.

Plumbat, *obs.* 8*c.* form of PLUMBET.

†**Plu·mbate**[1]. *Obs.* Also ? (?) **plumbat**. [app. ad. late L. *plumbāta* leaden balls, also (Cod. Theodos.) a scourge to which leaden balls were attached, f. *plumbāre* to make of lead; but cf. PLUMBET *sb.*] In *pl.* The leaden balls with which a scourge was loaded.

1550 *Foxe A. & M.* (ed. 2) 90/2 Then Dacies stood with angry countenance ready to be beaten with plumbates (which is unpik balokines, a kinde of scourging). 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 330 Sinewes and Athletes...be ceased to be killed with the mightie pelts of plumbets.

Plu·mbate[2]. *Chem.* [f. L. *plumbum* lead + *-ATE*[1] 2 c.] A salt of plumbic acid.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 253 The solution of plumbate of potassium forms with metallic salts precipitates of analogous composition.

†**Plumba·tor.** [med.L. *plumbātor*, f. L. *plumbāre* to solder with lead.] In the Papal service, A custodian of the leaden seal.

1673 W. BRERETON *Man of Sin* (c. xi), 109 Innocent X...His new office of Plumbatores...brought him in about 200000 Crowns.

Plumb-bob (plǝ·mbɒb). The leaden bob, usually conical, forming the weight of a plumb-line.

1839-40 HALLIWELL *Charles. Lodge* 1886/2 If he is found here after twenty-four hours, they'd make a carpenter's plumb-bob of him, and hang him outside the church steeple. 1859 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 A spirit level is laid upon its edge, or a plumb-bob is dropped from its middle point.

†**Plu·mbean.** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *plumbe-us* leaden + *-AN*.] Resembling lead; leaden; lead-coloured.

1646 BARNET *Glossogr.*, *Plumbeus*, *Plumbeum*, of the colour and property of lead; leaden; also dull, stupid. 1688 CHAMBERLAYNE *Amoen. Mor.* 1. II. 87 To make whetstones by...regulated by such a...'plumbeous and flexible rule' as this is, in order to destroy the nature of it. 1789 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 310 He had...a pale plumbeous countenance.

Plumbeous (plǝ·mbiǝs), *a.* [f. L. *plumbe-us* leaden (f. *plumbum* lead) + *-OUS*.]

1. Made of or resembling lead; leaden; lead-coloured. Chiefly in *Zool.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Plumbeous*, full of lead, leaden. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Plumbeous*, leaden, of the colour of lead; also dull, as dull. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 284 *Plumbeous*, *L. lo Accum Wood. Stud. Indice* 215 Another and smaller species, the plumbeous or sooty redstart. 1834 CUVIER *Birds* II. 187, 300 Feathers...plumbeous at base and brown at tip.

b. *Comparative.* Lead-grained.

1872 FOSTER-MELLIAR & J. GLASSE (*tit.*) Corroded super-plumbeous or lead grained. 1873 J. J. YOUNG *Crystallog.* 85 Mikaceous, or plumbeous, and pyramidous, or lead-grained, both of which are transparent.

†**2.** *fig.* Heavy, dull, incoherent, leaden. *Obs.*

1596 JONSON *Woman of Play* iv. *Amorphus*, 227, 1689 for Arrival and throw your cares to them...till I have wholly returned your plumbeous overburdens. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 21 The motion of Saturn, plumbeous, lowe, and heavy. 1688 CHAMBERLAYNE *Amoen. Mor.* 1. III. 184 Whether he be much a Plumbeous Blow-nosed Player or Antiquary marks him.

Plumber (*plə·məɹ*). Forms: 4 plomber, 4–8 plummer, 5 plomere, plommer, plumbar, 5–6 plomer, 5–7 plumer, 6 plommar, &c. plummair, 9– plumber. [a. *OF. plomier* (1266), *plomeor*, mod.F. *plombier*=It. *piombatore* a plumber, f. *plombare* lead.] An artisan who works in lead, zinc, and tin, fitting in, soldering, and repairing the water and gas pipes, cisterns, boilers, and other work executed in these metals in the construction of a dwelling-house or other building. Originally applied to a man who dealt and worked in lead.

1286-8 (see 3). 1320 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 199 *Iis solutis Willelmo Botyle, plumbario, operanti super cistam molinbec.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Plumber, or plomere, *plumbetarius*. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 102 Vyncent the plomer is a natter that shal have the diswrger. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 2 Any ... Brick-maker, Tile maker, Plummer or Labourer. 1581 *Verstegan Rest.* (Stevens) 17 Iohn gaue to the plomer for mendings the leades, 26*l.* 8 *s.* 1612 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i, And, early in the morning, sold it unto the plumbers, and the pewterers, And they doe melt it, and cast it. 1683 Cranmer *Counsel to Traders*, wherewith an unconscionable Plumber can ingratiate his Wife. 1708 Phillips, *Plummer*, one that deals, or works in Lead. 1841 Issacson *Builder's Man.* 130 Within the last few years, the tax has been extensively employed instead of lead, and the plumber has undertaken the execution of such works. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1422 All the tenderness employed, does seem to the plumber.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plumber-dauber, -board*; *plumber's force-pump, furnace* (see quots.).

1789-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 322 For pavyinge a roof of thacke, the Wrightsyde of le Plomberlorie. 1841 Ferguson *Bk. Farm* I. 120 Of the specifications of plumbers' work, done after the carpentry. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Plumber's force-pump*, a pump used by plumbers for testing pipe or withdrawing obstacles from a gouged pipe. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget*, *Plumber-Sparrow*, a gentleman-sticking famous.

Hence **Plu·mbership**, the office of plumber.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 363/2 To office of Plommership of the Counte of Cantarbur, Bamburgh and Hardhagh.

Plumber-block: see PLUMMER-BLOCK.

Plumbery (*plə·mbəri*). Also 5 plomerye, 6 plombarye, plumary. [ME. a. *OF. plomerie* (1304), *plomberie* lead-work, plumber's workshop, f. *plomeor* plumber; in med.L. *plumbāria*: cf. L. *plumbārius* of or belonging to lead, *plumbātorium* a place to keep leaden vessels in.]

1. A plumber's workshop.

14.. *Pict.* in W. Wright *Anecd.* 14 *Plumbaria*, a plomerye. 1511 in *Wardr. Accts.* (Roxb.) 4 *Nov. Hist. Mag.* (1867) X. 70 To carry the lead out's of the halle to the plomberye. 1649 tr. Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 426 One room, called the Plummery, and several other rooms and lodgings belonging to the Clerk of the Works. 1825 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 72. 201 Nearly next to a plumbery had been burnt at Downs, and that the fire was occasioned by workmen pouring some lead to boil over. 1856 St. John *Hors in Rom. Soc. Antiq.* Lect. ii. XVI. 184 The room ... was formerly the plumbery, and has to the centre a large table for casting sheets of lead.

2. Plumber's work, plumbing.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 540/1 To office of Surveyour of xxvi Plumbery within this citie Bristowe. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 218 *Plumbery*, the Art of Working in Lead. 1823 *J. Nicholson Operat. Build.* 405 The Art of Plumbery comprehends the practices of casting and laying sheet-lead. 1833 Tomlins *Laws. Archit.* II. i. 21 The juries found that plumbery was needful to the value of xx marks.

† **Plumbet.** *Obs.* Also 6 plumet, plommett, plomet, -ot. [app. a dartic. of *F. plomb* lead, PLUMB *sb.*, perh. in reference to its colour, and thus practically a parallel form of PLUMBER, of which it appears to be a synonym. Note the alteration of *plumbet* to *plumbat* in the later edition of Udall.] A woollen fabric; app. the same as PLUMBER. Also *attrib.*

1533 Udall, *Flowres Lat. Syntagme* 120/1, *Cassinus*, ... and plumet is, in blue or grey, as the sky is when it hath fyne splashes of grey clouddes in a fair day, as it were a plumbet cad, 1570 *Levins Manip.* 106/20 *Plumbet* colour, III. xii. My best clokes are *fartana* red breeches of cruise plumet. 1682 Phillipps *Compl. Gent.* (ed. 3) 156 Plumbet colour, i. e. the little flecks of grey clouds in a fair day. 1700 Steele *Tender Husb.* II. v. (1809) The sorts of this new Drapery [sins of Q. Eliz.] were rashes. They were Bays, ... Rash or Tuscany, Sanies, ...Plomets, Cardis, Fantasie of Naples, *Mild.* 1815 Plomet, straight with fills, or otherwise, 1882 Black *Daughter's Diet. Manufactures, Garments, cloth worn* ... dressed in 1790 as being in pieces of fourteen yards each, of four pounds weight, and valued at 4*l.*

Plumbet, var. PLUMBATE; obs. f. PLUMMET.

Plumbethyl. *Chem.* [See PLUMBO- and ETHYL.] A compound of lead with molecules of ethyl, as *plumbotriethyl*, $Pb_2(C_2H_5)_6$, the sesquiplumbethyl of Liveing, a yellowish mobile oil; *plumbotetrethyl* $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$, diethylide of lead, a transparent colourless liquid.

1857 Hussak *Elem. Chem.* III. 224 Oxide of Plumbethyl (hydrated). 1865 Mallet in *Phil. Trans.* 156 Liveing has more recently described another metalloidic base ... This is Sir Plumbethyl's.

Plumbic (*plə·mbik*), *a.* [f. L. *plumbi*-um lead + -IC. Cf. *F. plombique.*] Of or pertaining to lead. **a.** *Chem.* Combined with lead; applied to compounds in which lead has its highest valency (divalent), as *plumbic acid*, dioxide of lead, PbO_2; *Plumbic sulfate*, lead sulfate, sinoline.

1799 See H. Davy in *Robison Control. Phys.* & *Mod. Chem.* (1822) 229 The plumbic phosphate evidently contains oxygen and light. 1804 J. Murdoch in *Dove's Chem. Ess.* (1806) 463 These combinations are known of oxygen with lead ... The latter [the bipuncle] is sometimes denominated plumbic acid. 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 335 With lime, peroxide of lead unites more readily than with acids, behaving towards alkalis like a weak acid, and may therefore be called *plumbic acid*. 1873 in *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 933 Plumbic Nitrate is produced by the action of plumbic chloride on zinc nitrate.

b. *Path.* Due to the presence of lead.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 58 Plumbic vomit *the* generation is evidently the result of a long-continued irritation. 1877 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 909 Occasionally in plumbic paralysis a small indolent swelling on the back of the wrist is noticed.

Plumbi ferona, *a.* [f. L. *plumbi-um* lead + -FEROUS. Cf. *F. plombifère.*] Containing lead.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 220 The Plumbiferous Silver Ore also contains 48 per cent. of Lead. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 748 The usual thickness of the plumbiferous formation. 1879 *J. L. Vivian Cornwall. Arts* 56 Unexpected gleam may be glanced from an idealism.

† **Plu·mbine**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plumbi-um* lead + -INE¹.] Of leaden colour.

1597 Lodge *Odrayn.* (1632) 17 The Melancholicke which is ... of colour, livide, & plumbine.

Plumbing (*plə·mbiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the vb. PLUMB, in various senses; now *esp.* the work of a plumber.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 8 Feb. I will What methods the coloners use in following the Vein, and tracing their passages under ground (which they call Plumbing and Dyalling) according to the several subjects! 1701 W. Stukeley *Diapason. Analyst, the Plummet*, a Weight hanging by a Line to prove the Perpendicular in Plumbing. 1884 Chicago *Inter-Ocean* 6 July 11/1 Three years ago a plumbing law was passed, which placed the control of plumbing and drainage in all new houses in the hands of the Board of Health. 1886 *Pall Mall Gazette* 3 Aug. 3/2 'Plumbing' was largely included in the 'soap' being slandered enough to a few years.

b. *concr.* That which is made by this action; lead-sealing; plumber's work.

1748 Nourse *Co. Trav. France* IV. 23 As soon as you enter into Paris, you will be siege in your chairs, and your guns and plumbings, and every corner of the whole chaise will be examined. 1839 Weale *Gen. Arch.* 67 (Orl. Ed.) They were down gas-pipes, water-pipes, and sheet-lead from the roofs, demolished the fixtures, wrenched the plumbing apart.

c. *attrib.*, as **plumbing-line, -rope**, a lead-line, sounding line.

1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 136 I do not find that more plumbing lines have reached above one mile of that great number. 1693 Ozanam in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 908 Fastening one Bottle to the Plumbing-rope.

Plumbism (*plə·mbizm*). *Path.* [f. L. *plumbi-um* lead + -ISM.] Lead-poisoning.

1876 Eastwood *Nat. Med.* (1879) 229 In prescribing the preparations of lead for internal use, the danger of producing plumbism should not be overlooked. 1878 A. H. Hamilton *Nerve. Dis.* 410 The tremor from lead is ascribed usually to colic, and other symptoms of plumbism. 1901 *Chamber's Mag.* 194/1 It is the solubility of the lead when taken into the system that causes plumbism.

Plumbiso·lvent, *a.* Error. **plumbo-solvent**. [f. L. *plumbum* lead + SOLVENT: for the form cf. L. *turgitvorus*, *vulticulsor*, *bellipotens*, etc.] Acting as a solvent on lead, capable of dissolving lead. Hence **Plumbiso·lvency**, capacity of dissolving lead.

1892 M. Macfarlane in *Fresh's Compl.* to Mac. 160 (Pocket) Lead is a fruitful source of disease in certain districts ... where the water has what is termed a plumbo-solvent quality. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 983 Occasionally it is necessary to test the 'plumbo-solvency' of a suspected water. *Ibid.* 986 Water ... may ...dissolve lead by a mere plumbo-solvent action.

Plu·mb-joint. [*Plumb* plumbed *joint*: cf. PLUMB *v.* 5.] A lap-joint in sheet-metal in which one of the edges to be joined is laid flat over the other and soldered down; a soldered lap-joint.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1752.

Plumbless (*plə·mlės*), *a.* [f. PLUMB *sb.* + -LESS.] That cannot be plumbed: bottomless.

1850 Owen *Magn.* (1866) 102 May ...you? If he had twenty Plumbless Oceans. 1894 Dowell *Hard Y.* 211, The moment shot away into the plumbless depths of the past.

Plumb-line (*plə·m,lain*), *sb.* Also 7 plim-. **1.** A line or cord having at one end a metal bob or plummet, for testing or determining vertical direction; sometimes = PLUMB-RULE.

1598 Bleot *Dict.*, *Perpendiculum*, a plomlyne, such as masons and carpenters have, with bealls at the ends. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* xxxiv. 11 A measure shall be stretched out upon it, to bring it to nothing, and a plumme line to utter destruction. 1660 Cotton, *Aatrobolist*, to square by plumb-line, or plumbe-rule. 1693 H. Rogers *Magn. Bodies* 21 A plum-line fastened to one end of the diameter. 1708 Phillips, *Plumb-Line, Plumb-Rule*, or *Plummet*, an Instrument us'd by Carpenters, Masons, Bricklayers and others, to find whether a Pillar, Wall, &c. stand upright. 1813 J. Smith *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 107 The attraction of a lofty mountain is found to draw a plumb-line...a little out of the perpendicular.

b. *fig.* A means of testing or judging; a standard.

1550 T. Norton *Nomal's Catech.* (1853) 68 To be directed and ruled by the most perfect rule, and, as it were, by the plumbline of God's law and judgement. 1888 Saintsbury *Last Age* 10 We have no French line of Rosers.

† **2.** *Geom.* A vertical or perpendicular line; a straight line at right angles to another. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* 1. Defin., When one line lyeth right vpright or erected vpon another, so that it maketh on either side therof two right angles, then is the vpright line called a perpendicular or plumme line. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. x. 3 A perpendicular line, commonly called among artificers a plumbe line. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plumb-Line*, the same with Perpendicular.

3. A mariner's sounding-line: *fig.* something with which to fathom intellectual or moral depths.

1748 C. Wilson *Hist. Independ.* I. 196 This is an unsounded able Guilt, here my plumb-line falleth not. 1884 *Spectator* 3 May 591/2 This truth ...that degrees of guilt are so utterly beyond the fathoming powers of one plumb-line without a knowledge of the moral opportunities and antecedents of every life. 1884 J. Tulk *Mind in Matter* Pref. (1892) 8 The plumb-line of human degradation rarely never touched a lower depth.

Hence **Plu·mb-line** *v.*, to sound, or determine, as by a plumb-line.

1856 Miss. Gross *Prog. Chris* (1892) 5 The moment a preponderous individual acts or thinks or feels out of the plumb lined perpendicularity exacted by the formalities of society. 1875 *Lewes Probl. Life & Mind* II. II. § 37. 90 Some considerable depth to be penetrated, but not plumb-lined.

Plumbo-, before a vowel **plumb-**, used as combining form of L. *plumbum* lead, forming chemical and mineralogical terms.

Plumbocalcite *Min.*, an isomorphous mixture of the carbonates of lead and calcium, $Pb'CO_3.3Ca'CO_3$, occurring in rhombohedral forms at Leadhills and Wanlockhead (Watts). **Plumbocarbite** *Min.* = CERUSSITE (Chester). **Plumbogummite** *Min.* [L. *F. plumbigumme* = -ITE²], a hydrous phospho-aluminate of lead resembling gum. **Plumbonacrite** *Min.*, a sulphide of lead and manganese, PbS.3MnS. **Plumbomethyl** *Chem.*, a compound of lead with molecules of methyl, as *plumbitrimethyl* $Pb(CH_3)_3$; *plumbotetramethyl* $Pb(CH_3)_4$, a colourless metallic liquid (Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 463). **Plumbonitrite** *Min.* = *plumbogummite*. **Plumbosulphite** *Min.* [L. *stannum* tin], sulphostannide of tin, lead, and iron (Chester). **Plumbostib, -stibnite** *Min.* [L. *stibium* antimony] = BOULANGERITE.

1834 *Amer. Jour. Sc.* XXVI. 386 'Plumbostibnite ... described by Johnston as a mineral found at Wanlockhead in Scotland. 1850 Dana *Min.* (ed. 2) 859 'Plumbogummite. 1877 J. E. Hibbert in *Mineralogy Mag.* I. 149 'Plumbosulphite. 1880 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 'Plumbostannite, *Plumbostannine*. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 70 'Plumbostib' is also from Nertschinsk. It consists, according to Plattner, of antimony, arsenic, sulphur, a little iron, with 38.6 p. c. of lead; and appears to be boulangerite.

Plumbo-solvent, error. f. PLUMBISOLVENT.

Plumbous (*plə·mbəs*), *a.* [ad. L. *plumbōs-us* full of lead: see -OUS. Cf. *F. plombeux.*]

† **1.** Leaden; *fig.* dull; = PLUMBEOUS. *Obs.*

1683 H. More *Illustration* 356 Such a senseless reason, that nothing can be more sordid or plumbous. 1739 G. Smith *Laurus Anglicana* I. ii. 330 To be of a plumbous or leaden Temper and Colour.

2. *Chem.* Applied to compounds in which lead has its lower valency; as in *plumbous acid* 'term for *plumbi oxidum* in combination with potassium and other bases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Cf. PLUMBIC, a.

† **Plum-broth.** *Obs.* A kind of thick broth or soup made of beef, prunes, raisins, currants, white bread, spices, wine, sugar, and other ingredients; formerly a Christmas dish. Probably dried plums or prunes were the original characteristic.

a 1613 Overbury *Characts., Puritane*, Good life he holds bread good nutriment, and the Pope for lent concludes against it, plum-broth. 1692 Countryman *Caveat for Poul.* 200, (1695) 118 He hath more need to fire plum-broth than the devotion of the day. 1725 [Mary] *Kenrick Cookery* (Manx) To make plumb-broth. Take a leg of beef, and a piece of the neck, two pound of currans, three pound of raisins of the sun, three pound of prunes well stew'd ... have a competency white loaf grated, mix it with some of the broth, and put the pulp of the prunes to it, garnish the dish with some of the carv'd prunes, some raisins and currans out of the broth. 1744 Pepys *Lett.* (1933) I. 383 A thing call'd Christian Cheer-fulness, (not incompatible with Christmas Pyes and Plum-broth). 1889 *Chambers' Jrl. Days* II. 139/2 Plum-broth figures in Poor Robin's Almanac for 1720, among the items of Christmas fare.)

Plumb-rule (*plə·m,ɹūl*). [f. PLUMB *sb.* + RULE *sb.*] An instrument used by builders, masons, carpenters, etc., for ensuring or testing the verticality of an erection; consisting of a plummet and line attached to and swinging freely on the surface of a narrow straight-edged board, marked with a longitudinal line which, when its position is vertical, coincides with the string.

c 1390 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 36 Set thy eye by a plumrewle ouene vprighte. 1398 Trevisa *Barthomew, de proprietatibus*, to rule by the plumbe rule. 1883 Gwilt's *Encycl. of Archit.* (ed. 4) 1449 In Godin's lead-coloured ...L. *plumbeolatus*, to rule by the plumbe rule. 1883 Gwilt's *Encycl. of Archit.* (ed. 4) 1449 In Godin's lead-coloured ...L. *plumbeolatus*, to make of lead.] Lead-

coloured. In quot. 1586 app. confused with PLUMBY *a.*[2], as if it meant 'plum-coloured'.

1586 SIR *Sir Alfonso, Hor.* 1 (1) The 3d. stone is calde a Manganese a *cloudy stone*, pleasing for to cobble in scorne. 1588 FLEMING *Eleg. Gentrie* 298 People was called Plumby.

Plum-cake. A cake containing raisins, currants, and often orange-peel and other preserved fruits. As to the name, cf. PLUM-BROTH.

1633 (Shakespeare) *Lady Mariner* IV. ii. in *Bellon O. Fi.* II. 146 Your Schoolefellow With whome you use to walke to Pumpions To eate plumbe cakes and creame. 1662 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 708 And cramm'd 'em ... With Candles, Custard, and Plum-cake. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Iii. (1840) 112. 396 The splendid eating of an immense blanch'd plumb-cake, was celebrated with a delicious hasty-relievo of the destruction of Troy. 1839 W. CHILDS *Q. of Hearts* II. Hadn't we better begin...by getting her a plum-cake?

Plum-coloured, -currello-: see PLUM *sb.*

Plum-da'mas, -da'mis. *Sc.* Also 6 plum-damza, 7 plum(bo)-damze, plomdaimes, (8 error. plumdanes). [f. PLUM *sb.* + OF. *Damas* DAMASK: see DAMASK, DAMSON 1, 3 (*damson plum*).] A (? dried) damson (tree); a prune.

1565 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 Wyne, vernaige, plumdamze, byrdis, chesse. 1577 *Hhsd. Tr. Scot. Agr. Instr.* (S.H.S.) 68 Ane hundrith good eweis of plum damze. 1621 *Acts Jas. VI* (1817) IV. 626/1 Peggis Bairdnyis plumdamze almondis and vther vnconfectat fruittis. 1673 in Hunter *Diggon & Mo. Flowting* vi. (1866) 62 A quarter of pund of plomdaimes. 1690 *Scots Parliam. Edin.* 107/1 Lord, lord thou with the Plomdames and Bankets of thy Provision. a 1780 BEATTIE *Forest* (1792) 210 Gold barley broth ... Wi' raisins and plumdamis mix'd. 1808 MRS. *Mariage Wardrobe* ii. 21 The table was covered with dishes full of jargonelles and pippins, ... shell-walnuts, and plumdamas.

Plum-da'ff. Also -dough. [f. PLUM *sb.* 4 + DUFF *sb.*[1]] Plain flour pudding with raisins or currants in it, boiled in a cloth or bag.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii. 28 This day was Christmas ... The only change was that we had a 'plum duff' for dinner. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 191/2 Plum dough is one of the lowest puddings. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 240 Alive, and fit, and full of good plum-duff.

Hence **Plum-da'ffer**, a seller of plum-duff.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 198/1, I have ascertained ... that take the year through, the 'plum duffers' take as a day each.

Plume (plōm), *sb.* Also 6 **plome**. [a. OF. *plume*:—L. *plūma* a small soft feather, down.

OE. had in 1050 in *Lib. Scintill.* *plūme fether*, down, from L. *plūmula*; but this has no historical connexion with the ME. and mod. word.]

1. A feather; now chiefly *poet.* and *rhet.*; also, a large or conspicuous feather, such as are used for personal adornment, as a plume of an ostrich or egret; in *Heraldry*, a contour-feather, as distinguished from a pinnula.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 44 Therein cometh...Another proud partriche...And welsh on his arse, with his owne plumes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi. 213 My fain lust, with plesyre to the eye Is chaung'd into lykis we fynnyt our airdmak. 1552 HUTTEN, *Plume, pluma, et plumula*, a very yonge feather. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 37 Contemptible sinner! Like Marvell's own Turkey Cocke of late, how he lets ruder his advanc'd plumes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 286 Like Maia's son he stood, And shook his Plumes, 1704 GAY *Poems* 92 With ruffled plumes and flagging wing. 1850 *Times* 3 Sept. 5/2 The Pegasus resplendently clad in golden iridescent green, with long his flowing plumes. 1853 MAYNE *Dict. Words* 190 The dorsal plumes of the lizards.

b. *fig.* With various reference to the feathers of birds as used in fight, displayed in pride, raised or ruffled in excitement, or borrowed in pretentious display (as the peacock's plumes assumed by the jackdaw in the fable).

1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 7 Let fearful Talbot triumph for a while, And like a Peacock sweep along his tayle, We'le pull his Plumes, and take away his Trayne. 1598 SIR G. *Gascoigne* I. 70, in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 10 Farre above the pitch of my low plumes. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Bounds* V. v. 9 They stole them out of holy Writ, and pluck themselves in the plumes of a Prophet indeed. 1649 R. CARPENTER *Experience* xi. iv. 20 If we but glance upon the knowledge of our selves, our plumes fall, and we begin to be humble. 1654 BAXTER *Sag. Aspirers* 4 Be not proud, (1830) 183 Let him that flatters himself to raise good Clover upon barren hearts, Lord...pull down his Plumes after two or three years experience, unless he devise a new way of Husbandry. 1680 *Mod. Trag.* VIII. 168 In the process of his examination, he is stripped of his borrowed plumes. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* xxvii, My soul...in the rapid plumes of song Clothed itself sublime and strong.

2. Downy plumage, down; plumage generally.

† *Gift a plume*: cf. *gift a feather*, FEATHER *sb.* 2 c.

1552 HULOET, *Plumyde toppe, which is lyke plume, pappus.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 260 A second commendable that Geese yeeld, is their plume and downe. For in some places they doe feather them twice a yeare. 1633 LITHGOW *Pulmonary Weeks* Art Eagle, *Plume* is the generall colour or resemblance of feathers in a Hawke, which shewes her constitution. 1644 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 20 To interdict him with the Earls of Somerset, Montlosse, Bolsover, (all of no inclination, though not all of a plume). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 188 The Bird of Jove, ... with Rhombs of purest plume, before him drove. 1802 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* 66 Your Vassy sire, gay bird! the gorgeous plume. 1850 YOUNG *Nat. Hist. Cassow.* 312 The lower barbs in feathers are usually loose, and form the down, which is called the 'nursery plume'.

b. The web or vane of a quill; the feathering of an arrow.

1846 PAGE *Newton Miscell.* II. (1852) 132 They backed the arrow to the plume in the ordinal. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Rosetta* III. 36 Carroll held a quill pen in his hand.... The hand looked steady, but the quivering plume told how tense the nerves were.

3. An ornament, usually symbolizing dignity or rank, consisting of a large feather or bunch of feathers, or a waving feather-like tuft or bunch of hair, etc.; esp. when attached to a helmet, hat, or other head-dress as an aigrette or crest, or worn in the hair, as the *court plume* of ostrich feathers; also borne in processions and used at funerals.

† *Plume of feathers*: see FEATHER *sb.* 2 b.

1552 HULOET, *1562 Plume of feathers* pro FEATHER *sb.* 2 b.

1592 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 One gaue hast their Plumes all white, another had them all redde. 1597 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 106 Your Enemies, with nodding of their Plumes Fan you into Dispaire. 1701 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 1 The ordinary Method of making an Hero, is to clap a huge Plume of Feathers upon his Head. 1820 BYRON *Werner* v. i. We will lay Aside these nodding plumes and dangling trains. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* ii. 10, A bearded meteor, with plume and lance And music. 1843 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. i. His hat white with a plume of white feathers. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 222 The grenadiers flung away their black plumes.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *a feather in one's cap*.)

1604 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 It was accounted one of the fairest and most glorious Plumes in the triumphant Diademe of the Roman Empire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 161 Well those could Before thy Throne, ambition to win Plume on plume. 1748 DR. QUINCEY *Pope Wks.* 1848 IX. 24 An error in which Pope himself participated, that his plume of distinction from presenting poets contained in correctness.

4. *transf.* Anything resembling the down of feathers or a feather, in form or in lightness.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 239 The plume or downe which is beareth... causeth the inordinate flux of waterish humours into the eies. 1820 SHELLEY *Ephemeris* iv. 10, The shadow of the Cocoa's tufted plume Is weary on the sand. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* 22, The plumes of the woodbine are alight. 1870 DICKINSON *Exc. to Utah* (1871) 110 A boy's figure,...with a curling plume of hair. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 51 The long plume of smoke over the plain.

b. *Bot.* (*a*) A plumose pappus or other appendage of a seed, by which it floats away; † (*b*) = PLUMULE 1 (*obs.*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxix. 38 Which (flowers) at length do turne into downe, or Cotton, and the plume is carried away with the winde. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. § 34 The Plume is that Part which becomes the Trunck of the Plant. *Ibid.*, These three Parts, to the Main Body, the Radicle, and the Plume, are conjoyned to the making up of a Seed. 1688 J. CHAMPION in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 192 If gloomy Weather happen at that time, it breeds a small Pile, which consumes the Plume of the Plant. 1788 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Malt*, Malt which has not had sufficient time to shoot, or that the plume, or acrospire at the adopte in making call it, may have reached to the inward skin of the barley, remains charged with the large a quantity of its nourishment. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 70 In every seed there is to be distinguished a. the plume of nourishment, 2. the nascent plant or the plume.

c. *Zool.* A plumose or feather-like part or formation, as a plumate hair of an insect, a ciliated or branchiate organ of a crustacean or mollusc, a plume-like tuft of zoophytes, etc.

1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 481 There is a double range of numerous tentacula on the mouth, curved into a half moon, forming a plume of that figure. *Ibid.*, The species are very numerous in fresh water.... They form bushes, subsection, plumes, &c. &c. 1848 PATTERSON *Zool.* 19 A single plume of a species found upon our shores has been estimated to contain 200. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 56 This zone (on the gills) divides into two parts, that in front, the plume, resembling the free end of one of the gills. 1888 MACALISTER & JACKSON *Animals* 116 The axes of the branchia bends at right angles to that base and divides into an apical plume and a lamina. The fine sensuality of the plume is simple and filiform.

d. *Astron.* A plume-like projection of the solar corona.

1887 LOCKYER *Chem. Syn.* 342 There is an exquisite tracery curved in opposite directions, consisting of plumes or pinnules. 1900 Mrs. W. MACKINNON in *Knowledge* Feb. 33 In an eclipse like that of May 1901 the polar regions are left absolutely free [of cyanogen rays] except for the brush-like and vague tufts of light which have earned for themselves the appropriate name of 'plumes' or 'parachute'.

† **6.** *Confectionery.* One of the degrees in boiling sugar; = FEATHER *sb.* 13. *Obs.* [f. *plume*.]

1698 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* 5 1/2. 107 Boyle your sugar untill the plume or thin appear.

8. Short for *plume-moth*: see 4.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 402 *Pterophorus pentadactylus*. The large white Plume. 1830 J. ROBSON *Naturalist's Month.* 231 The Slender Plume (*Alucita hexadactyla*, Haworth).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plume-feather*, *-maker*, *-trade*; *plume-bearing*, *-crowned*, *-decked*, *-dressed*, *-embroidered*, *-fronted*, *-soft*, *-spiritless*, *-waving*, *-wife*; **plume alum**, a pseudo-alum crystallizing in tufts of silky fibres: see ALUM 4; **plume-bearer** = *plume-holder*; **plume-bird**, a bird with conspicuous plumes, such as are used for ornament; *spec.* a bird of paradise of the subfamily *Epimachinæ*; **plume-bouquet**, a loosely constructed, spray-shaped bouquet; **plume-dark** *a.*, dark with the feathers of flying birds; **plume-grass**, a grass of the genus *Erianthus*, having a plume-like inflorescence, a Woolly Beard-grass; **plume-holder**, that which holds a plume, *spec.* a small tube attached to a helmet for that purpose; **plume-hunter**, a man who kills wild birds to supply the plume trade; **plume-moth**, any species of the family *Pterophoridæ* (*Alucitidæ*), small moths whose wings are divided into feathery lobes; **plume-nutmeg**, a tree of the N.O. *Atherospermeæ* (see quots.); *esp.* the Tasmanian Sassafras, *Atherosperma moschata*; **plume-plucked** *a.*, stripped of plumes, humbled: see 3 b; **plume-stick**, a small stick surmounted by a feather, used in religious rites by certain American Indians; † **plume-striker**: see quot.; **plume-thistle**, a thistle having a feathery pappus, as *Carduus lanceolatus* and the genera *Cirsium* and *Carlina*.

[c 1250 *Hâvelok* 90 in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 318 He...gladly spake To a pentice...for a halfpenny worth of 'white plumbe'.] 1580 J. T. DELONE *Trav. Spain* (1080) 378 The white stone called plume alum, or *piedra salentes*. 1812 J. SMITH *Panor. of Countries* (1815) 10 Plume Alum is a kind of mineral Alum, composed of a mat of threads or fibres, resembling feathers, whence it has its name. 1750-98 THUNBERG *Authorsa* 89 Infants wings! till all the 'plume-dark air And rude resounding shore are one wild cry. 1837-61 THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers & Roundheads* 300 Two cocks ...Stand by a 'plume-decked bed. 1542 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 100 Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore, With a 'plume feather all to pieces torn. 1808 PLANCHÉ *Cyril Corbayne* I. 320 'Plume-holder. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/6 The newest having been designed to cover a plume-holder above the rape of the neck. 1898 *Nat. Science* June 389 The most destructive agencies are quarrymen, 'plume-hunters, boys after eggs. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* Index, 'Plume moth. 1897 HOOPER *Bot.* 383 The moss are enclosed in the tube of the perianth, and the persistent styles grow out into feathery awns, whence the plants are called 'Plume-mosses. 1888 TURNER, *Bot., Atherospermaceæ* (Plume Nutmegs). A small natural order of trees from Australia and Chili, deriving their English name from their aromatic nuts being furnished with a permanent style, clothed with long hairs. 1811 SHARP, *Wrk. IV.* 10. I. 108, I came to then From 'plume-plucked Richard, who with willing hands Adopts their Rules. 1814 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* xi. 5, They were their 'plume-soft bosoms to the morn. 1880 *N. Y. Tribune* 2 Mar., The prayers ... were addressed directly to the 'plume-sticks, which were placed one by one in the bottom of the hole, the feathers standing upright. 1898 FIELDEN, A 'Plume-stricker, a parson, or minister, so called from pulling hairs, or feathers off from other men's Crakes. 1844 STEWART *Mt. Farm* III. 221 In pastures, the biennial spear 'plume-thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus*, is prevalent. 1881 J. BLAND in *Proc. Bristol Nat. Club* IX. No. 1. 46 The naturalized plume thistle (*Carduus heterophyllus*) was very prevalent. 1869 *Sanitary Pretensions, Glub.* v. 2. 72 A 'plume-spitting wind. 1898 BUCKLEY *Hand* 95 But him, 'plume-bearing Hector answered not.

Plume (plōm), *v.* Also 4-5 **plewme**, 5 **plomme**. [a. OF. *plumer* to pluck (a bird) (11th c. in Godef.), to pull out (hair), pillage, f. *plume* PLUME *sb.* In branch II. f. PLUME *sb.* or *ad.* L. *plumāre* to cover with feathers, embroider, fetr. to become fledged.]

I. + 1. *trans.* In *Falconry*: To pluck the feathers of its prey, as a hawk; const. *upon*, *on*. *Obs.*

1388 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 183 Thou hated he holde-lafte, as a lord wolde, To plewmen on his prey he sat fro he were rich. a 1450 *Bk. Hawkynge* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 While the hawke plumyth on the perioch. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij, The plowmyth when she pulleth feberis of any fowle as of any flying and eatyn hem from her. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 170 Lette hir gripe and ouer the pray: at hir pleasure, and lete hir also plume thereupon so long as she will. 1607 DEKKER *Hadden Queen* III. i, Look, how he pumps about, to see if the coast be clear: like an hawk that will not plume, if she be hooded on.

Ag. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 372 One of these (of the Sea in a Navie of common vessels, being able to make havocke, to plume, and to prey upon the best of them, at her owne pleasure. 1593 FULKE *Gold. Epistl.* 184 Resting to present by strange women, where they have no good cheare to gape after, they will plume upon you, till they have left you neyther fether nor flesh.

2. *trans.* To pluck, 'cause' (a bird); hence, to strip, bare. *Now rare.*

1599 T. MOUFET *Silkewormes* 22 No Caterpillers ... To smooth leaues, or tender buddes to plume. 1600 HOLLAND *Worcs Actioll* 10, *Kindhearte* Why then I will goe to the *Nightingale*. Now she hath sung the Prick, and gone to plume her, Rebecke her not. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, Madame, you take your Hen, Plume it, and stick it, chuse it o' the towards. 1708 PHILLIPS, *To Plume*, to pluck, or pluck the Feathers off. 1808 SCOTT *P. M. Parish* xii. I will so plume him as never hawk plumed a partridge. 1892 R. F. DERHAM *Falconry in Valley of Indus* vi. *by mole*, A few victims...which she is allowed to...tear and pluck as much as she pleases.

† **b.** To pluck (feathers) from a bird. Also *fig.*

1549 J. CHEKE in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. I. 224 The other[s] he fownd meanes (right soone) powres to lurke that weld plume his fethers. 1582 DEKKER *Ades & Globy* 3 *pro & contra* faction...In Surbodrino to plume the regal eagle.

† **c.** *fig.* To 'pluck', despoil, rob, plunder. *Obs.*

1577 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 82 Without respect to God or fair of faith, Plumand, but pitye I did oppresse the pure. 1600 HOLLAND *Hist. Y'll* 121 To say: That the King could not to please his Nobilitie and People, to feather himselfe. 1687 DEKKER *Maidens Dumo* iv. 1, One whom instead of handling a dye, You should have plum'd of all his hoorded Crownes. 1780 *Inspectors Detected* 16, I, One of the ladies who had the fear before us finely plumed our commander.

II. 8. *trans.* To furnish or cover with plume.

feathers, or plumage; to fledge, feather; to adorn with a plume or plumes. Also *fig.*

1597 *Jos. I Ningle* (J. wife) With wings bright all plumed, .. There saw I sit the blinde god Cupido. 1598 Grenne *Pandosto* (1607) 20 Regent is plumed with three feathers. 1627 tr. *Bonnet's Light & Church-Glory* 10 The Swan .. as a Bird excellently plumed. 1794 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 189 How many gaily, that have plumed, and idled, perhaps turned down their bum, for him, will be disappointed! 1861 Bennett *Sports & Past.* ii. 5 34 It was necessary .. to have several arrows .. plumed with feathers from different wings, to suit the diversity of the winds. 1870 Tennyson *Elaine* 209 My dark tall pines, that plumed the craggy ledge High over the blue gorge.

b. To set or place as a plume. *rare.*

1627 Markham *Pr. C.* 10. 189 His manner made the Skie, and on his Crest his horror Plum'd.

4. *refl.* **a.** Of a bird: To dress its feathers. **b.** To dress oneself with borrowed plumes. Chiefly *fig.*

1500 S. Fowler tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* v. 193 The Masters of the Porch .. have plum'd themselves from the Peripatetiks and Academicks, that as they have taken their Sense of Things to themselves, and inspir'd none Thence of their own Dwelling. 1599 Middleton *Wisdom* (1720) I. 284 Swans .. being a large Fowl, must not be kept in a small place, .. but in some inclosed Pond where they may have room to come ashore and plume themselves. 1733 Pattens *Mariner's Monitor* 1. 10 In *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. Authors .. relate, by plaining themselves with his Feathers, and syncopizeth much. Attention. 1763 C. Johnston *Adventr* II. 141 When he has plumed himself to the north of them for a while, I'll strip the gaudy daw of his stolen feathers. 1869 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* i. 16, I like a veritable touch of the rock literally plaining himself in the midst of his possessions.

2. *fig.* Usually with *on, upon* († *for*, † *in*, † *over*, † *with*): To take credit to oneself, pride oneself, congratulate oneself, show self-satisfaction, esp. regarding something trivial, ridiculous, or unworthy, or to which one has no just claim.

1645 Bp. T. Barlow *Reflg. Med.* v. 88 I have seen a Grammarian vaun and plume himself over a single line in Horace, and show more pride in the consequence of one Ode, than the Author in the composure of the whole book. 1659 Rawlins *Obed.* 388 Admiring and plaining herself for that glorious Resolution. 1713 *Spectr Serm.* VI. 118 Plaining and praising himself, and telling fabulous stories to his own commendation. 1758 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 18 Some gentlemen .. have plumed themselves upon introducing a more frequent use of sea water. 1780 Hoppner in *Pasq. Lett. La. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 83, I am told the Duke of Bedford plumes himself with hopes of great support. 1772 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* (1783) IV. 13, I see nothing wherein to plume ourselves, as to that prerogative. 1814 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 283 The atheist here plumes himself on the confidence of such a God. 1864 *J. Faun Lit. Recoll.* 25 N. plumed himself on his judgment of sheep.

† **3.** *trans.* = 4 c. *Obs.*

1709 Hearne *Collect.* 30 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 39 A certain Gent .. plumes a Title. 1713 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 140 Our modern Writers plum'd also upon the accompanying Hints of two English Dictators. 1753 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 221 Mrs. C. pluines constantly upon it.

4. *trans.* To point, trim, or dress (the feathers or wings); to prepare for flight. Also *fig.*

1862 Thomas *Mount.* & *Forest* 18, 192 The winds, too, plume their pinning wings. 1879 G. Meredith *E. Fenerel* xli, Pluming a smile upon his unwritten mouth. 1887 'Ouida' *C. Castlemaine* (1890) 17 Herons plumed their silvery wings by the water-side. 1894 Mutter *Barnavelt* I. v. 103 And gallantry plumed her wings for a fresh attack. 1898 M. A. Barker *Nadeschda* 18 She sits there .. Plaining daintily her feathers.

Pluma, obs. form of Pluma.

Plumad (plōmad, *pret.* plō'mād), *ppl. a.* [f. Plume *v.* + -ad.]

† **1.** Plucked; stript of plumes or feathers. *Obs.*

1573 Twine *Æneid* xi. (1584) K viij b. The gnarle blood, and feathers plumed fit the aire about. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Gov. Eng.* i. 108, (1739) 51 Kings were not then like unto plumed Eagles, subject to the clarity of the Fowls for fame. 1736 Stirl. *Letteratis* I. 51 He opened a Lanimender's Mouth, and endeavoured to make it like a young plumed Chicken.

2. Furnished with a plume or plumes; feathered.

1598 Barckley *Felicity* 402 Your Counterfeit Countenances in all of Nyngre, & plumaged partridges all ready to flye. 1599 Sylvester *N. O.* iv. vi. 31 Quite in clowe his plumed crest to cover. 1608 R. C. Times' Whistle, xii. (1870) 132 When Ouidius his plumed bodie brings forth to the shore. 1803 Patrick *Wakefield's Dom. Harvest* vi. (1806) 85 The bell-flower inclined, or, as some term it, the plumed polype. 1814 Scott *Lk. of Isles* vi. xl. The plumed heaume and the plaid By three Hebridean wards. 1882 'Mark Twain' *Pudd. & Tragedy* ii. *Roughing It*, etc. 250 The plumed hearse, .. the flags drooping at half-mast.

Plumeless (plō'mles), *a.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -less.] Destitute of plumes or feathers.

1608 Shakespeare *Per. Barbay* iv. iv. iv. *Dump* 277 Hence, plume-less wings. 1665 tr. *Com. Mist. Francion* x. 58 The Plumeless Figures .. addressed multitudes of supplications to him that was lifeless on his guard. 1804 J. Graham *Cadogan*, etc. (1808) 18 To the plumeless, naked Beasts of the prime. 1873 Swinburne *Birth Beauty* 2. 324 Hot dragons .. bid their plumeless wings.

Plumelet (plō'mlet). [f. Plume *sb.* + -let.]

† **1.** *Bot.* = Plumule 1. *Obs.*

1671 Ray *Phys. Ext.* II. 17 The plumelet was still enveloped in the seminal leaves. *Ibid.* II. 224 But the third, which was here often mentioned to the radicle, .. succeeds to the plumelet through that .. tubus of the albuminous.

2. A minute plume.

1830 Tennyson *In Mem.* xvi, Where rosy plumelets tuft the larch. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 57 The plumelets of the butterfly's wing.

Hence **Plu·meletage** (-mēlĕtāj), small delicate plumage.

1856 Bailey *Spirit. Leg. in Mental*, etc. 57 Bright humming-bird of gem-like plumelotage, By western Indians living sun-beam named.

Plu·me-like, *a.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -like.] Like or resembling a plume; feathery.

1847 Lowell *Ode*, 15 Green islands where plumelike Cotton-trees nodded their shadowy crests. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* i. 67 The respiratory organs consist of two or four plume-like gills. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 3 June 356/1 Tufted flowers hanging loose in graceful plume-like panicles.

Plu·meopi·cous, *a. Ornithology.* [f. L. *plūma* see feathery + *picus* or *picidæ* + -ous.] Composed of tar and feathers: alluding to the practice of tarring and feathering an obnoxious person.

1843 Brit. Semin. *Lat. Amer. Debts* 11. Who, 1839 II. 331/2, I will appear on my knees at the bar of the Pennsylvanian Senate in the plumeopicous robe of American controversy. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 773 Those whom it proposed to smear would destroy the paper, and invest the compositors with the plumeopicous robe of the republican Pyrrhonic.

Plumeous (plō'mĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plūmeus* downy + -ous: see -eous.] Of the nature of down or fine feathers; feathery.

1837 Thoreau *Remin* I. (1759 201 The last is often called plumeous Alsine. 1884 Pocock *Exp. Fabric.* v. 9 The Sucko-Fly. Nature having taught her wings (for her better flight) with those plumeous instruments.

† **Plumer**[1], *Obs. rare.* [ME., prob. AF., corresp. to an A.F. or OF. **plumier*, L. *plūmārius*, f. *plūma* Plume. Cf. Plumbis.] A dealer in plumes or feathers.

1282 in *Cal. Let. Bk. of Lond.* (1899) 48 John de Cestresbury (*plumer*). [Cf. *Ibid.* 51 Fellmongers.]

† **Plu·mer**[2], *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? A bird having plumes; a fully fledged bird.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/29 *Plumarius*, a plumere, *uncis avis.*

Plumeria (plōmī·rĭă). *Bot.* Also **Plumieria**. [mod.L.; named by Tournefort, 1700, after the botanist C. Plumier (*Plumierius*).] A tropical genus of trees (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), having large fragrant salver-shaped flowers, white, yellow, or purplish, in terminal cymes. There are about forty species, among them the *Red Jasmine* tree, *Nosegay-tree*, and *Pagoda-tree* of the West Indies.

1733 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl. s.v.*, The plumeria with a rose-coloured and very sweet flower [etc.]. 1789 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 223 Plumeria or Red Jasmine has two yellow follicles, with the seeds flat, winged, and imbricate. 1838 Hooker-Arnott *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 168 Arborescent ferns, more than twenty-seven feet high, heliconias, plumerias, brownæas, palms, and other plants. 1880 *Gardn.* 9 Sept. 213/1 The most beautiful Plumeria we have seen.

Plumery (plō'mĕri). *rare.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -ery.] Plumes collectively; mass of plumes.

1805 Southey *Madoc in Az.* xxv. Twice ten thousand feathered helms, and shields, Glittering with gold and scarlet plumery. 1810 — *Kehama* v. xx. The bird of gorgeous plumery. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Marvel & Sir. Pardoe* Wks. 1853 II. 114/2 Before them strutted under a triumphal arch of reeds, and through a Via Sacra of plumery, Lewis the Sixteenth.

Plumery, obs. form of Plumbery.

Plumet (plō'mĕt). *rare.* [a. F. *plumet* (13th c.) a small plume: see Plume *sb.* and -et.] A small plume.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iv. 84), Certain common plumets of Ramige feathers. 1844 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/4 The newest thing with the dandies of the Empire is feathery taft in the lefts of the chasseurs-à-pied of the Empire. 1902 J. Conrad *Youth*, etc. (1903) 191 He .. brushed the oil carefully .. with a plumet kept suspended from a small brass hook by the side of the hearty gold frame.

Plumet, var. Plummet *Obs.*; obs. f. Plummed.

† **Plumetis** (plūmē·tĭs). [F. *plumetis* (1495 in Littré), f. *plumet* adj. (in Heraldry) sprinkled with spots like beaches of feathers.] Textile-work.

1892 *Harper's Mag.* I. 720 The lower part of the body .. is round and stiffened, from which descends a chatelaine, formed by a wreath of *plumetis*. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 8/1 The new Plumetis buttons, in which floral designs in variegated tones are worked upon white, cream or buff ground.

Plu·micoma. *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *plūma* feather + *coma* the hair of the head.] In sponge, Lendenfeld's name for a hexaster, the rays of which terminate in a number of plumose branches. Hence **Plumi·comous** *a.*, having the character of a plumicome.

1892 Von Lendenfeld in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 382 *Plumicomous.* Rays terminated with a number of plumose branches.

Plu·micorn, *Ornith.* [f. L. *plūma* Plume, feather + *cornu* horn.] One of the pair of horn-like or ear-like feathers on the head of several species of owl, often called horns or ears.

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* ed. ii. 303 Subo...(Generic characters)...Plumicorns highly developed.

Plumber (plō'mĕr). *rare.* [f. Plume: cf. F. *plumier* feather-dealer, and Plumer[1].] A fletcher of arrows.

1887 E. Gallon *Forest Outdoor* 295 The knocks of the victuaser, the fletcher, the plumber, and sympliers.

Plu·mification. *rare.* [n. of action f. L. 1732 **plūmificāre*, f. *plūma* Plume: see -fication.] The action of feathering or fact of being feathered.

1804 *Sinclair, Mag.* VI. 72 If Leigh Hunt had ever had the misfortune to have been tarred and feathered, he would have written a sonnet on his plumification. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1840) I. 323 The relation between the economy of nest and the progress of plumification.

Plumiform (plō'mifōrm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *plūma* Plume + -form.] Feather-shaped.

1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 240 Their branchiæ, composed of plumiform lobes, are situated on the hind part of the back. 1852 Dana *Crust.* i. 109 A dense villous coat, the hairs of which are plumiform.

Hence **Plu·miformly** *adv.*, in the manner of a feather.

1798 Mitchell tr. *Kircher's Mus. Lesbian Museum* 319 Plumiformly pinnated Native Hannah.

† **Plumifo·rmar**, *a. Anat. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. as prec.] Feather-shaped; penniform, pennate.

1718 J. Cromwellton *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. v. § 13 These Muscles are called plumiformes, because the semiovale Tendon has inserted into it, on both Sides, a great Number of carneous Fibres, all which, like the single Feathers of a Quill, run parallel to each other.

Plumigerous (plumi·dʒĕrŏs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plūmiger* feather-bearing (f. *plūma* Plume + *gerĕre* to bear) + -ous.] Plume-bearing; relating to the wearing of plumes.

1898 Blount-Glanvill *Plumigerous*, that beareth feathers. 1720 in Bailey. 1827 Pen. Supp. to Wks. (1850) 475 Military colleges, with thirty-four professors, educating seventeen cadets (no wonder, .. with every species of commerce, athletic, carnival, and plumigerous.

† **Plumi·nary**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Plume: cf. med.L. *plūmārium* (Du Cange from *Modena Chron.* 1329) a pillow stuffed with feathers.] ? A worker or dealer in feathers.

a 1632 Donne *Paradoxes*, etc. (1652) 72 Embroiderers, Painters and such Architects of curious Vanities, which the vulgar call Plumenaries.

Plu·miness. *rare.* [f. Plumy *a.* + -ness.] Plumy or feathery quality or condition.

1820 Caledonian *Lett.* (1892) 400 Even the Scotch Sycamore loses beauty and pluminess.

Plu·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Plume *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Plume; in various senses.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* i. (1836) 71 Against which(e) doth the male greater preparation, for the plumming of his self in gorgious wise. 1633 Lithgow *Pathway Exploe.* Monts, *Plumming*, to when a Hawk smooth (= smooths) o feath, and polish the feathers from the body. 1802 Strutt *Sports & Past.* iv. i. 34 The feathers .. he thought were preferable to any others for the plaming of an arrow.

Plu·miped, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *plumipes*, -*pedem* feather-footed, f. *plūma* Plume + *pes*, *ped-* foot.] Having plumed or winged feet.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Plumipedi*, having feathered feet. a 1890 R. F. Burton tr. *Catullus, Carmina* lv. 25 Not if with Pegasian wing I sped, Or Ladies I or Perseus plumiped.

Plumist (plō'mist). *rare.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -ist.] A maker of plumes, a feather-dresser.

1812 Moore *Amoroso to Phillander* x. Fine and feathery artizan, Bust of Plumists ill you can With your art so far promote Make for me a Prince's Plume. *Ibid.* 14 Brave, Plumist! know what bird Shall we find the Plume the third?

Plumket: see Plunket.

Plumless (plō'mles), *a.* Without plume.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 618 Here we have the plumless plumpudding.

Plummer, obs. form of Plumber.

Plummer-block (plō·mər,blŏk). *Mech.* Also 9 **plomer-**, **plumber-**. [Second element Block *sb.* 6; first uncertain. No evidence of any connexion with Plumber *sb.* ? From a personal surname.] A metal box or case for supporting a revolving shaft or journal, having a movable cover secured by bolts, so as to admit of the bearings being tightened when required; = *pillow-block* (Pillow *sb.* 6).

1842 T. Bodmer *Rep. Millwork* (1863) 245 Upon the iron pillow block, and sometimes, corruptly, Plumber block. In Manchester they are called Pedestals. 1845 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 273 This trough is firmly fixed by means of a plumber block .. which has the top coupling screwed down fast, and the trough is supported at the other end by means of a cylindrical pin, which works in a hole in the cap. 1859 R. S. Rousseau *Plant Steam Engs.* 52 The plomer blocks are anchors, in which all the shafts of ours, used in the engine, revolve. 1875 J. W. Barnes *Timber & Timber Fellers* (1902) 146 By means of a contrivance, known to engineers as plumber blocks, any part of the mechanism may be removed without disturbing the remainder. 1894 *Daily News* 28 July 6/4 In connection with the gigantic wheel at the exhibition at Earl's Court .. the ends of the wheel was fastened to its position on the plummer blocks on top of the towers.

Plummet (plō·mĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 plomet, 4 plomm-, plombette, 5–6 plom-, plumbette, *Sc.* plumat, 5–7 plamet, 6 plem-, plumbete, plomm-, plumet(e, *Sc.* plumbet, plummett, 6–8 plumbet, 6– plummet. [M.E. a. OF. *plomet*, *plombet*, *plummet* ball of lead, plummet, dim. of *plomb* lead: see Plumb *sb.* and -et.]

1. A ball or plug of lead, or other weight, at-

tached to a line, and used for determining the vertical; a plumb-bob.

a. The bob of a plumb-line used by masons, builders, carpenters, etc.; also, the whole instrument, consisting of bob, line, and board.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* i. 26 Myn hous schal be bildid in it... and a plumet [1382 *or* lengthe [1552 schal be streiȝt out on Jerusalem [Vulg. *et perpendiculum extenditur super Jerusalem*]. *c* 1390 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 23 A plumet hangyng on a lyne beres thilke bounde on a perpleye. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iv. (1495) King's Hangynge plommet and squyre. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 159 The Carpenter hath his square, his rule, and his plomette. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerusa.* (1732) 77 *Six Architects* with Levels and Plummets could build a Room more regular. 1793 HUTCHESON *Gunnery* I. § 37 As we were, exposed to [French guns of wive]: there was no trusting to the perpendicularity of Threads and Plumbets. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* v. I. 7 The plummet showed Thule lodged in the mere.

b. A similar appliance attached to a scientific instrument, as a quadrant.

1591 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. viii. D 3, Geometry (to bee the best aide of your practise) [*sc.* of gunnery] ... reacheth the Square, the threade and Plummet hauing their fine course. 1613 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. vi. (1635) 137 The line and plummet falling on the Basis shall make right Angles with it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 30 Hold your Quadrant so as that your Plummet may fall on 45 Degrees. 1866 E. H. FRANCHOT *Ballistic.* (1870) 12 A small plummet hangs down from the object-glass of the theodolite.

c. *fig.* A criterion of rectitude or truth.

1513 DOUG. *Gawan & Gol.* v. 83 By the perfect line and plummet of Gods word. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvii. (1592) 430 That he may holde the Plummet of his minde streight without shaking or staying. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* iv. xvii. 140 Lay all to the Line and Plummet of the written Word.

d. A suspended weight used as a metronome.

1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 140 The Drum for Slow and Quick Time is to be practised...with the plummet, until the prescribed cadence has been acquired.

2. A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, and used for sounding or measuring the depth of water; a sounding-lead.

1580 WYRLEY *Arte sowle.* 28 The whitler seedinge down a plommet, founder twenty paces of depenesse. 1595 KING *Pseudo* 121 He could not so tyme touche the grounde with his sounding-rope, plommet, 1622 DRAKE *Sir Fr. Vr. H.* 230 Therefore my Boate I'th Ooze is holded: and I to make him deeper then ere plummet sounded. 1625 PURCHAS *Last Disc.* i. 20 Where plummet never reach'd, he drawes his breath. 1660 *Mariner Plym. Comp. Jam* (Lans.) viii. § 214 The greatest depths at which the bottom of the sea has been reached with the plummet are in the North Atlantic Ocean. *Mod.* 1830 MARRYAT *Newton Forster* (1863) 1. 6 Your pilot-boats with their plummets of wet, sound the depth of the... 1740 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. (1760) Man's science is the culture of his heart: *And* can he hate the plummet by the depths Of nature, or the more profound of God. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* i. iii. Certainly there was deepe in his nature what the plummet of last twelve months's wo had never sounded.

† **3.** The pommel or knob on the hilt of a sword (sometimes weighted with lead). *Sc. Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* vi. i. 46 His sword at he balye pownyd [*Dict.* put to be his sworde at he] Till it he to he plommet past. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xii. 27 *Quhen* that he saw fyve cyrcle turnd wappinnis, And persauit[t] the plummet was schinan. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 103 The pleurdeith or quarrells of aine of thair swordis. 1710 *Edinb. Jrnl. Cent. to Spectator* No. 2 Some [Highlanders] could no wise so hurt me' the blade o' the sword, that fell'd him wi' the plummet under the ear.

† **4.** A ball or lump of lead used for various purposes; *e.g.* as a missile, fastened to a line, as a weapon or instrument of mooring, etc. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* v. xviii. 33 Yf one throwe a stone or an hevy plommette of lead that wel weyed. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 130/1 There they dyd the stone hevy plommet weyghe ynto the water. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 326 They toke vessyls & plommettes of lede, & tyenged them sadenely in theyr shyppes & bottoms. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 284 They themselves were the first by them with their Darts and Plummets of Lead. 1622 DRAKE *Sir Fr. H. not yet found.* 230 Wks. 1873 III. 269 Way downe his lofman troughes With leaden plummets.

b. *fig.* That which presses or weighs down, like a dead weight.

c 1605 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lovers Cmedy* iv. i. When sad thoughts surprize the mind of man, There is a pleasure in the heart that weighs it, And pulls us, living, to the duty we came from. 1632 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 21 Being surly Plummets upon the Heels of Pride. 1874 in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 25 Earthly cares and sins have... attached a leaden plummet to the wings of a soul which... would fain soar upwards.

5. *spec.* †**a.** A leaden weight used in gymnastic exercises; a weight enclosed in a casing. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 43 b, The plummettes, called of Galen *Halteres*, being of equall weight and according to the strength of him that exerciseth,... holdynge in euery hande one plummet, and lyftyng them on high, and bringing them downe with sodeine vyolence. 1538 ELYOT, *Cateia*, a weapon hauyng great plummettes hangyng at the ende of a chayne. 1579 [J. LYLY] *Euphues Anatomie* C 2 b, Plumbettes ... are bullets to adde hand vp and downe the steppes ... may be a good and profitable exercise. 1616-61 HOLIDAY *Persius* 301 The nimble ... seem describe to have been a kind of club, having plummets of lead fastned to it, which some call a whirle-bat.

† **b.** A weight of a clock; also *fig.* a motive force, spring of action. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 253 Such is our fearless oppressed with Melancholy, as is a clocke tyed downe with two hundre weights or plummets. 1628 WITHER

Brit. Remembr. viii. 1581 The Clock, whose plummets are not weight, Strikes sometimes one for three, and nine for eight. 1677 J. GOODWIN *Pneum. Pneuf.* ii. ii. (1711) 183 Let us now see who are the springs or plummets that set this great engine on work. 1697 *Dunton's Damsel. Mod. Trif.* 131 Remarking how one part moves another, ... from the first Springs and Plummets, to the very Hand that points out the minutes and last Effects.

c. In angling, a small piece of lead attached to a fishing line, as a weight to keep the float in an upright position, as an anchor in ledger fishing, or as a sounding lead to measure the depth.

1808 JESSE, & MARSH. *Country Pursuits* 320 You shall understand, that your first plummet would be 2 feet from the hooks, the rest not closer as yards one distant from another, & not being above five in order as the most. 1850 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1851) 3 Fishing the Plummet running on the ground ... plumming are the according to the swiftness of the stream. 1853 WALTON *Angler* viii. 133 If you would have this ledger bait to keep at a fit place, then hang a small Plummet of lead, a stone, or piece of tyle. 1941 *Compl. Fisher-Piper* v. 6. 330 A Piece of fine Shot-lead rolled up of about an Ounce or better, makes the best Plummet.

† **d.** A pencil of lead, formerly used to rule lines; a lead-pen. *Obs.*

1634 J. BATE *Mysl. Nat.* 104 Then with your blacke chalke or blacke lead plummets, draw it as perfectly as you can. 1664 EVELYN *Mariana's Wage* vi. 10 Yet must rule your Paper or Parchment with no obscure plummet. 1811 *Self Instructor* 28 A leaden plummet or pencil is rule lines. 1826 WARNICK, *Plummet* ... a piece of lead used by schoolboys to rule their pages for writing.

7. *Comb., as plummet-line; plummet-like, -shaped* adjs.; *plummet-wise* adv.; **plummet-level:** see quot. 1573.

1598 STURTEVANT *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Colloquie* 341 Pale Phœbus, amid Aurora, Water mingle-cold. The Plummet-like-smooth-sliding Tenor hold. 1883 HARTSHORNE *Oure Old Home* (1887) 122 Shakespeare has sketches beneath our face ...adapted to the plummet-line of every reader. 1873 KNIGHT *Pict. Mech.*, *Plummet-level*, that form of a level having a suspended plummet in a standard at right angles to the baseplate. A mason's level. 1893 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* (1900) 18 On the line coast of air, a hawk hung outward, then, plummet-wise, dropped to the lodgment. 1899 *Daily News* 20 June 5/3 A piece of waxed cord...with a plummet-shaped lead sharply pointed.

Hence **Plu'mmetless** *a.*, unfathomable.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* n.s. Mar. 473/2 There is no deep or plummetless.

Plu'mmet, *v.* rare. [f. PLUMMET *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To fathom, sound. *Obs.*

1626 T. HOWARD *Causes Church Corr.* 222 Depths are plummetted.

† **2.** To let fall or draw (a vertical line) by means of a plummet. *Obs.*

1592 W. STRACHEY *Trav. Virginia Introd.* 61 Strike the straight Line 4. 3. 2. 1. and plummet that Line down to the Ends of your Poles.

3. *fish.* To fish with a line weighted with a plummet: cf. PLUMMET *sb.* 5 *c*, DRAIL *sb.* 1.

1688 GLOVER *Amer. Fishes* 180 It is not known when the custom of dealing for mackerel was first introduced, ... It is [the common method] to the present day in England, under such names as 'trolling', 'sailing', 'drailing' or 'plummetting'.

† **Plu'mmy,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of PLUM *v.* + -Y.] Loose in texture, spongy, porous.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 122 (Tollem. MS.) The fire [heeth] is not ful and ouer thynne in substaunce, but plummy (ed. 1535 porous) and ful of holownesse. Nou[t withstondyng] he substaunce nebur[theless] nedeth and owe passage of perces].

Hence † **Plu'mminess,** sponginess, porousness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 8 Bodi, MS. *H.* 180/2, Aristotel telþ þerfore somme tymes þese peblines, þat comeþ vpon of þe moysture of londe þat gendreþ þe stoon, not happeþ of plommines (*1535, and ed.* 1495 plommesse) of þe stoon, þat ouerfy[nde holownesse þat is þat stoon], and plommy ouþ atte plommines (*1535, and ed.* plommesse) of þe stoon, and is diuerse into a pein eiþer a þousi[nd þ]nesse of þe stoone. 1570[?] *Jrnl. nunciis ac rarioribus artificiis nunc primum per quosdam artifices hujusce Regionis quorum nomina caelare & animos per* Ilam artificia curiosius & calcare nolo in opinam congulcatus.]

Plummy (plʌ·mi), *a.*[2] [f. PLUM *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Consisting of, abounding in, or like plums.

1739 MRS TOMLEY in *Mrs. Carter's Lett.* (1808) I. 228 You have been all your life in a great error in making that strange jumble of substantives, *Plumb-cake*, when the word *plumcake* is plainly the right thing. 1860 GEO. F. TUPPER *Anne Hyde* III. 1111. 184 They do not want the cake to be short of its plums. It would not do, to have the 'plummy stuff' taken out. 1883 L. F. *Dale in Ann. Jrnl.* 2/3/1 The gospel of a plummy heaven.

2. *fig.* Of the nature of a 'plum'; rich, good, desirable. *slang or colloq.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Plummy*, right; very good: as it should be; expressing your approbation of any act, or event. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Mill.* *Dor.* v. xvi, Signing one's self over to wickedness for the sake of getting something plummy. 1890 *Pall Mall Mag.* 310 So far from getting anything plummy by becoming Catholics, Anglican clergymen have often to make great sacrifices.

Plumose (plōmōs), *a.* [ad. L. *plūmōsus* covered with down (f. *plūma* PLUME); see -OSE.] Furnished with feathers or plumes, feathered; feathery; resembling a feather or plume in having two series of fine filaments on opposite sides: esp. in *Zool., Bot.*, and *Min.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Plumous*, full of feathers.

a. In Zoology.

Plumose anemone, a sea anemone, *Actinia plumosa*.

1772 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 56 The cirrhites-called Polypuses, with naked tentacles, and plumose bases. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 302 *Plumosus*... Antennæ feathered on all sides with fine long hairs. 1830 DANA *Crust.* I. 227 One of the plumose hairs of the ultimo joint. 1872 DARWIN *Descr. Man* viii. (1883) 384 The barbs of the feathers...are filamentous or plumose.

b. In *Botany.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* v. 360 (1765) 50 *Plumosus*, feathery. 1832 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 191 Fruits elongate, surmounted by a plumose pappus. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 320 Stigmas plumose.

c. In *Mineralogy*, etc. *Plumose alum*, feather or plume alum: see ALUM 4.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 34 Sal Ammoniac... Its Crystals are plumose. 1800 *Edin. Rev.* I. 38 Crystals of gypsum and plumose alum. 1816 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 463 Plumose branches of ice that from the neighbour to the bottom of the vessel, and the whole water is suddenly frozen. 1831 REISS in *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin. Chem.* I. No. 2. 49 Mixed with the 'comedi' variety of 'citrin', ... accompanied with some specimens of the 'plumose' variety.

Hence **Plumo'seness.**

1731-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Plumosite (plōmōsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *plumosit*, named by Haidinger 1845, f. L. *plūmōsus* downy + -*it*, -ITE[1], after the older Ger. name *federerz* 'feather-ore'.] = LANCASTRITE.

1884 in WYNNE. 1887 *Academy* 7 May 321 The recent discovery of plumosite which is a double sulphide of lead and antimony.

Plumosity (plōmo·sĭti). *rare.* [f. as PLUMOSE + -ITY.] Feathery or feathered condition.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumosity* (*plumositas*), fulness of feathers. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Plumousness*, *Plumosity*, a being full fledg'd. 1782 LEMAN *Diss. Moulting Pigeon* 13 Before the birds are ripe in plumosity.

Plumous (plōməs), *a.* [ad. L. *plūmōsus*, F. *plumeux*: see PLUMOSE and -OUS.] Feathery, downy.

1820 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 2. 334 When was intended also to be our genial bed,...one tunid with a plumous beak, and furid with a silken coverlet. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumous*, ... plumose.

Plump (plʌmp), *sb.*[1] Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 5 plomp, plowmpe, 5–6 plompe; 5–7 plumpe, 6– plump (6–7 †plumbe). [Of uncertain origin. There appears to be no corresponding or related sb. in the other langs. In English, the only apparently earlier word of the *plump* group is PLUMP *v.*[1], with which this can hardly be directly connected. If the original notion were that of an unshaped or irregular assemblage or cluster, it might conceivably be connected with the MLG. and MDu. *plomp* adj. in the sense 'massive, unshapen', whence the late Eng. PLUMP *a.*? But if also the words *lump* and *clump* in allied senses; sense 5 below is exactly = CLUMP *sb.* 2.]

A compact body of persons, animals, or things; a band, troop, company; a flock; a cluster, bunch, clump.

1. Of persons. *Obs.* exc. in archaic phrase *a plump of spears*, a band of spearmen (revived by SCOTT).

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2259 Thane...he riche kynge. Frendis more he prayede, and with a plumpe storte. *c* 1460 MANNYNG (1839) 251 What that will fighte, the wille schaddon lane to gave is a plumpe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxv. 80 Take hede that they nombre nede not a plumpe of theyre folke to entre and lerke thy lampe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 30 b, The kynges speare passed and ouerpressed with the plumpe of speare that Sir Thos spake of. 1580 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 48 Sir quod a plumpe gyrting together as soone as they might, escaped. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* 1. (1664) 9 A Knight of the North Country, Which hath a hasty plumpe of Spears. 1818 BLACKW. *Horæ* 1819) 36 Coming by to huge plumps from the utmost coasts of the earth. *Ibid.* 171 They (Cathcians) came rolling down upon Italy in plumbs. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x. 88, And soon appears O'er Bansdale-Edge a plump of spears. 1826 HOGG *Tarpeian Tor Hill* (1838) I. 40 We are too old skirmishers to be frightened by a few plumps of spears.

b. Of animals that go in flocks.

1590 G. FLEMING *Lucan Commen.* (Harl. Soc.) 21 The rankner of the seels is...to gether all close together in a throng or plumpe. 1869 DENTON *Manual* 101 A plump of Fowl by open, that swim the Lakes. 1832 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1858) 250 They saw a plump of whales blowing and spouting. *Ibid.* 251 The plump had gone high up the bay. 1834 TENNENT *Wanders. Ceylon* (1884) 324 A 'plump' of ducks rose on the main tank.

c. Of trees, shrubs, or plants: = CLUMP *sb.* 2.

1450-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. xvi. 180 [The knight] rode unto yonder plumpe and unto them ran many and made obeysaunce to him and he a plumpe of wood. 1575 ? CHESTER *Pleasyr* 73 They go to the plumpes and tydis of colewortis or of hoole stalkis, or grene corne. 1603 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 102 We left on the right hand a plumpe of trees. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 24 In Hedge-rows and Plumpplows will thrive very well. 1868 LOWELL *Fireside* 2, Plumps of orchard-trees astir. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Atkinson on Cleveland.)

d. Of other things, material and ideal.

1533 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 70 b, Many conjectures and great presumptions ...keeping them all into one plumpe which before were sundred. 1598 F. ROBERTS *Comp. Sonnets* (1870) 137 O plumpe of pikes, O endles wall, O man inferiours. 1824 BRIGG *Catech. Wks.* 20 Shaw. Who, why I, sayst England, Scotland, Ireland, and our good confederates the United Provinces, in all to a plump or garden, not accessible but by sea, or, at least, by passing of great plumps. 1893 in *Morton's Diary* (1918) IV. 279 Let us not attack them [trenches] in a plump. 1899 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 159/1 The little plump of yachts cast anchor.

† **Plump,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 plompe, (plumpe), 6–7 plumpo. [A collateral form of

PLUMP *sb.*, found also in LG. *plompe* and *vb. plompen* to pump. Perh. due to association with PLUMP *v.*[1] and its cognates, from the plunging or plunging action of the piston.] An obsolete by-form of PUMP. Also in Comb.

a 1440 EDMUND DUDLEY (Dudl.) (1758) 268 Unius plumpe-maker vulgo Bellowfelow. 1519-[4] *Orwel Coll. Treas. Acc.* 205 Item, paied the Mall pro reparacione le *plumpe* xiij*s*. 1525 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some the scalpe [*sc.* scope or the plumpe a nayll wyde. 1527 3 *Edw. VI Chantries, Add. Doncaster, Rec. Soc.*) 158 Payd ... for drawyng xij*s* vj*d* plumpes to iij*s* wells, *ibid.* 1551 RICHARD *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 112 Maiste quare water as a plumpe, that knowes not the cause, why the water dothe ascend. 1665 WOOD *City of Oxford* (O.H.S.) I. 377 Opposite to the two last (*sc.* lions) plumps.

Plump (plʌmp), *sb.*[2] Also 3 plumbe, 9 plomp. [*f.* PLUMP *v.*[2]]

1. An act of plumping (see PLUMP *v.*[2] 1); the fall of a solid body into water, mud, etc., with little or no splash; an act of dropping flat on the ground; an abrupt plunge or heavy fall. *familiar.*

a 1450 *Pynchonn* xi. *Angle* (2) Kepe hym *wate* (*sc.* water) he nad. 'So þat ȝe may ouercome hys lepes & plombes'). 1508 in PLOMPE *sb.* 3. 1598 DALLINGTON tr. *Lisle's Hist. Iust.* 2. 163 With a plumpe he ouerthe fellis in ai kynde of wais, chalk. 1894 R. CHARNOCK *Defiance of Ant Fowden* 7 A mighty stone fell ... and gave a mighty plump. 1780 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1821) III. 205 The waggon came into a deep hole, with such a plump. 1884 G. M. ROBERTS *Fen Plunder's Life in Lincoln* viii. 108 I heard ..a 'plump,' as he made a hole in the water. 1892 J. LEWARNE *Pictor* 169, I will lighten an' brichten As wool an plumpe in Tyne.

†**2.** A firm blow. *slang. Obs.*

1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 135 Challenging him to fight, and before he can be on his guard, hitting him a plump to the broad-basket, that shall make him throw up his accounts. 1784 Devon *Diet. Vulg. T.* 1. 171 give you a plump to the broad-basket...I'll give you a blow in the stomach.

3. A sudden heavy fall of rain. Chiefly *Sc.*

1810 GALT *Steamboat* xi. 160 The thunder plump that drenkit me to the skin. 1897 CYL. K. YOUNG *Diary & Corr.* (1901) 173, I wish it would come down a good plump of rain. 1898 Pennycuick *Ireland Yes.* 72 The whole day was showery, with occasional drenching plumps.

Plump (plʌmp), *a.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **plompe**, 6–7 **plumpe**, 6– **plump**. [In senses 1 and 2 corresp. to M.Du. *plomp* blunt, in both senses 'not pointed' and 'not sharp'; Du. *plomp* blunt, obtuse (of weapons), thick (as a nail); coarse, clumsy, also rude, clownish, blockish, dull; MLG. *plomp*, *plompe* massive, unshapen, obtuse, blunt, stumpy, LG. *plump* coarse, clumsy. The later Eng. senses appear to belong to the same word, passing through the sense 'blunt, rounded, not sharp or angular', into a eulogistic sense (? possibly through some association with PLUM *a.* and *n.*). In MLG. Schiller & Lübben quote *Facsh. English.* for 'corpulentus, *plumpicht*'.

From LG. come also Da., Sw. *plump* rude, coarse, clumsy, unbalanced, unpolished, clownish. The ultimate origin is obscure. Diefenbach-Kuehnert takes the original notion as 'not all sharp or sublimely inclined', and connects it with the whole pol. and adv. *plumpf*, *plumpfs*, expressing sudden action; cf. PLUMP *int.* and *adv.*]

I. †**1.** Blunt (in manners); not 'sharp' in intellect; dull, clownish, blockish, rude. *Obs.*

1521 ANDREW BOORDE (Arb.) 137 There be diuerse kyndes, some be blonte headed, some sharpe, some both blonte and sharpe. The blonte headed men vse byrlame they perceue them to be good, to haue a bargaine with all. Sharpe a man prudente sharpe no further at vpon tyme; then at another. For to bargin the plompe wade alwayes equallye he may lerne cunne.

II. 2. Of full and rounded form; sufficiently fleshy or fat to show no angularity of outline; chubby; having the skin well filled or elastically distended. **a.** Of persons, animals, or parts of the body; **b.** also of fruit, grain, etc., and *transf.* of a well-filled bag or purse, a springy cushion, etc.

a. 1525 [implied in PLOMPNESS.] 1569 *Rep. Privy Council Scott.* I. 48 Jonkin Grahame callit the Plumpe. 1598 SHAKES. *Ven. & Ad.* 141 My flesh is soft and plump. 1634 HABINGTON & BROOKE *Windsor Lane.* iv. I. Who (Sir) is fit, ere you may see by his plump belly, he is better hath not his nose turned? 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Hunting no fatty plump beaux under your eyes. 1708 *Pope Dunc.* iv. 40 All in a petrifying plump, fix'd feet, and face. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 392 In his other pictures...all his figures are very plump. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 222 The plump imperial parson. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 109 The Arabians, Caffres, and Hottentots, likewise use quantities of locusts, when they are plump. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Harriet idled his arm and spread out its plump hand.

b. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iii, To see how plumpe my bags are, and my berries. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 417 After they (dried grapes) be well drenched and kilned in some smoother wise (with them be swelled and plumpe, they prooue best). 1791 LONGSTAFF *Mist. Prosel.* 316 To keep the Bell-Clapper plump the longer. 1794 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* (1799) 258 In prudence sacrificed heaps of plump grain. 1893 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 239 He ...looked as plump as a pincushion.

c. Of coins: Of full size and weight, not clipped. 1667 Sir C. HARBORD in *Lond. Repl. Queen's Branch* II. 179, I do not believe that the coins in actual currency at that time were 'plump'. I think it probable that they were much clipped and corroded.

d. *fig.* (with various shades of meaning): 'Fat', rich, abundant; well-supplied; full and round in tone; great, big; complete, round. *familiar.*

1635 QUARLES *Emblt.* v. xi. 74 Will no plump Fee Bribe thy false Eye, to make a glad Decree? 1647 MILTON *Eyknon.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 18 What a plump endowment to the ...mouth of a Prelate. *a* 1700 [E. EVE] *Cent. Conn. Planchin Harpsichd.*, Touch of Musick. 1774 Mrs. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Lett.* to June, Such a powerful voice! ...her shake—so plump—so true, so open! 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* iv. 133 The swelling youth of plump unwasted loins. 1833 TENNYSON *Neighbour Jackwood* iii, I hold not a very plump opinion of them.

e. *Comb.*, as *plump-cheeked*, *-faced*, *-shielded* adjs.

1684 OTWAY *Athlete* iii. 1, You Plump-cheek'd, merry-ey'd Rogue. 1710 *Steele Spect.* No. 251 ¶ 2 A plump-faced, lusty, fresh-colour'd Girl. 1850 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rhymes* 196 As the stubble fields were turned black with clusters of plump-faced wheat.

Plump, *a.*[2] : see PLUMB *adv.*

Plump (plʌmp), *v.*[1] [A Common LG. verb. = MLG., LG. *plumpen*, MDu., Du. *plompen* to fall or plunge into water with the characteristic sound, EFris. *plompen* to make a hollow sound as water when anything falls into it, to fall with such a sound; thence, Ger. *plumpsen* to fall plump or abruptly, also to beat water with a heavy stick, Da. *plumpe* to plunge, Sw. *plumpa* to plump, to fall with impact. Prob. of echoic origin, expressing a sound and action akin to those of PLOP *v.*, but with more distinct expression of the liquid 'gulp' made by water when a body falls into it.

Cf. numerous more or less echoic or onomatopoeic words in -*mp*-, as *bump*, *thump*, *stamp*, *stomp*, *thump*, *lump*. Some have compared L. *plumbāre* to cover with lead, later perh. to throw the leadline, whence Fr. *plomber*, Pr. *plomdar* to plunge (see PLUMB *v.*). PLUMP *v.*[2] has the appearance of form between *plumber* and the LL. *plumpā*, *plumpāre* group (see many derivatives.)]

1. *intr.* To fall, drop, sink, plunge, or immerse, with abruptly checked movement, as when a solid body drops, (**a.**) into water, etc., or (**b.**) upon a surface; to fall, plunge, or come down (or against something) flatly or abruptly (usually implying 'with fall or direct impact').

a. 1382 *Ps. xlix.* 5780 (Bodl. MS.) Þe fiȝ schal not falle i wiȝ Hiȝ plumpen doune as as droppe In þe water at an weiȝe *Þou* hiȝ plumbes be water wolde be falle had of han gynn wonder. 1549 PERLYNGE *Exam. Tomes* vi. iii. The gore had plumped over head and ears into the water. 1603 *Edinb. Rec.* II. 272 The tradesmen plumpis into a pond. 1807 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* v. 121 The heavy penguin, rather fish than fowl, ... Plumped screaming from the rock into the gulf. 1832 STEVENSON & L. OSBORNE *Wrecker* (1918) 202 The man still plumped like a vast shower-bath.

b. 1598 SYLVESTER *Sptrl. Nov.* 421 ¶ 2 It will give you a Notion how Dukedom plumps into a Chair. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Aug., Others ... plumped down on both knees, and could hardly get up again. 1844 THACKERAY *Comf. Feel. Control.* 5, I removed to the next seat; His plumped into my place. 1897 DOWSON *Lett. Hyde Lee* 30 A vast cavern into which the copper crust subsequently plumped down. 1900 LD. WOLSELEY in *Fortn. Rev. Aug.* 181 The horse of leaving before plump into the bodies of those comrades with a horrible thud.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To come plump, i.e. all at once (into some place or condition); to plunge, burst (in or out). *familiar.*

1849 LORD *Lect. to Practis* (1888) II. 224 Lest those engrossed should suddenly plump down...to a laughing and blank attention. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 27 Though when we have plumped into so pretty an Irish connexion as one would wish. 1863 — *Lett. to Carlyle* 10 July, For God's sake do not let John plump in upon us in my present prostration. 1874 LORD CARNARVON *Ess. Gregorian* I. 161, 201 With a considerable parade, and plumped the words. 1884 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. vi. 84 We...plumped into the Notes cold weather.

2. *trans.* To drop, let fall, throw down, plunge abruptly (into water, etc., or upon a flat surface); to pay down at once and in one lot; *refl.* to 'let oneself fall', drop down abruptly and heavily.

a 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Fyrst ley thy capon ouer þe nyȝste Plump hym in water wher he is dyȝt. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 51 Swith water and plump Dorels plump of shots. 1598 FLOR. *Diosc.* 11, 403 As when a Dutchman plumps downe the Coyne, Or clouds fall, and then a second makes. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* I. (1869) 5 The sun has plumped his hot face into the water. 1849 AUS. HALIBURTON *Yorkshire Lay.* vii. (1858) 55 A—— was brought in some ...bags, and plumped them down in a corner. 1884 TOMS *Mighty Thunder* II. 27 (He) plumped himself down on the grass, and declared he would go no further. 1888 *Ch. Times* 24 Aug. 700/1 We may as well plump a shot or two into him. 1892 ESMONDE *New Mystery* 74 She plumped down the money and walked out.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* : esp. in reference to speech; To utter abruptly, to blurt out. [Cf. *to say, utter, blurt out plump!* in PLUMP *adv.* 3.] *familiar.*

1529 PEDLE *Neither Paris* 58 This is a vaile peruerse sentence, plumped downe of you. 1862 HOLMES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv, I plumped out that St. P——'s was the finest cathedral in England. 1883 DARWIN *Mem. Fr.* 1. viii. If it isn't a luxury to plump it out', said Mr. Bulley, 'when you do for your friends'. 1892 *Punch Almanac* 6, I hope, Sir, When you next plump the question square at a man and simply get a cold and pessimistic reply.

†**4.** *slang.* To give (one) a blow; to shoot. *Obs.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v., Plump his purpose, or daylights, give him a blow in the eyes; he pulled out his pops [=pistols] and plumped him.

5. *intr.* [Short for *to vote plump* or *give a plumper.*] To vote at an election *for* one candidate alone (when one is entitled to vote for two or more).

The original sense was app. to give a direct, straight, unqualified, or absolute vote *for* a person: the implied or evidencing or qualifying of it by voting for any other. See PLUMP *adv.*, 4, 5[2] 2, PLUMPER[2] 2.

1806 in *Ann. Reform. Liverpool Asse.* 1806, For Tarleton, 2 plumpers, let's vote one and all... We'll plump for Tarleton, no power we are free. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 227 (heading) Plumping at Elections. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvii, Petersfield... indeed, use to plump for St. Michaels. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 43, I'll plump or I'll split for them ye treat me the handsomest and are the most of what I call gentlemen. 1903 *Nat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 215/2 The method of voting...is that of the 'general ticket'. Each voter would be required to vote for as many candidates as there were vacancies, and no voter would be allowed to give more than one vote to any candidate. This secures against the danger of 'plumping' to any form.

Hence PLUMPING *vbl. sb.*, *ppl. a.*

a 1824 H. MILLER *Lett. on Herring Fish.* in They (herrings) ...took with a hollow plumping noise. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1879) 5 Among black woods and plumping rain.

Plump, *v.*[2] [f. PLUMP *sb.*[1] 3. (But the first cited is somewhat earlier than any found for the corresponding sense of the adj.)]

1. *trans.* To make plump; to cause to swell; to fill out, dilate, distend; to fatten *up*.

1521 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Weather* Plays (1905) 115 For sprigging and plumping all manner men. Yet were ye best water at all to bathe? 1892 CARTER *Neighbour* iv. 81 I...let them please with laughter my fantasies? 1901 ROSES *Spring of Life* (1902) 93 These particles [of air] so suspending themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the tissues ...and so keep them turgid. 1904 *Pall Mall Mag.* XXV. 1901 If the Grain were well sodden and plumpt up with Water. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.*, Corstorphine, Youth...not like those plumped for sale by the gentlemen of London. 1898 TENNYSON *Com. Poet.* (1907), Dolly ... plumping and patting the pillows of the bed. 1892 *Farmer's Mag.* LXII. 562 The soil...has plumped his cheeks; and expanded his whole form. 1895 R. BAGOT *Wardship Knights Inn.* v. 50(1) The hide is softened by being placed in a liquid, which...plumps the hide.

b. *fig.*

1626 FLETCHER *Bonduca* II. 1. 10, I will...plumpe my heart by letting them suppose men. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 17 Which made them ...to plump up the Subsistence of their History with improbable Miracles. 1850 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 670 The godly (as they [sic] then phrase it) up with hopes to carry on their darling designes. 1887 D. MACKENZIE *Ballads & P.*, 103 Heaven! 'tis heaven to plump her (England's) life.

2. *intr.* To become plump; to swell *out* or *up*.

1600 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v., Swell, plump, fold heart: For now thy life of vengeance reeleth in. 1810 R. DODDRIDGE *Chr. Cond'd Twelve* 1908 You Herdsmen, that plunge upon raw flesh. 1823 LORD *De la Quest. Compl. Lapid.* II. 196 Their Flesh begins to plump at the full Moon. 1843 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 156 He (a dog) is plumping up, his coat glossy. 1881 *Farmer's Mag.* XXV. 180 Her cheeks had plumped out.

Hence PLUMPING *vbl. sb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 They shew the swellings of their mind, in the swellings and plumpings out of their apparrayle. 1700 FARQUH *Stol. & Cold Bath.* i. 31 Hot Baths ...cause the plumping out of the Habit of the Body. 1830 LD. GRANVILLE in *Knowles* II. 89 That plumping of her exquisite proportions on bread and butter.

Plump, *v.*[3] [f. PLUMP *sb.*[2]]

†**1.** *intr.* To form plumps; to mass or crowd together. *Obs.*

1552 PALSGR. 681/2 What matter troubles men to plumpe together pesoler... *qui sarrassent agmo?* 1558 CONSTABLE *Eyneid.* xii. 2 The depes plumped together in 3^e^ appilton of the sea.

† b. *To plump out*, to come out in a mass. *Obs.*

1599 W. WARNER *Nordic Fiscina* i. vi. F 1(2), The hard now broken, the swarme plumped out.

2. *trans.* To sew (seed) in plumps or clumps.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 720 The plumping mode, or this method of sowing by intervals is termed.

† **Plump,** *v.*[4] An obsolete by-form of PUMP *v.* Cf. PLUMP *sb.*[2]

1589 NASHE *Pref. Sidnal.* (1592) To Plumpe, v. pumpe.

Plump (plʌmp), *int.*, *adv.*, and *a.*[2] [app. the onomatopoeic stem of PLUMP *v.*[1] used to express the manner of the action, or the echoic imitation of the sound of the act.]

A. † *int.* Imitative of the sound made by a heavy body falling into water.

1C. LG. *Plumpe*, 'ein konterfeicht which expresses the sound made by anything heavy when it falls into water' (*Bremisch-nie Wörterb.*)

1597 BARNE *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 191 (Then) throw them passionately into a deepe well, to hearre them wilt plumpe.

B. *adv.* (Mostly *familiar.*)

1. With a sudden drop or fall into water.

1620 B. JONSON *Masques Oberon* Wks. (Riv.) 1631, I would fain...to some river take 'em, Plumpe, and see if they would make 'em. *a* 1814 FERGUSON, etc. *Wks. & Life* (1898) I. 3 The act of swimming, he that will assure us Must fall plumpe, and duck himself at first. 1903 *Temple Bar* Nov. 311 A...lives, and duck himself at first. 1903 *Temple Bar* Nov. 311 A... The lives, with much consequence, were plump into the river. 1890 ALEXANDER *Choice's St Antho.* 18 Mr.

(1892) 40 But to accept was the last fold of blubber ..holsted in..then it [the carcase] sank plump down.

2. With a sudden or abrupt fall or sinking down; with sudden direct impact, fist upon or against something; with a sudden or unexpected encounter.

1594 Carew *Tasso* (Gower) 9 Then Sonce againe, to succours of Tankred, Plump downe directly headd for his Night. 1598 Mrs Dowsey *Bonduca* (1696) II. iv. 69 As we were a-coming up Snow-Hill, plump we comes against a coach. 1806-7 J. Bannerman *Musorio Nuns. Lift* (1808) x. vi. Sitting plump on an unexpected cat in your chair. a 1845 Barham *Papist. Lay Sec. xii. Marie Magnet*, Her Ladyship found herself plump on the ground. 1883 Daughters *Mod. Fr.* to 4, I took a shot at him and brought him down plump.

3. *fig.* Directly, at once, straight, without hesitation or circuitous action; *esp.* in reference to a statement or question: Directly, without circumlocution or concealment, in plain terms, bluntly, flatly.

a 1734 North *Lives* (K. G.), Refuse plump. 1739 Mrs. D'Arblay *Lett.* Dec., The shortest way of doing this is by coming plump upon the question. 1804 Mackay *Cal. Flor.* xii. 112, I'll tell you what I'll do plump, I was born to live and die a poor. 1811 *Hermits Hotel. Berkeley Farragy* 201, I question whether I ever said plump Miss Tudor, I said Ma'am. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* iv., Hayes first said no, plump. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* (1889) I. He told us, plump and plain, that he wasn't going to shift. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 366, I bid..plump and put, I will confess.

† 4. *To vote plump*, to vote 'straight' or without any qualification. *U. S. Obs.*

1796 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 398 New Jersey has sixteen[sic] votes. William Franklin, and on a letter, which is not come to my hand from indisputable authority, I am told that the delegates from that colony 'will vote plump' [sc. for the Declaration of Independence.]

C. *adj.* 1. a. Descending directly, vertical, sheer. b. Directly facing in position.

1811 Cooke, *Epsom*.., plumper, or straight down, is descending. 1840 *Lindsay's Phalogy. Intell.* III. 187 In buildings, plumpy views are objectionable; they should always be taken at an angle.

2. *fig.* Of statements, etc.: Direct, blunt, straightspoken, downright, unqualified, 'flat'. *familiar.*

1789 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* Dec., She..made the most plump inquiries into it, particulars, with a sort of hearty good humour. 1803 Mrs. Edgeworth *Belinda* xviii, I have qualifying arguments; plump assertion or plump denial to me! 1808-30 Wilmot 2 v., A plump lie. 1840 Lever *C. Brom Hall. Nimrod* i, She gave a plump decline, and said something about his morals. 1870 H. Lennard *to Portia. Rev. Mar.* 301 Neither man nor woman would dare to answer with a plump No.

3. Plumped down; paid down at once.

1889 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* xx. xiii, Paying up in full, in nice plump rent.

Plumpen (plʌ·mpən), *v. rare.* [f. Plump *a.*[1] + -en[5].] *trans.* To make plump, swell out.

1887 A. Lovell *tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist.* v. 13 As if it were likely that the Sun .. had only been kindled to ripen their Mothers, and plumpen their Cabbage! 1893 *tr. J. Cavlus Las Africas* I. 110 They shall go plump into our book, less for line, and word for word, and serve to plumpen the two voluminous volumes.

Plumper[1] (plʌ·mpəɹ). [f. Plump *v.*[2] + -er[1].] That which plumps or makes plump.

a. A small light ball or disk sometimes carried in the mouth, for the purpose of filling out hollow cheeks.

1630 *Songs Cavaliers* (Percy Soc.) 189 And that the cheeks may both agree, Plumpers to fill the cavity. 1692 tr. *Cleo D'Aunay's Trav.* (1708) 120 With one blow of her fist she not only made several of her Teeth leap out of her Mouth, but also two little Cork plumpers, which carved to fit out her hollow jaws. 1720 Strutt's *Father* No. 245 ✠ 2 Two Pair of Swan-down Plumpers, Four Black-lead Combs, Three Pair of fashionable Eye-brows. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 77 ✠ 2 Vamped up for show with paint, patches, plumpers, and every external ornament that art can suggest. 1905 *Daily Mail* 26 Feb. 10/2 She..was stamped by some of the ladies at the servants' boarding house where we met with wearing 'plumpers' in her cheeks.

† b. A contrivance for expanding the skirts; a bustle or hoop, a pannier. *Obs.*

1749 Mrs. E. Montagu *Lett.* (1813) III. 86 Old Mrs. Ashley has added a yard of whalebone to her plumpers merely on his account.

Plumper[2] (plʌ·mpəɹ). [f. Plump *v.*[3] or *adv.*] 1. a. An act of plumping, an into water, or to the ground; a fall from a horse.

1802 *Splendid Follies* II. 178, I had such a plumper off the old mare the first time I went out! *Ibid.* III. 79 After my plumper, the animal made for the woods.

† b. *slang.* A heavy blow. *Obs.*

1784-90 T. Bevoson *Humour Theatre*, 378 (Farmer) Gave me a plumper on the jaw, And cry'd, 'I'm sadly you!' 1798 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 143 Which was immediately followed by a plumper just under the right eye.

2. [Cf. Plump *a.*[2] 2, and Plump *adv.* 4.] A vote given solely to one candidate at an election (when one has the right to vote for two or more). Also *attrib.*, *plumper vote.*

1789 Genus *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. *Plump & plumper*, a single vote at an election. 1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 237 C. who splits some of his votes, will have severe opponents. The majority falls to the lot of the candidate (C.) whose adherents give plumpers. 1843 Le Fevre *Life Thos. Pitt.* I. 2. v. 95 They shall not have my vote..; you shall have a plumper. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* iv. viii, If canvassing for yourself alone, you could not carry a sufficient number of plumper votes. 1892 J. K. Foreman *Recoll. Old Co. Life* 1. 6 An old printed document..giving..the number of plumpers, or single votes, polled for each candidate.

b. A voter who 'plumps'. *rare.*

1818 in Todd Suppl. 1830 Gen. Exam in Cross *Life* I. 58 The numerous plumpers..being constantly interrupted to their endeavours to go to the hustings.

3. A downright lie. (Cf. *cracker, whacker*, etc.) *colloq.*; *? Obs.*

1802 *Sailor* (Mass.) *Gaz.* 26 Nov. 3/1 A Plumper,—The Gazette .. states (etc.) ..A more barefaced falsehood never was published. a 1804 *He must be married* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 1791, I will presume you to have—I shall tell him a few plumpers. 1808-30 Wilmot, *Plumper*, .. a full unqualified lie, (in vulgar use.) Hence to tell Dicta.

4. *attrib.* Plumper line, a rope used by divers in making their descent.

1898 *Strand Mag.* XVI. 242/1 The [pearl-diver] descent is made by means of a rope called the plumper line. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 6/2 There are four of these [descents] every open to running the plumper-line, which Diver May finally secured to the ring of the trap-door of the operation.

Plumper[3]. [f. Plump *vb.*[3] or *v.*[2]] A machine for sowing seed in 'plumps' or clumps.

1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 588 The drill-sowing machines .. are designated in Scotland plumpers, from their dropping their seed on set points. 1851 *Trans. R. Agricult. Soc.* XV. 1 111 They are..dibbled by a machine called a plumper or sower in shallow drills by the hand.

Plum-pie. [f. Plum *sb.* 1, 4 + Pie.]

† 1. A pie containing raisins and currants; esp. a mince-pie. *Obs.*

a 1680 (Mock corpse) *Stemmetta* Ch. 1682. *Pies* xxvi, 'And they did eat their Plum-pies, and rejoiced exceedingly'. (Ital. Lib.) p. 6, Here now we are to consider what sort of Plum-pie this was, and how many sorts of plum pies there are. .There is your Christmas pye and that hath plums in abundance, that is your Metropolitan plum pye, the cream of all plum pyes, and to brief there is no plum pye like it. .Mark but the ingredients. .Minced pyes are best with plums and spice. .Your Neat's tongue. .your Carcasse .your raisins. JOC. ET .. *Hist. Jack Horner* 4, 4, Jack Horner, in the Canon, Eats good Christmas Pye, And with his Thumbs pulls out the Plumbs, And said, Good Boy am I.

2. A pie containing plums or prunes.

1830 Mechlin *Dict., Plumpie*, a pie with plums in it. 1846 in Worcester. 1847 in Webster. 1880 Wyman *Bertha Ancleaue* (1881) 70, I lunched with Cardinal Manning, and he gave me such a plum pie.

Plu·mpish, *a. rare.* [f. Plump *a.*[1] + -ish[1].] Somewhat plump.

1798 J. Cullen *Mem. Francis* (1799) I. Prel. 31 My body ..which was once plumpish, and inclined to be fat upwards.

Plumply (plʌ·mpli), *adv.*[1] [f. Plump *a.*[1] + -ly[2].] To a plump degree, with plumpness.

1821 Clare, *Rendezvous*, roundly, circularly, orbicularly; fully, plumply. 1860 Lever *Cor. of Three* xiii, A long silk purse, plumply filled. 1895 *Harper's Weekly* Feb. 1110/2 One of those plumply mellow quadragenarian beauties.

Plu·mply, *adv.*[2] *familiar.* [f. Plump *a.*[2] + -ly[2].]

1. Directly, without hesitation or circumlocution, plainly, flatly; = Plump *adv.* 3.

1786 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* 8 Aug., I proposed it myself. The offer was promptly accepted. 1802 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 344 The link I contemplate promptly. 1874 Lord Cair *Prol. Guinevere* I. iv. 130 It's out as last plainly and plumply.

2. With direct impact; full against something; = Plump *adv.* 2.

1846 Lever *Jas. Dual.* v. xiii. 72, I have sometimes shot my whole alley against another marble as plumply, that (etc.).

Plumpness[1] (plʌ·mpnés). [f. Plump *a.*[1] + -ness.] The quality or condition of being plump; fullness and roundness of form; fatness, fleshiness.

1525 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 16 b, In softnes of skin and plumpnes of the body. 1680 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Exp. 10, This plumpness of the bladder proceeded from..the contagious spring of the air succeeding to the bladder. 1704 Newton *Opticks* (1721) 23 For those Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the Eye. .And the contrary happens in short-sighted Men whose Eyes are too plump. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 690/1 Plumpness clarifies the nerves and gives an impression of good humour.

Plumpness[2], *familiar.* [f. Plump *a.*[2] + -ness.] Directness or bluntness of statement.

1786 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* Apr., She .. speaks her opinion .. with a plumpness of honesty .. that both pleases and diverts me. 1879 Howells *L. Arunstook* v, 'Yes, Maria, I be,' returned her father, with uncommon plumpness. 1906 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 6 Sometimes the more single-minded apologists..get the thing with astonishing plumpness and plainness.

† **Plu·m-po·rridge.** *Obs.* Porridge containing prunes, raisins, currants, etc.; formerly in favour as a Christmas dish. Probably, as in *plum-broth*, the dried plums or prunes were the original characteristic, and gave the name.

1552 Lyte *Herbal* (1578) II. 61 In a great platter of plum-porridge of pleasure wherein is mixed the moisture of chestnuts. 1608 Heywood *Eagle Children* iii, Wife, 1874 V. 100 My Lords, the best plumporridge in all Rome cooks for your honours. 1698 W. Kent tr. *Nouv. Londres* 3 Prunes .. they have not had enough to lay round their Plum-porridge at Christmas. 1702 Ann. Answer *John Bull* 22, Plum-porridge and mince pies. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. Introd. 67 There the huge pyramid reared; hard by Plumb porridge stood, and Christmas pye. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 21 Dec. 3/1 The plum-pudding may be said to be a work of evolution, and to have originated entirely the older dish of plum-porridge, with its congeners the December and Christmas pies.

† **Plu·m-po·ttage.** *Obs.* ? = prec.

1573 Baret *Alv.* P 122 Pleasure potage, or potage made thicke with meate or creames of bread, *pulis, pulmentum.* 1598 J. Florio *Introd. Fruit. Gard.* Wks. (1910) 297 We, who have but quit to our Pleasure-potage, are not enough to make Sacre (as did the King of Persia) at the Lacedemonian black broth. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* 2, 43 Christmas pies, Plum-potage, Cakes and Puddings. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 753/2 In old times plum-pottage was always served with the first courses of a Christmas dinner. It was made by boiling beef or mutton with broth, thickened with brown bread; when half-boiled, raisins, currants, prunes, thyme, mace and ginger were added.

Plum pudding, plum-pudding (plʌ·m-pu·dĭŋ). A pudding containing plums.

a. (= *Christmas plum-pudding*) *spec.* A boiled pudding now composed of flour, bread-crumbs, suet, raisins, currants, and other fruits, with eggs, spices, etc., sometimes flavoured with brandy or other spirit, eaten at Christmas; also, an ordinary suet pudding with raisins.

1711 *Ind. Enchanted* 73 This is just as proper as I had a good Plum Pudden to day with a Mixture of Flower and Raisins. 1725 Da Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 300, I gave the cook order to make every man a good plum pudding. 1772 Mackenzie *Man World* (1. ed. 1803) 268 A plum-pudding of a very uncommon circumference was raised conspicuous in the middle. 1797 *Lond. Complete Art Cookery* 89 An excellent Plum-Pudding. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 3/2 Plum-pudding gradually came into the bills of fare in the early years of the eighteenth century.

b. A pudding of fresh plums contained in a crust.

1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 233 Little Jack Horner, we fear, relapsed the word *plum*, when he calls a dried raisin, or currant, by that name. The Indian pudding, the prune pudding, and the damascene pudding, are better entitled to be called plum-puddings than the currant, or raisin, puddings, which have usurped that appellation. c 1900 *Boston's Every-day Cook. Bk., Plum Pudding* (Frank Fowler).. Inseparable with various kinds of plums, from the beginning of August to the beginning of October.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (esp. in names of things resembling a plum pudding in shape or mottled appearance), as *plum-pudding head, horse*; (*b*) **plum-pudding bread, -dog**, the Dalmatian or Spotted Coach breed of dog; **plum-pudding stone** (*Geol.*), a term applied orig. to a conglomerate of flat pebbles embedded in a silico-calcareous matrix; now, *loosely*, to any conglomerate; **plum-pudding voyage**, a short voyage for which a supply of fresh provisions is carried, including plum-duff (*U. S. slang*).

1778 Foote *Capuchin* i. Wks. 1799 II. 389 Wounds! Lord help your plum bread and plum-pudding soul! 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 2/2 Madeira-cake has probably by this time succeeded the art of plum-pudding making. 1900 *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 8/2 "Mr. Goodnight" is a plum-pudding horse with a brain no nearer that of a human being as it is permitted for a four-footed creature to possess. 1908 *Little Profit* 38 Greedy..saw two grinning little faces with plum-pudding heads.

(*b*) 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 4/1 The "plum-pudding" breed, as the Dalmatian or carriage dog is commonly termed, is so well represented as to make it obvious that this breed is rapidly coming to the front again. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/2 The Dalmatian, pointer, commonly known as a "plum-pudding dog. 1939 *Lincoln Short Acc. Flora Winter, Bridge* 53 Stones commonly called "Plum-pudding Stones. 1843 Trs. H. Dixon *Agricl. Chem., iv.* (1844) 130 Plum pudding stone is secondary rock consisting of pebbles cemented by a ferruginous or siliceous cement. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xvii. 94 Some sailors who had just come from a "plum-pudding voyage as they called it.

Hence **Plum-pu·ddinger**, a whaling ship employed in short voyages; cf. *plum-pudding voyage.*

1874 C. M. Scammon *Marine Mammals* ii. 21 Previous to 1848 but few boats foreguent with her numerous fleet of plum-puddingers, .. which are small vessels employed on short voyages in the Atlantic Ocean.

Plumpy (plʌ·mpi), *a.* [f. Plump *a.*[1] + -y.] Characterized by plumpness; plump.

1626 Sharp, *Anat.* 9 Cl. ii. vii. 121 Cause that Musculi of the Vien, Pimple Bacchus, with pinke eyne. 1725 J. Ozell *Ladies* (1729) I. 23 Her mouth was Rosie, encircled by the plumpy Lips. 1880 Trollope *Cholop.* I. 4 That cold-eyed, soft, round, plumpy prettiness that sat beneath such a weight as that.

Plumrock, -rose, Sc. corrupt of Purslane.

1787 Burns *Let. W. Nicol* 1 June, A new thrave plumrose in a lucky share. 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 1 Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny locks bedeck'd wi' plumrock and dazzling daisies. 1808 Jamieson *Plumrose*, the purslain.

† **Plu·mster.** *Obs.* [f. as *plummer*, Plumber, with suffix *-ster*: cf. *brewster*, etc.] A plumber.

c 1440 *Hom. to* Wr.-Wülcker 688/33 *Hic plumbarius*, a plumstere.

Plum-tree (plʌ·m,tr). The tree which bears plums; = Plum *sb.* 2. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 370 Nim plum moosen leaf, wyl on wine, & sele mid bean meale. c 1325 Glois. (C.) 40 *Rhinoceros Card.* (Angl. Sup. II. 81. 8.) Prunere, bolaster and bochas [*l.* *Prunus, arabus, et alnus*]. 1562 Lyte *E. Pl. A.* v. 26 Pyrus and Prunus were parcelled to be growne. 1583 Cath. *Angl.* 284/1 A Plumtree in garden, *prunarium*. 1592 Holoet, Plum tree, *prunus, spinus*; *prunarium, spinetum*, the place where plumes grow. 1687 Austen *Fruit Trees* v. 37 The Violet and Perfection Plum-trees are very great bearing trees. 1756-7 tr. *Kalm's Trav.* (1761) III. 4 An ever-green, with leaves resembling those of a pear or plum-tree.

‖ **Plumula** (plō·miūlă). *Bot.* [L. *plūmula* (Colum.), dim. of *plūma* PLUME.] = PLUMULE 1.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. vii. (1765) 23 *Plumula*, a scaly Part of the Cuticles, which surrounds 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 255. 1846 J. BUCHAN *Life, Powers Agric.* Ind. 46 I. 83 The plumula begins to grow; and when this has grown to a certain extent within the grain, the further germination is checked by exposing the grain to a kiln.

Plumulaceous (plūmiūlē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *plūmula* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a plumule, downy.

1819 in Webster 1828. 1830 COBBETT *Gen. Oeconomy*, 139 The several feathers are usually more largely plumulaceous, and less fine and interwoven.

Plumular (plō·miūlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *plūmula* (see above) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a plumule.

1880 F. O. BOWER in *Trans. Microsc. Sc. Jan.* 18 The *situ* and form of the plumular leaves ... may be gathered from figs. 7 and 8. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumularia (plūmiūlē·rĭă). *Zool.* [mod.L.; f. *plūmula* (see above).] A genus of hydroids having a plume-like form. Hence **Plumula·rian**, *a.*, of or pertaining to *Plumularia*, or the family of which it is the type; *sb.*, a member of this family.

1829 KIRBY & SPENCE *Introd. Entom.* (ed. 4) IV. 89 Ringed with rows are *Plumularia*, always to be distinguished from *Sertularia* by polypes growing on one side of the branch, and not on both. 1832 ALBANY *Cyclopædia, Hydrozoa* 136 The beautiful plumularian group represented by the genus *Aglaophenia*. 1888 ELLERTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 363 The colonies [of *Medusidæ*] ... occasionally attain a great height, as in a Plumularian in the Paris Museum that is 2 feet.

Plu·mulate, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *plūmul-a* + -ATE².] Minutely pleasure or plumose. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plumule (plō·miūl). [ad. L. *plūmula* (see above), or prob. a. F. *plumule*.]

1. *Bot.* The rudimentary shoot, bud, or bunch of undeveloped leaves in a seed; the stem of the embryo plant.

1707-40 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Plume or Plumule*, ... a little member of the grain or seed of a plant; being that which is the growth of the plant, becomes the stem, or trunk thereof. 1803 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 269, I have never been able to satisfy myself that all the buds were nourished without having destroyed the base of the plumule. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 560 The shoot which develops from the plumule becomes the primary stem of the plant.

2. A little feather; *spec.* in *Ornith.*, a down-feather. Also *fig.*

1647 HABINGTON *Poems, Hemedrune* Wks. (Rolfe) I. 459 Find the fair plumule of the Dark, Plays top t'other the groves check. 1848-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 380 Sometimes not covered by plumules. 1867 TRAUTMANN *Pigeons* 8 The whole of the feathers of the pigeon are destitute of the small second feather or accessory plumule.

b. *transf.* The pleasure pappus of a seed.

1854 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 46 The plumules were blowing off freely now.

3. *Entom.* a. A little plume-like organ or ornament. b. One of the peculiar obscolate scales found on the wings of certain lepidopterous insects, as *Pieride*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plumule*, ... 2. *Entom.* A plume-like appendage.

Plumuliform (plō·miūlifāɹm), *a.* [f. L. type **plūmuli-forme*-us, f. PLUMULA: see -FORM.]

1848 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Plumuliformis*, ... having the appearance of a small feather: plumuliform. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumuloss (plō·miūlŏs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *plūmulōs-us*, f. PLUMULA: see -OSE.] (See quots.)

1826-8 EDMD & ED. *Encyclopæd.* IV. 161, 216 *Plumulous*, ... when the finer branch-set assume the form of small plume-like feathers. 1848 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Plumulosus*, ... having or full of plumes; plumulous. *Sertularia* having the form of a small plume, as the type of the existence of the *Plumulosa plumularian*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumy (plō·mi), *a.* (sb.) [f. PLUME *sb.* + -Y.]

† **1.** Composed of down, downy. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps. cxlvii. (Bodl.)* 122 What feathers plumye she ordaines, Or mantye spatious eyelade shee bestowes, To mantye tongues clappes. 1595 LOVELACE *Poems* 31 But whilst a plumy cassocke she doth dresse, A Chrystall Skinne quickens in thy breast. 1720 DEFOE *Pyrenalius* 36 Her head did on a plumy pillow rest.

2. Characterized by or abounding in plumes or feathers; feathery; feathered.

1590-4 SIR. BRAD. *Sat., Deffiance to Enuie* 37 Or would we leaue her plumy plumes, 1719-20 DYER *Ideal Love* 20 Let the daring screenings of the plumy race Tower on the sides of yon silvered spires. 1807 CRESSY *Pur. Rep.* I. 240 What plumy people sing in every grove! 1833 T. H. JOHNS *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 239 It retains their plumy covering to repel moisture.

3. Adorned or decked with a plume or plumes.

1590 DRUMM. *Pal. & Amelia* 10, 422 Crested warriors, with their plumy pride. 23 ... DRAYTON *To Lady C. Gordon* 18, The plumy helmet. 1842 ALEXANDER *Last Grand Soldiers* 188 He wore the human and the plumy black waist.

4. Plume-like, feathery.

† 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 158 When a drift idled shaken Shades clouds in prayes, and flocks move in great and plumie fulnes. 1798 BURNABY-GREVILLE *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 158 When the first cloud in plumy tufts appears. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* July 200/2 Great plumy bunches of asparagus.

5. *Comb.* as *plumy-crested, -pennoned, -tuft-tufted*.

1595 SHAKSPER *Lr. Pilg.* II. vii. 107 Drawn through the mire with Wheels, plumy crested. 1598 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 38 Whose brows bore The plumy-crested helme. 1820 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. 82, Two dames of plumy-tuftéd throne.

† **B.** *sb.* A person wearing a plume. *Obs.*

1687 MRS. BEHN *Emperor of Moon* v. 1, I have been at the Chapel, and seen so many Beaux, such a number of Plumys.

Plunder (plæ·ndəɹ), *sb.* [f. PLUNDER *v.*? (Not from Ger. *plunder* trash, lumber, obs. Du. *plunder* household stuff (Plantin), to which however the American sense 3 may be immediately due.)]

1. The action of plundering or taking as spoil; *spec.* as practised in war or a hostile incursion; pillage, spoliation, depredation. Now rare or *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 29 I abhorre all violence, plunder, rapine, and disorders in Soldiers. 1652 R. STAFFORD *Mirabile! Luce C. Warren* 6, 100 The Merchants, fearing no outward plunder, drive their downe, and barricadoed close. 1708 LAMB *Elliott's Archit.* I. 158/2 After the plunder and spoiling of the Temple. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiii. VI. 167 The war is carried on exclusively for plunder. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 331 The English should ... advance as far as possible into the heart of the kingdom, carefully abstaining from plunder.

b. *transf.* The acquisition of property by violent, questionable, or dishonest means; spoliation.

1632 SIR. *Sarum.* (1727) V. vi. 243 Those Reforming Burgies, who, by Plunders and Sequestrations, had wrapped together three or four Thousand a Year. 1841 CARLYLE *Lect. on Hero* in *Works* (Cen. a. Jane (1904) 155 It is a dishonour to the name and character of Englishmen to submit to such a system of aristocratic plunder as the Corn Law is now proved to be unto us. 1880 FARRAR *Silent Stud.* (1885) IV. x. 1. 182 The wretched service was an object of general plunder till he had learnt how to take care of himself.

2. Goods taken from an enemy by force; spoil, booty, prey, loot.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39, I would not speake then, for all the plunder your plunderers have pillaged. 1844 O. *Milton's Lett. Amer.* 27 Apr. xi. 1830, The most certain Cure for the fade of their Plunder. 1748-50 THOMAS tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1732) II. xvii. 236 Being impatient to return with his plunder to England. 1894 R. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 426 The indignance of the depredations... during in the plunder.

b. *transf.* Property acquired by illegal or questionable means; also (*slang*), profit, gain.

1598 BARRY *Ps. Rev.* Wks. V. 104 They would not hear of transferring the whole plunder of the kingdom to the unchildren in Paris. 1841 MACAULAY *Lord. Lahour* I. 173 I'll get more for it in the treasury ...there's better plunder there, O'Grady, I may assure, in a pleasanter word to the hero leads to suppose *prefer*.) 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* v. 188 A set of men ... actuated by no higher motive than a love of plunder and of place.

3. Personal belongings or household goods; baggage, luggage. *Cf. to break.*

1813 J. K. *Winthrop Lett. fr. Spain* I. 18 We accordingly set forth, on horseback, carrying our *plunder* on the Virginian call baggage) in a light heavy wagon. 1820 J. FISHER *Lett. Amer.* 186 Are you packing? Is it goods or plunder that you have got? *Note*, Plunder is a cant term used in the western country, signifying travelling baggage. 1827 F. CUMING *Pedestr. Tr.* I. 32 You seem to have but little plunder, stranger, for one who is so far abroad. 1873 *Lord's Law in Under-Trade Harvest*, Two long dog-carts, loaded with plunder, stopped at the gates. ... That was the family and property of Black Harris.

4. *Comb.*, as *plunder-master*; *plunder-fed* adj.

1648 *Querela Cantabrigiensis* 33 They have constituted a decoy'd Harpy, Plunder-master General. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lucubr.* 19 On a visionary bench, sate a plunder-fed soldier.

† **Plu·nder**, *v.*? *Obs.* [A variant of BLUNDER *v.*, to confuse, confound, distract: the phonetic change is unexplained.] *trans.* To confuse, confound, distract, muddle. Hence † **Plu·ndered** *ppl. a.*: cf. BLUNDERED; † **Plu·ndering** *vbl. sb.*

1620 DEKK *Pathm. Hannon* 255 Howsoever they might by wit and learning shuffle it over, and in a plundered sort, speake reason; yet had they no feeling of that which they spoke. 1621 COTGR., *Acadimail*, ... bewitched, plunged, or plundered, with too much skill or studying. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Bounty* 7, 20, 208 Our pious birth of Church and Common-wealth hath beene a little plundered and perplexed. 1652 JER. TAYLOR *Epist.* xl. 280 But for all their plundering and confounding, their bold governors have made this discovery unanswerd.

Plunder (plæ·ndəɹ), *v.*? [n. Ger. *plündern* (also † *Nünderen*), late MHG., MLG., LG. *plünder(e)n*, *plünnern* (early mod.Du. and Du. *plunderen*, also † *plonderen*, Kil.) to pillage, sack, lit. to rob of household effects, f. MG., MHG. *blunder*, *plunder* bed-clothes (14th c.), clothing, household stuff, whence obs. Du. *plunder*, *plonder* household stuff (Plantin, in Kil. 'vetus, Germ.'); in mod.Ger. *plunder* lumber, trash. Cf. MLG., MDu. *plunde*, *plunne*, in LG. also *plünde*, *plünne*, household stuff, clothes, often degenerately, 'duds', rags, Du. *plunje* clothes, baggage. (In Swiss dial. *plündern* is 'to remove or "flit" with one's household goods' (Grimm).)

The word was much used in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, in reference to which it was current in England from c. 1630; here, used also during and following the civil wars of the Civil War (c. 1640, being especially associated with the proceedings of the forces under Prince Rupert.)

1. *trans.* To rob (a place or person) of goods or valuables by forcible means, or so as enemy; esp. as done in war or a hostile incursion; to pillage, rifle, ransack, spoil; to rob systematically.

1632 *Swedish Intelligencer* II. 173 The Swedish Dragoones ... plundered the Towne of Wurtzbach and Waldow, came unto Wolmgarten. *Ibid.* 182 Both (Heidelpitt) are plundered and disarmed, and the best Ordinance sent to Aschpurg. 1640 (May 22) *Relation of King's Army at Bramsfield in Harl. Collection* (1745) 360/2, The Kings Army upon Saturday the twelfth of November after they had possessed themselves of [Bramfield], they plundered it without any respect of persons. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 28, 29, I think the Parliament never yet approved the plundering (or to plain English, robbing) of any man, by any of their Armies; they having plundered no places either by assault, for might I have; though the Kings Armie on the contrary, have miserably plundered all the Kingdom almost. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. 1. 3 Many Townes and Villages he [Prince Rupert] plundered, which is to say rob'd it, for at that time first was the word plunder used in England, being borne in Germany. 1685 *Lamenting Reader* v. 109 Twelve Thousand Persons made Prisoners, and the Town first plundered and then Burnt. 1705 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 303 Something about 60 gold in the bowles and small measures, ... and that after they had so it were plundered them at the first discovery. 1789 *Treaties Lett.* xxxiv. (1800) 181 The people of Ireland have been uniformly plundered and oppressed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxvii. 308 The royal troops plundered the camp of all that fell in their way. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 225/1 The church of S. Francesco was plundered of the 'Dancer from the Cross', by Paul V., and the picture is now in the Borghese Gallery. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 404 A crowd of negligent or corrupt functionaries, plundered, starved, and poisoned the armies and fleets of William.

2. *transf.* To take (goods, valuables, etc.) with illegal force, or as an enemy; to appropriate wrongfully, embezzle; to take by robbery, steal.

1643 *Venice Slippers Dipt* (1648) 131 The graces of the Spirit, which cannot be plundered. 1651 CLARKE *Lett.* (1666) 344 Those...I can by no means find, and the much less those they were plundred, among my other Books and Papers, by the rude Welch in Glamorganshire. c 1772 GIBBON *Hist. Greece* II. 235 The establishments ...were determined to plunder Dyonis's treasures. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc. Ess.* II. they had themselves honestly, and neither steal nor yet plunder their goods. 1883 J. W. TAYLOR *At Home & in India* 141 Working a village ..., recording the houses and plundering the storehouses and grain.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To commit depredations.

1638 DARCIE, or HARTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 167 Impiety is no Test, Cruelty no Valour ... open and violent Oppression and Robberies, or your Plundering, no Sin. Synonyms. 1653 *Mem. Cal. Tichfield* 17, 32 The Imperialists on their side plundered upon the Turks. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 247 When the Hungarians ...pushed on, murdered, plundering and laying waste by the way. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xi. I am will find it as to your cost, ... if you attempt to plunder here.

Hence **Plu·ndered** *ppl. a.*, **Plu·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1638 (1643 [see 3.]) 1644 *Comm. Adv. Mercur.* (1881) II. 1110 Divers plundering officers and soldiers of the late King. 1838 ELIZ. MARSH *In Shrubby's Admin. St. Patrick's*, I. 1. xxxvii. (1874) 177 The ruins, plunderings, affronts, and ... desolations which she had received. 1863 CHARLES CARTER *Coleman* (ed. 2) I. 5, I shall be more pleased to find a Plum, I hope, to entertain my Friends with. 1893 C. STEPHEN in *Dresser's Pictorial* 1. 32 The Plundered, still have Arms. 1896 EARDLEY *Eng. Traits, Antiquar.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 Henry VIII. ...gave him a large share of the plundered church lands. 1899 R. F. HORTON in *Treat Cong. Soc.* XXIX. 116 A place of comparative plenty when the plundering Scandinavian did not interfere.

Plu·nderable, *a.* [f. PLUNDER *v.*? + -ABLE.] That can be plundered or subjected to spoliation.

1800-10 BENTHAM *Radion. Justic. Evid.* (1827) II. 332 Persons in whose power any considerable quantity of plunderable matter was about to be found. 1894 [see usage].

Plunderage (plæ·ndərēdʒ). [f. PLUNDER *v.*? + -AGE.] The action of plundering; pillage, spoliation; *spec.* in *Maritime Law*, "embezzling goods on shipboard" (Wharton 1848-83); *concr.* spoil obtained by such means.

1796 CHALMERS *Treat. Police Metrop.* 407 That Wharfingers should be liable for plunderage of Goods. 1808 CRISP. in *Ann. Reg.* 1307/1 Some plunderage took place by the seamen. 1823 BANDINEL *Collect. Opt. Maximland, Insolencies* (1856) 16 An plunderable matter increases, to will plunderage. 1832 *Examiner* 170/1 Plunderage of the Chancery Indians. 1881 *Society Engineers* II. viii. 186 The Trafalgar another system of docks at Wapping, ... with the view of saving lighterage and plunderage, and bringing the great mass of commerce to much nearer to the heart of the City.

Plunderer (plæ·ndərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹, Cf. obs. Du. *plonderer* (Plantin), G. *plünderer*.] One who plunders; a pillager, spoiler, robber.

1647 [see PLUNDER *sb.* 2]. 1649 PRYNNE *Unmasker to True Englishm.* 73 One of them formerly a Trooper and Plunderer in France Rapparee prime. 1673 CARTER *Marvell* 72 Lawyers, not Gold, defies the Plunderer. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. 407 The plunderers of all Temples, houses, and the whole City. 1841 CLARK *Vill. Minstr.* I. 189 So dost ye Inland drive your jokes too far, Ye captured plunderers on ye sea. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. III. 114 Of the Irish Roman Catholic peasantry...the majority had enlisted in the army or had joined gangs of plunderers.

Hence **Plu·nderess**, a female plunderer.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 224 The royal plunderess thought that she could clear ...procure a warm addition to her rent.

Plu·nderless, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -LESS.] Characterized by no plunder or wrongful profit.

1808 SIR. SMITH *Playday's Lett.* (ed. 2) 230 A less and plunderless knighty.

Plu·nderous (plæ·ndərəs), *a.* rare. [f. PLUNDER + -OUS.] Given to or characterized by plundering.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1850) I. 222 Royalists and plunderous Rapparees. 1865 — *Frederk.* III. xvi. 66, [after] 18. 147 A foolish love for their horses makes these nomads

highly gleesome of Songe. 1881 Hastings in *Nineteenth Cent.* Oct. 6 I think it very likely ... that the owner of this little hoard hurried his money on the approach of the King's army, and Rupert's plenipotent troopers, in September 1642.

Plunge (plʌnd͡ʒ), *sb.* [f. PLUNGE *v.*]

I. 1. A place where one plunges or may plunge; a deep pool, a depth. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3348 It sett a wicket he went, & wyste a spenle; Persen pulsild 3 with vth, & he be plunge entres [L. *intrauit in profundum aquarii*]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 113 And he lay at the plunge swimand, be lang ar ony rycht did ryss. 1649–58 HALLIWELL, *Plunge*, a deep pool. *Lancaster.*

2. An act of plunging; a sudden downward or head-foremost movement into water or the like; a dive, dip; also *fig.*

1512 ANDREW *Jpocr.* No. 94 89 After his fett Plunge into the lion. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th.* 4 *Ant.* 173 Ingenuous ... was presented by his strong sense of personal activity, from striking his individuality to the centre of being. Fist ... the plunge was made by Melchisedec and Ephraim. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 5 Her first plunge into the pleasures of civilised life. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* vi. xiii. The plunge of our anchor sent up clouds of birds wheeling and crying near the woods.

3. *transf.* A sudden and heavy or violent pitching forward of the body.

1598 *Sir. St. Albans, Fielding* 20 Keepe hym (the fish) euer vnder the rushe: ... vse that your lyne may sometyme and lesse his lugre and his plunges to tyre plomber: see PLUMBE *sb.*[2] 1. 1789 NARES *Harpsfield's Rev.* Wks. (Roman) I. 121 Like a furious beare wrapt in the cordes ... after many a vyolent plunge which he maket to breake away. 1889 R. L. S. BADEN-POWELL *Scouting* 208 By directing the animal's plunges judiciously I got him also on *terra firma*.

b. A heavy downward blow.

1598 F. HOTHAM *K. Basilor* xiii, Two boys fight...; one of them gott a plunge on the nose.

4. The fall or breaking of a wave; a heavy downpour of rain (*rare*).

1581 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 116 The weight of the former [water spout], by heavy plunges raised the sea into mountains. 1841 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Monthly* (1858) I. XXXII. 400 I believe that it was as bad as weather at sea (you need be) ... [one] night of the worst plunges. 1880 MISS CAM. *Lake Life* III. 96 Then walk or ride three hours under a plunge of rain. 1882 LOUDE *Wayside Inn* 1. *Prel.* 164 The plunge of the implacable rain.

II. 5. The point of being plunged or overwhelmed in trouble, difficulty, or danger; a critical situation, crisis, pinch, stress, strait; a dilemma; esp. in phr. *at (in) a plunge, to put to or into the plunge or plunges, Obs. exc. dial.*

1533 *Pension St.* in E. E. P. (C.) 401 Where a person hath deserued a great some, shall it be lought more to the plunge of the matter, and put by the meanes of helpe he is debarred. 1550 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 188 To bee putte to the plunge in makynge or marryng it ... to wynne all, or to lose all. 1563 *Short Catech. in Liturgies, etc.* (Parker Soc.) 522 We beseech our Father, that he lyeng us into no such fond snares and gyuls, nor leave us in the very plunge of danger. 1578 TOSEPH *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 906 Or if it bee the deuill that worketh by the barbarous hands, will not euen soy that God is put to his plunges to ouercome Satan? 1601 CAMDEN 440 *Brentacke, If not an head de ere brentacke*, he is at a plunge, or nonplus: he hath no more to say. 1648 [see B. CROMLEY *Mem.* (1856) 28 When I was in the greatest plunge for money. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Travels* I. 284 The Captain demanding payment of his Money, put the Prince to a great plunge. 1740 WARBURTON *Dem. Legat.* vi. vi. III. 670 As he had no great Stock of Arguments, ... at a Plunge any Thing would be acceptable that came to his Relief. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Inquiries* Wks. (1841) 324 At length, after various plunges and various escapes, it [the Eastern empire] was totally annihilated in the fifteenth century. 1874 Miss HARDY *Northanger. Hum. Plunge*, a crisis, a difficulty. 'I was put to a plunge'. 1884 *Oldham Gossip Gloss., Plunge*, a failing fast, or going under trouble or sickness.

III. 6. = PLUNGE.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITH *Artill. Man.* (1862) 260 The top [of the gauget] is formed with a slight declivity towards the centre, which is called the superior slope, or plunge.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 4 done by or used with a plunge ?) *plunge-bath, -set*; **plunge-culture**, a simple form of culture consisting of an upright wooden cask in which a plunger is worked up and down; **plunge-pole**, the hollow pump-rod of a pumping-engine (Ogilvie, 1882).

1858 *Chem. Anal. Appl.* I. 10 An interesting corollary to a succession of 'plunge-baths' so often as we treated our weight on the kin-capped stones above the surface. 1876 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 37 Taking leaders into the large plunge bath down the Waterhouse Gangway. 1883 *Pharmacist* (Webb Sq. 400), A wooden round chest ... a few smalls, and a 'plunge chest, completes the inventory of household Services. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 89 The old-fashioned upright hand plunge-churn is now confined chiefly to the use of small farmers and cottars. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 14 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) *Chela*...with 'plunge-net, used chiefly in shallow water to capture fish which lay half-concealed in the mud. From Persia.

Plunge (plʌnd͡ʒ), *v.* Forms: 4– **plunge**, 5 **plounge**, 5–6 **plonge**, 5–7 **plunge**, (6 **plong**, 6–7 **plundge**). *B.* 5 **plomchyn**, **plounsh**, **plumche**. [ME. *plungen*, *plonge*, *plonche*, a. OF. *plongier* (Godef. Palsgr., a 1140), *plong(e)ier*, *plongi(i)er*, *plonchier*, *plonchier*, *plonchier*, F. *plonger*, Picard dial. *plongueir* to plunge, dive, (according to Diez) = late L. **plumbicāre* to leave the lead, f. *plumbum* lead.]

1. *trans.* To put violently, thrust, or cast *into* (or † *on*) a liquid, a penetrable substance, or a cavity; to immerse, to submerge; in quot. *c* 1380, † to baptize by immersion (*obs.*).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 1083 And het him seue þat he wer dig, To bringe be body forsoth, ... þe pytte dide al to be hep, & plongede him wyse ber-on. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 413/1 Other there were that the dyuyne myght haue broken and be plonged in the see. 1540 HYRDE *Ejectatyr* xxxviii. (1550) 300 To plonge the eyen in clere water is the meuenge. 1589 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 12 The riuer Mose ... plongeth him selfe, not in the ocean, but in the Rhine. 1590 SHAKES. *3 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 64 Sometimes the one would lift the other quight Above the waues, and then downe againe Him plong. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* (1620–34) II. 371 If there be one mouthful eaten out, I shall assuredly be plonged into the vnfathomed hell. 1701 ANDREW *Theol. No.* 94 P 2 The holy Man bid him plunge his Head into the Water. 1800 tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* I. 24 Plunge a thermometer into the mixture, and its temperature will be found to be 100 degrees. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. xv. 183 The lance is plunged into the left side. 1858 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* 77 You have only to plunge a lighted taper into it.

fig. 1540 STOKESLEY *St. Paul's Purg.* (1906) 71 Pardon taking his leading, and plunching him in þat blak water. 1647 BOSWORTH *Synops* (Roche) 67 Oft carryed cruelty plounshed in the Mercy.

† **b.** *Plunge up*, to heave up, pump up. *Obs.*

1587 in Turberville *Epitaphs* 98 b, Plunge vp a thousande duckes, for giuinge you liuinge mares dinkt.

2. *fig.* To thrust, force, or drive *into* (or † *on*) some thing, condition, state, or sphere of action.

c 1375 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. 3. 23 (Camb. MS.) And many folk ... weren [in] to myschief throwe to plounged here in vnfortune delit. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6162 Y-plonged in fol gret distresse. 1587 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ix. 23 *Gabunitis* ar sonne and plungeit in care. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 23 The Clergie themselves were foule corrupted with ryotous feastings, and ... plong'd into worldly ambition. 1688 tr. *Chandler's Covenant Sufferings* 89 The young Prince having plainly found himself plunged in fal great distresse. 1787 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ix. 23 *Gabunitis* ar sonne and plungeit in care. 1841 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 23 The Clergie themselves were foule corrupted with worldly frolickings, and ... plong'd into worldly ambition. 1888 tr. *Chandler's Covenant Sufferings* by The young Prince having plainly found himself Into the troubles of War and Women. 1708 H. HOTHAM tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1796) III. 181 Violent passions always plunge the soul into contrary sentiments. 1836 THACKERAY *Grand.* xxii. III. 201 The commodore, which, ... against all forces, and determined to plunge it into a civil war. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2) IV. 315 We are plunged at once into philosophical discussion.

fig. 1540 LYDG. *Complayner* 308 In *Troyght of Glas*, etc. (1840) 64 Mens cares there with-in were cloth, And now bein plonched fol ennuth, Down from high felycyte.

† **3.** *fig.* To overwhelm, overpower, etc. *with* trouble or difficulty; to put to straits, embarrass.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 460 This woman hath so plonged with payn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. 88 Plungis with sorowe, nycht nor day nor nycht. 1600 ABP. ANDR. *Repl. Tortur.* 156 Not to plunge him with many more of the like things. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 21 (He) was so plunged and grambled with these fears of Seneca, that all our Antidotes ... could not expel the poyson of his venom. 1681 *Relig. Theatr.* 281, I am sure we are not plunged and puzzled in the point.

4. *Gardening.* To sink (a pot containing a plant, less usually, a plant itself) in the ground.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Plunge it [the branch] half a foot under good mould. 1805 *Gentleman's Comp.* I. 191 Chrysanthemum indicum might be introduced when in bloom, and plunged in the borders as if growing there. 1851 *Lady's Winter* 80, I would recommend plunging the pots, but be sure you have a dry bottom. 1860 F. HEPWORTH *Penny Plantbook.* 62 (Fern) These pots should be plunged, or, as we term it, 'plunged' to the rim, or level with the surface.

5. *intr.* To throw or hurl oneself *into* water or the like; to dive head-foremost; to fall or sink (involuntarily) *into* a deep place (as a pit or abyss); also, to penetrate impetuously *into* a crowd, a forest, or any thing or place in which one is submerged or lost to view.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 333 For the best, and the weirdest ... Plungit in the stalwart strem. And rycht rycht schot thair chois dang. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3784 How þat Syr wawe ys wyued, þat y schal plonge on. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 122 A yonge childe ... that wolde forto bathe hym, and happed to plonge and to falle in a depe pitte withinne the hous. 1576–80 *Sir Tho. Overbury* viii. 22, 243 Many tymes his hote head he plunged euer the hedis in deepe reyres. 1600 SHAKES. *Twel. C.* I. 5. 105 Accosted as I was, I plunged in, And had him follow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 53 From you high Cliff I plunge into the Main. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Domest. Med.* (1790) 637 It is now fashionable for persons of all ranks to plunge into the sea, and drink the mineral waters. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* liii, He plunged into the thickest portion of the little wood. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 38 Saw the stream plunge into a chasm.

fig. 1540 tr. *Sarcerio Sacred., Gen. Lordsh.* 56 Ye wrete shall plonche you be degrees of bolle.

b. *transf.* To enter impetuously or abruptly *into* (a place). Also with *upon*.

1630 L. RICHARD *Wand. Gent* 120 We ... plunged into the high street leading to Dyrdin. 1841–51 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 340 Others [spiders] without any vesicular enlargement, plunge at once into different textures, and supply the viscera and internal organs. 1889 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Jan. 5/8 Under a well-organised *Act* from the works, the Anglo plunged forth upon the square. 1892 *Kansas Light and Power* (title) and the unsettled across the landing and plunged into Turpendyne's room.

c. transf. To descend abruptly and steeply; to dip suddenly (as a road or stratum).

1844 MONTGOMERY *Siberia* ii. 50 They are seen in fold over fold plunging to the east-sea-verge. 1880 R. HAGUE *Rep.* 1, The stage-road then plunged from the terrace ... into the valley below.

6. *intr.* To enter impetuously or determinedly *into* some state, condition, or affair; to involve oneself deeply.

a 1699 TILLOTSON (J.), He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to plunge into the guilt of a murther. 1704 ADDISON (*title*) A Poll not for hereafter plunge into a war Of thickest hue. 1771 HUMAN CONV. (1794) I. 272 The clearness of their party is to be very ready to plunge into difficult business. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. It was only to plunge into new errors. 1874 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 2 We plunge abruptly into the subject of the dialogue.

7. *trans.* *intr.* To fling or throw oneself violently forward, esp. with a diving action: said of a horse (opposed to REAR *v.*[1] 13 b); of a ship: = PITCH *v.*[1] 19 b; of the chest: to expand with falling of the diaphragm.

1590 FLEMG. *Sel. Ps.* I. plunge, as a horse dothe, *fe plonge*. 1631 HEXHAM & ROWLAND *Hist. by Land & Sea* 22 L. Wks. (1674 VI. 390 Our horses ... plunge in pain. 1739 SOMERVILLE *Chase* xi. 334 Wounded, he smart aloft, And plunging, from his Back the Rider hurls Precipitant. 1800 MED. REGIS. *Month. Mercur. J.* (1806) I. 276 He taught Sawney to rear and plunge, whenever his legs were touched by the bones. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* L. 17 Dick kept plunging with his right-handed kick. 1838 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi. The frigate...no longer jerked and plunged as before. 1880 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 The water came in every time the ship plunged. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 287 The chest may plunge, but there is no expansion of the thoracic cavity.

b. *trans.* With complement: To make oneself (weary, etc.) by plunging.

1807 MONTAGUE *Consol.* ii. (1817) 92 They will, after they have plunged themselves weary, fall down.

c. Of a horse: To throw or pitch by plunging.

1805 ENGLISH *Hist. Turfs* (1840) 68 At the farther side of the river [he] was plunged by his horse, as his landing, one he was taken up for dead.

† **8.** *trans.* To penetrate by plunging, diving, or digging; to plunge into or through. *Obs. rare.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 3 Vaine are, thou pearl, red coral, which do vie A kind desire to finde to plunge your ground. 1714 RAMSAY *Gentle Sh.* II. i Plunge the deep, And with expanded arms the billows sweep.

9. *absol.* Of artillery: To send shot downwards from a higher level. Cf. *plunging fire* in PLUNGING *ppl. a.* 6.

1809 SIDNEY *Smith's Lect.* (1850) 323 Our artillery on the ships were brought to plunge into it.

10. *intr.* To spend money or bet recklessly; to speculate or gamble deeply; to run into debt. *slang.*

1708 FARQUH. & BAR. *Gold. Rattlers* ii. (1718), They plunged so regardless, paying whatever was asked with an airy prodigality. 1883 MRS HARCOURT *Phant. Fort.* xiii, She has been plunging rather deeply. 1888 *Punch, Ret. Mus.* 304 'Plunging' was the order of the day, and horseflesh was the game at which most of this ...was done.

Horse Plunged *ppl. a.*

1580 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1879) 177 The plunged steed, wherein I lyue and dwell. 1587 TURBV. in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 376 Depending on the relation of the height a to the plunged part.

† **Plungeon.** *Obs.* [a. F. *plongeon* (OF. *plongon*, Fle. *et* Bluse.) a diver, a bird of genus *Colymbus*, f. *plonger* to dive, PLUNGE + -ON[1]–L. -*ŌNEM*: cf. FRENCH.] A diving bird; a diver.

1582 CASTOR *Gosh's Met.* 10. xviii, Because he plunged contynually in such manner, he is called Plungeon or Diuer. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 1704 A Plungeon; a kinde of water foule with a long crooked bill. *Phalacrocorax.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 256 Among the Alps ... where also the Plungeons [L. *mergi*] or bald Ranens be, which heretofore were thought proper and peculiar to the Balearic Islands. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Plungeon or Diver*, a sort of water-fowl. Hence 1730–6 in BAILEY (Edit.); 1755 in JOHNSON.

Plunger (plʌnd͡ʒəɹ). [f. PLUNGE *v.* + -ER[1].]

I. 1. One who plunges; a diver. (So F. *plongeur*.)

1861 COUES, *Plongeur*, a plunger, diver, diver. 1872–8 BAILEY (Hilly), *Plunger*, a diver. 1898 CORNH. *Rabbits* vii. 91 Here, ... into pure green depth, they dive down from lofty rocks. 1893 *Father of Fish.* 270 Would the plunger hold his own in the versus of vanished waters?

† **b.** A diving bird; 1580, the Black Gull. *Obs.*

1669 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 194 White Gulls, Grey Gulls, and Black Gulls (commonly named by us Wares of Plungers and Water-Crows).

2. In various technical applications, an instrument or part of a mechanism which works with a plunging or thrusting motion.

a. Any solid piston, as that of a force-pump, the plunger of a Cornish pump; a hollow piston forming the bucket of a lift-pump. **b.** The dasher of a churn. **c.** The firing pin in some breech-loading firearms; also, a bolt sliding in a groove on the breech for retaining the barrel in firing position. **d.** A metallic cylinder or plug for regulating an electric current. **g.** *Pottery.* A vessel in which clay is beaten to paste or slip. **f.** Short for *plunger-trawl* (see 3). Also in other applications: see examples.

1777 HALLEDAY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 113 Raising it [the bucket] up with the utensil called a plunger, which is nothing more than a pole with a knob at the end of it. 1800 J. IMRAY *Sc.* 4 *Art* I. 431 Plungers are pieces that nearly fill the working barrel. 1824 LARDNER *Pneumat.* vi. 172 A heavy beam, or plunger, suspended from a chain, and capable of descending by its own weight to assist. 1837 *Florida Watch.* 62 In *Lake Lloyd Kennel*, *Mach.* III. 8 Connexions ... a dog walks in a wheel, which turns the machinery by which the plunger is moved up and down the churn-tub. 1839 R. S. ROBERTSON *Naval Advent. Boy* 25 At ... every

vessel to use two plungers attached, one on each side of the cross-head of the air pump) one works a large pump, the other the feed pipe. 1868 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 322 The barrel is closed by a sliding plunger or bolt, which can be pushed forward against the barrel, or withdrawn for the admission of the cartridge. 1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2 The cartridges fall into slots in the barrels, and are gradually pushed into the firing position by its plungers or pistons. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech.* 1278/2 The claws are...prepared by mixing them in a plunger containing a large wheel, by which they are, with the addition of water, converted into a mass of the consistency of cream. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 402 Hydraulic power is obtained by 2 40-horse engines, pumping the water into two upright cylinders, fitted with solid plungers. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 2/3 Unbridge...signalled a couple of 'beats' to the West Dock on bass, when the officer there in charge replied with four beats, pressed the 'plunger' and took off the lock at Uxbridge signals.

II. 3. *Mil. slang.* A cavalry man.

1892 THACKERAY *T. Love-l's Pil.* 62 He used rather to laugh at guardsmen, 'plungers', and other military men. 1897 KINGLAKE *Tour E. Lett.* 106, It's an honour to the whole regiment...after refusing two of us, to marry an attorney, and after all no luck with a plunger.

4. *slang.* One who bets, gambles, or speculates madly or recklessly.

1876 *World* V. No. 123. 4 The prices of plungers, with list heavily inched over 100 per cent. 1877 Blanch. & Bon *Tom of Finch.* 1. 1. Plungers in baccarat, backbiters, bar, and opera-dancers. 1892 *Spectator School. by Bachelor* 18, (title) on his back to the turf, ...was a regular plunger, and got exactly two dots.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plunger-button*, *-case*, *-fish*, *-rod*; **plunger-brake**: see quots.; **plunger-basket, plunger-lift**, in a pump, a basket having no valve; also *-barrel* (*b*.); **plunger-piston**, (*a*) a solid cylindrical piston used in a plunger-pump; (*b*) a similar piston used in a pressure-gauge, steam-indicator, etc.; **plunger-pump**, one with a solid piston, as a force-pump.

1848 *Weekly Gaz.* 15 July 36/1 With my 'Plunger brake I can shoot every inch of the distance from the top of the Grand Pass to the Rhone Quarter. 1878 *Cycling* 11. 51/1 A basket actuated by means of a lever attached to the front bar, which is connected by a hinged joint with a plunger.] 1879 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plunger-bucket*, one without a valve. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 425 Motion is given to the piston, bucket, or 'plunger-pole' of the pump. 1882 *Life in Ice Regs. Grey*, *Mod. Crust.* 141 Underneath the 'plunge pumps. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 52 The name is taken out of the street by means of two Ritinger telescopic plunger pumps, placed at the present bottom level, one hundred and eighty feet below the street. 1859 USE *Drink Aids* 187 There is also a rack and toothed sector, with a balance weight connected to the inclined plane at the top of the 'plunger-rods'. 1894 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1172 The very unfavourable position in which a steam supplies its force directly to the plunger-end of this engine.

Plunging (*plʌ·ndʒiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb PLUNGE in various senses; *spec.* † immersion in baptism (*obs.*).

a 1450 MYRC *Instr. Parishe Preestes* (1868) 1 Whenne they commen to the plungynge. 1550 *Pretty Mirrour* (1809) 139 The sign in baptism, is the plunging down in the material water, and lifting up again. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Is.* (1817) 35 A rapid...which...was naturally given to the rite of plunging. 1863 CHARLES *Pract. Ch.* xviii. 181 (1870) VII. 101, I could...leave Fortune to her whirlings and her plunging. 1883 Mrs. FENDE *In Leisure Hrs.* 1/2/1 At times...came huge plungings, with accompanying splashings.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plunging bath*, *-hole*, *-material*, *-pit*; **plunging-battery** (*Electr.*), a battery in which the plates may be plunged into or withdrawn from the fluid, when the battery is or is not in use (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **plunging-siphon**, a small tube with open ends, used to draw a small quantity of liquor by plunging it into the bulk, and stopping one end with the finger (Daughton, 1827).

1844 See C. SHUCKBURGH *Mod. Visit Gräfenberg* 50 Neither plunging bath nor douche were used. 1880 *Garden* 21 Jan. 49/1 Plants of tree or three sorts should be selected from the cold plunging pits. 1889 ELIOT in *Over Cornet* V. 177 Cornmeal flour may be put on as a plunging material into which pots and pans, or boxes can be plunged.

Plunging, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That plunges.

a. Of a horse or its action; a wave, a ship, etc.: Diving; rushing or falling forward or downward; pitching; sinking steeply.

1598 FLORIO, *Sbrauo*, a mannage or plunging horse. 1796 *Hist. Europe* 1795, a plunging horse that cannot be ridden. 1808 BYRON *Hourglass* xviii, The steeds rush on in plunging pride. 1820 HOGG *Pilgrims Scotland* I. 171 Richard, who behaved as a plunging star. 1879 H. JAMES *Passionate Pilgr.*, etc. 236 She sat on an hotel seat, on the edge of a plunging wall. 1883 BLACK *White Heather* v, In the darkness and plunging waters.

b. *fig.* in various senses: see the verb.

1708 T. HOWELL *Art. Amelia* (1864) 37 Most proudly prates, with plunging pates, to pierce my ruddled hart. 1794 HORNER *Pract. Ch.* (1798) 448 His unbridled license of language, and his plunging desperate doctrines.

c. Plunging fire, artillery or rifle fire directed downwards from a higher level. Cf. FLANKING 2, 3.

1813 KEMPER *Diet. Mach.*, *Plunging-fire*, ...that fired at an angle of depression below point-blank. 1891 U. W. BOONE in *Century Mag.* July 337 The Indians hold the sharp crests of the steep hills, and were delivering a plunging fire into the troops.

Hence **Plungingly** *adv.*

1870 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* iii, Fred hesitated an instant, and then went on plungingly.

Plungy (*plʌ·ndʒi*), *a. rare.* [f. PLUNGE + -Y.] Causing or coming in plunges; bringing heavy showers, rainy (*obs.* or *dial.*).

c 1572 CHETTLE *Death*, i. sig. B. (Camb. MS.), The frowning cloud that...is plungy (*v.r.* plunging) showres. *Ibid.* iii. sig. L, The mornes elyxion more agreeable when the wynd (nothes breath) hes plungy blasses. 1766 DEANE *Horses. Anat.* viii. 83/1 Folly (q) with pleasure plungy puffes.

Plunk (*plʌŋk*), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [In senses 1 and 2 app. echoic: sense 3 may be the same, or an altered form of *plump*: cf. also northern Fr. *plonquer* to plunge. Sense 4 may be from PLUNK *sb.* Sense 5 is of obscure origin: cf. early mod.Du. *plonckeren* 'ongeri, dwingeri, pulari, ornare' (Kilian). There may be two or three different words here.]

I. 1. *trans.* To pluck (a string) so as to cause an abrupt vibratory sound; to twang sharply.

1809 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 204 Let Europe pluck her fiddle-strings, Till them to praises she brings. 1848 *Chicago Advocate* 31 Mar. 4/6/1 Robert ransacked out plucking the banjo, Charles ranking the bones.

2. *intr.* To croak or cry as a raven. *Sc.*

? a 1800 *Gentle Shep.* (Jam.), The couple plunkit T'the loun, Made a' my flesh turn tauld.

II. 3. *intr.* To plump, to drop down abruptly.

1808 JAMISON, *Plunk*, v. n., to plunge with a dull sound, to plump. 1888 E. MOORE in *Chicago Herald* (Farmer), If that line [of rain had plunked over a bar]. 1892 J. H. FRANCE *Esther Pentreath* I. 13 He 'plunked-down' all the lump on a neighbouring bale of cinder.

III. 4. *trans.* To drive or propel with a sudden push (? like a cork from a bottle).

1884 A. A. PUGSLEY *Tom Tit, Public Trudger* v. 72 The normal half-a-pint which the ranks of officers were allowed to left, on it were plunk out. 1893 KIPLING *Many Inventions* 104 The morning gallop's how we plunking them (men) back through their own...ne holes. 1894 J. CHANDLER *Lone Pinemaker* xviii. 11. 12) When said breeze puts plunker their paws on rickety chairs.

IV. 5. *intr.* and *trans.* To play the truant; to be a truant from, *Sc.*

1808 JAMISON, To *Plunk*, ...to play the truant. 1832 J. NEILSON *Mirth & Morality* 61 Sitting by the fireside hood, An athless gar me plunk the schule. 1898 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 16 Oct. 2 He and his brother 'plunked' the school frequently, and were afraid to go home.

Plunk, *sb.*, *adv.*, *int.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. PLUNK *v.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** The action of the verb PLUNK; the resonant sound of a heavy blow, or of a plunge; the blow or plunge itself; also, the sound made by the driving of a cork, etc.

1809 T. BOULTON *Acad. Exer. Lang.* 190 *Fidit*, *Plunck*, a blow. 1823 G. ENGLE *Farmer* iv. 186 In his gold tangle hat (snap it in chin) quack.' With can being set to work a plunk, like unlikely a fourth' fuck. 1872 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 313/2 The King's name, and the plunk of cards thrown across his table, resounded in every house. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Wand. in Wales* 182 We hear...the plunkless regret of beer, and the same schools alluding plunk! of nine-cocks. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Dec. 2/2 Suddenly there was a plunk! splash! How-how-ow! 1900 E. DOUGLAS *Rec. to Cocoa Shelters* 39 Swipey...played a game of real right in the middle of the train!...Beneath the rest plunk of the real John started back.

2. *slang.* † **a.** A large sum, a fortune. *Obs.* **b.** A dollar. *U.S.*

1787 James Wheelwright in *Life & Corr.* (1894) 101 He is in no danger of making a Plunk, or what would be esteemed a Fortune by any other than a Irish country merchantman. 1900 H. M'Henry *John Henry* 12 Sarah Bankhead at five plunks a chair.

B. *adv.* and *int.* With a plunking noise; plump.

1896 [W. D. LAUREL] *Passman Studies* 120, After we had kept until one the train played plunk into Mouldell Tunnel. 1899 'IAN MACLAREN' *Days' Rest* v. 188 They slip off sudden to the end, and then they plunk away plunk. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 214/1 He poked on the edge of the pier. Then he went down—plunk—and came up in a moment. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* v. 50 [Peter] drew a revolver and fired, but if we got them plunk on the jaw we a strong charge of powder under them, they might bring the water to your eyes.

† **Plunket**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **plunkett**, 4–7 **plonket**, 5 **-ette**, **-ett**, **-ett**, **plonkette**, 5–6 **plonket**, 5–8 **plunket**, (8 **plonkot**, **plunchet**). [ME. *plunket*, *plonket*, app. derived from OF. *plunket* (1254), *plonquet* lead-coloured, leaden-grey, also a kind of grey cloth (12th, 13th, cf. *plonquier* to cover with lead—late L. **plumbicare*, f. *plumbum* lead: see PLUMBER n.).

The ending *-ett* may be the earlier form of *-et* but cf. other names of coloured fabrics, as BLUNDERET, BLUET, BURNET, SCARLET, WORSTED. See also BONNET, MANTLET, etc. alternation of this, perh. associated with *blanket*: also PLUNKET.]

A. *sb.* A woollen fabric of varying texture, app. of a grey or light blue colour. Cf. BLUNDERET *sb.*

1375–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 480 Pro vi ulnis de plonket. 1377–8 *Ibid.* 586, viij ulnis de Plonket xxxjs. pro tunicis, pro pagenis vjlibr. 1382 *Wardr. 9 Henrich. Regis* (Rolls) 422 *Mey* master delivered ...xviij yardes of fyne plonket ...to dye long fyne murrey engreyned. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 § 4 That this Acte ...extende not ...to the makynge ...of any cloths called Yorkes, otherwise called Penestrelles Turkeys or Colemixes, with brode Lists. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 10 Suddenly the Master opened, and out came clere ladies all in Crimosin satin and plonket, wherebehind with Gobbs and paris. 1808 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Plunkett*, a kind of wollen cloth. 1900 C. *Kens Arch. Records.* II. 56 What is become of our noble Manufactures of Plunkets, Violets, and Blues, formerly made in Suffolk?

1876 PLUNKET *Cyril Confesse* I. 400.

B. *adj.* Of a greyish blue colour; light blue. Cf. BLUNDERET *a.*

? a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Plonket (*K.*, *P.* colowre), *pincerus*. 1589 *R. Harris to Hancock Rec.* (Worth.) 349, xxiij yardes clothe called plonket, of the colour of red vill, and of the colour of plonket xx. 1598 *Ill. St. Albans*, *Fishing* (1881) 10 Lete wonde your hare in my woodshafte a light plonket colour. 1943 GOLDING *Contn. Harding* 198 In two or three places the same planes were cut, and laminated together again with a plonket ribband. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 30 The Duke of Vandosme and his bande in clothe of golde, and plonket velure. 1580 PLUNKET [see PLUMBET, quot. 1552].

Plunther (*plʌ·nθəɹ*), *v. dial.* [Akin to PLUNDER *v.*] *intr.* To flounder.

1892 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. II. 72/2 Then, *a Fear to*, I. 274 The little Genius was plunthering on, middle-deep in snow, towards the steerage. 1899 *Francis's Mag.* XXXIX. 32 We were plunthering along, sinking deeply at every step.

Pluperfect (*plu·pə·ɹfikt*, *plu·pəɹfi·kt*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **plus-**. [Contracted from *plus-quam-perfect*, ad. L. *(tempus praeteritum) plus quam perfectum* '(past tense) more than perfect', transl. Gr. (χρόνος) ὑπερσυντέλικος. Cf. F. *plus-que-parfait* (1522).

400 MACROBIUS *De differone. Verb.* 3 In Graeco verbo quae in ω exeunt tertae perfectum tempus notare in tres A in ΚΑ in ΜΑι plusquam perfectum quod [E] praeteritum nostri vocant. c 500 PRISCIAN (ed. Putsch) Praeteritum plusquamperfectum, id est imperfectum vel perfecta extenditur.]

1. *Gram.* Applied to that tense of the verb which expresses a time or action completed prior to some past point of time, specified or implied. Also *absol.* or as *sb.*, *elliptic. for pluperfect tense.*

1530 PALSGR. 87 The Prime Preterit Tens, *Tensyse parfit*, I had spoken. *Ibid.* 113 Verbes serves remembrance thayt preterperfit and plus perfit tenses throughe all thayr moodes, ...with the tenses of *je ay* and the participle preterit. 1588 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* (1623) 72 Indicativo modo. Five, Imperfect. Plus preterperfect. Second perfect. Pluperfect tense. 1594 L. MUSHAT *Eng. Gramm.* (ed. 3) I. 124 The Pluperfect tense represents a thing, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence; as, 'I had finished my tenne before he arrived'. 1837 G. PERCIVAL *Spirit. Grace.* 32 By means also of the auxiliary verb two other tenses are obtained; namely, the imperfect and pluperfect. 1879 ROSS *Lat. Gram.* vi. 92/2 § 1487 The Pluperfect denotes an action in past time, that has been another past action.

2. *gen.* More than perfect; in quot. then misused for 'superfluous'; *spec.* in *Mus.* (rarely) applied to an augmented (as distinguished from a perfect) fourth or fifth.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 10 Jessica had a dislike to the letter *h*...it would have been more agreeable to indulge an antipathy against *i*, which is a very pluperfect letter, and expresses sometimes *h*, sometimes *e*, and sometimes *ee*. 1836 *Literary Rec.* 31 Jan 72 It will happen to all bachelors...that an examination certain volumes are found imperfect or pluperfect, either wanting a sheet, or having a sheet too much. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1. v. *Interval*, Intervals greater than major or minor have been termed *Sesquies augmented* minor, major, superfluous, *pluperfect*. 1878 BUCHAN *Hist. N. Hemisphere*, Imperfect or applied to the exceptional fifth. As an antonym to this I have long used the epithet *pluperfect*, which has been very largely adopted.

† **Plu·rable**. *Sc. Obs.* [erron. f. L. *plūs*, *plūr-* more: cf. mod.L. *plūrālis*.] = PLURALITY.

1580 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 211/1 It being found maist difficill, That to be charge of plurable [ed. 1597 pluralitie] of kirkis ane minister may exercise ane (1597 mony) kirkis.

Plural (*plu·ɹăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 plurel, 5–6 **-ell**, 5–7 **-all**. [a. OF. *plurel* (14th c.), or ad. L. *plūrālis* (Quint.), f. *plūs*, *plūr-* more: see -AL.]

1. *Gram.* Applied to the form of a word which denotes more than one (or, in languages having a dual form, more than two); opposed to *singular*.

1477 LORIS, *P. Pl. B.* x. 232 Three proper persones or nouns in plurel nombre. For al is but on god. 1587 TURBERV. *Hyndm. Ouidius Ib.* 171 He would be better Arg in the plurel nombre. 1589 CAXTON *Suppl. Aeneid.* xiv. 71 Pluralle, *plurale*. 1592 PALSGR. 4 The thyrde pluralle pluralles of verbes acteyen in the fourthe tenge ...ende in *ent*. 1839 GOLDING *God's Arrowes* 21. 8 [2. 320 Not In It [Ordinall] inclined: not Sath in the plurall number. 1564 W. PATTEN *Scourton Newfound* 121 Provided they were third persons plural. 1844 L.D. BRINSMADE *Brit. Consul.* iv. 8 1 (title) 113 They speak in the plural number, and the reader is nearly deceived. 1845 *Southwark Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1849) I. 485/1 Quantities ...observes, that there were some writers...who contended that the dual number, in the third person plural of verbs, was properly marked by the termination *ere* as engender if two persons were together, considered: if more than two, *ere* had, with he, this rule is observed by some of our best writers.

2. More than one in number; consisting of, containing, pertaining to, or equivalent to, more than one.

Plural things: see PLURALITY 3. *Plural nos*, the right of giving more than one vote, or of voting in more than one parliamentary constituency: hence *plural voter*, voting.

1591 SPENSER, *Ruines of Time* (Globe) 1. 2. 32 Better known than plural faith, which is too much by one. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. 66 God is a plural God, and often likenable to all collectively: God is a singular God, and often likenable to every man distributively. 1660 MAR. *Right. Const.* (1689) 238 Until these shall have been declared ...none made of plural voting which may assign to situation, as such, the degree of superior influence due to it, and sufficient as a counterpoise to the numerical weight of the least educated class. 1883 *Gentl. Chron.* 6 Dec. 611 One of the two boroughs disfranchised holding plural livings. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.*

to Aug. 8) In spite of the law which forbids it, polygamy still prevails in Utah... In Salt Lake City they don't call it polygamy, but 'plural' marriage.

B. *sb.* **a.** *Gram.* The plural number. **b.** The fact or condition of there being more than one.

Plural of excellency or majesty, Plural intensive, terms applied by Hebrew Grammar to a plural sb. used as the name of a single person: the typical example being אלהים, Elōhīm, lit. gods, deities, used as the name of the one God.

1598 Tarvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xxii. (1601), xxxii. (MS. Bodl.), Plurales of words formed by the alike of Ste [in two-footed beasts]. 1683 *Heraldry* ii. *Of Cert. Flaws of Script.* i. (1840) 172 The plurality of terms was by a special prerogative suffered to the helpers of the Old Testament. 1844 Gesenius *Thesaurus*, 187 To show how in one nature there may be a plurality of persons. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A plurality of words is a thing which Mr. Hobbes has endeavoured to prove in his Considerations. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxiii. II. 119 Many of the American colonies still refused to abandon the plurality of their gods and of their wives. 1885 Times *Night. Tracher* 13 Feb., question of the unity or plurality of authorship of the poems. 1898 J. R. Illingworth *Divine Immanence* (1904) vii. 163 The fact that there is plurality, implies plurality to God.

b. The fact of there being many; numerousness; hence, a large number or quantity; a multitude.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) vi. Those misfortunes be called Pollicitudines of the plurality of crimes whom it clothe contains. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* i. Prol. (S.T.S.) 7 In sic plurality of writaris my fame is obscure and of litil reputatione. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 442 Hyrodire of treis and drink nedles. Forbiddis nan beyris for pein and ryfin. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* iv. iii. How you come in lawful to have such pluralities of servants? 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* i. 27 Through a good Microscope, he may easily see,—variety in the plurality, paucity, and anomalous situation of pores. 1839 Mill *Liberty* iii. (1864) 228 *Europe* is, as we have said, wholly indebted to the plurality of paths for its progressive and many-sided development. 1866 Roscoe *Spain*, x. *Prince* I. xv. 332 The enemy's chest was also secured by a plurality of locks.

2. *Eccl.* **a.** The holding of two or more benefices or livings concurrently by one person. **b.** A benefice or living held concurrently with another or others; *pl.* two or more benefices held together.

1362 *Lond. P. Pl. A.* xi. 192 Dowel he is also, And hap governaunce & pluralitie to purveye-with. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 16 Alle þey been accused, þat receyuyn & holdyn pluralyte of benefyce. 1531 Calvinist *Pilate*, 2 *Parte* 331 Cleye owre your pluralitees betake you to your parishes. 1640 Mercur. *Aulic.* Comm. Wks. 1651 III. 503 Who (against many pluralities) under a new-coyned and deluding dispatch of orders. *a* 1711 Bp. Sprat (*New Chas.* ed. 1722) VI. 648 The scandalous practices of non-residence and pluralities. *Ibid.* I do not reckon the holding more livings than in contiguous, a plurality, where both are united alike, and both alike only a competent maintenance. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng., etc.* (1821) II. 30 There are two congregations in South Haven: a Presbyterian, and an Episcopal. The latter is a small chapelry, under the care of a neighbouring minister. 1837 Fortescue *Corresp. Camd.* 3 II. vii. 83 This holding of sees in plurality ... can by no means countenance at the time.

c. *transf.* of offices or positions generally.

1656 Lady Cromwell in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 45 Some mention of the laying upon all pluralities of employments, dignities, and offices. 1850 Lowell, *Lind Gent. U.S.* II. 82 Some wealthy slave-owners of Alabama have estates in Mississippi. With a view of checking the increase of these 'pluralities', a law has recently been imposed on absentees. 1873 *Lond. Times* 8 Oct. 5/1 There is a growing feeling that plurality in the matter of directorships is dangerous and to be deprecated.

II. Related in sense to L. *plus* more.

Etymologically, these are language uses, being in fact derivatives of *plural*, while in sense they are derivatives of *plus, plur-*. On the analogy of *majority, minority, superiority*, etc., the etymological form is Plurity.

3. The greater number or part; more than half of the whole; = Majority 3. [As first Scotch, from F. *pluralité*.]

1578 *St. Andr. Kirk of Sessl.* (Scott. Ch.) 272 For elections of the Moderatour, Mr. Johne Row, Clerk Ferguson and Johne Dunnemure was nominate in lets, and he pluralitie of votes Mr. Johne Row [Minister at Perth] was chosin Moderatour. 1581 *Ibid.* 322 The said Mr. Johne, be pluralitie of votes, was chosin Moderator hac vice. 1600 R. Rowlie tr. *Cauzaggio's Art* The pluralitie of voices relating to accuse the arrest. 1650 Howell *Lexicon* (1659) 208 To bring the people together, to elect them by plurality of voices. 1654 Evelyn *Corresp.* (1818) II. 167 The plurality of the younger Judges and Aldrig men judged it otherwise. 1705 Duke of Queensberry in Ellis *Orig. Letters Ser.* 2. IV. 80 A vote was thrown out by a great plurality. 1721 *Hist. St. Amer. Stat.* 92/1 The plurality of their votes endeavoured to vote in upon the terms of disobedience. 1883 *Blue Stockings* XXIV. 253/2 At the late election ... [in Rome] only three gentlemen were thrown... Neither of the others had a plurality of the whole number of votes. 1873 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2 I. 74 Socrates would rather not decide the question by a plurality of votes.

4. *U.S. Politics.* An excess of votes polled by the leading candidate in an election above those polled by the one next to him, in cases where there are three or more candidates; as distinguished from majority, which in such cases is applied to an absolute majority of all the votes given.

(The earlier sense (3) was in use in 1813: see above.)

1848 Webster, s.v., In elections, a plurality of votes is when one candidate has more votes than any other, but less than half of the whole number of votes given. 1848 Worcester s.v., A candidate, in an election, receives a plurality of votes, when he receives more than any other candidate; and he receives a majority of votes, when he receives more than all others. 1864 Worcester s.v., *Plurality of votes*, the excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any other of several competing candidates. 1884 *Munsell's Essays*, I Nov., 4/2 Governor Cleveland had a thousand plurality in New York State, and was elected President. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May, 1/2 He can again but fall, and had a plurality over the Republican candidates; but as it requires in that State [Connecticut] a majority over all to elect, the Legislature elected to Republican competitor.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1840 Marion *Acad. Nature* Wks. 1851 III. 392 The nourishment and plurality-gaping Fishes, the gaight and whistle guides of benefices. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 813 The difference on which the plurality hypothesis is founded.

Pluralise (plū·rălaiz), *v.* [a. F. *pluraliser*: see Plural and -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make plural; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural.

1893 *Monthly Mag.* XV. 3 We cannot well avoid the use of many ancient words unaltered, in English spoon; but I would lay it down as a rule, never to pluralise them by inflection, but simply by the addition of the s or es. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 500 Gallows, to magnify present terror, pluralises them all and each. 1894 *Westm. Gazette* 13 Nov. 1/1 'Perhaps is never so right', said Martin, pluralising the case after her old fashion. 1897 Earle *Philol. Engl. Tongue* § 380 Those words which we have adopted from Latin or Greek ... unaltered, have usually been pluralised according to Greek and Latin grammar.

b. *fastr.* Of a word or phrase: To become plural; to assume plural form.

1870 Earle *Philol. Engl. Tongue* § 395 Any part of speech will assume in compounding the substantive character, and will pluralise as such.

2. *intr.* To hold more than one benefice (or office) at one time; to be or become a pluralist.

1892 [see Pluralist 2 b]. *a* 1895 [see Pluralized].

Hence **Pluralized** *ppl. a.*, **Pluralizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pluralization**, the act of pluralizing; **Pluralizer**, *sbr.* = Pluralist 1 (Webster 1864).

1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 425 The pluralizing formation in language). 1846 G. S. Faber *Prim. Christ. Election* v. 59, 333 Clement, by his use of a pluralizing phraseology in the first person, shews us [etc.]. *a* 1875 E. S. Howard *Prose Wks.* (1893) 189 A pluralized clergyman of the days of the Georges. 1878 W. Simmons in *Trip. Sc. Monthly* July 320 'Johnson invariably uses the third person plural in addressing their superiors': a form which, while dignifying the superior by pluralization, increases the distance of the inferior by its relative indirectness.

Plurally (plū·rălĭ), *adv.* [f. Plural + -ly².] In the plural number; so as to express or imply more than one; in a plural manner.

1580 Webster *Sel. Wks.* II. 140 When God-fidge Abraham but he chalde you but lord to him and to his seed, he said not plurallie, but he chalde unto it to his seede. 1592 Lambe *Lectures on Lowe, Lord's Prayer* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 3 Much that he saide, admonition, are admonicte. He speaketh singularly, not plurally. *a* 1626 C. Hoole *Accidence* (1637) Nouns to be declined with an Owen, Singularly and Plurally. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. xi. 23, 24 That Christ gave it them together plurally. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Parst.* V. vi. 70 It is 'The heavens' when used plurally ... remained expressive of the starry space beyond. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 Mar. 4/6 Mormonism who were (plurally) married before polygamy was made illegal.

† **Plura·nimous**, *a.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *plūri-*, *plūr-* more + *animus* mind + -ous; after *unanimous*.] Not unanimous.

1650 B. Discollimitium vii. I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heteroclitous, ... Contingerous, Pluranimous.

† **Plu·rar**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. L. *plūr-*, *plūr-* more + -ar; = Of. *plurier* plural: app. after *singular*, F. *singulier*.] = Plural.

a 1814 Ogilvie *A Wife*, etc. (1818) 52 To her bride he is a Personage, for her wants the plural number.

Pluracio, -acie, -acy, obs. forms of Pleurisy.

Plurative (plū·rătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *pluratīvus* adj. (Gell.): plural, f. L. *plūr-*, *plūr-* more, after grammatical terms in *-ātīvus*, as *adnominātīvus*, *comparātīvus*, *indicātīvus*, etc. So obs. F. *pluratif* (K. Deschamps in Godef. I.).

† **1.** *Gram.* = Plural *a.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1589 Puttenham *Arte* III. xiv. Some [words] be plurative (*Mus*) in the plurative number, is not here to be expounded after the stile of Rome.

2. *Logic.* (See quots.)

1887 Atwater *Elem. Logic* 102 Plurative Judgments are those in which more than half, but not all of the subject is taken. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xviii. 191 The name of Plurative propositions has been proposed for all those which give a distinct idea of the fraction or number of the subject included in the assertion.

Pluri- (plūri), combining form of L. *plūs, plūr-* more, *plūri-ēs* several, as in the following:

Pluriaxial *a.*, having several capsules, as a radiolarian. **Pluricellular** *a.*, composed of several cells. **Pluricentral** *a.*, having more than one centre or nucleus. **Pluricipital** *a.* *Bot.* [L. *caput, -cipit-* head], having more than one head, as a root-crown (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pluricuspid** *a.*, having several cusps, as a tooth. **Pluridentate** *a.*, having several tooth-like processes or appendages (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluriflagellate** *a.* *Zool.*, having many flagella (*ibid.*). **Pluriflorous** *a.* [L. *flōs, flōr-* flower], many-flowered (*ibid.*). **Pluriformation**, the conception of more than one foetus at once. **Plurifoliate** *a.* *Bot.* [L. *folium* leaf], having many leaves (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurifoliolate** *a.* *Bot.* [L. *foliolum* leaflet], having many leaflets, as a compound leaf

(Webster 1864). **Pluriguttulate** *a. Bot.* [L. *guttula* droplet, f. *gutta* drop], containing many drops or drop-like bodies (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluriliteral**, *Herb. Grass.* [L. *littera* letter], *a.* containing more than three letters in the root; *sb.* a root consisting of more than three letters: cf. BILITERAL, TRILITERAL. **Plurilocular** *a. Biol.* [L. *loculus* little place], containing many cavities or cells. **Plurinominate** *a. Zool.* [L. *nomen* name], having more than two pegs (*N. S. Lex.*). **Plurinucleal** *a.* [L. *nucleus* nucle], consisting of or involving more than one nucleus; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*, applied to a system of nomenclature or a name not confined to two terms; polynomial. **Plurinucleate** *a.*, having several nuclei; so **Plurinucleated** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluripartite** *a.*, deeply divided with numerous lobules (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1858): cf. PARTITE. **Pluripetate** *a.*, having several septa or partitions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluriseptal** *a.*, consisting of several septa or zones; hence **Pluriseptally** *adv.* **Pluriseriate** *a.*, arranged in several series. **Pluriserrate** *a. Bot.* and *Zool.*, having many serræ or lobules (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluriseptal** *a.*, having many spiral cells (*Ibid.*). **Pluriporous** *a.*, having more than one spore (*Ibid.*). **Pluriradiate** *a. Bot.* and *Zool.*, having several valves or appendages of valve-like form; multivalve (*Ibid.*). **Pluriverous** *a.* [L. *-vorus* devouring], living or feeding on hosts belonging to widely differing families, as a fungus.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pluriguttulate. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884 Bowen & Scott *Du Bary's Phanero.* In Among the branched forms...those described under the unicellular heads occur as *plurinucleate. 1902 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 12 Apr. 908 Cancers either started from one centre (unicentral or monogenetic), or from many centres (multicentral or *plurinuclear). 1880 GRIFFIN *Fishes* 194 A jaw-like bar with *plurisyngal teeth. 1890 ROLLESTON *Nat. Hist. Dict.*, *Pluriradiate. 1848-50 WHARTON, *Pluriliteral [*subst.* and *adj.*]. 1852 LEE *Hebr. Gramm.* 38§ 121 On these pluriliteral verbs [see] 3. 1872 POTT *Aramæa Hebr.* xxviii. 293 It does not belong to the purview of this book to trace the Pluri-literals...to their original roots. 1819 LINDLEY in *Richard's Obs. Struct. & Growth* 83 Hearing the appearance of being *pluriloculate, but proceeding from an imperfect division. 1877 *Flower in Mar.* 11/2 M. Gaudanzi...is disposed to be anxious to return to the *pluriseptal system of ruling...while M. Gobry...adheres to the unicentral system. *Ibid.*, According to the alternative system of *corolla de Lyon*, or pluriseptal method of venting, the department is taken as the electoral unit. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 200 (Cent. Dict.) Preserving sundry objections to bicentral, etc., some have sought to shelter them by using bicentral, unicentral, pluricentral, etc. 1889 GRIFFIN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 190/1 Small and *pluriserial on the upper parts of the body and tail, large and uniserial on the abdomen, and generally biserial on the lower side of the tail. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *Du Bary's Phanero.* 390 In general we arranged that the monophiales form single, biserials, or *pluriserials, tangential rows. 1899 *Nat. Sci.* Dec. 389 Professor Duval...considers the question of their descent from one or more *pluriverous forms—forms, that is, which inhabited indifferently hosts belonging to the most different families of flowering plants.

Plurlos, obs. form of PLURALITY.

‖ **Plurimes** (plū'rimiz), in full **Plurimes capias**. *Law.* [L. = '(thou mayest take) several times': late L. *plurimi* superlative, frequently, f. *plūs, plūr-* more, several.] The name given to a third writ of attachment, issued when the first (see CAPIAS) and second (see ALIAS *sb.* 2) prove ineffectual; so called from the Latin phrase *plurimes capias* occurring in the first clause.

1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 109/1 To award and directe the said Writs of Pluries Capias and Exigent, in the Shire[s] [1485 Mass. Pamphr in *P. Lett.* II. 217 Your counsell whereby it were well don that ye gave an *alias* and a *plur*ies that it might be seen don to the schryf and than he [or] shuld com openly]. 1544 in *Littleton's Anal. Brev.* 93 If he make [not] remonder, then shal there go out a new alias...and after that one pluries. 1607 HIGGINSON *Plurare* 2. iii. F[i]. For all your *Demurrers, Pleas, Interrogatories*, which are all longsomely, that's Delatio: of the conduct is, to show prayers a good way overthrown you. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiv. 314 If he cannot be taken upon the first *capias*, a second, and a third shall issue, called an *alias* and a *pluries capias*.

† **Plurifa'rious**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *plūrifāriæ* manifold, various (f. *plūs, plūr-* more: cf. *multifāriæ*) + -OUS.] Manifold, multifarious.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theatr. of Insects* 1030 *Plurifarious*, of divers fashions.

† **Plurified**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of a vb. **plurify*, a. obs. F. *plurifier* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *plurificāre* to multiply, increase, f. *plūs, plūr-* more: see -FY.] *lit.* Made more than one, multiplied, multiple; hence *Rom.* Holding a plurality of livings.

1590 H. GRANDWORTH *Confut.* iii. 57 Endowed Cures...are but the Personie substituted to help a dumbe or plurified Parson. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Common.* (1878) 89 What do they with those plurified livings? 1604 M. JAMES *Examen.* 25 Plurified men may learn their a Beliallon means together.

Pluriparous (plurĭ'părəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *pluriparus* (f. *plūs, plūr-* more + *-parus* bearing) + -OUS.]

1. *Zool.* Bringing forth two or more at a birth.

1682 ORIGEN (title) H. STANLEY.

2. Being the mother of two or more children.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pluripa'rity**, pluriparous state.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pluripresence (plūrĭprē'zĕns). [f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more + PRESENCE.] Presence in more than one place at the same time.

1773 JOHNSON *Mag.* in *Boswell, Hebrides* Does not their [Catholics'] belief of infinite support transubstantiation in the saints? (Tobacco) No. Sir, it supposes only plurі-presence. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 426 What was more ingenious than to reject the services of good soldiers, seamen, lawyers, diplomatists, financiers, because they held unsound opinions about the number of the sacraments or the pluripresence of saints? 1884 LECKY *Rationa.* I. i. 80 The miracle of transubstantiation seems to destroy all the responsibility of the plurі-presence of a human body.

Plurisie, **-sy**, obs. forms of PLEURISY.

‖ **Pluris petitio** (plū'rĭs pĭti'ʃĭo). *Sc. Law.* [L. *petitio* asking, *plūris* of more.] The asking more judicially than is truly due.

1760 [D. KAMES] *Equity* I. v. (1767) 208 It is admitted that where the *pluris petitio* is occasioned by an innocent error ...the adjudication ought to be supported as a security for what is justly due. 1838 W. HILL *Dict. Law Scot.* 6, v. Where an adjudication is led for a larger sum than what is actually due to the adjudging creditor, it is said to be a *pluris petitio*. 1900 *Scotsman* 7 Jan. 7/3 It is not, I am afraid, a mere matter of pluris petitio. For it brings up at once a difficulty which goes to the substance of the demand.

† **Plu'rity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *plūritās*, f. *plūs, plūr-* more: see -ITY.] *prop.* Moreness (cf. PLURALITY II); but in quot. = PLURALITY 2.

1600 TAYLOR *Epigrams* xiii. 1 *Pluralis*. *id* worsses ... Sundry plurities of sores to worke exclamation.

Plurocentral, a. (*sb.*) (*plurĭsĕ'ntrăl*): see PLURI-, -CENTRAL.

Plus (plŭs). [a. L. *plūs* more. As in the case of MINUS (q. v.), the quasi-prepositional sense *+* did not exist in Latin, but the words *plus* and *minus* were used by Leonardo of Pisa in 1202 for the excess and deficiency in the results of two approximations in the Rule of Double Position.

The signs + and − are used, app. as well-known signs, in the *Behende und hübsche Rechenung auf allen Kaufmanschafft* of Joh. Widmann (1489 and subsequently, 1518 ed.); but what he refers to the latter as *minus*, the former is said to stand for *mer* (q. *mehr*) 'was *+* bei, das ist mynus, und das *+* ist das mer'. So far as yet collected, English examples of *plus* do not occur so early as those of *minus*.

As to the origin of the symbol *+*, various conjectures have been made; perhaps the most likely is that it originated in the MS. abbreviation of the L. *et* 'and' (which formerly always was in an abbreviated form resembling a *t* crossed: cf. *Geschichte der Mathematik* (1880) II. 250-1, from which these facts are mainly taken), from mathematical MSS. of the beginning of the 15th c., and a non-mathematical MS. of the beginning of the 14th, a form of *& = et* which might easily pass into *+*.]

1. *quasi-prep.* Placed between two expressions of number or quantity to indicate that the second is to be added to the first. In mathematical use only as the oral rendering of the symbol *+*. Hence, in non-technical use: With the addition of; with... besides. (Opp. to MINUS 1.)

1668 [see 3]. 1694 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 38 Four the Romes shall move the same Vessel...three feet, in three seconds *plus* the seconds, or in 4.1 mile seconds. 1707-42 GRANDJEAN *Conf. n.o. Characters*, &c.] +] is also the sign of addition, and is read *plus* or more; thus 5+3 is read 5 *plus* 3, or 5 more 3: that is, 5 added to 3, or the sum of 5 and 3, equal to 11. 1848 *Mills Pol. Econ.* II. iii. § 4 (1876) 114/1 Wages plus the allotment. 1850 GREVE *Cant. Phys. Forces* 126 (1) It is composed of one atom-volume of hydrogen plus two of oxygen. 1851 *Laws Exp., Weights Water* 38/2 The same rate as that stated in the balance order, *plus* duties thereon.

b. *predicatively.* † (*a*) Absolutely supplied with, containing as excess of something (*obs. rare*—°). (*b*) *colloq.* Having (something) in addition, having gained (opp. to MINUS 2 b).

1607 VERSTEGAN *Restit. Decayed Intell.* (1634) 360 So all shelley soils, and such as are plus with the calcareous principle. 1858 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. xii. 132 Hotzell was indeed a big too-nail, and plus a nose upon the same.

2. As the oral rendering of the sign + in its algebraical use to denote a positive quantity, as *+x*, read *plus x*. Hence *attrib.* or *adj.* in *plus quantity*, a quantity having the sign + prefixed (or not having the sign −), a positive quantity. (Only as opp. to MINUS 2, 2 b.)

1979 [see MINUS 2].

b. *Elect.* (*a*) *adv.* Positively. (*b*) *adj.* Positive; positively electrified. (Opp. to MINUS 2 d.)

1747 [see MINUS 2 d]. 1789 SCHERER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 103 When the one ball was electrified *plus* and the other minus, the signs of both electricities appeared. If the interval was not too great, the long zig-zag spark of the *plus* ball struck to the strait form of the minus ball. 1849 NICOL *Elementary Intr.* 31 220 The small resistance [large will be *plus*. 1854 J. SCHERER in *Dove's Chr. Sc., Chem.* 272 Electrified + is plus.

3. *adj.* Additional, extra.

1758 *Annual Register* (1779) II. 72 When they are abroad, it is at a plus-expense. 1869 *Daily News* 25 May, Something or other for the extraordinary, the second, the plus-million added to the land by his labour and industry has yet been passed. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Plus System*, also called 'bonus' system, is one by which a certain proportion of wages, called 'subsistence money', is paid every day, and the remainder on the completion of the job or contract. This remainder is called the *plus*, or 'contingent money'. 1894 *Western Gaz.* 3 May 5/1 After a ship was discharged, there was generally 5s. or 7s. for the men to receive as 'plus' money. 1897 *Mod. of Rail.* 8/1 The disregard of the 'plus values', that is, surplus of the revenues realized on the service of the debt.

4. *sb.* in various applications. **a.** The mathematical symbol *+*; also *plus sign*. **b.** A quantity added; something additional or extra; an addition, a gain. **c.** A positive quantity (also *plus q.*). Opp. to MINUS 5.

1834 [see MINUS 5]. 1868 BRASSEUR *Fairest Algebra* 1 The Sign for Addition is + i.e. *Plus*, more. 1883, 1908 [see MINUS 5]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Addition*, The character of Addition is +, which we usually express by *plus*. [*Ibid.*, *Positive* quantities are designed by the character + prefixed to them, or supposed to be prefixed.] 1856 E. HOWARD *R. Rhythm* 206, A close fold of plumes, innumerable. 1893 MILL *Logic* v. viii. § 2 (1856) II. 398 Minus multiplied by *plus* gives minus, and minus multiplied by minus cannot give the same product as minus multiplied by *plus*. 1882 HUMPHREYS *Under Old Law* 132 The *plus* quantities, or—if I may be allowed to coin an awkward plural—the *plusses*, under a very positive and ostensible appearance in the world. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/1 Representatives of the Indians watched over their interests in the matters of labour, pay, and 'plus'.

‖ **5.** *Plus ultra*: [late L.] more or less. *Obs.*

1613 COCKAY *Cranidos*, &c. (1778) III. l. 1/1 The Persians (reverence are) fine millions, *plus ultra*. 1630 TAYLOR *Comm. Gen.* 1. 1 There were two thousand years, *plus ultra*, before the law.

‖ **Plus-chaud**, *a. Obs.* Also **plusschaud**. [F. (*plus fat* butter.] Extra hot.

1760 LANGE, *F. Pl. A.* 110, 199, Rose kh weave French French or other Fluch 1-Finger, Hope chaud and plusschaud for choir of brown Hymn. 1780 *Interpreter to Trade* 3 *Trade, Wrought* 130 Hence of [in hot ... well dip wh spinnels chaud and plusschaud.

Plush (*plŭ*ʃ), *sb.* [ad. F. *pluche*, contracted from of *pelucke* a hairy fabric, shag, plush = Olfp. *peluca*, mod.Sp. *peluca* down on fruit, nap on cloth, velvet, Cat. *peluca* down on fruit (cf. It. *pelucchi*, *peluca* a little hair, soft down, fine hair), f. late L. type **pēlūcea*, -*ca*, f. L. *pilus* hair.]

1. A kind of cloth, of silk, cotton, wool, or other material (or of two of these combined), having a nap longer and softer than that of velvet; used for such garments (esp. footmen's liveries), upholstery, etc. In quot. 1633, taken as the typical livery of the 'fool' or clown.

1592 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 30 The trappings of his horse were pounced and bebossed out with rough graued silver plush. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 338 What coats of silver plush lacking by. 1608 BARNES *Parth. Nov. Ad* (1731) 19 Her gate alone, upon Crabbins, of a kinde of excellent Plush, blue. 1633 MASSINGER *Bond'm Copp.* v. 1 All places by in liver of, and lights a without blushing At Masters and Players, in not the Mayors threat out, to let the plush go. 1680 W. D. *Pythian's Letters* 10, 21 A Suit with Cassock, richly laced with Plush. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 21 As yet black breeches were not, satin unseen, Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile. 1882 BLUE *Dunster's Dict.* s.v., Plush may be described roughly as long-napped velvet, and any kind of stuff may be used in its manufacture—cotton, silk, wool, any kind of hair, or even mannikins.

b. *pl.* Plush breeches (as worn by footmen).

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxiii, A footman in green plushes and a powdered head. 1850 S. S. SCARLETT *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 14 His face beslobbered rosy, gold-garnered plushes and stockings.

2. *transf.* A natural substance likened to the preceding.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Ant. Mathem.* I. 67 (in which sense, shorter than signor's plush. 1633 QUARLES *Emblt.* iii. xiii. (1718) 177 The proud summer-meadow, which to day Wears her green plush, and is to morrow hay. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 122/1 Plush [is] the middle of the...Marigolds, &c., of some sweet... Thrumm'd heads) of others Hairy heads. 1882 *Science Gossip* 1 (1884) 38 Sage, from which emerge ...bodies enveloped in a soft plush of grey yarn.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.*, usually in sense Made or consisting of plush; also, of or pertaining to plush. (In quots. 1633, a 1640, Clad in plush.)

1594 R. JOHNSON *New Fan, Cain & Hermaph.* Sleeve plush and velvet-mare. a 1640 *Dun Pest. Rare To Rob.* (1881) 3 Sleeve Plush-Mules that can read no further But 'Rose'. 1845 HOWITT *Left.* (1896) II. 18 They somewhat like of a silk plush cloak. 1887 'O. GUERNEY' *Aunt Hermia.* (1894) 31 Riding in black plush breeches. 1898 THACKERAY *Ch. Youth* vii, Two green plush inexpressibles.

b. *Comb.*, as *plush-mourner*; *plush-coloured*, *-covered*, *-wearing* adjs.; **plush-stopper** (see quot.); **plush-stitch**, a kind of stitch in worsted or wool work, forming projecting loops which can be cut so as to make a long nap as in plush; **plush-velvet**, a kind of plush with short nap, resembling velvet; **plush-velveteen**, a cotton plush imitating silk plush as velveteen does velvet.

1878 T. JAMES *Triumphs Lond.* 2 A Shepherdess's Head Fringed with Silver, *Plush-coloured Hose. 1887 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Plush-stopper, shoulder-piece, a flange and copper ring. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 98 In the opposite *plush-covered chair. 1898 W. H. KNIGHT in *St. Nicholas Mag.* Nov. V. II. 932 The *plush-weavers...took into consideration a general stoppage of the looms.

Plush, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* Of velvet: To have the nap crushed or flattened by pressure or wet. **b.** *To plush it*: to wear plush, i. e. to act as footman.

1887 W. H. L. Tirrell *Poems* 34 He plush'd it there for many a day. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 8/3 Everybody [at Cowes] would instantly look well, but it would be less notable than the wonder on account of its greater weight and liability to "plush" with damp or pressure.

Plushed (plɒ̈ʃt), *a.* [f. Plush *sb.* + -ed.] **a.** Made with a long nap like plush. **b.** Clad in plush, wearing plush. **c.** Of velvet, etc.: Having the pile crushed or flattened.

1598 Warner *Ualiant. Trans. Wks.* (Grosart) V. 230 Hidden under cloth rough plushed and woven like sylvestrine and woollishie. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 436 The plushed pouches powering the pistolets. 1847 Sidney *Pantaloon.* 266 The Lacies must a sort of think, plushed, cloth.

† **Plu·shor.** *dial. Obs.* [app. f. **plush* vb., in mod.Cornish dial. *plush* to plunge or splash in water or mud; cf. *plusher* a half-grown lemon.] Some kind of sea fish.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 34 The Pilchard are pursued and devoured by a larger Kinde of fish, called a Plushor, being somewhat like the Dog fish.

Plushette (plɒ̈ʃe·t). [f. Plush *sb.* + -ette: cf. *Kaiserette*, etc.] An inferior kind of plush.

1887 *Queen* 29 Oct. 526/2 Your plushette is a lovely colour. 1893 Mrs. T. Comyn *Carstone, ad Honor* vi. 83 Curtains ... of Indian red plushette.

Plushy (plɒ̈·ʃi), *a.* [f. Plush *sb.* + -y.] **a.** Of the nature of or resembling plush; soft and shaggy. **b.** Covered or adorned with plush.

1602 Fuller, *Worthies* ... shaggie, plushie, or leading a high rate. 1792 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 183 The tops of the stalk supports a three-pointed ovate plushy tuft. 1850 H. H. Stanley *Darkest Africa* I. xi. 191 A variegated green of plushy texture. 1897 Florence *Harvard Epic.* 190 The laurel plushy little spots.

Plu·squam-, L. *plus quam* more than, as in *plus quam perfectum* pluperfect, used with adjs. to form compounds, chiefly humorous nonce-wds.

1824 *Edin. Rev.* XLI. 19 By a kind of *plusquam-Aristotelian* speculation. 1832 *Examiner* 405 The plusquam perfect wisdom of Legislators. 1848 Carlyle *Latter-d.* Pamph. (1850) 5 Long continuance amongst unwise and plusquam Thersitidean. 1856 *Daily News* 6 June 5/2 Paradox of the ultra-clerical and the plusquam-clerical type.

Plutarchian (plɪtā·ɹkiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Plutarchi-us* adj. from *Plutarchus*, Gr. Πλούταρχος, proper name (lit. master of riches).] Pertaining to Plutarch, a famous Greek biographer of the first century A. D.; hence, of the class of distinguished men whose lives were written by Plutarch.

1856 Grote *Greece* II. xvii. XII. 322 *note*, To the next page of the very same Plutarchian life. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 6/2 Plutarchian heroes were they, in their virtues.

So **Plutarchic, -ical** *adjs.*; hence **Plutarchically** *adv.*, in the style or after the comparative manner of Plutarch in his 'Lives'.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 788 Comparing one most Plutarchically with Washington.

Plutarchy (plɒ·tāɹki). [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + -αρχία rule; after *monarchy*, etc.] The rule or dominion of wealth, or of the wealthy; plutocracy.

1843 *Mechanic Unfolded* 16 When the best in wealth and station governs the poor, it is called Plutarchy, the Empire of riches. 1852 (see Plutocracy 1). 1854-63 *Southern Review* III. (1868) 435 We had our monarchy, our hierarchy, our aristocracy. ... But we had no plutarchy, no millionocracy, no great capitalists to break down the honest and industrious trader with the weight of their overbearing and overwhelming wealth. 1890 A. Carnegie in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 7/1 It is said that in America, although we have no aristocracy, we are cursed with a plutarchy. ... A man who carries a million dollars on his back carries a load. He cannot be elected for anything.

Pluteus (plɪ·tiŭs). Pl. **plutei** (-tiəi). [L. *pluteus*: see sense 1.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*, etc. **a.** *Arch.* A barrier or light wall placed between columns. **b.** *Mil.* A kind of shed or penthouse for protection of the soldiers, sometimes movable and running on wheels. **c.** A shelf for books, small statues, busts, etc.

1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. 5. 26 The pillars of the upper portico ...stood upon a sort of *pluteus*. 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 May 359/1 The entrance and the wooden ceiling, as well as the reading-desks or *plutei*, were of Michelangelo's designing.

2. *Zool.* The larva of an echinoid or ophiuroid: known from its shape as the 'painter's easel larva'.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 362 When an Echinoderm stage exists, the larva is a Pluteus. 1880 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 369 The free swimming larva (in Ophiuroids) is a Pluteus, and differs from the Echinoid Pluteus in possessing a pair of lateral arms.

Hence **Plu·teal** *a.*, pertaining to a pluteus; **Plu·teiform** *a.*, of the form of a pluteus (sense 2).

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 362 The metabolous Holothurioid and the pluteiform Ophioid or Echinid larvæ. 1900 E. R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* II. 290 The young of Echinus ... undergo metamorphosis during the development and reception of the pluteal skeleton.

Plutocracy (plŭtɒ·krăsi). Also **ploute-**. [ad. Gr. πλουτοκρατία, f. πλοῦτο-ς wealth, riches + -κρατία power: see -CRACY. So F. *plutocratie*.]

1. The rule or sovereign power of wealth or of the wealthy.

1850 Ubiquitarian *Synod Wks.* (1854) 270 That poverty is no reason for the exercise of virtue, is not unknown to any acquainted with Plutocracy, or the sovereign power of money. 1852 *Mem. Herald* 3 Sept., Of all systems of tyranny a plutocracy is the most cruel, selfish, and grinding. 1887 Chamberlain in *19th Cent.* Jan. 17 Let us be jealous of plutocracy, and of its tendency to infect aristocracy, its elder and nobler sister; and hence, if we can, to hold by or get back to some regard for simplicity of life. 1898 Rosalie *Francis* 17, ii. 339 The aggressive march of plutocracy which has transformed the character of English society.

2. A ruling or influential class of wealthy persons; a body of plutocrats.

1832 in Fortescue *Corr. under* ? *Administr.* (1927) II. 307 This infernal Bill, which...is only to create a Plutocracy in lieu of the aristocracy, under which old England has flourished. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 3 An ignorant proletariat and a half-taught plutocracy. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 58 The dominant class in the east is the bureaucracy, and in the west the plutocracy.

Plutocrat (plɪ·tŏkrăt). [f. prec., after *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.] A member of a plutocracy; a person possessing or exercising power or influence over others in virtue of his wealth.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xii, What they, the tyrants of the earth,...the plutocrats, the bureaucrats, ...are trying to the rocks to hide them. 1880 *Spectator* 3 Jan. 10 Artificers have a great place and plutocrats a great place in our society. 1883 *Law Times* LXXIX. 190/1 The plutocrat ...can buy as many ancestors and ancestral relics as he will.

So **Plutocratic** (plɪ̆tŏkræ·tĭk) *a.*, of or pertaining to plutocrats; characterized by plutocracy.

1888 *Ind. Rev.* 21 Apr. 480/1 The Oriental empires and African kingdoms or republics. [If that term can be applied to the theocratic or private plutocratic Carthage. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* June 784 The plutocratic element ...has, in an increasing degree, been drawn from Liberalism. 1903 (*Outlook* 21 Nov. 630/1 in Oliver and Boyd *Index*) ...democracy had been supplanted by a plutocratic despotism.

Plutolatry (plŭtɒ·lătri). [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + -λατρεία (-LATRY), after *Idolatry*.] Worship of wealth.

1889 Lowell *Mod. Mind Lamp.* Latest Lit. Ess. (1892) 232 The fascinating plutolatry which seems to be so rapidly supplanting the worship of what alone is lovely and worthy. 1895 L. F. Ward in *Forum* (U. S.) Nov. 312 Of the other sentiment, ..."plutolatry"—the worship of wealth—none the victims show more.

Plutology (plŭtɒ·lŏdʒi), *nonce.* [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The science of wealth; political economy. Hence **Plutologist**, one versed in plutology.

1889 W. F. Hume Gillie Plutology; or the Theory of the Efforts to Satisfy Human Wants. 1894 Saturday Mirth, Fables v. 362 As the plutologists say. 1895 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 406/2 This ignorant peasant did not set up to contain well-ascertained laws of the 'science of wealth'. Plutology is not everything.

‖ **Plutomania** (plŭtōmæ·nĭă). Also ? **plutomanie**. [mod. L., f. as prec. + Mania.]

† 1. Insane love or pursuit of wealth. *Obs.*

1852 Urquhart *Synod Wks.* (1854) 280 A new Plutarchy, Plutocracy, or rather Plutomania: in reality they hate after money.

2. *Path.* A form of insanity in which the person imagines himself possessed of immense wealth.

1894 F. L. Gerrish in *Forum* (U. S.) June 394, I should conclude ... that he was laboring under the well-known hallucination called plutomania. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plutonian (plŭtōu·niăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Plūtōnius* (ad. Gr. Πλουτώνιος, f. Πλούτων Pluto, the god of the infernal regions) + -AN. So F. *plutonien*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Pluto; belonging to or suggestive of the infernal regions; infernal.

1625 Massinger *F. L.* v. 442 He ...from the dore Of that Plutonian Hall, invisible Asserted his high Throne. 1832 Poe *Raven Poems* 47 Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian shore. 1889 R. Dowling *Salt of Slavery* (1890) 172 In the plutonian darkness under the bridge.

2. *Geol.* = Plutonic 1.

1846 Worcester s. v., The *Plutonian* theory of the formation of rocks and mountains is opposed to the *Neptunian*. 1880 *All Year Round* IV. 150 The more in the object in which to study plutonian action.

B. *sb. Geol.* = Plutonist.

1846 Worcester, *Plutonians*, s. One who cultivates the origin of mountains, etc. to be from fire. *Towns. of Science.*

Plutonic (plŭtɒ·nĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. Πλούτων Pluto: see prec. and -IC. So F. *plutonique* (1681 c.).]

1. *Geol.* **a.** Pertaining to or involving the action of intense heat at great depths upon the rocks forming the earth's crust; igneous. *Applied spec.* to the theory that attributes most geological phenomena to the action of internal heat: cf. Plutonist.

1798 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* 2nd. ed. I. 423 There is another system which attributes not only to basalts, but to all stony substances, an igneous origin. ...This may be called the *Plutonic* system. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. ii. I. x. 28 Several modern writers, without denying the truth of the Plutonic or volcanic theory, still contend that the crystalline and non-fossiliferous formations, ...such as granite and gneiss, are essentially ancient as a class of rocks. 1845-6 H. Miller *First Impr.* (1850) 31 Both the dwelling and the Plutonic agents. 1870 E. L. Garbett in *Engr. Mech.* 31 Mar. (1871) All this is apart from plutonic heat. 1875 Huxley *Inaugural* 87 [A Plutonic and volcanic eruption and upheavings...have in many places destroyed ... strata deposited in horizontal layers at the bottom of the sea, or of large inland lakes.

b. 1880. Applied to that class of igneous rocks, such as granite and syenite, which are supposed to have been formed by fusion and subsequent slow crystallization at great depths below the surface, as distinguished from volcanic rocks (which have been formed at or near the surface).

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 353 The unstratified crystalline rocks have been very commonly called Plutonic, from the opinion that they were formed by igneous action at great depths. 1840 Dana *Geol.* 6. (1850) 539 For the larger part of the land consists of ancient Plutonic and stratified rocks. 1882 *Geikie Text Bk. Geol.* iv. ii. vi. 234 Granite is then a decidedly plutonic rock.

2. Belonging to or resembling Pluto; Plutonian.

1819 Wilson *Acadian Recoll.* (1826) 82 Where—a Plutonic chief, Condog to claim thee for his Morsweng Bride. 1857 Browning *Luria, Nigh Last.* 113 The Plutonic throne concluded with a visitant earthquake.

B. *sb. Geol.* (*pl.*) Plutonic rocks.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xl. 112 The bottom series of plutonics rises to grand and picturesque proportions. 1881 E. T. Brown in *Academy* 21 *May* 366/2 Dana begins the new land of clayey schist and mica-slate contrasting with the plutonics of Silur.

† **Plutonical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 2.

1708 *Broughton's Lett.* 28 Making Hell ...to be nothing but that Fiery-Hall and Plutonical Realm of the Heathen. 1823 in *Fortnightly Theol. Rev.* II. 58, 227 Which had so long time been kept in that Plutonical Mansion.

Plutonism (plŭ·tŏnĭzm). *Geol.* [f. as Plutonic + -ism. So F. *plutonisme*.] The Plutonic theory: see Plutonic *a.* 1 a.

1837 in Webster.

Plutonist (plŭ·tŏnĭst). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -IST. So F. *plutoniste*.] One who holds the Plutonic theory: see Plutonic *a.* 1 a.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 326 It is in vain...that volcanists or rather plutonists, ascribe these ships, and the disorders that accompany them, to subterraneous eruptions. 1882 *Science Gossip* 181 III. v. 227 In the history of geology, the followers of Werner are known as Neptunists, and those of Hutton as Plutonists. 1882 Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* II. iv. § 2. 798 In the geological contest ...between the Neptunists and the Plutonists, the two great battle cries were, on the one side, Water, on the other, Fire.

‖ **Plutonium** (plŭtōu·nĭŭm). [L. *Plūtōnium*, n.t. Gr. Πλουτώνιον, t. Πλούτων Pluto.] A place where there are sulphitic vapours.

1778 B. Cozzens *Trav. Asia M.* (1897) I. 290 Hieropolis was noted, besides its hot waters, for a Plutonium. *Ibid.* 294, I removed my inquiries for the Plutonium, and an old Turk ...told me he knew the place, that it was often full of gases.

Plu·tonize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. Πλούτων Pluto + -IZE.] *trans.* To make infernal.

1820 Tennyson *Transl. Maximus* 1. 6 O who hath metamorphosed My mood? and plutonized my heavenly shape?

Plutonomy (plŭtɒ·nŏmi). [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + -νομία arrangement] *after economy*. So F. *plutonomie*.] The science of the production and distribution of wealth; political economy.

1892 J. M. Ludlow *Chr. Socialism* 19 (Political economy) confessing its own limited nature by the remark of its greatest exponent—by its own showing a mere *plutonomy*.

1810 T. Sheridan in *Sheridan's Exper. Aud.* 3 Plutonomy, as it has been designated, is regarded by Mr. Combe as a Basis or Natural science. 1900 *Sunday Times* 4 Feb. 4/6 Plutonomy is a more accurate name, but the man in the street ... would be apt to think it pedantic.

So **Plutonomic** (plŭtŏnɒ·mĭk) *a.*, pertaining to plutonomy, politico-economic; **Plutonomist** (plŭtɒ·nŏmĭst), one versed in plutonomy, a political economist.

1897 J. M. Ludlow *Chr. Socialism* 28 Some of the worst culprits in this respect are precisely those gentlemen-economists, or, as Macaulay has called them, those plutonomic charlatans which are greatest here a fault for states or for individuals, and which tend to supplant everywhere duty by interest. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 2/2 Fundamental and unreal differences of plutonomic opinion forbid it [Combination]. 1898 F. Harrison in *19th Cent.* Dec. 970 The terms and dogmas of the older plutonomists.

Pluvial (plū·viăl), *sb. Eccl. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also **pluviale**. [ad. med.L. *pluviāle* (also *pluvitle*, Du Cange), prop. rain-cloak, orig. neut. of L. *pluviālis* pertaining to rain. So F. *pluvial* (1281 c. in Godef.). Cf. It. *piviale*, *piviale*, perhaps influenced in form by *pieve* rural deanery (*pluv-*).

(But Diez takes **pellīcia*, from *pellis*, as the real source, and *pluvial* as due to popular etymology.)]

A long cloak worn by ecclesiastics as a ceremonial vestment; = Cope *sb.*1 2 (where see note); also, a similar garment used by monarchs as a robe of state.

1689 G. Fox *Apostasie* (1871) 42 They put upon the Pope a red Cope, called a Pivial. 1840 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19225/1 The Deputies of Nuremberg placed the Mantle or Pluvial of Charlemagne on his Shoulders. 1705 tr. *Duplin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 63 The Priest had a Pluvial or Cope, besides the Habit with which he is cloath'd, when he celebrates the Mass. 1848 Misc. Ignorance *Diet.* s. *Cope*, *Archæology* Once the mode to fasten the cope or pluvial (literally, rain-cloak) became first adopted, namely as a covering from the weather. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 180/1 The pluvial of St. Simpert seems to her to be English.

Pluvial (plū·viăl), *a.* [ad. L. *pluvial-is* of or belonging to rain, f. *pluvia* rain. So F. *pluvial*.]

Of or pertaining to rain; rainy; characterized by much rain.

1856 Sumner *Glossogr., Pluvial*, of rain, like to rain, rainy, watershed. 1857 Tomlinson *Rennie's Dict.* 123 *A Bath ... of* Snowy waters, whether pluvial or fluvial. 1872 C. Nordhoff *Ann. Rainfall* iv. (1880) 130 The hottest months were supposed to be the pluvial elements. 1889 Pebody *Pioneer* v. 149 Such uncommon pluvial elements may follow.

b. *Geol.* Caused by rain.

1850 Page *Geol. Terms* 2, 7. We speak of the denuding or degrading effects of 'pluvial agency', but as we speak of 'atmospheric', 'fluviatile', or other similar agency. 1876 Hooker's *Physiogr.* iv. 132 The particular kind of devastation effected by usage of rain is called *pluvial denudation*.

Pluvialiform (plūvi·ăliform), *a. Ornith.* [*ad.* mod. zoölt. L. *Pluvialiformis*, pl. of *Pluvialiformis*, f. *Pluvialis* plover: see -FORM and -FORM.] Of or pertaining to the *Pluvialiformes*, a series of swimming and wading birds related to the plovers, having the form or character of the plover family.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pluvialine (plūvi·ălin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Pluvialis*, the group of the plovers and allied birds, rain-birds, pl. of *pluvialis* rainy, as sb. a plover or rain-bird, whence specific name of the Golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*: see -INE¹.] Pertaining to a plover, resembling the plovers.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pluviameter, error. var. PLUVIOMETER.

Pluvian, *a.* nonce-*wd.* [f. L. *pluvi-*as rainy + -AN.] Rain-giving; rainy (in quot. = L. *Jupiter pluvius*).

1850 R. F. Dickson *Gen* 360 Initiated by the portentous viciousness of Pluvian Jove, we ride along the slippery road which bounds the East confines of the Isles.

† **Pluviatile**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pluviātilis* (Cels.) belonging to rain.] Of rain, rain-(water).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Hit. Physicke* 451/1 Take Hydrom right lb ij. Terebinthine which hath been washed in plentie the water lb ij.

Pluviograph (plūvi·ăgraf). [f. L. *pluvia* rain + -GRAPH.] A self-recording rain-gauge.

1880 *Gospel Brit.* XX. 1951 In Buckley's 'pluviograph' a pencil, attached to a vessel which sinks as it receives the rain, describes a curve on a sheet of paper fixed round a revolving cylinder. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pluviometer (plūvi·ŏmĭtəɹ). (Also erron. -lometer.) [f. L. *pluvia* rain + -METER. So F. *pluviomètre* (1788 in Hatz.-D.).] An instrument for measuring the rainfall; a rain-gauge.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. i. 133 In the construction of the Pluviometer, there is a method to prevent evaporation. 1808-32 Webster, *Pluviometer* (1827). Todd. *Johns.* 1841 *Stat. Philos.* III. *Plan Geog.* 407 (L. Kn. Soc.). Observing the height of the water collected in a pluviometer or rain-gauge. 1863 S. F. Hunter *Wiltst Archæol.* I. 148 There fell in twenty-four hours 4·11 inches measured by Pluviometer, and half the island was under water.

Hence **Pluviome·tric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of rainfall; so **Pluviome·trical** *a.*; whence **Pluviome·trically** *adv.*; also **Pluvio·metry**, the measurement of rainfall.

1884 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/6 The Committee of the Council Meteorological Society, Switzerland, has resolved to establish a great number of observatories, which will be known as 'pluviometric stations'. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug. 2/2 In Baden-Baden alone there are 24 pluviometric stations. 1808 *Edin. Register* 17 Jan. 232/2 Pluviometrical Observations. 1808-32 Webster, *Pluviometrical*. 1880 *Nature* XXV. 294/2 The number of pluviometrical stations in the whole of France is 1582. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pluviometrically*, *Pluviometry*.

Pluvioscope (plūvi·ăskōp). [f. as prec. + -SCOPE.] = PLUVIOMETER.

1887 *Nature* 15 May, 47/2 Pluviometric observations taken at Paris during the years 1880-86 with the pluvioscope invented by the author. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Pluviose**, *sb.* [F. *Pluviôse* (plyvi·ōz), ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy: see next.] The fifth month of the *French revolutionary calendar*, answering (in the year 1794) from 20 Jan. to 18 Feb.

1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 108 On the day which, in their queer jargon, they call the 5th of Pluviose.

Pluviose (plūvi·ōs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy, f. *pluvia* rain: see -OSE.] Rainy, watery. In quot. *fig.* tearful.

1824 *Examiner* 530/1. I was moved to vent my glorious indignation.

Pluviosity (plūvi·ŏsĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *pluvi-*as (see prec.) + -ITY.] The quality of being rainy or of giving rain.

1845 Loudon *Lent.* (1894) I. 102 Whether [it is ... heavy showers, or under the artificial pluviosity of the gardener's watering pot. 1847 Maunder *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 60 It was at last able to pay homage to that humidity ... which had brought the forces of nature,—its pluviosity, aërosity, gravitability, and vesiculosity,—under the yoke for the service of man. [Alluding to Pluviose *adj.*]

Pluvious (plūvi·ŭs), *a.* [a. OF. *pluvious* (1245 in Godef.), F. *pluvieux*, or ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by rain; full of or bearing rain or moisture; rainy.

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 66 In pluvious more coldir And pluvious shyres to us more To blow, and wynde away to send, moiste. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Pr. Chirurg.* 261 The eyes is to anoynt and pluvious or rayneye. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. iv. 346 The Rainebow... declareth a pluvious disposure in the eyes. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 511 The *pluvious* metropolis of the west. a 1898 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* (1899) II. 235 Does then one find that this glorious weather produceth much newspaper stupidity?

Pluwh, plwe, obs. north. forms of PLOUGH.

Ply (plāi), *sb.* Also 6-7 plie. [a. F. *pli* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a fold, lead, altered from OF. *plei* (12th c.), vbl. sb. f. *plier*, later *plier*: see PLY *v.*] Senses 4 was developed in OF., and appears in Sc. before the more literal senses.]

I. 1. A fold; each of the layers or thicknesses produced by folding cloth, etc.; a strand or twist of rope, yarn, or thread. *Two-ply, three-ply, four-ply*: a fold of two, three, etc., layers; used *attrib.* to designate fingering or worsted, and carpets made of two or more interwoven webs.

1532 *Acts Lyd. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 72 Lyning fustiane to be sene ple betwix the ane half and the lyning of the clothing. 1539 in Fenaria Cron. *Trans. Lancs. & Ches. Antiq. Soc.* XIV. 92 Item, to ane gray to cruff be plyne of his gowne with. 1658 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 91 They double it into many plies, till it be but four or five fingers broad. 1784 J. Bates in *Lect. Pulpit* II. (1848) 111 The plies and wrinkles in the body of the Christ in Rembrandt's famous Descent from the Cross. 1883 Mrs. Bassett in *Leisure Hr.* 1295 Three pairs like through two 'ply' of silk. 1888 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* iv. The carpets were of many plies and agreeable in colour. 1900 T. Shedd's *Carpt. & Rugdict., Allover Pattern*, one in the trade is properly *three-ply*, as it will not be difficult to see through the four-ply which will necessarily result from this method of folding.

2. A bend, crook, or curvature; *esp.* the elbow or middle joint of a limb; *spec.* in *Falconry*, of a hawk's wing. *Now rare or Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 167 Specially about his heade, the plie of his wings and his tropine. 1597 Lowes *Surveig.* (1634) 115 Within 8 inches after it bends not in the ply of her arme, and under her arme. 1678-9 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 402 The rays of the sun, ought, on account of a ply from the deeper ether. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 272/1 The Ply, or bent of the Wing, is the middle joint to the prime. 1708 *Phil. Exact. Inq.* 56 Gangrene, the Kindes Thigh of a Horse, which begins at the Stifle, and reaches to the Ply or bending of the Hoss. 1825 Lawrence *Surgeons' Agent*, 128 Scurfy, scabby eruptions, affecting the back of the knee, and ply of the body; common...in cart-horses.

3. The condition of being bent or turned to one side; a twist, turn, direction; a bent, bias, inclination, or tendency of mind or character; *esp.* in phrase *to take a (the, one's) ply*. Chiefly *fig.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learning* II. (1640) 8 (55). 122 It seems other wise...a reason that they use being about seamen to their gibe. 1612 — *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 370 It is true that fair honesty cannot so well take the plie. 1673 Wesminster *Gazet. Dancing-Master* 2. When once they have taken the French plie in their Knees, they are never to be made so much as Englishmen again. 1777 Robtsn. *Hist. Scotland* II. 212 They have taken their Ply, and will never to set right. 1879 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* viii. (1883) 328 The natural bent and ply of man's nature. 1880 *Gentl. Mag. Lang. People* IV. 126, in 1217 England took a ply which she has never wholly lost.

II. 4. Plight, condition; *esp.* in phrases *In (+ into) ply, in good ply*: in good condition, fit; *out of ply*, &c.

1470 Harpsfield *Mem. Pub.* ii. (Camd. & C. *Miscell.* xvi. Quhen he myght in ple ply his land. For vertuus plente who began to grow. 1606 tr. (*Wolf's*) *Fencing* 20. Knowledge is required to be ply. 1708 Thomas *Fighting* 50. *Kennedy* 150. They pass...into closish, pale and wet of ply. 1804 *Massachusetts Columbian Almanac* (1806) 21 Few gentlemen are very fat, they eat themselves out of ply. 1832 Sherwood *Tweet* 42 The riders mount to try *Who* things be in proper ply. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 2/2 The Canvas...is one of the best spring tests in East Rosstire when to ply.

Ply (plāi), *v.*[1] Now *rare* or *dial.* Past. and pple. **plied** (plāid). [ME. *plien*, *v.* OF. *plier*, synthetic form of *plaier* (3 sing. pres. *plie*, Roland, 1111c.), mod. F. *plier* and *ployer*—L. *plicāre* to fold.

In infinitive of OF. *prelier*:—L. *prostrāre*, pp. neg. *prostratus pronī*, *plicāre* (see pp. neg. *plie*, whence secondary form *plier*, beside *plaier*, *plaiier*, *ployer*. Cf. Plor *v.*, Plaik.]

1. *trans.* To bend, bow; to fold or double (cloth or the like); to mould or shape (anything plastic). *Now chiefly dial.*

c 1275 *Sir Tr. Isabelle* subs. (*Ashmole* 34) 80 *Ac...pryde* pat hi3 ase he wolde bowi & bi-clupy in his mode. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 180 Right as auter cloop wayes were with heedes pleye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 120 Why every fole hath eares to hoode And many a man his hak hath plied. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 To Plye, *flectere*, *obl* to bowe. *a* 1500 (Interm George *a Greene* (Wks. (Hibbl.) 208/2 he have I liberty to ply my bow. 1599 Q. Eliz. *Godlye Prayer* in *Somn. Ps.* 49 The twig growes apt with mighty fare Bowing plies her top. 1706 G. Sharp *Lakemaker* I. 27 Plying the locks of the rackets at top, to the right. 1805 J. Richardson *Opinion. Manners* 380 With the first act of plying or doubling, which is interposed to the passage of spinning. 1856 A. E. Hamilton *Shropshire Lad* xxxii. The gale, it plies the saplings double.

† **b.** *fig.* To bend to will or disposition; to bend the sense of (words); to adapt, accommodate. *Obs.*

1720 Gowan *Conf.* I. 174 Their end to quit the bigger pile, That he be what the other was. 1980 J. Ball *Madder's Assem. Chem.* 130 God bendeth and boweth ... every person inwardly by his owne will, or plyeth his ears unto christian than voluntarily. 1839 N. N. tr. *Du Bray's Caught, Whence* 11. 23 If other Arts have their particular names which they ply not to accomodate themselves to each as unlike to professions of them. *a* 1887 Sir W. Muir *Mint. Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 191 Morning played himself much to the humour of the Duke of Albany.

† **2.** *intr.* To bend or be bent; to yield, give (*to* pressure or movement); to be pliable or yielding. *Obs.*

13... *Sum pleing below*. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 1113 The carpet... wolde nother bende ne plye. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6810 Glas ys...Redy to lyuden but not to plye. 1598 T. Procter *Contp. Gualtney* H 63, We more then Women. May stir the steadfast rocks, that will not ply. 1600 T. Combe tr. *Orsini's Remedie of Loue* xlv, Behold the Apple bough how it doth ply And stoupe with store of fruit that doth abound. 1894 R. L. Stevenson *Ballads* (1896) 177/2 It blew a Widdershins. The Widow gave it god speed way to the East. 1933 *Flint. Towns* XI. VIII. 29 From the consecration of her house, all its bents plying towards.

† **b.** To bend in reverence; to bow. *Obs.*

13... *St. Erkenwalde* 238 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* 169 Pe prelate payrede me be playnes, pat plied to hym lowlez.

† **c.** To bend one's body forcibly; to twist, writhe. *Obs.*

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.*, Throttling, pressing in their arms, struggling, plying on all sides. 1845 T. E. Sinew in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 72 Gainst the bank, like a Wrestler, he struggleth and plyeth.

3. *intr. fig.* To yield, give way *to*; to incline, tend; to submit, comply, consent; to be pliant or tractable. *Now rare or Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 196 Pat ... prynce pat pereyn wolde fo displeasaut or ooh a payed pat plyes to wrabbe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 107 And therto a king the ought to plye To here what the clamour wolde. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. heade. 133 b/1 For vre prayer he wolde not plye to consente there. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 18, I am content to plie unto your pleasures end of hande. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 448 So many never disagreed, as all plied before them. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 619 Expecting that all things and all persons should ply to their interests and desires. 1807 Chalmers *Horace, Epod.* I. 40 With kindly forbearance plied her to the daughter's will.

† **4.** *trans. Ply over*: to overlay or cover with something bent or folded. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2113 He gyues vnto pe pauement with pallet wolen Mas on top couer his bede for fere of pe wete. *Ibid.* 5080 Here pallet was ... Plied ouir with pure gold all pe plate-nebis.

† **5.** *Ply out*: to get or draw out by bending or twisting, as with pliers. *Obs. rare.*

1687 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. i, You must ...ply out of them your advantages.

Hence **Ply·ing** *ppl. a.*, bending; pliant.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 439 Hit were ylpyst to lot pise ylaste pyng pertlyez, alle ylyande here wrabbe. 1598 *Q. Eliz. Prisoner* 118, no Hither turnes nor wits sharpein and plying mind. 1700 Prior *Pastorals* v. 84 Like wheels, that gaudy brush the plying grass.

Ply (plāi), *v.*[2] Pa. t. and pple. **plied**. [ME. *plien*, aphetic form of ME. *aplien*, *aplyen*, APPLY *v.*, which see for derivation and development of senses.]

1. To apply, employ, work busily at.

† **1.** *refl.* To apply oneself assiduously (*to*), exert oneself (*with* a weapon, etc.). = APPLY *v.* 14. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 161 For ay the mor that he asketh The more aywe himself he plieth. 1400 Pierce *Crowm.* 111, xxxvii. 253 This Henry in his youth plied him to make ready of his wax wherefor in the *Ars. aprys* (Ashmole). 1590 Wyrley *Trans.* (Arb.) 23 The women of the town did plie themselues with their weapons, making a great manner of vproar and noise.

† **b.** To address or betake oneself (*to*): = APPLY *v.* 15, 16. *Obs.*

1688 Owen *Expl. Ps.* cxxix. Wks. 1850 VI. 379 He plies himself to God in Christ for pardon and mercy.

2. *intr.* To employ or occupy oneself busily or steadily; to work *at* something; to apply, attend closely *to*: = APPLY *v.* 13. *Now rare.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1361 Pe place, pat plyed pe pernaut wyrkmen. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 111 Ere half these Authors be read (which will soon be with plying hard and duely). 1714 *Ozell. Quevedo Spectr.* 220/1, The wrangling Fly...Who still for Freedom plies both Horse and Hide. 1708-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 316 He that gives to his bantams finds it, when grown familiar to him, a stupid or unbeliefless. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 13 I plied at Classics and Demosthenes, I devoured every treatise on the art of rhetoric. 1899 *Lower Bucks' Dog* 182 Around the house and along the side The heavy hammers and mallets plied.

3. *trans.* To use, handle, or wield vigorously or diligently (an instrument, tool, weapon); to employ, exert (a faculty); = APPLY *v.* 18 b.

a 1325 *Cursor Mundi* 1. 532 Anon pis ax wente to be barge That forth was ofte sipes pe stronges plye. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 93 Thyrty wyf & body all bode do they ply. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 53 Lamedon ne plide his teeth, that all supper he spake not one word. 1590 Shakes. *3 Hen. VI*, II. i. 23 Darting with thine eye gentle wit the prize To touch thine truth. *c* 1595 Carl. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 22 The lande forces ... plied their shott soe thick that one man would faine to shoot all the Spanish prisoners betweene themselues and the shore. 1603 Daniel (title 2nd ed.) The Vnfolding his Age did ply. 1620 Shakespeare *Climate Heaven* 1. ii. 110 Go to school, ply your books, boys. 1669 Stubbe *Musc-hogs Mag.* 1. ii. 10 He plies his small Shot: ...Ply your Hand-Granadoes and Hand-Pots. 1718 Prior *Pleasure* 41 A diamond sparkles ply the purple heart. *a* 1877 Lefevre *Eton. Chronicles* 9, 10. Then must ply a good knife and fork. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* vi. 156 Together their oars they ply.

b. To apply oneself to, practise, work at (one's business, an industry, a trade, etc.). = APPLY *v.* 18 a.

1595 FARYAN *Chron.* x. cxxxiv. 120 Then they plyed to drygge that was worthy, but gone them to prochrage and wickenge. 1595 W. WARNER *Epistle Fragment* ii. xii. 169 Diligently to plye the reading of holy scriptures. 1626 H. JONSON *Forest* vi. Where youths ply their active delights. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 447 Cooking is plied to this day with great industry and judgment. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 130 The candle plies its busy task. 1877 NARES *Huguenots Eng.* xv. (1886) 91 The town to which they plied their trade.

† **c.** With indef. it, in various prevailing senses.

1587 M. LANGFIELD tr. *Contendenda's Comp. R. Ind.* x. (1618) 16 Also there were many Parsies and Turcs, that lodging at the Cast as they could plye it. 1605 B. JONSON *Volp.* *prose* iv. 183, A courtier would not ply it so, for a place. 1618 BOLTON *Four Sermons* (1636) 80 They forbeare to plye it with Oxen and Asses. 1626 BOLTON *Grace Abd.* (1632) 1 I will ply it close, but I will have my end accomplished.

d. *trans.* **a.** To keep at work at, to work away at; to attack or assail vigorously or repeatedly (*with* some instrument or process). **b.** To offer something to (a person) frequently or persistently; to press (one) to take; to continue to supply with food, drink, gifts, etc.; = APPLY v. 17.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Sord Prof. a ij, Pagasons, byllmen, and men well plyed in woorke, that ly a four nobles ..they were ready and leth defensyble. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 319 That wound must of necessitie be short, which is not plied with plyaisters. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 980 Marcellus plied him so ..with continual alarums and skirmishes, that he brought him to a Battel. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 244 Almost none if they be plied with digging, will either tast blossom at all, or else shed their flowers before the time. 1620 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie* 10 She ply'd him with the Wine to golden Cup. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 Causing the galley to ply the sea with their oares. 1769 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. 181 The bombship ..plied the French with her shells. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours with Mystics* (1860) I. 172 To ply them more pressingly with food than with arguments.

5. To solicit with importunity or persistence; to importune, urge; to keep on at (a person) with questions, petitions, arguments, etc.; † *spec.* of a porter, boatman, etc.: To solicit patronage from (*obs.*); = APPLY v. 17.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 190 He daily plyeth her mayde, Thereby to make her gracious And yelde him his desire. 1596 SPENS. *Heresb.* 20, 4. 175 He (Hylas) plyes the Nymphes in mossing and in night. a 1633 FOTHERB. *Hom.* (1638) *Ch. Gov't* 11. (1872) 75 The Genevian Brother did expressly ply him to relinquish the English Alliance. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp.* 17, 86 Ply her with love-letters and kisses. 1709 *New Canc. Disc. Knitting Stockings*, such (suggested in 1710 also, to ply Coaches). 1780 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1821) III. 292 He now resembles by the waggon, the driver of which plied him to the wind, way to take a place. 1777 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 223 One Hutchinson, a waterman, plied some passengers, and, when he had rowed where they were going. 1832 MRS. MARKHAM *England* II. 32 Her chief duty, religion, and love, all plied her at once to favour of an immediate marriage. 1863 KINGSLEY *Lect. Stanford* II. 370 In vain did he ply Christ with questions.

II. In nautical and derived uses.

6. *Naut.* To beat up against the wind; to tack, work to windward. (Cf. APPLY v. 22.)

1596 M. TOWNSEND in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) 120 We waited and plyed backe againe to anker by Wight. 1598 CAPT. WYATT *E. Dudley's Voy. MS. Fol.* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Afterwards ..we plied up and downe to finde the other sayrell. 1626 DRAKE *Voy. Straits* (1628) 7 The wind came easterly, so that wee plyed to and againe along the Spanish shore. 1630 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 13 Commanded to ply up and down, particularly with Rachel where they saw Roch. 1708 *Farmer's Voy.* ii. v. 177 Plying to and off till the 6th of October.

fig. 1662 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 184 His own Testimony by laying off and on, as he hath occasionally risen, to no little to be valued.

c. *gen.* To direct one's course (in a ship or otherwise), to steer; to move onwards; to make towards. *Now only poet.* = APPLY v. 24.

1595 CAPT. WYATT *E. Dudley's Voy. MS. Fol.* (Hakl. Soc.) 2 Returnings with theese advertisements unto our Generall, was plied for Plymouth. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 36 They chaunced by night To ply their course. Two other Knights, that towards them did ply With speedie course. 1632 REYNOLDS *Lect. Ezek.* (1826) I. 103 Oh, how has many ships been plying before the wind that, to all man's opinion, have been lying in the sea-bottom! 1775 E. HARVEY *Rights Mind.* II. 238 Remaining light downward the money serves buggers off Weymouth, whether the English plied, and came up with them in the afternoon. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 202 We plied towards the land. a 1861 CAPTAIN *Cuthbert Voyages* I. 8, Where felt the night, sparring the breeze, And all the dashing home they plied.

† **d.** *trans.* To use (a ship, etc.) to work a ship up a river, to windward, etc. *Obs.*

1598 B. ROBINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 103 We escaped the ebbes, and plyed all the floods to the windeward, and made our way Eastwardwest. 1613 R. HARRIS *Josh.* in *Camden Misc.* (1871) 24 We wayted to plye up, and plyed the tyde to no end.

7. *intr.* Of a vessel or its master: To sail or go more or less regularly to and fro between certain places; also said of land-carriage.

1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 370 A detachment ..which plies between the Guiscony and camp, will keep our line free from wast. 1832 G. DARBY *Lett. Coast. Cambrian* I. 238 A passage-boat, which plies between the hamlets of Ilaen Vivet and Le Pargate, situated at opposite sides of the lake. 1863 F. PENNY *Shakspeare Hom.* 267 The *Richmond*, a small vessel which was built in the year 1813 and plied between London and Richmond. 1876 GLADSTONE *Primeval Monum.* 22, 139 We hear..of the ferrymen plying between Ithaca and Cephalonia.

b. *trans.* To traverse (a river, ferry, passage) by rowing or sailing.

1720 *Cal. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 23 Ordered also That no Waterman shall be permitted to ply the River Delaware. 1812 CLEVEL. in *Ann. Reg.* 113/1 James Dunn, who plies the passage from Rutland to Milford. 1892 *Daily News* 6 July 5/3 Hardy burgesses who ply Father Thames by day and night from Twickenham Ferry to the Nore.

†8. *trans.* To bear or bring *to* a place by journeying to and fro. *Obs. rare*—1.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) F 3, The labouring Bee Plied to the hyues sweet honey from those flowres.

9. *intr.* Of a boatman, porter, hackman, etc.: To wait or attend regularly, to have one's stand at a certain place for hire or custom.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* iv. 1, Here's Tom Errand, the Porter, that plys at the Rose. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92 ¶2 He was forced to think of plying in the Streets as a Porter. 1732 LEMUEL *Short Acc. Piers Wooden Bridge* 12 Many..for the Watermen to ply for Fares. c 1790 DIBDIN *Sing. Oddities*, Abroman, And did not we hear of a lofty young waterman Who at Blackfriars Bridge used for to ply? 1881 *Chamb. Journ.* 1 Jan. 378, I must on no account ply for hire.

Ply, var. of PLEA. **Plyades,** obs. f. PLEIADES.

Plyar, plyer : see PLIER.

† **Plyebon.** *Navig. Obs.* [Corruption of PREVENTER.] (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 158/1 *A Plyebon*. It is an Instrument to pull out Tools.

Plycht, plyght, plyt, obs. forms of PLIGHT.

Plyd, obs. forms of PLAID.

Plying (plāi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLY *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PLY *v.*[2], in various senses. *attrib.* Plying-place, a place where a porter, hackney-carriage, or boat stands for hire (PLY *v.* 9).

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 10 Part's-wharf, a public plying-place for watermen and water-carriages. *Ibid.* 240 At the south-westerly of Water-lane is the common plying-place and ferry.

† **Plym, plymme,** *v. Falconry. Obs.* A gauntlet form of PLOME *v.* 1.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, Lat hir plym repeire it as soon as she wil, and when she hath plymmed hirself go to hir other wil, and when she hath plymmed hirself go to hir other wil[l] for bering. *Ibid.* D iij, If she bene foreuht for fowle and doune to hir that to, or to hir the ii, and plymme well vppon hir.

Plymouth Brethren. [See *Brethren* in Baptists 3 b.] A religious body calling themselves 'the Brethren', recognizing no official order of ministers, and having no formal creed, which arose at Plymouth *c* 1830. **Plymouth brother,** a member of this body.

1842 E. M. KINGSLEY *Ch. Eng. Review* (1844) 1 The views of those whom he chooses to call 'the Plymouth Brethren'. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 624 The Plymouth Brethren reject every distinctive appellation but that of Christians. 1872 STEVENSON *Treas. Grammar, Valley of Tears*, He was, as a matter of fact, a Plymouth Brother.

Hence **Plymouth-brotherism, Plymouth-brotherism** ; also **Plymouth sister.**

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Lect. e. Gods* iii. 127 Where else will you go? Not surely to Mormonism or Plymouth-brotherism. 1880 MRS. VENNE *Nights* II. 188, am She is a Plymouth sister. 1879 CHAMBERS *Misc.* Plymouth Brotherism, a reformation.

† **Plymouth cloak.** *Obs. slang.* A cudgel or stick carried by one who walked in *marche*, and thus facetiously assumed to take the place of a cloak. (For the reason of the name, see quot. a 1661.)

1608 DEKKER and *Pt. Honest Wh.* sc. 8, Shall I walke in a Plymouth Cloake, (that's to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a rotterne cudgell in my hand? 1609 MARSTON *New Way* v. 1, And I must tell you if you bat admirals, Your plymouth cloke, you shall be soone instructed. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* (1662) 258 *Plimouth Cloak*. That is a Cane or a Stadle, wherein this the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, coming home from the Voiages, may chance to land here Plymouth; and being out of sorts, is unable for the present time and place to furnish himself with Cloaths. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the best Wand their Dangers allow, where a Staffe can cost him, severe times for a covering. 1850 NOT *Prov.* 223 adds: For we are those we walk in cuerpo to carry a staff in our hands, but some when in a cloak.) [= 1608: see CLOAK sb. 4.] 1877 MRS. BURY *Expos.* 1 Walking like the Sign of the naked Boy, with Plimouth Cloaks in our hands. a 1886 DEKKER *Bullet in Air* 7, *Memento mori*, He being grossly mounted, Clad in cloak of Plymouth. 1893 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* I. 186, Then with pleasure to lay down that Plymouth cloak of theirs.

Plymouthism (plĭ·məpiz'm). [See -ISM.] The system or doctrine of the Plymouth Brethren. So **Plymouthist, Plymouthite,** a member of this body; also *attrib.*

1848 SEDGWICK *Concessions to We do not embrace the* Plymouthism which pervades those essays. *Ibid.* 113 Plymouthist publisher in the Pymouthite Magazine. 1883 *Engish. Rev.* XIX. 298/1 Switch Switzerland has always resisted the stronghold of Plymouthism on the Continent. *Ibid.* 111/1 There are ..at least five official divisions or sects of Plymouthites.

Plymouth Rock (plĭ·məthrŏk). [The spot at which the passengers of the Mayflower landed in New England in 1620.] Name of a breed of domestic fowls of American origin, characterized by large size, ashen or grey plumage barred with blackish stripes, and yellow beak, legs, and feet.

1872 in L. Wright *Bk. Poultry* (1874) 426 Our modern Plymouth Rock fowl is in no way whatever connected with the Plymouth Rock produced by Dr. Bennett some twenty-five years since, from a cross with the Asiatic fowls. 1892 J. K. FOWLER *Kolony Old Country Life* 218 Another capital cock in the Plymouth Rocks [sold by the Americans from I think, a cuckoo-coloured fowl and the Cochin. 1900 *Field* 13 June 902/1 The Plymouth rock, a useful second class general utility fowl, is not as popular as it was.

† **Ply-pot.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PLY *v.*[2] + POT sb.] One who plies the pot; one addicted to drinking.

1642 COTGR. s.v. *Cotelle*, *Faire gotelles*, to entertain base ale wiues of a playpot.

Plyt, -e, obs. forms of PLIGHT sb. and *v.*

P.M., abbrev. of POST MERIDIEM, afternoon, q. v.

Pn-, an initial combination occurring only in words from Greek; the *p* is usually mute in English.

(The *p* is pronounced in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch, and other European langs.; also by Englishmen in reading Greek. It is to be desired that it were sounded in English also, at least in scientific and learned words: since the retention of *pneu-* in *neu-, pseu-* in *seu-*, and *pneo-* in *neo-*, is a loss to etymology and intelligibility, and a weakening of the resources of the language.)

Pneo- (pnēo, nēo), combining element from Gr. πνέ-ειν, πνεῦ- to blow, breathe, used in a few rare scientific terms.

† **Pneobiognosis** (nēobaiŏgnōu·sĭs) [mod. L., f. Gr. *Bios* life + γνῶσις investigation, knowledge, after *diagnosis*], in *Medical Jurisprudence*, the test, by the presence or absence of air in the lungs, whether a child has been born alive; also called PNEUMONOMANCY, or † **Pneobiomantia** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination]; whence **Pneobiomantic** *a.*, **Pneobiomantician.** **Pneodynamics** [DYNAMICS], the science of the forces concerned in respiration.

† **Pneogas'tric** [mod.L., f. Gr. γαστήρ belly], term for the whole respiratory tract, considered as a specialized portion of the intestinal tract; hence **Pneogastric** *a.* **Pneograph** (-ŏgrăf), (*a*) an instrument invented by Mortimer Granville for indicating the force and character of expiration by means of a light disk suspended in front of the mouth and connected with a needle which makes an automatic tracing; (*b*) = NEAT. **Pneometer** [-ŏmĭtəɹ], an instrument for measuring the amount of air inspired and expired, a pneumatometer, spirometer; so **Pneometry,** the measurement of the amount of air inspired and expired, pneumatometry. **Pneoscope** [-skōup], an instrument for measuring the extent of movement of the thorax in respiration. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1840 Pneobiomantia. *Ibid.* Pneobiomantic. *Ibid.* Pneobiomantic. 1888 *Lancet* 19 Oct. 1048 A Pocket Clinical Pneograph. ..The tracing of the pneograph shows the expiration by a more or less vertical line, the duration of the expiratory effort being indicated by the length of the line traced by the needle before it descends, at the moment when inspiration commences.

Pneum, -e (pnēm, nēm). *Mus.* [ad. Gr. πνεῦμα: see NEXT.] = PNEUMA 2 b, NEUME 2.

1875 HOUGHTON in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 150/2 Accents or marks, sometimes called *pneums*, for the regulation of expression and singing were in use among the ancient Greeks and Hebrews, and are still used in the synagogues of the Jews. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 490/1 Twenty specimens ..selected to illustrate the gradual development of the ancient pneums into the characters now used as a staff of lines and spaces. 1892 *Daily News* 7 May 7/3 Showing how the pneums and points gradually assumed the form of our modern notes.

† **Pneuma** (pnēu·mă, nēu·mă). [n. Gr. πνεῦμα wind, breath, spirit, *prop.* that which is blown or breathed, f. πνέειν, πνεῦ- to blow, breathe.]

1. The Greek word for 'spirit' or 'soul', occasionally in Eng. context.

1884 W. G. SMITH-SMITH in *Fort. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 361 (Hippocrates) taught the existence of an 'impregnable nature', which through abstract from the central 'soul' or pneuma, was the source of vital activity. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 6/2 The pneuma, the overwhelming spirit of the new man who is sought after by Angelo, the Psyche or feminine principle of inspiration and heroism.

2. *Medieval Mus.* **a.** A long ligature or group of notes sung to one (inarticulate) syllable at the end of a plain-song melody: = NEUME 1. **b.** One of a set of signs indicating the tones of the chant: = NEUME 2, PNEUM.

1880 ROBINSON in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 511/2 The very essence of the Pneuma lies in its adaptation to an inarticulate sound. 1881 *Hist. Ill.* 9/2 The Preface to the Kyriale or Gradual directs that the Pneume shall be sung upon the vowel A.

Pneumathæmia (pnēmăpʰī·mĭă, nīz·). *Path.* [f. Gr. πνεῦμα, πνευματ- (see PNEUMA) + αἷμα blood; cf. *hæmæmia*, etc.] ‘The presence of air in a blood-vessel’ (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1876 H. Wagner’s *Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 239 In the blood, pneumathæmia.

Pneumatic (nēmæ·tĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pneumaticus* of or belonging to air or wind (Vitr., Plin.), a. Gr. πνευματικός, caused by, or of the nature of wind, breath, or spirit. So F. *pneumatique* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. Pertaining to, or acting by means of, wind or air. **a.** Chiefly applied to various mechanical contrivances which operate by pressure or extraction of air.

Pneumatic cabinet, differentiation (Med.): see quots. 1893. *Pneumatic cushion*: see quots. 1879.

1662 J. WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. iii. 170 *Pneumatick Engines*, a system by which pencils, etc., are conveyed along tubes by compression or exhaustion of air. *Pneumatic engine*: formerly applied spec. to the air-gun.

Pneumatic paradox, railway, telegraph: see quots. 1872.

1699 LEAK *Waterpoth. Prof.* 1 *Pneumatick Inventions*; viz. Engines moving by the force of Air. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 491 The Pneumatick (or Rarifying) Engine of Mr. Boyle. 1713 DESAGUL *Phys.-Theol.* 1. 3 In a Glass Receiver of the Pneumatick Engine. 1849 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 367 The part of the system I call the pneumatic pressure. 1858 BEEVE *Ghost-Tracer, Pilot* [*pneumatic*], hollow iron pillar, driven into the ground...by withdrawing, laterally, the sand or other material filling the space in which they stand by suction. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* etc. 324 The pneumatic screw.—The screw of Archimedes...is also used for the revolution of mines. 1866 ROBERTSON in *Sessions Papers* (1867) 22 The metal which had been previously rendered malleable by the pneumatic process became less malleable. 1871 BARNES & CO. *Dict. Sc., etc. s.v. Railroad*, Carried out in London by the Pneumatic Despatch Company with success. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pneumatic Cabinet*, one which is closed as tight and tight by the exhaustion of the air within or by the weight of the necessary bulk thereupon as the work progresses. *Ibid., Pneumatic Paradox*, that peculiar exhibition of atmospheric pressure which renders a valve or its seat under a pressure of gas, only allowing a line of gas to escape. *Ibid., Pneumatic Railway*, a railroad whose rolling stock is driven by the compression or exhaustion of air in a tube laid parallel to the track. *Ibid., Pneumatic Telegraph*, a telegraph used before the time of Morse and Wheatstone for communicating information by the impulse given to a column of water by pneumatic pressure. *Ibid.* 1158/2 The pneumatic despatch-tube was started by a company in London in 1853, for conveying parcels and light goods between the Euston Square Station and the Post-Office in Eastcheap Street, London. 1881 C. A. ROBINSON *Organs* 65 The pneumatic action is an ingenious arrangement by which the bulk of the pressure is taken from the key, by means of small power-bellows. 1891 *Lond. Soc. Lex., Pneumatic cabinet*, name for the air-tight compartment in which a patient is placed for treatment by the inhalation of compressed air. ...*P. differentiation*, term for the treatment of certain lung diseases by inhalation of air either denser or less dense than that of the surrounding atmosphere. 1898 F. W. ROGERS in *Weekly Gaz.* 13 July 2/1 The pneumatic brake will do very well for Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire.

b. Applied to things which are inflated, or filled with compressed air, for some purpose; esp. to the tires of the wheels of bicycles, and the like.

1880 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. 221 21 Self-lighting, inextinguishable pneumatic lifeboat. 1890 *Pall Mall Budget* No. 908 Large rubber tyres...known commercially as the Pneumatic tyres, of Dunlop tyres. 1892 *Engineering Notes* 21 Feb., Enright's method of holding a Pneumatic tyre between two rims is worth more attention than it at first sight deserves. 1896 G. J. JACOBS *Addr. Inst. Brit. Carr. Trade Manuf.*, Only six months later, June 10, 1896, he (William Thomson, C.E., of Adelphi Street, Strand) patented the hollow-rubber pneumatic tyre on the principle of those so much in favour to-day. 1896 *Cycling* (Ward, Lock & Co.) 19 Cyclists owe much to the inventor of the pneumatic tyre.

†c. Of a musical instrument: Played by the breath or by compressed air: ‘wind-’. *Obs.*

1805 J. ESSEX *Pocket Bk.* 108 All other musical instruments...whether percussive or pneumatic.

d. Belonging to or transmitted by pneumatic dispatch: see **2.** above.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 2/1 Any soldier within Paris may either buy or may borrow a blue pneumatic letter-card stamped with a Champigny stamp, and generally known as a *petit bleu*, or may write on ordinary letter, weighing not more than seven grammes, writing across the top of the envelope the word ‘Pneumatic’.

2. Of, or relating or belonging to, gases. Now *rare*, exc. in *pneumatic trough*, a trough by means of which gases may be collected in jars over a surface of water or mercury. (See HYDRO-PNEUMATIC.)

1794 PRIESTLEY *Lect. to Pupils* 19 We owe to Pneumatic Chemistry the treatment of the elements which compose animal substances, ...it is the business of Pneumatic Medicine to apply them with caution and intelligence. 1800 TR. *Lavoisier’s Chem.* 34 Fill a bottle with hydrogen gas, and having taken it from the pneumatic vat, immediately apply to its mouth a lighted taper. 1820–32 *Good’s Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 283 When pneumatic medicine was in the height of its popularity, much breath was supposed to be derived from the use of oxygen and hydrogen and dilute chlorine gases (in inhaling). 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 21 Place the jar, filled with water and inverted, over one of the funnels of the shelf of the pneumatic trough. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 63 Priestley’s method was also denoted from Pneumatic Chemistry. 1880 RAYMOND *Statistics* 360 per The ‘pneumatic trough’ used at the present day differs from Hales’ apparatus only in having a more convenient arrangement of its parts.

3. *Zool., Anat.*, and *Phys.* **a.** Pertaining to breath or breathing: respiratory. *rare.*

1681 tr. *Willis’s Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pneumatic*, windy, or belonging to wind or breath. 1826 KIDD & SP. *Bridgwat.* IV. 1. 1. 37 The external respiratory organs of insects...*Spiracles*; *Respiratory plates*; and *branchiæ*, or gills, and other pneumatic appendages. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 43 Heart-weakness, pneumatic troubles and rheumatism.

b. Containing or connected with air-cavities, as those in the bones of birds, or the swimming-bladder of some fishes.

Pneumatic duct, “a short tube by which the air-bladder communicates with the œsophagus in physostomous fishes” (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s.v. *Ductus*).

1830 DOMVILLE *Nat. Magic* x. (1852) 102 These beautiful pneumatic contrivances by which insects, fishes, and even some lizards are enabled to support the weight of their bodies against the force of gravity. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 7 A large aperture, called the ‘pneumatic foramen’, near one end of the bone, communicates with its interior. 1855 BELLOWS *Hum. Osteol.* (1858) 51 In the cetacea the bones are more pneumatic than in the seals and in the smaller land-birds. 1899 *Allbutt’s Syst. Med.* VIII. 604 The mastoid in children may be so pneumatic or diploetic as to whelm.

c. *Hist.* Applied to a school of ancient Greek physicians (*Gr. οἱ πνευματικοί*, *L. Pneumatici*) who held the theory of an invisible fluid or spirit (πνεῦμα) permeating all the body, and forming the vital principle on which health and strength depended. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893, s.v. *Pneumatics*.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pneumatic Physicians*, name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made hearts and clouds to consist in the different proportions of an element—which they called Pneuma, Aether—to those of the other elementary principles.

4. Belonging or relating to spirit or spiritual existence: spiritual. (Usually with direct reference to Gr. πνευματικός, esp. in N. T. and Christian use.)

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 92/1 This animal spirit, which blood may have called the pneumatic soul. 1821 *Jour. Cons.* (1834) II. 30 My bodily health has...improved, my mental and pneumatic part has been...*Idolatry*. 1840 J. F. DENTON tr. *Pfleiderer’s Paradigm.* 7 And to us, the Christian as the absolute pneumatic personality of universal spiritual power is not merely the basis of ours but also of angels. 1844 SMITH *Synod. Synod.* 18 Princeton Journal, on the Harvard] question to find two Christologies, the one pneumatic, the other antipneumatic. The former regarded the Christ as a preexistent Spirit who was made Man. 1850 HUSBAND *Christology Tested* 11 The Gospel of St. John—the pneumatic gospel, as it was called, or gospel of religious genius.

†b. *Pneumatic philosophy*: = PNEUMATOLOGY 1. So *pneumatic philosopher*, *-ist*.

1734 BOTHMOGRAVE *Rise & Abd. Philos. Wks.* 1772 II. 72 Thales...may be called, by the title...of pneumatic philosopher, since their object is spirit and spiritual substances; how ridiculous seems it to us to imagine spirit into an object of natural philosophy! 1795 *Mon. J. Pneumatic Lect.* 19 Mar. in *Revolut. Mod. Chron. Pocket-bk.* II. 199 I do hereby resign my office of Professor of ethics and pneumatic philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 1798–24 TENNANT *Lect. Ethics* (1846) I. 311 Bellingbroke...deriding the doctrine of spiritual substances under the name of pneumatic philosophy.

5. *Comb.*, as **pneumatic-tired** (-tyred) *a.*, fitted with pneumatic tires, as a bicycle, etc.

1891 L. ROBINSON *Wild Trades* II. 165/2 To a pneumatic-tired safety is worth several pounds in the sale to an American trades. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 6/7 The pneumatic-tire fills are apt to despise the poor cyclist on his wretched ‘old crock’ and to regard him as a nuisance. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 10 Feb. 2/4 A smart pneumatic-tyred roadster.

B. *sb.* **1.** = PNEUMATOLOGY 1 a. *rare*—1.

1856–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1861) I. viii. 114 note, The terms Psychology and Pneumatology, or Pneumatic, are not equivalents.

2. Name in Gnostic theology for a spiritual being of a high order.

1876 tr. *Neugebauer’s Confl. Ch. & Chr. State* II. 193 The Church had long rejected the Gnostic distinction between pneumatics and carnals. 1880–3 *Schaff’s Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 917 The Gnostics taught a complete division of the highest order (the pneumatics) into the world of the pleroma.

3. A pneumatic tire, or a cycle having such tires.

1892 WILLOUGHBY & LYNDE *Sheriff Patriot*. The advantages of the pneumatic are as follows. 1892 *Bicycling News* 10 Feb., Riders of solid-tyred machines, when changing to Pneumatics, 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 10/2 Several dozen [of motor-cars] are reported to several punctured pneumatics and broken wheels without number.

b. A pneumatic bellows, tube, or other part of the pneumatic action in an organ.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneumatical, *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as PNEU- + -AL.] = **A.** adj. **†1.** = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (*Douay*) *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 4–8 Wks. (1620) 98 All kind of medicins, Vnguēt., Cleanlie..., Pneumaticall, With treacles. 1634 J. HALL *Mayn. Nat.* 28 Amongst all those experiments pneumaticall, there is none more excellent than this of the Weather-Glass. 1669 BOYLE (title) New Experiments ...Touching the Spring of the Air...Made...in a New Pneumatical Engine. *Ibid.* Experim. 1. The Dilatation of the Air by Wind-Guns and other pneumatical Engines wherein the Air has been compressed. 1698 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v., An Organ is a Pneumatical Instrument. 1813 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 30 The thermometer is a chemical rather than a pneumatical instrument.

†2. Of the nature of air, gaseous; relating to gases (= pneu. 2). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 29 The Race and Period of all things, from above the Earth, to ascendants and turn things to be more Pneumatical and Rare. 1685 BOYLE *Exp. Nature Cold.* 172 Fluids, whether Visible or Pneumatical. 1702 D. STURMAY *Distil. Mineral Philos.* 2 222 (title) or The pneumatical discoveries of modern chemistry. 1704 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 61, 221 Mr. Boyle...obtained a pneumatical fluid, answering to then only volumes of air.

II. As rendering of Gr. πνευματικός in philosophical or theological use: cf. prec. 4–4 b.

1648 CLEMENTIUS *Initiat. Lect.* 169 One of which they called, Pneumatical, or the Spirituous Body: which is reported not to it were to it, and compounded of the Grosse Sensible Body of being the more. Thin and Subtile part thereof. 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Heart. Stony Sensib.* 48 The Psychical Body must be clothed or with a Pneumatical Body. 1740 tr. *Gregor. Lpzig. Syllab.* (1784) I. 223 Professor of Pneumatical and Rational Philosophy. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 229 The resurrection is not that of the disembodied spirit at the moment of death, nor of merely relics, but the transformation from a psychical to a pneumatical body. 1892 tr. *Sabatier’s Paulin.* 83 50 Those which for lack of another name we have called the pneumatical life, taking its rise at the point of contact between the human soul and the invisible world.

† 2. *sb.* A gaseous substance (cf. 2 above). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Spirits or Pneumaticals, that are in all Tangible Bodies are scarce known. *Ibid.* § 304 In the inferior order of pneumaticals there is air and flame: and in the superior there is the body of the star and the pure sky.

Hence **Pneumatically** *adv.* (in various senses of PNEUMATIC or PNEUMATICAL).

1599 D. G. *Messenger Queen Dorinea* 13 Hymenially ...Pneumatically, or Spiritlikelically. 1660 HOWARD tr. *Pfid. Trans.* XI. 216, I resolved to run these different principles, by dividing it pneumatically with nitre and. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 4/1 The Welsh persons for fostering a detachable name (now to the grammatically great use of a wheel, thus rendering rapid roadside repairs possible, instead their thirsty course yesterday.

Pneumaticity (nēmătĭ·sĭtĭ). [f. PNEUMATIC + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being pneumatic (in quots., in senses 1, 3 b of the adj.).

1858 HOPE *Exper. Lect., Pneumaticities*, term for that condition of the skeleton of birds (see note 1) the basis of which the external air has the faculty of entering; pneumaticity. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 10 The general pneumaticity which the individual bones ordinarily possess. 1870 W. K. PARKER in *Nature* XXVI. 194/1 The presence in any of the vertebrate endoskeleton.

Pneumatics, combining form from L. *pneumaticus* or Gr. πνευματικός PNEUMATIC: see -ICS, and PNEUMATIC *a.* 1, 4.

1678–18 PLOTTON *Nat. Hist.* (1847) I. 197 The orphan is properly a pneumatico-hydraulic machine, the action of water and of air being both necessary to its effect. 1808 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 30 *Pneumatics—Hydraulics*, made use of for the purpose of those three refined classes of pleasures which, passing through one or more of the senses, are afforded by the body, and their influence not in the mind.

Pneumatics. [In form, pl. of PNEUMATIC *a.* = pneumatic treatises or matters: see -ICS 2.]

1. That branch of physics which deals with the mechanical properties (as density, elasticity, pressure, etc.) of air, or other elastic fluids or gases.

1658 BARNET *Glasgow*, *Pneumaticks*, books treating of Spirits or the winds. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech. Pref.* 3 They may look upon these Narrations as inviting Examples to our new Pneumaticks. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6045 The whole Science of Pneumaticks. 1802 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 216 Pneumatics is the science which treats of the properties of air, or elastic fluids. 1880 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc., etc.* 922/2 The chemical properties have been created entirely by modern discoveries, the latter first demonstrated that air possesses weight. His pupil Tortricelli invented the barometer.

2. = PNEUMATOLOGY 1 a, b. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1650 J. PRESTON (title) Hyperaspistes, Logica, Rhetorica, Physica, Metaphysica, Pneumatica, Ethica, Politica, Œconomica. 1655 *Evelyn Diary* (1818) I. 68 Mr. Gassendi (1650) I. *Edinb. Rep.* 40 That ..the pneumatics or special metaphysicks (as compassed) by the colledge of Edinburgh. *Ibid.* III. *St. Andrews* 417 In the third year, we teach the metaphysicks and what is then the Pneumaticks. We do not hold it necessary to add to the Physicks any thing de anima, for all questions concerning it may be cleared in the Pneumaticks. 1710–40 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pneumatics*, in the schools, is frequently used for the doctrine of spirits; as God, angels, and the human mind. 1734 *Keder made for Sir F. Pringle in Gent. Mag. Edinb. Edinb.* (1884) II. 158 The Pneumatics: that is, the being and perfections of the one true God, the nature of Angels and the soul of man, and the duties of natural religion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 333 What are called metaphysics or pneumatics were set in opposition to physics. 1889 *Contemp. Rev.* L. 407 It was not to be...any metaphysical pneumatics worn out of scholastic brains.

Pneumatism. *rare.* [f. Gr. πνεῦμα, πνευματ- (see PNEUMATO-) + -ISM.] The doctrine of the pneumatists: see next, 2.

1884 *Ibis* xxvii. 23. 1892 SELLERS *Med. Dict., Pneumatism*, ...doctrine of the pneuma as special vital principle.

Pneumatist. *rare.* [L. as prec. + -IST.]

†1. A student or practitioner of pneumatic medicine: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 2, quot. 1820–32. *Obs.*

1799 tr. H. DAVY in *Beddoes’ Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 114 The chemical principles of the most celebrated pneumatists.

2. *Hist.* A ‘pneumatic physician’: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 3 c.

1884 W. G. SMITH-SON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 161 The pneumo was formed each an important factor in the

explanation of vital phenomena, that a school called 'Pneumatists' was founded in the first century of our era... For fourteen hundred years 'pneumation' under various forms was the accepted philosophic belief of the civilized world...

Pneumatize (pēū'mătaiz, nēū-), *v.* *rare.* [f. Gr. πνευματ- (see next) + -IZE; cf. Gr. πνευματίζειν to fan by blowing.]

1. *trans.* To pass a blast of air through (molten metal) in the process of converting it into steel by the Bessemer process.

1888 *Lawrence Mirbach* 88 The silica which is found in Spiegeleisen has the effect of reducing the boiling or agitation of the pneumatized metal, when poured into moulds, and is therefore beneficial.

2. To furnish with air-cavities, render pneumatic: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 3 b.

1890 COUES *Birds* ix. (ed. 2) 200 Ordinarily, the greater part of the shaft, and the inner part of the vane and barbs, is pneumatized.

Pneumato- (pnēūmătō, nēū-), before a vowel **pneumat-**, *a.* Gr. πνευματο-, combining form of πνεῦμα air, breath, spirit: see PNEUMA. Used, with various senses, chiefly in scientific and other technical words; for the more important of these, see their alphabetical places. (Also contracted to *pneumo-*: see PNEUMO-, and cf. ÆMO-, etc.)

† **Pneumato-chemical** *a.*, pertaining to 'pneumatic chemistry', or the chemistry of gases: *f. trough* = *pneumatic trough* (see PNEUMATIC *a.* 2).

Pneumatography (-mŏ'grăfi) *a. nonce-wd.* [after ANTHROPOGRAPHY] (see -GRAPHY). **Pneumatography** (-ŏ'grăfi) *nonce-wd.* [after CHIROGRAPHY, THEOGRAPHY], an appearance or manifestation of the Holy Spirit. **Pneumatophilosophy,** the philosophy of spirit or spiritual existence. **Pneumatophobia** (-fōu'bĭă) *nonce-wd.* [-PHOBIA], dread or abhorrence of the spiritual. **Pneumatophony** (-ŏ'fŏni) [Gr. φωνή voice], 'spirit-speech', i. e. the supposed utterance of articulate sounds by disembodied spirits; hence **Pneumatophonic** (-fŏ'nĭk) *a.* † **Pneumatopsychism** [Gr. ψῦχο- fire] (see quot.). **Pneumatotherapeutics, -the'rapy** [see THERAPEUTIC], treatment of diseases, esp. of the lungs, by inhalation of compressed or rarified air (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pneumatothorax** *Path.* = PNEUMOTHORAX.

1800 HUMPHRY *Expt. Chem.* (1806) 348 The 'pneumato-chemical trough, or pneumatic cistern. 1802 NELSON *Sc. & Art* II. 12 An improved pneumatico-chemical apparatus. 1886 *Kennel & Hindl in Metaphon.*... which would subdivide Man down to a thought, as a mind, or a spirit, may be called pneumatosophy, neumophic, 'pneumatosophic. 1892 BROOK *Table Talk* (Lovell & Coryell) 183 The Theophany, the Christophany, and the 'Pneumatophany are the stories of the miracles of the Bible. 1897 TYLER tr. *Ueberweg's Physiophilosophy & Physics* and 'Pneumato-philosophy ranges, therefore, parallel to each other. Physiophilosophy, however, holds the first rank, Pneumato-philosophy (or science) the former, therefore, is the ground and foundation of the latter, for nature is animated by the human spirit. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. *Misc.* v. ii. 84 All Advices large but are possess'd with a certain kind of Madness, that may be call'd 'Pneumatophobia, that makes them have an irrational but desperate Abhorrence from Spirits or Incorporeal Substances. 1887 H. MORE *Antro. Psychol.* (1662) 191 The Psychopyrites (for so rather I call them, than 'Pneumatopyrites)... philosophers that make the essence or substance of all created spirits to be Fire. 1895 *Good's Study Med.* ed. 2 V. 436 The pneumothorax of Itard and Laennec, or the 'pneumatothorax, as it is more correctly called, of Dr. John Davy.

Pneumatocele (pnēū'mătōsīl, nēū'-). *Path.* [ad. Gr. πνευματοκήλη a flatulent tumour, f. πνεῦμα (see PNEUMATO-) + κήλη tumour. So F. *pneumatocèle*.] A tumour or hernia containing air or gas.

1893 *Blanchard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pneumatocele*, a windy hernia, when the skin of the Cods is distended with Wind. 1908 FOWLER, *Pneumatocele or Physocele.* 1787 *Voss Chirurg. Wks.* II. 199 The spurious [human] derive their names... from their supposed contents, as the pneumatocele, hæmatocele, and hydrocele. 1882 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 193 Case of... formation of a circumscribed Pneumocele in the Neck.

Pneumatocyst (-sĭst). *Zool.* [f. PNEUMATO- + CYST.] **a.** An air-sac serving as a float in certain 'colonial' or compound Hydrozoa; the pneumatophore, or the cavity contained in this. **b.** An air-sac in the body of a bird.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 8 In the adult, this air, which I shall term the *pneumatocyst*, is sometimes open at the apex (*Physalia, Athorybia*), and may communicate with the exterior by a pore which traverses the substance of the pneumatophore. 1861 J. S. GODDEN *Mem. Assoc. Hospl., Cabinet.* 113 *Apteronotus.* Pneumatocyst small. Caruncle filiform. 1882 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 200 The Pneumatocysts.—A bird is literally inflated with these great membranous receptacles of air, and draws a remarkably long breath—all through the trunk of the body, in several pretty definite compartments. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex. Pneumatocyst*, an air-sac, as found in birds, hydrozoa, etc.

Hence **Pneumatocystic** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a pneumatocyst. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneumatogram (-gręm). [f. as prec. + -GRAM. (See also PNEUMOGRAM.)] 1. A diagram or tracing of the movements of the chest in respiration, obtained by a pneumograph.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pneumatograms*, the graphic representation of the respiratory movements by a curved tracing.

2. [after *telegram*.] A message sent by pneumatic despatch: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 1.

1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* v. vi. (The pneumatic tube system) began with the dispatch of pneumatograms, following the example of Paris.

Pneumatograph (-grăf). [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] = PNEUMOGRAPH.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pneumatographic, *a.* [f. prec. or next + -IC.] **a.** Pertaining to pneumatography. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.) **b.** Pertaining to a pneumograph; pneumographic.

Pneumatography (-ŏ'grăfi). [f. PNEUMATO- + -GRAPHY.]

1. 'Spirit-writing', i.e. writing alleged to be done directly by a disembodied spirit, without the hand of a medium or any material instrument.

1876 ANNA BLACKWELL tr. *Kardec's Medium's Bk.* xxviii. 427 *Pneumatography.*... This word denotes the direct writing of spirits, without the use of the medium's hand.

2. A description of supposed spiritual beings, or of beliefs about them; the descriptive part of PSYCHOLOGY (sense 2 a).

1880 O. T. MASON in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1881) 591.

† **Pneumatolo gic,** *a.* Obs. [f. mod.L. *pneumatologia* PNEUMATOLOGY + -IC: cf. F. *pneumatologique*.] Of or pertaining to PNEUMATOLOGY (1 a).

1699 *Bohl. Ch. Univ. Comm.* (1824) I. *Edinb.* App. 41 His dehortations to psychosis and pneumatologick [*misp.* -tock].

Pneumatological, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to pneumatology.

1810-12 DUGUALD STEWART *Philos. Essays* (1816) V. 189 The jurisprudential maxims laid by himself on the moral and pneumatological. 1841 PUSEY *Lect. in Daniel* v. Wks. p. xxxv, How I approached in the origin of Daniel's pneumatological Allegory. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/1 His [sc. Bell Rubio's] last pneumatological 'gen for an instant, and has collected from 'the Elder Gods' opinions on these profound questions.

So **Pneumatologist** [cf. F. *pneumatologiste*], one versed in pneumatology.

1800 *Med. & Ann. Reg.* 227 To encourage the experimental pneumatologist to go on with his observations. 1882 DUNCAN (Newcastle), *Pneumatologist*, one versed in pneumatology.

Pneumatology (pnēūmătŏ'lŏdʒi, nēū-). [ad. mod.L. *pneumatologia* (J. Pelbartus *a* 1640): see PNEUMATO- and -LOGY. So F. *pneumatologie* (D'Alembert 1752).]

1. **a.** The science, doctrine, or theory of spirits or spiritual beings: in the 17th c. considered as forming a department of metaphysics called *Special Metaphysics* as opposed to *General Metaphysics* or ontology, and comprehending the doctrine of God as known by natural reason, of angels and demons, and of the human soul: cf. PNEUMATICS 2.

1699 *Bohl. Ch. Univ. Comm.* (1824) II. *Glasgow* 250 That in the fourth class he taught the Special Physicks and the Pneumatologia.]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 16 Those acutest physiologers that were before Democritus and Leucippus were all of them Incorporealists; joyning Theology and pneumatology ... together with their atomical physiology. 1795 [A. GERARD] *Hum. Educ., Mariscbal Coll. & Univ. Aberdeen*, Pneumatology or the rational philosophy of spirits, including the doctrine of the nature, faculties and state of the human mind. 1865 *Journal Educ.* 87/2, *Hum.* 1. 1. writes, According to the pneumatology of that time, every element was inhabited by its peculiar order of Spirits. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 336 Pneumatology, comprehending the doctrine concerning the nature of the human soul and of the Deity. 1834 S. JOHNSON tr. *Jung-Stilling* (title) Theory of Pneumatology; what ought to be believed or disbelieved concerning Pneumatomachi, Visions, and Apparitions. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 133 Pneumatology can be nothing more than a doctrine of our necessary ignorance of a certain problematical class of beings. 1881 STALLO *Concepts & Th. Mod. Physics* 126 Faith in spooks ... is nowadays in physics no less than in pneumatology.

With the neglect of the doctrine of supernatural beings, due to the philosophical tendencies of the 18th century, Pneumatology came to deal with human souls only, and to mean:

b. The science of the nature and functions of the human soul or mind, now commonly called PSYCHOLOGY.

1783 REID *Intell. Powers Pref.* (1803) 9 There are two great branches of philosophy, one relating to body, the other to mind. The branch which treats of the nature and operations of minds has by some been called Pneumatology. [HAMILTON, in note (Reid's Wks. 1846, 80) properly regrets the term *Psychology.*] 1792 DUGALD STEWART *Elem. I.* Introd. 13 The Speculative part of the philosophy of the mind has been called Pneumatology. 1814 H. BROOKE *Human Mind* II. (1865) 281, I have accordingly entitled my book, Elementary Views of Logic or of Pneumatology, but ... call the Philosophy of the Human Mind. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disput. Philos.* 318 Descartes ... had given the death-blow to the whole of scholastic pneumatology, with its complex series of separates, opposites, neutrals and mixts.

2. *Theol.* The, or a, doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

1881 O. T. MASON in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1882) 597 Inasmuch as we have borrowed a specific term from the theologians to stand for the whole study of man, we may be compelled to take the word pneumatology, meaning with them the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. 1882 SCHAFF *Hist. Christ. Church* I. ii. 116 The pneumatology of Ephesians resembles that of John, as the christology of Colossians resembles the christology of John.

3. The science or theory of air or gases; pneumatics; 'pneumatic chemistry'; 'pneumatic medicine'.

1787 A. CARMICHAEL *Lect.* 68 In a treatise on Pneumatical pneumatology. 1814 *Princess Digest* II. 23 Considerable discoveries have however been made in pneumology. 1898 MORSE *Explos. Lax., Pneumatologia, Med., Pathol.*, term for the doctrine of air or breath; pneumatology. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 20, (c) Contributions to the Pneumatology of the Blood.

Pneumatomachian (-mă'kĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* *Ch. Hist.* [f. late Gr. πνευματομάχ-ος (Athanasius, *a.* D. 360) an adversary of the (Holy) Spirit (f. πνεῦμα spirit + -μαχος fighting, fighter) + -IAN.]

a. sb. An adversary of the Spirit; a name applied to a sect or party (or a group of such) in the 4th century, who denied the divinity or personality of the Holy Spirit. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to such a party, or holding such a doctrine. So **Pneumatomachist** (-ŏ'măkĭst) = *a.*; **Pneumatomachy,** opposition to the Spirit.

1634 BISHOP *Triumph Faith* 3 This much you must know and believe against the Pneumatomachists, that this Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Sonne denotes his Consubstantion with both in the Essence or Substance of the Deity. 1709 CREIGH. in *Strutt.* & *Gard.* 197 A Heraldic of Dictum of the Sect of the Pneumatomachians. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* iv. 6. (1876) 319 Macedonius ... passed through Semi-Arianism to the heresy of the Pneumatomachists, that is, the denial of the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, of which he is theologically the Gender. 1881-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1892 The Council of Constantinople in 381 opposed the Pneumatomachians, whose definite exclusion from the orthodox church dates from that time. 1885 C. J. HEFELE *Hist. Councils* The Pneumatomachy of the Deity, the Clergy and the Scriptures.

Pneumatometer (-ŏ'mătĕr). [f. PNEUMATO- + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the amount of air breathed in or out at each inspiration or expiration, or for measuring the force of inspiration or expiration; a spirometer.

1834 *Lond's Study Med.* ed. 4 I. 333 note. Dr. Haskall Hall's ... instrument for measuring the quantity of respiration with substances ... is named the *pneumatometer.* 1879 *Cabal, Internat. Exhib.* II. 9, 07 By the suitable modification of the holes, it is used as a pneumometer for measuring the capacity of the chest. 1877 HOLMES in *Amer. Jrnl. Med. Sci. Apr.* 351 This instrument ...furnishes a portable and reliable pneumometer. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Pneumometer', *Hutchinson's* ... modern of a tube ... containing a spring. ... The variations in the rate produced serve to test the individual power, both in inspiration and in expiration.

So **Pneumatometry,** measurement of the force or amount of breath; use of a pneumatometer.

1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 284 Pneumatometry, recently introduced by Waldenburg, as a method of clinical exploration.

Pneumatophore (pnēū'mătŏfō-ə, nēū-). [f. PNEUMATO- + Gr. -φορ-ος bearing.]

1. *Zool.* In certain 'colonial' or compound Hydrozoa of the order *Siphonophora*, A specialized part or individual of the 'colony', containing an air-cavity (*pneumatocyst*) and serving as a float.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 3 The float or pneumatophore is a most remarkable and well-defined structure. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 62 The large gas-filled dilatation of the coenosarc is termed the pneumatophore. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 371 The pneumatophore or float, as are ranks in the series of *Physophoridæ, Physalidæ*, and *Discoidæ*.

2. *Bot.* A structure having numerous lenticels, and supposed to serve as a channel for air, arising from the roots of various trees which grow in swampy places in the tropics.

1901 HEMSLEY in *Gardener's Mag.* 1 Apr. 1/2 The function of 'knees' or 'pneumatophores', i. e. air conveyers.

Hence **Pneumatophorous** (-ŏ'fŏrəs) *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a pneumatophore.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Pneumatosis** (pnēūmătō'sĭs, nēū-). [mod.L., f. Gr. πνευματοῦσθαι to inflate.]

† 1. *Old Physiol.* The supposed production of ANIMAL SPIRITS in the brain. *Obs.*

1893 in *Blanchard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). *Pneumatosis*, the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the barky Substance of the Brain; the Sole Arteries there are coupled and the Spirits distil, which after they are created lie on the middle of the Brain, they accompany and invigorate all the Nerves. 1704 in HOOKE *Lect. Tracts.* I. 1708 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Path.* A morbid accumulation of gas in the bodily cavities or tissues; emphysema.

1880-34 *Lond's Study Med.* ed. 4 IV. 353 This cellular infiltrated is the pneumatosis of Sauvages and Cullen. 1898 HOOKE *Explos. Lax., Pneumatosis*, wholly swelling; ... also termed *Emphysema*.

Hence **Pneumatosic** (-ŏ'sĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pneumatosis. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneume: see PNEUM, NEUME.

Pneumectomy (pnēūmĕ'kŏlomi, nēū-). *Surg.* [f. PNEUMO- + Gr. ἐκτομή cutting out.] (See quot.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pneumectomy* (*by pneumectomy*, from Gr. πνεύμων, a lung ...), term for excision of part of the

lung, as opposite which has occasionally been read in some forms of Pothecia.

Pneumic (pi(ū)mik, nik-), *a. rare.* [n. F. *pneumique*, error, for *pneumonique*, f. Gr. *πνεύμων* lung: see -IC, and cf. PNEUMO- I.] Pertaining to the lungs, pulmonary: = PNEUMONIC 1.

Pneumic acid: see quot. 1866.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 885 *Pneumic acid*, an acid existing, according to Verdeil ..., in the parenchyma of the lungs of most animals. It is very soluble in water. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pneumic*, belonging to the lung. *P. acid*, ... is said to be formed by the union of lactic acid and casein.

Pneumo- (pi(ū)mō-, nō-), combining form and verbal element, **a.** Gr. *πνεύμων* wind, spirit, etc. (see PNEUMA), = the fuller form PNEUMATO- [cf. Gr. *πλευρο-* = *πλευρο-*, etc.], in various scientific terms. **b.** Short for *pneumono-*, f. Gr. *πνεύμων*, *-ονος*, lung: chiefly in terms of pathology, most of which occur also in the fuller form PNEUMONO-.

For the more important of these in either sense, see their alphabetical places.

‖ **Pneumacace** (pi(ū)mă'kĭsē). = *pneumococcus*.

‖ **Pneumacarcinoma.** = *pneumocarcinoma*.

Pneumocele (-sēl) [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], hernia of the lung. ‖ **Pneumocelo-tia** (also -kēlō-) = *pneumocentesis*. **Pneumodynamic** *a.* [DYNAMIC], acting by the force of air. **Pneumodynamics** [after *hydrodynamics*], that branch of physics which treats of the forces exerted by air or gases (esp. in motion); pneumatics. ‖ **Pneumo-empyema**, *Path.* [EMPYEMA], the presence of air or gas together with pus in a cavity of the body. ‖ **Pneumo-enteri tis** [ENTERITIS], name introduced by Klein for 'swine-fever' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Pneumo-hæmothorax**, *Path.* [cf. *hæmothorax* s. v. HÆMO-], the presence of air or gas together with blood in the pleural cavity (A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1866–80) 132). **Pneumohydrothorax**, *Path.* [cf. HYDROTHORAX], the presence of air or gas together with watery fluid in the pleural cavity (*Ibid.*). **Pneumolith** (-lith) [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a stony concretion or calculus in the lung; so ‖ **Pneumolithiasis** (-lithī'ăsis), the formation of pneumoliths. **Pneumomyco-sis** = *pneumonomycosis*. **Pneumo-peritonitis**, name introduced by Klein for 'swine-fever' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Pneumo-sacro-thorax**, *Path.* [cf. *hæmothorax* s. v. HÆMO-], the presence of air or gas together with blood in the pleural cavity (A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1866–80) 132). **Pneumohydrothorax**, *Path.* [cf. HYDROTHORAX], the presence of air or gas together with watery fluid in the pleural cavity (*Ibid.*). **Pneumolith** (-lith) [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a stony concretion or calculus in the lung; so ‖ **Pneumolithiasis** (-lithī'ăsis), the formation of pneumoliths. **Pneumomycosis** = *pneumonomycosis*. **Pneumo-peritonitis**, name introduced by Klein for 'swine-fever' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

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Pneumo-phthi sis, *Path.*, pulmonary phthisis (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). ‖ **Pneumo-pleuri tis**, inflammation of the lung and pleura; pleuro-pneumonia. **Pneumopyothorax**, *Path.* [PYOTHORAX], the presence of air or gas together with pus in the pleural cavity (A. Flint). ‖ **Pneumorrhagia** (-rēi'dj(i)ă), hæmorrhage in the lung, pulmonary apoplexy. **Pneumoskeleton**, a hard external structure (exoskeleton) developed in connexion with a respiratory organ, e.g. the shell of a mollusc in connexion with the mantle; hence **Pneumoskeletal** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pneumo-tomy** [after *anatomy*, etc.], (*a*) dissection of the lungs; (*b*) incision into the lung.

Pneumo-typhoid *a.*, applied to typhoid fever accompanied with pneumonia. **Pneumo-typhus**, (*a*) pneumo-typhoid fever; (*b*) typhus fever accompanied with pneumonia.

1880 *M. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 156 Traumatic "Pneumocele. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 41 Hernia of the lung, or pneumocele is a rare consequence of a punctured wound of the thorax. 1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, "*Pneumocentesis*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 191 Pneumocentesis, pneumocentesis, or ... 'Dusty-lung-disease' ... has attracted but little attention in this country. 1900 H. D. ROLLESTON *Ibid. Index* to This term of events soon often follows. the pneumo-dialysis. 1878 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XVII. 488 A 'pneumo-telegraphic' machine called a "Pneumo-dynamic" Safety Speculist, whose the local battery is replaced by compressed fluid,...condensed air. 1839 G. ROBY *Nat. Philos.* 111 Conical Properties of Fluids in Motion. (Hydro- and "Pneumodynamics.) 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 360 In the case of "pneumo-empyema the pericardial sac may contain air, as well as pus. 1900 *Fidel's Sup.* 1914 Stokes fever, with its several names of typhoid fever of the ship, soldier, and disease, "pneumo-enteritis. 1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, "*Pneumohæmothorax*, pulmonary consumption. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 250 Another peculiarity of the case of stone is that it tends to collect in masses, forming concretions (pneumoliths). 1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, "*Pneumonopsis*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 251 Hughes Bennett in 1852, described the first example of pneumonomycosis. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pneumonomycosis*, the term applied to the condition in which air finds entry to the peritoneal cavity. 1811 HOOPER *Diet. Med.*, "*Pneumoperitonitis*, an inflammation of the lungs and pleura. 1898 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pneumopericarditis*, should be *Pneumopericarditis*. 1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "*Pneumorrhagia*, Hæmoptysis. 1888 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1889) 274 Pneumorrhagia, or the extravasation of blood into the air-cells and frequently also into the interstitial tissue, is commonly present as pulmonary apoplexy. 1892 WESTCOTT *Suddenly* I. 39 The shell may be regarded as a "pneumoskeleton. 1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, "*Pneumostasis*, distension of the lungs. 1840 ROLLESTON, *Pneumotomy*, incision of the lung to open a cavity. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 720 Thirty cases are known as "pneumo-typhoid. 1840 ROLLESTON, "*Pneumotyphus*, typhoid fever with complete pneumonia.

‖ **Pneumococcus** (pi(ū)mŏkŏ'kŭs, nĭk-). [mod. L., f. PNEUMO- + Gr. *κόκκος* berry: cf. *micrococcus*.] Name for two different micro-organisms of oval form (Fränkel's and Friedländer's) which have been found in the rusty sputum of pneumonia, and supposed to be the cause of the disease. Hence **Pneumococcal** (-kŏ'kăl), **Pneumococcic** (-kŏ'kĭk). **Pneumococcosus** (-kŏkō'sĭs), *adj.*, pertaining to or caused by a pneumococcus.

1892 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/6 What is peculiar in this disease is the alliance with the bacillus of pneumococcus, which also lives in Russian marshes, river mud, and village pools. 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 508 Experiments on pneumococcal infection in rabbits. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 113 The diplococcus described by Fränkel (now often called pneumococcus, in succession to the name assigned for a short period by Friedländer's bacillus). *Ibid.* 158 Varieties of septicæmia, ...described as primary diphtheritic and primary pneumococcic. *Ibid.* 308 Primary pneumococcous pleurisy is a common disease.

Pneumoderm (pi(ū)'mŏdĕrm, nĭū-). *Zool.* [f. PNEUMO- b + Gr. *δέρμα* skin.] A gymnosomatous pteropod of the family *Pneumodermida* (typical genus *Pneumoderma* or *Pneumodermon*), having processes of the skin which serve as gills.

1898 BELL in *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 326 In Pneumoderma two of these bodies are found with suckers. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 488 The general surface of the body is respiratory in *Gymnosomata*. *Pneumodermon*, however, possesses three connexible and richly ciliated processes at the apex of the visceral dome, in and out of which the blood flows.

Pneumogastric (nĭūmăgæ'strĭk, pnĭū-), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [mod. f. PNEUMO- b + GASTRIC. So F. *pneumogastrique* (Chaussier).] Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach or abdomen; *spec.* in *pneumogastric nerve*, name for each of the tenth pair of cerebral nerves, the most widely distributed of all these (hence also called VAGUS), which, with their branches, supply the lungs and other respiratory and vocal organs, stomach, œsophagus, spleen, liver, intestines, heart, etc.

Hence applied to connected structures, as *p. ganglion*, *p. plexus*; *p. lobule* of the cerebellum (= PARAFLOCCULUS).

1831 E. KING *Cheyne's Acct.* 283 The lower edge ...allows the inferior laryngeal branch of the pneumo-gastric nerve to pass under it unbroken. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Comp. Hum. Bod.* (ed. 2) 384 The Pneumogastric nerves ... is situated on the anterior border of the cerebellum. *Ibid.* 404 The Pneumogastric Nerve (vagus) arises by numerous filaments from the respiratory tract immediately below the glosso-pharyngeal.

B. elliptic, as sb. The pneumogastric nerve.

1874 KIRKES *Phys.* xx. 268 An auricular branch from the pneumogastric. 1877 *Dr. Cooper's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 208 If the trunks of the pneumogastric had been the seat of disease, the paralysis would have been still more extensive.

Pneumogram (pi(ū)'mŏgrăm, nĭū-), [f. PNEUMO- + -GRAM.] A tracing taken with the pneumograph (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). = PNEUMATOGRAM 1.

Pneumograph. [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] An instrument for automatically recording the movements of the chest in respiration; also called *stethograph*.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 2. 258 The pneumograph of Fick is somewhat similar. 1904 *Nature*, Lond., 11 July 2/2 The sphygmograph was followed by the pneumograph, for registering the movements of the breast, and the gnesmograph, for the study of the respiratory movements.

Pneumography (pi(ū)mŏ'grăfĭ, nĭū-). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] *a.* A description of the lungs. *b.* The recording of the respiratory movements, as by a pneumograph.

1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumography*, the part of anatomy which describes the lungs. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumography*, a description of the lungs. Also, a recording of the respiratory movements.

Hence **Pneumographic** (-grăe'fĭk) *a.*, *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of a pneumograph; *b.* 'pertaining to pneumography' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1899 WALDSTEIN in *Trans. Epidemiological Soc. Hospitalists* 172 Scarcely ovenable, except ... by pneumographic instruments.

† **Pneumo-logy** [*Obs. rare*—1], [f. PNEUMO- + -LOGY.] A discourse concerning spirits; = PNEUMATOLOGY 1 a.

1613 W. E. tr. *Michaelis* (title) The Admirable Historie of the Possession and Conversion of a Penitent woman, seduced by a Magician that could bee in likenesse a Wench, ...wherevnto is annexed a Pneumologie, or Discourse of Spirits. 1662 DURANT (*Lovegr. ref. s.*) *Pneumology* (Gr.), a speaking or treating of spirits or winds.

Pneumo-logy [*rare*], [f. PNEUMO- b + -LOGY.] A treatise on, or the scientific description or knowledge of, the lungs.

1840 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pneumolo-gical** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*, 1890.)

Pneumometer (pi(ū)mŏ'mĭtĕr, nĭū-). [f. PNEUMO- + -METER.] = PNEUMATOMETER. So **Pneumometrograph** (-mē'trŏgrŏf); see quot.; **Pneumometry** = PNEUMATOMETRY.

1839 J. MILLER *Alcohol* (1858) 82 The recovery in the natural pneumometer ...does not ...fall back to the old level. 1880 *Nineteenth World* 1 Nov. 567 There is an arrangement (the pneumometrograph) for measuring the amount of medicated vapour which the patient inhales. 1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumometry*, measurement of the capacity of the lungs for the air.

Pneumonalgia, Pneumonectomy: see PNEUMONO-.

Pneumonia (nĭūmō'nĭă). *Path.* Also rarely in anglicised form: ? **pneumonia**, ? **pneumony**. [a. medical L. *pneumonia*, a. Gr. *πνευμονία* (Plut.) inflammation of the lungs, f. *πνεύμων*, *πνευμον-*, lung. So F. *pneumonie* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Inflammation of the substance of the lungs; a disease having many varieties, induced by cold or various other causes.

1803 HALLIDAY *Diseases of Navy* xxvi The beginning of the Pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. 1763 W. CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Phys.* § 322 Was the ill-fit Pneumonia, like other inflammations, often ends in suppuration. 1809 *Med. Trans.* XIV. 230 Its consequence of imprudent exposure to a cold wind, she was seized with symptoms of pneumonia. 1826–32 WEBSTER, *Pneumonia, Pneumony*. 1846 J. HARDEN *Libr. Pract. Agricl.* (ed. 4) II. 141 Peripneumonia occasionally attacks all cattle, but more particularly working beasts, and those that have been driven a long way. 1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumony*, pneumonia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 110 Apical pneumonia of one lung is often accompanied by basal pneumonia of the other.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *pneumonia patient*; **pneumonia bacillus, coccus, microbe** = PNEUMOCOCCUS.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 434 'Pontics' or 'Pneumonia jackets' are garments made of a strip of thin flannel or lambskin. 1899 CLOUSTON tr. *Yakovlev's Clin. Diagn.* 206 In 124 bone cases of the pneumonia which may be accompanied by the pneumococcus. *Ibid.* 238 The subject of the pneumonia microbic needs further elucidation.

Pneumonic (nĭūmŏ'nĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. medical L. *pneumonicus*, a. Gr. *πνευμονικός* of the lungs, affected with lung-disease. So F. *pneumonique*.]

1. Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. 1900 *Lancet* 1 Dec. 1625 *Phil. Trans.* X. 326 This Peripneumonick Fright, lodged in the Lungs (the Lungs). *Ibid.* When the Blood does not duly circulate through the Heart and the Pneumonique Vessels which may sometimes be smell within the right ventricle of the heart, as the Pneumonique Arteries. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extempor.* 108 (title) Pneumonick,...trusting up the pneumonic Passages, cleareth an Orthopnœa.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with pneumonia.

1783 S. CROMPTON in *Med. Commun.* I. 237 The expectoration...produced by pneumonic inflammation. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 110 A pneumonic accident. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/3 The disease which has broken out in Vienna is not bubonic but pneumonic plague.

B. sb. †**a.** A person affected with lung-disease. *Obs.* **b.** A remedy for lung-disease. 1902–3

1902 in *Webster's New. Med. Wrtr. Vocab.*, *Pneumonic*, one sick of the disease of the lungs. 1707–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pneumonics*, medicines proper to ill-states of the lungs, where expectation is affected. 1818 in TODD. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumonic*, ... 3. A remedy suitable for diseases of the lungs.

‖ **Pneumonitis** (pi(ū)mŏnoi'tĭs, nĭū-). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πνεύμων* lung + -ITIS.] = PNEUMONIA, Hence **Pneumonitic** (-i'tĭk) *a.* = PNEUMONIC 2.

1840–54 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 441 Then it occurs as an idiopathic, or primary, affection. 1888 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1889) 180 Pneumonia in the same commonly used parenchymatous is the more appropriate term, being in conformity with the plan of distinguishing inflammatory affections by the suffix -itis. 1894 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumonic*, of or belonging to pneumonitis, or inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumono- (pi(ū)mŏnō-, nĭū-), before a vowel **pneumon-**, combining form of Gr. *πνεύμων*, *πνευμον-* lung. (Often contracted to PNEUMO-.)

‖ **Pneumonalgia** (-ă'ldjă) [Gr. *ἄλγος* pain], pain in the lungs. **Pneumone-ctomy** = PNEUMECTOMY (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pneumonocace** (-ŏ'kăsē) [Gr. *κακή* evil], decay or gangrene of the lung (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Pneumono-carcino-ma** [CARCINOMA], cancer of the lung (Mayne). **Pneumonocele** = *pneumocele*: see PNEUMO- (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). ‖ **Pneumono-cirrho-sis**, cirrhosis of the lung (Mayne). ‖ **Pneumono-coni-osis** (also -kōn-) [Gr. *κόνις* dust], disease of the lungs produced by inhalation of dust. ‖ **Pneumonodyn-ia** [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], pain in the lung (Mayne). **Pneumono-lith** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), **Pneumonolithi-asis** (Mayne) = *pneumolith*, *-lithiasis*: see PNEUMO-. **Pneumono-meter** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the capacity or strength of the lungs (= PNEUMATOMETER, PNEUMOMETER) (Mayne). ‖ **Pneumono-myco-sis** [Gr. *μύκης* fungus], growth of a fungus in the lungs. **Pneumonopexona** (-pĕksŏnă) *a.* [Gr. *-πηξία* fixing], fixing or having lungs. ‖ **Pneumono-rhagia** (-rēi'djĭă) = *pneumorrhagia*: see PNEUMO- (Mayne).

1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, "*Pneumonalgia*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumonalgia*, pain in the lungs. A term used by Abbey for *angina pectoris*, which was the fifth genus of pulmonary diseases (*Pneumones*) in his nosology. 1888 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1889) 189 Under the generic name "pneumonokoniosis, proposed by Zenker, are included the various affections of the lung produced by the inhalation of dust-like particles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 611 Other pneumonomycoses exist in a certain measure. 1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* V. 488 Tuppicke Pneumo-lith (or lung-). "*Pneumonomycosis*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life*

148 The...subdiaeral vessel is all the 'pneumatophorous Holothuridea.

Pneumootocous (*nūmōtō·kŭs*, *nĭū-*), *a. Zool.* Also **pneume-tocous**. [f. mod.L. *Pneumotoca*, *Pneumatoca* (Owen), f. PNEUMO- + Gr. *ὠκύς* egg-laying, oviparous.] Belonging to the *Pneumotoca*, or vertebrates that breathe air by means of lungs, and lay eggs, as birds and reptiles.

1850 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pneumotocous*...*Pneumotoca*.

Pneu·mo-perica·rdial, *a. Path.* [f. PNEUMO- + PERICARDIAL.] Applied to a sound heard in pleurisy, attributed to the friction of the investing membrane of the lung against the pericardium: = *pleuropericardial* (see PLEURO-).

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 292 This sound is called the extra-pericardial, pneumo-pericardial or pleuro-pericardial friction sound.

Pneu·mopericardium. *Path.* [mod.L., f. PNEUMO- + PERICARDIUM.] The presence of air or gas in the pericardium. So **Pneu·mopericardi·tis**, pneumopericardium accompanied by pericarditis (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890).

1854 TOMES & SIM *Pathol. Anat.* VIII. 250 A condition of the heart rarely found until after death, and termed by Laennec pneumo-pericardium, consists in an effusion of air into the sac. 1890 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 810 Pneumo-pericardium is extremely rare.

Pneumothorax (*nūmōpō·răks*, *nĭū-*). *Path.* [f. PNEUMO- + THORAX.] The presence of air or gas in the cavity of the thorax, i.e. of the pleura; usually caused by a wound or by perforation of the lung. Also *pneumatothorax* (see PNEUMATO-).

1803 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 2) III. 120 When the gases contained are alone, the patient is said to have pneumothorax. 1834 *Pract. Med. Ch.* in Dec. 563 It seems not improbable that the immediate cause of [Newcomen's] death may have been pneumothorax.

† **Pneumobiognosis** (*nūmōbaiŏgnōu·sĭs*, *nĭū-*). *Med. Jurisp.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *πνεῦμα* a blowing, breathing + *βίος* life + *γνῶσις* investigation, knowledge.] = *Pneutognosis*: see PNEU-.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Diet. Med. Sc.*

† **Pnyx** (*pnĭks*). [a. Gr. *πνύξ*, *genitive* *πυκνός*, probably f. *πυκνός* packed, crowded.] Name of the public place of assembly in ancient Athens, a semicircular level cut out of the side of a little hill west of the Acropolis.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 26 The pnyx was a public place, which derived its name from the number of stones with which it was filled. 1830 LEWIS tr. *C. O. Müller's Hist. Arch.* (1840) II. 171 The stage then certainly took the place of the simpler bema on the pnyx, which was in like manner constructed in the theatrical form. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 1463/1 Afterwards they (the deckpews) were transferred to the Pnyx.

† **Po**[1], **poo.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 *pēuua*, *pēwa*, *pawa*, 3 *paa*, *pae*. *β.* 4–5 *po*, 4–6 *poo*. [OE. *pēuua* (*pauua*) = OLG. **pōwa* (MLG. *pāwe*, LG. *paw*, Du. *pauw*), OHG. *pfāwa* (MHG. *pfāwe*, Ger. *pfau*), both wk. fm.; WGer. a. L. *pāvo* peacock. Thence (through *pō*, *pōo*, *pō*(*oe*), ME. north. *pau*, *pa-*, still, *pō*, *pōo* (cf. OHG. *pfāo*, MHG. *pfō*). OE. had also the form *pēa* from **pau* (see Sievers, ad. 3. § 221 A. 2), whence ME. *pē* in *pēhenne*: see PEACOCK, etc.] A peacock.

† *Feathered with po*, i.e. with peacock's feathers.

a. a 1300 Ejstad Glass (O.E.T.) 808 *Pater, pauua.* *c* 1000 *Rlosl. Gram.* in (*E.*) 35 *Pauo, pauua.* *c* 1000 — *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 296/3 *Pauo, pauua, pawa.* *c* 1000 *Ags. Lucifer.* II. 198 Fugles he be heard þæne halidon engel *pauua* word. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4965 Pe lurdis a lefed on a leghe. Was of a pett of a poo. 14.. in *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) II. App. iv. 427, I behelde that fird man..His hed was sydis ay large spred, and glided als the fetheres of poo. *b. a* 1387 *Sir Cleges* (Camden) 178 A grete gyrdyl of syluer & poo, Pelbye worthyly in hit. 1582 WYLLY *Chron.* in. 41 Thei brought thetheras gilde, and wheles, and vyser, and agin, and poos (1598 pokoles, v.r. peholes). *c* 1400 *Rauf Coil.* 1109 *Rk.* Ogh! Wich bowe and arwe Inclosit with poo, He wrought sawegeris haue mesclat eto. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 138 Alle thise woodes, was brought ye a Poo by fi. *quadrannes*.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*

a 1300–1320 Palon, *pauoh*, *pouoh*, *pouh*, etc. [see PAL-*con*] *a. ch.* 2 *B. and* 18. *c* 1390 *Minstrasie Gall.-Angl.* 189 (E. E. T. S.) Sparke gesch and poherose. 1577 *Lanc. Pr. Pl.* E. 20, 227 By þe po feet is vnderstande...filthi fowles.

† **Po**[2]. *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] (See quot. 1838.)

1608 SYLVIS *Hind.* 62. 6. 1393 This is some Pottidging Pistol...That vnderstand to vnderstand. And (giggle it the second hand) And now would pass for Spirit Pi. And all upon dark Counters fortlyze. 1638 SHIRLEY *Duke of Venice* (1686) V. 25 One Mr. Duke, a lusty Bravado, to Dorrendale in Charles II.'s days, whom old Sir Edward Seymour used to call Spirit Po, that said Po being a *petit diable*, a small devil that was *grande* at every Cosgrove's end.]

Po[3]: see POE and SEAL.

† **Poa** (*pōē·ă*). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *πόα* grass.] A large genus of grasses widely distributed in temperate and cold regions; meadow-grass.

1733 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 131 There are four sorts of Poa very common in most meadows. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 37 A mixture of...burnet, and dwarf poa.

b. Comb. **Poa-grass** († *po-grass*), a grass of this genus; meadow-grass.

1763 *Museum Rust.* IV. xiii. 183 We have a far better grass, under the name of po-grass. 1766 *Ibid.* VI. 101, I could not distinguish the desired kind from three hundred; particularly the poa-grass.

Poach (*pōch*), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 *poche*, 6–8 *poche*, *potch*, 7– *poach*. [a. OF. *pochier* (12th c. in Godef.), later *pocher* to enclose in a poke or bag, to bag; also in senses 2 and 3 below; f. *poche* poke, bag (Diez, Littré): see POKE *sb.*[1] The Eng. uses were adopted separately. The *e* seems to have been originally short as in Fr.]

I. 1. *trans.* To cook (an egg) by dropping it, without the shell, into boiling water.

H. pocher, in this sense, is usually explained as referring to the enclosure of the yolk in the white as in a bag.]

1577–1590 *Forme of Cury* § 90. 98 Perfyne. Take Aysyns and bruke hem in strakyng hote water [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Eyren ee poche. Take Eyrenes, breke hem, and sethe hem in hot Water: But take hem Yyppe as sone as hem ryse; han take Rosers, and sethe with Milke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 35 § 120 Egges poochyd, or *poche* egges, *ovum pilatum*. 1530 PALSGR. 603/1, I poche eggis, *je poche des oeufz*. He that wyll poche eggis well muste nedes his water sethe fast. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1. xvii. (1541) 33 They [eggs] be more holsome when they be poched. 1598 *Epulario* L.j, To poche Egges...To poche them in water or wine. 1616 BULLOKAR *Sythes* § 23 The Yolkes of Eggs...so they be Poched or Rosted lightly. 1679 JAMESON tr. R. Manlet *Curry. Popish Priest* (1680) 59 Poor poach'd Eggs for their both. 1742, 1789 (see POACHED *ppl. a.* 1).

fig. and *transf.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* (Rtldg. n. 76/1) This must both played the cooke And poach'd this Gloria Eggs into thy broths. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xv. 169 As if he had been to poach them in a Skillet with Butter and Eggs.

† **2.** To sketch roughly. *Obs.* rare.

[*E. pocher*, in this sense, appears to have arisen from the obs. and dial. sense "to make blots or blurs": cf. Cotgr. '*cet escrit est poché*, this Inke blotted.']

1631 CELTHAM *Pastor* 24 Whose fervour can Hatch him, whom Nature poach'd but half a man.

Poach (*pōch*), *v.*[2] Forms: 6–7 *poche*, 7– *potch*, *poach*. [In 16th c. *peche*; app. in the main a palatalized collateral form of POKE *v.*[3], q.v. But sense 1 e appears to be immediately from OF. *pocher* 'to thrust or dig out with the fingers' (Cotgr.). In *pocher son œil*, *les yeux* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) to thrust or gouge out an eye, to put out the eyes (in mod.F. to give any one 'a black eye' with a blow); itself prob. of LG. origin; and quots. 1548, 1549 in 1 b may be related to OF. *pocher* to put into a sack, to bag: see prec. The *a* was app. mostly short in 16–17th c., and *poach* is still widely spread in the dialects.]

I. 1. *trans.* To push or stir (anything) with the point of a stick, a finger, a foot, etc.: = POKE *v.*[3] 1; to stir up by this means; *fig.* to investigate. Now *dial.*

Ip. 1588 see POKE *v.*[3] 1. 1630 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Romanous* 19 They...stood his private overgrowne Ivy poacht, to see if he could find any place crowned. 1684 *Oxford Athletæ* 1. 3, A Wrestler who...watch'd his Opportunity, and poach'd me up for the Service of Satan. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iv. He had been beat abroad, and not poach up on the Game in his Warren. 1832 in J. Watson *Living Bards of Border* 91 (E. D. D.) We'll poach the fire, an' he's a coach inside the chaise leg.

b. To rake, shove, or roughly push (things) together, or in a heap. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1548 *Impropriac. Widdrig* 39/2 Fassis. *Ballade fo. MCC.* I. 253 You haste purpose To murmur gusty occasion, By the whych have so summary smoothyd, the Church, taggyd hagyd & pachyd, Of every sort Taketyng A portion. 1561 *Romaine Repertory* 16 (1870) 231 Hastlyng heads is made, halfe of rotten and chiffe of Rye. And there is also swathyng mosse, balles of rye and barly of Turfe. And yf people will not where and lastly together. Beside made of these aforesayde graynes or corues, thes poched together, maye fyll the gutte, but it shall neuer be good to mak. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Warwicksh.) *Potch*, throw odments in the corner. These things are all potched together.

c. To thrust or poke *out* (the eyes): = OF. *pocher l'œil*, *les yeux*. *Obs.* or *dial.*

[1736 see POKE *v.*[3] 1. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* VI. 61 *Ardonie's Wife.* (1605) 722 And with their fingers pocked out his eyes. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 1079 O I pooch out out mine eyes.

d. To strike, rap, slap. [Perh. for Ger. *pochen*.] *slang.*

1892 ESSEWEIN *Childr. Ghetto* I. 87 My mother pooched my face...I shall never forget that slap.

2. To thrust or push (a stick, a finger, a foot, etc.) into any hole or thing. Now chiefly *dial.*

1673 TEMPLE *Untried Prop.* 1. 5 His (Charlemagne's) Horse pushing one of his legs into some hollow ground, made way for the standing water to break out, and gave occasion for the Emperour's building that City (Aix). 1820–30 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1856) 139 Lest some one of the many little fresh-tinted-looking cows...might poach her foot into the centre of my face. 1880 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

b. *fish.* To poke or probe (e.g. with a stick, etc.); also, to poke, thrust oneself, intrude. Now *dial.*

a 1555 *Dye Wyll be Spirtel Hows* 208 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 91 One syrue to this spyrell, another to that, Pyckyng and pachyng to get somwhere; *Ait* many dowre hangys of lewed or noon. 1637 HABINGTON *tr. Du Verdus Historiall Hs.* 72 Your Husbandes...with his long pole given me a sudaine waft, or if he were all the while poaching for Eels. 1899 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Eternally poachin' among my feet.

† **3.** *trans.* To thrust, stab, pierce. *Obs.*

1600 CARNE *Cornwall* 32 The Fluek, Sole and Flyere follows the tyde up into the fresh rivers, where, at low water the Country people...take them up with their hands. They use also to poche them with an instrument somewhat like the Bremen-speare. 1604 W. NEWTON *Hall of Man* 67 Like a Frosch a dead man with knives, staft his with daggers, &c.

† **b.** *swiv.* To make a stab or thrust *at* as in fencing. Also *fig.* *Obs.* rare.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. v. 25 He pooches at him some way. Or Wrath, or Craft may get him. 1624 *Battle Whr* in *Shaks. Wks.* (1872) 1220/1 They have rather pooched and offered at a number of enterprises, than maintained any constantly.

II. 4. *trans.* To thrust or stamp down with the feet; to trample (soft or sodden ground) into muddy holes; to cut up (turf, etc.) with hoofs.

1687 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 247 The Horses going...in a string and keeping the furrow, to avoid pooching the Land. 1708 E. LO. *Husbandman Farrid-ware* 46 Cattle should be taken off, lest they pooch the ground. 1804 *Sussex Weald.* 182 The travels of the villagers...had pooched into black mud the verdant turf. 1808 — *Old Manr.* 20, The passage of the water body, in many instances, pooched up the swamps through which they passed. 1849 STRICKLAND *Mr. Farrer* (ed. 2) I. 194/1 The land...ought not to be cut up and pooched by the cart-wheels and horses' feet. 1892 *Times* 18 Nov. 4/1 Pastures are soddened to an extent that must result in their being badly 'pooched' when the stock cannot be taken off them.

5. *intr.* To sink (into wet heavy ground) in walking; to plod over soft ground, or through mud or mire; to tramp heavily or laboriously.

1800 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* *Carol.* To Eds. 2 Pushing to the water up to the ears of the hogs. 1852 (12 mos.) *Chr. Ap. Arms.* I. 88 How uncomfortable...to a traveller in Hanover's road...to go pooching in the dark. 1886 tr. *Chandler's Trav. Persia* 176 The soil is extremely fat, that one Horses had much a do to pooch along. 1890 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1792) I. 241 The badges and clothes confine the carriages to poach through the mud. 1897 HORAS TABB I. *Winchgatherer* 211 Ploughing and poaching to make all the fish take into close cover.

II. 6. *intr.* Of land: To become sodden, miry, and full of holes by being trampled.

1797 MONTAGUE *Handl.* (1808) I. 19 The Chalky and Clay Lands...have also the inconvenience...to burn in hot Weather, to clog in summer, and poach in Winter. 1798 *Museum Rust.* VI. 103 Cattle are evidently the great assistant to grass land, when it is so wet as to poach. 1805 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essays* (1813) I. 24 Strong, wet, retentive land, poaching with cats, and sinking to the horses' legs. 1879 STEVENSON *Wint. Life in S. Ca.* 326 The ground...is still soft, and will poach under the hoofs of cattle.

7. *transf.* To soak, make sodden.

1880 *Times* 24 Apr. 10/3 As to many parts of England, along the banks of streams and rivers are considerable areas of good land, poached and soaked by frequent floods.

8. To mix with water and reduce to a uniform consistency. In *paper-making*, to mix thoroughly (the half-stuff from the breaking-engine) with the bleach-liquor, in the poacher. (Also *potch.*)

1875 ROBERTSON *Engineering Notes* 49 The clay should be free from stones and must be well poached. 1877 W. ANDRÉ *Carter Lectures in Text. Ind. Arts* XXVI. 635 The breaking, poaching, and beating processes..., are all now carried on in machines or engines of the same general construction. 1883 E. HALLAM *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 76/1 The poaching half-stuff previously gas bleached, the (quantities are [etc.]).

III. 9. *fam.* To encroach or trespass (*on* the lands or rights of another) in order to possess oneself unlawfully or unfairly of something, esp. in order to steal game; hence, to take game or fish illegally, or by unsportsmanlike devices.

1601 CHETTLE, *Pedler's Salue d'Amour*, to poche into, or encroach upon, another mans employment, practises, or trade. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* IV. 61, I never so much as poach'd upon your Game. 1706 PRIDEAUX, To *poach*,...to destroy Game by unlawful means, as by laying Nooses, Gins, etc. 1742 *Poor Dave*, vi. 308 For Attic Phrase is Plain for them only, I poach in Bodies for ordered Cash. 1827 *Sporting Trad.* or Jan., The pettish countenance that you might have reasonable ground to take against one who had poached on your manor. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 338 So keen was the hunter to discover whether the boy Shakespeare poached, or not. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* iv, Poaching on her lodgers' manor. 1868 G. DODD *Pop. Instr.* IV. 8 A region to which the politician feels that he is poaching on the preserves of the geographer. 1885 *Standard* 10 Nov. 2/8 All the corners poached for salmon.

10. *trans.* **a.** To trespass on (land or water), esp. in order to kill or catch game.

1703 GLANVIL *Characters* 2 They poach Parsonses, and lay snares for pesies. 1807 CRABBE *Pan. Reg.* I. 214 He poach'd the wood, and on the waters roamed. 1846 F. C. PALMER *Cursory Comments* (1848) 130 A fellow who had poached both land and fished my water. 1857 *Reader* 28 Oct. 408/1 Poaching is a crime of which no gentleman could have lived. 1883 *Field* 3 Oct. (Cassell), The Grass is not nearly so much poached as formerly.

b. To catch and carry off (game or fish) illegally; to capture by illicit or unsportsmanlike methods such as a poacher uses. Also *fig.*

1810 *Scots Mag.* VI. 621 Some are fortified to death, and some are poached, and some get hooked. 1845 *Sporting Mag.* V. 113 Too many skippers 'poaching' our best oysters. 1903 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/1 She's a poacher, that woman—poaches children...They poaches them;...takes them away from other teachers who've taught in them families for years.

c. *Hunting slang.* To filch (an advantage, a gap at the start in a race) by unfair means.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* (Jan.) 210 Stroud maintained that the start was a false one, and that his opponent poached full five yards before he (Stroud) moved. 1841

Daily News 16 May 3/1 Several [lookers] displayed a marked desire to 'poach a bit' at the start. **1894** *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 6/1 The seventh gunshot the start, and gained fully half a length, rowing up to 44 to the minute against Oxford's 40.

Hence **Poaching** *ppl. a.*

1881 CHETWOOD *Angler's Vade-m.* xxv. § 1 (1682) 156 To be used by most but idle poaching fish] follows. **1888** C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 200 In a few minutes the poaching flock is sent scampering back to their own proper walk.

Poached, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. POACH *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Of an egg: Cooked in boiling water, without the shell.

c **1450** *Two Cookery-Bks.* 34 Potage de eggus. *Mod. Diner, Poached eggs.* **1548** PATTEN *Expedic. Scotlande* F iij, Poched eggues are better than eggues rosted hard or rare. **1600** VENNER *Via Recta* v. 84 A couple of poached [ed] eggs. **1630** POLLARD Tryp. *Anthrom.* 1, 20, Whether a poached egg, or chicken broth. **1889** A. LANG *Prince Prigio* ii. 20 Why the king...should have poached eggs and plum cake at afternoon tea.

b. *Poached eggs*, (a) name of gastropod shells of genus *Ovulum*; (*b*) see quot. 1903.

1832 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 350/1 *Ovulum*,...commonly called Poached Eggs]. **1903** *Webster Mag.* Sept. 383/1 The ball is a stroke of the bill will assume an oval shape something like a cucumber. This stroke is called in Stickit parlance 'a poached egg'.

Poached, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb: **1538.** a. Trodden or trampled into miry holes. b. Acquired by poaching; illegally captured.

1841 STRICKLAND *Bk. Farm* II. 110 The cattle will soon render the whole herding a poached mass. **1883** JEFFERIES *Nature near Lond.* 168 This very pond...is made to overflow, and surrounded with poached mud. **1889** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 July 2/2 France...is made the market for English poached fish, and French poached fish find a market in England.

c. *Poached eyes* = F. *yeux pochés*, eyes swollen as if with a blow or weeping. [Cf. POACH *v.*[2] 2 c.]

1909 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 408/2 Samuel re-entered with poached eyes.

Poacher[1] (pōʊtʃəɹ). Also **potcher**. [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who poaches or trespasses in pursuit of game; one who takes or kills game unlawfully.

1687 EDMUND *Pract. Employm.* Misc. Writ. (1690) 310 The young potcher with his dog and hire, breaking his neighbour's hedges, or trampling o'er his corn for a bird not worth sixpence. **1688** WILMOT *Rival Chace* 283 Horsemen, Hares, Fowles, Fishes,...Game, Poacher. **1780** OTWAY *Orphans* II. 1 Has his Poachers hastily pick up the Game Wealth the fair Hazard's cheated of his Prey. **1772** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 72 They are shot at by poachers; roused by their footsteps in the snow; caught in springs. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 1, A keeper is only a poacher turned outside in, and a poacher a keeper turned inside out.

transf. **1702** VANBRUGH *Æsop's Fables* 13 I Rot, an old poacher after game, how gapes he's coming fire. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 10/1 To escape the jaws of the large pike, the only permitted poachers which exist at the lake.

2. a. (*U. S.*) The widgeon, *Mareca americana*: said to be so called from its habit of seizing the food for which other ducks have dived. (But cf. PODBARD.) b. The sea-poacher, a fish of the family *Agonidæ*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. *Paper-making.* One of the series of engines by which rags, etc., are commminuted, washed, bleached, and reduced to pulp; a poaching-engine.

1877 W. ARNOT in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 542/1 The several engines is called the 'poacher' (the roll of which...runs from 200 to 300 revolutions per minute), and the bleach liquor. **1883** R. HAYWARD *Woodcuts Recipes* Sec. 11. 320/1 Reduce them [rags] to half-stuff, and as soon as possible empty into the poacher and bleach with great care. **1906** REGGIE *Paper-making* II. 63. **1908** J. CURTIS (Wolvercote Paper Mill) in *Lee's*, Poacher or Poachee.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (senses 1), as *poacher-court*, *-hood*, *-sword*.

1584 ROBERT *Bp. T. Kandlow* viii, I ... brought a Poiteth to the grate,...immediately tells the Poacher-court The hole affaire. **1834** *Tait's Mag.* I. 265/2 'It was no poacher work, Matcher', he said. **1837** CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxii, 226 It was a portentous thing to see the poacher-hood so keen on the negotiation.

Hence **Poacherly** *adverb-ized*.

1837 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* ix. (1887) 124 Witchery, devilry, robbery, poachery, piracy, fishery, glory-astrology.

Poacher[2] (pōʊtʃəɹ). [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] A vessel or pan for poaching eggs.

1888 *Mary Jewry Model Cookery Bk.* v. The egg may also be done in a regular egg-poacher.

Poaching (pōʊtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. POACH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of POACH *v.*[1]

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 174 [Eggs] be softest when they be sodden,...the first is called seething, the second poaching of eggs. **a 1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Poaching*, ...an Egg Boyled in Water out of the Shell.

Poaching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of POACH *v.*[2]

a. Trampling (of land) while in a sodden condition; becoming poachy.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 116 Lands...sound enough for white feeding without poaching. **1800** C. FINCH-CAVE *Agricult. Surv. Pembr.* 132 The parks were extremely subject to winter poaching. **1805** *Amateur Poacher*, The grass drive shows traces of the poaching it received from the thick-planted hoofs of the kine when the leaves were off.

b. Trespassing in pursuit of game; taking of game or fish illegally or by unsportsmanlike methods. Also *fig.*

1822 BARON. & FR. *Pilgrim* II. 1, He turns too much to the perhaps, would be would have off poaching. **1821** BLOOD *Life in Lond.* II. iv. (Farmer), You shall be admitted into the preserve; but remember no poaching. **1830** *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 548/3 The Sun keeps free from any suspicion of...literary poaching.

1878 H. MARTINEAU *Homer Abroad* I. 2 Years of murderous poaching expeditions. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/2 What some consider the poaching tactics of the manchists.

c. *Paper-making.* See POACH *v.*[2] 8; **poaching or potching-engine** = POACHER[1] 3.

1877 W. ARNOT in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 542/1 The bleaching or poaching engine. **1880** J. DUNBAR *Print. Papermaker* 27 The quantities of half-stuff filled into the poaching engine should as all times be as uniform as possible.

Poachy (pōʊtʃi), *a.* [f. POACH *v.*[2] + -Y[1].] Of land: Spongy, retentive of moisture, and so liable to be trampled into muddy holes; sodden, swampy.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 56 If much Rain comes upon it while it lies flat, it will make it so poachy that you cannot plow it, (especially if 'tis a wet Clay Land). **1802** C. FINCHAVE *Agric. Surv. Pembr.* 138 The land is put into a poachy state by every heavy shower of rain. **1844** STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 91 A heavy rain may fall for some days, and render the land quite soft and poachy.

Hence **Poachiness.**

1902 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 48 The lower Vallies, because of the poachiness of them, they keep for Grass.

Pond, *-e*, obs. forms of POOL, POOL.

Poadler, dial. var. POULER, young coal-fish.

Poak-e (pōʊk). [Origin obscure.] (See quots.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Ponds*, waste arising from the preparation of skins, composed of lime, lime, and oil. *Farm. Encycl.* **1848** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Poak*.

Poak-e, Poakmantle, obs. ff. POKE, POCK-MANTEAU.

Poale, obs. f. PULE. **Poan,** var. POWAN. **Poar, Poareblind, Poast, Poat,** obs. ff. POKE, PURBLIND, POST, POTE.

Pob (pŏb), *Sc.* Also *dial.* **pab.** [Origin obscure.] The refuse of flax or (more recently) jute.

1797 E. MADDOCK *Ferguson* (1956) 21 The Hive to be laid over with the Refuse of Flax, commonly called Pob-tow. **1785** *Museum Rust.* IV. 46 If the flax is to be scutched, it should be put in an airy place, upon a dry foundation, such as pab-shillings or the like. **1823** *Pulse Rec. Highl. Soc.* II. 70 At an old line mill in Fife, a great heap of this refuse, or pab-tow, as it is called, had been formed about 60 years ago. **1828** *Edinb. Mag.* Aug. 126/1 Observe their harness; the collars are made of straw or *pob*, the refuse of flax when scutched. **1836** LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxvii. 389 The boys...gathered pob, bramber, and other inflammable materials in a great heap.

Pobble, obs. or dial. var. of PEBBLE.

Pobe (pōʊb), *sb. pl. dial.* Also **pobbies.** Glass in sing. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). A dialect and nursery name for porridge, pap, bread and milk.

1846 CHARLES ELIOT. vii. 63 Pobs, Pobbies, Porridge. **1848** MISS CLEVELAND *M. Barton* 16, The child...cries awake, and crying for its pobbies. **1894** MARY CHRIS. MACKENZIE 72 It's He was lashing the pobs into the child's mouth.

† Poenlips, -*ypa*, obs. aphetic ff. APOCALYPSE.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xix. 90 He hath drunken of thyne he wil deepen soon, And passen it by his poenlipe and pastoun of myne Auctorys. *a* **1440** [see ANNUNCIEN 1].

Poesan (pōʊzăn). [1935, native Indian name.] The Virginian Poke or Poke-weed (*Phytolacca decandra*). = POKE *sb.*[3] 2 a.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Poke-bush*, a name in the United States for the *Phytolacca decandra*. **1880** [see POKE *sb.*[3] 2 a].

Poesar, Poeard, Poecoon, Poecosan, obs. ff. POISON, POCHARD, POCOSON, POISSON.

† Poecroconce, pokecrounce. *Obs. rare.* A confection mentioned in the 15th c.: see quot.

c **1430** *Two Cookery-Bks.* 3 *Kalendare de Lardo Magro* (see LARDO 2) ... Poecroconce. *Mod.* a) *Pokecrounce.* Take Hony, & caste it in a potte til it wexe chargeaunt & yow take & skeme it clene. Take Gyngere, Canel, & Galyngale, & [1450 *Holk.* 60] ...

Poecsion, obs. form of POSSESSION.

‖ Pochade (pɒʃēd). [Fr., a rough sketch, f. *pocher* to sketch in the rough, also to blur: see POACH *v.*[2] 2 and -ADE.] A rough, meagre, or blurred sketch.

1872 BAUDELAIRE *Fusées* xxvii, So, any sketch or scrap, pochade, caricature, Made in a moment, meant a moment to endure, I snap at.

Po'chaise, po'chay, poshay, colloq. contractions of POST-CHAISE.

1807 SMITH *Chron. Commonplace Introd.* 10, Its manufacture of pochays and mail-coaches. **1871** G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* I. 239 There was a saying in the county that to marry a Bellston you must po'chay her. *Ibid.* 258 'She's past po'chaise', Squire Gregory sighed.

Pochard (pɒʊtʃəɹd, pɒʊkəɹd, pɒʊkăɹd). Forms: 6 **pocharde,** (8 **poachard**), 7– **pochard.** *β.* 6–9 **poxard,** 7 **poxker,** -**ard,** 9 **pockard,** 7– **poker.** [Of uncertain origin: perh. augmentative of OF. and mod.F. *poche*, in mod.F. *poche-cuiller* the spoonbill; see -ARD. (But there is little likeness between the pochard and the spoonbill.) It might also be a deriv. of POACH *v.*[2], PURSE *v.*[1] The pronunciation seems quite unfixed. Prof. A. Newton makes the *ch* = *k*; but Johnson made it as in *poacher*.] A European diving bird, *Fuligula* or *Aythya ferina*, of the family *Anatidæ*, characterized by the bright reddish-brown colour of the head and neck; also called *red-headed pochard*, *poker*, *wigeon*, *red-eyed poker*, DUN-BIRD. Also applied to other species, as the African P., *Æthyia* or *Fuligula capensis*; the Red-crested P., *F.* or *Nyroca rufina*, of India; the Tufted P., *A.* or *F. cristata*, of Europe and Asia; and in U. S. to the RED-HEAD, *Aythya americana*.

a. 1552 ELYOT, *Bucula*, a water foule like to a ducke, but somewhat lesse. I iudge it a pocharde. **1622** CHAPM., *Alphonsus*, o Pochard. **1626** BAG *Willoughby's Ornithol.* 10, 360 The Poker, or Pochard, or great red-headed Wigeon. **1736** J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 431 The Anas, with grey wings, and a black eating. The Pochard. **1753** JOHNSON, *Pochard*, a kind of water fowl. **1800** JOHNSON, s. v., I know no reason, why Johnson should have ...printed this word ...differently from any other author, and spelled it 'pochard'. **1861** *Three Yrs in Norway* viii. 63 A brood of pochards under the lee[shelter] of the old duck. **1892** STRICKT *Nidderdale* 203 The brown, pochard, scaup, common scoter and the tufted duck have been seen in the park. **1892** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 724 *Pochard*, *Pochard* or *Poker*, names properly belonging to the male of a species of Duck (the female of which is known as the Dunbird).

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Bisaca*, a bird called a poxard. **1613** DRAY. *Let. to Rap's Lett.* (1748) 21, I have put up 12 in a Box some Water Fowl, viz. a Pintail, a Smew,...a Widgeon, and a Wheuer. **1626** PEACH (see a). **1708** PHILLIPS, *Pocard*, a kind of water-fowl. **1709** MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 386 *Anas fera fusca*, ...The Poker. **1788** PENNANT *Zool.* II. 420 The Pochard. ...In London markets ...known by the name of Dun birds. **1823** VIEILLOT *Hist. Birds* III. 133 The Pochard, or Dun-bird, for this species is known by various names, as Red-headed Poker, and Red-eyed Poker;...in a proper respect to his country. **a. 1893** A. PATTESON *Man & Nature* 83 We blazed away several times, pickin' up near twenty pokers (pochards).

b. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *pochard-duck*; **pochard-grass,** *dial.* some water-plant, appy. a species of Polygonum (Newton *Dict. Birds* 724 note).

1835 BAIRD in *Proc. Surrey Hist. Club* I. No. 1. 16 He had ...received ...a specimen of the pochard duck (*Anas ferina* Lin.). **1879** E. LEARMONT *Fenland Notes.* 137 A particular weed,—Pochard Grass, as it is called.

Pocha, obs. form of POACH, POUCH.

† Pocill. *Obs. rare.* In 6 **pocyll-e.** [pl. L. *pocillum* a little cup, dim. of *pōculum* cup.] A small cup, a phial; *transf.* a draught, a potion.

1552 J. *Scots Nation Bankbrowe* 19 Take in the morninge fastinge, xx pocyll whay, made with ale, to purge choller. In pocyll whay made of whyte wyne, to purge flewm. *Ibid.* xx pocyll barlme for your brother and peoples, maloves, cychorye, endyue, violettes, purgeyon.

† Po'cillator. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *pocillator* (Appul.), f. *pocillare*: see prec. + -TOR.] A cup-bearer. So **† Pocilla'tion.** *Obs. rare*[—1].

1656 PHILLIPS, *Pocillation*, the waiting on a great mans cup. **1661** BAILEY (*Glossogr.* ed. 2), *Pocillator* (Lat.), he that waiteth on a great persons cup, a cup-bearer. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-craft Exam.* IV. Pref. 30 (O. H. S.) I, the King of Pocillator's.

Pocilliform (pŏsi·lĭfɔ̄ɹm), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pocillum* (see POCILL) + -FORM: cf. POCULIFORM.] Of the shape of a little cup.

1848 DANA *Zoöph.* 306 This species...has pocilliform cells.

Pocion, obs. form of POTION.

Pock (pŏk), *sb.* Forms: 1 **poc,** 4–6 **pokke,** 4–8 **pocke,** 5 **pck,** 5–6 **poke,** 6 *Sc.* **pook,** 6– **pock.** Pl. 1 **pocas,** 4–6 **pokkes,** (5 **pockes**), 4–8 **pockes,** 6 **pocquess,** 6– **pocks**; also 6–7 **pcas,** 6– **pox**: see POX. [OE. *poc, pocc*= pustule, ulcer, = MDu., MLG. *pocke* (*pocke*), Du. *pok*, LG. *pocke*, EFris. *pok, pokke*, HG. dial. *pfocke, pocke* (mod.Ger. *pocke* from LG.). So also F. *pocque, pokke, pocre, pocrye* (1490–1514 in Godef.), from LG. or Eng. These continental words are all fem.: OE. *poc* was masc. (in one place app. fem.).

Kluge and Franck refer *poc, pocke* to the O Teut. vbl. stem **puk-*, to swell up, blow up, whence also OE. *pohha*, *pocca* bag: see POCKET, POUCH *sb.*[1]

1. A pustule or spot of eruption in any eruptive disease, esp. (since *c* 1500) in small-pox.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Drenc wip poc adle wyl wæron on corcran, ða hordig on þeo.). *Mod.*, Smire her his undes on bone poc. *Ibid.*, Drenc wip pocysne blocop wyrt þeo.). *Ibid.* III. 4 gif poc sy on eagan, nim eatere, seape, and Galne fulwæst be nosi eorfe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 30 And it is hoot soore, and forbeteneste Of pokes, and of scabbe, and every sore. **1427** EARL ROSSLYN (CASTOR) *Dialog.* 99 His [Alexander] was of saragyne, colour, his face full of pokes. **15..** *Prol. Rom. in R. Thet. in Kem.* (S. T. S.) III. 318 Both at anes evill diabis or anes pokis cum nor alwayis he helpit in with the violence of medicyne. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1879) 98 It bringeth ulcerations, scabs, scurf, blaine, botels, pocks. *a* **1585** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 326 The prestinge, the palsay, with pockes like pese. **1598** FLORIO, *Pock*, a scab of the head. **1720** DEGGES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 56 Hunting great Pockes or Pustules on the Surface of their Bodies, from whence the Fox is denominated. **1780–92** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 40 A few of the pock appeared on the face. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* ed. 3 I. 150 The number of spots or 'pocks' varies from a few to thousands, but as a rule when one to ten are present. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 730 With the emergence of the pock and the subsidence of the areola the local phenomena of a normal vaccination are at an end.

b. *transf.* A spot or mark like a pustule.

1899 DRAYT. *Moses* 3, *Heyman* go Holmes ...would ...proceed to adorn the opposite wall with a pentack V. R. done in ladies-pocks.

2. A disease characterized by pustules or eruptive spots: *esp.* (*a*) small-pox; (*b*) †*great* (French or Spanish) pox, syphilis: — POX *sb.* 1 b, c.

a. in *pl.* Now written POX. (Rarely construed with *vb.* in singular.)

c 1395 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc. 15th Centuries* 636/1 Hec pocken, ægre pockes. 1475 LAUDA. *B. Pr. B.* xv. 37 Kynde sente after with many hene sores, As pokkes and pestilences, and mochie pompis shewis. 1580 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* cx. (1520) 115/1 Alle that tyme a sekenes that was cald the pockes among ladise men and women through owte all Cristendom. 1590–91 SPENSER *Prothal.* 81 Quickly that that gott the Spanish pockes. 1598 PORTE *Lat. Widower* 14 July Cal. State Papers Hen. VIII. They die...of the small pokkes and measels. 1599 S. PURE *Dialogue, Suppose* 6 They that catche the pokkes of one woman, and lose theyre to an other. c 1598 HEAD. *Chron., Hen. VIII* 190 Item that he having the French pockes presumed to come and lech in the lyng. 1632 *Ordre Hosp. St. Bartilot.* Prof. A 6, This Hospitall ... where...there have been healed of the pockes, Gyrtalor, ... number of 1632 headed. 1803 LEWIS *Pizarro* 108 The pestilence is excessively frequent amongst them. 1881 W. ROBERTSON *Pitmaud. Gen.* (1897) 281 The disease of the Spanish Pocks.

B. in sing. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 2 *also in Anglia* XVIII. 326 Sone Nicoune had a pokke stonk. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 Pokke, idropesie, *purigo.* 1530 TINDALE *Answ. Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850) 191 If God punish the world with an evil pock, they immediately paint a black and red a Job, to laud the diuelon. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Pocke a great pocke, as *purus, in genere neruelle.* ... Pocke is small, *variola.* 1593 H. HARVEY *Pierce's Supler.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 31 Would it were not an infectious boile, or an incurable pocke. 1613 S. JOHN *Margaret* A. 2. (1881) 264 Glad you got through the pock so well—it takes a second skin, some say. 1892 MARIANA *Lond. Lament* Lay's Answer to over the pock began to decay, it took away my eyes slaughter.

† **b.** *fig.* (*sing.*) *Obs.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 31 The same pock that was in the clergye were and clothes, hath so infected the gentylmen of the temporalte. 1559 KING *Decades* Fred. (Arb.) 72 Hardie not the pocke of the Antechristian Synode forth to assaye to thynke your destruction? 1607 R. CAWDRY tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* A 3(b), Neither can the waters ... be cured of their spirituall lasciuiousnes, as of the Romish pock and Egyptian scab.

† **c.** In imprecation or exclamation: see POX *sb.* 3, *Obs.*

† **3.** *sing.* and *pl.* A disease of sheep: — POX *sb.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1530 TINDALE *Exod.* v *Notes* (1536) 40 Who dare drive sheep with Anthony a fire of wolf ... dare he smite the pocke amongst the sheep. 1548 HALL, *Murelle*, the sickin which is among sheep, called the pocken [1550 BULLOKAR, pocke].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pock-arr** (*dial.*), **-fricken**, **-frot**, **-hole**, **-mark**, a scar, mark, or 'pit' left by a pustule, esp. of small-pox; **pock-arred** (*dial.*), **-broken**, **-eaten**, **-frecken**, **-freckled**, **-fret**, **-fretted** [-fretten], **-holed**, **-marked**, **-pitted** (**-pitten**) *adjs.*, scarred, marked, or 'pitted' with pustules, esp. of small-pox; † **pock-break**, (?) a breaking out or marking due to some form of pox; **pock-house** (*U. S. dial.*), a small-pox hospital; **pock-lymph**, the lymph of cow-pox, as used in vaccination; **pock-pit** *n.* (=*mark*, 2a 'pit' or mark with pustules (in quot. *fig.*); † **pock-royal**, satirical name for a pustule of the 'great pox'; **pock-sore**, a sore caused by a pustule, or by the pox; † **pocke-rotten** *a.*: see POX *sb.* 4; **pock-stone**, local name for a hard greyish stone found in the Staffordshire coal-measures: see also *pox-stone* [POX *sb.*]; † **pock-tree**: see POCKWOOD.

1611 COTGR., *Petrolles*, ... full of little pits, "pocket, or pock-holes. 1633, 1650 [see ANE]. 1828 CRAVEN *Minst. sd. S. Pock-arr, Pock-mark*, a scar or mark left by the small pox. 1884 BRADLEY *N. C. Gloss.*, **Pock-arred*, *-pitted* with the small-pox. [See also *Amer. Dial. Dict.*] c 1528 HORSMANDEN *Misc. Poems* in J. Fenton *McCrea* (1908) 82 McFadian, Cadville gallop with ye "pock-brak. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 *Pokbrokyn, *purrignosus.* 1880 GRANGE *Chr. in Arm. verse* 27. 6. xxv. 8 (1893) 350/1 What a beauty they was, till he was pock-broken; if I may say so to say. 1884 SHERWOOD *Wild Wales* xxxvii. His face was long and rather good-looking, though slightly pock-broken. c 1590 *New Song Spyttal House* 110 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 98 Pockfrey and scurvy, *pocke-rotten flesh and rymbo. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 *Pocke holyon, *frayneuere or frayneuliere de verolle.* 1893 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26343/2 Mary Sinclair, ...thin visage, smartly complexion, pock marked. 1774 *Ibid.* No. 32431/2 A spare middle-sized Man, *Pockbroked and Ruddy Complexion. 1732 MARIAN tr. *Kellen's Cafe G. Hafe* II. 198 Several hats would remain in the *pock-holes. 1744 *Boston Post-Boy* 3 Oct. 4/2 Boys...both pale and *pockfret. 1893 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26434 Pale-faced, and a little *Pock-marked. c 1650 R. LOVELL *Poems* (1661) 223 A Virginea...grapes of all things but a pale *pock brown face. 1840 MRS. E. THOMSON *Widow Married* I. A dead better chance than your child will be the when you are there, than to pour pock fevers. Phyla. 1930 HUXLEY, *Pocks hells or scars. 1658 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1626/2 A tall fat Woman with Pockholes in her face. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4467/3 Having a thin pockhole Face. 1880 *Ibid.* No. 1720/4 He is a little broad Man, *Pockholed. 1893 S. JEWS *Margaret* A. 2. A *Pock House was established,...and a general bustling up for parlours was had throughout the region. 1881 TUSSAUD *Floating Matter of Air* 129 A quantity of matter, comparable in smallness to the *pock-lymph held on the point of a lancet. 1879 *Webster Sayre's Pocket. &c* (Jam.) *Pocmes variolicosus*, *pock-marks. 1892 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* II. 17 His fat head...was...thinly sprinkled with deep pock-marks. 1598 *N. Jersey Archives* (1898) XX. 18 Thomas Milford...has short brown hair, a little *pock-marked. 1893 JESSOP in *Review of Rev.* May 1893/2 The whole area is pock-marked with pitfalls known. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 225 It becomes a plague, a moral small-pox, ...*pockpitting his small mankynd at leasse. 1880 MARIANA *Lond. Lament* 11. 330 He was under the middle size, *pockpitted. 1864 THOMSON *Aylmer's F.* 256 Did Sir Aylmer know That your *pock-pitten fellow had been caught? 1893 MONTAGU *Nabobah* v. 9, Reminded'st me the Pilot with Cantharides, Pastes, and *Pockwrynds. 1843 PARKES *Sen. Fewer Fact.* 10. 89 Nothing cures the Chirurgeon disease their wounds, or *pock-sores. 1900 C. G. HARRIS *Hollyhead Road* I. 33 (Schoolboy) These foundations have an unusual interest, built as they are of the material called "pockstone'. c 1550 *De Morte Arthuri* 87 In Pulpit 304/1 The "pocke ton, *guingue en chan.*

Pock, *v.* rare. [f. POCK *sb.*] *trans.* To mark with pocks, or (*fig.*) with disfiguring spots.

1841 MURRAY *Lit.* in Smiles *Mem.* (1891) II. xxxvi. 414 Houses...literally peppered and pocked over, top to bottom, with dog-marks. 1889 BLACKMORE *Lorna* 27 Ale, This taffy Baggy ground, pocked with bags and hughes. 1889 *Lancet* 29 June 1301/1 The posterior parts of both lungs were pocked with tubercle in the softening stage.

Pock, variant Sc. spelling of POKE, bag.

Pocker, *obs.* variant of POCHARD.

Pocket (pɒ·kĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **poket**, *pl.* **-ets**, 5–8 **pockett**, 6 **-ette**, (**pokit**, 7 **poocet**, 8– **pocket.** [ME. *poket*, a. Anglo-Norman *pokete* (13th c. Godef.), mod. Norman dial. *pouquette*, dim. of ONF. *pole*, *poque*, *pouque* = F. *poche*, whence dim. *pochette*: see POKE *sb.*1, POUCH *sb.* ONF. had also a masc. form *pocket*, *pouchet* (1398 in Godef.), still *dial.*, also in mod.Norman dial. *pouquet.*]

1. A bag or sack. Sometimes used as a measure of quantity, varying in capacity according to the commodity contained, and the locality.

Now chiefly used for hop-sacks; a pocket of wool being half a sack in 13th c. a quarter, a pocket of hops about 168 lbs.

1280 *Hundredorum Roll*, K. R. 10. 138, Vnusquis eorum Burgensium et recognoverunt se tenere libertatem et assisa eam assisandum de Lak' in quatuor saccis lane et una pocketto, id est in quarta parte unius sacci. c 1320 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 362/2, ob saccu & in parte de Lagan (corrupt 20 sook sarplers & 20 x pokes). 1396 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 50 Item, for every hundredth of pokettes, 8[*d.*]. 1531 in G. Schanz *Zeitz. Handelsgesch* (1881) II. 362 The carriage, that goeth to the pokit with the hey and thredis, that goeth to yt, wayeth about 2 quillies. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Pocket of Wool*, the Quantity of half a Sack. ... See Sack of Wool and Sarplar. 1724 DE FOE *Tour* (*C. Byr.*) I. 126 Here [at Stourbridge Fair] I saw what I have not observ'd in any other Country of England, ... a Pocket of Wool. This seems to be first sold at or in Mockery, this Pocket being no more, that it holds a whole Waggon-...and these ordinarily weigh a Ton or 25 Hundred weight of Wool, all in one bag. 1787 CHAPM. in *Ann. Reg.* 139/1 There were only eleven pockets of new hops, the quality of which was very bad. 1804 E. W. DICKSON *Provid. Agric.* II. 372 The heighest hops, and those which have the finest colour, are put into bagging of a better quality, and termed pockets. 1819 E. LAMBERT *Introd. Trouble* 126 141 pockets of hops, each weighing 1 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lb. 1896 *Kent. Mus. Catal.* 3 very Model of a hand hook...designed to weave sacks or pockets without a seam either at the sides or end.

2. A small bag or pouch worn on the person; *spec.* one inserted in or attached to a garment, for carrying a purse or other small articles.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 'Appendit le pendet', quod Petit, 'Lobe le pochette pour le tenyst gist.' c 1440 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 2, 12 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 In a poket [MS. in the] pot be wyne ynogh wyne [MS. wyn]. 1530 PALSGR. 256 *Pocket*, *pouche.* 1548 HALL, *Richard III* 16 Hast you couple it yet who pulled my Pocket? a 1600 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 298 A Portugal is a Pocket with a Hole in the Bottom. 1700 J. HARRIS *Remains. Spec. p. Lives*, 63 Here walk'd a French Fop with both his Hands in his Pockets. 1701 *Short Hist. St. Harriet Porter* 7 All the money I have ...I keep in my pocket, and about my pockets, near my 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4050/8 Left in a ...Coach ... a white Damask Pocket. 1889 TURLEIGH *Mr. Barry*, viii. 4776, He carried the letter with him in his pocket. 1906 *Weldon's Ladies' Treas.* Sept. 307/1 This theatre pocket is a Parisian novelty, worn suspended from the waist, and is intended to hold the handkerchief, fan, opera glasses, etc.

b. *esp.* That in which money is carried; hence typically used for one's purse or stock of cash; pecuniary resources, private means. *Empty pocket*: (*trans.*) a person without money.

1777 LORD M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Princess of Wales* 1 Apr., I would have paid these the money out of my own pocket. 1732 GAY tr. *Boileau's Lett.* xxxiii. II. 113, I had flattered myself, your low-side was at an end, and that your every morning was to yours very pocket. 1765 FRANCIS *Juvenal's Wks.* 1799 II. 9 The bridegroom may put the purchase-money ...into his pocket. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 310 Too cottage ...Just serves a country parsonage, and at night, The dozen cronies, her heart and pocket light. 1834 L. HUNTER *Wand. by Ocean* 232 Who respects the pocket? the kingdom can go on with empty pockets. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 492 The above-named were touched in their pockets, and it filled them with fury. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Troop Captain* I. 13 Only the empty pockets and inclinable were excluded. 1894 P. BOURGET *Pocket of Sweetness* 61, 142 A gentleman can't consider his pocket. *Mod.* One's hand has to be constantly in one's pocket here.

3. Hence, in various phrases:

a. *In pocket*: (*a*) Having money available; in possession of funds; (*b*) Having (as much) money left over or to profit, as 'to be ten shillings in pocket by the transaction'. **b.** *Out of pocket*: † out of funds (*obs.*); *to be out of pocket*, to be a loser (by some transaction).

1732 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 124 We might indeed have quarrel...If Infinity had not happened to be somewhat in Pocket. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* (1892) IV. 145 At this sad of their perplexities, they are above a hundred pounds in pocket. 1838 JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lect.* xxiii. If you'd a couple of your own...you'd be money in pocket.

1893 CORNHILL *Old Bach.* vi. I, Box, 1926, I'm a little out of pocket at present. 1737 LOGAN in *Rigand Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 329 The geographers...complain they are out of pocket by it. 1787 WILKES in Nichols *Lit. Hist.* (1848) I. 111 If she goes over he will still be out of pocket by the Appointments. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Dod. (1844) 6, I shall be possessed of pocket by my connection refused. 1880 MRS. HUMPHRY *Mil. Enfant* III. iv. 24, I am out of pocket for my expenses.

c. *To put in one's pocket*: To pocket, take or keep to oneself, conceal, suppress.

1632 COLEMAN *Caesar Ilr Prof.* vi. (1636) 32 You had as good have put your tongue in your pocket. 1887 W. E. MORRIS *Adrian Vidal* xiii. I put my pride in my pocket.

d. *To (prove one's) pocket*: (*a*) Quite close to, in close attendance upon (some one); (*b*) Under the personal control or direction of (some one).

1812 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 42 Lord Gower ... seemed charmed with her, sat in his pocket all the evening, both in a fever. 1837 THACKERAY *Engr. Hours.* ii. (1898) 28 He was sitting with the family map in his pocket. 1881 MOLESW. *Hous. with Cent.* iv. 96, He was in her pocket every evening.

† **4.** A pouch or pocket-shaped net. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1440 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, Elizabeth [of the hare with small pokettes and with purnettes, with small nettes, with bare pipes, and with large nettes.

5. *Billiards.* One of the open mouthed bags or pouches placed at the corners and on each side of the table, into which the balls are driven.

1754 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1771) 3 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides astray, And to the opening Pocket runs, a Cue. 1800 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. 5 § 16 At the commencement of the last century, the billiard-table was square, having only three pockets for the balls to run in, situated on one of the sides. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iii, The billiard-ball eyes...fell plump into the pocket of his heart. 1849 ALBERT SMITH *Spirit Mod.* VIII. 298 They try to time adversary spot the red and take the balls out of the pockets.

6. *Zool.* and *Anat.* A sac-shaped or pocket-like cavity in the body of an animal; *spec.*

(*a*) A blind sac. (*b*) The cheek-pouch of some rodents, e.g. the Geomyoidæ. (*c*) The abdominal pouch of a marsupial. (*d*) The abdominal cavity of a bird or other vertebrate. 1773 PENNANT in *Ann. Reg.* 192/1 The Iceland fishermen beat the bone upon a block with a thick stick, till the pockets, as they term them, come out easily, and then preserve the sounds entire. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 720 This disposition [to participation in sleeplessness] to the formation of knots or pockets often causes much difficulty in the healing. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 2/2/1 The bullet had struck between the pocket of the arm and the shoulder-joint. 1906 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Jan. 70 A small walled-off pocket of pus.

b. A sac-like cavity in a plant.

1882 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iv. 135, I found pollen masses which had their broad ends pushed by insects into this pocket.

7. a. *Mining.* A cavity in the earth filled with gold or other ore; an abruptly dilated part of a vein or lode; also, an accumulation of alluvial gold. **b.** A small cavity in a rock; *esp.* in *Geol.* a cavity in a rock or stratum filled up with foreign material. **c.** A subterranean cavity containing water.

a. 1890 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* (1862) 174 We found many persons at work...searching for veins and pockets of gold. 1898 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 396 If [limestone rock ore] lies especially in fissures or as the miners call them 'pockets'; in the rock. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 233/2 The ores [of manganese] are rich, and are found in pockets in a siliceous rock. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 30 [He] had come upon a small 'pocket' of nuggets.

fig. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1880) 27 What vast reading, however deep, runs wholly into 'pockets'. 1889 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/2 A Geological romance, which excited not to be a perfect 'pocket', was not encouraged by my Editor.

b. 1852 *Lit. Gaz.* 13 June 402/2 The seeds which had gathered in the crevices and pockets of the rocks. 1872 *Dismal Thame to Isis* III. 251 A green pocket of clay crops out at the edge of the flagdict sand. 1893 *Times* 2 June 6/6 The chalk...presents...a precipitous front of white, spotless sweep, by an occasional 'pocket' of red soil from above.

c. 1852 C. W. HOWARD *Taylor* 3 Water ...without even a 'pocket' to run here for supply or convenience. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pocket*...a natural underground reservoir of water.

8. a. A wide pit-like hollow in a cañon or fissure. **b.** A deep glen or hollow among mountains. **c.** A spot hemmed in on all sides by high ground. **d.** A hollow cut out in wood-carving.

a. 1869 PARAGON *Pioneer*, ix. 230 Flowers ...open passionate into pockets or cavities of larger area. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* ix. 88 The cañon widened into a pleasant little pocket.

b. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Haunting Twigs* v. 128 In many of the pockets or glens in the sides of the hill, the trees grow to some little height.

c. 1897 RALPH *Prime. Fossil-hunting* 22 The grower should avoid flat lands which are hemmed in on all sides by elevations, for these 'pockets' are nearly always moist.

d. 1892 EL. BOYD *Chip-carving* (1893) 31 A combination of triangles and diamonds all counted as such pockets.

9. A recess or cavity resembling a pocket in use or position, as **a.** The slot for the reception of the

vertical side-pieces of a sash-frame; **b.** A receptacle in the cover of a book for a folded map, etc.; **c.** A small cabin or coal locker on board ship; **d.** The trap of a weir in which fish are caught.

1880 *Yeares Est. Mins Mr. Michaels* 4 Apr. A close inspection of the side of frame will show the manner where the 'pocket' is in. **1898** *Cassiers Mag.* Feb. 351/2 The single females are stowed in 'pockets' on both sides of the ship. **1899** F. T. Bullen *Log Many* 93 In coaling ship the work of distributing the coal throughout the series of pockets that are plastered all around the engines and boilers is of incredible severity. **1900** *Tourn. Soc. of Engineers* (Hull, Sec.) Contents, Step to Illustrate the Two Journeys, ... In pockets.

10. A baggy place, a bulge (in a sail).

1892 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/4 The mainsails of both yachts were glaringly flabby. There was a big pocket in the Shamrock's pinching her to leeward.

11. *Rowing.* The position in which a competitor is hemmed in by others and so has no chance of winning. (Cf. Pocket *v.* 1 c.) **1892** in *Cent. Dict.*

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (passing into adj.) **a.** Adapted or intended to be carried in the pocket.

1812 *Sir Cut. & Times Jan. I* (1849) I. 136 Here is a proclamation coming out this day against pocket-flaps. **a 1845** Hoppus & Mabe *Cent. Country* 11. 16. Out with your bodkin, Your pocket-compass your adjuncts. **1890** Bicker *Interlude* 11. 11. The multiplicity of pocket-watches. **1888** Royle *Fossil Causes Nat. Things* iv. 133 A pocket-dyal with a magnet needle. **1897** Dubreuil *Fly, round World* (1898) 10 Dressing our rooms by our Pocket Companion. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4418/1 Lost ... a large blue Turkey-Leather Pocket-Case. **1709** *Dict. No.* 3708/1 A neat Pocket Edition of the Odes of Horace. **1740** J. Williamson (title) The British Angler, or a Pocket-Companion for Gentlemen Fishers. **1783** Benjamin *Math. Evol.* 136 It is not very easy to believe, that words have the property of shutting up all at once, like pocket-telescopes. **1880** Tennyson *Coll. & Rec.* xxvii. 1. locked at the fan of liquid through a pocket-lens. **1884** G. Meredith *Familia* xxxiii, I would buy a pocket-dictionary at one of the posts.

b. Small enough to be carried in the pocket, or figured as being so; tiny, diminutive.

1822 Bp. Mountain *Diaries* 198 Two more Breviaries, with one small pocket-Morning. **1898** Eminent *Eng. Treats. Lord* Wm. Pocket II. 18 A pocket Switzerland, in which the lakes and mountains are on a sufficient scale to fill the eye and touch the imagination. **1880** Rider Haggard & *H.* lo, Now this pocket-adviser (a dwarf) was honestly fond of groping the dismountable with both hands and no swinging.

c. (Jocos.) Having reference to money; arising from pecuniary considerations.

1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 198 The principal interest and pocket gain of one Single person. **1845** J. S. Leverage *Cornwall Miner* 180 All persons are most open to pocket arguments, and here come one.

d. Private, secret.

1808 Cassie *Digest Ind.* 1. 1V. 311 Being by a secret or pocket deed to be debarred of the consideration he has advanced his money for.

13. Special Comb.: **pocket-borough**, a borough of which the parliamentary representation was under the control of one person or family; **pocket-burner** (*Ancestors*), a coin in the pocket (in allusion to the saying used of one who cannot keep money, that the coin burns a hole in the pocket); †**pocket-cloth**, a pocket-handkerchief; **pocket-cutter**, a thief who cuts pockets; **pocket-expenses**, small personal outlays; **pocket-filled** *a.*, having the pockets full, rich; **pocket-fish** = Argus.[1] 2; **pocket-flap**, **pocket-lid**, a lappet covering a pocket; †**pocket-hay**, **pocket-net**: see quot.; †**pocket-hoop**, a hoop consisting of two parts, one worn on each hip, and serving as a pocket; **pocket-judgement**: see quots.; **pocket-like** *a.*, resembling a pocket; **pocket-mouse**, a rodent of the family *Saccomyidæ*, a pouched mouse; **pocket-pedlar** *U.S.* (see quot.); **pocket-plum** = *Bladder-plum* (Blatchford 102); see quots.; **pocket-rat** = Gopher 3. 1; **pocket-shovel**; see quots.; †**pocket-tortoise**, a pocket tortoise-shell comb; **pocket veto**: see quot. See also Pocket-book, -handkerchief, etc.

1858 Miss Mozley *J. Hadleigh* xxiv, Satisfied that ... despite the unheard-of absurdity of a contested election, his 'pocket-borough was quite secure. **1877** Black *Green Pastures* 16, There was not half as much mischief done by the old pocket-borough system as there is by this money-conditions. **1899** C. S. B. Hanbury *Survey* 56 In Bossa Nostra ... war for the pocket borough of Ilerda. **1848** Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* iv. 70 One that ... never met you after a holiday without thrusting himself of a few 'pocket-louvers. **a 1722** T. Brown *Two Dog. Lucian, Wks.* 1730 I. 3 Cannot I wipe mine eyes with the hair 'pocket-cloth? **1885** *Pall Mall Gazette* 2 Dec. 2/1 Dock hands on the steamer ... were being robbed by 'pocket-cutters among the passengers. **1594** Shakspere *Com. Err.* IV.iii.8, A purse, ... a leathern bag; 'pocket-expenses in her absence. **1886** W. J. Fitzpatrick *E. Burke* 256 List the empty titles and empty pockets carry the thinnest and 'pocket-filled' freemen. **1856** *Weekly Gaz.* 20 Feb. 8/2 The pocket is known by various names, including 'Pocket-flap, Sea-cock, Fishing-eye, Tinfish, Bullethole, and Wide-gob. **1704** *Dict. Rust. & Cult.* (Jacob) 'Pocket-Hoops, ... certain short Hoops whereunto to raise Petticoats above, ... They are about a yard long. **1750** R. Twiss *Travels* I. 3 You really think the "pocket-hoop" unbecoming. **1834** Penny. *Cycl.* II. 61/2 The pocket hoop is contained in 1580 by a point to which a gift or article is placed; beside a donkey laden with a pair of panniers. **1758–59** M. *Baines Abridgm. Laws of N. Amer.* (1778) II. 330 The addition of the King's Seal, which was never required to any Contract at Common Law, was to authenticate and make the Security of a higher Nature than any other two bonds. ... those it must be presumed from the Name of them, which is equal to Judgments of the Superior Courts, they obtained the Name of "Pocket Judgments. **1872** *Hawkins's Law Lect.* ind. 5), *Pocket judgment*, a statute-merchant which was enforceable at any time after non-payment on the day assigned, without further proceedings. **1892** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 15 May 3/2 There is a new tailor-made jacket called the 'Cavalier'. ... It falls down to the hips and has heavy pocket-lids and lappels. **1880** A. Wilson in *Contemp. Mag.* CCXLVI. 48 Nose, eyes, and ears ... arise on "pocket-like ingrowths from the epithelial or outer layer of the body. **1884** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 104 Three animals (*Geomyidæ*) ... by American writers ... are called "Pocket Mice". **1892** *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 July 69/1 "Pocket-quarters — who stand on the street corners with a bottle in one pocket and a glass in the other, and will sell you a drink in a doorway or a horse-shed. **1899** Maurice *Text-bk. Hygiene Dis.* 63 "Pocket-glasses", or "Bladder-glasses". ... The ... dimension of glass-tears ... caused by a minute parasitic fungus (*Leptothrix pyogenes*) ... fostered by developing into a normal gluey ... germs ... into a deformed, useless structure. ... The entire structure is dry, and out of all Body ... [and] also hollow, the "stone" containing the seed not being developed. **1902** *Knapp. Bull.* XXVIII. 280/1 Many of these Euphorbias are important parasites—e.g. Pocket plums and Witches' Brooms on Bamboo, &c., are due to their action. **1785** Blackstone *Comm.* (1788) I. iv. 340 The practice of occasionally naming what are called "pocket-sheriffs, by the sole authority of the crown. **1809** Catherine *Mackintosh's Comm.* I. iv. 341 note, When the king appoints a person sheriff, who in rich one of the three nominated in the usual manner, he is called a pocket-sheriff. It is probable, that to compulsory instance of the appointment of a pocket-sheriff were invented. **1887** Sussex *Archæol. Coll.* XXXIII. 180/1 Mr. Pepenger contrd. our "Pocket-Tomtom into it. **1888** Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. 74 note, If Congress adjourns within ten days after the President has returned the bill, it is lost. His retaining it under these circumstances at the end of a session is popularly called a "pocket veto".

Pocket (*pɒ·kĕt*), *v.* [f. Pocket *sb.*: cf. F. *pocheter* (1620 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To put into one's pocket. Also with *up*.

1589 *Pappe. Canadier-C.* 4 The goodly fruite of their Countrey, Walnuts, Chest-nuts, Filberds, and Acheens pocket vppe the passes. **1623** *Dux Foeminæ* 98, [*Hee*] *vp.* You would bee not pocket a Penny of it. **1632** Heywood *Kingdom Ranel* 11, Pretious not contented With gold, ... if inquired are pocketed, not read. **1709** Shelvocke *Voy. Sth. S.* I. 6, I might ... have pocketed my dividends to a great hearts, look not vnto riches. **1880** Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii, He shut up and pocketed his sermon, and followed his flock. **1897** F. T. Bullen *Log Sea-waif* 219 Our friendly barrelboy pocketed his five pounds and departed.

b. To confirm or enclose as in a pocket; to quot. 1688, to imprison. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1882 Dryden *Spec. Prayer* 11. 11. With Intent to sell the publick Safety, And pocket up his Prince. **1877** Whyte-Melv. *Roy. Sol. & Sol.* v. (1887) 100 It has been observed that energy may be pocketed in positions of manner, to be let loose on certain occasions. **1890** *Cent. Dict.* s. v., A pocketed valve. **1897** *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 723 *The gassy part of Guayaquil*, pocketed on the California Gulf.

c. *Racing.* To keep in (a competitor) in front and at the sides, so as to prevent him from winning.

1830 in *Cent. Dict.* **1900** *Gentleman* 16 Sept. 3/2 He tried to squeeze through between Prize d'Or and Tekoa, and for his indiscretion he was very properly pocketed.

2. To take possession of for one's own, to appropriate: sometimes with implication of dishonesty.

1637 R. Rosworm tr. *St. Antlone* 11. 41 Pocketing and putting up ... the fruits of other mens labours. **1769** *Dering Lett.* xxxiv. (1792) I. 224 note, She ordered every green and yellow to be cut, and pocketed the money. **1778** Fitzmaurice *Corr.* (1880) II. 11 They [the English] say, they will pocket our carrying trade as well as their own. **1879** J. C. Cox *Ch. of Derbyshire* IV. 77 These sums were pocketed by Edward VI. or rather by his advisers. **1898** *Perth. Rec.* Jan. 30 The object of Sweden being ... to ... realise her long-cherished hopes by quietly 'pocketing' Norway.

3. *fig.* **a.** To take or accept (an affront, etc.) without showing resentment; to submit to, endure meekly, 'swallow'. †Formerly with *up*.

1589 Greene *Spanish Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 272 Thus the great General of Spaine was content to pockette vppe this Dishonour to mine his Ile. **1595** Shakes. *John* III. i. 200 Well radden, I must pocket up these wrongs. **1600** Massie tr. *Alemans's Guzmane d'Alf.* I. 224 If he ... pocket a wrong, and hold his hands, he is a coward. **1737** Cowper *Satan* I. 139 Some great Men who can pocket up a Kick or a Cuff with as good an Air as they can'd a Bribe. **1789** *Publ. Register* I. 104 Your grace would have pocketed the affront. **1892** *Leeds Mercury* 2 May 5/6 The United States must pocket the refusal with a pleasant diplomatic smile.

b. To conceal, give no indication of, suppress (pride, anger, or other feeling); to refrain from publishing (a report, letter, etc.); in U. S. politics (of the President or the Governor of a State): To retain (a bill) unsigned, so as to prevent it from becoming law (*cf. pocket veto*, Pocket *sb.* 13).

1822 Shelley *Transl. Aeschylus* 11. 1. 67, *Ant.* If but one of his pockets could operate, would it not say he lyes? *Sub.* I, or very falsely pocket up his reports. **1830** Carlyle *Lett.* 2 Nov., Pocket all your knowledge with your watch, and never pull it out in company unless desired. **1858** Rose, *Sartor Carlylage* 113 The other peasants, pocketing their pride, ... handed over the undivided responsibility to Xanthippus. **1889** L. W. Jones *Memoir* 180 Legislators who ... could not be thwarted by any such trifle as the pocketing of a bill.

4. *Billiards.* To drive (a ball) into one of the pockets. (Pocket *sb.* 5c.)

1780 *Chas. in Ann. Reg.* 1781 It was absolutely necessary to make it rebound from two different parts of the cushion before it could pocket the other. **1823** Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 361 After being pocketed or forced off the table, the red ball must be spotted on the top spot.

5. To hold under private control; *esp.* the representation of a constituency. Cf. *pocket-borough*, Pocket *sb.* 13.

1880 Sinclair *Hist. D. S. L.* I. 10 He was fond of his State ..., and kept to none one of the least families who contended for the honor of pocketing the borough in which he stood.

6. To furnish with pockets. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 2/1 One block of beautiful wavy white quartz was thickly pocketed ... with the yellow metal.

7. *Farr.* and *Surg.* To convert or form into a pouch, cavity, or depression.

1889–6 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* ind. xi II. 622 The exuberant [scars] so often found into the borders of the papillæ and Malpighian layer that the cavity is 'pocketed' and shows a central depression or umbilicus. **1898** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pocketing* (*Med.* and *Surg.*), forming a pocket or pouch; a method of treating the patients in contusions.

8. *Basket.* To form pockets or bag-like recesses.

b. To pucker or become bagged. *trans.* *U. S.*

1814 Carson *Kent., Appendix* 114 Of the long pocketing dresses in the time of King Henry the fourth, Hamilton. sorg. **1872** May, Wherever *Other Gold* xxii, That target?: why, it hasn't begun to pocket yet. **1884** *N. & Q.* 21 May, 1/2 In describing the pocketing dress of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, he drew attention to the fact that it still exists in the bridle chain known as the sennach.

Hence **Pocketed** *ppl. a.*, **Pocketing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* v. 1. 1426 A hundr.ke hawkie teeth, a pocketings spaun. **1614, 1884** Pocketing sleeve [see 7]. **1858** Peter *Remains* 11. 1, The pocketing Of some well-looking coin. **1889–6** Pocketed [see 7].

Pocketable (*pɒ·kĕtăb'l*), *a.* [f. Pocket *v.* + -able.] That may be put or carried in the pocket.

a 1700 E. E. *Dict. Cant Crew*, Portable, Pocketable. **1704** Dennis in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1989 (1) These Instruments are ... easily carried about, ... the latter especially, which may be made pocketable. **1833** *Tait's Mag.* I. 637 The volume is small and pocketable. **1890** Clark Russell *My Shipmate Louise* 171, There is pocketable money in the small coin.

Hence **Pocketableness**.

1892 *Nat. Rev.* 20 Aug. 1036 Pocketableness ... is the great point of a guide.

Pocket-book (*pɒ·kĭt,bŏk*).

1. A small book, adapted to be conveniently carried in the pocket. Now usually two words.

1617 Norden *Chap. Advice*, To render the volume as portable ... and if not as a manuall or pocket-booke, yet a pocketall, or breeches-booke, to be carried in the pocket (which also) and doublet. **1648** A. Rowlet (title) The Scholler's Companion, or a Little Library containing all the Interpretations of the Hebrew and Greek Bibles, ... brought into a Pocket Book. **1658** A. Fox tr. *Wecker's Surg.* ix. Introd. 42 A small Enchiridion and pocket book, fitfully to be carried about one. **1678** Aubrey in *Rep. Com.* (1848) 109 A little pocket-book, which may be of use when the larger tables cannot be had. **1682** Bohemian in *Samuel. Brit.* XIV. 356/1 La Rochefoucauld rarely among the scanty number of pocket-books to be consulted in read with ever new adventures, incidents, and delights.

2. A book for notes, memoranda, etc., intended to be carried in the pocket; a note-book; also, a book-like case of leather or the like, having compartments for papers, bank-notes, bills, etc.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2211/4 Lost ... a Pocket-Book, having an Old Almanack in it of the Date of the Year 80 or 81. **1702** *Ibr. Fox. Col. Sac.* (1840) 130 A merchant's pocket-book, or memorandum. **1707** *Humorous Student Stirling's Trans.* ind. II. 808, 305 A lady ... makes a memorandum ... in her pocket-book. **1887** Thackeray *Chron. Barnet* I. 1. 4 A cheque ... said to have been stolen out of a pocket-book.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1859 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 565 Wells, T., Pocket-book maker, & **1880** *Truths & Trades N. York* 19 (Stanley), No man, boy, or greenhorn was ever yet victimized by the Pocket-book Droppers ...who didn't have as strong a spice of the tramp in his own composition, as to think he was coming a sure and profitable swindle upon some one. **1898** *Pocket-book Dropping* may almost be considered as one of the by-games. **1894** H. M. Tyrrell *Anthrop.* 4 On all Pocket-book pages know the exact location in every rich man's body of the pocket-book nerve.

†**Pocketeer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Pocket *sb.* + -eer.] A pickpocket.

a 1626 *Dick of Devon.* iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 40, I see no pocketeer, no diver into purse: yet you may please to empty them your selfe, good Dick.

Pocketer (*pɒ·kĕtəɹ*). [f. Pocket *v.* + -er[1].] One who pockets or appropriates.

1825 Cobbett *Hist. Prot. Reform.* vi. § 108 The tyrant was ... the great pocketer of the spoils of plunder. **1892** *Fraser's Mag.* I. 302 Nominal editor of the work, but regular pocketer of the salary.

Pocketful (*pɒ·kĭt,fŭl*). [f. Pocket *sb.* + -ful.] As much (of anything) as fills a pocket.

1812 Cotton, *Pocket*, a pocket-full, poke-full, sack-full, of. **1716–29** Addyson *Lat. Tongue* Misc. Wks. 1902 II. 120 Formerly, when you had Wit in Pocket-fulls, and no Money. **1848** Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlii, A whole pocketful of money. **1888** Lowell *Lond. Prods.* (1892) I. 31 They are sticking eating the pocketfuls of cuss under they have stolen.

Pocket-handkerchief (*pɒ·kĭt,hæ·ŋkəɹtʃĭf*).

A handkerchief carried in the pocket.

1782 Miss D'Arblay *Diary* Miss, She would wave a white pocket-handkerchief out of the coach window. **1817** T. H. Lister *Granby* v. I am sorry for the poor Duke; he loses his pocket handkerchief at Bath. **1881** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.*

III. 90 Mr. C. saw fit to spread his pocket-handkerchief on the grass...and sit down on it.

Pocket-hole (pǒ·kĭt,hōl). The opening in a garment through which the hand is put into the pocket.

a 1698 CLEVELAND *Pol. Poem* 20 The Women call'd me Woman, till the Fools Spy'd their Mistake through my Pocket Holes. 1738 *Gentleman's Mag.* No. 13 ✻ She walks...with her arms through her pocket-holes. 1800 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 163 The jacket is all to one with the body, and comes so far as the pocket-holes. 1900 CROCKETT *Flitting of Peats* v. Love Blyth (1901) 33 Take that hand out of your pocket-hole.

Pocket-knife (pǒ·kĭt,nāif). A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle, for carrying in the pocket.

1593 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 32 Having nothing but a pocket-knife to eat it with. 1671 EDWARDS *Lett. & Sat. Aiken* I. 18 When a boy finds that his pocket-knife will smart and blunge and take up a candle.

attrib. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/1 One of the largest houses...has nearly 100 pocket-knife cutlers and grinders idle.

Pocketless (pǒ·kĭtlĕs), *a.* [f. POCKET *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a pocket; having no pocket.

1883 *Chicago Advance* 3 Jan., Ulster pockets are swept out of existence. The country are pocketless again. 1897 J. A. GRAHAM *On Threshold Three Linked Lands* vii. 101 A scarcely clothed and pocketless Lepcha crofter. 1903 *Month Aug.* 161 A thinning billiard-cloth with a long pocketless table.

Pocket-money. Money carried in the pocket for occasional expenses; *esp.* that allowed to those who have no other money under their control, as schoolboys or schoolgirls.

1832 LITTLETON *Tour.* viii. 343 We were both robbed of our clothes and pocket-moneys. a 1834 ARCHDEACON *Tales Bell* iv. 42, (See Morpher-Monday...he cannot, as usual, to bring John Bull his Weekly Pocket-Money. 1838 LOCKHART *Adam* v. 6 He inquired consequently, whether she was allowed any pocket-money? 1887 TROLLOPE *Australia* (ed. 2) I. 2. 13 Every boy had a shilling a week pocket-money, which we called bobbin, and which was advanced to us out of the pocket of the second master.

attrib. 1858 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* I. On pocket-money days...close to the shops, on that edifice. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 June 6/1 His advice to women was, "Don't take up pocket-money work".

Pocket-picking. 'Puking' of pockets: see POCK *v.*[3] 3; stealing from the pockets of others. So **Pocket-picker**, a pick-pocket.

1622 MASSINGER *Good Woman* v. *Bad N.* 42 A Pocket-picker must eavesdrop Troops (For true men seem parcel did maintain the trade). 1680 PETTY *Taxes* 21 Tenure (1769) 56 Such as have abused their dexterity...as of those [fingers] by pocket-picking, counterfeiting of seals and writings &c. 1720 STEELE *Tr. Shandy* I. xi. Mary...people were beholden each of their goods and money by E in one twelvemonth, than by pocket-picking and shop-lifting in seven. 1804 HUNTER *Lond. Adv.* I. iv. 129 As naturally...as the disappointment of watches to a London mob is attributed to pocket-picking.

Pocket-piece.

1. A piece of money carried in the pocket as a charm, a 'lucky' coin; often a coin which is for some reason not current, or is damaged or specimen.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4399/4 Lost ...a Silver Sixth-Part,... with some other Silver Things, Pocket-Pieces, and Money. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R...* Bought (1768) 8 His uncle gave the Piece to his Wife's...being the same he had some time ago given her for a Pocket-piece. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. He got two enchanted shilling and sixpence each o' pocket-pieces for a good half-a-crown. 1903 MRS. J. RUSSELL in *Macdonald's Crown* iv. 72 The soldier sharpens [of Q. Eliz. 1580-1715] were (not impossibly) frequently converted as pocket-pieces.

2. The socket or cavity on each side of a mill-frame in which the weights run: see POCKET *sb.* 9 c.

1900 *T. Nimlet's Minute, Camp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 48 We now work along the 'pulley-stile' for a transverse cut, which marks the extremity of the 'pocket-piece', or recentacle for the weights.

Pocket-pistol. [See POCKET *sb.* 12.]

1. A small pistol to be carried in the pocket.

1812 S. MIDDLETON in *Southwark* MCCC. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 8. 240 There are then 222 pocket pistols of five and six inches. 1901 *Antiquary April* 160 ✻ It shall make a Report that a Pocket-Pistol. 1784 *Cowper, Ep. to Hayley, Esq.* 2710's At Dover, the large gun, well known by the name of Queen Anne's pocket pistol. 1830 in McCOY *Hist. Sir R. Agnew* 18, (1840) 117 It [a pamphlet] served him as a pocket-pistol on each occasion.

2. *Ironmongery.* A pocket spirit-flask.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 198, I had always on my journeys a pocket-pistol loaded with brandy mixed with juice of lemon. 1884 FAMILTON *Passenger Life Philos.* xvii. 218 A glass bottle enclosed in a leather case, commonly called a pocket-pistol. 1888 MCCOSH in *Princeton Rev.* May XLVI. 262 The items had been forgiven on the road, as had also been the applications to the pocket-pistols.

Pockety (pǒ·kĭti), *a.* [f. POCKET *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of a mine or mineral deposit: Characterized by pockets; having the ore unevenly distributed.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 370 The vein is irregular and pockety. 1877 *Ibid.* 177 Each bed 'pockety' mineral deposits. 1890 *Nineteenth Cent.* The spasmodic...and seams of lignite rapidly alternate one with another, assuming lenticular, pockety and other forms.

2. Of the nature of a secluded hollow.

1893 E. L. WARREN in *Colombier Obiet. Dispatch* 18 May. A tiny, pockety vale whose surface is almost level on either side to the edges of noble wooded bluffs.

Pockify, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. POCKY *a.*[1] + -FY.] *trans.* To make pocky; to infect with pox or syphilis. Hence **Pockified** *ppl. a.*

1604 DEKK *Fast and Welcome* sig. H If the priests lungs but but a little shouted or pockified. 1698 A. FOX *Wounds Surg.* iii. xvi. 283 *If Mercury* should be used to a wound of a pockified party, that mother would be cursed. 1889 T. FULLERT *Chirt.-Gil. Commander* 18 Thou soul-destroying ...slave. Thou dost effeminate and pockifie Those Creatures called men. 1906 PHILLIPS, *Pockified* or *Pocky*, that has had the French Pox.

Pockily, *adv.* [f. POCKY *a.*[1] + -LY 2.] In a pocky manner; with pox or syphilis.

1683 NARCISSUS *Mod. Medicines* 178 A young Girl that was pockily infected by one that gave her only a kiss as she was dancing.

Pockiness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being pocky.

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Pockynesse, *Scurfrete.* 1811 COTGR., *Pouacherie*, pockiness, or the being full of pock-holes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pockiness*, pocky Scars or Cicatrices.

† Pockish, *a. Obs.* [f. POCK *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Infected with pox (in quot., with small-pox).

1567 Q. MARY *Lett.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* lv. 20, 1580 *Note* 21, (Disorder is called a) pockish state.

Pockmanteau. *Sc.* Also poke-, posk-, pack-, -mantie, -manty, -manky. Corruption of PORTMANTEAU, confused with *pock*, POKE, bag.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrew's* 364 How ye his packmanteis was rasait, I think is best for to declair. 1758 J. ROW *Kirk-Hist.* (1842) 500, called Rev'd. They were passing to Rome with a Pockmantie behind them, and what was in their Pockmantie, (1706 30 ?) 1725 MARTIN *Pract. Writ., Knights* 3 Bearing his luggage and his baxter... In a packmantion or a wallet. 1823 SCOTT *Cap. M.* xiv, It's been the gleaner that took your packmanky when they found the chaise pickin' in the snaw! 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 69 A man wanna gang about on your wi' a pokemantie without some assurance o' hame ahin' ye.

Pock-pudding, &c. var. POKE-PUDDING.

† Po·ckwood. *Obs.* [f. POCK *sb.* + WOOD *sb.*] The wood of a tree of the genus *Guaiacum*, formerly used for the cure of syphilis: = GUAIACUM 2, LIGNUM VITÆ 2: cf. *pock-tree* in POCK *sb.* 4 b. *attrib.* Pockwood-tree: = GUAIACUM 1, LIGNUM VITÆ 1.

1590 HOSPITAL *French-Pocker* 7 (L.), *Lignum Guaiacum*, commonly called Pockwood. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* iv. 177 That wood...is used by the African physicians for the curing of the French pox, whereupon it is commonly called by the name of pock-wood. 1678 PHILLIPS ed. 4], *Pock-wood-tree*,...an Indian Tree, the Wood whereof is brought over in great quantities, by reason of its great virtue, and use in Physick. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 102 Holy-wood, or Pock-wood is the Wood of a Tree that grows very tall in the East-Indies. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* i. 58 note, The Spaniards call it pockwood-tree.

Pocky (pǒ·ki), *sb. Sc. dial.* [f. *pock*, POKE *sb.*[1] + -Y, dim. suffix.] A small 'pock' or bag.

1889 RUDYARD KIPLING in *Tibbetts* 231 There's the pocky ...ye gae me to keep the sewin' things in.

Pocky (pǒ·ki), *a.*[1] Now *rare.* [f. POCK *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of or marked with pocks or pustules; *spec.* infected with the pox (i. e., usually, syphilis).

c 1330 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 258 (E. E. T. S.) *Femme ad face verolee*, Woman lush bun pokky [*Dict.* pokey]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 Pokky, *pustulosus*. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 313 Our fair young daughter was pocky. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 41 b, The Dutchmen...spake shamefully of this marriage, that a lame old & pocky man should marry so fayre a lady. 1640 FRANCESCO *Theat. Bot.* 430 Under colour of giving physicke to their pockie patients. 1732 *Servant Lady's Evening-recreat.* 131 To him that looks behind the scene, Nestra's but worst pocky queen. 1810–34 *Gentl.'s Study Mod. Arch.* xi. II. 80 note, A healthy wet nurse, getting a sore nipple, in consequence of suckling a pocky child.

† **b.** As a coarse expression of reprobation or dislike, or merely intensive. In quot. 1601 *as adv.* (Cf. *scaurg.*) *Obs.*

1598–9 B. JONSON *Cast to Altered* v. ii, Plaguy boy! he smells his business; these French villains have pocky wits. 1601 DEKKER & WILSON *Answ. Darrel* 79 Were not this pockie good stuffe...to perswade your Pulpit withall? 1612 FLETCHER *Bloodless* v. iii, Th villain, pocky villain! 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* iv. 1, But then is his pocky harlotry.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pock or pustule, or the pox (i. e., usually, syphilis; sometimes, small-pox); syphilitic or variolous.

1599 BARNFIELD in Steeve *Rest. Hen.* (1791) III. App. xiv. 172 With deep pockie plaintes and sores. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy, Hannibal Blind* iv. 13 But weare in like pockie heate before. 1698 A. FOX *Wounds' Surg.* iv. xviii. 139 Mercurial Ointment is good for tenderers and pocky tubes. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 502 A pimple drop'd in the pocky matter was applied to the cancerated part. 1810–34 *Gentl.'s Study Mod. Arch.* (ed. 2) IV. 220 The pocky itch is so discriminated from the resemblance of the pimples to minute small pox. 1843 DR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. Physic Incons.* II. 581 This has evidently been made a separate species of the...*variolæ pustulosæ*, pocky itch.

Pocky, *a.*[2] *Sc., Irish.* [f. *pock*, POKE *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Characterized by having pokes or bags; baggy: popularly applied in Orkney to a form of closet, called by some *ammeris-cassadar*, the lower surface of which consists of an assemblage of rounded forms like small bags.

(Not in Eng. or general Sc. use.)

1880 C. CLOUSTON in A. Mitchell *Past. Weather Prog.* xxviii. *Scott.* 15, I first observed this kind of cloud somewhat like festoons of drapery on 3rd March 1870. When properly developed, it was always followed by a storm of gale within twenty-four hours. It is called "Pocky cloud" by our Fishery sailors. 1887 — *Explan. Pop. Weather Progn., Scott. Prof.* 4 The festooned or pocky cloud. *Ibid.* 14. 1890 C. LAZ in *Nature* XXI. 209/2 The clouds which have been in England [i. e. in Orkney] denominated 'pocky clouds'. 1897 ANNUMSDAY *Weather* 56 In Orkney, this is known as the 'pocky cloud', and is there usually followed by a severe gale of wind.

‖ **Poco-curante** (pō·kōkurā·nte), *a.* and *sb.* [It., f. *poco* little + *curante*, pr. pple. of *curare* to care :—L. *cūrāre.*] **a.** *adj.* Caring little; careless, indifferent, *unconcerned.* **b.** *sb.* A careless or indifferent person; one who shows little interest or concern.

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. 10, Leave we my mother—picture of all the *Concurantists* of her sex I carried about in. 1813 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 76 That jilter of all *poco-curante* places, Dublin. 1823 PEGGE *Translator* I. 74 *Poco-curante* in all cases Of serious fun, or pretty facts. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 50/1 Lord Granville's pleasant faculty of *poco-curante* conversation.

Hence **Po·co-cura·ntish** *a.*, having a *poco-curante* character, somewhat careless; **Po·co-cura·ntism, -tism**, the character, spirit, or style of a *poco-curante*; indifference; unintentionism.

1820 *Examiner* 450/2 Coleridge has been a little Poco-curantish of late years. 1824 *Ibid.* 290/1 This poco-curantish disposition. 1831 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 216 So far did this poco-curantism of theirs extend, that, even in the trifling article of franking, not one of them...ever offered, when in office, to be of any service to me. 1833 *Journal in Stanley Life* (1848) I. 118, 419, I suppose that Poco-curantism (excuse the word) is much the order of the day amongst young men. 1841 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* III. v. 8, 300 His great and fatal fault...his affectation of cool-blooded and *poco-curante* indifference. 1880 *Times* 1 Mar., The House of Commons was counted out...This characteristic of *poco-curantism* may be thought somewhat surprising after the heat and storm of the past few days.

Pocok, obs. form of PEACOCK.

Pocoras, -ius : see PODORAS.

‖ **Pocosin, poquosin** (pŏkō·sĭn). *Amer.* Also 7 poquosin, -on, (8 percosmen, -knean), 8–9 poc(o)osen, 9 pocosan. [Algonquin *paquasin.*

According to W. W. Tooker in *Amer. Anthropologist* Jan. 1899 (N. S.) I. 160–170, meaning 'at or near the opening out or widening'; f. *paqua* to break, open out, widen.]

A marshy or swampy tract of low ground, usually wooded; a marsh, a swamp.

1709 J. LAWSON *Hist. Carolina* 28 The Swamp I now spoke of, is not a miry Bog, but you go down to it thro' a steep Bank, at the Foot of which, begins this Valley...The Land in this Percosmon, or Valley, being extraordinary rich, and the Runs of Water well stor'd with Fowl. *Ibid.* 32 We lay in a rich Percosmon, or low Ground, that was hardly a Creek, and good dry Land. 1712 in *Virginia Mag. Hist.* 9 *Roger.* W. (1901) July 9 The rear carried the horses 3 mile through a swollen wiery Poccosin to a very good marsh to a River side. 1782 WASHINGTON 16 Oct. (1880) IX. 283 Much would taken out of the Poccosin on the creek side. 1784 J. F. D. SMYTH *Tour U. S.* I. 208 Rode along upon a wooden causeway, through a marsh, which is here [North Carolina] called a poccosone. 1875 W. C. KERR *Exp. of the Geol. Survey of N. Carolina* I. 13 There is a large aggregate of imperfectly drained 'pine and grass square miles, mostly in the counties bordering on the seas and the sounds, known as swamp Lands. They are locally designated as 'cloughs' or 'percosins', of which the great Dismal Swamp on the borders of North Carolina and Virginia is a good type. 1883 *Edmund, Rev. Bios.* 338 The various stages of mould, lagoon, salt marsh, and percosin are too familiar.

Pocquea, obs. form of *pacche* : see POCK *sb.*

† Poculary, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med. L. *pōculāri-us*, f. *pōcul-um* cup : see -ARY 1.] Pertaining to a cup, i. e. to drinking; in quot. absol. as *sb.* A pardon or indulgence for drinking.

Erroneously explained as = 'cup' by Davies, whence in other Dicts. : cf. note a. v. MANNIKIN on the same passage.

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. Sp. Convoc.* D) b, Some brought forth convocations, some coporations, some pleuralities and unions, some tot-quots and *Pocularies*, some pardons, and Dirge of wonderful variety, some stationaries, some bellidges, some pardaines for children, some summaries for handlers of relicks...some exchanges for kisses.

Poculation. *nonce-wd.* [As if L. "*pōculātiō* to frequent the cup, f. *pōcul-um* (see prec.) : see -ATION.] Drinking (of wine or other intoxicating liquor).

1832 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 360 There are pocketses, if not many to be secured. Long may the ingenious antiquity and the chiros of Bacchus as the inventor of the art being encouraged.

† Poculent, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pōculentus* drinkable.] Fit for drinking; furnishing drink.

1646 EARLE *Lydia* § 830 Some of those Herbs, which are not Excellent, are notwithstanding Poculent; As Hops, Broom.

Poculiform (pŏ·kĭūlĭfōm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pōcul-um* (see POCULARY) + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of a cup or drinking-vessel; cup-shaped.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* ii. 372 *Poculiform*, cup-shaped, with a hemispherical base and an upright border entire the same as *campanulate*. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 10 Cup pezizoid, obliquo, subsessile.

Pocyllin : see POSSIL.

Pod (pŏd), *sb.*[1] [Origin obscure : it does not seem to be connected with the later word POD *sb.*[2]

1. The earlier form of PAD sb.[2] 5 : the socket of a hinge in which the end of the pin is inserted.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 36 Strong eastland cart, clout it clouted and shod, Cast fatgate and wimbles, with perins and pod. 1842 F. Newmarch *Prompt. Parish.* 254 The lower part of the other limb of the work is of brass, which is fixed by means of a screw passing through two ears of the brass part, and through the *nebb* of the wood. This brass part is called the pod, and is furnished with a mortise, in the form of a square pyramid, for receiving different pieces of steel, which are retained by means of a spring in the pod. *Ibid.*, Files are these pieces of steel which are inserted in the pod.

b. 'The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits'.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Comb.* **pod-bit** : see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pod-bit*, a boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has a semicylindrical form, a hollow barrel, and at its end is a cutting lip which projects in advance of the barrel.

Pod (pɒd), *sb.*[2] [A comparatively recent word, first found with its compounds and derivatives late in 17th c. Origin unknown.

Pod and *podder* appear first c 1680, the latter being known earlier than the former: PODDAGE occurs 1784, but in origin is not certainly a compound of *pod*. The earlier word is *pod-ware* and, spec. in *pease-cod* (a 1678 *peaslers* were examined as 'pease-cod gatherers about London').

1. A seed-vessel of a long form, usually dry and dehiscent; properly of leguminous and cruciferous plants; a legume or siliqua; but often extended to other long fruits.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 69/1 The pod, or berry; is the first joining of fruit, when the Flowers is fallen off. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pod*, the Husk of any Pulse. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pisum*, Among their Leaves lie Bag, and their Blossoms to fall off without producing Pods. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 3. vi. (1765) 13 *Siliqua*, a Pod, as a Pentapetalon of two Valves. 1784 CRANCHES *Sugar Cane* 2. Beg. note, The pods [of the cacao]...seldom contain less than thirty seeds of the size of a Barrel olive. 1789 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* lii. (1794) 36 I can well understand this distinction...If you open the pod of a pea and of a mouse ear (*alsine media*) you will find the seeds differently arranged. 1807 J. BARKER *Colonist* II. 301 From opening pods unbinds the fleecy store. 1833 E. WALKER *Flora Oxfordsh.* 200 The original figure of the pods of the Horseshoe vetch must strike the most casual observer. 1866 TREAS. *Bot., Pod*, the capsule or seed-case of leguminous and cruciferous plants, those of the former being called legumes, and those of the latter siliques and silicules. 1882 MRS. ROBERTS *Dominie* 2. I. 124 Where the broad-beans are now in pod. 1904 *Spectator* 25 Aug. 302/1 He gained a copper to buy some pods of red pepper to season the coarse bread. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 30 Dec. 3/1/1 These gooses are as fat as peas in a pod.

2. *transf.* a. The cocoon of the silk-worm. b. The case or envelope of the eggs of a locust.

1593 *Maydens Dreame* (1656) I. v. Iiij. 292 The silke which we usually reele ourselues, is wound off thirteen or eighteen pods or cocoones. 1880 *Times* 10 Nov. 4/6 The cases or pods, as they are called from their shape of locusts' eggs. 1884 J. G. WOOD in *Sunday Mag. May* 305/1 When these [locusts] eggs are laid, they are enclosed in a horny envelope called a 'pod', each pod containing thirty-five eggs.

3. A large protuberant abdomen. *Slang.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pod*, a fat protuberant belly. 1888 *Berkshire Glean., Pod*, a large stomach.

4. A purse-net with a narrow neck for catching eels. Also *pod-net*.

1882 *Bibchest. Mag.* Jan. 105 The pods are hauled into the boat and detached from the stakes net and their contents emptied into a tub. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* (1884) 196 The eels passing down the river make their way into the long 'pods' through the narrow necks or apertures of the straps, and cannot find their way back. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 68 In this long wall of net are three or four openings, to which purse-nets, about eighteen feet long, stretched on hoops...are attached, the far ends being closed. These 'pods' as they are called, are extended down stream and attached to stakes in the river bottom, their positions being marked by floats. 1895 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 99 The method of working the pod-net is the same as 'clodging'.

† 5. The blade of a cricket-bat. *Obs.*

1833 NORRIS PEG, *Cricketer's Tutor* 112 When the practice of bowling length balls was introduced...it became absolutely necessary to change the form of the bat...It was therefore made straight in the pod. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket, Mem.* 30 Formerly...the rounded form of the pod, it was made straight. c 1880 *Hamilt. Cricket* (Bridg.) 21 The regulation size of the bat is thirty-eight inches in length, of which twenty-one inches are taken up by the pod, or, according to the more modern term, the blade.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pod-fancier, -seed*; *pod-bearing, -like, -shaped* adjs.; **pod-fern**, a name of *Ceratopteris thalictroides*, a peculiar tropical aquatic fern, the fertile fronds of which are divided into linear and somewhat siliquose segments; **pod-lover**, collector's name of a section of moth, *Dioptheria asphaltella*; **pod-pepper**, a common name for capsicum; **pod-shell**, an American kind of razor-shell, *Phoreus*; **pod-shrimp**, an entomostracous crustacean having the carapace hinged lengthwise upon its back, so as to close like a bivalve shell.

1898 [H. LYONS in *Queen's Prehistoric Relics Addit.* Glass. s.v. *Pecten*] 'Valve' in a glass well, of certain 'pod-bearing plants, such as trees, grasses, or bushes.' 1778 MARCH tr. *Linnæus' Gen. Plant.* 339 Yellow 'pod-flowers every shape adhere. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Nov. 3/1 Plants of a strange Nature, bearing 'pod-like Fruit. 1778 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 280 A very long pod-like capsule. 1866 ROGERS *Agric.* & *Prices* I. 56, 57 The cheapest corn year in the decade for 'pod-seed'. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 10 Fruit :..'pod-shaped and dehiscent. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. *Mayo-Nebraska* ...seems but the puny and degenerate representative of the more gifted 'pod-bearing' of Mexican times.

† **Pod**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Origin obscure. Cf. early mod. Fris. *poedik* 'anatelia pisces' (Kilian).] A young jack or pike (fish).

1587 HARRISON *England* III. 8) (1878) I. 18 The pike as he ageth, receiveth diverse names, as from a fle to a gilthed, from a gilthed to a pod, from a pod to a lache, from a lache to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a luce.

Pod, *sb.*[4] orig. *U.S.* [Origin unknown.] A small herd or 'school' of seals or whales, or sometimes of other animals; a small flock of birds.

1830 D. WEBSTER *Lett. to Wilkie* 24 Sept. in *Pers. Corr.* (1856) I. 456 We saw several small pods of seals go by. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 170 The sperm Whale is gregarious; and usually occurs in parties, which are termed by whalers 'schools' and 'pods'. 1847 *Spectator* 25 Dec. 1213/3 The 'bachelors' [seals] are driven into pods. 1848 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* v. 56 Small pod o' cows (whales), an one 'r two bulls layin' off to wess'ard of 'em.

Pod (pɒd), *v.*[1] [f. POD *sb.*[2]]

1. *Intr.* To bear or produce pods.

1726 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 273 I planted the Season in a Pot,...they blossom'd on freely as those which are planted in the Ground, but did not pod so well, having not above a pod or two on each Plant. 1760 MALLET *Syst. Found. Hush.* I. 463 The best way to make peas pod well. 1851 *Nicholson's Farm. Exp.* 141 in *Libr. Useful Knowl., Hush.* III. Beans certainly pod much better when not crowded together. 1893 *Garden.* Chr. 17 June 674 The peas have failed to pod, and are being cut for fodder.

2. *trans.* To gather (peas, etc.) in the pod.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 587 The business of picking or podding dry peas is usually performed by the labourers at a fixed price.

3. To hull or empty (peas, etc.) out of the pods.

1901 *Harpers' Bazar* XXVI. 998/1 By the aid of modern machinery...the peas are podded by a 'sheller'.

4. *intr.* To swell out like a pod.

1892 *Columbus Dispatch* 9 July, Twelve intelligent cows podded until one could have stored them with grape vines.

Hence Pe'dding *vbl. sb.*, the production or formation of pods.

1726 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Peas*, Both these kinds of...peas are particularly apt to degenerate, and become bare in their podding. 1893 *Flowers July* 4/2 Spring sorts [of beans] shed their flowers without podding.

Pod, *v.*[2] *Now dial.* [Origin obscure.] *trans.* To prod, to poke.

1839 PALMER, *Wilts.*, I *podde*. 1870 LETTICE *Musick.* 172/36 To Podde, or prick, *pungere*. 1876 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Pod*, to poke. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., He podded all t' Cribs wi' his walkin' stick.

Hence **Pe'dder**, one who pods.

a 1840 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxix. § 23 To one town in our parliament or two podders to drive to 300 *l.*

Pod, *v.*[3] [f. POD *sb.*[3]] *transf.* To drive (seals, etc.) into a 'pod' or beach for the purpose of clubbing them.

1887 *Fisheries of U. S. Sect.* v. II. 386 note, A singular herd grows light suddenly on from the view of the forward or renovals when it is very much excited, as the 'podding' for the clubbers is in progress. 1897 *Spectator* 27 Jan. 115/1 Females [seals] are often podded with the 'bachelors'.

Pod : see PAD *sb.*[1], toad, frog ; also POOR.

† **Po'dage**. *Obs., rare*[—1]. [ad. med.L. *podagium* (1259 in Du Cange), variant of *podiagium*.] = PEDAGE : see QUOT. c 1425 9, v.

‖ **Podagra** (pɒ'dăgră, pō'dā-grĭ). *Med.* [L., *podagra*, s. Gr. ποδάγρα gout in the feet, lit. a trap for the feet, f. ποῦς, ποδ- foot + ἄγρα a catching.] Gout in the feet ; by extension, gout generally.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. 7 (Bodl. MS.), Podagra is a sore payn in pe feete and namelich in pe wristes and in ioints. 1562 CAUSARUS *Chron.* (Bodley) 40 Podagra, and that sickness that ary cometh of gross plenty of mete and much rest. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1755) 179 The Podagra or Gout, quhilk of the Vehemencie of cauld is contracted, Vrgeis sindrieme fyis the pretence Ingressionis. 1788 *Med. Trans.* I. 149 According to the opinion of the celebrated Prof. Trolle,...hypochondriasis is merely an imperfect podagra residing in the stomach and bowels. 1818 tr. *Wagner's Lect. Pathol.* 377 True gout, Podagra, consists, according to some, of the increased secretion of urine acid by the urinary organs and an accumulation of it within the blood.

Podagral (pɒ'dăgrăl), *a.* [f. PODAGRA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to gout ; gouty.

1820-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 2) II. 683 A long train of dyspeptic, hepatic or podagral symptoms. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 398 Suspected of making his podagral utterances...convey a confession of sins. 1879 HARTSHORNE *Rudim. & Orthod.* I. ii. 139 The kind of gouty humours and podagral sufferers.

† **Poda'gre**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms : 3 poudagre, 4–6 podagre, 4–5 podagre, 5 potagre. [a. OF. *podagre*, ad. L. *podagra* : see PODAGRA. (The popular repr. of *podagra* in OF. was *pouvre, pauvre*.)] = PODAGRA.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 424/108 Ac his fet nes here gnede, Ner podagre ichepped hi. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2051 Hem pat hal pat is alle pese lyndene chese, For drurdre, gut pat potagre and pe gout. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. viii. [Bodl. MS.], Gelded men haue not podagre for pei neuere swoghe venus. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Podagre, or podagra, sothernesse, *podagrum*. 1480 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij b, Whoo pouere herbon him he swolpe the hath the podagre. 1508 LUPTON *Diuinum* 111. xv. 332 Good for podagres and gowtes of wemen.

† **Poda'gre**, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 **podagere**, 4–5 **potagre**. [a. OF. (F.) *podagre*, s. L. *podagr-*, *-agra* (Gen.), ad. Gr. ποδαγρικός adj., pertaining to gout : see PODAGRA.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to gout ; suffering from gout, gouty.

13.. *Cursor M.* 10891 (Trait.) De gutte podagre (C. be podagres, G. podagrers, *Fr.* podagre) so il te bete. *c* 1400 HENRYSON *Testament's Wks.* (1711) 72/1 Potagre and gowtie & bath he was vnk. 1412 LYDG. *S. Edmund* 111. 643 Thou wax podagre in handis, legges, knees.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from gout.

1576 E. HOWARD *E. Knyght* xxviii, The past-almond, for o[ld] wo[men] the ancient podagre.

Podagric (pɒdă'grĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *podagric-us*, a. Gr. ποδαγρικός of or pertaining to gout, f. ποδάγρα, PODAGRA.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to gout ; gouty.

1700 FLOYER *Cold Bathe* 1. 5, (1706) 22 Both Hot and Cold Waters are good...for Podagrick Pains without Ulcers. 1820-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 292 The...constitution of a podagric patient. 1889 GRIFFIN *Mummy's Handk.* 197 In later life,...somewhat podagric by inheritance.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from gout.

1939 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 98 We podagricks you know, prefers indeed, For thy pains grate within, yet without we look great. 1808 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 101 Let the Podagric refuse his savoury dishes, on condition that every fourth day he submits to eat plain puree.

† **Podagrical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 227 If you assure me to keepe it your selfe the Podagricall disease for your daughter. 1580 TIN T. BROWNE *Parad. Sp.* II. (1) 72 That a Leadenone herb in the hand of one that is podagricall doth either ease or grow great ease in the gout. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4118 Some Podagrical people,...happening to be seized by the Plague, lost the Gout, and recover'd of the Plague too.

Podagrous (pɒ'dăgrŭs), *a.* [ad. L. *podagrōsus* gouty, f. *podagra* : see PODAGRA and -OUS. So obs. *F. podagreux* (Godef.).] Gouty.

1651 COCKERELL in Lady Holland *Mem. Syd. Smith* (1855) I. 139 A podagrous disposition of body. 1863 *Reader* 19 *Temple Bar Mag.* VIII. 73 If it be a crime to be hereditarily podagrous, take me to the Tower.

† **Po'dagry**, *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *podagrie* gout (16th c. in Godef.), as med.L. type **podagria*, f. Gr. ποδαγρός : see PODAGRA *a.*] = PODAGRA ; in quot., dodder, or the condition of a plant infested with it (a sense of OF. *podagre* and med.L. *podagria*).

1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 17 CUSCUTA...upon Lins or Flax, called *Podagria Lini* and *Angina Lini*. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Distp.* 235 They...subsist, who take the Podagry of other plants for true Cuscuta and Epithymum.

Podal (pō'dăl), *a.* *Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. ποδ-, πούς foot + -AL.] Belonging to feet, or foot-like organs ; *spec.* applied to a membrane hinging the outer margin of the neuropodia and notopodia or ventral and dorsal foot-stumps of certain Annelida.

1898 *Camdr. Nat. Hist.* II. 307 The podal membrane reaches to the tip of the gill in the syllidid segments.

‖ **Podalgia** (pɒdă'lĭdʒĭă). [mod.L., f. Gr. ποδ-, πούς foot + -άλγια pain.] Pain in the foot, as from gout, rheumatism, or the like.

1840 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1875 *Lond. Soc. Lex., Podalgia*, pain in the feet : almost the same as Podagra.

Podalic (pɒdă'lĭk), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ποδ-, πούς foot, after *cephalic*.] Of or pertaining to the feet.

Podalic version (*Obstetrics*), the operation of changing the position of the fetus so as to bring the feet to present in delivery.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Version, podalic*, an operation in obstetrics when one or both feet are brought down. 1900 *Lancet* 10 June 1588/1 Six also being 'podalic', as it was to bring the lower limb to present.

Podar, *dial.* Also **poder**. [app. a Cornish *podar* rotten, worthless.] A local name of MUNDIC or copper pyrites.

1732 BORLASE *Antiq. Cornw.* Cornish-Eng. Voc. *gris Podar, mineri : mineraph : id. Mundic*, 149.] 1816 FAREY *Cuncle Monet's Rep. in Lond's Mag.* 113 Upon the first discovery of copper ore, the miner, to whom its nature was entirely unknown, gave it the name of *Poder*...About the year 1730...Mr. Cosier a miner[o]gist of Bristol observed the *Poder* among the heaps of rubbish.

‖ **Podarthritis** (pɒdăr'thəi'tĭs). *Med.* [f. Gr. *pod-* (see PODO-) + ARTHRITIS.] Inflammation of joints of the foot.

1847 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*

Poddaseway, obs. Sc. f. PADDARBY.

Podded (pɒ'dĕd), *a.* [f. POD *sb.*[2] + -ED.]

1. Bearing pods ; leguminous ; growing (as a seed) in a pod.

1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lotus*, The yellow podded, and lotus, with a black, fleshy, and smooth leaf. 1762 MILLER *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 463 In the culture of this, and indeed of all other podded grains. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agricul.* II. 600 For cleaning and carrying off different sorts of podded crops. 1883 MUNRO *Q. of Arb.* xxiii. 22 Podded seeds that cannot be cropped, or beaten, or shaken down, but must be gathered green.

2. *fig.* (transl. *F. cossu* podded, fig. well-off.) Well-off, comfortable, snugly settled from harm.

1884 *Spectator* 18 Nov., The working city being relieved with the deep envy of superiors, and especially of superiors heading popes or 'podded' Emmets the French describe

the liver of well-trade citizens. 1851 *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 806/1 They may trade with pearls and live on the profit in pickled herring.

Podder[1] (pǫ·dəɹ). [f. Pod *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -er[1]; orig. a local term.] A person employed in gathering peas in the pod.

1660 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Podders*, French-gatherers about London, so called. 1708 Phillips, *Podders*, poor People employed to gather Peas, Pease-cod Gatherers. 1876 Gillies *Nat. Mus. Wks.* (1877) I. 248 Those who have since...the weeders, podders, and hoppers, who remain in the fields. 1894 R. W. Dickinson *French Agricc.* II. 380 The expense of gathering green peas is different, according to the difficulty of procuring podders [etc.]. 1884 *Chambers Encycl., Podder*, ...one who gathers field peas for market.

Podder[2]: see Podware.

Podder[3]: see under Pod *v.*[2]

† **Poddinger.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **puddyngare**, 6 **poddenger**, **-ynger**, (*Hist.* -ing) **poddinger**, 8 **podinger**. [An altered form of Pottager, perh. associated with *pudding*, Pudding. (Intermediate between *puddinger* and *porringer*: cf. Porridge, Porridger.)] = Pottager, Porridger, 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/2 A *Puddyngare*, *lactarius*, *lacticinia*. 1530 in *Wooton Wills* (1880) 240/1 A broken knyfe, a platter, a podynger and a saucer. 1550 *Percy Relics* (Cambrid. 14), iiij^or^ podyngr dishes, vjor saucers, iij podyngers. 1599 *Ancient Pr. Drama* in *Antiquary* XXIII. 241, iij poddingers. 1720 in *Circle* (1901) VII. 107 Put yo soupe into it [a steeped 'ly podingers, and let] every podinger full boyle up so you put it in. 1820 T. Williams in *Gipsy Pop. Poetry* (1835) 224 Puddingers no ivory trencher stand.

Po·ddish, poddidge. *Now dial.* Also 6 podech, 6–7 **podge**, 9 *dial.* **podditch**. [Altered form of Pottage, Pottich, perh. due to some analogy: cf. Porridge.] = Pottage, Porridge; now chiefly applied to oatmeal porridge.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 130 Yf the podech [Wks. 1573 pottage] be burned to or the mease ouer roasted, we saye, the vyctualler hath put his face to the paine [etc.]. *a* 1550 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 30 How saist thou, Hodge, What, art thou hungrie? wilt thou eat my podge? 1611 Cotgr., *Brouet*, ...any liquor, podge, or sauce, of the thickenesse, or consistence of that wherein one potte-mete are made. † 1746 Colman (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs. Dial.* Wks. (1891) II. 8/2 A best would serve Podditch was ever wanting. 1869 ? Ecclesiotes *Vill. Life* 9 (E. D. D.) I can eit poddige for supper and I' bacon. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. vi. I know the way to my mouth with a spoonful of poddish, and that's all. *Ibid.* ix. 91, May they never lack a bon poddish-stick.

Poddock, *dial.* f. Paddock *sb.*[1] frog, toad.

Po·ddy, *a. colloq.* [f. Pod *sb.*[2] + -y.] Corpulent, obese.

1824 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 136 It is a grievous thing to grow portly: the age of Chivalry is gone then.

† **Pode.** *Obs.* Also 6 **poade**. [Parallel form of Pad *sb.*[1]] A toad: perh. also applied to other creatures reputed to be venomous; also *transf.* to person.

a 1450 (see Pod *sb.*[1] 1). *a* 1460 *Cast. Perseu.* 620 in *Maetz. Progr.* 96 Thi Mayden hatith to podes pes, Ysoperyne what wyn ayeyn it gripe. 14.. *Hoccleve Mod. Mirr.* 4 158 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Reccle ...of venym, as of lyzardes or podys or vermyn. 1526 Rat & Baillie *Rede me* (Arb.) 62 Who eats dowrie can called Cockeps, A fowll prayse findyngis poade? ... Yett men wyll be inclusit in our gall. More venymouse then any toade. 1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* (J.) That proud gallus are wholly addicted to frakes and riffe-raffers.

Pode, obs. form of Pood.

Podel, podelle, obs. forms of Puddle.

Podeon (pǫ·diǫn). *Entom. rare.* [a. Gr. *πώδιον* a narrow end, f. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.] A term for the petiole in the petiolate Hymenoptera: see quots.

1841 E. Newman *Introd. Hist. Insects* 144 The sixth segment, *podeon* or *pedicle*, is usually much smaller than either of the preceding. 1854 Gosse *Tenby* 11. 367 The segment which Mr. Newman has called the *podeon* is furnished with a curious hooked spur.

Podez, variant of Podge.

† **Podesta** (pǫdɛ·stă). Also 6–8 **podestate**, 7–8 **podestat**. [It. *podestà*:—Olt. *podestate* (= L. *potestātem*, power, authority, hence public officer, magistrate. So F. *podestat* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] **a.** A governor appointed by the Emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa) over one or more cities of Lombardy. **b.** A chief magistrate elected annually in mediæval Italian towns and republics with judicial functions and almost unlimited powers. Also *transf.* **c.** A subordinate judge or magistrate in modern Italian municipalities.

1548 T. Hoby *Trav.* (1902) 10 No man weareth his weapon within the town, but such as are licensed by the Podesta. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 308, I have seen of the greatest potestates and greatest Iudges and Presidents of Parliament in France. 1632 *E. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 177 (In London) we have a Podesta, or Maior, that keepeth a Prince-like house. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 320 The Venitians maintain a Podestat in the Island to gather the Tribute. 1788 Hoppner *Cornelia* I. Every...village elects by majority of voices a Podesta and other two magistrates. 1820 Byron *Marr. Pref.* Doge. When podestas and counsels at Treviso. 1832 tr. *Simonde's Ital. Rep.* II. 32 What the podestà of the Emperor arrived at Milan to take possession of the tribunal, he was soon contemporaneously invited. 1880 *All Year Round* No. 33. 11 On the following night, the Podestà of the city suddenly died.

So **Podestarate** [f. It. *podestaria* office of a podestà + -ate[1]], the rule or office of a podestà.

1587 J. Aconci *Diff. Conf.* 57 b, (1594) II. 90 In the same year, 1180, in the predecessors of Alberigo (ingorno) of Romano.

‡ **Podetium** (pǫdi·ʃiŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., arbitrary f. Gr. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.] In some lichens (as *Cladonia*), a stalk-like or shrubby outgrowth of the thallus, bearing the apothecium or fruit; also, any stalk-like elevation.

1850 Eaton & Hooker *Cryptog. Bot.* § 1410. 409 In 1821 genus we have the first indication of a stem to the apothecia, or, as it is called, a podetium. 1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 373 In the latter case the stalk has received the name of podetium.

Hence **Podetiiform** *a.*, shaped like or resembling a podetium.

Podex (pǫ·dɛks). *Now only Zool.* [L. *pōdex*, *pōdic-em* accus, fundament.] The fundament, the rump; also, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects, the pygidium.

1398 tr. Jourse *Ed. Hen. in his Mem.* v. i, How Sauery, sitting in an elbo chaud, fainted vpo podex. 1706 Phillips, *Podex*, ...the Fundament, or Breech. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* viii. vi. 403 The Male is less than the Female,... and to Podex not so sharp as the Female is. 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 4 These substances are contained in the respective sexes in two bags that unite near the podex. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 330 *Podex*, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen.

Pod-form: see Pod *sb.*[3]

Podge (pǫdʒ), *sb. dial. or colloq.* [A parallel form, app. of later origin, of Pudge *sb.*] Anything podgy; *spec.* a short fat man or woman; a short stout thick-set animal. (In quot. 1833 applied to an epaulette.)

1833 *Monsieur D'. Simple* vii, That may with the gold podge on his shoulder [for first lieutenant]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Podge*, a dumpy, fat person. 1878 *Wilts. Words Glouc., Podge*, ...this noun is ...freely bestowed, as a good-natured epithet, upon children of a fleshy appearance. ...'Come hither, thou old podge.' 1901 Pinnock & Hellier *Slang Dict.*, Podge (colloquial). 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Aberdeen, to Cornwall.

Podge, *v.* Now *dial. Intr.* To walk slowly and heavily. Hence **Po·dging** *ppl. a.*

1638 St. Wandrille *Hist. Albion & Bellenus* 141 My Danes will say, I am a podging Asse. 1866 Gaskell *Sylvia's Lovers*, *Podge*, to walk with short heavy steps. 1878 *Wilts. Words Glouc.* 270, *Podge*, to plod or waddle as, denoting the heavy irregular gait usual to very fat persons.

Podgo, obs. form of Pudding, puddings.

Podger (pǫ·dʒəɹ). *rare.* ? A stiff blow.

1818 Lt. Cornwall to *Life* (1861) I. 334 He cannot deal the knock-me-down blows of old Keogh, and if you watch your opportunity you may give him a podger.

Podgy (pǫ·dʒi), *a.* [f. Podge *sb.* + -y: a parallel form, somewhat later in appearance, of Pudgy.] Short, thick, and fat; squat.

1848 Thackeray *Corsh. to Cairo* iii. 37, I wish I had had a drake of that trembling, podgy lord. 1856 Mayhew *Akins* 143 A sharper, pudgy, black pony. 1858 J. S. Green *Lett.* (1901) 26 The nice oily cream, beneath whose willows lurked ... podgy perch. 1880–2 *Pict. Voyr.* 24 A great cat on the podgy side of forty. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 830 Massage is very useful in emaciated or podgy people.

Hence **Po·dgily** *adv.*, in a podgy way or degree.

1893 ' J. S. Winter ' *Aunt Yolande* I. 2 She was not only fat, but she was podgily fat.

Podia, plural of Podium, Podion.

Podial (pǫ·diăl), *a.* [f. Podi-um + -al.] Of or pertaining to a podium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Podical (pǫ·dikăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. Podex, *pōdic-* + -al.] Pertaining to the pedex, anal.

Podical plates, two or more small plates surrounding the podex in some insects.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 426 When the mesh tongues and the podical plates are removed, a very singular apparatus ... comes into view. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 192 Common Cockroach. ... The anus ... lies between two triangular podical plates.

Po·dicate, *v. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ate[3].] *Intr.* To slide or move along on one's posterious. So **Podica·tion** (in quot. = a blow or kick on the posteriors).

1823 Jordan *Autobiog.* IV. 180 We managed to roll, slide, stagger and podicate to the foot in the dark. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 3/1 Dukes he wishes to risk podication.

‡ **Podion** (pǫ·diǫn). *Zool.* Pl. **podia.** [mod. L., a Gr. *πόδιον*: see Podium.] One of the tube-feet of an echinoderm.

1900 R. R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* III. 291 Water from the reservoir or ampulla is driven into the podium, and the tube-foot is thus rendered tense and rigid.

Podism (pǫ·diz'm). *rare.* [ad. late L. *podismus* (Vogel.), a. Gr. *ποδισμός* a measuring by feet, f. *ποδίζειν* to measure by feet, also to bind the feet, f. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.] † **a.** A measuring by feet. *Obs. rare*—[1]. † **b.** A fading. *Obs. rare*—[1]. **c.** Hard. Spasm or cramp in the feet. *rare*—[1].

1882 Bailey *Gleanings* (ed. 2) *Podism* (*podismus*), a measuring by feet. 1888 R. Hunter *Astronomy* 32, xvi. (Radii 8)A Allowing 12 every modulus a long podism or place to stand by. 1898 Minsh *Ductor*, *Podismus*, a term for spasm of the feet, or of the toes, ... podism.

Podite (pǫ·dəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot + -ite[1].] A leg or ambulatory limb of an arthropod, esp. of a crustacean. Usually in compounds denoting a part or appendage of such a limb: see quots. 1878, and the words themselves.

1872 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1887) 191 The joints have the following names; the proximal, short and thick, *coxopodite*; the next, small and conical, *basipodite*; next, cylindrical and marked by an annular constriction, *ischiopodite*; the next, longer, *meropodite*; then successively, the *carpopodite*, *propodite*, and *dactylopodite*. 1878 H. Woodward in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 435/2 These podites are usually seven jointed, and each bears a gill on its basal joint.

Hence **Podi·tic** (pǫdi·tik) *a.*, belonging to a podite. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‡ **Podium** (pǫ·diŏm). Pl. **podia.** [L. *podium* an elevated place, balcony, ad. Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.]

1. *Arch.* **a.** A continuous projecting base or pedestal, a stylobate. **b.** A raised platform surrounding the arena in an ancient amphitheatre. **c.** A continuous seat or bench around a room.

[1662 Chester *Crosbyana* 264 *Worsted* Every Palace of any principall note hath a privy walke or open gallery beyond the wall of the house and the brincke of the river beside.... Suppoine called these kinds of open galleries Podia.] 1789 P. Brown in *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 149 The *podium* (the lowest part of the wall) projects at its lower extremity. 1830 (title) *Pompeiana* I. iv. 54 Along the whole runs a sort of *podium* or base. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 931 The neighbourhood at Nismes ...in exterior wall has three stories of Tuscan pilasters on the face of the wall, the two upper whereof stand on podia. 1848 E. Wyse *Conc. Ecclesiol.* 178 *Standing figures*...are ranged in two rows on podia between the piers. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* viii, Up from the podium to the lassling height I rose'd one dying look. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 4/1 The podium of the Albert Memorial is almost as fresh as the day the structure was uncovered.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** The fore or hind foot (*manus* or *pes*) of a mammal or other vertebrate; in birds, the junction of the toes, or the toes collectively. **b.** In compounds denoting parts of the foot of a mammal: as Epipodium, Mesopodium, Metapodium, Propodium.

1836 Mayo *Expos. Lex., Podium, Podium*, applied by Hilger to the junction of the toes at the extremity of the tarsus, upon which the leg rests in birds: to the inferior part of the limb, comprehending, tarsus, the carpus, metacarpus, and toes: labipod, the *tarsus*, metatarsus, and toes, in the *Mammifera*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Bot.* A footstalk or other supporting part. (Chiefly in compounds.)

1866 *Treas. Bot., Podium*, *Podion*, a stalk, or receptacle, or spore; used only in Greek compounds.

Podler (pǫ·dlə). *Sc.* and *north.* Also **poadler**, **poodler**, **puddler**. [An altered or differentiated form of next.] A young coal-fish: see quot. 1858.

1835 S. Oliver *Rambles Northumbrld.*, etc. 23 By September they increase to about a foot in length, and are then called poadlers. 1858 Jonston in *Trans. Berwic. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 173 When young it is called with us the Podler, when somewhat larger the Podler; and when full grown the Coal-fish, or Black-coal-fish. 1879 W. Watts *Marsh. words*, *s. Rowdler-ens.* 103 *Coddings* and *puddlers*. 1883 G. C. Davies *Rambles Eck. Parish* 208 s.v. *ecks*, The Ormesbyites we got a garnet or a 'puddler'.

Podley (pǫ·dli). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **podlie**, 7 **podlie**, 7–8 **podly**, **-ley**, 8–9 **-lie**, 9 **podle**, **-ley**, **podille**, **-lie**. [In 16th c. *podlie* for *pollack*, early form of Pollack, q. v. (Cf. *banno*, *banna*, *bannie*, from Barnock, *kaddi*, *kaddie*, from Haddock, etc.)]

The fry or young of the coal-fish (*Pollachius* or *Merlangus carbonarius*); also, the true pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*). Cf. Podler, Pollack.

1562 in *Rec. o Librit Dom. Sec. V* (Bann. Cl.) 6 Balas, mulis, podlis. 1564 Somerset Herald *Edward.* c. xi. 25 *Aurelius Aquæ* [...a Podly. 1598 M. Martyn *Voy. Sir Richd.* (1746) 18 There are also ... Podlies, Herring, and many more. 1702 Martin-ens *Hist. Scilly*, 21. 184 Perches, Podleys, Skate. 1720 *Shetlds. Acc. Lett.* IV. 537 A few small cuid, podlies, and flounders. 1808 D. Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 220 Lobsters, partans, podlies. 1838 (see pod. L. 1892 Stevenson *Memor. the Plantin* 300 The podley is hardly to be regarded as a delicacy for the tables. 1896 J. H. Crawford *Wild Life Sout.* 132 Among the podlies, as the young of the saithe and lythe are called.

Podo- (pǫdo), before a vowel **pod-**, *a.* Gr. *πόδο-*, combining form of *πούς*, *ποδ-* a foot, an element in terms of Natural History, etc.: q. v.

Podobranch (-ăræŋk) *Zool.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], a breathing organ of crustaceans attached to the legs; a foot-gill; so **Podobranchial** (-brænkiăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to pod-branchs or foot-gills; **Podobranchiate** (-brænkiĕt) *a.*, having or provided with foot-gills (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Podocarp** *Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], a footstalk bearing the fruit of a plant (Webster *Suppl.* 1879). **Podocarpous** *a.*, *Bot.*, of or akin to the genus *Podocarpus*, N.O. *Taxaceæ*, containing coniferous trees of tropical Asia and Australasia. **Podocephalous** *a.*, *Bot.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], bearing a head of flowers on a long footstalk. † **Podagyrous** (-dăjirăs) *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *γῦρος* (round)]. = Basigynous; so **Podogyn**, **-gyne** [F. *podogyne*], in same sense; **Podogynous** (-pǫdǫ·dʒinəs) *a.* **Podology** [F. *podologie*], the science which treats

of the foot; also, a treatise on the foot; so **Podo-logist**. **Podomancy** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination], divination from signs derived from inspection of the feet (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1849). **Podo-meter** = PEDOMETER 1. † **Podo-metry**: see QUOT. **Podo-naugh** [Gr. *ναῦφον* ship], a canoe-shaped float attached to the foot, or a pair of them, for moving on water; also, a water-velocipede, or boat propelled by treadles like a bicycle; hence **Podonaugher**. **Podo-nuppy** = *podonaugh*. **Podoneuratous** (-*nū*-rătĭŭs) *a.*, *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Podoneura* or sea-spiders, an order of *Arthropoda* having long many-jointed legs; syn. with *Pycnogonida*. **Podongara** *Bot.* [Gr. *ὀνάρα* navel], the stalk of a seed. = PEDUNCLE 3. **Podoste-matous** *a.*, *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], belonging to the *Podostomata*, a group of *Arthropoda* characterized by having a foot-like mouth. † **Podothe-ca** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *θήκη* sheath], the scaly leg-covering of a bird or reptile; also, the sheath covering the leg of an insect; hence **Podothe-cal** *a.*

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The epiphalline (so-called of the first maxilliped representing base-joints and lamina of a "podobranch." 1882 J. S. GARDINER in *Nature* XXV. 1951 There are fruits from Sheppey which I believe to be "podocarpous," one at least retaining stamens with *Podocarpus*? shoots of Queensland. 1898 *Mission Explor. Exp.*, *Podocarpous*, supplied to plants that have flowers arranged into bundles borne upon long peduncles ... "pedicarpellous." 1879 in Wharton *Suppl.* 1898 *Mission Explor. Exp.*, *Podogynous*, a fleshy and solid projection which serves to support the ovary ... = "podogyne." 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Podogyne*, shortened form of the word *Podogynium*. 1898 *Act Preserv. Fruit Pref.* 7 Diseases of the Nails, Invertebrate Propagation of the Fur, &c., which result the attention of the "Podologist." *Ibid.* Sect. 6 It might ... be worked under the new title of "Podology," embracing the whole Art of Preserving the Feet. 1901 *42 Universal Cycl.* "*Podometry*, or *Podometer*. 1775 in *Ash.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 *Mission Gleanings* "*Podometry*, foot measure, or measuring by the foot. 1898 PRATT, etc. *Pathometry*, Greek: measuring by the foot. 1893 BURNS *Third Fiery Furnace* 119 They must have played base first: the spectators would not have been content without seeing their Podometry. 1898 *Austral. Trad. N.* 3906 Here Osborne of Rutherglen ... astonished his countrymen by appearing on the Mount, wearing a "podonaugh fifteen feet long on each foot, and holding a pole, fathomed at one end as a paddle, in his hand. 1884 in Webster. 1888 *Lond. Society* Nov. 414 The latest novelty in the velocipede line is the podonaugher or velocipedo-pontoon. 1884 *Century Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Podonaugh*, a foot boat; one in which canoe-shaped floats are attached to or support the feet. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 6/1 It bears the peculiar name of *podonaugh*, and is a sort of kneeless ... 1893 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 451 The remains also contain occasional digestions of entire insects, ... "podoscaphs, spongiscaphs. 1882 ARTHUR *Channel Tel.* II. iv. 306/2 *Podoscaphus*, a species ... of the curious group of "podocentrous crustaceans, resembling a transparent spider, without head or body. 1893 LANKESTER in *Richard's Obs. Pratt. & Birds* 10 When a seed bends back suddenly in a direction contrary to its "geotropism, it is *reclined* by its proper direction. 1892 HOOKER *Bot.* § 274 A fully developed ovule is usually attached to the placenta by a short stalk, called the funicle, podosperm, or umbilical cord. 1870 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 46 The naked part of the leg is covered, for the rest, by a hardened, thickened, scaled integument, which passes by insensible gradations into the membranous, which passes by insensible gradations into the membranous, which passes to unite between corvorous and inciliary. This is called the "podotheca. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 310 *The podotheca* or covering of the tarsus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, "Podotheca."

Podophthalmate (*pŏdŏfthă·lmĕt*), *a.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. *ποδί*, *πούς* foot + *ὀφθαλμός* eye + -ATE².] Having the eye at the end of a movable stalk; stalk-eyed; of or pertaining to the stalk-eyed crustaceans. So † **Podophthe-lma**, **-thelmia**, **-thalmo-ta** [mod.L., pl.], an order of Crustacea, including those with eyes set on movable foot-stalks, as crabs and lobsters; **Podophthe-lmian**, *a.*, pertaining to the *Podophthalmata*; *sb.*, a member of the *Podophthalmia*; **Podophthe-lmatous**, **Podophthe-lmic**, *adjs.* = *podophthalmate*; **Podophthe-lmite**, the distal joint of the eye-stalk in podophthalmate Crustacea; hence **Podophthalmi-te** *a.*; **Podophthe-lmous** *a.* = *podophthalmate*.

1830 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 760/1 A corresponding structure is observed in certain Podophthalmia. *Ibid.* 758/1 This lateral chord ... occurs among the whole of the Podophthalmous. 1840-50 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 201 of 440 to the two highest orders of Crustacea, hence called Podophthalmia, the eyes are placed on the extremity of moveable pedicles articulated with the first cephalic ring of the cervical skeleton. 1859 *Comm. Material Zool.* I. 136 Among the *Podophthalmia*, or stalk-eyed Crustacea, the thoracic or head somites ... increase in size, mostly in shallow water. 1878 MACRAE *Explor. Exp.* 230 *Podophthalmous*, applied by Dumeril and Leach to a vast number of the Crustacea, having the eyes placed at the extremity of a moveable peduncle. 1854 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 723 The Podophthalmia, or Stalk-eyed Crustacea. 1887 RUTIMEYER *Anim. Sys. Anim.* vi. 264 The organization of the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmous than Podophthalmous. *Ibid.* 303 The peduncles of the eye, are composed of two joints, a small proximal podophthalmite, and a larger terminal podophthalmite. 1898 HALL in *Eggleston's Comp. Anat.* 264 A point of affinity to the Podophthalmate Malacostraca. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* vi. 345 Podophthalmous Crustacea.

Podophyllous (*pŏdŏfĭ·lŭs*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ποδί-*, *πούς* + *φύλλον* leaf + -OUS.]

1. *Entom.* Having, as some insects, compressed leaf-like locomotive organs or feet.

1898 in MILNE *Expos. Lex.* 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Zool.* In *podophyllous tissue*, the layer of tissue-corresponds of leaf-like vascular lamellæ beneath the coronary cushion of a horse's hoof.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Podophyllum** (*pŏdŏfĭ·lŭm*). [mod. Bot. L., f. Gr. *ποδο-*, *ποῦς* + *φύλλον* leaf.] **a.** *Bot.* A genus of *Ranunculaceæ* with two known species, *P. peltatum* of eastern N. America, and *P. Emodi* of the Himálaya, having long thick creeping rhizomes, large long-stalked peltately lobed leaves, and a solitary white flower. **b.** *Pharm.* The dried rootstock of *P. peltatum*. Also *attrib.* Hence **Podophy·llic** *a.* *Chem.*, of or pertaining to podophyllum; esp. in *podophyllic acid*, a crystalline acid obtained from podophyllin; **Podophy·llin** *Chem.*, a yellow bitter resin having cathartic properties, obtained from the dried rhizome of *P. peltatum*; = *resin of podophyllum*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Table v. (1788) 250 *Podophyllum*, Duck's-Foot, or May Apple. 1832 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1845) s. v., The root of this, *Podophyllum* (Pa. U. S.), is purgative in the dose of 10 grains. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 411 The action of podophyllin is favourably contrasted with that of calomel. 1870 ROBERTS *Pract. Med.* II. 33 Podophyllin. 1874 GARROD & BUCHEIM *Mat. Med.* (1876) 183 The resin or Podophyllin is a pale greenish-brown amorphous powder. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 412 Podophyllum acts as a purgative like jalap, but more slowly and more continuously.

‖ **Podostemon** (*pŏdŏstĕ·mŏn*). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Podo- + Gr. *στήμων*, taken as = stamen: from the two stamens with filaments united for about half their length.] The typical genus of the N.O. *Podostemaceæ*, comprising moss-like aquatic herbs with apetalous flowers, natives chiefly of S. America. So **Podostemaceous** (-*tē·shəs*) *a.*, belonging to this order; **Podoste·mad** [*cf.* ARAD], a plant of this order.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 481 Hypogynous Exogens. *Rutales* ... *Podostemonads* = *Podostemads*. 1882 LUCAS-SHADWELL *Lect. Fruits* (1883) 1. 168, 71 This stream is rapid, ... with many podostemons at the bottom. 1880 C. S. MAIN-WARING *Horæ Mycol.* 304 The wet stones were covered with *Podostemads*, herbaceous branched-looking plants, with the habit of liverworts.

‖ **Podura** (*pŏdĭ·ŭră*). *Entom.* [mod.L., *podûra* (Linn. 1748), f. Gr. *ποδο-*, *πούς* foot + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of apterous insects, having a terminal forked springing organ; hence known as springtails. Hence **Podu·ran**, *a.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Podura*; *sb.*, an insect of this genus or of the family *Poduridæ*; so **Podu·rid** *a.* and *sb.*; **Podu·roid** *a.*, having the form or character of the *Poduroida*.

1837 GOODSIR & PATTISSON *Mycogr.* 109 Four both as three scales of the pedura to five eyelashes. 1848 CORNWALL *Antiq. Phys.* 28, (1870) 438 In one curious family, that of the Podurae or Spring-tails, the leap is accomplished by the sudden extension of the tail. 1885 J. BLAKE *Microsc.* 1. 81 The Podura male appears to be a compound structure. 1887 LUBBOCK *Scandinavia's Fish.* (1888) 60 Arachnids, myriads, and podurids occur most plentifully.

Po·dware. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7-9 poddier. [Of uncertain origin: cf. CODWARE, 1398–1693, and PEDWARE, 1577–1706.

The first element suggests Pea of pease, beans, etc.; but this is not known till nearly a century later than *podware*, which moreover in 1901, 1584 is not applied to pulse or podded plants, and in 1901, 1670 has not necessarily such a sense. In 1901, 1736 the word is associated with *pod*.]

Field crops; fodder for cattle; in later use applied, or plants having pods (= CODWARE).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. vi. (1886) 159 [They] sacrificed and spoile ... grasse, grasse come, and rype corne, and all other podware. 1607 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1900) XXV. 13 Robert Terry [presented] for profaning of the Sabbath Day, by binding barley, and goeing [= reaching] of podder, upon the Sabbath. 1673 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 122 Other Lands, to your store-houth land, which are a good pedware for cattle. 1736 J. LANGE *Hist. Thanet Oliver* 2. v. *Libbet*, The heighest ... was in the goddingcroftes. *Ibid.*, *Podder*, pease, wayt; beans, peas, tares or vetches, or such weare as bee pods. 1790 BURN *Agric. Assist* 31 Some farmers are bound to sow wheat after beans, or land not fit to produce beans; to leave a quantity of podware grasses, for a wheat crop, or barley where some sorts of podware is the worst crop known to sow wheat upon. [1889 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Podder*, a name given to beans, peas, tares, vetches, or such vegetables as have pods.]

† **Po-dy** *oordy*, *appx.* a perversion of *body of God*, in a profane oath.

a 1825 *Dyvelsdirt's Fabliaux* no. xxxvii. 198 By the Poly Corly, I have fished fair.

Poe, variant of POI, Hawaiian food.

Poe-bird (*pōĭ·-*, *pōĭ·bəd*). Also **5 pey-, pus-bird**. [See QUOT. 1869.] The name (given by Capt. Cook, and retained in some English ornithological works) for a New Zealand bird, *Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*, now called by the English settlers PARSON-BIRD (*q. v.*) and by the Maoris *tui*.

1777 COOK *Voy.* I. 97 Amongst the small birds I must not omit to particularize the wattle-bird, pey-bird. [In the illustration *spelt pe-bird*, and in the list of plates, *pee*.] *Ibid.*

1869 BUCHANAN *Poems* (1895) I. 200 The poe-bird flits, ... With silver neck and blue enamelled wing. 1882 HOOKER *Illustr. Anim. Kingd.* I. 61, 122 This bird they called the Wattle-bird, and also the Poe-bird, from its having little tufts of curled hair under its throat, which they called poes, from the Otaheitan word for ear-rings. 1888 WARD *Rimes Rhymed without R.* xxv. 450 The splendidly decorated Poe Birds. 1898 *Ltd Anim. Zool. Soc.* ind. 91 231 Poe Honey-eater.

† **Poecile** (*pōĭ·sĭlĭ*). [a. Gr. (ἡ) ποικίλη (στοά) the many-coloured or painted porch.] Name of a famous portico in the market-place of ancient Athens, adorned with a variety of paintings.

1814 in *Pantologia*. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 7 XVIII. 136/1 The only reward Miltiades obtained after the battle of Marathon, was to have his picture drawn ... and to have it hung up in the Poecile. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 1 To The Poecile, to painted pannes.

† **Poecilite** (*pōĭ·sĭlaĭt*). *Geol. Obs.* [f. Gr. ποικίλος variegated + -ITE¹; after *F. terrain poecilien* (Brongniart 1829).] A name proposed for the Upper New Red Sandstone (*cf.* Ger. *bunter sandstein*). Hence **Poecilitic** (*pōĭlĭ·tĭk*) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Upper New Red Sandstone formation; = POIKILITIC.

1832 W. D. CONYBEARE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 329 The vast geological agency ... beneath the last and oolites, in that ... characterized by the new red or variegated sandstone ... I will venture therefore to propose the term *Poecilite* ... and hence denominate the group, *poecilitic*. Brongniart has already adopted the Gallicised form *Poecilien*.

Poecilo- (*pōĭ·sĭlō*), before a vowel **poecil-**, from Gr. ποικίλος many-coloured, variegated, various, a formative element in scientific terms (in some of which the form POIKILO- is preferred).

Poecilobast, **Poecilocyte**: see POIKILO-. **Poecilomere** [Gr. *μέρος* part], a part of the body of an animal in which variations of colouring tend to appear first. **Poecilogyra** [Gr. *γῦρος* tour, name], one of various names for the same thing; a synonym (*Cent. Dict.* cites Wilder); hence **Poecilogy·nic** *a.*, having a variety of names; **Poecilogynic**. **Poecilopod** [Gr. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot] *Zool.*, a member of the *Poecilopoda*, in LATREILLE's classification (now abandoned), a division of *Crustacea* distinguished by limbs of varied form and functions, e.g. prehensory, ambulatory, branchial, and natatory; hence **Poecilopodous** *a.*

Poecilotherm, **Poecilothe·rmal**, **Poecilothe·rmic**: see POIKILO-.

1903 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 340/1 That colour variations ... tended to appear first of all on certain definite parts of the body, and that these parts, to which the name 'poecilotherms' had been given, were common to mammals and birds alike. 1889 *Buck's Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII. 968/2 An eminently complete systematist of "poeciloxenic ectoparasites. *Ibid.* 1165 Terminological variety, such as occurs in the passages quoted, may be expressed by the single word, "poeciloxeny. 1833 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. xiv. 70 The "Poecilopods differ from the Branchiopods by the different structure and uses of their legs, which are not branching. 1893 DYER *Cornh.* v. 1908 CHARNOCKITE, species of Poecilopods.

Poed, **Poedf**, obs. forms of POOD, POUND.

Poele, obs. var. of POLE *sb.*

Poem (*pōĭ·-ĕm*). Also 6-7 **poeme**. [a. F. *poème* (in Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. *poēma* (in Plautus), a. Gr. *πόημα* (4th c. B.C.), early variant of *ποίημα*, thing made or created, work, fiction, poetical work, f. *ποιε-* (early variant *ποιη-*) to make. (If *ποίημα* had been the form introduced, the L. would have been *poïema*.)

The word *poem* was spelt, not as now, but as we still shew the middle of the 16th c.; the spelling was previously, from 14th c., supposed by POEME, sense 2.]

1. 'The work of a poet, a metrical composition' (JOHNSON); 'a work in verse' (LITTRÉ); a composition of words expressing facts, thoughts, or feelings in poetical form; a piece of poetry.

In addition to the metrical or verse form, critics have generally held that in order to deserve the name of 'poem', the theme and its treatment must possess qualities which more or shows the level of ordinary prose. Cf. QUOT. 1579, 1589, etc., and see POETRY.

1398 TREVISA *Barth.* (1495) xviii. (1535) The Poem or Ballet ... wherein is completed pleasant Poesie and poetic Fiction. 1599 CHAPMAN *Masse Anag. Lovers* § 1 *in Hinde Glas*, etc. (1876) 72 The first and most necessarie point ... seems to be considered in making of a delectable poeme is this, to ground it upon some fine invention. 1761 SCOTT *Anal. Poetry* (Arb.) 73 And may not I ... say that the lively Double Pedants are a diffuse Poem? 1858 E. FITZGERALD *Omar. Wks.* 1896 II. 118 Every one almost more passionate makes a perfect Poesie. *Ibid.*, These three volume differ, as the ding dong, the dong, and the dome: the thing fairly, the timing and the frame; so the *Poesie*, the *Poem*, and the *Poet*. 1889-90 TENNYSON *Bus. Poetry* Wks. 1907 I. 196 The Poesie and Pallock of a true Poem, must have something both sublime and low, smacking and agreeable. 1901 *Ibid.*, Lawrence Dobl. L. 198 The Language is but the Coloaring; 'tis the Conception, the Invention, the Judgment, that give the Life and Spirit, as well as Beauty and Force, to a Poem. 1908 PHILLIPS, *Poem*, a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse, a Copy of Verses. 1738 SWIFTON in *Gent.'s Lett.* (1788) IV. 281, I have written a little poetry this day poem against St. Andrew's day, which ... I intend for Faulkner to publish. 1808 WORDSW. in *Recoll. Mornings* I. 290/1 Any composition in verse, good some that is not, is

always called, whether good or bad. a Poem, by all who have no favourite hypothesis to maintain. 1821–9 Examiner *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 137 It is not metre, but a metre-making argument, that makes a poem. 1831 R. Taylor *Feasts* (1857) I. Notes 323 Everything in this poem is perfect, thought and expression, Rhythm; but one thing it lacks: it is not a poem at all.

b. *transf.* (or in more general sense): Applied to a composition which, without the form, has some quality or qualities in common with poetry.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Xenophon, who did imitate so soundingly...the portraiture of a iust Empire under the name of Cyrus, (as Cicero saith of him) made thereby an absolute heroicall Poem. 1673 Richaut *Pers. Class.* Ill. *Satire*, 6 Do you know what a *play* is? or what a poem is? or what a novel is?...You had better first, for shortness' sake, call all the three 'poems', for all the three are so, when they are good, whether written in verse or prose.

2. *fig.* Something (other than a composition of words) of a nature or quality akin or likened to that of poetry (with various implications, as artistic or orderly structure, noble expression, ideal beauty or gracefulness, etc.).

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 272 He who would not in fruitions of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought him selfe to be a true Poem, that is a compositions and patterne of the best and honourablest things. 1808 Coleridge *Satyrane's Letters* I. 40 There being as much combined and coherent Sense...in this Real Poem of the World, as there is in any Fictitious Poem made by man. 1823 Keswick *Lett.* (1856) I. 228 We shall have no need to write poetry—our life will be a real poem. 1856 Kingsley *Sagt. Travels, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 24 The Celts ...gave to the rain and mountain tones which are poems, and imitate the pure voices of nature. 1859 W. K. Tuke *Chr. Mysticism* 47 The world is the poem of the Word to the glory of the Father.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poem-book, -maker, -play.*

1806 R. Cumberland *Hom.* (1807) II. 288 The public did not concern itself about the poem, or the poem-maker. 1843 Carlyle *Mod. Ill. Pas. I* & *Chas. I* (1846) 256 A small brown Poem-Book, not without merit. 1856 Emerson *Poets Created Addr.*, The Royal Poet straightway put in type his poem-prophecy.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*). **Po·emet, Po·emlet** [see -ET, -ELET], a small or short poem; **Po·eming**, composing or writing of poems.

1709 W. Taylor *Let. to Dunlop* 4 Jan. in Robberds *Mem.* I. 144 A regular composition (these 'poemets' which aspire only to a momentary existence). 1870 H. H. Farmer *Living Poets* 101 We have a great number of these 'poemets' bearing no traces whatever of the originality of occasional verses. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 84. 2/2 Lend Versifiers and "Poemings. 1887–9 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* II. 361 Many of her verses the are so many, especially one little "poemlet, which I remember to this day.

Poema·tic, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. ποιηματικ-ός (Plut.) poetical.] Of the nature of a poem.

1789 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) II. 320 Conscious of the inferiority, the too prosaic writer dramatic nature of his versification.

Poemell, obs. form of Poesies.

Poenal, obs. form of Penal.

Poete, obs. var. Pate, after L. *poeta* (B. Jonson).

Poephagous [pəɪ·făgəs], *a.* *Zool.* *rare.* [f. mod.L. *Poëphagus*, neut. pl. (ad. Gr. ποηφάγος (Arist.) eating grass or herbs, f. ποία grass + -φάγος eating) + -OUS.] Eating grass or herbs, herbivorous; *spec.* belonging to the division *Poephago* of ruminants.

1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 224 Some palæontologists ...have been led astray in ...referring it to the 'Poephagous Pecorous and Kerogerous'.

Poer, obs. form of Poor, Power.

‡ **Poe·sie.** *Obs.* The Greek and Latin word for Poesy, formerly sometimes used by English writers.

1580 Hanay *Horvey* To Rdr., We write Poesie spoon, and of all kinds, men wyth more, and men with lesse learnyng. 1613 W. Sclater *Elegy on Sir T. Overbury* G 2 Wks. (1638) 11 This creature is most poesie.

Poesta, var. of Poustie *Obs.*, power.

Poesy [pōʊ·ĭsi], *sb.* *arch.* Forms: 1. 4 poyesi, 4–5 poisie, 4–6 poyesie, -ie, -ye, 5 poise, -ei, poyse, poyseye, 6 poiese, poyesy. *β.* 3–7 poesie, -ye, 6 poest, poesi, 5– poesy. See also Poet. [a. OF. *poesie* (c 1333 in Godef. *Compl.*) = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *poesia*, Common Romanic formation for L. *poesis* poetry, a poem, a. Gr. ποίησις, early variant of ποίησις a making, creation, poetry, a poem. *Poesy* and *poet* occur earlier than *poetry* and *poem*.]

1. = Poetry. **a.** Poetical work or composition; poems collectively or generally; poetry in the concrete, or as a form of literature. (In early use sometimes including composition in prose, esp. works of imagination or fiction: cf. Poem 1 b, Poetry 1 b, 2, Poetry 2.) Now as archaic or poetical synonym of *poetry*.

1579–80 Nth. *Furnes Pr. Worn. Mis.* (Surtees) 20 Sidanson mide to his perel, He holdeth wel hosore wil an hounde Jhu is lykyng and lufe,...Jhu he a Lorn,...Cold and reth. 1577 Lanez. *F. Pl.* B. xvii. 408 Thanne pipid pore *Pers* of poyesy 3 songe. 1590 Gower *Conf.* II. 146 Ovide...wrote a tale to Poesie, Of such youthede unto Julienie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 418 As pat ie is pulse ayd pilliole be Oyed. 1580 Warmbrough *Arte Warre* sol b, The perfection that poesie, painting, and writing, is now brought vnto. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 It is not rymyng and versing, that maketh Poesie. One may bee a Poet without versing, and a versifier without Poetry. 1604 Barlow *Answ. Lawne.* v. Iv. § 1. 1638 Dugdale *Diodor. Troy Pref.* (1656) A iij, Poesy is of so subtile a spirit, that in pouring out of one Language into another, it will all evaporate. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Lat. Authours* Wks. 1730 I. 14 The luminal poesy of the Greeks. 1840 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 402 Among the acts of English poesie, the most ample and most curious is an anonymous work. 1883 *Congregationalist* Mar. 163 The Book of Psalms ...is the Paradise of Devotion, the Holy Land of poesy.

b. Poetry in the abstract, or as an art. **c.** Faculty or skill of poetical composition.

1579 Spenser *Shep. Cal.* Oct. 79 O plesisame Poesye, whereto is thee the place? 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Poesie is a skill to speake & write harmoniously. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II. 125 A Poesie...is the worke of the Poet...Poesy is his skill, or Craftie of making. 1666 Dryden *Ode Anne Killigrew* 37 O gracious God! how far have we Profaned thy heavenly gift of Poesy! 1805 Clare in *Lett. Poland* & *Scotland* (1901) Painting...has been called mute poesy. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* ii. 29 In *Lycidas* (1637) we have reached the high-water mark of English Poesy and of Milton's own production.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) †**a.** A poetical composition; a poem. (In early use often in more general sense: An inventive or imaginative composition.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 124 Þei penchen comynli & prechen & wryen fyndyngis of here owne wit. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 249 Þis same wonder gaynede as a worp of alle þe storie of holy writte. 1410–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* v. xii. (MS. Digby 230 ff. 67 b/1) He rehersed many poysies. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Poyse, *poesia*. 1552 Huloet s.v., He shal maistli saith poesies or Fables. 1575 Lanehem *Lett.* (1871) 5 [She] gratulated a proper poesie in English riste and metre. 1603 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 4 Nothing then but an elation possest. *a* 1700 Newton *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 190, Thymoetes...wrote a poesy called Dyctis. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* iv. 35, George of Clarence hath some pretty taste in the arts and poesies.

† **b.** *pl.* Poetical expressions or ideas. *Obs. rare.*

1580–6 T. Usk *Test. Love* iv. vii. (Skeat) I. 77 Thy wordes may not be queryed, ne of tolde: manye ambesasshinges. Poesi wonyd people supposyn to carke & coun to be begyled.

† **3.** A motto or short inscription (often metrical), and usually in patterned or formal language: = Posy 3, 4, 5. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 63 And for yours pensyve these lettres v. ye take, Of this verse Mesia, only for his sake. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 63 b, The lorde was replenished and decked with this poesie [1550 Chaucer poesie], 'Alone loue lebeynt cometh vertue vnto.' 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 272 b, There was also a superscription or poesie written on the toppe of the crosse, domestly cone the head, in Greke, in Latin, and Hebrue letters. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 430 One of the very same old wood ...is framed his Poesie, or severely upon his armes: *Be Deed I serve.* 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 146, 151. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. ii. 160 Is this a Prologue, or the Poesie of a Ring? 1875 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 23747 A Wedding Ring with this Poesie ('In thee my Choice, I do rejoyce').

† **4.** A bunch of flowers, a nosegay: = Posy 2.

1572 Gascoigne (1910) A Hundreth sundrie Flowers bounde vp in one small Poesie. 1589 E. Hill *Pathos. Poetry* (ed. Pickering) L 2 b, They do offer a poesy of flowers. 1668 R. Hooke *Micrography* 6 Such Forest Willows in the 12 verse many Flakes growing together like a Poesy.

5. *attrib.*

1580–2 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol. 25 There ben some that spoken their poyesy verser in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have no good a knowyn as we have in herying of Frenche-menne Englisch. 1821 *Chas. Eng. Miscr.* (1) The lacquering stuff...spread out on painted trenchers and 'poesie cuendels'.

Hence **Poesy** *v.* *intr.* (*rare*), to compose or recite poetry; to speak or write poetically.

1819 Keats *Isabella* ix, So sang he, his wearièd thirst Spa grew bold, And praised with fond in every rhyme.

Poet [pōʊ·ĕt], Forms: 4–5 poyete, 4–6 poete, 5 poiet, poyte, 5–6 poitte, poiett, poyet, 4– poet. (ME. *poete, poyete*, a. OF. *poete* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *poète*, ad. L. *poeta* (Plaut.), ad. Gr. ποιητής, early variant of ποιητ-ής maker, author, poet (cf. Maker 3), f. ποιέ-ειν, ποιέ to make, create, produce. (An early Gr. word in L.; if introduced at a later period, the form would have been *poēta*.)]

1. One who composes poetry; a writer of poems; an author who writes in verse. (The ordinary current use; but now usually implying more or less of the sense of c.)

a 1300 Cursor *M.* 8331 (Cott.) Homer he yaue to, o. gomel, Þat was o 1256 Lionel to his king dauid Ep. 1388 Wyclif *Acts* xvii. 28 As also summe of youre poetis seiden. And we ben also the kynde of hym. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/29 *Hic poeta*, a poyte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 201, xxx Sybyls prest I o poete[Sybilla. 1526 Tindale *Tit.* i. 12 Oon...which was a prophet of their owne. 1587 *Gabriel Harvey's Rebecca*, viii. 2 Sherone of poëts and Alcibedean heart! 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ix. 246 In Fez there are diuers most excellent poets, which make verses in their owne mother tong. 1609 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Poet*, a verse maker. 1613 Cockeram, *Poet*, one that writeth well in verse. 1667 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (1684) 69 Shakespeare...was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul. 1725 Johnson, *Poet* ...a writer of poems; one who writes in measure. 1785 Cowper *Mandt.* 6 Finishing laurels and paste well. 1844 Bush & Fulton tr. *Mundt's Modern* 30 The poets have not all awaited the visitor with equal zeal. 1878 Stedman *Victorian Poets* xiv. 280 [Miss Rossetti] is a poet of a profound and serious cast.

† **b.** Formerly (after Gr. and L. use), in more general sense: One who makes or composes works of literature; an author, writer. *Obs.*

1386 Lydg. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 129 Piers þe Poyete I [Skeat] ȝut kan fynde to Jhesu. 1577 *Hist. D. Jas.* 260 Jhat þe poets [Aristotle] persons hat be carefe for his holiness is remembred. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 968 All hat poiten hann gotchet of his prise dedis, I hann no name for to telle. *Ibid.* 9077 No ryght yet le yse prowes by poiettis of old. 1611 Chapman *Crudelties* 324 Cornelius Nepos an eloquent Poet in the time of Cicero. 1656 Cotgrave *Introd. Spat.* 2. 16. 262 The soul, ...in sleep or distasse,...seems to be surprised with more inspired answers and repartees, though a self sense of the whole the poet and inventor of the whole fable. 1755 Johnson, *Poet*, an inventor, an author of fictions [etc.].

c. In select or emphatic sense: A writer in verse (or sometimes, in extended use, in elevated prose) distinguished by special imaginative or creative power, insight, sensibility, and facility of expression. (*Cf.* Poetry 3 c.)

1530 Palsgr. 256/1 Poet, a coynyng man, *poete*. 1532 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, Inuentable liker than make verses, eloquence finely some other language but the warke of versifying, be nat of ancyent writers named poetes, but onely called versifyers. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 Onely the Poet...Hee[is] with the vigor of his owne inuention, doeth growe in effect, another nature, in making things either better than Nature bringeth forth, or quite a newe forme such as neuer were in Nature. *Ibid.* 29 That delyting soonelie images of vertues, vices, or what els, with that delightfull teaching which moue the very right vse of vertue, teache to know a Poet by. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. 12 As the Poets eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, Doth glance from heauen to earth, from earth to heauen. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* iv. iii, Every man, that writes in verse is not a Poet. 1636 — *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II. 122 Hence he is called a Poet, not he which writeth in measure onely, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1806 Wordsw. *Personal Talk* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1840 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1846 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1850 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1866 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1890 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1896 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1900 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1906 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1910 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1916 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1920 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1926 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1930 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1936 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1940 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1946 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1950 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1956 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1960 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1966 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1970 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1976 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1980 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1986 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1990 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1996 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 2000 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 2006 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 2010 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 2016 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 2020 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 2026 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 2030 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 2036 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 2040 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 2046 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 2050 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 2056 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 2060 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 2066 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 2070 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 2076 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 2080 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 2086 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 2090 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 2096 Worsaae, *Primeval Task* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 2100 Mrs. Eliot. & Dan. (1856) I. 81 Where, then, shall we call a Poet, but here which writeth in measure only, but that layeth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth.

1798 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) I. 206 Gilbert Wakefield is a poet, a genuine poet. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxxvi, Thou young Dawn, turn hither thine adorning feet, For lo the Morning Star of song has risen Near the remotest wave on which it fed! 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxviii, The poet in a golden clime was born. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 1 Of Poets who have told of Love and Death.

d. Hence occas., by further extension, applied rhetorically in a similar sense to one who practises any of the fine arts.

1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trans. East* 256 The poet,—and by poet I mean whoever creates ideas in bronze, in stone, in gems, in words, or in rhymes—the poet who is only what he imperishable in nature and in the human heart. 1854 F. Cozzens (title) The Great Toss-Pots, being short memoirs of the greater Musical Composers.

e. *Poet-in-ordinary*, a poet ordinarily employed (after *physician-in-ordinary*, etc., Ordinary 18. 18 b).

Poet-laureate: see Laureate *a.* 2 b.

c 1586–1843 [see Laureate *a.* 2 b]. 1664 Kingsley *Heroes.* Cowley, of the great earl, and poet-in-ordinary to the land. 1894 A. Dobson *Em. wife*, 129 Spenser is sometimes (erroneously) reckoned amongst the Poets Laureate.

Hence **Poet-laureateship** = Laureateship *n.*

1838 in *Eyron's Wks.* (1846) 504/2 Pye, the predecessor of Mr. Southey in the poet-laureateship, died in 1813. 1874 C. Cowden Clarke *Concord of Ly.* V. 256/2 Thomas Warton...obtained the poet-laureateship in 1785.

f. *fig.* Applied to a singing bird.

a 1748 Thomson *Ode*, O nightingale! best poet of the grove. 1892 Tennyson *Thereby* I. Summer is coming, summer is coming. I know it, I know it, I know it...You, my wild little Poet.

g. A scholar in the poetry class: see Poetry 6.

1879 *Trials of Wits & Other Tracts* 45, *Parry.* I was a Student there, a Poet.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive (= "that is a poet"), as *poet-actor, -artist, -bard*, †*-dancer* (Bodenham 28 b), *-boy, -dramatist, -historian, -humorist, -musician, -novelist, -painter, -pilgrim, -ploughman, -preacher, -priest, -prisoner, -saint, -satirist, -seer, -singer*, †*-tracker* (= 'tracking' poet), *-thinker, -universe-, -woman*, etc. etc. **b.** Of or pertaining to a poet, as *poet-craft, -heart, -nectar, -song, -soul*, etc.; so *poet-wise adv.* **c.** adjective, etc., as †*poet-apt* (one who apes a poet), *-hater, -whipper, -worship*. **d.** instrumental, etc., as *poet-haunted, -hymned* adjs.; *poet-like* adj. and adv.

1889 *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 660 The stage whereon the "poet-actor was enacting the counterfeit presentment of a king. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 The reason why to [Homer] is not attributed in Englande, is the fault of "Poet-apes, not Poets. 1897–18 Sinclair *Romford* & *Haire* 1178 The nightingale...the "poet-bird. 1898 Bridges *Nightin. Poets*, Those "Poet-Bowdlers that write English Greeks. 1848 Lytton *Alice* viii. 78, A dream that had hovered over the "poet-boy. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 334 A controversy ...lost in the mysteries of "poet-craft. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Not onely in these Monasticall "Poet-hunters, but in all that kinde of people, who with a prayse by disgracing others. 1893 Mary Cornelia *Sorrows of Rosy* xxiii, The beautiful autumnal woods of "poet-haunted

Warwickshire. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* Canto. viii. It no woman for above ten Found room worthy of the "poet-heart that's such a rare no 1 t. 1847 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 351 The poet-satirist measures the "poet-favourite. 1877 Gerhard Carlyle on *Fr.* vi. 7 Yet doubt not David enlarge his account "Pierides. 1892 Tennyson *Rebuke Merely* 27 Poet-She he spoke. 1893 Clarence *Hardy Poems* II. 19 A Stand Of the true "poet-nectar wherein to fill The golden urns of verse. 1892 Zangwill *Children Ghetto* I. 184, I sing .. the restoration of our land, and become the "poet-patriot of my people. 1894 Mrs. Browning *Fr. Poets' Corner* 8, That olden green forest where had gone The "poet-pilgrim. 1888 Blackwood's *Mag.* CXLIV. 504 The great "poet-ploughman of Scotland. 1820 Byron *Elegy on Newst* II. This "poet-priest Milman! (So ready to kill man). 1897 Tennyson *Prince* III. 176 If that strange "Persian princess with her grand imaginations might sit all by mine. 1843 R. Stuart *Elegy on Donaldy, Ind. Excurs.* 84 A "Poet's tear he was. 1842 B. Lucas *Homely Annly* 216, All were silent, for the "poet-singer was a favourite. 1898 Caillard *Miss. Burne* (1899) I. 103 A little "Poet-maid, for is surely but to be struck, and the sound is 3fields will be music. 1814 B. Jonson *Hart. Poet* 1. 1, Gl' rare the man, can ..give the law to all the Poets, and "Poet-suckers [Towns, become they are the Players Oracles. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 27, I imagine, it falleth out with these "Poet-whippers, as with some good women, who often are sicke, but in faith they cannot tell whom. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* cvii, And laughter .. O "poet-woman! 1856 — *Aur. Leigh* v. 223 They sound strange As .. lovely "poet-words grown obsolete. 1834 Barker *Poetry* 22, (1836) 320 There is a "poet-worship, one of other Which is idolatry, and not the true Love-service of the soul to God.

c. Combinations with *poet's* or *poet's*: **poets' cassia**, the fragrant shrub ordinarily called *cassia*, supposed to be *Osyris alba* (see Cassia 1 §1); **Poets' Corner**, (*a*) name for a part of the south transept of Westminster Abbey, which contains the graves and monuments of several distinguished poets (called, in the *Spectator* 1711, 'the poetical Quarter'): see Poetical a. 1; (*b*) applied humorously to a part of a newspaper or other periodical containing short poetical contributions; **poets' narcissus**, the common white narcissus, *N. poeticus*; **poets' rosemary** = *poet's* cassia.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 'Poet's Cassia, *Osyris*. 1783 Falconer *Shipwr.* 235 While his dreams With fond hand fix 'Poet's corner hangs each fancy wand. 1788 Edinb. *Londons IV.* 301 *Ne tuus* were the wreath grass title; which from the number of monuments erected therein to celebrated English poets, has obtained the name of *The Poets Corner*. 1789 Gentl. *Mirrographer* 26 &c., The Poet's Corner is the place they choose, A fatal nursery for an infant Muse! Cowley (the) Corner where 1720 Poets lie. 1881 *Antiquary* Oct. 177 Westminster Abbey: a Study on 'Poets' Corner'. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 11. vi. 1720 The "Poets Rosemarie or Gentleville, Cista Poetica L'Obell. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Poet's Rosemary, *Osyris*.

Poetaster (*pōĕtæ·stəɹ*). [a. med. or mod.L. *poëtaster* (Erasmus *Ep.*, 25 Mar. 1521), in It. and Sp. *poetastro*, obs. F. *poëtastre* (1554 in Sainte-Palaye): see Poet and -aster.] A petty or paltry poet; a writer of poor or trashy verse; a rimester.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. i. Madam Worth.. Is She not of your ignorant pantasters of the time. 1601 — *Poetaster* i. sc. Him Arraignment. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* iv. xvii. (1632) 559, I leave a Poetaster .. [to] whose both reader and writer, ..affirme and say, he hath no skill or judgement in Poesie. 1684 Bunyan *Heav.* v. 31 Besides all this, He were'd his Master in quality of Poetaster: And Nimrod appropriate could make, *Tu-ri-ly* match in *Arcadia*. 1781–91 Walpole *Verue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 13 One Robert Whitehall, a poetaster of that age, wrote a poem called Urania, or a description of the painting at the top of the Theatre at Oxford. 1849 Macaulay *Hist.* Eng. II. 8. 369 An envious poetaster pronounced that Virgil deserved ought to have been hooted from the stage. 1873 J. Hawthorne *Dust* I. 211 There are always poetasters enough; but of great poets .. there are never so many as not to leave room for one or two more.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Poeta'stering** *sb.* and *a.*, acting the poetaster; composing poor or feeble verse; **Poeta'stership**, **Poeta'stry**, **-try**, the work of a poetaster, feeble verse or versification; **Poetastress**, a female poetaster; **Poetastric**, **-tal** (also, erroneously, **poetastic**, **-tical**) *adj.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a poetaster.

1898 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* II. (1900) 129 Make not the rules to my verses give; After the Grecians pantastering way! 1809 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 643 Examples .. drawn from fashioned poetasterism. 1830 Macaulay *Ess. of 1688*, Wks. 1898 II. 103 Mr. Bolas, a home and paltry poetastress of that age. 1893 *Pharos* I. VIII. 38 Fitzgerald is lauded as much for his politics as his poetastry. 1841 Tennyson *Coll. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXXII. 63 Away with all pantastering at dinner-parties. 1898 *N. Y. Tribune* 23 Feb. 4/5 May some good genius save them from such poetastical platitudes! 1884 Whittier, *Poetastry* 1, 2. 1887 W. C. Hazlitt *Offspring Th. in Print.* (1889) 230 The forgoing proverbial poetast or poetastical proverb. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCIX. 208 His father thought his romantic mother a fool. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 202 No more poetry or even poetastry for me.

Po·etdom, *rare*. [f. Poet + -dom.] The condition or status of a poet; poetship.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 502 Giving him no claim even to the honour of minor poetdom.

Poeter·ngue, *v. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ize(e.g.)] Suitable for a poem.

a 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 215 Happiness is not very picturesque, or picturesque either, for the time-dramatic, for it is serene without being tragic.

Poeteas (*pōĕtĭ·ăs*). [f. Poet + -ess. So It. *poetessa* (Florio 1598), F. *poétesse* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *poetisa*, etc.] A female poet; a woman who composes poetry.

1550 Thynne *Animad. Martyr* 201, (Pauline Soc.) 40 Our lady hath .. acquired her of much high learning, which, as a goodly poetess, she adorned in rhymes. 1597 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 188 The famously desines of the childrean Poeteas Sappho. 1598 Lord Lyttelton *Let. to Shenstone* 26 Apr., I am no Poetess; which reproachful name I would avoid, even if I were capable of acquiring it. 1830 Wordsw. in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) II. 326 British governess make but a poor figure in the 'Poems by Eminent Ladies'. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 109 Among the ancients Sappho enjoyed a unique renown. She was called 'the poetess', as Homer was called 'the poet'.

Poethood (*pōĕtĭ,hud*). [f. Poet + -hood.] The position or status of poet; the dignity or fraternity of poets.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 15 Give me .. the healthy, wholesome loneliness, that shines in the face of the poet-hood of Britain. 1888 *Lad. Mess.* 31/2 His flourishing time of manhood and poethood when Louis Philippe was King.

Poetic (*pōĕ·tĭk*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **poetique**, 7 **-tike**, 7–8 **-tick**. [a. F. *poétique* (XI4OO in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *poëtic-us*, a. Gr. ποητικός, ποιητικός, f. ποητής Poet: see -ic. So It., Sp. *poetico*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging or proper to poets or poetry. In quot. 1610, Fictitious, fabulous.

Poetic Justice, Licence: see the sbs.

1530 Palsgr. 301/1 Poetycke in manere, *poëtique*. 1589 Lodge *Alarum against Usurers* (Shak. Soc.) 13 This only thing I earnestly request, That thou my vaine *Poetique* wit inspire. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* xviii. viii. (title) Of Her (Minerva's) original was reported, for that of Iouus Brother is absolutely poetique. a 1687 Waller *To Ld. Admiral* Wks. (1729) 41 With courage grand, and bounty warm, our age (And brave) fill with the poetic rage. 1693 Congreve *tr. Dryden's Ju.* Juv. (1711) III. Introd. 4 The Gods of Mythick and Poetique Fame. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* A. iv Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale. 1788 Burns *Bright, of Apr.* 38 What warm, poetic heart, but lifts bleak, And sweetens man's savage, earthbound dwelling? 1790 Burns *Ep. Rev. Wm. T.* 127 An indescribable poetick Scotism. 1837 Disraeli *Vivian G.* I. 'My friend Mr. Trevilyan has a strong poetic turn', said Mr. Tidworth. 1881 Francis *Chron. Sport.* (1882) II. 11 It is the poetic faculty .. secures to those who have it the admiration of every person.

2. a. That is a poet.

a 1640 Dan *Pierge. Sched.* (1887) 32 What Persons .. spoke of the Crow-quoits .. may trouble he said .. of 11 poeticke-gists in this adge. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 202 The great reformers of our poetry .. was the poetic Earl of Surrey.

b. Of a poem or poetry.

1710–12 Pope *Kings Lett.* v. 124 Marks by many but quick-poetic eyes. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 768 Should this the reader of the poetic tribe. 1795 — *Retired Cat* 69 A long and melancholy mew, Saluting his poetic ears. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iii. 71 Chapman was a poet worthy of our great poetic period.

3. Of the nature of poetry; consisting of or written in verse; = Poetical 3.

1636 Sir J. Mennes & J. Smith (title) Musarum Deliciæ; or the Muses Recreation. Containing several Pieces of Poetique Wit. 1749 *Fraser Fam. Members* 58 Where Female Numbers are too much bound, the Rule is Poetic Prose; where Poetic Numbers are too free, is a Prosaic Poetry. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. 303 A poetic paraphrase of certain portions of the service.

b. Having the style or character proper to poetry as a fine art; poetically beautiful or elevated.

1694 Motteux *Lett. Chev.* xx. vi. (1764) II. 78 Producing a vast many of what was truly poetic. 1807 Imaine *Poetic Paintings, Stat.* viii. 119 In our own day such poetic descriptions of Nature have been the bards of many altogether, and filled many a splendid page of poetic or imaginative prose.

4. Relating to or dealing with poetry. (= Poetical 4.)

a 1700 T. Brown *Prol.* 1st Sat. *Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 51 My name has never yet stood tainted Of Poetick Scandal. 1887 Lounsbury *Shaks.* (1901) II. 330 Worthington .. suffered a great deal about 'poetic' correspondents of his own (I. e. correspondents for the sake of his poetry) especially one such who had sent him, from Canton, an excellent chest of tea).

5. Celebrated in poetry; affording a subject for poetry. (Cf. Historic a. 2.)

1749 Pope *Dunc.* iv. 389 While (fire! Poetic waters the Castalian river. 1883 Watkins *Roundabout Journ.* II. 92 When you are on the east coast of Sicily you are in the most poetic locality of the classic world.

6. In etymological sense of Gr. ποιητικός: Making, creative; relating to artistic creation. *rare*.

1872 Mansel in *Dubrueq's Hist. Philos.* I. 1/Cent.), Poetic philosophy is a form of knowledge having reference to the shaping of material, or to the technically correct and artistic creation of works of art. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. 32 (God) becomes a true Creator, with poetic function (prompt) as theorem of the ideas.

B. *sb.* **†1.** A writer of poetry, a poet. *Obs.*

a 1600 J. Pory *To Cleveland* C.'s Wks. (1687) 288 Where all Poeticks else may humble suite, &c. — *Elegy on Cleveland* 40 (ibid. 283) To your Coleus Prophesie the State-Poeticks of this time.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* That part of literary criticism which treats of poetry; also, a treatise on poetry; applied esp. to that of Aristotle.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Aristotle's *Poetic* is a work infinitely valued .. Horace, Vossius, and Scaliger, have likewise published *poetics* in Latin. 1778 Bonnet *Hist. Mus.* I. Prel. I. It is imagined that Heinrich took it either from his (Aristotle's) Treatise on Music, or the second book of his Poetics. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 222/1 Aristotle's genuine extant works may be divided into three classes: 1. Those relating to the philosophy of the mind; .. To this head may be referred .. his Rhetoric and Poetic; the last of which works is imperfect. 1879 M. Fortune *Milton* xiii. 200 The principle of the Aristotelian Poetic.

II. *pl.* Poetic composition; the writing of poems.

1851 Charles *Harding* iii. iii. (1852) 194 Our valiant friend .. was not to be repulsed from his Poetics either by the world's coldness or by wine.

Poetical (*pōĕ·tĭkăl*), *a.* [f. L. *poëticus* (see prec.) + -al: see -ical.]

1. Of, belonging to, or proper to poets or poetry. (= Poetic a. 1.)

Poetical Justice, Licence: see the sbs.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 111. 3 Here art poetical he shewed. 1550 Pilkington *Aggeus* 60 Which matters do rather by a figure poetical. 1634 Tasso *Godfr. Bul.* xxxviii. 13 These are Poetical names likewise. 1902 Athenæum *Specif. No.* 16 p 4 to the poetical Quarter [of Westminster Abbey]. I found there were Poets who had no Monuments, and Monuments which had no Poets. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 158 Poetical expressions includes mental as well as mutable. 1880 Proctor *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 11. 183 Kalila ..possessed..the gift of expressing himself in the musical form which is called poetical.

†b. Such as is found only in poetry or imaginative writing; fictitious, feigned, imaginary, ideal. *Obs.* or merged in prec. sense.

1593 *Lodge's Glass. Treas.* To Rdr., Breakings out .. into their poetical fictions. 1589 J. Sandford *Apophtheg. Erasm.* (1682) 188 It signifies that it is altogether poetical and fabulous. 1608 F. Greville *Alaham* v. Tellest to Me found many reasons to make question whether it would prove Poetical, or real in these parts. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 196 Plato, who first banished Poets his Republic, fought that that very Commonwealth was poetical.

†c. *Poetical raising* and *setting of a star*: see quots., and Astrotheal, Cosmical, Heliacal.

1599 Blundeville *Exerc.* iii. v. xxxv. (1636) 748 The Poeticall rising is the appearing of some starre above the Horizon, proceeded by the Sunne. *Ibid.* The Poeticall setting, or rather the going downe of some starre under the Horizon, or else the hiding thereof under the beames of the Sunne. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Ancient Poetical Writers, ..refer the Rising and Setting of the Stars, almost to that of the Sun; and accordingly make their rises of Poetical Rising and Setting. *Cosmical, Acronycal*, or as some write it, *Acronychal* and Heliacal.

2. Characteristic of a poet or poets.

1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* v. viii. 40 This Poet being full of poeticall vaine and indignation. 1598 L. Stephen *Eng. Th.* 1876 Cent. II. 330 Pope had at least two great poetical qualities. He was among the most keenly sensitive of men, and he had an almost unique felicity of expression.

b. Having the character of a poet; possessing the imaginative power, insight, sensibility, or skill in verse-writing, of a poet.

1580 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 The Historian, bound to tell things as things were, cannot be himself (without hee will bee poetically) of a perfect patterne. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 16 Truly, I would the Gods had made thee poetical. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 120 Could he more Poetically then Virgil. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & M.* I. 2 And this is most remarkable in proportion as he is a poetical poet—a high lover of fiction.

†3. That is a poet; composing in verse. *Obs.*

1660 Etherege *Comp. Stanz.* 6, iv. 8 I That thou that nature were Poetical, and apparently desirous. 1730 Bailey *Erasm. Colloquies* Wks. 1733 II. 11. 29 He was a thousand times recommended by his poetical friends to great persons.

3. Composed in poetry; written in verse.

1540 *Compl. Scotl.* v. 81 Quhen beth that the said poeticall book be dylth ordinarly. 1800 Southey *Thalaba* N. 1. v. 207 Alas, I broke great parents to murder it, and the Poetical. 1805 Carlyle *Rem.* I. Some Poetical descriptions of our ancient Poets. 1900 Swete *Lect.* (1901) III. 21, I am now writing my poetical *Description of a Shower in London*, and will send it to the Tatler. 1823 Hazlitt *Ess., Transp.* 40 A poetical monument to a personal friend.

b. Of the style or character proper to poetry as a fine art; having the qualities of good poetry.

1627 Bohemian Speech Introd. (Rimb.) 3 The forme of preceding artificial is in no wyse our poetical. 1713 Pope in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* Oct., The poetical manner in which you paint some of the scenes about you. 1888 *Mem. Mar. of Wales*, She combines the real with the poetical in that degree which assuredly marks the true artist.

4. Relating to or dealing with poetry; occupied with or fond of poetry.

1579–80 Spenser *L. C., Pope* Wks. IV. 3 Dryden's Fables were much in the hands of poetical readers. 1851 Herbert *Ess., Wordsw.* 150 A new poetical philosophy. *Ibid.* 151 His poetical mood.

5. Worthy to be celebrated in poetry; = Poetic a. 5. *rare*[—1].

1598 Sandys *Stile* II. 364 A man may also be poetical in the letter of being a good subject for poetry.—In this sense, Ilion was eminently a poetical person.

† 6. In etymological sense of Gr. ποιητικός: Creative, formative; relating to artistic creation or composition. *Obs. rare.* (= Poetic a. 6.)

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., The second may be called Systaticall, Poetical, or effective.

Hence † **Poetica'lity** = Poeticalness (in quot. 1576, a poetical expression).

1577 Lanquet *Lett.* (1870) 47 To pass over all other particularities, & not talk of mere ordinary matters. 1897 Hitchcock *Figure Magnify* Wks. 1874 II. 48 Requires much poeticality in the subscription.

Poetically (pōe'tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a poetical manner, style, or form; in poetry or verse; in a way suitable to poetry or a poet.

1552 HULOET, *Poetically, poetice.* 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 5 To be enlarged poetically, and with glorifying ornaments of words. 1648 Sir E. DERING *Parnl. Sp.* 130 Some have written Poetically as Ovid. 1733 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 90 How poetically doth the writer...carry on the allusion to speed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 6 What, if you dote it [the story] up poetically?

b. In relation to poetry; as respects poetry.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid Ded.* (1718) It is not necessary the Histories of the Hero should be virtuous. They are Poetically good if they are of a Piece. 1843 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. vi. 192 Books typographically worth almost sixpence—poetically good for nothing.

Poeticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Poetical quality or style.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 324 Johnson...bending to unwritten particulars on his own thoughts. *a* 1861 S. LAMAN in *Century Mag.* (1883) May 123 A single fact is proof of this exceeding particularism will suffice.

Poetician (pōetĭ'shăn). [f. POETIC + -IAN; cf. *rhetorician, mathematician*, etc.] A student in the poetry class: = POET 3 (c); cf. POETRY 6.

1805 *J. Gillon Phil. Diss. Eng. Cath.* IV. 34 (title). Fellow and Professor...poetician in St Omers College.

Poeticism (pōe'tĭsĭz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. POETIC + -ISM.] The practice of poetry; a being poetic.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 15 The sacred flowers and other minor embellishments of a religious portfolio. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 29 May 3/3 As long as the writer...is content to confine the expression of his poetry to poeticism, the reviewer will not venture to differ in the least.

Poeticize (pōe'tĭsīz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make poetic; to treat poetically; to put into poetry, write poetry about.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 241, I think it rather too puritanical, if I may be allowed the word, the new and fortunate subject. 1833 S. ROGERS *Charac. Castle* I. 113 note, Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship...is so poeticized, style and domestic story. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 720 The working class was...idealized and poeticized by wayward genius.

2. *intr.* To write or speak as a poet.

1850 MASSON *Recollec. Boyhood* 169 It pleases you to particular over the rules of an exhibition, which was valueless.

Poeticness. *rare.* [f. POETIC + -NESS.] The quality of being poetic.

a 1631 DONNE *Essays* viii, Pray for mine. That I by them may not say reasons In seeking secrets, or poeticness.

Poetico- (pōe'tĭkō), used as combining form of L. *poëticus* POETIC, with other adjs., to denote a combination of the poetic with some other quality, as *poetico-antiquarian, -architectural, -grotesque, philosophic.*

1840 GRESLEY *Ch. Eng.* 129 Ministers of the Established Church are, according to the system of poetico-architectural divinity, 'the pillars of divine truth.' 1847 CARLYLE *Misc.*, Goethe (1832) 163 Goëthe became the parent of an immeasurable progeny of poetico-antiquarian performances. 1858 GODWIN in *H. Nicol's Poems* Mem. Introd. 35/2 The peculiarity of Mason is in that poetico-philosophic relief, which...brings in light and beautiful fantasies over his thoughts.

Poeticule (pōe'tĭkĭūl). [f. L. *poëta* POET + -CULE.] A petty or insignificant poet.

1832 SMITH, &c. *Under Microscope* 18 A poor young poeticule of the same breed as his paragraphist. 1880 — *Tried Shafts* 240 The obtrusion of a full-grown poeticule or poetaster. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 22 All the poeticules and prosery of the court of Louis X.

Poetid-to. *rare.* [fl. dentr. of L. *poëta* poet.] A paltry poet, a poetaster.

1832 H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* Introd., We have there, the first time that we have met, Poet, Poetaster, Poetess. 1889 SWINBURNE *Harry Fair* Prol., Those worthless poetess who get praise For writing most unashamed loyal plays.

Poetise (pōe'tēz), *v.* [ad. F. *poétiser* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); see POET and -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the poet; to compose poetry; to write or speak in verse, or in poetical style.

1580 SIDNEY *Astr. Poetrie* (1598) 61 Not onely to read others Poesie, but to practise the Art oneselfe, and to poetise. 1592 FITZ GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 27 Free Poesie is made a mere bondslave, Ordo to Poëtize is to Poetize. 1630 DAVIES *Mirror Elizabeth* (1857) 11 They very rationally could Paint, And smartly Poetize. 1732 *Mod. Libertinism* II. 184 It is but a bold and rude Attempt to poetize in any Language learnt only by Grammar. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 388 He over all the poets who have poetised about the sea.

† **b.** To deal in poetical fiction; to feign; to 'romance'. *Obs.*

1599 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xi. I recille the truth, not poetize. 1633 B. H. tr. *Du Bray's Compl. Woman* v. 58 It seems they no wise Poetize, who say that Ariadnaes carcan prodigie so farre.

† **2.** *trans.* (with *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*) To record or tell in poetry. *Obs.*

1599 HEYWOOD *Hist. Troy* xvi. *Introd.* 283 It is confirmed of him that in the Elisian field after his death he espoused Helen. 1614 T. ADAMS *Feast Banquet* iii, Who, Mrs. 1. 2. 212 What Ovid did but poetize, experience doth actualize, our manners actually perform.

3. *trans.* **a.** To make poetical; to turn into poetry; to imbue with the spirit or style of poetry.

1760 HOLCROFT *Rem. on Poetry* *Address*, Virgil has...poetised (if we may be allowed the expression) a whole sentence by means of the same word, which is *pendere*. 1847 *Electr. Mag.* LXII. 473 He had poetised...the commonest objects of natural nature. 1858 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 31 Shelley poetises the doctrine when Love bids the tyrant Oblivion go free.

b. To celebrate in poetry; to compose poetry upon; to write or speak poetically about.

1837 EMERSON *Address. Amer. Scholar*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 187 Instead of the sublime and beautiful, the near, the low, the common, was explored and poetised. 1884 J. PAYNE *Lawyer Mirandola* 11 It is translated...to poetise the moon, and ignore the sun which she modestly reflects.

Hence **Poetising** *vbl. sb.*, **Poetizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Poetisa'tion**, the action of poetising, a turning into poetry; also *quasi-concr.* a poetical version of something; **Poetiser**, one who poetises.

1813 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 192 Would find a "poetisation of that energetic a rather tough morsel to swallow. 1883 CHURCH *Lett.* 9 Nov., Life [is] so full of poetising, but in parts beautiful book, Edwin Arnold's poetisation of Buddhism. 1894 CONTEMP. *Rev.* (1895) LI. 58 Only "poetised philosophical speeches. 1897 *Monist Crit. Misc. Sec.* 2. 208 The Religion of Duty lacks a vital mark of religion, and cannot be regarded as more than a highly poetised morality. 1900 J. MACKAIL *Silhouettes* 10 There is no tale...that has not been poetised. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 340 The Excuse part is superior to the duller portions of more western countries. 1840 STANLEY *Capitol Poems* 64, I fear admit'd, that translator's my excuse of Admission to the laly of "poetising. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 Jan. 10/2 A poet like Keats ...has no need to subject his lyres to the poetising process of Wordsworth.

Po-etless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Destitute of poets. 1815 S. MAUNDER *Land of Flowers* 113 Poetless as they were, they had a national genius.

Po'etling. [See -LING.] A young or budding poet; also, a petty or inferior poet, a poetaster.

1572 BOURNE tr. *Bibl. Pr. Governd* II. 110 One of those poetlings to boot which never ripen. 1830 LETTER to *Sailors' Conv. St. Nights* (1879) 16 What is the meaning of this little mania among the poetlings? 1881 STEDMAN *Victorian. Pr., Contb. Essays* (1900) VII. 206 All classes, from popes and princes down to poetlings and poetesses.

Po'etly, *a.* *rare.* [See -LY¹.] Befitting a poet, poetical.

1493 Jos. *I Kinges* (J. to Ho, in his poetly report, In philosophy can him to comfort.

‖ **Poetomachia** (pōetŏmē'kiă). [In form L., f. Gr. ποιητ-ής poet + -μαχία fighting: see -MACHY.] A quarrel or contest of poets.

1800 DUNCAN *Astronomicke* To World, That terrible Poetomachia lately commenced between Himself the sword, and a band of benevolent Poetasters. 1858 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 569 Never has a chance phrase been drawn out the pentameter or distant war, and all the other discordant elements that made up Shakespeare's every-day environment.

† **Po'etress.** *Obs.* Also -ie, -esse. [a. obs. F. *poëtresse, poëtrie*, f. L. *poëtria* or *poëtris* poetess, with suffix conformed to the fem. endings -ESSE, -ICE, -RIX.] = POETESS.

1580 ROLLAND *Cht. Verses* 12, 24 The Poetrix and Muhuses wth Sappho. 1592 THYNNE *Animad.* (1865) 61 Sappho was a worthie Poetresse. 1600 FRANCIS *Compl. Gent.* (1634) 56 Those foure sisters, the learned daughters of the Anthonij Cocles, and rare Poetresses. *a* 1640 EARL STIRLING *Poems* 265 (Jod.) The poetresse's hasty recordation. 1650 MATTHEW *Alphonsus* 11. viii, Making Poets of Harpies...and Poetresses of Maggots. 1708 J. KENNETT *Curiosities of Wilton House* (1776) 41 The Bists of Sidnia, the Poetess.

† **Po'etrize,** *v. Obs.* *rare*—¹. [f. POETRY + -IZE.] *intr.* To compose poetry (= POETISE 1); to write in verse.

1600 CAMDEN *Carmen* 183, Henry the third, honoured Gascoigne with his Poetrizing, and King of the Romanes, a Prince no less plentifully flowing in wealth, than his brother was often driven to extreames drifts through needinesse, which made that barbarous age to poetrize: Sigismund 181, pro his wyde Cosmicke Rotule.

Poetry (pōe'tri). Forms: 4–7 **poetrie**, 5 **-trye**, **-treye**, 6 *Sc.* **poyetrie**, 5– **poetry**. [ME. – OF. *poetrie, poëterie* (13–14th c.), edd Et. *poëtrie* (Florio); ad. late and med.L. *poëtria*, f. *poëta* poet.

Poëtria seems to a reduction on Horace's *Epist.* ii. 1. 117, written according to O. Keller, *Prosodie* (1870, 20th. II. North Italy, and preserved in MSS. of 10th c., also in 9th or 10th c. MSS. of Martianus Capella. It is used as the title of treatises on the art of poetry, viz. the *Nova Poëtria* of Gaufredo de Vinosalvo (Godfrey de Vino Salvo, also called Galfridus Anglicus) about or soon after 1200; and in various works of the 13th c., as the Grecismus of Eberhardus Bethuniensis c 1210 (*Ars* poetrie begyn dum fingo poema), the translation of Aristotle's paraphrase of Aristotle's Poetics by Hermannus Alemannus (1256), and the *Catholicon of Joannes de Janua*, 1286 (*a poeta, poetrius*, et hinc *poetria* ars poetica). (J. Bywater.) The relation of the word to L. *poëtria*, Gr. ποιητική, poetica, is not clear; but, from its antiquity, to translate *poëtria* cannot be identified with *F. poësie*, Eng. *-ery*, -*ry*, in such words as *chivalry, drollery, foppery, mimicry*. The earliest English examples are from Chaucer, to whom the *Nova Poëtria* of Galfridus was well known, as he makes the Nun's Priest refer to it in his Tale (l. 3351 and apostrophize the author as 'O Gaufred deere Maister soverayn'.]

I. In obsolete senses.

† **1.** A rendering of med.L. *poëtria* in sense of an *ars poetica* or treatise on the art of poetry. *Obs.*

1440 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) Galfridus Anglicus in hys newe poetrye.

† **2.** Applied to imaginative or creative literature in general; fable, fiction: cf. POET *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1382 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1. 491 Where thou called poetrie How goddes gonne conflixe Boëthius dedde hem. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 273 Of pe heyngynge forp of

monstrelle cote wel nyh al pe fleshlase of poetrie (L. *De vetu fabulosa origine hujus figmenti*, *materiam*). 1450–70 *Alex. Ipomedon* (Auch.) 1 Alle ignorance lothe vnpreuenge ellomesse of ydelnesse. 1589 CHURCH *Politics of Machiavel* (c. Prince, Fable is an enchantment to keep in pupilage as wonted to thraldome. 1590 THYNNE *Pract. Preface* Wks. (Percy Soc.) 21, 668 Thes...feigned Miracles, and gaue themselues onely unto poetrie, and also up the scripture. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. *Ser* Their professions of Poetry, that is to say, of faining and dissembling fables, may in some sort excuse them.

II. In existing use.

3. The art or work of the poet; **a.** With special reference to its form: Composition in verse or metrical language, or in some equivalent patterned arrangement of language; usually also with choice of elevated words and figurative uses, and option of a syntactical order, differing more or less from those of ordinary speech or prose writing.

In this sense, poetry in its simplest or lowest form has been identified with versification or verse: cf. quots. 1858, 1711.

1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 19 Fraunceys Petrak...whos Rethorik sweete Enlumyned al Tullius of poetrie, As Lynyan dide of Philosophie, Or lawe. 1422–30 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* 21, 22 (MS. Digby 232) Til pat he [Chaucer] came and with his poetrye Gan our tunge first to magnifye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 Poetrye, *poetria*. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship Fools* (1570) 1 Nothinge I am expert in poetry. As the maner of Skye, Rares of eloquence. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 9 Their pleasand flowrs of Poyesie. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 Poetrie ...may properly be defined, the arte of making; which word as I hath alwaies beene especially vsed of the best of our English Poets, to expresse ye very faculty of speaking or writing Poetically. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Poesie*, or *Poetry*, the art of making: a...very kind of subject consisting of Rythm or Verses. 1597–40 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xxii. 412, The rules of poetry and versifying are taught by art, and acquired by study...No matter, long and short syllables, and but composed hereof, with words furnished by grammar; and so Homer, the arrangement of all those things in just and agreeable verse, expressing the thoughts and sentiments of the author. 1725 JEANNON, *Poetry*, metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 118 The first period of Greek poetry...is entirely filled by the names of Homer and Hesiod. 1908 J. W. MACKAIL *Lectures on Poetry* In general, the essence of poetry as an art is not so much that it is rhythmical (which all elevated language is), or that it is metrical (which not all poetry is), except by a considerable extension of the meaning of the words, to that it is *patterned* language. This is its specific quality as a "fine art". The essence of 'pattern,' (in its technical use, as applied to the arts) as distinct from 'composition' generally, is that it is composition which has what is technically called a 'repeat'; and it is the 'repeat' which mechanically differentiates poetry from non-poetry, both being (in one) 'composition'. The 'repeat' may be obvious, as in the case of rhymed lines of equal length, or it may be more implicit, to any degree of subtlety; but if it does not exist, there is technically no poetry. The artistic power of the pattern-designer is shown in the way he deals with the problem of 'repeat'; and this is true of poetry likewise. And it probably the key (so far as one exists) to any technical definition or discussion of the art.

b. The product of this art as a form of literature; the writings of a poet or poets; poems collectively or generally; metrical work or composition; verse. (Opp. to *prose*.)

1580 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* 18 The first weyter of Poetry among the Latines, should seeme to be Ennius, which excelled in the Feeting of Comedies. 1588 HARR. *Tri. Ad.* pr. 5, 24 Cornelia swore with more care Read to her sonnes, then she hath read to Poet, Sweet Poetry, and Tullies Orations. 1749 *Members in Parl. Compl.* 25 Speak here...of the several Sorts of English Poetry, as divided into Heroic, Pastoral, Elegy, Satire, Comedy, Tragedy, Epigram and Lyric. 1787 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 228, 227 If the Poet select and adapt proper Music to his Poem; or the Musician select and adapt proper Poetry to his Music. 1798 WORDSW. *Lyr. Ballads* 218 *Prof. note*, I have not the word 'Poetry' (though against my own judgment) as opposed to the word Prose, and synonymous with metrical composition. But ...the only exact antithesis to Prose is Metre: yet in this, in truth, a series sentiment. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 226 The end of poetry...is to please—and the means, we think, is equally applicable to every metrical composition: from which we receive pleasure, without any laborious association of the understanding. 1840 WHATELY *Rhet.* iii. 1 *Introd. Rhetoric* I. 1 (1) Good Poetry might be defined, 'Eloquent and decorated language in metre, expressing such and such thoughts'. 1846 WORDSW. *Rem. Mid. Ages* II. 59 Poetry was the only form of literary composition found to the preserved age.

c. With special reference to its function: The expression or embodiment of beautiful or elevated thought, imagination, or feeling, in language adapted to stir the imagination and emotions, both immediately and also through the harmonic suggestions latent in or implied by the words and connexions of words actually used, such language sustaining a rhythmical element and having usually a metrical form (as in *a*); though the term is sometimes extended to include expression in non-metrical language having similar harmonic and emotional qualities (*prose poetry*).

1580 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 Verse being but an ornament and no cause to Poetry: sith there haue been many most excellent Poets, that neuer versified. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. *I. I.* 272, I will prayse those Verses to be very vehement, neither savouring of Poetrie, Wit, nor Inuention. 1680–92 THOMAS *Eng. Poetry Wks.* 1711 I. 215 Boy is it any great Wonder that such Poets should be found in Poetry, when we have assembled all the Powers of Elo-

queens, of Munick, and of Poitiers, which are all allowed to make an exceeding Impression upon human Minds. 1779-81 Johnson *L. Poets, Waller* Wks. II. 160 The essence of poetry is invention; such invention as, by producing something unexpected, surprises and delights. . . Poetry pleases by exhibiting an idea more grateful to the mind than things themselves afford. 1798 Wordsw. *Lyr. Ballads* (ed. 2) *Pref.*, Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all Sciences. 1833 Rosenkranz *Servo. Sec.* iv. 421, All Christ's teaching is a Divine Poetry, invariant in metaphor, overflowing with truth too large for utterance unconscious, each attitude only a heart alive too apprehensive. 1880 H. Rogers *Lect. Brit. Poets* vi. (1857) 200 A strain of prose which is poetry in all but poetry's metrical music. 1883 Warre-Cornish in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 837/2 Absolute poetry is the creative and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language. 1906 H. B. Tuker *Poetic Pref.*, Poetry . . is in the last analysis an endeavour to construct as one of the dying regrets of the world an image of human perfection, and for its own and not for the art's sake.

d. Extended (with reference to the etymology) to creative or imaginative art in general. *rare.*

1823 D. Stewart in *Encycl. Brit., Suppl.* I. 7 note, The latitude given by D'Alembert to the meaning of the word *Poetry* is a real and very important improvement on Bacon, who restricts it to fictitious History or Fables. . D'Alembert, on the other hand, employs it as its natural signification, as synonymous with *invention* or *creation*. 1826 Richter *Hint. Paint.* III. 11. § 13 Painting is properly to be opposed to speaking or writing, but not to poetry. Both painting and speaking are methods of expression. Poetry is the employment of either for the noblest purposes.

4. *pl.* Pieces of poetry; poems collectively. *rare.*

1586 Chester *H. Parry* 12 (Of one reyde Ovans wan) Ev'r sinde lyes Feyrynge in fury Poetikes. 1589 Greene *Pl. Mirror* xxiv. (1592) 372 What shall we say then to the Poetikes [of our Scriptures], specially of David, considering that he was above all the Poetikes of the Heathen? 1656 Lord Bloun. tr. *Boccalini's Advert. fr. Parnass.* 184 Desired that she might see back their Poetries; which after she had perused several times, and duly considered them, she . . threw them's Face. 1818 Shelley *Lett.* (1852) 1888, *And* (it is young Italy here, . . and) its every-day plays and his poetries help him here, if we think. . —*Will. Poetry* (= *Poésie*, or duty, or I, tell him where Rashleigh Orbellian can't? 1886 M. F. Tupper *Hy Life an Author* xxx If none few have appeared among other positions in prose, they shall not be reproved here.

5. *fig.* Something resembling or compared to poetry; poetical quality, spirit, or feeling.

1826 Keats *Jones, Grasshopper & Cricket*, The poetry of earth is never dead: . . a voice will ever . . about the summer meadows. 1833 Convers. *Young Ship. Lit.* II. 160. 2 The reddish chaos, which oscillates of light and shade, which mean light or sun-set diffused over a known and familiar landscape. these are the poetry of nature. 1848 Mackay *Poems, Excelsior* 3 'Tis poetry in substance! foolish thought! Of a dull texture, to no fine results wrought. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 70 To live poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

6. The name given to the sixth, or (reckoning the *Preparatory* as one, the seventh) class from the bottom or third from the top, in English Roman Catholic schools, seminaries, or colleges, on the continent, and subsequently in England. The class so called comes between *Syntax* and *Rhetoric*.

1849 *Points of White & other Tenants* 56 *Fall.* I saw him when I was in my Syntax, and now I am in Poetry. 1908 *Field* 21 Jan. 91/2 Stonyhurst, etc.: also at St. Edward's or Oratory College, now located at Wroxhampton in Berks' Hon. Sir D. O. Hunter Blair. O.S.B. [1.]

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1798 Willett (P. *Verdant Tales of Hay* Wks. 1872 IV. 370 He inserts the whole and tables over, and walks about the poetry-ch in 1900 hav. 1848 Thackeray *L. Boswellard* Wks. 1900 XIII. 437 The young fellow . . poetry-syllabus, writing dramatic sketches. 1883 *Blackw. Lond. Mercy* May, *Phil.* The book is one on which every poetry lover should have his own opinion. 1887 Dowden *Transcripts* (1896) 198 The ignominious years of dreaming, poetry-reading, and the receiving of wrinkled praise.

Hence **Poetryless** *a.*, devoid of poetry.

1832 H. Smith-Lane *Poem.* 72, of A stallion, poetryless, unfeeling, unsympathizing Englishman is bad enough.

Poetship (pō·ɪtʃɪp). [f. Poet + -ship.] The position or function of a poet; also with *poss. adj.* as a mock title for a poet.

1580 Greene *Let. to Spenser* 21 Aug., Johnson sees the Gentleman my poetship has affected him, with much kindnesse. 1830 Sir J. Stanford in *Sir W. Taylor's Corr.* (1908) 99 Do not let your poetship quail and grow timid. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* i, Keep it favour, Royal Poetship, Prophetship.

Poeture, poesure, obs. forms of Poem.

Poff, obs. form of Puff.

Poffle (pɒ·f'l). *Sc.* Also **paffle.** [Deriv. obscure: cf. Pozzetta, and the phonetic variations under Hawse.] A small parcel of land: cf. Pendle 2 b.

1 *Mar. paffle*, the paffle of Barrow, near Mauquhile in Kirkcudbright, is mentioned in 1512.

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 308 Some places are parcelled out into small paffles or farms, few of which are above 20 acres each. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* Intd., Disclaiming all intention of purchasing that possible or paffle of land called the Carlinwark. 1902 A. Lang in *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 360 It then itself be purchased a paffle or possible of land.

† **Pogo.** *Obs. rare*—1. [app. repr. It. *appoggio* leaning place, stay, help: cf. *poggio* mounting block.—L. *podium*: see Pew.] Stay, support.

1505 Bp. Clynog *Let. to Wolsey in Wilk. Concil.* III. 670 His Holiness being enriched from the holy and pope of other Princes.

Pogge (pɒg). [Origin unascertained.] A name given to certain fishes. **a.** The armed bull-head, *Cottus cataphractus*, having a large broad flat head and sharply tapering body, armed with spines and bony plates. **b.** *Aspidophoroides*, an acanthopterygian genus, armed with shield-like scales.

a 1672 Willughby *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. N. 8, 2 Cataphractus vulgaris Schonfeldii. 3 idem, 2 Poggo. 1740 H. Broome *Art of Angling* 11. xxix. 137 The Pogge . . is about two Inches breadth in Length. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, Pogge, or *Cataphractus*. 1789 Pennant *Zool.* III. 118 The pogge is very common on most of the British coasts. 1813 Cuvier *Animal. Kingd.*, Pogge. . . a sort of Bull-Head, the *Cottus cataphractus* of Linnæus, a fish having the head larger than the body. 1856 Couch *Marine Zool.* II. 200 *Aspidophoroides* (Cuv.). Pogge. Body eight-angled, armed in plates; received spines on the mesial; teeth only on the jaws; lower jaw fringed.

Poggy (pɒ·gi). Also **poggie.** [Origin unknown.] A small arctic whale; supposed to be the young of the common whale, *Balæna mysticetus*.

1874 Scammon *Marine Mamm.* 1. v. 80 The whales of this sea [Sea of Okhotsk] are the same species as those of the Arctic; although in the latter is found, in addition, a very small whale called the 'Poggy', which yields but little oil.

Pogh: o: see Pugh *int.*, Pooh *int. Obs.*

Poghaden, the menhaden: see Pauhagden.

Pogoniasis (pɒgŏnəi·ăsĭs). *Phys.* [mod.L. f. Gr. πωγων-ων, dim. of πώγων beard + -ασις.] Excessive growth of beard; also, growth of beard in a woman.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Pogoniasis*, a female beard. Also, great strength or quantity of beard. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pogoniate, *a.* [Cf. Gr. πωγωνίτης bearded wasp.] **a.** *Zool.* Bearded. **b.** *Comb.* Webbed, as a duffer.

[1678 *Pogonidæ* (q. The emperor Constantine is distinguished by the epithet of Pogonate, which signifies the Bearded.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

Pogonic (pɒgɒ·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. πώγων beard + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a beard.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pogonias*, of or belonging to the beard; pogonic.

So **Pogonologist,** a writer on beards; **Pogonology,** a treatise on beards; **Pogonotomy** [Gr. τομή cutting], the cutting of the beard; **Pogonotrophy** [Gr. τροφή nourishment], cultivation of the beard, beard-growing.

1788 (title) Pogonologia, or a Philosophical Essay on Beards, translated from the French. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. 8, 24 It would not be surprising to see a Turkish style himself. Pogonologist. 1860 W. Tinson in *Meeting Mag.* XIV. 470 Some years ago we had to read the Pogonology. 1882 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 261 Two years' experience may have made ourselves a little enthusiastic in favour of pogonotrophy. 1883 Encounter in *Archæologia* XLVII. 232 There appears to be some necessary connection between Hippotomy, Pogonotrophy, and perhaps Paganism. 1891 *Columbus Disco. Dispatch* Jan., Pogonotomy is what the Greeks used to call the part of the art of barbering.

Pogrom (pŏgrŏm). [Russian *погром*, destruction, destruction.] An organized massacre in Russia for the destruction or annihilation of any body or class: in the English newspapers (1905–6) chiefly applied to those directed against the Jews.

1881 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/6 That the 'Pogroms' [were against the Jews] must be feigned.] 1903 *Daily News* 13 June 5 The only means of combating the 'pogroms' is armed resistance. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 12/2 The Russian word 'pogrom' (pronounced with stress on the first syllable) is generally translated 'demolition, devastation'. The word is related to the Russian words *grom*, thunder, the thunder-club, and to *gromit*, to thunder, to batter down as with a thunderbolt, to destroy without pity.

Pogy (pō·gi), local *U. S.* Also **pogie.** [Contr. from *pauhagen*.] Local name of the menhaden: see Pauhagden. *Comb.* **pogy-catcher,** a vessel employed in the menhaden fishery; **pogy-gill,** a sea-gull found near Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

1888 *Century Assoc. Pilot* 389 North of Cape Cod the name Pogy is almost universally in use, while in southern New England the fish is known only as the menhaden.

Poh (pɔ), *int.* Also 7–8 **pough,** 8 **pogh,** 9 **po.** An ejaculation of contemptuous rejection. (Cf. Pooh.)

1629 Prince *Marr. Pop. Plot* 13 Pough, Pough, said Sir Edmundbury, refusing at first to trouble himself. 1708 Hist. Curiosities *Inside Story* 21 *Sir Roger.* For what? *Masqd.* Pogh, for a hundred Thanks. 1728 Swift *Lett. Hy. at Confederate* Wks. 1735 IV. A 306 Poh! follow, keep not such a pother. 1787 *Miscr* 124 Pogh! thought I, why should I buy a cat. 1800 Cobbett *Grove. Eng. Lang.* § 210. Poh! Never think a man either learned or good merely on account of his being called a Doctor. 1824 Galt *Rathelem* I. viii. Po! poets are as the gentle moose on the sunbeam to the jewish that may be bought in Glenn.

† **Poi** (poi). Also **poe.** [Hawaiian name.] A fish made in Hawaii from the root of the taro or kalo plant, by grinding, mixing, and allowing it to ferment; also, a dish made from the banana and pandanus fruit. Also *attrib.*

1840 *F. D. Bennett Whaling Voy.* I. 223 They eat it in the form of a paste, or poi. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. in Sunbeam* (1878) 284 Poi is generally eaten from a bowl placed between two people, by dipping three fingers into it, giving them a twist inward, and then sucking them. 1891 *Century* (U. S.) XXIII. 320/1 The poi-pudding tasted like the pudding and was extremely palatable.

† **Poid,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* Also **poyd.** [perh. a. OF. *fait, faut, fat*, etc., good for nothing, dirty, evil.] Vicious, evil, vile; as *sb.* a vile person.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* i. 640 And all the court in haist thair horse reuest, Proclamand loude, ordour is now gold thar pleuyn. Quhilk euch deuocio[n] commandit the dispite. 1513 — *Æneis* IV. Prol. 190 His poyd maledictis for Lucifer haue he[re].

Poiet, obs. form of Poet.

Poietic (poiĕ·tĭk), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ποιητικ-ός active, effective, f. ποιεῖν to do, make. (So πρακτικός.)] Creative, formative, productive, active.

1903 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 304/1 There are four classes in the Stock . . the Poietic, the Kinetic, the Dull, and the Base. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* July 73 As his organization becomes settled and efficient the brain loses its poietic activity.

Poietic, -al, obs. Sc. ff. Poetic, -al.

Poignado, poinado (poinā·do). *Obs. or arch.* Also 6 **poinardo, poinardo,** 6–7 **poynado.** (? **poinadoe, adow, poynadoe**). [An alteration of Poniard, app. through *poinardo*: see -ado.] A small dagger; a poniard.

1587 J. Sanford *Ministries* To Rdr. A ij, A short dagger: which is vsed in the warres, as a Poinardo. 1591 Puttenham *Country Com.* (Arb.) 200 Perchance they persuade themselues that their seruaunts can not longe thereafter with their Poignadoes. 1598 *Mirr. Mag.* (J. Cordila parcels, Poynadoe and Iudyth Wife to) Holof. 1599 T. Morkin *Funeral Nights*, Wks. (Grosart) II. 208 What will he do . . with the inexpugnable Engine of his owne wit, that hangeth such a horrible coile with his bitchard-kitchen poinardo? 1612 Chapman *Conditions pub. Duke John* his nephew drew his poinado out of his sheath. 1624 R. Carpenter tr. *Instruc. Just.* 140 Thirdly, . . let not his wife with his Poinado. 1658 Phillips, *Poinard*, or *Poinado*. 1834 Marryat *Kabobs* v. 61 (1837) 72 Pokipikos, Sheers, Fredericos. 1861 Scott *Kenelm. Addr.* A melancholy gallant; who . . lies his head on his poignado, and swears death and fury!

Poignance (poi·năns). *rare.* [f. Poignant: see -ance.] = next.

1580 Baskerville tr. *Martial* xi. 2. 141 To heal the proper poignance. 1893 A. L. Haydon *What sally the Moon?* I. 109 Everything that surrounded me . . lent poignance to my sadness.

Poignancy (poi·nănsi). [f. Poignant: see -ancy.] The quality or fact of being poignant.

1. Pungency of taste or smell. Also *fig.*

1730 Swift *Let. to Gay* 12 Nov. I . . use about quietly at my meat, adding only . . a grain[ule] of hatred to all unbecoming manners . . by way of sauce . . ; and . . one point of poignancy in my lady duchess's life has added much poignancy to it. 1766 tr. *Buckford's Method* (1768) 30 Aromatics . . lose of the more acrid poignancy. 1814 Scott *Waverley* (1814) II. Seared with indignation which soon lose their poignancy.

2. Keenness or sharpness of pain, distress, or grief; also, of pleasure (cf. next, 3 b).

1771 J. Bicknell in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxvii. 3 Sometimes this reflection . . adds a poignancy to our distress. 1787 J. Ramsay *Overton* 408 Very few things have received with a peculiar poignancy of grief. 1887 *Munch. Assem.* 15 June 5/2 The remembrance . . gives our regret a poignancy far to something like personal gratitude.

3. Piercing quality of words, expressions, looks, etc.; sharpness, keenness; piquancy.

a 1688 Vilvers (Ds. Buckhd.) *Historia Compl. Wks.* (1715) 125 These words . . have lost all the poignancy of their significations. 1779 J. Wesley in *Arnold's Lamas Pref.* 18 The first (Virgil) surpasses all in solid strength; the latter (Lucan) excels in vigour and poignancy. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xvii. 83 Peidias . . deeply stung by the poignancy of their wit.

Poignant (poi·nănt), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **poynaunt,** 4–8 **-ant,** 7–8 **poinant,** 7– **poignant,** (8 **poignaunt, poinpoand, -yaunt, -yawnt, poygnaunt, poynguant**). [ME. a. OF. *poignant* (12th c. in Godef.), *pojgnant* (13th c.), pr. pple. of *poindre* :—L. *pungĕre* to prick, pierce.]

† **1.** Of weapons, or other pointed material objects: Sharp-pointed, piercing. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1809 The God of Love an arwe took; Fol sharpe it was and ful poignant. c 1440 Hoccleve *Wchanes* 21, 141 The Scottis . . With poynaunt speris throuh shotte grete of myght. 1587 Turberv. *Ovid's Epist.* 69 b, Three sore horses of full rare and pratell bulke. 1594 Gen *Mold Fight* 30 This weapon, being made so poinant and deadly, that it would pearce . . remarkable good armour. 1889 J. Edmonds *Peoples Lovejoy*, 320 They were dispatch'd themselves by a more poinard stroke.

b. *fig.* Of the eye or look: Piercing, keen.

1587 G. Gascoigne *Acad. Herissance* (1869) 19 Jeffrey was not so alas, or was his eye so poignant. 1594 Hist. Hermes to L'Estrange *Life* II. 6. 160 Jeffrey has a singular reputation—poignant, bitter, penetrating: if his countenance never lie (q) but at the perception of some weakness in human nature.

2. Sharp, pungent, piquant to the taste or smell.

c 1390 Chaucer *Rom's Pr.* T. 14 Of poynaunt sauce to sharpe your appetit is dede. c 1440 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1249 Wyn . . Pyrrygonyl, dylenatyf, sharp in sentens. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 25 (Bodl.) Ac, sharpe bit. . or that bit be poynaunt. 1620 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. ii, Drest with an exquisite, and poynant sauce. 1708 Viscnt. *Lette Fawne* 71, 72 Those cheeses are greatest which declines the right. That makes the longest poignant and pollite. 1884 Rappaport *Dulibur Kiss* (1894) 81 The rich, poignant perfume spread itself through the air. 1885 Stevenson *Inhuman Inn.* 236 A lukewarm of poignant sweets.

3. Painfully sharp to the physical or mental

feelings, as hunger, thirst, a pang, an effluvium; also said of a state of feeling, as grief, regret, despair.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 9 95 And this serves ... also best..for gentil and gracious and fit sharpe and peyrsant in herte. 1637 H. BLOUNT *Disc. Coast. Arab.* 11. i. (1878) 3 The last offence was from France, and that more poignant. 1708 BERN. HYGROM *Mem. de Grimm's Early A.* (1932) II. 10 This foul Assassin threw the King of Portugal into the most poignant Despair. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 193 Those rare excellencies which make one grief poignant. a 1821 ROGERS *Mr. Luby* iii, Cinnamon of poignant flavour, And sandalwood keener. 1887 LOWELL *Democ.*, etc., 46 This pang is made more poignant by exile.

b. Stimulating to the mind, feelings, or passions; pleasantly or delightfully piquant.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxxxvii, Better relish, (indeed) in this peruse Than Might give an Edge to Wit, or less sagacious. 1688 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. viii. (1713) 113 That Delights thereby may become more poignant and triumphant. 1752 GRAY, Mistake in *Sparke Lydg. & Wint. Poems* I. 17 Those poignant joys, which are the lot of the affluent. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xiii, Incredible as a more poignant felicity than he had yet experienced.

4. Of words or expressions: Sharply stinging; severe; also, pleasantly keen or pointed, piquant.

1542 UDALL *Apoph.* 160 b, With these sharpe & poignaunte wordes he close gaue away the hoothall thundering of all the hoigans. 1618 DRUMM. HAWTH. *Flow. Kas. Cant.* I. 103 Quick and poignant brevity. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* (1), i, Pointed and severe invectives. 1706 *Kalend. upon Rabinic.* 108 Wrestlers which you think so delicate and poignant. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Fragm. Mixed* (1774) I. v. 137 A witty repartee or a stroke of poignant raillery. 1821 LADY *Ellis Tal.* I. *Mrs. Smith's Opinions on Wales*, Her illustrations were apposite and poignant. 1834 UNDERHILL *Coningsby* xx. 3, Poignant sarcasm.

Poignantly (poi·nantli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a poignant manner; piercingly; pungently, acutely, keenly.

1594 G. ABBOT *Mat.* v *Expl. Philos.* II. xvii. 230 How poignantly this loss (of sight) was felt by our great poet is painfully evident from his own words. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xii. (1865) 147 They often ..suffered the pangs of hunger very poignantly. 1831–9 BALLOU *Hist. Lit.* II. v. 1. 136, 150 Barbarous poetry, sometimes poignantly satirical. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* I. iv. 83 I have a piece of red oxide of copper ..which grieves me poignantly by having its colour.

Poignard, variant of POINARD.

† **Poigne** (poin). *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *poigne*, fem. from parallel to *poing*:—L. *pugn-um* fist.] The closed hand or fist: in phr. *kept in poigne* (*hy*).

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. ii. § 7 (1740) 107 The Witnesses, which the Parties kept in Poigne (the false Dice, high and low Fullhand) to be played forth upon Pikes, and in stalle Discoveries as there was Occasion. *Ibid.* II. v. § 108, 321 The Engineers ..determined what was to be unmusqueted,—and what to be kept in Poigne, secret from them.

† **Poignet**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **poynet**, **poinett**, **poniet**, 5–6 **poynett**, 6 **poygniet**, 9 **poignet**. [a. F. *poignet* wrist, in 14th c. *poignet*, OF. *pognet* (13th c.), dimin. of *poing* fist.]

1. An ornament for the wrist or hand; a wristlet or bracelet.

1420 *Wills of Huntlds Assurion* (Fairholt), 1 pair de poynets de scarlet. 1426 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Ewells to No. 3), Poignets, fol. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poynet, of a gowne, *gremiale, manicle*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 441/1 When he had yeue the cyngle to his seruyce seyd he poynettes or armylles or ley hondes. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poignet for your sleeue, *poignet*. c 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* B 3 b, Their lumettes and their poynettes. 1575 LANGHAM *Lett.* (1871) 38 His doubled sleeues of black wrested, upon them a paire of poynets of tenny Chamlion laced a long the wrest with his threeden points.

† **2.** *sword.* The handle or hilt of a dagger. (For F. *poignée*.) 1560–[see †.

1620 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, The *poignet* being of silver exquisitely touched.

Hence † **Poi·gnet** *v. Obs. rare*, to put cuffs on (a garment): wherce † **Poi·gneting** *vbl. sb.*

1533 T. MORYSON *Fourth Confession* I. 15 b, A common lyeng of Inglonde caused his doublet to be half pouched with fresedeuse of velues, called in those dayes, poigneting of a doublet.

Poigniard, Poilk: see POINIARD, POIKE *sb.*3

Poikilitic (poikilī·tik), *a. Geol.* Also **poiki-**. [var. of POECILITIC.] A term formerly applied to the Triassic and Permian systems, as being mainly composed of variegated rocks.

1858 PORTLOCK *Geol. & Min.* II. 38 The word *Poecilitic* is to stand in lieu of *Poecilic*, that it may be better modified more literally to the Greek root ποικίλος, and apply the common name of *Poikilitic* group to the strata in question. 1860 DE LA BECHE in *Mem. Geol. Surv. G. Brit.* I. 439 Poikilitic or New Red Sandstone Series. 1861 *Eng. Worm. Dom. Mag.* III. 39 The inconvenience of the panorama, pebbles, rubble, or Dutch landscape, peopled with cretellaid Batrachians. 1883 GEOGR. *Text-Bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 748 The term 'Poikilitic' was formerly proposed for these, on account of their characteristic mottled appearance.

Poi·kilo-, a formative element from Gr. ποικίλος variegated, various, used in modern scientific terms (in some of which the Latinized form POECILO- is preferred): **Poi·kilobla·st**, **Poi·kloepto·sis**, terms for red blood-corpuscles of irregular shape, elongated, pyriform, etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Poi·kilocyto·sis**, the condition of the blood when it contains poikilocytes. **Poikilothe·rmal**, **Poikilothe·rmic** *adjs.*, said of animals in which the bodily heat varies with the temperature of the environment; cold-blooded.

1847 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 308 Irregular forms of red corpuscles which are generally included under the name of 'poikilocytes.' 1859 CARPEN. tr. *Todd's Cyc. Disgn.* I. 768 Gruber believes that the poikilocytes do not exist in the circulating blood. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 62 The name 'poikilocytosis' has been proposed to designate the condition of blood in which the corpuscles present manifold variations in shape. 1884 tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 74 Most of the lower animals are 'poikilothermic,' or, as they have been appropriately been called, cold-blooded.

† **Poil.** *Obs. rare.* [F. *poil*, *pail* a stone, OF. *peitle*, *peisle* :—L. *pĭtta*, *pensĭle* adj. neut. hang, suspended, f. *pendĕre* to hang.] A furnace, a stove.

1296 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 324 from Berber He would find the arms in the pail or furnace where they were born. *Ibid.* 327 They immediately put them into the pail or furnace, and set fire to them.

Poil, poill, obs. Sc. ff. POLE, POLL.

† **Poile.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *poil*:—L. *pil-um* hair.] Down, fine hair.

1398 *Phil. Trevisa* XLIV. 180 (read, b. Pencil) In Schiuonye was ouerthrow ..like the Maidenne of the Bukkes, hauyng a forgoen Pelle or le.

Poimenic (poimen·ik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ποιμενικ-ός relating to a shepherd (ποιμήν): see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to pastoral care.

1900 in Webster's Suppl.

B. *sb.* (Chiefly (?) *pl. poimenics.*) Pastoral theology, or the study of it.

1883 W. G. BLAIKIE *Ministers of Word and Sacraments* (Introduction to Homiletics, Liturgics, Catechetics and Poimenics. 1892 SCHAFF *Christ. Presbyterian. Pref.* 3 (Works, I) Say the introduction of the English reader for introducing a uniform moral subject to the regular form for the several departments, as homiletic, Poimenic, Evangelistic.

† **Poin,** *v. Obs.* Also poyn. [A stem *poign-* of OF. *poindre* to pierce, prick :—L. *pungĕre* : cf. *join* from *jaindre*.]

1. *trans.* To prick; to harass, annoy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16226 The power of Galwaiyn was ordeyl, Pendis poynyd hym (Otter) als a poynt.

2. To stitch or sew through and through, to quilt (cf. BROCHE v.); to ornament with stitching.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 227 Pyȝ was poynet & wlat [ed. *Cotton.* wyght and poynet wore wlat] a hemme. 1391 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 6 A hanselle of silk poynted. 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1802 I prayse alle his pauelyones but to hym-self pendes, Deghenet his clothe bleuyn fyl *Aglos* and *Galis*. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1440 Quylted poynted of that ylk.

3. To thrust (a spear).

c 1400 *Lond. Prov. Bk.* 1.963 Eyther on other her speres poynted, Wil hard to-gedir the thei hoped.

Hence † **Poi·nting** *vbl. sb.*, piercing, stitching.

c 1450 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxi. (1869) 85 Rist as the clothes is maad with poyntynge.

Poinado, -ardo: see POINADO.

Poinard, variant of POINIARD.

Poind (see next), *sb. Sc.* [f. POIND *v.*] **a.** An act of poinding, a distraint. **b.** A beast or other chattel poinded. *Dead poind*, a poinded article of goods as opposed to live cattle.

1563–4 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 210 The poindis maire thairfor to be restorit to the said Georgis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* c. 71 Gif ane takes ane pownde for debt, within ane other vpon land, without licence of him, or of his Bailzie. *Ibid.* (1902 Lib. Publications) 19 H. P. SCOTT *Suppl. Dict. Decis.* (1826) III. 61 Poinded goods. ..If they be a dead poind, that puts the creditor pointer to no ..expence in keeping it. 1823 S. CRICHTON *Voyages. Dict. Scot.* II. 1.2 *Strickathrock*, Sometimes Poinds are driven, and rescued at the Cross of Penpreath. 1892 J. ROBSON *Greenhorn* 23 (E. D. D.) Glad to catch him with your poind and hain.

Poind (poind, pind), *v. Sc.* Forms: 2, 5–7 **pund**, 6 **puind**, **peynd**, **poynd**. *B.* 5–8 **poynd**, 6– **poind**. [Sc. repr. of OE. *fyndan* to enclose, shut in, imprisond, = Eng. FIND. The *n*, *nt*, *mp*, symbolized the vowel (*ŭ*), representing, as in BURNT (Sc. *brilt*), an OE. *y*. Of this, *ei* is a 16th c. spelling, retained in the law-courts. The Sc. pronunciation is [pind] or [pind ~ *ei*. *neither*, *brither*); (poind), given in dictionaries, is scarcely founded on the spelling.]

1. *trans.* To distrain upon (a person or his goods); to seize and sell under warrant (the goods of a debtor): = FOND v. 2.

a. a 1300 *Eseph Lauds* 18 (*Jes. Stat.* I). Of spoulling of spylands from te burgh. 1390 *Reyd. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 392 To quyte Thomas Fendy for vij li. vij s. viij d. 1550 *Acts Lds. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 54 To pas to preynd the Sheriff off Renfrew and officiaris for resist of the chalmer. 1609 *Univ. Cert. Sh.* (1892) 2 The transgressours thairof to be punisht pecuniale as in abuse aryseth.

B. 1506 *Acts Lds. High Treas. Scotl.* V. 83 To Daniel Lowry ..to poynd Andro Iordis and Iardis alsuete fra the ayris. 1564–5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 311 Letters to be direct to poynd ..the said complenaris and their guidis for the space of thre hundreth pund sterling. 1598 *Misc. Barons Cert. of Sasines* (1900) 131 He was preuenting the defender at the instance of James Hoggart. 1788 *Burns' Tour Digby* 58 He'll apprehend them, poind their gear. a 1825 *Lammer Bride of Lam.* II. iv. (1886) 31 Poind the gear, and drive my knight, and prize his gear. 1888 *Act 51 Vict.* c. 51 § 3 (2). The right to poind the ground hereinafter provided.

b. *absol.* To distrain.

c. 1500 *Reyd. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 421 Fallying of the said poynd the said schiref sal poynd for the said thre termes. 1532 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 148 The ordinest Henry Lyonis, baillye, ..gif need beis, to cause poynd for the same.

B. 1552 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 26 Quhare his officiaris ar dailelie to poynding for the said taxis. 1641 *Ferguson's Sc. Prec.* (1761) 240 It was poind the fifte hur not for withholdarne.

2. To impound (stray cattle, contraband goods, etc.): = POND v. b.

b 1450 (see POINDER.) 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* x. xii. (1540) 144 b All cattis beistis that eittis vnresin corne or gres vpone peopilis grithl the owner thairof redyre the douilles. 1639–40 *Rose Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 9 What shall poore sillie sheep doe that are poyndit in a fold where there is no meat? 1818 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Latter Scot.* I. xxvi. § 12. (1822) 130 The Customers Officers were almost to poynd some orderie goods. 1824 *Scotch Gaz.* 26 Feb. Their oxen were poinded by the grounds-officer when left in the plantations.

† **3.** *fauler.* To plunder. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. xiv. 6980 The gudebrid off ryyt wald that ma To pryk, and poynd, baithe to and fra.

Hence **Poi·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Poi·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see also MULTIPLE-*poinding*.

1501 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 360 To fee first hym nedis teuch in tyme to cum til euch vic. poindyng and mendy in our toun. 1540 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 95 The maiggis poinding of Robert Dundasone. 1585 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 10 Ane actioun and cause of double-poindyng. 1596 *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot.* I. xxvii. § 16. (1829) 172 Proceedings ..cannot be execute after the Sun is set, because a Poynding is a sentence. 1706–7 *Act no. Gen. Pl.* c. 23 § 18 It shall ..be lawful for the officer executing such poyndings, to carry the goods poynded,..to the market cross. 1839 *Inverness* 6 July, Scenes of enormous oil carrying through each other appropriation of poindings, and also ..of carrying back poinded or unpoinded effects.

Poi·ndable, *a. Sc.* [f. POIND *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be, or capable of being, poinded.

13.. *Aberdeen Reg.* XXV. (Jam.), To mine gait poindabil quhatsumeuir to myne apperehend the same. 1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 452 Indemnitour to..haue ..gudis poindabill. 1792 *Weekly Mag.* 25 June 398/1 He has poindable goods.

Poi·nder. *Sc.* Also 5 **pundar**, 9 **-er**. [f. POIND *v.* + -ER 1.] A person, esp. an official, who poinds or distrains goods; also, **b.** 'A person who has the charge of hedges, woods, etc., and who pounds cattle that trespass' (Jam.).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 383 The Cors Cruire, the pundar of land, Had pyndit all the pyne beris in a pundfald. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* c. 72 The poindis ..salbe restord ..to the ane pairte pertaining to the poinder ..quhene the poindis or dilenner may restoirie and be keipit. 1678 [see POUND *sb.*]. 1683 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 146 The pander's nane, with rydilme rym, Will'd down their fyneache tree. *Ibid.* 147 For euyn this tree's enemies to vs Endes the pander's tyne. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VIII. 177 ..get my tit repper frae Ringan the poinder esp. by. 1886 *Act 49 Vict.* c. 29 § 3 (2) Any accuser or poinder ..who shall be thus deprived of the benefit of his distress.

† **Poindfald, poyndfauld,** *sbs. Sc.* ff. PINFOLD.

1494 *Acts Audit.* (1839) 180/1 *Acres* ..*dictus* castle of xl Roddis of ilk of be said Samuells lands, and dictus castle of the poyndfauld of Aikelaw. 1650 in *Spottiswood Misc.* (1844) I. 211 That were never such a company of heilhorne cleane weirs nor poyndfauld as was.

† **Poindlar, pundler.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **poundler**, 8 **punlar**. [A parallel form of POINDER, with changed suffix. Cf. PANELAR.] = POINDER.

1532 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 145 The pynnare, herdis, and pundlaris ..ordanit Gregy. Aymes pynnar of this lyis yeid, and ordanit the pyndlaris of euery toun to be fund. 1583 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* III. 803 To poind them, letting them out for reasonable penalties be, nolumnis, dayes, or leids. 1823 *Misc. Barons Court of Stitchel* (1910) 69 For scondelling Andro Dare poundler. 1909 PITCAIRN *Trials* II The trusty Pupler of the Scotland peace. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Punaller*, Keep of law, a person employed to watch the fields, in order to prevent the goats from being stolen or injured, was called a punlar. *Angus.*

Poinsado, Poinsard: see POINCADO, POINARD.

Poiner, dial. var. of PURER 1, labourer.

‡ **Poinsettia** (poinse·tiă). [mod.L.; named 1836 after the discoverer J. R. Poinsett, American Minister to Mexico.] A Mexican species of Euphorbia, *E. (Poinsettia) pulcherrima*, formerly made the type of a genus, having large scarlet floral leaves surrounding small greenish-yellow flowers; much cultivated in conservatories as Mexican Flame-leaf and Lobster-flower, called in America Easter-flower or Christmas-flower.

1850 KNICHT *Ar Lapl* 80, What is this that hangs over into the road, some fifteen feet in height ..? What but the Poinsettia, pottery scraps of which ..adorn our hothouses and dinner-tables. 1870 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 170, I have been more than once much puzzled that bracteæ like bright colours—for instance, in Salvia the scarlet leaves of Poinsettia. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 3 Over the rubbish ..[I] waved magnificent palmettos and oleander trees.

Point (point), *sb.*1 Forms: 3– **point**; also 3–6 **potnte**, **poynte**, 4–8 **poynt**, (4 *pl.* **poyns**), 5 **poinct(e**, **puynt**, **pynt**, **pyntte**, 6 **poinct**, –e, **poynct**, –e, *Sc.* **pwint**. *B.* 4–5 **punt**, –e, 5–6 **pountte**, 6 **pownt**, 6–9 *Sc.* **pount**. Also **punt**: see PUNCT. [In origin, two, or perh. three, words. In A., 2, F. *point* = Pr. *punt*, Sp., It. *punto*, Pg. *ponto*:—L. *punctum* (but which is pricked, a prick, a minute mark like a prick, a dot, a point in writing, a point in space, a point of time,

a small measure, a particular of a discourse, etc.; *subst.* use of pa. pple. *mentor* of L. *pungēre*, *punct-*, *F. poindre*, *peindre* to prick, pierce. In R., a *F. pointe* = Fr., Sp., It. *punta*, Pg. *ponta* = Com. Romanic (and med.L.) *puncta* the action of piercing, the piercing part of anything, a sharp or pointed extremity (in med.L. the point of a knife, shoe, foot, promontory, etc.); ppl. sb. fem. from *pungĕre* (parallel to those in *-ctio*, *-ctus*, *-ctor*). In C., in some senses, app. an independent derivative, as a noun of action, from *F. poindre*, *ex pointer*, or from Eng. POINT *v.*[1] In ME., though the loss of some significance of final *-e*, *point* and *ponte* run together, combining under the same form two senses which in all other langs. are kept apart (*e. g.* Ger. *punkt*, *spitze*). Translated and fig. senses subsequently arose related to both primary notions, so that in senses where there is no corresponding *F. point or pointe*, the development is often very difficult to determine. The occasional spellings *peint*, *pynte* prob. indicate a pronunciation formerly prevalent and still dialectal of *ai* as *ĭ*, *point* being pronounced like *pint*. The *ŏ*-forms in *punt*, *ponnt*, *ponet*, are difficult to place; perh. they ought to be equated with *punt*, and so rather to be included under the by-form PUNCE.]

A. = *F. point*.

I. A prick, a dot.

† **1.** A minute hole or impression made by pricking; a prick, a puncture. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 140 Make a poynt bi be space of a half fyngur from þe ouer ende of þe wounde, & anoþer poynt at þe ouer ende of þe wounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4161 Poynte, *punctus vel punctum*. 1626 KNOLLES *Gen. Turkes* (1638) 1170/2 *A Point* (*Punctum*), a minute impression upon the surface, but not penetrating it.]

2. A minute mark on a surface, of the size or appearance of a fine pinprick; a dot, a minute spot or speck; also, anything excessively small or appearing like a speck.

1391 GOWER *Conf.* III. 69 Which (Astrolabie) was of fin gold precious With poinz and cercles marvellous. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Cavalcanti's Strat.* Now he only subscribed *Xto*:.. pointed with five points, called by the Portugals the five wounds. 1655 Mag. Worcestria *Cont. Jos.* § 4 This invention ...so discovered that a point easily discerned, distinctly and significantly any of the 24 Letters. 1750 *Lex Scriptoria* C. viii. (ed. 2) 108 As the Ba'd Stars, appear but as so many points. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 488 The pupil, instead of being dilated, is contracted to a point. 1868 DUNCAN *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 468 Body covered with numerous red points. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 592 The lesions begin as minute scaly points in the epidermis.

3. A dot or other small mark used in writing or printing.

a. A punctuation-mark; *esp.* the *full point* or full stop; also extended to the marks of exclamation (!) and interrogation (?); and sometimes to reference-marks, as the asterisk, obelisk, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 920 And bye a penne, for wantid is my tale; Oud iren rasid wonyn moost best of his hide. 1530 PALSGR. 215/2 A poynte, whether it be used as the Latines call *punctum plenum* that stande ... or with stoke as the Latines call *virgula* that stande ... or vyrgule that stande ... 1589 WARNER *Albion's Engl.* (1612) IV. xxi. 96 In prose of a full point. 1893 LOCK & *Dyer Ep. St. John* 16 *N. Test.* 98 Isti, The Nestle text has one note of Full-point commonly for all other distinctions. 1933 PERS *Prol. Sat.* 161 Commas and points they set exactly right. 1772 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 298, ¶ The Paragraph. ¶ The Obelisk. ‡ The Double Dagger. † The Parallel. § The Section. ‖ The Asterism. These are the Names and Figures of what Founders reckon among Points, and Printers call References. *Ibid.* 380 He assigned the former Points their proper places, and added the Semicolon, Interrogation, Exclamation and the Colon. 1814 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. 208 The point of Interrogation, ? The point of Exclamation, !. 1897 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 29/2 All abbreviations being ordinarily denoted by the full point.

b. In Semitic alphabets, Any one of the dots, minute strokes, or groups of these, which are placed over, under, or within the letters or consonants, in order to indicate the vowels; in Hebrew also to indicate variation or doubling of the consonant, stress accent, punctuation, etc.; in Arabic and Persian to distinguish consonants otherwise identical in form, as ب, ت, ث, ن, ق, ڤ, etc., called *diacritical points*.

1624 SELDEN *Table-Talk* (1689) 122 The three words have over the Middle their point Yodin. 1660 T. GREGORY *Diss. Cyprian.* 169 They added the points (which was call vowells). 1688 WILKINS *Real Char.* 365 That Argument ... against the Authority of the Hebrew Points, or Vowels. 1708 MASTERS (*title*) *Remarks on Mem.* 81, 302 The Manner of writing Hebrew without Points. 1708 J. KIRKBURNE *Arab. Gramm.* iii. 12 When Sinā...is (ṣ) has often two points above. *Ibid.*, Like ṭ and ẓ, it (ṭā) is considerably influenced by the vowel points. 1832 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 105/2 In it (the Cufic character) the Kufic was written, originally without diacritical points and vowels. 1877 G. PERCIVAL *Jordan Gramm.* 3 The points of the vowel, &c. are usually omitted in the printing of the letter. 1892 A. J. KNIGHTBRIDGE *Bk. Numbers* 1. Introd. 16, 91 The present elaborate system of vowel marks or 'points', commonly called the 'Massoretic punctuation' or 'vocalization'.

c. A dot used in writing numbers. (*a*) In decimals, separating the integral from the fractional part; also, placed over a repeating decimal, or over the first and last figures of the period in a circulating decimal. (*b*) A dot or stroke used to separate a line of figures into groups.

1704 (see DECIMAL *n.* 1 b). 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 702/2 Decimals are distinguished by a point, which separates them from integers, if any be prefixed. 1900 *Daily News* 9 June 5/3 Two "four-point-seven's"... two round twelve-pounders ... and two five-inch guns. *Mod.* We read 4·6 as 'four point repeating six'.

4. A dot or mark used in mediæval musical notation (med.L. *punctus* or *punctum*).

a. A mark indicating a tone or sound; corresponding to the modern 'note'. (Cf. COUNTERPOINT 2.)

1872 PARSONS *Skill Mus.* 121. 1 Counterpoint...was the old manner of Composing Parts together, by setting Points or Pricks one against another. 1882 ROCKSTRO *Hist. Mus.* II. I. 39 Pricks were first used simple, afterwards with tails.

b. = DOT *sb.*[1] 3 *d.*

Point of alteration or *duplication*; a dot placed before two short notes to "perfect" or triple rhythm, to indicate that the second of them is to be reckoned as of twice its ordinary length. *Point of augmentation*, a dot placed after a note in "imperfect" or duple rhythm, to lengthen it by one half (as in modern music). *Point of division* or *imperfection*, a dot placed between two short notes in "perfect" rhythm, of which the first is prolonged and the second followed by a long note: indicating a division of the rhythm (like the bar in modern music), and rendering the two long notes "imperfect". *Point of perfection*, a dot placed in "perfect" rhythm after a long note which would otherwise be "imperfect" by position, to indicate that it is to be "perfect".

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 29, I pray you say what Pricksong or prycke...signifie in singing.

II. 5. A separate or single article, item, or clause in an extended whole (usually an abstract whole, as a course of action, a subject of thought, a discourse, etc.); an individual part, element, or matter, a detail, a particular; sometimes, a detail of nature or character, a particular quality or respect; + an instance (*of* some quality, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 Þæt nis neure to luue ne neuch neure vnnilnesse, oueral drede bitre þet point. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107/30 Vondede is vche point to uorwenden heore wil ayeyn-riche. *a* 1300 CURSOR M. 19961 (Cott.) Þou sal þe point of þine bidding Þat I bad þe noght do. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 And yet vch þul ȝeue six poyntz hardy, þeruthe deuelen bringeþ mani to his stude. 1389 tr. *Boeth.* (Addit. Gilbert) 8 Þeos bee þe poynte & þe ordre, ordeyned of the forknowynge of oure Kaunceler. *c* 1390 *P. Pl. Creed* 6 In my prayeres vche poynt after oþer. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 8[1] Þer is þe poynte of perfite lyuyng Þat techiþ vs to vnderstond ryȝt. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 8, I. 7. 23 ȝyf þu neuer wordly þyng, ...but þat thynkyst oonly on god and euery þat is a poynt of euyndelnesse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 17 It is ane poinct of ignorance To lufe in thy champernoun. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* ii. 10 Whosoeuer shall kepe the whole lawe, and yet faylo in one poynt, he is gylte in all. 1533 *Gest. Rychd. III* 750 This is artikle. I trow that thair is non halv christine kirk with ane commendone of sanctis. This 8 poincts or mark hes ane thing. 1541 *Pict. Ethn.* VI. 135 That...this our holi will and testament be fulfillit in euery poynte. 1892 *J. Jacques Trad. Biology. T.* 3, 5. I have pondered and subdued each cleanly unto the Text, I came now to seek out first the parts, and then the points of it. 1883 GLADDEN *Common Sense* 19 The censure of the Saviour, on the point of all the materials which are brought to...[the] Church. 1901 NORRIS *Adam Wedded* v. ii. 214 This is the point upon which the whole reasoning turns. 1589 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 23 We shall never agree on these points, so we'll drop them. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 53 If they had known what point was to depart. 1886 G. MACDONALD *Alec* (*Neighb. R.*) It is a point of conscience with you? 1897 J. T. TOMLINSON *Prayer Bk. Articles & Hom.* viii. 211 We shall find, that...he [Cosin] never adopted any one of the 'six points' of modern Ritualism.

† **b.** *To stand* (*upon*) *point*(*s*) *of*, to insist upon details of conduct or manners which one has espoused; to be punctilious or scrupulous. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 1/2 Our country Margret is so coy. And stands so much upon her honest points. That marriage or no market with the worst. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 112. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii. 2 He stood upon points with me too. 1683 BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* 2 *Pubilcans* Who...[do] If they have here to stand their ground upon his points, it is death.

c. *To* STRAIN or STRAITEN *a point*: see the verbs.

III. A minute part or particle of anything; the smallest unit of measurement.

† **6.** The very least or a very small part *of* something; a jot, whit, particle. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 O poynt of ioie þat is here to the world ne is ek leyde. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Assem. Gentil* ix. 282 Nouȝt Mak'bis hym Cordis Argre þat Evere he hadde poynt of Mendynge. *c* 1440 *Alphabet Tales* 306 Not poynt hath he a poynt of vnbelefe, nor vnkonnynge. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* 68 in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1650) 204 By one point of excesse all your Works is theirs.

† **b.** *No point* (*cf. F. ne point*): not a bit, not at all, not in the least. *Obs.*

1540 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 150 Diogenes answered the fryer to bee no perpaire the more polished. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 150 *Boyet.* Will you prick't with your eye? *Lon.* No point, with my knife. 1600 SHAKESPEARE *Sonn.* xxi. 10 The Players now are generous no ground, The ground is plaie as no point Comedy.

† **7.** The smallest or a very small portion of time; a moment, instant. *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Sel. Wks.* I. 82 a poynt in a fitt I knowe thee. 1432 MIRK *Mirreling* 1,58 þat in a poynt we lyfe, ȝe in þe a poynt, for [if] all our lyfe to lyfe euerlastyngis we wald beleve, coupe it no. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K4/1 There schulde hath ben but a shorte poynt.

† **8.** *Sensible point*: the least discernible portion of matter or space. *Obs. rare.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xv. § 9 A sensible Point, meaning thereby the least Particle of Matter or Space we can discern, which is ordinarily about a Minute, and to the sharpest Eyes seldom less than forty Seconds of a Circle, whose the Eye is the Center. 1704 tr. J. HUGHES *Lay. Locke*, I.

9. *Mus.* A short strain or snatch of melody; esp. in *phr. point of war*, etc., a short phrase sounded on an instrument as a signal. *arch.*

1589 *R. E. Addr. P. A.* 8(2) Of late wonne with certain a poynte. 1598 GOSSON in *T. N. &c. Comp. W. Indies* (ed. Winsor ... Remaining trumpet sounds the prayses of warre. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 50. 1600 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Make me a strainer; ...Breath me a point that may inforce me weepe. 1614 SELDEN *Illus. Drayt.* 1161 To perform the beautifull and wild points of war. 1667 MILTON *Paradise* I. 537 His Standard first The Note from off his necke, and thrice blew A point of hunting blew to one or three. 1671 MILTON *Sams. Agon.* 1161 (1680) I. 150 *Rid* him; put ghostly misrule to flie and breathe a point of war.

b. An important phrase or subject, usually in a contrapuntal composition, esp. in relation to its entry in a particular part; the entry of such a phrase or subject.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 There can bee no point or Fuge taken without a rest. *a* 1646 J. CLEVELAND *Posthumous Disast. 48.* The Contrapuntists...consisting of Fugues, or maintaining of Points. 1880 in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* III. 7 *Points*, a term applied ... to the opening notes of the Subject of a Fugue, or other important Motive, to which it is necessary that the attention of the Performer should be particularly directed.

† **10.** In mediæval measurement of time: The fourth (or according to some, the fifth) part of an hour. (See ATOM *sb.* 7.) *Obs.*

1425 *Percival's Reskit. Ec. P. R.* 12 In (W. de W.) 532 An hours contenyth foure poynts (*Addit. MS.* poynttes) and a poynt ten minuttes. (*Addit. MS.* 359 A poynte is the fourth parte of an houre.) 1894 LONGMAN *Frederick* I. 8 (1898) II. 62, 138 Twenty-four hours, each of which admits of four different subdivisions, into four points (etc.).

† **11.** The twelfth part of the disk or radius of a quadrant, etc.: *spec.* in *Astron.* One of the 24 (or, according to some, 12) equal divisions of the diameter of the sun or moon, by which the degree of obscuration in an eclipse was measured.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 12 The disk...that serveth by him to purposes...of ful many a subtil conclusions. *c* 1400 in Halliwell *Rarin. Manhood.* (1840) 19 Pe 12 departynges of sobre of pe sonne are yclepid poynttes. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* (1596) 106 Vpon the limbe of the Moone...the Moone was darkened ...xvii. poinctes and xxx. minutes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc. Sp.* vi. v. 476 (1638) 559 The Astronomers do diuide the Diameter as well of the Sunne, as of the Moone into 12, and euery into 24 parts, which they call points.

12. *Nine* or *eleven points*, usually in the saying 'Possession is nine (*formerly* eleven) points of the law'; i. e. in nine or eleven out of a supposed ten or twelve points [= a vast majority of the points] that may be raised in a legal action. So by hyperbole, *ninety-nine points* (out of a hundred).

1597–8 WILTS *Reading Rec.* (1778) 243 Poinctes and allegations had eleven poincts of the law, and it was impossible for arguments to dispossess them. 1879 MALMESB. *Cal. Rom.* I. 2 Possession is nine points of Lunacy law.

13. A unit of count in the score of a game.

1598 NASHE *Will Summer* (1908) II. 89 *Points.* Ten of these make a Game. 1808 STRUTT *Hist. Camds* 261 note. The five is called Towse. The six, Trayles, which reckon in hand for their respective number of points. 1858 LT. COL. E. *Whist-player* (1858) 21 The party making forty-five points. 1873 BROWNE E. *Cricketana* 8/2 Gilbert's score is 74 (one point equal to 100 as now by Cork by 127 points. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 3/1 Cambridge scored 14 points (at Football).

b. Hence, *to give points to* [*F. donner, rendre dix points*], to allow (a rival) to count so many points at starting, to give odds to; *colloq.* to have the advantage of: so *to gain a point*, *to get points*, to gain an advantage.

1671 FREMAN *Hist. Eng.* Ser. I. viii. 400 The English Minister can often gain a point by dexterous dealing in Parliament. 1880 CAMPBELL *Princesses Girl* xxii. I can more thoroughly [than the dull theatre] see a bit of strategy gaining points on her for the time being. 1883 *American* VI. 333 Any stranger Elect boy could give points to Mr Hathorn in the matter of Latin verses. 1895 F. E. TAYLOR *P. Trollope* III. i. 16 She could give points to many younger women and beat them.

c. *spec.* in *Piquet*: The number of cards of the most numerous suit in one's hand after discarding; the number scored by the player who holds the highest number of one suit. See PIQUET 1.

1709 E. SYMSON *Court Gamester* 23 He who reckons most in this Manner [either by greater number of cards, or by count of equality, of Pips, that is 14, Court cards 10 each] is said to win the Point. 1720–40 CROMPTON *Cyd.* v. v. *Piquet*, The cards thereon [on] in the first thing that reckons; then the point. 1869 MOLESW. *Cal. Mex.* 1. 108. ¶ 2 Point.

quiet, and quarters. 1824 *Bentley* 21. *Kinsey's* 1068. By an infraction of the laws of the game [quinze], ... Lord Kilmarnock gained a point without showing it.

d. *pl.* Name of a particular game at bowls.

1902 J. A. Manson in *Bowling* 30-0 XXVI. 1048/1 (*Bandit*) On Scottish greens the game of Points is occasionally played. ... Three points are scored if the bowl comes to rest within one foot of the jack. ... If it obviously that the Points game demands an nearly perfect green.

14. A unit in appraising the qualities of a competitor, or of an exhibit in a competitive show. *Also fig.*

1737 THOMSON *Sch. Scand.* 10 iii. Charles's imprudence and bad character are great points in my favour. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxii. 229 I cannot accept it as a point in a clergyman's favour, that he should be opposed to his bishop. 1880 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* I. All three were points against him.

15. A recognized unit in quoting variations in price of stocks, shares, and various commodities, differing in value according to the commodity in question. In *Betting*, a unit in stating fluctuations of the odds.

1824 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 54 Betting reduced two points. 1850 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 2/4 COTTON.—Liverpool. ... "Futures" advanced 2 points, but the improvement has not been maintained, and prices are now one point below yesterday's closing rates. 1901 WHITE, Gen. & Dict. 9/3 An important advance in American cotton has set in in Liverpool, the rise as soon trolled being one point, or one-eighth per pound. 1902 HALE E. WILCOX *Peerless Leader* 139 The morning mark dropped four—a point or more a day. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 3/2/2 The Brighton dividend is 38 per cent. on ordinary, preferred, and A stock alike. The price has fallen 2 points.

†**16.** A measure of length, the twelfth part of a French line : of, Line 3 *b*. *Obs.*

1814 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 422 The smallest ... more than one-half of a Paris point, or the 144th part of an inch in diameter ... is said to magnify the diameter of an object 2160 times.

b. *Printing.* A unit of measurement for type bodies : in the French or Didot system the seventy-second part of a French inch (i.e. twice the amount of pica); in the U. S. system slightly smaller (in the proportion of about twelve to thirteen), i.e. .0138 of an inch.

1850 *Cent. Pract.* 2. The American point was adopted by the United States Type-Founders' Association in 1887. 1900 H. HART *Century of Oxford Types* 124 The typographical unit is the point. *Ibid.*, Oxford Press Type bodies ... Monpareil, 5 to Double Pica. ... Brevier, 8 to Double Pica. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 4/2 The type ... must be of least "eight point", and the lines must be separated by at least two points.

17. In Annulus use : A unit in measuring rainfall, the hundredth part (·01) of an inch.

1889 *Athenæum* 20 Apr., The following reports have been received :—Rossendale, 40 points ; Rochdale, 45 points ; Swinton, 100 points ; Mossgiel, 168 points ; Bridgeton, 188 points. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 3/1 In the district of the Thompson River there had only been nine points of rain in 15 months. 1895 *Queenslander* 7 Dec. 1061 Rain set in early this morning, thirty-eight points having fallen up to 5.30 p.m.

IV. Something having definite position, without extension ; a position in space, time, succession, degree, order, etc.

18. *Geom.* That which is conceived as having position, but not magnitude (as the extremity of a line, or the intersection of two lines).

c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 12 This forseide cercle is ymagined to ben the verrey point unto the crowne of myn heved. 1551 ROBINSON *Pathw. Knowl.* v. Diebs., A Poynt is a Pricke, is caused of Geometricians that small and roundelle shape, which he hath no lengthe, that is to say : neither length, breadth, nor depth. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 13 A Point is a thing My Syntactical, indivisible, which may have a certayne determinate situation. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Diffin., 1. A Point is that which has no part. ... So the ends, or limits, of a line are Points. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., If a Point be supposed to be moved any way, it will by its Motion describe a Line. 1868 J. M. MORGAN *Pract. Survey.* 108 211 To draw a Circle through any Three given Points not situated in a right Line. 1880 HOLDEN & CAY *Elem. Sci.*, etc. II. 348/1 It is sometimes convenient to consider a point as an evanescent circle or sphere.

b. In various phrases with *of* (in *Geom.*, *Optics*, and *Perspective*), as *point of contrary flexure*, *p. of convergence*, *p. of dispersion*, *p. of distance*, *p. of divergence*, *p. of incidence*, *p. of inflexion*, *p. of osculation*, *p. of reflection*, *p. of refraction*, *p. of sight*, *p. of vision*, etc. : see these words. See also VANISHING *point*.

c. *Astron.*, etc. Applied with qualifying adjs. to special points of the celestial sphere, etc. : see CARDINAL, EQUINOCTIAL, SOLSTITIAL, VERTICAL.

Cardinal points = Fr. *points cardinaux* ; but *the 32 points of the compass* (sense B. 3) = Fr. *points de la boussole*, *ou du compas*.

†**d.** Middle or central point, centre. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xv. 29 No more than hath the poynt or pricke in the myddle of the most grete compasse that may be. 1614 W. L. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 200 One Ecclesiastical writer hath thought Judea to be the middle of the Earth, and Jerusalem the very point.

19. A place having definite spatial position but no extent, or of which the position alone is considered ; a spot.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 68 In þat Cete my saule euphelle alonge, Þat, in þat place at þe poynt, I wat in hir here. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 564 The perlous palettes þat passe yow before. 1588 GRATTON CHEKE, *Ll. 648 King Edward* ... was not a little troubled ... and driuen to make the farthest poynt of his sitke. 1589 STUART *Mariner's Mag.* 11 18, 156 If you keep a true Account of the Ship's way, ... you may see at any time how the true Point where the Ship is. 1710 J. CLARKE *Robault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 283 All the Rays which come from any Point of the Object, and fall upon the whole Superficies of the Glass ch ... unite into the Point. 1837 LORD W. OF KINNAIRD in *C. K. Sharpe's Lett.* (1888) II. 428 The nearest way from point to point. 1864 POTTER *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 411 Susa was a good point, whence to invade Babylon.

b. *Spec.* The spot at which a policeman is stationed. (Cf. POINT-DUTY.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/2, I came...to search of a constable : the one on 'point' at Holborn Town Hall could not come.

c. *Hunting, calling.* A spot to which a straight run is made ; hence a straight run from point to point, a cross-country run. Cf. D. 11. *To make his point* (of a fox, etc.), to run straight to a spot in view.

1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* (1879) xi. 183 In Leicestershire especially, Essex ... will make their points with a skill hardly showing to their merit. *Ibid.* xii. 211 A sportsman must ... admit that "no side points" ever gained with one of the handsomest packs of long-legged in the world, are more enjoyable. 1883 R. E. FRANCIS *Wanderings Hunting Lodge* (ed. 7) Introd. 36 The heroism of ... dwellings prevented a fox, headed to every corner, from making straight to his point. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 3/1 The Belvoir hounds made an eight mile point in a little over 43 minutes.

20. *Her.* **a.** One of nine particular spots or places upon a shield, which serve to determine accurately the position a charge is to occupy. **b.** The middle part of the chief or base, as distinguished from the dexter or sinister divisions. **c.** One of a number of horizontal stripes of different tinctures into which a shield may be divided. (See also B. 3 *c*, D. 4 *c*.)

c 1390 *P. Pl. Crede* 360 Þe ymmoste & þe prowde & poyntes of alofnes Wil drawen hir dounlist. 1598 R. CONNAN *Fighting in Dutches* 424 A mark gallowis, sov marly, and a gyn. The fede poynt of thyse eldeis armes is. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Points*, in Heraldry are certain places in an Escutcheon diversly named according to their several positions. 1725 CODE *Heal. Dict.* s.v., There are nine principal Points in every Escutcheon. A, Also Dexter Chief. E, the Middle Chief. C, the Sinister Chief. D, the Honour Point. E, the Fesse Point, call'd also the Centre. F, the Nombril Point, that is, the Navel Point. G, the Dexter Base. H, the Sinister Base. I, the precise Middle Point. 1864 CUSSANS *Heral.* VII. 240 In order to facilitate the description of a coat-of-arms, it is the practice to suppose the shield to be divided into nine points.

†**21.** One of the squares of a chessboard. *The four points*, the four centre squares. *Obs.*

c 1507 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6044 The vohoork coth of the table And the poynte of the chekker. *c* 1450 *Godv. Boon.* 216, 71 (Hall) The chekir or he chese hath viij. poyntes in vche partie. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 134 The hardenes whych is lyghter than the squarenes of the poynte. *a* 1500 *Mil. Anhonly* 249 (Halli.) This is a full Iuparde to want a poynt in on of the iij. poynes for to carrych off in play.

22. A definite position in a scale of any kind ; a position reached in a course (e. g. DEAD POINT) ; a step, stage, or degree in progress or development, or in increase or decrease ; an exact degree of some measurable quality or condition, as temperature (e.g. *boiling-point*, *dew-point*, *freezing-point*, *melting-point*).

c 1425 *Chron. of Pier. T.* 2 (Harl. MS.) When natural love was in his first (*Harpet* right) poynt in paradis. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, [This] declareth some poynt of our journey. 1588 CHAPTER *Chron.* II. 676 The extreme poynt of dearth of his house and estate. 1639 S. DU VERDUS tr. *Camus' Admir. Bravery* 308 His bravery and cruelty grew ... announced unto a high point. 1747 *Freezing Point* (TREDGOLD) 261 ch. 21. 1775 *Boiling point* (HUTTON) 261 ch. 35. 1792 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* (1891) XII. 277 Differences in political opinions are so unavoidable, so, to a certain point, they may perhaps be necessary. 1872 E. STOCQUELER *Hand-bk.* 184 The melting points of various substances. 1888 ROBERT *Prehistoric* I. 224, I was brought to the point of trying to learn to ride. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 251/1 The charge reached their highest point on the 13th June 1890, when they might have been sold for £800.

b. A critical position in the course of affairs ; a decisive state of circumstances, a juncture ; the precise moment for action, an opportunity. Now only in phrases *when it comes (came) to the point*, and *at, on, upon the point of* (see D. 12, 3).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 500 In all that tyme nane Assery ... To ourset hir. In poynt to ee. 1483 CAXTON *Hystor. of Jason* b. viii. 114 Alle lade be nere hys poynte when that he myghte wende were. *c* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 196 When it cometh to the point whether shulde be gyuen. 1612 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. iv. iii, But now, when it came to the point : Who am I? 1708 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvii. Miss Bates ... who, when it came to the point, so little stood for getting, that he told her to write to him.

23. In time, that which has 'position' but not duration (as the beginning or end of a space of time) ; the precise time at which anything happens ; an instant, moment, as the moment of noon, the moment of death.

a 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 6180 Dunstayn by tymes hause [*Petyt MS.* poynes hat] Jesy wrought. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 18 To wit þan was to be poynt of deþ. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. 68 (title) Of the poynt I bethe ... a hasty makyng of worthy verray songe. 1633 HEYWOOD *Pronpthus* (1637) 122 The point of opportunity being past, the greatest endeauours afterward faile. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* x. iv. § 3 Four hours ... are ever already, which point of time renders the prediction impossible. 1839-61 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. 70 It [was] in ... no exigible point at which the belief was introduced. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dreams of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 30 Though at the last point of a million years.

b. *At on on the point of* : see D. 12, 3.

†**24.** A (specified) degree of condition ; condition, plight, state, case (good, evil, better, etc.). (Cf. F. *en bon point*.) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6995 England & normandie in god point he hoipe. 1330-70 *Alisaunder* 4 *Dond.* 113 To gouerne your in our people in better point fonde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 200 A lord ful fat and in good point. 1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* cxv. 273 The barons wher commyd ... how they myght conveye them in this grevous poynt & whanne they were. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxv. 90 Who commaunded al tyme yf he were hole and in good poynt. 1585 *Ray. Privy Council Scot.* I. 248 The said lorde is at ese and poynt than these dayning thaird ... the wallis in sindrie partis ar rewin. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 178 Thereof and his companions ... looked figure and in better point than all the rest. 1592 *Pass. Lex. Mun.* 1, 183 Know thy own point...this doe degree Of idleness, weakness, Heav'n bestows on thee.

V. Figurative and transferred senses.

†**25.** The highest part or degree ; the height, summit, zenith, acme. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1101 In be poynt of her glas be gentrysen a myrrde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 17 *margin*, It is the point of folly to shew a will to hurt him, whom thou canst not, by any meanes annoy. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* (1641) Ded., Your Highnesse is the Regiment of the present Age, and the Point of future Hopes. 1708 ROBERT *Bishop Chundy* 6, This point of a' his wishes, He wedds with set speeches both.

26. A distinguishing mark or quality ; a distinctive trait or feature ; a characteristic.

c 1450 HOLLAND *How Ful. v. Cares. Scantic* 1081, This malicious serpicke ... Wallowit the poincts of our parliament. *c* 1550 H. ROBARTS *Bk. Nurture* 438 in *Babees Bk.* 94 To fashion to anger is the poynt of a frendly leche. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 499 b, A shyft of mens writinges, and not a poynt of other Diuynes. 1614 JAMES I *Counterbl. (Arb.)* 111 It is become ... a point of good fellowship, to take a pipe of Tobacco. 1624 ANTHONIUS *Servus, De Fran.* 161 (1658) I. 184 To be courteous, and upon our Guard, in receiving Donations ... is a Point of great Prudence. 1883 T. A. GUNNING *Fortish* I. 11, Description was not Lester's strong point.

b. *spec.* A physical feature in an animal ; *esp.* one by which excellence or purity of breed is judged. Hence *transf.* in reference to a person or thing. (Cf. 14.)

1596 J. HEYWOOD *Prem.* (1867) 30 She hath one poynt of a good beaste, she is fruitfu. 1842 BARHAM *Lovells* II. 3, 30 Much better versed in the points of a horse than in points of theology. 1859 G. MASSEY *R. Revers!* xxxvii. She seemed to miss his points approvingly. 1894 G. ANNESLEY *Hevia* II. 19 They [Arabians and Canadian horses] are not remarkable for beauty, though not showing any peculiarly unsightly points. *Ibid.* 30 That the only horse should have all his various points in true relative development, *Ibid.* 31. 47 The points essential to a horse are a long head and neck (etc.).

27. *The point* : the precise matter in discussion or to be discussed ; the essential or important thing. Often in phr. *to come to the point*, *to keep to the point*, etc. : see also *in point*, *to the point* (D. 4 *d*, 6 *c*).

1526 CHAUCER *Pard. Prologe* 322 Fast to the poynte, tarrye bolt no thyng bynd. *Ibid.* 328 Of thynge that this gentilmen That stynte the is-mong hire wordis fond. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 740 This is the poynt, to speken short and pleyn. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxix. 256 Come to yr poynte, and say no more such langage nor suche vntrouthes. 1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iii. 1408 Fast thee, good pen, to the point in hand, I know not how to leave my selfe. 1623 CAMDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* xvii. *Argt.* (1697) 299 Then coming closer to his Point, he told him, ... The Wicked are severely punish'd by their own Consciences. 1738 tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* 11 Let us now come to the Point in Hand. 1795 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix. 'Is it impossible for you to speak to the point?' said La Motte. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* (1868) xvii Do keep to the point, my excessive friends. 1883 JOSEPH *Poems* 102 I. 16 The point is not who said the words, but whether they are true or not.

b. *To make a point of* (= F. *faire un point de*) : to treat or regard (something) as essential or indispensable ; to make (it) a special object. Usually with vbl. sb. or gerund : formerly also *to make a point to do* something.

a 1578 GOLDINGTON in *Bannatyne Journal* 3 Apr., Whatever I write any thing, the publick make a point to know nothing about it. *a* 1806 FOX *Mist. Jas. II* (1808) 22 The King made no point of adhering to his ministers. 1849 W. THOMAS *Coll. Sayings* 11. iii. 121, I made a point to be at every meeting of the business that was. 1855 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 88 Her husband made such a point of his son that she had little hope of persuading him to give it up. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. 539, 560 A former colleague of mine in the Oxford Schools always made a point of describing him as 'William the Parchaser'.

28. That at which one aims, or for which one strives or contends ; aim, object, end. Often in phr. *to carry one's point* : see CARRY *v.* 57 b.

13... *De Guido de Warewic* (Auchinleck MS.) 11 Hercumour, Alongi Lay, Þat to þe gre[n]e ...Quen a day bo[n]en wold prone. 1580 SIDNEY *Fr.* 1882, 163, They think counsells bad All to their point, how any passe lets to take. 1647 JEREM. *Corr.* iv. 8, 27

it ceaseth, At the entire Point of the one after-meeting. 1689 *Prideaux tr. Locke's Toleration* L. 2 Wks. 1722 II. 250 The Magistrate...will have his Will, and carry his Point. 1700 *Pepys Diary*, 27 (1879) VI. 107 The old East India Company have...obtained their great point against the new, by having got their Bill passed. 1708 *Sir J. Vanbrugh Mem.* viii. (1736) 228 If they make it the point of their ambition. 1897 W. Cotton *Penal Discipl* 10. 6 The rodsel...by carrying her own point, and having her own way.

b. *To make a point*: to establish a proposition, to prove a contention; also *gen.* to attain something that one is aiming at.

1604 J. Mayerne *Consil. Opin.* v. (1634) 122 Two points have been made in this cause. 1685 M. Arnold *Eccl. Unity* 4. (1691) 69 All it makes for is to get its ends, to make its points. 1886 *Manch. Examin.* 3 Nov. 5/1 His evidence tends to make every point that can possibly be made against the Chief Justice.

20. A conclusion, completion, culmination, end, 'period'. Also *full point*. ? Obs.

c 1325 *Spec. Gr. Worcs.* 356 Habeat eternam glorificacionem sine fine. *Ibid.* Habeat hanc dulcissimam visionem sine fine. *Ibid.* Habeat hanc dulcissimam visionem sine fine. *Ibid.* Habeat hanc dulcissimam vis

for each child. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 776 Our practice is confined to two methods, namely vaccinotherapy and the galvano-caustic point.

4. *Printing.* One of the short sharp pins fixed on the tympan of a press so as to perforate the sheet and serve to make register.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* vi. 119 This Point is made of a piece of small Wyre about a quarter and half quarter of an Inch high. *Ibid.* xxiv. 87 To large Pages he [Printer] uses Short Slanted Points, and to small Paper Long Slanted Points. 1707-42 Chambers's *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, To regulate the margins, and make the lines and pages answer each other when printed on the other side; in the middle of the wood, in the sides of the tympan, are two iron points, which make two holes in the sheet. 1823-32 [see *feather-point*, *Pierce* ob. 8].

b. Short for *point-plate* (see D. 14).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. 113 The Points are made of Iron Plates about the thickness of a Queen-Elizabeth Shilling; ... at the end of this Plate ... stands upright the Point. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 124 Points are made of three sizes, of different lengths, about the sixteenth part of an inch thick. The spur of the point is pinched at the small end, and projects about three eighths of an inch.

II. 5. A tagged lace or cord, of twisted yarn, silk, or leather, for attaching the hose to the doublet, lacing a bodice, and fastening various parts where buttons are now used; often used as a type of something of small value (esp. *blue point*). *Now arch. or Hist.*

(In this sense *point* renders F. *aiguillette*, orig. an aglet or metal point of a lace or cord, thence a lace with an aglet. English has the whole retained *aiglet* for the metal point or tag, and translated it by *point* for the cord.)

1550 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 75 Johnne Downe [etc.] xxiij gownes, iij c. a 1550 *Rel. Ant. in Turr* (1811) 33 C staffs, and 3 score bows, besids vast of arr-poincts. c 1550 *Cur. Mundi* (Skeat) Introd. 140 Two dosein poyntis of chamvelle, the aglettes of syllver bryt. 1550 Pilgrim, *Pilg's Progr.* for own use, *aiguillier*. 1552 Huloet *Compl. Vocabul.* Wherto serue it or of worth an aglet of a good blewe poynte. 1598 Lupton *4th Serm. Sel. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 113 He made his coate of the aglet of a poynte that he plucked from him. 1600 in 1599 *Dulwich Survey* 9 *Wynter* 131 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 97 All is not worthe a poynte of lattes. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1610) 1094 [They] made things and points of the skins of men and women, when they had flaine them. 1613 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-combe* vi. 183 He hath hardly earned a blew point for his paines worke. 1647 Fuller *Holy & Profane St.* IV. *Antiquarie* (1662) 229 He naturally sparing, that if a point were but lent him, or broken, he would have tied the same upon a knot, and made it to serve again. 1730-36 [C. Bailey] tr. *Dodsleius' Confutation* etc. A Clothing Free-worksmen all his Liveries, And makes him ready to answer his Points. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xx. *Assistance in tying the endless number of points, to the hose which attached the hose to the doublet* were then unused. [See also *Aglet* ob. 2.]

†6. A plait of hair; a pigtail. *Obs.*

1603 B. Jonson *Entertainm. Coronat. K. Jas.* Wks. (1616) 849 Her virgin hoard into foure severall points.

7. *Naut.* One of the short pieces of flat braided cord attached near the lower edge of a sail for tying up a reef; a reef-point: see REEF *sb.*[2] 3.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) II. b 1/1, The courses of large ships are seldom reefed with points as ... reef-lines. 1802 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 44/2 [We] rubbed to the leeward to bring a point in reef fastened with knots at the ends, and grew the gaskets[1] a 'starving'. 1839 *All Your Eyes and No.* 17 The Middyman was the type to see the points tied.

8. A short backing strap.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Point*...9. (*Harness*) A short strap attached to a web one for the purpose of straightening the latter to another strap by a buckle. The end of any strap that is provided with holes for the buckle-tongue.

III. 9. Each of the equidistant points on the circumference of the mariner's compass, indicated by one of the thirty-two rays drawn from the centre, which serve to particularize the part of the horizon whence the wind is blowing or in the direction of which an object lies; also *transf.* the angular interval between two successive points (one-eighth of a right angle, or 11° 15′). Hence, any of the corresponding points, or in general any point, of the horizon; thus often nearly = Direction. (In ordinary use, usually *point of the compass*; in whist, use chiefly *Naut.*)

a 1300 in *Aremble Chron.* (1811) 36 When the synde is in ony poynte of the northe all the lowde myghte is blowen over the sonne (Rolandus). 1577 E. Tenner in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) 237 The vane of the whistle or pointe of the compasse. 1588 Bodenham *Bel. Gazoph.* (1906) III. 127 The best lyeth North and Eadle a point Westerly. 1590 Lyly *Gallathea* v. iv. 37 The two and thirty poynts for the winde. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 180 Sailing they [Chinese] have eight points more than Compasse. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 102 They have their course one point of the compass ... to the southward of the east. 1758 Mylne in Rhodes *Peak. Wolves* (1878) VII. 31 (R.) The leading Ships to steer one point more to starboard. 1856 Stormonth *Disput. Pron.* (1868) 463 The Little Church ... regardless of all points of the compass, has adopted for its Altar the Holy Tomb itself. 1889 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 741 Lights ... were seen from four to five points on the port bow of the *N. M. Sherman*.

IV. 10. a. The salient feature of a story, discourse, epigram, joke, etc.; that which gives it applicability; effective or telling part. Also, A witty or ingenious turn of thought.

1598 Poor *Dues.* v. 224 *All* ser'd with points, acuthesus and pats. 1644 Digbie *Nat. Bodies* xx. 21 The young ladies might have eather missed the point and reason of the jest. 1661 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 56 An inscription ... in which the moral was better than the point. 1875 Bradley *Four Phases* v. 69 So as to be able to turn the point of an argument. 1876 *World* V. No. 108. 3 Full of capital points, blurted in delivery. 1891 Ian. Ceannaigh in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 560/1 He has somewhat misapprehended the point of those observations. *Ibid.* He did not see the point of the joke.

b. That quality in speech or writing which arrests attention; appealing, convincing, or penetrating quality; pungency, effect, value.

a 1643 W. Cartwright (*in Fletcher Comedies*, etc. (1750) I. All points I call edge! all sharpness! 1883 Villiers [J.S. Buckle], *Ess. Poetry* 124 To sharpen, to point, to wire you will, that not an edge. 1892 Boswell. *Tolstoy* (1906) I. Instead of Anything ... which my Darkness found thought it worth his while to express, with any degree of point. 1897 L. Hunt *Men. Women, & R. Th.* 166 A stanza, which has the point of an epigram with all the softness of a gentle touch.

V. 11. *Cricket.* The position of the fieldsman who is stationed more or less in a line with the popping-crease, a short distance on the off-side of the batsman (orig. close to the point of the bat); also *transf.* the fieldsman himself.

1833 *Nimrod Eng. Cricketer's Tutor* 21 The point of the bat. ... The young fieldsman who is appointed to this situation, should possess a quick eye. ... For the position of body in the point, I can do no better than refer him to instructions ... given to the wicket-keeper. *Ibid.* 22 The point all the while must keep his face towards the batter, and his arms and hands in their proper position. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Crick. Mem.* (1850) 57 No fieldsman ... shall be allowed to ... stand at the point, over the point, or stop behind. 1850 *Ibid.* 43 The Point requires a fieldsman with a very quick eye. ... The distance at which he stands from the point of the bat, varies from five to seven yards. 1851 Lillywhite's *Guide Cricketers* 68 Tredger ... has succeeded to Mr. Dearsley's place as point. 1870 Shirley *Lyric. & Ep.* 169 What can be more serious than a game of Cricket? ... Point does not chat with cover-point.

b. In *Lacrosse*, The position of the player who stands a short distance in front of the goal-keeper, or the player himself. 6. In *Baseball*, The position occupied by the pitcher and catcher.

1887 *Bat's own Bk., La Crosse*, There is a goal-keeper; a point, placed twenty yards in front of the goal-keeper; and a coverpoint.

C. Nouns of action of French or English origin (including some senses of doubtful origination).

†1. A feat; esp. a feat of arms, a deed of valour, an exploit; also, an encounter, skirmish. [OF. *pointe*.] *Points of war*: warlike exercises. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 632 This was a right fair point, perfay! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 540 And pitten you to proffite points of armes. *c* 1440 *Merlin* 342 For that the kynge lakkid thair one of his seruaunt at 3 poynt, that lakkid he hyt ever the tymes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. iv. 138 With mo sempyt, Nobil wrestling and strenglhis at myne poynt. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xviii. ii, He me war points did show, Strengthning mine arms, that I could break an iron bow. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 698 Besides he could also wonne other poyntes, The which in Court him serued to good stead. 1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. vi. 341 Seeing him practise his his lofty poincts, as his courycour and his backsayer.

†2. A hostile charge or accusation. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3302 The wise men of Troy wakne hym redd, And many poyntes on hym put for his euyll shame. *Ibid.* 11741 Ey nye vnnames with vyolne might nolde make a fowre, Or tache a poinct on me put to prefamere her after. 1580 Canton *Chron. Engl.* (1618) 246/1 He answere to all maner poyntes that the king and his counsayll would put vpon hym.

†3. Trial, examination: in phr. *put to point*. *Obs.*

1589 in *Archæologia* XV. 268 That the money ... be viewe mellion and reforged ... till it be putte to poynt. 1589 *Eng. Privy Council Lett.* III. 621 To have their answer called and put to poynt to redress. 1594 *Ibid.* (by Queen) the matter be decyded or otherwise put to poynt.

4. *Falconry.* Of a hawk: The action of rising vertically in the air; esp. in phr. *to mount* (*her*) *point*. [F. *le pointe du Faulcon.*]

1615 N. Bacon *Disc. Gent. Cap.* ii. xxvii. (1736) 119 Like the Eagle they make many points before they stoop to their Prey. 1618 (*in* J. S. Sedgwick *Observ. Hawking*) 23 The hawk will make her points that is, rise perpendicularly in the air over the spot where the bird got into cover. 1850 R. F. Burton *Falconry in Valley of Indus* (ed. 2) 19 The Shikarii ... 'makes her point' and takes her stand on some neighbouring tree or eminence. 1883 Salvin & Brodrick *Falconry in Brit. Isles* Gloss. 232 *To make its point*, the movie a Hawk has of rising in the air, by which the place is marked where the quarry has [sic] put her.

5. A direct forward advance, a charge. [F. *faire pointe* to make a charge.]

1592 J. Sanderson *Lydia* (1884) II. 27 It seems they had all in turn made a direct point at that young girl, though unsuccessfully. 1708 *Wonders of Nature* III. 235 Just in my way as I was making my point for Lincolnshire.

6. Of a painter or writer: The act of painting; the rigid attitude assumed on finding game, with the head and gaze directed towards it. Usually in phrases *to make, come to a point*. Also *fig.*

1772 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* Introd. 3 My dog had made a point on a piece of the ground. 1890 *Field's May-day's Ruffle* made two good points on birds. 1903 *Sandys. Mag. Oct.* 3/2 The method of approaching the point is explained. *Mod.* A dog that comes to a point well.

7. The act of pointing; in the humorous phrase *bread or potatoes and point*, the action of merely pointing or looking at the relish, such as cheese, bacon, fish, etc., and making one's meal of bread or potatoes only. (*Slang.*)

1892 Cassell's *Saint. Mag.* 95. 2. (1891) 193 The virtual Potatoes-and-Point now appearing, at least not with specific accuracy of description, in any Bankruptcy Cookery-Book whatever. 1897 *Cr. Treas.* 23 Oct., A poor family, who could not afford to eat meat, and who, we will say, slept on potatoes, would ... be commonly said to have for dinner potatoes and point.

8. An indication; a hint, suggestion, direction.

1880 B. Harte *Fifty-n*, One of those officials comes up to this ... result ...to get points about diamond-making. 1886 *Hazlitt's Advicer* 20 Jan., There are friends who honestly and in all good faith give a 'point' as to buying this or that stock. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Oct. 263/2 A clever young man easily makes the mistake of supposing that he could have given Solomon points about women.

9. *Arch.* Amount or degree of pointedness: in phrases *of the third* (*or fourth*) *point*, rendering It. *di terzo* (*or quarto*) *acuto*.

1795 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser & Architect* of the 3d and 4th Point ... by our English Authors call'd so, but the Tuscan Authors calls them *di terzo*, and all quarto acuto, because they always concur in an acute Angle at the Top. 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Three point*, the vertex of an equilateral triangle. Arches or vaults of the third point, which are called by the Italians *di terzo acuto*, are such as consist of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top.

D. Phrases and Combinations (chiefly from A.).

* With prepositions.

1. **At point.** [= F. *à point.*] †a. Aptly, fitly, properly, suitably, conveniently. *Obs.*

1300 Edmund's *Rental* 121 For Eve wyed ot poynt blessed that bed. *Ibid.* 70, 406 He was ywyed at poynt cloth, Ontaken that his body was lait. *Ibid.* 2, 283 He was... Corsin at poynt, and debonair And of vche wiht contenaing. 1456 Sir G. Hall *Lapt. Arms* (S. T. S.) 115 Ane gentil berysche...wald serve all his myrthe till ane hare at poynt, and hant him. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* iv. 23 The hunt wherof so wounded is at point [L. *ea fama vagatur*].

†b. (Also *at a point*.) In readiness, prepared.

1604 Shaks. *Lear* i. iv. 327 To publish and make to me him keep At point a hundred knights. 1611 Florio *It.* v. *Pronto*, *Essere in pronto*, to be in a readiness, to be at a point.

c. *At point to, at the point to* (with Inf.): ready to, on the point of, just about to. Cf. *at the point of* (see 1.); *on or upon the point of* (see 3). *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 Where they were at the poynte to have ben slayne. 1600 Montgomerie *Sonn.* lii. 10 My hart ... At poynt to spell, or quikly to straught. 1604 Shaks. *Lear* iv. i. 23 Who alwaies ...are at point To show their open banner. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxiv. 30, I am at the point to die. 1841 T. Williamson tr. *Guizot's Wm. Shakspeare* 193 Being at the point to leave this world. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. 208 His counsel at point to do whate'er desire to gain.

†d. *At a point*: agreed; settled, decided, determined, resolved. See A. 3c. *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 169 Ye promysyd me, that ye wold never lenke the matter to Margery tyll ouche tyme as ye and I were at a point. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 80 Yet was [he] at a poynte in his owne mynde, what he list to doe or unbeseme. 1550 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1360/1, I ... was at poynt with my wife, that I would not dye. 1580 J. Hester *Foxe, a Spyre.* (1861) 189 Is he at a poynte with his confessor? 1660 Bowles in *S.P. Dom.* (1870) 57 When they saw that I was at a poynte, and would not be moved nor persuaded. 1738 Mrs. Bellamy *Apol. Pearls* IV. 63 His Highness [Cumberland] was at a point, and obliged them to deliver up the island of Palermo to the Spanish troops.

e. *At all points*: in every part, in every particular or respect. (Usually with *armed*.) (Cf. 2.)

c 1330 *Wm. Palerne* 1370 Wel armed in wede at alle manir poyntes. *c* 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1047 Armyd at all poyntes, for a day to serue. 1450-83 Malory *Arthur* iv. viii. 129 A good knyght that was redy to doo batayll at all poyntes. 1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, ii. 102 Arm'd at all points exactly, *Cap-a-Pe*. 1732 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (edit.) I. *Post.* 74 They were armed at all points. 1894 D. Jerrold *Home* ii. 23 Easily beaten at all points by an English horse of second-rate powers.

f. *At the point of*, on the very verge of, just about to do something. †*At the point of day* [F. *au point de jour*], at daybreak (*obs.*). (See also 6.)

c 1450 *Merlin* 281 Be ordy at the poynte of day for to ride. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* vi, Whanne he was atte thirtyde and at the poynt of deth he wold make his testament. 1604 R. Cawdrey *A Counsaile Dict. Indies* 7, 50li. 10d This should be eaten at the point of day. 1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 72 The lord Berkley was at the point of sayling. 1823 *Jewish Philo-Jud.* II. III. 361 A child, who was at the point of death. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* xx. ix, I ... told him they were at the point of going.

†2. **By point of.** By virtue or force of. *rare*—1.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parrl.* VI. 13/1 Governour alias retayned, or other entitled by poynt of Chartour.

3. **From point to point.** From one point or detail to another, in every particular, in detail. *Obs. or arch.* [OF. *de point en point.*]

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 333 For point to point al he the gynne, That who hath longe in herte holde, *c* 1440 *Rel. de la Tour* (1868) 53 And then that...habite it hym from point to point. 1581 Peter Glanville *Cth. Comm.* x. (1598) 3 It standeth me upon to answere from point to point, to the reasons which you have brought. 1625 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 32 Then I recounted to him from point to point how I was cast away. 1823 Scott *Redgaunt.* v. 56, From point to point I frankly tell The feast of deeds as it befell.

4. **In point** [OF. *en point*]. †a. In proper condition, in order. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* cxxxii. 141 They take counseyll... and made theyr shippes to be in poynt and redy. 1496 *Knyghte* vii. 30 They dyd their requyre their tempre, & [

...nist it...able to prayse, wyth alle thynges to theym necessarye.

† b. At once, on the instant. *Obs.* 1402–1.

1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 147 To me off his Head if he had not done it in point.

c. *Her.* (*a*) Said of two piles borne in a shield so as to meet at their points. (*b*) *Point in point*: a bearing (sense II. 3 *c*) issuing from the base, resembling a pile reversed, but with concavely curved sides; reckoned a mark of dishonour.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 124 He beareth a poynte in poynte. Or, in a fesse Sable. This is for there yᵉ are sixe[thrill] in warres. 1766 J. Hoskins *Lex. Tinctu.* I. 1. 6, the heaven two Piles in Point.

d. *predicatively.* [Cf. *V. b point = b prepos.*] Apposite; appropriate.

1638–9 *Scarlet's Diary* (1818) IV. 254 Some play or other is to point. 1708 Rochemont *Cicero* (1711) VIII. 274 They are in point to the present subject. 1708 Mrs. J. Wood (*title*) Mary I. 158 Not proclaiming such truth made to point. 1864 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Dakes* v. *Trumper* is not ready to point. 1866 Rogers *Lives to Col. Wm* I. ii. 340, I shall mention another humble incident somewhat to point.

e. *In point of*: in the matter of; with reference or respect to; as regards. *In point of fact*: see also Fact 6 b. (Form A. 5.)

1609 Bacon *Addic. Learn.* v. iii. § 3 States were too heavy with their laws and too negligent in point of education. 1656 Eart. Monm. tr. *Bacon's Advert. fr. Parnass.* 1. 51, (1674) 4 Poesie may vie and weigh even with Geometry is not in point of Learning. 1696 R. Dunlop *Parish. Piety.* (1698) 2 Much might be said to this in point of law. 1775 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 313 He agrees with me in point of the enemy's numbers. 1819 *Pitt's State Papers* II. 67, I. 168. 31 In point of date, the two events correspond with a singular exactness. 1887 Sir E. Fry in *Law Times Rep.* LVIII. 183/1 The evidence...amply justifies the verdict and judgment in point of fact, if they can be justified in point of law.

† f. *In point to* (*of*): in a position ready to, on the point of; in immediate peril or danger of. Cf. *at the point* (I. 9, f), *on the point* (5). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem Vitase Edw.* II. 432 in *Pol. Songs Camden* 340 The yl Kingeland (wes wo to point to spille). c 1330 (*version M.*) *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8200 Hereth and his mone wyue wel bisoȝte to point to be for-lore. c 1400 Maundev. (Bodl.) xxii. 77 He...was in poynte to drowne, and Crist toke him by the hand. 1436 Sir G. Hoby *Lett. Jewish Nation* (1851) 300 all the lane is poynte of perdicione. 1572 *Pleadings, Exeter in Archive Mus.* (1888) II. The Lessee in the mesne[the plaint] is in as greate a poynte to fall. 1613 Dekker *Jo. Hemell* iv. 2, To Dido standes only to cum in poinct to die. 1618–3 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* II. 289 Ordained he has been sore...Sawnders harbour unwarne, and in poynte and daungere of his life. 1641 W. Harris tr. *Liberty of Conscience* 30 The people were in poinct to relish and not the king stayed the proceedings.

8. On or **upon the point of** († to). [*F. sur le point de.*] On the very verge of; usually in reference to action; just about to, just going to do something (now with vbl. sb. or v. of action, formerly also with inf.). Formerly also in reference to a specified time or a number: Very near, close upon.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 158/31 Acharicke...*þat* was *þe* prynce wiþ-inne fifti wikenes. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1503 Pe lyȝtnesse wuor vpe pe poynte to Bi. 1393 *Sir Gawayne* 1722, I.V. am þe gates [=agates]...ar not yet depayred, bot vpon the poynte of departing; turning for wynde and wedur. c 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1), 32 b, He had selected a number of horsemen...vpon the poynte of xxx thousand. 1607 Hieron. *Wks.* (1620) I. 710 Now, when I am upon the point of dying, what's to doe? 1667 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* 2 Upon the point of these. 1838 Barham tr. *Rabelais's Lett.* II. 10, I was upon the point of sending my footman to you. 1850 Cottin *Robertson* v. ii. 200 When he was upon the point to fall upon the City, and Castle of Chiron. 1872 Bushell *Oper. Nos.* 302 ? 12 He ...was upon the Point of being dismissed. 1878 T. Hill *Sir W. Harrington* (1938) I. 74 Such a Sober!...upon the point to die! 1887 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* & *Sc. Everything* stood on the point of starting.

9. To point. † a. Into proper condition; to right. [*F. à point.*] *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* v. xii. 317 So is lyke wyse nouaylych Philosophe to byynge Nature to poynt, that dissentendi in sondry body whan ony maladye or sekenes encreseth hit.

b. To the smallest detail; exactly, completely. *arch.* (Cf. *at point, at all points*, 1 a, 2.)

1597 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 16 Seeing one to nayle Armed to point. 1600 Shakes. *Jump.* v. ii. 191 Hast thou, Spirit, Perform'd to point, the Tempest that I bad thee? *a* 1625 Fletcher *Chances* i. iv, Dorbe. Are ye all fit? 1 Gent. To point, sir. 1825 Brockett *Nat. Coll. Wds. cmp* 12. ells fell things that happily performed to poke.

c. *To the point* (of speech or writing, or *transf.* of the speaker or writer): Apposite, apt, pertinent. (Cf. A. 17.)

1567 Jas. Mel. *Brit. Indiis* III. 1. 31 Show, that...the evidence which you call for is necessary to the point. 1879 *Jewish Chron.* 2nd. ser. I. 121 He makes a long speech not much to the point. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 146/2 The votes are short and to the point.

7. Upon point. † a. On peril, on penalty. *Obs.*

1640 W. Sloo *Mag. Honor* 40 The Clerks of the Chancery...shall not have one or under commission of the said Additions...upon paine to be punished.

† b. As a matter of fact, in reality. *Obs.*

1646 Boston *Human Nat.* To Rdr. § 2 In this sense it is upon point, no wiser than the old Adam. 1657 W. Rowland *Pastoralia* (1861) II. 13 Ellipsores...and Parisdalenses...in all that is upon point rejected of late.

c. *Upon the point of*: see 5.

** With other sbs.

† **8. Point and blank** (*point and blank*): = Point-blank. *Obs.* rare.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 14 b, The Musquet mainteined and well charged with good powder, would carrie a full bullet point and blanke by xl or xx scores. *Ibid.* 18 The arrowes doe not readie wound, and sometimes fall to their points and blank, but also in their distance and fall.

9. Point of honour [*F. point d'honneur*]. A matter regarded as vitally affecting one's honour. Hence, the obligation to demand satisfaction (esp. by a duel) for a wrong or an insult.

1802 E. Geographus tr. *Turpin's Con. Hist. Spain* xxvii. 311 europe, Moderne nombels and the Maidens of the point of honour at this day. 1834 B. Mahon *Portrait's Dom Age* 12 Points of honour make them run into the Field ...in such sort, as that the greatest part of the Nobility unhappily falls in Duels. 1903 *Rules of Civility* 133 When we say a Point of Honour, we mean a Rule, a Law, and a Maxim of Honour. 1710 Addison *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2 The great Point of Honour in Men is Courage, and in Women Chastity. 1782 Cowper *Conversation* 263 The Point of Honour has been devised of late, To teach good manners, and to curb abuse. 1850 Maitland *Ecc. Hist.* (1865) II. 268, 21 To obey the call of the countrywoods was the point of honour with the Roman matrons.

10. Point of horse (*Mining*): see Horse 18. 11.

1880 Collier (*Annandale*), *Point of horse*...the spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into one or more branches.

11. Point-to-point. a. a. (Made, reckoned, etc.) from one point or place to another in a direct line; chiefly of a cross-country race; hence *elliptically*, as *sb.* a cross-country race, a steeple-chase. See A. 19 *c*.

1883 C. Pebbles-Ringmer *Cheese Epicurbeak.* 238 The winner of the Queeby point-to-point chase. 1893 *Daily's Mag.* May 3/2/1 The so-called "point-to-point" steeplechase —i.e., the original form of the sport. 1900 *Field Mag.* C. 28 Apr. 3 Major —introduced the point to point meetings.

b. Direct, straight, categorical.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 27 July 4/3 Random questions are at once challenged and point-to-point questions and answers are sometimes rendered open.

12. Point of view [*F. point de vue*]: the position from which anything is viewed or seen, or from which a picture is taken; also, the position or aspect in which anything is seen or regarded. *lit.* and *fig.*

1707–41 Chamberlayne *Cyrl., Point of view*, with regard to building, is a point or station at a certain distance from a building, or other object, wherein the eye has the most advantagious view or prospect of the same. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 143 That he has seen the disputed question in the same point of view. 1841 Macaulay *Misc. Wrks.* (1860) II. 114 In a literary point of view, they are beneath criticism. 1842 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Every generation...demands that the history of its forefathers be rewritten from its own point of view. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 182 From no single point of view...can all the Dirt-Bands of the Mer de Glace be seen at once. 1893 *Bookman* June 63/1 From the world's point of view his unpopularity was richly deserved.

*** Attributive uses and Combinations.

13. General Combinations, as *point-sight*, *-angle*, *-cleaner*, *-end*, *-holder*, *-hole* (*Printing*), *-lace* (*Law* 12.), *-mating*, *-mark*, *-pair*, *-pinner*, *-rod*, *-shape*, *-side*, *-system*, *-trifler*; *point-eared* adj. In Phonetics, used to describe a consonant articulated with the point of the tongue, as *t*, *d*; also in combs. as *point-side* (as *l*), *point-tooth* (as *th*) adjs.

1832 Sir T. Herbert *Trans.* 251 Lances (Persian called fachkoon) like "point-sights, and are worth ten pence. 1884 *Rowland Ames & Avon.* 20, (1892) 67 The blade [of the Roman sword] was straight ...and cut as an ebtuse angle to form the point. In process of time this "point-angle became more and more acute. 1888 Sweet *Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 10 "Point consonant admit of inversion...and gutturals. 1894 Gladstone *Odes of Horace* 20, 122, 5 Goat-footed, "point-eared Satyrs too. 1878 Lockwood *Mod. Privat.* 331 (Ibid) presses a little gently upon the Tympano just over the "Palm-nails of each Paw. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. African* 136 A thick-nosed cut and the "point-nail [of a bowie-knife] at the point end. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 7/3 "Point holder, employed by the Midland Railway Company. 1880 *Athenæum Rep.* (1898) II. 109 The said utility will be on the "poynting within the harbour. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 3/1 The book depends for effect rather upon its natural, facile "talkativeness" than upon any art of conscious "pointmaking. 1902 *Ibid.* 23 May 6/3 Dialogue rare to evoke laughter when delivered by such experts in point-making. 1897 *Archæological Inst.* 61 V. 400 A complete circle, with the "point-north of the compass in the middle. 1858 Carlyle *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 363 (Title) equation...representing...a system of re-pedals, or point-systems of the order *m*,...When *m* = 1 we have of course a single point, when *m* = 2 we have a quadric or "point-pair, when *m* = 3 a cubic or point-triplet, and so on. 1897—in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 292/1, (2) = 2 point pairs (that is, curves, each of them 2 pair of points). 1898 E. Sinnett *Bristol Hermes* II. 12 She is so wide of the...breadth and texture of her "point-pincers as of her corsets. 1880 G. Percy *tr. Ruthvyn* 13 "Point-and Compensator", which automatically compensates for the expansion or contraction from heat or cold of the rods which actuate the points. 1884 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25215, Mantua v. Pentecost, "Point-sharper, etc. 1884 W. L. D. McLaren (*Spinning*) 161 ff. 192 There is in every card what is called the "point side and the smooth side, the former being the side towards which the wires point. 1901 *N. E. Dict.* s. v. L. The "point-side" consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality.

14. Special Combs.: **point-bar**, in the Jacquard apparatus, one of the needles governing the warp-threads, by the motion of which the pattern is produced; **point-brass** (see quot.); **point-circle**, a point considered as an infinitely small or evanescent circle; **point-constable**, a constable on point-duty; **point-draughtsman**, one who draws with the point, an engraver; **point-finder**, an instrument for determining the vanishing point in making projections (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **point-handle**, the lever by which a pawl or railway switch is moved; **point-head**, a headdress of point-lace (see Head *sb.* 5); **point-iron** (cf. *point-lever*); **point-lever** = *point-handle*; **point-net**, single point-lace; **point-paper**, pricked paper for making, copying, or transferring designs (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **point-plate** (*Printing*), the adjustable plate carrying the points (B. 4); **point-policeman** = *point constable*; **point-screw** (*Printing*), the screw by which the point-plate is fastened down; **point-shot**, point blank distance (see Point-blank); **point-sphere**, a point regarded as an infinitesimal sphere; † **point-tag**, the eglet of a lace; † **point-tagger**, a maker of point-tags; **point-tool** (*Turning*), a flat tool having the end ground to a point; **point-trimmer**, a valet or page who trussed or tied his master's points. Also Point-duty, Point-lace, etc.

1856 Ure *Cotton Manuf.* II. 332 Prospect of bobbins, pardons, buckets, "point-bars, and needles. 1880 *Gardn. Chron.* (*Weekly*) 158 *Pimelea* are to "draw, a larger sort of plants, formed naturally and terminating in a point, for the more nicely adjusting anything perpendicularly on a given line. 1880 Brooks & Cox *Dict. Sc.* 111. 948 A "*point-circle* has the equation $(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=0$, and a *point-sphere* the equation $x^2+y^2+z^2=0$. 1903 *Words. Cath. Ch. Eng. Sch.* 8 "point constable is on duty twenty yards away. 1852 Byrne *Angler's Mail* Prol. 7 The four greatest "point-draughtsmen hitherto known, Messrpon, Sandby, Birkmyre, Hume, and Middleton. 1859 *Daily News* 1 July 4/5 The "point handles always stop half-way while being moved over. 1702 Farquhar *Twin Rivals* v. iii, To consolidate it against that busy hour the "point-heads and diamond necklace! 1708 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., She had bought a fine point head. 1893 *Words. Cath. Ch. Eng. Sch.* 82/2 Sketch the lines are embellished by engraved and "point lines. 1849 *Gardner's Weekl. Dweller* 1. 143 The "point-net manufacture. 1887 Mowat *Mech. Engin., Printing* 2. P 19, A vessel the shed with a Manchester spout is...to hold the "Point-Plate ...in its Place. 1903 Liverpool *Mail Print.* 310 1899 Watts *Lab.* 2 Dec. 7/2 One o'clock in the morning, at which time the "point" policeman outside the house goes off duty. 1887 Mowat *Mech. Engin., Printing* 2. P 20 In the middle of each long Rail of the Frame, is...an Hole for the square Shanks of the "Point Screws to fit into. 1749 *Gentl. Mag.* 511 The engaged within "point student shot, every ship of the enemy from rear to van. 1866 "Point-sphere [see *point-circle*]. 1894 Davies *Gaut. & Measure* 15, I. Her Dagger I think they are smaller than the "point sign. 1892 *Irish Law Rep.* 27 I. Wks. 1873 II. 23 Though it is "on the bar-board. "Point-tagger. 1702 Norris *Cyclist. Pract. Indust., Wks. (Suppl.)* V. 12 This has associated catalogues of the "point manufacturers. 1880 and 81 *Return fr. Parliam.* 21, 58, Let me be a point-trimmer while I live [I by valet-de-sale any longer but English.

† **Point**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* rare—1. [f. Point *v.*?] An appointment, a settlement.

c 1580 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 430 If that [pore priests] schulden have ony lasse incomenis or profite of his benefetis, summetyme pei schulden his have wip pore mennes goodis wip hook or wip crok.

Point (point), *sb.*[3] The French for Point *sb.*[1] A., in various senses; occurring in several phrases used in English, as *point d'appui*, point of support, fulcrum; *point d'arrêt*, *point saillant* (Geom.); *point de repère*: see quots.

1819 *Lect. Mechanics Fr. Mechanic* I. iv. 191 (Hunt) The beginning will be upon some known parallel line against a fixed rule, for a *point d'appui*. 1851 Thackeray *Hogarth* (*Catalogue*) 31 xxii. § 304 A *point d'arrêt* is a point at which a single brushed is executed with a single touch. *Ibid.* § 305 A *point saillant* is a point at which two branches of a curve meet and stop without having a common tangent. 1888 Hinton, tr. *Pfaundler on Liebig* I. 466 Since points of natural space at or near the seat of the imagined object plays a vital part in the phenomenon. To the 81. Hinton gives the name of *point de repère*; and he regards it as producing a section of sensation to which the hallucination accrues itself. 1903 Myers *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Point de repère*, guiding mark. Used of some (generally inconspicuous) real object which a hallucinated subject sometimes sees along with his hallucination, and whose behaviour under magnification, &c., suggests to him similar changes in the hallucinatory figure.

b. *esp.* In names of various kinds of lace (Point *sb.*[1] A. 31), as (from the real or supposed place of manufacture) *point d'Alençon*, *point d'Argentan*, *point de Bruges*, *point de Venise*, etc.; also *point d'Angleterre*: see quot.; *point d'esprit*, applied to small square or oblong figures used to diversify the net ground of some kinds of lace; also in names of various stitches in lace and embroidery, as *point de mirlaine*, *de rayolas*, *de Sorrento*, etc.

1844 Rimini *Dizzy* June, Read but the vocabs of various Points de Venise. 1858 Eliminton *Mem. of Hem* II. ix. *Ser Fig.* I never saw anything greater than the high work on point *point* à l'aiguille. 1868 Bucknill *Ins. Mind* ii. 61 Such as *point de l'Inde*. 1880 Bucknill *Ins. Mind* ii. 61 (adopt) *Dynamogenic*. Devil! I'll spoil your Point de Venise for you! (*What at him.*) 1884 Bible *Ecclesiasticus* ch. xl.

this hat laced with *point of Espagne*. 1830 *Harper's Mag.* I. 432 A Peruvian... socks of embroidered net ornamented with three rows of *point d'Alençon*. 1882 A. S. Cole in *Hospital. Brit.* XIV. 288/1 In the 17th century pillow lace to imitate the needle patterns of point lace ... produced tables of the needle patterns of point lace ... produced chiefly in Flanders, with some the name of "point d'Angleterre". 1887 *Truth* 31 May 763/1 A shirt of fine satin covered with a *point d'Alençon* yoke. c 1890 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VIII. 8/1, 50, 6/1 A number of handkerchiefs worked in point—the centre stitch which by lace workers is technically named "Point de Surrente". *Ibid.* 7/1 Point de reprise is familiar to workers of point lace, and is also used...in drawn thread embroidery. *Ibid.* IX. 8/2 Worm stitch, also known as "twisted stitch", "button", "still picot", or "point de picots" was made in Brittany...Denmark, and around Genoa.

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Also, Building (1858) 230 If you can not point any of the lower Mouldings for a Dining Place of Servants. 1701 STANH. *Epict. Ms.* 124 ♂ *If...every Man would point to himself* what Sect he would resolve not to succeed.

3. To sharpen, furnish, fit up: = APPOINT *v.* 14, 15.

1522 J. MORYSYN *Answ. to Chapter* (1873) Quot 21 sought for, that perpetual was with no mervelus worlys. *c* 1485 CAXTON *Knight de la Tour-Landry* xiv. 42 The peyntelle men, whiche was all point and only purposed to the Iuuste. 1534 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. 80 Yet shall they...point the place nothing after thy self. Eyther into a privy, a stable or a stithe.

Hence † **Pointing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1425 PROMPT. *Parvulorum* v. viii. 183 Eny mark poinding, dasing, or assigning.

† **Point,** *a. Obs. rare,* [Erroneously deduced from *point-device.*] Complete; ready.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tod* (1) iv, And if the dapper prize be but so cunning, point in his device, As I was in my lie.

† **Point,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [Short for POINT-BLANK.] Directly.

1592 ROWLANDS *Greenehorn* (1611) H. iv. 54 All the Christian doctrines...are point against it [sc. dueling].

Poi·ntable, *a. rare*—1. [f. POINT *v.*1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being pointed out; visible, apparent.

a 1593 BRADFORD *Writ.* (Parker Soc.) I. 230 In Elias' time, both in Israel and elsewhere, God's church was not pointable; and therefore cried he out that he was left alone.

Pointal, variant of POINTEL.

Point-blank (poi·nt blæ·ŋk), *a., sb.,* and *adv.* Also 8–9 -blanc. [1591. f. POINT *n.*1 + BLANK, the white spot in the centre of a target, = F. *blanc,* Sp. *blanco* (in Eng. also called 'the WHITE').

It has been conjectured that *point-blank* represents a F. **point blanc* meaning *the whitish point or white spot on the target*, but no such use is found in Fr., or in any Romanic lang. The phrase appears exclusively of English origin and early and there is no evidence that in Eng. the 'blank' or 'white' was ever called the *point blank*. The probability therefore is that *blank* is here the ch. BLANK *sb.* 2, and *point* the vb. (POINT *v.*1 12), referring to the pointing of the arrow or gun at the 'blank' or 'white'; *point-blank* being a combination of the same class as *broad-neck, cat-throat, cross-all, staghead*, etc. It may have started in an adj., in *point-blank shot, distance, reach*, or *range*, i.e. that in which one *points* or aims at the *blank* or white spot.)

A. *adj.*

1. That points or aims straight at the mark, esp. in shooting horizontally; hence, aimed or fired horizontally; level, direct, straight; as in *point-blank shot, fire, firing, trajectory. Point-blank distance, range, reach*: the distance within which a gun may be fired horizontally at a mark; the distance the shot is carried before it drops appreciably below the horizontal plane of the bore.

(As to the inaccuracy of the notion that the curve of the projectile is level within this distance, see quot. 1804.)

1590 DIGGES *Pantom.* 179 The first parte of the vtmost course of Cannons, commonly named the point blanke reache. 1627 *Taking of St. Ruport in Hart. Mus.* (Hack.) III. 230 Some ships of our fleet ...have borrowed divers shot on the French, though without point blank distance. 1628 J. LIVE *Artil. Norw.* 6 (1778) 63 They were...within point blank shot of the enemy. 1689 FRANCIS *Cent. Worthies* (1698) G 3 b, The *point-blank* range of the piece ... may be defined the extent of the apparent right line, described by a ball discharged from a cannon. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 303/1 It is generally thought that the ball goes out of the piece in a straight line to a certain distance, which they call the point-blank shot. This is a mistake; for the ball immediately falls from the axis of the gun, the tangent of the curve described, though but insensibly for a short time; but the line in which gunners take sight is usually continued to make a small angle with the axis, so that ... the ball will rise above the line of sight, and then, by the force of gravity, be made to fall again into it, at the place called the point-blank shot. 1818 HAMILTON *Reg. Faculty* 30, (1870) 108 The battery is not to point-blank. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 77/2 Large muskets, whose point-blanc range is estimated at about 300 yards. 1854 TENNYSON *Conquer. Wallack* (1908) 89 Then they...endeavoured to crush our line with a heavy point-blank musketry fire. 1888 BOSWELL *Lives to Col. Hope* II. 161, 360 *Artillery* ... his account had a more point-blank trajectory than those of his competitors.

2. Straightforward, direct, plain, 'flat'; blunt.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Bacon's Advanc. & Proficem.* II. iv. (1674) 104 [They] hoped to hear ...excellent discourses to their point-blank expectations. 1772 FOOTE *Lame Lover* i. Wks. 1799 II. 56 This is point blank treason against my sovereign authority. 1773 MISS D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., What a point-blank question! who but Sir Joshua would have ventured it? 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 313 The challenges in *Othello* and *Lear* furnish the most striking instance of plain, point-blank speaking. 1839 GEO. P. THOMSON *Essays* (1841) I. 234 The English people give this a point-blank denial. 1902 *Northman* 9 Mar. 3/3 A point-blank refusal to go into the division lobbies.

B. *sb.*

1. = *Point-blank range* or *distance*: see A. 1.

1590 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxx. 3 In, Hauing a table of Randoms made, measuring your peeces accordingly, ye vsuall one piece by your platforme through it be without powder (likewise) but you may with your ordinance at the first bringe his said mount become verye shorte. 1687 HANMER *England* 13, 216, (1877) 2, 260 Shoot mainly scorne it [the shot] doth flee as quite blanke. 1871 S. FOSTER *Double Quick Preparation* 84 If the last Random and point-blank of the 100 Yards be given. 1908 *Land. Gaz.* No. 42076 We receiv'd not one shot from them, though within point blank, six of them at once have drawn upon us. 1846 GRIFFITH *Gymnastics* 360 As many opinions exist as to the exact distance for what is termed *point blank*...It may be expedient to assess at some determinable...

† **b.** *fig.* Range, reach (of jurisdiction, etc.). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 98 Now are these within point-blanke of our Iurisdiction Regall. 1630 *Peremptorie Tr Complaisance* 18 The King perchaunce...may finde a point of the point-blanck of Law.

† **2.** A point-blank shooting or shot. *Obs.*

1624 SOLDIER *Brit. Warrior* (1628) 220 Training ...his Archers to shoot compasse, who hard him accustomed to the point blanke. *c* 1627 E. LEVERSEDGE *Lett.* (1863) 189 He shooted not nearer than 10 a glanct, but by a level point-blank from 250 yars. 1689 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Apr., She carried the same bullet so strong to the mark, and comes and shows the mark at a point blank shot there's. 1781 M. MALOR *Thirty-fifteen* III. 177 No necessity of circumventing...but have the point blank of this dreadful cannon from the unhappy objects of his vengeance.

‡ 3. ? The second point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile' (*Cent. D.*).

1788 *U. S. Army Tactics*, When the natural line of sight is horizontal, the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun stands is the point-blank, and the distance to the point-blank is the point-blank range.

▸ This is a further use, arising from misinterpretation of *point* in 'point-blank.'

C. *adv.*

1. With a direct aim; esp. in a horizontal line. Of a missile: Without dropping below the horizontal plane in which the barrel lies. Of a gun: With the axis of the bore horizontal.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 111 23 How to make a Flaske whose barrell is two foote in height to deliuer a bullet point blank at eight paces. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 34 This boy will carry a letter twenty mile as easie as a Cannon will shoot point-blanke twelue score. 1611 FLORIO, *Tirare in gillo*, to draw by the vpper superficies of the crowne of the mouth of the peece, which is the Italians call point blanke. 1667 tr. R. MOREY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 473 To know how far a Gun shoots Point-blank (as they call it) that is, at what the Level of the Cylinder of the Piece, and the diameter is either not discernible, or not considerable. 1685 STUART *Mariner's Mag.* v. 21, 48 If the Piece lie point blank. 1808 *Kep. Sc. Depos. to Acts* 1808...one the point-blank into a beating mob of animals.

2. In a direct line, directly, straight (in space).

1607 *Lingua* IV. i. This done, he sets me a boy forty paces off, just point blank over-against the mouth of the place. 1640 HOWELL *Lett.* Wks. 1645 VIII. 432 The motion of the water, when a stone falls into it, is quite blanke contrary to the motion of the stone. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 433 Unless it be that Cannon-Ball, That, flies t' th' air point-blank upright Will home to that prodigious height. 1675 TRAHERN *Christ. Ethicks* (1968) 30 Were...the stones not more powerfull blanks for Temples. 1800 WILSON *Washington* II. (1807) 97 Led him point blank to the bed. 1878 F. E. TAYLOR *Charming Fellow* II. iii. 137 [He] stood for a second, staring point-blank at her.

3. *fig.* Directly, exactly (in purport or effect). Now rare or *Obs.*

1620 BOSWELL *Acast. Mist., Pleasure, to Edw.* (1878) 6/1 If I be not point-blank to his humour, his manhood, his counsel. 1709 NICHOLS *Ideal World* II. ii. 73 He point-blank against the common sentiment and supposition. 1736 J. WILTON *Rel. Pirate* (1780) II. v. 134 If you reliably read every particular of that description you'll find almost all of 'em point-blank the reverse of that person's life.

3. *fig.* Of a statement, declaration, question, etc.: **a.** Without qualification or circumlocution; directly, flatly. **b.** Without deliberation or consideration; straight away, offhand.

a. 1627 E. P. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 61 Spencer is point-blanck charg'd with Treachery. 1683 BOYSE *Hard. v. L.* 308 Dost Ralph...Speak Truth point blank, thro' answers. 1870 CARR *Prim. Ch.* v. 96 (1877) 97 Origen point blanck denies the charge. 1709 DE FOE *Kelly. Cavelish.* I. i. (1840) 16, I would ask him point blank what religion he was of. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 146 She ...had offers every week; refused them point-blank.

b. 1679 *Trials & Tryalcraft*, 370, 24. I cannot point blank tell the time. 1887 LOWELL *Democ.* 4 Called upon to deliver his judgment point-blank and at the word of command.

Point-devi·ce, *phrase, a., adv. Obs. or arch.* Forms: see POINT *sb.*1; 4–5 devys, 4–6 devyse, 5 devis, 5–7 dev-, devise, 6 devyce, 5– devise. [Orig. in ME. phrase *at point devis, at point devyse*, app. representing an OF. or AF. phrase **à point devis*, not actually cited in Old French, which had however both the advb. phrase *à point* 'to point, to the point aimed at, to the proper or utmost point or degree, to the point of perfection', and the word *devis*, *m.* pl. *-is*, sb. 'devised, arranged', and as ch. 'a device, arrangement, will, wish, desire'. The construction in *à point devis* requires the adj. sense, so that the phrase may be construed either 'to (the) point arranged', or, as *devis* is *point*, 'arranged to a proper point or degree, arranged properly or to perfection'. The latter appears to M. Paul Meyer the better construction of the words.

Of. *had also the phrase à devis, tout à devis.*)

A. *phrase.* † *At point devise*, at or to the point of perfection, perfectly; precisely; with extreme nicety or correctness. *Obs.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 630 So fair, so jolif, so fetys, With lymes wrought at poynt devys. *Ibid.* 1223 His mere was wrought at poynt devys. *c* 1386 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 121 Jesus, of he was Jesu God and man, dede alle his dedis at point devys. *c* 1394 CHAUCER *Pars. Prol.* 1. 402 That saw to doone, al poynt devys, Hedis and arbis and pasalys. *c* 1586 — *Sqr.'s T.* 331 So prymmed hir and boundes at point devys As wel hire wordes as hir countenance. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1992 Arrayd shal he ryde as wele poynte devise. [1569 SIR E. HOBY *Lett. to Mrs. T. H.* 73 You think to have him up with a thyBoghouse: Now thou have at your Point-devise.]

† **b.** So *To the point device, by point device.*

1540 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 104 He saieth...all other thynges alike a wonderfull gorgeous sorte Setteshed wares to pr poynte devise. 1573 CAVENDISH *Cloister* (1871) 104 And wel they gart the bounden of cassock sure: By goynes devise they skinnished as well.

B. *adj.* **point-devise** (-yse, etc.). Perfectly correct, perfect, at the point of perfection; neat or nice to the extreme; extremely peculiar or scrupulous. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 632 Properly dreste, All poynte devyse. 1562 PHAER (*Aeneid Bks. I, Wks.* (1634) *I* 37a/2, I pray thee, then, take it till the spring, That we may have our garments point-device. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 342 You are rather point-device in your accoutrements. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Folly* 367 Thomas his haire was fine worke for being so point-device. 1632 LITHGOW *Rarvels Fast* 11. *Fames & Fightehard* 73 That he grew so, in Logicpoint-device, Perfect in Grammar, and in Rhetorick more: A Metemdogue.

C. *adv.* Completely, perfectly, to perfection; in every point: = *at point device* in A., *arch.*

c 1500 *Melusine Nature* (Brandl) 330, I know dyuers persones...That can you sonne alway speke deuyse. 1530 PALSGR. 438 This dyynge is wrought or darked purpos devyse, *subtilement fait bellement ou bien gaignés.* 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Love* C 3, But thou wyll I doubt as all purpose point devyse. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 156. 1617 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 290 When...point device a man must judge in Judgment and practice with us. 1630 BULLOKAR *Compendium* 223 To set one to thing about the battel, *point device* by art and number. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 23 *Apr.* 3/2 Those lesser...added point-device to the garb of ancient Adam.

Poi·nt-duty. The duty of a police constable stationed at a particular point in a thoroughfare, to regulate the traffic, etc.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 3/2 A policeman was standing on point duty at the corner of the street, within twenty yards, without ...perceiving him. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 6/3 No one happened to be near except a constable on point duty. 1902 *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 4/3 The policeman on point duty had signalled to the traffic going west to stop.

Pointed (poi·ntėd), *ppl. a.*1 [f. POINT *n.*1 and *v.*1 + -ED1.]

1. Having a point or points; tapering to or ending in a point. *Pointed bar*: see QUOT. 1881.

1597 R. GLOVER, *Obelisk* (1941) Saint Iohn...With a long pointed [*tr. pointed*] staff tygged to other ende. *c* 1600 *Melusine* (1895) 220, 238 Nine diamondes two square and pyramid of bern come kynde. 1552 HULOET, *Pyghard, or Sharpar a pointed, engleflat, sharpcornered.* 1574 LYONESSE *Lett.* (1871) 31 Bracelyed with great Diamonds, Turquoyes, Rubyes, and Saphares; pointed, table, rose, and round. 1595 CHAPM. *Iliad, Pointed*, a Cones *pointed*, is that which has the Extremities touch'd with two Points by strait Lines. 1742 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 67 The wonderful effect of pointed bodies, both in drawing off and throwing off the electrical fire. 1880 TENNANT. *Gilar.* I. xviii. 136, I saw a row of pointed rocks at some distance below me. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pointed bars*, bars in the form of inverted pyramids or wedges in which ores, after crushing and sizing, are separated in a current of water.

b. *Arch.* In *pointed arch*, an arch with a pointed crown; hence applied to the style of architecture characterized by this feature: cf. GOTHIC 3 b.

1750 S. WILDE in *Philosophia* 253 They had not yet fallen into the Gothick pointed-arch. 1812 RICKMAN *Archit.* (1817) 21 Pointed arches are either equilateral...or deep arches...or lancet arches. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build. Gloss., Pointed architecture*, that style vulgarly called Gothic, more properly English. 1848 E. WYKE *Coal. Rockwood* 41 The nine windows are here Pointed, of two lights (trefoiled. 1874 PARKER *Gothic Archit.* I. ii. 21 The First Pointed style in England is...the style of the twelfth century. *c* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 68 The round-arch variety (was perfected) in the twelfth, and the pointed-arch in the two succeeding centuries.

2. *fig.* Having the quality of penetrating or piercing the sensations, feelings, or mind; piercing, cutting, stinging, pungent, 'sharp'; having point.

1583 DAVISON *Lad. Rawleigh* C 2, Euen hence those poisoned Glories of your Eyes. 1592 DE FOE *Treachery Eng.* 3 The poisned Truth must manage this Dispute. *c* 1594 T. BEDDOE *Tank. on Quench Wks.* 1632 I. 81 In impartiall sense, in poisned stabbing words. Shall all thy seemed wisdome resemble, 1689 SIR W. TEMPLE *Fuel. Petroleus Poems* (1727) 23 A weak defence from danger's poisoned sting. *a* 1839 PEARS *Poems* (1864) II. 92 Some put their trust in answer smart or pointed repartee. 1881 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 245 The air was raw and pointed. 1892 WARNER *Gen. to Mar* 163 The most pointed thing to say about a person is that he 'means well'. 1904 E. RICHARD *Knight* 183 A wee thing with pointed black eyes.

3. Fitted or furnished with tagged points or laces; wearing points; laced. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1588 *Jus. Ld. High Treas. Scott. IV.* 10 For xl dim taces to be new pointit come to the King. 1592 DEVISES, *Peyzand*, or tyed with poynts, *Ligatelatus.* 1612 M. HEYLYN *Observ. Daniel* 2, The Young men, trimmed, pointed, painted, trussed and doubleted.

4. Directed, aimed; *fig.* particularly directed or aimed; marked, emphasized, closely defined, made evident.

1598 WILLOBIE *conf. Pt. Pleasant & Cadiz* 1. ii. (1858) 80 Who so then, with pointed fingers will Thee Hawkins, my Brethren

1776 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxvii. 187 His appearance...is so pointed, that it always confuses me. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* xxix, Only ten days ago had he stated her to his pointed regard. 1870 Tennyson *Lucretius*, Cong. I. App. 640 The pointed marking one of Thorel as 'Rare'...is an unusual piece of accuracy.

b. Exact to a point; precise.

1727 P. Williams *Life Pudsey* (1867) 25 I doubt nothing of the Truth of them in my own Mind, tho' I be not pointed in Time and Place. 1880 Gen. F. Traherne *Myself* xxii. III. 230 The identical member...who was most pointed in showing up the dishonesty of the act mentioned. 1898 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* vi. 83 In harbour is described with pointed circumstance. 1899 Miss Ogilvie *Lady of Glamis* I. viii. 150 How often must I tell you not to be so personal with your half-bears?

5. In various other senses of the verb: see quots.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, *pykyd*, or *pykkyd*, *punctatus*. 1659 Lady Whitcomb, *by Another marked with pointed hairs.* 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 968/2 *Pointed Arbitor*, the face emitting dots by a pointed tool or one very narrow. *Mod.* Such is the marking of the pointed Hebrew text.

6. *Comb.*, as *pointed-arched* adj., -*ness* adv.

1861 Fleming, *A spheloid*, made pointed-wise, like the steeples of the houses in Amsterdam. 1900 in *Academy Synd. Man.* In The wife pointed-arched window in the west wall.

† **Poi·nted**, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Point v.[2] + -ed[1].] = Appointed.

1523 Skelton *Gard. Laurel* 440 Before the queene grace, In whose court present is your place. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* cxx. xii, Then shall ye not fail them to pointed places. 1596 Shakes. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 69 He sent me forth to certain pointed times. 1627 Drayton *Poly-Olb.* (1933) xv. 252 At pointed Seasons. 1705 Penn *Cale to Col. Villiers* 17 Passes (1710) 136 Pow'r, To passes to prevent the pointed Hour.

Pointedly (poi·ntidli), *adv.* [f. Pointed *ppl. a.*[1] + -ly[2].] In a pointed manner. **a.** With point or pregnancy; wittily. **b.** With directness; explicitly; markedly. **c.** With precision or exactitude; exactly, definitely, punctually.

1580 Barnes *Prog. Chr.* *Life Sp. Eas.* (Kert) I. 234 He others with him pointedly for his subject. 1778 in *Scots Conv. Assoc. Rec.* (1882) I. 7 At this post I have pointedly recommended vigilance and care. 1788 Washington *Writ.* (1891) XI. 18 Whatever agreement is previously made shall be pointedly fulfilled on my part. 1792 Mary Wollstonecraft *Rights Woman* v. 204 The marriage state should be pointedly touched at the female academy. 1848 *Lit. Pleasure Passages* 63 The engines turned out pointedly to the time. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Abbot* I. 168 Pointedly refusing the offered hand. 1893 H. A. Kennedy in *Spectator* 24 Jan. 92 He...has more to say and says it more pointedly.

Pointedness (poi·ntidnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being pointed; chiefly in reference to the expression of thought.

1658 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. (1692) 759/2 The stickers language is vast, and empty, swelling and irregular: when a counsels to be high, full of rock, mountains, and pointedness. 1693 Dryden *Disc. Orig. & Progr. Sat.* Ess. (Kerr) II. 19 You add that pointedness of thought, which is wholly wanting in our great Roman. 1802 *Mirr. Lit.* 10 *Ann. Eng.* 129 The religious...united pointedness and severity with the simplicity of truth. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 133 The pointedness of beak conferred the great advantage of the falcon in spearing birds. 1889 C. E. Turner in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 360 The contrast is brought out with a force that is almost akin to its pointedness.

Pointed (poi·ntėd). Now *rare*. Forms: 3- pointed; also 3 *pontet*, 4 *poyntede*, -*ill*, 4-6 -*ell*, -*e*, 4-7 -*ed*, 6 -*yd*[1], 3-. *poynted*, 6-7 *point-tell*, 7-8 -*ell*, 7-9 *pointed*. [a. OF. *pointé* (mod. *pointeau*) point of a spear, etc. = It. *puntello*, *puntello* a bodkin, a prick (Florio), dim. of *punto* point; cf. late L. *punctillum* little point, dot, dim. of *punctum*.]

† **1.** A small pointed instrument. **a.** A writing or graving instrument; a stylus, a pencil. (Also prov. written *pointrell*, *pointrel*(*l*).) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11167 (Gött.) Pen wibed bath six fachnes, Tables and a pointel (Cott. pointell) ten, And be bigge be name to write. c 1325 Coventry Leet-bk., p. 3, I a Wilde bat I...makende my ewyn sandpetes with ethre of pointell. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 331 John Scotus...was slayne with pointells of yrnne whom he taughte at Malmesbury. 1562 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* ix. 107 Iohoiakim 1vr The Lord doth...grave them with an yron pointell in an adamant stone. [1689 Hickes *Ceremonies Eng. Church* xvi. (1873) 186 The Ancients put in Tablets done over with wax with a bronze pointel (stile). 1858 Parkes tel. s.v. *Pointel*, a Roman or Iron Instrument, with the sharp end inclosed. Letters are ingraven, and rubbed out with the broad end. 1893 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 129 The stilus, or graphium, was called a pointel.]

† **b.** (In form *pointel*.) A stiletto or dagger. **c.** A plectrum. *Obs.*

1593 Douglas *Æneis* vi. v. 46 Now with grene fingeris daynty strenge sweyte, And now with...perpendir tyte. *Ibid.* vii. 18. 30 Wyth rosest mak sueetis fingis that he mufe, Wyth pointelle.

2. The pistil or style of a flower; formerly also applied to a stamen. *Now rare or Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. ii. 285 Small white flowers with yellow pointels in the middles. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* 161, In the middle part of them [lily flowers] do grow small tender Pointels, tipped with a dusty yellow colour. 1722 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 180 With a Pointel or Bud-stand of a Head in the Centry of the Flowers. 1770-4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 467 The pointel, or female part of the flower. 1785 Maurice *Economy Vet.* I. (1794) 23 This, taken in its whole, is called the pistil or pointel. 1831 Hervey Jamison (1832) 263 Indian...*Simulating* of the pointels of the cocoa.

† **3.** A slender style-like organ on the body of an animal, as the 'horn' of a snail, the *halteres* or poisers of a dipterous insect. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 380 (Creatures in Africa), The Basiliske...is not halfe a foot long, and hath three pointels (Holes rather) on the head. 1683 J. Ray in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 870 There...have growing out of their Body, under each Wing, a small Pointle...Pointel, with which they poise their Body. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* viii. iv. (1727) 366 Such as have but two (wings, have) Poisers, and Poises placed under the Wings, on each side of the Body.

† **4.** *Glass-blowing.* = Punti, Pontil. *Obs.*

[1788 Rees *Chambers' Cycl. s.v. Glass*, They dip an iron rod, or pontaglo, in the melting-pot.] 1865 *Chambers' Journ.* IV. 319 A little boy now comes forward with an iron rod, the pointel, upon the end of which has been gathered a small lump of metal.

¶ An alleged sense 'a floor set into squares, or lozenge forms', in Parker *Glost. Arch.*, ad. 3, 1840, s.v. *Pointell* et *Pavaill* (*sujded* in Goth 1840-56, Halliwell 1847-78 (*Wright*), Webster, Knight, Ogilvie, Cassell, *Century Dict.*, Funk's *Standard Dict.*) following Wotton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. ii. as an attempt to explain *Appetill*, an erroneous reading, in the 1533 print of *Piers Ploughman's Creed*, of the two words *appetil* [sic] i.e. painted tile.

Pointer (poi·ntėr). [f. Point v.[2] + -er[1].]

† **1.** A maker of points or laces for fastening clothes. *Obs.*

1300 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 30 Ritard Byrch, poynter. 1340 Warwickshire Feoff. (1907) 186/2, for the lowest table for poynters, poyntours, ...clerys, tablers. 1809 in *Digby Mysts.* (1882) p. lxii, Hatters, Poynters, Crachers.

2. One who points anything, who puts an or sharpens to a point, as a painter of pins, pencils, etc.

1835 *Ure Dict. Arts* 556 The intermediate portions are handed over to the pointers.

3. One who or that which points out. **a.** A person who points or indicates with his finger or otherwise. *rare.* **b.** A rod used by a teacher or lecturer to point to what is delineated or written on a map, diagram, blackboard, or the like.

The meaning is quot. 1620 in *Archæol.*

1620 Fletcher *Pilgrim* v. ii, Do'st thou hear him, thou pointer? 1698 J. Shorter in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvii. 72 God's rod is as the schoolmaster's pointer to the child, pointing out the letter. 1887 *Overland Monthly* (*Pocket Ameri.*), On the march the mighty host sometimes swings out when in touch, and then it has pointers, who ride abreast at the head of the column. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/3 Mr Ian Hay Beith (the 'Bairnsfather' of a New Army sketch) a ruler in guinea. *Mod.* No points had been supplied to the lecturer.

c. The index-hand or indicator of a clock, balance, or other instrument.

1667 Hooke in *Phil. Trans.* II. 524 The Pointers of the Observations from the Pendulum. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* (Harvard) 3/2 For putting on the pointer of the clocks, 6d. 1772 M. Mackenzie *Marshall Surv.* 32 The Pointer of the Vernier. 1834 J. Yates *Lect. Clocks*, 4, 4 You hear a tick and see the pointers move. 1879 Tomkeieff & Tate *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 102 The deviation being read off by a pointer or vernier attached to the frame of the instrument. 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 129 A small pointer...is to be firmly glued to the top of the pivot at right angles to the needle below.

d. An indicator used in whale-fishery to point out to the boats the place of the whale: see quots.

1877 W. H. Mace *Whale the Sperm* 141 The extended 'pointer' in light pole with a black ball on the end of it, to be used as the overhead, when the boats are down; told as that the whale was off the ship's bow. 1887 *Fisheries U. S., Sect.* v. II. 238 note, In right whaling, a pointer...is often used. The pointer is a large basket or frame of wood covered with canvas and painted black, placed at the end of a 30 foot pole, used at mast-head and pointed in the direction of the whale.

e. Short for Spatter-poisher.

1874 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

f. *U.S. colleg.* A hint, a point; a piece of information; a suggestion.

1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct. 3/2 There's a pointer for you! 1887 Bunsom *Yeomen* v. 41 In this fall there seems to be another pointer to the fishing prophecies. 1891 *Mother's Portrait* 108 *Pall* IV. 240 Let me give you a quotation, plum-pudding's pointer. Don't do your instruments to yourself, or it is your turn.

4. A dog of a breed nearly allied to the true hounds, used by sportsmen to point at or indicate the presence of game, especially birds; on scenting which the dog stands rigidly, with muzzle stretched toward the game, and usually one foot raised. (In quot. 1717, the proper name of a dog.)

1707 Floyer *Æthma* i. 302 The spaniel and mongrel seem to be allied; Neglected Terry and Pointer Sir: And cavalier unmolested By. 1708 Pointer, *Lond. Ex.* 34 The Pointer, which is a dog of foreign extraction, was unknown to our ancestors. 1784 Cowper *Task* ii. 753 Bound spaniels, eyeing each With head bent warily and pointers at their heels. 1892 T. Bell *Hist. Brit. Quadrupeds* 227 The Spanish Pointer was formerly well known as a staunch, strong, and useful, but heavy and lazy dog. The English breed, however, is now very much preferred. 1859 Darwin *Descp. Spec.* i. (1872) 23 The English pointer has been greatly changed within the last century.

5. *pl.* The two stars α and γ in the Great Bear, a straight line through which points nearly to the pole-star. Sometimes also applied to the two stars α and γ in the Southern Cross, which are nearly in a line with the South Pole of the heavens.

1574 Hawkins *Englishmen for Sea* vi. (1907) 18 b, If the two Starres of Charles wayne, called the pointers, be due East from the north Starre. 1589 Stevens *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 2 The lower of the Pointers. The White or North Pointer. 1832 Nicholson & Holman *Diction.* 9 The two stars which form the pointers in the constellation Ursa Major. 1842 E. Rogers *Homeward Bound* 34 High overhead...the noble Southern Cross and its pointers glisten like a piece of jewelry in a deep blue setting.

† **6.** *pl.* The antennæ of an insect or crustacean. *Obs.*

1664 H. Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 The Flie...hath...two pointed bodies which grow out of the forehead, by which he tryes and finds out objects. *Ibid.* 11 A Wood-Louse...hath two pointers...like a pair of pincers.

7. *Printing.* A layer-on who secures the register in printing the reverse side by 'threading' the sheet through the point-holes made in printing the first side.

1882 Southward *Pract. Printing* ii. xxiii, 225 The word 'pointer' has lately come into use to describe a man who can do work requiring exact register, with points. 1888 in Jacobi *Printer's Vade. mec.*

8. *Naut.* (*pl.*) Timbers sometimes fixed diagonally across the hold, to support the beams.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) II. ii. The pointers, if any, are...fixed across the hold diagonally to support the beams. 1820 *Scientific Amusem. Repository* II. 250-1, 1839 *Encycl. Brit. Add.* I. XIX. 293/2 In the plans of a Dutch work of the 17th of 1650, there are diagonal pointers in an athwartship direction. 1887 Inwin *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., All beams placed diagonally across the hold of any vessel, to support the lings and prevent loose working, are called pointers.

9. In various technical applications:

a. A name of particular pointed tools used in various trades, for boring, cutting, graving, etc. e.g. a pointed chisel used by stonemasons, a silversmith's pointer. **b.** A bricklayer's tool for clearing out the old mortar between the courses of bricks in a wall which is being pointed. **c.** In U.S., the lever by which a railway switch is moved, a point-lever.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

10. [*A. Point sb.*[3]] With a prefixed numeral: A stag having horse bearing so many points, e.g. *ten-pointer*, *fourteen-pointer*, etc.

1843 Whyte, *Can.* (1 Sept. 6/3 The magnificent 20-pointer shot ... in Glengarrick is said to be the only stag of the kind ever killed in a Scottish forest. 1899 H. Maxwell in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 3/2 I stood beside a ten-pointer.

-poiatic, *a. Math.* [arbitrarily f. Point *sb.*[3] + -ic.] An element of adjectives, as *two-poiatic*, *three-poiatic*, *n-poiatic*, = having, pertaining to, or passing through two, three, or *n* points.

1879 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* vi. 224 An ordinary (two-poiatic) contact of two branches of the curve.

‡ **Pointillage** (pwæ̃tiˈyāj). [F., f. *pointiller* to dot: see -age.] Dotting; in Theosophia, term for massage with the finger-tips. [*Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

1888 D. Bridges *Art of Massage* iii. *Ibid.* 4/2 *Pointillage* vibrations, or pointal vibrations...by rubbing with the points of the fingers formed into a small or a large circle.

‡ **Pointi·lle**. *Obs. rare.* [F. *pointille* (pwæ̃tiˈy), *sb.* fr. *pointiller*, dim. of *pointe* point; L. type **punctillum*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A small point, a trifle, a fine distinction; = Punctilio.

1626 C. Porter *Hist. Chevrett* 407 The Cardinall...omitting punctilles and ceremonies, did not say at Venice all that which the Court of Rome had wished.

‡ **Pointillé** (pwæ̃tiˈy), *a.* (*sb.*) [F., pa. pple. of *pointiller* to mark with small points or dots, f. *pointille* (see prec.), L. type **punctillare*.] Ornamented with designs engraved or drawn with a sharp-pointed tool or style.

1903 *Pregnell's Catal. Jan.* 20/1 Old French Limbet Case, ...red morocco lined, gilt tooled with small pointille scroll and border of circular style.

Pointillism (pwæ̃tiˈlĭz'm). Also ‡ -isme. [ad. F. *pointillisme*, f. *pointiller*: see prec. and -ism.] A method, invented by French impressionist painters, of producing luminous effects by covering a surface with small spots of various colours, which are blended by the eye.

1900 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 3/2 Segantini...has broken the dreadful ice of Atelier Rose, by the discovering of his pointillisme. 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Jan. 16/3 He [Segantini] practised without any adherence to systematic process, but found pointillisme to be served his purpose. 1904 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 440/1 Modern Dutch artists...seem to be taking pointillism with a useful seriousness which the inventors never can have intended.

So **Pointillist** [ad. F. *pointilliste*], an artist who follows the style of pointillism.

1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 3/1 Most imaginings of the various modern schools of impressionists, pointillists, and so on. 1899 *Daily News* 30 May 9/3 Of the Seurats by the pointillist Pissarro, 'L'Aurore' is the most realistic and spacious.

1900 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Feb. 174 The 'Neo-Impressionists' or Pointillist painting.

Pointing (poi·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Point v.[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Point v.[1], or its result.

† **1.** Pricking or marking with a pointed instrument. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 *Poyntynge*, or *poyklynge*, *punctacio*.

† **b.** *Hunting.* (*quasi* ‡.) The foot-print or track left by a beast. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 180) xxxiv. Þus assaute men may by wiit and liknesse fo vnderstande and followen, or ellis þat he hatte þat poynynge, or poyklynge.

c. The preparation of slates for roofing. *Obs.*
1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 144 The Pointing of Slates...is Sowing them, and making them fit for the Work.

d. *Printing.* Placing the sheets on the points of the press. See POINT *sb.*[1] B. 4.
1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 35/1 The pointing and taking-off at the machines are done by intelligent-looking boys or young men.

e. *Sculpture.* (See quot.)
1883 *Mag. of Art* Oct. 514/1 How is done the pointing, as it is called; the marking out with mathematical accuracy upon the marble the points that shall guide the workman whose labour it is to block out from the rough...the perpendicular of a statue, its ruder semblance.

2. The insertion of stops; punctuation; the marks made, or the method of punctuating.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pointynge, *or pawsynge in redynge, punctuacio.* 1570 FOXE *Martyrs' Pref.* 498 I pause once house M. Horsleys hath corrupted Tertullian by false pointing. 1598 A. HARTWELL *Temple Mus.* viii. 108 The former...may seem to require another Pointing. 1646 T. L. Dr Views' *Hosea's Mich. Exerc., Pointing* 400 The compositor should amend bad spelling and pointing. 1658 J. HUTTON *Hymns Faith* v. *Life* (new ed.) Post., Mr. E. Taylor...has ventured the pointing of the Psalms and Canticles.
b. In Semitic languages: The insertion of the vowel (and other) points; the system of doing this.
1679 *J. Green Enlarge & Purify Hebr. & Grk. Text* Why, this XVI. 376 What is the state and condition of the present Hebrew pointing. 1687 J. KIDD *Cloud Dispelled* v. 133 In the Hebrew the sense is changed by false pointing.
3. Furnishing with a point; sharpening.
1875 KNIGHT *Mech. Mech.* 1202 A faint Sic-wheel by which the process of pointing is finished.
5. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.) Also *comb.* The tapered end of a rope.
1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 134 The rest was upon the rigging,—the boats, Flemish eyes, pillows, swinging, cunnings, pointings, and gratings. 1880 H. STUART *Seamanship* v. Cavil. 31 Take every alternate rattle and lay along the pointing. 1887 *Shorter Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pointing*, the whipping and tapering the end of a rope, and weaving some of its yarns about the diminished part.
6. The removing of points.
1879 Wiltshire Suppl. (1969) Hertsmere. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Pointing*, a preliminary in the preparation of grain for the mill as the machine presents it consists in rubbing off the points of the grain, clipping the beard, and removing the germ end.
8. The filling up with special strong mortar of the exterior face of the joints in brickwork; *concr.* the protecting facing thus given to the joints. (In the earlier quots. applied to a similar operation in reference to the tiles or slates of a roof.)
Flat pointing: that in which the mortar is left even with the wall. *Tuck pointing*: that in which the mortar slightly projects from the joints, and the lines of mortar have parallel edges contrasting in colour with the central part.
1483-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 120 Payde to a tyler for iij clayes & di. to pownyng of dymis houses. 1508-9 *Purchase Acct. Middle* (Surtees) 102 Pro le pownyng xxxiiij le cayrebrus. 1609 *Visitg. Rec.* (Surtees) 67 Item payed to Nicholas Younge for laying the lead and for pointing of the stayes, xviij.d. 1703 *Statutes Edinburgh* I. 8 218 The roofs had reached some of the pointing out of the outmost joints. *Ibid.* I. 433 We took this ... opportunity of carefully making good all our pointings and greatings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 324 Pointing ... consists in raking out some of the mortar from the joints, and filling them again with like mortar. 1881 VIOLLET-LE-DUC *Mod. Mechanic* I. 220 In building there are two kinds of pointing, distinguished as flat pointing and tuck pointing, the latter being more ornamental than the former.
9. The action of indicating or directing; the indication of place or direction, as with the finger or the point of anything; expression by sign or gesture, dumb-show; also *fig.* a prompting, impulse; a hint in words.
1552 *Short Catech. to Lib. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 411 Then lay certain questions, as it were by pointing the spectator might be instructed. 1553 ROBT. CRAIG *Metre Inst.* (1818) 34 With signes and pointinges in the daunce are ment to speake with the fyngers. 1646 HORN *Serapht. Love* 181, (1901) 76 The Needle's pointing at the Poles. 1708 SWIFT *Guiltless* wr. i. 161, I kneel by duty pointing towards the ... that they plainly discovered me. 1740 WHITEFIELD *Pamela* IV. 315 One of those natural Pointings, as I may call it, that is implanted in every Creature, answering to no cause in Good, and to avoid no Evil. 1873 *Mr. Jackson Life & Progress* (1876) 28 The Old Testament abounds...in pointings and approximations to it.
b. Of a yacht, etc.: The action of sailing with the prow close to the wind.
1859 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/6 The Shamrock found the Sirius, but the Columbia countervened this by her superior pointing. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 6/1 The spin showed that she is not only very fast in a breeze that puts her out-match, but that she is a wonder at pointing.
c. Of a pointer or other dog: see POINT *v.*[1] 11.
1877 J. GREEN in *Rogers' Birds*, VII. 308/2 This habit [of crouching], like that of pointing, is probably "merely the exaggerated pause of an animal about to spring on its prey". How much the strength of this pointing propensity.
7. The crossing of an obstacle to a point or head; *concr.* the vertical head thus formed.
1858 MAYNE *Explan. Lex., Pointing*, term for the cordial selfish profession, of a light yellow colour, observable in an obstacle when nearly ripe. 1884 M. MACDONALD *Fife Pleasant* v. *Mod. H.* 431 Towers...which after "pointing" opened upon moorland.
8. The disposition of the points (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 3 f) on a railway.
1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 6/2 The cause of the accident was undoubtedly an error in the pointing.
9. *Needlework.* A kind of ornamental stitch.
1888 *Catholic Citizen.* 1 Sept. 140 The fine needlework in shades which includes 'relining', 'striking', 'pointing' and "lace stitching".
†10. *Fishing.* (?) The action of ruling the point of the rod as a means of hooking a fish: a practice followed by poachers. *Sc. Obs.*
1680 *Act* 29 *Chas. II* 24 *Parl. 6* 42 § 1 That it shall not be lawfull ...to fish for trout or other fresh water fish...with any net,...or by striking the fish with any instrument, or by pointing.
11. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* in senses of things used for pointing (see quots. and various senses of POINT *sb.*[1]), as *pointing-bread, -dog, -forge, -machine, -trowel, -wire*; †**pointing-mark**, = *pointing-stock*; † **pointing-ribbon**, a ribbon used as a lace or point (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 5); so **pointing-silk**; **pointing-rods**, rods used in the exercise of guns and muskets; † **pointing-stock**, a person pointed at; an object of scorn, derision, or ridicule.
1632 LIDDELL *Diet. Arts* 336 A carter, which takes the pin to the *pointing apparatus.* 1734-6 COMBERBACH *Sin* 84 (1757) II. 204 [Hagar] of the *•Pointing-kind.* 1792 FALCONER *Antilla* v. 16, A great *•Pointing-dog he* late through the Log. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 139 We would crawl by his *•pointing* keys when he'd be sharpening picks in the early morning. 1879 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pointing-machine*, one for pointing nails, pickets, manikin, etc. 1892 KIPL. *Maeldun & Dorcas* Who (1900) 190 Suffer man not to be a *•pointing* mark for others, and a shame among my neighbours. 1892 in Cunningham *Introd. to Engl. Class.* (Wadh. Nov.) 23 *•Pointing* Ribbon of noble 15/6d and 10/6 the yard. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 2/2 The *•pointing* rods. 1900 *Pall Mall Mag.* XXIII. 2 Twice a week, a lace, a *•pointing* ribbon, tassels, ribbons. 1879 F. A. GRIFFITH *Artil. Man.* (1882) 221 The mortar is ...laid, not directly on the object, but upon two pickets, called *•pointing-rods.* 1901 *Spectator* 12 Dark *Chapter's Diet.* 130, 8 pence and 12 pounds of *•pointing* silk, 6s. 8d. 1901 SHARP, 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 46, I, his holiness Darbonne, Was made a *•cumbre*, and a *•pointing* stock. 1806 G. WOODWARD *Mod. Fashion* 122, I'll Not be line pleasantly, but to be a pointing stock for the malicious, and a surrounding cause of exhaustion. 1703 MAYOR *Mech. Exerc.* 198 A small *•Pointing Trowel*, to get into sharp Angles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *•Pointing-wire*, an iron wire with a loop at one end, used for sighting mortars by, when the proper line of fire has once been found.

Pointing, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see POINT *v.*[2]

Pointing (poi·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POINT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That points, in various senses of the vb.
1630 MILTON *Ode Circ.* 4 Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid Under a *Star-pointing* Pyramid. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 223 The Sunne Drive backward up the *pointing* spheare. 1823 DERWENT FOSTER *Lodger* 208 Under The Crowd, with pointing Fingers, cry, That's he. 1880 BARRING. *Americans* 60 The sunset ... became ranked like a pointing sheaves.
b. *Pointing door* (in a canal, etc.), two doors of a sluice closing against each other in a point or mitre, or at an angle, to as to resist the pressure of the water; *pointing sills*, also called *pointings*, the sills of such doors.
1799 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 158 A cross sluice, with pointing doors to one end land. *Ibid.*, The new cut...is to be not less than three below the pointings of the present sluice. ||A depth of 4 feet below the pointings' across 4 feet below the upper surface of the sills of the lock or sluice, called pointing sills or pointings. 1881 CRESPIGNY, M. *Inst. C.E.*, Manchester 31

Poi·ntingly, *adv.* *rare.* [f. POINTING *ppl. a.* + -LY[1].] In a way that points out; pointedly.
1897 E. JOHNSON *Pelham* Dial., Where have I the pleasure? Whose personall service to ...presence the (both inadvertent) wording to be take it as to which of these is pointingly, as he might not, either ingeniously have confess, or silently (bewildered his distress)?

Poi·nt lace. [f. POINT *sb.*[1] A. 31 + LACE *sb.* 6.] Lace made with the needle on a parchment pattern, as distinguished from that made with bone or bobbins on a pillow. Also *attrib.*
1870 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 1962/1 A Lappet Pocket handkerchief, ...hand sewed with a fine Point lace about 4 fingers broad. 1914 *Fr. Ab. of Exhib.* 41 Furniture for Beds of raised Point-Lace, &c. 1900 *Cent. Ad* undercoat. 1905 MRS. HEANEY in *Perth. Lett. Ld. Mediterbury* (1890) I. 301 Mrs. Stewart has a point-lace wedding that cost 300 pds. 1882 A. LANG *Library* 64 The ...pattern of the gilding resembles the Venetian point-lace. 1882 A. S. COLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 184/1 Drawn and cut work was another forms of embroidery which closely developed into point lace.
Hence **Point-laced** *a.*, adorned with point lace.
1885 *Intelligencer* 2 June II. 400 Six Handkerchers, one point laced set on Ribbon.

Pointless (poi·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -LESS.]
1. Without a point; having a rounded or blunt end; blunt.
a 1550 *Sir Degarre* 1047 The Fader unarmed was Wil his sword was point les. *a* 1598 HALL *Chron., Hen. III* 17 b, After the procession, Edward, Duke of Northumberlande with a pointeless sword raised. 1887 DERMOT *Mind & P.* 71 400 You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by, And try the best, your sword of passion, thy. 1899 CORNISH *Blind* xx. 350 For I would also not a pointless lance. 1898 DOUGLAS *Dumbey* xxvii. 'My pencils are all pointless', she said.
2. Without point or force (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 12); ineffective, meaningless.
1708 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 498 The subject...also to wound the Polian with pointless wit. 1780 WILLIAM NEAL *x* Aug. (1820) III. 15 Why should a little pointless railing make us ashamed? 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. iv, He said something rather pointless about admiring everything that is beautiful. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/1 This is a pointless little story.
3. Of a competitor or side: Not having scored a point. Of a game or contest: In which no point is scored.
1880 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/3 Derby Lads ...was beaten almost pointless. 1892 *Ibid.* 7 Nov. 2/8 The game did not long remain pointless, and after a long run by Hubbard, Fagan registered a try. 1892 *Standard* 3 Oct. 3/6 A pointless draw was the result of the meeting.
4. Having no characteristic or distinctive marks.
1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 96 It was the most pointless lamp-post.
Hence **Poi·ntlessly** *adv.*; **Poi·ntlessness**.
1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 599 The greatest charm of Lord Salisbury's performance was, to speak paradoxically, its pointlessness. 1892 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 256 It is not the monotony of life which destroys man, but its pointlessness. 1893 *Pearl's Journal Phil.*, Pointlessly.

Pointlet (poi·ntlĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small point. Hence **Poi·ntleted** *a. Bot.*, terminating in a minute point; apiculate.
1847 W. E. STEVEN *Field Bot.* 81 *Dianthus carius*,...Bracts adpressed, ovate, obtuse, pointleted. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pointleted*, the same as Apiculate. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* 162 Below were tassels (silk), and pointlets.

Poi·ntling, *sb.* nonce-wd. [f. POINT *v.*[1] + -LING[1].] A little index-finger.
1892 *Scribner. Mag.* XI.VII. 200 There was not a syllable said either of thimbles or pointling, or gold finger.

†**Poi·ntling, -lings**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -LING[2], -LINGS.] Point foremost.
1450-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. 10. 378 He smyght wel me a quyte gome & longe thre cubytes vpon hym poynt-lynge. 1598 DALLINGTON tr. *Estella's Hist. Turk.* 71 133 Cast heades of stones,...octangle stones, running vpon pointlings (like a steeple).

†**Poi·nt-maker**. *Obs.* A maker of points or laces (for fastening apparel): see POINT *sb.*[1] B. 5.
1478 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Iren, stelle, wolmonde, gotelef, lyndelf also, For gerneysons falle ladelfe to the fe. 1536 PILGR. 256/1 Poynt maker, *aguilletier.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., How. VIII* 172 He was a citizen and point-maker of London. 1550 PERCEVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Agujetero*, a point maker.

Poi·ntment. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Aphetic form of APPOINTMENT: cf. POINT *sb.*[3], D.[2] (CF. OF. *pointement* (1418 in Godef.).] = APPOINTMENT 2, 3, 6.
a 1300 *Song Roland* 145 The mirkin he set the poynt-mes to hold. *a* 1440 (1400) *Sir Amadace* x. 2, 55. 1468 *Cal. Inst. Recds. Dublin* (1889) I. 326 The ...pointment of their wages. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 53 Did ye not provide Make pointment speedy, To come again all to supper? 1581 RICH *Farewell* (Shakh. Soc.) 144 According to pointments comen Hadrian Dorians, disguised like a right player. 1883 *Exp. Proclam.* (E. B. D.) 11 I have made a pointment with Mr. ... to-morrow.

Pointrel (poi·ntrĕl). 1902. [Dim. of POINT *sb.*[1] B.: cf. *cockerel*.] = POINTEL 1. 2. The pointed extremity of the lobe of a leaf.
1888 R. HUDSON *Geometr.* 16, 21 (Brady) 1903 The Pointrel or Pointed is a frame instrument formerly used to write without an tables. 1873 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pointrel*, a pointing-rod. 1881 BLOMFIELD *Chestermill* I. Round leaves spreading into pointrels, waved and cut with scalloped indentures.

Pointsman (poi·ntsmăn). [f. POINT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]]
1. A man who has charge of the points on a railway: see POINT *sb.*[1] B. 3 f.
1849 SIR F. B. HEAD *Shakers & Fakers* viii. (1850) 72 To become perceptive, the pointsman has always the signal of danger on. 1858 F. S. WILLIAMS *Mid. Railw.* 624 Pointsmen have very responsible duties.
2. A police constable stationed on point-duty.
1883 *Glob.* 2 Apr. 5/1 Supplemental police 'pointsmen' have been placed at several of the public buildings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct., If the "point" system is retained, a pointsman ought to be kept on duty throughout the night.
So **Poi·ntswoman** (cf. sense 1).
1892 MRS. MALEON *Fair France* ii. 66 Much is ensured as to my comfortably on French railways these female officials, down to superintendents and pointswomen.

†**Poi·nture**. *Obs.* Also 3 -yre. [f. *P. pointure* = Pr. *pointura* (—L. *punctura*) PUNCTURE.] Pricking.
1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 119 The best Man, Whanne every trist upon his lay Jeweng the prime hour aforeth And love of his poleyne sleapeth...The pointe of every creature. 1402 *Liber Pluscardensis* II. 163, The pointyr of a gwyn.

†**Point-vice**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [var. of POINTDEVICE.] Perfect; perfectly, exactly.
a 1600 HUNTINGTON *Retention* (1611) 46 How...who thinke all that to be point-vice, which they read or have hear in vse in these times. *a* 1603 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 297 Clamour against the Times, because everything is not point-vice just as we would have it.

Poi·ntways, *adv.* [f. as next + -WAYS, genitive of WAY *sb.*] = next; with projecting points.
1842 J. T. BROWN *Pictorial Gothic Mathematical* iv. 109 A pretty little bit of wall with the corners placed pointways for about a yard...formed a sort of durable pattern.

Poi·ntwise, *adv.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -WISE.] In the manner or way of a point.
1599 RIVER, *Constitutions, pointwise, or pointwyse.* 1617 FLORIO, *Infilzo*, the spitting or pointwise of any thing upwards or across. 1618 J. CRANE *Conf. Spir.* 7 C. 88, 190 Thereafter ... whence Adam, well enough, point wise mount. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 4/1 The ladies...stitched with further applique of guipure to extend the lower pointwise.

Pointy (*poi·ntĭ*), *a.* [f. POINT *sb.*³ + -Y.]
1. Characteristically or notably pointed.
1844 Ilustr. *Mat. Basilica* 20. § 1. 230, I have seen some very high, and pointy spire steeples do the like.
2. Of a fleece: Having many points; bearing wool of uneven length.
1822 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 840 A good fleece should have the points of all the staples of equal length, otherwise it will be a pointy one.
3. Full of point; pithy, terse, slang.
Pointyard, obs. form of POINDYARD.
Poiology (*poi,ǫ·lŏdʒi*). [f. Gr. *ποῖος* of what kind or nature (= L. *qualis*) + -LOGY.] Bentham's proposed term for the doctrine of quality, as opposed to *pantology* the doctrine of quantity. Hence **Poiological** *a.*
1826 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 113 Establishing Pantology and Poiology together, in the character of two branches comprehending between them the whole contents of Somatology. *Ibid.* 80 Pantological Somatology.
Poin, obs. form of POINT *Sc.*, PROVISION, etc.
† **Poi·nable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. late *AF. poindable*, f. *poinre* to POISE + -ABLE.] That may be weighed.
1399-20 *Anl S. Hen. VI* 7. 1 Tonty measure *dus* chosses *poindable*.] 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 82 The bouse of the grose hundr. shall kep the walle aray masse or marchandises payed or poynable as yt goon beames.
† **Poi·nage**. *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *poinage*, = PESAGE.] Weighing, expense of weighing.
1620 COVEL, *Donatio de poinage, poinagio* or, a fee due to some places, unto the King, for the weighing of wares in the Market-hall, or Towne-house.
† **Poi·nant**, *a. Obs.* In 4-5 **poynaunt**, 6 **-aunt**. [a. OF. *poinant*, variant of *pesant*, *poisant*: see PESANT, and POISE *v.*] Weighing; heavy, weighty (in various senses) : = PESANT.
1382 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 26 Two candels poynaunt vij pounde. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 13 Ouerlong is hys voyage many weyghes receyued and poynaunt. 1589 — *Faytes of A.* 1. ii. 12 More poynaunt and surely bigger armures. 1590 *Warre Armorie* 111 Rights poynant that be proue.
Poise (*poiz*), *sb.* Forms : 5 **poys**, 5-6 **pois**, 5-7 **poyse**, 6-7 **poin**, **poyne**, 6-8 **poize**, 7 **peize**, **poyze**, 5- **poise**. [late ME. *poys*, n. Central OF. *pois* (now *poids*), from earlier OF. *peis* weight = Pr., Cat. *pes*, Sp., Pg., It. *peso* :—late pop. L. *pēnsum* for cl. L. *pondus* weight, from *pendēre* to weigh. Cf. PESE *sb.*]
I. Weight.
† **1.** The quality of being heavy; heaviness, weight. Also in scient.-concr. sense ; cf. *weight, load, burden*. *Obs.*
c 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troye* (1513) 25 I to haue more poyse closed in myn herte than alle my body set for the commynalte. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxiv. 133 The bowe was of extraordynaire poys and bouge. 1612 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas's Colp. 2nd Wk.* II. 42 As if Fate's twice poise did glue them that proper place. 1615 MARKHAM *Pratt. Horsman.* (1622) 169 For the holding the reyne and wand, whose poyze and weight might otherwise endanger a weaker subiect. 1665 EVELYN *Lett.* 9 Sept. in *Diary*, etc. (1818) IV. 137 We should succeed under the pois.
† **b.** *fig.* ' Weight' ; gravity, importance ; load, burden ; burdensomeness. *Obs.*
1580 *Bells of Paules* V. 272/1 As the poyse is so high, and of 100 gross weight and poyze. 1589 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* 1. vii. 24 Their offyce pesaunte in poys and peril alle other. 1593 SHAKESPEARE *2 Hen. V* Prol. 3 Now sorrow carries the burthen of the lay ; Now sorrow sits and mourns on dolour's throne ; Now colour clothes the lookes, The poyze shoues doth from the hearts ore bore. 1597 W. MORICE *Coenia spiritt.* Epist. (1842) 12, 191 The poyse of Charity must incline the beam toward the better part. 1732 HUME *Fed. Diss.* xi. 120 To put all these circumstances in the scale, and assign to each of them its proper poize and influence.
† **2.** Definite or specified weight ; the amount that a thing weighs. *Obs.*
1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 190 Wollen of greater poyse thereto were conteined in thaire Coketz. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxvii. 122 Alloo that it is of poyse. 1580 *Reg. Gild Ca. Chr. York* (1872) 310 Pese nyne ounces and half an ounce. 1600 in RYMER *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 193 Pole, weighing One hundred twenty and three Ounces. 1706 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 20 Bearer Pieces, or Rings of Iron duly weighed and tried to just Poize.
† **b.** A measure or standard of weight. *Obs.*
1391 CHAUC. *Treatise Astrolabe* I. 183 One hundred talentes, that is of poyndres poyse, weyen thousandes three hundred poundes of weight. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 259 They are loaden by a poyze or weight which they caule Manipine. 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 208, 300 shekles of brasse, which make after ounsall three quarters of our poiseis.
† **3.** *concr.* A weight ; a piece of some heavy substance used for some purpose on account of its weight, e. g. a weight of a clock. *Obs.*
1532 *Rec. Exr. Cor.* 4 viij, fatheryngs with poyses made of leadde or other metall. 1533 — *Cust. Rochbe* (1722) 31 Taking up plummettes or other like poyses on the ende of stanes... those do exercise the backe and loynes. 1562-3 in *Invent. Sarum Chantelers. Assn.* (1848) 161 To the plate for casting of the poyses for the clayes and clok. 1663 DIGGES *A Whole, &c.* (1658) 124 It keeps his wind in a continuall motion, as the poise the clocke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 302/2 The Shields or Arms, and the Poises or Lead Balls at the ends.
b. *fig.* Something that acts like a weight ; a bias ; one of the *Auditores* of a *fly* : see POISE *v.* 2. *Now rare or Obs.*
1613 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Ep. Ded. 2, I have seldom pretended that common poyse, that...sets so many mad pens, like wheeles, a running, impertinency of Mottos. 1653 HUMPHREY *Polyb.* I. 226 These Poises or Peizers, as Polybius calls them, for the most part, little Balls set at the top of a Standing Scale, which they can move every way at pleasure. 1733 HUGHAN *Tryal* (1760) I. 10, 1000 the It of course fell where they had given the poise, which was on the right side. 1856 CHR. TAIT *Diss. Dict.* 1. 11, Such a fact was likely enough to give an adverse poise to Gwendolen's own thoughts.
† **4.** Forcible impact, as of a heavy body ; momentum ; a heavy blow or fall. *Obs.*
c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 3. 134 Sadoyne,...with xv. thousand gode knyghtes, valyaunt & hardy, that of ne one poyse nor stroke were neuer vyctoryous dyden. 1608 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 207 The Ramme that batters downe the wall, For the great swing and rudenesse of his poize, They place before his hand that made the Engine.
II. Equality of weight, balance.
5. *Equal or even poise* : The condition of being equally weighted on both sides ; balance, equilibrium, equipoise. *lit.* and *fig.*
1533 EDEN *Decades* 254 A payre of balances whose weyght hollyloppe from the equall poyse to the weyghte towarde eyther of the sydes. c 1650 CHARNOCK *Curious Disc. Heaven* Wks. (1684) 276 O Heart! the equall poise of love's both parts. 1690 NORRIS *Treat. Pride*, 1 This already reduces me to an even Poise. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 797 And that demands a mind in equal poise. 1879 JEBB & PALEY, *Oedipus Tyrannus* Introd. 38 The chorists of the gods in even poise, obeying the rein, glide rapidly.
6. Human *actual*, in sense of 3 : Balance, equilibrium (in reference to material things).
1591 SHAKESP. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 203 The Central Powers, which hold the lasting Orbs in their just Poize and Movement. 1758 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 252 The animal ... loses his poise,...gasps and apparently dies. 1807 HOOD *Hero & Leander* 208, *Painting*, in poise, upon a rocky point ! 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 324/2 Which accelerates its velocity until the balance has passed the point where the spring is in poise.
b. The way in which the body, head, etc., is poised ; carriage.
1771 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 300 Great attention should always be had to the poize of the body. 1803 GEN. ELIOT *Remarks* 6, An expression carried out in the backward poise of the girl's head. 1823 MARYON *Wilhelm IV. Gilert* II. 46 Some admirable, nicety of the eye, or the hand, or of our posture, or of our poise and balance.
c. A balanced or hovering condition ; suspense of movement ; a pause between two periods of motion or change.
1587 SOMERFORD *Sr. Blade* (1903) 27 With tender poise of passing feet. 1870 BLACKIE *Lays Highl. Introd.* 13 The Muse will not descend from her airy poise. 1876 GEORGE *Poet & Master* 174 At the point of the flying foot. 1889 *Sat. R.* LEIGHTON in *Times* 12 Dec. 3/1 The poise of the final note...was only of brief duration.
7. *fig.* Balance, equilibrium, steadiness, stability (in reference to abstract or immaterial things).
1645 LEIGHTON *Power* (1864) 60 Sweet as her virtue That knew such wholsome law and poyze. 1708-48 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 347 In the poise of nations, 1800 COXE *Trans. Switz.* xii. I. Introd. 32 The governments, being in poise, was only considered as a provisional connexion. 1901 S. SMITH in *Cornhill Mag.* Nov. 622 Men who have at the same time the intellectual range and poise that he has acquired.
b. The condition of being equally balanced between alternatives ; state of indecision ; suspense.
1713 *Pope Let. to Addison* 14 Dec., 'Tis enough to make one remain majestically in a poise of inaction. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 542 The cause was long on the poise. 1815 STEPHENS *Writ. Fielding* 409 Great affairs of state hung in poise.
Poise (poiz), *v.* Forms : 5- **poise**, (5-7 **poyse**, 6-7 **poize**, 6-8 **poise**). [late ME. *poise* (parallel forms to PEISE), repr. OF. *poise*, from earlier *peize*, the stem-stressed form of *peser* = Pr. *pesar*, *peiar*, Sp., Pg. *pesar*, It. *pesare* :—late pop. L. *pēsāre* for cl. L. *pensāre* to weigh, freq. of *pendĕre* to weigh.
L. *pēnsāre*, *pē·nsat*, became according to rules, in early OF., *peiare*, *pei·se*, later, in Central OF. *pei·se*. In mod.F., the *ei* forms have been levelled under *e*, *il pèse*, *je pèserai* ; but in late OF. the *e* forms were sometimes levelled under *oi*, giving *poiser*, *poiseant*, etc., as still in Picard and Burgundian. Late Anglo-Fr. had in the stem-stressed forms both the Norman *peise* and the Parisian *poise*, whence late ME. and early mod.E. had both *Peise* and *poise*, of which *poise* has been, since the 17th c., the Standard Eng. form, though *peise*, *peize*, *poize*, etc. are retained dialectally.]
† **1.** *trans.* (*in early use with compl.*) To have a specified weight, to weigh (so much) : = PEISE *v.* 6.
1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 18 He shal have two candels poysed vij pounde of wax. 14.. *Langland's P. Pl. C.* x. 217 Pe poraile but she payed by poised [*B.* xv. peised, weyed ; *A.* C. poised, peised] a quarteroun more Then myne owne sarpere. 1580 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (1882) 85 Prospero of gould, fail weighte,ye proving. 1587 HOLINSHED *England* II. 108 (1807) 1, 180 He had two scales...whose shot poised almost two talents in weight.
† **2.** *trans.* To measure or estimate the weight of (by a balance, or by lifting and holding in the hand) ; to weigh : = PEISE *v.* 2, 2 c. *Obs.*
1593 DRAYTON *Eccl.* 8. 82 Whereby it doth all parts and measure. 1688 R. CHAMBERLAYNE *Trans. Persia* 139 The officers Poyse'd it...and fell every where. 1694 J. RICHARDS *Perfect Alphab.* 133 The old Romans had this custom of poysing the money which they paid.
3. *fig.* To weigh in the mind ; to consider, ponder ; to estimate, value : = PEISE *v.* 2. *Now rare.*
a 1583 *Liber Niger* in *Munim. Oxf.* (1892) 20 All the transactions passed by wyndom & wrestyng. c 1602 *Epitaph*, etc. in Malone's *Wks.* (1821) II. 391 Gawaltye... poysed as gones valeure. 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Vol. Prol.* 10. 1616 (1661) 556 So vnseasily doth some carry judgement poyze. 1638 FRANCK *Classis Myod.* xvi. 104 Let us now poize the circumstances which are all weighty. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvi, A thousand circumstances... ought to be weighed, poised, and perpended. 1883 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1887) II. xvi. 108 They would have seen him turn criticism in pausing the question.
† **4.** To add weight to ; to weight, load, burden ; to weigh *down*, oppress ; to incline or sway as by weight. *lit.* and *fig.* (Cf. PEISE *v.* 4.) *Obs.*
1580 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* 1. (1625) 25 The innumerable multitude of those, ... whom with the weight of his sudaine wealth, hee poized downe: that they durst not then withstand in words, what now they openly discover. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliads Juggler* Wks. 1873 I. 39 When such young boyes, that have their wombs ouches ouer poised with riotous. c 1607 MARSTON *Sarun. Pl. Lucr. Closet*, Wks. 1856 III. 274 When a man is loaded and poised by his heart to a thing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 ¶ 2 As soon as I find my self clearly poised after Dinner, I walk till I have perspired five Ounces and four Scruples.
† **b.** *intr.* To press or tend *downward* by its weight ; = PEISE *v.* 4 b. *Obs.*
1613 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 20 Like the Pinacles on some Steeplehouse that point equall to heaven and poyze downward to their centre.
† **c.** *trans.* To steady or render stable, as by adding weight ; to ballast. *Obs.*
1640 J. M. *Argt. conc. Bishops* A iij, Everyone ought to have his conscience poysed by good grounds and principles, lest that it suffer deepenesse. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 181 ¶ 1 The Sobriety of Thought which poises the Heart.
d. With *equally* or *evenly* : To weight evenly, to cause to have equal weight on both sides ; to put in equilibrium, to balance (= 4). *Obs.* or merged in 3. (Cf. PEISE *v.* 5.)
1589 SIDN. *Spec. M.* vi. 8 a (1643) 252 The sands ... is so equally poysed on every side, that it cannot but be finely upheld. 1592 PEVTLEY *Haple Lapt* II. 51 A Bowl equally poised and thrown upon a smooth Bowling-green. 1789 *Trans. Lett. Soc.* (1788) II. 77 The scales are equally poised.
5. To place or keep in equilibrium ; to hold supported or suspended ; to make even ; to balance. *lit.* and *fig.*
1632 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1840) 127 At last he resolved ... openly to poise himself indifferent betwixt those two kings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 573 Where Earth now rests Upon her center poiz'd. 1697 BOY CHARLTON 2. introd. 10 By what Artifice they poise themselves. 1789 ROMANS *Nat. Chron.* I. 211, III. 398 The balance of power among the Indian States was poised with great equality. 1880 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 58 Her small head was perfectly poised on a slender neck. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. 22, 289, Thinking as ever poised between the two nebulous.
b. To weigh or balance (one thing) *with* or *against* († *by*, *to*) another, or two things against each other) ; to bring into or hold in mutual equilibrium ; to equalize (1900, 1897). Usually *fig.* Now *rare*.
1590 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 102 Tut, you saw her fair, none else being by, Herselfe poys'd with herselfe in either eye. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 328 Praying past and future sinnes in two scales to a balance. 1647 DENHAM *Prog. Conq. i. 46* With these lines our Statesmen with the Kays, And sound how the Bottoms point the Depth? 1780 COWPER *Expostulation* 340 Who poises and proportions sea and land, Weighing them to the hollow of his hand. 1850 *In Memoriam* Cant. 7, III. 21, 251 Again we Cartwright poised against Wraglit.
† **c.** To be of equal weight with (usually *fig.*) ; to balance, counterbalance ; to equal, match. *Obs.*
1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. i, 'Twill scarce poize the observation else. 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 426 Two contrary Winds poise each other, and make a Calm in the midst. 1752 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 426 Their of opulence calls parable judgment in, To poise our woe, to bring an even scale.
† **d.** *intr.* with *against* : To counterbalance, compensate. *Obs. rare.*
a 1716 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 850 They have other things will more than Poise against the Growing Power of it.
6. *trans.* To hold or carry in equilibrium ; to hold balanced in one's hand, on one's head, etc. ; to carry steadily or evenly.
1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. 3, 36 Poising the pike with no equall point upon his shoulder and shoulder. 1673 DE LISLEBONE *French Mark* 91 The 5. elephant supporteth a long able to poize it on their heads. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 ¶ 2 As soon as I find my self clearly poised after Dinner, I walk till I have perspired five Ounces and four Scruples. 1727 BRADLEY *Dictionary Rural.* s.v. The largest manure can be found, poised, or sold dearer at any price with the utmost accuracy. 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Winter Miscellan.* 13 Their favourite mode of carrying things is to poise them on the top of the head.
† **b.** To cause to sway or swing to and fro like something suspended. *Obs.*
1693 N. CAMPFIELD *Comp. Bull.* 11. 16 (1696) 83 The Water ...will sometimes poise it self: takes and throws, working as aqua Fortius.
† **c.** To heave, lift. *Obs. rare.*
1680 ? PHILOMUSUS ? *Groenlds. Crew* 4 To see their Skill and Care, in weighing and poising up again the same Anchors and sinking Vessel.
7. *intr.* for *refl.* To be balanced or held in equilibrium ; to hang supported or suspended ; to balance itself in the air, to hover.
1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ii. (1848) 10 As of some lovely

lion eaters, whose lungs poise Upon the last few steps. 1839 *All Year Round* No. 36. 119 To observe the keen earth hyæna poise and slink over the Bosphorus. 1856 Chas. Kingsley *Lect. Brought. F.* 85 A butterfly .. Poising itself in sunshine.

Hence **Poised** *ppl. a.*, balanced, etc. (in quot. a 1643, weighted, loaded); **Pot·ising** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*, balancing, weighing, hovering, etc. (see senses above).

1525 Ecton *Aurelius*, as before wounde, signifieth a poyse, or a balance. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* ii. iii, Your prop'rd dye That's ballasted with quicksilver to fall In stones to chis. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 244 The heavier Earth is by her Weight betray'd, The lighter to the poising Hand is weigh'd. *c* 1780 Shirley *Oth. Ladies* 102 Where the poised belt his crowding duty chants. 1850 H. Taylor *Edwin* (1873) I. ii. 41 Where ever wings and wary highlands The poising eagle overlooks. 1853 Black *Pr. Thule* ii, Something almost majestic...in the poising of her head.

Poise, poisse, poiset, obs. ff. Poser.

Poiser (poi·zəɹ). Forms: 5 **poiseur**, pey-seour, 7 **poyser**, 9 **poiseo**. [In sense 1, a. AF. *poiseur* = OF. *peseur, poeur*, agent-n. f. *peser* to weigh; in other senses f. Poise *v.* + -er 1.]

†**1.** One who weighs; *spec.* an officer appointed to weigh goods (cf. Peiser 2). *Obs.*

1422 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) III. 57 Be resonn... hes greitly encreesit or noumeikindlie by countirfeit counterfeit poiseurs weyberis and alle suche vyces offeicers. 1483 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 588/2 No Surchesour, Gaugeour of Wynes, ..Poiseur, Collectour of Customs. 1856 Earl Mount-E. *Barcaldine, Pol. Tendencies* (1874) 269 (There) might be weighed severally apart. If the poyser were able to do it.

2. That which poises or balances; an organ used for balancing; *spec.* in *Entom.*, each of the pair of appendages which replace the hind wings in dipterous insects: see Balancer 4, Halteres 2.

1809 Percival Wakefield *Dove, Entomol.* I. (1808) 10 Two little balls, or poisers, united to the body under the bladder part of each wing. 1842 T. W. Hunter *Insects Nat. Hist.* 200 Some of these insects have wings; but others have either wings nor poisers. 1883 H. Cox in *Knowledge* 27 June 380/1 The Diptera or 'peaklets' [of the dolphins]... are only used as rudders and poisers.

3. One who holds something poised or balanced.

1884 H. C. Bunner in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 294/1 Three poisers of the airy cradle.

Poisie, obs. form of Posy.

Poison (poi·z'n), sb. (a.) Forms: a. 3 poyson, 4 poisoun, 4–6 poyson, 4–7 soun, -o, 4–8 -oun, 5 - owne, (poysonne), 5–6 poysone, 4– poison. *β.* 3–4 poisun, 4 poison; *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 5 puson(n), puyson, pwesone, 6 puisson (*q. dial.* puzzon). [ME. *poison, poisun*, a. OF. *poison* (12th c. in Godef.), *poison* 'drink, draught', later 'poisonous draught' (14th c.) = Pr. *potio*, *pojson*, Sp. *pocion*, It. *pozione*:—L. *potiō-nem* a drink, potion, poisonous draught, f. *potāre, pot-um* to drink: see Potion.]

†**1.** A drink prepared for a special purpose; a medicinal draught; a potion. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 51 And poysoun as a pole bey pot vp to his lippes. 1480 Caxton *Myrr.* ii. 19. 110 Women...whiche vsaithe moo dyuerse fay to be bolud of their husbondes by vsaige of poysons. 1539 Lady Raphael (Arb.) 30 Y^e Phisiens by mynglyng litell poyson with sweete lycour, bringeth health to the body.

b. *esp.* A potion prepared with a deadly or deleterious drug or ingredient; also, such an ingredient of a drink or food. *Obs.* or merged in 2.

c 1250 *Hali Meid.* 33 To wib inoh tolle...maniere poisun & poisun fade i bone drunk. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1332 And drinke first of he wib, for ich poisun was her bi. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 533 And Alexander the conquerour ... Was eynderstanit throw poysone. *c* 1395 *Sir Eeg. Lestale* 6 (Weber) 695 He dede...of a felone poysoun, wyngis and mad hir venym. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 218 By the meanes of a dissypyng poyson or drinke that he gave to his keepers he escaped.

2. Any substance which, when introduced into or absorbed by a living organism, destroys life or injures health, irrespective of mechanical means or direct thermal changes. Popularly applied to a substance capable of destroying life by rapid action, and when taken in a small quantity.

But the more scientific use is recognized in the phrase *alone poison*, indicating the accumulative effect of a deleterious drug or agent taken for a length of time.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 Vespyes and pepyons (*Harl. MS.* wespes and pepyons) ben of venymous kynde, for they be ful wode, but no poysoun was her in. 1579 Spenser *Shep. C.* May 153 *And Alexander the conqueror*... Was eyndamaged throw poyson. *c* 1592 *Sir Eng. Lasale* 6 (Weber) 695 He dede...of a felone poysoun, wyngis and mad hir venym. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus*. II. 218 By the meanes of a dissypring poyson or drinke that he gave to his keepers he escaped.

1611 Bible *Wisdom* v. 23 Venemous fell their water wyrles throw lyre. Poyson ays nyn as the Fawkyn is pild. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 A poyson of all poysons is religion mixed no but herein. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xv. 13 My bewté is weyit and purgit of poysoun. 1631 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxiii. 168 The poyson of seditious doctrines. 1708 Elisa Heywood tr. *Mem. de Comte's Belle A.* (1718) II. 193 Flattery is a Poison easily swallowed. 1858 Thoreau *Green Hl.* xxi. 204 The poison of incurable suspicion pervaded every noble feeling.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attributive, as *poison-apparatus, -bag, -bowl, -breath, -canal, -dew, -duct, -fang, -flower, -gland, -organ, -sac, -vessel, -thread, -tissue, -sting, -thorn, -tooth.* **b.** Objective and obj. gen., as *poison-bearing, -breathing, -shooting adjs.*; *poison-eater, -maker, -secreter, -seller, -swallower*, n. Instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *poison-barbed, -dipped, -laden, -proof, -sprinkled, -stained, -tipped, -touched* adjs.

1830 R. *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 280/1 Scorpions have also a "poison-apparatus. 1846 Knapp & Sp. *Entomol.* 308 (1856) II. 67 Their abdomen is also furnished with a "poison-bag ..in which is secreted a powerful and venomous fluid. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 109/1 Their arrows, "poison-barbed. 1838 Lytton *Leila* I. ii, Imprisoned...with the "poison-bowl or the dagger hourly before my eyes. 1900 *T. Mitchell Observatory* 67 Of Sickle Ark, and "poison-breathing rish [yew]. 1849-52 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* IV. 881/2 The tooth itself is connected, with the horns...most frequently within the "poison-canal. 1835 Thirlwall *Ess.* III. 84 The arrow, whose "barbless willing wound, dyed "poison-drops on fire. 1866 Rimmer *Cornish Wild Olive* II. (1878) 147 A "poison-dipped weapon, whose touch was mortal. 1849-52 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* IV. 881/1 The "poison-duct...opens by a slight groove...on the convex side of the fang. 1846 Knapp & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 1806 409 Its movements resemble the "poison-fangs. 1847 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 805 When the snake opens its jaws before striking the poison-fangs are erected. 1819 Keats *Isabella* xlii, Even here...Know there is no lack of "poison-flowers. 1849-52 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* IV. 881/2 The frog appears to be performed by the duct of the "poison-gland. 1552 Huloet, "Poyson hatefull, *venefican*. 1679 Dryden *Tr. & C.* v. i. 6, Their horny bodies are "poison-proof. 1902 H. H. Prichard *Diary Regist. of Pietermaritz.* 66 A few green bits of "poison-reeds. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 56, 127 In the Scorpion...the "poison-receptacle is clothed externally with a horny thicker membrane. 1552 Huloet, "Poyson seller, *veneficus*. 1840 Elisa Cook *World* viii, There are spots where the "poison-shrub grows. 1819 B. Simes *Treatise* 2, 5 29 Then shall dust the "poison-slime upon the floors Of a pure woman's houses. 1856 Antonio *Bethrothed* ii. 208, I've heard that "poison-snakes in Spain Are smaller than the harmless kind. 1873 Powell *Steppes & Uralls.* 43 Which has left a "poison-sting in many hearts. 1733 Somerville *Chase* iv. 226 The "poison-stained Air. 1850 Weekes *Coph. of Locusts* 152 The boy hurt his hand badly—rubbed it on some "poison-trees. (1868 ... 1598 Fiet-German *Life P. Drake* (1863) 29 "Poysons-tumb'd viper, impiously that bites The worms of those who are her favorites.

5. Special Combs.: **poison-cart** (*Austral.*) a cart carrying poisoned meat for the destruction of the dingo; **poison-cup,** (*a*) a cup containing poison; (*b*) a cup or other vessel reputed to break on poison being poured into it; **poison-flour,** a name for sublimated arsenic trioxide (flowers of arsenic) in the process of refining; **poison-lime,** a preparation of lime in which skins are immersed in order to remove the hair before tanning; **poison-ring,** a ring by which poison was communicated to the grasp of the hand; **poison-tower,** a chamber in which the poisonous fumes are condensed in arsenic works; **poison-vent,** a channel through which the fumes pass into the *poison-house*.

1898 "R. Boldrewood" *Rem. Convict Times* 61 All this time the "poison-cart was kept going. 1826 Mrs. Hemans *Forest Sanct.* x. 10, I flung it back, on guilt's own "poison-cup. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 58 According to the quality of the "poison-flour (previously called "arsenic meal") is yields from 2 to 3 of its weight of the glass or enamel. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 304/1 The tanning or lime-pits in these ...with the so-called "poison-lime." 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 433 A "poison ring of curious construction is described by Mr. Fairholt. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 55 A vertical section of the "poison tower. *Ibid.* 619 There are poison towers and extensive condensing chambers attached. *Ibid.* 56 Pipes leading to the "poison vent.

b. *esp.* in names of plants (or parts of them) having poisonous qualities: **poison-ash** = *poison-sumach*; **poison-bay,** *Illicium floridanum* (N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*), the leaves of which are reputed poisonous; **poison-berry,** any plant (or its fruit) of the genus *Cestrum* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), of the West Indies and Brazil; also, 'the herbaceous shrub *Bowerrria succulenta*' (*Cent. Dict.*); **poison-bush,** a South African bulbous plant (or its bulb), *Buphane toxicaria* or *Haemanthus toxicarius* (N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*); also the allied *Crinum asiaticum*; **poison-bush,** (*a*) a poisonous species of *Euphorbia*; (*b*) a West Indian shrub, *Thevetia neriifolia* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*); **poison-dogwood,** **poison-elder** = *poison-sumac*; **poison-flag,** an American species of Iris (*I. versicolor*); **poison-hemlock,** *U. S.* the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*; **poison-ivy,** a trailing or climbing species of sumac, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, of N. America, having trifoliolate leaves, and producing poisonous effects when touched; **poison-nut,** (*a*) the violently poisonous seed of *Tanghinia venenifera* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), used by the natives of Madagascar in trial by ordeal; also the tree; (*b*) = Nux vomica (Webster 1864); **poison-oak,** the low-growing variety of *Rhus Toxicodendron* (see *poison-ivy*); also the allied *R. diversiloba* of Pacific N. America, which has similar properties; **poison-pea,** *Swainsona Greyana* (see quot.); **poison-plant,** name in Australia for several leguminous plants whose leaves are poisonous to cattle, as species of *Gastrolobium, Swainsona Greyana*, and *Lotus australis*; **poison-root** (*of* Carolina), *Aletris farinosa*, the twigs and roots of which were used to stupefy fish; **poison-sumach,** *Rhus venenata*, a tall N. American shrub with pinnate leaves, also called *poison-ash* or *poison-elder*, and having properties resembling those of the allied *poison-ivy*; **poison-vine,** (*a*) a climbing plant of Mediterranean regions, *Periploca graeca* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*), having poisonous milky juice (also called *silkweed*); (*b*) = *poison-ivy*; †**poison-weed,** ? = *poison-ivy*; **poison-wishe** : see quot. See also Poison-tree, Poisonwood.

1760 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 323 "Poison Ash, *Rhus.* 1765 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 330 Mr. Crawfey ...distilled one, called there the poison-ash, from whose stock flows a liquid, black as ink. 1888 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* Edin. IX. 224 In Alabama...(Kirtland) *Rhus venenata*...has acquired the name of "Poison-bay. 1778 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 173 Bois "Poison Barrois...The nightingales are said to feed upon the berries of this shrub, which are reckoned very poisonous. 1884 Webster, "*Poison-bark*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 161 *Euphorbia Antiquorum* is called the Poison Bush, and is said to be fatal to cattle. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot. App.* 323 "Poison Bush, *Euphorbia*. 1876 Kingsley *At Last* I. ii proved to be *Thevetia neriifolia*...This was the first...morning which we got out to meddle rashly with 'poison-bush.' 1857 Hemsley *Bot.* 8 426 *Rhus venenata*, "Poison-Elder or Poison-Sumach. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 972 Poison Sumach or Poison Elder, is a tall shrub with pinnate leaves. 1849-50 Mrs. Loudon *Lady Bot.* 140 Species of Iris, one of which, the common blue flag...is sometimes called "Poison flag. *Ibid.* 151 "Poison hemlock, (Conium,) water parsnip...water cowbane, are among the poisonous plants of this tribe. 1835 *Coast Blast Loss. Bill* (1868) 24 By these vessels...the Ivy of Europe, and our Poison Rhus...called "Poison Ivy.—Some themselves fatally to walk. 1883 C. Pollard in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 262/1 The poison-ivy was gorgeous with a fatal beauty. 1892 Hooker *Bot.* 8 151 The seeds of ...the Madagascar "Tanghinia are very deadly. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot. App.* 323 "Poison Oak, *Rhus.* 1883 Mississippian *Arkansas Sup.* 42 An abominable shrub or weed called poison-oak, whose very neighborhood is venomous to some. 1889 Miller *Plant-n.*, Tanghinia *Greyana*, Darling River Pea, Horse-poison plant,...or "Poison Pea, of Australia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 311 A number of the species of the (Leguminosæ) and of allied genera are known in Western Australia as "Poison plants; and thereby lose annually a large number of cattle through their eating the foliage. *Ibid.* 312 Dr. Harvey says the worst of the Poison-plants is *Gastrolobium bilobum*. 1910 Prosser in *Pharm. Trans.* XXVII. 404 Cowbane, "Poison Root. Cicutoxin. Equisetaffin. Aether...Rare galactagogue. 1897-10 "Poison-sumach (see *poison-elder*). 1804 Curt. *Sketch Virginia* 170 The poisoned weed (in the Shenandoah) is much in shape like our English hop. marrow, The "poison weed. 1893 *Pharm. Trans.* XVII. 624 The "Poison-Wych of Barbados, which is a kind of Bryony.

II. *adj.* Poisonous, poisoned, envenomed. *Obs.* exc. as controlling with the attrib. use of the sb. in 4 a.

1530 Tyndale *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 17 With what poison, deadly, and venemous lure bereth a man his senses. *Ibid.* 18 To make him of no poison a venim. 1552 *Huloet* II. 143 Ye have chewed and mingled it with your poison spirits. 1572 Mont. *Anim. Pygmaeol.* lib. Wks. 1608/2 A creature...the beholdynge whereof dasseneth and destroyeth the vertume of all the poyson serpentes. 1589 E. Bunchost *Guiana* 135 Their arrow are...poison arrowes. 1820 Shelley *Letter fr. Pisa* ii. 56 They dart forth poisque outcomes, To blister with their poison spume The wanderer. 1892 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 464 If he claims the ordeal...he usually has to take a poison drink.

Poison (poi·z'n), v. Forms: see the sb.; also 4 poisoun, 5 poyn-yn, poynne, poyzn, (poyn), 6 poisin. [ME. *poison-en*, a. OF. *poisonner* to give to drink (cf. med.F. *empoisonner* to poison), f. *poison* Poison, or reinforced from an OF. **poisoner*:—L. *potiōnāre* to give (any one) to drink, to drug, f. *potiō-nem* drink, poisonous draught, Poison. So Pr. *pojonar*, Sp. *ponzoñar*.]

1. *trans.* To administer poison to; to introduce poison into the system of (man or animal); to kill or injure by means of poison, poisonous gases, etc.

13.. *Curr. Sc. L.* 1232 He hes taken alle the cure. And cleni has the water of our wells, Us to poyzen and to quelle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1092 Poysoned & pelurde & pyned in fyres. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 225 Pe pope & pe emperour weren poisoned to enchace bodies. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 303 He was i-poysoned wip venym pat was take to his chalys. *c* 1400 Maundev.

(Rimb.) vi. 23 He more needles was poysond at Damme. 1483 Cath. Angl. 290/1 To Poyse, *venenare*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 b, Lyke as the worme ꝑ is crushed or poysoned. 1580 Hawe tr. *Schiltaber's Journ.* 180 b, The Pope hireth men to poyson other. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mocenigo's Relations* 8 Having poysoned the Cardinall Ascanio his brother. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 603 The Wolves destroy'd, Or poyson'd by the Swain. 1700 W. Tasgame *Watson's Philip III* (1702) 327 He was charged with having poisoned the queen. 1809 R. Ambrose *Cumberld. Ball.* 32 Poor Jemmy was poysen'd, they say, by a black. 1859 Pauline *Caspar* 119 Boys of ten years had learnt the art of poisoning their fathers.

b. To produce morbid effects in (the blood, a wound, a limb, etc.) by impregnation or infusion of poisons, decomposing organic matter, ptyamine, etc. Cf. *blood-poisoning* in Poisoning *vbl. sb.* b.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vi. 72 Tooth that poysons if it bite. 1833 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 103 The raw unhealed sores that had poysoned the wound. 1839 J. Hogg-Weir in *Arch. Zool.* I. No. 3. 135 Mrs. M——— had been pushing back the scaffold at the root of the nail with a penknife and had as the suspected poisoned it. *Mod.* His hand was poisoned by being grazed with an old nail. The bite of some insects may poison the blood. A foot poisoned by the action of a *dye-stuff* on an excoriated part.

2. To impregnate, infect, or infect (air, water, etc.) with poison so as to render it poisonous or baneful; to charge or smear (a weapon) with poison. See also Poisoned 2.

a 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 81 Thou...corrupchis Of ꝑe ayre ꝑat ho wald poyson. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxi. (1495) 1000 Ayre is poysoned and infect by fowle smoke. 1552 Huloet, Poyson a place with carayne, *Intoxico*. 1613 T. Wilson *Christ. Dict.* (1636) 197 As if one should poison a Cornish brooke, or a River, from whence all towne hath their water. 1622 Wedgwood *White Devil* Wks. (Bullen) 46/1 To have poison'd his prayer-book, or a pair of boots, The pummel of his saddle,...On the handle of his racket. 1640 Dekker *Virg. Consul* iii. 111 A Plague...Poisoning the Standing Lakes, and Fouls Impure. 1850 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxvii. Indians...engaged in poisoning the points of their arrows.

3. *fig.* **a.** To corrupt, pervert morally; to turn to error or evil, influence perversely.

1393 Piers *Remonstr.* (1856) 59 It is feared now that ꝑ people ꝑrein widey poisoned ware with gouk errours, that it, errours calle errors. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heretics* (1768) E 5 b, Monster de Labrigide ...whose assertours you poysoned with money causing them to be receyvers to Englande. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 102 Did you, by indirect, and forced courses Subdue, and poyson this yong Maides affections? 1702 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. iii. 383 Hast thou not With thy false Arts perverted his Peoples Loyalty? 1708 Vanbrugh *Mistr. Conq.* II. vii. 137 There was another voice at the royal ear, ever ready to poyson the royal mind.

b. To poison destructive or fatal to (an action, state, condition, etc.).

1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iv. 39 Meeting here the other Messengers, Whose welcome I perceiue had poison'd mine. 1687 Settle *Heathen Theodora* 12, The deadly draught...poysoned not his [Socrates'] reputation,...but that of his accusers and his Judges. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* vii. 40 Lest his ill fame or his unbridled Tongue Should poison or bewitch my growing Song. 1769 Forth *Connoisseurs* I. Wks. 1799 II. 17 The slightest suspicion won't poison your project. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. x. You could not deny herself a word of bitterness to poison the pleasure.

4. *transf.* To render (a thing) foul and unfit for its purpose by some noxious or deleterious addition or application.

1590-1 Shakes. *Comm. Errors* iii. 2 That fals distemperish lies my nerue, And poysoned it with strong infection. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* (1737) 51 Confessing that he had accordingly poisoned two ounces and one Hairpenny that was broken. 1708 Phillips, To *Poison a Pond*, a Term in Gunnery. See To Choy and to Wall. 1789 *Mysterious Mark* III. 189 Some ... were exactly level, so as to be quite poisoned with the wet, which could not drain off. 1848 Vanderkiste *Jaspr. Apost.* 6 The land will be poisoned with noxious weeds and shrubs. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Wedding Receipts* Introd. 16, 1672 They pronounced it to be full of arsenic and antimony; as...that their furnaces were, as they said, [poisoned], and rendered unfit for refining.

5. *Sublimated.* (*See* quots.)

1889 Buchanan *Check Lists, Poisoning*, ...said of a pan when some fungus-spawn has got into it or mixed the bark differently. 1894 Encyc. Dental Surg. *Glossary* 1. 11 A little glue or soft soap is put into the brine—this is called 'poisoning' it—to subdue the impurities.

Poisonable (poi·zonăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.]

†**1.** Having the property of poisoning; poisonous. *a* 1400 Hampole *Orologium* 6 *Barnyldir* 723 (Dacre MS.) The ouer wemmyng, thy drynk is poysonable. *a* 1550 St. Stephen *Rapte Perforce* Eiv, Those flinges there be to many as venim poysonable. *a* 1598 Stapleton *Lect. Passion*, xxi. (1626) 351 The drinking of deadly and poysonable things. 1645 *Women Newly Dis.* (1646) 368 Without this which they may be hurtfull and poisonable were no. *a* 1700 W. Gemaine *Farmer's Guide* II. liv. (1758) 207 The biting of a mad Dog, is not so poisonable as is generally supposed.

2. Capable of being poisoned; subject to poison. 1846 in Worcester. 1872 Sir J. Paget in *Mem. & Lett.* II. 246 My blood and nervous organism the more they had been...and I became again more poisonable.

†**Poi·sonal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [See -al. I.] Poisonous. *a* 1680 *Cantemp. Hist. Irel. (St. Arch. Soc.)* I. 130 That pestiferous and perpetuall peace. *Ibid.* 211. 85.

Poisoned (poi·zŏnd), *ppl. a.* [f. Poison *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Of men or animals: Affected with, sickened with, or killed by poison.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20198 (Edin.) Pe poysond [v. rr. poisond, poysonell] men he raised rathe Pat was stanede for sathe a fithe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 402/1 Poysonyd, *intoxicatus*, *venenatus*. 1483 Caxton *Angl.* 99/1 Poysoned, *poisonous*, *venenatus*. 1587 *Gilbert's Syst. Med.* V. 189 In certain poisoned conditions of blood...fiery augmentation of the muscular fibres of the heart may be very extensive. 1893 *Hist. VIII.* 641 There is a darker history of a poisoned wound.

b. *fig.* Affected with moral poison; corrupted.

1576 Lever *Sermons* 82 b, Iere. 23 A Phisition, who ministreth a glorious and beautifull cleere, but inwardly is of a corrupt and poysoned nature.

2. Impregnated, infused, charged, or smeared with poison.

1450-83 Malory *Arthur* xviii. lii. 704 And ther he befelle...a grete knyght, and take a poysoned Appell. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 29 Which ignorant them to shoote poisoned arrowes. 1605 Shakes. *Mach.* I. vii. 12 This easy-handed harbor Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Chalice To our owne lips. 1705 Dr. Fiat *Virg. transl. Pastorals* (1840) 89 For lust of poisoned arrows.

b. *fig.* Charged with moral poison.

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 532 That the yourhede be nocht exhorte be poysond doctrine. 1602 Blake *Transl. Prof.* 3 The Scriptures is...a Physicke-house of preservatives against poisoned heresies. 1725 Middleton *Cicero* II. x. 191 The Satyrists and poisoned humors of the Senate.

†**3.** Endowed with poison; venomous. *Obs.*

1535 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1063/2 Al yͤ poysoned serpentes of hell. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 104 Taken out of the bealy of the poysoned Dragon. 1580 Sidney *Arcad.* (Wand.) 18 (Arch.) 38 The compassing from words of poysoned subtlie.

†**b.** *fig.* Full of moral poison; envenomed, malignant. *Obs.*

1598 Dekker *Hyding* 31 In calbe blasts ouer, How that diuer, poysoned poles, gin thy garden. 1788 *Macpherd. Epist. (Ayr.)* 3 Right poysond, pernicious and servile priests.

Poisoner (poi·zŏnəɹ). [f. Poison *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which poisons. *Sir. and fig.*

1580 Wesse *Rec. each.* 12 Murtherers, and venym doers [*pl.* or perpetual, and vnchaste men. 1582 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 83 There that worthy poysoner and poisoned John. 1585 Wright *Treat. Saint Tyber Quest.* Wks. 1588 I. 32 Poysoners and the people of God. 1612 Sharp. *Word.* T. 1. 14. 330, I must be the poysoner Of good Polixenes. 1653 Denton *Varronis* 12 (1696) 139 So many Manlius's were to one poysoner! So much one single Publius cost Manlius. 1668 Phillips *Nicom. Comp.* II. iv. 413 Having...escaped to the trade of a secret poisoner. 1889 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 210 The author surpasses as a poisoner all of our American readers. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 5/1 It appears the annual panel against the attacks of the phonney microbe.

Hence **Poi·sonress** (-res), a female poisoner.

1598 Greenham *Treatise Rem.* 226, 2c. 183 Sinne...compareth the poisonresse (Apocalypse) to be put to death. 1620 Cooke, *Impietomastix*, a poisonresse, a woman that poysoneth.

Poi·sonful, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or containing poison; poisonous, venomous, deadly, baneful. **a.** *lit.*

1594 Bacon *Sapida.* Wks. 1765 II. 21. 22 Vets them swellsome and perilous and poysonful Passeth the dryes the sheps. 1598 Barrough *Method. Physick* 1. 1. 1 Vnto these diuers poysonfull vermin and serpents. 1613 W. Lithgow *Comical Historie* (1616) 107 Poysonfull toades. 1623 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* 41. 7 He makes of a poisonfull plant, a wholesome triacle. 1693 I. Mather *Cases Consc.* (title) The vulgar Error concerning the Poisonfull killing with the Look of the Poysoned Eye. 1883 Robertson *Weekly Chron.* 2 Jy., The house was partially pulverized [*sic*].

b. *fig.* Poisonous to the mind or morals.

1590 Martinus *Philip.* (1593) 20 (OE) What is so detestable to a man as this poysonfull sweetnes? 1594 — *Philipp.* (1598) 21 (OE) Misdeuotion and poysonfull Banquets. 1660 Hickeringill *Ranby Tom* 2, 253 They turned their damnable and poysonful doctrine. 1679 C. Wase *Antid. agst. Popery* 137 This is such a poisonfull position.

Hence † **Poi·sonfully** *adv.*, venomously.

1590 *Evangelion's Lot.* vii. 21 Marrow, sweet serpentine and vipereus...poysonfully sprinkling his Graue.

Poisoning (poi·zŏnĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Poison *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Poison.

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Poysenynge, *intoxicacio*. 1598 Ussher, etc. *Epistle. Par. Marsh* 6, 30 ℔. Tymmon and poysonynge, with the practice of an Magike or sorcery. 1626 Bacon (title) 918 Poysoning of air is no less dangerous than poysoning of water. 1631 (*See* Chamb. Cases Camden) 10 In proceedings of my Lord's house with the Duke, with the King, and with the rest of the nobility. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. iii. 74 In case of murder by poisoning, a man may be a principal felon, by preparing and laying the poison.

b. As the second element in combinations with words denoting (*a*) the agent or medium, as *beer-*, *food-*, *fungus-*, *phosphorus-poisoning*, (*b*) the object, as **blood-poisoning**, 'a term in popular use to denote diseases arising from the introduction into the blood of decomposing organic matter' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); toxæmia.

1847 Pereira *Elements Pharmacology* 2) 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 6/2 The number of persons...who have been or are suffering from beer-poisoning amounts to about 1,000. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Sept. 3/4 The nitrites ...discovered by Dr. Klein in the Welbeck food-poisoning cases. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 10/1 A very considerable number of the cases of fungus-poisoning recorded annually.

Poi·soning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That poisons; poisonous.

1604 T. Bilney *Heal. Defiance* 24 The poisoning quality of Arrenicke. 1608 A. Jones *Soundg. Serm.* (1640) 246 Temporal quiet often covers inwarking and poisoning sin to...pleasure. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Woodnotes* II. 89 If here the city's poisoning spleen Made me pale, or fret, or lean,

Poi·sonless, *a. rare.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -less.] Free from poison.

1808 Turnbull *Geography* 272 Their [English spiders'] bite is poisonless. 1859 W. Jesse *Fun. Anim.* 12 Not only poisonous but wholesome. 1895 C. F. Nichols tr. *Kunert of Eve. Mag.* 292 A cosmetic...would require...to be poisonless, at least with regard to virulent diseases.

†**Poi·sonly**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Poison *a.* + -ly 2.] Poisonously, after the manner of poison. 1582 J. Hewetson *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 Thy prophesy poysonly to the people goth.

†**Poi·sonment**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Poison *v.* + -ment: cf. F. *empoisonnement*.] The act of poisoning; to quot., a means of poisoning, poison.

a 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxix. 1, Some to his drynke put of tyme wemmyng, And some to meate and drinke great poysonment; Some in his bone, by great vyuaporement.

Poisonous (poi·zŏnŭs), *a.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -ous.]

1. Containing or of the nature of poison; having the quality or properties of a poison; venomous.

1373-80 Barbr. *Arch.* F 346 Poisonous, Venemous, full of poison, stinking, of an euill taste, rotenfavrus. 1589 Thynne tr. Howard *Def. Queen* 22. I, Yet we destroy the poisonous vipers young. 1590 Thynne *Disp. Comp.* 2. 1092 Most poisonous Aconite is here produc'd. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 12/2 A Stream...so poysonous, that...it infected all Asia. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* 229 The Deadly Nightshade,...All parts of the plant are poisonous. *Ibid.*, When taken in large or poisonous doses.

2. *fig.* Morally destructive or corrupting; conveying an evil influence; malevolent, malignant.

a 1586 Sidney *Arc.* (1590) 87 Poisonous wits, what hath been mine offence, That with such poysonous care my lookes you marke? 1660 *Trial Regic.* 24 Many Poysonous Opinions having gone abroad. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IV. xv. The falsehood of those poisonous lips. 1902 Bryce *Chatterjee* 228, Yes, it is nonsense...It is poisonous, suicidal nonsense. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 6 May, 4/7 'Antholly', 'ostiose'—and 'pestiferous', which is rightly superseding both—are probably the most ill-used words in the English language as it is spoken.

†**b.** With *of*: Having the quality of poisoning or destroying; destructive *of*. *Obs.*

1697 Damier, *Conf.* v. 61. 235 You might condemne us As poysonous of your Honour.

3. *Comb.*

1611 Shakes. *Cymb.* III. ii. 3 What false Italian, (As poysonous tongu'd, as handed)

Hence **Poi·sonously** *adv.* (in quot. 1646 = by poisoning); **Poi·sonousness.**

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 175 The Antipathy between a Toad and a Spider, and that they poisonously destroy each other, is very famous. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Poisonousness*, poisonous Quality. 1851 Nuttall *Prim. & Cary Dic.* 1. viii. 245 Fool ale which acts poisonously upon the system.

†**Poi·sonsome**, *a. Obs.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -some.] Charged or tainted with poison, poisonous.

a 1597 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 This fistule bringe[s] me poisonsome a plase ... wich bread hetes cauesgiuen lobschols sausage cray nats, 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 401 Both huge Dragons and poisonsome. 1892 S. Clarke *Self Whit., Calvin* (1814) 638 The poisonsome Doctrines of the Libertines and Carpocratians. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 122/1 Poisonsom Insectes...are...in these Kinds and Degrees hurtful.

Hence † **Poi·sonsomeness.** *Obs.*

1634 Cowper *Body Div.* (1640) 141 Because there are principles of hurtfulnesse and poysonsomnes in them.

Poi·son-tree.

1. Name for various trees with poisonous properties.

†**a.** Some West Indian tree (*Sol* the N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*). *Obs.* **b.** The poison-sumac, *Rhus venenata*, and other poisonous species of *Rhus*. **c.** The upas-tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*. **d.** *Acacia* various of Australia. **e.** Cerbera *Tanghinia* of Queensland.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 820 There is an Arbor-vitæ set with a very large Leaf, no less venemous than the Manchenello,...by those of Barbados called the Poyson-tree. 1727 Bradley *Dict.* XXXI. 141 The Poyson-Tree grows to the bigness of Elder. 1802 J. J. Stockenstrom (title) Civil and Military Sketches of the Island of Java, ...comprising ... authentic particulars of the Celebrated Poison-Tree. 1857 Hunter *Elem. Bot.* § 450 *Acacia parvifolia*, of Australia, the bark of which is the Poison-tree. 1884 Mueller *Plant tr. Poisoners*, ...Queensland, *Cerbera Tanghinia*. 1893 Iowa *Brickner's Chem. Rep.* 108, 21 183 Excoecaria Agallocha (Poison Tree)...wood is hard, and fine grained.

2. *gen.* Any tree of poisonous or deleterious nature. Also *fig.* (Cf. upas-tree.)

a 1637 Mrs. Hutchinson in W. F. Cheney *Hum. Interest* 8, 273 From such spreading trees the mind will often seek refuge— though it be the shelter of a poison-tree. 1893 W. Knight's *Life Wordsw.* 30, I feel myself like a poison-tree in the dahlias.

Poi·sonwood. **a.** Name for certain poisonous species of *Ilex*, as *E. venenata*, the Poison-sumac of N. America, and *E. Mitophium* of the West Indies. **b.** *Sebastiania lucida* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), of the West Indies.

1721 Bradley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 141 The Poyson-Wood-Tree grows only in Barrage, as has not Guinea, and ... is by some called the *Iron-wood Sawnock*. *Ibid.* 146 The Poyson-Wood...has this effect only on some particular Persons and Constitutions. 1730 Miscellanea *ibid.* XXXVI. 430 *Turbulentissima*...grows plentifully...the Poison Wood. This Tree distills a Liquid, black like Ink, which the Inhabitants say is Poison. 1884 Miller *Plantæ*, Poisonwood, W. Indies, *Sebastiania lucida*.

†**Poi·sony**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -y.] Containing or of the nature of poison; poisonous.

1592 GREENE *Disc. Harlots* C. iii. 300 The *poysants* Sergeants that suppeditie quiet Cytizens dwarres. *Ibid.* 1592 Pale Riotus *poysonist* knaue. 1598 BARNFIELD in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 142 (1746) I . . . 1599-1 K. and drew out a Quart or more of ugly poisony slimy Stuff.

‖ **Poissarde** (pwasaːrd). [F., a low feul-mouthed woman, a market-woman, fem. of obs. *poissard* pickpocket, rogue, f. *poix* pitch + -ARD, because things 'stick to his fingers'; also a fish-wife (by association with *poisson* fish).] A French-woman of the lowest class, *esp.* one of the Parisian market-women, who led riots during the first revolution.

1792 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Berry* 3 July, The poissardes harassed them. 1797 CARTOON, 25 Oct. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 4 (1798) 137 While her aperient Poissardes with light footsteps are seen To dance in a ring round *Pro* any Gallic-tive. 1833 SIR. MACKENZIE *Sc. Women & Poll.* vii. 109 The shrill voiced poissardes were hailing their visitors, or hooing their strong liegers. 1848 A. FERGUSON in *Life & Letters* II. (1869) 223 The women . . . animated with the spirit of the poissardes of '92.

b. A French fish-wife.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* II. 182 The bathing women, the poissardes of the coast, in their blue flannel dresses. 1860 BUNGE *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ix. 294 A friendly turn of mind towards herring fishing, whaling, Calais poissardes and many other of our choicest subjects in after life.

Poist, obs. Sc. form of POST.

† **Poister**, *v. Obs.* [app. a variant of FOISTER *v.*; cf. OF. *empoisteer* (14th c. in HATZ.-DARM.).] *trans.* To boggle, falter, entangle, encumber.

In quot. 1525 (which is earlier than any instance of *foister*, *empoister*, or *fosteter*, the sense is not very clear).

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. Prol. 2 (Blades) depressed, poysteted, and thrusted downe each on two wicked, cruell, and reprouable. 1587 J. GARDNER *Epistolae* 8 When his limbs is poistered and fettered, the bodie is also combred.

† **Poi'zure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POISE *v.* + -URE. Cf. OF. *poisure* weight, what serves to weigh.] Poise, balance.

a 1629 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* v. i, Not is this fine: it, has the most quality and poizure of goodness. 1643 HOWELL *Answ. Pierce* 13 The poizure of the Persian given order and prepare . . to the whole body. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 313 The pressure of air within and . . without the glass are brought to an . . equal poizure.

† **Poizy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. POISE *sb.* + -Y.] Heavy or bulky: cf. PESEY.

1578 ELYOT, *Crassus*, fatte, fleshy, thycke, grosse, poyzye.

Poize, obs. form of POISE.

Poitrel (poi·trĕl). *Now Hist.* and *arch.* Forms: 5-6 poytrell, 6 poitorell, 6-8 poitrell, 7 -il, poitorel, -il, poytrel, 6-9 poitral, 7-9 -al, 9-ael. [n. OF. *poitral*, -*trel*, *poitrel*, now with change of suffix *poitrail*:—L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, PECTORAL. *Poitrel* is the Central or Parisian Fr. form, introduced into Eng. app. by Caxton, the earlier form from Norman Fr. being PETTRAL, q. v.]

A piece of armour to protect the breast of a horse: often richly gilt and ornamented, and retained for ornament after its defensive use had ceased.

c 1485 CAXTON *Knight of Tower* viii. 137 The horses gyrdes ne the poytrell sangler ne bridge. 1552 HULOET, *Chamell*, . . a bridion of copper, set on bridels or poitrels of horses, for an ornament. 1590 K. D. *Hippocrathomachia* 14 b, To the fore gyrth or cythy side was buckled a riche and gorgeous poitrell. a 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 370 Abystene put bridels on, and cast upon their jaws their bridles. 1658 WHARTON *Wond. Life World* iv. xxvi. § 6. 468/1. The horse had . . a pendant Jewel of Precious Stones at his Poitrel. 1714 STEELE *Poet. Misc., Noble Theban* 270 Below the breast . . a leading Poitral hung. 1743-7 MARTIN *Boothby's Hist. Sp. Inq.* (1820) 60 Steeds . . Their chains and poitrels glittering in the sun. 1866 CHESNEY *Hussar* viii. 116 Golden poitrels grace their necks.

b. *transf.* A breast-plate; a stiff stomacher.

1607 R. CAWDREY tr. *Etchmuz's World of Wonders* 136, I have . . heard of certaine gentlewomen . . who vsede to fasten to women prayers or stiffe stomachers, endangering thereby the life of their child. 1703 BULLOKE *Wom. a Riddle* 11, 24 Your own pudeurs open against which no Poitrel is able to defend the heart of man.

Poitrell, error for POITREL 1.

‖ **Poitrinaire** (pwetrinɛ·r). [F., f. *poitrine* chest + *-aire* (see -ARY 2).] A person suffering from chest or lung disease.

1880 *Standard* 20 Dec. 5/1 Compassionately youthful Israelite, . . fanatical prophetess, if not gracefully, by the foreign name of *poitrinaire*. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Sept. 3/1 The soft, warm air so dear and necessary to the poitrinaire.

‖ **Poitrinaire** (pwetrinɛ·r). Also 7-8 **poitrenaire**. [F. (1564 in HATZ.-DARM.) f. *poivre* pepper: see -ARE.] Pepper-sauce. Also *attrib.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App. 6 [I], How a Poitrenaire is made. 1702 COLLINGWOOD *Rustick Rhapsody* I. 83 Times was neither green gauge, nor poitrenaire, nor even bread sauce. 1708 A. HUGHES *Cautious Lover* 56 Of Wines cold, and rich Sauces, & oars well with poitrenaire sauce. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 8/3 To make the poitrenaire sauce.

Po·kability, *a.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ABILITY.] Capable of being poked.

1882 C. W. *Supreme in Nature* XXVI. 356/1 The adaptation . . claimed for the open fireplace are, that it is cheerful, 'pokable', and conducive to ventilation.

Poke (pōk), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: *a.* (1) 4- **poke**; also 5-7 **pooke**, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) **pooke**, 7- **pook**: *Sc.* 5 **poyke**, 5-6 **peik**, 6 **polk**, *E. Sc.* and *north. dial.* 5 **pok**, 5-6 **pokke**, 7 **pokke**, 6-9 **pock**. (9 *dial.* **pouk**, **pouck**, **pouck**, **pwok**(*e*, **pwouk**; also **pook**, **pauk**, **powk**: *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [Not in OE.; ME. *pohe* from 14th c., represented 1276 by Anglo-L. *pohe* (*unum pohum lanę*), agrees in form with ONF. *poque* (1180 in *Tobler*), *poke* (1380 in *Godef.*) = F. *poche*; also Icel. *poki* (1380 in *Cl.*), early mod. Flem. *poke* (Kilian); also It. *pocca*, Gael. *poca* bag; the affinities of which are uncertain, as is the question of their relationship to OE. *pohha*, ME. *powke*, *pouke*, POUCH, bag (for which Lindisf. Gl. has also *pocca*). The later Eng. spellings *pook*, *pouk* imply lengthened *o*, as do also the Sc. *peik*, *paik*. A form with short *o* (*pok* &, *pock*) is found in Sc. and north. Eng. from 14th c., but this is not (*o*), but (*ǫ*), a vowel which, like that of Sc. *pouch* and north. Eng. *pouke*, *pouck*, represents ME. *ǫ* from *a* in an open syllable. The mod. Sc. *pouk*, north. Eng. *pouk*, with (*u*, *ū*), may correspond to NF. dial. *pouque* beside *poque*. The phonology offers difficulties both in Eng. and Fr.: cf. POUCH.]

1. A bag; a small sack: applied to a bag of any material or description, but usually smaller than a SACK. Now *dial.* exc. in *to buy a pig in a poke* (PIG *sb.*[1]), in Sc. *a cat in a poke*, F. *chat en poche*.

In Sc. applied to the bags or wallets in which a gabelleman or beggar carried provisions and portable property.

a. 1375 *Bot. Glenthrod.* (1861) I. 398/1 Quilkis [tolls] Lincarmine . . fardyngeris vnpon pokeis lasin. c 1390 *Morte Arth.* 180 Hym pyken vyttr of mete an hors. c 1480 WYLLIE *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 158 Sum thynke gude to lie in thaire wilpeaten stiff of draggis in a poke. c 1568 CHAUCER *Rime's T.* 338 They walken as doun two pilgrim in a pelrie. 1572 *Nothing there For.* II. 86, I poke cann sell, vd. c 1590 *Prittie Parte, gest's Pedler* (of goblet, or waltrel, or sacke). 1588 *Inv. E. Wards.* (1815) 12 In a nayren polk wt[h]in the said box xxiij hundreth & seven score nobills. 1598 DYLLAND *Pilgrim* 140 In going With pokes to asples, and beggis bribis, waff and wrybing. c 1650-1860 *Gen. Pro. Jet* 10/2, 15. 1658 in *Lanc. Wills* (1860) 57 Two nobs and two hime pookes. 1823 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1826) 51 A gathering Apron like a Pooke. 1848-60 HUGHES, *Kentwood*, a Gypsy-sack, or a corn-pooke. 1873 SWEET *Anc. Tweet. Gloss.* 17 A pair of leathern pokes (otter bibs). 1894 BARNS *Ridgewallet Let.* 181, The hare-hunted grunt saw the point. 1895 *Brighton Daily News* 10 May 5/7 Bringing a poke of fresh Acorn a step-ladder. 1897 C. DOYNE *Yorkshire Broads* (1898) 140 The servant to set across the dyke to catch them in his long pole. 1903 J. Y. SIMPSON *Night & Hap-pickers* 34 From the bin the bags are carried in 'pokes' to the 'spat-house'. 1906 *Nation* (Kentucky) *Quarterly Mag.* 13 It usually comes in two-pound paper packages, or 'pokes'.

b. 1427 in *Dundee Charters* (1888) 24/1, And of xj vnis thingis pek, pak, and lorel pryuyleegeabilis. c 1430 HOCCLEVE *Mem. Poet.* ii. (Trin. 2 C. Mouat) xv, Fables [were added] full of gynn. 1599 *Adv. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 243 Item 63 sakes, 16 pokkes. 1603 *Fairey Rec.* (Surtees) 198 Given for 2 pocks of coles, vd. 1722 in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Mor.* I. 29 Ye shall hae twa good pocks. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. The pock of siller.

b. A bag holding a definite quantity, varying according to the nature of the commodity, as wool, coal, meal, hops; used as a measure of capacity.

It is not clear whether the early quots. belong here.

1327-8 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 413/2, vj pokes de mellon. 15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), Fish of wool. 1854 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1125/1 *Poke*, of wool, 20 cwts.

c. A pocket worn on the person. *Obs.* or arch.

1600 HOLLAND *A. M.* L. x. 236 Then he drew a shell from his pocke. 1673 COTTER *Mornch & Alt* 201 but Strake To his thee that has no money in his Poke. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iii. (1707) 28 With his Pockes as empty as his Brains. 1880 WILKIE *Gentle's Finest* no. 2, 284 Apart from this I've nothing in my poke.

2. A bag or bladder filled with air, used by fishermen as a buoy. *Cf. 3.*

1880 *Fisheries U.S.* Sect. v. II. 330 When the 'pokes' are used, the officer gives the order to 'Blow up! Blow up!' and a man with inflated lungs grasps one of these cumbersome pouches and inflates it. . . It is then attached to the whale.

†3. A long wide or full sleeve. *Obs.*

1400 *Fol. Poems* (Roxb) II. 69 The pokes of psyttaye hanges in the cotte. 1440-50 in *Nogales, Hard. Comtle.* (Roxb) VIII. 314 Item indenture of veluere .. gowned with longe pokes, made in the manne of a leggeye. 1506 PARLIAM. 1. 2. Pokes were also a sort of long sleeve in Gowns, which Fashion grew so affected and extravagant, that the wearing of them was forbidden.]

†4. A kind of net, a bag-net. *Obs.*

1579 *St. Acts Pas. PC* (1629) III. 197/1 That destroyis the yrnobill and fry of salmond . . ha pokkis, cruddis, trummellettis, and lucy watteris.

5. A morbid bag-like swelling on the neck. †a. In man, The goitre, also called *Bavarian poke*.

1594 BLUNDEV *Exerc.* Bot. i. 8. 21. i. (1636) 40/1 *Asthama* Bohemicum enforts that *Strumes*, or Pokes of the Throate: and Scriptures to the nature of their wombs. 1683 RAY *Hearn. Lehr C.* 243 We saw .. many rude and women with large swellings under their chins .. called .. by some in English, Bavarian Pokes.

b. In sheep, A bag growing under the jaws, symptomatic of the rot; hence, the disease itself.

1598 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XX. 269 Seldom subject to that disease called by sheep-farmers the poke, as swelling under the jaw, or to the neck. . . The poke, particularly, often proves fatal. 1808 *Cumberland Gloss.* 76/2 Sheep troubled with rot often exhibit the symptom of a poke or bag under the jaws.

6. The stomach of a fish. *colloq.* or *dial.* Also, the sound or air-bladder of a fish (*Cent. Dict.*).

1733 HARGREAVES in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 123 Mr. Hinton opened a shark . . and found the poke, as our fishermen call it, very oddsome. 1897 W. KINNEAR in *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1, I once saw a gold ring taken out of a cod's poke.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **poke-bag** (*dial.*), the Long-tailed Titmouse (*Acredula rosea*); **poke-bey** (see quot.); **poke-checked** *a.*, having baggy cheeks; **poke-hocked** *a.* (see quots.); **poke-horse**, a pack-horse carrying loads in two pokes or bags; **poke-(pocks-)** net (see quot. 1805); **poke-(pook-) nook**, one of the corners at the bottom of a bag or sack; *one's own poke-nook*, one's own means, one's private resources; **poke-(pook-) shakings**, the last particles of meal, etc., shaken out of a sack; *fig.* the smallest of a litter of pigs; the youngest child in a family; †**poke-sleeve**, a deep and broad sleeve: see sense 3. Also POKE-SLEEVED.

1884 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 32 The pendulous form of the nest, and the feathers which compose the lining, have obtained for the bird the names of . . Poke-pudding or Poke-bag. . . Further poke. 1893 E. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 233 (*Wright Assiniboia patent*) will be requisite in the hop-plantation, in order to pick up the scattered branches of the bines, and convey the produce to the kiln. A boy is in general employed in this business, who, from the nature of his work, is commonly called the 'poke boy'. 1893 CAVE-BROWN in *Trimmer's Life in Land.* (1894) 30 A long, soft, 'poke-cheeked face, with long, amazing black eyes. 1893 CORNEY *Mag.* XXV. 402 Many fish . . are caught, one by the latter entering the jaws of the fish, but because it is interred in their stomach, . . a fish so captured is called 'poke-hocked'. 1897 EXMOOR *Captains' Courageous* 61, Help to here, Harve. It's a big un. Poke-hocked, too. He has taken the bait right into his stomach. 1899 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., Being all the 'Poke-horses that trespass upon the fell into the corners pinched. 1903 TENNYSON *Standish Stand.* (1908) III. 389 Drag-nets, or 'pock nets', that is, nets in form of a bag, are often used. 1895 *Scottish Art. Instr.* XIV. 260 Catching fresh water fish with a kind of pock net. 1897 *Leg. Sk. St. Andrews* 182 But meanwhile, serving men, and small, Get Mitchell to see and 'pocke nocke'. 1822 GALT *Ann. Parish* xiv. (1830) 97 It was thought that it [the coat] would have to come out of their own pock nook. 1822 BALLANTYNE *Miller of Deanehaugh* I. 78 Your answer fills every a pock nook. 1898 JAMIESON, '*Pock shakings*', . . a vulgar term, used to denote the youngest child of a family. . . It often implies the idea of something puny in appearance. 1844 STEVENS *Bk. Farm* II. 720 The small weak pigs are usually christened *runts*, or *pock shakings*. 1900 *Strow Ann.* 139 (Gowers with deeps and broads thrown, commonly called 'poke sleeves'). 1914 *Spectator* No. 603 */2 My learned Correspondent who wrote against Hunter's Cowes and Poke Sleeves.

Poke, *sb.*[2] [app. either an application of PEAK (from its shape or appearance), or (as most generally held) from POKE *v.*[1] (from its poking out or projecting). Actual evidence is wanting.]

1. A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet or hat.

(The preceding in quot. 1771 is not clear: cf. 1815 in sense 2.)

1771 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnal.* (1818) Dec., The headdress . . must be black, that is to say the poke and the lappets, but upon the head you are permitted to wear the ribbon of the colour of your robe. 1884 LADY SCHREIBER *Lett.* (1911) 62 An immense quilling of lace or ribbon round the poke. 1892 GEO. EGERT *A. Rosb* I. The close poke of her little black bonnet hid her face from him.

b. Applied to a 'sun-shade' or 'ugly', i.e. a detachable brim affixed to a bonnet to shade the wearer's face.

1887 *Sun a Gaslight & D.* xxix. 341 Ladies...with blue pokes to their bonnets.

2. Short for POKE-BONNET. (In quot. 1815, perh. a woman's muslin cap, formerly worn.)

1815 LADY CHARLOTTE LEE *Diary* 2 Sept., Miss Smith in a little crushed muslin poke. a 1845 HOOD *Odyssey & Ulysses* iii. 'They came—each 'Pig-faced Lady', in that bonnet We call a poke. 1896 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxiv. A grey linen poke and a straw poke, such as my aunt's chubby children wear. 1898 CHAMBERS, M. Symmes *Life Sir W. Jones* (ed. 2) 289 (In Or. Sub Lake City) A poke-bonnet was universally worn—why is the Poke a symbol of piety, Quakers, Salvationists, Mormons, Sisters of Mercy retaining alike loads in unpacific shape?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **poke-brim**, a projecting brim of a bonnet or hat; hence **poke-brimmed** *a.*; †**poke fly-cap**, app. a fly-cap (FLY *sb.*[1] 11) provided with a poke.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 1/3 The 'Mentone' is a quaint hat for the races. It is of fawn straw, with a *poke brim of moderate size lined with apple-green velvet, and a crescent-shaped back. 1895 *Daily News* 3 June 6/3 The *poke-brimmed hat, reminiscent of the sixties, is in cream-coloured straw trimmed with tulle. 1800 *Edinburgh Fashion Pl.* 1st straw trimmed with tulle. 1800 *Edinburgh Fashion Pl.* 1st Her hair was...adorned with a *pokeolly cap, and long ear lappets.

Poke, *sb.*[3] [f. POKE *v.*[1]]

1. An act of poking; a thrust, push, nudge. (In *obs. slang*, A blow with the fist.)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* 2nd. ed. *Poke*, a blow with the fist; I'll send you a poke. 1850 *Tinsley's* I. 132 With a poke of the fire to make it blaze the brighter. 1898 *Dickens at the Bar* 19 Under her jacks and pokes Bass rose to Dorothy vi. Giving her such jacks and pokes Bass rose to Dorothy vi. Giving her such jacks and pokes Bass rose to time. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 3/1 The Captain making 3 pokes at the door with the knobby stick of wagon himself that it was shut. 1899 LETTIS *Cautious Love* I. With a sly nod...giving me a poke in the ribs.

b. with advbs., as **poke-out**, an act of poking

out; **poke-round**, a going round and poking into places; **poke-up**, an act of poking or stirring up.

1874 Forster *Horizon Inclosure* (1881) 3 We go into the Sanctuary and have a reverent little poke out of relics. 1900 L. Mabie *Let E. Calmady* 10, 'We could slide over that...land and have a poke round for days. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 3/1 All the birds sit so close that 'good dog Pompey' is almost his to give them a poke-up with his...nose to induce them to rise at all.

2. A contrivance fastened upon cattle, pigs, etc., to prevent them from breaking through fences: see quots.

(Supposed to refer to its action in poking the animal.)

1848 Webster, *Poke*, in New England, a machine to prevent cattle, swine from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointing forward. 1859 Holland *Gold R.* iv. 43 We put a poke upon a vicious cow.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Poke*, a device...to prevent its (an animal's) jumping over, crawling through, or breaking down fences. ...They vary with the kind of stock to which they are attached,—horses, cattle, hogs, or geese.

3. (See quots.)

1889 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Poke*, a lazy person, a dawdler: as 'what a slow poke you are!' A woman's word.

1894 Webster, *Poke*,...a lazy person; a dawdler; also, a stupid or uninteresting person.

Poke, *sb.*[4] Also 7 **pouk**(e, **pooke**. [Of N. American Indian origin; in sense 1, app. the same as the Virginian word cited by early travellers as *uppowoc*, *apauke*, *uacke*, in Narragansett *pauk* smoke: in sense 2, app. shortened from Pocan.]

†**1.** Some plant smoked by the North American Indians, hence called Indian tobacco. *Obs.*

1629 T. Harper in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 221 There is an herbe...called by the inhabitants uppowoc...the Spaniards call it tabacco. 1629 W. Strachey *Hist. Trav. Virginia* 121 There is here great store of tobacco which the salvages call apauke. 1634 *Relat. 1st Instrument's Plantation* (Maryland) (1865) 20 After this, was brought...a great Bagg, filled with a large Tobacco-pipe and Pooke, which is the weed they use for our Tobacco. 1637 R. Cogo in *Hazlitt's Legacy* (1890) 156 I...have for greater hopes of the flourishing of this wild plant, than of Tobacco unless of that which is New-England is called Pook, much differing from the Virginian, or of that other commonly used and sown in Virginia. 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 91 Tobacco...the Indians make use of a small kind with short round leaves called Pooke. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 126 A running vine, bearing a small berry, and a small leaf, which Josselyn calls wyan; it is dried again, the tobacco called pooke; it is known by the name of the Indian tobacco. 1865 Thompson *Travellers N. Eng. Rambles* by parts to-gent. 1872, absurd) The weak tobacco, cultivated...by the Indians...was not...talk's-best, but Shakespearian reading it...well known to have been long in cultivation among the American savages...The name *pooke*, or *pouk*, as it is, as is supposable, the same with *puck* 'smoke' of the Narragansett vocabulary of R. Williams...was perhaps always indefinite. *Ibid.* By the species intended by Josselyn [referred to by him as] '*Uacché*-*wan*, a kind of cud-weed'] is our everlasting...The other herb [was] used by the Athenians instead of tobacco, and no doubt called by them *poke*.

2. *a.* A name for American species of *Phytolacca*, esp. *P. decandra*, Virginian Poke, Poke-berry, Poke-weed. *b.* Indian Poke, the Green Hellebore or Poke-root, *Veratrum viride*.

1731 Catesby *Carolina* I. 24 They feed much on the berries of Poke, i.e. *Solanum Virginianum*. 1733 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, *Phytolacca*,...American Nightshade; commonly call'd Virginian Poke or Poke Physick. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 323 Virginian Poke, *Phytolacca*. 1770 J. R. Forster tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) I. 225. 1861 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.* VI. 320 Virginian Poke or Poke-weed, is a beautiful herbaceous plant, with a smooth green or sometimes purplish stem...with large green or purplish leaves. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* (1880) 320 Green Hellebore Root. The dried rhizome of Veratrum viride; American or Green Hellebore; called also Swamp Hellebore and Indian Poke. 1878 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 435 Poke has been proposed as an emetic, but ...the great depression of the powers of life which it causes...will ever prevent its employment.

3. Comb.: **poke-berry**, the black berry of *Phytolacca decandra*, also the plant (2 *a*); **poke-milkweed** (see quot.); **poke-root**, (*a*) the white bellflower of N. America, *Veratrum viride* (2 *b*), also its root; (*b*) the root of **poke-weed**, *Phytolacca* (2 *a*).

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, "Poke-berries, Poke-roots. 1862 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 31 Pokeberry juice, whereof we used to make a delusive red ink when we were boys. 1879 *Gardener* 17 Feb. 164/1 Weather clock was dyed crimson in the juice of the poke-berry. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Poke-milkweed, the *Asclepias phytolaccoides*, which is not unlike Poke-weed. 1887 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 170 When they design to give a Purge, they make use of...Snake-root, i.e. *Solanum Sanctivirum*. 1898 G. Thomas *Pennsylvania* (1848) 72 There grows also in great Plenty the Black Snake-Root, ...Rattle-Snake-Root, Poke-Root, called in England Jalap. 1897 *Med. Syst.* XVII. 297 Proofs of the efficacy of the poke-root. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 230 *Poke-weed. *Phytolacca...commonly found in all the cooler hills. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 53 They had stained it pink with poke-weed berries. This poke-weed is the Phytolacca—a tall, handsome plant which grows in large corners.

Poke, *sb.*[5] The small green heron of U. S.

1794 Mease *Amer. Geog.* I. 283 Green Bittern. Poke. Shonk. *Ardea virescens.*

Poke (pōuk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3– **poke**; (4 pok), 5 **pooke**, 6–7 **pouk**. *S.* 5 **pouke**, **pukke**, **puuke**. [ME. *poke* = late MDu., Du., MLG., LG. *pōke* to poke, thrust; whence also OF. *paoure*, *pacher* to poke, thrust out (*a. g.* an eye) (Godef.). Cf. MDu. *pōke*, Du. *pook*, MLG. *pōk*, LG. *pōke*, a dagger, Sw. *pōke*, a stick. These words seem to imply an OTeut. stem **pauk*-, **pūk*-, preserved only in the LG. branch. But the history of the *S* forms is obscure. (Gael. *poc* push, jostle, It. *poc* a blow, kick, Corn. *poc* shove, push, are app. from Eng.)]

1. *trans.* To thrust or push (anything) with one's hand or arm, the point of a stick, or the like, usually so as to move or stir it.

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 190 Aleyn the clerk...His pokud John and mayde Alisoun. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1840 An Aungel Pocketh hym and maade hym rynne. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 32 The bullocks to stand at once to blow and to poke the fire. 1848 Webster, *Poke*, to thrust or push with the hands, or an ox; a popular use of the word in New England. 1889 Hyatt *Horsham, Sussex Gloss.*, Dreast goo into that field, may be you'll be pooked (by a bull or cow) if you do. *Mod. colloq.* He poked me in the ribs.

fig. 1577 Lanci, *Fr. Pr.* B. 2 Sus Wyndow...pukkedh heare, pockedh, pookedh, pokedh: *Il vt.* 120 pointly C. 120. 163 pokedh] fole prayste to pooper lamdaun. *Ibid.* 643 'Jon', quod Dawn he pleasaunt and pokked hean alle to gedir. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 367 Bohort...come to hym ... and putte the poynte of his cowche or his shelde and begyn to goode hym, and chaped 'Rise up'.

b. Hence, to thrust or push (a thing) *away*, *out*, *in*, *up*, *down*; *from*, *into* (a place); etc.; *to poke through*, to thrust through (with a weapon).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 22 And thei maden hem pokes betre for mot fro fe bestis. 1673 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 1. 20 To push out Leviathan, from under that Ark of principles. 1700 S. L. tr. *Frolic's Voy. E. Ind.* 320 We found them [Papuas] naked...and poked spears in the dark holes. 1781 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* May, I poked the three guineas to his hand, and told him I would come again another time. 1819 Bisshop *Lect. Elec.* I. iv. 491 When Montgomery poked out the eye of Henry II in the 16th year. 1875 Kingsley *Hereto.* iii, I cannot have you poked through with a Zealand yike.

c. To shut *up* or confine in a poky place. *colloq.*

1801 Miss Young *Orphan* II. 2, Poking himself up in such a horrid place. 1804 Mrs. Rundell *Dom. Cookery* (ed. 2) 168 It would break her heart;...to be poked up in a town. 1880 Miss Yonge *Lady's Last. of Lovedale* iii. 124 I suppose she is not much of a lady, living poked up there.

d. To make, find *out*, produce, stir *up*, by poking.

1848 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. 22. 215 If also these black tormentors, or pronounced eyes be clipped off, they [mould will notwithstanding make out of their protruders or horners, and poke out their way as before. 1823 *Examiner* 511/1 Like children who poke a hole in a dream to see what is in. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 1011/2 To poke up a great confabulation in the country.

2. *fig.* To urge, incite, stir up, excite, initiate. *Now rare or Obs.*

c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* (Camb.) He pouked him his a side That him fast to pull [*v. r.* poked his pride. 1593 Lodge, *Fr. Fl. C.* 2. 129 Lucifer...For pride put hym pokede hus peyne hath no ende. 1601 R. Jonson *Pleasaunte* iv. i, You were still the poking one, against my will, to things. 1615 Bedell in *N. C. Gleanings in Engl. Hist.* (1879) 18 Are've poked him, sure? 1851 *Life Gen. T. Jones* (1867) 8 Quite too fond of poking up the prejudices and peculiarities of priests and bishops.

†**3.** To crimp, form the folds in (a ruff) with a poking-stick. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* (Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) I. 308, I shall have Lavoltress come, and learne to starch And set, and poke. 1614 J. Cooke *To Quagmire in Dudley O. PC* (1780) VII. 29 For pride, the woman that had her ruff pouk'd by the devil, is but a puritan to her. 1636 Davenant *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 198 And then for pouk o' Pibs, propides to poke a Ruff.

4. *intr.* or *absol.* To do the action of thrusting; to make a thrust or thrusts with a stick, the nose, etc.

1808 Amer. *Nest Wms.* (1880) 30 Now our Philosophical Poker pokes on, and pointed to a strange show. 1843 Dickens' *Unfortunate Lovers* v. 5 Swords they have all...they'll never to poke. 1864 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* 25 Jan., I was really obliged to go and poke at the fire with all my might. 1868 Whittier *A. V., To poke at*, to try thrust the bosom to. 1886 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. I saw them...poking with a long stick in the ground. 1887 Thelwall *Chron. Parish* II. 308, I...hooked his umbrella and poked angrily at the...notice. 1901 Maurice Hewlett *New Canterb. T., Dan Cupid's* I. 79 It [a baby]...poked for the nipple and found it not.

5. *trans.* To thrust forward (the finger, head, nose, etc.); *esp.* to thrust obtrusively.

1790 T. Bennet *Account. Ser.* 4 Cow. 19 One of these would have been poking a Cuckoo Bill down his Throat. 1793 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 4 Jan., He pokes his nose sometimes into one's face thus (*imit.*). 1812 H. S. J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut* II, He pokes her head between the bars, And, faith, off half her cream! 1846 Lady Granville *Lett.* 13 Feb., Everybody poking in their little efforts at the explanation of the Cataract. 1874 Stevenson *Ld. Nicky* x Cousin (aside) I...will...see if fig-tree poking rips fruits against Tenderness wipeless. 1884 R. Lode in *Century Mag.* Jan. 352/1 The poins ... are everywhere to be seen poked out of windows.

b. *To poke fun* (*at*), to assail with jest, banter, or ridicule, esp. in a sly or indirect manner.

1840 Miss *Ely the Rhine* 130 The American...is a shy way begins to poke his fun at the unfortunate traveller. 1844 Thackeray *B. Lyndon* I. She was always "poking her fun," as the Irish phrase it. 1881 Rossiter *Tom Bowler at Play* xiv, The first thing you do is to poke fun at me out of your wretched classics. 1880 Dean *Windsor Hy.* xxxiii. 390 London with poke fun at him.

6. *intr.* *a.* To poke one's nose, go prying into concerns or looking about one; *fig.* to make curious investigation.

1713 Pope *Dunciad* II. Busy Homer and Virgil; then scouring to sink, A man must have pok'd into Livies and Greek. 1829 W. Irving *Knickerb., Acc. Author* (1849) 12 He was a very inquisitive body, and when not in his room was continually poking about town. 1829 Southey *Poet. Mill* vi. 19, No longer imitating Pope, he that barbarious Shakespeare poking. 1832 T. A. Trollope *Impostor.* II. *xx. xxiv.* 233 In vain I poked among its obscure lanes. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* xv, Having a lawyer to poke and pry into his accounts. 1892 *Kilk. N. & Corres. Gazett* (1895) 36 She is off ... to poke into every corner ... and box, if necessary, any careless dairy-maid's ear.

b. To potter; to move *about* or work in a desultory, ineffective, or dawdling way.

1776 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* iv. 55, Lord bless me! how do you think I pass [my] time poking by myself? 1839 L. Fitzgerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 49, I dare say you think it very absurd that [I] should poke about here in the country, when I might be in London seeing my friends. 1877 Mrs. M. Grant *Sun Maid* viii. I should enjoy poking about a bit on Uncle's back.

7. trans. *To poke* (*the head*, and absol. *to poke*); to carry the head thrust inelegantly forward; to stoop.

1821 L. M. Bowyer *Chas & Gerv.* I. 163 'A quarter's dancing' would be well bestowed on the young lady, as she certainly poked most needily. 1845 Disraeli *S. C. Grace, Poke*, to stoop. 'To poke the head'. *id.*, Miss H. Sheridan to Sydney. *Shirley* iv. (1858) 42 It was not worn so as to...shadow, but because I poked. 1897 Jane Pinero *Pet.* v. 53 1900 Eg. Gun *Private Elizabeth* (1916) 3 They both poke their heads, and Jane turns to her vote.

b. *absol.* To project obtrusively, to stick *out*.

1808 Cobbett *Gram.* (ed. 2), *Poke*, to project, to bear forward, to bag out.

Poke, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also 6 **polk**. [I. Poke *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To catch fish with a poke-net (see Poke *sb.*[1] 4). *Obs.*

1552 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* II. 399 Slauchter of fish fischer, pulking and pelting or ony other engynes.

2. To put in a poke or bag; to bag; *to poke up*, to put up in a bag or pocket.

1796 Hannah More *Strict. Educ.* xi Perhaps then best a subtle to poke up the dish when you know the owner well. *a* 1798 Beattie *Diaphr.* & *Fables* 49 Poke up your pypes.

Poke, *sb.*[3] *U. S.* [I. Poke *sb.*[1] 2.] *trans.* To put a poke on.

1848 Webster s. v., To poke an ox.

Poke-bonnet. [I. Poke *sb.* or *v.*[1]: see Poke *sb.*[1]] Colloquial name for a bonnet with a projecting brim; *spec.*, one of this shape worn in the early part of the 19th c. Also *attrib.*

1820 *Hermit in London* xxii. V. 35 Another street nuisance is your poke-bonnet ladies, who sometimes put one your eyes with their great brass projection. 1833 T. Hook *Love & Pride*, Widow viii, For young women as likes to look about 'em, these poke bonnets is all rich. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* iv. vi, A few ladies of middle age ... wear ... those poke bonnets. 1838 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* lx. 182 *Sally* ... painted to one of the old poke bonnets of former days. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 14 Eight or nine ladies, gentlemen, and children, in the poke-bonnet and high-collared coats of the year 1830.

b. Applied to the form of bonnet worn by Quakeresses, and later to that of Salvation Army women, etc.; hence, to the wearers of such.

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Poke-bonnet*, a long, straight bonnet, such worn by Quakers and Methodists. 1861 H. Mogridge *Poor in London* II. 16 Mrs. Gray, the wife of a farmhouse..., the property of Amphastia, a sect more numerous in Scotland. There's no knowing the women by their downcast looks and black poke-bonnets. 1877 *Sat. Rev.* 19 May 597/2 At Camden, Dorking, and other favourite haunts of Friends, the ... broad-brimmed hats for the men, and close poke-bonnets for the women, still hold its own. 1889 *Ch. Pioneer Gaz.* 17 Aug. 111/2 Never reached by the Church...or any other spiritual organization, except possibly the 'poke bonnets' of the corners of the streets. 1902 Kipling *Jl. Basse-Lumière* 1902 The poke bonnet and dark blue dress, which I thought I would not get until I had spent a few days investigating what was the best way to join the Army.

Hence **Poke-bonneted** *a.*, wearing a poke-bonnet.

1877 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 775/1 Marching in ... bonnet or poke-bonneted, and silent, when it is religious observance in Quaker. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 3/2 The poke-bonnetted young ladies who enlisted in the charming suburb of Paddington-green.

Poked (pōukt), *a.* [I. Poke *sb.*[1], [2 + -ed.[2]]

1. Furnished with a bag or poke; filched.

1812 Marmaduke Cassidy, *Conjurer*, v. 182, (1888) 82 He must be of large body, and poked behind for bags Riggs. 1818 Cobbett *Hist. Reform.* (ed. 2), *Poked*, having a bag or poke under the jaw, which is generally the case with consumptive or rotten sheep.

2. Of a bonnet or cap: Furnished with a poke.

1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* x, He...is a poked cap and without a shovel muzzle a figure at which his mother cried every Sunday. 1870 Miss Mulock *Fair France* iv. 125 Those frightful white poked caps or bonnets, which often hide such sweet, sober, and even beautiful faces.

Poked, *ppl. a.* [I. Poke *sb.*[2] + -ed.[1]]

1. Thrust, pushed, stirred, etc.: see the vb.

1856 *Weather. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 56 These ... may be found in the poked-away forgotten ways of our jewellers' shops.

†**2.** Of a ruff: Crimped with a poking-stick. *Obs.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 3/2 The clustered sunflowers and 'red-hot pokers', mute gorgeous of September's old-fashioned blooms. 1900 Corinne *Rattlesnake Flowers* 119 Scarlet tritomas (red-hot pokers) look splendid among the deep greens of the mossy grass.

5. The implement with which poker-work is done; hence, short for POKER-WORK. Also *attrib.*

1817 Isabella *Fair, Fat...* A traveling in poker, by hire, of the Salvator Rosa'd...after Carlo Dolci. 1894 [see *poker-picture* in 3]. c 1900 W. D. Thompson *Poker Work* 10 The pokers were originally, from a leaning trouble to an iron rod $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick, and were bound with yarn or other material to protect the hands from being burnt, and to enable the worker to obtain a firmer grip of the implement. *Ibid.* 17 The 'Pyro'...is another development in Poker machines which...does away with the spirit lamp. *Ibid.* 24 Poker artists will find it convenient to be in possession of the principal manufacturer's list of Poker materials. — *Instruct.* 'Pyro' *Poker Machine.* Before starting any piece of work it is wise to become familiar with the lighting and working of the poker.

6. A person who pokes; *esp.* one who pokes or pries into things.

1808 *Aurora New Nines.* (title) 20 Now our Philosophical Poker pokes us, and perched to a strange door. 1841 Blackwood's *Parnass* (1842) I. xxxix. 339 Such thoughtful Argyle pokers as I am!

7. Phrase. *By the holy poker,* A humorous asseveration, of Irish origin and uncertain meaning.

1804 Miss. Edgeworth *Limerick Glove* ii, "By the holy poker", said he to himself, 'the old fellow now is not there'. 1808 *Comet* 23 Feb. 113/1 He swears by the 'holy poker' and 'St. Patrick', that he will never again go to St. Buckhouse's'. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 134 By the holy poker, sir,...you've just hit it there.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poker-arm; poker-backed, poker-like* adjs.; **poker-bearer,** a mace-bearer, a University beadel; **poker-drawing, poker-painting** = POKER-WORK; **poker-picture,** a picture made by poker-work; **poker-style,** the style of poker-work. (See also sense 5.)

1892 *Notts Observer* 15 Jan. 2/5/1 Mansfield robbed thirty years ago on St. Andrew's Links...Alexander Hill's up-to-date successfulness, and Mill's 'poker-arm, unbridle, pushing motion'! 1889 *Portsmouth & Chronicle* 8 To assume his usual 'poker-backed style of seat. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 2/2 The general...assumes an erect poker-backed 'we-will-you-or' attitude. 1894 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xx, From ninth-chancellor down to churchwarden's 'poker-bearer'. 1892 *Western Gaz.* 13 Aug. 3/3 "Black Rod"...carrying a three-cornered hat in one hand, and a short gilt-headed "poker-like stick gracefully poised in the other. 1895 Clara B. Stevens in *Pres. 14th Conv. Assoc. Instr. Deaf* 363 The art of 'poker-painting has had more attention in England than elsewhere. 1894 Townsend *Chas. Tyrwhitt Arts.*, *Poker-pictures*, imitations of pictures or rather of linen-washed drawings executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as used to frighten ivory. 1887 Monson in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 183 Some discussion that she was doing in the 'poker-style, burning the pattern in.

Po'ker, *sb.*[2] *Now U. S. colloq.* Also 7 pocar. [poth. from Norse; cogn. to Du. *pokker*, Swed. *pacher* the devil. Cf. also POOK, POOK.] A hobgoblin, bogbear, demon. *Old Poker,* the devil.

]1756 see HIGH-POKER.] 1801 Diary *Parkin. Hermon* 129 Risen as a nether, when her child is wayward,...scareth it with some jocose, or bull-bugger, to make it cling more vehemently and be quiet. 1884 H. Wilbur *Lett. to Hon. H. S. Conway* 3 May, The very lowest on the lowest elements...cling to the tough as if old poker was coming to take them away. 1898 Webster, *Poker*, any frightful object, especially in the dark: a bugbear: a word in common popular use in America.

† **Po'ker,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [f. POKE *sb.*[1] sack + -ER[1].] (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canc. Cruer, Poker*, one that conveys Goods in Newcastle to Sacks, or Horseback.

Po'ker, *sb.*[4] Chiefly *U. S.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. Ger. *pack*, also *packe, packen, packspiel*, a similar bluffing card-game of considerable age; *f. packen* to boast, brag, lit. to knock, rap.] A card game, popular in America, a variety of BRAG, played by two or more persons, each of whom, if not bluffed into declaring his hand, bets as the value of it, the player who holds the highest combination of cards as recognized in the game winning the pool.

1835 Geo. Ellis in *Cross Life* (1880) I. 326 One night we attempted 'Brag' or 'Poker'. 1836 Mrs. E. L. Rogers *Lucinda* 178 Jones and others came in at night and "played poker at twenty-five cents ante". 1838 G. D. Brewerton *War in Kansas* 324 He could cheat his companion at a 'friendly game of poker', and shuffle his effects with an artful nonchalance. 1843 S. W. Hayward *Old Pat. & Life, Cowboy from Arkan* (1892) 229 Do the theological professors take a hand at all-fours or poker on week-days? 1854 S. Foote *Holiday Stories* (1901) 160 Poker, they call it, wherein bet, as gambling is not allowed as government vessels, it becomes whist or ecarte.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poker-game, -player.*

1852 C. Knox *Mountain. Shores Nor. Sea* 167 They showed the jury into a commodious parlor-room, where were seats grouped about neat, green tables. 1882 *N. York Times* 12 May, Poker-playing was carried to England in the old packet-ships.

Poker, *sb.*[5], a kind of duck: see POCHARD.

Po'ker, *v.* [f. POKER *sb.*[1]]

I. *trans.* 1. To use a poker to; to poke, stir, or strike with a poker. b. *Fisher* 197: To stiffen up, or make as stiff as a poker, *mauvaniser.*

1787 Miss. D'Arblay *Diary* 19 June, I thought you had been too good-natured...to poker the people in the King's house! 1806-7 J. Bennoch *Minerva Hum. Life* (1808) xii. 220, 234 Portraits...of your host's family all pinched and pokered up to the incredible extreme of their several complexions.

2. To draw in or adorn with poker-work.

1837 *Daily News* 2 June 3/2 The Duchess...had executed several fine sketches in pokerwork, and her daughter, Princess Alice of Albany, had pokered a wooden stand. c 1900 W. D. Thompson *Poker Work* 12 Illustration of various articles which have been pokered by accomplished designers and artists.

Hence **Po'kering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1880 Lewis *Abbott Trade* 11 In the 'Brass' plate, are placed...the working door, pokering door, and ornate for grating at the grate.

Po'kerish, *a.*[1] [f. POKER *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Inclined to be 'stiff as a poker', *esp.* in manner. Hence **Po'kerishly** *adv.*, **Po'kerishness.**

1848 Hawthorne in *Life Longfellow* (1891) II. i. 56 A man of thought and originality, with a certain non-pokerishness, an encompassing softness in his mental character. 1887 Miss Broughton *Cometh Up as Flower* xxxvii, 'I am afraid I'm interrupting a pleasant téte-à-tête'; says the old lady, pokerishly. 1889 *Argosy* LXIX. 150, 'I regret to have lost it', I said, still in pokerishness. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 74/2 Ella called her 'stiff and pokerish'.

Po'kerish, *a.*[2] *U. S. colloq.* [f. POKER *sb.*[3] + -ISH[1].] Fraught with a kind of mysterious dread; ghostly, uncanny.

1879 Wells, *Pocahontas* II. 28, 28 A pokerish-looking dwarf. 1883 Lowell *Homeland Trees* Wks. (1890) I. 37 There is something pokerish about a deserted dwelling, even in broad daylight. 1891 Mrs. Jessup *My Wife & I* 168, It was a hazardous and pokerish operation to dismantle the room that had long been my home. 1894 E. Taylor *Prophet* iv. 26, A pokerish place! There's something in the air. Friends thought of murder.

Po'ker-work. [f. POKER *sb.*[1] + WORK *sb.*] Artistic work done by burning a design on the surface of white wood with a heated pointed implement.

Originally, a pointed poker was used, later the 'brander' of an Indian was own quirk for *poker-picture* 5 b. POKE[1] 11, 100, 1 now done with a special apparatus the essential feature of which is a platinum point, or points kept continuously hot for the purpose.

1813 J. Figueira *Romantic Excursion Italy* 92 note, The process called cauterism was, in my opinion, nothing but poker-work. 1892 Lt.-Rowe *Cleg-Kelly* (1895) 57 Ready-made objects, such as are sold for painting or poker-work. 1894 *Daily News* 2 May 6/3 There is a certain kind resemblance to fancy poker work, a really beautiful piece of furniture.

Poking (pō·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. POKE[1]: thrusting, pushing; projecting forward.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxiv. 21 (*Bodl.*) With the pusch and poking of horns [see pursch in COMPUSH]. 1611 L. M. Hodges *Christ's Greife* (1630) 8, 284 The poking, and a bad inclination of her left foot, he stirred not for her. 1902 H. S. Merriman *Flotsam* i, Mr. Maugher...who carried his head to the manner...known as a 'girls' school set,' poking'.

attrib. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* vii. (1912) 252 This poking fight of rapier and dagger will never sup thee. 1601 Jonson *Cynthia* iv, I helped Phantaste to sharpen his pincers and his poking awl. 1893 Caroline *Miss*, IV. 242 Madam, I dished him roundly with my poking-pole.

2. Po'king-stick (**-iron**). A rod used for stiffening the plaits of ruffs; originally of wood or bone, afterwards of steel so as to be applied hot. *Hist.*

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse Wks.* (Grosart) II. 94 That unwashing Poet that made the Ballet of Blue starch and pooking stick. 1602 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Constable* iv. 2, 208 Your ruff must stand in print; and for that purpose, get poking-sticks with fair long handles. 1608 Rowlands *Terrible Battell* (Hunter. Cl.) 12 The poking iron is too hot. 1611 Barnes *Parth. D'or.* iv. 20, 228 Pins, and poking-stickes of steele. 1663 Cotton *Scarron.* i. 9 Hot Needles, Poking-sticks, and Bodkins. 1889 Mrs. Palliser *Lace* 228, 268 When the use of starch and poking sticks had rendered the arrangement of a ruff easy, the size began rapidly to increase.

Poking (pō·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Projecting; thrust forward: *esp.* of the head.

1770 *Hull Advertiser* 20 June 3/3 A nondescript kind of hat, which may be called the poking hat; it has a long projection, like the beak of a cuckoo. 1847 L. Hunt *Wits, Women & B.* I. 70, 72 [The giraffe's] necks...make a fetching, looking, ostrich angle, completely answering to the word 'poking'.

2. Of a person or his work: That pokes or potters; pottering, peddling; hence petty, mean. Of a place: Petty, in size or accommodation; confined, mean, shabby, insignificant. = POKY *a.*[1] 2, 3.

1789 Grace *Lee to Wharton* 20 June, I am never so angry, as when I hear my acquaintance wishing they had [such] bread to some poking profession, or employed in some office of drudgery. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* xli, That poking old woman, who knows no more of what class of algebra...*Ibid.* xlii, Lucky sale, I shall be shocked down here some pokey, stiff, unsociable country. 1884 M. Edm *Lady's Maid* xii. 2...France will (1889) 94 A chapel, which we reached...through a pokey little court.

Poky (pō·ki), *a.*[1] [f. POKE *n.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. a. Of a person, or his life or work: Pottering, peddling; taken up with petty matters or narrow interests: = POKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1796 Mrs. Emery *Dread Tor* II. If religion is going to make me so pokey, I shall quit it till so long as I can. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* (1889) I. 1 Somewhere about forty years ago, I thought myself pretty well for being so well as to choose a hard-working pokey kind of

life. *Mod.* 1878, The people .. had lived a paltry life .. for many a year.

b. Of a place: Petty in size or accommodation; affording scanty room to stir; confined, mean, shabby: = POKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1849 ALD. SMITH *Parthenia Sacra* 101 In a little poky cottage under the hill. 1860 J. WEALE *Pearl & Adv.* I. 10 To listen to a poky lodging-house in High Holborn. 1876 F. E. YARRINGTON *Charming Recipes* II. v. 74 It is impossible to think of burying his talents in a poky little hole. 1892 *Jamaica Hamilton Reasoning* I. 18 Chelmsford seemed to me a poky place.

c. Of dress, etc.: Shabby, dowdy.

1854 THACKERAY *Webber & Lamb* 1, Why do you dress yourself in this odd poky way? 1859 — *Newcomes* lxii, The ladies were in their pokiest old head-gear and most dingy gowns.

2. *Cricket.* Inclined to 'poke' when batting.

1890 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 163 Against a poky batsman, or a tricky wicket, he has often as many opportunities of getting off a smart catch.

Hence **Po'kiness.**

1888 *Chicago Advance* 24 Jan. 16 He detected the pokiness of the entire household this morning.

Poky, *a.*[2] and *sb.* OBS. [f. POKE *sb.*[2] + -Y.] In *poky tenant*, also *poky sb.* = POKE-SHOVER.

1682 Mod. Historians' *Lett. to Lon Kingdom* (1692) II. 430 The nearest approach to a poky tenant possible to this age and generation. 1688 *Loyall Nurse & Jolly* 5 A pleasing contrast to those oppressive times when intolerable custom compelled all to wear queen-hills or pokeys or Leghorns.

‖ **Pol.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *pol*, contracted from *Pollux*.] A form of asseveration. Cf. EDEPOL.

1508 BARON *Sapfous Wisdom* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 7 By Pol and Aedepol I protest. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* i. (1618) 9 Your pols and your pollards. 1605 *Sir Thomas More* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 316 Has two his pols, and his pollards, his vows and his truths.

Pol, obs. form of POLL, Pont. *sb.*[1]

Polacca[1] (pŏlæ·kă, ‖ pōlă·kkă). [It., orig. adj. fem. of *polacco* Polish, ad. Ger. *Polack*, a. Pol. *Polak* a Pole, a native of Poland.] A Polish dance, a polonaise; also the music for it.

1813 *Sk. Character* ind. 218 Mr. Mara had brought home some new music, and was to the middle of a favourite Polacca, when Gifford entered. 1882 E. PAUER *Programme* 8 Mar., Polacca, Polonaise. A Polish dance in 3 time; its character is mainly solemn and dignified, and more express elevation, firmness, combined with grace. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., As No. 7 of Handel's twelve grand concertos is a polonaise or polacca.

† Polack (pōlăk), *sb.* (a.) *Obs.* Also 7 Polaque, -oak, -ack, (9 -ak). [a. Pol. *Polak* a Pole; Ger. *Pollack*, F. *Polaque*.] A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Pole; in quot. 1603, the king of Poland. So † **Polaker** *Obs. rare.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 125 Then for his Catholikes the Polakers, they closely clip collar. 1600 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 121 The last of these twelve verses the Polacks want, that is, calendar. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, iii. 74 *Pr.* 1609 MONTAYNE *Sir R. Shirley* Wks. (Shelley Soc.) VIII. 307 He was received with great magnificence .. both of the Polack himself and of his people. 1637 NORRIS *Pilchard's Add. Lives* (1878) 61 margin, The Muscovites discomfited by the Polacks in the battle of Orsa.

B. *adj.* Polish.

1837 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Any soldier, save he be a Polack Scythe-man, shall be welcome.

Polacre (pŏlē·kə), **polacca**[2] (pŏlæ·kă). Forms: α. 7 pollacre, 9 polacre, 8– polacre. β. 7 polacra, 8 polacco, 8– polacca. γ. 7 polach, pollacke, 7–8 polagre. [In α and γ forms a. F. *polacre*, *polagre* = It. *polacra*; *polacca*, whence directly the β forms. So Sp. *polacra*, Pg. *polacra*, -*ca*, *polacre*.] Du. *polaak*, Ger. *polacke*, -*er*. Origin uncertain: F. *polacre*, *polagre*, It. *polacca*, Ger. *polacke*, mean also Polish, Pole; but it is difficult to understand how a Levantine or Mediterranean vessel should be so described.]

A three-masted merchant vessel of the Mediterranean. See quot. 1769–76 in α.

α. 1603 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 71. 883 Hues our Admirall had hyred a Pollacre about the burden of one hundred and twenty tunnes. 1739 *Acts Priv. Council Georgia* (1881) 53 All Masters of Vessells .. shall pay into the Publick Treasury .. for every Ruine Ring Polacre or Sactie Twenty Two shillings and Six pence. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. 101 The harbour .. is generally full of tartanes, polacres, and other small vessels, that come from Sardinia, Ivica, Italy, and Spain, loaded with oil, silks, and other commodities. 1769–76 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Polacre*, a ship with three masts, usually navigated in the Levant, and other parts of the Mediterranean ..generally furnished with square sails upon the main-mast, and lateen sails upon the fore-mast and mizen-mast. Some of these however carry square sails upon all the three masts, particularly those of Provence in France. Each [mast] is commonly formed of one piece, so that they have neither top-mast nor top-gallant-mast. 1880 J. W. CROMBIE in *C. Papers* 1 Sept., One had two lieutenants of the English Navy with her in the polacres. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1891) 107 The high-masted polacre .. is riding sickly enough on that of the beach.

β. 1698 DAMPIER *Voy. Worlds.* (1868) 56 We discovered a vessel (which was made for a polacca) plying up to windward. 1702 NEWTON'S Fab. in Nichols *Illust.* (1848) I. 322 Received five polaccas loaded with wine for the French fleet at Plymouth. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcv, He hired a vessel (some call it galley) bound for Corfu; she was a fine polacca, Mann'd with twelve hands and laden with tobacco.

γ. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 259/1 At his departure from Alexandria, there retired 2 French Polach. 1673 *Ibid.* No. 1004/1 All their Men of War are to Port, save 2 Polaches, which is not out, and gone to Cowes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 108 On Wednesday .. a Polagre fell to among us, standing first of our Battlegon.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 891 A Spanish polacre ship. 1780 CAPT. KNOWLES in *Naval Chron.* II. 518 They were two Xebec rigged polacre rigged. 1821 *Mod. Voy.* VI. 411 The Neapolitan polacre brig *Madonna de Lauro*. 1846 BARRAS *Life of Somerville* 310 We gave chase to a polacre ship.

Polaile, variant of POLLAGE *Obs.*, poultry.

† Polaine. *Obs.* Also 6 pulleyne. See quots.

1581 in *Archæol. Æliana* XVI. 204 Foure throwte of berrys and pulleyne 8d.ob. 1832 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 634 A piece of pulleyne for sailes for shallop, 40 yds per piece,..3 yards of cordage.

Polaily, variant of POLLAGE *Obs.*, poultry.

† Polan. *Obs.* [a. OF. *poul'ain* Polish, a Pole.] A Pole, a native of Poland.

1500 in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* 1. I. 30 The Hungaries, Bowgers, and the Polanis. 1614 T. MORRY *Panzani* I. x. 41 I might discourse over .. Italians, Polans, Germans.

Polan, var. POLAYN *Obs.*, knee-armour.

† Pola·nore. *Naut. Obs.* Also **pollankre.** [Related to F. *palanc* (16th c. in Littré), now *palan*, a combination of two palleys connected by a rope: cf. *palanquer* to hoist with tackle; also It. *palanca* a hoisting or raising apparatus, a lever, a roller, L. *phalanga* a carrying pole, a roller on which a heavy body is rolled, Gr. φάλαγξ a round piece of wood, a trunk, block, log, pole.

(Fr. has also *palanon*, *palangre*, of the same origin, in the sense of a stout looped fishing rope to which a series of lines are attached hanging the hooks.)]

A kind of pulley or tackle for hoisting heavy articles.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 41 Sterlyng tables... xij pollankres ... xij. *Ibid.* 75. 1489 *State Papers, Chaffers Ac.* 88. VII. Polanores with sheves of brass. 1512 *Inv. Henry Prince of Wales*, Polanores with sheves of wode, polanores with sheves of brass.

Poland (pō·lănd). Also 6–7 **Polelande.** [f. POLE *sb.*[2] + LAND *sb.* (or perh. ad. Ger. *Polen*, MHG. *Pôlân*, with ending assimilated to *land*).] A country of E. Europe, formerly an independent kingdom; hence short for *Poland fowl* or *wheat*, *Poland feed.*

1584 *Brief Exam. Dis.* O sendde to God the state of our Countries of Polelande were brought to this passe. 1609 CAREW *Surv.* (1856) 12 The Bridges of Polelande. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 282/1 Oats 32s....30s. 6d. Polands 28s. 30s. 6d. 1894 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1856) 38 The newly hatched chicks are grey, much resembling those of the silver Polands.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Poland bread*, *oat*; *Poland fowl*, one of a breed of domestic fowls, having black plumage and a white topknot; *Poland maize*: see MAIZE[1] 6; *Poland wheat*, white zeae wheat (*Triticum polonicum*).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 466/1 The 'Poland breed, which is black-feathered, with white topknots, lays well. 1850 'H. MOORMAN' *Diss. Poultry* (ed. 6) 23 The 'Poland fowls, as they are generally called, were chiefly imported from Holland. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 13 Sept. 7/2 Most of my neighbours prefer the white 'Poland oats. 1886 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 332 White Lammas, or 'Poland wheat.

Hence **Po'lander,** a native of Poland, a Pole (*obs.*); also a Poland fowl.

1600 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 123 He [was] .. betrayed to leave the whole possession of Liuonia to the Polanders. 1796 H. MOORE in *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1798) III. 450 You will not see .. regiments formed of Russians, of Polanders, or of Venetians. 1850 'H. MOORMAN' *Diss. Poultry* (ed. 6) 16 The Polanders ..are one of the most useful varieties.

Polar (pōʊ·lăr), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *polāris*, f. L. *pol-us* POLE *sb.*[2]: see -AR[1]. Cf. It. *polare* (1300 in Dante), Sp. *polar*, F. *polaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Astron.* and *Geog.* Of or pertaining to the poles of the celestial sphere or of the earth; situated near or connected with either pole.

1550 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 41 Reckon from one of the poles ..93 degrees and an halfe, drawe a circle of that declyne about either Pole. Those circles maye well bee called Pole circles, or Polar circles. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 6 The Artick Polar circle is one of the lesser circles, dividing the Sphere into two vnequall parts. 1657 *Melinde P. L.* 2. 182 As when two Polar Winds .. together drive Mountains of Ice. 1665 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. ii. 3 (title) A Polar Plane, because the Poles thereof are in the Poles of the World. 1704 *Rate Bymouthiae Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 120 Devotion cold as Polar Ice was grown. 1803 J. DAVIS *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 277 The polar diameter of the earth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii, 300 Well known to the Polar travellers. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 156 The cold polar currents sink by their density.

b. In specific combinations with sbs.; e.g.

Polar anæmia, anæmia due to residence in the polar regions during the endless winter. *P. bear*, the white bear, *Ursus maritimus*. *P. circle*, each of the circles parallel to the equator at the distance of 23°-28' from either pole, bounding the Arctic and Antarctic zones. *P. cloud*, a cloud having its position in the plane of the earth's axis. *P. distance*, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from the nearer pole; the complement of declination or latitude. *P. horn*, the white horn, *Cuspus occidens*. *P. lights*, the aurora borealis or australis. *P. plant*, a name for Silphium laciniatum, from the fact of its leaves pointing due North and South (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *P. projection*: see PROJECTION. *P. star* (med.L. *stella polaris*; also *Polus*, in *Alphonsine Tables*, Venice 1508), the POLE-STAR; also *figurative* uses, guide, conductor.

1552–98 Whilst circle (see 13). 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *s.v. Polar Degrees*, are those whose Places are parallel to some Great Circle that passes thro' the Poles, or parallel to some one of the Hours. 1806 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 30 From the ecliptic, the *polar* distance and the complement of latitude, compose the altitude. 1868 LIEBIG *Nitrog. Bodies*, § 305 Sometimes the distance from the north celestial pole is given instead of that from the celestial equator. This is called north-polar distance. 1891 MARIE MACK *South Coast*, xxxv, We were traversing the region of the "polar giant", the plasma of whose bones, at almost every step, pointed out our meridian. 1889 *Gould's Dom. Pigeon* 301. 1710 The Compass plant—extremely known, also, as the pilot wood, polar plant, and magnetical wood. 1903–10 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Pole Star, or "Polar Star. 1908 *Pall Mall Mag.* XXXV. 86 Were we now

1799 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 1561 Universal Emancipation, with Representative Legislature, was the polar principle which guided the fathers of United Indiana. **1856** CHARLES *Proph.* Gl. 1. 1 (1870) I. 4 A king over men; whose sentiments were pure, and similar...those of the world about with them. **1859** A. BLACK in *Examiner* Jan. 27 Both the Church and the world depend in every on the man of insight ...the polar primary man.

b. Directly opposite in character, action, or tendency. (See also 4 b.)

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 398 Electricity and Urbanity are polar opposites. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1872) 190 There 'fell to be the two polar elements of this Creation, on which it all turns.

B. *sb. Geom.* A curve related to a particular way to a given curve and a fixed point called the pole; in conic sections, the straight line joining the points at which tangents from the fixed point touch the curve.

1748 G. SHARON *Conic Sect.* (1833) vi. § 35 Whether the tangents from x', y' be real or imaginary, the line joining their points of contact will be the real line $Ax'+By'+C=0$, which we shall call the polar of x', y' with regard to the circle. *Ibid.* xv. § 302 The relation between the curves is reciprocal, that is ... the curve I might be generated from A in precisely the same manner that A was generated from I; hence the name 'reciprocal polars'. **1883** ELDRIDGE *Descriptive Chronom's Progr. Geom.* 201 The straight line *s* determined in this manner by the point *S* is called the polar of *S* with respect to the conic; and, reciprocally, the point *S* is said to be the pole of the straight line *s*.

† **Polarchy**, *obs.* rare. Form for POLYARCHY, government by many, or by a number of persons. So † **Polarch**, one of the persons so governing; † **Polarchical** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a 'polarchy'; † **Polarchist**, an advocate of 'polarchy'.

1648 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* v. viii. 63 The Erection or restitution of any Polarchicall Government. *Ibid.* v. ix. 75 A Polarchy in its own nature is inconsistent with Peace and Unity. *Ibid.* 76 The common and profession of Polarchy is cursed, unlawful and unwarrantable. *Ibid.* v. 100 In all which sorts of Polarchy, both Polarchs and Polarchists are obliged in conscience to endeavour the enhancement of that Government to a Monarchie by all lawful means. **1648** Perfect *Plea for Lords* 4 Popular Polarchy and Tyranny. **1660** ROBT. *Scott. Reg.* 163, I append to the whole World, and even to the Consciences of my wicked Polarchical upstarts.

Polard, *obs.* form of POLLARD.

Polari- (pōlē'ri), combining form of mod.L. *polāris* polar: as in **polari-guttulate** *a.*, having polar guttulæ (see GUTTULATE); **polari-nucleate** *a.*, having polar nuclei.

1887 W. POLLARD *Brit. Diatomaceæ* 108 Spicules 8, loose oblong, straight or curved, polari-nucleate. *Ibid.* 361 Spicula 8, elliptic or slightly tortuate, polari-guttulate.

Polarize, *v.* [f. POLAR + -IZE.] = POLAR *v.* 4.

1863 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 499 The currents of that polarize opposition. **1864** in Webster.

† **Polarly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. POLARY *a.* + -LY².] In a polar manner: see POLAR *a.* 4.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. 61 Iron...already informed by the Loadstone and polarly determined by its position.

Polarimeter (pōlărĭ·mĭtəɹ). [f. mod.L. *polāri-* POLAR (with reference to POLARIZATION) + -METER.] A form of polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization, or the amount of polarized light in a beam.

1864 in Webster. **1869** *Engr. Mech.* 24 Dec. 337/1 The question...may be affected with the polarimeter, as pure glycerine has no action upon polarized light. **1877** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 214 Oxygen-sugar deflects polarized light to the right, and upon this is based a method of estimation by means of a saccharine organism incorrectly called a polarimeter. **1879** CLERKE in *Nature* 6 Nov. 6 The refinery power of each of the four fluids is ascertained by means of the polarimeter.

Hence **Polarimetric** (pōlărĭmĕ·trĭk) *a.*, of or pertaining to a polarimeter or polarimetry; **Polarimetry**, the art or process of measuring or studying the polarization of light.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polarimetry.* **1870** CLERKE in *Nature's Com. Diagn.* I. 3rd. *ed.* II The polarimetric test may be applied. *Ibid.* v. 163 This method...requires a very accurate polarimeter, light polarimetric examinations, and a highly-complicated calculation.

Polariscope (pōlărĭskōp). [f. mod.L. *polāri* POLAR (cf. prec.) + -SCOPE. Cf. F. *polariscope.*] An instrument for showing the polarization of light, or viewing objects in polarized light; consisting essentially of two prisms or prisms, a *polarizer* and an *analyzer*; made in various forms, simple or complex, according to the special use. Also attrib.

1842 G. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts &c., Polarizing Apparatus, Polariscope*, any instrument which is capable of showing the phenomena of polarized light. **1854** FARADAY *Polarized Light* 108, 3) 108 The planes of vision sold in the opticians' shops, for polariscope purposes, have been obtained by cutting the crystal perpendicularly to one of the optic axes. **1865** J. WILSON in *Chem. Sc.* I. 913/2 In every polariscope there are two essential points; namely, the *polarizer* and the *analyzer*; the former receives and polarizes the incident rays of light, and the latter presents to the eye the polarized ray either by reflection or by refraction. **1868** HOWARD & COX *Magn. Sc.*, etc. II. 290/1 The polariscope proposed by Arago is formed of a tube closed at one extremity by a plate of rock crystal cut perpendicularly to the optical axis, and about five millimetres in thickness, and having at the other end, where the eye is applied, a prism possessing the property of double refraction placed transversely to the axis of the tube.

Hence **Polariscopist**, one skilled in the use of a polariscope; **Polariscopy** (pōlărĭskŏpĭ), the art of using a polariscope.

1870 PRESTON *Elec. Attract.* 1168. 201 More likely to supply a correct process...than either spectroscopy, polariscopy, or photography. **1890** *Cent. Mech. Polariscopist.*

Polariscopic (pōlărĭskŏ·pĭk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, made, obtained, or viewed by, a polariscope.

1865 *Petrol. Observ. Nat.* 44, 172 Adelpholite polariscopic objects. **1872** PRESTON *Elec. Attract.* 268, 193 The spectroscopic and polariscopic analysis of the comets. **1887** *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 440/1 The gaseous molecules and the dust particles which polariscopic observations show are present in the comets.

Polarizable, *a.* [f. POLARIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being polarized.

1878 WEBSTER, *Polarizable*, pertaining to or exhibiting poles; having a polar arrangement or disposition; arising from, or dependent upon, the possession of poles or polar characteristics; as polarizable antagonism.

Polarizatio, *a. rare*—⁰. [mod.L. f. POLARIZE: see -ATIC.] = POLARIC.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polarizatic*, pertaining to or exhibiting poles; having a polar arrangement or disposition; arising from, or dependent upon, the possession of poles or polar characteristics; as polarizatic antagonism.

Polarisirstrobometer. [mod.f. mod.L. *polārīsō* POLAR + Gr. στρόβος a whirling round + -METER; devised 1869 by Prof. H. Wild of Zurich. (He objected to the term *polaristrobometer* for an instrument that measures, not the amount of polarization, but the angle of rotation of the plane of polarization.)]

A form of saccharimeter, giving a very delicate means for measuring the rotation of the plane of polarization produced by the sugar solution.

1870 *Chemical News* 21 Jan. 35 Newest shape of H. Wild's *Polaristrobometer* (Saccharimeter). [Abbreviated.] **1884** ROSS & VENEY *Landolt's Handbk. Polarimetry* 98 The so-called polaristrobometers, what in England are known as polariscopes, which indicate the amount of rotation in angular measure.

Polarite (pō·lărəit). [f. POLAR *a.* + -ITE¹.] Trade name for an insoluble porous mineral substance, containing about fifty-three per cent. of magnetic oxide of iron, with silica, lime, magnesia, carbon, etc., and having the power of absorbing and giving off oxygen. Used in conjunction with 'Ferrozone' in the so-called 'International' process of sewage treatment. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Patent Specif.* No. 8088 The filtering medium ... is the now known as 'Polarite'. **1891-4** *Proc. Assoc. Munic. & County Engineers* XVIII. 318 A magnetic oxide of iron ore which the trade name of 'Polarite' has been given). **1896** *Engineer, May* XVI. 1911 The Purification of Sewage by the Ferrozone Polarite System.

Polarity (pōlă·rĭtĭ). [f. POLAR *a.* + -ITY: cf. F. *polarité* (1806 in HATZ.-DARM., 1839 in *Dict. Acad.*).] A form tried earlier was POLITY 8.]

1. *Magnetism.* The quality or property possessed by certain bodies, as a lodestone or magnetized bar, of turning (when free to move) so as to point with their two extremities to the two (magnetic) poles of the earth; the quality of being polar, or possessing magnetic poles.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. 59 This polarity from refrigeration upon extremity and to deliver of a Loadstone might serve to invigorate and touch a needle any where. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 197 You may change the Polarity of many little Steels, by a long Position, in a contrary posture to that which it naturally affects. **a 1690** HOOKE *Nat. Attempts* (1692) 64 One of their companies which had quite changed the polarity, from north to south, to still retain in that country. **1730** FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 184 By obscurely we have been frequently given polarity to needles. **1813** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 178 If the bar be inverted, the polarity will be instantly reversed; so that in all cases the lower extremity is, in this hemisphere, the north pole; but on the north side of the equator, the lower extremity is always the south pole. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 196 An inversion...securing a more accurate polarity to the machine's compass. **c 1865** J. WYLDE in *Cyc. Sc. & Arts* Magnetic polarity, or that power by which a magnetized needle arranges itself in reference to the magnetic poles of the earth.

2. Hence in generalized sense: A property of matter or force, analogous or compared to that of a magnet or magnetism. **a.** The having of an axis with reference to which certain physical properties are determined; the disposition of a body or an elementary molecule to place its mathematical axis in a particular direction.

1874 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 108 All Atoms by their Motion of Verticity or Polarity, would draw themselves, like Magnets, into a straight Line, by setting all their Axes in direction to each other. **1897** ARMSTRONG *Physics* 73 When atoms are allowed to cohere according to their natural tendencies, they always assume a certain regular arrangement and form, which we call crystalline. Because to this circumstance they owe no reversible magnets, which attract each other only by their poles; the fact has been called the polarity of atoms. **1854** FARADAY *Polarized Light* 108, 2) 184 In crystals it is necessary to select, besides ordinary attraction and repulsion, a third molecular force called polarity. *Ibid.*, A molecule endowed with accepted attractive forces in different directions may be said to be possessed of polarity.

b. The quality of exhibiting opposite or contrasted properties or powers in opposite or contrasted directions; the possession of two points called poles having contrary qualities or tendencies.

1848 CAUCHOIS *Method in Magnet. Matters* 1. 1. Entrol, or Contemplating in all Electrical phenomena the operation of a Law which reigns through all Nature, viz. the law of polarity, or the distribution of the powers by opposite forces. **1849** WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. v. x. 332 The general notion of polarity—opposite properties in opposite directions. **1852-4** EMERSON *Exp. Sec.* i. ii. (1876) 62 Polarity, or action and reaction, we meet in every part of nature. **1866** DR. ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 107 One of whose essential properties is Polarity;—that is, equal and similar action in opposite directions. **1870** TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 5 Two opposite kinds of magnetism may be supposed to be concentrated at the two ends. In the conformers of the magnetic force counters what is called magnetic polarity.

c. Tendency to develop in two opposite directions in space, time, serial arrangement, etc.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 163 This disposition to develope in two diametrically opposite directions, sometimes called polarity, is found in all embryos. **1853** R. FRASER *Addr. Lond. Soc. to Witness & Geddes Afress.* 21, (1870) 144 We speak of (two tongues) groups (e.g. animals and vegetables) being in the relation of polarity to each other when the rudimentary forms of each are prominent, and their complete manifestations far apart. **1896** WILLOUGHBY *Mal. Insan* 21, 428 This group shows a tendency to 'polarity', or extensive development at the ends of the series.

d. *Electric polarity*: see QUOT.

1880 *Trans. Chemical Soc. Lond.* XXXII. 27 The conditions of 'electric polarity' established by Berl at the beginning of this century. This 'electric polarity' is exemplified by the antagonism which exists between the two poles of the battery, consumption of zinc being accompanied by deposition of the other. **1893** *Encl. Soc. Lond., Polarity*, applied metaphorically, *e.g.* to the sexes, in reference to the fact that in the female ovaries the ovum tends to relax and rest *inert*.

3. *Electr.* The relation of a body to the poles or electrodes of an electric circuit; the electrical condition of a body as positive or negative.

1849 *Nature Electricity* (ed. 3) 222 That side of the spiral which is towards the north...acts as the south pole; and the south side has an opposite polarity. Each side powerfully attracts iron filings. **1870** C. B. FOX *Optics* 15 One of the Particles is in an opposite condition of polarity to that in the other. **1879** DR. MUIRHEAD *Telephone* 18 The adjacent poles of the two coils are of opposite polarity. **1881** GRAHAM SMITH, *Practical Experimentalist* 189 To change of polarity at each half rotation keeps up a constant rotation.

4. *Optics.* The quality of light which admits of its polarization; hence, the condition of being polarized. (An inaccurate use.)

[1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 13 The important discoveries...of a property analogous to polarity in light.] **1821** HERSCHEL in *Ld. J. Chambers Astron.* (1850) 324 The light reflected from which [cloud]...exhibits no signs of polarity. [1888 in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Bot.* III. 341 It would seem almost as if light consisted of particles having polarity, like magnets.]

5. *fig.* **a.** (from 2.) Direction (of thought, feeling, or inclination) towards a single point; tendency or trend in a particular direction; 'magnetic attraction' towards a particular object.

1787 CRESWICK *Lett.* (1791) II. 140, I find you are in motion and with a Polarity to Dresden. **1800** *Mod. Univ. in Ann. Reg.* 615 Launching forth on the ocean of possibility...conducted, not merely by shores and landmarks, but chiefly by the polarity of reason. **1834** H. ROGERS in *T. Schwartz's Mor.* I. 3. 65 This polarity of mind, the intellectual magnetism towards universal truth, has always been a characteristic of the greatest minds. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1876) I. xii. 206 One great change...affected the polarity of the whole political and geographical organization of the country. **1876** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 180 How rare this second—true polarity—calm in character and intellect.

b. (from 2 b.) Possession or exhibition of two opposite or contrasted aspects, principles, or tendencies.

1880 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 442 The whole system of the Church of England ...has, like all Truth, two faces: one silver, the other gold. Every part of it has a double polarity. **1890** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. (In Wherever the polarities meet, wherever... the natures of freedom and duty (meet)] in direct opposition to fixed conservation and the drive of gain. **1888** E. HOWS *Rom. Life & Art* 43 The Roman women, with that curious polarity which often sets the fashion in exactly the opposite direction to what would be expected, bold that a narrow forehead with the hair drawn down over it was pretty and attractive.

c. (from 3.) Condition of consciousness as subjective or objective.

1846 TRENCH *Hibbert.* v. (1880) 174 That quick shifting, so to speak, of the polarity, so that at one moment the whole consciousness became the positive, at another the negative pole.

Polarizable (pōlărəi·zăbl'), *a.* [f. POLARIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being polarized. Hence **Polarizabi·lity.**

1846 WORCESTER, *Polarizable*, that may be polarized. *Phil. Mag.* **1858** *Smithsonian Exp.* 362 Allotropic electrodes (i.e., non-polarizable electrodes). **1900** ELIH. THOMS. *Electr. & Concrete* 232 The conductivity, polarizability and other electrical properties of matter.

Polarization (pōlărəizē·ʃən). [In sense 1, a. F. *polarisation*, n. of action f. *polariser* (both introduced by Malus, 12 March 1811): see POLARIZE. In later uses, n. of action from the vb. in corresp. senses.] The condition or fact of being polarized; the action of polarizing.

1. A modification of the condition of light or radiant heat, whereby the ray exhibits different properties in different sides, so that opposite sides are alike, while the maximum difference is between

two sides at right angles to each other; the production of this condition, the action of polarizing.
See POLARIZE v. 2.

Angle of polarization = *polarizing angle*: see POLARIZING *vbl. sb.* *Circular, elliptic, plane polarization*: see POLARIZE v. *Plane of polarization*: the plane which contains the incident ray and the reflected or refracted ray which is polarized.

1812 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXXIII. 121 By giving to these sides [of the ray] the names of poles, Malus has given the name of Polarization to that modification which imparts properties to light which are relative to these poles. 1813 [DE.] Brewster in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 188 A ray of light transmitted through a plate of agate cut by planes perpendicular to the laminæ of which it is composed suffers polarization like one of the parcels formed by double refraction. 1814 *Ibid.* 219 (title) On the Polarization of Light by oblique transmission through all bodies, whether crystallized or uncrystallized. 1831 — *Optics* xxvii. 103 A new species of polarization, which I have called elliptical polarization, and which unites the two classes of phenomena which constitute circular and rectilineal polarization. 1839 G. Rose *Nat. Philos.* 324 When light suffers double refraction through a crystal with a positive axis ...in quartz, the plane of polarization of the ordinary ray ...is horizontal, and that of the extraordinary ray vertical. In negative crystals, as Iceland spar, the direction of these rays is reversed. *Ibid.* 360 The angle of complete polarization for any substance, may be readily determined by the fact, discovered by Sir D. Brewster, that —The index of refraction is the tangent of the angle of polarization. 1840 Hoopkr *Diet. Sc.*, etc., 1. v. Analogous phenomena to those of the polarization of light have been found to belong also to radiant heat. 1879 Roon *Chromatics* iv. 30 A long lead soap bubble displays every colour which can be produced by polarization. 1906 *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9) I. 615 The ability refracted rays have what Newton called 'sides'; and it is this sidedness, or laterality, which is known as polarization.

Ap. 1821 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 192 In whose a moral polarization of light has taken place. 1900 F. H. Stewart *Evol. Eng. Lond.* vii. It is not history; it is rather the romantic polarization of history.

II. 2. *Electr.* and *Magn.* a. See POLARIZE v. 2.

1866 E. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 83 The pail was then connected to galvanometer. 1883 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 274 All electrical phenomena within *S*, which in the ordinary theory are due to the action of E_2, are on the polarization hypothesis deducible from the given polarization.

b. In voltaic electricity. The production of an electromotive force at the electrodes, due to the presence of the products of electrolytic decomposition of the fluid between them, and acting in an opposite direction to the original current, thus producing an apparent increase of the resistance.

1839 Gassiot *Contrad. Sc. in Conv. Phys. Forces* (1854) 237 It appeared to me that the reaction of amalgamated zinc was the effect of polarization. (*Note.* I know of no other word to express the effect here alluded to; the word is used in this sense by most French writers, but, from its numerous applications, is sadly inaccurate.) 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 156 When an electric current is passed through an electrolyte bounded by metal electrodes, the accumulation of the ions at the electrodes produces the phenomenon called Polarization.

3. The arrangement of molecules, etc., in a definite direction.

1846 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 11 Exceptions ...explicable by other interfering dynamic causes, such, possibly, as crystalline polarization, tearing interstitial spaces.

4. *fig.* See quot. and cf. POLARIZE 3.

1851 H. B. Forbes *Living Poets* 8 The process of 'translating in our purposes' words already current, by giving them a new and special shade of meaning—a process best characterized as the polarization of language.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polarization force*; **polarization-microscope**, an instrument combining the functions of a polariscope and microscope.

1881 S. P. Thompson in *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 452 The degree to which a counter-electromotive force or polarization force is set up depends very greatly on the assembly of current per unit of surface of the electrodes employed. 1894 *Spd. Soc. Lect., Polarization-microscope*, an instrument in which a polariscope and a microscope are combined: and particularly in petrography.

Polarize (pō·lărəiz), v. [In sense 1, a. F. *polariser* (Malus, 11 March 1811), in form f. mod.L. *polāris* POLAR a *-iser*, -IZE, but referred by its author directly to F. *pôle* POLE n.[2] In other senses, f. POLAR + -IZE.]

See Malus in *Mémoires Institute des Sciences*, No. 4th March 1811, p. 232 (*Annales polarisés*. *Ibid.* No. 25, June 1811, p. 292 (*round*.) 'En giving to these sides [of the vertical ray] the name of *poles*, to only the modification which imparts to light properties relative to these poles, *polarization*. The new expression ...signifies simply the modification that light has undergone in acquiring new properties, relative not to the direction of the ray, but solely to its sides, considered at a right angle, and in a plane perpendicular to its direction.' But this unfortunately assumed a sense of *pole* quite different from its use in astronomy, geography, and magnetism, with the consequence that *polarization* as applied to light and radiant heat has nothing in common with magnetic or electric polarization.

I. 1. *Optics.* (*transf.*) To cause the vibrations of light (radiant heat, etc.) to be modified in a particular way, so that the ray exhibits different properties on different sides, opposite sides being alike, and those at right angles to each other showing the maximum of difference.

A ray of polarized light is reflected in different degrees in different positions of the reflecting body, and transmitted by certain crystals in different degrees in different positions of the crystal, and in each case completely quenched in two particular positions. This is accounted for by supposing the ethereal vibrations to be restricted to one plane (*plane polarization*, instead of being, as in ordinary light, performed in all directions perpendicular to that of the ray. Light is also said to be *circularly* or *elliptically polarized*, or to undergo *circular* or *elliptic polarization*, when it exhibits the 2 polarization certain colour phenomena, or modifications of the phenomena of plane polarization, which are accounted for by supposing the ethereal particles to move in circles or ellipses. Polarization is produced (variously in the case of different media) by reflection, or by ordinary or double refraction.

1811 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXX. 191, 11. *Lit. Fr. Paris* 17 July, Mr. Malus is still pursuing with success his researches concerning *polarized light*. 1812 [Dec.] *Ibid.* XXXIII. 247 Transparent bodies usually transmit the light which they polarize in one direction or manner, and reflect that which is polarized in a contrary manner. 1813 [DE.] Brewster in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 192 That kind of crystallization which polarizes the incident light by separating it into two parcels. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 197 All diaphanous bodies polarize light or certain modes. 1824 *Dove's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 224 Biwed and Professor Farrar ...succeeded in polarizing heat (non-luminous) by the agency of reflection. 1833 Lardner *Cyc. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 134 A ray of light is said to be polarized in a certain plane when...it has not afterwards throughout its whole subsequent course. 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 7 note, A ray of light is said to be polarized when it has properties relating to its sides, which are identical on opposite sides of the ray.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To polarize the incident light; to exhibit the phenomena of polarization.

1834 Sedgwick in *Owen's Cyc., Chem.* 82 The latter polarizes towards the left. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* v. 113 The whole crystal passes into uniform manner which polarizes in variegated colours.

II. 2. *Magn.* and *Electr.* To give polarity to; to give opposite magnetic properties to opposite ends of (a bar, coil, etc. of iron or other substance). Also *intr.* To acquire polarity.

1838 Faraday *Exp. Res.* (1839) I. 140 It is not the particles of oxygen and lead which polarize separately under the act of induction, but the molecules of oxide of lead which exhibit this effect. *Ibid.* The reproduction of compound particles, which can again polarize as wholes. 1866 E. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 4 It is this double manifestation of force which constitutes the *polarity* of the magnet, and a bar of iron which is made to assume these poles is said to be polarized. 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 7 A conducting particle through which there is a current of electricity may be said to be polarized, because if it were turned round, and if the current continued to flow in the same direction as regards the particle, its direction in space would be reversed.

b. In voltaic electricity: see POLARIZATION 2 b.

1856 Walker tr. *De la Rive's Treat. Electr.* II. 631 When the zinc *z* is plunged into water...the molecules polarize each of the molecules of water (see fig. 2), their polarity (the following) and so on. 1864-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 422 Plates of platinum become polarized in a similar manner, when immersed in water either pure or acidulated, and connected with the poles of a battery...the effect, in this case, being due to the *Force of hydrogen and oxygen* which collect on the negative and positive plates respectively.

c. In generalized sense: see quot. 1872.

1872 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 60 An elementary portion of a body may be said to be polarized when it acquires equal and opposite properties on two opposite sides. *Ibid.* II. 51.

III. 3. *fig.* To give an arbitrary direction, or a special meaning or application, to.

1880 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 5 The word, and consequently the idea it represents, is *polarized*. 1886 W. C. Wilkinson in *Homiletic Rev.* (U.S.) Mar. 191 This word [self-denial] also has been polarized somewhat—that is, twisted out of its right original meaning.

b. To give unity of direction to.

1868 Brandeis *Servia. Living Subj.* 331 It is not enough to rally their inventiveness, doing nothing to polarize their aim. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 2/2 A reformer of policy ...cannot be secured until the atoms of the Council, now facing every way, are polarized by party discipline.

Polarized (pō·lărəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. POLARIZE v. + -ED[1].] Subjected to polarization.

1. Of light or radiant heat. (See prec. 1.)

1811 July [see POLARIZE v. 1]. 1813 [DE.] Brewster in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 199 The coloured images in...white produced by polarized or depolarized light. 1830 — *Optics* xviii. 156 These two beams...are therefore said to be polarized, or to be beams of polarized light, because they have either opposite or poles of different properties. 1845 Kelland *Prevost's Lect. Nat. Phil.* 371 Light which consists of vibrations in one direction only is termed polarized light. 1894 Tuttle *Org. Chem.* 107 These isomeric forms of malic acid which differ chiefly in their action upon polarized light.

†**2.** *Fail*, a. Having a particular centre or axis, or a definite direction. b. Of a comet body: Having a pole or centre of convexity. *Obs.*

1800-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 56 In one or two examples...there was neither a polarized pain nor fascination. *Ibid.* 331 The centre [of the vaccine vesicle] does, instead of being polarized, and is less elevated than the circumference. *Ibid.* III. 131 In the former [diseases, i.e. pemphigus] the corium is in all cases too much flattened, in the present it is too convex or polarized.

3. *Magn.* and *Electr.* (See prec. 2.)

1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 59 He considers the first effect of an excited body upon neighbouring matter, to be the production of a polarized state of their particles, which constitutes induction....If the particles can maintain this polarized state, then insulation is the consequence; and the higher the polarized condition, the better the insulation. 1883 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 191 Such a system of polarized molecules as we are supposing given rise to localized distributions with solid and superficial densities of electricity throughout given regions and having the same geometrical or energy points of the field as would result from such localized distributions.

b. See quot. 1886.

1878 Cassell *Household. Pract. Telegraphy* (ed. 2) 227 In the polarized relay the force of the spring is replaced by magnetic attraction. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephony* 31 It is clear he set up an electro-magnetic telegraph in Albany, ...using a polarized relay. *Ibid.* 28 Polarized magnets...so named on account of their armatures being permanent magnets. 1886 S. P. Thompson *Electromagnet* 230 It is usual to refer to those [electromagnetic] devices in which a permanent magnet comes into use as *polarized* mechanisms, while the ordinary electromagnets are *non-polarized*.

4. *fig.* Specialized in meaning or application.

1880 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 4 The religious currency of mankind, ...contain entirely of polarized words.

Polarizer (pō·lărəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who or that which polarizes; *spec.* That plate or prism in a polariscope which polarizes the incident ray of light (opp. to *analyser*).

1854 Pereira *Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 20 There is no essential difference between the two parts,...and either part ...may be used as polarizer or analyser; but whichever we use as the polarizer, the other then becomes the analyser. *Ibid.* 230 On rotating the film [the analyser and polarizer remaining still], a brilliant colour is perceived in every quadrant of a circle, but in intermediate positions it vanishes altogether...so that when the film alone is rotated one colour only is seen, but when the analyser alone is rotated, two colours are seen. 1883 [see Analyser 2]. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* viii. 98 The polarizer should revolve with perfect freedom.

Polarizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. POLARIZE, in various senses. Also *attrib.* as in *polarizing angle* (Optics), that angle of incidence (differing for different substances) at which the maximum polarization of the incident light takes place.

1812 [by Dec.] Brewster in *Phil. Trans.* (1813) 122 The explanation which has now been given of the polarizing power of the agate should be confirmed. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Polaris. Light* (L.U.K.) 8, 70 Placed at an angle of 35° 25', the polarizing angle for water. 1832 Herschel in *Magnet.* 293 Mr. Barlow concludes that every place has its peculiar polarizing axis. *Ap.* 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 26 Jan. 4 The newspaper...satisfies possible the polarizing of millions of men with one great idea.

Polarizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That polarizes or produces polarization.

1. *Optics.* (See POLARIZE 1.)

1813 [by Dec.] Brewster in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 197 When we examine the transmitted light either with the naked eye or with polarizing crystals, no coloured fringes are visible. 1816 — in *Edinb. Phil. Trans.* VIII. 253 On the Laws which regulate the Distribution of the Polarizing Force in Plates, Tubes, and Cylinders of Glass, that have received the Polarizing Structure. 1829 Prescott in *Galloway's Jrnl.* (1830) 84 Polarizing heliostats have been manufactured...and have realized Dr Ideas of the illustrious English astronomer. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 402/2 The method of evaluating the absorption of different thicknesses by comparison with a polarizing photometer.

2. *Magn.* and *Electr.* (See POLARIZE 2.)

1866 E. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 131 Instead of one polarizing force there are several, all acting in the same direction. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephony* 32 One of these—the polarizing bells—is somewhat larger than the other.

Polarly (pō·lăli), *adv.* [f. POLAR a. + -LY[2].] In a polar direction, manner, or degree; after the manner of or with reference to poles.

1832 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 403 The miserable confusion of ideas polarly opposite. 1836 E. Moore *Feathered Tribes Birth Tot.* (1840) I. 19 Birds which migrate polarly, as for the purpose of breeding. 1849 Moore *Electricity* (ed. 3) 42 [The purified] being, as when, concharters, they can readily be charged either positively or polarly. 1866 E. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 274 We have then only one motive polarly stratified.

† **Pola'rtike**, *Obs.*, i.e. *pole arctic*, the north pole or pole-star: see POLE n.[2] 1, ARCTIC.

c 1391 1393 [see POLE n.[2] 1]. 1391 LYDGATE *Minorite Stars*, I as Polaritke to the North aspect. 1398 TREVISA tr. *Bartl.'s Hist. Scot.* VII. 30 Was...wise, because Pol arktike and the Polaris...is marvellous gret Comet.

Po·larward, *adv.* (*a.*) [f. POLAR a. + -WARD.] Towards the polar regions.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 38 In the polarward parts of Thalaba. 1880 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low's ed.) § 488 The water...goes polarward, transporting warmth and moisture as it goes. 1890 *Nature* 26 Dec. 193/1 Polarward winds blow across the 45th degree of north latitude.

† **Po·lary**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 -arie. [ad. med.L. *polārii*, f. L. *polus* POLE n.[2]: see -ARY[2]: cf. F. *polaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a pole or the poles of the heaven or earth; = POLAR a. 1.

1533 W. Cuningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 64 Under the two polary circles in the Heauen. 1603 G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph Resurr.* vii. 22 The Polarie and Serpentined Waines. 1658 Sir T. Herbert *Coasts. Persia* (ed. 2) 181 The pass inhabitants of the Moone have but polary life.

2. Of magnetic polarity: = POLAR a. 2.

1648 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 80 All which acquire a magnetick and polary condition, only being supposed, convert their lower extremes unto the North. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 351 That the Polary Direction was altogether unknown unto the Ancients, is agreed by most.

† **Polatouche** (pŏlătū·ʃ). *Zool.* [F. *polatouche*, ad. Russ. полетухи *poletuhi* flying; cf. летучая

fiducia fidei-depse fidlin flying squirrel.] The small flying squirrel of Europe and N. Asia, *Sciuropterus volans*.

1607 Cotgrave *Dict. s.v. Escureul* Their nature ...are the same as those of the squirrels and polaynoches. 1661 Worc. *Stat. Merc.* I. 339 The polaynoche of Siberia. 1826 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 82.

Polax, pol-ax, obs. forms of POLE-AX.

Polayl, -**ayille**, var. of PULLAILE *Obs.*, poultry.

† Polayn, polayn. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **polayn,** -**e,** 4–5 **polayne,** 5 **polan, polayn,** *Sc.* pu(l)lane. [ME. *polayn, polayne*, a. OF. *pol(a)ine*. Origin unknown.] A piece of defensive armour covering the knee.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10227 Diuldet & peyntenet, wib polayns fol riche. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 568 His legez lagged in stel with lelych greuez, With polaynes pichet ber-to. c 1440 *Sir Gawayne Rom.* 176 Manbelez, vpon, pe polayns, our pole. c 1450 Henry *Wallace* VII. 1063 His leg harnes he chappit on, to chess: Pollane gede he bradeit on fal fast. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 466 His Polanis full prest of this ilk pair.

Polayn(e, variant of POULAINE, PULLEY *Obs.*

Pold, obs. spelling of POLLED.

Poldavy (pǒldē·vi), **poldavis** (pǒldē·vis). *Now rare.* Forms: 5– **poldavy**; also 6–7 **polde-, 7 poodi-, poode-, powde-,** 7–8 **poll-, pool-**; 6 **-davy, 7 -dani, -dawye, -davie, 9 -davey**; **pul-dwey.** 5. 5–8 **-davys,** 6–7 **-daves,** 6–8 **-davies,** 7 **-davyes, -dauzes,** 6– **-davis.** [app. f. *Poldavis*, a place on the south side of Douarnenez Bay, on the coast of Brittany. About 1548 a warrant for £70 12*s.* was issued to pay for bringing over certain Bretons to teach men here the art of making poldavis (Oppenheim *Royal Navy* 98, 103). The forms *poldavises, -davys, -davis*, etc. appear to have been the collective plural (cf. *alleys, shootings*, etc.), but were very often used as singulars.]

A coarse canvas or sacking, originally woven in Brittany, and formerly much used for mainsails.

1582–90 *Howard Household Bks.* (Roxb.) 52 Item, for sewing...a piece pollany of an yarden sq. quarters. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 227 He cryt fra habit of poldavy and other cluith. 1613 Manwayring *Seamen's Vocab.* (1644) 103 A Carvasse of the best Poldavis. 1620 Pembroke *Compt. Camd. Soc.* (1936) 34 If they have any ore or oil, they set it into Velvet bottles, though the backs (like a Sadlemoyes doublet) be but of poldavy or buckram. 1701 J. Ayres *Manchester* 300 The manufacture of sail-cloth or poldavy was introduced. 1880 Wright *Dict. Provinc. Pol-davy*, coarse sacking for coal-sacks, etc. 1882 *Jrnl. Cornwall Geol., Polldavy*, a very coarsely woven linen cloth.

fig. 1580 in T. D. Leaders *Univ. Church. Cases* (c. 1. ladies of quality called poldavys. 1625 in Oppenheim *Royal Navy of Charles*... Chron... Navy... Poldavys. 1699 T. Dawson in *Navys Royal Mem.* (1725) II. 51 Any. E. 152 Whether it's very politick for sayls, or any other thing. 1804 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 19 (*Swalling*) An Acte against the deceipteful and false makinge of Mislenes, and Poorle Dozen, wherof Sailes Clothes for the Navie ... are made. 1614 Thomas Cornyn *Eng. Way to Wealth* 21 Ipswich ...is a principall place ... for spinning of yarne, for the making of poldavis. ...c 1640 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* (1704) 321/1 An ell...for Poldavis for Sails. 1724 *Fr. Ed. of Ramsay* 190 The Linnen called Pollanens, or Poldavins shall be made Half Ell and Twelfth...broad. 1880 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Poldavis* or *Poldavy*, a canvas from Dunzic, formerly much used in our navy.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1548 in *Trevoux Papers* (Camden) 91 Francis Overbury, of Aldenham, in the county of Berk, poldavis weaver. *Ibid.* 92 Francois Guedeyves, of the towne of Espinochiche, poldavyes maker. 1570 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 134 Five quarters poldavy canvas. c 1895 Hewins *Lett.* 6, 8 You must be content with homely Poldavi wark from me.

Poldier [(pǒ·ldiə(r)). Also 7 **poldhier.** [a. Du. *polder*, MDu. *polre, polder*; so EFris. *polder, pollor*.] A piece of low-lying land reclaimed from the sea, a lake, or a river, from which it is protected by dikes: so called in the Netherlands; rarely used of similar land in other countries.

1604 E. Grimeston *Hist. Siege Ostend* 3 The *Polder* (so they call it...field wonne from the sea or river). 1632 *Lonsd. Weekly News* 19 July 8 (*Stead*) They did cut the dikes and drowned the certaine polders ... and put all under water. c 1889 Sidney *Rem. Poets & Poets Lond.* (1892) 67 The soil is movable, boggy and fenny, such as our Ancestors have usually called *Polders*; ...i. e. a marish fenn, a meadow by the shore side, a field drain'd or gain'd from the sea or the sea, and inclosed with banks. 1780 tr. *Baumgarten's Syst. Geog.* III. 384 Several of these [Holland] have been drained and dyked under the name of *Polders*. 1832 W. Cobbett *Year Residence* 39/1 When the superincumbent mass has been entirely removed, the cleared space becomes a fertile polder. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* I. v. 80. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 6/1 Much of the asparagus eaten in London is grown in the polders reclaimed from the sea near Mont St. Michel.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polder-land*; **polder-boy, polder-man,** a labourer employed in making polders. (All in reference to Holland.)

1875 W. K. Sullivan *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Introd. 272 The privileges of the Abbey of St. Peter at Ghent of about the year 850 mention the existence of a *portpoldhier*...for the working of some polder-land. 1884 G. R. Stevenson in *Blackie's Mag.* Aug. 156/1 Little scattered hamlets of the fisher people and the polder-men. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 2/1 This particular form of labour requires skilled navvies ...polder boys are call them).

† Poldier[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Corruption of *pollen*, variant of POLLARD.] A pollard tree.

1794 *Dict. Rust., Polliders, are old Trees usually lopped, of which see Shrowding of Trees.* 1796 Anonymous *Lett. Husb.* 2 Polliers (call trees lopped), *hebeyn timber.* 1900 *Worcs. Gen.* 3 Aug. 1/3 A canal fringed with polliers.

Poldier, -dyer, obs. E. Indian. **Polderus, -drand, -dren, -dron:** a, var. PUTLIBOY *Obs.*

Poldi-gate. ? *Obs.* [See quot.

1725 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 140 Field Game...are such as are set by Farmers for to shoot on the Passages into Fields, and...are of 2 sorts, either of sawed, or cleft Timber.

Pole (pōl), sb.[1] Forms: 1 **pāl,** 4 **pool,** 4–**pole**; also 4–6 **poole,** 5 **poll** (**polle**, *Sc.* **pottle**), 6 **polle, poule, poale,** 6–7 **powle,** 9 (*dial.*) **powl.** [OE. *pāl* = OLG. **pāl* (Du. *paal*, MLG., LG. *pāl*), OHG. *pfāl* (MHG. *pfāl, pfāl*, Ger. *pfahl*); ON. *pāll* (Norw. *paal*, Sw. *pāl*); ad. L. *pāl-us* stake, prop. OE. *pāl* gave regularly ME. *pāl*, mod.Eng. *pale*: the phonology of 15th c. *poale*, 16th c. *poale*, and mod. *dial. powel, pow*, is obscure.]

1. In early use. A stake, without reference to length or thickness; *now*, a long, slender, and more or less cylindrical and tapering piece of wood (*rarely* metal); as the straight stem of a slender tree stripped of its branches; used as a support for a tent, hops or other climbing plants, telegraph or telephone wires, etc., for scaffolding, and for other purposes. (See also 2.)

The modern usage becomes clear first *c* 1440.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 534/1 *Palus*, pal. 1340 *Ayenb.* 201 Þe stikke of love ssoruel sise be pole. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* II. xxvi. 52 Poppeson ouer a pole bei par ty3 his leppe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 389 Of a pole (*Hesse, palus Ignotus, Hard. MS.* a stalle or a stocke of a tree) is ydyght Iarpeyse, bat parcle of be pole [Cotton shaft or post, *Harl. MS.* that tre] bat is to be ordeyned (and to be) for. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Pole, longe rodde, *contus, perticа*. *c* 1445 Lydg. *Mylkpayl* 304 That was the poule and the heyghest tree, Whilom sette vp by Maysye of myrre. 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 363 For 2 alne poule ex. vitgil. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 53 He bar a sperying in a braidnyn poolle. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfop* v. xiii. 31 b, I shalle lease alle the rote the pole (*malleus* 1708 *truncus*) of the mastes and alle the braunches. 1501 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 313 For 16 powlez to make vnder in Cow Lane. *c* 1508 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 13b The Capytayne...caused his hand to be cut of, and pitched it on a high poole. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 13b/1 The lyeng...bepe more a fadge beside Hyebery, with a pole and the pole bynke. 1523 I. Wilson *Acts* 11 (1870) 15 Spere into a long poule. 1530 *Rites Durh.* (Surt. Soc.) 20 On a poole. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Amos* xvi. 8 Make thee a Ryuyte engyned, and set it vppon a poole (Geneva, pynacle, 1562 Wms. for a token; 1578 for a signe; 1602 Cov. for a token; 1599 (*Geneva*) for a signe on 1580 (1616)). 1607 in Stonehouse *Archæbus* (1874) 304 (The boundary) ...towards the north, to the pooles and stumpes were set (in the steppe) by the said order, to Bruton Pyke north east. 1626 Sir C. Mainwaring in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 190 Lent a man his like a hop without a pole. 1727 Pitts *Aldine* 11. 12 If, after some distinguish'd hop, He forgo his pole, and resort to slip. 1825 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 303 A vertical tree, with a single pole. 1876 Parker & Stevenadge *Telegraphy* (1912) 280 On the earliest telegraph lines square poles ... were employed. *Ibid.* 291 In countries where wood is extremely perishable...iron poles are very extensively used.

2. In specific applications: **a.** A long tapering wooden shaft fitted to the fore-carriage of a vehicle and attached to the yokes or collars of the draught-animals, serving to guide and control the vehicle, and sometimes also bearing the whiffle-trees.

The application in 1900, 1930 is uncertain.

1730 *East Derby Assz. Calendars* 7 Coss requires poles, wethes, sweengles or elss swingeltrees.] 1819 [applied to *pole-piece*] in 3 (3). 1840 (applied to Pondicherry) 1883 Worc. *Life* 9 Nov. 23/1 (3.) 111. 75 The pole of a coach is against his breast. 1894 S. Sewell *Diary* 10 Sept., Pole of the Cabell broke by the Horses tryghted with a Flood. 1897 *Sk. Chorus* I. 114 The pole of our carriage ran against the splendid chariot of the Marchioness of Armagheel.

b. Used as a tradesman's sign. Cf. ALE-POLE, *barber's pole* s. v. BARBER 3.

1566 *Acts. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1897) 18 No Barber shall...put out any bason or basons...upon his poale or Windores or Holy Days. 1587 Tarvior (*Nicholas*) *Shoo* 21. 1. (1630) 29/1 *Scotch Apothecary*...I do use but a Pole...Barbers this twenty years for nought. 1597 Lo. Thomond in Rose *Rosex-Bay Mr.* (1625) I. 109 If a mastis will in town, the barbers and surgeons were such to use a pole. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* I. A passer-by...thought that's not all his pole because he has not gainted.

c. *Naut.* A ship's mast: in phr. *with or under (bare) poles*: with no sail set, with furled sails. Also, The upper end of a mast, rising above the rigging.

1689 Shipmar *Mariner's Mag.* v. ii. 17 We may have ... to spoon before the Sea with our Poales. 1692 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 413 We stumbled...before the Wind very swift, the only sail we bare Poles. 1709 *Hull Advertiser* 20 July 2/4 The brig is painted black, with...no pole to her fore top gallant-mast. 1818 *Quiz Grand Master* v. 20 The vessel rolls, As mason's nervy under poles.

d. The long handle of a scythe or the like. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pow*, a pole, a scythe pow, the long handle of a scythe. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, (*S. Lancs.*) *Scythe pow*, snaug pow.

3. A pole (in sense 1) of definite length used as a measure; hence, name of a lineal measure, esp. for land: in Statutory Measure, equal to 5½ yards or 16½ feet, but varying locally; a PERCH, a ROD.

1300 Assize of *Cloths* (1810) 193 In fyuetene other places they were grounded by poles, godlike and middle some be of xviij foote some of xx foot and xxti feet in length. 1572 J. Stevens *Cutting Gard.* F iij, Thefd English Hawtell measure of sycamor foure and a halfe to the pole. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 113 In some places the pole is but 14 feete, and in some place 18 foote. 1708 Phillips, *Pole*, a long Stick: In measuring, it is the same with Perch or Rod, or as some call it Lugg: By Stat. 32 Eliz. this Measure is a length of 16 Foot and a half, but in some Countries it consists of 18 Foot and is called Woodland-Measure; in some Places of 21 Foot termed Church-Measure; and in others of 24 Foot under the Name of Forest-Measure. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hide*, Every Pole-makes Foot and a Half. 1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* App. 488 A rod, pole, or perch ... is of these lengths in this county: 15, 16, and 18½ feet.

b. As a measure of area: A square rod or perch; 30¼ square yards.

1857 in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 77 To be rated by acres and poules. 1880 Dominica *Paperbills* 19 A rod or pole of ground, which is the square of sixteen feet and a half. *Mod.* The land is let in 100 pole allotments at sixpence a pole.

4. In sporting phraseology: The tail of certain beasts and birds, as the otter, pheasant, etc.

1813 Apperley *Sinnton Grange* (1864) 200 His hand missed the otter's head-quarters, but closed upon its pole (or tail). 1900 *Shooting Times* 13 Dec. 558 *Pole*, the tail of an otter. *Ibid., Pole*, the tail of a pheasant. 1903 Westcott. Cox. 2 July 9/1 Captain T. presented the pole to Miss L., the pads to the Misses C.,...and the mask most deservedly to... the huntsman.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib.: Pertaining to, consisting or made of a pole or poles, as *pole-bridge, -end, -fence, -hatchet, -head* (cf. *pole-axe* in 2.), *-topmast, -vessel*. **b.** Objective and obj. genitive, instrumental, etc., as *pole-balancing, -bearer, -champ, -jumper, -leaper, -leaping, -sitter, -sitting, -vaulter, pole-armed, -shafted* adjs.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 38 The 'pole-benders were followed by a large ship. 1900 U. C. Bradley *Mem. & Impress.* 58 In the early summer of 1842 I took part as a 'pole-bearer' to the last Minister. [See Pole-bearer b. quots. 1834, 1848.] 1827 T. Dibdin *Tour, New Bog.*, &c. (1821) II. 172 Mr. L's horse, entering a 'pole bridge, fell through, and threw his rider. 1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 109 Who should I say but Sandie, in his waggon cap, the 'pole horse. 1875 Ramsay *Dict. Mech.*, *Pole-futchel*, the jaws between which the hinder end of a carriage-tongue is inserted. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 16 *Top-gallant-mast*...have commonly 'pole-heads, either round, square, or long. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 5/2 A party of Ivy people are exercising at the 'pole-jump, across a ditch. 1892 A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus Ohio* I. 363 After the 'policemen, had done their work the town were quickly strong. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/1 An elderly man ...fights with a 'pole-shaped stick against a constable. 1789 Tarrant *Hist. Maritime Battles, Man'en carronade*, fitted with 'pole carriages. 1892 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 174/2 He has...held the world's record in the 'pole vault for thirteen years. *Ibid.*, Hanlon...began vaulting as a 'pole-vaulter in 1888. 1792 *Mil. Agreements* 110, Ditto, (Lissett) to fall or cut all the large or 'pole wood generally.

c. Special Combs.: **pole-beam,** any climbing bean (Webster, 1890); **pole-bracket,** a bracket on a telegraph pole for supporting the wires; **pole-burn,** a disease affecting tobacco during the curing process, due to overheating when hung too closely on poles (*Farrell's Stand. Dict.* 1895); so **pole-burn** *v. trans.*, (of tobacco) to be discoloured and lose flavour by overheating (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pole-cap,** the insulating cap of a telegraph pole; **pole-carriage** (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875), **pole-cart,** a vehicle furnished with or drawn by means of a pole; **pole-chain,** (*a*) a securing chain = CHAIN *sb.* 9; (*b*) the chain by which the end of a carriage-pole is connected with the collar; † **pole-clipt** *a.*, hedged in by poles; **pole-crab,** a double metal loop affixed to the end of a carriage-pole to receive the breast-straps of the harness (Knight); **pole-ground,** ground or river-bottom suitable for poling a barge, etc.; † **pole-hammer,** properly **poll-hammer**, the war-hammer or mantle-de-fer; † **pole-hatchet,** ? = *pole-axe*; an opprobrious appellation (cf. HATCHET-FACE); **pole-hedge** = ESPALIER 1; **pole-hook,** (*a*) the hook on the end of a carriage-pole; (*b*) a boat-hook (Knight); **pole-horse,** a horse harnessed alongside of the pole, a wheeler as distinguished from a leader; **pole-lathe,** a lathe in which the work is turned by a cord passing round it, and fastened at one end to the end of an elastic pole, and at the other to a treadle; **pole-mast,** a mast formed of a single spar; so **pole-masted** *a.*; **pole-net,** a net for catching fish, etc., fastened on a pole or poles; **pole-pad,** a stuffed leather pad fastened on the point of the pole of a gun-carriage, to prevent injury to the horses; **pole-piece,** (*a*) a heavy strap which attaches the end of the pole to the horse's collar; (*b*) in roof-construction, a ridge-pole; † **pole-pike,** ? a pike fixed in the end of a pole, a pike-staff; **pole-plate** (see quots.); **pole-**

prop, a bar for supporting the end of the pole (esp. of an artillery carriage) when the horses are substituted (Knight); **pole-puller**, one who is employed in drawing the poles in a hop-garden; so **pole-pulling**; **pole-rack**, a rack on which drying-poles are supported in dyeing, tanning, and other trades; **pole-railroad**, **-railway**, a temporary track constructed of two parallel lines of barked poles, serving as rails for the removal of the logs of a district to the sawmill; **pole-road** (also *pole-road*), *Phryganitis communis*; **pole-road** = *pole-railroad*; **pole-rush** (*also pool-rush*), the Bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; **pole-screen**, a fire-screen mounted on an upright pole or rod, on which it may be fixed at any point; **pole-shank** = *pole-stag*; **pole-sling**, a kind of palanquin or travelling seat suspended from a pole or poles carried by bearers; † **pole-square**, a square pole; **pole-staff**, a net-pole (*Cent. Dict.*); **pole-strap** = *pole-piece* (*a*) (Knight); **pole-tip**, a metal cap covering the point of the pole of a carriage; **pole-tool**: see quot.; **pole-torpedo**, a torpedo carried on the end of a pole projecting from the bows of a vessel; a spar-torpedo; **pole-trap**, a circular steel trap set on the top of a post; **pole-trawl**, a trawl-net of which the mouth is kept open with a pole; so **pole-trawling**; **pole-wedge** (also poll-), in a plough: see QUOTE.

1878 PEPPER & BEVERSHOLT *Telegraphy* 197 "Pole-brackets ...Are of a tubular form...and made of malleable iron. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 281/1 Insulators. "Pole Cap. **1850** *Woodalls Patent Rep.* 110 in *Lib. Useful Knowl., Mech.* III. The cause of "pole-fast" dragged by oxen in ordinary use. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Harrowing, The supposed ... Scratch'd...with a well divided "pole chain or off set rod. **1811** *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 100 The accidental breakings of reins, polechains, horse-straps. **1810** SCOTT *Temp.* iv. 1, 66 Thy "pole-lipt vessel, And thy Sea-mocqe nimble, mail rocky-hard. **1773** in *Cong. Misbrand* (1886) 321 From the shank of water, the west of "Pole ground would render it difficult...to work the Craft. **1875** STEVENS *Dictionary &c. Arch* I. Introd. 439 In the fourteenth century the new hammer was in general use...The first workers had a head on a long pole, whence the name "Pole-hammer. [They are now founded on false etymology: *the pall-hammer* (M.Ita. *pal* hammer) had its name from *pall* head, (*the pall-ax*, FOLKARD) **a 1300** DAN POR *Bk. Precept. Arch.* 1011, 78 I wyl "poole hachet, the steepil thynge A. **1806** HOR. SMITH *Jan. Hints* (ed. 2) I. 98 Two percussion pole-hatchet. **1883** *Rep. Fisheries* (ed. 2) 6 Pallmalles are no wonderly rife there, "Pole-hedged are rarely in fashion in France. **1708** LISTER & WISE *Hist. of Cattle* I. 31 The Cultivation of Vines in Yorkshire, on Pole-Hedges. **1814** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 66 The "pole lathe...made of the cheapest materials, and in the simplest manner. **1880** VINCENT *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* I. 229 The pole lathe and the "dead-centre" lathe are...the most simple forms of this useful machine. **1752** in *Patents Specific., Navig. &c.* (1854) 1 A "pole mast vessel for the better ... catching ... of all sorts of fish. **1812** *Mil. Sp.* Double pole masts. **1789** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1815) II/2 b, A mast ... is either formed of one single piece, which is called a *pole mast*, or composed of several pieces joined together. **1894** *Daily News* 21 Feb. 4/5 The Britannic is rigged as a "pole-masted schooner. **1898** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Pole-net, a net attached to a pole for illegal fishing in rivers. **1883** BARNES *Lgh. & Anecdotal* 163 Imagine an old fashioned, bag-shaped night-cap, with a stick fastened on each side of it, and you have a pole net. **1829** in *Nemoirs Hanack. Abs. Surveyor* and Vol. 2 plan of *Pollok* (which name and a "polepeice. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (*title*) I. 210 *Pole-pieces* are the straps which couple the horses to the pole, and are regulated by the size and weight of the carriage. **1901** *T. Black's Hunter. Camp. & Stable*, *Horse Handler* 21 Used either ... the lower ends of which rest on the wall plates...and the upper extremities ...abut on the 'ridge' or 'pole plate'. **1451-2** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 140 For ij "polepeces et quinque *Shodpynnes*, ijs. iijd. **1823** *P. Nicholson's Pract. Build.* 228 A "pole-plate is a beam, over each opposite wall, supported upon the ends of the tie beam. **1883** *Cath. Household* 30 Note. I Bold king puts principals and received windowsers to the purlins and pole plates. **1869** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 703 The "pole-pullers and pickers...to the hop plantation. **1858** *Lanchester's Gen. & Agr.* They are on three "pole-railroads tracks, with iron wheels. **1778** LADY *Dudley* in (1911) 312 This place is called in...English, Common "Pole Roads, Spur, or Cross Roads. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* ii. xxvi. 338 *Arundo Saccharifera*...In English, Pole reede, or Cane, or Canes. **1879** *Farm Manor Bref. Plants* (ed. 3) 161 *Pole-reed*, in our western counties, Pool-reed. **1875** *Lanchester's Gen.* 18 *July* 6 The "pole road, collectively, is constructed of poles 9 or 5 inches in diameter, of pine or hard wood. **1893** *Scottish Mag. Trans. 1780's* '*Pole-roads*'...where cars with wheels with grooves there run on poles instead of rails. **1778** LADY *Dudley* in (1911) 312 The South (kind of Road) is called ...In English, the "pole Roads, or Still Roads, or that Kinds. **1870** HEN. OSBORNE *Autobiogr.* 9 *Lett.* (1892) 225 I have just finished the most enchanting "pole-scenery. **1888** GEORG *Amer. Pioneer* 250 In this it insisted the end of the "pole-shaft. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 36 Allowing a Bushel to a "Pole-square, or a hundred and sixty Bushels to an Acre. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, "*Pole-bath*, the mode used in dealing with coals. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 388 The "pole-torpedo could not...avoid. **1892** *Daily News* 6 Jan. 5/7 More recent of all the instruments of destruction used by Frenchmen is the "pole trap. **1838** *First Rep. Inspl. Fisheries* 186 The "pole-trawl, used in shoal water, is the only one known here. **1723** WARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 470 Small vessels, with which they practise "pole-trawling. **1778** YOUNG *Agricult. Husbg. Frank.* 176, 308 The *Coulter*, which is wedged right up to it (the *Coulter-bolt*) by the "Pole-Wedge. *Ibid.* 309 These Wedges at least will be necessary to hold the *Coulter*; the Pole-Wedge before it...another Wedge on the left side of it above, and a third on the right side underneath.

Pole, *sb.*[1] Forms: 4– pole; also 4 pool, 4–6 pol, 5–6 poole, 6 powle, 7– poll. [ad. L. *pol us* the end of an axis, a pole (Ancona.) Plin.), the sky (Virg.), a. Gr. πόλος a pivot, axis, in Astron. the axis of the sphere (Plato), the sky (Aesch.). In OF. *pole* (1375 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *pôle*; so It., Sp., Pg. *polo*, Ger. *pol*, Du. *pool*, all from L.]

1. Each of the two points in the celestial sphere (*north pole* and *south pole*) about which as fixed points the stars appear to revolve; being the points at which the earth's axis produced meets the celestial sphere. Sometimes also = POLE-STAR.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 10 The heyhte of oure pool Artik fro oure north Orizonte. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.) Polus is a fyxe ymt steryn...And ouer Polus [ed. 1495 Pole] ben fyue fyxe ymt ben hatte Antipolus...be ofter pole ben ostentious. **1410-20** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 1838, To whiche thynk humme to the heuen Above the pool and the sterne seuen. **1535-50** S. HYDER (Rolls) V. 201 Alle the grounde that ryethe over the ocianus...vnder the northe pole. **1563** DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. I. 32 Delphin, the wyghte...To seuenty kyns will bende to the skie...Toward the fourty poll with fyue. **1577** B. TURNER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 225 The altitude of the Poles, that is the North and South starres. **1802** H. BARLOW (title) A Table to find the height of the Pole; the Magnetical Declination being given. **1804** SIMES *Milit. Guide* 4. 63 To rest water on the bending Bows, And quench the Guards of the star-lyred Pole. **1726-46** THOMSON (*title*) Of late I all our coast Of starry glitter, glows from pole to pole. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 378, 145 The points where the terrestrial poles would pierce the sphere, if they were long enough, we shall call the celestial poles.

fig. **1600** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 62 The Soldiers pole is falne: young Boyes and Gyrles Are leuell now with men.

2. Each of the extremities (North and South) of the axis of the earth; also of any rotating spherical or spheroidal body (*pole of revolution*).

1552 RECORDE *Castles. Knowl.* i. Defin., The two purples that cache a line naturly in the nine bounde or plaine of the globe, are named poles, o^r^ two may call spirit in engyne, centre poynte. **1600** R. HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. *Sea-coast* 108 Those found ouers the poules are not perfect, but are of a thick colour; whereas such as are found ouer the line, are more cleare and transparent. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 19 They concluded a navlus that I was going ...so much for the South pole. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. 1, 180 (*title*) It is a goodly thing, Beyond from pole to pole! **1820** W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 46 The opinion of an open sea round the Pole is altogether chimerical. **1827** *Cornhl. Mag.* XCVIII. 2 I am Resolved...that another Expedition to the North Pole ought to be undertaken. **1839** *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* iii. 83/2 (U. K. Soc.) The points *H* and *n* are called...the poles of the moon. **1880** G. BUSHNELL *Tragic Com.* (1881) 211 As for manners of the best, between us, we're as far apart as the Poles.

fig. **1599** HAKLUYT *Navt. Prose.* *Prose.* v. (1600) D.], The holy Gospell ...To whose doctrine, I did me submitte For to attayne, in her stryfer poole, Her gyfted dewe, for to opposite my foole.

† **b.** Each extremity of the axis of a lens. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pole of a Glass* (in Optick) is the furthest part of a Convex, but the thinnest of a Concave Glass...sometimes called, The Vertex of the Glass.

† **c.** Each of the two ends of any axle; a pin on which anything turns. *Obs., rare.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. v. 124 The Poles upon which the Wheel of Cardinalism ought to turn. **1732** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 101 Those Doors have a round Hole in the Threshold, and another above, into which the Poles of the Impost entered.

3. *Geom. Pole of a circle of the sphere:* Each of the two points on the surface of the sphere, in which the axis of that circle cuts the surface; as the poles of the ecliptic on the celestial sphere. The poles of any great circle of a sphere are also the poles of every small circle parallel to it.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 18 This meryth is the verray mene of the merides in euery regioun. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 35/2 I make *M.* for the poles of the equinoctiall...thus are they to be the poles of the zodiacke. **1592** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. x. 501, (1636) 511 In this Colure there are set downe the two Poles of the Ecliptique line, being distant from the Poles of the world three and twenty degrees and 30'. **1659** JEREMY *Materialism* (1671) 21 Every Mad Plane hath his Axis, which is a straight Line passing through the Center of the Plane, and making Right Angles with it: and at the end of the Axis be the two Poles of the Plane, whereof that above you, or Horizon is called the Pole Zenith, and the other the Pole Nadir of the Plane. **1752** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 102/1 The Pole of a great circle is a point upon the sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of the great circle. **1806** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 2 They all describe circles having the same poles for their Pole.

b. Hence in *Cryst.*, the point at which a straight line perpendicular to a face or plane of a crystal meets the (ideal) sphere of projection.

1878 DANA *Crystallogr.* 31 The points in which the perpendiculars...meet the surface of the sphere are called the poles of the respective faces. **1894** STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 25 A pole may therefore also be defined as the point of contact of the sphere and a tangent plane parallel to a plane of the system in the same side of the origin with the plane.

4. *poet.*, after ancient Greek and Latin usage; also *pl.* The sky, heavens. (*arch.* or *Obs.*)

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 134 The storme approches quhen ye Poills are haired. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV*, (1878) Hen. Architect of the Pole, has got more Eyes than we have seen. **1725-26** POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 74 Stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole. **1770** W. HODGES *Trav. Tonguh Sol.* 7 Mingled Thunders shake the labouring Pole. **1792** BLAKE *Songs Exper., Prisons Thou* 14 When the night had veil'd the pole.

5. *Magn.* Each of the two opposite points or regions on the surface of a magnet (when of elongated form, usually at its ends) at which the magnetic forces are manifested.

So called originally by analogy with the poles of the earth or the celestial sphere, when it was discovered that a lodestone tends to dispose itself with one extremity towards the north, and the other towards the south.

1579 ROSE *Pract. Sch. Navigation* (1596) For why as is between ours two porpos mencioned ...upon the which the whole frame of heauen is turned...euen so the stone Magnes inclined into a globular or roundie forme, laying thereon a needle towards and vnneth, directly is directed the place of the poles. **1893** W. CUNNINGTON *Comp. Del.* 1. 81 (1838) 10 Let the two poles both North and South bee marked out to the Loadstone. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* to A Loadstone ...wherein only inverting the extremes so it turns out of the fire, was altered the poles or lines deemed at pleasure. **1758** J. ROBEN in *Phil. Trans. Abridgm.* VIII. 296 Concerning Magnets having more than two Poles. **1832** FARADAY *Exper.* I. 93 A steel wire ... became magnetic by exposure to the white light of the sun; a north pole appearing at each polished part, and a south pole at each unpolished part. **1866** E. M. FRANCIS *Aristot.* (1892) 39 Gilbert considered the north pole of the magnet to be a south pole, as he took the north pole of the earth as his standard south pole. **1870** *Acad. Treat. Magnetism* 12 This suggests the idea that the whole of the magnetism peculiar to that end of the magnet is collected into the one point: and that point is called a "pole". **1873** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 1 The ends of a long thin magnet are commonly called its poles.

Comb. **1884** S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-electr. Mach.* 124 By substituting a four-pole field for the original two-pole field...they could get exactly double. **1900** *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 748/1 There being two governing cams, with two pole extensions. *Ibid.* 754/1 A twelve-pole machine, the connections of whose winding can be altered so as to furnish currents from 365 to 4,000 volts.

b. *Magnetic pole:* each of the two points in the polar regions of the earth where the dipping needle takes a vertical position.

1701 GRAY *Chem. Secrets* I. 4 The Magnetick Poles are also a great Secret; especially now they are found to be distinct from the Poles of the Earth. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 3 X. 472/1 The magnetic poles of the earth may be considered as the centres of the attraction of all the particular aggregates of magnetic substances. **1814** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 156 It is found, that the magnetical poles of the earth change their situation, and this singular circumstance has opened a wide field for speculation.

6. *Electr.* Each of the two terminal points (positive and negative) of an electric cell, battery, or machine.

1822 *Mod. Pract. Phil.* VIII. 229 It is particularly through the medium of the organs of sight and taste, that we find some difference in the respective action of the two poles. **1834** FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1839) I. 198 The poles, as they are usually called, are only the doors or ways by which the electric current passes in or out. **1838-41** BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 190 The termination of the conductors or wires, connected with the opposite ends of the voltaic battery, are commonly termed its positive and negative poles. **1880** S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Lect. Electr. & Magn.* 197 The copper strip, whence the current starts on its journey through the external circuit, is called the *positive pole*, and the zinc strip is called the *negative pole*. **1903** FRANCIS & GOLDSMITH *Telegraphy* 25 note, The connection of the negative plate to the positive pole and that of the positive plate to the negative pole.

7. *Biol.* Each extremity of the main axis of any organ of more or less spherical or oval form.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 462 Their parts are arranged round an axis and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 21 It is easy for the chromatic to be grouped in two masses on the equator [of the spindle] and the rods of the nucleus to take place through its poles. **1893** THANE tr. *Heitzmann's Amphitheatre* 30 The upper pole of the egg. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 736 The upper pole of the right kidney is 1 cm. internal to the tip of the eleventh thoracic spine.

8. *Geom.* **a.** A fixed point to which other points, lines, etc., are referred: as, the origin of polar co-ordinates; the point of which a curve is a polar.

b. The point from which a pencil of lines diverges.

1854 CAYLEY *Math.* I. 402 A fixed point *O* (which may be termed the harmonic pole of the plane *P* with respect to the system of surfaces). **1883** R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* 144 The inverse of the foot of the perpendicular from the centre of a circle upon any line is termed the pole of the line with respect to the circle. **1873** WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 2) 168, § 172 The position of any point in a plane is determined when its distance from a fixed point called a pole, and the angle which that distance makes with a fixed line, are known; these are called the polar co-ordinates of the point. **1888** A. G. GREENHILL *Appl. Cylindroids* (1886) 242 The locus of *X*, the foot of the perpendicular on the tangent of a curve drawn from the origin *O*, is called the pedal of the curve with respect to *O*, and *O* is called the pole of the pedal.

9. *fig.* Each of two opposed or complementary principles to which the parts of a system or group of phenomena, ideas, etc., are referable.

1651 ROBERT *Compl. Alch.* (N) 20 In Adam, *Tibeal. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 138 Living and breathing themselves in Principle two Of their head Byssus, and Poles most principall. **1832** COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Apr., The ... Nominalists and Realists...each maintained opposite poles of the same truth.

1842 E. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 320 To develope itself it is sympathetic pulsed according to certain constituent poles or metastases. 1880 E. Garnier *Bible & Creation* 243 Preventing...in the very opposite pole of religious thought and practice.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pole-cell** (sense 6); **pole-changer**, a switch or key for reversing the direction of an electric current; † **pole-dial** = Polar *dial*; **pole-piece**, a mass of iron forming the end of an electromagnet, through which the lines of magnetic force are concentrated and directed.

1842 Turner tr. *Hatchett's Amphiuma* 117 The "pole-cell" of the mouth-cell distinguishable. 1884 Knight *Mech. Dict.* Suppl., "Pole-changer. 1903 Pierce & Bowman *Telegraphy* 200 Introducing the pole-changer and compound relay. 1869 Bowman *Mariner's Mag.* 124 Anneil, A Globe with two "Pole Ends, and one Shadow-End. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/1 The "pole-pieces of the field magnets... 1884 Hoyle *Magn. & Elect. Electric. Machines* 171 The objectionable of the electromotive force in the various sections of the coils on the armature depends very greatly on the shape of the pole-pieces.

Pole (pōl), *sb.*[3] *rare.* [a. F. *pole* 'the Sole-fish called a Dogs-tongue' (Cotgr.).] A species of deep-water flounder, *Pleuronectes* (*Glyptocephalus*) *cynoglossus*. Also *pole-dab*, *flounder*, *sholle*.

1668 Willughby *Rural Chart.* ii. v. § 2. 147 Pleis or flat fish having the mouth on the left side of the nose, having bigger scales. Pole. 1888 *Cassell's Annot. Fisher* 160 It frequented they are said to feed upon the pole-flounder. *Ibid.* 331. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pole-dab. 1892 Webster, *Pole-flounder*...names of the northern coasts of Europe and America...called also *craig-flounder*, and *pole-sholle*.

Pole, *sb.*[4] Also 6 **Perle**, **Poole**. [a. Ger. *Pole*, sing. of *Polen*, in MHG. *Polde*, pl. *Pölter*, a Polish *Poljane* lit. field-dwellers, f. *pole* field.]

†**1.** Poland. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 14 In any other countrey than England, Scotland, Ireland, & Poyle. 1589 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 366 Ireland, Poole, Denmarke, Sweden, and Hungarie. 1850 Prosper *Polish-Armenian* (S. H. 62) 430 After the peace he went up to Pole with other fortifications.

2. A native of Poland.

Earlier names were (*AS.*) *Polenas* (Ælfric Lib.) 1105 Ezek *Decades* xxii. 1812 *Pharos*, Polonese.

1598 R. Rogers *Portrait's Iron Age* (1634) 308 After many hot charges, ..the Poles confusedly fled. 1705 Burnet *Own Time* vi. 400. 1837 (1734) II. 196 To shut down Eight Millions of Poles among the Poles. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 324/1 The emperor Nicholas...exercised the severest severity against the Poles.

b. A Poland fowl.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 May. 1088/1 Polands. Golden spangled Poles, partlets birds.

Polish Pole-lace, a female Pole, Polish woman.

1898 Carlyle *Wotton Mor. Ess.* 1870 I. 102 A young Polone of the highest personal attractions.

Pole, *v.* Also 7–9 poll (8 pool). [f. Pole *sb.*[3]]

1. *transf.* † **a.** To set up a pole. *Obs.*

1608 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiii. xc. (1612) 325 From whom they learn'd his home-watching head, first poll'd it on their Citie walls.

b. To convey (hay, reeds, etc.) on poles. *dial.*

1808 Wiltshire, *Pole*...to bear or convey on poles; so, to pole hay upon a hare. 1832 F. H. Evesham *Jrnl. of Free.* xvii. 273 We began to pole it into the boat. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pole*, to bear or move grass or reeds, etc., on long poles.

2. To furnish with poles. (Cf. *to stake*.)

1598 [see Poling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1744 Pult *Neutrality* 3 A gentleman, New interest of poling of hops. 1797 Marshall *Yorksh.* 121 Disposes your Poles between the Hills before you begin to pole, and begin not to pole till your Hops appear above the Ground. 1823 Kate Sumner *Family Wine, &c.* 21 *Cauliflowers* 134 Beans do not need to be "poled" here, but just be badly along the ground. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 5/4 The military telegraph wire is pointed to this place.

3. To attach (a horse) to the carriage-pole.

1881 Wilkie Collins *Mr. Marsh*, xvii. Crusher...was...crossing in his own mind...whether he wouldn't pole up Napoleon a little shorter going home.

4. To push, poke, or strike with a pole; to stir *up*, push *off*, with a pole.

1733 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pulling*, in gardening, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long sub-poles. 1870 Eliz. Sheridan *Trumpeter* 250 Whilst one was pulling up the unbroken occupants wicket, the others stood around the entrance with pistols...ready to greet the first appearance of the deviators. 1897 M. Kingsley *W. Africa* 361 The only thing was to pole the logs off.

5. To strike or pierce with a carriage-pole.

1798 Wolcot (P. Pry) *Peter Pindar* (R.) I, If we had a mind to stand by his story, he would soon be over and over again. 1810 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 230 Von Smeltzer back Mazeppa a dead old woman's back. 1823 Dickens *Mut. Fr.*, i. iv, With a fourteen inch behind, with a bar across, to keep his legs from being pushed.

†**6.** *intr.* (?) To use a pole as a weapon; to fight or brawl with a pole. *Obs.*

a 1600 I Harrow *Faircoll's Hath.* i. 6, I am as perfect in my Pike, as Officers in poling, Coursers in Barbaria, or Wrestlers in falling. c 1645 T. Powell *Tom's Careless* (1820) 11 One Watson, poleing with a Staff, was shot by his Cousin. Sidnam to revenge his death cut a-t of the Boats.

6. *transf.* To propel (a boat or raft) with a pole.

1578 B. Jones *Prud.* (1586) 41 The rapour was poled up the stream. 1598 J. Barry *Ane. Romaunt. Dictator* (1608) 23 Somewhere paddling and sometimes poling his vessel along. 1851 F. F. Moore *Crazy Kate* iv. 51 The boat...was being poled along in semi-darkness.

7. *intr.* To wheel.

1832 R. Cox *Adv. Columbia River* II. 123 After paddling off we poled away with might and main. 1845 H. Norman *Peoples & Pol. of Far East* xxvii. 332 We poled and paddled up the river.

7. To stir (molten metal or glass) with a pole of green wood, with the object of reducing the proportion of oxygen in the mass.

1840 [see Poling *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1884 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (edit. 10), In order to get rid of the last traces of oxide, the molten copper is 'poled' or stirred up with a piece of green wood. 1884 *Chamb. Journ.* 1 Dec. 766/1 The tin is then melted and 'poled'—that is, stirred up with a stick of green wood.

Pole, obs. form of Fadl, Poll, Pool, Pulley.

-pole, combining element from Gr. -πώλης a seller, dealer (as in αἰγοπώλης wine-seller), f. πωλεῖν to sell, used merely to designate a merchant, as in Monopolist, Freemonopole.

Pole-ax, -axe, poleaxe (pōl-ǣks), *sb.* Forms: 1 (4 **polexe**), 4–7 **pollax**, **polex**, 5 **polle axe**, **polox**, **pollex** (**pol hax**), 5–7 **pollaxe**, 6 **pol-axe**, **pol-ax** (**pulaxe**), 7 **poll-ax**, 7– **pole-axe**, (6) 7– **pole-axo**, 6– **poleaxe**. *β.* 5– **pew ax**, 7 **pew-axe**. [ME. *pollax*, *polax*, Sc. *powax* = MDu. *polaxe*, *pollexe*, MLG. and LG. *polexe*, *pollexe* (whence MSw. 13th c. *polexi*, *polexe*, MDa. *polexi*), f. *pol*, Poll *sb.*[3], Sc. *pow*, MDu., MLG. *polle*, *pol* head + Ax: cf. MDu. *pollehamer* = pollhammer, also a weapon of war. It does not appear whether the combination denoted an ax with a special kind of head, or one for cutting off or splitting the head of an enemy. In the 16th c. the word began to be written by some *pole-ax* (which after 1640 became the usual spelling), as if an ax upon a *pole* or long handle. This may have been connected with the use of sense 2. Similarly, mod.Sw. *pålyxa* and Westphalian dial. *pål-axe* have their first element = pole. Sense 3 may be a substitute for the earlier *hole-ax*, which was applied to a butcher's ax.]

1. A kind of ax formerly used as a weapon of war, a battle-ax; also, a form of this retained till the end of the eighteenth century in naval warfare for boarding, rending boarders, cutting ropes, etc.

It probably varied in form at different times, but originally (and in naval use to the end) it was a short-handled weapon, which could be hung at the saddle-bow or held under the shield, and used in close fighting: in the west. Even Chaucer's is one of the short weapons specially forbidden at the combat. It can be render by *Halbarde* (with edged ax, as the Pourpoynton and Catholicon, and by Sandys, suggests that it had usually a cutting edge or point also on the side opposite the broad face.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (*W.*) 6600 If the dogge will come to me, My pollex schal his hare be. *Ibid.* 6901 (*C.* 7013) Hys ax on his fore armes hyngi. c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1086 No man shal bere sp payne of his of lyf Nc mayster shal polax [*v.r.* pollax] an shaft hoolf It to the hyltes erode or Bidde leyngs We shot rered fir to make with grete hirynge. 1399 Lang. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 326 They...pleid with pollaxes and prayen of swerdis. 1402-20 tr. *Cal. Prov. Chron.* (*Ch. Eliz.* (1811) I. lxxxvii, [He] wendis had slayne me with one pelle axe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pollax, *Securis*. 1485 Mirk, *Festial* 61 *b*, Pollaxes and bylles. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. xvii. 109 Hyr head pollax, cuttit on fat [*variation*...*accurin*, *aster-Lycurgeus*]. 1530 Palsgr. 193 *Pollaxe de bataille*, a pollaxe. a 1536 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 14 b, He Pers...with a stroke of his Pollax felled him to the ground. 1591 Harington *Ariosto's Orlando* xi. (1634) 280 An hatchet wrought like to a pollaxe. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 270 Sirrah, a stocado of his Pollax felled him to the ground. 1598 Barrough *Meth. Physick* (1624) 180 Let the Barber with a pollax (*Dolabra*) take away the hair. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvi. 1 Some [Romans] with pollaxes and mallets, pioneers...pore-aiders. 1601 G. Sandys *Christ's Hist.* viii. (1636) 180 Behold, Assyrie with a pollax (*Securifer Assur*). *Ibid.*, In both his hands Achaziel his pollax (*Securifera manus*) seems fellowe arrogancie accordes. 1603 E. Lisle tr. *Bruyning's Aspasio* iv. xviii. 300 Snatching their Pole-axes which hung by their saddle-bowes, they fell on them to the combat. 1624 *Virgin God in Mount* 164 They presently fell to it pell mell with their Swords and Pole-axes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 292/2 Their Cutting Knife...many would rather take to be a Pol-axe. 1703-20 Penn *Hist.* viii. 188 His right [arm], beneath the elbow, a pole-ax fell. 1708-78 Phaer(ing) *Virg. Maroine, Pole-axe*, a sort of hatchet ...having an handle about 25 inches in length, and being furnished with a sharp point, or claw, bending downwards from the back of it's head....It is principally employed to cut away...the cutting of any adversary who endeavours to board. 1824 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 45 His lanschenes W[ere] gon out lustl his hand. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. xiii. To their fantastic blows with their pole-axes and war-clubs.

†**b.** (?) Applied to an industrial implement. *Obs.*

Mentioned along with an iron hammer and 3 quarry-wedges.

1398-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 737 *Marmoreibus*. In xxxi malles ferreis et x poleax, 3 Wheelwrygges ferreis et iij picquois ferri.

2. A halbert or similar long-handled weapon carried by the body-guard of a king or great personage. (In quot. 1585 applied (as shown by the accompanying plate) to a small ax-blade on a long haft.)

The original *pollax* of the body-guard may have been the same weapon as is seen c. 1400 on a long staff or pole: but it became mainly an ornamental weapon, often gilt and of various fanciful shapes.

a 1560 tr. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1667) 50 Sir Famous with 2316 pollaxes in their hands. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Nav.* iv. xiii. 126 b, His right hand bare a large battaile axe, the poleaxe at the point being well steeled. 1598 Florio, *Alabarda*...a halbarder or poleaxe man, such as the Queene of England's gentlemen pensioners are. † **a.** 1600 *Hill. Portugall* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, 101, 10 (MS. 1604) These the Portingarres with their poleaxes on each side of her waddeth. 1611 Cotgr., *Bec de Jusdean*, a battaxe of Poleaxe borne by the Peeres of France, and by the French kings Pensioners.) 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 326 His (Wolsey's) palaces ...and lusty guards with gilded pole axes.

3. As an ax with a hammer at the back, used to fell or stun animals; a butcher's ax.

1514 Du Fail *Contes* (1897) II. iii. 53 An ox is killed with a pole-axe. 1837 M. Donovan *Domest. Econ.* II. 7 The ox is first stunned by a violent blow on the head with a pole-axe.

Hence **Pole-ax** *v.* (trans.), to fell with a pole-ax; also *fig.*; whence **Pole-axed** *ppl. a.*; **Pole-ax-er**, one who uses a pole-ax; **Pole-axing** *vbl. sb.*

1880 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 5/2 By the Christian souls of peaceful sensibility was almost instantaneously destroyed. 1898 *Daily News* 27 July 6/6 She ought to be poleaxed. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 3/3 Your valiant pole-axer has returned to the fray. 1906 *Econ. Rev.* May 302/2 The slaughterer pole-axes an ox.

Polecat, pole-cat (pōl-kat). Forms: 4–7 **polcat**, 5 **-kat**, 6 **-catte**, 6–7 **pol-cat**, 7 **poleate**, **-cate**, **poll-cat**, 8 **poll cat**, 9 **pole cat**, 6– **pole-cat**, 7– **polecat**. *β.* 5 **polcate**, **-kat**; 6 **poulcatte**, 6–8 **-cat**, **powl-cat**, **poul-cat**, 9 **poulecat**; dial. **pow-cat**. [ME. *polcat*, *polcate*, the second element being Cat *sb.*]

The element *pole*, *pol* (as already pointed out by Prof. Skeat) may have been (OF. *pole*, *poule* chicken, fowl (cf. *Sparrow-hawk*, *fox-hawk*, *hemp-hawk*); this is favoured by the forms in *pul-*, *poul-*, *powl-*; but *polecat* often = fowl-cat.]

1. A small dark-brown colored carnivorous quadruped, *Putorius fœtidus*, of the *Mustelidæ* or Weasel family, a native of Europe; called also *fitchat*, *fitchew*, *foumart*.

1300 *Arch. Hall Wr.* (1909) *Westminster Dictionary* 13–14th Edw. II (Sussex) Ancient. Item in Stretchtone per Polcat vj. d. 1388 Chaucer *Parad. T.* 540 And eek ther was a polcat in his hawe That as he sterte him caughte fowles anoon. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Polkat, idem quod *Fulmarde*. 1561 *Ancient Percepl.* (Abell) 30 Nyghtrowsers and poulcatts, foxes and foumerdes, with all other vermine. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. i. 29 Pourquoy? There are fairer things than Polecats, sure. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 108 Gesners, Polcats and Buckis. 1824 *Gun Whal & Sea Gull* iv. 64 How should he then Who killed but Poulcats, learn to murder Men? 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 363 The Polecat is larger than the weasel, the stoate, or the ferret, being one foot five inches long. 1828 Craven Chronl. xi. *Fitzwarr.* the pole cat. 1878 Bates *Sc. Nature* vii. 110 The like...of a polecat ...is anything but agreeable.

b. Applied to other species of the genera *Putorius*, e.g. *P. nigripes*, the American Polecat, *P. eversmannii*, the Siberian P., *P. sarmaticus*, the Mottled P., of Eastern Europe and Western Asia; also to other *Mustelidæ*, esp. in *U. S.* the skunks.

1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 109 There are in Virginia several sorts of Wild Cats, and Pole-Cats. 1780 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 250 The Skunk is...very different from the Polecat, which he is sometimes called. 1860 Warren *Guatemala* II. 227 During the long winters, it [the Mustang Grape of N. America] leaves the frozen waters, and preys like other polecats on mice and land animals. 1862 Wyndham *Zambesi*...called also *muishond*, *Cape polecat*, and *African polecat*.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a vile person; a contriver, a prostitute.

1598 Sandys *Satyrs* iv. 71, ii. 135 Out of my doors, you Witch, you Beggar, you Baggage, you Pedlar, you Rascales, out, out. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw. Hoe* i. D 3 Wks. 1873 III. 4 To take this house of thine London Polecats, (their wenches I meane) for a shelter. 1640 [see *Pole Pard*, *Ass* 2. (1641) G 3]. She's a rude powlcat; a sinner downe-hood ender. 1707 J. Edwards & Oswald, *Stercomus* (title) The Spanish Pole-Cat, or the Adventures of Doctors Rubea. 1750 Walpole (*P. Pindar*) *Advice to Poet. Laureat* 11. 16, Pitchwell, thou sinkest; weasel, polecat, fly!

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polecat head*, *perfume*, etc.; **polecat ferret**, a brown variety of the ferret; **polecat weed**, in *U.S.*, the skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*; **wild polecat wood**, *Connarus-timber pseudocratus* (Miller *Plant-n.*, 1884).

1598 Warner *Saffron Walden* 25 With one Pol-cat perfume is another her will perpetuall flout. 1832 P. Fletcher *Christian* 1/2 That yeeve Foolishes had a pole-cat breath. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvi, *Polecat weed*, *Dracunculus fœtidus*. 1869 G. Rooper *Hand. Field & Forest-Work* 198 The young ferret under but once a year. I refer to the polecat ferret. 1892 J. Watson *Confess. Preacher* 103 In the north we have two varieties of ferret,—one a brown colour, the polecat ferret; the other the common white.

Poledavy: see Polidavy. **Pole-evil**, obs. f. Poll-evil. **Pole-footed**, error for Pole-footed.

Polehead, powhead. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 **polhevede**, 6 **polod**, **polet**, 6–7 **pole-head**; *Sc.* 8– **pow-head** (9 **powet**). [ME. *polhevede*, the second element being *head*; the first is uncertain, though perh. the same as in *pollhair*; the Sc. form *pow-* suggests that it is Poll *sb.*[3], and that the etymological spelling would be *poll-head*.] A tadpole. Also *fig.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2901 Pollesnaddes, and froskes, and podues uvele, Rotel beorh vplihte fleo, he ahte. 1552 Huloet, *upon Polod*, a yonge rote. ...Polet like thinke thynges that a rude commeth of, cometh. 1805 Marrion *What you meet* iii. 1

C). Why does Pole-head, then leave, thou poultron, thou Eave-wig (but wriggling) thus never leaves? 1611 COTGR., *Carnaut*, a Pole-head, or Bull head: the herb black vervain without seede, and forgs the coate. 1783 DARWINIAN *Interest* 21 *Pinchbeck* sparks is the over cloth. 1800 GALT *Life A. Wylie* viii, I would as soon rest wi' a pow-head in my porridge. 1816 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* I. ii No end of horse-leeches, powets ... frogs, and other creatures that shunned its...muddy water.

Polena, variant of POULAINE *Obs.*, a shoe.

Polenta, obs. Sc. form of POLENTO sb.

Poleless (pōu·l,lĕs), *a.* [f. POLE *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Having no pole.

1847 E. STEPHENS *Pursuit* x. 182 Horses that drive in pole-less chaises. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 141 A pole or small palisade tree, such as is customary for the sides of travelling carts.

Polell, variant of PULLAILE, *Obs.*, poultry.

Poleman (pōu·lmăn). [f. POLE *sb.*[3] + MAN.] A man who uses, carries, or fights with a pole.

1838 W. HOWITT *Rifle* 310 A good horseman, a good archer and poleman. 1839 F. A. GREENWOOD *Artif. Man.* (1860) 31 The pole-men lower the pole for a touch. 1869 *Punch Mail* C. 6 Feb. 3/2 Others (blacks of low) are disarmed with bar Chisels, and guided by the polemen to the barb. 1904 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 9 A poleman in the employ of a tramway company.

b. At Eton: see QUOTA.

1892 DURNFORD *Cornhill* LXV. 61 (Montem at Eton) And all the Upsiders of the fifth form ... class as 'Corporals'; and are severally followed by one or more lower boys, who are denominated 'Polemen'; but who appear to their ordinary form. 1898 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton Portfolio* 332 The lower boys carried long white poles, from which they derived the name of polemen.

Polemarch (pō·lĭmāk). *Gr., Hist.* Also 7 -**marck**. [ad. Gr. πολέμαρχος, f. πόλεμος war + -αρχος ruling, ruler. So F. *polémarque*.] The title of an officer in ancient Greece, originally, as the name implies, a military commander-in-chief, but having also civil functions varying according to date and locality.

In Athens, the third archon, originally the titular military commander-in-chief; afterwards a civil magistrate having under his care the children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country, and the resident aliens.

1603-8 MORYSON *Itinerary* (1617) 140 Demetrius...made him [Pyrrhi Polemarchus] his vile Vnderminister[s]. 1648 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Polemarch*, a Lord Marshal of the field, a chief Officer of War. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xv. 177 Polemarchs, that is, generals of the army and supreme magistrates of Thebes. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. viii. 135. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 103 The polemarch had more particularly the strangers and sojourners of Athens under his care. 1839 BANCROFT tr. *Herodotus* VI. ii. 111 (At Marathon) Callimachus the polemarch led the right wing, for it was at that time a rule with the Athenians to give the right wing to the polemarch. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 3) 906/1 The polemarchs of Sparta appear to have ranked next to the king.

Hybrid. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Glossary* 56 Troops and Companies thus were held to perpetual discipline under the Command of a Magistrate called the Polemarch.

Polemic (pŏlĕ·mĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. πολεμικός, f. πόλεμος war. So F. *polémique* (a 1690).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to controversy; controversial, disputatious.

1640 R. BROOKE *Eng. Epise.* i. ii. 22 All truthes, Polemicke, positive... are of meere consequence. 1840 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 86 Woe may we alway save in all Polemicke learning, to have some eye of valour. 1854 H. L. ESTRANGE *Chron. I. Orkney* 180 The master genius of Polemique Divinity of all extant. 1903 M. DIXON *Athen. Brit.* I. 122 On several such like Polemick occasions. 1885 FREEMAN *Asia. & Mod. Gr.* II. xi. vi. 383 To example upon troubled question of polemic theology. 1870 LYDIA PINKHAM *Guide* I. 51 They displayed far less polemic bitterness.

B. *sb.*

1. A controversial argument or discussion: argumentation against some opinion, doctrine, etc.; aggressive controversy; in *pl.* the practice of this, esp. as a method of conducting theological controversy: opposed to *irenics*.

1638 DENNIS, or HARVIL *Frenz* Wks. (1711) 172 Unhappy we, amidst our worry and diverse contentions, forlorn polemicks, restless vexations... debates, and animosity! 1708 PHILLIPS, *Polemicks*, Disputations, Treatises, or Discourses about controversial Points. 1880 H. K. WHITE *Lett.* (1851) 201 Bellarmin polemics ... have seldom formed a part of my studies. 1847 HOWITT *Tal. & Pr. Morgan* 40 My combined dislike of the polemic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 147 In his most impassioned polemic he always strikes a perfect conciliatoriness of tone with an absolute rigidity of statement. 1892 MONTESQUIEU *Hubert Lect.* iii. 108 A direct polemic against their enemy from the prophets of the eighth century, and more especially from Hosea.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Polemicks*, verses treating of war, or matters of war, or strifes; disputations.

2. One who writes or argues in opposition to another; a controversialist; esp. in theology.

1588 BUTLER *Rem.* (1596) I. 211 They did...like Polemics of the Post prosecution The same nothing to my vse and false or vnce... 1708 H. DODGE *Athen. Brit.* III. *Disc. Dreams* 20 He dy'd a real Polemick, if not a Martyr for the Church. 1869 THEOLOGICAL *Critic. Rev.* I. cxxxviii. 206, An orthodox polemic by Jonathan's time. 1880 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 230/1 The division of James I.'s court were all zealots and polemics.

Pole·mical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** Of or pertaining to war; warlike, military.

1629 ROBERT *Clavis Bibl.* 124 Davids Polemicall or warrelike Acts and Atchievements. 1638 BARNEY *Glossogr., Polemicall*, pertaining to War, warlike, military. 1702 *Quarrels Protestants & Officers of Armie in Paris* 2 The third and fourth generals of these Polemicall gentlemen, were pinaged to perdition.

2. = POLEMIC *a.*

1640 ED. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 21 b, 4 These Polemicall discourses, which have beene so learnedly written of the severall points of difference. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., Nor ... to engage you to a Polemical Defence of it. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polemical*, is a Word used in Reference to that part of Theology which relates to Controversies; which...is called *Polemical Divinity*. 1713 DERHAM *Cosmo-Theol.* Pref. 33 P. I. is usual with polemical writers to object ill designs to their adversaries. 1878 GLADSTONE *Chron.* V. 1. 61 note, This paper may be termed polemical, but I regret that it...because it is also and yet more properly theological.

Hence **Pole·mically** *adv.*, in the manner of a polemic; controversially, disputatively.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. v. 1. (1852) 187 He was also sometimes put upon writing not more polemically. 1888 *Month. Review* 27 Jan. 46 A second article...which is able, sound, and polemically effective.

Pole·micist (-sist). [f. POLEMIC *sb.* + -IST.] A writer of polemics; = POLEMIST.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Bibl. & Rev. Rev.* 384 The Church has had ...able ecclesiastics, effective polemicists and apologists.

Polemist (pō·lĭmĭst). [ad. Gr. πολεμιστής a warrior, f. πολεμίζειν to wage war; see POLEMIZE. So F. *polémiste*.] One versed in polemics; a controversialist; = POLEMIC *sb.* 2.

1843 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. ii. 126 Cardinal of St. Sabba and polemist. 1888] RAIN *Lect. Hist. Preaching* iv. 60 He was a critic, a polemist, an apologist.

Polemize (pō·lĭmaiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. πολεμίζειν to wage war, f. πόλεμος war.] *intr.* To argue or write polemically; to carry on a controversy.

1826 FERRY *Hist. Esay.* i. 130 Intimidating sermons place moral notions for evangelic doctrines ... or polemizing against them under the title of the colossal Idolatry of the New Testament. 1858 DIXON *Introd. Lect. O. T.* ed. 2) 3 Prof. Segor...polemizes much against the 'Higher critics'.

Polemomania, nonce-wd. [f. Gr. πόλεμος war + MANIA.] Rage for war.

1872 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 243 As the drought of the 'giant liar', the poet is armed with a sort of polemomania.

Polemoniaceous (pŏlĭmōnəi·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Polemoniaceæ* (f. *Polemonium*, a. Gr. πολεμώνιον the Greek Valerian, f. proper name *Πολέμων*, or, according to Pliny, from πόλεμος war) + -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the *Polemoniaceæ*, a family of herbaceous plants, chiefly natives of temperate countries, the typical genus of which, *Polemonium*, contains the 'Jacob's ladder' or Greek Valerian, *P. cæruleum*.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1870 in CASSELL *Dict.*

Polemoscope (pŏlĕ·mŏskōp, pŏlĭ·mŏ-). [ad. mod.L. *polemoscopium* (Hevelius *a* 1668), f. Gr. πόλεμος war: see -SCOPE. So F. *polémoscope*.] A telescope or perspective glass fitted with a mirror set at an angle to the line of vision, for viewing objects not directly before the eye. [So called from its proposed use in war.]

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 729 Some years ago I was framing one of Hevelius's Polemoscopes. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Any telescope will be a polemoscope, if the tube be but cracked, like a rectangular spyglass ... and between the object-glass ... and first eye-glass ... be placed a plain mirror. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., &c.* s.v., Hevelius chose the name of polemoscope, because he thought the instrument might be applied, in time of war, to discover what was going on in the camp of the enemy, while the spectator remained concealed behind a wall or other defence.

b. *Obs. rare*[1].

1684 ROBERT *Bibl. Mech. Suppl., Polemoscope*, a reflecting apparatus consisting of two plane mirrors so inclined as to enable the spectator, by glancing into one of them, to see the images of objects separated from direct view by intervening obstacles.

†**Polemy**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. πόλεμ-ος war + -Y: cf. Gr. (Ion.) πολήμη (Thuc.) matters of war, neut. pl. of πολήμων adj.] Warlike, strife; controversial or polemical writing.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvii. 93 You will maintaine the Pen as well as the Pulpit, Polemie as well as persuasive learning. *Ibid.* 96 For perfect Polemy in letters, you may guesse what our Universities can yeeld.

†**Polen**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. = next.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ruth v. 10 They did note of the scarse of the land the said Booz, steppes barren and pulses of the same years [Vulg. segetes pulsis et pulmentis eiusdem anni].

†**Polenta** (pŏlĕ·ntă). Also pol-. [L. *polenta* pearled or pearl barley; in later use, repr. It. *polenta* 'a meate used in Italie made of barlie or chesnut flowre soked in water, and then fride in oyle or butter' (Florio 1598); now made also of maize flour.]

†**a.** Pearl-barley. *Obs.* †**b.** A kind of barley meal. *Obs.* **c.** Porridge made from steeped and parched barley or, later, of meal of chestnuts, maize flour, or other substances: now largely used in Italy.

a 1000 *Medical Texts* v. 10 Hiu ... mixe ... polenten. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. (Bodl. MS.) Som men tweyth but polenta is a maneres potage made of rauȝe pure & fyne flour. 1616 *Bullokar*, Polenta is corne husht (pilled & hulled & included with fruitage of barnies. 1681 TURNER *Herbal* II. 161 b, Polenta...is made of hard or pearled barley. 1730 BAILEY (vol. II) *Polenta* an old, thin, liquid sort of barley-pottage. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 4) I. s.v. Polenta is lately grown in some use in this...part of the country, and is very good. 1802 HUNTER *Pinny* I. 388 The ordinary rice gruel or meale also Polenta, which the Greeks so highly commend, was made of nothing else but of barley. 1784 SCHILLER *Pract.* (1788) I. xx. 349 The consistence of these peas-cornesers consists of ... a kind of meal called polenta, made of Indian-corn, which is very nourishing and agreeable. 1788 JAS. BARRETT *Mann. & Cust. Italy* II. 230 As to the generality of the peasants and lower sort of people, they breakfast on polenta. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vi, Golden mountains of polenta in thicker kind of mush or heavy pudding made of Indian meal and universally eaten in Italy, *mitotti*. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 10 Aug. 19/1 The shepherd presides ... and thus polenta cakes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 3/1 The polenta pot ... simmering over the glowing logs.

†**Polen wax.** *Obs.* Also 5 **pollen**, **polegn**. [Meaning and origin of *pollen* uncertain; perh. a. OF. *poulain* Polish.] A kind or quality of wax, used for wax candles before the Reformation.

[1440 cited in Wright *Anglo-L. & Pr.* III. 1084] 1464 *Maidens, Rivers, Court-Rolls* (Hardle 41, No. 24 C de *pollayn* wax et quarter de bonibelon wax. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxxii. v Wynes swete, and sopked poleyn wax, sauge & in Sweyns Lawgon[e] drenche *Ann.* (1696) 36/2 pounde & di. of pollen wax for maintayn of the Pascall. 1898 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 'Pollen wax' is believed to have been a product of Livonia and other districts east of the Elbe.]

Pole-pad to **Pole-staff**: see POLE *sb.*[1], 2.

Polar (pōu·lă), [f. POLE *sb.*[2] or *v.* + -AR[1].]

†**1.** A skirting pole: see quot. 1688. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 330/1 A Tavern's Pasler, or Polar ... is ... to stir up the Ooze in Dark and Water. 1704 *Phil. Mast., Fowler or Fowler*, 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Fowler, Polar*. 1778 ANN, *Fowler*. To be read, Dicta.

2. One who sets up or fixes hop-poles.

1898 *Trans. E. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 550 That the poles may place the poles to suit the apparent wants of the hills. *Ibid.* 554 If new poles require to be carried ... the price is paid extra.

3. The horse or other draught-beast harnessed alongside the pole; a wheeler.

1882 A. C. GREGORY *South Lds Queensland* I. iv. 42 The intelligence displayed by the leaders and polars [bullocks] was very great. 1886 'A. BOUCHERETT' *Rubbers under Arms* (1890) 92 To...work like an old wheeler polar.

4. One who propels a barge, boat, or canoe by means of a pole.

1859 *Sailing Cl. Bk* XXVII. 70/1 A pole is attached to the bow of the lighter; the other end is held by a barefooted negro. ... There are generally two polers to each lighter. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 13 Aug. 5/1 The poler, standing to the stern, can always reach the stern out and so bring the bow into the bank. *Ibid.*, It is possible with one poler to keep a perfectly straight course, but it is not easy.

Polar, var. POLLER. **Polarde**, **Polash**, **-e**, obs. ff. POLLARD *sb.*[2], POLLER 2. **Polax**: see POLE *sb.*[2]

†**Pole-ri·vet.** *Obs.* [f. *pole* (?) + RIVET *sb.*[1], bearded wheat: the meaning of the first element is obscure.] Bearded wheat.

1597 MORTIMER *Husb.* 98 'Tis much sown in Rosen upon their Hardly Rock, earths or Loams, as the Red-wheat and the Poleriuet or Bearded wheat is there.

Pole-star (pōu·lstāɹ). [f. POLE *sb.*[2] + STAR *sb.*[1]]

1. The star α *Ursæ Minoris*, at present about 1½° distant from the northern pole of the heavens; also called *Polar star*, and *Polaris*.

1559 KNOX *Decades* 31 The starre which we caulle the pole starre or nerthe starre ... is not the very nomber of the pole Artyke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 The Polestarre ... in the tip of the little Beares taile. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 323 We find, that the remarkable star called the pole-star is more or less elevated, according to the different parts of the earth from which we take our view.

2. *fig.* That which serves as a guide or director, a lodestar, a governing principle; a centre of attraction; a cynosure.

1624 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. 3. § 3. 341 Pleasure is the pole-starre of all inordinate passions. 1732 SHERLOCK *Serm.* vi. § 19 Common sense alone is the polestar by which men's kind ought to steer. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* I. 383/2 His sweet polestar was duty. 1892 MRS. CAMPBELL *Henderson* II. 168, The pole-star of my life is gone out.

Polet, obs. f. POLE-HEAD. **Poleta**, **-otte**, obs. ff. PULLET. **Poletyk**, obs. f. POLITIC.

Poleward (pōu·lwăɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. POLE *sb.*[2] + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* Towards or in the direction of the (north or south) pole.

1833 CARLY. *Cromwell* I. 138 To produce a general flow of the upper portion of the warm polewards. 1851 J. W. PEARCE *Physiology, Prog.* 9 The air about the equator rises, and flows poleward in both directions.

B. *adj.* Directed or tending towards the pole.

1880 W. C. LEY in *Nature* XXIV. 230 The pole-ward, and ... eastward movements of the atmosphere. 1901 *Dundee Advert.* 14 Jan. 3 Plans for the Poleward journey to the Frame.

Polewards (pōu·lwăɹdz), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -WARDS.] = prec. A.

1844 DIARY *Nat. Indian* xx. 311. 178 The snow which

towards from the polewards. It hangeth there the aspy of the terrible sister.] a 1866 WHEWELL Ogilvie. The regions further polewards. 1896 J. C. INCHES *Aesthetics* 58. *J. Croll* 222 A general movement of the ocean polewards.

Polewig (pō'lwig). *Anat.* [See POLLIWOG.] **1.** A tadpole: see POLLIWOG. 1882 in OGILVIE.

2. The name given by the Thames fishermen to a small fish, the Spotted or Freckled Goby.

1880–4 F. DAY *Fishes GB. Ireland* I. 168 *Gobius minutus*... Freckled or spotted goby. Polewig or pollywig, Thames local name.

Polex, pol hax, obs. forms of PULE-AX.

Poley, polley (pō'li). *a. Eng. Acad. and Austral.* [f. POLL *sb.*³ + -Y¹.] Hornless, polled.

1822 *Port Phillip Patriot* 2 July 1/3 Impounded...one roan-coloured poley cow. 1849 H. KINGSLEY *C. Harefax* (1871) II. If it had been any other beast which knocked me down but that poley heifer, I should have been hurt! 1870 *C. St. Kitts Sug. Worlds* 1 / In Queensland by A poley cow. Hornless cattle are so called. 1878 *Surrey Glass., Polycote*, a cow without horns.

Poley, obs. form of PULLEY.

Poley, poley-mountain: see POLE.

† Poleyn. *Obs.* [ME. *poleyn(e)*, a colt, young animal: see PULLEIN.] *collect.* or as *adj.* Young mule (horse).

1379–83 *Rolls of Parl.* [1. 300/1 Mannes owle persone..pulleyn 300 les Pulleyns. 1397 *Ibid.* [II. 169/1 Les Chivals le Roi, le Roigne, & le Prince pulleins & autres.] c 1402 LYDG. *In Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 273 With a sherp sword he made rydyng oon, Flex and proudly, upon a poleyn stronde.

Poleyn, variant of POLAYN, POLEN (see POLEIN a.), POLLAINE, POLAYNE, POLLEIN.

Polhode (pō'lhōd). *Geom.* [*mod.f.* Gr. πόλος pole + ὁδός way, path (Poinsot 1834).] The cone-plane curve traced on the surface of an ellipsoid with fixed centre by its point of contact with a fixed plane on which it rolls, as in the revolution of a top. Cf. HERPOLHODE.

1888 E. J. ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 219 The point of contact of the ellipsoid with the plane on which it rolls traces out two curves, one on the surface of the ellipsoid, and one on the plane. The first of these is called the polhode. 1889 CAYLEY & GLAISHER *Life* J. C. *Maxwell* 300 The curve which the extremity of the axis of resolute rotation or the invariable plane is called a herpolhode; while that which it describes on the surface of the ellipsoid is called a polhode.

Pollad (pɒ'lăd). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πόλις city + -AD 1 b, after ORIAD, etc.] A city nymph.

1818 SHELLEY *Lett. to Peacock* 26 Aug., *Poets*, are you not stung out of your Nympholepsy? 'Tis a sweet disease... but one so absolute and dogmatic as perpetrates when the Nymph is a Pollad. 1887 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* II. v. 188 note, The poem [in Leigh Hunt's 'Foliage'], with its Oreads, Napeads, Limniads, Nephelidæ, *perhaps* suggested to Shelley the word 'Pollad', a city nymph.

Poliadic (pɒlĭæ·dĭk), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. Πολιάς, -άδ- (fem.adj.) guardian of the city, epithet of Athene as tutelary goddess of Athens (f. πόλις city) + -IC.] Of the nature of a tutelary deity of a city or state.

1880 E. B. TAY *Early Evolution* App. vii. 172 The goddess or state divinity Yahveh being erected into the supreme national god of the universe.

Polian (pō'lĭăn), *a. Zool.* [A proper name *Poli*: see below + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or named after J. X. Poli, a Neapolitan naturalist (1746–1825), as in *Polian vessels*, one of the coecal canals, or sacs, generally five, connected with the circular vessel of an Echinoid or Holothurioid.

1840–51 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 102 The Polian vessels (5) is largely increased in size. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* 92, 543 The circular vessel of the ambulacral system not only gives origin to polian vesicles, madreporic canal, and ambulacral vessels, but five canals proceed from it.

† Po·lifie, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *polire* to polish: see -FIE.] Capable of being polished.

1657 NORTON *Ord. Adds.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 86 It is thus it be pollifie refined.

Policy (pɒ'lĭsi), *sb.* Also 6 **polycye,** -**yse,** **police.** [a. F. *police* (1477 in Godef.), organized government, civil administration, police, ad. med.L. *politia* for earlier *politia*: see POLITY, POLICE, and -ICE. In early use commonly pronounced (pɒ'lăi), as still often in Scotland and Ireland.]

I. † 1. = POLITY *sb.*¹ 3, 4, 4 b. *Public policie* = public polity. *Obs.*

c 1440 LYDG. *Mumming at Bruges in Pynson Addit. Narr. Pol. Poet.* 56 Sterying them with all prevenablesse, bigynne, and Policie to dwell Straiges and Contrefeyt Reffuse. 1527 BARNES *Sacred. Exposit. Ps.* (1850) 137 My agreeuse and other godlyes shall kepe me in Bondage. *Ibid.* cxvi. 188, I maynte. by policye, enterprise, and counsaile. 1632 HEYWOOD *Hierarch. Lond.* v. v. The glist mantle of your Ladieships policie. 1642 NABBES *Bacchus* 1. 18, What worse golden Coach I be guilty of? 1788 HAYES *Locusts* IV. 228 Assisted by the police and interests of the Romans. 1788 *Edinburgh Stat. Laws of Scotl.* (1793) I. 152 If...the public policie shall require that a highway be carried through the property of a private person.

II. † 2. Civil organization; civilization. *Obs.*

1550 POLLEY, etc. *Police*, policie. 1578 *Acts of Scots.* VIII. 5, 10 § 1 The knowledge of maiks, other good honnor as is observed amang Scottes be neglekkeit to be keped for the conservation of thair good policies. 1592 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 125 Nature provedit thais to beggis vnto bair policie, for euin of thame begins to grow ordo, ordo to thair begynis, vnto gudchild the fruits. 1599 BUSSY *Let. Memb. Nat. Ass.* Who VI. 10 A barbarous nation (the Turks), with a barbarous neglect of policie, fand to the hazard vnto. 1600 J. H. JOHNSTON tr. *Heller on Scots* 2 These insects, whose faculties, policie, and ordour have been, by some authors, as much overvalued, as by others not duly appreciated. 1643 DUGARD *Synod* v. iii. These hereby were in many instances not provided with the convenient conveniences of the ruling police: consigned vnto to every close might be observed the doing-things.

3. The regulation, discipline, and control of a community; civil administration; enforcement of law; public order.

The early quotations refer to France, and other foreign countries, and to Scotland, where Commissioners of Police, for the general internal administration of the country, consisting of six noblemen and four gentlemen, were appointed by Queen Anne, 15 Dec. 1714. This was 1707, the first official use of the word in Great Britain. In England, it was still viewed with disfavour after 1780. A writer in the *British Magazine*, April 1783, p. 241, opines that 'from an aversion to the French...and submitting under the name of *police* being already established in Scotland, English gentlemen will not easily be reconciled to it'. (The name *Commissioners of Police*, as *Police Commission*, was in the 19th c. given to the local bodies having control of the Police force in Burghs and Police Burghs in Scotland.)

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4402/1 Charles Cockburn, Esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Police in North Britain. 1732 SWIFT *Rem. Abuses Ireland Dublin Wks.* 1761 III. 214 Nothing is held more commendable in all great cities, than what the French call the *police*; by which word is meant the government thereof. 1733 P. LOVEDAY (title) The interest of Scotland considered, with regard to its Police, as employing of the Poor, its Agriculture, its Trade (etc.). 1737 J. CRAMMOND (tr. *Gil. Brit. Ist. Ant.* (Scotland)) A List of the Lords and Others, Commissioners of Police. 1737 CHARLES MARSH *Pres. State of London* (title-p.), Observations (etc.), to which are added, some Proposals for the better Regulation of the Police of this Metropolis. 1746 CHESTERF. in *World* No. 189 ¶ 1 We are accused by the French...of having no word in our language, which answers to their word *police*, which therefore we have been obliged to adopt, not having, as they say, the thing. 1756–9 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 300 (Amster.) Their police is very commendable, and great attention is shewn in suppressing luxury, superfluous magnificence, and c., ebriquities. 1792 LD. STANLEY *Harveyan Lect. Introd.* 189 Police (Preaching of a section of regulations as to prevention of fires, closing of taverns, etc.). 1792 *Brit. Mag.* II. 536 The right hon. Lord Napier is appointed one of the lords of police in Scotland, in the room of the earl of Hopetoun. c 1796 EARDLEY *Stat. Laws of Scotl.* (1797) II. 219 Offences against the laws enacted for the police or good government of a country, are usually crimes against the state. 1780 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 162 By the public police and economy, I mean the due regulation and domestic order of the Kingdom. 1788 J. ADAM *Manchester* 263 The police of the town is managed by two constables. 1800 CHESTERFIELD *Letters, Thoughts &c.* 130 Prevention Police may be considered as a New Science, and in its infancy, and only beginning to be understood. 1817 H. A. MACKENZIE (*title*) A New system of Police: with Reference to the Evidences given before the Police Committee of the House of Commons. 1826 KELLY *Comm.* 53 The consular convention between France and this country of 1718 allowed consuls to exercise police over all vessels of their respective nation. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Consti.* xix. § 3 (1861) 324 By police is properly meant the care of preventing infractions of the law, arresting offenders, bringing them to justice. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xvii. 249 The police of the city was respectively kept. 1851 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. 276. § 2. 72 The exact police of his [William I's] reign begins silently: robbery, murderers, ... were kept in check. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc. Ser.* II. 35 Such legislation was part of the general police of the realm.

† b. In commercial legislation, Public regulation or control of a trade; an economic policy. *Obs.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. 21 (1869) I. 191 The elegant author of the essay on the Police of Corn. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 141 Of such consequence it is to a country, and indeed to every country, to have a good police of corn; a police that shall, by securing a high price to the farmer, encourage his culture enough to secure the people at the same time from famine. [1888 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. viii. 136 The importance of the trade is proved by the strict police exercised upon the dealers.]

c. The cleansing or keeping clean of a camp or garrison; the condition of a camp or garrison in respect of cleanliness. *U. S.*

1863 *Chatting-Cl.* 82 May 1861: The police of the camp was found to be excellent. 1894 *Nat. Tribune* 20 July 2/2/6 The camp was at all times in good police.

4. The department of government which is concerned with the maintenance of public order and safety, and the enforcement of the law: the extent of its functions varying greatly in different countries and at different periods.

c 1730 BOST *Lett. St. Scott.* (1818) I. 192, By the way, this police is still a great office in Scotland. 1 It gives two Magistrats, though the salaries remain. 1730 CHAMB. *Advt.* (1738) I. 230 Since we are so happy as not to have a certain power among us which is another country to call it the Police, let us rather boast this head, than lay it meanly at our feet as a task. 1754 PITSLIGO *Pamr Syst. Ir.* 1772, 108 The police of Glasgow consists of three bailies; the magistrates with the town council, the merchants house, and the trades house. 1761 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. Tr. Jacopite* I. 110 An inducement to loyalists to the support of any country which is governed by so supremely vigilant and wise a police. 1863 in *Home Rivers-day Bk.* I. 241 Stepney, Hampstead, Wanstead, and Peckham fairs have been crushed by the police, that state, regard'd more of national morality. 1883 H. COX *Introd.* 370, 1 We The police of the country, by which is meant that department of government which has for its object the maintenance of the internal peace and prevention of crimes, the protection of public order and public health.

5. The civil force to which is entrusted the duty of maintaining public order, enforcing regulations for the prevention and punishment of breaches of the law, and detecting crime; construed as *pl.*, the members of a police force; the constabulary of a locality.

Marine Police, the name given to the force instituted c 1798 (orig. by private enterprise) to protect the merchant shipping on the Thames in the Port of London. (The earliest use in the sense.)

River Police Inspector, 1830, 1831, 1842: the name by which the police force established for London in 1829 (Act 10 Geo. IV, c. 44) was for some time known.

1800 CORNISH'S Comm. *Thames* 183 The vigilance of the Marine Police detected one of the Boats conveying it on shore. *Ibid.* 359 To place their Vessels...under the protection of the Police. 1806 SCOTT *Mod. Manners* II. 40 A strong and well-ordered police would prevent the fatal submission of a mob. 1830 WELLINGTON *Let. to Peel* 3 Nov., I congratulate you on the entire success of the Police in London. It is impossible to see anything more respectable than they are. 1830 JERROLD *Caric.* 15 Nov., It is incredible with what spirit and firmness the new police has defeated the canaille. 1832 *Examiner, Mag.* Jan. 8/1 The alleged incompetency and misconduct of watchmen formed the great ground for establishing the Police. *Ibid.* 1/1 The establishment of the New Police will...be pronounced a sufficient reason for returning it. 1887 TENNYSON *Charge, Forest* I. viii. 10, Later in the day, he declared that the police should forbid him. 1884 F. YATES *Recollect. & Reflect.* I. 43 In these days (1858–9) the 'new Police', as they were still called...were very different in appearance from our present guardians. *Mod.* The police are on his track.

b. *transf.* Any body of men, officially instituted or employed to keep order, enforce regulations, or maintain a political or ecclesiastical system.

1837 *Chron. Eng.* 9 *Arch. Trad.* I. 153 Flags of different colours belonged to various knights, and worked by the subway guides, to notify any...stoppage or accidents. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1850) II. 130 The new spiritual police was every where. 1859 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, iv. vi. (1867) 199 To maintain the league in the Netherlands, as an armed police on which he could rely to enforce the execution of his orders. 1859 MILL *Liberty* (1871) They employ a moral police, which occasionally becomes a physical one, to deter skilful workmen from entering, and employers from giving, a larger remuneration for a more useful service. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 491 He believed in a kind of watchful police of spirits and local heroes dead and gone before. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 3/1 The usual question whether the police of the area should be armed or unarmed.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in senses 4 and 5); as *police act, barge, cannon, colonel, constable, control, district, duty, establishment, force, gazette, horse, inspector, lieutenant, post, protection, rate, sergeant, -ship, spy, state, surveyor*; also *police guardian, -harbour, -riddle* etc.; **police board,** ' in several of the United States, a board constituted by the justices of the county for the control of county police, public buildings, roads, bridges...etc.' (Mozley, *Judicial Practice*); **police burgh:** see QUOT.; **police captain,** a subordinate officer in the police force in New York and other large cities of U. S.; **police judge** (*Sc.*), a stipendiary police magistrate; **police jury,** the name in Louisiana of the local authority in each parish invested with the exercise of police powers; **police magistrate,** a stipendiary magistrate who presides in a police court; **police-measure,** (*Scots.*) measure collected in the streets, street-sweepings; **police-master,** a superintendent or chief of police in Russia; hence **police-mastership**; **police-manager,** NAVY-*sl.*, one who busies himself about a police system; **police officer,** † an official charged with the maintenance of public order (*obs.*); a member of a police force, a constable; † **police-runner,** a police officer of the lowest rank: cf. RUNNER. See also POLICE COURT, etc.

1798 See J. FIELDING (title) An Account of the Origin and Effects of a 'Police Act, set on foot by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in the year 1753. 1858 MRS. POTTER *Diary & Dinner* II. 229 The gaily painted and clean-looking 'police-barge. 1800 CORNISH'S Comm. *Thames* 102 The constant presentation of the 'Police Board, both by night and by day. 1889 *Act* 52 & 53 *Vict.* c. 50 § 109 The expression ''police burgh'' means a populous place, the boundaries whereof have been fixed and ascertained under the provisions of the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, or of the first mentioned Act, or under the provisions of any local Act. 1888 R. BALDWIN-SMITH *Robbery under Arms* 160, All accounts...may be sent to the 'Police Camp. 1800 CORNISH'S Comm. *Thames* 208 A 'Caution against Pillage and Plunder' which the 'Police Constables were instructed to read aloud to sons on the Lumpers and Coopers were assembled. 1829 *London as it is* 320 During two months out of every three, each police constable is on night duty. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 259/1 Regulating the 'police-charging discharged criminals under 'police control. *Ibid.* 749/2 The metropolitan 'police district, according to the act 10 Geo. IV, cap. 44, consists of about ninety parishes, and other parochial places, in and surrounding the metropolis. 1908 *Macmillan's Magaz.* Aug. 284/2 In the present year the Metropolitan Police district is nearly 700 square miles in extent. 1798 DR. FORDYCE *Lect.* 26 May in Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* (1800) 180 note, The superior of the Marine 'Police Establishment, which appeared to me ought to be borne by Establishment, which appeared to me ought to be borne by Shipowners. 1800 *Privy Coun.* XVIII. 334 The establishment of a new 'police force for the metropolis, in 1829, has done more towards fulfilling the advantages of an

giving a trained body of men for all the purposes for which the old constabulary was appointed, than any other circumstance. 1883 Anon. K. Gibbs *Hand & Ring* III. He is a member of the police force. 1838 *Examiner Newsp.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 240/2 An official newspaper, called the *Star and Cry of Police Gazette*, is also circulated amongst the authorities, throughout the kingdom. 1833 Mrs. Gaskell *Sketch* 9 *Jones*, 'It's nothing, miss', said Dixon, 'Only a "police-inspector," she wants to see you, miss.' 1849 *Alliott's Lpool. Med.* VIII. 289 If the police inspector prefer, prefer his appeal and carried him out of the police station. [1844 *St. Tudy's Police in* Police Cases.] 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 50 § 11 If adjudged by any magistrate or police judge of any royal or parliamentary burgh. 1800 *Cobbett's Cannon. Thunder* 190 Any "Police Magistrate" ... under the Magistrates of their judicial Functions. 1856 *Kaye's Sepoy War.* (ed. 2) XVIII. 190/1 When a complaint is made to a police magistrate he cannot but warrant in his own occasion, as a constable. ...as to one of the metropolitan force. 1887 *J. Simmons in Trans. Highl. Soc. Agric.* XV. 38 The whole was summed with "police matters" at 10s 6d per acre. 1813 Mrs. Apthorpe *Caveat Sceptre* 104 We drove to the house of the "police-master, who courteously invited us to be his guests. 1883 Rigby in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/1 Vinchere got the promise of a "police appointship. 1808 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 For the sake of protecting to be useful, these new "police-managers will pry into every parish-book, and meddle with every concern of the people. 1800 *Cobbett's Cannon. Thunder* 208 A gang of Lawyers ...united their employment naturally on the appearance of the "Police Officers. 1808 A. Duncan *Citizen's Pow.* 56 Special, petty, and other constables, and all the police officers of every description ... were as they are, by J. T. Barrett *Parsons & W.* 25, He returned with a police-officer. 1883 Allison *Cabb. Theme* I. 28 They pay road and "police-rates. 1885 *Globe* 20 Apr. 1/2 The comparatively rare complaint of being too much "police-ridden. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 15 Sept. 3/2 The existence of this police-ridden nation. 1818 *Cobbett's Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 320 "Police-matters had never been thought of as protectors of the lives of the Members of the two Houses. 1834 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 104 In the Hyde Park round two "police-sergeants. 1887 *Harp. Every-day Bk.* II. 318 He went on board the "police-ship stationed on the Thames. 1837 Mrs. E. L. Venning *Cruelly Used* I. 141 "I am a minister of religion; he said, 'not a "police-spy.' 1884 *Chr. World no.* 1060/2 He has advised the farmers ...to refuse to pay the "police-tax. 1853 Hughes *T. Brown's Schooldays* (1858) II. 198 You say well. Where is the "policeman's? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 3/1 A plea for policemanship.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Poli·ceful** *a.*, full of police-like; **Poli·celess** *a.*, without police; **Policeocracy** (*jocular humor*), the rule of the police.

1903 *Speaker* 5 May 119/2 To substitute a peaceful for a "policeful England. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 1/1 Caricatures of infancy appealing to a "policeless Mentor. 1900 H. G. Gardiner *Soc. Life Scot. in 18th C.* 214 A typical 19th century Edinburgh "policeocracy was carried out with rigour. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 1 A Protest against "Policeocracy.

Police (*pōlī·s*), *v.* Also 7 **pollice.** [In senses 1, 2, 3, 4, f. *police* (formerly *politie, policie*) (1461 in Godef.), f. *police, police*; in senses 5, 6, f. Police *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* or *absol.* ? To enclose and improve land; to make policies. *Sc. Obs.* (Cf. Police *sb.*† 2.)

1556 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 108 The nobillis ain of thame tha had na ware, Bot chaiss eache nother pollice nor to plant. *Ibid.* 144 And gaif thame landis in the fen, To plant and pollice quhair thame lykit best.

† **2.** *trans.* To keep in (civil) order, organize, regulate (a state or country). Chiefly in *passive. Obs.*

1589 *Pasquil's Return* (1878) 25 Hampton lawne, by which Kingdomes are policed. 1600 *Freind R. Short, etc. to Phænix* (1707) I. 408 Complaining of Julius Cæsar's Violation of that custom of Law whereby the State was policed. 1609-30 Tanner *Ans. Nowell. Vind.* Wks. 1795 I. 102 By such Methods and Orders, the Kingdom of Christ is to be saved and policed with the utmost Force and Reach of Human Wisdom, Reason and Contrivance. 1792 W. Maxwell in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770 (1831) I. 384 That country must be ill policed, and wretchedly governed.

b. To make or keep clean or orderly; to clean up (a camp): cf. Police *sb.* 3 c. *U. S.*

1862 Thoreau *N. Amer.* II. vii. 331 Of the camps... 14 per cent (were) fairly clean and well policed.

3. To control, regulate, or keep in order by means of the police, or some similar force.

1841 R. Daniell *Final Papers* I. 82, 22. 176 Englishmen are too fond of Royalty to submit to be constitutioned, and controlled, and policed, and taxed. 1859 Emerson *Soc. Aristocracy* 283 A vague idea of setting things to rights, Policing people ethically. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 14 May 1146/2 The maintenance of the laws which police the seas. 1892 R. R. Gurnsey *Cromwell* 183 The plan of policing the country by a militia of Major-Generals had broken down financially.

b. To furnish, provide, or guard with a police force, or some force having similar functions.

1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 6/3 Even the mouth of the Canton River may perhaps be well policed. 1888 M. E. G. Duff *Pol. Essays* 54 They are building gaolhouses to police their coasts. 1888 *Spectator* 10 Mar. 323/1 Why should not dangerous districts be decently policed?

c. *fig.* To keep in order, administer, control.

1660 Stillingfl. *Irenicon. Pt. Cath. Remed.* (1846) I. 8 To this ...belongs that instruction (the Incredulous ...to pursue the function of policing the ecclesiastical realm. 1883 C. Geddes *Pagan Papers* (1894) 104 Policing the valleys with barbed wire.

4. To do *out of*, do *away*, or bring *into* a state or place by police administration.

1839 *Morning Herald* 12 June, That work of destruction by which the British nation is to be policed out of its immemorial liberties and franchises. 1856 Robin *Rush East, Egypt* 40 Immoral administration and microscopic regulations had policed away the spirit of the people.

Police, obs. form of Policy *sb.*†, Polish *v.*

Police court. A court of summary jurisdiction for the trial or investigation of charges preferred by the police. (At first called Police office.) *Also attrib.*

1813 Sydney *Pictures of Edinb.* (ed. 3) 130 An application was made to Parliament, in 1805, for a police bill for the city, and a police court [was] opened in Fellenyrigh, on 11 *July* 1810...under the superintendence of a Judge of Police. 1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 71 § 1 The several police courts now established under the system of the public office in Bow Street and the police offices in the parishes of ... [seven named]...shall be continued. 1882 Knight *Eng. Cyclopæd. Register* 8, 74 Police-courts were called offices [in the early part of this century]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Oct. 2/1 So far the latter have escaped police-court proceedings.

Policed (*pōlī·st*), *ppl. a.* [f. Police *v.* or *sb.* + -ed. Orig. (*pōlīst*).]

1. Politically organized, regulated, or ordered; governed, disciplined. (In 1900, 1733 *pr.* list.)

1592 Lawrence *Archelus* (1612) 65 The assemble of an Officer of this sort is invtable in euery well-pollicied Kingdome. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 180 Amongst the best pollished and breathed nations. 1733 Thomson *Liberty* IV. 732 As when, with Alfred, from the wilds she came To polish'd cities and protected plains. 1770 *Smollett. in Ann. Reg.* 1948/1 Such a dispersion was likely to prevent the progress of trade, which loves large and policed communities. 1818 St. Pattison *Eccl. Polity* II. 51 In this policed society the old 'social contract' theory ridicule applied.

2. Provided with or guarded by a police force.

1897 *Ld. Alcmar Diamond Twelve* (ed. Newnes) 58/1 London will be probably the best policed city in the world ere June ends.

Policedom (*pōlī·sdŏm*). [f. Police *sb.* + -dom.] The police system as represented by its personnel.

1889 *Chamb. Journ.* 7 Nov. 690/1 The bar and cry of the ten thousand hounds of policedom. 1892 *Argosy* May 380 He is one of the church hounds of policedom.

Policeman (*pōlī·smăn*). A member of the police force; a paid constable. *Also* Policeman, a constable of the New Police of 1829.

1829 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 28 Sept., I find a general opinion prevailing that your policemen are not paid (with reason) high enough. 1830 Ann. Reading *Mischief* 14 A New Policeman by a Gang of Burglars. 1833 Thomson *Chron. Barrat* I. 126, So He would not go before the magistrates, unless the policemen came and fetched him. *Ibid.* 180 Rivers Mahogany *Atlas* (Quarterly. 20 The stout policemen Fate throws us and them on.

b. A soldier-art.

1872 Punch *Lond. Characteristics* (title) 143 Hussyngma.—Males, females and neuters,—workers and soldiers. ...The soldiers (or policemen) have very large heads.

Hence **Poli·cemanlike** *a.*; **Poli·cemanship,** the function, office, or action of a policeman.

1874 E. Twoomey *Sketch Chief* 141 That policemanlike facility of catching sound a cornet. 1887 Wallace in *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 6/1 [In descending to restore order and vigilance to the inmates, the Governesses ... was exhibiting] policemanship, not governorship. 1892 A. Brereton in *Daily News* 30 Aug. 2/3 One thing we have to resist is the growth of that upbraid of all ugly things, which goes by the name of 'policemanship'.

Police office. The head-quarters of the police force in a city or town, as of the Metropolitan and the City police in London, at which the police business is transacted.

These formerly included a court-room in which offenders were tried, as well as a place of detention in which they were confined till tried; hence the name was formerly regularly applied to what is now called a Police court, and is still in many places applied to a Police station, when this has a place of detention. The earliest cases was Public office (in Act of 1792). *Police office* appears to have been first applied to the Marine or Thames Police Office at Wapping. (See Porter ed. 3, *Municip. Policies.*)

1798 *Resolution in Colquhoun Comm. Thames* (1800) 224 Under the Regulation of the Marine Police Office No. 122, Wapping New Stairs. 1800 *Ibid.* 280 His lordship's attendance has been employed by the public business, since he has presided at the Marine Police Office. 1806 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 341 The economy of a transaction which took place in May last, at the Police-office in Hatton-Garden. 1807 Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII. 330 What, then, is Paynell's petty counsel, sitting at the 'Police Office, Manchester', object to this? 1808 J. Wilson *Mech. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 213 Ye might has been lugged awa to the Falmuth Office wi' a watchman astarn each cotter. 1808 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Precincts* 1st Ser. We were passing the corner of Bow Street...when a crowd assembled round the door of the police-office attracted our attention [referred to before as 'Public Office, Bow Street']. *Ibid.*, Turn to the persons and police-officers of London. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* Dec. 71 XVIII. 194/2 The public office in Bow Street was for some time the only place in the metropolis where a police magistrate sat regularly, without the jurisdiction of the city of London. Several additional police offices were established in 1792, by the act 32d Geo. III. cap. 53, and the Thames police-office in 1798. 1839 *London as it is to-day* 326 The City of London...There are two police offices, one in the Mansion House, where the Lord mayor presides; and the other in Guildhall, where the aldermen sit in rotation. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 35 § 10 (Scotland) And may be taken into custody ... and detained by any police office or station house, or other convenient place. 1875 Mc Intosh's *Guide Wolverhampton* 55 On the ground floor is also the police-office. 1880 Oscar Uhlemann *Guide, Police office, police stations.* (No. 1890 in Lond. Directory 1903 *Whitaker's Alm.* 163 Metropolitan Police Offices, New Scotland Yard, S.W. ...City Police Offices, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Police station. The office or head-quarters of a local police force, or of a police district.

1858 Simmons *Dict. Trade, Police-station*, the receiving-house where offenders are taken by the police; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to march out on duty. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. 18, A little winding through some weedy alleys, ...brought them to the wicket-gate and bright lamp of a Police-station. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 2/1 This police-station confession proved fruitless many of such self-accusations to be true.

Polich, obs. form of Polish *v.*

Polichinelle, -l, -o, obs. ff. Punchinello.

Policial (*pŏlī·shăl*), *a. rare.* [f. Police *sb.* + -al, after *office, official.*] Of or belonging to the police.

1894 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Feb. 1/3 When the case is of importance—or, what amounts to the same thing, to the political eye, when the reward is of magnitude. *Ibid.* 3/2 The inviolable principle of political action in searches for articles concealed.

Politian, variant of Politian *Obs.*

† **Poli·cidar.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. Policy *sb.*† + -ar.] The improver of a 'policy' or estate.

1561 Winzet *Last Blast* Wks. II. T. 51 I. 21 Quha...tramps down the honorable lairds and all decent policie of the realme, wirrageis, drest and dechist in the farmer wark-taises, subregait policearis of the seruice.

Policied, *ppl. a.*, **Policies:** see Policy *sb.*† 2.

Poli·cing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Police *v.* + -ing 1.]

† **1.** The ordering or regulation of a state. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 36 The right policing of their estate. 1603 Bacon *Adv. Expens.* 1, vii. § 2, 31 ...For ...policing of Cities, and Commonalties, with new ordinances and constitutions.

b. The action of keeping in order and cleaning up a camp. *U. S.*

1893 *Lullaby News* II. 80 There was no drill now ... no special care of us, and no 'policing', or keeping clean.

c. The action of furnishing with a police force or the like for the maintenance of law and order.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 1/2 Holding him responsible ...for the policing of the Soudan. 1887 *Ibid.* 18 May 5/1 They deal with the 'policing' of the whole river from Teddington Lock to Cricklade. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 5/2 A lively agitation...against the continued policing of the borough by the county constabulary.

d. The fact of being or acting as a policeman.

1899 *Public'ty Age.* 370 Proof of policing, a sweetener fit for no reformed man.

Pollicitation, obs. form of Pollicitation.

† **Po·licize,** *v.*? *Obs.* [f. Policy *sb.*† + -ize.] *Intr.* To use policy; to scheme, manœuvre. Hence † **Policizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, scheming; † **Po·licizer,** one who practises policy, a schemer.

1609 Mrs. Eliz. Cooper *False Friend. Life* III. *Manœuvring a rude, crafty labourer* 'I'd yall her a politizer—I would say she was fond of policizing'. *Ibid.* 65 For a week it might be practicable to keep them asunder by policizing, but this would never be effected if he were to settle...in the country. 1800 C. C. Colton *Lacon* I. 108/27 As a politizer, the marquis resumed badly. 1802 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 83 The indignities which sprang up in the crooked paths of policizing favouritism.

Po·licize, *v.*? *rare.* [f. Police + -ize.] *trans.* To organize, administer, discipline, reduce to law and order. Hence **Policized** *ppl. a.*

1892 *Punch's Mag.* VII. 190 The women, as lady Margaret would say, of a more 'policized society'.

Policlinic (*pŏlĭklĭ·nĭk*), *a.* Also *errors* **poly-** [ad. Gr. *πολῑκλῑνικός*, f. Gr. *πόλῑς* city + *κλινικός* medical teaching at the bed-side of the patient (= Clinic *sb.*²), hence a hospital by which this is provided, ad. Gr. *κλινική* the clinic art or practice.] *nonce-wd.* 'A clinic held in private houses in the town, as opposed to one held in a hospital' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). Subsequently often extended to a dispensary, or that department of a hospital, at which out-patients are treated. Cf. Polyclinic.

The original system continues at another place in Germany, e. g. at Jena: so larger cities, e. g. Leipzig, the latter situated. Cf. Stockholm *Konsult.-Lex.* (1848) s. v. *Klinik*: 'Poliklinik ist dadurch unterschieden von der stationären Klinik or hospital treatment of out-patients] consists in the fact that the patients are treated in their own dwellings by the advanced medical students, while the professor, to whom these regularly report, and who supervises the whole treatment of the patients, himself but seldom visits them'.

1849 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 498/2 [In Germany] Those students who have duly attended the Clinics, are admitted to the policlinics. In these, poor patients are treated by students, under the superintendence of an experienced physician. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1682, 1,803 indoor patients, and 72,452 outdoor-patients in polyclinics. 1886 Gairdner in *Life of Sir R. Christison* II. 88, 121 He was a true "polliclinic", though in full operation here before the term was invented in Germany. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 341 One woman out of every five or six in the policlinic of the Augusta hospital, Berlin.

Policy (*pŏ·lĭsĭ*), *sb.*? Forms: 4-7 **politie,** 5 **-oeye,** 5-6 **-icye, -ycie, -yey(e, -eay, -eay,** 6 **-ecie, -esie, -eeye, -ley** (*Sc. -esie*), 5- **policy**; (also 5 **pollicei, -icye,** 5-6 **-oecy,** 5-7 **-ycie,** 6 **-icye, -yei, -yey,** 6-7 **-icy,** 7 **-ecie**). [In French †, ME. *politie*, n. OF. *policie* (14th c. in Godef.) = civil administration, government, ad. L. *politia* (Cic.), a. Gr. *πολῑτεία* citizenship, government, constitution, polity, f. *πολῑτεύειν* citizen, f. *πόλῑς* city, state. See Police *sb.* Branch II appears to be

due to the association of this Greco-L. word with L. *politus* polished, refined, pp. ppl. of *polire* to polish, adorn, refine, cultivate, and late L. *politia*, *politie* polish, elegancy (Quicherat *Addenda*), Romanic type **politia*, whence It. *politia* cleanness, neatness: cf. Sp., Pg. *policía* police, politeness, neatness.]

I. 1. An organized and established system or form of government or administration (of a state or city); a constitution, polity. *None rare or Obs.*

1580-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* v. ii. (Skeat) I. 76 To rose cruste and lowe governe the lyte and hollow shoon. Certes, that policye is vaugte. **1588-9** *Act 1 Hen. VII*, i. 19 To the subversion of the pollicy and gode rule of this land. 1591 Bowyer tr. *Mexia's Emp.* v. (1597) 25 Twelve peoples in the lyne to gathere to a cyuyle pollycye and good order. 1598 Grenewey *Chron.* II. 450 He furnished his realme both with good lawes and Civile pollicie. 1600 Watson *Ath. Emp.* v. (1618) 119 French Politicke customes of Three Estates, The Princes, Nobles, Commons. *a* 1632 Causeworne *Hist. Kirk* (1842) II. 41 Constitution was laid how a good and godlie policie might be established in the church. 1732 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1813 I. 360 The finishing of a system of discipline, or ecclesiastical policy. 1836 J. Grahame *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1840) 136 In well constructed policies provision is always made for the remedies of obscurity.

† **b.** An organized state, a commonwealth. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 141 With the wynde whiche he bloweth Fal ofte myhe he overthroweth The Crue and the pollicie. 1447 Bokenham *Legendys* (Roth.) 18 Hyre that was be ryvyage That tyme gyvyn of her pollycye. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij b, The xi. ministyng of the ancyent Pollycye of Rome. 1598 C. Gonson tr. *Obed. Inferior Powers Prel.*, Most discreet governors of commonwealths and policies.

† **2.** Government, administration, the conduct of public affairs; political science. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Parson's T.* 910 M That a Prynce oweth kepen hym in the governaunce and policye of his lond, after the lawe is ordeyned. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 146 Thise counsellors mowe...dellen vppon ye maneres of be pollycye of be reame. 1535 Stuart. *Mon. Wks.* I. 41 Twise him to say Cause of Policy The Goodlier Knof of it be will embrase. 1642 Milton *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 33 There ...is no art that hath been soucht'd in her principles, more wrought and thriued with aduancing prelacy then the art of policie. *a* 1651 Causeworne *Hist. Kirk* (1842) II. 213 We are now left as a flocke without a pastor, to thrill pollicie. 1708 H. Hughes tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Stat.* (1714) III. 619 By policy I mean not the modern art of deceiving mankind,...but...the antique art of governing them, which is a great virtue.

b. *Court of Policy*: the Legislative Council in British Guiana (which already existed when that country was a Dutch colony).

1789 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 313 The lands are granted gratis, by the Governor and Court of Policy. 1804 Knowledge *Sp. Am. Comm.* 7 June, Wks. 1846 III. 430 They resolved, that the King and Parliament of Great Britain had no right to change their laws without the consent of their Court of Policy. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 326 British Guiana...The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 19 other members.

3. Political sagacity; prudence, skill, or consideration of expediency in the conduct of public affairs; statecraft; diplomacy; in bad sense, political cunning.

c 1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 304 Of worldly wysdom, tak the forwardnes Callyd Othea, chyef grounde of pollycye. *c* 1450 G. Asape *Active Policy* 843 But to yonge rulyenne publik temte mon lithe, If yo ord stande in pese and to se by, by evil gid and pollicy wherby. 1535 Coverd. *Ecclesiast.* Pref. (Arb.) 36 By the policie and wisedome of the Prynces, it came to so passe. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 108 Nature hath bore mee esteem Policy Comes her working with such deadly wounds. 1599 Shaks. *Sonn.*, 1 Kings xxii. 33 126 Lestwoone being then advanced, and thinking Policy the best Play, 1728 Eliza Haywood *Mem. de Lovers Heart & Court* II. 220 He had the Policy to discharge his new Subjects from the Imposition which their former Masters had laid on them. 1864 Bowen *Lect. on Philos.* xiii. 389 Bolwer's 13th Night have some glimpse of policy. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 425 In this...he was actuated by policy rather than by sentiment.

4. In reference to conduct or action generally: Prudent, expedient, or advantageous procedure; prudent or politic course of action; also, as a quality of the agent: sagacity, shrewdness, artfulness; in bad sense, cunning, craftiness, dissimulation.

c 1430 Lydg. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Verses* 15, I Counselle,...Of princes, knyghtes, and prudences. 1477 tr. J. Peerse in *P. Lett.* III. 287 It semy not policy for me to sett that matier in suche case for sche maistr of knyghts. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 991/1, I wyl pondurously...loue after...for the more conuenyence in policye to haue I leaue of his straunge here. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, Mallin x, Succeslie by policy and sleight Hee drave mee with his sword, bothe I wist. 1592 Shakes. *Lucrece* 1820 For Tarquin's every conquest, was but policie. 1604 Dekker *Owle* 455 In this base Bird I might well descry The prosperous fruit of thriving Policy. 1732 Fielding *Amelia* (ed. 2), I can, I can, then have no policy in them. 1790 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 243 Have they no way of conveying this...liberation, perpetual,...that has only policy in silence, patience, and nothing? 1803 Helen *Rainbird* (n. 1876) 58 If this is policy, then are the ways of children politic. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 403/2 The policy of allowing this evening right of appeal was doubted by many.

† **b.** A device, expedient, contrivance; a crafty device, stratagem, trick. *Obs.*

1508 Hawkes *Example vertu* 1121 When her Vlisses sullid to sayl fro By remenables ellis was his pollicie, Alle ones of men of his compaignie With wes he stoppe hire. 1589 Cotton *Reptks of A.* to *Assem.* 150 The foreigner hath commonly one manner of a pollycye. 1598 Chapm., etc. *Iliads Pan. Addr.* xxvii. 83 They could other policies to generate the ships. 1640 Yonge *Diaries Parl., Portfolio* 18 By policy of them from sieges against the English borne, King Edward's battell was diuersified. 1678 Wheloock *Bede* (1722) 67 A swarm (of bees) drawn from one place to another by policy, hath, 1718, or much like policies. 1892 Hist. *Parl. Scot.* II. 194 When a ware is disapoynting his policies he will grind them asone to nothing.

5. A course of action adopted and pursued by a government, party, ruler, statesman, etc.; any course of action adopted as advantageous or expedient. (The chief living sense.)

c 1450 Lond. *Min. Praver* (Percy Soc.) In Wherbe lies mennyne use this polleye, What ever they do late it is nemere be. 1792 *Copple. to Hist. Eng.* (1870) 32 Their was the crafty pollycye of the clergie. 1909 Thomas *Annonds.* (1875) 1 Edw viii ... did, in the langrye...songe of the months of January ... presente semme gyfte into his hande ... a pollicye gentye to be regarded. *a* 1587 *Pierce Pal. Archil.* (1850) 253 I now come to the first Policy of the Dutch, viz. Liberty of Conscience. 1592 Eng. (Native) *Remarks Stuff.* (1754) 64 France, by her policy, has done the same. By policy, I mean the encouragement of arts and manufactures. 1640 Parliament Chron. Ir. VII. 72 The project ascribed ... to Alexander, as one the best in perfect harmony with his general policy. 1881 M. Pattison *Essays* I. 42 Edward's foreign policy led him to draw closer the ties which connected our country with Germany.

II. Scotch senses influenced by L. *politus* polished, late L. *politia*, *politie* elegancy. (Cf. Police sb. 1.)

6. † **a.** The improvement or embellishment of an estate, building, town, etc. *Obs.*

1535 St. Giles' Charters (1798) 9, [still, For reparacioun, bettering and polesy to be maid to honour of ... saint Johne. 1535 *St. Andr. Test.* I. (1841) II. 343/1 Item for polesy to be maid wyt in Bonkyl in plasing of wodlis making of Edgen endanis wardis and sawing of lowsum. 1546 Edinburgh Corp. Scott. 10 A. (1901) 1870 being knaw the myrd of breneth gevyn to magnyfeand bigyngs & polesy [Dalkeith. *Magnifica ardua structura atque ornatus admirandi.*] 1555 *St. Andr. Merg.* (1854) II. 401/2 It inlie lesum for polesie and redwring of defencis of the toune.

† **b.** The improvements and embellishments so made; the buildings, plantations, etc. with which an estate is improved or adorned; property created by human skill and labour. *Obs.*

1535 *St. Andr. Test.* I. (1841) II. 344/1 All ye tenentis landis, burowis ayr, wodis and dailzeis in ther gudis and polesy and almaist Kingome. 1536 Pitscottie *Cron. Scot.* viii. vi. (1940) 94/15, The Pictish speid fast to Athole, & maid vyoley dammis and polesyis to it Leyis, mureis, parkis, orchyardis, & diuerse orneitis. 1580 Wemyss *Last Rissel Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 44 Quha ... trumpis down the lentisie mures and all diuers polesie of the nature wranglis. 1583 — *First Sonet Three Quest. Inns. Ibid.* 118 Quilk hef ye wrappit down the mureistanis, and principal polesie of this wallow? 1584 *Pap. Privy Council Scot.* I. 279 Appreceadlie the hail polesie in that part is lyke to perish, without sum reasonabene ordour and remeide be prouyded. *Ibid.* A declaratioun that the woods are decayeing throuch cutting and lack pasling.] 1594 *St. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 57 Quhat commone hath ... destroyit the wode and maynes maid...for the ...reparatioun of the decayed polesie wha laughs ; and gif the maynes be found sufficient, decayed and ruinous in ruif, theirfe, daubs ... to decerne that the commoun hus ...sall repair the samin with sum reasonable.

c. The (enclosed, planted, and parti-embellished) park or demesne land lying around a country seat or gentleman's house.

1773 G. Wayte *Selborne* v. 188, Lord Brandlehow's seat and beautiful policy are too curious and extraordinary to be omitted. 1775 Johnson *Journ. West Isl., Aberlessour.* A small plantation, which in Scotch is called a policy. 1790 Newark *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 207 The policies round the Noblemen and Gentlemen's houses, are but thinly scattered. 1840 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 190 The grand walks of our policy. 1895 Jos. Gibbs *One of the Sea* 18, The diamond (Dunbar 'policy') around this picturesque old house, was speckled with daisies and cowslips. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 3/1 The Prince of Wales went out yesterday with Lord Fife and party, and enjoyed some splendid shooting in the policies.

† **7. a.** The polishing or refining of manners. **b.** Polish, refinement, elegancy; culture, civilization. (Cf. the Latin words rendered.) *Obs.*

a. 1598 Digeneys tr. *Lentio's Hist. Turc.* I. 180 Plutarches as artificiously spake could thence borrow, and was as notable in the publike dabbling, and cannot of manners and honestie [L. *historie illustrandæ, enarrandæ eruditionis insignes certificati*]. b. *Ibid.* 3 In this north parte [of Scotland] are many prouinces in plentifull and of greater leginne, that transch their pollicie [L. *politiæ*] they so arise to many in the South compare, or than they vacal many in the South. *Ibid.* 130 His people ... abandonde rude, and wrant all pollicie and great manners [L. *rudes, ambagne mores expulsis politiæ*].

Policy (pɒ·lĭsi), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **polias**, 7 **-ie**, **-ey**. [ad. F. *police* (1371) bill of lading, contract of insurance, etc., according to Hatz.-Darm. ad. Pr. *polissa*, also *polisrin* (1428 in Diez), *padissa*, Cat. *polissa*, = Sp. *póliza*, Pg. *apólice*, Olt. *polizza*, *Polizza*, also *polizzo*, It. *polizza*, 'schedula, bill, note, writing, remembrance, bond, instrument, obligation, ticket' (Florio), also in 16th c. 'bill of lading'; according to G. Paris *Romania* X. 600—med.L. *apodixa*, *apodissa*, 'a receipt or security for money paid', altered from L. *apodixis*, a. Gr. *ἀπόδειξις* a making known, demonstration, evidence, proof. The word appears to have had in Italian a very general sense, being applicable to a writing setting forth or serving as evidence of any kind of transaction.

The fore-development *apódixa*, *polissa*, *polissa*, is supposed by Pg. *apólice*—L. *apódixa*, and the Prov. form *polissa*. The Eng. final *-ie*, *-ey* either represents the variants *apodixa*, *polissie*, or perhaps merely followed Policy *sb.*[1] as a representation of F. *police*. Earlier suggestions of a derivation from L. *pulicipédium* contract, engineer, schedule, pl. *pulicipédia* (gth c. Vegetius), engineers, account-books, is from *pollex* thumb (in the supposed manner of sealing a document), or from *pollicitor* to promise, are all untenable.]

1. More fully, *policy of assurance* or *insurance* *policy*: A document containing an undertaking, in consideration of a sum or sums paid down at the time, or to be paid from time to time, called a *premium* or *premiums*, to pay a specified amount or part thereof in the event of a specified contingency, such as the loss of property at sea, or its destruction by fire, or, in the case of a life insurance, on the death of the person named in the policy.

Also called *bill of assurance* in Lankard Brass in 1580 (Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admir.* II. 32), *Printing Policy*, *open policy*: see quots. *Wager or gaming policy*, a policy of insurance taken out where the insured has no real interest in the thing insured: declared illegal by various statutes as a species of gambling.

[1523 in Pardessus *Collect. Lois Maritt.* (1828) IV. 604 Vos...pouez vendre a nostres alouez polices et ensurances.] 1585 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admir.* (Selden) II. 36 [transl. of French document] Any order made...against the tenor of this present Police of Assurance. 1601 *Act 43 Eliz.* i. ix By reason of which Policies of Assurance it commonly so grows, upon the loose or pilfering of any ship, there [etc.]. 1632 Trivers *de la Lex* 219 Policy of Assurance is a course taken by Merchants for the insuring of their adventures upon the sea. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/3, They all Persons that former then Masters shall have liberty till the First of January 1682, to bring back their Policies, and the Insurers and others Themselves and their Security by Indorsement on their Policies, to accept of a Surrender, and renew their Policies. 1720 *Tatler* No. 241 ¶ 2 It will be the Office where Policies are chosen upon Lives. 1808-30 Weskett *tr. Pothier, Wagering policies*, which treats some of money, insured as on interest, are illegal. 1848 *American Mar. Insurance* I. v. ii. 57-64 A wager policy is one which shows on the face of it, that the contract is entirely or not really an insurance, but a wager. ... An open policy is one in which the value of the subject insured ... is left to be estimated in case of loss. ... A time policy is one in which the limits of the risk are designated only by certain fixed periods of time. 1900 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. 72 A floating policy is one to which there is no limitation of the risk to a particular ship, to where goods ... or ships are insured for the same voyage. 1900 F. G. Hobson in *Trans. Fac. Mod. Soc.* XVI. 83 A policy of 1747 is the earliest known example of a policy entered into in England. It is a remarkable document, the body of it being in Italian, and the subscriptions in English.

b. A conditional promissory note, depending on the result of a wager.

1709-10 Steele *Tatler* No. 124 ¶ 1 If any Think to the City will bet me an Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds to Twenty Shillings,...that I am not the fortunate Man, I will take the Wager ... betting gives Credit to Mr. Morphew to subscribe such a Policy in my Behalf. 1710 Swift *Jrnl.* 28 Jan. 'Tis a Betting policy to one to which there is no limitation of the risk to a particular ship, to where goods ... or ships are insured for the same voyage. 1900 F. G. Hobson in *Trans. Fac. Mod. Soc.* XVI. 83 A policy of 1747 is the earliest known example of a policy entered into in England. It is a remarkable document, the body of it being in Italian, and the subscriptions in English.

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c. A form of gambling in which bets are made on numbers to be drawn by lottery: *cf. policy-shop* in 3. *U. S.*

1890 Webster s. v., To play policy.

† **2.** = It. *polizza*, ticket: voting-paper; voucher, warrant. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iv. ii. 161 To this Scrutiny, all the Cardinals put in their Policys open. *Ibid.* 183 Each of the Cardinals orders his Conclavist to bring him a Policy, or Ticket of the vote he desires to give in the morning. 1673 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Kidg.) 182 Having received a new policy from three months to three months, the pensioners...go then to the exercises.

† Johnson, in his only recognition of this word, has (1755) 'a warrant for money in the publick funds' (ed. 1785 adds 'a token'); and this is repeated in most Dicts. as a distinct sense; Mason (1801) drew attention to its incorrectness: 'Neither of these definitions extend to the most usual meaning of this word "*policy of assurance*". The interpretation should have been A warrant for some peculiar kinds of stocks'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *policy-head*, *-holder*; **policy-shop**, in *U. S.* a place for gambling by betting on the drawing of certain numbers in a lottery; **policy-slip**, in *U. S.* the ticket given on a stake of money at a policy-shop (*Cent. Dict.*).

1838 Simmons *Dict. Trade*, *Policy-book*, a book kept in an insurance office for making entries of policies granted. *Policy-holders*, the persons insured in an office. 1908 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Aug. 559/2 Three leading American insurance companies...will discontinue granting rebates on the annual premiums to British policy-holders on account of British income-tax. 1893 Lottery *Bring Rel.* 18/2 III. 17 Grand jury of London...presented the 'policy shops' about wagers. 1894 Wemyss *Sappho*, 'Policy-shop', an office opened for gambling in connection with lotteries. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 2 Mar. 3/2 He ... has closed every gambling-hell, pool-room, absolutely house and policy-shop that the ingenuity of eighteen could discover.

† **Po·licy**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *policier* (1546 in Godef.); to administer, f. obs. F. *police*; see Police

38.] POLICE 2.] *trans.* To organize and regulate the internal order of, to order; = POLICE v. 2. Hence ✝ **Policied** *ppl. a.*, civilly organized.

1586 Sidney in Pembr. *Illust. Eng.* (1887) VIII. 168–169 There is no unity in Christendom better governed, better policied. 1648 tr. T. Hacker *Funeral Sp.* vi. 25, 300 Climates and Nations ... which for Laws well peopled and policied into Kingdomes. 1847–8 Cottonian. *Particle I. Hist. Fr.* (1858) 2 Well policied Commonwealth. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. 181. 304 We are now ... to consider all countries as barbarous that are not policied as ours. 1804 Lithgow *Trauy. Cosm., Perfect.* 9 *Japh.* Was. 1851 I. 145/1 A wise and rather stately kingdom should be interposed between the policied nations and Persia.

✝ **Policy,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 3 poli-. [f. POLICY *sb.*[1] or F. *police*, in its early sense.] *trans.* To furnish with a certificate; to examine and certify to the purity or quality of. Hence ✝ **Policier** (in 3 poli-), the officer who performed this function.

c 1450 *Doth in Cal. Lett. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 256 The Office of Garbelle and pollicier of wex within the Cite of London. ...And after that ye have garbeld any lade or merchaundises ye shall marke and sigen the same lade by you garbeld and wex by you pollicied w[t] a mark to thentent that the comuns wayte may have knowledge thereof &c.

Policy, *v.*[2] *U. S. slang.* [f. POLICY *sb.*[2] 2 c.]

1884 Francis *Dict. Amer. appl. To Policy*, to gamble with the numbers of lottery tickets.

✝ **Poliencephali'tis.** *Path.* Also (*erron.*) **polio-encephalitis.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πολιός grey + ἐγκέφαλος brain + -ITIS.] Inflamation of the grey matter of the brain.

1892 Pelman *Med. Dict., Poliencephalitis*, acute localized encephalitis, affecting chiefly the motor region of the cortex. 1904 *Arch. Med. Pract.* 27 May 1145 Strümpell has suggested that the disease is acute poliomyeloencephalitis.

✝ **Poli'fugal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *polire* POLE *v.*[2] + *fugere* CENTRIFUGAL.] Tending away from the pole.

1792 Stock in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 410 By the Assistance of the poligugal Force.

Poligamous, -gamy, obs. ff. POLYGAMOUS, -GAMY.

Poligar (pɒ·lɪgɑː). Also 8–9 **polygar.** [ad. Maráthí *pāḷēgār*, or Telugu *paḷegāḍu* (*verebal n.*), *ad.* Tamil *paḷaiyakkārar* the holder of a *paḷaiyam*, POLLAM.] In S. India, The holder of a pollam or feudal estate; a subordinate feudal chief.

1681 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) I. 116 They pulled down the Poligar's house. 1761 *Chas. in Ann. Reg.* 6/2 There are ...among the...mountains parts ...several petty princes, or heads of clans, distinguished by the name of Poligars. 1783 Bowes *St. Pete's India Bill* Wks. IV. 19 To...Madurese All they sold at first twelve sovereign princes called the Polygars. 1868 J. H. Nelson *Madura* 10...177 Some of the Poligars were placed in authority over others.

b. *transf.* One of the predatory followers of such a chief; the race descended from these.

1776 Pegge in *Gentl. Mag.* (1790) 1417 A people called Polygars, who inhabit the woods and uncultivated parts, and murder passengers. 1869 Sir W. Elliot in *Trans. Ethn. Soc.* I. 111 There is a third well-defined race mixed with the general population...I mean the predatory classes. In the South they are called Poligars, and consist of the tribes of Marawars [etc.].

a. attrib. and *Comb.*: **poligar-dog** = a variety of dog from the poligar country.

1860 Du. Wellington in *Athenæum Mon. Masters* (1872) I. 3. 216, His opponents were seldom impeded by poligar wars. 1890 Maxwell *King's Own* 1826. It's a Poligar dog from the East Indies. 1893 G. S. Fraser *Wild Life in Canara* 47 A poligar dog (but was with me started off in pursuit.

Hence **Poligarship,** the office of a poligar.

1881 in *Athenæum Mon. Masters* I. 3. 216, The Mysore system, which removed all poligarships [and] expelled their turbulent chiefs.

Polihistor, obs. f. POLYHISTOR. **Polimechany,** **Polimita,** var. POLYMECHANY, POLYMITE, *Obs.*

✝ **Poline'd,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [For *polished*, ad. L. *polīnīt-us*, pa. pple. of *polīnīre* to wash and prepare (a corpse) for the funeral pile.]

1823 Crabbe *Tales, Embalmed, Poline'd.*

Poling (pō·lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POLE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb POLE in various senses; furnishing or supplying with poles; the propelling of boats or canoes with poles; the stirring of a bath of copper, tin, or lead with a pole of green wood, to cause ebullition and deoxidation; etc.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 83 To sette hopps, and poles seruid about. No poling nor mylling till 'tee be for owt. a 1620 [see POLE *v.* 1]. 1723 [see POLE *n.* 4]. 1808 Pantologia *s.v. Tread. Fr. sp., Measured* in *Piton Lombières* 109 The water is generally 300 deep to admit of poling. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnal.* V. 169/2 The process of 'poling', ...carried on by stirring...the copper while in a fluid state with poles of green wood. 1864 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 72 If...the poling has been continued too long, the copper again becomes brittle,...to this state it is said to be overpoled.

2. *concr.* Poles collectively, as used for poling hops, or for lining the sides of a tunnel.

1840 Partners *Dict. Arts* 121, *Poling*, the small boards supporting the earth during the formation of a tunnel. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Poling*, poles used instead of planks for lagging.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **poling-board,** one of the boards used to support the sides in the excavation of a tunnel; **poling-ground,** shallow water where poling or punting is possible.

1830 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnal* II. 156/1 They frequently push the poling boards before them. *Ibid.* 326/1 Each division ...has boards in front ...known by the technical name of poling boards. 1901 J. G. Millais in *Daily News* 8 Feb. 8/4 My sportsman should now venture off poling ground to headland when the wind is in the south.

✝ **Poliomyelitis** (pɒ·lɪoʊˌmaɪɛlɑ·ɪtɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πολιός grey + μυελός marrow + -ITIS.] Inflamation of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 747 Acuteor poliomyelitis, signifying inflammation of the anterior gray substance. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 798 The lesion ...is also affected by acute poliomyelitis.

So **Poliomyelo'pathy,** *Path.* [-PATHY], any disease of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

1890 in Billings *Med. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 422 The so-called spastic diseases; such as ascending and descending bulbar sclerosis ...the poliomyelopathies. *Ibid.* 502 Nuclear lesions or poliomyelopathies ...are often the starting points of such secondary degenerations.

Poliorcetic (pɒlɪɔːrsɛ·tɪk), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. πολιορκητικός, f. πολιορκητής besieger, f. πολιορκεῖν to besiege a city, f. πόλις city + ἔρκος fence, enclosure. So F. *poliorcétique.*] Of or pertaining to the besieging of cities or fortresses.

a 1849 De Quincey *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 48 The 'siletes' or besieging names...were amongst the poliorcetic engines of the ancients. 1898 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 423/2 The poliorcetic principles displayed on Odiham Castle.

Poliorce'tics, *sb. pl.* [ad. Gr. (τά) πολιορκητικά things or matters pertaining to sieges, neut. pl. of πολιορκητικός: see prec.] The art of conducting and resisting sieges; siegecraft.

1789 J. Bentham tr. *Apollonius's Pan. Arthra* 53 b, Poliorcetikes, into oneself for the warres, as buildinges, & other vses. *a* 1849 De Quincey *Wks.* (1862) IV. 284 Into voracious cavalries, into poliorcetics. 1851 T. A. Archer in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 592 note, The whole treatment of mediæval public works was based on the principles of...castrametics.

Polip(e, -ipps, **polipus,** obs. ff. POLYP, -US.

Poliphant, obs. corrupt form of POLYPHONE.

Polipode, -pragmatick, -pragmon : see POLYPODE, etc.

-polis, repr. Gr. πόλις city, as in METROPOLIS, NECROPOLIS; sometimes used (in the form *-opolis*) to form names or nicknames of cities or towns, e. g. CITTEROPOLIS, *Leatheropolis, Pardopolis.*

1862 W. M. Pressly in *Macdonald Life* (1863) 301 Cincinnati, the "Porkopolis" of the Union. 1882 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The [Chicago] has reached the position of the porkopolis of the world. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 1/1 The first time the annual general gathering of Churchmen has taken place in Leathercopolis (Northampton).

Polish (pɒ·lɪʃ), *sb.* [f. POLISH *v.*]

I. The act of polishing or condition of being polished; smoothness and (usually) glossiness of surface produced by friction.

1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 24 Another Prism of clearer Glass and better Polish. 1709 Addison *Tatler* 310 Consider the great Difficulty of forming a ...and of giving it the due Turn, Proportion and Polish. 1777 Monro in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 322 In the beginning of the polish,...I worked round and round. 1808 *Gentleman's Scotch. Jrnl.* II. 247/2 Some of the stones ...take a very high polish. 1836 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* viii, You must be content with giving yourself a very polish off: we brush the ice to the wall.

2. *Agr.* Refinement: see POLISH *v.* 2.

1907 J. *Patent Royal Exhib.* 19 This game paraphlers... without firearms of assistants, as perfection of art. 1913 Athenæum Cantos, What are these wood-toys thrilling arts, This Roman polish, and this smooth Intaglios? 1918 Mrs Burton *Rockbarton* xxvii, Where my education and manners ought to receive their last polish. 1932 Elizabethan *Hist. Intl.* I. 423 What polish they have seems borrowed from the Mahometans. 1902 F. W. H. Myers *Wordsw.* 199 Poetry depends on emotion and not on polish.

3. A substance used to produce or to assist in producing smoothness or glossiness on any surface. See also French polish, Furniture *polish*, Shoe-*polish*, Stove-*polish*, Varnish-*polish*, etc.

1809–1814 [see Patents enrolled]. 1880 *Voices for Man his own Work* 2 1824 The method of applying these polishes is the same for all. A flannel rubber is...dipped in the polish.

4. *Comb.*, as *polish-brush, -powder, -stone.*

1709 G. Sette *Lutenist'ry* I. 123 With a polish-stone and the stroken, polish your Lute. 1838 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Polish-powder*, a preparation of glassdrop for stones and iron polishes. 1881 *Engl. Mech. Illust. Mag.* III. 48 Soft tallow-wash is rendered our polish-brush rubber.

Polish (pɒ·lɪʃ), *a.* [f. POLE *sb.*[3] + -ISH[1].] Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

a 1722 T. Brown *Lett. to Gent. & Ladies* Wks. 1709 III. 2. 56 The nothingness of his Polish Majesty. 1832 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 170 There is hardly any resemblance between the Polish Diet and the English Parliament, at least at present.

b. In the names of things of actual or attributed Polish origin; as **Polish disease,** plait: see PLAIT *sb.* 2 2; **Polish draughts,** a variety of the game of draughts played on a board of 100 squares with 20 men a side; called in French *le jeu des dames à la polonaise* (Manuel, 1750), in Poland itself *French draughts*; **Polish fowl** = POLAND *fowl*; **Polish mazurka** : see MAZURKA[1] 6; **Polish wheat** = POLAND *wheat.*

1844 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1852) 62 The *Pediculus polonicus*, or 'Polish disease, to which the hair in the human subject grows into an immense matted mass. 1922 E. in *Countryman* No. 326, 256 The game of 'Polish Draughts, where you will see the whole Board engaged in the important business of making Kings. 1788 Beckett *Weeks & Chest. Diary* 200/1, 201 An estate in reversion to polish-draft. 1826 Kelvedon *Trans.* (1871) I. 308 They play at what we call Polish draft. 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1852) 10 *Crevea* is the Latin word, adopted by Aldrovand to express the system of 'Polish fowls.' 1884 *Knickerb. Encycl.* VI. 308/1 Known in shops as 'Polish Mazes, Mazes Seeds, and Mazena Cereals. 1891 *Fig. Subst. Found* 31 'Polish Wheat.—*Triticum polonicum* ...a name to be found here only in botanic gardens.

✝ **b.** *adverb.* Short for *Polish draughts. Obs. rare.*

1780–91 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1796) III. xv. 63 Can you play at draughts, polish, or chess?

Polish (pɒ·lɪʃ), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. *polis-*, -*ise*-, -*isse*-, a. F. *polliss-*, lengthened stem of *polir*[1]=L. *polīre* to polish, smooth, refine: see -ISH[2].]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3–4 **polis-**, 4–5 **polys(e,** -*yse*, 4–6 **polise,** 5–6 **polise,** *Sc.* **poleis.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9011 (Cott.) Þai suthe bot ne pollist ne schaft. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1139 He vnty polyste him... Wil tryyen þan be beryl oþer bremden perles. *Ibid.* 1159 Polyced als glayre or gaynliest schanes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 107 And was polised als so clene. *c* 1460 Towneley *Myst. Cruc.* 347 Arn polist glat.

β. 4 **polish,** 4–5 **pollish(e,** -*tasch(e*, 4–6 -*tash(e*, 5 -*esh(e*, -*ysh*, -*ysch*, **pollishe,** 5–6 **polyce(e)h(e,** -*ishe*, 6–8 **pollish,** 5– **polish.**

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9025 (Gött.) Þe Rode þou se pollisht [a 1425 polished] so slight. 1382 [see B. 1]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3915 *Polyshyd* all of pure gold. *Ibid.* 3919 With pellours & pape-iayes pollyste & grauen. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 308 Polish al vp thy werk. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 56 Thre thynges ar pollished whan she is hid of mon. 1540 *Palpr. Introl.* (W. de W. 1530) 158 The swerd is polysshed or rubbed. 1550 Hudson, Polysshe paper or parchement smothe.

γ. 5 **pollysshe,** -*esch(e*, -*ish(e*, 5–6 **pollyssha,** -*yssh(e*, 5–7 **pollish(e.** (Cf. It. *pulire*, *pulitо*.)

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiii. 91 Þai were not pollesche. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1, To Pollische *Or. Politire*. 1552 Elyot *Dictionarie* 134 As layre and tarte as though it were pollyshed. 1629 Bacon *Life, Learn.* (1638) 87 Therefore will helps, if they be laboured and pollished by precise.

δ. 4–5 **pul(e)she,** 5 **pul(e)she,** pulsh, **polshe.**

c 1380 *P. Pl. Creed* 120 Portreid and peynt & gaylched full clene. *c* 1400 *Chaucer's Monk. T.* 358 (Petw.) A serpent polished bright. *c* 1400 *Rowe* 17/24, I polished, & I pulsh. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 3288 The crystal polisshede was so clene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, *sothi* Politure, *polita*.

II. Signification.

1. *trans.* To make smooth and (usually) glossy by friction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9887 (Cott.) Throwand þam so [his corse] polist slight. 1382 Lindis. *N. Test. A.* v. 20 þat Pondowche is pilet [*v.r.* schalde, pollesche, polisshe, pulished]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Þai ar so hard þat þai may so wetell polisch þam. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 136/1 These cuishebelches were polished like Aundres. 1611 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 314 Before it be polished, it is of a reddish and ruddy colour. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 203 Hard Wood they polish with Bone-wax,...But Ivory they polish with Chalk and Water. 1839 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. III. 202 For the purpose of being polished and draped into a cuirass. 1898 W. S. Durand *N. M. S. Theophrastus* I. I polished up the handle of the big frost drill. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 5/1 A negro whose hands he had declined to polish.

b. *intr.* for *passive.* ✝ (*a*) To become bright. *Obs. rare.* (*b*) To become smooth, take a smooth and (usually) glossy surface.

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1289 Before with scho wendes scheefly blow, Pluschen in the pane also pullished full clene. 1598 Florio *Iprino* 8 Say A kind of steel...which would polish almost as white and bright as silver. 1708 Yvonn. *Lang. Fauna* 12. 224 To add bodies any polish well. 1898 J. Hendersone in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 304 Some of these patches ...showed the least tendency to polish.

2. *fig. trans.* To free from roughness, rudeness, or coarseness; to imbue with culture or refinement: to make more elegant or cultured; to refine. (In quot. 1535, To cleanse, purify.)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii. 1 þai polyst he words of haire thoru[3] to swetles. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1923 I haide be polysned of þat pryde, & pured as cristen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4407 Bot he can practise & prayse & polissh his wordis. *c* 1530 *Pride & Lowl.* 1082 Thou rennest fayre Some maniere; though ye polished wyll not, To entre thee lough. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 621 Arts that polish Life. 1771 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Sept., Try either yourself to the beauty of this part of the world, and her town polished at Edinburgh. 1848 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1876) I. ii. 40 Books of amusement tend to polish the mind.

✝ b. To smooth or gloss over. *Obs. rare.*

a 1550 *Ref. ob to Tract* (1868) 67 Thy hert...that couldest by lawe, to the ground ...that to cloyche excuisite hem and polysshithe her errour.

c. With adv. or advb. phr.: To *do away, put out*, bring *into* some state by polishing.

1710 Steele *Spect.* No. 370 ¶ 2 Such elegant Raisonnements as these, would polish the Town into Judgment in their Conversations. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 32, 187 Any more judicious Author ...polishes away the Strength and Energy of his Thoughts. 1838 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 146 The wholesome energies ...which are almost...too polish out of the genuine Englishman.

d. *intr.* for *passive.* To become refined.

1727 Swift *Lett. on Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 167 The French language) for these last fifty years hath been

polishing as much as it will bear. 1776 *Pocock Catacombs* I. 89/2 If the stone appears upon the polishing a little.

2. *trans.* To bring to a finished or complete state; to deck out, adorn. Const. *out, off.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxii. (1887) 89 To polisshe our tong with those effectuall ornaments. 1592 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* C1r, Other .. there by .. that perche their follies to polish their lacks. 1885 Dowriche in *Manch. Archæol. Soc. Trans.* 1876-80 He did take vs and cause his vs and polish up his manuscripts.

4. *To polish off*: to finish off quickly or out of hand; to do for or get rid of summarily. *colloq.* (orig. *Pugilistic slang*).

1819 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 227 Ned having polished off his stately opponent in thirty rounds. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxv, Shepherd I polish that eye job off, to the front gardens! 1840 Barham *R. Fleetwood* (1842) 33 He can polish off a tiny half a bead taller than himself. 1872 *Punch* 9 *Aug.* 66/1 We nearly polished off the Licensing Bill in the Commons. 1873 Lucian *Joseph Andrews* &c. 262 The two betwixt them could polish off a bottle of sherry in no time.

Polishable (pɒ·lĭʃəbl), *a.* [f. Polish *v.* + -able.] Capable of being polished.

1601 Chester, *Polimantia*, polishable, burnishable, brunishable. 1660 H. Hunt *Poems. Whet. Prof. Geom.* (1978) 23 I do not look upon that Subject as any thing polishable by my hand. 1845 Stoddart *Mineralogy* 1. 1. 1.

3. Polished manners, courtesy. Also as a mock title for people of polite manners.

1590 *Reg. Theatricall* 108 Politeness may be defined a dextrous management of our Words and Actions whereby we make other people have better Opinion of us and themselves. **1733** [C. Thomson *Lib. on Ch. Ec. Sotheby's Catal.* 19–21 Feb. (1898) 87] The gallant French this year have made vast inroads on the Germans I beg their Politeness's Pardon! like wrestl.—ay does 19. **1797** Society *Reformed* I. 1. The French will treat us with their usual politeness. **1801** Mrs. Radcliffe *Monast. I.* 16/16 I. vii. 21 Real politeness rarely teaches us to move others from unnecessary pain. **1838** Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 87 Politeness is the citadel of society, as purity are of the church. **1874** James *Watch* (ed. 2) I. 207 If politeness would allow me I should say, Watch yourselves.

†**Politesse** (polēs'). *Obs.* [*F. politesse* (1611 in Cotgr.), *sb. fr. politesse* (Phoebus 1398), f. *poli* polite.] Politeness; in mod. usage generally with depreciatory connotation.

1567 Gest *Prelates* 130 Parthenius, Sir, ye know the Poets words, And gather *Politesse* from Courts abroad. **1777** Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 200 His...reserve, his *politesse* pretty much for his favourites. **a 1839** Frere *Poems* (1889) II. 28 Sir Paul is skilled in all the tricks Of politesse and politics. **1863** Lowder Clarke *Choir* iv. 108 Think, too, of the Talleries etiquette;...the powdered and embroidered politesse of the grooms.

†**Politian** (pō'lĭ-ăn). *Obs.* Also 6 **politien**, 6–7 **politian**, 8 **politean**. [a. obs. F. *politien* (Godef.) a politician, f. *politie* (Polizie *sb.*) + *-ien* (see *-ian*).] One who studies or is expert in polity; a politician.

1582 Lyly *Euphues* 1. 81 We pages are Politians. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 199 Politers is rather a appurtenye of citizens than chiefe, and a politique is rather a Counsellor in the state. **1849** W. G. *Sonn. Newcastle upon Tine Arch.* Mechanicks will present to Step into Moses Chairs, and become Politeans in spectacles and vestments whatsoever is acted and done. **1788** *Trifler* No. 1. 12 A politian;...frequently effects such great revolutions in empires and kingdoms, as to a superficial observer would appear beyond the bounds of possibility.

Politic (pɒ'lĭtĭk), *a.* and *sb.* Form: 5 polit-, poletyk, 5–6 politik, polytyk, -e, 6 polit-, politthique, -itek, -ik, -tyke, -tycke, 6–7 politicke, -ike, -tique, 6–9 politick, 7 pol'tick, 6– politic. Also 5 polly-, 5–6 polle-, 5–7 politi-, -tickie, -tique, etc. [a. F. *politique* (14th c. as *sb.* in Godef.) political, *sb.* f. *politicus*, a. Gr. πολιτικός pertaining to citizens, civic, civil, political, f. πολίτης citizen (f. πόλις city, state): see *-ic.*]

A. *adj.* †**1.** = Political *a.* 1 (by which it is now superseded).

Politic translation, the translation of a Jewish feast on presumed public expediency. **1** *Politic year* = Civil year.

1526 Lupton *Assembly of Gods* 1722 They polytyk philosophyers & poetes were. **1528** *Rede me* (1871) 1 Ye [God called] vesta moral Polytyk & prudent. **1536** Bp. Fisher *Treat. A Short Treatise of politike Power*, and of the true Obedience which Subjectes owe to...their Governours. **1589** T. Wilcocks tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxi. 158 b. The politique estate of the Emperors, & Antecrystes. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1632) 999 His ripe knowledge in politicke affaires. **1649** T. Gataker *Mans & Actions* 18. (1656) 124 The reason of Politick constitutors, who, that two Nations or States might not intermarry follow each other. **1722** Bailey *Control. Nobles & Com. Athens & Rome* Wks. 1733 II. 1. 21 Then, who in a late reign began the distinction between the personal and politick capacity. **1732–95** V. Massey *Rest. Math., Arithm.* 13. II. 3. 411 A Politick or Civil Year, is a certain number of whole Days, collected either from other causes or reasons, or from the Sun or Moon, or from the Periods of both Luminaries; those being ignorant by the People of any Nation, they are removed. **1738** Bolan *Tacit. 4 H.* IV. xxiv. Their superiours in politick and military virtues.

b. Pertaining or relating to a constitutional state, as distinct from a despotism; constitutional. *rare.*

1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xviii. 103 Governaunce...melie that ben politik that is to seie, melie wherin...comun gouernyng schuld more vsuli ben vsid,...ciuili policed. **1589** T. Wilcocks tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxxvii. 180 b. In the mid from hence common weathes, and politike governours, the inhabitants were brought under tirannye. **1806** Southey *Chron. Hist.* III. xvii. 243 The politic loyalty of England, distinguished from the government of absolute kingdoms by the fact that it is rooted in the desire and resolution of the nation.

†**c.** *Politic body = body politic*: see Body 28, 34.

1804 Int. *Creatures* (Arb.) 30 It is the Kings part (as the proper Physitian of his Politicke-body) to purge it of all those diseases, by Medicines meete for the same. **1829** Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 309 As there are Monasteries necessary for the Spirituall Body, So are there Mansteriaques for the Politique Body. **1832** Marryat *Emigrant Amst.* II. 5 I being the stomach to the politic body of the state.

2. Characterized by policy; of persons, Apt at pursuing a policy; sagacious, prudent, shrewd; of actions or things, Judicious, expedient, skilfully contrived. **a.** In political or public affairs.

c 1440 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 163 Set a supreme of wise discrecioun To rule your lore by politik governaunce. **1513** Caxton *Cleone* 139 Good, trewe, and politique counseillours. **1598** Knox *First Blast Pref.* (Arb.) 8 The wise, politike, and quiet subiectes of this worlde. **1599** Shakes. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 81 Then the Land was fearefully orth'd With politike grace Counsell. **1688** tr. *Chamlay's Trans. Forces* 248 He being a prudent and Politick Captain, ...resolv'd to make a change of all the Cantons. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 295 Henry of Navarre was a resolute, active, and politick prince. **1857** Dasent *Burnt Nj.* III. 63, If this be politic, And well for thee and England ... Care not for me who love thee.

b. In non-political or general sense.

c 1450 *Merlinde* (Rawl. 1626) 376 Syn well to vs, ha ye polytyke. **1503** Fitzherb. *Surv.* (1538) 13 More politike In wynnynge to improue their tenements. **1542** Boorde *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 273 Consyderynge these polytyke wyse and lernynge in Physycke. **1688** Penn *Ans. to Lord R.* 15 The helm be politic Experience guides. **1758** Johnson *Idler* No. 82 ¶ 7 To learn of an enemy how almost have accustomed politick. **1848** Fraser *Hist. E. III.* xviii. 473 Invitation to a passion which it is seldom politic to excite.

†**c.** Of an appliance: Ingeniously contrived; well adapted to its purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1540 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 89 Schips, marchandreis, with many politik verkmanschip for necessar vsebla.

d. In a sinister sense: Scheming, crafty, cunning; diplomatic, artfully contriving or conceived.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 101 For greater thought is that to arise in a stranger's testimony where the inhabitants be politique. **1603** Daniel *Fourt. Bivatic Hand's Arabs, Politic* (1611) Wks. (Grosart) V. 19 Besides (O my God) all the snares which daily and hourely this politick Fiend (Satan) plaieth to intrap me. **1687** Prideaux *Life* v. *C. Butler* 10 Those lying the craftiest and politiquest sort of knaves. **1732** Nichols *Chr. Pract.* II. 25 The very notion we have of a Politic or Cunning Man,...was that knaves have to compare his Real. **1750** Rowe *Corr.* (1846) IV. 17 They are not so weak as to...imagine that you or I are playing any politic game with regard to them. **1870** Disrae *Wondour* II. xvi. 189 The one great fact of which her politic eldest son knows.

†**3.** Polished, refined, cultured. *Sc.* Obs.

Keyon, rendering of L. *politus*.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 85 The Inglise men, with as the most politick (L. *politissimi*) heades, vsed that old Saxone tonge. *Ibid.* 96 Vtheris of the most politick sorte among vs (L. *politiores*). *Ibid.* 111. 138 The verray eldest sonde were politik (L. *politi*), or thereth communicable kings of peciall quikquike maner gouernis.

B. *sb.* [With 1, cf. Gr. πολιτικός a politician; with 2 (OF. *politique*, 13th c. in Godef.), Gr. ἡ πολιτικὴ (ἐπιστήμη) the art of government; with 3, Gr. τὰ πολιτικά affairs of state, politics.]

†**1.** A politician. *Obs.*

1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* C j, I doubte not, they had those considerations that our politicians haue. **1598** Barer *Ingr. Medit., Athanasy* Ess. (Arb.) 103 Amongst sauces sour and pleasant. **1612** W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 174, I could wish (if Christian politicians be considered) that righteousness in the true signification of matter, and transgression in the same were their compasse. **1738** Wesley *Dr. Lupot* I. Did. 24 Now again, they are a Cabal of mere Politicians.

†**b.** An indifferentist in matters of religion; a temporizer, a worldly-wise man: orig. with reference to the *politiques* of France: see Politique.

1589 Nashe *Pasquil & Marphor.* 2 Secretarie Machiavell, a godlesse and no much affected to any Religion. **1600** C. F. *Pasq. Ghost's* 1. *sub* 8 (round before), and a meere politicke. **1613** *Bacon Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 470 Worldlings, and Depraued Politickes, who are apt to contemne Holy Things. **1633** Eart. Manch. *At Mondo* (1638) 125 Play not the hypocrite, nor the politicke, who cares not what Religion live, so none be.

†**2.** Policy; politics. *Obs.*

1588 Sir W. Stanley *Dr. Allen's Subtilties Disfl.* 22 marginal, Certaine assemblies in politic escaped (his great politicke is this Pamphlet, which is none politicke. **1639** N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 1. 60 Those lewd lookes, which...they vse to entice the Gallants to the Act of violent and the Libertines. **a 1640** Davies of Hereford *Microcosmos* Wks. (1711) 190 The politick they pitch'd upon was this: some noblemen, barons, and burgesses ... met at Edinburgh. **1725** Bradley *Gentr.* v. 361 This did not suit with Polish Politic.

3. *pl.* **Politics.** The science and art of government; the science dealing with the form, organization, and administration of a state or part of one, and with the regulation of its relations with other states (hence, *imperial, national, domestic, municipal, communal, parochial, foreign politics*, etc.). Also *the politics*, public or social ethics, that branch of moral philosophy dealing with the state or social organism as a whole (*obs.*).

a 1500 Skelton *Col. Clout* 600 But some men horse To lerne they lone course,...Set nothing by polytykes. **1585** Cogan *Haven of Health* 2. 6. Civill, Scientia civilis, moral philosophie, the politikes. **a 1619** Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 3 (1622) 338 Moral Philosophie ...hath three parts: Ethicke, Economicke, and Politicke. **1644** Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 106/2 The next general care to be the study of politics: to know the beginning, end, and reasons of politicall societies. **1739** Hume *Treat. Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. Introd. 307 Politics considers men as united in society, and dependent on each other. **1789** Govr. Sinclair in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1840) II. 24, I cannot politics in the great sense, or that religious science which embraces for its object the happiness of mankind. **1789** D'Israeli *Curios. Lit.* (1866) 220 'The art of governing mankind by deceiving them', as politics, if understood, have been defined. [Cf. Pascal *Pensées* (1901) 1. 1.] **1803** J. A. Stewart in *Rumford Rem.* XV. 1796 Machiavelli...founded the science of politics for the modern world, by incorporating thought upon its fundamental principles. **1900** E. Jenks *Hist. Politics* 1 By *Politics* we mean the business of Government, that is to say, the control and management of people living together in a society.

b. *The Politics*; name of the treatise on political science, τὰ πολιτικά, by Aristotle.

1850 Hussey *Gast. & Art.* II. § 13. 48 Aristotle in his first book of Politiques affirmes as a foundation of the whole political science, that some men by nature are made worthy to command, others only to serve. **a 1856** Dunbar *Pursuit Politics* x. (1864) 134 As it is observed...by Aristotle in his Politicks. **1891** *Inquest. Brit.* xvii. 51 III. 1996 His [Aristotle's] two treatises of the *Nicomachean Ethics* and the *Politics*, are together a refutation of the erroneous doctrines in moral and political philosophy contained in Plato's political speculations.

†**c.** Political actions or practice; policy. *Obs.*

1644 [H. Powell] *Tue Pap.* 13 O that our Governors at Oxford would admit of such politicks, and blush to politize any directly contrary. **a 1708** Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 137, I take upon me neglect of severely punishing those so of high debort in our politiques. **1711** Pope *Temple. Poems* 411 Cibo, thinking affairs, when no bids could fix, Of cracked cosmetic and dark politicks. **c 1740** Carey *God save the King* ii. Confound their politicks, Frustrate their knavish tricks. **1741** Middleton *Cicero* II. iv. 129 What strange politics do we pursue?

d. Political affairs or business; political life.

1833 *Harriet Thom.* 42 The Coffee-house Politicians her Friend to Factions. **1710–12** Swift *Lett.* (1766) III. 141, I was so busy with Mr. Harley this morning *Sunday* in politicks, when I told him the dilemmas of the Occasion Clerk. **1714** Mrs. Manley *Adv. Rivella* 112 He by now agrees with me, that Politicks is not the Business of a Woman. **1826** Disraeli *Vin. Grey* iv. 1, There is no act of treachery, in consequence of which a political party is not culpable; for in politics there is no morality. **1879** Gladstone *Sp. at Dalkeith* 26 Nov., I said myself in 1865, and I believed, that it was one of the range of practical politics, that is to say the politics of the coming election. **1892** *Law Times* XCII. 134/1 Ingdon ... re-entered politics, and sat in the House of Commons.

e. The political principles, convictions, opinions, or sympathies of a person or party.

1789 *Treaties Lett.* to (1772) I. 72 Most men's politics go much too loosely about them. **1840** Mahon in *Memoirs* II. 248 Whig politics ... appear to wear a peculiarly unhappy colour upon system (Spectator). **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 You planning a vision to be shattered by...the politics of shopkeepers and commonwagers. **1897** Rhodesia *White Rose Arms* 34 Oh what are all your politics to women? A woman's politics are the men she loves.

f. *fig.* Conduct of private affairs; politic management, scheming, planning.

1593 *Humours Town* 135 Thou art as much out in thy Politicks, as a Niggardly Tailor is. **1599** Fenton *Tim Troas* xvi. vij, Mrs. Winter was making a secret of prudence, and matrimonial politics to her niece. **1604** Shakes. *M. Comedale* iii. The governor's letter contains a budget of family politics. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 3/1 The fact of a shirt is a point second to none in importance in the politics of a campaign.

Political (pŏlĭ'tĭkăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *politic-us*, a. Gr. πολιτικός (see prec.) + *-al*.]

1. Of, belonging, or pertaining to the state or body of citizens, its government and policy, esp. in civil and secular affairs; public, civil; of or pertaining to the science or art of politics.

1535 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 15 b, The politicall law doth cause an outward obedience to bee observed, euen of the wicked. **1637** R. Hunnyard tr. *St. Ambrose* 11. Prol., We must discerne betweene...politicall order ... and ... the vices incident thereunto. **1646** S. Bolton *Arrogation. Jes.* 317 In the execution of both, the King performes his part in a politicall way, the officers of the Church in an ecclesiastical way. **1788** Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxix. 262 The share that he may have in directing the affairs of the society may be called his political liberty. **1869** Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 230 The distinct nationalities that composed the empire [Rome]...had lost all care for political freedom. **1898** Gladstone *Prim. Homer* vii. 110 What they [the Achaeans] seem to have brought with them was the true political spirit: the faculty of union-making.

b. Of persons: Engaged in civil administration; civil, as distinct from military; *spec.* in India, having, as a government official, the function of advising the ruler of a Native State on political matters, as *political agent, resident*, etc.

1849 E. B. Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 221 The junior political officers who served under the Envoy, or the Political Agent in Upper Sindh. **1861** W. H. Russell in *Times* 29 July, The civilian Generals, or 'political' chiefs, are attendant on the regulars. **1880** Gen. Anson in *1878 Cent. Ass.* 610 The first class comprises political residents, commissioners of provinces, magistrates, officers of police and public works. **1903** *Whitaker's Almanack* 1056 Staff of India...governed by three native Princes, Ministers, or Councils, with the help and under the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government.

2. Having an organized government or polity. † Said also of animals such as bees and ants (*obs.*).

1697 S. Pepcock (title) Theatre of Political Flying-Insects. **1698** Rawlinson *Mandev. Travt. Int.* 361 The Philosopher doth rightly reckon them to the number of the Civil or Political sort of Insects. **1850** Lecky *Const. & Govt.* I. 6 § 3 There only is a Political or Civil Society. **1879** Morell *Mind. Intel.* xii. 338 Every independent political community, that is...every independent community either in a state of nature...or in a state of anarchy.

3. Relating to, concerned or dealing with politics or the science of government.

1698 Fra. T. Brown *Transl. Lex.* 63 Besides his political studies: his knowledge in Philosophie was very large. **1738** Jortin *Idler* No. 5 ¶ 3 Men of a more political understanding are persuaded that we shall lose more by the reformation of Popery supplanting for ever. **1839** *Parker. in Life* II. C. M. Wakefield *Life T. Attwood* x. (1885) 134 We propose to form in Birmingham a General Political Union of the Industrious Classes, for the Protection of Public Rights. **1883** *Spectator* 10 Mar. The bodies which look to the highest positions in political life.

4. Belonging to or taking a side in politics or in connexion with the party system of government: in a bad sense, partisan, factious.

1782 *Treatise Lett.* 66 (1797) 97 It has all been owing to the malice of political writers, who will not suffer the least and brightest of characters ... to take a single right step for the benefit or interest of the nation. 1858 WRIGHT *Eng. Mid. Ages* II. 162, 239 The oldest English political song preserved relates to the battle of Lewes in 1264. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V. 241 He tried to make what is, in the jargon of our time, called *political* capital out of the dissolution of his house and the blood of his first born. 1870 *Const. Hist.* x. 11 *Assessment*, Political assessments, in the United States, contributions of money levied by political committees upon office holders ... in order to defray the expenses of a political canvass. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/1 Another feature of an American Presidential campaign is the lavish display of political 'buttons'.

† **B.** = POLITIC A. 2. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. 3, I cannot forget a project with all my political brain yet. 1634 tr. *Machiavel's Comm. Cleito* 118 And sometimes suggested dangerous, but political Counsels to the Tarquin. 1739 STUKELY *Itin. Curiosa* II. 9, 'Twas natural and very political too in him, to have taken a title to Stanly-Hall. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 19 From two to three hundred acres ... is the most political Farm. *a* 1817 tr. JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 332 Whether it would be political to interfere, or whether it would be expedient, were questions to deals with us.

C. Phrases. † *Political arithmetic*, statistics of the population, trade, revenue, expenditure, etc. of a state; *political day = civil day* (DAY 6); *political economy, economist*: see ECONOMY 3, ECONOMIST 4; *political geography*, that part of geography which deals with the boundaries, divisions, and possessions of states; *political prisoner*, a person imprisoned for a political offence; *political verse*, in Byzantine and mod. Gr. literature (Gr. πολιτικοὶ στίχοι), verse composed by accent, not quantity, with an accent on the last syllable but one, esp. an iambic verse of this kind of fifteen syllables.

1682 PETTY *Treatis val. Ireland* (1769) 10 (title) *Essay in* "Political Arithmetick, concerning the Growth of the City of London. 1720 J. HUMFREY *Law. Trades.* II. *Political Arithmetick*, is the Application of Arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Publick Revenues, Taxes, Commerce, Manufactures, or whatever relates to the Power, Strength, Riches, &c. of any Nation or Common-wealth. 1739 P. FRANCKLIN *Operibi* I. 330 Whether a little reflection, and a little political arithmetic may not shew us our mistake? 1776 TWELLS *Sch. Disp.* The Parts of a 'Political or Civil Day. 1804 ANDREWS in MONTGOMERY (title) Traité de l'Harmonie Politique. 1792 LD. WESTMORELAND to Robert Orchard (1981) 7. 109 As to private life, or in political economy, the demands of necessity are easily supplied. 1867–90 [see ECONOMIST 3]. 1880 HARRIS *Philol. Ess.* 11 S. WILL. (1911) 420 There are "political verses of the same barbarous character by Constantine Manasses, John Tzetzes, and others of that period. 1888 GARDNER *Hist. N.P.* lii. (1898) VII. 132 [Byzantine poets] confound all measure of feet and syllables in the impotent strains which have received the name of political or civil verses.

2. *ab.* (elliptical use of the adj.)

1. A politial person; in various senses: **a.** = Political agent, officer, resident: see above, 1 b.

1858 tr. H. E. EWBANK in Lady Edwardes *Mem.* (1886) I. 152 Another of your Lordship's young politicals' friend on in the middle of all this fighting, Edward Lake. 1858 J. W. CROKER *Misc. Writ. Gen. Forces.* 87 *ter* I. 2. 71 He was appointed by a 'political', who ... produced him by a current and three correspondents with the Madras officials. 1898 GEN. SIMON *in Indian Missions.* 6, 17 A man of action, whether as a soldier, a 'political' in the Anglo-Indian sense, or an administrator.

b. A politician; a political writer. *rare*[—1].

1897 SIR. P. THOMPSON *Audit Ale* II. App. 25 If there is a lawyer for politicals, you and I, Sir, will ask for a corner of the Tory wench.

2. = *political prisoner*: see above, 6.

1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 401 Polizeis suffering from nervous affections ... are often put in the same ward with insane criminals. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 2/3 The flogging of politicals, and their degradation to the general companion of thieves and murderers.

† **3.** *pl.* Political matters, politics. *Obs.*

1600 ST. MATTHEW *Diadrebe* 321 Alway in Naturals: meantime in Politicals. 1634 MILTON *Comus* (1820) 111. 308 He held a due respect to superiors, especially in politicals.

Hence **Poli·ticalism**, political activity or partisanship; **Poli·ticalize** *v.* **a.** *trans.* to make or render political; **b.** *intr.* to practise or discourse on politics; **Poli·ticalization**, the action of making political.

1846 WORCESTER, *Politicalize ... Cf. Obs.* 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 11 If you continue to allow him to politicalize in your pages. 1900 *Cent. & After Hour.* 755 In America the politicalization can do more than elsewhere.

Poli·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ALLY.]

† **1.** In a politic manner; = POLITICLY, *Obs.*

1588 *Robert, Her Majesty's Faithful Subj. to Maist. Mist.* (Malone) 11. 25 The grossest enemies, and running up of men, most prudently and politically commanded. 1764 COLLINS, *Mod. Rep. to Lady.* (1772) I. 216 Henry politically promoted the utmost subversion to the pope's decrees. 1798 ROBERTS *Mem. Wesleyism* II. 348 The protest ... was only made politically, in order to disguise my vengeance.

2. In a political manner; in respect of politics; from a political point of view.

a 1698 HOWE *Sermon Wales* xxvii. Who (after my Thoughts should serve them not sufficiently, but politically, I mean) as they were to become Heirs and Vassals to Hindrances Nations. 1792 CRESWICK *Let. to Son* vi. Mor., Never has view of ... the political affairs of Europe. Follow them politically, commercially, and geographically, through the newspapers. 1842 MOORE *to Stowell* I. 1 A national establishment of religion is *essentially* vicious in its constitution—philosophically, politically and religiously. 1888 *Fortnightly Revw.* Lang. II. 121 52 That part of the old Danish realm ... which is now politically part of Sweden.

† **b.** As an argument under. *Obs.*

1775 *de Jonnes L. P., Pope* Wks IV. 13 Society, politically regulated, is a state universally disagreeable from a state of nature.

See **Poli·ticalness**. 1910.

1707 BAILEY vol. II, *Politicalness*, political quality.

Politicaster (politikæ·stəɹ). *rare.* [ad. It. (or Sp.) *politicastro*: see POLITIC B. and -ASTER.] A petty, feeble, or contemptible politician.

1841 MILTON *Reformn.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 36 Though all the Tribe of Aphrodisians, and Politicasters would persuade us clean be ... treason against it. 1869 W. TORRENS in *Ann. Reg.* III. 200 But those politicasters who to Spain are not true, will to Germany not be generous. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 1/2 The country is very sick of the parliamentary squabbles of politicasters.

Politician (pɒlĭti·ʃən). Forms: 6 **politisien**, -itien, 7 **jelian**, -itian, **polli-**, 7– **politician**, (7–8 **-itian**). [f. as POLITIC + -IAN. See F. *politicien*.]

† **1.** A politic person; chiefly in a sinister sense; a shrewd schemer; a crafty plotter or intriguer. *Obs.*

1586 tr. W. STAFFORD *Dr. Allen's Scalfonius Deeffs* 89 Some meaneglide were as politicke, assayed that great politicien. 1591 NASHE *P. Penilesse* A iij b, The Diuell ... was...so famous a Politicien in purchasing, that Hell which at the beginning was but an obscure Village, is now become a large cittie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 240, I am ridged and waxed with rubs, baited, and tugged with Plantins, when I leave Of Otis ride Politician Bullingbroke. 1613 CHAPMAN *Revs. tr. Iliad* Ded. 3 Thou ... art a politician. 1633 Two memorable notes to politics, occupied that great politicians. 1732 NASH *P. Penilesse* A iij b, The Diuell ... was...so famous a Politicien in purchasing, that Hell which at the beginning was but an obscure Village, is now become a large cittie. 1756 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 240, I am ridged and waxed with rubs, baited, and tugged with Plantins, when I leave Of Otis ride Politician Bullingbroke. 1813 CHAPMAN *Revs. tr. Iliad* Ded. 3 Thou ... art a politician. 1817 IT. 124 This was a sleight well meant. O what a man Volusius he be a Politician. 1748 *Philosophic Time Pieces* 11. 2. The Spider ... was, however, in many points, a perfect politician. 1784 POPE *Pastor* IV. Wks. 1783 I. 321 Ah, Devil, Beast! you are a miserable politician. Do you know, now, that this is the luckiest incident that ever occurred?

2. One versed in the theory or science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics; one practically engaged in conducting the business of the state; a statesman.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Poets ... were the first lawmakers to the people, and the first politicians, deuising all expedient meanes for th'establishment of Common wealth. 1630 W. THOMAS tr. *Italian's Loyal* (ed. 1.) 133 That felicity Politicians search after, as being the end of civil life. 1638 PEPLUS (ed. 2), *Politicians*, are they, that understands the Art of Governing, or judges of it according to the Parts he has acquired. 1703 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. Extract of the Edward Coke, and the politicians of that town, discovered great difficulties in carrying on the projected union. 1888 ST. AUBYN in *Times* 21 May 13/6 Lord Salisbury's bad and arbitrary temper (A sneak, of course, as a politician, ...) is as great a misfortune to the country as Lord Randolph Churchill's temper.

b. One actively interested in politics; one who engages in party politics, or in political strife, or who makes politics his profession or business; also (esp. in C. C.), in a sinister sense, one who lives by politics as a trade.

1648 *Town Lover's Mod.* 11. 6 Sir politicians drive, That each their combined farms, and thy tricks, ... do wriggle in Their heads first, like a fox, to ruins of state. 1670 HEYWOOD and *Ft. Iron Age* Wks. 1874 IV. 364, I am a politician, carries with me Acts but the reader I works with. I may locate As suits by my profession. 1698 BISH. *REAL. Def.* v. 17 Lewis ... was merely a Politician, and studied only his own ends. *a* 1732 *Gay Fables* II. ix. 14 Politicians you suppose, Should drive the road that goes the best. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. Nat.* IV. ii. (1869) II. 41 This insidious and crafty animal, vulgarly called a statesman or politician, whose counsels are directed by the momentary fluctuations of affairs. 1828 HOCKLEY *Italian* Ess. (1878) 9 A politician, where factions run high, is interested not for the whole people, but for his own section of it. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 58 The word 'politician' is used in a bad sense in America, as applied to people who make politics a profession, and are skilled in the art of 'wire-pulling' and such practices.

† **3.** = POLITIQUE, POLITE B. 1 b. *Obs.*

1638 M. CHAMBERS *Radius.* 51 191 The use of this Theorem doth most properly belong to Politicians, and Istrated Politicians, whether they call themselves Lutherans, or Calvinists, or otherwise. 1670 (H. STUBBE) *Rosicrucian & Jesuit* The Ecclesiastical Politician writ to England. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Revoke* (c. 18) Their adverse differences have really never called Lutherans, ... more Independents, and some Politicians or Erastians.

4. (See quot.)

1668 WOOD *Homer without H.* xiii. 149 The White-Eyed Physician (*Musophaga cantrix*) ... uses so much newspaper in the composition of its house, that it has gone by the name of Politician.

5. *attrib.*

1858 R. BURTON tr. *Italian's Lett.* (ed. III.) 43 This is one of your politician subtleties, to make Augustinus guess for a Frenzier Tower. 1870 MARTIN *Sermon* 1252 Some ill-meaning Politician Lords, ... Appointed to assail me thirty years. 1883 A. TROLLOPE *Locrendale Continental* 249 A native lout ... use of political or rather politician quasi-social life.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Politi·cianess**, a female politician; **Politi·cianism**, practice characteristic of a politician; **Politi·cianize** *v. trans.*, to involve in party politics.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 849/1 Mr. Lawson, and the other Radical politicianesses who went out for to see what was to be seen at Rochdale. 1893 R. PARR *Lect.* 13 Aug. in *Mem.* xiii. (1894) 256 Lord Aberdeen has got his fill gained. It is a mere piece of "politicianism. 1893 *Eccleston in Voice* (N. Y.) 16 Oct. The corrupt ring that has bossed this city hand and foot,...politicianizing the public schools and perpetuating bold, gigantic robberies upon the taxpayers.

† **Politi·cious**, *a. Obs.* Also 9 **-itious**. [irreg. f. *politic* or *politici ous* + -OUS.] Politic; political.

1638 tr. *Hammer Trans.* (ed. 2) 123, I could ...perceive that Mahomdan Princes are terrible crafty or supersensually politicious. 1648 *Somers Hist. Magd.* 98, One of the politicious and politicians wealthy-wise men that made up the present new general owning of the cause in the day of power.

Poli·ticist (-sist). *rare.* [f. POLITIC + -IST.] A student of political science; one versed in politics.

1883 *Saturday Rev.* 31 (1898) 28 The historian, ...according to us, is distinct. He is not an anthropologist or an ethnologist, but if I may coin a word, he is a politicist. The political group is organic—the more ... to his study.

Politicize (pɒlĭtisəiz), *v.* [f. as POLITIC + -IZE.]

I. *intr.* To act the politician; to discourse on or engage in politics.

1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 71 June, But while I am politicizing, I forget to tell you half the purport of my letter. 1759 *Mod.* 13 Sept., Not to politicize too much, I believe the world will come to be bright the connexion between the North of Germany and the back of Canada. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1841) 171 Burns ... could have governed, debated in National Assemblies; politicized, as few could. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 1/2 We talk and squabble and politicize about all questions as a run-nothing agency.

2. *trans.* To render political, give a political character to.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xi. I. 385 It was the tendency of the enlightened men of Athens, from the days of Solon downwards, to refine and politicize the character of Theseus. *Ibid.* 390 Comic ... historians and politicizes the whole legend. 1885 *Fraser Greece* I. 60 The opinion of a [European] tourist ...whose intellectual palate is so "politicized" that he detects a remark of the hostage where there is none.

Hence **Poli·ticizing** *ppl. a.*, talking politics.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 356 Besides the politicizing and haranguing crowds, your course is thronged by constabulary. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 721 Politicizing explains themselves to be a perfect curse to India.

† **Po·litickless**, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. POLITIC *a.* or *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of policy; impolitic.

1598 J. HAYWARD *Sidney's P. Sins* 34 Between his politickless pride then under And his politick pollute, there was little.

Politicly (pɒ·litĭkli), *adv.* [f. POLITIC *a.* + -LY 2.] In a politic manner; with policy or skilful management; shrewdly; artfully, craftily.

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 168, I thynke more a mater ...well handled, nor politikly dalte with. 1538 *Act 28 Hen. VIII, c.* 7 § 4 Your majestie must continually prudently politikely and wisdomely both ... rule this realme. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 230 The allegiance were well pleased by the Englishmen, and politikely defended by the Frenche men. 1613 CHAPMAN *Revs. Tarde* 121 The death of Mahomet had been politickly concealed ten and three dayes. 1620 *Un Eng. Dictionarie Eng.* 3 They rule so politickly and so well. 1648 E. B. BARRY *Mirabell Generall* 141 As if he had purposely and politickly selected them as a foil to himself. 1888 HENRY LEE *R. Lee* (1894) I. He had politickly relaxed a little towards her.

† **Politico** (pɒ·litĭko). Now *rare*. [It. or Sp. *politico* politic, a politician.] A politician: chiefly with bad connotation.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A iij b, The vicelsire Politicks of these active times. 1699 GEORGE *Tunny Ch.* 21 xxxii. 278 He is counted cunning, a mere politico, a time-server, an hypocrite. 1850 *Tribulation Per.* A 3, Methinks I hear now our cautious Politico's asking, What sayeth the Prince? 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 129 Arabistic London politicos.

Politico-, combining form of Gr. πολιτικό-s civil, political, prefixed to an adj. to denote = 'politically, as applied to politics', as *politico-arithmetical, -ethical, -geographical, -moral, -theological*; b. 'political and ...', as *politico-commercial, -ecclesiastical, -judicial, -military, -peripatetic, -secretarial, -scientific, -social, -theological*; also used to form sbs., as *politicomania*, a mania for politics; *politicophobia*, a horror of politics.

In **a.** used in the formation of adjective from phrases containing *political*: e.g. from *political arithmetic, political arithmetical*: from *political economy, political economical*.

1813 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 11 Of greater weight in the "politico-arithmetical scale. 1861 *Nature* XXIII. 4003 The connection of the "politico-commercial road from Darjiling to the Jyalap Pass. 1811 I. MILNER in *Life* xviii. (1842) 40 Ecclesiastical and "politico-ecclesiastical questions of great magnitude. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 43 Study of man's "politico-ethical ideas and sentiments. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 468 Mr. Cobbett's "politico-geographical sketch. 1805 BENTHAM *Def. Usury. Manchester, Dedic.* (1892) 18 One "politico-judicial victim his building has. 1787 *Mag. Rom.* VI. 149 The "Politicomania, and passion for news, our author alleges are unfavourable to literature. 1813 TH. ROSE *Shorthand's Trans.* III. 2021 (p) In all the Spanish possessions in America, we must distinguish between the "politico-military, and financial divisions. 1879 H. C. WARD *Thoughts* (1892) 128 The question ...is at present a very serious one, involving ... many moral and "politico-moral issues. 1800 THE. SEWELL *Who.* (1892) 3 This "politico-curious cage in the mouth of a preacher was by prejudice as well as nature. 1732 *Prudent Man Treat.* vi. 6 There was reason ... to feel incluctured in that "Politico-Pythagoric school of Exchange-alley. 1830 HAY & MERIVALE *Horace, A.* 10 (1848) 10 (1892 ed.) Many others displayed eminently here and the interest of a "politico-public. 1804 G. S. FABER *Dignit. Infidelity* (1824) 8 The cult of religion, which he (Mahomet) delivered ...was not a "politico-territorial fraud. 1708 SEWELL *Account of Jansenists* 1. 1. The "politico-ecclesiastic fathers of France. 1898 *Harvard Jr.*

Machael *Life* (1699) I. 103, I can't enter into 'politico-moral subjects with any interest. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 3/2 Wakefield *Letter to Fox* (1800) 108 'Political-theological dissertations on Calvinism, Essentialism, Quietism, &c. 1840 Lovell. *Milton's Areop.* Introd. Lit. Rec. (1891) 93 Without long enough to learn that there were politico-theological horns in Rhode Island.

Poli·tico-econo·mical, *a.* [See POLITICO-.] Pertaining or relating to Political Economy.

1857 Buckle *Civ. Eng. Arch.* I. (1886) 69 The real politico-economical significance of every one of those beautiful volumes. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* (1880) 42 Certain classes of ascertained facts (as the politico-economical).

Politicoist (-ɪst). *Obs. rare.* [In I. POLITICO + -IST: see -OIST.] A politician: with hostile or contemptuous connotation.

a 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 118 He was ignorant a true Man-Catcher than Politicians, and his Skill lay in the English State. — *Life Lord Guilford* (1826) I. 133 (D.) Formal statesmen and politicoists often found him out in his chambers.

Poli·tico-reli·gious, *a.* [See POLITICO-.] *prop.* Pertaining to religion as influenced by politics; but commonly used as = Pertaining to politics as influenced by or dependent on religion; at once political and religious.

1714 *Ct. in Connecticut* No. 30. 8 We were laughed with ... Accusations of the popish and pretender by the *Mugwumps*, the *Squash Quaqds*, and such other politico-religious Sects. 1804 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's New York* II. 2. 3. 181, A great unrest upon a politico-religious foundation, (for that claimed by the Saints of England. 1841 Thomas *Pamphlets* 61. (1877) 48 The parishes of Jesus have not primarily a moral, but a politico-religious, or theocratic purpose. 1878 Brooks *Coast. Mist.* III. 1168. In the politico-religious schemes of the Leaguers.

So **Poli·tico-reli·gionist,** one whose religion is of a political character, or a matter of politics.

1833 *Brit. Mag.* VII. 398 Caroline ...is a quality well nigh banished from the politico-religionist.

Politied (*pɒ·lɪtɪd*), *a. rare.* [f. POLITY ¹ + -ED².] Having or provided with a polity.

1826 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 622 A powerful and regularly politied people. 1827 — *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 63 A distinct and regularly politied Church. 1838 — *Inquiry* 130 Communities, which God himself has ordained to be Churches, however they originated, and however they were politied.

† **Poli·tion.** *Obs. rare* —⁰. [ad. L. *politiōn-em* polishing.]

1623 Cockeram, *Politure*, a diligent trimming.

Politique (*pɒlɪtē·k*). [F., prop. adj. 'political': see POLITIC.] One of an opportunist and moderate party, which arose in France *c* 1573, during the Huguenot wars, and regarded peace and political reform as more urgent than the decision by arms of the religious quarrel; also, a sympathizer with this party elsewhere, and, appositionally, an indifferentist, a temporizer: = POLITIC B. 1 b.

1809 Busk (Disney) *Essay* 2. Conscientiously-scrupulous may not improperly be religious, politicians unjustly charge them to have had interests. 1844 Blunt *Church Hist.* II. 13 Incorporate hierarchies grow out of men. While Politiques usurp the Sultan's seat. 1859 Sacheverell in *Harpsf. Hist.* IX. 3/2 The middle party, the Politiques of Europe,—the English, that is, and the Germans,—sent help to Henry. 1866 G. Eliot *Felix Holt* xxvii. 211 Grave persons more concerned for power in the King's name—the Cobbes, the Reformers, and the Politiques.

Politique, *-ly, obs.* forms of POLITIC, -LY.

Po·litist. *rare.* [f. POLITY ¹ + -IST.] A student of or writer on polity.

1889 *Contemp. Rev.* XL. 131 The pleasant society of Politists and Legists like Hooker, Taylor, &c.

Polititian, -ious: see POLITICIAN, -ICIOUS.

Po·litize, *v. rare.* [f. POLITY ¹ + -IZE.]

† **1.** *a. trans.* To deal with or treat (a matter) politicly, diplomatically, or craftily. *b. intr.* To deal politicly or diplomatically. *Obs.*

1598 Yong *Diana* (1880) 65 Matters of state we use to politize, Procrastinating for advantage grose. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) III. 68 Let us not, amid hardening and politicking, when God ...points us out the way.

2. *intr.* † *a.* To have political relations. *Obs.* *b.* To deal in politics. *rare.*

1603 Lodge *Rich. on Q. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 11 The Hebrew is with ...longe-tarying with Negros, politizing with Chaldes, merchandizing with Syria, ...gone so out of knowledge among the people, that they understand not our Saviours *Ecc. Hist.* 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 189/1 To politize in advance is foreign to our nature.

3. *trans.* To make into citizens.

1889 J. Rae *Contemp. Socialism* (ed. 2) 213 To [the state's] inhabitants must be politized, for they, all of them, constitute the polis.

† **Po·liture.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *politure* (Godef.) = It. *politura*, L. *politūra* polishing, smoothing, f. *polīt-*, ppl. stem of *polīre* to polish: see -URE.] Polishing; polish, smoothness.

1599 B. D. *Hippocrene* (ed. 2) Arch ...all a rare and subtile device, and exquisite politure. 1669 W. Coxworth *Geog. Del.* 5 vii. (1682) 183 The smoothness and politure, wherein Art should strive as much emulation as does Nature. 1688 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. IX. 82 To Stones ...either of a Shining Politure, or capable of it. 1708 De Cores *Conchol.* 19 The beauty, politure, and hardness of shells, render them every bit for luxurious uses.

b. fig. Elegance of form; polish of style, manners, or habits; refinement.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 230 If you should looke it from the beginning to the ending, but outside deceiptfulness politure. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 870 Their Poesie, Eloquence, Politure and Pleasantnesse. 1698 *Archæl. Mandeville.* 63 To reduce them [men] from the politure and improvement of other lands ...to their first cares and cottages. 1700 J. Johnson *Canons Eccl. Pref.* to Rdr. 64 Men who wanted the Politure and Finesse of this Age.

Polity ¹ (*pɒ·lɪtɪ*). Also † **polity.** [a. obs. F. *policie* (1429), ad. L. *politīa*: see POLICY 2b.]

1. Civil organization (as a condition); civil order.

1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 70 Peyse, rede, wythout polycye, can not yse that same blyssyd ly[f] in their owne commynalte. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. ii. 8 ¶ The necessitie of Politie, and Regiment in all Churches euer since hee built, without falshing any one certayne forme to bee necessary to them all. Nor is it possible that any form of politie, which hee himselfe immediately should be good, vnlesse God himselfe bee author of it. 1783 J. Bacon *Poetry* & *Mus.* iv. 50 In the Course of Time, and the Progress of Policy and Arts, a Separation of the several Parts ...would naturally arise. 1858 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* vi. 171 As a period subordinate to the formation of anything like polity in Greece.

b. Administration of a state, civil government (as a process or course of action).

1703 Anderson *Letters Life Mahomet* xxviii. (1731) I. 191 They were governed ...according to the Wisdom of their Domestick Policy and Government. 1774 *Interpreter Antiquity* Apos. Wks. (1837) I. 144 The original constitution of the American colonies preserving their assemblies with the sole right of directing their internal polity. 1882 W. C. Smith *Kirkconnel* iv. 80 Such the growth of civil polity, and settlement, after the Xth. Such the growth of civil polity, and settlement, after the Xth.

2. *a.* A particular form of political organization, a form of government.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. Ixxiii. § 2 We perhaps ...the Spartan before the Athenian Politie. 1790-94 Hutton *Course Lectures* (1879) 4/2 Of this kind also are the several Politics, and forms of Governments. 1796 *Compl. Farmer* I. 7, Choose for States authors who have written of the polity of them. 1818 *Encyc. Edinburgh Sch. Guide* I. 2. 3 Well, the polity of Scotland remained as yet Celtic, though it very soon afterwards became feudal.

b. An organized society or community of men; a state. Also *fig.*

1630 Trapp *Comm. Exod.* xx. 17 Many his pollis would not consist of true worshippers and godlesse Idolaters. 1808 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 122 The polity of Literature is called a Republic. 1840 J. H. Newman *Par. Sermons* (1842) V. xv. 244 The soul of man is intended to be a well-ordered polity. 1864 Hughes *Tom B. Oxford* 23 Those who should be kept, as outcasts to be unfriended members of the polity.

† **3.** Mode of administering or managing public or private affairs; *esp.* skilful, prudent, or crafty management; statecraft: = POLICY 2b.³ 2-4. *Obs.*

1580 Pilkington *Expos. Aggeus* Prol. 9 It is wonderful to consider the foolishnes of the wicked, which to politie would seeme so wise. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. i. To your best politie to be ignorant. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 703 The false Polity of Raising and Sinking. 1608 D'Ewes *Jrnl. Chas. I*, II. viii. 110 The age of barnes ...was now arriving into the age of policy. 1613 Lennox *Lord Aubigny* 12, I leave Scots of strategems and polity, wars and kings. 1711 I leave Scots of strategems and polity, wars and kings.

† **4.** A political principle. *rarely in sing. Obs.*

1640 J. Maxwell *Sacr. conc. Moldia* 97 This is the reason of that politie of Law, that the King is body politick.

† **Polity** ², *Obs.* [stress. L. Polle *sb.*³ + -ITY.] = POLEARTY 1.

1613 M. Kelly *Magyr. Indict* vi. 23 This alteration of politie is to be charged likewise in Magistetiall respect. *Ibid.* xvii. 64 From these parcells and parts, were adioyned ...to the pole, the greatest signes of pollis Magistetiall both present. *Ibid.* xvi. 71 The contrary names of politie that was in the weake Londonians.

Politserize (*pɒlɪtsəɹəiz*), *v.* [f. name of Adam Politzer, a physician of Vienna, who introduced the method: see -IZE.] *trans.* To inflate the tympanic cavity of (a patient) through the Eustachian tube. Hence **Politserizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Politserization.**

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 388 Politserizing is now performed carefully several times, when a perforation ought to be found. *Ibid.* 390 The Eustachian tube ...was found to be pervious, as ascertained by auscultation during Politserization. 1879 *Aitkent's Lect. Med.* II. 126 Politserization.

Politza, obs. form of POULAIN.

Polk (*pōlk*), *v.* [ad. F. *polker* (LITTRÉ), f. *polka* POLKA *sb.*] *intr.* To dance the polka.

1845 M. J. Higgins *Rev. Ireland* 109 He waltzes smoothly, and gallops rapidly, and polks intricately. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 702 Mr. ...walked and galloped with them, though ...he could not polk. 1856 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* iv. 62, I shall not waltz or polk with any one.

Polk, obs. Sc. spelling of POKE; var. PULK *sb.* and *v.*

Polk, -*e*, obs. and dial. var. PELK, pool.

Polka (*pōlkă*), *sb.*¹ [= Fr. and Ger. *polka*: of uncertain origin. The usual being of Bohemian origin (orig. called *Hirsova*), it has been suggested that *polka* was a corruption of Czech *pulka* half, 'a characteristic feature being its short half steps'. Another suggestion is that the actual form, whether or not altered from *pulka*, is due to the Polish *Polka*, fem. of *Polak* a Pole: cf. *polonaise* (also a dance), and *mazurka*.]

1. A lively dance of Bohemian origin, the music for which is in duple time.

Danced at Prague in 1835, at Vienna 1839, Paris 1840, London in the spring of 1844: see *Memoirs of Baron Bl.* I. 76 (Sterling (1902) 106). *Polka-mazurka*, a modification of the mazurka danced to the movements of a polka.

1844 (Heap) *Lond. News* 25 Mar. 184 The Polka is an original Bohemian Peasant Dance, and was first introduced into the fashionable salons of Berlin and St. Petersburg, about eight years since. 1844 Lady Eastlake *Trans.* I. *Cons.* I. 233 A polka danced, only to her children, because so evidently taught by a dancing master. 1846 Thomas *Supple., Polka*, or Hungarian dance lately fashionable in France and England. 1847 Miss Yonge *Two Guardi.* xiii. (1880) 239 'Thank you, I don't dance the Polka'; she replied. 1851 *Academy* 15 Oct. 293 Prof. Helvar has the credit of being the inventor of the polka. 1864 St. James' *Gaz.* 28 *Apr.* 5/2 It was Taglioni who introduced into England the polka. 1898 Bellamy & Bellamy *Dict. Mus. Terms* 300/1 The polka was so popular that it absorbed every other dance for a time. ...Articles of food, of clothing and of ornament, were named after it. 1900 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 May 707/1 You perform the galop waltz, substituting the Polka step just described.

2. A piece of music for such a dance, or in its time or rhythm.

1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Apr. 260 The fourth polka by Julien. Composed on National Bohemian and Hungarian Melodies. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxv, You recognise those polkas? They were played at Devonshire House ...the day of the grand fête. 1867 Miss Braddon *R. Godwin* I. i. 16 The guests were playing a joyous polka much itself heard among the tunes.

3. On account of the popularity of the dance, *polka* was prefixed as a trade name to articles of all kinds (cf. quot. 1898 in 1); e.g. the *polka curtain-band* (for looping up curtains), *polka-grease*, *polka hat*; **polka-dot,** a pattern consisting of dots of uniform size and arrangement.

1898 W. S. Caine *1,001 Odds!* Polka Song Book and Old Friends Offo, containing Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Glees, etc. 1852 *Mechanic Lond. Labour* I. 383/1 We won't give a farden for the polka hats with the low crowns. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 396/1 To the end of which [bar] is hinged, what is known, technically, as the 'polka', with scarlet body, red buckle, brown and white tail, and wings of the spotted feathers of the guinea-fowl. 1884 J. C. Bucknill *Snake Dance Hopiland* xi. 109 Covered with white spots which ...resolved themselves into white grease-heads and polka-dots, the latter arranged longitudinally, two and two. 1894 Exhib. L. Rosen *Camp. Curiosity* 160, I bought a black and white polka-dot blouse and apron for work in the laundry.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Polka** *v. intr.*, to dance the polka; **Polka'ist** *sb.*, of the character of a polka; **Polkamu'nia,** a mania for dancing the polka; **Polkery,** an assembly for polka dancing; **Polkist, -iste,** one who dances the polka.

1850 Rede *Tho. veiled Clerk* (1860) 109 To close my host good ; to see the ...children in our crowded London courts and alleys waking and polking to the Italian organ-grinder's music. 1850 Miss Bremner *Among Pl.* 174 We have at length left them to polka and schottische their fill until the morning. 1880 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* xii. 187 He thought Offenbach was 'polkaist'. 1893 *Punch* 6 May 211/2 The 'Polkamania' issued to have originated in Bohemia. 1894 W. R. Sayers in *Green Dict. Misc.* III. 87/1 Vienna, Paris, and London were successively assailed by this curious 'polkamania': rhythm, bars, and accents were named after the dance. 1895 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1874) and Morning 'pol. lettes in Connemara Square. 1896 G. Wemyss *Miss Bellage* I. 25 Some of them are the best waltzers and 'polkists' I have ever seen. 1897 (title) The Languages or Dialects of the Town, ...comprise Rosiers of Ludgate in Town, Fashionable Men, ...the Polka and Politics, Watering Places, [etc.].

Polka (*pōlkă*), *sb.*² [f. prec. *sb.*, prob. with reference to Polish *Polka* a Polish woman: cf. *polonaise*.] A woman's tight-fitting jacket, usually knitted: more fully *polka-jacket.*

1844 Thackeray *Comic. to Punch* Wks. 1898 VI. 62 Ladies with the most flowing polkas, and flounces of the very top. 1852 *Blackwood's Mag.* LXI. 710 Nov. 579 The Lady's Waist Polka Jacket. 1891 *Pall Mall Mag.* I. 104 A sort of polka-jacket of dark cloth with many buttons. 1894 Exhib. *Tho. veiled Clerk* (1860) 164 Stalls, laden with pretty gimcracks, ...was flowers and Berlin and crochet work, polkas, and pelisses, and women's wears of all sorts.

Poll (*pōl*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3-7 polle, 4-7 poll, 5-7 powle, 6 poulle, poolle, poil (*Sc.*), 6-7 powl (q *north. dial.*), paul; pool, 6-9 pole, 6- poll; *pl.* 3- *Sc.* and *north. dial.* pow. [ME. *polle* = obs. Du. *polle* 'le sommet de la tete' (Hexham); *polle, pol* 'cerpus', 'caesarium, fastigium' (Kilian); LG. *polle* head (Brem. Wb.); cf. *Sw. dial. pull* (Rietz), Da. *pulf* crown of the head.]

I. The head or hair.

1. The human head. (Not now in serious literary use, but common dialectally everywhere.)

a 1250 *O. Kent. Lay.* L. *pulles* be dead ...with false lusten hem to be-pulle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1183 Pellion poures hy be polle & pluk of her bodies. c 1400 *Lanal.* (1908) *Xth.* 1530 Thei wroke in-grete wyghte, That hethe vpon here pol lyghte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 *Pol*, heche vpon here pol lyghte. c 1440 *Morte Arthure* (Perc. Soc.) 2116 Ane hand, owthir. 1589 *Marprelate Epist.* 8 Ouer the Archbishop's Wife, Other 730 From his shoulders Bow his pooles. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 20, Looke, if the withered Elder hath not his Poll clawd like a Parrot. 1630 T. de Gras *Compl. Horseman* 71 Keeping his poule smooth. 1800 T., *Hermit Inchcolme Bay*, xii. (1801) I. 272 Exposing the full summer showers with an uncovered poll. 1808 *Comic Chas. ord.* 21, *Pencil*, the head. 1878 Blackmore *Penthorne* ix, From silk shawls head to heard poll's hand.

2. a. 1300 *E. Thornton Two Med Prayers*, Behold on heuh thin Ores bolde eke, mes pellir pewle bute. 1508 Dunbar *Tretis Tayis Tarvet* 10 Ane bonet of ane bustous fassoun, Ane pelloun of ane pyit. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. *Prol.* 1 Lyart haris ...Quhilk quhyt as mylk ...Ouirspred his poll. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xv. 2 Baldnes shalbe on all their heades, & euery beard shalbe clipped. 1567 Gude & Godly *Ball.* (S.T.S.) 1. 46 Thocht thow haif nocht bot ane bair pow left on thy pow. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 191 Your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet unbanded, your sleeue vnbuttoned, your shoe vntide, and euery thing about you demonstrating a carelesse desolation. 1611 Cotgr., *Pelé*, bald, pill'd, poll'd, shauen. 1616 Bullokar *Expos.*, *Pelé*, bald, shauen, poll'd. 1633 Ford *Lover's Melan.* II. i, Your poll is as bare as a new-shorn sheep. 1674 Ray *N. Country Words* 46 *Pow*, the head. 1825 Jamieson *Pow*, the head. 1877 Blackmore *Cripps* xxxiii, Your head is as bald as a coot's. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xxxiii, Then he would have had my poll's head.

3. a. 1300 *E. Thornton Two Med Prayers*, Behold on heuh thin Ores bolde eke, mes pellir pewle bute. 1508 Dunbar *Tretis Tayis Tarvet* 10 Ane bonet of ane bustous fassoun, Ane pelloun of ane pyit. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. *Prol.* 1 Lyart haris ...Quhilk quhyt as mylk ...Ouirspred his poll. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xv. 2 Baldnes shalbe on all their heades, & euery beard shalbe clipped. 1567 Gude & Godly *Ball.* (S.T.S.) 1. 46 Thocht thow haif nocht bot ane bair pow left on thy pow. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 191 Your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet unbanded, your sleeue vnbuttoned, your shoe vntide, and euery thing about you demonstrating a carelesse desolation. 1611 Cotgr., *Pelé*, bald, pill'd, poll'd, shauen. 1616 Bullokar *Expos.*, *Pelé*, bald, shauen, poll'd. 1633 Ford *Lover's Melan.* II. i, Your poll is as bare as a new-shorn sheep. 1674 Ray *N. Country Words* 46 *Pow*, the head. 1825 Jamieson *Pow*, the head. 1877 Blackmore *Cripps* xxxiii, Your head is as bald as a coot's. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xxxiii, Then he would have had my poll's head.

1852 C. Gaskell *Lark of Gold* xx, How is the ewe to get suckled wi' a shaame gate?

† **b.** The figure or representation of a head.

1577 Lanier, *P. Pr.* B. xiii. 146 b pardoun with a pegs of bel and two gobbe sayntes.

† **c.** A skull. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Harrison *Elegy on Prince Harvey* viii, Hy. ayeah wounds hed and chast Oxe a' the gore In mave's skull. 1595 — *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii, Bodo ag their livers to a warlock's pow.

2. *spec.* **a.** The part of the head on which the hair grows; the head as characterized by the colour or state of the hair.

1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. v. 296 His Beard as white as Snow, All Flaxen was his Poll. 1714 Cotton Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 122 With teething Sorgo, and Scorvey Poles. 1790 Burns *Tullo Anderson* xvi *Tr.*, Blessings on your frosty pow, John Anderson, my jo. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* xix. 308 His hinch was bunch'd, his visage swarthy, curl'd his poll. 1833 Thackeray *Jones-ness* vii, His bald head might be seen alongside of Mr. Quilter's confounded grey poll.

b. The answer or top of the head; the vertex.

1580 Wisdom *Dan.* xiv. 35 The angel of the Lord take hym by the poll of hys [*1538* hed, *Vulg.* in vertice] and bare hym as an hie of his hed, and paste hym in to Babylonyon. 1587 Turberv. *Heginus* (Rolls) IV. 211 He wolde laughe his fooe from the poll toward the forehead [L. *a vertice ad frontem*]. 1609 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 127 A great round hole in the pole of his head. 1897 Tuckett *Feats of Hands* 229 Of dizziness incident to the vapour and pull of the head. 1820 Warren *Diary* (Caerdiff) 60 The said fish in Causing whales[*sic*] had no gills, but put out his water on his pole.

c. The nape of the neck.

1850 Blackie *Introd. Hymn.* 120, I did...apply raw fresh meat to the pow[*sic*] or Neck to help...divert the humour from the Eyes. 1855 Holmes *Professor* (1870) 260 The seven years'[*sic*] rest from threat to pull. 1901 *Notes & Queries* 9th S. viii. 9 You shall sometimes see a Man bright the Office of a Salutation, well...stop short in the Pole of his Neck. 1918 *Sporting Mag.* LVII. 301 An old hare...having a wire round its neck so tight as to have sunk beneath the skin to its pole. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* v. 48 The head should be from the poll of the neck.

† **3.** *spec.* The head and shoulders of the ling (as a dish). Cf. Jowl, *sb.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Humr.* iv. iii, Here lookes Mr a shield of heaven, ...in a fess Poale of Ling vpon Hamm-mon, that has Sardells the Table all Lent. 1631 Chamock *Tadpoles* 12, I was to go buy a pole o' Ling for the worship Gentn.

† **4.** As the prominent or visible part in a crowd, *phr.* for: A person or individual in a number or list (= Head *sb.* 7 b); esp. in phrases, *e. g. by (the) poll*, by counting of heads; *poll by poll*, one by one; *per poll*, for each person. *Obs.* (exc. in legal phr. Challenge *to the polls*.)

c 1303 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 *Or gobelynges, grunes,* ... Hatfelen, horschaynes, bi pate sal hy gelde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 Payde to hem lenke for every pol twenty schillynge. 1425 *Acts* 12 *Hen. VI*[?], c. 10 § 2 None of the said gents...shall...have any Challenge to thinning or to any persone or poll therin being responsible. *c* 1503 Cocke *Lorell's B.* 4 Ye shall have the carlen poll by poll. 1588 Greene *Clown* 13 pay The people greatly murmured for the payment of fours pence the poll. 1598 Gentleness *Tradise Assn.* xxii. vij. (1620) 168 There was levyed a 5th of forty shillings by pools to the people. 1600 Pulleyn *Rules and Pr. Cornwall.* 20 I agree to pay for the carriage of the small or great poll of them a certaine summe of money. 1614 Cath. Smith *Virginia* 160 Some small tax, as a Penny upon every Poll, called a head-penny. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 31 Challenges to or by the Poll, is where exception is taken to any one, or more, as not sufficient. 1648 Perfect *Proc. for Lords*, 21 Take them poll by poll. 1678 *Wing Lib. as Mar.* 23 H. 8, 5.) It. an act for raising money by the poll. 1708 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Hist. Stat.* 1099 III. 208 Voting by poll...and by orders.

† **b.** A unit in numbering domestic animals, chattels, etc. (Plural after a numeral also *poll*.) Cf. Head *sb.* 7 c. *Obs.*

1391 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 302 A fourte pottes of pewtre vessell. 1534 in *Wiltshire Wills* (1896) 120 An hundreth of pewter vessell. 1544 R. Brooke *Will* (E. M. Adm. Off.), signed R. as D, Twenty pottes of pottrey. 1601 Shakes. *All's Well* iv. iii. 190 The mortar Ox, satten and tonsil...no matts nor to fillitore thousand pole.

5. Short for Poll-tax. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1660 *Cal. Mar. Passports*, I. 94 Ordered That a pole Pye...be presently Layd in chimnie for three thing tomorrow. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2442/4 An Act for Raising Money by a Poll, and otherwise, towards the Reducing of Ireland. 1690 *Wing Collection to Affirm's Def. Pop.* M. 3 Who, 1641 VIII. 31 The Jews, were the greatest of them in the time of their Commonwealth, paid a Poll. 1884 S. Dowell *Taxes Eng.* III. 6 When ... in 1379 an immediate sum of money was required ... recourse was again had to a poll.

II. From I. 4, *app.* influenced by Poll *v.*

† **6.** **a.** Number of persons as ascertained by counting heads; number. *Obs.*

1605 Dering *Cert. to* 1. 124 We are the greatest pole, and to most heads. They grow to our thousands. *a* 1614 Overbury *Treas.* 6 The Idle and the Poll are never far disagreeing.

† **b.** Counting of heads or persons; census. *Obs.*

1633 J. Harrington *Laughing* v. 8, As appears by the Pole made of Spaid in the Wilderness of Sinai. 1634 Heywood *Hist. Grandgarnet*, (ed. 2) 139 He in ... about to cause either by the pole, or by the rolls; either to weight, or no number authorities with us. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. ii. (1715) I 81 He instituted a Poll taking every Sex of the Men to cast a Beane into a place appointed ... and those were to be as number Twenty Thousand.

7. The counting of votes; the counting of votes in order to their being counted: esp. at the election of parliamentary or other representatives.

1625 Sir G. Moore in *Commons Debates* (Camden) 38 Sir John Savill had sufficiently proved the pole demanded. 1653 *Relat. Free. into Parl.* 12 The Question being put, the Noes...had they been promoted to the pole, had hindered the passing of it. 1656 Phillips s. v. *Poll* vb., To take a Poll, to set down the Names and reckon up the Number of Persons present to be an Election. 1783 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 178 All soldiers quartered in the place are to remove, and one day after the poll is closed as ended. 1892 Maunde *Ilf.* 55, Votes 286, 204 If it not a question to be decided by a poll. 1893 H. Cox *Parish* 1. viii. 113 If ... a poll be demanded on behalf of any candidate rejected on the show of hands, the returning officer is bound to grant the poll.

b. The voting at an election; the action, or time and place, of voting.

1832 *Act* 2 *Will. IV*, c. 45 § 67 The Poll shall on no Account be kept open later than Four o'Clock in the afternoon of such Second Day. 1880 Emerson *Conc. Life, Fate* (1883) 1. 310 What gives men to the parlour will vote for what reproduces at the polls? 1888 Bryce *Ch. Engleton* 18 Oct. (1888) 3/3 Come to the poll and give their vote for the election of a new Parliament. 1897 Black *Green Pall.* xxv. The secret reverses at the poll were only the result of a temporary intoxication. 1897 *Women's Suffrage Year Book*, 1896/7 The exclusion of women from the poll was, in his opinion, nothing short of an injustice.

c. The numerical result of the voting; the total number of votes recorded, as a *dozen* or *eight poll*.

1593 Lupton *Hh Novel* xx. xxxii, He stood at the head of the poll by a majority of 101. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/3 At Wednesday's election there was a lighter poll. 1906 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 5/3 After the declaration of the poll Mr. —— thanked his constituents for their splendid victory.

III. Transferred uses.

8. **a.** The top or crown of a hat or cap.

1714 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammedans* vii. (1738) 35 Some wear the Poll of a Man's Hat-case covered with Broadcloth. 1819 Crabb *Ir. Hen. King* 176 Surmounted by the poll of an old hat without a brim. 1823 W. F. Rawson *Gentile L.* (1878) II. 126 From the poll of his night-cap protruded a dozen bristles of elephant's tail hair.

b. The flat or blunt end of the head of a miner's pick or similar tool.

1805 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 92 Pickaxes with a contrary poll. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 830 The pick. One side usually ends in a hammer or called the poll, and is employed to drive in the gads. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Poll* (Eastern), the head or striking part of a miner's hammer.

¶ 9. The club or chevin. (An error: cf. Pollard *sb.*[2])

1755 in Johnson. 1873 *Ainsworth's Lan. Dict.*, A poll (club-bait, *cyprinus leuciscus*). 1876 Pollard, or chub-bait, *cyprinus leuciscus*.

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5): *poll-bill, -crown* (sense 1); *poll-chosen* *adj.*; **poll-cutle**, an ale with a poll or striking face opposite the cutting edge (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **poll-book**, an official register, previous to the Ballot Act, of the votes given; *sew.*, of those qualified to vote; † **poll-booth**, the booth or temporary structure at which the poll was formerly taken at a parliamentary election, a polling-booth; **poll-clerk**, a clerk who records the votes polled; a clerk officially connected with an election; † **poll-gatherer**, the collector of a poll-tax; **poll-hill**, *Ammonites*, a 'bump' on the head; † **poll-mad** *a.*, wrong in the head, mad-headed (cf. Bullheaded); **poll-pick**, a miner's pick with a poll: see quot. 1865; **poll-shorn** *a.*, having the head or crown shorn; *esp.* tonsured; **poll-sickness** = Pole-evil; † **poll-silver** = Poll-tax; **poll-suffrage**, universal suffrage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). Also Pole-bill, etc.

1886 T. Fleming *Horncliffe Riders* No. 31 (1913) 61 At a Mass in Aubrey's premises to organize a "Poll-book Party." Purvis-ook...if he put up at the Parliament of '2 all the Poll being declared, it turned against any End. 1830 *Act* 2 *Will. IV*, c. 45 § 68 The Poll Clerks at the Close of each Day's Poll shall enclose and seal their respective Poll Books, and shall publicly declare them, to the Returning Officer or his Deputy. 1893 Lupton *Hh Novel* xx. xxxii, Constituted by his poll-books that he is not able to secure both himself and his constituents anywhere. 1822 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LXIII. 31 It [Parliament] is becoming a "poll-book of faction, a place for giving public suffrages on those questions of opinion, which divide the metropolitan public. 1897 Bowman *Pract. Referee* introd. 180 Illness is less than practically equal characters, and, in a contest upon of such, place the Poll-fourth. 1893 Rowlands *Old Park. Pioneer* xxviii, You hadn't old antiquity "poll-chosen parson. 1837 "Poll Clerk [see *poll-book*]. 1893 Lupton *Hh Novel* xx. xxxii, Even the poll-clerks opening from the booth. 1846 G. Dodge *Pieces Wks. Gerrard* I. 99 I'm nothing Gloria, if I had hay made "Poll-gathery of the Grain. *a* 1893 Hugh *Crossed* x, Scratching o'er those little "pole-bills. 1889 Gentile *Memory's Hearth.* 241, I saw by the "poll-list that he voted for the Police. 1877 Stanyforth *Short. Brief*, in *Holinshed Chron.* VI. 6 Caesar...providing his countrymen to become Gaugolings, to bring tallies and "pollmail, and to make with the Greeks the conditions of the Gracians. 1885 Rutherford *Conf. Martyrs* xv "*Poll pick*, single-armed pick with a short bluff point, used for hard vein and working into rock where the three is too slight. 1874 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* (1877) 60 In the ... West of England the picks are usually of the form ... called the 'poll-pick', having its head or 'poise' sloped as well as its point. ... It serves as a hammer as well as a pick. 1889 Steven *Self-Help* 70 A new parliament to have him put in a state fit to appear in the "pollrooms. 1598 Dyer *Instr. Inst.* 344 Leicester "pollwhore mans wedding present, for hard wind and working two rock where the three is too slight. 1874 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* (1877) 60 In the ... West of England the picks are usually of the form ... called the 'poll-pick', having its head or 'poise' sloped as well as its point. ... It serves as a hammer as well as a pick. 1889 Steven *Self-Help* 70 A new parliament to have him put in a state fit to appear in the "pollrooms. 1598 Dyer *Instr. Inst.* 344 Leicester "pollwhore mans wedding present. 1892 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Another world*, Wks. ex. 20/2 All the pollwhore were at Antichrist. 1894 Rhode Island in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 593 "Poll-sickness, is a kind of sore or abscess which breaks out from knocking their heads against low door ways and is commonly supposed to be incurable. 1820 Highland *Comedy's Rev.* (1837) 120 The Tribute Capitalis [*margin* "Poll-silver], which was personally and bequeath upon the poll or person of every one. 1898 Webster *Law Law.*, *Poll-money*, *Poll-silver*, *Poll-tax*, a capitation-tax ... formerly assessed by the head on every subject according to rank.

Poll (*pol*), *sb.*[2] [An alteration of *Moll*, a familiar equivalent of *Mary*: cf. *Peg* = *Meg*, Margaret.] A familiar equivalent of the name *Mary* (see also Polly); used as the conventional proper name of any parrot; hence, = parrot. See **Poll-parrot**, also used *fig.*, and *attrib.*, with reference to the parrot's unintelligent repetition of words.

[1830 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Epigrams* xxxi. Why, o, oh! A Rope for Parrot ...O, pretty Poll, take heed, beware the Cat.] 1705 Stanhope *Paraph.* No. 27 ¶ 6 Among the Favourites in the Fair One, he found her Parrot not to be in the last Degree. He saw Poll had her Cue, when his Sighs were neglected. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) I. viii. 143, I...learnt him to parrot[*sic*] to know his own name[*sic*], Poll. *Ibid.* viii. 214, I had taught my Poll. *a* 1800 Cowper *Parrot* iii, Sweet Poll! his dining minutes come, Sweet Poll! the wonted meal replies. *a* 1847 Hood *Bachelor's Dream* iv, The mother brought a pretty Poll. 1852 *D. Jerrold* 31 Oct. 6/2 You've no more manners than a poll-parrot. 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xx. 232 This too poll-parrot cry had been taught him. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 8 May, 595/1 Their mania for using open is polly-parrot.

Hence **Poll-ga'rrot** *v.*, *trans.* and *intr.* = Parrot *v.*: **Poll-pa'rrotry** *sb.*, of or pertain to a parrot.

a 1845 Hood *Hysterical Retrospect* 2 Tr, & not of Poll. Parrotty bill! 1883 Ouseley *Mod. Ev.* ii. 22, I don't you get nothing to do but...stand a Poll Parroting all night! *Ibid.*, I am willing to be silent for the purpose of hearing. Poll (*sic*)! Poll Parrot me.

Poll (*pol*), *sb.*[3] *Camb. Univ. slang.* Also pol. [Traditionally explained as *sb.* Gr. *ol πολλοί* the many, the multitude.] *The Poll*: those students who read for or obtain a 'pass' degree; the pass-men. *To go out in the Poll*: to come out in the list of those who take a pass-degree. ¶ *Captain of the Poll*: formerly, the highest amongst those who passed without honours.

[1792 in Ky. Weekly *Schools Acad.* (1878) 30] Poor Qubi Carver is one of the at wallace]. 1832 Dickens in *Life* v. *Lett.* (1883) I. 181 You will see what a good place I have got in the Poll. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 289 Those who do not aspire to honours and to the turpentine of Cambridge are styled the Poll or mobile. 1850 Bristed *Eng. Univ.* 340 There are also many men every year contending for the Captaincy of the Poll, some for the honor, such as it is, others because it will help them to get Poll pupils afterwards. 1869 W. A. Wright *Peterborough's Life*, etc. I. 7 Fitzthomas ... modestly went out in the Poll in January 1830, after a period of unspeak during which he was apprehensive of not passing at all.

b. Short for *poll degree*, *poll examination*.

1884 Pass in Creat. *Mag. Apr.* 360, I took my degree, however, a first-class 'Poll'; which my good Uncle at home believed to be an honourable distinction.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poll coach*, *degree*, *-man*.

1837 B. D. Wyatt *Hist. Acc. Univ. Cambr.* col. 2 To the examination for an ordinary or Poll degree ... the subjects are very limited. 1848 'New Trippos' in C. Whibley *Cap & Gown* 258 Go, Pollman! now, we small, must go to the Heads determine. 1889 L. Stephen *Sketches Cambridge* 39 Next above schoolmasters in the scale of society, I should place what we call a 'poll coach'. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. 68 Separation ... between pass or poll men and honour men. *Ibid.* 418 The poll or pass degree of Cambridge or Oxford.

† **Poll, polle**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Origin unascertained.] A measure of land in Ireland, of 30 or 60 acres.

1600 Davies *Lett. Lord Salisb.* in Tracts (1787) 103 They reserved unto him a chief rent of ten shillings out of every poll (being a portion containing three score acres or there about) to be paid at all Irish quarters and times. 1689 E. Cox *Hist. Ireland* 1. Irish Index, Polls of Land in fifty Acres.

Poll (*pol*), *v.*[1] and *sb.*[5] Also 6–8 pole, 5–7 pol-. [Short for *pull*, Pollard *ppl. a.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Polled or cut even at the edge (see Poll *v.* 3): applied to a legal writing or deed executed by a single party, and therefore not indented, as in Deed Poll, Poll Indio (q. v.), *writing poll*.

1554–5 Inv. Pell (1916). 1588 Inv. Dean (1913). 1598 Blount *Mar.* 4 *Use Com. Law* i. (1632) 43 Such a lease is soon for yearly may be made by writing Pole.

2. In *Comb.* **a.** in names of animals without horns, as *poll-sheep*.

1573 G. Watts *Inform. Let. to D. Barrington* 2 Dec., As soon as you...accept Bowling-hill, all the Rocks...became horrible, or, as they call them, poll-sheep.

† **b.** (Usually *pol-*.) In names of hornless varieties of cereals, as *polbarley*, *polbere*, *polwheat*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Polbere, corne, blan quod bastyl bere, vel bere. 1572 in *Proc. Jas. Antiq.* XIV. 104 All manner of croppe beside...viz. wheat, rye,...barley, oates, bigge, polbarley. 1620 Holland *Pliny* I. 299 Pol-wheat hath red and white, yea and Barley also, is threshed and driven out of the husk upon a floore.

B. *sb.* Short for *poll-beast*, *-ox*, *-pig* (see A. 2 *a*); *esp.* one of a breed of hornless oxen.

1589 Thynne *Ann. Anon* VII. 51 The cattle are ...hardier than Ox Galloway Poles, or the other horn-footed breed. 1598 *Yorks Ox Godfreyes Poles*

behind Tillyfour's big poll. 1880 *Hull* 3 Dec. 2/3 The first prize in one of the classes for Scotch Polls.

Poll (pōl), *n.* Forms: 4–5 pollen, 4–6 polla, 5– poll; also 5–7 powle, 6 pol, 6–7 powl, poul'e, poulle, poole, 6 pot, 7–8 pole. *Pa. pple.* (see POLLED) *ppl. a.* [A number of disconnected derivatives of POLL *sb.*[1] in its various senses. Branch I is the most difficult to account for, since the expected primary sense would be to take, not the hair, but the poll or head off: cf. HEAD *v.* 1. No corresponding *vb.* is recorded in the cognate langs. which have the *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To cut short the hair of (a person or animal); to crop, clip, shear; also *fig.* with the head, hair, etc. as object. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 14 Anoon at the commaundement of the kyng thei pulleden Joseph (1382 shoddiden, L. *tonsuerunt*) out of prisoun. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 218 Mary thegn can the pulle, but none had the sip. 1540 *Ratsland MSS.* (1905) IV. 310 To Edmond Gerderoder, barbar, for pollyng my Lord Talbot, .. xiid. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D 2 b, I soone plaide to be pollde, and to have my beard cut. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1254 Pulling and shaving him. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 56 His .. who being singular is Poled and closely Cut among those who wear a Bush. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 148/2 Pole me, to cut my hair.

b. *fig.* 1501 *Pollard & Redstone* (1870) 15 (*Scot's Will*) 101 In his pollyd hors hevyd primly, .. & in an Abbey, there thou, who was made a mynkis. 1535 NORTH (Grenville's *Disc. Fr.* (1869) xxviii) 2 The Romanes were in Rome 432 yeares without other pooling or shaving the hoves off the heades of their men. 1570 R. H. tr. *Lambert's Obsolete* (1958) 70 Pulling kidnes over his head, and thereunto pulling off his knives. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 190 Being commanded to come and poll the Emperours head. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* VII. xii. § 3 [Saul] .. was so much grieved that he had not pulled his head. 1892 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* 2/1 They polled their crowns.

II. 2. To cut off the top of (a tree or plant); *esp.* to lop or head (a tree) at a few feet from the ground that it may throw out branches; to pollard; also, to lop the branches of.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 107 Some trees there are, which if you cutte and prune often, will fade and die. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. Introd. § 2. 13 Clare ascension and pollard elmes, as in the mount Lowlie. 1708–73 TOWNSON *Lit. Nat.* (1846) II. 51 We prune, poll poll, and cut our trees into ornamental shapes. 1828 KEATS *Endym.* I. 486 Apollo. I'll poll The fairy-growth yon tree, for a chosen bow. 1889 MORRIS in *Macleod Life* (1892) II. 200 There were some beautiful willows, and now the idiot Person has polled them into wretched stumps.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1594 GERARDE & LOBEL *Lobelius Glosse* G 1, Wks. (Ridley) 1336/2 When workmen poul the pride of common wealt. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. 2. 1. *Babylon* 1139 Proude the bread Plains of their heavenly glades. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 213 His wife swore all downe .. And heere his passage poul'd.

†**2.** To cut off the head of an animal or thing; to behead: cf. HEAD *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1600 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 Some [alkahests] are pulled that is beheaded, quitted, spiritized, pounded and mixed in the Stone. *c* 1601 CHESTER *Flood* xvi. 100 Twyn beany dead: Who, to be paid off his dyet's bonche, so, were he had deserved, That all the standerds of their warre, he would pelle off his h, And give the Tyrians victorie. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) 129.

3. To cut off the edge of (a sheet, as in a deed executed by one person): Cf. POLL *a.* 2.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 229 A Deed poll is that which is plaine without any indenting, or called, because it is cut even, or polled. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 296 A deed-poll is by one party only to the other; and is therefore called a single deed, or deed-poll. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 231.

4. To cut off the horns of (cattle). See POLLED *ppl. a.* 2.

III. 5. *fig.* To plunder by or as by excessive taxation; to pillage, rob, fleece, strip; to despoil (a person or place) *of* (anything), *arch.*

c 1569 CUTTER *Blanche-flowr* xxxii. 119 Whilste were wythin their compas towns & pauylions, whiche they pyckyd & brought downe. 1596 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* 3 Noblemen .. that in other this person greatly polled. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 140 Their transportation Hath pull'd away the fleshy cheeks of Kent. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. ii. 91 Poll'd in the taxe. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 440 Pull me for their bravery, poore for this. 1627 SMITH *Pop. Errours* 61 Hee will spare all downe .. And leave his passage poul'd. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 1 Wee found it poll'd and spoyled by the Salvages. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 158 Daily new devices to poll the poor priests of their moneys. 1670 LAURENCE *Prop. Holy C.* 139 The people have more then they have eaten 2 years, and I am afraid they are pouled [ed. 1698 polled] in other wayes. 1681 WHEATLEY *Rational Illustr.* etc. *Explan.* Wks. (1684) 139 When the Priests doth too much Poll the Subjects with Scrip Tributes and Exactions. [1874 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. viii. I. 229 Men whom he had bribed and polled [modified him to the public events.]

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise extortion, commit depredations. *Obs.*

1390–2 *Cursor Mundi* (Vesp. B.) tr. Fragm. *Ballads & MSS.* I. 235 All prowde strangis full of dyspleyns, And fals Cas toke pelle & shavn. 1588 DEARE *Heroicke* 18. D 1, He, for to lead to men, Doth shaue, and shaue and poule, and powle. 1613 SHARP *Cleansing of Manchester Parish.* E 1v, Had it not seemly thus their plush or poyls, It may be burdensome vnto thy soule.

†6. Phr. *To pull and poll*: see PULL *v.*[1] 9. *Obs.*

1595 SIR. Jose PULL *n.*[1] 2. 1597–8 Abp. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 283 Not to pick and pil, to extort and wring out of the people what he could. 1630 CHURNELL *Lett.* 8 *Sp., Decalar. Jus.*, Whom you have flenced and polled and pealed hitherto.

†d. *trans.* To get by extortion or pillage. *Obs.* 1599 *Minr. Mag., Boadicea's Remedies*, xvii, Mystery confesses whilste I had from hym polde.

IV. †6. To pay as poll-tax. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1683 DRYDEN *Tarquin* 12. (1840) 57 The Man that poll'd but Twelve-pence for his Head.

V. †7. To count heads; to enumerate (persons, etc.). *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Reform.* etc To little purpose is it that we should stand polling the reformed Churches, whether they equalize in number times of his three kingdoms. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Aleppo.* (1732) 7. 146 If they can poll an indifferent number out of a mob..to serve a story of a wish upon a broomstick, .. they triumph in the solid proof of their new prodigy.

8. To take the votes of, register the suffrages of; in *Parl.* to have one's vote taken, to record a vote.

1640 [see POLLING 1a, *ib.* 3]. 1679 WOOD *Life* 25 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 442 We were polled by two writers, without swearing, in the Divinity School. 1679 *Essex's Ghost*, 2 There were about 300 came to the Town on purpose to be Polled for Colonel Whitney and Honeywood. 1703 DE. WHARTON *True Britton* No. 4 I. 13 Whether were Hundreds of Persons were not polled for Hopkins and Press. 1748 *Reliefs Sp., Nations* 10 Dec. (1758) 292 Would it be tolerated by the people of this country, if they were fairly polled? 1860 *Hull*, 20 June 4/2 That more excellent way of polling by the Ballot. *a* 1880 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches*, etc. 324 Can't I believe you might have polled the North, and had a response, there to-day? 'Let the Union go to pieces, rather than yield one inch'.

b. Of a candidate for election: To bring to the poll as voters; to receive (so many votes).

1646 in Worcester 1864 in Worcester. 1872 M. COLLINS *Miss. & Mixed.* II. iii. 21 Don't poll your man. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov. (Campbell), His Liberal opponent polled two-thousand four hundred and eighty-six votes. 1892 GALSW. *Smiles Sr. L. Garrison* viii. 101 Sidney polled just enough votes to defeat Clay and throw the government directly into the hands of Harvey.

9. *absol.* To vote at a poll; to give one's vote.

1698 *Sermon in L. Papers* (1748) I. 133 Many refused to poll, and others would give no Votes. 1879 *Essex's Ghost*, 1 Those that Polled against the Colonel. 1705 STANZA *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 15 All such that shall Poll for Sir Arthur Ap Randy, shall have one Challoon of good Cash given. 1889 *Act 52 Vict.* c. 17 § 3 (3) No man...as equal number of electors may poll in each district.

b. *trans.* To give or record (a vote).

1717 TRAPP *Lady to Guest, at Assignats Poem* (1790) 182 Shall be .. pole for points of faith his weary vote? 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 117 Votes were not polled in the Oligoi of Homer.

10. *Comb.* **Poll-grout**, *n.*, that polls grata, entertainments.

1688 MORGAN *Dreamer* 7. *Hall* 19 The valiant Sir had receiv'd a pollgrout ballad to death with his lusk-rambling son.

Hence **Pollable** *a.*, that can be polled; having the right to have one's vote recorded.

1644 *Strict List of Pollable Persons within the Shire of Aberdeen*, 1696. 1888 *Cornhill Mag.* IX. 67 Supposing all votes to be gollable.

Poll, obs. erroneous f. POLE; also f. POLE *sb.*[3]; var. POL *Obs.*

Pollack, pollock (pǫ·lăk). Forms: (6 *St. pollok*), 7– pollock, pollack. See also POLLER, POLLAY. [Origin obscure: Gael. *pollag*, Ir. *pollóg*, *pollóg*, seem to agree in form, but are applied to fresh-water fishes, entirely different from this (see POLLAN, POLLAN): Ger. and Du. *pollack* are from Eng. The 16th c. Sc. was *pollok* (whence late *pollie*, POLLEY, etc.). It does not appear which of the two forms *pollok* and *pollack* was the original.]

A sea-fish of genus *Pollachius*, allied to the cod, but having the lower jaw protruding; comprising several species used for food in Europe and America, esp. the true or whiting pollack, *P. pollachius*, of European seas, also called *gramrick*, *lythe*, etc.; and the green pollack or COAL-FISH, *P. virens* or *carbonarius*, of the North Atlantic generally.

1390 *Act. Lyf. High Treas. Scot.* II. 198 Item, to the maist fatal heidis pollokis to the King in the schire, ..xiid. 1505 in *Rec. o' Liberton Dean. Prs.* (Bann. Cl.) 7 Gyrdaris, pollokis, ..[1512 pollokis.] 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 Rocke, Turbets, Dories, .., Pollocks, Mackarell, &c. *a* 1670 HAWKE *Pollach* (see SCHELDE). 1786 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 224 The Pollack.... During summer they are seen in great shoals frolicking on the surface of the water. 1838 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 170 The Pollack is much less abundant on some parts of our coasts than the Coalfish. 1884 CHUN *Brit. Fishes* III. 80 1885 *American* X. 78 The pollack is a large fish, often running up to twenty pounds or more. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 329 The liver of the Pollock yields a great quantity of oil.

†b. Applied to the Powan of Loch Lomond. *Obs.*

1807 ANDERSON *Bee, Blackwood's Wkly. Mag.* I. 28 One [fish] of a peculiar species and very delicious flavour, which they call the pollack [orig. L. *salmo*, pollanus vocant].

†c. See quots. *Obs.*

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* 50, xxvii, 191 (*Melvaig*) Has several small whales, called here Pollacks. 1808 *Ibid.* 303 Whales, pollacks, and porpesses.

d. in Comb. 1901 *Rhodes. Mag.* Sept. 352/1 A couple of brass pollack-fishing.

Hence **Pollacking** *vbl. sb.*, fishing for pollacks. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 370 Going out pollacking, with some of the wild youngsters of the town. 1886 *Globe* 21 July 3/1 Equipped for an evening or morning's pollacking.

†Pollage. *Obs.* Also 6 **pollag**. [app. f. POLL *v.* + -AGE, after *pillage*, etc.; but often associated with the exaction of *poll-money*.] **a.** Extortion or legalized robbery. **b.** Exaction of a poll-tax.

1536 BALE *Eng. Votaries* iii. *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 208 A pollicaue Lord, and maruk de lyon by pollage. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gouernance* xxiii. (1834) 92 Some will say that, his tribunyte, and other pollages, he takes from him. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 57 As though these pollages and pillages were not ill enough. 1892 *Pall Sc. Monthly* XLIV. 139 In Switzerland the pillage is still levied.

†Pollam (pǫ·lăm). *East Ind.* [ad. Telugu *pōlamu*, Tamil *palaiyam*: cf. POLIGAR.] A feudal estate or territory held by a poligar.

1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 72 There was no pollam, or castle, which in the bigger days of the Carnatick was without some board of censors. 1792 WILKS in J. H. Nelson *Madura* 21 (1868) 15 Having submitted the general remarks on the Pollams I shall..observe that in general the contents of the Pollgams is much more than could be expected. 1798 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Disp.* (1838) I. 141 The polygars of the neighbouring pollams.

Pollan (pǫ·lăn). Also 8 pollain, 8–9 pollen. [Cf. Gael. *pollag*, Ir. *pollóg*, *pollóg*; ? f. Ir. *poll* island lake + *-óg* (*-ach*), *-en*, Celt. deriv. formatives.] A species of fresh-water fish, *Coregonus pollan*, found in the inland loughs of Ireland (L. Neagh, Earne, Derg, Corrib, etc.). It belongs to the same genus as the Powan or Gwyniad, and the Vendace (with both of which it has been mistakenly identified, as by Pennant and R. C. Hoare).

1713 NEVILL *Lough-Neagh* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 180 The English call them fresh Water Herrings, for want of another Name; for Pollan is an Irish Name. 1748 HOARE *Journ. Geog.* II. 227 *Ireland.* The Pollen, or, as some call it, the fresh-water herring. 1807 [see R. C. HOARE *Tour Ireland* 224 The pollan, which is the same as the *Lavaret* of the lake of Geneva. 1884 J. G. HALPIN in *Pall. Time* 19 The powan of Loch Lomond and the pollan of Lough Neagh are not the same fish, but both belong to the Corregonus; the powan is long and slender, while the pollan is an altogether shorter fish. 1898 *Daily News* 23 May 3/4 Notice that it is illegal to buy, sell, or expose for sale, .. any fresh water fish other than pollan, trout, char, and eels, between the 14th day of March and the 15th day of June, both inclusive.

†Pollange. *Obs. rare.* [? a. OF. *palange* (14th c. in Godef.) a hoist for launching boats (in 13th c. *palancle*, *palangue* a pole or yoke for carrying buckets) = It. *polanca*, L. *pālanga* carrying pole, roller: see POLANCRE.] ? Some appliance for lifting.

1573 in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 380, 1 apiss, 2 pollanges ..30 pulleyres, 2 wyndying poleys, 2 sheyres of polleyres.

Pollankan, obs. form of PALANKEEN.

†Pollantine. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Origin unknown. Cf. POLLAIK *c.*] ? A purgative.

1597–8 POLLE *Antid's. Gift*, Unwholy whales...And pollantines, and armles brandes of scales, and dolphins bones.

Pollarchy (pǫ·lāɹkĭ). *rare.* [f. Gr. πολλ-οί pl. of πολύς the many, the multitude, after *monarchy*, *oligarchy*, etc.: cf. POLYARCHY.] The rule of the multitude; government by the mob.

1881 RUSKIN *Diary North & South* II. 340 A contest between those supporting the oligarchical principle and the pollarchy. 1882 E. PEACOCK in *Academy* 15 Oct. 283 *Pollarchy* .. If used with circumspection would raise any royal person.

†Pollard, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [1279 f. POLL *sb.*[1] + -ARD (in reference to its device, a head: cf. the names *crownard*, *rosary*, *lionine*, *eagle*, etc. given to other foreign coins).] One of various base coins of foreign origin, current in England in the end of the 13th c., at an equivalent of the penny; in 1299 declared illegal.

1299 in *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 189 Ordeint est par assis a estre Custumelt .. qe le marcheit monete, qe hom apele 'crowned' e 'pollard', e autre tele male monete, ne soerge en nostre dit realme, sour cors ad fait cqe en avient. 1308–9 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 253/2 A la fesant chaskun sur ces ancient xx li. del poiaunt, del monge en ale pollard ount pur xx livres. *a* 1387 HIGDEN *Polychronicon* (Rolls) VIII. 288 Rex Edwardus fecerunt nobiles monetam coniugatam et dimidiatam quam pollardos, crocardos, rosarios nominabant, qui pendebat et habebat loco sterlingorum tempore. 1387 THEVET *Pollard*, King Edward diminished unlawfully his money but was afterwards obliged to restore it. Most copper is mostly pollards, crocards and rosaries, and were paid for last and find and provisions in parts of marriages. Two pay made out of base wood as half penny, and half he should bear all out. 1388 GOWER *Chron.* (Pollard) 480 *Pollardi* .. xiii *Pl. Parcell.* 42 If .. the oldages enhaunte the money when it is rendered to pollardes, which afterward are unlaued. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 188 The same King likewise called in certaine counterfeit pieces coyned by the French called Pollards. 1726 M. BOYER *Abbott. Anal.* III. 56 Foreign Copper and Counterfeit Money, 17/6 down, or considerably less'd by Rdm. I by the Name of Pollards, Crocards, Scaldings, Eagles, Leonders, Rosaries, and Sanglyns. 1888 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 136 A considerable circulation of Flemish coins, apparently of low quality:.. Pollards, Crockards, Scaldings, Drabants, Eagles, Lazenders [etc.].

Pollard (pǫ·lăɹd), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) Also 6 **polarde**, 6–8 -ard, 7 -erd. [In senses 1–3, perh. also in 4, f. POLL *v.* + -ARD.]

1. 1. An animal of a kind naturally horned, as an ox or stag, which has cast or lost its horns: also, an ox, sheep, or goat of a hornless variety.

1548 *Plompton Corr.* (Camden) 232 Ye shall se a pollard or two, both the S. falow, & ye all one grund over right. 1611 Florio, *It. Pollardare* to, to, a Crib. He has no horns, viz., has he? *Cym. Mo.* viii. he's a pollard. 1613 Cockeram, *Pollard*, is a Stagge, or any other male Deere, having cast his head. 1658 in Phillips. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 374 The sort of goat without horns or such as are cut'd pollards, are much commended.

2. A tree which has been polled or cut back, at some height above the ground, so as to produce at that point a thick close growth of young branches, forming a rounded head or mass.

1612 *Mil. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For cutting and shering xxv of pollards viij*d*. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 24 The same (if husbantry), as to make fuel of young saplings, instead of damels and pollards. 1756 *Compleat Gard.* 373-4 L. 2. 103 Espaliers[:]Hedge trees, composed of stocks pollards. 1813 Southey *Poet's Pilgr. Waterloo* 1, 21, The pollard that the Finnish painter loves. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1868) 89 Even the stunted pollard...is not without its picturesque value.

Comb. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* xxiii, Long straight pollard-lined roads.

† **3.** Short for *pollard wheat*: see B. 1. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 40 White pollard or red, that to chiffy is not, for kind that is leanest is best to run pon. 1626 Bacon, & Markham *Country Farmer* 343 The next to small Pollard, which keepes an indifferent mouth. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 268/2.

II. 4. Bran sifted from flour; *bran*, a finer grade of bran containing some flour; also, flour or meal containing the finer bran. Cf. Toppings.

1552 Huloet *Eng.-Lat.* s. vv. (1572) 1, 124 The ouermost of the bran (vocalled corrupted or pollard). 1601 in *Hemsh. Chr.* (1750) 491 The Sweetness of the pastry...to have the chefe bran of the pollard which comes of the middle. 1683 *Magnum Bonum* 8 Boil, pray, I feed my horse with the chaff, and add but one eighth part of pollard. 1697–98 Cornett *Nomin. U. S.* (1860) 160 Will it be believed, in another century, that the low-priced of a grain nature originally geared a law to compel people to eat pollard in their bread...for the purpose of...adding to the quantity of bread in a time of scarcity? 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 402 A bushel of wheat...will yield, on being ground...5*lb.* bread flour 45, fine pollard 42, coarse pollard 4, bran 12, Loss of weight...12 ozs.=7*lb.*

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

† **1.** Of wheat: Bearded, awnless. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 52 Poletes wheate hath noo ende, 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 26 b, We call it pold or pollard, that hath no awnes upon the eares. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Middlesex* 169 The Midle ...which stickleth on notted or pollard Wheat. 1765 [see Pollard *sbst.* 2. 4].

2. That is a pollard (tree); polled, lopped.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 208 These Pollard or Shrowded Trees need no Fence to be maintained about them. 1776 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) I. 384 Grubbing up an old pollard oak. 1804 M. Robinson *Travels, France* 48 The other is a miserable looking tree, most like a pollard willow. 1832 Lytton *Godolphin* 161 Grassy banks, overgrown with the willow and pollard oak. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxxiv. 261 The pollard firs upon the ramparts stood out distinctly in fantastic forms.

3. *transf.* or *fig.* Bald-headed.

1859 Dickens *Dorrit* xxxi, Flecks of light in his flat vista of pollard old men.

† **Pollard**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [f. Poll *sb.*[1] + -ard: from its large head, whence also the names *testard*, *chevin*, *capito*, etc.] A fish: the chub or chevin.

1589 Reuben *Pennie Nomencl.* (s.v. *Capito*, ...*cephalus flumenis*, Munster, ...chub, ...testard, a capito magnitudine. A Pollard. 1611 Cotgr., *Meunier*...a miller, ...; also, a Pollard, or Chevin fish). 1796 in Pegge. 1796 Bailey, *Pollard*, a Chevin or Chub-fish. 1736–86 in Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*

Pollard (pɒ·lăd), *v.* [f. Pollard *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To cut off the branches of (a tree), leaving only the main trunk; to make a pollard of.

1580 Evelyn *Sylva* xviii. § 1 (ed. 2) 80 The Black Poplar is frequently pollar'd when as big as oxen yoaks, eight or nine feet from the ground. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 29 Those that are pollarded, grow the most bushy and full of Fruit. 1887 Mahonie *Forestry W. Afr.* 400 In order to obtain as large a yield of juice as possible the natives pollard the tree—when at a height of 100 to twelve feet.

Hence **Pollarded** *ppl. a.* (also *fig.*); **Pollarding** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*, as *pollarding-knife*).

1611 Cotgr. *Lust. Property* v. 266 Lopping and pollarding the greatest wonderful changes on the aspect of trees. 1617 Minsheu *Plaintie's G.* (1628) 509 A fine pollarded, or at least scantled Tree. 1830 Cochrane *Table-b.* II. 320, The pollarded pass, the men with every bender enough the vessel. 1868 Florence *Horses. Comp.* II. 162 Any A tree whose branches are cut off by the pollarding-knife.

Po·llardly, *a.* [f. Pollard *sb.*[3] + -ly[1].] Of the nature of pollard or fine bran.

1852 J. G. Fennell in *Trans. Hap Thaxter* 1367 The bran we get from the mill is either too coarse or too pollardly.

† **Pollart**, *Obs.*, *sbst.*[1] [prob. the same word as Pollard, f. Poll, head.] One of the fanciful names given in Mil. to the hare.

a 1595 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The fourter, the pollart, the first name is newest.

Pollax, **-axe**, *sbs.* Some of Pole-ax.

Pollayne, variant of Pullein *Obs.*, poultry.

Poll-bill. [f. Poll(-money), or Poll *sb.*[1] + Bill *sb.*[2] 3.] A bill for levying a poll-tax.

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 394 Sir Simon d'Ewes his Speech concerning the Assessing of the Peers in the Poll-Bill. 1666 Manning *Corr. Wks. (Surtees)* II. 191 Parish-duties, house-rents, a poll-bill,...have been all more or less disputed. 1760–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. 1xlii. 180, Some...levied...for a poll-bill and new assessments.

Poll-cat, *obs.* f. Polecat. **Pollclavy**, *obs.* f. Polidavy. **Pollcleren**, *obs.* f. Pollenger.

Po·ll deed. Now *rare*. [f. Poll *a.* + Deed.] = Deed poll.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 10 Estates made of free lands by godly deds or dedis indented. 1557 in *Cal. Pat. Chanc. D. Hen. VIII-Eliz.* I. Introd. 146 As by the said poll-deede, and the exemplifyinge of the said fine,...it doth and maye appeare. 1627 Hakewill, *Apol.* i. v. 42 The Poll-deeds of their evidences, in this. 1892 W. Public *Prime. & Public Offices* (private *Methodist Instit.*, Poll Deed (1) = 'The Deed of Declaration of the Reverend John Wesley'). 1899 *Daily News* 25 July 3/6 The Premiers thought he would propose to enter extent for the decree, to read the Poll Deed.

Polle, *obs.* form of Poll, Pole, Peel.

Polled (pōld), *a.* [f. Poll *sb.*[1] + -ed.[2]] (In comb.) Having a poll or head of a specified form or appearance, as *curly-polled*.

1798 *Poet. of Godly* I. 35, I would as soon marry a curly-polled nymph from Otaheite.

Polled (pōld), *ppl. a.* Also 4 pollid, 6 poulde, 6–7 pold(e, 7 powled, polled. [f. Poll *v.* + -ed.[1]]

† **1.** Having the hair cut short; shave, shaven; also of the hair: cut off, clipped. *Obs.*

1377 *P. Ploughm.* xxii. 196 Neptemalon to thee may stod, With pollid hed, and of his bed. 1388 Wyclif *Josh.* v, 10 Thanne Jesu...and to-rente hise clothes, and with pollid hed [1534 had shaven: Vulg. totum capitem] he bihedde doun on the erthe. 1393 Gower *Confessio Amantis* (1554) 109 Men of straunge nacion, with roughe and thycke heares, and grosse heades. a 1400 *Sowdone of Babylon* (1. 1650) 187 Three polled lockes of nolse. 1600 Dekker *Satiromastix*, vii. (1863) 134 Is this Penniless Canon,...are these Asinico great Ear'd Mon,... who alwaies go poled.

2. Hornless; having shed or been deprived of horns; of a hornless breed.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 420 The horned Beast ...is apter to fight then the polled Sheep, and also more tenacious among the Ewes. 1758 R. Bailey *Compl. Farmer* (1784) 32 The polled sheep (that is sheep without horns) are reckoned the best breeders. 1834 *Sussex Hall*, & *Field Sports*, I. ii. 32 Some varieties of the common ox are polled. 1900 *Times* 23 Mar. 6/1 A herd of Red Polled cattle.

3. Of trees: Pollarded.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Pollet*, *Mais de feuille*, branchlesse wood; naked, or pouled trees. 1889 *Mrs. Ramsay's Temple*. I. 103 Boasting behind a row of pollard willows.

† **4.** Of wheat: Awnless, not bearded. *Obs. dial.*

1789 *Museum Rust.* IV. 146, 283, I wish I had it in my power to satisfy E. S. concerning the pollard wheat he mentions; but I can have nothing of it, where it is a bearded grain, which, added, is generally very heavily set; and in the field all the awns dropped off, and then they called it poll'd wheat.

† **5.** Flandered, pillaged. *Obs.*

1548 Elyot, *Compilarii*, pilled by extortion. 1550 Huloet, *Pilled or peeled*, *compilatus*, *direptus*.

† **6.** *Pilled dead* = Pull dead. *Obs.*

1708 Phillips, *Pilled Dead*. See *Dead-pull*.

7. *Comb.*, as *polled-headed adj.*

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (1587) I A man of tall stature, polled headed, and on the same a round French cappe of the best.

Pollen (pɒ·lĭn), *sb.* [a. L. *pollen*, *-inem* fine flour, fine dust, in sense from mod.L. (Linn.).]

† **1.** Fine flour or meal; fine powder. *Obs.*

1543 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. xvi. 18 An well of pollen, as of other vitaille. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xviii. v. I. 564 Wheat flower called Pollen. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* i. 10 *Pollen* is the purest part of the meale, that is, the finest part of the flower. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Pollen*,...a sort of fine bran.

2. *Bot.* The fine granular or powdery substance, produced by and discharged from the anther of a flower, constituting the male element destined for the fertilization of the ovules.

[1694 Lister *Acta Philos. Ang.* 96 Pollen est pulvis vegetabilium appropriatis humoris modificibus.] 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* i. 60, (1765) 72 The Pollen, Meal, contained within the Anthers, is a fine Powder. 1794 J. E. Smith *Engl. Bot.* 43 *Papaver Rhoeas*...flowers ...deep crimson, or purplish, pollen bright blue. 1846 Trans. *Linn. Soc. Bot.* II. 321 Furnished with a vast of bags proper for collecting the pollen of flowers. 1880 Lubbock in *Nature* XXIV. 494/2 He proved that flowers fertilized with pollen from the other form yield more seed than if fertilized with pollen of the same form.

3. *Comb.*, as *pollen-bearing*, *-covered*, *-drowning*, *-dusted*, *-eating*, *-like* adjs.; **pollen-basket**, a hollow structure on the leg of a bee, adapted for carrying pollen; = Basket 7, Corbicula (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893); **pollen-brush**, a set of hairs forming a fringe on the *pollen-basket*; **pollen-catarrh** = *pollen-fever* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **pollen-cell**, (*a*) a cell which develops into a pollen-grain, or forms part of one; (*b*) = *pollen-sac*; (*c*) a cell in a honeycomb in which pollen is stored; **pollen-chamber**, the cavity in which the pollen is deposited at the tip of the ovule in Gymnosperms; **pollen-fever** = Hay-fever; **pollen-grain**, each of the grains of which pollen consists (usually a single cell, sometimes two or more united, of varying form and size in different plants, and having two coats, the *intine* and *extine*);

pollen-granule, each of the ultimate granules contained in a pollen-grain; also = *pollen-grain*; **pollen-mass** = Pollinium; **pollen-paste**, a substance consisting of pollen mixed with a little honey, made by bees for feeding their larvæ (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **pollen-plate**, a fat or tallow surface fringed with hairs, occurring on the legs or body of bees, used for carrying pollen (cf. *pollen-basket*); **pollen-sac**, each of the (usually four) cavities or loculi of an anther, in which the pollen is contained; **pollen-sporangium**, a name for the antheridium in cleft-mosses, which contains the pollen-spores; **pollen-spore**, a name for the microspores in club-mosses, as analogous to pollen-grains; **pollen-tube**, a tube formed by protrusion of the intine of a pollen-grain when deposited upon the stigma, which penetrates the style so as to convey the fertilizing substance to the ovule.

1680 *Chambers' Enquir.* I. 230/1 (*Bot.*) Neither males nor females have wax-pockets, nor have they "pollen-baskets. 1900 Cheshunt Journal (Hertfordsh.) 6, 280 In this bee the "pollen-brush on the legs is wanting in the queen, but present in the worker. 1892 Masters *Bion. Bot.* 2 118 Compound pollen-grains, consisting of a number of "pollen-cells permanently coherent. 1893 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 440 The four young pollen-cells are now freed by the rapid absorption of the cell-wall which surrounds and separates them. 1688 *Chambers' Enquir.* II. 220/2 A pollen-cell is frequently or at least united with honey, and even this is then considerable pellicle is formed, which can be pasted upon for the deposition of more honey. a 1887 tr. *Cotta Sorgere's Bot.* 304 The annther open is followed out in order to receive the pollen-grains, giving rise to the so-called "pollen-chamber. 1898 *Bull.* 0. U. 4 (1) The ovules of Cycas are erogenous, and provided ...with a canal, the pollen-chamber, in which the pollen-grains ...accomplish preparatory to fertilization. 1893 Dawson *Geog. Educ.* 70 (1880) 91 Carmel ...by the "pollen-detaining powers from flowers to flower. 1887 G. Allen in *Knowledge* I. 1901 (1870) "Pollen-moving flies, insects, and caterpillars. 1887 Sir A. Geikie in *Lancet* 11 June 1089/2 The epithets of "hay fever", "hay asthma", "pollen fever", "rose cold", and "peach cold". 1892 Hemsley *Princ. Bot.* § 162 The least development of the "pollen grain. 1870 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. 2, 8 The fine powder in the pollen, and each of its globular cells is a pollen-grain. 1835 Henfrey *Princ. Bot.* § 262 A sort of bulb such, termed a "pollen tube',...contains a liquid, the "fovilla', in which are dispersed a number of very minute "pollen granules'. 1887 Lindley *Vegetl. Kingd.* 634 A bracket of the fine "pollen-like powder of its wings. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 118 Closely of the stalks of the "pollen-masses naked. 1899 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 12 In the species with "pollen plants, the pollen is made into a mass of a sticky consistence. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 436 The surrounding layers of tissue become developed into the wall of the "pollen-sac. *Ibid.* 435. 1861 Hooker *Man. Bot.* 2 v. 373 The antheridia or "pollen-sporangia are somewhat sessile, two-valved cases, containing a large number of small spores (microspores), in which spermatozoids are ultimately produced. *Ibid.* 372 The antheridia contain a number of small cells. ...These are sometimes called "pollen-spores or small spores, while the large germinating spore is called the ovulary-spore or large spore. 1834 "Pollen-tube [see *pollen-grain*]. 1879 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 71 A pollen grain deposited on the stigma, sends out a tubular prolongation, the pollen tube, which elongates, passes down the style, and eventually reaches the micropyle of an ovule.

Hence **Po·llen** *v. trans.*, to convey pollen to, to pollinate; to cover or sprinkle with pollen; **Po·llened** (-end) *a.*, containing pollen.

1897 *Lancet* 30 Apr. 1180/2 Insects carry stuff about his wings To pollen their and oiling the bees. 1880 Tennyson *Fin. Hesperides* v. And we wallow'd in beds of lilies ...Till each like a golden image was pollen'd from head to foot. 1892 A. Austin in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 557 She made The gold of the pollened pollen to float On her bathing bosom.

Pollen, variant of Pullan. Pullein.

Pollenarious, **Pollenation**, *errons.* ff. Pollin-.

Pollency (pɒ·lĕnsi). *rare.* [ad. L. *pollentia* strength: see Pollent.] Potent strength.

1893 Cheshunt *Parliamt. papers*, 1889-9 *Pol. Trans.* L. 238 To determine readily what Pollency the fluids hath.

Pollenger (pɒ·lĭnǰəɹ). *dial.* [? f. Pollen *vbl. sb.* + -er[1], or for earlier **pollager*, f. Pollage + -er[1].] A pollard tree.

1577 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 78 Mow lop for thy fewell old pollenger growers (ed. 1557 the powdregge will groweth). 1600 in *Cobb's Exp.* (1758) xvi. 60 Conserve ad ejus libitum conquercus ramos commodiores scherare, called pollengers, or lopheads. 1758 *Travels* 2 Among the trees and tales at their pleasure all manner of trees called pollengers or lopheads.

Pollenif·erous, errons. form of Polliniferous.

† **Po·llenin.** *Chem. Obs.* [ad. F. *pollénine*, f. Pollen: see -in[1].] A supposed peculiar substance obtained from pollen, and from the spores of *Lycopodiaceæ*: see quots.

1842 *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* VII. 29 The pollen, to [Professor John] Reid, always contains a peculiar substance, which has hitherto been considered as albumen; but to which he has given the name of pollenin. 1859 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 223 Pollenin is obtained from the pollen of the plant sylvestris: it is yellow, and has neither taste nor smell. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pollenin*, name incorrectly given to the combustible substance which forms the residue after treatment of Lycopodium powder with dilute alcoholic solution of potash. Lycopodium powder is found of spores, and is not composed of pollen.

Pollenize, etc.: see Pollenise, etc.

Pollenless, a. [f. POLLEN + -LESS.] Destitute of pollen.

1880 H. MILLER in *Nature* XXV. 245/2 The anthers being pollenless. 1880 HEMSLEY *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxv. 191 Their anthers become lacerated and pollenless.

Pollent (pɒ·lĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pollentem*, pr. pple. of *pollĕre* to be strong: cf. *equipollent*.] Powerful, strong.

1889 Bayreuth *Ring & Bk.* 1061 An unimportant sacred and thunderbolt, Agathos a fine pellent to pennyroy.

Poller (pɒ·lər). [f. POLL *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** A barber or hair-cutter. *Obs.*

1576 Wapentake *Prymer & Canvaddys* v. Iv, *R.* I know him not, is he a (both barber)? *C.* O yes, why he is Mistris Tamlas poeller. 1608 H. CROSSE *Vertues Rewarde* (*Vaud*) 58 Hee'l paint all, like to an holy Frier, That lately had been in the Poliers hands. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* III. 228/2 *Poller*, an ancient term used for the cutter of hair.

b. One who polls trees (Webster, 1828).

†**2.** A plunderer, spoiler, extortioner, despoiler.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1402 Your vnto myght lyeth without resystence; Pollers, pyllours, bad no dismy-saunce. 1534 BARLEE *Cat. & Ophredolus* (Percy Soc.) 9 Ye, Pontus & pollers, & spoylers false takers On them... spare nat thou none expense. 1607 HIEGINS *Whip* I. 198 It was not enough for Barbers, that...but was no poller or robber of the purse. 1892 SIR J. CULLUM in Rastell *Hist. Coll. etc.* (1746) I. 33 A Rod of Wares, or Swarm of Vermin, the Mercenaries and Pollers of the People. 1674 [see POLLER 1 (b)].

3. a. One who votes at an election; a voter. **b.** One who registers voters (Webster, 1828).

1776 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 125/2 The total number of pollers at this election. 1807 in *Spirit Pub. Journ.* XI. 58 Which came forward and now be my poller?

Pollerone, obs. form of POLLERON.

†**Pollet, -ette.** *Obs.* [app. aphetic form of *F. épaulette* (1678 cf. *espaulette*): see EPAULET.]

1. A small pauldron: = EPAULET 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 One sorte had the vambrasis the paynguelon the grandguesier, the pollettes the pollettes parted with gobbs and spurs. 1548-50 PATTEN *Expedicion Scotl.* (ed. 2), *Pollets* or *Aspaulettes*, were small overlapping protectours of plate for the shoulders.

†**2.** ? (Something pertaining to clumsers.) *Obs.*

1633-4 in Surtees *Surtees Chronicles, Rec.* (1896) 302 A pollett for 3^e Chissers, ob. 3 clusters and 3 pollettes for the bigger belts, 1*s.*

Polletti·o·ka, **-tiqua**, obs. forms of POLETTO.

Poll-e-vil. *Also* 7–8 pole-evil. [f. POLL *sb.*^1 + EVIL *sb.* 7 a.] An inflamed or ulcerous sore between the ligament of the nock of a horse and the atlas or first bone of the neck.

1697 TOMPION *Direct. Scouts* (1698) 180 The *Poll-evil*, is a disease like a Fistula growing between the ears [of a horse] and the pull or nape of the neck. 1763 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10344/4 She hath the Pole-Evil, and there are white Specks on the place. 1790 *Compl. Farm. Price* 22, 450 To cure the Poll-Evil, and would Nock from Unding. 1788 *Pennsylvania Gaz.* 24 Aug. 3/2 They took with them a large bay horse, that has the pole-evil. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 133 Now comes the whole art of treating the poll-evil.

†**Pollex** (pɒ·lĕks). *Anat.* Pl. **pollices** (-ĭsīz), [Lat., = thumb, also great toe.] The innermost digit of the fore limb in air-breathing vertebrates; in man, etc., the thumb. Sometimes used to exclude the corresponding digit of the hind limb (the great toe), distinctively called HALLUX.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 570/1 The pollex in the great whale has two bones. 1834 OWEN *Mem. & Turtle in Owen's Coll. Sc. & Surg. Mat.* 251 The pollex, or the first digit, exceeds the third in length. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. (1873) 124 When a digit is wanting it is generally the pollex, as in spider monkeys.

Polley, obs. form of PULLEY.

Pollical (pɒ·lĭkăl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *pollex*, *pollic-em* (see POLLEX) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pollex or thumb, as *pollical muscles*.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Po·llicar, *a.* [ad. L. *pollicāri*, f. *pollex* thumb.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* —^0.

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pollicar*, of or belonging to a thumb or inch of an inch in length or breadth.

2. *Anat.* = POLLICAL.

1898 - see 1.] 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pisiformi* artery, a term for the *Arteria profunda pollicis*.

Pollicate (pɒ·lĭkĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pollex*, *pollic-em* (see POLLEX) + -ATE 2.] Having thumbs; belonging to the obsolete order *Pollicata*, including the Quadrumana and most Marsupials, with an opposable digit or thumb on each limb.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pollicata*, possessing Pollices.

Pollicate, dial. variant of PULLICATE.

Pollice, Pollicie, -ey, obs. E. POLICE, POLICY.

†**Polli·citate**, *v. Obs. rare*—^1. [f. L. *pollicitāri*, ppl. stem of *pollicēri*, freq. of *pollicēri* to promise: see -ATE 3.] trans. To promise.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 124 It concocteth blood and pollicitates many more commodities. 1683 *Physical Dict., Pollicitating*, promising, assuring, warranting.

Pollicitation (pɒlĭsĭtē·ʃŏn). [ad. L. *pollicitātiōn-em*, vbl. sb. of *pollicitāri* to promise: see prec. and -ATION. So F. *pollicitation* (1578 c. in Godefroy).] The action of promising; a promise; a document conveying a promise; *spec.* in *Civil Law*, a promise not yet formally accepted, and therefore in certain cases revocable.

1546 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Reg.* I. ii. 133 As yet the pope's holiness hath not required the king's pollicitation. c 1555 HOOPER *Declar. Christ. Faith* (Camden) 150 His promise and pollicitation passed upon the same. 1620 T. HOOKER *Assoc. & Dissoc.* 24 Vnproving Pollicitations of binding Bonds, and meaning Mountebanks. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls* iv. 72, 91 There are in the Province, or Palatinate, which I do now publish. 1796 FRANCIS *Horace's Art Poetry* 1. 6 Pollicitation, whereby he obliged himself to confirm the promise. 1872 POSTE *Gaius* 121 Tomus, ibid. 2) 380 Pollicitation in the office of the one party before it is accepted by the other. 1894 HIST. *Hosp. 126 Dissens Hist. VIII* 150 They were to try to get a 'pollicitation', or promise, from the Pope that he would not remove the cause to Rome.

Pollinar (pɒ·lĭnăr), *a. rare*—^0. [ad. L. *pollināris* of or belonging to fine flour: see POLLEN.] = POLLINOSE.

1898 MAUND *Botan. Lex., Pollinari*, applied to a surface ...covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen: pollinose.

†**Pollina·rious**, *a. Obs. rare*—^0. In 1658 c. [Hala. error, pollen-. [f. L. *pollinārius* of or belonging to fine flour (see POLLEN) + -OUS.]

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pollinarious*: ...pertaining to fine flower or meal. 1870 MAUNDER *Dict., Polinarious*, containing of meal.

Pollinarium (pɒlĭnē·rĭŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. as next, after *sanarium* ovary, etc.] **a.** In *Spheerogamæ*, = PULLINCH. **b.** In cryptogams, = CYSTIDIUM 2.

1881 BESSEY in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 301 His representation of the pollinarium of *Monotropa*. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pollinarium*, one of the organs of which several are present on the Synandrous of certain Fungi, and which some observers consider to be male organs.

Pollinary (pɒ·lĭnări), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pollen*, *pollin-*, in mod. Bot. L. = POLLEN 2 + -ARY 1.] Of or pertaining to pollen; concerned in the production of pollen.

1881 BESSEY in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 283 The connective appendaged by the term [anadid] having been applied to those very different parts of the pollinary system.

Pollinate (pɒ·lĭnĕt), *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To besprinkle with pollen or dust pollen upon (the stigma, or the nucleus of the ovule in Gymnosperms) in order to fertilization.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 813 In protogynous flowers...the stigma may already have performed its foreign pollen or has even withered up and fallen off. *Ibid.*, While the insect is moving about ..., its back below with pollen comes into contact with the stigmatic surface and pollinates it.

Pollination (pɒlĭnē·ʃŏn). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The action of pollinating; deposition of pollen in order to fertilization.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 813 A considerable time, occasionally even months, often elapses between pollination and fertilization; but commonly only a few days or hours. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 505/2 The insects which visit particular species and assist in their pollination.

†**Polli·nctor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *pollinctor*, agent-n. from *pollingere* to wash (a corpse) and prepare it for the funeral pile.] One who prepared a dead body for burning or embalming, by washing, anointing, etc.

1656 Sir T. BROWNE *Funeral Ep.* viii, xiii, 184 What is delivered by Herodotus concerning the Agathyrsi Embalmers, or such as succeeded the dead. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 325 One of the greatest secrets used by our pollinctors and bawbelmen is to permit no curious beholding mystery. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1103 An Embalmer or Pollinctor, or Apothecary.

So † **Polli·nctura** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pollinctūra*], the washing, anointing, etc. of a dead body, in preparation for burning or burial. (In first quot. *fig.*)

1681 *Inscription on brass in Trellington Churchyard, Powder on vanity and but a pollincture.* 1858 in HAMPER *Glossogr.* 1893 *Encycl. Pharm. Sanger.* 168 [He] had skill to dissect bodies in order to their pollincture.

Polling (pō·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POLL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb POLL in various senses.

I. 1. The cutting of hair; shearing, clipping, cropping. *Obs.*

1432 *E.E. Wills* 88, *Reserved* (1901) 137 That no Craftesman ...do not occupie his old Crafte in achieving nor polling...in noo Sondaye. 1581 ARC. STOCKTON *Serm. Market Bosw.* 305 In one line [Harrison] is polling, whereby mood his strength. a 1625 GERVASE *Comm. Mod.* xl. 72 Had not man sinned, his hair would have had no need of polling.

2. The cutting off of the top of a tree.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 56 The oft cutting, or Polling of Hedges. Trees, and Herbs, doth conduce much to their Lasting. *Ibid.* § 422 The Pruning and Cutting of the Tops, maketh them grow spread and bushy.

†**3.** Plundering, extortion, spoliation, pillage, robbery: an instance of this. *Polling and pilling*: see PILLING *vbl. sb.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1503 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1134 Rycardus, pollynge, oppressyd no grace. 1544 *Wyndesore Chron.* (Camden) I. 170 For advantage of the Kynges commission and proceedings of his subjectes. 1547-1660 (see POLLING *vbl. sb.* 1 b). 1580 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 400 b, To pervert this pelting polling pouling of the Papistrie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1882) 51 Polling, pilling and shaving of the poore tenants. 1611 WILKINS *Civ. Nat.* I. xiv. 103 The High Commission Court ...in which all Pillings and cyrannicking over our Kinsmen and Countrymen were punished. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. War-time* 300 The unexpected Charges of the War, through oftentimes under that pretence, are hidden all manner of Deceit and Polling.

†**4.** *concr. pl.* The results or proceeds of polling (in various senses); see quots. *Obs.*

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* (1878) 120 Thus lop for thy fewell, the poothings will growen. 1585 HIGINS *Nomenclator* (1675 & Barham transl.) ...*Tot* the cuttings or pollings of the haire, to fall vpon. 1615 G. CHAPMAN *Iliad, Hiis.* IV. (1888) 440 Crowned with the fleeces and Pollings of the poorer sort. 1835 C. W. STORMS *Parsons* 27 note The wealthier Romans, on arriving at manhood, dedicated the first clippings of their beard and pollings of their hair to some deity.

II. 5. The registering or casting of votes.

1695 in *Commons Journ.* (Scotch) (Candlish) 45 The pollings would last three days. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1729) 3 Which Party soever should upon Polling appear to have the Majority, they should keep the Ships. 1758 TUCKER *Hints* 2 Orphans) I. 82 By hanging the money in his hands, the' mortgagee!...he procured his right of polling at an election for the county. 1832 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* II. 100 Such polling is to continue for two days only, taken successive days, for seven hours on the first day, and eight hours on the second day of polling. 1883 *Standard, Kansas*, 19 Oct. 4/6 The polling at the election of nine members of the School Board.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* † **a.** in sense 3: **b.** in sense 5, as *polling-agent, -booth, -booth, -clerk, -day, -district, -place, -station*.

a. 1557 STAFFORD *Preclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. 121, etc. The whole realme of England shall...be delyvered from all suche pretended pappysticall, as the spanie dothe daylye goon to Spayneyerde. 1580 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 404 Pseudocrisme then followes me to much schamed of their pretty preaches, and...our master to reasonable excuse for their bribery and pillodge. 1613 WEBSTER *Appeal Stright* 1. viii, What Roman polling matter they devise, To make new Statutes unto their Transgrefs.

b. 1832 *Act 2 Will. IV*, c. 45 § 72 In case the Proceedings shall be so interrupted or obstructed at any particular Polling Place or Places. 1832 *Reform Bill Act*, 62 Always to continue and polling booths. 1883 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 103 The vote is given viva voce, and entered in a polling-book by the polling-clerk. *Ibid.*, Not more than a limited number of voters may be polled at each polling place. 1880 OSBORNE (Annandale), *Polling-district*, as Scotland, the polling office at a polling-station.

Polling (pō·lĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POLL *v.* + -ING 2.] That polls; † that plunders; extortionate, exacting; cheating (*obs.*). See also PELLING *ppl. a.*

1540 *Ct. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 174 This [Valenciane] ys waxed the dearer and pollyngist town of the worlde. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 Would thole with tithe ado with? obey the pooling spoiler: Yet manner will not be. 1602 MARSTON *Ant., Prefatorie*, Amongst the briers and brambles of carrying and poling Clowns and Maisters.

†**Polling-penny, -pence**, *pl. Obs.* [f. POLLING *vbl. sb.* + PENNY, PENCE.] Money paid or exacted as poll-tax; hence, esp. in *pl.*, a poll-tax.

1320 *Rentalium Dunelm. Q. Eliz. Fol.* 9*2 (eighteen ... rather to be polled and pilled money miserably, in passing continually under pollingpence, and intolerable subsidies!) 1381 *Trial Regent K. John* (1611) 41 Nowe an Italian priest of them all, shall neither have tythe, tole, or polling penny out of England. 1392 GOWER *Conf. Amantis* C.IX. 'Yet rather than thy bryberye should fulle beggs pooling pence By the corps maner that some out of poore mens chiminee. 1809 MALKIN *Gamut.* 12, (1878) 33 To get volunteer polling pence to their owne purses.

Pollinic (pɒlĭ·nĭk), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pollen*, *-in-em* + -IC.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing pollen. *Pollinic chamber* = pollen-chamber; *pollinic mass* = pollen-mass: see POLLEN 3. Also **Polli·nical** *a.*

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pollinicus*...L. C. Richard terms *pollinic* organs the heads of compact pollen that fill each partial cavity of the anther in the *Orchideæ* and *Asclepiadeæ*. 1880 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 580 Designate the cavity in the pollinical chamber. 1889 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 438 A case of dependence at the opposite of the anther-sporic, which has been called the pollinic chamber.

Polliniferous (pɒlĭnĭ·fĕrŏs), *a.* Also errou. pollen-. [f. as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing or producing pollen.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 249 The male flowers consist of a pollen scale, covered which are arranged several pollinigerous cavities. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 707 The pollinigerous portion of the anther consists of a single sac.

¶ **2.** *Entom.* = APUS. (*Improp.*)

1866 W. E. SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 20 A bee without pollinigerous organs cannot collect pollen.

Pollinigerous (-ĭdʒĕrŏs), *a. Entom.* [f. as prec. + -(I)GEROUS.] Carrying, or adapted for carrying, pollen.

1869 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Hinder feet not pollinigerous. 1900 W. E. SHUCKARD *Mutil. Bees* 102 Pollinigerous and honey-collecting organs. 1893 F. SMITH *Brit. Hymenoptera Aculeata* 3 Pollinia are hereafter on the tibiæ...or on the ventral surface of the abdomen.

‡ **Pollinium** (pɒlĭ·nĭŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod. L., f. *pollen*, *pollin-*, POLLEN 2 + *-ium* as in *anther-idium*, *archegonium*, etc.] A coherent mass of pollen-grains in each cavity of the anthers, characteristic of the *Orchidaceæ* and *Asclepiadeæ*.

1882 *Dictionn Orchidis* (transl.) 7 The pollen-masses, with their caudicles and other appendages, are called the Pollinia. 1883 — in *Ann. & Lett.* (1887) III. 284 He has accurately stated the mode of their dying round Calcutta, with the pollinia sticking to their backs. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 818 Contrivances by means of which insects...extract from the pollen-sac the pollinia, or the masses of pollen which are glued together.

Pollinivorous, *a.* (erron. pollen-.) [f. as prec. + L. *-vor-ax* devouring + *-ous.*] Devouring or feeding on pollen.

1856-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 891/1 In some of the pollinivorous genera...the rigpum posterior seems to have become entirely obliterated.

Po·llinize, pollenize, *v.* [f. L. *pollen, pollin-* (or directly f. POLLEN) + *-IZE.*] *trans.* = POLLINATE. So **Pollinizer** (*-aizə*) = POLLINATOR.

1881 *Nature* (U.S.) No flower gave a fruit without having its stigmas *pollenized* by crossing. 1898 T. Meehan *Flowers & Forest Life* 8 The plant has been fully developed and is ready for pollenization. 1898 Hemsley *Wild Flowers* 179 A very similar method of pollinization will be seen in the enchanter's nightshade.

2. Pollinodium (*pɒlĭnōˑdĭəm*). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. as PREC. + *-ōdium*; see *-ODE.*] The antheridium or male reproductive organ in necrogynous fungi, which grows close to the archegonium or female organ of the same plant, and in fertilization unites with it directly or by an outgrowth. Hence **Pollinodial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pollinodium.

1879 Bessey & Dunn *Sandy Bot.* 258 From the lowest end of the archegonium two slender branches grow about one...a one of these envelopes more quickly... This branch is the Antheridium (Pollinodium of De Bary). 1880 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 311 The carpogonia and pollinodia are developed together at the points at which the mycelial filaments come into contact. They are both small lateral branches. 1886 *in* In *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 426/2 In some plants, which have pollinodial antheridia, self-fertilization alone is possible.

Pollinoid (*pɒ·lĭnoid*). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-OID.*] Each of the (non-motile) male fertilizing cells of certain Cryptogams, as the red seaweeds, and the spermatozoa fungi.

1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 189/1 (*Gonimoid*) The male organs [of Hæmatococcus] produce non-motile fertilizing cells resembling the pollinoids of the Rhodosperms.

Pollinose (*pɒ·lĭnōs*), *a. Entom.* [mod.L. *pollinōsus*, f. as PREC. + *-OSE.*] (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 286/1 *Pollinose*... Covered with a loose easily and often yellow powder resembling the pollen of flowers.

Pollipode, obs. f. POLYPOD. **Pollish,** obs. f. POLISH *v.* **Pollitick,** etc., obs. ff. POLITIC. **Pollity,** obs. f. POLITY ? + var. POLITY ? *Obs.*

Polliwog, pollywog (*pɒ·lĭwɒg*). *Also. and U. S.* Forms: 5 **polywyglle,** 7 **porwig(g)le, porwiggle, porwiggy.** *S.* 6 **polwiggs,** 7 **polewigge, po(o)lwig** 9 **polliwig, polly-wig, polliwog, pollywog.** [ME. *polwygle*, f. POLE *sb.*1 + WIGGLE *v.* The forms *porwig*, etc., are either shortened from *polwygle*, or formed with the dial. *wig* vb. to wag.] A tadpole.

a. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 *Polwygle, wyrme.* 1548 Hall *Chron. Richard III* 36 The spawne is white, commyng by degrees a blackenesse, answerable ... unto the porwigle or Tadpole, that is, that seemeth which first goe vnderth from it. 1589 Pasquil *Eng. K. Anglia, Porwiggye*, a tadpole. 1832 Rennie *Whirligig Gloss., Porwiggle*, tadpoles and other tortuous animalcules in water.

β. 1590 Nashe *4 Lett. Confut.* (1593) 63 Thou hast a great polewigge spawne'd in thy pooles. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 283 Some little sokes of blackish flesh, which they call Tadpoles or Polwigs. *a* 1680 Foxe *Voc. S. Angelus, Pollywigs.* 1830–40 Halliwell-Phillipps *Glossary* (1881) 310 Lintlepoods ... nothing but pollywogs, and minikins. 1868 *N. Amer. Review* CVI. 80 Lyrical *Mother Ey. Jac.* 2. So 'Lord knows', protest the polliwogs, 'We're anxious to be grown-up frogs'. 1892 *Worthing News's Coll. Year* Oct. 124 In this pond dwells the polliwog, haggard, or tadpole.

b. Tr. S. As a political nickname.

1884 L. Grahame *Episodes* (1887) 42 Filkinson, polliwogs, and a host of other excrescences. 1884 Sala *in Daily Tel.* 10 Sept., The slimy machinations of the polliwog politicians have usurped the government of our city; said Post.

† Poll-money (*pōlˌmʌnəi*). *Obs.* [f. POLL *sb.*1 + MONEY *sb.*] Money levied, enacted, or paid, at a fixed rate per head for every person, or (1906, 1618) for every head of cattle; capitation; poll-tax.

1596 Tomkis *Medl.* 1938, 24 They that were wont to gather poll money, can to Paris. *Ibid.* 1917 Whose do the Irishes off the with take tribute or poll money? *a* 1618 Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 54 By reason of the troublesome gathering of the pollmoney upon sheep ... this act of subsidies was repealed. 1658 Decree, or Warrant, *Irish Wks.* (1810) 189 To be given to your fellow-officers, pay them intolerable sums, bribe, pole-monies, and odious exactions. 1660 Penn *Tracts* vii. Tracts (1863) 30 Poll-money is a tax upon the persons of men, either upon all simply and indifferently, or else according to some known title or mark of distinction upon each. *Ibid.*, The poll-monies which have been levied of late, have been wonderfully confused. 1667 *Penn Diary* 5 Apr., The morning came to me the Collector for my Poll-money. ... I paid for my title as Esquire and place of Clerk of Arles, and my head and wife's, and servants' and their wages, £20 10s. 1690 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) III. 386 Apr. 8 [Poll-money viz. 20 s. to carry on a vigorous war against the French king. ... April 23 ... paid 21s for a goat, and my pole ... whereas the leftmost of houses ... pay but their pole 3s.—6s. very heavy and unjust was...] 1707-23 Chambers *Cycl., Poll-money*, or *capitation*, a tax imposed ... either on all indifferently, or according to some known mark of distinction, as quality, calling, etc. ... Thus, by the statute 18 Car. II every subject ... was assessed ... according to his degree; every duke 100*l.* marquis 80*l.* baronet 30*l.* knight 20*l.* esquire 10*l.* etc. and every single private person and ... 1708 Miscel. *Aquar.* (1714) II. 18 Paper, corporations, land, houses, and poll-money, this raise a considerable sum.

Pollock: see POLLACK.

Poll-tax (*pōlˌtæks*). [f. POLL *sb.*1 + TAX *sb.*] A tax levied on every person; a capitation or head-tax. A later name for POLL-MONEY.

1692 Molesworth *Account of Denmark* 101 Here is commonly one Pollage at least every year. 1706 Bibliotheca *Pub. reward World* 460 The Dutch ... exact from all the men a Poll-Tax of a dollar a month. 1734 Southey *War Tyler* 11. 68, Why is this ransom poll-tax imposed, But to support your court's extravagance? 1805 Jefferson *Anecdog.* 6 Wks. Wks. 1829 I. 79 The practice of the Southern colonies has always been to make every farmer pay poll taxes upon all his laborers, whether black or white. 1808 Encyc. *Agric.* 2 *Preface* I. 10 The head of ego in the first pollage was assessed, in the second fifteen, years.

† Pollu·cible, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *pollūcibilis* sacrificial, f. *pollūcēre* to offer as a sacrifice.]

1623 Cockeram, *Pollucible*, apt, sumptuous.

Po·llucite. *Min.* [orig. named *Pollux* (Breithaupt, 1846), being associated with *Castor* or CASTORITE.] Silicate of aluminium and caesium, found in brilliant transparent colourless crystals.

1847 *Amer. Trad. To. Soc.* v. 111. 430 Pollux resembles castor in crystallographic and physical characteristics.] 1868 Dana *Min.* 306, 27 resp Pollucite. 1896 *Amer. Trad. To. Soc.* IV. I. 458 Pollucite is not very abundant.

Pollutant (*pɒlū·tănt*). *rare.* [f. POLLUTE *v.* + *-ANT*1.] A polluting agent or medium.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 6/1 Water acid as a pollutant.

Pollute (*pɒlū·t*), *ppl. a. Obs. exc. poet.* [ad. L. *pollūt-us* defiled, pa. ppl. of *pollŭĕre* (see next).] = POLLUTED *ppl. a.* (Originally as pa. ppl.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 10 (Camb. MS.) For I hadde polut and defouled my conscience with sacrifyse. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 181 Tyme in his owne kynde may nother be holy ne pollut. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. iv. 1883 A woman [not] of pollute leyne, Bot onlik Melancia was hir name. 1513 Bradshaw *Life Werburge* v. 3413 Lest the ... wicked conversacion With pollute handes ... Shulde vnclen her body. 1849 Milton *Sonnets* 41 And on her naked shrine, Pollute with sinful blame, The saintly Veil of Maiden white to throw. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Germ.* II. 322 With moral leprosy pollute at least, And stain its righteousness. *Ibid.* II. 150 The people drank The water pollute.

Pollute (*pɒlū·t*), *v.* Also 4–7 **polute,** 5 **polowt.** [f. L. *pollūt-*, ppl. stem of *pollŭĕre* to soil, defile, f. **pər* (= *per*) forth + *lŭĕre* to wash.]

1. *trans.* To render ceremonially or morally impure; to impair, violate, or destroy the purity or sanctity of; to profane, desecrate; to sully, corrupt.

c 1300 : see POLLUTE *ppl. a.* 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxi. 6 Hali thei schulen be to her God, and thei schulen not polute [1388 defoule, Vulg. *polluent*] his name. *c* 1440 *Alphab. Tales* 36 Wyf vnclen, pat poluted [*pr.* boon. 1580 Stubbes *Anatomie Abuses* II. (1882) 66, I may not, I dare not pollute Gods heauenlye, with handling. 1633 Prynne *Hystrio-M.* I. 20. iii. 91 Gross abominations, the very relation of which is sufficient to pollute the eares that heare them, the common eare that reades them. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xl. (1869) II. 486 Churches and altars were polluted by atrocious murders. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. viii. 396 The clergy ...urging him to exterminate the heretics, whose presence they thought polluted France.

2. To make physically impure, foul, or filthy; to dirty, stain, taint, befoul.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 103 That...with their proper blood, reekyed and polluted their swerdes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. 8, 225 No drop of the blood should fall into the water, least the same should thereby be polluted. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxiii. 39 Neither entred they into my Sanctuarie. 1. 1697, (1872) 42 Clowes's divine and parallel labours ... were polluted by flies and mucks in every Bookbinders shop. 1759 Pope *Iliad* xxii. 30 Shall Hector's mangled carcass pollute the dust? 1880–9 Penn. Statistician *Warning* 20 Within the last few years, a large part of London was in the daily habit of using water polluted by the drainings of its sewers and water-closets.

† b. *fig. spec.* Marked as if stained. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Rowlands *Knight's Tidyal, Jac.* 302 The wings are long and blackish, and polluted with little black spots.

Hence **Polluting** *ppl. a.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 St. Germain *Epist. Clandius Printemeus* Wks. (1874) 21 Every one holdes her (poverte) in contempt, filling her with most spiteful pollutinges. 1599 Shakespeare *Sonn. Pilgrim* x. lii. 163 Factors for loathsome, Brokers for the deuill, Pollect with most polluting sould. 1609 Daneman *Cas. Liberty* 15 The contrarie to sanctifying, is polluting. 1619 Sanderson *Prosmeth. Cant.* 1, 180 Her plenty were ill-fed. Their penetrate brooke from the polluting dust. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 402 It saved the polluting of a long stretch of marked road.

Polluted (*pɒlū·tĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + *-ED*1.] Defiled, rendered impure or unclean.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 53 Wer he body and blod of Crist is tretid with foul hondis, and polutid tunclene. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxiii. 11 The prophetes and the preistes thinr selues are polluted. Vgeyyelde. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 100 Hereof [the Cypresse tree] the Romanes drew them to their ouer polluted wayes. 1597 Lodge *tr. Seneca's Tragedie* 120, 22 Can purified and polluted springs A hallow'd stream afford? 1888 Mrs. Bramston *Facial Theor.* v. 6, She has been using their polluted water for the last three weeks—and poisoning a whole village.

Hence **Pollu·tedly** *adv.*, in a polluted condition, with pollution; **Pollu·tedness,** polluted state.

1893 Hooker *Serm.* II. 322 There is naturally a kinde of pollutednesse in the lips of men, whereof Isaiah complayned. 1632 Hieronym *Herrnbuch.* I. 38 Pollutedly into the world (Adam's Sin and prophane Birth).

Polluter (*pɒlū·tə*). [f. as prec. + *-ER*1.] One who pollutes; a defiler; one who profanes.

1550 Bale *Exp. Catarine* 11. 63 A defyler of religyon and polluter of their holye ceremonyes. *a* 1889 J. Duncan *Pollut. in Spiritl Lethbr.* 230 Purged and rid of such polluters and pollutions of their dignity. 1893 *Examiner* 30/1 The polluter, not the pollute, of his fellow creatures.

Pollution (*pɒlū·ʃən*). Forms: 4 **pollucyone,** 4–5 **pol(l)ucio(u)n,** 5 **polucyon,** 7 **pollusion,** 6– **pollution.** [ad. L. *pollūtiōn-em* defilement, noun of action from *pollŭĕre* to POLLUTE. So F. *pollution* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of polluting, or condition of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness or impurity caused by contamination (physical or moral).

c 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1301 *Inde* I wold denyye yow space Pollucion. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1388 Hyr pryde out of my love xall have pollucyon. 1599 Marsh *Dyghorl. Flower* 13 His purse was ... I think verily a purchase, for it kept it safe from any pollution of coynes. *a* 1664 Leighton *Wks.* (1693) I. 134 The soul and body of all mankind are stained by the pollution of sin. 1792 *Annual Reg. Pub. Ill.* 280, 1793 Such a mode of warfare was a contamination, a pollution of our national character. 1898 Miss Braddon *T. Maggoned's Daus.* II. 16 It seemed to him that there was pollution in such contact. 1894 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 2/2 One of the principal difficulties of freeing the river from pollution was that certain persons had prescriptive rights to pass their sewage into the Thames at Staines and some other places.

b. *concr.* Anything polluted.

1850 Bayly *Island* I. I, 17 The warriors purified the camp. And, casting the pollution to the waves, They turned to Phœbus chosen harpmaids.

2. Ceremonial impurity or defilement; profanation of that which is sacred.

1382 Wyclif *Judith* ix. 11 Lest neuere more the children of Israel...and the holi thingis of hem be to pollucioun. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1892) II. lv. 72 They will make a pretendent prayer to their saints to depart from their bodies in the hostie, for fear the particle of the same prayer. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 233 The circle pollution brings Upon the Temple. 1728 Addison *Freeholder* 139 The contrary to Consecration is Pollution, which is said to happen in Churches or Churchyards.

3. Sexual emission apart from coition; self-pollution.

c 1350 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 21 Alswa here es forbodene all manner of wikkid pollucyone pryuelede...agaynes kynde syn. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 276 He had a pollucion of his wife. 1893 tr. *Nemandi's Pract. Med.* (ed. 2), *Pollutio nocturna*, an involuntary Pollution in the Night, caused by lecherous Dreams. 1898 tr. von *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 808 This kind of loss is called a pollution.

Hence **† Pollu·tionate** *a.* [cf. *affectionate, compassionate*, etc.], charged with pollution, foul; wherein † **Pollu·tionately** *adv.*, foully.

1393 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 No Hog nor is now so pollutionate as the earth of Palestine. *Ibid.* 148 Their transmigration here argues so pollutionately employed.

† **Pollu·ve,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [perh. for *pollucre, pollur*, n. F. *pollucr*, L. *pollubr*: see POLLUTE *v.*] *transf.* = POLLUTE *sb.*

1535 Bellenden *Livy* xx. vii. (S. T. S.) I. 271 Herdotius ... durling prouide in the tempil of Iupiter, pollouing [v. r. pollutyng] and defouling sorry thing in it?

Pollux (*pɒ·lĭks*). [L. *Pollux*, in earlier form *Polluces*, sc. Gr. Πολυδεύκης.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* Name of one of the twin sons of Tyndarus and Leda; hence in *Astron.* the second star in the constellation Gemini: see CASTOR 3.

1526, 1847 [see CASTOR 3]. 1868 Lucilius *Guilfpenny's Nocturne* (ed. 3) 224 Above Procyon, still towards the South, Castor and Pollux point out the Twins.

2. *Mod. — Pollucite*: see quot. 1847.

Polly (*pɒ·lĭ*). Dim. of POLL *sb.*2 [cf. *Platty, Poppy*.] As female name, and name for a parrot.

1606 B. Jonson *Hymen* v. 18 *Scud* we will have to Pooley or Parrot by.] 1840 Hood *Merry-day Bk.* II. 301 One of those 'imagin' was a 'Polly'.

b. *Weeping Polly* (Australia): see quot.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 154/1 The native [Queensland] grasses are nearly a hundred in number...the weeping Polly *E. Pros cumbens*.

Polly, obs. f. PULLET. **Pollygony, Pollymita, Pollypod,** obs. ff. POLIGONY, etc. **Pollytick,** obs. f. POLITIC. **Pollywog:** see POLLIWOG. **Polmant,** var. POLMONT *Obs.*, portage.

Polo (*pō·lō*). [a. Balti *polo*: cf. Tibetan *pulu*.]

1. A game of Eastern origin resembling hockey, played on horseback with long-handled clubs and a wooden ball.

An ancient game of the East; still played in the upper Indus valley, and in Manipur. Introduced first at Calcutta and a little later in 1869 in Punjab. Played in England in July 1871. (Webb.)

1872 Yule *Trans. Kashmir* II. 289 At Shighar I first saw the game of the Chungbalo ... It is in fact hockey on horseback. ...The ball, which is larger than a cricket ball, is only a globe made of a knot of willow wood, and is called in Tibetan *Pulu*.] 1872 *Daily News* 20 July, The ball of unbaked earth now runs like the open field. Pole was removed upon its real account. 1874 Routledge's *Ann. Sports* 333 Polo, Two-pennies, Hardinghem, the Rink, I have all these delights. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 367/1 The first tournament ever recorded in this country is the match at polo of the Sahibs Addict.

2. Hockey played on the water (*water polo*); hockey played on skates (*rink polo*).

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 209/1 Polo proper may be defined as hockey on horseback, or rather pony-back, and ... water-

polo is hockey on the water. 1890 in WEBSTER. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polo-ball, -match, -player, -playing, -pony, -stick.*

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 101 Two or three good ponies, which are used as chargers and polo-ponies. 1890 *Daily Rev.* Jan. 20 In 1870 the Manchesterites Polo Club was established. 1892 KIPLING *Day's Work* (1898) 242 [*Machine Cat*] The native officers held hurdle-races of polo-sticks, long cane-handled mallets. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 378/1 The regulation polo-ball is of bass-wood, three inches in diameter, and painted white. Lightness and toughness are necessary. 1897 *Ibid.* XXX. 272/2 The long coat and knee-breeches which every polo-hitter affects.

Hence **Po'lotist**, a player of polo.

1892 *Rambler. Mag.* May 659 The veteran polotist. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 5/2 As a horseman and polotist he had not many rivals.

† **Polos**, obs. f. PILAU [after Urdû *palao*].

1741 *Compl. Farm-Piece* I. 8. 134 To make a Polos.

Poloid (pōʹloid), *sb. Geom.* [f. Gr. *πόλος* axle, POLE *sb.*[2] + *-oid.*] = POLHODE (which is now the usual term). Also *attrib.* or *adj.* in *poloid curve.*

1880 *Camb. Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 372 The 'Rueuh'... establishes also the notion of the Poloid and Serpeloid curves. *Ibid.* 373 The pole of the instantaneous axis describes on the ellipsoid a certain curve, the 'Poloid', which is the locus of all the points for which the perpendicular on the tangent plane has a given constant value.

Polonaise (pɒlŏnēʹz, pōlō-), *sb.* Also 8 polonoise. [a. F. *polonaise*, prop. *adj.* fem. of *polonais* Polish; lit. a Polish *robe* or *redingote*.]

1. A dance applied, at various periods from *c* 1770 onward, to an article of female dress originally suggested by that of Polish women, being a dress or over-dress, consisting of a bodice, with a skirt open from the waist downwards; variously modified at different times.

1773 MRS. HARRIS in *Polit. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 166 The fair ladies were to be dressed in white polonaises. 1790 *Gentlem's Comp. Geneva., Poland* (ed. 2) II. 320 The ballet of the women seems very near to that of the men, a simple Polonaise, or long robe edged with fur. 1800 LADY CHARLOTTE *Lett.* (1869) I. 151 *An ermine or sable* border to the Polonaise. 1832 *World of Fashion* Feb. 59/1 The Polonaise, in a very becoming carriage dress. The form resembles a short pelisse. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 10/2 Tails are universal. They appear on tunics, polonaises, bodices, and vareuses. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 6/3 There is one point of difference between the modern polonaise and its ancestor.... The former is rigidly tight, and plain about the hips.

† b. A similar garment worn by young boys: = POLONY[1] A. 2. *Obs.*

1824 *Sweet Leg. Manners* xviii. This dress...bore some resemblance to that called polonaise, still worn by children in Scotland of the lower rank.

c. A kind of overcoat for men, usually short and edged with fur.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. A slow dance of Polish origin, consisting chiefly of an intricate march, procession, or promenade of the dancers in couples; also, the music which accompanies this dance, or any music written in its peculiar triple rhythm.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 426 The thirteenth [movement], a Polonaise, is characterized by much sweetness and modesty. 1813 LADY BESSBOROUGH *Lett.* (1893) 23 The ball began with polonaises, which are at last only walking in time. 1861 *Temple Bar* 1st ser. 180 The ball, as is usual...in Germany, commenced with a sort of gigantic promenade in couples. It is not dancing,...it is simply walking to the music. This solemn procession is known as a Polonaise.

Hence **Polonai'se** *v. intr.*, to dance a polonaise; to move in a slow and steady manner; **Polonai'sewise** *adv.*, in the manner of a polonaise.

1868 *Day Queries Answ.* Who, etc. 82 363 Misses ... polonaise with a grand Cavalier 2d. In point too sequacious and processional. 1892 LADY G. HAMILTON *Words* (1893) II. 210, I'll Also the processionizer ... Her Royal Highness polonaised with twenty-two Princes. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Feb. 2/3 The ball is opened by their Majesties and their Court parading round the house in polonaise order. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/2 A cheery red verse set to deep tones placed polonaise-wise on the skirt.

† **Polone'se**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 8 polonese. [ad. F. *polonais*: Polish, lit. *Polonese*, f. med.L. *Polonia* Poland: see *-ese.*]

A. sb. 1. = POLONAISE 1. Also apparently applied to the material for this.

1711 *Connoisseur* No. 42 I. 310 Some spider's subtenant daughters, who spend yet board at a Polonese. 1772 HAN. GODDARD *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 139 She grew...was a white silk polonese. 1778 *Lady's Mag.* (*July suppl.*) *Lady T.*—full...chiefly worn a white Persian gown and coat, made of Irish poteen,...The Irish poteen is made very becoming,—it reaches down half the arm,—is ruffled, lined.

2. A native of Poland, a Pole. (Sing. and pl.)

1800 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 40/1 Their features are those of the Poloneze.

b. The Polish language.

1808 WORDSW. *Sonn.*

B. adj. = POLISH *a. Polonese coat* = POLONAISE 1 c.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 288 It is not possible...to fix a standard for the dress of Gentlemen:—The Polonese Coats, with a rib edging, still prevail.

† **Polonia** (pōlōʹniă). *Obs.* [mod.L. *Polonia* Poland.] The country Poland. *attrib.* † *Polonia fowl*: cf. POLONY[1] B.

1611 ROWLANDS *More Knaues yet* (Percy Soc.) 25 Sauces and cookes to our lags doth finde Garnet, poloniа knotte, and rose dane-vertige. 1683 HICKES *Meaning* 124 Austria, Polonia and other places.

Polonian (pōlōʹniăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + *-AN.*]

A. adj. Of Poland; = POLISH *a. Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 T. WARNINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Trop.* iv. xiii. 118 b, A long cappe after the Polonian or Georgian fashion. 1693 *Dutch Frisk. Ataxophilus* Wks. 1833 XII. 18 This Captain-general of the Polonian forces. 1770 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* I. 1. 13 His was a Polonian Jew by birth.

B. sb. 1. A native of Poland, a Pole. *arch.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 220 Which is the spoyle of the Polonians and Venetians at this present. 1704 J. TALBOT *Mem. Stuart* I. 1. 72 The rough insolence of many Polonians. 1814 BYRON *Lett. &c.* II. v. 172 Scottish colonels that served against the Turks, and the Polonians.

† 2. A (woman's) polonaise. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1827 HOGG *Tales & Sk. IV.* 108 Ladies...their sashes under cross-bars crossed to green polonians, and green gowns loosened on their heads. 1828 — *Brownie of B.* II. 183 The ladies will...have to put on their polonians o' the pale colour o' the fair day-light.

Hence † **Polo'nic**, † **Polo'nish** *adjs.* = POLISH; **Po'lonism**, a Polish characteristic or peculiarity; **Polonisa'tion**, the process of making Polish; **Polonize** (pōlōʹnaiz) *v.*, to make Polish.

1820 SOUTHEY *Langr. & Kolly. Poet.* 72 The Sclavonic, 'Polonick, Sarpatian, Sarmatian, Sarmatick...Bohemish or Waldensian Confession. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 220 Reported by the 'Polonish Ambassadour. 1829 S. CLARKE *Lives Fathers, Luther* (1654) 235 A certain Polonish Jew. 1901 *Speaker* 4 May. 150/2 To discount ... the 'Polonizing of Chelm...and the Gallicising of Berlin. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 4/1 Denouncing the 'Polonisation of the Galician railways. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 196 That there existence does result to 'Polonize the districts in which they live. 1901 *Speaker* 6 Sept. 264/2 Instead of the Prussian Germanising the Poles, the Poles are Polonising the Germans.

Polonium (pōlōʹniŏm). *Chem.* [mod.L. and F. *polonium*, f. med.L. *Polonia* Poland + -IUM: see quot. 1900.] A highly radio-active metallic element or form of matter, discovered in 1898 by Prof. and Mme. Curie in pitchblende.

1898 Sir W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 24 A new constituent of the uranium mineral pitchblende,...*The radiant* activity of the new body, to which the discoverers have given the name of Polonium, needs neither the excitation of light nor the stimulus of electricity. 1900 *Nature* 14 June 155/2 That (substance) associated with Bismuth being named 'polonium,' a name derived from the Polish nationality of Mme. Curie. 1906 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 74/1 In six days it becomes radium F, which Prof. Rutherford identifies with the polonium of Madame Curie and the radio-tellurium of Prof. Marckwald.

† **Polony**[1], *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Polonia* Poland, F. *Pologne*.]

A. sb. 1. Poland.

1634 E. KELLY *Chevalry Maintained* 1. iv. 4 16 In Polony, Hungary, and Transilvania.

2. A kind of long coat or gown for young boys, having a close-fitting body with loose skirt; = POLONAISE 1 b.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, The blue polonie that Effie made for him...was the first decent dress the baird ever had on. 1829 — *Lett.* II. 251 A sort of dress worn by children in Scotland, and called a polony ...which is just a jacket and a petticoat all in one.

B. attrib. or *adj.* Polish: in names of various articles of apparel, etc.

1622 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (Hunter. Cl.) 23 It is a Polony Shoe with a fist. 1638 *Articl. Manchester*, 77 Wearing Polony bodys, or it may be Cloakens. 1660 *Cal. Comm. Compd. Cold Weather* 14 Delivered, your Polony lined is good, your Woollen lasted better, but Skine of Cooke the best of all. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 279/1 The Castor [hat] is made of Coney Wool, mixt with Polony Wool.

Polony[2], Also 8 **pollony**. [Origin uncertain: perh. the same as prec.; perh. corruption of BOLOGNA, q. v.] In *Polony sausage*, a sausage made of partly cooked pork.

1784 ELIZ. MOXON *Engl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 77 To make Polony Sausages. *a* 1825 *Mem. Extempore Mother's Ghost* (L. Prefer'd to all polonies, sausages, And other foreign toys. 1828 CELIA'S *H.-N. Pinafore* 5, I've chickens and cutlets, and savory polonies, And excellent peppermint drops.

Polos (pōʹlŏs). [a. Gr. *πῶλος* axis, sphere, vault of heaven; in late Gr. (Fasmerius) a head-dress.] A head-dress of cylindrical form, seen in some representations of Greek and Oriental goddesses.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 363 Artemis Lucia is also perhaps to be recognized in the child with the polos and torch, and bow on the vase-painting at Berlin. 1887 R. V. *Hero Myt. Haimskringla* 391 Europa coincides ... when upon her head a polos, showing that she was regarded as Gefjon in the light of a powerful goddess.

Polpody, Polroni(d, obs. ff. POLYPODY, POULDRON.

† **Polron** (pōlrŏn). *Carpentry.* [a. Corn. *pulvar*, f. *pul* Welsh *pwll* pit + *rou*, Welsh *rhod* :—L. *rota* wheel.] The pit under a water-wheel.

1893 LOWNDES-CUMMOW *Mining Gloss., Polron* (pronounced *Polrone*, Cornwall), the pit underneath a water-wheel.

Polshe, obs. form of POLISH *v.*

† **Polshred**, *v. Obs.* [prob. *pol(l* head, f. POLL *sb.*[1] + SHRED *v.*] *trans.* = POLLARD *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 804/1, I loppe a tree, I cropse, I *polshred*.

Polt (pōlt), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin obscure: in sense 1. it may be a variant of FAULT *sb.*; but cannot easily be connected with *pelt*. It is not certain that sense 2 is the same word.]

1. A blow, a hard rap or knock. Now *dial.*

c 1600 *Mir. Bard.* 301 If we'll, I trowe him a polt of the pate, a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Polt on the Pate*, a good Rap there. 1702 J. ADDIS *Argalenvy* 103 If any one hath spite enough to give me a polt,...I only desire them first to gratify themselves for my Remembrance. *a* 1732 JAMES *Quair.* v. v. (1742) 180 One of those who stood close by him...lifted up a pole he had in his hand, and gave him such a polt with it as brought Sandie Pearce to the ground. 1780 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* iv. ix, He'll go nigh to give you a good polt of the head. *a* 1805 FARMER *Prov. E. Anglia*, *Polt*, a hard driving blow. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 702 [It] fetched me an awful polt in the right side.

† 2. A pestle or club (cf. POLT-FOOT). *Obs.*

1620 CART. SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 Their corne they cast in the eare greene, and breaking it to a mustie with a Polt, beate it to crumbs in the bottom of their canoa.

† b. The club-shaped stem and bulb of a leek.

1633 MARKHAM *Eng. Husb.* II. i. 8. 9 You shall cut the blades [of leeks] to the *polt*.

Polt, *v.* Now *dial.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To knock, thrash, beat, bang.

1639 BUTLER *Eng. Trophets, Tangle.* (1893) 124 Then pelt it, or feather it as some call it, that is, beat it over again in the bark. 1689 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *To Polt*, to beat or thresh. 1708 PHILLIPS, *To Polt* (Country-Word), to beat, bang, or thrash. 1830 LYDIA *J. Coalbrook* (1878) I. 220 I'll polish my bowl'd well, To polt on its tin head.

Hence **Polting-ing** (pōltʹiŋ) : see QUOT.

1833 *Trans R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 11. 440 In Herefordshire the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods,...these poles are provincially termed 'polting legs'.

Polt, obs. form of PULT.

† **Polte**, *vet. pelle*, *pa.* t. of PILE *v.* *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3916 He hardome for were of al he worn yche here to be feig.

‖ **Poltergeist** (pɒʹltərgəist). [Ger. f. *polter* noise, uproar + *geist* ghost.] A spirit which makes its presence known by noises; a noisy spirit.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 106 Vampires appear in the character of the poltergeist or knocker. 1898 *Month* Sept. 229 If there be nothing to indicate/an apparition, noisy, mischief-making, poltergeists, and the rest. 1900 F. POLE-MORE *Mod. Spiritualism* I. i. 6, 22. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 318 Most poltergeists are not content with mere noises.

Po'lt-foot, *arch.* Also 6 poult-, 6–7 poult-, 7 polte-. [app. f. POLT *sb.* sense 2 + FOOT *sb.*]

1. A club-foot.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 59 Venus was content to take the Halte Smith with his poult-foote. 1604 DEKKER *Honest W.* Wks. 1873 II. 81 My eldest son had a polt-foot, crooked legs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 348 The women are extremely modest, shewing nothing but their polt-foot, which from their infancy are straitned. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 308 Valiant's pocks fear on his smutted back. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 266 'Polt-foot', sang they, 'was in a pitiful row'.

2. *attrib.* (often *polt-foot*) = *polt-footed.*

c 1580 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* B iv b, My Brethen bookes Lame Wrigmore, and pultfoote Peg, with the rest of those patches. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Pastyme* 11. vii, What's become of ...the pockfaced whitlaued, her husband? 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 183 The rough conversation and the goblin poetry, lame verse and limping verse.

Hence **Po'lt-footed** *a.*, club-footed.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 Though he [Vulcan] was pole-footed, yet he was a God. 1614 B. JONSON *Mercy Fled.* Wks. (1816) I. 220/1 This pole-footed philosopher, old Smug lues of Lemnos.

Polther, Poltice, obs. f. POULTER, POULTICE.

Polt-nut: see POLE-NUT.

Poltra, obs. form of PULTEY.

Poltroon (pɒltrūʹn). Forms: 6 **poltrowne**, **poltron**, 6–7 **poltrone**, 6–8 **poultron**, 6–9 **poltroon**, 7 **poultroone**, **poultroon**, **poultron**, -**oone**, 7–9 **poltroone**, 7– **poltroon**. [a. F. *poltron* (also in 16th c. *poultron*) 'a knave, rascall ...; dastard, coward; sluggard, lasie-lazie, base idle fellow' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *poltrone* 'a poltron, an idle fellow, a base coward, a lasie, lither or slothfull sluggard, a lout' (Florio 1611), whence also med.L. *poltro*, -*onem* (S. Francis: 1220, DuCange), Sp. *poltron*, Pg. *poltrão*; f. It. *poltro* 'sluggard, idle, lasie, slothfull' (Florio) + *-one*: see *-OON*. The 16th c. spelling may have been influenced by med.L. Originally stressed *poltrone*; *poltroon* (after Fr.) appears in 1664.

It *poltro* adj. was app. from † *poltre* couch, bed (Florio: cf. *Milanese poltro*; Bologn. *poltar* resting-place, Venet. *poltrona* couch, Pg. *poltrona* large arm-chair, and It. *ypoltrone*, *poltrire*, beside *poltroneggiare* "to play the poltron,...to loll and wallow in cloth and silkeworm, to lye bedde-fast as a sluggard" (Florio). *Poltre*, *poltro*, *poltar*, are referred by Diez (s.v. *Oslo*), *poltar* (above), Salvioni, The fantastic conjecture of the derivation of *poltron* from L. *pollex truncus*, 'maimed or mutilated in the thumb', (and) he only to which ordinary services was offered by his enemies, and long passed current as an 'etymology', is prob. due to the 16th c. to the use in FALCONRY (sense 2).

1. A spiritless coward; a mean-spirited, worthless wretch; a craven.

a 1592 SHELTON *Hous the dusty Db. of Alburn* 116 Suche a pernicie poltroonie. a 1592 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 139 That poltron and vyld knave Davie was justlie punished. a 1680 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 374 Fortoun helps the hardie aye, And poltroons plaine repelle. a 1700 GERARD *Nat. Hist.* xx. II. Poltron, speak me one parcle against my *Ane gentilhomme*, I shall [etc.]. 1733 SWIFT, *Vers. Pr.*, 1. 63 Fairings to the Poltroons, such as be: He durst not sit there, had your Pardon he'd. 1832 LITTLETON *Trans.* I. Table 319 A French Poltroon, playing the Pullard. 1864 BUTLER *Mixed Ac.* x. 236 They that...think one beating may for once fadhom, are Cowards, and Poltroons. 1878 *Mod.* 10, 1. 346 And held my Doubting of his Name Too great an Honour for Poltroons. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Theod.* & *Hon.* 411 For what but a poltroon, pleased with fear, Such haughty Insolence can safely bear? 1758 SMOLLETT *Ind. Rambl.* (1802) I. 68 As arrant a poltroon as ever was drummed out of a regiment. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1812) 104 As did Homer make that fine fellow Hector scamper like a poltroon round the walls of Troy.

attrib. 1645 *Humerous Serm. Acts* xxvii. 29, Wks. 1683 IV. 331 Our selfish oaths and imprecations, (that poltroon sin, that second part of Egyptian plague of frogs and lice, and locusts). 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Cb. Misc.* v. § 38 He is like to be mistaken, who...relieth upon the Blood of narrow and poltroon Friendship.

2. *Falconry.* (See quot.)

1340-42 CHAUCER *Cyol., Poltroun*, in falconry, is a name given to a bird of grey, when the tails and talons of his fourbrowes are cut off, wherein his chief force and armure lay: in order to intimidate him, and prevent his flying at great game.

Hence **Poltroo'nish** *a.*; **Poltroo'nism**; **Poltroonize** *v. intr.*, to play the poltroon.

1812 CROSS, *Poltroonize*, to poltroonize it: to play the knave, miserably, coward. 1644 S. KER *Messengers Pre. paration* Diab. 2 It would conclude me guilty of Poltroonism, to leave the *Subject and Fundamentall* knots, when not the *Sainct* at Oxford. 1837 MISS EDGEWORTH *Lore & Int. L.* (1858) 209 Patience may be very Christian in you, but it is very poltroonish in me. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 363 Collusion—a weak, almost poltroonish evasion.

Poltroonery (pɒltrūːnəri). [ad. F. *poltronnerie* (1473 in Hatz.-Darm.), = It. *poltroneria*: see POLTROON and -ERY.] The behaviour of a poltroon; † laziness; pusillanimity, cowardice.

1590 R. HARRISON *Quintius. Wks* 33 b, Fame they are indeuerous, negligent, careless: and after, with poltroonerie and in pride doe lead their age. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. iv, There's no cowardice, No poltroonerie, like trying why? wherefore? 1677 *Gentl. Exercise* 103 That the lustiness and gaiety of youth relishes not the poltroonery and pusillanimity of old age. 1700 LONGEPIERRE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 628/1 His poltroonery and mean submission deserve the greatest reproach. 1890 GLADSTONE *Exam. Critic* 11 Contrasts that half sickness readied to a concert of miserable poltroonery.

Poltrony, Poltsmath, etc.: see POLTHOUT, etc.

Poltut: a. obs. forms of POLLUTE.

† **Po'lverine.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *polverino*, f. *polvere*—L. *pulvereus* dust, powder + *-ino*, -INE¹.] The calcined ashes of a plant, probably *Salsola Soda*, brought from the Levant and Syria, of the nature of pot- or pearl-ash, and used in glass-making: glass-makers' ashes.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 1. *Polverine*, or *Barilla*, which comes from the Levant,...is the ashes of a herb. 1710 tr. *Conrad's Mist. Drugs* I. 104 Crystal Frits, made with *Polverine*, or *Pot-Ashes*, and Sand of Tartar. 1742 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Crystal*, Mix this powder with the pure salts of polverine. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Polverine.* 1868 WEBSTER, *Polverin, polverine.*

Polvil, obs. form of PULVIL.

Pol-wheat: see POLL *a.* 2 b.

Polwig(ge, polwygle, obs. var. PULLWIGE.

† **Poly, poley** (pō·li). *Obs.* [ad. L. *pulium, puleium* (Plin.), a. Gr. πήλιον (Theophr.) an aromatic herb, pers. f. πηλός loamy.] A species of Germander, *Teucrium Polium*, an aromatic herb of Southern Europe; also extended to other species of *Teucrium*; as Golden P. (*T. aureum*), Yellow P. (*T. Arduinii*).

In 15–16, 1597 erroneously for PULEY.

1592 ANDREW *Boorde's Dyalyll. Wisdom* C iv, Water of pulion, Pellytory in herp. The best tyme of this dyacynamon is all the haire chopped when it bereth flowres, and so dystylled. 1596 LEVIN *Bodenus* tr. lxvi. 233 Poley...is of two sortes, whereof one may be named...Poley of the Mountaine: and the other...small Poley. 1598 TURNER *Scripture* (1858) 6a The herb called Poley, Pers, and all other things that have a strong or vehement fit savour. 1688 *Trans. Bot., Poly, Teucrium Polium.*

b. *Cretic Poly*: see GRADE *sb.*¹ 13.

c. **Poly-mountain**, also **poly of the mountain, mountain poly** [ad. L. *pulium montanum*], name of an aromatic herb: identified in *Trans. Bot.* with *Teucrium alpinum*; by Britten and Holland with *Calamintha Acinos*; by earlier writers app. also with *Teucrium Polium* (= POLY). See also PELLA-MOUNTAIN, *pellamountain* in PULION.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxvi. 233 Poley of the Mountayne is a little, small, tender, hore, and sweete smelling herbe, having small squamie, and slender branches. *Ibid.*, It is called in English Poley and Poley mountayne. 1597 GERARD *Gerarde's Herball* 606, I have sometimes seene it [*Calamintha Acinos*] brought to Cowgate market, where the herbe women called it Poley mountaine, some it may be that have taken it for *Pulium montanum* [*Teucrium Polium*, L.] more interesting them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 120 Water...grow the Mountain Poly, which struck my Nose. 1772 tr. *Forest's Hist. Drugs* I. 61 Poley Mountain...is a Plant of the Height of half a Foot; having small, thick jointed Leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 903/1 Poly mountain, *Teucrium scorodonia*. 1885 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 389 Poley Mountain, *Calamintha Acinos.*

Poly, obs. form of POLLEY.

Poly- (pɒ·li), repr. Gr. πολυ-, combining form of πολύς, πολλή, much, in pl., πολλοί, -αί, -ά many, forming the first element in a large number of words, mostly scientific or technical.

The second element of such compounds is properly of Greek origin, but in recent formations often of Latin; more usually (chiefly in words ending *-poda*) is prefixed to an English word. The more important compounds will be found in their alphabetical places; those of less importance follow here.

I. General words.

Polyacanthus (-əkæ·nθəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄκανθα spine, thorn], having many thorns (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). † **Polyacoustic** *a.* and *sb.* [see ACOUSTIC]: see quots. **Polyæcious** (pl. -ēs or -əs), *Gener.* [Gr. ἄκρον summit], a solid having many vertices or solid angles; a polyhedron (classed according to the number of its vertices). **Polyact** (-ækt), **Polyactinal** (-æ·ktinăl) *adjs.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖν- ray], having numerous rays, as a sponge-spicule; multiradiate. **Polyadamite** (-æ·dəməit) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), asserting a plurality of 'Adams' or first parents of mankind. **Polyadenopathy** (-ædĭnɒ·pəθi), *Path.* [Gr. ἀδήν gland: see -PATHY], 'simultaneous disease of several lymphatic glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyadenous** (-æ·dĭnəs) *a. Bot.* [see prec.], having many glands (Mayne). † **Polyæthnota** (-ĭθnōtă), *Path.* [Gr. αἰθήειν sensation]: see quot.; hence **Polyæsthetic** (-ĭsθe·tik) *a. Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1893). **Poly-affe'ctioned** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), having a multiplicity of affections. † **Polyangle**, a figure having many angles, a polygon; so **Polyangular** *a.*, having many angles, polygonal. **Polyarthritic** (-ɑ·θi·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with polyarthritis. ‖ **Polyarthritis** (-ɑ·θrəi·tis), *Path.* [see ARTHRITIS], 'inflammation of several joints at once' (Billings); **Polyarthrous** (-æ·θrəs) *a.* [Gr. ἄρθρον joint], 'having many joints' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyarti'culate** [L. *articulus* joint], = prec.; also (*Path.*) affecting many joints. **Polya'xial** *a.*, having several axes (see AXIAL). **Polya'xon** [Gr. ἄξων axis], *a.* = prec.; *sb.* of a sponge-spicule, having more than six axes of growth; *sb.* a polyaxon sponge-spicule. **Polybathic** (-bæ·θik) *a.* [Gr. βάθος depth], living at great depths in the sea. **Polybi'gamy** (*nonce-wd.*), repeated bigamy or re-marriage during the life of the first wife or husband. **Polyblast** (-blæst), *Biol.* [-BLAST], a mass of many cells, as that formed by the segmentation of the ovum (also called *morula*); hence **Polyblastic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a polyblast. **Polybranch** (-brænk), *Zool.*, *a.* having many branchiæ or gills, as a mollusc or crustacean; *sb.* a polybranch mollusc or crustacean; as **Polybranchiate**, *a.* and *sb.*; **Polybra'nchiate** *a.* **Polybu'tioned** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), wearing many buttons. **Polycellular** *a.*, composed of many cells, multicellular. **Polycentric** *a. Biol.*, having several centres, as a cell. † **Polycharacteristic** *a. Obs.*, having the characteristics of many (deities); ‖ **Polychelia** (-kī·liă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. χεῖλος lip; in F. *polychilie*], excessive secretion of bile. ‖ **Polychorion** (-kōːrĭɒn), *Bot.* [see CHORION]: see quot.; hence (*nonce-wd.*) **Polychoriotic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a polychorion. ‖ **Polychromia** (-krōːmiă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. χρῶμα colour (cf. Gr. πολύχρωμος or many-coloured)], excessive formation of colouring matter, e. g. of bile-pigments. **Polychronicism**, the doctrine or system of a multiplicity of churches; as **Polychronist** *a.*, of or belonging to such a system; **Polychronicist**, an adherent of such a system (*nonce-wds.*). **Polycoccous** (-kɒ·kəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. κόκκος berry], composed of several separate carpels or *cocci*, as a fruit. **Polycœlian** (-sī·liăn) *a. Zool.* [Gr. κοῖλος hollow, cavity], belonging to the *Polycœlia*, a synonym of CRETACEA, as having the brain-cavity divided into several chambers or ventricles. **Polycormic** *a. Bot.* [Gr. κορμός trunk of a tree], having lateral stems equal to or co-ordinate with the main stem, as certain coniferous trees (opp. to *monocormic*). **Polycracy** (pɒ·lĭkrăsi) [-CRACY], government by many rulers: = POLYARCHY 1 (Smart 1836). **Polycrotic** (-krɒ·tik) *a. Physiol.* [after DICROTIC], (of the pulse) exhibiting more than two beats or waves for each beat of the heart. **Polycyclic** (-sī·klik) *a.* [Gr. κύκλος circle], having or consisting of many rounds, rates, or wheels. ‖ **Polycythæmia** (-sīthī·miă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κύτος (pos -OTE) + αἷμα blood], excess of red blood-corpuscles. **Polydæmo'niac** *a.*, relating to a plurality of devils; in quot. as *sb.* = *polydæmonist*; so **Polydæmo'niacism**, belief in many devils; **Polydæ'monist**, one who believes in many devils (*nonce-wds.*). **Polydi'gital** *a. Zool.*, having several (separate) digits. **Polydimensional** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), having, or relating to, more than three dimensions of space. **Polydoggery** (*nonce-wd.*), the keeping of a number of dogs. **Polyeidism** (-ī·dĭzm), *Biol.* [Gr. εἶδος appearance, form], metamorphosis in which an organism passes through several different forms in different stages. **Polyenergistic** (-enəɹdʒi·stik) *a.* [*energism*, f. Gr. ἐν in + ἔργον heaven], producing several different formants. **Polyepic** (-e·pik) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. ἔπος word], consisting of several words.

(*Continued on next page.*)

1883 *In Pall. Trans.* XIV. 283 By a Polyhexon or 'Polyacoustick wall ordered one sound may be heard as many. 1702 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polymenstrials*, are Instruments contrived to Multiply Sounds, as Multiplying glasses or Polyscopes do Images of Objects. 1793 JAMESON, *Polyacoustick, adj.*, that multiplies or magnifies sounds. 1880 *Canada Coll. Mark. Papers* V. 38 A method of the determination of the *x* facial "polyaxons of a given number of segments from those of the next inferior number of somites. 1880 *Longevity Charges in Prov. Encl. Soc.* 280, 1...Anonymous. Without definite name and with numerous repetitions. "polyest. 1832 *Fidler. Horsemar* I. 301 If any adherents of the "polycholesteric doctrine, as it has been called. 1888 *Bank's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VI. 396/1 "Polycrotism, in a pulse (in reference to sensation) in which the point of a pin, when applied to the skin, is felt at several successive moments. 1894 *Nature* (N.Y.) 2 Jan. 23/1 Any such hackneyed creature as an Ouis of the seventeen, without depth, or a "poly-affectioned Lothario. 1812 STURTEVANT *Metallurg* I. 32 If the vitreous should have been made square, trundler wise, or in any other "poly-angle, forty bowes would not so easily free them being laden, as two doth now with both speed and ease. 1890 *Lippincott's Cyclo. Medl.* 438 *Of Direct Figures of Force*, of a "Polyangular shape. 1599 *Hamlet*, *Prol.* III. 20 Three hollow speeches may be cylindrical, triangular, and angular, or polyangular. 1901 *Lancet* 10 Mar. 706/1 In addition to such "polyarthritic forms there is yet a fourth group of cases in which only one or two joints are involved. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 881 Rheumatic fever, or septic "polyarthritis. 1872 *New Repub.* (Wend. Orig. 18 Associated with the "polyavicular variety of generational characteristics. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1008 There were no discernible phenomena to distinguish this case from one of "polyavicular characteristics appeared. 1887 SPENCER in *Fortnightly Rev.* XLII. 449/1 Instances of an accumulative Lateral Development. 1898 *Nature* 17 Jan. 300/1 A form capable of living and developing to depths of over 1000 metres, to which the name "*polybathic* is given. 1880 *Bells Anat. Encyc.* (1888) II. 1000/2 A great "polydactyly exists. 1871 E. B. LANKESTER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Feb. 98 The first step in development, after the formation by cleavage of the mass of embryonic cells, is "polyblast; 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 586 The cinematograph of Ranvier and Marchand, some of the polyblast of Mathews...all belong to this category of cells. *Ibid.* 598 The last stage of the development of the "polyblastic cell. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 300/1 Gasteropoda, are divided into...1. Monobranchiata...Hydrobranchiata and "Polybranchiata. 1847 *Maund. Botan. Lex., Polybranchiates. Cycl. applied*...to an Order (*Polybranchiata*)...'polybranchiata'. 1848 R. CHAMBERS *Vestig. Creation* 300 The little "polybranched pectinogra. 1887 H. M. WARD in *Nature* 17 Jan. 301/1 As most of the angiosperms appear, in many cases, making the (or) not monocarpic but "polycarpic. 1905 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 299 Prophylactic and "Polychromatophil Stations. 1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Polycholia*. 1880 J. W. LONG *Bells* 508 Vulpian believes that jaundice from emotion may be caused by a cessation of the ducts, by an excretion of polycholia. 1898 F. MORRIS *Trop. Diseases* 61 20 Polycholia is a constant and often urgent feature in most malarial fevers. 1880 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* 'Polydactyle, a polycarpous fruit like that of Ranunculus. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, "*Polychromia*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 31 It is not a polycholia, but a "polychromia. *Ibid.* 82 The hæmoglobin-formed leads to an increased formation and excretion of bile pigments (polychromia). 1887 R. T. KINGSLEY in *Ch. Times* XXIII. 108 When a chapel is in debt, the "Polychurch fanatic fatiously rage against the Church. *Ibid.* XXI. 271/1 The large sums which they [the Welsh] spend upon 'Polychurchism'. 1892 *Ib.*] given in *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/1 His fads in the church: he has received a strong flavour of what has been aptly named the theory of Polychurchism. 1892 *Nature* 3 Nov. 18/1 "Polycosmic forms are met with in cypresses and junipers, in which the lateral branches are not all reduced to subordinate and graduated proliferations. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, "*Polycotic*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 193 A second figure, having a polycrotic outline. 1886 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 60 An instance ...in the member of the red blood-corpuscles termed the healthy host...countenes..."polycythæmia. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. XVIII. 190 Whether we can in our lax birth Bishop Decline or the "Polydactylous. *Ibid.* 190 Why has no interesting Jewish guest to for "Polydactylous? *Ibid.* 190 The "polydactylous would put it to the ghetal, and say evil spirits. 1892 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 27 Aug. XLI. 1 The evolution of the horse's leg from a "polydigital ancestry to its present form. 1884 *Nature* 1 May 19/1 L. Martin, on the "polydimensional argument. 1892 *Mon. Conn. Public Society* 2 *True* 190 "Polyhexagon is a thing applied which all gospel feeling revolts. 1873 LUBBOCK *Origin. & Mod. Cus.* iv. 82 Those cases in which animals or plants pass through a succession of different forms might be distinguished by the name of dimorphic or "polymorphic. 1892 *Victorian Natur. Zool.* 268/2 In a "poly-myriotic plant, that is, one which produces diverse digestive tissues. 1872-3 *Bengal Language* Wks. 1892 VIII. 220/1 This proposition will consist of one word only, as of three words,—will be either monosyllabic or "polysyllabic.

Poly- combining form. **1.** General words.
(*Continued from preceding page.*)
Polyergic (-ɔ·ɹdʒik) *a.* [Gr. *ἔργον* work: cf. *πολύεργος* hard-working] acting in many ways, having various functions. **Polyethnic** (-ɛ·θnik) *a.* [Gr. *ἔθνος* nation], belonging to or containing many nations or races. **Polyfenestral** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [L. *fenestra* window], having many windows. **Polyfoil** *a.* and *sb. Arch.* = MULTIFOIL. **Polyglycuronuzar** (*nonce-wd.*), a grammar of several different languages. **Polygroove** *a.*, having many, i. e. more than three, grooves, as a rifle; also *absol.* as *sb.* a poly-groove rifle; so **Polygrooved** *a.* **Polygynal** (-dʒəi·năl) *a.* [Gr. *γύαλον* circle, ring], having many whorls, as a shell. **Polyidealism**, the presence of many ideas or images at once. **Poly-laminated** *a.*, having many laminæ or layers. **Polylemma**, *Logic*, a complex syllogism resembling a dilemma but involving several alternatives. **Polylepidous** (-lɛ·pidəs) *a.* [Gr. *λεπίς* scale], having many scales (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Polyli nguist** *nonce-wd.* [see LINGUIST], a person learned in many languages. **Polylithic** (-lɪ·þik) *a.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone], made of several stones: opp. to *monolithic*. **Polylobular** (-lɔ·bĭlăr) *a.*, having many lobules. **† Polylogant** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [*loquent-em* speaking], 'that speaketh much' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). **Polylychnous** (-lɪ·knəs) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *λύχνος* lamp], having many lamps or lights. **Polymagnet**, an instrument consisting of two or more electromagnets so arranged as to admit of considerable variation in the field of magnetic force. ‖ **Polymastia**, *Path.*, warts affecting several mental faculties: opp. to *monomastia*. **Polymastigate, Polymastigous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. *μάστιγ, μαστιγ-* whip], having many flagella, as an infusorian; phytflagellate. **Polymetallism** (*nonce-wd.*) [after *bimetallism*], the use of several different metals for money. **Polymetameric** *a. Anat.*, pertaining to or connected with several metameres, as a muscle supplied with nerves from several portions of the spinal cord. ‖ **Polymetochia** (-mɛtǫ·kiă), *Philol.* [Gr. *μετοχή* a participle: cf. POLYSYNDETON], the frequent use of participles or participial constructions; so **Polymetochic** (-mɛtǫ·kik) *a.*, characterized by polymetochia. **Polymicrian** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *μικρός* little], containing much within a small space. **Polymicroscope**, a microscope in which various objects are mounted on plates attached to a revolvable hand, so that they can be brought successively into the field of observation. ‖ **Polymyositis** (-mɔi,əsəi·tis), *Path.* [see MYOSITIS]: see quot. 1890. ‖ **Polyneuritis** (-nĭuərəi·tis), *Path.*, see quot. 1896. **Polyneuclear** (-nĭū·klĭăr), **Polyneu·clonate, -ated** *adjs. Biol.*, having several nuclei, multinucleate. **Polyodie** (-ɔ·dĭi) *a. Mus.* (*rare*) [Gr. *ᾠδή* song] = POLYPHONIC. **Polyostenous** (-ɒ·stĭnəs) *a. Zool.* [see OSTEOID]: see quot.). **Polyomentous** (-ɒmɛ·ntəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ὠμέντα, ὠμεντ-* eye], having many eyes. **Polyoramus** [after PANORAMA], an optical apparatus presenting many views, or a view of many objects (Worcester 1846). **Polyorganic** *a. Biol.*, having many different organs. **† Polyo·tical** *a. Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear], having many ears. **Polypage** (-pēdʒ) *a.* (*Printing*), comprising several pages, as a *polypage* (stereotype-) *plate*. **Polypautography**, a form of pantograph producing several identical designs simultaneously from one pattern (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). **Polyparous** *a.* [see PARIOUS], 'bringing forth many' (Webster 1864): multiparous. **Polyped** (pɒ·lĭped) [after *quadruped*], *sb.* an animal having many feet; *adj.* many-footed. ‖ **Polyphobia** (-fōu·bĭă), *Path.* [-PHOBIA], morbid fear of many things. **Polyphotal** (-fōu·tăl), **Polyphote** (-fōut) *adjs.* [Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-* light], applied to an electric arc-lamp so constructed that several may be used on the same circuit. **† Polypi·nty** (*nonce-wd.*), piety of many forms. **Polyplastid** (-plæ·stid) *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. *πλαστός* flat cake], having more than one multipolar plate, as a starfish: opp. to *monoplastid*. **Polyplastic** (-plæ·stik) *a.* [PLASTIC], having or assuming many forms (Dunglison, 1844). ‖ **Polypnœa** (-pnī·ă), *Path.* [Gr. *πνοή* (Dor. *πνοά*, *πνοΐ*) breathing (cf. *πολύπνοια* a violent wind)] = F. *polypnée*], 'very rapid respiration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyponous** (-ɒ·pənəs) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *πόνος* much-labouring], occupied with many labours. **Polyponist** (-ɒ·pənist), *nonce-wd.* [cf. Gr. *πολυποσία* hard drinking, *πολυπότης* a hard drinker], one who drinks much, a hard drinker. **Polyprism, Polyprismatic** *a. Cryst.*: see quots. **Polyprothesy** (-prɒ·þĕsi), *Gram.* [Gr. *πρόθεσις* preposition: cf. POLYSYNDETON], the frequent use of prepositions; so **Polyprothetic** (-prɒþe·tik) *a.*, characterized by polyprothesy. **Polypseudonymous** (*μονωνυμ-* name) *a.*, having many pseudonyms or aliases. **† Polypyrene** (-pəi·rĭn), **† Polypyrenous** (-pəi·rĭnəs) *adjs.* [Gr. *πυρήν* stone or hard seed of fruits], having two or more stones or kernels, as a fruit. **Polyrhizal** (-rəi·zăl), **Polyrhizous** *adjs.* [Gr. *ῥίζα* root: cf. F. *polyrrhize* adj.], having many roots. **Polysemant** (-sī·mənt) [ad. late Gr. *πολύσημαντος* adj., having many significations], a word having various senses; so **Polysemantic** *a.*, having various senses. **Polysemous** (-sī·məs) *a.* [L. used L. *polysemus* (Diom.), a. Gr. *πολύσημος* of many senses, f. *πολυ-*, POLY- + *σῆμα* sign, *σημαίνειν* to signify], having many meanings. **Polysensuous** *a.* [L. *sensus* sense + -OUS] = *polysensual*; hence **Polysensuousness**. **Poly-sided** *a.*, many-sided. **Polysiphonic** (-səifɒ·nik), **Polysiphonous** (-sĭ·fŏnəs) *adjs., Nat. Hist.*, having or consisting of several siphons or tubes. **Polysoil** *a.*, containing various kinds of soil. **Polysomatic** *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], applied to a grain of sandstone or the like which consists of an aggregation of smaller grains. **Polysomatous** (-sōu·mătəs) *a.* [as prec.], applied to a monster having two or more bodies combined. **Polysonitic** (-sənɒ·nik) *a. Zool.*, composed of a number of sonites or body-segments. **Polyspire**, a form of sponge-spicule: see quot. **Polystachyous** (-stæ·kĭəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στάχυς* ear of corn: cf. *πολύστοιχος* rich in ears of corn (Theocr.)], having many ears or spikes, as a grass (Mayne). **Polystelic** (-stɛ·lik) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στῆλη* post, pillar, etc.], applied to a stem or root having more than one internal vascular cylinder or *stele*. **Polystemonous** (-stī·mŏnəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στήμων* taken as = *stamen*: cf. *V. polystémone* adj.], having the number of stamens more than double that of the petals or sepals. **Polystethoscope** (-stɛþǫ·skōup): see quot. **Polystichous** (-stĭ·kŏs) *a. Nat. Hist.* [Gr. *στίχος* row: cf. DISTICHOUS], arranged in numerous rows (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Polystigm** (-stĭm), *Geom.* [Gr. *στιγμή* point], a figure made up of a number of points. **Polystigmatic** (-stĭgmæ·tik) *a.* [*Ascomycetes nonce-wd.*] [Gr. *στίγμα* mark, spot], relating to numerous spots. **Polystigmous** (-stĭ·gməs) *a. Bot.*, having many stigmata, as a flower (*Cent. Dict.*). **Polystyler** (-stəi·lər), **Polystylic** *adjs. Arch.* [Gr. *στῦλος* column], having or characterized by many columns. **Polystylous** (-stəi·ləs) *a. Bot.*, having many styles, as the ovary of a flower (Mayne 1858). **Polysyllogism** (*Logic*), a combination or series of related syllogisms; so **Polysyllogistic** *a.* [F. *polysyllogistique*], pertaining to or consisting of a polysyllogism. **Polytisted** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), having many tastes or flavours. **Polytheleism** (-þĭ·lĭĭz'm), *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *θέλημα* will]: see quot. **Polytone** [cf. F. *polytone* adj. (Voltaire)], varied tone, as in ordinary speaking: opposed to *monotone*. **Polytope**, *Geom.* [Gr. *τόπος* place], a form, in geometry of more than three dimensions, corresponding to a polygon in plane, or a polyhedron in solid geometry. **† Polytr·gian** (*nonce-wd.*) [as prec.], one who visits many places. **† Polytr·gic** *a.*, containing many tragedies. **Polytrichous** (-trĭ·kŏs) *a. Nat. Hist.* [Gr. *θρίξ, τριχ-* hair], very hairy; thickly covered with hair (Mayne 1858). ‖ **Polyuresis** (-ĭŭrī·sis), ‖ **Polyuria** (-ĭŭ·rĭă), *Path.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urination, *οὖρα* urine], excessive excretion of urine; hence **Polyuric** (-ĭŭ·rik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with polyuria. **Polyvoltine** [Ital. *volta* turn, time], a silkworm of a breed which yields several broods of cocoons in a year.

1889 BOSTON SYMMONDS *Address to Biological Section British Assoc.* in *Nature* 26 Sept. 504 Plant geographers, though it may be structurally homogeneous, is physiologically "polyergic"—it has many employments. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/5 For purposes of communication and for interchange of ideas the polyglot, "polyethnic" Indian continent has become one country. 1898 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1897 There is no proportion observed between the "polylemmatic building itself and the range of reasoning such an opinion is. 1892 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, etc.*, "Polylith, an ornament, like a bed of many round lobes. 1880 SWINBURN in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 37 The date of this "polygrammar must not be advanced so as to permit that he was qualified for the task which he undertook. 1888 *Hist. Ev. Cent. U. S. Heathens' War* 88 These guns are called on the "polygroove system, and are breech-loaders. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 10/2 Greatly improved the standing of the old muzzle-loading polygroove. 1898 *Cassell's Glossary* 400 They will shoot as well as "polygrooved rifles. 1888 W. G. HUMPHRY *Cons. Ed.*, "Polygynist. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 40 In one word, hypnosis is a state of "poly-ideism, not of mono-ideism. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 501 In this single or "poly-laminated system sometimes given to this sort of hydrogen according to the number of members or horns. 1873 H. CALLOW *Sanitar Solicitor* II. 282, 339 An old Welsh ... famous as "polyleptic, philologist, archæologist. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Archit. Journ.* II. 408/1 "Polylithic masses, or those composed of several stones. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 117 Small vessel coils with "polylobular and fragmented nuclei. 1859 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 729 Freely dispensing light from the huge "polylychnous gas-burners to a whole neighbourhood. 1868 *Lancet* 19 Apr. 553/2 Dr. Epps enumerated mentalists; that is, when one faculty is affected; "polymania where more than one faculty is deranged. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 20 Aug., "Polymastics is historical, and runs, copper, shells and weapons; harvell beat used as money. 1888 *Nature* 23 Dec. 152/2 Most muscles, Fürbringer argues, are "polymetameric, *i.e.* they receive nervous fibres from two or more spinal roots. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Melic Poets* p. lvi, The period [in the dithyramb] were dithyramb ... and "polymetabole: the mingling of particles added point and rapidity. 1893 W. I. KNOX *Life Forces* I. 70 A small 4to volume ... in his "polymician handwriting. 1892 *Bucknill Mad. Diet.*, "*Polymnesia*, enhancement of a number of modes, simultaneous or successive. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 461 Primary affections of the muscle. 10 Acute polymyositis. 1888 W. R. GARNER *Mus. Dic. Nerv. Syst.* I. 40 The term "multiple neuritis" or "polyneuritis" is applied to the condition in which many nerves are influenced simultaneously or in rapid succession. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 426 Cerebrospinal paleness ... infantile paralysis by the establishment of polyneuritis. 1878 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 501 In 93 simplest instances of fat, in "polynuclear blood-cells. 1901 W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 24 Acute diseases, in which the polynuclear neutrophiles are increased. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Polyneuritis*, multineuritis. 1876 T. BAZLEY *Pract. Navig.* I. 158 In cases examples there are large "polynodated coils. 1898 F. MARRIOTT *Pop. Discourse* I. 68 Poly-nucleated leucocytes. 1818 BOOTH *Comm. Mus.* 30 note, The first of these styles of melody they term monodic, the second "polyodic. But this polyodic style of composition, after all, is nothing more than a juxtaposition of harmony with melody. 1900 HOLME in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc. Nov.* 16 There are two forms of sexual macro-zoöids in female mesozoids: the macrozoïne, in which there is only a single ovarian or one or more particular theca of the zoar (*thek*), and the "polyzoïne, in which there are two or more concurrent ovarious cycles at a particular time of the year (mass). 1884 WEBSTER, "*Polyzoonarious*, having many eyes. 1884 CK. *Times* 8 Feb. 101 Like the protozoon Bishop in the Apocalypse, "*Polyzoonmorphos* of eyes. 1887 JAMES 3 Jane 334/2 In the natural world many beings are monogamic, others are "polygynic. 1877 JACKSON *Coast* n. 1308, § 3 *As* usually is heard in my "polyethnal Augustine tongue. 1880], WARNE in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 67 It is all right and fitting that a young man, or "polyped, like Jack-with-the-many-legs, should go on foot. 1849 BUCHANAN *Sir T. More* II. 199 Though it cannot be thrown down by a tempest, it may be destroyed by it, and by polyped many destroyed. 1847 WEBB *Compl. Cookery* (1864) 1 "*Poly-pipery* is the greatest mystery in the world. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, "*Polyposis*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 483 A probable compensatory polycythæmia or leuky of Erythema. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 159 We have never had such a "polyscene individual as the Doctor of Lyndon. 1870 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 19 The ancients boasted the power of their "Polysemata. 1873 *Gower Papers* (ed. 6) vii. 14 I am That the angle of deviation increases with the refractive index may be shown by means of the "polysphere. This name is given to a prism formed of several prisms of the same angle connected at their bases. 1894 [NOBL, "*Polysteinoidæ*, presenting numerous points. 1884 WEBSTER, *Polystemonic*, having many lateral accessory phases, with or without the primary phase; said of a paroxysm of crystal. 1898], DIMMOCK in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 69/1 The gradual development from extreme oligosyllabism to considerable "polysyllabism, by the Tragic writers, is especially dwelt on. *Ibid.*, The enquiry leads to the general law that verse is polysyllabistic, and poetry oligosyllabic. 1898 *Harvard Y. Mo.* 209, 9 If it is ...fashionable for one gentleman to call another a "polysomatonymous writer. 1901 SHERWOOD in *Q. Rev. July* 30 The polyspondaic element reflects what were and were not as many stolen pieces as ever did ever the most rewarding and "polytone of literary powers. 1893 *Pall. Trans.* XVII. 502 The Pondberry Trees and Shrubs, ... these are all "POLYSTOMA. 1906 FELLOW, "*Polystomous fruit*, ...such Fruit of Trees, Shrubs, etc. as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within it. 1898 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1860 *Cent. Dict.*, "*Polystomal*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Polystomous*, having many mouths, "*polystomate*. 1893 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 *Multitudinals* ... are of three sorts. 1. "*Polysemants*, where there is variety of form to the symbols of primary significations and their derivatives: as *sir, sweat, cast, cast, cast, cast, cast*, pronouns, pronouns, and participles: as *ill, love*, substantive and verb, as *all*, adjective, adverb, and substantive: and as *to, but, about*, the substantives. II. Homographs, identical in the eye, ... as *Hindu, Hindoo*, identical to the ear only. 1882 *Proc. Philos. Soc.* 21 note, This is not the Sanskrit 'manas', *prakriti*, but our own "polymenadic 'nature.' 1884 ATHENÆUM 22 May *Bellew's Wonk Dawn himself*, in his dedication to Lord Granville, calls the "*polymenon* of his poems.], [HAVEN *Infinit.* x. 1: Infinite spirit can not simplex mentat, [since did potent polyenergy, but not plurisyn existence]. 1904 GEORGINA *Bushell's Pre Historic* 12 We are told in the Letter to Cyro Grande that the poem is "*polymenon*. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 201 We do not think that Mr. Paget Toynbee quite realizes in the Dictionary ... the "polymenonness of Boccaccio. 1880 H. W. BELLEW *Poet. Pil. Mission Afghanistan* 208 The only clear ... building is a "polyoicled domed mosque ... that stands on an eminence overlooking the village. 1898 SHERWOOD *Treatise Zool.* I. 115 note, The osteomark or hydrocoele is said to be bounded or "polyschemic when it is composed of several adherent valves. 1897 BOSANQUET *Logic. Ext.* I. 131 Or

those group Alcae which are marked by calaceous matter, there are two series distinguished by their mineralogical or 'polycrystalline' nature. 1878 [W. Mallock] *Memoirs Agnost.* 38 A United Farm requires fewer implements than a 'Polycrop' Farm. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1614/2 The subject of 'polyhomous twins. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animals* vi. 241 Groups of 'polyzoitic' segments, which ... receive the name of thorax and abdomen. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 422/2 (*Geogr.*) A continued upward growth towards several centimetres gives the 'polyzoic. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. 72 *Polyzoa* ... A spire of two or more revolutions. 1898 Cornish in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Bot.* Ser. II. V. 223 His description of the 'polyzoitic condition of stems of *Pteridophyta*. *Ibid.*, With polyzoitic stem must be classed certain abnormal Pteridophyta. 1892 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 320 If the stamens are double the regular petals ...the flower is *diplostemonous*; if more than double, *polystemonous*. 1882 Treviles *Man. Bot.* 234 *Polystemoneæ* (sic), ...so in the Rose. 1883 Hasselbring in *Amer. Quart. Micr. Med. Assoc.* The stethoscope of Laennec ('polyauthoscope') with several tubes at one end, so that several persons can listen to the same sounds at once. 1879 R. Townsend *Mod. Greek* I. 344 A complete figure which ...may be termed a 'polygon in the former case, and a polygram in the latter. 1881 Blackmore *Christchurch* 2. 230 So the "polygonists. once deepened, her name accentuated finally to the positive form of "Spurry". 1893 *Cent. Mag. & Arch. Jrnal* VI. 193/1 A picturesque piece of 'polymetric composition. *Ibid.* 1893/1 Such specimens must prove ...at variance with its coherence and "polycycle character. 1892 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xix. (1866) I. 363 A series of connective syllogisms, following each other in the reciprocal relation of antecedent and consequent is called a 'Polysyllogism. 1909-12 Hewlett in *Swift's Wks.* (1840) II. 450/1 When the 'polysized wine suited jovial thoughts and bombast serious reflections. 1909 *Fourth 4th Cent.* Jan. 21 We have simply substituted what may be called 'polytheism, or the doctrine of many wills, for the doctrine of polytheism. 1892 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 63 They are read, ... as many shall be 'polytoned—by the Priest. 1888 J. D. Dyson in P. Thompson *Hist. & Extract* 108 The use of the monastery dropped and gave place to our modern cavalier or unclassical polyuse. 1801 E. Jones in Cowper *Cruelties, Clarence Anthem.* The character of 'a famous Oriental or rather "Polygamic Tyrant, the Great Turk. 1809 Kirwan *Elements Aug.*, Which multitude of northern guns ...to the subject of this 'Polymagick Triangle. 1898 *Manch. Exam. Lect.*, Polycrisis, 'Polycrisis. 1876 in *Maggs's Cat. Pinthol.* 126/2 'Polyuria is absent, but there exists a frequent desire for micturition. 1830 *Lancet* 7 Nov. 196/1 Reducing the polyuria and the thirst. 1883 W. Roberts *Urinary & Renal Dis.* ii. 1. 708 2/ 715 In "polyuria subjects the excretory power of the renal vessels is apparently increased. 1892 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* Feb. 500 For the protection of the mulberry-crops, the raising of "polyvoltines, or waves that hatch several broods a year, is forbidden in many countries.

2. In *Chemistry*, a prefixed element indicating generally the higher members of a series of *mono-*, *di-*, *tri-*, etc. compounds; sometimes including all except the primary or *mono-* member.

a. Prefixed to *-ide*, forming *-ide* used as the names of compounds formed by the combination of two or more atoms, molecules, or radicals (sometimes with elimination of hydrogen atoms, water molecules, etc.), as *polychloride* = $(C_nH_{2n})_m$ (e.g. hexethylene alcohol $(C_6H_{12})_3H_6O_3$): *polyoxide*: see quot. 1877; *polyoxide*, a binary compound containing several oxygen atoms, as a peroxide; so *polyoxy-* (*oxide*, *polyoxylene*, *polyoxy-ether*, etc.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 103 The designation of polysulphurets has been applied. 1861 Miller *Elem. Chem.*, *Inorg.* ii. 113, 272 note, Three bodies (*Ethyl*, Diethylene alcohol and Triethylene alcohol) ...are termed *polyhydric alcohols* by Wurtz. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 680 *Polyoxylenes*, hydrocarbons polymeric with oil of turpentine. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 213 From the formulæ of polysulphides of ammonium and water. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12 II. 183 *Polyglycerins*. Two, three, or more molecules of glycerin can unite into a single molecule, with elimination of a number of water-molecules less by one than the number of glycerin molecules which combine together. 1882 *Rep. to Mr. Rogers' Prov. Med.* (*U. S.* 103 Some sulphuretts from Nevada County were reported to be solutions of sodium polysulphide, with the addition of free sulphur. 1890 *Cent. Biol., Polycyrtus*, ... any one of a class of radiolarians polycystic with the tegument.

b. Prefixed to *adj.* or *sb.*, forming *adjs.*, meaning 'containing or derived from two or more molecules of the substance expressed by the second element': e.g. *polyacid*, *polyacidic*, *polyether-ic*, *polyether-ide*, *polyoxygen*, *polyoxy-dized*. See also Polyatomic, Polybasic, Polyhydric.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 193 These polysubstituted combinations are decomposed. 1866 *Owens Coll. Chem.* 113 We cannot doubt that corresponding acids with three and four atoms of oxygen are also formed, as in other modes of oxidation; ...such polyoxygen acids being much less volatile. 1874 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 620 *Polychloric alcohols*. ...contain the elements of two or more molecules of ethene oxide combined with one molecule of water. 1880 Clerkenwell *Weekly Mem.* 72 198 Some time afterwards, when the existence of polyacid bases was admitted, ... Graham discovered polybasic acids.

Polyacanthous to **Polyactinal**: see Poly-.

Polyad (*pō'liæd*). *Chem.* [f. Poly-, after *dyad*, *triad*, etc.] A polyatomic element or radical.

1879 Roscoe *Elem. Sci. Treas.* 1901/2 *Polyads* to Polyatomic elements: chlorin, bromin, iodin, &c.

† Polyadelphia (*pŏlĭædĕ'lfĭă*). *Bot.* [mod.L., (Linnæus, 1735), f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + ἀδελφός brother + -ια.] The eighteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants whose flowers have the stamens united in three or more bundles. Hence **Polyadelph** (*pŏ'lĭædĕlf*), a plant of this class; **Polyade'lphian** (*rare*—⁰), **Polyade'lphous** *adjs.*, belonging to this class; having the stamens so united; also said of such stamens.

1848 Wooster, *Polyadelph.* 1854 Chambers *Cycl. Engl.*, *Polyadelphian*, ...action of plants, whose stamens are formed into three or more separate bodies. 1870 Eliza in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 391 In the class of Polyadelphia. 1879 Hooker *Princ. Bot.* § 136. 149 The class Polyadelphia is exceedingly small like the next Hypericum forming no very prominent feature. 1848 Wooster, *Polyadelphous*. 1897 L. S. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 450 Nor does it appear to be 'polyadelphous at all. 1880 Oliver *Lect. Bot.* (1877) 145 Hypericum is the only British genus with polyadelphous stamens. 1878 Watson *Hooker's Bot.* 104.

Polyadelphite (*pŏlĭædĕ'lfəit*). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ite 1.] so named in consisting of five different silicates united.] A massive brownish-yellow variety of iron garnet, found in New Jersey.

1850 T. Thomson *Min.* I. 134 Polyadelphite. ...was sent me by Mr. Nuttall. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 443.

Polyadenopathy to **Poly-affectioned**: see Poly- 1.

Polyamnia: see Polymnia.

Polyander (*pŏlĭæ'ndə*). [In sense 1, adopted from mod.L. *polyandrus*, for earlier Polyandrium. In sense 2, ad. F. *polyandre* adj., ad. mod.L. *polyandrus* Polyandrous. Cf. Diander.]

† **1.** = Polyandrium. *Obs. rare.*

1832 Wright *Ess. Fam. Nat.* 242 Ethelbert hath been classed in this Polyander. 1838 Thirlwall *Hist. Ch. Engl.* xv. (1840) 255 Famous King Ethelbert his heir, Clov'd to this Polyander.

2. *Bot.* A plant of the class *Polyandria*. *rare*—⁰, 1796 in Worcester.

Polyandria (*pŏlĭæ'ndrĭă*). [mod.L., a. Gr. πολυάνδρια, n. of state from πολύανδρος having many men or husbands (f. πολυ-, Poly- + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ- man, male), employed by Linnæus (1735) in the sense 'having many stamens or male organs'.]

1. *Bot.* The thirteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having twenty or more stamens inserted on the receptacle (*cf.* Icosandria). Also the name of one of the orders in certain classes, as *Monadelphia*, *Gynandria*, *Monœcia*, in which the number of stamens is used to subdivide them into orders.

1735 Linnæus *Cycl. Sexuales*, *Polyandria*, a class of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, and a large number of stamens, or male parts, in each. 1837 Hooker *Princ. Bot.* § 138. 146 In Icosandria they [the stamens] adhere to the calyx ... while in Polyandria they are free from the calyx, or are hypogynous.

2. *Zool. and Anthrop.* = Polyandrism.

1878 Bateman *Anim. Parasites* 36 It is a case of polyandria which we are realized in the Scabiadæ. 1879 Keane *Lefevre's Philos.* I. 58 A long period of polyandria to which the mother was the centre and only head of the family.

Polyandria, pl. of Polyandrium.

Polyandrian, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -an.]

1. *Bot.* = Polyandrous 1.

1794 [in W. Jones *Index* (1801) 270 Taught ...To class by stamil and by stamen, Profane from nature's rich dominion Flow to polyandrian monogynies.

2. = Polyandrous 2.

1879 Southey in *Q. Rev.* II. 115 In Malabar the polyandrian system of polygamy prevails. 1891 G. W. Cooke *Browning Guide-Bk.* 383 Of this polyandrian lady, no further mention occurs.

Hence **Polyandrianism.** = Polyandry.

1800 *Southey Lett.* (1856) III. 200. 1899 — *Sir T. More* (1951) II. 199 The regulated polyandrianism which Cæsar found established in the north of Britain.

Polyandric, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πολύανδρ-ος (see Polyandrous) + -ic. So F. *polyandrique*.] = Polyandrous 2. (Contrasp. to Polygynic.)

1868 Winter *Eve. Age.* 430 The tradition of their polyandric marriages. 1875 A. Wilson *Abode of Snow* xxiv. 159 I never knew of a case where a polyandric wife was left without the society of one or more of her husbands.

Polyandrious: see Polyandrous.

Polyandrous, *a. Bot. rare*—⁰. [f. Polyandri-a + -ous.] = Polyandrous 1.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Polyandrism. *rare.* [f. Gr. πολύανδρ-ος (see Polyandrous) + -ism.] = Polyandry.

1800 Owen, in *Ann. Reg.* 453 Here polyandrism prevails.

Polyandrist (*pŏlĭæ'ndrĭst*). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who practises polyandry; a woman who has several husbands at the same time. In quot. 1887 *anphem.* for 'prostitute'. Also *attrib.* (= Polyandrous 2). (Contrasp. to Polygynist.)

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 141 Her elder sister, Imaginarian, once so prolific in her loveliness, a Polyandrist with all her Fourteen of old. 1878 C. S. Wake *Evol. Morality* II. 191 From the legend of the Pandavas, it would seem that they [the Kshatriyas] were actually polyandrists. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 9/1 Attempts to make the regulation of the movements of female polyandrists a police function.

† Polyandrium (*pŏlĭæ'ndrĭŏm*). *-ium* (-ĭă). Pl. *-ia*. [Late L. *polyandrium*, *-ion*, n. Gr. πολυάνδριον, as before, prop. neut. sing. of πολυάνδριος adj., of or relating to many men.] In *Gr. Antiq.* A burial-place for a number of men, esp. those who had fallen in battle. Hence *allusively*.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Warwick.* (1662) 66. 141 Thus much Church yard may indeed a Polyandrium, so that the Dead might seem to justle one another for room therein. 1800 T. S. Hughes *Trav. Sicily* I. 96, 332 That polyandrium which crowned the remains of those brave Thebans, who fell in defence of Grecian liberty. 1896 C. Marriage *Ch. Calendar* 32 Tombs ...mentioned by antiquarians under the name of *Polyandria*.

Polyandrous (*pŏlĭæ'ndrəs*), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύανδρ-ος (see Polyandria) + -ous.]

1. *Bot.* Having numerous stamens; *spec.* belonging to the class *Polyandria*.

1830 [Lindley] *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 239 In this order ...there are polyandrous species: a remarkable anomaly in monocotyledons, which rarely exceed the number 6 in their stamens. 1850 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 380 Flowers constant, polyandrous ...Staphisacria.

2. Having more than one, or several, husbands; practising, pertaining to, or involving polyandry. (Contrasp. to Polygynous 2.)

1805 M. Leonard *Pract. Marriage* 181, 191 The polyandrous arrangement. 1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. (1871) 132 The passage in Tacitus does not appear to me to justify us in regarding the Germans as having been polyandrous. 1880 *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 501/3 The existence of the ancient, uncivilized, and polyandrous forms of the family.

b. *Zool.* Characterized by polyandry, as a species.

1883 C. Tarnier in *Academy* 1 June 393/1 We also records a polyandrous species among the birds. 1904 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* 400 Cuckoos are probably polyandrous.

Polyandry (*pŏlĭæ'ndrĭ*). [ad. Gr. πολυανδρία: see Polyandria. So F. *polyandrie*.] That form of polygamy in which one woman has two or more husbands at the same time; plurality of husbands. (Contrasp. to Polygyny.)

1780 M. Madan *Thelyphthora* (1781) I. 223 This surely affords a strong proof that polyandry (as it is called) is contrary to nature. 1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 18, I can account for the system of Polyandry, as for such ills, only in one way; ...that it originated in necessity. 1882 Clarke *Myths & Dr.* v. 66, 104 The custom of female infanticide ... rendering women scarce, led at once to polyandry.

b. *Zool.* The fact of a female animal having more than one male mate.

1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. viii. 280 These markings not rarely reappear in the same race; but whether this is a case of polygamy or polyandry has not been ascertained.

Polyangle, Polyangular: see Poly- 1.

Polyanth (*pŏ'lĭænth*). *rare.* Anglicised form of Polyanthus.

1848 Wooster, *Polyanth, Polyanthus.* 1898 Dillwyn *Fl. Carol.* (1880) 41 Polyanth carolinianum are accurately imported from Holland, with tulips, and other Dutch bulbs.

† **Polyanthea** (*pŏlĭæ'nθĭă*). *Obs.* [n. mod.L. *polyanthēa*, f. Gr. type *πολυάνθεια, f. πολυάνθης much blooming (f. ἄνθος flower).] A collection of the 'flowers' of poetry or other literature, i. e. of choice literary extracts; an anthology.

Appears in 1703 as title of a work by Domenico Nani Mirabelli, *Polyanthea, sive Mirabilium memorabili Chartarum strepitu volumig. in tribus ad minus tomos congesta*; but the *Polyanthea Nova of I. Large* (Geneva 1608).

1618 Sellon *Holy Table* Pref., What more quicke eye can spie out of Pooles, Polyanthæa, concerne plain matter. 1643 'Philodikaios' *Triall. Anabp.* Pref. 2/2 b, An Antiquary of all learning, as if our reading had never gone beyond a *Polyanthea*. [1732-6 Bailey (title), *Polyanthea*, a known collection of common places, in alphabetical order, made first by Domenic Nanni de Mirabellis, of great service to sermon, preachers, &c. of the lower class.]

Hence † **Polyanthe'an** *a. Obs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or using a 'polyanthea'; also as *sb.* one who uses a 'polyanthea'.

1620 Burton *Anat. Mel.* 1. 2. 2. 121 [One] that by... some trivially polyanthean helps, reads and gleans a few notes from other men's harvests. 1621 Sir Hildebrand Dinevile yt My selfe, a poore Pantheizing Polyantheian Clergy man. *Ibid.* 236 As we poore Romanists and Polyantheans of the Clergie use to do.

Polyanthous (*pŏlĭæ'nθəs*), *a. rare*—⁰. [f. as next + -ous.] Bearing many flowers, or many blooms in one flower.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyanthus, Bot.* applied to a plant which bears many flowers, ...as in the *Narcissus polyanthus*. Applied by Wachendorf to plants the flowers of which are compound or aggregate: polyanthous.

Polyanthus (*pŏlĭæ'nθəs*). Also 7-8 -us. [n. mod.L. *polyanthus*, f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + ἄνθος flower: cf. Gr. πολύανθος much blooming.]

1. A favourite ornamental cultivated form of *Primula* (supposed to have originated from the cowslip, *P. veris*, or a cross between that and the primrose, *P. vulgaris*), having flowers of various shades, chiefly brown or crimson with yellow eye and border, in an umbel on a common peduncle.

1578 Dodoens *Herp. Hist. Fraught.* xcv. 248 Primulaveris. Veris vna maior et polyanthemos. 1597 Turner-Wotton *How to cultivate Ornamental Pleasant Garden* 23 Primula veris medulata. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 326/1, 330 *Primula veris* 8. *Paralysis, Polyanthos and Cowslips*. *Ibid.* 330. 2. *Paralysis altera odorata flore pallide purpureo*, the Purpure Cowslip.

1742 Shelley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, You are now always to transplant your Seedling Polyanthus upon a shady border, and divide the old Roots. 1798 tr. Thunberg *Shrubs* 331 The dukes, princesses, white double blue, and polyanthus or auricula-leaved sorts. 1798 Lady Londonderry *Lett. to*

Illustrations of Oct. [We] have now presented and poly-anthuses growing. 1779 *Emmanuel Complete Gard.* & *Bk.* The vulgar wallflower, and smart gilliflowers, The polyanthus pansy, the damask daisy. 1840 E. ELLIOTT *Wild Flowers* i. Thy proud-eyed cowslip, a growing flame, Or polyanthus, striped with golden veins. The poor man's flower. 1875 *Knowledge* 30 Sept. 298/1 A. insist as a gardener's dog will a polyanthus in his mouth.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* *Polyanthus Narcissus*: any one of a group of species of Narcissus, as *N. Tazetta*, which have the flowers in an umbellate cluster on a common peduncle. So *Polyanthus Primrose*, = sense 1.

1838 [see POLYANTHUS.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 776 The numerous species of Narcissus have been thrown into several groups or subgenera. . . *Ajax*: the Daffodils. . . *Ganymedes*: the Rush Daffodils. . . *Narcissus*: the Polyanthus Narcissus, distinguished by the slender cylindrical tube and shallow cup, the filaments unequally adnate near the mouth, and the style slender, as in *N. Tazetta*. 1882 *Gardener* 18 Feb. 119/1 The center bed is filled with pale-colored Polyanthus Narcissus, and Lily of the Valley. *Ibid.* 13 May 303/1 The Polyanthus Primrose next is an undoubtedly cared form of the ancient Jack-in-the-Green.

Polyarch (pɒ·lɪɑːk), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. πολυ- + ἀρχή beginning, origin.] Proceeding from many points of origin: said of the primary xylem or woody tissue of a stem or root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanero.* 551 The xylem is according to the particular case diarch or polyarch, and its starting-points . . all lie at equal distances from one another.

Polyarchal, *a.* *rare*[−1]. [f. as POLYARCHY + -AL.] Having many rulers. So **Polyarchical** *a.* (*rare*), of the nature of or pertaining to a polyarchy (opp. to *monarchical*); **Polyarchist** (*rare*), one who advocates or believes in a polyarchy.

1656 BOSWORTH *Bible & Humanum* v. 111 The Deluge formed the relation between the mythic period and the heroic and polyarchal age. 1680 R. BAXTER *King's Supremacy Asserted* 168, (1681) 84 The state of a Commonwealth is either Monarchical, or Polyarchical. 1693 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 13 It was a maxime transmitted soon from the first Fr. William that this Polyarchical Government could not subsist without a State-holder, who was to reconcile all emergent differences between the Towns and Provinces. 1708 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 16 [It] will be undeniably evident, that he [Hyle] was no Polyarchist, but a Monarchist, an asserter of One Supreme God.

Polyarchy (pɒ·lɪɑːkɪ). Also 7–8 erron. polygarchy. [ad. Gr. πολυαρχία rule by many, f. πολυ- + -αρχία rule. The *β* form: polygarchy, after med.L. *polygarchia*, obs. F. *polygarchie*, Sp. *poligarquia*, Pg. *polygarchia*, It. *poligarchia*, arising (in mod.L. or the Romantic langs.) from assimilation to *oligarchia*, OLIGARCHY, not the usual one in 17–18th c.]

1. The government of a state or city by many: contrasted with *monarchy*.

1604 C. BAGOT *Pom. Mon.* (1634) 3 The Bees alone as well Polyarchy as Monarchy. 1688 *J. Harris' Chr.* I. 159 (1698) 56 Any Government . . whether it be Monarchy or Polyarchy. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Peninsular War* I. 623 The miserable ruin which a polyarchy of independent Juntas would bring on. 1830 J. H. NEWMAN *Gifford Lect.* viii. 133 Polyarchy is anarchy.

b. (also CAPIT., *Polyarchia*, a monarchic thinkel into monthly courts; or each a dictator.) 1643 HENRY *Amos. Forme* 39 The extremes of these three kinds of . . Government are tyrannie, oligarchie, polygarchie [*MS.Ref.* one, of many, and of all, when arbitrary and unbounded in their governments. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polygarchy*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polygarchy*, the Government of a Commonwealth in the Hands of many. 1721–40 BAILEY, *Polygarchy*. 1824 *Acad. Sys.* (title) It was thought that an infallible remedy had been discovered by popular convulsion: to a polyarchy.

† **b.** (CAPIT. usu. after *Septuagint*.) A group of many kingdoms.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* iii Wessex, one of the most flourishing kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxon polyarchy. 1832–4 *Hr. Quarterly Cursory Wks.* 1880 IX. 300 A polyarchy such as the Saxons established in England.

2. *Bot.* [f. POLYARCH; cf. *dichogamy, heterostyly*, etc.] The condition of being polyarch.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phanero.* 557 The thick roots of Iris, Asparagus, Scallax discoposcilla, Palma, &c., are examples of a high degree of polyarchy.

Polyargite (pɒlɪɑːdʒaɪt). *Min.* [ad. Swed. *polyargit* (L. F. Svanberg 1840), f. Gr. πολυ- POLY- + ἀργός shining, sparkling: see -ITE 1.] A rose-coloured lamellar variety of PEISTE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 303 Polyargite . . occurs in large grains near Rodna.

Polyargyrite (pɒlɪɑːdʒɪraɪt). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polyargyrit* (F. v. Sandberger 1869), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀργυρος silver: see -ITE 1.] Sulph-antimonide of silver containing a very high percentage of the latter metal.

1850 DANA *Min. App.* i. 23 Polyargyrite. . Lustre metallic. Color iron-black to dark blackish-gray. . . The mineral is between sternbergite and pyrargyrite. 1853 CHANDLER *Rhetoric Praxis* 113 Polyargyrite is closely related to polybasite.

Polyarsenite (pɒlɪɑːsɪnaɪt). *Min.* [mod. (L. *Igelström* 1885) f. POLY- + ARSENITE.] A synonym of SARKINITE.

Polyarthritic to **Polyarticular**: see POLY- 1.

Polyatomic (pɒlɪətɒ·mɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. POLY- + ATOMIC. So F. *polyatomique*.] Containing or consisting of many atoms of some substance; *esp.* having many replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = multivalent. See DIATOMIC, TRIATOMIC, TETRATOMIC, HEXATOMIC.

1850 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 331 *Another class*. . which may be termed polybasic or polyatomic alcohols. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 191 Amongst the carbon compounds some radicals exist in which more than one combining power remains unsatisfied, and which therefore act as polyatomic radicals. 1880 GLADSTONE *Worsts' Atom. Theo.* 89 Other facts . . introduced into science . . the *closely defined* notion of polyatomic compounds.

Polyautography (pɒlɪɔːtɒ·grəfɪ). [f. POLY- + AUTOGRAPH, after words in -GRAPHY.] Early name for LITHOGRAPHY, as applied to the production of numerous copies of autographs or original drawings, etc.

1806 (title) *Specimens of Polyautography* containing *fac* impressions taken from original drawings, made on stone purposely for this work. 1819 *Grad. Mag.* LXXXIX. 1. 120 This useful invention (lithography) introduced into this country a few years since, and then called Polyautography. 1856 *Daily News* 10 May 2/3 Mr. Pannell prefers the term 'polyautography', the word lithography being "a misnomer of misconception".

Polybasic (pɒlɪbɛ·ɪsɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. POLY- + BASIC. So F. *polybasique*.] Having more than two bases, or atoms of a base. *Polybasic acid*: an acid containing three or more atoms of replaceable hydrogen. (See DIBASIC, TRIBASIC.)

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 68 By a polybasic acid is meant an acid, one equivalent of which requires more than one equivalent of a base to form a neutral salt. 1880 GLADSTONE *Worsts' Atom. Theo.* 78 The discovery of polybasic acids proved a serious difficulty to the theory of equivalence.

Hence **Polybasicity** (-bɑːsɪ·sɪtɪ), the property of being polybasic. 1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polybasite (pɒlɪbɑːsaɪt). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polybasit* (H. Rose 1829), f. Gr. πολυ- POLY- + *base*, in sense of BASE *sb.*[1] 13: see -ITE 1.

According to Chester, alluding to the large amount of the base, sulphide of silver, in proportion to the acids, sulphides of arsenic and antimony.]

A sulphoarseno-antimonite of silver and copper, of an iron-black colour, and metallic lustre, occurring in short tabular hexagonal prisms, also massive and disseminated.

1850 *Edin. Phil. Trans.* VIII. 148 A new species of mineral termed polybasite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 127 Stephanite and polybasite are pseudomorphic after polybasite. 1879 EDWARDS *Mineral. Mines & Mining* 319 Rich silver ores, such as ruby silver, stephanite, polybasite and tetrahedrite.

Polybasitic to **Polycladia**: see POLY- 1.

Polyberine (pɒlɪbɛ·rɪn), *a.* *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L., *Polyborinæ*, f. *Polyborus*, name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the subfamily *Polyborinæ* of *Falconidæ*, comprising the Caracaras or American Vulture-hawks.

1884 *Ibis* 380 A specimen of the very singular Polyborine form, *Polyboroides typicus*, from West Africa.

Polybranch to **Polycarbic**: see POLY-.

Polycarpellary (pɒlɪkɑːpɛ·lərɪ), *a.* *Bot.* [f. POLY- + CARPEL, on CARPELLARY.] Having or consisting of several carpels.

1760 GUETTARD *Lett. Bot.* x. to *Hebert* 31 Dracæna. . Fruit capsular, quinquecoccous, polycarpellary. 1835 BENNETT & DYER *Jacks' Bot.* 492 A polycarpellary ovary is always the result of the union of all the carpels of a flower, the number being usually two, three, four, or five, arranged in one whorl, and the floral axis terminating in the center of them.

Polycarpic, *a.* *Bot.* rare. [f. as next + -IC.] = next (in both senses).

1842 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 672 *Polycarpic*, those which flower and fruit several times before the entire plant dies. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polycarpicæ*, applied by de Candolle to plants that bear fruit many times during their existence. Applied by Bartling to a Class . . in which the stamens are often in indefinite number: polycarpic.

Polycarpous (pɒlɪkɑːpəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύκαρπος rich in fruit (f. πολυ-, POLY- + καρπός fruit) + -OUS.] †**a.** Bearing fruit many times, as a perennial plant; synkarpous. **b.** (More properly) = POLYCARPELLARY.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 401 *Polycarpous* (borne synkarpous), having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913 *Polycarpous*. . more properly, bearing many distinct fruits or carpels to each flower. 1880 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 560 When the gynæcium of a flower consists of a single ovary only one fruit is formed, and the flower is said to be monocarpous, in contradistinction to the polycarpous flowers, the gynæcium of which consists of several isolated ovaries from which the same or a smaller number of fruits are developed.

Polycellular, Polycentric: see POLY- 1.

Polycephalic (pɒlɪsɛfæ·lɪk), *a.* *rare.* [f. Gr. κεφαλή head + -IC.] Having many heads; many-headed. So **Polycephalist** (-sɛ·fălɪst), one who has or acknowledges many heads or rulers; **Polycephalous** *a.*, many-headed.

1850 MOORE *Life Greece* III. 38 One of those [at sunset] to Apollo was called, from its compass and variety of parts, the 'Polycephalic, or many-headed, Noon'. 1864 GOLDEN *Times* C. iv. 161, 342 Both which methods must have left the . . Churches of Christ either Autocephalic, confessed without any head, or 'Polycephalous, burdened with many heads'.

1844 M'CULLOCH *Highl. Lore* IV. 158 The "polycephalous monster". 1849–52 *Mem. Ignatius Loyol. Bish.* 50, 52 They (ungainlies) are monocephalous, as to the life, or polycephalous, as to Hygeia. 1855 *Tolerant Principles* xi. III. 384 The form of a multitudinous, polycephalous beast, having a ring of heads of all manner of hairs.

Polychæte, -chete (pɒ·lɪkiːt), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Polychæta*, f. Gr. πολυχαίτης having much hair, f. πολυ- much + χαίτη mane (here taken in sense 'bristle': cf. CHÆTOPHORE).]

a. adj. Belonging to the *Polychæta*, one of the two divisions of the *Chætopoda*, a class of worms (see CHÆTOPODA), characterized by numerous bristles on the feet-stumps or parapodia. **b.** *sb.* A worm of this order or division.

1888 *Athenæum* 7 July 29/1 The entire twelfth volume . . is devoted to Prof. W. C. M'Intosh's monograph on the polychæta annelids. 1891 *Cassell. Nat. Hist.* II. 245 The worm itself [Dinophilus] in many ways like a larval Polychæte than a full-grown worm.

So **Polychætan** (pɒlɪkiːtăn), **Polychætous** *adjs.*

1877 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 561 The spines of the polychætous worms. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* iv. 284 Among the polychætous Annelida. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 362 The lateral or parapodial respiratia . . occur in many Polychætan Trochozoa.

Polycharacteristic, Polychelia: see POLY- 1.

Polychresty: see POLYCHRESTY.

Polychord (pɒ·lɪkɔːd), *a.* and *sb.* Also ? -cord. [ad. Gr. πολύχορδος many-stringed, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χορδή CHORD.]

A. adj. Having many strings, as a musical instrument.

1704 PEPYSIAN *Skill Mus.* i. 80 He with his Harp, or *Polychord Lyra*, expressed such effectual melody. 1708 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 42 It was plainly revealed by the polychord instruments. 1829 A. LOGAN *Mus. Repos* 36 The Polychord Bagey perform on three strings.

B. sb. **1.** An instrument having ten gut strings, resembling a double-bass without a neck, played with a bow or with the fingers; invented by F. Hillmer of Leipzig in 1799, but never generally used. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 911/1.

2. Trade-name for a kind of octave-coupler.

1898 SHERWOOD *Dict. Pianoforte*, . . an apparatus which couples two octave notes, and can be affixed to any piano-forte or similar instrument with keys.

Polychotomous (pɒlɪkɒ·tɒməs), *a.* [Erroneously formed by substituting POLY- for *di-* in *dicho-tomous*, DICHOTOMOUS (q.v.).] Divided, or involving division, into many (or more than two) parts, sections, groups, or branches: = POLYTOMOUS. So **Polycho·tomy**, division into more than two parts or groups, as in classification: = POLYTOMY.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polychotomous*, applied to a body that is divided into numerous subdivisions. . : polytomous. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 914 Polychotomy is probably never more than provisional, and all classification will necessarily be dichotomous.

Polychrest (pɒ·lɪkrɛst). ? *Obs.* Also 7 in Gr.-L. forms **polychrestum**, -on. [a. med.L. *polychrestus*, a. Gr. πολύχρηστος useful for many purposes, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρηστός useful. So F. *polychreste* (1690).] Something adapted to several different uses; *esp.* a drug or medicine serving to cure various diseases.

1620 BACON *Instauratio Magna, De Augm. Scient.* VII. v, Inventarium operis hujusmodi, et catalogus polychrestorum. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polychrests*, things of much use, fit for many ends, or divers ways profitable. *Ibid.*, J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Chirurg.* VII. i. (ed. 2) 283 Many Physicians have studied out Polychrestons. 1729 *Reading's Guide* 21, I say There is nothing necessary for Me, which these Polychrests afford not. 1820–21 ROBINSON *Ratcliffe. Predic. Elect.* (1821) IV. 382 Of admirable use: the most other acharics in the catalogue, a polychrest.

† **b.** *attrib.*, *Polychrest salt* (also *salt polychrest*): "an old name for neutral sulphate of potassium; and for sodio-potassic tartrate". Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Sal Polychrest* is a compound salt, made of equal parts of salt-petre and sulphur. 1732 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 326 I have taken Salt Polychrest and Cheltenham waters. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 32, I have usually directed . . the polychrest salt and clysters occasionally in the course of the day.

So **Polychre·stic** *adj.*, serving for various uses; *sb.* = *polychrest*; † **Polychre·stical** *adj.* *Obs.* = prec.; **Polychresty**, adaptation to various uses, capability of being used in several ways.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 124 Other medicaments, called polychrestical, which consist of contrary medicaments. 1694 WOTTON-MAGIC *Scient. Discov.* 213 These names (how it was a great Polychrestick. 1884 *Smith's Scientific Mod. Sc.* VIII. 108/2 The same word may do duty in many different connections. . Such words, applied in many ways, may be called *polychrestic*, although this adjective is commonly applied to drugs of various utility. *Ibid.*, In a greater or less degree polychresty is predicable of many other words, e.g. formic, formal, etc.

Polychroic (pɒlɪkrəʊ·ɪk), *a.* *Cryst.* [a. F. *polychroïque*, f. Gr. πολύχροος many-coloured (f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρόα colour) + -IC.] Showing different colours when viewed in different directions: more properly called PLEOCHROIC. So **Polychroism** = PLEOCHROISM.

1848 *Mayne Expos. Lex., Polychroism.* 1860 L. L. Noble *Ambrose* 125 Madame ... in the schoolchamber, has polychroic. 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan. 213/1 Optical properties of the polychroic minerals peculiar to certain triclinals.

Polychroite (pɒ·lĭkrōəɪt). *Chem.* [a. F. *polychroïte* (*Chem. Chim.* 1808), f. Gr. πολύχροος (see POLYCHROUS): see -ITE 1.] Name for the colouring matter of saffron (also called SAFRANIN), which exhibits various colours under various reagents.

1819 W. Henry *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 334 *Polychroite.* This name has been given, by Bouillon La Grange and Vogel, to the extract of saffron prepared with alcohol. 1832 J. Daniell *Meteorol. Ess. Mod.* 143 The substances ... denominated Polychroite, is but a compound of colouring matter and volatile oil. 1874 Gamgee's Blanfor *Med. Mod.* (1880) 323 Saffron... yields to water and alcohol an orange-red colouring matter (called polychroite, crocine) into blue by oil of vitriol.

Polychromatic (pɒ·lĭkrōmæ·tĭk), *a.* [f. POLY- + CHROMATIC: see below. Cf. Gr. πολυχρώματος-ον many-coloured.] Having or characterized by various colours; many-coloured.

Polychromatic acid (*Chem.*): = POLYCHROMIC *acid*, q. v.

1849 Fergusson *Archit.* v. 6 The polychromatic effect ... was sought after in these early times. 1884 T. Wilson in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 434/1 The glory of polychromatic decoration. 1893 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 479 A 'polychromatic edition of the Old Testament' is being published in America.

So **Polychromatician** (-mătĭ·shăn), one who uses, or favours the use of, many colours (in painting or decoration); **Polychro·matize** *v. trans.*, to paint or adorn with many colours; **Polychro·matous** *a.*, many-coloured.

1849 *Edinburgh Rev.* IX. 160 It is slightly polychromatized. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 302 The new professors, polychromatics, must bring out ... new editions of all our classics. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/1 Paris is now the most polychromatic city in the world. ... Genius! flashing out ... changes the colour of his genius. His hat has every shade of green, of yellow, of orange, of grey, and red from pink to magenta.

Polychrome (pɒ·lĭkrōm), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 (in *sb.*) polychroma. [a. F. *polychrome*, ad. Gr. πολύχρωμος many-coloured, f. πολυ- POLY- + χρῶμα colour.]

A. *adj.* Many-coloured, polychromatic; *esp.* painted, decorated, or printed in many colours.

1857 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 198/2, I have already had occasion to construct a great polychrome edifice, a pantheon. 1870 Lathom tr. *L. ab. Muller's Anc. Art* § 414 (ed. 2) 392 The peculiarly Lycian vases, found in Magna Græcia, in polychromes. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 834/2 Old pieces of faïence and polychrome ornaments. 1898 *Daily Chron.* The Polychrome Bible. Edited by Paul Haupt. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 8/1 A Chantilly lace shawl, ...wrought of polychrome threads like Venetian embroidery instead of being in one colour only.

B. *sb.* **1.** A work of art executed or decorated in several colours; *spec.* a coloured statue.

1821 Fosbroke in *Lect. Painl.* I. (1848) 321 The superinduction of different colours, or the invention of the polychrome. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* II. 460 We should be glad to hear more of ... polychrome. 1850 Leitch tr. C. O. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 414 (ed. 2) 392 The peculiarly Lycian vases, found in Magna Græcia, in polychromes. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 834/2 Old pieces of faïence and polychrome ornaments. 1898 *Daily Chron.* The Polychrome Bible. Edited by Paul Haupt. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 8/1 A Chantilly lace shawl, ...wrought of polychrome threads like Venetian embroidery instead of being in one colour only.

2. = POLYCHROMY. [So F. *polychrome*.]

1892 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 629/2 His presented pieces of gold and silver jewellery, polychromed industrially with oxides of copper, by his processes. 1892 *Academy* 2 Oct. 295 Slave reproduced this MS. in facsimile by their "polychromous photo-type or light-printing in many colours."

1894 Dr Mahaffy in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 337 A polychromous decoration not unpleasing.

Polychromy (pɒ·lĭkrōmĭ). [ad. F. *polychromie*, f. as POLYCHROME: see -Y.] The art of painting or decorating in several colours, esp. as anciently used in pottery, architecture, etc.

1842 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 38 In polychromy several colours are, of course, employed. 1861 Wright *Rom. Architect.* I. ix. 139 Polychromy is observable in all the architectural subjects throughout the [Anglo-Saxon] manuscripts. 1879 Rose *Clerkenwell* 372 In this best polychromy great use is made of outlines or contours. 1883 *Athenæum* 31 June 834/3 An Egyptian bas-relief in red granite, with traces of polychromy.

†**Polychronicon.** *Obs.* [med.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + χρονικόν (neut. sing. of χρονικός adj. concerning time), in pl. (sc. *βιβλία* books): annals, chronicles.] A chronicle of many events or periods.

1470 Harding (title) *Polychronicon.*] 1550 Pore *A. B. C.* in *H. ench.* 27 124/2 In wrythe persecution our storie and Polychronicon do remeda, that all Christendom almost in the whole Islands was destroyed. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania*; or, the printer's devil's pleasantmonies.

Polychyle (pɒ·lĭkaɪl), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Short for *Polycœliid*, ad. mod.L. *Polycœlidæ*, next. pl., f. POLY- + Gr. κοῖλος hollow: see -YL 1.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the division *Polycœlidæ* of turbellarian worms, having a main intestine with more than four branches. **b.** *sb.* A worm of this division. (Distinguished from TRICLAD.).

1888 Haddon & Shackleton *Anim. Life* 918 A more or less apparent radial symmetry is observable in some Polychyle *Turbellaria*. *Ibid.* 922 Two curious Polychyle have been described with certain Cœlenterate-like characters.

Polycladose (pɒ·lĭklādōs), *a.* [f. as next + -OSE.] Many-branched: said of a sponge-spicule.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 *Candelabrum* is polycladose tetrocrenellated.

Polycladous (pɒ·lĭklādəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύκλαδος having many branches + -OUS.] Having many, or more than the normal number of, branches; much or excessively branched. So **Polycladly** (pɒ·lĭklădlĭ), the formation of an abnormal number of branches.

1866 Treas. *Bot.* 913 *Polycladia*, the same as *Pilzia*] 1882 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Polycladly. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polycladous.*

Polyclinic (pɒlĭklĭ·nĭk). [app. an alteration of the earlier word *policlinic*, in which it is referred to the Greek πολυ- (see POLY-), and used in a different sense.]

1. 'A general clinic devoted to the treatment of various diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); [a] 'an institution furnishing clinical instruction in all kinds of diseases'; [*b*] 'a hospital in which all forms of disease are treated'.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Policlinic* ... sometimes written *polyclinic*. A general city hospital or dispensary.

2. (See quot. 1900.)

1898 *Times* 16 Dec. 3/3 Mr. Hutchinson's 'Polyclinic', a title which, whatever it has 'come to denote', seems an odd one to apply to an institution which will have 'no beds of its own'. 1900 J. Hutchinson in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 3/2 The 'Medical Graduates College and Polyclinic' is an association for giving graduates consultation to patients, and at the same time affording opportunities to medical men for obtaining advanced knowledge. The word *Polyclinic* implies that we have made arrangements to include many (or all) branches of practical medicine and surgery. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 7/2 A distinguished professional company assembled at the Polyclinic yesterday to hear Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson's account of his tour in India and Ceylon.

Polycoccous, Polycoelian: see POLY- 2.

†**Polycoe·rancy, -choranty.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 -coyrancie, -coiranclo. [ad. Gr. (Ionic) πολυκοιρανίη, f. πολυ-, POLY- + κοίρανος ruler, prince.] A government by many rulers or princes.

1640 Br. Hall *Epist.* III. vi. 31 What doe you think of this lawless Polycoyrancie? 1658 Cleiveland *Jemiel. Synd.* 1. iv. 401 The Government of the World would be a Polychoranty or Aristocracy of Gods.

Polyconic (pɒlĭkɒ·nĭk), *a.* [f. POLY- + CONIC.] Involving or based upon a number of cones; applied to a system of map-projection in which each parallel of latitude is represented by the development of a cone touching the earth's surface along that parallel. Also *sb.* a polyconic projection.

1884 in Webster. 1893 A. R. Clarke in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 200/1 Polyconic Development. (Description.) 1900 C. F. Close *Map Projections* 31 Simple polyconic projection. ... The employment of polyconics saves much tabulation, and they are well suited for a topographical series. They are not so well adapted for single maps of large areas. *Ibid.* 32 Rectangular polyconic projection, sometimes called the rectangular-tangential.

Polycormic: see POLY- 1.

Polycotyledon (pɒ·lĭkŏtĭlī·dŏn). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polycotyledones* (pl.): cf. DICOTYLEDON.] A plant of which the seed contains more than two cotyledons. So **Polycotyle·donary, Polycotyle·donous** *adjs.*, having more than two cotyledons in the seed, as many Gymnosperms; **Polycotyle·donism**, the condition of being polycotyledonous.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 366 (title) *Polycotyledones*, with many Cotyledones.] 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 50 These plants are called polycotyledonous. 1828 Webster, *Polycotyledon.* 1866 *Gard. Chron.* 1866 *Jrnl. Bot.* II. (ed. 2) 23 The Polycotyledonous Embryo is one having a whorl of more than two cotyledons.

Polycracy: see POLY- 1.

Polycrase (pɒ·lĭkrās). *Min.* [ad. G. *polykras* (Scherrer, 1844, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κρᾶσις mixture, from its many constituents).] A shining black mineral, consisting of columbate and titanate of uranium, cerium, yttrium, and other bases.

1845 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XLIX. 394 Polycrase is also polymignite. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 745 Samarskite is prominent in the specimen of the American polycrase.

Polycrotic, Polycrotism: see POLY- 1.

Polycystic (pɒlĭsĭ·stĭk), *a. Path.* [f. POLY- + CYSTIC.] Having or consisting of several cysts, as a tumour.

1872 Pirrie *Pract. Surgery* 31 The tendency to become multicystic or to remain polycystic. 1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 663 The symptoms ...develope the power of cystic growth, and become polycystic.

Polycystid (pɒlĭsĭ·stĭd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycystidæ* (neut. pl.), as POLYCISTINE: see -ID.] A member of the order *Polycystidea* of Gregarines, having the body divided into three (rarely two) segments.

1888 Haddon & Shackleton *Anim. Life* 858 A Polycystid possessing all three segments is known as a Cephalin or Cephaloon. *Ibid.* 859 The Polycystids have the epimerite usually or in part.

Polycy·stidan, *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. as prec., or (in b.) from mod.L. *Polycystida* + -AN.] **a.** Belonging to the *Polycystidea*; as *sb.* one of these: see prec. **b.** Belonging to the *Polycystida*, a family of *Polycystina*; as *sb.* one of these: see next.

Polycystine (pɒlĭsĭ·stăin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycystina* (neut. pl.), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κύστις bladder, CYST: see -INE 2.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Polycystina*, a group of Radiolarians (also called *Nassellaria*), characterized by a finestrated siliceous shell or skeleton divided into several chambers. **b.** *sb.* A radiolarian of this group.

1870 Wallich *N. Atlantic Sea-bed* 122 The Barbadoes and other Polycystine earths have a calcareous basis derived from the same source ...as the pure calcareous deposits of the deep-sea bed. 1882 Mrs. Bury (title) Figures of Remarkable Forms of Polycystine, or allied Organisms, in the Barbados Chalk Deposit. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 321 If the Polycystine ooze be broken, no inorganic agency can build it up again.

Polycyttarian (pɒlĭsĭtē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycyttaria* neut. pl. (f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κύτταρος cell) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the group *Polycyttaria* of Radiolarians, comprising composed or 'colonial' forms with several central capsules; pleiosporine. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group.

Polydactyl (pɒlĭdæ·ktĭl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also -tyle. [a. F. *polydactyle*, ad. Gr. πολυδάκτυλος many-toed: see POLY- and DACTYL.] Having more than the normal number of fingers or toes. **b.** *sb.* A polydactyl animal. So **Polydactylism** [so F. *-isme*].

Polydactyly, the condition of being polydactyl; **Polydactylous** *a.* = *polydactyl adj.*

1894 Bateson *Variation* 324 Some normal cats belonging to this family gave birth to "polydactyle kittens. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 9/2 You will remind us your grandchildren unwilling, "polydactylism, and all sorts of physical and moral imperfections. 1898 Dunstan *Anim.* 6 *Fl.* II. viii. 22 *Polydactylism* predisposes by multifarious steps from a mere cutaneous appendage, to a double hand. 1898 Morris *Expl. Lex.*, "Polydactylous. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 422 Cæsar's favourite horse was polydactylous, and so was Alexander's Peritheles. 1900 J. S. Bowles in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* XV. 332 The majority of cases of "polydactyly occurring in Horses.

Polydæmonism, -demonism (pɒlĭdī·mŏnĭz'm). [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + δαίμων divinity, demon + -ISM, after *polytheism*.] A belief in many divinities (i. e. simply, supernatural powers, or *spec.* evil spirits): see DÆMON 2, 3. So **Polydæmonist·ic** (-dɛ-) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by polydæmonism.

1772 Shuckford *Chaos.* (1728) II. 23 All these sorts both of demoniacs, polytheists, atheists, and deists, may be rela'd ...; which opinion may be call'd polydæmonism. 1877 J. E. Cabot-Lyon tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 3 The polydæmonism, magic-tainted religions of the present day. *Ibid.* 10 An unorganized polydæmonism, which does not, however, exclude the belief in a supreme Spirit. 1881 Hoppin *Williams in 19th Cent. Mag.* 210 Buddhism developed into an all-comprehensive metaphysical system which may be described as a loose conglomerate of pantheism, deism, polytheism, and polydæmonism held in solution by an alleged monotheistic thread. *Ibid.*, A combination of atheism with polytheism and polydæmonistic ideas.

Polydiabolical, -dimensional: see POLY- 1.

† **Polydipsia** (pŏlidi·psiă). *Path.* (In 7 anglicised as **polydipsie**.) [n. Gr. type *πολυδιψία: cf. πολυδίψιον very thirsty, πολυδίψιος causing excessive thirst. So F. *polydipsie*.] Morbidly or abnormally excessive thirst. In 1901, 1880 *fig.*

1660 HOOKER(OCKE) *Answer to* (1666) 40 Such is some mens prophane Jealousy and insatiable Polydipsia after Gold. 1705 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. ii. 968/1 About this time this cure was first published [a cure of Polydipsia occasioned in this country. 1846 G. E. DAY in *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 305 Hydrocia, which is also known as diuresis, polyuresis, and polydipsia, seems to be capable of continuing sometimes for several years without...any other morbid symptoms than a frequent desire to micturate, and an insatiable thirst.

Polydromic (pŏlidr·mik), *a. Math.* [f. POLY- + Gr. δρόμος course + -IC: cf. *dromonic* good at the course.] = POLYTROPIC *a.* (Opp. to *monodromic*.)

1890 in CENT. *Dict.*

Polydymite (pŏlidimoit). *Min.* [Contr. for **polydymyrite*; named by Lasperyas, 1876, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + δίδυμος twin.] Sulphide of nickel, of a light grey colour, with metallic lustre, occurring in polysynthetic twin crystals.

1878 *Min. Mag.* II. 98 *Polydymite*...occurs in nacled octahedrons. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 75 A nickel ore from Sudbury...corresponds to...the general formula of polydymite.

Polydynamic (pŏlidinæ·mik, -dīn-), *a.* [f. POLY- + Gr. δύναμις power + -IC: cf. *dynamic*.] Relating to or possessing many forces or powers.

1868 E. HENDERSON in *Congregational Mag.* Jan. 3/2 The Calculus, or polydynamic hypothesis, according to which, the Hebrew words are to be interpreted in every way consistent with their etymological import, or, as it has been expressed, in every sense of which they are capable. 1874 TROWBRIDGE *Chem. Phys.* 18 It is a polydynamic symbol, capable of forming others analogous to it.

Polye, obs. form of PULLEY. **Polyedral**, etc.: see POLYHEDRAL, etc. **Polyelithism**: see POLY- 1.

Polyembryonate (pŏliembri·ŏnĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. POLY- + EMBRYON + -ATE 1.] Containing more than one embryo, as a seed. So **Polyembryonic** *a.* = prec.; also, pertaining to polyembryony. **Polyembryony**, the formation or presence of more than one embryo in a seed.

1842 *Edinb. Phil. Journ.* XXXII. 249 Cases of polyembryony in Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Hesperia, Orchis, &c. *Ibid.* 250 In Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Hesperia, &c., there are frequently several embryos, giving rise to what is called polyembryony. 1884 WILLKOMM, *Polyembryonie*...*Polyembryonie*.

Polyenzymatic to **Polyfoil**: see POLY- 1.

Polyff, obs. variant of PULLEY.

Polygalaceous (pŏligălē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polygalace-æ* (f. *Polygala* (pŏli·gălă), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πολυ- much + γάλα milk) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Polygalaceæ* or Milkwort family.

Med. The species of the polygalaceous genus *Securidaca* are mostly natives of tropical America.

Polygalin (pŏli·gălin), *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Polygala* (see prec.) + -IN 1.] A substance obtained from the root of *Polygala Senega*; also called SENEGIN, and **Polygalic acid**. Hence **Polygalate**, a salt of polygalic acid.

1850 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 128 M. Rochleder is also said to have procured a principle called Polygalic Acid, from the same plant (*Polygala Senega*). 1858 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 184 The alkaline *polygalates* are obtained by saturating the aqueous solution of polygalic acid with the respective bases. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 256 Senegin or polygalin is contained in the cortical part, which has a sharp flavour.

† **Polygamia** (pŏligē·miă). *Bot.* [mod.L., (LINNÆUS).] The twenty-third Class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising species which bear both hermaphrodite and unisexual (male or female) flowers, on the same or different plants. Hence **Polygam**, a plant of this class; **Polygamian** *a.*, belonging to the class *Polygamia*; *sb.* = *polygam*.

1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Polygamia*...a class of plants, which have a diversity of combination of the male and female parts of their flowers, and many ways of fructification in the same species. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. (1794) 96 It is retained *polygamia*, from this variety in the flowers. 1846 WARREN, *Polygam. Polygamian*. 1855 HOOKER *Introd. Bot.* § 172 In Polygamia...are have divers kinds of flowers, which may all, or some only, be placed on the same plant.

Polygamic (pŏligæ·mik), *a.* [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος often married, polygamous + -IC. So F. *polygamique*.] Of or pertaining to polygamy; (less correctly) practising polygamy, polygamous.

1829 SOUTHEY *P. Nell Prol.* 36 He was an avid Cowie, And a polygamic Parish. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 390/1 Unpolygamic's account of the Zulus) how of heritage in polygamic households. 1884 J. W. BARCLAY in 19th *Cent.* Jan. 183 Governor Murray lays comparatively little stress on the polygamic difficulty.

So **Polygamical** *a.* (?obs.); **Polygamically** *adv.*, in the way of polygamy.

1829 *Metropolis* II. 158 With every polygamical inclination, neither of his present wives seem to claim him. 1883 DICKENS *Uncommon Trav.* 22 To suppose the family groups of which the majority of emigrants were composed, polygamically possessed, would be to suppose an absurdity.

Polygamious, *a. Bot.* [f. POLYGAMIA + -OUS.] Belonging to the Linnæan class *Polygamia*.

1760 JOSLIN in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 259 Not only in the Dioecious plants, but in the Monoecious and Polygamious also.

Polygamist (pŏligămist). [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος (see POLYGAMIC) + -IST.] One who practises or favours polygamy; usually, a man who has several wives: cf. POLYGAMOUS 1.

1637 G. DANIEL *Canoke Holy Yule* 245 A Profane, Prefane, Proud Polygamist. 1682 HICKES *Ready Way* 160. 1. 371 The first author of polygamy...was Lamech...as was also Esau another polygamist. 1861 *Times* 30 Aug., In order to distinguish the wives of a polygamist from each other, the Christian name of each is prefixed to the husband's name; as, for instance, Mrs. Anna Young, Mrs. Mary Young, &c. 1886 P. S. REINSCH *Colony Trad. Trans* 84 The sparrow is accused as being 'a bird of bad habits and of infamous character ...a communist and a polygamist'.

b. *attrib.* Practising polygamy, polygamous.

1873 JEMMETT *Pirate* 308 ii. 281 Polygamist peoples either legiest and adopt children from other countries, or dwindle to nowhere. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/1 That is was a greater evil to dissolve *bond fide* marriages ...than to refuse baptism to polygamist husbands and their wives.

Hence **Polygamistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to polygamists or polygamy; favouring polygamy.

1873 PENNY *Cantos* iv. *Concon.* (ed. 2) 295 A monogamist favors will not enforce polygamistic laws. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 10 Feb., What reply do the polygamistic Mormons make to the non-polygamistic Josephites?

Poly·gamize, *v. rare.* [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος (see above) + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise polygamy.

1598 STURMYDE *Du Bartas* 1. i. 10, *Handes-wraith* (by Dieu is not called, O lustful Satan!) bent to polygamize!

1830 CARLYLE *Sartor* ii. 10 Many Things which David and Solomon actually did...nothing a weary with Egypt, laying up treasure, and polygamizing.

Polygamous (pŏligămos), *a.* Also 7 poll-. [f. late Gr. πολύγαμος (see POLYGAMIC) + -OUS.]

1. Practising or addicted to polygamy; of, pertaining to, or involving polygamy. Usually said of, or in reference to, a husband having several wives (distinctively expressed by *polygynous*), but including also the case of a wife having several husbands (*polyandrous*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 266 His daughter Fadma, (the only issue of this Gallilean polygamous Prophet) married to Hali. [Not in HAKLUYT, Journal, Ann.] 1628 in WARRTON. 1638 SIR J. ROSS *Navre and Vop.* xxvii. 373 They manage polygamous family. 1883 SIR J. W. CRETTY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 211/2 The marriage was a Mahometan and by consequence a polygamous marriage. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 367 Even in a polygamous community it is usually only a minority who have more wives than one.

2. *Zool.* Having more than one, or several, mates of the opposite sex, as an animal; characterized by polygamy, as a species. Usually used as = *polygynous*: cf. 3.

1731 S. HUNT *Fourscore Twelve Brit. Ins.* (1842) I. 73 Other Gnatlenes are polygamous; or have a number of females united with one male. 1844 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1860) 88 The war is, perhaps, severest between the males of polygamous animals.

3. *Bot.* Bearing some flowers with stamens only, others with pistils only, and others with both, on the same or on different plants; belonging to the Linnæan class *Polygamia*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xx. (1765) 84 *Polygamous*, such as either on the same, or on different Roots bear Hermaphrodite Flowers; and Flowers of either sex or of both Sexes. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 156 Flowers (of *Plantaginaceæ*) terminal or axillary, sometimes polygamous. 1832 DUNCAN *Elem. Bot.* ii. 208 The flowers of Common Ash are termed polygamous, because they are either unisexual, pistillate, or hermaphrodite, and the different kinds of flowers may be upon the same or different trees.

Hence **Polygamously** *adv.*

1874 T. G. BONNEY *Victoria* 4 *Tertiary* ii. (1881) 24 Their [women's] ideas are always married to themselves—and nowadays polygamously to somebody else besides. 1888 *Princeton Rev.* July 47 The polygamously disposed party.

Polygamy (pŏligămi). Also 6–8 poll-. [ad. F. *polygamie* (a 1564 Calvin in Godef.), ad. excl. Gr. πολυγαμία, f. πολύγαμος often married, polygamous; f. πολυ- POLY- + γάμος marriage.]

1. Marriage with several, or more than one, at once; plurality of spouses; the practice or custom according to which one man has several wives (distinctively called *polygyny*), or one woman several husbands (*polyandry*), at the same time. Most commonly used of the former.

a 1552 R. GOODMAN *Wks.* (1909) 72 Polygamie was not very hurtfull, so long as it was within Lamech his house. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 41 Though Polygamy be permitted among them, (I means the having of many wives for one man). 1708 BLACKMORE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 263 Polygamy can never be enforced under any national civil establishment. 1837 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. i. 75 Among the Greeks of Homer we find no trace of polygamy. 1908 W. W. TARN *Antigonos Gonatas* 228 This state is constituted by the union of several men with several women. It may be distinguished, as before, into primary and secondary polygamy.

b. *fig.*; esp. applied to plurality of benefices.

1638 R. BAILLIE in *Letters & Jrnl.* (1918) III. 83 Mercier ...shall send you word, whether he persist in his pernicious design, to bring Polygamie into France....I mean whether he have a good word from those glee Bishops to all whom he hath offered his Services. 1720 STOREY *Autobiog.* ii. (1911) 101 For the keeping up of benefices upon benefices that were well endowed,...I openly declared against such as I found possessed of them as...living in a spiritual polygamy. 1873 HARRISON *Positiv. Lect.* iv. (1878) 163 A sort of polygamy to have different parishes.

2. *Zool.* The habit of mating with more than one, or several, of the opposite sex; usually, one male with several females (*polygyny*), as in gallinaceous birds. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†3. *Bot.* The condition of being polygamous: see POLYGAMOUS 3. *Obs. rare.*

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Polygamia*, This term Polygamia or Polygamy, as applied to a compound flower,...signifies that several distinct flowers (called Florets) are included in one common calyx.

Polygar, variant of POLIGAR.

Polygarchy, obs. form of POLYARCHY.

Polygastric (pŏligæ·strik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. F. *polygastrique*: see POLY- and GASTRIC.] Having many stomachs or digestive cavities; belonging to certain infusorians formerly called *Polygastrica*, in the belief that their food-recruiters were separate digestive organs. In *sb. pl.* A 'polygastric' animalcule. Also **Polyga·strian** *a.* and *sb.*

1845 WOODHILL *Indic. Creation* 79 The lowest kind of animal development, which has been termed polygastric animals. 1846 DANA *Zoophy.* vii. 2 (1848) 102 The Lucernaria (Urticina) appears to reach the Polygastrics in the Acephalidæ. 1884 WILLKOMM, *Polygastrisches, Polygastrisch*...An animal having, or supposed to have, many stomachs. 1885 *Pall. Observ.* No. 41. 389 Ehrenberg's polygastric theory.

Polyge·neous, *a. rare.* [f. POLY-, after *heterogeneous*.] Of many kinds; heterogeneous.

1808 *Edinb. Rev.* XII. 302 A pastoral, symbolical, and polygeneous ethics. *Ibid.* IV. 336 An watery and polygeneous an army, as ever found the elements of ruin to threaten.

Polygenasia (pŏlidʒĕnē·ʃiă). *Biol.* [f. POLY- + GENESIS.] (Theistical) origination of a race or species from several independent ancestors or germs: in reference to man usually called POLYGENISM. Hence **Polygenesis** (-dʒe·nĭsis) *n.* = POLYGENETIC 1; **Polyge·nesist** = POLYGENIST.

1880 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 224 The scientific polygenesis admit that, during the whole historic period, there have existed the same differences in the human races that we see in the present time. 1884 *Examiner Rev.* 31 476/1 System of polygenesis doctrine. 1886 OLCOTT, *Polygenesis*.

Polygenetic (pŏlidʒĕne·tik), *a.* [f. prec., after GENETIC.]

1. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to polygenesis.

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1862) 348 Professor Pott, the most distinguished advocate of the polygenetic theory, has pleaded the necessity of admitting more than one beginning for the human race and for language.

2. *Gen.* Having more than one origin; formed in several different ways.

1873 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc. Ser.* III. V. 403 A composite or polygenetic range or chain, made up of two or more monogenetic ranges combined.

Hence **Polygene·tically** *adv.*, by, or in the way of, polygenesis.

1900 E. J. LOBENHORST *Treat. Evol.* III. 158 *Saccharomyces* ...was evolved polygenetically by modification of the stem.

Polygenic (pŏlidʒe·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + -γενής, f. γένος kind, or (in sense 2) from -GEN 1 + -IC.]

1. *Geol.* = POLYGENOUS 1.

1858 MURRAY *Explor. Lav., Polygenious*...applied to a rock which owes its origin to fragments of different rocks united by subaqueous cement...: as to divers fragments of homogeneous rocks being united by a variable cement: polygenic.

2. *Chem.* Forming more than one compound with hydrogen or other monovalent element.

1883 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 292 All other elements are polygenic, uniting with the Monogens. 1887 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) I. 362 It seems most probable that the true conservation or atomicity of a polygenic element is that which corresponds with the maximum number of atoms it unites with which it can combine.

Polygenism (pŏli·dʒĕnĭz'm). [f. as next + -ISM. So F. *polygénisme*.] The doctrine of polygeny; the theory that mankind are descended from several independent pairs of ancestors, or that the human race consists of several independent species.

1858 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 322 Belief in the authenticity of the Mosaic records, which no sophistry on the part of the advocates of polygenism has been able to shake. 1880 A. R. KLOSE in *Nature* XXIII. 190/1 More radical and philosophic than any conceivable form of polygenism.

Polygenist (pŏli·dʒĕnist). [app. f. POLYGENY + -IST: cf. *botany, botanist*, etc. So F. *polygéniste*.] An adherent of the theory of polygeny.

1860 *Ecl. Rev.* 23 Nov. 304 Among the polygenists (or upholders of a plurality of species) there are many ancients, if not very logical, Christians. 1881 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 191/1 All polygenists...have regarded the Malagasy as one of their human species.

attrib. 1865 HOLMES *Critiques & Addr.* (1892) 163 The grinding of the Polygenist preachers does not, in the slightest degree, invalidate the Polygenist conclusion. 1878 BARNARD ST. *Tylecote's Antiquit. Ireland.* 23 The opposite, a polygenist school...maintained the plurality of races.

Hence **Polygeni·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to polygenists or polygenism.

1873 ST. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 47 We shall have understood the foundation of the whole polygenistic doctrine.

Polygenous (pŏlĭ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. πολυγενής of many kinds (f. πολυ-, Poly- + γένος kind) + -ous: perh. associated with words from L., such as *multigenous*, *multigenous*, etc.]

1. Composed of constituents of different kinds; *spec.* in *Geol.* composed of various kinds of rocks.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 184 Stones are religerous, consisting for the greater part, at least, of one species of stone or aggregate; some polygenous, consisting of various species, alternating with, or paralleling him, or mixed with each other. *Ibid.* 228 Secondary mountains are either formed of one species of stone, or of strata of different species, ... the former I call originous, the latter polygenous: *Stones* are commonly stratified, the former other sort.

2. *Chem.* = Polygenic 2.

1870 F. Hoffer in *Eng. Mech.* 12 Feb. 524/1 Chlorine forms only one compound with hydrogen, whilst oxygen and carbon form several compounds with that element. Chlorine may, for this reason, be called a monogenous element; the others...polygenous elements.

B. Of, pertaining to, or involving polygeny.

1861 *Reader* 12 Sept. 256 Thus domestic pigeons may be said to be 'monogenous' as to their origin from one wild species, 'polygenous' as to the individual ancestor of each variety.

Polygeny (pŏlĭ·dʒĭnĭ). [f. Poly- + Gr. -γενεια birth.] The (theoretical) origination of mankind (or of any species) from several independent pairs of ancestors; *loosely*, the theory of such origination, polygenism.

1869 *Reader* 14 Oct. 453/2 An anthropological paper entitled 'Monogeny and Polygeny'. 1869 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 276/1 Nowadays both slavery and polygeny have so dropped out of sight that a single paragraph is enough to record their unlucky alliance. 1874 S. Laing *Prehistoric Races* 408 Polygeny, or plural origin, would at first sight seem to be the most plausible theory to account for the great diversities of human races.

Polyglot (pŏ·lĭglŏt), *a.* and *sb.* Also **-glott**. [ad. Gr. πολύγλωττ-ος many-tongued, speaking many languages, f. πολυ-, Poly- + γλῶττα tongue, for F. *polyglotte* (1639 in Hatz.–Darm.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of a person: That speaks or writes many or several languages.

1638 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Polyglot*, that speaks many Languages, a Linguist. 1824 *Tyrol. Million Mon.*, Always remarkable for plain speaking to his mother-tongue, though a polyglot linguist. 1873 Hawortth *Isaiah*, I. 58 (1876) 114 That there should be polyglot waiters who can tell in what the train starts in four or five languages.

2. Of or relating to many languages; *esp.* of a book or writing: In many or several languages.

1654 *Ess. Educ., Gentleman.* 10 The Authors of the Polyglot-Bible. 1708 Phillips, *Polyglott*, that is of many Languages, as, The Polyglot Bible, a Polyglot Dictionary. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 208/2 A French meteorological bulletin sent up...with a polyglot request that it be forwarded by the finder to the addresses given.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who speaks or writes several languages.

1645 Howell *Lett.* III. viii. 1/Sept 16 A polyglot or good linguist may be also term'd a useful learned man, specially if used in School-languages. a 1840 (see Packwood). 1842 Mrs. Browning *Cock. Chr. Poets* (1863) 193 An learned a polyglot as ever had been. 1880 Blount *Nat. Probat.* 2 The interpreter was nearly ignorant of English, although a profound polyglot.

† **b.** A bird that imitates the notes of other birds. (1708 Phillips, *Polyglotta*, the American Mock-bird, or chief because it imitates the Notes of all Birds. 1713 Cheshrum *Conf. Sceptic*, *Polyglotta* 4030...the name of a bird described by Nieremberg.) 1770 G. White *Selborne* 17 Jan., The [sedge-bird] has a surprising variety of notes resembling the song of several other birds...It is...a delicate polyglot. 1776 Pennant *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 322 To [sedge warbler] is a most surprising polyglot, or mocking bird.

2. A book or writing (*esp.* a Bible) in several languages.

1668 Pepys *Diary* 3 Oct., Among others, the Polyglottes and new Bible. 1705 Hickes in *Strathmore's Pedig.* (1849) 108 A Polyglot of the Acts of the Apostles, ...in Armenian, Arabic, Coptic, Ethiopic. 1840 [see Cone-EATERS 2d]. 1850 C. A. Bevan *Bible, Ch. & Reason* iv. 98 The great Polyglotts had existed that.

3. A mixture of several languages, *rare*.

1779 in *Pennsylvania Journ. Mem.* I. *Fred.* 6, I wish I had a Polyglot here which I might resolve it. 1840 Carrington *Brit. Pomol.* II. 320 His weight would itself to a polyglot.

1882 Mrs. Jeaffreson *Mem. Lady Hesketh* II. 437 The style is not to mark disfigured by a polyglott of languages.

C. *Comb.*, as **polyglot-wise** *adv.*, in a polyglot manner, or like a polyglot; in several languages.

1879 [see *Queer One* 3c *the* 6o, 63, 53 We shall have...talking polyglot-wise with fellows of all nations.

Hence **Polyglo·tical**, **Polyglo·tic**, **Polyglottish** (*nonce-wds.*), **Polyglo·tism** *subst.*, = *polyglot* A.; **Polyglo·tically** *adv.*; **Polyglotted** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or speaking several languages; **Polyglottism**, polyglot character, use of or acquaintance with many languages; **Polyglottist** = *polyglot* B. 1; **Polyglottize** *v. trans.*, to render polyglot; † **Polyglotto·logy** [see -LOGY], a speaking in many languages (*joh.*).

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 670 Peruse the 'Polyglottal. 1840 *Athenæum* 18 July 611/2 A profuse display of many polyglottal information. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 680 Most 'polyglottically rendered in our own pages by Father Prout. 1837 *Dublin Mag.* 30 Jan. 65/2 A 'polyglottal giant bows you into a luxurious chair, and there you sit, waiting for your host. 1858 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 2/1 The usual...though polyglotted, he is a Frenchman, I believe. 1860 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 383 The author is 'polyglottic in the hydra. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 5/3 Pope Gregory the Sixteenth...was cornering the proof-sheets of a polyglottic book that Wiseman was bringing out. 1878 E. Jenkins *Haverhulme* 208 Stretching their mouths around polysyllabic words. 1880 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 106 The 'polyglottism implies no close acquaintance with many literatures. 1889 Lowell *Latest Lit. Ess., Stud. Med. Lang.* (1892) 139, I will not say...with Lord Bolingb that such polyglottism is but 'to have one more sword to divers duties'. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., The great 'polyglottist, Mr. Thomas Watts, who probably understood the most famous Mezzofanti, gives his testimony to the linguistic importance of the work in a notable letter. 1891 Miss Mulock *Fair France* I. 57 Plain English (which are found ourselves rapidly forgetting, and becoming 'polyglottish). 1858 Rowland *Moffat's Theol. Sem.* 307 At the first Henry had but one name, called in the Hebrew *Dabrah*; but since that strange and confused 'Polyglottology, or speaking with divers tongues it was called of the inhabitants of Arabia, *Abel Hara*; of the French, *Hind*;...of the English, *Honey Isle*.). 1882 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* II. 130 While working as a missionary among the 'polyglottous tribes of Armenia. 1883 Gentleman in *Intell. Rem.* 18 Dec. 841 [The temptation to talk of a Kaffir policeman as a polyglottous individual.

Polyglycerin: see Poly- 2.

Polygon (pŏ·lĭgŏn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 polygona. [ad. L. *polygōnum*, a. Gr. πολύγωνον, prop. neut. of πολύγωνος adj. polygonal, f. πολυ-, Poly- + -γωνος, from στος of γωνία angle. Cf. F. *polygone*, † *poligone* (Cotgr. 1611). Used at first in Latin forms polygō·num, polygō·nium.]

A. *sb.* **1.** *Geom.* A figure (usually, a plane rectilineal figure) having many, i. e. (usually) more than four, angles (and sides); a many-sided figure.

Complete polygon, a polygon in which lines are drawn connecting each angular vertex with every one of the others. *Stellated polygon*, a polygon which wraps its interior more than once, the continuous joining of alternate or more remote angles, producing a nucleus or starlike figure, as in the Pentagram (q. v.) which is a stellated pentagon wrapping its interior twice. So with similar figures of 7, 8, 9, 10, etc. points, in which the variety of form increases with the number of different paths that can be continuously joined.

1551 Recorde *Pathway*, 2 Rhen. Wright, Polygona are such figures as have more than four sides. *Ibid.* 17, 21 Ofte, To Anale the superficies of any irregular Polygonation. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Polygon*, a Geometrical figure, that hath many corners. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supply* to, as defined of, circular lines, polygons of different but even numbers of sides, have been calculated. 1881 Routledge's *Science* 6, 37 The circle is ...said to be the limit of the inscribed polygon.

b. *Polygon of forces*: a polygonal figure illustrating a theorem relating to a number of forces acting at one point, each of which is represented in magnitude and direction by one of the sides of the figure, analogous to the *parallelogram of forces*; hence, the theorem itself. *So polygon of velocities*, etc.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci., etc., Polygon of forces*, a theorem, the discovery of which is ascribed to Leibnitz. 1873 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 278. 1881 Minchin *Uniplan. Kinemat.* i. Some velocities follow the same laws of composition and resolution as Forces in Statics; and while these depend on the parallelogram and polygon of velocities) the student is assumed to be already familiar.

c. *Arith.* A polygonal number: see Polygonal 2. Hence extended to higher orders of figurate numbers, as the Pyramidal numbers, etc. *rare*. (Cf. square, cube.)

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci., etc.* s.v. *Figurate Numbers*, Five roots, or polygons of the first order. Tri. 1, 3, 6, 10, No. 1, 3, 6, 10. Pent. 1, 5, 12, 22. Hex. 1, 6, 15, 28. Second roots, or polygons of the second order. 1, 4, 10, 20. 1, 5, 14, 30. 1, 6, 18, 40. 1, 7, 22, 50.

2. A material object of the form of a polygon. *Fortification polygon*: see Fortification 2.

1685 Stanyan *Fortification* 2 The Scantlingmen of the Outward Polygon. 1708 Phillips, *Polygon*,...Also a sort of Ground of that Figure, which is or may be fortify'd according to the Rules of Art. 1728 Harris's *Lexic. Mathem.* ed. 2 I. 708 Very seldom in perfect castles, tables, or polygons. 1854 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.*, *Polygon*, the name applied to the many-angled forms in which the outer works of all fortified places are built. 1859 *Athenæum* 5 *Nov. Mind.* VII. 628 Four large vessels which have form the remarkable oblong monuments known as the circle, or polygon, of Wilts.

† **B.** *adj.* Having many angles; polygonal. *Obs.*

1599 Broughton's *Epistle* iv. 101 A Polygonie figure is a figure consisting of many sides. 1686 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* 68 (1689) The best Rivers to angle in, are ...such as have many Polygone windings, and turnings. 1760 Da Costa in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 103 The rocks ...the first polygon pillars. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 382 The surface of the causeway exhibiting to view a regular and compact pavement of polygon stones.

Polygonaceous (pŏlĭgŏnē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polygonaceæ* (f. Polygonum) + -ous: see -aceous.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Polygonaceæ*, of which the typical genus is Polygonum.

1874 Cooke *Fungi* 41 The species attack the flowers and anthers of composite and polygonaceous plants.

Polygonal (pŏlĭ·gŏnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *polygōn-us* Polygon + -al. So F. *polygonal*.]

1. Having the form of a polygon; having many, i. e. (usually) more than four, angles (and sides); many-sided. As applied to a solid body, denoting a prismatic or similar form whose base or section is a polygon.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Polygonal spheres*. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 913 Its whole surface is covered with small shallow polygonal cells. 1857 Harcourt *Rud. Mech.* 6 The mutual pressures of cells ...converts the spheroidal into polygonal forms. a 1858 Sir H. G. Ibbetson *Lect. Analyt. Geom.* (1877) 139 The polygonal chapter-house is an unspoilt English instance. *Cornh.* 1897–9 Tuttle's *Cycl. Amer. IV.* 3161 Polygonal-edged screen numbers.

2. *Arith.* Applied to the several series of numbers, each beginning with unity, and obtained by continual summation of the successive terms of an arithmetical progression whose common difference is a whole number. So called because each of these numbers, represented (e. g.) by dots, can be arranged according to a certain rule in the form of (or corresponding regular *polygons* (the term being here extended to a figure of any number of sides).

Thus the A. P. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ... common diff. 1 gives, by summation of successive terms (1, 1+2, 1+2+3, etc.), the series of triangular numbers 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21...; similarly with common diff. 2, 3, 4, etc., are obtained the series of square, pentagonal, hexagonal, etc., numbers. The polygonal numbers constitute the first order of figurate numbers: see Figurate *sb.* 2 b.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Polygonal Numbers*, are such as are the Sums or Aggregates of Series of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression, beginning with Unity: and so called, that they represent the Form of a Polygon. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci., etc.* s.v., A very general and remarkable property of polygonal numbers was discovered by Fermat:—Every number whatever is the sum of one, two, or three triangular numbers; the sum of one, two, three, or four squares; the sum of one, two, three, four, or five pentagonal numbers; and so on.

b. *as sb.* A polygonal number. 1900.

1729 Hutton *Math. Dict.*, *Polygonal Numbers*,...are called Polygonals, because the number of points in them may be arranged in the form of the several Polygonal figures in geometry.

Hence **Poly·gonally** *adv.*

1850 Bullister *Anim. Life* 234 A polygonally-chagrained capsule. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phanero.* 372 The outermost layer, which ...consists of polygonally prismatic cells in uninterrupted connection.

Poly·gonar, *a.* *rare*—[f. L. type **polygonāri-s* see prec. and -AR[1].] = prec. 1.

1858 Cel. Wolfius *Sc. & Relig.* I. ii. 100 The polygonar structure of the nucleus.

Polygonate (pŏlĭ·gŏnĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* rare—[f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + γόνυ knee + -ATE[2].] Having many joints.

1756 Trans. *Med. Dict.* (1801) 436 *Polygonate*, applied to certain plants and animals.

Polygonatic (pŏlĭgŏnæ·tĭk), *a. Zool.* [f. Poly- + Gr. γονή-ειν to beget + -ATIC. πολυγονητικός, to produce much offspring.] Producing several broods in a year. So **Polygonatism**, polygenetic character or condition.

1890 in Cent. *Dict.* 1893 *Zool. Soc. Lect.*, *Polygonatic*, having several broods or litters every year. *Polygonatism*, the state of being *Polygonatic*.

† **Polygo·nial**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. L. *polygōni-us* (*polygonal* + -AL.] **B.** *subst.* = Polygonal 2. b. (cf. = Polygon.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 108 Polygonial Tuscan. 1708 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, To find the content of a regular polygonial, or rectangular figure. *Ibid.* (How) to divide triangles, parallelograms, and regular polygonials, in an artificial way.

Polygonic (pŏlĭgŏnĭk), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. Gr. πολύγων-ον (see Polygon) + -IC.] = Polygonal a.

Hence **Polygo·nically** *adv.*

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Journ.* V. 255/1 The earliest buildings were circular, octagonal, or polygonic. 1850 T. Wright *Celt, Romans, & Saxons* (1861) 283 Flag-stones are square or polygonically.

Polygo·nic, *a.*[2] [f. Polygonum + -IC.] Pertaining to the botanical genus *Polygonum*; *polygonic acid*, an acrid crystallizable acid, found by Riedemacher 1873, in *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

1890 in Billings *Med. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polygonometry (pŏlĭgŏnŏ·mĕtrĭ). *Math. rare.* [f. as Polygon + -metry. So F. *polygonométrie*.] A branch of mathematics dealing with the measurement and properties of polygons, as trigonometry with those of triangles. Hence **Polygonometric** (pŏlĭ·gŏnŏmĕ·trĭk) *a.*, pertaining to polygonometry.

1870 Hoffler *Course Math.* III. 248 The theorems and problems in Polygonometry bear an intimate connection and close analogy to those in plane trigonometry. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polygonometric*.

Polygonoscope (pŏlĭ·gŏnŏskōp). [f. as Polygon + Gr. -σκοπος, -ον viewing, he or that which views.] An instrument on the principle of the kaleidoscope, consisting of two mirrors connected by a hinge, and capable of being set at any required angle, so as to produce an indefinite variety of patterns, which may be copied or photographed for artistic purposes.

1864 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

Polygonous (pŏlĭ·gŏnəs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *polygōn-us* + -ous.] = Polygonal a.

1660 Barrow *Euclid* xiv. 1, 198 Like polygonous figures...described in circles ...are one to another, as the squares described of the diameters of the circles. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Column*, Polygonous Column has several sides, or faces: the most regular of these have eight faces.

1889 *J. Kent Dict. Chem.* 1717) This ammoniacal salt shows two polygonous crystals. 1892 *Blackie, Mag.* LI. 728 Harmony of design seems entirely wanting in this vast polygonous building.

‖ **Polygonum** (pŏlĭ'gŏnŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. *polygonum* (*polygonon*, -*on*, -*os* Plin.), a. Gr. πολύγονον knotgrass, etc., f. πολυ-, POLY- + γόνυ knee, joint.] A large and widely distributed genus of plants, type of the N. O. *Polygonaceæ*, consisting of herbs (rarely undershrubs), with swollen stem-joints sheathed by the stipules, and small apetalous flowers, usually with red or white perianth.

It includes bistorgues (*P. amplexicaule*), cultivated (*P. Bistorta*), black bindweed (*P. Convolvulus*), water-pepper (*P. Hydropiper*), persicaria (*P. Persicaria*), buckwheat (*P. Fagopyrum* or *Fagopyrum esculentum*), etc. The *polygonum* of Pliny (1855) is a *Matthiola*, N. O. *Polycarpeæ*.

1706 [PHILLIPS, *Polygonum*, Polygony or Knot-grass, so Hook chiefly used for stopping all sorts of Fluxes, Wounds [etc.]. 1833 C. H. STUART *Vis. Brazil, Interior* I. 238 In the creek's bed was chanted up with lotuses or the polygonum. 1858 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 504 The tubes ... in general did not vegetate so long as the polygonum. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 380 We also find that the seed near the young, before the ground is planted, upon the roots of *Setaria* and *Polygonum*.

b. *attrib.* as *polygonum creek*, *flat* (i.e. covered with a growth of *Polygonum* or *Muehlenbeckia*).

1890 'E. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* 306, 190 He had shot seven duck one polygonum creek, straight and true as an Indian. 1898 — *Robin Cassidy* I. 106 They drew back by degrees into the polygonum flat which at that point bordered the river.

† **Polygony.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *polygoni-um* (Scribonius) f. Gr. πολύγονον.] A plant of the genus *Polygonum*; esp. Knotweed, *P. Bistorta*, the astringent root of which was formerly used in medicine.

1440-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 21 Take wormeth, ..and boo it boyle with the Rote but as called Pollygony,..and wasshe welle in swete clarrok. 1992 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 31 There, whether yt divine Tobacco were, Or Petasites, or Polygony, Must feared, and brought it to her patient deare. 1706 [see PHILLIPS].

Polygram (pŏ'lĭgræm). [f. POLY- + Gr. γράμμα line: (cf. Gr. πολύγραμμον many-lined, Aristot.).] A figure or design consisting of many lines. (In quot. 1903 in imitation of *monogram*.)

1848 PHILLIPS *Geol.* II. *Polygrams*, a Geometrical Figure that has many Lines. 1867 R. TOMKINSON *Mod. Geom.* I. 144 A complete figure which in the absence of any as yet generally recognized nomenclature may be named a polygram in the former case, and a polygram in the latter. 1903 G. F. ARMITT *Four Bluecloaks* 43 A regular dodge which.. is nearly was the imperial polygram. The document, polygram and all, cost me five shillings.

Hence **Polygrammatic** *a.*, pertaining or relating to a polygram. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polygraph (pŏ'lĭgrăf). [ad. Gr. πολύγραφ-ος, -ον adj. writing much; cf. F. *polygraphe* (1536 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *poligrafo* (Florio) in sense 4. In senses 1–3, app. directly f. the Greek elements.]

I. 1. a. An apparatus, on the principle of the pantograph, for producing two or more identical drawings or writings simultaneously. **b.** An apparatus for taking a number of copies of a writing; *esp.* a gelatine copying-pad.

1671 *Hist. Acad. des Sci.* 147 Un instrument, inventé et perfectionné par M. de Commandin auquel il donne le nom de *polygraphe* ou *Copiste Ameublé*.

1685 JOHNSTON *Wond. Invisib. World* IV. 25, I have laid aside the copying pens, for a contemptuous pen, and write always with the polygraph. 1809 *Univ. Lex. Nat. Phil.* II. 210 An ingenious instrument ..by means of which copies may be multiplied with great facility ; to it is called the polygraph. 1819 REES *Cyal. Art. Copying, Fig.* 4 represents *one of Hawkins' patent polygraphs* [Patent dated 1803, No. 2725]. 1899 MACHERAS *Fifth Chron. Exercises* 194 To frame a polygraph, or instrument for writing two letters at once. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., *Polygraph*, one of the names given to the gelatine copying-pad.

† 2. *fig.* (in allusion to POLYGRAPHIC 2). A person who imitates, or is a copy of, another; an imitator or imitation. *Obs.*

1752 CHARNOCK *Lett.* (1894) 127 The more of reproving a man by enumerating the faculties of his polygraph is as large as original own. 1793 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 10 A polygraph is a fellow that apes one's dress and manners.

3. An instrument for obtaining tracings of movements in various parts of the body; a myograph.

1878 *Q. Rational Dictionary* vi. 108 A rate, placed in the instant of a recently killed dog, is made to communicate with the drum of a polygraph. 1890 in *Billings Med. Dict.* 1895 *Cycl. Sci. Lists*, Polygraph, a syn. for *Myograph*. 1903 W. D. HALLIBURTON *Dic. Lancet* 51 J. Mackenzie has made an exhaustive study of hepatic pulsation by means of the polygraph, a modification of the cardiograph.

II. 4. A writer of many or various works; a voluminous author. [Cf. F. *polygraphe* one who writes on many subjects (1550).]

1883 *Century Mag.* VI. 331 M. John Claretie, most prolific of polygraphs, has added another novel to his already long list. 1892 *Nat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 1792 M. Augustin Filon says.. what his own countrymen call a 'polygraph'.

5. A collection of many or various writings. 1903 [see 1].

1882 in OGILVIE (Remodelled).

† Polygrapher. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 poli-. [f. Gr. πολυγράφος (see POLYGRAPH) + -ER 1.]

1. A writer of POLYGRAPHY (sense 1).

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 19 Whose subtile and wonderful proceedings in Polygrapher can expresse, or Steganographer decipher.

2. = POLYGRAPH 2.

1620 *Spheroidal Fiddle* II. 7, [I] wear my hat in half a dozen positions, so that I defy the mimickry of a polygrapher.

Polygraphic (pŏlĭgræ'fĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. πολυγράφ-ος POLYGRAPH, or f. POLYGRAPHY, + -IC. So F. *polygraphique*.]

1. Writing much; voluminous or copious, as an author; treating of many subjects, as a book. *rare.*

1735 (title) Dictionarium Polygraphicum: Or, The Whole Body of Arts Completely Digested. *Heading of text*) The Polygraphick Dictionary. 1807 T. HOOD tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 141 The polygraphic Nicolai has contrived to swell his work into 20 volumes.

† b. Pertaining to POLYGRAPHY (sense 1). *Obs.*

1791–1825 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1867) 481/1 This ingenious author's [Trithemius] polygraphic attempts at secret writing.

2. Applied to a method of mechanically copying pictures: see POLYGRAPHY 3 a.

1788 J. BOOTH (title) An Address to the Public on the Polygraphic Art; or the copying or multiplying Pictures, &c. Oil Colours, by a Chemical and Mechanical Process. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Trnls.* IV. 160 These, by means of the polygraphic art, may be multiplied. 1808 LONDON *Inoculation Cow. Mus.* 1823 I. GEE'S Polygraphic transparencies..in so bad for sale to nothing. 1884 BOULTON *Rem. conc. Photogr. engraved at cheap rates* 8 There can.. be little doubt that these pictures are specimens of the 'polygraphic' process.

† 3. *fig.* (in allusion to 2, or to POLYGRAPH 2). That is an exact copy or imitation of another. *Obs.*

1797–1825 S. H. HY. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 400 A sort of polygraphic copy of a man, that might be seen in some corner of almost every collection in London. 1824 *Scott Jrl. Remarks* 71, His tongue to double whether the Lady Penelope and her maidens .. were not .. actually polygraphic copies of the same individuals.

† b. = POLYGRAPH 3. *Obs. rare*—1.

1799 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 190, 'I shall write Ruth to-morrow', cried the polygraphic of Nonsense.

4. Of or pertaining to a polygraph (POLYGRAPH 1 a, 1 b); used for multiplying copies of a drawing or writing; produced, as a copy, by a polygraph.

1848 WORTH, *Polygraphic, Polygraphical* ... *n.* Done with a polygraph; as, a polygraphic copy or writing. 1883 H. HALLAM *Woodcuts Receipts* Sec. 11. 169/2 Place a sheet of damped polygraphic paper on each page.

So **Polygraphical** *a.* (in quot. = sense 1 b above: cf. POLYGRAPHER 1).

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 83 A hundred lakes, to make a special Analysis, either of their Monstery and Alphabetical Spels, or of their Characteristicall, and Polygraphical cuttables. 1848 (see 4 above).

Polygraphy (pŏlĭ'grăfĭ). [ad. Gr. πολυγραφία a writing much; see prec. So F. *polygraphie* (1561 in Hatz.-Darm.) in sense 1.]

I. † 1. A kind of cipher or secret writing (? a combination of various ciphers, or ? an abbreviated cipher resembling shorthand, i.e. containing much in little space): a. orig. An arbitrary name by Trithemius 1518 for his system of secret writing. b. Applied by Aulay Macaulay to his system of shorthand. *Obs.*

[1518 J. TRITHEMIUS (title) Polygraphiæ libri VI, cum clave non antehactenum.] 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 38 The Historie were written in some strange kind of polygraphy and steganography. 1890 BOLTON *Amer. Nat.* XXIV. 61 A series of such secret notes,..Polygraphy,..or suggested nothing of their nature. 1707–42 CHAMBERS (*ref. Polygraphia*), The art of writing in various unusual manners or ciphers; or also of decyphering the same.. The word is usually confounded with steganography and cryptography. 1747 A. MACAULAY (title) Polygraphy; or Short-Hand made easy.. Being an universal character fitted to all Languages. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 134/2 These *Stenographers* [*sic*] or high-sounding names of Cryptography, Cryptology, Polygraphy, and Steganography, to their art.

II. 2. Much writing; copious or various literary work.

a 1882 TULLOH *Worthies, Cumbr.* (1860) 1. 180 One, considering his Polygraphy, said sagely, 'that he must write while he slept, if being responsible for himself as so much when waking'. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 722 Even Sir Walter Scott, with all his multifarious polygraphy,—what is he beside the gaudy Samson Theocrite of Thomas Aquinas? 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 605/1 It has been too much the fashion to describe the wonderful polygraphy; his simultaneous journalism..; with a sort of allowance as merely wonderful of his kind.

III. 3. a. A method of producing copies of writings. Invented by Joseph Booth *c* 1778: see POLYGRAPHIC 2.

1788 J. BOOTH *Addr. Polygraphic Art* 13 Having thus considered the invention of Polygraphy.

b. The use of a polygraph (POLYGRAPH 1 a).

1808 WEBSTER, *Polygraphic, Polygraphical*, pertaining to polygraphy, or to polygraphic instruments. 1886 *Cassell's Knowl. Dict., Polygraphy*, 1. The art of making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously. 1892 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Polygraphic*, 2. The use of a polygraph.

Poly-groove, -grooved: see POLY- 1.

Polygyn (pŏ'lĭjĭn). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *polygynus*: see POLYGYNIA.] (See quot.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Polygyn*, a plant having many pistils.

Polygynæcial, -næcial (pŏlĭdʒĭnĭ'shĭăl), *a. Bot. rare*—0. [f. POLY- + *gynæcium*, GYNÆCIUM + -AL.] Applied to a multiple fruit formed by union of the pistils of several flowers.

1846 BAXTER in *Journal. Brit.* IV. 290/1 Multiple fruits are called polygynæcial,as being formed by many gynœcia.

Polygynal *a.*, *rare*—1. [f. POLY- + Gr. γυνή, γυναικ-, woman, wife + -AL.] = POLYGYNY.

1880 T. E. HOLLAND *Jurisprudence* (1882) 131 Polygyny, i. e. polygamy or polyandry, has been and is recognized as marriage in many parts of the world.

‖ **Polygynia** (pŏlĭdʒĭ'nĭă). [f. mod.L. *polygynus*, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + γυνή woman, wife (taken by Linnæus in sense 'pistil').]

1. *Bot.* An order in some classes of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having flowers with more than 12 styles or stigmas.

1738 LINNÆUS *Hortus Upsal.* 134 *Polygynia.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* x. viii, *Polygynia, comprehending* such Plants as have many Styles. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 508 Dr. Linnæus ..places it among the Dodecandria Polygynia.

2. = POLYGYNY, *rare.*

1865 MCLENNAN *Primit. Marr.* viii. 181 In certain customs of Manu, according to Strabo, polygamia was authorized by express law which ordained every inhabitant to maintain at least seven wives.

Polygynian, *a. Bot. rare*—0. [f. prec. + -AN.] = POLYGYNOUS 1.

1846 WORCESTER, *Polygynian*, having many pistils.

Polygynic (pŏlĭdʒĭ'nĭk), *a. rare.* [f. as POLYGYNY + -IC.] = POLYGYNOUS 2.

1878 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1885) I. xv. ix. 673 Among the Esquimaux, .. as are, along with monogamic unions, others that are polyandric and polygynic.

Polygynious, *a. Bot. rare*—0. [f. mod.L. POLYGYNI-A + -OUS.] = POLYGYNOUS 1.

1858 MAGEE *Expos. Lect., Polygynious*, ... applied to an order of plants: polygynous.

Polygynist (pŏlĭ'dʒĭnĭst). [f. as POLYGYNY + -IST.] One who practises (or favours) polygyny.

1878 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. xv. ix. § 667 The Fuegians ...are polygynists. *Ibid.* III. § 403 The Mexican kings were polygynists.

Polygynous (pŏlĭ'dʒĭnŭs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *polygyn-us* (see POLYGYNIA) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having many pistils, styles, or stigmas; (*pl.*) belonging to the order *Polygynia*.

1846 WORCESTER, *Polygynous*, having many styles. *London.* 1880 *Gard. Chron. Bot. Ind.* 6 261 Less general ... seems are such as ...*Polygonum* of many pistils.

2. Having more than one, or several, wives (or concubines); practising, pertaining to, or involving polygyny. (Correlative to POLYANDROUS 2.)

1874 SPENCER *Moral. Ethics* xi. 332 A legal polygynous connexion. 1878 *Fort. Review* Lond. I. 102, 409 The Arabian, corrupted, polygynous and polyandrous society by which he was surrounded. 1892 L. WESTERMARCK *Hist. Human. Marr.* (1894) 439 Even in Africa, the chief centre of polygynous habits, polygyny is an exception.

b. *Zool.* Of a male animal: Having several female mates; characterized by polygyny, as a species. (Correlative to POLYANDROUS 2 b.)

Polygyny (pŏlĭ'dʒĭnĭ). [f. POLY- + Gr. γυνή woman, wife; corresp. to a Gr. type **πολυγυνία*, f. πολυ- many + γυνή woman, wife. So mod.F. *polygynie*.] That form of polygamy in which one man has several wives at the same time; plurality of wives (or concubines). (Corresp. to POLYANDRY.)

1784 M. MALOR *Theophilanthrop* II. 91 There is not a nation under heaven, where polygyny is more openly practised, than in this Christian country. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug. 10/2 It is doubtless this trait polygyny is a decent institution which has such an effect in repressing the sensual instincts of the women. 1878 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1891) I. 646 Where wife-stealing is rare practised, it is commonly associated with polygyny. 1892 *Athenæum* (8 Oct.) 19 Nov. 705/3 The lessons, not of polygamy but of polygyny, was completely established in the case of kings.

b. *Zool.* Of a male animal: The having more than one female mate.

Polygyral: see POLY- 1.

‖ **Polyhæmia** (pŏlĭhĭ'mĭă). *Path.* Also **polycythæmia**, **-æmia**, **-hæmia**. [mod.L., a. Gr. πολυαιμία, f. πολυ-, POLY- + αἷμα blood.] Fullness or excess of blood: plethora.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polycæmia*, abundance of blood; an old term for true Plethora. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1882) 62 Horses experimented on subsequently regularly the existence of a permanent polycythæmia. 1898 in *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 208 n. 243 Polycythæmia, and polycythæmia as well, are in most cases only functional states.

Polyhalite (pŏlĭhæ'laĭt). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polyhalit* (Stromeyer, 1818), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἅλς salt: see -ITE 1.] Hydrous sulphate of calcium, potassium, and magnesium, usually occurring in fibrous masses of a red or yellowish colour.

1818 (? Nov. 30, 'El. 1817') R. ... has now received the name of *polyhalite*, 1822 *Philos. Journ. Arts* XIII. *Polyhalite* ...is found with rock salt. 1826 *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.* XVI. 302 These deposits consist of a series of anhydrous rocks ...gypsum, polyhalite, etc.

Polyhedra, *pl.* of POLYHEDRON.

Polyhedral (pŏlĭhī'drăl, -hē'drăl), *a.* Also **polyedral**. [f. Gr. πολύεδρ-ος (? πολυ-, POLY- + ἕδρα base, side of a solid figure) + -AL.]

1. Of the form of a polyhedron; having many faces or sides, as a solid figure or body.

1811 Pinkerton *Petrology* I. 324 A granular aggregation, which splits in small polyhedral fragments. 1843 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 81 The fat vesicles ... assume a polyhedral figure more or less regular. 1885 Gwilliam *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 47 Sclerenchyma consists of ... polyhedral parenchyma.

2. Pertaining or relating to a polyhedron; in *Higher Algebra* applied to a class of functions.

1880 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* XI. 263 The functions so transformable into themselves must be Polyhedral functions ... Every numerical transformation ... corresponding to the rotations whereby the spherical polyhedron can be brought into coincidence with its own original position.

3. Of an angle: Formed by three or more planes meeting at a point. (Usually called a *solid angle*.) Cf. Dihedral. 1864 in Webster.

Polyhedric (pŏlihē·drĭk), *a.* Also **polyedric**. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. 1. Also *fig.* 'many-sided'.

1819 Shelley *P. Bell the Third* Dell., Peter is a polyhedric Peter, or a Peter with many sides. He is a Protean or a Proteus. 1833 Kane (*title*) *Lect. addr.* (1856) 20 The ice, broken into polyhedric masses, gave at a few hundred yards no indications to the eye of the lines of separation. 1855 *Ind. Rev.* of Jan. 86/1 Most questions are polyhedric.

So **Polyhe·drical** *a.* rare.

1665 Boyle *Exp. Nat. Colours* 1. iii. § 6 The parelhonic parcels may be of very great variety of figures, spherical, elliptical, polyedrical, and some very irregular. 1665 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 40 They all seem like Fragments of Crystal ... of irregular polyhedrical figures. 1827 Hood *Tales* 4 *Jok.* II. 130 Which body must be spherical or polyedrical.

Polyhedrometry (-mĭ·trĭ). [f. Polyhedron + -metry, after *geometry* or *trigonometry*.] That part of solid geometry which deals with the numbers of faces, edges, and angles of polyhedra. Hence **Polyhedrometric** (-mĕ·trĭk) *a.*, pertaining to polyhedrometry. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyhedron (pŏlihī·drŏn, -hē·drŏn). Also **polyedron**. Pl. **-a** (rarely **-ons**). [n. Gr. πολύεδρον a polyhedron, prop. neut. of πολύεδρος adj.: see Polyhedral.] *Geom.* A solid figure contained by many (i. e., usually, more than six) plane faces; a many-sided solid. Hence, a material body having such a form.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xii. xvii. 377 A solide of many sides (which is called a Polyedrum). 1650 Lucasian *Cert. Math.* 189 In the Sphere *E.O.F* inscribe a Polyedrum. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl. s. v.*, Centrobaric *Polyedrons*, is a term with several Authors, whereon are projected various kinds of dials. 1788 H. Wallace *Farmer's Assist. Paint.* (1789) I. 91, 187 Holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a Polyedron, composed of twelve pentagons. 1871 Tyndall *Progr. Sc.* (1879) I. 26, 368 The little polyhedra become converted into bubbles.

fig. 1850 J. Harrison *Royal Preacher* xiv. (1854) 180 They are the polyhedrons of the Church, each possessor of them sees looking a several face.

b. *spec.* A lens having many facets, multiplying the image of an object; a multiplying glass.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl. s. v.*, The eye, through a polyhedron, sees the object repeated as many times as there are sides. 1769 Ross *Inquiry* vi. 58 (1780) 171 Instances wherein the same object may appear double, triple, or quadruple to one eye, without the help of a polyedron or multiplying glass.

Polyhe·drous, *a.* Also **polyedrous**. [f. as Polyhedral + -ous.] = Polyhedral.

1658 Cleaveland *Scotch Spect.* 3 In. 133 The same Object beheld through a Polyedrous Glass ... is thereby invited Manifold to the Spectator. 1789 Ross in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 362 Many of them are formed in polyedrous pillars. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 386 He not only sees double, but through the polyedrous eyes of a dragon-fly.

Polyhistor (pŏlihĭ·stŏr). Also 6 **polihistor**. [n. Gr. πολύϊστωρ very learned, f. πολυ-, Poly- + ἱστωρ (see History).] A man of much or varied learning; a great scholar.

1559–80 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 106 He hath been (to tell true) ... a *πολύϊστωρ*, and to deed is so esteemed y second Georage &c.) 1580 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 63 In poets, *πολυϊστορες*, politicians, *πολιτικοί*, philologers, scholers, gull other names of disrespect. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 423 So great a polyhistor as Joseph Scaliger. 1884 Minor *Confess* I. 63 Himself a polyhistor or accomplished universal scholar.

So **Polyhisto·rian** = *polyhistor*; **Polyhisto·ric** *a.*, of or pertaining to a polyhistor, widely erudite; **Polyhi·story**, the character or quality of a polyhistor, wide or varied learning.

1662 Heylin *Cosmogr.* v. § 38 To Alexander the "Polyhistorian, often this. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 8of He regrets the loss also of many Polyhistorians, as, Theophrastus, Pharnerius, and Alexander Polyhistor. 1882 Minor *De Quincey* xi. 236 Much of that "polyhistoric utterance that mobbishness of uncultivated envy incensing. 1803 J. Richardson *Essex's Logic* 61 More "polyhistory is, so to say, learning which is curious, or wants an eye—that of philosophy. 1803 A. W. Way in *Gentlem. Mag. Library* II. 10 (R.) Any duplicity ...thus successfully led to a vain and superficial polyhistory, such as was most fully represented in the person of Hermon of Elis.

Poly-laminated to **-lobular**: see Poly- 1.

Polyle, variant of Pullable *Obs.*, poultry.

Polylogy (pŏlĭ·lŏdʒĭ). *rare.* Also 7 **polla-**. [ad. Gr. πολυλογία, f. πολύλογος loquacious: see Poly- and -logy.] Much speaking, loquacity. So **Poly·logize** *v.* intr. (nonce-wd.), to talk much. 1800 R. T. *Four Gentle Lovers*, 267 Using Dalaglios and flattering than in other repetitions, and much babblings.

1821 T. Usherwood *On Rickets.* 212 Many words, frequently or polysyllabic ... are objects of a taste. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* v. ii. I have "polylogued quite long enough. 1890 *Mr Carmichael* 19 Mr. Skinner's vigorous energy in polylogy (if I may coin a word).

Polyloquent to **-mastigous**: see Poly- 1.

Polymastodont (pŏlimæ·stŏdŏnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Poly- + Mastos breast, nipple + -odont: teeth: cf. Mastodon.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the genus *Polymastodon* or family *Polymastodontidæ* of small extinct N. American marsupials, having numerous tubercles on the molar teeth. *b. sb.* A marsupial of this genus or family.

Polymath (pŏ·lĭmæθ), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 polimathe. [ad. Gr. πολυμαθής having learnt much, f. πολυ- much + μαθ-, stem of *μανθάνειν* to learn. So F. *polymathe.*] A person of much or varied learning; one acquainted with various subjects of study.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1806) 9/2 Ye be thoughts and bold Polimathes and Polyhistors. 1840 Macaulay *Edinburgh Gallery* 7 The Polymaths and Polyhistors, Polyglots and all their sisters. 1853 M. Patrison *Ess.* I. 290 His belongs to the class which German writers have denominated "Polymaths". 1857 D. Masson *Cavaliers* ii. 32 One of the last of the mighty Scots polymaths.

b. attrib. or *adj.* Very learned.

1881 *Athenæum* 31 Sept. 3/1 (Hist. Literary criticism...)is generally judicious and free from "polymath terminology.

1893 *Trial, Rehan* 1 Dec. 641/1 A polymath headmaster.

So **Polyma·thic** *a.*, pertaining to a polymath, characterized by varied learning; † **Polymathist** = *polymath*; **Polymathy** [ad. Gr. πολυμαθία], reach or varied learning, acquaintance with many branches of knowledge.

1808 Webster, "*Polymathic*, pertaining to polymathy. 1829 Coyle tr. *Mendelsohn's Cosmos* II. 240 Necessity for a certain amount of polymathic learning. 1821 Dr. Mountney *Diatribæ* 301 An Atlas of Learning, the only "Polymathist of the World. 1849 Howells *Lett.* (1906) III. 118, 12 Polymathists, that small young ...upon a much-eaten Author. 1892 Harris *Rep. Schools* 13 That high, and excellent learning, which sees, for the large needs of it, and "Polymathic. 1885 Gould *Philos. I.* 5, 88 Aristotle... exhibits ...much of that polymathy which he transferred to the Peripatetic generally. 1892 Bussey *Comparetti's Voyage in Mid. Ages* 104 The tendency ... of the scholars of the time ...was entirely towards polymathy.

Polymatype (pŏ·lĭmătəip). *Printing.* [n. F. *polymatype*, arbitrary f. Poly- + Type sb.] A method, now disused, of casting a large number of types at one operation. Also *attrib.*

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1856 T. L. De Vinne *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 426 Didot's polymatype mould, made to cast fifty types at one operation.

† **Polyme·chany.** *Obs. rare.* Also poli-. [ad. Gr. πολυμηχανία fullness of resource, inventiveness, f. πολυμήχανος adj., f. πολυ-, Poly- + μηχανή contrivance, Machine.] Multifarious contrivance or invention.

1590 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* (*c*) Wks. (Grosart) I. 230 In actuall Experiments, and polymechany, nothing too profound.

Polymely (pŏ·lĭmĭlĭ). *Anat.* [ad. mod.L., *polymelia*, f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + μέλος limb.] The occurrence of supernumerary or redundant limbs or members, as a monstrosity. So **Polyme·lian** *a.*, exhibiting polymely.

1850 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polymelian*. *Polymely*. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 870–906 (Cassell *Suppl.*), Now generic composites to the fifth or tenth represented tufts of filaments, and to the polydactyly and even polymely arising from modifications in branchiæ.

Polymeni·scous, *a.* [f. Poly- + Menisc(us + -ous.] Composed of many lenses, as the eye of an insect.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 490 (*Arthropoda*) A polymeniscous eye. 1893 J. A. Thomson *Outl. Zool.* 260, 302 They have only one lens, monomeniscous, whereas the compound forms have many lenses (polymeniscous).

Polymer (pŏ·lĭmər). *Chem.* [mod. (Berzelius, 1830) f. Gr. πολυμερ-ής having many parts, manifold, f. πολυ-, Poly- + μέρος part, share: so mod.F. *polymère* adj. See Isomer.] A substance polymeric with another; any one of a series of polymeric compounds.

1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 324 Cyanuric Acid. ... This polymer of cyanic acid is a solid crystalline substance formed on heating urea. 1880 Cooke *Outline Chem.* 93 The bodies thus formed are known as polymers.

Polymeric (pŏlimĕ·rĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ic, after Gr. *polymerικός* (Berzelius, 1830).] Of two or more compounds, or of one compound in relation to another (const. with): Composed of the same elements in the same proportions, but so that the numbers of atoms of the several elements in the molecule in one substance are some multiple of those in another, and thus the molecular weight of the one is the same multiple of that of the other. (Distinguished from Isomeric.)

1849 Thomson *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 225 The second case of isomerism is that of bodies in which, while the relative proportion of the elements are the same, the absolute number of atoms of each element, and consequently the equivalent or atomic weights of the compounds, differ. ...Such compounds are called polymeric. 1892 Dammer *Chem. Tech.* III. (ed. 2) 369 Olefiant gas and ozone are polymeric bodies. 1888 J. W. Lang *Mod. Org. Chem.* 23 Assumed to be polymeric with hydrazine.

Polymeride (pŏ·lĭmərəid). *Chem.* [f. as Polymer + -ide.] = Polymer.

1897 Muller *Elem. Chem.* III. 5. 3 The formation of homologues, metameres, and polymerides ...can only be accounted for by supposing that differences of chemical arrangement occur in these different cases. 1884 H. Spencer *Mind* I. 10 Essential oil of turpentine being converted into a mixture of several of these polymerides, by simple exposure to a heat of 460°.

Polymerism (pŏlimərĭ'm). [f. as Polymer + -ism; cf. F. *polymérisme.*]

1. *Chem.* The condition of being polymeric.

1847 Townes *Elem. Chem.* sect. 6. 679 His hydrate assumption of compound radicals, that we are enabled to explain the numerous cases of isomerism and polymerism, which occur in organic chemistry. 1850 Dumpney *Atom. The.* 124, sect. 2 185 The former case Berzelius has distinguished by the term polymerism; the latter, by that of metamerism. 1880 Spencer *Principles Mind. Physics* 302 This rule applies...likewise to cases of allotropy and polymerism.

2. *Biol.* The condition of being polymerous.

1849 Cassel, *Polymerism*, the state of monotocity in which an animal or plant is characterized by the presence of a multiplicity of parts. 1871 Allman *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. 39 *Mr. Polymerism.*—Simple multiplying of the component zooids of the colony.

Polymerize (pŏ·lĭmərəiz), *v.* [f. as Polymer + -ize.]

1. *Chem.* a. *trans.* To render polymeric; to form a polymer of. b. *intr.* To become polymeric; to be converted into a polymer.

1865 Mansfield *Salts* 247 That...two molecules of the same body, when formed side by side, shall become polymerized or dimerized into a compound of double molecular weight. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 447/3 M. Berthelot...is led to suppose that ...the various kinds of carbon which occur in nature are in reality polymerized products of the two elementary carbons.

2. *Biol.* (trans.) To render polymerous.

1879 W. Dittmer in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* IX. 46/1 note, The "bacteria are seemingly nothing more than polymerized bacteria, with intensified powers of locomotion. With regard to their position in the world of life, present evidence leaves it uncertain whether they are plants or animals.

Hence **Polymerization**, the action or process of polymerizing; formation of polymers.

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 193/1 This one fundamental fact yields not ordinary chemists and many others by ordinary polymerization. 1900 *Nation* (N.Y.) 10 May 366/2 That the same matter occurs everywhere throughout the solar system in a few different grades of complexity—that is, of polymerization and combination of polymers—depending upon the temperature to which it is subjected.

Polymerone. *Chem. rare.* [n. F. *polymérone* (Laurent), f. as Polymer + -one 2.] An organic compound constituted of two or more aglucons or simple groups of molecules, as salicin, $= C_{13}H_{18}O_7 + C_6H_{12}O_6 - H_2O$. Also *attrib.*

1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 70 We regard highly complex or polymerone bodies as compounds formed by the union of less complex or aglucon bodies with one another. *Ibid.* 82 Capable of entering into combination with one another, to form still more complex and complicated polymerone bodies.

Polymeroscomatous (pŏlĭmĕrŏskōmă·təs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *polymeroscomatus* (f. Gr. πολυμερής having many parts + κόμαι (κομητ-) hair) + -ous.] Having the body composed of many segments, as in the order of *Arachnida* containing the scorpions and allied animals.

1858 Hoyle *Expos. Lex., Polymeroscomatus*, applied by Leach to an Order (*Polymeroscomata*) of the *Arachnida Cephalostomata*, having the body formed of a long series of rings; *polymeroscomatides*.

Polymerous (pŏ·lĭmĕrŏs), *a.* [f. as Polymer + -ous.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Composed of many parts, members, or segments.

1858 Hoyle *Expos. Lex., Polymerous*, ...applied by Blainville to the *Chætopods*, which have numerous articulations; *polymerous*. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* 923 *Polymerous*, consisting of many parts. 1889 *Standard* 18 10 Polymerous leaves are those in which the leaflets organised on one or more leaf-stems form two concentric circles. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 71 In these regions the leucocytes were mainly polymerous or multinuclear.

2. *Chem.* = Polymeric. rare—0.

1864 in Webster.

Polymetallism to **-microscope**: see Poly- 1.

Polymeter (pŏlĭ·mĭtəɹ). [mod. f. Poly- + -meter: in F. *polymètre.*] A technical or trade name given to various measuring devices.

Among these are: a. 'An instrument for measuring angles' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). b. An appliance for taking the distance between railway rails and detecting irregularities of elevation (in F. *polymètre*, of Commeau 1874). c. A form of trigonometer with thermometer and spokes of three pieces, etc., attached (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

Polymignite (pŏlĭmĭgnəit). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius, 1824, f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + μείγνυ-μι to mix + -ite 2.] A rare mineral, containing the oxides of titanium, zirconium, yttrium, iron, cerium, calcium, manganese, and other metals; occurring in thin slender black crystals with octahedral habit.

1848 *Thoreau's Ann.* XI. 23, I have named it Polymigdia, from the multiplicity of its elements. 1892 Dana, *Min.* (ed. 6) 747 The solid ratios of polymigdite and analcite are nearly similar.

† **Po·lymite, pellimite,** *a. Obs.* [a. O.F. *palimite, palymite*, ad. late L. *palimitus* of many colours (Vulg. *Gen.* xxxvii. 3, tr. Gr. ποικίλον in LXX), a. Gr. πολύμιτος compound of many threads.] Woven of many different, or different-coloured, threads; many-coloured, as a garment.

1432-50 Lydg. *Life Our Lady* MS. Soc. Antiq. 134 ff. 73 (Halliw.) Of grene Jaspre the vale palmite [*in Vulg. textum palmitum*] Wrought by the power of the Trinite. 1512-20 — *Chron. Troy* 22, and (1555) Though my wede be not pellymyte Ne of colowres fresh I wyll endyte. [1876] *Notes Exch. Furn.* I. 3 So as to work the cloths called polymite.]

† **Po·lymix,** *a. Obs.* rare—1. [ad. F. *polymixe* (Rabelais), ad. L. *polymixus* (Martial), f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + μίτος warp-mesh.] Having many wicks.

1892 Morrison *Rabelais* v. xxxii. Martial's Polymix Lantern wants a very good Figure there. [1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. vi. 34 Names expressive of the number of burners, as ...polymix.]

Polymorph (pɒ·lɪmɔf). [mod. f. Gr. πολύμορφ-ος of many forms, f. πολυ-, Poly- + μορφή form. Cf. F. *polymorphe* adj. multiform.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A polymorphous organism, or an individual of a polymorphous species.

1848 Westwood, *Polymorph*, a name given by Schlosser to a numerous tribe or order of shells, which are very small, irregular and singular in form, and which cannot be referred to any known genus. *Lindl. Mod. Geol.* 1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Polymorph*, one of a series the members of which are characterized by *Polymorphism*.

2. *Chem.* and *Min.* A substance that crystallizes in two or more different forms: see Polymorphous 3.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. *Biol.* A polymorpho-nuclear leucocyte.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 10 Sept. 583 The polymorphonuclear neutrophiles, or as I shall call them for the sake of brevity, polymorphs....There is no relation between the neutrophile and the polymorph. *Ibid.* 584 They [eosinophiles] are not increased in number in the blood to a polymorph leucocytosis.

Polymorphean, *a.* rare. [irreg. f. as Polymorph, after words in -ean.] = Polymorphous 1.

1858 Mayne (Glasgow), *Polymorphean*, of many forms or fashions. 1858 in Pereira's Comm. *Lepid.* 21 The polymorphean practice of 1000.

Polymorphic (pɒlɪmɔ·fɪk), *a.* [f. as Polymorph + -ic.]

1. Multiform; = Polymorphous 1.

1818 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 43 Every animal was a symbol or form of the great polymorphic deity. *Ibid.* III. 241 The polymorphic images of the principal hero-god. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 3/1 Other varieties of independent fancy, in which world-wandering scholars have chosen to discover but the one polymorphic and elusive sun-god.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. = Polymorphous 2.

1839 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 2) [1860] 98 Genera which have been called 'protean' or 'polymorphic'; in which the species present an inordinate amount of variation. 1881 *Gard. Chron. XVI.* 610 Polymorphic states of a Phyma. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 416 The shape of the nucleus is constantly undergoing variation, for which reason it is commonly described as polymorphic.

Polymorphism (pɒlɪmɔ·fɪz'm). [f. as Polymorph + -ism; or F. *polymorphisme*.] The condition or character of being polymorphous; the occurrence of something in several different forms.

1. *gen.*: cf. Polymorphous 1.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 699 The various portraits of his military sainted by their perplexing poly- or heteromorphism. 1851 H. Macmillan (*Van Vien* II. xiii) 112 This polymorphism of the Christian character ... wearing the chains and the contact of an endless variety.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc.: cf. Polymorphous 2.

1837 Dawson in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 102 The perplexing subject of polymorphism. 1874 Coues, *Fringe* 4 What is now known of the polymorphism of birds. 1890 Cassell's *Nature's Com. Dragon* I. 308, 4/2 The dragon bacillus exhibits an unusual degree of polymorphism.

3. *Chem.* and *Min.*: cf. Polymorphous 3.

1858 Bonsor *Cerdic* (1869) II. vii. 400 note, The difficulties introduced into the study of mineralogy by the discovery of isomorphism and polymorphism. 1878 Geikie *Crystallogr.*, 23 Dimorphism and trimorphism are particular cases of polymorphism.

Polymorpho-, combining form repr. Gr. πολυμορφο- multiform (cf. Polymorphous, Polymorphic): in **Polymorpho-ce·llular** *a.*, 'composed of cells of various shapes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1893); **Polymorpho-nu·clear, -nu·clеate** *adjs.*, having several nuclei of various shapes.

1901 *Lancet* 25 May 1481/1 A leucocytic count was gave: large mononuclear, 24 per cent.; small mononuclear, 10 per cent.; and polymorphonuclear, 66 per cent. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 29 June 1808 The polymorphonuclear leucocytes are essentially distinct from the bone marrow. 1904 *Ibid.* 20 Sept. 560 The polymorphonuclear cell.

Polymorphous (pɒlɪmɔ·fəs), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυμορφ-ος (f. πολυ-, Poly- + μορφή shape) multiform + -ous.] Having, assuming, or occurring in, many or various forms; multiform.

1. *gen.*

1823 Da Quincey *Murder* Wks. 1863 XII. 126, I still feel it difficult to form any judgment of an author so 'many-sided' (to borrow a German expression)—so polymorphous as Hooker. 1888 M. Thompson in *Literature* (N. Y.) 20 Sept. 130 Hayes ...did me this kindly to that flexible, nimble, polymorphous vehicle through which ...our later poets deliver their imaginings. 1894 Asc. Reasons in Weldon, Gen. as Impl. 1898, 1.7 Those tenets of a polymorphous religion in which a child is being taught to see mankind by a Baptist, and in the next by a Congregationalist, and in the next by a Roman Catholic, and in the next by an agnostic, do not exist.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, *Biol.*, *Path.* **a.** Having or occurring in several different forms in different individuals, or in different conditions of growth; having many varieties: as a species of animal or plant, the zooids of a compound organism, an eruptive disease, etc. **b.** Assuming various forms successively; of changing form: as an amœba, infusorian, etc. **c.** Passing through several markedly different forms in successive stages of development; having several definitely marked metamorphoses.

1785 Martin *Economy Bot.* 220 (1796) 388 There is a species of Hedysarum called polymorphum [= many-form. 1848 Susan *Edem. Med. Hist.* II. 447 Infusoria. Monomorphous animals, gelatinous, transparent, polymorphous, and ciliated. 1856 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 56 Monoic...Body conical, from its connexible polymorphous. 1876 Dunster, *Dis.* Ches 23 The polymorphous erythemata. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 836 *A polymorphous* eruption accompanied by itching.

3. *Chem.* and *Min.* Crystallizing in two or more forms, esp. in forms belonging to different systems; dimorphous or trimorphous.

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 689 *Polymorphism*. A body is said to be *polymorphous* when it crystallizes in two or more forms not derivable one from the other.

4. *Mus.* Applied to contrapuntal compositions in which the subjects are treated in various ways, as by inversion, augmentation, diminution, etc.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 in Stainer & Barrett *Dict.*

Polymorphy (pɒ·lɪmɔfɪ). [ad. Gr. πολυμορφία multiformity; see Polymorphous and -y; so F. *polymorphie*.] = Polymorphism.

1848 Wilkinson, *Polymorphy*, state of having many forms, *Ec. Rev.* 1854 Cosmic *Fungi* 183 Two distinct kinds of phenomena have been grouped under the term 'polymorphy'.

Poly-mountain: see Poly- 2.

Polymyarian (pɒlɪmaɪɛ·rɪăn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polymyaria* (*Schneider*) (f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + μῦς, μυ- muscle + -aria: see -ary 2) + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the section *Polymyaria* of Nematode worms, having many muscle-cells in each quadrant of the body. **b.** *sb.* A worm of this section.

Polymyodian (pɒlɪmaɪǒdiăn), *a.* *Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Polymyodæ* pl. (Müller 1847) (irreg. f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + μῦς muscle + ᾠδή song) + -an: cf. Mesomyodian.] Belonging to the division *Polymyodæ* of passerine birds, having numerous muscles of the syrinx or 'song-muscles': corresponding to Oscines 2. Also (erron.) **Polymyodæ** *sb.*

1887 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 471 In no one of them does the structure of the skull differ so much from that of a typical polymyodian Conirostral as it does in that of the Corvidæ as does that of the also polymyodian Coccothraustes.

Polymyositis: see Poly- 2.

Polymythy (pɒ·lɪmɪθi). [ad. mod.L. *polymythia*, f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + μῦθος fable, story + -ία, -y: cf. Gr. πολυμύθητος wordy, full of story.] Combination of a number of stories in one narrative or dramatic work.

1727 Pope *Odyssey* I. *View Epic Poem* to. p. 56, This Multiplication cannot be call'd a richer and irregular *Polymythia*. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Polymythia*, a multiplicity of fables, in an epic or dramatic poem. 1879 *W. Shakr. Com.*, Trans. *of Polymythy*...in Shakespeare's Dramatic Poems.

Polynema (pɒlɪ·nĭmă). [ad. mod.L. *Polynema* (Gronovius 1754), f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + νῆμα thread.] A fish of the genus *Polynemus* or family *Polynemidæ*, found in tropical seas, and characterized by having the lower part of each pectoral fin divided into a number of slender rays. So **Polyne·matoid** *a.*, resembling a polynemus; *sb.* a polynemoid fish.

1848 Webster, *Polynema*...*Pennant*.

Polynesia (pɒlɪnī·zĭă, -siă). [mod.L. form of F. *Polynésie* (Du Bouzet 1756), f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + νῆσος island.

It has been asserted that the name had been used by certain authors two centuries before Du Bouzet. This is an error, 1595 founded on the circumstance that De Bruyn in the *Vaste des Antipodes* of his *Itinéraire*, amongst the voyages under his three heads of Magellanica, Australia, and Polynesia, and also into three subdivisions in the headings which he prefixes to the narratives thereof on, in the originals of which we each twenty years. These headings are retained by Callander in his *Terra Australis*, 1766 (an unadvantageously-altered transl. of De Bruyn).]

Collective name for the numerous small islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australia and the Malay archipelago (or, in restricted sense, for those east of Melanesia and Micronesia). Hence allusively.

[1756 De Brosses *Hist. Navig. aux Terres Australes* Prof. 5 La division de la terre asiatique y étoit faite [i. e. to a measure previously used by De Brosses in a private literary society, which formed the germ of his *Historical relation*] ...en Magellanique, Polynésie et Australasie. *Ibid.* vi, Terres dont la Polynésie.] 1766 J. Callander [*Terra Australis*] Capable I. 49 We [i. e. De Brosses] call the third division *polynesia*, being composed of all those islands, which are found dispersed in the vast Pacific Ocean. *Ibid.* 73 (Heading) Ferdinand Magellan to Magellanica and Polynesia [De Brosses I. 310 Ferdinand Magellan en Magellanique & en Polynésie]. 1829 Tilesius *Maritima Comp.* IV. 1840 M. Edwards, *Polynesia* i. 10 The name Polynesia was first applied to this extensive portion of the globe by the learned President de Brosses, in his *History of Navigations*.

fig. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* July 69 On the floor a polynesia of nutshells to a sea of shavings.

Polynesian (pɒlɪnī·shĭăn, -siăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Polynesia + -an: cf. F. *polynésien*.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to Polynesia. **b.** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Polynesia, a South Sea islander.

1828 Webster, *Polynesian*, pertaining to Polynesia. 1832 H. Russell *Polynesia* I. 35 The Indo-Americans and Polynesians are one people. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxviii. 436 The preaching of an early communication between North America and the Polynesian world. 1879 Kirk in *Trans. Anthropl. Inst.* XXIIN. 136 Tongans ...of mixed Polynesian and Melanesian origin.

Polynesic (pɒlɪnī·sĭk), *a.* *Paths.* [f. as Polynesia + -ic.] Occurring in insulated patches.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 50 Multilocular sclerosis, Polynesic sclerosis.

Polyneuritis: see Poly- 1.

† **Polynia** (pɒlī·nĭă). Also -ynya. [Russ. *polínya* a rotten place in the ice, an open place amidst ice, f. root of *poli*, *polyana* field.] A space of open water in the midst of ice, esp. in the arctic seas.

1823 Kane *Greenall Exp.* (1856) 344 It is an anomaly, a ring surrounding an area of open water—the Polynya, or Iceless Sea. 1856 — *Arct. Explor.* I. xv. 144 The circumpolar anomalies of the Greenland coast, the polynia of the Russians. 1870 J. K. Laughton *Phys. Geog.* iv. 235 Adm. Von Wrangell found open water—or what is now often called a 'Polynia'—at 1700 miles. 1894 Capt. F. G. Jackson *Three Years in Arctic* (1895) I. 59 Lay all day in a 'polynia'.

Polynoid (pɒ·lɪnɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polynoida*, pl. f. generic name *Polynoe* (Savigny *Système des Annélides*, 1809), f. Gr. Πολυνόη, name of one of the Nereids or sea-nymphs of Greek mythology; cf. καλλίνοος much thinking, thoughtful. See -oid.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging or allied to the genus *Polynoe* (*pɒlɪnō·ē*) of polychæte worms, having a flat body covered with a series of plates or elytra. **b.** *sb.* A polynoid worm.

1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* II. 260 Probably the typical number [of tentacles] is three ... as in Polynoids, Syllids, and some Eunicids.

Polynome (pɒ·lɪnōm), *sb.* and *a.* *rare.* Also -nom. [Back formation f. next.]

A. *sb.* = Polynomial B. 1.

1898 Webster, *Polynome*, in *Algebra*, a quantity consisting of many terms. 1902 Shoobridge *Arithmetic* 113 A polynome is said to be homogeneous of which all the terms are homogeneous.

B. *adj.* Having many names.

1892 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 230 His father was as well known as polynome Wellesley.

Polynomial (pɒlɪnō·mĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* [Hybrid f. Poly- after Binomial (irreg. f. L. *nomen* name).]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Alg.* Consisting of many terms; multinomial. *Polynomial theorem* (also called *multinomial theorem*): an extension of the binomial theorem, for the expansion of any power of a polynomial expression.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Polynomial, or Multinomial Roots*, in Mathematicks, are such as are composed of many Names, Parts or Members; as, $a+b+c+d+$ &c. 1706 in Phillips.

2. Consisting of, or characterized by, many names or terms: as the old scientific nomenclature in which species were denoted by names of more than two terms, or any modern nomenclature in which the genus, species, sub-species, variety, etc. are indicated by a number of terms (instead of only the genus and species by two terms): see Binomial A. 2).

1828 Webster, *Polynomial*, containing many names or terms.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Alg.* An expression consisting of many terms; a multinomial.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 277 Those both together by both Signs are called: by some Multinomials, or Polynomials, that is, many named. 1733 Cheyne *Gen. Dyspep.* 2 To raise a polynomial to any given power, may be done by Sir Isaac Newton's binomial theorem. 1889 in Cent. *Dict.* Suppl. We conclude that the polynomial is not a square. 1908 *Athenæum* 23 May 625/2 The Expansion of Polynomials in Series of Functions.

2. A scientific name consisting of many terms (see A. 2).

1883 *Nature* XXXI. 403/1 Tetranomials—that is the usage of three names, of which the last is that of the sub-species—are in great favour... Quadrinomials and Polynomials must necessarily follow.

Hence **Polynomialism**, a system of polynomial nomenclature; **Polynomialist**, one who uses or favours polynomial nomenclature.

Polynomic (*pŏlĭnō·mĭk*), *a. rare.* [f. POLYNOME + -IC.] = POLYNOMIAL A. 1, 2.

1868 Saintsbury *Pallantides* 122 The symbolised result of ... a Polynomic Progression or Polynome in *x*. 1898 *Nature* 5 Dec. 114/1 To make a polynomic terminology of numbers run parallel with a polyphyletic development.

Polynuclear to **-ommatous**: see POLY- 1.

Polyodont (*pŏ·lĭŏdŏnt*), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Polyodon*, *-ont-* (Lacépède 1798), generic name, ad. Gr. πολύοδους, *-οδοντ-* having many teeth, f. πολυ- POLY- + ὀδοντ- stem of ὀδούς tooth; so F. *polyodonte*.] **a.** *adj.* Having many teeth; *spec.* belonging to the genus *Polyodon* or family *Polyodontidæ* of fishes, which in the young state have numerous crowded teeth. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this genus or family.

Polyonym (*pŏ·lĭŏnĭm*). *rare.* [ad. Gr. πολυώνυμος: see POLYONYMOUS.]

1. Each of a number of different words having the same meaning; = SYNONYM. *rare* or *Obs.*

1848 *Lect. Elem. Sound* 6 Mar. 249/2 The Stylus wished to put aside the term polyonym for that of synonym, and to render of Plato will tend to be revealed of the latter with which Pendleton is more than once sounded on account of his heroism on synonyms.

2. Proposed by Cossa for: A scientific name (of a species, etc.) consisting of more than three terms.

1889 Cossa in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* 5th Ser. 3 I would therefore suggest and recommend as follows:—*Polyonym.* An organ consisting of more than three terms.

3. Used by Beck for a trefoliated term consisting of two or more words, as *pan matter, ascending* versus OSTIA.

1889 *Beck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 348/1 There are two methods of securing synonyms from pre-existing polyonyms: A. By the omission of unessential words... B. By the compounding of two or more of the separate words. *Ibid.* 349/1 In reducing polyonyms to synonyms the retained word should be as distinctive as possible.

So **Polyonymal**, *a.* = POLYNOMIAL A. 2; **Polyonymist** = POLYNOMIALIST.

Polyonymic (*pŏlĭŏnĭ·mĭk*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a polyonym or names consisting of several words.

1889 *Beck's Dworkin. Med. Sc.* VIII. 348/1 The nomenclature of the polyonymic, could names into one which is monosyllabic and metaphorical, may commonly be effected by striking the common noun and reducing the adjective to the substantive from which it was derived.

Polyonymous (*pŏlĭ·gŏnĭmŏs*), *a.* Also 9 *errone.* **-onymous.** [f. Gr. πολώνυμος having many names (f. πολυ- POLY- + ὄνυμα, *Æol.* ὄνυμα name) + -ους: cf. ἀνώνυμος.] Having many names or titles; called or known by several different names.

1656 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 419 The supreme God amongst the Pagans was polyonymous, and worshipped under several personal names. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* Wks. 1811 VII. 37 That polyonymous officer *Aberciah.* 1847 Brewster *Newton* (1855) 265/1 The polyonymous Arabian philosopher Abu Mohammed Ibn Mohammed Ibn Mohammed Al Cassani Al Carebi. 1850 F. Jacobus *Vita Christi* 169 Their mysterious and polyonymous ministry.

b. Applied to the various names given to the same thing. (Usually ἀνώνυμος.) *rare*—1.

'Demigods were called *autonoma* by the Pythagoreans' (Liddell & Scott s. v. αὐτόνομος).

1856 Mary Millman *Chifa* (1884) II. xvi. 32 The large proportion of... polyonymous terms by which every ancient sentence is characterized.

Polyonymy (*pŏlĭ·gŏnĭmĭ*). Also 9 *errone.* **-onomy.** [ad. Gr. πολυωνυμία a multitude of names, f. πολώνυμος: see prec. and -Y.]

1. The use of several different names for the same person or thing; variety of names or titles (esp. in ancient mythology).

1858 Cleveland *Initiat. Syst.* Prof., The Many Pagan, Poetical and Political Gods,... prove them finally to have been, but the Polyonymy of one God. 1859 G. S. Faber *Calvert.* 177 Remarks on the polyonymy of the solar Noah. 1894 *Q. Rev. Jan.* 197 The Norsemen ... had ... a system of polyonymy which led to much confusion.

2. The use of a designation consisting of several names; the use of scientific names consisting of more than two terms or words, to denote species, varieties, etc., of animals or plants; polynomial nomenclature.

Polyopia (*pŏlĭŏ·pĭă*). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **polyopy**. [mod.L., f. Gr. πολυ- POLY- + ὤψ, ὠπ- eye: cf. *amblyopia, diplopia, myopia.*] An affection of the eye in which one object is seen as two or more; multiple vision.

1823 Dunglison *Med. Lexic.*, Polyopy. 1879 F. Sierra *Colemeiro* 73 The effect upon the refractive rays such as to produce polyopia. 1890 *Alibutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 505 Monocular diplopia, that is the seeing of two or more of some polyopic images with one eye.

So † **Polyo·pic** [Gr. -ωπία, from ὄψ sight] = POLYOPIA.

1840 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Polyopia*, ... vision is so called, when multiple. 1898 Ballowes in *Brain's Ill. Personality* 67 On the left the field of vision is normal. Further, there is achromatopsia and monocular polyopia.

‖ **Polyoptron** (*pŏlĭŏ·ptrŏn*), *-um* (*-ŭm*). [mod.L., f. Gr. πολυ- POLY- + -οπτρον, naming instruments of sight: see DIOPTRA.] An optical instrument through which objects appear multiplied; a multiplying-glass (see quots. 1842).

1720-40 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Polyoptrum*, a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., etc., Polyoptrum*, in Optics, a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. It consists of a lens one side of which is plane, but in the other are ground several spherical concavities.

Polyoxymus to **Polyoxygen**: see POLY-.

Polyose (*pŏ·lĭŏs*). *Chem.* [f. POLY- + -OSE 6.] A general term for those carbohydrates in which the complex molecule contains several groups of sugar-molecules.

1900 *Nature* 15 Mar. 463/1 The complex polyoses, such as starch and cellulose.

Polyp, polype (*pŏ·lĭp*). Forms: 5 polippe, 5 polipe, 7 polip, 7– polype, polyp. See also POLYE. [a. F. *polype* (*polipe*, *e.* or *polpe* in Rom. Lat. 1382 C. L., ad. L. *polypo-us*: see POLYPUS.]

† **1.** *Zool.* Properly, an animal having many feet or foot-like processes: but in use restricted to certain organisms, not all answering to this description. † **a.** *adj.* A cephalopod having eight or ten arms or tentacles, as an octopus or a cuttle-fish; = POLYP (F. *polype*). *Obs.*

1583 GEORGE *Mandilia* 6, Wks. (Grosart) II. 191 The Polype changes themselues into the likenesse of manie colors. 1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg. Illustr.* C3 b To their passions are as instruments as the colours of a Polipe, which changeth at the sight of euerie obiect. 1600 F. HAYDOCK *Answ.* to Bering himselfe more variable then the Polype. 1646 BROWNE *Vulg. Errors* v. 7, Impossible property are sometimes said to be Polypes. a 1693 URQUHART's *Rabelais* III. viii. 108 The Pyrah [*sc.* some call the Polype. 1758 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 460 The great sea polype (which is known to Lose to the Mediterranean).

b. In later use, widely applied to various animals of low organization; chiefly to coelenterates of different classes, esp. a hydra or other hydrozoon, a 'coral-insect' or other anthozoan; also to the polyzoa, to certain echinoderms, and loosely to rotifers, infusorians, etc. **c.** Many of the above being composed or 'colonial' organisms, the term is hence used (*fig.*) for a single individual, 'person', or model of the colony (also POLYZOUM, POLYPITE).

1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* (1753) 2. 93 A Creature called Polype found adhering to the Lens Polascria. 1743 *in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 508, I chose a Polype to try Heat, and put it in a small narrow Lens, with a Drop of Water. 1758 WATSON *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 462 There are some species of the polypus of the tradescantia, which are produced singly, others in clusters. 1761 BRANDER *Hist.* XLVIII. 626 The polype is an animal of the vermicular kind. 1788 BATTY tr. *Linn.* LXXVIII. 163 But their animated flowers or polypes, to which the essence of their being resides, are endued with both these properties in an high degree. 1844 KIRKBY & *Spence* (1856) App. 532 The simplest form of polypus is that of a fleshy bag open at one end, surrounded by a circle of contractile threads or fingers called tentacles. 1872 *Nicholson Palæont.* 2 sect. 6 A fifth primary group, Coelenterata, contains all the commonly so-called Polyps, Jelly-fishes, Sea-anemones, and all polypes. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 98 These are Polypes, the lowest ones belonging to the species termed *Hydra fusca*, the green to that called *H. viridis*. 1896 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 198 The growth of the zonal polypites. 1899 in *Zoologist* (trans. *Spec.*, 1 Polypes were long regarded as plants. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 718 The zooids are sometimes dimorphic and there are known as autozooids (= polypes).

fig. 1899 GEO. F. TOWNSEND *Convic.* (1898) I. 41 The polype of human happiness, though cut to pieces and scarred inside out, still lives, and applies itself to multiply and grow.

2. *Path.* = POLYPUS 2. *rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 22 In dyuerse wyse polypis [MS. polypous] but in bolnch pat growip wipinne pe nose. 1578 LEMNIUS *Secret. Wonders* (1658) 72 The false hoolnch the polip in the nose. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 893 When a polypi refers as the apex of the intussusception, it forms...a very definite impediment to reduction.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *polyp-heaver*, *-cell*, *-colony*, *-cup*, † *-fish* (= 1 a), *-mass*; **polyp-stem**, **-stock**, the stem, stock, or common support of a compound polyp; = POLYPARY, POLYPIDOM; † **polyp-stone**, app. some precious stone supposed to change colour like the 'polyp' (see 1 b).

1840 DUNG. JOSEPH. I. 169/2 It will, Polypite, polyparv, and polypidom, signifying 'polyp-house', or a hive or house of polypes. 1840 PENNANT *Zool.* III. The stone is covered with the membranous living membrane, in which are the 'polype-cells. 1847 DUNG. JOSEPH. 1848 the Stone to receive lamellæ must in each 'polyp-centre. 1854 MACKENZIE *Siluria* v. 104 The paired 'polyp-cups. a 1618 DANIEL *Whose Polype-fish*, The 'Polype Fish—this is all the Water brings Stock-still; through illusion. 1846 PENNANT *Zool.* iv. A consecutive, feeding altogether a 'polype-mass, variable in form, and strengthened in different ways. 1884 *Chem. Mail. Hérd.* 1/2/2 I. 59 In larger specimens the length of the tentacles is about one-third that of the 'polypoids. 1583 GEORGE *Mandilia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 77 Comparing them to the 'Polipe stone, that changeth colours every houre.

Polypage to **Polyparous**: see POLY- 1.

Polypary (*pŏ·lĭpări*). Also 9 in Lat. form **polyparium** (*pŏlĭpēə·rĭŭm*), pl. **-ia**; anom. sing. **polyparia**, pl. **-ias**. [ad. mod.L. *polypārium*, f. *polypus* POLYP + *-ārium*.] The common stem, stock, or supporting structure of a colony of polyps (see POLYP 1 c), to which the individual zooids are attached, usually each in a cell or cavity of its own; also called POLYPIDOM.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 109 The size and shape of this polypary is sufficiently seen in Fig. A. 1834 KIRBY *Mod. & Fast. Anim.* I. v. 166 A fossil calcareous tissue or polypary as it is called resembling others of tubiporaceous cells. 1861 J. R.-GREENE *Mem. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cadmr.* 68 The flesh forms layers, or polypary, which the zoologists maintain in Tubiporæ and its allies. 1872 DANA *Corals* 13 Science is hardly yet rid of such terms as polypary, polypidom, which imply that each coral is the consolidated life or house of a society of polypes. 1875 HUXLEY *in Encycl. Brit.* I. 740/1 The superficial portion of the polyparium. 1880 H. S. GREEN *Coral Lands* I. iii. 19 Polyparia are composed of two separate parts.

Hence **Polyparian** (*pŏlĭpēə·rĭăn*) *a.*, of or pertaining to a polypary.

Poly·pean, *a. rare.* [f. L. *polyp-us* POLYP + *-EAN*, after L. adjs. in *-eus*: see *-AN*.] Pertaining to, or resembling that of, a polyp.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 122 Holding their dimensions into bonds—Cetacean, Polypean, and Hydrabean. 1829 *Ibid.* XIII. 322 His polypean power was to his faculty of reproduction.

Polyped: see POLY- 1.

Po·lypetal, *a.* and *sb. Bot. rare.* [ad. F. *polypétale* (1732), or ad. mod.L. *polypetal-us* (Ger., pl. *-petale*, Tournefort 1694), f. Gr. πολυ- POLY- + πέταλ-ον leaf, PETAL.] **a.** *adj.* = POLYPETALOUS. **b.** *sb.* A polypetalous plant.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* v. iii. (1765) 79 Polypetals is expressive of such Plants as have many Petals. 1822 *Gard. Mag.* 1822 It is of the genus of the polypetal plants. 1832 G. ALLAN *Colonsay Flowers* 18, 19 They (Umbelliferæ) are on the whole a comparatively high family of polypetals.

Polypetalous (*pŏlĭpe·tălŏs*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *polypetal-um* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Literally, Having many petals; but commonly used for: Having the petals distinct or separate, not coherent or united. Also *apopetalous*, *choripetalous*, *dialypetalous*, *eleutheropetalous*. Opp. to *monopetalous* or *gamopetalous*.

1799 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Polypetalous Flower*, is the Term in Botany for the Flower of a Plant which consists of more than one distinct Flower-leaves or round to form it; and which fall off singly. 1867 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 201 Portulacaceæ, or fleshy, with three polypetalous caps. 1881 GRIFFITHS in *Nature Library* No. 20. 198 The calyx is polysepalous and inferior; the corolla is polypetalous and hypogynous.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Having many leaves, as a book.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 452 The polypetalous leaves of an encyclopædia.

‖ **Polyphagia** (*pŏlĭfē·jĭă*). Rarely in anglicized form **polyphagy** (*pŏlĭ·fădʒĭ*). [mod.L., a. Gr. πολυφαγία, f. πολυφάγος: see POLYPHAGOUS. So F. *polyphagie*.]

1. *Phys.* and *Path.* Excessive eating, or desire for eating; voracious or ravenous appetite, esp. as a morbid symptom.

1693 tr. *Blanchard's Phys. Dict.* 2nd. ed. 27, *Polyphagia*, (by taking much Aliment. 1800 *Med. Trans.* VIII. 284 Dr. Percy ... concludes from the numerous examples of Polyphagy which he has collected, that the unhappy subjects of it most frequently find the seed of their miseries in youth before the age of forty years. 1888 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 4) 422 The polyphagia which attends diabetes does not become a cause of disorders.

2. *Zool.* The habit of feeding on various kinds of food; polyphagous character. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

So † **Polyphage**, *Obs. rare*—1 [cf. F. *polyphage*], one who eats much or to excess; **Polyphagian** *a.*, eating much; *sb.* = prec.; **Polyphagic** (*-fæ·dʒĭk*) *a.* = POLYPHAGOUS; **Polyphagist**, one who eats much, or who eats many kinds of food.

1623 COCKERAM, †*Polyphage*, an extraordinarie eater. 1748 PERCIVAL, †*Polyphagism*, one that eats much, a great feeder. 1889 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 280 Without pretending to polyphagian powers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, †*Polyphagic*. 1895 in *Spt. Lit. Lex.* 1899 *Sporting Mag.* V. 25 All the 'polyphagists, or general devourers, are represented by the famous Turton.

Polyphagous (*pŏlĭ·făgŏs*), *a.* [f. L. *polyphag-us* (a. Gr. πολυφάγος (Hippocrates) eating to excess, f. πολυ- POLY- + -φάγος eating) + -OUS: see -PHAGOUS.] Eating much, voracious; *Zool.* feeding upon various kinds of food.

1823 RANDS & BR. *Zakrzeski* II. 128/2 I. *P. lanea* larvæ are polyphagous, or feed upon a variety of plants. 1836 J. G. MILLINGEN *Curios. Med. Exper.* (1837) 238 Dr. Barbisieux...witnessed the performances of one of these polyphagous individuals, who commenced his repast by eating a raw chicken. 1879 tr. *Hooker's Students' Flora* 22 Polyphagous creatures, which eat a variety of food or even anything that comes in their way.

Polyphagy: see POLYPHAGIA.

Polyphant (*pŏ·lĭfănt*). Properly **Pollyphant**, name of a place between Bodmin and Launceston, whence *pollyphant stone*, a kind of Cornish pebble-stone, to colour between greenish and iron-grey.

1892 H. BOASE in *Trans. Lond. Soc. Cornwall* (1892) 197.

514 Greenwood, both conquest and solitaire, passed between Tessier and Pellapleau. 1839 De La Rivoire *Rep. Inst. Cornwall* 160, 57 Near Polladarr there is a kind of gallery which has been reached by Dr. Boase, who states that not long before his arrival several vessels formed of this stone had been discovered under the rubbish of an old quarry about a quarter of a mile distant.] 1839 Bakewell-Gerald *Sk. of West* II. 16 In the porch under the stone bench, a have been to carved in polyphant stone.

Polypharmacy (pɒlifɑ·rməsi). *Med.* [= F. *polypharmacie*; see Poly- and Pharmacy; cf. Gr. πολυφαρμακεία knowing or characterized by many drugs or poisons.] The use of many drugs or medicines in the treatment of disease.

1760 *Gentl. Mag.* 224 Polypharmacy was never carried to a greater excess. 1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 725 The murderous polypharmacy of the old Anglo-Saxon leechdoms. 1904 J. F. Payne *Eng. Med. Anglo-Sax. P.* 146 The profuse polypharmacy of the old Anglo-Saxon leechdoms.

So ? **Polypharmacal** *a.* Obs., "that hath many medicines" (Hexam *Glossogr.* 1656); **Polypharmacist** (-ist), one who practises polypharmacy.

1881 W. T. Gairdner in *Life Sir R. Christison* II. 258, 170 Dr Graham, a strong and astonishing therapeutist, and also not a little of a polypharmacist.

Polyphase (pɒ·lifēz), *a.* (*sb.*) *Electr.* [f. Poly- + Phase *sb.*] *Of* many phases: applied to systems of alternating electric currents (magnets, transformers, etc.) in which are employed two, three, or more such currents of identical frequency but differing from one another in phase, that is, which reach one after the other with regular successions of phase; also called *multiphase*.

1892 *Electrician* XXVIII. 378 Three articles on the polyphase alternate current system. 1895 S. P. Thompson *Polyphase Electric Currents* 53 By the adoption of polyphase systems, as compared with single-phase systems, there is effected a saving. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 710 In other fields the variety of polyphase current has of late made marked advance.

b. *as sb.* 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Nov. 5/3 The witness... came to discover that the polyphase was capable of being stopped within a remarkably short space.

Polyphemе (pɒ·lifīm). Also ? **Polyphæme**, [a. F. *Polyphème*, ad. L. Polyphemus.] Name of a Cyclops or one-eyed giant in Homer's *Odyssey*; hence used allusively.

1631 Heywood *Animals.* Wks. 1850 III. 223 Not Polyphemus to brave and bid you mighty Peripheus of Antiquity to the defiance of Newton, and transporters! Cleveland. 1838 Blackie *Homer. Polyphemus*, generally taken for a Gyant, or any big, overgrown, disproportionate fellow. 1844 Mrs. J. West *Alfred de Lacy* II. 311 Such an ugliness as will suffice to gorge a race of Polyphemes. 1878 Bret Harte *Coll. Revised* I. 157 He Handsomer As of some single Polyphеme.

So **Polyphemian**, **Polyphemic**, **Polyphemous** *adjs.*, belonging or relating to, resembling, or having the character of, Polyphemus.

1821 ? Maginn *Shaks. & Bath* 1. 114 Not the Iseum Polyphemian gullet, Swears shall gruntown. 1822 Chester's *Tri.* (Durham Soc.) Chester's last Speech 5 That can escape the Polyphemian eye of Envie, than for ever broken away. 1838 Bulwer *Athens* (*Memorials* II. 9) There comes an order from Court for a little "Polyphemic Cantata. 1887 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 178 With my accustomed grace still fixed on the Polyphemic orb of my hardware neighbour. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, ? *Polyphemous*, one-eyed, monocular, cyclopean.

‖ **Polyphemus** (pɒlifī·məs). [L., ad. Gr. Πολύφημος (lit. many-voiced, also much spoken of) name of a Cyclops in *Odyssey* IX.]

1. = Polythene; a Cyclops, a one-eyed giant.

1829 J. L. Knapp *Journal Naturalist* 227 It was the polyphemus of the pool. 1845 E. W. Hoskyns *Fug. Essay*, v. (ed. 2) 93 When the eyes of the many eyes, their Polyphemus will cease to be known for his cyclopean vision.

2. *Zool.* a. A (externally or abnormally) one-eyed animal. b. The common name for a very large American silkworm-moth, *Telea polyphemus* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Polyphloisbodan (pɒ·lifōisbōdăn), *a.* Also **polyphlotsbotian**, **polyphloisbosan**, **-phlotsbosan**. [Humorously f. Gr. πολυφλοισβόδης (Ξανθ. στρ.) 'of the loud-roaring (sea)', echoic phrase often used by Homer; Epic gen. of πολυφλοισβώδης, f. πολύς much + φλοῖσβος roaring, din. The Roman spelling in *polyphlœbo-*, whence various intermediate adaptations.] Loud-roaring, boisterous.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 675 We leave that...to critics of a more polyphloisbian tone. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-T.* iv, They may see walking by the polyphloisbous ocean. 1880 T. Hardy in *Fortn. Rev.* No. 179. 360 The unreadable, ornate, polyphloisbous Lovemelook she put in an appearance.

So **Poly-, polyphlotsboi·ic, -phloisboio·tic, -phloisboiotate·tic** [as if f. Gr. superlat. with -τατος], **Polyphloisbo·isterous** [with allusion to Boisterous] *adjs.*; all humorous nonce-words. Also **Polyphloisbo·ism**, -bolsm, noisy bombast.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 727 What banqueting of epithets!...what helpless polyphloisbolism! 1843 Tuckerman *Poet.* 58, 88. xxiii, The line of shore washed by the polyphloisbotic, nay, the polyphloisbotatically sea. 1864 in Fitzgerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 294 How is it the Islands...was not more Polyphloisbotic? 18.. in A. Godley *Verses to Order* (1892) 25 Polyphloisbosterous Homer of old! Throw all this augmentative into the sea. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* 592 An overwhelmingly...a polyphloisbotian that is delicious.

Polyphobia: see Poly- 5.

Polyphone (pɒ·lifōn). Also ? **poli-**, ?-9 **-phoni**; *β.* ?-8 (corruptly, in sense 1 a) **poliphant**. [mod. ad. Gr. πολύφωνος having many tones, manifold in expression, f. πολυ- Poly- + φωνή voice, sound; cf. F. *polyphone* adj. polyphonic. In sense 1 c, generally spelt *polyphon*, Gr. *polyphon*.]

1. †**a.** A musical instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling a lute, but having a large number of wire strings. *Obs.*

1655 T. Porter in *Ninth Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 1 The polyphon is an instrument of 20 diffrent a string[s] and tuning that its impossible to play what is sett to it on any other kind instruments.

b. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* Prof. 6 Queen Elizabeth...did often recreate herself on an excellent Instrument called the Polyphon, not much unlike a Lute, but strung with Wire. 1789 *Bonnet Hist. Mus.* tod. 2) III. 1. 13.

† b. Some instrument or apparatus for producing a variety of sounds or notes. *Obs.*

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 463 By a Polyphone or Polymnestick wed ordered one sound may be heard in many.

c. A large kind of musical box, driven by clockwork or by hand, and capable of playing any tune when the corresponding perforated disk is inserted.

1900 *Daily Chron.* 7 Apr. 6/1 Polyphon for Sale, including music: cost £14.

d. *fig.*

1813 Lloyd *Symphony* 126 Life's wildest polyphone.

2. *Philol.* A written character having more than one phonetic value; a letter or other symbol which stands for different sounds.

1872 Basil Jones. Gram. Prof. 7 Polyphones...that is, characters with more than one value...actually exist in Japanese for the same reason that they existed in Assyrian. 1880 E. N. Cyril *Linguistic & Orthogr. Ess.* 340 It was all very well to subtract Hieroglyphs and Polyphones to dunderheads...relating to the future world. 1898 Bjornson *Arbo & Hirn*, I. 18 In exclusive syllabary, the use of polyphones...all tend to show clearly that this writing was not the invention of the Semites.

†**Polypho·nian**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. πολύφων-ος (Polyphone) + -ian.] Many-voiced.

1634 Quarles *Barlt.* v. vi, I love the airy...Her diffusive Quire: sweet, no; with their Souls, but with their polyphonian notes delight me.

Polyphonic (pɒlifɒ·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.]

1. *Mus.* Composed or arranged for several voices or parts, each having a melody of its own; consisting of a number of melodies combined; contrapuntal; of or pertaining to polyphonic music.

1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. 3. 68 He asserts that he not only invented polyphonic music, or counterpoint, but the polyphonic use of organs. 1878 in *Musurgia Journal* VII. 321 In the tenth and eleventh centuries an attempt was begun...at polyphonic music. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 326/1 The choruses...are marvellous specimens of the composer's polyphonic skill.

b. Applied to an instrument capable of producing more than one note at a time, as a keyboard instrument, a harp, etc.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Producing many sounds; many-voiced.

1804 Wendeb, *Polyphonic*, having, or resulting of, many voices or sounds. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Apr. 456/2 The barking crow [of French Canadian] possesses the most remarkable polyphonic powers. In one minute, length, 1056, thirty, infinite, infinite, and both. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/4 A grand organ...called a polyphonic organ...The chief characteristic of this organ is the perfect imitation which it can produce of almost the whole orchestra, especially of the strings and the wood wind.

3. *Philol.* Of a letter or other written character: Having more than one phonetic value (as *c*, *g*, *i*, and the vowels in many European languages).

1851 tr. *De La Saussaye's Philol. Sc. of Lang.* 161 483 They are often polyphonic, that is the same sign represents various sounds. 1900 *Speaker* 1 Sept. 624/1 His feeling for the colours of vowels and the polyphonic properties of consonants was indescribable.

So **Polypho·nical** *a.* *rare* (in quot., in sense 1).

1884 A. M[ee] *Rec. Hist. Wilmersdorf* 229 The greatest success has attended his polyphonical and gastrological displays.

Polyphonism (pɒ·lifōnizm). *rare.* [f. as Polyphone + -ism.]

1. Multiplication of sound, as by an echo.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* iv. ii. 133 The magnifying the Sound by the Polyphonisms, or Repercussions of the Rocks, Caverns, and other phonicographick Objects, in the Moors.

2. *Mus.* The use of polyphony; polyphonic style or composition.

1884 Wharton, *Polyphonism*...composition in parts; contrapuntal composition.

Polyphonist (pɒ·lifōnist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One who produces a variety of vocal sounds; a ventriloquist.

1829 W. E. Love in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 161 The Peregrinations of a Polyphonist. 1846 Worcester, *Polyphonist*, one producing many sounds. *Blanch.*

2. *Mus.* One versed in polyphony; a polyphonic composer or theorist; a contrapuntist.

1884 Wharton, *Polyphonist*...a master of the art of polyphony; a contrapuntist.

Polyphonous (pɒlifōnəs), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύφων-ος (see Polyphone) + -ous.]

1. = Polyphonic 2.

1877 Pere Gabriel, *Ex Theological Polyphonous Rabbi's*, each as rabbis a word or sense, often separated from divers objects by simple reflection. 1898 Westcott, *Polyphonous*, having many sounds. *Dr. Black.* 1899 Jewett *Pinecroft* 11 III. 38 One of those polyphonous pantomimic gestures often to exhibit himself.

2. *Mus.* = Polyphonic 1.

1870 F. Hueffer in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 277 Shows the prodigious skill in the polyphonous manner of Bach's and Handel's Counterpoint. 1898 *Musical Mag.* XXXIV. 129 The rich harmony of polyphonous church music.

3. *Philol.* = Polyphonic 3.

1880 Sayce in *Nature* 23 Feb. 380 [We]...[are sometimes] to use our own polyphonous alphabet. 1905 W. F. Prideaux in *Athen's Bibl. & Babylon Notes* 111 The majority of signs were polyphonous...they had more than one syllabic value.

Polyphony (pɒlifŏni, pɒ·lifōni). [ad. Gr. πολυφωνία variety of tones or of speech, f. πολύφωνος: see Polyphone. So F. *polyphonie*.]

1. Multiplicity of sounds: = Polyphonism 1.

1848 Wharton, *Polyphonia, Polyphony.*

2. *Mus.* The simultaneous combination of a number of parts, each forming an individual melody, and harmonizing with each other; the style of composition in which the parts are so combined; polyphonic composition; counterpoint.

1884 [see Proudhomme 2]. 1887 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 10 Let us not arrogate...that the origination of polyphony belongs to the country. 1898 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LIV. 130/1 The tendency to a harmonised melody, to homophony rather than polyphony.

3. *Philol.* The symbolization of different vocal sounds by the same letter or character; the fact or quality of being polyphonic.

1880 Sayce in *Nature* 23 Feb. 380/2 The whole confusion [hieroglyphic system with its ideograms, its syllabic values, and its polyphony. 1882-3 Schele's *Lectures. Philol.* I. 583 The difficulty of reading which this polyphony produced.

Polyphore (pɒ·lifōr). *Bot. rare.* [a. F. *polyphore* (Richard c 1820), ad. Gr. πολυφόρος bearing many.] Term for a receptacle bearing a number of ovaries, as in the buttercup, strawberry, etc.

1830 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 136 Richard calls it *Polyphore*. 1848 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 911.

Polyphorous (pɒlifŏrəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πολυφόρος (see prec.) + -ous.] †**a.** Of wine: That will bear much water, strong. *Obs.* **b.** Bearing or producing much, fruitful.

1850 Tomlinson *Rennie's Dict.* 229 Wines differences...from their wines, strong, generous, polyphorous...and edge phorous. 1898 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyphorus*, bearing or yielding much; fruitful; polyphorous.

Polyphotal, Polyphote: see Poly- 1.

Polyphyletic (pɒlifilĕ·tik), *a.* [f. Poly- + Gr. φυλετικός Phyletic, after G. *polyphyletisch*.] Belonging to several tribes or families; originating, as a species, from several independent ancestors or sources; relating to such origination; polygenetic.

1873 O. Schmidt's *Desc. & Darw.* 223 The hypothesis of descent from many families (*polyphyletic*) possesses more probability. 1879 G. Haeckel's *Evol. Man* II. xiv. 180 Comparative Philology has recently shown that the present human language is polyphyletic in origin. 1881 Westcott in *Nature* 17 Mar. 456/1 The question of monophyletic or polyphyletic evolution of species.

Hence **Polyphyle·tically** *adv.*

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 429 The spikelet gestalt of *Polycarpon tetraphyllum* might arise polyphyletically from totally different methods of forming the embryonic.

Polyphyllous (pɒlifi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύφυλλ-ος many-leaved + -ous.] Properly, Having or consisting of many leaves; usually, Having the (perianth-) leaves separate, not united. Also *triphyllous*, *diphyllous*, *climacophyllous*, (Cf. Polypetalous, Polysepalous.) Opp. to *monophyllous* or *gamophyllous*.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. (1794) 180 The two genera ...agree in having the common calyx polyphyllous, or consisting of many leaves. 1857 Hooker *Brit. Fl.* I. 169 We have a regular polyphyllous perianth in the Tulip and Lily.

So **Polyphy·llous** *a.* = prec.; **Polyphy·llie**, the condition of having the number of foliage or floral) leaves in a whorl in excess of the normal.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polyphyodont (pɒlifi·ədɒnt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πολυφυής manifold (f. πολυ- Poly- + φυή growth) + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth, after Diphyodont.] Having several successive growths or sets of teeth.

1876 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 152 The change of teeth in the Mammalia may be regarded as a process which has been developed from a polyphyodont condition.

Polypi, plural of Polypus.

Poly·plan, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *polyp-us* Polyp + -an.] Belonging to a polyp.

1899 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxvi. It is something for the animal to have had such more thickly polypian experience.

Polypiarian (pɒlipaiē·rian), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polypiaria*, neut. pl., f. *polypus* Polyp] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Polypiaria*, a division or zoonic classification nearly coterminous with the

zoöans *Cnidaria*. b. *sb.* An animal belonging to this division, a polyp: (see POLYP 2 b).

1882 CUNN. *Polyzoa and Polyzoaria*.

Polyzoide (pɒlizōʊ·id), *Zool.* [f. POLYP + *-zoa* + *-IDE*.] An individual or zooid of a compound polyzoon. (Cf. POLYP 2 c, POLYZOA.)

1892 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1891) 218 For the term *Polyzoa*, therefore, originally applied not only to the Ascidians' tadpole, to which no one ought to be confused, but also to the ectocalcic portion of the Polyzoa, I have substituted in the following Report that of Polyzoide. 1897 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals*, viii. 493 Each zooid which buds from the common stock is a polyzoide.

Polypidom (pɒlī·pădŏm, pɒ·lipĭdŏm), *Zool.* [f. L. *polyp-us* POLYP + *domus*, Gr. δόμος house.] The common supporting structure of a colony of polyps, regarded as the dwelling-place of the individual zooids: = POLYPARY.

1854 H. LEDERMANN (title) Conchlia; a Classical Arrangement of Possible Conchlian Polypidomes. 1858 O. JOHNSTON *Brit. Zoophyt.* 31 note, *Polypidium*, I borrow this term from the translator of Lamouroux's work on Corallines. . . Kirby . . . uses the word *Polypary* to express the same thing. Both of these are translations of *Polypier*, a word invented by Bosc, and now in general use among the French naturalists. 1898 POTTSWOOD *Zool. of Twin-volumes Institute of Polypidoms* 'A specimen of a type like upper. 1894 KINGSLEY *Classification Appx.* 119. 1896 PROC. *Acad. Philad.* Gen. II. 87 The coral accumulate years as polypidoms.

Polypier (pɒ·lipiəɹ), *Zool.* [n. F. *polypier* (*polypier*) (*Réaumur* a 1757), f. *polype* POLYP + *-ier*, as in *fourrier*, *pommier*, etc.] = POLYPARY; sometimes applied to a distinct part of this to which an individual zooid is attached.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polypier*, the name given to the habitations of polypes, or to the common part of those compound animals called polypes. *Ibid. Mod. Hist.* 1896 MACBRIDE *Invertebrate Mem. Zool.* § 614, 488 Sometimes each polyp has a distinct *polypier*, but in general it is the common portion of a mass of aggregated polyps which presents the characters peculiar to these bodies. 1888 WRIGHT *Ocean World* vi. 103 Their polypier is often formed of calcite.

Polypifer (pɒlī·pifəɹ), *Zool.* [f. L. *polypus* POLYP + *-fer* bearing; after mod.L. *Polypifera*: see next.] A polyp-stock, polypary, or polypidom; also, the whole compound organism; usually in pl. as an English equivalent of *Polypifera*.

1830 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* ed. 2 149 Large masses, supposed to be the work of agencies of polypifers. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. xi. xliii. 613 The stems existing polypifers grow most luxuriantly on the outer edge of the island.

Polypiferous (pɒlipĭ·fĕrŏs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *polypifer*, f. *polypus* + *-fer* bearing (in *Polypifera*, a former division of Invertebrata) + *-OUS*.] Bearing polyps, as a polyp-stock or polypary.

1772 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 6 He thinks that there is a communication of juices from the polypiferous parts to the vertical part or the bridle or horny part. 1848 SIMMS *Hom. Nat. Hist.* II. 422 For a long period these polypiferous masses were considered to be marine plants. 1875 J. C. PEARCE *Zool.* 334 In Crinoids the polypary is free, fixed, and polypiferous on the margin.

Polypiform (pɒ·lipĭfōʊm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *polypus* + *-FORM*.] Having the form of a polyp.

1847–9 TODD'S *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 908 Animals polypiform. 1892 *Pall. Mall* 7 Oct. The quondam polypiform being.

Polypigerous (pɒlipĭ·dʒĕrŏs), *a. Zool.* *rare*—, [f. as prec. + *-GEROUS*.] = POLYPIFEROUS.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polypine (pɒ·lipin), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + *-INE*.] Of the nature of or belonging to polyps.

1858–9 TODD'S *Cycl. Anat.* II. 433 The best known exemplars of this kind of generation occur in the polypine animals. 1894 *Ibid.* V. 1171 The free polypine stock is first developed from the fecundated ovum.

Polypiparous (pɒlipĭ·părŏs), *a. Zool.* *rare*—, [f. as prec. + *-PAROUS*.] Producing polyps; polyparous. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Polypite (pɒ·lipəit). [f. L. *polyp-us* POLYP + *-ITE* 1.]

1. *Palæont.* A fossil polyp. (Webster 1828.)

2. *Zool.* An individual or zooid of a compound polyp, esp. of a coelenterate. (Cf. POLYP 2 c, POLYPITE.) Also sometimes applied to a free polyp, as a *Hydra*.

1887 MOSELEY in *Nature* 18 Oct. 574 Common commensal nemerteans with the polypites. 1892 C. C. HOSIUS *Zool.* 372 *Hydractinia*. . . A branched, compound hydrozoon, carrying many polypites. 1897 HADDON *Anat. Inv. Animals*, iii. 155 A hydranth or polypite attached to the centre of a gelatinous cup with creeping disk.

Polypiparid: see POLYP- 1.

Polyplacophoran (pɒliplă·kŏfŏrăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polyplacophora*, neut. pl. (J. E. Gray, 1821), f. Gr. πολυ- POLY- + πλαξ, πλακ- tablet, plate, etc. + *-φορος* bearing.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the division *Polyplacophora* of lepidonous gastropod molluscs, having a dorsal shell composed of a series of eight plates, as the Chitons. *B. sb.* A mollusc of this division. So **Polyplacophorous** (-plăkŏfŏrĕs) *a.* and *sb.*; **Polyplate**, **-phorous** *a.*

1879 *Encyc. Brit.* XIV. 400/1 Cyclochæchitons (Chitonidæ and Polyplacophorous.) 1898 MIVART *Lights Ani. Life*, Polyplacophorous. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, Polyplacophorous. Polymorphous.

Polyplastic, Polyplous: see POLY- 2.

Polyplastid, -cle, *sb. Zool.* [f. POLY- + PLASTID.] An organism consisting of many plastids or cells: opposed to *monoplastid*, q.v. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1892 MORSE in *Sci. Progress* June 503 There are many monoplastid forms with affinities among the polyplastids.

Polypod (pɒ·lipɒd), *sb.** *Now rare.* Also 5 polypode, 7 poli-, polis-, polipode. [a. OF. *polipode* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *polypode*), ad. L. POLYPODIUM.] = POLYPODY.

[1388 *Wyc. Names Plants in Wr.-Wülcker* 598/1 *Hec herbarolica*, i. polipodia, i. ruerwort.] 14.. [*Nominale* (Ital.) 711/32 *Hec polipodium*, a polipode. 1600 DAVISON *Poems* 168, 225 Hower fedes he on as Oxlips Rhoan-pumping Polipode. 1664 WOOD in *Ayliffe Oxford* (1769) II 802 may we here seek to nourish the Galls, Woodsion, Polypod, Agaric, . . Fungus's . . and many other useful Excrescencies [of the oak]. 1833 T. JOHN *Mangborne* 1. 108, The bright green polypods and rosebud-like mosses in silent feathery harmony.

Polypod, *a.* and *sb.** *Zool.* Also **polypode.** [a. F. *polypode* adj., f. Gr. πολυπόδ-ης, stem of πολύπους many-footed: see POLYP.]

A. adj. Having many feet or foot-like organs; *spec.* belonging to the *Polypoda*, a name for various groups of animals in different classifications, as (*a*) a former division of insects, corresponding to the modern class *Myriapoda* or millipeds; (*b*) a division of worms; (*c*) of cephalopod mollusca, having more than eight arms or tentacles; (*d*) of crustacea, having more than ten feet.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 322 Polypoda. . . Having more than eight legs but under fifty.

B. sb. An animal having many feet; a member of the *Polypoda* in any sense: (see A.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Polipodes*, a word used by some as a name for the millepedes. 1826 WESTWOOD, *Polypods*, an animal having many feet: the milliped or woodlouse. 1880 WALLACE *Life* iii. 2.01 The cuttle-fish tribe (principally on cuttle-fish and polypods). 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* lvi. Like a gelatinous animal, or a basking polype.

Polypodiaceous (pɒlipōdiē·ʃĕs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polypodiace-æ*, f. POLYPODIUM: see *-ACEOUS*.] Belonging to the Natural Order (or sub-order) *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising the large majority of Ferns.

1832 TH. ROSE *Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 262 A beautiful fern, . . a new genus of the order of polypodiaceous plants. 1848 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Polypodium (pɒlipō·diŏm), *Bot.* Also 6 polipodium. [L. (Pliny), n. Gr. πολυπόδιον (Theophr.) a kind of fern, f. πολυ- many + ποδι-, poll- foot, with dim. suffix *-ιον*: from the numerous branches of the root-stock.] A large and widely distributed genus of ferns, of various forms.

1525 *Herbal* (1551) Polipodium: This is called Polipody. 1597 *Antoine Brunsfelde's Delyell. Natyve* K iij b/1 This herbe is called polipodium. 1599 tr. *Dodoens' Lyues Frenche* (1578) Take Polipodium of the oke. 1648 BULLEIN *Bulw. Kepers, Polypodium*, (Gardener) a kinde of hearbe like Fenne, growing much about the roote of oakes. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 332 The dispersion of the branches distinguishes the Polypodium's.

Polypody (pɒ·lipɒdi). Forms: 4–5 polipodye, 5 pollipodie, polipodi, 5–6 polipodio, 5–7 -pody, 6 polipody, polypodie, 7 -podi, 6- polypody. [ad. L. *polypodium* (Plin.): see prec.] A fern of the genus *Polypodium*; esp. *P. vulgare*, the Common Polypody, a widely distributed species, growing on moist rocks, old walls, and trees; hence formerly known as *polypody of the oak* or *of the wall*.

14.. *Sloane Med. MS.* 1 455 in *Anglia* XVIII. 396 The rotys of polypodye, put in wyne brake. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 *Polypodye, herbe, polipodium.* 1488 *Rit. St. Albans* C ij, Take smale fenelle rotis and polipodi. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 2 Polypody driueth out wormes in children the body. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. xxviii. 370 Wall Ferne, or Polypodie of the wall. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 140 Take the stalking ox-tongue and *Polypody* of the Oak, by a name mixt with Turquoises. 1784 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 250 Common Polypody has pleasantly sweet fronds. 1883 ATKINSON *Absolute Cravings* (1884) 147 All these of the commoner polypodies.

Polypoid (pɒ·lipoid), *a.* [f. L. *polyp-us* POLYP, POLYPUS + *-OID*.]

1. *Zool.* Resembling or of the nature of a polyp.

1850 AGASSIZ in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1851) 291 These polypoid mollusc-like animals. 1877 — *Systematic Hydroids* 18 The polypoid phases of the *Hydroida*. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1878) 274 The larval form of most if not all Medusæ is a compound polypoid animal.

2. *Path.* Resembling or of the nature of a polypus.

1840 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi. 534 Polypoid syndesmoma. These were fleshy, roundish, soft. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 362 Polypus and polypoid thickening of the mucous membrane of the nasal.

So **Polypoi·dal** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 693 The growth has been somewhat soft and of a polypoidal appearance.

Polyponeudan (pɒlipōnē·dăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. *Zool.* L. *Polyponeudium* pl. (f. *polypo-*, comb. form of *polypus* POLYP + NEUDA + *-AN*.)] *a. adj.* Belonging to the *Polyponeudæ*, a group of *Coelenterata* comprising the *Hydrozoa* and *Actinozoa*. *b. sb.* A coelenterate belonging to this group.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyponomorphic (pɒlipōnŏmɒ·fik), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πολυπον-, f. πολύπους POLYP + μορφή form + *-IC*.] Having the form of a polyp, polypiform, polypoid; *spec.* Belonging to the *Polyponomorpha*, a synonym of *Hydrozoa*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyponous: see POLY- 1.

Polyporite (pɒlī·pŏrəit). *Palæont.* [f. *Polypor-us* (see next) + *-ITE* 2 a.] A fossil resembling a species of *Polyporus* (see next), found in the Welsh coal-measures.

1846 SHARP *Suppl. Polyporite*, a many-pored fossil plant.

Polyporoid (pɒlī·pŏroid), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polyporus* (Fries 1836–8) (a. Gr. πολύπορος: see next) + *-OID*.] Resembling or belonging to *Polyporus*, a large widely distributed genus of hymenomycetous fungi, growing in the form of projecting shelves or brackets on dead or decaying trees.

[1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 304 Nylander and Karsten find it on poplar and elder, also on dead polyporus.] 1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyporous (pɒlī·pŏrŏs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. πολύπορος having many passages (see POROUS) + *-OUS*.] Having many pores.

1858 in MAYNE.

Polypose (pɒ·lipōʊs), *a.* [ad. L. *polyposus* (Martial) in sense 2: see POLYPUS, POLYP, *-OSE*.]

1. *Zool.* = POLYPOUS 1.

1708 HARRIS *Cleaver. Mem.* v. I. 32 One may speculate whether in animals of the imperfect Form, and in all those of the polypose Kind, the Generation be not equally different from the whole medullary Substance.

2. *Path.* = POLYPOUS 2.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 180 It will produce Polypose Concretions in the Ventricles of the Heart. 1761 PETTENKOFER in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 346 To suppose an excretion, rather than polypose adhesions. 1800–32 *Good's Study Nat. Hist.* vi IV. 330 Polypose Strangury.

Polypostyle (pɒlipōstəil). *Zool.* [f. *polypo-*, Gr. πολύπο-ς, from πολύπους POLYP + στύλος pillar.] An imperfect zooid in certain Hydrozoa: = DACTYLOZOOID. Hence **Polypostylar** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a polypostyle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polypotome (pɒlipōtōm), *Surg.* [f. as prec. (see POLYPUS 2) + Gr. -τομος cutting.] (See quot. 1847.)

1847 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict., Polypotome*, an instrument for the removal of polypus by excision. 1870 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 326 Should the pedicle be within reach of knife or scissors, it may be divided; or if higher . . the polypotome may be employed.

Polypous (pɒ·lipŏs), *a.* [f. L. *polypus* POLYP, POLYPUS + *-OUS*; or F. *polypeux* (1532 in sense 1).]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polyp; also *fig.* like that of a polyp (esp. in reference to its reproduction by budding, as in *Hydra*).

1746 E. MAURICE *Exp. Test. Interest.* § 221 Little senses . . that is [in the distinction of sex] was deficient in any sort of animals, as we are assured it is (by late discoveries) in all the Polypous kinds. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 148 If that ploughshare did nothing but beget other ploughshares, in a polypous manner, it would have lost the function of supply. 1866 SIR J. E. TENNENT in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 *Mod. Gr.* II. x. 158 Egyptian . . reinvested itself with polypous fertility into every relation and ordinance of society.

2. *Path.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polypus; characterized by polypi.

1798 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* I. 320 Polypous concretions in the larger vessels. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 433 In one of them the ramifications of the lungs had polypous concretions. 1880 *R. Lond. Soc. Transact. Med.* 211 An early stage of the same polypous formation.

Polypragmatic (pɒlipragmæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. πολυπράγματ-ος busy about many things, assiduous (f. πολυ- POLY- + πράγματ(α) thing done) + *-IC*.] Busying oneself about many affairs (that are not one's own); meddlesome, officious.

1626 Jas. I *Sp. in Starre-Chamb.* 20 June 38 For those Polypragmaticke Papists, I would you would studie out some meanes punishment for them. 1658 DRYDEN, or HOWES, *Lives of Bishops Poems* (1686) 340 Like to polypragmatic Mechanick. 1858 in BAILEY *Glossary*. 1885 *Nat. Rev.* VI Aug. 1987 Troublesome and polypragmatic upstarts.

† **B.** *sb.* A meddlesome person, a busybody. *Obs.*

1638 H. BURTON *Apology* Ep. to Nobility 2 Shall we see Religion overtopped . . by a Faction of Insolent Poly-pragmatiques? 1884 T. GIBBONS *Pirate's Remorse* 23 Do you not think it a little arrogancy in your Polypragmatick . . to assume the Title unto of Plain himself?

So † **Polypragma·tical** *a.*; **Polypra·gmatism**, officious or over-busy conduct; **Polypra·gmatist**, † **Polypra·gmatic**, a busybody; **Polypra·gmaty**, 'the state of being over-engaged with business or matters.' (Webster 1864.)

1592 in G. HARVEY *Pierces Supererog. Works* Wks. (Grosart) III. 73 To the "polypragmaticall" Popple, Thomas Nashe. 1627 PEACHAM *Ed. Trifling Acc.* 229 This fills Common with a blind haste out of his lurking hole, with the accident of a polypragmatical Neigbor, runs . . makes many an hopeful bubble. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 19 May Quite The Council's elaborate to extravagance and "polypragmatism, the School

Brasil. 1830 Harwood *Rep. Elks.* Prof. (1841) 3 And such "Polypragmatists this age is full of. 1843 Sir E. Home *Considerations* 4 This "Polypragmist, forsooth, to show his honorable courage...hath exhorted the Conclave.

† Polypra·gmon. *Obs.* [a. Gr. πολυπράγμων: see prec.] A meddlesome person; a busybody.

1575 C. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 At the motion of him or them extraordynarie, home he leave the rest to be at ouersemers. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 160 This most Athenish Polypragmon Isabel Parsons. 1879 Francis *Addit. Narr. Pop. Phil.* 40 The Jenkins, who are the great Polypragmons, or busie-bodies amongst them all.

Hence † **Polypragmo·nic** (irreg.), **Polypragmo·nic** *adj.*, of the nature of a '†polypragmon' (= Polypragmatic); † **Polypra·gmonist** = *polypragmon*; † **Polypra·gmony**, the character or practice of a '†polypragmon' (= next).

a 1655 Urquhart's *Rabelais* xv. 22, What is it that this "Polypragmonick Archbishop to all the Friends of Hell doth not act? 1661 Bp. Hacket C. *Scrinii* xiv, [He] admitted the †polypragmonic Genius. 1693 Dryden *Cleomenes Dedic.* Fresh, Gaul'd and Blood thy broken "polypragmonic. 1820 F. Hoare *Anal.* 20 "Polypragmony is the Companion of Ignorance, and connects Pest of Mankinde.

† **Polypragmo·syny.** *Obs.* rare⁻¹, [adl. Gr. πολυπραγμοσύνη (L. *polypragmosyne*), with the termination assimilated to that of words in -y.] Meddlesomeness. So **Polypragmosy·nic** *a.* (rare⁻¹), officious, meddlesome.

1607 J. Cooper's *Flatter Mans Plough* 125 Sedditionaries, who in their polypragmosynie, minister vehement causes. 1888 Sir. Stevens *Nat. Changes* (1907) 15 The excitable, the idle, and the polypragmosynic among the lazy.

Polypriam to **Polyprothetic**: see Poly- 1.

Polyprotodont (pɒlɪprəʊtədɒnt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + πρῶτο-ς first + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth: cf. Diprotodont.] **a.** *adj.* Having more than two front or incisor teeth in the lower jaw, as the carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials. **b.** *sb.* A polyprotodont marsupial. (Opp. to Diprotodont.) Hence **Polyprotodo·ntid** *a.*, of or belonging to the polyprotodonts.

1889 Nicholson & Lydekker *Palæont.* (ed. 3) II. 1217 A feature occurring in many recent Polyprotodonts. 1892 *Athenæum* 14 May 630/1 He came to the conclusion that this anomalous form (*Notoryctes typhlops*, a newly discovered mammal of Central Australia) should rank as a distinct family of polyprotodont marsupials. 1900 B. Spencer in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 734 The ancestry of the recent Diprotodontia were beginning to diverge from the original Polyprotodont stock.

Polypseudonymous: see Poly- 1.

Polypsychical (pɒlɪsaɪ·kɪkăl), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ψυχο-, Psych- + -ικός -ical: cf. *psychical*.] Having many souls, many-souled. So **Polypsy·chism**, *a.* = prec.; **Polypsychism** (-ɑɪkɪz'm), *n.* the belief in a multiplicity of souls in one person; b. the belief in a multiplicity of spiritual beings as the causes of natural phenomena.

1840 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 208 The manner [Wordsworth] indeed, owns a progress of humanity, a part of one large reflexion and, but not polypsychical like a dramatist. 1858 W. A. Butler *Hist. Ant. Philos.* I. 237 Even in the savage from itself there is found among savage nations the belief of a multiplicity of souls; the persons leading to polypsychism being exactly the same as that which underlies the fanciful or animators of the universe. 1903 Myers *Hum. Personality* I. 34, I repeat such more or less profoundly unitary and almost infinitely composite ... polyzoic and perhaps polypsychic in an extreme degree. *Mod.* L. Gloss. s. v. *Polyzoism*, Polypsychism is sometimes used to express the psychical aspect of polyzoism.

Polypteroid (pɒlɪ·ptərɔɪd), *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Polypterus* (Geoffroy 1802), generic name, a Gr. πολύπτερος many-winged (f. πολυ-, Poly- + πτερόν feather, wing) + -ID².] A fish of the family *Polypteridæ* of crossopterygian ganoids, having the dorsal fin replaced by a series of spines with isolate attached; now represented only by the genus **Polypterus** of tropical African rivers. So **Polypteroid** *a.*, akin to or having the characters of *Polypterus*, belonging to the sub-order *Polypteroidei*; *sb.* a polypteroid fish.

1829 Cuvier, *Polyptère*, a genus of fishes. 1880 Bleeker in *Trans. th. Soc.* 363 The nearest analogues of the fish are, according to Bleeker, the polypterus of African rivers (sic). 1890 *Cent. Dict., Polypteroid*, a fish of the family *Polypteridæ* and genus *Polypterus*; a polypteroid. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 5/2 Two examples of a long unclad African fish have just been presented to the new Victoria House at the Zoological Gardens. The name of this fish is *Polypterus*, and it belongs to a group which has mostly become extinct.

Polyptote (pɒ·lɪptəʊt), *sb.* and *adj.* rare⁻⁰, [adl. Gr. πολύπτωτ-ον, f. πολυ-, Poly- + πτῶσις falling, cognate with πίπτειν fall, f. πέπτ-ειν (stem πετ-) to fall. So F. *polyptote*.] **a.** *adj. Gram.* Having many cases, as a noun. **b.** *sb.* (*sc. Gram.*) A noun having many cases. (*Cf. Ellat.* = next.

1898 Bonner Grosser, *Polyptote*, [*polyptotum* that hath many cases. 1898 Phillips [ed. 4], *Polyptote*, in Rhetorick Polyptoton.

‡ **Polyptoton** (pɒlɪptəʊtɒn). *Ellat.* [L., s. Gr. πολύπτωτον *adj.* neut.: see prec.] A rhetorical figure consisting in the repetition of a word in different cases or inflexions in the same sentence.

1588 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* ii. (1625) 88 *Polyptoton* or *Translatio*, when one word is often repeated by variety of cases. 1588 Puttenham *Lamentes Log.* 30 b. 1892 Tuft *Classic. Hours* x. 2 A closely approximative, and a double polyptoton. a 1899 Morison *Rhet.* iv. vi. (1681) 131 [Repetition] of words [or] of...a small changing of the end or case, as Polyptoton.

Polyptych (pɒ·lɪptɪk). [ad. late L. *polyptycha*, neut. pl. account-books, registers, ad. Gr. πολύπτυχα having many folds, f. πολυ-, Poly- + πτυχή fold. Cf. mod.F. *polyptyque* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Anything consisting of more than three leaves or panels folded or hinged together, as a pictorial or an altar-piece. (Cf. Diptych, Triptych.)

1839 Gilman & Tuthill *Painted Arts* 308 The great altar-piece of the Van Eycks at Ghent is a polyptych. 1861 *Intell. Rec.* XIII. 104/1 There are triptychs, and polyptychs, and enamelled, and pastoral staves, of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 345 They carried off a vast but not altogether first-rate polyptych, The Virgin and Child with Saints.

Polypus (pɒ·lɪpəs). Forms: 5–8 polipus, 6 polippus, polipos, 6– polypus. Pl. polypi (-pəɪ); also (? **polypodes**, **polipouses**), 8 **polypuses** (-pəsɪz). [a. L. *pol-, polypus*, pl. cuttle-fish, etc., also polypus in the nose, a. Doric or Æolic Gr. πωλύπους, gen. -ποδος = Ionic πουλύπους (acc. -όδα and -ους), Attic πολύπους a cuttle-fish, etc., also polypus in the nose, f. πολυ- many + πούς foot.]

1. a. A cuttle-fish, an octopus; = Pulpe 3 a. *Obs.* (exc. in allusions to Lat. or Gr.).

a 1500 *Ancient Nobly Lyfe* lxvii, Polippus hath gon through in his fete, what he therin rachetch, he holdeth it fast. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Def. Astrol.* v. 123 This Polypus can change himselfe into all colours. 1633 Drax *Spec. M.* 190, 1 (1841) 318 These Polypodes suddenly gave upon them [fishy and devoure them. 1691 Ray *Creation* (ed. 2) (1722) 2 The Sea-pole, or Polypus. 1839 T. Bridge *Nat. Hist. Spons Worlde* 37 The octopus ... was the ancient denominated polypus by Aristotle. 1877 Bennett *Odyssey* v. 218 To the claws of polypus, Plucked from its bed, the pebbles thickly cling.

b. = Pulpe 1 b, c. *Now rare or Obs.*

1623 tr. *Bleancard's Phys. Disc.* (ed. 2), *Polipodes*, Sowes, Hog-lice. 1720 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1033 A small lizard called a Polypus, which in Sauce sticking to the common Dutch-weed. a 1799 Sir C. H. Williams *Isabella Odes* (1816) 8 It's call'd a Polypus...And 'tis a cupfull of no strange a sort, That if 'tis eye in case, it is not dead: Its hand secures eat a tail, its tail a head. 1798–9 Turner *Lect. Anat.* (1834) II. 160 Those who have changed their opinion ... upon the sense of blindness, or upon the hatching of polypuses. 1818 Shaw *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 411 The claw of Polypi or Sepiadæ is one of the largest and most singular of the Animal Kingdom. 1834 Pereira *Pop. Mat. L.* (1850) 92 Each polypus, though closely united to its brethren, has a distinct mouth, body and tentacula.

2. *Path.* A general term for tumours of various kinds, arising from a mucous or serous surface, usually pedunculated, and having ramifications like the testicles of a polyp. Also formerly applied to a fibrinous blood-clot occurring in the heart or blood-vessels.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), Polipus is a superfluite of flessch growing of be nostyrles. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. xxii. 507 Being layd to with Copperas ... it taketh away ... the Polypus growing in the Nostrilles. 1597 Foster *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 128 In a Polypus the Pulse intermits, and obscures, and is obscure. 1720 Amoryn *Revlv. of Diet* 72 *Aliments*, etc. are Being inlock'd with the Blood in the Veins would produce Polypus's in the Heart, and Death. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 367 By a polypus is meant a diseased mass, which adheres to some part of the cavity of the uterus, by a sort of neck or narrower portion. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 410 Forms of softer polypi and cutaneous pendulous tumours.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1 a) *polypus-arms* sb. pl., *-flesh*; (in sense 1 b) *polypus-like*, *-wise* advs.; (in sense 2) *polypus-growth*.

1600 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 122 Where Oppianus compareth to the Polypus fish. 1884 Mrs. Parr *Sowers, Prayer*, etc. 11 So the polypus fish, who...rooted their grass for grass. 1809 Coleridge *Lect., &c. T. Poole* (1836) 122, I will divide these polypus-wise, so that the first half should get itself a new wall of its own, and the latter a new head. 1815 Symmons *Trav. Lit. Brit.* II. 139 London extends its great polypus-arms over this country around. 1884 Pusey in Liddon, etc. *Life* (1897) IV. iii. 80 We cannot divide Holy Scripture as Christianity, polypus-like, so that one part might be cut off and the rest remain in the same life as before. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 689 Every characteristic of ordinary polypus growth.

Polypyrene to **Polyrhizous**: see Poly- 1.

Polyrs, obs. form of Pulse 2.

‖ **Polysarcia** (pɒlɪsɑ·ːkĭă). [late L. (Cæl. Aurel., 5th c.), a. Gr. πολυσαρκία fleshiness, f. πολύσαρκος very fleshy, f. πολυ- Poly- + σάρξ, σαρκ- flesh.] 1. *Path.* Excessive growth of flesh (or, loosely, of fat); corpulence, obesity.

1893 in Syd. Soc. Lex. 1900 in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Supp. II. 1. 1908 Pusey, *Polysarcia, bigness, or grossness of body*. 1847 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 65 A disease, which has been not very correctly called polysarcia. 1875 S. F. Bourne *Gentle L.* (1876) I. 64 Both sexes, even when growing to polysarcia, have delicate limbs and extremities.

2. *Bot.* [See quot.]

1866 Treas. *Bot.* 940 *Polysarcia*, an excess of sap, giving rise to unnatural growth, &c.

‖ **Polysarcous** (-sɑ·ːkəs) *a.*, affected with polysarcia, corpulent.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polyschematist (pɒlɪskɪ·mătɪst), *a. Pros.* [adl. Gr. πολυσχηματίστους 'multiform'; of verses, composed of various metres'.] Having many forms: said of ancient metres in which feet not metrically equivalent to the normal ones may be substituted for them. Also **Polyschema·tic** *a.*

1898 Wheelwright, *Polyschematist*, *a.*, having many forms. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polyschematic*.

Polyscope (pɒ·lɪskəʊp). [f. Poly- + -scope; or F. *polyscope*. Cf. Gr. πολύσκοπος far-seeing.]

1. An optical instrument through which objects appear multiplied; a multiplying-glass: *spec.* (see quot. 1841). Cf. Polytypic.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polyscope*, or *Multiplying Glasses*, are such as represent to the Eye one Object in many. 1841 Brande *Dict. Sc., &c.*, *Polyscope*, ... a lens ground on one side...of which the convex side is formed of several plane surfaces, or facettes, so that an object seen through it appears multiplied.

2. (See quots.)

1880 *Eng. Mechanic* 18 Feb. 580/1 M. Trouvé described his polyscope, an apparatus for examining cavities of the body with the aid of incandescent platinum. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polyscope*, an apparatus invented by Trouvé, consisting of a combination of the instruments for visual examination of the eye, ear, larynx, urethra, etc., and fitted up with an electric light.

Polyse, obs. form of Police, Policy 2.

Polysemant to **Polysensuous**: see Poly- 1.

Polysepalous (pɒlɪse·pălăs), *a. Bot.* [f. Poly- + mod.L. *sepal-um* Sepal + -ous: cf. Polyphyllous. In F. *polysépale*.] Properly, Having numerous sepals; but used for: Having the sepals distinct or separate, not coherent or united. Also *apocalpalous*, *choriscpalous*, *diaschepalous*, *eleutherosepalous*. Opp. to *gamosepalous* or *synsepalous*.

1847 Clevton tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 163 The polymerous calyx is generally imbricate. 1880 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 402 Both floral envelopes present, the outer being monosepalous or polysepalous, free or united to the ovary.

Poly-sided to **Polysomitic**: see Poly- 1.

† **Po·lysparet.** *Obs.* rare⁻⁰, [adl. Gr. πολύσπαρετον a compound pulley, neut. of πολύσπαρετος drawn by many cords.] (See quots.)

1659 tr. *Bleancard's Phys. Disc.* (ed. 2), *Polyspaston*, a Machine for reducing Bodies. 1706 Phillips, *Polyspaston* [1720–6 Bailey *Polyspast*, a wooden having many pulleys or trochlea, *Polyspast* (in *Surgery*), a machine for the reduction of dislocated joints.

Polysperm (pɒ·lɪspɜːm), *a. Bot.* rare. [adl. Gr. πολύσπερμος abounding in seed, f. πολυ-, Poly- + σπέρμα seed.] Having, containing, or producing numerous seeds; many-seeded. Also **Polyspe·rmal**, **Polyspe·rmous**, **Polyspe·rmose** *a.*

1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 289 These Herbs ... being Polyspermous. 1729–46 Quincy *Med. Dict.*, *Polyspermous*, ... those Plants are thus called which have more than four Seeds succeeding each Flower, and this without any certain Order. 1749 *Lindsay's Sydna* ii. 22. 108 Kindly rain'd of the Kernels and Nuts, which may be gotten out of their Polyspermous and Turbinate Cones. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* iv. 98 Ovary polyspermous, many-celled. 1880 Dickens, *Polyspermal*, *Polyspermous*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polyspermous*.

[*Polysperm*, as *sb.*, in various Dicts., an error due to misquotation of Evelyn, quot. 1729 above.]

Polyspermy (pɒ·lɪspɜːmɪ). *Phys.* [mod. ad. Gr. πολύσπερμία abundance of seed, f. πολύσπερμος: see prec. Cf. F. *polyspermie*.] Impregnation of an ovum by more than one spermatozoon.

1889 Gegenbaur & Tarrington *Elem. Soc.* 34 It has, however, been shown ... that 'polyspermy', or the existence of more than one sperm, is extremely rare. 1904 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 19 Dec. 1791 The phenomenon of polyspermy or the fertilization of the ovum by more than one spermatozoon, the ovum according to modern ideas, of double nature.

Polyspire: see Poly- 1.

‖ **Polysporangium** (pɒlɪspərăn·dʒĭŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Poly- + Sporangium.] A sporangium containing numerous spores.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polyspore (pɒ·lɪspəʊr). *Bot.* [f. Poly- + Spore; cf. Gr. πολύσπορος bearing much fruit. So F. *polyspore*.] **a.** A spore-case containing numerous spores. **b.** A compound spore, as in certain algæ.

1849 *Todd's Cyel. Anat.* V. 100/1 The term *Polyspore* is usually applied ...both to gemmiferous ...perithecia or conceptacula. 1887 *J. Microsc. Microsc.* iii. 1. 272 The first form in which the term *polyspore* has been applied, is that of a gelatinous or membranous pericarp or conceptacle in which an indefinite number of spordia are contained.

Polysporean (pɒlɪspɔ·ːrĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Polysporea*, neut. pl. of *polysporeus* (f. Gr. πολύσπορος + -eus) + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Polysporea*, a group of Trematoda of the class *Sporozoa* and family *Convoluta*, which produce numerous spores (distinguished from *Monosporea* and *Oligosporea*). **b.** *sb.* A sporozoon of this order.

Polyspored (-spɔ·ːd), *a.* [f. Poly- + *spored*, f. Spore.] = next. Also **Polysporic** (-spɒ·rɪk) *a.*

1882 J. M. Cassels in *Journal. Bot.* XIV. 193/1 In some species...they (the spores in ends there) are sterile, when the threads are said to be polyspored.

Polysporous (pɒlɪˈspɔːrəs), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. Gr. πολύσπορος (see POLYSPERM) + -OUS.] Having or producing numerous spores, as certain cryptogamous plants and protozoans.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polysporous. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 533 In rare cases the sori have a large number of spores, and are hence said to be *polysporous*.

Polystachyous to **-stigmous**: see POLY- 1.

Polystomatous (pɒlɪˈstɒmətəs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. POLY- + Gr. στόμα, στοματ- mouth + -OUS: cf. next.] Having many or several mouths or suckers; *spec.*, belonging to the *Polystomata*, a name for the Sponges, and also for the actiniform Infusoria.

1857 HOGG *Amer. Inst. Anim.* iii. 133 The polystomatous sentinel... brought about.

Polystome (pɒˈlɪstəʊm), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *polystome* (1813) in Littré, ad. Gr. πολύστομος many-mouthed, f. πολυ- POLY- + στόμα mouth.] *A. adj.* Having many mouths, &c. *sb.* An animal having many mouths or suckers, as a sponge, an actiniform infusorian, or a parasitic trematode worm or fluke of the genus *Polystomum* or sub-order *Polystomea* (polystome flukes). So **Polystomous** *a.* [f. Gr. as above + -OUS], many-mouthed, polystomatous; | **Polystomum** (pɒlɪˈstəʊməm, -ˈstɒ-) [mod.L.], each of the fine pores which represent the original mouth in certain medusæ.

1839 J. R. GREEN *Elem. Anim. Kingd., Protozoa* 77 'Actinia, Fasciæ ... rather constitute a distinct group of *Infusoria*, to which the term "polystome" might, without objection, be perhaps applied. For each of the radiating filaments, with which the *Actinia* are provided in, as it were, a muscular tube, susceptible of elongation to a remarkable extent, and furnished at its extremity with an adherent disk. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 79 Included in the "Polystomous section. 1856 BELL *Copenhagen's Comp. Anat.* 128 Branched canals, which open at the ends of the ramifications of the arms by numerous fine pores ("polystomata).

Polystylar to **Polysulphurotted**: see POLY-.

† Polysyllabe. *Obs.* [a. F. *polysyllabe* (1484 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *polysyllabus*, n. Gr. πολυσύλλαβος: see POLY- and SYLLABLE.] = POLYSYLLABLE *sb.*

1580 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 109 You shal as well ... sweare *Supra*, as *fatis*, ... with an infinite companion of the same sorte; somtimes *Monosyllabs*, somtimes *Polysyllabs*.] 1583 JAS. I *Rex. Poesie* (Arb.) 79 Of one Sillable be cauhe ...a monosyllabe, ... but the first sillabe of a polysyllabe.

Polysyllabic (pɒlɪsɪˈlæbɪk), *a.* [f. med.L. *polysyllabi-us*, Gr. πολυσύλλαβος (see prec.) + -IC. So F. *polysyllabique* (1552 in HATZ.-DARM.).] **a.** Of a word: Consisting of many (i.e., usually more than three) syllables. **b.** Of language, etc.: Characterized by polysyllables.

1582 WILSON *Homily Eng.* 41 He would rather have accompted in the family of the polysyllabic termination. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xx. 111 In the 'Excursion' the number of *polysyllabic* ... words is more than usually great. 1879 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 191 Their greatly varying dialects are polysyllabic and agglutinative. 1908 *The King's English* (ed. 3) 171 Polysyllabic humour.

So **Polysyllabi'cal** *a.*, in same senses. Hence **Polysylla'bically** *adv.*, in a polysyllabic manner, in polysyllables; **Polysylla'bicism** (-sɪz'm), *nonce-wd.*, polysyllabic style; **Polysylla'bicity** (-ˈsɪti), *nonce-wd.*, the condition of being polysyllabic.

1598 BARRET *Glossogr.*, *Polysyllabical*, that hath many syllables. 1807 *Pract. Cookmaid.* 7 An Ode to Polysyllabical accurate Echo's, the strongest and best ... is in the Pack at Windsock. 1888 J. H. BURTON *Table Talk. Occasional* 23 Terms strange and solemn That figure in polysyllabical vein in a treatise. 1893 *Star* 18 May 3/6 The temperance to lack "polysyllabicity" to a popular audience. 1897 W. TORRANS in *Ann. Rep.* V. 272 Having the "polysyllabicities without the precision of Johnson. 1899 EDMUND *Pitfalls Eng. Tongue* I. 14 Inflection ... are there [in Greek] seen unassisting faith ... all their archaic rigidity and "polysyllabicity.

Polysyllabilingual (pɒlɪsɪlæbɪˈlɪŋgwəl), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. as POLYSYLLABIC + LINGUAL.] Relating to polysyllabic languages.

1864 CAY. *Rec. in Philol. & Comp.* 172 The position of the Chinese, and other monosyllabic tongues, absolutely prohibits the polysyllabilingual theorists.

Polysyllabism (pɒlɪˈsɪlæbɪz'm). [f. as POLYSYLLABIC + -ISM.] The use of polysyllables (as a stage in the development of language).

1880 FARRAR *Origin Lang.* viii The progress to polysyllabism from a state originally monosyllabic. 1895 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 101 A primitive period of polysyllabism.

Polysyllable (pɒlɪˈsɪləbl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 polli-, poli-, sillable. [f. med.L. *polysyllaba*, fem. (sc. *nom* word) of *polysyllabus* (see POLYSYLLABIC), after SYLLABLE.] **A.** *sb.* A word of many (i. e., usually, more than three) syllables.

1530 LESLEY *Manyf. Prof.* in *Publ.* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 180 Ane polysillabe of prosecucion, ... ane words maye have diuers significatiounis. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xii. (Arb.) 168 Our vulgar Saxon English speaking most upon words of one sillable, and little upon polysillables. 1592 DANIEL *Def. Eng. Verse*, Polysyllables ... are seldom compound otherwise than by meere and naturall *Latin* or *Greeke* words, never deplorable mixt dyalects. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* ii. My father was losing his remarkably sustained tone, and stammering polysyllables.

B. *adj.* = POLYSYLLABIC. Now rare.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xii. (Arb.) 191 The ill choosen sound of many of his words polysillable. 1591 HARINGTON *Ghel. Fur. Pref.* (1634) 6 (R.) Is this thing like first fruit with polysyllable names. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 101 In a Poly-syllable word. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay-sermon's Lett.* iii. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 268 note, The Germans, not less than the Greek, is a polysyllabic language.

Polysyllogism, **-syllogistic**: see POLY- 1.

Polysymmetrical (pɒlɪsɪˈmɛtrɪkəl), *a.* [f. POLY- + SYMMETRICAL.] Symmetrical about several planes of division; chiefly *Bot.*, divisible into exactly similar halves by two or more different planes, as a regular flower; actinomorphous. Hence **Polysymmetrically** *adv.*; **Polysymmetry**, the condition of being polysymmetrical.

1813 BIGELOW & DYER *Sinclair Bot.* (ed.) Installed 'regular' flowers, those with alternating wheels, and more rarely, are polysymmetrical. *Ibid.* 222 If the parts are all arranged in wheels, they are usually distributed symmetrically or polysymmetrically on the receptacle. *Ibid.* 184 The most relationship exists between polysymmetry and multifoliated arrangement as between actinomorphy and bifoliated arrangement: polysymmetry must also be considered only as a particular case of the multifoliated structure.

[Polysyndeton (pɒlɪˈsɪndɪtɒn). *Rhet.* Also 6 pollisindeton. [mod.L., a. Gr. *πολύσυνδετον, prop. neut. adj. (cf. ASYNDETON), f. πολυ- POLY- + σύνδετος, verbal adj. f. συν-δέ-ειν to bind together.] A figure consisting in the use of several conjunctions in close succession; usually, the repetition of the same conjunction (as *and*, *or*, *nor*) to connect a number of co-ordinate words or clauses. Opp. to ASYNDETON.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxi. (Arb.) 188 To haue another manner of construction which they called *Polysindeton*, when we ioyne with the copie clause for that euery clause is knit and coupled together with a conjunction. 1727 B. JAMES *Eng. Gram.* ii. 158 The two general examples are termed, Asyndeton and Polysyndeton. 1897 J. SMITH *Hyst. Rhet.* 184 Polysyndeton, a figure signifying superfluity of conjunctions. 1889 MARSH *Fragm. Clas. Lect.* 141 There may be too many conjunctions (polysyndeton).

Polysynthesis (pɒlɪˈsɪnθɪsɪs). [f. POLY- + SYNTHESIS.] Synthesis or composition of many elements; complex or multiple synthesis; *spec.* in *Philol.*, the combination of several words of a sentence in one word: = INCORPORATION 1 b, INCAPSULATION.

1889 FARRAR *Chief Aspects* iv. (1871) 130 Polysynthesis is the synthesis of many words into one.

Hence **Polysynthe'sism** = POLYSYNTHESIS.

1880 R. BROWN *Language* 21 Others see in polysynthesism a survival of the universal early state of languages.

Polysynthetic (pɒlɪsɪnˈθɛtɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυσύνθετος much compounded; cf. classes, united by many particles: see POLY- and SYNTHESIS.] Of the nature of or characterized by polysynthesis; combining numerous elements; complex. *spec.*

1. *Cryst.* Applied to a compound crystal consisting of a series of twin crystals united so as to form a laminated structure.

1819-57 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 422 When the form is very complicated, as in the polysynthetic tourmaline. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 203 In such polysynthetic crystals the twinning plane lie in two directions.

2. *Philol.* Characterized by combining several words of a sentence (as a verb and its object or complement) into one word: = INCORPORATING *ppl. a.* 2, INCAPSULATING *ppl. a.*

1811 SOUTHEY *Lect.* (1849) III. 191 The polysynthetic, to which the various languages of the American tribes belong. 1869 FREEMAN *Hist. Sicily* I. 483 In its structure it is polysynthetic. 1889 MINOT *Orig. Hum. Reason* 230 Mr. Rousselot considers ... the Iroquois, Polysynthetic, Agglutinative, Inflectional and Analytic forms of language.

Hence **Polysynthe'tical** *a.* (-ɒtɪ-) = *prec.* in same sense; **Polysynthe'tically** *adv.*; **Polysynthe'ticism** (-sɪz'm), **Polysynthetism**, polysynthetic character or condition; **Polysynthetize** *v.*, *trans.*, to use polysynthesis, exhibit a polysynthetic character.

1898 WHITMORE, *Polysynthetic*, *Polysynthetical*, forming a manifold compound or composition. 1880 *Athenæum* 2 Oct. 439/1, 'I strike him with a sword to kill him' is another thought. Most all this be expressed "polysynthetically" 1880 R. G. LATHAM *Elem. Comparat. Philol.* lxv. 510 There is "polysynthetism to a certain degree—though much of it is of the grammarian's making. 1880 FARRAR *Origin Lang.* viii Agglutination or "Polysynthetism is the union which has been lowered for the complete conditions of early language, when words follow each other in a sort of labyrinthine and indescribable confusion, and the whole sentence, or even the whole discourse, is conjugated or declined as though it were a single word, every subordinate clause being inserted in the midst one by a species of incapsulation. 1889 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 280 All signs of polysynthetism has been denied to the great Tupi-Guarani stock. 1894 HOWISON *Compar. Philol.* ii. 51 The "polysynthesizing languages of North America, where the idea of time or mode is altogether absent from the verb.

Polyte, obs. form of POLITE.

Polytechnic (pɒlɪˈtɛknɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *polytechnique* (*Acad. polytechnique*, 1795), f. Gr. πολυτεχνος skilled in many arts + -IC: see POLY- and TECHNIC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, dealing with, or devoted to, various arts; esp. in *polytechnic school*, an educational institution for giving instruction in various technical subjects.

Orig. applied to that established in Paris in 1794 by the National Convention, under the name of *Ecole des Travaux publics*, changed in 1795 to *Ecole Polytechnique*, and more particularly devoted to the instruction of recruits for the corps of civil and military engineers. *Polytechnic Institution*: name of an institution in London opened in 1838, for the exhibition of objects connected with the industrial arts, and providing a laboratory and theatre or lecture-room; closed in 1881, and subsequently reopened as a technical and executive school.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 228 The polytechnic school has long been distributing among rebel people, all the military sciences, through the best teachers. 1817 *Ibid.* V. 579 The Tuscans of Education is a singular plan for a polytechnic school. 1838 [Royal Polytechnic Institution, 309 Regent St., London, opened Aug. 23, 1838] R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ii. (ed. 2) 29 Polytechnic schools may invest the instruments which shall give us the subtlest into the bowels of the earth. 1871 ROSCOE in *Nature* XXIII. 227 The scientific training they had received at their universities and polytechnic schools. 1888 *Resolution at Meeting Mansion H. London* 8 June, That this meeting being convinced of the urgent need in this country of technical and commercial education approves of the scheme for the establishment in South London of Polytechnic Institutes to be endowed by public subscription with the aid of the Charity Commissioners.

B. *sb.* † **1.** (app.) Collective industrial arts. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1833 *Useful Philos. Manuf.* 216 It has, however, been the fate of this *polytechnic*, as of the best philanthropic dispositions ever made to man, to be misrepresented and reviled.

2. Short for *Polytechnic Institution* (namely the *polytechnic school*): see A. Hence used as the name for several similar technical schools in different parts of London, etc.

1881 *St. James's Gazette* 21 Sept. 3/2 Mr. Buckland ... concluded his entertainment with the following address, which was directed to the sons:—This very night the Polytechnic does Dan as a good Knight should, to married ladies. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 3/1 An excursion made by some sixty boys from the Young Men's Christian Institute at the Polytechnic to Brighton, Germany, and Switzerland. 1903 *Webster's Add.* 1617/1 The passing of the City of London Parochial Charities Act in 1883 ...provided for the establishment of polytechnics in various parts of London on the model of Mr. Quintin Hogg's original institution in Regent Street.

3. *pl.* 'The science of the mechanical arts' (Ogilvie, 1882). *nonce-use.*

So **Polyte'chnical** *a.* = A. (in quot. 1880, Practising many arts); **Polyte'chnician** (*nonce-wd.*), a member of the or a Polytechnic; **Polytechnician** (-tɛkˈnɪʃən), [F. *-ien*] a student of a (French) polytechnic school.

1846 WORCESTER, *Polytechnical*, same as *polytechnic*. *Cyclo.* 1880 *Blackwood's Indian Arch* I. 138 The trade guilds of the great polytechnical cities of India. 1892 K. *Quarto* 10, 200 *Kubla's Conquest, Dr. Dodgson* to 13 Professor of Mathematics at the Gymnasium and Polytechnical School. 1894 *Daily News* 21 May, 3/4 M. Carnot, who, with his brother, graduated at the Polytechnique, and was so persuaded with its spirit as only to be able to enjoy the company of 'Pipes', or 'old boy' Polytechnicians. 1904 *Decades Advertiser* 30 June 7/2 A number of Polytechnicians were on duty with quite recently by General André.

Polyterebene, **-terpene**: see POLY- 2.

Polythalamous (pɒlɪˈθæləməs), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + θάλαμος bed-chamber (see THALAMUS) + -OUS.] Having or consisting of several chambers or cells; many-chambered, multilocular.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiv. (1828) I. 431 Some galls are polythalamous or consisting of several chambers. 1834 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 311/2 A ...series of minute polythalamous shells. 1878 PAGE *Textbk. Geol.* xx. 448 Calcareous ones are made, rich in polythalamous ...foraminifera.

So **Polythalamaceous** (-əˈʃəs) *a.*, belonging to the *Polythalamacea*, an order of cephalopods with many-chambered shells, as the nautilus (synonymous with *Tetrabranchiata*) (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858); **Polythalamian** (-θəˈlēmiən) *a.*, belonging to the *Polythalamia*, a division of Protozoa, having a many-chambered test; **Polythalamic** (-θəlæmɪk) *a.* = *polythalamous*.

1880 MAYNE *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Lect.) 251, I fish with Polythalamia are abundant in the Arctic Seas. 1887 J. HOPE *Mayne* 11 ii. 326 The Polythalamia or Manchester Rhizopods, in their unified state are unknown. 1893 LYDEKKER *Zoology Mem. App.* iii. 32 The Miocene stratum ... "polythalamian shells. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, "Polythalamic.

† Polytheicum (pɒlɪˈθēɪkəm, -θɪˈēɪ-). Pl. -ia. *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + θήκη, dim. of θήκη box, case.] Name for a colony or coenobium of certain infusorians, in which the loricæ are united by their stalks. Hence **Polythe'cial** *a.*, pertaining to a polytheicum.

1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 360 Forming by the social conjunction of their respective loricæ a more or less membranaceous branching colony which is polythecial.

Polytheism (pɒˈlɪθɪɪz'm). Also 7 polli-, poly-, *polythisme*. [ad. F. *polythéisme* (1678 in L. Gr. πολύθεος of or belonging to many gods [f. πολυ- POLY- + θεός god]: see -ISM.] Belief in, or worship of, many gods (or more than one God);

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 49 An exchanged Polytheisme in worshipping of Saints, Images, and the Host. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 322 Some Temples... furnisht with wooden gods for publication. 1696 ST. EVREMOND *Misc. Conclusion Wks.* (1872) I There is not a whole race of Atheistes, and of Polytheistes in the minds of men by nature. 1780 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 202 Calmet ...justifies the polytheism of the heathens. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 183 It has sometimes been made a question whether polytheism or monotheism is the more ancient form of natural religion.

Polytheist (*pɒ*·*l*ɪθɪɪst), *sb.* (*a.*). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. *F. polythéiste* (1762 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who believes in or worships many gods (or more than one); an adherent of polytheism.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 3 (1622) 41 They were of all other the most culpable Polytheists. 1712 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 21 To believe no one Supreme designing Principle or Mind, but rather two, three, or more ...is to be a Polytheist. 1877 CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 109 The Aryans like the Indo-Germans, were polytheists.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1873 MARTINEAU *Ess. Hist. Relig.* Intel. (1891) 383 For the first time the two principles of faith, the monotheist and the polytheist, met in conflict.

Polytheistic (*pɒ*·*l*ɪθɪɪ·stɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Of, pertaining to, holding, or characterized by polytheism.

1 a 1699 ANNE SWIFT *Mist. Antiem.* §5 Rec. (1702) 23 All Polytheistic religions. 1773 *Scots Mag.* Dec. Contin. Wks. 1869 VI. 228 Was it ever found that polytheism originated a monotheistic establishment? 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* vi. 91 Zeus ...appears to be...a representative of an old monotheism which merges into supremacy in a polytheistic system.

Polytheistical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ISTICAL.] † **a.** = prec. *Obs.* **b.** In distinctive sense: Having a polytheistic character or quality.

1658 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 298 That Orpheus, the Orphick Theologers, and Poesy, were Polytheistical, is a thing acknowledged by all. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 191 Remarks upon the Polytheistical Religions of the Ancient World. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 47 He was a monotheist in contradistinction to his polytheistical contemporaries. 1870 DOLLINGER *Luther* 200.

Hence **Polytheistically** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER cites Dr. ADAMS.

Polytheize (*pɒ*·*l*ɪθɪɪ·aɪz), *v. rare.* [f. as POLYTHEISM + -IZE: so *F. polythéiser.*] *Intr.* To act the polytheist; to profess or practise polytheism.

1884 in WEBSTER. 1888 OSBORN *Hist. Memoir.*

† **Polytheism,** *s. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. πολύθεος (see POLYTHEISM) + -ισμός.] Relating to many gods; polytheistic.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* 221 Still, Hour's most abhorr'd Polytheism Vows.

Polythionic (*pɒ*·*l*ɪθaɪɒ·nɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. POLY- + *thionic*, f. Gr. θεῖον sulphur: see DITHIONIC.] Containing several atoms of sulphur in combination with H_2O_5 (distinguished from *sulphuric*, in which S is combined with H_2O_4); in *polythionic acid*, a general name for the acids of this constitution, e. g. *pentathionic acid*, $H_2S_5O_6$.

1842 D. CLEMENT *Inorg. Chem.* 57 Besides the oxides of sulphur already described, three new acids have lately been added. These are known as the polythionic acids,—a name given them by Berzelius. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 540 A remarkable series, called polythionic acids, containing an excess of oxygen and two or more atoms of sulphur.

† **Polythore.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. App. an error for *polythrone*: see POLETHORE 2 b, quot. 1633.

1660 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug., He plaid to me likewise on the *polythore*, an instrument having somewhat of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c.

Polytick, -*tik*(*e*, etc., obs. forms of POLITIC.

Polytocous (*pɒlɪ·tɪkəs*), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύτοκος producing numerous offspring, prolific + -OUS.]

1. *Zool.* Producing several young at a birth; multiparous. b. *Bot.* Bearing fruit many times: a term proposed instead of POLYCARPOUS. So † **Polytoky** *Obs. rare* [Gr. πολυτοκία], production of numerous offspring, fecundity.

1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. xxiii. 383/2 *Abbe' New England* has no Instances of such a Polytoky, yet it has had Instances of what has been remarkable: one Woman has had no less than Twenty two Children. 1708 THOMSON (*Timothy Cruttenden*) *Acct. Self Dorothy*... Wife of Mr. J. ungh Cowper of this Parish, died in childbed of her twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth Birth, which is the greatest Instance of such a Polytoky in these Parts. 1880 *Gard. Chron.* (*Lond.*) (ed. 2) 13 note, Polytocous (bearing many (more) would be more appropriate than polytrophic).

Polytomous (*pɒlɪ·tɒməs*), *a.* [f. Gr. type *πολύτομ-ος (f. πολυ- much + -τομος cut) + -OUS.] Divided, or involving division, into many parts.

1. *Bot.* **a.** *spec.* Applied to a leaf having several divisions, but not articulated with the midrib so as to form leaflets (e. g., a pinnatifid or pinnatipartite leaf). b. Applied to branching in which the axis divides into more than two secondary axes at the same point.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polytomus, Bot.*, applied by L. C. Richard to leaves the median nervure of which, on the foliaceous part, is combined with the common petiole, but without articulation, which distinguishes them from compound leaves: polytomous. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 1012 *Polytomous*, pinnate, but without having the division articulated with the common petiole.

2. *Logic.* Involving polytomy: see next. 2. Distinguished from DICHOTOMOUS and TRICHOTOMOUS.

Polytomy (*pɒlɪ·tɒmɪ*), [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + -τομία, f. -τομος cut. Cf. *F. polytomie.*] The condition or character of being polytomous. (Distinguished from DICHOTOMY and TRICHOTOMY.)

1. *Zool.* Division into several (more than two) branches at the same point.

1875 EMERTON & DYER *Sackv. Bot.* 148 Dichotomy (rarely Polytomy)...is caused by the cessation of the previous increase in length of a member at the apex, and by two (or more) new apices arising at the apical surface close to one another, which...develops in diverging directions.

2. *Logic.* Division into several (usually, more than three) members.

1865 DOWNEY *Logic* iv. 101 Division into many members may be called a polytomy. 1867 ATKINSON *Logic* 72 A division in three members is called a Trichotomy; into many members, a Polytomy.

Polytone to **Polytopian**: see POLY- 1.

† **Polytrich** (*pɒ*·*l*ɪtrɪk). *Obs. rare.* (Erron. **polytrick.**) [ad. L. *polytrichon*, Gr. πολύτριχον, name of two kinds of MAIDENHAIR (a., b); *f. πολύς* much + θρίξ, τριχ- hair.] A rendering of L. *Polytrichum*, under which the herbalists (e. g. Dodoens and Lyte) included the ferns *Adiantum Capillus-veneris* and *Asplenium Trichomanes*, both called Maidenhair, and the moss *Polytrichum commune* (Golden Maidenhair).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxviii. 402 The first kinde is called ...in Latine *Adiantum*, *Polytrichum* [etc.]. *Ibid.* lxix. 410 This herbe is called ...in Latine... *Trichomanes*: in the Shoppes *Polytrichon*. *Ibid.* lxxi. 420 (Heading) Golde Locken, *Polytrichon*, or Golden Maydenhayre. The third kinde which some call Golden Polytrichon, hath very small slender stalkes.] 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., The Virtues of Polytrich are to dry, cleanse, and digest.

Polytrichous: see POLY- 1.

Polytrochal (*pɒlɪ·trōkăl*), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *polytrochus* (Ehrenberg) (f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + τροχός wheel: see below) + -AL.] **a.** Having several circlets of cilia, as the larva of a polychaete worm. **b.** Belonging to the division *Polytrocha* of rotifers, in which the trochal disk or 'wheel' has several lobes. So **Polytroch** (*pɒ*·*l*ɪtrɒk), a polytrochal animal; **Poly·trochous** *a.* = *polytrochal.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polytrochus*, applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to two Families...of the *Infusoria Rotifera*, having many rivets of hairs: *polytrochous*. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 137 The larvæ of the Chætopoda are divided into monotrochal, telotrochal, and polytrochal forms. 1880 *Cent. Dict., Polytroch.*

Polytrophic (*pɒlɪtrɒ·fɪk*), *a.* [In sense a, f. Gr. πολύτροφος giving much nourishment (f. πολυ-, POLY- + τρέφειν to feed) + -IC; with sense b, of Gr. πολύτροπος (f. as above) highly nourished.] † **a.** ? Affording much nourishment; highly nutritive. *Obs.* **b.** Of a parasitic organism: infesting more than one host. So **Poly·trophy**, existence or successive nutrition (*Cattell.*).

1611 LODGE *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 18 Hogges flesh ...is of more concoction...polytrophick, and of a thick and viscous juyce. 1867 EMERTON *Disease. Plants* 71, 72, Thomentum must share in this Polytrophy. 1878 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polytrophia*, term for successive nutrition: polytrophy. 1900 *Nature* 13 Sept. 482/1 Sometimes parasitic facultative (parasitic, monotrophic or polytrophic (hetoxic).

Polytropic (*pɒlɪtrɒ·pɪk*), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύτροπος turning many ways, versatile, etc.; also much-travelled (epithet of Ulysses in the *Odyssey*), f. πολυ-, POLY- + τρόπος turn.]

1. Capable of turning to various courses or experiments; versatile.

1858 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 106 In the Odyssey...his polytropic powers are brought into full play. 1860 *Tonghi Bar Mag.* VI. 243 We may encounter men in this city who are as polytropic as Ulysses.

2. *Math.* Turning several times round a pole; also applied to a function which has several different values for one of the variable (opp. to *monotropic*).

Polytyke, obs. form of POLITIC.

Polytype (*pɒ*·*l*ɪtaɪp), [a. mod.F. *polytype*: see POLY- and TYPE.] **A** cast, or form of stereotype, made from an intaglio matrix obtained by printing a woodcut or other plate into semi-fluid metal; also, a copy of an engraving, of printed matter, etc. made from such a cast. Also *attrib.* So **Polytypage** [*F. polytypage*], the art of making polytypes; **Polytype** *v. trans.* [*F. polytyper*], to produce by polytypage.

1862 *Photog. Jrnl.* IX. 200/2 Heyde, 134 note, The Inventor Cowan, in his 'Mongrel Sketch of Polytypage and Stereotypage'. 1864 T. C. HEADLAND in *Intellect. Rev.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 267/1 Headings Of Polytypage. *Ibid.* 268/2 Collier ...reported that first, the engraving, for the use [some subjects, he had struck or polytyped for mother-gunsilver and 3480 daughters. *Ibid.*, Thirdly ...instead propagate for printing polytyped editions of the electros. *Ibid.* 268/1 Professor WILSON of Glasgow ...thought it possible to make polytype of glass from engraved copperplates. 1865 WORCESTER, *Polytype*, n., an impression from a polytype plate. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Mar. 6/1 A handsome quarto volume with portraits, twenty phototypes, and three polytypes.

Polytypic (*pɒlɪtɪ·pɪk*), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + τυπικός, f. τύπος TYPE.] Having or involving several different types. Also **Polyty·pical** *a.*

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl. Zool.* XX. 210 Polygenic evolution or Divergent Evolution is any transformation of a species in which different types appear in different environments. 1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* (ser. 3) XL. XXXIX. 10 "A new species" may be one that has been formed by monotypic transformation, the old form disappearing with the production of the new, or it may be one that has arisen through polytypic transformation.

Polyus, obs. form of PULLEY.

Polyurasis to **Polyuria**: see POLY- 1.

Polyvalent (*pɒlɪvē·lĕnt*), *a.* [Hybrid f. POLY- + VALENT.]

1. *Chem.* = MULTIVALENT.

1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 7 Sept. 427/1 Polyvalent atoms can combine partly with one element, partly with another, and also ...the atoms can combine with two another.

2. *Med.* ? Having the property of counteracting various poisons.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 574 One can easily obtain polyvalent antivenene. 1905 M. W. BEIJERINCK *Dict. Lower Org.* 170 The hypodermic injection of a bactericidal serum which is polyvalent.

Hence **Poly·valence,** the character of being polyvalent; multivalence.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 918 The polyvalence of the anthrapax would be more difficult to administer [sic.].

Poly·voltine: see POLY- 1.

† **Polyzoa** (*pɒlɪzō·ă*), *sb. pl. Zool.* Sing. **polyzoon** (-*zō·ɒn*). [mod. L., f. Gr. πολυ- + ζῷον an animal.] A class of compound or 'colonial' aquatic (chiefly marine) invertebrate animals (sometimes reckoned as a group of *Molluscoida*), of small size and various forms, often plant-like; popularly called sea-mats, sea-mosses, sea-wort, etc. Also called BRYOZOA.

[1832 J. V. THOMPSON *Zool. Res. in Memoir.* V. 84 (heading) On Polyzoa, a new animal discovered on an inhabitant of some zoophyte. *Ibid.* 91 The Polyzoa will probably be found in many Entomostrous Genera of the Zoophytes.] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., etc., Polyzoons, Polyzoa*, a class of compound animals, resembling in their organs of support the Serpulidæ, but in their internal organization approaching nearly to the compound Ascidians. 1847 G. JOHNSTON *Brit. Zoophy.* (ed. 2) I. 256 The Polyzoa or sertulan polypes the Crustacea and similar animals. 1905 [see POLYCONCAVE].

b. In *Systematic.* Applied to a group which produces many germs or spermatics.

1901 G. S. COLLINS *Protozoa* 125 The archigonate ... form a definite number of spermatics, varying from one (monogonic) to two (digonic) to many (polygonic).

2. *Anthropol.* Characterized by a belief in many imaginary living beings.

1868 *Fortnightly Rev.* XX. 580/2 Perhaps the two races for this first stage of religious development might be the 'polyzoic' stage.

So **Polyzoism** (-*ō·ĭz'm*), the character of being polyzoic (sense 1).

1903 Myers *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Polyzoism*, the property, in a complex organism, of being composed of future and quasi-independent organisms (like the polyzoa or sea-mats).

Polyzoma (pɒlizōʊ·mă). *Geom.* [f. Polyz- + Gr. -ωμα girdle.] [See quot.]

1867 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* VI. 450 If $U, V, \&c.$, are rational and integral functions...all of the same degree n in regard to the coordinates (x, y, z), then $\sqrt{U} + \sqrt{V} + \&c.$ is a polyzoma, and the curve $\sqrt{U} + \sqrt{V} + \&c. = 0$ a polyzomal curve.

Polyzonal (pɒlizōʊ·năl), *a.* [f. Polyz- + Zonal.] Applied to a form of lens invented by Brewster, composed of a number of annular segments or zones; chiefly used in lighthouses.

1851 Brewster *Optics* xxxviii. 303 Those compound lenses, to which I have given the name of *polyzonal* lenses. 1883 *Pharmac. Journ.* 3rd. ser. XIII. 1 With a large polyzonal lens, Mallet converged an image of the entire light into the...

1885 J. Wyman in *Circ. Sc.* I. 198/2 A polyzonal lens, such as was employed...at the South Foreland lighthouse.

Polyzooid (pɒlizōʊ·oid), *a. Zool.* [f. Polyzoa + -oid.] Resembling or of the nature of the Polyzoa; polyzoan, polyzoic.

1884 R. Chase's *Zool.* 210 The polyzooid nature of these [sponge-stocks] is made apparent by the presence of many ostia.

Polyzoon, sing. of Polyzoa, q. v.

Polyzoonite (pɒlizōʊ·ənəit). *Zool. rare.* [irreg. f. Polyzoon + -ite 1: cf. Polyzoa.] An individual zooid of a polyzoon.

1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* ed. 4) 304 When the Polyzoon relives into its shade, the ova and soft tentacular...

Pomace (pō·mĕs). [a. Fr. *pomace*, -ace (Littré).] The occipital operculum of the brain of a monkey.

1889 *Quain's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 160/2 Since the dorsal termination of the occipital fissure is covered by the pons, there results an apparent continuity of the pomatic and occipital fissures. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pomace (pō·mĕs). Forms: 6 pouuse, pomice, 7– pomace; also 7 pumis, 8–9 pom(m)ice, pummice, pummice. See also Pommes. [A derivative of L. *pōmum* or F. *pomme* apple: the form *pomace*, if original, appears to correspond to med.L. *pōmācium*, *pōmātium* cider (? for L. **pōmācium*); but the sense raises a difficulty, as do also the variant forms.

Cf. also Off. *pomat* (Godef.), in med. patois of Vosges (1922 Haigre *pomat* 'la saison du pommier, après quoi le pressoir a marché le jus': thus exactly = Eng. *pomace*).]

1. The mass of crushed apples in the process of making cider: **a.** after the juice is pressed out; **b.** before the juice is pressed out.

a. 1572 Markham *Pleasd. & Comfl.* 6 Though the Pepine be scarce of the nature of Pomes and good Apples. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Dec. (1729) 229 Now go you, Pomary of Cider-Presings to raise Mountains...Worm-eaten Cyder (1691) 132 Stubbing water wherein you may boyl apple-quards. 1693 Evelyn *Do in Quirit. Compl. Card.* Diet., *Pomarium*, in the mash which consists of pressed Apples, after the Sider is made, used for producing of Soothing Steaks in Women's Gardens. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 3 If you sow Apple or Crab Kernels, sow the Pompions with them, which will come up the first Year. 1884 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales, Fairdropers at Knap* 278/2 Where the...thoughtful spread of pasture instead of stubble-ruins. 1897 Bickham *Prod.* 26 Jan., The pomace or mash after cider fermentation.

b. 1704 Cowell, etc. *Dict. Arts, etc.*, s.v. *Cyder*, The apples are then ground, and the pomace is received in a large open-mouthed vessel. 1825 Hone *Fur. & Anglic. Pastimes*, the mass of apples reduced under a cider mill before they are placed between layers of straw in the cyder-press. 1880 [see Pomace].

2. *transf.* **a.** Anything crushed or pounded to a pulp. **b.** Any solid refuse whence oil has been expressed or extracted; e.g. the refuse of the menhaden and other fish after the oil has been extracted, formerly known as *fish-guanos*, *fish-cake*, *pogy-chaff*; olive, the cake left after expressing castor oil from the beans; both used as fertilizers.

a. 1552 W. Wyrcestre *Fragm. Fasciculus* 1. 16, 100 Then put they the broke fruit into the bellowers of the rompers, and knede it to pomice. 1705 Hickeringill *Priests & Pr.* II. 17 There are four Stall Mastals (like Corn between two great contrary Mill-stones) are bruised to Pomice. 1788 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Mashes*, These roots are cut and pounded to mashes...till they are reduced into a kind of pomice.

b. 1880 *Agric. Mercury* VI. 24 The residuum left after expressing the oil, that is the cake, pomace, or as commonly called, the chaff, which remains after the whole fertilizing portion of the fish...1884 *Ibid.* IX. 43 Fish pomace, or the residuum of herring after the oil is pressed out, is generally known by cheap, curious and local...1898 *U. S. Census, Fish & Fisheries* XXII. 279 The 'fish cuttings' and refuse fish which accumulate at the canneries are made into pomace and sold for fertilizer.

1877 *Ninth Connecticut Report of Agric.* (1878) 322 Its sources [fertilizers] embrace pomace, leather scraps, and other cheaper materials very near. 1878 *Amer. Rep. Connecticut Agric. Explor. Station* (1879) 18 Castor Pomace...The crushed seeds of the castor-oil plant after the extraction of the oil—is a long known and well-tested fertilizer. 1892 [Sawtell, C. F., *Highland Agents*, (1898) 149 Castor-oil plants...The pomace is a valuable material for fertilizing purposes.

† 3. The head, heart, lights, liver, and windpipe of a sheep or lamb. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. 83/1 Pomace of a sheep, is all the Inwards. *Ibid.* 86/1 Sheep Pomelion is the Head, Heart, Lights, Liver, and Wind-Pipe of a Sheep all hanging together. 1730 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* 166. 14/ To hash a Lamb's Pomace.

4. Comb., as *pomace-shovel*, a shovel used for pomace (in sense 1).

1880 T. Hyde *Woodbeaders* xxviii. The blades of the pomace-shovels, which had been converted to steel sickles by the action of the malic acid.

Pomacentroid (pōmăse·ntroid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Pomacentrus* (Lacépède 1802), generic name (f. Gr. πῶμα lid, cover + κέντρον centre) + -oid.] **a.** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Pomacentridæ*, a family of tropical fishes, of which *Pomacentrus* is the typical genus. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this family.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pomaceous (pōmē·ʃəs), *a.*[1] [f. mod.L. *pōmāceus* (f. L. *pōmum* apple) + -ous: see -aceous.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of apples.

1708 Ravenscr in *Ph. Trans.* XXV. 2 Proper *Not & Cold Earth*, to (1708) 128 Apples and pomaceous Juices, are the greatest Promoters. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 58 English Pleons Blush with pomaceous Harvests, breathing Sweets. 1797 Dyer *Fleece Ag.* 1860 *Trouble Bee Mag.* I. 488 *Ac* 12020 Beds of pomaceous trash, in the shape largely of...*Clarissa Maritima*.

2. *Bot.* Of the nature of a pome or apple; of or pertaining to the *Pomeæ*, a division of rosaceous trees bearing pomes or pome-like fruits.

1848 Mudie *Expos. Lex., Pomaceous, Bot.*...pomiferous.

Poma·ceous, *a.*[2] *rare*—[f. Pomace + -aceous.] Resembling or consisting of pomace.

1848 in Webster. 1880 in Ogilvie.

† **Poma·da, poma·do.** *Obs.* Also 7 pomada, -ade, pom(m)ade. [a. It. *pomada*, -ata (Florio), f. *pomo* pommel of a saddle: see -ade.] In form *pommy*, after F. *pommade*; see also -ado.] An exercise of vaulting upon or over a horse by placing one hand on the pommel of the saddle.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 58 Mercury...to inspire my pen with some of his nimblest Pomados and Somersets. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. How oft by hath done the whole or the halfe pomado to a pippin-wight before. a 1637 Acrelly *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 421 He was...very...active. He did the *pomado* in the saddle of the third horse by his stomach. 1708 Phillips, *Pomada*. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Pomade*, an exercise of vaulting the wooden horse, by laying one hand over the pommel of the saddle.

† **Poma·da, poma·do.** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [= med.L. *pōmāta* (Du Cange), obs. F. *pommade* (1314 in Godef., from Gascony or Berry), Pr. *pomada* cider: see Pome 1b, -ade 2.] A drink made of apples; cider.

1302 Lanc. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 410 May no pyement ne pomade ne pertonian depaken Myynte ne to pe Rille ne noo pocte dyke.

Pomade (pəmē·d, [pɒmā·d), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 pomado, 7 pomada, -ata, pommade. [a. F. *pommade* (in this sense) = Sp. *pomada*, It. *pomata*: see Pomatum, and cf. pom.] A scented ointment (in which apples are said to have been originally an ingredient) for application to the skin; now used esp. for the skin of the head and for dressing the hair.

Pomade Divine, name of a healing salve.

1580 Wilson tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iii. 11 To make a sweete Sent called in Frenche and Italian Pommade in latine pomatum. 1598 Florio, *Pomada*, *Pomata*, a pomado to nuzzle ones lips, &c.—also, 1598 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* (1608) Bivijbe Ere] an excellent sweetsmelling Pomado. 1610 *Curtain...Pomander*, *Pomatum*, or Pomata (an ointment). 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* x. 56 It have a Pomada to make fair the skin. 1657 *Physical Dict., Pomada*, or *pomata*, a sweet smelling salve made of apples. 1708 Fosts *Eng. In Paris* II. Wks. 1759 I. 200 Your washes, paints, pomatums. 1799 M. Underwood *Obs. Children* (ed. 4) 121 Any A mild...usually requires nothing more than a little pomade divine...to be put to the nostrils. 1874 Bourdon *My Sister* vi. 98 He was partial to sweet-smelling pomade.

Hence **Poma·de** *v.* trans. [cf. F. *pommader* (18th c. in Godef.)], to anoint or dress with pomade: whence **Poma·ded** *ppl. a.*

1589 Wilson tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iii. 11 To make a sweete Sent called in Frenche and Italian Pommade in latine pomatum. 1598 Florio, *Pomada*, *Pomata*, a pomado to nuzzle ones lips, &c.—also, 1598 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* (1608) Bivijbe Ere] an excellent sweetsmelling Pomado. 1610 *Curtain...Pomander*, *Pomatum*, or Pomata (an ointment). 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* x. 56 It have a Pomada to make fair the skin. 1657 *Physical Dict., Pomada*, or *pomata*, a sweet smelling salve made of apples. 1708 Fosts *Eng. In Paris* II. Wks. 1759 I. 200 Your washes, paints, pomatums. 1799 M. Underwood *Obs. Children* (ed. 4) 121 Any A mild...usually requires nothing more than a little pomade divine...to be put to the nostrils. 1874 Bourdon *My Sister* vi. 98 He was partial to sweet-smelling pomade.

1889 Mrs. Oliphant *Poor Gentleman* xxiv. A powdered and pomaded woman like Mrs. Sam Crawford. 1893 Wide Wells *Queen Hard* I. xiii. 422 The barbaric...pomaded their hair with great liberality.

Pomage, obs. form of Pommage.

Pomales, Pomall, obs. ff. Pumice, Pommel.

Pomander (pōʊ·-, pə·mændəs, pɒmə·ndəs). *New Hist.* Also 6 **pomaunder, pommaundre, pomeamender, pom(e)amber**, 6–7 **pommander**. [Early mod.E. *pom(e)ander* (whence by dissimilation *pomander*), a. OF. **pome ambre*, *pomme d'ambre* (1358 e.), f. *pome* apple (see Pome) + *ambre* Amber: in med.L. *pōmum ambræ* (13th c.).

Several pomanders by Shelton, J. Heywood, Wither, and as given by Bailey, Ash, Walker, Todd, Worcester; *pom's mander* or *pomander* in *Pict. Bedlamit.* (1810), Brayley, C. Herbert, Hawkes, and as given by Johnson, Webster 1828, Ogilvie, Craig.

1 1480 *Norman Ac. in Exec.* 1008 Plus chose que pomme d'ambre, 13 s. *Ibid. Hypot.* 1708 in Wanley *Wond. World*, 1388 C. 122 Pomum ambræ.]

1. A mixture of aromatic substances, usually made into a ball, and carried in a small box or bag (see 2) in the hand or pocket, or suspended by a chain from the neck or waist, esp. as a protection against infection.

1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* in Bentley *Excerpta Hist.* (1831) 50 To one that brought the King a box with pomander 10s. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. (1600) 105 The 7th was...Knighted with pomanders right sweete, fumming out the 3th odours aduey. 1603 Shakspere *Meas. for M.* III. i. 6 Commander, fasten a pomander, Good remembrance. 1612 Brinsley *Posthaste* xxvii. (1622) 190 Make a pomander under this means. 1682 Bulleyn *Bulwark, Sickness* 70 b, A perfume Pomander to be worne against foule smelling aire. 1684-78 — *Dial. agst. Fev.* (1888) 49 He was without a good Pomander made of Storax, Calamite [etc.]. 1698 Wynne *Bath. Recreated* 11. 9 Or like Pomanders of a curious Sent. 1833 G. Hickman *Tragedie Cabinet* 11, Then should the Pomander, which was before A speaking sweet, speak by reflection. 1848 Hughes *Hagber., Pomander Remedie*. The heads I find, but must leave it her That did perfume the pomander. 1861 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 72 Balls are therefore called vulgarly *pomum mundi*, or Pomanders. 1883 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25063 A little Gold Box, with a cross Pomander in it. 1900 Sharp *Tatler* No. 125 ¶ 2 Bracelets of braided Hair, Pomanders, and Seal-Pouch. 1832 Tennyson *Edmund* vi. 18 The curtain...heard out of the room, leaving an odour of pomander behind him. 1884 Hawthorne *Dolliver Rom.* (1879) 13 Pomanders, and pomatum, the scented memory of which lingered about their toilet tables.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something scented, or having a sweet odour.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vii, Could to a fop! Away, quid pomander, you. a 1625 Fletcher & Massinger *Prize* v. 1, Or what a stinking thief is this?...Terms stews in hell. It's a rotten Pomander. 1849 R. Hill *Pulpit, Piety* 21. 163 [We] God's Pomander, smell better by rubbing.

2. The case in which this perfume was carried, usually a hollow ball of gold, silver, ivory, etc., often in the shape of an apple or orange.

1518 *Privy Purse Exp. Princesse Mary* 1 Jan. (1831) p. xxii, To the Smithe comen servaunt that brought a pomander of oryngall ball enamyld betwen the mandur and the Sun bawne. 1608 R. (T.) *Epitaphs Fr. Quen. Scotls* xvii Abandon'st of Hair Bracelets, Lockets, Pomanders, Knots of Willowrie. 1880 Shakespeare *Jr. Explained* (1881) II. 272 He himself carried a pomander of silver in the shape of an apple, stuffed with spices.

b. *fig.* Applied to a book containing a collection of prayers; also of secrets, etc.

1558 Bible (title) The Pomander of Prayer, wherein is contained many godly Prayers, whereunto are added certayne Meditations, (called S. Augustines *Med. Devt.*, I thought it good...to geue vnto you this my Pomander of prayer, whom by an holie consented such godly prayers as are most meete in this our age to be vsed of all degree & estates. 1850 (title) The Divine Pomander of Clarence Mercurius Trismegistus...Translated...into English By...Doctor Everard.

3. *attrib.*, as *pomander box, bracelet, chain.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. i, Wolkes all day hang'd in pomander chaines. 1600 — *Cloth. to Ct.* (1616) 1. iv, Offering extreme much pomander bracelets. At his presentation. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch* v. Wks. (1623) I. 321 An Agnus Dei hung by a pomander chain at her neck. 1708 *Athenæus* 4 Feb. (1908) We see the dwarfed nose and pomander box of the Priests.

† **Pomard, pommard** (pəmā·r). [From Pomard, Pommard, the name of a village in the department of Côte d'Or, France.] A red Burgundy wine.

1835 C. Edmond *Med. Whines* v. (1848) 100 Pomard, of somewhat more body than Volnay. 1883 *Chamb. Journ.* 15 Dec. 793/1 A dozen of sparkling Champagne...and a bottle of pomard. 1909 *Wine Merchant's Price List, Bourgundies*...Pommard, a fine full-flavoured wine.

Pomarine (pō·mərin), *a. Ornith.* [ad. F. *pomarin*, arbitrary repr. of mod. L. *pomator-linus*.] = Pomatorhine; applied to a species of Skua.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 31/2 XVI. 6/2/1 The Skua...the pomarine jager...and Richardson's jager. 1883 *Spring Excurs.* 199, I could never detect the pomarine skua breeding in this district. 1885 Swainson *Birds, Notes Fish.* 241 note, The Pomarine Skua does not differ from the other Skuas in the structure of its mandible.

† **Poma·rious**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. L. *pōmārius* of or relating to fruit (f. *pōmum* fruit, *pomum* fruit-tree) + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pomarious*,...of or belonging to an Orchard or to fruit in general, but most commonly Apples. 1658 Phillips, *Pomarious*, (Lat.) belonging to a Pomary, i. e. Orchard, or place set with Apple-trees. 1775 in Ash.

† **Poma·rist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pōmārium* (see next) + -ist.] The keeper or proprietor of an orchard.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 86/1 Pomarists or Lovers and Keepers of Orchards.

† **Poma·ry.** *Obs.* In 4 **pomeri**, 5 **-arie**. [ad. L. *pōmārium* an orchard, prop. neut. of *pōmārius* adj., f. *pōmum* fruit.] A fruit-garden; an orchard.

a 1382 *Epistle of Usury* 87 Every day he dep to the Pomeri his pray. *Ibid.* 102 Pere-coot he gaderi me pomeri to my pray. *Ibid.* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3364 Whan thy pomaris ar pighte of pryncis in Erthe. 1858 Halliwell (Lincoln), *Pomarie*, a place set with Fruit trees, an Orchard (also an Apple Loft.)

Pomate (pō·mēt), *sb. rare.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* **pomet**. [ad. med.L. *pōmētum* (see -ate 1.)] **a.** = Pomace 2 a. **b.** = Pomatum 1.

1658 Rugeley *Ambrosia* (1914) 173 Thanx to maids a Maid or Pomate of this Rose. 1773 Ferguson *Acct. Kellie Pomes* (1779) 108 The pomet dainted up his hair. 1905 in *Elwe. Dial. Dict.*

Pomate (pəmē·t), *v. rare. Obs. exc. dial.* [f.

Pomaton: cf. -ate 3.] *trans.* **a.** To relate to a pomatum or paste. **b.** To dress (the hair) with pomatum.

1884 in *Sweet's Hist. Coinhl.* 101, 243 Thereare of head pomaded. 1893 Gale *N. Gilbarte* viii, His hair ... was as if it had been pomaded.

Pomatrhe (pōmatrhē), *a.* [f. Gr. πῶμα, sugar-loaf, cover (see Poma) + -ate.] Of or pertaining to the poma; arising from the overlapping of the poma, as a feature in a monkey's brain.

1889 *Rolleston's Handbk. Mod. Sc.* VIII. 1891/1 A lateral furrow between the parietal margin and the external surface of the temporal gyrus. 1896 [see Poma].

Pomatorhid (pōmatrhid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pomatorhis*, generic name, + -id.] Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Pomatorhis*, or the family *Pomatorhidæ*, of operculated terrestrial snails.

1893 in *Stand's Stand. Dict.*

Pomatorhine (pōmatrhīn), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *pomatorhinus* adj., f. Gr. πῶμα, -ατος, cover + ῥίς, ῥιν- nose.] Having the nostrils partly covered with a scale. Applied inexptly to a single species of *Sterocercus* or Skua, till the genus being really 'pomatorhine': cf. Pomarine.

1884 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* ed. 4 III. 671 The Pomatorhine Skua is said...to dispute two eggs in a more depression of the nose on the tarsus of the Tubipes. 1896 *Lilf. Linn. Soc.* 330 *Stercorarius pomatorhinus* (Temm.), Pomatorhine Skua.

Pomatum (pōmā'tŏm), *sb.* [n. mod.L. *pōmātum*, f. *pōmum* apple + *-ātum*, -ATE³.]

1. = Poman *sb.*¹

1580 Wilde tr. *Alcock's Secr.* ii. 42 b, This Pomatum will be as white as snowe. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iii. xxv. 1276 There is likewise made an ointment with the pulpe of Apples and browne grease and Rose water, which is vsed to beautifie the face, called in Greeke *Pomatum*, of the Apples whereof it is made. 1647 W. Cleas *Adam in Eden* (1655) 158 Pomatum, which is of much use to soften and supple the roughnesse of the skin. 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* ii. 109 Unguents and Pomatums shall his locks nourish. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 190 An ointment is mixed with pomatums for the face and hands. 1842 Tennyson *Miscellanies* 8, Their Arab...disguised with powder and pomatum.

attrib. 1869 Dickinson *Alhambra* v. 1, They say it is your custom to sleep in Pomatum Blankets. 1883 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 18163/4 One Silver Pomatum Pot. 1887 T. S. Gladden *Island Pearls* x. 121 Your bottles and pomatum-pots.

† **2.** = Cider. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1657 *Physical Dict., Pomatum*, a drink made of apples.

Hence **Poma·tum** *v.* *trans.*, = Pomade *v.*; **Poma·tumed** (-tŏmd) *ppl. a.*, anointed with pomatum; **Poma·tumy** (-tŏmi) *a.*, sticky with pomatum.

1788 *Pugnacious in His whiskers...pomatumed*, and powdered by his valeteur. 1821-30 Lit. Gutenberg *Noctes* I. 19 Powdered and pomatumed lust. 1847 Lit. Cavendish *Lives Chief Justices* III. ii. 230 The wigs that had been properly frizzed and pomatumed. 1894 Mrs. Riddell *Daughter to Mam.* i. 10 Footmen, ornamented with their pomatumy wigs of hair.

Pomayes, obs. form of Pumice.

Pombe (pǫ·mbe). [Swahili *pombe*.] An intoxicating drink made by fermentation from many kinds of grain and some fruits in Central and East Africa.

1857 E. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* (1860) I. ii. 55 Grain is so abundant that the inhabitants [of Zanguemwé] are almost entirely upon the surrounding people, or Arab-town. 1860 Livingstone *Last Trads.* v. (1874) I. 157 The chief brought a huge basket of *pombe*. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* I. vii. 131 The great jar of fermented pombé is then brought up.

Pombegranade, obs. form of Pomegranate.

Pombill: see Pumble *a.*

Pome (pōm), *sb.* (Also in comb. 5 pown(e, 6 poum, 6-7 pom.) [a. OF. *pome* (F. *pomme*) — late L. or Romanic **poma apple*, orig. pl. of L. *pōmum* 'fruit', later, 'apple'.]

1. A fruit of the apple kind or resembling an apple; now only *poet.* an apple. † *Poniferal pome*, pomegranate: = Apple Perie (Apple 3).

c 1290 *Passion. in Wand.* 21, 240 Of cuny alsoun her swete ȝ' thar an wore, The pome waith & sauure wil his gom. c 1430 Lydg. *Ballad Commend. sour Lady* 121 O pomet pome ayens al pestilence. 1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* ii. 52 A taste ... of wholsome ciprian pome. 1778 *Phelps's Cyclop Fr. Card* (1879) 136 They have sometimes produced a pretty small Pome. 1892 Rider *Rodeo Assoc.* (1897) 466 Like her of old, she dropped the golden pome.

b. *Bot.* A succulent inferior fruit, consisting of a firm fleshy body formed of the enlarged calyx, including two or more few-seeded carpels (rarely only one) of cartilaginous or bony texture, forming the core: as an apple, pear, quince, haw, etc.

1818 Keith *Phys. Bot.* II. 167 In the pome the pomegranate forms gradually to the point of insertion. 1857 in *Pharmacop. Pruss.* XIII. 19 The fruit is a small black pome.

† **2.** The heart or head of a cabbage, cauliflower, or broccoli. (F. *pomme.*) *Obs.*

1858 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 136 When their heads and pomes are formed, if you perceive any of them ready to run to seed, draw the plant half out of the ground. 1664 — *Kal. Hort. Aug.* (1729) 214 Cauly-flowers ever spreading to pome and head.

3. *transf.* A ball or globe, especially of metal; the royal globe or ball of dominion = *golden apple* (Apple 6); see also quot. 1866.

1530 *Merry Andr.* 1511 And soon arodren me a pome pulyon Sche of fairer stature ... Is ryght but I nobely was vnderlayne in ordre. 1572 *Inv. E. Warde* (Abbeyhill) A bell with a pome gilt. 1614 Bretoner *Rudimenta* xxxiii, 131 Where was the ruffed crown, the sceptre where, And where the golden pome. 1866 *Dowell Angl. Ind.* II. 231 Pome, a round ball of silver or other metal: which is filled with hot water, and is placed on the altar in winter months to prevent finger or necklace with the chalice, from the hands of the priest becoming numb with cold.

† **4.** *Fortif.* The rounded projecting shoulder of a bastion. *Obs.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 122 The parts of a Bulwarke are...the Orecchiões or Pome, or gard, or shoulder. 1598 Florio, *Orecchione*, that part of a bulwarke which is called by some the pome, gard, or shoulder.

† **5.** = Pomander 1. *rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 146 Precyus inwrocament, iuellis, or fragrant pome.

6. *Comb.*, as *pome-bearing*, *-shaped* adjs.; † **pome-adam** [tr. F. *pomme d'Adam* = mod.L. *pomum Adami*] = Adam's apple 2, lime-fruit; † **pome-paradise** [cf. F. *pomme de paradis* (Cotgr. 1611)], a sweet kind of apple, = Paradise apple 2, Rennet-apple b; † **pome-quince**, ? an apple-shaped variety of quince; † **pome-warden**, † = Pome-pear. See also Pome-citron, etc.

1620 Sheffey *Countrie Farmer* 22, xxvi. 462 As for "pome-adams (Fr. *pesig. pommes d'Adam*) they are round, twise or thrise as great, as oranges. 1901 C. Richardson's *Pract. Card. Card. Suppl.* 6/2/2 *Pyrus pomifera* ('pome-bearing). Great Apple Tree. 1660 Holland *Pliny* II. 164 The "Pome-Paradise, or least Apples called Melimela. 1811 Cotgr., *Pomme-poirée*, the Pome-paradise, Honey-apple, or Honey-sweet; the apple that quickly ripe, and quickly rotteth. 1658 Phillips, *Pome-paradise*, a fruit called a Jacob-apple. 1660 Hollands *Pliny* II. 103 A kinsman of it and "Pome-warden is Pomegranate, which the land calls. 1855 *Trans. Linn. Pomiferous*, the Pome-pear-tree, a fruit called a Jacob-apple. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 180 Other more curious Apples: as costards, sweetings, pearmains, richettins, dainpeirs, and plumiers.

† **Pome,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *pommer*, f. *pomme*: see prec.] *Intr.* To form a close compact head or heart, as a cabbage, lettuce, etc.; to head, to heart.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 135 There is another sort of cabbage...they seem to me the most natural of all the rest; for they pome, (from the ground). 1699 — *Acetaria* (1729) 150 Lettuce ... if close set, Pome and Blanch of themselves. 1727 S. Switzer *Prince Gard.* iv. xxiii. 150 The time of sowing the *Sead* of the Broccoli is, especially those that pome or cabbage.

Pomeamber, obs. form of Pomander.

† **Pome-apis.** *Obs.* Also 7 **pome-appeare**, 8 **pomme d'Api**, **-d'Apis.** [ad. F. *pomme d'api*: cf. L. *malus appiana* (Pliny), f. the name of one *Appius*, who is said to have grafted the apple on a quince-stock.] A variety of apple.

1597 T. Gibbs *Hortulus* (A.) *Hort.* 11/380 To fix the olde tree the cheefest Apples were ... Cheslines, Mayhews, and Appleses, so called of their first founders. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Pomme*, *Pomme d'api*, or *d'Adam*, an Apple there like a Quince, both in smell, and shapenes.] 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 235 Pome Teton ... [by a mistake Pantalon] Apples ... Pome-pines ... Pome Apple. Coss-pendue. 1669 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 111 There is a cordial apple (newly propagated, called Pome-appeare. ...I suppose this is that which is called the Ladies Longing. 1696 *Compl. Parker* 160 Pome de St. Ste' Pomme d'Api, ...and some Apples of less Account. 1707 J. Mortimer *Hus. Husb.* (1708) 302 Apples ... Aromatick russet, Pomme d'Apis, Nonsuch, Pippins.

† **Pome-ce·dre.** *Obs.* [f. Pome + F. *cédre*, It. *cedro citron*.] = next.

c 1450 Lond. Wills (Penry Soc.) 13 The pome-cedre comyn to recorder. 1580 Baskerv. *Table in Old Age* (Cadbur. Fr. Pomegranades, oranges, figges, dates, almondes, pomecedre.

† **Pome-ci·tron.** *Obs.* [f. Pome + Citron, Cf. L. *malum citreum*.] = Citron 1.

1552 Elyot *Dictionarie* 63 A great fruite as bygge as pome citrons. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 92 If they [oranges] be very great and towards like Pompions, they call them Pomecitrons. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 333 The Pomecitron is not so good to be chewed and eaten of it selfe. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 1183 The Hoyal yeelderh Figs, Pomegranates, Madee-millions, Pome-Citrons, very fayre. 1709 Dennis *Pop. Rel.* iii. x. 56 Fine Apples, Pomecitrons, Pomegranates, and other sorts of Fruits. 1800 Jamieson *Cur. Sacr. Hist.* I. n. 439 The pome-citron is said to have been an ill name.

Pome-citron, *attrib.* or *quasi-adjl. fruit, wood.*

1624 Dymock *Revela. of Hermetics* xvi. 68 In stead of lemmon they vsed Cedar or Pomecitrons wood for perfume. 1640 G. Venner *Paradise, Song Sol.* viii. 14, Flyes vnder the Pomecitron tree. 1655 H. Whalley *Gen. Comp.* 117 The Pomecitron-pills preserve and help digestion.

† **Pome-dorry.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-dorreng**, **-de Oringe.** [f. Pome + Dorry *a.* 2, F. *doré* gilded.] In *Old Cookery*, A meat ball or missile coated with yolk of egg, etc.: cf. Endorry *v.*

c 1390 *Form. Cookery* 140 (title) 106 For to make Pome-dorry. Take Rofl and hewe yt small or ouer, ryue yt and endorre yt with yolkes of eyren. c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 31 For mortes storyn. Rubbe hit with yolkes of eggys. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 58 Pome dorreng. c 1450 *Inc. Cookery in Hyrnet. Bod.* (1790) 450 Frasers to make Pome de Oringe. Take the lyvre of porke, and hewe hit al rowe right smal [etc.]...do therto a lyttil floure, and endorre hem therwith in the enwygge.

Pomage, obs. form of Pumice.

Pomegranate (pǫ·mgre·nĕt, pǫ·m-, pǫ·mgrănĕt). Forms: 4 pomme-, poom, pomme, pomme-, 4-5 pom(m)e, pum-, 4-6 pome-, 4-8 pom-, 5 pomb-, 4-8 poma-; a. 4-6 -garnade, -garnard(e, -garnet(e, -garnet)(e, (4 -garnote, 5 -garned); *b.* (3 -grenet), 5-7 -granad(e, -granat, 5 -grenade, 6-8 -granet; *b.* pomegranate. 7. 4 powm-, pom-garnette, 4-6 -garnard, 4-7 -garnet, (5 -karnet); 5 pon-, 6 poyngarnette, pomegarnade, pound garnette. 8. 5 hanegarnade, 6 palm-garnete. [ME. a. OF. *pome* (*pomme*, *pome*) *grenate*, *-ade*, *-et(t)e*, *pare-*, *pharo-*, *guia-*, *guern-*, *pom-ate*, *-ade*, *-et(t)e*, f. *pomus apple* + *granate*, in mod.F. *grenade* = It. *granata*, Sp. *granada*—pop.L. or Cons. Romanic *granata* for cl. L. *grānātum* (= *malum grānātum*, in mod.L. *pōmum grānātum*), a pomegranate, lit. (an apple) having many grains or seeds. The stem-part *pom-* became in OF. by metathesis *porn-*, *parn-*, whence the Eng. forms in *-garne-* from 14th to 16th c.; the OF. ending *-ate* became in Eng. *-ard(e*, *-ate*, *-et(t)*, the F. *-ade* of southern origin (see *-ade*) gave Eng. *-ade* and *-ard*. (Cf. Garnard 2, Garret 2, Granete 2, Grenade 2.) The first element (in Norman F. *pume*, *poume*) became in ME. variously *powme*, *poom*, *pomel*, *pom*, *pomb*, and *poum*, *pum*, *pumel*, corrupted to *poun*, *pume*, *pon*, *pope*, and *pound*. Stressed by the poets generally from 15th to 19th c., and by Bailey, Johnson, Walker, Smart, *pomegranate*; in some recent dictionaries *pomegranate*.]

1. The fruit of the tree *Punica Granatum*, N. O. *Myrtaceæ*, a large roundish many-celled berry, with many seeds, each enveloped in a pleasantly acid juicy reddish pulp, enclosed in a tough leathery rind of a golden or orange colour tinged with red.

a 1300-30 *Seven Ch. Sins* A pomegarnet for-whi buh 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1298 *An hey* greatly both gilted of pomegarnades. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xiii. 24 [v.r.] Of the pomegarnetis. (1388 of pungarnetis) for-whi...(1611 where...) 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xviii. (Bodl. MS.), Malle granata is a tre hat bereth pomegranates. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 64 Take pe leuys of pe pomme garnet. c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 13 Oranges, almondis, and the pome garnade [*rime* gladel]. c 1460 *Play Sacrament.* 181 Pomegranate & many other spycis. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 *Pome garnet, pomme de grenade.* 1545 R. Copland *Gyndes Quest. Chirurg.* B 3/1, Ye must geue him som sirop of a pomegranate to eate. 1597 Gerarde *Herb. Bloudie* xxiii. 31 The leaues of pome Granades. 1615 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pomegarnet, or pomegranet*, a kind of fruit.

b. 1440 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Priv.* 192 Granddy and Pomegranetis. 1450-80 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 208 Burnets, olyues, pomegranettes. 1455 Paston Lett. *Middle* 3. 68, (1840) 21 b, Pomegranetis be of good taste, and profitable to the stomacke. 1533 Elyot *Dict. Name Fruit.* (1580) 35 The tree, that beareth the pomegranate. 1590 Wilson *Trans. Olcbi* 33 Al manner of trayne whatsoeuer, Pomegranades, Oranges, Limons. 1591 Dekkers *Harmonie wo gl'ld.* (Percy Soc.) 17 Pleasant lyppes that shalle taste the pomegarnet Bee. c 1600 Rowlands *Mary Magd.* 1935 Her temples, pulses of Pomegranates mixte. 1613 E. Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* 58 Here are store of Pome-granats, Pome-citrons. 1708 Pope *Odyss.* vii. 149 With deepest red the full pomegranate glows. 1797-98 Trevenen *Cornwall* 182 Nor, on its slender twigs Love-bending, be the full pomegranate seen'd. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 431 Pomegranates are quoted in 1284 at a shilling each.

c. 1382 Pomegarnet [see 1]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 1. (MS. Bodl.), Alexandre and pomegarnettes hauh here nedire to crafte of clothes. c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vii. 1. 1. *Mar malum granatum*, pomegarnet. 1466 Mann. & Househ. Exp. (Roxb.) 330 Item, for xvj pomegarnettes, the xxvte day. [a. 1568 Pricke *Prose Exp. Edit. of Verse* (1878) 74 A present of pomegarnettes and apples. 1593 Edith of Cadenc. 5 b, Pound garnettes the M. vli. Ibid. 1595 Nottingham Rec. III. 204 Unum pomum granatum vocatum "a pound garnet" *Pomum de garnet*. 1597 Bacon *Interd. Journ.* xxxix. (1870) 218 Oyles, pomegarnettes. Figges and Raysins, and all other fruites. 1777 Franklin *Pennsylv. Packet* 21 (1798) 92 Granadas, which are the pomegranates. 1804 R. Chevenix *D'Arnaud's Hist. Bubbles* 11. xxvi. 281 Like unto the produce of a Pomegranet. 1860 R. May *Accomplished Cook* 2 Almonds, Pomegranet and Lemons.

d. 1580 Pomegarnade [see 2]. 1599 Dallam *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 83 Haue dothe grow good store of ... pomegarnets.

Sp. a 1625 Fletcher *Sp. Curate* 3b With Kaue'yes Incomparable. That pretier pomegarnet. a 1638 Cartwright *Times* lo Those precious Spirits that can find The Pomegranate of Grace at every Meal.

b. The tree (*Punica Granatum*) which bears this fruit, a native of northern Africa and western Asia; now naturalized in the warmer regions of the globe generally: = Pomegranate-tree.

1580 Wyclif *Song Sol.* vi. 10 (10) Richelis, if the pomegarnete [1388 Pungarnete trowel] ladden burthowed. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 9 Feb., A labyrinth of cypresse, rolle hedges of pomegranates. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* iv. 11. 3 There are several other Trees and Shrubs ...now in the Time are several other Trees and Shrubs ...now in the Time are ...Pomegranates with double and single Flowers, etc. Pomegranates with double and single Flowers. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 455 The young pomegranate's blossom ...over Their bloom in blushes was seen. 1856 Bayard *Hesperia* (ed. 3) 20 Dry figs you have, with the full pomegranate seed. 1858 Dallmann *Pioneer Life* (1861) 127 The Domi-

flowered Pomegranate will flower sometimes in England, against a wall.

c. The flower of the pomegranate; usually scarlet, rarely white or yellowish.

1813 [Anna] *Pincard* II. 120 A woman goes by with a kind of pomegranate in her dark hair. 1888 Swinburne tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 14 An easy as a half-opened pomegranate.

2. A carved or embroidered representation of a pomegranate as an ornament or decoration.

1381 Wyclif *Exod.* xxviii. 34 In the myddil bitl bellis ordeyned, so that the first bitle be gold, and a gowen garnet [1388 yon garnell], *Ibid.* xxxix. 25 Litil bellis of smoot gold, the whiche thei putteden bitwix the pomelis gerenelis [1388 yoon garnellis]; in the ordre ouer partie of the coote a gerenelis. 1392 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 168 Eapire wyke with pomell garnettes. 1839 Lytton *Pompeii* I. iv, Those walls were ornamented with the pomegranate counterfeited in fris. 1879 W. Morris tr. *Gnudi Wilgefortis* 19 For Saint, it [the Old Cross of Wigmore] has a pomegranate set in stone.

3. Applied, with defining words, to other trees in some way resembling the pomegranate; as the Native P. (*Capparis mitchelli*), and Small Native P. (*Capparis nobilis*) of Australia.

1889 J. H. Maiden *Useful Native Plants* 12 'Small Native Pomegranate,' 'Native Orange'. 1894 *Melbourne Museum Catal., Economic Woods* 10 Mueller, Native Cupar Tree or Wild Pomegranate. Found in the Mallee forest.

†4. *transf.* A missile. *Obs.*

c 1450 *The Cowkeys-Mss.* 1. 58 Pome-Garnet.—Take iron Rase Pudre...& here is saued...fusion make pot of pulentys, as it were Apples, be-cause pe kordys.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pomegranate apple, bark, colour (hence pomegranate-coloured adj.), kernel, rind*; *pomegranate-like, -red adjs.*; **pomegranate-water**, a drink made from pomegranates.

1440 Cathon *Dook's Mss.* a. 10, Trees bering Pomegranate apples. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 72 Herebelleby like ..like pomegranate kernels wrath in mille. 1751 J. Bartlet *Barrbeck* 12 Take pomegranate bark, or oak bark, two ounces. 1841–50 *Cyclop. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The tongue is very dry, livid, black, or of a pomegranate colour. 1863 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 230 (*Dahlia imperialis*) The purple...bracts red, their end, pomegranate-coloured, dark purple. 1876 J. H. Gilly *Magnolia's Personal* 301, it 177 Bracelet, and back of the pomegranate coat. 1878 Ouida *Winter City* viii, That small pomegranate like mouth. 1879 Mrs. A. E. Jones *Ind. Hemach. Passages*, by Pomegranate water ..an agreeably cooling drink.

Pomegranate-tree. = prec. 1 b.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Esdr.* viii. 2 Sixti fenelike...vnder a pomegranat tree. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 280/1 A Pomegranat tree, granatyrmarbre. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* 1. (1596) 7 The Balsame...is made of a tree greater then a Pomegranat Tree. 1880 Oliver-Calne *Martin* (ed. 6) Nightly on your Pomegranate tree she sings. 1891 A. T. Thomas *Lond. Dusk.* (1896) 305 The pomegranate tree is a native of the south of Europe, Asia, and Barbary.

Pomeis: see Pomeys.

Pomel, -ele, -ell, -elle, obs. ff. Pommel, -mell.

†**Po'meled**, *a. Obs.* [f. OF. *pomelé*: see Pomelé.] Dappled; = Pomelé a.

1440 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) v. [b] hyddes ben lyghted with pomeled heres, as be hyndr calfes. 14.. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 581/18 *Castanbes*, pomeled or spotid.

Pomelion, variant of Pomellion.

Pomelo (*pō·mēlo*). Also **pomello, pumelo(e), pomolo, pommelo**. [Of uncertain formation and history; app. related to *pomum, pome, pome* apple.] **a.** In the East Indies, a synonym of the Pompelmoose or Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*). **b.** In America, applied to the variety or sub-species of *Citrus*, also called 'grape fruit' and (in the English market) 'forbidden fruit'.

1698 Sloane *Dict. Trinid., Pomelimus*, a coarse sudor which furnishes fruit in abundance sold in this country by Indians. 1839 *All Four Round* No. 2. 19, I cannot agree ...that the Adam pumelo is the finest fruit in the world. 1861 *Q. Sess. App.* 111 Mangosteen, pomelo, banana. 1883 Cape Bradley *The Traveller* 139 The orange, lemon, shaddock, pomelo,...were weighed down by their own golden fruit. 1886 *Gentl. Mag. Lond. Bot. Kew Gardener* No. 2. 19 Pompelmoose or Shaddock, fruit of *Citrus decumana*...The Pomelo is a smaller fruited variety.

†**Po'mely**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 **pomely, pomly, pomelee** (also 5(.) **pomeill, pomhil, pompyll, pomele**), 7 **pomate**. [ad. OF. *pomelé* (mod.F. *pommelé*) marked with round spots, dappled, f. OF. *pomel* little apple: see Pomel, and cf. Dappled.] Marked with rounded spots, dappled.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 646 This Reue sat vp on a ful good stot ...That was a pomely grey. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxviii. 288 In Arethye ben bere clepet Gerfaucon, pat is, a bird pomelee or spotted. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 619 The pomly gray for hym y vndertake. c 1483 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. iii. 103 Agayne a conetous pomeill [MS. *pomelle*, *pomely*, *pompyll*] gray Auferously he can. 1486 *Tournay Mus.* 54 Upon a pomely palfroy. 1898 Phillips *Pomade Grace*, 228 vivelli dapple-grey.]

Pomemaunder, obs. form of Pomander.

†**Pome-pear.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **powmpere, 6 poompeer, 7 pom-poire, pome-peare, 7–8 pompion.** [L. Pome + Pear sb., after *F. pomme poire*, '2 pein apple' (Cotgr.), or mod.L. *pomum pirum*.] See quot. 1640.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Powmpere, frute, *pomum pirum*. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 Poompeer, frute. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 456 The Medopia: for their resemblance and participation of apples and peares together, as a meer mystd one. Peare-apples, or pom-poires. 1617 Minsh. *Dict.*, A Pompion, or Peare-Apple. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 1111 (still 1301) The Pome-peare, or Apple-peare, which is a small Peare, but round as both apple like an Apple, yet the tast like a Peare-tree.

Pome-pirk, adhere. form of Pomewater.

Pomeranian (*pŏmēr·ē·nĭăn*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *Pomerania*, name of the province, + -an.] **1.** *Pomeranian*, f. *Pomerani* a Slavonic tribe. (Ger. *Pommern*.)] Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a district on the south coast of the Baltic Sea, now a province of Prussia. **b.** *sb.* Short for *Pomeranian dog*.

P. hound, a variety of lemon (*Citrus Aurantium Aurantium*) supposed to be a hybrid between the Bergamot and the Bonch. *P. dog*, a small dog of a variety characterized by a pointed muzzle, pricked ears, full eyes, and long thick silky hair, either black, white, or cream-coloured.

1760 Mod. Ireland in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 604 A droll Pomeranian puppy. 1787 Burnett in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 383 The shepherd's Dog is frequently called Pomeranian. 1803 *Cassell Fishes Brit. Isl.* IV. 42 Pomeranian Bream. 1820 Edin. Encycl. *Dynamics* 71, The handsome Pomeranian...his tail bristling with wrath. 1884 *Day Fishes* II. 304 Pomeranian bream.... This gregarious fish, which is of a lively nature, is found in many sluggish rivers, canals, ponds, broads, and lakes in this country.

Pomeril, variant of Pomeril.

Pomeridian (*pŏmĕri·dĭăn*), *a.* [ad. L. *pomeridiānus* postmeridian, f. *post* after + *meridiānus* Meridian.] **+ 1.** = Postmeridian *a.* *Obs.*

1580 Baskerv. *Trav.* (1970) 2. 481 About the third hour Pomeridiane. 1623 R. G. tr. *Bonfin's Hist. Hungr.* 20 The West winnes are attendants of the Pomeridian or afternoon houres.

2. *Entom.* Flying in the afternoon, as some lepidopterous insects. **3.** *Bot.* Opening or closing in the afternoon, as a flower.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Pomeridian*, opening in the afternoon.

Pomerium. obs. form of Pomoerium.

†**Pomeroy.** *Obs.* Also 7 **pome-roie, pomeroy.** [app. f. F. *pomme* (OF. *pume*) apple + *roi* king.] An old variety of apple; perh. = king-apple.

1600 Surflet *Strange Fowl, Four Footed Beast*: 196/1 Plucking off an apple called a Pomeroie. 1608 *Sir G. Gresseldge* 1. 2. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 42 Thou Pomroy or thou apple of mine eye. 1612 Pomeran *Compl. Gard.* I. 2, 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hortul.* Jan. (1729) 191 Apples ...Pomewater, Pomeroy. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pomeroy*, a good-tasted apple, not very juicy, but of a pulpy substance.

†**Pomeroy-al.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pome riall.** [app. f. F. *pomme* (OF. *pume*) apple + *royal* royal.] Some kind of apple, ? the same as Pomeroy.

1534 T. Gallowell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 288 We have one tree growing here with us in Kent, the which is called a Pome riall. It is called a very good apple, and good to dryake upon withall. 1597 R. Cobbe *Hieronimo's Month.* (1598) 63 The Pippin, the Rennet, the Pomeroyall. 1617 Minsh. *Dict.*, A Pomeroyall, *Malum spinolum*.

†**Po'mery.** *Econ. Antiq. Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **pomerie,** † **pomerie, 7–8 pomery.** [Anglicized form of L. *pomārium*.] = Pomerium.

1535 Bellenden *Livy* v. iv. (S. T. S.) I. 61 Thai sall bis lands be vowed, his body chargit, ovirtin vranth or lawfit be pomerie, and ellis all laugh as ane volmanis tre. *Ibid.* xxii. 92 Pomeris is callit ane certane boundis gravand round about our toun within walls hawid. 1800 Holland *Livy* I. xxvi. 69 Having whipped and scourged him, either within the Pomerie or without. 1598 Barckley *Felicity. Country* (1726) Epist. *London* IV. 83 A. church...known by the name of St. Martin in the Pomery.]

†**Po'met.** *Obs.* (?)

1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pomerin lace, lych poynt lace. *Ibid.* D viij, Poynt lace of silke the groce viij s.

†**Pomet**, in *pomet knots*, error for *penet*: see Point 1.

Pometes, -ettis, -ettis, obs. ff. Pomeritt.

Po'mewa'ter. *Obs.*, exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **pom-.** [app. f. Pome + Water *sb.*] A large juicy kind of apple.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 The spanewarty, and the pewryde medlere. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 3 Pipe on a Pomewater. 1600 Dekker *Old Fortunatus* I. i, The fat swearing Apple in the world, the better than the Pomewater, or apple John. 1607 R. Linche *Barbadoes* 70 The fruit when 'tis ripe, as big as the largest Pomewater. 1706 Phillips, *Pomewater*, a large sort of Apple full of a very sweet Juice. 1832 L. Hunt *Tor & Rodor* (1840) 118 The pomewater...for originate the cunning. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Pomewater*, a large apple, tempting to the sight, but excessively tart.

b. *fig.* Cf. *apple of his eye*.

1607 W. [Barnes] *Parthen.* C 1 b, The Capitaine being yet so cheerely, is like the Pomewater of his eye, and you be he or counterfeite, he, he.

Pomeys, pomeis (*pō·mĭz*), *sb. pl. Her.* Also *rang.* as Dicts.) **5 pomey, 8–9 pomeis.** [Of uncertain form, app. only in plural, which may possibly be an antiquated spelling of *pommes*: cf. later quots.] The name given to roundels when of a green colour.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 130 He beareth Argent iii. pomeis in pale, which is so much to be understand as iii. green Apples. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iv. xiii. (title) The Pomeis are taken for Apples without their Stalkes. 1708 Phillips, *Pomeys*, (in Heraldry) the figure of an Apple or Ball, which is always drawn of a green Colour. 1726–87 *Porter Hist. Eliz., Pomeis*, green roundels used in Coats-of-arms. 1882 *Yorkshire Mus.* 106. 3 73 Roundles...The Pomeis...red.

Pomeys, obs. form of Pumice.

Pomfret (*pŏmfrĕt*). Also **pamflet, pomphlet.** [App. derived from Pg. *pampo*, F. *pampo*, and to be applied to the same fish. A dim. **pampilet* may have become *pamflet, pomphlet*, and *pomfret*.] A fish of the genus *Stromateoides*, inhabiting the Indian and Pacific Oceans, much esteemed for food, particularly the two species *S. niger*, the *black pomfret*, and *S. sinensis*, the *white pomfret*, which when young is known as *silver pomfret*, and when old is the *grey pomfret*.

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 303 A very delicious Fish called the Pomplet, comes in Skoles. 1812 to Mrs. Graham *Treat. India* App. 8, 200 Acanthi have black round and black, Like pamflet Rumbling on the sand. 1813 J. Forbes *Oriental Mem.* I. 307 The pomfret is not unlike a small turbot,...specimens among the black pomfret a great delicacy. 1886 Yule *Hobson-Jobson* 725 The French of Pondicherry call the fish *pampie*. 1891 *Cycl. Cant. Jam.* 98 I have enjoyed ... pomphlet at Bombay, and Sea-fish at Bombay.

b. A species of sea-bream, *Brama Raji*, found near Bermuda.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, and in later Amer. Dicts.

Pomfret-cake (*pŏmfret kēk*). [f. *Pomfret* (AN. and ME. *Pontfret*, now spelt *Pontefract*), a town in Yorkshire.] A liquorice cake made at Pontefract.

1858 *Gospel. Brit.* (ed. 2) XVIII. 340/2 The oil secured is [Pontefract]...produces...liquorice-cake, from the juice of which the medicine called pomfret cakes is made. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Daus.* v. His P. have the run of the garden cakes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 3/1 The Pontefract (or Pomfret) cake is a dainty little chocolate confection, into the composition of which liquorice enters largely.

Pomgarnade, -garnat, *n.*, **-granat**, *n.*, etc., obs. ff. Pomegranate.

Pomice, obs. form of Pomace, Pumice.

Pomiculture (*pō·mĭkŭlt'ĭūr*). [f. L. *pōmi-um* a fruit + Culture.] The art or practice of fruit-growing. Hence **Pomicultural**.

1876 A. J. Rogers *Three Seasons* vi. 190 The Russians show themselves admirably incapable of pomiculture. 1894 *Tablet* 17 Oct. 628 Valuable discussions ... with reference to pomiculture. 1895 *N. E. Daily Mail* 27 Sept. 4 We pay ... upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds annually ... to Transatlantic pomiculturists.

† **Pumier.** *Obs.* rare—1. [a. OF. *pumier*, *F. pommier* an apple-tree (=L. *pomārius*).] A pome-bearing tree; an apple or pear tree.

1580 Caltrop (Lord's Mss. xii. 28, She loyd nothyng set vpp trees and gardyns, as pomers of apple-and pere trees.

Pomiferous (*pōmĭ·fĕrŏs*), *a.* [f. L. *pōmifer* (f. *pōmum* apple, fruit + *-fer* bearing) + -ous.]

1. Producing fruit, or specifically apples; *spec.* in *Bot.*, applied to trees and plants bearing pomes or pome-like fruits (formerly including cucumbers, melons, and the like), as distinguished from bacciferous or berry-bearing plants.

1698 Ramsay (*Glasgow*), *Pomiferous*, that beareth fruit. 1804 H. Fisher *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 The fruits of all pomiferous Plants. 1831 Kay *Crumpton* I. 2 (1832) 110 All Pomiferous Herbs, Pumpions, Melons, Gourds, Cucumbers. 1706 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pomiferous Trees*,...are such as have their Flowers on the top of the Tree, and their Fruit in the Form of an Apple or Pear. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 221 By pomiferous fruits I would be understood to mean all of the Apple kind, such as have their fleshy substance including many seeds. 1851 Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* 141 Starry, spicy, pomiferous guavas. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* July 62 The snowy sloping pomiferous town of Hexham.

2. Carrying an apple. *nonce-use.*

1750 Shebbeare *Modish Wife. Canadian* 29 A coin representing Adam pomiferous in this manner.

Pomiform (*pō·mĭfōrm*), *a.* [f. L. type **pōmiformis*, f. *pōmum* fruit, apple: see -form.] Having the shape of a pome or apple.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pomiform*, ...having the round form of an apple ... pomiform. 1892 *Tablet* 16 Apr. 633 It would not surprise us if pomiform galls were some day found on the willow.

Pomiglion, obs. form of Pommelion.

Pomi-o, Pomiset, obs. ff. Purple, Purslet.

Pomivorous (*pōmĭ·vŏrŭs*), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pōmum* fruit + -vorous.] That devours apples.

1894 Baldwin *Lit. Stud.* 1896 I. 189 The common hog. The small and gentlemanly animal which we so call.

Pomly, variant of Purely *Obs.*

Pommada, -do, var. Pomado *Obs.* **Pommade, Pommander, pommaundre**, obs. ff. Pomade, Pomander.

Pommage (*pŏ·mĭdj*). Also 6–8 **pomage.** [Cf. F. *pommage* cider harvest or production, f. *F. pomme* apple + -age. In sense 2 prob. a variant of Pomage.]

† **1.** Cider. *Obs.* rare.

1572–8 Lambarde *Perambl. Kent* (1826) 2 In the vendible, or woody places,...of late dayes they used another passage, to order for want of barley. 1596 Nicholas *England* ii. vi. (1877) 181 In some places of England, there is a kind of drinke made of apples, which they call cider or pommage.

2. = Pomage 2.

1589 W. Maseres *Gloucestershire* (1918) II. 304 In some places the pommage is pressed, immediately as it is ground. 1823 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 191 The pomage or comminuted which acts on the pommage. 1884 *Tasmanian Mercury* 20 The gathered apples are

tal-wood passenger. A tract grinds with two horses, between two and three hogsheads of passengas a day.

Pommard, Pomme: see Pomard, Pomeis.

†**Pommé, -ee** (pɔmē), *a. Her.* [*F. pommé*, pa. pple. of *pommer* to come to a round head, f. *pomme* apple: see Pom.] = Pommetty.

1725 Guill. *Disp. Her.* v.v. *Pommetée*, A Cross Pommée is certainly the same always call'd Pommée and Pommetée. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, A cross *pommé*, or *pommetté*, called also *crosslet*, is a cross with a ball or knob, like an apple, at each end. 1882 [see Pommelled].

Pommel (pɔ·mĕl), *sb.* Forms: a. 4–7 (9) **pomel**, **-elle**, 5 **poomel**, 5–6 **pomelle**, 5–7 **pommell**, 6– **pommel**. (6 **pomell**, **pomell**, **pomeaw**). *β.* 5 **pumelle**, 6 **-ill**, 6–7 **-el**, **-ell**, **pummell**, **-ill**, 6–9 **pummel**. [ME. a. OF. *pomel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *pommeau*) rounded knob, pommel of a sword or of a saddle, = Pr. *pomel*, It. *pomello* = late L. type **pōmellum* (mod.L. *pōmellus* in Du Cange), dim. of *pōmum* apple (see Pome).]

I. †**1.** A globular body or prominence; a ball; a round boss, knob, or button. *Obs.*

1387 Wyclif *Prov.* xxv. 11 A golden pomel in bosilis of siluer is he, that spekith a word in his time. 1398 Trevisa *De Guil. Filger.* xvii. Lauer drawe eft ther out an Aumbre pomell, wyth a wrytyng. *Wint. Incent. St. Vincent.* (1873) 101 [He] cut off..the pummell of the sword. 1480 Caxton *Myrr.* ii. xxiii. 163 He made to a lady purpoynted and fair lyen a pommell right well bycarued. 1541 Coplande *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F., Makynge a party of the ordynall or wrayest pomell that is vnnethe brygher. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 309/1 His beareth..a Round of six points, at each a pomell or Button.

†**2.** A ball or spherical ornament placed on the summit of a tower, dome, gable, or pillar, at the corners of an altar, etc.; the ornamental top of the pole of a tent, a flag-staff, or the like; a finial. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 249 The pomel above the hal Is lauore with no mosles wel. a 1352 *P. Pl. Creed* 362 Bynd a sant to her seruice a masse with horne, Wip oile wipel to [be] set on steorlyes weden, Pe pomeaw & pe pinnok & pureas of scholden Wip-drawen pis dowdet. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Aboute pe pynnakil were 12 fyne pomelles of gold. c 1500 *Melusine* 237 Every year upon the last day of August was there a great feast that take the pomeal of the said towre & pulpyl it for the towre. 1700 Strabo *Jones's Geog.* (1854) I. 110, 163 Sig[ni]y A new Crown, with a Pomel set gilt, [was] set on the Top thereof (the Spire). 1842–76 *Gwilt's Archit.* Gloss., *Pomel*, a globular protuberance overlooking a pinnacle, etc.]

3. A rounded knob; an ornamental knob generally.

a. The knob terminating the hilt of a sword, dagger, or the like.

a. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10237 Pho he tidde vnto pe pomel Was kenyst vncle large. 1450–83 *Mankind Antiquar.* xix. 30 Merlyn take his sword and take of the pomel and set on an other pomel. 1584 Lucy *Sapphira* v. 35, Hee that can ..weare his dagger pomel lower then the point. 1617 Manwood *Lawes For.* xx. 160 The Gentlemen..that haue priuiledge to weare Swords, as the Doctors of Ciuill Law, haue siluer pomels to them, some guilded. 1884 Boutell *Arms, Hist.* & *Pop.* xxii. 156 It is also charged upon a small shield upon the pommel of his sword-hilt.

β. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 259/2 A Pumelle (*A. Pomell*), *bilus*. 1587 Fleming tr. *Folio Descr. Lett. Soc.* i. II. 391 His staff hadde stricken the partisan with the pummell of his sword. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 618 The pummell of Caesars Falchion. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2403/4 A Rapier hanged, the Hilt of which was made with a white Shell, and a large Star from the Shell to the Pummel. 1773 T. *Pennant's edition Barrow Mem.* I. xi. lv. 136 The two Pummels or Ends of the Staff, which formed one.

†**b.** The knob on the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon) = Cascabel 1: cf. Pommelion. *Obs.*

1639 R. Ward *Ordinalls. Warres* 109 The Cannon of the pummell or Cashable of the Piece. 1672 W. *P. Compl. Cannoneer* 70, 3 The Pomel or Button at her Cart or Breech-end is called the Cascabel. 1691 tr. *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* v. vi. 59 The Cascabel or Pomell.

†**c.** An ornamental knob on a chair, the cover of a cup, etc. *Obs.*

1499 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 My fat coueryd pece [of plate] with a square pomell. To 1577 *Inv. Sonn. Digby* 241 To shall...ryalls, my daughter, in a Chare,...Your pomelles shalbe sealed with gold. 1598 *Inv. Goods Dk. Richmond in Cavendish Mem.* (1959) 19 A Chaire of clothe of golde, fringed with redde silke and gold, with iij. pomelles of silver and gilt. 1808 Baxter. *S. Fr. Pepys Prints in Own Library*, To touch the pomel of the king's chair...is better security...than three of the best merchants.

†**d.** The pole-star (? the knob of the sky). *Obs.*

1594 *Kalender of Sheph.* L.'s b. The starre that we cal the pomeare of heauen & right vnder yt is the nowle or the knee of aryetenghe. 1590 Lever *Masup.* 36/23 A *Pomel*, *polus*, i.

†**4.** A rounded or oval globular projecting part. *Obs.* **a.** The rounded top of the head; the crown.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1631 His *pighes* byen on the pomel of his heed.

b. A woman's breast. *poet.*

1613 Beaumont *Joseph. Essay* (1901) 169 Why (E.E.T.S.) III. p. lvii, Of the *pomel* will I my selfe sing,... That in the selfe, wonder, maide and wife, The countenance will adorn of my life. a 1788 *Sandys of Medicus* 23 In *Montgomerie's Poems* (S.T.S.) 171 With yvorie wrist, and pomelle round, And comlie generall.

c. The lower side of the closed fist.

1844 Holmes *Adroit.* 73 The nether part of this Hand is this manner Gymnasters call the pomell or pecondon of the Hand.

d. A tumor.

1567 A. Lucas tr. *Thevenet's Treat.* 1, 18 A square Castle, with 4 Towres, joined to it by a Pomel of a Wall.

5. The upward projecting front part of a saddle; the saddle-bow.

a. c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 281 Thay ovirdide hangynges at the pomell of thaire saddeles fulle faire. 1590 Furnivall and Pumphr. *Bk. Nurture* (1868) 20 Set not thy stirop...Set not, and hold fast by the pomell. 1911 Scottish *Stud. Nov.* 109 # 3 Taking him...before him on the Pommel of his Saddle. 1809 *Mod. Trad.* XXI. 361 On rider...was forcibly thrown forward on the pommel of the saddle.

β. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. xlii. 13 This battle hanging at the pummell of my saddle. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1240/4 A large Scar under the pummel of the Saddle. 1720 W. Gibbon *Hab. Gentlem.* viii. (1739) 108 A Saddle behind under the Pummel is always very roomy.

II. [? f. Pommel *v.*, Pummel *v.*]

6. *Archæol.* **a.** (In form *pummel*.) A square-faced tool used by stonemasons as a punch. **b.** An oblong wooden block with a convex ribbed face for making leather nipple and graining it.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 56 The three holes were broke into one, by square-faced Pummels. 1892 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1859) 481 All leather should be submitted to the action of the pommel. 1893 *Knowledge Dict. Mech. Pommel*, a block of hard wood used by curriers in pressing and working skins to render them supple. It is flat above and rounded below.

7. The hat used in the game of 'knur and spell'.

1891 [C. Edmund] *Tom Tradelthegh's Travels*, etc. 32 (E.D.D.) Hard-wigan, pomels, wooden sticks, an' knurs. 1892 *Cambridge's Mr. Sing's Assn.* Jan. 46 The 'hats,' or sticks, known as pommels. 1893 "Bazeley" *Random Rhymes* 1 (E.D.D.) Those who the 'pommel' well can wield With 'spell and mallet' take the field.

8. Comb. **Pommel-foot, pummel-foot,** club-foot.

1861 W. Bazeley in *Manch. Mag.* June 127 Man may be exempted by previous habitus—as in the general run of Chinese women. 1893 *Spel. Soc. Lect., Pronunciation*, 170 *Talfut*.

Pommel (pɔ·mĕl), *v.* Also 6 pomell: see also Pummel. [f. Pommel *sb.* 3 a., *Sc.* to strike with the pommel of a sword instead of its edge or point.] *Irreg.* To beat or strike repeatedly with or as with a pommel; to beat or pound with the fists; to bruise.

1550 Pilkam. 60a/1, I pomell, I bruse or maime the nerre, *je blesse*. a 1598 Rivet *Christ. Man.* (1637) 93 b, We shake ..heads when ..and pomell us about the head that the blood yssued out of bys nose. 1788–74 Toland *Hist. Nat.* (1734) I. 133 Calling in his legs to fold their arms while he pommels them. 1891 Lond. *Echo* 8th. 1, *Old Bruisers* I. 7, He..pommelled his adversary with the lilt of a hammer. 1893 "Quiz" *Hard as Nails* (1897) 70 There is a degree of shamdog in two mortals setting solemnly to work to pommel one another.

Hence **Pommelling**, **-eling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pommeller**, **-eler**, one who pommels.

1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 170 The old man's ire was somewhat appeased by the pommelling of my head. 1874 Hughes *Alf. Time* xviii. 198 A connection to which your pommellings are active. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, Pommeler.

†**Pommelion.** *Obs.* Forms: 8 pomgillion, pummellion, 9 pommillion, pomelion, pomellion. [An unexplained extension of Pommel in sense 3 b; said to be originally a sailors' word.] A cascabel: = Pommel *sb.* 3 b.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) II, The...cascabel of the gun, sailors call the pomgillion, or pummellion. 1815 Capt. *Thibaud Dict. Francois*, the cascabel, or knobbed knob of a cannon. 1832 Marryat *Jac. Faithful* xv. *Gerard's E. Coast Greenhand* 74 The entire length of the gun, from muzzle to pommellion, was nineteen inches and a half. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pomeglion*.

†**Pommelsh, -elsd** (pɔ·mĕlt), *a. Her.* Also **-elly**. [*F. pommelé*, pa. pple. of *pommeler* (in obs. sense) to adorn a rounded or knobbed form, f. OF. *pomel*: see Pommel.] = Pommetty *a.*

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 61 b, A cross pomelle, Sable. This is as much for the roundnes thereof as the same. 1725 Guill. *Disp. Her.*, *Pommée*, a Cross *pommelée*. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pommelled* (*Her.*) or *Pommelly*. 1882 Cussans *Her. ed.* 3 (b) A Cross, the Ends of which are terminated by a single knob to interest a Cross Pommel, or Pommelled.

Pommelled, pomelled (pɔ·mĕld), *a. Her.* [f. Pommel *sb.* + -ed 2.] Of a sword: Having the pommel of a specified tincture.

1562 [see Pomelly *Her.*]. 1572 The Three Swords in Pile ... Pomel, pomeled and hilted Or. 1864 Boutell *Arms, Hist.* & *Pop.* xxii. § 10 *Sable*, a sword erect *or*, hilted and pommelled *az.*

b. = Pommelled.

1893 [see pomelled].

Pommes, obs. form of Pumice.

Pommetty (pɔ·mĕti), *a. Her.* Also 7 **-etie**, 8 **-ette**. [a. F. *pommeté*, f. *pommette*, dim. of *pomme* apple.] Terminating in a knob or knobs, as the arms of a cross. So †**Pommetture**, *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *pommeture*], the condition of being pommetty.

1610 Cotgr., *Pommeté*, *e*, pommetie;..*Pommeture*, pommetture; or the state of Pommetie. 1709 Brakes *Collect.* & *Nat. Hist.* (*O.H.S.*) II. 302 Three Crosses pommettie. 1716–87 Porter *Hist. Ord.* of Holy ..*Pommetty*, (it is said of a cross, when extremities terminate with a button or knob or such sort, like an apple.

Pommey (pɔ·mi). *Anat.* Also **pommy**, **pumeiz**. [app. a. obs. F. *pomé* or (or. *pomeye* older, also apple sauce (Godef.)) = L. type **pōmātē*: see Pomade. But it may be a popular corruption of Pubian (*pomatic*, *pomatic*), or in some other way related to that word.] = Pubic 1.

1843 Fleming in *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. v. 383 The pommey fiber is, the pulp after it has been pressed) will generally contain a large number of native seeds. 1874 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* II. 203 Looking 'more at the pommey matter; 'twill spoil yer gown'. 1880 Encyclop. *Br. Gooseberry Varieties*, Pommey, around apples, in process of cider making. Always so called before the juice is expressed; and the same word is applied to the refuse when pressed. 693; this latter is, however, sometimes called *cider-cheese*.

Pommice, -is, obs. ff. Pumice, Pumice.

Pommill: see Pommelled *a.*, dappled.

Pommillion, variant of Pommelion *Obs.*

†**Pomming-stone.** *Obs.* = Pumice-stone.

1669 Sherley *Astrologus. Wint.* (1862) p. 27, In their lose a woman is compared to a pomming-stone, for which may assure you turns a pomming stone it is full of holes.

Pommy, var. Pomeiz; obs. form of Pumice.

†**Pomœrium.** *Rom. Antiq.* Also 7 **pomerium.** [L. *pōmœrium*, *-ērium*, f. *post* behind + *mœrus*, *mērus* wall.] The open space running inside and outside the walls of a city, which was consecrated by the pontifices and ordained to be left free from buildings; = Pomerium. Hence *transf.*

1598 R. Greenham *Twelfth Sund.* xix. vi. (1601) 180 After that, the circuit or pomœrium was augmented, according to the furnace and orbes of the Empyre. 1618 Bolton *Loxias to King* 2 Jan. in *Cabala* (1654) I. 3 The City grows from wood to brick, from low walls or *Pomœriums* of your Island surrounded. 1814 *Edgeworth's Parsh.* 72 It preserves a great connection for the public health and recreation. 1832 Chevreau's *A Hermes St. Paul* (1882) II. xxiv. 360 The ancient wall, with its once sacred pomœrium,was rather an object for anti-quarian interest...than any protection against the enemies.

Pomoin, obs. f. Pomace. **Pomoile:** see Pumelo.

Pomoio, variant of Pomelo.

Pomology (pōmǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *pōmologia*, f. *pōmo-*, *-um*: see Pome and *-ology*. So F. *pomologie* (Littré).] The science and practice of fruit-culture; also, a treatise on fruit-culture.

1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. i. 160/1 Repeated experiments..which I made for the promotion of Pomology. 1831 *Pomological Mag.* I. 106 (Ref. to Dr. Pomology)..suggests its having been derived from a kind of Spanish gold coin called a real. 1841 E. Hogg (title) British Pomology.—The Apple. 1882 *Lost Rem.* 8 May 6/3/1 No intelligent pomologist, whether grower or amateur, should neglect to furnish his shelves with so thorough a directory, to our more familiar friends of pomology, apple and pear fruits.

Hence **Pomolo·gical** (-ǫ·dʒĭkăl) *a.*, **Pomolo·gist.**

1839 (title) The Pomological Magazine; or, Figures and Descriptions of the most important varieties of fruit cultivated in Great Britain. *Ibid.* 14 The Sussex Beechwood Pear. ..By some Pomologists it is supposed to be the Rapella of Valerius Cordus. 1846 Emerson *Eng. Traits* I. 24 Our pomologists...select the three or the six best pears 'for a small orchard'. 1863 D. G. Mitchell *My Farm of Edgewood* 134, I once had the hardihood, as a lucky group of pomological gentlemen..to express a modest opinion in favor of the flavor of the Bartlett pear.

Pomona (pōmǫ·nă). *Rom. Mythol.* [L. *Pōmōna*.] The goddess of fruits and fruit-trees; hence, the fruit-trees of a country, or a treatise on them (*cf. Rural Pomona* pears: see quot. 1842).

1594 Plat *Jewell-house. Paris* 1, 1, To them that do this bestow to me holds Blue yellow apples pure Pomona yields. 1706 Phillips, *Pomona*, a Nymph of Latium reckon'd to be the Goddess of Orchards and Fruits; whence the Word is taken for a Title to several Treatises of Fruit-trees. 1707–42 Thomson *Summer* 963 Hear me, Pomona, to thy citron grove. 1833 T. Hood *Lost* & *Found*, *Widow* 3, The cleaning, tidying..of her mother's pomona pollens. 1842 D. R. Mag. *Rural. Calmers* (1846) 42 *Pomona green* is the popular name of all full-round greens in which yellow predominates. 1873 E. Step *Wayside Blossoms* Set. v. 181 The rose colour, carnelian red, and golden green combine to make a fine degree of heat.

Pomonic (pōmǫ·nĭk), *a.* [f. Pomona + -ic.] Consisting of or pertaining to fruits.

1884 in Webster. 1890 Thomson *Fairhaven, Light, Home* 233 (Funk) What Royal and pomonic richness!

†**Pomoun.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pomoun* long.] The lungs.

c 1400 *K. Alis.* 4370 (Bodl. MS.), He carf his herte & his Pomoun in a; grisel, And pese hym seuen hole seuen.

Pomp (pɔmp), *sb.* Also 4–7 **pompe**, 7 **pompe**. [a. F. *pompe* (13th c. in Du Cange) :—L. *pompa*, ad. Gr. πομπή a sending, a solemn procession, a train, parade, display, pomp, f. πέμπειν to send.]

1. Splendid display or celebration, magnificent show; splendour, magnificence.

c 1393 Sheppeden in *Wr.* Who kips his fast never shoude Of pompe but he only? 1548 Hutchins *Pr. Conq.* 2277 Pese noble alle pair pomp euery pan, And he in pe pinnig pan were wan. 1583 Calvin *Gold. Leg.* 297 b/2 For the pompe of my challenge was calle me Margarita. 1593 Coverdale *Miscell.* v. 5 When pride hath the pompe of other beyng's out. a 1598 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 32 Thys marriage of prince Arthur was kept at London with great pompe and solempnitie. 1609 Skene *Old. Ant.* xi. 36 The Farinell...The Royall Banner, and all Quabbis, Pridis, Pompe, and Ceremonies of glorious Warre. 1633 Br. Hall *Shame Pretc. Natures* ii, Their enemy...shall come fiercely upon them, with great pompe of terror. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 222 High o'er the Main in seemly Pomp he rides. 1790 Cowper *Elegy* vi, The beast of heraldry, the pomp of power. 1888 *Pirate Amer. Converts* II. xxiii. 253 He generally avoids publicity, preferring the substance to the pomp of power.

2. with *a.* and *pl.*

1842 [see Pomous *Medp Epilog* v. § 8 (1702) 276 In the

grave of her husband, in the Pomps of mourning. **1847** Emerson *Repr. Men*, Shakes. Wks. (Bohn) I. 330 The church has reared him austere state and pomps.

c. *fig.* Said of the splendours of nature.

c **1590** Spenser *Teares* 3 Whilst the earst Afford to pomp of flow'rs. **1805** Lamb *New Dress* vii. I saw the pomp of the Opera. **1868** Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 28 The whole landscape is now covered with this indescribable pomp.

† **2.** A triumphal or ceremonial procession or train; a pageant; a splendid show or display along a line of march. *Obs.*

1480 *Mirk of Rimsham* (Arb.) 43 By the victurpe pompys of her nowyse. **1550** Pilgrim 170/2 Pompis triumphis, triumphe. **1556** Chronicon Strype *Cranm.* (1848) 98 To oldes dayes, good things...Contained verie, with pompes of little price. **1583** Pilkin *Defence* 216 (Parker Soc.) 584 As for the Greek word παρουσία, it signifieth to say in a solemn pomp, such as your generations are. *c* **1618** Moryson *Itin.* III. iv. 6 (1903) 334 In the Pompe the women goe first and of them the best and the nearest friendes next to the bride. **1687** Buchan *P. L.* vii. 564 The Planets in this stanzion for long stood, While the bright Pomp ascended jubilant. **1770** Graves *Sher. Visit* 307 Here, while the proud duly long-drawn pomps display. **1827** Robinson *Archæol. Græca* I. I. 7 Those pompæ or processions of young men and damsels...who...displayed themselves at the festivals.

† **b.** *fig.* (Cf. *train.*)

1587 Mic. con *P. L.* viii. 61 With Goddesses like demonesses forth she went: Not unattended, for on her as Queen A pomp of winning Graces waited still.

† **c.** *fig.* Said of any great natural movement.

1592 Daniel *Civ. Wars* v. xl, How Thames, bowes with many a Flood...Glides on, with pompe of Waters. **1712** *Spectator Ident.* No. 420 ¶ 3 Worlds...rolling round their Axles in such an amazing Pomp and Solemnity.

† **3.** Ostentatious display; parade; spectacle or boastful show; vain glory; esp. in phr. *pomp and pride. Obs.*

c **1325** *Spec. Gr. Warre.* 138 Gret hir of pompe and pride. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* xxxi. 12 Pride pompe is spoke, forbi is, that englis ought al the is enfectes. *c* **1390** Dicty. *Troy* 3983 Pompe and pryde wordis ay be ymen hated. **1526** Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxxvi. (1812) 304 Because they suffered the pompes of the chaulis to remain, so that therfore some myde, it was tyme to abate their pompes, and to bringe them to reason. **1573** B. Googe *Zeigler*, etc. (Arb.) 98 For all the pompe and Pryde, the Bodie returne to dust. **1633** Massinger *Bondman* (1638) 49 After a long peace and tedious preparation, out of breathen warlors. **1705** Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 376 Deriding the World with a Pretence and Pomp of Godliness. **1732** Prideaux *Inst. Relig.* (1761) II. 320 A more piece of pomp and parade.

b. *pl.*

In the baptismal formula, **1556** J. *pompis or pompis diaboli* (red C., Tornell.), orig. the gesticulatory, public shows, spectacles of the circus, etc., associated with or sanctioned by the pagan worship (see sense 2 above); then, more vaguely, any 'shows' held to be under the patronage of the devil; finally from 1568 *c.* chiefly transferred to those of 'the world', and associated with its 'vanities'.

1563 R. Bruen *Hanell. Sermo.* 465 V forsake he, have, hated, And ally by pompes, and all thy workes. **1596** Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 189/1, Whether thou renounce & forsake y^ deuyll & all his pompes. **1548-9** (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Catechism*, That I should forsake the deuil and all his workes and pompes, the vanities of the wicked worlde, [1604 the deuill and all his workes, the pompe and vanities of the wicked world.] **1746** Exm. 1st Exhortation to A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 89 The pomps and gaudy shows of the world. **1839** Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Catech.* (1873) 221 Q. What are pomps and vanities? *A.* All kinds of fine things which we see, or wear, to gratify our pride or vanity. **1845** G. A. Poole *Chronicles* viii. 73 His wonderful teachings The very sumptuous theurgistic of the pomps of this world which we renounce at Baptism. **1858** Mrs. Hofland *Son of Genius* I. 228 The pomps and vanities of the world are different to different people. *Id.* Susan Reynolds...wept anxious to...wear a silk dress like yours, she would be longing for pomps and vanities, because she would be craving something beyond her station.

† **4.** *concr.* Something to make a brave show.

1632 Bacon *North. Lear* i. 2, Have's five pecces to buy pomps against my Sisters Wedding.

5. Person. † *Magistrate of the people*: a municipal officer in Venice. † *To carve one's pomp*: see quot. 1611.

1509 Ancient *Usage* 76 The Magistrate of the Pompe is called so by his Office in one that no Body weres the Cloth of another Country. **1611** *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 102 To carve one's pomp at what, is to serve first before the adversaries are set up, or win the game.

6. Comb., as *pomp-fed*, *-like*, *-loving* adjs.

1510 Barnes *Chr. Prince.* (1848) II. 102 The highest pomp-like rabshakey of words. **1813** Southey *Q. Mild* iv. 130 A pampered king. **1903** Bennett *Polands.* iii. 24 An ostentatious and unpatriotic people...pomp-loving and volatile.

Pomp, v.[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. late L. *pompizo* to do (a thing) with pomp (Sachal.); also, F. *pompier* to adulterate with pomp, not splendidly, etc.] *Intr.* To exhibit pomp or splendour; to conduct oneself pompously. *Also pomp it.* So † **pomping** *a.*, *to pomping pride*, prob. a corruption of *pomp and pride*; see prec. 3.

c **1300** *Sir Beues* (Cotton) 172 He prikid forth bifore the oste For pompinge pride to make gret boste. **1593** Bancroft *Sufferings* B 2 b, For examples, take their pompinge pride. *c* **1632** B. Jonson *Sejanus*, iv, *Judge Tower* 63 What is the cause you pomp? 2 m. I ask?

Pomp, v.[2] *Now dial.* [A variant of *pamp*, radical of *pamper* vb. See Pamp v. (the existence of which is uncertain).] *trans.* To feed (any one) luxuriously, feed up, pamper.

† *a* **1300** see Pamp v.] **1509** Barnes *Pant. Pleas.* v. (1528) The pompyd carkes wyth fode delicious They did not feede. *a* **1518** Berkeley *Memorie* 1022 Where that ye were pompyd with what that ye wolde, Howe many ye sodde hedes lungis and colde. **1684** Lemnius *Wond. Creat.*, *Pompt*, v., to pamper or feed up; spoaked children are said to be pompted up; also horses and other animals for sale. **1898** Devon *Yrnl. Mem. to Barnes's Wilts. Trial* (E. D. D.), [The ladies] were half pompted half and ragged up.

Pomp, pompe, *obs.* forms of Pump.

Pomp, error. form of Pop n.[2]

‖ **Pompa.** Latin for Pomp.

a **1704** T. Brown tr. *Manor Extolled Lett.* Introd. Wks. 1730 III. 2, 19 The true, pure pot or Mourning, and all the *Pompa Exequiæ* in wonderful Decency and Order. **1892** Lewis tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 382 (ed. 2) 303 Pan...driving...over a grotto in which the great mother and the nymphs...are likewise receiving a pompa.

Pompadour (pɒ̃mpădōəɹ). Also 8 **pompadore.** After the Marquise de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV (1721-64); used subst. and attrib. to designate fashions, a colour, etc.: either contemporary by way of compliment, or in later times with reference to the fashions of her time.

1. *gen.* Designating fashions of dress, hair-dressing, furniture, etc.: see quots.

1752 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 120, I think there is a time of life...when very gaudy ornaments are as unbecoming, as pink colour and pompadours? **1755** *Hist. 300*, I don't know what you mean by a *pompadour*, unless it is what we call in this part of the world a *perfect*; which is plain English in a long cloth mantle of satin or velvet,...lined or trimmed with silk, satin, or fur,...with silks for the arms to come out and a hood like a capuchin. **1758** *Univ. Mag.* XIX. 153/2 No dancer could...but feel before Was quickly plac'd a pompadour. **1763** *Ibid.* XXXVII. 468/1 Much resembling the modern pompadour. **1849** *Cabinet Lawy.* I. Prel. 9 In her hand she [Hilarida] carries a cast of pompadour of verjus jupiter, of the most elegant form and finish. **1859** T. L. Winter *Mrs. Bud* (1870) 77 She had a Pompadour stick with a big ivory knob on top. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, *Pompadour parasol*, a form of parasol much worn by women about 1860, having a folding handle, and generally covered with moire antique, or other heavy silk.

2. A shade of crimson or pink; also, a fabric of this colour. Also *attrib.*

1758 *Connoisseur* in *Connoisseur* No. 124 ¶ 9 His taylor...having dressed him in a mouflon-coloured coat, trimmed of a *pompadore*. **1760** Sheridan *Lett. Connoisseur* (1775) II. 170 Mr. Clarke was dressed in pompadour, with gold buttons. **1787** 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemanship* (1792) II. 18 ...even recommended a coat of pompadour, as more conspicuous colour. **1840** Hood *Up Rhine* 120 His coat was chocolate brown, with a pompadour velvet collar. **1856** *Daily News* 29 May, The dull Quakers will be in the dress of Irish peasants—green petticoats, pompadour polonaises, and tartan cloth wrapt picturesquely over their heads.

3. Designating a pattern consisting of sprigs of flowers in pink, blue, and sometimes gold, scattered on a white ground.

1803 J. W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 146 My aunt...put on her pompadour taffeta gown, and called forth to honour the exhibition of her dear friend. **1833** *Court Mag.* VI. *Fashions* 59, Such Pompadour satins, a white ground enlivened by bouquets of different flowers in colours, are much in request. **1869** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 6/1 A very becoming loose cloak of some pompadour looking material. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 3/2 Wearing a delicately Pompadour-patterned muslin frock.

4. A tropical S. American bird (*Xipholeena pompadora*), characterized by the brilliant crimson-purple hue of its plumage. Also *attrib.*

1759 G. Edwards *Gleanings* III. 209-6 The Pompadour...Birds taken in a French prize...They were said to be for Madam Pompadour. It being a Bird of excessive beauty, I hope that Lady will forgive me for calling it by her name. **1862** Bp. Berkeley...(title in College Pamphl. **1872** W. H. G. Kingston *Heroes of Araucos* (1878) 260 The delicate white wings and crimson-coloured plumage of a lovely pompadour would glance from the foliage. **1894** Newton *Dict. Birds* 86 *Xipholeena pompadora*—known as the Pompadour Cotinga, is of a hue scarcely to be seen in any other bird.

5. a. *U.S.* A fashion of dressing men's hair. Also *attrib.*

1892 *Weekly Examiner* (San Francisco) 19 Sept. 3/3 Henry Jacob has a pompadour and a profile cut unlike Darwin's. **1903** *Nation* (Malden, Mass.) 12 Nov. 1/2 Because Congressman Roberts has been so successful in consigning and will wear his hair en pompadour, it does not follow that General Bartlett can win with his hair cut bangs.

b. A style of arranging women's hair, in which it is turned back off the forehead in a roll, sometimes over a pad. Also *attrib.*

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/1 The baldnesses...might...cause to stare at in the convention that a ...pompadour quiff of his manufacture were better. **1901** *Daily News* 25 Mar. 6/6 The hair dressed low in the neck and arranged in a Pompadour roll round the face. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 5 Oct. 5/5 It is absolutely impossible for a woman...to produce the strange sensation known to-day as Pompadour, Regency curls, &c., naturally.

Pompal (pɒ̃mpăl), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *pompalis*: see Pomp and -al.] Of the nature of a 'pomp,' or proceeding; splendid, showy.

1830 Tracy Comm. *Rom.* v. 7 The appeal of Gods word...must not be lookes, or quavering (Oyesse!), Tertullian calleth it). *a* **1884** *Pall Mall Gazette* in Evans *Old Bull.* (1884) 1. 318 So bright of all his pompal majesty, From Caledonia's bounds with speed he marry'd me. **1890** Lewis tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 336 (ed. 2) 327 In Dionysian pompal processions.

Pompano (pɒ̃mpănō). Also **pompeno, pompinon.** [a. Sp. *pámpano*, applied to a stromateoid fish, *Stromateus fiatola.*]

1. One of various W. Indian and N. American fishes, highly esteemed for the table: as **a.** In the W. Indies, *Trachynotus carolinus*, a deep-bodied fish with blunt snout. **b.** In California, *Stromateus simillimus*. **c.** In Florida, *Gerres olisthostoma*, known as the *Irish pompano.*

1683 Russell *Diary North & South* I. 340 The best dish was, unquestionably, the pompinon, an odd fish, something like an unusually ugly John Dory. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 7 May, 9/1 Soft shell crabs, terrapin, canvas-back ducks, blue fish, and the pompano of New Orleans, are all wonderful delicacies. **1888** Goode *Amer. Fishes* 198 The Pompanos...is not an anglers fish. **1892** V. Stuart *Adv. Nevada S. Amer.* 238 Another excellent fish was the pompano, several of which jumped on board.

2. Pompano-shell. A bivalve shell of the genus *Donax*; a species of wedge-shell, found on the coast of Florida. **1890** in *Cent. Dict.*

(Said to be so called because eaten by the pompano.)

† **Pompardy.** *Obs. rare.* Alleged name for a disease of horses.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Navy of Land Ships* Wks. I. 208/1 The Chirugeon, the Mareschall, Wormgall, Spurgall,...the Anticore, and the Pompardye.

† **Pompatic** (pɒ̃mpæ·tĭk), *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *pompāticus* showy, splendid (Tornell.), f. *pompātus*, pa.p. pa. style. *ad pompātus* to do (a thing) with pomp, f. *pompa* Pomp sb.] Pompous, splendid, ostentatious. So † **Pompa·tical** *a. Obs.*

1535 John *ap* Rice in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Sec. xvi.* II. 156 In the...going he is too humbel and pompatique. **1600** Sir Constien *Varied* 78 He desireth by the pride of this Pompatical life to subdue to himselfe. *a* **1617** Bilson *Pope's Supremt.* (1851) 110 These pompatick, bishish, proud, partiall, wicked, jealous words. **1903** O. F. Emmet *St. Aldhelm* 191 The genius of Aldhelm was on the whole too pompatic to be pleased with the life of privateersmen.)

Pompeian (pɒ̃mpī·ăn), *a.* Also 9 Pompeiian. [ad. L. *Pompeiān-us*, f. *Pompeii*: see -an.] Of or pertaining to Pompeii, an Italian town, buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the year 79 A. D., and since 1748 gradually laid bare by excavation. Hence *Pompeian red*, a shade of red resembling that found on the walls of houses in Pompeii.

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. vi, A splendid notion of the Pompeian houses. **1882** J. Marion in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 25/2 The balconies of the ancient Pompeiian inn.

† **Pompelmoose, pampelmouse** (pɒ̃mpĭlmōs, pæ·mpĭlmōs). Forms: 7-8 **pompelmous,** 7 **pampelimouse,** 8 **pamplemouse, pumplemous,** 8-9 **pompelmoose,** 9 **pompol-mos, pompelmoosa, -mosse, -mous; pampō-, pamplemoosa, pampelmoosa;** also 7-9 **pampinesse,** 8 **pumble-, pummel-, pimple-nose.** [A name which arose in the Dutch Indies in 17th c., and is given by early writers as the Dutch name of the fruit. *Du. pompelmoes* is recorded from 1676: *F. pamplemousse* now *pamplemousse*) from 1698.

There is no native name in Malayan resembling *pompelmoes*; the Javanese name is *sjaddok*, the Chinese *yu*. In the opinion of Dr. Rees of London, who has given special attention to oriental words, this is a compound, of which the second element is prob. *limoen* (q.v.) Fr. anthography *limoesse*), a name applied in the 16th c. in Old Javanese, Malay, and Lampung, borrowed from the Pg. *limoeiro*, pl. of *limão*, lemon, citron, under which the Portuguese included the species of *Citrus* found by them in the East. In Malay, *limo or limaun* is still used in this general sense. The first element may prob. represent the Du. *pompoen* pumpkin, in reference to the large size of *Citrus decumana*, so that *pompelmoes, pamplemoes* may have been compressed forms of *pompoenlimoes*; s. 'pumpkin-like citrons'...as are the native designations. The name *pompelmoe* was actually applied to the fruit by Valentijn, *Oud-en nieuw Indiën*, Pt. III. 1726, Eng. translation, London 1807: see Pompoen 2. The common Tamil *bambhalmasu*, given by Lisboa and Harg.-Davis, as source of the Fr., with the more correct Tamil *pampalimasu*, and numerous variants cited by Watson, Yule, etc., are merely corruptions of the Du. or Fr. form. The fruit is not native to India, but was introduced from Java prob. in the 17th c., in Ceylon under its Dutch name by Knox. Its source is indicated by the designation *Batavia-aroodt* or -*wild*, Batavian Citron.]

The large fruit of *Citrus decumana*, a native of Java and Malaysia, now established in many tropical countries, called also SHADDOCK; esp. the larger variety: cf. POMELO. Also the plant itself.

1676 Schouten *Oost-Indische Voy.* II. 185 De vrucht by de Nederlanders *pompelmoes*, en by de Portugeesen *limoões grossos*, (i.e. The fruit named by the Dutch *pompelmoes*, and by the Portuguese *grandes*.) **1698** Sloane *Catal. Plant.* Jamaica 222 Malus assatia, fructu rotundo maximo pallescente luteoque cute exulcerato. Malus Assatia Indica, fructu maximo rotundo, pampelmoos dicto pendulo pallescente,...*The Shaddock Tree.* 12 Sortir & agoti Insularum Jamaicæ & Barbados adhuc provenit. **1698** Fryer *Accomt. Africa, Asia* 170 In Siame Fruit, Jamaica I. 40 Belgic orientalium Pompelmoes, Virginiensibus nostratibus non Incongrue nomine quidem Poli ortum, ad eum Acme Limon pertinuisse videtur. **1699** *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 287 They have Lemons, Citrons, Pompelmoosses, Limes, etc. **1699** Dampier *Voy.* II. 1. 76 The Pumpkin-tree is a large Fruit like a Citron, which is very thick weather-beaten Rind. *a* **1708** Rumphius *Herbarium Amboin.* (1741) II. 96 Limo Decumanus, Pompelmoos, Limon Carnosus vulgo

sb. 1720 *Philosophical Transactions* (*appendix*). 1721 C. Lucatus *Travels in India* 161 The Pumpkoes is like a gole Orange, contains a Substance much like it, and is five times as big. 1727 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 11. ii. 50 Two large Pompeons-trees. 1774 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 581 *Pistolemusk's Voy.* (1772) III. 132 Pompkenoses, which in the West Indies are called Shaddocks. These were well flavoured, but not juicy. 1775 E. Ives *Voy. India* 388 Cheribolt .. the fruit .. grows as large as a man's head, and is round; it is a fine pleasant fruit .. there are plenty of them at Ceylon and other places, and they commonly are called pumpie or pimpleroses. 1792 Forrest *Voy. Mergui Archipel.* 37 In his garden we found limes, oranges and pomme acres. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. ii. 813/2 The wreath of Lemons, pendent the *pumpleroses*, a kind of wreath of Lemons, pendent the *pumpleroses*, a kind of orange and five inches in diameter. This is what our sailors commonly call the *pumbleroses*. 1813 Mrs. Graham *Jrnl. India* 90 The fruits are.. the pumpleroses or shaddock, the plantain and the orange. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 428 The Orange, Lemon, Lime, Shaddock, Pompelmoose, Forbidden Fruit, and Citron, Indian fruits.

Pompeon, -oone, obs. ff. Pompion, Pompoon.

† Pomperkin, pomprkin. *Obs.* Also 8 **pome-prk.** [Origin uncertain: ? f. *pome* or *pomme-peor.*] A 'small drink' made from refuse pomace and water; ciderkin.

1638 J. Taylor (*Water P.*) *Drinke & Welcome* A iij b, The one sort of British drinke is Pomperkin .. being nothing but the Apples bruised and steept in water, with water put to them. 1742–70 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandman* IV. iv. 15 The Produce of large Quantities of Cyder, and what we call Pomperkin, or Cyderkin. *Ibid.* V. i. 101 Pome-prk, which they generally prefer to any of the best small Beer.

Pompernickel, obs. form of Pumpernickel.

† Pompery. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *pomperie* pomp, display, f. *pompe* Pomp *sb.*; see -ery.] Pomp, splendour, magnificence.

c 1400 *Rowe* 4866 The vij vyces, & the lawe of Armys, Ypocrysie, & pompery, & al other Vertus. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 170 (Harl. MS.) Pe whiche is signe of Pompe made homage to god, & forsoke the deuil and alle his pompis. 1440 Caxton *Cron. Gest. Mr.* do W. 14911 i. vij. 63/2 In his gaste beside and pompery.

Pompet, -ett, obs. variants of Pumpet.

Pompey (pǫ·mpi), *v.* [Extended form of Pomp *v.*] *trans.* To pamper.

1880 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xli, When I was old enough, I was to be apprenticed to Joe, and work I could pomper (that dignity I was not to be what Mrs. Joe Gargery called 'Pompeyed'—or (as I understood it) pampered). 1883 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 4/8 Now boys are 'pompeyed', or in Pumblechookian terms, to a degree which makes men envious. 1891 *Cent. Mag.* 10 Aug. 503/2 This kind of sensuality cannot but 'pompey' boys.

Pompeyous, obs. form of Pompous.

Pompholygous (pǫmfǫ·lĭgəs), *a.* [f. as next + -ous.] Affected with pompholyx. Also *fig.* puffed up.

1854 Tennyson in Ld. Tennyson *Mem.* I. 160, 400 That mighty race, that pompholygous, broad-lipped Apollonian, the gifted X. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pompholygodes*, .. pompholygous.

Pompholyx (pǫ·mfŏlĭks). [a. Gr. πομφόλυξ (-υγ-) a bubble, the slag of ore.]

† 1. *Chem.* Oxide zinc made, flowers of zinc.

1676 Phillips (ed. 4), *Pompholyx* (1706 Pompholyx), a small and weighs spelt, which wither from it trying in the Furnace, flies upwards and adheres to the upper part of the Furnace. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flores de Zinc*, The Ordinary of Portsmouth is also an excellent Remedy for Ulcers that are pain'd in the Pox. 1758–92 Diderot *Chem.* vol. II. 371 The other parts of such oxide used to be called pompholix, and the grey .. pompha. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 680 *Pompholyx*, an old name for impure zinc-oxide, obtained in the roasting of zinc-ores.

2. *Path.* A vesicle on the skin; also, an eruption of vesicles, without inflammation or fever, appearing chiefly on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

[1706 Phillips, *Pompholix*, a Bubble of Water.] 1818–20 E. Tourtelle in *Collins's Navel. Orthod.* (ed. 3) 318 Pompholyx; Water Blebs. 1820–30 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 139 Certain peculiarities of erysipelas and pompholyx. 1889 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 350 In addition to the typical pompholyx vesicle, subareas are often present.

Pompian, obs. form of Pompion.

† Pompier (pǫ·mpiər). [F. *pompier* (pǫ̃pje), f. *pompe* Pump *sb.*: see -ier.] The French name for a fireman. Hence **Pompier ladder**, a fireman's scaling ladder, having a central pole and cross-bars for rungs, and a hook at the top to attach it to a building, etc.

1858 H. Greenly *Diary* (1877) 120 Last night the Italian Opera House was burnt to the ground, and poor Lumley .. lost his life, as did several of the *pompiers*. 1863 *Weekly Gaz.* 6 June 363 Their apparatus consisted of a water tower, a gun and the hose, a pompier ladder, and two hooks. 1868 *Fire Alarm Mag.* Aug. 89/1 Rescue was effected .. by means of Pompier ladders.

† Pompi-llion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. Pompion 2.] A term applied in contempt to a man.

a 1845 Fletcher *Women Pleased* III. iv, His, long thin, pimpe Pompillion.

Pompillion, error. f. Pumpillion, an instrument.

Pompine: see next. **Pompinoe,** var. Pompano.

Pompion, pumpion (pǫ·mpiən). Now *rare.* Forms: 5–7 **pompon, -one**; (5 **pompine**), 6–7 **pompeon**, 6– **pompion, pumpion**, (7 **pom-, pompian**). [Orig. a. obs. F. *pompon* 'a pumpion or melon' (Cotgr.), smallest form of *pepon, pon-pon*, also in 16th c. *pepon*, ad. L. *pepo, -onem*, a. Gr. πέπων, -ον-, large melon, pumpkin. From F. also MDu., Du. *pompoen*. In Eng. *pompion* has undergone two anomalous transformations, first to *pompeon, pompion, pumpion*, and finally to *punkin*, Pumpkin (q. v.)

1. The large fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucurbita Pepo*); a pumpkin; also the plant itself.

a. 1440 Eliour *Dial. Pope*, .. a kynde of Melones called Pompons. 1555 Eden *Decades* 103 Guardes enclosed with cuninge pompion orcheis. 1587 Harrison *England* ii. xiii. (1877) 1. 253 An acre of ground, whereon to set cabbages .. pompion, or such like stuffe. 1600 Holland *Pliny* xix. 1 Now when they ceased in gourdes, they be called Pepones, i. Melones or Pompions.

fig. 1579 Tomson *Heeb.* (1596) 22 Herbes and rootes to boile or to bake:.. Pompeons to Mac. 1597 (see Pompkin, comfit). 1598 Florio *tr. Montaigne's Mor.* 1. 206 They loose great store of Musk, pompions and melons. 1629 Hexham *Spa-regen Garden* xi. viii. Pompeons are as good meat for such a hoggish thing as they are. 1657 R. Lovell *Barbadoes* (1) Pompions of a very large size, almost as sweet as Melons. 1808 W. Tennant (*Cabeiri*) xii. (1824) I. 360 Melons, gourds, pompions, and cucumbers.

b. 1599 R. Gardiner *Alms, Catech.* 22 Pompions, Cucumbers, Beanes and Radish seeds. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 482 Take Cowcumbers, or Pompions, and wet them [sic] and thereof among Musk Melons. 1731 Lady Mary Chud *Trnl.* 21 Nov., Yesterday I carried some toward the hall of which was made with pompion. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xv. Pompions are raised in a moderate bed in April or May.

† 2. Sometimes applied to the Pumpelmoose. *Obs.*

1677 J. Phillips tr. *Thevenot's Trav. India* 10 Small ripe Cocoas, or Nuts .. We had also Mangos, and a certain large Fruit call'd Pompion [orig. given from 94 in common Pompeon], red also within, the meat of it being soft and sweet, but of an excellent taste. 1705 tr. *Van Neuhof's Embassy* 1. 48 Pompions, Lemons, Oranges, Pine-Apples and Date-trees grow in Abundance in the Indies but in the Isle of Great Java.

† 3. Applied in contempt to a (bald) man. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iii. 45, We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross-watry Pumpion. 1605 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* v. i. O here's another pumpion, the coward's son of a sheep'd mayor. a 1625 Fletcher & Massinger *Custom of Country* v. 3, What should I call thee? Pompion, Thou bitter cry lady?

4. ? *transf.* and *fig.* Swelling, big, magnificent.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 100 Without pompion words and ruffling grandiloquence.

5. *Comb.*, as *pompion-bottle, -tankard*; **pompion berry**: see quot. 1672.

1672 tr. *Bernier's Hist. Gt. Mogul* III. 46 The ..fine carnation may easily, with their Pompion-bottles, water them. 1840 Browning *Sordello* III. 777 Observe a pompion-stripe [*sic*] shoot. 1872 Bickle in *Year Announcement* 403 Hack berries or Pompion berries ..are obtained from a shrub.. *Celtis occidentalis*, and are sweet and edible.

Pompiona, obs. f. Pompion. **Pompire, pompeire,** var. Pope-pear. **Pompirk, -pirkin:** see Porperkin. **Pompkin,** obs. f. Pumpkin.

† Pomple, pample. *Obs.* [Etymology unascertained.] Some kind of fodder for oxen used in the north of England in the 14th century.

One suggestion is that it was crushed (*Lat. pressi infra*) and commonly mixed with oats or green fodder; another that it was a mixture of pease and oats, which was sown in the 14th c. a common fodder in the district. But the seasons of the year in the one case, and the association with hay (*pone hoc*) in the other, make difficulties.

1347 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 43 (1901) In xlij summis straminis avene et xxij summis de Pomple, emp. pro autumpno Boves, 8*l.* 16*d.* [April] In xiij summis straminis avene et xxij summis de Pomple cum feno, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 1348–9 *Ibid.* 44 (1898) In xlij summis straminis & tryell de Pomple et feno emp. 10*l.* 6*s.* Extra Coq. In xxij summis straminis et viij summis de Pomple cum feno emp. pro bobus porcorum. *c* 1350 *Ibid.* 49 (Decembre) In .lij summis de Pample. 1352 *Pluscarden Invent.* (Surtees) p. xxxiii, xvij qr. vj bus. avenae et pomple. 1362 *Tarrentr. & D'mar. Records Invent.* (Surtees) 183 In stramine avenae cum .. avena, avene et pompel. [1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 130 A field of six acres on .. Bury (or Berry) Court Farm in Clere, near Rochester, Kent, was long known as 'Pompell Croft'.] 1580 in Chancery *Interr. Depos.* Lincs. I. . . Pomple Croft.]

Pomplemoose, variant of Pompelmoose.

Pompless (pǫ·mplĕs), *a.* [f. Pomp *sb.* + -less.] Without pomp.

1590 R. Cooper(ians) *Calvary* (1614) II. 3 The cold dust, in which I sleep Pompless and from a scornful world withdrawen. 1648 Crowne *K. Arthur* 171, 1681 With burghers he his pompless trods.

Pompoleon (pǫmpōlĭ·ən). [a. F. *pompolion* (Littré); cf. *Citrus Pompolimus*, the shaddock, in Duhamel 1779; app. connected with *pompelmoose.*] A name for some places of the SHADDOCK or Pompelmoose (*Citrus decumana*).

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 251/2 Shaddocks .. when they arrive at their greatest size they are called Pompoleons, or Pompelmoes, and Pompelmoose. 1848 B. W. Hodgson *Trans. Linnean* 19 Tropical fruits new to me, pompoleons or shaddocks, jambosas, and mangoes.

Pom-pom (pǫ·mpǫm). [From the sound of the discharge.] The name given during the South African war, 1899–1902, to the Maxim automatic quick-firing gun: see Maxim 2b. Also *fig.*, and *attrib.* as *pom-pom gun, ammunition.*

1899 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/2 Automatic guns, nicknamed pompoms. *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 2/3 An automatic gun, which Tommy Atkins, with his aptitude for expressive phrases, promptly christened 'Pom-Pom'. 1900 *Ibid.* 3 Mar. 2/3 Some writers call the 'pom-pom' gun now played, in the ever-flowing supply store. *Ibid.* 22 June 3/3 We secured a Hotchkiss gun, two rounds of pom-pom ammunition. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Jan. 3/2 The fact..has never influenced him..towards a modification of his verbal pom-poms.

Pompon (pǫ·mpǫn, ‖ pǫ̃pǫ̃). Also 8 **pong pong, pompoone,** 8–9 **pompoon,** 9 **pompon, pompon, pompoon.** [a. F. *pompon* (1525 in Hatz.-Darm.) a tuft, top-knot; of uncertain origin; possibly a collat. deriv. of *pouple*, Pope.

Of. Sp. *pompon*, Pomeron, but this seems unrecorded.]

1. A jewel or ornament attached to a long pin; a tuft or bunch of ribbon, velvet, flowers, tassels of silk, etc., formerly worn in the hair, or on the cap or dress; now worn on women's and children's hats and shoes, and used to ornament the bonnets of mandes; also, the round tuft on a soldier's or sailor's cap, the front of a shako, etc.

1708 *Song in Chetwood* (1732) II. 21 While you're playing a pavin, or adjusting pong pong. 1728 *Land. Mag.* (Foe-hole, *Pong-pong*, an ornament worn by the ladies in the middle of the forepart of their head-dress. This figure, size, and composition are various, such as tassoulles, buskets, tissel, coquonds bars, etc. 1775 Chetwood in *Gentl. Mag.* 18 P 12 'How do you like my *pompon*, papa?' continued my daughter .. putting up her head to her head, and showing me in the middle of the hair a complication of shreds and rags of ribbon, buskets, and ribbands much with false stones of a thousand colours. 1774 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 400 Lady Betty is to have a very fine spring of pearl diamonds and turquoises for her hair, by way of *pompoon*. 1780 Mrs. Elizabeth Carter 1. 9, A soldier may have new a wrong pompon. 1806 *Trial, Pellew, Mem.* (1808) 191 Vassal Dias the negro will furnish the Money to purchase Pompons and feathers. 1830 Edinburgh *Jrnl. Sci.* X. *Lunch Fishes*, Pieces of black painted wire were worn, in the days of coquetry and pompons, on the hairdressers were wont to pecure their fly-caps and hand-gear. 1887 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 5/2 Black grouse mount over with pompons of thistle of about the size of a shilling. 1897 S. Cheke in *Outing* (Am.) May 171 The blue sailor bonnets were made very pompomy.

2. A variety of Chrysanthemum, and of Dahlia, bearing small globular flowers. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Hom. Pict.* 14 Nov., The pompons, or dwarf chrysanthemums. 1866 *Trans. Bot. S. E. Chrysanthemum.* Chrysanthemums are classed by growers into Large-flowered, Anemone-flowered, Pompone, and Anemone-flowered Pompone. *Ibid.* 6, 6. Dahlia.—Arace of pompons with remarkably small flower-heads has been obtained. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 3/3 The four great divisions of show dahlias, cactus varieties, decorative dahlias, and pompons.

Hence **Po·mponed** *a.*, decked with pompons.

1753 *Wonder* No. 10 p 2 Exhibiting themselves in polish, pinning, panched, painted and pompooned. 1787 *Women of Fashion* I. 109 The Head finished, spangled, pompooned, feathered, and bedizen'd all over.

Pompon, -poone, a pumpkin: see Pompion.

Pompoon, Pompose: see Pompos, Pompous.

Pomposity (pǫmpǫ·sĭti). In 3 **pomposite.** [ad. med.L. *pomposĭtās*: see Pompous and -ity.] The quality of being pompous.

† 1. Pomp, solemnity. *Obs.* rare^{-1}.

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Julius Cesar ordeynide by the counsaile of the senate ones in pomposite alle the worlde to be discryvenede.

2. Display of dignity or importance in department or language; ostentatiousness. (In quot. 1620 as a mock-title.)

1620 Shelton *Quix.* (1746) IV. xl. 91 Let not your Pomposity forget to write to me. 1763 in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770, An affectation of pomposity, unworthy of a man of genius. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 235 Fastuous pomposities, breaking with polysyllabic pomposity. 1879 H. Ainsley *Mixed Ess., French Letter on Goethe* 301 Some severe remarks on the pomposity of diction.

Pompous (pǫ·mpŏs), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **pompyus**, 5– **pompose**, 5–6 **-ouse**, 5–8 **-ous**, 6 **-os**, *Sc.* **-us**, 6–7 **-ose**, 8–9 **-ose**. [= F. *pompeux* full of display (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *pomposus* pompous, stately, solemn, f. *pompa* Pomp: see -ous.]

1. Characterized by pomp or stately show; magnificent, splendid; † processional.

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* viii. xxvi. (MS. Bodl. 263) 2 With a gret host, most Pompous to his gloire. 1440 *Hors. Sheep & Gl.* (Lelh.) 1 I will marche makyngly my staffe so bye That my gorgeous honoure shall never dye. 1580 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiii. (1634) 724 They .. goe in a long pompous show to carrie a Popish or holy vyle. 1638 *Junius Paint. Antients* 81 The Poets bring Japon a mapp .. all what is pompous, grave, and delightful. 1720 Welsted *Leo Africanus* 171 Upon this Occasion .. is pleased God, in the most solemn and pompous Manner to proclaim the High Dignity of God the Son. 1758 Essex *Address* M. 3 With 1758 I. 47 The pompous Edition of *Paradise Lost* printed by Subscription in 1688. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* II. 342 There was a general fair and many processions and other pompous shows. 1896 T. F. Tout *Edw. I.* 10 At the head of a pompous embassy.

2. Characterized by an exaggerated display of self-importance or dignity; boastful, vain-glorious, arrogant; consequential, pretentious, conceited; of language: inflated, turgid.

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 369 Was never Cresus evere yet so proud, nowher pompous in heigh presumpcioun Than Oloferne. c 1460 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. *Maxim Plays, Conference*

…you are to be pompous about. But reform to purely fulsome. 1709 Mrs. Centlivre in Wks. 1872 II. 6/2 They keep few servants and are call'd mean-spirited. If they keep many we call them pompous. 1832 Words. *Anc. Pict. Rome.* 265 Combing, after a pompous and bragging manner. 1844 Carpenter *Lect.* 1850 II. 311 In spite of all the pompous and specious epithets he may assume. 1864 *Med. Trad.* XII. 208 It has, however, often been dignified with pompous names. 1874 Jones & Sparkes *Manuf. Cheth* 162, Mrs. Bodsworth, a well-meaning, quiet, pensive, pompous woman, who thought nothing of consequence, but as it related to her own and her son's concerns. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 216 Those who again pompously threw him out of nothing.

comb. 1840 Fladgate *Eastward Ho!* 24 In one hand he carried a pompous looking bottle.

B. *as adv.* = POMPOUSLY.

1714 Somerville *Matrimony* (1766) II. 19 The Earl having talked extremely pompous of the Honour and Antiquity of his Family.

Pompously (*pǝmpǝsli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] 1. In a pompous manner; with magnificence or splendour; in pomp or state.

1553 Douglas *Æneis* IV. II. 53 And had that sekit vth grit hope and assurit, To bind the peax per ordour pompously. 1596 Linde *Marg. Amaze.* 119 Their houses, were all pompously garnished with golde and siluer. 1739 J. Chandler-Lord *Ch. Birth* 11 (ed. 3) 275 The Excellency's Body having been pompously buried before in Barbados, was … brought over.

2. With display or parade; with affected dignity; ostentatiously, vauntingly.

1708 Higden & Nelson *Y. Kittlewell* 121. II. 326 Professing Truth and Righteousness to all other Considerations how Pompously soever set off. 1847 C. Kingsley *Y. Aysm* viii. This charge which Mr. Frankheimer has weakly and pompously repeated at second-hand.

Pompousness (*pǝmpǝsnes*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being pompous: see the adj.

1447 Bokenham *Legendys* (Roxb.) 243 Quoth Agnes I my yt for no pompousnesse A jewyl wolnakyn I am no lasse ryghtwys pan I. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* 922 If we have wherewith to maintaine ourselues well, we fall to gluttonie, pompousnesse, whoredom, and other lasciuiousnesse. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Rule II. ¶ 14 They [Christ's miracles] had nothing of pompousness and ostentation. 1743 Gent. Magazine 13 Speech *Lords & Wool. subject* II. 163 The pompousness of this Embassy could not but excite the attention of England. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 76 In verse, he had a pomp, which, excellent in itself, became pompousness in his manners.

Pompyll: see POMELLY *a.*

†**Pomum** (*pōʊ-mŏm*). *Bot. Obs.* [L., = fruit of any kind; in mod.L. an apple.] = POME 1 b.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 1. vi. (1765) 14 *Pomum*, is a fleshy or pulpy Pericarpium without Valves, containing a Capsule.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 450 They all agree in…a *pomum* for a fruit.

Pompyve, pompys, obs. forms of PUMPION.

Pon, obs. f. PAN *sb.*¹, PANE *sb.*¹ (at Chess), PONE ², PONE ³.

Ponade, -ado, obs. ff. PAVADE ², PAVADO.

Ponard, obs. form of PONIARD.

Ponce (*pǫns*), *slang.* [perh. from PUNCH *v.*] (See quot.)

1788 Matthew *Lond. Labour* III. 224/1 The 'ponceys', (the chaps I have alluded to as fancy men, called 'ponceys', by my present informant.) 1870 *Cheltenham Notes on Jas., Pickpockets, &c.* 6 'ponces' to ballets. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 3/2 The ballads who form the rank and file of the profession's gangs, are almost always the leaders or 'ponces' of prostitutes.

†**Ponceau** (*pōnsō*). [F. (OF. *pinsel* peppy, 14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The bright red colour of the corn poppy. Also the name of a coal-tar dye of red colour.

1837 *Ladies' Cabinet* Feb. 135 Those [flowers] of cherry colour…are now superseded by geranium, which has a much better effect by candle-light. 1861 J. Simon *Horse Instr.*, *Bridl.* (1886) 131 A green of 1858 possesses notes. 1883 Gosnell *Pigment. Bot.* (1892) 19 (Names of the dyes) Ponceau.

Poncelet (*pǫnslĕt*). [After J. V. Poncelet, a French mathematician, 1788–1867.] A unit for measuring the rate of expenditure of energy, equal to 100 kilogrammeters per second.

Ponce, Ponchion, obs. ff. POUNCE, PUNCHEON.

Poncho (*pǫnʧō, pǫnʃō*). Also 9 **poncha**, **pancho**, 9 **poncha**, **ponche**. [a. S. Amer.-Sp. *poncho*, a. Araucanian *poncho*, *poncho*. (See Febres *Dict. Araucanian* 1765, repr. 1882, Gimelli *Vocab. Riglattone, Montevideo* 1892.)] A South American cloak, consisting of an oblong piece of cloth with a slit in the middle for the head; hence applied to similar garments worn elsewhere: see quot. 1849.

1798 *Encyclopædia & Penn* III. 282 The Men instead of the Poncho have a leather mantle like a sack. 1806 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* 174 A poncho, which is a square piece of cloth, generally in stripes of different colours, with a slit in the middle of it wide enough to let their heads through. 1823 Jeremiah in *Rapparee's Hist. Indies* IV. 297 The women supply it [Chili] chiefly with the Ponchos. 1844 G. Head *Rambles Pampas* 10, 177 The 'poncho', or South American cloak, of which specimens are to be seen in the street shops of some of our London tailors. 1849 *Ellwood's Lond. Medley* 1 May 298/1 One of the chief novelties of the season, suitable for promenading or for evening wear, is the *Poncho*, or description of shawl mantilla, somewhat like nothing, in shape, the mantilla worn by the Spanish senoras. 1864 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 363 The poncho is a piece of oilcloth with a slit in the centre, through which the head is put. 1887 J. Bell *Rot. in S. Amer.* 170 A genuine poncho woven by the Indian women

b. *attrib.*, as **poncho-mattress**, a poncho adapted for use as a mattress.

1880 *Cantel. Intermed. Exhib.* II. 221. 26 Granulated cork poncho-mattress.

Hence **Ponchoed** *a.* [-ED².] wearing a poncho.

1901 *Sun M. Country Soldier Anglo-Sax.* 189 The two shrinking men this field of ponchoed natives.

Poncho'u'n, ponchoung, obs. ff. PUNCHEON.

Pond (*pǫnd*), *sb.* Also 4–7 **pounde**, 4–5 **pondde**, **poynde**, 5 **poynde**, 5–6 **pownde**, (7 **pon**): *Mod.* 7–9 **pownd**, 9 **ponnd**. [ME. *pounde*, *pǫnd*, a variant of PUNDE *sb.*², which is commonly used in the same sense in Sc., and Eng. dialects.]

1. A small body of still water of artificial formation, its bed being either hollowed out of the soil or formed by embanking and damming up a natural hollow. Often described according to its use, etc., as a *compression-pond* (for a vessel, etc.), *duck-pond*, *fish-pond*, *mill-pond*, *parish* or *village pond*, *skating-* or *curling-pond*, etc. Formerly often *spec.* = fish-pond.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1225 (Laud MS.) My net hys nere bonde In a wel faye *poundе* (*Harl. MS.* bende…*ponde*) *Camb. MS.* 1810(6). 1389 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 69 Wistres fallynge of pe hippis fill of Pursellys maked a grete *pounde* [*aquas facien-tes*]. 1396 Wylde *Pr. Cattell* I Which turneth a mote in to pondde [ed. a pounde] yche poodid of water. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.*, *prop. rer.* (1495) 341 A ponde is water gadered to fulfyng of fyssh, though pe gaderynge of water wythout fyssh is called ponde by comlony usurynge. *c* 1405 *Cov. to Wr. Wakefield Myst.* 330 Twenty wynt. of Pond or Lond lay by the Way to Bedlay. 1880 E. A. Bevan *Prop. Pond Life.* 1908 J. Cowper *Trans. N. Amer.* 169 The lake is covered…with the large 'pond-lily'. 1845-52 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* 169 The white Pond-lily…is a splendid plant. 1850-3 Carroll, *Myst. Lindsey* (MS.), William Cook of Hollingbourne, "pondmaker." 1799 Hutchins *Dorset.* (1796) II. 79 Viz. most and the Model about the Roots with "Pond-weed and Cow-slang. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 67 The Common "Pond-Weed (Anacharis Cypress). 1861 Lucy M. Watts *Country Life* 313 By a "Pond side, where the Sparge had taken wide. 1889 Miss E. Kirkland *Up & Down Ponds* 59 "Pond-snails…surrounded by floating leaves. 1898 Lucombe *Rep. Nat. Hist.* V. 88 The "pond-tortoises differ by having the toes fully webbed, and also by the more elongated tail. 1898 *Lit. Assoc. Lond. Soc.* 136 *Emys orbicularis* (Linn.), European Pond-tortoise. 1893 S. James *Up at The "pond-water had a…unknown smell. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1887) 45 Chara flourishes in pond-water under the influence of sunlight. 1918 Lynn *Dickens* I. vi. 243 Knights, "Pondsworth. 1580 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 233 Pro fenu Pinnock vocat' le "pond-yards per annum xvs. 1596 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 140 He…hath Venison House, close by the pond-yard.

Pond (*pǫnd*), *v.* [f. POND *sb.* See also PUT TO P.]

1. *trans.* To hold *back* or dam *up* (a stream) into or as into a pond; to pound.

1873 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (U. S.) (1892) II. 124 Provided it be not permitted…all to the high way one or more mere proprietor by ponding up of water. 1894 *Ibid.* 183 [He] did under…the stream of Pynchwick Brooke to set a saw mill on, and the Low land for ponding. 1710 *St. Paul's Penn. Lt. Rec.* (ed. 3) I. 313 Another Pond-piece…ponds the whole River [Lea], so as to throw the waters Water, over a strong Stone Weir, into its natural Chanel. 1842 *Brit. Mus. Pindo Comm.* 134 The water was ponded above the North Bridge. 1861 Gilbert *Sons. & Cond. Surf.* viii. 200 The mass of ice which choked up the mouth of Glen Spean, and ponded back the water. 1894 Sir C. Mackenzie in *Herding Man's Coll. Treat. Dist.* 170 Drop-gates, to be kept down during low tide so as to pond up the water.

fig. 1870 Bp. Cotterill *Ad. Expl. Edin. Rev.* Mem. (1874) 199 By so doing, we…pond back the waters which ought to circulate through a thousand ducts and channels.

2. *intr.* Of water, etc.: To form a pool or pond; to collect by being held back.

1850 Rogers *Elem. Drawing* I. 57 The use of turning the paper upside down is to accumulate the juiciness of darkness towards the bottom of the squares, which would otherwise take place from the ponding of the colour. 1864 H. M. Wagon in *Whitby Gaz.* 5 Nov. 3/3 So that no sewage can pond in the channels or escape from them.

†3. *trans.* a. To confine in a pond. b. To dip or submerge in a pond. *Obs. rare.*

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. 120 The Citizens, like pounded Fishes, The lawyers fruits the greater. 1657 J. Webb *Stone-Heng Restored* 102 You can not (to the Astrologian) be too slight and loose'd to a Point, or to be pounded and plunged at Large (to Know).

Hence **Ponded** *ppl. a.*; **Ponding** *vbl. sb.*

1589 Pynson *Ind.* (1899) 31. 1873 Ponding [see sense 1]. 1897 R. Patten *Bath Man.* v. 1. 171 There is …some Frozen Water also in the little Ponding. 1850 Rogers *Elem. Geol.* I. 191 The ponding back…of the great body of fresh-water. 1858 Miss Hussey *Birds & Pl., Horsa* xxxv, Where moorish-streams run and roam, Or ponded waters sleep. 1897 Ponding [see sense 2]. 1900 Westm. *Gaz.* 20 July 1/3 The raising of a channel…not free at first to an enormous quantity of ponded-up water.

Pond, -e, obs. forms of POUND, weight, etc.

Pondage (*pǫ-ndĕʤ*). [f. POND *sb.* + -AGE. See also POUNDAGE.] Storage or ponding of water; the capacity of a pond or dam for holding water.

1877 [J. T. Fanning] *Water-Supply Engineering* 70, 68 Basins having limited pondage or available storage of rain-fall. 1883 *Canterbury Magistrate* 24 Dec. 80/1 The stream was surveyed, and the survey demonstrated the practicability of pondage far beyond the necessities of city supply.

Pondage, obs. form of POUNDAGE.

†**Ponder**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. PONDER *v.* to weigh,

or ? inused. f. L. *pondus, pondor-* weight. (No corresponding sb. is recorded in F.:] Weight, heaviness; in quot. 1613, a heavy blow.

†1377 Wyclif *Gen. Addr.* 2. in *Selden. Theol. Obscr. Eccl.* (1689) 58 For God made all things, and set it sure, In Number, Ponder, and in Measure. 1613 Harsnett *Popes Apo* 22. Wks. 1874 III. 140 He lay so huge a ponder on thy skull. 1620 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 171 The rock . . By his owne ponder lowdly fell'd. 1632 J. Done *Pseudoxia* 201 To equalize the bodies ponder and grossenesse.

†**Ponder**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Ponder *v.*] An act of pondering (or ? something to ponder on).

1588 Mrs. D'Arsac *Diary* 17 Jan., Her . . soon after took his leave, not without one little flight to give me for a ponder.

Ponder, **-dre**, *sb.*[3] : see Pounder[1].

Ponder (pɒ·ndəɹ), *v.* Also 4 **pondre**, **pundre**, 4–6 **pondre**, 5 **-yr**, **pounder** (also 9 *dial.*), 6 **ponder**. [ME. & OF. *ponder-er* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *pondérer* to weigh, poise, ad. L. *ponderāre* to weigh, f. *pondus, pondor-* weight.]

†**1.** *trans.* To ascertain the weight of; to weigh. In quot. *c* 1470 *absol.* Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1290 Hampole *Ghost.* 1211 Wiȝȝly he ponderd þam and purposd. 1338 Pettit *Mirrour Wks.* (1890) 263 If all men being were ponderyd in yis balance. 1397 Bishop *Barr. Health Prof.* 11b, To ponder and way the dragges or quantites the which ought to be exhibited. 1641 Ussher *Body Div.* 203 A Rule, Line, Square, Measure, and Ballance, wherby man[1] be framed, ordered, measured, and pondered.

†**2.** Of a thing: To weigh (so much), to amount in weight to. *Obs.*

1501 tr. G. Olivier *Mist. Coll.* (1541) *App.* 17 On [shalse] . . all gouldis, with the Patent of gouldis pondering 1510. 19dot. 1523 *Inv.* (R. Hoods Chatsome, Bx.) 90 Two bells, pondring by estymacion seven hundreth. *Ibid.* 91 One chalice of silver, pondring iij unces.

†**3.** To estimate or judge the worth, value, or amount of; to estimate, appraise, value. *Obs.*

c 1350 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 120 In date of Bonn pondred, but wan talis is, A hundred ȝ. a hundred ȝ. and ȝit þeni. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 133 Sobe man shulde ought to be pondred or demed after be entencion of wyse, þat doþ. *c* 1425 E. Eng. *Contr.* in *Hoccleve's Ancthre* (1916) CXV. 308 Pilate was þe gilte, or ponder nat þe ȝeld. *c* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 111 To ponder the dayes of ȝeres home with the dayes of absentees. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 24 Vertues ought not to be pondered by the sees or knede by whose they be done, but by the clause and honest minde.

4. To weigh (a matter, words, etc.) mentally; to give due weight to and consider carefully; to think over, meditate upon.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 Þei ponderen litle, gladere is among hir apostatis. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 134 Compleet Oyle maist and ponder my poeme. 1511 tr. W. H. Turner *Relect. Rom. Oxoniæ* (1880) 4 Y. 4 ȝeris yow wil aduisen to ponder the matyre. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* v. 122 The cause being heard, and all the Allegations on both sides exactly pondered, his Majesty . . gave Sentence. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* v. 784 The needful quarrel . . Ponder'd the speech, then briefly thus replies. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Demerara* I. 23 Alfred pondered the matter on his west hours. 1900 Meriam *Cromwell* v. lv. 418 He and the council had already pondered the list of members returned to the parliament.

b. with *obj. clause.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 438 Þei ponderen wiþ his wrongeding þat hey doo it for ryȝtwisnesse to take outake obedience. 1529 Jubert *Erasm. Encomion to Moul. Dialogy* I. 3 Which to the more book adviseth pondered, What number of books . . he made and explained. 1587 Thomas *Treas. F.* (1596) 130 Pondering in his thought, To home returne a prayer by wife Of frankincense he were brought. 1638 W. H. Knight in *C. Mather's Magn. Chr. F.* I. 119 (He) ny that very instant, was pondering only how he might save that monarch's crown. 1655 Fuller *Church Hist.* II. i. viii. 126 The government should ponder well whether the price would be worth the cost.

12. To find or make out by pondering. *rare.*

1626 H. Kee *Treas.* 113 Expecting he should have to ponder his way through wilderness on foot.

5. *intr.* To consider, meditate, reflect; to think deeply or seriously *on*, upon *over*.

1609 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 24 This tempest will not give me leave to ponder On things would hurt me more. 1627 Thomas *Hannibal* 1. 310 Pondering then on human miseries. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XX. 30 He lay . . Pondering deep. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 183 Here she ceased, And Paris pondered, and I cried, "O Paris, Give it to Pallas!" 1849 Dickens *Dorn. Monthly* xxiii, Pondering on his unhappy lot. 1861 Smiles *Brief. & Rich. Chaps. of Paper* I. 12 A message from the dead, to keep and ponder over!

†**6.** *trans.* To support the weight or severity of, to bear. *Obs. rare*[—1].

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 221 For one faithe & stedfast, He pondrythe the rigore Off his passion.

Hence **Po·ndering** *vbl. sb.*

1533 Coverdale *Answ. Mor.* 28, 47 He had some consideracion & pondynge of ye fyr yt is after this tyme. 1609 W. Bedell *Kirchers Judaizing* (1850) 52 The countenable ponderings of Walter the Doctor.

Ponderable (pɒ·ndərăbl), *a.* (*sb.*) [adl. late L. *ponderābilis* that may be weighed: see Ponder *v.* and -able. Cf. F. *pondérable* (14–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Capable of being weighed; having appreciable weight.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. 177 If the like of 20 Ages will fill within 20 hours, yet the Ingredients scarce ponderable, and the present conveniences not considerable. 1799 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 21. 248 Water contributes the ponderable part of all medicinal fluids. 1860 Mayne *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) I. § 120 All substances, whether ponderable or imponderable. 1882 Appendices to *Nature* XXIV. 430/1 In the ponderable application of falling water in hydraulic machines.

b. *fig.* Capable of being mentally weighed; appreciable.

1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 398 Still it is ponderable in the scales of criticism. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard. Prol.* ix. 361 Any ponderable qualities of craftsmanship.

B. *as sb.* A substance or object having weight; *pl.* heavy articles.

1646 Kane *Anat. Expl.* I. viii. To Pet our all our bones and lifted them with ponderable obstacles.

Hence **Ponderabi·lity** [= F. *ponderabilité*], **Po·nderableness**, weight, heaviness.

1646 Pharmac. *Exp. Rec. Ellis.* 366 Let us not be confused by the ponderability and gravitation of heavy matter. 1646 Worcester, *Ponderableness*. 1892 R. H. Hutton *Nineteen c.* (1892) 62 The ponderability of the atmosphere.

Ponderal (pɒ·ndərăl), *a.* [f. L. *ponder, ponder-* weight + -al: cf. L. *ponderāle* place where weights were kept, in origin neuter of an adj. **ponderālis*; also med.L. *ponderāl* relating to weight (a neologism in Linné).] Of or pertaining to weight; determined or estimated by weight.

1804 Jamie *Arith.* (1808) 89 Whether by conducting the Attick and Roman Systems, or the Pounds Monnaie[1] or Pondéral. . . I know not. 1905 Abbottsmir *On Crime* (1910) 60 Then did the money Drachma in process of time decrease: but all the while we may suppose the pondeal Drachma to have continued the same. 1880 Cunningham *Weights, Measures, &c.* 302 The ancient weights . . only require ponderal verification.

Ponderance (pɒ·ndərăns), [f. L. *ponderāre* or F. *pondérer* (see Ponder *v.*) + -ance.] = next.

Ponderancy (pɒ·ndərănsi). [f. L. *ponderāre* or F. *pondérer* (see Ponder *v.*) + -ancy.] Weight; gravity, importance. So **Po·nderancy**, weight, weightiness; **Ponderant** [= F. *pondérant* (15th c.)]: see quot.; **Po·nderary** *a.* = Ponderal.

1822 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 311 The balanced "ponderancy of opinion under Julius. 1861 Dickinson *Dom. Quest.* II. 466 Which of my readers are of greater ponderance in this country? 1878 R. Bloss *Kennards* 42 The strong sense of the matter passed perpendicular "ponderancy is felt entire still. 1908–24 Tuttle *Lt. Nat.* (1832) I. 120 He will distinguish the glare of visual from the ponderancy of gold. 1896 tr. *Mother Mem. Philos.* 108/2 The body which grounds is called the "ponderant. 1893 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 67 The unit of the British Indian "ponderary system is called the tola. It weighs 180 grains English troy weight.

†**Po·nderate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ponderātus*, pa. pple. of *ponderāre* to weigh: see Ponder *v.*] Weighed: = Ponderated. [Cross. 22 pa. 3/3/1.]

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 345 Thilke blessidnesse be ponderate after Athenagoras Gods. *Ibid.* VIII. 253 Ponderate operacion is dede of man ouer to be ponderate [*Harsnet*] after the intencion of the doer.

Ponderate (pɒ·ndəɹeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *ponderāt-*, pple. stem of *ponderāre*: see prec. and -ate[3].]

1. *intr.* **a.** To have weight or heaviness; to be heavy, to weigh. †**b.** To weigh down, press down, 'gravitate' (*obs.*).

1629 Bulwer *Artif. Philos.* 210. (1707) 337/1 The Causes, amongst which, all things that ponderate are directed to a straight line. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 203 The Aer . . also ponderates, and is heavy, in its own Atmosphere. 1678 W. Cavendish *Real Thoughts* II. (1872) 29 The soul . . thereby . . ponderates towards God. 1732 *Review* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 330 This must make it apparently . . to ponderate less, as in the Case of Stillards. 1775 Ainsworth *Lat.-Engl. Thesaur.* I. The upper colours of water ponderating downwards. 1789 T. Taylor *Proclus' Comm.* II. 3 We desire to grant . . that things equally heavy, from equal heights, will equally ponderate. 1864 Cornish *Pendle. Gl.* 201, 280, (1800) VI. 300 To ponderate or preponderate there.

†**2.** *trans.* To weigh down, press down; to influence, bias. *Obs.*

1630 Baston *Cure Ch.-Dis.* 198 His opinion, . . in severe affection, doth lyes not ponderate his mind, more to one side then to the other. 1704 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1720) II. 172 Those persons . . put Favour and Corruption in the Ballance, ponderating the Scale, not as they ought, but as they will.

†**3.** *trans.* To weigh in the mind, ponder. *Obs.*

1623 *Lett. Of Lad. to Hen. VIII* in Hall *Chron.* (1548) 30 The greate wronges and vnkyndenesse done before to vs and our kynges, we ponderate. 1580 Baskerv. *Cat. Verses* 1. 180 They . . Ponderat well the late superlatives. 1626 Jackson *Creed* viii. 28 § 2 If we ponderate it [the Lord's visible] by his agency aright. 1732–3 A. Monro *Grey's Anat. Anat.* 82 They be to ponderate how far they agree.

†**b.** *intr.* (with *on*, *upon*). *Obs.*

a 1632 J. Boyse *Bal. Disc.* iv. 283 They ordinarily ponderate and deliberate upon every thing more than how it becomes them to live.

4. *trans.* To estimate the importance or value of; to appreciate. *rare.*

a 1845 Dickens, or Hogan, *Amer. in Objections*, Wks. (1862) 224 The keenness of the deal would be ponderated. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 32 Mr. Lowe 'ponderates' (as he says) situation more by the value of the thing burnt than by the value of the process by burning. *Ibid.* 41 The attempt to "ponderate" various kinds of learning.

Hence **Po·nderated**, **Po·nderating** *ppl. adjs.*

1850 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 503/2 Surrey's ponderated common-sense prose. 1850 *Cent. Dict.*, Ponderating spoken.

Ponderation (pɒndərē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ponderātiōn-*, n. of action f. *ponderāre*: see Ponder *v.* So F. *pondération* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Weighing; balancing; adjustment of weight. Also *fig.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 196 Upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no sensible difference in weight. 1646 — *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 28 The common Fraud of selling Ashes by Measure and not by Ponderation. 1708 *Art of Painting* (1744) 38 In the Animales, the Ponderation and the Contrast are founded in nature. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot (J.) The quantity of perspired matter found by ponderation. 1832 Marryat *Olla. Reg.* II. I. 308 The ponderation of an . . the Genius of mercury. 1849 Fraser's *Mag.* XL. 628 A more ponderation of property would increase or reduce by promoting its subdivision. 1866 Hall in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 307 After a comparison and ponderation of evidences. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 536 The memorandum, ponderation, or memorandum of the principal.

2. Mental weighing (of the importance of a matter); grave consideration or meditation; pondering. *Now rare or Obs.*

1598 J. Hayward *Sanctuar. & F.* 161 Weing this thing in ponderation, In hoping of him what requisite ye shuld. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* vi. 136 Most of those matters, require a certaine meditation and ponderation. 1683 E. Bohun *Pref. Partridge's Mystic Div.* 22 The consideration and ponderation of which . . maketh men not so promptly to approve [etc.]. 1720 in 20th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 130 Your closest ponderation ought to be highly'd.

†**3.** Gravitation. *Obs.* rare.

1661 Boyle *Experim.* (1682) 92 Ponderation is an endeavour every way by right lines into the centre of the earth.

4. The fact of weighing (more) preponderance.

1673 F. Hall *Med. Rep.* 32 It is not the ponderation of parental evidences for or against a word that should accuse or disprove it.

†**5.** Something that adds weight. *Obs.*

1609 Bp. F. Hume *Let. to T. Nilgrine* 74 Who with a Catalogue of great names, with Ponderations, and Considerations thinke to beard the truth. 1620 Bp. Hall *Hom. Man. Clergy* iii. 266, Because his heart told him how light these prides were, he layes to the scales with them certaine grave ponderations.

†**Po·nderative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ponderāt-*, pple. stem of *ponderāre* to weigh + -ive (-ative).] Given to weighing mentally or judicially.

1610 Healey tr. *Whet. Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 324 We have the minde and the ponderative indgment of reason.

Ponderer (pɒ·ndərəɹ). [f. Ponder *v.* + -er[1].] One who ponders.

1536 Elyot *Dict.*, *Ponderator*, a ponderer or weyer. *Ponderator geometricus* ordeyned, the newest named ponderer of weyghtes. 1594 Wentworth *Sermons* 249 The Ponderer and shaper of his Dimensions. 1604 Bilney *Ex. Romans* i. 6, He wishes us prompt to attract the attention of the wise and sedate ponderer.

Po·ndering, *ppl. a.* [f. Ponder *v.* + -ing[2].] That ponders; meditative, thoughtful.

1580 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 18 A sober, wise, judicious, and pondering person. 1613 Brian *Ar. Alcoran* i. 11, His pensive cheek and pondering brow Did more than he was wont avow.

Hence **Po·nderingly** *adv.*, in a pondering way.

1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* (R. 19 When he reades the Scripture more ponderingly. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.*, III. iv. 326 And going ponderingly like some one gay shadow also to see.

†**Ponderity**. *Obs. rare*[—1]. [adl. L. *ponderitās* (Aulus) weight.] = Ponderosity.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ponderity*, weightiness, heaviness, ponderosity. 1775 in *Ash.*

†**Ponderless**, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. L. *pondus, ponder-* weight + -less.] *trans.* To weigh.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 The sheeps are coarse, and fleeces in the rake, whose weight all ponderless twenty pound, and many times their whole body [*sc.* 1683 and may well be] under the rest of the carcase.] (1638) Ripley, *Ponderless*, to ponder, weigh, poise, or consider. (*Hawk. Trans.*)]

Ponderling, *nonce-wd.* [f. Ponder, + -ling[1]; cf. *meddling, foundling*.] A child that is weighed.

1880 Punch *October & H. wrote*, The child was weighed, and yelled as if the scale had been the first. . . She looked her ponderling against her bosom, and stood aloof watching, whilst another woman brought her child to scale.

Ponderment (pɒ·ndəɹmĕnt). [f. Ponder *v.* + -ment.] Pondering, cogitation, thought.

a 1585 Bryce *Robbery of Cambridge Coach* xii, In deep and serious Ponderment I search'd the Motions of his next Intent. 1598 Minsh H. *Dutch Creed of Rough* 30 Her ships folded 100 tight, her cheeks worked to the bulkers of ponderment, [*sc.* ballast], and gravity.

Ponderomotive, *a. Physics.* [f. L. *pondus, ponder-* weight, after *electromotive*.] That tends to move a weight; weight-moving.

1884 tr. Clausius in *Phil. Mag. Ser.* 5. 389 Hence *Magn. Dyn. Electr. Mach.* 272 The other ponderomotive force which the rotating bolts experiences from its magnetic iron core. . further depends upon the magnetic moment of the bolt's core.

†**Ponderous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ponderōsus* heavy, weighty, f. *pondus, ponder-*: see -ous.] Weighty, ponderous, huge.

1[2]1400, *c* 1485 : see Pondrous *a.* 2. *c* 1734 Marsh *Comm. c.* 22. § 96 (1740) 192 Bulky things paid, ponderous Articles raised. *Ibid.* 22. tit. § 84. 400 A grand Alliance, with the Emperor and Spain, brought down a ponderous Army out of Germany.

Ponderosity (pɒndərɒ·sĭti). [ad. med.L. *ponderōsitās* (Wyclif *c* 1382), f. L. *ponderōsus* heavy, weighty (see prec.) + -ity.]

1. The quality of being ponderous or weighty; heaviness, weightiness, weight.

c 1450 Lyre, & Burgh *Secrees* 1758 Whan sleight wil be natural vnses, I'yl vvarde scrupils of ponderosite, Knowinge

whatever coast in Europe. 1599 *Jealous Trial Elizabeth* (1951) A 15b. The yerth because of his ponderositie Aungelyth readily the swyftyste grase Of all surroundyng, and spreyte that be. 1727 *Abraham Cowley* 348 You ought to consider of what ponderosity it is. 1804 *Monthly Mag.* XVIII. 240 Ponderosity is a natural inclination to the Centre of the World. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Barometer*. The Tube by its Ponderosity presses downwards into the Vessel. 1814 CARTWRIGHT *Mem. Priest.* 6. I. § 10 (1819) II. Those most general Properties of Matter, resistance and ponderosity.

2. *fig.* Weightiness, importance; profoundness, seriousness (*obs.*); heaviness, dullness. (Chiefly of literary productions or style.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 181 The most excellent workers of their time, more ..respecting the finesse and pondonnable of their wordes then the true cadence or stayednesse. 1637 HABINGTON *Castara* 10 With all the gravitie and ponderosity of Arguments and solidest matter. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Fortesc. Assemb. Paint.* IV. Advert. 3 If, in retrospect generally verges to extreme unexactitude, Knox's ponderosity does not degenerate into diffuseness. 1787 *Monthly Mag.* Your late own history has confirmed in large a portion of ponderosity on your opinions. 1811 SOUTHEY *Life Cowley* v. 139 He falls into ponderosity and pomposity.

Ponderous (*pǫ*ndərəs), *a.* Also 5-7 -ouse, 6 -ouse, 7 pondrous. [ad. F. *pondereux* (c 1410 in Godef.), ad. L. *ponderōsus*: see PONDUS and -OUS.]

1. Having great weight; heavy, weighty; massive; clumsy, unwieldy.

c 1420 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 Þe ordynaunce þat gode man hauid is grete to sustenaunce, ponderous [*Gild.* MS. grete-ponde] & massyue. 1588 *Sh. Lr. Albion* D 1b/2. An Egle, a Vulture, a Melowne .. thats be not reckoned, or accounted, for cause that they be so ponderouse to the parts prouided. 1599 BARN *Decades* iii Clusters of grapes very ponderous. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 92 Why the Deuill[ce] .. Hath he so long held his ponderous and Marble jawes, To vse them vp against? 1725 POPE *Odyssey* IV. 600 The ponderous engine forced to crush us all. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. ii, Whose ponderous grate, and massy bar, Had oft rolled back the tide of war. 1861 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* I. xxiii. 368 The most conclusive stirring the ponderous 4ft waggon.

b. *fig.* (Of things non-material.)

1603 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 60, I am sure my loue's More ponderous then my tongue. 1804 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* 372 Ponderous bargains of lands and goods. 1835 BOSWORTH *Parmalius* iv. 137 To sink beneath such ponderous shame.

†**c.** Having some weight: = PONDERABLE. *rare.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 136 After a draught of wine a man may soon fighter in himself .. although he be heavier in the balance, from a corporall and ponderous solidity.

†**d.** Tending by its weight *towards*. *Obs.*

1750 Sir W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 16 If it be founded on such a construction of the figure of the secondaries, as makes them more ponderous towards their primary planets.

2. Of great weight in proportion to bulk; of high specific gravity; = HEAVY *a.* 2. *Ponderous earth, ether*: = HEAVY *sb.*1 2. *Obs.*

1552 ECKER *Gen.* v. 1 The water, which is of substance grosse and ponderous. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx. 125 A Liquor so much less ponderous than Quicksilver, as Water is. 1665 — *Contin. New Exp.* i. (1682) 31 Out of the ponderousest Liquors I have prepared. 1728 *Short Gazetteer* 5, 6, Globes, or balls, of a more ponderous metal. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 187 It [Baryte] was called Ponderous Earth, Ponderous Spar. 1820 VIOLA *Cultivator* vii. (1826) 80 The condensed and ponderous air from the neighbourhood of the pole.

†**3.** *fig.* Of grave import; weighty, serious, important, profound. *Obs.*

c 1385 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1308 The wordes of Anfrewe were ouer ponderous. 1600 FULBECKE 1st *Pt. Parall.* 72 That words be ponderous and weightie, where the matter requireth to bleed. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 179 Some of grave and ponderous Judgement. 1734 FIENT *Mind.* II. ii. 2(827 pp. I know nothing which would have so great force as strong ponderous reasons, frequently urged and frequently brought back to the thoughts of the hearers.

†**4.** Given to weighing, considering, or pondering matters; grave, deliberate. *Obs.*

1632 THOMPSON *Sarum, Bp? Ho. Comm.* B 1/2 Take what I am saying into thy most ponderous thoughts. 1646 CRASHAW *Lessons to Tonight* (1670) 58 Both be here Together: let no proud Foe mind both weights. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1862) 3 The next perplexed Question with pious and ponderous eyes.

5. Of a literary or other task: Heavy, laborious. Of style: Laboured, lacking lightness of touch; gravely grandiloquent; dull, tedious.

c 1704 T. BROWN *1st Sat. Persius Imit.* Wks. 1730 I. 51 Must good verse groan with labour heavy thoughts. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) 80 John Hawkins's ponderous labours..exhibit a stranger. 1872 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* i. 3 The ponderous sumptuous and luxury of citation in the works of the former. 1887 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 20 'Your son has made a good choice of laundry', said Mr. Dewsle, in his rather ponderous manner.

Ponderously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a ponderous manner; heavily, weightily; gravely.

c 1440 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1 Sitting ther gan ponderously To ponderosite, I cowde make more remarke. 1633 HABINGTON *Pr. & M. Nun-like.* Ll. 269 Human head: ponderously of nature. 1864 *Nineteenth C. & Indep.* 18 May 470/2 Mr. C.. was ponderously dull.

Ponderousness (*pǫ*ndərəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ponderous; heaviness, weightiness, weight. **a.** Of things material.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 131/1 Whether the bullet, throughe his ponderousnes, might be descended. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4096 By feeling out the Ponderousness of Crystal to adhesion to Water. 1833 ROBERT *Mount Vern. D.* 186 If so, may not the greater ponderousness of the reactive in only an indication of the greater lightness of the structure.

b. *fig.* Of a task, words, style, etc.

1707–54 BASNAGE *Hist. Philos.* (1725) II. Preface .. he commended of Quintilian for the gravity of his sentences, the ponderousness of his words. 1784 FLORENCE *Lover's Kinsf.* 161, *Dic. Eng. Stage* (c), Shakespear excelled in a natural Vein, Ponther in Wit, and Johnson in Gravity and ponderousness of Style. 1861 M. ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 370/2 The elevations and tenderness of words of Byron's production, the pompousness and ponderousness of much of Wordsworth's.

Pondfolde (a pound): see PUNFOLD.

Pondlet (*pǫ*ndlĕt). [f. POND *sb.* + -LET.] A very small pond.

1880 RANDOLPH GALLUP *Mehetabel* I. xiv. 164 A thin film of ice was formed about the edges of these pondlets. 1890 L. D. HARDY *Wise Virgins* I. iv. 75 They shallow pondlets.

Pond-look, obs. variant of POUND-LOCK.

†**Pondre,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *pondre* to lay eggs:—L. *pōnĕre* to deposit.] *intr.* To lay eggs; to engender, breed.

c 1450 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlii. (1869) 140 Þe thoght hatrenne to entre hem and yene to hemle, for to engendar eyther gendre [*v.r.* ponde, pondre].

Pondur, -dyr, obs. forms of POUNDER.

†**Pondure.** *Obs.* 4pp. = POUNDER 2b 3, weight.

1881 FREEMAN *Southern* II. xiii. 260 When Man shall be over-ranged by the pondure of his own corruptions.

†**Pondus** (*pǫ*ndŭs). *Obs.* [L. *pondus* weight: formerly often used in English context.] A weight; chiefly *fig.* power to influence or bias; moral force.

1637 GILLE *Del. Genetiles* II. iv. 20 By Love, as a Divine pondus, the Soul ordinarily adheres to its last end, mystery Iust. a 1680 CUDWORTH *Disc. Selv* v. 23 Wks. 1684 II. 173 Uniting God Love a *pondus* to his own nature. a 1722 KEN *Hymnotheo Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 283 *Dominus Ponderat spiritus*, And keeps to God the Pondus of our Wills. 1729 F. HUTCHESON *Happ. Mank. Exp.* v. 116 As reasonable, as that a greater Power should sustain a greater Pondus, as take off more of the Pressure of the same Pondus.

Pondweed. [f. POND *sb.* + WEED.] An aquatic herb that grows in ponds and still waters: *spec.* in Great Britain, the species of *Potamogeton*. With distinguishing prefix applied to other aquatic plants: as American, Canadian, or Choke P., *Elodea canadensis* (*Anacharis Alsinastrum*); Cape P., *Aponogeton distachyon*; Horned or Triple-horned P., *Zannichellia palustris*; Tassel P., *Ruppia maritima* (*Trans. Bot.* 1866).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxi. 704 The first .. of these kindes of Pondweede, is called Water Spleenwort, or moste commonly Pondeweede. 1640 S. FISCHER *Phil. Flying-Ins.* v. 21 A Pondweed with a flower like Parsnep. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 303 Pond-weed, *Potamogeton*. *Ibid.*, Pond-weed, Triple-headed, *Zannichellia*. 1789 J. FOTHERGILL *Corr.* (*Swediaur*), I. 324 *Potamogeton natans*. Broad-leaved Pondweed. 1833 KNIGHTLEY *Chronicles* (1856) 101 Some of the more delicate pond-weeds, such as Callitriche, Potamogeton pectinatus, 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Zannichellia palustris*, the Horned Pondweed. 1870 HOOKER *Gard. to Mar.* 251 In the streams,—the country Cape pond-weed sent out the delicious perfume from its quaint large flowers. 1902 *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 1262 The carrot of the Canadian pondweed (*Anacharis alsinastrum*)..is interesting because of the extraordinary rapidity with which it spreads itself throughout the country. 1902 *Ibid.* 27 Oct. 1262 The American pondweed seems to be playing havoc with angling in Loch Leven.

Pondy (*pǫ*ndi), *a. U.S.* [f. POND *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in ponds or pools; marshy, swampy.

1687 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 288 Thirty or forty acres of wet Pondy Land at your brookes. 1702 *Ibid.* 311 Two or three acres of Pondy Land at the South end of his meadow near the Ponds. 1708 MASSAC. *Assocs. Geog.* I. 301 Is swampy and pondy ground.

Pone[1] (*pǫ*n *sb.*1). *Law. Obs.* [L. *pone* 'place thou', sing. imper. of *pōnĕre* to place.] **a.** A writ by which a suit was removed from an inferior court to the Court of Common Pleas. **b.** A writ requiring the sheriff to secure the appearance of the defendant by attaching his goods or by causing him to find sureties for his appearance.

1292 BRITTON VI. iv. § 3 Et puis tendra le *Pone* a remuer la parole jekes par devaunt nos Justices. 1607 *Alleg. Stat.* 2 Pone will lie to remove a bailiwic out Justices.] *Ibid.* v. § 3 Et pleas du *Pone* (in the plea of Pone). a 1300 *Statutes Breviar* (1531) 2 b, It le plee soit remuee par vn Pone hors del counte en le bank. 1444 PASTON *Lett.* VI the plee be removed by a Pone out of the county in to the Comon Bank. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Pone*, is a writ, whereby a cause depending in the County court, is removed to the common Banke. .. *Pone per vadium*, is a writ commanding the sheriffe to take sureties of vse for his appearance at a day assigned. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xiv. 280 The most general is by writ of *attachment* or *pone*. 1876 Duke *Real Prop.* ii. § 2. 59.

Pone[2] (*pō*un). [Derivation as in prec.] In certain card games: see quots.

1850 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pone*, in the game of vingt-et-un, the player to the left of the dealer: the oldest hand. 1901 S. F. PEARSON *Bridge Manual* 3 The leader, or eldest hand, is on the dealer's left, and the pone, or leader's partner, is on the dealer's right.

Pone[3] (*pō*un). [ad. Algonkin *pone* (see quot. 1683), *apone* (Stanley *Vocab. Virgin.* c 1613), *oppone* (Beverley), bread, pork, orig. a pt. *pple.* 'baked'.] *orig.* The bread of the N. Amer. Indians, made of maize flour in thin cakes, and cooked in hot ashes; now, in southern U.S., any bread made of maize, esp. that of a coarse or poor kind; also, very fine light bread, enriched with milk, eggs, and the like, and made in flat cakes. Also *attrib.*

1682 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 Eating the broth with the bread which they call Ponap.] 1832 *Relat. Lit. Bachtenaer's Vocabul.* (1865) 17 Their ordinary diet is Pounc and Onions, both made of Corne. 1683 PENN *Lett. Discr. Pennsylvania* 3 Of words of Possessions, Cows, &c. Mother ..*pone*, Bread, maize, &c. 1708 E. CHAM. *Present State Virginia* 14 White Pon and Milk, with Mush well strain'd, in wooden Dishes glaz'd like Board. *a* 1716 BEVERLEY *Virginia* iv. § 10 (1722) 93, The Bread in Gentlemen's Houses, is generally made of Wheat, but some rather choose the Pone, which is the Bread made of Indian Meal; ..so called ..from the Indian Name *Oppone*. 1788 J. SMITH *Gen. Harvard. Oriam.* (1867) 380 We are not above borrowing language from them, such as boucan, tomahawk, pone, &c. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 159 To see how he liked pork 'n' pone. 1900 MRS ARMINE *Capt. Mistit* 108 Jinky's surpassing power with pone matters.

b. A cake or loaf of such bread.

1756 P. H. LATROBE *Trnl.* (1905) 68 A few biscuits, and plenty of Indian and wheat bread. 1867 *Harper's Monthly Trnl.* 31 Dec. 314 The most convenient parcels of half a dozen pones. 1894 *Outing (U. S.)* XXIV. 202/1 In a short time the pones were shaped and placed in the ashes.

Pone, garnardin, obs. E. PONE, PORBEAGLE.

Ponency. *rare.* [f. L. *ponent-em*, pr. pple. of *pōnĕre* to place, put: see -ENCY.] The action of positing or stating the existence of anything; as in *self-ponency*, the positing of one's own existence.

1885 *Nat. Rev.* 5 Dec. 510 The Absolute Will in the act of self-ponency, which constitutes the personality of the Divine Nature, does not and cannot affirm Himself to be finite.

Ponent (*pō*unĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. It. *ponente*, Sp. *poniente*, obs. F. *ponent*, -*ant*, med.L. (It. *vento*) *ponens*, -*entem*, west, west wind, sunset, lit. setting, pr. pple. of L. *pōnĕre* to put, place, set, lay down; in Sp., also 'to set' as the sun or a star.]

†**1.** Situated in the west, western; occidental. Also as *sb.* The place or direction of the sunset; the west; the occident. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1578 EASTE *Hist., Occidens* iii, the west, or ponent. 1582 RALEIGH *Asyn. Nineue* 31, 215, 23 The true ponent or west. 1588 C. WARNER *Pisgah* 2 b, Nations which inhabite towardes the Ponent or west parte. 1588 PARAS tr. *Mexicana's Hist. China* 2 His next neighbour towards the Ponent is the kingdome of Quachin Sina. 1687 MILTON *P. L.* x. 702 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Winds. 1819 H. ROE *Untried* 21, 215 The ponent wind is rude to greet.

2. *Geol.* Name (proposed by H. D. ROGERS) for the twelfth of the fifteen subdivisions of the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. ii. 725 These periods, applicable only to the American Paleozoic system, are the Primal, Auroral, Mastoid, Levant, ..Potent, Vespertine, Umbral, and Seral,—signifying the periods, respectively, of the Dawn, Daybreak, Morning, Sunrise, ..Sunset, Evening, Dusk, and Nightfall. *Ibid.* 738 Potent Sandstone, or Catskill Group of New York. 1859 *Proc. Hamilt. Coll. Terms, Potent*, ..the 'Sunset' of the North American paleozoics, and the equivalents of our Upper or true Old Red Sandstone.

3. *Logic.* That posits or affirms.

1850–6 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiii. (1866) I. 304 The Potent or Constructive hypothesis:—If privation be virtuous, then he merits esteem; But Socrates is virtuous; Therefore, he merits esteem.

Ponerid (*pǫ*nĕrid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ponera* (Latreille 1804), generic name (a. Gr. πονηρά, fem. of πονηρός wicked) + -ID.] Of or pertaining to the *Ponerida*, a family of tropical ants. *sb.* An ant of this family. So **Poneroid** (*pǫ*nĕroid) *a.*, related in form to the *Ponerida*.

Ponerology (*pǫnĕrǫ*lŏdʒi). *Theol.* [f. Gr. πονηρός evil, wicked + -LOGY.] The theory or doctrine of evil or of the evil one.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Q. Rev. United Brethren* July 274 It ['evil' in the Lord's Prayer] may stand for both the abstract and concrete idea, and so comprehend the whole circle of moral evil, embracing the science of ponerology.

Ponewe, Poney, Poneyard, obs. E. PERRY, PONE, PONIARD. **Ponfald, -folde**: see PUNFOLD.

Pong (*pǫ*ng), *sb.* [Echoic.] The sound of a ringing blow; a bang; taken as the name of such a blow, or of an explosion. Cf. PING.

1893 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 502 (Dacon Dict.) To-day have I dealt thee a pong in the ribbes. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 3/2 The deafening 'pong' of the Hotchkiss orders on the jaded ear.

Pong (*pǫ*ng), *v. Theatrical slang.* Of an actor: To amplify the text of his part; = GAG *v.*[3] 3.

1893 J. PITT-HARGRAVE in *Clarion* (Gaumont No.) 10 Really Ponging is a lost art. ..Considering as it did, of a kind of bold two hand dramatic sketching, Ponging had no place in an age of 'photographic acting'. Hence we pong no more. 1899 *Stage News* 28 Oct. 2/2 If he expands the text he is said 'to pong'. Why will not 'pong' be instead of 'pong'? **Pongamotte,** obs. form of PONGAMIA.

Pongee (*pǫnʒi*[1]). Also 8–9 **pounchi**; cf. also PEKEE. [prob. ad. North Chinese *pun-chi*, for Mandarin *pên-tê* own loom, or *ti pên-chih* own weaving, pure 'home-made'. (Hosie in *Academy*)]

A soft unbleached kind of Chinese silk, made from the cocoons of a wild silk-worm (*Bombyx Perotii* or *Fissilora*) which feeds on oak-leaves; known in the East as Chefoo silk. Also *attrib.*

1910 C. Lemaire *Mod. Trade India* 191 Wrought Silks are cheap and good, of innumerable sorts:...Dunsaby, Satties, Taffetas, Pauncles. 1813 W. Marsden *Oriental Comm.* II. 148 China wrought silks:...pauncles, plain blues, pinks and whites. 1882 Illus. *Reading Rom. Engl.* Segment 201 The shawl the wives of some peasant people wear, is a hardly fabrikon. 1890 Sarah J. Duncan *Social Departure* 193 In consequence of pongee silk and a pith helmet. 1893 C. Kent *Year in Scotland* 2 A 'broad-brimmed straw hat,' a pongee coat, loose trousers.

† **Pongo** *pongo*. [Native name in a dialect of Angola or Loango; cf. also the forms *mpongo*, *mpongi* (Bentley *Dict. Congo Lang.* 1887), *impongo*.] A name in early writers of a large anthropoid African ape: variously identified with the Chimpanzee, and the Gorilla.

1699 Bosman, in *Pinchon Pilgrims* II. iii. II. 480 Here are also two kinds of Monsters, which are common in these Woods [of Mayumba], and very dangerous. The greatest of those two Monsters is called, *Pongo*, in their Language: and the lesser is called, *Engeco*. This *Pongo* is shaped like a Man in nature, but a very...for he is very tall, and hath a more fine, hollow eyed, with long hairs upon his browes. 1698 Ray *Hist. Nat.* (1713) III. 100 Pongo, sive Homo sylvestris Angolensis, pygmæo in Congo. 1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 1049 The Pongo...is of a very great size, sometimes eight foot in height. 1780-4 Shaw in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1790) VIII. 32 In the East Indies this animal is called orang-outang; in Loangoa, a province of Congo, pongo. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat.-Afr. Adv.* xv. 361 The gorilla has been mentioned...under the following names: *pongo*, by Bosman, 1721; *impungu*, Bowditch, 1819. 1878 R. F. Burton *Gorilla* 7, 16, 3 The Gorilla and perhaps the more man-like savage ('Impongo' / Mpongo').

b. Erroneously transferred to a large anthropoid ape of Borneo, prob. the Orang-outang.

1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 45 There is a species in Borneo, likewise very ugly by its deformity, called the *Pongo*, which so closely resembles the Orang-Outang...that we are tempted to consider him as only a variety of the species of the Orang-Outang, or least of one very nearly allied to it. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat.-Afr. Adv.* xv. 347 In 1761 the skeleton of another large ape was sent from Batavia to Holland by Baron Wassenaer, the resident governor, who called it the Pongo. It received from naturalists the name *Pongo Wurmbii*.

Poniard (*pyniard*), *sb.* Forms: 6- poniard; also 6 poyngyard, 6-7 poynard, puniard, 6-8 poynard, 7 ponard, poniyard, poinyard, poignard, peinard, pignard, poignyard, (poinard), 7-8 poignyard, 7-9 poin-, poignard. See also Poinado. [*a. F. poignard, poignart, poignard, pignard* (1519 in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. poing* fist: see -ARD.]

1. A short stabbing weapon: a dagger.

1508 Skelton *Ware, A. O. H.* 121 *c* 1520 Gascoigne *Fr. Bacon* vi. 132 There's a long poniard, my lord, to reach between Oxford and Framlingham. 1526 R. Johnson *Ile Man* in *Percy*, i. 71, Let your poynard maintain your debates, then. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* 48 b, Helpes for poynard proofe. 1631 Massinger *Believe as You List* iv. 3, What have we here? A poinard and a tablet! 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iv. 89 In the westerly...a broad Poinard exactly drawn by Nature. *Ibid.* 161 *pa* A French Poignard. *Ibid.* 351 My gold and my Poinyard. 1636 Eliot, Minsh. tr. *Dictionarie's Ethimo. & Pantom.* 1, 2111, 2682 as Poinard, ponard, or any other mischievous mischievous. *Ibid.* s. *pugnal*, 190 The translators thinke that he hath received it by Pugnard or Codgel. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 21 Oct., Digby knives, like poignards. *c* 1680 *Tea Poland* 423 in G. Hickes *Spicil. of Figures* 68 They need not fear either Dirk, or Shagree, Pistol, or poinyard. 1703 Pope *Odyss.* xi. 110 Sheath thy poinyard. 1736-7 tr. *Scipio's Trajan.* (1760) IV. 187 Here are several daggers or poignards. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Error* 303 Worse than a poinard in the hostile hand. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv. The stranger touched the hilt of the poinard. 1869 Browning *Ivens & Ann.* ix. (1872) 179 A dagger, sometimes an short than it is really a poignard.

fig. 1599 Shakes. *Much Ado* v. i. 275 Shee speakes poynyards, and every word stabbes. 1641 Eliot, Minsh. tr. *Dowell's Gouf. Worster* v. 104 Every scolder casts these give Adamon's, all which were poinyards which wounded Philip. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 190 Gibraltar is a poniard, always pleasant into a wound that has never been healed.

2. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1879 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xxxvii, His tool stuck in: tackle-ground, grass, or peppered, as it was indifferently called—a long iron lever, sharp at the extremity and pointed by handling—into the stack to support the sheaves.

Poniard (*pyniard*), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [*f.* Poniard *sb.* Cf. *F. poignarder* (16th c.).]

trans. To stab or pierce with a poniard; *esp.* to stab to death by this means.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 219 His son all to be impoysoned in the Spanish house). 1600 W. T. *Ld. Essex's Ch. Council* 16 He...received leave to be poyniarded. 1708 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Cbess of Mar* 10 Mar., She threw herself on the soldier's face, and begged him to poniard her. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 508 Prepared to poignard whomsoever they meet. 1887 Rosemary *Dict. Ballads Lit.* (E. Whyte) 96 He was persuaded to self-defence by...a serving-man.

† b. To furnish or fit up with long pins. *rare*.

1620 Middleton & Rowley *World Tost at Tennis* 834 Those fair ladies...are neither trimmed, nor dressed, nor poyniarded.

† **Ponibi·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. *ponible* (f. L. *ponere* to place) + -ITY.] Capability of being placed.

1734 tr. *Barrett's Math. Lect.* x. 126 Space is nothing else but the mere Power, Capacity, Possibility, or flagging portion for the Existence Incompatibility of Magnitude.

Ponishment, *obs.* form of Punishment.

[**Ponk** in Johnson, etc., mispr. for *ponke*, Puck.]

Ponne, *obs.* form of Pan *sb.*[3], Pun *sb.*[1]

† **Pons** (*pɒnz*). The Latin word for 'bridge': used in certain phrases.

1. **Pons asinorum** (= bridge of asses): a humorous name for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, from the difficulty which beginners or dull-witted persons find in 'getting over' or mastering it. Hence allusively.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VII. § 20. 130 Perception...began to read Euclid:...but he had scarce advanced beyond the *Pons Asinorum*, when his order ceased. 1841 Penn *Mansfield. Speech* v. 217 This bridge was the *pons asinorum* of the French, which English never suffered them to cross. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 502/1 He knows the operation...to be the *pons asinorum* of incompetent workmen. 1877 Bennett & Bell *Banks & Co.* xxxiii.

2. **Pons Varolii** (= bridge of Varolius or Varoli, an Italian anatomist of the 16th c.), also **pons cerebri** or **cerebelli**, and often simply **pons** (*Anat.*): a band of nerve-fibres in the brain, just above the medulla oblongata, consisting of transverse fibres connecting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum, and longitudinal fibres connecting the medulla with the cerebrum.

1893 tr. *Stannard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pons varolii*, certain glabous Processes of the Cerebellum. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* I. *Pons Cerebri*,...in a Congeries of Heap of transverse Filaments disseminated out of the Soldier Substances of the Brain. 1889 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* I. App. 420 The average of children under seven, exhibits the Pons, in proportion to the cerebellum, much smaller than in the average of adults. 1873 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 313 Disease of the pons to a very rare condition.

attrib. 1893 *Alibutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 800 In (these) cases of pons tumour...in five only was there defect of hearing.

Pons, *obs. l. pons*, pl. of Penis.

Ponsion, ponsona, *obs.* ff. Punishion.

[**Ponsondile,** mispr. for *pensandile*, Pensioner.]

Ponsway, also **ponssesery, ponsey, ponsay,** variants of Fanchway, E. Indian boat.

1739 in C. R. Wilson *Old East Indiaman* (1906) I. 137 Two Carri broke to pieces and four Ponsways. 1740 *Ibid.* 180 Cannanoys. 1744 *Ibid.* 191 Ponseys. 1746 *Ibid.* II. 38 His servant who went in a Ponsay a little above the Canal.

† **Pont** [1], *Obs.* Also 4-5 **ponte.** [*a. F. pont*:—L. *pons, pont-em* bridge. So Welsh *pont.*] A bridge.

1450-83 Malory *Arthur* II. v. 591 Syr launcelot rode on his adventure till...he was come over the ponte of Corbyn. 1633 *Glasgow Council Rec.* 12 Oct., Ordainit that ane dyke be maid at Stankerdishaw, and ane Pont put thervia. 1672 W. Blair *Memoirs* (1856) 87 *Spittlemaikie* of Strange draughet present themselves neast the old pont.]

b. **Post tournis.** [OF. *pont torneïs*, f. *pont* bridge + *torneïs*, L. type **tornēnsis*, f. late L. *tornare* to turn.] A drawbridge.

1583 *Stocker Sag.* (W.) 143 The bouch seid, in great journis, For to blokkis the bowis. *c* 1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kölbing) 1389 Bobe bodies and lacks Leyen ind in point taunde [v. *r.* pount tours, pount torvere, etc.] To se hir sally out.

† **2. Pont-volant.** [F. (*pont-volant*), = flying-bridge.] (See quot.)

1727-41 Chambers (*pont, Pont-volant, flying bridge*, a kind of bridge used in sieges: made of two small bridges laid one over another, and so contrived by means of cords and pullies placed along the sides of the under-bridge, that the upper may be pushed forwards, till it join the place where it is designed to be fixed. 1861 in Hamerton *Ibid. Artis.* 1884 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Pont** [2], *Obs.* [a. Du. *pont(s)*: see next, and cf. Pont *sb.*[1]] a. A large flat boat or transport; a (boat) = Pontoon 2. b. = Caisson: see quots.

b. 1631 *Four Lett. 21 Sept. in Cal. & Vitus Chas. I* (1828) II. 131 King of Spain advises by sea,...taken by the Prince of Orange...two great ponts, to every one of which four-score men. 1708 G. Sharpe *Building in Water* 20 You must also have...a Boatswain to keep your Pont or Pont ready. 1806 W. S. Mason *Statist. Acc. Irel.* II. 269 Two boats, called by the fishermen Inn Lough Neagh[1] ponts, of 50 cwt. each, used principally in the carriage of turf.

b. 1720 Pyper *Coggeshall, Proposals to Lodge Ponts or Chests*...in proper'd to make as about twelve Foot space from each other, beginning from a Post. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 208/2 Mr. Buswell was lent to make piers and then with 2 ponts or chests to sink in length, 30 feet broad.

† **Pont** [3] (*pɒnt*). [Du. *pont* ferry-boat, pontoon = MDu. *ponte* = MLG., LG. *ponte*, adj. L. *ponto*, -*onis* a punt, a pontoon, a floating bridge, f. *pons* bridge.] Name in S. Africa for a large ferry-boat attached to an iron or steel cable.

1919 *Manch. Towns. to Cape in Pilot. Transv.* LXVI. 277 We came to the pont or ferry. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/3 The Boers have seized the pont on the Orange River at Peniels, and use the rope cable attached to it. 1900 *Ibid.* 13 Jan. 5/1 Pont is the name given in South Africa to the ferry boats plying on the large and more rapid rivers, and worked by steel cables.

Pont, *obs.* form of Punt *v.*

Pontac (*pɒ·ntæk*). Also 7 -aque, 7-8 -ack, 9 -ak, -ack. [a. F. *Pontac*, local name.] A sweet wine obtained from Pontac in the Basses Pyrénées, to the south of France. Also, a South African wine.

1674 Blenner Gleanings, To Rde. ord. 47 A.D. The Vyoner will furnish you with ... Alsace, ... Pontac, Vost. 1680 A. Boteler *Cloud Trismosin* (1707) 18 Wine in abundance,... I drank none but Sack, But all you Men did ply it with Pontack. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 1-2 Those, that cannot purchase true burdeaux or pontack, will be glad of more ordinary French claret. 1822 A. Pasquier tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr.* I. 131 Du Toit gave us an excellent sort of wine, called here Pontac, a sweet dessert wine. 1868 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 363 An excellent substitute for breakfast, with a very fair amount of Pontac.

Pontage (*pɒ·ntiʤ*). *Now Hist. or local.* [a. OF. *pontage* (1421 in Godef.)—med.L. *pontāticum* (Du Cange) a bridge-toll, f. L. *pons, pont-em* bridge + *-āticum*, -age.] A toll paid for the use of a bridge; a tax paid for the maintenance and repair of a bridge or bridges; bridge-toll.

[1189 in *Chron. Stephan.*, etc. *Godic* IV. App. 222 Vnde libertas de omni consuetudine et dedicione et passagio et pontagio. 1292 Britton I. xx. § 1 Lestage ...ne murage, ne pontage, ne chevelage.] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (Add. A Charter...to the monkis...for toll, passage, pontage, and all customes through all England. *a* 1500 tr. *Charter Rich. II* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 21 Vt they ...be quyte for ayde of passage pontage and murage by al our realme. 1597-8 *Acts* 39 *Eliz.* c. 34 §1 Passage shall be payable ...at the usuale Bridge ...for every; Wayne, Carre, or Carte ...two pence. 1718 J. Price *Stone Br. Thames* 3 A House on each Head of the Bridge, erected to receive the Toll or Pontage. 1893 *Glasgow Weekly News* 29 Jan. 5/8 Subscriptions in aid to lower the heavy bridge dues from the above-named passage.

† b. *Free pontage*, freedom from bridge-toll.

1893 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. 201 All right and title to a new Mill,...with free passage or passage over the River.

Pontal (*pɒ·ntăl*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pons, pont-em* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a bridge, or (in *Anat.*) to the *pons Varolii*: = Pontic *a.*[2]

1883 P. S. Worsley *Poems & Transl.* 12 A bugle above the pontal arc, Now sensing me with heaven. 1890 Cent. *Dict.*, *Pontal*, same as *pontile*. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ponte, pontee, *obs.* forms of Punty.

Pontic (*pɒ·ntik*), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *Pontius*, a. Gr. *Πόντος*, f. *πόντος* sea, spec. the Black Sea, hence the country of Pontus.]

I. Of, belonging to, found in, or obtained from, the district of Pontus: *esp.* in names of plants and animals, e.g. Pontic nut, the hazel nut; Pontic rhubarb, *Rheum rhaponticum*; Pontic wormwood, *Artemisia pontica*.

1597 Turner *Herbal* i. A iv, There is kindes of wormeode which diuerse take for pontyke wormeode, are some of pontike wormeode. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. lxxiii. § 2. 307 The Pontike Rubarbe is longer and slenderer than that of Bithynia. 1600 Vicomte *Fer Rarity* viii. 120 Those that have their skins red, are the right Pontick Nuts, and are ... the best Filberts. 1634 H. Valentine *Silex Scint., Providence* 182, Gladly will I, like Pontick sheep, Unto my wormwood. *Ibid.* 1903 Gerarde *Tacitus, Germania* i. (1606) 258 Dyuerbius ...falleth by the channels into the Pontike sea. 1804 Soldier. *Obs.* iii. 83. 1883 Swinburne *Mediæval* 2132 The thunder of Pontic seas.

† **2.** Having a somewhat sour and astringent taste, [? like Pontic rhubarb, or Pontic wormwood.] *Obs.*

1597 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 74 And so is Sowrish tast called Super Pontick, And bitter. Some also called Super Stiptick. 1570 J. [one] *Mathes of Bath* (ed. 2) b, Syphilis, and bitter, but pottages or broths. 1598 Norton *Ludowic's Compleat.* (1652) 218 Somewhat tart and sowrish, and so it is commonly termed. Pontike: such a relish...as is in a Grape...being not as yet come to his perfect ripenesse and maturity. 1684 tr. *Nicot's Hist. Compl.* viii. 254 Cantabrike...clove and tied the Veins, by reason of their pontick, astringent parts.

Pontic, *a.*[2] *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. L. *pons, pont-em* bridge + -IC.] Pertaining to the *pons Varolii* (see Pons 2): = Pontal, Pontile, Pontine.

1890 *Lancet* 3 Apr. 735/2 The only case ever fiery being one of pontic abscess.

† **Ponti·city.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *pontisité*, ad. med.L. *pontificia* (Constantinus Africus, 1085 d., in Du Cange), f. *Pontifex*: see -ITY.] The quality of having a 'pontic' flavour (see Pontic *a.*[1] 2).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gen. Lordsh.* 98 Rosarum & violarum...pontitio, absinthii, & acetositas. 1599 Minsheu *Ductor.* 391 That Meat or sewe wyne ... doth get a certaine pontickie or sour tyke or tewardnesse and byndyng. 1669 W. Stanton *Herbal. Chym.* 68 The rose ambrosia is spoken pontisity of the aromaticall flowres.

† **Pontifex** (*pɒ·ntifɛks*). Pl. **pontifices** (*pɒntī·fĭsēz*). [L. *pontifex, -ficem* a Roman high-priest: app. f. *pont-, pont-em* bridge + *-fic-* from *facere* to make; but the first element was perh. Osc.-Umb. *pontis* propitiatory offering, assimilated to *pons, pont-em*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A member of the principal college of priests in ancient Rome, the head of which was the *Pontifex Maximus* or chief priest.

1579-80 Sidney *Plutarch* (1595) 72 The first and chiefest of these bishops, which they call the great Pontifex. 1647 R. Stapylton *Tattanell* 64 There was in Rome a colledge of pontifices, which were exempted from the authority of any lay-court of judicature. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 16 From the commencement to nearly the conclusion of the Roman empire, the king was always priest or pontifex. 1880 I. H. Burnham *Ballad Rom.* 364 Long as the Pontifex and Silent Vestal Shall go together up the Capitol.

2. *Eccl.* A bishop; *spec.* the pope: = Pontiff 2.

1537 Lisle, *P. Pl.* B. xx. 49 Bishoppes ... breede many sortes, *Pressid* and *pontifyke* and *suffraganeus*, And other names an hepe, *ejusdem* & *pecoris*.] 1632 Hoskins *Lavaleta*. 10, 181 (1634) title The bishop of Constantinople ... pretended to be equall to the bishop of Rome: though at last, not without contention, the Pope carried it, and became the *Pontifex Maximus*. 1637 Heylin *Englad Favour* v. 132 The Bishop of Rome, the Pontifex, is the spirituall sovereign of the world.

†3. = Pontify 3. *Obs. rare.*

1632 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 32 In their spirituall government they (the Jews in England) were all under one Pontifex, or High Priest.

4. With allusion to the reputed etymological meaning: = Bridge-maker.

1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* 1. 36 Never perhaps shew our first Bridge-builder, Sir and Doctor, built that stupendious Arch from Hell-gate to the Earth, did any Pontifex, or Pontiff, undertake such a task. 1651 Lithgo *Gold. Leg.* 1. 7 Well has the name of Pontifex been given Unto the Church's head, as the chief builder And architect of the invisible bridge That leads from earth to heaven.

Pontiff (pɒ̃tif). Also 7–8 -ff. [a. F. *pontife* (*pontif* 1316), ad. L. *pontifex*: see prec.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* = Pontifex 1.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 770 Livy doth relate, that there were found...two coffins...whereof the one contained the body of king Numa,...and the other, his books of secret rites and ceremonies, and the discipline of the pontifis. 1706 Phillips *s.v. Pontifex*, There were also *Pontifices Minores*, or *Inferiores Pontiffs* who were Assistants to the chief Pontiff. 1849 Ouseley *Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 772/1 It is probable that Papirius, who was himself a pontiff, directed his attention principally to religious ceremonies. 1866 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 302/1 The Roman pontiffs formed the most illustrious among the great colleges of priests.

2. A bishop (of the medieval Western church); *spec.* and usually, the bishop of Rome, the pope (in full, *sovereign pontiff*).

a 1627 Bacon *Pope's Supremac.* (1680) B 3 b. We...pronounce it to be of necessity to Salvation ...to be subject to the Roman Pontiffe. 1789 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. viii. 106 The three reigning pontiff having favoured duke William in his projected invasion. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 272 By far the most remarkable among modern pontiffs, was Sixtus the Fifth, the son of a peasant in the March of Ancona. 1845 Milman *Lat. Chr.* vi. I. (1864) III. 389 The Bishop of Toul did not travel to Rome as a pontiff, but as a pilgrim. 1906 *Q. Rev.* July 189 M. Loubet had previously offended the Sovereign Pontiff.

3. *gen.* A chief or high priest (of any religion). Also *fig.*

1600 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 721 City 6, who had beene a Pontife or Bishop of the heathen time and persuasion. 1707–42 Chambers *Cycl. s.v. Pontifex*, The Jews too had their *pontif* or high-priest. 1808 C. Smith *Life S. William* xvii. (1809) 326 Three pontiffs of Kitchiny seated for with expansive arms. 1893 Pycroft *Gosp. x. Days* xiv. 213 Which only shows that the Pontiffs of Science are not more infallible than other infallibles.

4. *attrib.* **Pontiff purple**, a shade of purple.

1910 *Voguc* 15 Feb. 26/2 Twas not the smile of mallow, but of purple: The smile of pontiff pride, not pontiff gall. 1920 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/3 In all the new colours, brown, mauve, heliotrope, Pontiff purple.

Pontific (pɒ̃tɪ·fɪk), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *pont-, pont-ex* bridge + *-fic-* making; but used in sense of *pontificus*: see Pontifical.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* = Pontifical *a.* 4.

1614 Selden *Titles Honor.* (1631) 37 What their twelve Tables, and the Pontifick Colleges with their Augurs and Flamins taught them.

2. = Pontifical *a.* 1–3.

1708 *Legal Observer* 84 For both Pontific, and Schismatick Chair; May, all the World of Rome stand in Stat. a 1770 Ascension *Hymn* (1782) II. 42 [He] to eternal exile bore Pontific rage and vassal greed. a 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. 340 The Pontific power arrogated by the Head of the Church.

3. ? = Pontifical *a.* 4.

1708 Swift *Pardon* 34 You o'er the high triumphal arch Pontific made your glorious march.

†4. *attrib.* Pertaining to a bridge. (Cf. Pontifical *a.* 6.) *Anonymous mistranslation.*

1708 tr. *anne Sinet. Journ.* (1715) II. 249 To be driven forth out of my house by domestic wrath, and despoiled of my canine by pontific mire.

†**Pontificacy.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. med.L. *pontificatus*: see -acy 3.] = Pontificate 1b.

1585 Ramsay *Pedigree* (1870) 23 Pye decess from this Pontificacy. 1589 Pettie *Guicciard.* 319 An evill prognostication of his Pontificacie. 1685 tr. C. Hazarde *Trav.* (1717) 169 Clement xii twelve years ...in the Pontificacy. 1703 Duke of St Albans's (Aylmer II.) *Let.* in Lambeth *Pontificale* Gratiarum at the beginning of his pontificacy.

Pontifical (pɒ̃tɪ·fɪkăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pontificālis* of or belonging to a Pontifex: see -al. So F. *pontifical* (1409 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to a pontiff.

1. Pertaining or proper to a bishop or prelate; episcopal.

a 1500 *Alphabet of Tales* 74 A holy hermit ...saw his Saviour on a cross walk in his pontifical abbot. 1530 Palsgr. 251/1 Pontifycall, belonging to a bysshop, *pontifical*, *episcopal*. 1642 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 126 The reading of your pontifical *decrees*. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 166/2 The Mitred Abbot ...sweareth Pontifical, or Episcopal Investiture. 1850 Neale & Webb *Hymnal Introd.* 1 Hymn IV. 19 St. Basil ...has omitted the Pontifical rites of the Bishops of Durham altogether.

2. *spec.* Of or pertaining to the pope: papal.

1447 Bokenham *Legendys* (Roth) 52 That he wold be so lowyd To forsaken hys place pontifical. 1529 Lit. Bonaspe *Perdon.* II. 560, 406 She came to the popes palays in Auignone, and...went to se the pope, who was in conveyance to a chapell pontifycall. 1614 Jackson *Creed* xi. xxvii. § 1 Thus did Innocent the third, and other Popes, write divers books,...as if they had proceeded from their Pontifical authority. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 80 Besides these pontifical collections, which, during the times of popery, were received as authentic in this island. 1861 *Banco Mich. Term. Reps.* xiii. (1872) 108 Law III did not suppress ... that it was by his sole pontifical authority that the crown was given to the Frank.

†b. Adhering to the pope or the papacy; papish, papistical. *Obs.*

1551 Turner *Impugn. of Lord* E vj b, Lords here thys pontifycall gost playeth hys game.

3. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a chief or high priest; high-priestly.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 200 As I [Caiaphas] am pontifical prestes of all gentis. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. Indies* 380 There came the high priest (habited in his pontifical vestiments. 1639–58 Cowley *Davideis* iv. Note on B. will be therefore note, Why I make him here perform the Office of the High-Priest, and dress him in the Pontifical Habit? 1708 Ozell *Tournefort* (1718) 141 Omar was invested with the regal and the pontifical dignity, and enjoyed by successful conquest "the Caliph of the Apostle of God". 1775 Adam *Answ. Ind.* 81 Their pontifical office descends by inheritance to the elders.

4. Characterized by the pomp, state, dignity, authority, or dogmatic character of a pontiff.

1583 *Marpriest. Epist.* F iij, As though he could not be as pontifical and pontificall, as my Lords of Canterbirie. 1604 E. Grimeston *Pallid. Alight.* *Pontificall*, boldly, stoutly, Rebuffkin. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* iv. i, Zanth. You know Marcus Thavius? Gothic. The pontifical prick? 1802 Mathias *Lib. Transp.* 1. 32 The...leading party of the English Clergy ...retained such a Pontifical stiffness towards the Foreign Divines. 1890 *Murray's* 19 (19th Cent. Feb. 313 Listed ...less gravedad ...by Count's arrogance, his pontifical airs, and his hatred of liberty.

b. Applied to a shade of purple. (Cf. Pontiff 4.)

1899 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/6 A new half-mourning dress in...shade of a pontifical purple tint.

II. 5. *Rom. Antiq.* Of or belonging to the *pontifices* of ancient Rome: see Pontifex 1.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 72 The great Pontifex... held the plain, authentike, and dignitie of the...minister of their pontifical laws. 1587 Turbv. *Early Hist. Rom.* vii. 124 This practice, Piso adds, still remains in the pontifical discipline. 1837 A. Thomson tr. von *Savigny's Treat. Acquis.* 11. 1 So All the branches of the pontifical duties may be traced back to the original domestic laid upon the technical bridge-makers of the stipendiary priest.

III. 6. In reputed etymological sense: Bridge-making, bridge-building.

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 313 Now had they brought the work by wondrous Art Pontifical, a ridge of pendent Rock, Over the vext Abyss. 1687 Roscoe *Pontevitia* II. 28, 402 The singlearched bridge...signed for sacred pontifical work by a stone high above the passage.

B. *sb.*

†1. A papal document or edict. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 480 Alle þes pontifikals ben bynethe bodyly wolle, as þei ben of þe wiues hoot chalenge, þeiþe moote nede.

†2. a. *pl.* The offices or duties of a pontifex or a pontiff. b. The office of a pontiff, pontificate. c. An office celebrated with pontifical ceremony. *Obs.*

1530–31 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 402 To fulfille the ministere off prieres to the pople commenge to cherynes, and vnto the pontifikalles [*sic*] *misteri pontificalia*]. 1580 *Gods & Goddes* A. iii. T. 8.1 1598 Thould thow be Pope or Cardenall, be haith in thy Pontifickall. 1620 Br. Montagu *Diatribe* 159 How was...skilfull in the Romane Histories, Religion, Pontificalls, and Ceremonies. 1632 tr. *Knollesius's Friends Rom. Monds* 103 The whole Consistory is carried on at their own Charges, and the Popes they make is called a Pontifical. *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 402 She had been so extreamely mated with the Pontifical, which had been celebrated with so much Pomp and Majesty.

3. A bishop's or priest's robe; now always *pl.* the vestments and other insignia of a bishop (or of a priest): = Pontificalia.

13.. *Lay. Sir Bethounded* 1170 In Rhems *Alleyd Lay.* (1882) 161 *fn* prelates in pontificals was greatly rejoiced. c 1450 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 72 Salisbury, Worcester, and Ely, In pontificalis arrayed richely. 1499 in *Rep. Hist. Manuscripts* (Rolls) (7) I. App. 89 Item the pontificalls, viz. a chesabill, a tunicle, 3 stoles. 1680 Jos. Taylor *Pract. Dublin* 11. 6, For a bishop to ride on hunting in his pontificals ...is against public honesty. 1778 J. Adams in *Pract. Lett.* (1876) 58 Next morning he [ex-Episcopal clergyman] appeared with his cloak and in his pontificals, and read several prayers. 1891 D. Wilson *Prehist. Ann.* (1862) I. v. vi. 463 The antiquated robes in his most costly pontificals.

†b. A bishop's ring: also ? a ring or some ornament in imitation of this. *Obs.*

1390 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 325 For a pontifficall yat longit my brother [a cross] xvi d. 1408 *Will of Duke Humphrie* (Somerset Hse.), A payre of orches otherwise called pontificales of silver & gilt.

4. An office-book of the Western Church, containing the forms for sacraments and other rites and ceremonies to be performed by bishops.

1562 E. Sandys *Diocese, Winchest.* 30, xxvii, (1888) 375 Otherwise commaundinge, whose use of the pontifycall and rest of the rolmell. 1604 Dr. Hall *Sermon of God's Mercies* 440 If some play-books were more ridiculous, than their Pontifical, and booke of holy Ceremonies. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 296 The pontifical of Archbishop Egbert. 1903 C. E. Osborne *Life Father Dolling* xix. 168 The discovery of the Canons of Hippolytus, and of the Pontifical of Bishop Serapion...has drawn attention to the primitive and Catholic character of this rite.

†5. A papal or episcopal court. *Obs.*

1608 Gallia *Pract. Tho.* (1698) 240 Though their own Pontifical might Censure and Excuse, yet most assuredly Tribunall Condemns and Excuses.

†6. a. A pontiff, a church dignitary. b. Alleged name for a company of prelates. c. An adherent of the pontiffs or prelates. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4326 Selygrous cowrse in theire richis copes, Pontyffalles and prelates in precyouse wedys. c 1470 in *Rem. Skelton* I. cv. (Cantor 1429, Rawl. 1930) 72 A pontifical of prelates, a state of princes, a dignyte of chasons. [Cf. *Pontificalities* a.] 1590 Greenham in L. Bacon *Genesis New Eng. Ch.* viii. (1874) 122 Hereto arise these schisms and sects in the Church of England ... these are Sectaries called Precisians, or 'Puritans'; and now lately 'Martinists'. The other sects are the 'Pontificals', that in all things hold and keep with the time, and are ready to justify whatsoever is or shall be by public authority.

‡**Pontificalia** (pɒ̃tɪfɪkē·lĭă), *sb. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *pontificālis* adj. pontifical. (In med.L., in Matthew Paris 1259.)] The vestments and other insignia of a bishop; pontificals (see prec. B. 3). Also *transf.* Official robes.

1900–8 Bickersteth *Christ.* II. 31/2 It is another privilege to many to be pontificalibus, as that pontificalia differeth from the gown. 1892 Wilkes *Brit. Christ.* II. 114 He appeared in his *Pontificalia*. 1894 Baring-Gould *Mediæval.* (1906) I. 180 When we see a Doctor in Divinity dressed in his Pontificalia, we conclude that those Robes include a gown, hatband, and hanging Sleeves.

‡**Pontificalibus.** [Lat., abl. of *pontificālia* (see prec.), in phr. *in pontificālibus* (-ontificalis.)] Used as *sb.* prec., almost always in phr. *in his* (or *their*) *pontificalibus*, in imitation of the L. phrase (see § 2a 13). Hence (sometimes) improperly as if an ordinary Eng. noun (ponta. 1620, 1772, and 1839 in Jb.).

1306–21 *Beverley Chapter Act Bk. Statutes* I. 120 Image Pontificali indute in pontificalibus indutis]. 1587 Thynne *Holinshed* (Hall) VIII. 69 In Salisburys toni...image in every cathedrall church of Wales a name to pontificalibus. c 1650 Lo. Edward *Archb. Ls.* (1814) 402 The bishop of Pennington, mount in his *pontificalibus*. 1910–8 (see prec.). 1922 G. Eyerton *Penny Commun.* (Heath Nov.) 173 The patriarch, with metropolitans, bishops, abbots, and priests, all richly clad in their *pontificalibus*. 1820 Milton *Eikonog.* 24 Pope Sylvester the second...with such blessing had arrayed in his *Pontificalibus*. 1708 Phillips *Cant. in Spec. Masques* 72, 28, The parson is dress'd in his Pontificalibus 1772 tr. *J. de Isle's Fr. Gerund* II. 36, 70 It was an ornament as necessary as precious to the bravery of his pontificalibus.

b. *transf.* Official or ceremonial attire.

1893 Rymer *Short View Tragedy* 3 The Venetian Senate in their Pontificalibus. 1895 Swinburne, etc. *Oxford Sc.* 184 The proper attire or 'pontificalibus' of a magistrate.

Pontificality (pɒ̃tɪfɪkæ·lĭtĭ). [ad. obs. F. *pontificalité* (Godef.) pontifical dignity: see Pontifical and -ity.]

1. Pontifical office or dignity. a. The office, state, or dignity of a bishop, esp. of the pope.

1508 Dunbar *Goldenyt* 85/1 The 40 days of his pontificalite. 1580 Hieron *Answ. Treat's Challenge* 15 Pius whom the Pope claeth not once perjur, for all his Pontificalitie at Rome. 1587 Harrison *England* v. ii. (1877) I. 42 Cobham...during the time of his pontificalitie (here [at Westminst.] builded the vault of the north side of the bulke of the church). 1641 *Parallel Artic. Walker & Laud* in *Hist. Mem.* (Camd. Soc.) 1. 87 Which he might make or vain glorious a show of his pontificality or archiepiscopal dignity. c 1658 Usher *Judgm. Sin of Rome* (1659) 20 When the Pontificality was first set up at Rome.

b. *transf.* or *gen.* Priesthood; high-priesthood.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Supererog.* 83 How the Pontificalitie, or Pontificalities of a Minister according to the Scripturate Sanctitie, should be setforth. 1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* vi. vii. 532 Otho Mauras added on the Pontificalities. 1692 Ralegh's *Ghost* 102 So if Moses and Aaron had indistinctly sought the Principality and Pontificality.

†2. Alleged name for a company of prelates. *Obs.*

1588 *St. St. Albans* F vij, A Pontificalitie of prelates. (Cf. Pontifical B. 6b.)

†3. (Usually in *pl.*) Pontifical robes, pontificals.

1620 Deacon & Walker *Answ. to Dodd* To Rft. 2 Like a gentle new Pope among his coyne Cardinals ... and that also in his pontificalities, which the Cardinall of Ely Lincolne was that day in his sumptuous Pontificalities. c 1640 Hammond *Serm. Wores. in Wores. Hist. Soc. Trans.* v. 330 The Bishops of Chester is set out in his pontificality.

4. Pontifical air or demeanour: pomposity, stateliness of manner; dogmatic assumption.

1800 J. Mayhew *Diary* 249 Placing himself beside me with a great pontificality and big countenance.

5. A pontifical rite, ceremony, or function.

1888 Church *Hermes* lii. (1898) 139 All cathedrals, pontificalities, brass and stones, ...are held in comparison to an unfashionable heart-song (Bp Alex. 1898 — *Primit. Ch.* 75 vii. (1870) II. 204 A Public Mass, or some other so-called Pontificality.

Pontifically (pɒ̃tɪ·fɪkălĭ), *adv.* [f. Pontifical + -ly 2.]

1. In a pontifical character; as a pontiff or bishop (in quot. *a* 1711, as a high priest).

c 1580 *Judgement* in Todd *Privy Treas. Scotl.* (1837) 140 Pat bankes a grete hete ouire in blessinge & sacre[ficing] pontifically. 1658 tr. T. Hussius' *Peace* 106 If [the Prince is pontifically crowned in open fair. Lorens. 1662 J. Davies in *Glossator Vig. Antichr.* 29 The Pardons,

attended by almost 400 Priests, all Pontifically habited. 1911 Kee *Parish Priest* Prol. Wks. 1910 IV. 298 Aaron when pontifically dressed. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 11/2 Dr. Manning preached his first sermon since his accession..., having previously assisted pontifically at high mass.

2. In a pontifical or stately manner; with the air of a pontiff; in grand style; dogmatically.

1590 Marlowe *Eng. Kings, Life* in *Hist. Misc.* (Wolff.) II. 181 Here...lands there among the Thracians very pontifically. 1680 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Feb. After sermon the Bishop...gave us the blessing very pontifically. 1906 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 294/1 From this to giving those the right to decide pontifically on questions of science is a long step.

Pontificate (pɒntɪ·fɪkĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *pontificātus* the office or dignity of a pontifex: see -ATE 1. So F. *pontificat* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The office or dignity of a pontiff; the period during which any person holds this office. **a.** The office of an ancient Roman *Pontifex*.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 224 Cæsar at his going forth from his house to his vpon the great pontificate. 1656 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 304/2 Whatever...title or military office...a person assumed laid beside his pontificate.

b. The office, or period of office, of a bishop; usually, of the pope; papacy; papedom.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1861/1 (The Pope) turned that day into the tenth year of his Pontificate. 1758–9 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 124 Ingenious...having been in a fair way of dragging the pontificate. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 74 In the sixteenth century the Pontificate, supported by new energies...was saved by a new religious order. 1860 *Hom. Lond. Hist.* I. vi. 310 During Ethelred's pontificate ...Canute came to Canterbury to be consecrated.

c. gen. High-priesthood (of any religion).

1591–92 Chapman *Cæsar, &c. Invasion*, Some think it (the succession) of divine right, and preached to a single family, as the pontificate of Aaron. 1833 Carlyle tr. *Eichthal's* 2 *Treat.* 30 With the pontificate of Aaron. 1875 Farrar *St. Paul* (1879) 677 The pontificate of those trembling Sadducees.

Pontificate (pɒntɪ·fɪkĕt), *v.* [f. pres. stem of med.L. *pontificāre* to perform pontifical functions, f. *pontific-em* PONTIFEX: see -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To perform the functions of a pontiff or bishop; to officiate as a bishop, esp. at mass.

1618 Bolton *Hist. Hierus.* (ed. 2) 262 When the Pope pontificates, the Senators stands amidst a vested assembly. 1858 Simeon *Memoir* I. v. 110 *note*, Talleyrand...publicly pontificated as a bishop.

b. *trans.* To celebrate (mass) as a bishop.

1889 *Catal. Hospitals* 21 May 63 The Holy Sacrifice [was] pontificated by Cardinal Schiaffino.

2. *trans.* To act the pontiff, assume the airs of a pontiff; to behave or speak in a pompous or dogmatic manner. (Cf. PONTIFICAL *a.* 4.)

1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 184/1 A sample of his admirable faculty of pontificating. 1900 *Academy* 18 Nov. 452/1 Victor Hugo pontificating in his own salon.

† **Pontifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action from med.L. *pontificāre* to perform pontifical functions.] = PONTIFICATE *sb.* 2.

1521 Lit. Doctr. *Anne*, in *Archæologia* XVII. 208 The xiiij^th^ yere of the Pontificacion of the said lord Thomas (Wolsey).

† **Pontifice**[1], *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pontifex, -ic-em*: see PONTIFEX.] = PONTIFEX 1.

1579 Harland *Plutarch's Mor.* 941 You shall have this day your answer to be made Pontifice and high priest, or else banished from the citie of Rome.

† **Pontifice**[2], *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pons, pont-* bridge, after *edifice*: cf. L. *pontificium* office of a *pontifex*.] The office of a bridge; a bridge. (Cf. PONTIFICAL *a.* 3.)

1660 Mason *P. L. x.* 340 At the brink of Chaos, near the foot Of this new wondrous Pontifice.

† **Pontifi·cial,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *pontificius* pertaining to a pontifex (*pontifex, -ic-em*) + -AL.]

A. adj. **1.** = PONTIFICAL *a.* 1, 2. *Pontificial Law*, canon law.

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* 253 note, Glass there by the Pope, who sent them the Pontificall heroes. 1614 G. W. tr. *Crispe's Pract.* 132 By the Rules of the Civil and Pontificall Law. 1718 Blackstone *Steady of Law in Comm.* (1756) I. Introd. 1. 75 The law of the land takes place of the law of Rome, whether antient or modern, imperial or pontifical. 1789 — *Comm.* IV. viii. 105 This plan of pontifical tyranny was so intelligibly pursued by the successful politics of the court of Rome.

2. = PONTIFICAL *a.* 2 b.

1620 Bolton *Assert. Stat.* (ed. 3) 3. 3 One Pontificall witnes opinion many of them admitteth. 1642 Sir R. D'Ewes in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 704 The other Pontifical Princes and Potentates, the crown Electorate to the Protestant Religion. 1884 T. Rogers *Theol. Tracts* I. 281 The protestant authors having lessen'd the authority of traditions, the pontifical doctors convey themselves to more easy upon such as they thought useful or necessary.

3. = PONTIFICAL *a.* 4.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 282 The Caliph...ending as his all his Pontificall formalities. 1680 Sir T. Brown's *Chr. Mor.* iv. § 1 (1716) 208, Matallus his obvious pontifical zeppan. 1719 Evelyn *Num. Rom.* 148 Simple men without pontifical ornaments to set them out.

II. 4. = PONTIFICAL *a.* 3.

1800 Hoskins *Anom. Mercurii* 84 The rites under the pontifical priests and their Collegues.

B. sb. **1.** An adherent of the prelates, or of the pontiff.

1637 E. Bernard *Docto. Eccles.* 128 The Pontificials pretended that the Lords day, is onely a Canon law. 1638 G. S. Fame *Sounding* 280 The people...inclined to mutinie when the Pontificials were pleased to call hereup.

2. = PONTIFICAL *sb.* 4.

1660 J. Lloyd *Priim. Epist.*, &c. The Form of Ordination, both of our Church, and in the Roman pontificial.

† **Pontifi·cially,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] = PONTIFICALLY.

1599 Sanders *Europlus* (1600) 188 The Pope Nimphlie, ruled royally and pontifically in the world. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1687/1 To assist at the Mass of the Holy Ghost, which was said Pontifically by the Archbishop of Paris.

† **Pontifi·cian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *pontificī-us* (see PONTIFICIAL) + -AN.]

A. adj. **1.** = PONTIFICAL *a.* 1.

1643 Dr. Hall *Peacemaker* 28 xvi The Pontifician Lawes. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 392 The Pontifician Power, which is a kinde of revived Image of the Pagan Imperial Power of Rome. *a* 1729 Ayliffe *Parer. & Par. Practic* (1734) 280 There was no Endeavour to bring in part of the Pontifician Law.

2. = PONTIFICIAL *a.* 2.

1625 Bp. Montagu *App. Cæsar* 16 Mederyne men, either of the Pontificiane or Protestant side. 1674 H. More *Exp. 7 Epist.* vi. 84 The Allegiance, which were usurped in the Field by the Pontifician Forces. 1813 Colquhoun *Roy. Lit.* ii. (1820) 19 The scholastic definitions of the Supreme Being...was received in the schools of Theology, both by the Pontifician and the Reformed divines.

B. = PONTIFICIAL *a.* 3.

1629 H. Burton *Baby-ar Babbel* 100 There...is all for outward glory, Pontifician honors, splendour and magnificence.

B. sb. = PONTIFICIAL *B.* 1.

1624 T. Adams in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. l. 2 The pontificians beat off the common people...by objecting this supposed difficulty: Oh, the Scriptures are hard to be understood. 1637 Heylin *Hist. Quinq.* I. 323 He was...a severe enemy to the Pontificians.

† **Pontifi·cious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Papal.

1624 Gee *Jer. Pope* 16 The Ministry of England hath written a discourse against this Pontificious usurpation. 1658 *Pseud. Conf.* vii. (1670) 168 How deductive this pontificious is in proofs, I appeal to all Pontificious Writers, and Indifferent Readers.

Pontify (pɒ·ntifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *pontifier*, ad. med.L. *pontificāre*: see PONTIFICATE *v.*] *intr.* To play the pontiff; to speak or behave 'pontifically', or with assumption of authority or infallibility.

1883 *Times* 19 Feb. 8 Wagner always seemed to proudly when he talked. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 May 625/1 He is one of the few eclectic men who do not 'pontify'. 1900 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 183 Stevenson was always inclined to preach, to pontify, to be didactic.

Pontil (pɒ·ntil). *Glass-making.* [a. F. *pontil*, app. ad. It. *pontello, puntello*, dim. of *punta* point, etc.] An iron rod used for handling, and especially for rapidly twirling the soft glass in the process of formation, esp. in the manufacture of crown-glass. Also called PUNTY.

1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 171 At this stage another instrument, called a punt, or pontil, is brought into use. *Ibid.* 174 The glass is then...separated from the pontil, and immediately conveyed to the hotter part of the annealing oven.

Pontile (pɒ·ntəil), *a. Anat. rare.* [ad. L. *pontīlis* pertaining to a bridge, f. *pons, pont-em* bridge: see -TIL -ILE.] Of or pertaining to the pons of the brain: = PONTINE.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lexicon. Med. &c.* VIII. 1945 Among the accessories which may now be used to be to somewhat common, are see *pons*, Shakespear (etc.). In some cases also the appropriate adjectives are employed, e.g. *pontile*, dural... provide membranes, transversely, pontine or pontal.

Pontinal (pɒ·ntinăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichthyol.* [f. as next + -AL.] Name for a special bone in the skull of dachyopteroid fishes: see 1906.

1888 Gill in *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 708 The third developed as a small special bone (pontinal) bridging the interval between the second suborbital and the spheno-lateral angle of the preoperculum.

Pontine (pɒ·ntəin), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [f. L. *pons, pont-* + -INE[1].] Pertaining to or occurring in the *pons Varolii*: = PONTAL, PONTILE *a.*[2], PONTILE.

1889 [see PONTAL]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 540 In cerebral hæmorrhage and in pontine hæmorrhage, epileptic pupils are usually present. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 860 The ninth nucleus appears to be the pontine centre for conjugate movements.

Pontioune, obs. form of PUNCHEON.

Pontisterture. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pons, pont-em* bridge, after *architecture*.] Bridge-building.

1893 *Univ. Dict. Amer.* I. 667 There is perhaps no other form of pontisterture which can compete with the wrought-iron girder when the clear space exceeds 70 feet.

‡ **Pont-levis** (pɒ̃lvi, pɒntlɛ·vis). Also ‡ **ponnt.** [a. F. *pont-levis*, f. *pont* bridge + *levis*, OF. *leveis*, adj. movable up and down = Pr. *levadis* :—L. type **levātīcius*, f. *levāre* to raise.]

1. A drawbridge.

1483 Caxton *Paynter of F.* (c. xxxv. K.) Powre levois that he made faire there whiche are called Pontyng bregges. 1491 Barnfield *Tribunal* (Collectan. iii. Yorke's a playe-mate with 3 yeeres...A lap of mine like a fine pont-levis to a castle of the middle age, falleth to a lip of gaze, pure cristes.

2. *Horsemanship.* (See quot.)

1907 Bailey 102 II. *Position's the Horsemanship*) is a disorderly running *Action of a* Horse in Husbandman to his Rider, in which he runs up several Times running, and then up on upon his hind Legs, that he is in Danger of coming over.

Ponto (*Czech*, and *Glass-blowing*): see PUNTO.

Pontoneer, -ier (pɒntɪnī·ə). *Mil.* Also **pontonnier, -ier.** [ad. F. *pontonnier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) :—med.L. *pontilātrius* (855 in Du Cange) a ferryman, f. *ponto, -tōnem* PONTOON: see -IER.] One who has charge of pontoons, or of the construction of a pontoon-bridge.

1830 Mahon *Dict., Pontonier*, A constructor of pontoons. 1855 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 130 With an expert corps of artificers and pontoniers, such bridges might very soon be put together. 1884 Carlisle *Proceed. Gt. Artill.* viii. (1892) VII. 70 We had with us...only Four Pontoneers, or trained Bridge-builders. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 280 The skilled engineers and pontoniers of the regular army.

Pontoon (pɒntū·n), *sb.* Forms: 7–9 **pontoon,** 8– **pontoon.** [ad. F. *ponton* (14th c. in Littré) a flat-bottomed boat, a pontoon :—L. *ponto, -ōnem* a punt, floating bridge, pontoon, f. *pons, pont-em* bridge: see -OON.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat used as a lighter, ferry-boat, or the like (cf. PUNT[2] and [3]); *spec.* in *Mil. Engineering*, such a boat, or other floating vessel (as a hollow metal cylinder), of which a number are used to support a temporary bridge over a river.

[1591 Barcklay in *Cheyne's Corr.* (Roch.) 268, 3 cane chayres bothe with corrosive pieces of wood, 'quilt superbest le pontion, pour faire les pontz'.] 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1281/4 One of the Batteries is raised upon Pontoon on the Water. 1680 Blount *Glossogr.*, ed. 3, *Pontoo*, a Wherry, or Ferry-Boat. Gallica. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 282 He layed 3 bridge of pontoons over the Shannon. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3763/2 A great number of Pontoons made of Leather, of a new Invention, very useful and light for Carriage. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., The late Invented Pontoon is a Boat of Tin or rather Latten, eight Yards long and two broad, having a large Ring at each Corner. 1723 *Pract. Fr. Exercise* I. 9 It was proposed to the Czar to make a Bridge on Pontoons over it. 1783 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 246 He was...pleased...to order that the pontoons of the Marquis of Kildare's regiment of artillery to ply on the street, where the bridge have been broken down, till they can be repaired. 1811 Wellington in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VII. 404 The pontoons are just as good as others; they will pontinely bear field pieces. 1845 J. Bourne *Diss. Screw*, 108 The pontoon...to be formed of oval plates its point each of these being hollow in the middle,...and two being laid together, the edges are to be soldered, or welded strongly, and the ends or points to coincide.

† **b.** Sometimes applied to the floating bridge so formed. *Obs.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pontoon*, in Fortification, is a Bridge made of two Boats, at some Distance one from another, both covered with Planks; as also the Interval betwixt them. 1838 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Exp.* xl. 346 They had observed no pontoon without moulding with it.

2. *Naut.* A large flat-bottomed barge or lighter furnished with cranes, capstans, and tackle, used for conveying ships, raising weights, etc.

1769–76 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Pontoon*, a low flat vessel, nearly resembling a lighter, or barge of burthen, and furnished with cranes, capstans, tackles, and other machinery, necessary for careening ships of all sizes. These are very common in the principal ports of the Mediterranean, but are rarely used in the northern parts of Europe. 1867 in *South Sealer's Wardrob.*

3. *Hydraulic Engineering.* = CAISSON 2 c. 2 d.

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1764 *Pontoon*...3. A watertight structure...placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air to assist in refloating the vessel. 4. A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water, and raised by pumping it out; used to close a stairway or entrance to a dock. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* II. 169 The entrances to docks are sometimes closed by means of pontoons, which are large hollow vessels fitted with a kind of keel or projection round the sides and bottom.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pontoon equipment*; **pontoon-bridge,** a bridge constructed upon pontoons; **pontoon-train,** a train of wagons carrying pontoons.

1758 *Campaigns* 1757–9 II. 68 On the 21st, a Pontoon Bridge was thrown over the Rhine. 1852–67 J. S. Mackay *Field Exercise* (1852) 132 An army provided with a good pontoon train cannot be prevented effecting the passage of a river, if that army be skilfully commanded. 1858 *Cent. Exp. & Accid. Trad.* I. 170/1 The pontoon equipment having been landed on the North, a bridge consisting of 10 pontoons at open order...was laid across the Medway.

Pontoon, *v.* [f. prec.] **1.** *trans.* To cross (a river) by means of pontoons. Also *fig.*

1864 Blackmore *Cherry Ripe* I. xiii, For this power ...a great historian employs a happy expression not welcomed by our language: he calls it 'the power to pontoon the mere grassy'. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Dec., It is believed that they would have pontooned the distance, agreeing to do the work over and over again when required.

Horse Pontooning *vbl. sb.*

1855 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 130 Cabbaging, practically and experimentally, the art of pontooning. 1907 W. S. Sampson in *N. Amer. Rev.* CLXXV. 208 A school of instruction in pontooning. 1893 Mrs. Stevens *Laugh in Ara* 79 To...witness their pontooning operations.

Pontooner (pɒntū·nəɹ). [f. PONTOON + -ER[1].] = PONTONIER.

1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 283/1 The marquis having sent an officer of pontooners...to reconnoitre the banks of the river. 1832 Southey *Poems* IV. 122 The Spaniards could not prevent the pontooners from completing their work.

Pont-tournis, Pont-volant: see Pont¹.

Ponty, variant of Pointy.

Pony (pōʊni), *sb.* Forms: 7–9 *Sc.* powny, 8 *Sc.* powney, -nie, 8–9 ponney, 8– pony. [Sc. *ponnay*, *ponik*, (as suggested by Prof. Skeat, 1890) = **ponidey*, adj. OF. *poulenet* a little foal (1444 in Godef.), dim. of *poulain*, *polain* a foal, colt:—late L. *pullitēnus*, f. L. *pullus* young animal, foal: see Pullet. (Examples of an earlier spelling in *poul-* or *pol-* are wanted to make the origin certain.)]

1. A horse of any small breed; *spec.* a horse not more than 13 or (in popular use) 14 hands high.

1699 *Bp. Burnet's Hist. Reform.* II. 340 (*Stitchcomb Papers*) I ordered him to have the grazing of Sandhurst Park. 1700 *Dial. Saint Christopher* T. 2 Sing a, 19 Down Pontus, a Kind of Horse, hated upon the Borders, and commonly owning unto Country. 1730–6 Bailey (*folio*), *Pony*, a little Scotch horse. 1752 Hallifax *Mem.* (1758) I. 6 He had a beautiful pony (at least as he called, and as I thought it). 1774 Pennicuik *History of Tweedale Poems* (1843) 28 The poorest that is spring-time grows Thrives a' the year. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 469 To cross his nodding pony day by day, Seems at the best but thwarting life away. 1785 Burns *Epist. to W. Lapraik* 21 Apr. i. While ponnies reek in pleugh or braik. 1789 *Bath Trad. in Jam. Advt.*, Horses or away [= A Black Pony], about thirteen hands high. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 389/2 The 'Shetland pony' is now well known. ...These diminutive horses...are only from nine to eleven hands high. 1852 Thackeray *Miscellanies* II. Clive...much preferred ponying to ride. 1900 *Blackwood's Mag.* XV. 699 A pony, I find it stated, is strictly applicable to an animal under 12 hands; above 13 and up to 13·2 the creature should be known as a galloway, and over 13·2 it becomes a horse. This, however, is not the modern interpretation...I should be inclined to say that in general parlance anything under 14 hands is a pony.

2. *slang.* The sum of twenty-five pounds sterling.

1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 37 There is no touching her even for a pony. [Note. Half a hundred or twenty-five guineas.] 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* v, 'Dinna, for a pownie,'...said the Squire. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii. (1889) 78 Well done, Jack,...you've saved your master a pony this fine morning.

3. *U. S. slang.* A literal translation of a classical text, for the use of learners; a school or college 'crib'; *cf.* Horse *sb.* 13.

1872 *Tour through College* 30 (Farmer), Their lexicons, grubs, and boy-books were strewed round their forms on the table. 1893 W. W. Goodwin in *Classical Rev. Apr.* 160/1 A 'crib' or 'pony' to help them to learn their Greek lessons without the aid of dictionary and grammar.

4. *slang.* A small glass or measure of liquor.

1884 *U. S. Newspaper, A 'Pony'*...in America a glass of beer. 1894 *New York Trad. Amg.* (Farmer), A pony of beer. 1896 *Dresden Daily Rec.* (U. S.) 26 Feb. 4/3 A couple of ponies of brandy. 1898 *N. Y. Daily Mail* 7 Apr. 2 The pony, another Glasgow beer measure, contained double of an imperial gill of beer.

5. A name of *Tecoma serratifolia* (N.O. *Bignoniaceæ*), a small tree of the West Indies.

1866 in *Treas. bot.* 1884 Miller-Flower-n., *Tecoma serratifolia*, Pony; San Isarel Trumpet-flower.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General, as **pony-back** (*cf.* Horseback), *-carriage*, *-cart*, *-chair*, *-chaise*, *-girl*, *-horse*, *-mare*, *-pack*, *-phaeton*, *-sled*, *-trap*; **pony-japer**, *-leaping*, *-watcher*, *-watching*, *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-rustler*; **pony-mounted** *adj.*; (in sense 2) **pony paint**. **b.** Special combs. (often in names of things that are small of their kind): **pony-engine**, a small locomotive for shunting: **pony-express**, a postal agency using relays of ponies for the transmission of mails, etc.: **pony-glass**, a small glass holding a pony (sense 4): **pony-purse, pony-putter**, see *quots.*: **pony-truck**, a two-wheeled leading or trailing truck in some forms of locomotive: **pony-truss**, a truss so low that overhead bracing cannot be used (Webster 1890).

1813 *Examiner* 28 Apr. 267/2 A well-known coach ... applied to 'pony-back'. 1838 Lady Wood *Lucia* 40 We commenced the ascent on pony-back. 1847 *Knickerb.* XXIX. 322 Hebron and Stony Hill are crowded with 'pony-coaches'. 1880 Daniels *Analyses* 28 The only things the mare is fit for in country are a lad and a 'pony-chair'. 1892 *West Minister Rev.* I. 92 The place in the 'pony-chaise'...was found vacant. 1900 Bp. Gore *Public Education* (1908) 81 One of those old-fashioned, very low pony-chaises, with a man up behind for the groom. 1884 Webster, '*Pony-engine*.' 1891 *Atlantic Monthly* LXVII. 12 Uin. 1888 The American 'Pony Express', en route from the Missouri River to San Francisco. 1886 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* III. 322, I was present when the first fleet horse of the pony express started. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5/6 The pony express from Pekin brought the Viceroy many despatches. 1884 T. A. Gurney *Parish* vi. 4 I've got a home-account yet. If I'm spending, I'm a 'pony-girl'. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LXI. 1 The 'pony-glass with Seneca. 1898 Lytton *Adam Jn.*, xii. 82, the...pony-girl took up my 'pony-phaeton. 1892 H. Williams *Round London* (1893) 102 He plays white so as not to *Pony* [= queen] the pawn's pulse. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* *Pony-horse*, "Pony-horse" is sometimes colloquially upon the spot, or from a few persons. 1884 Gunter *Card Playing Glass*, "Pony-putter, a boy who delivers a pony to the workings. 1874 Tennessee Gazette *Rep. Ladies* (1893) 129 To the left will be seen a 'pony-truck which winds over the hill to Watsonsburk. 1892 Antley *Sp. Point Life* I. 89 To sit by my 'pony-traps. 1884 *Kansas Daily Mercy.* (Farmer), 'Pony Truck, a truck with a single pair of wheels.

Pony (pōʊni), *v.* *U. S. slang.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To pay *out*, settle *up*.

1884 *Atlantic Mag.* I. 343 Every class...unanimously swore that he had ponied up his 'quarter'. 1894 Stead *If Christ came to Chicago* 380 'Pony up or we will run you in' is the formula. 1903 *Archibald Sidgell.* 24 Apr. 16/2 To-day a walking delegate told him he would have to pony up to date, if he wanted to stay on the job.

2. *trans.* To prepare (lessons) by means of a pony or crib.

1892 *Yale Tomahawk* May (Farmer), We know that they do not pony their lessons.

Ponyard, Ponyash, etc., obs. *ff.* Poniard, Pongee.

Poo, obs. *f.* Pooh; *Sc.* and *n. dial. f.* Pull.

Poaah (pōʊ'ə). [Native name in Nepalese.] An urticaceous plant of North India, the fibre of which is used for cordage, sail-cloth, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1135/2 This plant (*Böhmeria Puya*) is called Poaah or Puya in Sikkim and Nepal.

Pooch, obs. and dial. form of Pouch.

Pood (pūd). Forms: 5–7 pode, 7 ponde, 7–8 pond(e, 8 (**pud**), puddu, 8–9 pud, 9 pond, 7– pood. [Russ. пудъ *pud*, adj. LG. or Norse *pund* Pound.]

A Russian weight, equal to 40 lb. Russian, or slightly more than 36 lb. avoirdupois.

1554 J. Basse in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) II. 274 The pode doth consist of the great weight, 40 pounds, and of the small 80: there are 10 poode to a shippond. 1632 *J. Sobieski's Voyage*, 9 Cwmmis, 274 Of Wax 6830 thousand pond; every pond containing forte pounds. 1682 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Trav. Ambass.* 112 Raising the Poode (that is 40 pound) of Salt, to thirty pence. 1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 56 At the Rate of four Rubels a Puddu. 1782 *Monthly Trav. Oxford* I. 51, xiii. 32 These waggons usually carry from twenty-five to thirty poods. 1814 *C. Kilpatrick's Trans.* 197 Rich salt is large...Hooks, weighing five or six pud. 1814 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 2/2 The gold mines of Russia have yielded 31,807 poods. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/4 The Russian pood weighs as nearly as possible thirty-six English pounds; there are nearly sixty-two poods to the ton.

Poodling, poodling, -yngs, obs. *ff.* Puddling.

Poodle (pūd'l), *sb.* [a. Ger. *pudel*, short for *pudelhund* (as LG., Sweed., Da. *pudel*, Du. *poedel*-(*hond*)) a poodle, f. LG. *pud'eln* to splash in water, the poodle being a water-dog. Cf. Ger. *pudel* a pool, Puddle; *paddeln* dripping wet.]

1. One of a breed of pet dogs, of which there are numerous varieties, with long curling hair, usually black or white, which is often clipped and shaved in a fantastic manner.

1809 Lovejoy *Falkland* I. vi, Mrs. Dalton...mixed very tenderly after your poodle and yourself. 1856 Wornum, *Hist. Art. Glass* II. 233 The Poodle and the Greyhound are well marked varieties of the species dog. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxv. A fat asthmatic poodle lay on her feet upon the hearthrug.

+2. A woolly sort of cloth; a garment of this cloth. *Obs.*

1847 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 187 A good cloth overcoat—if not a poodle. 1859 *Sala Gas-light & D.* xxii. 234 A short green cloak, adorned with a collar of the woolly texture, generally denominated poodle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poodle-barber*, *-clipper*, *-clipping*, *-cut*, *-dog*, *-head*; *poodle-like* *adj.*; *poodle collar* (in sense 2).

1838 Punch *Bells of Bell-Hanger* 1, Her poodle dog was quite advised. 1859 *Sala Gas-light & D.* v. 110 A short cloak, decorated with the almost classical poodle-collar. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* vii. (ed. 2) 200 The Fox may be known by his tail, which resembles that of a poodle dog. 1900 Kate L. Hardy *Strengthen Girl* 189 Having purchased a pair of poodle clippers, I myself became his barber.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Poo'dledom, Poo'dlish** *a.*, **Poo'dleship.**

1883 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Girl of Period* I. 263 Many a fine statuesque fellow...sinks into mere poodledom at home. 1888 H. W. Pausus *Spirit of Beauty* (1894) 118 His owner should have been able to tell fifty like anecdotes of his poodleship. 1892 E. L. Gilchrist in *Ess. & Stud.* etc. III. 1 whole dissertation was poodlish in the extreme.

Poo'dle, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To make into or treat as a poodle; to clip and shave the hair of. Hence **Poo'dled** *ppl. a.*, **Poo'dling** *vbl. sb.*

1808 *Lament of Poll. pug's* Simply twisting it up, without the present fashion of poodling the head. 1901 *Rhodes. Mag.* July 49/2, I thought it as well to poodle him [a dog] occasionally. 1903 *Chic. Inter. Ocean* 8 Aug. 3/2 The poodled Spitz, in Germany apparently a favourite animal, I should.

Poodler, dial. var. Puddler, young coal-fish.

Poof (pʊf), *int.* Also poouf. [A natural utterance. Cf. F. *pouf.*] A sound imitating a short sharp puff of the breath as in blowing something from the mouth, or blowing out a candle; hence an expression of contemptuous rejection: cf. Pooh *int.*

1897 W. Collins *Dead Secret* v, 66, Poof! the very anticipation of them [ghosts of dead] chokes me already. 1899 H. Murdoch *Year in London* II. 19 As for the others, poof! 1899 Dickinson *Mod. Prom.* ii. 68, Call that a preacher, Poof! What do you say to the rest of it? 1900 Vere *Black Abroad* 61, 'She will go out like that—poof!'...blowing out an imaginary candle in explanation.

† Poogye (pōʊgē'). Also **-gyee, pungi.** [Hindī پُنگی *pūngī* (*dh* = sonalized *d*).] The Hindī wind-flute.

1884 Rimbault, *Pungi: Ancient Nothing* 19 One of the most curious double-pipes at present extant in India is the poogyee of the Hindoos;...the holes of which are inserted into a gourd, and are blown with the nose (instead of with the mouth. 1898 Bowman & Rimbault *Anc. Mus. Terms*, *Poogye*, the nose-flute of the Hindoos.

Pooh (pʊh, pah), *int.* (*n.*, *sb.*) Also 7 puh, poo, pow, 7–8 pugh, 8– poo: see Poh, Pooe. [A 'vocal gesture' expressing the action of puffing or blowing anything away. Prob. orig. (pʊ, pah), whence also the variants *pough*, *pugh*, *puh*, *po*; and *cf.* Poof.] An ejaculation expressing impatience, or contemptuous disdain or disregard for anything. Cf. Phew, Pho, Pish.

1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 120 Affection, pish! You speake like a grosse Glebe. 1604 Marston & Webster *Malcontent* v. iv, Pugh! ...Thou speakest like a fool. 1607 Shakes. *Cor.* II. i. 157 *Wingd.* The Gods grauen cheeks them not. *Volum.* True? pow wow. 1607 Middleton *Quiet Life* II. i, Pox women, this is nothing, till I know what he did. 1641 Cogan's *Pleasant Pleasaunt Reader* v. iii. Pooh, ho, ha, ha, I know you merry me. 1733 Fielding *Tom Thumb* (1734) iv. 30, 'Pugh; says she, 'you have plotted a man to a dust, that's all'. 1788 Jemmat *Instr. Nurse* (1773) II. 131 Poo! said they, we have no money. 1824 Lytton *Devereux* iv. ii, 'Pooh, nay; said Tarleton laughing, 'none of your compliments'. 1882 Grant *Martin* II. 308 'Pish', he said, as he read it, and tore it up.

B. *sb. dh.* An utterance of this.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 24 July, With that she made a slighting pah with her mouth. 1817 Poems *Beppo* viii, A thing which means many 'pooh's' and 'pishes'. 1881 Clayton *F. of Diamond* 23 The lady was always ended his subject with a long 'pooh'.

Hence **Pooh** *v.*, *intr.*, to utter the exclamation 'pooh!'; *trans.*, to say 'pooh!' to.

1830 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Aquil. Ign. Watermen* Epil., Will it, shall's The wayward'st Critick ...That reason, and pish's and shakes his headmost head. 1898 Chronicle Barns Fug. *Philos.* I. 44 The Doctor...pshaw'd and pooh'd for some time. 1898 Pioneer *Lamb & L.* 15 'Pooh! pooh!' to refused his petition, 'don't pooh me, John'.

Pooh pooh (pʊ'pʊ'), *int.* (*sb.*, *a.*). Reduplication of Pooh *int.*

1879 Pough, Pough: see Pooh. *a* 1884 Warner's *Wild Life* I. iv *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 30 Pon, pon, you know not what you say. 1894 Dickens *Mutt. Christ.* xii. Pooh, pooh! ...Never mind that. 1901 A. Lang in *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 548 The sceptic will say 'Pooh pooh!' (or treat us paper-ordinally even says 'Pooh pooh!').

B. *sb.* [*pooh-pooh*]. **a.** An utterance of the exclamation 'pooh pooh!' **b.** One who is addicted to using this exclamation.

1758 Chesterfield *Sixteen Fug. Philos.* I. 2 Before the Doctor had found his glasses and got his pooh-pooh. 1867 *Blackw. Mag.* CII. 8/2 The Pooh-poohs (Hist. the rest of mankind was made for their pleasure and profit. 1879 O. W. Holmes *Old Vol. of Life*, Crown & Coronation (1891) 328 This is the echo of the Pooh-Poohs, so called from the loudly expressions of their vocabulary. 1892 G. Meredith in *Str. of our Conq.* III. 6, 19 Dismay there for pooh-pooh or heed-taking scepticism.

C. *attrib.* or *adj.* (*pʊ'pʊ'*), as in *pooh-pooh theory*, a humorous designation of the theory that language is a development of natural interjections. Cf. Bow-wow theory.

1880 Trelawney *Recoll. Powers, Lady Ch. Tuckerton* (1858) 40 A humorous philosopher has a pooh-pooh supposition as the triangle games. 1882 Miss Mulock *St. Lungs.* ix. 270 These cries or interjections were represented as the natural and real beginnings of human speech. This is what I call the bow-wow-and, or Pooh-pooh, Theory.

Pooh-pooh (pʊ'pʊ'), *v.* [f. prec. *int.*] *trans.* To express contempt or disdain for; to make light of, dismiss as unworthy of notice.

1857 J. W. Croker *Diary* Feb. (1884) I. 281, 387 Foul pooh-poohed this offering. 1892 Kipling *Ingrid. Leg. Ver.* v. *Lepch of Feldkirch* (1895) 308 An old gentleman...was deservedly pooh-pooh'd down. 1892 Kinglake *Alb. Lacks* xxxii, [They] pooh-poohed away every attempt at further enlargement of the railings. 1894 Murray in *Life* (1900) I. viii. 219 A stipend...between £800 and £1000 a year is not to be pooh-poohed. 1894 *Times* 10 Apr., Mr. Gladstone cannot pooh-pooh difficulties in Committee.

Hence **Pooh-poo'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pooh-poo'her, Pooh-poo'hist.**

1843 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxv, Sneer...was...directed by the consummate pooh-poohing of the assembly. 1881 W. M. Wetzell in *Nat. Antiq. Assistant. Soc.* No. v. 23, I mean the Pooh-poohists. These objectors...rear high their crests on the announcement of any novelty in practical science. 1882 Pioneering *Lat. in Southeastern N. Y. Hist.* 4, I believe that more really good points to be found than in sceptical pooh-poohers of the bow-wow theory. 1908 Blackw. *Literary Topics* iv. I had not the courage to tell her pooh-poohing uncle so.

† Poojah, puja (pū'dʒə). *E. Indies.* Also poodu. [a. Skr. *pūjā* worship.] Rites performed in Hindū idol-worship; any Hindū religious ceremony or rite; also *fig.* (in ridicule).

1808 Mrs. Sherwood in *Life* xxi. (1910) 261 To this he reads his daily poojah, or worship. 1816 Hoogly *Pseudo-rang Heart* I. 9, of The person...now approached the sacred tree, and having performed *pujas* to the deity as the law prescribed (etc.). 1823 Trevelyan *Compar. Method* (1866) 102 The high festivals of our religion would be among the most popular Poojahs of the year. 1879 Freeman in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 92 My life is that of our dining poojah to old Carlyle, who...finds upon himself so warm more nonsense about early kings of Norway.

Pook (puk), *sb. local.* Also **9 puck.** [Goes with next: derivation uncertain.]

1. A heap; *esp.* a roughly thrown up heap of hay, a cock; also, a heap of oats, barley, or other unbundled produce, not more than 3 feet high, pitched together for casting to the rich.

1708 Hickeringill *Rem.* II. 80 [The farmers and his men] went up into the common fields...to fetch home two loads of oats,

and the land not being yet in cocks or pooks (1862). 1893 Miss Yonge *Heir of Redclyffe* vii. She saw Guy's ready greeting, and their comparison of the forks and talent the pooks and cocks of their contents. 1897 Morton Cyc. *Agric.* Oxon. IX. D. 8.) *Pooks or Pooks* [West Engl. see forge hangs, forks ricks of hay, oats, &c. 1900 Tregellas *Cornish Tales* 20 Our shooting keeps and pooks of corves. 1902 *Weston. Gaz.* 5 July 3/1 The hay was dry and up in pooks.

2. A thin tall stack of corn in the sheaf, in shape a steep cone, 9 or 10 feet high, built up temporarily in the harvest-field in wet seasons, for drying the corn before it is carried to the main rick. So generally in s.w., but in central Dorset called more definitely a 'shock-mow'. (T. Hardy.)

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 201 In making the wheat-pooks in Wiltshire, the sheaves are set two [pen.]. *Ibid.*, In a pook may be put a land or two. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Harvest*, In their wheat-pooks, in Wiltshire, the sheaves are set in a circle, with their ears uppermost, and another circle of sheaves is placed upon that, and so on, contracting each round, till the pile ends in a point, upon which a sheaf opened, and turned with the ears downward, is placed, like the shackle of a vane. ... A load, or two loads, may be thus put into a pook, which is a very good way to secure corn against rain. 1805 Knight *Rural Rites*, 98 Having cut crops in bad and catching seasons, by securing the hay in windrows, and wheat in pooks. 1808 Marshall *Rural Econ. Yorksh.* Gloss. s.v. Pook, To put up (corn) in pooks (Pook sb. 2).

Pook (puk), *v.*[1] *local.* [Goes with pen.] *trans.* To heap up; *esp.* to put up (newly mown hay or unheaded corn) in cocks or pooks (Pook sb. 2).

1787 *Minc. Mag., Riseford* 22, Beneath an earth quoge, pelle and pooge they pooke. 1807 *Mr. Acc. St. Sidney's Magg., Courtfield*, For pulleting of 1[2] bandfuls of sapples & for pooking. 1908 Hudson *Rem. Ill.* To the master and the other servant were pooking in part of the land. 1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts.* Gloss. s.v. Pooked, Barley and oats are always pooked or cocked, seldom carried from the swath. ... Hay is pooked, cocked, first in the cock, and when dry in hay-ricks. 1901 *Times* 19 Aug. 11/1 Experience shows ... that where barley is pooked, as it often is in the south, it takes less harm from heavy rain and dries much sooner than when it is carried.

b. To put up (corn) in pooks (Pook sb. 2).

a 1800 'A Wiltshire Corn Bill, temp. Q. Eliz.' in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VII. 493/1 The tenant to cut down, thrash, pooke, and take the said thirden and tenth [of wheat and barley].

Hence **Pooking** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, in *pooking-ford* (see quot. 1893); also **Pooker**.

1833 *Wilts. Rec. Mem.* 86/2 Comm. Pleas *Collect* (1901) I. 189 Hire labourers in haymaking, pooking, or gathering of Lord corne shall not take by the day ...of wages above 1[d]. 1791 T. Davis *Gen. View Agric. Wilts.* 30 The price is seldom higher than eighteen-pence per acre for mowing, and one shilling for pooking, etc. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss., Pooker*, a strapping energetic hay-pooking ... *Pooking-ford*, the large paving, with a cross handle, for pooking along in front of the poolers, to make up the hay into pooks. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 13/1 The relative merits of pooking and shocking in the work of barley harvest are ... to present themselves for consideration. ...The barley lies strewn over the entire surface, to be occasionally turned with the pooking fork till the crop is ready for stacking.

Pook (puk), *v.*[2] *Sc.* Forms: (7 puik), 8–9 pouk, 9 pook. [Origin unascertained.] *trans.* To pluck, pull, pick, or pinch with the thumb and finger: *e.g.* in plucking a fowl, picking the stalks off fruit, and the like. Also *fig.*

1833 *Ordney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc.* 234 The said Captain came in to the said Katherein house to pull nuts [etc.]. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xiii. The wean had tint their fingers bauldie And pook my hair. 1820 in Cromek *Nithsdale Song* 74 Fy! chip, quo' she, your bony grey wing, An' pouk your nose frae mine. 1863 Rogers *Table & Sk. Ill.* 167 Pook a sour with an ether Goes *behind* it. Pooking and cooking go, his mother, If thy son lawful judgment. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 274 Your bold pinky will have to come and pook the chunky.

Hence **Pooked** (puk(t)), *ppl. a.*, **pookit** (puk'ət) *Sc.*, *a.*

1818 Miss Ferrier *Marriage* xxxiv, They have not their pocket-like caps to put to rights. 1824 — *Inheritance*, Is [she tame] a rather short and pookit. 1894 Hunter *J. Inwick* ii. 20 He's a puir, pookit-like stirrup. 1894 Crockett *Men of the Moss-Hags* ix. I had not the spirit of a pooked hen.

† Pooka, phooka (pū'kă, fū'kă). [Ir. *pūca* (gen. and dat. with article *an phúca*), = Gl. *puca*, ON. *pūki*, ME. *pouke* (see Puck), Welsh *pwca* goblin.] In Irish folk-lore, A hobgoblin, a malignant spirit.

1825 T. C. Croker *Fairy Leg.* I. 326 Irish superstition makes the Phooka palpable to the touch. To the agency the peasantry usually ascribe accidental falls. 1847 La Touche *P. O'Brien* 72 The Cavalier had heard of Phookas and other malignant spirits who ... roam ... the benighted traveller. 1888 W. Z. Yeats *Fairy & Folk T.* 39 The Pooka, ... assumes commonly an animal shape; ... he will, during pleasure, 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 The pranks of the Phooka ...and the vision of the long-haired, long-robed Gaels.

† Pookaun (pūkō'n). *Irish.* Also **pookawn, pookhaun.** [Ir. *púcán.*] A small Irish fishing-boat, for rowing or sailing, in the latter case having a single mast with a kind of lateen sail.

1836 D. Kane *Yacht Sailing* xxiv. 331 The Galway pookhaun is a smaller boat than the hooker, and used for both rowing and sailing. 1840 Jane Barker *Irish Idyls* v. 126 On board quaint little curraghs and pookawns. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 490/2 The pookaun, a small boat with a sort of lateen sail, pretty to look at, but dangerous.

Pooke, obs. f. Poke; var. Puke *Obs.* (colour).

† Pookoo, puku (pū'kū), [ad. Zulu *upuku.*] A red water-buck or antelope (*Cobus vardoni*) found in southern Central Africa.

1830 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 191, I saw three reed antelopes and a few pookoos (*Cobus vardoni*). 1894 Lydekker *Royal Nat. Hist.* II. 304 The puku is about the size of the pala, standing some 3 feet 3 inches at the shoulder.

Pool (pūl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 pōl, (1 poll, 4 powl), 3–6 pole, 5–7 poole, 3, 5– pool. Also *N. Sc.* 3 poll, 5– pule, 6– pull, 8–9 (*n.e. Sc.*) peel. [OE. *pōl* masc. = OLG. *pōl, MLG., MD. *pōl*, LG. *pöl*, *pohl*, *pül*, Da. *pøl*.] WGer. stem **pōlo-*.

OE. had also *pōll* and *pyll* (see Pill *sb.*[1]), OIr. *poll*, Sw. *Pil*, the relation of which to OE. *pōl* are obscure, as are also those of the Celtic words: W. *pwll*, Corn. *pol*, Breton *poull* pool: Ir. *poll*, *puill*, Gael. *poll* hole, bog, pond, pit, sea, Manx *poyll* pool, puddle.]

1. A small body of standing or still water, permanent or temporary: chiefly, one of natural formation.

1891 E. Bliemer *Gregory's Fast C.* xxxviii. 278 Solomon saith Satis vellis dicas pol mare generosi on fair winds moveres nudis. *Ibid.* xxxix. 280 Twelve more droppes god (*Harlem MS.* pool) newelyn. c 1450 *Lonelich Grail* (Kölbing) 10 Gan to Swin pole [Skinner] & schrik. c 1600 Lay of Gamelyn 48 Ne, if wheere plente is atwelche pole. c 1675 *Nat. Peculiar of Mold* (in *O. E. Misc.* 149 Dubbed to Jail from your pits more to his, and never cool. 1727 R. Gaddy, Ruffle 1773 Let dollar value be fundamental, If no real trouble finde A water pol. 1841 *N. E. Rifle T. C.* 321 Also be pains of by gunns (not gutters), & grandsire powles. c 1425 *Pol. to Wm. Wilcher* (1877) *Hen. proclam.* pole. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Pole, or poole for fysche keyynge, *vivarium, stagnum.* 1562 *Rolls of Parch.* VI. 200/1 Myres, Poles [1874] Poles, Mires, Pooling places. 1572 Coverdale *Ps. Exhort.* (R. 1) They are together by the pols [1862 pools] at Gilsem, and these lays on the one side of the pole, the other on the other side. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Poles, marines, and standing Lochis. c 1618 Sylvester *Hymn of Adam* 135 His Fore with Fowl, his Fin and Poles with Fish; his Trees with Fruits, with Flowrs every Moth. 1620 Cullen *Jour. Session* (1849) 32 A Pool is a diver standing water, without any current at all, and hath seldom or never any issue to convey away the superfluous water. 1650 Goulton *Chr. Pilg.* 129 The rainy season that gathered it in the pond. 1846 Worcest. *Mod. Pronol.* I. 14 n. I 4 There is hardly a stand-side pond or pool which has not an much landscape in it as above it.

b. 1587 *Parliament Rolls* xv. 322 In the kynne pollis [1667 *N. pools, ad. Hearn pullins*] that way. 1598 Kirkcudbr. *Flitting in Dunbar* 140 Thos corne, Fyle I in Marche at Febuarie, Thair till a pole, and drank the pudlick rod. 1787 *Cinde & Caddie N. Ch.* T. 63 (Jy Stinkard) palm of sundry rotten sick. 1789 Burn *Fulmers of the Poole* 1000 mugs for monks, or mussels, or pools [ed. 1968 pools]. a 1818 in P. Buchan *Ballads* I. 26 There she became a duck...To paddle in a pool.

† **b.** Applied to a whirlpool. *Obs.* rare—[1].

1578 Richardson *Corr. Scot.* 10. xxii. (1801) II. 108 Corspatrick justly to mis lamidabil pole.

c. A small shallow collection of standing water or other liquid; a small plash, a puddle.

1833 Marryat *Lapp. Jan. Keene, Mysteries* 12, Where, wandering in a pool of blood, The bravest Tancred lay. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvii. 317 One of the little pools upon the surface of the glacier. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 191 Those little pools that are left behind among the rocks by the retiring tide. *Mod. Sc.* Keep out o' the pulls.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1351/1, [I] was found to open the pools of my hand, and to annoy the gain of my lands. 1870 Mrs. Riddell *Austin Friars* I. A quiet pool apart from the busy world of commerce. 1893 [J. Macdonald] *Parables, Lessons Alcohol* 2, On the floor I saw ..A little pool of sunlight. 1894 Watson *My Lady Retha* xxxi, The very spikes and jaggers that lay in pools on the floor. 1902 *Temple Bar* IX. 114 Hid in the sands of years, like the still pool of memory.

e. (See quot.)

1883 *Century Mag.* July 324/1 What once a new 'pool' or lick of [oil-] producing territory is found.

2. A deep and still place in a river or stream.

The Pool: the part of the Thames between London Bridge and Cuckold's Point.

a 1000 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* I. 37 Of bone greate wiðy endlonge burye in þam pol bone Cnyhard. 1852 Magdalen *City Statutes* 1. 4 The ship is safe in the Pool, then? 1662 Walton *Angler* 1. xx. 207 Doth Pools as to large and have most gravel. 1720 Lee in *Pinpins* (1840) 111 The river ...between the houses which we call Ratcliff and Radcliff, which they name the pool. 1808 Gentleman *Scott.* (ed. 2) 272 After passing the Isle, it [R. Isla] forms a deep pool of water, called Cairnie. 1822 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* v. 171 A remote corner leading from a steeper. ... There, tamed into a quiet pool In scarcely seen to glide. 1883 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 581 It is not a very big lure, but there are some very deep pools in it.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pool-bird*, *-ground*, *-side*; *pool-bounding* adj.; pool-lily, a water-lily; **pool-measure**, **pool-price**, the measure or price of coal at the Pool on the river in London; **pool-pass**, a fish-way into or out of a pool (Pass *sb.*[1] 3 b); **pool-reed** (called also *pole-reed* and *pull-reed*), the common Reed (*Phragmites communis*); **pool-rest**, White Mudwort, *Limosella aquatica*; Billings *Bibl. Dict.* 1840); **pool-rush** (called by Lyte *pole-rush*), the Bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; sometimes erroneously, *Typha latifolia*; **pool-snipe**, † -snite, the Redshank, *Totanus calidris*; **pool-spear** = *pool-rush*; **poulwort**, a name given in U. S. to *Elephantopus arenarius* (Billings).

1592 Passions *Hallowday* (Percy Soc.) 82 Amost for a 'pools-bayde. 1893 Evesham *Journ., Memoirs*, Pennies of 'pint-hunting lands. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 576 Her heart sank like a 'pool-lily at shadow. 1788 Cowan in *Ann. Reg.* 74/2 An action brought ...against two coal merchants, for selling five chaldrons of coals for "pool-measure, without delivering the full quantity. 1883 *Fisheries Exhibit. Catal.* 368, 41 1200 Plans and Sections of Fish Pass ... example of a 'Pool Pass. 1892 *Examiner* 23/1 Upon such chaldrons of coals brought to the market twelve shillings ... was added to the "pool or market price, which accident furnished the profits to the merchants. 1587 T. Hudson *Lavinia's Silva Herbal* 130 Another kinde of Rondo there is growing by the banks of standing waters, and on the shores of rivers, which hath a long, round and hollowe stalke or sheave, full of knottie joints. This kinde, is our common "Pools Rondo, Spear or Cane rondo. 1870 Prior *Nimrod Brit. Fauna* (ed. 3) 182 *Pole-reed*, propertly ...called in our western counties, Pool-reed, from its place of growth, *Arundo Phragmites*. 1902 M. Hodge *Life P. Merry* i. Wks. 1843 II. 208/2 If we lay our children by the "pool-side, who knows but the Blessed Spirit may lodge them in, and heal them. 1892 Jane A. Dodd *Wildish an hour of London Town* (ed. 2) 236 The outstank, "pool-swipe, tenks or lock...; all these names are given to him. 1880 Lovell *Wild Fowl.* & *Wat.* 180 "Pools-snipe. ... They have a strong and unpleasant relish, and live wholly upon fish.

Pool, *sb.*[2] *local.* [Origin unascertained.] A measure of work in roofing and flooring: see quots.

1889 S. Cranfield in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1091 Charges of Covering Houses with Slate. ...Every Poole of work is either 8 foot broad and 14 foot up, or both sides, or 28 foot in length and one in breadth. 1893–98 in Halliwell. 1900 Kingsbury *W. Somerset Word-bk.* n.v., In building, it is usual to speak of 'a pool of joists' ; meaning the number of joists sufficient for the space between the wall and a beam or girder, or between two beams. ... The word only applies where main beams or chief joists between them walls are used. ...Also used for a similar space on a roof, which is covered by a 'pool o' rafters'.

Pool, *sb.*[3] [– F. *poule* in same sense (1676 in Mage, de Sévigné): see Note below.]

1. In certain card games, etc.: The collective amount of the stakes and fines of the players joining in the game.

(If, as appears to be the fact, spool v. was derived from 1, this must have been in use before 1815.] 1772–91 Sheridan *Trip to Scarbo* iv. Jan., I played it twice this evening at Lady Manners's, but I only played for her while she was walking; and I won her a pool. 1835 — *Rivals*, iv. So that the green spaniels pool will consist of 28 fish, and the little spaniels pool of 13 fish. Each time that the stakes are drawn, or when there are fewer fish in the pool than the first original stake, the pool must be replenished as at first. 1868 [C. Astley] *Hard Cash* viii. 50 Bohemian Company that make it a Rule To secure half the Fish, while they manage the Pool. 1872 *Times & Country Mag.* 27 Miss Bronte ...was hopping astray with the pool from the Cannon. 1876 Mrs. Hastings in *Pontr. Lett. 3rd Mathematics* (1891) I. 341 The last lave in the game of 'Commerce', which the four people play immoderately high, numerous small the pool, the lowest hand giving ten guineas each deal. 1887 Payne in *Temple Bar* 304 They continued the game, with the addition of a half-a-crown pool to increase the attraction.

b. The receptacle containing the stakes; the pool-dish. (Quot. 1886 appears to be an error.)

1750 *Stocks & Subscribers of Birmingham by Knavel Manufactures.* These ingenious Artists make Candlesticks, Snuff Boxes, Ink Stands, Quadrille Pools, Smoaking Boxes ...and all sort of small Trifles for Ladies Working, etc. 1808 Fennell *Hist. Cards* 160 (*Hoyle*) If an odd number is given the eldest hand claims the largest half, or else the odd one is given to the pool [1881 Cotton *Contender* 68, 1759 Seymour's *Compl. Gamester* 118, or else to the person who deals]. 1886 F. G. in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 459/2 Quadrille pools are the fishes or other counters used in playing the old-fashioned game of quadrille.]

†**2.** A party in a card-game, as comet or quadrille, in which there is a pool; a 'game' or match. *To make* (up) *a pool*, to form or make up the party or requisite number of players for such a game. *Obs.*

1693 Shovement *Maid's Last Prayer* iv. 31, What say you, to a Bumbo or Comet, Sir or Master? 1732 Mrs. Delany *Autobiogr. & Corr.* (1861) I. 356, I played two pools at commerce. 1738 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xiv, She had sent for him only the Saturday before, to make up her party of quadrille in the evening. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 19 One party was put off till the Monday, when we played six pools. 1833 Tauchnitz *Pilgrim.* iii, I daresay the resident lady sat down with her female friends to a pool of cards and a dish of coffee.

3. A game played on a billiard-table, in which each player has a ball of distinctive colour with which he tries to pocket the balls of the other players in a certain order, each player contributing an agreed sum, the whole of which at the end falls to the winner; also, a similar game in U. S. played with balls numbered 1 to 15, the number of each ball a player pockets being added to his score.

1858 Thackeray *Mr. Sands* xxiii, He plays pool at the billiard-rooms, and may be seen engaged at cards and dominoes of forenoons. 1872 Fitzgerald *Englishwoman* (1904) 18 He was waiting till some men had finished a pool of billiards upstairs. 1877 Hoskyns & Cavendish *Cavendish's* 'French Billiards' xxv, commonly single pool. 1887 Mrs. Bracebridge *Life & Travels* 11, They played billiards, pool, or pyramids with skill and success.

4. *attrib.* *Rifle-shooting.* A contest in which each competitor pays a certain sum for every shot he fires, the proceeds being divided among the winners. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 77 The attractions of the rookery and the competitions of pool targets have lured up the west both by the darkness of constitutions. 1862 *Ibid.* 5 July 7

The use of pot-hunting known at Wimbledon and elsewhere as Pool, where the value of a bull's-eye is much more considered than the credit of handling arms across the Queen of weapons. 1869 *Daily News* 2 July. Pool and other 'pooh-hunting firing is under continuous instruct of lieutenants.

b. *Betting.* The collective stakes of a number of persons who each stake a sum of money on one of the competitors in some contest, the proceeds being divided among the backers of the winner.

1880 (see POOL *verbal*).

5. A common fund into or from which all gains or losses of the contributors are paid; hence, a combination of capitalists for united speculative operation in a stock or commodity; a combine.

1870 W. S. THAYER in *N. York Herald* 25 Nov. 6/3 I find myself charged by Mr. Jay Gould ... with having invested in a pot or pool in Northwestern common with Mr. Drew, ... and others. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Transl.* 29 Jan. 4/2 Stanford rich men have formed a pool to pay the fines imposed upon them for fast driving. 1908 *Macclesf. Mag.* Jan. 198/1 His little history of the fifty-million dollar pool in Union Pacific Preferred Stock showed this to be a 'blind pool', to run for five years.

6. An arrangement between previously competing parties, by which rates or prices are fixed, and business or receipts divided, in order to do away with mutually injurious competition: see quot. 1882. Also *attrib.* Originally *U. S.*

1881 *Chicago Times* 2 June. The marine insurance companies are still striving to form a pool, and expect soon to succeed. *Ibid.* 4 June. The company will now compete with the other pool lines leading eastward. *Ibid.* 19 June. The agreement for a reorganization of the trans-western freight pool. 1882 BUSINESS *Conducting No. Dept.* (1893) 230 The object of a 'pool' is to put an end to the 'war of rates' which breaks out so frequently between two or more competing lines. ... Sometimes the proceeds of the traffic so competing lines are put into a common fund, and afterwards distributed according to conditions previously agreed on. This is called a 'Pecuniary Pool'. In other cases, arrangements are made for a distribution of the traffic, each line agreeing to accept a specified proportion. This is called a 'Physical Pool'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 12/1 Salt is the latest commodity placed under the control of a pool in the United States. The object of such a pool is 'to keep up the price of salt, and to be able to compete with the foreign manufacturer'.

7. *Fencing.* A contest between teams, in which each member of one side fights each member of the other.

1900 *Oxford Times* 3 Mar. 10/2 What is termed a Poule à Trois was arranged between teams of six a side, each member of the one team fighting a duel with the six members of the other, in rotation. *Ibid.*, Cluses not heard of the pool, reserving only one bit or bit for engagements.

8. *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *pool-fish, -game*; (sense 3) *pool-ball, -table*; (sense 4 b) *pool-check, -room, -seller, -selling, -shelter*: see also 4 a and 6.

1848 SHERWOOD *Dict. Trade*, 'Pool-ball, ivory balls, 9 or 10 to the set, about 2 inches in diameter, for playing billiard or billiards. 1890 L. C. DUNLAP *Notches* 11, I walked up to see was the pendulum had got 'into 3 keys, but nothing but a mass 'pool-check. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Cheiro* 13 The Dealer then setting the 'pool-fish at his right hand, places in a five points. 1884 *Cowgill Dominos-Player* 26 Domino 'Pool Game', is played by fitting the same number together, as in all the games with dominoes, except the variation. 1887 *Chicago Tribune* 15 Oct. 6/1 The betting ... is now mostly done in 'pool-rooms. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 3/1 Only one or two of the women come out of the pool-room with more money than when they entered it. *Ibid.*, The New York police have steadfastly resisted the efforts of enterprising 'pool-sellers' to enlist betting on horse racing as easy for women as for men. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. 3/3 Wagering, or, as it is called on the other side of the Atlantic, 'pool-selling. 1880 HOLMES *Time Poems at Oxf.* 1882), Tom's good eye and steady hand, and the practice he had had at the ... 'pool-table, gave him considerable advantage.

[1870 in Eng. use this word has undoubtedly from the 18th c. been identified with POOL *sb.*1: see quots. 17.. 1786 in sense 1, with their reference to the *Ark* in the *Ford*. But the French use of *fonds* for the same thing, with the fact that the French in former times, spoken it almost certain that the two were taken from Fr., and associated with the Eng. word *pool*. If *poule* is held to be a sense of *poule* hen, chicken, being pick, at first clung for 'booty, spoil, plunder'. Mod. de Sévigné in a letter of 29 July 1676 uses *poule au pot* 'a Dutchman eat de or pot, il prendra toutes les poules'; c'est un sage'; a play upon the sense 'hen'. The DUC. of the Academie, ed. 1, 1691, and that of Furetière, ed. 1, 1727, also explain *poule* absent in the words in which it stands in the Dict. Acad. ed. 1, 1878: 'Poule se dit, à certaines jeux, de la quantité d'argent ou de jetons qui résultent de la mise de chacun des joueurs et qui appartient à celui qui gagne le coup. *La poule est grosse. Mettre à la poule, tenir sa poule.* ... Poule se prend aussi pour l'assemblée de ceux qui jouent à quelque sorte de jeu. *Faire la poule*, se dit, lorsque plusieurs personnes jouent ensemble, et que celui qui perd paye

a 1533 Udall *Ezechiel D.* 11. i. (Arb.) 31 Then to, my counsaile with trod'dioselle poope *As the* Israelites eat of the yron leaden shield boote. c 1580 Sidney *Psalmes* v. 16, 10 *Aarahire* (Mod. *Nim. Spe.* (1595), I sought them that invie, and their poop to, for their breathing. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words 37 Peagh*, Gulps in drinking. 1779 *Anim. Sagac.* When this caprice [frog] gives the signal for stopping, you hear a noise like *peagh* coming from him.

† **Poop**, *sb.*3 *Obs.* In 6 poope, 7 poops. [Origin unascertained.] Some part of the furniture of a church bell: "perh. the 'stay' by which the swing of a bell is regulated, moving against the 'stylder'" (Glos. to work cited the quot. 1624).

1500-1 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 284 Item, paid for 6 bell ropis for the bell Roppe xvi*d.* 1625 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary, Reading* (1871) 130 Paid for a board for the indite poope to save it 11*d.* 1631 *Ibid.* 147 Paid to wills for poopes and stoupes for the bell this yere, 3*s.* 9*d.*

Poop (pūp), *v.*3 Forms: 5 **poupe, powpe, pupe**, 6– **poop**, (9 *dial.* pup). [ME. *poupen*, of echoic origin: cf. MLG., LG. *pūpen*, MDu., Du. *poepen*.] † *Intr.* To make an abrupt sound as by blowing a horn; to blow, toot; to gulp in drinking.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 319 Of twoo they lengthen breem out of lese Of hem in whiche they blowen and powpen [*v.r.* poupid, poupud, poped]. c 1386 — *Manc. Pri.'s Prol.* 20 And what he bastle poupid in this lure To the Maculple he took the grande ayarv. 1523 R. Barnes *Parthenoplex & P.* (1880) 20 Hath Garnier V. 427 The Shepherds poupen in their pipe.

b. (See quots.) *dial.* and *vulgar.*

1721–36 Bailey, *To Poop*, to break Wind backwards softly. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Poop, *v.*, Cazave, used of and by children.

† **Poop**, *n.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 6 powp(e, 6–7 poup(e, poop(e. [Of obscure derivation: cf. Du. *poep* a clown (French).] *trans.* To deceive, cheat, cozen, befool.

1575 Gascoigne *Glasse* w. i. But there lith wee proper inducede. 1596 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 134 Was thief... trampt and poupe him well enough if... he will needes fall a combatting it. 1608 Sharp *Pass. to* (1) 15, I... thus quickly poupe him, for made him coast-monie for wooers. a 1630 *Mad Lovers. Prologue* (1647) 2 Mr. Gaffeny, feeling proof of what they enjoyed merely to fool misery in the hand. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* iv. ii, How's poupe you.

Poop (pūp), *v.*3 *Naut.* [f. Poop *sb.*3] *trans.* Of a wave: To break over the stern of (a vessel).

1758 *Annson's Voy.* iv. ii. 319 A large tumbling swell threatened to poop us. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) (J.) The principal hazards incident to working are generally, a pooping sea; the difficulty of steering. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The biggest was pooped by a tremendous sea, which washed all those who did not hold on down into the waist.

b. *transf.* Of a ship: To receive (a wave) over the stern; to ship (a sea) on the poop.

1834 *Western Gaz.* 7 Dec. 2/1 An enormous wave was pooped which demolished the lanterns, and flooded the hold with several feet of water. 1848 F. E. Butler *Cruise Cochrane* xxviii, The ingenious mat... is the height of love she will steal before a gale without 'pooping' a sea.

Poopa, *obs.* f. Pope, Puppa *sb.*1

Pooped (pūpt), *a.* [f. Poop *sb.*3 + -ED 2.] Having a poop: chiefly in comb. as *high-pooped*.

1589 Pettigrew *Pedagogia* i. 7 Magellan dropped anchor there, with his great, high-pooped craft. 1859 *Morton. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 1/1 There were sailors wanting ... ready to shoot from the pooped watch-tower [on a convict-ship].

Poope-holy, variant of Pope-holy *Obs.*

Poopet, *obs.* form of Poppet.

† **Poop-noddy**. *Obs.* [f. Poop *sb.*2, to cheat, cozen + Noddy, fool, simpleton, as if = cozen-the-simpleton.] ? = Coxy-catcher, Coxy-catching. Cf. Noddypoop.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* C j b, I am sure I was there close together at Poopenoddie, in her Closet. 1608 J. Deacon *Tobacco Tortured* 37 After peace Tobacco...from that base house hitherto accompted the Alehouse scrues, the Dunne brewers, badge,...the Poops-noddies paramour, the Ruffians reflection.

Poor (pŭə), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: a. 3–5 **pouere** (**pouure**), 3–6 **pour** (**powr**) (4 **poueres, pouure, poure**), 4–5 **poer, powere**, 5 **poyre**, 5–6 **powr**, (6 **powre**). *β.* 3–5 **povre**, 4–6 **povere, povr**. γ. 3–7 (–9 *dial.*) **poore**, 4–7 **poore**, (6) 7– **poor**. δ. *Sc. and north. dial.* 4–6 **pur**, 4–8 **pore**, (4 **pvre**, 5 **pwyr, puyr**, 6 **peur(e, pwir, puire**), 6–**puir** (6), (9 **peer**). [ME. *pau(v)re, pouere, povre*, a. OF. *povre, -ere, pauvre*, in mod.F. *pauvre*, dial. *pâvre, pouvre, pôvre* = Pr. *paubre, povre*, It. *povero*, Sp., Pg. *pobre* :—L. *pauper*, late L. also *pauperus*, poss. The mod.Eng. *poor* and Sc. *puir* represent the ME. *povre*: with *uoȝ*, vulgar *pore*, cf. *wherre* and the pronunciation of *door, floor*.

On account of the ambiguity of the letters *u* and *v* in various of before 1600, it is sometimes uncertain ME. *pouere, povere, pouure, uouure pour-* or *pov-*. The phonetic values *pau(v)re, pouere, pauvre, pobre, povre*, shown that *pouere* preceded *povre*, which may have been resolved in late OF., and in the form in various mod.F. dialects. But the 15th and early 16th c. literary Fr. form was *pouvre*, additionally spelt in 15th c. *pouvre, povre*, after L. *pauper*, and ME. *povre* (the source of mod.Eng. *poor*) seems to have been imitated from *povre* (the *o* for *ou* as in *pour, tour*) from *louure*. Cf. also Poverish, Pourail, Pourparty. But some Eng. dialects now have *pour* (*pwar*), which prob. represents ME. *poer* (*pōr*).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. c 1205 Lay. 20713 Riche men and poueres. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14222 (Edin.) Wip poule [*v.r.* pouere] wiðin iuuisaunce. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (*Thomas*) 422 Vith poueres folk. c 1450–80 Wyntoun *Cron.* (1686) 69 He be pupile omance no pose. c 1580 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 312 Pouere vnely men. c 1440 *Pard. Devot.* 281 Al God se he that the be pouer [*rime* honoure]. 1552 Myrr. *Mouthing Life* H. 120 Blessyd be he that ay pouer be, quoyth. 1590 *Trial. Treas.* (Surtees) 87, 100 My powre frendes and neighbors. 1592–3 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 12 Vppon the powrest creature.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Of his wes powre. 13– *Cursor M.* 4371 (Cott.) Lesst so me be pouse [*v.r.* pouere] and lute. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* (1877) 107 The fayre powre knyghtes. *Ibid.* 108. 230 He lyued like an hermyte a powre life. 1535 *Story Welsh* (Camden) 122 The helpe and succur of my powre vassals.

γ. c 1275 Lay. 29027 Riðht and poore. a 1400 *Pepener* (1818) 14 (Pr. xl. 17) Fatenes y am a beggere and poore. 1477 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 The poore Comons. 1536 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 130 Destroying ȝour...to be good and gracyous lord vnto me wyche am your contrey poore. 1590 C'tess Shrewsbury in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* iii. III. 165 Against the poore child. 1611 Bible *1 Sam.* ii. 8 A poore man in vile raiment. 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Chron. unto* (Scot. text) Poore One). 1630 Poor [see B. 11]. 1677 Lady Chevreuse in 1908 *Eng. Hist. MSS. Comm. Apps.* v. 56 To honour my poore house.

δ. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 209 Naked we were fader, and pore And payn. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Christod*) 161 Pepyn and thilke sam stryke. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii. 482 Our menye is pur, weildit be fortoscon bind. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/1 Pure (*A.* Peyr). 1535 Gau. Douc *Virg* 12 Thair gere bremis. 1539 *Aberdeen Reps.* (1844) I. 161 Pure burdanis. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 80 Quhat consaue Gentis the Kirmes[s] storie ; Al the poure wrachis. 1800 R. Anderson *Cumbrold. Ball.* 43 This...can always find Tim poor lwok when distrest.

B. Signification.

I. 1. Having few, or no, material possessions; wanting means to procure the comforts, or the necessaries, of life; needy, indigent, destitute; *spec.* (esp. in legal use) so destitute as to be dependent upon gifts or allowances for subsistence. In common use expressing various degrees, from absolute want to straitened circumstances or limited means relatively to station, as 'a poor gentleman', 'a poor professional man, clergyman, scholar, clerk', etc. The opposite of rich, or wealthy. *Poor people*, the poor as a class: often with connotation of humble rank or station.

a 1200 *Ancr. R.* 86. a 1240 *Lambeth Wordes in Coll. Hom.* 181 Ich am pe ȝeorneſte pouere ant leh on wolde. 13– *Cursor M.* 13360 (Cott.) To pouere pan he pouerest fand, Of all he vsed kun, euan wiðhalue. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 128 He whom eni his pouer was pouren. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 7 The sun of a pore widowe. 1397–8 tr. E. Grey *Somerset Chantries* (1888) 22 That in wiðin the saide parysshe a house of powre people, called the spitle house. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iv. iv. 27 If I had but one penny to a subiect, to buy's for a King, thou art poore enough. 1665 Bradshaigh *Commend. Thos. Tasbo* 6 This *Poor* hath been an Applause for Scholars in all Ages. a 1687 Petty *Pol. Anom.* (1691) Dial. Thewsden is Kingdom very poor and powerful. 1789 W. Bulman *Dom. Med.* (1790) 23 Mothers of the poorer sort. 1892 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* iv, They are almost like poor people's children!

b. In proverbial comparisons: see Church-mouse, Job *sb.*2 2, Rat *sb.*1 2 c.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 201 To hem for power ifl I ditte As powre as Job. 1533 *Gau. Inst. Jon* xlv.* 13. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. iv. 120 He's as poor as a cat. 1900 Wyclif *Jeremie* v, All as poor as rats, and no one better than the other.

c. Of, involving, or characterised by poverty.

13– *Cursor M.* 13202 (Cott.) More nede, a pouer lijf *Pabet*... of poure fode[.] c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 326 Crist wib his apostlis lyuede more pouere lif. 1892 Fuller *Pisgah* ii. vi. 143 Here he [Christ]...had his poor and painfull education, working on his Fathers trade. a 1661 — *Worthies* (1662) ii. 56 If need...to take...poor and painful Employments for their Livelyhood. 1868 Scott *Antiq.* xxvii, I'm sorry to see ye in sic a poor state, man.

d. *fig.* (or in generalized sense).

c 1300 *Abr. Ch. Wisew.* 184 Pouh man lese muche kasel ... ȝit he may be pore of mod And lese of herte. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 108 So to be powre, and wommen litle lacheth But he hath yiowth. c 1440 Mannock. (Rawl.) xl. 48 Dismel be pat hat se power to spirit. 1667 Jane Lead *Revel* 12 They are poor That have lost confidence; they are poore for Wine, losing, have forgotten. 1676 C. B. Wright *Wheat.* 8/2 It. 33 People are poor in proportion as their wants are not gratified.

2. Lacking, (it supplied); having a want or deficiency of some specified (or implied) possession or quality: const. † *of* (*obs.*), *in*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 301 Poor of possessiones in purse and in coffre. 1393 *Hist. G. xvii.* 160 He his hap londe and tenemens...Was poure of power to ben partyng lordes. 14– *Tundale's Vis.* 20 He hadde pouere of all richesse, But he was poor of all goodnesse. 1587 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 277 So long as God is our power of merits, we have reason, I be poore of merits. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (ed. 2) 341 They that are poore in reputation ought to press up to the greatest. 1840 Haliburton *Clockm. Life & Lab.* (1878) II. ii. 300 The English language is not so poor for [1852] 1865 E. V. Neale *Stand. Th. & Nat. Ph.* 137 Stratified masses, rich in organic remains, though poor in mineral substances.

b. Of soil, etc.: Yielding little, unproductive.

1590 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Onely poore England gives him bread for his cake. 1800 E. Bicknell in *Conscientious* 70 All other delights that poore Island affords

yeelds. 1804 E. Ogle(surname) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. v. 208 They cut that [sort] poore which yields least silver. 1883 A. Dumont *Trans. Agric. Ind.* 61 413 The poor clays require such manures as animate the greatest glossy of the vegetable food. 1893 Sir H. Davy *Agricl. Chem.* (1814) 230 Poor and hungry soils. 1897 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 283 The poor ores contain about 3 ounces of silver and a trace of gold. It is too poor to treat, and is thrown away.

3. In lean or feeble condition from ill feeding.

1539 Bible (*Great*) *Gen.* xli. 19 Seuen other kyne poore (Coverd. thynne) and very euell fauored and leane fleshed. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. 28. 492 Their horses, no other than lame Jades and poore blubbered hilldings. 1630 Lennard *Virgil Georg.* iii. 320 Before his Teamme, leane [*sic*] poor and low. 1708 Swift *Progr. Poetry* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 161 Lackling shews the goose is poor. 1889 Runtz *Hist. Lease* 320 Such, The horse perished, as 'poor' horses are apt to do.

† **b. Out of health, unwell:** = Poorly *a. Obs.*

1558 L. Lyne in *Nichols. Progr. Edw. VI* (1858) 19 Corporal Carpenter was taken poor. *Ibid.* 25 This day at night Lady Suffolk came back and very poor he was. 1588 S. Thompson *Diary* (1898) 12 Our men are very poor, and we cannot could get men for work or for guard.

4. Small in amount; less than is wanted or expected; scanty, insufficient, inadequate.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Hwar wes mon iqhare to mi Sirk[ennesse] to poure pleoweȝ? 13– *Cursor M.* 11302 (Cott.) Poure ȝift tan wil he kan giue pat sone in poures for to liue. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 272 Schir Michael, his power was so pur, Into the feild nor langar wald abyde. 1589 T. Watson *Eleo. to Mr. Solop's Pup.* 1 xv. 16 b, By reason of the poore weapons of the inhabitants, [the plaine] could not haue bin fortified. 1632 Newcome tr. *Hollar's Mary Cl.* 251 Every man and maid servant, or Orphane, having 40*l.* poor stock may continue the space in their Fishing-voiages. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* v. i. The Death is too poor a Name, for that means Rest. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 324 The crop of wheat would be thought poor if it did not exceed twelve millions of quarters.

b. Depreciatively, with a numeral, connoting the smallness of the number or sum.

1598 Barnes, 3 *Hen. IV*, xv. B. 180 One poore peny-worth of bread-meale. 1600 — *A. V. C.* i. i. 2 It was...bequeathed me by will, but poore a thousand Crownes. 1770 Anstey *New Bath* iv. 6, What are twenty-two poor years towards the finishing a Lawsuit? 1797 Encycl. *Perthensis Suppl.* (1832) II. 12 *Mil.*...So half wages of ten poor Thousand Poles. 1839 Sharpe *Tr. Masonry* II. viii. 57 It but poor night-caller from Shanky-Hall. 1849 Evans *Isabella* xxvi, A poor three hours absence.

5. Deficient in the proper or desired quality; of little excellence or value; not worth much; of inferior quality, paltry, 'sorry'; mean, shabby. Usually of abstract things: in reference to material objects, often approaching 3 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24885 Pis fyft...O ȝeld wit, o poor mesk. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 72 After some men of power and brave intellect, and also of lyttle experience. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 62 b, Although it be a poore helpe. 1614 Carr. Barns *Virginia* 21 Such poore bridges, onely made of a few crotches layed in the clyffes, and three or foure poles laid on them. 1754–63 Hallhead *Coffee-H.* (O.H.S.) V. 57 Two a poor Discourse. 1793 Dr. Fox *Crosses* (1840) II. 222. 284 They made but poor work of it. 1777 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 149 The House never made so poor a figure as in the debate on that bill. 1893 Mrs. Cornish *Lect. Cottag.* I. 193 Indolence rises still under a poor battle against custom. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. 310 The poor parting of the streets and their lack of cleanliness. *Ibid.* It was poor consolation to me to know [etc.].

b. Mentally or morally inferior; mean-spirited, moaning; paltry, despicable, 'small'; wanting in courage, spiritless.

1495 *Pastou Lett.* I. 19 Sir Rob. and so passen,—but he was nowe of my kyn. 1601 Tourneur *Atis. Prop.* ii. v, A poore spirit is poorer than a poore purse. 1697 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1621) 17 A Man of a poore Minde, and evil talents. 1883 Eng. *or Rochester's Adventures* 6 'A Shall I prove then so poor as to regret?' 1798 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. lxxxvii, He is a poor creature and more of a Carnous than an Englishman. 1880 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts., Rajah's Diamond* He seemed altogether a poor and feeble being. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 19 Jan. 5/1 From the intellectual point of view, there could not be a poorer creature.

c. Slight, insignificant, of little consequence.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1 The glorious Empire of the Turkes,...hath ...nothing in it more wonderfull or strange, than the poore beginning of itself. 1900 Steuart *Encl. Mem.* III. iv. 38 Henry Earl of Surrey ...for a...the poor cause of assuming somewhat into his coat of arms, was actually beheaded. 1903 Myers *Hum. Personality* 1 Each one of those great schemes was in its like and poor beginning.

d. In modest or apologetic use, said depreciatively of oneself, one's performance, or something belonging to or offered by oneself: Of little worth or pretension; humble, lowly, insignificant.

1597 [see 1 *Kinges* Q. xxiv, Your poore grace let now bee acceptable My poore request. 1740 *Charter Pt.* (E.R.T.S.) 230 Wish to see that I may in thy face, Seek in thy hands, this poore place! 1789 T. Wharton tr. *Mendoza's Voy.* Hol. Dedic. To conclude this poor ...in the way poore passenger palpable mistakes. 1800 Shaks. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 238 For mine owne poore part, Looke you, Ile goe pray. 1869 Charles *Hero. Deed.* 1 This silly prattle, and poore Treatise. a 1722 Bailey (J.), To be without power or distinction; to sink, to lay poor opinion, a very sensible situation to a person of this. 1819 Wilson. *Recreat.* iii. 128 If from my poor endeavors ye find goon Leading this noon unvisited.

c. Such, as an circumstanced, as to excite one's compassion or pity; calamitous, hapless. Now chiefly *colloq.*

In many parts of England regularly said *of the dead* whom one knew: = late, deceased.

c1475 Lay. 25401 To pore mulde he her be pore lyng Vicage. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 196 This porage [ed. Al called he a powere pile. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3008 Thare Dulliun...Fleid vane Paris with a pure wane. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alcock* i. iv, Thee was the poure sheep vayn-quished. 1513 More *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 796 Geling her wayte, leuing the poore innocent children weeping as fast as she mought. c1588 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* II. i. 13 If Ossrig would leave of, My one cyrcle reuiues my agonized powre Lodge. 1597 E. Guest *Household-Book* n. (1798) 83 Betwixt the Olde and it (the Olive) there is great hatred ... though you cut downe the Olde, yet the very Rootes, poyntes, and Sibbes the poore Olive. 1640 J. Wilson *Belshazzar* v. ii, Poor confortless Woman! she's fall'n asleep at last. 1787 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* of Feb. Till Mr [Seward's] book of poor Dr. Johnson's life is finished and published. 1834 Marryat *Snarleyow* II. 307, I often think of poor Lieyton's boys. 1837 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) II. 330 He looked dreadfully weak still, poor fellow! 1870 E. Peacock *Roll. Talbot* III. 61 To the poor young lord fallen asleep also. 1880 Blackmore *Mr. Somerset Wrestled.* x.xv., People who are dead are always spoken of as *poor* so-and-so.... 'You mind the poor old Farmer Fellers, that's th' old Farmer George's father you know'. 1887 *Lect. to Maids a Christ* vii. 114-15 In common parlance the word 'poor' had by general consent been prefixed to the names of the dead in this country...[They] had been in the habit of speaking of their departed friends as 'poor Susannah', 'Oxford tradesman.' 'When my poor dad was footyman here'.

II. **7.** *absol.* or as *sb.* (almost always in sense 1).

a. *absol.* in *pl.* sense (usually with *the*): poor people as a class; those in necessitous or humble circumstances (often contrasted with *the rich*); *spec.* those dependent upon charitable or parochial relief; paupers.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 27 Pouere he ȝ-tiþe cumen her to-fore him. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Wreo þeo is of þe riche, breo wrenne to of the poure? 13.. *Cursor M.* 4102 Pe wrecche gome [*Gött.* pe wrechted gom] moght don na bote. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 278 Suth gret, and that off hey partye. c1475 *Lov. Mir. Sth. Writtle* (1908) l. 141 Aswell to the poore as to the riche. 1526 Tindale *Matth.* xix. 21 It myght have been sowlde for moch thes two hundreth pens, and geven vnto the poore. 1580 Digges *Tectonicon* (1596) 47 b, Colledges and such other places were first founded for the poore. 1641 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* i. 1, What poor attend my charity-bodies? (*Remedy.*) c1687 Penn *Pol. Treat.* (1692) 61 The poor of France have gotten[?] but Wages thus to England. 1730 Gent. *Mag.* 161 The short and slender annals of the poor. 1795 Burke *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 370 Nothing can be so base and so wicked as the political cant-word language, 'The labouring poor'. 1864 Trevelyan *Northern Farmer, New Style* 16, Taäkin my word for it, Sammy, the poor is a lumap in bed. *Mod.* Money left to the poor of the parish.

†**b.** *sing.* = poor man, poor person. (In quot., = in sense 3 *b*.) *Obs.*

a1..*E. E. Allit. P. B.* 803 Pouer seme he þi pouers, 3if I wil þyne hyre, þi bere hall hides with þi hornes & vyolet hoge crested. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5810 But the poore that resistede nought, Save of his lyfholde, in his thought. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alcock* iii, I suppose not that this poure may be executed or guilty of the blame. c1500 Kennedy *Passion of Christ* 480 Thocht he were I. thevis Inquirit as a pure. 1605 Jacobean *Creed* v. 216 He had given some-what to every poore in the Parish.

†**c.** *sb. pl. poors*, *Obs.*

1545 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 158/2 La Loi ne veult Cause quele Pouere & Seches.] 1585 Carter *U. de la Poor* Epis., Who that reuiueth the good estate of the poore, he reuiueth by consequent my owne estate. 1598 Lauder *Tractates* 136 Quhilk wather tochis cycle our parts. 15.. *Sheph. Kirk Glenquhome* l. 392 (Jam. *Suppl.*) Sen that the gaits ouer our corne reserued claiss out! be twelfe with their poors.

d. *possessive poor's* (in sing. or pl. sense). *Now rare* exc. *Hist.*

c1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Prince.* 1693 Þat your bye dyuine ... Ne dyuerte hem of þe poore seruyse. a1425 *Cursor M.* 19788 (Vitr.) To serue þe poores clething. a1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. VI.* 201 b, Seruyd with the poores money, and the Tabart of hys Lord which dyed lately vpon the grounde. 1844 S. Pope *Suffolk Kirby's Suffolk Tour*, 109 The poor's estate comprises a cottage ... and 13 A. 3 R. 3 P. of land. *Mod.* Site is now in the Poor's-house.

III. Combinations and Phrases.

8. Qualifying a *sb.* in special collocations: **poor child**, a pupil at a charity school (Cath. *sb.* 4); **poor Clares**, an order of nuns (see Clare); **poor debtor** (see Debtor 1 c); **poor preacher, poor priests**, an order of itinerant preaching clergy founded by Wyclif; **poor relation**, a relative or kinsman in humble circumstances (also *transf.*); †**poor Robin** *sb.*, an almanack (from the title of *Poor Robin's Almanack*, first published in 1661 or 1662); *v. infra* (with 47), to play the part of 'poor Robin' (? in allusion to *Poor Robin's Jests*, *c* 1689, or one of various works with similar titles); **poor virgin** (see Virgin); **poor white** (see White *sb.*). See also Poor John, Poor man.

1398 "Pore children [see Child *sb.* 4]. 1524 J. Walker *Treat. Clergy* in 1833 Educated at Queen's College in Oxford; where he became successively Poor Child, Taberder, Fellow and Provost. c1580 in *Wyclif's Wks.* (1880) 496 Wyl "poore prestis han none benefices. *Ibid.* 498 Þei hiren poore prestis stepsire; forby poore generacioun of lordis to hiren benefices wip vsure of wordis. 1660 F. D. Mayerne *Hist. Fool.* of Wyclif's aim in instituting the poor priests was to supply the defects of the existing parsons, who say offices, after collecting their tithes and dues, ... left their flock without preaching or spiritual instruction. 1804 Colquhoun *Lect.* II. 419 You sometimes see thirty or forty together of those not "poor relations (monkeys). 1893 Lang *Miss Sec.* v. *Poor Relations*, A Poor Relation—is the most intolerable thing in nature,—a piece of impertinent correspondence,—an odious approximation,—a haunting conscience,—a perpetual shadow, lengthening in the sunshine of your prosperity. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 2/1 The discarded man (clothes)...were not sold. They were bestowed on the Poor Relation. 1680 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 60 (1713) II. 191, I never "Poor-Related it, I never fasten'd upon any luxurious Servant of the City, the Steam of the Thames Cresswell, upon the score of any private Immoralities. 1708 *Canting Academy* (ed. 2) 120, She drawn her mouth till it ... resembles the aperture of a poor's-box. 1850 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 383 The magistrates...gave me 20. out of the poor's-box. 1856 Hone *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 911 In Ireland the Poor Man's Box, or 'poor-box', as it is generally called, is still in use. It is an oval box, half-circular, of copper or wood, with a long handle.

Poorcha, obs. f. Purse. **Poore**, obs. f. Poor, Pour, Powre; var. Pore *v.* *Obs.* **Poore-blind**, obs. f. Purblind. **Poorety**, obs. f. Poverty.

†**Poor-ful**, *a.* *Obs.* In 4 porful. [Irreg. f. Poor *a.* + -ful. Cf. *direful*, *forceful*.] Poor; thoroughly poor.

13.. *Coer de L.* 6 Porer ne porful beste, swete son dere! Or porful bed ner pore bere, And pat ne gyuesþ nere.

Poorgn, obs. form of Purge.

†**Poorhead**. *Obs.* In 4 poure-, pouerhede. [f. Poor *a.* + *-hede*, -head.] The condition of being poor; poverty.

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 Hueruore be wass...enhaunsunge and leaudy his poureheede, be vEbedi, be leuedinde of his beringe. *Ibid.* 156 be gyuedes per byeþ to gaodis pouereheede.

Poorhouse (pū·rhous). A house in which poor people in receipt of public charity are lodged; a workhouse.

1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 301 Enumeration of the Poor-houses at Hoddesdon. 1821 Burns *Death. Poor's, Irish Avadav* xiv, And a gallant bestow for a poor-house and prison! 1894 Baring-Gould *Kitty Alone* II. 74 The parish officers would hasten, and carry her off to the poor-house.

Poorify, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Poor *a.* + *-i*fy (with pun on *fortify*).] *trans.* To make poor.

1911 *Country-Man's Ld. to Corval* 6 That Prince cannot reasonably rather for Poorifying (pardon the Coyne) than Fortifying the Church.

Poorish (pū·rish), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ish* 1.] Somewhat poor, rather poor (in various senses).

1897 in R. Pike *Life Cuthbert* 187/1 Lists of poorish parents. 1708 J. Kinnear *Trial*, 9 Jan. in W. Snell *Acc. St. Florida* 19 Generally poorish land. 1880 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Lady's Med.* 87 and 74 She seems to belong, though to a poorish state of health. 1884 H. Chamberlain *Under Mother Sing* 236 It's poorish weather for a flight, I'll allow.

†**Poor-Jack**. *Obs.* = next, 1. Cf. Jack † 30 d.

c1680 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 93 The sort of Cod that is caught near the Shore, and on the Coast of Newfoundland and dryed, is called Poor-Jack. 1775 E. Town *Prov. Spain & Port.* 267 Fish hereabouts, which is like the fish called poor jack.

Poor John, poor-john. [I. Poor *a.* + proper name John: cf. prec.]

1. A name for hake (or ? other fish) salted and dried for food; often a type of poor fare. ? *Obs.*, exc. *Hist.*

c1585 T. Cogan *Drake's Voy. W. Indies* in Hakluyt's *Voy.* (1903) X. 200 In this ship was great store of dry Newland fish, commonly called with us Poore John. 1598 Sharp, *Rime*, & *Yul.* 1. 37. *a* 1610 Harington *Epigr.* v. 3, Poore-Iohn, and Apple-Iohns, are all one here. 1697 R. Lyons *Barbadoes* (1667) 113 Two barrels of salt Fish, and one poor-John, which we have from New England. 1699 Canadian *Lime for L.* 10 vii, I warrant you he'd rather eat a Pilchard, than a Piece of poor John. 1789 Pennant *Zool.* III. 139 When cured it [the hake] is known by the name of Poor John. 1897 *Mann. & Manual. Lab. Hands* (ed. 2) 188, Salted cod, and hake or Poor John, had been in long season at Lenten food.

†**b.** Applied to a person. *Obs.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 19 Is it your poore Iohns, that with your painted countenances have coloured the religion of Rome?

2. Name for some sea bird. ? *Obs.*

1773 Dalrymple in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 300 A. M. saw a bird like a hooby, but shorter winged and tailed, called by sailors, poor John. 1778 *Ibid.* 402 Saw several poor Johns, some shearwaters, and a young albatross.

Poork, Poork pepnt, obs. ff. Pork, Forepiece.

Poor-law (*pū·r-lâ*). The law, or system of laws, relating to the support of paupers at the public expense.

1750 T. Alcock [title] Observations on the Defects of the Poor Laws. [1756 J. Massie *Plan for Charity-Houses* 18-19, Considerations relating to the Poor and the Poor's-Laws of England.] 1764 R. Burn [title] The History of the Poor Laws. 1808 Coleridge *Pol. Rep.* XXXIII. 165 In these documents...the catholicism of the ancient laws...been grossly lost to the Poor-Laws. 1838 Lytton *Alice* v. vii, The abuses of the old poor-laws were rife in his neighbourhood.

b. *attrib.*, as *poor-law bill, officer, system*, etc.; **poor-law parish**: see Parish 18, 2.

1837 Marryat *Diogenes Pref.* 16, How the new Poor Law Bill will work remains to be proved. 1837 Knowles *Poor P. Apol.* viii, In the present dependent condition of poor-law medical officers.

Hence **Poor-lawism** (*nonce-wd.*), the framing and practical application of poor laws.

1898 R. C. Cholmeley in *Times* 10 Nov. 3/4 Something more was wanted than stringent punishment.

Poorless, *a.* *rare.* [Poor + *-less.*] Free from poor people.

1598 *Kings Gauntlet* (ed. 2) 2 v. in Shakesp. Wilkes Harley 1811 - 2

to hardens, Cranborne wheatlins, and Windsors peerless, the world will be at an end.

Poorliness: see after POORLY *a.*

† **Poorling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POOR *a.* + -LING¹ 1.] A child of poverty, one of the poor.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treatise* (1593) 147 Be there not as reuerend gouernours, as there be wanton youthlings?

Poorly (pū·əɹli), *adv.* and *a.* [f. POOR *a.* + -LY².] In a poor manner or condition.

A. *adv.* 1. In a state of poverty or indigence; indigently, necessitously. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1380 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 132 Poraunchis pleasaud up wax alle. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D vij, Beyonde that nature hath content the poorly & of naked. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 31 Poorely content is better then richlye couetous. 1598 FLOYD *Hist. H. Stubbs* 4 *b*, 120 The Banyans than liue poorly and meanly. 1808 S. C. J. TRAVERS *White Cross* xxxvii, I will see all these litigation gains in doing good, while I live poorly myself.

2. With deficiency of supply, or of some desirable quality; scantily, inadequately, insufficiently, imperfectly, defectively; in mean style, in lowly guise, humbly; in an inferior way, not well, rather badly, with no great success; not highly, with low estimation.

c 1300 *Havelok* 323 And thar-hinne dede him bote Foster to fede wele. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 220 Orsly a Sonday. Which was litigated poorely as he was. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* II j b, The pouere womanne that lay poorely in thaye childbedde. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lady's* 6-7 Rem. (Parker Soc.) 58 His first coming is but very poorly, without any pleasing pomp. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 689 If you sow one grained still with ..the same kind of grain, as wheat, barley, &c. it will prosper but poorly. *a* 1718 SOMERV. *Chron. Chas.* (1733) III. 58 Their books were poorly but modestly writ. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 300 They knew how poorly the war steamed and provided for struggling with so unequitable a foe. 1823 BENTHAM *Ind. Franch. Wks.* I. 372 From the beginning he [the Moors had thought .. poorly of the Spaniards. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II, Long lines of poorly lighted streets. 1883 MRS. F. M. PEARD *Patrick of Molly* xviii, 219 Even now the wives and children earn but poorly off.

b. Often with *ppl. adj.* (in which, when used *attrib.*, it is properly hyphened).

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* v. A spacious, poorly-furnished chamber. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Oct. 390/1 Poorly-clothed children.

†**3.** In a way unworthy of one's position; unhandsomely, meanly, shabbily. *Obs.*

1535 *St. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 369 *Ye* peasant *pacifie* be gret [*Cotton MS. Gregor.* wil more be gret]. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Aug., They told me how poorly the Lord treated himself..the other day to the Queensmen, Mrs. Howard and was displeased because she called him uncle. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* v. i, The Gods have poorly rabb'd my Virgin Bloom. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* v. vii. 73 Twas poorly done, unworthy of your self. 1705 STEELE *Conc. Lovers* 61, A Man, who poorly left me, to marry an Heiress.

4. Piteously, abjectly, humbly; despicably, contemptibly: mean-spiritedly, without courage.

1595 Lo. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxii. 320 [He] sat him lowly and poorely, without any resistance into his aduersaries and conquerours hands. 1599 SHAKSP. *Cæs.* Iliulio I. ii, Oft have the Romans poorly by their leaders been Hedg'd as their Bounds to please their Humorous Lords. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiii. 7 Behold, their valiant ones shall cry without: the ambassadors of peace shall weep bitterly. 1633 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. iii, Why should you poorly sue to me for that Which you may challenge? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1116 Our fear, Lest unobserved, and poorly as I thought, We had still either shunned or extenuated. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 2 Those who behave themselves poorly and dejectedly in Prosperity. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 350 Poorly resigned To fortune's pleasure all the shame assigned. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiii, I am not to be poorly frightened out of my own property. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 1, Poorly mated, poorly matched, I sit and feed on poverty.

B. *adj.* Chiefly *colloq.* [app. evolved from the *adv.*, through such a use as *to look poorly*: cf. *to look ill*.] In a poor state of health; somewhat ill; unwell, indisposed. (Always *predicative*.)

1673 TORRIANO *Manl.* (1678) 59 Some cattle wear fatter, and looks poorely and thin.] 1790 H. LYNCH *Diary* (1862) 171 All summer I complaining and poorly, and my eyes troublesome. 1798 TWINING *Mist. x Orphans* III. 302 This quotation caused even Mrs. Mightday to laugh, that she was not poorly. 1797 J. FARRER *In Mem.* (1860) 304, I have been rather poorly today. 1834 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 330 He was sad..Sore poorly.

Hence **Poorliness**, the condition of being poorly; **Poor-stricken** *a.*, somewhat poorly. Both *rare*.

1807 J. J. GURNEY in *Recollections Mem.* (1854) I. 363 Not withstanding my poorliness. 1807 LAMB *Let. to Barton* 28 Aug., I am but poorlyish, and feel myself writing a dull letter.

Poor man.

1. *lit.* A man who is poor (in any sense of the adj.); *esp.* a man who is indigent or needy, or who belongs to the class of the poor.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 *Ase* pe *pe* pelt ne *pe* pilling pat reuðeð his poure mey. *a* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1038 (Gött.) Pe gold he gaue be lambe to lithi, And to be poure mare pe bele stotin. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) 118 He hat hold to be pouere, or to poure men. *c* 1450 in Pauton *Docs. Anglo-Fr.* III. 81 He shuld hawe & susteyned so poure men, beggers, sythe hitte it befell. 1877 FREEMAN *Eng. Impress.* 180 But the poor Man is forced many times to buy his Materials in market his Commodity with, of some of his own Trade.

2. Applied to Burghs., Aberdeensh., etc., with the local pronunciation *pwerum* (pū·rəm), to a rude device for holding a fir-candle (i.e. a splinter of resinous wood), formerly the ordinary source of artificial light in farm-houses, barns, and cottages.

In the times of thirteenth mendicancy, the duty of holding and attending to the Rounsyde was usually imposed upon the 'bedesman' or vagrant 'poor man', who was granted a night's shelter; and it is generally believed that from him the name *poor-rogue* passed to the mechanical holder.

1866 GREENE *Dialect of Banffsh.* 107 *Poor-man*, a candlestick for candles made of bog-fir ..with a cleft piece of iron into which the candle was fixed. 1892 — *Echoes of Olden Times* 20 Light was given either by pieces of bog-fir laid on the fire, or by *Scotch* fir, due to this spillroom of bog-fir, from one to two and a half or three feet long, fixed in a sort of candlestick called the *poor-man* or *poor-fogge*. 1880-83 J. LOBB in *Trans. Inverness Scientific Soc.* II. 340 It was from this peculiarity of a mendicant that the stand on which the fir-torch was fixed got its name Poor-Man, Pore-Man, or Pair-Man, from being local pronunciations of Poor Man.

3. *Poor man of mutton* (*Sc.* mūtŋ). : name for the remains of a shoulder of mutton, consisting mainly of the blade bone, broiled.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xix, I thought like well ..to return to my sowens and my poor-man-of-mutton. *Ibid.* (note), I think, landlord ..I could see a morsel of a poor man.

4. Combs. with *poor man's* (= *poor man's*): + **poor man's** (man's) **box** = POOR-BOX (*obs.*); **poor man's** MUSTARD, PARSLEY, PEPPER, PLANTER, TREACLE (see these words); **poor man's remedy**, local name for wild valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*; **poor man's salve**, local name for *Scrophularia nodosa* and *S. aquatica* (Britten & Holl.); **poor man's sense**: see SENSE. **poor man's weather-glass**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, from its closing its flowers before rain.

1548-9 (*Mar.*) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, In many as are disposed, shall offer vnto the poore mannes boxe. 1561 THOM. G. *Alexiuus's Comm.* 70 The rest to be geuen to the poore mens boxe. 1597 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 190 Of Valerian. . They neuer make any pottage or broath for any sick that is sick, but they put some of this Herb thereto, for the reason what it will, and is called of them, *The Poor Mans Remedy*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Poor-man's Sauce* or *Carraway's Comm.* Sauce made of a Shoulder, cut very small, with Salt, white Pepper, Vinegar and Oil. 1847 *Pract. Cyclop.* I. 861 The Pimpernel, or "Poor Man's Weather-Glass", so called because its flowers ..close compared to rainy weather.

Poorness (pū·ənis). [f. POOR *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being poor; poverty.

†**1.** Want of wealth or possessions; indigence. *Obs.* (Now replaced by POVERTY.)

c 1275 *Lambeth Serapeum* 113 in *O. E. Misc.* 75 *Pe poore may* wel rejoise Hem be his poureinesse. Wild wrytch hevere bolpe. 1580 WYNDET *Chron.* xxii. 24 Lord ! [is nor bytt] poruenis know mayl pelly before the ryngenes of the lone of the Lord. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 72 For pouernesse of his viccarage. 1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* v. i, See how small cattle ..the most poore oxen that [but] to be given it with pouernesse. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) III. 23 Which See,.. for the pouerty thereof, lay Bishoplesse for three years.

b. *fig.* (Cf. POOR *a.* 2 c.)

1580 *Lay Folks Catech.* 105 (Lamb. MS.) To schewe how vnkyndenes and perversnes is rooted in pride. 1586 A. MUNDAY *Christ's Commendacions* B. (1848) 109 (The Gospell) exploits pouernes of Spirit.

2. Deficiency in some good constituent; unproductiveness; leanness or want of vigour caused by ill feeding; thinness, scantiness, insufficiency.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 140 b, Lacke of good feeding, winnard procureth poornesse, and of poornesse, sickines and weaknesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 683 The Poorenesse of the Herbs. ..serue the Poorenesse of the Earth. 1782 H. WATSON in *Med. Commentaries* (1784) I. 89 From the poorness of the blood contained in its vessels. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 904 Exhausted from poorness of diet.

3. Deficiency in some desirable quality; smallness of worth; inferiority, paltriness, meanness. Also (with *pl.*) an instance of this, a paltry or inferior piece of work.

1618 WITHER *Brit. Remnant*, v. 1455 Let none the poorenesse of my gifts deride. 1712 *Antiquary Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 2 Ovid and Lucan have many Poorenesses of Expression upon this Account. 1884 *Law Times* 29 Nov. 53/2 The poorness of the accommodation provided for the judges.

b. Want of spirit or courage; paltriness or meanness of character or conduct.

1629 BOOTH *Rem., Humiliation* (Arb.) 107 A Habit of Dissimulation, is a Hypocrisie, and a Poorenesse. *a* 1708 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 208 Those indeed .. would, on occasion, commit all refusal of a chief necessary and profitable duty. 1800 C. WELLS *Stories after Real.* 94 This duke enlivened the lady, chiding Alfred for his poorness.

Poor-rate. Also 5–9 **poor's rate.** A rate or assessment, for the relief or support of the poor.

1600 *Act. St. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 80, xls. xiij. *iiij. for the poor rate money.* 1780 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* vii. iv. I pay the poor's-rate, and that's what I call enough for any man. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 74 The wealthiest poor-rates with which the public there have been burthened for some time past. 1819 PEACOCK *Rights Nat.* Poor's rate, Rubrics, my poor, the nation's debt. 1884 *H. Com. Inquiry*, 150, iv. 730 Householders ..paying poor-rates and borough-rates.

Poor-spirited, *a.* Having or showing a poor spirit (cf. *poor*, 2b); a. 2. POOR *a.* 3 b); + having a paltry spirit, low-minded (*obs.*); deficient in spirit or courage, cowardly.

1630 G. H. *Hist. Cardinall* 9, it vn-vayles Curtaile pitifull and poor-spirited counsels. 1701 ROBERT *Chr. Pract.* viii. 362 That selfish and poor-spirited Vice, the Vice of Covetousness. 1732 FOXCROFT *New Years* 22 v. Mean Still was generally called a sneaking thing, a poor-spirited wretch, with other epithets of the like kind. 1880 GEO. ELIOT *Mill* on *Fl.* III. i, Mr. Tulliver would never have asked anything from so poor-spirited a fellow for himself.

Hence **Poor-spiritedness.**

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 23. xiii. § 2 (1669) 323/2 To that Divine is childish and poor-spiritedness to weep as a faction. 1892 R. F. HORTON *Commonplace Religion* 70 He does not praise poverty as such, still less does He refer to what we mean by poor-spiritedness.

Poort (pōrt). *S. Afr.* [Du. *poort* (plur) gate, PORT *sb.*², in S. Africa, a pass.] A mountain pass.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* E. 149 We entered the poort, or gorge of the mountains, through which the River of Baboons rushes. 1840 R. G. CRAWFORD *Wanderer's Life S. Afr.* xxi. 58 I, 26 This poort, or mountain pass, the terror of waggon-drivers. 1854 B. MITFORD *N. Fleming's Grant* xxii. A poort is a pass or defile, as distinct from a kloof.

Poort, Poort nolyon, obs. ff. PORE, PORTULACA.

Poortith (pū·əɹtiθ). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 **portoth, poirteith,** 4– **puirtith,** 8– **poortith.** [a. OF. *pouur-, pouvrete* (111th c. in Littré), *pouvreté* (1349 in Godef. *Compl.*), *povrtneit* (1466 Ibid.), *povreiz* (pl. of *-ot*, 13th c. Ibid.) + *-panperitāt-em*, accus. of *panperitās* POVERTY. The examples cited show the OF. form in *-ete*, surviving almost to the date of the Sc. examples in *-eith*.] The condition of being poor; poverty.

1308 DUNBAR *Flyting* 158 For now, in winter, he purreth thare arrivand. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 73 Extreame pouirtie, nor gryte cryithes, Thow gif me not. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 139 Cauld poortith I love and hunger's deadly foe. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 104 They're in sair wanted's nane wad think, They constantly on poortith's brink. — 1839 PEARSON *How Poetry is first paid for* I, Though sorrow reigns within his bosom, And poortith hauds his course, He E. D. D. from Shetland to Northamptn. and Cornwl.]

Poorty: see POVERTY.

Poo'r-will. [So named in imitation of its disyllabic note: cf. WHIP-POOR-WILL.] A bird of the N. American genus *Phalænoptilus*, esp. *P. nuttallii*, common in the Western United States.

1888 ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar. 694/1 At nightfall the poor-wills begin to utter their hollow call from the wooded ravines back in the hills; not "whip-poor-will", as in the East, but with two syllables only. *Idaho*, A poor-will lit on the floor beside me.

Poory, Poose, Poost, obs. ff. PURY *a.*, POSE, POSE. **Poosta,** var. POESTIE, power.

Poot (pŭt), *sb.*¹ Now chiefly *north.* A dial. form of PUTT, applied not only to chickens and young game birds, but to the young of various other animals, e. g. a small haddock, a young trout.

In the latter application some would refer it to OE. *pūta* in *hīdpūta* sea-pie(?).

1552 *Wills & Inv. N. Durham* (Surtees Soc.) For of the poottes. 1668 SIMM. S. MARSH, *Country Farmer* 179 Partridges, pheasants, quails, rails, poots, and such like. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 322/1 A Cock (is called) first a Poot, then a Cockrel, then a Pout. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 573 Found them as big as Pout-Eggs. 1825 JAMIESON, *Poot*, this seems to be the same with *Pout*, used to denote a small haddock, *Pilk.* 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poot*, a young grouse, or moor poot. 1890 J. SWINCK *Pict. Notandums* I. 3 The feeders of the young, the cheekin' o' the poots.

Poot, *sb.*² *Obs.* [A variant of POTE *sb.*³: cf. *pout* POTE *v.*] A stirring rod: see quot.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Founding* 208 A long strong round Iron Stirring Poot; the Handle of which Stirring Poot is also about two Yards long or more, and the Poot it self about twice the length of the depth of the Mixing Pot.

Poot, poote, var. POTE *v.*; obs. or dial. f. PUT *v.*

†**Pootar,** *Obs. rare.* [f. *poot*, POTE *v.* + AR¹.] = POTING-STICK, or POKING-STICK.

1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. 226 Bodie, Pursewige, Maders, Pissers of feathers from's Supporters, Pooters, Fardingales about the Loynes to waste. That be the new or knacke-dos, yet the cross-like vses's four-quarters.

Pootber, etc. or dial. f. POTHER, POTTER.

Pop (pŏp), *sb.*¹ Forms: see POP *v.*² [Onomatopœic: goes with POP *v.*¹]

I. An act of popping. **1.** A blow, knock, stroke, slap; now, a slight rap or tap. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1440 *Lonel Tytus* 558, xxvi *Pikkemens*..*yall* have carpe medes a popppe. That he ne cane his hore carppe. *Ibid.* xxvii He hadde hese mary a pop, For ther wes mary a wyth poore. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/2 A Poppe, vbi nomen, 1825 JAMIESON, *Pap, pawp*, a blow, a thump. *Aberd.* 1892 G. GISSING *Lyrics* (1893) 139 Like pop of the shovel on the top of the mash.

† **b.** A humorous remark, a joke; cf. CRACK *sb.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

c 1550 *Freiris Wyddirt* v. 72 In Sheltoun's Wyt. (1834) II. 272 With your merry poppes: Thay youe make us sorries, And play with us knappes.

2. A short abrupt sound of explosion.

1592 FERNESIUS *Sp. Dict., Buchero*, the shooter and a gun with the mouth. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* 870/2 In the early regrowe of the extended muscles here themselues ..assemble with a voyce or pop. 1822 CRUIKSHANK *My Pocket* II. 26, 31 The explosive pops of the squibs and crackers. 1876 COL. KELLY *Diss. Elect. waves*, I cannot hear people so loop their vowels hooked up for the sake of having them off with a pop.

b. The moment occupied by a pop; *at a pop*, in one instant, suddenly. *dial.* [cf. *E. time a comp. time of one comp.*]

1732 *Mem. Count agnd. Tyll.* 11 Was count's M a pooper, Soon they descended into hell. 1841–56 HALLIWELL *Pop.* a short space. *Lanc.* 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

3. A shot with a fire-arm. Also *fig.*

1847 W. Monck *Cause grand Sauce* xxiv. 149 They have usually found the answer... given a pop or two, and talked a minute. 1849 W. T. Moncrieff *Command in Land.* v. 5 You've quite made up your mind to have a pop at him? 1880 Trollope in *Stephens Life & Lett.* (1883) II. ix. 208 Prestige, you know, I always like to have a pop at.

b. *transf.* A pistol, *slang*.

1708 [Dr. Pox] *Lewd Rakeries Considered* 10 *Poppe, Pistols.* 1708 Motteux *Rab. Rem.* viii. I *gloated* a few rusty, rank as a pair of pops, silver mounted. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* iii. 31, He pops in his pocket. 1846 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 184/1 Pops all put away, as she won't be frolicking can and be killing herself.

4. In the names of two West Indian species of *Physalis* (Bladder-herb or Winter Cherry): the *Cowpop* or *Pops*, and *Horse pop* or *Pop-wine*: see quots.

1756 G. Watson *Barbadoes* 181 Pops: *Lat.* Alkekengi Indicum vesicis. This Plant hath...this bladder capsular Fruit, which inclose a round ... Fruit of about the Bigness of a small Cherry. ... There is another Plant, which bears the same kind of Fruit ... being a creeping standing Plant. ... This is called the Pop-Wine, and grows in most Parts of the Island. 1848 Schomburgk *Hist. Barbados* 622 *Physalis barbadensis*, Jacq. Pop Vine, *Negroes*. *Horse Pop*. *Physalis angulata*, Linn. Pops, *Negroes*. Cow Pops.

5. A name for any effervescing beverage, esp. ginger-beer or (later) champagne, from the sound made when the cork is drawn from the vessel containing it. *colloq.*

1802 Bristow *Lett.* (1836) II. 264 A new manufactory of a nectar, between soda-water and ginger-beer, and called Pop, because 'you pop the cork' when it is drawn. 1818 Words*w. Ladies in Council of Lit.* I. 39/1 With plenty of ginger-beer, soda, and bespoke pop. 1824 H. Bailey *Foot to Phalus* II. 108, 231 He didn't warrant my calling for 'pop, (champagne). 1840 H. Dickinson *Anniv. Meet.* 214 [A man], when he calls champagne fizz, or a less ambassadorial message pop, is following in the wake of the inventors of Languages.

6. A mark made by a slight rapid touch; a dot; a spot, a speck. Also *fig*.

1718 Mrs. Haggerston in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 28 You are a great creature being a creatress [you was last week]; 1832 J. D. Hamilton in *Collingwood Life, Recollections* (1837) I. 183 [A] marvellous pop of light across the foreground. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 138 The draft were...only receive a 'pop' or dot of the same tar from a reserd stick on the shoulder. 1892 R. St. Pierre-mee *Wuthering* xviii. 190 Strokes and pops and letters cracked with tar or saddle.

b. *Pips and pops*: app. a corruption of *pot and pan* (see Pot 26, 8).

1788 M. Lowndes *Copper in S. Gilpin Songs* (1886) 178 At pots an pans lads long an' sair. 1824 R. Anderson *Cumberl. Ball.* 24 *Pop* on the tuppence I was fain these An inset at pops and pans.

7. *slang*. The act of pawning. *To put* (: to pawn or pledge: cf. Put v.1 7. Pop-shop.

1868 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 292 'Great shame—put him in pop—gentleman's son.'...I knew that her 'put him in pop' meant that I was pawned when a baby. 1880 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1898) 7 Yet what a piece of work is many readers of his first 'pop'...His hungry wheel outside the shop...he enters...his coppers out of the shop (sic).

Pop (pɒp), *sb.*2 [app. short for Popper or Popler. Cf. also obs. F. *poplin*, *poupline* a pretty little woman (see Poppin).] A term of endearment for a girl or woman; darling; also, a mistress, a kept woman.

1785 G. A. Bellamy *Apology* II. 72 A few nights after my friend Lord Tyrawley came into the room smiling, and said, 'Pop, I have got you a husband!' 1804 T. Chatter*ton Papers*, etc. (1909) II. 80 When I look at these three young women, and at this tawny-faced Pop who is placed over them,...the marriage appears to me the wickedest thing I ever heard of. *Ibid.* 109, 268. 1846 *Tit-Bits* 11 June 103/1 Well, pop, since I'm your ladies, I'm going to give you a ticket to the circus.

Pop, *sb.*3 *obsol.* [perh. from prec. sb.] A local name of the Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*).

1846 *Zoologist* VI. 2036 The redwing is a 'pop'.

Pop (pɒp), *sb.*4 A colloquial abbreviation of *popular concert*: see Popular 3 b.

1869 Geo. Eliot in *Life* (1885) 322 We have been to a Monday Pop, to hear Brodsky's Sighed. 1890 *Newcastle Chron.* 19 Jan. 4/6 The Saturday Pops in Newcastle are in a bad way.

Hence **Pop-pation**, a performance at, or a frequenter of, the popular concerts.

1892 *Weekly Sun* 31 Jan. 3/1 The death of that old and famous 'Poppite', Sir Charles Hallé. 1900 *Ibid.* 13 May 7/1 The Silvanist middle-man, who wears the smile of devout 'Popation' on Saturday afternoons.

Pop, *sb.*5 [Said to be so called from L. *papina*, or Eng. *lollipop* shop, 'the cocoa having been sold in the house of Mrs. Hatton, who kept such a shop'.] At Eton College, The name of a social club and debating society, founded in 1811.

1865 *Etonicon* 102 (Farmer) The chief attraction of Pop lies in its being a sort of social club, the members are strictly limited originally to twenty-two, since increased to twenty-eight. 1871 J. H. Kennedy *Some Views at Eton* xxxiii. 308 His 'Pop', as Wood[1] was one of the most famous speakers at 'Pop'. 1889 Maxwell Lyte *Hist. Eton College* 315 Pop has always had a great social power. 1900 G. W. E. Russell in *Nineteen. Cent.* XXVIII. 715/2 His (Gladstone's) friend was sure to be the greatest adventure...in the debates of the Eton Society, hitherto called 'The Library' and vulgarly 'Pop'.

Pop (pɒp), *v.*1 Also 5–7 poppe, 7–8 popp, 9 *dial.* pep, pawp. [Onomatopœia; goes with Pop *sb.*3, *int.*, *adv.*]

1. *trans.* To strike, rap, knock (? *obs.*). Also, to strike with a slight rap or tap. *dial.*

c1386 Dreghed in Pearce *ad. vit.* 15 c1440 *Chron. Londyn* (1827) 130 Rody as a poppid lyrp in the face with his dagger. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 To Poppen, vel as serpens. c1567 Mont. *Faire & Sk.* I. 336 Hee popped her maunt on the forehead.

2. *intr.* To make a small quick explosive sound; to burst or explode with a pop.

1598 Newton *Lemnie's Complexion* (1633) Popping or smacking with the mouthe. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. xi. 2 The report of muskets, popping in view the head-quarters of our regiment. 1823 Dekker *Kitch. Coard.* (1862) 172 When you hear the leaf gun pop in the mahogany partridges. 1859 *Jerrold* 36. 1859 R. Chambers *Papers* 7 139 When the chestnuts popped in the ashes.

†3. Of the eyes: To protrude (as if to burst out'). 1680 J. Aubrey in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 389 Eyes etc. popping out and working.

3. *trans.* To cause to make a sudden explosive report; to fire, let off, as an explosive or fire-arm (also *fig.*); to cause (anything) to burst with a pop. *To pop corn*: see quot. 1859, and cf. Pop-corn.

1593 *Dreadful Pop.* (Malc. Sc.) 1 We must away powder and shot, to no purpose. a 1639 A. Wilson *Inconstant Lady* (c. 1. Have a speech ready to pop of in triumph. 1830 Lytton *Eugene A.* i. ii. When a sailor's half seas over, schoolboys say he—pop it as quarters. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *To Pop Corn*, to parch or roast Indian corn until it 'pops' open. 'A little boy sat by the kitchen fire A popping corn to the ashes.' 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guardian to Puppy* in *Old Vol. Life* (1), The ginger-beer carts rang their bells and popped their bottles. 1887 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/1 There was popping corn.

4. *intr.* To shoot, fire a gun. *colloq.*

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *To pop*, to fire a Pistol. 1778 Exit. Pistol *Lett.* (1901) 74 They were down...a number of their rangers to pop at our advanced posts and sentries. a 1845 Richard Ingol, *Engl. Sec.*, &c. *Lit. Fabulosus*, Popping at pheasants. 1877 A. E. Knox-Gore *Up Hill* xix. 363 We heard our sportsman popping away...in the barley.

b. Hence, To shoot down; to pick off with a shot.

1762 *Pennsylv. Archives* (1852) IV. 84 They knew the woods well, and would pop their shots 3 for 1. 1813 G. Johnson *Diseases & Lett.* (1872) II. 180 Many country recruits have been popped off in this way. 1861 Dr Charles *Repeat. Sch.* iv. 106 Keeping two guns in readiness to pop down anything which should come in our way.

5. *trans.* To put promptly, suddenly, or unexpectedly (sometimes implying quiet or furtive action): usually with some extension, as *down*, *in*, *on*, *out*, *up*, *into* or *out of* (a place), etc.

a 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* 210 When ye...peradde lardo popped Your monicions upon Agaynst Godlye lorde. 1533 *Euphrosia* (Brandl) v. 134, 22 He vaies [= has] pept me in mynde. 1567 Gascoigne *Dulce* v. 715, Now thou they to the bottome drowne, now up they bounce, they pop. 1577 Holinshed *Scot. Hist. Addit.* (1609) 330 To put by him that popped in any other seede. 1587 Golding *Trivia-rovers of Time* Wks. (Grosart) III. 17 What moves you to pop forth so unbridle this dastie prudishnes? 1598 Manl. Sqythan *Wonders* Wks. (Grosart) III. 124 You...pept out your Rodomontades against me. 1680 R. Mayhew *Cat. Alleh.* § 82. 104 She...pops it into her mouth, and swallowed it all at once. 1730 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1840) II. 139 Another fellow of Eton has popped out a sermon against the Dissenters this month. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxxiii. He takes and pops me into the chaise. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* i. 78, To...pop him safely into the reservoir. 1892 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. Popping his head out of some window or door. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers*, Screens in *Dining Rooms*, One dear little lady ...popped her paper under the tablecloth.

b. *spec.* To put *out* (a light) suddenly; to put down (*words*); † to put *off* (a person) with (something); put *off* or put *aside* (a thing).

1609 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii, To conquer Rome, Pop out the light of bright religion. 1620 — *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Sweetly darkenesse pept out Phoebus eye. a 1629 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* v. i, And do you pop me off with this slight answer? 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 133, I would have you not to pop off the question. 1774 Mrs. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 304 Popping down my thoughts from time to time upon paper. 1800 R. A. Vaughan *Pennsylvania Mus. Adopted* (1801) I. v. 141, I...shall as often pop down what comes to me. 1842 Dickens *Nickl. Chuz.* xxviii, Pop me down among your fashionable visitors. 1844 A. Downie *Hist. Cant. Pref.* neither for. v. 1, 3 He popped out the guttering candle.

6. To put (a question) abruptly, to 'come out with' († also with *out*); spec. *to pop the question* (*slang* or *colloq.*), to propose marriage (also ellipt. *to pop*).

1595 Thynne *Rom.* (1896) I. 2. 248 Duke Governor and Governesse, the boy here having given me leave to ask you how you do, I have made bold to pop the question to you. 1754 Richardson (Grandison (1781) VI. xx. 210 Afraid to would now, and now, and now, pop out the question which he had put the courage to put. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* iv. v. ¶ 2 You...pop the question without making any bones of it. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village Sks.* ii. (1863) 270, I have reason to think the formidable interrogatory, which is emphatically called 'popping the question', is actually the only question which he has never popped. 1865 Dickens *Chuz. Inmate* I. 58 'Is it settled?' she asked. 'Has he popped?' 1883 R. C. Jeaffreson *Touch of Constant* xv. 130 When a young man wanted to 'pop' to the object of his affections, he called at the house.

7. To put in pledge, to pawn. *slang*.

1737 Fielding *Lott. Writer* v. 5, Any...he'll make us pop our watches for the redeeming; we'll not go with him. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* I. 470 (Hat) took one to pop, for an old coat; what was to the upon. 1900 Barrie *Little M'fair Mind* vi, It was plain for what she had popped her watch.

8. *intr.* To pass, move, go or come promptly, suddenly, or unexpectedly (*in*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *about*, *between*, etc.).

1590 Pasquil *Night*, He went as neere the banke that suddenly he popped in to the water over head and eares. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 11 The remembrance of the weather will not permitte them to pop into the open eyes. 1800 Spence *Mem.* v. ii. 67 He (Lord Sandh...Pope to intermeate the attention and say hopes. 1880 Fuller *Hist. Cambridge* (1840) 200 Some presently popped up into the pulpit. 1708 E. Ward *Wonders World* Pref. (1708) 18 A hundred or more Cartesian Puppits pop up upon Deck. 1830 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 67. 3/1 The night Pop in. 1870 J. Burnitt *Journ. Lond. to Gretna IV. App.* 288, I expected...to see some beautiful damsel pop out suddenly. 1780 Hon. *D'Arblay Diary* & *Lett.*, In the evening...I just popped down to play one rubber with dear Mr. Thrale. 1869 Trollope *Prime.* vi. Pitt, Some [coppers]...will be popping out one of these days in a contrabband manner. 1874 *Tait's Mag.* 401/2 Just pop home for a bundle of prospectuses. 1895 T. E. Brown *Log Journal* 230 He promised me to 'pop across the road' and get him a drop of rum.

b. To cause *an* or *when* abruptly, suddenly, unexpectedly, or by chance; to light *upon*, happen *upon*.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 82, I was but talking to one of her maids just now,...and she pops upon me. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xix, I had the good fortune to pop upon the very thing I wanted. 1792 Mary Wollstonecraft *Rights Woman* v. 131 We pop on the author when we only expected to meet the father. 1823 W. H. Ireland *Scribleriad* 183 She pops, as providence, upon kind Mistress Mocks.

c. *To pop off* (also *off the hooks*): to die. *slang*.

1769 *Polite Philos.* i. (1780) 12 If Lady Peppercorn should happen to pop off. 1778 Miss D'Arblay *Evelina* (1820) I. 3 Why what a pity it would have been had I popped off in my last illness. 1820 Keats *Let. to Haydon* Poet. Wks. (1880) 24, I am afraid I shall pop off just when my mind is able to run about. 1887 C. R. Dod *Many Years' Hunt.* 122 Bill said he wouldn't mind some pop off the hooks, and he'd have all her money.

† Pop, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [Also 5 erron. pappha.] [Origin uncertain: cf. OF. *papiner* (later *pimpiner*) to adorn (oneself), said of a woman (Godefr.), *L. papilio* dress, show): see Puffin.] *trans.* To paint or patch (the face) with a cosmetic.

1414–1566 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1014 No wymmes lovede had she, No popped her, for it nedid nought To wynden hir, or peynte hir ought. c 1440 Lydg. *Assem. & Lons.* 488 It needid nought to poppelle hir face, For she was ... Kyndy agreable of look and chere. 1450–60 — *Bochas* i. xx. (1812), Bodi, ung. Yis To face and poppe the visage. c 1490 *Nat. de la Tour* (E. W.) Wth poldre thei, and paintrie, and ymchiddre hir face visage? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 Poppynge, acus, cerusa, pellitium, ornatus.

Pop (pɒp), *int.*, *adv.*, *adj.* [The same onomatopœic word as Pop *sb.*1, Pop *v.*1, used interjectionally and adverbially.] With (the action or sound of) a pop; instantaneously, abruptly; unexpectedly.

Pop goes the weasel, name of a country dance very popular in the 'fifties', in which these words were sung or screamed by the dancers while one of them darted under the arms of the others to his partner; also the name of the tune; hence as v. *trans.* and in other humorous uses. See *N. & Q.* (1906) 10th Ser. III. 492, IV. 276.

1860 Whyte-Melville *Digby* iii. 35, I see that book Pop goes his gaze, and all his face is crumbled over. 1870 Yeldham (Dr. Blackham) *Schoolmaster's Assist.* 30 As soon as any one speaks, pop I clap it down, and make that, too, my own. 1880 G. Eliot *Daniel Deronda* I. ii. It did not transpire—pop, on a sudden, like the going off of a hand-gun. 1894 Dowell-*teller's Sister to Newspapers*, The new country dance 'Pop goes the weasel', introduced by her Majesty Queen Victoria. — *Musical Request No. 999. Pop goes the Weasel: La Tempête: and La Grand Duc.* These fashionable dances as performed at the Court balls. 1899 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 252/2 This dance is very popular. It is without description. "Pop goes the weasel" has been to Court, and met a good reception. 1899 Barrie *M. Coverdale* xxvii, Dear old Punch, with his private hand pop-going the weasel like an horseless steam-engine. 1914 G. W. Hughes *Poems* 130 Pop cracked the gun! ... *Hunt.* I heard it go 'pop'.

Pop-, in Comb. [Cf. Pop *v.*1, *sb.*2] Usually the verb in combination with a *sb.* or *adv.*, meaning something that pops, or that which pops in some way; rarely the *sb.* or *adv.*: **pop-dock**, **pop-glove**, the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*): **pop-eye**, an out-starting, bulging, prominent eye; hence **pop-eyed** *a.*; **pop-in**, a drink composed of beer into which a small proportion of whisky or brandy is 'popped'; † **pop-mouth**, a mouth able to utter an exclamation with a sharp outburst; **pop-off**, the discharge of fire-arms; **pop-out**, the act of popping out, as when a cork is drawn: **pop-shooter** = Popgunner; **pop-valve** = Plunger-valve; **pop-weed**, a provincial name of the Shadbervort.

1898 Bayton & Holland *Flowers*, 'Pop Dock. *Digitalis purpurea*—Cornw.' ... from the habit of children to 'shoot' and burn the flowers. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 13/2 The

has the 'pop eyes' of a notable talker. 1880 Blackmore *Mrs. Anerley* I. 'Pop-gun', having produced 1915–18 Halliwell, *Pop-gun*, the foxglove, *Cornw.* 1708 Thoresby *Rel. Stand.* 65 A house called 'Popkin', now altered by making 3 windows of 'Stanchy work' in room of small here. 1870 J. E. Hodder *Life Lond. Charter.* 123 A 'pong' or 'pop-in' was the order. 1894 Mason *Turners of Ch. Wks.* (Scissett) III. 170 Following they went that had good 'dog' monthly to 1787. Pop a halfpenny Saint George. 1843 Cor. Mariners' *Mirror* (1844) II. 229 Not even the 'pop-off' of a bottled cork to be heard. 1858 T. Hughes tr. *Gurney* III. 32 The crushing of a confederacy followed by the 'pop-ses' of a cork. 1862 Col. Hamley *Diary* (1870) II. 248 To avoid the 'pop-shots'. 1884 Kennedy *Dict. Mech. Sugar.* 1708/9 To do away with the fire of the steam escaping from ordinary locomotive 'pop valves'. 1889 Blackmore *Lorna D.* vii. I stuck awhile with my toe hole on the slippery links of the 'pop-hood'.

Popadam (pɒ·pădĕm). Also **papadom, popadum, -odam.** [Tamil *pappaḍam*, contr. from *parutthu aṭṭum* 'lentil cake' (Yule).] (See quots.)

1810 *Asiat. Res.* XIII. 373 Papadums, (less calces, made of gram flour, and a few spindles of ghee), which gives them an agreeable rich taste and serves the purpose of yeast). 1813 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 122 Popadums, from Madras (fishes eaten with curries). 1904 *Daily Chron.* 19 May. 8/3 The Anglo-Indian may have with his curry toasted popadums, water biscuits made from Indian dhal.

† Popal, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Pope + -al.] = Papal *a.* So **Popan** *a.* = Papaw *a.*

1683 C. Carpenter *Cert. Relig.* I. 113 Besides the Vassall are the Popall Virgins will find any great cause of hunting. 1830 T. Hudson *Judgegate*, xxv. II. 204 Quite above the range of popes and popeish philanthropy.

† Po·pard. *Obs. rare.* [Origin uncertain: cf. Poperer, Poppet. The suffix as in Canard, Mallard, etc.] Some kind of fowl: ? = Poppet.

1423 in *Exeter Reg., Stafford* (1886) 403 octo, Dunelandis largiris, quorum volucribus vocatis popardys.

Popatrya, obs. form of Puppetry.

Po·p-corn. *U.S.* [f. Pop *v.*^{1} 3 + Corn *sb.*^{1} 5 ; in 2 orig. *popped corn.*] **1.** Maize or Indian corn parched till it bursts open and exposes the white inner part of the grain; 'popped' corn: see Pop *v.*^{1} 3. **b.** A variety or sub-species of maize suitable for 'popping'. Also *attrib.*

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Popped corn*, parched Indian corn, so called from the noise it makes in bursting open. The variety usually prepared in this way is of a dark color, with a small grain. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 14 Jan. 1/3 I got on the cars...after ... following was an apple boy and pop-corn vender. 1874 Knight *Pict. Mech. Inven.* 2. 1/2 The pop-corn and Christmas festivals opening to the eye. 1893 Kate Sanborn *Trinkets & Treas. S. California* 129 A farmer raised one thousand bushels of popcorn and stored it in a barn. 1903 *Bank of Cornw.* 372 Popcorn, known botanically as *Zea everta*, is a species grown, characterized by the excessive proportion of the corneous endosperm and the small size of the kernels and ear...Twenty-five varieties were catalogued by Burbank.

Pope (*pōup*), *sb.*^{1} Forms: **a.** 1–2 **pāpa**, 2–6 **pape**, 4–7 *Sc.* **pape**(**s** ; *S.* 3– **pope**, 5–6 **poope**, (? *Sc. pop*). [OE. *pāpa*, a. eccl. L. *papa* (in juvenal *pāpar*), ad. late Gr. πάππας, πάπᾶς, late var. of πάππος father (orig. a child's word ; cf. Papa). Thence also It., Sp., Pg. *papa*, F. *pape*.

In mod. Gr. πάππας was applied to Bishops (in Asia Minor), patriarchs, and popes; it was a recognized title of the Pope of Alexandria, as early as 1. *papa*, used as a term of respect by ecclesiastics of high position, esp. Bishops (cf. mod. 'Father'), occurs in Tertullian 200, and was applied to him as late by St. Cad to Desiderius Bp. of Cahors. But from the time of Leo the Great (440–461) it was in the Western Church applied especially to, and from 1073 claimed exclusively by, the Bishop of Rome.]

† 1. The Bishop of Rome, as head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Black, Red, White Pope : allusive designations : see quots. 1901.

a. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. i. (1890) 227 Þa wæs hy þa tid Ongelþeo papa þære apostolican stöle gehadod. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1103 On þisses geares sæmde se papa Pascalis Ansealme ærcebiscop on Cantwarabyrig pallium hider to lande. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1124 Þa þeos dudest ... forðbrohte se papa on Rome Calixtus wes gehaten. *c* 1205 Lay. 19728 Þa þegen wes[te] ofsen Þurh þene pape of Rome. *Ibid.* 19750 Of Gregorie þan pape is ilæte in gesti. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20458 Gregor þan was pape o rome. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (Andrew) 1048 A pape of Rome. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 84 For the pape of Rome and of his cardinals. 1483 Caxt. *Angl.* 188/1 A Pope clypped, *papatus*. 1502 *Ornate Stat.* 169 Wolse and the lemma of the pope. 1567 *Gude & Godly B.* (S.T.S.) 81/102 The Pope, that Popeing Kaill gevyde. 1809 Statute *Reg. Maj., Scot. Rubr.* 2127 93/2, bestowing the rent of the archane (yrbik) was bestit pape Vrbane the 6, and Clement the 6). 1827 H. Rogers *Banishing Pope's Bull* 37 Pope and Ape differ but a letter; but their deeds to their hearers bear.

2. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Þe laðe loðlewes, preostes, assetes, popes, archebiscopes, biscopes, prelates. *c* 1275 Lay. 20030 Ah holy man þer was pope. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106/30 Þe pope seid he wes[e] Edgar. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 8 Fayr is þat parchmin þe Pope hab ligtned. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 4obs.] Poope, *papa*. 1513 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* xxv. 25 There was never pope the noble pope. 1596 *Philips. Pope. Wh. Sc. W.* 15111 109 Christen vitae to seek, our holy father ye poope. 1781 Mercurius *Pontificus* xxxvii. (1887) 169 Made not all prisoner that stand upon the bridge of the Pope quarell. 1824 Bigland *Lett. to Cath.* 238 Proves V. Theodore takes too much upon him, when he will bee Pope-almighty. *a* 1832 (Tennyson) *Misc. Kiss* (1863) II. 189 By virtue of the Pope's Bulls. 1900 Fortescue *Confirmat Confess.* 1. I would rather take his hand than the Pope's toe. 1750 Gray *Long Story* 70, The Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it. 1880 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 33 England began to look to another quarter for support against France and the Pope. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 5/1 Under this [crucifix] is enthroned Leo XIII., clad all in white—somewhere the name the White Pope—and receives the allegiance of the Red Pope (the Prefect of the Propaganda), the Black Pope (the General of the Jesuits).

b. An effigy of the pope burnt on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5), on Queen Elizabeth's night, or at other times. *Obs. or dial.*

1673 Evelyn *Diary* 5 Nov., This night the youths of the Close burnt the Pope in effigie, after they had made procession with it. 1678 Dryden *Œdipus* Epil. 34 We know not what you can desire or hope, To please you more, but burning of a Pope. 1732 Fore. *Ex. Bartered* 202 He...found the bold Trade-lords, and burnt a Pope. 1808 Cyprian *Glean. and Ol. Pope*, a long pole, to which an effigy of the Pope was attached and burnt on the 5th of Nov. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 11. 1887 Kimball *Glean., Popeday*, to go popeing is to go round with Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November. 'Popes, no, remember the 2nd Pope.'

† c. Short for *pope-day celebrations. Obs. rare.*

1668 J. Allen *Diary* 5 Nov., Wks. 1830 II. 221 Popes and bonfires this evening at Salem, and a concern of wicked people attending them. 1789 *Boston Chron.* 5–9 Nov. 362/2 Description of the Pope, 1770.

2. a. *transf.* Applied to the spiritual head of a Mohammedan or pagan religion.

c 1400 Mandev. (1839) xxvii. 307 In þat yle dwellyth the Pope of hire lawe, þat þei clepen Lobieye. 1872 Pumpelly *Pilgrimage* (1874) 340 In this Oasis dwelleth the Arab Pope, or High Priest, of true Superstition. 1898 tr. T. Hornemann *Travels* (ed. 2) 50 (*Religion of Fezzan*) The *Chasseres* or *Pope* ...has 12 (previous). 1838 *Pop. Encycl.* I. 817/2 Those who were housekeeper caliphs. ...these Mussulman popes had not by any means the power of the Christian. 1857 Wheeler, *Gen. in Eng.* II. 6 A probability that his Majesty of Hayti may soon become Pope as well as King—a Buddhist Pope.

b. *fig.* One who assumes, or is considered to have, a position or authority like that of the pope.

1589 *Hay any Work* 34 Lamas your Nonconformists, and your other sincres, cursers Popes more. 1689 *Andrew Tracts* II. 108 We often hear, that 'every man has a pope in his belly'. 1788–91 H. Walpole *Duchess Ancaster, Posthum.* (1818) II. 69 This Capperd, I find by another note, was Generals secretaries, or Pope of the tent, into which the rebel army was to be introduced. 1800 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. 14 (1876) 446 In the churches immediately dependent upon the papal see there is a pope of bells. *Ibid.* 447 The bishop, or the pope, of bells performed the divine service habited in the pontifical garments. 1834 Hawthorne *Tr. & A.* (1879) II. 40 The family are followers of Dr. M'Neile, who is the present Low-Church pope of Liverpool. 1893 Harlan (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 2/1 Byron-Joneses accepted him (Rascal) as the infallible Pope of Art.

† 3. In early times, A bishop of the Christian Church ; *spec.* in the Eastern Church, the title of the Bishop or Patriarch of Alexandria. *Obs.*

1583 *Hamilton tr. Bellarmine* II. (1857) 183 examples, All notable Bishops were then called Popes. 1590 Fore. *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1156/1 Vr'sanus Pope, ...every controversie seemed more miserable, ...which hath ben vsed in the olde time among bishops. 1638 Penkin *Unbish. Fun.* (1660) 141 From the time of Heraclas, the Predecessor of Alexandria was called Pope: that is, Pope, or Grandfather, before the Bishop of Rome was so called. 1679 Stillingfl. *Iren.* I. i. 108 In conversation of speech, ...the Patriarch of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title: the proper appellations of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being *Pope*, of Constantinople and Jerusalem, *Archbishop*.

† b. *Pope Joan* = Pewter Jone. *Obs. rare.*

c 1520 *10th Rep. Rt. Comm.* (Ash.) Instrd., 30/2 They of bridges hath one penyes & that is pope Joke. *Ibid.* 30/2 Pope Joke...10 nobles weyghtyn kynge.

II. Transferred uses.

4. A small thick-bodied freshwater fish of the Perch family ; the Ruff. (So Ger. *puppel.*)

1653 Walton *Angler* Table, Directions how and with what baits to fish for the Ruffe or Pope. 1790 F. Buonaccorsi *Art of Angling* 1. 21, 44 The Ruff or Pope...seldom exceeds six inches (in length) and is covered with rough prickly Scales. 1836 F. Mitchell *Scraps* 56, Yrael, an. 3 (purchased a township of peas, which are much like perch. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 112 Pope (ruff) Pope from Thames.

† 5. A weevil which infests malt or grain. *Obs.*

1698 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1086 The English call the Wheat-weevil Eel, Pope, Bowels, Weevil and Wibl. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. 161 (E.D.S.) At Winchester they call this Insect (Weevil), Pope, Hackbolt, or Grampus.

6. A local name for various birds, from their colouring or stout form : **a.** The Puffin (*Mratercula arctica*). **b.** The Bullfinch (cf. Ger. *dompfaff*). **c.** The Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*). **d.** The Painted Finch or Nonpareil (*Passerina ciris*).

1674 Ray *Collect., Wallet Pend* 32 The Pope, called in some places Puffins. 1884 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. V. 124/2 Pope, Wrens, Alp, Reed Sparrow, and Tom Hoop, are all provincial appellations of ... the common Bullfinch. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 47 Red-backed shrike ... Pope (Hants). 1891 Swainson *Bird. Weath. Proffs.*, known as the Bottlenose, Cockernuff, Pope, Sea-Parrot.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (all from 1), as *pope-burning* (vb.), *-confessor*, *-trumpery* ; *pope-hating*, *-consecrated*, *-ghost*, *-glossing*, *-pardoned*, *-preaching*, *-ridd* adjs. ; **pope-catholic**, a Roman Catholic ; **pope-day**, the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5) ; **pope-fly**, an insect which infests grain (cf. sense 5) ; **† pope-kern**, ? a conch-shell as used in celebrating pope-day ; **pope-king**, the pope as a sovereign ; **pope-night**, = *pope-day* ; **popeworshipper**, hostile term for a Roman Catholic.

1802 Wilkins *Alb. Reg.* IX. 48/18. 126 But Gallicards more tr. Indian Gobbs, and 'pope-hating' hopes shall win. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.*, Jas. I, (1806) V. 126 One of the most innocent artifices ; was the established ceremony, pomp, and eagerness, with which a 'pope-burning' was celebrated in London. 1673 Cleveland *Dryden's Poems, Hind & P.* iii. 10 The pope-bonfires of Queen Elizabeth's reign, which had occasioned many years after the excitement of the Parish Fire. *c* 1550 G. Meriwether (1850) A Plaine, schoolmaysters ...of all the superstitions, that the 'Popeyholyden can make for the maintenance of particular confusions. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1703/2 energies, The proceedings of the Popes cardinalles & underpeping their Religion. 1679 G. Burnet *Abdicated. Jas.* The 'Popeconsparators, seminarmasters, colleges, wardmasters. 1778 Bowdoin *Corresp.* (U. S.) 9 Houghton Speaks's 'Pope-consecrated flint. 1820 *Columbian Centinel* (Boston, U. S.) 10 Nov. 2/4 Monday last, Nov. 5th, being 'Pope Day'. 1903 A. Matthews in *Publ. Col. Soc. Mass.* VIII. 104 It is possible that the [Negro Justice] continued to parade the streets of Boston on Pope Day. 1730 G. Hickes *Antiquities* 64 The 'Popeefly. This insect is better known ...by the great destruction it causes in almost every kind of grain, that we call Pease. 1732 *Boston Gaz.* (U. S.) 2 Feb. 3/2 The ingenuity of some of those mechanical Nay-drillers, had added the Drum and Cymbal, or 'Pope-horn, to their own natural noisy abilities. 1882 Mason *Garibaldi in Mexico*, *Mag.* XLVI. 190 We will smoke with the pontiff when we have dethroned the 'Popeking. 1772 J. Ross *Lett. & Diary* 2 Nov. (1903) 234 Very quiet for a 'Pope Night. 1886 Whittier *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 200 Pope Night...was celebrated by the early settlers of New England. 1758 *Gentl. Instructor* 80 Thou 'popes-pinning chaps. *a* 1887 Quincy *Wks. & Rem.* (1888) 32 By Popes, and 'Popes-Kings killed, and lost'd. 1869 Hassall *Pop. Exploit.* xxii. 137 To scratch their purses by selling their 'Pope-trumpery. 1575 J. Studley *Cryptog. Gold* K 3, Who so maintch with any 'pope-worshipper can not well when to be sure of him.

b. Combinations with **pope's** : **† pope's knight**, a designation sometimes applied in Scotland to a priest of the Roman Church, who was commonly styled *Schir* (i.e. Sir) So and So, as a rendering of L. *Dominus* : see Jamieson, s. v., and cf. 'Sir Hugh Evans' in *Twelfth Night* ; **† pope's milk**, a jocular name for some kind of drink ; **pope's nose** = *parson's nose*.

1578 W. Mill in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 91 They call me Walter, and not Sir Walter ; I have been too long one of the 'Popes Knights. 1795 Burgess *Three Homilies*, v. 177 A title [Sir] then employed facetiously, and disclaimed as characterising the pope's knights, appears to have had some other foundation, than mere courtesy. 1808 Jamieson s. v., The phrase, *Pope's Knights*, seems to have been used early in contempt. 1892 J. A. H. Murray *Caught Lost. Introd.* 109 This Sir James Inglis, a 'Pope's Knight', was a churchman of considerable influence at court in the reign of James V. 1837 Blackwood *Trans.* (Chisholm Smith) 130 Both wyverne and 'popes-milk. 1758 *Lowe's Diet. Pudg. T.* 108, 35, 'Pope's Nose, the rump of a turkey. 1822 Tomkyns *King's King* 68, Giffin picked the last bone of the chicken—drumstick,...back, pope's nose, and all.

Pope (*pōup*), *sb.*^{2} [= F., Ger. *pape*, a. Russ. and OSlav. поп, *pop*^{b}, *popŭ*, app. ad. W.Ger. **papo* (whence OHG. *pfaffo*), ad. late Gr. παπᾶς priest ; see Papa *sb.*^{2}] A parish priest of the Greek Church in Russia, Servia, etc.

1682 J. Devier tr. *Olearius' Trav. Ambass.* 149 The other Ecclesiastical Orders are distinguish'd into Popes, Priests, Deacons, Subdeacons and Readers. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 88 He was followed by a great number of Popes, or secular Priests, and 3 multitudes of People. 1845 *Englishwoman in Russia* 119 Of course, you are aware that no pope can have a regular salary as he married. 1880 W. J. Tucker *St. Europe* 46 The Roumanian pope, seated opposite us, practised, amongst other vices, those of a Bacchanalian tendency. 1889 *Nature Past* 23 Jan. 283 The Church in Hungary, with its lower party fights and its 'popes', whose chief function seems to be to make their parishioners dependent on their help in all the ordinary concerns of life.

Pope (*pōup*), *sb.*^{3} [Eskimo : see quot.] A name given in New England to the Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*).

1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 227 The Whippoor-will has so named itself by its nocturnal notes. It is also called the pope, by reason of its having with great assiduity, for the space of an hour in the evening, been heard to cry out Pope !

† Pope, *v. Obs.* [f. Pope *sb.*^{1}]

1. *intr.* (Also *to pope it.*) To play the pope, to act as pope.

1537 Cranmer in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1906) II. 84 Paul popeth lightly, that will desire the worlde to pray for the Kinges appeasement. 1894 Mr. Mompesson 1597 in Urban the night, that now Popeth it. 1898 Mr. Mompesson, *Barrel. Annals*, 6 There he...comes for Patriarche...who Lord it, and Pope it over the Lands inheritance.

2. *Popeing vbl. sb.*, going after the pope, enforcing popery. (Cf. *to go a Maying.*) See also Pope *sb.*^{1} 1 b, quot. 1887.

1898 H. Clarke *Sorrow Light Stand'd Are you now ready to go a popeing ?...I had thong for three had his many grounds that would have kept you from popeing.*

Popedom (*pōu·pdŏm*). [Late OE. *pāpdōm*, (*pāpa* Pope *sb.*^{1} + *-dōm*, -dom.]

1. The office, position, or dignity of pope (of Rome) ; the tenure of office of a pope ; = Papacy 1. *a* 1225 *B. & Cleva.* 22, 1218 Þises gueres eas forðfaren se papa Pandulfe. & sone Iohan of Gaitan to Iren papirone. *c* 1250 (*Ibid.* 23, 1229 Honorius feng to papa dom. 1298 Jas. G. Hist. *Lan.* (1900) II. 7, 5 The Pope had no right to the pope dome. 1388 Wyclif *Serm.* II. 293 Comen al Londone the tenthe yere of our popedome. 1858 Wyclif *Wand. Lit. Works* (1880) I. 374 1061 Lon...received the Popedom

dom of the Emperours hands. 1542 Late Preacher *Lett.* (1689) III. 98 The riches acquired by the frailty in the long popedom of their sweet, Urban the Eighth. 1825 *La. Companion Mem.* 239 After as much pleading as if it had been for the Popedom he got so for the town Council.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to a position of supreme authority in any religious system; also, satirically, in other connexion.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 32 Waltr-grasse professio maintayneth the popedome of Lambehith. 1589 *Hay any Work* 24 Good John of Canterbury keeps the Popedome. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 270 After this time was the Chaldean or Pontifician divided. 1638 *Pope Blount* I. 64/1 He continued to be called caliph..., and bequeathed the Mohammedan popedom to his posterity. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* xxxiv, Assembling into which his covenance for the popedom of Pantocracy Row led him.

2. The papal government; esp. as a political state; = PAPACY 2.

1892 Milton *Ch. Govt.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 226 What the Emperours had laid together to make room for Priests... Though indeed, if it may stand, it will inferre Popedome all as well. 1678 *Doctrine of Devils* 21 Yet now are many such branches, whither the Popedom. 1800 H. Matthews *History of Peterkin* 201 His Holiness claims feudal superiority over the kingdom, as a fief of the Popedom. 1880 Smithsonian *St. Inglewood nuts*, Bologna... followed itself up to the Popedom upon a capitulation.

3. An ecclesiastical polity resembling the papacy.

1592 Bridgewater Concil. xlv. (1634) 56 Lest there should need anything to a perfight pope-dome, the bishops request a confirmacyon to be set out to the kynge name, that from henceforth the conversacyon of the church, that were of the popes makyng, should no more be taken for the popes conclusions, but the kynge. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Pr. Wks. 1851 III. 284 A Church-government, which wants almost no circumstance, but only a name to be a plaine Popedome. 1681 S. Pepys *Mem. Commission* 96 The lay-magistrates, who were further ascribed to our Ministers among the Fanaticall-Presbyterians cast, 'That it is presbyterial government: 1683-3 *Eckard's Enquir. Relig. Romish* III. 220/b Flacius, with whom he laboured at one time for the establishment of a Lutheran popedom.

Hence **Po'pedomship.** *Obs.*

1588 *J. Aylmer Whit. Trumpet* 8 His Popedomship with Myter, Crowne & Crosse, Ayr all beseene & on Plus quinze grose.

† Po'pehead. *Obs.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -HEAD.] = POPEDOM.

1587 Turbervile *Nigdon* (Rollo VII. 87 John, be spareable, pope, mete is be popehede fyve yere. 1680 Cotton *Christ. Pray.* iv. (1901) 31/2 This man lofte his popehead and went to Ingrays. 1708 Ozell *Antichrist* 32 In the third month of his popeheadship.

† Pope-holy, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 4 papholy, 5 pocpe-, poppe-, (pomp-)holy, 5–6 pop holy, 5–7 pope-holy. [app. f. POPE *sb.*[1] + HOLY *a.*, but taken in some way to represent F. *papelard* hypocritical: see PAPELARD. In the first recorded instance translating OF. *papelardie* hypocrisy (Rom. Rose).] Pretending to great holiness; (of actions, words, etc.) characterized by a show or pretence of piety; sanctimonious, hypocritical.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 284 Was none suche as hypocrite, ne none so popeholy [*v.r.* pomp holy, poppe holy; C. vii. 79 pope, poppe, pope, pomp holy]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 289 Pis Sathanas... bryngip a monek, and makip hym fol *papholy* [*v.r.* pap holy] under wardon wede (L. *Cui fauc sub monachalis magnum religionis simulacrum*). *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 72 Seyst pryncis seyth, pey ar ypocrites, a *popeholy* man, or lyche as Jonas. *a* 1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 Ye *popeholy* pervise folis of possessioners. *a* 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 *Popeholy* and pregyinge possessioners provoked them; [Lollards] to pulyenden and to greche ... howe it was idolatry to offre to images of our blessed lady. 1550 Pilk. *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 104/b To cast yr dyrt of these Popeholy Maidens in their owne face. 1589 Colinet *Admon.* 213 Some hypocrites and Pope-holie persons.

† B. *adv.* Popishly; fervent or holy.

1633 H. Hammond *Pract. Catechism* I. 2 Pope-holy persons, who are so learned with superstition, that they durste die themselves on holy things even by the work wrought.

B. *sb.* Hypocrisy. *To play the pope-holy*: to play the hypocrite.

c 1386 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 423 Another thing was don there wrie, That semede hir an ypocrite, And it was thopid Pope-holy (*Prolocutrix est apelee*). *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 For popholy and vyce lake wel alonne. *a* 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 981 Counterfete countenance, playnche pope holy. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners tr. *Froissart* I. v. 26 [with] right Pharaph sense accompt not a pagine, yet I cannot play the pope holy, as thoild have was.

Hence **† Pope-holiness** *Obs.*, sanctimoniousness, hypocrisy.

1548 Thynne *Displ. Chr. Man* 66 Twich the scabbis of rancoure or popeholynes and goo shawe to your holy fathe confessor. 1552 Gauden *Primer, Psalms* 11, Such is the pope holiness & feigned righteousness of hypocrites. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lv. 509 To make meaning of it a peece of worldelie hypocrisie or popeholinesse to deceive God.

Popehood (pō·phud). [OE. *papan-hād*, f. *papa*, PAPE *sb.*[1] + *-hād*, -HOOD.] The condition of being pope; the papal dignity.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 108 Hwæt fa Gregorius, eahtor fes papandomes underfeng. 1587 Turbervile *Nigdon* (Rolls) VII. 84 Pe pope takes uerie in his popehode one medium. *c* 1649 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 238 Boniface is of the veil of Cleve to be had in vain person to be chose to the succession of Peter. 1858 Lowell *Fireside Travels* Wks. 1886 I. 178 As soon ... as he undertook the popehood, the world was sure to think answered work.

Popelan: see POPLAN.

Pope Joan. [After the fabulous female pope Joan. (But cf. its Fr. name *mate jaune* yellow dwarf.)]

1590 Compare *F. G.* (L. v.) 2 Sometimes she laught, as merry as Pope Joan. *c* 1597 Hieronymo *Mayde Tri.* (1605) II. 150 Pope Julio...was a gracie and wanly player,... being a goode companyon, and as the phrase is, as merry as Pope Joane.]

A card-game played by three or more persons, with a pack from which the eight of diamonds has been removed, and a tray or board having eight compartments for holding the stakes, these being won by the players who play out certain cards; see quot. 1887. Also *attrib.*

1732 Mrs. Delaney in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 373 After supper play at pope Joan or commerce till eleven. 1791 A. C. Hewes *Diaries & Corr.* (1911) 128 We had a genteel Rout last night, I lost two shillings at Pope Joan. 1808 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 92 A juvenile party closely seated round a large table, with a Pope Joan board in the middle; each card supplied with another of equal fish and consistence... snatching the turn-up, or pouping [see the pool to see how rich it is. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 96 Pope Joan has survived to the present day in the fortified form of 'Newmarket'.

Popeakin (pō·pĕkin). *contemptuous.* [See -KIN.] A little or petty pope.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Popel. *Obs.* Also 4 **popelle**, -ill, -ille, 5 -ell, -il, -le. [ME. a, OF. *pople* (1323 in Godef.), *pouple* (Picard, Tournai), variant of *pepre* (1206), *pepe*, *pipe*, *pimple*, an inferior kind of fur; derivation unknown.] The name of a kind of fur: its quality.

1351 said to be that of the squirrel.

The French documents to which it is mentioned, cited by Godefroy, belong to Flanders and Picardy. In England, frequently mentioned in documents written in Latin and French; rarely in Eng. context.

1307 *Lett. Bk. L. Lond.* (1912) D. 183/b, Furura de popell' de xij cloth quinquaginta et duas bestias. (tr. in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 111 A fur of popelle of 7 skyns to lenynge a fur of popelle of 6 lambs, 50 beasts.) 1340 in Rogers *Agricult. & Prices* II. 229/3 (Merton Coll. *Accts.*) *Furrura de popell'*

1 120 ass 2 3/4 of it. 1880 T. Greene *Anat. to.* (1892) App., A gland which was commonly call in among the Nor or Pope's eye. 1735 Lowman, *Pulpwax*, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh; why so called I know not. 1844 M. Stephenson *Bk. Farrie* II. 38 The piece of fat in it called the Pope's eye, is considered a delicate morsel by epicures.

Pope's head. [From its appearance.]

1. A species of cactus, *Melocactus communis*, growing on barren sandy wastes in S. America and some of the W. Indian islands, and producing its flowers as a woolly cushion or head, beset with bristles and spines.

1699 L. *Wafer's Voy.* (1903) 284 Found with hollow Bamboos, Popes-heads, and Prickle pears. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 733 *Melocactus communis*, the Turk's-cap Cactus, sometimes called Englishman's Head, or Pope's Head.

2. A round brush or broom with a long handle, for sweeping ceilings, dusting pictures, etc.; also called *Turk's head*.

1824 Scott *Let. to Miss Baillie* 10 Feb. in Lockhart *Life*. What sweeping is required is most easily performed by a brush like what the housemaids call a Pope's head. 1893 Mrs. Edgeworth *Love & Law* I. v. You in no which, indeed, if you don't see a cobweb as long as my arm. Run, (*exit*) for the pope's head. 1890 Leony *Eng. in 19th C.* VIII. xxiii. 60 The long rough leaves as "Pope" heads were made out of an palm bundles.

Popeship (pō·pʃip). [f. Pope *sb.*1 + -ship.]

1. The office of pope; papalism, popehood.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 402 He was ensybid, & ordeyid to cum agayn vnto Rome; and he toke in purpos agayn at hand. 1592 Bunny *Theatre* (1598) *Subjects* 328 Yet he passed the blessed time of his holie Popeship with this wretched dame. 1640 Sir E. Deering *Sp. in Parlt.* 27 Nov. 20. 2 Hen. pleade Popeship under the name of a Patriarch. 1820 Coleridge *Notes &c.* (1850) 224 Popeship, spiritual Fatherhood of God's Church, to that a rule over slaves, of cloth and parchment?

2. The personality of a pope: with possessive pronoun as a humorous appellation.

1640 Sir E. Deering in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 102 The Canon-Law, of more use unto his Popeship than both the other. 1705 Hickeringill *Priestcraft* vi. I. 11 And who dare ... question what his Popeship would be at? 1826 W. E. Aytoun *Cruis. Rec. Pope's Bk. Martyrs* II. 182 What necessity could there be for all this attention on the part of his royal popeship?

Popess (pō·pes). [f. Pope *sb.*1 + -ess. Cf. Papess.] A supposed female pope.

1593 Mount *Apology* 12. Wks. 1727) Not were I Pope. By my troth quod he, I would ye were, & my lady your wife Popess too. 1827 W. Hudson *Mem of Sir W.* 68, 139 His Farewell to his wife, Were you but Popess, I would willingly relinquish my Claim. 1832 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 333 In another verse, the Virgin Mary consoles with her Son for the papess [Pope Joan] in purgatory.

Popestant (pō·pestĭnt). Also 6 popistant. [f. Pope *sb.*1 after Protestant.] A rococo-word for Papist as opposed to *protestant*.

a 1550 *Pore Helpe* 272 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 260, I have me be be wont A popishest stout. 1552 Huloet in Promp. *Parv. Engl.-Lat.* V. 1116 *Popistant*, papicola. Would God the French king were as like to become a right Protestant as he is readie to become a blundering Papistant. 1880 Dodd *Worthies* III. 201. 132 Protestants and popestants went to law the same.

† Popet. *Obs.* A contemptuous diminutive of Pope *sb.*1, perh. with allusion to Puppet, Puppet.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 27 Moche a do had Bonner and his Tunstowle ... with the forsayd Pope Nycolas, for Christes natuall presence in the eucharystycall breade. 1850 Pecock *Donet* 114 This Popet hath blasphemed, and betrayed all Protestants.

Popet, obs. f. Puppet. **Popetiahe, Popetly, Popetry,** obs. ff. Proverbial, Proverbially, etc.

Pop-eyed, *a.*: see Pop-.

Pop-gun, pop-gun, *sb.* [f. Pop *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + Gun *sb.*; prob. suggested by Put-gun in sense 2.]

1. A child's toy, consisting of a short straight tube from the mouth of which a tight-fitting pellet is expelled with a pop by compressing the air in the tube with a piston.

1682 Shadwell *Tenth Philos. Fredl.* iii. (1684) 18 The of the nature of a Pop-gun which Children use. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* x. vi. I value a pistol, or a blunderbuss, or any such thing, no more than a pop-gun. 1800 Sidney *Sports & Past.* IV. 80 The breaks were surrounded by pot-guns made with hollow pieces of elder, or of quills. ... These were also called pop-guns. 1847 Ala. Satyr *Chr. Tadpole* xv. Just as one pellet in a popgun drives out another.

fig. 1701 *Annotator Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 6 She is a mere Scrub Prompt, repeating and discharging Texts, Proofs [etc.] 1727 Mrs. E. Montagu in Dowe *Lady of Last Cent.* viii. (1873) 102 The scribbers weekly let the Town pop-guns at the Duchess. 1883 Hall. Cases *Colonels of Civil Wr.* 34 In Vallejo from the popgun of ridicule.

2. Contemptuously applied to a small, inefficient, or antiquated fire-arm.

1849 E. E. Napier *Excursions S. Africa* II. 289, I instantly stepped into the next room, to get the old pop-gun down; my Negro was in an instant on the trigger. 1884 in A. Moore *Cheshire Chapters Hist. Engl.* vi. 176 Cromwell's pop-guns, which I will engage did not kill twenty men during the action [at Dunbar].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pop-gun bullet*, etc.

a 1704 T. Brown *Walk round Lond., Frenfict Meeting*, Wks. 1709 II. His merry Feature and Pop-gun-way of Delivery. 1823 Blackw. *Mag.* XIII. 710 Jan., Both rang on the same pop-gun principle by the action of the steam. 1826 Mrs. Mitford *Village Sto.* II. (1863) 109 She had shrunk out ...by help of...peering her fingers in for ears, two or three pompous lectures, on chemistry and mechanics.

Hence **Pop-gun** *v. trans.*, to discharge a pop-gun at; **Pop-gun-ner**; **Pop-gun-nery**; **Pop-gu-nning** *ppl. a.*

1742 *Annotator Turner Fil.* No. 48 (1758) 189 Those abominable monsters...pop-gun with their bags trunks the poor comedians, and turn the valley way into a salt peter. 1850 Cox, Hawkins *Diary* (1899) II. 22 The...pop-gunning popgunners blazing away at the Soldiers. 1856 *Blackw.* 513 Loads of popgunning Markgrafs. a 1899 Pen Morgenbesser *Wits.* 1894 III. 499 The lightness of the artillery should not degenerate into popgunnery.

Pop-holy, variant of Pope-holy *Obs.*

Popi, obs. form of Puppy.

Popian (pōʊ·pĭăn), *a.* Also **Pope-an, Pope-ian.** [f. *Pope*, proper name + -ian.] Of or pertaining to the poet Alexander Pope (as his poetry). *Popian couplet*: a heroic couplet in the manner of Pope.

1800 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) VI. 33 The use may be corrected to want the luxury of the Popian numbers. 1805 *Lit. Rem.* 3 Dec. 778/1 Taken as a translator of the Popian school. ...Mr. Wordsworth deserves to rank very high. 1830 Lockhart *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 136 One of several evidences that the Popian couplet existed before Pope had produced anything which any one felt it desirable to imitate.

† Po-pitly, *v. Obs.* Also 8 popefy. [See -fy.] *trans.* To render popish.

a 1800 Hickey *Adv. Williams* 1. (1846) 122 As if all were well, so they be not popified, though they have departed from the church to which they were baptized. 1726 W. Hogarth *Pool* (1748) II. 61 Though he may not make them Teadists, yet he may Popefy, or Papenize them.

† Po·pil, *a.* [*pil* *sb.*, *attrib.*] *Sc. Obs.* [app.=*popelar*, [Sc. f. L. *popul-us* people.] Of the people; plebeian.

1526 Inventories Cons. *Stud.* II. 161, (1840) I. 146 Fiefties: in which sometime was ane strang castell, within ane loch, quhare diuirs kingis of Scotis maid residence...thocht it is now but ane popil hous.

Popil, obs. form of Popple.

Popilion, early form of Papilion *Obs.*

† Po·pinal, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *papinālis*, f. *papina* cook-shop.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Popinal*, of Cookery, or belonging to, that or place of cook, as Alehouses, Taverns, etc.

† Popina·tion. *Obs. rare*—0. [n. of action f. L. *popinārī* to frequent eating-houses, f. as prec.]

1623 Cockeram, *Popination*, an extraigant dividing. 1658 Phillips, *Popination*, (Lat.) also a haunting Popinas, a Tavern, or Victualling-house.

† Popini·an. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pope *sb.*1 on analogy of *Socinian*.] A Papist.

1663 Sir E. Hoby *Counterremedy* 66, I was loath such rare conceits should be time godspelled by an Italo Popinianus.

Popinjay (pŏ·pĭnʤē). Forms: see below. [In ME., earliest forms a. OF. (and mod.F.) *papegai* (12th c.), *papingay* (13th c. in Godef.), AF. also *papiniay* (= *-ingay*) (1345 in *Royal Wills*), = Pr. *papagay*, Sp. *papagayo*, Pg. *papagaio*; also MHG. *papegey*, Ger. *papagei*, MLG. *papegoie*, Du. *papegaai*. OF. had also *papegaut*, *papegaut* (1278 c.), mod.F. *papegaut* = Cat. *papagall*, It. *pappagallo*, mod.L. *papegallus* (1468 c. in Du Cange), mod.Gr. παπαγάλλος. Other forms were med.Gr. ταπαγάς, Arab. ببغاء *babaghā*, *babbaghā*, Pers. also ببغا *babghā*, med.L. *papagus*, MHG. *papegōie*. Probably the med.Gr. and Arabic represent the earliest form, due to an imitation of the cry of the bird in some African or other barbarian language. The form in *-gaye*, *-gaie*, *-gai*, appears to have arisen by assimilation to the name of the European chattering bird, the jay, med.L. *gaius*, Sp. *gaye*, Pr. and OHF. *gai*, central F. *geai* (= *jai*), whence the OF. and ME. *papegai* and *popjai*, subsequently changed (? after *pape*, *pope*) to *papejay* and *popejay*, and (like *sejeringale*, *passenger*, etc.) to *papejoye*, *popinjay*. The forms in *-gaille*, *-gaile*, *-gail*, *-gaye*, appear to have been assimilated to L. *gallus* cock; the OF. *papegaue* gave the Sc. *papingave*, *paipingo*.]

1. An early name for a parrot. *Obs.* or *arch.* (In all the early forms *bay*, etc. = *jay*.)

1390 Popish: see 4 a. 1393 *P. Pl. Crede* 1. 1 Ich parceyue wel pe popiay [MS. papeiaye] wilt haue pe pecokes fetheres. c 1396 Chaucer *Tripheus's T.* 389 Hoom he gooth streite as a Popiay (Harl. popinjay). c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 272 Nyghtyngales syngeand, and popiays spekand. 1403 [see 3]. Adapt. *O. Cr.* 1780, Vellis the wine it is to the pope-lay. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 288/2 A Papeiay (*A. & Papeiay*). (1845 Pappy: see 3a.]

2. 4-5 **papeiay, 5 papeyaye, pape iaye.**

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 213 Pe palmes and pe papeiay with pere grenede fetheres. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 324 Manye Papeyayes that ther clepen Pokokes in thre Langages.

3. 4 **papeingay, 5 -inye, papeyniay(e, -eaye, popiniay(e, 6 -geay(e**, etc. **-gay.**

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 391 Ore marie have wib a popingay on his hond. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 249/118 The pellycan and the papeyniay. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maried Women* 360, I thoght my self a popingay.

4. 4- **popin-, 5-7 popen-, 5-6 poppin-; 4-7 -gay, 5 -gai, -gay, 5-6 -ioy, -iaye, -geay, 6 -gaye, -ias, -ioye, -gai, -giay, -gloye, 6-7 -gaia, -iaie, 6-8 -gay, 7 -gie, -ia, -jaye, -giay; 7-9 popinjay, 7- poniayy.**

1390-3 *Lord Derby's Exp. (Camden)* 186 Pro 1 capo pro le popingay. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 297 Of Hyrcanie, ar gret plentee in some fyrden kynd of Cotes. 14.. *Chaucer's Merch. T.* 1836 (Camb. MS.) Bryngth fel nat here than the popyngay to ete, Iaye, gaye, popelaye). 14.. *Nat. Hist.* in Wr.-Wülcker 740/3 *Pedagus*, popyngay. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* iv. viii. 84 Ther ben popengayes, whiche han grene & dyuerse lyke peoples. 1530 Rastell *Pastime Cos.* (1578) 71, With the voyces of Popingaies, Nightyngales, and other sweete singyng birdes. 1544 Turnbull *Alcuin Francis*, Wyl. *Poltroon Anglice* a popiniay. 1555 Eden *Treat. New. Ind.* (Arb.) 29 There bee also great popingayes. 1557 Fardinando *Turkish Knowe* xx (1598) 94 He had many rych Iuelles of Popingayes. 1580 Barnstone *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1598) 20 The Cardinalls Popenioy that could pronounce distinctly all the Articles of the Creede. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ix. 329 Of the parrot or popingay. These parrats are commonly founde in the woods of Ethiopia. a 1625 Drum. of Hawth. *Poems, Ep. Wks.* (1711) 138 The artificial notes of the learned popingayes in the gold cages. 1627 Drum. *Sculptur Wks.* (1711) XIII. 184 An empty braggadocio word like the speech of parrots and popingays. 1750 Walpole (*P. Pindar Odd Directions*), Lo, lofty poets are no longer prick'd, That so an eagle turn'd a popinjay. 1818 Scott *Old Mort.* ii. The figure of a bird decked with party-coloured feathers, so as to resemble a popinjay or parrot.

c. (*Sc.*) 6 **pepings, -gaw, -go, 8 popingoe.**

1550 Lindesay *Test. Papingo* 63 The complaynt of the worthy Papingo. a 1560 *Priority of Servants* 146 in *Dun. Say's Poems* (S. T. S.) 250 Als proved as my papingo. 1568 Gaelic *Poems Reformn.* xx. 57 In pleasand Pease and Papingaw Cast of your Vyctoricke cullours. a 1585 A. Arbuthnot *Proctor of Women in Palmerstone Ann. Scot. Poems* I. 142 The papingo is here Knoxis bridis all. [1594 Popingoe: see 3 c.]

2. A representation of a parrot. †**a.** As an ornament: chiefly in tapestry. *Obs.*

1398 *Inv. Sir. Singleton* (Maitland Cl.) 366 Tua tapestis cruse cotes pulveriatis de papegais.] 13.. Gaw. & Gr. *Knt.* 821 Brydales of seuen, As papeiayes peynted pereby bowne, c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3709 With pellicans & popeyes pellicht & grauen. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1482 Pernye is ybet a pie, And popegeyes of grene. ? c 1475 *Sqr. Low Degre* 296 A chair of gold alought your heade, With popenjayes poyntes with every steed. 1548 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees Soc. 50) 140 One scyt of bedding with popingayes. 1576 T. B. tr. *Comp. W. Indies* 198 They will make a Forest of Popie Jay of mettall, that his tongue shall shake, and his heade move, and his wings flutter.

b. As a heraldic charge or bearing; also as the sign of an inn.

c 1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 317 A popyniay was hyr cyrnet: her wyn of gret diffence. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2261/2 And the Thursday after, at the Popinjay in Norwich. 1808 *Chronon Hon.* (title) *Alice the Eagle and the Falcon, the Birds of most frequent occurrence in Armory are the Swan, Cockatrice, Cornish Chough, Pelican, Heron, Popinjay or Parrott.* [1887 Burke *Peerage & Baronetage* 571 Sir R. J. Abercromby, Bart.: Three popinjays, vert, beaked and membered, gu.]

3. The figure of a parrot fixed on a pole as a mark to shoot at. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 60, I more on a Sunday this Lent at Greenwiche, shooting at ye Popyngaye with Crossebowes. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commw.* 165 There is to be each City a shooting with the Pieces at a Popingay of wood, set upon some high Steeple. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* v. xxiii. 197 Gargantua ... shot at his marks, as at the popgay (Fr. *papegaut*) from before espreuves, or to a height. 1794 *Sinclair. Agric. Scot.* XI. 555 One is a perpendicular mark, called a popingay ... cut out in wood, fixed in the end of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the monastery. 1808 *Scott Old Mort.* ii. The [Shirl lapse] was to shoot at the popinjay. 1822 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* II. 6 Will shoot at pilds and popinjays.

4. *fig.* †**a.** Formerly applied to a person in a eulogistic sense, in allusion to the beauty and rarity of the bird. *Obs. rare.*

a 1500 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 He is popiniai in eyre that lurkeh vte my hale, To crowe vpriht in a Yone, y hilde the wi3 trewe. c 1530 Lyndes. *Complaynt Our Lady* to Q. *Complaynt*, *ghastful* with al cheverons. c 1550 Balnaves *Matter* 121 The Psalm of grace That was Pope cald. He calls yt his catholicke...That was the proper Pope hays, proude in his apparale.

b. More usually taken as a type of vanity or empty conceit, in allusion to the bird's gaudy plumage, or to its mechanical repetition of words and phrases, and thus applied contemptuously to a person: cf. Parrot 2.

1546 Thersites (*Shak. Chr. Hist.* 85), The poet ought to... Christen them in the english tongue, and not to playe the popingay with Greke saye ye: who says ye and Sophronam says so, for then ought to be pronounced in such a maner. 1596 Dekker, *1 Hon. IV* v. iii. 90, I then, all-swearing, with my wrongs hating rank, (To be in fashion) will a Popingay. a 1618 Raleigh *Apoph. Adagium* 27 Popinjays that value themselves by their out shins, and by their Plumes coats. 1658 Osborn *Polygraphia Pr.* v. 3 Shall I know my Creditor and cry you up, you gaudy Popinjay? 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* xxxv, The head fool was dressed in a gayer coat, and jingling as pert and as proud as any popinjay. 1881 Stewart & Rice *Compl. of Plant* II. 206, I think the gayest we better company than your gaudy popinjays.

†**5.** The prevailing colour of the green parrot;

a shade of green; *also attrib.* or as *adj.*, *as popinjay blue, colour, green, yellow.* *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Pasle.* Cv. 16 b, There are also other colours that is popinjay greene, of fyi sortes. 1553 *Art of Limming* 3 If you mingle Azure and Blanket togeather, you shal have *Couersil* a perfite Popinjay greene. 1577 FRETHE *Heauenly Phanix* (Grosart) 148 The colours of her cloath are ... red, Vyoet, greene, Carnation, Yellow and popinjay. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lviii. 798 Covered with a huske of a light greene or Popinjay colour. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. vii. (1877) I. 170, I might here name ... hewes deuised for the nones ... as ... popingaie blue. 1600 FREEMAN *Compl. Cond.* 114 If none inclining to a Popinjay, rather more Pricke to your white Land. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xiv. (Roth.) 123/2 All faint colours ... as carnation, Orenge-tawney, Skye colour, Popinjay, Roasted, and Sanguine and Admirable colours. 1710 [D'URFEY *Pills* II. 19 Black had a Coat of Popinjay. 1805 *Sc. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VIII. 321/2 Popinjay-green, gallimaufrey, &c.; no longer spoken in the Army Lists.

† b. Name of a plant. *Obs. rare* —1 and *doubtful.*

1548 PATTEN *Expedic.* (1910) 120 an Herb, so called from being of the colour of that bird, being a kinde of gromuile colour, this Herb is called in Latin Gyrophonela.

c. A local name of the green woodpecker.

1662 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 108 Topsicheare would have expressed ... vppon his head a coronet of ... those goulden feathers of the popingeiais, in colours of that victory, which the Muses gat of ... the daughters of Pierius, ... who after were turned into ... greenish or wood-peckers.] 1833 G. *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 363 *Popinjay, Picus viridis.* 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Popinjay.* Not in this country been transferred to the Green Woodpecker. 1900 T. HARDY *Mother Maturin* Poems 73 My popinjays fail from their tappings.

Hence **Po·pinjayess**, *nonce-wd.*

1830 W. A. WALLACE *Diary* 2 *Nights* I. 250 You cannot detect popinjayess.

Popish (pō·pĭʃ), *a.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].]

† **1.** Of or pertaining to the pope; papal. *Obs.*

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 324/2 By the authoritie of Councels, and by some certaine lawes, both Emperiall, and Popish. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 54 b, From his Holinesse (except name and Popishe dignitie). 1580 *Conds & Confes. E. Ch.* T. 8 Among the Popishe people, and chiefeste Governor, Almaine has lone their myght.

2. Of or pertaining to popery; of or belonging to the Church of Rome; papistical. (In hostile use.)

1548 HUT *Rede me* (Arb.) 108 Though popishe curses have at the lastes. 1549 LATIMER 4th *Serm. Ncf. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 104 He wyl kepe his possession quyetly as he dyd in the popishe dayes. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* Pref. 6 b, Myne honest Lambert ... was delyuered from hys vayne belefe of purgatorye, and other Popish peltynes. 1558 *Abem. Gr. Fridays* (Camden) 62 The occasyone cause by popeyse practyes. *Ibid.* 63 He sayd that men wolde have no suyche other popych mesus. 1589 PUTTENH. *Poesy* 9 Nay, The King ... required ... indemnity and dispensation to Popish officers from the Turk. 1684 *Declar. Nights Will. & Mary* 2, 1 It is inconsistent with the Safety and Welfare of this Protestant Kingdom, to be governed by a Popish Prince. 1689 BLACKMORE *Comm. IV. to.* 57 A short summary of the laws against the papists, under their three several classes, of persons professing the popish religion, popish recusants, convict, and popish priests. 1802 R. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1868) III. 5, It is quite new to me to see so open avowal of prejudice from so singularly un-English and Popish men.

3. *Const.* Po·pish-like *a.*, that looks like popish.

1683 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* III. 19 Neither would the Commissaries say any thing that would seem Popish-like. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 70 This Popish-like Mistaken (I do not say Popish, but Popish-Like Admonition).

Popishly (pō·pĭʃlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a popish way; in the direction of or in accordance with popish doctrine, practice, or ideas.

1538 LATIMER *Lat. to Cromwell* Rem. (Parker Soc.) 263 Their school, ... maintained ... by a brotherhood, ... not without some gifts, popishly pardoning, and therefore now worthily ceased. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 535 He affirmes that the consents of three parts are more prejudicial to him in the midst of Rome in matters of Religion, then if the whole Consistory were Popish, but *Popishly-like Admonished.* 1678 WOOD *Life* 2 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 422 All such ... that are suspected to be popishly addicted. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* Pref. 67, 71, 72, 74 Popishly affected, or Popishly suspected Religion. 1856 *Professions' Index* XVII. 126/1 This popishly stylled 'Prince of the Apostles'.

Popishness (pō·pĭʃnĕs). Now *rare.* [f. POPISH + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being popish; popish doctrine or practice; popery.

1550 THOMAS *Answ. Morw's* B. Wks. (1850) 180/2 To stricke them to large ones, is flatly repealed popishnes. 1558 *Bale Three Lawes* 1568 The olde prayerbooke is past whych was Popishnesse. 1692 J. WATTS *Plead Ch. Eng.* 233 As there is no such popishness, so I do not see what reprehension some there can be in it.

Popism (pō·pĭz'm), *nonce-wd.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] The papal system or religion = PAPISTRY 1.

1641 CAUDLE *Hornes* iv. (1879) 123 Formalists, Pagan Popinists, and other Falsehoods. *Ibid.* 126 Ye, say I, Sun, Protestantism is dead: Popism is more alive than it, will be alive after it!

Popists, Popistant, PAPIST, POPISTANT.

† **Po·pistry.** *Obs.* Var. PAPISTRY, after *pope.*

1552 STOKESLEY *Compl.* 206, 1289[2] 3b That all the whole pope, with all popistry, may be vtterly destroyed and banyshed.

† **Popi·zan,** *v. Obs.* [f. POPE *sb.*[1] + -IZE. Cf. PAPIZE.] *Intr.* To play the pope. = PAPIZE. Hence † **Popizing** *ppl. a.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 968/1 Rome Popizing Shrines and ambitious Cloths.

Po·pjoy, *v.* † 1. *reflex.* enjoy oneself.

1853 C. H. KINGSLEY *Geol. & Trav.* (1900) 370 His servant —th, which he himself was wont to popjoy in a very aboriginal manner. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii. And Vol. VII.

after a whole afternoon's popjoying, they caught three or four small coarse fish.

Poplar (pŏ·plăr). Forms: 4–5 **poplere**, 4–6 **popler**, 5 **poppelar**, **popular**(e, 6 **popelare**, **poplare**, **popelar**, 6–7 **popular**, 6– **poplar**. [ME. *poplar*, a. OF. *poplier* (1358 *c.* in Hatz.-Darm.), *F. peuplier*, f. L. *pōpul-us* poplar + *-ier* (—L. *-ārius*): forming names of trees. Cf. PUPPLE *sb.*[2]]

1. A tree of the genus *Populus*, comprising large trees of rapid growth, natives of temperate regions, some species remarkable for tremulous leaves, and producing soft light timber of loose texture; also, the timber of this tree. The Black Poplar, White Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, and Trembling Poplar or Aspen are the familiar European species.

The name is not native, and was used in order L. *populus* before it was identified with any native or introduced tree.

1382 WYCLIF *Nos.* iv. 13 Thei leeuedden symplenes vndur ook, and popleres, and bestyns. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 Perfore lauoth hath grene gerdes of goperes of almond trees and of pleanes, and ypleid of pe tymbir [cf. *Polyc.* vii.[1] *D.*, qual. ypliȝ]. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 70 *pe* palme and *pe* popleres, pe pine, pe plone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 Popler, or popelere, *populus*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 130 In many places ... [they] set such sorghoms and popplers to preuent grounde to vnderpasse wode. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 98 Poplers grow by water sides and in moyst places. *c* 1632 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* I The Poplar spreads her Branches to the Skyes, And hides from sight their azure Canopy. *a* 1800 *Cowper. Poplar Field* 1 The poplars are felled, farewell to the shade, And the whispering sound of the cool colonnade. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* iv. Hard by a poplar shook alway, All silver-green with gnarled bark.

b. With word distinguishing the species, as

Balsam Poplar (*P. balsamifera*) of N. America and Canada, with large resinous-scented buds; **Black Poplar** (*P. nigra*), of wide bounding habit; **Carolina** or **Neck-lace Poplar** (*P. monilifera*), the common Cottonwood of U.S., a tall tree, the light wood of which is valuable for making packing-cases, etc.; **Grey Poplar** (*P. canescens*), a variety of the White Poplar; **Lombardy** or **Italian Poplar** (*P. pyramidalis, fastigiata*, or *dilatata*), of tapering pyramidal habit and small height, also called **Fine Poplar** and **Po·poplar**; **Soft** or **Paper Poplar** (*P. grandidentata*), of N. America, the soft wood of which is extensively used for paper-making; **Trembling Poplar** (*P. tremula*), the Aspen; **White Poplar** (*P. alba*), a large spreading tree, with deeply indented roundish leaves, which are downy and white beneath; the Abele.

1664 MILLER *Planton.*, "Italian Poplar, *Populus Italiana sive.* 1687 *Middlesex's Diet. Gard.* s. v. *Populus*, *Populus balsamifera*, ... Balm of Gilead: Italian Poplar; Lincolnshire. 1578 LYNCHAM *Card. Health* (1633) 304 The leaues and young buds of Black Poplar, stamped and applyed, stoppeth the paine of the gout in the hands or feet. 1632 W. L. COLLINS *Wonderfull Obiect* 76 Early in spring, when the branches of the Black Poplar are yet leafless, they are loaded with a profusion of downy red catkins, or pendulous flower-spikes. *Ibid.* 77 There is a variety ... very common in this country, and sometimes called the "Grey Poplar (*Populus alba*, *v. canescens*), which has leaves more hoary-shaded, and less deeply indented. 1782 J. BURT *Diet. Wks.* 284 Hence the grey poplars whisper to the wind. 1788 *Museum Rust.* VI. 338 The "Italian, or "Lombardy poplar, is of very quick growth, easily multiplied. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 26/1 This beautiful upright Cypress is among evergreens alwhat what the Lombardy Poplar is among deciduous trees. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 21 This tree is called by some the "Pine Poplar. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. ii. 696 On the other leaves of the "Populus is [a fungus] is observable this season very frequent. 1857 *Sperry of Woods* 66 The Lombardy or Po poplar, a native ...of Italy, where it grows very plentifully, especially on the borders of the Po. 1884 MILLER *Planton.*, *Populus grandidentata*, Large-toothed Aspen. "Soft or Paper Poplar. 1798 FOTHERGILL *Sc. & Indus.* 9 *P.* 148 Hung in behind the "Trembling Poplar. 1848 J. SCOTT *Edin. Encyc. Agricult.* ed. 2 II. 302 The trembling poplar does not succeed so well on stiff clayey soils, but will thrive to almost any other. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark*, *fol.* (1579) 58/1 Vine trees, and white Poplers. 1839 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 72 The White Poplar often grows into a very large and lofty tree.

2. Applied to other trees resembling the poplar in some respect: the Tulip-tree (also **Tulip Poplar**) of N. America (*Liriodendron tulipifera*); an Australian tree with poplar-like leaves, *Carmichaelia petriei* (*Omalanthus populifolius*), N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, also called **Queensland Poplar**; a small Australian timber-tree, *Codonocarpus cotinifolius* = HORSE-BADGER *tree* (b), also called **Native Poplar**; **Yellow Poplar** = *Tulip Poplar* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1766 *Compl. Farmer*, *Tulip-tree*, ... a native of North America, ... is generally known through all the English settlements by the name of poplar. 1830 MICHAUX *Planting & Carrying* (1832) 20 The bark of the poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) also contains tannin. 1854 *Melbourne Museum Catal., Economic Woods* No. 61 (Morris), *Endlich-tree*. ...The poplar of the Central Australian explorers. Whole trees are sing-scented. 1890 SPENCER & *Gillen Arunta Land* 97 A Codonocarpus, the "native poplar" still light green leathery leaves. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 363 *Tulip-tree*, in Queensland, a timber-tree, *Carmichælia populifolius*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poplar-block, -board, -branch, -grove, -leaf, -log, -shade, -timber, -tree, -twig; poplar-covered, -crowned, -flanked, -lined* adjs.; **poplar aphis**, *Pemphigus bursarius* or *P. spirothecæ*, both of which form galls on the leaf-stalks of poplar-trees; **poplar beetle**, *Lina populi*, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, feeding on the leaves of the poplar; **poplar birch**, *F.C.S.*, the common birch, *Betula alba*; **poplar borer**, a beetle, *Saperda calcarata*, which bores into the twigs and young branches of the poplar; **poplar dagger**, a moth, *Acronycta tridens*, the larva of which feeds on poplar leaves; **poplar girdler**, a beetle, *Saperda concolor*, the larva of which girdles the trunks of poplar saplings; **poplar grey**, a British moth, *Acronycta megacephala*; **poplar hawk** (moth), *Smerinthus populi*, a large species of the *Sphingidæ*; **poplar kitten**, a small British yuan-moth, *Cerura* or *Dicranura bifida*; **poplar lutestring**, a rare British moth, *Cerapacha* or *Cymatophora or*; **poplar pine** = *Lombardy poplar*; **poplar-spinner**, a N. Amer. geometrid moth, *Rhodos arcuaria*, the larva of which strips poplars of their leaves; **poplar-worm**, the caterpillar of a poplar moth.

1626 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* ii. (1828) I. 29 The "poplar and apple *Sphinx* are distinct species. *Ibid.* 101 II. 245 The grub of the "poplar-borer ... is remarkable for similar organs. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. xi. 108 From off the "poplar-black white chips would fly. 1881-90 *Harwood Hemlock Ids.* (Bonk.) 319 Pupil in Timber, *Saperda*, for c. c. of "poplar borer. 1900 SPENCER & *Gillen, N. Tribes* 79 What might she was that "Poplar branch did hold? 1758 LINNÆUS *Gener. Ins.* 257 "Poplar-covered Sperthias. 1840 J. ROBSON *Conspectus Buffetid.* & *Moths of Newcastle*... The "Poplar Grey. 1900 PROCTOR *Sc. Stud. Alameda.* 9 "poplar group, Populicolous. 1892 F. ROBSON *Conspectus Bombycid.* & *Sphin.* 23 The "Poplar Hawk. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 411/2 The Poplar Hawk Moth. Rest on Poplar and Willow, and on Laurel and Laurustinus. *Ibid.* 554/2 The "Poplar Kitten ... feeds on Aspen and other Poplars. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Amyth.* 158, Make here a platforme of "Poplar bayes. 1595 POPE *Odyss.* vi. 233 [Ye] busy fingers move, Like poplar-leaves when Zephyr fans the grove. 1892 J. ROBSON *Conspectus Bombycid.* & *Sphin.* 23 The "Poplar Lutestring. 1770 H. WALWOLE *Let. to Hon. H. S. Conway* 25 Dec. If "poplar-pines ever grow, it must be in such a sinking marsh as this. 1427 *Natural Hist. Hon. Prod.* (1898) 235 Cypress "poplar for making of ye parchyns. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 11/1 Most of the "Poplar timber is "exploited. 1892 S. HOBART *Tom.* 128 Young wood of the larch, aspen, and poplar-tree. 1899 MACLEAY *Life Moreton I.* 333 Ordering three hundredweight of "poplar-twigs for experiments in yellow dyeing. 1902-8 W. TAYLOR *Salmag.* (1804) 103 Lass your the "poplar-worm sports its appearance.

Hence **Po·plared** *ppl. a.*, planted with poplars.

1888 MRS. CAMP *Footlight Yeomen* II. 60/2 The poplared levels of the southern bank. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept. 5/4 The afternoon was lovely, by the poplared Lodes.

Popla, *obs.* f. PEOPLE, PUPPLE; var. PUPEL *Obs.*

Popler, *obs.* f. POPLAR; var. PUPELER *Obs.*

† **Po·plesy, poplexy.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [Aphetic form of APOPLEXY. So obs. Du. *peplixe* (Plantin).] = APOPLEXY.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 31 (Harl. MS.) The goute lette him nat to doon his office. 1500 *Ane Complaynt schawin* 1 Be his hand. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 111 The goutes or the poplexie. *c* 1500 *Romaunt Carving* 43 in Laing *Anc. Pop. Ball.* xvi. Poterris, pantanes or poplexy. *a* 1585 MONT. *Sonnetes Epistlay* 392 The painfull passions and panes Of poplexie, dirdum or frenesie.

† **Po·plet.** *Obs.* [app. ad. OF. "*pomplette*, fem. of *pomplet* (Cotgr.).] A female favourite; a light woman; a wench. So † **Pople·tty,** a wantoness.

1577 SHAKESPEARE *Derr. Conf. in Methodist* (1828) VI. 31 The gentle people his wife began to be a fresh occupying right at home. 1598 FLORIO, *Pupilla*, a young wench. 1604 *London Cuck.* 32/1 *Pupelet, Ital.* a Puppet or young wench. 1625 CROWLEY in *C. Papers* (1914) II. 86 This house ... presided over by a popletty[1] a magnificent woman, dressed to perfection, without a vestige of her former habit.

† **Po·plin** [1], *Obs.* Also 5 **penpelin.** [n. obs. F. *pimplin*, *papelin* (16th *c.* in Godef.), mod.F. dial. *papiin*, in same sense; of uncertain origin, possibly a fanciful application of obs. F. *papelin*, 'a little fatinall darling' (Cotgr.).] A kind of cake: see quots.

1620 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. xvii. 721 Poplins are made of the same Bowre, kneaden with yolkes, yolkes of egges, and fresh butter. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Polyblite*, You must plunge the nether crust Nice, ... and afterwards do the same by the upper crust of the Pimpelin.

Poplin [2] (pŏ·plĭn). [ad. F. *popeline*, for earlier *papeline* (1667 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *papalina*, fem. of *papalino* adj., papal (whence F. *papaline* adj., *a* 1646 in Hatz.-Darm.); applied to this material because manufactured at Avignon, until 1791 a papal town, which still has manufactures of silk goods.] A mixed woven fabric, consisting of a silk warp and worsted weft, and having a corded surface; now made chiefly in Ireland. Also applied to imitations of this (see next).

Double poplin, a stiff poplin in which the silk warp and the worsted weft are both very heavy.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5768/4 For Ships ... Poplins ...and other Stuffs. 1739 *N. Spectator Architect* XI. 207 The whole lin'd with light colour'd Silk Poplin that is pretty well worn. 1796 MRS. *Amer. Comp. Ho.* 192 (*Ireland*) The richest goods, as tabinets and poplins have been long celebrated. 1805 *Jane Bennet Emma* (1910) I have some notion of getting such a trimming as this to my white and silver poplin. 1880 BRET HARTE *Prospr's Dau.* x. 67 Many poplins and silks have not a particle of silk in their structure, but are composed of worsted and flax or worsted and cotton, to the great detriment of their appearance, ease, and expansion.

attrib. 1751 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 32 I have bought for my morning a dark grey Irish poplin suit. 1861 Sala *Seven Sons of Mammon* 70 (title) Ill Luck, with Poplin and Pearls. 1878 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/1 Poplin and plush gowns, and pearl necklaces.

Poplinette (poplinet'). [f. Poplin 4 + -ette.] A woollen or linen fabric in imitation of poplin.

1880 *Englishwoman's Domest. Mag.* III. 69/1 Mohairs still continue in vogue, as also goatshairs and chalis. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Apr. 5/2 Favourable materials for children's dresses are poplinette. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 18 May 8/3 Among the specialities...are the poplinettes—linen materials, so silky-looking and lustrous that they might almost be adopted for rich silk poplins.

† **Poplite**, *a. Obs. rare*[1]. [irreg. ad. mod.L. *poplite-us*: see below.] = Popliteal.

1708 J. S. *La Dray's Observ. Surg.* (1731) Dict., *Popliteus Cruris*, the Poplite Vein, formed by two branches of the Crural Vein.

Popliteal (poplitiăl), *adv. Anat.* [f. Popliteus + -al, towards: see Dextral.] Towards the popliteal aspect.

1803 Bianchi *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 In the sacral extremities...Popliteal will signify towards the popliteal aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 222 The muscle popliteal, which is called semimembr.

Popliteal (poplitiăl), *errom.* popliteăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *popliteus* (see next) + -al.] Pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the ham, or hollow at the back of the knee; esp. in names of parts, as *popliteal artery, glands, ligament, nerve, space, tendon* (= hamstring), vein.

1788 J. Pearson in *Med. Commun.* II. 92 I began by dissecting the popliteal artery. 1806 Bakclay *Muscular Motions* 331 The muscles on the outside and popliteal aspects of the legs. 1831 J. F. South *Orig's Pathol. Anat.* 472 Marigold ...fourth. In a popliteal aneurism, the nerve ... almost completely destroyed. 1850 *Lancet* 2 July 22/2 Total extirpation of the popliteal aneurysm.

Popliteus (poplitiăs, *errom.* popliteăs). *Anat.* [mod.L., adj. (sc. *musculus*), f. *poplite*, *poplit-es* ham, bough: erroneously spelt *popliteus*: the L. suffix is *-ius*, as in *corporeus, exterior, temporaneus*, etc.] More fully *popliteus muscle*: a flat triangular muscle at the back of the knee-joint.

1702 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Popliteus*, by some called *Subpoplitæus*, is a Muscle of the Leg. 1830 R. Watson *Anat. Vade M.* (1841) 81 Immediately beneath this is the groove which lodges the tendon of origin of the popliteus. 1870 Morrant *Elem. Anat.* 182 On its outer surface is a pit for the tendon of the popliteus muscle.

† **Poplitic**, *a. Obs.* (*errom.* -ătic). [f. L. *poplite*, *poplit-es* ham, bough + -ic. So obs. F. *poplitique* (Cotgr.)] the popliteal vein.] = Popliteal. So † **Poplitical** (*errom.* -ătical) *a. Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K ij, Hose many and whan request hath let blode commonly in the great hay? Answere...The sciatyke vaine the ancle cutaniede and the poplytike that is vnder the knee. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* H. 28 b/2 The Hammes, whose ioynt ouer vpon the Poplitickie Veynes. 1598 Barrer *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Poplitical vein*, the ham-veine. 1658 Phillips, *Poplitical* (in.) belonging to the ham, or leg.

Poplolly: see Poplar.

‡ **Popo, popod**, variants of Papaw.

1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 180 An Infusion of a popo. 1802 P. Edwin *Hermsprod Shrub* 135 Bread-fruit, mango, popod, and other tropical fruits.

† **Popoma-stic**, *a. Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Pope *sb.*[1] + Gr. *μάστιξ* whip, scourge, other words in -ic.] Scourging the pope.

1830 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III. 181/1 To you from Sark and sweetly sliding Thames A popomastickie Shoulder-crown proclaims.

Po-poplar, Lombardy Poplar: see Poplar 1 b.

Pop-over (pǫ́p,ōvəɹ). *U.S.* [f. Pop *v.*[1] + Over *adv.*] A very light cake made of flour, milk, eggs, and butter (so called because it swells over the edge of the tin in which it is baked).

1887 A. A. Harris *Sensible Cookery* 120 Broiled chicken and pop-overs. 1890 Kitchen & Fairchild *Manchester* 30 The hot brown pop-overs, with their beguiling yellow blisters. 1900 Pierce, *Rec. Inst. and The cook* ...is expected to have ready for breakfast either hoe-cakes (corn-cakes), 'muffins' (scones), 'pop-overs'.

Po-ppa. *U.S. colloq.* = Papa[1].

1901 Everett *Kindness* 68, Well, there's one thing: I won't call him *papa* any more...and I won't say papa and mamma. Everybody else knows anything more familiar and another says. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 20 May 3/3 The decline of 'poppa' and 'momma' in Ohio may convince some Western politicians that England is still searching for healthier and baleful influences.

Poppa, obs. form of Poop *sb.*[1]

Poppa-zan, *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Poppy + -ac.] Of or pertaining to poppy-juice; soporific.

1790 Cruikshank *Poems, Inside the Church* 14 (a lively voice proposes these Or the tired inmates of the Coach diffuse.

Popped corn: see Pop-corn.

Poppe-holy, variant of Pope-holy *Obs.*

† **Po·ppel.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *popelle* (Neckham); cf. Popeler, Popard.] (?) The Spoon-bill.

[a 1300 Neckam *De Utensilibus* (Harl. MS. Reeper) (Halliwell) *Ardeola, popellus* [an gloss to MS. Corpus in Wright] 1399 J. Jones *Passenger, Books & Goods* L. xiv. 16 Dotrel, Snipe, Godwige, Dicker, Poppel, Knot, Herons.

Poppell, obs. variant of Pimple.

Popper (pǫ́pəɹ), *sb.* [f. Pop *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

† **1.** A small dagger. *Obs.*

† 1580 Challen *Harvey's T.* 32 A lolly poppers bare he in his breeche Ther was no man for perill dorste byen towles.

2. One who or a thing which makes a popping sound. **a.** A gun, fire-arm, or the like; *spec.* a pistol (*slang*). **b.** One who shoots; a gunner.

1750 Carteret *Peoples Edit.* I. 206, 11780 gall. I...bought a considerable part of poppers. 1826 Cit. Hudson *Diary* (1827) I. 191 Spoiled by some casually shoot poppet. 1834 Buckstone *Agnes de Vere* 21, 22, I've an excellent case of poppers here that I always keep loaded. 1843 Brewster *Englishm. in Italy* 180 On the plain will the trumpets join chorus And more poppers bang.

3. A utensil for popping 'corn' (maize). *U. S.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Popper*...usually a wire basket, which is held over the fire and shaken or revolved so as to keep the corn moving.

4. One who moves promptly and quietly.

1829 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 194 The pepper over to France and peep-about at Holland.

† **Po·pper,** *v. Obs.* rare—[1]. In 4 **poper.** [Imp. of Pop *v.*[1]: see -er[5].] *Intr.* To 'pop' to and fro; to 'pop about'; to trot.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 122 *Ac* now is religioun a rideo & a romere aboute...Poperide on a palfrey [*B.* v. 326 *A* pikide on a palfrey] to leodes and to toune.

† **Po·ppering.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 poperin, 7 popring, -rin, poppeerin, poppring, 7–8 -ering. [f. Flem. *Peperinghe*, name of a town in W. Flandres.] A variety of peat. Also *poppering peat*.

[a 1393 Langl. *Sir Penn.* 72 In Popering grow gores, whan Pierot was an oke.]

1590 Shaks. *Errors* v. 306 O Roome that she were, O that she were An open, or three a Poppie Peares. 1609 *Bp. Winnam in Hearn. Ox.* I. 6 in Ballen *Cl. Pl.* IV, No plaint, nor no passenger, no peasant, nor no Poppering. 1611 Dekker *Roy. Trag.* iv. 1, The wanton Netherds...still serueing to play and daily under the Poppring so long that it hath almost eate'n away the earth from the roote. 1792 R. Kirwan *Compl. Measure Gravity* 148 n. Take poppering peats, and throw a picked stick into the bowl of them.

Poppet (pǫ́pĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 poppet, 5 poopet, 6 pop-, poppetto, 6–8 poppit, 6– poppet. See also Puppet. [ME. *poppet*, -*ette*, agreeing in sense with F. *poupette* doll, known in 1283, in Cotgr. 1611 'a little babie, poppet, bable'; a dim. of a form **poupe*, not found in this sense in French; but cf. It. *puppa*, also *puppa* 'a babie or poppet like a girle; used also for a lasse or wench' (Florio:—Romance **puppa* for L. *pupa* a girl, damsel, lass; also, a doll, puppet. Cf. Rhæt. *puppa*, also late MHG. and Ger. *puppe*, MLG. *poppe*, Du. *pop*, all from Romanic, meaning 'doll'; also F. *poupée* doll (13th c. in Littré). The absence from French of *poupe* in a corresponding sense, and of *poupette* before the 16th c., makes the immediate source of the ME. word uncertain. *Poppet* was the earlier form of Puppet, with which in the earlier senses it agrees, but in sense 1 it is not contemptuous; it does not occur in several senses of *puppet*, but in sense 6 it is the usual form.]

1. A small or dainty person; in quot. 1693, a dwarf, pygmy; usually, in later use, a term of endearment for a pretty child, girl, or young woman; darling, pet. (Cf. Puppet *sb.* 1.) *Now dial.*

a 1380 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* Prol. 10 This wyf a poppe in an herd inclosed, For any wyrmes mal and hir of face. 1446 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (1869) 1 I am a gospeler, in sothnesse, Dyuliker to dame Ydelnesse. 1597 Bacon *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1616) xxiii. (1622) 409 As one of the three changes were mad poppet ...abroad, so the pretty poppet his wife began to play the harlot at home. 1693 Gibth *Dispensary* iv. (1706) 79 So when the Pigmies...Wage petty War against devouring Cranes; The Poppets in their Feathers Spears wield. 1716 *Free-thinker* No. 39 P 1, I have been always told that I was a very pretty Miss, and a sweet Poppet. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village Sec.* iv. (1863) 223 The little girl as pretty a curly-headed, rosy-cheeked poppet, as ever was the pet and plaything of a large family. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Widow Married* ii. In the darling poppet was not always prepared for company.

attrib. 1582 J. Stubbes *Anatomie Abuses* 91 Maintein your outwards with prety pepul demeanures. 1709 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 235 Thou Poppet House are wanted now, I'll vault and cottage no more.

† **2.** A small figure in the form of a child or a human being; a doll; = Puppet *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1513 Pilgr. *Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxvii. 64 Childrene endure paynes for to playen with whyle they ben yonge. 1530 Palsgr. 256/2 Poppet for chyldren to play with, *poupine*. 1552 Huloet *Expl.* 2 Poppe or Poppet, *Pupa*. 1578 ...30 for poppets, men sayd with a poppet. 1693 Dryden *Persius* ii. Notes (1708) 272 Those Baby-Toys were little Babies, or Poppets, as we call them. 1709 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 230 The little poppets are very well out, but you must take more pains about the arms and cheeks, for no white paint must be left.

† **b.** A small human figure, used for purposes of sorcery or witchcraft. *Obs.*

13... *K. Alis.* 72 Of wax made his poppetis, And made hem frighte with hatrid [*Bodley 48*, pepeyntes, hatrede]. 1609 C. Marmin *Jests, Wond. vis.* (1880) 23 When there was to be found made likenesses, Poppets, Puppets, and other Idolish Counterfeits. *Mod.* 18 You did it both of the old and new Work, but several Poppets, made up of Rags and Rags hidden, with needles Pins in them, the Points being outward. 1693 in E. Mather *Puritan Nose-Gay to Witches* (1880) 5 Without any Poppets of Wax or otherwise.

† **c.** Contemptuously applied to an image used in worship; hence, any material thing worshipped; an idol, a monster. *Obs.*

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* i. Prol. A vij b, Baldynges, brewelynges, pretensyons, pompes, and sacrie other mad ymmolde. 1553 Brende *Quicharde of Rome* (1584) 88 He [Nicephorus] also destroyed all her [Irene's] poppets, oufferinge vp in steade to mennone in the temples. 1580 Drytone *Mirr. v. P.* 23, 280 You...will endeuour in succeeding ages, These hainfull Poppits to, our hearts to please. (1880) Wilde *Goethe's Faust* 22, 76, the dark kennel and sacred your poppet well As many a foreign tale will tell.]

† **3.** A human figure with jointed limbs, which can be moved by means of strings or wires; *esp.* one of the figures in a puppet-show; a marionette: see Puppet *sb.* 3. Also *attrib. Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1622) 280 As if they had beene poppets, whose motion stood only vpon her pleasure. a 1620 Bacon *Rem. Cath. Faith* v, On Easter day in the morning they raise vp a Poppet, and make him walk by wires and things. a 1640 Thomason *Letter.* (1792) VII. 126b These are meere engines and poppets to delight, all the motions we see without reason[e] from an artificial contrivance. 1700 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3613/4 No Puppetshow shall be given for acting Plays, ...or imposing any Puppets, or other things that may disturb the Fair. a 1745 Swift (L.) He with 'A Merry Pack for Poppet', taught actors how to squeak and hop in.

† **b.** A person whose actions, while ostensibly his own, are really actuated and controlled by another; = Puppet *sb.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 38b, Behelde here what poperie these inchaunters hathe made of their lyenges. 1604 Dr. Mouffet *Locusts* (1658) 16 Therefore in conclusion these Locusts of Scripture are not to any purpose at all to prove Peter's primacy, but you a puppet.

4. A cylindrical case for pins and needles, pencils, etc.; = Puppet *sb.* 6. *Now dial.*

1866 *Knitsley's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 640 Drawn into the 'pin-poppet', the old name by which these ancient cases were best known. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., A smaller kind, called a pin-poppet, is used to hold pins and needles; a larger, called a pencil-poppet, is used by schoolchildren for pens and pencils. 'I want a poppet to keep my needles in'.

5. One of the upright pieces in a turning-lathe, in which the centres are fixed on which the work turns; a lathe-head; = Puppet *sb.* 7.

1683 Jose Puppet-head 2]. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 58 We have ...designed the latter to take a circular saw as well, by adding the wooden poppets...with their centre screws. 1880 Young *Ex. Man Art* 1870 *Mechanics* § 326 Even a turning frame called the lathe had risen a couple of uprights called heads or poppets.

b. An overhanging or projecting bracket supporting a pendulum or the like; cf. Cock *sb.*[1] 18.

1779 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1783) I. 190 The aforesaid pendulum suspended from a brass or metal poppet, called a cock.

c. = Puppet-valve.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Poppet* (*Steam-engine*), a valve having an axial stem and embracing vertically on its seat. See *Puppet-valve*. 1878 Lloyd *Steam Engine* 122 The lifts and exhaust valves are of the poppet type.

6. *Naut.* Applied to short pieces of wood, used for various purposes: *esp.* **a.** Short vertical squared pieces placed beneath a ship's hull to support her in launching; **b.** Pieces on the gunwale of a boat, supporting the wash-strake, and forming the row-locks; **c.** The bars with which the capstan is turned.

c 1840 *Sailor. Manag.* (Weale) 158 *Poppets*, those pieces (usually fir) which are fixed perpendicularly between a ship's bottom and the ledgements, in the fore and aftermost parts of a ship, to support her in launching. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Also, poppets on the gunwale of a boat support the wash-strake, and form the rowlocks. 1880 J. M. Cuthbertson *Seamanship Notes* 3 Always see your spanners shipped and fastened to. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 70 A series of stouts or "poppets" is raised to clear [the sliding ways, to launch a ship].

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *poppet daily* (sense 2 c), *poppet spindle* (sense 5); **poppet-holes**, the holes in the crosshead of the capstan in which the bars are inserted; **poppet-leg** (*Shipbuilding*), one of the upright pieces of timber at the mouth of the shaft of a mine, supporting the plate from which the cage is suspended: cf. Poppet-head 2. (For *poppet-play*, -*show*, -*valve*, see Puppet-play, etc.)

a 1642 Br. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1648) 184 To oppose the fury, humanity, of their angry "puppet Deities. 1888 J. M. Cuthbertson *Seamanship Notes* 3 Pairs of the Capstan, Draw head, "poppet holes. 1892 *Shipbuilder* (Paper of May 3/2 Winches, 4 "Poppet Legs, timepiece, carpenter gallery, 70 ft., 70 ft., 75 ft. long, 14 in. to 17 in. square and 1892 Weale *Gen. to Age.* 67 The flowing account will supply good straight timber, suitable for all mining purposes, inclusive of poppet legs. 1893 J. Richards *Mill-wrighting Practice* 89 For drilling, have a main pad...to go into the "poppet spindle.

Hence † **Po·ppet** *v.* trans., to treat as a poppet, to carry like an image or effigy. *Obs.*

1548 Remonstrance Clarence (1870) V. ii. 13 These lines of Rowe have got into my head; and I shall repeat them very decently all the way the chairmen shall poppet me towards the lip-and-lip.

Po·ppet-head. Also *corrupt* puppet-head.

1. In a lathe: = Puppet *sb.* 5, Puppet *sb.* 7.

1683 R. Hooke in *Phil. Trans.* I. 6 There must be two Pumpheads, into which the Mandil must pass. 1703 W. Halfpenny *Inland Building* 36 Two level Plates or

each side the Puppet-Head. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Puppet-head (Theatrical)*, the part of a lathe which holds the back-center and can be fixed to any part of the bed. *Ibid., Puppet-head.* 1888 Hasluck *Model Engin. Handybk.* 109/2 This will afford a bearing for the back puppet-head center.

2. *Mining.* The frame at the top of a shaft, supporting the pulleys for the ropes used in hoisting; a pit-head frame: = Head-gear 3. (Often in *pl.* in same sense.)

1874 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* (1876) 129 Describes the construction of puppet heads, and gives sketches in illustration of your answer. What will be the cost of puppet heads for which drawing? 1888 P. Hoare *Mines, Mother* i. 6, The wheels were spinning round in the puppet-heads as the miners slowly disgorged the cars who had been working all night. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 2/1 Lofty puppet heads have been erected on this shaft, 115 ft. high, in order to raise the sandstone gravel to one operation to a considerable height above the surface of the ground.

Poppied (pɒ·pid), *a.* [f. Poppy *sb.* + -ED².]

1. Filled or adorned with poppies.

1808 Knapp *Bonfrom.* 3 133 Their funeral-blossom'd beauty and peppied eyes. 1896 Wilkins *Gen. 12 Sept.* 8/1 Cornfields and woodlands coming right to the edge of the peppied path.

2. Having, or affected by, the sleep-inducing quality of the poppy; slumberous, drowsy, narcotic.

1865 C. Harris *Scenes of Life* III. 202 To admit the peppied influences of Somnus. 1874 R. Taylor *Poems of Orient, Sabia.* A land of dreams and sleep, a peppied land!

1883 Shakespeare *Hamlet* 6 The peppied sleep, the end of all.

Poppin. Now only *dial.* Also 5 poppe, 6 peppyn. [Late ME. *peppyn*, ad. OF. *pupine* (later *poupine*) a doll, a pretty little woman (15th c.), also *Pupin* (proper name, 1392), *poupin* baby, fop (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*); f. Romanic type **puppa*: see Puppet.] A doll, a Puppet.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 405/1 Peppyn, *sibilla id. idem*, *pupa.* 1530 Palsgr., Poppyn, *marillon.* ...*Crenelaunerye, pertenynge to poppyn players.* 1550 Levins *Manip.* 134/15 A Poppin, *sibillus.* 1869 Tusser *Fiv. H. Augvlin, Poppin-shew*, a puppet-show.

Popping (pɒ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Pop *v.*¹ + -ing¹.] The action of Pop *v.*¹ in various senses.

1892 H. L'Estrange *Amer. to Texas* 25 Was little to question of any sound made of the kicking of the hand, or ...any such popping or smacking. 1900 C. Hayward *Fair Quaker of Deal* II. ii. 23 Upon the first popping of the Question. 1844 Thackeray *Wand. Int. Control.* 7, The popping of the soda-water corks. 1887 Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) 124 A peculiar popping and crackling began to be heard, as the heavy smoked the salmon's fry.

Popping, *vbl. sb.*² : see after Pop *v.*²

Popping (pɒ·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Pop *v.*¹ + -ing².] That pops, in various senses.

†**1.** Whose speech is mere prating; chattering.

a 1518 Skelton *Magnyf.* 232 What, hyr, wolde ye make me a poppynge fole? *a 1529* — *Replyc.* 39 Lyke poppynge poppyes Sowes. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* M iv, For a mannis fole [he]lowe is a very popping foole.

2. Of firing: Desultory, occasional, dropping.

1782 *Cowes in Ann. Reg.* 130/1 The enemy answered us with some popping scattering shot from behind trees. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 269 Many popping shots were fired at him by the rebel crew from the woods. 1856 F. Owen *Seraphic Pr. Tend.* 159 The frequent popping noise of the sharpshooters.

†**3.** Of the sea: ? Tumbling, choppy. (Cf. Popple *v.* 1, *sb.*³ 2, Poppy.) *Obs.*

1808 Tusser *Fiv. Hundr.* (1878) 73 Being a high popping sea, none of any shippes had like to have his fonde of one anothers.

4. Of the eyes: Protuberant. (Cf. *pop-eyed* in Pop-.)

a 1696 Aubrey *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 411 His eie full and popping, and not quick; a grey eie.

Po·pping-crease. *Cricket.* [f. Popping *vbl. sb.*, prob. in sense 'striking' + Crease *sb.*³ a.] A line drawn four feet in front of and parallel to the wicket, within which the batsman must stand.

Probably the cross *ctg.* marked the line which the ball, when bowled or trundled along the ground (see Bowl *v.* 4), must have passed before it might be 'popped' or struck.

1774 *Laws of Cricket* in Green *Cricket* (1840) 13 Ye popping crease...must be exactly 3 foot 10 inches from ye Wicket. 1833 Nyren *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 18 In reaching it too, be especially careful that the right foot rounds freely in its place behind the popping-crease. *Ibid.* 35 The first thing I remember to have broken through the old rule of bowling fair at the popping crease for a length ball. 1897 Randymede in *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 6/1 The rules state that a batsman is not across his line in within the popping-crease. A batsman often considers himself hardly treated when given out because his foot is on the line.

Poppish (pɒ·piʃ), *a.* [f. Pop *sb.*³ & *v.* + -ish¹.] Of the nature of pop; effervescent.

1881 Blackmore *Christowell* (1882) III. xi. 164 The air of discharging a cork full home, from a bottle of poppish fluid, without loss.

†**Po·pplesom.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 popiesme. [f. *P. papiesme*, 'the popping, or smacking sound wherewith Ribes intowraps, or cherish, their hones' (Cotgr.); ad. L. *pappysmus*, -*ysmus*, n. Gr. πάππυσμος, πάππυσμός, sbs. f. πάππυζω to smack the lips, make a cracking sound.] The making of a smacking sound with the lips.

1623 Cockeram *Eadeikt* I. 228/1 viz The smacking Rumbesom, and smacking popiesme [*P. papiesme*]. Or the bones clattering of the hand, commonly used in riding. 1725 Ozanam *Cant. Engl.* 4 *n. Interrution*, The method of silencing Sqirreing, ...was by popplesom, or gentle clapping of the hands.

Poppite: see Pot *sb.*¹

Popple (pɒ·p'l), *sb.*¹ Now *dial.* and *U.S.* Forms: (1 poppel), 4-6 poppil, 5 -ille, -ull(e, 5-6 -ill, -yl, 5-8 popple, (9 popel), 7- **popple**, (9 *dial.* poopie). [Late OE. *poppel-*, ME. *poppel*, sb. f. *poppelan* poplar; with ME. *popil*, -*ell* c. *papile*, cf. obs. and dial. F. *pampile*, F. *pampile*. So MHG. *poppel*, *poppl*, Da., Ls., Ger. *poppel*, Sw., Dan. *poppel*, all ultimately from L.] = Poplar.

[? *a 1000* (MS. 12th c.) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 219 Of þære ellene to poppelbeame; of poppelbeage to Lambleswere.] 1300 *Cumbl. Scott.* vi. 59 The ellen, the popil, & the swete wirbe. 1825 Macintosh *Obs.* 21, 122 The Cypresse, Popple, and Cedar trees, grow in many places. 1850 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1892) IV. 183 A small lotte being on Augs or Popple. *a 1862* Thoreau *Wks. (E. Anglia, Poplar)*, a popple tree. 1890 Stevenson *Ballad. Fav. S. (Anglia, Popple)*, the popular tree. 1879 A. S. Palmer in *Hist. Swaledale College* (1882) 31 Poppils or bass, or white maple.

b. *esp.* in *attrib.* use, as *popple tree*, etc.

1580 *Wills & Inv. Surtees Soc.* XXVI. 30 Twelve tabwaggs grene popil bordes. 1598 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 306 Twelve tabwaggs of popplewill, and of elmeborders, and of plumes. 1631-2 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1826) II. 436 Five popple laied pro supportatio scaffiorum xvi. *c 1640* *Friendly Farm. (1658)* Popel tre, blem quod populus. 1796 Pegge *Kenticisms* (1876) Popple-tree, *populus*. 1883 T. Gill in *Andover Rec. Mass.* (1892) I. 86 From thence...to a popel stump with a heap of stones about it. 1889 *Ibid.* (1892) II. 258 Thence by Browns Line to Whitfords Land to a Popple Tree.

Popple (pɒ·p'l), *sb.*² Now *local.* Forms: 5 popil, -yl, -ylle, -ille, 6 popple, *Sc.* poppell, 7- **popplo**, (9 *dial.* poppel, *Sc.* papple). [Late ME., origin and etymology uncertain.

A confused Late-Gr. Vocabulary quoted by Du Cange has *? papoilla*, *hirpex* '; but although cockle is now placed in the genus *Lychnis*, it is very doubtful whether this is connected with *popple*. *Cockle bread*, *dockle* and *popple* (*popel*) have the appearance of parallel forms with exchange of consonants. On the other hand, the plant appears to have been sometimes included under the names *pople* (see Poppy 2), and commonly the name *popple* is now in some districts (esp. Cumberland and Yorkshire) applied to the corn poppy; so that the names may possibly have been originally related, *popel* being a derivative either of *pople*, *poppy*, or of one of the Romanic representatives of *papaver*: see Poppy. But further evidence is wanted.]

1. = Cockle *sb.*³ 1, i.e. the wild plant *Lychnis* (or *Agrostemma*) *Githago*, a well-known field weed.

c 1425 *Wyc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 664/32 *Hec zizania*, popylle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 Popylle, *gith* [*read* cockle, *lolium*, *zizania*]. 1538 Turner *L. Medicus*, *Cockoppe sive Nigellastrum*, ...herba ita nuncupata, qui in tritico frumentum exigit ...nullum quo significat Cockle aut popple. 1854 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 2. 304 It was difficult to find a complete ear of wheat without popple. 1868 Anderson *Cleveland Glean., Popple*, the common Corn Cockle. 1877 *N. W. Line Glean., Popple*, corn-cockle: the seeds of which are difficult to separate from a 'dress out' of the grain when thrashed.

2. Popple or cockle, being erroneously confounded by early herbalists with *Nightsh.*, and so with the *lolium* of Pliny and *zizania* of the Vulgate, was taken metaphorically for the darnel or 'tares' sown by the Evil One among the wheat: see Cockle *sb.*¹ 2, Darnel.

a 1550 *Wyll. of Thorpe's Exam.* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1805/1 They should wilfully then have learned of them that trained to sow popill among the wheate. *a 1568* in *Somerset Fossil Flowers* (Hazell. Cl.) 210 That weede is the popyll fra the corne. 1844 Maxwell *Peninsular Cav. Kings* 31 It [grain] not my till...that malicious one did sow popple among the good Wheat of Christ's field.

3. Extended loosely to other field weeds and their seeds; esp. the Corn Poppy, and Charlock.

1832 Rennison *Whitby Glean., Popple*, the wild red poppy of the corn fields. *Shrop. Eng. Dial. Dict.* Cumberland and Yorksh. 1878 *Cumbld. Glean. Dial.* 19 *Pronuncia*, the seeds of the tares are called Popple. 1886 Britten & H. *Plant-n., Popple*...(*Lincoln arvensis*, Cattle.

Popple (pɒ·p'l), *sb.*³ Also 4 **pople.** [Goes with Popple *v.*]

†**1.** A bubble such as rises and breaks in boiling water. *Obs.*

a 1300 *St. Nicholas* 268 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* 1881) 74 Hals and hose he child sithe fond, He water poples him pleyand. 1392 Palsgr. 256/1 Popple, bulle as ryseth when water or any lycour seeth[eth in], *bouillon*.

†**b.** ? A swelling or bulge like, or caused by, a bubble. *Obs.*

1839 in *Kerr of Sibbald's Rep. Rox. Lett.* (1884) II. 62 His will made a schort of land...more nobile, less popile, and consequentlie more vsyd of all cesalis, bulis, or popil.

2. An act or condition of 'poppling'; a rolling or tossing of water in short tumultuous waves; a strong ripple.

1875 Stenhouse *Log-bk.* In If there is a bit of a popple or sea, a ship will lay rolling about in the sea just like a bathtub rock. 1881 Clark Russell *Ocean Free Lance* I. v. 122 As we neared the bay the popple grew ugly enough to demand the closest vigilance. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 3/6 There was a very nasty sea and popple on the sea.

b. The agitation on the surface of a boiling liquid; the sound of this.

1884 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 805/2 Compare [after he heard] that popple from the oats which showed it to be...'on the boil'.

Popple (pɒ·p'l), *v.* Also 4-6 (6- 8.) **pople**, 5-6 *Sc.* **popule**, 6 **poppell.** [Has the form of a frequentative of Pop *v.*¹, but in sense 1 prob. an independent onomatopeic formation, expressive of sound and action. Cf. MDu., Da. *popelen* to murmur, babble; to quiver, throb; mod.F. *papilloter* (Francis), *papoiller* (Kilian) to murmur; these refer mainly to the sound, while the Eng. word refers mainly to the action.]

1. *intr.* To roll or tumble about, to flow in a tumbling interrupted manner, as water flowing from a spring or over a pebbly surface, or boiling, or agitated by a strong wind; to bubble up, boil up; to ripple; to toss to and fro in short waves.

13-.. *a 1300 St. Nicholas* [see *poppling* below]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. 12. 69 Quhill brasis, and wax, and tirsale all popplis out. *Ibid.* xi. 6. 3 Populeid and tuilmond fortht on ordor hand. 1552 Pilkton *Merc.*, I poppell up, as water dothe, or any other liquour when it boyleth. Sodes on the fyre, *ebullio*. 1875 Cornish *Scuffle Scuff* 103 His Reuben came popping out his water. 1903 Rudyard *Gentle Knight.* 17, *Ibid.*, A little found, Where water popple springs. 1818 *Scotch Hist. Magaz.* 1818, The bits o' boatys wayes that are popping and plashing against the rocks. 1875 R. F. Brunton *Corolla* I. II. 30 Small trembling waves popped and frolicked in mid-stream, where the fresh water met wind and tide. 1900 Corinne *Nationalist Throne* 22 The sound of waters dropping, gurgling, splashing, trickling.

b. To move to and fro, or up and down, when floating or immersed in rippling or boiling water.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. Q viij b, Kindes of Cherselline ware. In whose bottomes the grauelly pebbels like a shivering golde. *a 1862* Thoreau *Wks. (E. Anglia, Poppel)*, it is usually about with a quick motion, as trembles, ...when the pot boils briskly. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 302 We left them popping up and down, like a cork, in the broken water. 1881 William Wilkins *Sport in Corsica* 300 The birds are resting and popping down in the dark little forest pools.

2. [app. freq. of Pop *v.*¹ 2.] To make a continuous popping or firing.

1898 G. W. Steevens *With Kitchener to Khartoum* 61 The Maxims popped away above them.

Hence **Poppling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13-.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 319 Pe gore poplande bloth pleyne vp my brest. *a 1300-50* (*Worcester* 1124 The waues of be wilde see vpon be walle leepe. The gore popplende perle pauped is vnder. *a 1800* E. Cass *Poems* (1824) 9 Upon the sea The popling Levant stamps chief. 1826 Mod. Spirit *Fair Hall* (1838) I. 8 The calm popping and prattling of the waves as they were parted by the glen. 1834 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 240 A peculiar popping noise, as if a thunder-shower was beating the surface with its multitudinous drops, was around me then. 1883 J. Ferguson in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 198 The mother stirred the popping porridge on the fire.

†**Poppling.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. Popple *sb.*³ + -ing¹.] = Poplar.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 130/26 A Poppling, *populus*.

Popply (pɒ·pli), *a.* [f. Popple *sb.*³ + -y.] In a 'poppling' condition; broken, choppy, ripply.

1889 F. H. Emerson *Eng. Idylls* 113 The popply water all streaked with foam. 1892 *Times* 13 Mar. 8/2 As they passed the Dyke Head heaving and subsiding, it heaved some popply water caused them to splash a little. 1902 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 12/2 Off the wall at Harrold's...the 'popply' water somewhat discomposed the Oxford crew.

Poppy (pɒ·pi), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 1 popaeg, popæg, popeg, popeg, popis, 1-4 pegi, 4-7 pigg, 5-6 pegis, 5 poggi, 6-7 poppie, 5- poppy. **β.** 1 papoes, papis, 3 papi, 6 pappy. [Early OE. *popeg*, *papeg*, app. repr. an earlier WGer. **papig*, **papig*, altered from **papāv*, -*ōn*, **papisn*, -*ōn*, ad. a popular L. **papāv-um*, **papāv-ōn* (whence OF. **pavon*, *pavo*), for L. *papaver*, neut. poppy. The alteration may have taken place after the Teutonic change of *ai* into *ei* by assimilation to the suffix *-ag*. As with that suffix, the ending was soloncy weakened to *-ig* (cf. *daeig*, *monig* from *mondag*, *monnag*), giving the typical WSax. *papig*, whence ME. *papi*, *pegi*, mod. *poppy*, with doubled consonant expressing short vowel: cf. *penni*, *perry*, *penny*. (See Note below.)]

†**1.** A plant (or flower) of the genus *Papaver*, comprising herbs of temperate and subtropical regions, having milky juice with narcotic properties, showy flowers with petals (usually four in number) of delicate texture and various colours (often becoming 'double' in cultivation), and roundish capsules containing numerous small round seeds.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 624 *Papaver*, popeg. *c 725* *Corpus Gloss.* 1256 *Papaver*, popeg. *Ibid.* 1841 *Papaver*, popeg. *a 800* *Rushw. Gloss.* 624 *Papaver*, popeg. *c 1000* *Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 104/35 *Papaver*, popig. *c 1075* *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 326/30 *Aithale vegra*, i. popi. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 122 Popi, which berth the red of slep. *c 1475* *Prov. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762/15 *Hic papaver*, a pegy. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* xx. Israel. 491 There be three sortes of Poppie...the first kind is white, and of the garden, the two other are blacke and white. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iv. (1636) 208 Double blacke Poppie. Double white Poppie. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 214 Sleepy Poppies harmful Nutriments yield. 1708 Prior *Remedies for Love* The blushing poppy with a crimson hue. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 92 Many other substances besides the juice of the poppy possess Narcotic properties. 1855 Browning *Grammarian's Funeral* 66 A Poppy-head amid an Ear.

b. Allusively.

1642 Milton *Ch. Govt.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 122 He little dreamt then that the scarlet-hood of ecclesiastick would after ages pluck up the glorious poppy from smarting over the good corne. *a 1885* Emmet *Disc. Conf.* x. xxiii.

(1794) 139 Ma...wright certainly eates off the heads of the most eminent remaining Poppys. 1671 POPPY-HEAD 2, 1840.]

2. Rarely applied in Mid. and Mod. to the Corn-cockle; also (with qualification) to the Corn Bluebottle (see *blue poppy* in 3); and [app. by association with POP *v.*?, POP-] to plants whose corolla or calyx is inflated and 'popped' by children in sport, e.g. the Bladder Campion and Foxglove (see *frothy poppy*, *spotted poppy*, *green poppy*, in 3). [Britten & Holland *Engl. Plant.-n.*]

1a... *Sloane Mod. MS.* 200 Cokkyl or poppy or wyldrauen, *Salvian.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Poppy, weed, *papaver*, *cardus*, *...argemon*. *...gle.* 1866 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Engl. Plant-names*, Poppy ...3 *London Cabbage* [W. Cheshire].

3. With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Papaver* or other genera of *Papaveraceæ* (rarely to plants of other orders: cf. 2).

Black Poppy, a variety of the *Opium Poppy*, having purple flowers and dark seeds (cf. *White Poppy*). **Blue Poppy**, (a) the Corn Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus* (1562); (b) a blue-flowered species of *Meconopsis* (Miller *Figures*, 1834); **Californian Poppy**, *Platystemon californicus* (Lindley and the genus *Eschscholtzia* (1840)); **Corn, Field Poppy**, the common wild poppy of cornfields, *Papaver Rhœas*, with bright scarlet flowers, or any other species growing in corn, as *P. dubium*; **Prickly Poppy**, the Bladder Campion, *Silene inflata*; see *Pecker* 1 b; **Garden Poppy**, any species of *Papaver* cultivated in gardens, esp. the *Opium Poppy*; **Green Poppy**, local name of the *Hoopoe*, *Upupidæ purpureus*; **Horn Poppy, Horned Poppy**, any plant of the genus *Glaucium*, distinguished by its long horn-like capsules; esp. *G. luteum*, a sea-shore plant with yellow flowers; **Iceland Poppy**, a variety of *Papaver nudicaule* (see ICELAND); **Long-headed Poppy**, *P. dubium*, a British species with long-shaped capsules; **Mexican Poppy**, *Argemone mexicana* or other species; **Opium Poppy**, *Papaver somniferum*, a species with white or light purple flowers; from the juice of the unripe capsules opium is obtained; **Oriental Poppy**, *P. orientale*, a common garden species, with very large deep red flowers; **Prickly Poppy**, *Argemone mexicana*, a native of Mexico, now widely distributed in waste ground, with yellow or white flowers and prickly leaves and capsules; **Red Poppy**, the field species, *Papaver Rhœas*, or other species with red flowers; **Sea** or **Seaside Poppy**, the common horned poppy, *Glaucium luteum*; **Spalding Poppy** = *Prickly Poppy*; **Spring Poppy** = *Prickly Poppy*; **Tree Poppy**, a Californian poppy, *Dendromecon rigidum*, with yellow flowers, remarkable for its shrubby growth; **Welsh** or **Cambrian Poppy**, *Meconopsis cambrica*; see QUOT. 1866; **White Poppy**, a variety of the *Opium Poppy* having white flowers and seeds (cf. *Blue*, *Black Poppy*); **Wild Poppy**, (a) the field poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, or other wild species; (b) = *Bastard Poppy* or *Prickly Poppy*; **Yellow Poppy**, any species of *Papaver* or allied genus with yellow flowers; esp. the common Horned Poppy.

1a... *Cyprus Herbarium* (MS. Hal. 3360 E. 109), Anglice 'blac popi vel cyrfil vel hengwel, cornell vnez frumenty ou alle blada et ordeur inutile qui multiplicant quibus locis sit vocatus'. 1830 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* IV. 1222, 418 'Corn-Poppy, or in Staffordsh., allaye Pads, is used in Fomens. 1885 Cassell's *Book of Sports* (1887) 113 Except the corn poppy, the [wild flowers] most to be noticed are the horn poppy, the sea-kale, the bladder campion, and the wild mignonette. 1882 HOOK & JOHNSON *Wild Fl. Cl. Brit.* II. Pl. 147 *Papaver Rhœas*. 'Wild Poppy. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849 The Field Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, one of the most brilliant of our wild plants. 1597 R. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1676) 58 'Corn Poppy: he thought best to grow where oxen stables have been burnt. 1893 EVERED *Autumn* 74 To-day add the Viola Matronalis...Say the 'Green Poppy, by most accounted among the deadly Poysons. 1598 TURNER *Names of Herbs*, *Papaver spumeum*...is called ... in English 'horned poppy or yealow poppy. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. Glaucium, Horned Poppy, having Husks resembling Horns. 1870 MORRIS *Rambles Fauna* III. 70 (of the horned poppy) Monsoons have been known to drift seeds...1883 *Sowerby's Eng. Bot.* V. 94 *Papaver somniferum* Sleepmaking Poppy, Garden Poppy, White Poppy, 'Opium Poppy. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 303 Poppy, 'Prickly, *Argemone*. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 174 Papauer silueste...cum semen nascitur dicitur papaver righ' whyrepoppy. 1878 BENTLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 549 White Poppy is now cultivated in the plains of India. *c* 1885 *Pop. Names Plants* in W. Somerset 399/2 *Allmond*, 2 'white poppy. 1a... *Sloane Mod. MS.* 272 Wylde popy, *papauerd*. 1548 'Yealow poppy [see *horned poppy* above]. 1870 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 190 White as poppies...beyond Yellow poppy to gone one.

4. The plant or its extract used in pharmacy.

1614 TAYLOR (W.) 30 Bl. 230 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora, Nor all the dronsie Syrupps of the world Shall ever medicine thee to that sweete sleepe. 1820-3 MIDDLETON & KENTISH *Chemistry* I. 130 2 Pints poppy, 1b., were good to cause you sleep. 1864 *Med. Press* XII. 41 He prepared the narcotic from a quantity of poppy by decoction.

5. *fig.* or in allusive use, with reference to the narcotic or sleep-inducing qualities of the plant.

1591 SPENSER *Du Bartas* 1. v. 198 The Cockle-Pith, knowing that she harboureth ... A secret Poppy...and a mortiue Wisdom, Becomming all that dare tast-ouer her vnctes. 1632 CASTLEMAINE *Expell Cares* 10, In Midnight dead Poppy twice o're th' weary'd world. *a* 1700 WARREN *Cato to Sleep* 1, On this my pensive pillow, gentle sleep! Descend;...first grass thy wreath of poppies o'er my head. 1847 EMERSON *Rep. Men*, *Char. Lit. Men*, Nature...whatever she rears has somewhere ... lays her poppies plentifully on the brains.

6. The bright scarlet colour of the common field poppy or other species.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* 1799 I. 222 The cuirets you approach to this ... the more lively and gay are the cultivators. You will have in succession the poppies, the oranges, the yellow, the lemons, the sulphur, the white.

II. 7. = POPPY-HEAD 2. [It is uncertain whether this is the same word, but the forms are the same. Conjectures of its identity with *F. poupée*, 'babie, puppet, or bable' (Cotgr.), or derivation from Eng. *popped*, *puffed*, appear to have no foundation.]

1429 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 71 Also paid to Sarle for making of be newe poppis ...3 marces. Also paid for a poppe ...5*s.* 1510-13 *Ibid.* 262 Paid for making of iij Monstre poppis, for the lompes & other small ymag's. 1844 *Archæologia* XXX. 135 In the Nave the seats terminate in square standards, but under the tower in poppies. 1883 FRANCIS *Glass. Archit.*, *Poppie*, *Poppy*, *Poppy-head*, ...an elevated ornament often used on the tops of the upright ends, or stiles, which terminate the seats, &c. in churches.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poppy-bed*, *-bell* (Britt. & H.), *family*, *flower*, *-garland*, *-juice*, *-leaf*, *-plain*, *rain* (*pl.* 5), *-syrup*, *-wreath*; *instrumental*, as *poppy-bordered*, *-crowned*, *-haunted*, *-sprinkled* adjs.; *similative*, as *poppy-crimson*, *-pink*, *-red* adjs. and sbs.; **poppy anemone**, *A. coronaria*, with poppy-like flowers of various colours; **poppy-bee**, a kind of upholsterer-bee (*Anthocopa papaveris*) which lines its cells with the petals of poppies; **poppy-colour**, a bright scarlet; so **poppy-coloured** *a.*; † **poppy-grain**, a seed of the poppy; formerly used as a minute measure of length; † **POPPY-SEED** 2; cf. BARLEY-CORN 5; **poppy-mallow**, the N. American malvaceous genus *Callirhoe*, having poppy-like flowers; **poppy-oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of the opium poppy; also, a similar oil from the seeds of other species; **poppy tea**, an imaginary liquor made by infusion of poppies; **poppy-tree** = *tree poppy* (see 5) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **poppy-water**, a soporific drink made from poppies (also *fig.*). Also POPPY-HEAD, -SEED, -WORT.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 89 The '*Poppy Anemone*, *A. coronaria*, has...large flowers, very variable in colour. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 1/1 The mass of vivid colour in the common reminded one of a 'poppy-bed. 1888 E. HOLME *Arminell* II. 250 This Seed-Pod [of the Poppy] by all Florists is termed a 'Poppy Bottle. 1823 J. *Dubois Panorama* II. 6 *Acer Rubrum*, Red Flowering Maple...Its flowers are of a 'poppy colour. 1847 H. H. SMART *Plays* II. 'Tis never—can not fail' 308 The Colonel's portraits are gone—gone—gone! and 'poppy pictures. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* May 671 The 'poppy-crowned king of sleep. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1128 In the plants of the 'poppy family. 1847 DARWIN *Voy. Geology* xv. 246 Immediately within Callao Bay [lies] a small island, With wholesome 'Poppy-dew to send the homely Hours. 1593 FLORIO *Florida* Poems 27 Nor 'Poppy-Garlands gives the Nymph Repose. 1756 W. D. tr. *Conamur tenues Lat. Ord.* I. 224 The measures of distance are three; four 'poppy-grains make one barley-corn. 1833 BRANDE *Dispensat.* 1007, The same who made wise made 'poppy-juice. 1722 DEFOE *Memoirs Cavalier* 64, I try'd it by a fallible prognostick way A 'poppy-leaf upon my table to lay. 1883 J. SHERMAN *Quicksil. Mechanic* 232 To give a drying quality to 'Poppy Oil. 1839 GOLDEN & Dyer *Parlour* 208 Poppy oil ... has the reputation of keeping its colour better than linseed. 1856 *Daily News* 18 July 6/1 Dear 'poppy-pink geraniums. 1822 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Journey Kauby* 187 'We call your thoughts home ... To the '*poppy-plains*. 1708 OZELL tr. *Antoine's Letters* 53 Morphew passes continual 'Poppy Rain. 1872 DARWIN *Origin* xiii. 288 A very brilliant 'poppy-red. *a* 1845 HOOD *Seventh* 70, I...to 'poppy-syrup sigh! 1700-10 SOUTH *Twelve Ser.* (1718) V. 4 Several warm Liquors made of the 'Waters of Lethe, with very good 'Poppy Tea. 1881 N. G. *Bellamy's Lucia* 2. 201 And thirsty drugs 'Poppy-water on her Brows. 1765 COLLINS *New Lincoln* 36 No poppy-water half so good; For he folks nearly got a touch, the soporific virtues such... That quickly they begin to snore.

(Also, Beside D. *papaveren*, Du. *papaver*, *papoer*, Walloon *papoûr*, the Latin *papaver* has come down in various vernacular forms: OE. *papor*, *papur* (with u), *wæter papur*, *to theory heal*, *papur-wæt*; ME. *papir*, *papyr*, *papyr-wort*; Sc. *paipnis*, Northern *papinnis* (with u), *papinnis*, *papinnis*, OF. had also *papilotte*, Milanese *papola* (Lodi *papolot*), Venet *papolin*, *-olon*; *papaveus poppy*, pointing to a L. type **papula*, **papula*.]

Poppy, *a.* (*dial.*). rare. [f. POP *sb.*? or *v.*? + -Y.] Characterized by popping or exploding.

1892 *Kentish Weekly Post* 26 Oct. Watch the little poppy shells they throw into the kiln-traps.

Poppycock. *U. S. slang.* Nonsense, 'rubbish', 'drivelling'.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 2/1 All what you see about us here [Creek] was poppycock. 1892 *Judge* (N. Y.) 29 Nov. 311/1 Their walls were all what the boys call 'poppycock'.

Poppy-head.

1. The capsule of the poppy. Also *attrib.*

1581 SALUSBURY *Welsh Dict.* 1. 1. 198 The Corne-Pith, knowing that she harboureth ... A secret Poppy...and a mutinous Wisedom, Becomming all that dare tast-ouer her vnctes. 1632 CASTLEMAINE *Expell Cares* 10, In Midnight dead Poppy twice o're th' weary'd world. *a* 1700 WARREN *Cato to Sleep* 1, On this my pensive pillow, gentle sleep! Descend;...first grass thy wreath of poppies o'er my head. 1847 EMERSON *Rep. Men*, *Char. Lit. Men*, Nature...whatever she rears has somewhere ... lays her poppies plentifully on the brains.

2. *Arch.* An ornamental finial, often richly carved, at the top of the end of a seat in a church. Also *attrib.* [See remark in POPPY 2b. 7.]

1839 *Hants Hist. Antiq.* (Camb. Camden Soc.) 8 St. Andrew's, Hinton...viii. Ornaments, &c...2. Poppy Heads. 1841 C. ADDINGTON *Ann. Winkle* 129 These seats have the ends usually ornamented, sometimes with carved ends, which are called poppy-heads. 1875 J. C. COX *Cb. Dordrecht* 3 ...are The poppy-head ends ...carved in the Renaissance manner. 1904 T. H. LOMBARD in *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 423/1 Many remains...of poppyhead bench-ends and benches.

Poppy-seed.

1. The, or a, seed of the poppy.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 359 Now poppy seed to grounde is good to throwe. 1722 tr. *Tournef's Hist. Drugs* I. 149 A cold oil is drawn from White-Poppy Seeds. 1883 *Allibone's Dict. Mod.* VI. 313 Swallings, varying in size from a poppy-seed to a pea.

2a. *fig.* (Cf. POPPY 2b. 5.)

1840 *Tractarianism* 40 The eyes of his souls are brought asleep by the Poppy seed of Inconsiderateness and Carelessness.

†2. Formerly used as a measure of length, varying from $\frac{1}{72}$ to $\frac{1}{96}$ of an inch. (Cf. BARLEY-CORN 3.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 61 *c* 1562 Barly Corn, is the length of 4 Poppy seeds, and 3 Corns make an Inch. 1729 TRADESCANT *Herbarist* 1. 76 This Barley-corn (the fourth part of an Inch) is subdivided into 3 Poppy Heads.

3. *Comb.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 830 A peculiar small poppy-seed-like growth.

Poppywort (pɔ·piwəːt). [f. POPPY *sb.* + WORT.] a. Lindley's name for plants of the N. O. *Papaveraceæ*. b. *Sanic. Poppywort*, a name for *Meconopsis Wallichiana* (Miller *Plant-names*).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 450 *Papaveraceæ*...Poppyworts. *Ibid.*, Enrolment...Seeds that run Poppyworts are universally luxuriant plants. 1880 *Garden* 17 July 39/1 This Poppywort may well be reckoned amongst the loss of the hardy plants introduced of late years.

Popa, a name in Barbados of *Physalis angulata*: see POR *sb.*? 4.

Pop-shop. *slang.* [f. POP *v.*? 7 + SHOP *sb.*] A pawnbroker's shop. Also *attrib.*

1772 *Town & C. Mag.* 73 The Pop-shop was ready for pledges, the gin-shop was ready for the money her upon them. 1846 LEVER *Lucretia* II. 216, I might have been evicted enough to let it go with the rest to the pop-shop. 1848 HOOD *Magpie* II. 32 Rose ... might pawn it,...as I once pawned my wit at the pop-shops in London.

Popsy. [app. a kind of nursery extension of POP *sb.*?, with dim. ending: cf. *Bet*, *Betsy*, *Nan*, *Nancy*, *Tipsy*.] An endearing appellation for a girl. Also *popsy-wopsy*.

1880 *Pippins & Pies* 4 This I've heard to say: that fine sweeter lovelier popsies, never blessed [sic.]. 1883 L. J. GORDON *The Curious Is*, Now go along like a good little popsy-wopsy, and don't cry to do up. 1898 *Idler* Mar. 278/1 All right, my pretty popsy-wopsy.

† **Populable**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *populabilis*, f. *populāri*: see POPULATE *v.*? and -ABLE.] Consuming, *Populable*, which may be destroyed.

Populace (pɔ·pūlās). [a. F. *populace* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *popolaccio*, *populazzo* 'the grosse, base, vile, common people, rifraffe people' (Florio), f. *popolo* (=L. *populus* POPLE) + pejorative suffix *-accio*, *-azzo* =L. *-āceus*.] The mass of the people of a community, as distinguished from the titled, wealthy, or educated classes; the common people; *occasionally*, the mob, the rabble.

1578 SIR T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 178 The sundry suites and swarms of the ragging populace. 1600 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) VII. lxxvii, Tumultuations, And calme the Furies, and please the Populace. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) III. 4/2 To the Populace only, who see no further than the Rind of Things. 1703 PRIOR *Pr. Hannibal* II. 141, I spit upon all the others. Dull Slave the Populace. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* xvi, A cheating populace may rise the while, And insult a wall of live around their much-lov'd Isle. 1792 GOLD. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* 1836 II. 191 Think God, we have no populace in America. 1820 PERCY *Two Foresters* v. 179 The people for There's no people, you will know it,...There is a population, perhaps, where Mobs May shower rain. 1832 LD. LYTTON *New Pelham* xiii, And, being but the Populace, presumes To call itself the People.

b. *pred.* A multitude, crowd, throng. *rare.*

1873 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 65 With a thing about the portal, with a populace in the gate.

c. *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 134 Queen Flies! and yet beloved populace! Who dwell in fields, and lead quitewild lives. 1819-2 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* 231 The tenderdove, the timid fawn, the soft-eyed gazelle, and all the rural populace who lay in the unprotected bosom of nature.

† **Populacy** (pɔ·pūlăsi). *Obs.* [irreg. formation from POPULACE: see -ACY.]

1. The order of the common people; = POPULACE.

1603 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 75 The third order, or degree in the Romane Common-wealth was *Populus*, the populacy, or Commons. 1622 TIT. *Pyramus* 722 *Pyr.* Is there Disparity between the nobleness of soul populacy. 1720 ASTRY tr. *Tacitus's Germania* 31. 398 In France, Normdey is distinguished from the populacy by the Gentlemen.

2. = POPULACE 2.

1623 COCKERAM, *Populacie*, the rascall multitude. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Populacie*, the rascal multitude. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Populacy*, the Rabble, Mobility. 1755 JOHNSON, *Populacy*, the rabble, the mobility. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiii, Let the populacy of Glasgow...be what they will.

Popular (pɔ·pūlăr). [a. F. *populaire* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *popularis*, *populāris* 'of the people, base, vile, common people, rifraffe people' (Florio), f. *popul-us* (=L. *populus* POPLE) + pejorative suffix *-ārius*, *-ālis* =*-āre*.] The name of the people of a community, as distinguished from the titled, wealthy, or educated classes; the common people; *occasionally*, the mob, the rabble.

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engraftit from Popularity. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. 32. 22 To cleare the favour of the popularity by feigned pretexts of blood. *a* 1734 Colkitto *Notes & Lett.* (1892) I. 303 The only gentleman...shows itself in his contempt of riots and the popularity.

fig. 1840 Gaskell *Life of Frank* (1841) 21 The popularity of affections or passions are regular, and subject to the rule, and unwelcomeness of reason. 1867 *Daily Chr. Pary* 1, 27 Or...let us like whole popularity of its spirit the soul.

2. = POPULARITY 2.

1673–98 Dodsw. *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1708) I The visionary, and tyrannous popedom of that Nation (the Spanish). 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* 11. vi. 137 Increasing the Trade, Popularity and Wealth of this Kingdom. 1703 *Wage Inhab. Delaware to Assume Rule* 2 Means to prevent whereof we may...become rich...To rest Popularity only.

3. Popular government, or a popular government; also, a state so governed; democracy.

1832 H. Seton *Augustus* 227 They had naturally, and almost insensibly fallen from a Monarchy, to a Popularity, or Democracy. 1879 Poulsen *Modern Ch. Eng.* (1898) 233 Such democracy and popularity as is held in the Independent and Presbyterian party.

4. = POPULARITY 4. *rare*—1.

1687 in *Magd. Coll.* & *Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 189 Men, who are led by popularity, which is the Fool's Paradise, but the wise man's misery.

Popular (pɒ·pi̯ŭlăr), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5–7 **populer**, 6 *Sc.* **-air**, 7 **-are**, 6– **popular**. [ad. L. *popularis-is* adj. belonging to the people, f. *popul-us* people. So OF. *populaire, -ere*, F. *populaire*.]

1. *Law.* Affecting, concerning, or open to all or any of the people; public; esp. in *actions popular*.

1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 2 Accions populers in diverse courts have ben prolonged by many gode actes and statutes. 1559 *Rights, Former Lets, Actions popular*, is an accion which is granted vppon the breach of some Penal statute, which...every man that will may sue for him selfe, and the Queene, by information, or otherwise...It hapneth that this accion is not geuen to one man specially but generally to the Queenes people that will sue, it is called an accion popular. 1561 Lawrence *Abrev.* to *St.* 31 Eliz. 1 It have knowen & declared, whether the Inserte of the good abearing commaunded vpon complaint may be released by any speciall person or no: because it seemeth more popular, then the Interest of the Peace. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxiii. 450. 1874 *Wharton's Law Lex. ed.* 11. *Popular action*, brought by one of the public to recover some penalty given by statute to any one who chooses to sue for it.

2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of the common people, or the people as a whole as distinguished from any particular class; construed or carried on by the people.

1548 W. Turner *tr.* Hyrpe *Bird. Mem.* II. App. 5. 68 What popular estate can be read, that hath stably ioyned together concord, amitie, and concorde? 1575–6 North *Plutarch* (1676) 140 Timoleon...did by his power establish a free State and Popular Government. 1671 Milton *Samson* 16 Rousing from the popular noise. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 60/1 Popular tumults were not disagreeable to them. 1853 Kinglake *Hist. Europe* (1898) II. vii. § 2. 183 The Legislative Assembly affords the first example...in modern Europe, of the effects of a completely popular election. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. lxiii. 340 From 1804 till 1840, nominations irregularly made by State legislatures and popular meetings.

†**b.** Of lowly birth; belonging to the community or populace; plebeian. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet/Adams *Abecedarium Anglico Latinum* 41 Mean...that which is granted to any popular or common person. 1600 E. Blount *tr. Conestaggio* 118 Him they send, being a popular man. 1640 T. Fuller *tr. Merul Caroli., Rem. Eccles.* A drop of Royal blood is dearer farre Than a whole Ocean of the popular. 1652 Nedham *Transl. Selden. To Reader* 2 ...the Historie that all Popular Spirits do go by, and the Worst can hardly refuse it.

†**c.** Having characteristics attributed to the common people; low, vulgar, plebeian. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. 1, Such as Sordido in the spring of the fashion, and are most popular. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 694 It is a custome of popular or base men to call for magistrate or rulers at dinner. *a* 1625 Nedham *Pragm. Eng.* (Arb.) 22 Had the Honor been found of high descent of popular and disinherited parents.

†**3.** *Full of people*; populous; crowded. *Obs.*

1598 Florio *tr. Montaigne's Ital. China* 15 These two provinces, which are two of the neighbour, and most popular land of people. 1631 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* 20. 184 How doth the popular City sit solitary? *a* 1639 Knolles *Ch. Hist.* (1687) 933 The most popular part of Scotland. 1707 *Philip Quarll* 41 Oppression, and Cruelty, and all the Evils that attend the popular World.

4. Intended for or suited to ordinary people. **a.** Adapted to the understanding or taste of ordinary people, 'understanded of the people'.

1653 G. Horne *Letter* 68. Caution'd by his philosophical Expositions to give popular and plausible Reasons. 1750 Franklin *Jos. Wks.* (1840) III. 188 All he said was in popular language. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 109 Every candidate...was debased, sometimes to a popular style which bordered on the coarse and scurrilous. 1872 Bain *Logic, Deduct. Lit. Words* 2 Miscellaneous Works and Popular Metaphysics. 1876 *tr.* Natural History and Popular Sciences.

b. Adapted to the means of ordinary people; low, moderate (in price).

1809 *Monthly Local News* 2 July 1476 The Monday Popular Concert...was the last of the series for this season. 1901 *Empire, Brief.* XXIX. 1914/2 After the foundation of the Popular Concerts in 1870...he [Joachim] played three regularly in the latter part of the season. *Mod.* All seats at popular prices. A popular concert will be given.

†**5.** *a.* Studious of, or designed to gain, the favour of the common people. **b.** Attached or devoted to the cause of the people (as opposed to the nobility, etc.). *Obs.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 874 Divers were of opinion, that he (Caius Gracchus) was more popular, and desirous of the common peoples good will and favour, then his brother had been before him. 1600 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 185 The lord Audley...a Bodie-man of an ancient Family, but ungrave and popular...came in to others [rebels]. 1701 Lord Cromarty *Midnight's Conv. Athens & Rome* 86 The practices of popular and ambitious men. 1721 Gordon *Hist. Eng.* I. 204 The first acts of an usurper are always popular.

6. Finding favour with or approved by the people; liked, beloved, or admired by the people, or by people generally; favourite, acceptable, pleasing.

1628 Calenius *Hieron's Complet.* 11. *Plays* 1673 II. 205 He is a Souldier that keeps them with more care, Than they keepe him, safe, rich, and popular. 1824 Coleridge *Table Talk* 30 Aug. The great honour with the common people. 1710 *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 4 This...will make us more popular among my Dependants. 1800 *Enlightener* 24 The popular Preacher...a man of high talents. 1887 Mozley *Reminisc.* II. Chs. 3/2 When the laughter had been committed his verses to print they were become popular.

7. Prevalent or current among, or accepted by, the people generally; common, general; † (*of sickness*) epidemic (*obs.*).

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 431. I remember a popular disheasion, which seaz'd yeares since, greatly troubled the townes about mee. 1618 B. Jonson *Pleas. Old Age* 22 *Age* is, for the, that's a popular error, injurious surely. 1821 Jos. Taylor *Servm. for Year* 11. xxvii. 303 Does not God place remedies there where the diseases are most popular? 1707–42 Chambers *Cycl., Popular errours*, are such as people receive from one another, by custom, education, and tradition. 1819 *Med. Trnl.* IX. 401 To all popular diseases prevention of strength forbids no repetition. 1875 Jowett *Plato* Ind. 26 A popular aphorism of modern times.

8. *U. S. dial.* or *slang.* **a.** Conceited. **b.** Good. Cf. POPULARITY 4.

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 43 He 'as a sweetin Nation'al stomick, except to sugar-plums, an' he's wal't chickling. 1884 *Nat. Rev.* (Nov. 1911) New York reminiscent...'I don't call this very popular pie'. 'They have some ...to take popular quite gravely and decently as a synonym for good.

9. *Paragraph. comb.*, as *popular-priced, -shaped.*

1900 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 2/7 The clothiers had anticipated a good popular-priced trade. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 3/2 The popular-shaped Bonnet.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* (from sense 2).

†**a.** In collective sense (with *the* or other determin. adj.; cf. *the public*): The commonality, the populace. *Obs.*

1532 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4986 Am holy exemplair Tyll vs, thy pure lawid commonis popular. *c* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw.* Eng. (1583) 2 The rule of the Nobles or of the popular, or mixte of other sort. *a* 1678 Inst. Popularis[1]. 1832 J. Dunn *Hist. Nightingale* 19 All the rest of the Peoples...be knowne as Colonies.

†**b.** *sb. pl. Populares*, the common people, the commons. Sometimes rendering L. *populitia*, the plebeians (as opp. to the *patricians*). *Obs.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 28 He continued with gifts, ...the common and populares of Iohn Lewis de Fregos ...and many other gentlemen and populars. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 303 Together with all the populars of euery Prouince in Christendome. 1620 Healey *Privil. Commn. Sh. Reg. Obs. of God* (1626) 37 The sweets of his death shined to both Patricians and Populars to joy and mirth.

a. Short for *popular concert*: cf. POP *sb.*[6]

1883 Rogers *Filmorum Reg.* 139 I suppose her presence at a Morning Popular is as little anticipated as desired. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Irnl.* 16 May 3/3 Music Hall Populars.

Hence † **Popular** *v.* (rare), to people, populate; **Popularish** *a.*; **Popularism.**

1588 Perry tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 58 There was but a quarter of a league distant from one house to an other, and ...in all the Provinces of the Kingdome, it is "populared in the same order. *Ibid.* 304 Yet are they popularied with meane people. 1894 J. Watson in *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 721 *Bartholomäi*, as the Germans call it in their superb and popularish manner. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 466/1 The 'popularisms of "pills", "kicking", "crushing"...heard in London streets as exemplars and vulgarisms.

Popularist. [f. POPULAR + -IST.] **a.** A democrat. **b.** = POPULIST 2. *Obs.*

1890 Pilot 22 Feb. 1/2 Even in Alsace-Lorraine was Socialist law been removed, while the Democrat or Popularist party has again been restored to life in the persons of two members. 1892 *Spectator* Sept. 328 There are fresh two sorts of women: If I am allowed to use two Randolphisms, she feels the 'convict', and the 'popularist'.

Popularity (pɒpiŭlæ·rĭtĭ). [ad. F. *popularité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) populace, popular bearing, popularity, ad. L. *popularitās* fellow-citizenship, popular bearing, in late L. population, f. *populāris* POPULAR: see -ITY.]

†**1.** Popular or democratic government. *Obs.*

1548 W. Thomas in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. 6. 63 The Switzers, that destroyed their own gentlemen, to give and find more glory more in their popularity. 1632 C. Dowriche *Hist. Kentish Rebell.* (1856) 24 An Aristocratie cannot be beautifully chaunged, either into a tyrannie or a tumultuous popularity. 1720 Sidney *Contempl. Nobility & Com. Athens & Rome* 11, In a very few years we have made mighty leaps from prerogative heights into the depths of popularity.

†**2.** The principle of popular or democratic government; democracy. *Obs.*

1579 Wolfgang *Def. Aurum.* To Rdr. a2v, Contempt of magistrates, popularitie, Anabaptistrie and suchlike other pestilence and pestilent sectes. *a* 1646 Sir Hamon *Mem. VIII* (1682) 266 He taught, All goods should be Common; and Abuses other Arrogant tending to Popularity. 1689 D. Granville *Lett.* (Surtees, No. 32) 71 The corruption of the age, the spirit of popularity and republicanism.

†**3.** *a.* The action or practice of courting, or trying to win, popular favour. *Obs.*

1597–8 Bacon *Ess., Followers & Friends* (Arb.) 38 So it be without too much pompe or popularitie. 1640 Nicholas *Notebooks* (1898) 190 A very laudable abbreviature of Popularity...to engage men's affections to our Persons. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 71 Popularity is a courting the favour of the people by undue practices. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1684 (1823) I. 593 He said, there was such a restlessness, and so much popularity appeared upon all occasions, that...it would be impossible to preserve the church.

†**b.** *pl.* Popular arts or practices. *Obs. rare*—1.

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 158 It may be supposed also by cunning, popularities and insinuations, which are of such force...as they sway the ordinarie helpemates.

4. The fact or condition of being approved, beloved, or admired by the people, or by many people; favour or acceptance with the people.

1621 Burgess *Pilgr* 81. 330 At the next election of Magistrates, his popularity gained him a Commission. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 57 They have an eye of endeard popularitie to lead them. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 10 By popularity is meant the property of being acceptable or rather not unacceptable in the sight of the people. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 340 Wordsworth (William) of those poems confirm their popularity. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* I. 57 He had found the easy short from obscurity to the dazzling light of popularity.

†**5.** Vulgarity in speech. *rare*—1.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. 1, This gallant, labouring to avoid popularity, falls into a habit of affectation, ten thousand times lunatiquer than the former.

†**6.** = POPULACE. *Obs.*

1632 C. Dowriche *St. Kerlen. Kingd.* (1634) 18 That was approved and received by many of the popularity for a longer equality. 1713 R. Dodsley *Athen. Dict.* I. *Pref.* 20 To carry Favour with the vulgar Popularity. 1732 Lediard *Naval. Hist. Privat.* 129 [He] assumed the popularity of London, as to a common cause.

†**7.** = POPULICOLISM. *Obs. rare.*

1654 E. Johnson *Wonder-wrkg. Provid.* (1867) 111 The late Church that complained the number of 20. was gathered at Boston, by reason of the popularity thereof. 1730 Bradley *Earthman's Jour.* 5 Of the scandalous world, not to popularity before the Lord.

8. *Comb.*, as *popularity-hunting, -monger.*

1843 Thackeray *Irish Sk. Bk.* v. A courtly popularity-hunting ale. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Chas.* (1852) xi. One of the most accredited popularity-mongers of society. 1873 Jas. Grant *One of the Ten* I. The sly broad-brims and popularity-hunters of the Peace Society.

Popularization (pɒ·pi̯ŭlărăi·zē·shən). [f. POPULARIZE + -ATION. So F. *popularisation.*] The action of popularizing or fact of being popularized, in various senses: see the verb.

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 326 The popularization of the masses. 1801 — in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 30 The popularization of those discoveries. 1880 Morley *Rousseau* I. 249 The nationality of literature, its general popularization by the press. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Apr. 477/2 An advance...towards the popularization of the conclusions. 1887 Alexander *Hist. Schools Ld.* iii. (1890) 213 The popularization of the pamphlet led the way to periodical writing.

Popularize (pɒ·pi̯ŭlărăiz), *v.* [f. POPULAR + -IZE. So F. *populariser* (1758 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

†**1.** *intr.* To act popularly; to court popular favour. *Obs. rare*—1.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 111 Some Puppe hoste hetst glad for their aduantage, to tyrannize Popularly, or be may chaunce be content for his aduancement, to vsurpe lattes tyrannically: and shall not be the first...that hath cunningly done it with a comely grace.

2. *trans.* To make popular. **a.** To gain popular favour for; to cause to be generally known and accepted, liked, or admired.

1732 Ezek. Hallywell *Disorder & Corr.* III. 312 He depended a little on the weak power to popularize him in his own country. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 37 To preserve their power they must popularize themselves. 1879 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* XXVIII. 34 Those godly ballads and sacred rhymes had done their work in popularizing the truth.

b. To render democratic; to extend to the common people.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 298 'Popularize the government', one says: 'reform the representation'. 1884 *Month. Examr.* 36 [also 37] Protestations of their willingness to popularize the suffrage.

c. To present (an abstruse or technical subject) in a form popularly intelligible or attractive.

1876 *Daily Rev.* III. 80 He possesses...the power of seizing upon and popularizing the finer parts of his subject. 1892 Gladst. Greece in Intr. VIII. 420 A powerful instrument for popularizing new combinations of thought with variety and elegance of expression. 1893 Edith *Phillpotts' Tongue* I. 174 Engaged in the diffusion of knowledge, in popularizing history or science.

Hence **Popularized** *ppl. a.*, **Popularizing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Popularizer.**

1846 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 313 One of the most successful popularizers of science). 1852 Mormon *Lect. Chr.* 207 (*ib.* 1853) IX. 120 The popularizing of religious teaching. *a* 1882 T. H. Green *Prol. to Ethics* (1883) 2 Inferences from popularized science. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 5/3 In these days of popularized photography.

Po·pularly, *adv.* [f. POPULAR + -LY².] In a popular manner.

1. By or among the people at large, esp. the common people; generally, prevalently, commonly, ordinarily; by popular vote as opposed to nomination or election by one or a few.

1518 TYNDALE *Parable Wicked Mam.* 23 Was ceases to be so popularly accepted. 1596 T. DEPENDENCE tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1675) 207 How feared many times to have been popularly stolen. 1600 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 283 A Dysentery during popularly and killing many. 1807 G. CRUIKSHANK *Catchpenny* I. 161 We had a wife, who was popularly called the Boy of Egremont. 1842 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 290 The whole number .. was popularly estimated at a hundred and thirty thousand men. 1883 H. COX *Instit.* III. iv. 730 A Town Council popularly elected.

2. In the ordinary language or style of the people; so as to be generally intelligible.

1580 E. CAMPION in *Confer. ag. 1584* R 8 b, Saluo Anagogie these speaketh popularly. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxxi. (Arb.) 77 They had not written so much nor so popularly. 1820 *Classic Lyrics* 19 The agency of conscience, which I will describe as popularly as I can. 1880 *Eastern Cath. Common.* (1884) 20 You will say that the Scripture speaketh popularly, and after the manner of Men. 1882 *Canadian Fire. Watch.* 138 The difficulty lies not in the apprehension of them, when they are plainly and popularly stated.

† 3. In a way that wins popular favour. *Obs.*

1593 (see POPULARISH a. 1). 1680 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 338 Why then should I .. Turn rebel and run popularly mad? *Ibid.* 689 On each side bowing popularly low. 1720 T. BOSS tr. *Petis de la Croix's Arabian Nights* (1721) I. 1 Behold the Knights, which in Order grave, On each side bowing popularly bow.

Po·pularness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being popular, popularity.

1597 BACON *Sel. Ess. II. Popularness*, a being full of People: also an Affectedness of popular Applauses. 1809 *Ess. Common Friend* (1818) I. 31 That unmeaning unanimous popularness in Lincolnshire.

† **Popularry.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *populairie*: see POPULAR and -ARY².] The populace.

a 1576 LAMBARDE (*Procedur Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 135 We speake of the popularitie or populer multitude understande .. towards the kinges person. 1630 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. 6. 244 The Popularry being in suspicion, by reason of the variety of reports.

Populass, -lasso, obs. forms of POPULACE.

† **Po·pulate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *poet.* [ad. late L. *or* early mod.L. *populāt-us*, pa. pple. of *populāre* (*a* 600) to inhabit (Du Cange).] Peopled; = POPULATED *ppl. a.*² (Const. as pa. pple.)

1591 HOLLYBAND *Campaigner's Fam. Eph.* (1593) 276 The countrie of Calden .. the Region after the flood first inhabited and populate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 42 The kingdome is much populate. 1872 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1872) II. v. 16 47 To a place so populate.

† **Po·pulate,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *populāri*, -*ātus* to lay waste, ravage, devastate, destroy. Hence † *Populated ppl. a.*¹

1532 HUGHES, Populare or conquere. *Like to Conquere, waste.* 1572 *Lavcon Manuf.* 47/1 To Populate, *populari.* 1600 W. WARNER *Inspect. Consid.* (1631) 25 To bring in the Spaniard to populate, waste, and destroy the whole Isle. 1797 *Coast. Mag.* XVII. 240/2 Now plain (Like rest) ha[v]ing[s] to the Sirian beast, With fruitful leaves, and populated breath.

Populate (*po·pyŭlēt*), *v.*² [f. L. *populāt-*, *ppl. stem*: see POPULATE *ppl. a.* and -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* a. To people, inhabit, form the population of (a country, etc.). b. To furnish or supply (a country, etc.) with inhabitants; to people.

1578 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 13 Was ceases to be so popularly accused. 1599 T. DEPENDENCE tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1675) 207 How feared many times to have been popularly stolen. 1600 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 283 A Dysentery during popularly and killing many. 1807 G. CRUIKSHANK *Catchpenny* I. 161, 162 I had a wife, who was popularly called the Boy of Egremont. 1842 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 290 The whole number .. was popularly estimated at a hundred and thirty thousand men. 1882 H. COX *Instit.* III. iv. 730 A Town Council popularly elected.

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2. *intr.* Of people: To increase, grow in numbers by propagation. *rare.*

1609 BACON *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 374 When there be great Numbers of People, which grow on to populate, without Seasoning Masters of Life and Sustentation. 1800 SMITH, *Interp. Prov.* (1806) 183 As if...it would not set mankind populating faster than serpents and blackpuds could serve to their children.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become peopled or populous. *U. S. rare.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 556 Its trade...must increase, in proportion as the surrounding country populates. 1800 *Niles' Reg.* 22 Oct. 96/2 This territory (Michigan) is rapidly populating.

Hence **Po·pulated** *ppl. a.*³; **Po·pulating** *vbl. sb.* 1832 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. in Penny* II. 82 In the populating of America. 1884 *Black Pearl Thanks.* 106, A populated place filled with a...number of his fellow-creatures.

† **Popula·tion**¹, *Obs.* [ad. L. *populātiōn-em* devastation, n. of action from *populāri*, *-ātus*: see POPULATE *v.*¹] Devastation, laying waste.

1532 HUGHES, Forayng, popilation, or wastinge of a country, *populatio.* 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 82 The effusion of innocent blood, the population of countries, the rebuilding of people ruinous. 1600 W. WARNER *Pleasant Concl.* (1612) 73 Population, ruine, and destruction of their native country and commonwealth. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Population*, (*populatio*, a wasting, destroying, ruining, and spoiling of people. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Population² (*popyŭlē·shən*). [ad. late L. *populātiōn-em* (Sedulius *c* 470) population, multitude, having the form of a n. of action f. *populāre* to people (see POPULATE *v.*²). So F. *population* (1335 in Godef. *Compl.*) peopling, population.]

† 1. *concr.* A peopled or inhabited place. *Obs.*

1598 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. Indies* 130 They received their advice that towns as large were great populations, and some after he came to Emperdoco. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 479 It hath in it, by estimation, threescore thousand Possessions, or inhabited places.

2. The state of a country with respect to numbers of people ' (J.); the degree in which a place is populated or inhabited; hence, the total number of persons inhabiting a country, town, or other area; the body of inhabitants.

1612 BACON *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 426 Nor the handsome pole will be for a helmet, and so great population and little strength. 1625 *Bacon, Additions to Translation* 301 It is to be foreseen, that the Population of a Kingdome, especially if it be not spread (even by want) but pestered with the Inhabitants of the Kingdome, which should maintain them. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 125 But now the sounds of population fail. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. 14 Population...increases in a geometrical ratio, *subsistence* in an arithmetical ratio. 1803 *Med. J.* IX. 100 The population of the tribe is measured by the population of its herds. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 48 The formidable mass...in which the population should consist chiefly of soldiers and peasantry. 1829 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 181 The population of England in 1685 cannot be ascertained with perfect accuracy. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 196 To make increased population the cause of improved agriculture, is to commit the absurd blunder of confounding cause and effect.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1817 COBBETT *Tabling Leave* 7 We now frequently hear the working classes called 'the population', just as we call the animals upon a farm 'the stock'.

c. *transf.* Of animals and plants.

1803 (see 1). 1889 J. ELLIS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXI. 207 A gradual increase in the vegetable population would come about. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 76 In the cleared population consists of *Acacia*, whose normal toll of human life is said by some authorities to be fourteen.

3. The action or process of peopling a place or region; increase of people.

1776 *Declar. Indep. Amer.*, in *Gentl. Mag.* XLVI. 483/1 He [his king] has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 383 The population of the province was extremely rapid. 1798 *Trans. Eng. Trades, Wealth* (Bohn) II. 72 Population is stimulated, and rises one. 1809 THOMAS *Norm. Conq.* III. 28, 332 [Polygamy]...could...be hardly looked on as on the whole conducive to population.

4. *collect.* and *Const.* (chiefly from 2).

1806 in Cobbett *Rem. Kitty* (1885) II. 178 The French population-mongers, and Malthus and his crew. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* ii. viii, The Population Returns of this country are very instructive reading. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 2/2/1 Australia...on a population basis, is undoubtedly one of the largest consumers of books in the world.

Hence **Popula·tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or based on population; **Popula·tionist** *nonce-wd.*, one who holds a theory about population, esp. a Malthusian; **Popula·tionless** *a.*, without population, uninhabited.

1888 W. H. TAYLOR *Antelope* (1889) I. 92 It is not long since I heard a Populationist vehemently reproach a poor but very respectable married gentleman for the sin of having nine children. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Sept. 213/3 Census-mongers according to their geographical rank. 1889 MARK *Tiwain Europe* II. 76 Endless are the open spaces...almost populationless.

Popu·lator. [Agentive, in L. form from POPULATE *v.*²] One who or that which populates or peoples.

1862 OGILVIE (Annandale), The populators of a country.

† **Popu·le,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *populāre.*] *trans.* = PEOPLE *v.* 1.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 142 The sun were separated in the discovering and peopling of other worlds. *Ibid.* 204 The greatest townes and most populed of all that province.

† **Popu·leal,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *populē-us* of poplar + -AL.]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 171/2 The Crown Poplar, or Populeal [*sic*] (*arbor populea*...call'd Garland, is made of the Leaves of Poplar.

† **Popu·leon.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 popyrton, 5–7 -ilion, 6–7 -ulion, [7 pompil(l)ion]. [a. *Of. populeon* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. **populeum*, f. *populus* poplar. OF. had *populine* *a* 1300 (P. Meyer).] An ointment made of the buds of the Black Poplar.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 102 (1495) 583 Ofte of the cruppe of the popler is ygreynt made...auenge physicions the greatest hyghte Populion. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 40 An ointement [*sic*] yt called populion. *c* 1550 LORD LUMLEY *Treas. Health* (Cb.), Diacroppi olens vel populeon. 1611 COTGR., *Populeon*, populeon, or pompilion; an ointment made of blacke Poplar buds. 1808 SCOTT & MORRIS, *Country Physician* 41 Boil the leaves and all the hard parts with a pint of Water, Vinegar and Populeon. 1720 VOCKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1080, I then anointed the passage with Populeon (*misprint*, *Populeum*). 1818 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 29 The cooling Quality of the Ointment Populeon holds and others a Year.

Populicide (*popyŭlisəid*). *rare.* [a. F. *populicide* adj. (1878 in L.), f. L. *popul-us* people + *-cida*, -CIDE 1.] The murder of a people or nation.

1822 EDWARDS *Hist. & Corr. Wks.* (1847) X. 334 Tyrannicide would be less flagitious than populicide. 1865 ROBSON *Sermons of Christ* (1866) II. 76, I hate regicide as I do populicide—deeply, if principled: more deeply, if deliberate.

† **Popul-ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *pōpul-us* poplar + -FEROUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Populiferous*, that beareth Poplar-trees. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Populin (*po·pyŭlin*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *populine* (Braconnot 1831), f. L. *pōpul-us* poplar: see -IN 5.] A white crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$, having a sweetish taste, obtained from the bark, leaves, and roots of the aspen (*Populus tremula*).

1856 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 568 Populin has a sweet taste, not unlike that of liquorice. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 842 Populin is a substance resembling salicin in appearance.

Hence **Po·pulinate** *v.* (*rare*), to impregnate with populin as an antiseptic.

Ib., in *U.S. Dispensatory* 1480 (Cent. Ed.).

Populism (*po·pyŭlĭz'm*). [f. as next + -ISM.] The political doctrine or principle of the Populists.

1893 GILLON. *Survey* in 1908 *Cent.* July 339 The politicians have been compelled in some degree to pander to Populism. 1896 *Sat. Rev.* 9 May 468 Populism being, in fact, pretty much a resurrection of Greenbackism under another form and name. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 2/4 The central idea of Populism is a concentrated paternalism.

Populist (*po·pyŭlist*). [f. L. *popul-us* people + -IST.] *Sb.* 'A member of the People's party' (Funk).

1. An adherent of a political party formed in the U. S. in Feb. 1892, the chief objects of which were public control of railways, limitation of private ownership of land, extension of the currency by free coinage of silver and increased issue of paper-money, a graduated income-tax, etc. Also *attrib.*

1892 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 8 Oct., It is officially reported from Democratic headquarters in Cheyenne, Wyoming, that fusion with the populists has been perfected. The Democrats will support Warren electors and the People's party the Democratic State Ticket. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 6/2 The United States Senate, after March 4, will be composed of forty-four Democrats, forty Republicans, and four Populists. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 Jan. 41/1 The election results from the rise of the Populist party. 1893 GILLON, *Sworn in* 1908 *Cent.* July 338 *A people party*—Populists as by a barbarism they are called. 1900 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 278 The organization of the Populists, trampling under foot the Constitution, in pursuit of objects over a greater part of which Congress has no jurisdiction.

2. A member of a Russian socio-political party advocating a form of collectivism.

1892 T. HOLCOMBE in *Athenæum* 6 July 29/1 The first [group] values primitive collectivism because it regards it as an inalienable trait in the character of the Russian people... [It] sticks to its old name of 'Populists'. 1905 1908 *Cent.* Jan. 43 Nobody but a 'populist' who loves the people..will come and stay.

Hence **Popul·istic** *a.*

1894 *Chicago Advance* 4 Oct., It was Mr. Bryan and his populistic ideas which were the basis of convention. 1900 *Nation* (N.Y.) 29 June 490/1 The sentiment is populistic and the treatment of materials is eclectic.

† **Popula·rity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *populār-is* adj. of people, POPULOUS + -ITY. So F. *popularité* (Cotgr. 1611).] = POPULOUSNESS.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 56 That the Egyptian people were most ancient in populosity. 1720 BOSMAN *Slave's Coast*, L. 307/2 For Happiness, Commerce, Navigation, Trade and Populosity, it very hardly gives way to any City in Europe. 1776 (*W. Marshall*) *Minster Agric., Digest* 3 In the pleasant state of Populosity,...the spontaneous growth would be found far short of the indispensable subsistence.

Populous (*po·pyŭlŏs*), *a.* Forms: 5–7 popu-lous, 6 -os, (populus, *Sc.* populus, populus), 6–7 populouse, 6– populous. [ad. L. *populōs-us* (Apuleius *c* 160), f. *popul-us* people: see -OUS. Cf. F. *populeux* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Full of people or inhabitants; having many inhabitants, absolutely or in proportion to area, etc.; thickly inhabited; fully occupied.

1440 J. METHAM *Amen & Clothes* 302 Thei a cuntre was grett & populous. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 73 The country hath bya more populus, then hyt ys now. 1540 *Compl. Scot.* I. xv. The realm populus maire nor the cuntrey nayth to lue vnyte populous. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 477 The whole space between is as a continuall populous Market. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 2 More populous of Mortals must be the Court of Pluto! how solitary that of Jupiter! 1880 HALLIWELL *Pilgr. Comp.* lv. 190 The rivers on the west coast...running through more populous districts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of animals or things.

1674 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 321 As habitable a Part of the Microcosm or little World as any, for abilities to venture, though not so Populous. 1838 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 273 The river,...with many populous communities of the insect along its banks. 1881 W. SAWYER *New Year Blunders* iv. The rain-drop glitters populous with life.

c. Of a time or season: Productive, prolific.

1789 GOSSE *Lef.* 28 Mar. (in *Sotheby's Anal. Catal.* 21 May (1901) 43), The Autumn was remarkably populous in such Englishmen as I am not ashamed to acknowledge in foreign countries. 1820 HALLEY *Lect. Disease.* I. 21 There is no time more populous of intellect, ...than the one we are speaking of.

† **2.** Of a body of people: Numerous, abundant.

1822 EDWARDS *Hist. & Corr. Wks.* (1847) X. 334 Tyrannicide would be less flagitious than populicide. 1865 ROBSON *Sermons of Christ* (1866) II. 76, I hate regicide as I do populicide—deeply, if principled: more deeply, if deliberate.

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† **2.** Of a body of people: Numerous, abundant.

1536 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 157 And tuke thame ladie...With his power gaddit wes richt popular. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 43 Furnished with a populous army. 1852-62 HOWLER *Coleorg.* 2. (1882) 212 The overthrow of the populous Navy of Xerxes. 1880 HOLMES *Ralph Roy.* I. 236 A populous pottery in the blasting of Coal.

3. Of or pertaining to the populace: = POPULAR a., in various senses. *Obs. exc. fact.*

1550 *Arden of Feversham* I. ii. 8 It, It should have been some fine confection,... This powder was to grosse and populous. 1658 *Pestl. Conf.* vi. (1692) 102 Miles Anabaptist preacheth in either for a populous sermon. 1705 *Annotator Theow Pol. No.* 31 (1906) 190 A populous scandal was invented and reported about town. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. ix. 200 The country flattery and the populous shout find many together. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Cass. Gentil. Pr.* ii. 31 Stirring those populous rough hands Rafael to the rescue, Duke Leopold outlawed, And took the patriot's oath.

Hence **Po'pulously** *adv.*, in a populous manner or degree.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 362 Towns,... in most fertile countries, that scarce no Towne nor Village, but is very populously replenished with their families.

Populousness (pɒ'pjŭlĕsnĕs). [f. POPL. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being populous; density of population.

1600 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 47 Constantinople exceedeth all the cities in Europe in populousnes. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 605 England has prodigiously since that time (1485) increased in populousness. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1289/2 A large fact, as much outside discussion as the populousness of London.

†**b.** NEARNESS; multitudinousness. *Obs.*

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Ambrose* 360 The temperature of its Air, lovelsay of Soyl,...and populousness of its Inhabitants. 1739 E. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Gramercy 122 From the Populousness of the Inhabitants several Families reside in a House.

c. Prolific quality; productiveness. *rare*—1.

1680 JARVIS *Wood Magick* I. viii. 218 The woodpigeons...were continually being consumed both by their own populousness and by the artifice of fresh hands.

Pop-valve, -wood: see POP-.

Pop-valve

Pop-wood: see POP-.

Pop-wine: see POP *sb.*[1] 4.

Pop-visit. [f. POP *v.*[1] + VISIT *sb.*] A short, hasty, or unannounced visit, in which one 'pops in'. Also *pop-in visit*.

1787 STEVEN *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxxii, Obadiah had left his cow upon a pop-visit to him. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1823) II. 50, I have watched him, too, during one of his pop-visits into the cottage. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 9/1 Mr. Balfour...is beginning to imitate the Leader of the House in the making of 'pop-in' visits.

Popyah, popysh *a.*, **-yase,** obs. forms of PUPIAH, POPULOUS.

Popylyon, variant of POPULEON *Obs.*

Poquashock, obs. or var. form of QUAHAUG.

Por, var. POSH, a picket; a threat; obs. f. PURE *a.*

Porascosus, obs. form of PURASCOSUS.

†**Porail, poveraille.** *Obs.* Forms: 4- *s.* pourrayl, 3-5 -ail(e, 4-5 -ell'e, 4 pourailles, *Sc.* 5 pourcaylle, 5-6 -all, 6 pourarelle. *fl.* 4-5 poraf, (pourraille, 4-6 porail(e, -aille, -ayle, 5 -ayll(e, -ell, 6 -all, pourail. *Sc.* purale, -ail. (? *Sc.* -ail). [ME. *pourrail*, n. OF. *pourrail*, -aille (1138 in Godef.), collective *sb.* f. *pourre* POOR + -*aille* —L. -*alia*, neut. pl. of -*alis*, adjectival suffix.

The -ail(e, -ayl, and the *Sc.* -*ayle* alike as in early ME. *ditayl*, syncopated from *pourrail*, like *dit* from *dotal*, *ditel* from *dotarel*: cf. *Poor a.*]

1. POOR people as a class; the poor.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5087 De pourail [*v.r.* pourayl, pouraile] mest lemeden Rey hat per was 30 li. vlemesse toly to walk in nowe & to wo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10112 Pat the pourayl get nan bote. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 368 The kyng, so set hatrayn, With a quharye fit pourrayle. 1514 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 30 All other persons pourrails cessand within this burgh.

b. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8004 How kar pe pouaille [*v.r.* pouraile] tenaine store. c 1390 *Wyt. Fabyan* 3103 Moore pe poor people be pilid for it more. c 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 183 A ordynaunce sodde [*sc.* made] for the poore people, That in thyse dayes have hyt [yyll] owayle. 1509-9 *Act 19 Hen. VII, c.* 30 The povaill of the Comens of this his land. 1549 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 130 To sauhait and dell the same to the purale for thair commoditeis. a 1550 *Schole-h. Women* (1911) in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV. 178 His goune...to liberall Poore of his goods to the porail. 1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1879) 18 Almes to the porrall.

b. *pl.* Poor persons. *rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Bodily almes bi whiche pes pouailes schulden be clopid and hous bi dyd. 1388 — *Prov.* xvii. 19 Nedi man of welpe, and the porailis of men (1382 pore men).

2. The condition of the poor; poverty. *rare*—1.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 810 A lepag that...thow Rebekith pat he fille in pouaille.

Poral (pɔ'rāl), *a.* [f. L. *por-us* PORE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pores of the body.

1879 G. WILKINSON *Epistl. ad loc. Ar.* 6 Is more ... by form of perspiration,...unconscious poral humidifidence.

Poran, obs. form of PURANA.

Porbeagle (pɔ'rbē·g'l). [Of uncertain origin: orig. Cornish dialect. (Has been conjectured to be f. *P. porc* swine *or porpoise* (= *porcus piscis*) + BEAGLE, though no reason for such a name appears.] A shark of the genus *Lamna*, esp. *L. cornubica*, sometimes attaining the length of 10 feet, and having a pointed snout; a cuckoo-shark.

1758 BOMARE *Hist. Corsica* 267 We have also another shark, which we call the Porbeagle, of which I give an icon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. 2. 1, 189 The Dog Fish, the Tope, the Porbeagle. 1883 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 183 On two occasions I saw a shark lying on the beach. One was the species known as the Porbeagle, a repulsive-looking monster about six feet long, with a mouth armed with three rows of very sharp triangular teeth. 1901 ZOOLOGIST 19 Sept. 361 The Natural History Museum at South Kensington has...just received...a porbeagle shark, (weighs... cwt....Skye...7 feet long, and weighed 350 lb.

Porcapyne, pore de apyne, obs. forms of PORCUPINE.

Porcate (pɔ'ɹkāt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *porca* ridge + -ATE 2.] (See quot.) So **Porcated** *a.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 160 *Porcate* (*Porcatus*). Having several parallel elevated longitudinal ridges. 1828 WEBSTER, *Porcated*, ridged, formed in ridges.

Porcelain (pɔ·rsĕlĕn, pɔr-sĕlĕn). Forms: 4- **porcelana,** 6-7 **porcellana,** 7- **porcelain,** (5-7 -cellan, -e, 6-9 -celaine, 7 -e'lane, 7-8 -cellin, 8 -e'lain, 7-9 -celane; 6 (porselan); porslin, 7 porselan). *fl.* 6-7 porcelan, 7 -ane, -ain, -aine, -ean, porcellan, porcelain; 6-7 porselane, 6-8 -laine, 7 -lan; porselan, -lain. [a. F. *porcelaine* (also OF. 13th c. *porcelaine*, still in Cotgr. 1611), a Venus shell, cowrie, or similar univalve; hence, the dense polished substance of these shells, and (from its resemblance to this) china-ware; ad. It. *porcellana* (13th c. in Marco Polo) in same senses, a deriv., of adjective form, of *porcella*, dim. of *porca*: cf. Florio 1611, '*Porcella*, as *Porche*, the fine Cockle or Muscle shels which Painters put their colours in'; '*Porcellana*,...Porcelane earth or dishes'. From It. also Sp., Pg. *porcelana*, and early 18th c. Eng. vars; also Ger. *porzellan*, Du. *porceleine*, Da. *porcelæn*, Sw. *porslin*. In the Romanic langs., the names ran together with that of the herb PURSLANE, in It. *porcellana*, OF. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*.

The obscure etymology of It. *porca*, *porcella* is examined: see Meyer, *Mahrc. Etymol. Untersuch.* (1891) 13 Körting *Lat.-Rom. Wörb.* (1915).

1. A fine kind of earthenware, having a translucent body and a transparent glaze; = CHINA[1] 3.

The name properly belongs to the hard paste or material (*porcelain, oriental porcelain*) manufactured in China, with Persia, and, elsewhere with some obvious material; but it is also applied to soft paste or *artificial porcelain*, which is essentially a substance intermediate between glass and earthenware, and *hybrid or mixed porcelain*, which contains a certain amount of kaolin.

a. c 1320 in Wülcker *Lect.* 10, II. 246 Il. pots of Erthe pourpelt, called Porcellanes? 1555 EDEN *Decades* 208 He had two vessells made of the fine marble called *Porcellanes*. 1561 LEIGHTON (*title*) *A profitable & Comp. Treat.* Lately wel knowe great Tyrannes of Inne Realm, which they doe call Porcelanes, and the same is verye costlye. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. Ind. for Assoc.* II. 315, Ireland is as fine plain, and Pordis, as any is in the North. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 434 They use much the powder of a certaine herb called Chia, of which they put as much as a Walnut-shell may contains, into a dish of Porcellane, and drinke it with hot water. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb., Have [at Paris] a shop,...where are sold all curiosities naturall or artificiall, as rare cabinets, shells, rarely painted,...*Porcelan Jasper*, &c. *Of* earth painted like Porcelane or China-ware. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. ii. 139 We have the same Stone of Chay in several Parts of Great Britain, that Porcellain is made of, but we want the warm Sun to prepare it. 1758 MODERN GN. *Tour, Germany* II. 280 Porcelane or Dresden china. 1825 BRITTON *Fairlop. Rem.* 302 The potteries of Wedgwood and Bentley have excelled the porcelain of China. 1869 BEACON *Rem. Chem.* (1871) 196 Chromium Sesquioxide is employed as a green colour for painting on porcelain.

b. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. c. 30 The vessel...they lay into platters of porcelan. 1598 FLOR. *Worlde* (ed. 2) 72 In vessels of glasse or porselan. 1613 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 93 Porselain and Venice Glasses are the most apt to be broke. 1683 *Weekly Mem. Impr.* 92 As for the porcelain, 'tis not made of plaister or egg shells beaten fine, but of a certain earth. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. viii. 151 China also, or Porcellan. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3919/2 A Manufacture of Lamps, Porcelane and Earthen Ware.

b. fig. with allusion to the fineness, beauty, or fragility of this ware.

1640 BANCR *Scourger Cand.* v. viii, She is herself the purest piece of Porselan...that e'r had Spirit sweet nostrils fack'd out of it. 1821 BYRON *Vision* iv. 21, Porter fortunate! who, of that fragile mould, The goodliest porcelain of human clay, Break with the first fall. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i, That fine porcelain Courtenay! Save that he hasn't fine enough to crack'd in taking...should be in Devon too.

†**c.** Applied in the 17th c. to the supposed natural plaster or paste then believed to congeal into porcelain. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 91 That earthes or plaister resolue commonly called porcellan, which is pure white,... whereof vessels of all kinds are very curiously framed. 1613 BACON *Arguth. Laws, Inquisition.* Works Wks. 1765 VII. 308 If we had in England beds of porcelain, such as they have in China,—which generation is a kind of a plaister hurled to the earth and by length of time compacted and glazed into that fine substance. 1698 FRYER, *Porcelane*,...also the cause, or flowing on the top of a certain chalky earth, in China steeped in water, of which they make China dishes.

2. An article or vessel made of porcelain: a piece of porcelain or china-ware. Usually in *pl.*

1804 F. GUICCIARDINI *St Amalia's Hist. Indies* III. xviii. 339 They confer it to porcelaines. 1880 F. BRUNTON tr. *St Simon's Trial*, 47 Silks, purchases, vestures, ...cotton from China. 1714 J. MACKY *Journ. Hard Kng.* (1774) I. 68, 56 in another Gallery...the 2 great Cabinets of Porcelains (China-ware) and other Curiosities. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 1/1 Windsor is full of these precious porcelains, and they adorn all her residences.

3. The COWRIE (*Cypræa moneta*). Hardly Eng., exc. in *porcelain shell*.

1800 BENJAMIN *Pilgr* II. 88 The third [dye or colour] is ordinarily made of the purple & porcellane shell-fishes. 1800 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 146 In the kingdomes of Cambaia and Carnana, certaine are shells are current, which some men terme Porcellane. 1857 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 111 It must needs extravagantly exceed the biggest Maurdax or Porcellane-shell, both in latitude and number of spires. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 104/1 In many places shells are current for coins; particularly a small white kind...called in the Indian country, or cowry, on the coast of Africa Sangre, in America *porcellanes*. 1857 JEWITT *Manger* iv. 24 Cowry shells, which, under one name or another—Manangos, Akshis, Sangre, porcellanes, &c.—have long been used.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** *Sc.* Of porcelain, made of porcelain or china.

1598 FLORIO, *Porcellana*...porcellan dishes. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. iv, In porcelan dishes. There were some boys. 1680 WILLIAM PENN, *Great Ess.* 116 The Walls cover'd with Porcelane Tiles. 1799 JOSEPH RADCLIFFE tr. *A maid who had broken a porcelain cup.* 1800 tr. *Lafargue's Chron.* II. 310 Bring the porcelain cups to a red heat. 1870 L. P. MARGUERITE *Faith* (1878) 227 Of late years these have been entirely superseded by porcelain teeth. 1877 W. JONES *Fingercraft* 8 The porcelain fingerings of ancient Egypt are extremely beautiful.

b. *fig.* Likened to porcelain in some respect: fine, delicate, fragile; superfine.

1638 W. CARTWRIGHT tr. *Innocent Philotis*, Though from the thoughts, which the new quarry age Doth count but clods,...Will come my porcelain-wit, some hundreds hence. 1680 H. SMART *Rare for Wife* 3 The chequerary hall, at which the porcelain portion of the community dazzled. 1884 BESANT *Uncle Jack* 183 China vessels and delicate porcelain opinions.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porcelain-blue, -earth, -grain, -maker, -making, -ware*; also *porcelain-like, -colored, -white* adjs.; **porcelain cement,** a cement for mending china or glass; **porcelain colour,** a pigment employed for painting on porcelain; **porcelain-crab,** a crab of the genus *Porcellana*, so called from its smooth and polished shell; **porcelain jasper** = PORCELANITE; see JASPER *sb.* 1; **porcelain lace,** porcelain in thin filaments made by sinking lace in the porcelain slip and then burning the threads and leaving the porcelain, used in the decorative work of Berlin (porcelain); **porcelain oven,** the oven or kiln in which porcelain is baked; **porcelain-paper,** name of a kind of glazed French paper: **porcelain shell**: see sense 3; **porcelain spar,** a variety of oligoclase; **porcelain tower,** a famous tower at Nankin in China, covered with porcelain tiles.

1880 *Garden* 4 Nov. 396/1 Pretty 'porcelain-like blossoms. 1800 J. POTT *tr. Levi's Africa* III. 109 They have each aboyadance of 'porcellan earth. a 1774 HAWK. *Craftsman* 31 Tom Sane, the porcelain earth, for years must lay Bury'd, and soak'd with elemental clay. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 313 *Porcellanite*, 'Porcelain Jasper, of Werner. 1796 PEGGE *Anon. Travels* 104 Shales converted into porcelain-jasper. 1858-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 796/2 A smooth 'porcelain-like deposit. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 10 Aug. 5/1 The influence of Japanese decoration was predominant with the English 'porcelain-makers of the eighteenth century. 1903 *Ibid.* 1 Jan. 5/3 The historian of an art, so many-sided in its efforts,...as English 'porcelain-making. 1881 *Gardener's Mag.* XXI. 565/2 A female beauty, of the delicate 'porcelain-tinted type. 1739 T. SALMON *Trav. Tart.* I. ii. 67/2 The grandest of all the Chinese Buildings is the 'Porcelain Tower, which stands before one of the Gates of Nankin. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 50 The Emperours...call Canton, China-ware, 'Porcellan ware. 1899 *Daily News* 29 June 6/7 A cuirass ...wrought in a beautiful 'porcelain white upper stratum of a sardonyx.

Hence **Porcelainian,** a maker or decorator of porcelain; a connoisseur or collector of porcelain; **Porcelainite,** a trade-name for certain kinds of fine white stone-ware.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 283/3 Signatures of painters and Keramists (not Atlantic porcelainists).

Porcelain-clay. The clay used in the manufacture of porcelain; china-clay, kaolin. Also *fig.*

1690 DENNIS *Ess. Scholarsh.* 1. (1891) 7 This is the porcelain clay of learned kind. 1708 WOODW. in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 20 Such were the porcellane clay from Cornwall, the porcellane clay from Saxony. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. 1, Physiocrach for the porcelain-clay of humanity rather than for the theology. 1858 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* ii. (1862) 32 The purest clay found in nature is 'porcelain' clay or Kaolin, which results from the decomposition of a rock composed of felspar and quartz.

Porcelaine, -ane, -ayn, -ene, -eyne, etc., obs. ff. PURSLANE.

Porcelainize (pɔ·rsĕlĕnəiz), *v.* [f. PORCELAIN + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into porcelain or a substance of the same nature.

1883 A. C. KIMBER *Phys. Geog.* 74 It has been 'porcellanized', or baked like potter's clay. 1885 *Pop. Scientific Lect. Thrown out in Porcelainized*...applied to chairs, shelves and other furniture under that have been hardened and stained by ignoble contact.

Hence **Porcelainosi·ty**.
1907 W. Burton *Porcelain: its Nature &c.* 28 Feb. 2017/3 So that the porcelainization of the body and the fusion of the glaze go side by side.

Porcelainous (pɔ̄rsĕlē·nəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = PORCELLANEOUS.
1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 316 Its toughness [etc.]... render the porcelainous glass well qualified for chemical vessels. 1852 Dixon *Cruise* I. 108 Upper and under surface...shining porcelainous.

† **Porcelet.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 pour-. [a. F. *porcelet* (*de St. Antoine*) a woodlouse, *lit.* little pig (of St. Anthony), dim. of *porcel*, mod.F. *porceau* pig.] A woodlouse.
1508 Lyte *Dodoens* v. lxxvii. 103 *Cassuris* hunted with porcelettes...and with all Hoves, upwrie the blind Hennes-holdes. 1600 Holland *Pliny* II. 303 Baking mixed with honey, it healeth the sores occasioned by the biting of the Porcelets called Multipedes.

Porcellaneous (pɔ̄rsĕlē·nĭəs), *a.* Also 9 -ella-. [f. It. *porcellana* PORCELAIN + -EOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling porcelain.
1799 Hutchinson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 326 Of the porcellanean shells, various species of Volutæ, Cypræ, and others of a similar nature, were examined. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 321 The porcellaneous shells resemble the enamel of teeth in the mode of formation. 1831 Westwood *Hoffmann's* 2 42 The shell of the nummulite...consists of an external porcellaneous layer, and of an internal nacreous lining. 1882a *Archæologia* XLVII. 79 From the twenty-fifth century B.C. to the ninth century A. C., an opaque or porcellaneous glaze was pretty extensively manufactured.

So **Porcellaneo·usness**, *sb.* in same sense (Ogilvie 1882).

Porcellanian, *sb.* or pertaining to the porcelain crabs *Porcellana* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Porcellanic (pɔ̄rsĕlæ·nik), *a.* Also **porcellanic**. [f. as prec. + -IC. So mod.F. *porcelanique*.] Like or having the texture of porcelain.
1829 Glocker's *Mod. Brodie* I. 83 Limestone...*of different* texture and consistency, as compact, porcellanic, granular, crystalline. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* i. 10 Shales...hardened or baked into a kind of porcellanic substance.

Porcellanite (pɔ̄rsĕlănəit). *Min.* Also -elin. [a. Ger. *porzellanit* (J. T. A. Fuhrlaer 1794), f. *porzellan* PORCELAIN + *-it*, -ITE[1]. So F. *porcellanite*.] A hard naturally-baked clay, somewhat resembling jasper: also called *porcelain jasper*. Also, a synonym of *porcelain-spar* (Chester).
1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 304 Porcelain Jasper, or Werner...Mr. Fuhrlaer called it porcellanite, which name should be continued. 1865 Lyttelton *Zoology* 22. 202 They (nummulites) are generally of igneous or metamorphic rocks, elephas, or trap, with porcellanite and zeolite.

Porce·llanize, *v.* [f. as next + -IZE.] = PORCELAINIZE.
1880a J. Geikie in *Nature* XXVII. 41 The grits...are hardened...and even baked and porcellanized.

Porcellanous (pɔ̄rsĕlă·nəs), *a.* [f. It. *porcellana* PORCELAIN + -OUS.] = PORCELLANEOUS.
1893 Lydekker *Foss. Mam.* 111. 361 The shells in succeed into finer porcellanous jasper. 1897 Woodward *Mollusca* iv. 34 The most complex shell-structure is presented by the porcellanous gasteropoda. 1900 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 27 The porcellanous shell is quite homogeneous in its composition.

Porcellayn(e. -ine, -yne, obs. ff. PURSLANE.

Porch (pɔ̄ɹtʃ). *Also* 3–7 **porche**, 5 **porcche**, 6 **portche**, 7 **portch**. [a. F. *porche* (= It. *portico* colonnade, gallery, porch. (OE. had *porch* = OHG. *pforah*, directly from L. *porticus*.)]

1. An exterior structure forming a covered approach to the entrance of a building; sometimes applied to an interior space serving as a vestibule.
c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 56/318 Ete-wind he dude and he porche. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxv. 18 In porches ofe heuenes hous. 1340 *Ayenb.* 133 He is uor to ȝyuynne[n] ane porche of be churche. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* XX. 207 In a corner I vpe seigh, an I sette in my porche. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 130 We stryking fiendis myght in the porche abyde. 1590 Fulbeck *Direct.* 47/1 Porches of wayne-ott, chalengwagons. 1599 Shakespeare *M. Ado* v. iv. 22 Of Iewry stone the porch was tymbry wrought. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 39 If a Porch be affected, let it then be a vnder Portico. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xvii, The church was old and grey, with ivy clinging to the walls, and round the porch.
b. *Straight, small fig.*
1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* v. i. Not loftiest in the porch of life were free. 1850 Wordsworth *Prel. Introd.* 72 But I may too long in the Porch. 1888 R. Taylor *Passing the Sirenes* xxv. It penetrates The graceful portico of the lobes.

2. In the north of England: applied to a transept or side-chapel in a church.
1391 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 103 My body to be buried in the Churche of Kelloue in my Porch *of* o Ladye. 1613 *Yorks. Inq.* (Surtees) 160 Rec. of Mr Robert Hilyard for the halfe part of the porche in the North Isleye, which part Mr Hilyard did new build of his owne cost ...15*s.* 1704 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Durham* III. 130 On the north side is a porch, in which lie the tombs of Coupers. 1893 C. Hodgson in *Folk-lore* Jan. 1 The term porch is used for a transept or chapel: in the north of England to the present day.

† **3.** A colonnade, portico, cloister, stoa; spec. in the East, such a place used as a hall of justice: hence, the tribunal held there. Cf. PORTA. *Obs.*
c 1440 Lydg. *Storie Thebes* II. iv. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) *Prol.'s* In a porche, like of square stones ...Where the doome, and plee of the town Were executed, and lawes of the king. 1589 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* I. xxii. 16/b, (It) square place enuironed with ...pillers in two ranks after the manner of a porch. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 197 Your Maiestie Ecclesiasticus (subiect to the blessed and glorious porch of his imperiall Highnesse. 1600 Sandys *Trav.* (1615) 116 They stay for me In Pompeyes Porch: for now this hatefull Night, There is no stirre, or walking in the streetes. 1667 A. Lovell in *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 31 A Gallery or very wide vaulted Porch, runs all round the Court.
b. A verandah. *U. S.*
1840 Hoffman *Trav.* 43/1 Albeit twenty or thirty parlours, mostly Chinese, seem daily in his porch at four o'clock. 1867 B. G. Mitchell *Rec. Grad.* 99 A country house without a porch is like a man without an eyebrow.

4. spec. *The Porch*, the Painted Porch (Gr. στοὰ ποικίλη), a public architectory in the agora of ancient Athens, to which Zeno the philosopher and his disciples resorted; hence (*of the stoics*, those of the porch); the Stoic school, the Stoic philosophy.
[1a. . *Vis.* in Wr.-Wülcker 615/33 *Stoica*, a porche peyntyd.] 1670 *Rivers' Stoic Emp.* 101 They commended the ingenuity of the ancient Schools and Porch. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. xv. 132 (specially from Plato's Academie: some also from Zeno's porch). 1683 Dryden *Pastorals* (1697) 31 Dare, Ev'n there, be Empire over the Passions of the Porch. 1732 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charact.* 180 In the same high style of the Athenian porch, he passeth judgment on the lapse of the religionists. 1877 Bascom *Ethics Platonic* I. 31 The words of a great son of the porch.

5. *Coal-mining.* An arched excavation at the bottom of a shaft. *dial.*
1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Porch*, (Yorks.) the arching at the pit bottom roads. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* V., *At the bottom of the shaft* Dirk said I made a porch for about 6 yards... From the end of the porch I cleared out and packed an old hoss.

† **6.** *Billiards.* (See quot.) *Obs.*
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Piam*...a Term of Billiards, when the Ball goes through the Court or Porch, it is said to pass.

7. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porch-door*, *-gable*, *-pillar*, *-seat*, *-stool*, *-tower*, *-trellis*, *-way*; **porch-post** *support*, *see* quot. 1875.
c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 340 Per was made ouere be porche-dore many pynnes of stone. 1598 Holinshed *Descr. Britaine* xxiii. 4 A part of this porch-gable was to be seene in 1622. 1875 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* s. v., They have sometimes risen over both, and are carried up to many stories in height as the rest of the building, and this projection is called the porch-tower. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Porch-post Support*, a casting placed between the foot of a post and the floor of a porch to prevent decay of the two at that point. 1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 277 This porch-master's canopy is handsomely carved. 1884 in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 703/2 There are...friendly porchmen to get seats.

Hence **Porched** *a.* [-ED[2]], having a porch; **Porchless** *a.*, without a porch.
1839 F. Francis *N. Dapperwit* (1888) 198 The garished doorway of the homely. 1873 Wordsworth *Other Days* 10, The pillars by the porched verandah. 1881 T. Hardy *Laodicean* iv. 3, He reached the porchless door.

Porchase, -as, -ace, -ase, obs. ff. PURCHASE.

Porcine (pɔ̄·ɹsəin), *a.* [a. F. *porcin*, -*e*, ad. L. *porcinus* of or belonging to a hog, swinish.]
1. Of or consisting of swine; related to or resembling the swine. (In quot. *a* 1849 *humorously*, Made of swine's flesh; pork.)
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Porcine*, ...of or belonging to an Hog, hoggish. 1781 J. Moore *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) I. Contrasted to all quadrupeds, the porcine kind excepted. *a* 1849 Miss Lamplugh *Robert's Maid* I. 180...Above a truck by *porcine* passages. 1862 Thoreau *R. Amer.* II. 157 In this garden of the world the porcine genus are all hogs. One never hears of a pig.
2. Resembling or suggesting a hog, like that of a hog (in appearance, manners, or character); swinish, hoggish, piggish.
1680a Goodall *Life Dr. Stromateus* 128 Their Physiognomy is impure, vulpine, caprine, porcine, bigaine or hermine. 1811 L. M. Hamilton *Close to Earth* I. 34 He was one of such a porcine exhibition of the philosophy of Epicurus as that of Cuvier? 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xvii, The porcine head of the church-warden was cut in his shoulders by architect. 1880 Saturday *Stud. Shads.* I. (ed. 2) 64 Those dogged snouts ...noticeable only for their porcine quality of persistence.

Hence **Porcinity** (pɔ̄ɹsĭ·nĭti) *nonce-wd.*, porcine quality, piggishness; in quot. as a humorous title.
1859 Sala *Gaslight & D.* vi, Very few customers...at the bar of the Green Hogs; yet does the verdant gentility consolatorily lustrate with Barclay Perkins [brewers].

Porcion(e, -oun, -ounel, obs. ff. PORTION, -EL.

Porcipine, porcupisce, etc., obs. ff. PORPOISE.

Porcinkle, var. form of PORTUNCULE *Obs.*

Porcokesticks, obs. form of PORTCULLIS.

† **Porcula·tion.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. [ad. L. *porculātiōn-em*, agent-n. from **porculāre*, f. *porculus* pig, porkling, dim. of *porcus* swine.]
1623 Cockeram, *Porculation*, a feeding of swine. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1658 in Phillips.

Porculus, -ler, Porcupisce, obs. ff. PORTCULLIS, PORPOISE.

Porcupine (pɔ̄·ɹkiupəin), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *porke despyne*, *porkepyne*, etc., a. OF. and Pr. *porc espin* (*c* 1120 in Godef.), also *porc d'espine* (*c* 1175); = Sp. *puerco espin*, Pg. *porco espinho*, It. *porcospino* (also *porco spinoso*), corresp. to a L. type **porcus spīnōsus*; f. *porcus*, *porc* = L. *porcus* hog, pig + *spīnus*, *espin*, *spine*, thorn, cf. L. *spīnus* thorn (cf. L. *spīnax*, Sp. *espín*, OF. *espin* a thorn-tree). The gender of the compound is not very clear, unless it began as short for *porcus spinosus* = L. type **porcus spinosus* spiky or prickly pig. The *β*, γ, and δ forms appear to be English corruptions, due to imperfect apprehension of the foreign word, and to 'popular etymology' identifying the ending with *pen*, *point*, etc.; the type *porkepyne* may have arisen out of F. *porc(-)-d'épine*, with *e* mute. The *e* forms really represent a different compound, viz. F. *porc-épic*, in 16th c. *porc-espic*, OF. and Pr. *porc-espi* (13th c. in Littré), in which the second element is F. *épi*, OF. *espi* = L. *spīcus*, -*um*, collateral forms of *spīca* spike. (This form, confined to Fr. and Pr., was prob. an alteration of *porc-espin*.)]
1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Hystrix* or family *Hystricidæ*, having the body and tail covered with defensive erectile spines or quills; formerly supposed to shoot or dart its spines at an enemy.
The Old-World porcupines indifferently *Hystricinæ* are terrestrial, and have long quills, variegated in colour, and often used for pendulous; the New-World porcupines indifferently *Cephalogenina* or *Synetherinæ* are more of less arboreal, and have short quills.
a. **3 porke despyne, pore de spyne,** (3 *Sc.* **porpaygne**), 4 **porcupyne, porcupyne, porkaygne, porkpine**, 5–7 **porkespine**, 7 **porkespine, porcuspine, porcupin, porkepin**, 6– **porcupine.**
c 1300 *Morte Arth.* 183 Pacokes and pioures in plasers of golde, Pygges of porke despyne, and pealarede venare. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) 3, Woo clepen hem Porce de Spyne (*cf.* Porcs Sylenes, c. iv, porcs espinous; pors espiz). 1483 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clv, The myss pyt the wrechi porpaygne. *c* 1490 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Vart. Bywytt*) 405, Ane, and Ape, and Porcat Porcupyne [*Bann. MS.* porpayne]. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 Porkespyn a beast, *porc espin*. 1538 Elyot, *Rhizotria*, 202, a beaste hauynge sharpe quilles or fix barbe, called a porkepine [1545, 1548, porkepyne]. 1561 Holland *Pliny* I. 213 The Porkpen hath the longer sharp pointed quilles, and those, when he sometimeth his skin, he sendeth and sheadeth from him. *Ibid.* II. 384 Of hedgehogs or porcupins some be longlegged, the same is more effectuall in the prickeping. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 437 Of the Porcupine or Porcupine. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 831 Here are store of Beasts, Hares, Conies, Hogs, Porkepines. 1658 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 714 That Porcupine kill Lions, by darting into their body their quills. 1788 Society *Trans. of Soc.* VII. 179 Hairy, thick fetched with the hands shake, Even like a porcupine. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* iv. 93 Porcupines warn their quills and vibrate their tails when angered.
β. **3 portpan, portpyne, 5 porpyn, -in.**
1425 *Wyntoun Cronykil* (Caxton 1483) viii. 33 Thare swelne, were al full of prykkes lyke to a portpan. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 154 Lyche a beestis of Inde bat is clepyd a portpyn. 1552 Huloet, *Porpyn beaste*, hastinge prickled on his backe, *Histrix*. 1570 Levins *Manip. Vocab.* 174/13 A Porpin, *Histrix*.
γ. **3 poork porpyt, porpoynt, porpoynt.**
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 404/1 Poork poynt,...*or* porpoynt,... *MS. S.* porpoynd.
δ. **6 porpentine, -pentyn, -pintine, purpentine, 6–7 porpention,** (**6 porpentine**).
(*Porpentine* was the form known to Shak. who uses it 7 times, in 4 of these as the sign of an inn.)
1530 in *Academy* 21 (1902) 180 Prentwich...bargth to his owne a porpentine in his hinde. 1545 Ascham *Toxophil.* (Arb.) 32 Names gaue example of thirtyne fete, by the Porpentine, which shote his prickes. 1562 Bulleyn *Bulwarke*, *Bk. Simples* 80 b, What is the nature of a beast called the Porpentine? 1585 Golden *Flametownedin Wis. Elyonert* V. 17 The extreme Porcupine, who scorning to strike others with his points himself but softly void of any defence. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 156/1 The Porpentine ouyane is, or such an vnciuil shrube, to dast her prickles from her. 1595 Shakes. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 360 *Iust* lengths as long, till that his thighes with Darts Were thicker than a cheuyn-quill's Porpentine. 1600 — *Hen. V*, v. ii. 291 Each particular hair to stand an end, Like Quilles upon the fretfull Porpentine. 1697 Howell *Londinop.* 24 Leopards, Lizzars, and Porpentines.
ε. **5 porkespick, pork o pik, porkepik, porcupike, 5–7 porkespick-e, 7 porke-sepike, porkespicke**, 8 (*humorous*) **porcupig.**
1586 Hollyband *Treas. Apoph.* 13 They cluster together like porkespickes. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* iv. 90 Their goose were hairy, dunne, porcupicke. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 730 Their leaders and chiefest, wreathed made of the haire of the Porkespicke (kin of dunne colour). *a* 1700 *Dragon of Wantley* 84 in Percy *Reliques* (1765) III. 92, 16, 283 You would have thought him for to be, Some Egyptian porcupig.
b. A figure of this animal, esp. as a device. *Order of the Porcupine* (*V. ordre du Porc-épic*): see quot. 1725.
1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 248 Ane cannon of the form enriche with the porkepik. *Ibid.* 250 Ane vther cannon...enarkit with the porkepik. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. ch. (Arb.) 156 His gyse for his deuice the Porkespick. 1725 Chamb. *Dict. Heraldry* 223 Lewis [XII] of France...in the year 1394...instituted the Order of the Porcupine, which he had before chosen for his Device.
† **c.** Old name of a certain fixed star. *Obs.*
1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* I. 25, Wodne the sprig of lybia...wrathe go with dogge to aldlyn ron stern (Qu.?), that ons that the elegger tidlyn pork sprik [*ed.* 1508 porcupyke].
d. *English surname*: applied to the hedgehog.
1834 Mary Howitt *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1852) 101 This gives rise to the English porcupine.
2. *fig.* **a.** Applied allusively to a person. **b.** In quot. 1862, a prickly multimedia (of pens).

1594 [Gerarde] *Jacksons* Wks. *Elizabeth* XIV. 168 What are our feathers except one of their shot, Vnder the standard of this porpentine? 1608 Shakes. *Per.* & Cr. ii. 2 Are They not porcupines? 1608 — *Lr.* iii. 4 Pray, innocent, and beware the foul fiend. 1681 Flatman *Poems* I. 8 Like porpentine I'll dart my bristles round. 1683 Salmon *Hist. Drugs* II. 1 Porcupine, *Porcupine*, or Hedge-hog. 1681 Fitz-Herbert *Lett. Dispositions* II. 7 This seems to Lord Fairfax *done* forth a porcupine of pens.

†3. Name of a form in which meat was dressed. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 81 To make a Porcupine of a Breast of Veal. *Ibid.* 259 To make a cold Porcupine of Beef.

4. Applied to machines or mechanical devices having numerous projecting spikes or teeth; *esp.* an apparatus for heckling flax, worsted, or cotton; a kind of roadler used to brewing.

1869 W. Morgrove *Barton-on-Trent* 251 *note*, At some of the breweries the porcupine is supplanted by an instrument known as Steele's Patent Mashing Machine. 1875 Knight *Mech. Dict.*, *Porcupine*, a heckling apparatus. *Ibid.* 1 or 2 cylindrical hackles for worsted yarn. 1891 R. Marsden *Cotton Spinning* (ed. 4) 89 The porcupine is another opener, whose chief difference from the willow [etc.].

5. a. = *Porcupine ant-eater*; b. = *Porcupine fish*: see 6.

1875 *Melbourne Spectator* 4 Sept. 1133/2 The echidna, or native porcupine. 1886 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 202 To this fanciful pond were ... the angel-fish, the parrot fish, ... the porcupine.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porcupine mastodon*, *quill*, *skin*, *trilo*; *porcupine-backed*, *-like* adjs.; **porcupine ant-eater**, an Australian monotremate mammal (*Echidna hystrix*), having spines; **porcupine crab**, a Japanese crab (*Lithodes hystrix*), having spiny carapace and limbs; **porcupine disease**, a malformation of the skin characterized by the growth of spine-like projections (Billings *Med. Dict.*); **porcupine fish**, a fish having the skin covered with spines, as *Diodon hystrix*; a sea-porcupine; **porcupine grass**, name for (*a*) *Triodia irritans* and other species, of Australia, with stiff sharp-pointed leaves; (*b*) *Stipa spartea*, of the western U. S., with long stiff awns; hence **porcupine-grass ant**, an Australian ant (*Myrmecocystus flaviceps*) which makes its nest round the root of a species of porcupine grass (*Triodia pungens*); **porcupine hair** (*Path.*) = Hystrichism; **porcupine man** (*Path.*), a man affected with *porcupine disease*; **porcupine roller**, a roller in a spinning-machine, set with projecting spikes (cf. 4); **porcupine skin disease**, = *porcupine disease*; †**porcupine stone**, a hard concretion alleged to be found in the head or body of a porcupine; **porcupine teeth**, the teeth of a rodent-like darting wood; **porcupine-wood**, the wood of the coco palm, which when cut across shows variegated markings like those of a porcupine-quill.

1887 Woon *Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 191 *Echidna* or "Porcupine Ant-eater.—*Echidna Hystrix*. 1899 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 6/6 The duck-billed platypus and the porcupine ant-eater, two of the chief objects of the expedition. 1758 R. Craven *Obsol.* 118/8 50 Gold-beaters ... to use, silent, and profound. "Porpentine hatched, for he lies on Prayers. 1777 *Gent. Mag.* XLIII. 191 From these I will proceed to the cuirass,...the Porcupine Fish, the Porcupine Globe Fish, the Porcupine Bladder Fish. 1884 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 402 "Porcupine-fish." (Chilomycterus reticulatus), looking...very much more like hedgehogs swimming about than porcupines. 1880 F. J. Hollingsworth *Statistical Journey on Waverley*, Rough tufts of bristly grass,...stunted like quills (and hence termed "porcupine"). 1902 Westm. Gaz. 2 Apr. 10/1 The desert Woods of Lake Eyre, where the vegetation consists largely of porcupine grass—a serious obstacle to explorers and rodent in Sahara. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 288 The specimens or "porcupine hair of Wheels. 1893 Dawson *Geol. Spec.* 68, 11808 not Mammalian, such as six-fingered men, "porcupine men, etc. 1870 Worcester *Wonderful Facts* 818, The quills of his [=the] "Porcupine remarkable. 1884 Powell *Rep. Fishes* 9, 3 Her body is...much all over with green black bristles, like "porcupine quills, set all in parallel order. 1876 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 51 A spear or bow decorated with beads, porcupine quills and painted feathers. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* 88 At my A revolving brush, or rise wheel, or "porcupine roller, is placed as at A, ... which guides the fibre forward. 1899 A. Shaw *Trans.* 156 The fat of the dog-fish melted down, and the oil filled the "porcupine-skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 900 "Porcupine skin disease. 1876 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 737 There is another Stone, rarely observed, called the "Porcupine stone, which is in the head of this Animal, though sometimes also in its belly. 1841 *Spirit Lisbon's Patent* No. 72/2 Cord, or what are known in the trade as "porcupine bands" are caused to operate upon wool to comb the same. 1892 Hanbury *Mat. Ind.* 480 The wood of the Cocoa-nut Palm...("Porcupine-wood"). 1887 Bennett *Forestry W. Afr.* 491 The wood is commercially known as Porcupine wood, and is used in India for railway and other poles, house-posts, also for sporting-sticks, walking-sticks, and fancy work.

Hence **Porcupine** *v. trans.*, to make like a porcupine; to cause (the hair) to stand on end like a porcupine's quills; **Porcupinish**, **Porcupiny** *adjs.*, resembling or suggesting a porcupine.

1708 M. Bladen *Advice Bath* 11. 139 The wet part[s] [=ingredients or humours, in bath], but a certain Mucilagin[ous] matter[s] all over with all the three. 1807 *Monthly Mag.* II. 30/1 Dull eyes grow sparkling, your hair is "porcupined. 1611 Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 24, I had rather ... a distinct sense of their sort of porcupinish motion over the whole body which is so frequently excited by the Latin poets. 1837 R. Williams *Rev. Sp.* (*Oxford*) *Change in Tone* many good and wise, but there years of experience! Nothing ... like a porcupinish method of expressing himself. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Aug. 150/2 A rather porcupiny, and not wholly consistent bundle [of prejudices].

Porcupinus, **-pine**, etc. forms of PORCUPINE.

Porcyon(**e**, **-oun**, etc. forms of PORTION.

Pore (pōə), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 poore, 6 powre, poure, 4– pore. [a. F. *pore* (*porre*, 1312 in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp., It. *poro*, ad. L. *porus*, a. Gr. πόρος passage, pore.]

1. A minute opening, orifice, aperture, perforation, or hole (usually, one imperceptible to the unaided eye), through which fluids (rarely solid bodies) pass or may pass. a. In an animal body (or substance); esp. applied to those in the skin (the orifices of the ducts of the sweat-glands).

1587 Turner *Hippokr.* (Bodl. L. 5) In conraie is of sufficient men, in the whiche ende wil mete stoppeth mens holes and pooresse, and holdeth the bone with yron. 1600 tr. *Tercera Scient.*, *Prob. Prib.* 178 Men wythe hare the complexion lote and strange, and have thyngs al the body the exteriours lungs, that clothes called Poore. 1683 Hull *Art Garden.* (1696) 245 A stopping back of the vapour & poores. 1780 Hunter *Anim. Oeconom.* 1. xv. 23 Those...you shal stanke with Aqua vitæ, because it openeth the poores. 1802 B. Jonson *Pretender* Prol., A farming woman Powres forth at all my ports. 1704 *J. Pitcairn Med. Opera.* (1715) 3 A sudden Constriction of the Pores of the Skin. 1802–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 370 The orifices...are long and narrow, with marginal pores by which it [rope-worm] attaches itself to the intestines. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, As a hide fills its pores lying seven years in a tan-pit.

b. *fig.* (and in *fig.* expressions), esp. in phrase *at every pore*.

1632 *J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena* 23 Their sutes...penetrating through the pores of the heart, made themselves knowne. *a* 1700 Boethius (Dr. Buchan.) *Wks.* (1751) I. 73 Love's grow'n too penetrante the hardest hearts: And through the closest pores a passage finds. 1827 Emerson *Rights Man, Goethe' Wks.* (Bohn) I. 388 He sees at every pore. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. ii. 1 I see him cloth and live at every pore.

c. In a plant (or vegetable substance); as the stomata in the epidermis of leaves, etc., or the small openings in certain anthers and capsules when ripe, for the discharge of the pollen or seeds.

1598 Timothy Bright *Do P. R. non* L. (Tollet. MS.), Trees with green substances and many hands, but full of holes and pores. 1672 Hickeringill *Cartesius* (Arb.) 20 The flowers where The Deity of late was, and through each pore Breath forth her spirits. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 58 A Pach that is adorn'd with Pores like Stars. 1708 Wotton *Brit. Plants* (1708) 111. 180 Leaves...many-pored, with many minute pores. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flowers, Fr.* IV. 101 Snapdragon ...capsule ...opening by pores at the top. 1875 E. Step *Wayfaring Lounger* Ser. 1. 182/1 This seed shows all the power of the weed, and does not crack or scale off.

d. In inanimate bodies or substances; esp. applied to the minute interstices or spaces between the particles of matter.

1598 Thomas Barth. *De P. R.* xvi. (1582 trans.) 58/1 For dryenesse of parpyre is moche [=it thyrste matere] hes many pores. 1601 Dolland *Pan. Hist.* 1. xxvii. The earth...with pores only To drinke in that moist is to sound. *a* 1625 Bedell *Lett.* I. vi. xxxiv. The Sun, whose all-searching Beams penetrating the Pores of the Earth, do heat the Waters. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvi. 114 In the Pores or invisible little recesses of Water it self there be...many parcels ... of Air. 1708 Phillips, *Pores*, ...are small void Spaces between the Particles of Matter, of which all Bodies are made up. 1748 M. Ellis *Noahem's Bay* 171 The Pores or Essences of a Magnet...is supposed to consist in it's being perforated by an infinite Number of parallel Pores. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* vi. 1. 256 Water was forced through the pores (as was said) of a golden ball.

†e. In abstract or collective sense. *Obs. rare.*

1708 P. Browne *Procedure* 20 The substances,...are seldom of a very strong texture, though frequently of a fine pore and smooth grain. 1773 Hoadley in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 271 A large proportion of pore, or interspersed vacuity, is sufficient for all purposes.

†2. A passage, channel, canal, duct (esp. in an animal body). *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5810 Pen [the babe]sweit forth sodenly, & swalu[e] to slone,...Passand by porte [into] be pore buggis. 1552 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv b, The stones and pores whereby the vryne passeth from the reynes to the bladder. 1615 H. Crosse *Body of Man* 158 But this pore of choler is inserted into the small gutt, not at their beginning, least the Chyle should flye vp into the stomack...but into the end of the Duodenum.

3. A small point or dot resembling a pore.

1833 Hemsley *Astron.* v. 118 In ground (disc's disk) is finely mottled with an appearance of minute, dark dots, or pores. 1869 Pasteur tr. *Gulliemin's Sun* (1870) 234 It explains neither the bundles nor the pores nor the curious granulations known as "willow-leaves".

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pore-cone*, *-vessel*, *facet*; *pore-like* adj.; **pore-cagnolia**: see CAGE, 5; **pore-coral**, **pore-stone**, a stone-coral having pores; **pore-sieve**, name for some part of a sponge.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 420/1 Hollow spines with peculiar "pore-cones at their bases. 1858 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 111 The number of these "pore-vessels (hæmo-gastric canal), which have consequently a dorsal and ventral orifice, is generally very great. 1877 A. W. Bennett tr. *Thomé's Bot.* (ed. 6) 142 Some cuticles again dehisce by pores, as the poppy ..., when they are termed "pore-capsules. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 420/1 The shell has a large opening, as well as numerous "pore-facets. 1887 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 269 Lateral surfaces with irregular, shallow, "pore-like fossæ. 1883 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 440/2 Section through the cortex of a "pore-sponge,...showing the "pore-sieve covering the choae. 1908 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 72 The "Pore Stone, or Pore Crust.

†**Pore**, *sb.*[2] *Physiol. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. πῶρος callus.] The callus, or matter exuded at the site of the fracture of a broken bone.

[1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 48 If þat ilk matter þat is ressayd be 3yue or hard as is þe bone, it is cleped pore [*var.* callus.] 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 103 When the bone is hardened and somewhat bound together with the pore called Incrustation. (1697 *Physical Dict.*, ...pore, matter which consolidates the broken bones within.)

Pore, *sb.*[3] *rare.* [f. PORE *v.*] An act of poring over; something; a careful or close examination.

1872 *Daily News* 21 Aug., I brought the book ...and Madge...and myself shall have many a good pore over it.

†**Pore**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* (Said to be a Huntsman's term.) see quot.

1630 J. Taylor (*Water P.*) *Navy Land Ships*, Hounds, Alp Wks. i. 250/1 What Necromantick spells are Rat, Vault, Slop, Pore, and Kenyon, Atkinson, and Peyton, Pantopolus,...and a thousand more such Vespian fragments of confused Gibberish.

Pore (pōə), *v.* Forms: 4 pure, pourl, 4–5 poure, 5–7 powre, 6 poor, 5–8 poar, 5– pore. [ME. *pūren*, *pourren*, *pourl*, of obscure origin. There is no corresp. verb in OF. or OE., though the early ME. forms answer to an OE. **pūrian*. Some *r* is strikingly identical with the main sense of PEER *v.*[1], PORE *v.*, both alas of obscure origin; but, although an OE. double form **pūrian*, **pūrra* would explain the forms, there is no trace of such a verb in OE. or the cognate languages. The phonology is abnormal: the ME. (pūr-) would normally have given mod. *poor* (pʊə), whereas in the 15th c. the form began to be *pore*, *poar* (pōə).]

1. *intr.* a. To look intently or fixedly, to gaze (*on*, *on*, *upon*, *at*, *over*); to search *for* or into something by gazing. (Often, now always, with admixture of sense b.)

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1092 Abulf was in þa tore [*v. r.* tures] Alush for to pure [*v. r.* poure] After his semeye. 1340–*E. Alex.* 5708 There he wiþinne a seicreet fell At þat powere in the welleu. 1390 *Gower* 111 Ye sore þat ilke sour gest parde hath to bothe out to gaste [*var.* purest] wonder low. *Ye* I hinde ever wayes know What manere mode þis roche was. 1535 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 214 Some powre vpon the grounde as though they sought for pinnes. 1601 Quarles *Esther Medit.* v. 8 *tr. All Creatures* else powre downeward to the ground, Man lookes to heauen. 1700 Dr Fox *Fingers* (1840) 24 No wonder if they who were gazing continually in the clouds, saw dragon and figures, representations and appearances. 1834 Hr. Martineau *Farrers* iv., Down at his knees, poring over the pavement, to see which way the straws were laid. 1839 Mrs. Gore *King Johnson* (1867) 81 He would stand poring on the same clock, without being able to tell the hour.

b. To look at something (pat. a book) with fixed attention, in the way of study; to read or study earnestly or with steady application; to be absorbed in reading or study. (Const. *on*, *upon*, (now chiefly) *over*; rarely *in*, *into*, or absol.)

a 1386 Chaucer *Pard.* 183 What shulde he studie and make hym selven wood Vpon a book in Cheynes shuty to poure [MS. *Lansd.* poore]. *c* 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 1. 406/2 Thyng pe wolden lokyn, and poren, and doon alle the daies of yore [*Pr.* in the Holy-dayes]. 1592 Lord *Mem. Household*, 1. iii. Yeomall of gueving on a bonke, you shall helpe the plough. 1600 Holland *Camden's Brit.* Audr. to Eds., I have poured upon many an old Records. 1728 *Pope Dunciad* Ms. 56, 60 He rises by Three to the Morning to pore over Mathematicks. 1788 Reeves *Minstr.* I. 8, Where they cold-hearted serpents, creeping, pore Through microscope of metaphysic lore. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. 81 He had poured over their pages till he knew them by heart.

c. To fix one's (thoughts earnestly upon something; to meditate, muse, or think intently; to ponder. Const. *on*, *upon*, *over*; rarely with dependent clause (qual. 1856).

1425 Jos. I *Pilgrim* (*C. Ixxii.* The large sky that goes I pryd and poure, The starres with their light so beare bryght. *a* 1550 M. Sexton *Wks.* (1888) I. 173 So, while he poors and gazes upon it, by little and little the love of it grows more and more in his heart. 1708 tr. *Ipse* he hath mind on nothing else. *a* 1848 Pantons *Isabel's Dodge Essays.* (1862) 158 If a man be poring on his worst self. 1900 Dr Fox *Most Flenders* (1840) 84 When he has thought and poured on it. 1858 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. 798 She had poured for hours What sort of woman could be suitable To her sort of hero. 1880 *Pioneer Mag. Nineteenth Cent.* 158 Dickens...took himself off...to Geneva,...to pore over the story of Dombey and Son.

†2. To look with the eyes half shut; to look closely, as a near-sighted person; to peer. *Obs.*

1690 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 52 For they see not well in the sun, poring in the clearest day. 1708 Phillips, To *Pore*, to look close, as they do that are short-sighted. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 97 Poring with her Eyes half shut as every one the poorer by. 1774 Foote *Commissary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 167 He doesn't pore, with his eyes close to the book, like a clerk that minds the first lesson. 1812 Tennant *Expostulat.* Cb. *Night* 1081 Ye Their eyes which are weak and poring.

3. *transf.* To bring or put into some state by poring; in phrase *to pore one's eyes out*, to blind

oneself or ruin one's sight by close reading or overstudy; to tire (one's eyes) by close reading.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.-wish.* (1846) 6 Had beene none o' our eyes eyne vpon bookes. **1598** *Phil. Trans.* XX. 402 Old, rotten, Moth eaten Bookes, vpon which a Man may goe his Eyes out before he can read a Word or a Line. **1708** E. Ward *Wonders World Dist.* (1708) 37 He might have...gon'd himself into Simplicity. **1710** Brit. *Prod. to Tindal* 9 Aug., I have been poring my eyes all the morning. **1732** Fielding *Author's* v. v, Though I have lained books as I do the devil,...I'll pass my eyes out rather than lose him.

Hence **Poring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (wherein **Poringly** *adv.*).

c **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1401 (1480) Thyn[e]s eyen...Thi poorying in and no thyng out hem fro[m]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 1. 206 He her poorying in the Bible alone that caused heresy. **1591** Sidney *Defence. Poesy.* Wks. (Globe) 7. 220 He that viewed them a farre off, and had not diligently marked exactly euery one of them, would haue sworne they had lined. **1613** G. Sandys *Trav.* 124 Many of the Pilgrims by poaring on hot bricks, do voluntarily perish their sights. **1708** *Phil. Trans.* XX. 191 There, (for to closely, the poring Scholastic wants. **1874** L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 212 That disposition which...indulges in poring over its own morbid emotions.

Pore, obs. (and dial.) var. of Poor *a.*; obs. f. Pair, Pour, Power.

Pore(-)**blind**, obs. f. Purblind.

Pored (*pōəd*), *a.* [f. Pore *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] In parasynthetic combs.: Having pores (of some kind).

1688 Cleyton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 945 If a Gamoose Plant or Tree, that grows low, and close pored, it abounds with acid Spirits...If it grow tall, and its open pored, it abounds with a subtile volatile Spirit.

Poregor, obs. form of Porridge.

† Porelet. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *pore*, Poor + -let. Rendering L. *pauperculus*, dim. of *pauper* Poor.] A poor man.

1581 Whyte *Dan. Iud.* 1. 2 To the people [1588 a poore man] and answer in open.

‖ **Poresencephalus, -on** (*pōəsĕnsĭfălŏs, -ŏn*). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πόρος* Pore *sb.*[1] + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] A defect of the cerebral hemisphere consisting in the formation (congenital or caused by disease) of a depression or hollow, sometimes communicating with the lateral ventricle. So **Poresence-phaly** [ad. mod.L. *poroencephalia*] in same sense. Hence **Poresencephalic** (*pōəsĕnsĭfă·lĭk*), **Poresencephalous** (-*sĕ·fălŏs*) *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with poroencephalus.

1850 Bellingh *Med. Dict., Poroencephalus...Poroencephaly.* **1890** *Cent. Dict., Poroencephalic...Poroencephalous.* **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 729 Atrophy of the tibia and the posterior column could be reached from poroencephalon of the second convolution. **1899** *Dublin Jrnl. Med. Sci.* CVII. 134 Diseases...which give rise to a poroencephalic condition. *Ibid.* VII. 296 Cases of poroencephaly.

Porer (*pōərəɹ*). [f. Pore *v.* + -er[1].] One who pores upon or over something, as a book.

1850 H. Swinden *Plea Utopia* 69 The Disputative Followers of Hippocrates, Aristotle, Galen, those superstitious Porers upon the Writings of the Ancients. **1797** W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 325 The multitudinous porers in black letter. **1892** *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 2/1 The whisker of the quack has outrun the pores over manuscripts.

Porest: o, -**æst**/ō, variants of Purest *Obs.*

† Porfend, *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [a. OF. *porfendre*, *-fendre* completely (? 1145 in Godef.), f. *por-* (=L. *per-*) *forth*] + *fendre* to cleave.] *trans.* To cleave or split through.

c **1450** Caxton *Blanchardyn* vi. 28 The goode swerde ayenst he to the longes perbrodel, and clene his hed vnto the shuldres.

‖ **Porfido.** *Obs.* [It.] = Porphyry.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 134 The pauement...shall be of Oriental stone. That is to say, of Alabaster, Porfido, Serpentine, and other sorts of diuers colours.

Porfil, -e, porfyl, obs. ff. Purfle, Purple.

Porful: see Poreful, Purge, obs. f. Forge.

Porge (*pōəd͡ʒ*), *v.* *Jewish Ritual.* [app. f. L. *purgare* to make (ceremonially) clean, to Purge.] *trans.* To make (a slaughtered beast) ceremonially clean by drawing out and removing the sinews and veins (esp. from the hinder quarters: cf. Gen. xxxii. 32). Hence **Porger**, a man whose business is to do this.

1814 *Times 4 Aug. 8/1*, I. I. M...Butcher...Wainwath begs to inform the Jewish Public that he has succeeded in obtaining a qualified killer and *porger* for himself. *Ibid.* (Advt.) Butcher in Jewish Newgate. The Sentence of Mr. A. B. has been revoked for having sold the Jewish community meat which has not been purged.

Porgo, pargo. [a.Sp. and Pg. *pargo*, app. =L. *pagrus* a kind of fish.] A fish; the sea bream.

1527 W. Townson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 223 We found there certain Camels fishing for Pergos. **1616** Capt. Smith *Descr. New Eng.* 11. 40 or 50 Sailes vnready to Cape-blank, to trade for Porgo, Mullet, and Pilchards. **1624** — *Virginia* 207 The Duke of Medina reserueth yearely tribute of the Fishers, for Turpy, Mullet, and Porgos, more then ten thousand pounds. [1 **1642** See W. Morton *Natural Dispens.* iv. (1704) 230/1 Porgos, otherwise (due to an ever-green Sea-Brasse, but much bigger.)] **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* III. 60 (Heath) 40/1 Fish headed for Pergos, Bonetos or Gambo. **1808** James & Richards *Naval Synd* & *Canoe Fishes* 201 The Snappers, or Pargos, genus *Lutjanus*...species very numerous, Asiatic, American, or African.

Porgy (*pōəgĭ*). Also 8 **pargie**, **porgie**, 9 **porgee**, **-ghee**. See also Patois. [Of obscure and app. various origin; in part = Pogge, Pargo; in part = Patois, *q. v.*; also corruptly for Pogy, *q. v.* Much variance appears to prevail in the use of the name.] A name in U. S. applied, with or without distinctive adjuncts, to various sea-fishes, chiefly N. American species of *Sparidæ* or Sea Breams, but also locally to fishes of other families.

Among the Sparoid fish, applied to **a.** the Scups, *Sparus* (*Pagrus*) *argyrops* (*vulgaris*), of the Mediterranean and N. Atlantic; **b.** *Stenotomus chrysops*, the Scuppaug, Sconp, or Porgie, and *S. aculeatus*, the Pole Maid, found along the Atlantic coast of U.S., to the north and south respectively; **c.** *Lagodon rhomboides*, also called Sailor's Choice and Pinfish; **d.** various species of *Calamus*, found at Bermuda and near Florida; **e.** one or more species of *Lagnemus*, called also Snapper and Grunt. Among those of other families: **f.** in southern U.S. an ephippoid fish, *Chætodipterus faber*; also known as Moon-fish, Spade-fish, or Angel-fish; **g.** in Florida, the Toad-fish, *Chilomycterus geometricus*; **h.** in California, one of various viviparous perches, as *Rhacochilus toxotes* or *Damalichthys argyrosomus*. ¶ 1. Extens. for Porc, the swellfish.

1733 Sloane *Voyage* II. 286 The Pargie. It was taken at Old Harbour, and esteemed very good food. **1734** Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317, 18. *Acerina Sudsonensis*. The Porgy. It is a good eating Fish. **1748** Swedenborg *Hieroglyphica* 668 *Hyperodon balænodon*, porgbus great...the peculiar note which they emit when caught, has given rise to the vernacular name. **1849** H. W. Herbert *Fish & Fishing U.S.* 180 The colour of the Porgee is a deep brownish black on the head and back. **1853** *Fisheries Exhibit. Catal.* (ed. 2) 170 The principal saltwater fishes are:—The Calipeva...Hog-fish...Pinges, Grunges, Sheriffs, Groats, Croakers, and Drummers. **1887** Goode *Fish. Industries U.S.* 30 Saint Jerome's Creek, Point Lookout, Maryland. A station for the artificial propagation of the...porgy (*Chætodipterus faber*). **1889** *Nat. Hist. U. States.* IV. Plates. PL 131 The Margate Fish, Round Snapper, or Charleston 'Porgy' (*Sparus pagrus*). **1889** C. F. Holder *Marvels Animal Life* 60 You found a dead porgy to use (scientific) and cut him open. **1888** *Century Mag.* Oct. 870/2 Grunt *Genus Haemulon* 6 In the North the Sea-Bass occupies the feeding grounds in company with the scuppaug or porgy. *Ibid.* 61 The Red-mouth Grunt, *Diabasis aurorubens*, is probably the Flasket-mouthed Porgy familiar to Florida fishermen. *Ibid.* 92 About New York, the mutual affinities of the abbreviated Indian names *scuppaug* have been lengthened into 'Porgy' or 'Porgy'. *Ibid.* 93 *Lagodon rhomboides*...in the St. John's River, the 'Sailor's Choice' and 'Porgy'. *Ibid.* 101 There are other species known by the name of Porgy...found in this region, such as *Calamus bajonado* (unseen also at Charleston, where it is called the 'White-head Porgy', the 'Jolthead Porgy' of Key West, *C. megalopterus*, *C. arctifrons*, the 'Jolthead Porgy' or 'Grunt Porgy' of Key West, and *C. cærulus*. *Ibid.* 196 The Mawdish or Spadefish, *Chætodipterus faber*...at Beaufort N.C. where it is called the Porgee or Porgy...Three-tail Sheepshead and Three-tailed Porgee are names said to have been formerly in use among the New York fishermen. **1892** H. G. Chadwick in *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 392/1 Dilleling with a light rod for little porgies and whiting.

‖ **Porifera** (*pŏrĭ·fĕră*), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of *porifer*, f. L. *porus* (a. Gr. *πόρος*) Pore *sb.*[1] + *-fer* bearing.] The Sponges, reckoned as a class or main division of *Cœlenterata*, characterized by having the body-wall perforated by numerous inhalent pores. Hence **Porifer** (*pŏ·rĭfĕɹ*), a member of the *Porifera*, a Sponge; **Pori·feral** *a.* = next; **Pori·ferous**, *a.* belonging or relating to the *Porifera*; *cf.* = *porifer*.

1843 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* § 113 Subsidiary sources for placing the class of *Porifera*, or the Sponge tribe, in the animal kingdom. **1869** Wyville *Pennatulæ* 19 Instead of the group containing the sponges, Prof. Huxley *Hibbert Jrnl.* II. 781 The term *Porifera*...was applied by Professor Grant to designate the remarkable class of organized beings known as sponges. **1877** Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* II. 103 The fundamental type of Porifera organization is to be seen among the Calcisponges. *Ibid.* 118 Corresponds to Physematous or Poriferous embryos. **1888** Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 326 The irregular and continuous growth of a Porifera. **1890** *Cent. Dict., Poriferous theory*, that theory which considers the vascular or tubes of some animals as having a common origin with the common tubes of the *Porifera* or sponges.

Poriferous (*pŏrĭ·fĕrŏs*), *a.* [f. L. *por-us* Pore *sb.*[1] + *-ferous*: in mod.L. *porifer*.] Bearing or having pores.

1822 Hood *Mem. Cant. Ill.* 313 The poriferous side of the insect. **1870** Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 104 The other Key-Holed genus of plants, *Orbitolites completa*, with the foramina and are termed the "umbrella-cell series" or poriferous zones.

Poriform (*pō·rĭfōəm*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -form.] Having the form of, or resembling, a pore.

1846 Dana *Zoophl.* (1848) 206 Mamm, poriform cells. **1858** Mayne *Expos. Lex., Foraminiferous*,...having the form of simple pores, as the cellules of certain *polypi*...; poriform.

Porigor, obs. form of Porridge.

† Porimus. *Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. Gr. *πορῐμος* able to be passed, practicable, f. *πόρος* passage.] See quot. and Aporimus.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Porimus*,...in Geometry, is a Theorem or Proposition so easie to be demonstrated, that 'tis almost self-evident; as, *That a Chord is less than the Diameter of the Circle.* Hence **1708** in Phillips. **1730–31** in Chambers *Cycl.* **1736–8** in Bailey (folio). **1893** in Cassell *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† Po·riness. *Obs.* [f. Poor + -ness.] The condition of being "poory" or poorma; poverty; also *concr.* a poorma part.

1893 Walton *Angler* iii. 81 It is reported, there is a fish that hath one very much, but lives by eating bunch by the perfume of her gills. **1662** J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 22 Vapours may be contained in the prolonous or hollow places of the Air. **1858** Wharton *Chirurg. Treat.* v. iv. 532, I took off the Dressings, and saw the Tropus above the fractured Bone,...considering with all the Poriness of the Bone below.

Poring, Poringly: see under Pore *v.*

† Porish, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. Pore *v.* + -ish[1].] Having the character of "poring" or looking with the eyes half shut (see Pore *v.* 6). Hence **† Porishly** *adv. Obs.*

1593 Shelton *Quix. Introd.* but than were made pauyades, pesinely quick lyds, That were more often by th' they were espyde. **1596** Fulbeck *Spud's Portitude*, in one kinde that can not be well, drowsiness.

† Porish, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Poke *sb.*[1] + -ish[1].] Poorma. Hence **† Porishness** *Obs.*, poorsity.

1850 Gallia *Magnificum.* 229 That the stars are made of an earthy porish matter, much like to that of a pumice stone. **1850** Gott. J. Smith *Rep. Inquest. Epistle to All* barren seeds are hasty and light,...by reason of their poorishness or lightiveness.

Porism (*pŏ·rĭzm, pŏɹ-*). *Math.* [ad. L. *porisma*, n. Gr. *πόρισμα* a deduction from a previous demonstration, a corollary, also a problem, f. *πορίζειν* to carry, deduce, f. *πόρος* way. So F. *porisme*.] With the ancient Greek mathematicians, a kind of geometrical proposition, the nature of which has been much disputed; app. one arising during the investigation of some other proposition, either by immediate deduction from it (= Corollary *sb.* 1), or by consideration of some special case in which it becomes indeterminate.

The sense indicated by Playfair's definition (quot. 1796) is that now most generally accepted and used; but other widely different definitions have been given.

c **1594** Chapman *Euseb.* 82 pt. 2. 31 (Camb. MS.) Byht as *Zeno* geometrycens when they han shewed his propositionis her wyst to bryngen in Gingis but they cleipen porysmes as declarationes of Euclydis thingis. Right so wote I yow the leeve as a corollarye or a scolie of covetise. [? **1645** *Gregory*, etc. in *Rara Math.* (Math.) V. 49 It may be proposed a problem, or porisme, to be considered, whether the seats of lenses are not more than twofold, or infinite manifold.] **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Porisms*. Pyrrho and Diogen define this Geometrical Term to signifie a kind of Theorem, in the form of a Corollary, which is dependent upon, or deduced from some other Theorem already demonstrated. And so commonly used to signifie some General Theorem, which is discovered from finding out some Conjectural Place. **1790** Playfair in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* III. ii. 136 There was another subject, that of Porisms, the most intricate and enigmatical of any thing in the ancient geometry. *Ibid.* 139 From this account of the origin of Porisms, it follows, that a Porism may be defined, A proposition affording the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. **1795** Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v., Pappus says, a Porism is that to which something was proposed to be investigated. **1798** H. Richardson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 363 This is a case of a most general enunciation, which gave rise to an infinite variety of the most curious porisms. **1813** Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 36 Researches on the Porism of the in- and circumscribed triangle. **1829** J. Mortimer *Rem. Husb.* I. 454 An epic or song...may have a larger power greater than the Porism or the Principia. **1887** H. Dallenbach in *N.* & *Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 494/2 Between § 13 and 16 occurs the first porism or corollary, to the effect that the angles formed by two straight lines or their pairs of intersections are together equal to four right angles.

Porismatic (*pŏrĭzmæ·tĭk, pŏɹ-*), *a.* [f. Gr. *πορισματ-*, *-ος* Porism + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a porism. So † **Porisma·tical** *a. Obs.* (in quot.) following immediately as a corollary; whence **Porisma·tically** *adv.* (in quot.) as a corollary, by direct inference.

1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 113 It will Porismatically follow. **1706** J. H. *Motion to Part. Adv. Learn.* 11 If they be not galled by forcible demonstrations and porismatical judgement. **1752** Fry *Pract. in Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* III. ii. 149 Another species of impossibility may frequently arise from the porismatic case of a problem. **1888** Pamely *Hist. Interpr.* vii. 361 The porismatic method consisted in the abstraction of disparate results.

Poristic (*pŏrĭ·stĭk*), *a. Math.* [ad. Gr. *πορι-στικός* able to procure, f. *πορίζειν*: see Porism.] Relating to a porism, porismatic; having the quality of rendering a determinate problem indeterminate.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Poristick Method*, in Mathematicks, is that which demonstrates when, by what way, and how many different ways, a Problem may be resolved. **1890** *Cent. Dict. s. v., Poristic points*, a set of points of the angular which usually suffice to determine a curve of a given order, but an almost star or indefinite number of such curves can be drawn through them.

So **Pori·stical** *a.* rare[-1].

1678 Wilkins, *Poristic, Poristical*. Hence in later Dicts.

Porite (*pō·rəit*). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. generic name *Porites* (Lamarck); f. Gr. *πορός* passage, pore, or ? *πῶρος* calcareous stone, stalactite: see Madrepore and -ite[1].] A coral of the genus *Porites* or family *Poritidæ* of perforate scleractinian corals.

1828 Webster, *Porite*, a petrified madrepore. *Nat. Hist. Min.* **1846** Dana *Zoophl.* vii. (1848) 210 The Poritæ...produce into the Astræiporæ, and thence to the Asterinæ.

Pork[1] (*pōək*). Forms: 3 **porc**, 3 **poork**, -**e**,

2–7 porke, 6 porcke, 8 porck, 4– pork. [ɔ. *F. porc* m. Fr. *porc*, It. *porco*, Sp. *puerco* (=OL. *porcus* swine, hog.)]

†**1.** A swine, a hog, a pig. Sometimes distinguished from a pig or young swine. *Obs. or Hist.*

Ta 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3210 Porrenelle and pantrofelle passedo ouer ofryes, With porkes to pasture at the prie aples. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Polliardus was pleyntif as a porke lat. 1598 Florio, *Scrofano*, a Porke. 1611 Cotgr., *Porc*, a Porke, Hog, Swine. 1674 Ray *S. & E. Words* 57 Hog, Porke, Swine, Pig. 1775 Ash, *Porke*, a young swine. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* (E. Anglia), Porks, young pigs. 1825 Jennings *Obs. Glouc.* 2 Porks, young pigs.

2. Applied opprobriously to an uncultured person. *Obs.*

1645 Milton *Colast. Wks.* 1851 IV. 356 I mean not to digress Philosophy with this Porke, who never read any.

3. The flesh of swine used as food: *spec.* the fresh flesh.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 471/343 Hyt nomen with hoem into hoere schup: pork, mutoun and beef. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* xviii. 110 (Bodl. MS.) Swynes flesche is moche hated and dyspysed...Swynene porke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 406/1 Porke, flesche, suille. 1468 *Sir. Ill. Albany* C 115, Take a quantyte of porcke and erp [= knock] and bray. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 97 b, Alonge all seasons of drinke is conuenyenge the body, Geuene moste commendable porke. 1598 *W. Fitz-Stephen's Description* (1. 37) Porke in there is very costly dish. 1748 E. Hooper *Let. to Lyttelton* 9 We affect French not only to be fed but a dreſsed Sort of flesh. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxvi, Roast ribs of pork.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *pork-butcher*, *-chop* (Cheap 2b.), *-fat*, *-provision*, *-sausage*, *-shop*; obj. and obj. gen., as *pork-carver*, *-dealer*, *-eater*, *-feeder* (Farmer 3 a.), *-feeding*, *-feeding*; **pork-butcher**, one who slaughters pigs for sale (Butcher 2b. 1); **pork-fish**, a local name of various American fishes: see quots.; † **pork-hog** = Porker 1; **pork-pie**, that part of a produce exchange where pork is dealt in. Also Pork-flesh, etc.

1824 A. Wilson in *Foster & Ll. Prov.* (1868) I. 139 We are come "pork-butcher and friend. 1838–40 H. D. Inglis *Zeitoglia, Knights* I. 66, We'll observe "pork-butcher's laws. 1898 Sandeman *Dict. Trade*, "*Pork-chop*, a chop from the rib of a pig. 1870 *Punch* 3 Feb. 46/1 The ravenous mind of unsupped...and pork-chopless. 1804 H. Stephens *Mr. Faeces* II. 230 "Pork-eaters beg from farmers and dealers in the carcase. 1598 Sharp *Merch. E.* 10 b, If we grow all to be "porke-eaters, we shall not deserve have a rasher on the coales for money. 1708 [Addy] A Pill for Pork-Eaters, or a Strong Lenitive for an English Swearing. 1808 Kane *Anal. Reply*, II. 161, 193 Hang a smoaking slab of "pork-fat over their lungs with. 1734 Moffett in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 233 The "Pork-Fish. The Bahamians esteem this a good Fish. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 82 The Norfolk *Hog-fish*, *Pennsylvania Pork-fish*,...is the "Pork-fish' and 'Whiting' of Key West. 1902 Webster *Suppl.*, *Pork-fish*, a general fish (*Anisotremus Virginicus*). 1725 "Pork grubbing [see Grubber]. 1755 J. Ireland *Hogarth* (1806) II. 284 Attending a pork-grubber which the person had also ordered for their supper. 1450–65 Mirour *Arthur* 116, I ete An hole...as a "porke hog. 1884 Sir L. Oliphant in *Pearls. Rep.* Jan. 33 Annually, a flight of "pork-packers and mounted tradesmen come the Atlantic. 1898 *Westminster* 2 Aug. 1/2 In a few days fashionable city people, from the pens to the pork-packer, will be cooking in the Highlands. 1892 A. Crane *America* 66 "Pork-packing is one of the chief sources of wealth in Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 May 3/2 A "pork-packing establishment...has lately been opened there. 1899 Maxwell *F. Middlemay* xvi, That fellow is only fit for fly-flapper at a "pork shop.

†**Pork** *v.* *Obs.* [Echoic.] An imitative name for the hoarse croak of the raven: cf. Morocrus. So †**Pork** *n.* *Obs.*, a croak; hence †**Porking** *vbl. sb.*; and (with reduplication expressing repetition) **Pork-porking** *ppl. a.*

1616 Surflet *Countr. Farme* ii. iv. 10. *Iobiam* 283 From the Hie-maker nigh The Raven bogde, with their pork-porking cry. 1630 Earle *Sparagus Gard.* (ed. 10), Ravens, the Ravens cry porke for him and yet he dyes not. 1693 Mortet & Bohun *Heraldry, Impr.* 3 They foresee by croaking of ravens...when it will rain.

Porke dongyrne, porkepine, etc., early *ff.* Porcupine. **Porkepen,** obs. form of Porpoise.

Porker (pōɹ·kəɹ). [f. Pork 1 + -er 1 2.]

1. A young hog fattened for pork; also, any swine or pig reared for food.

1587 Reynie *Husbandly Husd.* (E.) They accidount a swine or porker, with the schreu Epic. 1850 Carr, I. *Sussex Pig.* *Sussex Breeds of Pigs* Dutch-mast is very good feeding for Sussex to make these Porkers, and for Bacon. 1906 Pure Dairy, etc. 27 Two sturdy and grass and lately porkers [*Ref.*]. 1898 Sidney *N. Mr. Pepys* ii. An enamel and fell to a pig-market porker. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* ii, Even the pigs were the aristocracy of the porker tribe. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 Dec. 10/1 The smoke...circulated at...bacon bags and porkers.

†**2.** A carpet. *Obs.* 1804 *Gl.*, (*CE. figurcher*, a long-tailed pocket-knife, or pocket.)

1688 Shirley *Sp. Alcaria* 1. 1, The Captain wings his porker out. *Ibid.* iv. 2/1700 E. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Porker*, a Sword. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Porkery (pōɹ·kəɹi). [f. Pork 1 + -ery. Cf. ONF. *porkerie*, OF. *porcherie* hand of swine, swill, (Anglo-) L. *porcaria*, *porcheria* a piggery.]

1. Swine collectively; stock of swine.

1805 Lennox *Sonp. Count. Bath Chron.* 9 Feby. 2/1 Wm. (Ex. II. 246/1, I have killed this 30 good stout an' fyne Excellencies, and where your Excellencies [are to such porkery I dared not come.

2. Stock of pork, bacon, ham, and the like; pork department.

1892 *Bellamy Short of Cheap Store*, Bulgaria to Pork and Lard Account Bakery...Pockery...Grocery.

Porkespine, -**pisk,** etc., obs. ff. Porcupine.

Porket (pōɹ·kĕt). [a. ONF. *porket*, *purquet*, OF. *porchet*, dim. of *porc* Pork 1.] A small or young pig or hog; in med. Hist. use = Porker 1.

c 1310 *Anglo-Norman Coron.* 194/6, Pourc, vij. Interpres dicebant Petit de Meleun. 23 Ja. [purchased de dono Eliz de Lacelle.] 1324 Bateman in Surtees *Evid. Mem.* (1911) III. App. xxxii. 69 Nor any thinge or prisse upon a peax porket have of the devils or his. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 277 We are now become Gregories, that would rather lose Christ than our Porkets. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* xii. 930 [He] off'rings to the flaming altars bears—A porket, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears. 1832 Wordsworth *Yarrow Revisited* II. 139 Bring...fat mossy porkets. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 2 Prices...for basin hogs and porkets.

Pork-flesh. Now *rare*. The flesh of the hog or pig; = Pork 3.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 He commendeth that porke fleshe and cunnelys *sholde* be eten. 1583–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1417/1 He delighted greatly in Porke flesh and Pudding. 1643 *Trans. Comm. Gen.* to 24 Being on my pork-flesh. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 3/3, I almost taste the good flesh of Brahma Waterwright.

†**Porkin,** *Obs.* [f. Pork 1 + -kin.] = Porkling.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 194/21 A Porkin, *porcellus*. 1579 Thomson *Viguier* 206 They will manifestly taste a sharpe or grose or a grose quelaste in their mouths.

†**Porkish,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. Pork 1 + -ish 1.] Piglike; swinish.

1552 Bill *Declare Bonner's Act.* iii. Ther...have arrogated this porkeishe papists to here. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* (1880) 70 Read ryuolls about his porkish necke, his Pail of parting price, his quarters on.

Porkling (pōɹ·klĭŋ). Also 6–7 porklin. [f. Pork 1 + -ling 1.] A little or young pig.

1552 Lupton *Manip.* 135/13 These be diminutiues, and may be expounded by this signe little, as gosling, or little goose, porkling or little porke. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 146/1, Twelue hogsties, euerie one conteyning fiue Porklinges. 1598 Florio, *Marmotto*, a young pig, or a porklin. 1683 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxxxix. 305 The other...devoured a whole Pear, a hundred Lettuce, a Weather, and a Porkling. 1843 *F. Forrest's Anc. IV.* 161 The little porkling might have escaped the way through the palings. 1898 *Sandeman. Mag.* Feb. 252/2 A moulded porkling crushed through a little rag of branches.

b. Contemptuously or derisively applied to a person. Also *attrib.*

1540 Becon *Potanlies for Lent* K viij, The fat Phariseo... the porke-lyuinge Porkelinges, which count his charyte vnto righteousnes, are no fytte Guestes for this moost delicious table. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* iv. (1) The glotonous gluttons, and fowle fylthi porkelynges of that gredye guilt, whom God ye fyrst lothyde. 1800 *Corresp. Robert, Lisbonship & Pembroke*, v. 1. In Hast *Dudley* VIII. 389 Come, porkling, come on.

Porkman. [f. Pork 1 + Man *sb.*1] A man who sells pork, a dealer in pork.

1584 *Lett.* 249 ind. 3/ 30 Pork-Men here in their Shops and Cellars. 1899 Dickson *P. Pine-Cities* i. 6, The butcher and the porkman pointed up only the heaviest wraps of meat.

†**Porknell.** *Obs. rare.* [Arbitrary derivative of Pork 1; cf. *cradnell*.]

1. One as fit as a pig.

1550 *Disput. Pope Holy* Pollidorus, the porknell, and his pare Madness, fare with the evil Sanyth.

2. Some part of the offal of a sheep.

1598 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 131 No more doth he find in sole thig when he is at Saffron Walden, but mutton, chopper porknells, and battered rooms.

Porkpen, obs. form of Porpoiser.

†**Pork physic,** *bar. Pedic physic*, old name of Virginian Pine, Pinus *taeda* × *p.*

1712 Jos. Pitton *Hist.* 18 Chamaepitys *Cord. Lugd. Aust. Pedic*, or *Pork Physic*, the name by which the *Physicians* of botanists is sometimes called. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 399. 1898 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Pork-pie. [f. Pork 2 + Pie 2b.]

1. A pie of pastry enclosing minced pork.

1732 Fielding *Miser* ii. iii, Let there be...some dainty fat pork-pyes or pigeons. 1859 *Engl. Gentleman's Bk.* 200 A Pork Crust for Pork Pies. 1898 Cassell's *Dict. Cooking* 610 Pork pies are generally made of the trimmings taken from a long when it is cut up.

2. (In full *pork-pie hat.*) Popularly applied to a hat with a flat crown and a brim turned up all round, worn by women *c* 1852–65, recalling the shape of a deep circular pie; also applied loosely to similar hats worn by men in some countries.

1860 G. A. Sekerstone in *Play, Time*, 28 Pork-pie hats with drooping plumes. 1863 Mrs. H. Wood *Shadow Ashlydyat* (1868) 305 Charlotte rose...and carried the pork-pie to the chimney-glass, to settle it on. 1883 Lo. E. Gower *My Reminis.* I. x. 272 He [Gurlbaldi] wore a sort of large pork-pie hat. 1891 *Spectator* 28 Dec. 904/2 The ball [where] he was known in England as the "pork-pie."

Porkpis, porkpin, obs. ff. Porcupine. **Porkpisce,** obs. form of Porpoise.

†**Porkrel.** *Obs.* 1450–[1]. [Also. of Pork 1; see -rel.] A young swine; a pig.

1688 Clifton in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 110 Shoats, or Porkrels are their general Fruit.

Porkwood. [f. Pork 2 + Wood *sb.*] The name of certain trees or shrubs. **a.** A bush or small tree (*Argusia argentea*) found in the warmer parts of Africa. **b.** *Pisonia obtusata*, the Pigeon-wood, Beef-wood, or Cockwood of the West Indies and Florida.

1880 *S. Africa* 196, 3 are its three blade grow...the Spaniards or Porkwood.

Porky (pōɹ·kĭ), *a.* *colloq.* [f. Pork 1 + -y.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling pork; fleshy, obese.

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* 8, Mr. Sponge was a good deal more put out by the loutish...than his porky host. 1888 Mrs. Riddell *Race for Wealth* xxiii, A fat, slight-haired, small-eyed, porky kind of a child. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., A porky odor permeated the whole place.

Porle, obs. form of Purl.

Pormaston, obs. corrupt f. Portmanteau.

Pornarastic (pɔɹnărĕ·stĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. πόρνη harlot + ἀραστός lover + -ic.] Addicted to harlotry; whoremongering.

1870 F. Hardman *Charlie Rde* (1888) 150 We have nothing of...those pornarastic habits so high places,...which are too often thrust before our eyes in fiction.

[**Pornial** (pɔɹ·nĭăl *Cent. Dict.* and Funk's *Standard Dict.*), a spurious word, due to a misreading or misprint of *perineal*.]

Pornocracy (pɔɹnɒ·krăsi). [f. Gr. πόρνη harlot + -cracy.] Dominating influence of harlots or prostitutes: *spec.* the government of Rome during the first half of the tenth century.

1888 Rossetti in *Athenæum* 18 Oct. 494/2 For half a century Theodora...and her equally infamous daughters...filled the See of Peter with their paramours, their sons, and grandsons,...the so-called Pornocracy. 1872 Dollinger *Romanus* 245. 1880 J. Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 474 A century of shameless intrigue and fighting—the period of the Pornocracy.

So **Pornocrat,** a member of a pornocracy.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 288 The most licentious and shameless of the Pornocrats.

Pornograph (pɔɹ·nŏgrɑf), *sb.* [a.] [In sense 1, a. F. *pornographe* pornographer, adj. Lit. πορνο-γράφος: see next; for sense 2 cf. -graph.]

†**1.** = Pornographer, *Obs.*

1877 *Contemp. Rev.* May, 362 He would recognize...the difference between Phrynichus and the pornographs.

2. An obscene writing or pictorial illustration.

1892 *To Century Dict.*

3. *rare* (*nonce-use*). = Pornographer.

1893 Saltus *Modern Instincts* 169 How the reporter can be as pornograph as the Marquess of Sade, if he knows how.

Pornographer (pɔɹnŏ·grăfəɹ). [f. Gr. πορνο-γράφος writing of harlots (f. πόρνη harlot + -γράφος writing, writer) + -er 1.] One who writes of prostitutes or obscene matters; a portrayer of obscene subjects.

1850 Lecky in *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 409 ad. 3/ 619 The pornographers of the later comic. 1888 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 7 May 150/1 They call themselves 'naturalists'...; but they are in fact only pornographers, and immature, inexperienced, conceited, low-soul youngsters. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 944/2 Parisian artistic pornographers.

Pornographic (pɔɹnŏgrɑ·fĭk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic. So F. *pornographique*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pornography; dealing in the obscene.

1880 *Guardian* 27 Oct. 1440 The exposure of the [French] press designated as "pornographic." Actions...become such as to compel the authorities to adopt strong repressive measures against them. 1882 Symonds *Ital. Renaiss., Ital. Lit.* II. xiv. 587 Pornographic Pamphleteers and Poets. 1894 Stead *If Christ Came to Chicago* 217 Two booksellers...whose windows still contain a large and varied collection of pornographic literature.

Pornography (pɔɹnŏ·grăfi). [f. as prec. + -y. So F. *pornographie*.]

1. (See quot.)

1857 Dunglison *Med. Dict.*, *Pornography*, a description of prostitution or of prostitutes, as a matter of public hygiene.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Description of the life, manners, etc., of prostitutes and their patrons; hence, the expression or suggestion of obscene or unchaste subjects in literature or art; pornographic literature or art.

1864 Webster, *Pornography*, licentious painting employed to decorate the walls of rooms sacred to bacchanalian orgies, examples of which exist in Pompeii. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov. 2/4 Pictorial and plastic "pornography" grew flourishing, declined, and fell with the Second Empire. 1898 Nicholls *Lect. Lit.* 17 The Cretins and the Troglodytes [of Plantae] are studies in pornography which only the unflagging unbred spirits of the past can redeem from being disgusting.

So **Pornographist,** a writer on pornography.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Aug. 79/2 The "pornographists of the naturalistic and the nefandous of the pornographistes", to use the words of M. Lachaud, cannot have any other result.

Porodinic (pɒɹōdĭ·nĭk), *a.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. πόρος Pore *sb.*1 + ὠδίν, ὠδῖν- travail, birth + -ic.] Discharging the genital products by means of a pore: opp. to Schizogenic.

1883 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 680/1 Both Cestoidea and Trematoda are according to this nomenclature, either Schizodic or Porodinic. The Porodinic group is divisible into Nephridiate and Ithydiate, to the former the nephridium serving as a pore, to the latter a special (thus) pore being developed.

Porodinous, *a.* *Geol. rare.* [Improperly f. Gr. *porodēs* (Boisthaupt 1852) (f. Gr. πῶρος hardened stone, stalactite) + -ous.] = Porous, q.v. A better form would be *porodine*, like *crystalline*, *lipodine*.

1878 A. H. Green *Phys. Geology* E. § 3. 41 *Porodinous* [cracks], or those which have solidified from a gelatinous state. Certain minerals, such as Opal, ... have in all likelihood been formed in this way.

Porogamic (pōrō-, pŏrōgæ·mik), *a.* *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. πῶρος Porus sb.[1] + γάμος marriage + -ic. (Trendl, *Ann. Sociétés Lit. de Bodtenang*, 1841.)] Applied to fertilization in which the pollen-tube enters the ovule by the micropyle, as in most plants: opposed to *chalazogamic*. (Also said of the plant.) So **Porogam**, a plant characterized by this mode of fertilization.

1870 *Times* 13 Aug. 10/3 Professor Balfour fashioned 37 adopt Trendl's division into *chalazogams* and *porogams* and the limits of the former group were better defined. 1877 Oliver in *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 402 This type of fertilization has been termed chalazogamic in contradistinction to the more usual micropylar or porogamic method.

† **Porology**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πῶρος Porus sb.[1] + -λογία.] A scientific treatise on, or investigation of, pores or minute openings.

1664 Power *Experim. Philos.* 2 *Lobul. Book* i. 2 If such little things had not escaped the sight of our illustrious Virtuoso, he would have afforded a good Porology ..among his *Diabletary*.

Porophyllous (pŏrŏ-, pōrōfi·lăs), *a.* *Bot. rare*—[f. mod.L. *porophyllus* (f. Gr. πῶρος Porus sb.[1] + φύλλον leaf) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Porophyllus, Bot.*, having leaves speckled with transparent points like pores ... promptly Eng. by *Dalzbrady*.

Poroplastic (pŏrŏ-, pōrōplæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. πῶρος Porus sb.[1] + Plastic.] Both porous and plastic: applied to a kind of porous felt, plastic when heated, becoming stiff when cold, used for splints and other surgical appliances.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 613 Several cases...have had the plaster-of-Paris or "poroplastic" jacket applied. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 July 3/1 An elastic bandage costs half a crown, a metallic one five shillings, a leather one five to twenty, and a poroplastic one two.

‖ **Poro-poro**, *New Zealand.* [Maori name.] A flowering shrub, *Solanum aviculare*, with an edible fruit, called in Australia Kangaroo Apple.

1837 C. Hamilton *N. Zealand* I. 136 The Poroporo...is a sudden strawberry flavoured with apple peel. 1872 A. Domett *Ranolf* &c. 61 301 Pomtoppers of the poro-poro tall.

Porose (pōrōs'), *a.* [ad. L. type **porōsus* (in mod.L.); in It. and Sp. *poroso*.] Containing or abounding in pores; porous; *now rare* exc. in *Zool.*, said of canals of the division *Pleroforata*, as opposed to the *Aporosa*, and of the sculpture of insects dotted or pitted as if with minute holes.

[c 1400 - see Porous.] 1658 Rowland *Cleomedes, Porose or Porous* (*spiracula*), full of pores or little holes. *Mod.*

1807 A. on Lt. Peter *Diary* (Surtees) 147 There is a most delicate fat formation,...but some persons, that, roughly, being made of it, it will in the same case not be a year or two. 1874 Carter *Philos. Probe, Bailey* 1 (1906) 13 These Porose Bodies seem to usually heavy with the most compact ones. 1878 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 370 *Porous*, beset with many pores. So *Rivers of most Aphides*.

Hence **Porousness** = Porosity.

1796 *Anderson in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 281 note, The Nature of these Horns seems...charged into that of Quills; only retaining their outward Form, and the Porousness of their Inward Parts.

‖ **Porosis** (pōrōsĭs), *Physiol.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πώρωσις in same sense, f. πωροῦν to form a callus, f. πῶρος Porus sb.[2]] The formation of a callus, as in a fractured bone.

1893 tr. *Blasius's Phys. Hist.* 305 n. *Porosis*, the [growing of callous Marrow. 1906 in Webster. 1898 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Porosity (pōrŏ·sĭtĭ). [ad. mod.L. *porositās* (Albertus Magnus *a* 1250), f. L. type **porōsus* Porous: see -ity. Cf. F. *porosité*.] The quality or fact of being porous; porous constitution.

1598 Timothie *North. Tr. P. R. H.* ii (1599) v b/2 The porositie of the tree receiueth his Nourysshe from the rynde. 1663 Cowley *Body of Man* 360 This parenkle also makes their upper face smooth, and laidaural with a kind of obtuse roughness. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 251 It is the porosity of the stone that renders it so light. 1870 Tyndall *Progress.* 80. (1879) I. 6. 183 In virtue of its extreme porosity, a similar power is possessed by charcoal.

b. *concr.* A porous part or structure; an interstice or pore. Usually in *pl.*)

1797 A. H. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 b/2 The Dipsire, that is, the porosities which is between their bodies (tubes of steel). 1869 W. Spencer *Alcohol* 1. 8 The Swallow floats filling the porosities and cheeks of the superficies of the earth. 1878 R. Kerr *Cuvier's Anim.* 13 Found in the interstices of the bronze of the compact tissue, and the porosities with which they were perforated.

Poroso-, combining form of mod.L. *porōsus* Porous, as in **poroso-punctate** *a.*, minutely punctate as if with pores.

1828 Duns *Scotch. Obsit.* 418 Interstices smooth, punctoporosate.

Porostomatous (pŏrŏ-, pōrŏstōmătăs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Porostomata* (f. Gr. πῶρο-ς pore + στόμα(τ-) mouth) + -ous.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Porostomata*, a group of multibranchiate gasteropods in which the mouth is pore-shaped.

Porotic (pŏrŏ·tĭk), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [*Obs. rare*—[1], [ad. mod.L. *porōticus*, f. Gr. πωροῦν to form a callus, f. πῶρος Porus sb.[2]: see -ic.] (See quots.)

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Porotick Medicines*, Medicines which by drying, thickning and astringent Qualities cure part of the Nourishment may bravely or callous Matter. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Porotick*, a term used by the ancients for such medicines as would consume callus. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Porotic*, a remedy believed to be capable of assisting the formation of callus. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Porotype (pōrōtaip, pŏrŏ-), [mod.f. Gr. πῶρος Porus sb.[1] + Type.] A print made upon prepared paper by exposing an engraving or writing to sensitive gas which penetrates those parts not rendered impervious by the ink, and bleaches or discolours the paper so as to produce a copy of the original, in the same way as light produces a copy from a photographic negative.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Porotype*, a method of copying engravings. It depends upon the fact that the portion of the face of the print occupied by ink is impervious.

Porous (pōrŏs), *a.* [= F. *poreux* (1480 e. in Hatz.-Darm.), It., Sp. *poroso*, adL. type **porōsus* (in mod.L.), f. *porus* Porus sb.[1]: see -ous.] Full of or abounding in pores; having minute interstices through which water, air, light, etc. may pass.

Porous plaster, a plaster having numerous small holes pierced through it so as to enable it to be smoothly applied. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 297 It schulle ben more wyde & more porous [*ed.* porosi] þat is to seie, more full of holis. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 73 b/2 in nothing solide or massie, but each porosum. 1693 N. Cardiveus *Geog. Del.* 2. ii. (1736) 253 The Pores and spongy nature of the Earth is apt to drink in the water of the sea. 1840 Buckland *Bridg. Treat.* viii. II gold is said to be admitted, as it must be, for a porous covered. 1704 Newton *View Nat.* I. 329 Light, in its passage, penetrates the porous tunicles. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* i. 3 Questions of water supply hinge mainly on the porous or impervious character of rocks.

b. *fig.*

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. Poet. Many jargonnels ...go through their more porous and spongy minds without any sensible impression. 1705 Collection *Phil. Discourses* 59 But our minister's...style is intirely porous. 1814 Cobbett *Weekly Co. Reg.* XVI. 1184 [If] VI. and Mary are very porous: weighty secrets coming out of them, like quicksilver through clay jars.

c. Acting or performed by means of pores.

1661 Boyle *Usef. Exper. Philos.* (1690) 300 Porous dalliances is an irregular kind of debauchery.

Porously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a porous manner; with porousness; by means of pores.

1847 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

Porousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being porous; porosity.

1688 Warren *Rural Chem.* 2, viii. § 6. 268 Porousness, Spunginess, Sargose, sinking, hollow. 1830 Chas. J. Smith *Reg. Inspect. Levels* 16 Marle...having gritstone substances being interspersed with the sand, closes the hollows and possesses thereof. 1875 Thomson in *Phil. Trans.* CXV. 409 This percentage I also remember to have once before observed. *Mod.* There is a constant evaporation from the surface of the jar, on account of the porousness of the material.

fig. 1904 *Daily News* 2 June 3 Not less striking was the evident porousness of this over seventy-year-old man to fresh conceptions of truth.

b. *concr.* Porous substance or part. *rare.*

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* iv. § 2. 28 They will forcibly get into the possession of it, and passe with violence between part and part.

Porpaise, -pas(e, -pess(e, -pos(e, obs. ff. Porpoise.

Porpan-, porpanline, etc.: see Purpure.

Porpere, obs. form of *purpure*: see Purple.

Porphare, -arie, -iee, -ir(e, -iry, -ure, -yr, obs. forms of Porphyry.

Porphyr-, porphyro-, repr. Gr. πορφυρ(ο-, comb. form of πορφυρο-ς purple, and its derivatives: in Eng. (and other mod. langs.) a formative element, in senses 'purple' and 'porphyry', as in *porphyr-aceous*, *porphyr-ite*, *porphyr-ize*, *porphyro-genetic*, etc.

‖ **Porphyra** (pōrfĭrā). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Agardh), a. Gr. πορφύρα purple.] A small genus of Algæ or Seaweeds, type of the sub-order *Porphyreæ*, with fronds varying in colour from a clear rose to a livid purple. The chief species are *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*, known as Purple Laver.

1849 Cleave, *Porphyra*, a genus of Algæ: Order, Confervaceæ. 1857 Wood *Com. Objects Sea-shore* 87 The olive and porphyra, intermixed in the same, must be gathered in the whole.... The purple laver is said to be much superior to its green companion.

Porphyraceous (pōrfĭrē·shĭəs), *a.* † *Obs. rare.* [f. Porphyr- + -aceous.] Of the nature of or allied to porphyry; porphyritic.

1788 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 102 Chrysoprase sometimes a part of stone which he calls porphyraceous, though he does not mention felspar to it. Hence 1806 in Webster and in mod. Dicts.

† **Porphyrat**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec.: see -ate[2].] = Porphyritic.

1821 Dyer *Theat. Gr. Brit.* 1 xi. 36/1 His ashes he...reserved in a little golden pixis or vessell of the Porphyrat stone, was carried to Rome.

Porphyrate (pōrfĭrĕt). *Chem.* [f. as Porphyric + -ate[1].] A salt of porphyric acid.

1880 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 630 The porphyrates explode when heated.

† **Porphyre**, *Obs.* [a. F. *porphyre* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. mod.L. *porphyrius*, f. Gr. πορφύριος purple.] Name applied to a kind of serpent.

1582 Cogan *Haven. Health.* Wks. (Grosart) 188. 101 He remembreth the serpent *Porphyrius*, who is full of poison, but being touchhole burneth more but him selfe. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 749 Of the Porphyre. There is among the Indians a Serpent about the bigness of a span or more, which in outward aspect is for to the most beautiful and well coloured Purple. *Ibid.*, Unto this Porphyre I may add the Italian Serpent.

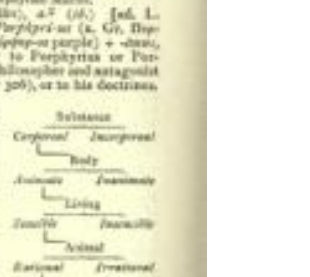
Porphyre, -ie, obs. forms of Porphyry.

† **Porphyrian**, *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. mod.L. *porphyrius* (see Porphyry) + -an.] Of, or composed of, porphyry.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 62 Foure hundred porphirian pillars. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 124 Many Lovely Pillars of Porphyrian Marble.

Porphyrian (pōrfĭ·rĭăn), *a.*[2] *Log.* [ad. L. 1570 **Porphyrianus*, f. *Porphyri-us* (a. Gr. Πορφύριος), proper name (f. πορφύρα-ος purple) + -anus, -an.] Of or pertaining to Porphyrius or Porphyry, the Neo-Platonic philosopher and antagonist of Christianity (A.D. 233–c 306), or to his doctrines.

Porphyrian scale or tree, a definition of sense, in the form of a kind of genealogical table or tree displaying the series of subaltern genera in which he may be assigned below the supreme genus substance, and the differences by which each subaltern genus is distinguished within the genus next above it. The 'tree' is frequently used as an example of dichotomy. Its origin is to be found in Porphyry's *Isagoge in Aristotelis Categorias* (a 13 cent. tr. Boethius). In the diagram the names of the genera occupy the middle column: the positive differentia are on the left hand, the negative differentia on the right.



1593 Nashe *Christ's Teares* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 194 Proceede with all your authority, thou Porphirian chickens. 1648 *Concord Mixt., Tree of Knowledge* i, That right Porphyrian Tree which did true Logick show, Each Leaf did learned Notions give, And the Apples were Demonstrative. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 380 Even according to the Porphyrian Theology it self...the Three Hypostases in the Platonick Trinity, are however, Co-Eternal. 1678 Worth *Coll. Wks.* (1892) 29 You see, if you think this is so, the Second on the top of the Porphyrian Tree. 1820–21 Shepherd *Edin. Encycl.* (1830) I. 268 Every step is taken in the region of particulars, whether downwards in the Porphyrian scale, or sideways all round in the field of discussion affords an additional incubity.

B. *sb.* A disciple or follower of Porphyry; also called **Porphyrianist**. [*V. Porphyrist.*]

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 392 The Arians (as Socinians mistakenly) were by Constantine called Porphyrians,...because Arius and Porphyrius did both of them alike, though upon different grounds, make their Trinity a Subordination of creature-worship and idolatry. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1710) 175 In another Letter...he [Constantine] exhorts the Name of Porphyrie to be given to Arius, and his Followers to be called Porphyrians. 1882–3 [see Porphyrist]. *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 640 (Schaff-Herzog) Neoplatonists and Porphyrians, Manichæans and Apollinarists.

Porphyric (pōrfĭ·rĭk), *a.*[1] *Geol. rare.* [f. Porphyr- + -ic: in mod.F. *porphyrique*.] = Porphyritic.

1824 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 42 The bold red stained line of porphyric hills lying east and west.

Porphyric (pōrfĭ·rĭk), *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. Gr. πορφυρ-ος purple + -ic.] In *porphyric acid* ($C_{28}H_{28}N_4O_5$), obtained, as a yellow crystalline powder, or in minute crystals, by the action of nitric acid on *uroxanthine*, and producing a blood-red colour with ammonium carbonate.

1880 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 630 Porphyric acid is slightly soluble, with red colour, in pure water; very slightly soluble in cold, more soluble in boiling alcohol.

Porphyrine[1] (pōrfĭrēin). Also 6 **porphurine**, 9 **porphyrin**. [f. as Porphyric *a.*[1] + -ine[5].]

† 1. = Porphyrite. *Obs. rare.*

1588 Greene *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 17 Homer strolled within with plate and auriverdly decked and adorned with such curious works of graphicke, as cannot in these moderne to be counterfeited with arte.

2. *Geol.* A porphyritic rock; see quots.

1821 Pinkerton *Petrology* I. 88 The Swedish porphyry, already mentioned, approaches nearer to a porphurite, forming the passage from basaltes to porphyry. 1872 Dana *Man. Geol.* 63 Porphyrites. Compose in nearly all...Crystals of feldspar; sometimes quartz-bits.

Porphyrine [2], *Chem.* [f. Gr. πορφυρ-ος purple + -INE [5].] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the bark of an Australian species of *Alstonia* (N. O. *Apocynaceæ*), which exhibits a characteristic red colour with nitric acid.

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 923 On evaporating the ether, the porphyrine remains in the form of a viscous solution in water and in alcohol. 1890 Balland *Med. Dict.*, *Porphyrine*, $C_{20}H_{12}N_2O_2$, an amorphous alkaloid.

‖ **Porphyrio** (pǫfi·rio). *Ornith.* Also 7–8 porphir-, -phyrion. [L., *porphyrio* (Pliny), ad. Gr. πορφυρίων the purple coot. In F. *porphyrion.*] A name given by the ancients to the purple coot, *ralaxa*, or water-hen (see quot. 1894); taken by Brisson, 1760, as name of the genus of *Rallidæ* including this, distinguished by their deep-blue plumage and scarlet bill and legs, widely distributed in warm and tropical regions.

1669 Penn (Dunn) *Lett.* vi. 18 The storks, and the cormorant, and the cormorant, and the porphirion. [*Porphyrionem*, 1671 *alter anglo*, 1683 vulture]. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 308 There is such a Porphyrio as they please, akin to the Coots or Water-hens. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Porphyrio*, in zoology, the name of a bird ignored and described by all natural historians from one another.... It appears to be of the gallinula or water-hen kind. 1872 A. Dobson *Hawks'* xxii. iv. 103 The ultramarine-billed porphyrion, that jerking wrath among the coot clash reckon. 1892 *Yorkshire Stud.*, *Game Act Notice* 18, 28 [Close Season] Land-rail, all other members of the Rail family, Porphyrio, Coots, &c., From the First day of August to the Twentieth day of December. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 707 Of the larger species (of the genus *Porphyrio*), *P. caruleus* seems to be the '*Porphyrio*' of the ancients, and inhabits certain localities on both sides of the Mediterranean.

Hence **Porphyrionine** *a.* *Ornith.*, belonging to the subfamily *Porphyrionina* of the *Rallidæ*, of which the genus *Porphyrio* is the type; *sb.*, a bird of this subfamily.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Porphyrite (pǫ·filəit), *sb.*[1] Also 6 -phirite, 7 -phyrie, -phyrites. [ad. L. *porphyrites* a purple-coloured precious stone in Egypt (Pliny), ad. Gr. πορφυρίτης adj. like purple, *ὁ λίθος* stone of this colour, porphyry, f. πορφυρ-ος purple: see Porphyre and -ite [2] b. So mod.F. *porphyrite*, in sense 2.]

†**1.** = Porphyry 1. *Obs.*

1585 Pettenger *Emp. Russia* iv. xx. (Arb.) 124 Pillers of marble or porphirie. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 553 A number of columns and statues there be, all of porphyrite or red marble. 1658 W. Rand *Div. Analog.* 63 It was of Porphyrite, or Red Marble Stone.

1677 Hasenton *England* ii. viii. (1681) 222 Some piece of porphyrite stone. 1801 Holland *Pliny* II. 553 The Porphyrite marble, which also commeth out of Egypt, is of a red colour. 1758 Baker *Philosophers* I. ii. 19 His ashes were collected, and...put into a Porphyrite Urn.

2. *Min.* A rock of porphyritic structure; a mass principally felstic, containing also crystals of oligoclase (or sometimes orthoclase) felspar, and occasionally other minerals; = Porphyry 3.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 326 That [porphyry] described by Hermann...and which he calls a *porphyrite*, consists of small needles of felspar, grains of quartz, spherules of hornblende, and fragments of shorl connected together by a scarcely discernible purplish cement. 1818 Lawrence in *Cobbett's Rural Rides*, The Porphyrite of the Penkunt Hills, near Boteshurgh, with crystals of oligoclase, and specular iron, sparkling in a reddish-brown matrix. 1874 Ruskin *Elem. Ecclus.* viii. 238 The porphyrites are...divided into diorites and diabase-porphyrites.

†**Porphyrite,** *a.* (*sb.*?) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *porphyrit-is* purple-coloured, a. Gr. πορφυρίτης.] Purple-coloured. Also *allipt.* as *sb.*: see quot.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 422 The Porphyrite Figs that grow upon the tree, and ordinarily be longest called. The smaller Figs...come next after and leave the Porphyrite purpose. [1708 Phillips, *Porphyrite*, a Fig of a purple Colour.]

Porphyritic (pǫfiri·tik), *a.* Also 7 -etick. [ad. mod.L. *porphyriticus*, f. L. *porphyrites*: see Porphyrite; so F. *porphyritique*. The classical L. was *porphyreticus*.] Of or pertaining to the porphyry of the ancients; of the nature or structure of the porphyry of modern mineralogists; *spec.* containing distinct crystals or crystalline particles embedded in a compact ground-mass.

1598 Tarvena *Hydrom* (Rolls) V. 130 In emperour...made porphyre a base stone of a meaner colour but lasse porphiritique. 1632–50 in *Hexham Dict.* He made a feast or triumphe of a most porphiritick kinde. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) *Porphiritick*, belonging to red Marble, or purple. 1698 Phillips, *Porphyritick*, (lat.) belonging to *Porphyrie*, i. e. the reddish Marble, studded with diverse colours. 1706 Harris's *Lexic. Tech.*, 303 It operates on inflammal clay, as that does on a porphyritic rock. 1802 Aikin *Chemical Ess.* I. 8 Platina in granitic and porphyritic rock would be sure to rise out of large materials, masses of smaller rock. 1816 Lawrence in *Cobbett's Rurals Rides* 80 The texture of a rock is termed Porphyritic when distinct crystals or crystalline particles are distributed through an otherwise compact ground-mass or matrix. 1884 Dawkins in *Lancaster Mag.* June 196/1 Two Appliances to the porphyritic theories of Intrusion.

Hence **Porphyri·tically** *adv.*

1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* iii. 128 The crystals which occur porphyritically in the different varieties called so a very imperfect clue to their relations. 1882 Geikie in *Nature* 7 Dec. 102/2 Mica-schists, in which crystalline aggregates of mica have been porphyritically developed.

Porphyrize (pǫ·firaiz), *v.* [f. Porphyr-y + -ize.] **1.** *trans.* To pound or triturate on a slab of porphyry or the like.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Venery* 132 The iron is reduced to an impalpable powder, which must be porphyrized, and ordered as occasion requires.

2. To cause to resemble porphyry.

1848 in Worcester.

Hence **Porphyrization** (as if *Fr. porphyrisation*).

1831 J. Davies *Manual Mat. Med.* 32 Porphyrization or levigation is an operation by means of which very hard substances...are reduced to an impalpable powder. 1842–57 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Porphyroge·nes, *a.* *rare.* [See Porphyrogenite.] Born in the purple.

a 1849 Poe *Unnamed Poems* iii, Rowed about a throne whereat, circling (Porphyrogenes !), The color of the rosie-sun sate.

Porphyrogenetic (pǫ·filəroʤĕne·tik), *a.* [f. Porphyr-y, Porphyro- + Genetic.] Producing or generating porphyry.

1885 in Webster (Annandale).

† **Porphyro·genite.** *Obs.* rare. In L. form **porphyrogenitus,** fem. -a. Also 7 -genete. [ad. med.L. *porphyrogenitus*, ad. late Gr. πορφυρογέννητος, f. Gr. πορφυρ-, combb. form of πορφύρα purple + γεννητός born. So F. *porphyrogénète* (Balzac 1834).] Originally, one born of the imperial family at Constantinople, and (so it said) in a chamber called the *Porphyra* (πορφύρα). Hence, a child born after his father's accession to the throne; and in more general or vague sense, = One 'born in the purple': see Purple *sb.*

The actual origin of the name *Porphyra* is disputed.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 61 There be found Twoe the Emperours...to have been publickly appointed for the Emperours Children;...They call that Senate, *Porphyra*, whence the name of the *Porphyrogeniti* came into the world. 1619 Purchas *Microcosmus* lxxxii. 1161 Not in a Palace prepared, as the *Porphyrogeniti* had (a Constantinople)...but in an Inne. 1680 Hickes *Lond* (1708) 149 Purple is the Imperial and Regal colour, as proper therefore unto Kings and Emperours, that many of the Constantinopolitan Emperours were called *Porphyrogeniti*, because at their first coming into the world they were swept in Purple. 1707–27 Chamberlayne *Cæsl. Porphyrogenetus, in antiquity*, so signifies him given to the children of the eastern emperors,...Concerning will have the word to signify, *born in the purple palace*, or *the palace of porphyry*, a palace so called in Constantinople; wherein the emperours used to be lyn. Others derive the appellation hence, that the imperial children, as soon as born, were wrapped in purple; others, that the chamber wherein they were born was strewed with purple hangings. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1796) IX. 66 n. It is Greek language *purple* and *porphyry* are the same word;...an epithet usual of the Byzantine palace was lined with porphyry; it was reserved for the use of the pregnant empresses; and the royal birth of their children was expressed by the appellation of *porphyrogenite*, or born in the purple. This peculiar mansion was long applied to Constantine the strands. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* iii, Anna Comnena...an imperial Princess, *porphyrogenita*, or born in the sacred purple chamber. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 421 Hugh, the Porphyrogenitus, through a passage not collected by Ordericus, was the eldest son of royal blood, first born after the accession of Duke Henry to the Throne of Charlemagne. 1839 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 164/1 The idea of his which is to be put out of bringing the porphyrogenitus of the English aristocracy face to face with all that is most modern in the American democracy.

Hence **Porphyroge·nitism,** the doctrine of succession in a royal family which prefers a son born after his father's accession to one born before that event; **Porphyroge·niture,** the condition of being born 'in the purple' (see above).

1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 422 The doctrine of Porphyrogenitism, congenial to popular sentiment and not without some foundation in principle, prevailed indifferently and widely in many countries and through many ages. 1839 *De Quincey Posth. Wks.* (1854) I. 36 This brought him within the description of porphyrogenitism, or royal blood.

Porphyroid (pǫ·firoid), *sb.* [n.] *Geol.* and *Min.* [f. Porphyr(y)-i + -oid.] So F. *porphyroïde*.]

A. *sb.* A rock resembling porphyry or of porphyritic structure.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 389 Many aggregates...cannot be arranged under any general denomination save it one. Hence I would propose to call them *Porphyroids*. 1801 Pinkerton *Petrology* I. 68 Porphyroid. This denomination includes such rocks as approach the porphyritic structure. In a strict derivation of the term porphyroid...any black and green kinds could only be termed porphyroids. *Ibid.* 211 Granitic porphyroids are so abundant in all primitive mountains, that it is scarcely necessary to select examples. 1885 Geikie *Textbook Geol.* 131 Porphyroid occurs among the schistose rocks of Saxony, in the palæozoic area of the Ardennes, as well as in Westphalia and other parts of Europe.

B. *adj.* Resembling or akin to porphyry.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 389 Like the crystals of feldspar which are seen with in the porphyroid granites. 1832 Tr. Rose *Mitscherlich's Nat. Hist.* II. 98 Porphyroid masses having bases of compact feldspar. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* § 87. 72 These are porphyries, or porphyroid rocks.

Porphyrous (pǫ·fiřəs), *a.* *poet. rare.* [f. Gr. πορφυρ-ος purple + -ous.] Purple.

1814 S. Rogers *Fragment. Forgotten verse* How porphyrous heats recess.

Porphyroxin (pǫfiřǫ·ksin), *sb.* *Chem.* [a. F. *porphyroxine* (Morin 1837), f. Gr. πορφυρ-ος purple + -ox-, f. Oxygen: see -ine [5].] Name for a neutral crystallizable substance, composed of a mixture of alkaloids (lanfarin, sanguinlin, etc.), obtained from opium. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.)

1858 R. D. Thomson in *Brit. Annual* 230 Porphyroxin.

1862–63 C. A. Hoskin *Chem. Med. Turnbull's Pharmacopœia*, 97 Alkaloid, supposed to exist in Bengal opium. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 908 Porphyroxine.

Porphyry (pǫ·fiři). Forms: α. 5 porfyrie, -fyrye, -fyrie, -phyrye, -phyrie; *a.* -fyrie. β. 5 porfire, 7 -fore, -fure; δ -phare, porphier, -phuse, 6–7 -phir, -e, 6–9 -phyre, 7 -phere, porphite, 7–8 porphyr. γ. 6 porphorie, -phury, 7 -phyrie, porphyry, purphorie, 8 porphiry, 6– porphyry. [The ultimate source of the word in all its forms is Gr. πορφύρα adj. purple, πορφύρα sb. the purple-whelk, and its dye; but the stone was called in Gr. πορφύριτης, L. *porphyrites*, whence Portheretic. The Romanic names of the stone point however to late L. forms **porphyrius*, **porphyrus* (sc. *lapis*), purple (stone), or **porphyrium*, **porphyrum*: cf. Romanic πορφύριον. (*Porphyrius*, *Porphyrum* existed as a proper name: see Porphyrian[2].) For the stone, English shows three types: α. (= Chaucer, in sense 2) *porfyrie*, *-fyrie*, etc., a. AF. **porfyrie* = OF. *porfirie*, mod.F. *porphyre*, ad. late L. type **porphyria*, -um. β. *porphir*, *-phyr*, earlier *porfire*, *porphire* (Chaucer once *h. porfire*, *porfyre*, *Tr.*, *Fr. porfire*). γ. *porphyry*, *Obs.*, *porfyre*. From the late L. **porphyrus*, -um, also *porphorus* (Isidore once *h. porphus*, *porfus*, *Tr.*, *Fr. porfre*).

1. The word used to render L. *porphyrites*, Gr. πορφυρίτης, the name given to a beautiful and very hard rock anciently quarried in Egypt, composed of crystals of white or red plagioclase felspar embedded in a fine red ground-mass consisting of hornblende, plagioclase, apatite, thallite, and sphene, the last two being bright red in colour. By modern poets often used vaguely, in the sense of a beautiful and valuable purple stone taking a high polish, including red granite and marble.

The site of the ancient quarries, after being long lost, was discovered by Burton and Wilkinson at Gebel Dokhan, near the Red Sea, in lat. 27° 10' N.

In 16.: *porfido nero*, *porfido rosso*, were applied to black and green rocks of porphyritic structure obtained from Sardinia, Tuscany, and elsewhere, and these have been confirmed as *black and green porphyry*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3177 Pe pilers were of porfire pulsche & bronn. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Esther* i. 6 Greene, white, & blewe, were hanged with cordes of fine linen & purple vpon siluer rings & pillers of Porphyre: the bed was of golde & siluer vpon a pauement of porphyre. 1562 Leigh *Accidence* (1591) A vij b. The third is a pillar of Porphyre in a golden field. 1587 Turner *Scottish History* (Hunter. Cl.) xi. Where porphore, Ethnes, white, and red, as colours ordered bee. 1590 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 The Sophie did lightlie reverend for the love, that he had to the beauteous Lady his bedfellow. 1598 Barckley tr. *Cotolendi* (1624) 256 Enamelled with many great pieces of Porphire and Serpentine. 1603 G. Sandys *Trav.* 10 Certaine called *Porphyrie* of his excellent Porphyr. 1632 W. Lithgow tr. *Boissac's Cath. conf.* 8 [It] Precious as Marble and Porphire. 1640 *Book Of Us Carmelites* 227 My great grinding stones of porfire with the muller to it, and the little grinding stones of porfire with the muller to it. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iv. viii. § 13 Let us consider the red and white Colours in Porphyre. 1693 Humphrey's *Ambulati* 10, xxviii. 237 The most desirable Marbles or Porphyry.

†**3.** 1590–4 Shakes. *Comedy Err.* (1938) iii. 66 Pillers of Porphurie, whether it a peece of purple colour. 1600 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xii. book. (1602) 301 The Statues huge, of Porphyrie and costlier precious marble. 1622 Peacham *Duty* 27 Oct., Rich plaister floors which are made of hard and high or polished, that...one would take them for white pieces of porphyrie. 1625 *Hist. Jesus, The Stone let St. Mark's is all* bespred with asbeste,...Jaspers, porphyries and other rich marbles. 1702 Jeffreys *Randolph* No. 8179. I have two pieces of porphyry hewn among the ruins of Ephesus. 1818 Byron *Ch. Harc.* iv. 80, the pyramid of gradual stones, Of porphyry, jasper, agate, and all hues Of gem and marble. 1821 C. W. Rann *Anc. Gems* (1888) 69 Porphyry is easily recognised by its deep red colour, thickly dotted with small white spots. 1851 Ruskin *Stones of Venice* xxi. Main ground with pillars of basalt, With sardonyx and porphyry.

†**b.** *Impropf. Obs.*

1589 Greene *Pallin's Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 122 Tempering the porphyry of his face with a vermilion blush, looking like Diana when slain bathe in Actæons greenes.

†**2.** With *a* and *pl.* A slab or block of porphyry, esp. a slab used for grinding and triturating drugs and the like upon. *Obs.*

a 1398 Chaucer *Cant. Tales*, *Prol.* & *T.* 208 Thanne grounden hooge on a the Porfurie (v. rr. porphirie, -phyrie, *Ashm.*; *other manuscripts*).

? 1639 Pharmac. *Genl. Exerc.* i. 20, 65. I like best the porphyry, white or greene marble, with a muller or upper stone of the same. 1644 Sennert *Mass.* 19 Nor...The liver or brain is of one cast, hence, as the porphyries...1692 Ingoldsby *Rabbi's Diploma.* (1715) 44/2 The Mixt Mass to be ground with Oyle upon a Porphyry.

3. *Geol.* and *Min.* a. A rock consisting of a compact base of felspathic or other unstratified rock containing scattered crystals of felspar of contemporary age.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 341 *Any* stone which in a siliceous or argillaceous ground, or basis, contains scattered specks, grains, or *shot* of felspar,...is at present denominated a *porphyry*. 1803 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 103 Porphyry...consists of crystals of felspar. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 61 *Porphyry*...is hence applied to every species of unstratified rock, in which detached crystals of felspar are diffused through a base of other mineral composition. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts, Porphyry*, is a compound mineral in rock, composed essentially of a base of hornstone, interspersed with crystals of felspar. 1869 Bristow in *Pigott's World Inf. Primer* ii. 31 True porphyry consists of a paste essentially composed of compact felspar. 1878 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 119 The porphyry of the mineralogist consists of a reddish felspar basis with disseminated crystals.

b. In more general sense: Any unstratified or igneous rock having a homogeneous base in which crystals of one or more minerals are disseminated.

Variously qualified as *felspar porphyry* (= *a. granitic, claystone, granitic, greenstone, hornstone, mica, pitchstone, trachytic porphyry*, etc. *Quartz porphyry* has as ground-mass an intimate mixture of orthoclase and quartz, containing distinct crystals or large grains of quartz.

The name is sometimes applied even to rocks in which the porphyritic crystals are absent. Many fanciful or definitions of the term have been suggested by modern petrographers, continental and British, but without any general agreement as to the basis of definition: see, in English, Sir A. Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 1882) 229, Prof. Bonney in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1888) XLI. 91, Harker *Petrology for Students* (ed. 1902) 126, etc.

1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 109 The term porphyry is very vague, being applied to all rocks that have a compact base or ground in which crystals of any kind are imbedded and distinctly visible. 1838 Lindley *Elem. Nat. Syst.* (1846) 508 When distinct crystals of one or more minerals are scattered through a compact base the rock is termed a 'porphyry'. 1858 Murray's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 431 High and romantic cliffs, chiefly of porphyry or syenite, abounding in agates, amethysts, &c. of great beauty and variety. 1858 Geikie *Man. Scotland* 78, 192 When a base displays distinct, disseminated crystals, it becomes a porphyry. 1872 R. H. Sweet *Mining Statist.* 70 Quartz porphyries and felspar porphyries—massive, and dykes of diorite and stanite, occur in many parts. 1878 Lawrence in *Cassell's Encyc. Chem.* 58 Porphyry is the general designation for all porphyritic rocks with compact rocky base or matrix. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 690 Crystals of felspar (quartz, or occasionally mica) disseminated through a base of greenstone, form a greenstone porphyry. In the same way, there are pitchstone porphyry, basaltic porphyry, diabase porphyry, etc.

4. A collector's name for various moths (so called from the colour or markings of their wings).

1819 Stephens *Illustrat. Entomol.* 229 The Porphyry (*Hepialus purpurea*). Chiefly plumbeous. 1832 Newman *Entomol. Bradleyi* 4 *Moths* 74 The Porphyry (*Cerastis porphyrea*) appears the end of July. Wings...; first pair dusky red, with a purplish tinge, with several white streaks and spots. *Mod.* 144 The Porphyry (*Perizoma porphyrariata*. Wings... purplish, with a large golden-red or white spot among many very minute ones.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porphyry column, print, Sauce, Saw, warrior, stab*; b. **porphyry-chair**, a chair used in the installation of a pope; **porphyry chamber**, name of a room in the palace of the Emperors at Byzantium (*cf.* quot. 1747-51 a. 1); **Porphyrogenite**; **porphyry-knot-horn**, a synonym; **porphyry-shell**, a shell of the genus *Murex*, esp. that from which the purple dye was obtained; **porphyry-stone** = senses 1 and 2.

1809 Tilloch *Philos. Mag.* II. 2. 105 Basalts into powder to a porphyric mortar of steel lignum. 1833 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* xi. 282, His porphyric brow glitters in purple dye; In purple clad himself. *Ibid.* v. 2, With ocher-stained waters of the porphyr hue. *c* 1845 Hervey *Last.* (1850) II. 105 Your Rocks minerics to dwell in non marble or porphyry grots. 1867 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* x. 130 Exudant porphyry pastels are brought to this country from Sweden. 1870 Bristow *Rudim. Min.* III. 20 The Porphyry shells are red or blood.

b. 1696 Bishop Gibson [see *Porphyry Chair*, a Chair of Porphyry Marble in the Cloister of St. John Lateran at Rome, called Sedes Stercoraria. 1834 Medwin *Lal. Cav.* iv. vii. (1869) II. 92 Constantine was seized...conducted to the 'porphyry chamber' in which Irene had been confined by Basiliscus 200. 1840 Barham *Compl. Bailiff* 4 *Middle* 234 The 'Porphyry' Knot-horn. 1878 [see *Porphyrogenite*, Caerul. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Porphyrogenite, a name given by authors to a species of snail-shell of the purple kind, with a short circular and knit. 1580 Caxton *Chron. (Rolls)* 119 The Pope gave him a ring and a *porphyre* chaire of 'porphiri stone, which he had before sent hither. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xv. (1658) 183 A reliefe another...much like what Sling...of red gold upon a porphyre stone, very ruddie in hue. 1725 Lucas *Calmet's Archit.* (1742) II. 38 It was adorn'd with white Marble, Porphyry-stone, and Statues.

Porpion, -pinion, obs. ff. Pompion.

Porpin, -pintine: see Porcupine *sb.* & *a.*

1 **Porpita** (pɔ̱·rpĭtă). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πόρπη buckle-pin, brooch.] Name of a genus of *Siphonophora*: see quots. So **Porpitid**, an animal of the family *Porpitidæ*; **Porpitoid** *a.*, resembling this genus or family.

1840 Beamish *Fish.* 50 etc., *Porpita*, the name of a genus of sea-nettles,...characterised by an internal circular flattened disk of a cartaceous and horny texture. 1878 Huxley *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 8 Chondrophore...Also called Porpitoid. 1883 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 102/1 Delicate shapes of beetles, rabbits, and porpita.

Porpoise (pɔ̱·rpəs, -pŏiz). Forms: see below. [ME. *porpays, porpis, -pois*, a. OF. *porpeis* (12-13th c. in Godef.), *porpoiz, -pois* (Norman dial. of Guernsey *pourpéci*) = L. type **porcus piscis*, lit. hog-fish or fish-hog: cf. Ofris. *pours pavis*, Pg. *peixe porco* = L. type **piscis porcus*. In cl. L. *porcus marinus* (Pliny) = sea-hog, whence It. *porco marino*, Sp. *puerco marino*; cf. also Ger. *meerschwein* 'sea-swine', whence mod.F. *marsouin*. In Eng. the first element varied in 14-16th c. with *por-* (Caxton *pour-*); the second element had many variations. In 17th c. there was an attempt to Latinize both elements as *porc-* or *porco-piscis*, *pĭ-*, *-pĭscus*; in the 18th c. *porpo* was prevalent; Johnson has *porpoise*, *porpus*; in the 19th c. usually written *porpoise* and (*pronounced porpus*).]

A small cetaceous mammal (*Phocæna communis*) about five feet in length, of a blackish colour above and pale beneath, having a blunt rounded snout not produced into a 'beak' as the dolphin's. Hence extended to other species of the genus *Phocæna*, and to various small cetaceans of the family *Delphinidæ*. (Formerly also as collective *pl.*)

Bay porpoise or *Island porpoise*, a larger North American porpoise of the genus *Lagenorhynchus*, distinguished by white hands of yellow and white along its sides.

α 4 **porpayse**, 4-5 **-pays**, **-poys**, 4-6 **-pas**, 5 **-pays**, **-es**, **-ys**, 5-6 **-pes**, 6 **-pase**, **-pose**, **-pyse**, **-pyshe**, 6-9 **-pess**, 7 **-palse**, **-pleas**, **-pois**, **-poze**, **-poise**, **-pulse**, **-place**, 7-8 **-pess**, **-pos**, **-piss**, 9 **-pass**; 6-9 **porpus**, 6- **porpoise**.

1399-20 *Dorchester Ant. Exch.* (Surtees) 5 porpas. 1402-3 *Rolls* 14 I porpeyse or ix Hardelys. 1429 *Acc. Chamberlain Scott.* (1916) 3 In suspicione salme porpays, xx. *c* 1500 *Feasts of Cere* 8 xiij Porpays in broth. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 *Porpas a fyshe, marsoyn.* *c* 1532 Dr. Wm. *Introd. Fr. to Prologue* 301 Porpasse, dauphin. 1535 Coverdale *Bible* (1550) 84/1, Gloster fyshe of the sea, as thurle pale, porpyse and sturgeon. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Sturgion porpase or turle. 1552 Recorde *Pathway* xiii. (1602) 68 A young porpasse, the whiche kynde of fyshes is rather prouyded for the olde mouthed, not to playeche. 1552 Huloet, *Porpoyle fyshe*. 1555 Eden *Decades New Ind.* (1885) 83 Neither doth she eat as the Porpas. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 241 The Porpesses...are made like the Dolphins. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* v. 60 Wallowing, Porpice sport and herd it in the flood. 1626 Drayton *Agin. Moderation* (1686) 9 I neuer yet saw store of porpasses playing, but some a storme ensueed. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 203 Porpices. 1637 R. Lemon *Barbadoes* 68 Fishes...porpoyses with fins as you have seen Porpoises. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 217 Porpoise...; Jarmins or Sea Hoggs are lesse than Dolphins. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 6 A Porpoise...taken with a Fish-gig about Malta. 1698 Tryon in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 108 The Dolphin and Porpoise. 1700 W. Kyan *Freemason* 48 He had the Misfortune to be Stranded by the Teeth of a Porpus. 1719 T. Boreman *Gent. Musick Hist.* 21 Porpices...which delight in sporting and playing upon the waves. 1727 *Pacific Oceana* 59 A great number of Porpasses. 1778 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 303 There the porpess and the shark continue their depredations. 1800 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 16 The Porpesse is well known in all the European seas. 1824 J. Neal *Brother Jonathan* III. 408 Throwing up the water, like a porpoise, in a gale of wind. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 311 The Porpoise has no canines, but a short and sublimely convex tongue. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 223 The gospel ordained...of which the animal is announced by the number of its greedy attendants, the gannet, the gull, the shark, and the porpus.

β. 4-5 **porpays**, 5 **-peys**, **-paysse**, **-poys**, **pourpays**, 5-6 **porpoise**.

1400-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 603 Pernde...porcum [*porpeys*]. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 401 Make the sawdale of porpeis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Porpeys, fyshe. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 734 Porpose rosted on subtyl. *c* 1485 Caxton *Dialogues* 12/1 For the use to your sorow Whales, porpoyses [*F.* Baleines, pors de mer]. 1586 Perry *Muscovia* 21 The Monsters of the sea...are seals porpoise and such like.

γ. 6 **pork pisce, porkepon, 6-7 porcepisce, 7 porcpis, porkpisce, porcupisce, -pice, -pise, porcupine, porc'pisce**.

1565 Golding (*Sidl's Mist.* 2, 1558) 50 The salte snailes and pork pisces now to and fro did *Rota*. 1595 Shakespeare *Cymb.* I. ii. 29 His beard Of sticking Sea-nettles and Porcpisces. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 722 Sir. 733 A great dead fish, named like a Porcpice. 1634 Gervase Markham *Rem.* to *A Searcher*, 9 Sea-Calfe, 9 Porkepice. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 27 Feb. *Comm.* to *Kendrick* 11/1 Fix the use to your worse Whales, porcupices [*F.* Baleines, pors de mer]. 1586 Perry *Muscovia* 21 The Monsters of the sea...are seals porpoise and such like.

7. 6 pork piece, porkepon, 6-7 porcepisce, 7 porcpis, porkpisce, porcupisce, -pice, -pise, porcupine, porc'pisce.

1565 Golding (*Sidl's Mist.* 2, 1558) 50 The salte snailes and pork pisces now to and fro did *Rota*. 1595 Shakespeare *Cymb.* I. ii. 29 His beard Of sticking Sea-nettles and Porcpisces. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 722 Sir. 733 A great dead fish, named like a Porcpice. 1634 Gervase Markham *Rem.* to *A Searcher*, 9 Sea-Calfe, 9 Porkepice. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 27 Feb. *Comm.* to *Kendrick* 11/1 Fix the use to your worse Whales, porcupices [*F.* Baleines, pors de mer]. 1586 Perry *Muscovia* 21 The Monsters of the sea...are seals porpoise and such like.

Porporate (pɔ̱·rpŏrĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. It. *porporato*, cyithet of a Cardinal (=L. *purpuratus*) clad in purple. Functate, *t. purpura* purple: see -ATE 2.] Clad or robed in purple.

1888 Browning *King & Bk.* v. 202 Paul shall be porporate, and Giordano 1019 Red-mobbaged in the presence when you choose.

Porporate (pɔ̱·rpŏrĕt), *a.* obs. ff. *purpure*, Purple.

Porpos, -e, obs. forms of Porpoise, Purpose.

Porpoynte, -pyn: see Purpointe *B*, 3.

Porprise, variant of Pourpresture *Obs.*, precinct.

Porpuls, -e, -puse, -pys, obs. ff. Porpoise.

Porr, purr (pɔ̱r, pə̱r), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 4-5 **pur**, 5 **porh(e)**, 9 **pore, purr**. [I. Porr *v.*]

1. A fire poker.

1327-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124 I pair pur ferreis, iij d. 1381-2 *Hall. Mot.* in wardrobeken weren par de Porr. 1401-2 in *Exp. Hist. Roy.* (1830) XII. 141 In iij porre alias tenaculum. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I. 203 One lease chesnay, one pare, one payre of tongues. 1609 in *Nemeth Hosack. Rec.* (Scotland) 163 For mending the kitchings fire porre. *a* 1700 E. F. *Diet. Cant. Crew, Porre*, a pointed Part to raise the Fire. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pot, Pore*, a poker for stirring the fire. 1892 Pegasus *N'Ship Class., Purre*, the fire-poker.

2. A thrust, a poke; a kick.

1589 J. Hellins *Diary* (Wadham Soc.) 103, Minding to guard, he gotte a porh in the left syde, whereof he dyed. *Ibid.* 131 A porhe of a rapyer. 1844 *Lincs. Mem. of Musters* 255 (E.D.D.) A sturdy pur wi' a feyder's fit. Mally 's rite a mare prodigious bin. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., He gave him a purr in the side with his thumb.

3. *fig.* A state of agitation or trouble.

1892 M. J. Dowell *Bridle of Pride* 150 In sich a porr.

Porr, purr (pɔ̱r, pə̱r), *v.* Now only *dial.* Forms: 4-6 **porre**, 6 **poure**, 6- **pur**(*r*, **pore**, 9 **purr**. [ME. *porre* = Mdu. *porren* (*purren*), Du. *porren*, MLG., LG. (whence Ger.) *purren* (LG. also *purren*); MHG. *pforren*, Ger. dial. *pforren*, Dan. (from LG.) *porre*, to poke, prod, thrust, stir up, instigate. Cf. Gael., Ir. *purr* to thrust, drive, jerk; app. from English.

This verb has the appearance of being of onomatopoetic origin, *porr* being a natural expression of thrusting. But its common use in ME., Mdu., and MLG., indicates a common origin in W.Ger., and it is remarkable that no trace of it is found in any of the langs. before the 14th c.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, prod, poke, push (anything), as with a spear or stick. In mod. dial. esp. used of poking the fire: cf. Porr *sb.* 1.

c 1300-50 *Alexander* 3760 He sett in a saddl serues & sadid his steppis, Fforis Sone of his prisone & porrid for schiltis. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 440/1 He...goeth on a dagger dawtly, whan yee porrell him in the teeth with a stycke. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 125/31 To Porre or poure, *pungere*. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Purr*, to stir, poke, esp....the fire [so] the colours of a brick oven. (Cited from Lincolnshire, Lincoln, East Anglian.)

b. To thrust, push, poke (anything) *in*, etc.; *refl.* to intrude.

1503-6 Barry *Ane Dyall* P 179 To porre in. 1870 Anon *Black Kal.* 42 (Lattas.) If he wein to por his ugly face Oorough th' door hoyle. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Wordbk.* s. v., Ez hannis isrvled on, so I durnon pore myself.

2. *fast.* To make a poke or thrust.

1580 Baskr *New Catech.* Wks. I. 519 Let them see him their lippis, nor scratte their heads, nor tickle their elbowes, nor pore to their ones. *c* 1586 *Merie Tales of Skelton* iv. *Wks.* (1843) I. p. lx, Then with her distaff she would poore in at hym.

3. *trans.* To stuff, stop, cram, fill (a receptacle or space) with anything.

1598 Topsell *Beasts, Dr. F. 37* (1658) (Bodl. 8°) Hardne...is dressings of oile of bayes also of Bees and ears in oile tyme clapet is steps as it were stoppings also porrings for Bevels Cheese and Olives of sclopus hoofe pressed and stopped. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres*, Contents, to stuffe, or porre. 1777 *Horse Labourer* 222 (E. D. D.) You poke peas in.

4. To thrust or push with the foot; to kick, esp. to kick with thick boots or clogs' (*E. D. Dict.* cited from Lancash., Cheth., Derby.).

1802, 1807 [implied in *porring, porrer* below]. *c* 1860 *Lancs. Lays for Ls. Landowners* (Bellow) 72 Hoo'rp wi' her foot As sure's parrid th' lamb ower t' bonk. 1867 *Wigan Observer* 23 Feb., But Shaw would not give over, and 'parred' me behind the ear as I was picking my money up. 1881 S. Bamford *Cast upon World* xxiii. 272 Folk runnin' if they can porr a chap, I 'porse...they've th' de'il a bonnie job.

Hence **Porring, purring** *vbl. sb.* (also attrib.).

Porrer, purrer, a heavy boot or clog to kick with.

1835...in *Nottinghm Rec. Feb.* (1891) and Lyke as the fisher wolde take an Ape to wife An ele to Thonynes by marriage with his tayle. 1919 Hoskyns *Feigle* 181 Of the sacred...he put bright fire the brest; they wyll be in peril of hasarynge the portrynge. 1903 *Cleveland Gen.* (Richards) [see] A chimney sweeper, and shovel, a porring iron, and brush) lessons. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 249 Carter...sent forth from the purring part of Lancashire. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 453/1 One rebelled [at] the bonds with the walled heel of a recipeneal wooden clog, a Preston Power. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxix, He and I will have at 'em and

down fight, parting us'. 1899 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 21 Jan. 12/1 You put your parting clogs on, and you indeed on having a parting match with Grey.

Porraceous (pɒrē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7–9 erron. -aceous. [f. L. *porraceus* of or like leeks, leek-green, f. *porrum* leek: see -ACEOUS. So F. *porracé.*] Of the nature or colour of the leek; leek-green.

1626 Bacon, & Mason *Country Farmer* 256 Hard tumours, whether scirrous or porraceous. 1656 Wharton *Chirurg. Treat.* vi. 186. 450 If the inner Intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with porraceous Vomiting. 1731 Bradley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 347 The Vomiting of porraceous Bile. 1847 R. J. Graves *Nature Dis.* I. 3. It is known... as "porraceous vomiting", or hydrogenous sickness, from its colour. 1892 Mrs Dowie *Girl in Klondyke* x. The quantity formed putrescent green bottle.

Porray, porrey. Now *Sc.* Forms: 6 porro, -y, -ay, -ey, (porra, 8 poiree, porree). *β.* 5 *par(r)e, 8– Sc.* purry. 7. 4–5 perre, 5 -ey, 9 -ie, **porepe**, 6 perrie. [ME. a. OF. *porée*:—late and med.L. *porrāta*, f. *porrum* leek + *-ata*: see -ATE. The med.F. *poirée* goes with *poireau*, OF. *porel*, *porreau* leek. The history of the 7 forms is obscure; they may have another origin.

The word was possibly associated in sense with F. *purée* thick soup: cf. 'porry of peas' with F. *purée de pois.*]

A soup or broth made of vegetables (as leeks, peas, or cabbage) or fish, boiled and passed through a sieve, and added to soup-stock or almond-milk, with various flavourings.

In *Sc.*, *porey* is pottage made of chopped kale and oatmeal.

1390 *Form of Cury* 8 Þo ryȝtliȝ ys *Porrey de Pesoun*. *Ibid.* 8 Þis ys Taken and ston white peson and take ooun þe porrey. *c* 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 *Pro* þeuaggle *le* wyntir his cumn schal habbe, Nagbe lentone mete þat porrey be holde. *Ibid.* 44 For blanched porrey. *Take* Oyster myllis *of* almondes ... *boile* [Hulme] boþe. *Ibid.* Porry of white pese. *Ibid.* 47 Porrey of eyntels [mussels]. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Blaunche-te Porrey. Take Jo White of the leke ... Alexanders Wyllke, ete a fyll of Rys [etc.]. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 Porre, or porre, pyrage (?). pese *potage*, *pisane*. *c* 1492 *Two Cookery-bks.* 30 Blaunche porrey. Take blaunche alexanders, And grinde hem, and drawe hem with sugre wonye thingh a strenoure [...]se white of leken [etc.]. 1683 Cavel. *Angl.* 286/1 Porrey, *porrida*, *porrata*. 1758 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. xliii. 577 The broth of a chicken, or ... Perrie made of Peason, or some other like liquor. 1781 Pegge *Domestic Dights* 3 Tansey-pearty, small oat bere, Or beet-ty brose. *c* 1800 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* (1806) I. 322 Put on the pot wi' the parry.

Porrect (pɒrē·kt), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. *porrectus* stretched out, extended: see next.] Stretched out or forth; extended, esp. forward.

1803 G. Shaw-Lefevre *Sentimd. Compend.* 125 Point effects ...directly longer than the head, porrect. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 322 Antennæ... Porrect ... when they are placed parallel with each other, and in the same line with the body. 1828 F. C. Rye *Brit. Beetles* 39 Porrect mandibles, one of which—the left—is toothed on the lower side.

Porrect (pɒrē·kt), *v.* [f. L. *porrect-*, ppl. stem of *porrigere* to stretch out in front of oneself, put forth, extend, offer, f. *por-* = *pro-* forth + *regĕre* to stretch, direct. The pa. pple., the first part to be used, was orig. *porrect* (ad. L. *porrectus*: cf. prec.).]

1. *trans.* To stretch out, extend (usually, a part of the body). *Now* only in *Anat. Hist.*

1502–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxxiii. (MS. Digby 232 ff. 132v) To who parte and sorouwyn Of his body lyuelly porrecte Dreery words and sorowes driuen al thereto. 1541–50 tr. *Hyginus Mythic.* VI. 19 The Romanne enquyre, that wee porrecte from the cuisse of Nereyus into the cuisse of Tyrida. 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1836) II. 24 The Doctor again porrecting his forefinger. 1834 Whittaker *Thirteen Essays* (Paris) 74 The proboscis is perverted to form of the muscular nose, forming a sharp, compressed, curved and narrow point.

b. To hold (a thing) out *to* some one for his acceptance: cf. PORRECTION 2. *? Obs.* rare.

1438–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 181 Sapperwyge ȝyue to have porrecte the chesable alone to [per] mann to one of his princes.

†**2.** *To* direct or present (a prayer or petition).

c 1435 *Pilgrd. St. Bartholomew* 1 in *Anal. Iur.*, Selle deuote wyrshe thy Auctor, pitouslyngis his make prayers to heuen. 1580 Conyers *Christ.* (Rolls) 168 The prayers of contrye petitioners, which were porrect to the Parliament. 1583 in *Lett. Mass. Hist. S. Eliot. Ellis* (Rolls) I. 22 A bill of petition which the Scotes...and the commons...subscripte porrected unto the kinges highnes.

3. To put forward, tender (a document, etc.); to produce or submit for examination or correction. *Obs.*; exc. in conf. law.

1774 Sir. Blackstone *Anal. Eng. Law* (1792) 98 By the new Law, no Action goes unless it is commenced by Bill, which was Manifestation porrected to the Court. 1848 in *Stand. Weekly* VI. 423. I porrect a schedule, which I pray to be read. 1850 *Webster's Law Cases* (ed. 3). *Forwarding*, producing for examination or transfer, as presenting a bill of costs, or a petition. 1880 *Times* 20 Dec., It is part of the old practice that the promoter of the suit should draw up the sentence, and 'porrect' it, as it is called, to the Judge for his adoption, subject to any observations that he may make.

†**b.** *Intransitively.* To tender, deal out.

1548 Patten *Exped. Protect.* Sco. 13 Which I no sooner perceived than I porrected him a rounde answer over the face.

Hence **Porrected** *ppl. a.*, extended forward.

1833 E. Sidney *Plantlore* 227 Consider the porrected form of the vine. 1848 Hooker in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 8. 331 The sections are distinct, porrected.

So **Porrectile** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Porrection (pɒrē·kʃən). [ad. L. *porrection-em*, n. of action f. *porrigĕre*: see prec. So F. *porrection.*]

†**1.** Stretching out; extension. *Obs.* rare.

1599 Fulbecke *Parallel* 11. fo. 174 The Broad Muscle... by its porrection...may serue to open the Eye.

2. The action of holding out for acceptance; proffering; offer; presentation. Now only *Rom. Cath. Ch.*

1705 M. Baxter *Adam. Brit.* I. 322 With Permission or Surrenders of the Subsistence Books (*Apergiæ Apices*) or of the more Venerable Palm or Laurel. 1850 Gladstone in *Irish Church Papers* (1851) 1. 3 The Church declared the prevention of the ring and pastoral staff by the crown essential to validity in the collation of prelates. 1897 *Tablet* 6 May 726 How are we to account for their retaining the porrection or delivery of the Gospel Book?

Porret (pɒ·rĕt). Now only *dial.* Forms: 4 poreto, (porreete), 4–6 porel, poret(e, 5 porrata, -etta, 5–7 (9 *dial.*) porret, 9 *dial.* porrett(s, purrits. [ME. *porel*, *poret*, a. OF. *porel* leek (also *porette* small kind of onion), f. L. *porrum* leek + dim. suffix *-el* (*-ette*), -ET.] A young leek or onion; a scallion.

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in W.-Wülcker 559/1 *Porrus*, i. poret, i. lek.] 1382 Lange. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 275, I haue potagers and parcyl and sauge Cole[worte. *a* 1400 *Proverbs of Hending* 229 Þe spenel, þe porette is ȝerne to gras. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 287/1 Þan ete ye of porrete wyse þing to take an ese of myn lore. 1530 Palsgr. 198/1 *Porret*, yong lekes, *porette*. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 92 Sowlde and lasher for the Kitchen, ye Poret. 1648 See *Barnes Parad. Ep.* 303 Wny Garlick, Shallots, and Porrets have white roots, deep green leaves, and slender seeds? 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Porret*, the common name of the plant *Allium porrum*.

Porrey: see PORRAT.

Porridge (pɒ·rĭdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 6 porage, porradge, 6–7 -adge, 6–8 -age, 6–8 (9 *dial.*) -ege, 7 -idg, *Sc.* (9 *dial.*) -itch, 7– porridge. *β.* 6 parage, 8 *dial.* parrage, 9 *Sc.* parridge, -itch. [Altered form of PORRAGE, PORRIDGE (cf. PORRINGER). In sense 1, possibly influenced by PORRAT. In Sc. and Eng. dial., usually construed as collective plural.]

†**1.** Pottage or soup made by stewing vegetables, herbs, or meat, often thickened with pot-barley or other farinaceous addition. Cf. GRUEL *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1270 Ye have already eaten your porage. 1538 Bale *Three Lawes* 1588 They lose no pese porage nor yet roode knuppynges to lose. 1550 Lever *Serm.* (Arb.) 100 Hauyng a fayre gaiage made of the bodye of the same lambe, with sallet and rosemell. 1561 Hollyband *Treas. Gallic.* 168, I eate a dishe full of thinipe rede ... Beape is well and wesyon is with sauerie water to that it lyquore as a fayre parage. 1573 Tusser's *Husb. Lxv. Mon* Wks. 168 If the porage [1557 pottell] be burned ... or the meate ouer roasted, we say The kitchen hath put fire finde in the potte. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 98 This sort (of Cabbages) ... is sod with Beanes and vsed in Porradges. 1600 R. Jones *Physicke* 10 b, He will eate a bagge of marrow, whilst I am in my porredge. 1660–2 Peyton *Diary* 19 Feb., There we did eat some nettle porridge, which was made on purpose to dye...and was very good. 1708 Motteux *Donnet's Ir. Dominick's Life* (1870) 8 Till you, Pease Porridge, Pottage and Apple Pye. 1720 Jackman, *Porridge* ... food made by boiling meat in water; broth. 1802 *Mod. Voc.* XIV. 417 Some persons have been rendered delirious by eating porridge, whereas in (Paul's parsley) had been used instead of parsley.

b. See PEASE-PORRIDGE.

2. A soft food made by stirring oatmeal (or occas. some other meal or cereal) into boiling water (or milk); in cooking, it becomes more or less congealed. Often with distinguishing word, as *oatmeal p.*, *wheatmeal p.*, *rice p.*

c 1645 W. Cartwright *Ball of Fire* Comedies, etc. (1651) 226 *Englishman.* Some Pipe-Porridge, sweet, and hot. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 16. Here he had much Meat and Porridge as each People use to have. 1705 Wills *Hist. Cap. Negr.* (1840) I. 272, 350 Having his belly filled, and his head bandaged, with bloody porridge. *a* 1708 in Hall *Colonel Ent. Songs* II. 182 Ye's get a pannle of pleasant parridges And butter in them. 1808 *Scots Old Mort.* 15 They're gude parridge enough. 1840 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 191 Cooked them a porridge of meat-biscuits and pea-soup. 1844 Jerrold *Housekeeper* 9 Occasional porridge formed a considerable part of the people's food.

3. *a. fig.* A confabulation, a hotchpotch; unsubstantial stuff.

1630 R. Carew (title) A Means of Pottage, very well seasoned and crumbed, with Bread of Life ... against the contentious dissentions of the Divine Service, tending to Porrage. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 24 Aug., Young people ...giving one Porridge after another, and ending with the Grace. 1670 Eachard *Grounds & Occas. Contempt Clergy* 1. 1. 1.

of any length. 1851 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 171 Rejecting all roughnesses and irregularities in the warp threads, or, as the weavers call it, yarking the piece.

Porry: see PORRAY. **Porn**, -e, obs. f. PURSE. **Pornelan, -enlandt, -elin**, obs. ff. PORCELAIN. **Pornelane, -eulaigne**, obs. ff. PURSLANE. **Porowe, -owse**, obs. ff. PURSUE. **Porsyllogism**, var. of PROSYLLOGISM.

Port (pōət), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **porte**, 5 **poort**. [OE. *port* haven, harbour, ad. L. *portus* haven, harbour. In ME. reinforced by F. *port* (= Pr. *port*, Sp. *puerto*, Pg., It. *porto*) of same origin. Sense 5 directly from OF.]

I. 1. A place by the shore where ships may run in for shelter from storms, or to load and unload; a harbour, a haven.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 21 Þonne is se port on ealle wendincgas þæm landa, þonne man hæf hwitingaflotan. *Ibid.* I. vi. § 1 Hwæþere on ðā dagas nā hæfde þæra portа þe mon nyt wæs ær Hæfenan. *c* 1250 *St. Dionysius* (*Horstm.*) 56 At a haven of Sarafinkes, to ȝe portis marth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 188 He arryvede; And to the port of Ardathe. 1450–80 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 183 Hauenge also none pleasaunte portes [L. *portus* asperrimos habentes, 1482 more profitable heuenes]. 1513 *Coll. Arms. Ken. Dobbin* (1889) I. 290 At manye whippers that cometh within the portes of the cytie of Dyvelyng. 1583 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. iii. 7 The ships Business...have good ports. *Ibid.* xl. 63 We arrived at the porte of Bona. 1587 A. LOVELL tr. *Tarnaval's Treat.* I. 8 Being Master of that Isle, they could breake the Chain that secured the Port, which was stretched from the Castle St. Angelo to the Spur of the said Isle. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. Upon my earnest address to the first port where we arrived. 1887 BOUCHIER *Underwoods* xxviii. 61 I must soon...and to get home for completing russian pilot here.

b. *fig.* A place, position, or condition which one takes refuge in, or endeavours to arrive at.

1526 LINDE. *De Gust. Filyp.* 1838 To anyone up at ye bottom a Port, and at ye middle an haven, to Wynde Bedays and Refuge. O Lyfyed lady, to the. *c* 1450 — *Mir. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 156 Thorowe helpe of Jhesu, ye gracious poort [ANGL. That to have many kneeling on our kne, 1533 Haddon in *Correspondc. Lett. Mart. Cephal.* 132 He by grace hawkly recouered vnto god as the onely porte of consolation. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii. I Harbour, up Hurdle Bridge way; Mr. Wegg admits that he is bound for that port. 1879 *Echo* No. 3073. 2 Doubt was expressed ...as to the possibility of the ministers reaching port this year.

2. A town or place possessing a harbour to which vessels resort to load or unload, from which they start or at which they finish their voyages; *spec.* a place where customs officers are stationed to superviae the entry of goods.

Often as a part of the proper name of towns, etc., which are also harbours, e. g. Port Arthur, Port Chalmers, Port Elizabeth, Port Erin, Port Glasgow, Port Patrick, Port Royal, Port Said, Port Talbot; also in compositions as Bridport, Devonport, Harwport, etc.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. i. § 3 (1890) 256, & hine gelædde to þære porte, þe is nemned Cenardesis [Rupke] [1340 *Ayenb.* 14 *Lidde. Iiij.* Sire, ic o; 4 Les Cuenoners des porte en les heures se changeonst [MS.-L.] *c* 1440 MACHYN (Roch.) viii. 29 Mon may passe by see to ye porte Iuly. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 161/2 Other Harvens under the Port of Chichester. 1588 C'TESS OF OXFORD in *Rogers Q. Eliz. Lett.* (1867) 1 That such wrecke...be used and kepte in the peeces, and nothe. 1587 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Every merchaunte...which shall bryng...any manner of goodes into any porte within this realme. *Ibid.*, The governours of the said portes. 1599 CAVENDISH *Rich. ord.* 1 Tyre, which is a porte of the sea & occupieth with much people. *a* 1628 MALL. CHAN., *Hen. VIII* 180 The French king went to the Emperor, that his wyfe had gotten the isle of Wight, the Forte of Hampton and Portesmouth, & diuerse other places. 1670 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 221 The privileges of a port or haven town. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Norfolk* 77 This is the greatest Port for Importation. 1788 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 264 These legal ports were accordingly at first assigned by the crown; when to each of them a court of portmote is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 300 The profits of conveying letters and other valuable commodities from port to port.

b. *Cinque port, free port*: see QUALS.

1587 *St. Mich. Parl. Writ* (1844) III. 40/1 It is the lawe...To lett or hold lose ye goods abiderly vnder ye power of vndenizeins. 1597–98 CRESWELL *Cert. A. C., Cinque Ports*, are those within the limits of a city: as those of Rhoulen, of Venice (sic). *Free Port*, a port open and free for purchasers of all nations to load and unload their vessels in. Marseilles was declared a free port by an edict of Louis XIV. bearing date 9th March 1669. *Free Port* is also used for a vessel arriving at any port and unladen, which any one of the shareis enjoys, for goods imported into a state, or those of the goods of the country exported. 1867 SIMPS. *Butler's Ward Ab., Cinque ports*, those which lie up rivers; a term to particularize them to *said ports*.

†3. *The five ports*: = CINQUE PORTS. Also the barons of the Cinque Ports. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5163 Ȝe vif names of ȝe vif gret [orig. *portis*, -*ys*] ne ben neuer aliaunte. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 252 Ȝe fyue portes bough, prowesse ȝe ne had ne conquered. *c* 1400 *Brut* 252 Ȝe V Portes token to hope bene [MS. cancel.] and also the see. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 198 Who owe to their estate thereof these title: And the v. ports bering up the pelle. *c* 1480 FABYAN *Chr.* 8 *Edw. Mon.* xvii. (1887) 431 Cheshebarge of Cornwal, ye warden of ye portes, and such other. 1632 [see PORT a. 1].

†4. The mouth of a river. *Obs. rare.*

[Confusing L. *portus*, sometimes used in this sense.]

1552 ELYOT *Dictionary* 169 This river [Indus] into the farthest ryuere of the gouife of Ynde by seuen porter or mouethes.

II. †5. (?) A recess in the mountains; a defile, a mountain pass: applied esp. to those of the Pyrenees, in OF. (pl.) *ports d'Espagne*, mod.L. *Hispani portûs*, *Pyrenæi portûs* (Du Cange).

[L. OF. and Insul Fr.: *port*, pl. *ports*, *porz* (with *c*. in *Chans. Roland*), *portz* = Sp. *puerto*, mod.L. *portus* 'locus, ubi navis applicat' (Du Cange, citing *Pseudo-Turpin* c. 1150), the same word as L. *portus* haven, and 1565 an ancient local application of that word, gaols, originally in sense 'mansion of the constable': cf. Cove. *sb.*[2] 3, 'a recess in the coast, or small mountain', also locally in U. S. *a* 1300, a pass.]

c 1205 LAY. 24425 Nim na cnihtes on ende...bute ȝe porz of Spaine to þan faire of Alexandre, þat þeder cumen ȝere, al þa londes weore, al ðe Arfleote ȝete.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combs., as (in senses 1, 2) *port-bell*, *clearance* (CLEARANCE 8), *gunner* (GAUGER 1), *guardship*, *haven*, *-master*, *order*, *-trade*; *port-mooring* adj.

1608 H. CLERKE *Extreme Eight Hund* 31 The "Portbell ringes, to be now about the eleventh houre. 1815 *Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 1361/2 Several English vessels perished with "port-clearances in their hold. 1732 J. DARMENIUS *Jus. Cl. Instr.* 72, xxvii (ed. 2) 21 s. 6d "Port-Gangers, each 6d. per annum. 1839 WOOD, *Gen.* 1 July 3/1 The "port guardship of Hubert, the Camden. 1861 OSTER *Ascension or Final Last Win.* (ed. 2) 1 XIV. 80 That is the "port-keeper of Portsmouth, whatever mad darkness may be about them. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. iii. 60, Our "portmasters Are not so cautious of their King's command. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. xxxiv, "Post-orders. 1847 WORCESTER, *Com.* 30 Dec. 2/2 The "sporting Power for the day is France, and the port seized is Hubert.

b. Special combs.: **port-admiral**, an admiral in command of a naval port; **port-bar**, (*a*) a shoal or bank across the entrance to a port: = BAR *sb.*[2] 13; (*b*) = BOOM *sb.*[2] 3 (Webster 1864); **port-bound** *a.*, detained in port by contrary winds, foul weather, etc.; **port-charge**, harbour-due (see HARBOUR *sb.*[1] 5); **port-duty** = prec.; **port-head**, the most landward part of a harbour (HEAD *sb.* 25); † **port-pass**, authorization to leave or land at a port: see PASSPORT; **port-pay**, wages due for time during which one's ship is detained in port.

1629 MARMION *H. Hildesley* iv, The Jaylor "port-admiral had a spite against our captain. 1633 — *F. Vinegar* v, The regrate applied to the port-admiral, and obtained permission to send parties on shore to impress seamen. 1844 CARMICHAEL *Lone Star* I. 22, 21 I was so much afraid from Port to Port...; I could never abide to be "Port-bound, as we (sailors) call it. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* viii, Does the gir pitch by talking lamentable wrath to those who are portbound? 1852 *Sheffield Disp.* 1 Feb. By their chief port of [sic] "port charges at St. Louis. 1796 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. i. 2, (1869) II. 301 A moderate "port-duty upon the tonnage of the shipping. 1726 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 134 The "Port-head in the Custom-house Quay. 1678 in Maxwell *Grenvil Papers* (1) Having a Pass from the Lords of the Admiralty, and a "Port-Pass from Dover. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 21 He will have eight months wages remaining due to him, besides his "port-pay.

† **Port**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. exc. Hist.* or in *Comb.* [OE. *port* m. = MFl., MDu. *port* fem., town, burgh, city. In origin, the same word either as the prec. or as the following; in proper place being somewhat doubtful, it is here provisionally separated, and placed between the two. See *Note* below.]

A town: perhaps *spec.*, a walled town, or a market-town; but identified with *burh* as a rendering of L. *civitas*, and, like 'town', contrasted with *appleard* 'country'.

(The Netherlandish *port* was identified with *burh*, and, generally, with *ceaster* 'city'; but was 1587 also applicable to places inferior to each or privileges to a city.)

901–924 *Laws Kadm.* I. 1. 2 Se wille þæt...man mote on ceapige buton porte [*c* 1200 *portum*], oð hwiche þane portgerefan gerihtsume ofðe ofhyra ceapelonde nemme. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Capitula Lectionum Matth.* xxiii. 1 Dixit ihesus ad turbas...ut burgas vel portas. *Ibid. Mark* xv. 8 Et clamabat cantella...ut porh-ende ða portas. 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1120 He com to here to Blamtone, and bræc þær upp ða forhrofenan...*a* 1200 *Ibid.* (an. 1052) MS. D. Ȝe witen ȝa ðeodisc ða men ðurhute aðer lond, ȝe cyninge nemð ðeniȝe of hiora porten [L. *Burhes*], & ofter man of þam porte beoreð gafeles. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* an. 1087 (Laud MS.) ðe cyng...lond & ealle men...wendde ðanon to him, Frenchen & Engliscen, of porte & of uppe londe. 1871 *Trin. Coll. Wicklif. early Catechism*, wil and land port. 1878 Pauperes *Norm. Cong.* V. 220 *Port*, in the sense of town, is now known only in a few compound words, like *Portsmouth* and *Portsoken*.]

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as † *port-dig.*, † *-hewed*; † **port-highway**, † **port-street** (only in OE. **port-stræte**) = PORT-WAY. See also PORTBAR, PORTBOTE, PORT-BREVE, PORT-SALE, etc.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 154/1 Þerfore he [devil] leeds ase dude a "port-dogge Lowbeckid in port-saue: For he goth ofte in presse of men a-mong hem vp and doun. *Ibid.* 164 Mone seide þanne he "port-hound, þat only eate gode. [1 cong. 1862 HOLLOWAY *Philip I.* 140 At this season [Paris] most both the "port high waies, to wit, the one which passengers trauell to Palasyes in Nayes, and the other, wherein they go from Gaine. 1510 in Rymer *Cal. Dipl.* III. 30 to Save "portsoken; and one other Save oxgang.

[Note. The retention of the sense 'haven' in 'harbourmaster,' to an inland town presents difficulties, though no explanation has been sought in the definition of L. *portus*, in the *Digest* I. xvi. 115 (ed. 1878) 239 'Portus appellatus est conclusus locus, quo importatur merces in locum egressumve eorum nihil solvitur: unde ad conclusa aliqua munita'. The transference of sense from 'gate' to 'walled town with gate' is also unlikely. Inasmuch as 'Port' and 'Ford', though representing respectively L. *portus* and *porta*, were both mass. in OE., the fact that the *port* was also pass. affords no evidence either way. The MFl. words are in a similar position: there *poert* 'haven' and *poerte* (later *poert*) 'gate' are both fem., and, *poert* 'town' being also fem., the gender gives no indication. But the oldest and prevalent form of the word was *port* as *poert*, *poerte* being recorded and late, and pass. due to confusion with *poerte* 'gate'. Verwijs and Verdam take it therefore as certain that *poert* 'town' represented L. *portus*; and if this was so in Flemish, it was doubtless so also in OE. The Netherlandish word was extensively used down to *c* 1500, and had numerous derivatives, of which *poertere* (burgess, *poert*, or *poertscap* (burgessship, citizenship, are still in use. Cf. also PORTREEVE.]

Port (pōət), *sb.*[3] Also 3–6 **porte**, 5 **poort**(e. [ME. *porte*, *port*, a. F. *porte* = L. *porta* door, gate. The cognate langs. had in this sense words directly adopted from L., viz. OS. *porta*, OFris., MLG. *porte*, MDu. *porte*, *poorte*, Du. *poort*, OHG. *pforta*, MHG., Ger. *pforte*, all fem. OE. had irregularly *port* m. (in form identical with PORT *sb.*[1]), in several instances also rendering L. *portitor* porter, whence also OE. *portic*, OHG. *pforrih*. ON. had also *portr*, perhaps from OE. If the OE. *port* survived into ME. (which is doubtful), it was then merged in the fem. word, which became in Sc. the ordinary word for the gate of a town or city.]

1. A gate or gateway: from 14th c., usually that of a city or walled town. Now *chiefly fig.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 13 Þeagnodon Þeos nergeas port inf' *Interrog.* 'geat for Þon Þæs wide geat' etc.] *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John x. 23, & eode Se Þælend in temple in Þone geat salomones [L. *in porticu Salomonis*]. *c* 1200 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxviii. 12 Me wiðSeowende weoron wiðh; Þa ðær sæton æt geatan [L. *in porta*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24852 At ȝe ȝate o salamon Cam to leuerd to-ȝa ȝe ȝate. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 A wal ymade of bronz ðat ordeyned ouermost vnto al be kyte halles by be ȝate port Asmaris. 14.. *Castleford's Chron.* (1811) 58 Thay schall barbe ilk porte, that is to say xij ȝatis. 1450 CAPGR. *Exupdre* xiv. 42 The heyghes, gatys and ȝatis of Jerusalem. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 13 Am full prouisionit anes her at the Port. *c* 1500 M. NORMAT *Alex.* iii. 20 He is wan ther no admyssyon at the fair port of the temple. 1535 COVERDALE *Psalms* xxii. 9 So close vnto...cause [know the valley vnto the porte of the citie. 1537 BIBLE (Matthew) *Ps.* ix. 14 xcvii, The ȝates of ȝonne of the daughter of Syon are the cause and matter of ȝe ioyed [so Geneva]. 1897 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 6 How I came ...The City Ports by this hath enter'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 778 And from this Port the Cherubim forth issuing. 1708 DENNIS *Impr. Sophistique* Ess. 108, Rich I. 189 He [Joanna] perpetually uses ports for gates; Which is an affected error in him, to introduce Latin by the back of the English idiom. 1719–30 Gideon Gulliver (1900) 19 He was passing the port of Twigleton. 1802 HOME *Hist. Rob.* 61 The Scots call the gate of a town the Port. 1826 SHORT *S. St. Paul's* 161, Let us spend an hour at the East Port. 1909 C. S. HOLMES *Henry Vacancy* v, 7 Travellers saying see through the Kyle port, the eastern exit of the 'ancient borough'.

b. *Oriental, and fig.* (Cf. GATE *sb.*[1] 3–5.)

1539 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 238 From the ports of hell Lord, deliuer our soule. 1593 RAINOLDS *Epistle Mordecai* (1584) 10 The entrance of the enemie or woulfe, is termed the mouth port or mother port. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetast* iii, Thy'ye and save [the poets vein the nitrol]. 1604 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) This people...by the Caspian ports passing thorow the Georgian mountes. *a* 1670 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 1. 1 Those five gates or ports...the five external Senses. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 250 Then first Humanity Triumphant, past the Crystal Ports of Light.

† **c.** *Jr.* An open space near the gate of a town, at which labourers were hired to open market; hence, a hiring-market or fair there held. Hence *portday*. *Port-wages*: the rate of pay fixed at the 'port'. *Obs.*

1388 *Hist. of Ely* (1812) 31 Masters for and some hire here to port, they say. *Ibid.* 42 To Dan Geffrey they bite with haste The next portday. *Ibid.* 58 The West gate of Edinburgh, or rather the Great market of Edeling, is the place where reapers are hired every day during harvest...particularly on Mondays. 1889 J. MARTIN *Reminis. Old Stirling* 298 Linton...had from an early date a weekly recognised "Port"; every Monday morning during the harvest season the hiring shearers and fixing the wages. 1905 J. LUMSDEN *Fourth*, etc. 1 Port wages and the hideous harvest fee.

2. *Naut.* **a.** An opening in the side of a ship for entrance and exit, and for the hoisting and discharging of cargo. **b.** Each of the apertures in a ship of war through which cannon were pointed; now, an aperture for the admission of light and air; a PORT-HOLE.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 191 This knyht...cam to Jerlipe...To the porte soon he lepte. 1 *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* (Record *And. and Saxon*) 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 184 Cutting the ports of the said ship. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 205 b, The *Mary Rose*...was laden with wonderful ordinaunce, and the ports left open, whilest men were loden,...when she should turne, the wynde entered, and ouerthrew the ship. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *K. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 A verie fine strong long ship, hartings on such side of, ports open, besides her chase and her owne ports. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* i. 3 All the Ports may be of such equall height, so that every Port may serue any Port. 1702–30 COLUMNA *Cyc. Arch.* Plate Fig. 2. 66 The Lower Tyre Ports. 79 The Middle Tyre of Ports. 88 The Roeling Ports. 1858 LADY *Sr. Hardinge* (1895) 21 We came up with a French brig...I put my head out of the port to admire her. 1890 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 70 We were so near as to count the ports on her side. 1897

Sweete Sailor's Wordbk., *Entrie-ways*, *ports* are drawn on the middle gun-deck of three-deckers, to serve as doorways for persons going in and out of the ship. **1840** *Grad. Mar.* 6 v. *Loombe-port*, Vessel Unloading Lumber through Loading-port.

c. The cover or shutter of a port-hole; a port-lid. *Half-port*: see quot. 1815.

c 1627 [see *port-sale* in 6]. **1669** Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* 1. ii. 19 The Ports, all kindes open... to vse out our Oares. **1739** *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 1056/1 We hoisted our ports up and run our weather guns out. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 191 To make the holes preparatory for hanging the Ports for the windows (...got the ports hung so as to keep the sea from coming in at the windows in lighthouse). **1815** Cobbett *Parl. Deb.* 1.11. *Ports*, *Half-ports*, a kind of shutters with circular holes in their centre large enough to go over the muzzles of the guns. **c 1880** [see *port-lid* in 6].

d. *transf.* = PORT-HOLE 2 a.

1882 Cobbett *Hor.* ed. 3) 112 When the shutters of the Field is to be seen through the windows or ports, they are said to be *Unfolded of the Field*.

3. In various senses, a passage through which a ball or the like must pass.

† a. *Billiards.* See quots. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 262/1 *Billiards*...the Port is the Arch of Ivory, standing at 9 little distances from the other end of the Table. **1838** Bennett & 'Cavendish' *Billiards* 4 The peculiarity of the game at this time consisted in the use of a small arch of ivory called the 'port'.

b. *Curling*: see *Rondle*. A passage remaining open between two stones or lewis: see quot. 1858.

1800 *Lanimer Cronn* 12. xiii. To draw, guard, strike, or wick, be nine; Or through a port to steer. **1800** *Sporting Mag.* VI. 300 Aiton a Port is to be taken. **1848** *R. Caledon. Curling Club Ann.* 18-9, *Diagram*, Drawing through a Port. ...If the played Stone pass between these two Stones without touching either.

4. *Mech.* An aperture for the passage of steam, gas, or water; *esp.* in a steam-engine, for the passage of steam into or out of the cylinder, a *steam-port*.

1839 R. S. Rowand *Naut. Steam Eng.* 121 To allot the steam port before the exhaustion port, leaving the expansive power of the steam, already in the cylinder, to finish the remainder of the stroke. **1848** Exhaust-port [see Exhaust *sb.* 2]. **1859** Rankine *Steam Engine* (1866) 381 The seat of a steam engine slide valve consists usually of a very accurate plane surface, in which are oblong openings or ports...at least two in number. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1761/1 The steam-port for first stroke is that inlet or induction port that is part of departure in the cylinder, adiation, or exhaust port. **1885** *Model Steam Engine* 31 When both the ports are equally compressed, the length of the eccentric-rod is correct.

5. The carved mouthpiece of some bridle-bits.

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* 178/1 A pleasant ports doth rule a raging horse, When bitter bridles doe breake the mouth too much. **1607** Markham *Cavel.* ii. (1617) 61 Many ...have added to stand of the plaights which fill the two parres of the bitts together, another piece in fashion of a round hoope, or a half moone, which they call a Port, and sometimes this Port must consist of one peece, and then is it called a whole Port, sometimes of two peeces, and then it is called a broken Port. **1633** Stubbes *Anat. Abuses* iv. 111. § 8. 92 The ordinary curb with a port or mouthpeece. **1884** R. D. Arrowsmith *Mod. Horsemanship* 6 v. 97 The mouth-piece should have a liberty for the tongue, so that the bit may take effect upon the bars of the mouth. The size of the liberty, or port as it is called, should depend upon the size of the tongue of the horse.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) *port-bar*, *-hanger*, *-hook*, *-lid*, *-mail*, *-nail*, *-sash*, *-shackle*, *-sill*, *-tackle*: see quots.; † **port-brass**, a small piece of ordnance, formerly in naval use; **port-bit** (sense 5), a bridle-bit of which the mouthpiece is carved into an arch; **port-face**, in a steam-engine, the flat surface in the steam-chest containing the ports or steam-passages; † **port-mouth** = *port-bit*; **port-mouthed** *a.*, having a port mouthpiece, as a bit; also *transf.*; **port-pendant** = *port-rope*; **port-piece**, an obsolete kind of ship's gun; **port-rope**, a rope for raising and lowering a port-lid; **port-stopper**, a revolving shutter for closing a port in a turret-ship; **port-way** = sense 4.

1864 Webster, *Port-bar*. **1867** Steven *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Port-hanger*, *-hook*, straps of iron, furnished with rings or hinges, by which the ports are secured from falling open in a gale of wind, the bars resting against the inside of the ship; the port is first tightly closed by its hooks and ring-bolts. **1600** in Bickley *Rep. Hist. MSS.* IV. 40 The bucks...*Cowport* bull bait one Mastiff, one Tykes, one Stalker, and 2 *Port-bitts*. **1862** Sir A. Mitchie *Speech on Irish Affairs* 31 If they will not marriage with a waffle, purchase their Hands may be brought into a Rope with a *Port-bit*. **1585** *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 177 Ita quoniz of pennies...within the kirkyard...to play or byth...*portbuttes* or any other pastime. **1867** Steven *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Port-hanger*, in ship-carpentry, is a batten of wood fixed on the ship's side over a port, to prevent water or the going into the port. **1854** Chamb. *Technol. Dict.*, *Port-Holes*...for the purpose of hooking the hinges that are fastened to the ports-lids. *Ibid.*, *Port-Lids*, a sort of hanging doors that shut to the ports or sun. **1860** R. Dudley *Seaman's Catech.* 51 What are the port-lids, or ports for? For closing the ports. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iv, Then shall he bridle...with a martingall, *portmouth*, and a martingall. **1839** *R. Eng. Navy* 8 Vict. *Reg.* (1850) IV. 360 A "port mouthed Bit. **1848** Illustr. Comic Hist. & Chambers 216, The port-mouthed party. **1900** [see]. Hamm. *Lex. Techn.* II. "*Portmantle*, are such Wales as are used to hinder the Hinges to the Ports of Ships. **1890** *Pardon. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Port sails*...are similar to cross sails, and used for balancing lee-way. **1907** in *Archæologia* XLVII. 332 For a barbarded, 3 spurrynes with xij. thonders of iij. sorte, xxxvij. barrelles salpetre...

c. 8. **1884** *Rep. Sel. Cttee. Navy Estimates* 1884 Three sets...in the first period of naval history [sailors], port pieces, stockfowlers, saluters, and lantakas. **1897** Corn. Smeaton *Cruise* vii. 97 The "First report has the Force of the Orchestra. **1887** in Sweete *Sailor's Word-bk.* **1889** Fitzgerald *Dict. Marine* (1906), *Venice & Last*, "port-sails, or pieces of canvas, depending from the port-holes of the ship, into which the ballast is thrown, to the side of the ballast-lighter. **1893** Cassell *Technol. Dict.*, *Port or Port-Cocker*, glass frames that are put into the cabin-ports and other rooms at sea. **1889** Fitzgerald *Dict. Marine* (1906), *Sole*, a name sometimes given to the lower side of a gun-port, which however is more properly called the "port-sill. **1889** [see R. J. Kerr *Shipbuilding* viii. 149 To obtain a good height of the ports all above the waist-level. **1893** Cassell *Technol. Dict.*, "*Port-Tackles*, those which serve to haul up the Port-lids.

Port (pōət), *sb.*[2] Also 4-8 **porte**, 5 **poort**. [a. F. *port* a carrying, bearing, manners, gait, etc., vbl. sb. f. *porter*: see Port *v.*[2] So It. *porto*, Sp., Pg. *porte*.]

† 1. The manner in which one bears oneself; external deportment; carriage, bearing, mien.

c 1389 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 834 She had so stedfast countenaunce, So noble porte and mayntenaunce. *c 1386* — *Prol. to Mad. de Ma* 400 Ne made hir reuerence as in a mayde. **1387–8** *T. Usk Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 73 Lat thy port ben lowe in every wightes presence. *c 1430* Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 [He] saithe by ther poort That they stood in drede. *c 1440* *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Poort, of countenaunce, *gestus*. **1512** Douglas *Æneis* Cyd. 6 Quhilkthrow, *Quoniz* Soo[th], to Tiros wife pronde porte to (like clowr) prevent. **1667** Milton *P. L.* v. 804 With these comes a third of Regal port, But faded splendor wan. **1705** Addison *Pietas Cantabrig.* 407 Such manly greatness, such a graceful port. **1803** Wilmot *Poetaster* iv. 196 His port, Which once had been erect and open, now Was stooping and contracted. **1874** Stevenson *Jrl. Lady & Queen* (1878) I. viii. 135 She has the proud port of a princess.

b. *fig.* Bearing, purport (of a matter).

1588 Greene *Clorus*, H. 591 The English Monark had shewed him *playnely* how to enter into the port of the treatie. **1841** Emerson *Lect. Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 249 I wish to consider well the affirmative side, which has a loftier port and stance than heretofore. **1878** Lowell *Among my Bks* 2nd Ser. 21 The Pleasure of assuming port, to which every member aimed mainly like Tennyson or Atlas.

† c. Behaviour, conduct. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* iv. xiv. 563 A Writ of allowance, testifying that he hath found matters in his good port, according to the Statute.

d. Dignified carriage; stately bearing. *rare.*

1839 Dr. Bell *Hard Times*, *Prol.* xxii, 29 Which carry... a kinde of port, and glimmer to their station. **1873** Brooker *A. Romans* ii. 9 The growing port of later years, and the simpler vestments are laid aside.

e. *transf.* Habit or mode of growth (of a plant). *rare.*

1790 Bancroft *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 19 They have given the Pendulous Character to some Plants for the sake of their beautiful Flowers, or from the Port or Appearance of the whole plant. **1882** *Garden* 21 *Jan.* 40/1 It [the Umbrella Tree] is somewhat straggling in growth, but this does not detract from its handsome port.

2. Style of living; *esp.* a grand or expensive style; state; house *transf.* social position, station. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1529 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 41 Echo of them kept a great estate and port, and spared nothyng. **1530** Palsgr. 511/2 He is not worth two pens all ouer paynt, and yet he kepeth a porte like a lorde. **1560** Abr. Fleming *Cave, Perform Sout.* 180 For that their Mr Pitchey is master of a house and keepeth (besides a part of seruinge.) I think he would well serue the turne. **1597** R. Lanet *Barthodore* (1631) 9 By his port and house he kept he was more like a Herodes, than a Governour. **a 1625** Fletcher *Faithful* (1679) 3 My Father...having resigned the Office of a Justice of the Peace...put himself into a Port and Course of Living agreeable thereunto. **1808** Scott *Penn. Lett.* 25 Nov., It became more and more difficult...to keep the same port of gentleman. **1839** Kingsley *Misc. Essays* I. 432 If they were equalized, they must needs have, because it was seen to their port and manner of living.

† b. *transf.* A train of attendants (as indicating a splendid style of living); a retinue. Also *fig.*

1549 Ascham *Toxoph.* Ded. (Arb.) 13 What tyme...your highnes...tooke that your most honorable and victorious journey into Vienna, accompanied with a porte of the Nobilitie and gentrie of Englande. **1577** R. S. (title) The Court of civil Courtesie. Fitte furnished with a pleasant port of sundry glasses and pithy precepts. **1601** Fletcher *Pulgrim* i. 2, Well, madam, you're come on pretty a port of gentlewomen. *Your safety would seem more and handsome.*

II. † 3. Means of carriage, conveyance. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 29 That none gode spede, that eve, By reson of none carriage nor port, Ne no, what I saie poynte nor sport.

† 4. The action of carrying; the fee or price for carrying; passage, carriage. *Obs.*

1603 *Lett. K. Scotts Co.* (1849) III. 134 You are to pay the bringe 3 nose port: to hym promised me to make hasse. **1620** Mayne tr. *Abstract's Customes of Aleppo* 14 He bethought himselfe of feigning a packe of Leathers, and to put fourteen yes Duzain Port. **1636** in *Lower Committee on Privileges* (1642) 48 That further the letters shall goe, the port thereof is to be advanced. **1650** *M. Verde Jewel.* in *Lower & Akers N. F.* (1869) 74 For the port of every single letter from Boston to New York...nine pence.

† 5. Weight that has to be carried or borne. *rare.*

1660 Saumaise *Figmalion* 58 It has not to groan, body to bear the port of the place. **1680** H. O. *Bulkley's Letters* 1. 108 And his Fat country Corps, no doubt and short Make the Soft Pillows groan under his Port.

6. Something that is used to carry, a carrier: **† a.** A socket attached to the saddle or stirrup in which the butt of the lance rested when carried upright. **b.** Some part of the handle of a sword, ? the hilt or grip. *Obs.*

c 1440 Hall. *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 One company had the plaeblant, the rest, the port, the barley, the lemes, the lanyers...all spike. **1879** *Cornh. Gen. Ser.* 1404/1 Lost...a large square buckle, tinned, with a Silver Hilt Cross and Port...the Hilt gilt in Ports.

c. A frame for carrying; *spec.* in candle-making: see quots.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 297 A frame, or port, as the workmen call it...containing 6 rods, on each of which are hung 18 wicks. *c 1885* Lefevre in *Circ. Sc.* I. 452/2 The wicks are cut into proper lengths by a machine, according to the sort of candle to be made, and then suspended from a rod or frame, called a port.

† 7. *Tannery.* [See quots.] *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 139/1 An Horse...Fleshing is called, *stak*, or *porrum*. *Ibid.* 188/1 *Porrum*, or *Stak*, is the pole, or trunk of a Deans fats.

† 8. *Mus.* [See quot.] *Obs. rare.*

1597–41 Colbrunda *Cycl., Part of the voice*, In music, the facility and habit of making the shakes, passages, and divisions.

9. [tr. Mil. phr. *Port arms.*] The position required by the order '*Port arms*'; see Port *v.*[2] 2. *Cf.* Carry *sb.* 3.

1833 *Regul. Instr., Cavalry* I. 32 The whole...drop their carbines smartly to the port. **1867** *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Oct. 674, I...brought the rifle from the 'slope' to the 'port'.

† Port, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Aphetic f. ME. *sport*, Anglo-F. *sporte*, a. OF. *aport*, *F. apport*, f. *apporter* to bring; in med.L. *apportare* (Du Cange).] That which anything 'brings in', yields, or contributes; a customary or legal contribution, a payment in kind or money, by way of rent, rent-charge, tribute, etc.; in early use, the tribute rendered by a daughter religious house to the mother-house. Also attrib., as *port-corne*, *port-silver*.

1440 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 138/1 Persons, Perishens, Portions purely, Portes, Annuities, Pitiferans, Knightes Fees, Advowsons. **1473** *Ibid.* VI. 93/1 A Commune byrde to bryng unde...of a quyt[-]-sporte Ca. lij. yere, to be taken by the handes of the Prisse and Convent of Wenlok. **1536** Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 8 Ye have alledged that I have intent to Forme the quot tythe. **1540–2** in Bolton *Hosp. Irish.* (1936) 122 Which were not...to be Rente for money, but only for porte of corne or otherin, or for porte of corne and money. **1548** *Lond. Gen. Ser.* 7340/1 Port Corn yearly out of the Vicar's Part of Kilkenegny 3 tydno.

Port (pōət), *sb.*[4] (*a.*) *Naut.* [Derivation obscure: see Note below.]

1. The left-hand side of a ship looking forward: = Larboard *sb.* Opposed to Starboard. (Often in phr. *to port*, *a-port*.)

It cannot have been generally substituted for the older *larboard* to obviate misunderstandings arising from the similarity in sound of *starboard* and *larboard*. By international convention, ships, esp. steamers, carry a red light on the port side.

1626–42 Middleton *Sea-mans Dict., To Port.* Is a word used in Cooling the Ship, they will use the word *cooling a Port*, or *Starby a Starboard*, the Ship heeles to Port; (what things were to part, or the like. **1633** T. Stevens *Pas. Wks.* ii. viii. (1861) 360 With two sables her might spend the Day either to Starboard or to Port. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 104 The ship heeled ... two streaks to port. **1815** Southey *Poems* I. 31, 104 They...put the helm a-port, and stood after her again. **1844** *Admiralty Order* 20 May, The word 'Port' is frequently...substituted...for the word "Larboard", and so...the distinction between "Starboard" and "Port" is so much more marked than that between "Starboard" and "Larboard"...it is their Lordships'[s] desire that the word "Larboard" shall no longer be used. **1846** *U.S. Navy Department Notice* 16 Feb., It having been repeatedly represented to the Department that confusion arises from the use of the words "larboard" and "starboard" in consequence of their similarity of sound, the word "port" is hereafter to be substituted for "larboard". **1873** Brassey *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* 24, 206 If two sailing ships are meeting end-on,...so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 2/2 The...great bore of the Canadian coach, the port of the Prime becomes her rigging.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Situated on, or turned towards the left side of a ship: = Larboard B.

1837 R. Times *Amer.* in *Papers* VII. 149 It was thought better to stand off on the port tack, in order to get well clear of the land. **1847** Brenton *Last. Sigh. List.* ed. 3) 216 A considerable opening was reported...a mile or so away on the port-bow. **1873** Brassey *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* 6, 206 If the Port Wing Ship of a Column in the ship on its outward leh. **1883** *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 330/1 The *Clan Alpine*...was about to round Blackrock Point under a port helm. *Ibid.* A green light was on your port bow shown that a vessel is approaching on your left front on a transverse course (the green light being shown from the starboard side of that vessel).

[Note. This use of *port* may have arisen either from Port *sb.*[1], senses 2, 4, or from Port *sb.*[2], sense 1. When the steering apparatus was on the right side of the vessel the *starboard* or *starboard*, it would be convenient, in order to leave this free, to leave the *port* remaining point on the opposite side (the *dark board* or *larboard*). For the same reason, the vessel when in port, would naturally be placed so as to lie with her larboard alongside or facing the shore or port. For either reason, the larboard would be the port side. *Port* the larboard was in recorded not more than two centuries before it became official; the substitute of Port *sb.*[4] had a still earlier colloquial use.]

Port (pōət), *sb.*[5] [Shortened form of *O Porto* (pōrtu), f. *Oporto* (Pg. *O Porto*, lit. 'the Port')

name of a city of Portugal, the chief port of shipment for the wines of the country, formerly also called in Eng. *Port O Portfo.* So F. (1708 *de*) *Porto.*] A well-known strong dark-red wine of Portugal, having a sweet and slightly astringent taste. Also called *Oporto* (*wine*), † *Port O Port wines*, † *Porto*, and PORT-WINE.

Formerly also called *Red Port*, as opposed to *White Port*, a white wine of Portugal (now little imported).

1691 LEYBOURN *Retir'd Man* (1707) II. 314 English ships that went to Swedeland and took in wines, and after sailed to port O Porto, and there cleared home, pretending it to be port O Porto. 1693 *Sportsmen Jovially* 21 But we've the best Red Port—What's that you call Red Port?—a Wine Sir comes from Portugal. *a* 1707 PRIOR *Epitaph* 19 Their beer was strong; their wine was port. 1730 T. BAILY tr. *Dodsbridus' Urbanorum* 26 Wines of every Sort, From potent Cyprus down to humble Port. 1784 E. BAGE *Barham Downe* I. 23 It was his constant custom to smoak tobacco, drink red-port. 1832 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* xxxi, I seems to take my share of a bottle of Oporto. 1880 BROWNING *Ocbus* 77 Let those that filthy sloop-stuff, vendors hold this white-brown Port! 1889 *N.-W. Line*, Glass (ed. 1910), *Red Port*, The generation which is passing away, and their predecessors, always spoke of port when as red port.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *port club*, *drinking* (sb. and adj.), *-wagon*; *port-bibbing*, *-complexioned* adjs.

1832 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* IV. xxviii. [One] who had shone as chosen sill the Portonian in that seat of the town. 1872 FROST *Maid of S.* v. Wks. 1709 II. 102 A few port-drinking people, that live every day to the Lion. 1889 ROBERTSON *Mod. Par.* i. vi, Miss Robertson [took] only half her usual number of her port wines. 1902 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/2 The old days of port-complexioned dons.

Port (pōət), *sb.*³ *Sc.* Also 8 porte. [s. Gael. *port* tune, = Ir. *port* tune, jig (O'Reilly).] A lively tune; a catch, an air.

1701 KELLY *Scott. Prov.* 392 What the English call a Catch, the Scottish call a Port; as Carnagies Port, Port Arlingtan, Port Athol, &c. 19... in Scott. Descr. xv. 206, (dance) 1901 *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1/2 Scotch airs, tunes, or ports. 1803 *Scots Lass Minstr.* v. 200, The piper's shrill port resumed each chor. 1898 H. MORRIS *Last Peacock* (1900) 26 You played a port that nations pass enough all ports ever can listened to.

Port, *sb.*⁴, obs. form of (Sublime) PORTE.

Port (pōət), *v.*¹ Also † porte. [*a. F. porter* = It. *portare* to bear, carry.]

† **1.** *trans.* To carry, bear, convey, bring. *Obs.*

1588 J. POTT *Four Mast. Books, Pr.* 2, He did so make, and port and guide it all our voyage. 1598 *Acts of Privy Council Aberdeen to Calid. Mayr.*, 24 Aug. 1598 (Jam.) It becumis the peopill...to leave their sinnes quhilk porte ane Gods judgementis against us. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epithal.* viii, The virgins...Porting the ensigns of exiled love Both crowns and kingdoms, in their either hand. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* (1662) 71, I They [coals] are easily ported by Boat into other Shires. 1708 PHILLIPS, *To Port*, to carry, as To port Books about to sell. 1711 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 176 They had ported arms without license.

2. *Mil.* To carry or hold (a pike or the like) with both hands; *spec.* to carry (a rifle or other weapon) diagonally across and close to the body, so that the barrel or blade is opposite the middle of the left shoulder; esp. in the command *Port arms!*

1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 25 [In] charging [with Pikes]...Port your hand. 1627 R. HOLE *Trypl. Art of War* 141 And have caused my Pike-men to trail their Pikes, that they might not have been seen by the Enemy; which if shoulder'd, or ported, they would be. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 222, (Shield) 1967 Port your pike, is to draw neer to take it by the But end, with your right hand, and bears the point forward aloft. 1803 *Compl. Field Engineer* 18 In some regiments it is called Ported arms or preparing for the charge. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II. 72 mimic the motions of the warder as he alternately shouldered, or ported, or draped pike. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 56 Officers recover swords...and Port them. 1837 *Field Exercise, Infantry* 174 On the approach of any person, the sentry will port arms, and call out Hilt, who comes there?

Port (pōət), *v.*² *Naut.* [f. PORT *sb.*⁶; cf. STARBOARD *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* In *to port the helm*, to put or turn it to the left side of the ship; also ellipt. *to port.*

1580 H. SMITH in *Hudinger's Voy.* (1889) I. 205 The Williams had her course past broken, that the rudder did hang clean besides the sterne, so that she could to no wise port her helme. 1598 *Dun for-mouth* 9 a. Port). 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar*, ix. 37 Port, that is, to put the Helme to Larboard, and the Ship will go to the Starboard. 1630 J. TAYLOR (*Water P.*) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. 60/2 Cause your maine helme, to goe the bolder, there, Port, Port the helme hard. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., They never say *Larboard the Helm*, but always *Port*; (*like*) they say *Starboard the Helm*, when it is to be put to the Right side of the Ship. 1840 MARRYAT *Midshipman* xix, 'Port the helm'. 'Port it is, sir'...until the man at the helm. 1869 RICHARDS *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* ii. 106 Seamen are to be found who port at every light seen ahead, or nearly ahead.

2. *intr.* Of a ship: To turn or go to her port or left side.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 9/1 She was so incredibly old-style in ballast, and fit a moment for huge bulk, steady parting, was now on...

Port, *v.*³ [f. PORT *sb.*¹] *trans.* **a.** To bring to port. **b.** To haul at, reach (a port). **c.** *nonce-use.* To furnish with ports or harbours.

1600 *Two Noble K.* v. i, So hoyst we The anchor, that must these vessells port In A. part] even where The Sejanick Sonner please. 1832 LIVINGSTON *Trav.* viii. 130 Coasting the ...shore ...I ported Lignore, the great Dukes Sea Haven. 1838 QUARLES *Emblt.* iii. viii. 155 The way to Hope's is through the Sea of Tears: Scarce is an Island ported round with Fears. 1848 EARL OF WESTMORLAND *Orig. Sayings* (1884) 28 A fresh Shoulwell Gale, whose blast May Port them in true happiness at last.

Port, *v.*⁴ [f. PORT *sb.*⁵]

† **1.** *trans.* To furnish or shut in with a gate. Hence **Ported** *ppl. a. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 63 b, The Englishmen had three ports only barred and ported. 1618 E. JAMSON *Maquerq. Myrrour, Barriers*, Designing power to ope the ported eyes.

2. *Curling.* (See quot. and PORT *sb.*⁵ 3 b.)

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 301 *Porting*, is to cause the *water Sparkles at Clarendon*, i.e. to drive a shot through a space formed by the stones upon the rink.

Port, *v.*⁵ *nonce-wd.* [f. PORT *sb.*⁷] *intr.* To drink port (*at, to wine*). Also *to port it.*

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 313, I have ported and cheered it 'many a time and oft' with Sir John.

Porta (pōə'tă). *Anat.* [L., a gate; also applied to a part of the liver (Cic.). See PORT *sb.*⁷] **a.** The transverse fissure of the liver, at which the portal vein, hepatic artery, etc. enter it; the portal fissure. Also applied to a similar part in other organs. **b.** The vessa *portæ* or portal vein: see PORTAL *a.* 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.) If...[a] Gate of the hynde hidowues of pe lyuour vnneth a vessyn may passe...but pilke gate is...[called] *Porta*; of smale vessyns but comen out of pe vessyn *porta* in diuerse parte. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I., *Porta*, the same with *Vena Porta*. 1847 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Porta*...term applied by anatomists to that fissure in the liver (the *transverse* or *portal* fissure) by which the vessels enter. ...Sometimes also extended to other organs. ...*P. cerebrum*, a name for the fissures of Sylvius. ...*P. renalis*, the hilum of the kidney.

Portability (pōətĭbĭ'lĭtĭ). [f. next + *-ITY*.] The quality or state of being portable; fitness for being carried or moved from place to place, esp. with ease; portableness.

1687 WARRENDER *Firm Land.* 13 The River of Thames, and the portability of that which is brings up to the Keyes of London. 1689 STEARE *Mariner's Mag.* p. vi. 66 The Quadrant...I hold to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, in respect of its plainness...and portability. 1791 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxii. 476 note, Of a form the most convenient for portability and readiness in management. 1815 JACOB *Money* v. 53 The portability of money is an important quality.

Portable (pōə'tăbl), *a.* [a. F. *portable*, adj. late L. *portābilis* that may be carried, f. *portāre* to bear, carry: see PORT *v.*³ and *-ABLE*.]

1. Capable of being carried by hand or on the person; capable of being moved from place to place; easily carried or conveyed.

Often used to distinguish modified movable forms of machines or structures which as a rule are unconnected as immovable fixtures, as *portable derrick*, *fork*, *fence*, *forge*, *railway*, *steam engine*, etc.

a 1500 in *Ancrene Wisse*, *Gen. Introd.* 92 Her portable kyndo...be bowne, pur yo his name meyn hit, and beryn it with hym chiefly be chil purchace reuerence and honour. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-h.* 110, 38 A portable yoke to be carried in the forme of a peoodle in any paper, leather purse or box. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* ii. xvi(xv) The Instruments of a little portable case. *a* 1623 W. GIBBS *Canne, Hydr.* (1633) 100 The [*Submersible*] was a kind of portable Temple. 1689 STEARNE *Mariner's Mag.* v. viii. 93 Very portable and fit for his Pocket. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Portable Barometer*, 1720 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 332 Portable Forms or Benches. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Meyr. Syst.* 22 Object 100 The general weight should be a specific gravity easily portable about the person. 1832 BABBAGE *Ogilvie* 16, I 150...730 A very convenient portable camera obscura. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 150 He...put up a small stock of necessaries in the most portable form. 1872 TRAIN *Gerrish Cannon*, 30 Holding property not in lands but portable goods.

b. Said of liquid substances congealed, and of gaseous substances liquefied, so as to be more conveniently carried or transported.

1796 J. BOARD *Mem. Syst.* 23 Portable soup was recommended. 1856 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 150 Five pounds of portable soup, and a sufficient quantity of dried meat to allow each man a pittance of five pounds and a quarter. 1858-62 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 546 Large quantities of this liquid were obtained at the Portable Gas-works, by subjecting the gas produced by the decomposition of whale oil, to a pressure of 30 atmospheres. 1859 *Pharm. Journ.* XVII. 92 We have all heard of 'Portable Soup'. Now we have 'Portable Milk'. A small jar of this solidified material, we are told, contains the equivalent of six gallons of fluid milk.

c. *fig.* Easy to carry in the memory, to carry out in practice, etc.

1683 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 31 These Psalms were therefore very portable, to make them more portable by poetic extension. 1707 STEELE *Spect.* No. 220 ¶ 2 This portable Quality of Good-humour renders all the Parts and Duties of it more easie.

† **2.** *fig.* Supportable; bearable; endurable; that can be borne or tolerated. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Medwall* 304 To paste me to reasonable measure & previsions portable to me. 1589-90 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 450 For all watchings...done or constitutions, or laboring or watching at any other portable charges. 1605 SHAKES. *Lear* III. vi. 115 How light and portable my pain seems now. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Sprtsh. Curate* (1647) 58, The cold pelt upon Him that unsupportable yoke of Transgressions, and taint from Him the portable yoke of His commandments.

† **3.** Capable of carrying ships or boats; navigable. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 18 If you find great ghettis of timber on the shore side or upon any portable river. 1649-50 BURTON *Irish Nat. Hist.* (1860) 21 The Nore...is not portable but of very little barkes and boats, and that only when the tide is in. 1685 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 138 A dry winter: no flood: waters very low, not portable. † **4.** Portly. *Obs. rare.*

1589 R. CROSSLAND *Newsletter* (1608) 19 He...is a little pudding, pulling thing: I am a jolly portable man, as you see.

Hence **Portableness**, portability.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Portableness*, capableness of being carried.

Portage (pōə'tĕdz), *sb.*¹ Also † **portaidg**, **-e**. [a. F. *portage* the action of carrying, in OF. a tax paid on entering a town, etc. = med.L. *portātium* (*item quod vulgariter* (Belgicum) 'Du Cange'), also *portigium*, It. *portaggio*, etc., f. L. *portāre* to carry: see PORT *v.*³ and *-AGE*.]

I. 1. The action or work of carrying or transporting; carriage.

1292 in *Rec. Scott. Comm. P. C.* 13 Per portagia eorundem quando quidem dabitur...[d.] *a* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, *Portage*, or Portage of baggage, *portagium*. 1483 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 490/1 Their Allegeance and labour of gathering, portage and pregnant of the said wines. 1485 *Statut. Hen. VII* (1638) 32 Paid...for the portage of the same repes to the water side...vj^s. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1021/1 Vessels...that should be appointed for the portage and conueying aswie of the said things. 1626 C. PETTUS tr. *Sleigh's Navt. Quarrels* 138 They dispended yearely above an hundred crownes in the portage of Letters. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hersfeld's Ann. Eng.* (1699) 55 Two chests...each of them required eight strong men for the portage. 1722 tr. *P. D. Maffei* in *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 6140/1 The Rates for the Portage of Letters...are as follow. 1800 JAMES, *Canv.* (1804) 91 Cleopatra's Needle is not to come from Egypt to Waterloo Place, as the portage would cost 5,000*l.* 1809 STEVENSON *Trans. Caravans* (1886) 23, I must...take the following items for my own share of the portage: 2 cows, 2 spare flask, 2 plus jackets. 1813

† **b.** That which is carried or transported; cargo; freight; baggage. *Obs.*

1452 *Cal. Ant. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 283 Salte, iij^s. iiij^d. tonyes, callige xx tot portage that conveyth within the Franches of the saide citie to xx chippis. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 5 Ye myght haue seen the ryuers and the streetis Full with portage and pepl thairon standis. 1632 *Dugdale. St. Paul's* (Camden) 253 That no man...pitch...before the church by the carriage of Northern, or basketts, or any portage whatsoeuer. 1687 WARRENDER *Firm Land.* 46 Fishermen, Passengers, and other Boats and Portages.

† **c.** Weight, as regards transport. *Obs. rare.*

1600 WARDALL *Surg. Maist* Wks. (1637) 237 Such medicines as are small of form, and light of portage. 1780–94 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 132 Jewels of high value but light portage.

2. The cost or price of carriage; portage; freight-charges; † also, a due levied in connexion with the transport of goods. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1429–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 382 Almaner of Freghtes, Cariages, Portages, Buttellage, and other expenses. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* to Customes, dueties, portages and other rents. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. 31 To The Commons, were freed of portage, tollage, and trifocie. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 187 Your last hath been the cheapest Letter, that ever I paid Portage for. 1763 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. 51 He...saved about fifteen shillings portage. 1880 J. WHITE *Mid. France* (ed. 2) 93 The ready barter was obliged to sign away...his portage and tax on entrance without the walls.

3. Naut. Burden of a vessel; tonnage. *Obs.*

1578 in Selden *Mare Cl.* (1636) 150 Primmemord, 300 pondere de chaucer. Brief de Custet, de quel portage il [sc. hulk.] 1436 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 500/1 Shippes, every of hem of xxxx Tonne portage, or more. 1532–3 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 All manner of shippes being under the portage of xl. C. tonne ...weight of the lowe water marke same [*sic*] for ones. 1591 *Act. Parl. Scot.* III. 560/1 Every quarter of the portage and burthen of fifty tunnes, and vpwardes. 1709 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1878) XXX. 220 The Good Ship ——, of the Portage or Burthen of thirty five tuns or thereabouts.

4. In full, *mariner's portage*: A mariner's venture, in the form of freight or cargo, which he was entitled to put on board, if he took part in the common adventure and did not receive wages, or which formed part of his wages; the space allowed to a mariner for his own venture or to be let by him for freight payable to him in lieu of wages; hence, in late use, a mariner's wages (in recent works, erroneously explained as his wages *while in port*). (Also corruptly PORTLEDGE.) *Obsolescent.*

1390 *Laws of Oleron* c. 28 in *Black. Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 122 Kit notably your countenes de la mer que se ho marriners donne (*sic*) salers a portage (*Anc. Trans.* 1424 *Rolls* 1. 122 Kit notably your countenes de la mer que se ho marriners donne (*sic*) salers a portage chascun deulx aura xxx tonnel Rouge de Bret. 1378 *Pat. Quarrelover* 6, 3 Hall. 138 Enter Landers,...at is Rochelle to vendange gounde wog vaukier high water de lyers or le portage dung tonnell. 1530 in J. Latimer *Merch. Adventurers of Bristol* (1903) 30 The very value of the Portage that the said mariner, quarter maister, or marryner shall hold for his wages in the said ship in the same viage. 1532–3 *Ordinance of Wardens* in *Trans. Gild Merch.* (1830) I. 138 All maner merchandis...and marinar portagers ymparing in any shippe. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 247 They have been at sea and commanded, part masters of men, of portage or one part of their fre and hyre for the said navigatione. 1588 HOLINGSHED tr. *Froissart's Chr.* 18 b, Besides 200 they spent upon particular mens goods, under the portage of the Mariners and Soldiers. 1620 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* (1636) 104 A mariner may keepe either his portage in his owne hands, or put them in wares for freight, and yet the Ship shall not stay upon her lading of his portage. 1758 *Doc. Hist. St. Maine* III. 378 For 8 part of the Vessel Portage £20. 1769 A. JOHNSTON *Gen. Trust. Dunmore* 104

130 The Seamen shall not lade any Goods upon their own Account, under Pretence of Portage, nor otherwise, without paying the Freight, except it be mentioned in their Agreements. 1809 E. Lancaster *Portuf. Trade* 134 Portage, unless wages while in port, and the account of a sailor's support for a voyage. So in 1848 Thompson *Hand. Trade*. 1848 Jas. *N. H. Nichols Hist. Exped. Newp. H.* 206 Of seamen and mariners who take unwrought wages in portage, contrary to ancient usage.

fig. 1808 Southey *Espr.* 90. I. 32 Thy loss is more than can Thy peerage spare, with all their canal feed leaves.

b. Comb. *portage-bill*: the register or account of the names and claims for wages, allowances, etc., of the crew of a ship.

[1679 see Portlage.] 1742 in W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. N. Eng.* (1890) II. 429 note, A Portage bill or some Names and Wages due on board the Snow *Jolly Bachelor*. 1756 *Minute Entered Col. Rec.* (1862) VII. 563 To amount of charges, pattins and portage bills of the aforesaid Eagle, by Joseph Stanton, registered . . 323 10 00. 1799 *Ship-Master's Assist.* 106, 61 Ship Facundus Nancy's Passage-Bill on a Voyage to St. Petersburgh. 1840 W. S. Wallis *Hymn. & Soc. Hist. N. Eng.* II. 489 Lobby curiously enough rejected the 'Portage bill' of officers' and men's wages, £200 17s. 4d., from Shem Leeds to Newport.

II. 3. The carrying or transporting of boats and goods from one navigable water to another, as between two lakes or rivers, or past a rapid or cataract on a river. (Originally American.)

1698 tr. *Hennepin's New Discov. Amer.* 2166. 74 We . . brought up our Bark to the great Rock of Niagara, . . where we were oblig'd to make our Portage; that is, to carry over Land our Canoes and Provisions, and other Things, above the great Fall of the River, which hinderapts the Navigation. 1708 J. Evans *Mod. Brit. Colonies* 26 They are obliged to make one or two very long Portages. 1846 Kane *Arct. Explor.* I. 12. 98 We had a portage of about three miles, the sledge being unladen and the baggage carried on our backs. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* 30. 184 Five or six rapids with cascades, one of which could not be passed at any time without portage. 1870 J. W. Boddam-Whetham *Roughing it Brit. Colonies* 124 We had to unload the boats and make a portage of about two hundred yards.

b. A place or track at or over which such portage is necessary; a break in a chain of water-communication over which boats, goods, etc. must be carried; = Carry *sb.* 8, Carrying-place.

1698 tr. *Hennepin's New Discov. Amer.* 2166. 72 The Portage was two Leagues long. 1778 W. Stoddard in *N. Hampshire Prov. Papers* VI. 360 The portage or carrying place to the Fall of the Wood Creek is not above 300 rods. 1807 *J. Gass Trad.* 104 Captain Clarke measured the length of this portage accurately and found it to be 18 miles. 1823 Stevenson *Narrative & Sk.* 61 As we were carrying the canoe across a rocky portage, the left wrist was entirely fidged.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portage bill*, *duty*, *-money*, *-path*, *-station*, *strap*, *French*: see also 4 *b*.

1552 in Shippe *Rich. Hakes Navig.* (1570) II. 11. 318 Wherefore the mariners of the kings navies and such like officers had portage-money allowed them. 1620 Mayflower *Doy. Laws-Merch.* 1514 I also the peril upon me of the carriage of a great many of money; I may lawfully take portage money for my pains. 1692 in Rudde *Londons* (1878) II. 182 All other goods . . shall pay portage duties. 1720 Stukeley *Itin. Curios.* II. 102 A Conjecturing the transporting of Boat beyond Sea, which they called Portage Boat. 1851 Hubbard *Rod Rifle Exp.* viii. 138 Indians and experienced voyageurs use a long sling called a 'portage strap'. 1854 J. Wilson *Canoe & Prairie* 156 The party began to carry the wounded along the portage track for twelve miles.

†**Portage**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Port *sb.*[3] + -age.] Provision of ports or port-holes.

1595 Shakes. *Hen. V*, III. 1. 10 Lend the Eye a terrible aspect: Let it pry through the portage of the Head, Like the Brasse Cannon.

Portage, *v.* [f. Portage *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To carry or transport (boats, goods, etc.) over land between navigable waters; to convey over a Portage (*sb.*[1] 3 *b*). Also with the place (rapids, cataract, etc.) as obj.; also *absol.* Hence **Portaging** *vbl. sb.*

1804 A. Grimsby *N. Brunswick* in *Can. Times*. 308 Some hills where we were compelled to portage the canoes. 1811 Hennah *Real Estate Exp.* 98, 102 The labour of 'portaging' was very severe. 1861 G. Barnes *Manitoba* 24 Portaging around rapids and falls is to be found. 1900 A. G. Bradley *Fight in France for N. Amer.* II. 203 There were numerous rapids too, and shallows to be portaged.

†**Portague, -igue.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 portygeese, -ingue, -ugue, 6–7 -eague, -egue, -igue. [*App.* a false singular deduced from *porte-, portegues* (Portuguese II. 3), taken as a plural, as if *portugues*.] A Portuguese gold coin, the great 'cruzado', current in the 16th century; its value ranged, according to time and circumstances, between £1. 5*s.* and £1. 10*s.* = Portugal 2.

(often used as an indefinite or hyperbolic): see quots.

1552 in Shippe *Rich. Hakes Navig.* (1570) I. xviii. 138 By Hall-wood of the receipt 34 portagues, 22. 20. 00. 1552 *Privy Wardr.* (Comfort) 110 To my cosin Harvy my portegues of gold. 1577 Hanmer *Englands* 2. xxii. (1677) 1. 364 The portigue, a peece verie commonlie kept of diuers. 1578 T. Jones *Preserv. Health & Sickn.* 1. xviii. 34 Our Captaine . . they are liuke as Pesans, or as great as Portigues. 1600 B. Jonson *Cath.* v. iii. Sea-gold about them? *Dem.* Yes, I have a portague I bit here this halfe yeare. 1698 Fryer *Trav.* 1672. 2 certain Coyn of Gold, valuing three pound ten shillings.

Portail (pō·ɹtēl). *Arch.* Also 5–sayl, 6 -aille. [a. F. *portail* façade of a church, containing the principal door, also † city-gate :—Late Latin **portalium*, dim. of L. *porta* gate, door. See Portal *sb.*, with which this has been confused in Fr. and Eng.] = Portal *sb.* 1.

1383 Caxton *D. de la Tour* F 1. She wente up vnto a fayre portayl or gate. 1800 Holland *Livy* x. 368 They proceed to the middle of Mount portaile by the Capitole. 1542 Cuyckenius tr. *Le Clerc's Trust. Architect.* I. 109 The Portail or Frontispice of a Church, Palace, or any other great Building, should always have a Rise of some Steps. 1749 Keysler *Travels Ignota & Pract.* (1760) II. 11. 344 a noble Portail, to which are Three Gates. 1823 *P. Nicholson's Pract. Build.* 300 *Portail*, the face of a church, or the side in which the great door is formed.

Portal (pō·ɹtăl), *sb.* Also 4 -ale, 5–7 -all, 6 -alle; (6 porthal, 6–7 port(-)hall). [ME. a. obs. F. *portal* gate, adj. mod.L. *portalis* city-gate, porch (Du Cange), orig. neut. of *portalis* adj., f. L. *porta* gate: see Port *sb.*[2] and -al. Cf. Portail.]

1. A door, gate, doorway, or gateway, of stately or elaborate construction; the entrance, with the immediately surrounding parts, of an edifice, esp. of a large or magnificent building, when emphasized in architectural treatment. Hence often a poetical or rhetorical synonym for 'door' or 'gate'.

13–. *K. E. Alis.* P. A. 1113 Be portales ypled of cristh plates. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* 1. That man which the lay dede before the portall or gate of the temple. a 1522 Lo. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) 119 b, There was his . . portall and gates full of knightes, & not manyfoulde. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxi. 926, 134 The monie they held diverse in the two great hall or entrie of the temple hereof. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 573 Through Heav'n's Port opend wide by Hasting Portals. 1812 Aikman *Apol. Ws.* 59 F 2 Remembrance two of the Portals of Herculean House. 1726 tr. *Ariosto's Fryar* I. xxxvii. 103 The gates of the portal are by tradition said to be the same which St. Ambrose shut against the emperor Theodosius, till he had done penance. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. v. Not a foot has dry portal crossed. 1820 *Blackwood's Mag.* *Archit.* 404 The portals of Abbotsford, . . are some of the finest specimens of this style. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 98 Fling the portal open.

b. *transf.* A valve of the heart; a natural entrance, as of a cave.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 132 The great vein . . hath at its entrance into the heart, certain portals, from their form called *valvulæ triangulares*. 1699–20 Colebrook *Fragmenta* (1805) 2, I was opposing to the east corner, one of which, from its northern portal, issues the river that winds through that vale. 1883 Harper's *Geogr. England* 130 A river wending towards a portal of black rock.

c. *fig.*

a 1500 Gresley *Fr. Rimes* ii. 64 The houses walls fowrd by Jesukrist, Cam'd out like to the portal of the sun. 1592 Peele *Pleas. & Del.* 451 Once more the rich-colour'd portal openth, Which to his speech did heavy passage yeeld. 1603 tr. *Ecol. 37*, on. 65 64 So doth the Morning Ouercommed Nature, From out the fierie Portall of the East. 1707–38 Thomson *Summer* 640 Issuing from out the portals of the morn. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* v. (1862) 108 Death, which by the portal of disobedience had found entrance into nature made for immortality.

†**2.** A space within the door of a room, partitioned off, and containing an inner door; also, such a partition itself (sometimes made to a movable piece of furniture). *Obs.*

1528 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 224 With 2 Portalls, whereof one shall be at the parlour there and the other at the great Chamber doore within the said College. 1589 *Pasq. Whitt's Catechet* 125, I will shut these vngodly wretches . . the hinges to the hall, the portall, and the skryne . . shall remayne to and within the house. 1598 (see 4). 1604 T. M. *City & C. Purchaser* 229 *Portal*, . . was ne'd to signifie a little square corner of a Room, shifted off from the rest of the Room by the Wainscot.

3. (See quots.)

1706 Phillips, *Portal*, a lesser Gate, where there are two of a different Bigness. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Portal*, the arch over a door or gate; the framework of the gates; the lesser gate, when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance. 1874 Blair *In this Name* viii. 70 A little side portal, which gave entrance to a convent.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portal arch, capital, door, gate, post, seat, stone*.

1598 Stallion, *Portal*, a lesser Gate, where there are two of a different Bigness. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Portal*, the arch over a door or gate; the framework of the gates; the lesser gate, when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance. 1874 Blair *In this Name* viii. 70 A little side portal, which gave entrance to a convent.

Portal (pō·ɹtăl), *a.* *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *portalis* of or belonging to a gate (see prec.).]

†**1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a door or gate: in quot. applied to the valves of the heart.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 375 Not farre from the ingrafting [it] is diuided or diuen into three small but strong portall membranes or values.

2. Pertaining to the *porta* or transverse fissure of the liver. *Portal vein*: the *vena portæ*, or great vein formed by the union of the veins from the stomach, intestine, and spleen, conveying blood to the liver, where it divides again into branches; also (*renal portal* or *vena-portal vein*), a vein similarly passing to the kidney and dividing into branches there, in many of the lower vertebrates.

Hence applied to structures, etc. connected with the portal vein, as *portal canals*, the tubular passages in the liver, each containing a branch of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and biliary duct; *portal circulation*, the circulation of blood through the portal system; *portal fissure*, the transverse fissure of the liver, at which the portal vein enters it; the *Portal system*, the system of vessels consisting of the portal vein with its tributaries and branches.

1845 Pereira *Elem. Mat. Medica* 1. 62 The fluids . . accompany the arteries in the portal canals. Each portal vein, however small, has an artery and a duct running along it. 1857 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 333 This is termed the portal system of vessels. 1870 Morley *Palm.* II. 30 The flow of the blood from the abdominal viscera, through the liver, to the hepatic vein, is called the portal circulation. 1874 Mahaffy & Mayor *Rdm. Stud.* 429 The renal portal system, running from the bifurcation of the pelvic vein to enter the lower convex border of the kidney. 1880 Mivart *Cat. the Use* 20 Canals diverge from the portal fissure, and these are called hepatic veins. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 553 A renal-portal circulation or supply of venous blood to the kidneys exists in all Amphibia.

Hence **Portal-ve·nous** *a.*, of or pertaining to the portal vein.

1845 Brown *Dis. Liver* 23 Mr. Kiernan has applied to this . . the term portal-venous congestion.

†**Portal**, *obs.* erron. form of Portas.

1861 R. Cobb *Power & Sanct.* 253 Popish Cantelenas, Missals, Breviaries, Portals, Legends, and Lives of Saints. 1886 Lydian *Diary* 19 Mar., The printing Missalls, Offices, Lives of Saints, Portals, Primers, &c.

Portalled, portaled (pō·ɹtăld), *a.* [f. Portal *sb.* + -ed[2].] Furnished with or having a portal.

1833 Hennah *Hierarch.* v. 302 (Nature) hath afforded their bee one Tongue and that portall'd with Lips and portcullis'd with teeth. 1903 Harper's *Hist. Pre-Raphaelitism* 1. 2 New carpenters through narrow doors and portalled walls.

†**Portame·nto.** *Mus.* [It., f. *portare* to bear, carry.] A gliding or passing continuously from one pitch to another, in singing, or in playing a violin or similar instrument. Also *attrib.*

1774 J. Collier *Mus. Trav.* 33 Her shake was good, and her *portamento* admirably free from the nose, mouth, or throat. 1784 Burney *Hist. Mus.* IV. 40 Trills, graces, and a good *portamento*, or direction of voice. 1885 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 362/2 Madame Albani . . roused her echoes by exquisite intelligence in the *portamento* style.

Portance (pō·ɹtăns), *arch.* Also 6 -aunce. [a. obs. F. *portance* action of carrying, support, bearer, importance, etc., vbl. sb. f. *porter* to carry, Port *v.*[1]: see -ance.] Carriage, bearing, demeanour (= Port *sb.*[4] 1); conduct, behaviour.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 32 In mans gay portaunce he pourtrai'd. *Ibid.* vi. A goodly Ladie . . Their mood to be a woman of great worth, And by her stately portaunce worse of heauenly birth. 1609 Skene *Cor. & Sit.* 156 Your Lordes, Thinking vpon his seruices, tooke from you the apprehension of his present portaunce. 1881 Dowden *Shaks Quart.* II. 304 A good knight armed . . with a gentle portance and intrepid heart.

Portant (pō·ɹtănt), *a. Her.* [a. F. *portant*, pr. pple. of *porter* to carry, Port *v.*[1]: see -ant.]

1. Carrying. (Cant. as a pple. with direct obj.)

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 51, Cassandra Anara, an Elephante d'Argente, portant a tower d'Or.

¶ **2.** = Portative. (? an error.)

a 1808 Barry *Encycl. Hieogl.* I. Gloss., *Portati*, or *Portant*, a cross potent in so called, because it . . has display . . as if it were carried on a man's shoulder. 1889 Elvin *Dict. Her.*, Portant.

Portary: see Portuary, *Obs.*

Portas, -eoas, -es, -eas, -hos. Now only *Hist.* Forms: (3–4 portehors), 4–5 portheus, -hous, -os, 4–9 -eus, -hus, -ous, 5 -oos, -oes, -eas, -eus (?), pocatus, *Sc.* porteus, -ewis, -wis, 5–6 -as, -es, -is, *Sc.* -uus, -eusus, 5–9 -eous, 6 -ais, -eus, -eyse, -ew(e)s, -is, -oeus, -uus, -usus, -uys, -yus, 6–7 -aus(e, -eus(e, -oeus, -ioeus, -uus, 6–7 -hous, 6–8 -eaus, -ais, 6–9 *Sc.* -eous, 7 -ius, -ius, -eius. *B. attrib.* 5 portor, *pl.* -ores. [ME. (*portehors*) *portheus*, a. OF. *portehors*, 13th c. (= mod.L. *portiforium*, 13th c. in Du Cange) a portable breviary, f. *porte*, imperative of *porter* to carry (see Port *v.*[1]) + *hors* :—L. *foris* out of doors, abroad.]

1. A portable breviary in the mediæval church.

1249–52 in *Cupodus Mic.* (1893) IX. 13 Item Sine portehors, qui est Vitarii. a 1290 *Winchester Cartul.* (1896) 275 Unum portehors. 1307 Lond. *Ct. Pl. & Mem.* 120 A portehors fuit detente in hac *plene, placito* to wage. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 104 Hows many portes, antiphoners, grailes, & alle obere bokis. 1388 Chichele *Chaplain's T.* 138 Be pat said by this Portheus [= *per portheus*, portos] I preye you. 14.. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 604/29 *Portiforium*, a Portheus. 14.. *Mem. Hist. York in Hist. Northerners*, 4 portas. 1426 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 76 My masseboke, my portas. (1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Portas, boke, *portiforium*, *antyphonarium*. 1459 Test. *Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 290 A Gradale, a Manuell, a litell Portuse, the which the saide Sir Thomas[e] hes alway vsed to rede. 1480 Rolls *Parl.* IV. 90 Rede or Masse in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 20 Remaking your good lordship to remember our portuse. 1502 *Arch. Ped. Wint.* in Wr.-Wülcker 1326/19 *Hic portiforium*, a portus. 1563 Cathol. *Gall. Lap. aeris* (1861) leave ever with him the bible & his breuyary or portuse. 1567 *Privy Council Acts* (Scot. Rec. Soc.) II. 8 A great portuis of prayers. 1579 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2/2/1 A litle Portuise, called the Lady Portuise. 1598 Thynne *Chal. Cas. Mass* 71 b, That hauing no more scripture than is written in their portuses. 1630 Prayer-B. 1662 *Preface*, Some have

scopere. 1531 Lanc. Wills (1857) II. 13 My ij portues. 1532 More Apol. Wks. 846/1 Es made of a long portesse, & shorte pynne shall serue them. 1536 — Comf. agst. Trib. x. xv. (1557) 91 b, No such praier-wit yet in the Primer Portesse, as far as I can learn. 1549 (1617) 9 a, Edw. VI, c. 10 § 1 All Bookes called ...Manuelles Legendes Pyes Portesses Prymers ... shalbe ...abolished. a 1550 Fery Mayde xvi in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 258 And also for Paraphrases, Moche differyng from your portasses, Thay wolde haue dayly vsed. 1550 Bale Image Both Ch. x. Prol. A 1vb, Their halfdog prayers their portasses, bodies, troughes [etc.]. 1559 T. Wilcox Damnablenesse Dedi. 3 There was neuer Olde Popet more proude in his Portelis. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 77 As the dooing pageds did their blasphemous mumme out of their portasses. a 1604 Hieron (Todd) Prem. Brd. (1632) 130 Learneth the Archbishop (whom it had beseemed better to haue beene at home with his portasse). 1610 Bible Transl. Prol. 9 Their Sarum bookes, Portuises, and Breuiaries. 1640 Sanctimonia' Triall Martin 2, 88 The Liturgie is nerue-lesse, because the words of it are taken out of the Roman Portasse. 1672 Heaven Collect. O. M. 8, I.III. 172 Breviaries or portasses for the Quire. 1697 Scott Border Antiq. II. Introd. 62 A monk from Melrose, called, from the portasses or breviary which he wore in his breast, a breid-a-breist. 1846 Maskell Mon. Rit. I. p. lxxxvii, The Portaliarium, with its various English names of ...Portesse, Portuasse, Portbern and Portforey. 1890 Sir John Hosie in Archæologia LII. 298 A sculpture derived from the York portkos.

b. 1565 *Mason & Heresb. Exp.* (Roch.) 182 A porte ['] *mot of Salesbury use.* 1902 in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. (1831) 521/2 (*portesse, off the gyve off* 8yr Ryc. Long.

b. Attrib. A manual (*of* some subject).

1508 *Twelfe Portues of our Nativesse* ad fin. (Jam.), Hale yonder the Portesse of Nicklasse. 1861 *Reports Deputy Keeper Mod.* xx. ii. 11. 126/2 139 Their whole books are a Synopsis or breviary of Love, the portasse of Love, Legenda of Lovers lives and deaths.

c. attrib.

1468 Turvey Churches *&c.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 100 For byndyng ij portuse bokys. 1502 Calendar in *Archæol.* XVIII. As long as they resemble *your* three portuse version. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. L 13. The order of portasse men.

2. *St., Law.* (In later use *portmus roll.*) †A roll of the names of offenders, which, by the old practice of the Justiciary Court, was prepared by the Justice-Clerk from the informations of crimes furnished . . by the local authorities' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*).

1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 63/2 It is ordanit, þat ei crowparis of ayrses ..; til þam þat sulbe gevin keyis to portasis be þe Justice-clerk, & vnto vthir. c 1475 Henryson *Tale of Dog* 718 Quhilk has nor portioun of the habitacioun. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 402 The portesse and rollis of the last justice air .. were deliverit .. to the cowcate. 1708 *Scots Proclam.* 12 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4436/1 That Portesse Rolls be ordered and to that effect taken up, conform to the Law and Custom in such cases. 1750 J. Lauchlan *Forms of Process* 230 Form of the Portesse-Rolls. Names of the Criminals and their Designations. . . Names and Designations of the Witnesses. . . Indictment. 1872 C. Innes *Lect. Scott. Legal Antiq.* 302 The Raven is like a Scots crowner who has a portesse of the Indictments. 1883 Omond *Lk. Advocates' Amst.* I. 289.

Hence †**Portas, portesse,** *v.* (*Obs. nonce-wd.*), *trans.* to include among the saints named in the breviary; to canonize.

1550 Pilk. *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 121/b *After* 29 hundredth yeares expired, they shal also be shrined and portessed, (that is they did in that quarell of the Church of Rome).

†**Port-assiet.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *porte-assiette*, f. Porte- + *assiette* plate.] A disk of metal, wood, etc., placed under a plate or dish.

1483 *Exchequer Accts.* (1902) IV. 341 For 6 balls of lose, with hinges and hoops, for the feet of the 2 sylver portassiettes, 12*d*.

Portate (pō·rtēt), *a. Her.* [ad. L. *portātus* carried, borne, pa. pple. of *portāre* to carry.] In *cross portate*, a cross represented in a sloping position (*in bend*), as if carried on the shoulder.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 14 b, Wherefore ye shal see the saint portate? For on this fashion it lays on Christes shoulder, who bare the same to the mountain of Calvary. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 99 b, A Crosse portant in bend, is the proper crosse. 1725 *Guide Dict. Her.* 41, A *Cross Portate*, . . lies athwart the Escutcheon in Bend, as if it were carry'd on a Man's Shoulder. c 1828 [see Pobtate 2].

Portatile (pō·rtătil, -tail), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *portātil-is* (also F. *portatil*) that may be carried, f. L. *portāre* to carry: see -ATILE.]

†**1.** *Her.* = prec. *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1393/2 A cross portatile gold, to the lower end whereof did dangle a little bell.

2. Adapted for carrying; = Portable, Portative *a.* 1: esp. (in later use only) of an altar.

1687 Thoresby *Ducatus Leod.* 466 Some (fancied) are portatile and unsual. a 1688 *Contemp. Mich. Jrnl.* (E. Archæol. Soc.) III. 124 *Some* sterling was given the Lay-reader to render coine. 1688 Sir portatil scrine (etc.). 1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. ii. 220b. 198 That Bishops shall not . . *consecrate* portatile altars without necessity. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 87 We think the Bishop ought . . to have erected a portatile altar.

†**Portation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *portātion-em* carrying, n. of action from *portāre* to carry.] The action of carrying; carriage.

1632 Fuccaan *Ten Years Trav.* by Fox the commodity of Trafficque, and portation of Merchandize.

Portative (pō·rtătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 -tif, 5–8 -tyf, 5–8 -tyue, 6 -tyfe, (portetyve). [ME. *portatif*, a. F. *portatif*, *-ive* id., that may be carried, f. L. *portātus*, pa. pple. of *portāre* to carry + *-īf*, -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Adapted for carrying from place to place; portable; *spec.* applied to a kind of small organ (cf. Portative a. 1*a*): see B. 1. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1377 Lanc. *P. Pl. C.* I. 333 Portatif and parcels to be pyked of a smithe. c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol. Prol.* 3 As for lyte, and as paueu as may be shewed in so smal an instrument *portatif*. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 121 Synguage name is mette plesyr or *portatyf* portatiue. 1508–9 *Will of Lady Dowsabel* (Somerset Hse.), To the said church my portatyf organes. 1566 Gascoyne *Christ.* I. 3 Portatiue pipes or bellowes, . . vsed by the Shepeherdes. 1858 *French Poetry Conf.* 20 Others have portative Organs. 1894 J. Watteson *Trade* viii. (1895) 429 The Pope is carried in his portative throne to the front window. 1903 C.S. *Times* 30 June 849/3 The portative organ, which could be carried in procession and played by the same person.

† **b.** Of a bishop: (see L. *portātilis*: see Portable): Not having a fixed diocese. *Obs.*

1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 136 (1877) 104 The bysshop of Rome vsurpeth hymselfe to be portatyue.

2. Having the function of carrying or supporting.

1881 Evans *Lect. Teaching* v. 124 Some study . . of the wise and practical distinction . . between what he calls respectively the 'formative', the 'analytical', the 'coördinative', and the 'index' memory would be of great value. 1887 Goodeve *Mechanism* 92 In [an] instrument its portative power [i.e. of a horse-shoe magnet]. 1892 *Amer. Jrn. Insan.* XLVIII. 61 It is far from my purpose to lend encouragement . . to any practice of making the memory a portative faculty.

B. *sb.* **1.** (usually *pl.*) A portative organ: see A. 1; *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1440 Hoccleve *Regiment* 580 Cherysshe lordes loselle, Portatifs, and bellis. 1526–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 341 Rec' of the Organ Maker for fe olde portatyffe in fe quere xxvij*s* viij*d*. 1531 in Weever *Fun. Mon.* (1767) 504 To my church of Norton a payre of portatyves that stand in the chauncell ther. 1552 Inv. Ch. Goods (Surtees Soc. 121) 91 One payre of portatyves. 1833 J. Gibson *Two Sold Privately* 93 Harpers, lutens, . . such as goe with . . portatives, hoggises, recorders. 1885 A. J. Hipkins in *Groves Dict. Mus.* IV. 303/2 The organ and portative and at 5" instead of 6".

†**2.** A portable breviary: = Portase 1. *Obs.*

1534 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 173 My Portatyue which I occupy vpon my selfe, and my sole Salter.

†**3.** *YA* tray or other carrying utensil. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 75 Knyves, louers, and vnpleasible clothes, cuppe-clothes, hangers, fetters, and portatives. *Ibid.* 76 One page . . to helpe to woode barrelles, portatives, tubbes, pottes, or cuppes.

†**Portater.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 -ur, 6 -our, 7 -or. [a. AF. *portatour* = obs. F. *portateur* (13–16 in Godef.), ad. L. **portātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *portāre* to carry.] A bearer, carrier, supporter.

c 1483 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 326 Also I am be pyllyard portatur and bearyar, yf be towrch be worth, & that I hagge to to shrympar. 1503 *Sc. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 360, I haue send him present portatour to the Kinglis Hienes . . . maylis instrum with my repayr, as he will informe yow. c 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (C. Archæol. Soc.) I. 136 Some of the relations, portaters of the money. *Ibid.* III. 42 Talbego . . that he was portator of both his persons cause.

Portature, obs. erron. form of Portraiture.

Port-bar, Port-lid: see Port *sb.*1 6 b, 16 b.

†**Port-ca'non, -ca'nnon.** *Obs.* [f. Port *sb.*8 (?) + Canon, Cannon.] An ornamental roll around the legs of breeches: = Canion.

1589 Bryskett *Rem.* 4–16. 126 The French .., Now glos on Lawe for Portatcons...Port-cannons, Partings, and Pendents. 1597 [see Canion]. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 13 He walks in his Portcannons like one that stalks in long Grass.

Portch, -e, obs. forms of Porch.

Portcloose, -sluse, obs. var. Portcullis.

Port-crayon (pō·rt,krēĕn), **†porte-crayon** (pōrt,krēĕn). [ad. F. *porte-crayon*: see Porte- and Crayon.] An instrument used to hold a crayon for drawing; usually a metal tube split at the end and held by a sliding ring so as to grasp the crayon.

1720 T. *Free Art Painting* 4 Black Lead is the Lump . . used in an Instrument . . called a Port-Crion. 1789 *Sir J. Reynolds Disc.* ii. (1798) 29 That the port-crayon ought to be for ever in your hands. 1830 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 1802 (They) desire us to say that the instrument is not a 'pencil-case' but a 'port-crayon'. 1880 Ruskin *Pleasures Ill.* iii. 70 He painted a charming water-colour of me...with a magnificent port-crayon in my hand.

Portcullis (pōrtkŭ·lis), *sb.* (Formerly often written as two words or hyphened.) Forms: 4 portecoles, portocles, port colice, 4–5 portecolys, 5 porte-colis, portecoles, -kolee, portcolys, -lese, (-cellor), porta colisse, porte-colyse, poorteolys, -colyse, portcullis, *Sc.* -culys, 5–6 *Sc.* portculpsis, -culles, 5–7 portcollise, 6 portcolyse, -ese, -kos, -is, porte coultys, -colice, portcullesse, -ise, port collice, port-cullise, (portculicuse); 6– portcullis, (6–8 -cullice, 7 -collise). *B.* 4 porculas, (5 -oulise), 6 porcolays, -chullis, -lesse, percollice, -cis, -cullyse, 6–7 percullis, -ize, 7 purcullis, -ese, percullise, per-cullis, percullace, -y. 6–7 portelose, 6–8 portelus. [ME. a. OF. *porte coleïce* (c 1200 in Godef.) lit. sliding door or gate, f. *porte* door, gate + *coleïce*, *coulëice* (mod.F. *coulisse*), fem. of *coulëis* adj. flowing, gliding, sliding:—L. type **colātīcius*, f. L. *cōlāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cōlāre* to strain, filter, in Romanic (F. *couler*), to flow: see Colander. The *y* forms simulate F. *clise*, less. pa. pple., closed, shut. The forms *portmaleys*, etc. (in sense 2) are app. erroneous with *r* for *l*. (The plural was in early use the same as the sing.)]

1. A strong and heavy frame or grating, formed of vertical and horizontal bars of wood or iron (the vertical ones being pointed at the lower end), suspended by chains, and made to slide up and down in vertical grooves at the sides of the gateway of a fortress or fortified town, so as to be capable of being quickly let down as a defence against assault.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6300 Alle the gates that otherwise ben And bren falle port colice to bed. a 1400 *Sir Beues* (E.E.T.S.) 87 male (MS. S.), With brugges and portecoles. *Ibid.* 102 Be portcolis went dune. c 1400 *Florice & Blanch.* 214 At sithes more was, I-wys, Smythy wroght, a portcolis, Shud wele with yron and stele. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Porte colyse, *antiphilarium*. c 1450 *Merlin* 254 Ho sche entre ther porte colisse and strenge yates couered with iren enbed. c 1470 Henry Wallace iv. 326 A iron portcullace gan upon the wall, Fourth out a pyn, the portculyss fell fast. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 318 He shulde put it vnder the porte colisse that it shulde not be shut lightly agen. 1533 Gwynneth Cron. *Tent.* (Rolls) II. 13 Drew fourth brigges and lete portcullesis fall. a 1552 Leland *Itin.* I. 107 The which Ward to the Entering is seruyde strange with Towres and Portecluses. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* (1590) 130 b, Towres were plancheared, and battlements and portcolyses of timber set vp. 1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 13 And tear in pieces your portcullises. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxiv. xxviii. 820 The rope was let goe, at which the port-cullice hung, and it fell downe with a mightie noise. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 874 And towards the Gate rouling her bestial traine, Forthwith the huge Portcullis high vp drew. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. xiv, Up drawbridge, grooms—what, Warder, ho! Let the portcullis fall. 1893 Lytton *Last Barr.* iv. i. Under the portal as he entered, hung the grate of the portcullis.

b. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1925 Portcles and gates up he wan, And let come in euery man. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* ix. 32 For han they cut a sonder the cordes that helde vp the portcolays. 1580 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1573) 56 b, Also they furnishe the gate with a Portcullis. 1599 Hamlet *Fop.* II. i. 108 A Portall, with a Portcullis annexed to it, the which Portcullis by the cutting of a small cord, was a present enfouna to the gate. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 180 In those seas they hang up a great portcullis gate. a 1634 Caldwell *Alphonsus* iv. Plays (1874) III. 228 Some speedily let the Portcullises down. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iv. 51 (Heath) 299/1 The Earle of Worster .. used for his badge a pair of cracks, or close Portcullice.

†. 1589 Hollyb. *Treatise' Nonsense.* (1858) Calvinists, a port-cullice or portcullice. 1598 Barn. Barn. viii. (1607) 19 There hath lieene two Portcullices. 1640 Jeremy Taylor *Conform.* 14 The Waterlocke, through which in Arches, with a Portcluse, the Rivers are passeth. 1673 *Guard. Mag.* XLIII. 336 The gate-house is still standing which is fortified with a portcullise or port-cullis.

b. *fig.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 237 For upon Jhesu al portcullesse is foundid. *Our portcullys, our bulwerk, and our wal.* c 1590 Marl. *Faust* Wks. 370 A sure portcullice against wicked spirites. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. viii. 377 That the Emperour ...would by the same gate keepe this citie, the strongest portcullice and key of all the East. 1625 Quarles *Emblems* v. iv. 97 Ah, whose's that pearle Portcullis [v.r. teeth], that adorn'd Those ouiery rescelues of Ruby gates [v.r. lips]?

2. A figure of a portcullis, as an ornament or a heraldic charge. In *Her.* also applied to a design formed of a number of vertical and horizontal strips crossing each other over the field; also *fretted*.

The portcullis was the badge of the Beaufort, and hence of their descendants the Tudor sovereigns.

† 1449 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 201 The castelle is weyer where men hageuese, The Portcullys [= Edmund Beaufort] is vnder adrawe.] 1483 in *Mat. Illustr. Reign Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 16 Ye Maydew Holand, Goldesmythis, for making of iiij. porcolleys of silver and gilte. *Ibid.* iij For sowing of a vampeon of purpelle velvet w' iij. portcolleys therin. 1513 in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 397 *All thy* Warkmen . . shal wer Roses and portcolleises. 1565–4 *Hen. VIII*, 2 in *All* sacte Scholdges...shall bere vppon the one side thereof the prince of the port collice. 1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 The Queenes Highnes Seale of Lande, bearing the Portcullice wyeuise, ingraued on the same. 1592 Edward *Narcissus*, lit. To A pensile Calamaria or Portclues and Crocust between the Cluses. 1611 Rubens *Peac. Treat. Chr. French.* (1638) II. 362 The rose, portclues, fleur-de-lis and harp, are crowned. 1884 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 130 In Heraldry, a Portcullis is always represented as having rings at its uppermost angles.

3. †**a.** A popular name for the silver half-penny of Queen Elizabeth (the smallest silver coin issued by her), which bore on the obverse a portcullis and a mint-mark. *Obs.* **b.** *Portcullis crown, money*, a name given by numismatists to the coins (crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence) struck by Queen Elizabeth in 1600–2 for the East India Company, having the figure of a portcullis on the reverse. (Cf. cent. 1525 in sense 2.)

[Cf. 1597 Rider *Eng. Dict.*, The late new halfe pence, which though the Siluer were good, yet the pence were euell.]

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. vi, I had not so much as the least Portcullice of Coyne before. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Hatemoore Heard* sig. e3 Then doth he shew vnto his shapen profound, Where not a penne portcullice can be found. 1784 Pennington *Acc. Alaska* viii The Pun-

cable coins of Elizabeth, coined in rivalship of the Spanish king; of different sizes from the crosses downwards. 1898 O. R. Raymond *Story Brit. Coinage* 191 They [coins for use of the E. I. Co.] are called the 'portcullis-money' from their reverse type.

4. Title of one of the Pursuivants of the English College of Arms, from his badge.

1618 Bolton *Flag. Regius*, *Portcullis*, the name of an office of one of the Pursuivants at armes. 1832 Watson *Am. Pract. Mem.* 160 The longer being Portcullis, Pursuivant of Arms; in the years 1588. 1898 Blazon *Glossary* s.v. *Harold*, There be four others called Harolds or Pursuivants at Arms, these are Blew-mantle, Rouge-cross, Rouge-dragon, and Portcullis. 1902 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 28054/1 Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms. 1905 *Webster's Alm.* 1121/1 Arms, College of, or Heralds' College, . . Four Pursuivants,—Portcullis, Thomas Morgan Joseph Watkin.

†5. (?) Name of some room in an inn. *Obs.*

1632 Heywood *Fair Maid of West* I, Wks. 1874 II. 268 Boots, you must fill some wine into the Portcullis, the Gentlemen there will drink none but your drawing. *Ibid.* 271 *Enter the Kitchin-maid*. *Maid*. I pray Sirrah, what shall I reckon for the hire of Ling in the Portcullis?

Portcullis, *v.* In 7 **portcullice, porcullise.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a portcullis; to close with or as with a portcullis.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 187 Within my mouth you have engaged my tongue, Doubly portcullis with my teeth and lips. 1611 Florio, *Sostenellare*, to portcullice. 1640 Bp. *Hall Rem.* (1672) 25 note, Portcullice up the gates: keep peace and love.

Portcullised (pɒ·tkʌlis'd), *a.* Also 6 **port-cullised**, **-cullis'd**; *f.* 6. **porcullised**, 7 **porcullis'd**, **porcullist**, ?9 **porcullised**. [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.]

1. Furnished with or having a portcullis; closed or barred with or as with a portcullis.

1552 Sparke *Rich. II*, v. iii. 187 Within my mouth you have engaged my tongue, Doubly portcullist with my teeth and lippes. 1611 Florio, *Sostenellare*, to portcullice. a 1640 Bp. *Hall Rem.* (1672) 25 note, Portcullice up the gates: keep peace and love.

2. *Her.* (Now rare.) Cf. Portcullis *sb.* 2.

1618 Bolton *Flag. Regius*, f. Elkins, *Portcullised*, barred upright and across, after the form of a portcullis, turned also Jattised. 1882 Oglilby, *Porcullised*, in her. termed.

Porte [pɔ·t]. Also 6–8 port. [a. F. *porte*, in full *la Sublime Porte* = It. *la Porta Sublima*, transl. Turkish (Arabic) بَابِ عَالِي *bāb-i-ʿālī*, lit. 'the sublime, high, or lofty gate', the official title of the central office of the Ottoman government, comprising the office of the Grand Vezir, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the Council of State (Redhouse, *Turkish Lex.*, 1890). 'Gate' is supposed to refer to the ancient place of audience, etc., at the gate of the tent, or the king's gate; the attribute 'high' or 'lofty' is not literal, but the honorific attribute of the Turkish government. According to Zenker, the Western application of 'Sublime Porte' to the Turkish government or Ottoman state answers rather to the Turkish *dīvānī-i-ʿālīyye*, 'the sublime empire or state.'

In the 17th and 18th c., often erroneously taken as referring to the position of Constantinople as a sea-port.]

(In full, *the Sublime or Ottoman Porte.*) The Ottoman court at Constantinople; hence *transf.* the Turkish government.

1600 E. C. *Pounde's Mild Monopoly* 248 Hadnot speaked send your Ambassadours, as well towards our neyghbour Port, as else to him. 1603 G. Sandys *Trav.* 1. 48 Some Viziers of the Port. 1 1625 Hoskins *Lett.* (1926) II. 24 He then had the chief commaund at the Port to the greatest Monarch upon earth. 1631 Chevreau's *Lett. Constant Mauritiennis* 48 The King of Morocco usually gives audience at the Gate of this Palace, and here, as well as at Constantinople, La Porte signifies the Court or Kings Palace. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1046/1 Soldiers of Prizes merchanted between the King of Poland and the Ottoman Port. 1706 Phillips, *The Port*, the Court of the Grand Seignior, . . at Constantinople. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4682/1 Before the Port has had any Account of it. 1727 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 550/2 Report of which being made to the sublime Porte, the infidels advanced him to the post of Cadi. 1772 *Hist. to Amer. Reg.* 76/2 That haughty capital, which had been named the Porte by way of eminence, from its incomparable naval and commercial situation. 1837 Miss A. Kerr tr. *Fraser's Mist. Journals* 102 A better understanding was in consequence soon established between him [Napoleon] and the Porte. 1866 Queen's *Speech to opening Parl.*, Under a convention, concluded with the Ottoman Porte, Consuls-general have been appointed on behalf of England and Turkey, to confer with His Highness the Khedive. 1891 Alcedo, *Map* Oct. 470 The Sublime Porte is a time-honoured institution.

†**Porte-** (pɔrt), Fr. imperative of *porter* to bear, carry; used in combination with a sb. as obj. in numerous compound words in Fr., several of which are more or less used in Eng.; the first element is occasionally anglicized as *port-*; and other words have been formed after these with the second element English (Port-allocution, Port-rule, etc.). From French: **Porte-acide** [-asid'], an instrument for the application of an acid to a part of the body.

Porte-aiguille (-ɛgwi·j') [F. *aiguille* needle], a fine forceps for holding a surgical needle; a needle-holder. **Porte-bonheur** [-bonlœ·r] (F. *bonheur* good luck], an amulet, or a trinket worn like an amulet. **Porte-bouquet** [-bukɛ·], a bouquet-holder. **Porte-caustique** [-kostī·k], also anglicized *port-caustic*, an instrument for applying a caustic. **Porte-feu** [-fø·] (*port-fire*) [F., *fire* fire] = Port-fire. **Porte-lumière** [-lümyɛ·r] (F. *lumière* light], an apparatus consisting of a mirror so arranged as to reflect light in any desired direction; used as a substitute for the heliostat. See also Portereflet, etc.

1850 Ellegen *Med. Dict.*, *Porte-aiuil*, a glass tube through which a platinum wire passes carrying a ball armed with the acid to be applied. 1857 Dunglison *Dict. Med.*, *Porte-aiguille*, an instrument for accurately laying hold of a needle, and giving it greater length. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 206 She had . . a little gold "*porte-bonheur*" . . she had bought that morning. 1900 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/1 Some of these [prizes] were car ornaments in occasionally carved "*porte-bouquets*. 1898 Bentley tr. *Mahlendorf's Man. Opht. Surg.* 103 Preference should always be given to a "*porte-caustique* like that of Dussaut for the urethra. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 230 An ingenious porte-caustique has been invented by Dr. Fauvel. 1810 [see *Mitit. Dict.* s.v. *Ambuscade*], the sergeant or "porte-feu which is used to convey the priming powder into the touch-hole of a cannon. 1856 Blount Glossogr., "*Porte-feuilles*, an Ensign-bearer to a troop of men at Arms. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 958/2 This apparatus consisted of a long photometer-bar with a "*porte-lumière* at one end.

‖ **Porte-cochère** (pɔrtkɔʃɛ·r). Also 7–8 (anglicized) port-cochar. [F., *f. porte* Porte *sb.*1 + *cochère*, fem. adj. *f. coche* Coach *sb.*] A gateway for carriages, leading into a court-yard; a carriage-entrance.

1698 W. Kent tr. *Savidien's Towns, Lond.* 3 Divers of the Citizens Houses have Port-cochers (which are to drive in a Coach, or a Cart either, and Conveniently turn Coach wicket. 1699 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* 8 All the Houses of Persons of Distinction are built with Port-cochers, that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach. 1765 *Tar Water Contin.* 1. 1. 170 Ramelagium cannot be named without mentioning the King's Palace there . . there are two great Wings built, and a large Portcochar in the Entrance, with a Portico. 1804 *Edin. Rev. Apr.* 92 The *portiones* of their conveyards and *portes cochères*. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lii, Their carriage stood in the *porte-cochère* of the hotel. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 795/1 The *porte-cochère* . . afford glimpses of . . court-yards.

Porte-colis, -colise, etc., obs. ff. Portcullis.

Porte-dragon: see Port-dragon.

Ported, *a. rare.* [f. Port *sb.*3 + -ED 2.] Having 'ports' or guns: in couch.

1811 Crabbe *Hard Ho.* 413 We rode the storm-fiend proved Theirs, when yet we had not then for great ships an ass harbour had.

Ported (pɔ·ted), *ppl. a.* [f. Port *v.*1 + -ED 1.] Of arms: Held in the position of the port: see Port *sb.*8 3 and *v.*1 2.

1830 T. Bayly *Herbe Parisian* 31 His own hair, standing erect an end, like ported feathers of some porcupine. 1887 Mrs. Oliphant *F. L. to.* 208 The Angelic Salutation bright, . . began to bloom like crystal With ported Spears. 1892 *Engrd. & Lond. Armory* 283 The men at once going on the Foot, who, with ported Arms, approach the Sentinels to be relieved.

‖ **Portefeuille** (pɔrtfœ·lj'). [F., f. Porte- + *feuille* leaf, sheet; cf. Portfolio.]

1. = Portfolio 1.

1699 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* 31 He showed his *Portefeuille* in Folio, of Red Spanish Leather finely adorned. 1708 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. VI. 481/1 Ninety-five capital drawings..in two Russia portefeuilles. 1803 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary* (1846) VII. 227 October . . news of any avail, till he condescended to search his portefeuille for a passport.

2. = Portfolio 2.

1790 *Abstr. Mr. Fagnan, Foreign* (1791) I. 30 (*Stanf.*) The portefeuille was given to Monsieur Delessart. 1836 Lytt. H. Staunton *Mem.* (1840) I. x. 364 It was not Napoleon that he was so much attached to; it was to him who had the *portefeuille*.

Portegue, var. Portugue *Obs.*

Portekolos, obs. form of Portcullis.

Port-elo-ctric, *a.* [Bad Portg.-.] Carrying by electricity: applied to a proposed system of electric traction for transmission of parcels, etc.

1890 *Globe* 14 Nov. 3/1 The *Portelectric* car is 22 ft. 6in. overall, 10 inches in diameter, 12 feet long, and 3 cwts. in weight. It runs on two wheels, one above, the other below, along an elevated railroad which supports the . . hollow rails.

Portemantue, obs. form of Portmanteau.

‖ **Porte-monnaie** (pɔrtɛmɔnɛ·). Also (in vulgar use) anglicized as **port-money**. [F., f. Porte- + *monnaie* Money.] A flat leathern purse or pocket-book.

1833 Thackeray *Miscellanies* (1856) III. 180 Hackneds lolekly clear her porte-monnaie. 1856 R. Harte *Man on Beach* 78, I left my portemonnay at home. 1885 C. F. Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 785/2 A battered porte-monnaie.

Portenace, -ennce, var. Portenance *Obs.*

Portend (pɔrte·nd), *v.*1 Also 5 **portende**, 6 **pourtende**. [ME. ad. L. *portendere* to foretell, presage, archaic form of *protendere* to stretch forth, specialized in ritual sense; *f. por-* = *pro-* forth + *tendere* to stretch; see Protend.]

1. *trans.* To presage as an omen; to foreshow, foreshadow.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 33 A blazynge sterre was seene in the firmament, whiche is wonte to portende other a pestilence of peryllous other the chaungynge of a realme. 1580 Hunt tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 183 (Then) Judged that it did portende and signifie some great trouble. 1634 Heywood *Iron Trial*, V. (1868) 198 Like as that single meteor Cæsar appearing without Pollux portends no safe-tenure voyage. 1808 Thomas *Lexicon* s. tr. (1837) 223 The crook of the crown can portend no harm to such a man.

b. By extension: To point to or indicate beforehand; to give warning of, by natural means.

1590 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* v. ii, What portends thy cheerful countenance? 1665 Evelyn *Diary* 3 Nov., Feathers were forbidden on this day: what does this portend? 1738 Franklin in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 188 Small black clouds then appearing in a clear sky, portend storms, and warn mariners to haul their sails. 1856 Blunt, Tourist Catchpenny etc. Everything portended an early renewal of the conflict.

2. Of a person: To foretell, predict, forecast, prognosticate, as by interpreting an omen. *rare.*

1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* III. v. Wks. 1874 III. 48 What portend you by these hostile signals Of clamorous waves? 1731 Swift *On his Death* 109 Some great misfortune to portend, No enemy can match a friend. 1832 Glassford Gibson VI. 66, I do not think it safe enough to draw . . who in the usual hemisphere can portend fine weather when 'the sky is red and lowering'.

†3. To signify, symbolize, mean, indicate. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 Antanaclasis, when we produce a word to a contrary signification to that it commonly portendeth. 1660 Brown *Pseud. M.* v. 230 What should that Alphabetical posture portend. 1 (1683) *M.D.A.A.* 1708 Pope *Odyss.* xvii. 625 The goose is glutton meat by that depicted, Painted the unlucky fowl to my sword. 1782 Hist. Mons *Bakelmeier* v. 56 What do the mystic characters portend?

4. *intr.* To utter or give portents. *rare.*

1887 Bowen *Virg. Eclogues* v. 16 Oft from the holm-oak's hole in the hill did a raven portend.

Hence **Porte·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also †**Porte·ndance**, † **Porte·ndment**, the quality or fact of portending; presage, omen, signification; **Porte·nder**, one who or that which portends.

1644 J. Goodwin *Fighting again. God* 21 It is a thing of the noblest consideration under heaven, and of most glorious portendance unto us. 1657 — *Triers Tried* 4 [It] must needs be of a sad aspect and portendance unto the people. 1659 Jeremy *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1847) 113 They have appeared as the portendings of change in states and kingdoms. 1665 Thomas *Diary* (1825) 26 An absolute portender of a prosperous voyage. 1790 Warton *Eclogues Sir. F. Wedderburne* 404 Yet they portending seasons wishes increase, but by "portending cause the hearts consent. 1830 Lytton *Pelh.* v. 42 The portending brightness of my presaging mind. 1840 Br. Hall *Contempt., O. T.* xv. 6, Like comets who were never known without the "portendment of a mischief. 1854 Jeaffreson *Crewe* vii. viii. § 2 It only argues some deeper insight to embrace forewarnings or portendments.

Portend (pɔrte·nd), *v.*2 [ME. a. OF. *portend-re* to stretch forth, extend, to drape, cover, etc.:—L. *protendere* to stretch forth, with pap. L. *por-* for *pro-* forth. See prec. and Protend.]

†1. *trans.* To put forward, as authority or excuse; to pretend. *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 33 William Shelley of Hyly, . . oppressede manie for cheap, pretendinge the power of the kynge [L. *regis protendens potestatem*].

2. To stretch forth, to extend, hold out (something). *Now rare or Obs.*

1697 Tourneuse *Rempe's Disp.* 256 The Alcahest sometimes . . portends out of its head. a Pope. 1780 Mickle *O. Knowe* vi. 248 Some to spear was now portended, And the yew-bows half were drawn. 1823 *Edinb. L.* viii. 192 The fury that reached my bone as I portended my sword over the senseless bodies of my wife and child.

Portent (pɔ·tɛnt). Also 7 **portend**, and in L. form **portentum**. [ad. L. *portent-um* a portent, sign, omen, monster, marvellous tale (whence also It., Sp., Pg. *portento*, obs. F. *portent*), f. L. *portendere* to Portend. Ovid. stressed *portē·ntum*, which came down to 19th c.; but *portē·ntum* is found also in 1711. Pope has both.]

1. That which portends or foretells something momentous about to happen, esp. of a calamitous nature; an omen, significant sign or token.

1585–6 Tuke *A. & M.* (1598) 180 (R.) A strange portent and prodigious token from heaven, in the years of our Lord 1503. 1598 Barckl. *Nich. Pl.* iv. iii. 61 O what portents are these? 1 1610 Chapman *Iliad* II. 268 And there appear'd a huge portent, A Dragon with a bloody skaln, horrible to sight, and sent To light by great Olympius. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 492 As false portents, not sent from God, but thee. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* i. 21 My Lord by dire Portents the Gods forewarn. 1703 Pope *Temp. Fame* 430 Of prodigies and portents seen in air. 1726 S. Wesley *Epistle*, From whence these dire Portents around, That Earth and Heaven confound? 1814 Scott *Lad. of Lake* vi. xxx, Portents and miracles impeach Our death. 1820 Shelley *Cenci* iv. i, Not a shriek Of what is to be done to justify The phantoms and their portents. 1849 Hugo *Poems* 71 Such portents shook the soul of Rome. 1850 Prescott tr. *Ticknor Amer. Poems* IV. 10 The early records of all nations are full of portents and marvels.

b. The fact or quality of portending; in phr. *of dire (etc.) portent.*

1503–20 Dyan *Aeneid* II. 370 A mighty dragon shot, of dire portent: From Jove himself the dreadful sign was sent.

1819 PEARSON *Hagmonmis* iii. (1872) 98 *A cloud of black and deadly portent was thickening over France.*

c. In weakened sense: = A sign of coming weather or other natural phenomena.

1818 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1869) II. 31 Luxuries with portents of rain. 1880 'OUIDA' *Maremma* viii. She was not an heiress with the portents of the lord.

2. Something considered portentous; a prodigy, wonder, marvel.

1742 BRADSHAW *Cicero* II. v. 401 L. Antony, the portent and disgrace of his epoch. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Frederic the Great* 'Frederic was not one of those brilliant ... portents. 1883 GEO. ELIOT *Essays* I. If you talk of portents, what portent can be greater than a prime minister? 1887 M. G. WATKINS in *Academy* 19 Mar. 201 That portent, the 'general reader' will find this book entertaining.

3. Comb., as *portent-like* adj. and adv.

1798 HAMMER *Shakt. Wks., L. L. L.* v. 6, 87 Portent-like (Monster's resemblance of *portcullis*, *portcullis-like* of the Queen and Fellies). 1797 WARBURTON in *Shakt. Wks.* II. 32 Portent-like, i. e. I would be his fate or destiny, and like a portent bring over, and influence his fortune.

Hence † **Porte'ntful** *a.* Obs., portentous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Wks.* 1862 I. 3 There are yet bred those portentful comets and aethelions, out of which fantastical heads pick fanatical evasions.

† **Portenti'fical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *portentificus* (f. *portentum* PORTENT) + -AL.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Portentifical*, which worketh wonders, or whereby monsters and strange things are done.

† **Porte'ntion.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **portension.** [ad. med. L. *portentiō-nem* a portent, f. *portendĕre* to PORTEND.] The action of portending; a portent.

1658 tr. T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xiv. 403 Why (although the East Crosses do carry the portensions of Mars, the brightly white should not be of the influence of Jupiter or Venus, ... is not stated to doubt.

† **Porte'ntive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *portent-*, pp. stem of *portendĕre* to PORTEND + -IVE.] Having the quality of portending; = PORTENTOUS 1.

1592 NASHE *Pierce Penilesse* (Arber) III. 143 Commonly that [dreame] which is portentiue is a King to bee a Kitchen-stuffe to a beggar. 1659 FULLER *Appl. Inj. Innoc.* 4, 51 The Portentive Dolls of these Country. 1675 J. ROOP *Pentateuchs* iv. 4 (MS.) The Heavens Portentive full of dark thunders o'er his head.

Portentous (portē·ntəs), *a.* Also 6 **portentus**, 7–9 **-ose**. 7–**-ous**. [ad. L. *portentōsus*, -*ōsus* (whence also obs. F. *portentose*, It. *portentoso*), f. *portentum* PORTENT: see -OUS and -OSE.]

1. Of the nature of a portent; foreboding some extraordinary and (usually) calamitous event; ominous, threatening, warning.

c 1500 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 140 With these portentus things what he was feared,... yeat, howbeit not dismist...went forward on his waye. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Mod. Navig.* (1653) 123 Such portentous miracles (but once in Ages). 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1350 Many portentous and prodigious miracles. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* IV. ii. Seen that portentous monster. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 43 Let the Astrologer be dismay'd at the portentous blaze of comets. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 14. 2/2 Astrol. Riddles must needs be more Portentuous than a mere Dream. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 108 Having foretold the portentous events of the late storm. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. 4 There is something portentous in this sudden change. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* (Pref. to 4th Ed.) 8 We fail to see how these theorists reach of to portentous significance.

2. Applied, without any connected sense of augury, to an object exciting wonder, awe, or amazement; marvellous, monstrous, prodigious; hence as an intensive (sometimes ironically) = extraordinary.

1555 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 A Siren Sead beast of monstrous shape ... haukage ... beastes his countenaunce, an other ladye lyke vnto a goodly woman, to which he lyeketh his prouy whelpes. ...This portentous beast with her three whelpes was brought to Cirile to Spaine. 1591 — *Decades* 139 A towne of such portentous bygnesse. 1607 Bp. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 23 In rebellious, Englishmen, portentous wickedness, as this was. 1629 PRYNNE *Hist. Stage* v. xix. (1642) 273 By such portentous and unwrought numbers. 1697 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ch. ii. (1723) 123 Such a Deluge... would require a portentous Quantity of Water. 1750 *Hibern. Pen. Rec.* 250 Has whether we can discover in their schemes the portentous ability, which may justify these bold undertakers. 1821 CRABB *Lect. Dreaming* I. 4 Given that portentous period, the wealth of our lawyer country ... increased. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* ii. I. A portentous opium-dumpling. 1857 GREENWOOD *Gibbon* IV. 426, 250 Russia will have to make...a portentous effort, when she is to leap from Constantinople to Calcutta.

Porte'ntously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a portentous manner; in a way that portends or foreshadows something unusual; hence (loosely) prodigiously, extraordinarily, astonishingly.

1656 THOM. CARTE, a Thess. E. 3 That headlong dealt, so portentously, so peculiarly violent. 1732 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (ed. 4) I. iv. 296 Constantine, which by a reciprocal concludency of the parts to one another, becomes all portentously deformed. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. The distant sea ... lay silent portentously still. 1848 DICKENS *Cricket* (1880) II. 168, 168 The fashion was portentously rapid. 1870 MORLEY *Diderot* I. (1878) 3 Portentously significant silence. 1880 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Frnl.* I. xviii. He would be portentously severe against very trifling shortcomings.

Porteous: see PORTAS. (Common in Sc. legal use.)

Porteppras, obs. form of PORTCULLIS.

Porter (pō·ɹtəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3– **porter**; 3–5 **-ere**, 4 **-er**, (5 *Sc.*) **-ar**, 4–5 **-ere**, **-eer**, 5 **-eare**, **-iere**, 6 *Sc.* **-eir**. [ME. and AF. *porter* = OF. *portier* (12th c. in Godef.) —late L. *portārius* door-keeper, f. L. *porta* door: see -AR 2.]

1. One who has charge of a door or gate, esp. at the entrance of a fortified town or of a castle or other large building, a public institution, etc.; a gate-keeper, door-keeper, janitor.

a 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 382/100 Pat ich neuste here porter ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10013 Ar pann bare ar bese portes [G.270, 1075, 1091] Pei rathing nan cum to pat dore. 1382 WYCLIF *Rebs* x. 3 To this the porter openeth, and the schep heereth his voice. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 31 Pei schul be in ony sentinel bracheris, & portaris. 1413 *Pilgr. Lewde Man's Soul* v. (1859) 7 Pere is porter of heuen, and pennaunce of the ensample hard to write. 1432–50 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 475/2 By the handis of his Portour of the said Castell. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Porter, a keper of a gate, *portier*. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 52 Like a porter in a good house, ever course the dore, but seldomest shroud. *c* 1700 PENN *Wandering Pilgrim* 48 Let him in thy hall but stand, And wear a porter's gown. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 108 There shall be a resident Apothecary,...a Secretary, a Collector, a Porter, and such other Officers as shall be found necessary. 1883 MANCH. *Coll. Mise., Pattison's Mem.* III. 152 Accomplishments...more fitted for the porter of a workhouse than for the head of a college.

Sc. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* II. xx. 246 And made pese porter (*C.* porres, -ere) to spynne pe 3arne. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Govt. Lordsh.* 97 Pou o. porteris [*Add.* porteris] or pe o. wyues, pat dwellyn pe pe eighen, 30 pe wyes, 30 pe tuen, 30 pe tonge, and 30 pe hondes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxiv. I hard, fell rycht at the mete, The maister porter, calde prudence. 1810 C. CALLEN *Mercy in Exc. S. P. Sac. I* (1848) 321 Mercy's the porter of heaven's peaceful throne. 1814 FORDUN *Polychronicon* 331 Two mighty Colossus or statues of Lions, were set as porters at the doors. 1868 Bp. HARRIS *Serm., Family* (1873) 30 God hath set that grim porter, Death, at the gate.

b. Applied to a watch-dog. c. (See quot. 1846.)

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 17 Cerberus, the porter of hell, with his chayne. *a* 1821 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) 19. 18 (Mansell) are not [the Apes] the Sodes and Jotens, but the useful Servants to a Family, viz. the Porters thereof. 1846 *P. Parsley's Ann.* VII. 305 Gamekeepers give various names to rabbits: with these they are warreners, porters, rosenbaums, and hedgehogs. ...The porter's favourite haunt is in gentlemen's pleasure grounds.

† 2. *Anat.* (tr. Gr. πυλωρός) : The pyloric orifice of the stomach, where it opens into the small intestine. *Obs.*

1599 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 342 It beginneth at the porter of the stomach, and is no nearer beside the fame. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 115 It is called πυλωρός or the Porter, commonly the smaller orifice.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* : **porter's lodge** († **porter-lodge**), a lodge for the porter at the gate of a castle, park, etc. (formerly a place of corporal punishment for servants and dependants); † **porter-vein**, the *vena portæ* or portal vein (see PORTAL *a.* 2).

1450–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 644 Eustace mad lofte le "Portherlege. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 280 To Orknaynes, vp-lede fast he did fle, Was laikit in to the porter lage. *a* 1592 GREENE *Newes fr. Hearen & Hell* (1593) B3, Were he not fayre from Heauens gates, and if S. Peter should vnderstand of your glosse, I beware he would commit you both to the Porters Lodge. 1615 MARKHAM *Inh. Affairs* iv. 3. Pit company only for Iuggers, and for Knights That haue priuiledge the porter's lodge. 1620 W. TAYLOR *Sketch Bk.* (Christmas Eve, Close adjoining was the porter's lodge. 1630 CROOKE *Bk. Kennels* 108 Going down to the porter-lodge, and soak till I come till'ye. 1695 HOLT *Acast.* Un. 11. (1882) 103 That which I much complain of, is the Custom of the miserable vermin into the great "porter veins? 1786 A. SMITH *Anat. Horse* I. 112. 13 A small Vein...called *pylorica* or Porter-vein.

Hence **Po'rter** *v.*[1] *intr.*, to be or act as a porter.

1825 [see DRYS *sb.* 2]. 1847 P. FERTOUN *Locusts* 17, 2 evils, Wee'l hald their heart, won't porter at their ears.

Porter (pō·ɹtəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 4 **portour**, 5 **-oure**, **-owre**. [ME. *portour*, a. OF. *portëour* (12th c. in Godef.) (*mod.F. -eur*) = L. *portātor-em*, agent-noun f. L. *portāre* to carry, PORT *v.*[1] The mod.E. *-eur* was changed in 16th c. to *-er*: see -ER 2 3.]

1. A person whose employment is to carry burdens; now *esp.* a servant of a railway company employed to carry luggage at a station (in full, *railway porter*).

a Porter's ale, beer: see PORTER *sb.*[3] *Porter's knot*: see KNOT *sb.*[1] 2.

1380 WYCLIF *1 Chron.* xvi. 42 The noble forsothe of Ydyym he made to ben porters. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 300 A thuster harlotes, of portoures and pyliche tale-tyderes. 1589 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 356 If any of the portoures goo out with carriage into the country. 1590 FOXE 1076/1 Porter of bocton, conductour. 1592 LYLY *Mother Bombie* ii. 114 I saw a Porter ... drink vp 3 Flagons of Beere. 1683 *Trials per Pais, Essex*, Printing 200 27 Almes an hundred Pounds weight, viz. 2 Porters Burthen. 1699 B. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 Porters, employed to carry goods or parcels, also persons duly authorized, who attend wharfs for employment, to exclude impositions in quoting charges. 1856 F. S. WILLIAMS *Mid. Counties Rly.* Porters for the passenger department are not accepted if they are less than 5 ft. 8½ in. high. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/3 The Following Porters—who must not be confounded with their humbler brethren the 'Ticket Porters' and the 'Tackle Porters'—are to assimilate with a smarting that entitles them to a hearing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/1 The porter's rest, which stood so long on the north side of St. Paul's, disappeared on Jubilee time last year. 1901 CHARLES *Schofield, Instructor, Porters...* should specify the nature of their employment on Railway Posts. The term Porter should never be used alone.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* One who or that which carries or conveys; a bearer, carrier.

1581 MULCASTER *Elem. of Notes* 100 There is no need of porter, of a conductor or admirer, any more, Lord have mercie vpon vus. 1639 DU VERD. *Centurie, If. I'ver.* xxxiii, Steam of Cyprus is found to be the porter of Thy cross. 1839 T. PAINE *Parnassus Purg.* 69 The Grecian Tongue, Porter of Wit, and Art. 1857 *Sporting Mag.* L. 331 It requires less (the spaniel) to be a good shaker...as it is styled in the south: in the north it is termed a good potter. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 788 Ships...are rich soil, good porters of cholera as carriers, nurses, hostels of pilgrims and sanitary convellents.

c. (See quot.)

1897 CROCKER *Salmon-*, Porter is the cleuke of Scotton, is an officer that cutteth a verge or white rubbe before the Justices in Eyre, so called, *a portando virgam*, &c. 23 *Ed. I* 198, 24. 1772 *Pseudo's Law Dict.* s.v., There is also a porter bearing a verge before the justices of either bench.

2. An appliance for lifting, carrying, or supporting.

† a. A lever. *Obs.*

1598 ELYOT *Dict., Palanga*, lanaers or porters, whereuith they lift and beare tymbre, and suche like thynges of greate weight. *Palangæ*..., to beare or leyuers or porters. 1706 WILKINS *Dict.* 360/1.

† b. A supporting structure of timber or stone. (Cf. BEARER 9.) *Obs.*

1391 LONDR *Diligence* (Hunter, CS.) 19 Ms...aswye that he would ouerthrowe the porters and bearers, which he purchasing to doo, the trasher fell violently in the middst of his morning.

c. An iron bar attached to a heavy body to be forged, by which it may, when suspended from a crane, be guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace; a porter-rod. Also, a bar from the end of which something (e. g. a knife-blade) is forged. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

1795 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 38 (*Anchor*) *Porter*, a straight bar of iron, about 2 inches square, confined at one end to the end of the shank. 1839 *Ure. Dict. Arts* 42 The lower part [of an anchor] is left diamond, but has carrier iron bars, or *porters*, on those prolongations each are commonly called, welded to the extremity of each portion. *Ibid.* 704 The *blooms* or rough bars, from the puddle furnace, is laid and turned about upon it, by means of a rod of iron welded to each of them, called a *porter*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2,v., A cross lever fixed to the porter in the manner of rotating the forging beneath the hammer.

d. A light carriage with two or three wheels, to hold up from the ground the chain or rope of a steam plough.

1884 *Trans. R. Agricl. Soc.* XXV. II. 426 The Travelling porters are intended to carry the implement rope, the water tops being best carried by the ordinary three-wheel porter.

3. *Weaving.* (*Sc.*) = BEER *sb.*[3]

1824 A. PRINGLE *Manuf., Weaver & Wkmp. Assist.* 52(6) 121 When the finish weavers turn a Porter, the English name a beer. 1848 G. WATTS *Treat. Weaving* 107 The beamed spike to all kinds of reels is nominally divided into five equal portions for the sake of calculation, called porters in Scotland and beers in England. 1870 BAIRD *Weav. Dundee* 28, 272 A thirty porter or ten reed is divided into ten openings in the breadth of 37 inches: so of these openings are called a porter. 1892 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 July 4 The new duty of 10 per cent. would also apply to surrounding up to 21 or 22 porters.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porter-beer* (see PORTER *sb.*[3]), *wharf-*, *-crab* (see quot.), *-guard*, *-rest*, *-rod* (= BEARER 2 c).

1906 *Daily Citron.* 23 Jan. 6/7 A youth of seventeen, engaged there as "porter-clerk. 1901 *Ibid.* 31 Jan. 3/3 At Pulaski was obtained the "porter record, which has to the east clamping a sea sometimes to its back by means of modified legs. 1892 BALLANTINE *Diary* 181 Scottish glass at Pisa, "portendoors at Leghorn, and demonstrations at Florence. 1850 *Usk. Dict. Arts* 42 (*Anchor*) To one end a "porter rod is fastened, by which the palm is carried and turned round in the fire during the progress of the fabrication.

Hence **Po'rter** *v.*[2] *trans.*, to carry as a porter (sense 1), or by means of a porter or porters (sense 2 d); **Po'rtering**, the work or occupation of a porter.

1879 *Ev. Woman in Hous.* II. 8 Bullies *(S. PC. IV, 8)* ought he shall be pressed to our chambers. 1884 *Trans. R. Agricl. Soc.* XXV. II. 391 It would have been interesting... to have tested the draft of this cage dragging on the surface against the wire rope properly "porterred." 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 July 6/2 Nominally he is a licensed porter,... but he does not do much porterring.

Porter (pō·ɹtəɹ), *sb.*[3] [Short for *porter's ale, porter's beer*, or *porter beer* (PORTER *sb.*[3]), apparently because orig. made for or chiefly drunk by porters and the lower class of labourers: cf. the early quots.

There is no direct contemporary evidence as to the origin of the name. Statements going back to c 1770 ascribe the first brewing of the liquor to Ralph Harwood (at the place afterwards called Dicker's Brewhouse, on the east side of High Street, Shoreditch); but these statements concern the origin not of the appellation *porter's ale, porter's beer*, but of the thing itself. The probability is that *porter's ale* or *beer* arose as a popular abbreviation of *porter's liquor*.

A kind of beer, of a dark brown colour and bitterish taste, brewed from malt partly charred or browned by drying at a high temperature.

a 1727 *Invice Farther Acc. H. Carey* Wks. 1743 III. 1. 180 Warned 140 on grey quan, bullocks liver, and parings 16. 1731 SWIFT in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 204 I cannot make drabs...by carrying it nearly twice as far a road to go to London, with port-wine, or perhaps Porter's ale, to save charges? 1745 *Gentleman's Mag.* XV. 111. 330 Their Usher...at high-crowned as Porter's Beer. 1776 ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* (1869) I. 111 Brewers of porter have generally begun upon a small capital.

Prison,... must pay more than Three Halfpence for a Pint of Porter-Beer in London.

b. 1738 'E. Budgell' *Bickerstaff Gentleman* 135 The Fumes of Porter, Stout, or Home-brew'd Ale. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* 12. Vol. II 210 Of Brewing Brick-Beer, called Porter. c 1750 J. Duncombe *Art Sharpwitch to Cook. Mag.* How (1841) 324/2 Therewith, on occasion, he treated first Porter to rival wine, and quench the thirst. Porter,... Whose reputation rises more and more. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 119 Hard working people delight in a kind of strong beer called porter, brown, thick, bitter and wholesome. 1781 tr Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) II. 856 He obvious shall have porter at threepence a pot. 1839 *Urr. Dict. Arts* 1170 At first the essential distinction of porter arose from its beer being made with highly-kilned brown malt. 1848 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 177 Brownlow...The latter principally produces porter, the favourite beverage of the Londoners.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porter-brewer*, *-brewery*, *-malt*, *-pot*, *-pump*, *-shop*, *-yeast*; *porter-coloured*, *-drinking*, *-hued* adjs.; **porter-cup**, a mixed beverage containing porter (see quot.). See also Porter-house.

1814 Calvert in *Pamph. Dub.* 1911 It had been proved by three "porter brewers who had been examined before the police committee. 1736 *Annus Enrus* 37. V. 11. (1809) II. 486 In the "porter brewery of London, a quarter of malt is commonly brewed into more than two barrels and a half, sometimes into three barrels of porter. 1898 Kipling in *Mem. Post* 5 Nov. 5/2 Change of guns and leather and the "porter-coloured pools of hog wash. 1880 Farmer's *Manual* 51 'Porter Cup. Mix, in a tankard, a bottle of porter and an equal quantity of table ale; pour in a glass of brandy and a dessert-spoonful of syrup of ginger; add 3 or 4 lumps of sugar and a nutmeg grated (or.) 1851 G. Bryan *Enrolls. Mission.* 2,56 Ill. "porter-drinking propensities. 1863 *Royal Exchange Assurance Act*, 6, Malsters who make no high-dried or "porter malt. 1814 Instance in 2,56 (1844) I. 130 His need is...Bing the "porter-pot or the poker to see. 1858 Dickens *D. Thorn* xxviii, A porter-pot and a wine-bottle. 1814 Lawrence *Sir Geo. Beaty* 13 The Coffin of Francis, and the "Porter Shops of England. c 1798 tr. J. Dalrymple *Observ. Portsmouth & London* 'porter-yeast...is preferred...by the distillers.

Porter *n.*[1], *v.* : see Portress *sb.*[1], 2.

Porter, variant of Portcrae *sb.* *Obs.*

Porterage[1] (*pō*·*rtĕrĕj*). [f. Porter *sb.*[2] + -age.]

1. The action or work of a porter; carriage or transportation of goods, parcels, etc.; also, the charge for this.

1438-80 *Rolls Hist. MSS. Comm.* 341/2, 32 *Ad* rendred from the Porters to the Strands, for the portterage of fish this year. 1611 *Lett. E. India Co.* (1896) I. 141 Item for portterage of quilticolars above to the barque, 03. 03. 1671 [L. Wimbery *Harsh. Mag. Commented* (ed. 3) 34 Other charges are Boat-hire, Wharfage, Portrage and Ware-house room. 1761 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 The carrier had no right to make the cause for the portrage. 1809 R. Lovedon *Introd. Trade* 131 *Portrage*, the hire of porters. 1824 Tomas *Digest. Turnpike* I. 221 Female portrage in the custom of the country. 1882 *Post Office Guide* 158 When the aforesaid weight exceeds the five delivery, portrage is charged. 1884 *G. W. R. Time Tables* July 8, No charge for portrage...at Hatfield.

† **2.** Something to be carried, a burden. *Obs. rare.*

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1698) 172 These Portrages do soon become a portrage themselves, and those parts that were wont to bear the greatest burdens, are now so great a burden.

3. *attrib.* as *portrage fee*, *work*.

1772 *Acts Gen. Assembly Georgia* (1881) 422 For any Portrage Work from the several parts of the Town...to any of the Wharves the like rates. 1895 Wurtz. *Gaz.* 18 Apr. 7/2 Even the British Commissioner when he journeys to and from Uganda has to employ slave labour for portrage purposes. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 5/4 A 1918 regulating portrage fees.

Portrage[2], *rare.* [f. Porter *sb.*[1] + -age.] The duty or occupation of a porter or door-keeper.

1763 Churchill *Duellist* 11. 161 In value of Portrage wrought.

Portaress: see Portress.

Porter-house. Chiefly *U.S.* [f. Porter *sb.*[1] + House *sb.* Cf. *ale-house.*] A house at which porter and other malt liquors are retailed; also, one where steaks, chops, etc. are served, a chop-house.

1800 Cobbett in *Peterborough Trial* 4 *Russell*, (1808) II. 331 They adjourned from the porter-houses and gin-shops to the Seven-mongers and ballons. 1840-8 W. Irving *Tales* (1864) 288 These temples of politics, popularity, and smoke, the west porter-houses. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 18 Mar. 3/2 This evening, an altercation took place in the porter-house of Michael Byrne,...between Joseph Kelly...and others.

b. *attrib.*, as *porter-house beef*; **porter-house steak** (*U.S.*), "a beefsteak consisting of a choice cut of the beef between the sirloin and the tenderloin,... supposed to derive its name from a well-known porter-house in New York" (*Cent. Dict.*).

1857 Soyer *Pantropheon* 1. 16 Porter-house beef for the porter-pots. 1864 *Tribune* 14 Jan. (*Cent.* 'At 12 Sept., The "tenderloin', the "porterhouse' steak of America, are infinitely superior to our much-vaunted rump-steak. 1900 *Wyoming Gaz.* 12 Apr. 8/3 Porterhouse steaks sold for 15c. and now sell for 25c.

Porterlike, *a.* [f. Porter *sb.*[2] + Like *a.*] Like a porter; = Porterly *a.*[2]

1598 Florio, *Facchinesco*, base, filthie, rascally, porterlike.

† **Porterly**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Porter *sb.*[2] + -ly 1.] Proper to a porter or door-keeper.

1580 J. Sinc *Haddon's Answer.* (Arb.) 190 b, Wherein he presumed full rashlye...in the fellowes of his Formelye power (to passe of the lodge).

† **Porterly**, *a.*[2] and *adv.* *Obs.* [f. Porter *sb.*[2] + -ly 1.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a porter (Porter *sb.*[2]); boorish, rude, vulgar, low.

1609 Florio *Hecatomithi* (1614) 140 Off the stage,...they are base rascals, ragabond abjects, and porterly knaves. 1613 Kinsmen *Unlucky Citizen* 228 That Porterly Game of Nine-pins. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 28. 2/2 Silly and Porterly Reflections on you. 1785 Wesley *Treat.* 4 Sept. His language was so...*Irish*, and porterly, as ever was heard at Billingsgate.

B. *adv.* In a 'porterly' manner; vulgarly.

1599 Thomas, *Facchinesco*, basely, or porterly. 1883 Davenant *Wild Gallant* 2, I was porterly drunk, and that I have of all things in nature.

Portership[1] (*pō*·*rtĕr-ship*). [f. Porter *sb.*[2] + -ship.] The office of porter or door-keeper; also with possessive, as a humorous title.

1450 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 190/2 Thy office of the Portership of the Counsell of Rutland. 1509 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 1 The office of Porter or Portership of the same Castell. 1520 Nashe *P. Penilesse Wks* (Grosart) II. 93, I commend Orids...to the protection of your Portership. 1600 T. Cocks *Diary* (1901) 58 Vt Shaxt and he got out through for the patent of the portership. 1880 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 229 Cowen with a portership in the House of the Lord.

Portership[2], [f. Porter *sb.*[2] + -ship.] The office of a porter or carrier of burdens.

1520 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* 57 The tyme yow shall occupye in the office of portershipp of this towne.

† **Portery, portary**, *Sc. Obs.* [a. M.Fr. *porterie*, *-erie*, f. *porter* (fr. *porter*, burden, f. *port* town, city: see Port *sb.*[2]] Citizenship or burghership in a Flemish or Dutch city; the body of citizens collectively; the rights or privileges of a citizen or burgher (in the Netherlands).

(In the quotation referring to Scottish merchants or factors residing in Flanders.)

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 273 All Factouris that ar Scottismen...sall conuert to the Conservarie, and mak allegis fra hin to thair portery; and gif thai refuis all actioun at thair portery, and refuis obedience to the said Conservatour, the Quenis majestie...sharges the said Conservatour that he distrenzeis...hir landis.

Portes, **Porteur**, var. Portas, Portuer *sb.*[1]

Portfire (*pō*·*rtfāiər*). [Alter. *F. pastr-fee*, in same sense: see Portf-.] A device used formerly for firing artillery, and now for firing rockets and other fireworks, and for igniting an explosive in mining, etc.; = Fuse, Match *sb.*[2] 2.

1647 *New Cannery* iv. 77 For the priming thereof, make a Pasteboard tub, or Fuse. 1669 Stubbs *Hermet's Heap.* c. xiii. 31 Leaving a small hole for a Port-Fire. 1702 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Portfire*, is a Composition of Meal, Powder, Saltpetre and Salt-Peter drove into a Case of Paper, but not very hard; 'tis about 3 or 10 Inches long, and is used to fire Guns and Mortars instead of Match. 1708 Cart. Bibliot. in Nicolas *Disp. Addend.* (1834) III. 31 A port fire from L'Oiseau fell into the main powder of the Alexander. 1839 F. A. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (1862) 91 Portfires are of four different natures,—viz., Common portfires, Percussion portfires, Miners' portfires, and Shoe portfires. 1853 Kingzett *Hist. Mech.* 211 The common *port fire* is thirteen inches long, and is packed with a composition which burns at the rate of about one inch per minute. The same *kind of fire* consists of paper impregnated with saltpetre and rolled into a solid cylinder about sixteen inches long. It will burn three or four hours.

attrib. 1814 Lewis & Clark *Exp. Missouri* (1842) III. 320 Taking a port-fire match from his pocket. 1848 J. H. Sherman *Brit. Conquer* 208, 50 320 Portfires...Papers for forming portfire cases. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Port-fire Key Cylinder*, a support for cutting off the ends of port-fires.

† **Port-flask.** *Obs. rare.* [See Porte-.] A belt or attachment for carrying a drinking-flask.

1598 E. Barnes *Three Warrwicks* I. 34 With his flaske at his girdle, or hanging by a Port-flaske, or Flaske leather vpon the right thigh.

Portfolio (*pōrtfōu*·*liō*). Also 8 porte folio, portefolio, port folio, 8-9 port-folio. [In 16th c. *porte folio*, sel. It. *portafoglio*, f. *porta*, impv. of *portare* to carry + *foglio*, leaves, sheets of paper, pl. of *foglio* :—L. *folium* leaf. First element altered after *F. portefeuille*: see Porte-.]

1. A receptacle or case for keeping loose sheets of paper, prints, drawings, maps, music, or the like; usually in the form of a large book-cover, and sometimes having sheets of paper fixed in it, between which specimens are placed. Also *fig.*

1570 J. Richardson *Statutes, etc. Italy* 23 Another Porte Folio, xli of Raffaele. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 240 A porte folio of choice original designs. 1598 Florio *Ital. Trans.* LVIII. 273 More then 300 MSS. maps and drawings were lost in their portefolios. 1708 *Mod. Gardener* 332 I find 29 my port folio. 1808-7 J. Barrington *Historic Mem.* (1858) 101, 183 Sage portfolio of Mist' in Master's early school drawings. 1820 Crown *Pictorgraphy* 107, (1823) 113 The Doctor forward urged to show This wonder of his port-folio. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. iv, His servant...placed his portfolios and sketch-books on the table. 1858 C. W. Goodwin in *Camden. Soc.* 140 The composers did not always confine themselves to the stores of their own portfolios.

2. *fig.* Such a receptacle containing the official documents of a state department; hence *fig.* the office of a minister of state. Orig. said in reference to France and other foreign countries.

1833 Ashton *Hist. Europe* (1854) 521 V. xxxiii. § 2. 403 The portfolio of the war office was put into the hands of Carnot. 1847 H. Paynter *Em.* (1865) I. 2 As the rule of office quit their desks when premiers deliver up their portfolios. 1880 Freeman *Hist. Fin.* I. ii. 46 On the other side of the Channel, the Minister bears his portfolio, here the Secretary bears his seal. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 4/2 It seems hard that Lord Salisbury may do with impunity...what would cost Lord Rosebery our merely his windows but his portfolio.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portfolio form*, *-inventor* (*cf. place-hunter*); **portfolio-stand**, a piece of furniture for holding portfolios, drawings, music, etc.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Oct. 3/2 The present monograph will be in "portfolio form, with many illustrations. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 1/2 Folk of Caldecott have become a cautious and shabby only "Portfolio-burners. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 10 In his "portfolio-stands were the series of the illustrations to Scott, to Byron.

Hence **Portfolioed** *a.*, furnished with a portfolio.

1848 *Blackw. Mag. Aug.* 183 *All* portfolioed, all bookbacked...without comparison or comeliness. 1892 *Reviews of Rev. Jan.* 2/2 Breaking the consequences of portfolioed incapacity.

† **Port-glaive.** *Obs.* [ad. *F. porte-glaive*: see Porte- and Glaive.] A sword-bearer; a member of the military and religious Order of the Knights Sword-bearers founded 1202 in Livonia.

1598 Florio *Giuoppo, Portglaive*, a Swordbearer. 1703 *Chron. Dict. Mar.* 2.v., Knights of the Order of the Portglaive, or Sword-Bearers in Poland, by Latin called *Ensiferi*. 1720 Jackson, *Portglaive*, a sword bearer.

Port-grave: see Port-reeve.

Porth (*pō*·*rth*). *Cornw. dial.* [Corn. and W. *porth*, ad. L. *portus* Port[1].] A small bay or cove.

1880 *Rep. Cycl. Sc.* 'The Times' 121 Romantic coves provincially called Porths. 1882 Cornh. M. Magaz *Forty Stories* 301 One of the little lonely coves, or *porths*, as they are called, which break every part of the Cornish coast.

Port-hole (*pō*·*rt-hōul*). [f. Port *sb.*[3] + Hole *sb.*] **1.** *Naut.* An aperture in a ship's side; *spec.* formerly one of those through which cannon were pointed; now, one of the apertures for the admission of light and air; = Port *sb.*[3] 3 b.

1591 Percivall, *Sp. Dict.*, *Portañola*, a port-hole, *porta*, a 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* 26 Were to place great ordnance at the Port Holes thereof, that most of her Great weight point to one Center. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4505/1 (Diary) went through the Portholes into the Long-boat. 1739 Falconer *Voyage Ship* 41 Full ninety brazen guns his portholes fill. 1810 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 481 The contrivance of port-holes...is attributed to Deschargers, a French ship-builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis the Twelfth. 1830 Clark Russell *Marriage at Sea* 61, A black steamhouse, her portholes glittering as though the whole length of her was studded with brilliants.

fig. 1800 Mathias *Aristotle's Ken.* iv. 8, The port-holes Of deathless spirit are seen unbroke up.

2. *transf.* **a.** An aperture in a wall for shooting through, etc.; an embrasure; **b.** a similar aperture in other structures, e. g. in the door of a furnace.

1644 J. Dixon *Siege Pontefr. Castle* 37 One of our men was looking out of a porthole on the round tower. 1703 Maccarell *Trans. Norw.* (1738) 19 It has the face of a Castle, being built with portholes for Artillery, instead of Windows. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. xx. xxxiv. 155 This city is inclosed within a wall above a mile to each square, with a great number of regular turrets and portholes for arrows. 1870 J. Rennie *In Ship. Mech.* 16 Feb. 341/2 The "port holes" are left open.

3. A square port (Port *sb.*[2] 4).

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1880 Harper's *Model Engin. Mechanism.* 97 On turning the flywheel the crank draws the piston-rod out and inclines the cylinder sideways, bringing the port-holes to the left. *Ibid.* 97 Fig. 69, where the size and position of each port-hole may be seen.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *port-hole shutter*, *window*.

1786 Eutyn *London* IV. 88 The roof is...enlightened by four port-hole windows. 1892 E. Reeves *Homestead Seated* 92 We now find the advantage of the port-hole shutters.

Porthore, **-hos**, early forms of Portas.

† **Portic.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 portick. [Obs. ad. L. *porticus*: see next; cf. OHG. *pforrich*, etc. Not in ME., where *F. parvise* Porch 1600 its place; re-introduced in 17th c.] A portico, a porch.

1590 tr. *Bodin's Mor.* v. iii. (1632) 726 Further in some fairewrought portic are to sundrie beasts [L. *ex grauī structa portitione plures capere sequestris*]. 1590 *Lindsay Geog. John* x. 23 And walkit or lustrat in temple in portic Salomonis. 1600 *Apo. Geog. John* x. 2 Be more hastt to portique.

1680 Worlidge *Systema Agricult.* 57 It hath on the outside a Portic round it...Each side of the Portick is of Fourteen foot long. *Ibid.* 58 A fine Mosque: whose Portick is supported by Red Marble Pillars.

b. A philosopher of the Porch: a Stoic philosopher. *nonce-use.*

a 1822 Quarles *Funeral Elegies* Poems (1717) 207 Thou dry-brain'd Portick, whose Allusions beat Transmuting reason, never was suppose With grief.

Portico (*pōr*·*tikō*). Pl. -oes, -os (also 7 -o's). [a. It. (also Sp., Pg.) *portico*:—L. *porticus* colonnade, arcade, porch, f. *porta* door, gate, Port *sb.*[2]]

1. *Arch.* A covered ambulatory consisting of a roof supported by columns placed at regular intervals, usually attached as a porch to a building, but sometimes forming a separate structure; a colonnade; = a pergola in a garden (obs.).

1603 G. Jeffrey *Triplex* v. i. I... went to fit my high to face of the public Places, near the shelter of the Portico to the Pinnacles. 1649 Eikon *Basil.* xi. May. His Majesty's statues thrown down at the Exchange. a 1661 Holyday *Luvenal* v. 200 He caused a stately Portico to be erected at the West end of the Church. 1686 Robert. *Pers.* iv. (1716) 252 The Beauty of their Temples, and of the Porticos before them, is amazing. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4199/3 Making all sorts of Pipes-ca, Porticos, Arbours. 1708 Jennings *Ellor* No. 31 P 27 The portico where Socrates us'd. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* I. vi. 394 Priam's noble hall, A palace built with graceful porticos. 1886 Kinahan *Prehistoric* I. 303 Porticos should not be carried on the top of arches.

b. *spec.* The Painted Porch at Athens: see Porch 4; hence *fig.* the Stoic philosophy. Also *attributively.*

1588 Greene *Dark. & F. alls.* IV. 331 From the portico, the Roman civilians learned to live, to reason, and to die. 1603 Lane. *Edyn Sat.* x. *Barbona S.*—, Poet were's smoky cabins are not always porticoes of moral philosophy. 1647 Marchant *Rom., Pastor* (1677) 402 Brigonius that Jansenist... had called on the last five nights who still haunted the Portico.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1590 Oxford *Varius's Rem. Rep.* I. 15, 228 Two Junctions were fixed in the Earth, and a third fastened across upon the Tongue of them. All the Regal...passed under this ordinary Portico. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1393 Now to the verdant portico of woods, they walk. 1832 Carlyle in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 208 Now it seems to me as if this life were but the inconsiderable portico of man's existence.

Hence **Po·rticoed** *a.*, furnished with a portico.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 103 The Temples...were circumstated, or either singly or doubly porticoed about. 1858 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* i. The High Street, with the rather-c house...porticoed and gated.

‡ **Po·rticus.** *Obs.* [L.; see prec.] = prec.

1609 H. Jackson *Hospital. Nathaneel's Triumph* Wks. (Roxb.) 1. 246 Till the whole tree become a portico, or arched arbour. a 1680 Hickeringill *Priamus* 146 Their battle...were of a less extent than their portico or arch'd walks. 1680 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Hist.* iv. 8 21 Were not in the Degree of the Portico, Academy, or Lyceum: be a member of the mount. 1683 H. More *Paraphr. Prophet. Isaiah* 189 Portico's likewise ran through the whole Ground-plot of the Temple.

‡ **Portière** (pɔrtyɛ·r). [Fr.—med.L. *portiera*, prop. fem. sing. of adj. *portārius* belonging to a door or gate: see Porter *sb.*²] A curtain hung over a door or doorway, to prevent draught, to serve as a screen, or for ornament.

1849 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxii, What frightful Beauties and Lauras Shepherds and shepherdesses hovel over the portières! 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* July 30 He drew aside the portière that concealed the door.

attrib. 1853 Sacred *Madam Saphira* 83 There was a pair of portière curtains. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/7 A pair of portière curtains, old applique embroidery on crimson silk velvet ground.

† **Portifi·lium, portyfolyom.** *Obs. rare.* Corruption of med.L. *portifolium*, a Portfolio.

1508 Test. de Exam. *A. Askew* 34 b, Their purple portyfolyoms and mankings taken. 1530 — *Image Both* (A.) 140 Though they wrote their Beades, Lesse Primers, portifoliomes, nor other signes of hipocrisie.

Portify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Port *sb.*¹] To convert (claret) into port; in quot. *fig.*

1881 Trollope *Round. Papers* xiv. I guess you ... that this claret is headed, as it were; but your desire to *portify* yourself is notable, is particular, is perhaps honourable.

Portigue, -ingue, var. Portague *Obs.*, goldcoin.

Portinanos, variant of Portingales *Obs.*

Portingale, -gall, *etc.*, *obs.* ff. Portugal.

Portion (pɔ·ɹʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4 porcion, 4-6 -cion, -tion (*obs.*): 4-5, 7 portioun, 7- ioun, 5- portion. [ME. *porcion*, *portion*, a. OF. *porcion*, *portion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *portiō-nem* share, part, proportion (whence also Prov., Sp. *porcion*, It. *porzione*, Pg. *porção*).]

I. 1. The part (of anything) allotted or belonging to one person; a share. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4748 (Cott.) He sulde ile noan his portion (*v.r.* -cioun, -cioun) Bot in hell. a 1325 *Chron. Vilod.* The kyng of Kent was dede, His lade to yo porcion Wyncestre, Sothehyne. 1380 Wyclif *Lude-w.* xv. Fader, yeue to me the porcioun of substaunce, that cumeth, that bifallith to me. a 1400 Pearse & Gaw. 1083 Of the proper cleanynge The hall, or eth, and provysyones, Thay shal vus nane to warpeyse. 1538 Coverdale 1 *Esdras* v. 2 Every man sought his porcion agayne in lerico. 1591 Sidney *Astr.* & *Stella* lxxxvi, I wonder by my Fo woe to take a Dame to be his wife, And leave no portion in the choice my selfe. 1656 Phillips *tel. Ti. Portion*, a Lot, or Share of any thing that is to be parted or cut or divided. 1772 Junius *Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 358 The study of the law requires but a moderate portion of application. 1827 Miss A. Kane tr. *Bunker's Hist. Surnia* 19 He honourably performed his portion of the compact.

b. A quantity or allowance of food allotted to, or enough for, one person.

1483 Caxton *Golden of Pope* ij, She dyd beyngo to hym his porcyon euery day parcelyn as she was custommed for to dine. 1505 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. lxxxiii. [xxxiii.] He To chese you vp to a castell, and there to be holden vnder correction, and to lyue by porcion. 1611 Bible *Esther* ii. 20 Duties of feasting and ioy, and of sending portions one to another. 1829 Wordsworth *Prelude* iii. 98 Each man back... brought him...badly a pound of broth which they call their portion. 1880 *Newspaper*, The demand, in London alone, for cyko (kola) of the size to make one 'portion'.

2. The part or share of an estate given or passing by law to an heir, or to be distributed to him in the settlement of the estate. Also *fig.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xv. 5 He is portioun & meete of myn heritage. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 41 In dekanale of lawe wemen & childeren, to whom longe tho be porcioun for knappis to lond, be ryht... 1558 Spenser *Epithal.* v. iv. 114 Inheritours to a great portion of inherited land. 1590 Shakes. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 2 Full little warrant shall you have as your expense are Left fast for portion of thy Kingdom. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 431 Or when the earth as their common mother bestowed a grave for a child's portion. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 10 By Joseph Jekyll deceased, that the plaintiffs were entitled to their original portions, as well as to the additional portions given by the will. 1855 Macaulay *Hist.* xxiii. III. 320 On what security...could any man invest his money or give a portion to his children, if he could not rely on positive laws and on the uninterrupted possession of many years?

3. Dowry; a marriage portion. Also *portion-money.* (In quot. 1311 = Dower 1.)

1311 Parish Writ in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Also I will that my chaplen, w^t my 4 clerkes and pair of aldes,... schalle bidde before them I gave to my wif, remayn xvjd to her, in wagesyng of his penyles. 1600 Weever *Ant. Engl.* iv. 1616. 221 Who lawes not for the Person but the Portion bore to wife. 1683 Dowell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 3, III. 193 Her portion money...is already paying here. 1697 D. Burton *Disc. Govt. Engl.* 1. 182 (1739) 84 This custom...[was] from the Ladies, who used to give Dower with the men, and receive Portion with the women. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. i. I married Mrs. Mary Burton...with whom I received two hundred pounds for a portion. 1811 H. Pattinson *Eth.* (1819) I. 31 Edward, on his 16th, is to give the moderate portion of £1000 maids with his daughter.

4. That which is allotted to a person by providence; lot, destiny, fate. † *To lay one's portion* (*with*, to cast in one's lot with (Lot 2b. 1 c).

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlii. [3] 19 Jhc...hald by porcioun with spoun-breches. c 1450 *Myst. Coll. Art* 31 If not pertenure upon me, know he him to have porcion with Gode. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xi. 19 This is the porcion that ye wicked shal haue of God, and the heritage that he geueth him for the wicked. — *Exodus* xxi. 13 Yf porcion of the vngodly shal fall vpon him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 70 Eternal Justice ...here their Prince subdu'd In utter darkness, and their portion set. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 2 When Labour was pronounced to be the Portion of Man. 1851 Neale *Hymns, Ideal Life* to here our portion.

II. 5. A part of any whole: = Part *sb.* 1.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6280 A day here may be a portyon Of xxx hundreth yhere, als ner may so, *Mod.F* (as *porcyon* falls lytyll be. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 Pe north est portioun of Asya hatte Sarie. 1580 Canyon *Chron. Eng.* xxviii. 204 xxx thousand pounde of siluer to be payed vnder xx yere, euery yere a thousand pounde by euen portions. 1839 *St. Andr. Chas. I* (1841) V. 209/1 That...portions of the bishoppe of Dunblae bounds enable and enrolde as able-bodyeers. 1775 in *Congreve's Address.* (1778) I. 416 Such a Portion of the Religion, as the Sun describes to the moon while by its Annual Motion towards the East. 1832 Macaulay *Ess., T. Hampden* (1860) 205 Almost every part of this sickness and blameless life...is a precious and splendid portion of our national history. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. vii. 48 A portion of the moraine was transmitted laterally.

6. A part of the whole existing stock (of anything); a (limited) quantity or amount; some.

a 1340 *Cur de L.* 1213 The Sarazyns ...crede, trowen I., To the falce Kyng of Turuie; And he him graunted, For a porcioun of golde. c 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 58 Foryeue me now of Irenges for to lene To hym there a porcion of myne. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 His legis of John Lofying a portion of silve. 1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 116 But grace, ye the lest portion of grace, ...is sufficyent. 1837 Lyt. Mag. *Brit. India* III. vi. 13 Rajaul Khan, whose talents had given opportunity of mobility to the imperial throne. 1858 L. Jerdan *Chron. Org. Bodies* 361 It would not be surprising if a portion of water, so far from being decomposed, were actually formed by the union of its constituents previously existing in the gases.

† 7. The action of dividing; division, partition, distribution. *Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4296 And parted he to yre knyghtz hande, Ilk vnto porcioune. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. xxiii. 136 After yt which porcion, Charlemayn, beynge of the opynyon & myght among the Almayns...open hym dyuther. 1535 Stews *Chron. M.* (1580) 972 That porcion is quite taken away which God the Creator hath observed in all other things: making them all in number, weight and measure, in an excellent portion and harmony.

Portion (pɔ·ɹʃən), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *portionner*, *portionner* (1559 in Godef.) to apportion, divide into shares (= med.L. *portionāre*, 1274 in Du Cange), f. F. *portion* Portion: see Apportion.]

1. *trans.* To divide into portions or shares; to assign or distribute in shares, to share out; = Apportion 2, 3.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 12 Pe barons portioud pe land, wan pam bigan. 1793 Pers. *Odyss.* viii. 314 Now each partakes the feast, the wine prepares, Portions the food, and each his portion shares. a 1863 Thackeray *A Chelsea Wks.* 1867 II. 87 The journey seemed to be portioned into four distinct stages. 1879 Jeaffreson *Brickbats* xvi. 254 The party (duly among whom the country was portioned out. 1887 Bowen *Herald* v. 382 After the manner we ended, the prizes portioned so due.

b. To allot or assign to any one as his portion or share; = Apportion 2, 3.

1850 Browning *Pretension* xxvii No: it was praise, I portioned them. Of being good was husband to my wife? 1900 Lo. Rosebery *Pitt. Essays* 1. 43 Not that the gods Have portioned them some special gift (v. *gods* 40 *Athenians* (6)) Supreme, or fate Reserved a deeper sense of things to be.

2. To give a portion or dowry to; to endow, endue.

1772 H. Hunt Crescent tr. *God* (1810) 389 The Psalmist having given preference to God's favour,...and portioned himself to that, here expresses his great complacency in the choice he had made. 1838 Murray's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 449 Lists of Students, having to use, married and portioned off his seven daughters, thinking among them a part of his estates. 1839 M. Arnold *Balder Dead* 124 Thee one, long garnish'd with his dower of death, Should change his lot, and fill another's life. 1885 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iii. 10, Where I marry with their consent they will portion me most handsomely.

3. To put in due proportion; = Apportion 2, 3.

1821 *Self Instructor* 314 Roman clay ...when properly portioned with gum-water.

Hence **Po·rtioned** *ppl. a.*, **Portioning** *vbl. sb.*

1732 Pope *Ep. Satirical etc* Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans fees. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 321 Bohemian...consent to the portioning of noble young ladies in marriage. 1892 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 10 We all must bear our portioned lot.

† **Portionable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Portion *sb.* + -able: cf. *proportionable.*] Proportional.

c 1531 Cranmer *Remth.* xv. 1547 b, 66 (Cranm. MS.) Their loyalties the observance by unwholesome proclamations, but the cable things ensues accordo with the bene things.

Portional (pɔ·ɹʃənăl), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *portionālis* partial; see Portion *sb.* and -al.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a portion or part; partial.

1580 Wyvill *Rudeus* viii. 21 These bee the generalls, after their kinsmen, and particulars [*v.r.* portioned, 1588 portioned] prioresbells (Pag. particulars prioresses) of him, that with me surpedes to his Bishoke. 1660 Gouge *Last Fast* 31 Why apply we the 4th, and 5th day of the week to matters? to marriages for prayer, portional fasting, and Sacrament? a 1670 Hacket *Cent. Sermo.* (1675) 197 The Christians should punctually observe a portional distinction, according to the time of forty days.

2. Of the nature of a portion or dowry.

1683 Evelyn *Mem.* 16 May, He (Sir *J.* Child) lately married his daughter to the eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort,...with 5,000*l.* portional present, and various expectations.

Hence **Portionally** *adv.*, by way of a portion or part; partly, in part. *rare.*

1837 Collins *Dict. Sp. Eliz* 1. 14 Peter ordained, and revised for breadth, but exactly, not literally, portionally and particularly, not wholly and entirely. 1862 Edna Hickman *T. Wedgwood* I. 320 The 'Black House and Works' stood on what now forms portionally the site of the Wedgwood Institute.

Portionary, *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *portionārius* a canon's deputy in a cathedral, receiving half a prebend (*c* 1200 in Du Cange) (ad. OF. *portionaire* 1442 in Godef.): see Portion *sb.* and -ary ¹.] = Portioner 2.

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 3 That all and every person...shall pay their tythes for diminution of the same entyrely to grosse in the whole mass or summon, to the person their propriatorie personage owner or other their farmers. 1620 Bacon tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 134 That in Cathedral Churches, of the Canons and Portionaries shall be Priests, Deacons, or Subdeacons. 1708 *Eng. Canonister* (ed. 2) 5, v. *Wolverhampton*, In this parish K. Edgar founded a chapel of 5 portionaries, the chief of whom he made parson to these all.

† **Portionate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. med.L. *portionātus* provided with a portion.] = Portionate. Hence † **Portionately** *adv. Obs. rare*—°, in equal shares, proportionately.

1526 Upsall, etc. *Reserve Par. Johns* 173/1 They so decided the residue of his garments were his coats...that every manor had his parte portionately.

Portioner (pɔ·ɹʃənəɹ). [f. Portion *sb.* or *v.* + -er ¹, ². Cf. med.L. *portionārius.*]

1. *Scots Law.* The proprietor of a small piece of land forming a portion of an original forty-merk land, which has been subdivided among co-heirs or otherwise broken up; a small laird.

1552 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 130 Quhair impedite to ley ondere portioneris of landis within the Schyre, the Schireff sall adjorne the mettis togidder, quhill he wait the fourtie merk land of ane outsett. 1584 *Stat. 20th Alexander Charles* parliament of Perth (1814) 19 Wedderis *Burgh Staff* Ch. Stat. (1752) I. 369 Robert Dicksone Portioner in Auchtermuty (Bond) to 49 Pounds. 1790 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* I. 5 There are sixteen proprietors, and a considerable number (about a hundred) of smaller properties, called here Portioners, from their having a small portion of land belonging to them. 1873 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 396 My father belonged to that respectable class of husbandmen termed portioners.

b. *Heir- or heiress-portioner:* One of two or more heirs female who succeed to equal portions of a heritage in default of heirs male; or the son or other male representative of such a joint-heiress.

1598 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* II. 372 Alisone Tweidie ane of the airis portioneris of the forfaltrie of Lesk and Kilconquhair. 1599 in *Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1850) Notes We Marion Boyd and Zacharias M'Culloch airis portioneris to umquhill Mr. Zacharie Boyd. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamble, The estate hath female always succeeding without division and excluding heirs portioners. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 29 § 23 The estate of such heirs portioners shall succeed to the tenancy without division.

† **2.** *Eccl.* = Portionist 2. *Obs.*

1670 Baxter *Lame Cath., Fortitude* (—, *Portionaries*),...where a Parsonage is served by two or sometimes three Ministers alternately ...the Ministers are called Portioners, because they have but their Portion or Proportion of the Tythes or Profits of the Living. 1846 Worcester *Lam Lat., Portionarius*, a minister, who, together with others, serves a benefice, because he has only a portion of the tithes or profits of the living.

3. *Eccl. Law.* One of several persons among

whose a settled fund is appointable; a share. (Cf. PORTION *sb.* 2.) *rare.*

1884 Sir E. E. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* L. 262/1 In case of the decease of more than the prior right of the pensioners to receive their portions out of the estate here questioned.

4. *Judic.* One of a number of arbiters who each contribute a certain part of the complete article.

1824 *Gloss* 13 Geo. 3/2 Each of the several contributors—technically called *portioners*.

II. 5. One who divides (anything) into portions or shares. *rare*—°.

1775 in Ash: and in later dicts.

Portionist. [mod. med.L. *portionista* (1459 in Du Cange), f. *portion-em* PORTION: see -IST.]

1. A student in a college, receiving or entitled to a defined portion or allowance of food (whether as a boarder or as recipient of a benefaction).

†**2.** At St. Andrews. A student who boarded with the principal of the college, and was entitled to his 'commons'. *Obs.*

1583-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andrew Wks.* (S.T.S.) 1 The master to be payit be the principal off the profet of the portionistis.

3. In reference to Merton College, Oxford: A tendering of the Latin term *portionista*, applied to the class of poor scholars usually called *postmasters*.

The official terms are, in Latin documents, *portionista*, in English, *postmaster*; *portionist* appears to be merely a 1780 s. literary rendering of the former by Wood, Hearne, and others after them.

a 1670 WOOD *Life* 1 Aug. an. 1635 (O. H. S.) I. 43 The said schoolhouse, wherein he saw A. Wood was borne (called ordinarily Portionists or Postmasters hall). *Ibid.* 50 The second brother of A. Wood, named Edward, became one of the portionists or postmasters of Merton Coll. (in 1640). 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 14 He...was entred 12 or 13 Years of Age, as one of the Portionists or Post-Masters of Merton Coll. 1820 *Sentinel* 16 (S. *Ess.* XX.XIV. 303 Parkhurst (afterwards Bishop of Norwich) whom portionist and pupil he was at Merton College. 1855 RAMSHAY *Universities* II. 488 The body of Portionists (now corrupted to Postmasters) was organised about the year 1380.

II. *Eccl.* **4.** One of two or more incumbents who share the duties and revenues of a benefice.

1549 *Act 16 Geo. II*, c. 28 § 35 All...Easter offerings, and other dues...that have been usually paid to the said rector or vicar, or portioners of the parish church of Stepney. 1720 W. GIBSON *Bapchild's Thanet* I. 59 In parochial tithes are divided between three portionists, who are all presented by the church of Exeter. 1888 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIII. 107/2 He was also canon residen and portionist at Hereford.

Portionless, *a. rare*—°. [f. PORTION *sb.* + -LESS.] *trans.* To express or describe only in part.

1594 *Sylvester* ii. 24 Thus though my pastell glasses have no theire wyes: Stretch'd skin thy Face & dusk but portionless!

Portionless (pō·ɹʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. PORTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a portion; dowerless.

1780 MISS BOOTHBY *Cecilia* viii. 6, Were this excellent young creature portionless, I would not hesitate in giving my consent. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 10, Sherry, Sherry I held it had put by the money for him, my poor portionless child. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Edmund's Fort.* iii, The daughters found themselves left portionless.

†**Portiter.** *Obs. rare.* [a. med.L. *portiter*, irreg. f. *porta* door, gate.] A door-keeper, a janitor.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 106 To the portiter xij *d.* by the day. *Ibid.* 190 Thomas Stanes Portiter of the same grene Wardrobe.

Portiture, *obs.* form of PORTRAITURE.

†**Portiuncle.** *Sc. Obs.* In 3 **portunkis.** [a. F. *portiuncule*, ?+-*uncula*, ad. L. *portiuncula*, dim. of *portion-em* PORTION: see -UNCLE.] A small portion (of land); a pendicle.

1490 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Prothocoll* 7 May (Matl. Cl.) 2 Ethy he lyand of ye said pertenentis of lynde. *Ibid.* 4 A portiuncle of commone land, callend perk as sayet Nicholas del gif to sayet Nicholas lyrde to be said kirk.

Portland (pō·ɹtlănd). A peninsula or "island" on the coast of Dorsetshire; *attrib.* in names of natural and artificial products of Portland Island, or of objects connected with it: as **Portland arrowroot, Portland beds:** see QUOTS.; **Portland cement,** a cement resembling *P. stone* in colour: see CEMENT *sb.* 1 *note*; also *attrib.*, as *P. cement maker, mill*, etc.; **Portland oolite,** a limestone of the Upper Oolite formation, especially developed in the Isle of Portland; **Portland powder:** see QUOT. 1858; **Portland sago** = *P. arrowroot*; also called *Portland Island sago*; **Portland sand, Portland screw:** see QUOTS.; **Portland sponge,** *Euplectella Portlandica*; **Portland stone,** a valuable building stone quarried in the Isle of Portland.

1829-39 C. K. HARRIS *Disc. Med. Turnchest., Portland Sago.* "Portland arrow-root, a fecula prepared from *Arum maculatum* in the Isle of Portland. 1883 *Times* 8 Feb. 9/1 From the tubers of this plant [*Arum maculatum*]...a starch called Portland Arrowroot was formerly...prepared. 1840 CARPENTER, 'Portland beds, or *Portland Limestone*, a series of calcareous strata belonging to the upper part of the Oolite formation, found chiefly...in the Isle of Portland. 1854 SIMMS *P. Aspdin's Patent* No. 2001 An improvement in artificial stone, which I call 'Portland stone'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Portland-cement Maker*, a manufacturer of cement for builders. 1883 *Times, Engineering Report.* 27 Sept. 6/2 'Portland' cement...was patented in 1824 by Joseph Aspdin, a bricklayer, of Leeds, who fancied that it bore some resemblance to the oolitic limestone of Portland Island. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 6/3 The neighbourhood of these two towns [Thames and Medway]...from being the cradle of the Portland Cement industry, has now become the chief seat of the manufacture. 1833 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 533 Ballast of Stones or Mr. Smith's Map and Sections (1815)...3 Portland oolite. ...Present Names (1833)...'Portland oolite'. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. N.* 411/2 A Printed paper...commemorating a revival of the old remedy for the Gout, known by the name of the 'Portland Powder'. From this we should be led to believe that this remedy was purchased and dispensed by the present Duke of Portland; whereas, it was by his father, many years ago. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Portland Powder*, a name of a formerly celebrated gout remedy, consisting of equal parts of blackwort, garden, greenishly tops and leaves, ground pine and bitter marigold, dried, powdered, and sifted. 1849 CRABB, *Portland sago*, 1893 FAIE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Portland Stone* and *Portland Sand*, a well-known group of the upper colite,...it consists of shelly limestones of valuable texture underlaid by thick beds of sand. 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 102 The part of a quick sandstone called by the quarrymen the 'Portland Screw'...is common. 1880 MRS PRATT *Flowers. Pl.* V. 11 *Orchis Englishiana*, *Englishship Portlandlily* ("Portland Sausage). *a* 1720 SHERWOOD (Dr. Buckley.) *Phil. Trans.* XI. 236 Each step of one metre "Portland-stone. 1891 *Bournemouth Graphic*, Lassie looking southern, in what limits can tell the sexless Gothic tiers, of Portland-stone.

Hence **Portlandine** *a. Geol.*, the specific designation of a subdivision of the Upper Oolite, developed in the Isle of Portland.

1887 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 728 The Upper or Portland Oolites...are divisible into three groups: (1) Kimmeridgian, at the base; (2) Portlandian...This group, resting directly on the Kimmeridge clay, consists of two divisions, the Portland Sand and Portland Stone. *Ibid.* 730 Among Portlandian fossils a single specimen of coral (*Isastræa oblonga*) occurs.

Portland ²: see next.

Port-last. *Naut.* ? *Obs.* Also ? **portlasse, -lesse,** 8-9 (*arrow.*) **portland.** [Original form and derivation obscure: cf. PORTLOP.] Of uncertain meaning: explained, from 1704, as the gravelle of a ship. Chiefly in phrase (*above*) *a portlast*: said of a yard.

1613 T. JAMES *Voy.* 11 The Portlesse of the Fore-Castell was in the water. *Ibid.* 103 The Portlasse. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 21, 64 Our Mainyard and Fore-yard were lowered down a Port last, so we call it, that is about plumy right the Deck. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Portlast*, the same as the Gun-wale of a Ship; therefore they say a Yard is down a Portlast, when it lies down on the Deck. 1706 PHILLIPS *Voy. round World* 3 By 12 at the clock we were under here poles, with our yards a portland. 1769 FALCONER *Mar. Dictionary* (1780) *Portlast*, to lower the lower yards down a port-last. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 184 A ship lying 22, with her yards a portland. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Portland*, or *Portlast*, synonymous with *gravesend*.

†**Portledge.** *Naut. Amer. Obs.* Forms: 7 **portlige, portledge,** 7-8 **portlidge, -lidge, -linge, -ledg, -lage.** [Corruption of PORTAGE *sb.*¹ in sense 4, perh. through confusion with the sometimes synonymous *portledge*.] = PORTAGE *sb.*¹ 4: usually *attrib.*, as *portledge toll, money*.

1676 *Doc. Hist. St. Maine* III. 93 I think we shall make little less than £10 share for the last years worke, which was £6 portledge, and £4 3*s.* 3*d.* for the fish delivered Mr. Winder, and £3 you promised me for my Charge in Bringing over the shipps. 1689 *Ibid.* 183 Edward Tyrtle ...Creditor for his 3 shares for his portledge money 3 *li.* 3*d.* 1691 Markes Gazette...Creditor...for his portledge Money 2 Moyeties. 1699 *Rec. Cert. Assistants, Mass.* (1901) II. 132 For Rebating to pay...his wages after the Rate of three pounds ten shillings per moneth as by the Portlidge bill may Appeare. 1703 *Mass. Archives* CCVI. 34 To amount of Mons. wages as per Portledg Bill 3*li.* 17*s.* (1).

Portless, *a.* [f. PORT *sb.*³ + -LESS.] Without a port.

1827 J. BARLOW *Colonel.* x. 129 Her glades, long pardon, now so more complete Of useless cliffs and fountains turned to rain.

Portlet (pō·ɹtlĕt). [f. PORT *sb.*³ + -LET.] A small or tiny port; a creek.

1587 HARRISON *England's* xii. in *Holinshed's Chron.* Isle's Being port-holes pierced (standing on the Essex and Yorkshire coast of old) we come to Pittenweems haven. 1604 OWEN *Pembroke-shire* (1892) 59 Where it maketh a portlet for small shippings. 1775 R. CUMBERLAND *Fash. Alm. N.* (1784) I. 178 The artificial Islands and portlets which he made by the mouths...are all now equally invisible. 1878 T. DAVIES *Eng. in 1588* C. 63 Attacks on the ports and portlets along the south coast of England.

†**Portlike,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PORT *sb.*³ + -LIKE.] = PORTLY.

1625 FLETCH. *Monsieur* (1631) Prol. Poore, When first this portlike Frenchgrowne was wrought. 1748 *Drapier's Lett., Postscript.* 260/2 Were men the portliest, [*edit.* 1760, 1801 portly] oak and large-limb'd poplar wood.

Portlily, *adv. rare*—°. [f. as next + -LY².] In a portly manner.

1597 BARLEY vii. H, *Portlily*, stately, gravedely.

Portliness (pō·ɹtlinĕs). [f. PORTLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being portly.

1. Stateliness, dignity of bearing, appearance, and manner. **b.** Fullness of body, fulsomeness, corpulence.

1530 PALSGR. 227/1 Portlinesse, *magnificence*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 3 b, A sturdie young virgin, not set forth to the wealthe...by countenance of speche, nor with portlynesse of life, or with the other thynges wherin this worlde vseth to haue in high reputacie. 1580 BULLOKAR *Horsemanship* 43, His portlinesse in his pace. 1598 BARCLAY *Mirrour's Mart. Inc.* Sat. An he doth exceld all the rest in portliness and feature of body.

†**Portlist.** *Naut. Obs.* [a. F. *porte-lof*, f. *porte-*, PORTE- + *lof* LUFF.] = HOWER.

1587 *Fenton Acc.* Mss. 31 G. (P. R. O.). In ij saboille gromets de force empris et emparnis super le portlowes dicte navie iij*li.* iij*s.* iij*d.*

Portly (pō·ɹtli), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **portaly.** [f. PORT *sb.*³ + -LY¹, 2.]

Characterized by stateliness or dignity of bearing, appearance, and manner; stately, dignified, handsome, majestic; imposing.

a 1529 SKELTON *Ch. Parrot* 423 So mynche portlye pride, with pouncy pinches. *a* 1536 *Comedy to Medicine* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 80 Her neighbour comes, her portly courage. *a* 1552 *Gentl. Examiner* 21 in *Ab.* (Arb.) 47 Ye must have a portly beagle after your master. 1588 SHAKESP. *2nd Pt. Taming Sh.* I. ii. 186 To be my spaniel and portly empress. 1600 WARNER *Alb. Engl.* x. lix. (1612) 255 So gracious, portly, freely and faire...had Nature her conspired. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 1141 A portly person, and goodly to the sight. 1708 PRIDEAUX, *Portly*, this bears a good Port or Mien, stately, comely. 1880 SCOTT, *Ballantyne Lawyer*, I. 7 He was a man of portly presence, a good scholar, I believe, and much respected.

b. Now usually connoting 'Large and bulky in person; stout, corpulent'.

1576 TURBER. *Venerie* 188 A goodly portly tree, pitch, and a corpulent. 1598 BARKER *Merry M. Wiv.* v. iii. 85 Sweetnesse may puzzle the bravest of us, some for the mouth, some for the belly, some for the body of Falstaffe, as I may call him, and sometimes not goodly tall, portly, belly, well-sized. 1793 JAMESON, *Portly*...a. Bulky, swelling. 1832 LOUDON *England &c.* II. 62, Whatever might have been the maladies assailed upon the portly frame of Mr. Canterbury...a want of appetite was not among the number. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 423 He doubled in a few weeks from a portly and even corpulent man to a skeleton. 1851 *Punch* 17 Sept. 115/1 He's got so round and portly.

c. Of things: Stately, magnificent, grand, fine; in quot. a 1845 with pun, and allusion to b.

1548 CHALOE *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 136 Some...viewyng and beholdyng the same with [*sic*] portly pomely and gorgeous of buildynges. 1577 HOLINSH. *Chron. Scot. Hector* 427 The portly gates of the palace. 1839 MACKENZIE *Lament. Conchal* 10, I Portly and curious viands are prepared. 1858 HEDGE *Addr. Prisons* 21 Almost any portly and stately imagery. 1872 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 5 Dec. 1171/1 Comely sentences and portly vocables. *a* 1895 ELIOT *Theatre* vi. With cheery, brown or golden, Or port, as alder, Bench of burly to no longer portly.

†**2.** *adv.* In a stately or dignified manner. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Fifty Gallants* iv. vii, You or Lovegirl...shall lose himself more portly, nor regarded, keep house.

Portman. *Now local.* [f. PORT *sb.*¹, ² + MAN *sb.*¹ Cf. MDu. *porter* townsman, burgher.]

1. In OE. use, a citizen of a town, a burgess or burgher; *spec.* (after the Conquest) = *capitol or head portman, one of a select number of citizens, chosen to administer the affairs of a borough.*

c 1000 *Rievaux. Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 249 Se portgerefa and he [Thomas port-reeve. 12...*Vac.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/16 *Civis*, ceastergewara. 1180 *portman*. *a* 1216 *O. E. Chron.* (an. 1086 (Laud MS.)) Eadgar aðfeng eorðe to ðe Rofer wiȝ ði he gert mest [Cotton MS. hafe mære] wið him godfadon. [1200 *Charter* (Ayenbit) in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 218 Quom eiȝe portlest wil. Cantelupe Portmoten Bartram testis. 1282 *Chester* (Rendleg) *Gild. and Quod prefect*] burgenses habeant gildahallam suam...in qua de ludag ...cum pace quod assisie pertenentibus.] 1340 *Lett. Real Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 26 Est ordinatum ac est pretium del dit cambur soit reuu ou portmanle per vendre, ou achater des autrepeins sur mesme cuuel dreg. *Mod. transcr.* It is ordained that no portman of the said cuuth be received to the portmotery to sell to or buy any kind of new cloth from strangers.] 1397 in Pilkin *Writings* ix. (1908) 103, 24 gentlemen of the countrie, besides the burgesses, portmen of the towne. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1532/3 The Bayliffs, Portmen, and Common-Council of Your Town and Borough of Ipswich. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4026/3 The Mayor, Recorder, Portmen, Chief Burgesses, and Freemen, of the Corporation of Oxford in the County of Oxford. 1880 *Rep. Commiss. Munic. Corpor.* I. 88 The Corporation [of Oxford] consists, as hereinbefore, of a mayor, eight portmen, and twelve capital burgesses. *Ibid.*, One of the portmen is coroner. 1890 *Gentl. Gild Merch.* I. 9, In the twelve portmote [*sic*] the two bailiffs, four coroners, and six others were elected and sworn 'to take charge of, and to govern' the town (Speculum), to maintain its franchises, and to administer justice.

2. A citizen or inhabitant of the Cinque Ports. (In med.L. *portmanni*.)

1296 PRYNNE, *Portmen*, a name commonly given to the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports. 1803 *Europ. Mag.* XLIII. 10, 188 Sir [Edw. I] appointed William Leybourne captain of all the portmen and mariners of the king's dominions. 1723 R. KILBURNE *Hist. Angelsey* (Rolls) 230 Cinque ports, and portmanmote or common afforum mentioned.

†**Portman-mote.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. PORT- + MOT, *moote*, Moot *sb.*: cf. OE. *port-mōtere* gemōt, not found.] **1.** The assembly of the portmen; the borough-mote; the court or assembly consist of the portmen of a borough or town.

a 1189 *Charter* in *Cale. Charter-Rolls* (1903) I. 29 Sciatis me concedidisse...Sanctæ Sedulæ de Hovemestudam...omnes rem...quietas...a placitis et querelis et hundredis et portmannis et tumultibus. 1238 *Close Rolls 22 Henry III* (1902) 57 Et cetis ordinatis mesure ad portmannemote. 1277 *Judicial Rolls and Cases of Lady Day Sessions at Bristol* (1878) 8/2 *Comm. Rep. 1. 4 and 5 Law.* delays the 21 days' portmanmoot 15 days. 1296 PRYNNE, *Portmanmote*, or *portmoot*, the assembly of the Portmen or Port-men's Court, the assembly wherein the Portmasters or Port-men's Court, or the assembly wherein the Portmasters or Port-men's Court, sate, the assembly wherein the Portmasters or Port-men's Court, sate, the assembly wherein the Portmasters or Port-men's Court, sate,

Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 400) The long-lost Charter of Edmund (Crouchback) Earl of Lancaster, redressing the rights and privileges of the Leicester portmanmote, and confirming all the franchises of the burgh, not affected by the charters.

† Portmanry. [L. as prec. + -RY: cf. ALDERMANRY.] The position or rank of a portman.

1598 See PORTMAN 1.

Portmanteau (pɔːtmæ̃tō), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ad. F. *portemanteau* (1547 in Godef. *Compl.*) an officer who carries a prince's mantle, a valise, a clothes-rack, f. PORTE- + *manteau* (OF. *mantel*) MANTLE; see also MANTEAU, MANTUA, PACKMANTEAU.]

1. A case or bag for carrying clothing and other necessaries when travelling; originally of a form suitable for carrying on horseback; now applied to an oblong stiff leather case, which opens like a book, with hinges in the middle of the back.

a. 6 portmanteo, -mantieu, -manteaw(e, porte-manteau, 7 portmantan, -to, -toe, -tue, -tu, -tew; also porta- 6– **portmanteau,** *pl.* -eaus (-ō also -eaūz).

1589 *W. Fleetwood to Wright* (J. *Ribs. & Ant. Times* (1858) II. 243 One of Mr. Docwray's owne..was appointed for sending of a portmantoe, with 84*l.* in the same, taken out of an inne in Burdey. 1589 Hayes *Yeoldal Historical epistle Anaphora*, x bag, a mallet: a portmantoe. 1590 *J. Hooker Hist. Ford.* II. 1856/2 A note found in the portmantue of doctor Allen. 1598 Florio, *Valigia*, a choke bag, a male, a port-manteaw. 1611 Cotgr., *Portière*, a great case, or pouch of leather closed, as a Portemantue, with chains, and locks. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 102 A saddler came out...and demanded of every man for bracell,...though it were onely that foot whose shoe had portmantuans with locks. 1624 Heywood *Captives* v. 1. 2a Ballio *Il. Pl.* IV. A budget or portmantue which includes All the lavishe wealth. 1633 *J. Heywood to Meriell's Answer & Reply.* 124 Taking...from off his saddle-bow a portmantue, and out of it some victuals. 1650 E. *Dinnelius* scitebat 23. I would wish the world to chalke up its breeches to its saddles as they do Portmantu's. 1652 *Jonston. Exp. Ariobard.* 3 Besides other...they carryed boots in their Portmantus. 1689 D. Gauntlet *Lett.* (Barton, No. 31) 36 They search'd my portmantue and plundered me of a bag of money. 1712 Shelvocke *Voy. Pac.* (1719) II. xxxv. 3 Their trunks and portmanteaus were to carried to the Custom-house. 1886 Cox. *Essex F. Hosp.* I. Finding in his pocket for the keys of his portmanteaus. 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen* III. 183 Violet's portmanteaus were packed.

β. 6–8 (9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.*) **portmantle,** 7–8 (9 *Sc.* and *north.*) **portmantel,** (9 **portmantille**).

1620 Fortescue (see 1). 1622 *North's Plutarch* 977 The flesh and the portmantle (ed. 1595 mantles) is not worth it. 1630 *Lond. Chanel. Orders* (Sel. 300 Arms and many Portmantels and good Beefe. 1634 Gentil *Palm. Nobil.* 11. ii. 181 The spoiles of Cardenal's Port-Mantle. 1702 *Farquhar Twin-Rivals* iii. 2, What makes you so upon the portmantle, Tongue? 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* viii, The small portmantle which contained his necessaries. 1883 E. Peacock *Element Crosse Lincolnsh.* 189 The portmantillion that in these days..fill up the small of such ladies' second horseman's back. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov. 21/2 A saddle-horse, which also carried the Judge's portmantle.

γ. 7–8 **port-mantua, portmantua.**

1620–2 *Archdeacons' Contents* (Camden) II. 42 They sent their portmantuaes to St. Paules-churchyard. 1789 H. Hasted-LAKE *Mem.* 4 One of them...actually fell, letting my portmantua into the water.

δ. 7 **port-mantick, -mantue, portmante,** 7–9 **manty.**

a 1617 Port-mantue [see b]. a 1632 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 160 Till the Messenger with the Port-mantick came from Rome. 1680 in 1708 *Sup. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 110, 294 Paid for a new large portmantee 18*s.* 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2004/3 (Dray) had with them 3 Leathern Portmanty. 1697 C. M. Cotterell *Dublin Tech* 254 We...got our portmantys and bedsad to Worcester.

ε. 7 **portmanteaus, -tuas, -uas, -eis.**

a 1640 T. Taylor *God's Pedigree* v. 11 (1642) 73 Feeling what weight the portmanteaus had. 1680 *Protestant Ref.* (1894) VI. lv. Ix 72 1021 Collec. 1 Portmanteas...he 50 Portmanteaus, 3 Cases of leather. 1698 [R. Frampton] *Jesuit Sacha. Prof.*, He...is degraded to come behind with the Portmanteaus.

b. Hyp. (See also 4 b.)

1620 *Napoleone* (1892) 161 O those whose breast is...profoundest portmantle. a 1623 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 167 That the studies of Women and Lovers, are wrapt in the port-manteaus of their armes. 1640 R. Brome *Eng. Edit.* v. iv. 21 As sure to finde the Spaits in a Cooper of Quills, as others out long straw, in the Tripolitan Port-mantle. 1900 Wister *Gen. of Age* 371 The demand for the franchise was ...a kind of portmanteau into which all our grievances could be stuffed and dispatched to Parnell.

†**2.** An officer of the king of France: 'The Kings Cloake-bag-bearer' (Cotgr.) [Fr.]

1592 G. Gilpin *Lett.* 12 Feb. in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. IV. 122/1 Shew is accused from the King of France a porte-mantieu, who brought the ratification under the great seal of the agreement and treaty.

†**3.** A clothes-rack, an arrangement of pegs to hang clothes on. [Fr.]

1592–42 Cranmore *Cal. Port-manteau*, a place of joiners work, fastened to the wall, in a wardrobe, greatry, &c. proper for the hanging on of cloaks, hats, &c. 1647 C. Butler *Fr. Rhyme* 120, Not to me appertained that rich of wedding raiment...the tapestry and pavilion from the marigold portmanteaus. *Ibid.*, It took the light, held it aloft, and surveyed the garments prudent from the portmanteau.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portmanteau robbery, thief*; *portmanteau gelding, horse* (a baggage horse); *portmanteau-maker.* † *transf.*; **portmanteau saddle:** see QUOT. 1688.

1661 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1782/2 A coloured bucket Portmantle Saddle, Hoss bring it to the seal. 1663 *Pepysian MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1906) 110 For a portmantue trunck, 9. 01. 0. 1688 R. Hayre *Armoury* III. 345/1 A Portmantle Saddle hath a Castle behind the seat to keep the Portmantle...off the Riders back. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3056/2 A bright bay Portmantue-Gelding, about 15 years. 1772 Nugent tr. *Mem. Fr. Gerard* I. 436 Mounted on a sorrel-horse,...bobtailed, pricked portmantue-horse. 1892 *Daily News* 13 June 6 A portmanteau maker. 1900 *Wrights Gen. to Aug.* 3/1 A series of portmanteau rollsticks from the rush of hair-wheeled cabs.

b. In the sense of 'that into which things are packed together'; originally applied by 'L. Carroll' to a fictitious word made up of the blended sounds of two distinct words and combining the meanings of both; hence used *attrib.*, and subseq. extended to things that are or suggest a combination of two different things of the same kind.

1872 'L. Carroll' *Through Looking-Gl.* vi. 191 Well, 'slithy' means 'lithe and slimy'...You see it's like a portmanteau—there are two meanings packed up into one word. *Ibid.* 192 'Mimsy' is 'flimsy and miserable (there's another portmanteau for you).' 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* July 23 They admirably illustrate the portmanteau word 'slithy' in the Jabberwocky poem. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 2/1 At a fast Lord Rosebery was guilty of what we may call a 'portmanteau' quotation, in that he combined into one what Lord Salisbury said about Ireland and South Africa. 1903 *Ibid.* 27 Aug. 4/2 It is a wise land that will not find its own best, if this portmanteau proverb may be allowed.

Portment (pɔːtmĕnt), *rare.* [a. F. *portement* a carrying, bearing, + *behaviour*, f. *porter* to carry.]

†**1.** Bearing; *portment of arms*, bearing of arms, achievement in arms. *Obs. rare*[—0].

1589 *Cooper Chas. Cal.* (1. 1) In our fields...that same one man...have lyen as soil and dyd as grave portements of armes.

2. Deportment, *manner-wise.*

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 191 But he your portment well As herein we choose to us.

†**Portmote.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3 **portimotte,** 4 **portemot,** (5 **portemoote**), 7 **portmoote,** 6– **portmote.** [f. Port sb.1, 2 + ME. *mote*, Mod. *sb.* = OE. type **gemōt*: cf. *hardgemōt*.]

1. The court of a borough; a borough-moot. (Esp. used of cities and boroughs in the County Palatine of Chester.)

1196 *Chartes Hen. III* in *Rymer Fœdera* (1816) I. 401 *Prohibemus* et precipimus ne ullo modo vexentur, aut illorum propria portimotte. *a* 1377 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 72 De portemot, *gode* pulverizata, *et* aenea fracta.] 1474 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) VIII. 178 The same to be openly called in the said Portemoote [at Chester] after the twenty hour. 1588 *Act 43 Eliz.* c. 13 § 1 Any original Writ or Writs of Covenant...returnable before the Mayor of the said Citie for the time being, in the Portmoote Courte to be holden within the said Citie [of Chester]. 1707–42 Chamberlayne *Cycl.* s. v., Portmotes are also held in some inland towns, as in Kendal in Cheshire. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, Courts Baron, Courts of Admiralty, Courts of Portmote, and Leet. 1892 *Gentl. Coll. Mem.* 8. 84 The general laws of the English convention excepted from the burghmote or assemblies (Court Leet, Burghmote, Portmote, &c.). 1902 (1878) The Portmote or Court Leet Records of the Borough of Town and Royal Manor of Salford.

2. The court of a (legal) sea-port town. (Perhaps orig. an error of the Law Dicts.)

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xxiii. § 3 (1615) 203/2 Portmote is open in a Haven towne, for it is the Court of the Port or Haven. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Portmote*,...significeth a Court kept in haven townes...It is sometime called the Portmoote Court. 20 & 21 Eliz. cap. 11 (of 1592, etc. in 1). 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 264 These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of portmote is incident, the jurisdiction of which was first from the royal authority.

†**Portobello** (pɔːtobe·lō). *Obs.* [The capture of Portobello in South America in 1739 prob. gave rise to the name of the game.] ? A kind of game resembling billiards.

1777 Romney *Pictures Eng.* 26 Gaming is various forms is very frequent: cards, dice, skittles, Mitchlegal and Portobello tables, billiards, fives, tennis, &c. *Ibid.* 238 One can scarcely ever enter the walls (of the King's Bench Prison) without seeing parties at skittles, ninepins, portobello, tennis, fives, &c.

†**Portoir.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *portoir* (16th c. in Godef.), *le portoir des raisins*, 'the branch that bears the grapes'.] A bearing-branch (of a vine).

1610 Holland *Pliny* xvii. xvii. 377 Remember...which were pointers and bare grapes the more loden. *Ibid.* xviii. xxii. 80 The...grosse branches called the Portoirs.

†**Portoises,** *Naut. Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] = PORT-LAST.

1700 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., For a Ship to ride a Portoises, is to ride with her Yards a Portlast, or much lower on the Deck. 1708 *Kipping's Navigation* II. 252 Portoise, the same as *Port-last*. 1867 (see PORTLAST).

†**Portolano** (pɔːtolēːno), **portulan** (pɔːtyūlăn). [It. *portolano*, f. *porto* PORT *sb.*1: cf. L. *hortulanus*, It. *orticlano* gardener, f. *hortus* garden; thence F. *portulan*.] A book of sailing directions, describing harbours, sea-coasts, etc., and illustrated with charts.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Portulan* (French), a ship-master's guide; a book containing the situation and description of sea-ports, etc., with instructions for navigation. 1878 *Nature* XVIII. 331/1 Among these old maps and portolanos ...are those of The Mediterranean Portulan (1351). a. The Catalan Atlas. 1891 J. Winsor *Columbus* App. 559 About the beginning of the fourteenth century Italy and the western Mediterranean friends began to produce those atlases of sea-charts, which have come down to us under the name of 'portolanos'. 1894 tr. *Corrêa de Serpa* 1 It seems to be evident from a Portuguese portolano of 1504...that at this time they had not developed the enormous bubble-gulf north and west of Newfoundland.

Porto-pyamic (pɔːtōpaiæ·mik), *a. Path.* [f. *porto-*, taken as comb. form of L. *porta* in VENA *portæ*.] Pertaining to pyæmia of the portal vein.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 127 Porto-pyæmic liver abscess.—Pylephlebitis.

Portos, portoos, portous, obs. ff. PORTAS.

Portour, Portoure, obs. ff. PORTER, PORTOS.

†**Port-pain.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **-payne,** 7 **-paine.** [a. obs. F. **porte-pain*, lit. carry-bread: see PORTO and PAIN *sb.*] A cloth in which to carry bread to the table without touching it with the hands.

a 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 180 To be port-payne fortye yn payne, & here vij, loose ye leine. 1523 Household *Ord.* 184 For Dry loues in a portpayne. 1566 Withals *Dict.* 44 A porte payne to beare bread to the parsons to the table with, *Sacharus panarium*. 1658 Phillips, *Port-pain* (French), a kinde of Towel used at Court, wherein they carry their bread to serve to the Table.

Portpen, obs. form of PORTCULLIS.

Portrait (pɔ·ĭtrĕt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 **portrait, -e, -tract, -ot, 6–7 portraict.** *β.* 6 **portayt,** 6–7 **portrate, -traite, -tract,** 6–8 **portraict,** 6– **portrait.** *γ.* 6 **pourtraict, -tracte,** 6–7 **-traite, -tract(e, -tract,** 6–8 **-tracte, pourtrait.** [a. F. *portrait*, OF. also *portret* (1380 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), obs. *pourtraict, pourtraict* sb., from *portrait* pa. pple. of *portraire* obs. to portray: cf. med.L. *portractus* pass., image, portrait, f. *protrahere*, pa. pple. of L. *protrahĕre*: see PORTRAY.]

1. A figure drawn, painted, or carved upon a surface to represent some object. **a.** A drawing, painting, or other delineation of any object; a picture, design (in general). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1550 Bishop Coverdale *Christ. Offices* Wks. (1846) 491 Many that has neither seen yt said book, nor no perfyt portraict of it. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 100 By this noble portraict...is plainly signed...The wonder Pillar. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 114 The full proportion and proportion of which body, he dedicated...before the Temple of Venus Genitrix. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 97 The Britons Coines, the portraicts whereof I have here shewed. *a* 1620 *Mary Magd.* 1021 Y' pourtract of this outward frame. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 272 The portrait of Eve is much admired by all connoisseurs. 1860 Ouvry *Lect. Drawing* vi. 122 The back-grounds of your portraits.

b. *spec.* (now almost always) A representation or delineation of a person, esp. of the face, made from life, by drawing, painting, photography, engraving, etc.; a likeness.

1589 T. Wilcocks tr. *Micheli's Voy.* in *Hakl.* (1598) 541 The portraicts and figures of the principallest amongst them. 1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 54 Nerr's here, the portrait of a blushing offer. 1639 Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* Wks. *Flower or Dame* (named Pourtraict of her on your face. 1649 *St. Acts Chas. II* (1894) VI. 283/1 Ordered His Royall Mayes, Portraict and Seal to be used in the publick writings. 1702 Steele *Father No.* 108 #2, I would rather see you with your History-Pieces, than no single Portraites. 1848 Lytton *What will he do?* vi. The gentleman who wanted to take your portrait.

†**c.** A solid image, statue, effigy. *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxix. 151 Pourtraicture...mounted like natural gentlemen with the long beard. 1600 *Famous Tragedie* xviii, Her tombe was...built of polisht stone, and thereon laid The lively shape and pourtrait of the dead. 1638 tr. *T. Bonaventure Treas.* 96 It was On one side the gate church a...great Elephant, on the other a Rhinoceros;...the portraicts are out of the shining Marble.

2. *absol.* The action or art of making a portrait (in quot. 1846 in *spec.* sense: see 1 b); portraiture.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb.) 190 To betweene painter betweene the rich Orient couloure upon his table of generation. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. x. 400 §12 That habit of the old and great painters of introducing portrait into all their highest works.

3. *fig.* Something that represents, typifies, or resembles something else; an image, representation, type; likeness, similitude. (In quot. 1623 *absol.* A striking or impressive sight, a scene.)

1597 Shakespeare *Hamlet* (1604) iii. Poore wretch that looks on greefe As image, or portraiture of griefe. 1599 Shakspere *K. J.* ii. 23 Dreadfull pourtraicts of destruction. *a* 1625 Sir M. Hicks *Diab a Mercer* (1738) 138 Then young Absolon...His person portrait perfectly presenting. 1823 T. Grove *Babel Warn-Song* 16 If any man could looke in at those gates,...he would report such a pourtrait as was this spectacle. 1888 Lowell *Democ. Lect.* (1903) 230 Jesus reveals a social portrait.

b. A verbal picture or representation; a graphic or vivid description.

1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* Dedi., The lively portraicte of the foure monarchies. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 112 Another Portrait of natural Religion. 1841 Cahusac *Mod. Eng. Miscellanies* (1851) V. 292 Her portraits, by the succeeding Marquis himself, is not very captivating.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portrait-collector, group.*

-head, -photographer, -photography, -sculpture, -sketch, -study, -work; portrait-like adj.); **portrait-bust**, a bust giving an exact (i.e. not idealized) likeness; **portrait-gallery**, a gallery containing a collection of portraits, or the collection itself (also *fig.*); **portrait-lathe**, a lathe adapted for turning copies of busts or medallions; **portrait-lens**, a compound photographic lens adapted for taking portraits; **portrait-painter**, a painter of portraits; so **portrait-painting**; **portrait-ring**, a ring with a miniature portrait set in it; **portrait-statue** (cf. *portrait-bust*); **portrait-stone**, a lacquer or fat diamond used to cover a miniature portrait.

1857 *Boston (Mass.) Trav.* 20 Sept. 3/1 Governor Ames has given the sculptor ...an order for a "portrait-bust." 1874 W. H. BALLOU (title) Chalcographiensis; or, the "Portrait-Collector and Print-seller's Chronicle." 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Times* Misc. (1856) 102 Why not draw for them their a "portrait-gallery"? 1905 *J. Typographic Kalle Correspondence Eng.* 2 To find place in Germany's rich portrait-gallery. 1899 HAWKES in *Lib. Harvard* I. 270 A "portrait-head of the author." 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, "*Portrait Lathe*, a lathe adapted to copying busts. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1/3 He was engaged in the Park Mint, and while there invented a portrait lathe by which medallion dies of any size might be engraved in steel. 1880 *Cassell. Instructor. Enclosed* II. 222 ¶ A pair of quick-acting "portrait lenses. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 318 Words and clothes and "portrait-like delineation of general nature. 1797 TWINING *Rem.* (1868) 151 Mad. Le Brun is most decidedly the best "portrait-painter in Europe. 1856 *Mem. Cornelius Conk.* II. 175, I have a friend, who has undertaken herself a portrait-painter. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 18 Apr. an. 1775, the thought "portrait-painting as improper employment for a woman. 1840 CARLYLE *Hero.* iii. (1871) 98 It is in what I called Portrait-painting, that Shakspeare is great. 1875 H. *Flight's Camb. Light* xiv. 190 "Portrait-photography makes greater demands than any other branch on the good taste of the photographer. 1856 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/6 The above "portrait-pictures must include some good faces, to say nothing of busts, half, quarter lengths, and full figures. 1877 W. *Jones Finger-ring-lore.* I have mentioned several "portrait-rings of remarkable interest. 1872 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxxi. 292 "Portrait-statues of private individuals. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Apr. 3/4 A very superior "portrait study, a tender and loving reminiscence of the high-spirited, ...noble-hearted woman.

† **Portrait**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see PORTRAIT *sb.* [Represented first in pa. pple. *portraited* (found earlier than *portrait* sb.), being app. an extended form of the ME. (orig. French) pa. pple. *portrait* (see PORTRAIT *v.*); this implied a vb. *portrait*, which appears after 1550.]

1. *trans.* To make a portrait, picture, or image of: = PORTRAY *v.* 1. (Also with *forth*, *out*.)

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 84 b, To it was the whole spere [= sphere] portrayed. 1581 SIDNEY *Treatise Mod.* 11. 8. (1908) 54 Who [Venus] is not elsewhere portrayed so. 1598 SHAKS. *2 H. IV*, IV. v. 12 To portraict beauties Queene. 1598 B. LICHEFIELD *Diadie* (1877) 13 To ... portraite forth the Knightlie knell heraldie. 1612 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiv. 168 I am far from their opinion who discent it for superstition to portraict that Chaldean Virgin or her Babe. 1685 tr. *Boccalini's Ad. Parn. Apollo* 58 The goulden Image of the Sun Delosus, portraicted with her lovely Colours. 1689 DR. MANCHESTER *Court* 2 *Inc.* I. xi. 208 To oft to a license to be "portraited", as the phrase was.

2. *fig.* To represent or describe graphically, to set forth: = PORTRAY *v.* 3 b, 4. (Also with *forth*, *out*.)

a 1586 N. WOOD *Conflict of Conscience*, I. i. A iij, I will therefore in briefe portraict and paint him out. 1592 BYLEY *Godly Christ's Ch.* 19 That Christ did portraict out for the regiment of his Church. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. 868 Our learned Knight Elie setting his pen to portraict a perfect Gentleman. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. ii. § 13 The Architect ... doth portraict and describe the Beauty and Church-buildings of that King.

3. *transf.* To draw or make (a picture, figure, or image): = PORTRAY *v.* 1 b.

1552 HULOET, Portraytynge of ymages in metall or stone, *sculptura*. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 47 No image so pleasant, howe well soeuer it bee painted and portrayted, is to be compared with the liuely and figure of mans bodie. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 110, I caused to be portrayed on my shield the Imperiall of the Swan. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* III. v. 7 To portraict this on a ... Plane, first draw the Horizontal Line.

b. *fig.* (cf. 2).

1598 MARSTON *Lemuel's Complaint* (1633) 59, I will prostrate and set before your eyes, a patterne and image thereof, first considered in minde or imagination. 1613 DANIEL, or HARING, *Cæsar Germ Wks.* (1718) 123 As those images were portraicted in my mind.

Hence † **Portraicting** *vbl. sb.*

1592 (see 1). 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 412 Such expression and portraicting of Christ.

Portrait [F. *portrait*], obs. pa. pple. of PORTRAY *v.*, q. v.

Portraitist. [f. PORTRAIT *sb.* + *-IST*; so F. *portraitiste*.] One whose occupation it is to take portraits (by painting or photography); *esp.* a portrait-painter. (In quot. 1899 applied to a sculptor.)

1866 *Cornhill* 10 Sept. 278 After the sitter has, by many years or sometimes, baffled the portraitist. 1875 H. *Flight's Chem. Light* 149 Most persons sometime under the term photographer refer a portraitist. 1881 *Times* 5 Jan. 4/3 Chantrey and no lesser name as portraitist need we look for. 1899 *Daily News* 24 July 2/7 Houdon was the great portraitist in marble of the eighteenth century.

† **Portraiture.** *Obs. rare.* [prob. AF. = OF. **portraiture*, f. as next + *-ure*: see *-URE*: cf. OF. *portraiture* (a 1200 in Godef.).] = PORTRAITS.

a 1580, c 1625 [see PORTRAITS].

Portraiture (*pō·rtrĭtiŭr*). Forms: α. 4–5 portreyture, -treture, 5 -treture, -treyture, -tretur, -tatur, 5–6 -tret(o)ure, 6–7 -traiture. β. 4–5 portretture, -treyt(o)ure; *Sc.* -tracure, -owre, 4–6 -treture, 5–6 *Sc.* -tratour(e; 5–7 -traiture, -treyture, 6–7 -tracture, *Sc.* -traitour, (6 -tarazure, -teraiture, -teture, -titure, *Sc.* protatour), 6–7 portraoture, *Sc.* -traiteur, 7–8 -traiture, 5– portraiture. γ. 5 pourtreture, 5–7 -treiture, 5–6 -traiture, 6–8 -tralture, 7 -treature. [ME. a. OF. *pourt-*, *pourt-*, *portraiture* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pourtraire* pa. pple. and *sb.*, PORTRAIT + *-URE*.]

1. The action or art of portraying; representation of an object by painting, drawing, etc.; delineation. Also in concrete or collective sense; esp. in *Sc. in portraiture* = portrayed, delineated.

c 1325 *St. Lap. Manoli* st. (Cotton) 8 Portreit þi Apostres, þat tyght ale wes to portrayture. c 1385 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 131 Ys portreyture I sawgh never yit lyk hir figure Stondyd Betyngs to a sure. c 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1110 The portreiture ... Of Arcite, purtreyture, portreiture, portreyture, etc.] that was up on the wal. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 *Imaginacioun* bere the portreiture. 1401 *Liber Plusandrinus* 11. viii. With pleasaut progresse of portreyture. 1526 LARGARY *Pol. Prog. De Tyrant.* 11. xvi. 82 Portraicture Gyllen a Lillian as Pluto thinketh did first inuent & deuyse it in Egipte. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem. Arbre* 139 *Ad.* In portreyture and painting. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* 4 7 The Picturesters of Insignificant Pictures by ordinary Painters. 1708 *Free-thinker* No. 67. 98 How lively sacred Portraiture appears! 1840 ROBERT *Mod. Patriot* II. 121. 2. 181. 8 14 We find the custom of portraiture constant with them. 1874 *Edin. Rev. July* 170 Portraiture rose to its highest excellence in the noble characteristics of sculpture-busts.

2. *concr.* A figure or delineation of a person or thing; a picture, drawing, etc.: = PORTRAIT 1, 1 b. (In quot. c 1440, A diagram, figure.)

† c 1386 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 141 With many riche portreitures. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* 1. 581 In mellisse lokyn wyth his portreiturys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2 402. 214 Peintoure and portreiture or grauid work. 1552 COOKE *Examen. Adright.* 18 Images and portraitures of women. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 103 Portraytes of birdes flowres and beastes. 1563 MAN *Hyperaldus Commend.* 18 To be worshipped in images and portraitures. 1631 WEEVER *Fun. Mon.* 237 His portraiture remayneth thereupon. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* 1. (1682) 222 There is in a Florentines representing Rome. 1677 R. J. *Tournefort Anatly. Surgery's Anim.* (1683) 5, Beautified with Maps, Prospects, and Portraitures. 1873 LOWE, *Chemistry*, The chamber walls displayed all around With portraitures of huntsman, hawk, and hound.

† b. A solid image, a statue: = PORTRAIT *sb.* 1 c.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 137 To embrace in his armes the counterfaicte portraiture of a man. 1564 CONFESSION *Nassau* 11. 55, A Calvin ...Howsoe'uer the portraiture of Venus seeme in Marble to be. 1648 CLOE *Un Lett. Prel.*, A fair tomb of marble with his statue or portraiture upon it. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 101 A large Open-stone, whereon is the portraiture of a Man, sweetingly in a warlike habit.

3. *gen.* and *fig.* An image, representation, figure; a sensual image, idea: † a 1330, exemplar (*obs.*). (Cf. PORTRAIT *sb.* 3.)

c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 1787 He portretur he bare euer in here chere her Of godliss Passion. & of his wo. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 22 The wyse diuines, the prudent speches, the crafty worthies, the curiouse portraytures preached and set forth in oil, goodly beautified paperatures. 1629 JAUBERT *Crystal* v. 82 A Hill ... whose portraiture (before pureness had blanched. 1850 A. CLARKE *Evid. Mosh.* 1. (1870) 30 A plain Image and Superscription of that effectual Doctrine which I was thought worthy to bear. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 60. 87 The more enlarged views and great portraitures of a lively imagination. 1880 TAUSSIG *Wages, Comp.* I. v. 268 We can recover a distinct portraiture of many of the scenes in these scenes.

4. The action or art of portraying in words; verbal 'picturing'; graphic description.

c 1440 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 227 Ploughmen, carterys, Ditchers, delvers, ... The mantle alle set here in portraiture. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. 370 That ... should attempt to rise above the portraiture of publike life. 1638 SANDYS *Trav.* II. 138 A sweeping subject for literary portraiture.

b. A verbal representation or 'picture'; a vivid description: = PORTRAIT *sb.* 3 b.

1622 NORTH *Plutarch, Sertorius* (1727) 71 In his portraiture of this wise man, he completeth in this life a thing that is not to be found. 1648 (title) Eikon Basilike. The Pourtraicture of His Sacred Majestie in his solitudes and sufferings. 1734 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 57 A striking portraiture of ancient manners. 1868 STUBBS *Hist. Medl. To Edw.*, The pleasing portraitures of Peter Pateshull, now given 1260 thus. 1883 CHARLES CLARKE *Shakes. Char.* xv. 374 Shakespeare's portraiture of John of Gaunt.

5. Figure, form, likeness, appearance (as an attribute of a thing). *Now rare or Obs.*

1390–91 DEDICA *Piers Ploughm.* 22 The Frere ... Riche worbli, wenge, and large of portraiture, As pulpit, fynchful, richliche wrought. 1587 TURBER. *Pastor. Epitaphes* lii. 40 Her fyne spares, for all his great poisaunce, In portraiture and gaites myght be his pere. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 191 That resplendent Image there seene, was made...for comprising the memory of my particulares, as I was alone. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* viii. Every athlete...seems to her imagination in the portraiture of an immovable jailer.

† b. *absol.* A material form, shape, or figure. *Obs.*

a 1538 LEONARD (*Pinsonbel Chron. Lond.* (O. T. S.) I. 235 From the waist wpe was two fair persones with all members and proportions pertenned to pur bodyis. a 1680 CLEMENCE *Abbeth. Conf.* (1874) 13 *All God* ... drawes ... from this bellopeard those many excellent portraicts ...

Portraiture, v. *Now rare or Obs.* [f. PORTRAIT *sb.*] *trans.* To make a portraiture or portrait of, to portray (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) IV. 184 Upon the top ...stood the armes of England, visible portraictured with the proper beasts to vphold the same. 1602 DEACON & WALKER *Anim. Chapel in Introduc.*, 27 portraicture in the person of Job, an absolute resemse of perfect patience. 1850 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 14 That the child is not portraictured greater than the Norm. 1721 SHELTON *Quixot.* (1755) I. 223 We ...shall be contented to see him portraictur'd by the artist who serves to illustrate prodigies in folio, and adorn heroick signposts. 1903 G. B. HILL *Hope. Blood.* vii. 183 Men who were willing to portraicture a Christ who had not condemned wealth and the power of riches.

Portray, *sb. rare.* Also 7 pour-, pourtrai. 7–9 **pourtray.** [f. PORTRAY *v.*] The act of portraying; portrayal; a portrait, picture (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.*, Preface, Having (thus farre travelled in the portrait, and description of this famous Empire, 1612 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* viii. (1634) 91 Pourtrayes of their Kings and Queenes, in their severall Coronary habits. 1630 LITHGOW tr. *Chevreau's Urania* ii. (ii. § 2 (1810) 140 The edicts and ordinances of Princes are no other but glory and particular pourtrales thereof. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LV. 103 We have here...a most striking pourtray...of the wondrous living guise of the Unknowable.

Portray (*pōɹtrē*), *v.* Forms: α. 4 purtreie, -treye, 4–5 -troye, -treie, 5 -trey, 5–7 -tray. β. 4 portreie, -treye, 4–5 -treye, -trei, 5, (5 portrewe, *Sc.* -tra, -tray; 6 -try): 5– portray. γ. 5–7 pourtraie, 6 -traha, 7 -trey, 6–9 pourtray. Pa. pple. portrayed; also, in ME. [from OF.] portrait-, treit, portrait. [ME. a. OF. *pourtrai-*, *pourtray-*, stem of *pourtraire* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to portray, fashion, represent :— L. *protrahĕre* to draw forth, reveal, extend, prolong, in med.L. also to draw, portray, paint, f. *pro-* forth + *trahĕre* to draw.]

1. *trans.* To represent (an object) by a drawing, painting, carving, etc. (In early use also by a solid image or statue); to make a picture or image of; to delineate, picture, depict.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 At Winchepenore he leggid in a rouerie purtrait. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12988 Per or portraid a tresyfle. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1240 (Rolls MS.) Swipe fi auter it stonde nouzte, Was portreue portraid, & leuene. 1388 KINGSTON *Bruce* x. 143 Schoo by hir chapell Gert wel be portrait ase cassel. c 1395 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Cypreon & *Tadeo* 56 To portra it he fast on rade. *Ibid.* xxiii. (*St Stephen*) 453 Bot [he suppressed] gert portra here in stanys. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 98 The fyve roose portrait in the stable. 1450 CAPGR *Knighthode* xxxvi. 124 Willym hys halle, where as were portrayed fulle richely alle the Cyrages of his lynage, conveyght made. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) 19 One hath portrayed out the whole world in a little piece of Paper, ...and set all the Images. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 53 In which was nothing portrahed nor wrought, Not wrought nor portrahed, but seem to be thought. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. 16. 500 That Knightly Order of Saint James, who (for their Habite portraied a purple sword, is taken of blood. 1674 OLEARIUS *Trav.* 50 A Chapel...in the Roof of which was lively Portrait His Apostles and Disciples. 1680 W. B. HAWKINS *Regal. Fur.* II. (1830) 18 Princes in other his pourtrey. 1682 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* Epil., Poets pourtrayde out the silliest little man their heroical to portray Mary reclining on a couch.

† b. *transf.* To make (a picture, image, or figure); to draw, paint, or carve; to trace. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* *P.* B. 1256 A fiat Sylayede pe wynd, Purtrd on pe gargat, portrayed leuene. 1390–8 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 58 The thoughte of yonrne portrayede the liknes of his enayme. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 They se shold ... pourtraye nor paynte the forme or figure of the crosse. 1557 tr. *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 180 Behold my persone here wel portrayed for the nones. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 497 Two other statues or images portrahed in clothes or manner, were his handiwork. a 1614 HARRIS *Christ. Instr.* (1615) 224 One stone, whereupon the picture of a Knight is portrayed.

† c. *absol.* To make drawings, pictures, or statues; to draw, paint, model, or carve. *Obs.*

a 1569 CALDERE *Dialls Ellenwhile* 183 A white walle...his to redy to undiche and take At her rest wil thereto make Whether so ones all portrey or paynt. c 1580 — *Prud.* 96 He trouble...and portreye and write. c 1400 CHRON. *Vilod.* 1238 Wyth he coniche K portrey chere. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxiii. (1535) L ij b, Other noble grete images and portrey in wood or stone.

† 2. *transf.* To paint or adorn (a surface) *with* a picture or figure. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (Ai) 16. 230 A large Bord wib gold, Portreyd wib fele kinges cours, pat present god whan he was born. † a 1500 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 697 His garnement was ovirpeint I portreyed and y-enaumpt with floures. c 1450 *Tor Comyn* (Roxb.) 3880 The chaumpe of the feld was grenne... with a broode bordure Portrayed with sable and with azure. c 1475 *Partenay* 2003 Into a pauilion made she a entre ... Portrayd it was with bridden floures. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 64 Shields...with boarded Argument portrayd.

3. *fig.* † a. To frame a mental image of; to picture to oneself; to imagine, fancy; to find spell., to conceive, devise, invent. *Obs.* b. To represent (e. g. dramatically).

23... *K. E. Addr. P. B.* 200 Ye play of patientie I portrayed my selues. *c* 1500 *Will. Palerne* 805 Hise so properli hem i peinted & portraide in herte. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1), 259 So as him thoghte in his conseit, Where he portraied him yonge. 1592 Chettle *Orpha.* x. 1253 Entertaine...and assist them all he can, Portraying in deep thought contemplative His noble Sire. 1598 Mrs. Isabella *Lenvet Verse Introd.*, The wise...forme his nature of the passion he is to portray...from the following lines. ††

4. *refl.* To represent or depict in words; to describe vividly or graphically; to set forth.

c 1386 Chaucer *A. & C.* Tr. Lady (e. nerves her) not portraye. 1587 Turbev. Higden (Rolls) I. 27 In be State book of his work...many matiall is portrayed and i peynt [L. *describitur*]. 1588 Marlowe (or *Ph. Tamburl.* v. 1, Well hast thou portrayd'd in thy terms of life The face and personage of a warlesome man. *a* 1661 Holyd. *Land* v. 137 *Hic* (he chuses to portray England in her full structure of outward glory. 1756 Monck *Amer. Congr.* I. 303 note, It remains for future ages to penetrate the virtues and exploits of this truly great man. 1848 Thomas *Mirvan.* Introd. (1862) 31 We having in the Gospels the truly representative of our Lord portrayed for us.

†**5.** To form, fashion. (Obs.

1505 Barclay *Ships* v. 161 (Cambr. MS.) He was of mercurialle manere, And portrayd well in all maners [ed. Pynson], 1580 Carter *Hymn.* 1. xlv. 48 To despise the fashion of the world how it is by nature made and portrayed of god.

Hence **Portrayed** *ppl. a.*, **Portraying** *vbl. sb.*; also **Portrayable** *a.*, capable of being portrayed.

1520 Hawkins *Pr. Coun.* 860 In this last we bestowed here, for lucre and of mere covetise, five a portrayed fee on a eagle. 1630 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 177, I copied the portrayed visage of S. Peter painted of pure Bronze. 1848 Jones *Paint. Ancients* 70 A comedy (portraying of the common). 1864 Cornhill *Mag.* III. 206, I. His is not portrayable at present.

Portrayal (pōɹtrē·ăl). [f. Portray *v.* + -al.] The action of portraying (or its product); delineation, picturing; a picture, portrait. **a.** *fig.* Pictorial representation.

1847 Webster, *Portrayal*, the act of portraying. 1870 'Orion' *Cruise Hand-bk.* Tenerife 80 It is a fair portrayal of [her] face. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/3 One of the most marvellous feats, however, of photography is the portrayal of the motion of trotting, cantering, and galloping horses by Mr. Muybridge in America.

b. *fig.* Representation in general (e.g. mental, dramatic); *esp.* verbal picturing, graphic description.

1859 C. Bronte *Adam. Prime.* iii. 60 The reproduction and portrayal of manners and of scenes which perhaps no age...passed away. 1875 McCarthur *New York.* Observatory 274 An essential unity in the several portrayals of his Work and Person. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 6/2 Feeling genuine contempt for the grotesque of romance, travesty, &c.

Portray-er. Also 4–5 -our. [f. Portray *v.* + -er[1], for earlier -our. So obs. F. *-pe(u)rtraycur* (1658 C.).] One who portrays; a painter or drawer of pictures or portraits; a delineator (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1041 (Hail. MS.) No portrayour [Fairf. portreiour, -tenour; *Ellesm.* portreitour] ne lettour of images. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 21 (MS. Digby 232) If yit in erbe ther be ony yongour Bothe in writyng & eeke portreyour [MS. *Digby* 232 *scripteur* portreyour]. 1579 J. Penry in *P. Lisle* (Pr. 28) The name of Saint Paule is no kindly portrayer. 1821 Byron *Juan Mad. Raphaels* (1870) 89 Portrayers of thy wit and burning eye. 1828 in Webster. 1874 Carpenter *Mental Phys.* I. vi. § 2 (1876) 180, To bear in mind the essential difference between the characters of the 'subject' and his portrayer.

Portray-ment. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment: cf. OF. *pe(u)rtrayement.*] = Portrayal.

1800 Mrs. Radcliffe *Castles & Monasteries* Poets. Wks. 1826 II. 12, I hold it not easy to speak here, with greater contentment, of the more solemn ceremonies in the chapel itself. 1831 *Spectator* 18 Apr., From this more graphic portrayment of the state of national feeling at the time.

Portred, *pa. pple.*: see Portfire 2, Obs.

Portreeve (pōɹ·trīv). Forms: 1 portgerefa, -irefa, 3–5 -yreue, 3–6 -reeve, 4 -eif, porte tryve, port reeue, 7 portriefe, -reive, -riff, port rife, 8 portrieve, 7– port-reeve, 9 portreve. *B.* 5–7 portgreve, 6–8 -greve. [OE. *port-gerefa* (whence ON. *port-greifi*), f. Port *sb.*[2] town + *gerefa, gerifa*, Reeve *sb.*[1]; as to the forms *portgreve, -greue*, see r *B.*]

1. *orig.* The ruler or chief officer of a town or borough (= Borough-reeve 2); after the Norman Conquest often identified with the Mayor or holding an equivalent position, as still in some boroughs; in later times, sometimes an officer, or one of two or more officers, inferior to the Mayor; a bailiff.

901–924 *Laws of Edward* (L. c. I, In wiche Stat...mon mon or ceaplie healan penn, ge healse hes portgerefan gewitnesse ofbe...mannu, be mon ryhtlic mage. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xiv. (Z.) 88 *Hic prefectus urbis*, Seo portgerefa oððe burhealdere. *c* 1200 in Coker in W. Wyrcester 311/16 *Mercatores*, portgerefa uel burhealde. 1206–75 Wilk. I *Charter to London* (Stubbs *Select Ch.* 125) Wilhelm kyng gret Wilhelm bischop and Gosfrewli portreive, and alle be burhwara binnan Lundenne, Frenchen and Englisen, freondlice. 1556–7 *Treasurer of Chamber of Bridewater* (1903) 87 Sowlde *Coll. Hugh. IV.* 233 Hyrynge hyth ywelhouse Lydeian portyreue and bisshop, and Kyteyen oldeburn, and sworn other. 1497 R. Grafton *Chron.* (Rolls) 1 200 William be quiter & godfray of lotoyne put his wyes Dorkenesse & nicolle of bruyeres [on his arms for Orford]. Name of his office is to be prison mayr, *Hist.* 1 1211 Sythe be portreeue bouse to sette after xxvii. *a* 1300 *St. Gregory* 620 in Horstm. *Archiv* LVIII. 23 He tobe an hi as a kyngis ful hegge at be portreues hous. 1439 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 1556 The Maire, Bailifs, Portreyve, Cytezeins ... and Surrheyens. 1591 in F. H. Hart *Hist. Weyford* (1910) 1, 292 (Writ to sell) any freelay tenements... to any persons, without special licence of the Seneschall and Portreife. 1599 in Hutchins *Hist. Dorset* (1861) III. 318/2 as And likewise there to chose yearelye amongst them seaven two portreifes for theire government. 1682 in J. Hooper *Est. Irish Cities* (1936) 330 All mayors, sheriffs, portreifs, bayliffs, and other chief officers of corporations. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/3 An humble Address of the Portreives, Burgesses, and Freemen, of the ancient Borough of Tabley, in the County of Worcester. 1804 Stevenson & Davis *Cornwall* I. 208, § 21. 630 Formerly the government [of Tregony] was vested in a portreeve or mayor. 1837 *Transcript* 28 Sept. 3 The Duke Memorial was unveiled yesterday at Tavistock by the Portreeve. 1894 *Northumbrld. Chas. Essex*, the chief officer in the ancient borough of Walkworth. He is to this day usually styled the 'borough-reeve' or 'portreeve' in that town. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3 Hungerford is electing to-day, in place of Mayor and Corporation, a constable, a portreeve, a keeper of the coffers, a bayward, two overseers and a bellman.

fig. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 6 Ministers of the Gospell are portreeues [*Vulg.* procuratores] and stewards of the mysteries of God.

B. In the forms 5–8 portgreve, (6–greeve), 6–7 -greaue, -greave, partly actual modifications of the OE. form, partly after MDu. *portgrave* (in Kilian *poortgrave*) and the synonymous *gryve, greve*: see Grieve *sb.*[1]

1422 Tuscan *Chron.* 103, 103 At the comynge of Wyllyam Conqueroure into this londe, the ruler of the sayd citezens [were] named portgreues, whiche wordes is darkest or moste of it lyeth in dedlye, *port* is to mean a towne, and *greue* is meant for a gardyen or ruler. 1508 Caxton *Chron.* II. 63 The same tyme was governed by prouoste grace and wyse, and were named Portgreues, or other Portgreues, the which is deduced of...Greue, or rather Greue, for so are the rulers of the townes in Duchelande called at this day. 1598 *Stow Surv.* (1842) 183/2 In the time of King Henry II., Peter Fitzalwin was portgreue [of London]. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 276 Peter...was principall Magistrate...of this Citie. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s. v., Instead of the portgreve [of London], Richard the first ordained two bailiffs, but presently after him King John granted them a mayor for their yearly magistrate.

2. Erroneously referred (by later compilers) to Port *sb.*[1] 2, as if the title of a sea-port town.

1607 Cowell, *Subcoler, Portgreue*, signifieth with us the chiefe magistrate in certaine coast townes. 1608 Dyllorne *Engl. Expos., Portgreue*, a chiefe officer in certaine Port townes. 1610 Cotgr. *Hist. Sevarr* (1641) 74 That Officer called Portgreve, which signifieth the Governour of the Port. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Portgreve*, or *Portgrave*, was anciently the privilege of magistrates in ports and other maritime towns. 1852 Dixon *W. Penn* I. (1872) 6 When the country wanted Ports,...the Saxons only to send for the portreves and mariners of companies.

Hence **Portreveship**, the office of portreeve.

1587–8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 443/2 To Office of Portreveship of Tenterden. 1587 *Hist. Vl.* 4662 The Portreveships of Dunwich in Suffolk.

Portress[1] (pōɹ·trĕs), **porteress** (pōɹ·trĕs). Forms: a. 5–6 portoresse, 6 *Sc.* -oress, 6– -ouress. *B.* 5–7 portiresse, 6 -ress, 7– portress. [f. Porter *sb.*[2] + -ess.] A female porter; a woman who acts as porter or door-keeper, esp. in a nunnery.

c 1400 Lydg. *Assem. 4 Sons* 1800 Of the garden and the close She is the chefe portoresse, Of the saint lady and mistresse. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (1845) 116, I cannot well gete, Where I myght entre the goodly portres. 1518 Q. Catherine in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. II. 150 That your portouress may wayte at the gate...be your. 1613–30 *Primer our Lady* 264 The wyndo...that was portioun saith to Peter, art not thou also of this mans disciples? 1739 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxi. The portress appeared immediately upon the ringing of the bell. 1860 'Shirley Earle' *Cruise* viii. 364 The old portress, with her rusty keys, will advise you within the deserted church. 1894 F. M. Crawford *Cæsar Borgia* iv. The postress and another nun came to let him in.

b. *fig.*, or in personification.

1508 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4277, I am now called the portresse, (Maud off mercy hyght moreouer,) Off the relief that ye nee bee, 1590 R. Greene in *Harvey Pierced.* to *wryte Pennes*, In exchewinge of pikeaxes the portresse of vyces. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 28 The Cockloure of conceipte and presumption, was the portresse of his coach. 1798 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 8 Sweet Memory...Thou, to whose hands the keys of Science dwell, The precious portress of her lofty cell.

†**Portress**[2]. *Obs. rare*[—0]. [? corruption of obs. F. *portière* (1616 C. in Godef.).—L. *portæ*: *postica* a postern. (The ending perh. influenced by *Portress*.)] The gate of a fortification.

1658 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 158 The wall...has a double Portresse (*sic*, orig. *noble* or Gates), of which, there are that 24.

Port-Royal (pōɹt-rŏi·răl). The name of a convent near Versailles (*Port Royal des Champs*) which in the 17th c. became the home of a lay community celebrated for its connection with Jansenism and its educational work.

1892 Nation *Curr. Hist. Rev. Hum. Und.* 65 A sort of men whose Talent was better known to be much towards Philosophy, will needs have a Commerce with a Port Royal. 1714 Spectator *Agent* No. 280 ¶ 3 The Gentlemen of Port-Royal...were more eminent for their Learning and their Morality than any other in France. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., We say...the Greek and Latin methods of Port-Royal, which are governments of that language. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ii. 39 The excellent 'Art of Thinking', which...consists mostly of extracts under the name of the 'Port-Royal Logic'. 1883 Chambers' *Encycl.* VII. 699/1 The establishment of a school, for which they prepared the well-known educational books known under the name of *Port Royal*, the Greek and Latin Grammars, General Grammar, Geometry, etc.

Hence **Port-Royalist**, a member or adherent of the community of Port-Royal des Champs.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Pantagruel*, All that adhered to that party, took the name of Port-royalists. 1844 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. 182 (1876) 194 Why be impatient to baptize them Essenes, or Port-Royalists, or Shakers, or by any other known and often worn? 1864 Bowen *Logic* viii. 276 'We employ reason', said the Port-Royalist logician, 'as we endeavour for acquiring the sciences, wherein we ought to use the sciences as a means of perfecting our reason'.

†**Port-sale**. *Obs.* Also 5–6 porte-, 6–7 -saill(e. [f. Port *sb.*[3] or *sb.*[2] (cf. sense 1 c) + Sale.]

1. Public sale to the highest bidder; sale by auction.

1424 Feasts *Chron.* 10, 259 That all merchaunt strangiers shuld be set to no Englishe hoost, within...the..of their comynge to their porte sale. 1540 Ursula *Statutes Apyth.* 289 Philippus may set at the portsale his garment or elles short taylard vp about hym. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 That the saide Marchauntes daggers and Sabertasshe at their comynge home...shall not haue porte sale nor ordy utterance for their Packe. 1577–80 Harr. *Hist. Scot.* (1606) To sell publikely, or by portsaile, as they call it, whom you shall thinke good are forbidden for lacke of passeport. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. 1103 Five thousand five hundred and two and thirtie prisoners were sold out right to port-sale under the garland (and crowne coniured). *a* 1683 Cotton *Comm. Hist.* xiii. 4 They who commit sacrilegeous fact for gain, are said to sell their bodie; or to set it, as we speak, to portsaill. *a* 1870 Halliwell *Arch. Williams* II. (1892) 188 Like the late bidding for a thing at the port-sale.

*¶ Erroneously referred to Port *sb.*[2] 2: see quots.

1897 Cowell, *Subcoler, Portsale*,...sale of fish presently upon returne in the haven. 1880 Whitaker *Hist. in Domesday Engl. Explan.* 1708 in Phillips, 1848 in Worcester *Last Lex.* (Web. 1st) commonly sold on the strand by *portsale or auction*: whence the error.

2. Comb. † **Portsale-cracker**, an auctioneer.

1552 Huloet, *Portsale maker, auctioneator.*

†**Port salut**. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 port salut, -salore, -salus, 6 -salu. [app. a. OF. *port salut*, in mod.F. *port de salut*.—L. **portus salutis* (port or haven of safety.)] 'Haven of safety'; the port or goal one is making for.

a 1400 Hoccleve *Balade to Cobham* 37 Whethr our talk shal stonde with our sikernesse saffe To port salut. 1470–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 176/1 Such Goos or Tronne,...where any such Carvle, Galee or Shipe, shall happen herafter to make his Port salore. 1480 Bergavenny *Fabic Old Age* (Caxton) G v b, When men be vpon the mare in na the haast wande and to haue tokyn their porte salus. 1563 Shelton *Quict. Learned* 320 When at the port sale Ye tyrste arryue.

Portsman (pōɹ·tsmăn). [f. Port *sb.*[1] 3 + Man *sb.*[1]] A citizen or inhabitant of one of the Cinque Ports. (Usually in plural.)

1626 Dr. Bowyer in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 380 When the Kings Ships, or others, be in danger of the Goodwins, and other places within the view of the Portsmen, they have refused to help with their Boats, but the Kings ships should command them on board. 1689 in W. Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 749 The Admiralty Court doth impose fines upon portsmen. 1735 Cases *Hist. Eng.* IV. 260 If the king's ships...have any need of pilots for the sand coasts of Flanders or the like wherein the portsmen are best experienced they will not serve without the lord Warden's warrant. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 721/1 His acquaintance with the Ports and the Portsmen...is intimate and varied.

†**Port-so'ken**. *Obs. Law, Obs.* [f. Port *sb.*[2] + Soken.] The jurisdiction of a port or town; hence, the district outside a city or borough, over which its jurisdiction extended. Also attrib.

1130 *Charter of Hen. II to Canterbury* in Somner *Canterbury* (1640) 135 Infra urbem, & in Portsoka. 1200 *Rot. Chart.* (1837) 46/2 Carta Northamton. Scheriz non consuetudines burgenses nomie de Northamton...quietantiam manent infra burgum et portsoka.] 1204 Hen. III *Charter to City of London* in Cole *Instit.* iv. (1648) 232 Quod infra warem civitatis, neque in portsoken nemo capiat hospitium per vim. [a 1272 *Charter of Hen. III* in Somner *Canterbury* (1640) 135 Nullus de civitate vel Portsoka nos.] 1660 Somner *Gavelkind* 135 Portsoken, being...I take it, the same, which at this day is known there by the name of Portsoken Ward ...but in some ancient Charters of Libertie...you may find it expressed by *infra* or the utmost shires and liberties of the City without the walls. 1720 Maitland *Comell's Interpr., Portsoken*, the Soke or Liberties of any Port, i. e. City, or Town. Quietanciæ mundi infra urbem & in Portsoken, i. e. within the...City, and the Liberties without the Walls.

Port-town (pōɹt-tăʊn).

†**1.** A market-town or borough: = Port *sb.*[2] 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/360 He fonde ase forb a portdoppe I-arebbet in port-toun.

2. A sea-port town: = Port *sb.*[1] 2.

1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 210 Ostia a port towne and further within, Antiochia, and the mountaine Argenta. 1840 Barn Morris in *Russell's Canal Warwick* 19, 126 Harbour was the chiefest Port Towne of all Normandy. 1903 *Report Proceedings* 28 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz. Wo. groot's* The Civil Magistrates of Our Port-Towns. 1794 Fullerton *Vag. Lifeline* Wks. 1881 VII. 28 There are many of those houses in every port-town.

†**Portuall**. *Obs. rare*[—0]. [cf. med.L. *portabilis* passus in: mountains (see Port *sb.*[1] 5). D. *portuaals* 'having ports or harbourghs for ships' (Florio 1598), F. L. *portus* a harbour, port.] Open to passage; permeable, penetrable.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (Hoppe) Cl. 28 Men of enfeebled eyes, congealed, and such as have large and portuall pores.

Portuary (pō·rtiuări). *arch.* [A modern formation on *portuar*, or other variant of PORTAS: prob. after *breviary*.] = PORTAS. Also *attrib.*

a 1687 (title) The Portuary of the Laity, containing the names of the Public Offices of the Church of England. **1880** *Times* 2 Jan., The Roman Breviary. In England the more common name was Portuary. Latin 'Portiforium'. **1884** W. H. Rose Jones *Eng. S. Onward* (Bohn) II. Glos. 116 *Portiforium*, a breviary. ... Another name given to it was 'Portiforium', in English 'Portuary'.

Portuas, etc., variants of PORTAS.

Portugal (pō·rtigăl). Forms: α. 5–6 **Portyngale**, 5 **-gall**, **-gaule**, **Portingall**, 7 **-galle**, 5–9 **-gale**, 6–9 **-gal**. β. 6–7 **Portugalle**, **-gall**, 7 **-qual**, 6– **Portugal**. [a. Fr. (= Sp., F., etc.) *Portugal*, earlier *Portucal*, adl. med.L. *Portus Cale*, the port of Gaya, Oporto. Alfonso, Count of *Portucalé*, became the first king of Portugal. Cf. MDu. *Portegale*. The form *Portingale* is prob. to be compared with *adjectivals* from *substitute*; but cf. OF. *Portingalois* Portuguese.]

1. A country in the west of the Iberian peninsula.

a. *a* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipt. Nun's Pr. T.* 77 Hire sonkth nat his sonne fer to Spaigne Ne Portyngale ne with grete vitaille of Portyngale. *c* 1435 (title) *Torrent of Portyngale*. Here bygynneth a good tale Of Torrente of Portyngale. ?a 1450 *Gol. & Sawine in Sawine Man.* (1888) 72 Well longe ageinste Portingall they were, *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 9 A French Shalloy, which he made in the Bay of Portingall. 1814 Robert Jones 201 *Wish* 'Twixt channels from Portugale, *A.* 1833 Expr *Trent. Name Ind.* (Ash.) 13 The Kynge of Portugall subdued this cyte. 1556 (title) A true Discourse of the Armie which the King of Spaine ordained to be assembled in the Haven of Lisbon, in the Kingdome of Portugall... against England.

†**2.** A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese. *Obs.*

a. 1627 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 383 Item...in Dumbartane, to the Portingales in almaine,...xvijli. 1580 HOLINSH. *Scot. Pilgrim.* 2. xxxii. 121 Among a number of other, I stayed a Portingale. 1600 *Adv. Answ. Lond. Trench* 270 The late discoveries of the Portingales and the Spaniards.

b. 1540 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 268 Ye Portingalles, whose ancestors is called in latine Lusitanis. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 158 A conquest of poore distressed Portugals and Spaniards. 1707 Robert Nanton I. 123 In Ferdinando de Soto's expedition...written by a Portugal of Elvas.

†**3.** The Portuguese language. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne's Ital. China* 191 A man, who was a Chinois and could speake Portugal. 1598 FLORIO *Anc. St. Indies* ¶ 6 That Spanish is broken Portugall.

†**4.** = PORTAGUE, the coin. *Obs.*

1546–7 *Pat. Edw. VI* (Surrey) VI. 259 Mr Palmer to have a portingall of golde for his paynes.

†**5.** ? A sweetmeat from Portugal. *Obs. rare*—1.

1580 H. MIDDLETON *Diary in Jrnls* (Camden) 132 Peppin and marmalade, and salad, comfets, and portingalles and divers other dyngs.

6. *a. attrib.* or *as adj.* = PORTUGUESE A.

a. 1598 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 388 Gifen to the Portingale man of the west sea for the bruike ordrit than the King, inclit, 1599 *Entry of Custome* C 6 b, Portugale sleeues the dozen. 1601 W. PARRY *Trial. Sir A. Shirley* 37 There came news of a Portugall hyre. 1633 (title) The Ladies...written by the Portugall Language by Luis De Camoens...put into English by Richard Fanshawe.

b. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 108 He learned the Portugall language most exactly. *a* 1625 BOYLE *Medit. Ath.* (1848) 102 A host of heroes, that divers times crossed the line in great Portugal ships. 1724 DE FOE *Cruson* (1840) I. 68 pt. I had not with the Portugal captain.

b. In names of products, esp. species and varieties of plants, as *Portugal onion*; **Portugal orchis-berry**, *Cerasus alba* or *bullatacina*: see quots. ; **Portugal laurel**, *Cerasus lusitanica*; **Portugal peach**, **P. quince**, local varieties of these fruits.

1688 Trans. *Nat. Cerasus*, "Portugal Cratægberry. An erect much branched low shrub of rigid habit, closely allied to *Amygdalus*. 1724 *Cultiv. Fruits in Trans. New Hillingdon Gard.* Cult. 407 "Portugal laurel. 1839 LOUDON in *Trans. Hort. Cult.* I. 80. 7 qu. The Portugal Laurel. 1846 *Loudon Brit. Plants* 1. 1908 KNIGHT *Bot. Mort.* 870 The thickets of the "Portugal Quince. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.*, Portugal Quince, ...*Cydonia vulgaris* Lusitanica.

Hence †**Portingaler**, †**Portingalize**, a Portuguese; **Portingalian**, adherence to Portugal.

a 1492 FISHERTON *Wks.* (1876) 332 Alexander Lushbirdis,... Portingalis, and Portingalizis. 1503–6 *Acc. Ld. Mayor at Mich.* in Fry the Burying of a portingaler. 1601–2 PARRY *Answ. of Fr. Pannel* 71 The Portingalian make villaines of the Malcontetues which they sell by companies. 1878 tr. J. T. Whistler *Medicus* (1880) III. 4193 (Portuguese Pottyngales who are natural Portugalian as well as Christianity in all their converts.

Portugue, variant of PORTAGUE, the coin. *Obs.*

Portuguese (pō·rtigī·z), *a.* and *sb.* Also (5 **portegase**), 7 **-geese**, **-guze**, **-guize**, **-guez**, 7–9 **-gueze**. [ad. Pg. *portuguez*, Sp. *portuguez*, It. *portoghese*, F. *portugais*, in OF. *portingalois*, med.L. *portugalensis*: see PORTUGAL and -ESE.]

A. adj. Pertaining to Portugal or its people.

1662 HOWELL (title) A New English-Grammar... With sundry speciall remarks upon the Portuguese Dialect...For the service of His Majesty. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 53 ¶ 3 He was low of Stature, and of a very swarthy Complexion, not unlike a Portuguese Jew. 1848 C. M'Intosh *Prince's Gard.* I. 67 A Portuguese settlement on the coast of Africa.

b. Hence in names of various things, as **Portuguese nut**, a particular form in which brilliants are sometimes cut (*Cent. Dict.* 1889); **Portuguese root**: see quot. ; **Portuguese man-of-war**: see MAN-OF-WAR 4; **Portuguese trade-wind**, a northeast wind felt along the coast of Portugal (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

1851 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 192 A similar band is known as the Portuguese Knot used as a lashing for sleeve legs.

B. sb.

1. A native of Portugal. [The plural *Portuguezes* (*-geezes*) was used during 17th c.: since it became obs. *Portuguese* has been sing. and pl.; in modern times a sing. *Portuguese* has arisen in vulgar use, esp. among sailors. Cf. CHINESE, etc.]

1600 T. ROBERTS *Answ. Lond. Inquiry* 17 Diuers Portugueses our neighbours. 1604 W. WARNER *Ans. 2 Mal. Lovers.* (1637) 269 The Portuguezes, who first made daring Voyages, by the Help of the Compass, into the Southern and South-Eastern Seas. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 58 There being ...of English and Portugeze 200. 1785 *Winterm. Philip III* (1811) 133 The affairs of the Portuguese in India were more than ever neglected by the governours at home. 1807 SOUTHEY *J. Nott Cyclo's Arch.* (1818), A Portugee, as every sailor knows, is a Portugee by birth.

2. The Portuguese language.

1697 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1761) I. 1 To those eleven Languages ...A Portuguese. 1853 H. CAUSE tr. *Pardo's Trans.* v. 72 A Brobdignag that spoke very good Portuguese. 1890 MALLOCK *Trans.* 55/1 These are adopted by one from the English, another from the Arabic, another from the Greek, and another from the Portuguese.

†**3.** = PORTAGUE, the gold coin. *Obs.*

1588 J. HOWSON *Hist. Ind.* in *Holinshed* II. 1561 Bearing him...40li. wages more portegases. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 88 He may owe 15l a piece unto whom he hath but forty small monies, than he with twenty Portugueses. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Siege Ep. Plymouth Wks.* (1673) 1 Each with a bag of Portugues under his left arm.

†**4.** ? A kind of snuff. *Obs.*

1708 *Plain Mix* 84 After some thought..some Portugeze, Rappe were.

Hence **Portuguese** *v.* *trans.*, to make Portuguese, to naturalize in the Portuguese.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 137 The Mass of the People are...Portugeniz'd in Speech and Manners.

†**Portulaca** (pō·rtiŭlā·kă). [L. *portulāca* purslain (*P. oleracea*); taken by Tournefort, 1700, as a generic name.] A genus of plants, comprising low succulent herbs bearing white, yellow, red, or purple terminal flowers, expanding only once in direct sunshine; esp. a plant of a cultivated species of this genus.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D.S.) 69 Portulaca is called in english purslayne. 1578 FRANCIS, *Portulaca*, Purslain, a cold and moist Herb, which stirs up the Appetite. 1880 *Illustrated Mirr. Images, Lamiges* I. 537 My Mistresse is magnificent and portulaca begin to make a show. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 234/2 Of all annuals that can be grown one of those I know of none more beautiful than Portulaca.

Hence **Portulacaceous** (-ēi·ʃəs) *a.* *Bot.*, of or pertaining to the natural order *Portulaceæ*, comprising succulent shrubs and herbs, chiefly American, but distributed in all parts of the world.

1852 TR. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 203 Most of the portulaceous plants which grow on the banks of the gulf of Cariaco. 1858 in MAUND *Botanist Lex.*

†**Portalace**, **-lack**. *Obs.* Also 3 portulake. [ad. L. *portulāca* PURSLANE: see prec., and cf. OF. *portelache*, -*ique*.] The common Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 190 Pe iuycis ssluld alsoones bete bis bolnis & bosis & vse herbis, purcolacis. *Ibid.* 268 An vnguentum de vi solsuel, portulace. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 228 Vf mones barme, a croft is ek therfore, Hald on the tre the hote of portulake [*rubric* slake] Half aysel myxt. 1570 J. S. *Fruitmen to Kalen's Trans. N. Amer.* (1580) H. 93 Portelack (*Portulaca oleracea*) grows spontaneously here in great abundance.

Portulan, variant of PORTOLANO.

Portunal (pō·rtiŭnăl). [a. Ger. *portunal*, app. ad. L. *Portūnālis* belonging to *Portūnus*: see next.] (See quots.) Also called *portunal-flute*.

1892 SELOU, *Organ* 201 Portunal is a very agreeable, open flute-register in the manual. ...Its beautiful tone is of a very peculiar quality, similar to that of the clarionet. 1896 HELEN *Cannah. Organ* (ed. 3) 60 The Portunal & Tuberete Dict. *Mod. Terms, Portunal-flute*, an organ stop, the pipes of which are of wood, and are open, and larger at the top than at the mouth.

Portunian (pōrtiū·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Portūn-us* (a. L. *Portūnus* name of the god of harbours) + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Portunidæ*, a family of swimming crabs, or to the typical genus *Portunus*. **b.** *sb.* A crab of this family (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So **Portu·nid** = b; **Portu·noid** *a.*, akin in form to the portunians.

†**Portunity**. *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic form of OPPORTUNITY: or OF. *portunité*.]

1508 *Kalender of Sheph.* (1892) III. App. 180 Cause why pe lasse spoke not perwith pe.

Portuose, **portuous**, etc., variants of PORTOSE.

†**Portural**, *pple.* *a.* *Sc.* (*Obs.* exc. —1). [? quasi-Latinized form of *portured*, -*ed*: see PORTURE *v.* 3.] Fashioned, moulded, formed, made.

1585 *Bordeaux's Hymn* 9, 180 (Rolls. MS.) He was of meanabill stature, And wylle portuyse as nature.

†**Portuse**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 4 portouse, 5 portouse. [a. OF. *portëuse* bearing, demeanour, that which is borne, offspring:—L. type **portitōsa*, f. L. *portāre*, F. *porter* to carry: see -OSE.]

1. Bearing, demeanour, behaviour.

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 44 Pat he nere wes such portouse her to a such child blome. *c* 1400 *Lond. Troy-bk.* (1869) Priam is kyngis grete & gret; Of that portous, of gode story. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 121 For thought a man wold all his day Hyr beaute discryve, he cowde not wy All hyr worshyp on hyr portuse.

2. Offspring, progeny.

1480 *Caxton Ovid's Met.* xvi. b. Yet he is not fylled ne satisfied but deliuereth my portouse dead or quycke.

†**Portuse**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. PORTUSE *v.*] A portrait, image, effigy.

1540 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 88 The portuse of a man is better or more. *Ibid.* 103 b. The people of Athenes, made it unto vp...their images and portuses in copper. 1550 LAURD *Breuiat.* 191/41 *A Portuse, picture, effigies.*

†**Portuse**, **portuse**, *v.* *Obs.* Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* 4–6 portised, 5 portired, 6 portiered (-ide, *Sc.* -it), **portured** (-id, *Sc.* -yd), **portuosed**, **portiured**. [A by-form of PORTRAY. Occurs first in pa. ppl. *portised*, 1250, an anglicized form of OF. *portrait*, *portret*, pa. ppl. of *portraire* to PORTRAY; from the later variants *portered*, *portered*, *portiured*, was evolved the vb. *portier*, *portiure* in 1503 c. But *portretynge* vbl. sb. is found *c* 1400. Cf. CORETER from *courtrer*.]

1. *trans.* To paint, or ornament with pictures.

c 1300 *K. Ps. Creede* 150 Pat chirche ... was pliced and peynt & portred well chene. *c* 1400 *Destruction's Troy* 133 Pan tyre on tyme wilnede eyde In glitnand golde of grete way, I-portred and portised all in prise. 1539 TAVERNER *Garrl. Wysed.* 11 10 They fame the walles of their houses portured with armes.

2. To portray, depict. Also *fig.*

a 1340 *Sir Degrev.* 1246 There was portred in stede...The story of Absolon. 1501 in Elis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. I. 181 They shall present themself with their menie, portured in their shirtes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix. 70 The serpent king Salamo dede myght thou se ...With writhy portrait portured in that place. 1536 FURBY, *Mod.*, I portry, I make the image, or the portraiture of a thynge, *Je pourtraye*. ...I portry a thynge after the quycke. 1563 E. GOSSON *Epilogue*, sig. (Aiii.) 1124 There weight I as with wooden Arke, the Picture portrayde playne. 1588 LAYTON *Homily* 1551/3 To PORTON, *plegere*.

3. To adorn, fashion, mould, make: = PORTRAY 3. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 162 Asmilon...the citizens fair and gude, *he had of gilmond guidchillis*, For ane hat gart, full of turnesche.

Hence †**Portiuring** *vbl. sb.*

1508 THYNNE *Boethi. De P. & Wr.* xxii. xxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Lete se globe in contrare semynge portreyynge [1535 portrayinge] and portreasure.

Portus, **-o**, **portuus**, etc., variants of PORTAS.

†**Port-vein**. *Obs.* [f. PORT *sb.*[2], after F. *veine porte*, L. *vena portæ*.] = PORTAL VEIN.

1588 JAMES *Heinrich.* vii. 30 Drawes...out of the liuer, by a branche of the porte veyne. 1594 T. R. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 338 The first is called the port-veine, because it is as it were the doore of the liuer out of which it proceedeth. 1605 H. VENNER *Atlas Scot.* xi. *Cogthaus*. Like unto great port-vein With large rich streames to feed the humble plaine. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Porta*...*In Anatomy*, the Port-vein.

Port-vent. [COMBB. 10 a. F. *"porte-vent* "entry-wind", f. PORTER- + *vent* wind.] A pipe conveying the wind to an organ or bagpipe.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Portavent*, in an organ, is a wooden pipe, well closed, which serves to convey the wind from the bellows to the wind-board of the organ. 1803 G. MACDONALD *Hyp. Lewis* xi, Malcolm put his port vent to his mouth, rapidly filled his bag.

Port-way. *Now local.* [f. PORT *sb.*[2] + WAY *sb.*] A road leading from town to town; a public highway; a Roman road.

Used by Holland in rendering various L. expressions: see quots. In the Godstow Chartrary (1189) applied to a road near Cassington, Oxon. The name survives in other localities, e. g. in the Vale of the White Horse.

a 1289 (transl. *c* 1230) *Godstow Reg.* 90 Of the whiche land, 6½ acres (lies to-gedel) stretchen fulle the portweye [*in exitu de via portensuper*]; *Ibid.* 3. 808 acres, the whiche stretchith into portweye [*portuscye*] beside the land of william Fitz Pelle. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xxxv. 670 The whole multitude stand about the gates looking toward the high port-way (*via*) that leadeth from hence thither. 1802 — *Camden's Brit.* 280 The bridges of Aldbridge and Dorchester, whereby London gateway [*regia via*] was turned from thence [from Wallingford]. *Ibid.* 308 The high portway or Kyngstre Street [*via militaris*]. *Ibid.* 507 The portway or High paved street [*via Regalis*, *Iuxtalitus constructa*] named Bath-gate [at Exeter].

Port-wine. = PORT *sb.*[1] 1.

1650 LITHGOW *Brief Rel.* (1692) II. 310 An English vessell ... with O Porto wine and some passengers on board. *a* 1700 E. H. *Diet. Cant. Crew*, *Red Nortion*, Claret or red Port-Wine. 1733 MOORTOWN in *Phil. Trans. Lond.* 492 Six dozen of bottles of Port wine. 1858 CHRIS ROBINSON *Mod. Wines* viii. 200 In 1752 good port wine was sold in England at two shillings the bottle, and white wine of Portugal at the same price.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *port-wine colour*, *negus*, *stain*, *tint*; **port-wine mark** = NÆVUS.

1834 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann. Apr.* 256/2 He had what is called a port-wine mark on the back of his neck. 1867 Mrs. Ewing *Jolly Regr.* 6 A port-wine stain on the left cheek. 1883 *Gallaway's Plantagr. Bedf.* II. 103 Of a light port-wine color.

Hence **Port-ed-ness**, drunkenness of port-wine.
1887 Miss Braddon *Asphodel* II. xv Three pretty port-shiny old sconces of his.

Porty, *a.* [I. Port *sb.*[1] + -y.] Like, of the nature of, or connected in some way with port-wine: cf. prec.
1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* II. i. 7 The eloquence of their Porty ought now but on his Clem. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 1/1 As an old Anchovician once said, 'They (pictures) have got porty by time'; and of course improved.
1908 *Manch. Mag.* Mar. 389 Comic..was suggestive of fine old porty ancestors.

Portyfolium, Portynguale: see Portifolium, Portugal. **Portygrewe**, var. Portague *Obs.*

Port-yowl (pɔ·tjaul). *Sc.* Also 9 portiale. [I. Port *sb.*[4] (?) + Yowl.] A doleful cry, howl: in *to sing port-yowl*, to cry out, wail, howl.
1708 M. Bruce *Lect. & Serm.* 62 All Folks are singing Songs of Joviality, but the people of God..they must sing Port-yowl. 1720 W. Hamilton *Wallace* iii. 160 The Scots know they have no Right to rule, And cause them shortly cry Sing up Port-yowl. 1832 *Battlemouse* (Harvest-H. D. D.). All soak 'you sing portiale wi' the wrang side o' your lip yet.

Portyr, variant of Portesse *Obs.*

Porale (pɔ·r-tsil), *rare.* [I. Port *sb.*[1] + -cule.] A remote port.
1840 Dana *Zoophyt.* (1848) 303 Porulus rostro-oblong. *Obid. Obvers.*, Cellulæ, Porales, the pores in the internal margin of a cyrtidium.

Hence **Po·rulose, Po·rulous** *adjs.*, abounding in minute pores.
1840 Dana *Zoophyt.* (1848) 303 Both surfaces minutely porulous. 1858 Mayne *Exp. Lex., Porulosus*..porulous.

Porvaye, obs. form of Purvey.

Porwigle, obs. variant of Pullipile.

+Pory, *a. Obs.* Also 6 powrie, 6–7 porie, poory, 7 poary. [I. Port *sb.*[1] + -y.] Full of or containing pores; porous.
1548 *Traytise Surth. Bk P. R.* 2 xlii. 99/2 They [*the mixture*] bee..brickely and poory [*ed.* 1561 powdie]. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* i. 2 The bones of the nose, (and Ouselets of hearing), are formally Poary. 1604 G. Sandys *Trans.* 107 The stones burned are so light and pory, that they will not sinke. 1659 Pearkman *Ten Years' Trav.* 72 The hoary growing Cacte-tree, distinguish'd by several knots, out of whose poory sides, the branches issue forth in round. 1678 tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶ 92. [I] The poory Sponge lived on the rocks under water. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 356 Vaulted Roofs of Pory Stone. 1826 *Flagellation Mag.* XIX. 400 They glide with ease through the pory earth.

Porsy, obs. form of Pursy.

Pos, variant of Poz, *thirst*: see *Positive*.

†Posada, (pɔsā·dă). Also 6 possada. [Sp., a resting place, an inn, pp. sb. f. *pasar* to lodge: see Post *sb.*[1]] A (Spanish) inn or place of accommodation for travellers.
1583 *Cri. & Offr Mag.* App. 1916 The holde of a Spanish posada is 100 for the night. 1617 Rowlands *Pas. Loader. Amer.* 111 There is no passadge for the reception of travellers. 1626 W. Inverse in *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 283 The squalid miseries of the Spanish posadas. 1892 R. Heath *Old Time Travellers* II. 100 There were some Mexicans hanging about the *posada*.

+Po·wary. *Obs. rare*—[1]. *Arch.* [app. f. next] *L. pilulæ* (where it. *pozzo*, *F. puer*) to rest (see Pose *sb.*[1]) + -ary 1.] = Pursuer: see quot.
1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 124 They served for Pools or granaries of a standing-height for which they had a slight Corridor assign'd them.

†Posaune (pəzau·n). Also possaun. [G., a trumpet, trombone (= Du. *bazuin*, Da., Sw. *basun*), MHG. *busûne*, *-ûn*, *sb.* Of *Inalline* Buysine.]
† 1. A trombone. *Obs.*
1619 *Xlnet Explic. Per. Wks. in Mus. Bks., Posaune*, a Sackbut, an Instrument of Musick made use of in a Base to a Trumpet. 1708 Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* IV. v. x. 130 The word Bussin is a corruption of Bussaun, or, as it is now spelt Posaune, which signifies a sackbut or base-trumpet. 1819 tr. *Klingenthal's Trans.* 101 A great posaun!..of brass,..in three divisions, which are pushed out in blowing.
2. A reed-stop on the organ, of a rich and powerful tone.
1843 *Civil Engr. & Archit. Journ.* VI. 208/1 The posaune is built on a large scale, and is by far the most powerful reed stop in the organ. 1879 E. J. Hopkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 469/1 There are some..posaunes in the pedal organ at Doncaster.

†Posca (pɔ·skă). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 prasca. [L. (Plaut.), an acidulous drink of vinegar and water, lit. drink, f. root *pō-*, Gr. πο- (ποτ-), to drink: cf. *Ion* food; so It. *pozza*, in same sense.] A mixture of vinegar and water; also, weak wine diluted with water or with vinegar-water.
1541 Calvin (Calvin's *Treat.* 1849 I. A b) b. If ye must wander the corn, take wyne or posca, that is to saye wyne-vynegre, to the destruction of some sharpe herbe. 1650 Pulteney *Trans. Bod.* 240 The bottoms of the casks brushed and drinks with Posca prepared (that is water and vinegar mingled together). 1708 Phillips, *Posca* (Lat.), a..Drink made of Vinegar and Water; also Wine diluted or adapted with Water to the Purse. 1903 D. Smith *Dept Min.-Work* 257 They had with them a bucket of their posca or vinegar water.

†Pose, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 *wpos*, 4–7 (8–9 *dial.*) **pose**, 4–6 **poose**, 7 **poose**, **poze**. [OE. *wpos* a catarrh, cough, f. Brythonic **puz-* cough, whence W., Corn. *pas*, Breton *pas* cough, from Aryan **pnes-* to wheeze, whence also Skr. *pnas-*, OE. *fneosan*.] A cold in the head, catarrh.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 14 Wip wposan & þeprosan gedon sona hyb. *a* 1250 *Hrcft. Med.* xlvi. (ed. 1) 148 Wiþ wpose. [*Ad succos gravedinis*]. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 52 To lete him of he pose. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nonne Pr.'s T.* 602 He spitteth, his nose hol forpith hym and eek he hath the pose. 1388 *Wyclif Ps. lxiii. (Vulgate)* 6 Or is, For the Goigh, or the poose Take goodes of Boys [*orig.* Pauper. *gloss*, I have the pose, *say in cadarra or ycanz aviorum*]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxxiii. (1495) 1000 Pose, a Rheume in the Head. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pose*, a catarrh, or cold in the head.

b. in the horse.
1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 272 If the Horse cannot hide or no manner out of his nose...It is a sign that he is plagued in the head, which we were wont to call the pose. 1620 Markham *Masterp.* i. (1636) 74 The cold or pose in a horses head. 1634 T. de Grey *Compl. Horseman* 59 They be most subject to poose, rheume, pisses in the head.

Pose (pōz), *sb.*[2] *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 3 pos, 6 pois, poise, (poose). [app., that which has been deposited or laid down, f. F. *poser* to place, lay down: see Pose *v.*[1]]
A hoard, treasure, secret store of money, etc.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pos, or hoppe, *depositum*. 1500 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 83 Tyt said priwie gar, in the spalle The kyng of Ingrais pois, quhilk ye al in angel noblis. 1563 Winzet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 36 Quhat wes conwoiklie to thame, bot that tursum to thy pulce. 1893 Stevenson *Catr. in. whist.* (1880) 237 If you seek, there is a post, a hidden treasure, a gold mine in Chepe you never yet saw. 1896 Scots *Gaelic* 220. This grand poise of silver and treasure. 1899 M. A. Robertson *Mod. Pathfinder, Logic Dist.* II. 92 The 'poise' was gone, the coffer had vanished.

† Pose, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* App. a variant of Post. (Perh. first in the plural, *posies* being taken as *pose-s*.)
1541 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 274 b. What poore creature persuaded never under the leasure of Boyes & Caroes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 51 b. Many solemne, straunge devises, with sumptuous poses. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 108 b, If we purpose to dilate our matter hereby with poses and sentences. 1581 *Songs Commem* (Percy Soc.) 69 Swete garden knotts, Sweete playnte shoote, And swete a pose, Say y never.

† Pose, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [I. Pose *v.*[2]] A state of perplexity.
1616 Sir G. Mompesson to *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 193 The Lords they say are at a pose what to do.

Pose (pōz), *sb.*[5] [a. F. *pose*, f. *poser* to put, place: see Pose *v.*[1]] An act of posing.
1. An attitude or posture of the body, or of a part of the body, esp. one deliberately assumed, or in which a figure is placed for effect, or for artistic purposes.
1818 Lord Morpeth *Academ.* (1819) 210 Spencer begged the cover, and read out the lines, that my face might not be disturbed. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 213 He idea of this pose was borrowed, as we are told, from an antique statue. 1880 B. Harte *Carquinez Woods* i. 11 He unconsciously fell into an attitude that to any other mortal would have been a pose.
2. *fig.* An attitude of mind or conduct.
1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 322 There is still..safety in the silent pose, and much opposition, of many of the learned to the pretensions of Idealism, resulting negation of partial acceptance. 1898 G. W. E. Russell *Coll. & Recoll.* xiii. 178 This portentous age of reticence and pose. 1902 R. J. Cornelli *Some Individuals* vi. 109 'I thought, He had prepared himself in his mental pose for what did not take place.
3. *Dominoes.* = Down *sb.*[3] 3: see quots.
1865 *Compl. Domino-Player* 12 The pose, or turn to commence the game, is determined in one particular manner in all games of dominoes. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Magic, Dominoes* 32 On the Continent, the person holding the highest double has the 'pose' or 'down', and he commences by playing that domino. If there should be no doubles, then the person holding the highest domino has the pose.

+Pose, *sb.*[6] *Obs.* [a. OF. *pose* a land measure (1338 in Godef.), Fr. *Sachs pose* an old superficial measure for meadows, fields, and forests, = half the *faux*, or 31,768 sq. feet (Godef.).] A superficial measure of land, = about three-quarters of an acre.
1725 J. Mills *Parliament's Mead.* 11 & 289 This field contains, according to our measure, six poses. Each pose measures 400 square perches, and each perch nine feet. 1763 — *Forest. Neigh.* II. 306 Another field of harvist nine and ten poses (equal to about seven acres and three roods).

Pose (pōz), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pple.* posed: to ME. also post. [a. F. *poser* (in all the chief senses of the Eng. word) :—L. *pausāre* to halt, cease, pause, in late L. to rest (see Pause *v.*), which subsequently acquired also through confusion with L. *pōnĕre* (*positus*, *positum*) the trans. sense to lay to rest, put or set down, place, properly belonging to the latter (as in *Legge Alleon.* tit. 45, *pausant arma tua pectora* they lay their arms down): so It. *posare*, Pr. *pausar*, Sp. *posar*, all trans. and intr., Pg. *pousar* intr.
The senses of *poser* having been transferred in the Romanic of Gaul to *placare* by Fr. and Prov.: to 'lay eggs', its common compounds (*oppo-*, *dispo-*, *expo-*, *impo-*, *supposer*, etc.) were replaced in Fr. and Prov. by corresponding new compounds of *pausare*; see Appose *v.*[1], Compose, etc.; So, Sp. and Pg. retain the original compounds of *posare*. A Gaul. Romanic compound of the two *pausare* is represented by Rheims.]
† 1. *trans.* To place in a specified situation or condition. *Obs. rare.*
1580 Wellin *Servet. Sol. Wks.* I. 292 Nothing is better pose to be likyng of be dead. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 905 But wete forth pese Vche endes of hem-selue.
† b. *Dancing.* See quots. and cf. Pose *sb.*[5] 3.
1869 *Compl. Domino-Player* 40 In placing the first dominoes on the table, or posing, as it is called, you might [etc.].
† 2. To suppose or assume for argument's sake. (Usually with *obj. cl.*) *Obs.*
c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 281 (316) Al[1] pose I yow a womman graunte me Here love and seyth, hir oother wole me noght. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvii. 253, I pose I hatte sprynge so..myne I hunge be myself? *c* 1440 *Partonope of Blois* 1. 7813 Yet pose I that his myght amended be. 1598 *Calendar of Depth.* xxxvii. Prelli, If it were possible that the scribe were subsyryne all abuse & pose *Jonathan said* guyltie? (the case of it were so).
3. a. To lay down, put forth (an assertion, allegation, claim, instance, etc.).
1572 *Holgar in Thynne Prose Rom.* (1898) III. 92 He made intolerably to pose and put in fore that the said duchesse had made us assignees her husband. 1682 Glanvill *Lux Orientl.* xi. (1682) 83 God himself in his young the great instances of patience, *Job*, seems to intimate somewhat to this purpose. 1882a Owen in *Longm. Mag.* I. 82 What is posed as the 'Neanderthal skull' is the roof of the brain-case. 1888 *Science* XI. 256/2 M. Janet .. poses the new psychology as of French origin.
b. To propound, propose (a question or problem).
1862 Sala *Accepted Addr.* 224 I don't require any answer to my question, now that I have posed it. 1893 Symonds *Gosh. Poets* I. 24 Hesiod poses the eternal problem: what is the origin and destiny of mankind?
4. a. To place in an attitude (as an artist's model or sitter, etc.). Also *fig.*
1859 Collins & Time *Point.* 322 The model is posed as in other words, 'sits' in some particular attitude. 1868 Tillotson *Collective* 20 In studied attitude, like one posed for a daguerreotype. 1878 Annie *Photogr.* (1881) 140 In posing a group, let it be remembered that each figure is intimate, and should not be made to look as lifeless as a statue.
b. *intr.* To assume a certain attitude; to place oneself in position, esp. for artistic purposes.
1850 *Lillie Rec.* July 196 He drapes himself, and poses before you in every variety of attitude. 1883 *Punch* 28 May 254/1 Tableaux are a great improvement on dramaticos amateur theatricals...It is more easy to pose than to act.
c. *fig.* To present oneself in a particular character (often implying that it is assumed); to set up as, give oneself out as; to attitudinize.
1840 Thackeray *Shabby Genteel Story* vi. He..'posed before her as a hero of the most sublime kind. 1871 Blackie *Green Past.* 70, Was it true that these were the real objects which caused the poet to pose as a philosopher? 1888 Pattison *Essays.* (Contents). III. Isaak 70 Publishers have of late years begun to pose as the special friends of the working man.

Hence **Posed** *ppl. a.*[1] *rare*, †a. composed, grave, sedate (*obs.*); b. placed or arranged in a pose or posture, as a sitter; whence **Po·sedness**; **Po·sing** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1] (sense 4).
a 1693 Urquhart's *Rabelais* II. xix. An old ordeal Person, of a most 'posed, stayed and grave Behaviour. 1851 *Household Words* I. 88 By 'posing we obtain likenesses improved by beauty of outline and graceful posture. 1890 *Pall. Gaz.* 3/1 The posing chair should be a low-backed chair fastened to a platform ..or cushion. This enables the operator to move the sitter to any position, without the trouble of getting up. 1892 Pennell *Jottd. Travels.* 149 Barbizon, with its picture galleries and 'posing peasants.

Pose (pōz), *v.*[2] Also 7 poase, 7–9 poze. [Aphetic form of Appose *v.*[1] or of Oppose, which was confused with it.]
† 1. *trans.* To examine by questioning, question, interrogate: = Appose *v.*[1] 1, Oppose *v.* 2. *Obs.*
1526 Tindale *Luke* ii. 46 They founde hym in the temple sittinge in the middes of the doctours, both hearynge them and askinge them. 1575 Foxe *Bradford's Writ.* (1848) 320 one pose him in his answeres like a child. 1610 Rowlay *Lond. Z.O.* iii. (1826) 18 Let us meete..stand together, and then poase them without books, one by one. 1688 Bunyan *Dying Sayings* Wks. 30 Let us therefore be posing ourselves which of the two it will be. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 248 When posed about faith, they answered in terms of the Confession of Faith and Catechism.
2. To place in a difficulty with a question or problem; to puzzle, confuse, perplex, nonplus.
1593 Dekker *Sat.* 60, so A thing which would have puzd Aristo to name. 1609 Verstegan *Dec. Antiq.* (1628) 32 Now hath Oxen posed me about the etymonie of Lodna, which he expressly saith was to Africk. 1611 Cotgr., *Faire quiquoi*, to pose, or driue to a Nonplus. *a* 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Coal. Country* iv. 6, What precious piece of tongue To pose the world? *a* 1627 Hieron *Serm.* (1685) I. xxiii. 304 A question wherewith a learned Pharisee thought to pose or puzzle him. 1911 Studio (*Inst. Ne.* 113 2 a You must make Love to her, as you would conquer the Sphinx, by posing her. 1897 Chambr. *Jour.* 1 Oct. 630/1 Then by what canon of correctness guest to call Wat being a question, and it you'd them all. 1898 Daily *Chron.* 6 Feb. 6/2 We have thus posed the mathematicians..and the historian.
† 3. *transf.* To do that which puzzles (another). *Obs.*
1630 Country Contentedn. & Philosoph. satyr, She took a Lens..but could this long looking that Sorcerie Which Poets ascribeth to heavenly spheres.

Hence **Posed** *ppl. a.*[2], **Po·sing** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]; whence **Po·singly** *adv.* (Webster 1847); **Po·sement** *nonce-wd.*, the condition of being posed.
1860 Knox *Algernon* II. 224 Wrestler through 'posed convulsion, or shudder. They guarded chests. 1890 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* III. 10, no Punishment and 'posings of various entertained many readers. 1906 B. Gribble in *Temple Bar* CXXIX. 484/2 This grave alone was often practised with

necessary names of examinations, subscriptions, "postings, and dispositions." 1841 Pearson *Hist. App.* A. p. xiii note, The process of examination was called opposing or posing. 1866 Invigilation *Gentr. Cl.Exam.* (1866) 174 Another dark and opposing thought did arise.

Pose, v.[3] *Obs.* [f. Pose *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To hoard, store up (money, etc.).

1666 Gentlem. *Dead Housekeeper* 2 b., The sad' bodie his a hoard o' siller gotten up, an's eye poin' up nane.

‡ **Posé** (pōzē), *a. Her.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *poser* to place, etc., Pose v.[1]] (See quots.)

1704 Chas. *Dict. Her., Posé*, a French Term, signifying a Lyon, Horse, or other Beast standing still, with all Four Feet on the Ground, to denote thereby that it is not in a raging Posture. 1882 Cussans *Her.* 313 *Posé, placed*: as, *Paid on heads*, brattishe.

Posed, *ppl. a.*[1] see Pose v.[1] and [2].

Posedness, Posement: see Pose v.[1], [2].

† **Poselet,** *pa. pple. Obs.* ? Early form of *puzzled.*

a 1580 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 331 Among be pore heuh he were poselet, He spared no thing for to abide Among be vyolance of he were hostile; Of such a child on nis non bede.

Poser[1] (pōʷzəɹ). Also 8 **poaser.** [Aphetic form of Appozer: see Pose v.[2]]

1. One who sets testing questions; an examiner; = Appozer 1. *Now rare.*

1587 Harrison *England* II. i. (1877) I. 31 When I consider ..the profit that ariseth to students thereby of scholars ..to the posers. 1680 Bulkeley *Providence, Everyfield* (1682) 9 238 The University ..appointed Doctor Usserius ..to be the Poser-general of all Candidates in Divinity. 1684 Penn *Diary* 4 Feb., To Paul's School.. and up to hear the upper form examined ..Dr. Wilkins and one Mr. Smallwood, Posers. 1689 J. Dunn in *Progress Stud. Quebec, Cambr.* (1841) App. B. p. 100, The Posers Feast was anciently kept upon the Thursday at Night the Examination or Posing was ended. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. v. I. (1852) 254 The Poser trying his Hebrew skill by the third chapter of Isaiah. 1901 Rouse in *N. York Conf.* II. 94 The term 'Poser' is still applied to the two Fellows [at New College] who examine at Winchester.

2. A question that poses or puzzles; a puzzle.

1733 Seasonable *Advertisement* 147 This was a poser. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* x, With the air of a man who saw in the height of propounding some regular poser. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 362/2 Interrupting the arguments by questions in the nature of posers.

Poser[2], [f. Pose v.[3] + -er[1]: cf. F. *poseur.*] One who poses or attitudinizes: see Pose v.[3] 4.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec., Besides the professional poses of the studio there are..the poses of the Row, the poses at afternoon teas, the poses in politics, and the circus poses.

‡ **Poseur** (pōzœ̄ɹ). [F., agent-n. f. *poser* Pose v.[1]: cf. prec.] One who practises as affected mental or social attitude; an affected person. The fem. ‡ **Poseuse** is also occasionally used.

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* May 683 The most womanish and unmanliest *poseurs.* 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 24/2 The latest episodes in literature, art, and politics are presented in a way to make *poseurs* of all sorts either laugh or wince. 1893 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 5/1 Madame de Krudener may best be regarded as the supreme 'poseuse' of history.

Posey, variant of Posy.

Posh (pɒʃ). [Imit. *pash, push*: cf. Pash *sb.*[2] 4.]

1. *dial.* The fragments produced by a smash; a soft, decayed, rotten, or pulpy mass; a state of slush: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1790: see Pash *sb.*[2] 4.]

2. In full *posh-ice*: Ice broken into small fragments; brash-ice, partridge-ice.

1818 Dutch *Polaris Exp.* iii. 19 The vessel was forced through beds of posh ice. 1883 Wharton *Ice Lands Arctic* I. Feeling our way through a stream of posh.

Poshet, -ot, -otte, obs. ff. Posset.

Poshteen: see Postees. **Posie,** obs. f. Posy.

Posied (pōʷzid), *a.* [f. Posy *n.* + -ed[2].]

1. Inscribed with a posy or motto. *Arch.*

1597 Bacon *Lover's Compl.* 43 Many a ring of Posied gold and brass. 1700 *Gay To Tory Lady* 12 Soon by every oak ..Your knife in posied lockets will be fair. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* 339 The master's garter and the posied ring.

2. Furnished with nosegays; flowery. *Now dial.*

1597 *T. Tusser Sonn.* 56 And what one corner would of flowers, plaid, by posied wreathe his flowering daughter bare. 1869 E. Walker *Lanc. Sangs* 30 It wheels by a fielder, water side, An' o'er a posied bus. 1874 H. Stewart *Hillsdale* 222 Pleasant country houses with posied gardens in a somewhere around.

Posil, *sb.*[1], form of Possible, maid, girl.

Posing, Posingly: see Pose v.[1] and [2].

Posit (pɒ·zit), *v.* Also 7 -ite. [f. L. *posit-*, *pp.* stem of *ponĕre* to place, put, lay down.]

1. *trans.* To put in position; to set, dispose, or station; to place. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.* or *passive.*)

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* To Rdr. 3 To vary their shapes as they are posited in figure and house. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* iii. 188 Then would those parts ..affect this.., however, howsoever the Loadstone was posited. a 1693 Urquhart's *Rabelais* III. xx. 266 He posited his left Hand wholly upon.. 1758 Ancient *Pseudox* (1759) I. 89 To see how wisely it were posited at home. 1871 Tyndall *Fragments Sci.* vi. (1872) 114 The blocks..were moved and posited by a power external to themselves. 1881 W. Graham *Soc. Problems* 160 Chances..connected with the protection of wealth or posting it where it is wanted.

2. To put down or assume as a fact; to lay down as a basis of argument, etc.; to affirm the existence of; to postulate. Chiefly in *Logic* and *Philos.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* v. xii. 91 To Posit, or put the Antecedent or Consequent, is no more than to assume it. *Ibid.* 208 If the Effect being posited, it follows thus either there is a Cause Efficient, or else, that there has been one. 1705-14 Jane Portrait, 1842 Lennig *Stiles Philos.* IV. 167 Either the Ego must posit the Non-Ego wilfully and consciously..or (not.). 1877 R. Lewis *Philos. Kant* I. 137 So as for us anything is a cause, it posits something different from itself as an effect. 1898 J. A. Hobson *Problems* 104 The crude dualism which Huxley posits.

Hence **Posited** *ppl. a.*; **Positing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1689-9 *Phil. Trans.* I. 107 An account of two unusually posited Rainbows seen. 1709-29 V. Mennes *Anal. Math. Arith.* 60 If one of the posited False Numbers is deficient from the True. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 2/3 His hatred of compromise, his perpetual positing of the mixed dilemma "all or nothing". 1899 A. E. Taylor *Elements Theol.* iv. 82 As a law, a thing posited, points back the understanding to the positing spirit and will.

Position (pəzi·ʃən), *sb.* Also 6 **posycyon,** -cion, -tyon, **posicion.** [a. F. *position*, ad. L. *positiōn-em* a putting, placing, position; afterwards: thesis, subject, etc., n. of action from *ponĕre* (*posit-um*) to put, place, set.]

I. 1. The action of positing; the laying down or statement of a proposition or thesis; affirmation, affirmative assertion. Chiefly in *Logic* and *Philos.*

c 1390 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 125 (Camb. MS.) Wot he gracie of conuersion (L. *fructibilem gratiæ*..of 1532 possicion) ..I pose but ther be no prescience. 1619 Sanderson *Serm.* (1632) 58 I do not in position Distinctly speake of him. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* IV. xii. 74 The Disjunctive Syllogism, ..if consisting of two Members immediately opposed, may proceed from a Position of one Member to an Exemtion of the other. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. v. 113 It relates to the position or institution of an individual or collective author. 1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 330 A disjunctive syllogism consists, in the required position or imitation of contradictory characters, by the subsumption of one or other. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 573 The alternate position and negation leads to an infinite series.

2. A proposition or thesis laid down or stated; something posited; a statement, assertion, tenet.

c 1390 in Pegock's *Stat. Canebr.* App. A. p. xxvi, The Father hath made an Argument against his Position in the first tenet. 1557 Recorde *Pat.* b. (Arb.) 131 It is a position in the Mathematiques that there is no proportion betweene nomerbes and nothing. 1689 *Contempl. State Man* II. 16 (1699) 145 It was a Position of the Stoicks, that he was not Poor who wanted, but he who was covetous. 1760 Hume *Mod. Engl.* I. vi. 304 An author, who carries many extraordinary positions and pretensions. 1838-9 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (ed. 3) II. ii. 61 Even Hooker ..rests his positions on very solid basis, the eternal obligation of natural law. 1843 J. H. Newman *Ess. Development* (ed. 2) 169, I have called the assertion of infallibility an hypothesis; ..let it be considered to be a mere position, supported by no direct evidence, but required by the facts of the case.

3. *Arith.* A method of finding the value of an unknown quantity by positing or assuming one or more values for it, finding by how much the results differ from the actual data of the problem, and then adjusting the error. Also called *rule of* (*false*) *position, rule of supposition, rule of falsehood, rule of trial and error.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* c. Post. The rule of false position, with diuers examples not vnely vulgar, but some appertayning to the rule of Algebar. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Position, or the Rule of Position*, otherwise called the *Rule of Falsehood*..This Rule of False Position is of Two kinds, viz. *Single* and *Double*. 1846 Sutton *Conic Sects.* I. 135 Position is a method of performing certain questions, which cannot be resolved by the common rules. *Ibid.* 136 Double Position is the method of resolving certain questions by means of two suppositions of false numbers.

†**4.** The action of positing or placing, esp. in a particular order or arrangement; disposition. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Position*, a setting or placing. 1658 Phillips, *Position* Hist., a putting. 1884 Pearse *Eccl. Philos.* 29, 158 You may change the Polarity of many Bodies, by a long Position in a contrary posture. a 1807 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 24, vii. 288 In my Watch, the Law and Rule of its Motion is the Connexion and Position of its Parts by the Hand and Mind of the skilful Artist. 1738 Earth Chess III. The Game of Chess consists of two parts, the Offensive, and Defensive; the Defensive (consists) in the due position of your own Forces, by guarding against your enemy's attacks.

5. The manner in which a body as a whole, or the several parts of it, are disposed or arranged; disposition, posture, attitude.

Ecclesiastical position: the position of the officiating priest at the Eucharist, when he stands in front of the holy table or altar and faces the east.

1709 Mason *Stock. Exerc.* 178 They should lift their Treading Leg so high, as to give it ..after it is ordered to so many motions a position. 1720 Prideaux *Chron* II. 50 In this position it is a down-guard. 1839 H. S. Roworth *Mech. Trades Rep.* 29 The position of the bones in ballet-dress, horizontal. 1847 C. Mackay *Thro' Forest* xiii, I cannot tell you, without describing my position to this comfortable chair. 1880 H. R. Dixon *Church Life of the Tudor* 9 Canon law (which did not enforce an eastward position). 1884 (title) Reasons for opposing the compulsory Eastward Position of the Celebrant. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 2/2 Dean Purgold never would allow the 'eastward position' to be adopted in Chichester Cathedral. 1892 Parkinson-Cox *Choir Readings* 17 There is always the general principle—the grasp of the position. 1893 Dr. Bodley *Visit. Charges, Oxford* (1900) 1 I have, ever since my ordination in 1858, used the eastward position in the Ante-Communion, and since I was ordained priest in 1870, at the consecration prayer.

b. *fig.* Mental attitude; the way in which one looks upon or views a subject or question; often passing into the point of view which one occupies in reference to a subject, and so blending with 9.

1903 J. Cox *Problem* (*I. Test.* iii. 433 A more moderate position is taken by Dr. Driver.

6. *Mus.* The arrangement of the constituent notes of a chord, with respect to their order, or to the intervals between them. (? See also quot. 1725.)

1593 Cogan *Cast. Knight. Position*, to speak, is used for the putting down the hand in bearing note. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 23 To whatever position they may be taken, Consonant Intervals remain always consonant; Dissonant Intervals, dissonant.

II. 7. The place occupied by a thing, or in which it is put; situation, site, station. *In position*, in its (its, etc.) proper or appropriate place; so *out of position.*

1541 R. Copland *Guidon's Terapl.* a iij b, Yf ye knowe perfectly the purgyon, & figure of all the bladder. 1550 Billingsley *Euclid* I. i. 1 A point is marked, and signifieth position and place. 1640 Lilly *Hum. Conf.* ii. viii. 140, 57 That one Line of Place is nothing else, but such a relative Position of any thing, as I have before mentioned. 1658 Phillips (ed. 3) s.v., The Respect of a Place in Astrological Figures, to other Places and Parts of the Figure, is called his Position. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A Star is said to be given in position, when its situation, bearing, or direction, with regard to some other line, is given. 1753 H. Macpherson *Maritime Surv.* 19 Having the Distance and Position of two Points *A* and *B*. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 20 The apparent position of an object is a term used to express the position of the object in the air as it can be determined by the sight. 1890 Bowen *Dic. Geol.* 20, ii. (1894) 351 The view which we get of an object depends on the position which we take. 1894 in position (see Position c. 1). 1896 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* i. (ed. 2) 14 Position is a purely space relation or geometrical conception.

b. Phrases.

Angle of position: (a) The angle between any two points subtended at the eye; cf. *Station.* The angle between the circles of declination and latitude of a celestial body; (c) The angle between the hour-circle passing through a celestial body, and the hour passing it and a neighbouring celestial body; as in (a); the angle between the meridian of a place and the great circle passing through it and some other place. *Circle of position*: any one of the great circles of the celestial sphere passing through the north and south points of the horizon. *Line of position*: a heavy field gun, not designed for executing quick movements.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* i. xxxvii. M iv, Sunyng vppon paper shew the angle of position from the diameter to the lyne Meridall. *Ibid.* xxxiv. K iij b, Then name the Distance of your Semicircle, to many Towne, Village, Manor, Wode, or such like, noting thereuntill in some Table by it selfe the Degrees cut by the Almicanta in the Circle, which I call the Angles of Position. 1869 *Seymour Navigator's Mag.* viii. viii. 56 Circles of Position are all great circles passing through the intersection of the meridian and the horizon, and dividing the equator into twelve equal parts. 1872 Winchester *Address* viii. 58 Angle of Position. 1898 Gunning *Gunnery* 126 This result can be used, but is obviously that a field piece or gun of position would become a rifle on a large scale. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/3 The 12-pounder quick-firing garrison artillery gun of 10 cwt., is neither a field gun nor a gun of position.

c. *Mil.* A site chosen for occupation by an army, usually as having a strategic value.

1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxiii. II. 128 To compel his adversary to relinquish this advantageous position. 1820 Scott *Monast.* ii. A position of considerable strength. a 1832 Peter *Poems* (1864) II. 21 Oh, on ! take form and storm positions. 1840 Macaulay *Hist. Lincoln* VIII. iv. 241 General Meade ..manœuvred to select a position where he would have the advantage.

8. *Phonology.* The situation of a vowel in an open or closed syllable; *spec.* in *Gr.* and *L. Prosody*, the situation of a short vowel before two consonants or their equivalent, i. e. before a consonant in the same syllable, making the syllable metrically long, as in *in-fer-tat-que, con-sec-ŭ = con-sec-tŭ-es.*

In such cases it used to be said that the vowel was 'long by position'; but the evidence of Greek and the history of the sounds in Romanic show that the vowel remained short, while the syllable was metrically long. Where both consonants could be taken to the following syllable, the preceding vowel might be 'by position' or not, as in *in-ar-dŭis* or *in-ard-dŭis.* In English and the modern languages generally, a long stressed vowel is often shortened by position, as in *wood, manfild* (*-field*), *stone, stone-cŏtter, bonefire, Auckland, Lyme, Lyndon.*

1582 C. Hoskyns *Lat. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 108 Fitlie neither maketh rhoms, nor long in vsyre Tongue, but so farre as we can get her good leave. 1588 Shakespeare *Merch. Merch.* v. i. 102 Sweetly..in the motion of *Love* were made common in English, as were not unlike, although by her long by position. 1775 Ash, *Position* the placement the case of a vowel placed before two consonants. 1808 Kennedy *Public School Lat. Gram.* 310 In the words *dicta, scripta* both syllables are long by nature: in *dictis, scriptis* the first syllables, whose vowels are short by nature, are also lengthened by position. If does not give position any more than the aspirate in Greek.

9. *fig.* The situation which one metaphorically occupies in relation to others, to facts, or to circumstances; condition.

1807 Dibdin *Vic. Grey* v. 118, Do not believe that I am one who would presume my opinion on any position. 1893 Pearson *Mission* v. 74 (1894) 72 There is no position which

affords such scope for ameliorating the condition of man, as that occupied by an absolute ruler over a nation imperfectly civilized. 1832 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 93 In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe. 1880 THOMAS *Educ.* I. iv. 84 The position was in some measure an exciting one. 1891 B. STEWART *Heat* § 67 We are now in a position to discuss the air thermometer. 1898 ROSE *North Cambrigh* 321 Arms were accompanied by an adequate number of retainers, and the city was somewhat put into a position to stand a siege.

b. Place in the social scale; social state or standing; status; rank, station.

1829 TENNYSON *Timbuctoo* 168 His position in society was excellent and secure. 1868 *Blight's Vet. Medic. Prof.* 31 A man of considerable position. 1898 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 2056 I've got a good position now, one that I'm not ashamed to ask you to share.

c. An official situation, place, or employment.

1830 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A position in a bank. 1900 KIPLING in *Daily Express* 12 June 4/3 With a view to getting him a 'position in the city'. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 2/2 The old distinction as to the evolution and history of this special political position—for up to now it has been that rather than an office.

III. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *position-relation*, *-value*; **position-angle** = *angle of position* (7 b); **position-artillery**, heavy field-artillery; cf. *gun of position* in 7 b; so **position-battery**; **position error**, the variation of a watch when laid in certain positions; **position-finder**, an apparatus by means of which a gunner is enabled to aim a cannon at an object not visible to him; **position-light**, a light carried by a ship which is in company with others to indicate its course at night; **position micrometer**: see quot.; † **position poet**, a poet who composes short pieces containing definite statements (as in commendation of a person).

1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 170 The angle between the pole projected on the Sun's disc and the north point is what we call the 'position angle'. 1898 E. A. CAMPBELL (title) Lectures on 'Position Artillery'. 1884 F. J. FARNELL *Watch & Clocks* 29 Only the finer class of watches...are as a rule tested for "position errors. Pocket errors...are often contrasted with a want of isochronism. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 3/3 The sum of £9,000 was paid to Major Watkis for an invention of a "position-finder. 1900 NAVAL *Naval Encycl. Dict.* 458 The Position Finder is a simplification and amplification of the Range Finder. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 6/2 When altering the course of his ship the "position lights were ordered to be hoisted. 1884 WARNER, "Position micrometer, a micrometer for measuring angles of position, having a single thread or wire which is carried round the common focus of the object-glass and eyepiece, and in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the telescope. 1883 NARES *Prod. Greene's Menaphon* (Bell) 14 Epitaphers, and "position Poets have ever been a good music. 1881 HOUSEHOLDER *Mem. Asteroids* 383 The "position-relation of any two stars forming a *given interval* is always exactly the same. 1844 DYCE tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 395 Rude figures or characters, according to their "position-value, mostly the name of the artisan.

Hence **Post tinctoon** *a.*, without a position.

1887 W. JONES in *Mind* XII. 67 *Positionless* at first, a particular kind of feeling) no more appears to the mind of a group of companions than it is found materializing the coincidence-relation of its cells.

Position (pozi·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put or set in a particular or appropriate position; to place.

1807 CRAB. HERBERT (*Harp*) I. 137 Had I...positioned the birds myself, I could not have had a more glorious opportunity. 1872 J. D. HEADS *Croquet Player* 14 *To Position.*—An abbreviation for 'to place in position,...' to place a ball in a proper position to make an easy point in order'. 1893 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 27 Feb., A team of submarines...positioned as to discharge their projectiles at a depth of two feet below the water line.

b. To determine the position of; to locate.

1880 H. W. HENSHAW *Prime Record in Hawaii* 91 40 The latter geological observation...positioning the sunken volcanic action, in this group, on the island of Kauai, and the latest on that of Hawaii.

† **2.** *refl.* To take up one's position; to lay down a position or principle. *Obs. rare.*

1678 G. HICKMAN *Disputa*, etc. (title) II. 256 Mr Thorp...resolved on this thesis. 1703 J. HEYWOOD *Def. Gloriosus* Coop. Prol., He had preached and positioned.

Hence **Post tioned** *ppl. a.*, placed, situated; having or occupying a position (social or other); **Positioning** *vbl. sb.*, putting in position; in *Chem.*, arrangement of the ions in unadvantageous position.

1887 F. W. CORNISH in *Athenæum* 25 June (tall), A very rich retailer...was highly positioned than himself. 1898 CHAMBERS' *Readings Chem. Theory* 348 His style of play is firm and sensible, aiming at progress positioning and steady crushing rather than at brilliant attacks or rapid finishes.

Positional (pozi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. POSITION *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or determined by position.

1851 DARIEN *Psychol.* I. xxxix. 8 10, The succession or meeting of resultants produced them. 1898 SIR T. BARLOW *Physiol. Ess.* 11, vii. 216 A strange country...mentioning your plants positional operations, and after the manner of the Londoners. 1884 POWER *Exp. Obsns.* 22, 130 A Magnet...acquires a new axis (Magnetical vigour), according to the positional Laws in its Refrigeration. 1879 TYNDALL & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 345 A system so constituted that the positional forces are proportional to displacements and the motions in velocities. 1881 R. ELLIS in *Academy* 5 Apr. 256/1 Why has not Mr. Butler...reproduced the Greek under exactly, or at least with the positional geometry which seems most nearly to approach it? 1883 D. H. WHEELER *Ex. Hours of Life* x. 168 The possessive form in 's stands side by side...with the positional possessive, *God's* love or the love of God. 1892 *Pond's Hand. Dict., Positional coordinates* (*Math.*), quantities, employed to fix a system, occurring explicitly in expressions for Cartesian and potential energies.

Positive (pɔ·zitiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **poesitif**, **-ityue**, **-otyve**, 4–5 **-itife**, 4–7 **-itive**, 5 **-ityve**, **-ytyfe**, **-atyve**, 6 **-ptive**, **-otyfe**, 6–7 **positive** (4–7 **pose-**). [ME. *positif*, *-is*, *-if*, *positif* (13th c. in Haltz.-Darm.) characterized by laying down or by being laid down, ad. L. *positīv-us*, in grammar, positive, f. *posit-us*, pa. pple. of *ponĕre* to place, put, lay down: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

I. Connected with the notion of formal, explicit, or dogmatic laying down of any statement.

1. Formally laid down or imposed; solemnly or artificially instituted; proceeding from enactment or custom; conventional: opp. to *natural*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3422 *Pe first* lagh was laid '*positif*' [Fr. *primer lay 'positive' to him. Hist. pure* pe laghes hath be two for-bare, Bath natural and positif. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 194 Ouersaltes cruelte to a poetyue lawe. 1483–8 *Statt. of Parl.* V. *Introd.* All the Lawes of the world...which ranneth in three...the Lawe of God, Lawes of nature and positive Lawes. 1544 W. CLERKE *Triall of Treasons* (title-p.) A Table of the Lawdable, English, and Positive Canon Catalogues. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 5 Rulers of the Hand are partly naturall, and partly positive. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 168 Of Agents, of positive laws some are humane, some divine; and of humane positive laws, some are distributive, some penal. c 1720 WARBURTON *Unpubl. Papers* (1841) 277 The question is...whether the observation of the Sabbath was a natural or positive duty? 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 32 In the reign of Queen Anne it [copyright] became the subject of positive regulation. 1863 J. M. LONGMORE (title) The Nature of Positive Law. 1900 TOMKINS *Philos. Relig.* 221 A law is positive in public law, as ordained and upheld by some public authority. Founded religions are by the very necessities of their origin positive.

2. Explicitly laid down; expressed without qualification; admitting no question; stated, explicit, express, definite, precise; emphatic; † objectively certain.

1578 SCOTT *Heresy Hy.* (1) ii. 41 It is as possible, as the earth is firm, that Finnello is there. 1595 — *Hon. T.*, tr. ii. 13. 1633 PRYNNE (*R. Hist.* 12. vii. 8 27 To...give to his positive consent to the following Articles. 1670 CORYAT *Crudities* II. 172, 321 [They] confer'd in the end upon a positive night, wherein with four Companions of Italians to celebrate him in his own house. c 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Hewet* Wks., Positive orders oblige us to go to-morrow. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 455 A positive promise of crops need not be demanded in the lease, except to an ignorant peasantry. 1812 GEO. MOORE in *Spanish Life & Wars* (1892) II. 204 Positive assertion is not always polite. 1827 LITTLEDALE *Powell's Decisions* (ed. 3) II. 7 An express and positive devise cannot be controlled by the reasons assigned, nor by inference and argument from the other parts of the will. 1870 FAWCETT *Nation. Comp. Ind.* 48 I. App. 710 A strong presumption, though it does not reach positive proof.

3. Of persons: Confident in opinion or assertion; convinced, assured, very sure; also, being or expressing oneself over-sure; opinionated, overbearing, dogmatic, dictatorial.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* I. 129 He is pretty positive that...no rational Accounts can be given. 1702 *Flori Jun.* 9 *May* 194 Such wondrous positive and overbrown wits. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* iii. § 12 He is positive as to the being of God. 1781 COWPER *Convinced* 146 Where men of judgment creep and feel their way, The positive precocious shoot away. 1844 LORDAN *Anglo-Jew. Ca.* (1858) I. 5 a note, Under it positive that the visit occurred. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 265 How is he...more positive of anything than the story of imagery. 1879 HUNT *Discourses Com. Prof.* II. I. 16 Are you sure?...Pretty positive.

II. Unqualified, unrelated, absolute.

4. *Gram.* Applied to the primary form of an adjective or adverb, which expresses simple quality, without qualification, comparison, or relation to increase or diminution. (See also B. 1.)

1497 ROBERTSON *Statutes* (Rolls) 282 In twyn thees twayn cwyth no more to be Than is be twyn a positive and a comparatyve degre. 1530 PALSGR. 236 *Posit.* D iv, The comparation ascendeth the positive. 1589 MELVIL *Grammar* Wks. (1842) 400 There be two degrees above the positive word itself, the comparative, and superlative. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Positive Degree of Comparison*, in Grammar, is that which signifies the Thing simply and absolutely, without comparing it with others; it belongs only to *Adjectives*. 1873 HOLMES *Hist. Unit. Kng. Accid.* § 119 There are three degrees of comparison: the positive, high; the comparative, higher; the superlative, highest.

5. Having no relation to or comparison with other things; free from qualifications, conditions, or reservations; absolute, unconditional; opposed to relative and comparative.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 80 Paradise is a fixt positive. 1698 T. BROOKE *Logick* 24 A positive argument, is that which is attributed simply, and absolutely considered to it self: not compared with others. 1713 BERKELEY *Dialog. 3 Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 290 You have no idea of...neither relative nor positive, of Matter. 1727 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Works Nat.* 50 Such as find upon true Principles positive in their Property. 1791–92 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Beauty is no positive thing, but depends on the different notion of the people. 1887 PETERSON *Rivers, Comp.* I. v. 108 Two hills of eight positive elevation, but which were of considerable height in the low country.

b. *colloq.* That is absolutely what is expressed by the sb.; nothing less than, downright, "perfect"; "out-and-out".

1800 SOUTH *Wks.* (1867) I. 13 Nothing short of a positive miracle can make him an acute reasoner. 1838 GLADSTONE *Apost. Church.* 223 It is impossible for the two facts and the result...to mean the positive mode by which the queries and upon before the Middlemen's pin besieged. 1843 LOCKER *My Name's a. 2.* You are a positive enigma. 1880 GEORGE *Memory's Hundd.* 47 The sentiment, the positive poetic throughout the town, when the news came.

III. Having relation only to matters of fact.

6. Dealing only with matters of fact not conjectural; practical, realistic; not speculative or theoretical.

Positive philosophy, the philosophic system of COMTE: = POSITIVISM *a.*

1704 CARTE *Hamon's Essays. Wks.* a. (1708) 140 This will...[illustrate] them in between the Scholastic divines and the positive, that the one knoweth the cause of whatsoever happeneth his faculty; and the other the proportions which are resolved, and no more. 1840 HOWITT *Rur. Treat.* (1863) 47 The one solicits himself for the most part to the study of the Law and Canons, the other to Positive and Scholastic Divinity. 1858 HARRISON *Lib. Manual.* (1859) II. 20 He [Gibbon] was what common people call a *esprit-fort* and readers, and philosophers now-a-days a positive reader.

1865 F. E. ABBOT in *Soc. Sc. Rev.* Mar. 214 The teachers of the Positive Religion of Humanity hold that all theology has been an attempt of man to explain his relationship to the forces of nature to which he is subjected. 1879 HARRISON *Comte's Syst. Positive Pol.* I. 32 The charge of Materialism which is often made against Positive philosophy is of more importance.

b. Dealing with facts, apart from any theory; cf. OBJECTIVE *a.* 3 b. *rare.*

1888 BRICE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxv. 619 Starting in a purely positive, or, as the Germans say, "objective", way, what the Americans think about the various features of their system.

c. Of a conjunction: Introducing a subordinate clause which states a matter of fact, not of hypothesis; e.g. *he did as he was told*; *he came because he was invited*.

1597 *Incept. Bott.* (ed. 3) VIII. 1981 As to the continuatives, they are either copulative, such as *if*, *as*; or positive, such as *because*, *therefore*, &c. &c.

7. Actual, real; sensible, concrete. *rare.*

Positive image = *real image*: see REAL *a.* 11.

1832 HERSCHEL *Optics* § 18 In concave mirrors there is, in all cases, a positive image of the object formed in front of the mirror, excepting when the object is placed between the principal focus and the mirror. 1858 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 162 The class themselves [color] low and positive: As always you could touch them with a hand. 1890 W. F. KAY *Eight & Eminence* 9 In matters of action are mainly positive and sensible,—cattle, sheep, glossy, alluvium, merchandise, recovery of stolen goods, revenge.

IV. Having real existence; opposed to *negative*.

8. Consisting in or characterized by the presence or possession, and not merely by the absence or want, of features or qualities; of an affirmative nature. Often opposed to NEGATIVE *a.* 9.

1628 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom.* 107 (*Rom.* 4:8) The conception of nature...is a positive thing, and hath a real being. 1823 PRYSSE *Fig. Figurat. Figure* 130, App. 230 Here all the kinds of the headlines...are strictly heard by One timorell to negative and positive sentences. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 68 Ease from misery considering for more than the greatest positive enjoyment. 1740 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 134 Cold is as strong as positive as heat: for cold is bodies is the negative of heat, as much as heat is the negative of cold. 1858 IR. MASSIE *Eur. Prolegom.* 120 The exception are negative...It is the character of negative words to lay less firmly hold of the mind than positive ones. 1898 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. There are blondes who are such simply by deficiency of colouring matter,—negative or secluded blondes. ... There are others that are that through golden light, with tawny or Titian tinges,—*positive* or *assertive blondes*, classed in yellow sentiments. 1897 A. BOWER *Sir C. Barry* vi. 181 Relieved by positive colour.

b. Of a term, etc.: Denoting the presence or possession, as opposed to the absence, of a quality.

1725 WATTS *Logick* I. iv. § 2 There are either positive or negative. 1855 ROSS *Science & Art.* I. 1. § 1 (1862) 2 It is definable by powers, in addition to the negative definition, ...a positive definition, or a specification of the quality or condition that appertains to the phenomena designated what. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Facts* II. 66 Negative terms of speech are usually employed to express positive ideas. "Discord", "disorder", "sterility", have a very positive meaning.

9. *Alg.* Of a quantity: Greater than zero; *additive*: the opposite of NEGATIVE *a.* 6. *Positive sign*: the sign +, used to mark a positive quantity.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Positive Quantities* in Algebra, are such to one of a Rank and Affirmative Nature, and either have, or are supposed to have the Affirmative or Positive Sign + before them. 1745 EDWARDS *Fluxions* 79 A is any positive whole Number greater than 0. 1867 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 160 When a quantity is found without a sign, it is understood to be positive, or have the sign + prefixed. 1883 TYLER *Earth Hist. Man.* I. 2 Case in which the result of progress has not been positive in adding, but negative in taking away.

b. Hence: Reckoned, situated, or tending in the direction which (naturally or arbitrarily) is taken as that of increase, progress, or upward motion.

The opposite of NEGATIVE *a.* 9.

1837 HASKELL *Reader in Magn.* I. 24 If the actual rotation of the needle from west to east is taken positive. 1879 BARNARD & DODD *Landr. Mil. Sys.* 67 In negative horizontal

to..., only a special case of positive heliotropism. 1893 See B. Hall *Effects of Iron* 170 The single line between the pole proposed on the line's due east the north point...is reckoned as positive if it has towards the left, that is, to the east.

10. *Electr.* Applied to that form of electricity which is produced by rubbing glass with silk; vitreous: opposed to NEGATIVE *a.* 7. (For the reason of this see quot. 1811.)

1788 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 301 What may have deceived some philosophers, and occasioned the mistake of positive and negative Electricity. 1799 Fourcroy in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 197 The result was to satisfy the mind, whether they and the rod were loaded with positive or negative electricity. 1811 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 137 The terms negative and positive electricity have been likewise adopted in the idea that the phenomena depend upon a peculiar subtile fluid which becomes in excess in the cylinder and deficient in resinous bodies. 1819 *Pantol. Cycl.* XIV. 282/1 It will be easy to observe the analogy between the mutual relations of the two magnetisms (Austral and Boreal) and those of positive with negative electricities. 1878 Prescott & Stevenson's *Telegraphy* 5 By an arbitrary convention the electricity excited on glass has been called positive, while that excited on sealing-wax has been called negative. All electrified bodies are either positively or negatively electrified.

Ep. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* IV. v. Dreadgion the Negative, Denhylism the Positive: one attracts hitherly towards it and appropriates all the Positive Electricity of the cosmos (namely, the Money thereof); the other is equally busy with the Negative that is to say the Hungry.

b. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by the presence or production of, positive electricity; spec. noting that member of a voltaic couple which is most acted upon by the solution, and from which a current of positive electricity proceeds.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 191 Oxygen and acids, are naturally negative; hydrogen and inflammable bodies, in general, and alkalies, positive. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 310 Oxygen will separate at the positive surface, and small metallic globules will appear on the negative surface. 1815 J. Davis *Panaroma Sc. & Art* II. 243 If a bar-magnet be cut into several parts, each piece will have its positive and negative poles, corresponding to the positive and negative sides of the original stone. 1838-42 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 3) 251 The conductor to which the oxidable is attached is called the negative conductor; the other collects the electricity of the glass, and is called the positive conductor. 1876 Prescott & Stevenson *Telegraphy* 10 The zinc is termed the positive plate or element, the copper the negative plate or element. 1882 Watson & Burgess's *Math. Th. Electr.* & *Magn.* I. 141 From 184° to 250° zinc is positive to copper and negative to lead; above 250° lead is positive to copper and negative to iron. 1904 Westm. Gaz. 14 Dec. 2/2 The bare [cable] running down the centre of the track being the negative or negatives, and the protected one at the side the "live" or positive rail.

11. *Magnetism.* Applied to the north-seeking pole of a magnet, and the corresponding (south) pole of the earth, or the direction in which such a pole is impelled by another or by an electric current.

1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvii. (ed. 3) 132 All the phenomena of magnetism, like those of electricity, may be explained on the hypothesis of one ethereal fluid, which is condensed or rarefied in the positive pole. 1873 Harkness *Electr.* & *Magn.* (1881) II. 190 In speaking of a line of magnetic force we shall always suppose it to be traced from magnetic south to magnetic north, and shall call this direction positive. In the same way...the end of the magnet which points north is reckoned the positive end. We shall consider Austral magnetism, that is, the magnetism of that end of a magnet which points north, as positive.

b. *Sc.* (from 10 and 11. Cf. Pole *sb.*[1] 9c.)

1826 Colebrooke *Lay Sermons* 130 Of the positive pole, on the other hand, language to the following purport is the usual expression. 1844 Emerson *Ess., Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 363 Everything in nature is bipolar, or has a positive and negative pole.

12. *Optics.* **a.** Of a double-refracting crystal: Having the index of refraction of the extraordinary ray greater than that of the ordinary ray; opposed to NEGATIVE *a.* 9 a.

1831 Brewster *Optics* xviii. § 90. 197 In some [crystals] the extra-ordinary ray is refracted towards the axis...while in others it is reflected from the axis. In the first case the axis is called a positive axis of double refraction. *Ibid.* xxi. 246 The positive crystals, such as zircon, ice, etc. 1884 J. Wilson in *Chem. Sc.* I. 19/2 If some bodies possessing positive axes, we may mention cymene, ice, etc.; whilst bisulphide...possesses of quinine, &c., have negative axes.

b. *Positive eyepiece*: an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses having their convex sides facing each other, in which the object is viewed beyond both lenses. Cf. NEGATIVE *a.* 9 b.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sc., etc.* s. v. *Telescope*, The two lenses are usually plano-convex, with the convex faces towards the object-glass....This eyepiece is usually called the negative eyepiece, from its having the image seen by the eye behind the field-glass (i. e. between the field-glass and the eye-glass)....Another modification...is called the positive eye-piece, because the image observed is before both lenses (i. e. between the field-glass and the object-glass). 1862 Herschel *Astron.* v. § 31 The positive eye-piece gives the best view of the nebulosities.

c. Said of a visual image of the same colour or luminosity as the original sense-impression.

1850 S. Hill *Man. Man. Physiol.* xxxiv. 439 On waking in the morning in a dark room strike a match, and immediately close it and a positive after-image of the light persists for a moment and then gradually dies away.

13. *Photogr.* Showing the lights and shades as seen in nature. Opposed to NEGATIVE *a.* 10.

1840 Sir J. Herschel in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 108 In order to avoid circumlocution the author employs the terms *positive* and *negative* to express respectively pictures in which the lights and shades are the same as in nature...and in which they are opposite; that is, light representing shade, and shade light. 1841 Fox Talbot *Specif. of Patent* No. 8844 The portrait...is a negative one, and from this a positive...copy may be obtained. 1859 Geldart & Tomes *Patent Cases* 109 The artist works upon a very faint positive 'impression'; ...and minutely covers it with body colour, or usually opaque coloured oxygen, with the express intention of shielding the tint of the photograph. 1881 [Camera in *Nature* 3 Sept. 429/2 The...by obtaining a negative instead it proceeds to take off any number of positive, or natural, copies from one original picture.

V. *Adopted* to be placed or set down (literally).

14. *Positive organ*: a small organ, orig. app. portable, but placed upon a stand when played (as distinct from a *portative* organ, which could be played while being carried in procession); often used formerly as an addition to the large organ in a church (the same as *chair organ* or CHOIR ORGAN in its early form), and recently revived in some churches.

1595-42 Cathedrall *Cust.* s. v. *Organs*, Church organs consist of two parts, viz. the main body of the organ, called the great organ: and the positive, or little organ, which is a small trebles, usually placed before the great organ. 1879 Hopkins *Music of Bible* 136 The positive organ is set therefore and hath, and the portable barrel-organ. 1900 *Oxford Times* 26 May 7/8 Wytham. All Saints' Church. Opening of new 'positive' organ. 1903 *Athenæum* 4 July 36/2 (Church Bldg. Exhib. St. Albans) The Positive organ here shows has four stops, and is circa 1800; this was a larger instrument, and was placed on a stand during use, but it could be moved about when required.

II. *sb.* (plural, or ellipt. use of the adj.)

1. *Gram.* The positive degree (see A. 4); an adjective or adverb in the positive degree.

1550 Pilkington *Exposit. of Ne. Romes* 100 comparatives and superlatives are of one quantitie. 1620 A. Hume *Hole Tongue* (1865) 30 The positive in the first position of the word: as, soft, hard. 1795 Jamieson *Dict. Etymon.* Of adjectives. The termination in ok may be accounted in some part a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black, blackish.* 1878 Morris *Hist. Engl. Gram.* 108 Some adjectives which are comparatives in origin are now used as positives.

2. That which has an actual existence, or is capable of being affirmed; a reality.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 92 Here is no one position, or being, opposed to another: contraria positivi et being,...but the affirmative position, being viewed, is opposed to negation, depravation, annihilation, not being thereof. 1642 R. Brown *Exp. Epist.* 1 v. 21 White and Blacke indeed are both positives, but so is not Evill. 1876 C. J. Wilkinson *Eastward Ho!* 141 If these are not mere names and ideas, but realities, and facts, and positives.

†**3.** That which arbitrarily or absolutely prescribes or determines. *Obs.*

1683 Boston *Paradise St. T. Rom.* vii. § 2. great controller of Legal Positives and Ceremonies hath ceased obliged me. 1732 Wesley *Serm. Introd.* 14, 15 Positives,...which under Precept, cannot be slighted without slighting Moral also.

4. Elliptically or contextually for *positive quantity* (see A. 9); *positive conjunction* (see A. 6 c); *positive plate, metal*, etc. (see A. 10 b); *positive organ* (see A. 14); *positive colour* (see A. 8); etc.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Mathematic* 33 To Connect a Negative and a Positive, is to make the one destroy the other. [1727-41 Chambers *Cycl. Positive*, in music, denotes the little organ usually behind, or at the feet of the organist, played with the same wind.] 1732 Hoxton *Harmonia* II. (1762) 122 The Suppositives despite Quantities, but admit not actual Existence; the Positives imply both the one and the other. 1881 Instruments in *Nature* 8 Oct. 529/2 The carbon which would be associated with the copper element of a Grove battery...and which is called the positive, is the one more rapidly consumed. 1889 A. J. Mundella in *Gloucester Post Man.* IV. 30/3 The organs are Organ (with 3 divisions of pipes), Positive (a chamber organ), Bombe (a reed organ), and Portative (pipe organ). 1892 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 6/7 The person in light is lost, but through devoid of positives, stands in the bare blue background, as in our really interiors.

5. *Photogr.* A picture in which the lights and shadows are the same as in nature: opposed to NEGATIVE *sb.* 8.

1853 *Penn. Monthly* 3 Dec. 720/2 To obtain from these pictures good photo-ic positives. 1857 *Humboldt's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 188 Calotype Positives are sometimes termed *direct*, because obtained by a single operation.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Positive** *v.*, (*a*) *Photogr.* to affect positively; *absol.* (*b*) to produce a positive picture of; **Positived** *a.*, see quot.; **Positiving** *vbl. sb.*, *Astrol.*, to confer positive or real.

1856 *N. H. Gold. Lect.* 49 I may safely positive it, and say, that neither his Highness...nor the Parliament...might part with their Power. 1874 *Sala's London up to Date* II. 17 Being featured, negatived, and positived in that apparel. 1885 J. Cotter *Moral Idiots* (1898) 19 For contrast to *Abdul* he is, adjective sense, I shall sometimes use the word *positived*. *Ibid.* 93 The genius of the unanswered lunatic was very early de-positived or positivized, and it was considered that nothing could...be considered to answer to this description except tangible, commercial, discernible pleasure.

Positively (*pɒ·zɪtɪvlɪ*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a positive manner.

1. Definitely, expressly, explicitly, directly, downright; with assurance or confident assertion.

1393 Nashe *Christ's Tr.* 74b I positively affirme it (the Pagan) to be sinne. 1643 Howell *Fam. Lett.* (1650) 42 Some of the ape-witts Antiquaries positively hold the Original Language of the Celts...to be Welch. 1659 Heylyn *Presb.* 301 I do not presume to pass any such Judgment, or to determine positively on either side. 1730 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) II. 120 You would not so positively advise this step, without knowing the certain truth. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 134 Had he positively contradicted my assertion, I could have answered and confuted him in one word. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 23 A large body of Protestants...regarded prelacy as positively unlawful.

2. Not comparatively or relatively; absolutely, simply; in itself.

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* vi. Eve (Arb.) 148 The gold or gall...may be commended, good or evil comparatively and not positively or simply. 1851 Turnpike *Nov.* & *Comp. IV.* xviii. 290 The original town occupied the end of a positively small, but in that fact evident, considerable, range of higher ground overlooking the river on its West.

3. In an affirmative, real, or actual manner; in relation to what is, as distinguished from what is not; actually; opposed to negatively.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 399 Prepositions...signifying some respect of Cause, Place, Time, or other circumstance either Positively or Privatively. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 116 They are rather not civil than positively uncivil. 1778 *Pharm. Conv. Lond.* (1746) 5 Society is governed by no wants, and government by no wickedness; the former promotes our happiness positively, by uniting our affections: the latter negatively, by restraining our vices.

4. *a.* *Electr.* With positive electricity.

1747 Franklin *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 256 Means have seldom been yet found among us to use it [coal] before like circumstances of electrized positively; A, negatively. Or rather, B is electrized plus; A, minus. 1799 Pepys in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 191 The result was invariably the same...whether the jar was charged positively or negatively. 1830 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electric.* ii. § 49. 13 [C. K. Sec.] What are they [leaden] coated in a quantity of fluid greater than this, they are said to be positively electrified, or to have positive electricity. 1873 Maxwell *Electr.* & *Magn.* I. 46 A positively electrified surface.

b. In the direction taken as positive or primary.

1879 Bennett & Dyer *Sowbr Bird.* 807 In the ivy...the internodes are positively heliotropic when young, but negatively when old before growth ceases. *Ibid.* [see Heliotropic].

5. Absolutely, actually, really; indeed, in truth, truly. (Qualifying the statement.)

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scotl.* I. 80, Marie, yee are your owne proper pryis positively, yee dirrit nought. 1823 Forbes *Can* & *Cot.* (1846) II. 12 This edition has undergone positively the last revisal. 1839 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) III. 1 Positively, it took away my breath. 1886 W. J. Thoms *N. Antiqu.* 139 His Excellency positively hates the sight of him.

Positiveness (*pɒ·zɪtɪvnɛs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being positive.

†**1.** Reality of existence; actuality, affirmative nature. *Obs.*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. i. § 3. 18 Positiveness, Union. 1678 Norris *Coll. Mor.* (1698) 210 The Positiveness of Sins of Omission, is in the Hardness of the Will only.

2. Subjective certainty; confidence, assurance; expression of assuredness; dogmatism, obstinacy.

1679 Dryden *Troilus & Cress.* Ep. Ded., He was never without Vanity, and knowing without Positiveness. 1741 *Compleat Family-Piece, &c. Cursory Th.* Positiveness without Proof is Intolerable. 1819 W. Irving *Knickerb.* I. iv. (1849) 58 Authors who, from the positiveness of their assertions, seem to have been eye-witnesses of the fact. 1883 Rankin in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 640/1 The founders of these...Have in not too depreciated with positiveness.

b. Definiteness, directness, peremptoriness.

1738 Cleiv *Oriental* II. 184 If upon the loyal politicians of the King's discipline we had immediately vouchsafed them to the commandments.

Positivism (*pɒ·zɪtɪvɪz'm*). [ad. F. *positivisme* (Comte), f. *positif*, -IVE, POSITIVE: see -ISM; *la philosophie positive* being Comte's name for his system.

La philosophie positive occurs first in St. Simon *Introd. aux Trav. Scientifiq.* (Œuvres I. 158. Comte's *Philosophie positive* vol. I was published in 1830.]

1. A system of philosophy elaborated by Auguste Comte from 1830 onwards, which recognises only positive facts and observable phenomena, with the objective relations of these and the laws that determine them, abandoning all inquiry into causes or ultimate origins, as belonging to the theological and metaphysical stages of thought, held to be now superseded; also a religious system founded upon this philosophy, in which the object of worship is Humanity considered as a single corporate being.

1859 Bridges *Rev., Comte's Positive Philos.* 532 We are obliged to conclude, then, that positivism in M. Comte's hands, while professing to take upon itself the regulation of human conduct, fails to furnish a guiding principle for either individuals or societies. 1865 *Athen.* 4 Comte's view of Positivism. Translated from the French of Auguste Comte, by J. H. Bridges. 1866 J. Martineau *Rel. Th.* vi. 200 Such exclusiveness of starlight, in the present religion of positivism. [1868 (Nov. 1) Hughes *Pilgr. Rugby* 1.28 Lay Sermons, (1870) 140 by Prof. M. Comte's philosophy in practice might be conscientiously described as Catholicism minus Christianity. [Often referred to as "Huxley's well-known description" or "definition of Positivism."]] 1874 Bridges in *Comte's Syst. Positive Polity* I. 289 In the conception of Humanity the three essential aspects of Positivism, the objective principle, the subjective principle, and the practical or synthetic principle, the ultimate object, are united. 1892 *Mivart Lr.* 201 Positivism [i. e. the recommendation of facts without any admixture of theory or recommendation of laws without any admixture of theory or explanation] is an ideal which in its purity perhaps will never be realized.

2. a. Definitness, peremptoriness. **b.** Certainty, assurance. = POSITIVENESS 2.

1844 GEO. EDGAR *Bonnycastle's Knower Chr.* (1881) 72 Israel in the most complete possession of Positivism in religion. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 2. (1871) 130 The metaphysicians can never meet but they have taken their watch to pieces and have arrived at a happy positivism as to its structure, though as the end of bringing it to a merge. 1874 F. HARRIS *Jour. Indian* I. 202, 415 The Doctor ... adopts that with positivism. 1894 E. H. BARNES *Two Sermons to Convicts* 204 The decision and positivism of the Roman character.

Positivist (pɒ·zitivist). [ad. F. *positiviste*, f. as POSITIVE + -IST.] An adherent or supporter of POSITIVISM; a Comtist.

1854 EMERSON *Lect., Comte's Positive Philos.* 301 A positivist would answer, that confusion ignorance is better than ecclesiastical fetishes, which not only themselves mislead, but prevent the growth of true doctrine. 1868 *Lit. Rec.* 25 Apr. 1906/2 Christians and Positivists are agreed in acknowledging the highest virtues of self-sacrifice.

b. *attrib.* or *as adj.*

1858 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI. 440 The smallest vestry ... would be quite sufficient to hold all the Positivist worshippers in the largest county of England. 1880 *Chr. Worlds* Jan. 25/2 The Positivist creed, stated in its best form, is that man's chief end is to glorify man and to enjoy himself here. 1884 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Feb. 191 The incongruous existence of bad science with educational polity, out of which Comte mercifully saved the Positivist religion. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Trag.* 72 Auguste Comte, the Positivist philosopher, added to the list of sciences the most modern of all—sociology.

Positivistic (pɒzitivi·stik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to positivists; of the nature of positivism.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 389 A positivistic, yet not Comtean spirit. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 410 Eclecticism is profoundly a universalistic, or positivistic, ontologist.

2. Characterized by positiveness. *rare.*

1893 F. ADAMS *New Knight* 56 There was abundance of pretty red lovings here to draw themselves across the rail of a direct and positivistic pursuit of the real game.

Positivity (pɒzitiviti). [f. POSITIVE + -ITY, cf. F. *positivité*, -*ité*.] The quality, character, or fact of being POSITIVE in various senses; positiveness.

1809 W. STEWART GRIER *A Justification of the Fathers and Schoolmen*: Shewing That they are not Justly condemned for denying the Positivity of Sin. 1858 GREG *Cat. Gainsville* III. 6 We grant ... that sin is not a mere nothing, but has some kind of logic positivity or notional entity, so far as to render it capable of being the terms of a proposition. 1941 WATTS *Emphysc. Mixed* (1841) 73 Courage and positivity are never more necessary than in such an occasion. 1842 *Tripod's Mag.* XXVI. 131 The most positive man I ever met with, ... There is positivity in his dark face, large eyebrows, stern features. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Positivity*, term for the state of a body which manifests the phenomena of positive electricity. 1872 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *Carlyle* 179 That truly free and adequate positivity which accepts all things as parts of a natural or historic order.

†**b.** A positive or real thing as opposed to a mere negation; an actuality. *Obs. rare.*

1680 *Baxter. Cherish'd* 6 That sensuality, lechery and the like, were negatives indeed as to words, but properly and in themselves they were absolute positivities.

Positor (pɒ·zitəɹ). [a. L. *positor* one who places, appoints, f. as *positus*, past-part. to place.]

†**1.** ? An examiner: = POSER[1] 1. *Obs.*

1552 *Statutes Sir. St. Andrews* (1925) 10 James Hay... ressavyt to be ane of the positor, thairto swyrne (etc.).

†**2.** One who gives security for another. *Obs. rare.*

1596 J. NICHOLAS *Lett. from Low to Hubbert Vrp.* (1683) 210 Both the money and goods should be delivered into the peoples hands.

†**3.** One who posits, maintains, or affirms. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Positore*, a putter, an affirmer.

4. *Mil.* (See quot.) Also called *repositor*.

1850 BULLOCK *Mil. Dict.*, *Elevation positor*, instrument used to measure displacement of the mirror. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Positum (pɒ·zitŏm). [=L. pple. of *ponĕre* to place, put, lay. In med. Logic, that which is laid down as a basis for reasoning, the thing supposed, assumed, or taken for granted.] The thing laid down. *lit.* or *fig.*

1730 FOXTON *Temple Rows* v. 121, *Young P.*—Suppose the Position be—The woman is but half subject; will it follow, *Lego*, she is exempt? *Sir Jeb.* The Position is *Latin*—ergo—I will swear any thing.

†**Positure.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *positure* (1547 in Godef.) ad. L. *positūra* position, posture, f. *positus*, *ponĕre* to place: cf. also POSTURE.]

1. The fact of being placed; placing, position, or situation; place, locality.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. xxviii. 904 To view and consider the situation and positure of the place on all sides. 1610 HAKEWILL *Pt. Apol. Ldtie of God* iv. xxiii. (1630) 273 A temple that should have exceeded all the rest in height of position and magnificence of fabricke. 1658 W. BOSTON *Min. Judges*, 177 A station of very uncertain positure. 1683 H. MORE *Paradis. Prophet.* xxxii. 278 Area equal to the others, and of the like positure with the others.

2. = POSTURE 3b, 5.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. xi. §18. 431 Idols, [in such habit and positure as if they were fighting]. 1665 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1721) 63 The positure of the cherubims was such that their faces were each towards the other. 1673 PETTY *Disc. Duplic. Proportion* 100 Supposing every Body to have a Figure or Positure of its own, out of which it may be disunited by External Force. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Positure*, Disposition, or The Posture of the Stars.

3. *Astrol.* Relative position (of the planets, etc.).

1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 126 How attributeth he to the climats, and positure of the heavens. 1626-62 HEATON *Paradise* 331 The astrologers conceive in that point the positure of the celestiall constellations, that is the aspect of the planets amongst themselves, as also the fixed stars. 1800 COLERIDGE *Philosophic.* 10. 1, For The subtrene, and more weighteous pockets Paris eye my head.

3. A law, or principle laid down; = POSITION 2b. 2. *rare.*

1624 J. HOWES *Sum. Kings Tyrants* A 1v, The Rules and Positures of Grammars. *Ibid.* B 3, The chiefe and all one Rules and Positures.

Posnet (pɒ·snit). *Now arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 4 posnet-, possn-, 4-5 poste-, 4-6 posse-, 5 possenet, 4-6 possette, 5-6 pos(s)enett, posnet, 5-7 possnet, posnett, 7 posnit, poss-, posnett; 4- posnet. [ME. *possenet* a. OF. *pesonnet*, *pesonet*, dim. of *peson* pot, vase, cup. Hence W. *pesnedd*.] A small metal pot or vessel for boiling, having a handle and three feet.

1397 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 214, 1 potinet pro bonis. 1330 *Acc. Kench. K. R.* 04/18 Item vi pesonnet xx pedes x li. mercie de meme le mercie. 1393 *Will John de Foxcote* in *Test. Eboracl.* v. Cum una olla ænea et pesonet. possnet. 1580 WHITGIFT *Def. Christ.* 1593 Forsothe possnets, kettels, and cawdrons, and pottes. To 1599 *Pipes of Corp* in Wasser *Antiq. Collin.* (1730) 34 Do the Beth thereth in a possynet, and stynt it. 1400 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 Also a possnet bot y lost bym. *c* 1440 *Lydgate Assemble* (1860) 20 Wedde and together in a possnet: to service forther bem schalle hit nede. 1441 *Rolliug Jour. Rec.* II. 178 Unum possenet, pretii xvjd. 1452-62 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89 Item in possenettes et in Cheseffers, xjs. 1810 in *Antiquary* Jan. (1906) 28 In the Kytchy. Aine brasen potte, eighte kettles, four possnetts. *a* 1848 *Diary Closet Open.* (1669) 136 In a Possnet set it upon a clear lighted Char coale fire. 1711 *Spectator* No. 241 ¶ 2 A Silver Posnet to boyle Eggs. 1883 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Set the possnet on to boil the potatoes. 1890 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 343/2 The great number of genre pictures...teapots, possnets and porringers still found in old homes in New England.

Posnlogic, a. *rare*[—0]. = next.

1814 WORDSW., *Prosalogic*, pertaining to posology.

Posological (pɒsŏlɒ·dʒikăl), a. [f. F. *posologique* (as medical sense) (see POSOLOGY) + -AL.] Pertaining to posology (in either sense).

1. *Med.* Pertaining to quantities or doses of drugs.

1823 *Med. Trad.* X. 158 The Editor has...given a copious index, a reference to the open, a posological table, and other helps. 1876 HARTSHORNE *Stat. Med.* (1879) 122 It must be given in larger doses than the posological tables authorise.

2. (In Feetham's use.) Pertaining to the science of quantity; mathematical.

1806 SIDNEY *Christian. Wks.* 1845 VIII. 82 Division of Sciences into Posological (Philosophical) Semiotics, and Philological (Philosophic) Semiotics. 1831 — *Miscellaneous Mis. Mid.* XI. 19 Abstraction.]—c. Posological: 1. Logical.

Posologist (pɒsŏ·lŏdʒist). *nonce-wd.* [f. next: see -IST.] One who compounds doses.

1831 SIDN. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 386 Subtle compounder, Posologist, *Ital.* not you write me a drachm of that medicine?

Posology (pɒsŏ·lŏdʒi). [ad. F. *posologie* (in medical sense), f. Gr. πόσος how much + -LOGY.]

1. That department of medicine which relates to the quantities or doses in which drugs should be administered.

1823 CHAS. TURNBULL *Elect., Posology*, that part of the art of medicine which teaches the right administration of doses. 1858 *Edin. Med. Pharm.* 17 Index and Posology.

2. Used by Feetham for the science of quantity, i. e. mathematics.

1811-32 FEETHAM *Logic Appx.*, Wks. 1845 VIII. 1878 By the Greek πρόσος word *posology*, the science of quantity, may, it is believed, and if so, now for the first time, not unsuitably be distinguished. 1832 — *Christomathia*, ibid. VIII. 54 For an explanation of Posological Semeiotics, may be employed the simple-worded appellation Posology. 1861 *Lit. Rec.* 30 June 643 We hope that the distinguished editors...will not attempt...to subordinate in their respective universities this meagre Posology for the somewhat undefined, but less empty abstraction which have hitherto passed under the name of Logic.

†**Pospolite** (pɒ·spɒlit). [Polish *pospolite* adj. senior, 'general, universal'; as sb. = *pospolite ruszenie* general levy.] The Polish militia, consisting of the nobility and gentry summoned to serve for a limited time.

1592 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1559/2 That the King should call together the *Pospolite* that is, all the Gentry of the Kingdom. 1685 *Hist. Europe to Acc. Eng.* 463 Their military force consists chiefly in the *Pospolite*, that is, the whole body of the gentry. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 401 They mentioned ... to regard the *Pospolite*, as the impenetrable bulwark of the Commonwealth. *a* 1839 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 58 But this unwieldy *pospolite* was the first waste that David's severe scrutiny.

Poss (pɒs), *sb.* Now only *dial.* [Origin uncertain.

Possibly identical with †*poss*, sb.[2] *puste* in *F. frapper* to Pose; which appears *c* 1560 the later form *push* appears early in 15th c., but is common after 1500. The form *possbin* in Langland may be either *push* or *puste*; but the vowel-change of *u* to *o* is not easily explained. The sense also coincides only partially with those of *push*[1] and, in sense 3, *poss* has much of the aspect of an onomatopoetic formation. Perhaps it was an onomatopoetic modification of the French sb.]

1. TRANS. To drive or thrust with a forcible or violent impact; to dash or toss with a blow or stroke; to knock: often expressing the action of waves on a boat, etc. Also *fig.*

c 1372 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 272 Fer passed to and fro. Al envelte with-inne a litel see | Mydde the see, bytwixe wyndes two. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* Prol. 130 A cat...playde with hem perilously and pouped hem aboute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1490 (Philom.) The se...poulth hym now up now doun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4412 How am I passed up and doun With dool, thought, and confusioun. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 158 *Ecclesiastes* compar, I passed am, and all forcast to purpos. *c* 1450 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. iv. (1869) 161 In my bil day and nith I bigan more wepe for to se my fader tenden me...; I passe it, I hatelede it, I pleye for with. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 203 Chrystall...Quhar with hys how hors gronde with sic ane plat, That on the sid his spalder bone all flot. 1824 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s. v., 'Aw pass'd him owre heed'.

†**b.** To push, shove, move by pressure. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Possen, or pulsen bothe (*K.* pusse, *P.* pynnyn, or shouen), *pello*. Possen, pressen, or pulsen togedur, *premo*.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To thrust, to drive; to thrust or push at something with a weapon.

a 1300 *E. Allex.* 1021 (Caus. MS.) Pe'n blaste to passe Rijt to to Westernesse. *c* 1400 *Langtoft's P. Tr.* A. xv. 58 Wi3 ylash-gune schal he my3t and pauthes be, *c.* to passe[1] 1820 ROGERS, 1823 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. 262 Passand at hym with his sad hart spayn.

3. TRANS. To pound, beat down flat, squash; *spec.* to beat or stamp (clothes, etc.) in water with a heavy pestle-like instrument, or to trample or stamp them with the feet, in the process of washing.

1810 CRAIG, *Mutire à la Jac.* to...squash, clap, or pouse cloaths. 1825 MACKENZIE *Eng. Hermetic.* 6 v (1866) 138 Take it fresh, pouse it, rinse it, and hang it up. 1827 THOMSON *Cant.* (ed. Burns) II. 422 Many women passing clothes with their feet. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (1846) s. v., To 'pass clothes' to wash or rather a Pounds. 1848 CRAIGIE *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pous*, to dash, to shake anything violently in the water.

†**4.** *intr.* To splash, or tramp with splashing, in wet mud or water. *Obs.*

1573 CANSH. *Garden* 1. iv, To dig and delue in wete, rayne and dayes, soaking and passing in the dewe. 1598 FLORIO *Pungol. Ediol.* 308 This it is to passe or puddle.

Hence (*dial.*) **Pous** *sb.*[1], an act of 'pousing', a thrust or knock; *comb.* **pous-kit**, **pous-tub**, a large tub in which clothes are 'poused' with a **pous-stick** in washing. **Pousing** *vbl. sb.*, also attrib. *pousing-tool*.

1811 CRAIG, *Cudgel*, that both contained an acre-gauge, or full...to the acre. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 432 The good old fashion... When double-girded 'pousing-hats' were worn. 1829 POSTGATE *Jour.* 58. 1837 ROBERTSON *Wallop Glass*, *Pousstick*, a large bat or battle, in which linen is 'poused' in hot water. The operation of pousing...is performed by means of a staff with a thick knob at the lowermost end, and a cross piece for a handle at the top. 1883 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Give the sheets a good pous in the pouss tub. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 2/3 They are intelligence would have soared far beyond the pounding of dirty linen in 'pous' tubs.

†**Poss,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[—0].

[? = pous: cf. Port *ab!* a quot. 1340/2 as ? = Puss.]

a 1300 *Image Ignor.* 1. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1847) II. 474/1 With stones and cousses, With pikes and posses, With staveles and hatsses, Without good life or saisses.

Possable, obs. Sc. form of POSSIBLE.

Posse (pɒ·si). Also 8 **possee.** [a. L. *posse* to be able, have power, avail, in med.L. as *sb.*, power, armed force (1246 in Du Cange); in scholastic terminology, potentiality, capability of being. In sense 1 short for POSSE COMITATUS.]

I. 1. *Law.* = POSSE COMITATUS.

(1304-5 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 302/1 Maulmer Shirel et Baillifs Dorsete[1] quod inquisicio non vult capere nisi virtute potencie.) 1892 *Rom. Dennis, Old Journeyman* 78, I'll be ready for the Princes Canon began. The *Posse* said it. 1720 Mist. *Madam Prince of Love* (1741) 181 Where Mrs. Ursula was gone down in order to raise the *Posse*, if there should be occasion. 1780 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 228 The public News-Writers...sent the posse of Albany to assist the peasantry. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 12/1 A garbled hash was fought...at Rockhill, Missouri, between the Sheriff's posse and the miners on strike.

b. A force armed with legal authority; a body (of constables).

1897 CHESTER *Wyc.* (1898) 283 They need not have sent an armed *Posse* for me. 1902 *Daily Mail* June 3/6/3 A posse of constables...appeared. 1820 CRUIKSHANK *Comic Almanack* II. 93 A posse of Marine Police Officers carrying indictments...On attempting a search [etc.]. 1884 *Graphic* 22 Oct. 370/2 An entire posse of gobemouches.

c. *transf.* A 'force', a strong band, company, or assemblage (of persons, animals, or things).

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 113 All the *posse* of hell cannot violently quit me. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1186 No longer able To raise your Posse of the Rabble. 1850 GOLDEN *Rus. Mor. Cudg.* ii. (1901) 61 Those you have raised the whole posse of mechanics. 1908 SAINT *Lit. Publisher Dublin Weekly Jrnl.* 24 Sept., With these two single considerations I ambalanced the whole posse of articles that weighed into your against me. 1892 MRS. ROSS, etc. *Lett. Abbr.* 15, *re* Punch: her flying from a posse of cads and boys. 1890 SWINBURNE *Across the Plains* vii. 1 180 ...and behold a posse of silent people mounting a rock.

II. From use in scholastic Latin.

2. The fact or state of being possible; possibility, potentiality (opposed to *esse*): esp. in phr. *in posse* opposed to *in esse*.

1583 GOLDING *Abrevillo* Wks. (Grosart) II. 109 She which is reckon'd for fourth may to everyone's lot go: / I cannot possible to many be, that I to lord to bring the *posse* your one. 1592 — *Disc. Corrup. Church.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 42 To subject him of all that his purse had in Rome, or his credit in Posse. 1639 HABINGTON *Key Cath. unsain.* 280 If the question (of sin) be only of the power, and not of the act. 1708 GREY *Lett.* Wks. 1862 II. 295 You are not licensed to imagine that my *Posse* is only *in posse*. 1877 READE *Woman Hater* v. They existed, as the schoolmen used to say, *in posse*, but not *in esse*.

Posse comitatus (pɒ·sɪ kɒmɪtē·tʌs, -tɑ·tʌs). [med. (Anglo) L., force of the county: see PRIS. and COUNTY.] 'The force of the county'; the body of men above the age of fifteen in a county (exclusive of peers, clergymen, and infirm persons), whom the sheriff may summon or 'raise' to repress a riot or for other purposes; also, a body of men actually so raised and commanded by the sheriff. (Also abbreviated to *posse*: see PRIS. 1).

1285 *Stat. Winchester* c. 4 *Assumpta eorum posse comitatus sui ad* [abandoned] *to* propria pervolet.] a 1296 BRACTON (L.) The posse comitatus, the power of the whole county, is usually constituted upon him. 1296 in *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1 1892 I. 322 The high sheriff of Dorsetshire had order to take *fossé comitatus* to attack those robbers of Gillingham forest. 1685 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 343 For keeping the peace and preventing felonies, he may command all the people of his county to attend him: which is called the *posse comitatus*, or power of the county. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. 3rd. S. Grey Dolphin*, Sheriff...of Kent ...with his posse comitatus to.

— *fig. transf.* = POSSE 2 c.

1804 HORACE *Pages & Pict.* 1. clxiv. With him retired his *posse comitatus*. 1880 TREVELYAN *Geo. Fox* ix. 160 On a Sunday 1000 were a party of 200 known smiths, who...had forgotten to veil their faces. They were subsequently joined with cheers by some of the *posse comitatus*, and seized in confusion.

† **Posse-de**, v. *Obs.* Also 5 **peoscede**, 6 **possed**, **possede**, 6–7 *Sc.* **possid**. [= F. *posséder* to possess; but this form of the Fr. vb. is not cited before the 16th c., the 13th c. form being *possider*, ad. L. *possidēre*.] = POSSESS 1, 2, 3.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1841 In pese & in pryncez pouste al he wil. 1426 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 Suppose and reverse that he may in deth, As he hath right, power to possede. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 102 The virtuous of Spryte who the doth possede. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 46/2 The virtues [granted] which to preached in his yong age. 1508 *Kennedie & Stak.* 16/16 K. His that haven nocht him selfe power to gouern. 1571 *Satyre. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 70 Bald how pat lordit the lyonis felle to fell, And gif possible that peoples proprietie. a 1642 SIR MACKENZIE *Aphs & Mem.* lii. (1692) 103 That God to support him beyond his nature, and wholly possede him.

Possedie, *Sc. Obs.* : see PUSHORNIT.

Possess (pɒzɛ·s), v. [a. OF. *possess-ier*, *-er* (1169 in Godef.) f. L. *possess-*, ppl. stem of *possidēre* to possess, perh. through influence of F. *possesseur* POSSESSOR, etc., the regular OF. repr. of *possidēre* being *possoir*, *-oir*, *-oar*.]

I. Radical senses.

†**1.** *trans.* Of a person or body of persons: To hold, occupy (a place or territory); to reside or be stationed in; to inhabit (with or without ownership). *Obs.* (or merged in 2).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 432 b/a How now...we possesses possibly our regnes without any wers. 1538 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxiv. 4 I gaue...Esau mount Seir to possesse. 1580 DEE in *Ashmol's Comm.* 97 b. Collingbo...were first founded for the poor, but now for the most part they possesse them, which have enough besides. 1587 HOLINSH. *Scot. Pref.* 10 Denmarke, Sweden, Polonia, and other Countreies that possesse Europe, Asia, and Inse. 1884 HORNE *Fulgar.* iv. 2 The City of Destruction, a populous place, but possessed with a very ill conditioned, and lifeless set of People. 1703 STEELE *Control.* Wks. 1879 I. 3 The whole shire is now possessed by gentlemen, who owe the Hurry a part of Education.

absol. or fair. 1611 SPEED. *Camb.* v. v. 48 Let instructions come When Folly now possesses.

†**2.** (Of a thing): To occupy, take up (a space or region); to be situated at, on, or in, *Obs.* (exc. with mixture of other senses).

1594 E. (Greenstreet) *D'Aussie's Hist. Indies* ix. xlii. 120 The waters of the South sea, neere to Peru, are colder then the other to are possessed with the billowes and waves of the North sea. *c* 1600 S. HORNE *Beil. Tongue* (1865) 10 The seuen [muscles]...may possesse the last syllab: ...the pinnole: the nimpenole: ...and the fourth also from the end. 1702 J. JAMES tr. *La Blanchy's Gardening* 207 The Addition of four Feet will be filled up and possessed by the Walls and Chimneys. 1732 B. HADDON *Mag. Arith.* v. 80 In the Solar System, to which you see the Sun possesses nearly the central Point. 1852 ROBERTS *Sacred Diamond* 18, When those bells Possessed the mid-day air!

†**3.** Of a disease, etc.: To affect, infest. *Obs.*

1622 WITHERS *Emp. Mans Wife* (1624) 50 If the pestie possesse the opposite part. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Scabies*, a disease possessing the hairy scalp. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 466 An worm...which has possess'd the Copies of this Ship.

†**4.** To take up the attention or thoughts of; to occupy, engross. *Obs.*

1612 WOTTON *Angler* vi. 122 To enjoy the former pleasures that have possest him. 1640 LOUDL *Federation* bc. Wks. 1720 II. 284 Affairs of State which wholly possess them, when grown up. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. 1. 2 The...thousand amusements...which before entirely possessed me, were nothing to me.

5. To hold as property; to have belonging to one, or wealth or material objects; to own.

1300–20 DESMUS *Poems* vi. 34 Thinke all this world thine did possesse, Nought else shalt thou with passen. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 15 For no mannes life standeth in the habundaunce of the thynge which he possesseth. 1584 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* (1826) I. 68, I was too rich to possess them whilst I possessed him. 1585 PARRY *Mor. Philos.* 21 b. 10. 100 It is ...consistent with the will of God ...to...[give] that I should possess that estate which these copulatives undergo me. 1880 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1882) IV. ii. 54 He could not give to others what he did not himself possess.

b. *Law.* To have possession of, as distinct from ownership: see POSSESSION 1 b.

1880 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 2 The person entitled to possess is generally (though not always) the owner.

c. To have as a faculty, adjunct, attribute, quality, condition, etc. (Often meaning no more than the simple *have*.)

1598 FLORIO *Famphl. Epist.* 119 The residue of my life will I lead in Rhedon, where I may possesse peace and quietnes. 1682 DRYDEN *Prose.* ed. The Quarries possess more Stone, and the Woods more Timber than a European Kingdom. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (ed. 3, 1765) 134 Not Animal possesses its Faculties in vain. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxx. III. 361 Notwithstanding the ample means of information which they possess, great ignorance and many erroneous opinions prevailed. 1840 H. ANDREWES *Tracts ag. Romanism* (1844) 135 'His body has undergone the Sabeel (human that ever man possessed', observed the bishop. 1880 TYRRELL *Gilbert* I. vi. 46 The Greeks may possess many things the intensity of the latter. 1885 *Times* 10 Sept. 5/4 An elaborate bilateral survey, which possesses a peculiar value from its reference to the Domesday survey.

d. *fig.* In emphatic sense.

1683 *A Lover Reasons. Lett.* (1692) I. 61 My weakness is irresistible, which makes me, as you phrase it, ...possess your calendars. 1832 HARTLEY COLE *Serv. Sec.* xx. xviii. 336 The sufferings of a brain that has been made to possess its own imperfections.

e. (after F. *posséder*) To have knowledge of or acquaintance with; to be master of, or conversant with (a language, etc.). [Cf. quot. 1594 s.v. POSSESSED 1.]

1832 THACKERAY *Fernand* I. II. Harry...possessed the two languages of French and English very well. 1855 H. ARNOLD *Rec. Cric.* I. 45 Every child should try and possess one great literature, at least, besides his own.

3. To take possession of, seize, take; to come into possession of, obtain, gain, win. *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxi. 19 With your patience possesse your soules. 1560 BIBLE (*Geal.*, In your patience possesse ye your soules. 1562 WILKIE, *as whether* words quoth *Ill. E. V.* ye shall win your souls]. 1580 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) 48 A company of rats upon a sudden poured his house. 1590 SHAKES. *Mids. N.* v. i. 32 How to effect so hard an enterprise, And to possesse the purpose they devised. 1600 SHAKES. *Temp.* iii. ii. 102 Thou shalt have him. Having first seiz'd his Books. ...Remember First to possesse his Books. 1649 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) II. 100 Upon Tuesday the One-and-thirtieth, I possessed a Castle called Killenny. 1784 FOOTE *Wagner* of II. v. Wks. 1799 I. 183 Turning down a narrow lane ...in order to possess a pig's nest, that we might take the gallows in flank. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Poetry* I. 228 The strong never force —may on him, and seize him and possess His life.

4. To keep, maintain (oneself, one's mind or soul) in a state or condition (of patience, quiet, etc.); often in allusion to Luke xxi. 19 (the proper sense being misunderstood: see quot. 1526 in 3). Also (without *in*), to maintain control over, to keep calm or steady (cf. *self-possessed*, *self-possession*).

1643 ELIZAB. *Hero.* 2 Mary, Resolving to possess myselfe in some quiet. ...I built ...a study. ...at Worton. 1844 FRANCILLON *That Child.* ii. (1861) 17 All Christians ...are obliged to practise obedience, to possess their souls in patience. 1911 SYDNEY *Speech.* No. 151 ¶ 1 Unmanly Persons, who cannot possess their own Minds. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) II. 168 A man who does not possess himself enough to bear disagreeable things, without visible marks of anger...is at the mercy of every artful knave. 1892 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Chamb. Journ.* 4 Oct. 625/1 Every man worthy of the name of one should know how to possess his soul—bearing with patience those things which energy cannot change.

5. Of a demon or spirit (usually evil): To occupy and dominate, control, or actuate.

1598 R. W. ERASM. *Virtue Lovers.* 5 27 The Hogges are found mad...[of God the Father]...he enable not possesse. 1600 SHAKES. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 93 If all the divels of hell be drawne in little, and Legion himselfe possest him, yet I'le speake to him. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 181 Some are of Opinion that Alfred drew this very same Serpent the Devil had formerly possessed. 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermons.* Ser. iv. ix. 115 The spirit which possessed him must be, they thought, divine. 1900 W. ALLEN in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.* Ser. 2. XXIII. 59 Refugee embraced to possess a rich lady, and not to be exorcised, save by Hatton.

b. *pass.* (usually cont. with, in mod. use also *by*, formerly *of*). See also POSSESSED 2.

1598 TRAVERS *Matt.* iv. 24 Those that were possessed with deuils. — *Luke* viii. 36 He that was possessed of the deuyll. 1612 DRAYTON *To G. St. not good* Wks. 1753 III. 902 I am possest with the devil and cannot choose. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 1st S. *Thoughts by the Sea* 10 To be possessed either with a good, or evil spirit. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Magic* v. ii. (1840) 77 A set of people who were not possessed by, but certain, as it may be called, are possessed of the devil. 1829 W. IRVING *Crayon Miscellany* I. iv. One of those fanatic beliefs prevalent of the devil. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iii. vii. II. 123 A woman said to labour without making the sign of the cross. She is possessed by a devil.

6. Of an idea, a mental condition, or the like: To take or have hold of (a person); to hold, dominate, actuate; to affect or influence strongly and persistently. (Formerly also of bodily conditions.)

1590 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* III. i. 208 My eyes are grown, and cannot hear good newes, So much of bad already hath possest them. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 199 What a strange drowsiness possesses them? 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 44 Which Tenent superstitiously entring upon Rome hath since possessed all Europe. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 3 This [panic] soon possessed the Heads of the People very much. a 1814 COWPER in *Gent. Mag.* (1815) I. 20 Was What can possess this young lord to be out of his bed at this hour? 1886 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* iv. In a mood very different from that which now possessed them.

For the passive with WITH: see 3 d.

II. Causal uses; = cause to possess.

†**7.** With *in*: To put in possession (esp. legal possession) of (lands, estates, etc.); to settle or establish in. Rarely without *in*. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 2 *Edwardus* Dal gracie Myne and hathe...possessid he to ye rigth Thone lawe honour with al the myght. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 508 To serue and possess the said Nicoll in his saidis landis. 1626 G. WISHEACHE *Hist. Justices* 122, He dispossessed Athelus from his kingly seat, and possessed Ethelbert therein. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 108 But thought the Bishop illegally possest. 1708 in *Hearne's Ref.* (O. H. S.) 1. 120 That the Earl...shall be possessed in the Estates of their Glory.

8. With *of* (also † *with*): To endow with, put in possession of; to bestow (something specified) upon, give (something) to. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in b or c.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 He possessis vthir poore pepil... vithe the nawpis enclose. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 21 I will possesse you of that ship and Treasure. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1738) 96/1 By possessing our minds of true virtue. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 3 By possessing his heart with this virtue of contentedness. 1789 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 III. 35, I have thought it better to possess him immediately of the paper. 1784 tr. *J. Reynolds Disc.* iii. (1876) 35 It is better to possess the model with the artificer you require.

b. *refl.* To take possession of, take for oneself, make one's own; = 3.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* Argt., Lucius Tarquinius, ...surpressed himselfe of the kingdome. 1600 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 198 They...poured in themselfe with his armes. 1708 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 11 My Lord Ordany...resolved [before] to possess himself of Montague. 1883 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Times Rep.* L.I. 1896 All that the plaintiffs did was to possess themselves...of the moveables. 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 2 No plain man would hesitate to say that a thief possesses himself of the goods carried away.

c. *pass.* To be in possession of; to be endowed with; to possess (sense 1). *Possessed of* or *with*, having possession of, possessing.

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9. With *with*: To cause to be possessed by (a feeling, idea, or the like: see 6); to imbue, inspire, permeate, affect strongly or permanently with; to cause to feel or entertain.

1597 MEASURE *Introd. Mus.* 180 If therefore you will possess me in this kind, you must possess me generally with an amorous humour. 1632 CHAPM. *Ant. Mod. Asano in City Lond. Feasts* 2 To possesse the people with a fierce opinion that. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 25 While David possesses them with such wicked designs? 1700 ADD. KNOX *Lett. to Steele* 18 Sept., To possess my Lord Shrewsbury and Mr. Hartley with the reasonableness of the affair. 1883 GLADSTONE *Primeval Statesm.* 24 I wish that I could possess the Committee with the impression...of the deep and vital importance of the subject.

b. With clause: To imbue with the notion, to persuade, convince.

1627 MASSINGER *Michaelm. Term.* v. i. 31 *Enter* You've easily possess'd me, I am free. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* xx. 11, He had possessed the lady, that he was the only man in the world of a sound, pure and untainted Constitution. 1747 HENRY FIELDING *Lett. Devil* (1748) I. 178 From the time I was away, my Mother had constantly possessed her, that I did so. 1848 *Craven Glos.* (ed. 2), *Possess*, to persuade, to inform, to convince.

†**c.** Without const.: To influence the opinion of; to prepossess. *Obs.*

1592 RANDOLPH *Lost Flight Eve.* (Arb.) 25 Hoping to possesse the ignorant multitude by scribbling and fantasticke false reports. 1604 RALEIGH *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 2 How is observed, that he will reason the first take possesseth much. 1681 *Trials* E. Colledge 22 Colledge, Mr. Attorney, I should not intercede you, if I were not afraid this was spoken to possess the Jury.

d. *pass.* (coinciding, and in early instances often identical, with the passive of sense 6).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 56 A goode heede, possest with learn of love. a 1625 BEDELL *Queen & Counsel Wks.* (1871) 161 My Lord, I do possesse [= am convinced, assure you] not possessed; it seems hard you. 1661 WORTHINGTON (*O. H. S.*) I. 207 Being possest with a strong melancholy...he put an verses, shutter right next. 1789 BISHOP *Chas. V* III. vii. 23 Henry, possessed...with no high

...tion of his own power and importance. 1822 MALTHUS *Princ. Pol. & Essays* i. 7 He had all the life been possessed with one great conviction.

† **9.** With inverted construction: To create a possessing idea, etc., in (the mind); to inflate. *Obs. rare.*

1646 G. WHITEHEAD *Hist. Babies* 11. 41 The groans such a superstition ran in the heads of the people, that the souls [were vainly unable] ... to lay and keep it low in remembrance of him.

10. To put in possession *of*; furnish with (knowledge or information); to instruct *in*; to inform, acquaint; to give to understand *that*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 35 I have possest your grace of what I purpose. 1600 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 150 Possess us, possess us, tell us something of him. 1607 G. WILKINS *Hill. Hol. Marriage* I. B iij b, I haue possest you with this business *Madame Duches*. 1631 tr. T. HYDE'S *Trav.* 103 If hee had any more to possesse the King, he should first acquaint him, and consequently have an answer. 1661 WOOD *Life* 3 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 70 He beleeved present the Vicechancellor that I would help him. 1680 *Wood's Jr. Proctor* 9 They are very careful to possess all people in such matters as they dare venture on. 1691-92 PEARSON *Exercitat.* (1738) 60 Our debates possessed me as fully of the subject, that I wrote and printed an anonymous pamphlet on it. 1819 CHARLES CLAIRE *Shade. Char.* viii. 220 Counting no person her fellow-countryman ... of all the particulars of his behaviour.

Possessable: see POSSESSIBLE.

Possessed, *possest* (*pŏzĕ·st*), *ppl. a.* [f. POSSESS *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Occupied; held as property; taken possession of, seized, assumed; see POSSESS 1–3. *rare.*

1393 DEGRE, *Cov. Myst.* 21. xxxiii, No other comyn But that toucht the new possessid lond. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (1.) 23 Her possest greatnes, tyrant vanquisher. 1650 tr. *Bonfinius's French Hist. Hendr.* (ed. 3) 380, I was astonished to see the Liberty this young Gentleman took with his Possessed.

b. Kept under control, kept calm or steady, composed. *rare*—1. (Implied in *possessedness*): see below. Cf. POSSESS 4 and SELF-POSSESSED.)

2. Inhabited and controlled by a demon or spirit; demoniac, lunatic, mad, crazy.

1534 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 33 What had befaned vnto the possessed of the deuyls. 1577 HOLINSH. *Chron. Scot. Hist.* (1806) 191 By Nature possessed and frantike. 1591 LYTERON *Trans.* v. 53, I saw an old ... Friar conjuring the Diuell out of a possessed woman. 1592 LYLY *Endimion* I. iii. 7 She saw the Nereus, like one possessed, With swinging hands, and nothing heard. 1681 THOMPSETT *Tarent* (1682) 51, 1127 There were some strange weird chords introduced, which had something diuinical and possessed about them.

b. *absol.* A demoniac, a madman; *mod. folk.*

1637 SIBBES *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1686) 244 After this the Churchwomen, this possessed and the psalmists was dismissed. 1824 MUDIE *Lab. Chr.* iii. vii. (1864) 51, 113 A poor possess restores the possessed into his house.

c. See POSSESS *v.* 8 *c.*

3. (In instrumental combinations.) Dominated, controlled, strongly and permanently affected.

a 1600 *Contract Lond.* in *Furn. S. P. Ton. I* (1846) 62 Person, cattle body, with person. 1711 *Bell. Apollo* III. No. 135 1/1 My ...-possessed Muse.

Hence **Possessedness** (see 1 b), self-possession.

1696 W. ROE *Comm. Blair's Anatomy*, iv. (1748) 267 A mean of more calm temper with great possessedness and expedience of speech.

† **Possessant.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *possessant* sb., prop. pres. pple. of *possesser* to POSSESS.] A possessor.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404 Dwellinge, .. Hyd all the profite & coueyng to his owne vse, pat pertagenes the pore gode possessant wer of.

Possessible, *a.* *rare.* Also **-ible.** [f. POSSESS *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being possessed.

1674 W. JONES *Jehov. Jireh.* 178 Knowledge of divine things possessible by man. 1837 ANNE PRICE *Afternoon Talk* 9 The young country servant to dissolve into mere possessible mutability.

Possessing, *vbl. sb.* [f. POSSESS *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb POSSESS; possession.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps. xxxvii.* xii, The righteous minds Shall have the land in their possessing. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 32. 3/1 We're chastis'd of the Heathen, Whom we've rid at full Possessing. 1711 POPE *Iliad*, *Sheaff* I. *Parnes*, these things to thy possessing are better than the Bishop's blessing.

Possessing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Having something as a possession; *spec.* having material possessions.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii (1852) 401 Seraphs and saints, And all-possessing souls, which circlest with the universe. 1884 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 1/1 There is in the West the possessing, the spending, and the enjoying class. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/6 Only representatives of the privileged and possessing classes had been consulted.

2. Inhabiting and actuating a person, as a demon or spirit; dominating as an influence.

1838–9 WILLIAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. iv. § 40. 245 The political creed which pervades all present, as a possessing spirit, the great mass of the civilized world. 1912 W. M. SALTZBERGER *Dynamic Possession in N. T.* v. 107 Nor did He ...sacrifice to possessing spirits moral influence over the possessed.

Hence **Possessingness.**

1882 GURNEY *Tertium Quid* (1887) II. 20 We may rate the degree of possessingness and persistence in the artistic temperament.

Possession (*pŏzĕ·ʃən*), *sb.* Forms: 4- possession; also 4-6 -cion, -cione, -yon, (4 -ioune, 5 -yone, 6 -youne); (4 possessyon, 5 possessyone, possessoun, ? possessyon, 6 -ion). [a. OF. *possession*, -*cion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *possessiōn-em* seizing, occupation, n. of action f. *possidēre*: see POSSESS, POSSESSOR.]

1. The action or fact of possessing, or condition of being possessed (see POSSESS 1, 2); the holding or having something (material or immaterial) as one's own, or in one's control; actual holding or occupancy, as distinct from ownership.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 8 Medis of my possession. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 196 And yaf thereto possessioun Of lordschipe and of worldes good. 1473 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 92/1 To the Patronage or Possession of the Church of Penrith. 1508 PECYE *Percef.* (W. de W. 1531) 320 But also haue ouer holynge, lordynge, possessyon, and fruicions of his goodnes. 1609 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 91 To obtaine peaceable possession of the whole Ile. 1690 LOCKE *Treat. Govt.* ii. § 38 The same passions governed the Possession of Land too. 1813 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian*, xviii, I am not one of those ...[who] would always be upon terms of possession of a man's arm. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 Philosophy is the possession of knowledge.

b. *Law.* The visible possibility of exercising over a thing such control as attaches to lawful ownership (but which may also exist apart from lawful ownership); the detention or enjoyment of a thing by a person himself or by another in his name; the relation of a person to a thing over which he may at his pleasure exercise such control as the character of the thing admits, to the exclusion of other persons; *esp.* the having of such exclusive control over land, in early instances sometimes used in the technical sense of SEISIN.

In the ROMAN LAW, 'possession is usually said to consist of two elements—physical control and intention to possess'; but in English law the latter element does not assume the same prominence, in the shape of *animus possidendi*, it has been thought to suppose in ROMAN law.... The general rule of English law is that excludes physical control gives legal possession, unless the apparent possessor holds only as servant or bailiff on behalf of another' (J. M. Lightwood in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (1898) X. 198). Primarily, the term denotes a state of fact, but this fact carries with it legal advantages, and so is the source of rights. If the state of fact could always be ascertained with certainty, and if it always produced the same legal effects, the subjects of possession would present little difficulty; but it is frequently impossible to whom the actual control of a thing is to be ascribed, and, when this question is settled, the law may confer the advantages of possession to some person other than the apparent possessor.... Hence arises the distinction between *actual* and *legal* possession. Actual possession denotes the right of fact; but the person to whom are conferred the advantages of possession has the legal possession, whether he is the actual possessor or no. Legal possession, when not accompanied by actual possession, is known as "possession in law". (*Stroud*, 1082–3.) See this article; also (under titles) *Estate on Possession* in the *Common Law* by F. Pollock and R. S. Wright, 1888; *Frontier on Possession of Land* by John M. Lightwood, 1894.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Every such person ... shall henceforth stand and be seised deemed and adjudged in lawfull estate and possession of and in the same. 1559 *Eng. Mercurie* (Arber) 251 We shuning ... you ... to ioyn to the ... battle ... And that [if] you shall find yourselues to be that end take as true as ... 1579 *Expos. Termes Law* 156 Possession in fact two wayes, either actuall possession, or possession in law. Actuall possession is when a man seaseth in deede into landes or tenements to him descended or otherwise. Possession in lawe, is when landes or tenements are descended to a man, and he hath not as yet ready, actuelly, and in deede entred into them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Custody of Forrefts*, is when the Possession, or Profit is granted over the Property. Thus, if the Lord purchase the Tenancy held by Horse-Service, then the Herbe is evident by Odds of Possession, i.e. because the Seignory or Lordship and the Tenancy are now in one Man's Possession. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 196 The first step to gain property in possession absolute; which is where a man hath quietly and peaceably, the right, and also the occupation, of any moveable chattels. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* ed. 2 III. 330 The first degree of title in the law possession, or actual occupation of the estate, without any apparent right, or any presence of right, to hold and continue such possession. 1837 BARON PARKE in *Moore & Welsby Rep.* II. 331 Ownership may be proved by proof of possession, and that can be shown only by acts of enjoyment of the land itself. 1861 J. KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. 440, 293 Though the owner acquires a right of property by the contract of sale, he does not acquire a right of possession of the goods until he pays or tenders the price. 1883 W. A. HUNTER *Roman Law* 210 Possession is the occupation of anything with the intention of asserting the rights of ownership in respect of it. 1887 LD. FITZGERALD in *Law Rep.* 12 App. Ca. 238 By possession is meant possession of this character of which the thing is capable. 1888 PALLAIN in *Wharton Possession in Civ. Law* 1 *Ad loc.* the name of Possession is ... one of the most ambiguous in our books, as it is one of the most ambiguous. Its legal sense (for they necessarily overlap the popular sense. *Ibid.* 16 The following elements are quite distinct in conception: 1. physical control, detention, or fact of possession. ... II. legal possession, the state of being a possessor in the eye of the law. ... III. Right to possess or to have legal possession. *Ibid.* 21 Right to possess, when separated from possession, is often called "constructive possession". *Ibid.* 28 A servant in charge of his master's property, or a person having the use of anything by the mere license of the owner ... generally has not possession. 1892 J. M. LIGHTWOOD *Possession of Land* 2 Possession which is recognized by the law ... is known as civil possession. The actual possession may be held by another on behalf of the real possessor—as by his servant or tenant, for example—and here the civil possession is still based on actual possession. 1898 — in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* X. 232 A person holding land as a tenant for years is deemed the special form of legal possession known as estate. The English law, however, differing herein from the Roman law, does not refuse legal possession to bailees. *Ibid.* 236 In the case of goods, the mere right to possession is sometimes described as 'constructive possession', and is allowed the advantages of actual possession.

c. Phr. *To possession*: said (*of*) of a thing, actually possessed or held; often with possessive, *to* (one's) *possession* (*of*) or *of a person*, usually *to possession of*, actually possessing, holding, or occupying something. *Close to possession*: see CLOSE. *Man to possession*, a duly authorized person who is placed in charge of chattels (furniture or the like) upon which there is a warrant for distress. *To take possession of* († *take to possession*): to take for one's own or into one's control, to seize.

1398 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 374/1 Mettre le dit eschetour en corporele possession del avauntdit possession. 1439 E. BRUERE *Chron.* (1811) 230 In hastes but het hosse ouer fo possessiones. 1580 GOWER *Conf.* I. 96 Clere. Ask it to possession. † 1598 *Merry Arch.* (1816) Of Alexandres and Antiches, and alle he onte lande, I am to possession, and plenerly seasede. 1780 DUKE tr. *Montesquieu's Comm.* 13 His lands Hillas never in possession. 1858 FLEMING *Powell. Epist.* 457 The Queenes ministers, sworn to possession of the English empire. 1863 OMAN *Pantheologia* (1892) 80 Any lands ...belongs to the possession of the Church. 1721 *Termes Lett.* (1780) 333 He loses the very property of which he thought he had gotten possession. 1880 TUDSALL *Chas. I.* xxiv. 189, I had time for the necessaries to my possession. 1882 R. L. PAGENSTECHER *Three Trials Trust* 1, 1 left Captain Bellwood in possession of the field. 1882 PALLAIN & WHARTON *Possession in Civ. Law* 119 When a man is away from home his household effects do not cease to be in his possession. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/6 (Banking). The Mint in Possession'. *Mint*, Defendant's men during the nine days only visited the house once a day and did not remain in possession. 1898 J. M. LIGHTWOOD in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* X. 237 *In possession*: as applied to goods or to estate or interest, these words usually mean that the right is immediate, and not in reversion, remainder, or expectancy.

d. Prov. *Possession is nine* (formerly *eleven*) *points* (also *parts*) *of the law*: see POINT *sb.*1 A. 12.

1850 E. *Disciplinarian* 13 Possession may be 11 points of the Law. 1852 ARCHBISHOP John *Bull* iv. 82, Possession ... would make it much surer. They say "It is eleven points of the Law". 1864 MRS. HENRIETTA *Patron.* (1873) III. xii. 130 Possession ...being nine parts of the law.

e. *Mining* (Derbyshire): see QUOTA.

1851 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (E. D. S.) 8 A cope and hole a good possession in. But for three dayes. 1881 HOUGHTON *Rpts. Arb. Glens* (E. D. S.), *Possession*, the right to a sett of ground, which ensues enjoy, by having *stroke* upon that ground: and it is taken generally for the stroke thereabouts: for it is the stroke that gives possession. 1890 *Notes Min. Derbysh.* Glens. (E. D. S.), *Stroke*, pieces of mind of particular forms and connections placed together, by which the possession of mines is applied.

† **2.** The action of seizing or possessing oneself *of*; capture: see POSSESS *v.* 3. *Obs. rare.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 231 Our future projects...with a view to the possession of this celebrated galeon.

3. *concr.* That which is possessed or held as property; (with *a*, etc.) a thing possessed, a piece of property, something that belongs to one; *pl.* belongings, property, wealth.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Prayer* iii. 8, I will gif til be gouys his heritage. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 32 The ping was...vnto ouer vnwitid, for he hadde many possessiouns. (1429 *Acts & Ords. P.C.* v. 9 Cesse al3 gardeyn pat Eleyn hire possessioun ys ayenste wyne ne wedynesse.) 1430–40 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 257 That occupiede the landes and possessiouns of many other peple. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 77 Such as shal not, spending their possessyons. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 720 Marlbery, which was the possession of the Bourges of Marlbery. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* x, Beauty is a woman's best possession till she be old. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 3) I. 434 One of your possessions, as we so an say, for example.

b. In Scotland, A small farm: see quot. 1809.

1720 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Forfar* 511 The lister includes lairstein from the breadth of two penny-land pole. 1809 *Trustees Donation Scotl.* I. 319 [The farms] not from £30 to £100, if below £30, they are called *possessions*.

4. A territory subject to a sovereign ruler or state; now chiefly applied to the foreign dominions of an independent country.

1618 J. ARBUCKLE (title) The Political State of the British Empire: containing a General View of the Domestic and Foreign Possessions of the Crown. 1830 BRY. HODGSON *Hist. Penn* II. v. xii. 330 Canada became a British possession in 1763. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/1 British New Guinea has very rightly developed from the position of a protectorate into that of a possession. 1905 CHAMBERLAIN *Speeches* I. 210 The British Possessions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent excepting Alaska [etc.].

5. The fact of a demon possessing a person; the fact of being possessed by a demon or spirit (see POSSESS *v.* 5). Also in *Psychol.*: see quot. 1903.

1390 BARNS, *Com. Rem.* v. 5, 22 How long hath your possession held the man? 1850 HUGHES *Scobell* 1. viii. 58 Neither Moses, nor Abraham pretended to *Prophecy by* possession of a Spirit. 1889 C. MERRICK (title) Mesmeric Providences relating to Witchcraft and Possession. 1898 WILLIAM *Princ. Psychol.* II. II. 1101, 1101 to suppose John Hayden ... was not mad, but under a temporary Possession. 1898 *Temple Mission*, v. (1899) 128 The same melody they did in some cases attribute to an evil spirit, and in others not: thus showing that the malady and possession were not identical in their eyes. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Pers.* (modern) I. Glossa., *Possession*, a developed form of somnambulism, in which the somnambule's own personality

disappear for the time, while there is a more or less complete substitution of personality; nothing or speech being given by another spirit through the entranced organism.

6. The action of an idea or feeling possessing a person (see Possess v. 6); *transf.* an idea or impulse that holds or affects one strongly; the dominating conviction, preoccupation (*etc.*).

1621 T. Williamson tr. *Combat.* *Wise Vanquished* 56, I come now to speake of anger and choller, which commonly keepe possession in old men. **1708** Vanb. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* i. 1. 5 Famous strong Possession, that with this first hundred, I shall win five thousand. **1806** *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 408 Old ideas still keep possession of old heads. **1883** Lowell in *Life* (1891) III. 104 I have worked steadily on it, for it took hold of me,—a kind of possession.

7. The action or condition of keeping (oneself, one's mind, etc.) under control (see Possess v. 4). *rare* (cf. in the compound Self-possession).

a 1709 Burnet (in *N. T. Color* xvi. 13 As faith gives us the possession of Christ, so patience gives us the possession of ourselves. **1710** Steele *Tatler* No. 218 ¶ 3 To acquire such a Degree of Assurance, as never to lose the Possession of themselves in publick or private. **1800** Mrs. Edgeworth *Moral T. (Abridg.)* 231, I have need of that calm possession of my understanding, .. necessary to convince yours. **1871** R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxv. 13 She, If only report the truth help me, Diana, so hardly within her own possession.

8. *attrib.* **possession-man** = *man in possession*: see 1 c.

1710 *Pub. Hist. N. Vind.* (1911) IV. 811 The Welsh practice of Horse hawley Bails on small Sparcs of Ground which they Term possession Houses. **1871** Tenn *Prin. Cab. xxv.* II. 113 The opinion that the possession-theory is .. modified on the ordinary theory of the soul acting on the body. **1891** *Daily News* 1 Jan. 2/6 He said 'a possession man' went with a warrant of execution to levy on the defendant's goods for a debt and costs of over 3*l.* **1897** *Ibid.* 18 Apr. 6/2 He was on drinking terms with every process-server and possession-man about the place.

† **Possession,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with possession.

1620 Cabin *Covenant* 230 b, Sundry more Gentlemen this little Hundred possesseth and possessioneth.

Posse·ssional, *a. rare.* [1. as prec. + -al.] = cf. *professional.*] Pertaining to possession; having possessions or property; propertied. Hence **Posse·ssionalism,** the doctrine or principle of individual possession or private property; **Posse·ssionalist,** one who holds this doctrine.

1872 W. R. Greg *Enigmas of Life* (1873) 48 Unlimited possessional claims. **1882** Ogilvie, *Possessional*, name or possessive. **1907** G. R. Hall *Human Evolution* viii. 191 Some stimulus of Possessionalism. *Ibid.* ix. 218 In Lower Possessionalism characteristically begins to die out, hitherto taken on the form of welfare. .. In Higher Possessionalism we find the social form of Capitalism. *Ibid.* xii. 291 Before long early true parties will arise, the Possessionalists and the Simplicists. .. The heavenly Possessionalism of the Colonies.

Posse·ssionary, *a.* and *sb.* [1. Possession *sb.* + -ary[1]. So obs. F. *possessionnaire* adj. (1439).]

A. *adj.* Constituted by possession; having, pertaining, or relating to possession.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 124, I do not say this, to abate any thing of his Highness's authority. .. He hath a possessionary right, which, I am sure, gives him power enough to call Parliaments. *Ibid.* 390 If he be but possessionary Protector, he is then hereditary and not subject to any hazzards. **1732** J. Richardson *Hist. Thetford* 30 Abbatissa, Abbot of Ramsey, had a House in Thetford, for that he had a Possessionary Writ, directed to the Burghers of Thetford. **1893** E. S. Roscoe *Scolding Tom* II. 113 The battle of possessionary and revisionary order may depend on an inquiry.

† **B.** *sb.* One who is in possession; = Possessioner b.

1552 Huloet *Abcedar.* (1589) 273 It pertaineth not bishoppes, abbottes, and spirituall possessionaries, double diuorse and mariemen, to intermedle the body.

† **Posse·ssionate,** *a. Obs.* [adj. med.L. *possessionatus* (in Du Cange); see Possession *sb.* and -ate[2].] Having possessions or endowments: cf. Possessioned b.

1532–52 tr. *Higden, Hard. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 439 We which have dominicalle .. the kynge, bischoppes, chapters, secular possessionates, and alle sortes of clergiche, the fyrste estates onely. **1892** Tennyson *Rep. Age Wyclif* 150 The disendowment of the 'possessionate' clergy.

Posse·ssioned, [-ed[1]] *adj.* [f. Possession *sb.* + -ed[2], after F. *possessionné.*] Endowed with or holding possessions.

1594 J. Gordon *Estate Lords* xvi 330 That satisfaction should be giuen to the persons possessioned in Athnrie. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. 7, That of the Possessioned Priests, 'Ordinary Possessioned', is handed from Court to Court. .. The Kolner and his Possessioned Friends will not evidently cease and take compensation.

Posse·ssioner. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. Possession *sb.* + -er[1].] One who is in possession, or holds possession, *of* something; a holder, occupier; a proprietor, owner; an owner of possessions.

1580 Wilkie *Acts* iv. 34 How many euere weren possessioners (Vulg. *possessores*) of fieldes or houses. .. 1591 Gabriel *Exp.* 84 They called before them the lords and possessioners and tenauntes of the castles. **1594** tr. *Libelle for a Treasurie* (1604) 63 b, Possessioners of a warde of the bodye of a childe within age. **1683** Bowers in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxiii. 340 Was being lawful Bishop of Winchester, but no temporal lordships, lands, and actuall possessioner thereof. **1880** Chatham *Regulary Fisheries* 18 § 73 (1889) 120 The Owners or Possessioners thereof. **1897** Britton *Shropshire Eng.* IX. *Lilac* 321 The sum of 100*l.* borrowed of the king, lords, and great possessioners, till it could be levied by the commissioners of sewers. **1884** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 227 The grasping spirit of the new lords and possessioners.

b. *spec.* A member of a religious order having possessions or endowments; an endowed clergyman or ecclesiastic.

1577 Lever, *F. Fr.* D. v. 132 Her possessioners goodes and diuerse liuers. *c* **1580** Wilkie *Sel. Wks.* I. 222 Popes and bishops and possessioners and lone men religiouse possessioners and vnreligious. **1596** *Cities & Parish* (W. de W.) (c. 1861) VI 80 for to a religyous possessioner ordeyned by temporall goodes, he may refuse them. **1595** Barnfield *Compl. Lucr.* (1634) 84 Did the rest of mine liuely not where to rest his head. Such possessioners were the liuelings of the primatiue church. **1892** Milman *Lat. Chr.* VI. viii. 143 It was the ribbon-fraternity monasticism from their lords, not Wycliffe's disciples despoiling possessioners.

Posse·ssionist. *nonce-wd.* [1. Possession *sb.* + -ist.] One who professes to be possessed by a demon, one who holds a theory of such possession.

1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 330 The most possessioned and infernal accomplishments, which most of the possessionists of this age pretend to.

Posse·ssionless, *a. rare.* [1. as prec. + -less.] Destitute of possessions. Hence **Posse·ssionlessness.**

1893 Mrs. Dyer *All in a Man's Life* (1897) 139 How thankful you must be now that you are so possessionless. **1903** *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Aug. 174/3 Those who shared and defended his unjust possessionlessness.

Possessival (pɒsɛ·sɪvăl), *a. Gram., rare.* [f. as next, after *adjectival, substantival.*] Of or pertaining to the possessive case; possessive.

1873 Rand. *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 206 § 370 This possessival termination ('s) detached itself, and joined itself a personal pronoun by a sort of fingerstacy, as in 'John his book'.

Possessive (pɒsɛ·sɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [adj. L. *possessivus*, in grammar (Quintil.): see Possess v. and -ive. So F. *possessif, -ive* (1478 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gram.* Denoting possession; qualifying a thing (or person) as belonging to some other.

Possessive pronoun [*pronominal adjective*], a word derived from a personal or other pronoun, and expressing that the thing (or person) denoted by the noun which it qualifies belongs to the person (or thing) denoted by the pronoun from which it is derived. *Possessive case*, a name for the genitive case in modern English, making its sound in 's, and expressing the same relation as that expressed by a possessive pronoun.

(The terms *possessive pronoun* is sometimes restricted to the absolute possessives *mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, the adjectival forms *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their*, being distinguished as *possessive adjectives*. Both classes originate in or are derived from the genitive or possessive case of the personal pronouns.)

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 41 Where as we say our possession possessyue. **1571** Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 86 The pothelypsans of the Papistes possessiue (sayth he) to be noted. **1668** Wilkins *Real Char.* 305 Modifications of Pronouns. .. *Possessive*, denoting a relation of Property or Possession; unto the genus of those spoken of. .. as I, Mine; Who, Whose. **1722** Bailey *Introd. No.* 46 ¶ 2 The Part .. is a Possessive Pronoun; so without a Substantive. **1765** Lowth *Engl. Gram.* 15 This Case answers to the Genitive Case in Latin, and may still be so called; though perhaps more properly the Possessive Case. **1804** L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. 139 One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case. **1870** Mahaffy *Comp. Gram. Trad. Lang.* 139 The New Testament presents the inflections of the strong declension of the adjective, when they are used as possessive adjectives, in Copts, ente, nente, nente, nente, nente, nenthe, nenthe. **1876** Mahaffy *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 71 The apostrophe in the possessive case singular marks that the vowel of the syllabic suffix has been lost.

2. Of or pertaining to possession; indicating possession. (In quot. 1478 in sense corresp. to Possessor 2.)

1480 Rolleston *Cert. Visnes* 1, 284 Certe Advenge with power possession. **1508** *Lat. Pat. to Sir H. Gilbert* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 173 All such our subiects and others, to shall from time to time hereafter adventure themselues to the said heathenish or vnchristian habitations or possessions. **1635** Quarles *Emblems* v. lib. 277 What Lands, those Ev'nes and possessive hopes? **1889** Mrs. Janvier *Distracting Guest* II. vii. 129 His owner was kind and considerate; .. perhaps a little too possessive; but I rejoiced just then in that very possessiveness.

b. Having the quality or character of possessing; holding, or being in, possession.

1858 Cayvan *Latin* II. 1. The life of the heir-apparent to the life of the king possessive is as the distinction between enchanting hope and tiresome satiety. **1880** Mrs. Riddell *Race Th.* viii. 2, His eyes, free and possessive, wandered wildly round.

II. *sb. Gram., elliptical.* (*a*) *for possessive pronoun or adjective*; (*b*) *for possessive case.*

1542 Phaer *Aen.* II. (1584) B iv b, Of possessiues some are primitiues, .. Some are deriuatiues, called also possessiues. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, Possessives in Grammar, are such Adjectives as signifie the Possession of, or Property in some Thing. **1795** Jamieson *Dict., Gram.*, The possessives of the first person is my, mine, our, ours. **1876** Mahaffy *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 68 The noun in the possessive is in the attributive relation to the noun which stands for what is possessed. *Ibid.* § 141 There resulted a substantive form after the other possessives had become pronominal adjectives.

Possessively (pɒsɛ·sɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly[2].]

1. *Gram.* In a possessive sense or relation.

1590 Shakespeare *Pericles Counterpart* 74 Where the genitive case is taken actively, when passively, and when possessively. **1879** Whitney *Sanskrit Grammar*, 443 Possessively and descriptive compounds are extremely common.

2. In the way of possession; in a manner indicating possession; so something possessed; as one's own.

1813 Hemmings *Theology* (ed. 2) xxxv A right by position of the tenths belonging to the Multitude (or body) possessively; under the annual values of fifteen thousand pounds. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 1/1 He tapped the English lady possessively on the shoulder.

Posse·ssiveness. [1. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being possessive.

1884 Athenæum 20 Sept. 359/2 Its operation, its possessiveness, becomes more intense. **1889** Lady V. Greville *Keith's Wife* I. 188 The man is apt to absorb .. by a too grasping assumption of possessiveness.

Possessor (pɒsɛ·sɔɹ). Also 5–7 -our, 6–8 -er. [*ME.* and *AF. possessour*, – F. *possesseur* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *possessor, -ōrem*, agent-n. f. *possidēre* to possess; with later conformation of suffix to Latin: see Possess and -or[1].] One who possesses; one who holds something as property, or in actual control; one who has something material or immaterial belonging to him; a holder; an owner, proprietor. Const. *of*, or with *pass. from.*

1388 Wyclif *Acts* iv. 34 How many euere weren possessours of feeldis, other of housis, thei selden. **1477** Rivers *Dict. Philos.* Yi. (1877) Possessours of the Realm of Europe and Coyne of England. **1488** *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C vj b, The possessour of thyne seruyce hath to haue thus [etc.]. **1535** Coverdale *Gen.* xxv. 13 The next bye kynd, possessour of houses and castels. **1598** Shakespeare *K. John* iv. 1. 79 She .. their possessours often did dismay. **1687** Milton *P. L.* x. 830 Infernal world, and thou profoundest Hell Receive thy new Possessor. **1794** Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* I. The chaste was too dangerous to its possessor. **1839** Lt. Bonnycastle *Spanish Amer. Gen. III.* I. 38 Unlimited power corrupts the possessor. **1883** H. Wallis in *Leisure Hour* 301/2 The herdsmen .. are the true householders and rightful prescriptive possessors of Epping Forest.

b. *spec.* (mainly *Law*). One who takes, occupies, or holds something without ownership, or as distinguished from the owner.

1585–6 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* I. 432 Summoned thame to compeir befoir the Lordis of Sessioun, to hab thame decernit violent possessouris. **1747** Hooper *Hister's Dict.* N iij, Tokies or Possessors have been cast and 9420 thrown out. **1820** Ashford *Assizes, Lancs Exp.* 129 The possessor retains liable to the true owner. **1828** Calvert *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 320 Liddiard .. speaks of dissolute principle as between the owner and occupant or possessor, with an eye to the remedy by action.

c. *fig.* (*a*) One acquainted or conversant with, or master of, a subject; (*b*) One who maintains control over (himself). Cf. Possess v. 12, 4.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* Prof. 9 Whose love of this Divine Art appears by his Encouragement of it and the Possessors thereof. **1723** M. Henry *Ordination Exerc. Wks.* 1853 II. 903/2 We are none our own possessors, when we are bent our own masters.

d. *Comm.* The holder (*of* a bill, etc.).

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 54 It is the Duty of the Possessor, to take care for his Bill, and to see that the same be either accepted or protested. **1829** E. Lennard *Introd. Trade* 134 Payment, the person who receives a foreign bill and presents it for acceptance.

Posse·ssoress. *rare.* Also 6–7 -ouress. [a. obs. F. *possessoresse*, fem. of OF. *possesseur* Possessor: see -ess[1].] A female possessor.

1532 *Bellum* in Dunn *Pynar Kyne.* (1898) III. 21 I am the lodye and possessouress of this lande. **1611** Cotgr., *Possessoresse*, a possessouresse, a woman that possesses, holds, enioyes. **1681** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 222 A possessoress, *Amicus.*

Possessorial (pɒsɛsɔ·rĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. as Possessory + -al.] Of or pertaining to a possessor; possessory.

1792 *Mirr. Parl.* (1793) 1135 The party of the House are Cotterell or Mainwaring, Pownall or of the Parish, Seigniorall or Lordly, and Possessorial [cf. Possessory 2, quot. 1588]. **1830** Lt. Osborne *Gleanings* 46 My friend must have had a very strong possessorial or upon him.

Posse·ssorship. [f. Possessor + -ship.] The condition of a possessor; the holding of something as owner.

1883 Stevenson *Pr. Otto* i. iii. 72 The law of possessorship. **1896** *Eng. Churches*, 16 Jan. 36/1 The long unsatisfying dispute touching the possessorship of the Upper Malking Valley.

Possessory (pɒsɛ·sɔɹĭ), *a.* [ad. late L. *possessōrius* adj. relating to possession, or F. *possessoire* (1438 c. in Godef.): see Possess v. and -ory.]

1. *Law.* **a.** Pertaining to a possessor; relating to possession.

Possessory Action, an action in which the plaintiff's claim is founded upon his or his predecessor's possession, and not upon his right or title. *Possessory interdict* (Scots Law), one of a class of remedies for the acquisition, retention, or recovery of possession. *Possessory judgment* (*lis*: Law): see quot. 1758.

1459 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 370/2 Yf anaine possessorie, and yf pitikin prouppot given. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII, c.* 2 § 2 Assises of mort auncestor .. or any other actions possessory. **1577** Sir T. Smith *Common. Eng.* (1609) 24 Pleas .. (such, be either possessorie, to aske, or to keepe the possession: or by suit, which was call'd a writ of right. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 281, 297 If no action to bring this his possessory action within a competent time, his adversary may immediately gain an actual right of possession, by continuance of the other's negligence. **1858** W. Bell's *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., A possessory judgment is one which vindicates a person, who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven

years, to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided in due course of law. 1892 Ld. Coleridge, *Chief Justice* III. 180: If by the possessory action of ejectment the legal estate shall always prevail. 1894 Lindley, *Principles of Land* I. 3 The old possessory actions which were for the recovery of possession, were founded upon seisin.

b. Arising from possession; as *possessory interest, right, property, title.*

1823 Jackson *Digest* IV. 1. 1 § 1 (the personal chattels, pecuniary salvadies, or possessory right in state of grace. 1858-9 *Bentley's Misc.* (1868) III. 581 His possessory right, which was sufficient title for him to call a parliament, and for us to submit to it. 1908 *Yermes de la Ley* 6 *Proprietie*. There are three manner of rights of Property: that is, Property absolute, Property qualified, and Property possessory. 1908 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 210, 211 The latter is only . . . right, to their own right, the first possessory interest. 1911 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/1 Throughout most parts of Ireland there has grown a tacit admission . . . that the tenant has a possessory interest to his holding.

† 2. That is possessed; of the nature of a possession. *Obs.*

1588 J. R. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1 589 A house . . may be divided . . into three fours parts: viz. matrimoniall, patrimall, bodily or monetly, and possessorie part. 1600 Gwillim *Heraldry* IV. iii. (1611) 170 It were an absurd thing . . that the possessorie things of the vanquished should be more priuiledged than their persons.

3. That is a possessor; holding something in possession.

1633 Sir J. Bramston *Sup. Revis. Anon* (1692) 16 When the Romans had made themselves possessory Lords of the Island. 1879 Mozley *Sermons* (ed. 3) I. 66 The possessory princes. 1886 J. A. Kinnes in *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 127 Their contested rights are to be the same as those of the possessory governor.

4. Of, belonging to, or characterizing a possessor.

1639 Sharrock *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1660) (1.) Domestick Prudence being either original and paternal, or dominicall and possessory. c 1680 *Charles Parliaments* (Camden) IV. 203 The command I had that time of the army and strength of the kingdome was but a possessory and not legall power. 1698 *Blackloe. Mag.* LXII. 2 Man's possessory instinct essentially connects itself with the future. 1879 J. Rees *Lect. Public Affairs* I. The possessory spirit is strong enough in man.

b. Used to render Gr. *κτήτωρ* in Ἐπὶ κτήτορι *ἔρις* Jove the protector of property. *nonce use.*

1890 Bridges *Manilius* II. 102 A plumbeout house By grace of possessory Jove may fudge: Now steps with haste that for outweigh the line.

Posset (pɒ·sĕt), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* or *local.* Forms: 5 posshe, 5-6s, poshotte, **poshet, posset, pompt, possete**, 5-6 **possett, possett**, 7 **possitt**, 8- **possot**, 9- **possett**. [M.E. *poshote, possot*, of unascertained origin. Palsgr. (1530) gives a F. *possotte*, but this is not otherwise known to French scholars. It, *possetà*, posset, is from English. Connexion with Posca has been suggested.]

1. A drink composed of hot milk curdled with ale, wine, or other liquor, often with sugar, spices, or other ingredients; formerly much used as a delicacy, and as a remedy for colds or other affections.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571/10 *Baldachia*, a symble, *Hoss diuitum*, posset. 14.. *Med. Voc.* ibid. 697 *Cassus*, posshote. 14.. *Voc.* ibid. 660/1 *Hoc balubo*, posset. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4001 *Possett, balubeta*. (1480 J. Russell, *Bk. Nurture* 24 Wine, ypocras, and cwcddes, and who that lusteth, *fyry Glou* a mornyng draught and so forth be possett. 1488 *Paston Lett.* II. 284 For bred, ale, and possett to the more persons, viz. 1530 Palsgr. 222/1 Possett of ale and ayshes, *possette*. 1548 Fabian *Ab. Caddy* (1559) T vij, Kyngstone . . the same chapel in a possett dyshdoore, in receyuing good. 1609 Skene *Mach.* 11. 6 The spiritual Gentiles . . are much their charge With Possets. I know dyuers of their Possets. 1646 Buchler *Hospit., To Philip*, Thou shalt have posset, wounds cure; Nor maids of six, but eighteen years. 1721 Ammon *Apost. Ser.* 37 P 2 (Mr) can make a Candle or a Sack Posset better than any Man in England. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* xxix. (1790) 227 His supper should be light . . as small posset, or water-gruel sweetened with honey, and a little toasted bread in it. 1798 F. E. Jamieson *Clarencieux Fellow* II. xii. 103, I do wish he would try a hot posset of a night, just before going to bed.

b. *attrib.*, as *posset-ale, -basin, -bowl, -cup, -curd, -dish, -drink, -pot.*

1598 H. *Pinders Plain, Tract.* L. 259 A mountebanke, having certaine barbers shaffeld to it. 1599-60 tr. H. Hall *Edin. Sc.* (1822) 122 A posset Bowle of Pewter. 1600 Barnes *Anglerus Walshe* 119 How lowd hyssome and drunken posset curd. 1606 *Sir G. Gosmolton* v. 1 In Bullen O. *Pl.* III. 40 Posset Cuppes . . curd'd with thumbs Beere and Lymon heads with spoone in their mouths, to let out the posset Ale. 1610 Women's *Sang. Male Wks.* (1753) 340 Plain posset drink alone, reasonable warm, will do well. 1680 *Mem. Cromelyn* 22, I know none, who prefer . . the Posset Beere before the Hollowed Pots. 1707 Wotton *Curios. Physic* (1712) 29 Drink a Quarter of a Pint of Allum Posset drink. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vi, Agatha posset-cloth to contain the night-draught.

2. *fig.* The curdled milk wounted by a baby.

(Verbals and Locusts in *Eng. Stud. Diet.*)

Hence **Possot** *v.* † 1. *trans.* to curdle like a posset (*obs.*); 2. *intr.* (*a*) to make a posset; (*b*) of a baby: to throw up curdled milk.

1600 Surflet *Masm.* v. v. 88 *And* with a sedative vigour it doth possot And curd, like Argus-droppings into Milke The thin and wholsome blood. 1859 tr. Mezeray's *R. Francis* xxix, She broke off to go quieting of her dear sweetie. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* v.v., Often in little boys, it is possetting regular. [Cited from Warwick, to South Notts.]

Possibilist (pɒssĭbĭlĭst). [ad. F. *possibiliste* or Sp. *posibilista*, f. L. *possibili-*: see Possible and -ist.] A member of a political party whose aims at reform are directed to what is immediately possible or practicable; *spec.* (*a*) of a party of Republicans in Spain; (*b*) of a party of Socialists in France. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1881 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 5/7 The Opportunists, now called the Possibilist element, find everything cannot be done in a day. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 422 Commandant, of the 'Possibilist' type. 1893 *Times* 8 Aug. 7/2 The Possibilists of Paris made the first notable effort to organize the labour parties of different countries. 1894 *Cent. Rep. Centr. Mass.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) IV. 858 Sefior Zorrilla has been virtual leader of the possibilists or moderate republicans ever since Sefior Castelar announced his retirement.

Possibilitate (pɒssĭbĭlĭtē), *v.* [f. Possibility *sb.* + -ate 3.] *trans.* To render possible.

1869 See extract in *Q. Rev.* CXXIX. 234 That title phrase has been *possibilitated*. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 90/1 Theories thus schematically simplified have nevertheless suffered to 'possibilitate' into a Spencerian wealth only of the great engineering works of our age.

Possibility (pɒssĭbĭlĭtĭ). Also 4-6 with *y* for *i*, and *-e, -ie, -ye* for *-y*: (6 **possibilite**). [a. F. *possibilité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *possibilitās*, f. *possibilis* Possible: see -ity.]

1. The state, condition, or fact of being possible; capability of being done, happening, or existing (in general, or under particular conditions).

In any possibility (formerly *by possibility*): in any possible way, by any existing means, possibly; or *by no possibility*. † *Of possibility power.* = (1) 2: characterized by possibility, possible.

c 1370 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1318 (1328) That han I deme of possibilite. c 1386 — *Prioress' T.* 613 His wrath I recorde by possibilitee That sende a Messager to enquere wyghtes. 1382-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. Introd. 1. 110 But yee shal vnto .. the possibilite of thinke that thou myghtest haue beene inquisitife. 1399 Monstr. *Pauc. Pitaus* 16 (Percy Soc.) 70 That the contrarie is not, by possibilitie, Meete well to iudge the godly course Of deepe sentence. 1504 Hornby *Anal. Pol.* c. iv. § 3 That high perfection of Mine, wherein now the elect Angels are without possibilite of falling. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* i. vii. (1648) 74 To understand that assertion of Archimedes concerning the possibility of moving the world. 1709 Astronomer *Saven., Ladie* v. 30 (1716) 11. 251 Shall we be discouraged from any Attempts of doing good, by the Possibility of our failing in it? 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 401 Three contingencies, therefore, make every 2/3 presumption and possibility that the inheritance was given to the first day of the term. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig.* & *Sc.* vii. (1887) 193 Science and Revelation cannot into collision on the possibility of miracles. *Mod.* If I could by any possibility manage to do it, I would.

b. *In possibility*: (*a*) not actually existing, but that may come to exist; potential: = *in Posse*; (*b*) in relation to something possible but not actual; potentially. (See also § 3.)

1587 Golding *De Mornay* iv. (1592) 43 As for God, he is not a thing in possibilitie (which is an imperfect being) but altogether actuallie and in verie deed. 1592 Absolon *Quer.* No. 191 P 2, We are not to rely upon future Prospects, and heavenly reality suspended while . . only rich in Possibility.

c. *After possibility* (Law): elliptical for *after possibility of issue is extinct*, i.e. when there is no longer any possibility of issue.

† 1550 *Laws of Ireld.* II. 401/2 Dupre prouidden de issuen exis aut nemines, Blank ad this ware, and wrote a distraction. 1721 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1734) 5 b, 60. A remainder to the right heirs of J. S. after possibility of issue extinct. 1796 Sir J. Mac. *Stephen Comm. Laws* I. 241, It hardly ever happens, that a limitation after possibility made a lease for years, and the donee continues in the house to hold without impeachment of waste.

d. The quality or character of representing or relating to something that is possible.

1638 Jeanes *Pulmol. Mechanick* 63 In the phænomina of Planets, nothing is so commendable as that there is both possibility and truth in them. 1806 Dugald Stewart *Phil. Essays* v. 371, To consult on the possibility of certain views, . . and the expediency of their adoption. 1890 Harvard Class *Problems* I. The chief requisites of a problem are possibility and importance. . . A possible problem can be resolved by a legal series of moves as to a game.

e. *Math.* The condition of being a possible or real quantity.

1673 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 222 Shows the constitution of incomplete equations, & is easy to observe that many of the roots have their possibilities.

3. An instance of the fact or condition described in 1; a possible thing or circumstance; something that may exist or happen. (Usually with *a*, or in *pl.*; in *pl.* sometimes nearly = capabilities: cf. 2.)

c 1400 *Rerpe Salam.* I 170 not write here To stop all the French waile we possibilites. 1588 Shakes. *Tit. A.* IV. I. 102 Oh heauens speake with possibilities, And do not iangle vs with darke deepe ambiguities. 1599 Sanders *Fiat. vse Our Translation* 120 Now goes your 4 vse of 2 in the Beginne of Possibilities. 1618 Bolton *Epist. No.* 330 P 2 There is a Possibility this Deluge may be as painful to her as it is to me. 1796 Pilgr. *Mercy Found.* Relat. I. 10 This is spoken of rather as a possibility, than as any settled intention. 1883 Tillotson *Sermons* (ed. 2) 48 His clearer intellect saw possibilities which did not cause to him. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 80, (1884) 100 Three possibilities of life . . are open to all living organisms—Balance, Evolution, and Degeneration.

† 3. Regarded or stated as an attribute of the agent: The fact of something (expressed or implied) being possible to one, in virtue either of favourable circumstances or of one's own powers; hence, Capacity, capability, power, ability; pecuniary ability, means. (In quot. 1391, Possibility or chance of having something: cf. b.) *Obs.* (to merged in 1).

c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 613 Efter yor possibilite, Dede sone, I sal helpe be. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiii. 99 Pou shalt not fonden aforehonde of pe wise be possibilite of bi desyring pinne. 1477 Rolls *Rochm.* & *Sarum Diocese* in Libraille in so yone to noll pepleafter the possibilite of the yone. 1544 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 149 Consider his qualities, his living, his possibilities, and rather at reasonable. c 1550 *Alex. & Sp. in Sprott Minst.* (1931) in Bud *E. P. P.* IV. 32 Yong lusty men of good proportyone, Hue hauyng wherwith to mayntayne such degre. 1556 *Rel. Pretty Compil Scott.* I. 133 We . . offeris us to the thirdes . . all that lay in our possibilitie. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 71 He that maketh Lawes, must have regard to the common possibility of men. 1591 Shakes. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 146 To raise hope. That which I have, that coasting for more By cast from possibility of all. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 70 I have spended taken with the very meanest youth of possibilities. 1648 Gage *Weast Ind.* x. (1655) 53 We could rest, although we proved all our possibility by night and day. 1790 Paine *Rights Man.* Conc. I. 57 An instance of wonderful beyond the possibility . . of modern writing to produce. 1872 *Leisure Hr.* 16 An object who interfered with her wishes, to a degree it was not in her possibility for any other Creature to approach to.

† b. *In possibility* (later, *in a possibility*): in such a position that something (expressed or implied) is possible to or for one; having a prospect, expectation, or chance: *(of or to do something).*

1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. 394 Duke Aubert had not lasse in mynd possession of Heynalt, but in possibilite thereof. 1560 Hammondsworth *Corr. Parl.* Pref. 6 (1) I be to such fairs possibilities to be thought a fools, to farmeall for my labour. 1865 Cartwright *Old Pictures* Wks. 1875 I. 180 That they who are already in possession of it, may learn their beaten shift . . and they that are but in possibilities, may be furnish'd with a desire to be in possession. 1869 Phaer *Æneidos* xiv. (1620) Kk. Marke (1638) I. 170, I am in possibility To marry Adiamon Curious daughter. 1882 Daniel *Rollo, Lancy Prof.*, Heathens who never did . . hear of the name of Christ, were yet in a possibility of salvation.

† c. *absol.* and *pl.* Pecuniary prospects. *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* D iij, A young gentleman of fayre liuing, in loue of good parentage or great possibilities. 1598 Jonson *Merry W.* v. i. 87 *Sim.* I know the young Gentlewoman, she has good gifts. *Evans.* Seven hundred pounds, and possibilities, is good gifts. 1637 Heywood *Royall King* v. iii. (1874 VI. 25) Yon knave I put my Fathers hand, My possibilities may raise his hopes To that fair height.

Possible (pɒ·sĭbĕl), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*). Also 4-6 pessy-; 4 -bel, -bile, 5 -byll; 4, 5-6 -bil, 6 -bill, -bul (-able). [a. F. *possible* (in OF. also *pessible*, 13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *possibilis* that can be or may be done, possible, f. *posse* (for *potis esse*) to be able.]

1. That may be (i. e. is capable of being); that may or can exist, be done, or happen (in general, or in given or assumed conditions or circumstances); that is in one's power, that one can do, exist, use, etc. (const. *to* the agent).

2. Qualifying a noun or pronoun, attributively or (more usually) predicatively.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 430 If possible were her rendying. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xviii. 27 The things that ben vnpossible apenpris men, ben possible anempris God. c 1386 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2086 (1868) I can not seyn If that it be possible. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvii. 184 And that was possible thinge. c 1480 Henryson *Fox & Lion. Mor.* 70 (1865) 122 We wold consell zour his seiris ordinate changes, alsefarre as may be possible to vs. 1526 Tindale *Matth* iv. 23 All diseases and possible to hym that believeth. 1540 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iij b, He ought to procede to the healyng of it, the purpose is all that may lye in hym possible. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. 24 Organized the mountaine Taurus with all sparte possible. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. 21 To make a Triangle . . whose Base shall be equal to any assignable Number given. 1777 Robertson *Chas. V* (1840) II. 120 When we speak only of things, not persons, we have a right to suppose ourselves with all possible energy. 1864 Bowditch *Pract. Nav.* (1868) 1. 21 The moments of the equinoxes . . being the most reliable possible to the purpose of . . being the most reliable possible to the purpose of . . 1878 Richards *Mod. Pract. Parl.* III. 66 . . and § 36 All real and whatsoever enjoyments possible to men have been just as possible to him, since first he was made of the earth, as they are now. 1880 Jevons *Logic* xvii. 189 Thirteen exhaust the list of possible syllogisms. *Mod.* There are three possible reasons.

b. Qualifying an infinitive or other clause, usually introduced by *if*.

1340 Ayenbite *Pr. Consc.* (1708 And if possibel were, alle pe ouphe, for the man ich ouphel nys hul wroght. Ac alle pe pene pat is in world were. c 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 37 In his hous as lowely was he As it possible any wyf to be. 1440 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 109/1 It is not wyse to purpyle for to see wyse schulen. 1500-20 Dunbar *Flyting* 81 (1) Wy is possibill that to thy curse War Salamonis wife and his sapience. 1562 Thomas *Herbal* iv. 41 It is not possible to conuert the one from the other. 1599 Shakes. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 182 Is it not possible you should loue the Enemie of France? 1703 S. Clarke *Being* & *Attrib. God* ii. 272 It is possible by infinite Power, to make a Creature with the Power of Beginning Motion. 1800 Wordsw. *Hymn to Humanity* 162, How was it possible . . That you, a little child, have risen? Say, . . Could two prodigious bodies rear thee?

c. With infinitive or other complement (merely coinciding with 3). Cf. Impossible a. 2 b.

1708 Addison *Spect.* No. 171 ¶ 2 All the Advantages and Satisfactions of this World, which are possible to be enjoyed by him. 1891 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* I. 8 A limit almost always possible of exact ascertainment.

d. In elliptical phrases, as *if possible* = if it be

(or were) possible, if it can (or could) be; *as much as possible* = as much as may (or might) be, as much as one can (or could).

1652 HEXHAM *Lexicon* 420 Let me here... explain, if possible, my intent. 1688 *Cal. Mar. Proceedings* I. 329 Notice be given to as many of The Members as possible. 1702 ADDISON *Italy*, Misc. 56 We..I shall endeavour as much as possible to establish among us a Taste of polite Writing. 1775 — *Whig Examiner* I. Def. to Craggs 2 That they may come to you with as little Embarrassment as possible. 1880 *Knowledge* II. 30 So that the angle be exact, if possible.

† **c.** *elliptically*. for 'all possible', 'the greatest possible', *Obs., rare.*

1698 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lesly's Hist. Scot.* x. 280 He flies to his own country with possible haste.

f. That can or may be or become (what is denoted by the sb.): = *as a possible object of knowledge* = something that may be an object of knowledge, that can or may be known. (See also 2 b.)

1736 BUTLER *Anal. Introd.*, Wks. 1874 I. 3 Nothing which is the possible object of knowledge... can be probable to an infinite Intelligence. 1808 EDINBURGH *Rev.* CXXIII. 1 Wks. (Bohn) II. 25 The falsehood is a possible belief. The lord is a possible basket-maker. 1880 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. 226 Of the three possible brethren, they made no use.

2. That may be: (i.e. is not known not to be); that is perhaps true or a fact; that perhaps exists. (Expressing contingency, or an idea in the speaker's mind, not power or capability of existing as in 1; hence sometimes nearly = credible, thinkable.)

1580 W. ROSSEUS tr. *Cantacuzene's Comp. E. Emp.* 2 Iam. 1597-8 That you should be understood, wherefore and for what cause I remained in the Indies, for that it is possible that all you do not know. 1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Sat., Ess. ed. Kitt* II. 35 In such an age, 'tis possible some great genius may arise, to expiate any of the sinfulness. 1732 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. 300, 300 Swept away all actual and possible debts. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 279 This word...relates sometimes to contingency, sometimes to power, e.g. 'It is possible this patient may recover'. 1841 NORTHCOTE *Mod. Art.* I. 241 The Jews, whose possible descent from the Getæ has been discussed in another place. 1880 TYRRELL *Cic. Corr.* I. xxxii. 137 The thought of the possible loss of my son at the moment was here forcibly revived.

b. That may be (what is denoted by the sb.); that perhaps is or will be . . . (Cf. 1 f.)

1680 E. HOOPER *Hist.* (1861) 101 You would see passing stranger from recusant to the Church than the possible outcast and number. 1684 *Harsh. Exam.* 21 May 3/6 Assisting all...in whipping up every possible supporter of the Bill.

† **3.** Having the power *to do* something; able, capable. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. POSSIBILITY 3.)

1512 *Bulleyn to Thom. Penne Exch.* (1826) II. 131 If we be able and possible to resulte the churches of God. 1687 MARVELL *P. L.* iv. 339 Fire we subsist, yet possible to swerve.

4. *Math.* = EQUAL *a.*[2] 1 d; 259, 10 IMPOSSIBLE *a.* 2. 1834 TOMLINSON *Trig.* xiii. 8 $\sqrt{(1+\tan^2\theta)}=\sec\theta$ is a true, the last term...is possible, namely $(-\sqrt{-1}\tan\theta)^2=+\tan^2\theta$, and the last term but one is impossible, namely $2(-\sqrt{-1}\tan\theta)=-2\tan\theta$.

5. With ellipsis of some qualification: Possible to deal with, get on with, understand, take into consideration, etc. (Opp. to IMPOSSIBLE *a.* 5.) *rare.*

1883 M. ARNOLD *Mrs. Unity* xvi. 208 His [Dreher's] was more possible than Coleridge's; his doctrine was more intelligible than Coleridge's, more serviceable.

B. *absol. or as sb.*

1. a. *absol.* (usually with *the*): That which is possible.

1646 H. LAURENCE *Comm. Angells* 73 If ever speaker of the possible, of what may be. 1841 MRS. BROWNING *Cry Children* 139 God's possible is taught by His world's loving, And the children doubt of each. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Liberal* 139 The Possible is always the ultimate success of the officials and dreamers.

b. *as sb.* A possible thing; = POSSIBILITY 1. (Almost always in *pl.*)

1655 TRAHERON *Chr. Ethics* 273 Inferior possibles are more remote, and only thought on in the second place. 1794 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. 46 Any thing else of all the infinite Number of Possibles. 1806 MRS. WORDSWORTH *Sights a Sea*, II. xiv. 248, I know...who in a higher, and holier, and greater possible of one.

¶ **c.** *To do one's possible* (imitation of F. *faire son possible*): to do what is possible to one, to do one's utmost, 'to do one's endeavour'.

1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 173 He did the possible, but old Virgil was neither to be led nor driven. 1808 tr. *Southey Life & Bell* (1844) II. 269, I had done my possible (to French phrase to signify you). 1838 TAIT, Letter in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1852) II. 208, I would however have done my possible.

2. *slang. pl.* Necessaries, means, supplies.

1823 PIERCE EGAN *Pearl'd Flash*, glossary of the possibles: which 'tap-water' implies empty cisterns. 1824 *Mod. Gaming* 161 As they were unwilling to go to his expence to raise the possibles. 1851 MAYHEW RAIN *Lond. Street. Arabs*, The knowest dogsmeat, used to look after his 'wraps and possibles'.

3. *collog.* (orig. *highest possible*): short for 'highest possible score or number of points' (in a competition, esp. in rifle practice).

1868 *Field Herald's Ann.* 3/3 Two highest possibles were recorded, the 1st Gloucester taking first prize on account of time; the second going to 1st Bucks. 1844 *Daily News* 20 July 4/6 Despite the somewhat unfavourable conditions, three highest possibles were made. 1852 *Bell*, 25 July 2/1 'Possibles' were also made by Private —, 2nd East Surrey, and Ensign —, 3rd Lanark. 1856 *Morning Chron.* 14 July 4/3 Firing on a possible at the butts.

† **C.** *as adv.* = POSSIBLY. (As an intensive qualification *of can or could*.) *Obs.*

1598 CHAPM. *Iliads*, *Argum.* 30 Ulys. had allow drawn all that ever he might possible draw. 1608 C. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Scalme* v. 24 He furnished a fresh Story of Ships, with all the haste he could possible. 1678 WESTON *Life Sandcroft* 33 I wonder how a person could possible be deceived with it. a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Cast Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 54 I did certainly have...as many compliments twice play'd me as they can possible. 1730 Mrs. J. WEST *Tale of Times* II. 225 She became as calm...as her nearness to the state of anxiety could possible admit.

Hence † **Possiblenesse**, = POSSIBILITY 1. *Obs. rare.*

1640 BOOKER *Bloudmans* 311 To assure me of the possiblenesse of obeying it. *Ibid.* 360 Shewing it an entrance and a possiblenesse of passage. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Possibly (*pɒ·sɪbli*), *adv.* [f. POSSIBLE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a possible manner; according to what may or can be (in the nature of things); by any existing power or means; within the range of possibility; by any possibility. (Usually, now always, as an intensive qualification *of can or could*.)

c 1390 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1 Alle the conclusiones that han ben founde, or elles possibly ryghten be founde. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis Conclusion* (1880) 150 Best...for as much Artillery as was possiblye to be had. 1592 NASHE *Two Gent.* 12, I..will possibly I can, I will remain. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 14 Every Man must's sworn, How it could possibly be true. 1726 ADDISON *Letter* No. 243 ¶ 6 He cannot possibly live till Five in the Morning. *Mod.* I cannot possibly be present. How could you possibly think so?

† **b.** Irregularly used instead of *possible* in adverbial phrases, as *if possibly, case as possibly, by all means possibly*. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Dict. Child* in Hal. *Duddeley* II. 257 Therefore out of hand with all speed possible ye haue a wife, without would do well. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lovain* C. 10. 1576. That all South Holland, if it were possibly, might be laide vnder the water. 1640 HARRISON *Exhs.* II. 130 Sooner as possibly, he was present. 1654 tr. *Com. Hooman Pantheon.* (1658) 301, I was somewhat worried, if possibly, to make her think she was mistaken.

† **c.** As is possible to one; according to one's ability; as much or as well as one can. *Obs., rare.*

1597 CROMWELL *Speech* 3 Apr., You have provided for every one of them as a Poor Man, as it were that does possibly, rationally, and considerately.

2. Qualifying the statement, and expressing contingency or subjective possibility (cf. POSSIBLE *a.* 2): According to what may be (as far as one knows); perhaps, perchance, maybe. (Often an intensive qualification *of may or might*.)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 18 With greater liberty then possible reason would allowe. 1682 *Sawney Satyr.* (1892) I. viii. 160 A man by pure providentiall light into company, possibly to deliver him an Poems by a chapter of Rain for present Shelter. 1701 *Account Abort. No.* 3[1] 2 The Women might possibly have carried their Children much higher. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* iii, Possibly I might have some poor kin relations. 1877 *Hist. Camp. Glyndwr Eng. Verse*, Intr. 37 *Will shall possibly* come. 1892 T. NICOLL *Rec. Scotland* I. *Addit.* 1. 206 A Hittite woman was possibly the mother of Solomon: [=it is possible that a Hittite woman was...].

Possident (*pɒ·sɪdɛnt*), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *possidentem*-em possessing, pres. pple. of *possidēre* to possess.]

† **A.** *adj.* Possessing, holding in possession. *Obs.*

1625 W. E. *True School Of pr.* 21 That those Countries should, by the acquisition of the president Princes, be delivered up into him.

B. *sb.* A possessor.

1820 W. FRASER *Acct. of Surveys* 9, 13 The Setting or laying of the Five appertaining to the President. *Ibid.* 21, 22, 66 The quotients and numbers coincident to the President and Possession. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 6/1 One who wishes to see riches freely and equitably circulating, and looks for some adjustment between possession and just entitlement to the ultimate advantage of peace and public safety.

Possodly, obs. form of POSSODDLE, *Sc.*

Possum (*pɒ·sʌm*), *sb.* Now *colloq.* Also 7 **possowm**, **-e**, **possam**, 8 **posson**, 9 '**possum**. Aphetic form of OPOSSUM.

1613 A. WHITAKER *Cat. Romish Fr. Virginia* 21 The female possesses which will let forth her young out of her belly. 1870 D. THOMAS *Descr. New York* (1842) 7 They eat likewise Polecats, Skunks, Racoon, Possum. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsilvania* 14 That strange creature, the Possum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. Marsupialia*, in natural history, a name given by Tyson to the creature commonly called the possum, or opossum. a 1823 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 252 While owls and possums found concealment there. 1889 *Routledge's Bk. Anglo-Am.* 322 He's a rare dog for 'possums.

b. *To play possum* (U. S. *colloq.*): to feign, dissemble; to pretend illness: in allusion to the opossum's habit of feigning death when threatened or attacked. *So to act possum, to come possum over.*

1824 W. M. BLAKE *Exhibition* 134 It is a common saying in America...that he is 'playing possum'. 1844 Mrs. HOUSTOUN *Yacht. Trip to Texas* II. 216 When a slave is suspected by his employers of dissembling sickness, to avoid his work, he is considered to 'play possum'. 1859 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Human Nat.* I. 3, I will play possum with these fellers.

c. Applied to the Phalangers: = OPOSSUM 2.

1772 CAPT. *Trial Admiral* 234 There are Wolves, Possums, or Animal like a rat, and spiders. 1859 HOUSE *Flowers of Forest* 86 The possum gambles in the trees.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1838 KANE *Arct. Explor.* I. xxiv. 352 The Esquimaux...say that the dogs were keen this 'possum-playing fellow'. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 544 A true possum hunter never aims except at the head. 1880 PARKS & HOWITT *Kanakaroo* 237 Each lad has his hand covered up in a possum rug.

Possum, *v. U. S. colloq.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To 'play possum': see prec. b.

1832 E. FIDET *Long. Mississippi Valley* (ed. 2) I. 67 In the autumn, partakers of the country, any one, who counterfeits sickness...is said to be 'possuming' [*ed.* 1858 representing].

1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* 8 Feb. (Farmer), With three dangerously wounded grizzlies running around the immediate neighborhood, besides the possibility of possuming among those recorded out below.

2. To hunt opossums. Usually in *vbl. sb.*

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 610 To go out with him on a possuming expedition. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprail* 122 I persisted in my possuming with *Johnny Newlands*.

Post (*pōst*), *sb.*[1] Also (**a post**, **3 poost**, **5–7 poste**, **7 possel**. [OE. *post* = post, pillar, doorpost, adl. L. *postis* a post, door-post (in med.L. also a rod, pole, beam), whence also OHG. *pfost* (Ger. *pfosten*) post, beam, MLG., LG., MDu., Du. *post* door-post; also OF. *post* (12th c. in Godef.) (mod. dial. *pôt*) post, pillar, beam, by which prob. the OE. word was reinforced in ME.

(Dialectal plurals are *posts, posties, postuses*: see Peggs *Amend. Engl. Comp.* and *Engl. Dial. Dict.*)

I. 1. a. A stout piece of timber, or other solid material, of considerable length, and usually of cylindrical or square shape, used in a vertical position, esp. in building as a support for a superstructure.

c 1000 *Ælfric Lapidi Libra* xxvi. 208 His sheorp he fæstnæ on anre heahre post. c 1200 *Ælfric's Hom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 164/31 *Postis*, post. c 1225 LAY. 28050 He bigon to hewen ..and he gonne for-houi alle, he forcluen up his bolle. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 7038 Pe post pat sir Ioon stode vpbare Wit bath his handes he it rode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 180 Strong and redinesse ase a gre ase his cnaue. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Poost, of an house, *postis*. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 121 (1565) 240 b, Diuerse posies of auncient timber set in a row equally distant a two foot space one from another. 1600 Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Essays* xxii. Not a Poste, nor a pinnond [Arch in the house but serues one, Foure God. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 6 Post is equivocal, it is a piece of timber, or a swift messenger. 1813 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 280 If it be not convenient to allow the posts in partitions to be square, which is the best form.

1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 173 With what difficulty he gets through a crowd, or clears the pressure in the fields. 1833 MARRYAT *Peter S.* iii, I inquired of the coachman what it was the best inn. He answered 'that it was the Blue Posteses, where the nobblejours have their christenses.

† **b.** Formerly sometimes applied to a beam. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *Ovid* x. 129 Shee cryeth, full to mouth To hang herself. About a post her girdle she doth twist. 1589 RIDER *Riding. Schol.* (1612) A post called the beame or rest, which is laid ouer the threshold: some call it a transome.

c. As a type of carelessness, stupidity, ignorance, deafness, or hardness: cf. BLOCK *sb.* 1 b.

Between you and me and the post (or *bed-post*): as something that no one else is to hear or know; as a secret, in confidence.

c 1440 HARLEIAN *De Reg. Princ.* 4895 But weldeway ! as hardy as is a post...hys herers were ! c 1450 *Merlin* 674 (1865) 61 Good counsaile, you preche to bi post, It counsail auayth not my vice. 1607 BEAUMONT *Dumbe Knight* I. (1608) Sir Pots can neither speake nor goe. 1708 MRS. BOWMAN *Amorous Gamb.* They...know no more than the post. 1808 'QUIZ' *Grand Master Prof.* 2 The fellow, stupid as a post, thinks'd it truth it was a ghost! 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* v. i. 109 Between you and me and the bed-posts, young Mowbray's quarrelled with old Sharpe. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* v, And between you and me and the post, sir, it will be a very nice portrait too. a 1845 HOOD *T. Trumpet* iv, Alas, was dead as a post. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* II. iv. 94 Between you and me and the post, I don't think they have much money.

2. A stake, stout pole, column, or the like, that is set upright in or on the ground, for various purposes; e. g. as a boundary mark, landmark, or monument, a stand for displaying public notices, a support for a fence, a point of attachment, etc.

Post of the post: one who exhibited his writings in public.

c 1300 *St. Michael* 149 in *Trans. Soc. Lit.* (Wright) 133 If thei were non a post beg [*Lincoln MS.* as beig stapel], and a man shuve into, And ne vor him unyte no ben gode cnyues and gentil. 1377 *Langland Piers Plowman* (C.) *Dowel*, *Dobet*, & *Dobest* xi. 8 A party of the fayrest post of Babiot of Feriby stondys on Saint Leonard grounde. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 (Title) shall...affix the same writing upon some post or other open place near to Lambethouse. 1642 R. WYOT in Peyton *Fortescue* (1918) 1. 68, And rowers, like Posts of the Post, This Play Excercisd Silenus Works. 1643 MILTON *Sitewriter Lords* 40 Like Posts of direction for Travellers. c 1750 CECIL FORBES *Mary* (1888) 197 An old cross where there are posts with hands pointing to each road. *Mod.* The boundary is marked by a line of posts. The lane is barred by posts against riding or driving.

† **b.** Formerly set up by the door of a lawyer, sheriff, or other magistrate. *Obs.*

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. ii. 41 Whose senses more justly of his gowty bones Then who more learn'd at two posts pairtred posts? And find more treasuring Manchester to his eyes. 1601 JONSON *Poetast. Pr.* 2, 10, 150 How? stand at your door like a Sheriffes post...but don't speake with him. 1608 DEKKER *&c.*, *Patient* IV. *Wks.* (Pearson) II. 180 Masters, your coyne cannot be released against his oathes his vnck. 1632 ROWLEY *Witch Wonder* I. 7 If ere I live to see your Shrievalty of London, I'll gild thy painted posts. 1643 PRYNNE *Sovereign Power*

Posts, planted in the ground, were formerly placed at the sides of the doors of sheriffs and municipal authorities, probably as for proclamations and other notices.

2. With prefixed word indicating special purpose.

Dressing-post, a post used in wire fencing, provided with notches for tightening the wires; *Fast-post*, one of the posts at the first of a line of posts indicated; *Knife-post*, a post set at the edge of a pavement; *Line-post*, a starting-post or winning-post. See also Hand-, Guide-, Door-, Gate-, Guard-, Kerb-, Lamp-, Mile-post; also *direction-post* (Direction 10), *reading-post* (Reading vbl. sb.1), etc.

1843 Hilton *Sweepstakes Ladies* 40 Like race posts quickly to be seen seen. 1731 W. Hillersdon *Farriery* 52 Posts E and E, mean the Head-posts to the Frame L and M, also Cross the Foot-posts and Rails. 1849 Sessa *Electricity* (ed. 3) 318 One rod, being attached to the winder at one *Line-post*, the wire is extended to the adjoining draw-post, and fixed to its corresponding winder at that post. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 1/1 Four of the cutters...now fill the lovely if useful cities of knife-posts and lamp-posts.

3. Contextually for various specific kinds of posts.

a. A door-post or gate-post.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6227 On silber post þar hise to sune. A taken a tar (T or þ) on hais dorues. 1388 Wyclif *Deut.* xxi. 3 Sampsun...took with hymm of the sate, with hise poustis and lokk...on hise wax, and bar hem vpon the hil. 1611 Bible (title-page) ...that maketh to the posts of my doore. 1737 *Minor Inhabitants* (1918) *Glargoyle*, the gate with the pearls with lyon bare he azure. 1851 Helps *Spanish Inq.* 147 The doors of Asia, Post, and transom Bar.

b. A whipping-post (?).

1824 Heywood (*epilogue*) 2...§5. is Bullies (?) *Pl.* IV. They will spet at to and down to Unto the post and cart.

c. *Racing.* The post which marks the starting or finishing point; a starting-post or winning-post.

1840 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. vii. 182 A Thief and a Wretch are alike both in the starting-place, their birth, and in the post, their death. 1858 Bickle *Hand.* (ed. 1) 248 A Horse, for which both to their overseers To get before, and win the Post. 1908 *Yorkshire Ridges* 57 From sixteen posts the sixteen races start. 1885 W. Senior (*title*) From Post to Finish. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 31 Dec. 2/6 Forest Post Scores From Post to Finish. 1907 *Tribune* 23 Mar. 10/3 The hurdles...The two sets were together until almost the very last fence, and then Powell shot out and won on the post.

d. *Naut.* The upright timber on which the rudder is hung; the stern-post; † hence *transf.* the stem of a ship (*obs.*).

Body post, *inner post*: see quots. 1-2[1]; also 2[2].

1620 E. Blaxland *Log* 3 Our ship called from post to post. 1682 Sir J. Hayes in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1780/1 A terrible blow struck off the Rudder, and so was beforced, struck out a blank right the Post. 1769 Robertson, *Navig.* (Wade) 126 *Inner Post*, A piece of oak timber brought on and layed to the forside of the main stern-post, for the purpose of making the transoms open to. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Rake-post*, an additional stern-post introduced at the fore part of an aperture cut in the dead-wood as a stop for the screw-propeller.

†**5.** The door-post on which the reckoning at a tavern was kept; hence, the account or score. *Obs.*

1590 Nashe *Cont. Retr.* 1 ii. 64 If I spend I shall be post bound. ...For the will remain your fault upon my post. 1600–12 Rowlands *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 11 Score it up, when God sends anyne I will discharge your posts. 1609 — *Looke to it* 23 You chips for all your chat with your Hostes, Go set your head in Chalke and his Posts.

II. †**6.** *fig.* A support, prop, stay; = Pillar 3. c 1334 Chester *Tragedy* 1. 1025 That boy shall be he here post...Of all his lay. c 1386 — *Prol.* 124 Vn to his wiues he was a castle post. c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Fol who so wole a broken posts. a 1556 Coverd. & *Bullinger* (1906) 72 Now God be their guides! the posts of my life. 1879 W. Wilkinson *Confut.* 48 b, H.N. and his bayes York, hauing given proofe in his new-found Family.

III. Translated uses.

7. a. A vertical mass or stack of stratified rock between two 'joints' or fissures.

1912 Mantell *Nat. Hist. Northamptonshire* 227 The contained Lower are the larger Perpendicular Fissures, these called Gryfts-Joints, and sometimes Dreens. The Spaces include'd within them are the Posts or Stocks of Stone, that are thus severed from each other by means of those Cadle-Joints. 1772 in Pitton *Lond. Monum. Rec.* (1886) II. 122 To lodge a post of stone at the said quarry.

b. Any thick compact stratum of sandstone or limestone.

1794 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberld.* II. 243 Each bay is composed of a number of layers of stone, of a different thickness, which the workmen call *posts*. 1802 R. Chandler *Agric. Surrey. Abridgt.* § 5. 30 The stratum, or post, as it is here called, of this quarry, is from 20 to 25 feet thick. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* v. 91 The term post is frequently applied to express a thick uniform-grained stratum of sandstone. 1883 H. Miller *Cruise of Betsey* & *Alkins* iii. 21 A number of limestone beards, or 'posts', will be found at the head of little Burn.

c. Also *post-stone*: Sandstone of a fine grain.

1397 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) V. 251 Of Post-stone. This is a fine stone of the hardest kind...of a very fine texture...and when broken appears as if composed of fine flattened sand...And post is generally of a dull red colour. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Post*, ...2. Sandstone fine-grained.

d. A vertical mass or pillar of coal in a mine, left sound to support the roof of the working. *Post and stall*: = *Pillar and stall*: see Pillar sb. 7.

1811 Forby *Agric. Cambridge* I. 168 The method of post and stalls, or leaving large pillars and excavating chambers between them, is reserved to. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, 200 279 In the post and stall system, each man has his own room, and performs all the labour in it. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Post*, c. A solid block or pillar of coal.

¶ In *Paper-making*: see Post *sb.*[3] 1.

IV. 8. Phrases.

a. *Post and pale*: see Post-and-pale.

b. *Post and pan*: applied to a building in mode of construction in which the walls are formed of a framework of beams with the spaces filled in with brickwork, plaster, or the like; also called *timbly post and pane*: Eng. Dial. Dict. 1. *pannel, plaister, rare.* **c.** *Post and rails*, railing; see quot. 1823; also materials for posts and rail fencing; also *attrib.*; *post and rail tax* (*Journal*); tax roughly made in which rates, etc., are floating. **d.** *From post to pillar*: see Pillar *sb.* 10.

†**g.** *To go to the post*: = to go to the wall. **f.** *To date the post*: see Date *sb.*[1] 8 b; to be shut out or disappointed.

g. *To make a stack to the post*: to use up or consume a considerable part of something, to make a hole in. **h.** *To run one's head against a post*: = to fail, see. **i.** *On the right of the wrong side of the post*, etc.: referring to posts marking the right course: hence *fig.*

9. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 392 *Post and Paling*, a close wooden fence, consisting of posts set into the ground and pales nailed to rails between them. **b.** 1392 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 141 Unum clausum de postis and pannes. 1788 W. Marshall *Prof. Pract. H. Obsn.* (E. D. S.) *Post-and-pan*, old-fashioned buildings are said to be post-and-pan. 1840–78 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 2) Gloss. s. v. *Post*, Called post and pan, or post and pannell work, in the north of England. 1887 Hampton & Williamson *Lond. Field-Lane Term* A dwelling...of clay and wood, what is called post and pitch. 1890 *Yks Arch. Soc. Mag.* Oct. 462 Their 'post and pan' cottages have passed away. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/2 We may see the gabled post-and-plaster house, of which the older part is late fifteenth-century work. **c.** 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 392 *Post and Railing*, an open wooden fence, consisting of posts and rails only. 1857 *Australasian* 28 (Farmer) Hyson-like post-and-rail tea. 1861 *Times* 9 Oct. 12/6 Hedges and fences have been repaired by Mocha, three, and rogues. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 1/2 Post-and-rail fences. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales* 35 He had fifty acres cleared, all fenced with post and rail. 1898 R. Broughton *Exit, Corner Cheek* 35 He...couldn't stand the cattle-on-land dues—post-and-rail-tax and...old-iron mines. **d.** 1894 Mr. M. Sloyd *Sloyd*, (1896) 118 *Intermediate* had no shorter groove to help strength ; but the finished were to the post, and wandered up and down. **f.** c 1303–1680 (see Kne 1. 6 b). c 1380 Sermon *P. Iohannes* 210 Trouthe sha hath but fyve or vi. mouth bone and cost. And wan mast hys the post. c 1450 E. Rolle in *Englis Prose* (Ed. The Church may decaye, the grasse the posse may bi. 1847 Dickens *Nick's Comfort.* (1848) 63 The vicar looking as forgetful as if he had lost the post. **g.** 1892 J. Ayton *Dramatic Rem.* (1838) 194 *I'll be at Law* post all at once, for one house make a bad fault to the post, and reverse will be spared by a minister, unless he has a case ripe to the bank. **h.** 1805 Sir an *Winter in Lond.* (1806) I. 58 You have run your head against a post, as the saying is. **i.** 1598–9 Jonson & Shakespeare *Every, in Humour* (1616) 80 Sirrah, Cob, I saw you here last day on the wrong side of the post, was you not, and the bottle ruled. 1603 Mary Countess *Pembroke Mistress* IV. 22 To the right side of the Post. a 1614 *Essex. Parliam* iii. iv. in *Notes Rest. Theatre* II. 204 I find I am on the wrong side of the post; I must leave a hole. 1632 Dekker *Match Me* xx. 8[2]. Troth, you were on the wrong side of the post then. 1638 Tatham *Dr. Thomas* (Camden) II. 1. 11 Though they may possibly go astray, they have a fair chance given to them of recovering within the posts. 1861 — *Pleasures P. Thames* II. xxiii. 190 He had hitted from his appointed course, going steadily on the wrong side of the posts.

V. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post-batting* (1 c), *-fast*: applied to implements for drawing, pulling up, or making a hole in the ground for, a post, as *post-auger*, *-driver*, *-fork*, *-puller*; also to things fixed or mounted on a post, as *post-box*, *-dial*, *-drill*, *-fixing*, *-windlass*; *post-legged*, *-like* adjs.; † **postbeand**, ? a hand in a panelled ceiling: = Laquear 1; **post-bird**, **post-butt**: see quots.; **post cedar**, the white or incense cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens*; **post-driver**, (*a*) an implement for driving in posts or piles, a pile-driver; (*b*) the American kittern, the stake-driver; **post-line**, an elevated railway line (*Cent. Dict.*); † **post-metal**, the metal-work connecting a door with its post; **post-mill**, a windmill pivoted on a post, so as to be turned round to catch the wind; **post-painter**, a sign-post-painter; **post-pocket**, an iron socket fixed on the outside of a railway car to receive a post; **post quintain**, a stake or post used as a quintain: = Pel; † **post-writing**, writing on a door-post: cf. Deut. vi. 9, xi. 20. See also Post agent, Post-bill, Post-consort, etc.

1888 *Rep. U. S. Commissr. Agric.* 1887 304 Its position...being easy...for assistance by digging a well, or by boring with a pile or "post auger." 1440 *Pict. Voc. to Wr.-Wülcker* 695/30 *Hic laquear*, "postbeand." c 1425 *Pict. Voc. Anal.* 676/3 *Hic laquear*, postbeandis. 1894 *Yates. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 7/2 It is evident that the City and Suburban will this year be a "post-betting race. 1882 *Science Gossip* XVIII. 69/1 Local Names.—[Kent]. *Spotted Flycatcher*. "Post bird"; from its habit of perching on a post, watching for flies. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* "*Post Box*, a shafting box attached to a post. 1875 — *Dict. Mech.* "*Post-bolt*, a bolt inserted in the ground and having a socket to hold a post. 1889 Sydney *Mariner's Mag.* 251 "Post and Pocket Bolts" for any Railroads. 1748 Proby, Chancery *Rep.* (Barnard.) II. 203 Upon the 2 "posts [on] opening of the grounds of Robert Widdrington's, 1678. 1808 *Annals Agric. Misc.* (1810) 48 He was given larger, "posts bigger, and of course something wider. 1386 Rolvenden *Manor* (*Add. MS.*) 19 Pardon...Dover beare with pulling thee downe, and "post metal beneath. 1823 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 191 To effect this [i. e. bringing the sails to the wind] two methods are in general use: the one called the "post-mill; the other the smock-mill. 1772 Pocock *Travels* I. 183, three "Post-palaces, then Durbar, then reversible White-window. 1891 Sydney *Sports & Past.* 20. I. § 3 (1878) 68 The exercise of the gel, or "post quintain, which is spoken of at large by Vegetius. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, "*Post Windlass*, a winding machine which is situated with levers or handspikes. 1611 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. vi. 9 Whereunto hath his phylacteries on his head and on his arme,...and "post-writing on his doore, he is forbidden.

Post (pōst), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 poste, poast, 6 *Sc.* poist. [a. F. *poste* (1477 in Godef.), in the same senses as in Eng., ad. It. *posta*, orig. the same word as *posta*, F. *poste* station, stand, late L. or Kmc. *posta* sb. from *ponere* (Lauxerrois) = *positus*, pa. pple. of *ponere* to place. From It. also Sp., Pg. *posta*; from Fr. (app.), Du., Ger., Da., Sw. *post*. See Note below.]

I. †**1.** From the beginning of the 16th c. applied to men with horses stationed or appointed to places at suitable distances along the post-roads (see Post-stage), the duty of each being to ride with, or forward with all speed to the next stage, the king's 'packet', and at length the letters of other persons, as well as to furnish change of horses to 'thorough-posts' or express messengers riding post. *To lay posts*, to establish a chain of such 'posts' along a route for the speedy forwarding of dispatches.

Posts were at first 'laid' temporarily only, when occasion demanded direct communication with a distant point; they were at length established permanently along certain routes. These 'posts' began in the 15th c. to be called 'post-masters' (q. v.), and were the predecessors of the present local postmasters, or persons in charge of the local post offices, who receive and dispatch the local mails. In the 16th and 17th c. these 'posts' had also usually the exclusive privilege of furnishing post horses to ordinary travellers, and of conducting the business of a posting establishment, which has since been separated from that of the Post Office.

1908 (May. 19) *Rymer. T. R. Memorial. Edw. xxx.* 46 To Gilbert Burgh one post lying at Bagshote, Thomas Annesley an other post lying at Basyngstoke [and so on, seven more to Exeter]. — *Ibid.* 56 To the 2 posts lying between Bagshote and Exestour...to William Gherny riding in every of the said posts to see the ordring of them...To John Heythe...riding with letters to the posts lying at London. 1533 *Trans. Lit. to Cromwell in St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 404 The Kinges pleasure is, that passes be better appointed, and made in all places more expeditate. *Ibid.* 405 I pray send other order hot to charge the townships to lay and appoint each a post, as they will answer for. 1538 *Injunctions Let. to Cromwell* Gtt., To cause Mr. Toke diligently to lay his posts betwixt his Grace and my Lord of Suffolk, so my Lord Steward from Huntingdon, also to Ampthill, and from the North to the King. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 23 That the saidis personis...ha-e post horsis ilk ane of thame with awin post, as the saidis lawmeis, to await upon the incoming of our saidis lawmeis, and the same gentill to depart fra the saidis lawmeis haldi-g to the Lord of Ruthvin (etc.). *c* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 57 b, (1550–1) The use of Surrey...layed Posts every way, whither Poules stretched to the marches of Wales to the outmost of them, by reason whereof, he had knowlege what way drove or euery noote. 1572 in *Rec. Scottish Church* 20 For the wages of the ordinarie posts betie betweene London and Berwicke and ellis where within his Maiesties Realme of England. 1598 *Ibid.* 57 That...you take order forthwith for the speedie appointinge and laying of the standinge and ordinarie poists againe...betweene the Courte and Holighoods. 1603 *Ibid.* 59 That in all places where Posts are layde for the packet, they also, as persons most fit, shall have the benefit and preferrement of lasing, furnishing, and appointing of horses to all sithing to poste. 1604 *Orders for the Posts* *Ibid.* 40 Every Post, on receiving our packets,...shall, within one quarter of an houre at the most after they come to his handes, dispatch them away in Post, and shall cause them with all speede...after seven miles the houre. 1604 *Orders for the Passport* *Ibid.* 42 All passengers or messes...shall be conveyed by the Posts to passe from stage to stage onely, and not otherwise nor further. 1604 *Orders for the Thorough Posts* *Ibid.* 42 The hasting of all thorough-posts, and passers riding in poste with horse or gelde,...shall be performed upon meeting Posts in their several stages; who...shall have in a readinesse...a sufficient number of poste horses, ready with in saddle...after seven miles the houre. 1604 *Orders for the Foreposts* *Ibid.* 42 The handelinge also of all the Posts of England, being in number 20 score more. 1618 *Parliaments* I. 92 (*post. 1850*)

2. One who travels express with letters, messages, etc., esp. on a fixed route; *arch.* a courier, a postrider (now chiefly *Hist.*); a letter-carrier, a postman (now chiefly *dial.*).

Applied in early times to special messengers or couriers bearing dispatches (thorough posts), as well as to those who carried them from stage to stage (*riding posts*: see 1), but applied locally to a Postman, who carries the mail in a vehicle, on horseback, or on Foot (*foot-post*: harmost a privileged post office and the various branch offices; sometimes also to a letter-carrier who delivers letters in a town or rural district.

1377 *Anc. Pet. Allyed. Trans. Scot* IV. 78 To the French poist quhilk com last eawild. 1. *Ibid.* to [see 3 b]. 1423 *Acts Parliament* I. 21 1533 *Trans. Lit. to Cromwell in St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 405 So to passe between London and the Courte, there be nowe but 11; whereof the ost is a good rydear hitherw. (*Ibid.* postes.) 1537 *Cromwell to Lisle* 2 Lett. (1900) II. 110 Yet was thought meete that a post should be dispatched with diligence. 1548 Flores *Hist. Wales* 296 *in* 281. 1585 Fenn *A. & M.* 772 The posters saith, their posts do nere reach in their stages, and ryde in three months. 1597 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, Induct. 37 The Posts come tyring on, And not a man of them brings other newes. 1614 Minsheu *Renaltach Mod.* (Hen. Nod. Comm.) I. 228 The post Horse is now named Postal Gravesend with the King's packet. 1624 Sir J. Wood *Lett. to King*, 9 (Camden) 140 The ordinary posts do assure us shortly that I cannot expect by them any answere of this letter in two months and more, which would be so much time. 1625 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* 21 Who delivered to us the Posts which came weekely from London to S.

Chinese. a 1839 Wortley *Travels* in *Italy*, 1840 I. 14 A Post came crawling by, and blew his Horn. 1864 Bowyer *Pilgr.* S. 122 The Post pronounced her with a Latin. 1765 in R.K. Atwater *Hist. Hinsdale* (1887) 227 A special post is appointed to carry it [Gazette] out of the common post roads. 1803 Cowper *Pioneers* xiii, The men who carried the mail, or 'the post', as he was called. 1832 Macgillivray *Armadale* 14 With boats now and bloody now rode inland using a post. 1840 Wright. Chr. 13 Apr. 2/1 In early life he became post and driver of the mails, and was able to read many interesting stories.

b. Applied to similar bearers of messages or letters in ancient times or far-off lands.

1535 Coverdale *2 Chron.* xxx. 6 The posts [Wyclif couriers] went with the letters from the handes of the kynge and of his rulers throwe out all Israell and Juda, at ye kynges commaundement. 1820 J. Pope tr. *Zaid's Adventures* xiv. 301 [They] were the Soldiers from whom they carried letters from Chief into Syria, and travelled on foot three-score miles a day. 1827 Thirlwall *Greece* (1828) VIII. 233 That gallant train of noble Persians bearing the Vessel: upon them rode the posts, carrying the letters of Kings and Emperors to the appointed places. 1861 Rawlinson *Anc. Monarchies* (1871) I. 600 Nine days are smaller than a post. 1934 tr. *Rabbi's Kimchi* 1856 (1870) II. 389 Posts and couriers. This invention is ascribed to Cyrus.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1588 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xcii. 10, Twise twenty dayes my post the ost His steedy race to end had run. 1638 Heylin *Laneph. Laud* (1668) 37 His swift Posts the Angels, whom next unto Emperors he use to have on Earth. 1873 Tennyson *Poet.* Wks. (1908) 125 Thoughts are the golden-liveried posts that wait Unto His throne.

3. A vehicle or vessel used in the conveyance of the mails; a mail-coach or -cart; ? a packet-boat. † Also, in early use, a post-horse. ? *Obs.* (or merged in 4, to which quots. 1782, 1848 may belong); quot. 1904 refers to Switzerland).

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 91, I have travelled since morne, and night. 1838 J. Hatfield tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Engl.* 72 The posts and vessels of intelligence ... going and coming incessantly. 1884-5 *Dublin Castle Pocket Directory* 268 'Boughtons, did you hear the post of last night?' 'Yes, I heard and saw it, but what is the news, neighbour?' 1907 Chambers's *Jrnl. Ext.* 22 Jul. 501/1 The Posts to some Foreign Countries make not more than 10 a Day. 1789 Cradock *Memoirs* (1828) III. 'That day [of writing] on weekdays post appears. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xiii, The post had come in heavy that morning. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 4/1 It is the yellow 'post', drawn by five horses, and bound for the 1500.

4. A single dispatch of letters (and other postal matter) from or to a place; also *collectively*, the letters, etc. collectively, as dispatched or conveyed, with that which carries them; the mail. Also *colloq.* the portion of a mail cleared from a receiving-house or pillar-box, or delivered at one house: *e.g.* 'The post had gone from our pillar-box'; 'I had a heavy post on Christmas morning'.

(In many of the following instances 'the post' may still have meant the bearer as in 2, or the conveyance as in 3a.)

a 1672 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 129 There were several Letters prepared, and made up with the same proper hir many Posts to come. 1674 Ray in Essex *Lett.* (1718) 330 The post being just going, I can say no more. 1683 H. Prideaux in *Lett. Eng. Men* (Camden) 184 Your letters, which came hither by the last night's post. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 249 ¶ 2 It is our Custom ... upon the coming in of the Post, to sit about a Pot of Coffee, and hear the old Knight read Dyer's Letter. a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 494 The news of this must have been from London in the Saturday night's post. *Ibid.* (1766) II. 32 The state of foreign affairs varied every post. 1821 Pitt in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 329, I have but a moment to save the post. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxxiv, A chaise and four was at the street-door ... when

through the Post Office; **post-like** *a.*, resembling a or the post; in quot., rapid or swift in passing; **post money**, expense of travelling by post; **post-paid** *a.*, having the postage prepaid; **post-paper** (see sense 11); **post-rider**, one who rides post; a mounted letter-carrier; **post-village**, a village where there is a post office; **post-warrant**, a warrant entitling a person travelling by post to accommodation, etc.; **post-woman**, a female letter-carrier; **post-worthy** *a.*, (*a*) of a letter: worth posting; (*b*) of a place: worthy to have a post office. See also POST-BAG, -BARK, etc.

1663 COWLEY *Hymn to Light* 16, Let a 'Post-Angel' start with Thee, And thou the Goal of Earth shalt reach as soon as He. 1752 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Life* Tobacco (1861) 58 The servant put my letter into the 'post-box himself. 1856 *Treas. Min. Circ.* 4163 That the "Post Letters, directed to ... Members of this House...in free from Postage, as formerly. 1734-5 *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 1758 in Howell *State Trials* XIX. 1289 I sent the bill to Arundel-street in the Strand for post letters. 1837 *Act* 1 *Vict.* c. 30 § 23 Every person...who shall...open or procure, or suffer to be opened, a Post Letter. 1853-4 SCHERZER *Peaks Explorations* 158 He is never so long, long time in coming but I'm at whose "post like" he is off in a quickly pace. 1855 in *Henry's Annal.* (1868) App. II. 120 [Payment of £335. 7s. 4d. to] the gilder Dashell...for...dyeing and "posts many. 1856 WINSTEN, *Post-paid*, *a.*, having the postage paid on: as a letter. 1858 THORNBURY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 313/1, I shall send them post-paid. 1730 in *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 3 May 2/2 Lodwick Bartley, Late Carrier "post-rider...follows his employers that it is now upwards of twelve months since he began to ride that stage. 1870 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. I. 276 No person were chosen as post-riders, to give due notice to the country towns of any attempt to land the tea by force. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 10/1 Queanbeyan, a "post-village and seaport of Lincoln County, Ontario. 1844 HOWITT *Lett.* II. xxxi. (1891) 191 For better acceptance of Lodging when I pass...I have a "Post Warrant as fit as Saint Davids. 1832 *Letters to Rev. Gentl.* 11 July (1841) 372 The "Postwoman called with four or five American papers. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 8/2 A rural post-woman whose beat is from Longuidoy to Senna Castle. 1820 WAVERLEY in Tadhunter *Ann. Wind.* (1898) II. 68 It is still uncertain whether I shall produce a letter that is "post-worthy. 1873 ROBERT *Hertford Archery* (1880) 30, I shall post this to-morrow as I pass through Bishops; is any post-worthy place.

[*Note.* The 'posts' in sense 1 correspond to the *cursus stationis* or "*ponendi hominem*" of classical and later writers (cf. Cæsar *B. C.* iii. 18). The earliest known use of *posta*, *poste*, pointing to the modern sense is by Matteo Polo, 1298, who applies, in the French text, ch. xciii. (ed. 1883, 220), *posta*, and, in the English, ch. lxxxi. and xlvi. I. 302 *poste*, to the stations or relay-houses of the great Khan, at which the messengers of the Great Khan or Emperor of China changed horses, and at each of which from 300 to 400 horses are said to have been kept for their service. The expression 'tenir *plusieurs postes de chevaux*', i. e. 'we say post for number of horses', shows that the word originally took its *posta* in the sense of Post 16? The early course of the word in Europe is not altogether clear; but Minsheim Latin documents of 1277-8 (L. Ord. Dan. *Holsatiæ*, 1870, II. 365, 391) have *postarium* the *mutation colonicæ* also *custos postarum*, 'let them be carried day and night swiftly by a post-rider (*veredarium*) of the posts', and *veredarii seu postarium*, 'let them be carried day and night swiftly by a post-rider (*veredarium*) of the posts', and *veredarii seu postarii* (*veredarius postarium*, 'let him send them by the horsemen of the posts'). In the second half of the 13th c. *V. posta* is found also in the application of the courier, and in this sense had become naturalized before 1281. In English, also, the application of *posta*, *post*, to the courier is seen to go back practically to the earliest use of the word.]

Post (pōst), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **poste.** [a. F. *poste* masc. (1668 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *posta* a post, station, employment :—L. *positum* (whence also Da. *post*, Ger. *posten*), contracted from *positum*, prop. pa. pple. neut. of *ponere* to place. In early use It. and Fr. had in this sense *posta*, *poste*, fem.]

1. *Mil.* The place where a soldier is stationed; sometimes, a sentinel's or sentry's beat or round.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 21, I...say Not to glue it [the word] unto the Sentinels, vnlesse the very point of their placing or their *standes or postes*. 1633 DRUMM. *Hawth.* (1711) 111 You see before the gate what stabling about Commends the ground, what sentries keep the post. 1703 ADDISON *Cato* II. iv. I wonder'd the guard, Long'd to my post, a herald to spread O'Fame's Cæsar is coming. 1709 BRERETON *Travels* 6, I will not keep one soldier from the post. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) III. 'Clive ... was awakened by the alarm, and was instantly at his post.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The appointed place; the place of duty.

1781 J. ELPHINSTON (J.), Every man has his post assigned to him, and in that station he is well, if he can but think himself so. 1791-24 POPE-HENNESSY *Rose Ladder* v. 129 Whatever spirit ...His post neglects. 1792 BLACKSTONE *Hist. Westcot.* I. ix. Though his virtue kept her post, she found herself called to maintaining it. 1803 LETTICE *Lieutenant* 11 My duty-daily post was by the bed of disease and suffering. 1893 C. RAYNER *Shirley* xviii, Mr. Hall had taken his post beside Caroline. 1897 T. L. CUYLER *Heart Life* 84 The fellow post of honour is the noblest post of service.

2. *Mil.* A position taken; a place at which a body of soldiers is stationed, or the force occupying this; *esp.* a strategic position taken by a commander. *Cf.* OUTPOST. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *To take post*: to occupy a position.

1632 BARTLEY *Regle Lord* ii. 63 Driven from all their posts and subterfuges. 1708 PRINCIPAL 2 *Pt.* In the Art of War, Post signifies any spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers; ...*Advanced Post* is a spot of Ground before the other Posts is secure from behind. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 3. 2 The Gauls...were very much surprised to find their posts in the enemy's hand. 1780 HOOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 70 Richard...had taken post at Nottingham. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 58 Posts will sometimes be surprised and the troops engaged be roughly handled. 1849 Sir W. NORTH *Forties, Wars* II. 268 A body of two thousand men...were...directed to take post at the bridge of Aimpuiers. 1852 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. III. 108 The line of posts which surrounded Londonderry by land remained unbroken. 1885 M. ARNOLD *Am. Cott.* vii. (1893) 275 These processions came and take post in the theatres. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Mar. 7/3 Wagonettes were located at convenient intervals, and strong posts were left in occupation of them.

b. A place where armed men are permanently quartered for defensive or other purposes; a fort. Also (U. S.) 'the occupants, collectively, of a military station; a garrison' (*Cent. Dict.*); hence, the name given to a local branch of the organization of veterans called 'the Grand Army of the Republic'.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/3 This Post was Garrison'd by 800 Men. 1780 E. RAVENSCROFT *Gazetteer* 330 Opposite this Island ...is a small Post, with several pieces of cannon. 1788 MACARTNEY *Mid. Exp.* xxiii. V. 2 All the troops of Charles II would not have been sufficient to garrison the posts which we now occupy in the Mediterranean Sea alone. 1890 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 108/1 19 Between these was the smaller post of Tynemouth.

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Post.* 2 Sept., Edwin Humphrey Post, No. 104, G.A.R., of this town, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a camp-fire Friday evening.

c. *transf.* A place occupied for purposes of trade, esp. in an uncivilized or unsettled country.

1857 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 202 Fort Walla-Walla, the trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. 1882 WARREN in *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 667/3 The dark Continent ...hurrying...schools and churches as well as trading posts.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post-adjutant*, *-commander*, *-line*, *-order*.

1878 H. HARTE *Man on Beach* 56 Make a requisition on the commissary-general, have it certified to by the quartermaster, countersigned by the post-adjutant, and submitted by you to the War Department. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 14/1 A ten gallon demijohn of post trader's whisky. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Post-trader*, a trader at a military post. [In official designation of a rank.] 1892 *Century* (U. S.) XXIII. 835 Beside it are the company's stables and the store and house of the post-trader where we bought our provisions. 1898 *Daily News* 31 July 5/1 General Toral has sent the members of his staff ahead to notify the post commanders of the terms of surrender.

3. An office or situation to which any one is appointed; position, place; employment.

1692 S. T. SHOVE in *Lett. Lib. Mod. Gentlem.* 239, I am very glad of the new post you are preferred to, as you write, the publick Library. 1700 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 117 A Person of no Learning, and very unfit for this Post. 1780 in Curtis *Military Calendar* II. 31 xxxiii, He was called away by some employment or post, that was conferred upon him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 201 Arlington quitted the post of secretary of state. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 146 These posts in the public service supposed to be posts for gentlemen.

4. *Naval.* Position as a full-grade captain, i.e. commission as officer in command of a vessel of 20 guns or more; hence, position or order of seniority in the list of captains. Used in the phrases *to give post*, said of a ship of 20 guns or more, the officer in command of which had the rank of captain; *to take post*, said of the officer, to receive the commission of captain of such a vessel, to date as captain; also *to be made post*, to be appointed post captain, to be placed on the list of captains. *Now arch.* or *Hist.* Also attrib. as *post commission*, *post rank*; see also below.

1700 in Charnberlayne *St. Gt. Brit. for* 1702, 139-82 A General List of the Captains of His Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their First Commissions as Captains, from which they are allowed to take Post. (Dated) Admiralty-Office 1 March, 1700. (Here follow the) Names (in order of) Seniority. (Among these) Sir William Saunderson (and others)...Take Post by a General Order, 1 Jan. 1700-01. 1747 *Orders in Council* 10 Feb. (Rank and Precedence of Officers) § 6 That Captains of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, not taking Post, have rank as Majors. *Ibid.* § 11 That Post-Captains, commanding ships or vessels that do not give post, rank only as Majors during their commanding such vessels. 1810 *Naval Chron.* IV. 469 Capt. Miller was made post in 1798. 1828 S. DUNCAN *Nelson* 18 Captain Nelson was made post on the 10th of June, 1779. 1849 W. R. O'BYRNE *Naval Biog. Dict.* 459/1 He was promoted with a Post commission. 1852 BRENTON *Life P. Watts*, the like were subsequently to post rank on Aug. 10, 1805. 1907 Sir J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* Suppl. II. 442 He was made post from the date of his commission to a ship of 20 guns than so given: his commission to command such a ship from the date he gave him post.

b. **Post captain.** A captain who 'takes post' : a designation formerly applied, officially and otherwise, to a naval officer holding a commission as captain, to distinguish him from an officer of inferior rank, to whom the courtesy title of captain was often given, either as being an acting captain, or as being master and commander of a vessel not rated to be commanded by a full-grade captain, and so not said to 'give post'. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

So far as the Naval Regulations are concerned the appellation appears to date from about 1912-49, and to have ceased in 1814, when the rule was laid down that only officers appointed to command 'ships of such rate and strength shall henceforth be styled Captains'. But, in unofficial language, the courtesy use of 'Captain' for the 'Master and Commander' of a smaller vessel, and the distinctive appellation 'Post-Captain', lingered on a much later period.

1747 (see above). 1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* 1. 10 Both post-captains and masters and commanders share alike. 1790 BRENTON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 227 For the above very prudent action, Captain Gordon was made a Post-Captain. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. lxxix, Captain Miller or any other Post Captain, put into Agamemnon, and a Master and Commander acting into the Post Ship, which the Admiralty may confirm or not, as they please. 1849 Common *Speeches* 86 Mr. Hunter's proposal is, that there shall be only one post-captain promoted in the rank of admiral, for every three admirals who may die, until the number of admirals is reduced to 100.

†**c.** **Post ship.** Also **8 ship of post.** A ship of not less than 20 guns, the commission to command which 'gave post' to a captain. *Obs.*

1756 *Regulations rel. H. M. Service at Sea*, Commanders of Fireships, Sloops, Yachts, Bomb-vessels, Hoys, Gun-ketches, and other vessels, though they may have commanded Ships of Post before, shall be commanded by junior Captains to Ships of Post, while they keep company together...; but without prejudice to their seniority afterwards. 1747 *Order-in-Council* 10 Feb. (Rank & Precedence of Officers) § 8 That Captains commanding post-ships, after three years from the date of their first commission for a post ship, have rank as Colonels. § 7 That all other Captains, commanding Post Ships, have rank as Lieutenant-Colonels. 1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* 1. 10 The other rank of captains is of those, who have the command of ships of twenty guns, or upwards, which are called post ships. 1790 BRENTON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 266 The Shirley-galley was...made a post ship in the Royal Navy, and her former commander, Mr. John Rous, appointed Captain of her. 1798 [see *post captain* above].

†**Post** (pōst), *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 6–7 **poste.** [app. ad. It. *posta* 'a stake at any game; also a good hand drawen or winning at any game, namely at dice' (Florio); prop. a sum deposited or laid down :—L. *posita*, *positæ*, pa. pple. fem. of *ponere* to place: thus orig. the same word as Post *sb.*[3] *Cf.* Sp. *apostar* to bet, deposit a stake.]

A term in card-playing. **a.** Name of an obsolete card-game, app. the same as *post and pair* (see below); also, a term in that game: see quots.

1528 *How Kitely was Choked* 111 In cardes playinge he is a goode gyder And can skyll of post and glyder. 1589 JAMES *Night Hording* (1611) 225 Hee commonly is ready with lofty leaps, and great vaunts, as if he were playing at Poste, and should alwayes all by vying. 1611 COTGR., *Cuarde*...the Post, or game of 3 cards, so called; also, a set, lay, or stake, at any game. a 1620 HUNTINGTON *Reports*, tr. 26, The second game was Post, trifill with posting. They paid no last, there time to leave their hunting. 1680 CAVENDISH *Cavagl. Gainsaker* xxiii. 198 Here note, that he who hath the last Pair or the best Post is the winner. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/1 At Post the best cards are 31 viz.: two tens and an Ace, but a prize royall wins all, both Post, Pairs and Inns.

b. **Post and pair.** 'A game on the cards, played with three cards each, wherein much depended on eyeing, or betting on the goodness of your own hand' : Nares).

1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 2 You that have learnt studied at post and pairs, neat and Lombert. 1600 L. GRANGE *Divis. Invit. Sheame* M2b, cb2, When I am playing at poste and payres, my opposite challengeth with two coniurers; if I answere him with two others, and mate, I have but a leuyes game. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/1 *Post and Pairs* is a game played thus, first make at Post, then at Pairs, after deale two more, then make at the nose and then deale the third card about [etc.]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 42 This night-night...The lost, mad'ning, game. The vulgar game of 'post and pair'. 1824 JENNINGS *Pictures of Philos.* (1826) 40 What are post and pair are the single indoor amusements. 1887 *All Year Round* 3 Feb. 66 Primero is the ancestor of such gambling games as Post and Pair, once a favourite game in the West of England.

Post, *sb.*[5] [app. ad. Ger. *posten* parcel, lot, a batch of ore, ad. It. *posta* :—L. *positum* that which is put or placed: cf. Post *sb.*[3] and [4].]

1. *Paper-making.* A pile of from four to eight quires of hand-made paper fresh from the mould, laid with alternate sheets of felt ready for pressing. *White post*: see quots. 1874, † *Obs.*

1797-40 *Cassarum Cycl. s.v. Paper*, The coucher, who couches it upon a felt laid on a plank, and lays another felt on it; and so successively, a sheet and a felt, a sheet and a felt, till a post, i. e. one pressing, containing six quires, be made. 1766 C. LEADBEATER *Royal Gauger* xiv. (ed. 3) 300 *An Hoop of sorrow* 21 eight Quires, which is called a Post. 1858 *Simmonds' Dict. Trade*, s.v. XVII. 1731 Four to eight quires, according to the size of the paper, form a post. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2. 2. A white post is the pile of paper sheets when the felts are removed.

2. *Metallurgy.* A batch of ore for smelting at one time.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 308 The smelting *post* or charge, to be pushed at once, consists of 60 cwt. of black copper. *Ibid.* 308 For example, 1 post or charge may consist of 20 cwts. of the ferruginous slate [etc.].

Post (pōst), *sb.*[6] *Law.* [From the Lat. word *post* after, answering to the verb : see quot. 1596.] In the phrase 'in the (†'at') post', 'in the (case) after (the dissent)'; esp. in the †writ of entry *sur disseisin in the post*' : see quot. 1769.

1293 *Year Bk. Edw. I* (Rolls) I. 430 Adam porte bref de terre qe la porte vus ly, vus le quount il nad unke si nostre porte la disseysine fet. Et. 371 a very rare early Admr.] 1440

Halls of Fame VI. 402/2 Several Witnesses of Extra in it Post. 1922-12 *Sat. Rev.* 8/1/1 A Proclamation, Wrytes of entry upon disseisors in the post be free the Justices ...of his Common Benche. 1595 *Kalfax. Thomas Lane* 31 And if land lies concealed once in memie, or if the first disclaimer be dissolued, then the writes of Entrie shall lie in the *Post*, that is to say that the tenaunt hath no entry but after the disclaime, which the first disseisour made to the disseisiour or his ancestor. *Ibid.* 37 b, And the writes shall say, *in quod A. non habet ingressum nisi post dissolutionem, quam B. fuit indebite & sine iudicio sibi post. &c. vel M. priuauit N. eadem barras (post. est.* 1618 *Carew. Dispat.* (1626) 18 I, 399 The disseisor enters in to the *post*, that is, he did not claim by or from the feoffee to vse, but came in of no estate paramount to that of such feoffee. 1695 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II. vi. 61 The statute of Marlborough... gave the disseisee or his heir 'a writ of entry sur disseisin *in the post*', an action, that is, in which he might allege that his adversary 'had no entry into the land save after *fuit dissolutus*' that some one or another (X) perpetrated against the disseisee or his ancestor. In such an action it was unnecessary for the demandant to trace the process by which the land passed from the disseisee (X) to the tenant whom the action attached.

Post (pōst), *sb.*[7] [f. Post *v.*[1] 8.] An act of posting; an entry (in a ledger, etc.).

1706 W. Gordon *Jun. Counting-ho.* 6 Each post or entry in the Journal is called a single post. (1790 *Encycl. Brit. Suppl.* II. XV. 403/1 *Post*, an operation in book-keeping. Posting in book-keeping means simply the transferring of an article to the place to which it should be put.)

Post (pōst), *sb.*[8] *Mil.* [appy. from Post *sb.*[1] sense 1: short for 'call to post', or the like.] A bugle-call giving notice of the hour of retiring for the night. Usually *first* or *last post*.

Tattoo or Watchsetting is now divided into two 'posts' sounded normally at 9.30 and 10 p.m., followed by 'Lights out' at 10.15 p.m. For many years it has been customary to sound 'Last post' by a soldier's grave after the interment. (1884 *Standing Orders Roy. Regt. Artill.* 174 Watchsetting, 1st post, 2nd post, 9th post. [A separate time given for each.]) 1889 *City Press* 30 Sept., Five post was sounded at half-past six. 1900 *Standing Orders, Southern District* § 10 Weather permitting, the 1st Post at Tattoo (in Portsmouth) will be sounded on the road opposite the Main Guard by the Drums and Fifes of the Regiment detailed. *Ibid.* 10 that duty. 1900 *Daily News* 17 May 3/6 A few hours after, the 'last post' sounds over another victim to the pomp and glory of war! *Ibid.* 19 May 7/1 The brave dead were laid to their long rest to the relib by their comrades at eventide, while 'The Last Post' wailed on the solemn air. 1900 *King's Regul. Army* § 432 'Tattoo' ('last post') at 10.30 p.m. *Ibid.* 434 Which is to be preceded a quarter of an hour after 'last post' at tattoo.

‖ **Post,** *sb.*[9] *E. Indies.* [a. Pers. and Urdū *pōst* skin, rind, poppy-head.] The poppy-head; opium.

1838 Prinsep *Ass. E. India* & *P.* 59 Upon an Offence they are sent by the King's Order, and committed to a place called the *Post* from the Punishment inflicted, where the Master of the *Post* is acquainted with the Imprisonment of the Offender; which being understood by Neighbours by a Drink...made of *Bang*; mingled with *Dutra* (the dissolving sort of *Solanum*, or Nightshade) named *Post*, (which) after a Week's taking, they crave more than ever they consumed. *Ibid.* 104 The intoxicating Confection of the *Post*. (1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 73 The way in which people dance [to the Punjaub] talk of 'posteen' or opium-eaters.)

Post (pōst), *sb.*[10] Short for *post captain*: see Post *sb.*[2] 4; elliptical for Post rotter, *q. v.*

Post (pōst), *v.*[1] [f. Post *sb.*[2], or a. obs. F. *poster* (16th c. in Littré) 'courir les postes'. Cf. obs. Du. *posten* 'carriere . . discurrere' (Kilian).]

I. *Intr.* 1. To travel with relays of horses (originally, as a courier or bearer of letters).

1533 *Ann. Eng. Hist. Treas. Lost.* VI. 125 To see hay that poast cycle and day in the northland with letters. 1580 Dent tr. *Mendoza's Comm.* 254 b, His servant...had put on the apparell of a messenger, that poasted with letters. 1598 Shakspere *Pilgr.* I. 82 Nothing so fast as our horses could run: for we had fresh horses almost three or four times a day: we poasted from morning till night. 1623 *Brit. Spec.* 253 [He was] transported from Brightelmestead...to Newhaven, whence he poasted directly to Rouen. 1706 Phillips, *To Post it*, to go or ride Post. 1832 W. Irving *in Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 267 We posted in an open carriage. 1873 Hours *Among* 2 *Mast.* viii. (1875) 221 When you are posting, you must have a horse for every adult passenger.

2. To ride, run, or travel with speed or haste; to make haste, hasten, hurry.

1587 Digby *Sheriffs, Ep. to Hardcastle* D 5, To Philippes letters al suddenly bee peruerted to a tragedie. 1589 Shakspere *Ham.* II. (Arb.) 72 To trip hastily of intent I posted. 1595 *Hamlet* (1604) 1 They posted to their (*sic*) chamber (*errors*), that within short time they came before the gates. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 221 He Had he must Poste and Iump posting to Christs grave. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 124 Mistress Gilpin, when she saw Her husband posting down Into the country far away. 1851 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 314 To post about in Oxford between Lincoln's Inn and Bayswater. 1884 Shakspeare Club's *Devil, Lamplighter* 1, With lantern and with ladder he comes posting to the street.

b. *fig.*

1578 Holland in Foxe *A.* & *M.* (1596) 1038/1 The Palestes that so thunge them and chase them like words of the scripture), and posteth so fast, that neither they vnderstand what they say, nor they that heare them. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iv. 151 Gray haires come posting on. 1638 Penkeb (Dedic. Plat. Ded. (1880) 7 Though they gracefully post and hasten after Redemption. 1719 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 382 He wastes away Old age, unlonely posting on his day. 1852 H. Ainsworth *Tower* ii. 21 We are, in black Norway, Year posting after year, leaves after snows decay.

3. *Absol.* To ride and fall to the saddle, like a post-boy, when riding. 1880 in Ogilvie.

II. ✝**4.** *trans.* To cause to post or hasten; to dispatch or send in haste; to hasten, hurry (a person). *Obs.*

1530 Lyndsay *Monip.* 1567/1 To Poste, Festinare. 1580 Shakspeare *Merry W. Windsor* I. iii. 6 Host. Thou hast posted...Mercurye downe-ward. 1598 Greene *Friend. Fla.* (1609) 68 God posts away Gabriel the Harbinger with this Message. 1634 Westminster *Script. Herb.* (1893) 184 Wilson... Redbon, by the too frequent and lavish Use thereof to the Small-Pox, hath posted to their long homes. 1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* v. iii, My father...posts me away to travel. 1806-7 J. Hamilton *Memoirs Hosn. Life* (1826) xxii. 192 Posting your eye down the column, eager to see whether the alliance between Russia and Prussia is going on.

✝ **b.** *Oxford Univ. slang.* To nominate (a candidate) for examination on the first day of a series.

1741 Academic *Terror Pill.* No. 40 (1742) 224 The first and the last colleges in the Intellectual 24 scheme, (which contain the names of those who are to come up the first day and the last day, and which is call'd *posting* and *dogging*) are esteem'd very mortifying. Great application is made to them...to avoid being *posted* or *dogg'd*.

III. To convey or send by post, or post-haste.

✝ **5.** To carry in the manner of a post; to convey swiftly. *Obs.*

1622 Bingham *Consol. &c.* iv. 27 The swiftest Harts, have posted you by land; And Whales of all the Cetrean kind (you sailes. 1628 Quarles *Jul. Scenacr. Sol.* to 14 Hasts Heaven ...glorifie the name With hands, posted on the wings of Feare? 1682 H Ulvers *Incloved Prince.* 10, 6, The swiftest Racers posted you by land.

6. ✝**a.** To send by special messenger. *Obs.*

1627-47 Hayward *Hist. Rich.* III. 31 The Roman Emperors; whom Edict for a General Council might speedily be posted over all the Provinces. 1682 — *Lives* (1710) 130 The name of these Proceedings, being quickly posted all the States. 1708 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) II. 77 False Reports...were posted home by those ill Affected Others. 1724 tr. G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 417 Mons. from Albany, which news I immediately posted to Deerfield and Northfield.

b. To send through the post office; to put (a letter, etc.) into a post office or letter-box for transmission by the post.

1837 *Sat. Exp. Fascicular* 15 If a letter or packet should be posted with a penny stamped cover. 1840 *Mulready Cover Illustrations*, It is Requested that all Letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and posted as early as convenient. 1852 *M'Culloch Taxation* (ed. 2) 491 [If the stamp duty...of paying the postage at the moment when letters are posted. 1890 E. Peacock *Roy. Shird.* III. 143 His letter was posted two days later. 1891 *Law Times* LXXX. 202/2 The bills of costs were duly posted on to Messrs in Paris.

IV. 7. *To post over, off.* ✝**a.** To hand over or transfer (a duty, responsibility, etc.) to another; to shift, delegate, assign; to put off, turn off. *Obs.*

1578 Timme *Calvine on Gen.* 194 After the example of her husband, she poasteth over the fault to another. 1578 T. White *Lawes.* To Every body can post it [blame] off, or quyet it out as pretely. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 83 b, Poste over the Plagues to what nation[s] pleaze you will, I positively affirme it is for Sinne. 1608 E. Elton *Exp. Tens.* viii. 33 It is the fashion of most men to post off the fault and blame of their sinnes from themselues. a 1628 Hoskins *Direct. Spkg.* (1996) 122 Nothing so well done as that which the master of the House...posts not over to his servants.

✝ **b.** To put off; to postpone, defer, delay. *Obs.*

1577 Harrison *Ann. Eccl. Hist.* (1854) 139 He posted over and delivered his opinion from time to time. 1588 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 50 The companie of your wishes, maketh me post off the answere. 1592 *Trag. Rich. III* (Shakes. Soc.) 81 But they that knew how imminent I was, Did post him off with many long delayes, Alleaging reasons to elude his rage. 1640 C. Vernon *Counsel Exod.* 58 Divers good Rents and Debts have for some private ends been suffered to be posted off, *de anno in annum*.

V. *Book-keeping*, etc. (appy. related to IV.)

8. To carry or transfer (an entry) from an auxiliary book to one of more formal character, esp. from the day-book or journal into the ledger, but also from a waste-book, day-book, or cash-book into the journal; to carry (an item or entry) to the proper account; also, by extension, to enter (an item) in proper form in any of the books.

1620 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 367 These seuen parcels are now put ouer into the Ledger which some call posted ouer. 1682 (see Posting *vbl. sb.*[1] 3). 1706 Phillips s.v., To Post an Account, is to put an Account forward from one Book to another; as to transcribe, or write what is written in a Merchant's Waste-Book into the Journal, etc. 1790 Burns *To Exc. Mrs. Wm. V.* 136 From the crimes of new-discovered crazy post-pin is to ledger spake the crimes of old desperion. 1817 J. K. Fallows *Lett. Sc. South* II. 110 Old B—— was obliged to post the proceeds of the cargo to profit and loss. 1875 Poste *Gaius* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 491 At the end of each month the customs of the Admiralty were posted into the same formal journal, the Tabulæ.

b. To complete (the ledger or other book) by transferring to it all the items in the auxiliary books, and entering them in their proper accounts; to make the proper entries in all the books, so that they contain a complete record of transactions; often *post up* (i. e. up to date, or to completion).

1905 *Providence Rec.* (1898) X. 94 In order to Conveniently keep in that ye bookes cann be posted. 1910 Agreement Noble *Bard* 2, 2 You have not posted your books since two years. 1742 *De Foe's Mem. Troublesome Times* II. xxxii. 304 He has not posted his cash-book for I know was here many months; not posted his day-book and journal to all. *Ibid.* II. xxxiii. 63 A copy of the ledger duly posted up. 1852 Stevenson & Ormerod *Woodcr.* I, Take a pride to keep your books posted, and never throw good money after bad.

9. *fig.* (orig. *U. S. colloq.*) To supply with full information or latest news on a subject; to inform. Often *post up*. Usually in *pass.*

1847 *Stat. Compl.* I. 509 *Pointedly* is an Americanism for well-understood, thoroughly conversant with. 1858 G. D. Rumsey *Wars in Kansas* 383 As regards the details of the defences at Lawrence, we should certainly have been better posted than we are. 1880 Thoreau *Journal: Fragm. De Finibus*, To improve my mind and keep myself posted up; as the Americans phrase it, with the literature of the day. 1888 G. Dore *Pol. Journ.* 14, I will...not journal, would keep us better posted up with regard to events in Belgium. 1889 C. D. Warner *Remarkable Tramway* 259 The lovers of the sport always post themselves as to the character of the bulls who are to perform. 1888 Miss Tytler *Buried Diamonds* vii, Tell me...what books you had to post yourself up in for your examination.

Post (pōst), *v.*[2] [f. Post *sb.*[1]: in various unconnected groups of senses.]

I. ✝**1.** *trans.* To square (timber) before sawing it, or in order to form it into posts. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1500 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 224 Edward Hopton getting timber at Ryes & after to dress, sq. and *Ibid.* 225 William Howyd posting timber for the said house per 2d. day, & sawing, *ibid.* 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xiii. xxxvi, Trees hie by chance o posted were therein. 1846 Craven Gloss. (ed. 2) s. v., When a tree is cut into a square form, it is termed *posted*.

II. ✝**2.** To furnish or set with posts. *Obs. rare.*

1716 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 127, No. 3 Were present the surveyor (=surveyors) of St Mary's (parish) for the posting of the foot-way.

III. 3. To attach or affix (a vessel) to a post. 1888 [see Posting *vbl. sb.*[1] 2].

IV. 4. To affix (a paper, etc.) to a post or in a prominent position; to stick up in a public place.

1632 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* 21, 60 Divers bills posted up (for threatned mischief to the Judges. 1754 H. L. Edgeworth *Chas. I* (1815) 183 A Paper was posted upon the Old Exchange, exhorting Prentices to rise and rob the House. 1793 *Boston Rec.* (1884) II. 120 Posting up twenty of the said printed bylaws in several public places in the said town. 1808 A. Duncan *Nelson's Fun.* 11 A written order...had been...posted up. 1832 Dickens *Pickw. Papers, Advertising* (1902) 61 To the old-established system of Puffing, succeeded the method of Posting bills. 1874 Metropolitan *Mod. Pav. Chronicles* 225 Boards intended for posting papers upon. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/1 The coalowners have posted a notice at the collieries intimating a reduction...in the wages of miners.

5. To make known, advertise, bring before the public (some fact, thing, or person) by or as by posting a placard. Also with *up*.

1633 Bulstrode *Guardian* 1. i. If you take the wench now, I'll have it posted first, then chronicled, Then went beaten to it. 1894 *Sussex Lewes* (1937) III. vi. 144 Thos Pestevon to [sell] his Farme, which we doe[s] see posted up in every Corner of the Streets. 1708 C. Leslie *Rich. Worsdale* 1, Dial. The grateful creature...proved up in his temple the histories of their diseases. 1808-31 Wendeb *Lect.*, To advertise on a post or in a public place; so, to post a strolling house. 1880 Cornhill *Magazine* IV. 1, Kissing him posted in the bill of the night, I attended the performance.

b. *spec.* To expose to ignominy, obloquy, or ridicule, by this means. *Now rare.*

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 68, I may...be posted up...as one that dare not harrel a whole National Church as blind and lame bulls. 1892 Fuller *Pisgah* 404 Here we must have an advantage to be published, printed and published. 1884 *Weekly Light & Sept.* (O. H. S.) III. 208 Wright Cricks...was posted up for a shark and coward in Day's coffee house. 1722 *Pol. Bubbles* (1880) II. 31 Their exploits were so mean, and their actions so vain That they all deserve to be posted. 1802 *Ann. Reg.*, Chron. 198/1 A criminal information against two persons for posting a merchant of London in a coffee-house for refusing a challenge. 1840 Thackeray *Paris* 34 Ah, (1860) 34 I'll post you for a pickpocket and a coward. 1884 *Law Times* 7 June 93/1 If he had not paid the bets he would have been posted as a 'defaulter' at Tattersalls.

6. In some colleges: To place in a list, which is posted up, the names of (students who fail to pass in the college examinations).

In Cambridge colleges, and of those whose names are now published in the lists of successful candidates as not elected.

1852 C. A. Bristed *Engl. Univ.* (1853) 100 In Trinity Coll., Camb.] should a man be posted twice in succession, he is generally recommended to try the air of some small college, or devote his energies to some other walk of life. 1859 Thomas *T. Hearne* 160, his bail here passed, in company with M. and Lord *T.* [i. e. their names] were written up before the eighth class as 'unworthy to be classed'.

d. To publish the name of (a ship) as overdue or missing.

1886 Clark Russell *Pp. to Cape* (1892) 136 My sympathy with the sailor makes me feel as often as I hear of a cargo vessel being 'posted' as if a very grave wrong were done to the memory of the deceased seamen by the circumstance with which the great mass of the public receive the news. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 22 Jan. 38/1 They [the ships] were posted at Lloyd's on Wednesday at noonday.

e. To placard (a wall, etc.) with bills, etc.

1834 Dickens *Sketch T.* 12, 80, We opened the walls to be posted with it [a broadsheet]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 2/2 We had to fall back on posting the neighbourhoods as well as we could...We put out a printer and have distributed to every three men who registered.

Post (pōst), *sb.*[2] [f. Post *v.*[2]; or F. *poster* (16th c.) to post, station (troops, etc.).]

1. *trans.* To place, station.

1683 PEPYS *Mem.* (1841) IV. 318 The glass of the glasshouse [at] constantly posted for watercarriage. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (*D. Buckhm.*) *Battle of Sedgemoor* Wks. (1715) 121, I suppose...that your Lordship was posted in a very strong place. 1721 BAILEY (*Lond. Nov.* ed.) s.v. Gravity Coll. who was posted on an Embrasure at some Distance from him. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril Alt. Letter* 366 He...posted himself at the door of the banqueting hall. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 2. 523 A body of English horsemen, posted on a hill to the right, charged suddenly on the French flank.

b. *refl.* (for *refl.*) To station oneself, stand. *rare.*

1870 H. COCKBURN in *Sporting Times*, Dec. Pt. xxiv. 10 The question soon midway...the point of application being too obvious to need mention.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* To appoint to a post or command; *spec.* to appoint to command a ship which 'gave post' (see Post *sb.*[3] 4); to commission as captain. Chiefly *pass.*

1800 WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* (1877) 222 One additional subaltern at least should be posted to every company of artillery. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* (1838) V. 313, I am...unwilling to send Mr. Dunbar to any particular regiment but he should not be posted to it. *c* 1805 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* xxiii, When I returned to England in the year eight, with a few thousand pounds, and was posted into the Laconia. 1837 HARDY *P. Tempest* II. I was posted, and appointed to the Sentinella frigate. 1844 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 228/1 Surgeon-Major Twiddl, on arrival from a tour of service at Gibraltar, has been posted to Dublin. 1901 Sir J. K. LAUGHTON *Lett. to Editor*, Every ship of an grade or name was a post-ship, and a name was ordinarily said to be posted, that is, appointed to command a ship which gave him post as a captain.

Hence **Po-sting** *vbl. sb.*[3]

1680 *Mod. Trimbs to Athol. Assa. Reg.* 36 The posting (in English tongue not far from his own person). 1841 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 59 The posting of a piquet. 1880 *Gen. Regul. to 1878 Cond. 190* There are palpable defects and anomalies in the Staff Corps arrangements as regards the posting of the regimental officers.

Post, *v.*[4] *Sc. dial.* [dial. var. of POUSE *v.*] *trans.* To trample (clothes) in water in the process of washing them; also, to knead (clothes) with the hands for this purpose. Hence **Posting** *vbl. sb.*[4]

1810 ANONYMOUS (title) *Dict. vul. Vocabl.*, The Highland woman put them in a tub, [and] then, with petticoats tucked up...commenced the operation of posting. 1824 N. MORAY *Last Fdinburgh* (1901) 18 The women, posting blankets for the evening shieling, cropped their spinning in the little kirn. *Ibid.* 71 A while thither that needs no posting.

Post, *v.*[5] *slang.* [1599, f. POST *sb.*[3] or (?) It. *posto* a stake.] *trans.* To lay down, stake, deposit, pay down.

1781 C. JOHNSTON *Tales Penelope* II. 46 Toby having, in his own phrase, *posted the tin* (staked down the money) ...but a game or two, according to him, 1781–1870 [see COCK *sb.*[1]]. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Post or post the ponies*, to stake, or lay down the money. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. N. S. 235 Hazle...will receive the weight was not posted. 1841 *Lon. Fash. Gaz.* 3 Apr. (Farmer), Does I post the money.

Post (pōst), *adv. Obs. or arch.* [Originating in the phrase *ride in post* (F. *chevaucher en poste*), (POST *sb.*[3] 8 d), abbreviated to *ride post*, and thence extended to other verbs.] With post-horses; by post; express; with speed or haste. Cf. F. *courir in poste*, now, to run very fast.

a. With *ride, run,* and other verbs of motion.

1549 CALFHILL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Isa.* 37 Yee ryde poste to the deuil. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log. Disc.*, Riding poast towards London you changed horse at the severalles. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 122 Bound dost you horse. Spurre post, and get before him to the King. 1613 W. BARKER *Artif. Pract.* 1. i. She follow'd Ryan; she fled from, Followes post. *a* 1631 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 630 Madam Rathe...sent poast to the pursuevder, the Laird of Pennycuik...and called for his assistance. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 372 Men begin at leisure, but they run post before all be done. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 35 § 1 His Majesties Post Master Generall...shall from time to time, have the receiving, taking up, ordering, dispatching, sending post or with speede, and delivering of all Letters and Packquets whatsoever. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2083/2 A Gentleman riding Post with the Mail, was likewise taken into the said Wood. 1721 *Royal Freeholder* 17 [see POST *sb.*[3] No. 4866/1 The Hossing of any Person...Riding Post, (that is to say) Riding several Stages upon a Post-Road, and changing Horses. 1721 *Stat. 7o 8o Geo. I*, c. 8 § 8 All Letters...shall...be delivered to the Postmaster...and...sent Post unto the ...General Post-Office. 1728 *Mod. Mus.* 244/1, He set out Post for Paris. 1732 *Gentleman Par. Pr.* 11732 III. Israel 188 By Times sent his valet de chambre post with a letter. 1800 Miss E. PARSONS *Myst. Priory* II. 196 They were to travel post. 1858 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 24 Prussians...be so well intersecting post to the Rhine. 1883 *Standard Treasury Ind.* 3 Sept. 2/2 No time, likewise, runs post; do not lose an hour, if you respect me.

b. With other verbs: With speed, fast; hastily.

1650 *Sundry Changes* 1 It is a Proverb in good manners to speake hastily to a Gentlewoman, to take your hat when they say to the Mistresse. 1654 J. EARLE (*Water Poet*) *Easter Kent* 2 Some have the agilitie to ride post, some the facilitie to ryme poore, some the dexteritie to write poast, and some the skill[e] to speake poast. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND and *Elegy to R. Towne* 12 Scriblers that write Post and vanish: With no more Learning than we use a Dyer.

‖ **Post** (pōst), the Latin preposition meaning 'after', occurring in certain phrases used in English contexts, as *post meridiem, post mortem*; also in

1. Post bellum, after the war.

1887 *Standard* 17 Sept. 3/1 They were swamped by the gorgeous people of the *post bellum* epoch. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 3/2 What the post bellum expenses of...Japan and Russia will be during the next five, or even ten, years.

2. Post diem, after the day; in *Law*: see quots.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Post diem*, is a reserue of a writ after the day assigned for the returne: for the which, the *Custos Brevium* hath fower pence: ...so it may be due for taken for the same. 1648 *Practick Part of Law* 1 You are to put 4*d.* as a *post-diem* for each of the aforesaid Processes, which you bring out into the Office by the day of the return. 1848 in WHARTON *Law-Lex.*

3. Post hoc, after this. *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*, after this, therefore on account of this; expressing the fallacy that a thing which follows another is therefore caused by it.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 221 That maxim,—*Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*,...which indeed is good logick with the vulgar;...methinks should not pass for such with the learned. 1842 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xi. 139 In the cases in which recovery is stated to have followed this practice [of succussation] the *post hoc* has been mistaken for the *propter hoc*. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 Apr. 480/1 We have read the whole statement without feeling convinced that "post hoc" necessarily included "propter hoc" in this case. 1902 *Discriminator Prompt. de Investing* a dangerous post hoc explanation of a catastrophe which has surprised him.

4. Post partum, after child-birth.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Post-partum*, after delivery, as, post partum hemorrhage. 1876 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 113 The shocking confession that we occasionally meet with after post-partum hemorrhage.

5. Post terminum (*Law*): see POST-TERM.

Post, obs. form of *passed*, pa. pple. of POSE *v.*[1]

Post, variant of POTER *Obs.*, power.

Post- (pōst), *prefix*, repr. L. *post*, adv. and prep., after, behind. In L., prefixed adverbially to verbs, as *postdūcĕre* to hold or esteem after, *postpōnĕre* to place after, postpone, *postscrībĕre* to write after; also to pples., vbl. sbs., and other verbal derivatives, as *postgenĭtus* after-born, *postpartus* placed after, *postscriptus* written after, *posturnus* coming after, *postpartus* after-getter, heir. More rarely formed on the prep. and as object as, of time, *postmeridiēm* noting (*post meridiem*) after noon, *postcenæmĭdĭ* noting (*post cenæmidium*) after supper, post-cenæmidial; of place, *postlīmĭnium* (a return) behind the threshold, *postmœnĭum* (the space) behind the comm. In English its use has received great extension, esp. in the prepositional relation, in which compounds are formed almost at will, not only on words from Latin, but also, in technical terms, from Greek, and sometimes even on English or other words, as *post-breakfast, post-Easter, post-Elizabethan.* These are often opposed to formations in *ante-* or *pre-*.

A. Words in which *post-* is adverbial or adjectival, qualifying the verb, verbal derivative, or other adj. or sb. forming, or implied in, the second element. In compounds derived or formed from L., or on L. analogies, as POST-DATE, -EXIST, -FIX, -POSE, -POSE, -POSIT, -PRESS, -SCRIPTURE, -SCRIPT, SCRIVE (q. v.); also in nouns-of-action, sometimes formed after, and as the opposites to, words in *ante-* or *pre-* (exceptionally *pro-*).

I. Relating to time or order.

a. In adverbial relation: = After, afterwards, subsequently. (*a*) With verbs or pa. pples., or in nouns-of-action formed after verbs or pa. pples. in *pre-* (*pro-*): as *post-determined* (1599, to *predetermine*), *-disapproval.* † **Posteri'orate** *v.* [see CELEBRATE], to sb. afterwards: **Postman'thly** *v.*, *Mach.* to multiply by (or as) a *postfactor* [see b]: **Post-e'ompted** *ppl. a.* [after *preoccupied*] 'anticipated with something past'; † **Postpla'ce** *v.*, to place after something else; **Po-st-pro'phasy** *v.*, to 'prophesy after the event'. † **Postvi'de** *v.* [after *provide*], to provide for an event after it has happened; to take precautions too late. See also POSTFIGURE, (*b*) With adjectives, or forming the first element of adjectives: as **Postan'tative** [L. *antāre* to change], applied to languages in which words are inflected by means of affixes placed after the stem or radical part; † **Postpla'ntive** (1599, to *preplantive*: see quot.).

b. In *quasi*-adjectival relation to a sb. (chiefly a verbal sb. or noun of action) forming, or implied in, the second element: = Occurring or existing afterwards, coming after, subsequent, later: as *post-accession, -act, -argument, -contract, -division, -fruition, -home, -legislation, -operation, -pardon, -presence, -of-grace, -narration.* Also in nouns-of-action formed after nouns in *pre-*, as *post-crucifix, -publication* (hence *-publicationist*), *-reflection, -purification*: see quots. Also **Post-ante'rity,** eternity in the future, everlasting future existence; **Postfi'xture,** *Math.*, the latter of two factors in non-commutative multiplication; † **Post'law,** 'a law made subsequently to, and annulling, some obligation, an *ex post facto* law'; **Post-ma'rriage,** marriage subsequent to cohabitation.

1858 SIMMONS *Mod. Philol.* 121 (read 420?) His life is not happy, for Bernhardi is a "post-accession" theorist. 1890 SPENCER *Lett. Inst.* 9, "Post-act, as after-act: an act done afterwards. 1884 In WORCESTER; and so subsequent Dicts. 1893 G. HARPER *Pascal's Pensées*, xxxiv, His third not answering Premisses, or 'Postmisses to short Discourses. 1894 T. THOMPSON *Chr. Sacrifice* viii. 94 This being more than an adjunct, more a "post argument" the confirmation of the major argument. *a* 1680 FRANCIS *Lavender's Ghost* (1696) 18 It chanced that I made a "post-entrance, And did in sort the Lady Winfield wed. *a* 1682 BURNET *Lett.* (1686) 308, I have collected...overtures, and "post-offered the Saviour. 1900 C. NORRIS *Invalid. Animals*, (1901) 72 The Arminians...may be called..."post-destinarians for placing the eternal decree behind the race of mortal life. 1898 T. PEARCE (title) Predestination...defended against "Post-destinarians. 1874 HARRISON *Meet. Centuries* (ed. 2) 16 The Doctor's Exorcism is a Postfactorization; for it does only endue man ordained to eternal life, when...they are possessed of it. 1900 C. NORRIS *Invalid. Animals*, (1901) 72 To prefer time before eternity, and to set up a post-destinarian instead of a pre-destination. 1733 POPE *Let. to Swift* in Courthope *Life* 262 It was laboured, corrected, pre-commended, and "post-disapproved as far as to be disowned by themselves. 1808 DUNCAN *Sermons*, xxiii. (1820) 287 The delusion have made so many Dividers, and sub-dividers, and pre-dividers, and "post-dividers of Ignorance. *a* 1832 — *Lives*, vii. 71 Has hath not that, not eternity, but the Image of Eternity, that is Immortality, a "Post-eternity there is in the souls of Men. 1898 CHARNOCK *Intell. Spec.* xx. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 367 The grandeur of eternal life is an ardent to God himself...as it hath an ante-eternity, so it hath a post-eternity. 1780 (title) Paris in Miniature, together with a Preface and "Postface by the English Literati. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Apr. 604/1 The fresh rebellion in both preface and postface that fuel found the Japanese syllabary no mercy for him. 1807 HANNEMANN in *Hygea* (Lat. ed.) II. 139 As for the latter predictions or rather "postdictions (since the bishops death) I willingly omit, concerning the successors of the bishop. 1811 CRABBE *Waldron* I. 61 Plays (1813) III. 31 How snatching...with some young Firebrand | who must succeed, but for "post-knot haggard. 1883 *Short Instr. General Cons. Proc. Ministry* 38 Oaths are sacred things, and "Post-hoax are a ready Popsicle to absolve them. 1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* (title) I. 35 The progress and fortunes of such schemes of "post-legitimation, had been conveyed, that the corrupt constitution...was a lawful marriage. 1785 H. A. BELLAMY *Apology* II. 48 That ridicule and contempt which ignorance has annexed to a "post-marriage (if I may so term it). 1892 R. C. TRENCH *Th. Study. Words* 7 Language are divisible into 1. pre-natative, or those that prefix their silence; 2. inter-nuntiative, or those that take them; and 3. "post-natative, or those that suffix them. 1876 H. CALDER *Fr. Mothe, to Mothe.* III. iv. 8 They were for the most part slaves. Lord Arthur was pre-occupied; Vance was "post-occupied. *a* 1832 DUNCAN *Sermons* (ed. Allison) IV. 431 All my co-operation is but a "post-operation, a working by the power of that all-preventing Union. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* viii. (1887) 53 They that write of exercise, make three degrees in it, whereof they call the first a preparation,...the next simply by the name of exercise,...the third a "post-natation. 1893 DOUCE *Lucian*, 3 *Apr.* 37 Every Pacifist, whether a "Post-pacifist, by way of inserting after a Lave is broken, or a Pre-pacifist, by way of Dis-persuasion, is wiseless before a Lave has broken. 1598 R. LINCOLN *Ann. Phil. Gen.* I thought it fitted in this treatise to "postplace her. 1895 F. FRANCIS *N. Dispatch* (1898) 208 Some "post-prophesied these reminiscences that "this would be the end of it all", more loudly than Mr. Tom Sharp. 1891 JEVONS *Astrology Aspp.* Wks. 1893 I. 111 These were the only "post-signers. 1892 R. DODDRIDGE (title) I and my Friends shall be allowed the full benefit of all the variations, interpolations, reservations, "post-variations, supervacuations, evocations...that I and my Men can devise or possibly imagine. *a* 1680 FULLER *Worthies*, Chester (1662) I. 288 When men instead of governing, "provide against dangers.

2. Of local position. **a.** In advb. relation to a vbl. adj. forming the second element: = Behind, posteriorly: as POSTAXIAL; also **Posteroma'rginal,** connumerating behind; *P. artery*, the posterior communicating artery (Wilder). **b.** In adjectival relation to a sb. forming or implied in the second element: = Hinder, situated at the back, posterior: chiefly in terms of Anatomy and Zoology, as POSTAXIAL, etc.; **Postabo'rtal,** posterior choroid (artery) (Wilder); **Postbippocam'pal,** of or belonging to the posterior hippocampus, as in *postbippocampal fissure*; **Postcasle'ar,** posterior malleus (muscle of the neck) (*Cent. Dict.* cites *Cassel*); also **Post-tu'berance** *nonce-wd.* [after *protuberance*], a posterior protuberance.

1888 *Owen Anat. Vert.* III. 235 The most...important of these [Bursæ] is Mac. has received the name of "postbipocampal. 1893 *Q. Rev.* CXXXI. 456 That luxury is prevalent in Africa, particularly for the quality of being singularly gifted with the Horatian post-cubenses.

B. Compounds in which *post-* is prepositional, the object being the noun forming, or implied in, the second element.

1. Relating to time or order: = After, subsequent to, following, succeeding, later than.

a. With substantives, forming adjectives (or attributive phrases), usually more or less nonce-wds., and of obvious meaning: as *post-Ascension, -breakfast, -Easter, -elevation, -reversion, -Incarnation, -Martinry, -resurrection, -Reformation, -Restoration, -resurrection, -Revolution, -Union*, etc.; see also POST-SCRIPT, POST-OFFICE.

b. With adjs., or formed from *post* + a L. or Gr. sb. with an adjectival ending. Many of these are self-explaining, esp. those formed from personal

cession, as *post-Adamic*, *-Alexandrine*, *-Cartesian* (see CARTESIAN), *-Christian*, *-Constantinian*, *-Darwinian*, *-Danelic*, *-Elizabethan*, *-Hesiodic*, *-Homeric*, *-Jacobian*, *-Miocene*, *-Pauline*, *-Persian*, *-Socratic*, *-Solomonic*, etc. So in geology, from the names of formations or periods, as *post-Cambrian*, *-cretaceous*. Also terms of pathology, indicating conditions or symptoms following an attack of disease, as *post-apoplectic*, *-diphtheritic*, *-epileptic*, *-herpetic*, *-influenzal*, *-paralytic*, *-pleurisy-zonal*, *-scarlatinal*, *-syphilitic*, *-typhoid* (see also those defined below); and many others of obvious meaning, as *post-baptismal*, *-bilious*, *-connubial*, *-medicinal*, *-observational*, *-pagan*, *-pentecostal*, *-prandial*, *-prophetic*, *-reformatory*, *-resurrectional*, *-revolutionary*, *-salmonian*.

Also **Post-apostolic**, *-ical*, subsequent to the apostles, later than the apostolic age. **Post-ca'nal** (*-cənəl*, *-cōnəl*) [L. *canalis*, STOCK *canal*, *cannel*, dinner], after-dinner. **Post-choro'ic**, *Path.*, following an attack of chorea or 'St. Vitus's dance'. **Post-coni'tial** (see quot.). **Post-conna'bial**, occurring after marriage: = POSTNUPTIAL. **Post-conquestual**, founded after the Norman Conquest. **Post-cre'ation** [Gr. *κόσμος* world], subsequent to the present world: = *postmundane*. **Post-dias'tolic**, *Physiol.*, following the *diastole* or dilatation of the heart in beating. **Post-dicro'tic**, following the dicrotic wave of the pulse. **Post-disru'ption**, subsequent to the DISRUPTION of the Ch. of Scotland and formation of the Free Ch. in 1843. **Post-e'mbryonal**, **Post-em'bryonic**, subsequent to the embryonic stage of life or growth. **Post-fe'brile**, *Path.*, occurring after an attack of fever. **Post-hemiple'gic**, *Path.*, following an attack of hemiplegia or paralysis of one side. **Post-hypna'tic** (see quot. 1903). †**Postlapsa'rian**, *Theol. Obs.* = IMPALAPSARIAN or SUBLAPSARIAN. **Post-mo'rtuary**, occurring, or relating to what may occur, after (some one's) death; post-mortem. **Post-mu'ndane** [L. *mundus* world], subsequent to this present world. **Post-neuri'tic**, *Path.*, following an attack of neuritis. **Post-Nice'ne**, *Ch. Hist.*, subsequent in date to the first Nicene Council (A. D. 325); also as *sb.* a Post-Nicene writer. **Post-o'perative**, occurring after a surgical operation. **Post-parti'rient**, *Path.* [cf. PARTURIENT 3], occurring after parturition. **Post-Pau'line**, subsequent to or later than the date of the Pauline. **Post-Raphaelite** *a.*, applied to schools of painting subsequent to the time of Raphael (died 1520): cf. PRE-RAPHAELITE. **Post-reno'te**, more remote in subsequent time or order: see *pre-remote*, PRE- B. 1. **Post-Ro'man**, subsequent to the Roman period. **Post-systo'lic**, following the systole of the heart. **Post-te'mporary** *nonce-wd.* [after *contemporary*], later than the time of the actual events; subsequent in date. **Post-to'nic** [see TONIC], following the accented syllable. **Post-trauma'tic**, *Path.* [Gr. *τραῦμα* WOUND], occurring after a wound. **Post-tride'ntine** [see TRIDENTINE], subsequent to the Council of Trent. **Post-tu'ssic** [irreg. f. L. *tussis* cough: see -IC], occurring after a cough. **Post-va'ccinal**, occurring after vaccination. **Post-va'rioloid**, *Path.*, occurring after a varioloid eruption. **Post-Vedic** (*-vēdik*), subsequent to or later than the Rig-Veda. See also POST-DILUVIAL, -EOLIAN, -GLACIAL, -GRADUATE, -RADIAL, -PRAEDIAL, etc.

6. In early 16th c., forming **-ist**, as †**Post-nomen'clatist** *Obs.*, afficionado: POST-FIRE, POST TEXT, etc.

1877 DARWIN *Orig. World* vi. 136 The geologic study we term of "post-Atlantic creation". 1901 R. L. HOUSE *Man. Gen. Mod. Surveyor* (ed. 2) Pref., At indifference to "post-Alexandrine treaties" has common amongst British scholars. 1880 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 322 note, Showing a "post-Apostolic date. 1879–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 911 Immediately after the "post-apostolic age. 1895 *J. Kitto Morality & Relig.* 284, 322 The "post-ascension activity of Christ. 1903 H. D. ROLLESTON *Boy, Lover and Patient* . passes into what may be spoken of as a "post-bubble stage. 1892 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Baptism.* 11. 5. 210 With respect to "post-baptismal declarations. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 193 The sublime dogma that there is no forgiveness for post-baptismal sin. 1879–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1974 The first "post-biblical notice is mention Moses in Hagadjasos. 1793 COWPER *Lett. to T. Newton* 10 July, All my "post-bookish time must be given to poetry. 1879 J. JACKSON in 1908 *Camb. Jrnl.* 1 Jan. 21/1 The analogous . Triune Deity of "post-Buddhistic Brahmanism. 1873 CICERO *Cicero's Friends* I. 2 note, I suppose the "post-Ciceronian period to have been the shortest period we possess in the history of literature. 1879 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 911 Immediately after the "post-Constantinian period. 1879 J. STEVENS *Chronology of Jesus* I. 35 The forms in which the words of Jesus appear in the earliest "post-crucifixion literature. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 781 If "post-cretacean philosophy has been so wanting in positive results. 1898 G. F. STORRS in *Methodist Mag.* LXIV. 230 Apparently . was enjoying a "post-casual stroke. 1872 M. COLLINS *Mog. o' Marsh* II. ii. 48 In the course of their post-canal talk. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 872 "Post-choreic paralysis is sometimes well-marked. 1884 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iv. 320 Literature, . collected in "post-Christian times by the Sepuncle. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) III. xvii. 303 After every session they [the Polish electors] held what were called "post-comitial diets, the object of which was to bring him to account for the vote he had given on every occasion. 1780 HANNAH PENN. *Exploit. Lett.* I. 29 note, By the terms consulted and "post-consulted all I mean . to the more physical order. 1893 in *Spel. Soc. Lect.* 1880 *Trad. Eve.* 1 Apr. 2/2/1 Cities are the seats of "post-conquered industries. 1901 LANCIANI in *Athenæum* 27 July 120/2 In other inscriptions of the "post-Constantinian age. 1892 *Knibbs of Sphinx* 435 The "post-cosmic conditions not met out of the world-process. 1880 GEORGE FISHER in *Living Age* 708 "post-creation forms. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority in Relig.* 11. i. 136 The "post-Sacerdotal unity seems indissoluble. 1893 *Spel. Soc. Lect.*, "Post-Sumerian, Elul., "Post-Akkadic were, a secondary result were semi-literary process, following on the Akkadic wave of the pulse. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 839 "Post-diphtheritic contractures tends to disappear . in the course of five or six weeks. 1879 N. KIRK *Enderby* viii. 208, 2 138 Though the offspring of the parental pre-Kansas period showed no tendency of the kind, the parental "post-disease child or children could only with constant supervision be kept from strong drink as soon as they began to crawl. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 3/1 The men and women this preacher-poet knew in his years in the old "post-disruption years. 1884 LORD KINNAIRD (Speech 13 Jan.) relished thus the "post-Easter entertainment. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 204/1 This non delightful of the "post-Elizabethan poets. 1893 TOURNEY in *Hardwicke's Amphitryon* 130 The postmaster . falls under the "post-reformed period of development. 1895 *Camden Rec. Misc.* V. 134 "Post-seismic developments, or change of form of this kind, is called metamorphism. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 318 As the popular phrase is, the "post-epileptic patient 'was not himself'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 3 *Tobe* 6/3 In a post-epileptic state, accumulation of her delirium deep-seated condition. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 551 Observed in "post-epileptiform paralysis. 1904 *Med. Mag.* Oct. 449 It appears that there has been a "post-erosion subsidence to an amount from 600 to 1200 feet, causing down the Arabian ghâts to form the present sea-basin. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* 2nd. ed. 386 A prolongation of the delirium when the fever has subsided, . intended by the term "Post-Febrile Insanity. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 149 The diagnosis of scarlet fever in the post-febrile stage. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Otol. Soc.* III. 158 An undoubted example of "post-hemiplegic tremor. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 80 Isolation, post-herpetic and other neuralgias. 1898 GREVE *Cosmet.* xviii. II. (tr. The "Post-Homeric legend was adopted to a population classified "post-Athenaeus. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 225 Even "post-hypnotic suggestion . was known. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 18 note, *Post-hypnotic*. Used of a suggestion given during the hypnotic trance, but intended to operate after that trance has ceased. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 932 A result of the "post-iodoprotid exhaustion of the nervous centres. 1900 *Pilot* 3 Nov. 740/2 The constructive a priori "post-Kantian philosophy of the great German speculative thinkers of eighty years ago. 1733 NEWT. *Dissert. Prophec.* II. 313 The high mountains of Asia, and "Post-Lapsarian doctrines. 1871 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* I. The principle of bonâ fide mutuality . does not seem to have at all entered into the theory of our medieval or "post-natural Hylopathy. 1902 MISS E. SHARPLES in *Owens Coll. Mem. Mus.* 37 A great post-mediæval movement, the active reconstruction of the Counter-Reformation. 1833 *Chicago Advocate* 9 Mar., He had given no one cause for "post-mortuary expectations. 1880–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1950 "Post-Nicene events and customs. 1884 *Knowledge* 16 May 3 The speculative personality who in mythical times transformed their "post-mundane future to Nephelococcygia by exchange for immediate enjoyment. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 583 Total loss of vision (Leber) and "post-neuritic atrophy. 1720 WARBURTON *Vind. Christ's Div.* ii. 28 The "Post-Nicene Fathers Athanasius, Basil, &c. 1888 *Quart. Christ. Remembr.* I. xv. 36 At other hours of the Acts-Noon, and "Post-Noon more especially. 1880 J. GRANT *Lorgan. Ghaist. Philos.* xxi. (1872) 98 The "post-observational simplicity of Copernicus and Newton. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 919 In the first flush of that "post-operative quiescence that we all so well recognise as a characteristic of nervous diseases. 1900 *Lancet* 20 Oct. 1130/2 A typical instance of post-operative "post-pneumonic delirium. 1883 H. ARNOLD *Edn. Lect.* vi. (1892) 259 Thence, and, moreover, "post-pagan world. 1879 *St. George's Mag. Exp.* IX. 484 Cases of "post-parturient insomnia. 1885 R. HAIGH in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 40/2 In the later and the peculiarly "post-Pauline epistles the appeal rests on moments are rare. 1898 J. MACNEILL *Soloist Pilgrim Life* 262, We live in "post-pentecostal days. 1895 A. RUPP *Pop. Hymn* I. 247 The "post-Prophetic phase of Judaism. 1880 MRS. STOWE *Last Years Ant. Ser.* 300 Among the "post-Patristic religionists of Italy. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 3/2 The great masters of the "post-Raphaelite school in Italy and in England. 1870 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 542/3 In "post-Reformation times the 'prophecies' . kept the souls . of men in continual irritation. 1900 B. KIDD *Soc. Evol. Conduct* ix. 303 The various methods within the post-Reformation development. 1897 *S. Stone Athan.* iv. 97 The "post-resurrection period. 1883 *Ch. Concord.* 12 Dec. 1/2/3 The few works of our Lord's post-resurrection life. 1815 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 249 Our "post-revolutionary youth are busy under happier auspices than you and I were. 1868 LONGFELLOW *Prob. Times* 21 Referring . to "post-Roman times. 1899 R. HOBART *Prob. Lost.* ix. 220 Many of them were settled in post-Roman times. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 729 "Post-scarlatinal diphtheria usually carries as a late period of convalescence. 1880–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1980 In the "post-Solonic time, the city grew in the neighbourhood of the temple. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 191 Drugs cannot influence a "post-syphilitic cachexia. 1879 *St. George's Mag. Exp.* IX. 139 The few sound faculties and followed by a loud summit ("post-systolic), which commenced at the apex. 1879 DR. WILLIAM *Convict. Considered* 119 Collected by the "post-unbelieving multitude . out of several ancient Codex. 1903 *Cornh. Jan.* 63 That revolution through the brilliant media of dead languages and "post-temporary chronicles. 1883 P. MEYER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 889/1 In French the form of the two "post-tonic vowels of a Lat. proparoxytone always disappears; so *Poen.* it tends to be preserved. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 19 Oct. 960 The "post-traumatic disorders of the cerebro-spinal system. 1895 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 343 Nor am I aware that "Post-tridentine writers deny that the whole Catholic faith may be proved from Scripture. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 206 "Post-typhic neurosis is another highly significant sign. 1899 *Ibid.* II. 580 The nature, extent, and variety of "post-varicoid eruptions. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 508 An example of "post-vesicular ulceration. 1893 *Daily News* 10 June 6/2 The "Post-Vedic or Brahmanic period.

2. Relating to locality: = Behind, situated at the back of, posterior to. In many adjs. (rarely *absol.*), chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.*, indicating parts or organs situated behind (more rarely, in the hinder part of) other parts or organs: as **Postaceta'bular**, behind the acetabulum or socket of the hip-bone. **Postalla'ntoic**, behind the allantois. **Posta'nal**, behind the anus. **Postante'nnal**, behind the antennæ. **Postaryte'noid**, 'behind the arytenoid cartilage or cartilages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Postau'ditory**, behind the auditory nerve or chamber. **Postbra'chial** (*-brē'kiăl*), situated on the back of the brachium or upper arm: applied to a set of vessels. **Postbranchial** (*-brœ'kiăl*) [see BRANCHIA], behind the gills, or a gill. **Postcæ'cal** (*-sē'kăl*), behind or beyond the cæcum. **Postcalca'neal**, behind the calcaneum: applied to a lobe of the interfemoral membrane in bats. **Postce'ntral**, behind the centre: applied to a convolution of the brain, also called the *posterior central convolution*. **Postcepha'lic**, behind or posterior to the head: applied to segments of arthropods. **Postcerebe'llar**, in the hinder part of the cerebellum. **Postce'rvical**, (a) behind the cerebrum or brain; (*b*) in the hinder part of the cerebrum. **Postcolumna'llar**, behind the columella (COLUMELLA 4). **Postco'stal**, behind the cora or coxa. **Postcra'nial**, behind the cranium: fissure of the cerebrum. **Postcu'bital** [see CUBIT], behind, or on the back of the fore-arm. **Postde'ntal** [see DENTAL], behind the teeth; in *Phonetics* applied to a consonant pronounced by placing the tongue against the gum or palate just behind the teeth. **Postdi'gital**, behind the digits or toes. **Postethmoi'd**, behind the ethmoid bone. **Postfe'moral**, situated behind the femur or thigh. **Postgena'lial**, behind the genital pores. **Postglenoi'd**, behind the glenoid cavity: applied to a process of the temporal bone (*zygoma*, as *sb.*): also **Postglenoi'dal**. **Posthume'ral** (*-hiū'mĕrăl*), behind the humerus or upper arm, or the humeri in insects (cf. HUMERAL A. 1, 3). **Postischi'al** (*-iskiăl*), behind the ischium. **Postmeata'l** (*-miē'tăl*) [irreg. for *postmeatual*: cf. MEATAL, and see MEATUS], behind a meatus or opening of the body. **Postmedia'lian**, behind the median line or plane of the body. **Postna'sal**, behind the nose or nasal cavity. **Postnasopha'geal**, behind the œsophagus. **Postne'rvary**, behind the olfactory body. **Postpa'latal**, behind the palate or palatal bones; applied to one of the pterygoid bones in certain reptiles (also *elliptically as sb.*): also **Postpa'latine**. **Postparie'tal**, applied to certain plates behind the parietal plates in the head of a serpent (also *elliptically as sb.*). **Postpe'tiolate** *sb.*, an abdominal segment in an insect immediately behind the petiole (PETIOLE 2). **Postpharyngeal**, behind the pharynx. **Postpi'tuitary**, 'situated posterior to the pituitary body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Postpo'stile**, behind the pons Varolii (PONS 2). **Postfro'nal** [Gr. *ῥινός*, nose], behind the nose (= *postnasal*), or behind the olfactory lobe of the brain. **Postrola'ndic**, behind the Rolandic fissure of the cerebrum. **Postse'ptal**, behind the rostrum of a crustacean. **Postsa'cral**, behind the sacrum or sacral vertebræ. **Postsca'pular**, situated behind or below the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade, as in *postscapular fascia*. **Postste'rnal**, behind the sternum or breast-bone. **Poststi'gmatal**, in an insect, behind the stigmata or breathing pores. **Postsy'lvian**, behind the Sylvian fissure of the cerebrum. **Post-ti'bial**, behind, or on the hinder part of, the tibia. **Post-tympa'nic**, behind the tympanic bone: applied to a bone, and a process of bone, in some Carnivora; also as *sb.* = *post-tympanic bone* or *process*. **Postu'mbonal**, behind the umbo of a molluscan shell. **Postve'rtine**, situated behind the sternum. Also POSTLIMBAL, -OCULAR, -ORBITAL, etc.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* II. 32 The Bone is bicid differs in the proportions of the pre-acetabular and "post-acetabular extension, and in the degree of divergence of the latter from the median. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1630 The third gut and its continuation—the "post-allantoic gut—are now without any communication with the exterior. 1888

Bibliography & Jurisdic Analec. Lxiii 333 There is generally said to be a "post-anal section of the orthopteran in Vermilia which communicates by a compressible canal with the several valves. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 1024 The number and arrangement of the four pairs of pre-anal and three pairs of post-anal papillæ on the tail of the male. 1895 Cambr. Nat. Hist. V. 195 This structure (the proventriculus)...is said by Sir John Lubbock to be present in some of the Lipurides that have no ocelli, and he therefore prefers to speak of it as the "post-antennal organ." 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life 5 The "post-auditory process of the squamosal. 1875 Huxley & Martin Elem. Biol. (1877) 190 The Post-auditory nerves. 1888 J. Shaw in G. West Microsc. Jr. 279 This duct...I must now also extend to the prætracheal and the sensory part of each "postbronchial nerve. 1861 Hulme tr. Meyer's Timehen II. 1. 22 The branches is divided into the small branches or arteriæ, and into the large branches or "posteriæ. 1890 Billings Med. Dict. "Post-cardinal anastomosis. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VII. 350 The ascending perineal or post-scrotal anastomosis. 1895 Syd. Soc. Lex., "Post-cephalic, posterior to the head or cephalic segment. 1900 Minot Human Embryology 859 (L. H.) In a larva of one of the larger species of Chironomus the heart lies in the eleventh post-cephalic segment. 1885 Wilder & Trof. Nervous Sys. XII. 399 Cerebellum posterior...English synonym, "Postcerebellar. 1882 Alderman in Jan. Sci. Note...From the ophthalmicum, and from the ramus connecting this with the first "postcervical ganglion. 1885 Wilder (as above) XII. 399 Cerebrum posterior...English synonym, Postcervical. 1880 Watson in Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool. XV. No. 81. 91 Leaving only a ventral dependent and a "postcolocular furrow. 1883 J. Dewar & Mcleod Trans. R. Soc. The part of the cerebral cortex which corresponds to the "postcruciate convolution. 1903 Kingsbury in Phil. Jr., Trans. 197 The Primary I is also of two kinds; one is divided and "post-ventral, the other is not. 1870 Rolleston & Lepidosiren Annectens ii. 21 The "post-digital gland of the Ganoidea. 1870 Flower Osteol. Mammalia ii. 158 The Orang agrees with Man in wanting this "post-frontal suture of the frontals. 1874 Owen Mod. & Fossil in Cyc's Cyc. Sc. I. Org. Nat. 135 The "postglenoid process in the horse is less developed than in the tapir. 1870 Huxley Anat. Vertebr. Animls. viii. 361 The squamosal (of the chimæroid) sends down an immense "post-glenoidal process. 1895 Minot in Proc. Zool. Soc. 373 The proximal margin of the "postmesial tassell. 1890 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 914 "Post-nasal adenoid hypertrophy is a disease of early childhood. 1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VII. 361 The "post-pharyngeal abscess. 1897 Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc. IX. 173 Extending from high up in the post-pharyngeal wall (frequently four and a half inches or far on the fourth rib. 1885 Wilder (as above) XII. 431 Owen's pelvic canal is functional; the same employed by me, is "prehensual. 1901 Nature's Mag. XXIV. 805/2 She had a spell of sneezing, and the bullet dropped out into the postbuccal cavity. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life 104 "Post-cæcal length almost equal to greatest breadth. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 52 It might be suspected from the intensity and superficialness of "post-dorsal pain with tenderness. 1898 Cornevall in Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 50 It may have the portion before the stigma technically longer than that beyond ("poststigmatic), but usually they are about equal or the latter is longer. 1888 Owen Anim. Parasites III. 513 A "postsyphon fissure ...is added. 1874 ... Zool. & Paleon. in Cyc's Cyc. Sc. I. Org. Nat. 238 A well-developed "post-tympanic process. 1871 Huxley Anat. Vertebr. Animls. viii. 361 (In the pig) the post-zygomatic process is closely appressed to the post-glenoidal process.

Postabdomen (pōstæbdōʊmĕn). [Post- A. 2.] The posterior part of the abdomen: *esp.* in insects, crustacea, or other invertebrates, the portion posterior to the abdominal cavity. Hence **Postabdominal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the postabdomen.

1840 Brodie Dict. Sci., etc., Post-abdomen, the name applied by Latreille to the five posterior segments of the abdomen of Stomapod Insects; and to the fifth of Crustaceans, which contain the organs of reproduction and more numerous segments. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life 108 The post-abdominal region. 1871 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. 161 If we look at the Polychætan group it (the ovarium) is lodged in the postabdomen.

Portable, *a.* rare—°. [f. Post- 10.3 + -able.] Capable of being posted.

(In the quotation from Montaigne cited in Todd and later Dicts. 'portable' is corrected in the Errata to 'portable'.)

Post-act: see Post- A. 1 b. **Postactabular, Post-Adamic**: see Post- B. 2, 1 b.

Postage[1] (pōʊstĕj). [f. Post 26.3 + -age.]

I. Of letters, etc.

1. The carriage or conveyance of letters, etc., by post. None *rare*.

1720 *Acts Privy Council* XIX. 184 Sir John Norreys, knight,...hath made full satisfaction for moneys advanced for horsehire, horsehold stuff, postage and for transportation touch to the going and coming into Ireland. 1893 Sir W. Barlow *Memoir*, *Hampshire Cadet*, 3 Who weekly spends four or six Crowns for postage of letters yearly. 1897 in Cal. & Treas. Pap. 1 (1892) 3, 283 These little presents I send you for that they be of so easy postage. 1655 *Rep. Council State* XVI. 478 for the suppressing of the badness of the postage of Letters. 1693 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 210 How much a Letter (you will be pleased to allow) for postage of a single Letter from Piscataqua to Boston.

†2. The postal service generally; a postal service between particular points. *Obs.*

1650 *Trials, Ha. Census.* 31 Mar. 389 By direction and authority of the Parliament. I erected postages for the service of the State. 1653 *Ibid.* 26 May 253/1 An Act for the Settling the Postage of England, Scotland, and Ireland. 1709 Chamberlayne *Pres. St.* (ed. 2) 328 The Post-Master-General...hath since (1707) also appropriated the Market-Towns of England as well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an Office and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said grand Office (to London). 1749 W. Douglass Summary I. 466 From Piscataqua or Portsmouth, to Philadelphia, is a regular postage. 1779 Hervey *Naval Hist.* II. 502 In the year 1635 the postage in England, Scotland, and Ireland, was farmed for one thousand pounds yearly.

3. The amount charged for carrying a letter or postal packet; originally, that paid to a post messenger; hence, the charge made by the post-office department for the conveyance of a letter or packet, now usually prepaid by means of a Postage stamp or stamps.

1634 *Canterb. Visit. Notes* 110, 183, 119 For want of ready money, they would send his back the postage. 1656 *Trials, Ha. Census.* 419/1 That the Post Letters, directed to the several Members of this House,...be free from Postage, as formerly. That the Letters of the several Members of this House may go to the several Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, be also free from Postage. 1892 T. Nash *Pasquil to Hirt. Supplic.* (Arb.) 14 Thy State letters, which are usually carried postage free here in England. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life, etc.* (1888) I. 354 To forward the packets to Colonel Pickt, as early as may be, free of postage. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 368 The postage increased in proportion to the weight of the packet. 1892 Pres. *Fenny Prod. Pamphl.* 31 The postage to Aberdeen from Edinburgh was 1s 1775 3d...to Linlithgow 1d.

II. Of passengers.

†4. Travelling by means of post-horses; posting; also *transf.* a rapid journey or passage. *Obs.*

1603 in 1308 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* iv. 227 The continuance thereof hath drawn with it from this passe-over the postage and recourse of merchants...travelling to the sea coast...We pray that it would please you to erect a postage here and restore and grant unto...James Aylmer, to be the postmaster. 1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* ii. lvi. 277 All the travailers complained that we forcibly stayed others in this postage of life as the world. 1648 Cotterell's *Wkly. Post. Rog.* XIII. No. 10. 288 The refusal of a license [to] the magistrates, to any innkeeper raising the price of postage.

†5. The charge for hire of a post-horse. *Obs.*

1660 *Act* 12 Chas. II, c. 35 § 3 Three pence...for each Horses hire or postage for every English mile.

†6. A station at which horses are changed; a posting house. *Obs.* 1803 See sense 4b.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **postage-book**: see quot.; **postage currency**, a paper currency of denominations less than a dollar, bearing a design composed of one or more postage stamps, issued in the U. S. in 1862, to take the place of actual postage stamps, which had for some time been used instead of silver coins, when these became scarce during the Civil War; also called Postal *currency*; **postage envelope**: see quot.; **postage label**, merely official name for a Postage stamp; so *postage label stamp*.

1838 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, "*Postage-book*, a memorandum-book in an office of postal superintendence. 1862 *Instruct. to U. S. Agents* 8(2) "Postage Currency. Furnished only by the National Treasurer, and designated Depositaries of the U. S. 37 U. S. Postage, Five Cents. *Ibid.* Act approved July 17, 1862. 1863 *U. S. Stat.* c. 73 § 2 Be it further enacted, That in lieu of postage stamps for fractional currency, and of fractional notes, commonly called postage currency,...the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional coins of the amounts. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Currency*, (3) July 17, 1862, Congress authorized an issue of circulating notes called postage currency, including in reality the stamps that had previously been used as great inconvenience, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. 1880 Murray's *London* 37 (Hoppe) Others (persons) are employed in stamping the embossed medallion of the Queen on "postage envelopes. 1892 (title) Report from the Select Committee on "Postage Label Stamps;...Minutes of Evidence. *Ibid.* 1 Are you (H. Archer) the Inventor and Patentee of a plan for perforating the sheets of Postage Labels, so as to effect their ready separation without the aid of any cutting instrument? *Ibid.* 20 To engravers, printers, gum, and perforate the postage label stamps. *Ibid.*, For engraving, printing, and gumming the postage label sheets.

Postage[2] (pōʊstĕj), *v.* rare. [f. Post 28.1 + -age.] The mooring of ships to posts in a harbour; the dues charged for this.

1888 *Rep. Trial in Exeter & Plymouth Gaz.* 13 Mar., Nothing more than postage was paid. There were three posts as shown in the map of 1758, and three or more posts along the Parade, which had now been removed, but to which ships were moored.

Postage stamp. [f. Postage[1] + Stamp 18.] An official stamp, either a stamp embossed on an envelope or impressed on a card or wrapper, or else (now usually) a small adhesive label having a specified face-value (in Great Britain from ½*d.* upward), and bearing a design of a certain pattern and colour appropriated to its value, sold by or on behalf of the Post Office, to be affixed to any letter or packet sent by post, as a means of prepayment of postage, and as evidence of such payment.

The design is generally the head of the Sovereign or Ruler (whence in Great Britain the early popular appellation 'Queen's head'), or the national arms or emblems, but many countries use various symbolic or fanciful pictorial devices, historical portraits, etc.

The name *stamp* was originally applied to the marks stamped or impressed by the Post Office on letters for various purposes, among others that of stating whether they were 'prepaid', 'unpaid', 'free', partly paid, or paid by the recipient or other post. When adhesive labels, and impressed envelopes were introduced in 1840, these took the place of the 'paid' or 'prepaid' stamp, and appear to have been popularly called 'postage stamps' from the first. The official and more accurate name was *postage label*; but the popular usage prevailed; by 1870 *postage label stamp* was in official use, and finally *postage stamp* was accepted. The actual stamps (Gen. Environment) which continued to be impressed by the Post Office after 1840, to show the place and date of postage and arrival, and to obliterate or refund the postage-label, are now usually distinguished as *postmarks* and *obliterating stamps* or *marks*.

1840 *Times* 2 May 6/4 The Penny Postage Stamps... The Lords of the Treasury having fixed the 6th of May next for the issue of postage stamps. 1840 in *Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage Label Stamps* (1852) 2 The employment (Archer's) appears to be a very clever and useful invention: we are thoroughly convinced that postage stamps separated by it, having jagged edges, will adhere to letters far better than those cut from the sheets by knives or scissors. 1840 *Ibid.* 2 Mr. Bokenham told me...he was very desirous about the sticking of the postage stamps to the letters, as there were upwards of 400 found daily loose in the bags. a 1862 G. H. Lewes *Let. to Parker* (in *Parker's Mem. & Lett.* (1864) 332) I have read Fraser, and having read it would keep it and restore postage stamps. 1862 *Boston Every. Transcr.* 10 July 2/3 Postage stamps have come extensively into public use during the present scarcity of silver coin. They are issued by the Post Office Department of eight values. [1862 S. P. Chase *Rep. Sec. U. S. Treas.* 4 Dec. of It was soon discovered that stamps prepared for postage uses were not adapted to the purposes of currency.] 1862 M. Read *Rep. Postmaster Gen. U. S.* 1 Dec. 533 The issue of 'postage currency' by the Treasury Department will doubtless soon displace postage stamps from circulation. 1897 O. Fiske *Postage Stamps* 3 Everyone is...aware of the purpose of a postage stamp, viz. to prepay postage, and to serve as an intelligible token that the proper amount has been paid. 1900 *Post Office Guide* Jan. 139 Embossed or impressed postage stamps—on out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *postage-stamp dumpbar, star, statistics, system*; *esp.* connected with the collecting of postage stamps as the objects of philatelic interest, as *postage-stamp collecting, collection, collector, dealer*, etc.; *postage-stamp album, catalogue*; **postage-stamp currency** (U. S.) = postage currency: see Postage[1] 6.

1850 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage Label Stamps* 2 The efficient working of the postage-stamp system. 1862 *Boston Every. Transcr.* 5 Aug. 1/3 The Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have approved of the specimens of the postage stamp currency, which will be for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. 1862 *Ibid.* Postage-stamp Collector's Album. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 362 Postage-stamp dampers.

Postal (pōʊstăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *postal*, adj. (1836, 'la convention postale conclue et signée le 30 mars entre la France et la Grande Bretagne'), *f. poste* Post *sb.*[2]: *see* -al.] Of or pertaining to the post; relating to the carriage of mails.

1843 *Rep. Sel. Comm. on Postage* 72 Postal treaties with all the countries in the world. 1841 Penn. Terms in Senate's *U. S. in Messages of Presid.* (1897) IV. 343, I transmit to the Senate, a postal convention between the United States and the Republic of New Granada, signed in the city of Bogota on the 6th of March last. 1848 Carter *Battles* ii. 133 Not for the will of the ship...Have even lesser conventions subjected to postal arrangements. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 46 § 2 (2) Within the limit of the town postal delivery of that office. 1903 *Times* 2 May 11 Great bodies of men, such as postal servants or dockyard servants.

b. in spec. applications: **postal car**, a railway car for the carriage of mails (*U. S.*); **postal card** (*U. S.*) [cf. F. *carte postale*] = Postcard; **postal clerk**, a clerk in a travelling railway post office (*U. S.*); **postal currency** = Postage *currency* (*U. S.*); **postal guide**, a handbook of information about the postal service; a post-office guide; **postal note**, in *U. S.*, an order issued by a post office for any required sum of less than five dollars payable at any other post office; **postal order**, a form of money order issued by a post office of the United Kingdom: it differs from the *post-office order*, or original postal money order, in being for one of a number of fixed sums (from 6*d.* to 21*s.*), and in being payable at any post office; **postal union**, a union of the governments of various countries for the regulation of international postage, entered into at Berne on 9 October, 1874; on 1 Feb. 1879, all countries of the world, excepting parts of Asia and Africa and certain islands, were included.

1873 *New York Star*, 29 Apr. 1/4 The "Postal Car Problem. ...Postal Car and Mail Service on Railroads. 1872 *Act of Congress U. S.* 2 Year Sess. XVII. 304 The Postmaster-General is authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public, with postage enough separated upon them, "postal cards; manufactured of good writing paper. 1873 *Chicago Tribune* 17 Apr. 4/3 Postal cards, which have been used with great favor in England and Canada for a long time, will be introduced in this country on the first of next month. 1870 *Act of Congress* 61st. XVII. 359 Every route-agent, "postal clerk, or other carrier of the mail shall receive any mail-matter presented to him, if properly prepaid by stamps. 1862 *Washington Republican* 27 Aug. 2/1 Specimens of the new "Postal Currency were received in this city this morning;...they are now for sale in exchange for specie. 1868 S. M. Clark in *U. S. Domestic* No. 1107 The postal currency was the first government issue representing fractional parts of a dollar, and was commenced in August 1862, and closed in April 1869. 1880 *Whitaker's*

Almanack 1811, 1815 'Postal Money Orders (1880 Postal Money Notes). Unlike post office orders, they are issued for fixed sums. 1883 *Postal Telegr. & Telephonic Gaz.* Would it not be well if the power lines were styled "postal wires", as in common parlance?—'Post-office orders' and "postal orders" are too much alike in sound. 1899 *Daily News* 23 June 6/2 Judge Rentoul said that... he had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that a postal order was not a negotiable instrument. 1913 (*Oxford Dict.*) Foreign Post Card for countries included in the 'Postal Union. One Penny Farthing. 1918 *Brit. Postal Guide* 1 Jan., List of countries...comprised in the Postal Union.

B. as *sb.* **a.** *U. S. colloq.* Short for *postal card*; also for *postal note* (*Cent. Dict.*, 1890). **b.** Short for *postal car*, *postal* (U.S. mail) *train*.

1871 W. Dennison *Lett.*, I have already, by postal, acknowledged receipt of your last favour. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 199 To furnish the necessary with postals to notify the members and the press of the date of meeting. 1892 *Ann. Rep. Post-m.-Gen. Washington* 389, a daily limit of 40 pouch postals (postal railway carriages) superseding a limit of 40 feet. 1906 *The Missionary* (U. S.) June 249/1 The circular letter, with return postal, sent out the middle of April.

Postallantoic: see Post- B. 2.

† **Post alone**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[1] + Alone. (Appx. = standing alone like a post.] Entirely or quite alone. [Very common in 16th c.]

1514 Q. Mary of France *Lett. Hen. VIII* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 118 Now am I left post a lone to effect. 1533 Farm *Amen. Mone* (1548) F ij, I dare not say him outside post alone, least ye dispise him. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 431 King Henry ye 3rd came alone to the bishoppes palayce beyde Powles. 1587 Golding *Decal's Mor.* 172, 1858 she He left her post alone Upon the shore. 1619 *Winton Wks.* I. 56 To be in a manner post alone, like a pellican in the wilderness, or as an owle in the desart.

Postament (pō·stăment). *Arch. rare.* (Also † postment.) [ad. It. *postamento*, f. *postare* to post, *posta* situation, placing, setting; whence also Ger. etc. *postament*.] A pedestal, a base; also, a framing, mounting, or moulding around a bas-relief, large cameo, or the like.

1578 Sir Thomas] *Careless Solutions* II. 320 All these Pyramides were raised in with Basements, on the Postaments of every other were put Pots with Orenge-Trees. 1850 Lecture in *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 191 (ed. 2) 274 Ironhanded pedestals of columns *cryptostoai* which arose from enormous postaments (*crepidines*).

Postanal, -antennal, -arytenoid, -auditory: see Post- B. 2; **Post-angel**: Post *sb.*[2] 13; **Post-apostolic**: Post- B. 1.

† **Po·state**. *Obs.* Apheitic form of Apostate.

1580 Tristan *Nigelon* (Rolls) VIII. 223 And promises and oath sworn he forgot straightlie. 1583 Golding *Calvin Gen.* 61/1, I marry not thither any thing the more for a postate.

† **Posta·tion**. *Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. L. *post* after + -ation.] The placing of one thing after another.

1607 *Sched. Dict. agent, Amplicte.* 1, 2, 3) The postation of the wise doth not preiudice it, therefore the postponing of the Cross doth not preiudice it neither.

Post-a·xiad, *adv.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. as next + -ad: cf. Dextrad.] In a post-axial direction (Syd.).

1892 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 331 These two grooves are separated by a...ridge traversing postaxiadly. *Ibid.* 333 The gasoline continues onwards postaxiad the dorsal margin of the zygoma.

Post-axial (pōstæ·ksiăl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *post* after + Axis, Axial.] Of, pertaining to, or situated on that side of a limb (in vertebrates) which is posterior to a line drawn at right angles to the body axis through the axis of the limb.

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 37 And in beasts preaxiller can be spoken of as post-axial. 1873 See W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 649/2 Quite recently the term *pre-axial* has been introduced as equivalent to radial, and *post-axial* to ulnar. 1880 Mivart *Cat* 92 The Ulna, or post-axial bone of the forearm, is larger than the heaxwise.

Hence **Post-a·xially** *adv.*, in a post-axial position or direction; also as *prep.* (*cf.* Post-axiad).

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 79 Distinct vertebræ are developed both pre-axially and post-axially to this step. 1892 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 331 These vertebræ...continue to postaxially the sacral mass, increasing as they proceed.

Po·st-bag. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Bag *sb.*] A bag for carrying letters and other postal matter; a mail-bag; *transf.* the number of letters, etc. delivered to or sent from any house or person.

1815 Mosses *Fashion* 184 The luxury and delight of first receiving the Post Bag. 1832 Robinson *Econ. Manufactures*, Inl. 31 273 The Post-bag despatched every evening to one of our largest cities, Bristol, usually weighs less than a hundred pounds. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. III. 650 Mostyn *Poems*, *Old Weathercocks* 107 Post-bags were carried on horseback from Edinburgh to London. 1856 *The Ride* 23 July 3/1/1 The Prince of Wales has the biggest post-bag of any of the Royalties.

† **Po·st-bark**. *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Bark *sb.*[2]] = Pocket-boat.

1599 Ione Fawcett *ib.* 13. 1600 Middleton *In Cal. Doc. rel. Ireland* 403 We find great lack of a post-bark to pass to and fro between Lough Foyle and Dublin...we have advertised to erect a passage boat for that purpose, at the rate of *xxl.* per annum, as the other post barks have. 1630 Cal. *State Papers, Dom.* (1858) 56 The whole business of the post barks returned back to the Irish Commissioners. *a* 1638 Usher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 162 Sending away nevertheless a Post-barque to Athlone, to let them know what had befallen him.

† **Post-bill**. *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Bill *sb.*[2]]

1. See quots.

1647 Wharton *Post-bills*, a bill of letters mailed by a postmaster. 1658 Sidenham *Dipt. Treats, Post-bill*, a post-office way-bill placed to the mailing, or given in charge of the guard or driver. 1664 in Winchester and in lane Diets.

2. Short for *Bank Post Bill*: see Bank-bill.

1809 R. Longman *Introd. Trade* 6 Post Bills on the Bank of England.

Po·st-boat. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Boat *sb.*] A boat or ship engaged in the conveyance of the mails, esp. on a regular route at fixed times; a packet-boat, mail-boat; also, a boat which conveys travellers between certain points; a stage-boat.

1600 Sir G. Fenton in *Cal. Doc. rel. Irel.* 1596-1597, I would (in Hollyhead) for a monthely wind, and a back to post me over, the post boat being already in Ireland. 1733 Hoppner *Trans.* (1760) I. ii. 211, I was feasted the place inhabited by some...tarrars, who ply on the river with open post boats. 1809 Burns *Egyptian Parable* II. vii. 180 Thence by the post-boat on the canal to Fort Saidt. 1897 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 452 It is sunset when one arrives by the post-boat.

† **Po·st-book**[1]. *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Book *sb.*] A book in which accounts are posted; a ledger.

1597-40 Chamberlain *Cyel* s. v. *Bank, Ledger, or Leger-Book*, sometimes also called the *great book*, and the *post-book*. a 1739 Wodrow *Corr.* (1828) III. 283 Proposed a sort of post-book to be kept, in which the merchants should have their accounts.

Po·st-book[2], *rare*. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Book *sb.*] A book containing the regulations of a post-service.

1765 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. viii. 131, I pulled out the post-book, and began to read...the article which orders, that the traveller who comes first shall be first served.

Post-box: see Post *sb.*[1] 9, *sb.*[2] 13.

Po·st-boy. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Boy *sb.*[1]]

1. A boy or man who rides post; a letter-carrier.

1586 *Cal. Border Papers* I. 320 Sum Hoore...sente with the post boye of Morpeth lyghtman...and nooke away his horse and pakkett. 1604 *Eastward Hoe*, (1605) IV. 337 Post to a post boy for a letter from my Lord, sir. 1702 R. Wild *Iter. Lib. Cantab.* 3, I suddenly heard the Post-boy blow his Horn near the Windsor. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4136/1 The Post-Boy who was bringing the Dispatches and Inland Mails to London. 1708 Johnson *Idler* No. 43 ¶ 11 A road through which...the post boy never day and night...goes and returns. 1887 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* II. vi. 121 We heard the scurrying of the postboy's hoofs, and Cleely presently ran in with a letter in her hand.

2. The postilion of a stage-coach, post-chaise, or hired carriage; = Postilion 3.

1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. 227 Every Gentleman desire to ride Post...Post-Horses are always in readiness...only 2*d.* is demanded for every English Mile; and, for every Stage, to the Post-Boy 2*d.* for Conducting. 1711 Ferguson *Tract Thanet* 11, v. This they should fly as swift as the gods, when they Ride on behind their post-boys, Opportunity. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* v. 1, Pay the postboy, and take the portmanteau. 1780 Cowper *Gilpin* 130 Away went Gilpin, and away went postboy at his heels, The postboy's horse right glad to miss The lumbering of the wheels. 1823 Lister *My Nurse* III. xxxiii, The post boys cracked their whips, and the wheels rolled away.

Postbrachial, -branchial, -caecal, -calcaneal: see Post- B. 2; **Post-butt**: Post *sb.*[1] 9; **Post-canonical**, etc.: Post- B. 1.

Post captain: see Post *sb.*[2] 4 b.

Po·st-car. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Car *sb.*[2]] A car for the conveyance of mails; also, a car for the conveyance of travellers posting.

1894 Pall Mall Gaz. (1895) 2/2 We immediately took a Post-car, and never rest day about two in the afternoon to Clare. 1812 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1861) I. 132 The buyard...gave every aid, and a little car and the bargain for the saddlers, as being larger than the post cars.

Postcard (pō·stkɑːd). [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Card *sb.*[2]] A pasteboard card of a regulation size, bearing a representation of a postage stamp or an equivalent design, officially sold to be used for correspondence. Also, since 1 Sept. 1894, a blank, private, or unofficial card of the same dimensions (*blank postcard*) to be furnished with an adhesive stamp for the proper amount of postage.

The postcard issued in Great Britain 1 Oct. 1870 cost ½*d.*; cards of higher prices from 1*d.* to 5*d.* were issued later for foreign correspondence (the first being the 1*d.* card of 1871); since 1879 the postcard was for countries within the postal union has been 1*d.* An equivalent rate for foreign correspondence is used in most other countries, but for internal correspondence their rates differ. *Pictorial* or *picture postcards* are cards usually blank bearing a picture on the reverse side, the sending and collection of which began to become prevalent shortly before 1900.

1870 Oct. 1 (Appropriated Post Card). The address only to be written on this side. Halfpenny. 1870 *Diana Europa's School* 18 He wrote home to his mother, on the back of a halfpenny post card, so that all the home circles might see how pious he was. 1870 *Punch* 2 Feb. 51/2 He gets a postcard informing him that he is proposed to the House. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Feb. 9/2 The post-card was an American invention, brought out in 1865, with a sequence from the following year for Hungary....We adopted the plan in 1870. 1892 *Pictures post-card* (see *Pictures* 2*b.* 2 d). 1900 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/1 The idea of the postcard first came to Dr. Stephan, late German Postmaster-General, who submitted his plan of a postcard, which was rejected at the time, to a German Postal Congress in 1865. *mod.* 1897 Westm. *Gaz.* 22 Feb. 3/2 Having adopted the system of book-extension by the post-card system. 1899 *Ibid.* 19 Aug. 6/1 They have supplied the marines with a postcard album.

Post-carosha, to **-carrier**: see Post *sb.*[2] 12.

Post-cart (pō·stkɑːt). [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Cart *sb.*] A cart in which local mails are carried. Also *attrib.*

1806 Miss Mitford *Village Inn.* ii. (1863) 245 Here is the post-cart coming up the road at its most respectable rumble. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/6 The trains are all late, and the postcards do not reach their destinations. 1889 Harper *Windsor to Phoenix* 132 Jessie was to...come on to Tucson from Tombstone in the post-cart. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 3/2 An important post-cart service runs via Gretchen and Middle Drift into the native territories.

Postcava (pōstkā·vă). *Anat.* [f. Post- A. 2 + Cava for *vena cava*.] The inferior vena cava: so called as being behind or posterior in animals generally. Hence **Postcaval** *a.*

1886 [see Precaval]. 1889 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Technol.* 321 By Owen the two are designated as the *postcaval* and *precaval* veins....We have ventured to call the veins and its designation these as simply *praecava* and *postcava*.

Post-cedar: see Post *sb.*[1] 9. **Postcentral, -cephalic, -cerebellar, -cerebral**: Post- B. 2.

Post-chaise (pō·stʃēz), *sb.* Also *colloq.* **post-chay**, **-shay**, Pot(t)chaise, Pochay. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Chaise.] A travelling carriage, either hired from stage to stage, or drawn by horses as hired: used in the 18th and earlier half of the 19th century.

In England usually having a closed body, raised for four, two to four persons, the driver or postilion riding on one of the horses.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4703/3 The Earl of Bradford arrived here in a Post-Chaise. 1738–9 tr. *Riccoboni's Trav.* (1968) I. 221 There is scarce any other way of travelling from Genoa to Italy than in post-chaises which will hold two persons, with a covering over head, and room for two trunks behind: they have but two wheels. 1797 F. Greville *Maxims, Char. & Reft.* 29 He was told of the late invention of post-chays, of their great expedition, convenience and cheapness. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlvii, Kit's mother and the single gentleman...quarrelling outward in the post-chaise and four. 1889 G. Fidelak *Eng. Roadways* 5 At the commencement of the present century, communication between the smaller towns was by post-chaise...for the wealthy.

attrib. 1763 Sussex in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 197 Cases where the patient...caught cold, as in post-chaise long 450. 1792 W. Felton *Carriages* I. 8 A Chariot or Post-Chaise body. These bodies differ not in the least...By the addition of a coachbox to the carriage-part, they are called Chaises.

Hence **Post-chaise** *v.*, *colloq.*, *intr.* to travel by post-chaise; *trans.* to convey in or carry off in a post-chaise. *rare.*

1834 Thackeray *Newcomes* xv, The Colonel delighted to post-chaising: the rapid transit through the country savoured him, and cheered his spirits. 1870 [see Postchaising].

Post-cha·riot. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Chariot.] A chariot for travelling post; *spec.* a light four-wheeled carriage of the 18th and early 19th c., differing from a post-chaise in having a driver's seat in front.

1805 Holland *Anim. Manvell*, 372 Mensels...recovered her into a swift post-chariot, and with a smart pace rode away. 1841–50 Eliz. Cotton *Lett.* (1908) 201 Miss Deane got into a post-chariot at Canterbury. 1861 Goldsm. *Wand.* 25 He usually travelled to Tunbridge, in a post chariot and six greys, with outriders. 1898 Pearson *Pictured Dresden* 69 The right of a post-chariot abutting along.

Post-chorale, -chorioid: see Post- B. 1, A. 2 b.

Post-cla·vicle *a.* = next. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Post-cla·ssical, *a.* [f. Post- B. 2 + Classical.] Occurring or existing subsequent to the classical period of any language, literature, or art; *spec.* of the Greek and Latin.

1887 Dittenb. *Syll.* (1824) 1 The classical and post-classical materials that lie scattered through it (the Talmud). 1898 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 4/1 All this...suggests that gipsies, whatever their origin, were post-classical immigrants from India into Europe by way of the Levant.

So **Post-cla·ssicism**, a grammatical or orthographical form of the post-classical period.

1908 *Academy* 7 Apr. 320/2 Perhaps the most remarkable post-classicism in the treatise is the appeal to the reader, as to *Sanscrit* users, 'observe how ; in ja. 29.

Postclavicle, *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Post- A. 2 b.] The posterior bone of the scapular arch of some fishes.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 426 The *Cyprinidæ* and *Teleostei* have investing bones known as supra-clavicle, clavicle, post-clavicle, and postcleithrum, all derived apparently from the skin and lining membrane of the branchial cavity, and present in some of the higher Vertebrata.

So **Postclavi·cular** *a.*, situated behind the clavicle; pertaining to the postclavicle.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 44 The clavicle overlaps a postclavicular bar.

Postclitellian (-klĭtĕ·liăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Post- B. 2 + Clitellum + -ian.] Belonging to that division of earthworms in which the male genital apertures are situated behind the clitellum or thickened band. **b.** *sb.* An earthworm of this division.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 202 1888 [see Intraclitellian].

Post-coach (pō·stkōʊtʃ). [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Coach *sb.*] A stage-coach used for carrying mails, a mail-coach; a stage-coach generally.

1873 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. 79, Hamilton and the K. of Tweeddale...give to each to Belford, from thence

on feedback to York, and from thence by the postwaith to London. 1683 *Rapid Proclam.* 2 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1886/1 That they precipitate not to use any Post-Post, Horse-Post, Foot or Stage-Coach. 1787 *Hist. Europe & St. Asia. Rep.* 321/2 A common travelling post coach or two, with a couple of hired chaises. 1840 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 233/1 A new post-coach had been set up which performed the journey to York in a single day. 1881 Dickens *Dr. Edwin.* xxvii, We got into our post-chaise and drove away.

Postcolumellar, -comitial: see Post- B. 1, 3.

† Post-common. *Obs.* [Abated from med.L. *postcommunio*: see next, and cf. Common *sb.*[1] 4, 7, 8.] = Post-communion.

a 1300 *St. Bernard* 1100 in Horstm. *Allengl. Leg.* 1878/8 To God...inspired him of an ordenaunce, To seye at his postcommun. After he postcommun was seynge. He chaunged his entente. *c* 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 92 When he penne hath don his mawe,...A-schipp uppon he rennes apes, Pe' 3eue comun' aure don his cake. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 33 The postcomyn is not sayd [on Easter eve]. 1683 W. *Kennett Mercifull* 46 After the Canon and Communion then followeth the post-communion with the Collects.

Postcommunicant: see Post- A. 22.

Post-communion, *sb.* (a.) [ad. med.L. *postcommunio, -ōn-em*; cf. F. *postcommunion* (OF. also *pocumunion*, 1287 in Godef.): see Post- B. 1 a and Communion.] The or a part of the eucharistic office which follows the act of consecration.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 440/1 After the prayer upyth the postcommunyon whiche is to sayned ...for thys that is to sayd after the prayer hath receyued the precyous sacrament of the aulter. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), Then shall the Clerkes syng the post Communion. 1627 Sclater *Bk. Com. Prayer* 241 The last is the Post-Communion, or, Thanksgiving, which doth so in nothing but that holy Hymne Sanctus in Excelsis. 1835 Dyce tr. *Sachtleben's Ceremonial* 228 At the Post-Communion, the Bishop again goes to the faldstool. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 5/2 The Post-Communion was said by the Archbishop and the 'Gloria in Excelsis' was sung by the choir to music by Sir John Stainer.

B. *adj.* Succeeding or following the act of consecration; used after communion.

1850 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A post-communion collect. *Mod.* The post-communion address in Presbyterian churches.

Post-connubial: see Post- B. 1.

Postcostal (pōstkǫ·stăl), *a.* [f. Post- B. 2 + L. *costa*, after Costal.] Behind a rib; *spec.* in *Entom.* situated next behind the costal vein or nervure of the wing.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 608 The Intermediate Area is that which lies between the postcostal or mediastinal nervure and the anal fold of the wing. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 900/1 The second longitudinal nervure is the *post-costal*. 1855 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Postcostal*, behind a rib.

Postcoxal, -cruciate, -cubital: see Post- B. 2. **Postcribrate**: see Post- A. 2.

Post-date (pōʊstdē·t), *sb.* [f. Post- A. 2 b + Date *sb.*[2] So F. *postdate*, obs. *postidate*.] A date affixed to a document, or assigned to an event, later than the actual date.

1811 Cottle, *Postidate*, a Post-date. 1822 H. Walker in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1935 The Reason of these Post-Dates will become...a Point easy to be now made the Newton, by so much the more Valuable.

Post-date (pōʊstdē·t), *v.* [f. Post- A. 2 a + Date *v.*: So mod.F. *postdater* (1734 in Hatz.-Darm.); formerly *postidater* (1549 in Littré).] *trans.* To affix or assign a later than the actual date to (a document, book, event, etc.).

1624 Donne *Devotions* Medit. in. (ed. 2) 139 This were to antidate, or to postdate their Consideration, not to give Physicke. 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 203 Our own ancient to antedate progress, and to postdate shortcomings. 1902 H. Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1927 Other Books are Post-dated that they might be accounted New. 1899 R. Lansdell *Sabbat. Funds* 67 Knowing the same [bill] to be post-dated. 1830 C. Lever in 1908 Cent. Pass. 881 Many of the Berlin newspapers which are published in the evening are post-dated by a day. [So with the French daily papers.]

Hence **Post-da·ted** *ppl. a.*

1620 Donne *Serm.* cvii. (ed. Alford) IV. 331 Prophecy is but antedated Gospel, and Gospel is but postdated Prophecy. 1797 Cowper *Expostr.* I. 78 A copy more frequent than that of post-dated guilts. 1866 Cornh. *Reading* iv. 39 Post-dated cheques, i.e. cheques bearing date subsequent to the actual drawing, see Illegal (legal since 1882).

Post-day. [f. Post *sb.*[3] + Day *sb.*] The day on which the post or mail is due or departs.

1630 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 1. 107 Every Post-day they send three whole sheets of Pasquins (Libells). 1679 Hickman's *Jealous Papists Plot* 25, I Have expected to hear from you Upon three or four post-days past. 1803 Mary Cameron *Wife & Widow* IV. 201 Mrs. Andrews...recollecting that it was foreign gazettes, very stealthy emitted to return home immediately, and write to her husband. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 229 This particular squatting happened to be that of the bi-monthly post-day.

Postdental, -digital: see Post- B. 2. **Postdestination, -determined**: see Post- A. 2.

Post-diastolic, -diorotic: see Post- B. 1.

Post-diluvial, *a.* [f. as next + -al.] *a. Geol.* Posterior to the diluvial or drift period. *b. gen.* = Post-Deistian.

1823 Pococke *Kelly. Diluv.* 190 The diluvial and postdiluvial formations I am now speaking of. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* 1892 174 The postdiluvial period presents man with a knowledge of the dangerous tendencies of human nature, and the deliterious consequences.

Post-diluvian (pōʊstdĭlū·vĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Post- B. 2 + L. *diluvi-um* a deluge + -an. So F. *postdiluvien* adj. (Littré).]

A. *adj.* Existing or occurring after the Flood or Noachian deluge.

1680 *Lucasian Mem. into Treasury* 9 The Ante-diluvian and Post-diluvian Patriarchs, that is, the Fathers that lived before and after the Flood. 1739 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 498 Nothing on the postdiluvian earth could be more pleasant than the road from hence. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. 9, I. 23 The geniune ages of the postdiluvian world. 1877 Dawkins *Early World* viii. 283, I have reference always only to the question of historic or postdiluvian man.

B. *sb.* One who lived, or lives, after the Flood.

1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 221 If they allow the postdiluvians to have liv'd six hundred...years, they being clearly beyond the standard of our Lives. 1710 *Spectator Tatler* No. 264 P3 Methusalem might be half an Hour in telling what a Clock it was; but as for us Postdiluvians, we ought to do every Thing in Haste. 1830 Jas. Douglas *Pontifex Exiled* 56, 1836/1 140 The History of the first postdiluvians has indeed passed away.

† Post-disseisin (pōʊstdĭsĭ·zĭn). *Old Law.* [f. Post- A. 1 b + Disseisin.] A second or subsequent disseisin; also, a writ that lay for him who had a second time been disseised of his lands and tenements by one from whom he had recovered them by novel disseisin.

1598-9 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 176/1 Le dit Henry porte...leur novele seisine [suppose le Roi ou un ses predecessours eust le dite Johan.] 1631 tr. *Natura Brevium* (1704) 198 If he be put out of the same tenements by the same person against whom he hath recovered them he shall have a post disseisin, and a nuisance, etc. 1827 Cowell, *Estrepe, Post disseisin*...is a writ given by the statute of West. 2. cap. 26, and lieth for him that having recovered lands or tenements by *Assize, right guard* verdict upon default, or audition, is again disseised by the former disseisor. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*

So † **Post-disseisor**, one who a second time disseises another of his lands.

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. bks. (1739) 183 Redisseisors and Postdisseisors found upon verdict before the Sheriff, Coroners, and Knights, shall be imprisoned. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. x. 186 He shall have a writ of post-disseisin against him; which subjects the post-disseisor to the same penalties as a re-disseisor.

† Postdo·rsulum, -ulum, *Entom.* [mod.L. f. Post- B. 2 + **dorsulum*, dim. of *dorsum* back.] 'The middle piece between the mesothorax and the postscutellum' (Kirby and Spence).

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 590 The first external piece of the metathorax is the postdorsulum.

Post-drill, -driver: see Post *sb.*[1] 9, *sb.*[2] 11.

Poste, obs. f. Post; var. Postis *Obs.*

¶ Postea (pōʊstē·ă). *Law.* [L. *postea* afterwards, lit. 'after these things'; being the first word of the usual beginning of the record.] That part of the record of a civil process which sets forth the proceedings at the trial and the verdict given.

1598 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1630) 21 Against the day they should have appeared above, to returne the verdict and to the Court above, which returne is called a *Postea*. *a* 1627 Fletcher *Wild Goose Chase* v. ii, *Enfranses and posteas*. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4528/3 A Postea, or Record of Nisi Prius, between Morris, Plaintiff, and Jordan, Defendant, was delivered by mistake...to a Person who had no Right to receive it. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. *xxiv.* 316 Whatever, in short, is done subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding the trial, is entered on record, and is called a *postea*. 1824 Stephens *Nisi Prius* I. *Col. Pract.* 154 Clerk of the common bails, postea, and entries.

Posted (pōʊ·stĕd), *a.* [f. Post *sb.*[1] + -ed 2.] Furnished with or having posts. Also in comb., as *four-posted* (see Four C. 3).

1591 Arc. Pamph. *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 421 This shop...is made like the terrace, fair railed and paued, fit for men to stand vpon to any triumph or shew. 1614 *Jnv. in Trans. Camb. & Wint. Archit. Soc.* III. 119 One painted bedd with tourne and curtaines. 1708 *Mod. Adventurer* 22 Now 'tis A good and economical relief to be four-posted well. 1808 *Life Pierrot Terrasse* 73 The furniture consisted of a table and a chair, with a posted bed.

Po·sted, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Post *v.*[1] + -ed 1.]

† **1.** Sent or gone away quickly like a post; departed quickly. *Obs.*

1602 Middleton tr. *Palmerin of Eng.* I. i. To recount the passed pleasures and also to thinke on the present ensuing paines.

2. Carried by or sent through the post; placed in a post-office letter-box for dispatch.

1642 Milton *Tetrachon* 11, vii. (1851) 318 There has been a great increase in the number of posted letters.

3. Entered in a ledger or account-book.

1902 Lyttelton *Mod. Postal Affairs* 288 Pell-mells serve...to lead and to summon the postal Article with its contingent valuation.

Po·sted, *ppl. a.*[3] [f. Post *v.*[2] + -ed 1.] Cut into the form of a post; 'squared': see Post *v.*[2] 2.

Po·sted, *ppl. a.*[4] [f. Post *v.*[3] + -ed 1.]

1. Set in position, stationed, arranged.

1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 192 The point where the head of a column comes on alignement, and which is marked by a posted person. 1880 Rimbaud *Postscript* II. 191 We drove under some posted fruit-laden trees. Ibid.

2. Fastened or fixed up in a prominent place, as a public notice.

1892 *Daily News* 1 June 5/1 The posted announcement that the 'foraging competitions would begin at three o'clock' brought numbers on to the grassy border. 1898 *Ibid.* 12 May 7/6 The posted certificate at the booking-office [of the Alhambra] ordered the fancier complete one 'for her voice'.

Postee, variant of Potheen *Obs.*, poteen.

¶ Postee·n, postī·n. Also *erron.* poshteen, -tin. [Pers. *postīn* leathern, f. *post* skin, hide.] 'An Afghan leathern pelisse, generally of sheepskin with the fleece on' (Yule).

1823 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 59 At that season, they also wear brown and grey woollen great coats, and posteens. 1882 *Punjab Trade Rep.* 65/1 (Yule) Other skins from the Hills and Kashmir, worn as Postins by the Yarkandis. 1886 Mrs. S. M. Cocran *Perpet. Pride* II. ii. 23 The head-man of [an Afghan] village, in a richly-embroidered posteen. 1904 *Blue Bk. Papers relating to Thibet*, We would recommend that both escort and support should have clothing on winter scale with posteens for mounted.

† Postel[1]. *Obs.* Also 2–4 postle, 7 postill. [a. OF. *postel*[1] (160–74 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *patron* post, dim. of OF. *post*: see Post *sb.*[1] and -el.] A door-post, gate-post.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Pe postles and pe uuerkalate of pan hus. *a* 1225 Leg. *Cath.* [In comen hus is han leuerun in Hercules makede and wrahede his strengthe pat weoren postles longe of marmori stone stronge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14580 Rendes pat pai ought pis par pat hedi is a postel, 1901 Lumsden *Fr. Pr.* B. 272 Au Pr. gouvert of his poste. [*Pr. C.* postel]. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* xvii. (ed. Alford) IV. 270 The Blood of the Lamb is not sprinkled upon the Postills of that door.

† Postel[2]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *postoile, postille* (1351, 1489 in Godef. *Compl.*).—late L. *pasticula* Pasticia.] A posture or small gate.

c 1400 *Carmen M.* 1625 (Cott.) Bot mirof was bi night him lent, Vis as a prine dern postel [Gött. & Trin. posternel].

Postern, *sb.*, variants of Postern *Obs.* **Post-embryonal, -embryonic**: see Post- B. 1.

Po·st e·ntry, po·st-entry. [Post- A. 1 b.]

1. A subsequent or late entry.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 10/2 The entries...show a decrease on last year's total of 122, which may possibly be made up yet by post entries. 1888 *Daily News* 9 July 3/2 Post entries have brought the number of probable competitors up to something more than the average.

2. *spec.* **a.** An additional or supplemental entry, in the manifest of a vessel, of an item or items of dutiable merchandise omitted at the time of the entry of the vessel at the custom-house. The warrant issued on this is a **Post-warrant.**

1660 *Order Bd. Comm. as to Customs* (1683) 24 Post-Entries hereof to passe without Fee under five shillings. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6433/1 They...have been permitted to make Post-Entries thereof with the Officer of Excise. 1812 J. Smith *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 58 When the Post Warrant is received, the date and number of such Post Entry must be inserted. 1832-52 McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* 1047 When goods are weighed or measured, and the merchant has got an account thereof at the Custom-house, and made his entry, already made, too small, he must make a post or additional entry for the surplusage, in the same manner as the first was done. ...A merchant is always in time, prior to the clearing of the vessel, to make his post.

b. A subsequent entry in book-keeping.

1796 Ess. *Answer. Lane. Rep.* (1809) I. 73 No entry was made...except a post entry, some time afterwards. 1897 Webster, *Post-entry*...2. In book-keeping, an additional or subsequent entry.

Poster[1] (pōʊ·stə). [f. Post *v.*[1] + -er 1.]

1. One who travels 'post', expeditiously, or swiftly. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1600 Shaks. *Much* v. iii. 23 The wayward Sisters, hand in hand, Posters of the Sea and Land, Thus doe goe, about, about. 1637 Heywood *Challenge* iii. 16, xxxvii, At this, Golden wings as swiftly post As Posters mount. 1808 Kratzner *Trav.* I. Prel. 9 A posse of cooks will write rapidly; a sick man guardedly [1878]. *a* 1862 Hood *Lament of Time* i, O hasty day! O day of woe! To envy a poster.

† **2.** A messenger, a courier of news. *Obs.*

1609 J. Hall *Chinon. Disord.* (Shadwell MS.) 626 The subtle posts of newes about the world.

3. A post-horse.

1823 T. L. Peacock *Misfortunes* II. 86 Higgs's travelling chariot was carried up to the door by four large-limbed posters from the nearest inn. 1829 Thackeray *Punchinello* v. 'There were no smiles, save on the single set pair of posters.

4. One who posts a letter.

1883 *Manch. Examn.* 21 June 5/4 It will be the duty of the officer in attendance to stamp the form with the office stamp, and hand it back to the poster.

Poster[2] (pōʊ·stə). [f. Post *v.*[2] + -er 1.]

1. One who posts or sticks up bills; a bill-poster.

1884 *Law Bill-poster*, Bill *sb.*[1] 17.

2. A placard posted or displayed in a public place as an announcement or advertisement.

Pictorial or picture poster, a placard combining subdy of a picture or illustration.

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxx, We'll have posters out the first thing in the morning. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 July 3/3 A most ambitious 'poster' with which all the walls...were plastered. 1889 Black *Shandon Bells* xxx, The poster, scarlet letters on a white ground, was effective. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 2/2 By his contract for a poster, 'The Woman in White', one of his biographers states that he (Prof. Wilkie) may be said to have entered the ladder of artistic advertising in this country.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poster artist, clerk, -collector, designer, hoarding, -making, -pilfering; poster-like adj.*; *poster-maven*, one who has a mania for collecting posters.

1851 *Chief-Bench* III. 431 For the benefit of Poste Colonies a special edition of fifty copies has been printed on Japan paper. 1893 *Standard* 25 Nov. 3/1 There exist two or three catalogues *raisonnés* which are indispensable to the post-impressionist. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 1/1 An exquisitely clever and amusing design, that would take the idea (Black, judged by the gallery of artistic poster-making. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 6/1 Portraits of some of the leading poster artists, with selections from their works. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 2/1 It is said...that the new custom of poster-collecting causes persons to buy those designs from the walls when opportunity offers. 1906 *Athenæum* 9 June 702/1 Whose work amongst that of our own painters seemed somewhat abrupt and pointillé.

‡ Poste restante (pōst,restā·nt). [Fr., = remaining (at the) post office.] A direction written upon a letter which is to remain at the post office till called for; in English use, transferred to the department in a post office to which letters for travellers or visitors are kept till applied for.

1788 Sarah Osborn *Pol. & Soc. Lett.* 9 Feb. (1891) 181 Your brother's letter to you Portsmouth 21 Tuesday will acquaint you of his success. 1793 in *Jane Lee Antrobus & Constorp.* (1894) III. 230 You will address your answer to this to Paris, *Poste Restante*. 1816 Byron *Lett. to Moore* 5 Dec., Direct to me here, *poste restante*. 1820 W. Irving *Sk.-Bk.* (1848) I. 194 *Ibid.* (1880) II. 131 Do write to me, and direct [me] 'poste restante, Dresden'. 1844 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 194 As you give me no particular direction, I write to you at the Poste Restante there (Florence). 1881 *Brit. Postal Guide* 30 There is a Poste Restante both at the General Post Office St. Martin's-le-Grand, and at the Charing Cross Post Office, where letters "to be called for" can be obtained between the hours of 9 A.M. and 8 P.M.

† Postergo·neous, *a.* *Obs.* 1652–[1]. [f. L. *posterg(um)* as (Cotlius Aurel.) (*A post tergum* behind the back) + -ous.]

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Posterganeous*...belonging to the backside or hinder part of the body.

Posterial (pɒstī·rĭăl), *a.* *rare.* [irreg. f. L. *poster-us* coming after or behind + -ial.]

1. Pertaining to the hinder parts or posteriors.

1532–52 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 271 His partes posterialle, or the instrumente of ageation. *Ibid.* IV. 331. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. iv, No human creature alive is more of delicate taste to adopt the posterial luxuriance of a Runnymede.

2. Turned towards the hinder side.

1866 Tory *Brit. Mollusks* Iv. 103 The apex is posterial and dextral.

Posterior (pɒstī·rĭəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) Also 6–8 -our. [a. L. *posterior*, comparr. of *poster-us* or *poster* coming after, following, future; f. *post* prep., after. Perh. repr. AF. **posteriour* = F. *postérieur* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Later, subsequent in time; opposed to *prior*.

1532 More *Treat. Passion Wks.* 1308/1 The posteriour Gospell seyth, that Christ dyddi not eate the Paschall lambe in the daye appoynted by the lawe. 1653 Ld. Vaux tr. *Cardenas's St. Paul* A3. The swelling ostentation, or vaine Philosophy of posterior writers. 1778–80 J. Watson *Ann. Pope* (ed. 3) I. 80, 109 The precepts of the art of poetry were posterior to practice. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 26 The Epistle to the Romans is posterior even to the second Epistle to the Corinthians. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 18 Proofs of the posterior origin of the lava. 1884 D. Morris in *Nature's Nook. Canons* I. 3 Found only in the Shenstone posterior to the exile.

2. Coming after in a series or order.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 115 So it is sacrifice, that where the anterior body giveth way, so fast as the posterior cometh on, it maketh no noise, for the motion never ceaseth. 1658 Rowland *Moufet. Theatr.* 980 White Meat...is hebetary...Often that the line is straight—seeing neither its anterior nor its posterior convolutions.

3. Hinder; situated behind, or farther back than something else. Opposed to *anterior*.

Especially frequent in Anatomy in reference to the hinder of two organs or parts.

1638 Jeremiah *Dupl.* 11. 50 The belly of one kneed with the posterior part of the other. 1742 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 2) 27 The posterior cleaid Processus of the sphenoid Bone. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 50 Two bags, situated in the posterior parts of the body. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxxv. 266 The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the *anterior* and the *posterior* chambers. 1868 Dickens tr. *Pigault's Lucot* II. Introd. 7 The legs are called anterior, posterior, and intermediate.

B. *sb.* **1.** *pl.* Those who come after; descendants, posterity; rarely *sing.* a descendant.

1532 More *Treat. Passion Wks.* 1304/2 What I speake of the chaulke of Greve in this wyse? I speake but of the grendsires. 1580 *Gentl. Instr. Lawes & Exercises* (1595) 61 b, Her posteriors shall drawe for their noblenes a gylded foal. 1618 Bolton *Old Mort. xxviii*, Neither he, nor his posterior from generation to generation, shall so speed in any suit. 1889 in *Spectator* 9 Nov. 634/1 'No ways to-day'. And lineal posterior to Odd Apronlegion'. (Anglo-Irish.)

2. *pl.* The hinder parts of the body; the buttocks. [After late L. *posteriora*.]

1669 Denham tr. *Heaven, Conn. B.* Simon Wks. (1868) 102 A pure pulmonick schoolmaster, sweeping his living from the posteriors of little children. *c* 1840 Howell *Lett.* (1892) II. 8 You know what answer the Fox gave the Ape when he would have borrowed part of his tayle to cover his posteriors. 1708 E. Ward *Wonders World Disc.* (1708) 102 He drops upon his Knees or Posteriors. 1800 Bonnycastle *Astron. Disp.* (1813) I. 70 The Pigmy Ape...The posteriors are naked and callous.

† **b.** The hinder part or back side (*of* anything). Obs.

1648 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 41 He oft could raise Verges from 25 Foresters of an Almanacke, Very beholdall to the Regimen Of breath.

† **3.** *pl.* The later part. (*Facetious.*) *Obs.* *rare*—[2].

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. 2. 92 To congratulate the Princesse at her Pauilion, in the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the after-noone. *Ibid.* 96.

C. *adv.* Subsequently; posteriorly.

1640 G. S. Fenix *Digby, Examination* (1876) 47 He weres posterior to both these Councells. 1830 Penny *Mod. Knowledge* v. 113 (He) wrote posterior to all these authors.

Posteriorie (pɒstī·rĭŏrĭ), *a.* *rare*—[1]. [f. A. Posteriori + -ie.] Of *a posteriori* origin. Hence **Posterio·rically** *adv.*, in an *a posteriori* way.

1829 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 796/1 The knowledge acquired may be named priorie or posteriorie, according as the one condition or the other is distinguished. *Ibid.*, A conclusion may be priorie though drawn from premises obtained posteriorically.

Posteriori·stic, *a.* [f. Posteriori + -istic.] Of or belonging to Aristotle's two books of Posterior Analytics; as *posterioristic doctrine*, a doctrine contained in these; *posterioristic seminaral*: see -qual. Opposed to Prioristic. Hence **Posteriori·stically** *adv.*

c 1860 Thom. tr. *St. Thomas Aquin.* Sum. Th. These are treated formally, principally in the thing considered, not posterioristically in the manner of considering. 1900 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 340/1 *Posterioristic Science de omni* and *Posterioristic universal*: universal predication as defined by Aristotle in the fourth chapter of the first book of the *Posterior Analytics*, where it is defined as the negative of the particular: '...I call that universally predicated (*de omni*) which is not in something, in something else, nor save in, how is not'.

Posteriority (pɒstĭrĭǽ·rĭtĭ). [prob. a. AF. **posteriorité*, ad. med.L. *posteriōritās* (13th c. in Ducange), f. L. *posterior* Posterior: see -ity. Cf. F. *postériorité* (13th c. in Littré).]

1. The state or quality of being later or subsequent in time. Opposed to *priority*.

1581–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 188 All things, that been in divers times, and in divers places temporel, without postodotie or priorite, been clused due to perpetuell name. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* (1592) 131 By a certeine manner and kinde of posteriorite. 1663 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 309 The Precedency...implies...a Posteriority in order of time. 1708 *Ancient Fairyism* 110 This Priority or Posteriority of Birth comes to him in enquiry to the Ordinary. 1883 *Salmon Introd. N. T.* ii. 240 To establish the posteriority of two of our Canonical Gospels.

† **b.** *Law.* See quot. 1607. *Obs.*

1593 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 23 b, If the tenant holde of two lordes by knight service, if one by priorite and of another by posteriorite and dye, the lorde that is the tenant holdeth of by priorite shall have the warde of the body, be it heyre male or heyre female. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Posteriority* is a word of comparison and relative in tenure, the correlative whereof is priority. For a man holding lands or tenements of two lords, holdeth of his auncienter Lord by priorite, and of his later Lord by posteriorite.

2. Inferiority in order, rank, or dignity. Now *rare*.

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 125 That the...Clearcr and Schollers might be better there, ...and no to spite the said Mair and Counsaillis from their priorite to posteriorite. 1644 Maxwell *Provog. Ox. Kingd.* 20, 146 How can a Society be imagined without order? and how order without priority and posteriority? 1656 Cotswarta *Introd. Lect.* 1. iv. § 36. 356 There must of necessity be...a priority and posteriority...of dignity as well as Order amongst them. 1709 Norden *Idea Worlds* II. viii. 311, I mean that order of priority or posteriority, according to which this application is to be made.

† **3.** The back, the back parts of the body. *Obs.* *rare*—[1].

c 1550 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* x. CC ij, Morgen by the graunt of god dyd sustre to ye his posteriorite [F. *sur-tie de mon ou posteriorité*: cf. Rouil. 1618 *mon posterieur*], the whiche is to understande his workes.

Posteriorly (pɒstī·rĭŏrlĭ), *adv.* [f. Posterior *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In a posterior position; behind; to the rear.

1597 A. H. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* v. iv b, The two due dimensions of externall parts, as well anteriorlye as posteriorlye. 1598 J. S. *Le Droit's Observ. Surg.* (1672) 140 Before the Armpit, a little posteriorly. 1844 Blackwood's *Mag.* XLVIII. 3 These stripes are blue anteriorly, and white posteriorly. 1879 Harcourt *Rhetor. Brit. Sm.* 14 An ornithopus terminating posteriorly in a widened cavity.

† **2.** At a later time, subsequently. *Obs.*

1709 Kennet *Eccl. Rts.* 183 Bibs posteriorly chunked up. 1849 tr. R. Gregory *Little Lights Coast. Mink.* 259 That pledge was given...posteriorly.

† **Posterio·rums**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* [L. *posteriōrum*, gen. pl. of *posterior* later, hinder, with Eng. pl. -s.]

1. The Posterior Analytics of Aristotle.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Supper* Wks. (Grosart) II. 214 As every a rush-fish as an Ergo, as neer cousin-germane Curtens Logicum, or the Posteriorums of Iohannes de Lapide. 1608 T. Swinden *Logick* 29 Aristotle makes them three fyrst, viz. two large books, in the 21. chapter of the second booke of his Posteriorums.

2. The posteriors: see Posterior B. 2. (*Indicrous.*)

1807 R. Cleaver tr. *Bidermann's World of Wonders* 160 Shewing his posteriorums which may serue the weare. 1823 Crossman *Subalist* 1. 280, My Lord Posterior you shall have it upon your posteriorums.

† **Poste·rious**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. L. *poster-us* coming after, or *posterior*, -*ius* compr. + -ous.] Subsequent, posterior.

1870 *Mem. Prince of Wales in Sel. Biog.* (Widdow Soc.) II. 302 Election by the people is posterious to this call of God.

Posterity (pɒstĕ·rĭtĭ). [ME. *posterite*, a. F. *postérité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *posteritās* the condition of coming after, after time, posterity, f. *poster-us* coming after: see -ity.]

1. The descendants collectively of any person; all who have proceeded from a common ancestor. Also *pl.* (obs.: exist. 1678); also *fig.* (exist. 1847).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 115 He made askad of his posterite of Edward and of his successours of ingrongs. *c* 1390 *Minor Salomones* 243 Crie might ought to bicome of his posteriem. 1535 Coverdale *Job* v. 25 Thy posterite shalbe as the grasse vpon the earth. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 They agree to marriage for yet successe of posteritie. 1656 Adams *Abbrahm Mirrour* 188 The hatred we ran of exposing our posteritie to lose the inheritance by our contending for circumstance. a 1727 Hayward *Edward. Annotat.* 1. (1758) 216 The Kingdom of Argos became divided among the posterity of Temenus. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Plato* 67 No wife, nor children had he, and the thinkers of all civilized nations are his posterity.

2. † **a.** A later generation (with *plural*). *Obs.*

1533 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxiii(l). 17 His name shal remayne vnder the sonne amonge the posterities, which shal be blessed thorow him. 1580 Dian tr. *Edmlaner's Comm.* 224 Hys memorial shal endure to the last posterytie. 1581 Peyne *Gunton's Chr. Comm.* 1. (1586) A 6[b], Why should not we doo as much for the posterite, as we have received of the antiquite? 1598 T. R. *Le Prisonnier Fr., Acad.* 11. 29 It was necessary that some should write the story for their good, as also for the benefit of posterity. 1626 G. Wilson (title) *Heal. Profane* 1111. 31 These old household Goddes, to which many posterities had given their devotion. 1629 Featherstone *Pastoral Poem* 4 And that shall never dye But with it live to all Posterity. 1630 B. Carter *Eccl. Hist.* 1. (1644) 26 Yet his learning is admired by all Posterities. 1708 Lawrence *Idler* No. 3 P 2 The ocean into the sea will lack one drop, and we may leave posterity to dish for themselves. 1800 Coxe *Switz. Letters.* *Tableaux* iv. 264 They will deserve the Thanks of the Nation, and the Gratitude of Posterity. 1849 *Daily News* 1 May 6/6 'Posterity has done nothing for us. Why should we do anything for posterity?' Such is the simple creed of two-Conservative Reasons.

† **3.** = Posteriority 1. *Obs.* *rare.*

1531 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 139 b, In god is no accidentall things nor priorite or posterite, as any order of time.

Postern (pɒ·stəɹn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 4 posterne, 4–6 posterne, -ern, 6 -ron, -rne, -rone. [ME. a. OF. *posterne* (*Rom. de Rose* 1180–78; mod.F. *poterne*), altered from OF. *posterle*—late L. *posterula* a back way (Ammianus *a* 400), a small back door or gate (S. Cassian *a* 430), in med.L. *posterula*, *posterna* (Du Cange), dim. of *poster-us* that is behind.]

1. A back door; a private door; any door or gate distinct from the main entrance; a side way.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 128/18 Pe Deuk...a wiapnle a-way pe oni posterne wiþe hehe. 13.. *E. Allit. Poems* (Morf. MS.) Clarre Jerusalem stode away By a Postorne in-to *P*[ersia], a prynt way. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2333 Ther was A posterne yonynge owt of the Chee. 1483 Rolleston *Ch. Worcester* 2. 1320 Closed at every ende with a new posterne. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 304 At ane posterne, quhairof ane was fast bake cast, The knycht com rycht quytnis the hals. 1595 Drayton *Rich. II*, v. 6. 17 It is as hard to come, as for a Camell To thread the posterne of a Needles eye. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* II. xxix, And in that window made a posterne wide. *c* 1650 *Ancient Fables T. Ward's* 138 The other Dwarfe went by a Posterne. 1848 Rland. *Mirrour Improv.* 10 The gate...is in 3 divisions, a carriage way and 2 posterns for foot-passengers divided by stone piers. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 2. 98 He escaped in white robes by a postern.

b. *Fortif.* (See quots.)

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Postern*, in Fortification, is a little Door usually made in the Angle of the Flank, and of the Curtain, or near the Orillon for private Sallies. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 178/2 When such a tunnel serves as the means of access to the ditch and counterfire, it is called a postern.

2. *fig.* **a.** A way of escape or of refuge. **b.** An entrance other than the usual and honourable one: cf. Back-door 2. **c.** An obscure passage.

1576 Thomas *Cardan's Comm. Ps.* (1615) Notes has begun with Jesus Christe, to the ende that he might be a posterne for vs all. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 24 For this Magazine hath no postern, it hath but one entrance. 1640 *Archbishop Ushers Answer to Jesuite* 202 Others...not going through the porch of holinesse there, but sneaking into Divinity at the posterne, have made good Preachers. 1670 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* § 40 He closely shut up...as not to find some escape by a postern of reciprocity. 1720 Young *Ps.* lxx. 3, 204 Then the dark Prisons of Time long elaps'd, Led softly, by the Softness of the Night. 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 407 Some disputants afford a postern of escape!

† **3.** The latter or hinder part. *Obs.* *rare.*

1611 B. Jonson in Cotgr. *Crudities* Title-p., Then in the Posterne of these books, and then shall find the Posterne Poems of the Authors Father. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* II. vi, Cast cares at thy posterne; and bring *Y* thy forces.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Placed at the back; private, side, inferior, esp. in *postern door* or *gate*; also *fig.*

c 1330 *Will. Palerne* 2182 Pe pannede out pilkoll at pe posterne gate. *c* 1400 *Gawayne* 790 At a posterne gate Gawayn out went. 1530 Rastell tr. *Hore's Utopia* (1895) 130 A postern door on the backside into the garden. *a* 1680 Hobbes *Rem. Pol.* (c. v.) 314 By this postern-gate comes in the whole sect of papal indulgences. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 99 The Bowels, and all the inferior parts...found out of the Posterne passages. 1720 Steele *Theat. Dorm.* (1750) I. 1. iv. 15/2 Just Sunk, going down a

divers more Steps, to the excellent Postern Spring, with an iron Bowl and Chain fastened to catch the Water. **1813** *Scott Rokeby* v. xxix, Wilfrid laid fast On rock and heath his fleet repast, Mantled in the gushing flood. **1879** Rock *In this Manner* iii. 38 Whom he had sent on unexpectedly by the postern gate of the abbey. **1886** Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 283 A large gateway-arch flanked by a postern each.

b. *fig.* = 'BACK-DOOR' *artful*.

1897 J. Dykes-Campbell *Assembly-Man* (1880) 6 Yet these [idolatrous] customs I conceive have transmitted England. **1898** Hazlitt *Hooper*, 72 Wines, & Peasen-brlle tooles, or a Picked Pen.

Postero- (*pɒ·stĕrō*), combining form of Lat. *poster-us* hind, hinder, prefixed to adjectives, chiefly forming anatomical terms, in the sense (*a*) 'hinder and —', as in *postero-external*, *-inferior*, *-interior*, *-internal*, *-median*, *-superior*; (*b*) on the back part of that which is —, as *postero-dorsal*, on the posterior part of that which is dorsal; *postero-lateral*, placed at the posterior end of a lateral margin or part; *postero-temporal*, behind the post-temporal; *postero-terminal*, ending that which is terminal; *postero-ventral*, placed backwardly on the ventral aspect of something.

1847 Youatt *The Horse* 206. 331 It is situated on the postero-internal side of the hamch and thigh. **1849** Dana *Geol.* (1850) 680 Valves nearly flat, with a slight bending over the postero-dorsal margin. **1852** — *Crust.* I. 93 The posterior portion of the Carapac consists of a postero-lateral region, and a posterior region. **1852** Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. *Org. Nat.* 130 The base of each neurapophysis has an antero-lateral, ... and a postero-lateral epiphysis. **1881** Mivart *Cat* 74 The postero-inferior margin of the molar is strongly concave. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 12 The postero-median columns, or columns of Goll. *Ibid* 84 The postero-parietal or superior parietal lobule [of the brain].

† Postery, *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *poster-us*, pl. *posteri*: see POSTERITY.] = POSTERITY.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 198 Perpetuall friendship betweene the posterity both. **a 1580** Bacon *Friend of Syr Wm. D.* (1598) 8 They and their posterie were not vnder-foyned of those pleasures and consolations, but also cruelly damned for their disobedience. **1585** *MS. Coll. Caius. B.* 1. 8 190 Confirmacion of their families and posteries to enjoy that which otherwise should come to them.

Postet-eternity, Postethumoid, etc. : see POST-.

Post-exilian (*pɒ̆st,ĕgzi·lĭăn, -ĕksi·-*), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 + L. *exilium* EXILE *sb.* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the period of Jewish history subsequent to the Babylonian exile. Also **Post-exi·lic** *a.*

1891 *W. Robertson Sr. Dahlmann's Comm. Ps.* cxviii. III. 103 It is without doubt a post-exilic song. **1893** Mahaffy in *Gebhardt's Mythol. Hebr.* iv. 208 The post-exilian interpretations occurring in that of the Babylonian Isaiah. **1894** T. C. Mitchell *Origin & Growth Psalms* ii. 46 The writings of the post-exilic period. **1897** E. Isaacson *Antiquus Mundus* 183 The tribes...date from post-exilian times.

Post-exi·st, *v. rare.* [f. POST- A. 2 + EXIST *v.*] *intr.* To exist after; to live subsequently.

1656 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 37 Analogous could not but acknowledge, that all Souls and Lives did Pre and Post-exist by themselves, as well as those Corporeal Forms and Qualities, to his Similar Atoms.

So **Post-exi·stence** [after PRE-EXISTENCE], existence after; subsequent existence. **Post-exi·stency**, post existent condition. **Post-exi·stent** *a.*, existing afterwards or subsequently.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 37 That Conceit of Anaxagoras, of Pre and Post-existent Atoms, endued with all those several Forms and Qualities of Bodies. *Ibid.* 38 These two things were always included together in that one opinion of the Soul's Immortality, namely its Preexistence as well as its Post-existence. **1708** M. Dyrrea *Athan. Revis.* 11. 420 Not denying a pre-existency to Christ's humane Body (to the Arian sense...) it being suppos'd to be as much a Creature as the best post-existency of a Worm. **1708-24** Toinard *Lt. Nat.* (1859) I. 463 The spirits,...who know nothing of their pre-existence, and cannot anything of their post-existence. **1883** Cicero *Pisone* III. 10 The post-existence, as well as the pre-existence of the Soul is aftewand in the concluding books.

Postey, variant of POSSETH *Obs.*, power.

Postface: see POST- A. 1 b.

† Po·stfact, *Obs.* [adl. L. *postfactum* done afterwards.] That which is done after; a subsequent act. *Phr. upon the post-fact*, rendering late L. *ex post facto* (in *Digest*), after the fact or event, subsequently, afterwards.

1631 Heylin *St. George* 91 Just as upon the post-fact, the Norman Story of that Doughty Tale of Sir. Rowsevan and the Dragon. **1641** Prin, *Of Arme Brother* 1 Some have published, that there is a proper Baptisme in the Lords Supper, to exhibit Christ dead in the Penitent, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure it in the old Law, in the Apostacy. **1647** Hammond *Serm.* Post. (L. 4 (Yet we may by allusion to any tolerable liking thereof upon the Post-fact. **1687** Trenchard *Baptism* 258 Being likely enough to be thereby drawn if so far to acknowledge that authority and greatness, as to vest them upon the contract by confession.

Postfactor, -factrix, -factrix: see POST- A. 1 b, B. 1, 2.

‡ Post factum. [L., = after the fact.] After the event.

1594 Hooker *Treas.* (1596) I. 1. vii. 28 Reasonings post factum, argue rather our experience than our wisdom.

† Postfe·rment. *nonce-wd.* [f. POST- A, after *preferment*.] Removal to an inferior office; the opposite of *preferment*.

a 1680 Fuller *Worthies, Durham* (1662) 3. 254/2 Alex. Nevil ...Arch-Bishop of York ...true translatour ... to St. Andrewes. This his translation was a Post-Ferment, seeing the Arch-Bishoprick of St. Andrews was subjected to that see unto York.

Po·st-fine. *Law, Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. POST- B. 2 + FINE *sb.*1] A duty formerly paid to the Crown for the royal licence (*licentia concordandi*) to levy a fine: = KING'S *silver* (*b*).

Called the postfine or distinguished from the postfine which was due on the writ.

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Post fine*, is a duty belonging to the king for a fine formerly acknowledged before him in his court which is paid by the cognizeh, after the fine is fully passed, and all things touching the same wholly accomplished. **1820** *Sessions Papers* (Sutton) 245 For the charges of a post-fine ...to Candlemas-term for 4 tuns of wyne. **1878** *Act* 30 *Geo. II.* c. 24 § 1 The Officer... whose Duty it is to set and indorse the Fee-fine payable ... shall...at the same Time, set the usual Post Fine. **1887** *3rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Records* 240 Receipts given on behalf of the Farmers of Post Fines for the several amounts of Post Fines received from the Sheriffs of the several counties.

Postfix (*pɒ·st,fĭks*), *sb.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + FIX *sb.*, after PREFIX *sb.*] A word, syllable, or letter affixed or added to the end of a word; a suffix.

1859 G. Dyer *Easter, Anc. Monks bestowing Flowers* 45 Dedication gentlemen were added to the names of streams, &c.—*Tweed*, in Gaelic for stream; *Lyndisfarn* in Gaelic means, after Lagan to *Tyana*. *Ibidel.* 60, 126 The Accadian postfix. **1881** A. H. Keane in *Nature* XXIII. 200/1 The structure of the language is entirely different, being highly agglutinating, and employing both pre- and post-fixes.

Hence **Postfi·xal** (*-fĭ·ksăl*) *a.*, of the nature of a postfix, or characterized by postfixes.

1887 Sayce in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Nov. 170 The postfixal languages of Central Asia. **1893** T. on C. Ayscoe *Kish or Gael* I. 7 The suppositions prefixal, postfixal, and polysyllabic are distributed among the groups.

Postfix (*pɒ̆st,fĭks*), *v.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + FIX *v.*] *trans.* To affix after, or at the end; to append as a postfix (to a word, etc.). Hence **Postfi·xed** *ppl. a.*; **Postfi·xing** *vbl. sb.*

1850 G. J. Vaux *Diffensations* (1851) I. 256 Sire Bishop Sherlock's Theory, I postfixed to his Discourses on Prophecy. **1851** *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 624 How impossible it is that he should prefix a *Sir*, and postfix at the same time the *Bart.* to his name. **1874** Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vii. 280 The Aryan plural is formed by a postfixed *s*. **1890** G. E. Gayer in *Knowledge* Sept. 164 It post-exilic names the post-fixing occurs many times more frequently than the prefixing.

‡ **Postfrænum, -frenum** (*pɒ̆st,frī·năm*). *Anat.* (mod.L., f. POST- B. 2 + FRENUM.) (See quots.)

1846 Kidd & Sr. *Endocrol.* III. xxxiii. 380 *Postfrænum* (the *Postfrenum*). *Its Colloptera* the span of the *Mitchaerae* is, which the *Postcochlitere* lies...In general it may be defined, the part that intervenes between the *Postcochlitere* and the *Abdomen*. *Ibid.* xxxv. 570 In the Orthoptera Order, ...the *postcochlitere* and *postfrænum* are more conspicuous of the *Scarabæus*, *scarabæus*, and *Sarcoma*.

Post-free, *a.* [f. POST- *sb.*2 + FREE *a.* 32: cf. Ger. *post frei*.] Free from charge for postage, either as being officially carried free of charge, or as being prepaid.

1880 in Ogilvie (Annexdale). **1881** in *Cassell's Dict.*

Postfrontal (*pɒ̆st,frŏ·ntăl*), *a.* (*sb.*). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. POST- B. 2 + L. *frons, frontis* forehead + -AL.] **a.** Situated behind the forehead, or at the back of the frontal bone. **b.** Situated in the hinder part of the frontal lobe of the brain.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 363 The post-frontal sutures. **1852** Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 189 The post-frontal...region of the skull. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 103 The frontal lobe...must be divided into a prefrontal and a post-frontal area.

B. *sb.* (*ellipt. for postfrontal process or bone*). The external angular process of the frontal bone, which is situated at the back part of the brim of the orbit of the eye; in some animals (not above birds) found as a distinct bone.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 194 The post-frontal...is a moderately long cylindrical bone, articulated by its suppended coronal end to the frontal and parietal. *Ibid.* 208 These characters are retained in the post-frontals as well as in the mastoids of the crocodiles. **1870** *Mivart Elem. Anat.* 201 A bone exists in the skull of osseous Fishes which has often been called the 'post-frontal'.

‡ **Postfurca** (*pɒ̆st,fē·rkă*). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. POST- A. 2 + *furca* fork.] The hindmost of the three apodemes, or processes for attachment of muscles, in the thoracic somites of insects.

1846 Kidd & Sr. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 383 *Postfurca* (the *Postfurca*). A process of the *Endosternum*, terminating in three subhorizontal equate branches, resembling the letter Y,...to which the muscles that move the hind-legs, &c. are affixed. **1877** Huxley *Anat. Inv. Animy.* viii. 404 Furked or divided apodemes, the *antefurca*, *mesofurca*, and *postfurca*, project from the dorsal wall of each somite of the thorax into the cavity.

Hence **Postfu·rcal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a postfurca. **1892** in *Cent. Dict.*

Postgenital: see POST- B. 2.

† Post-ge·niture. *Obs. rare.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + GENITURE.] The fact of being born after another in the same family.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* 1, A person of high spirit and nature, naturally a King though finally prevented by the barbarous chance of post-geniture.

Post-glacial (*-glē·sĭăl*), *a. Geol.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + GLACIAL.] Existing or occurring subsequent to the glacial period or ice age.

1842 Penguin *Mus. Geol.* 20 Tertiary or Cainozoic Series of Strata, ...Pozzuolanic; Postglacial. *Glacial*, ...Preglacial. **1863** *Q. Jrn. GEOL. Soc.* XIX. 408 The remarkable conformity of the preglacial and postglacial fauna. **1873** J. Geikie *Gt. Ice Age Pref.* v The geological history of glacial and post-glacial Scotland. **1877** Dawkins *Prog. World* xiv. 295 Man comes in at the close of the cold period, in what is called the Post-glacial age.

Postglenoid, -glenoidal: see POST- B. 2.

Post-graduate, *a.* (*sb.*) orig. *U. S.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + GRADUATE.] Pertaining or relating to a course of study carried on after graduation.

1898 *N. York Tribune* 9 Nov. 5/3 Forming a portion of the Post-Graduate Course of Columbia College. **1900** Lowell. *Whs.* (1890) VI. 268 Special and advanced courses should be pushed on into the post graduate period. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 4/3 A new building in connection with the Post-Graduate College, of the West London Hospital.

B. *sb.* A student who takes a post-graduate course, or continues his studies after graduation.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Posthabit (*pɒ̆st,hæ·bĭt*), *v. rare.* [f. L. *post-habitus* to place after, f. *post* (cf. POST- A. 1 a) + L. *habitus*, *habit-* to hold, have.] *trans.* To place after, make or hold as secondary to; to esteem of less importance.

1648 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 128 So deare ought truth to be to us that we ought to post-habite our lives to the smallest grounds of it. **1658** T. E. *Pocket Dict.* *Posthabit*, To place or esteem less or after, to prefer before.

Post-hackney: see POST *sb.*3 12.

Post-haste (*pōu·st,hē·st*), *sb., adv.*, and *adj.* [1450, from the old direction on letters 'Haste, post, haste', where the words are POST *sb.*3 courier, and imper. of HASTE *v.*; but afterwards taken as an attrib. comb. of POST *sb.*3 and HASTE *sb.*

1538 Cromwell in *Lett. & Lett.* (1900) II. 139 From Saint James 4th May. To K. R. Lordis Privie seal.—In haste, haste, post haste. **1598** Q. Mary in R. R. Sharpe *Lond. & Lord.* (1899) 1. xlii. Hast, hast post, hast, for hif, for hif, for hif, for hif.]

A. *sb.* Haste or speed like that of one travelling 'post'; great expedition in travelling. **arch.**

1542 Ancient Prayers Lxvi 115 Who make Poore haste, maike he that sweth the horse, and he ... that afterwards shal bye the horse, may chaunce to carye hym. **a 1548** Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 208 b, The Duke of Somerset, with [that rule of Cleveland, was in all poore hast, flying towards Scotland. **1555** Pasquyl in Eliza A. & *M.* (1589) 78b/1 Farewell dame Brother, a verbyce is borne because of short tarying. **1588** Greatine Chron. II. 724 Boyle he all that poore haste, ready to ffinde you? **1588** J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 247/1 With all the hast and post hast he could, he speeded a faire paire of barbes and runnish nouldy. **1681** Flatel. *Meth. Grasse* iv. 238 Messengers are sent one after another in post-haste to the Physitian. **1709** Hearne *Collect.* 23 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 178 You did not use to write in Post-Hast. **1837** *Commonplace Bk. Daughter* I. 39 It was mainly through the interest of his uncle that he was made post with such post-haste.

B. *adv.* With the speed of a post; with all possible haste or expedition.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. iv. 10 Old John of Gaunt...hath sent post haste To entreat your Majesty to visit him. **1598** R. Wyatt *Wonders World Elton.* (1908) 2 Sixth as sent to visit Portugall from one World to the other. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 2 Her Coach is order'd, and Post-haste she flies. **1822** James *Lonely Kitt.* I. 6 This she sent post-haste to the Duke of Lorraine. **1897** 'Sarah Tytler' *Lady Jane's Son* 198 The lad who travelled post-haste to bring the news.

† C. *adj.* Done with all possible speed; expeditious, speedy. *Obs. rare*—1.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 37 The Duke ...requires post haste, Post-haste appearance, Even on the instant.

Hence **† Post-ha·sten** *v. Obs.* **a.** *trans.* To cause to hasten, to hurry. **b.** *intr.* To hasten with all speed.

1627 in *Hist. Winchfield Comm. Soc.* (1890) 88 He shall receiue post hast chose in grasme, and shall doue with exercyse of writinge before. **1628** Feltham *Resolves* ii. xxxiii. 100 The short-lyu'd Flowre, and Forlorn Of poore, and life, post-hastens to be gone.

Post-hemiplegic, etc.: see POST- B. 1.

Posthetomy (*pɒ̆sphe·tŏmi*). *Surg.* [irreg. f. Gr. κοπή incision + -τομια cutting.] Circumcision.

So **Posthe·tomist.**

1851 *Dimension Med. Lex., Posthetomist*, one who performs the operation of circumcision. *Ibid., Posthetomy*, circumcision. **1892** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Posthioplasty (*pɒ̆sthĭŏplæ·stĭ*). *Surg.* Also *postho-*. [f. Gr. πόσθη (see PREC.) and -πλαστία f. πλαστός formed: see -PLASTY.] Plastic surgery of the prepuce. So **Posthioplastic** *a.*, **posthic**, *a.*

1892 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Posthioplasty*, an operation applied to the operation for restoring the prepuce. **1892** Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org. & Abnorm. of the prepuce*, ...the operation for its restoration, posthioplasty. **1892** Billings *Med. Dict., Posthioplastic.* **1893** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Posthioplastic...Posthioplasty*, Posthioplasty.

Posthippocampal: see POST- A. 2.

Posthitis (*pɒ̆sphai·tis*). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πόσθη prepuce: see -ITIS.] (Two quots.)

1892 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Posthitis*, inflammation of the prepuce. **1892** Fenwick *Pen. Dis.* 1892 40 If the disease be confined to the membrane covering the glans, it should

anxiety speaking, he called Isleworth: if to the inward enclosure of the prepost, postlude.

Postho-: see Postero-.

Postholder (pō·stˌhōldəɹ). [adv. Du. *post-houder*, f. *post* Post *sb.*[3] + *houder* Holder 1.] In Dutch colonial administration: A civil official in charge of a trading settlement or post.

1813 *Asiat. Register Miscellaneous' Trans. S. Afr.* I. 177 The house of the postholder at Mossellay...lies directly at the upper end. 1832 H. W. Freeman *Journ. Mission. Mem.* 160 They lodged in the house of the post-holder, a Dutch officer. 1898 *Chignole* 20th *Century* in *Daily Mail* 23 July 5/3 The Dutch ... had instituted a regular system of trading both with the Indian tribes and with their Spanish neighbours up the Orinoco and their Postholders had special functions in controlling such trade.

Post-hole. [f. Post *sb.*[1] + Hole *sb.*] A hole made in the ground to receive the foot of a post. Also *attrib.* in the sense of implements serving to make such holes, as *post-hole auger, borer, digger.*

1793 T. W. *Cty & C. Purchaser* 174 The Fence must be once a Field...where it is seen digging the Post-holes. 1880 A. T. Pearson *Evangelistic Work* 198 (Thes.) dug post-holes with their own hands. 1892 C. Roberts *Adopt. Mother.* 87 The job at which I was put first was digging post holes, and...I found it rather a tough job.

Post-horn (pō·stˌhɔɹn). [f. Post *sb.*[3] + Horn *sb.*] A horn formerly used by a postman or the guard of a mail-coach, to announce arrival; now often used on pleasure coaches.

1832 Hervey *Dutch Dict., Post-horen*, Post-horn. 1837 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19263/1 Thomas Mein a young man...with a grey Coat, and a leather pair of Breeches, and a Post-horn in his Girdle,...Rid away with a Chested Coloured Gelding. 1880 Clowes *Public Pools* 31 The wretch ...Who, for the sake of filling with one blast The post-horns of all Europe, lays her waste. 1890 Harte *Up the Ridge* (ed. 3) The mail-rider, the post-horn kept blowing. 1891 W. H. Stone in *Green Bag. Mem.* III. 21 *Postboys*, a small straight brass or copper instrument, varying in length from two to four feet, of a bore usually resembling the conical bugle more than the trumpet, played by means of a small and shallow-cupped mouthpiece.

b. attrib. and *Comb.*, as *post-horn hand*; **post-horn pond-snail**, *Planorbis corneus*, also called *ram's-horn*, from the form of its shell.

1884 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 18 July, A post-horn band...performing in some subterranean place. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 3/1 A good purple dye may also be got from the purbeck pond snail.

Post-horse (pō·stˌhɔɹs). A horse kept at a post-house or inn for the use of post-riders, or for hire for the conveyance of travellers.

1597 Gabelman in Pounds *Rec. Kayt.* I. 56 Now unless post-horses serve us we cannot well how to go. 1633 Tom *Tell Tr. & Commonwilth Of. Pulpits Illus. Pref.*, I. 400 Weddings, sent for provision of post horses. 1678 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 389 Neither the horses of ye Chancellor or Schollers,...nor of their servants,...should be taken for post horses. 1697 Morrison *Itin.* III. 21 In England ...Post-horses are established at every two miles or thereabouts, which they ride a false gallop after some two miles an hower. *a* 1727 Hayward *Edw. VI* (1630) 120 That he intended to fly to Jersey and Wales and laid postmasters, and men, and a boat to that purpose. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxii, From Edinburgh to Perth he took post-horses. 1835 Marryat *Olla Podr.* iv, With post-horses and postboys we posted post haste to Brussels.

Post-house (pō·stˌhous). *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. Post *sb.*[3] + House *sb.*]

1. A post office. *Obs. or dial.*

1633 *Proclamation to Repress Pardons* (1636) XIX. 640/1 Which Letters to be left at the Post-house or some other House, to the said Thomas Witherington shall be appointed. 1670 Maxwell *Sacr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 324 I wrote to you two letters, and paid for them from the posthouse here. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan (*title*) *Faithful* III. 13 When I go into the country a general direction to the post house may suffice. 1855 Rimbault *Widdy Glass, Posthouse*, the post-office.

†**2.** An inn or other house where horses are kept for the use of travellers; a posting house. *Obs.*

1645 Verney *Diary* 28 Jan., We rejoyc'd this night at Florence, in the Post-house without the towne. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5005/2 He *alighted at the Post-house* to change Horses. 1819 Dyche *Trans.* i. 111, They are a sort of post-house, where the Faire Change horses. 1833 L. Rogers *Fungi. by Letter* 16 The main road running past the town...; and the post-house being at a little distance beyond.

† **Posthumary** *a. Obs.* = Posthumous. So † **Posthumate** *a.*

1650 Urquhart *Rabel Wks.* (1834) 235 He left behind him a posthumary book. 1684 T. Goodwin *Plain's Dissuas at Liberties, Posthumate Son to Polygamie.*

† **Posthume,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *posthume* adj. (1560 in Godef.), ad. L. *postŭmus* last, latest, posthumous: see Posthumous.]

A. *adj.* = Posthumous 2. Also *fig.*

1597 Shakspere *Sec. Part Hen.* IV, v. 562 Two Goths, two Moors, have Mercie both on Afric and on vs; Who art posthume (and cast) and behind hot. 1632 N. L'Estrange *Alliance Div.* (1846) 123 This posthume Apostle...came late into Christs [Church]. *a* 1680 Fuller *Worthies, Cornhill* (1662) 211/2 Posthume Children born after the death of their Fathers.

b. = Posthumous 3.

1611 B. Jonson in *Conyers Cromwellus Tiberius*, In the Posterus Were their dead the Posthume Fames of the Authors Father. 1899 (title) Posthume Poems of Richard Lovelace.

C. = Posthumous 2.

1592-4 Sir H. Hall *Instr. to Charge* 23 Ob If any souls travel out their Posthume epigle. 1890 Bible *Chr. Victorious* 23, 27 The posthume Sons of Man is to die and perish, that we find even the greatest Men, among the Heathen, speak...doubtfully [of it]. 1892 Hervey *Mist. Pierce* 32 To claim The whole World's Crown and a Post-house Fame.

d. Subsequent, residual. *rare.*

1682 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 189 That the vessal Blood...may be made wholly capable to be breathed thorow the pores, without a Post-healer or Fungus remaining, because of a drug. *Ibid.* 190 That post-house and translated gouty character or impression, doth stick fast by a hereditary right.

B. *sb.* **a.** A posthumous child. Also *fig.*

1598 Bellenden *De Statibus* iv. *Introd.* 1, 24 Our dear Parent Who...to thy guard his Posthumous did bequeath. 1638 W. Sclater *Serm. Experimentall* To Rdr., They shew themselves in pebble Sea as Posthumes, raised as it were out of almost eleven yeares of obscurity. 1690 in *Macfarlane's Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 340 Sir Thomas Meeke...Son to Sir Thomas the Posthume.

b. A posthumous work: cf. Posthumous B. b.

1631 R. Sedgw. in *A. Craige's Rem.* 3 This subsequent Poëme, the Posthumous of a worthie Penne. 1668 Dryd. in *Pref. Dryden* XI. 280 Sir Ken. Digby's Post-humi half-great various of Mettingdon.

† **Posthumed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] Rendered posthumous, remaining after death.

a 1666 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 74 A Stranger...would hardly ruly any continued and posthumed Notes.

Posthumeral: see Post- B. 4.

† **Posthumial,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. = Posthumous.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Cantoun Post.*, All the Posthumial race of that rare Spirit...Though here, alas! after their Father's death.

† **Posthu'mian,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. (See quot.)

1658 Rawley *Gilmore*, *Posthumian*, following or to come, that shall be.

Posthumous (pɒ·stʃiŭməs), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 8 postumous. [f. L. *postumus* last, late-born, posthumous, superl. f. *post* after; in late L. written *posthumus* through erroneous attribution to Asmar the earth, or (as explained by Servius) *humŏro* to bury: see -ous.] Used generally of anything which appears after the death of its originator.

a. Of a child: Born after the death of its father.

1689 Dryden tr. Hooke *Conn. R. Numa* Wks. (1711) 224 His [Dio Junius]...was posthumous, being born a month after his father's death. 1807 W. Howard Russell *Hist. N. America* (title) posthumous birth of issue. 1709 Strype *Ann. Reformation* I. 500 Some Posthumous Children, that have no Kinsfolk alive to take care for them. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 372 The statute of King William, which puts posthumous children on the same footing with children born in the lifetime of their ancestor.

b. Of a book or writing: Published after the death of the author.

1668 Hale *Kelly's Abridgment* Pref. 2 It is a Posthumous work, which never underwent the last Hand or Perusal of the Learned Author. 1798 Bowles *Engl. Poets* III. Wm. VIII. 300 What plea...can be alledged, after the twenty was dead and gone, in favour of this posthumous declaration? 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 207 The posthumous volumes appeared in considerable numbers.

c. Of an action, reputation, etc.: Occurring, arising, or continuing after death.

1626 Bp. J. King *Jonah* 3 *Pan.* 37 A posthumous, post-hast confession after the consequences were over of their deed, and almost ashes of one of the complices themselves. 1640 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iv. v. 284 For he that was buried with the bones of Elisha, by a Posthumous miracle of that Prophet, received his life by lodging with such a guest-fellow. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 91 Our posthumous life...may not be entirely beginning anew, but going on. 1808 Southey *Lett., to C. W. Williams & Nyon* II. 52 It was well we should be conversed with posthumous fame, but miserable we be on with posthumous bread and cheese. 1881 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 17 He had begged that his body might be buried without posthumous honour.

† **B.** *sb.* A posthumous child. *Obs. rare.*

a 1646 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 67 My brother Thomas was a posthumous, born some weeks after his father's death. 1718 E. Sewall *Diary* 19 Mar. (1882) III. 177 Mercy Sam. Sadlock, a posthumous, and Martha Healy.

Po·sthumously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a posthumous manner, condition, or state; after death; after the death of the father or mother.

1783 *Aldenbrey's Corr.* I. 23 note, The 'Register' [of bishop Kennet] was posthumously published, from his MS. Collections, in 1728. 1807 J. S. Stone *Pharmacop. Consid.* preser. 15 The two latter [ancient Scottish shrifts] are posthumously discovered. 1884 *Chr. Comment.* 12 June 632/2 He seems to be often more remembered posthumously than while corporally present.

† **Posthumus** (pɒ·stʃiməs), *a.* and *sb.* [L. *post*(*h*)*umus* Posthumous.]

† **A.** *adj.* = Posthumous *a. Obs.*

1592 Lyly *Endymion* in *Bond. Papers* (Camden) Prof. 7 Though he be posthumus by his fathers death, being borne after. 1660 R. Coxe *Pearl. Vind. Prot.* 7 No man that ever was born in the World, which was not a Posthumus King, but was born in succession, not onely to his Parents, or as a Servant in a Family.

B. *sb.* † **a.** (pl. -i.) = Posthumous *child. Obs.*

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 253 He was a posthumus, and the crowne set upon his mothers help. *a* 1670 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 3 tr. 129 It is an evidence that the Grandfather and Father and Son did all readily under 70 a-piece,...though the Father and Son were both *Posthumi*, as if they all had or did all new unite together.

b. *usual. pl.* **posthumus.** Posthumous writings.

1655 Owen *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1851 XII. 3 The passages mentioned are in his posthumus. 1670 Stuart *Mariner's Mag.* i. 6. 35, I shall quote some more remarkable Places in *Posthumus Recipes*. 1905 G. Saintsbury *Keats's Poems* Pref., Most readers give the order of Keats's own three volumes with Lord Houghton's posthumus appended.

Post-hypnotic: see Post- B. 1.

† **Po·stic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *posticus* hinder, posterior, f. *post* behind: cf. *anticus* Antic, Asticus.] Hinder, posterior, "back".

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 527 The lowest and most postick members of all. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. 108 (1686) 128 The postick and backward position of the resistive parts in quadrupedes. 1664 Power *Exper.* iii. 208 A Spear Duke did grave in, That Mus...Ran Grass and Lady-cloths to cwell in His postick parts without his feeling.

So † **Po·stical** *a. Obs.*

1633 Tomkinson *Renou's Disp.* 431 Two doores one an entrant door, the other postical or inward.

‡ **Postiche** (pɒstī·ʃ), *a.* and *sb.* [F., adj., sb. fr. *postiche* counterfeit, feigned :—L. type **posticĭcius*, f. *posticĭus* placed, put.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Counterfeit, artificial. **b.** Applied to an ornament superadded to a finished work of sculpture or architecture, esp. when inappropriate.

1832 Tomkinson *Specimens* I. xxxvi, 308 Sometimes the Duchess appeared with these postiche curls, somewhere of a mortal paleness.

B. *sb.* **a.** An imitation substituted for the real thing. **b.** Counterfeiting, feigning, pretence.

1876 'Ouida' *Winter City* II. Fourthcousin at 2[0] 1000, is very good postiche for modesty. 1883 Mrs. Lynn Linton in *Life* xviii. (1901) 272, [I] chuckled with loathing the ...heeling and pointche of the whole matter.

Posticous (pɒstī·kəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *postic-us* hinder (see Postic) + -ous.] Posterior, hinder; applied variously to parts of a flower or inflorescence.

1866 Treas. *Bot.* 910 Posticous, turned away from the axis of a flower, as some authors whose dehiscence takes place next the pistil: also, scattered on that side of a flower which is next the axis. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 271 Inverse stamens,...positions [she very rare]. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* ed. 4 § 160 (cf. § 253) An anther is Extrorse, i.e. turned outward, or Posticous, when it faces toward the perianth.

‡ **Posticum** (pɒ·stĭkŏm). *Arch.* [L. *posticum* back door, rear of a building (Vitr.), prop. neut. of *posticus* adj.; see Postic.]

a. A back door or gate. **b.** A portico or apartment at the back of an ancient Greek or Roman temple, behind the *cella*, and corresponding to the *pronaos* in front: in Greek called *opisthodomos*. **c.** '*Ecril*. A reredos' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Posticum* is the Postern-Gate, or Back-door of any Palace. 1708 R. Chandler *Trans. Greater* etc. 70 In the wingsom of the postigum...Thereon is distinguished in the same manner. 1820 T. L. Hodges *Trans. Newly* I. x. 186 The columns...belonged either to the pronaos or posticum of the temple.

Postile, variant of Postille *Obs.*, prayer.

† **Postilify,** *v. Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Post *sb.*[3], after *crucify*.] *trans.* To fix or nail to a post.

1620 Geo. *Foul out of Season* 23 The nails with which it was crucified or rather postified. This my new-coyned word fits their new-found Fable.

Postil (pɒ·stil), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: 5 (9) postille, (6 postill(e), 6–7 postell, 6–7 (9) postill, 7 postel, postle, 7– postil. [ME. a. F. *postille* (1357 in Godef.), – It., Pg. *postilla*, Sp. *postila*, ad. med.L. *postilla* a gloss on the gospel. Of uncertain origin: Du Cange suggests, from the words '*post illa* (*verba textus*)' 'after those (words of the text)', with which the postil may have been introduced. Another suggestion is that the word is a dim. of *posta* in sense 'page': evidence is wanting. See also Apostil *sb.*]

1. A marginal note or comment upon a text of Scripture, or upon any passage or writing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Postille, or glose. 1513 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Margaret* (1578) 1 Whose life is the postell or Comentie, that lieth of Jesus [etc.]. 1587 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1872) 248/1 The Duke's letter...answered by way of postle...; proportionably. *a* 1593 Marlow *Lucan* (1600) I. 120 These for birthday had...Stiled..'Imperiall Annotations', to which I will annex a postil by explanation. 1892 A. M. Kinloch *Sabbath in Portlaw* 87 *Sing.* xli. 106 Twelve Style memorial motifs are frequently written on the margins of the pages.

2. A series of such comments, a commentary or exposition; *spec.* an expository discourse or homily upon the Gospel or Epistle for the day, read or intended to be read in the church service.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 244/1 Maystre Alysaundre...reherceth in his postilles upon this words many and twothe lyons ayenst ragyeles. 1503–67 Foxe *A.-S. Bk.* (1596) 256/1 The said Langton also made postils upon the whole Bible. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Northampt.* (1662) ii. 290 He wrote Postils on the Proverbs, and other Sermons. 1710 tr. *Stapleton's Hist. Mem.* 168 C. I. 68, 434 His wrote also...two Postils or Homilies on the Gospels.

b. A book of such homilies.

1588 Bacon (title) A new Postil Containing most Godly and learned sermons vpon all the Sunday Gospelles. 1603 *Poetry Bks.* (Thorpe) 121 Item a postell, & Catechisme bookes, & salter. 1888 *Bibliotheca Sacra* Jan. 178 The old prayer-books and the old Lutheran postils were still frequently used.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1638 Sandys *Sermons Ep.* (R. Wks. 1653) 11, 40 Too much curiosity in loathsome and mouldy fare and curiosity in too much from the kennel to the dish. *a* 1639 T. Goodwin

in Sprogoes *Trans. Eun.* Pr. xi. 1 Rejoinid, or biding too like a pistil glose. 1591 Spenser *Teard. Muse*, III. 1181 Aprill or [1594] begun the postil mass at St. Paul's, as first a clerk in the morning every day.

† Postil, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *postill|er* (13th c. in Godef.), adl. med.L. *postillāre* (1243 Trivet in Du Cange), f. *postilla* Postil *sb.* See also Apostil *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make or write comments on, or exercise notes in; to comment upon, annotate.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Hailes* 174 Hewe a cardinal of the ordre of Frenchmen, that postilled all the Bible. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 60 Postillynge upon the Seven Precepte, sayeth: Paganes ignorante Sabaoth, and worshyp Images. 1610 Bishop *Hon. Vill* 102 In some places Postilled in the Margent with the Kings hand. 1872 J. E. B. Mayor in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* Inkerdenmanes and undergraduates, who...are accustomed to 'postil' their lectures.

2. *intr.* To write comments.

a 1382 Barbour *Col. Climbs* 193 To postil upon a lyttyl. 1627 Hales *Gold. Rem.* 1. (1673) 19 That vote of gambling and allegueing as Scripture, which for a long time had pervaded in the Church.

Postillion, postillion (pəstĭlyən). Also 6–7 **postilion,** 7 **postillon.** [a. F. *postillon* (1538 in Godef.), adl. It. *postiglione* 'a postilion, a postes guide, a forerunner' (Florio), f. It. *posta* Post *sb.*[1] + *-iglione*, compound suffix (cf. *vermiciglione*); so Sp. *postillon*, Pg. *postilhão*.]

† **1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1592 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Postillon*, a postilion, a guide for a post, *dux praecursorius*. 1611 Cotgr., *Postillon*, a Postilion, Guide, Poster boy. 1658 Phillips, *Postillion*, (Venetis) a Post's guide, or fore-runner.

† **b.** *fig.* A forerunner. *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* xi. (1621) 308 But when he awoke, ...his sense restored with a postilion of death. 1647 Fairfax tr. *Tasso Godfr.* x. 72 Sweet time you true of such exciting here, The Sun's Postillion!

† **2.** One who rides a post-horse, a post-boy; a swift messenger. *Obs.*

1626 Bellonius *Eng. Exped.*, *Postillion*, a speedy poste or messenger. 1636 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 108/4 It is now four days since any Vessel, Post or Postillion came from Ghent to Bruges. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4484/2 The Postillion of Ghent is just now arrived, with Letters to Mr. de Caris.

fig. 1643 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. To Rdt., Those wings of Postillions that can fly. From the Antarctic to the Arctic 1653 *Ibid.* I. viii. 14 Those swift Postillions my thoughts find you out daily. 1665 Cowley *Cowley's Cowley* (1710) 1. 200 Are the Postillions of life, who to the swift motion of time, add the rapidity of their own minds.

3. One who rides the near horse of the leaders (or formerly sometimes, each of the riders of the near horses) when four or more are used in a carriage or post-chaise; *esp.* one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used and there is no driver on the box.

1629–33 Feltham & Swaine *Night-Walker* v. iii. Then shall you have horses ith, and a postilion. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* iv. 6, Drawn by six Flanders mares, my coachman, grooms, Postilion, and footmen. 1771 N. Nicholls *Corr.* w. Gray (1843) 108 The Yarmouth coach, when it has gone as all, has gone with eight horses and four postilions. 1813 Wellington in *Gurw. Disp.* VIII. 186 The account of the rations issued to the post horses and mules, and postilions. 1880 Bennett & Rees *Chapl. of Fleet* III. 173 They called aloud to the postilions to stop the horses.

Ep. 1698 *Convoc. Pleader.* (Min. *Mem.*) 1, Let the Postilion Nature mount, and let The Coachman Art be set.

4. *transf.* from 3. See quot.

1888 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 182 The use of supplementary Poets, or 'postilions', to keep the fire from sinking.

5. = *postilion-horse*: see 6.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *postilion harness, saddle, whip*; *postilion-wise adv.*; in recent use applied to bicycle contrivances imitating that of a postilion, as *postilion-bicycle, -bolt, -fork*, etc.

1678 W. Prynne *Dispatches* (Camden) 311 They...have all his clouths of, and with two postilion whips severed him ...severely. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1913/2 A Postilion Saddle of black Leather. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 111 A postilion harness is the same with respect to either the postilion or wheel harness of the other sort. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lii., One of them ...sat postilion-wise upon the near horse. 1850 *Cycle Illus.*, *Postilion-bicycle*, a woman's bicycle having the skirt cut so the back hub does not revolve into or over cloth, after the fashion of a postilion's coat. *Postilion-bolt*, a button tab with a large buckle, worn by ladies about 1880. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 2 Jan. 6/2 The postilion tabs at the back of the bodice. *Ibid.* 26 May 8/2 The corded belt, with postilion tabs.

Hence **Postil·lioned, postill-.** (-ĭlyən) *a.*, provided with or ridden by a postilion; **Postil·lion-ess,** a female postilion; **Postil·lionize** *v. trans.*, to provide with a postilion, or to ride as a postilion.

1824 in *Sporting Mag.* XIII. 187 Then spank away driven [...] with my six grays postillioned against all England! 1898 S. Lucas *North. Trans.* xxxvi. 276 As Vic...we parted with the postilioners and with our host of Kaschau. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/6 Lord Rosebery...driving down in an open barouche drawn by four magnificent horses, cleverly postillioned.

† **Postillary,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. med.L. **postillārius* (Du Cange has *postillātorius* as sb.), f. *postilla* Postil *v.* + *-ōrius*.] Of the nature of a 'postil'.

1593 Harmony *Prayers* N. T. *Advt.*, Purposely containing from...all postillary observations.

Postillate, *v.* *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *postillāre*: see Postil *v.* and *-ate*[3].] = Postil *v.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 331 Howe fore of the order Frenchemen...whiche postillate alle the bible [*per totum biblium postillavit*], and compendie grete concordances on the bible. a 1862 T. Kennedy (Worcester, Trans.: ...which belonged to George III and in a few instances are postillated by his own hand. 1884 D. P. Kinnan *Monolithic* iv. 93 With the...Reformation both the idea and the practice of postillating were suspended by evangelical preaching.

† **b.** 'Formerly, To preach by expounding Scripture, verse by verse, in order' (Webster 1847).

Hence **Postillation,** the writing of postils.

1847 Webster, *Postillation*, exposition of Scripture in preaching. 1864 *Ibid.*, *Postillation*, the act of postilling.

Postillator (pəstĭlēitər). Also 4 **-our.** [a. med.L. *postillātor*, agent-n. f. *postillāre*: see Postil *v.* and *-ate*.] = next.

1382 Wyclif *Prol.* 38 Myche sharpnes and groundlesse thare weren late *postillatours*, eithir expositours, late dan. 1813 Southey *Life* xxiv. *Poems* (1838) 58 Great Magpie Castlewalls, the first Postillator of the Bible. 1880 R. C. Jenkins in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 64 The Postillator on the Canticles of St. Raymund.

† **Po·stiller,** *Obs.* Also 6 **postilar,** 7 **postiller, -ller, -eller.** [f. Postil *v.* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *postilleur* (1478 in Godef.).] One who makes or writes a 'postil' or 'postils'; a commentator, annotator, expositor.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Yet, after our postilars, he came agayne at 1^e^ passyon of our sayd lord. 1602 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* 3, I Not dissenting out of the profound puddles of Popish Friers, or postillers. 1620 S. Ward *Life of Faith* 49 Infidels of School-men, mistakers and corrupters of Postillers. 1880 *Academy* 8 May 320/1 v. veral shepherds in the Roman pastellers observe) must have these things, v. scrip, a staffe, 3. whistle.

¶ Error for *pistoler*, Pistoler.

1851 Sir J. Tennent in *Colleges of Oxford* 307 A grapelier and a postiller (Hibernicè), eight dangling clerks.

† **Posti·llian,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. med.L. *postilla*: see Postil and *-ian*.] That writes postils.

1847 Perry *Tythes* 41 They would censure a poore Postillian Divine that should goe about to call into question the faithfulness of Playsters.

Postillion: see Postillion.

† **Pu·stillum.** *Obs.* *rare*[−1]. [f. Postil *v.* + *-um*.] A production of the nature of a 'postil' or comment. So † **Pu·stillize** *v.* = Postil *v.*

1630 Symmons *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1631) II. 37 If we can keep down the transgressions of the times by some few stolne Postillums. 1632 Wood *Life, Corresp.* I. 3 Besides his postillizing the whole Doctrine of Dens Sonnes.

Postin: see Postern.

Posting (pō·stiŋ), *sbl.* *sb.*[1] [f. Post *sb.*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The action of Post *sb.*[1] in various senses.

I. 1. † The dispatching of letters, etc., by a messenger riding 'post' (*obs.*). **b.** Travelling by means of relays of horses. **c.** The keeping of post-horses, -vehicles, etc., as a business.

c 1399 P. Hall *Life of Fisher* E 4a b, They wanted no posting of letters betweene 1^e^ kinge and 1^e^ archepastor. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiii. (1623) 1028 Setting whom were such posting of letters, such repairing to and fro. 1633 E. Bowyer *Apologie* 137 They [persons] will be prompt, and fit for posting. 1790 Cowper, M. Goldsmith *Lett. Edw.* 141 Posting on the continent is now so much the fashion, as often to oblige a man of fortune to repeat his tour, in order to gratify his family. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 272/1 Posting continuing in most countries to be carried on by the state, which retains the monopoly of supplying post-horses, and...of forwarding mails and dispatches. *Ibid.* 280/1 Between Vienna and Pesth there is...an independent posting establishment, the speculators of peasants who drive their own horses, and called 'Bauern post'. *Ibid.* 280/2 The great superiority of English over foreign posting [shows] that...open competition in this trade is preferable to a government monopoly and control. *Mod. Hotel Advt.*, Posting to all its branches.

† **2.** Speedy travelling; hastening, haste, hurry.

1579 Wilcox *Gilt. Rom.* vi. 230 (1580) 140, I say, that Romish haggard is by posting to be got. 1590 T. Mouffet *Silkworms* 19 Wherein the beautifull exploits in posting flung ...into a stinking sheet. 1632 Litherow *Trav.* ii. 50 All the Gold of the Kingdome, is daily Transported away with marvellous posting for Court.

II. The dispatching or conveying of letters and other postal matter through or by the post office; the putting of a letter, etc., into the charge of the post office, or into a post-office letter-box.

1677 H. Coggan *Map.* 4 *Merch.* I. v. 178 (He) showed her the way to the post-office, and gave her...Information as to the hours of posting. 1884 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 76 § 19 (2) The due posting of a postal packet. 1900 *Daily News* 13 June 6/3 Date the posting of pillar-boxes...is to be withdrawn on the 18th inst.

III. ‡ **4.** The transferring (of responsibility, etc.) to another. Also with *off*, *over*. *Obs.*

a 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1866) II. 236 There will be such a posting off of sin, that never a one will be found guilty. 1608 Sylvester, &c. Heaven, *Country Parson* 13 Manifested by deed of Inheritance, or posting over of the charge to another. 1657 Symmons *Def.* II. 320 A shameless trenching of truth, with a posting it over upon God.

5. *Book-keeping.* The carrying of an entry from the journal or other auxiliary book into the ledger; the formal entry of an item in a book of accounts: the bringing of account books up to date.

1682 Stockport *Exchequer* 38 In the posting of the same into his great Book, or Ledger, the Foreign Copies must be duely regular. 1745 *Dr Hoe's Engr. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxxii. 313 There is no posting the books on a double-lock.

1849 Francis *Comm. Class-bk.* 111 In order to prove the correctness of the Postings to the Ledger. 1850 *Plan for Ch. Hist. Soc.* 4 What they chiefly want is what...commercial men call 'posting up'.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 1, as *posting carriage, establishment, house, inn*; in sense 3, as *posting bar, sheet*; **posting-bolt,** a broad leather or other belt worn by postilions or post-boys.

1737 *Mod. Rec. Observ.* IV. 60 The Patient...was desired to wear a posting Belt, with proper Compasses upon the Place where the Wound had been, for some time, that upon any violent Motion a Hernia might be prevented. 1838 Dickens *Sk. Boz*, *Stage-coach Chat*, The Wrightsbury Arms ...is the principal Inn of Great Wrightsbury—the commercial Inn, posting-house and excise-office. 1844 — *Amer. Notes*, They had a posting carriage at the porch. 1878 T. Hardy *Eldorado* (1890) 224 I think the best posting-house on this end of the town is Tempest's. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 21 June 3/1 Posting Establishment Complete. 1895 *Daily News* 31 May 3/6 The branch and subordinate at which the posting house are continuously open. 1899 A. H. Savce *Early Israel* v. 160 Carriages could were constructed with posting inns at intervals along them.

Po·sting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Post *sb.*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The action of Post *sb.*[2] in various senses: *spec.*

1. The mooring of a vessel to a post. Also *attrib.* as *posting-chain*.

1688 *Exeter & Plymouth Corr.* 13 Mar., Paying a small sum to the owner for 'posting'—that was for tying up the vessels to a post. *Ibid.*, He paid posting dues twenty-six years ago to Mr. Chapple, but not since. Harbour dues were paid to Mr. Chanter, Lord of the Manor of Northam.

2. The action of fixing a placard, notice, etc. on a post, etc., or of making anything public by this means; public advertisement by posters.

1696 Exp. Mem. tr. *Ducatiana's Advice, &c. Parwant*, 3 *al.* (1604) 74 The very night after the posting up of this Ordinance. 1700-3 [*title of MS.*] A Book of Postings and Sales of the Forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland. 1850 Hy. Mayhew *Irish Penny* II. iv. iv. 402 The people would not permit the posting of notices of arrears. 1860 *Reader Transcr.* 10 Aug. 151 Is there no way of protection against the posting of bills about our city?

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *posting-business*; **posting-bill,** a placard: = Poster[2] 2.

1860 *Kansas Chron.* VIII. 4/6 Posting bills have been put up...offering a bounty. 1884 *Manch. Mercury* 30 Aug. 5/3 Particulars will appear in posting bills. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 3/2 It is now ten years ago since the private posting business was first reduced to...only to set out, but almost to a science.

Posting, *vbl. sb.*[3] and [4]: see Post *v.*[2] and [4].

Posting (pō·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Post *sb.*[1] + *-ing*[2].] That posts; swift, speedy, rapid; hasty, hurrying, fleeting.

Posting fever, recent, the recurring sickness, *sudor anglicanus*, of which several epidemics occurred 1485–1551.

c 1393 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1720) III. vii. 72 The posting sweat, that passed from town to town through England, and was named 'stop-gallant'. 1599 R. H. *Arbasto & Virginia* D 3, With posting speede, to Court I do repaire. 1600 Rowe *Consol. Prog.* 20 Neither did we run over the world with that posting haste that Septuagint did. 1842 Gaskell *Three Towns*, 58 A few posting and perfunctory prayers. 1718 Prior *Solomon* ii. 60 This only object of my real care, ...In some few posting final hours is buried From wealth. 1851 Cornhill *Mag. Ephemeris* I. 476 Like dragon, in flames, and others of the 'posting' fevers of former time.

Hence **Po·stingly** *adv.*, hastily, hurriedly.

1638 Ley, or Cole in *Ecclesiast. Papers* (1888) Intr. 10, III. 230 I could report you that [gospel]...neither can I remember the contents of it, it was so postingly read once unto me.

Postique (pəstī·k), *a.* [app. by-form of Posterior.] = Posticous A. b.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., In architecture, &c., 10 ornament or sculpture is said to be *postique*, when it is superadded after the work itself is done. [It would be better from the Italian, *posticcio*, added. A table of marble, or other matter, is also said to be *postique*, when it is introduced as a decoration of architecture, &c.

Postischial: see Post- B. 2.

Postjacent (pəstjē·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *post* (Post- B. 2) + L. *jacēnt-em* lying: cf. *adjacent*.] Lying behind: posterior.

1678 Bell *Cupidenbon's Comp. Anat.* 322 A defensive enlargement, which wounds over the posticum brachial cloth.

Po·stjudice, *nonce-wd.* [f. Post- A. 1 b, after *prejudice*.] (See quot.) So **Po·stjudiced** *a.*

1880 Rogers *Protestatio* I. vi. 103 Hence what people call my prejudiced views of things,...which are, in fact, the exact contrary, namely, post-judiced. 1903 C. E. Carpenter *E. Browning* v. 103 Priscilla is not so much the great intellectual lady as a thing which, we may call, to coin a word, 'postjudice', not the idea before the fact cited, but the bias that results after.

† **Po·st-knight.** *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[1] + Knight *sb.*] = Knight of the Post, a notorious perjurer.

1592 *Merry Knack to know Knave* D 3, Why, I have been a post knight in Worcester time out of mind. 1630 J. Taylor (*Water P.*) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. 36/2 The diet a post-knight, that for fees grosse gaine Would swears, and for fewer groats forsweare 's againe.

Postlapsarian, *etc.*: see Post- B. 1, A. 1 b.

† **Po·stle.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **postol,** 3 (Ormⁿ.) **possteil,** 3–6 **postel, postle,** 4 **postyll,** 5c **-ille,** 4–5 **-il, -ell, -e,** 4–6 **-elle.** [OE. *postol*, aphetic form of *apostol*, Apostle.] = Apostle.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 10 Da ofer. cuedon þæt to þæm *postolum*. c 1200 Ormin 3188 Cristess postell. Iacob Iohan. 13.. Cursor M. 20296 (Edin.) Sipe he com

to postle-tees (1666 postil). c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxviii. (Matthew)* 1152 Hwene his postelle til ymoge. 1297 Lanal. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 239 Suffrede my postles to pape ȝe to passe gaage. c 1483 Caxton *Gesta of Arthur* x. 372 By skyel perse the postle. 1533 Bore *Apol.* 129 b, Y^e postle maye make some hyndrappes amonge the new brethren.

Postle, variant of Postil, *Obs.*

Postless (pō·stlĕs), *a.* nonce-wd. [f. Post sb.[3] + -less.] Without a postal service.

1883 Man. Instr. in *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 764 A return to our distortion, lenticular, addition, position, and altogether confusion jungle.

Post-like: see Post sb.[1] and *a.*

Postliminary (pŏstlĭ·mĭnări), *a.* [f. L. *post* after + *limen, limin-* threshold + -ary[1]; but in sense 1 associated with Postliminium.

The etymological derivatives of L. *postliminium* are *postliminious, -ously, -ousness, -ize, -ist,* and those of L. *post* + *limen* opposed to *prælimenary,* etc.); *postliminiary, -liminiate, -liminiation, -liminious.* But in some cases erroneous confusion has taken place, and unchanges the sense.]

1. *spec.* Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminium; postliminiary.

1702 Wagstaffe *Distaff* 70 *Windsor* Esq. A.[illegible] 1 trust, [will not be long e're the Jews themselves shall return to their Postliminary Rights. 1807 Wellesley *Suppl. Treatise, Navigt.* 21 Admitted to the postliminary perception of her indefeasible rights. 1880 Woolsey *Introd. Internat. Law* § 140, 233 The rights and obligation of a man restored to the postliminary way.

2. Subsequent: opposed to *preliminary.*

1818 Scott *Wealth. xvi,* note. The new-topper was a preliminary banquet,...which made no appearance at two or three. 1827 — *Pirate* 23 May I. 226 I found I had established a number of the said postliminary affairs.

† **Postli·minate,** *v.* [f. as prec. + -ate[3].] *trans.* To place behind, or in a subsequent place.

1892 [see Postliminate v. 2, quot. 1892].

† **Postlimina·tion.** *Obs.* = Postliminiation.

1653 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* 43 An order that nothing should be transacted in that House, until the Earl of Arundel were restored: upon which peremptory remand the Earle's postlimination and reachievement.

† **Postlimi·nage.** *Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. as next + -age.] = Postliminy.

1661 Tuomy *Glanvyle* ind. 2, *Postliminages*...; a return of one who was thought to be dead, and so restored to his house, not by going over the threshold, but by making a hole in the wall.

† **Postlimi·niar,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *postliminium* + -ar[1].] Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with the law of Postliminium.

1683 Hallywell *Melampr.* 72 It may be said, that...the Soul may be rapt from this Terrestrial Body, and carried to remote and distant places, from whence she may make a Postliminiar return.

Postlimi·niary, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ary[1].] A more etymological form of Postliminiary in sense 1.

1880 in Oxlee (Annandale).

† **Postlimi·niate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ate[3].]

1. *trans.* To allow to return from banishment.

1659 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* 2 The hopes that...his Brother...should be postliminiated and restored to his inheritance of the Palatinate. 1659 — *Alliance Div. Off.* 25 [and cause to wash either those Apocryphals postliminiated again, or others of the Canon to succeed them.

2. *recipr.* for Postliminiate. (See more s.v. Postliminiate.)

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 303 It may seem a wonder why...this Commission Order is postliminiated and, 1690 postliminiated] into that Burial Office.

Hence † **Postlimini·nation,** restoration to civic rights and privileges; reinstatement. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 303 His postliminiation gave him liberty to appeach no more the Altar then the Councellors.

Postliminious (pŏstlĭ·mĭnĭəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.]

1. Of or pertaining to postliminium. *rare.*

1837 Burney *Glossary, Postliminious,* pertaining to the return of one, who was thought to be dead, or to the receiving that again, which had been alienated, or lost.

2. *trans.* Done or contrived subsequently; subsequent; = Postliminious 2. (See Postliminiary.)

1654 3 Sixth *Serm.* (1698) I. 330 They are forced...to order it with things as they fall out, by post-liminious afterappointments of them to their purposes. 1802 F. Plowden (title) A Postliminious Preface to the Historical Review of the State of Ireland. 1809 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 286/1 The large work...to which this pamphlet, with Irish appendix, is verified a Postliminious preface. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 396 Every end has a law by way of introduction and postliminious preface. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. 190, 198 Mr. Holme Sumner...told the House of Commons that my return had a view over the Surrey hills...I could not but...object to him the then postliminious place of enjoyment.

† **Postliminium** (pŏstlĭ·mĭnĭŏm). [L. *postliminium* a return 'behind one's threshold', f. *post,* Post- B. 2 + *limen, -min-* threshold.] In *Roman Law,* The right to return home and resume one's former privileges: = Postliminy.

1621 J. Chamberlain in *Cal. S. Papers Dom. I* (1858) I. 198 Being...called in question, *post-liminii fatti* (by postliminium I let the powder treason.) 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 18. 147 The Church, afterwards, as it were by the law of *Postliminium,* both restored their Authority and Catechistians unto them. 1689 in *Rawlin's Coll.* (1692) III. 113, It was postliminium, all our hope and ambition was to exchange a shilling for three groats. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIII. 400 The unmerited emigrants...enjoy...but little of the benefits of *postliminium.* 1879 Poste *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 110 Postliminium is the recovery of rights by a person retained from *captivity,* or the recovery of rights over a person or thing recovered from hostile possession.

Postliminous (pŏstlĭ·mĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *post* after + *limen, -min-* threshold + -ous.]

† 1. *trans.* Of or pertaining to postliminium; = Postliminious 1. *Obs. rare.* (See note s.v. Postliminiary.)

1840 Howell *Diadema's Gr.* 103 Fearing that by a postliminous way something should law re-assumed both to Church and Crown.

2. Subsequent; of the nature of an appendix; = Postliminiary 2: opposed to *preliminary.*

1714 R. Fiddes *Preach. Disc.* II. 38 This, if I may so speak, is only a postliminous way of writing. 1859 Lit. Churchman in *Life* (1882) II. 398 Time has [Macmahon] should choose give a postliminous sketch of subsequent English history to correspond with the preliminary sketch, prior to the reign of James II.

Postlimmy (pŏstlĭ·mĭ, -lĭmĭ). [Anglicized form of Postliminium.] In *Rom. Law,* The right of any person who had been banished or taken captive, to resume his former civic privileges on his return home. Hence, in *Internat. Law,* The restoration to their former state of persons and things taken in war, when they come again into the power of the nation to which they belonged.

1658 Phillips, *Postliminie,* the return of one, who was thought to be dead. [ref. 1608 Aeschylus a return from Exile or Captivity.] 1880 Woolsey *Introd. Internat. Law* § 139, 230 As to limit of place modern postliminy takes effect only within the territory of the captor or his ally. 1881 J. Kent *Comm. Amer. Law* (1832) I. 1, 100 Movables are not restored, by strict rules of the laws of nations, to the full benefit of postliminy, unless [etc.]. 1895 Poste *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 227 If he returned from captivity his will recovered validity by the operation of postliminy.

Post-line: see Post sb.[2] and 3.

Postlude (pō·stlĭūd), *Mus.* [f. Post- A. 1 b + L. *ludus* play, on analogy of *prelude, interlude*; so mod.L. *postludium.*] A concluding piece or movement played at the end of an oratorio or the like; a concluding voluntary.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 480 The prelude and the postlude, to which he has accustomed Hamlet, are his own. 1866 Eliza *Your Mess.* viii. 109 This is sung to the following tune, to which the instruments have after each verse a little prelude of three or four bars. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 449/1 The 'postlude' of the chorus.

Postly, *adv.* nonce-wd. [f. Post sb.[2] + -ly[2].] By or in the post.

1735 Mrs. Godfrey *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1757) IV. 244, I...am almost tempted to write to you three, instead of suffering mine to pass you by, as they do, *postly,* at present.

Postman[1] (pō·stmăn). [f. Post sb.[2] + Man sb.[1]]

1. A bearer or carrier of letters or other postal matter: **a.** *arch.* A courier who rode 'post'. **b.** Now, One who delivers letters, etc., sent through the post, or collects them from the letter-boxes, receiving offices, etc.; a letter-carrier.

1527 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 363 David Wallace usher of the kitchen &c., [also Anderson, postman (sic).] 1600 Child-Mayoralty 174 Wrapped over packaged...to be conveyed by the posts to Sir Robert Cecil; which was presently upon the receipt thereof, delivered to the postman to be conveyed accordingly. 1621 Quarles *Emblems* viii. By speedy Post once warn the Lovers sent. 1758 in Russell *Gent. Friends* (1871) I. received every one of their letters from the postman of the walk. 1783 Jefferson in *Mar. to Bancroft,* I may as well make a present to the postman who brings me a letter. 1785 Cowper *Winterfight* 289 Wet...walk till the post-man brings the packet down. 1819 Moorhouse *Private* 63, That's the postman's knock. 1837 Dickenson *Major Gahagan* iii, At every temporary postman knows. 1880 'Oliver Maxwell' vii, The postman rattles over the pavés...very irregularly to Santa Tarella. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 10/2 In the French-German war, Pigeons did excellent service, and on the Loubbone experiments with these postmen of the air are going on continually.

c. *Comb.,* as *postman-like* adj. and adv.; **postman-pigeon,** the carrier pigeon.

1830 Miss Mitford *Village Sec.* v. (1863) 422 More shy than I can remember, of forgetfulness, irregularity, and all manner of postman-like faults. 1900 *Strand's Mag.* XXV. 411/1 In his home life, the postman pigeon is most exemplary. He is a faithful husband and a fond father.

† **2.** A newsman, a news-writer. *Obs.*

The Postman was the name of a newspaper c 1700: cf. *Spectator* No. 3 ¶ 2, etc.

1700 Poem *Corr.* to Age., You want...some news: therefore let me be your postman, and tell you that the Turk has been for some time under no small uneasiness in Parliament. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 16 ¶ 6, I mean the Muses Writers of Great Britain, whether Post-Men or Post-Boys, or by what other Name or Title soever dignified or distinguished.

† **Po·stman**[2], *Obs.* [Of doubtful composition: possibly allied to Post-Knight, or Knight of the *post,* and *post of the post*: see Post sb.[3] 2.] 1599. A hireling writer of libels or scurrilous falsehoods.

1599 Sporus *Encomia Sporo* (1913) 32 These men in blacking the lives and actions of the Noblemen, have partly deceived another of...Antonius worth:...; partly achieved other Partners to compose their Legends, that afterwards they might cite them in proofe to the world as approved authors and libertins.

† **Postman**[3], *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. Post sb.[3] + Man sb.[1]] A barrister in the Court of Exchequer who had precedence in motions except in Crown business, till the Exchequer was merged in the Queen's Bench Division: the name was derived from the post, the measure of length in ancient cases, beside which he took his stand. Cf. Turman.

1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. iii. 28 margin, In the Court of Exchequer two of the most experienced barristers, called the postman and the tubman from the places in which they sit, have also a precedence in motions. 1882 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 6/1 The last of the postmen was Mr. Charles Hall, Q.C., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 6/1 Sir R. Webster...was called to the bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1868, held the chamber posts of 'tubman' of the Court of Exchequer 1872-74 and 'postman' 1874-76, and took silk in 1878.

Postmark, *sb.* [f. Post sb.[2] + Mark sb.[2]] A mark officially impressed upon letters or other postal packages for various purposes; formerly *esp.* one bearing the name of the office at which the letter was posted, with the words 'paid' or 'unpaid', and the amount of postage; later also, a mark used to deface or obliterate the postage stamp; now, usually a mark giving the place, date, and hour of dispatch, as of the arrival of the mail, in the former case serving also to deface the postage stamp, or combined with a special obliteration-mark for that purpose.

Marks for various other purposes (e.g. to indicate deficient prepayment) are still in occasional use: see the work cited in 1908, 1898.

1678 *Trial of Ireland,* etc. 37 *Mr. Oates*: the Post mark upon it was but Two-pence, to be paid for it. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourning Pilot* III. 94 He received a letter from Henry, without either date or post-mark. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xiv, The post-mark is Plymouth. 1839 Lady Morgan *Book-Life* II. 68, [Letters] with their old humble postmarks of two-and-sixpence and two-and-sixpence (which now would be a penny a head). 1840 Barham *J. Mytton* I. xiv. 342 Letter...dated...18th December, 1754 through the post-mark shows it was not delivered until the 12th of January, 1755. 1848 J. H. Dobson (title) A History of British Postmarks. Illustrated. *Ibid.* 3 In 1661 Wilson Tuckey inserted in London the 8th Penny Post, and he is also credited with the introduction of postmarks. [1612] I have some letters containing undoubted marks impressed by the General Post Master many years previously. *Ibid.* 33 The introduction of postmarkings took place on May 6th, 1840. The postmark used to cancel the stamp is known as the Maltese Cross. This was used throughout Great Britain and Ireland until 1844. *Ibid.* 2 The collecting of postmarks is gradually gaining ground as a pursuit.

Postmark, *v.* [f. Post sb.[2]] *trans.* To mark with the post-office stamp, esp. that showing place and date of posting. Almost always in *pass.* Hence Postmarked *ppl. a.*; Postmarking *vbl. sb.*

1708 *Admiralty Notice* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/2 A Letter without Date, but Post mark'd, the 29th of the Instant May. 1813 M. Cutler in *Life, etc.* (1888) II. 312 Your favor of February 3d was postmarked the 18th. 1839 *Regul. Brit. Department, Washington U. S.* § 350 The use of the office dating or post-marking stamp as a cancelling instrument is prohibited. 1884 F. M. Chapman *Dr. Claudius* I. 5 The envelope...was post-marked 'New York'.

Postmaster[1] (pō·stmāstəɹ). [f. Post sb.[2] + Master sb.[1]: = 15th c. L. *magister postarum,* Ital. *maestro delle poste,* Fr. *maître de poste,* It. *maestro delle poste,* Ger. *postmeister* (in 1491 Francis de Taxis, who superintended the Imperial mails, called himself *postmeister*).]

1. † **a.** *orig.* A master of the posts; the officer who had the charge or direction of the post-messengers, whose office gradually developed into that of Postmaster General, q.v. † **b.** In the 17th and 18th c., The post-office servant at each of the stations or stages of a post-road, whose primary duty it was to carry the mails to the next stage, and subsequently, to receive and deliver or send out the letters for his own town or district; orig. called Post (sb.[2] 2); in 1568 *deputy postmaster.* c. Now, The person who has official charge of a post office, and the superintendence of all postal business there transacted.

a. 1513 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 3. 110 Wilde I have no power at my command...I do my dew in wrytynge & sprede money to send my lettys to th' Emperour postmaste. 1526 Francis on Taxis (the Emperor's Postmaster) *Lett. to Brian Tuke* 23 Mar. (Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII, II. 1898, [addressed] Magistro Domino suo Brianus Tuke, Magistro Postarum, London). 1542 *Patent Rot. 33 Hen. VIII* in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 53 Officium Magistri Nuncioram, Cursorum, sive postarum. 1585 *Patent Rot. 28th. pt.* 34 Officium Magistri Nunciorum et Cursorum, commonly vocatum Postarum. 1592 *Ibid.,* Thomas Randolphe esquier, Maister of the Postes.] 1710-2 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 368 Item, payed for charges concerning ye Postmr. 1711 Act 9 Anne c. 10 § 1 Postmaster General. 1791 Proclam. in *Rep. Secret Comm. on Post Office* (1844) 38 Our Master of the Posts, or the Master of the Posts General of those countries.] 1689 in Cal. *S. Treas' Bks. I* (1898) I. 22 Quoniam non constabat Dño. Regi utrum Wright is a sufficient officer, whereby the Lord Treasurer...may...proceed against him. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4455/2 Grand Post, Post-Master of the Hereditary Countries, post with her...Majesty as far as Rotheram.

b. c. 1605-15 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 38 It is fit and convenient, at this time as full of business, that the postmasters of every stage be stuffed and endowed with fresh and able horses. 1637 *Rutland MSS.* IV. 329 Dispt to a

messenger that came from the postmaster of Newcastle, 12 1653 *Reg. Council of State to Bdr. S.C. P.O.* 20 That the Postmasters and others employed by Mr. Frizmore, being godly and well affected, may be continued in their employments. 1659 *Pract. Ills. Com. to Jane*, The humble petition of the several postmasters of England in behalf of themselves, and families, was this day read. 1660 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 504/2 Notice is hereby given, That the Post-Master-General hath contracted ... with all the respective Deputy Post-Masters, to carry from time to time all Letters directed to every particular person within Ten miles from their Stage-Towns, paying Two pence a time besides the *London* Post, and to bring back their Answers to the said Stage. *Gentls.* 1681 ROGER *Let. to Bp. H. Penn* Wks. 1771 I. 3, given, I resolved to dispatch them by land to Chester, to the post-master of which place I got them particularly recommended by Mr. Darcies, post-master of Bridels. 1707 *Circumstances Penn. Ed. King.* 121 (MS. *pen*) Upon this grant (Mrs. Deputies via Deputy-Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches. 1721 *Cheste. in Ann. Reg.* 36/2 The court gave judgment, declaring, that by the several acts relating to the post-office, all letters must be delivered by the post-master of every great town, to the persons to whom such letters are directed. 1845 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 330 The letter addressed to William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, was, in spite of all precautions, detained by a postmaster. 1853 H. *Lewis Mod. Fast* (1862) vi. 48 Three stages [of the post route], to 1776 [] were presided over by ... postmasters, whose duty it was to carry the mails each over his own stage.

fig. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 23 The Postmaster of Hell plainly told them that if any so malicious a fellow as Gellio were cast into prison, their fathers would never give their consent to have him released. 1647 *Vicar Coven. Myst.* xxii. to Ephesians' post-master, *serpent virchest*, in Sussex's cross.

2. The master of a posting station, who provides horses for posting; one who keeps a posting establishment; = JOHNASTER 1.

Originally, the same person as in the earlier stage of sense 1 (v.); the several postmasters who carried the mails being the only persons licensed to let horses to travellers.

1580 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 2. (1586) 81 The Postmaster cannot want him, and called many times aloude ... and forbeareth then vnto one of the Stable a fresh great Geneua ... who had charge given him to make readie three horses. 1598 BARRET *Merry W.* v. v. 239 It was not lent, but a Post-maisters horse. 1603 *Stow Ann.* 1603 (1615) 1224/1 *May.* XXXV. 27. The defendant is a licensed post-master in the city of London, and had in a stable and pair of horses for the same. 1640 *Canon Cyc.* XVIII. 462/1 That exercise can be vsed in posting, without the gouernment aiding as a permission, we have England for an example. 1780 *Encyclopædia* in *Phil. Trans.* 56 The postmaster would give us six horses, as the road by which we were to proceed was not a post-road. 1883 GLOUCESTER *Pioneer, Harrow*, 84, I believe the largest post-masters in the kingdom are in London, and that their principal traffic is to the railway stations.

Postmaster[2] (pō·stmɑ̆stəɹ). The name given at Merton College, Oxford, from the 16th c., to the class of poor scholars instituted in 1380 by John Wyllyot; now the equivalent in that college of the term 'scholar' in general collegiate use.

For the first hundred years these appear in the College Register only as *pueri* (*M. Nobiscum*, *Wyllyot*, 'Wyllyot's boys'. But their essential characteristic was the reception of a limited weekly portion; *stipendiarii portionis*; hence we find them also called *portionistæ* or *scholæ portionistæ*, a term Anglicized in the 17th c. as by Wood, to *portionists*. The age of the term *postmaster* is not certain. It occurs in the College Records in 1593 in the established sense of *Postmasters' Hall*, the dwelling opposite to the college in which the *pueri* or *portionistæ* had resided since c 1515, when they were moved into the college. It also appears as the appellation of the *portionistæ* in English letters of this period in the Records. But these casual occurrences show only that it was then a long-established name. As to its origin nothing is known; it has been variously conjectured to be a corruption of *portionista*, or a re-coining of '*post-magister* or '*post-scholar*, in allusion to the Master or Fellows, perhaps standing behind their chairs at dinner, etc. But *post-scholastes* does not occur in the college registers, and the occurrence of *post-magister* is doubtful.

1380 *Ordinatio M. Joh. Wyllyott* (Merton Archives), Si aduenus quinquedo contingat prefatos modi[?] fruentes subscriptis statutis, preciptat tam ex. pro ebdomadali portione ... ebdomadarius portionem prius limitatam. 1381 *Merton Coll. Evidences Compotus*, Magistro pueroru[m] Wyllyot. 1454 *Ibid.*, Pro mutuacione puerorum. 1483 (Dec. 31) *Merton Coll. Reg.*, Insuper predictus rector mandauit dominum ... magistr[um] pro[?] magistrum puerorum. 1516 (May 31) *Ibid.*, Scholaris nulla portionabitur. 1577 (Aug. 1) *Ibid.*, Nullus portionista admittatur qui non habeat [sum magistrum ignotus; et si ignotus cubitalis persuadet.]

1593 [MS. 31] J. LEACH (Clerk, Exeter Cathedr.) *Let. to Coll. Reg.*, By the ordination of our predecessors John Wylliott, founder of postmaster hall. 1600 [Reg. 2] Dr. T. *Jackson ibid.*, I have this much under the Clerk's hand to bring hir-dorsal from ye preferment of any long unneedful purpose for ye relief of the poore postmasters of Merton College. The 4 times in letter and 3 times in reply.] 1639 (May 8) ARCHBISH. LAUD, That no Postmaster shall hold two places after they be hath gotten his grace to be a Graduate in the University. 1647 WOOD *Life* 26 May (O. H. S.) I. 158 [Samuel Jones was made from being a scholar of All Soules College, rector a postmaster or a *post-portionista*. 1695 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 3 Much beholden, as that Bishop Jewel was a postmaster before removed hence to be a fellow of Corpus Christi College. 1769 *Dr Pod's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 191 Merton-College ... This College has 2 Wardens, 24 Fellows, 24 Portionists or Postmasters, and 2 Clerks. 1845 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* i. vii, At Merton there are fourteen postmasters.

Postmaster ge·neral. Pl. **postmasters general.** [f. POSTMASTER[1] + GENERAL *a.* Called in 16th c. Latin *magister postarum* (see POSTMASTER[1] 1 a); in 17th c. *magister generalis nuncierum et carrorum*, also *general postmaster*.] The administrative head of the postal service of a country or state, who is in Great Britain often, and in U. S. always, a member of the cabinet.

1626 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. C.* (1841) 48 The master in ordinarie hereof the Lord Stanhope and Matthew de Quada, concerning the office of Postmaster-general. 1649 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 2. III. 1/2 William Scarlett, generall postmaster to his Majestie throughout this haill kingdome. 1658 J. TAYLOR (WATER P.) *Carriers Cosmogr.* 80., Let them repaire to the Generall Post-Master Thomas Witherings at his house in Sherborne Lane, neere Abchurch. 1658 *Scobell* A discourse shewing the true State and Title of the Comptroller or Postmaster generall of England, the Lord Stanhope's right to it. 1657 [See Post service 3]. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 35 § 2 Sir Richard Fanshaw ... That such Post Master Generall ... shall prepare and provide Horses and Furniture to let to Hire upon all Through posts and parsons riding to post by Commission. 1663 *Commission 19 Apr. in Rep. Secret Comm. P. C.* (1841) 89 (Motion Magbert sworn Generall Waggoman or Commissioner vacancies The Office of Post Master Generall. 1707 *Circumstances Penn. Ed. King.* 121 (MS. *pen*) Upon this grant (Mrs. deputies via Deputy-Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches. 1721 *Cheste. in Ann. Reg.* 36/2 The court gave judgment, declaring, that by the several acts relating to the post-office, all letters must be delivered by the post-master of every great town, to the persons to whom such letters are directed. 1845 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 330 The letter addressed to William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, was, in spite of all precautions, detained by a postmaster. 1853 H. *Lewis Mod. Fast* (1862) vi. 48 Three stages [of the post route], to 1776 [] were presided over by ... postmasters, whose duty it was to carry the mails each over his own stage.

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Hence **Po·stmaster-ge·neralship.**

1883 *Munch. Exam.* 15 June 8/1 Lord John Manners would no doubt return to the Postmaster-Generalship.

Po·stma·stership[1], [f. POSTMASTER[1] + -SHIP.] The office of postmaster.

1613 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 239 Hereunto the loudest tales upon them the postmastership of Angers, they are not able to tell the many pulses they got in a month. 1623 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. C.* (1841) 46 The office which the Lord Stanhope holdeth the Postmastership within our dominions. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 134 Lord Charles Spencer should be allowed to reunite to the other joint Postmastership. 1891 *Times* 10 Sept. 4/6 (Her) called at the shop of the man who had applied for the postmastership.

Po·stma·stership[2], [f. POSTMASTER[2] + -SHIP.] The position of postmaster at Merton College, Oxford.

1614 SELDEN *Lett.* (1658) II. 188 A good thing, called by the odd name of a postmastership, has been promised him at Merton, which will materially lighten the expense. 1883 *Coll. Univ. Coll., Merton Coll.* 118 The number of postmastorships or scholarships is 18, but may be increased.

Postmeatal, -median: see POST- B. 2.

Postmedial (pōstmī·dĭăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. + MEDIAL.] Occupying a position posterior to that which is medial in place, order, or time.

1880 H. MOSS *Special. Apoc.* 307 The Postmedial Visions being all of them, no coins. 1892 BIRD *Christ.* I. 20, 4 M. a thirteenth article, not posterior to 3 M, the *postmedial* one.

‖ **Po·st-mediastī·num.** *Anat.* [See POST- A.] = *Posterior* MEDIASTINUM (q. v.). So **Post-mediastī·nal** *a.* = posterior mediastinal (arteries, etc.).

Postmeridian (pōstmĕrĭ·dĭăn), *a.* [ad. L. *postmeridiānus* (cont. *pōmer-*) adj., in the afternoon, f. *post* after + *meridiānus* MERIDIAN *a.*; cf. FORENOON.]

1. Occurring after noon or midday; of or pertaining to the afternoon. Also *fig.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 57 As over hasty digestion, which is the inconvenience of postmeridian sleeps. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.*, The postmeridian degrees of civilization (to preserve the author's metaphor) are less favourable to the popularity of the drama. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 198 The paresis of tuberculosis attains its maximum in the post-meridian hours of the day.

2. *Geol.* Applied by Professor Rogers to the ninth of the fifteen subdivisions of the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. ii. 721 These periods, applicable only to the American Palæozoic day, are the Primal ... Pre-Meridian, Meridian, Post-Meridian [etc.]. 1879 PARK *Scientific Geol. Terms, Post-Meridian*, the 'Afternoon' of the North American Palæozoic, and the equivalent, in part, of our Lower Devonian.

P 3. Post meridiam: errors, for next.

1796 C. DIBDIN *In Life* (1802) III. 332 'Twas post meridiam, half past four. By signal I pass Nancy pastel. 1804 JANE *Woodstock* I. About the hour of half past eleven, post meridiam, the moon was shining.

‖ **Post meridiem**, *phr.* [L. *post meridiem* after midday.] After midday; applied to the hours between noon and midnight; usually abbreviated P.M. or p.m.

1649 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iv. 51, I would erect a Figure of Heaven the 21st of January 1648, one hour thirty minutes afternoon, or P.M. 1658 tr. *Post Meridiem*.

Postmeridional, *a.* [ANOMALOUS *meridional*. [f. POST- B. 3 + MERIDIONAL.] = POSTMERIDIAN 3.

1787 A. CRICHTON *Lucubr.* (1792) 8 After our post-meridional reflections.

Post-mesal, -mill: see POST *adv.* 9.

Postmillenarian (pōstmĭlĭnē·rĭăn). [f. POST- B. 1 b + MILLENARIAN.] = POSTMILLENNIALIST. So **Postmillena·rianism** = POSTMILLENNIALISM (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1886 N. F. RAVELIN *Progr. T.S. Gt. Indy.* v. 63 Those who think that the millennium is to precede His (Christ's) coming, are called Postmillenarians.

Postmillennial (pōstmĭlĕ·nĭăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + MILLENNIAL.] Of or belonging to the period following the millennium. So **Postmille·nialism**, the doctrine that the second Advent will follow the millennium; **Postmille·nialist**, a believer in postmillennialism; **Postmille·nium** *n.*, postmillennial.

1851 G. S. FABER *Many. Messiahs* 198 The Day of the real Second Advent, which my correspondent fully admits to be postmillennial. *Ibid.* 192 The [alleged] Destruction of the Man of Sin, is acknowledged, both by Premillennialists and by Postmillennialists, to occur immediately before the commencement of the Thousand Years. *Ibid.* 203 The two Antichristian Confederacies, premillennian and postmillennian. 1879 *Princeton Rev.* May, 403 Dr. Swing ... has described postmillennialism as painfully. Dr. Brookes ... brandled it as the 'post-millennial heresy'.

‖**Postminimus** (pōstmĭ·nĭmŭs). *Camb. Amat.* [f. POST- B. 2 + MINIMUS *sb.* 2.] An additional digit found in some mammals, outside the little toe or finger. See also QUOT. 1893.

1885 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 180 In *Bathyergus maritimus* (a species of mole-rat) the postaxillar and the postaxillaries are both very well developed. 1893 *Cyclop. Sci. Lex., Post-minimus.* In *Manis*, 1771, for *Phalanx bona*. In *Ibid.*, a supernumerary little (ulnar) finger or little (fibular) toe.

Postministress (pōstmĭ·nĭstrĕs). [f. POST *sb.*[3] + MISTRESS, after POSTMASTER[1].] A woman who has charge of a post office. Hence **Postministress-ship**, the office of postmistress.

1699 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3594/4 Whereas places stand as now ... to the Post-Masters of York ... shall be Removed to Chester. 1826 SCOTT *Journ.* 10 Jan., 'Tell her', said she fiddle-fid pennidiness, 'to come back the more at two o'clock, and I'll try her key'; we havens had time to see the mail letters yet. 1884 MRS. H. WARD *New Brotherton* 173 At last the old post-mistress ... ceased to repulse him.

1887 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 108 Women were consequently excluded from post-mistress-ships in large towns.

Post-money, -morning: see POST *sb.*[3] 13, 12.

‖ **Post mortem, post-mortem**, *adv. phr.*, *a.*, and *sb.* [L. *post mortem* after death.]

A. *adv. phrase* (*post mortem*). After death.

1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 130 Evidence by affirm *post mortem*, charters, pedigrees. 1849 DUKE DU. *Lear* 364 Unexpectedly made known by examination, *post mortem*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 202 The fibroids are but rarely found post-mortem.

B. *adj.* (*post-mortem*). Taking place, formed, or done after death.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 628/2 The interval between spasmodic and true post-mortem stiffness. 1847 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 465/1 The coroner is empowered to direct the performance of a *post mortem* examination. 1874 T. B. DARBY *Internal. Pathol.* 218, 1 378 Of a dark-red colour, and soft gelatinous consistence, closely resembling the post-mortem clot. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 12/1 *Surg.* man who held the theory of post-mortem salivation.

C. *sb.* Short for *post-mortem examination*.

(In quot. 1901 = post-mortem production.)

1850 SCORESBY (*Skinner's Shadows, Addr.* to 1st ed) 72 To report a full and accurate, leisurely post-mortem of the subjects we have discussed. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 192 Two ended fatally; but no post-mortem was obtained. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 10/1 By this time the genuine Strads are pretty well known—even post-mortem nails up out of the shrivels of the great man's workshop. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* July 191 Post-mortems show the cause of death.

b. *attrib.* Connected with post-mortem examination, as *post-mortem book, record, room, table*.

1873 T. H. GRIFFIN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 341 Ascertaining in the post-mortem room the existence of the same morbid structural changes. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antiseptic Surg.* 207 A third ...reach the post-mortem table before the tissues has contracted adhesions to the surrounding parts. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 302, to expose ... collected from St. George's Hospital post-mortem books.

Post-mortuary, -mundane: see POST- B. 1 ; **Postmultiply, -mutative**: see POST- A. 1 a.

‖**Postnares** (pōstnē·rēz), *sb. pl.* Rarely *sing.* -nare. [POST- A. 2 + L. *nārēs*, pl. of *nāris* nostril.] The posterior nostrils or choanæ, the openings of the nasal chamber into the pharynx. Hence **Postna·ral** *a.*, of or belonging to the postnares.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* II. 476 The diagnostic[?] most characters of the ventral or 'premedial' to the dorsal or 'postnarial' part of the skull. 1880 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Hydra.* 103.

Postnasal: see POST- B. 2.

‖ **Postnaseus** (pōstnē·sĭŭs). *Entom.* [f. POST- B. 2 + L. *nāsus* nose.] A former name for the division of the clypeus now called the epistclypeus.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 364 *Postnaseus*, that part of the *Face* immediately contiguous to the *Antennæ*, or that behind the *Nose*, when distinctly marked out. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 384 A triangular piece, below the antennæ and above the nares ... this is the *postnaseus* or after nose.

Postnatal (pōstnē·tăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + NATAL.] Subsequent to or occurring after birth.

a 1849 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1860) I. 16 Issues for babies three times, post-natal or ante-natal, he knew not. 1868 *Lancet Lect. Mental Dis.* vi. 127 Those whose misery

depends on post-natal diseases, and especially rickets. 1889 Lancet 8 June 1. 1210/1 Those which cannot be established by any post-natal experience.

Hence **Postnatalist**, one who holds that the divinity of Christ was of postnatal communication; also *attrib.*

1893 Hymns to Contemp. Rev. Oct. 592 The Postnatalist admit human parentage on both sides. *Ibid.* 604 The Postnatalist and Postnatalist theories.

† **Postnate**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [*ad. med.L. postnātus* (Du Cange) born after, f. *post* after + *nātus* born. See PUISNE, PUNY.] Born, produced, made, or occurring after something else; later, of later date, subsequent *to*.

1658 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 163. 219 Practises of the Church, ... evidently post-dates to the time of the Apostles. 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. § 82 Every Root hath successively two kinds of Stems... The other, Postnate, succeeding in the room of the former, as the Root again. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 583 Words makes...Knowledge and Wisdom, to be but a Second or Post Nate Thing. a 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. § 51 Postnate to the Narrative of Burn. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Construct. Timber* 66 It is indeed postnate and comes after them in the order of time.

B. *sb.* A production of a period later than its alleged date. *rare*.

a 1641 Dr. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* III. (1642) 191 Those and many such passages...in Simple Ossorius, ... ever Philologers... would perswade us, that they were counterfeits and Postnates, forged by Christians.

Hence † **Postnated** *a.* = POSTNATE *a.*

1639 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Offices* 225 The Council of Lateran, ... to which Popery is post-nated above three hundred years.

Postnati, pl. *sb.* [med.L. *postnātus* born after: see prec.]

1. One born after a particular event; *spec.* in Scotland, one born after the Union of the Crowns; in U.S., one born after the Declaration of Independence. Chiefly in pl. *postnati*.

1689 (title) The Speech of the Lord Chancellor of England touching the Post-nati. 1838 ROBERT BROWN *Snow's Life & Death* (1852) 14 This Length of Life, immediately after the Flood, was reduced to a Moiety; But to the *Post-Nati*, For Noah, who was borne before, equalled the Age of his Ancestors. 1869 DR. OF LAWRENCE in *Collect. Pamp.* 251 It was, solemnly adjudged, in the Case of the *Post-nati*, that those, who after the Descent of the Crown of England to King James, were born in Scotland, were as Aliens in England. 1880 LORD *Hist. Nat.* (1894) III. 14 The *postnati*, born since the death of Elizabeth, as their allegiance was indiscriminately due to James, were declared to be freely naturalized in either kingdom.

† 2. A second son. *Obs.*

1707-27 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Post-natus* is also used by Writers, Priests, Councils, &c. for the second son, as distinguished from the eldest. 1732-8 BAILEY (*Folio*), *Postnates*, the second son, or one born afterwards. 1848 in WARREN *Law Lex.*

Post-natritic, -Nicone: see POST- B. 1.

Post-night. [f. POST *sb.*[2] + NIGHT.] A night on which letters are despatched; a mail night.

1837 *Bentley's Misc.* (1838) I. 320, I am much troubled that a post-night should pass, before you come to a resolution in this business. 1886 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 25911/1 There goes a Post every Monday Night (besides the General Post-Nights) from the General Post-Office in London, to Lewis in Sussex. 1908 in *Hornsey Journ.* (1913) XIX. 1789, I have often received from the principal at the bar letters of a post-night to carry to the office in Lombard-street.

† **Post-note.** *U. S. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + NOTE.] A note made and issued by a bank or banking association, payable not to bearer but to order, not on demand but at a future specified date, and designed as part of its circulating medium.

Issued by the banks of some of the states of U.S. during the period between 1781 and 1865.

1837 JEFFERSON in *Memoir, Corr.* (1887) Mis. 124/1 Kept their banks a post-note. for 1 or 2 D. 1839 (Oct.) *Statutes of Connecticut* (1808) I. 58 Be it enacted...That the several incorporated banks in this state be...authorized to issue post-notes, payable to order and at a time subsequent to the issuing of the same. 1844 *Dec. 24 Laws of Alabama* 12 municipal Chairman of Post-Notes authorized. 1854-C. KING'S *Currency & Banking* 112 note, The banks of New York are prohibited from issuing post-notes. 1858 (June 5) *Narrator's Reports* (N.Y. Supreme Court) 201 Post-notes issued by banking associations having been declared to be ghastly illegal. 1862 *Merchants' Mag.* Dec. 505 The Treasury had become a bank of deposit and of circulation for irredeemable paper money and could issue one-year certificates, answering to old United States Bank 'post notes', without note or bank. 1892 H. WHITE *Money & Banking* 388 Some of the States had been forbidding the issue of post notes, but they were evaded by the device of lending notes on interest conditional. 1896 W. G. SUMNER *Hist. Banking in U.S.* 193, 234, 268, 298.

Postnuptial (pōstnʌ·pʃĭl), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + NUPTIAL.] Made, occurring, or existing after marriage; subsequent to marriage.

1809 *Venus Rejected in Chimes.* XII. 149 That part of the Property, which is protected by the post-nuptial Settlement. 1811 *Intrigues Ambition* III. 70 On their post-nuptial excursion to Bath. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxii. The latter disadvantageous consequence of post-nuptial life. 1889 PASCOE *Singer's Directory* 57 The largest post-nuptial settlement which I procured making.

Hence **Postnuptially** *adv.*, after marriage.

1850 *Coningsby, Ess.* XIV. 221 The doctor ... inclined on his being post-nuptially settled on his wife.

Post-oak. [f. POST *sb.*[1] + OAK.] A species of oak (*Quercus obtusiloba*) found in sandy soil in the eastern U. S., having hard close-grained durable wood much used for posts, sleepers, etc.; also called *iron-oak*, *rough* or *box white oak*.

Turning post-oak, another species (*Q. ferruginea*) growing in inter-swamps in the southern U. S., with similar wood.

1807 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 251 The timber is generally ...on the prairie, post oak. 1833 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* (1835) 176 On march to-day by through straggling forests of the kind of low scrubbed trees ... called 'post-oaks' and 'blackjacks'. 1865 *Nicholson's N. Amer. Sylva* I. 40 *Quercus Stellata*...is called the Swamp-Post Oak, Overcup Oak, and White Oak.

Post-obit (pōstŏ·bĭt, -ŏ·bĭt), *a.* and *sb.* [Shortened from L. *post obitum* after decease.]

A. *adj.* 1. Taking effect after some one's death: esp. in *post-obit bond* (see B. 1).

1788 H. BLAIR *Lect.* II. 91 This was a *post obit* bond, a security of a questionable nature, which had often been granted with success. 1808 *Times* 18 Feb. 2/4 A Post Obit Bond for 37,000*l.* payable within three months after the death of a Gentleman, aged 87 years. 1816 SCOTT in *Dowden Life* (1887) II. 6, I am to give a postobit security for this sum. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. 8, By post-obit Equipages.

2. Done or made after death; post-mortem; occurring or existing after death. ? *Obs.*

1821-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 350 The real nature of the swelling...can only be determined by a post-obit examination. *Ibid.* II. 11, 56.

B. *sb.* 1. (Short for *post-obit bond*.) A bond given by a borrower, securing to the lender a sum of money to be paid on the death of a specified person from whom the borrower has expectations.

1732 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 377 They talk of fourteen hundred thousand pounds in post-obits. 1862 BYRON *Childe Harold, Manfred, Poet. Works* 1898 Post-obits rarely reach a profit. 1892 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxvii. 267 [He] had lent ready gold, to be paid back post-obit fashion, on a father's coffin-lid. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/3 A post obit is a bond issued by an heir to property, conveying to the holder a lien on the estates after the death of the present possessor.

2. A thing which is to pass to some one after the owner's death; a legacy or heritage. *nonce-use*.

1811 SOUTHEY in *Southey Mem. & Marriage* (1850) I. xi. 227 My intention to leave behind me my own Memoirs, as a post-obit for my family.

3. = POST-MORTEM *sb.* † *Obs.* 1884 in WEBSTER.

Post-obituary (-ŏbĭ·tiăr,ĭ), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + OBITUARY.] = POST-OBIT *a.*, POST-MORTEM *a.*

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Appl. Maximized, Extract Council. Code* (1830) 15 Pensions, payable to any relative of the Sanctionary, on his demise. These may be styled post-obituary, or post-obit pensions. 1820-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 210 Alternately constituted by post-obituary representations. 1836 [SECRET COMMITTEE] I. 133 A triple gradation of post-obituary existence, proportioned to the character of each race while alive.

Postocular (-ŏ·kĭŭlăr), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. POST- B. 2 + OCULAR.] Situated behind the eye; post-orbital. b. *absol.*, as *sb.* A postocular scale, as in snakes.

1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 109 Parallel curved white superciliary and postocular stripes. 1892 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Portions of bones*, anterior projections of the lower sides of the postbasilar (in insects), impinging on the eyes when the head is retracted.

Postoesophageal: see POST- B. 2.

Post office, post-office (pōstŏfĭs). [f. POST *sb.*[2] + OFFICE.]

1. The public department charged with the conveyance of letters, etc., by post. In early use, sometimes meaning the office of the master of the posts, or postmaster (general); in other instances it is difficult to separate it from the local centre or head quarters of the department, the General Post Office in London or other capital.

(The name appears first under the Commonwealth, the earlier name having been *letter-office*: v. 2.)

1654 (July 31) *In Power Protector* (1936) XIX. 699 A Proclamation for the settling of the Letter Office of England and Scotland. 1692-8 *Treat. Hy. Com.* in Mac. Tract Hy. Glyves & regret to-morrow the matter concerning the separation of the letter-offices. 1696 *Treat. Hy. Lords* 3 The...Affair of wrongs and losses by the Foreign Letter-offices? 1698 *Treat. Hy. Com.* 13 Oct., Sir David Watkins, late cheate to the foreign post-office. 1699 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* V. 70 (Scotland) 1711 Posts hereafter to be one General Office, to be called and known by the name of the Post-Office of England and and Office...constituted and appointed...under the Name and Style of Postmaster-General of England and Comptroller of the Post-Office. 1866 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 6474 The general Post-office is for the present held at the two Black Pillars in Bridges-street. 1732-8 BAILEY in *Swift's Wks.* (1768) VIII. 130 If you don't send to me now and then, the post-office will think me of no consequence. 1738-9 KING in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 222 The ill-treatment I received from the post-office: for some time I did not receive a letter that had not been opened. 1864 BP. OF LONDON in *Sir. Kent's Diocese* (1865) II. 23 Lord Charles Spencer will...resign the Post-Office. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. 10, The king granted the duke and his heirs for ever, a pension on the post-office. 1872 H. JAMES *Hist. Post Office* vi. 48 The headquarters of the Post Office were at this time [1691] in Lombard Street. Here the postmaster-general resided.

2. A house or shop where postal business is carried on, where postage stamps are sold, letters are registered and posted for transmission to their destinations, and from some of which letters received from places at home and abroad are delivered.

The name is now commonly applied even to small branch offices, sub-offices, or receiving-houses, which sell stamps and receive letters for transmission, but from which letters are not delivered, this being generally done directly from the central or head office of a town or district.

General Post Office, the central or head post office of a country or state, as that in St. Martin's Le Grand, London; also popularly applied to the head post office in a city or town which has branch offices subordinate to it.

1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* v. 30 The weeting and selling of the general Post-office. 1661 *ibid.* (Ireland) c. 7 (1).

1678, 1708 (see GENERAL *a.* 4 b). 1685 CHARLES *Mercs. Publick Vind.* 46 Some of which [Letters] were delivered to the Post-office in Russel-street; others to the Post-office General. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 2, I have...indeed seen every Letter in the Post-Office for my better Information. 1713 *Whitehall Gaz.* (1849) III. 198 You do not expect I should write a detail, since I believed to take Office, and at night the post-office closes. 1810 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Memoirs Mrs. Angerstein* (1832) I. 193 She actually discovered that there was a post-office at Cuckfield. 1829 *Annual Orn. Illustrations Living* I. v. 125 He had reached a general postoffice. 1860 TYRRELL *Gaz.* I. xii. 90 Money was waiting for me at the post-office in Geneva. 1887 THACKERAY *Chron. Barnes* II. ix. 168 She well remembered the number of the post-office in the Edgeware Road. 1893 H. JAMES *Hist. Post Office* v. 42 Up to April 1680 the General Post Office in London Street was the only receptacle for letters in the whole of London. *Mod. Collog.* In Oxford the General Post Office is in St. Aldate's Street.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post-office clerk, employee, inspector, -keeper, servant, counter, door, window*, etc.; **post-office address** = postal address; **post-office annuity, insurance**, a system whereby annuities can be purchased and lives insured through the post office; **post-office box**, a private box or pigeon-hole at a post office, in which all the letters and papers for a private person or firm are put and kept till called for; **post-office car**, *U. S.*, a mail-van or coach on a railway; **post-office department** = POST OFFICE 1; **post-office order**, a money-order for a specified sum, issued upon payment of the sum and a small commission at one post office, and payable at another therein named, to a person whose name is officially communicated in a letter of advice; **post-office savings-bank**, a bank having branches at local post offices where sums within fixed limits are received on government security, at a rate of interest (at present) of 2½ per cent.; **post-office stamp**, a stamp officially imprinted on a letter by the post office; also the instrument used for stamping the postmark.

1901 *Tribune* (Chicago) 16 Feb. (*Cent.*) 'post-office address in full'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/1 Out 6½ there is...in every town...a 'post-office' key, which consists...of a letter box, in which letters may be deposited anywhere on route. 1866 J. HAIN *Post-Prelate* 308 Read was an old 'post-office clerk,' who...had been in the office for twenty odd years. 1780 *Proc. & Congress* (1870) IV. 93 Any post-master, post-rider, or other person employed in the 'post-office department. 1818 *Amer. St. Papers* (1834) XV. 30 To investigate the conduct of the General Post Office Department. 1877 BUCHANAN *Foden.* II. Mrs. Tomkinson, the 'post-office-keeper', seemed to have been very much the leader of the whole party. 1892 *Athen.* 20 Aug. 251/1 The *Cricket Man*, 123 A resemblance to 'Post-office orders'. 1889 DICKENS *Mod. Pr.* v. 208, No Post-office order is to be issued...for more than £4. 1894 *Times* 20 Oct. 8/4 There is...in every town...a 'post-office' key, which consists...of a letter box, in which letters may be deposited anywhere on route. 1866 J. HAIN *Post-Prelate* 308 Read was an old 'post-office clerk,' who...had been in the office for twenty odd years. 1780 *Proc. & Congress* (1870) IV. 93 Any post-master, post-rider, or other person employed in the 'post-office department. 1818 *Amer. St. Papers* (1834) XV. 30 To investigate the conduct of the General Post Office Department. 1877 BUCHANAN *Foden.* II. Mrs. Tomkinson, the 'post-office-keeper', seemed to have been very much the leader of the whole party. 1892 *Athen.* 20 Aug. 251/1 The *Cricket Man*, 123 A resemblance to 'Post-office orders'. 1889 DICKENS *Mod. Pr.* v. 208, No Post-office order is to be issued...for more than £4. 1894 *Times* 20 Oct. 8/4 There is...a 'post-office' key, which consists...of a letter box, in which letters may be deposited anywhere on route. 1866 J. HAIN *Post-Prelate* 308 Read was an old 'post-office clerk,' who...had been in the office for twenty odd years. 1780 *Proc. & Congress* (1870) IV. 93 Any post-master, post-rider, or other person employed in the 'post-office department. 1818 *Amer. St. Papers* (1834) XV. 30 To investigate the conduct of the General Post Office Department. 1877 BUCHANAN *Foden.* II. Mrs. Tomkinson, the 'post-office-keeper', seemed to have been very much the leader of the whole party. 1892 *Athen.* 20 Aug. 251/1 The *Cricket Man*, 123 A resemblance to 'Post-office orders'. 1889 DICKENS *Mod. Pr.* v. 208, No Post-office order is to be issued...for more than £4. 1894 *Times* 20 Oct. 8/4 There is...

† **Post-officer.** *Obs.* An officer or official of the post.

1689 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 2463/2 The Post Officers which were sent from hence into France to confer with Monsieur de Louvoy the French Postmaster, are this day returned. 1738 *Gent. Mag.* 52 Mr. Hyde, Post-officer at Oxford, is dead. 1738 *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 223 Whether those post-officers really thought so, is now of importance. 1842 *Oxford Univ. Statutes* I. 283 It was supposed that a post-officer could not pass a letter containing two coins without discovering it.

Postolivary, -operative, etc.: see POST- B.

Post-oral (-ō·răl), *a.* *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. POST- B. 2 + ORAL.] Situated behind the mouth: applied to (theoretical) segments of the head in arthropods, and to certain visceral arches in the embryo of vertebrates. Opp. to PRE-ORAL.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 126 Besides the pre-oral or so-called 'supra-œsophageal' ganglionic mass, there are twelve post-oral ganglia in the Crayfish. 1880 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 491 [The head in *Arthropoda*] consists of a pre-oral or pre-cephalic region, to which are fused a variable number of post-oral somites. 1895 *Nat. Sci. Lect., Post-oral arches*, the five anterior[ly] placed which do not enter into the cranial side of the mouth in the embryo, going to form the lower jaw and throat.

Postorbital (-ŏ·băl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. POST- B. 2 + ORBITAL.] Situated behind, or on the hinder part of, the orbit of the eye: applied esp. to a process (usually) of the frontal bone, which forms a separate bone in some reptiles. (Cf. POSTFRONTAL.) Also *absol.* as *sb.* **a.** The postorbital bone or process. **b.** A scale behind the eye in snakes (= POSTOCULAR *b*).

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 219/2 The post-orbital processes are now developed in the Parrots. 1866 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 103 The bones of the carpus-reference are—The Scapho-centrale. The Postcubitale. The Supercubitale(pro.) 1882 W. K. Parker in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. (2) 167 Besides this essential resilience, there is a large powerful cartilage.

Post-paid, -paper: see Post- *pref.*[2] 13. **Post-painter:** Post- *pref.*[2] 9. **Postpalatal, -palatine, -parietal,** etc.: Post- B. 2. **Postparative:** Post- A. 1 a. **Post partum:** Post *Lat. prep.* 4. **Post-parturient:** Post- B. 1; etc.

† **Postpast.** *Obs.* [f. Post- A. 1 b + L. *pāstus* food, f. *pāsc-ĕre* to feed; cf. Antepast, Repast.] A small portion of food taken just after a regular meal. (Opp. to Antepast.) Also *fig.*

1629 Wodroephen *Pilgr.* 14 18 An apple, or piece of cheese for their post past. 1897 J. Shirley *Schism Purged* 478 Who would needs make it the post-past to his Bill of Fare.

† **Postpectus** (pōstpe·ktŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Post- A. 2 b + *pectus* breast.] **a.** *Rarer.* The underside of the metathorax. **b.** = The hindbreast, or hinder part of the breast' (*Cent. Dict.*). Hence **Postpectoral** a., pertaining to or connected with the postpectus.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 360 *Postpectus*... The underside of the second segment of the abdomen. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 543 Analogous to the subpala of the neuropteras and paraglossa of the postpectus. *Ibid.* IV. 194 Legs...Postpectoral...The hind-legs, affixed to the *Postpectus*.

Postpedancle (-pĕ·dăŋk'l). *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *postpedunculus*, f. Post- A. 2 b + *pedunculus* Pedancle.] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. So **Postpedu·ncular** a., pertaining to the postpeduncle.

1892 in Syd. Soc. Lex. 1893 in *Dict. Medical Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 926/1 A caudal (pole) (postpeduncle) to the anterocephal and royal. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Postpetiole, -pharyngeal, -pituitary: see Post- B. 2. **Postplace:** see Post- A. 1 a; etc.

Post-pliocene (-plai·sēn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* Also -plesio-. [f. Post- B. 1 b + Pliocene.] Either applied to the lowest division of the Post-tertiary or Quaternary formation, immediately overlying the Pliocene or Upper Tertiary; also to the whole of the formations later than the Pliocene (so = Post-tertiary or Quaternary). Also applied to animals, etc. of this period. Also *absol.* as *sb.* = post-pliocene division or formation.

1841 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* ed. 2 I. ix. 122 I have adopted the term Post-Pliocene for those strata which are sometimes called modern, and which are characterized by having all the imbedded land shells identical with species now living. 1852 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 31 Post-pliocene flint implements. 1883 *Q. Rev.* CLIV. 400 A solid character of climate appears to have extended through a great part of the post-pliocene period. 1885 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 92 In the post-pliocene of Brazil, remains have been preserved of an extinct ape. 1889 Wallace *Australasia* ii. 54 Recent quaternary or Post-pliocene deposits.

Postponable (pōstpōu·năbl'), *a. rare*[—0]. [f. Postpone + -able.] Capable of being postponed.

1850 in *Cent. Dict. Med.* An engagement not postponable.

† **Postponator.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [By false analogy f. Postpone + -ator.] = Postponer.

1573 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1878) XXX. 149 Rayne postponator declares the resolution not proper to proceed from the Committee of South Carolina.

Postpone (pōstpōu·n), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* postpo(y)n. [ad. L. *postpōnĕre* to put after, postpone, neglect, f. *post* after + *pōnĕre* to place, put down.

In 16th c. exclusively Sc.; rare in Eng. before 1700.]

1. *trans.* To put off to a future or later time; to defer. (With *simple obj.*) In 16th c., also with *ref.*

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 40 Of verray postponyng and ops agnetis nature. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot. Rolls*) II. 131 Becaus it was so late that tyme the regall, Postponit all quhill on the morne was lyche. *Ibid.* 283 This Edilfrid and Brudeus eke, Postponit bot to haistell for till go. 1554 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* II. 589 The said Robert wrangwisly postponis and differis to do the same. 1592 *Pollicie Prevents* 166 Every man...wou'd have all business post-poon'd for the service he requires from a patron or friend. 1598 Barckley *Felic. to Prince* 13 Mar., Wm. (1871) IV. 124 The answere to other points was postponed for a few posts. 1638 W. Lyford *Adonis* 316. 137 The project had to be postponed. 1675 Hales *Sec. Persec.* iii. 38, I propose, therefore, that we should postpone any remarks that we have to make. *Adjust.* 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxx. 18 My lustfull oft has rauit the supplicatioun...To rub the abyss, but drow the purpose.

† **b.** To "put (a person) off", i.e. to keep (him) waiting for something promised or expected. *Obs.*

1533 *Gau. Kitchi Vap* (S.T.S.) 30 Gif we geave to hald poleroce quhen our wyf is postponit.] 1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 30 They are altogidder and purpoiss of payment of their stipendis. *c* 1700 Dryden (J.), You would postpone me to another reign, Till when you are content to be action. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* 25 Nov. (O.H.S.) I. 58 Dr. Hudson...having many Promises from...the Bishops... was put shamefully postponed by them.

c. *intr. Pass.* Of ague or the like: To be later in coming on or recurring.

1843 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* I. 28 You When the paroxysms first postpone, the disease is growing milder; when it anticipates its usual period of attack, the disease is increasing in severity. 1848 F. Mannoir *Prop. Diseases* 6, 40 They [i. e. malarial attacks] may occur at a later hour, in which case they are said to postpone.

† **2.** To place after in serial order or arrangement; to put at, or nearer to, the end. *Obs.*

c 1600 A. Hume *Hrft. Tongue* (1865) 31 We tak our inflexiones, and geve our superiteures, be [= by] postponing the augment to the verbs: As, gov ye and teach ye sailoures. 1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 6 His lazy Postponed the most considerate part of his Speech...and put it towards the end. 1749 *Fortesc. Pap. Numbers* 66 Cases ...often postponed to the very last, that Veal or vegetable Word on which the whole Sense of the Period depends. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 31 We sometimes find the governing word postponed, as in *Elizabeth*, or temple of Elis.

3. To place after in order of precedence, rank, importance, estimation, or value; to put into an inferior position; to subordinate.

1638 Phillips, *Postponer*, to set behinde, to esteem less then another. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. v. 30 You have postponed the publick interest to your own. 1741 T. Rowbotham *Convicted* vi. 91 Females (shewing in their own Right are postponed to Males. 1799 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 277 Postponing motives of delicacy to those of duty. 1833 Swell *Prisoner Hist. Lit.* 63 On the score of professedness even Machiavelli must be postponed to him.

Hence **Postponed** (-pōu·nd) *ppl. a.*, **Postponing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1833 Lytton *Godolph. Rel.* (1840) III. 174 They should have their money to a farthing without any postponing. 1709 Steamer *Tatler* No. 4 Assisting the postponing of the Jews to their own Obstinacy. 1840 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxv, Anxious for the postponed explanation. 1853 Keane in *All Year Round* 19 Dec. 388 [It a relief to have] the gossiping orchestra has free to rise in his favour. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 6/7 Postponed purchases or postponed payments are the rule everywhere.

Postponement (pōstpōu·nmĕnt). [f. Postpone *v.* + -ment.] The action or fact of postponing.

1. The action of deferring to a later time; temporary delay or adjournment.

1608 in Toyn. 1628 Harmitt *Eng. Poets* viii. (1896) 230 Those minds which are the most excited to respect it, care less put up with the postponement of their claims to lasting fame. 1678 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xli. 83 The repetition of acts of postponement or any subject tends more and more to the subjugation of the active power in relation to it. 1880 Miss Braddon *All Abroad* I. There was no need for the postponement of our marriage.

2. Placing after or below in esteem or importance; subordination.

1830 H. N. Coleridge *Grk. Poets* (1834) 274 That spirit of comparative neglect and postponement with which the maternal relationship was generally treated amongst the Greeks. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* § 98. 210 That postponement of self to others which sometimes obtains.

Postponence (pōstpōu·nĕns). *rare.* [f. Postpone + -ence.] = prec. 2. So † **Postponency.** *Obs. rare*[—1].

1755 Johnson *Dict.* s.v. *Of Noting preference or postponence.* 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) V. 9 It is not vain preference or postponence of one Country to another. 1888 Wharton *Rom. Law.* 323 Whether of Prelation and preference; or Postnition and postponency.

Postponer (pōstpōu·nəɹ). [f. Postpone + -er[1].] One who postpones, puts off, or delays.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xiii. (S.T.S.) I. 203 Of sic tribune lest war postponaris of be publik weil (L. *novarum publici commodi*). *a* 1800 Pilkington *Serm., On Neglect of Worship* (1810) 448 These postponers never enter upon religion at all, in earnest or effectually. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* xii, One of those delicious girls in the New Comedy...was called The Postponer, The Deferrer, or, as we might say, The To-Morrower.

Postpontile: see Post- B. 2.

† **Postpo·se,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *postposer* (1549 in Godef.), f. *post-* Post- A. + *poser* Pose *v.*[1]] *trans.* To place after or later than (something); = Postpone: **a.** in temporal or serial order.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. x. (1600) 19 Dudeleil... which first to go to: least the other being postponed should take it to disdaine. *c* 1600 A. Hume *Hrft. Tongue* (1865) 31 We attar can wil be vocion signifying the hors of our will, or postponing the nown. 1603 Florio *Ch. Hist.* 22, v. § 22 The defence of the king's person and authority ...to this Covenant is postponed to that 'privilege of parliament'.

b. in order of estimation or importance.

1620 Dutch *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 220 In postponing the Apocryphal text as inferior places [we] have necessarily bene the people of God. 1698 Norris *Idea of Learning* Wks. 1842 VII. 341 Which reputation I have always postponed to the common benefit of the studious.

Postposit (pōstpŏ·zit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *postpositus*, ppl. stem of *postponĕre* to Postpone.] *trans.* To place after; to cause to follow; to treat as of inferior importance: = Postpone 2, 3. Hence **Postpositing** *ppl. a.*

1882 Freeman *Hist. Sic.* II. *Lake Benefices*, etc. 230 Often to our Love to him and Love to God is swallowed and postponed. 1892 W. H. Lindsay in *Amer. Presb. Philol. Rev.* 184 The post-positive relative, to judge from the dimensions' worldwide, was found with the preceding word.

Postposition (pōstpōsi·shən). [a. of action f. L. *postpositus*, *postponĕre*: so F. *postposition* (Littré); but in sense 3, after *preposition*, with *post* in place of *pre-*.]

† **1.** The action of postponing; postponement; delay. *Sc. Obs. rare*[—1].

1548 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 229 The committar of the twenty crownes of thair fynis temporarly, but (= without) postponition, vnsek sowth for his offence.

2. The action of placing after; the condition or fact of being so placed.

a 1638 Mede *Disciple's Works* (1642) 56 Nor is the Postposition of the Nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue. 1889 Farrar *Pres. Speech* II. (1893) 72 In grammar, except in the postposition of the article, clearly resembles that of the other Romance languages.

3. A particle or relational word placed after another word, usually as an enclitic: *esp.* a word having the function of a preposition, which follows instead of preceding its object, as L. *tenus*, *versus*, and Eng. *-ward(s)*, as in *home-ward(s)*.

1848 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* III. 9 In some classes of languages the whole process of formation is carried on by means of postpositions, generally of a known and circumscribed signification. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* LXVII. 208 The Samoan ...of placing the preposition after the noun—making it, in fact, a "post-position"—(1911: He is come the village from. 1911 *Academy* 16 Apr. 383 The case-forms in Turkish may be regarded...as parts of nouns or rather as postpositions.

4. *Music.* (See quot.)

1840 Busby *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Post position*, in Music, retardations of the harmony, effected by placing discords upon the accented parts of a bar not prepared and resolved according to the rules for discords.

Hence **Postposi·tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a postposition: = next.

1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 180 [In Corean] There are ...postpositional particles which, like the] genitive 'ui-ro-ui-ro', agglutinate themselves to nouns, verbs, and even sentences.

Postpositive (pōstpŏ·zitiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *postpositi-*, ppl. stem of *postponĕre*: see Postpose, Cf. mod.F. *postpositif* (Littré).] Characterized by postposition; having the function of being placed after or suffixed; enclitic.

1786 H. Tooke *Purley* ii. 304 Grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of Postpositive Prepositions. 1842 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* II. 171 We...find in the Mandchu itself a postpositive participle. 1854 Latham *Native Races Russian Empire* 268 In the (Russianised) word *sand* we have *home* (*Slo.*) i.e. a substantive with the postpositive article. 1877 Sayce in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 192 The other postpositive conjugation.

B. sb. A postpositive particle or word.

1848 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* III. 13 This adjective may again be enclosed with all the postpositives usually employed as signs of cases.

† **Postpo·sure.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. Postpose + -ure; cf. *composure*.] The action of 'postposing'; = Postposition a.

1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theatre of Insects* 1030 Their postposure, *Postpositura*, a setting behind or removing him. Hence in Phillips.

Postprandial (-prā·ndiăl), *a.* [f. Post- B. 1 b + L. *prandi-um* luncheon, meal + -al[1]; cf. Praedial.] Done, made, taken, happening, etc. after dinner; after-dinner. (Chiefly *humorous*.)

1820 Colman *Lett., to S. H. Green* (1892) 104 The day including grandad and post-prandial. 1846 *Lady V. Cornwallis to Lord Mendip* 9 Feb. 130 This plan, most likely of post-prandial origin, was actually accepted. 1884 *Reader* 5 July 22 A capital post-prandial speech. 1892 St. Moore in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 1/2 Moo he advanced to post-prandial peculiars. *Mod.* Post-prandial oratory.

Hence **Postpra·ndially** *adv.*, after dinner.

1851 H. D. Wolff *Fict. Spec. Life* (1852) 32 The mood that postprandially collects Indian.

Postpredicament. [ad. mod.Schol. L. *postpraedicamentum*, in Abelard *a* 1142, etc.; f. L. *post* after + *praedicamentum* Predicament.] *pl.* The five relations considered by Aristotle at the end of his work on the ten predicaments or categories: viz. *opposition* (*derivatives*), of four kinds; and the conceptions *before* or *priority* (*adverbs*), of five kinds; *at once* or *simultaneity* (*ibid.*), of two kinds; *motion* (*verbs*), of six kinds; and *having* (*noun*), of eight kinds.

[*a* 1280 Alberto Magno *De Praedicamentis* Wks. 1651 I. 172-4 Tractatus vii, *De Postpraedicamentis*...Absque post praedicamenta aperiuntur sequi tractatus de his quae quidem coordinantur ordini sed sic unum quasi praedicamentum retinet non omnes.] 1623 Wotton *Advanc. Learn.* II viii. 80...Handles in order the ten Praedicaments, Three Postpraedicaments. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Post praedicaments*, in logic, are certain general affections, or properties, arising from a comparison of predicaments with each other; or modes following the predicaments, and often belonging to many. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Postpubis** (-pū·bis). Pl. **-es** (-iz). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Post- A. 2 b + Pubis.] The hinder or postacetabular part of the pubis or pubic bone, esp. when greatly developed, as in Birds and Dinosaurs. (Opp. to Prepubis.) Hence **Postpu·bic** *a.*, pertaining to the postpubis.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 65 The main portion of the bird's pubis is the homologue of the postpubis (or called in the same groups *Ischiopubis* and *Dromiopubis*). 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 82 The "spine" of Birds being in reality homologous with the *postpubis* of Dinosaurs and the *processus lateralis pubis* of other Reptiles.

Post-puller, -pump, -quintain: see Post- *pref.*[2] 9. **Post-Puranic:** see Post- B. 1 b.

Postpyramid (pōstpi·rămid). *Anat.* [Post- A. 2 b.] The posterior pyramid (*fasciculus gracilis*) of the medulla oblongata. Hence **Postpyra·midal** *a.*[1], of or pertaining to the postpyramid; posterior to the pyramids.

1866-8 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 63 In advance of the post-pyramids...[is] another columnar of the medial cross fore view. *Ibid.* 2. 273 The post-pyramidal tracts diverge.

expand, and bind assiduously with the absolutely bulging muscular tubers, forming the side-walls of a triquetrous or rhomboidal cavity, called the 'fourth ventricle'. *Ibid.* III. 83 They expand as they enter the macrocephalic, and form the 'post-pyramidal bodies'. 1890 *Bulletin Mich. Univ. Post-pyramidal* nucleus, thoracic nucleus. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Post-pyramidal* nucleus, term for the nucleus of the *Funiculus gracilis*.

Post-pyramidal (-pĭrə·mĭdăl), *a.*[1] [f. Post- B. 3 b + Pyramidal.] Subsequent to the building of the Egyptian pyramids.

1883 Proctor *Great Pyramid* 197 The abomination of desolation to which in our own post-pyramidal days look have compared the name of the 'Pitman Pointe'.

Post-Raphaelite: see Post- B. 11 b.

† **Postre·ma**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. nonce wd.* [ad. L. *postremus* last, neuter of *posterus* coming after, following.] Last, hindmost; *absol.* one who is last.

1633 Bate *Cavaliere's Dy* xxvi (*Stud.* Q.) They were reminded of non leudre not to contende to be called supremes, as large as they are still postremes.

Post-remote: see Post- A. 12 a. **Postrhinal**: see Post- B. 2. **Post-rider**: see Post *sb.*[3] 13.

† **Postri·duan**, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *postridiān-us*, *-idiān-us*, f. *postridie* on the next day.] = Postridian.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Postridiane*, done the next day after or following.

Post-road. A road on which a series of post-houses or stations for post-horses is (or was) established; a road on which mails were carried.

1637 *Acts* 2 *Delin. Parl.* c. 31 (Scribd.) 1703 Letters and Packquets...to be sent by the Post-Office of London, or any other place in any of the Post-Roads, from thence towards the said City. 1685 *Royal Proclam.* 7 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2082/1 That no man hereafter may complain for want of a settled Post in or near particular By-Towns or Places lying on the Post-Road. 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 10 Feb. *ibid.* No. 4810/1 The Having of any Person...Riding Post, (that is to say) Riding several Stages upon a Post-Road. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 228 The great post-road from Inverness into Italy, over Mount Cenis. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xlv, The common post-road betwixt Edinburgh and Haddington. 1880 Stevenson in *Pall Mall G.* 31 When we drove into the back yard of the post-masters...the post-master would give us to know, as the road lay which we were to proceed was not a post-road. 1902 *U. S. Congress. Debating the U. S. Senate Committee on* post offices and post roads.

Postrolandic, **-Roman**, etc.: see Post- B. 2, 1.

Postrorse (*pŏstrō·rs*), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *postrorsus*, f. Post(ro)- + *versus* turned: cf. Antrorse.] Turned or bent backward; retrorse.

1830 in *Cent. Dict.*, etc.

Post-runner, † **a.** A 'runner' who acts as a post: see Post *sb.*[3] 2. *Obs.* b. One who bears messages or transports the post or mail along a certain route or line; a post-carrier, foot-post.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 422 The post-rynnaris begane to contenew the commerce. 1864 Tautphoeus *Cyrilla* I. xviii. (1868) 136 Each village is here provided with a number of runners or boxmarks, by the hands of the post-runners, with orders to take others, and pass them on to the next village. 1875 Stevenson *Trans. Covenanters* 33 A specimen of circle-legged ladies and a pair of post-runners.

Postsacral, **-scalene**, etc.: see Post-.

‖ **Postscenium** (*pŏstsī·nĭŏm*). *Class. Antiq.* [L. *postscenium*, f. *post* after, behind + *scæna*, a, Gr. *σκηνή* stage, scene.] The back part of a theatre, behind the scenes: also called *parascenium* (see Parascene). Cf. Proscenium.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Postscenium*, among the Romans, was a place behind the theatre, whither the actors withdrew to dress, undress, &c. more frequently called *Postscenium*. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Postscenium* or *Parascenium*, in ancient architecture, the back part of the theatre, where the machinery was deposited, and where the actors retired to robe themselves.

Postscribe (*pŏstskrəi·b*), *v.* [ad. L. *postscribĕre* (Tac.), f. *post* after + *scribĕre* to write.]

1. *trans.* To write (something) after; to write as a postscript or appendix.

1654 T. Adams *Gallant's Burden* Wks. 1861 I. 393 The second is but a consequent of the first, postscribed with that word of inference, 'Now then'. 1661 J. Sparrow *Protestation* 311 An Appendix to the former Discourse, setting forth the reason of printing that and postscribing this. 1687 B. Bell *Catholic Reformer* 155, I thought it necessary to postscribe that I lose nothing to an Hen or Pigeon under Heaven.

2. *intr.* To write afterwards or subsequently; to make a written addition to.

1782 F. Kerby in *Q. Hepworth's Fibrin*, etc. 1883 III. 28, I will not postscribe but subscribe to Paul.

Postscript (*pō·stskrĭpt*), *sb.* Also 6 in L. form **post scriptum** (*pəust-*), *pl.* **-ta**. [ad. L. *postscript-um*, neut., pa. pple. of *postscribĕre* (see prec.; used as *sb.* Cf. obs. F. *postscript* (16–18th c.), mod.F., Du., Ger., etc., *postscriptum*, It. *poscritto*.] A paragraph written at the end of a letter, after the signature, containing an afterthought or additional matter.

1503 Wolsey in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 119 Postscripta. We shal understande that the Kinges Grace and his Counsail thynke right expedient to use this way. 1533 Cranmer in *Strickland Lives* I. 452 By the post scripte in your other letters many yeres...ye shal perceyve that your last lone of your servaunt Thomapine. 1550 *Acts Privy Council* III. 419 A letter to the Lords Ogle, with a post scripte to send the said Irishmen by Mr. Dudley and Mr. Shelley. 1586 R. Verstegan *Counsel's Cth. Comm.* 11, 141 b, And yet doubting, that the simple...perceaued it, wrought subtelwise Post scriptum, Know the house. 1609 Barrow *Serm., Canoning* (Arb.) 121 I knew not, that when he wrote a Letter, he would put that which was most Material, in the Postscripta, as if it had been a Byeasture. 1633 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 191 This forthcoming you with Postscripts in it confirm a safe way of writing. 1702 Steele *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 2 A Widow willing rather her Myrtle but in her Postscript. 1848–7 J. Bonnycastle *Minerva Hous. Lady* x. 1778, It's like a Lady's Postscript, which they tell you, contains the essence of the letter. 1873 Blackie *Pr. Wales* xiii, At the end of the letter there was a brief postscript.

b. A paragraph written or printed at the end of any composition, containing some appended matter.

1658 *Presb. Conf.* viii. (1697) 97 Towards the end adjoyned to an Appendix or Postscript. 1707 Lupton *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 100 The parliament of Ireland have leave by the common bangster the postscript to Mr. Higgins sermon. 1709 *Tatler* No. 22, 1/1 The gentleman, who has published an answer to my William Monsieur's pamphlet, having honoured me with a postscript of its genuine paper. 1890 Monro *Le Queux's Mile.* IV. 311 Postscript to *Oliver Goldsmith*. Hist. note. What is here printed as a 'postscript' appeared as a portion of De Quincey's 'Preface' to Vol. V. of his Collected Writings.

c. A thing appended; an appendage. *rare.*

1870 Tennessee *Your Eng.* I. i. 3 Inverted [wit] always a mere ecclesiastical postscript to Haswell or Ealing.

† **Postscri·pt**, *pa. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *postscript-us*, pa. pple. of *postscribĕre*: see Postscribe.] Written after or subsequently.

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) A 3, That were...to extinguish the light of all Histories...the greatest part whereof were Postscript as regard hath to the things recorded.

Postscript, *v. rare*[−0]. [f. Postscript *sb.*] *trans.* To put a postscript to, to furnish with a postscript. So **Postscripted** *ppl. a.*, 'having a postscript' (Worcester 1846 citing J. Adams).

1891 *N. Devon Athl. Cent. Papers* (*Sc. Sc. Sc.* 2) Defin prefaced and postscripted this modest effort.

Postscriptal (*pŏstskrĭ·ptăl*), *a.* [f. L. *postscript-um* (see Postscript *sb.*) + -al.] Of the nature of, or relating to, a postscript.

1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* xiv. 335 His life concluding with a postscriptal chapter of misery. 1891 E. Bellamy *Looking Forward* ix. In the postscriptal letter published this morning. 1894 Mrs. Oliphant *Mist. St. Q.-Gray* iv. 117 His new wife...brought him several children, a sort of postscriptal family, in his old age.

‖ **Postscutellum** (*-skĭtĕ·lŏm*). *Entom.* Also in anglicized form **postscu·tal**. [mod.L., f. Post- A. 2 + Scutellum.] The fourth (hindmost) plate or sclerite of each of the segments of the thorax in an insect, situated behind the *metathorax*.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 380 *Postscutellum*, ...a narrow channel running from the *Dorsulum* to the Abdomen in Coleoptera, forming an isosceles triangle reversed. 1837 W. F. Kirby in *Mr. Kingsley W. Africa* 297 Postscutellum black, with a yellow dot on each side. 1839–61 H. Cassentini *Fasciculi*, 21 Four distinct parts placed one behind the other can sometimes be observed; they are known as the *prescutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*.

Hence **Postscute·llar** *a.*, of or pertaining to the postscutellum. 1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Postship**. *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[3] + -ship.]

1. The office or position of a post or messenger; in quot. as a mock-title.

1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* vi. F1r, At the returne of his Post-ship and seeking vpon the Exchange of the World...they will flutter about him, crying, What newes? what newes?

2. The office of post or local postman.

1732–80 *Acts Privy Council* (Colon.) I. 161 A letter to Mr. Mayor, Master of the Posts, for the continuance of Adam Gascoyne in the office of the Postship of Stephen. 1783 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 98 To my wife and my sonn Robert the postshipp of Thetford, towards the maintenance of the house.

Post ship: see Post *sb.*[3] 4 c.

Postsphenoid (*-sfĭ·noid*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Post- A. 4 b + Sphenoid.] *Postsphenoid bone*: the posterior part of the sphenoid bone of the skull, which forms a separate bone in (human) infancy. Also *absol.* as *sb.* Hence **Postsphenoi·dal** *a.*, pertaining to the postsphenoid bone.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Postsphenoid, a., Postsphenoidal.* 1891 *Bulletin Mich. Univ., Postsphenoid bone.*

† **Post-stage**. *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[3] + Stage *sb.*] 1. In 17th c. A stopping-place, station, or 'stage' on a post-road, to which the king's packet or mail was carried from the previous 'stage' and whence it was forwarded to the next; post-horses being kept in readiness for the carrying the mail, and for the use of 'thorough-posts' or express messengers, as also for the service of private persons travelling 'post', who there took fresh horses.

1642 *Eng. Privy Council Lett.* (1911) II. 321 (Order) for establishing post stages betwixt Edinburgh and Portpatrick and Portpatrick and Carlile. 1685 *Royal Proclam.* 7 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2082/1 Mr. Witt's Note to Carry any Stage Letters, beyond the first Post-stage to which they shall arrive in England. 1695 *Ibid.* No. 3083/2 An Act for settling Post-Stages throughout this Kingdom.

2. Short for *post stage-coach*: a mail-coach.

1772 *Boston (U.S.) Gaz.* 28 Feb. 3/1 The Post-stage from and to Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, lately put up at the Sign of the Admiral Vernon in Kingstreet, Boston, is now removed to Mrs. Bean's at the Sign of the Ship on Lancaster.

Post-station. A station on a post-road, where post-horses are kept.

1802 Ist. R. Wilson *Pr. Henry* I. 127 The third post-station was also abandoned, and our castle could do no more. 1830 G. Downes *Lett. Cent. Countries* I. 297 The first post-station is a solitary abode, called Tann di Hesse Vis. 1902 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 443/1 At every forty or fifty versts...the [Russian] Government has erected what are called *Podstava Stanovi*, or post-stations, where are kept a certain number of horses.

Poststernal to **-systolic**: see Post- B.

Post-temporal, *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Post- B. 2 + Temporal.] Situated behind the temporal region of the skull: applied to a bone of the scapular arch in some fishes, also called *supracoracoid* or *supraclavicle*. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Post-temporary: see Post- B. 1.

Post term. *Law.* A partial rendering of L. phrase *post terminum* after the term, used *adverb.*, as *adj.*, and as *sb.* for the return of a writ after term, and the fee payable for its being then filed.

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Post terme*, is a returne of a writ, not onely after the day assigned...but after the terme also...: it may be also the fee which the Cuntie Attorney taketh, for the returne thereof. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* 13 In case of no filing your...Writs, in or of the same Term they are returnable, they have 12d to pay when you file them. ...So the *Post Terme* is out of Term, which is paid for every Writ. 1672 Cowell's *Interpreter*, Post terme, Post returne. 1696 Phillips (ed. 3), *Post Terme*, a Penalty taken by the Clerks Attorneys of the Common-pleas, for the filing any Writ by any Attorney after the usual Time. 1710 *Antiquary* (Edin. Publ.) II. 16, To Keeping Seeds, for *post Terminum*. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Post terme*, after the term.

Post-tertiary, *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [f. Post- B. 1 b + Tertiary.] Epithet of the formations, or the period, subsequent to the Tertiary; also called Quaternary: the most recent of the whole geological series. Also applied to animals, etc. belonging to this period. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1872 *Nat. Introd. Tropics, Geol. xiv.* 320 The geography of post-tertiary accumulations being clays, silts, sands, gravels, and peat-mosses. 1883 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* viii. (ed. 4) 320 Species which characterize the post-tertiary deposits in Europe. 1898 Hoskin *Physiogr.* xvii. 190 By others they are called the post-tertiary series.

Post-tibial: see Post- B. 2. **Post-tidings**, **-time**: Post *sb.*[3] 12. **Post-tonic**: Post- B. 1.

Post-town. [f. Post *sb.*[3] + Town.]

1. A town having a (head) post office, or one that is not merely a sub-office of another.

1839 *Proclamation* in *Rymer Fœdera* (1739) XIX. 849/1 To the Postmasters in Great Towns and Post Towns in the said Road. 1882 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 24815/1 All postmasters and are desired to insert at the bottom of their Letters the Post-Town nearest to the place their Letters are directed, for their speedy Conveyance. 1892 Mortimer *Parks* x, We were about five miles from any post-town. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 1/1, I walked over to the post-town for the second post.

2. A town at which post-horses are kept. † *Obs.*

1756 O. Warburton *Mem.* (1849) I. 16 During the tedious sixty miles at some post-towns, our unavoidable passage remained about after a bookseller's shop. 1898 Murray's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 250/1 Below Rheinfels lies the post-town of St. Goar.

So **Post-township** (*U. S.*): see Township.

1837 *Trip Fredonia* V. 1846 (Novadays): a post-township and capital of Chautauqua county, New York.

Post-trader: see Post *sb.*[3] 2 d. **Post-traumatic**, **-tridentine**, **-tussic**: **Post-tubercance**; **Post tympanic**: see Post- B. 1, A. 2, B. 2 respectively.

Postulancy (*pŏ·stĭŭlănsĭ*). [f. Postulant: see -ancy.] The condition of being a postulant; the period during which this lasts.

1880–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1478 Those who would enter either class undergo a postulancy of six months. 1884 *Weekly Rep.* 18 Oct. 704/1 Two years make a long postulancy.

Postulant (*pŏ·stĭŭlănt*). [a. F. *postulant*, adj. L. *postulāns*, *-antem*, pr. pple. of *postulāre* to demand: see Postulate *v.*] One who asks or petitions for something; a petitioner; a candidate for some appointment, honour, or office; *esp.* a candidate for admission into a religious order.

1739 Chesterf. *Lett. to Son* 2 Feb., That he will have one in quarrel is very certain; but when, is very uncertain: till the other postulants wearing to be clothed at the same time. 1788 *Chas. in Hist. Eng.* xli. 1 There were many postulants for the abbey of Anchin. 1842 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 The age at which the postulant ought to be admitted (i.e. into holy orders). 1859 *Jerrold Brittany* xv. 245 When a young man applies for admission he is taken in for two years as a postulant. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* iv. 91 Words...often answering to exile our exiles for analysis, are constantly presenting themselves as postulants for recognition. 1878 C. M. Dixon *Church Lond.* 200 The public reception of a postulant into the order of 'Our Lady of Mercy'.

† **Postulary** (*pŏ·stĭŭlărĭ*), *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *postulāri-us* that demands or claims.] Of the nature of a postulate.

1837 JACKSON *Treat. on Man's Il.* 17–18 § 3, I must beg-ave to own peremptory supposition which...will go for nothing.

Postulate (ˈpɒstʃʊlət), *sb.*¹ [ad. L. *postulātum* a thing demanded or claimed: see POSTULATUM. Cf. F. *postulat* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).

In sense 1 representing classical L. *postulātum* (= 2, 3 in mod.L. *postulātum* for mod.L. *petitio* rendering Gr. αἴτημα (Aristotle, Euclid). *Postulate* (pl.) occurs in the L. transl. of *Rhet. ad Alex.* by Philelphus (died 1481) printed 1515, and is always used by Pecock (Orgain. 1589, Tr. L. 1688) of Euclid; *postulātio* appears in Commandinus 1619.]

I. 1. A demand, a request; *spec.* a demand of the nature of a stipulation: cf. 2 d. *Now rare.*

1388 in Morley *Stationers' Comp.* II. xviii. 322 Our pouerdeuoo do inhibit the King's commissioners very much, and do bring them to disorde. 1576 BUDDER *Glasgow, Postulate*, a request, demand or suit. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communic.* i. (ed. 3) 38 This St. Peter calls the stipulation of a good conscience; the gentleness and largeness which must this makes with God. 1848 *Select Library* 4 Feb. in Lockhart *Life*, Glad are my popularity, but awful powerhouse and all the present difficulties shall be a joke in four years. 1880 [see POSTULATE v. 1 b].

II. 2. *Logic* and *gen.* A proposition demanded or claimed to be granted: *esp.* something claimed, taken for granted, or assumed, as a basis of reasoning, discussion, or belief; hence, a fundamental condition or principle.

1598 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vii. 21 *Sine Mirth*, or *effected discussion crudeus*,...may be Postulates very serviceable unto future inducements; yet are their authority but temporary. *Hist.* vi. vii. 210 This conceit was probably first begot by such as held the contrary opinion of right by succession,...and is the postulate of Emilio de Cavalieri. 1634 HALES *Briefe Disquisition in Phenix* (1708) II. 332 The Monk's Postulate in the fifth Proposition of the second Chapter: 'The Christian Faith excludes all dissenting, and is certain and infallible'. 1703 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1708) I. 253 Astronomers, before...make it a Postulate, that any Star may be moved with any motion. 1880 WHITCOMBE *Introd. Study Gosp.* viii. (ed. 3) 240 Christianity is essentially subjective. This is a postulate of Biblical criticism. 1884 F. TURNER *Relat. Reason* 4 The Supreme Postulate, without which scientific knowledge is impossible, is the Uniformity of Nature.

b. Sometimes with special reference to its undemonstrated or hypothetical quality: An unproved assumption, a hypothesis.

1598 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 198 Which was shall believe we deduce not from postulates and unproved Maximes, but undeniable principles declared in holy Scripture. 1737 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 ¶2 An opinion which, like innumerable other postulates, we readily took ourself believed to admit upon very little evidence. 1837 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 13 Aristotle, on the contrary, supposed that all matter consisted of elementary principles, the existence of which is of no sort of value. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 13 All the postulates of elfin poesie.

c. Sometimes with special reference to the self-evident nature of a proposition of fact: hardly distinct from AXIOM.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 ¶ 2 Any settled principles or self-evident postulate. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ.* (ed. 2) II. 336 [There] had all issues to be granted, as a postulate, which could not be disputed, that a balance of trade, either favourable, or disadvantageous, existed, or might exist, every commercial country. 1818 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 223 The postulate on which this rule proceeds is, that though each of the given equations is incorrect, there is nothing that determines the amount of the errors to be on one side more than another, or to exceed rather than deficit.

d. Something required as the necessary condition of some actual or supposed occurrence or state of things; a pre-requisite.

1841 NUNEZ *Cath. Th.* iv. xxiii. 293 A Personal and Providential Deity—this is the necessary postulate of all Religion properly so called. 1860 MAINE *Phys. Geog.* viii. 200 The law becomes...the resulting axiom, and the preceding phenomenon remains for a postulate the approach by speak of the mind from antecedence to course.

3. *spec.* in *Geom.* (or derived use). A claim to take for granted the possibility of a simple operation, e. g. that a straight line can be drawn between any two points; a simple problem of self-evident nature: distinguished from AXIOM (a self-evident theorem).

The earlier Eng. term was PETITION (sense 5).

1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. (1734) 8 Postulates or Petitions, 1. From any point to any point to draw a right line. 2. Upon any centre, and at any distance, to describe a circle. 1702 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Postulates*, or Demands in Mathematicks, &c. are such easie and self-evident Suppositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them intelligible. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. ii. § 3 *Postulate*. Wallis) According to some, the difference between axioms and postulates is analogous to that between theorems and problems; the former expressing truths which are self-evident,...and from which other propositions may be deduced; the latter, operations which may be easily performed, and by the help of which more difficult constructions may be effected. 1849 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 68 Postulates are things required to be granted true, before we proceed to demonstrate a proposition. 1867 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 3 A Postulate, or Petition, is something required to be done, which is so easy and evident that no person will hesitate to allow it. 1884 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 274 *An indemonstrable judgment*, if theoretical, is called an *Axiom*; if practical, it is styled a *Postulate*.

Postulate (ˈpɒstʃʊlət), *sb.*² (a.) *Sc. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. L. *postulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *postulāre* to ask, request, desire, etc., in med.L. to nominate or designate to a bishopric or abbacy, subject to the sanction of the Pope: see POSTULATE v. 2.] A person nominated by the sovereign to some superior ecclesiastical benefice, as a bishopric, etc.

'Although the Scottish kings had maintained their prerogative of appointing persons chosen by themselves to vacant Sees and Abbacies, the consent of the Pope was an indispensable form to complete an election' (Small, Wks. Gavin Douglas, I. pref. xlii). A person thus nominated was in the mean time entitled 'Postulate'.

1514 *Lederunt of Council's Jurn.* Gavin Douglas...Postulat of Aberdeth. 1514 *Acta Dom. Concil.* 21 Sept., The Lords ordanis that a letter be writtin under the King's Signet requiring Gavin, Postulat of Aberdeth, to deliver the keyis of the Gretis Seile fra him. 1514 (July 6) *Hist. Jas. IV* (Camden) 142 Postulation was made for the continuance of 1001. 1580 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 Tim. ii. 1 That elections, petitions, postulations, thanks-geuings be made for al men. 1839 PATRICK *Creed* I. vi. 430 Preparing his postulation at the throne of God. 1884 SIR F. POLLOCK *Mem.* I. *Reg. III.* 303 Wilson...in conferring to the constitution upon the postulation of the English mind with entire consistency.

2. *Eccl. Law.* The presentation to office of some one canonically disqualified, esp. by being already vested in a similar office, in which case the recommendation took the form of a request or appeal to the supreme authority to sanction the election. (See quot. 1688.)

1589 ANC. PLEADE *Cases* (Parker Soc.) 208 For his election, or rather postulation, it had to be presented to the Queene Highnesse to have her royal assent. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2363/3 The Cardinal, as being Bishop of Strasburg, could not, without the Pope's Dispensation, be chosen but by Postulation, which required Two Thirds of the Electors to be for him. a 1719 BURNET *Own Time* (1753) III. ii. 204 The Cardinals postulation was defective since he had not two thirds. 1876 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 302 note, All postulations, that is, elections of persons disqualified. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 316 The most election comprehends postulation, restitution, and presentation.

3. *Hist. Law.* An application to the praetor for authority to bring an accusation.

1830 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Engl.* I. 23 The postulation was the regal right of the Roman Commonwealth.

4. *Logic* and *gen.* The taking for granted of the truth or existence of something unproved, esp. as a basis of reasoning or belief; an assumption.

1698 FLEMING *Scarcity Law. & Mixed Mon. in Free holder*, etc. (1874) 247 Our Action expects it should be admitted as a suggested postulation, without any other proof than a naked supposition. 1829 STEWART *Nat. Philos.* viii. (1792) 48(1) We know how absurd this Postulation is. 1864 *Masson Rec. Brit. Philos.* 380 Mr. Mill cannot surely want this cautious allowance of postulation. 1890 *Athenæum* 5 *Sept. Myd.* VII. 402 The postulation of a single separate centre for concepts.

5. *Math.* (See quots.)

1867 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VII. 224 We may say that the number of conditions imposed upon a surface of the order *n* which passes through the common intersection is the Postulation of this intersection. 1870 *Ibid.* 240 The general quadric surface...can...be determined so as to satisfy 9 conditions or, as we might express it, the Postulation of the surface is 9.

Postulative, *a. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *postulāt-*, ppl. stem of *postulāre* to POSTULATE: see -IVE.]

1819 COCKBURN, *Postulative*, belonging to a request.

Postulator (ˈpɒstʃʊleɪtəɹ). [a. L. *postulātor* a claimant, agent-noun f. *postulāre* to POSTULATE.] One who postulates; one who requests or demands; *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.* a pleader for a candidate for beatification or canonization.

1884 *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Beatification*, The process is now opened, at the request of the *postulators*, or supporters of the beatification. *Ibid.* s.v. *Canonization*, The postulator of the cause...asks twice that the cause of the servant of God whose cause he pleads may be enrolled in the catalogue of the Saints.

Postulatory (ˈpɒstʃʊlətərɪ), *a.* Now rare. [ad. L. *postulātōri-us* adj.: see POSTULATE v. and -ORY¹; cf. obs. F. *postulatoire* (1622 in Godef.).]

1. Making request; supplicatory.

a 1630 HOOKER *Serm.* x. 309 The whole prayer is either Deprecatory...or Postulatory. 1640 CLARENDON *Contempt. Ps.* Pardon thou! 300 He sadly conveys the message to him that dispensatory prayer into a postulatory one.

2. Of the nature of an assumption; hypothetical.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 92 [He] may easily persuade in very many, this qualification in her postulatory, and must have a more astonishing phancy than other to make good many thereof. 1833 G. JOHNSTON *Hist. Nat. Bord.* I. 130 The resemblance between the plant and the picture of the artist is somewhat postulatory.

Postulatum (ˌpɒstʃʊˈleɪtəm). Pl. -a; also ? -s (-z). [L. *postulātum* a demand, request, sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of *postulāre* to POSTULATE.

Now generally in English form, POSTULATE *sb.*¹, which see for the history of the sense.]

†**1.** A demand; a requirement. = POSTULATE 1.

1638 LAUD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II. 461 Concerning your Postulata, I shall pray you to allow me the like freedom. 1683 *Magistracy, or Cl. Covenant* 23 To that purpose several pretended Postulata were put to him. 1700 Dr. FOG *Preacher* (Engl. 59) But then this King must by his Oath assent To Postulata's of the Government. 1702 — in 1708 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* 11. 60 To make any postulata of future loyalty and my obedience inferiour.

2. = POSTULATE *sb.*¹ 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

...a 1619 Sylvester *Ashham.* 1. 1. § 4 (1621) 2 Which two *postulate*, if they be not...presumed by the Hearer,...there cannot possibly be any proceeding. 1630 Wadsw. *Stat. Rudge.* 12 In the same way and method as is used in the mathematicks, consisting of *postulata*, definitions, and axioms. 1698 Norden *Progr. Sin.* (1871) 42 For the Demonstration of this Proposition, I desire but this one *Postulatum*. 1780 Stanley *Tr. Abassy* IX. xxiii. I was loath upon one of the most contestible *postulata* in Nature. 1807 Dover *Hoffmann's Nomencl.* Prose Wks. 1830 XVIII. 192 A train of acting and reasoning in itself just and probable, although the *postulatum* on which it is grounded is in the highest degree censurable.

† b. *Math.* = POSTULATE sb.1 3. *Obs.*

1543 Recorde *Whetstone* 1 Postulatum. This any Quantity may be supposed to be generated by continuall increase. *Ibid.* 3 Now by the Postulatum, three Moments will increase the Quantities *a*, *b*, which therefore will become *a*+*m*, and *b*+*n*.

† 3. Something required to be done; a problem; a desideratum. *Obs.*

1687 *Phil. Trans.* II. 370 More ample waters of performing this *postulatum*, may to be found by...Empson's Arithmetick. 1804 *Panologia* N. 2 v. (Quadrature, The quadrature, especially among the ancient mathematicians, was a great *postulatum*.

† **Postula,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *postuler* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *postulāre.*] = POSTULATE v. 2.

c 1423 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. lx. 1252 Pat pardis he til Ihe-sowe Dyd Dunkeldayn be tiochgar Tollowyr; but til hym he wyne he na way grant wardis his gud will.

Postumbonal : see POST- B. 2.

† **Postume.** *Obs.* Also 3 **postern**(e, -orne(rne, -urne, -yrne, e. Aphetic form of APOSTUME.

c 1175 CAXTON *Reynard* (1481) 50 Ye, to ye Cetyfien chapel a comun ...pat hyȝt postern postern, or hath, as who saith ‘a congregacyon of vices in his herte as a postern is full of corrupcions.’ c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 430 Alle pes yeuen ordris pat wolen ben postern. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* a. 360 in *Anglia* XVIII. 398 It...dissoyeth vertyn And poisonyth pat wasshe is mete. 1450 CAXTON *Cron. Fran.* (1528) 60 There vnpurified a postern in his leggy. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxxv. 17 A Postume is no other thynge but a collection or a vnnaturge togethar of evyll humoures.

Postural (*pɒ·stiūrăl*), *a.* [f. POSTURE *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to posture or position.

1897 MASSAGE Hand. (1897) On Press and Postural Respiration in Dressing. 1899 *Lond. Hosp. Rep.*, Postural exploration, term for the various forms of artificial respiration in which the patient is put in certain postures or positions. ...*Postural treatment*, treatment by position, etc., for various fractures. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 16 The use of Quain-balls or chairs, and a variety of postural exercises.

b. Path. *Postural albuminuria*, albuminuria caused by the upright posture.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 198 Cases of ‘postural’ or ‘cyclic’ albuminuria are occasionally met with. *Ibid.* VIII. 434 If there be albumin it should prove postural (‘cyclical’).

Posture (*pɒ·stiūă*), *sb.* [a. F. *posture* (16th c. in Montaigne *Ess.* II.), contr. from earlier F. *posteure*, ad. L. *positūra* position, posture (as also It., Sp., Pg. *postura*): see POSITURE.]

1. The relative disposition of the various parts of anything; esp. the position and carriage of the limbs and the body as a whole; attitude, pose.

1608 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 220, I shall see Some squeaking Cleopatra Boy my greatnesse I'th posture of a Whore. 1673 Sir H. BLAE *Hand Pharm. R. V.* 170 The usual forme of shall posture at the Table. 1674 PLUTARCH *Educ. Mod.* (c. 100 In the posture of body till hand observes this Rule. c 1710 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 172 He draws her to these blessed postures, like a applies like a prophet, like a conqueror. 1727 *Du Fay Geol. Magic* v. viii. 168 By meanings and contrivings, by postures and gesticulations. 1804 ANDERSON *Surg. Obs.* 250 Remembrance, which caused a constant variation of posture. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 122 In burials of the Stone Age the corpse was either deposited in a sitting posture or lying.

† 2. The position of one thing (or person) relatively to another; position, situation. *Obs.*

1569 BASIN *Adv. Luther.* iv. 10, § 1 In describing the Gardens of Venus and Deep, with their situations and postures, in describing these two their kinds, parts, Provinces. 1632 FULLER *Pisgah* v. vi. 19 Three Provinces whose number and posture we find in the Evangelists. c 1660 HICKES *Lond.'s Calamity* (1883) He found...the Commander Table standing almost in the middle of the Queen, contrary to the posture of it in the Majestie Chappell. 1699 WARMOUTH *Nat. Hist. Search* vi. (1703) 289 *Mr.* Imaginary ... Earth, whose Posture in the Sun he supposes to have been much different. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* iii. *Lett.* (1770) I. 42 None was found...to give intelligence of the forces, or posture of the enemy. 1835 DR. PHILIP *Manuf.* 34 The position of the arms...and the connecting rods...in one has not proved the frame...from carving out of the pretzel is not brought into.

† b. *Mil.* A particular position of a weapon in drill or warfare. *Obs.*

1625 MASSINGER *Southern Accid.* 24 The three Postures or words of Command, which are used for the Musquet in the use of the same...are three:—1. Make ready. 2. Present. 3. Give fire. 1642 WOOD *Alb. Oxon.* II. 260 He learned how to handle the pike and targuet, and all postures belonging to them.

3. A state of being; a condition or situation in relation to circumstances.

Now chiefly in the posture of affairs, and a posture of affairs; formerly used also of physical condition.

1632 J. MASSIE *Script. Lusit. Nobilis* 12 To put the Magazine into a posture of warre. 1642 LD. WILLOUGHBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 628 I could not but give your Lordship an account in how good a Posture I found the Yonger Bands of Lincoln, which was far beyond my expectation. 1655 *Cloche Papers* (Camden) IV. 103 To accommodate your Businesses with the present posture of affaires here. 1666 J. DENHAM *Direct. Carefully Taken out* The poor Servants and Slaves...carrying it (followed by their posture wherein it is transported) into Europe. 1703 tr. *Simmer's Defence* 13 Orders came to repair and put it in a posture of Defence. c 1740 CHESHAM *Wks.* (1766) 13 At Night we put our Ship into a trailing Posture. 1783 *Reverend Enthusiast* I. 8 All Everything put into the best posture for receiving a stroke. 1872 RUSKIN *Aratra Pentelici* (1880) 107 The proper posture of affairs round Paris.

4. *fig.* A mental or spiritual attitude or condition.

1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Olde* An Apology for Private Preaching...wherewith is answered The Spirituall posture, shewing to that of Moabor and Pilot. 1887 PATER *Plato & Platon.* Theoretic we begin on all to a and posture. 1892 *Lond. Quart. Rev.* Oct. 22 (Hoc) more ...cause has his own Thoughts, and observe thirdly the unequal Postures of his Mind in discovering. 1735 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. 1 (Not daring to appear in a Posture of Enquiry they know little or nothing of the true Nature of Things. 1800 *Lennox Rambl. Lond.* I. (1802) 2 His (Chaucer) mistake upon a certain majesty and gesture of the soul as proper to man's reception of the revelations.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † **posture book**, applied to a drill-book; *cf.* 2 b; **posture-man**, one who throws his body into artificial attitudes: = POSTURE-MAKER; *so posture-girl.*

1626 B. JONSON *Dand. an Arcad.* ii. 56 Get him the posture books, and's leaden men, To set upon a table,...that he may...shew her Flanders battels. 1710 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 1 In one...story was a Posture-Master, a Ladder-Dancer, and in others a Posture-man. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 269 Two...were dancers and, or posture-girls.

Posture (*pɒ·stiūă*), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To place in position; to set. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWARD *Lett.* (1650) I. v. xxiii. 160 As pointed Diamonds being set, God grants a lustre out of Dirt. Those postures we express most rare, Which in ought shadows posture'd are. 1656 J. H. *Gold. Law* 41 They...have posture'd him to the grave and condition he now stands. 1657 *Unive. Acad.* (Bodl. 8° 4) The Sand is posture'd in such a like manner, and looks just like a couple of pointed Loaves with a very long Stalk.

2. To place in a particular attitude; to dispose the body or limbs of (a person) in a particular way.

c 1626 (see POSTURING below). 1696 S. H. *Gold. Law* 10 Both sides are Dilemma'd, and stand posture like Lots Wife. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 23 And still these two were postured motionless, Like sculptured statues in ambedded corners. *fig.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. 65 There are first thousand Parliaments so postured as to be, in a sense, beyond modern. 1890 CHARL. J. DARNELL *Sec. Report.* xii. 211 There very grey little maids postured to the middle of the floor.

3. *refl.* To assume a particular posture of body; also, to put the limbs or body in artificial positions.

1631 *Mirrour Lond. Labour* 111, *woll.* Fawning...some people call it contentation...It inclineth the backbone like there is, becomes we never get the thermetricks. 1683 SCHOLASTICUS *Hieron. Anat.* Laughing at the Dotard as they postured and scritched on the mole-hills.

4. *intr. fig.* a. To act in an artificial or affected manner; to pose for effect. b. To take up an unofficial mental position.

1677 MORLEY *Civil. Mor. Sec.* ii. 125 He...after having postured and played tricks in face of the burning deluge, and given the government the final impulse into the abyss of bankruptcy, was thunderstruck. 1780 T. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. 31 Jewell...sometimes became witty, and occasionally postured as a buffoon. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 2/1 Burning for an opportunity to posture as a cripple statesman. 1889 *Spectator* 5 Dec. 805/1 Not according imaginary moral backbone for the occasion, such as the duty of always so posturing to our fellow-creatures as to set them what we suppose to be a good example.

Hence **Postured** *ppl. a.*, **Posturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1626 GREEN *Sibbes* (1630) 191 With constant and obedient posturing of his body to their Art. 1630 H. MORE (*Grave*) *St. Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1662) 119 Going on their heads, as if they were not reversed but rightly postured plants, or walking upside. 1633 (see 3). 1661 DICKENS *Gt. Eclipse* 161, After I had gone through an Assembly of posturing with Mr. Pontifichook's very limited standing-glass, in the futile endeavour to see my legs. 1670 O. W. *Buckrg. Poet Bruted* 6 I. 1. When a statue gallery of posturing Images, we all have! 1696 D. MEREDITH *Duke Ch. Hist.* 20 What postured answers barrel his tread.

Posture-maker. 1. One who makes postures or contortions; a contortionist; an acrobat: = POSTURE-MASTER 1. b. = POSTURE-MASTER 2.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Spirit.* No. 218 ¶ 3. I would fain ask...Why should not Impudencers, Vaulters, Tumblers, Ladder-walkers, and Posture-makers appear again as our Stage? 1887 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 184 Postures-makers displayed every pain of their body. 1823 BYRON *Trvon. Don.* Fa. Ixxviii. 4 Men need no posture-maker, or master of ceremonies, when they are eagerly pleading for money.

Hence **Posture-making**, *sb.*, the act or practice of making postures or contortions of the body; *b. fig.*, making postures.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 198 The posture-making of the United States is renowned. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* Pref., His is always...posture-making, vowing, and protesting.

Posture-master.

1. A master of the art of posturing; an expert in assuming artificial postures or attitudes of the body; *esp.* an acrobat or professional contortionist.

1650 *Baker appeal. French Ed.* A 5 b, Clark, the Posture-master, never knew half so many Distortions of Body, as they do. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 121 The...posture-master, torch-dancer, and equilibrist. 1840 *Sharp Dictionary*, 182 The Tricks, not much different from those exhibited by expert posture-masters of the present day.

2. A teacher of postures or calisthenics.

1708 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 319 ¶ 2 Delivered into the Hands of their several Masters, who is a kind of Posture-Master. This Action is so much done here to real purpose, to bring up their Shoulders in a delicate true line. 1892 L. HEARN *Autobog.* I. vii. 238 Dancers,...was rather an elegant posture-master than dancer. 1894 SWINBURNE *Lett.* 4 Jan. (1910) Wks. III. 179, Nature is the best posture-master.

So **Posture-mistress**, a female expert in postures, or teacher of postures.

1720 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 208 She was a...posture-mistress to love, and could put herself into what shapes she pleased. 1730 *Hist. Libertines* iii. Dec. 372 Posture-mistresses and ridottoes.

Posturer (*pɒ·stiūrəɹ*). [f. POSTURE *sb.* + -ER 1.] One who practises postures, or poses for effect.

1893 E. W. HAMILTON *Fop. Educ.* (c. ed. 2) 194 It seems to treat man too much as the animal in the gesture. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* v. Merry crowds Gaped on the accomplishments and gestures. 1896 BLACK *Briseis* xiii. 224 There were the gracious people—the posturers—striking in front of a literary mirror and admiring themselves.

Posturist. [See -IST.] A professed posturer.

1882 in OGILVIE (Remodel). 1888 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 6/6 To point out to the reader that the gentlemen they had received as altogether admirable appears from unedited points of view a most incorrect—an absurd posturist.

Posturize, *v. rare.* [f. POSTURE *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To compose into a particular posture, attitude, or expression.

1796 E. WARD *Mod. Epodes.* I. 11. 9 When he 'ad posturiz'd his Face, And learn'd to frown like Minister Spain.

2. *intr.* To assume an artificial posture, either bodily or mental; to pose.

1873 Mrs. LOUIS LOCKE *Under which Lord?* III. vii. 172 Posturizing as a martyr, and preaching as if the Church were on the brink of persecution. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. p. xv, These bland puppets leaps and threaten, brag and posturize.

Hence **Posturizing** *vbl. sb.*

1880 *Fortnightly Rev.* May 1883 1/2 There was...a perfect mania of vapping and posturizing, by a group of Reformers. 1883 Mrs. LOUIS LOCKE *C. Richmond* II. iv. 134 There is no posturizing, no effort. 1893 A. H. S. LANDOR *Alone to Alone* (1894) 117, Wonderful powers of wrestling and posturizing, in which grace is never lacking.

Posturine, -vaginal, -variolold, -Vedic : see POST- B. 2, 1.

† **Postvene,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. POST- A. 2 + L. *venire*, F. *venir* to come: *cf. convene*, etc.] *Intr.* To come after, supervene. So **Postvenant** *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *venant* coming], that which comes after or follows, a consequence; † **Postvential** *a.* [*cf. conventional*] (see quot. 1656).

1656 DUNCON *Glossogr.*, *Postvene*, to come or follow after. 1676 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 308 Wherein it will be satisfactorily if we run the word ...‘postvenant’ to denote what he calls ‘effect’. 1676 PHILLIPS and ST. *Postvential Hall Mans*, that Fall Moon which comes after any grand accesible Feast, as Pharmacy Aspect. 1708 *Ibid.*, *Postvential*, coming, or that is come after.

Postvillar : see POST- A. 1 c. **Post-village** : see POST *sb.*1 23.

Post-waggon. [f. POST *sb.*1 + WAGGON, repr. Du. and Ger. *postwagen.*] A mail or stage-coach (in the Netherlands, Germany, etc.).

1697-94 PENN *Trav. Holland* 31 We...began our Journey in the common Post-waggon to Ouderzeep. 1738 NOTTON *Cr. Trav. Holland.* I. 97 There is also another carriage which goes from most of the principal towns, and is called the Post-waggon: it is...generally drawn only by three horses and is as expeditious as our stage coaches. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 237 Leading...out 28 to 30 in front and more by the post-waggon...for Ratisbon.

Post-ward, *adv.* Toward a post (in any sense). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Post-warrant : see POST *sb.*2, and POST RIDER.

Post-wise, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. POST *sb.*1 + -WISE.] = ‘Post-haste’, hurriedly.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 126 Writing postwise at the same time as the other amanuensis was made...they were so confounded with mistakes that they were forced to write all over again.

Post-woman, -worthy, etc. : see POST *sb.*1, 2.

Posty, a. variant of POUSTIE *Obs.*, power.

Postyke, -tykke, *obs.* ff. PUSTULE.

Postyngapophysis (*pɒstĭndʒăpɒ·fĭsĭs*). *Anat.* Pl. **-ses** (-sēz). [f. POST- A. 2 b.] A posterior zygapophysis; each of the two posterior or inferior processes (right and left) on the neural arch of a vertebra: also called *inferior* (or *posterior*) *articular process.*

1900 *Owens Anat. Vertebr.* I. 232 The postzygapophyses of the fourth, third, and second cervicals. 1901 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Animals.* ii. 107 The neural arches have well developed pre- and postzygapophyses.

Hence **Postzygapophysial** (-zigăpɒ·fĭsĭăl) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a postzygapophysis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Posy (*pō·zi*). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 6 poyse, 6–9 posey, posie, 6– posy. [A syncopated form of POESY (which, even when written in full, was often pronounced in two syllables).]

1. 1. A short motto, originally a line or verse

of poetry, and usually in patterned language, inscribed on a knife, within a ring, as a heraldic motto, etc. *Obs.* ex *mod.*

1530–1675 [see POSY 3]. 1533 *Coronat. Q. Anne* A v, Clothes with rose leaues, and about the mulles were written with letters of gold, the posey. 1580 DIGGES tr. *Stratioticos's Comm.* 160 All the streets and walles, being hanged and spred with rich and costly carpets, and posies written in every place. a 1585 SIDNEY *Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia* (1598) 31 Some knots (that Nature or her art though meaner made more) let this be your Posie rather,...Majestie maketh many. 1634 tr. Hist. *Contempt. S. T.* 10. 56, Abrahames posie is 'in omnes posteritates'. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 The rest is Arabi Scripts covered over with Posies of Arabique and like works. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleasant Ep. Wks.* 1730 I. 119 (the posies for rings are either lavender or bridgelace). 1898 BALDWIN *Notes Stories* 53 Joan was reading the posy in the rings—' But one for me, but one for thee, but one of true and free'.

† b. An emblem or emblematic device. *Obs.*

1540 PHAER, *title*? Posye, deuyse, or worde, *deuise*] 1544 BECKON *Catech.* 134 In all such posies of His ascension this figure...is most emphatically significant.

2. A bunch of flowers; a nosegay, a bouquet. Now somewhat *arch.* or *rustic.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* 12. 1980/1 Of A gathering Roses from place to place she steeped, And so it chanced she with the same time she was a setting posies. To make a Posie.] 1573 CUSTIS *Thrasonici* 1. 6, *Odiosius, Fascinosus ad nares adhærendo*, then shall you the posie to thy nose. a 1593 MARLOWE *Passionate Sheph. to his Love* 25 And I will make thee beds of roses, And a thousand fragrant posies. 1596 SHAKESPEARE *Taming of Shrew* III. i. 31 Gamut I am, the ground of all accord: *A re*, Master *Hortensio*, thy scholar's most humble. 1600 — *Sonnets* xcix, Of hidden sweets and folded Lovers shame: Why didst thou promise such a beauteous day, And make me travell forth without my cloake. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 69 Honey for Tetters! bid these Flies be Courtiers, and they will applaud thee to the Grave. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 220 With fairest flowers Whilst summer lasts and I live here, Fidele, I will sweeten thy sad grave: thou shalt not lack The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose, nor The azured harebell, like thy veins, no, nor The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander, Outsweetened not thy breath. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclesiasticus* xl. 20 Honey, and water, and wine, and milke, and the posie of a stone. 1638 HERBERT *Temple* 11. 20, 141 My endless dole like arresting the roses of grace in the lag greenhouse.

c. A chamber-pot.

1709 CIBBER in *Pilk. Trans.* XXV. 1081 Mr. *Aid* his necessary occasions strongly in the Pot. 1898 F. MARION *Trag. Romance* xviii. 250 There was very little in the pot except maize-bagel...with blood.

d. Applied to various vessels or receptacles used in manufactures, etc.; see quots.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 680 The Air which has been compressed in the Pot (by a fire-engine). 1757–40 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Glass, Take of this crystal frit...as it is pour'd in the furnace, adding to it a due quantity of manganese. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 228 These cutlers, or pots, as they are called (in a steel-converting furnace). 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 508 The materials of every kind of glass are crystallized in pots made of a pure refractory clay. 1874 *Ibid.* III. 200 Takes from right to left (of the figure), respectively the stoneman's pan; 2, the trapper; 3, the washing or slipping pot; 4, the grease pot; 5, the cold pan; 6, the tar pot. 1879 KNIGHT *Amer. Mech.*, Pot, s. A perforated bag-bend in which crude sugar is placed for drainage of the molasses. 1 A brass founder's name for a crucible. Graphite pots are most generally in use.

g. A vessel, generally of silver, given as a prize in athletic sports. Cf. POT-HUNTER 3. Also (*slang*) applied to any prize so given.

1884 *Cricket* 29 Aug. 268/2 Soughton...a three miles handicap for which the first 'pot' is a 25 guineas piece. 1888 *Field* 21 Aug. 250/1 The two best men were rolling for a bigger mate than the 'pot', for were they not the representatives of rival bicycle makers? 1897 in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 268/1 A few pots won upon playing-fields.

2. Such a vessel with its contents; hence, the quantity that fills or would fill the vessel, a potful. (Cf. *Cup* 2, 8.) a. Const. of (the contents).

c 1450 *Mirour Salvacioun* 218 In a fulle pote of mans blode schulde ben. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxv. 4 Their pot of pieces of meate is broke. 1587 *3 pot Ship. Stat. Mich. Comm. anglo.* I have sent...a pott of gilte which my servants made. 1611 BIBLE *Num. Numb.* vi. 19. 20 (1851) 331 Or that I could not finde a pot of money ouer. 1704 SWIFT *Bell in Closet Examining the Lizzings* ¶ 3 No entertainment...beyond a pot of ale and a pipe of cheese. 1713 *Lett. M. Freeth* 21 The good Woman had also kept a Pot of Tea warm for me. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hamlet Yorke* I. v A pipe and pot of spiced (sweet) salted tea. 1888 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/2 Where a pot of coffee is found by some old Roman way.

b. *elliptical.* A pot of liquor; *transf.* liquor, drink; drinking, potation (also *pl.*). Cf. CUP *sb.* 10.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 59 He might with great right have destroyed us, either amongst our pots, or in our dances. 1617 HIERON *Crumbing Age* Q 6 b, An if no Potts Clarke could be right without the influence of Pot and Pipe. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i His carriage led into a publick-house to give me a pot and a cake. 1790 BECKFORD *History Jap Art.* II. 18, I'll wager a pot I have suffered more evils than fell to your lot. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 298 The hedge alehouses, where he had been accustomed to take his pot on the bench before the door to-summer.

3. Used as a conventional quantity or measure of various commodities: cf. *barrel, firkin*, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 222/1 Potte, a quylte measure, *pot.* 1532 *Rolls of Customs* (1) 83 Oyle, called lucca oyle, the potte, vis. viiid. 1682 *Act 14 Chas. II*, c. 28 § 7 The Pott of Paynes ought to weigh Twenty pounds wt. Fourteen pounds of good and Merchantable Bitter Sean and the Pott Six pounds. 1682 *Munch. Cor. Lord Rec.* (1868) VI. 125 Richard Barlow for buying twoe potts of Apples by way of forestall. 1773 *Chron. to Arm. Exp.* 1757 A pot of sugar weighs about 20 pounds. 1825 H. M. & Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1301 Apples,...from twenty to thirty pots, (baskets containing five pecks each). 1880 *Assizes Clement Inf.* 10 App. A. 22 *or* 378 The smaller divisions are tons, pots (half-gallons), quarts, pints, gills, and nuggins (eighth of a pint).

4. A steel cap or small helmet, worn esp. by cavalry in the 17th c.; see also quots. 1676, a 1734. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1839 Sir E. VERNEY in *N. Papers* (Camd.) 227 If I had a pott for the head that were pistoll proofe, it may be I would use it, if it were light. 1888 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25613/4 3000 Lancepots...with their Cabasets, all compleatly armed with Each, Breast, and Pot. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 143 To defend his head A leather cap without crest, call'd a pot. a 1734 NORTH *Examen* 111. 116, § 87 (1740) 372 There were standards of three silver Bush, Breast and Pots made and sold, that were presented to be Plate Proof. a 1845 Miss. RAY *Warwick* xxi, Steel cuirasses, or pots, as they were very commonly called, guarded their chests.

5. a. A basket, tub, or box used in pairs, in the manner of panniers with a pack-saddle, to carry manure, sand, etc. *dial.*

[1388–9 see DUTCHMAN.] 1552 HULOET, *Dossar pote* made of wickers. 1598 W. MARSHALL *Weal Eng.* I. 121 Dossers, sand, materials of buildings, stones, etc., are carried in pots, or strong coarse panniers...The bottom of each pot is a falling door, as a strong and simple construction. 1688 RICHARDSON *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pots*, small Oval-shaped boxes, placed here side outwards on either side of a packsaddle for carrying heavy articles.

b. A wicker basket used as a trap for fish or crustaceans; a fish-pot, lobster-pot, etc.

[a 1333 *Fish-pot*: see FISH *sb.*1 7.] 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.*, Cattle) 256 In several great Rivers...many have set large Pots made of Osier, with bars in them, that when the Fish are in them, they could not get out again. 1791 CRANKSHAW in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 72 The Crab will live confined in the Pot or Basket some Months. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* 41 30 Baskets called 'pots'...lined with worms.

c. The 'pound' or circular inclosed part of a pound-net; also called the *hem*' or *crib*. *U. S.*

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

6. Applied to various things: **a.** = † **2 a.** A projecting head on the stem of a key, close to the bow (*obs.*); **b.** = CHIMNEY-POT; **c.** The head of a rocket.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 302/1 Pot, or *Bead*, is the round under the Bow, at the top of the Shank [of a Key]. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 23 If the Shank, I the Pot, or Head,...L the Bow. a 1843 HOOD *Tylney Hall* (1871) 81 His sinks helped to gurgle hill. Not down a chimney's pot! 1874 E. SHAW *Working Enough* (ed. 2) 228/2 The rocket being then charged, the head or pot must be fixed.

† **7. a.** *Pot of the head*: the skull, cranium, brainpan. **b.** The socket of a bone at a joint. *Obs.*

1398–77 VULGAR *Anat.* (1888) 19 The Bone of the Pot of the head keeping in the Braynes. 1610 HARSNETT *Matthyr. v. Devil.* 480 As the one end of the transverse bone [spine] into the pot of the spade bone, and the other end into the pot of the elbow.

8. A sausage. *North Lan. dial.*

c 1450 *Nominale* (Harl. MS. 2002) ff. 142 *Hillis*, a white pott or sausage. 1777 *Essex Exhortation* (Derwent) 337 (E. D. D.) The pot is a hog's black pudding...and the sausage pigs puddin or chitterlings. 1888 HALLIWELL *N. Somerset Word-bk., Pots and puddings*, sausages made of pig's blood and fat. Same as *black-puddings*.

9. A large sum of money. *colloq.* (Cf. 2.)

1851 Mrs. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* xxiv. A grandfather, who must possess pots of money laid by. 1856 F. E. TOWNSEND *Charming Fellow* I. xvi. 219 He went to Galle,...and came back ...with a pot of money. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* v. You'll make a pot by it, as Baronets did.

b. *slang.* A large sum staked or betted.

1893 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf*'s. v., 'I shall put on the *pot* at the Jolly meeting', signifies that the speculator will back any stiff 20 to one, or 50 to thousands.—Lord Arlington once declared 'I will put on the *pot* to-day'; and he also as well a vengeance—his guineas, Jack Chaly, put down in the *pot*. 1892 *Sporting Life*, Aug. 2/3 It applied only to lay against all, to secure a point, proposed to the 'pot'. *pot. etc.* 1899 KAYES *Domingo. Dunn* I. xiv. 124 The [holes] you have backed with a heavy pot. 1900 J. FAWN *Cordial Agent* I. 274 He had relaxed himself...by 'putting the pot' on at cards.

c. *Racing.* ' A horse backed for a large amount, a favourite ' (FARMER *Slang*).

1893 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf*'s. v., 'I shall put on the *pot* at the next horse, meaning Rosicrucian or goldnose. 1873 *Slang Dict., Pot*, a favourite in the betting for a race. Probably so called because it is usual to say that a heavily-backed horse carries 'a pot of money'. 1880 A favourite is known the pot is said to be spent. 1883 *Graphic* 25 Nov. 1998 Madison, the great Cambridgeshire 'pot', and Thebais, who showed well in that race, were among the runners. 1892 J. KENT *Racing Life Lt. Lt. C. Bashford* ix, one Horse instead as Goodwood in 1890 had great pots from Stanhope.

d. A person of importance. (Usually *big pot.*)

1892 *Leonard Wickenden's Gas* 9 Feb. Dick pointed out some of the big pots of the day. 1899 WESTCOTT *Tents* 211 Mr. Van Sellar's name commanded you in the financial way.

6. *Cards.* 'In fore, the name given to the six-, seven-, and eight-spots in the lay-out' (*Cent. Dict.*).

10. In full, **pot-paper**: A size of printing or writing paper: originally bearing the watermark of a pot (*cf. flagon*). Also *attrib.*, as **pot-folio, -octavo, -quarto.** (Sometimes spelt *pott.*)

The sheet measures normally 15½ × 12½ inches.

1578 *Lesbia Chronicles. Acc. Chambers* 163 3^{sh} gaines of pott paper. **a 1589** FLEMING *Rich Cabinet* (c. 1), His price ray theory upon pot paper 100, the ream? Which hath been prayer for some fourteen pamphlet. **1712** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/2 For all Paper called.. Superfine Pot 20.. Second fine Pot 12.. 5*sh*.. 3*pe* Ream. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 17 Jan. 3 Only four copies of the first edition, in 'pot' folio, are known to be in existence. **1894** J. C. JEAFFRESON *Sh. Punishm.* II. xxv. 225 Legal drabs on pot-paper.

11. As the name of a substance: Earthenware, stoneware; *attrib.* made of 'pot'. Also, as earthenware chimney-piece ornament; *dial.* a boy's marble of baked clay; a fragment of pottery played with in hop-scotch or other games. Cf. PEG *sb.*[2]

1615 J. MARKHAM *Cheval. Mechanic* 4th A mouldre (this tool is) framed of pot, of the profile of the inside, is applied. **1680** MORDEN *Lond. Ladmar* L. 1350/1 A street-seller who compounded the cullied them namely 'pots' (the trade terms, but they were all pot ornaments. Among these were great store of shepherdesses, of greyhounds [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. 2361/1 The use of earthenware, clay, or pot pipes for the conveyance of liquors is very ancient. **1682** BERNARDUS *Lagenarii* 12. 40 Looker' glasses, or' pot dolls. **1884** *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/3 Those who wished against country art, and patriotic vehemently against what they called 'decoration by pot'.

12. pl. *Pots*: short for Potsdam.

1849 RAIT *Pound Mize Mar Strife* xvii, For *John* had worked in his early day, In 'Pots and Pearls' the legendary.

13. Phrases and Proverbs. **a.** *The pot goes so long* (or *often*) *to the water that it is broken at last* (with several variations of wording). **b.** *The pot calls the kettle black* (etc.): said of a person who blames another for something of which he himself is also guilty; *so to call each other pot and kettle*, etc. **†c.** *The pot wails*: said of a drinking bout, in which the pot of liquor is passed from one to another. (*See also* quot. 1641.) *Obs.* **d.** *A little pot is soon hot*: a little person is easily roused to anger. **e.** *To boil the pot, make the pot boil*: to provide one's livelihood. (Cf. POT-BOILER, -BOILING, POTWALLER.) So, in same sense, *to keep the pot boiling*; also, to keep anything going briskly. **f.** *To go to pot* (formerly also *to the pot*): to be cut to pieces like meat for the pot; to be ruined or destroyed (*now colloq.*). So *† to bring or send to (the) pot* (*etc.*), *put in the pot*, etc. **†g.** *To have a pot in the pate*: to be the worse for liquor. *Obs.* **†h.** *To make the pot with the two ears*: 'to set the arms akimbo' (Davies). *Obs.* **i.** *In (one's) pot*: in a state of intoxication (*cf. in one's cups*). **j.** Various other phrases and proverbs.

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 208 *Tue longes gib ber* 3*eot to be ssuldy, ber bi-cumb to broke bote.* **a 1450** *Knt. de la Tour* 72 It is a true prouerbe, that 'the potte may goo so longe to watre, that atte the laste it is broken'. **c 1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. 16 That the Pot which goes often to the water, comes home much at last.

b. a **1500** E. E. *Dict. Caust. Conv.* 1/2, "The Pot calls the kettle black. A——," where one accuses another of what he is in Deny in himself. **1893** HUNTER *P. Simple* xxxii, Do you know what the pot called the kettle? **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiv, I've been as good a son as ever you were a brother. It's the pot and the kettle, if you come to that, upon Wardle. Gen. 6 *Mar.* 1731 There has been a good deal of "pot and kettle" in the stories from the British and Boer camps since the war began.

c. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 32 How the pottes walke about! their talking tongues talke at large. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 218 The pott confessably walking, inflamd dangerous and foolish handkisses to many. **1892** WARD *Hilt. Glow.* II. 137 *Author*.. of other little trivial subjects merely to get bread, and make the pot walk.

d. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 25 And Cheke was fit to smell at to watch, Little pot soon whot. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 6 Now were not I a little pot, and soone hot. **1619** W. LAUDER *Khaidrol.* (n.) (1870) 137 It is an old saying, that 'a little pot is soon hot', which was the case with William the Navy. Being a little man he was soon in a passion, and soon in a passion he soon boiled over.

f. 1583 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 63 One of the best poles of Jefferie.. Hart. Has the fire in his ille paper's watches, wherewith to make his pot worke.] **1655-62** HEYLIN *Hist. Reform.* (1674) 100 So great, that it is hardly able to keep the Pot boiling for a Parsons Dinner. **1824** COBBETT *Parliamentary Debates* XI. 86 So far'ing parsons have I got, But not enough to boil the pot. **1825** BRICKNELL *N. C. Gloss., Pot the pot*, boiling, a common expression among young people, when they are anxious to carry on their gambols with speed. **1874** DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi. **1884** CARLYLE *Friedr. II.* xvi. II. (1872) VI. 231 A feeling that glory is excellent, but will not make the national pot boil. **1890** LOWELL *Study Windows* 122 To employ them, as a deputy once is always tempted, to keep the domestic pot a-boiling. **1897** *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 1/3 His businesses keep the rebellion pot boiling in.. Ireland.

f. 1592 GREENE *Groats. Apol.* 126 The riche fe scribble of his miserie were daylie to the poore, fe was chopped up. **1592** LODGE *Servo. in Lincoln* L 68 They that perhaps in Crete, they must goe to the pots, they must suffer here according to ye Scripture. **1593** *New Custome* v. iii. C 2 b, Then shalbest (assuredly) if I could I would bring them to the pot. **1609** W. SL. *Hue in Alcorne* (Percy Soc.) 18 All that hee can get or borrow goeth to the pot. **1640** J. JACKSON *True Humny* I. v. 30 All were to the pot (in the fourth Precentation) without respect of lies, dignity or station. **1657** R. LEIGH *Battledore* (1673) 100 The Sea-men.. made it, the Passengers should be Coat and naked, before any of them should goe to the Pot. **1892** WARD *Hilt. Glow.* II. 552 He.. had been engaged.. to bring in R. Cr. a from Stanford (for which he had like to have gone to the pot). **1893** 'I. Bee' *Dict. Turf* A 2/1, 'Put in the pot', sold of a man who is let into a certain line of a wager, at his liberty or life.

1550 THOMAS *Acts. Mart.* 1 xxiii. Wks. (1577) 995/1 Then goeth a part of ye little fishes in pot, and the rest scatter. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 316 They had eaten their fill in fullnesse, and the next day he must have gone to pot too. **c 1680** HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 12, 136 Poor Thorp, Lord Chief Justice, went to Pot, in plain English, he was Hang'd. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal. ext.* 308 For if the Antipatrists had not been there, they [the lovers of Phalaris] had certainly gone to pot. **1708** W. KING *Cookery* 31 Every thing that is for Soldier pot, Fowl, Bacon, Cabbage, Mutton, and what not, Will all thrown into Broth, and sent to Pot. **1789** MASSIEU (*P. Pindar*) *Epitaph* (1841) 12, 'tis. Thousands will smile to see him go to pot. **1814** W. H. ROLLAND *Scribblemania* 3 Reviewers.. Who.. send such Author to pot, That cannot proclaim he's by birth a true Scot. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 4/2 If it were to move the whole employment going to pot, nobody would say at home.

g. 1598 GRENEY *Adv. Sea* (1853) 18 Especially when they have got a pan in their guts. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voyages Jaspar Gonsalv.* II. 77 An Ox or a Cow would serve them to eate well enough, if they had only a Pot in the Pan.

h. 1603 CHETTLE *Hurtlesse* sphere E. 1 1/2 Ile shut a goodly port shu toure, Making the pot with the two Eares!

i. 1608 MIDDLETON *Lon. Prodigal* (1630) no There many yeelden, Some carelesse of their credit, A gentleman may his watch will breake, And in his pots, most majestly beggar. **c 1618** MIDDLETON *Hide.* II. iv. 1. (1656) 340 In drinke Potts [they] will pronounce any things, and shake all hazzardes.

j. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 81 He that commeth last to the pot, is soonest wroth. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 53 And I would was gladly to spend my time and travell.. and often.. to lose both pot and water, as the proverbe is. **1680** H. O. *Bulteel's Ludrow* 11. Argt. 30 Yet no, the Enemy's riches, Tis said to Pot, conveyance in Pitcher! **1687** MIDDLETON & PHILIP *Mad & F. Travels.* 12 *Acid.* understandingly grown, misunderstood, Bayd'd Him to th' Pot, and sent his cuckled Blood. **1880** MARY BRADDON *Cleo. Foot excels*, Don't you know that vulgar old proverb that says that 'a watched pot never boils'? **1893** STEVENSON *Catriona* ix. 96 While we were all in the pot together, James had shown us such particular anxiety whether for Alan or me.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pot-like, -shaped* adjs.; grown or cultivated in a pot (*nurse* 1 d); as *pot-flower, -plant, -rose*; made of 'pot' or earthenware (*mine* 11, 9, 10.); **† pot-act**, name for an Act of Parliament relating to the sale of liquor; **pot-ale**, the unsightly fermented wash in distillation; **† pot-ally**, a pot-auto, a companion in carousing; **pot-arch**, an arch in a glass-making furnace, in which the pots are annealed; **† pot-baked** *a.*, baked as pottery; **† pot-baker**, one who bakes clay into pots, etc., a potter; **pot-ball**, a dumpling; **pot-bank** *dial.*, a pottery (BANK *sb.*[2] 8 b); **pot barley**: see BARLEY 1 b; **† pot-birds**, a theatrical imitation of the notes of birds (? by blowing through a pipe in a pot or vessel of water); **pot-board**, a board upon which pots are placed or carried; **pot-boule, † -bulle** *Sc.*; **pot-clips**: see BOWL 2; **† pot-brass**, a metal or alloy of which pots were made; **pot-builder**, a workman who constructs the large pots used in glass-works; **pot-butter**, *dial.*, butter salted and put up in pots; potted or salt butter; **† pot-cannon**, a pop-gun; cf. POT-GUN 2; **pot-colt**, a colt with a comparatively large opening (see CELT[2]); **pot-claw** = POT-CLIP, POT-HOOK; **pot-clay**, clay used for making earthenware; **pot-crock** = POT-ROOF, now *dial.*; **pot cultivation, pot culture**, cultivation of plants in pots; **† pot-dropsy**, diabetes (*cf.* 1 c); **pot-dung**, *dial.*, farm-yard manure, carried to the field in pots: *cf.* sense 3 a, and *dung-pot*; hence **pot-dung** *v. trans.*, to dung with farm-yard manure; **pot-fair**, a fair at which pots and other crockery are sold; **pot-founder**, a maker of earthenware pots, a potter; **pot-fowler**, one who catches birds for the pot, *i.e.* for cooking; in quot. applied to a hawk; **pot-furnace**, a furnace containing pots for glass-making; **† pot-fury**, fury or excitement caused by drinking (*cf.* 2 b); **pot-girl**, a girl who serves drink at a tavern, etc., a barmaid (*cf.* POT-BOY); **pot-gutted** *a.* = POT-BELLIED; **† pot-hardy** *a.*, bold from the effects of drink (= POT-VALIANT); **† pot-harness** (*nonce-wd.*), 'harness' or armour consisting of drink (see quot.); **pot hat** (*colloq.*), a low-crowned stiff felt hat, a 'bowler'; hence **pot-hatted** *a.*; **pot-holiest** (*cf.* sense 4); **pot-kiln**, a small lime-kiln; **† pot-knight**, a 'knight of the pot', a pot-valiant toper; **pot-lace**, lace having the figure of a pot or vase (often containing flowers) in the pattern; **pot-ladle**, a ladle for lifting anything out of a pot; **† pot-loach**, one who 'sacks', or drinks out of, a pot; a toper; **pot-log**, *dial.* = POT-BAR 4; **pot-marjoram**, marjoram cultivated as a pot-herb; **pot-market**, a market for pottery-ware; **† pot-mass** = POT-COMPANION; **† pot-meal**, a drinking bout; **pot-mixer**, a kind of 'mixer' or lining instrument (MIXER 16.[2]); **pot-paper** (see sense 10); **† pot-parliament**, ? an assembly of drinkers; **pot-plate**, a porcelain plate bearing the figure of a pot, vase, or other vessel; **† pot-proof-armour** (*nonce-wd.*), 'proof-armour' or defence supplied by the pot, *i. e.* by drinking; **† pot-punishment** (*nonce-wd.*), the punishment of being forced to drink; **pot-quarrel**, a quarrel 'in one's pots' (see 13 i); a drunken brawl; **pot-quern**, a pot-shaped quern or ancient hand-mill; **pot-rovel**, a drunken revel, a drinking bout; **pot-setting**, the process of setting or placing the pots in the furnaces in glass-making; **† pot-shaken**, **† pot-sick** *a.*, dissolved with liquor, tipsy, intoxicated; **pot-sleeper**, a metal sleeper for railways of dish-like form; **† pot-sniffian** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), of a bargain, made by striking drinking vessels together; **pot-song**, a drinking song; **pot-spoon**, a large spoon for taking liquor out of a pot, a ladle; **pot-steel**, ? = *cast or crucible steel*; **pot-still**, a still to which heat is applied directly so to a pot, not by means of a steam-jacket: *attrib.* applied to whisky distilled in a pot-still; **† pot-sure** *a.*, held or confident through drink (*cf.* POT-VALIANT); **† pot-tipt** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), of the nose, reddened at the tip by drinking; **pot-trap**, (*a*) a pot set in the ground as a trap for moles; (*b*) a kind of trap used to drainage (? a D-trap); **† pot-vertigo** (**vertugo**) (*nonce-wd.*), giddiness induced by drinking; **pot-water**, earthenware, crockery; **pot-water**, water for cooking purposes; **pot-wheel**, a wheel with pots or buckets for raising water, a noria; **† pot-wit**, one whose wit is displayed while drinking or through drink; **pot-work**, an establishment where pottery or earthenware is made; **† pot-wort** = POT-HERB; **pot-wrestler** (*slang*), (*a*) 'the cook on a whale-ship'; (*b*) 'a scullion (Pettyvenis)' (Bartlett); 'a kitchen-maid (*U.S.*)' (*Cent. Dict.*). See also POTAGE, POT-LUCK, etc.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Ga. Regt.* 2, 108 [I] Register of the Victuallers.. an Account of the Victuals, **1819** *Sporting Mag.* XI. 36 Indicted for using an unlicensed still, and for having in his possession vessels containing 'pot ale.' **1823** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 361 Vessels from pot-ale (the name given to completely fermented wash). **1847** WEBSTER, *Pot-ash*, a name in some places given to the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine. **a 1849** FLETCHER, etc. *Nat. Maids* v. i, What can all this do? Get we some dozen turkets.. And twenty pot-allies. **1859** URE *Dict. Arts* 286 (Glass-making) Three of these arches exclusively appropriated to this purpose [annealing] are called 'pot-arches'. **1741** *Joint Exp. Hist.* 6, 28 b. These debts are the yoke and with 'pot lids' echo. **1861** *Appointments Annal. Peerage, Lay*, 20, 73 Vessels of "Pot-lubers earth. **1888** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 199/2 A Dumpling, or "Pot-Ball, is made.. with ordinary flour and suet minced small, and mixed up with Milk or Water. *Ibid.* 17, 64/1. **1903** in *Engl. Dial. Dict.* from Lanc., Chesh., Shropsh., Worcs. **1888** *Lond. Rev.* LXVI. 251/1 Countless generations worked at the "pothack.. **1894** *Pershore Gaz.* 26 Mar., 2/2 We are in the heart of the Potteries, 'the pot banks', as they call them up here. **1822** tr. *J. Smeaton Anc. Mech. Instr.* 6, App. 27 The expence of making "pot barley.. 5*s*.. 6*d*. per bull. **1892** FERGUSON *Fidget*, v. iv. *Tinpot Arrival*, Mine also call "Pot-herbs. **1890** A. S. WARREN *Tea Theme.* 2 Four rolls(?) 8*s*/1 'It's a fine thing to be grandchild', said the boy, taking up his "pot-hook. **1880** WOOD *Sir. Man his own Mechanic* 5 Set A "pot-hook on which saucepans, kettles, etc., are placed when not in use. **1903-10** *Rep. St. Mary at Hill* 307 Rent.. of hous for vain II of olde "potlotes, the II 3*d* 1*ob*. **1892** W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 178 There there has the whole mass to pass under his feet before it goes on to the "pot-holder. **a 1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* v. ii, One that.. runs by lunary and "pot-luture. **1765** *Hist. & Antiq. Tracts* II. 109 This Market to only for Fishes or Pot-Butter. **1880** ELWORTHY *West Somerc. Wordbk., Pot-butter*.. in order to keep it, larger quantities of salt are needed. Hence *salt and pot* applied to butter very much more strong. **1893** UNIVERSITY *Rebellion* iv. 22, When little boys swept pellets out of the "pot-corners made of the hollow stalks of.. mullein trees. **1722** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5815/3 A quantity of "Pot-Clay, and Working Tools for Pottles or Flats. **1725** EARLOM *Agrippa* II. 1030/2 Fl[ores] Plantera and dishes, mortar and "potcrokes. **1808** WILLIAMS (*P. Pindar*) *Middlesex Election* 12, 23, If he'n suffer war a cognac, A pancrock he'd a vent. **1880** J. *Inc Cornish Glove*, *Pot-crocks*, the second form in burning to writes. **1849** *Farmer's Jrnl.* 17 This species requires "pot cultivation. **1825** HART *Anat. Or.* I. ii. 23 Another.. dangerous disease.. called *Diabetes* or "*Potdropsy*. **1789** GROSE *Provinc. Dict.*, "*Pot-dung*, farm-yard dung. *Berks.* **1792** T. DAVIS *Agricult. Wilts.* 102 The home arable should be manured with pot-dung. **1848** *Trans. R. Agricl. Soc.* IX. ii. 304 The land.. is then "pot-dunged, and sowed with white mustard. **1838-58** E. D. WILLIS *Zoological*, 102 note, Certain wormless organs.. formerly entertained at Cambridge during the "Pot-feast. **1898** T. MARTY *Ent. Notebk* 10, 3 He was looking at the "pot-flowers on the sill. **1891** *Cornhill Mazz. Lincoln* (MS.), John Tiler of Hawkhyrst, "pot-founder. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* (1849) I. 97 (The Gudgeon) by nature inferior as a "pot-fowler, if the ground for it be judiciously chosen. **1850** *Tait. Mag.* XVII. 370 The flame that escapes from the blowing or "pot-furnace is thus economically brought to contribute to the raw materials of the bottle glass. **1597-8** *Bp. Hall Sat.* I. iii, With every "pot-hole neighs from their wit. **1795** LORD *Coleridge & Sou.*, You cannot surely mean to degrade the

Sons of Art take a *Spunge*]. 1713 GREVES *Spir. Quix.* v. viii, I a vessel of Iron) you *pot-gutted Monk!* 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* viii. 'Tis when they mix with wine; or serve their sausage with *Pot-herbs*, etc. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 188 She looks much as she used to do,...and wears what Mrs. Hitch would call a 'pot hat.' 1873 *Slang Dict., Pot-hat*, a low-crowned hat, as distinguished from the tall whitechoker and the steeple-crowned. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 3/2 Dressed like an ordinary waiter in a tweed suit, a blue overcoat, and a pot-hat. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 7/3 A band of 'pot-hatted young men linked arms, and...marched along, followed by an enthusiastic crowd. 1836 WILLIS *Pencillings* 121 Some from the 'pot-house, from the three cans more first raised hath. 1851 *Brit. Friend.* I. 70 They appear to pay nearly as general for bare, and the nasty pot-liker by which it is nominated are so badly managed. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 180 The lesser is clere and...yellow as the gold noble, as our 'potnobles call it. c 1500 *Grandes Comp. Christ Floys* 30 Here with 111 'pot-lidis. With 8100 *nobl* I typle. [a 1825 FORBY *Voc. Anglia, Pot-garden*, kail-garden; from their shape.] 1832 J. TAYLOR *Water-Cormorant* Who, etc. 5/2 This valiant 'pot-hook, that rests his brave Hue dresses a thousand pothis, up to Town. 1797 JANE in *Edin. Phil. Trans.* (1918) IV. 370 'Pot-like holes, hollowed out of the solid rock. 1825 HARRISON *Weekly Chron.*, 'Pot-king, the bagpiper of a jug; the two figures at the sides of the ears form pot-legs. 1707 HOUGHTON *Treat. Fr. Veg., Vine potatoe*, or 'potato market, the plant whose pots are made. 1823 H. COLMAN *German Economy* (1838) 190 Pouring a ton the bottom of his 'pot-mate. 1824 FORD *Tom's Darling* 2. I will...smuggle it into 'potmouth. 1909 *Manx Quarterly* 21. Whic, 1561) Among other such as intended to keep a quiet and a 'pot parliament upon. 1834 L. ANN *Rabelais* v. xl. 162 It [my spout] is well accustomed with 'pot-proof nowse. 1778 H. HARRISON tr. *Lavoisier* To Rdr. 2 b, These have followed, I hope in their Air-houses, to make 'potresidement of such ashes. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* B iij b, Proverbs they'l utter in a 'pot-poynted straight. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vii. 215 A very ancient form of hand-mill is called the 'pot quern. 1854 *Nottingham* 4. *Derby. N. & Q.* Aug. 109 A portion of a pot quern, found at Bramcote. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (1880) 11 *Holinshed* II. 950/1 Their loyal oath 'pot-royals, and to neighbors carousing, in token of their could clearnes his bellhead from the beds foot. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 127 The 'potsetting is a desperate service. 1892 J. TAYLOR (*Water Fl.*) *Water-Cormorant* Who, etc. 5/1 Mary's pot-shakers, 10, 12d. two-and thirty. 1813 GOETHE *Mem. Weimar* 131 All coming out of 'pot-shaped drums. 1811 PEGGE, *Derbicisms*, 194, *Sherdens*, 'pot-sticks. 1825 KENDAU *Light that Failed* (1906) 113 Wreaths of the Scarlet Berries, ...morsels of sticks and 'pot-stumpers. 1901 *Engineering Mag.* XXI. 709/1 Pot Sleepers on the Great Indian Peninsula Ry. 1598 B. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* 1. 117 Cupidinous usurpation, and 'potsodden bargaine. 1899 P. CROSS *Wear of Harp* 49 'Pot-songs ...haven't to worry street and lane. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 **Potspoon*, or ladyl. 1875 H. F. MARTIN *tr. Hamrat Winding Block.* 20 Iron) iron wheels...made of a solid 'pot steel and annealed carefully in an oven after they are cast. 1890 *Daily News* 13 July 2/6 Stones and 'pot-tiff whiskey would not be so universally affected. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 This week Professor Hawley declared he had attained by adding certain chemical substances to the 'pot-still'. 1908 *Ibid.* 10 Apr. 3/6 This new proposed world just Loveland rush whisky and Campbeltown whisky, both made in pot-stills, are the same level as grain spirits. 1598 *Leg. Capt. Jones* 3 Arm'd against them like a man 'pot-valiant. They said their starters. 1858 BARTHOLOW *Bernardus Ven.* 3 (1868) 23 With his nose 'pot-vaps, and hands. 1889 WORCESTER *Gloss.*, *Pot-valiancy* The 'Pot-vap...is a deep Earthen-Vessel set in the ground to the brim in a Bank or Hedge-row. 1884 G. E. WARING in *Century Mag.* Dec. 239/2 An unvarnished pot-cup eight inches in diameter. 1806 BRADLEY & ET., *Improv. Land* 2. 5. Have you got the 'pot vestiges? 1788 E. WARRINGTON *Adv. Ireland Manly*, 41 Two, and sometimes three waggons go every week to Bridgenorth, and usually carry about eight tons of 'pot-wares, to be conveyed to Bristol by water. 1798 W. MARSHALL *West. Eng.* I. Glouc. (E. D. S.) **Potwasher*, water for household purposes. 1882 KNIGHT *West Somers. Word-bk., Potwasher*, water used for drinking and cooking, as distinguished from *slop-water*. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 4/2 Available as pot-water for domestic use. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pot-wheel*. 1870 CAUDA, tr. *Bonaventure's Pocket-spirit contained*, a good 'pot wit. 1860 SWAIN *Engineer* I. v. 51 The brothers Elers...erected a 'potwork of no improved kind near Burslem. 1894 — *N. Staffordshire* 1. 2 There were few potworks anywhere else in that county. 1804 VERNIMMEN *Dic. Indust.* II. 1806), 59 The coherent, the greatest 'pot-wares in time long past the one ancestors used.

Pot (*pɒt*), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *dial.* [perh. in origin the same word as pot. (with which it is very generally identified). The used only in the north (Scotl. to Lincolnsh.) and esp. in districts where Scandinavian influence prevails; to be compared with Sw. *dial. pott, pytt, pöl*, water-hole, sirrus, pit of hell.]

A deep hole; a pit dug in the ground; *esp.* = the shaft or pit of a mine (*obs.*); a hole out of which peat has been dug; a turf-pit.

1405 RAMSAY *Bruce* iv. 364 He [Bruce] got sure many pottis on Of a fat lordis count, and all the Ves only on oil sum, sumtis him. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cronit.* VIII. xxxvi. 2 And had thame in a pere-pot all. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 227 (Heroi) Tymbria gave stok and gentis that war duig lene the ost with gret ledowy and ost. 1560-8 *Rep. Prince Council Scot.* I. 370 To mendir out...thy outlet...myndis [= mines], and to bruk the ground, ouss stokis and gentis thairin. 1801 CHANTER in *Dallas Hist.* (1869) 369 Wales, Spain, Guienne, Ryan, Ireale, Pots, Acrhelle. 1823 in R. Laing *Lindisfarne Abbey* xii. (1876) 230 He had drawn Southern North of 300 paces near Salthaven. 1720 *Pitcairn* 302 [see Peat] 3 (2). 1894 T. ELLWOOD *Lakeland* 29 The deep circular holes generally filled with water, from which peats have been dug, are called peat pots.

†b. *fig.* An abyss; the pit of hell. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Romaic Carving* 232 in Laing *Anc. Pop. Poet.*, Thairfoir ye gow to the port of hell. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 119 In the depest pot [*Maitl.* pit] of hell Sic sorrie thame with anvyie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 126 Delp in the sonkhal grisly hellis pots. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 61 The bottomles pots of Stikkeus. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 144 Quhill I my self die closs the dubbis To the vild *stinkand* hous the pot. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneas* I. Mayr he his throat dowe with Kandi, Stinxes, and lycurist, to the most myrgsom pot of the pernitionist Tartarean.]

c. A deep hole in the bed of a river or stream.

1533 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 156 Knowy hall out of the pot...xxx.; a 1650 GALLOWAY *Trivial. Chron.* (1759) 22 About this time, a pot of the water of Bourkie called Southock, became suddenly dry, and for a short space continued so, but boils up again. 1782 Dr. FORDYCE *Pract.* (1788) 184 You walk up the North-side of the Water...till you come to a deep Pool or Pot. a 1800 *Lord Richardtoun*, *Richard Minnoch*, *Lord Hard* (1802) II. 48 The former put in a-the [sic, They lyed for] Richard in. 1884 *Scotsman* 4 *Indep.* 31 July 1/6/8 The river has cut its way through the rock, carving it into hollows, and round holes which the natives call 'pots'.

d. A natural deep hole or pit in the ground, such as are found in limestone districts.

1592 JAMES in *Edin. Phil. Trans.* (1916) IV. 191 This pot is 1500 feet above the level of the sea. 1814 RAMSAY-GUELLE *Tyrdrich, Ochiltree* (1871) II. 111, I had examined several of those curious pots which are peculiar to the Yorkshire limestone mount. These pots...are hideous-looking gaping holes opening perpendicularly into the bowels of the mountain. 1881 JAMES FERGUSSON, *Rude Stone Monuments*, 8 Mr. Greenwell has discovered some vast and useful-looking 'pots', crevasses of limestone, nothing for unknown depths into the ground.

e. *Pot and gallows* (*Sc.*), the name with pit and gallows. Absrd. (Jam.)

f. (See quot.)

1811 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Stat. Stat. Scot.* x. 48 In fields where the strata are not regular, there are often ranges or *pots* of sandy soil, which absorb great quantities of water.

g. *Comb.* **Pot-hole** (*local*) = c, d; in *Coalmining*, the hole left by the fall of a pot-stone; **pot-peat**, peat dug out of a pot or deep excavation; **pot-stone**, a cone-shaped mass of stone forming the base of a fossil tree-stem in a coal-seam.

1901 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Northumb., Cumb., Westmld., W. Yorksh.

† Pot, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **potte**. [Agrees in form and sense with Fr. Swiss dial. *potte* (also dial. *pot*, *pout*) lip, in the phrase *faire la potte = faire la moue*, 'to make a lip', to pout; see POUT v.] A grimace; *to make a pot or,* to make a mouth at, to mow at. (In quot. 1566 applied to a puppet-head.)

1550 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 678/1 They cals it but a pottishe, and a mowe. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) II. 62 *Pygmael Ms. Hist.* 11/2/1 Malster Maister...mocketh and mowth in the glasse, and maketh so many strange faces and so many prety prety stories, as a were an olde mazed ape. 1588 WITHALS *Dict.* 84 b/2 A potte made in the mouthe, with one finger, as children use to do, *os scalpus*, vel *colapus*.

b. *Comb.* **Pot-finger** (cf. quot. 1566 above).

1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. iii. 9 Bids thee woo me here before weather to run away with another man's wife, or play with a mouth at pot-finger!

Pot, *sb.*[3] Short for POT-HOUSE.

1888 R. BRIDGMAN *Robbery under Arms* xvi, A pot man...could get a quid out of him with a revolver. 1900 DILLON & TOMS *Queer Stories* vi. 102, I got a cool pot at one [place], and my favourite shot behind the ribs.

Pot (*pɒt*), *v.*[1] [f. POT *sb.*[1] in various senses. Cf. Du. *potten* (Kilian) to put in a pot, hoard up.]

I. To drink from a pot.

1. *intr.* To drink beer or other liquor out of a pot; to indulge in drinking; to tipple. Also *to pot it, Obs.* or arch.

1500–1603 [see POTTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1600 R. WILKIN *How to Drunkard* (1860) 25 Oh but there are few good Wits ... now a dayes but will Pot & a little for company. 1696 PHILLIPS *Pocket Dict.*, To Pot it, to tope liquor to excess, then to put it; and vulgar Houshs do infinitely addict to the trouble. 1838 BRADSHAW *Bartenders' Treat.* 11. I, If then down here they flock, learn *not* to pot. 1848 W. ELLIOT (*Bowler's Glance To Rob.*, Canada, that had rather spend their time in potting and rousting.

II. To put into a pot.

2. *trans.* To put up and preserve (flesh, butter, or other provisions, usually salted or seasoned); to a pot, jar, or other vessel. Also *absol.*

1598 R. CRANWELL *Pract. Charge to Mariner* ...being potted up for a compass remembrance lasted many years. 1741 MACKENZIE *Domestic* (1804) I. 126, I will make your housekeeper...to put and candy and preserve. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 128 Stores of butter, which we salted and potted ourselves. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 18 Prawns are potted on the South coast.

fig. 1824 KNOX in DUGALD *Lett.* I. Sept. (1840) 210 Pumpell may be considered as a town potted, for the use of quarterers in the present century. 1880 GRIMAUD *Comm. Life, Fair Wks.* (Pickt.) II. 322 It often appears to a family, as if all the qualities of the gentlefolk were potted in several jars.

b. *Dagger Manuf.* To transfer (crude sugar) from the coolers to perforated 'pots' or hogsheads, for the molasses to drain off.

1849 *Mech. Magazine* 321 From the Boiler the Liquor is emptied into a Cooler, where it remains till it is fit to be potted. 1730 G. HOUSMAN *Barbadoes* 110 About twenty-four hours after the sugar is potted, the small round hole in the bottom of each pot is unstopped. 1832 *Ry* [see POTTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 3].

3. †a. To put (earth) into a flower-pot (*obs.*); b. To set (a plant) in earth in a flower-pot for cultivation; to plant in or transplant into a pot.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 593 Put that earth, and set in it stocks of flowers, or wall-flowers. 1664 EVELYN *Kalendarium Hortense* April 29, Pot them (Indian tuberoses) in natural rest for (I mean). 1723 *Trans. Soc. Arts* Intr. 11 IV. 32, I potted them into several old pots. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 300 The young plants require to be potted off singly into the smaller-size pots. 1901 D. MCDONALD *Garden Comp. Bot.* x. 213 When in the third leaf, pot singly into 48-sized pots.

4. *Billiards.* = POCKET *v.* 3.

1880-5 *Slang Dict.* 219/2, 'Don't pot me!', term used in billiards when a player hides his adversary's ball—generally considered shabby play. 1883 *Daily Graphic* 18 Dec. (Farmer), After making these he potted his opponent's ball. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 10/2 With a gallery of gentlemen-onlers, he was too proud to pot the white.

5. To shoot or kill (game) for the pot, i.e. for cooking (cf. POT-HUNTER, -HUNT); to 'bag'; *gen.* to bring down or kill by a pot-shot (a man or animal); *talling, or slang.*

1880 BESSIE *Chandler & H.* viii, Martin had been in a hurry to get her, and lost her by an inch. 1880 RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. xvii. 286, I heard a good deal of 'potting poodles', and 'pelleting of eggers'. 1881 J. GREEN *Commissioner* I. iv. 60 Sir Piers...thought it very slow work compared with...potting a man-eater from a howdah. 1889 CLIVE RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 238 He'll have to show himself, and if he does I'll pot him. 1890 *Western Gaz.* 19 Oct. 6/1 Their evident object was to put off the garrison and the cold officers, almost when the bullets whistled viciously.

b. *intr.* To take a pot-shot, to shoot (at).

1834 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Nov. 46/1 The French have been...trolling in their pleasure-boats close to the walls, to *pot* at the embrasures. 1880 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, Turning out to be potted at like a woodcock. 1898 *To Globe* 2 Feb. 4/3 If...I didn't see him potting away quite cheerfully!

c. *trans.* To seize, win, secure, 'bag'.

1900 H. NEWBOLT *Admiral's Caravan* Prol. iv. of Honours, he's as much as now, since he has potted the girl. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Feb. 5/1 He has the misfortune of a ready tongue-maker, and will 'pot' accounts from Mr. Rosevelt's writings and messages, till the town come home'. 1904 *Ibid.* 21 May, 6/3 Six of the eight prizes have been 'potted', and not a defeat sustained.

III. 6. To ruin, outwit, deceive. Now *slang*.

1580 J. STUBBES *Pros. & Epist.* (1581) 183 Put him backe: put him backe! say ye but Ian Jagge. To put the drunkards, the Jagge is the dagge. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 156 The Clowns, no fooles, that pound That (wise) them him the wisest wiues. Pots counsell hath sent to gloss and flatter. 1620 BP. HALL'S *Quo Vadis* 132 It is no hard matter to please and to put you with authority of Josephus to the sullenest story of Gen. 14. 1633 TAYLOR *Short Winter* B. (Farmer), A greater fit was never potted. 1880 MACLEOD in *Punch's Almanack* Feb., Cook your morning,—I've got a many, You can pot 'em proper for a penny.

† 7. To cap (verses). *Obs.*

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Hurlo* Wks. (Grosart) III. 37 To touch thee here to pot verses an hours together. 1598 *Return Parn.*, viii. (1605) 70 The boyes of Eaton Schoolen did cap or pot verses.

IV. 8. 'To manufacture, as pottery or pastelabs; *esp.* to shape and fire, as a preliminary to the decoration': cf. POTTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2.

† Pot, *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [f. POT *sb.*[1]] **a.** *trans.* To dig pits in, fill with pits. **b.** To dig a trench about; to mark off by a trench. **c.** To put in a pit.

1573 BANNATYNE *Bruce* ii. 388 On sikle syde the way, well braid It was pottit, to I hef told. 1595 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1846) II. 129 The said...yard dyk accordis south one or thairby...as the same was pottandie pottit and markit. 1787 DUNBARNIE *Suppl. to Yamoyden*, *To Pot*, *Pote*, to dig trench, or mark off by furrow, as to boundaries of land... To plant or set in a pit, as in *potting* marsh onions: also, to pit and cover, as in *potting* or pitting potatoes (for) winter.

† Pot, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [f. POT *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To make a grimace; to mock. Hence † **Potting** *vbl. sb.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* B iv, That on the other syde did answere as Nes. 1552 *Short Catech. in Lib. & Doc. Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 104 At length was he (Jesus)...mocked with jesting, scorning, and spitting in his face. 1596 DRAYTON *tr. Cavalcade* (1864) 326 He they pointed at, as in mock cause to vomit in Princes courts.

Pot, *v.*[4] Form of PUTT *v.*, PUT *v.*

Potability (*pōtabi·liti*). [f. late L. *potabil-is* (see next) + -ITY; or F. *potabilité* (Littré).] The quality of being potable or drinkable.

1870 T. WYNNE *Metallurgy*, xii. 189 This is may be brought into a condition of potability. 1873 TEETGEN *Metal* xiii. The potability of the water.

Potable (*pōtăbl*), *a.* (*sb.*) (Also 7 **abile**, -*ible*.) [a. F. *potable* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *potābilis* (Ausson.) drinkable, f. *potare* to drink: see -ABLE.]

1. Fit or suitable for drinking; drinkable.

1570 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* 2. 56 The water there is altogether potable. 1624 HEYWOOD *Lond. Jerusal.* I. 380 They have the trees with no grapes, and their vessels not great potable liquor. 1721 MAURICE *Trans.* (1801) II. 112 As the water ... was so corrupted ...that it was not potable. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* ix, Huge pools of putrescence offlike and potable.

b. *Potable gold*: a preparation of nitro-muriate of gold decorylised by some volatile oil, formerly extracted as a cordial medicine; drinkable gold. So *potable Mars* (iron).

1578 BANIS (title) The Newe Jewell of Health, wherein is

consigned ... the use and preparation of Archæeds, and potable Gold. 1597 BACON *Sacred Meditations* (1871) 3 Is there any potable gold, to keep the body from diseases, preserving life, or Medicine possible, 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 608 What wonder then if fields and regions here Breathe forth Elixir pure, and Rivers ran Potable Gold. 1694 SOUTH *Bate's Dispens.* (1715) 246/1 A Tincture of Silver from Mastic, which is call'd potable Mastic. 1716 DIGBY *Faults of Modern Physicians* 18 Potable Gold is Gold dissolved into a Liquor. 1898 *Harper's Bazar* 16 Potable Gold in Golden Cup. 1898 *Harper's Weekly* 1 Potable gold.

†2. Appropriate to drinking. *Obs.*, rare—1.

1603 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* v. 3. Plays 1873 I. 180 Come on, let's inure his wit to this potable humour.

B. *sb. pl.* Things potable; drinkables, liquors.

1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. iv. 1, In a well-kept body, a poor parcenie will play his prize above their strong potables. 1632 HEYWOOD *New Brook* I. 167 The sick be nourished with only potables. 1732–1863 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 468/1 He indicates the places for peculiar edibles, and vegetable potables. 1884 *Punch* 18 Oct. 190/1 The pleasant potables they would ingeniously prohibit.

Hence **Potableness**, potable quality; potability.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1732 JACKSON *Pantheon. Introduction*, Potableness.

Potaero, variant of POTAGERE *Obs.*, pudgers.

Potage (pɒtɑ̇ʒ). [F. *potage*; see POTTAGE (which was the same word adopted in ME. and anglicized). Now, in this spelling, recognized as a French loan-word, found in 1661 c. Sc., and in Eng. from 1680 chiefly in reference to France or French cookery.] Soup of any kind. *A potage*, a meal or mess of this.

1787 in Chalmers *Mary Q. of Scot.* (1818) I. 178 Bakyns sent to my Lorde,...with potages, other than discretions. Also lords, with potages referrit to the maister household. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* I. xv Ease nothing but Potages, Tisanes, and Ragouts, ... your Andrelles, your Langue de perroun, your Bisks and your Olios. 1826 S. HORNER *Journey* II. 341 Potage is among Books of Meat, with Herbs and Spices boiled. 1830 *Letter signd. Pierre de Sorge and Friends*, Ragout's, Potage, Which like its Sauce, do Nature urge to Rage. 1856 PATTISON (ed. 3) *Potage*, a Nourishment of several sorts of Flesh and Fowl boil'd together with Herbs, and served up in the Broth, called together after the French Fashion. 1863 SCOTT *Quentin D. Prol.*, The potage, with another small dish of fowl, was equally well arranged. 1892 HARPER *Impl. Lat. Sci.* 11. *Rimæ Hieroglyphicæ*, the quite gave up...*potage*, to guess.

†**Potager**. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **potagier**, 4–6 **-er**, 5 **-are**, 6 *Sc.* **potiger**, **pottiseur**. See also POTTINGER 1. [ME. *potager*, a. F. *potager*, in 13th c. a maker of potages (*L'Estr.*), now *obs.* in this sense: see POTAGE, POTTAGE.] A maker of pottage or potage; one who cooks vegetables.

1337 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 319 I haue to cook in his kichyne and be coueri seruaut. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 *Potagare, pulmentarius.* c 1490 *Lydgate's Churchyard* (1560) 1 Cuers...must be diet to diuerse dooges Dish, launcier, pastelar, and potagers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/1 A Potagare, *dapsilis, opsilis.* c 1575 *Chamberlayne Acc. to Shelfhow's Francisco* (1734) 183 Cliff made by one Cuthis or Pottagers, quhis halve ane...a 1636 (see POTTINGER 1). 1790 S. SHARPE *Pract. Gard.* 111, xxxiii. 177 It may be truly said, says that haughty potager (Mons. de la Quintinye, a celebrated gardener) in praise of his great master.

Potager, early form of POTTINGER 1.

†**Potagere**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *potager*, *-ère* adj. in *jardin potager*, a kitchen-garden (also *potager* sb.).] A kitchen-garden; a herb-garden.

1669 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Sept., The gardens were well ordered, I mean the *Potagere*. 1699 — *Acetaria* Pref. 2 I'll content my self with my Humble Cottage, and a Simple Potagere. *Ibid.* Plan 1/1, Of the Herb-Yard and Potagere.

Potagerie (pɒtɑ̇ʒəri, pɒtɑ̇ʒ(ə)ri). In 7–8 also **-ingerie**. [F. *potagerie*, + *-erie*.] = POTTINGERIE 1.

1611 COTGR., *Potagerie*, a Pottingerie, or Pottingerie; a place appointed for the dressing of Pottage. 1664 EVELYN *Kalendarium Hortense* (1729) 3 Sept. 1 Visited the Royal Potagerie at Fulham. 1699 — *Acetaria* Pref. 2 I'll content my self with my Humble Cottage, and a Simple Potagerie

into the large balls. 1805 WAITE *Dict. Chem.* III. 2217 Chemically, ashes may be divided into "potash-ashes, containing little or no magnesia ... and magnesia-ashes. 1784 *Museum Rust.* II. xxviii. 397 The ashes, which are called "potash work, make excellent manure for most kinds of soil. 1879 GARDNER & BAXTER *Mod. Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 121 Experiments ... have shown that the "potash salts, when introduced immediately into the blood, are extremely poisonous. 1895 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 221 To scrape the rust thin, and then after softening it with "potash soap, to apply chrysarobin. 1810 W. SALMON tr. *Hale's Phys. Prac.* VIII. 490 *Ol.* Puell has introduced also the gaseous "pot-ash waters.

Hence **Po'tash** *v.*, *trans.* to treat or manure with potash; **Pota'shery** [*cf. cutlery, pottery*], a factory where potash is made; *pl.* potash-works.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 800/1 Wheat is sometimes grown in the "potash districts. 1846 G. WILKINSON *Herbalogia* I. 263 Potashers, tanners, brewers, iron-works, paper-works, and others.

Potass (pɒtæs, pō·tæs). *Chem.* Now *rare*. [*ad. F. potasse* POTASH.] An anglicized form, variously used according to the chemical notions of the time, for potash, potassa, and (in names of compounds) potassium.

1788 *Med. Trans.* I. 245 To reduce the dropsical swellings ... ten or fifteen grains of potass, two or three times a day, in some bitter draught, are directed. 1815 J. DAVY *Pneumatic Ins.* 2 *Ess.* II. 368 All the mineral acids dissolve it, and it may be precipitated from its solutions by potass; but an excess of potass will redissolve the metal. *Ibid.* 411 Pure potass is extremely white, and so caustic, that if applied to the hand, the skin is instantly destroyed; it is therefore in this state called caustic; what is usually called caustic is always combined with carbonic acid ... this addition ... reduces it to the usual state of what is called mild alkali, or by chemists carbonate of potass, or rather subcarbonate of potass, as it is not saturated with the carbonic acid. 1880 FRANCIS *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 16 A substance of similar composition to nitrate of potass (saltpetre).

b. POTASH-WATER: see POTASH 4.

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi. I think I will have some claret and potass.

c. *Comb.*: **potass-albite**, albite containing potash instead of, or besides, soda.

1850 DANA *Man. Min.* 180 (ed. 2) 436 It is a few instances, as in potass-albite, ... the ions would seem to be partly soda and partly potash.

† **Potassa** (pɒtæ·să). *Chem.* [mod.L.: see POTASH.] The name appropriated by Davy to potassium monoxide, K_2O, also called *anhydrous potash*: sometimes also applied to the hydrate or hydroxide, KHO (= $K_2H_2O_2$), also called *potassa fusa* and *caustic potash*.

Formerly used in names of chemical compounds in which current nomenclature uses potassium, as carbonate of potassa = potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3 (regarded as $K_2O.CO_2$); Liquor potassæ, an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, containing about 5½ per cent of the hydrate.

1810 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 324 The substance to pure potash or potassa, which was unknown to the ancients, and even till I discovered potassium, but which has long been familiar to chemists combined with water in the substance which has been called pure potash; but which ought to be called the hydrate of potassa. 1813 — *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 92 Potassa or the pure caustic vegetable alkali consists of 1892 parts or 16 of oxygen and 1892 parts or 16 of potassium. 1836–41 *Brande's Chem.* (ed. 3) 610 The *Liquor Potassæ* of the Pharmacopœia is directed to be prepared as follows:—'Take of carbonate of potassa 15 ounces, lime 8 ounces, boiling distilled water a gallon (imp.).' 1840 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., etc.* s.v. *Potassium*, What is called caustic potash, which is a compound of 48 potassa to 9 water. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Potassa Fusa*, fused potash; the hydrate of potash; also called *Lapis infernalis*. 1877 ROBERTS *Materia Medica* (ed. 3) I. 88 Liquor potassæ seems to be of use in some cases.

† **Potassamide** (pɒtæ·sămoid). *Chem.* Also **potassiamide** (Ogilvie 1882). [f. POTASSIUM + AMIDE.] An amide of potassium, formed by the substitution of one or more atoms of potassium for those of the hydrogen of ammonia (NH_3). Two of these are known, *monopotassamide*, KH_2N, and *tripotassamide*, K_3N: see quots.

1858 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Radics* 7 Potassamide is a mixture of potassium. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 56 Caustic potash and potassamide may be regarded as the hydrated and anhydrous forms of chloride of potassium. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 699 Amides of Potassium. *Monopotassamide*, KH_2N, is formed when potassium is gently heated in ammonia-gas. It is an olive-green substance. *Ibid.*, *Tripotassamide or Nitride of Potassium*, K_3N, ... is a greenish-black infusible substance.

Potassamine (pɒtæ·sămin). *Chem.* [f. POTASS-IUM + AMINE.] A name, preferred by some, for POTASSAMIDE: see AMIDE, AMINE.

1872 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 333 When potassium is heated in ammoniacal gas, a compound, called *potassamine* is formed. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. VI. 271 The anhydrous radical, amidogen, NH_2, with one molecule of potassium forms potassamine, NH_2K.

† **Potassa-ne.** *Chem.* [f. POTASS-IUM + -ANE.] Davy's proposed name for potassium chloride.

1810 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 329 Muriate of potash, which may be called potassane, consists of 71 of potassium and 81 of chlorine. ... Potassane is the only known combination of potassium and chlorine.

Potassic (pɒtæ·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. POTASS-A or POTASS-IUM + -IC: so F. *potassique*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing potassium or potash (= *potassium* in comb. Also in compounds, as *monopotassic*; *hydropotassic* (combined with water).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 910, Sterilize instead...the compositions of the oxide [of potassium] with acids,...and of the metal with halogenous bodies. *Sulfo potassic*: potassic (salic). 1878 HARLEY *Med. Mod.* (ed. 2) 121 Potassic Carbonate occurs in precipitates. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) I. 338 Normal potassium carbonate, or Dipotassic carbonate, K_2CO_3. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 2/2 The Prussian Government...is a member of another "Kartell"—that controlling the supplies of potassic salts.

Potassiferous (pɒtæsi·fĕrŏs), *a.* [f. POTASS-A + -(I)FEROUS.] Containing or yielding potash or potassic salts.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Potassio-, combining form of POTASSIUM, in the names of double salts of potassium and another substance, as *potassio-platinous* (*nitrite*), *potassio-ferric* adj., of potassium and iron, *potassio-mercuric*, *-platinic* adj., *-tartaric* (*acid*), *-zinc-bi-nitrate*, etc.

1863 ROSCOE *Pract. Chem.* 108 The potassio platinous chloride reduced by Bunsen. 1878 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 328 Potassio-platinic chloride, ...insoluble in alcohol and ether. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 203 A little nitrate of potash, or potassio-tartrate of soda may be given.

Potassium (pɒtæ·sĭŏm). *Chem.* [In form, mod.L. (Davy 1807), f. POTASS or POTASH (see Note there), in accordance with the names of metals in -IUM.] One of the elements, an alkaline monad metal, the basis of POTASH; it is a highly lustrous white metal with a slight tinge of pink, soft at ordinary temperatures, of specific gravity 0·865, being the lightest solid body known except lithium; when exposed to the air it at once tarnishes or oxidizes, and when thrown upon water instantly decomposes it, uniting with the oxygen and causing the liberated hydrogen to burn with a characteristic violet flame. Symbol K (for *Kalium*); atomic weight 39·1.

1807 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 32 Potassium and Sodium are the names by which I have ventured to call the two new substances. 1812 — *Chem. Philos.* 321 Small metallic globules will appear at the negative surface, which consist of potassium. I discovered this metal in the beginning of October 1807. 1839 *Useful Arts, Patentees*, It is a metal deeply interesting, from its having been the first ever in the chain of discovery which conducted Sir H. Davy through many of the formerly mysterious and inscrutable labyrinths of chemistry. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. n. x. § 90. 276 Potassium alone melts at 136°, sodium alone melts at 190°, but the alloy of potassium and sodium is liquid at the ordinary temperature of the air. 1880 *Mod. Things Worth Knowing* 176 Bromide of potassium in large doses ... has a benumbing effect (in dipsomania).

b. *attrib.* in names of chemical compounds, as *potassium carbonate* (also carbonate of potassium, of potassa; or of potash, potassic carbonate), K_2CO_3; so *potassium chloride*, *chloride*, *cyanide*, *hydrate*, *iodide*, *oxide*, etc.; *potassium salt*.

1803 MANCHESTER *Salts* 257 Bi-Potassium-tartrate. 1809 KIRWAN *Elem. Chem.* (1811) 171 Formed by the action of strong sulphuric acid upon a salt called potassium-perquadrantate. 1823 *Mem. Samuel Chem. Soc.* 117 379 Potassium-Bromide is a colourless and very soluble salt. *Ibid.* 380 Potassium Hydrate, commonly called caustic potash or potassa, is a very important substance, and one of great practical utility. *Ibid.* 384 Potassium-salts are always most abundant in the green and tender parts of plants.

Pota'ssuretted, -ated, *a.* [irreg. f. POTASSA after SULPHURETTED: *cf.* CARBURETTED.] Combined with potassium, as in *potassuretted hydrogen*.

1819 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 224 Potassuretted Hydrogen Gas. This name I would propose for the solution of potassium by hydrogen gas, which...results from the action of potassium on water. 1819 CRUICKSHANK *Chem. Anal.* 48 We reckon as present 23 compound gases, namely, *Hydruret* ... of carbon, ... and ...of phosphorus, arsenuretted, sulphuretted, telluretted, potassuretted, and selenuretted hydrogen [etc.]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Potassuretted Hydrogen* ...is a combination of potassium with hydrogen, forming a spontaneously inflammable gas.

† **Po'tate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *potātus*, pa. pple. of *potāre* to drink: see -ATE².] *tr.* Drink: to quot. perh. = drinkable, liquid, liquefied.

Some take other potate to be = subjective or recessary.

1620 E. TOPSELL *Hist. Fourf.* (1658) 678 Eight, nine, ten dayes hence He will be eleven dayes; then thirty dayes, before he complete seven fifteen dayes. The Magistrates will be perfected.

Potation (pɒtē·ʃĕn). Also 5 -cione, 5–6 -cion. [ME. 2. OF. *potacion*, *-atiun* (obs.), ad. L. *potātion-em*, n. of action from *potāre* to drink.]

1. Drinking; a drinking, a drink, a draught.

1472–81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 42 In money perys to the poore pepill, *And* for potacion to pepill and clerkes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/1 A Potacion, *potacio*. 1604 STANS. COTT. (S.H.S.) 56 Rudesbye, To Desdemona hath to night Carowsd Potations, pottle-deepe. 1630 ROWLEY *Gatlemouth* 120 The potation of the next alehouse, but liquid. a 1667 COWLEY *Ecstasy, Dr Misotaxes Cavils* (R.), There in four hours of friendly potation, 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xl. 'Tis rather thirsty from potation. 1899 JOSEPH *Poems* 206 of III. 98 Indulging to moderate potations.

† b. A drinking party, consportation, symposium. 1632 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 426 Hore, wales, or vse any potacions, cuckisplaye or dyssolutnes. 1665 *Stat. Hamburgh Sub. Wines*, in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 502 The said Schoolmaster shall...take the profits of all such cock-fights and potations, as are commonly used in Schools. 1774 H. SWINBURNE in *Phenom. Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 3. viii. They have a Potation of Figgs, Reasons and Almons, Rosted, and Beer, as the charge of the sayed Determiners. 1890 *Gazette Gild Merch.* I. 31 This gathering was called the 'premium' or 'drinking' ['potation'].

c. Indulgence in drinking alcoholic liquor; intemperate drinking.

1620 WITHER *Withers Motto* (R. 1870) 150 The very intemperate pleasures and potations of some of their officers. 1633 MASSINGER *Olde Prodi.* viii. In endless thirst, ...men who were ...the worse for potation. 1881 ERASMUS & KING *Chapt. on Plant* 1. 14 His face...flushed and cheeks swollen by excess of his midnight potations.

2. Liquor for drinking; a drink, a beverage.

1526 LINDL. *Dr Garl. Prayer*, 1900 Manger his potacions and diuerse confections. Richard in the prayer-bk. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shakes. Soc.) 158 What man dyeth of this potacion,...Prays to his foes and shewes it openly. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1795) IV. 1185 The root ...from wherein their favourite potation is extracted. 1871 R. EMERSON *Forest* (1875) I. vi. 104 He deserves thy thicker's best potation.

† b. A deleterious drink or liquid; a potion. *Obs.*

1300 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 176 They [to account] that drinken potacions or do ingresse to withdrawe the naturalyng of the byrth within the body.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **potation money**, money given for drink, drink-money; † **potation penny**, a contribution to the expense of a drinking entertainment; **potation-shop**, a drinking-shop.

1489–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 140 We aske allowaunce of potacion money given to your tenauntes in Remembryng of the Rentes and charges aforesaide, also in drynkyng ales on your workmen. 1525 *Foundation Coll. Manch.* (1892) *Statut* 21 Apr., [The Schoolmaster or Usher shall teach the children freely] without any money ...taking therefor, as other poore, victus pecus, potacion penys or any other thinge his mynd stirred. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 324 That famous potation-shop.

Hence **Pota'tionist** (*nonce-wd.*), one given to potations, a habitual or professed drinker.

1888 *Black. Adv. Homestead* 251 He was a powerful potationist.

Potative (pō·tătiv), *a.* [1570. [ad. obs. F. *potatif*, *-ive* adj., f. L. *potāt-*, pa. stem of *potāre* to drink: see -IVE.] Addicted to drink; bibulous.

1758 OSBALDISTON II. 73 note, The putative Bishops of his Time.

Potato (pătē·tō). Forms: α. 6 **botata**, 6–7 **bat**(**a**)**ta**: see BATATA. β. 6– **potato**, (6 **potatos**, 6–7 **potade**, **penatus**, 6–8 **panata**, 6–9 **potaton**, 7 **partata**, **potado**, **potata**, **potatis**, **potiato**, 8– *vulg.* **portator**). γ. 8. *dial. and vulg.*: see *s.d.* [ad. Sp. *patata*, a variant of BATATA, orig. the native name in Haitian in sense 1. So, in same sense, F. *patate*, obs. It. *potata*, Ger. *potato*.]

Sense 1 is the original; the plant to which it is applied was to Gerarde, in 1597, 'the common Potatoes'; the plant in sense 2, on account of its general likeness to the other as producing esculent tubers, he called from its alleged source 'Virginia Potatoes', and (in his Catalogue of 1599) 'Bastard Potatoes'; but when this cause to be an important object of cultivation as a food plant, it became 'the potato' par excellence; the exotic plant and tuber originally so named being distinguished by some adjunct. In 17th c. instances of the word it is often difficult or impossible to determine which plant is meant.

1. A plant, *Batatas edulis*, N. O. *Convolvulaceæ*, having tuberous roots, for which it is cultivated for food in most tropical and subtropical regions of the world; = BATATA. Its native region is unknown, but it appears to have been seen by the Spaniards first in the West Indies *c* 1500. Now distinguished as *Sweet* or *Spanish potato* (see § 2).

a. The tuber.

In the records *c.* supposed to have sybaritic qualities, to which there are frequent references.

1533 EDEN *Decades by Pet. Martyr*, 131–16 In Hispaniola...they digge also ...certayne roots growinge of their owne nature, whiche they caule *Patates* [*Indigenæ Salutes aphelandæ*]. They are also eaten rawe, and have the taste of roses chestnuttes, but nevertheless unsauerie.] 1565 HAWKINS *Voy. Florida* (Hakl. Soc.) 27 These potatoes be the most delicate roots that may be eaten, and doe far surpasse our parsenyps or carets. 1597–1896 [see BATATA]. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 249 Of the potato and such vsuall vittels made as are brought out of Spaine, Portingale, and the Indies. 1598 GIL. MARKHAM *Newell C.* 1. ii. Pare your Potatoes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 21 Let the skie rain Potatoes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. i. The rose apple dish, almost all your prince's or queen's pies in the world. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 427/2 The Potatoes make a delicate kind of Diet, both pleasant and wholesome. 1680 T. BAKER tr. *Le Blanc's Voyage* 183 Throughout the whole Island there grows a root they call *Igname*, or *Parata*, from whence the inventors first brought it to Spain. 1689 H. PITMAN *Relation Gt. Antg.* etc. 25 Of eatable Roots the Potatoes or Indian Island, Batatoes, there is Potatoes, Yams, Eddors, &c. 1732–8 HUGHES *Barbadoes* 108 The West Indian Potatoes have all a sweetish taste.

b. The plant. (See BATATA, quots. 1613–1866.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. *accounte.* 360 Of Potatoes. This plant...in generality of vs called Potatoes or Potatoes. It hath long rough flexible branches trailing upon the ground, like vnto Pompions. ...Others called it Batata, Camotes, Batoues, and Ignami: in English Potatoes, Potatoe and Potades. 1680 CHR. JEANNETTE *Lat. tr. St. Evrem to Mor. to Virg. Spaine* 1588 *Cant.* (1636) I. 260 In [mentioned] broke out rained rice sugar-canes, roasted ox, my Country, and mashed the grains and new-planted potatoes. 1702 E. COKE *Voy.*

2. See my There are Potato's of four or five several Colours. 1707 tr. Ulitz (title p.) 61. 1708 P. Brown *Jamaica* 134 The Creepers and Potatoe-apples. Both these plants are now cultivated all over America, and supply the Negroes and poorer sort of people with a great part of their food.

2. The plant *Solanum tuberosum*, a native of the Pacific slopes of South America, introduced into Europe late in the 16th century, and now widely cultivated for its farinaceous tubers: see b.

Described in 1553, under the name *papas*, in the *Cronica de Peru* of Pedro Cieza, cap. vi, + 2. Introduced into Spain, it is said, from Quito, soon after 1560, and thence, c 1585, into Italy: in 1587 grown at Mons in Hainault, whence in 1588 the tubers were obtained and grown by the botanist Clusius, Keeper of the Botanical Garden at Montpellier (1); described by him as *Papas Peruanum*. Soon grown in other botanic gardens, as at Bologna in 1590. The plant may have been brought independently to England, where Gerarde had it growing in 1596; but he was in error in his statement that it obtained it from Virginia (whence the erroneous name *Virginian Potatoes*, long kept up by English writers); for the plant is not a native of Virginia, and was not cultivated there in 1585 (1). In 1589 the introduction into England was attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh (after his return from Virginia (where he never was); but no contemporary statement crediting Raleigh's name with the potato has been found. See Brushfield *Neighbours* 11 in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* 1898, XXX, 156–191; R. Dayden Jackson in *Gardeners' Chron.* 1901, XXVIII. 161, 176.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. xcviii(c). 780 Of Potatoes of Virginia.... Virginia Potatoes hath many leaues thereon sundrie bunches, trailing vpon the ground, three square, somewhat hairie or haued in sundry places.... The roote is tuberous, and reddeth; not much differing either in shape, colour or taste from the common Potatoes, sauing that the vnrooted are... some of them round as a ball, some small or egge fashion... which bushie roots are fastened vnto the stalke with an infinite number of threddie strings. *Ibid.* 781 Because it hath not exactly the shape and proportion of Potatoes, but that in the principall parts and vertues of the same, we may call it in English Potatoes of Canada, or Virginia (*ref.* 1617 adds Baldwin hath referred it to the Bulbocastani, and called it *Solanum tuberosum Ramisteruense*). 1599 Gerarde *Catalogue* 24 *Papas orientalium*, Barbary Potatoes. *P. Virginianum*, Spanish Potatoes. Ibidem 1598 C[ato] has only the Latin names). 1609 Percivall *Paradise* 310 Potatoes of Virginia, which some foolishly call the Apples of youth...the flowers...somewhat like the flower of Tobacco but more small round fruit, as bigge as a Damson or Bullice, greene at the first... like unto Nightshade. 1618 Parkins (ed. 2) *Potatoes*, a sort of fruit, coming originally from the West Indies, but now common in English Gardens, whose Root is of great vertue, to comfort and strengthen the Body. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1708) 280 Potatoes are planted in several parts of our Country, being easily encreased by cutting the Roots into several pieces, each piece growing as well as the whole Root. 1783 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. (1794) 101 Potato is of the genus (Solanum) as you will be convinced, if you compare the structure of the flower with that of the other species. 1830 *Pig. Instit. Found* 128 The potato is found wild in several parts of America, among others in Chili and Peru. 1833 W. M'Gillivray *Guide to Agriculturalist* 10 In 1716 Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced the culture of the potatoe into Wigtonshire.

b. The tuber or underground stem of this plant, of roundish or oblong shape; now a well-known article of food in most temperate climates.

1683 in *Trans. Hist. of Royal Soc.* (1756) 23 May. A Proposition to plant Potatoes through all the parts of England ...and the benefit thereof in times of scarcity of Food...how beneficial for cattel and bread. 1684 T. Tryon (*title*) England's Happiness Increased, or a Perfect Rule Kennedy against all succeeding Dear Years; by a Plantation of the Roots called Potatoes. 1684 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Mar. (ed. York) 99 Some potatoes for winter spending, there will enough remain for stock, though never so much be given away. 1686 Petty *Pol. Anath.* ii. (1691) 41 Instead being under ground. ...the ground yielding excellent Roots (and particularly that beautiful Root Potatoes). 1693 *Treat. Ed. of Royal Soc.* (1731) 61 The Potato's (or Batata's) that the Irish Potatoes were first brought from Virginia, and that they were the chief subsistance of the Spanish Slaves in the mines in Peru and elsewhere. 1693 *Ibid.* 63 Doct. The Providence [Lord Southwell] obliged him his grandfather brought Potatoes into Ireland, who had them from Sir Walter Raleigh after his return from Virginia. 1714 *Gen. Magaz.* (1808) Monday 14 Of Irish garden potatoes in the close. 1728 G. Worth *Materia Medica* 21 Potatoes have prevailed to this little distance...since these twenty years only. 1760 A. Young *Farmer's Lett.* 6 Of the apple potatoes in Kent [it] became thus for all the new ones every 10. 1792 — *Trav. France* 350 As to potatoes, it would be idle to consider them in the same view as an article of human food, which ninety-nine hundredths of the human species will not touch. 1800 Sinclair *Hist. Agric.* & *Rur. Econ.* xi. 87 Ye who grub With filthy mouth up potatoes up. 1830 *Pig. Salut. Found* 131 Potatoes... (Add a spark of a very slow vitality.... They are ...cheaper ...than barley flour which to extract alcohol. 1884 Rogers *U. of Ark.* I. 78 In the potato, we have the strongly generous underground stem of one of a tribe not unlike the rank...[*sic*] 1884 *Trans. Hist. Soc. Ind.* II. 227 In my grandfather's house...a big dish of laughing potatoes was always laid aside for wandering beggars.

c. *Potatoes and potol*: see Potol (*sb.*) C. 3.

1824 J. Mayo *Med. Timoleon* I. 72 The potatoes and potol of an Irish peasant. 1830, 1892 [see Potol (*sb.*) C. 3].

d. Dialectal and vulgar alterations of the name.

1. 1788 E. Pearce *Poems* Glos., Taunton, potatoes. 1804 T. M'Nevin *History of Potatoes* Preface (1806) 145 It's large use in the nation round. 1809 T. Hodgskin *Travels in the North* I. 40 Potatoes were slowly drawn The thrust. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 2 A piece of tatoes or a few tatoties. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiv, Officers who boil their tatoes in a cabbage-net hanging in the ship's rigging. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xiv, Baked taturs. 1884 *Cal. Words* May 211/2 The other was...fried in Spanish nuts in taters and tomatas.

2. *Potato* is characteristic Anglo-Irish: the Irish name is in Munster *prátaí*, in Meath *pr-áta*, pl. *práit*, *práitcéidhe*.)

3. With distinctive words. **a.** *Carolina, Spanish, Sweet potato* = sense 1. **b.** *Chilian p., Irish p.* (now U. S.), *White p.* (U. S.) = sense 2. **c.** *Virginia* (*-tan*) *potato*, (*a*) = sense 2; (*b*) = sense 1.

a. 1590 [see 1]. 1809 Fessenden *Pacquillos* 307 *Batatas Hispanicus*, Spanish Potatoes, *Ibid.* 308 The Spanish Potato's are roasted under the embers...put into cakes with a little sugar, or without, and is delicate to be eaten. 1834 J. Tanner (*Water Vi*)*ct. Estate Rent* 12 The Spanish potato has holes as a Sieve. 1907 Spicer *Yamato* I. *Prof.*, The Spanish Potato, eaten commonly in Jamaica, is a true *Convolvulus*. 1778 Bossier *Florida* 82 They cultivate...the excellent *Convolvulus*, (called sweet potatoes. 1898 Edmonds *Rep. Tweed*, 7 *in. Rep.* Wm. (Hobe) II. 12 Shaped like a Carolina potato. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 440/1 The sweet potato...is yet known in the markets as the 'Carolina.'

b. 1814 J. Formby *Eng. Happiness* (1911) 2 The fourth sort...are the Irish Potatoes, being little different from those of Virginia, save only in the Colour of the Flower and time of flowering. 1893 [see 2 b]. 1819 Warden *United States* II. 213 Of esculent plants there are, in the Eastern parts, the sweet potatoes, red and white; the common, or Irish potatoes, which is in general use. 1830 Veitch *Syst. Hist. Comm.* 4 The Chilian potato has provided food for many millions of people. 1901 *Boston Morn. Trav.* 5/6 Irish potatoes,...are called Irish from the Irish, who came in 1729, settled Londonderry, N.H., and were required to pay quit-rent to the amount of a pack of potatoes. ...The white potato, called Irish,...did not become general until after this.

c. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* (1636) 1181 1609 Percivall *Paradise* 311 (No. 1) *Papas* are *Battatas* (*sapientissimi*), Virginia Potatoes. *Ibid.* 318 The Virginia Potato's being dressed after all these wayes, maketh almost as delicate meate as the former. 1725 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 292 Virginia Potatoes, We are obliged to...Captain Hawkins for a most accurate Figure...of this...Root....It was first cultivated in Ireland, and now about London, and in many Counties of Great Britain. 1731 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) II. 80 The Virginian Potato. *Convolvulus radice tuberosa esculenta.* 1738 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 298 The Virginian Potato. The Roots of these Plants are the principal Subsistence of the greater Part of Africa, and the southern Parts of Asia, as well as most of the People, both black and white, in the Colonies in America.

4. Applied, with defining word, to various plants having tubers or tuberous roots, mostly edible.

Canada potato, potato of Canada, *Jerusalem Artichoke*, *Helianthus tuberosus*: **Cree potato** (*U. S.*), Indian Potato, *Psoralea esculenta*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*; **Hog's potato**, the South-Carolina *Apios*, *Apios* (*Glycine*) *tuberosa*, N.O. *Michauxiana* (Miller *Plant-names*); **Indian potato**, (*a*) the genus *Pinguicula* or yorx; (*b*) the American ground-nut, *Apios tuberosa*; (*c*) the American genus *Caladium*, N.O. *Aroideæ*; **Jerusalem potato** (*obs.*), the same as *Jerusalem Artichoke*; **Native potato**, of N.S. Wales, *Marsdenia viridiflora* (Miller *Plant-names*) of Tasmania, an orchid, *Gastrodia sesamoides*; **Seaside potato**, *Ipomœa Maba* (*Pes-caprae*), M.D. *Convolvulaceæ*, a tropical creeping shore-plant of both hemispheres; **Turnips potato**, *Arum* (*Arisæma*) *triphyllum*, *Arum* (*Arisæma*) *canadense*, N.O. *Aroideæ*, cultivated in India for its esculent tubers; **Wild potato**, (*a*) *Convolvulus panduratus*; (*b*) of Jamaica, *Ipomœa Jacquinii*.

1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 521 (*Mai*) 4 *Battatas de Canada*, Potatoes of Canada, or Artichokes of Jerusalem. 1698 Fryer *Acc. East.* 41, Jerusalem Artichokes, a Plant so called, but more truly Batatas (1708 ed. Kersey), Potatoes of Canada, because they came from Canada. 1806 Vancouver *Voy.* (1801) II. 31 Jerusalem artichokes, a plant so called, but more truly Potatoes (*Canadensibus tuberosis*). 1814 Pursh *Flora* II. 699 The 'potato-beans'...twine round the stems of the Indian corn. 1819 Keating *Narr. Long's Exped.* I. 120 The Indian women dig the Cree potatoes. 1832 Eaton *Man. Bot.* (ed. 3) 440 *Helianthus tuberosus*, Jerusalem artichoke, Canada potato. 1843 Torrey *Flora N. York* I. 211 (*Psoralea hirsuta*) Scurfy Pea. Wild Liquorice. Indian potato. 1870 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 307 Potatoe, Indian, *Dioscorea*. 1872 Rolfe *Fact. Nursery* (*Agric. Dept.*) 4 Jerusalem artichoke, a Plant so called, but more truly Batatas (1708 ed. Kersey), Potatoes of Canada, because they came from Canada. 1882 Treas. *Bot.* Potato, Canada, see *Helianthus tuberosus*. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Potato, "Hog's, *Ipomœa pandurata*. 1889 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 307 Potatoe, Indian, *Dioscorea*. 1892 Rolfe *Cat. Diseases* (*Land Assn.* 33) (*Psoralea hirsuta*) Scurfy Pea. Wild Liquorice. Indian potato. 1897 *Bot. Mag.* (*Tokyo*) XI. 270 It's small potatoes for a man of war to be hunting your game like so. 1864 Allen *Dict. Dates* 730 *Solanum tuberosum* and esculent are reckoned "very small potatoes" indeed; you may have them for the asking. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 540/1 The Fourth Estate...thinks so small potatoes of itself.

b. Humorously applied to a person.

1815 Bonor *Let. to Moore* 8 May, How could you be such a potato? 1845 Punch VIII. 184/1 This fire-eating Milesian, that very hot potato, Mr. H. Grattan. 1858 Browning *Red Cotton Night-c.* iv. You are base as Derby's ...? To name your precise ...and base.

c. *The potato*: the (very, real, or proper) thing, what is correct or excellent, *slang*. Cf. Caution (*sb.*) 1.

1820 *Gladiator Mag.* XI. 370 The Bishop's first two sermons are not quite the potato. 1832 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* Prel. 31 Larry is quite 'the potato'. 1880 R. M. Jephson *Trial Wedding* xxiii, I am convinced he is a first-class man —quite the clean potato, in fact.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost all in sense 2): **a.** *simple attrib.*, as *potato-bag* (Bags (*sb.*²)), *bank*, *-crop*, *-field*, *-fork*, *-garden*, *-grafe*, *-ground*, *-hoe*, *-merchant*, *-plant*, *-riddle*, *-sack*, *-shoot*, *-store*, *-tuber*; in names of things made of or from potatoes, or of which the principal ingredient is the potato, as *potato-brandy*, *-flour*, *-gruel*, *-pasty*, *-pudding*, *-soup*, *-starch*, *-sugar*, *-yeast*. **b.** objective and obl. gen., as *potato-accurter*, *-cutter*, *-digger*, *-digging*, *-gatherer*, *-grower*, *-lifter*, *-marker*, *-planter*, *-planting*, *-picker*, *-picking*, *-planter*, *-raiser*, *-roaster*, *-sugar-raiser*, *-smacker*, *-washer* (applied to persons and to tools).

1875 *Knower Dict. Mach.*, "*Potato-accurter*, a rolling screen with open meshes to allow small potatoes to be sorted from the larger merchantable ones. 1788 Boner *Bridge of Age* 19 "Potato-bags are wrapped up four cloaths. 1892 *Yk. Herald* (*Agric. supp.*) 1/3 Numerous objects, which may thus be designated in a small compass, as...potato-bags, bread-platters, "potato-boats, &c. 1840 Hone *Up Rhine* 197 Mr. Kroon...found their "potato-brandy an poisonous. 1884 J. Formby *Eng. Happiness* (ed. 3) How to make "Potato Cheesecakes. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 249 When the "potatoe-crop is destroyed. *Ibid.*, Pestilence is an absurd expression, but we must use it for want of one which is more proper. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 125 The disease unfortunately so very general in the potato crop. 1875 *Knower Dict. Mech.*, "*Potato-digger*, an implement for digging potatoes from the row or hills. 1886 Jefferies in *Longm. Mag.* V. (1885) 136 Let him pass to his "potato-digging. 1894 J. Wilson *Lost Life, Man-talk* 38 The "potato-field beyond the lane. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 501/2 A machine for grinding "Potatoe-flour. 1830 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 86 The usual mode of potato flour...is unwholesome, wholesome, and delicious. 1778 Pennant *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 21 Every Cottager has his "potatoe garden; a circumstance unknown fifty years ago. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1103 There are two modes of lifting potatoes, namely, with the plough, and with the "potato-grip. 1793 W. Stawell in *Lond. Mag.* Mar. (1794) The parish was walking from the "potatoe-ground. 1837 *Penny Mag.* 47 In *Lake Dist. Excurs.* *Head*, III, A practice of sowing hemp to a border all round a garden or potato-ground. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 92/2 "Potato-ivory...of creamy whiteness ...is now made from good potatoes washed in dilute sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution until they become solid and dense. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, "*Potato-lifter*, a grubber; also a kind of digging machine. 1884 J. Formby *Eng. Happiness* (ed. 3) Who must take so much Wheat or Barley Flour, or some half Bushel of "Potato Meal weighs. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, "*Potato-pasty*, a pasty made of potatoes and flour. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 5/7 Yesterday's exhibition was enlivened by competitions in "potato-peeling, boot-blacking, cookery, and recitation. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 6/1 In the Long Saxon District...the "potato-planter have struck work for an increase of pay. 1772 Phipps in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 180 The "potatoe plant has not been cultivated in any great quantities here (England) until of late years. 1897 *Gard. Fruit Lan. Bul.* (1898) 45 The subscribers greatly of a Potato-plant. 1788 *Memoirs Amer. Soc.* VI. 308 Mashed with 3 quarts [*sic*] of the "potatoe pudding. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1091 The "potato-riddle is made of wire. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, "*Potato-riddle* is made of wire. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, "*Potato-roaster*, an apparatus shaped almost as an ordinary roaster, who sells hot baked potatoes. 1875 Knower *Dict. Mech.*, "*Potato-separator*, an implement used for the purpose of sorting the tubers to size. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 690 The "potato-setter ...is fed by the matter lodged in the tubes from which the chains proceed. 1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, "*Potato-smacker*, a cook's wooden utensil for mashing potatoes for the table. 1906 *Manch. Mag.* July 62/1 "Potato-songs...pantomps, or even chestnut-songs for the Saturdays. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 500/1 We have been assured, that ...Indian arrowroot is nothing else than "potato starch mixed with a little gum tragacanth. 1884 *Farmer's Fireside Light* (ed. 2) 142 In all the starches which I have yet examined, viz., four for roots, potato-starch, West Indian arrow-root, sago-meal (etc.). 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1107 The reason why the "potato-stems are then removed. 1880 Ouida (*Arnoux*) *Syrlin* 1. 1 "*Potato-sugar*. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 980 The Heart and Diet, malt...often attack the "potato-tuber. 1800 *Monal Chron.* III. 362 Method of making "potatoe yeast.

7. Special combinations: **potato-apple**, the small fruit or berry of the potato-plant; **potato-ball**, (*a*) = *potato-apple* (Funk 1895); (*b*) pl., in *Cookery*, mashed potatoes made into balls with milk and butter, and fried; **potato-bean** = sun. ; **potato-beetle**[1], a wooden beetle or pestle for mashing potatoes; **potato-beetle**[2], (*a*) the Colorado Beetle, *Doryphora decemlineata*; (*b*) the Three-lined Leaf Beetle, *Lema trilineata*, or its larva (*Farrell's Stand. Dict.* 1893); **potato blight** = *potato disease*; **potato-bogle** *Sc.*, a scarecrow in a potato-field; **potato-box**, *slang*, the mouth; cf. *potato-fair*, *-trap*; **potato-bread**, a bread made partly of the prepared flour of potatoes; **potato-bug** = *potato-beetle*[2] (Webster 1890); **potato-cake**, a small cake made of potatoes and flour; **potato curl**, a disease of potatoes in which the leaves and young stems curl and wither, caused by a fungus, *Fusicladium atrocalleum*: see Cent. D. 4; **potato disease**, a very destructive disease of potatoes, caused by a parasitic fungus, *Phytophthora infestans*, which attacks the leaves, stems,

and tubers; also called *potato blight, murrain, rot*; **potato-eel**, a nimatic threadworm found in potatoes (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **potato-eye**, a bud of the potato-tuber: see EYE *sb.*[1] 10 a; **potato fern**, an Australian fern (*Marattia fraxinea*), also called Honeysuckle fern, a large part of which is edible; † **potato finger**, *fig.*, with reference to the supposed aphrodisiac quality of the sweet potato; **potato-fly**, one of the various likkire beetles of the genus *Lydus*, which are injurious to potato-plants in U. S. and Canada (Mayne 1878); **potato fungus**: see *potato disease*; **potato grant**: see QUOT.; **potato-headed** *a.*, thick-headed, dull, stupid; **potato hook**, an implement with bent tines for digging up potatoes (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); **potato-jaw**, *slang*, the mouth; **potato-leaf**, a leaf of *potato-hound*; **potato-mill**, a mill for grinding potatoes to flour; **potato mould**, **potato murrain** = *potato disease*; **potato-nose**, a nose like a potato, a bottle-nose; **potato oat**, a variety of the oat; **potato oil**, an amyl alcohol derived from potato spirit; **potato onion**: see ONION 2; **potato pen**, a compartment on a ship's deck for keeping vegetables fresh during a voyage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **potato pie**, (*a*) a pie made with potatoes, containing meat, onions, etc.; (*b*) = *potato pit*; **potato pit**, a shallow pit, usually covered with a mound of straw and earth, in which potatoes are stored in winter; **potato race**, a race or competitive game doubled by the skill and speed with which potatoes are picked up, passed on, etc.; **potato rot** = *potato disease*; **potato scab**, a brown patch on the skin of the potato, caused by a fungus, or by some irritant substance in the soil (Ogilvie 1882); **potato-scoop**, (*a*) a tool for cutting pieces of potatoes with 'eyes', suitable for planting; (*b*) a shovel for lifting potatoes, gauged to allow loose earth to fall through (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); **potato-shop**, a shop where fried or chip potatoes are sold; **potato-sick** *a.*, of land, exhausted by successive crops of potatoes; **potato-spirit**, alcohol distilled from potatoes; also called *potato brandy* or *whisky*; **potato-spraying**, the spraying of potato plants with some preventive against disease or insects; **potato-stalk weevil**, **potato weevil**: see QUOT.; **potato-stone**: see QUOT. 1893; **potato-trap**, *slang*, the mouth; **potato-tree**, a small tree, *Solanum crispum*; **potato vine**, (*a*) the leafage or straw of the potato; (*b*) *Ipomœa pandurata* (Miller *Plant-names*); **potato-woman**, a woman employed in gathering potatoes in the field; **potato-worm** (*U. S.*), the larva of a sphinx or hawk-moth, *Macrosila quinquemaculata* (Webster 1890).

1846 J. BADHAM *Libr. Entert. Agric.* 316 II. 9. 1. We are ourselves curious in the fabrication of a salad. . . has never yet entered my ear courage to plunge a green 'potato-apple' into the bowl. 1878 H. ALLEN *Allerton's Cyel. Med.* XVII. 240 A girl of fourteen died from eating green potato-apples. 1869 E. W. DUCHESNE *Potat. Agricul.* 11 But The dark brown-colored excrescence that grows to the size of a large horse-bean on the leaves or stem of the potato-. . . termed in some places the 'potato bean.' 1810 *Gentl. Agricult. Repertory* Lat. name (*Solan. tub.*) 3. A 'potato-bottle' is apt to be had within the first week of London. 1879 H. GRANGE *Finger & Feet* 21 When the 'potato blight' came, they died by thousands. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, To be hewing up brown beans and earth, like an auld 'potato-bogle.' 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi, As if ye had gotten the coat from a potato-bogle. 1906 *Munsey's Mag.* IV. 308 (*Hy*) wild oat, is was 'potato bread.' 1832 *Singul. Hertf. ind.* 31 IV. 1916 Potato bread. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commiss. Agric.* 70 The ravages of the 'potato-fog.' 1884 *Chamb. Encycl.* 'Potato cake', a tea cake made of mashed potatoes and flour in equal parts. 1893 *Cornish Dialect. Dorothy* 16 Dividing (like and eating potato-cake. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 1915 The means employed to limit the spread of Potato Rot . . are equally applicable against 'Potato Curl.' 1842 CHAPMAN *Lat. in Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1885) I. 104 'Potato-disease, and abolition of corn-laws. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* (1886) 253 He is equally at home with the potato-disease. 1908 *Campbell Farmer's Ref. Potatoes*, The 'potatoes-spot rot as before directed, are placed upon this dressing . . and the trough is filled up with the mould. 1881 F. H. ROLFE *Open Winded Austin* 14 'Potato Fern. 1808 TRUSLER *Pr. & Cr.* v. 11. 56 Blow the Knell Lunary with his fat rumps and 'potato fingers, dabbles them together. 1893 HARDING *Bot.* 1133 The common mould of pieces, the green mould of cheese. . . The 'Potato-fungus. 1880 *Farmers Dict. Amer.* 398, 'Potato Grant, a patch of land for growing vegetables formerly granted by the owner to each of his slaves (West Indies). 1830 G. C. LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 20 The 'potato-headed boy. 1892 MRS. STEWART *Dicky* 4 Jane. 'Hold you your 'potato-trap, my dear', cried the Colonel (Caleb), quoting her (Mrs. Schwellenberg). 1832 *Singul. Hertf. ind.* 16 IV. 1916 The green prize is taken for a 'potato leaf. 1810 *Sir J. Sinclair Sport. Heath Bart* v. 339 If nonexistent a 'potato-mill. 1888 *Times. Mail.* today's This 'potato-overtook appears . . to be due to the presence of a fungus, *Botrytis* or *Peronospora infestans*. 1881 *Mass Brunswick Night.* I. 119 You wouldn't have a man with a 'potato-nose or a pimply complexion, if he were morally the most perfect creature in the universe. 1808 W. MARSHALL *Rurilome* I. 38 The 'potato-oat; a truly accidental variety,—being of late discovery. 1894 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 158 The American, or potato-oat, has been found to produce from seventy to eighty-four bushels per acre. 1900 B. *Jerome Sir. Mem ind of Hume.* II. 1, Feeding on lucks, sparrows, 'potatoe-pies, and such good sustenance wants. 1846 J. HALL *Poems, To Pig, Author*, Thou hast thy finger in Potato pies. 1869 *Complete Farmer* II. 1. 1. Not the best way of storing the roots is . . in what are called potato-pits. 1808 CURTIS *Lond. ind.* 11, *Potato-pit*, a small hillock of potatoes covered with straw, reeds, and earth, to protect them from frost during the winter season. 1880 BARNES *Gentle Mechanic* 22, She found the person in the garden . . making a potato pit for the winter. 1856 *Farm Cycl. and Suppl.* 730/1 The distress occasioned by the 'potato rot' will last harvests. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Sept. 9/1 The 'potato-rot' made a clean sweep of their fields last year. 1850 *Knight. Brit. Ind.* 31 II. 331/2 'Potato-Scurp. 1841 *J. T. HAMILTON Farmer's Mag.* II. 1. In London at a 'potato-shop. 1880 (*Garden* 11 Mar. 184/1) The diseases are in (the ground) is 'Potato-sick. 1883 H. HALLIDAY *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 1918 'Potato-spray is made chiefly in Germany. 1884 *St. Tammy Gaz.* 19 Dec. 4/8 Drinking Hamburg sherry, potato-spirit and other such poison. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 15 Sept. 6/4 The experiments in 'potato-spraying were continued with satisfactory results. 1889 *Richelieu's Dict. Gard.* III. 1091 Another American beetle that infests Potato crops is the 'Potato-stalk Weevil (*Baridius trinotatus*). 1899 *Farm Homelds. Cent. Farms* 301 'Potato-stone, a superstition's term for the garden of the thimbleglist; rounded irregular concretions of various composition. 1893 J. W. *Sherman Progressive Homelds. ind.* 6 31 Hollstrings . . . freedom and quarts can't eye, pendennies, &c. 1789 GREEN *Dict. Fudg. T.* 1. 2. *Keep* rag, Shut your 'potatoe trap. 1860 TAUCHNITZ *Round. Papers* 11, And now Tom . . delivered a ranting oration upon the Scotch Boy's potatoe-trap. 1893 MONTAGUE *Scalpel. Parish* 30 The Irish and 'potato-stunner came after, and then the dusty-coaches.

Hence **Pota'to** *v. trans.*, to plant or crop with potatoes; **Pota'toey** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, of the nature of a potato; **Pota'toless** *a.*, without potatoes.

1844 *Trans. R. Agricl. Soc.* V. 1. 16 The land is pressed for following crops. 1883 *Hertfordsh. Mercury* 21 July 4/6 The glass of perpetually potatoing the land. 1884 *Reader* 19 July 70/2 So pottatoy as the patch was on the way. 1891 IRVIN. SMITH *Farmby's Luck.* iv. 31 Do you think that satisfaction and chaffering do not stand down from Lord Floyd to the most potatoless Cabbalo in Ireland? 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. 72 Eating raw potatoes has brought.

Potator (pəʊ'tə(r)). *rare.* [a. L. *potator*, agent-n. from *potāre* to drink: see -OR.] A drinker, toper.

a 1660 CARTWRIGHT *Min. Prof.* (L. Archael. Soc.) I. 173 An exceedings good potator in your house you please. 1842 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xlv. II. 108 Barnabas, the Hamilton potator, saw there the most astonishing sight.

Potato-ring. A recent fanciful appellation for Irish dish-rings of the 18th c., now collected as objects of *virtu*.

The dish-ring was a loop of silver, often elaborately chased, or adorned with pierced and repoussé work, used as a stand for a circular bowl or the like; in use c 1750–1800. The appellation 'potato-ring' is due to the supposition, unfounded notion that the loop was used to keep together a heap of potatoes in the middle of the dinner-table.

1893 *Times* 9 June 10/4 A number of old Irish potato-rings were placed with cups-pieces—40 per cent. 1908 *Manch. Mag. Dec.* 10 Two candles, in early Hanoverian candle-sticks, lit up the celebrated potato-ring in the centre of the table.

Pota'to-root. [f. POTATO *sb.* + ROOT *sb.*]

† **1.** A name formerly given (*a*) to the tuberous roots of the Sweet Potato, and (*b*) to the tubers of the common potato; also to these plants themselves.

1596 GERARD *Herbal.* 12 The Apothecaries would have verylding water and POTATO roots for dead or dayry herbes. 1599 *Hakluyt's Voyages Ser. Ellesby* 92 A Potato roote weighed 2 pound. 1597 *Phil. Transact.* V. 549 A well disposed minde Shall on potato roots in peace finde. 1600 VERNEY *Fitz Roots* ch. 127 Potato-roots are of a sweetness cooling. 1664 CAVE *Survey Ireland* 31 In this shire you brought [i. e. to Ireland] the first Potato roots. 1683 MORTIMER *Husbandry Homelds* 1. 1. 1. 1. Potatoe-roots are now so common and known amongst us, that even the Husbandmen buys them to plant his Wife.

2. *Plural* part of a potato-plant.

Potatory (pəʊ'tərɪ), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *potātōri-us*: see POTATION and -ORY 2.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or given to drinking.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 180 We have the potatory pride of this proud islander. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 278 His potatory powers, puts him at the head of the poll. 1880 Mrs. BYRON *Underwoods* II. 12 Her husband's potatory habits.

2. Fit for drinking; potable. *rare.*

1807 LETTSOM *Pollock* xxxiii, I helped myself to the potatory bowl with a slow dignity.

B. *sb.* = DRINKING *sb.*

1796 E. HOWARD *R. Raphe* xiii, All the enables and potatories were carried off.

Pot-ball. = POT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pot-bellied (pɒt'be·lɪd), *a.* [Pseudo-archaic f. POT *sb.*[1] + BELLY *sb.*] Having a pot-belly. Also *transf.*

1878 W. CHEAL *Notes on Pulp* 31, 103 Given to those Rabbits when they are pot-bellied through confinement. 1898 *Pall. Trans.* XX. 180 He would appear in all the Universities that can be imagined, as Hynch Bucket, Pot Belly's, Slurp Pensand. 1894 SCOTT *Wan. lock.* A pot-bellied Dutch bottle of brandy. 1898 CANTLIE *Pamela* 158 iv. ix. *Lloyd* 3, 194 A gluttonous race of lusty and Anglo pot-bellied local as potbellied exquisitely.

Pot-belly (pɒt'be·lɪ). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + BELLY *sb.*]

1. A swollen or protuberant belly.

c 1574 PURL. SIR. *Mem. St. Antithesis* 21, He will find himself a fatted swelling stomach, with lusty legs, a short neck, a fine limb, and a pot-belly. 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* ed. 4 IV. 224 It . . gives that projecting roundness to the abdomen which is vulgarly distinguished by the name of Pot-belly. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 488 The pot-belly of chronic children is caused . . by distension of the bowels with undigested food.

2. *transf.* A pot-bellied person.

1870 E. TAYLOR *Faust* (1871) I. v. 65 The lubjects pot-belly] we named.

Pot-boiler.

1. One who boils a pot; spec. in *Eng. Politics* = POTWALLER. 1868.

1824 HOWARD & TOMS *Covenant* I. xvii. § 19. 630 The right of election is vested at present in all the inhabitants [of Tregony] who are pot-boilers. 1826 [see POTWALLER].

2. *colloq.* Applied depreciatively to a work of literature or art executed for the purpose of 'boiling the pot', i. e. of gaining a livelihood: see POT *sb.*[1] 13a; a writing, picture, or other work, made to sell.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 2/2/2 Artists and novelists of a certain stamp joke about 'pot-boilers'—the name facetiously given to hasty, worthless pictures and books, composed for the simple and sole purpose of being sold, like cows of a vegetation. 1884 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* iv. 103 Macaulay's contributions to the *Edinburgh* at this period have largely the characteristics of what are vulgarly called 'pot-boilers', though . . they were written to keep, not his own but another man's pot boiling. 1884 H. D. TRAILL *Coleridge* iii. 35 Such...was the singular and even prosaic origin of the 'Ancient Mariner'—surely the most sublime of 'pot-boilers' to be found in all literature. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Gen. Lib. Funct.* I. 19, ii. 191 All men who have to live by their labour have their pot-boilers.

attrib. 1879 W. L. LEONARD *Mind Lower Anim.* 10 Writing what are vulgarly known as 'pot-boiler' books.

b. A writer or artist who produces 'pot-boilers'.

1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* II. 37 He never seemed to realize that he was anything more than a hard-working pot-boiler. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 5/2 The joys of matrimony have an odd way of turning all but the greatest into 'pot-boilers'.

3. *Architect.* (See quot. 1874.)

1874 DONALDSON *Const. Hand.* iii. 51 Among the articles of daily use were many rounded pellets, with marks of fire upon them, which had probably been heated for the purpose of boiling water. Pot-boilers, as they are called, of this kind are said to many savage peoples at the present day. 1892 J. KNEWSTUBB in *Essays Rest.* XI. 100 The large quantity of ashes and charcoal, with calcined pebbles and 'pot-boilers', at the bottom of the kiln and upon the platform upon which the bats were built.

So (in senses corresponding to 2) **Pot-boil** *v. intr.*, to do pot-boiling; *trans.* to produce for sale; **Pot-boilery** *n.* (*nonce-wd.*), of the nature of a pot-boiler; **Pot-boiling** *sb.* and *a.* in quot. 1775 in sense 'providing for the immediate necessities of life'; cf. *boil the pot*: POT *sb.*[1] 13 *a*.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1918) (1783) IV. 230 Basil. I say, the 4 v. 1. just for the pot-boiling business, and who knows what lucrative may bring forth. 1850 *Daily Tel.* 10 Feb. 5/1 The excessive, superficial, or 'pot-boiling' qualities which degrade much of what is manufactured and sold. 1880 HOLLAND *Undin. Country* 12, I write and sell my work. It's what they call pot-boiling. 1882 SQUIRE-WOOD *Dryden* lii. 80 A 'pot-boiling' adaptation of Troilus and Cressida was brought out. 1888 ROSA HAMMOND *Mr. Munsey's Wife* ii. He will be paid five hundred or a thousand pounds apiece for his next 'pot-boilery' portraits. 1892 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 392 [They] are themselves absolutely obliged to 'pot-boil'. I may be pardoned the phrase, in order to live. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May. 4/1 To prove, that several . . 'all masters ,,are also 'idiots', and were 'pot-boiled' in Mountmores. 1903 J. K. JEROME in *Daily Chron.* 14 July 4/2 Every barrister who accepts a brief is pot-boiling. Every clergyman who preaches a sermon is pot-boiling. . . The pot has got to be boiled.

Pot-bound, *a.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] 14 + BOUND *ppl. a.*] Said of a plant growing in a flower-pot when its roots fill the pot and have no more room to expand. Also *fig.*

1850 *Florist* Nov. 260 To preserve plants in luxuriant health, they should not be allowed to become pot-bound. 1892 J. R. HOLE *Time Among.* 100 As their roots increase and harden they become 'pot-bound' they must have more room. *Mod.* There is no doubt we are becoming pot-bound.

Pot-boy. [f. POT *sb.*[1] 14, 21 b + BOY *sb.*[1]] A boy or young man employed at a tavern or public house to serve the customers with beer, or to carry beer to outside customers; a publican's assistant.

1795 CHESS, in *Anec. Eng.* 2 The circumstance that led to the discovery . . was that of kidnapping a pot boy. 1832 DICKENS *Sketch Bks.* vi. The pot-boy . . having to deal with drinkers was considerable. 1837 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. He rose, and the publican and the pot-boy were astonished to find the difference in the appearance of this maine's face.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pot-shepdom**, the class of pot-boys; **Pot-boyship**, the position of a pot-boy.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXII. 472 Mr. Samuel (the pot-boyship upon the youthful Conglutinators. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii. II. It is a part of his genius to ingratiate himself with all pot-boy-dom.

† **Pot-carrier.** *Obs.* A perversion of *potcary*, POTTEGARY: cf. POTTER-CARRIER, POTHOARIAN.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 331 Should the honorable Doctor or Pot-carrier of them all tell a Country-man, that the best way to preserve the strength and natural Vigour of his Body, were to dry it in the Shade or Heaven, he could not but Laugh at their simplicity.

Potch, Potcher, var. PUDGE[1,3], PUDGER[1], esp. in paper-making.

Pot-clip. *nautil. dial.* [f. POT *sb.*¹ + CLIP *sb.*¹ 3; cf. POT-HOOK.] A contrivance for suspending a pot or cauldron having no 'bood', consisting of two iron rods jointed together, with hooks at the free ends to catch hold of the ears or brim of the pot.

1552-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 69 (MS. *Dict.*) Pot-clippes. 1483 *Ibid.* 244 Item j pair de potclippes. 1867 *Weale's Dict. Terms, Pot-clip*, a contrivance for suspending a pot or cauldron, by pair of pothooks. 1892 *Rep. U. C. Wreck* 138 *Pot-clips, pot-hooks*, from clip or clasp, because they clasp in each hand of the pot. 1893 in Bradshaw *N. C. Words.*

Pot-companion. [f. POT *sb.*¹ + COMPANION *sb.*¹] A companion in drinking; a fellow-toper.

1533 Letters *rel. Suppr. Inf. Relig.* (Camd.) 77 Some argued, for wine a Gentleman, that he had a Devill within him, a glasse, a drynker, a pot-companion. 1636 Harewood *Love's Misch.* 2 Wks. 1874 V. 109 A pot-companion, brother to the glasses. That runs for's company; cobweb a drunken Asse. 1738 ARBUTHNOT *Gualther Dapperwit Misc. Wks.* 1751 I. 81 The Grand Treasurer made him his pot-companion; and the chief Secretary took him into all his pleasures. 1881 BRANDT & RAIKE *Chapt. of Fleet* II. 32, He has promised his pot-companion to bring home a wife.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pot-companioning**; **Pot-companionship.**

1592 CHETTLE, etc. *Kinde. Cov. Epit. Ded.*, What was principall theame Hankering, pottecompanioning, and lubberdampe more outrageously vsed? 1620 *Dead Parties, Heroes thy Ax for your pot-companionship, I have it.*

Pote, *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* See also POOT *sb.* [Connected with POTE *v.*]

1. A stick or rod for poking, thrusting, or stirring.

†**a.** In ME. *plough pote*, perh. the same as *plough-beat* (PLOUGH *sb.*¹ 8) or PLOUGH-STAFF.

But the various readings, and the frequent variant *plough-pole*, leave the meaning doubtful.

1380 LYDGATE *Pilgr. SM.* A. viii. 36 Myl ploch-pote [MS. plow-bem] schal be my pyk, and goodnes myn ox; pacyr is [MS. Resoun] And helpe my colpe to haue, and close be corsen [MS. cors] B. vi. 103 My *plow-bem* [MS. plow-pote] shal be my gode staf, and pacyne myn ox eende.

b. A poker.

1703 Tunbridge *Let. to Rep.* 332 *Fuel*, 'a Brandt', 20 Iron to stir up the fire with. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Pote, pott*, a poker. 1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1864 PEACOCK *Manley & Wakefield Gloss., Add.*, *Pote*, a poker for a fire.

c. 'A broad piece of wood used by thatchers to open the old thatch and thrust in the new straw, *Oxon.*' (Halliwell).

2. A kick or push with the foot.

1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Cumberland and Lancash., Somerset, Devon, and Cornw.

3. *Cassl.* † **Pote-stick** (= a potestikke). The stick for stirring. But cf. POSNET, 2.

1390 *Northumb. Guild—Aug.* (E.E.T.S.) 311 *Hactor pd* ye potestikkes, Hactor pondis and potestikkes.

† **Pote,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. MDu. *pôte*, Du. *poot*: see PAD.] A paw.

1481 *Caxton Godefroy* 113 The beest...awhaped hym with his potes, or feet to fore.

† **Pote,** *sb.*³ *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *potus*.] Drink.

1655 MOFFETT *Bakdala* 6, 250 Oat means of Life are Pota, and Cibo, and Vita.

Pote, *v.* *Now dial.* Forms: 1 potian, 3–5 pote(n, 4 pot, 5– pote, (6 poote, poat; 9 *dial.* poot, poot, poust, poit(e, payt). [OE. *potian*, of uncertain etymology.]

1. *trans.* To push, thrust.

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 252 Fortis pellicus...hi, mid hiora hornum stiðlice o[ð]rum fyrd mid horne hi[ðerwerdre] ofere potiað. c 1205 WULFSTAN *Hom.* 253 [In death] by pouzhte and hondlinge þa seocnesse mote be mid hondwrig ut þurst þa lichaman. c1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1852 [He] teh þer pouȝere many on, so schuln þey nought be hurt ofte. 1390 *Gower* I. 135 Wenest of þe who rolde, whom to helpe and pouste, and putte him out of his bedde. 1580 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 1. 31 He gentle lyon wayte, that he shulde not pote [v. r. putte] hym out of the cottrelle. 1618 MOFFET *Fire of Love* 33 Knockes...pote [others, to impound] others to their folds for anyhoe or Barpoch. c 1686 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 828 A' horse tyrrypoppus potyd me to ye ground, that I lame remayned on many dyes. 1730 PEGGE *Kenticisms*, I poote, 1775 *Ainsw.* Pote, *vb. tr., a local word*, to push.

†**b.** *refl.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To push with the foot, to kick; also said of a horse pawing.

a 1300 *Song. agst. N. or Almaigne* viii. 79 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 70 Al he sholde ryden þorw Northumberlond, Sholde he neuy more with his fot To helpe Wynchestre. 1574 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *To Pote* (in Cheshire *id.*) to kick off; to push or put out. 1808 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pote, Poot*, to push or kick with the foot. 1879 MISS JEWSBURY *Marigold. Wood-Ok.* xi. 'Those lads have potted their shoes through a-ready.' 1883 *Huddersf. Exam.* 6/1, One boy puts another out of bed....The wees laggin on her fit a potten. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., He potes zor th' thrown off him.

2. *trans.* To poke with a stick or the like; *esp.* to poke or stir (the fire).

1594 R. ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 268 She...beg't her would not poot her too hard (as she expressed it). 1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1828 ANDERSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 1846 *Worcest. Gloss., Poust*, to poke or push; into a hole. 'He now goes pousting with a stick.' 1887 *Huddersfield Exam.*, *Poot*, to poke about. 1890 *Lincolnshire Gloss.* s. v., Poot the fire.

†**3.** To clasp or form folds in (linen) with a poting-stick; = POKE *v.*² 3. Obs.

1614 BRADLEY *Subtilties Bread* v. 213 Sirs, how have yours pooted, pointed, bolstred, fashioned hair.

4. In other *dial.* uses: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Hence **Poted** *ppl. a.*, crimped; **Po·ting** *vbl. sb.*; **po·ting-stick,** † (*a*) a wooden iron, or bone instrument for crimping linen (*obs.*); (*b*) *dial.* a stick for stirring clothes when boiling.

1600 KAYE *Nine Days Wond.* C1(1). A boy arm'd with a pooting sticke. 1609 Harewood *Brit. Trop.* 10, I, Mr. ...weares a fantall ruffe, A scourger, set then, and a poted ruffe. 1883 *Derbyshire Archæol. Soc. Journ.* 5/2, Having ...a hooked staff, ragged, battered, and ridged, with Pooting Iron Sticks of the shape and fashion of small Organ Pipes. 1892 SARAH HOCKETT *Poet. Sp. Dialect.* 114 *Arnse* used the pooting-stick, MAY?

Pote, *obs.* form of POT *v.*

Pot-ear. [f. POT *sb.*³ + EAR *sb.*¹]

1. The 'ear' or handle of a pot.

c 1405 *Vic. in Wr.-Wülcker Wordsh Hist* 660/6, potere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/2 A Pote ere, *ansa, auricula.*

2. *Gard.* (*sC.*) See quot.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 18 The quarries...exhibited the following beds of the Mackinnon. 1. Lightish yellow calcareous sandstone full of Sclerodus. 2. 'Potears'. Hard grey calcareous grit, quarried for roughs. 3 'Perills'.

Pot-earth. [POT *sb.*¹] Potter's earth, potter's clay; *Geol.* the BRICK-EARTH of the London basin.

1644 *Digby Nat. Bodies* xiv. § 18. 125 The richest of such earth, (as pott earth and marle) will with much fire grow more compacted. 1706 EVELYN *Numisma* IV. 210 All the best grain of pot-earth...had been robbed by the potters. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 28 Nov. 6/3 To bridge over a weak spot from which the early potters had abstracted all the pot earth or brick earth, as we now call it.

Potecarie, -**cary**, -**e**, variants of POTHECARY.

Poteen, potheen (pɒtʃi·n, pɒθi·n). Also 9 **pateen, potteen, pottheen.** [a. Ir. *poitín* (pɒtʃi·n) 'little pot', dim. of *pota, paiste* POT *sb.*¹; short for *uisge poitín* 'little-pot whisky'.] Whisky distilled in Ireland in small quantities, privately, &c. the product of an illicit still.

1872 MRS. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* x. Pardons, pleas your honour (—because it's the little whiskey that's made in the private still or *pot*; and above, because it's a fine word for whitewash—well then, and for what we have little of, and would make much of. 1880 *Standard Mag.* VII. 427 Whiskey you will make, I beg—[still] Potteen, and sold so very cheap. 1892 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* x. 71 'That is "potteen," Mr. Mannigford', said he low, 'It's the stuff till that never paid the King's farthing'. 1895 TAYLEURE *Tenneteen and Ten Hundred* 38 give me a thrifle to drink yer health in potheen.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *potteen still, whiskey.*

1826 J. BADHAM *Widows Tales* I. ix. 253 Two (threatened) summonses with pottheen pistols. 1830 M. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Essays* I. 63 The smell of what, in Ireland, is called potteen whiskey. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxvii, There's a hanky spot of potteen whiskey in the pantry shop there. 1903 W. H. YEATS *Celtic Twilight* 148 the supplies the potheen-makers with grain from his own fields.

Potager, early form of POTTINGER.

† **Poteller,** *n.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 4 **poteler,** 5 **pottelor, potiler.** [App. a. AF. **potellier*, f. med.L. type **potellārius* adj., f. *potellus* POTELL.] Holding a potell (qualifying *pot* or the like); hence sometimes as *sb.* = POTTLE-POT.

1390 *Earl Derby's Expedition* (Camden) 18 Pro 6 olle ceneis galonois, et pro 6 olle ceneis potellers. 1390-1 *Ibid.* 134, 6[d] potell galonois, viij[d] potell potelers. 1402 *Pastons Lett.* I. 488 Item, iij. pottelers of leder...Item, ij. potelis argenti pelleri. 1483 *Mann. & Hospit. Exp.* (Roxb.) 230, ij potelers potelers pervelle gylte, weyinge xxv. unces.

† **Potelot,** *Obs. rare.* [= G. *potlöt*, Du. *potloot* Pot-Lead q.] Sulphuret of molybdenum.

1808 in WEBSTER, citing *Pantology.*

Potence[1] (pō·tĕns). [a. OF. *potence*, ad. L. *potentia* power, f. *potent-em*, pres. pple. of *posse* to be powerful or able: see -ENCE.]

1. Power, ability, strength; = POTENCY 1.

1423 *Pilgr. Lewis' Conyon* (1485) iv. xxvii. 72 That he ne may it knowen ne in potence shall it hardely perseue. 1598 TRAVERSARI tr. *Laude's Hist. Turk.* v. 432 The gates were old eased in weakenes, or potence. 1662 JEREM. *Cas Conscience* I. ii. 10 His Potence, Prevalence, and Interest among the Commons. 1785 MRS. S. PEMBERTON *Lett.* III. 235 That there is any other being...in the universe, which withstands the potence of God. 1830 MRS. BRUNTON *Discipline* I. 178 Where the blind master brings An awful potence out of impotence. 1832 EMERSON *Lect. & Ess. Mem. Eminent Voluntaries* (Bohn) III. 198 Men are made up of potences.

b. = POTENCY 1 b.

1871 R. TAYLOR *Faust* (1878) I. vi. 102 And though thy frame the tigress's potence fling.

c. Sexual power.

1889 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 173 Her...sexual...that he was impotent as the case of the contrary...The appellant asserted his potence.

2. Degree of power or intensity.

1617 COLLINSON *Sing. Lit.* 28 (1860) 130, I shall venture to use potence, in order to express a specific degree of a power, in imitation of the Algebraists. 1656-7 Sir W. HOSKINS *Midnight*, (1660) II. xvii. 320 Distinction from the Principle in his lower potences or degrees. 1883 MARRIOTT in *Transfer* 26 Sept. 1310/1 This, then, is the first 'potence', as the Germans would call it, of that self-culture which consists in the control of thought by and within itself.

Potence[2] (pō·tĕns). Forms: 8 **potans,** (**portance**), 8–9 **pot(e)ance,** 8– **potence.** [a. F. *potence* a crutch (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also applied to various T- or Y-shaped objects, as a gibbet, an armorial charge, a tactical formation, the potence of a watch, &c. L. *potentia* power, FURTHER[1], in mod.L. a support (?), crutch. In sense 3, often written *potential*. See POTENT *sb.*[2]]

† **1.** A cross or gibbet. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Holyrood* 122 There is the potence or cros whereon the good thef Dymas was crucified when our lord was nayled to the Cros for our redemption. 1375 *Leabh. Feinnes Sgéluigheachta*, xxviii. 112 *And*, as I gess, the Potence I wot, *Quhair the marquis Hardlag hangi to dry.* 1816 HAMERTON *Trav.* I. 80 note, One fancies it suggested the landscape (in Casalunga): the potence. The gallows appears on every hill.

b. *Engineering.* A supporting framework formed like a gallows.

1823 Sir H. BRUNEL *Mem. Bridges* (ed. 3) 360 A vertical frame, forming a potence, or gallows, was fixed upon each of the horizontal frames, with two iron rollers on the potence, over which the two suspension cables were passed.

2. *Watchmaking.* A stud screwed to the top plate in which is made the bearing for the lower pivot of the verge; hence, any stud or future supporting a bearing. *Counter-potence*, a stud in which the upper pivot of the verge plays.

1856 *Lond. Jour. No.* 1282/2 The Counter potences (supplementel bath a cap that garth a quarter of a circle. 1872 J. HARRIS *Lect. Techn.* I. *Pivots, or Potence*, a Part of a Watch. 1878 DENISON in *Lect. Clk. Mem* (London) 318 One of these skelled stones they fix in the rock, the other in the bottom of the pertance only to carry the ballance. 1902-27 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Watch-work*, The potences, or potance, which is the strong stud in pocket watches, whereon the lower pivot of the verge plays. 1750 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 123 Supported by two counter potances upon the upper plate. 1823 J. ROBINSON *Operat. Mechanic* 203 The potance,...and small or counter potance,...that hold the pivots of the ballance wheel, are small circles seen in fig. 101, ...and are screwed on the top or upper plate which the frame. 1883 LOCK *Workshop Receipts* 3rd. ser. 292/1 Take the potence, and ...screw it to its place upon the top plate.

† **3.** ERYTH. *for potent* (POTENT *sb.*[2] 1). *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 240/1 The Crutch is of some termed ...a Crick, but more usually a Crutch itself, which by Old Sir Geffrey Chaucer, was called a Potence.

4. A military formation, in which a line is thrown out at right angles to the main body.

1739 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 40/2 The left of the English, was formed to present that height in a manner which the military men call Potence, that is, in a body which presents two faces in the angle. 1889 CARLYLE *Frederick* III. xvii. 156 (1872) VII. 243 Frederick's line...drawn out in mysterious Prussian rhythm, or schelonn, in potence, obliquely down the Judas Hill side.

5. [See QUOT.]

1887 *Trans. R. Archæol. Inst.* XLIV. 122 The Circular [interference] were provided with a revolving machine, called a potence, by which all the seats could be conveniently got at in turn.

6. *attrib.* in sense 2, as *potence fit, hole.*

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 114 The size of the potence fits most generally used is four inches long. *Ibid.* 180 The hole or arbor of the verge,...turned through the following potence hole should be seen crossing the ballance wheel hole of the diameter.

Potencé (pō·tĕnse), *a. Her.* Also **potenzate**; improperly **potenee.** [a. F. *potencé*, f. *potence*: see POTENCE[2]. Cf. PATONCE.] = POTENT *a.*[2]

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* I. 53 Beareth Sable, a Bendy Argent, with two double Cotizes, Potenzate and Counterpotenzate of three peces d'Or. 1610 HOLME *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* iii. 222/1, 103 That many times...should ...two upon uppermost garment worn a blacke Crosse, couched with a Crosse potenee. 1817 COYNE, *Pobered, &c.* Also, or belonging, to a Gibbet, or Crutch: In Heraldry, potenzé. 1904 J. HOLME *Lex. Techn.* I. *Potenzé, or Potenee*, the Term for a Cross in Heraldry, formed into this Figure. 1892 MRS. VOSS CRAWLEY (1870) II. xviii. 193 Richard bore on his banners the cross potenzé and four doves of the house. 1894 [see POTENT *a.*[2]].

Potency (pō·tĕnsi). [ad. L. *potentia* power: see POTENCE[1] and -ENCY.] The quality of being potent.

1. Power, ability to accomplish or effect something; inherent powerfulness or capacity; authority.

1539 HEN. VIII *Instruct. Nun*, Wheat's Wks. (1624) App. 217 Being the soul and victory not in the multitude and potency, but in the hand of God. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. ii. 81, I would to heauen I had your potencie, And you were Isabell! 1634 *Nicholas Pagent* (Camden) II. 114 It will be a very great infancy and subsidiage the potency of it requires. 1663 WOOD *Life* Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 403 [P. Ribary was turned out of his fellowship at Magd. Coll. by the potency of Dr...Pierce the president. 1739 W. MOSES *Considerations Powers* (1774) 231 By the dread potency of every one;...We do adjure them. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarl. Lett.* (1862) II. 221 The renowned name became in itself a charm of magic potency. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 37 Subverting the old potency of a great house. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 Appeal Cases 1 Mar. 1731/1 The decision...has therefore a tendency to limit the potency of garnishee proceedings.

b. Power to affect one physically; of liquor, etc.: overpowering or intoxicating quality; strength.

1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Drinke's Welcome* Title-p., An encomiall declaration of the potency, virtue, and operation of our English Ale. 1785 SARAH FARADAY (Lincoln II. iv. *The potency of...good October.* 1788 tr. *Huddibras's Cudibd* (1883) 12 Infatuated by the potency of their subjection, she was found to quit the gallery. 1892 TROLLOPE *Frederic* xviii, You would have thought...the very house...was affected by the potency of the drink.

2. *transf.* A person or body wielding power or influence; a being possessed of power; a power.

1643 W. HAM. *Sphere of Govt.* 18 We may give, as Reader

too much to Cæsar, or Cæsar's Possessions or Pretensions. 1742 *Harrower's Wks., Pupil's Judgment.* v. I. 182 Before Me rises the Roman Episcopacy had advanced it self beyond the priesthood into a potency. 1867 C. J. Abbey *Eng. Ch. & Bps.* I. 119 A firm believer in ghosts, witches, fairies, and such other supernatural potencies.

3. Capability of active development; potentiality, inherent capability or possibility.

1654 Newton *Aerugo.* (1681) 33 Books...doe contain a potentia of life in them to be so active as that seeds was whose progeny they are. 1845 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* vi. (1845) 72 A ghost in a tree to the potency. 1874 Tyndall *Belfast Address* 92, I discern in this Matter...the eternal life and potency of all terrestrial life.

4. Degree of (latent) force. Cf. Potence[1] 2.

a 1692 Boyle *Mod. Air* (1696) 92 To ventilate readily, what potency the bubble has, by the charge of the atmosphere's weight, acquired or lost. 1811 Bloomf. *Poor Farmer* I. 72 The effects produced by the higher potency of the same force.

Potenger, obs. form of Pottinger.

Potent (pōʊtĕnt), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[2] [app. an alteration or variant of *F. patence* Potence *sb.*]

A. *sb.* †**1.** A crutch; a staff with a cross piece to lean upon; also *transf.* a cruiser. *Obs.*

1386 Lydg. *P. Pol. A.* 12. (I) Dolent is a-lone hope, And florysh a Braunchepon even...A gyft is to be poorer to purge a dyseas be wilfulde. 1412-1508 Caxton *Rom. Rose* 368 So old she was that she no more a Staf, but it were by potencen. c 1575 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Placidus*) 18 For he thryst for hyr worldis ioy Had a potent lyne on ta ma. *Hist. Jas. VI* (Bannat. 1911) His patent (or gaol) with hope to Friendly, ere he would go [cf. 314 For he his staffe must have to walk]. 1590 Lyly *Mother B.* iv. *Chaucer's Wks.* (1598) 1994/1 His tabrels a potent. And on three feete, that he goeth upon. 1681 Caution *Israel's Alte.* xii. 28, He...went with a potence or crutch on which he leaned.

b. *fig.* A support, stay. Cf. Crutch *sb.* 2 c. *Obs. or arch.*

1508 Lydg. *Dr. Conf. Pilgr.* 3277 Thow art him pyler & his potent; And elles he were Impotent. c 1530 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 126 Jhesu be my staff and my potent. 1892 Swinburne *In South Seas* (1900) 249 His was but weak help to capitalism, and looked about for any potent to relieve the strain.

†**2.** A gibbet. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1502 *Compt. Scot.* xix. 180 (He) gart heyde them, and syne he gart hyng their quarters on potents at diverse corners pereoch on the feildis.

†**3.** A cross hurdle like the head of a crutch.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iv. 100/1 There is an other sort of these Dung Forks...without a Range, or Potent, on the head.

II. *adj. Her.* Having the limbs terminating in potents or crutch-heads, as *cross potent*; formed by a series of potents. *Potent (and counter-potent)*: see Counter-potent.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iv. vii. (1660) 80 He bears...a Cross potent. 1793 Coates *Hist. Hist., Potent*...a Cross Potent, by reason of the Resemblance its Extremities bear to the Head of a Crutch. 1780-87 *Pearce Heraldry* (ed. 2) *Gloss., Potent, a*...said of a Cross terminating like a T, or in upper extremities. 1882 Cussans *Her.* (ed. 2) 52 Potent is formed by a number of figures, bearing some resemblance to crutch-heads, arranged in horizontal lines, in the same manner as Vair. 1892 *Parker's Gloss. Her., Potent*...also gives its name to one of the heraldic furs, composed of any metal and colour: this is, however, usually blazoned *Potent counter-potent*. *Ibid., Potent* is also applied to the edge of an ordinary or to a line of division, though the latter has rarely. *Ibid. s. v. Cross, Cross potent*, written sometimes *potence* or *potencé*: so called because its arms terminate in potents, or the crutches. Also called a Jerusalem cross.

Potent (pōʊtĕnt), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *potent-*, *-ans* powerful, pres. part. of *posse* (*potis esse*) to be powerful or able.]

1. Powerful, possessed of great power; having great authority or influence; mighty; used of persons and things, with many shades of meaning, as the power implied is political, military, social, supernatural, moral, mental, etc. (Usually a poetic or rhetorical word, felt to be stronger than *powerful*.)

a 1300 *Proverbs of Polity* in Fisheries *Scot. Focus Rdgr.* (1902) 1 To Thare come to hame a verie potent man; And wonnit wyth a maiden wyfe richt thare. c 1440 in *Hoccleve's Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 301 The potent Prince of joy imperiall, The be surmounting Emperial alonne. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 80 By the Deuice is well worded, and his Choler Potent as Chaos. 1603 Daniel *Def. Whose* (1717) 168, I then cited the great Rochesterense in her cell, With Yourself for her potent higher warrant. 1632 *B. Johnson's Rhapsody* 2 *Cantons*. by The potentest seats there, bounding of the bravery of two nations, and right or two galleries. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Caught Woman* 17 A Potent and politicke of men. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 101 Moses once more his potent Rod extends Over the Sea. 1698 Tryon *Wks. Health Pref.* 18 They falsely vote his potent away. 1710 *In such Age, when Mills*, Canton, *Ballp.* 1. 164 A smaller garrison held the town, against a potent foe. 1789 Chalmers *Village* i. 180 A potent coach, long rated in houses tax, With four inside the victim whom he kills. 1813 H. & J. Smith *Horace to Lond.* 58 Potent sports at quoits and cricket, Hand ores and target clubs. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxii. 303 His influence and his name were potent in every corner of the globe. 1897 W. L. Courtney *Logical Theory* I. vi. 360 The danger of making any effort of the kind is less of a 'potent' kind.

b. Of reasons, principles, motives, ideas: Cogent, effective, convincing.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 141 But 'gainst your private The reasons are more potent and heroical. 1879 *J. Grosart Pseud. Purit.* 10, vi. (1272) 383 Fear...is neither so lasting a principle, nor so potent and effective a motive as hope.

2. Having strong physical or chemical properties: as a potent solvent, drug, etc.

1725 Ross *Lady S. Grey* i. 5 If there no help in all the healing art, No potent juice or thing to save a life So precious? 1758 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 203 The most potent and probably the proper solvent of iron, is the vitriolic acid. 1803-26 S. Coates *Fitter Lines Surg.* (ed. 3) 220 With respect to emetics, or any other potent remedy. 1822 *Gilbert's Syst. Med.* VIII. 800 Of more potent remedies, opium, and, in perhaps the most noteworthy.

3. Possessing sexual power.

1839 *Gilbert's Syst. Med.* VIII. 149 Such a man...important weeks, potent only in dreams.

†**B.** *sb. Obs.* **1.** Power; a power.

1512 *Nichols in Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 38 To praise and honour you as well for the honours that God hath donne vp you as for your noble potentes. 1630 *Calvinus* 151 If such a pretended Potent, a commanding Power, as the inquisition aspireth hereto!

2. One who has power or authority; a potent person; a potentate.

1522 Skelton *to Thomas Prior Ryse.* (1568) III. 38 To praise and honour you as well for the honours that God hath donne vp you as for your noble potentes. 1630 *Calvinus* 151 If such a pretended Potent, a commanding Power, as the inquisition aspireth hereto!

3. A military warrant or order.

1600 F. Markham *Bk. Wor* iv. vi. 103 The Vitruall Master...may send forth his warrants or patents for the bringing in of all manner of victuals at their ordinary prices. 1689 G. Walker *Siege of Derry* 72 A Foresight (also, we receiv'd a Patent to March to St. Johnstown). 1690 J. Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 31 The Patent being more narrowly inspected, was found defective.

Potent, *a.*[2] : see after Potest *sb.*[1]

†**Potentacy.** *Obs.* [f. Potentate: see -acy.] The state or rule of a potentate; supreme power.

1578 Timme *Quadripl. Invect.* 127 The energing corruptions, and corrupting rule of thundering Tyrannie. 1581 *Whole Duty Nations* 14 Their Interests...are preserved and kept distinct, as farre as are allowed to be under some subjecting Potentacy. 1592 Bacharam *Glory of Greece* 58 That, in which the Supreme, the Infinite Wisdom, Bodinus, Dominion, Potentacy, hath placed its Glory.

Potentate (pōʊtĕntēt), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 4–6 **potentat.** [ad. L. *potentātus* (*n.*-stem) power, dominion, in late L. a potentate (=Icelandic *F. potentat*), f. *potens* Potent *a.*[1]: see -ate[1].]

1. A person endowed with independent power; a prince, monarch, ruler.

c 1290 *Lyric Poet.* 30 Tu se alon wil be potestes in be kirk. c 1348 Hall's Chron., *Hen. V* 61 b, No potentate was more glorious nor lords more honorable. 1382 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (1595) 16 But Kings and mightie Potentates must die, For their's the end of humane misrule. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 306 All obey'd The wonted signal, and superior voice Of their great Potentate. 1769 Gray *Installation Ode* 53 High potentate and dames of royal birth. 1863 Freeman *N. C.* I. ii. 39 The mightiest potentate of the East.

2. A powerful city, state, or body; = Power 6 b.

1598 Carl. Sidney *Virginia* 10, 32 Carthage grew to great a Potentate, that [etc.]. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 325 The best Security against any future Designs or Attempts from the French, or any other Potentates. 1833 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 130 Nothing indicated that the East India Company would ever become a great Asiatic potentate.

†**B.** *adj.* Powerful, ruling. *Obs.*

1598 J. Hayward *Sydon & P.* lvi. 34 This spider hath compelled grieuous Tyrannie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurgy* 400/1 Those mighty and potentat Lordes. 1648 S. Ferguson *Prisoner's Passion*, etc. (1650) 39 Enough...to spirit all mortification upon your potentate and predecessors sins.

Potented, *a. Her.* [f. Potent *sb.*[2] + -ed.] (See quots.) So ‖ **Potentée** *a.*

c 1828 Burke *Encycl. Heraldr.* I. *Gloss., Potented, or Potentée*, ordinaries are so termed when the outer edges are formed into *potents*, differing from what is called *potent counter-potent*, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into potents and counter-potents like the fur. *Ibid., Bend potented*, like the bend gemel, is formed by one half of the cross-potents tending from the other. 1830 Robson *Brit. Herald* III. *Potented, or Potentée.* 1889 in Elvin *Heraldry* 103/2.

‖ **Potentia.** [L., = power.] *In potentia* = in Posse: see ‖ In 21.

1802 A. Cooper *Anim. Lect. Practical Genl.* 26 No complete head in one but only in *potentia*.

Potential (pōʊtĕnʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 -ensial(l). [ME. *potencial*, *-al*, late L. *potentiālis* (Alberto Magno *a* 1250, but cf. *potentialiter adv.*, 5th c., Sidon.), f. *potentia* Potest + -al.; so Of. *potencial* (14–15th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *potentiel*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Possessing potency or power; potent, powerful, mighty, strong; commanding. Now *rare*.

a 1483 *Ordyr Knyst.* (1868) 9, 3he The struggle of the fadres potencial. 1526 Skelton *Prayer to Father* 3 Celestiall Father, potencial God of myght. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 72 The Magnifico is much belou'd, And hath in his effect a voice potential As double as the Duke's. 1706 Monge *Amer. Comp.* I. 683 The lands, when cultivated by manumitted negroes as a very potential gauge and counterpoise. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 296 The nation as a whole, and every individual composing it, are without any potential voice in their own destiny.

2. Possible as opposed to actual; existing *in posse* or in a latent or undeveloped state, capable of coming into being or action; latent.

1598 Thomas *Rastell. De P. E.* 111. viii. (Stock MS.), Potential the part in us is limbs needful and under power can to worke to Gods use in imperyge of enemmyes lyst. 1646 *Pretens. Parliat. Explan. Mans Life* 160 This ...carries largely an actuall or a potentiall fall from the state of grace. 1827 S. Pegge *Fitz-Stephen's Hist. Becket* 3 It is The Water is Potential Sea. 1868 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* II. xvi. 286 When he is sole independent chief or wedge, though there is no actual owner of the land till a successor be appointed, yet there is a legal, potential ownership, subsisting to completion of title. 1881 Rivet *Crown Assur. Law* (1883) II. xxxix. 468 The ruling will seem here an actual or potential reference. 1892 Westminster *Rev.* 13 Life may remain in a dormant or 'potential' condition for an apparently indefinite length of time. 1897 Wyndh. Geo. to Sept. 6/2 The ships...put out under canvas, standing right or wrong throughout the night to avoid potential torpedoes.

3. *Med. Potential cautery*, an agent which produces the same effects on the skin as an *actual cautery* or red-hot iron. So *potential cauterize*.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 303 He knowip not be differens betwixe a cauterie hot in dede actuel & potencial. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurgy* 17 b/2 We vse potell in these dayes potentiale cauterium. 1801 Wiseman *Surg. Many Wks.* (1953) 92 In which case, a potential Cauterie, mild treatment...is convenient. 1898 Pettigrew (ed. 3) *Potential Cautery*...is that which is performed with Limestone or other Caustick Drugge. 1708 J. S. tr. *La Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1731) 174, I prefer the Potential Cautery, such as the Lapis Infernalis, or the Mercurial Water. 1859 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Potential cautery*, nitrate of silver...or Potassa fusa, in distinct from the *Actual cautery*, or red-hot iron.

4. Gram. That expresses potentiality or possibility: *potential mood*, a name sometimes given to the subjunctive mood, when used to express possibility; the subjunctive mood used potentially.

In French Grammar, sometimes applied to the Conditional (*Littré*, *s. v.* verbe, 22, 1).

1529 Lyndsay *Pr. Papingo* 60 Sum Modus...is weary quhyle he hath vi, the Indicatyve, Imperatyve, optative or potencial, the subjunctive, the conditionall, and the infinityve. 1600 Percivall *Fox, Fueris* (1616) 30 Now know you the Potential Mood? It denoteth an ability, will, or duty in us any thing. 1709 J. Mason *Lex. Poeticus*, I. *Potential Mood in Grammar*, is the same in Latin with the *Subjunctive*; but differs in this, That it hath always implied in it, either *Posseem, Velim*, or *Debeo*; as *Regnet Deus*, that is, *Regnare possit*, a Man may ask. 1864 L. Murray *Engl. Grammar*, 3rd. ed. I. vi. 119 That the Potential Mood should be separated from the subjunctive, is evident, from the brevity and confusion which are produced by their being blended together, and from the distinct nature of the two moods; the former of which may be expressed without any condition, supposition, etc. 1897 G. Perkins *Syntax Greek*, 211, The tenses, especially the future, either alone or in connection with one or more particles, in many cases express a potential, subjunctive, or hypothetical sense. 1906 Nesbit *Eng. Gramm.* 206, 90 To these should (Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive) many grammarians add the Potential Mood, meaning by that mood certain combinations of the so-called auxiliary verbs *may, might, can, could, must*, with the adverbial mood. This is objectionable.

b. With humorous play on sense 2.

1880 T. Jordan *Leaders' Glory* 3 [Followed by] all Lord Mayors in the Potential Mood. 1893 Pall Mall Budget 22 Apr. 8/2 By those who govern in the mood potential.

5. *Physics.* **a.** *Potential function*: a mathematical function or quantity by the differentiation of which the force at any point in space arising from any system of bodies, etc. can be expressed. In the case in which the system consists of separate masses, electrical charges, etc., this quantity is equal to the sum of these, each divided by its distance from the point.

Introduced in 1828, by G. Green, with special reference to electricity. Now usually called simply *potential*: see B. 5.

1828 G. Green *Appl. Math. Anal. to Electr. & Magn.* in *Math. Papers* (1871) 9 Nearly all the attractive and repulsive forces...in nature are such, that if we consider any material point *p*, the effect, in a given direction, of all the forces acting upon that point, arising from any system of bodies it may be considered, will be expressed by a partial differential of a certain function of the co-ordinates which serve to define the point's position in space. The consideration of this function is of great importance in many inquiries...We shall often have occasion to speak of this function, and will therefore, for shortness, call it the potential function arising from the system *S*. 1880 Maxwell *Theory Electricity*, 139 The function φ is called the potential function of the circuit, and the curves obtained by varying the constant in the equation φ = C are called curves of equal potential.

b. *Potential energy*: energy existing in a positional form, not as motion: see Energy 6.

Introduced by Rankine in 1853, *potential* being opposed to *actual*, as in sense 2; Thomson and Tait substituted *kinetic* for *actual*, making *potential energy* the opposite of *kinetic energy*. The Latin expression *vis potentialis* has been used by the late Bernoullis and Euler (1736).

1732 Euler *Methodus inveniendi Lineas curvas*, etc. 247 Quaestiones eam vis centripetum...Daniel Bernoulli sibi indicavit in universum vim, quae in binis elasticis locorum viris, non quidem formata, quam vim *potentialem* appellat, comparari possit.

1853 W. Rankine *Transform. Energy in Ind. Papers* (1881) 203 By the occurrence of such changes, actual energy disappears, and is replaced by Potential or Latent Energy; which is measured by the product of a change of state into the resistance against which that change is made. (The vis viva of matter in motion, thermometric heat, radiant heat, light, chemical action, and electric currents, are forms

of actual energy; amongst those of *potential* energy are those of the mechanical powers of gravitation, elasticity, chemical affinity, statical electricity, and magnetism. 1868 Graham *Addr. Chem.* 31 We may thus render muscular force latent in a stretched bowstring, raised cannon-ball, or other instrument, for any length of time. This latent force is generally spoken of as potential energy, while the active force manifests at any moment by the flying arrow or falling ball constitutes its actual or dynamic energy. 1868 Thomson & Tait *Elem. Dynamics* 74 The *potential energy* of a conservative system, in the configuration which is best as any instant, is the amount of work that its constituent parts are supplied by...the weight of a clock..., by gunpowder, the chemical affinities of whose constituents are called into play by a spark. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* ed. 2) I. 16 To determine the value of the potential energy when the nugget is placed in the field of force expressed by this potential.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A potential agent, a thing that gives power. *Obs. rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Potentials*, things apt to breed or give power, strength or ability.

2. That which is possible, opposed to what is actual; a possibility.

1879 Cleasby *Icel. Dict.* I. xli. 241 The *potential* verbs in *-ian*, even as the actual verbs in *-ast*. 1883 Stevenson *Life Nature* (ed. 6) I. 624 With this belief our highest thoughts of the potential for humanity are connected. 1887 E. M. Rossiter *Rev. Crit. Method* 30 The faculty...exists to hold to reach to highest *potential*, or the aim of literature, in the case of personal gift cultivated by a literary life.

3. *Gram.* Short for *Potential mood*: see A. 3 a.

4. *Physics.* Short for *potential function*: see A. 3 c. Hence, the amount of energy or quantity of work denoted by this, considered as a quality or condition of the matter, electricity, etc., in question. See quots.

[*Potential* as the name of a function was undoubtedly introduced by Green in 1840 (*Ess. F. Becket to Assoc. Prom. Sci.* 1892, Feb. 91). 1853 Gauss *Allgem. Lehrsätze in Beziehung d. Anziehung*, Wks. 1877 V. 197 *Zur bequemen Handhabung...werden wir uns mitunter ihrer* V *mit einer besondern Benennung zu belegen*, und *die Grösse* [the Potential] *die Massen, worauf sie sich beziehn, nennen*.]

1868 G. Green *On Appar. Mech. Attr.* etc. in *Math. Papers* (1871) 32 This equation is remarkable on account of its simplicity and singularity, seeing that it gives the value of the potential for *any point P*, whilst the surface, when *V* its value at the surface itself, is known, together with the [*f*. The potential at any point in the neighbourhood of or within a charged body is the quantity of work that would be required to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point if the given distribution of electricity remained undisturbed. 1881 R. H. Thurston *Elem. Mech.* (1891) 277 Instead of the word tension, used with reference to the work that can be effected by a charge when equally insulated, or electro-motive force, the word *potential* is now used. 1883 Tarbotton & Tait *Nat. Philos.* (1883) II. 29 § 483 This function (the potential) was introduced by Laplace, but the name was first given to it by Green, who may almost be said to have to that created the theory, as we now have it. *Ibid.* § 485 The *Potential* or any point, due to any attracting or repelling body, or distribution of matter, is the mutual potential energy between it and a unit of matter placed at that point. 1891 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 3 Potential implies that function of electricity which corresponds to motion from one pole to another. And the difference of potential, which determines the amount of this motion, is called electromotive force. 1879 G. Forbes *Sp. Telephone* 37 The difference...of magnetic potential existing between the diaphragm and the core is increased. 1880 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 76 Potential. In electrical science, has the same relation to Electricity that pressure, in Hydrostatics, has to Heat, or that temperature, in Thermodynamics, has to Heat. 1881 Joseph *Electr.* 32 The effect of contact is producing or maintaining difference of potentials. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 6/1 (H. Tesla's demonstrations) Current of these extremely high potentials appear to be absolutely without effect upon the human organism. 1902 *Encycl. Britannica* (ed. 10) 26/1 The magnetic potential at any point of a magnetic field expresses the work which would be done by the magnetic forces of the field on a positive unit of magnetism as it moves from that point to an infinite distance therefrom....It is the exact analogue of electrical electric potential.

attrib. 1898 *Engineering* 11 Apr. 392/1 The rate of leak...was no greater when the potential difference was 200 volts than when it was 5. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 210 "High potential" electrical loss by wires, insulators, shading rings, and local applications). *Ibid.* 214 To run an engine dynamo or furnish high potential heat and light.

Potentiality (pōtenʃiæ·liti). [ad. med.L. *potentialitāt-em* (Albertus Magnus, *a* 1320), f. *potentiālis*: see prec. and *-ity*. So F. *potentialité*.]

1. The quality of being powerful or having power: see Potential *a.* 1.

1617 Weemes *Apol.* 1. 2. 30 Hadeus alleged potentiality, or abstracte; as I may speake, they have some kinde of potentiality (I know not how otherwise to name his word) joined with them. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* 288 Nor do I understand what derogation it can be to the Divine perfection, to attribute to it Potentialities, that is to say Logicke Power. 1820 Coleridge *Lett., Conversv. &c.* I. 131 I have the power, the potentiality of walking. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xvii. 504 An unlimited and unexercised potentiality of sovereignty.

2. *esp.* The state or quality of possessing latent power or capacity capable of development into activity; possibility of action or active existence: opposed to *actuality*: see Potential *a.* 2.

1664 Jeremy Cradock *Serm.* 40 This potentiality or aptitude which the soul hath to be joined, and unite and commix with the body. 1833 H. Martineau *Comfort. Cobbett* (1913) 13 By Earth you are to understand, the Potentiality or Capability of the Existence of the outward Creation. 1861 Jeremy Age to Powell, We are not here to tell a parcel of babies and vain, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice. 1893 Rolt *Count & Pol.* 10, I. 4 31 (1894) 378 The mental conception that we have of empty space, is only the acknowledged, the possibility or potentiality of moving. 1862 Duke *Hist. Geol.* 129 Characteristics before only foreshadowed, or existing only in potentiality, come into full expression.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this quality; a capacity or possibility, or a condition, thing, or being in which it is embodied.

1668 Boyle *Hum. Reflections* (1806) 22 By the former is both a potentiality, by the latter an actuality in reference thereunto. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. § 3 (1695) 160 In this latter sense, I mean here to be understood, when I name any of those Potentialities amongst the simple Ideas, which we conceive in our Minds, when we think of particular Substances. 1833 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. viii. vi. 387 In the joy of liberty regained there are united together the potentialities and gratifications in general. 1874 *Fortn. Rev.* 1. 4 § 11. 33 The self-creation of such a potential universe would involve even more the difficulties here raised—would imply indeed the *potential* retrieval a more remote potentiality. 1893 *Longm. Dict.* II. 1007/1 The need is the potentiality of the place. 1879 Bunsen *Hippolytus* III. 63 The conversion, by successive names, of these innate potentialities into actual existences.

3. *Electr.* = Potential *sb.* 4. *rare.*

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 691 The individual, through whose body there is passing an electric current of not too high potentiality, generally experiences pain.

Potentialize (pōtenʃiălaiz), *v.* [f. Potential *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To render potential, give potentiality to; *spec.* in reference to energy. To convert into a potential condition. Hence **Potentialized** *ppl. a.*, **Potentializing** *vbl. sb.*; **Potentialization**, the action of rendering potential.

1858 P. Fairbairn *Prophecy* vi. 211 iv. 430 note. The ox highly potentialized—those times repaired. 1866 in the extract that could be assigned him for a symbolical indication of his nature—this is the number of his name. 1883 in *Gresham Rev.* I. 208 Some [I. e. Saints, etc.] Monadic agencies to subsidize a more potentialization of the waters for remote purposes. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* 3rd Ser. XXXV. 320 At the extreme configurations of any simple vibration, the energy of the simple movement is entirely potentialized. 1889 Upham *Orig. Spir.* Within a given period there is large potentializing in the first stages of events, and large dissipation in the final stages.

Potentially (pōtenʃăli), *adv.* [f. Potential *a.* + -ly².]

1. Powerfully, mightily; authoritatively. *Now rare.*

1500 in *Foss Jr. & Bl.* (1833) 138/2 The wordes of holy scripture doe worke more effectuall potentiality and humanely by the mighty operation of the spirite of God. 1658 Sanders *Glossogr.*, *Potentially*, powerfully, mightily, substantially, effectually. 1878 E. Blount *Man as Needs* ii. 22 That writes the whole matter thus, said Imam potentially.

2. In a potential or possible manner or state; in potentiality, possibility, or capability: opposed to *actually*.

1440 *Jour Nurnberge* 13 Saithe Boke is Arsenicalle, that were potencially in al mettles, and coud be act. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* 31/1 The matter appeared on the bodies, sensibles confounds or peraduellers, whose fees they are called actuall or potentiall Counsels. 1614 Bacon *Treas. Time. Prof. Wks.* (1879) 1848, in the Sand are diuerse potentially seuerall inchastinding Qualities shelld'd from diuers of the trees seuerallie. 1708–24 Tillard *Ex. Nat.* (1742) I. 191 The doctrine of atoms actually, if not potentially, indivisible. 1 1880 Bonnier *Dyd. Pantry Essays* 8 Lat. (Camden Cent.) 19 The first moves...contained all edds potentially. 1884 Bowen *Logic* iv. 82 Every Concept must denote some existing object,—existing, that is, either really or potentially.

3. In the potential mood. *rare.*

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xlv. Imperative mood, present tense: Do not then go home, let him not go home, let us not go home....Then, potentially: I may not and I cannot go home.

So **Potentialness**, potentiality.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 98 Potentialness, Reversion, 1693, 1721 Bailey vol. II, *Potentialness*, Powerfulness, Efficacy.

Potentiary, *nonce-wd.* [After Plenipotentiary.] One possessing power to act.

1834 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxx, The last great potentiary had arrived who was to take part in the family congress.

Potentiate (pōtenʃiĕ·t), *v.* [f. L. *potentia* power + -ate³.] In quot. 1837 after *Ger. potenziren*.

1. *trans.* To endow with power or potency.

1867 Cleasby *Icel. Dict.* xlv. (Addit. 122), I have even haunted the new word, potentiate, with its derivatives, in order to express the combination or transfer of powers. 1870 — in *Life, Lett. Icel.* (1874) IV. 173 Of such assertions...I do not believe a human soul capable, unless supernatural and miraculously potentiated by an especial divine grace. 1877–98 Hare *Guesses* (1879) 230 The wine [that] in the sacramental partook and potentiated the individual freed from everything that is not individual in it.

2. To render possible.

1879 *Englishm. Mag.* Jan. 31 Before a language can evolve or else memory which potentiates other art of communication, it must pass through every intermediate phase from the feminine to the regular.

Hence **Potentiated** *ppl. a.*, **Potentiation**, the action of potentiating, endowment with power.

1 1844 Cleasdale *Notes & Lect.* (1846) I. 24 The energies of neither...in a rich and more potentiated form. 1890 J. M. Gibon *Vital Dynamics* 31 That potentiation of living substance, which we name nutriment. 1892 — *Mental Dynamics* 20 This individuality...which manifests in a higher potentiation and happier combination of the human powers. 1892 *St. Mark. Rec.* No. 70 A highly potentiated feeling of home brotherhood.

Potentil. *rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Potentil, Marsh, *Potentilla Comarum Linnæus palustre*. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 6/7 Tormentil and potentil are spoiling it for the woods.

Potentilla (pōtenʃi·lă). *Bot.* [mod.L. *potentilla*, f. L. *potens*, *-entem* Potent + dim. *-illa*; applied a 1500 to the Garden Valerian or Phu; in 1616 to *Potentilla anserina*, whence adopted by Linnæus as name of the genus.] An extensive genus of *Rosaceæ*, comprising herbs and undershrubs, of which the Silverweed, Cinquefoil, and Tormentil are common British species.

a 1500 Ignota [Lucerna], *Anserilla*, potentilla, fo. vulgaria illius. 1540 Alphita (Arundel. Descr.) 130 *Portentilla*, potentilla idem. *Ibid.* 69 *Fo.*, cinquefoil, septefolie, serpentilla, potentilla. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* B iij, Potentilla or as some write Pentyfille, is named also Tormentum sylvestre...in englishe with Tanney. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. liv. 881 1598 Florio, *Potentilla*, (Lat.) wild Tansey or Silver-weed. (As Herb. to call it from its admirable Vertues. 1776 Withering *Arrang. Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 477 Which confirms the opinion of those who maintain that Potentilla and Tormentilla are not distinct genera. 1867 St. Maughan *Bible Trees* A. 8, [after] 30 Galilee, myrtle and *potentilla* gleamed the scenery now. 1883 G. Allen in *Longm. Mag.* 308 The potentillas are a group of very lowly and primitive roses.

Potentiometer (pōtenʃi·mĭtăi). [f. L. *potentia* power (with allusion to Potential *sb.* 4) + -meter.] An instrument for measuring differences of electrical potential.

1881 W. G. Adams in *Nature* 21 Apr. 591 The electrometer or potentiometer method, in which the difference of potential between two points in the circuit was a given evidence between them is directly measured. 1892 W. C. Fisher (title) The Potentiometer and its adjuncts. 1906 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 503/2 The various methods of measuring resistance and a description of the uses of the potentiometer.

† **Potentional**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. Efficient from its Potential.

1650 Fairfax *Daniel* v. 169 Then...the earth...did quicken and that potentional salt...from a strong oath.

Potentite (pōtĕ·ntait). [f. L. *potent-ia* Potent *a.*1 + -ite¹ 4.] Name of an explosive.

1883 V. H. Mottram in *Standard* 19 Apr. 5/6 Explosives such as dynamite, blasting gelatine, potentite, roburite, and detonators. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Potentite*, an explosive used in the Cumberland and Furness mines.

Potentize, *v.* [f. L. *potent-ia* potential + -ize, after G. *potenziren*, f. *potenz* a potentiate.] *trans.* To make potent; *spec.* to develop the power of (a medicine) by trituration or succussion; = Dynamize.

1897 Dudgeon *Med. Rhet.* 1. v. *Dynamol.* By certain processes, called, in the aggregate, *potentization* and *potentizing*, the dynamic powers of a medicine may be set free and developed—by shaking the bottle in which the article is contained. 1901 J. G. Gibson in *Hompth. Recr.* XII. 1903 The most characteristic feature of Hahnemann's practice is the "potentizing," "dynamizing," of medicinal substances. 1892 E. Hamilton in *Echo* 7 Sept. 2/1 Some brand-new miracle, clove and kibbling, is set to daily distilled and potentized, until a single drop of his juice, injected under the skin of your back, will enable you to defy the first fiend now, household, and for ever.

Potently (pō·tĕntli), *adv.* [f. Potent *a.*1 + -ly².] In a potent manner; powerfully, mightily.

1598 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 38 With these women, I say, did God works potently. 1625 Sanderson *Serm.* V. (1632) 113 You are Potently opposed, and with a Mother Of as great Sins. 1886 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. (1) The Air having more room...does less potently press upon the adjacent Mercury. 1740 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 262 Miracles, which they now potently believe. 1884 W. G. Lees in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 262 A new conception...destined more potently to influence the structure of society.

Potentiness, *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being potent; potency; might.

1597 Bailey vol. II, *Potentness*, mightiness, powerfulness.

Poter, *rare.* Also 7 -our. [app. f. L. *pōt-āre* to drink, or *pōt-us* drink + -er¹; but cf. Potter *sb.*²] A drinker, a toper.

1897 Rowlands *Letheanus* 302 They beguile other Passers, Porters, and Bawds. 1900 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 5/1 I fear I have given myself into the hands of the Philistines, whether they be total abstainers or good honest "poters".

Potero, obs. form of Pot-herb.

† **Poterium** (pōtī·rĭŏm). *Bot.* [L., *poterium*, a Gr. *ποτήριον* drinking-cup, wine-cup;] also, name of a shrub. (The mod. application is due to *Trans. Bot.* to refer to the use of the Salad Burnet in flavouring Cool tankard.] A genus of herbaceous plants of N.O. *Rosaceæ*; Salad Burnet.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iii. xxiii. 1048, I have sowne the seede of Poterium in April which I received...that grew in my garden two years together, and after perished by some misfortune. 1706 Phillips, *Poterium*, a sort of Thistle.

1723 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl., Potestas*, a word used by many for the prickly pimpernel.

Potestas, variant of POTENCE *Obs.*

Pote·stal, *a. nonce.* [irreg. f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to potestas: see POTÉ, 3.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* iv. 8 pd Of opinion that my action is only suspended while the child or slave is in my *potestas*, because I cannot proceed against myself, but that is reviven on the personal relationship coming to an end.

Potestas (*pōte·stæs*). Pl. **potestates** (-*ē·tīz*). [L., *potestās* power, used in certain connexions.]

†**1.** *Alg.* = POWER 18 c. *Obs.*

1696 HARRIS *Lex. Tech.*, Who, 1845 VII. 330 The roots and potestates themselves. 1879 COLLINS in *Enginal Cyclop. Sci. Mem.* (1898) I. 223 They will both amount to the 18th potestas of the unknown symbol.

†**2.** Creative or pharmaceutical power; active principle; = ESSENCE *sb.* 9. *Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Domm Med.* 2 150 That Potentiative Powers of things are as if they were the Magick. 1692 — *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 150/1 After the same Manner ... prepare the Potestates or Powers of other Vegetable Productions.

3. *Eccles. Law.* The power or authority of the head of a family over those depending on him; *esp.* paternal authority.

1870 ANON & WALKER tr. *Gaius* i. § 103, 53 Whereas both males and females may be in our *potestas*, females alone cannot have manus. 1880 [see POTESTAL].

†**Potestate.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 -at. [ad. L. *potestāt-, stem* power, a ruler, supreme magistrate. In OF. *potestat* (favoured form *c* 1250, *poestet*); It. *podestà*. The pl. *potestates* is uniform with the pl. of *potestas*, and sometimes indistinguishable from it.]

1. A person possessed of power over others; a superior, potentate, ruler, lord.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 235 Holy men seiden to be apon to helpen potestatis, but to be men of holye prayers. *c* 1386 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 197 Wib love we dreden be potestatis? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 303 Whether that was an Iowes potestat. *c* 1400 MAUNDEVILLE *Mand. Trav.* (Cotton MS.) xxviii. Ane prince or emperour, ane potestate, or ane king with crown. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 73 Lawfull for the potestates, the nobility, the gentrie [etc.]. 1594 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 100 Some Potestats are quoted very. *a* 1626 WHARTON *Holy Living* (1686) 89 They always giving a relation, or account...to their superior potestates, or to God.

2. Rendering *potestas* in the Vulgate (Eph. vi. 12, 1 Pet. iii. 22), applied to a spiritual (angelic or demonic) 'power'.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* vi. 12 Apeis the princes and potestatis, ayens gouernours of the world of this derknesse. 1540 M. NIGHT 1 *Peter* iii. 22 Angels, potestates, and vertues, or made subiectes to him. 1549 BOOK *Comm. Prayer* 1552, Litany, It is no man nor Angel, but God ... whome the angelike potestates do reuerently feare. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* i. 21 Above all Principalitie and Potestate and Power, and Domination. *c* 1600 *Damon & Pithias* 1393 They lyving with God, like unto the Potestates who were bodies, are not oppressed with the burdens of their bodies.

b. *spec.*, in mediæval angelology, a member of the sixth order of angels: see ORDER *sb.* 3.

1587 GOLDING *Gold. Legt.* 255 b/2 The ymmediate seruauntes, The potestates hanged, Cherubyns and Seraphyns conquer hearinges and peregrynes. 1594 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. viii. (1886) 338 Thrones, dominions, principats, potestats, virtues, cherubin and seraphin.

3. The chief magistrate in mediæval Italian towns and republics: = PODESTÀ b.; *transf.* a chief magistrate in certain Turkish towns.

1526 See G. Heyr *Late Anom.* (S.T.S.) 108 A noble marchand of Paris sald pas before their Potestate of Florence. 1530–6 MYLES *Arthur* v. viii. 124 When ye shal come to Rome to the potestate and all the consayllis and lawes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 181 That followed the potestates & governors of the citie [Bologna] all to Comaccio vilage, & within a myle of the citie there met hym [Charles V] lorde and tyraunte Ludouike. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* iv. viii. 91 One of the noble Mahometes is elected and created potestate, and chiefe ruler of both civill and criminall [of Cairo]. 1604 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1191 The potestates of Pera came by sea unto him with eight galleis more.

†**4.** A (collective) authority, a governing body, (e.g. of a university. *Obs. rare.*

1536 *Lit. to Pembr.* (*Arch. Cant. VII. E. xvii.* 32) They [of the Senate] exempt the Chancellor of the priuiledg [of the University of Padua] to set his bridle and seale for the appredation of the assise upon all the victuayls.

†**5.** Power, authority. *Obs. rare.*

1559 SUMMAY *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 130 Trewant thaime that ye wone dar speik it. Becaus he is ane prince of potestatis.

†**Potesta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -acion. [f. L. *potestāt* power + -ATION: cf. *gratulation.*] Power, authorization.

c 1425 *Digby Mysts.* (1882) ii. 127 The prynces have gyven me full potestacion. 1623 COCKERAM, *Potestation*, the same that Potestate is.

Potestative (*pōte·stətiv*), *a.* [ad. F. *potestatif*, -*ve*, ad. late L. *potestātīvus* adj. (Tert.) denoting or containing power, f. L. *potestāt-em* power + -IVUS, -IVE: cf. *facultative, qualitative*, etc.]

1. Befitting a 'potestate'; having power or authority; authoritative.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* viii. 134 So I might contemplate him in a Judiciary posture, in a potestative, a sovereigne posture, sitting [etc.]. 1842 [H. PARNELL] *Jas. Pop.* 91 All commands are not alike binding and Potestative. 1850 BAXTER *Love Ch. Dis.* 172 The abuse of the Potestative Priestley is Tyranny. 1892 R. WARDEN *Life T. M'Crie* (1818) 66 A potestative veto, for order's sake and without any potestative wisdom.

2. *Potestative condition*, a condition within the power or control of one of the parties concerned.

1850 WARREN *Undoubtedness* (1854) 17 We do not...make it a potestative antecedent condition? 1870 R. MACWADE *Trust Viewpoint* 308 If we did hold faith, or it is our act to be required as a proper potestative foregoing condition of our acceptance. 1708 ARCHER *Principles* 337 Such a Condition ...is said to be a Potestative Condition in respect of a third Person, but a Casual Condition in respect to the Person to whom such Legacy is given. 1818 CRUISE *Digest. Abridgm.* 11 A potestative or arbitrary condition is that, which makes the execution of the agreement depend on the will of one of the contracting parties, or upon an event which it is in the power of that party to bring about or to prevent. 1893 WESTLAKE *Treatise* II. 43 If the condition under which the thing may come into the power of the grantee be also potestative (such as his himself can bring about or accelerate).

Pote-stick: see POTE *sb.*[3] 3.

†**Pote-stolate.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* †Humorous dim. of POTESTATE.

1592 ARMSTRONG *Def. sect. he Convert* 389 He is such a goose egge, And such a potestolate, And such a potenate.

†**Potesture, potesver**, anifad errors for *potmer*, FAUTHNER, yarns. See Skeat *Notes Engl. Etym.* 227.

a 1840 *Sir Degrev.* 866 in *Percy Folio* III. 47 (By that sword I know thee have:) The potel is in my potesture (*Cambridge MS.* potestere). *a* 1850 *Sir Y. Manlell* 21 *Ibid.* II. 391 He pluckèd out of his potesver ...a pretty mantle.)

Potewe. *Cookery. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *potage* (1387–8 in Godef.), *potaige*, pl. of *pate* a little pot, POTTLE.] A fancy dish moulded in an earthen pot, which was broken when the contents had become solid.

1390 *Forme of Cury* I. 177 (1780) by Potewe. Take Potews of Eldre [*read* of half a quart and fyll hem full of flaw of pomme cheryes.—When they bene ynowe, breke þe potewe of wyne & do þe flaw ouer þe wyne & serue hem wyb.

Pot-eye. *Spinning.* [For *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning Gloss., Potting*, a little cup with a cap to it, set by a spinning frame for the thread to run down, and to avoid friction. 1884 *Ibid. Add.* 21/2 Or, a thread's frame the yarn is first passed through and rubbed against the 'pot-eye' of the wire-board, and then rightly wound round a hard bobbin.

†**Pot-fish.** *Obs.* Also pott. [ad. Du. *potvisch*, in Ger. *potfisch*, Da., Swed. *potfisk*; the first element being perh. the same as in the Du. *potskopf* thick-head (Kilian), Flem. *potskopfd* an owl-pout, in reference to the huge head of this whale.] The cachalot or spermaceti whale.

1593 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 610 In these Seas are Cachelots or *Pot-fish*, a sort of Whales. (*Ibid.* Length 20 or 25 Foot. 1709 W. TODD *Three Russian Emp.* III. 103 The Pinnes Oyster-sloops with the surbrand, the pott-fish, from whose head spermacett is prepared.

Pot-fisher. *n.* = next. Ib. One who fishes merely 'for the pot': cf. POT-HUNTER 2.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pot-fisherman. A fisherman who fishes while floating on the water supported by a pot, into which also he puts the fish when caught: a method practised on some Asiatic rivers.

Potful (*pō·tful*). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] The quantity that fills a pot; as much as a pot holds.

1382 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 136 A potful of peason [as pees handle S-text (C. II. 182) A potful of pesage] pat peruers wyf sauhte. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 269 in *Macro Plays* 10, I wyl spare worth a potfull a worse, yndyen I was borne. 1898 Sir F. Hopwood *Parish Reg.* 21 n. 1 (1668) A potfull of salmon. 1811 *Southern's Mag.* XXII. 77 A fox is skinned...to cook a potful of meat.

†**Pot-gallery.** *Obs.* A 'gallery' of some kind on the banks of the Thames (and perhaps other navigable rivers), which often projected over the water, and was feared to be an encroachment.

(In actual use no pot-gallery does not have ascertained: the suggestion that it was the outside gallery or balcony of a pot-house overhanging the river (see N. & Q. 31 Aug. 1901, p. 170) appears to be not liable by the recorded diminutive of some 'pot-galleries': see the quotes.)

1630 *Sir N. Dacre's Orders* § 20 in E. Griffith *Commentary of Thomas Lydall* 20 Item, That no Person do make or continue any Wharf, Building, Pot-gallery, or other Purpresture, or Incroachment into, upon, or over any Part of the Soil of the said River. 1634 *Survey of Buildings & Encroachments on Thames Bank* [*Lit.* Lough Magn. 38 ft. 4 in. On the South Side ...4. *At Adam's* Dye-house a Pot-Gallery, 21 ft. E. to W., 12 ft. out into the River. *Ibid. Ill.* 2. On the North Side ...3. St Katherines, from Gate towards St Katherine Dock are Pot Galleries, the S. E. to W. 3 yards out into the river. *Ibid.*

Pot-garden. A garden of pot-herbs, a kitchen-garden. Also *attrib.*

1321 *Mill. Acct. St. John's Hosp., Cantord.*, For digging of pot herbs growing in the pot garden. 1329 HORMAN *Pueri.* 172 The frier garded vnrath for pesaunte: the pore garden for potkin. 1842 *Mill. Acct. St. John's Hosp., Cantord.* Mending the locks of the potgarden gate. 1848 *Athenæum Monthly Jour.* 203/2 The cabbage and the cauliflower and many things that grow in a pot-garden are but little known to him who sees them only in the gin or on the plate.

†**Pot-gun, pot-gun.** *Obs.* Also 6 -gonne, -goon, 6–7 -gunne. [f. POT *sb.*[2] + GUN *sb.*]

1. A short piece of ordnance with a large bore, a MORTAR; so called from its shape.

1544 COLDEWELL *Reasons on Folly* B b, Another urlion through with a pergonne accordyd. 1557 A. JUNGERMAN *Voyage to Tunis* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 360 They have ...a great many of leather pieces or potguns. 1590 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* II. i. 82 Then the wonder were wanted by the love that some lovers to shoot...that the said pergonnes did so harme.

2. = POT-GUN *sb.* 3.

1586 WESTWARDHO *Dyal. Smallbeere* (1598) 30/2, One of those pedgonnes of elder, that helpes vse to shoote pages and dowes to...1611 COTGR., *Calumelle*, a pot-gonne made of a Quill, or Elder sticke. 1660 M. H. *Rymed Hist. Passages* 5 I...wish I had been chang'd into an Elderpoun,to have been cut out into Pot-guns. 1709 SWIFT *To Dr. Delany on Libels* 14 When first in Print, you saw his dread Back Pot-Gun level'd at his Head. 1862 [see POTGUN 2].

b. Contemptuously or inliterally applied to a pistol or similar fire-arm; cf. POT-GUN *sb.* 2.

a 1593 URSLE *Remains D.* 10. 4b. (Arb.) 72 Once discharge my harquebusse: And for my bouetes sake, bare your nose with my potgonn. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY, etc. *Knt. Malta* 11. 50, How I might see with your pot-gun? 1633 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* 4 *Mem.* 1. 1, Where all your Swetes go a-feasting by water, with your gally-foist and potguns.

3. *fig.* A loud talker, a mere boaster, a braggart; also, an extended report.

1613 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* III. iii, I saw a Duchesse bersak his pain once: For calling him potgun. *a* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 9, I heard such a report, But had no faith to't: a mere Potgun! 1663 COWLEY *Old Bach.* iv. (1735) That sign of a man there, that pot-gun charged with wind.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1604 FORD *Line's Emblem.* To Rdr., The First Season, Presents him in the Twilight of his age, Not pot-gun-proof. 1632 W. JOHN. Essex Antiquary viii. These are potgun preparations for a Civill war. 1651 *Nine Heroes, Old Infirmities* 106, Their Pot-gun Volleys charge Her Royal Eye.

†**Pot-hanger.** *Obs.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HANGER[2].] A device for hanging a pot or kettle over the fire; a series of links, a rack, or a bar with a series of holes, on which a pot-hook or crook could be hung at different heights; = HANGER[2] 4 d. Mostly in *pl.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Crémaillère*, the pot hanger. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Llares o eslauos*, pot-hangers, *Llaues cuzmas*. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 235 They were by the pot hangers, whereon they vsed to hang their pots. 1627 in W. F. Shaw *Manx Records* (1860) 107 Three brasse potgeere [*sic*] hangers, one payer of pot-hangers. 1640 in *Archives Maryland* (1887) IV. 94 1 Pot-hanger and potthooks. 1676–84 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Crémaillère*, pot-hangers or pot-hooks.

†**Pot-hangings,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* **a.** = POT-CLOTH. **b.** = POT-HANGER.

1521 in *Rites* N'ldn (Camden) 119 Item a greatyere, and a sockett, a payr of pote hangyngs, and frying pan. 1530 PALSGR. 180/1 *I vse wrasshes, a payre of pote hangynges. Ibid.* 255/1 Pote hangynges, *crémaillere.*

†**Pot-hangle.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + *hangle*, f. HANG *v.* + -LE, suffix of the instrument. (*Hangle* occurs otherwise only as var. of HINGLE a hinge.)] In *pl.* (const. as *sing.*) = prec. b.

1536 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 267 Item, 2 frying pottes and a payre of pothangles sold to the said Scotsmen[s] 13*d*. *Ibid.*, Item, sold to the baylyf of Staff. a pothangles 10*d*. 1614 *Rec. Stratford-upon-Avon* (Dugd.) 1556, one pothanglee, price 12*s*.

Pot-head. *colloq.* [For *sb.*[1]] A stupid person. So **Pot-headed** *a.*, stupid, thick-headed.

1599 MARS *Apol.* 4018, Who can's These terrible...some potheaded poetlet they have, that watcher almost 3° endlesse weekly rhymes. 1893 KENNEDY *Winter Hol.* 101, She was too good for a poor pot-head like me.

†**Potheca·ne, -aire.** *Sc.* and *north. Eng. dial. Obs.* Also 9 pottiecar. [Aphetic form of *apothecar*, = F. *apothicaire*, contemp. to Eng. *potheary*: see next. Hence by phonetic corruption **pot, tiquar, pottiquar*, POTTIQUAR.] An apothecary: = next.

1580 Hoddesdon *Test. Cres.* 246 Sicyth belanged to the pothecarie [*sic*] thairfoir [*sic*] ...thairfoir [*sic*] I will geve to the pothecarie [*sic*] ane crosbekker. *a* 1584 PITSCOTT *Fights in Norway* 102 This present from the pothecaire [*sic*] were, quhyll Mar Cork were to amend thee. 1865 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Potticar, Potticary*, an apothecary. 1889 *Leeds Gloss., Potticar*, an apothecary.

Pothecary. *Now only dial.* Forms: **1** -ē, **potecarie**, 4–7 -*cary* (**a.** 3 -*kary*, 8 -*eari*) 3–6 **potycary**(-e); 6 **potiscarie**, -*caryo*, 6–7 (? *obs.*) -*ary*; 7 **potticary**, -*teary*. *β.* 5–7 **pothtary**, 7 **pothocaris**, 7–8 (? *obs.*) -*cary*, 8–9 **pothecary**. See also prec. Aphetic form of APOTHECARY, formerly in common use.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 304 (Camb.) And fayth he pardo nas bigger weibe he bayne hyne the eyen weren in pothycaries *Cant. Lament., Mort.* 3 *Rhetors, Druggers, apothecaries Pater. apot.*] 1408 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14010 Sundry letuaryes Maked at the potycaryes. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 *Potycary that selleth confections, apothicaire.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Pref. A 3 ij, If the potecari...be ignorant in herbes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* xi. 46 Abundance of Allom,...so much esteemed by our Pothearies. 1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., Going to visit Roger Pepys, at the pothecary's in King's street. 1700 W. SOMERS in *Misc. Scotland* I. 112 A league between a few drunken potticary and surgeons who play with one another's hands. 1820 SHELLEY *Peter's Ward* viii. He saw a Potticary, in a white linen, Rubbing in his wonted style. *a* 1825 *Forest Fl. E. Anglia, Potticary.* 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words*, *Potticary*, apothecary. ...Not now of common use...but I have heard it used disparagingly.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1500 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 40 § 2 Suche potkary ware...drogges and stuffes. 1598 BARCLAY *Conf. Mandil.* 111 Who

lumb...or still as those potherary men! 1807 CRABBE *Borough* II. 106 Potherb Shops. 1824 MACAULAY *Chron. Hist.* To Bds., Yet have I sweet cordials to unpotherize! of Potherary sleights.

Potheen, variant form of POTEEN.

Pothel, ME. variant of *podel*, PODDLE.

Pother (pɒ·ðəɹ, pɒ·θəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 6 7- **pother**; also (7 **powther**), 7–9 **pother**, 7 (9 *dial.*) **poother**. *β.* 7- **pudder**. [Origin unknown: appears early in 17th c. Historically *pother* rimes with *other*, *heather*, *mother*, *smother*, the vowel app. repr. orig. *o*: so the dial. *puther*, *pudder*. The current pɒ·ðəɹ appears to be a 19th c. literary innovation, after the spelling, and perh. influenced by association with *bother*. The form *poudder* is parallel to the dial. *addler*, *brudder*, *muddler*, *fadder*, etc. in some of which *d*, in others *ð*, is original.

Original identity with POTHER, though suggested by the great date, appears to be phonetically untenable.]

1. A choking smoke or atmosphere of dust. *To kick up a pother*, to raise a choking dust.

a. 1607 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* (1608), The Pokie Which out of his nose such a smoke, As nearly put them all to choke, So generous was the perfume. 1837 DICKENS *Sketches of Young Gent.* I, In the trembling pother, Had role the west. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v. *Pudder*, What a pudder the lasses up wi' old brush ! [Lit. in sweeping a room]. 1887 T. DARLINGTON *N. Lincoln. Gloss.* s. v., A puff of tobacco smoke directed into a person's face would be a poother. 1893 ROBINSON *Gl. Whitby, Cleveland* 280, There be such a pother a' smoke I doubt if that you can see her.

b. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 4 To lay the dust and pudder in mankinde, which he and his...are wont to raise.

2. Turmoil, commotion, turmoil, bustle; a tumult, uproar; a noise, din. Cf. DUST *sb.*[1] *g.*

a. 1592 SHAKESPEARE *Jerry* II. iii. 4 Such a pother, As if that whatsoever God, who leades him, Were only proper unto his outward parts, And quite bereaved pertain. 1602 W. H. *Ballance's Letter* B. 2b Oh ! these Chatters, Chatters make a Pother, A Dog can't rest, whilst you women smother. 1709 D. DEFOE *Eng. Tract.* 6 *Reft.* (ed. 2) 308 What a Noise and Pother do our Brethren make in a House about the Sacrifice with their Surplices. 1788 Hon. SOUTH *Addr. Mayoralty* 2, Dikes then not bear the pother o'er the head When the great Persian Conqueror, Cambyses Mischief awoke o'er thy ready with Slaughtering sword ! 1858 P. T. BARNUM *Crotchet Castle* 32 Nothing like sea with his mighty roll, making an almost deafening noise and pother.

b. 1623 *Much-a' Wife*, *Lear* iv. ii. 30 Let the great Gods, That keepe this dreadfull pudder o'er our heads, Finde out their enemies now. 1637 THOMASON tr. *Loquer* (Sophia) 2 Chloe 364 A little while, tumultuous pudder of carriages. 1671 CROWNE *Sullenus* 2, Here's a pudder, let's see if some of my cups or glass spoons be missing. 1673 in Hazlitt-Ed *Fam. Antiquit.* (1870) 220 Twas sensibly done Such a hideous pudder to keep. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* xv, The piper, hearing the pudder over his head, began apparently to think [etc.].

b. transf. A verbal commotion, stir, or fuss.

a. 1631 MASSINGER *Duke of Milan* IV. v, All this pother for one woman ! 1692 WARMOUTH *Lucretius* 280 When Heathen Authority hath kept all the Pother in ope, with their Auspices and Oracles. 1883 BESSIE *Mod. s. v.* To burn holy the sun, and scare the other, But, because he they make a Pother, The difference ever so small. 1708 TYRRELL *Bibl. Pol.* III. 253 Their Answer was would make a parker, who'd never break to call him Brother. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Prol. 37 With high-sounding words he will make such a pother.

b. 1604 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Hamnden Calth.* 13 In this pudder of different opinions, recourse is had to the Great Oracle. 1739 *Scourge Pr. Slander* II. 6, What a pudder and racket to Councils about nothing ! 1798 GEO. E. LEONARD *Acad. Alb.* I. 161 A recital pudder has been raised against us hereafter is proposed, or that the university should have the relief [etc.].

3. Mental perturbation or tumult; trouble, fuss; display of sorrow or grief.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 3 Being scar'd...by the sound and gripes of a hireling conscience, all in a pudder shuffles up to himself such a God, and such a worship as is most agreeable to naturally his lusts. 1656 in HOLLAND *Zaira* (1719) 54 Of Sorrow, making a most grievous pother [*Other Mother*]. 1758 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 417 With ! if all husbands keep so great a pother, I'll live unmarried.—Ah ! get another. 1820 HAZLITT *Table-t. Ser.* ii. vii. (1869) 243 This coil and mighty pudder in the brain.

Pother (pɒ·ðəɹ, pɒ·θəɹ), *v.* Also 7 **pudder**, 9 *dial.* **puther**. [1599, f. POTHER *sb.*; but sometimes app. associated with BOTHER *v.*]

1. *trans.* To put into a fuss; to flutter, worry; to confuse, perplex, trouble.

a. 1650 LILGE *Exhort.* 4 (2) If at that Time he forms Idols to it, he only gathers and wastes himself to no purpose. 1721 BAILEY (*Adapted Chish*) I. 1, At the old conjurations, his powder and his censers, and I don't know what, pothering his poor noble master. 1860 HAWKINS *Contd. Life, Wonders Wks.* (Orbis) II. 323 But how can Cadwyne...be pothered with flatting...men ? 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* IX. x. 229 Sir James all pothered to right : open for him.

2. *refl.* 1658 LOVEL *Gen. Dedicated.* I. 51, He...still pleased in company Observation, that can be of no other Use but to pother and puddle him if he conquers them.

b. To get out by worrying.

1742 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 167 He must pother his Meaning...out of a Dictionary.

3. *intr.* To make a fuss; to fuss, to worry.

1733 SWIFT *Progr. Poesie* 371 Detach the noise, and pother o'er my ears more. 1778 *Lawrence at a Loss* I. 27, I found the old Gentleman...pothering over the Newspaper.

1823 E. BOWEN in *Farmer* (N. Y.) Apr. 251 It is idle to pother with secondary causes when here is the entire reason.

3. *dial.* To move, pour, or roll in a cloud, as smoke or dust.

Widely used in midland dialects from Yorksh. to Warwick, Leicester, Lincoln: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pother*. Hence poth *pothering* in 1781 q. quots. below.

Hence **Pothering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pothera·tion** (*nonce-wd.* after *botheration*), stir, turmoil, trouble; **Pothermost,** *dial.* petty trouble.

1850 LOUDE *Mem. Und.* IV. iii. § 30, That perplexity, puddering, and confusion, which has so much troubled those persons in other parts of Knowledge. 1991–1803 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 169/1 A multitude confused of pothering silence. 1807 HOGG *Queen Hynde* (ed. 2) (1874) 109 The words of their (Irish) orators are wont to rail out just like so many potatoes...rumbling, and pothering and incoherent. 1823 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Pothermost*, perplexities, troubles. 1901 *Essex Herald* 9 Apr. 2/1 All the pothemation had been purposely caused by the master of the house.

Pot-herb (pɒ·tɦəɹb). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HERB.] A herb grown for boiling in the pot; any of the herbs cultivated in a kitchen-garden.

Black pot-herb, *White pot-herb*, old names for Alexanders (*Smyrnium Olusatrum*) and Cow-chervil (*Pimpinella Silinum*) respectively. (Nicholson 1885, 1902)

1538 ELYOT, *Cenelis*...Also an herbe called colewoorte. It is sometyme taken for all pot herbes. 1609 TYRWHIT *Chron.* xi. 5 In Ballow (? *Pl.* III. 190 E) he he sle my Lord very wrong, wende he he had sowlde thee pot-herbe. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov., The Citrons Musticos,...one entire house of rubbish, part of it converted into a garden of pot-herbs. 1733 MAGALOTTI *Trav.* 121. IV. 364 A spot which seemed to be part of Holland, a straight canal, a terrace, rows of clipped trees, and rectangular beds of flowers and potherbs.

¶ *b. erron.* = *pot-plant.*

1882 SYDENHAM *New Arad. Bot.* (1884) 101 Flowering pot-herbs garnished the sills of the...windows.

c. attrib. **Pot-herb butterfly,** a N. American species (*Pieris oleracea*), closely allied to the cabbage-butterfly.

1892 DARWIN (Cincinnati) 21. 5 A people, lower than the lowest they worship; Below their pot-herb gods, that grow in gardens.

Pothery, *a.* [f. POTHER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Choking, stifling; close, sultry; also *transf.*

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 363 That Fishery and Safety...Weather...we usually now feel. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & L.* Wks. 1853 II. 266/2 They (Shakespeare's Sonnets) are hot and pothery: there is much concentration, little delicacy.

2. *dial.* Of sheep: Giddy and liable to fall, through water on the brain.

Perh. a different word, related to POTHER *v.*

1839 HALLIWELL *Dict. Provincialisms*, A sheep which has water on the brain, which causes it to fall down, or move in a very weak, tottering, and uncertain manner, is said to be pothery.

Pot-hole. *Geol.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*]

1. A deep hole of more or less cylindrical shape; esp. one formed by the wearing away of rock by the rotation of a stone, or a collection of gravel, in an eddy of running water, or in the bed of a glacier.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Journ.* II. 373/1, A few of the workable veins may be considered free from 'elbows' or 'pot holes' containing calcareous spar, on which plan stone is subject. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 640 The 'Pools' in the Franconia Notch (White Mountains) are in part holes in granite, fifteen feet deep and twenty and twenty-five feet in their diameters. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 431 Large pot-holes formed on the bed of a glacier by water plunging down through crevasses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* iii. 134 The grinding action of pebbles, when set in motion by water, is strikingly shown in the formation of potholes.

2. See QUOT.

1898 *Archæol. Journ. Soc.* 2. V. 194 That the manufacture of pottery was carried on in Hayling in former times is shown by the existence of "potholes", i. e. holes from which clay has been taken.

Pot-hook (pɒ·thʊk), *sb.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HOOK *sb.*]

1. a. A hook suspended over a fireplace, for hanging a pot or kettle on; a crook. **b.** An iron rod (usually curved) with a hook at the end, for lifting a heated pot, stove-lid, etc.

1483 *Malden, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 42 No. 34) 8. hamettes i, cradel i pair de potehoukes. *c* 1495 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/14 *Hic cathenus*, a potehoke. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Potehoke, *crochet*. 1611 COTGR., *Crochet*, a pothooke, hooke, *ouer-counter*. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 198 hating their Earthen or Copper Pots thereon, not hanging them on Pothooks as we do. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown* vi. (1896) 58 The great black crane...swung over it, with its multiplicity of pothooks and trammels. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pot-hook*, an S-shaped hook for suspending a culinary vessel from a chimney-crane.

† **c.** *pl.* An instrument of punishment: see QUOT.

1599 SHAKES. *Twoneline* I. 3. 108, For rowing some they put...pothooks about their necks, which are iron rings with two long arches screwed to them. 1750 *Hist. Tumultuous vi.* 191 The Chain and Pot-hooks are ordered by his own Order to the Painters I spoke of last week. 1752 MACKENZIE *Diary* (1830) 32 He [a runaway slave in Rhode Island] had on a locked Potthooks put about his Neck.

2. A curved or hooked stroke made in writing; a crooked stroke or character, a scrawl; now usually applied to a hooked stroke, as an element of handwriting, made by children in learning to write. (Often with *damper*: cf. HAMPER[2] 4 *d.*)

1611 COTGR., *Pinot*...a blame, scraule, pothooke, or ill-fauoured white-worke, in writing. 1709 STANYAN & MURE *Elder Bro.* I. ii, *Bet.* What have we here? Pothooks and Andirons! *Lind.* I much fear you, it is the hyeus Characters of an Aniinh. 1840 DICKENS *Jos. Sedley* II. ii. No pimping here, though I long as he spelling her Arabick pothooks and potchooks. 1900 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 62 You know such a potthook makes a letter; and you know what letter, and so, and so. 1738 *Gent. Mag.* VIII. 43/1 1799 H. TRIMMER *Executor's Manager to Archbishop's Theatre* I. 24 (I) go for the copy-book. He makes his potthooks regularly. 1887 G. R. EMS *Merry Year's Mem.* 239 She's scrawling potthooks and hangnos on a dirty sheet of paper.

3. *attrib.* in reference to crabbed or illegible writing or unintelligible characters. Obs.

1874 T. PLUMPTON *Pl. Mr. Austin* 4 We many, than read that long fork, potthook hand That in Queen's College Library does stand. *a* 1883 J. OLIVER *Chronicle Old T. Rom.* (1884) 122 Nonsense and the Stupid Character to write it in, that Pot-hook-hand the Devil wrote at Oxford. [See *Wood's Life & Times* (O. H. S.) I. 298.]

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pot-hooks** *v. trans.*, to curve into the shape of a pot-hook; **Po·t-hooked** *a.*, having a pot-hook (sense 2); **Po·t-hoo·kery,** making of pot-hooks or scrawls; **Po·t-hooky** *a.*, full of or consisting of pot-hooks, scrawled.

1755 T. THOMSON *Pepys's Mem.* (1828) VIII. 273 The Professor's counterfeits is a more illegible...piece of potthookery than yours. 1867 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 833 It was written in a cramped, pot-hooky hand. 1873 MILNER in *Argosy* Sept. May (1876) 314 After pushing myself away as well as I could in the shape of a pot-hook, Mattie followed and got hooked himself alongside me. 1898 CHR. MORGAN in *Daily Mercury* Jan. 2/2 The Unsyllabled very commonly have a curious potthooked starting point...They call upwards on the stem. There is nothing of the sort in the *Bedfordian*.

‖ **Pothos** (pɒ·θɒs). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1737), ad. Sinhal. *pōtha*, *pōtā*.] A genus of climbing shrubs (N.O. *Aracew* or *Orontiacew*), natives of Asia, Australia, etc.: some species are cultivated as foliage plants.

1836 MACILVRAITH tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 221 The potheos, arums, and lianas, furnished us their nourishing fruit...they were completely sheltered. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 108/2 In Climbing Potlos plants, with large, glossy, heart-shaped leaves.

Po·t-house. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** A house where pottery is made. *Obs. rare.*

1699 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3502/4 A very convenient Brick House to be let, having a Potthouse belonging to it, and a very fine Yard for Washing of Clay. 1761 CHOVE in *Archæol.* (1871) A potmaker to...master of the above pot-house at Fulham for...making machines of French materials.

2. A house where pots of beer and other intoxicants are retailed; an ale-house; a small, unpretentious, or low tavern or public-house.

1729 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6700/2 A large well built accustomed Pot-House...known by the Name of the Hermitage Pot-House. 1798 WARTON *Panegyr. on Oxford Ale* 59 To pothouse I repair, the second haunt. Where, Ale, thy temples in full state Hold their natural. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, The purveyor of all gentlemen's wine little has with old curtains (sic.). 1887 JEROME *Diverting* 68, 31 They were extremely capable men, but they could not keep from the pot-house.

b. attrib. Belonging to or characteristic of a pot-house; low, vulgar.

1808 SCOTT in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 223 The class of men for whom these pot house epistles are written, need nothing else. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, Nothing can well get lower, except Pot-house Politics and cruelty. 1900 HALL CAINE *Manx. Lovers* xxvi. 282 There was no pot-house intimacy about the two companions.

Po·t-hunter. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HUNTER.]

† **1.** An opprobrious appellation: ? a sycophant, a parasite: cf. BARRATTER *sb.*[2] 3 *b. Obs.*

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 240 This indigested Chaos of Doctorship, and greedy pothunter after applause, is an apparent Publican and sinner. 1592 GREENE *Friendly Mis. Repentance* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 2 The verier is every cuckolde is called the Brothers And the Barrators the pot hunters. 1594 *Admonition St. Paules, Coll. Canobr. in 4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 420/1 Mr. Cawdrey for saying my Lord [of Rossmond] hymself was but a child, and that he was maintained by pothunters...was admonished.

2. "A sportsman who shoots anything he comes across, having more regard to filling his bag than to the rules which regulate the sport" (*Slang Dict.* 1860).

1781 W. BLAKE *Epi. Hounding* (1788) 210 An arrant a Pothunter as ever England bred, that...had not scrupled to kill a Duck or Doe at any season. 1825 *Real Sporting* I. 10 *Random Francis* I. xxvii. 9 There's nothing a regular Dun would be sooner chaffed at than being called a Pot-hunter. 1857 J. G. HOLLAND *Bronson Fields* (1859) 109 My hope is that some traveller...who is something more than a pothunter, may...send home to me Bronson a series of the common white-quilled black Rhoebirds.

3. One who takes part in any contest or competition merely for the sake of winning a prize. (With allusion to POT *sb.*[1] 3 g.)

1873 *Slang Dict., Pot-hunter*, a man who gives his time up to rowing or pedestrianism, or any sort of match, in order to win the 'pewters' which are given as prizes. *Universally*...How much used in aquatic and athletic circles; applied, in a derogatory sense, to men of good quality who enter themselves in small races they are almost sure to win. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 6/1 The lessons...in the number of 'pot-hunters'; or 'duffers' as cricketers applied which originated in the early days of the Wimbledon meeting, when prizes were given 'in kind', and not as now in money. 1886 *Cent. Pract. Cult. Gen.* IV. 191 To begin...secure a 'pothunter' who follows racing for what he can get out of it.

So **Pot-lacquering** *vbl. sb.* and *a.* (in senses corresponding to 2 and 3 above).

1848 W. Cooper in *L'Estrange Friendships Miss Hilford* (1880) I. 43 Rook three 30s. the pot-hunting prize, four the easier. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 7 The sort of pot-hunting known at Wimbledon and elsewhere as Duck, where the value of a half-crown in cash is considered less than the credit of handling with success the Queen of weapons. 1881 Tylor *Anthropology* ii. 219 The sense of loss is often contemptuously called 'pot-hunting') necessary adjustments to the environment of the chase. 1881 *Cent. Words* XXII. 1621 Some days are no fool of morning or pot-hunting or 'sports'. 1893 Shillan & Hunter *Swimming* (Badm. Libr.) 363 Some swimmers prefer white...to stand the strain of racing night after night... The rage for pot-hunting is apparently unconquerable.

Potisary, *obs.* variant of Potecary.

Potichomania (pɒtɪʃəʊmēˈnĭă). Also in Fr. form **-manie**. [*mod.* F. *potichomanie*, irreg. f. *potiche* an oriental porcelain vase, also a glass vase coloured in imitation + *-manie*, -MANIA.] The craze for imitating Japanese or other porcelain by covering the inner surface of glass vessels, etc., with designs on paper or tissue paper; the process of doing this.

1854 *Hannah Wards* XI. 129 (heading) *Potichomania.* 1855 *Orchard's Mag.* LXII. 109 *Potichomanie* is the present fashion. 1857 Sala *Capt. Openheart* 5 He talked about chemistry and Mr. Faraday; taught my wife *potichomanie* and modelling in wax. 1863 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 172 Hours she...saved nothing for wax flowers or *potichomanie*.

‖ **Potin** (pɒtɛ̃). Also 7 pottain. [F. *potin* (1372 *a.* in Hatz.-Darm., also *potoire* 1362 in Godef.), f. *pot* POT *sb.*[1] + *-in* : cf. -INE[4].]

1. Old pot-metal (POT-METAL 1, 3).

1620 Holland *Pliny* II. 502 Such potsherds or old metall which is mere brasse, and by ordinary annealing and wring to the hand bright-shining. 1889 J. Stevenson *Operat. Mechanic* 198 To work all the surface into furrows or grooves, in order that it may retain the substance called the potin, which is to be welded upon one side of the box, to form the final mould on which the coins are to be pressed. This potin is nothing but fragments of old cast-iron pots. *Ibid.* 391 It must be repeatedly heated and worked until the potin flows to the box. The workman then throws dry powdered clay upon it, in order...to soften the potin.

2. A name for an alloy of tin, copper, lead, and zinc, used in coining by the ancient Gauls.

1853 Roberson *Coin Cat. Hon. it.* (1856) 134 Many of the coins are of base metal (*potin*).

Potinger, *obs.* form of Potteger.

Potion (pōʊ·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 *poscion*, 4 *-cun*, (5– *poycion*), 3–6 *poyson*, 6 *poticon*, 6–*potion*. [ɑ. OF. *pocion*, *poicion* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *potion*, *sb.* L. *potiōn-em* a drinking, draught, potion, philtre; vbl. *sb.* f. *potāre*, *pōt-* see to drink.]

1. A dose of liquid medicine or of poison; a draught : see Draught *sb.* 14.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5909 (Rawl. MS.) Ne dede hym here to poysoun, And hasil hym eyth poscioun. *a* 1333 *Rel. Ant.* (Thomas) II. 8 Drink to myselfe many kinds fine purgacions. 1422–30 tr. *Vegetius* (Bodl. 11), 401 He hade drede ynow, lest that he sholde ete a potion of Philippe his prisoner. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* v. (1888) 13 If a man may be cured with Oyle and Potion, let there not be ministred any Cauteries. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 244 Then drinke I her A drinking Potion, which as soone effect As I intended. 1600 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 370 Bewitched by sorcerie and wicked potions. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. vii. 84 To destroy the venomous...by vitals of fire and potions. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 419 Neither potions nor physicians can do more than postpone the evil hour.

fig. 1577 tr. *Gualter's Comm. Gal.* (b. 3) His goods about to gather, and satisfie his lavish Potions. 1597 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 24 Your Lordship may minister the Potion of imprisonment to me. 1631 Heywood *Eng. Ediz.* (1641) 208 The bitter potion of indigency. 1792 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 140 To administer the opium potion of anarchy.

†**2.** *a.* A portion of drink; a drink, a draught. **b.** A kind of drink; a beverage. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 119 Imprimis to the justice ane pottioun of wyne; item to my lord chamerlan, ane pottioun of wyne. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 230 They [Parchase] use another potion, fairs water, juice of Lemons, Sugar, and Roses.

3. *Comb.*, as *potion-monger*.

1894 H. S. Irwin in *Daily News* 7 May 6/3 The deadly tipple, rather than the dose and potion-monger.

Potion (pōʊ·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. L. *pōtāre* to give to drink, L. *pōtiōn-em* drinking.] *trans.* To treat or dose with potions; to drug.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 43 Having corrupted the Keepers, set...feeding poultrid dishes with a sleepy drinke, that escaped out of the Tower of London. 1708 Ferry *Devil on 2 Sticks* iii. Wks. 1750 II. 205 Full power...to gift, bribe, intice, potion,...and profane all persons. 1820 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 19 May 305/1 Puff'd and potion'd up like any Muskite.

†**Potionate**, *v. Obs. rare*—[ɑ. Fr. ppl. stem of L. *pōtiōnāre* : see prec. and -ATE[3].]

1623 Cockeram, *Potionate*, to give a medicine.

‖ **Potiron**, *Obs.* [F. *potiron* (dial. *potron*, *patron*) a kind of large champignon; also, a kind of pumpkin: origin unknown.] A kind of pumpkin: see quots.

1708 Lemon & West *Compl. Gard.* 303 Citruls, or Pumpions, Warts, Horn Salles, Potirons, or the Pompions, Partelips, Leeks, &c. keep their Places like Months. *Ibid.* 311 Citruls or Pumpions, Potirons or common Pumpions, Garlick and Shallots.

†**Po-tisage.** *Obs. hapax.* [app. f. POT *sb.*[1] + L. *sāgire* to suck.] A 'pot-sucker', toper.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* I. 31 How injuriously would my drinkers exchange many themselues.

Pot-kiln. *north. dial.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + KILN.] = POT-OVEN.

1792 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 31, 3½ yeats of pot kylnes, and 2 yeats of tarages, 25*s.* 1820–22 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) II. 20 A plaine of pottkilnes. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v. *Kelp*, The loose handle of a hole pot is called pot-kelps. 1844 Rickards *Whitby Glass*, *Pot kelps*, the loose bone or handle of a pottle-pot.

‖ **Po-tlatch, po-tlach** *v.* [Chinook jargon, from Nootka Indian *potlatch*, *patlatch* sb. a gift, vb. to give.] Among some N. American Indians of the Pacific coast: **a.** A gift, a present.

1887 T. Waterman *Canoe & Saddle* iv. 42 They (Klikatat Indians)...expressed the friendliest sentiments, perhaps with a view to a liberal 'potlatch' of trinkets.

b. A tribal feast at which presents are given and received, given by an aspirant to chiefship.

1884 *San Francisco Chron.* Sept., A potlatch is a sort of grand reunion and general gathering,...an occasion for the exchanging of big presents. 1890 *Amer. Antiquarian* May, 17 On his return he again called the people together and held a big potlatch, giving the Indians what appeared to them at that time great entertainment. 1895 *N. Lond. Chron.* 20 July 8/1 In a far-away corner of British Columbia, on the occasion of the last birthday...the Stoh-khis held a 'potlatch' in honour of their Great White Mother. 1901 C. Hill-Tout *Brit. N. Amer.* 32 Occasions of public festivity such as potlatch gatherings.

Hence **Po-tlatching** *vbl.*, holding a potlatch.

1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 108 After two or three days of feasting and pot-latching.

†**Pot-lead**[1], *Obs.* Used to render F. *glaq*, 'a word used by Schollers of Paris, in derision of an absurd confexion' (Cotgr. s.v. *Glac*).

1630 Lennard tr. Charron's *Wisd.* II. xiv. 619 If he chaleng to speake, he cannot keep a long discourse of definitions, and diuisions of Aristotle; ergo pothead [orig. F. *ergo glaq*].

Pot-lead[2] (pɒtlĕd), *sb.* [ad. Du. *potlood* 'black-lead', f. *pot* POT *sb.*[1] + *lood* lead.] A name for black-lead or graphite, esp. as used for coating the hulls of racing-yachts below the water-line so as to diminish the friction of the water. Hence

Po-tlea'd *v. trans.*, to coat with pot-lead.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 290/1 The racing craft, used only three years, is...to be pot-leaded, is brought out. *Ibid.* 294/1 Using very fine sandpaper and pot-lead till my boat's bottom was beautifully burnished.

Potleg (pɒtlĕg). [1459. f. POT *sb.*[1] + LEG.] **a.** ? The leg or foot of an iron pot. **b.** Broken scraps of cast-iron, used as shot.

1895 *Chambers' Jrnl.* XII. 238/1 Ball or shot they really are, but prefer a handful of broken cast-iron pothegs, which at close quarters makes a ghastly wound. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/1 Their (Matabele) shot consisted of potlegs, screws, and pieces of iron. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 141 When the sergeant raised his officer, rugged potleg was whistling everywhere.

Potler, variant of Putteller *Obs.*

Pot-lid. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + LID *sb.*]

1. The lid of a pot.

(When of iron, sometimes used as a warming-pan.)

1403 *Middlesbrough Rec.* II. 21, j pothelle de ligno. 1550 Pilkington 192/1 Potlydde for a pysse, *cerneerbyrse*. 1599 Garden *Nosce teipsum* ii. (1618) N iv b, To bed-staues, to bed, and yet will haue a warme pot-lid [*Dutch* pot-lidt]. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 60 (1713) II. 134 It might be, for ought they knew, a Project for altering the Breadth of Pot-lids. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 5/2 A rare hobby...is the collection of small china pot-lids; the covers of those article-pots which long ago were used for holding shrimp-paste and cream.

2. *Curling.* A stone so played as to rest on the tee.

1833 Walter Watson *Poems & Songs* 84 (E. D. Ll.) 1 Tenterhook.' *Mem. Bds. Middl.* xiv. 251 His stone looked on the Tee, 'A pot-lid,' said Thomas Durie. 1852–4 *Cadet. Chart. Cl. Ann.* 124 A rare potlid, I fear your play is not even good.

3. *Geol.* Popular appellation of a concretion occurring in various sandstones and shales.

1840 Potter *On Stonesfield-slate in Encl.* Sewl (1848) III, 426 Concretions of calcareous grit...that form a part of almost every group. These concretions, from a coarse resemblance, are called Pot-lids'; and the rock which they contain is,...hence the name of 'Potlid'.

4. *attrib.* Pot-lid valve, 'a cap-formed valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe'; also, 'the cover of the air-pump of a steam-engine' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

†**Pot-ling.** *Obs. hapax.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + -LING[1].] ? A votary of the pot; a tippler (but cf. Potteling).

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, You must leave your Poets and your Pothlings, your Initiation and Fraternity to follow you yt. and drawe the Cart.

Pot-liquor (pɒtˌlĭkəɹ). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + LIQUOR *sb.*] The liquor in which meat has been boiled; this broth: see also quots. 1866.

1773 Graves *Spir. Quixote* I. vi, Together with the broth or pot-liquor, he crumbled in the something more substantial into Dorothy's platter. 1805 Hist. Monk Wray *to Priory* 56 The pot liquor made such a supply of broth for the sick poor. 1832 Dickens *Sketch Mr.* 1876), Mrs. Ingoot...sitting with every dish before her; allowing to every portion of pork its own portion of pot-liquor, greens, potatoes, and even mustard! 1886 Rimmer *St. Edmund Wendelin, Field-lore*, the water in which vegetables have been boiled; sometimes called green-liquor, when cabbage or other green vegetables have been boiled in it.

Pot-luck. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + LUCK *sb.*] One's luck or chance as to what may be in the pot, i. e. cooked for a meal: used in reference to a person accepting another's hospitality at a meal without any special preparation having been made for him; chiefly in phr. *to take pot-luck*. Also *transf.*

1750 Nanny *Four Lett. Comforts* Bnd., That their pure unspoiled complexion of youth may never be thereby with pot-herbs. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoop. Quixote* iv. 28, The Gentleman said ...he should be very welcome to take pot-luck with him. 1779 Mrs. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 87 If they have any prospect of more space, they take pot-luck at any cottage. 1805 *Longm. Mag.* July 251/2 On leaving with dish ones, take pot-luck with him ...as one of the family. ...arrival. 1779 Mrs. D'Arblay *Early Diary*, *Let.* Mar., (She) took the same kind of pot-luck company in those days when he was not so shy of London. 1892 J. C. Harrington *Bk. Round.* I. xv. 240 A suburban villa, on which he was in the habit of taking pot-luck dinner on Sunday.

Pot-maker. *Now rare.* One who makes pots or pottery; a potter.

1530 Coverdale *Chron.* in 25 These were potmakers, and dwelt among pitchers and hedges. 1552 — *Spir. Proverbs* x. (1560) 2 It is not necessary, that the pot should murmure against the potmaker. 1579–80 Norris *Pleinerim* (1593) 1169 He made a Statute that all potmakers should stand vp on their feete.

†**b.** *spec.* A maker of pots or crucibles for the Mint. *Obs.*

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 277 For a warde xxl. for a potmaker xxl. 1589 Pilkington *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1552/1 William Fowler pot-maker for the mint at the Tower of London. 1647 Howard *Cruise Rem.* 25 Pot-maker: For, 70, 0, 0.

Potman (pɒ·tmăn). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A man addicted to pots of liquor; a toper.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. *Grosart* I. 43 A man... of conclusions, good to scare English Cuckoes of vyces, to cure choch, a gaming potman, a gaming Poet. 1589 Wilson *Lyly* 23 Nor. (C. R.) 2 III. 171 The pot sues and jealous envy all before them.

2. A man employed at a public-house to attend to the pots and serve the liquor. (Cf. Pot-boy.)

1846 Worcester, *Potman*, ...a servant at a public house. 1852 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 393 He got a situation as potman in a public-house. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xii. The gentleman thrust the last bawling drunkards into the street.

3. *dial.* A dealer in earthenware.

1885 in *N. & Q. Ches. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

Pot-metal (pɒtˌmĕtăl). [f. POT *sb.*[1]]

1. An alloy of lead and copper of which pots were formerly made.

1693 Potter tr. *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 736 Pell-mell being Copper and Tin, Pot-metal Copper and Lead. About an ℔ of Lead is usually put into 100 ℔ of Pot-metal. 1832 Carlyle *Sartor* I. iii. Tinkers also, making pot metal,...often cause upon the street.

2. Stained glass coloured in the melting-pot, so that the colour pervades the whole substance.

1832 G. R. Portlock *Fenestrals* v. 58, 1500 Small pieces of glass coloured throughout during the process of its original manufacture...called by artists pot metal. 1838 *Lincs. Notes & Jnrs.* 87 Stained glass is coloured 'in the pot', by means of metallic oxides; hence 'pot metal', as the technical name for this kind of glass. 1850 G. *Eng. Jnrs.* 331 In these windows pot-metal glass is used as far as possible for the large pieces of ruby or other colors.

3. A kind of cast iron suitable for making pots.

1864 Webster, *Pot-metal*...The metal from which iron pots are made, different from common pig iron. 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Pot-net. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + NET *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A net in which to boil vegetables in a pot with meat; a cabbage-net. *Obs.*

1562 in R. Hall *Soc. Ellis. Age* (1888) App. 128 A tanne pot net & a garnet. 1599 *Acc. Bd. W. Wrays in Archæology* XXXII. 243 A pote nette.

2. ? A fishing-net having the form of a pot. (Cf. *pot-net* s. v. Pole *sb.*[1]].) ? *Obs.*

1585 in Descr. *Thoroton* (1678) 63 Pyese Nets, Casting Nets, ...Pot Nets, Eastock Nets or Crooks, Herring Nets. 1808 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 224 A kind of pot-net, fastened to a long pole,...is used here.

Potok, *obs.* form of Putrock.

Potomania. [f. Gr. *ποτόν* drink + -MANIA.] Morbid craving for drink; dipsomania.

1858 Hayes *Expos. Lect. Pulmonary*...drink-madness also Billings *Med. Dict. Pulmonary, Consumption.*

Potometer (pɒtɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the amount of water absorbed by a growing plant.

1884 F. Darwin in *Nature* 1 May 7 An ingenious instrument...the Potometer. It is a modification of Sachs' apparatus for determining the amount of water which a cut branch absorbs in a given time. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Potoo** (pōʊtōˈ). [Echoic; from its cry.] The name given in Jamaica to one of the Nightjars (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*).

1847 Gosse *Birds Jamaica* 42 The Potoo is not unfrequently seen in the evening, most often perched on some dead tree or fence-post, or floating by on rainless nights, like an owl. *Ibid.* 43 The Potoo has become a proverb in ugliness. 1894 in Newton *Dict. Birds.*

Potoquane. *arch.* potoquaton. The name of the Indic Antelope, *Hippotragus niger*, among the Southern Bechuanas.

1835 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) I. 290 Potoquanes above me, nothing now intervening between myself and the game. 1900 W. L. Sclater *Fauna S. Afr.* I. 221.

† Poterrious, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [*A. Potter*-*ari* drinking (*L. potor* drinker) + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Poterious*, of or belonging to drink, drinking.

† Poteroo (*potərū*'). Also 8 pato roo. [Native name in New South Wales.] = Kangaroo-rat 1.

1790 J. White *Jrn. N. S. Wales* 186 The Pato Roo, or Kangaroo Rat. 1839–47 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* III. 161/1 The Potoroos...present...the same characters as does the Kanda. 1862 Waterhouse *Marsupialia* 159 The *Hypsiprymni*, or Potoroos, and Kangaroo-rats as they are termed, differ chiefly from the true Kangaroos, in possessing distinct incisors.

Pot-oven. [Pot *sb.*1] (See quot. 1752.)

1752 R. Pococke *Trav.* (1888) I. 131 Pokonnou, a round piece of iron which is heated, on which the bread is put, and then it is cover'd over with a pot, on which they heap the embers to keep in the heat. 1899 Sonnenschein & Howe *Irish N. Bk.* 189 Her potato-cakes done to hot and hot from a pot-oven.

† Potpa·nion. *Obs. Anonymous nonce-wd.* Contraction of Pot-clibanion.

c 1580 Interest *Bagbearis* (c. L. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1891) 'Th Slipper Knocks, one of my masters pottpanions.

Pot-paper : see Pot *sb.*1 23.

Pot-pie. Chiefly *U. S.* [f. Pot *sb.*1 + Pie *sb.*3] **a.** 'A pie made by spreading the crust over the bottom and sides of a pot, and filling up the inside with meat, i.e. beef, veal, mutton, or fowls' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*). **b.** 'A dish of stewed meat with pieces of steamed pastry or dumplings; stewed in it; a fricasee of meat with dumplings' (*Cent. Dict.*). **c.** 'Beef cut up into cubes, steamed in dough and boiled in a pot' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1804 F. Cooper *Pioneers* I. The wood-birds are flying round your own door, others you may...shoot enough for a pot-pie any day. 18.. Chilcott *New Purchase* I. 161 (Bartlett) An enormous pot-pie,...piping hot, graced the centre, overpowering, with its fragrance and steam, the odors and vapors of all other meats; and pot-pie was the wedding dish of the country, par excellence'. What pot could have contained the pie is inconceivable. 1883 P. F. Cooper in *Harper's Mag. Apr.* 657/1 I suppose it resembles chicken pot-pie. 1892 *Newcastle Daily Trav.* 16 Feb. (E. H. D.) Four hundred pot pies and as many loaves of bread were distributed to poor people.

† Pot-pieces. *Obs.* Also 6 pottin peices. [f. Pot *sb.*1 + Piece *sb.* 11.] = Pot-gun 1.

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 330 Their boithis of Inglund, laburit with ane cannone (yrell, four single pannoreis, 4 grene culverings, four pottin peices. a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 326 Of the said zeall thair was many pot peices. 1837 Menzies *Exped.* v. 214 Those pieces of Cannon that are farthest back, are called pot-pieces or Mortiers. a 1870 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I.* (1850) I. 207 The prisoners laid in the council...as gunnisons, pettardes, and wheels.

Pot-plant.

1. A plant grown in a pot.

1858 Gardn. *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 1858 *Pot-plants* that have been plunged, and grow by their pots, must be put up, and be replaced by others in good order. 1869 *Daily News* 19 July, Prize...for fuchsias, geraniums, ferns, and other pot plants.

2. = Pot-herb 2.

1898 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pot-plant*, a name for the *Lambkin atlanta*. 1898 in *Treas. Bot.*

† Pot-pourri (*pōʊpʊrɪ*, *pɒtpʊrɪ*). Also 7 pot porido. [F. *pot pourri*, in same senses, lit. 'rotten pot'; f. *pot* Pot *sb.*1 + *pourri*, pa. pple. of *pourrir* :—L. *putrīre* to be rotten; translating Sp. Olla podrida.]

† 1. A dish of different kinds of meat stewed together; a stew, hotch-potch. *Obs.*

1616 Cotgr., *Pot pourri*, a pot-porido; a Spanish dish of many (mostall) sundry broyled, or stewd together. 1702 Boulnois *Fam. Dict.*, *Pot-pourri*, a Culinary Term, signifying an Hotch-Potch.

2. A mixture of dried petals of different flowers mixed with spices, kept in a jar for its perfume.

1756 Lady Luxborough *Let. to Shenstone* 28 Nov., It ...might be called a *pot-pourri*, which is a pot(e) of all kinds of flowers, which are generally perfumed, and commonly after rain and sweet, smell very ill. 1883 Leyton Cantemir II. 108, 32 lb blue china jar, filled with *pot-pourri*. 1888 *Pall Mall Weekly* 19 June, 40/2 Recipes for 'Pot-pourri':—Collect rose leaves and lavender as they bloom, and place them in a jar in layers, with common or lump salt. ...Add to them powdered orris-root, cloves [etc.].

3. *fig.* **a.** *Illus.* A series of airs strung together into one piece; a medley. **b.** A literary medley, or collection of miscellaneous extracts.

1824 Westmor., *Pot-pourri*, ...(2) A piece of music made up of different airs strung together. ...(3) A literary production made up of parts brought together without order, or bound of miscellanies. 1880 in *Graphic Illust. Mag.* III. 20 *Pot-pourri*, a name first given by J. S. Cuyper to a kind of drawing-room entertainment consisting of a string of well-known airs. 1898 B. R. Shaw in *Cent. Agric. Rep.* They have in no case the further enjoyment of this empty, spicy Pot-pourri; no space for further extracts from this clever and comprehensive book.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pot pourri hotel*, *jar*.

1900 Mary E. Wilkins *Pastor Lord* (Tinsley) 56 Love removed the lid from a potpourri-jar. 1903 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 541/2 The pot-pourri-scented drawing-rooms but here a conservatory. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 13 June 6/3 The soft, delicate perfume of some old china pot-pourri bowl.

Potrack (*pɒtræk*), *v. rare.* [Rebeck.] *intr.* To cry as a guinea-fowl.

1883 J. C. Hoare *Nights Dials Rescue* 125 The squeaking pot-pot-racking noise one so much associates with the guinea species. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 640 The dunning of chickens, cackling of geese, and 'pot-racking' of Guinea-fowls.

† Potri·do, *Obs. rare*—1. app. a corruption of *podrida*: see Olla podrida.

1892 Ouida *Maid* viii, 20 Stenches are made in trembling Cockney lungs, from a Portido the bald dames shamus.

† Potro. [Sp., a colt, foal.] A colt, a pony; *attrib.* pony hide, as a material.

1859 Hutchinson *Patagonia* iii. 38 His feet were encased in potro boots tied at the knees. 1900 H. H. Prichard *Thro' Heart of Patagonia* 241 Boots of *potro* hide.

† Potron or **Potrou.** *Obs. Cookery.* Also 5 poteron or -en. [Origin and form uncertain.] A dish consisting of eggs cooked in salt.

(Cf. F. *potron*, or *patron-jaquet* in Littré) but no confusion of sense appears.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 (Harl. MS. 279). ...sevill, Potrou.—Take a schrouf of peas, & bete it tenerying bote; & pan...Alle is hole of fish; pan make a pitte in pe bot,...; & pan caste pin whyte & pe lickor of Ewrose, in to pe hole of pe fish, & pat ooper pat is fyrst(e) in pe hole pere. [see note to ewrose=*verjuice*],

1661 Pottage. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic.* (1762) 81 Drink largely of Pottage made with Lentils. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 2 *Ingoldsby's Dog*, Now just such a mess of delicious hot pottage Was smoking away when they enter'd the cottage. 1872 *Oxford Bible-Helper* 119 The red lentil is most esteemed, and is made into pottage. 1906 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 4/7 He has acquired...of the native [Kaffir] a knowledge of idioms and sayings, such as one can only gather by the fireside, over the pottage.

b. *fig.*: often with reference to Esau's 'mess of pottage' (Mess sb. 4).

1581–2 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. iv. (Skeat) 7, 16 Thou...haste so sauced eatten of the pottage of Sarysshenesse. *a* 1625 Mede *Brace Worthyes* 16, Cupids Basket...opens up to the elbow of the temperate Reader, and bidding him, very unpersuasively, 'Shave off his pottage', shoved him aside, and stepped into his place. 1668 R. Lay *Beacons of Bible* 108 You are self-sick when you prefer the pottage to Christ.

†2. Oatmeal porridge. *Obs.*

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 90 Groats and Pottage made of Oatmeal, being made thin, and quick boyled, are of an excellent Nature. 1719 in *Ramsay's Treat. Mus.* (1733) I. 69 There will be long-eard and pottage fool barnacles of barley-meal. 1794 Hunneyman *Agric. Perth* 64 The food of the suppers...for supper, pottage of oat-meal, salt and water, with the allowance of milk made to the ploughmen. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 203 Oatmeal is...not unfrequently used in making pottage, among the lower classes (in the West Riding).

†3. A poultice. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 40 Late hem in a pottage...mand of ordak & oxeyen grece & water & wheete flour.

†4. In proverbial phrases: *A mess of pottage*: see Mess *sb.* 3; *to keep one's breath to cool one's pottage*: see Forbear *v.* 4; *to make pottage of a thing*, to be economical or parsimonious. *Obs.*

1640 H. More *Observ. to Xanthus Two, etc.* (1656) 78 Keep your breath to your self to cool your pottage. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. v. 8 §. 23 For their part, in what concern'd the quality, and yet slender in the quantity thereof. Insomuch, that they would, in a manner, make pottage of a Hen.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pottage dish, plain, pot*; *pottage-cutting* adj.; † **pottage-ware**, materials for pottage, pot-herbs.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 97 Home pottage ware in sakes stonge, and kepe hit of larderes or yuel rattlus dawe. 1599 *Sup. Demaris Mus. Philobiblon Soc.* (1861–2) XIII. 41 Pottage Beades o'Gold. 1708 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Brasenbrygge...for pottage pote with fleshy, the sayenge will partyche that they were soon to ease in Egypte. 1808 *Annu. Anal. Nivos.* D'Ol, If ye wante hens to your pottage-dish, ye know hens. 1849 G. Dennis *Etruscans* II. 82 You may guess such Pottage-eating stomachs.

Hence † **Pottagy** *a.*, of the nature of pottage.

1563 J. Hall *Hist. Eccles. Table* 56 Sobriouets like a wife pottage confection called *Pottle*.

Pottager, -anger, -eger, -ether, -enger, obs. forms of Pottinger.

† **Pottagur**, obs. form of Pottager *a.*, gouty.

a 1450 *Wint. Recital* 121 He was pottagur; and with his yee hey reboucher he gan hete of his fete, as oft as hit was layde to.

‡ **Pottah** (pɒ·tə). *East Indies.* [ad. Hindī *pattā* title-deed.] A lease, a deed certifying tenure.

1776 *Trial of Nundcomar* 122/1 My house is in Calcutta, in Mantosmall's garden; Have you got the pottah? 1813 Jas. Mill *Brit. Indies* II. v. iii. 288 Prescribed forms of leases, in India known by the name of pottahs. 1871 Mahon *Elem. Law* § 337 The rents in India appear to have frequently taken pottahs from the zemindars.

Pottain, obs. form of Potin.

Pottance, variant of Potance ‡ (in a watch).

Potted (pɒ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pot *sb.*¹ + -ed².]

1. Of meat, fish, etc.: Preserved in a closed pot or other vessel.

1698 Evelyn *Diary* 10 May, I was invited to excellent English potted venison. 1742 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. ii. The potted Partridge is potted Woodcock, if you desire to have it so. 1808 J. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 118 The kind of potted meat may be circumstantial. 1876 Bosanq *Pure Cibo* V. 102 Plenty of salted pork...potted shrimps. *Mod.* 1883 *Rider, Ken. Obs.* 292 What we may call *potted* learning in the form of popular abridgements. 1901 C. H. Wilkin in *Weekly Sun.* 20 May 10/1 Fed and fattened as a fowl. With cream custard and potted prune.

2. Of a plant: Planted or growing in a pot.

1849 Alb. Smith *Pottinger Leg.* xii. 176 The potted yew trees in the passage. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 502/2 Every window was full of potted plants.

fig. 1888 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd., Poems that, like potted flowers, have lost their strength by confinement.

Potteen, Potteler, var. Potheen, Potheller.

Potter (pɒ·tə(r)), *sb.*¹ [Late OE. *potiere*, f. Pot *sb.*¹ + -er¹.]

1. A maker of pots, or of earthenware vessels.

a 1122 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 40 Of mangen hende on potteres berge. 1284 *Cath. Ang.* 'P. lit. *vasarius*' [i.e. the inquest...including 30s. 8d. more of arrears of the bargaines of Malhouse called] potterswagard. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10927 (Cott.) Als potter wit potten don Quen he his ern wapni farden. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxi. 3 As vessel of be potteres [Pol. tall] beins broken. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 84 More lefully is a Carpenter or a potter than an Organer, a peintre or an ymagyr. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Potiere, *ollarius, figulus.* 1597 Montanus *Wonders Salomon* xv. 7 Thou a potter art, Tempering soft earth, making the rice to bow. 1688 Holme's *Armoury* Introd. 138 A potter, by the motion of his wheel, and the activity of his hand, gives the clay what form and shape he pleases. *a* 1700 Evelyn (title) *Quadrio* (1756) I. iv. 221 There used all moulded ore as clay in the hand of the potter. 1880 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1881) 92 The wandering workmen went to other days Bernard Palissy...more generally known as the great Potter.

†b. Applied to a maker of metal pots or vessels. *Obs. rare.*

1442 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 60 Willelmo Brown potter pro factura 6 pancorum, 1 lampe nocte, 3 patris xxiii obrarum, cum xvij lbs. ville, xij s. viij d. 1562 *Compt. Scut.* I. 19 Any potter vil make of one ounce of mettall diuerse potts of diffrens fassons.

2. A vendor or hawker of earthenware. *merch. trade.* (Cf. south Sc. *swaggler*.)

c 1500 *Robin Hood's Potter* xxxiv in Child *Ballads* (1886) III. 111 'Potyn, gret chepe!' cryed Robyn, 'all that ever here be!' Sayde he hade to no potter long. 1599 Wodroe *Garl. y. Sovereine* 26/1 Rough potters seemed they, trading soberly With pannierd asses driven from door to door. 1598 — *Peter Bell* 1. iii. 8 Potter, No, he was by trade. 1881 Dixon *Crown Dublin* vi. 91 [He] used to boast that 'he could...walking a potter, or preach a sermon with any man in the country'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (also with *potter's*), as *potter craft*; **potter's asthma**, a form of fibroid phthisis to which persons exposed to the dust of the pottery industry are subject; also called **potter's bronchitis, consumption, disease, phthisis** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893); **potter's clay, potter's earth**, any plastic clay free from iron, and thus suitable for the making of earthenware, stoneware, or porcelain; **potter's field**, a name given (after Matt. xxvii. 7) to a piece of ground used as a burial place for the poor and for strangers; also *fig.*; **potter's lathe**, a frame with a horizontal disk revolvable at various speeds, on which the prepared clay is moulded into shape; **potter's lead, potter's ore**, lead ore used for glazing pottery, galena; *cf.* Potters'; **potter wasp**, a wasp which builds a cell or cells of clay in a cylindrical cavity, as the American species *Odynerus flavipes* and *Eumenes fraterna*; **potter's wheel**, the horizontal revolving disk of a *potter's lathe*.

1636 Sydn. & Massin. *Country Farme* 225 Sandie, stonie, gravelly, and fleshy ground, as also such as contayneth of it Potters clay in the bottome. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 180 *Potters Clay*. Colours, generally greyish white, and then called *pipe clay*. 1870 Engleheart *Ch. Bells Devon* Frcl. 4 Plaster of Paris casts, made from 'sanctus' bells...with potter's clay. 1884 H. Bauer in *Daily Tel.* 15 June, The people being liable, amongst other diseases, to one peculiar to them, called 'potter's consumption'. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 221 For I can nane of 'potters craft. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 *Potmakere* or*e*, *argillus*. 1882 Pettie *Fielding Bog.* 1 Where Clays are digged (as Fulkers earth, Potters earth, etc.) we call them Pits. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 191 Marle are usually of five potters earth. 1908 Trimble *Moth.* xxiii. 1 They take counsell, and bought with them a 'potters field to bury strangers in.) 1577 J. Agas in *Feet. Lett.* (1810) 134, I took a walk into the Potter's Field, a burying ground between the two great prison priors and the hospital. 1906 'Mark Twain' in *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/2 When I wrote a letter...you did not put it in the respectable part of the magazine, but scorned it in that 'potter's field' the Editor's Drawer. 1707–32 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Pottery*, The 'potter's lathe is also a kind of wheel, but simpler and slighter. 1870 Pettie *Fielding Bog.* v. (1906) 91 From the Middle are produced Lothagen,...White-Lead, Rosel Lead, 'Potters-Lead and many other varieties. *Ibid.* vi. 95 Potters Lead is made by nut from common Lead Ore. 1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* (ed. 2) I. 624 Galena is sometimes...called potters' lead ore. *a* 1708 Woodward *Catal.* (1729) 113 'Potters-ore with a vein of white spar passing through the middle of it. 1880 *Nature* 7 September 1. 439 The little 'potter-wasps' makes a nest of clay, shaped like an anchor gun, which is filled with caterpillars. 1707–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Pottery*, The 'potter's wheel consists principally in an axis, which is a beam or axis, whose foot or pivot plays perpendicularly on a Forelock-nail or button. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* I. 5 The earliest authentic records allude to the potter's wheel as to an implement of then high antiquity.

Potter, *sb.*² [f. Pot *v.*¹ (in various uncommon senses) + -er¹.]

† 1. One addicted to potting; a tippler.

1630 1663 [see Pots² 2].

2. One who pots or preserves meat, etc.

1697 J. Dunt *Angler in Lake District* 1. 10, I cannot do better than let you have the receipt of an experienced potter of chare.

3. One who pots at game (Pot *v.*² 5); a pot-hunter.

1864 *Pall Mall Budget* 10 Aug. 1376 Many a wealthy 'sporter' who has...blazed away...at the deer.

4. Applied to some North American turtles: **a.** A fresh-water clemmyoid turtle, *Deirochelys reticularia*; **b.** The red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 in Webster.

Potter, *sb.*³: see under Potter *v.*

Potter (pɒ·tə(r)), *v.* Also (6 **podder**), 9 *dial.* and *U. S.* **putter**. [1551 freq. (with shortened vowel) of Pote *v.*, to thrust, push, poke.]

1. *intr.* To poke again and again; to make a succession of slight thrusts. Now only *dial.*

† 1530 Tyndale *Exp. Matt.* v.–xii. v. 3, 161 They dost but with pokefinger [*c* ed. 1 1536: *Wks.* 1573 pottering] in the fire, under the flame greater. 1698 *Fryke's Acc. Coasts of Abyssinia* (ed. 2) 60 Some will be breeding fire, and pottering upon the ground, every way with his Rapier or Dagger. 1881 Cotton *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 54 Stooping, with one eye to Ossay, If pottering this and that way, we could find How deep it were.

2. *trans.* To poke; to move or stir (anything) by thrusting. Now *dial.*

1547 Homilies *Misery Div.* Kkk b, With a stick long enough, one might potter them down out of the Boat. 1808 Craven Gloss. (ed. 2), *Potter*, to push, to push as with the end of a stick. 1897 *N. & Q. Lake. Gloss.* s. v., Mine dam, Anne, potter that fire, or it'll be dold out in a minnit.

3. *trans.* To trouble, plague, perplex, worry, bother. *dial.* Cf. Potheb v. 2.

c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 40 Now wou'd now dich o Mounslike trasnsie Potter my body's Plucks? 1848 Craven Gloss. (ed. 2), *Potter*, to confuse. 'Don't potter me'. 1899 Miss Gosselin *Norsk y S. xiii.* By th' twenty-fost, I reckon, he 'll be gottened to his brains how to get them done in time. *Ibid.* xiv.

4. *intr.* To meddle, interfere, esp. where one has no business; to tamper (*with*). Now *dial.*

1599 Greene's *Ghr. to Arm.* verse 11. iii. (1861) 167/2 A Lock whose Wards have been troubled, which makes it harder to turn the Key, than if never potter'd with. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Daus.* I. 3 My lord's taking a fancy to go 'pottering'...which means that...the said added his own quotidian of his own tuppens, and must be once upon and more to the management of the smallest details of his property.

5. To occupy oneself in an ineffectual or trifling way; to work or act in a feeble or desultory manner; to trifle; to dabble (*in* something).

1720 [see Potterer *ppl. a.* 2]. 1808 Craven Gloss. (ed. 2), *Potter*, to do things ineffectually. 'How thou potters'. 1832 Marryat in *Pirate & Three Cut.* I. 99, I suppose your husband is pottering on in his old way. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxvi, Should pottering on at his hero and his theories till odd hours succeed. 1891 J. R. Green *Lett.* 20 (1901) 124 I remember...saying against the people who pottered over Roman roads. 1897 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 559/1 Any man who likes to 'potter' in geology.

b. To talk in a trifling or desultory way.

1848 Scott *Tract* 6 Sept., [They] pottered away about Persia and India, and I fell asleep.

c. *trans.* with advbs. To make *out* or work *out* by pottering; to trifle *away*, to spend, waste, or lose in or by pottering.

1833 E. Fitzgerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 101, I have ordered Rainbird's Gedanac: for I believe I shall potter out to such Parties. 1883 A. Forbes in *Scrib. Mag.* 1 Nov. 89 He gathered away...the opportunity to catch Verdun. 1892 W. A. Sinn *My Cardcase* 161 Old Uncles and aunts...dont contrive to potter away their lives at Tenuby.

3. *intr.* **a.** To move or go about poking or prying into things in an unsystematic way, or doing slight and desultory work.

1840 B. Hall *Patchboard* (1841) II. vii. 120, I passed about an the environs of Naples. 1859 *Jerrold Heiress* viii. 120 He did not go pottering about, measuring cornices, and sticking a portico from the Parthenon here, and a pediment from somewhere else than. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v, Pottering about in the fields, and fancying I should like to be a great scholar. 1880 Miss Thackeray *Toilers on Lane* v. To potter about with your garden scissors and the watering can in the conservatories.

b. To go about or walk slowly, idly, or aimlessly; to saunter, dawdle, loiter.

1829 Lady Granville *Lett.* 3 Apr., Bell's every night. After that they all potter off to their Campagnes. 1838 Fonblanque *Eng. under 3 Admins.* (1837) III. 200 That lout, dubbing old fellow,...pottering about in an incapable sir any thing but to toil or and enjoy other men's ease. 1888 *Century Mag.* Dec. 215/2 The chance of Sunday trains, pottering up to London.

Hence **Potter** *sb.*, trifling action or (in Scott) talk.

1818 Scott *Rob. Whild. proverb*, That precision and easy heresy which is only acquired by habitually conversing to the highest ranks of society, and which is the distinguishing opposite of that provincial style of thunderbolt which makes evil power, and which men call prose. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 21 June 3/3 There are little things any way, a more power about intervals.

† **Potter-carrier.** Vulgar or provincial var. of Pothecary: cf. Pot-carrier.

1564 Thos. *Mayor of G.* v. Wks. 1599 I. 161 Master Liv. the potter-carrier.

Potterer (pɒ·tərə(r)). [f. Potter *v.* + -er¹.] One who potters: one who works at things in a feeble, unsystematic, or ineffectual way; one who potters about: see the verb.

1880 Bourne *Rh. Wonder* 103 A mere wayward potterer, picking up curiosities by the way for his own private delectation. 1887 — *Old. Scot.* I. 56 Yet Robert did not throw himself into our early history, but left it to a body of dreary potterers, in the mass to be regretted. 1893 A. Forbes in *Forts. Rev.* 1 Nov. 664 He was not free from the imputation of being a potterer.

Pottering (pɒ·tərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Potter; feeble, unsystematic, or desultory working; mincing about, etc.: see the verb.

1552 [see Potter *v.* 1]. 1844 S. Freeborough *Lett.* (1882) I. 140 After my usual pottering about by the mitland counties of England. 1880 Eastwick *Cornh. Lett.* iii. 21 Long exercises are no hardship to him...But this pottering to a few square yards of garden is disgusting and debasing. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll. & Exper.* II. 20 I have seen lovely nights and dawns...pottering about with Tom in his dredging expeditions. 1893 R. L. Stev. *Early Printed Bks.* 120 Most antiquarian pottering or modern waste of time.

Pottering, *vbl. n.* [E. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. That potters; see the verb.

1626 *Sussex Trad.* 17 Jones, A big .. wife-headed, old pottering woman, .. came to annoy me about a claim [etc.]. 1842 HOOD in *Athenæum* II. 72 A plodding, pottering talent, far more expert in tinkering holes, than in forging and constructing new instruments. 1869 Miss BRADDON *Only a Clod* iii, What I am a pottering old fellow of seventy, I shall have a great fortune and a handsome wife.

2. Involving or characterized by pottering. **a.** Of work, etc.: Done in a feeble, unsystematic, or ineffectual way; hence, trifling, slight, paltry.

1790 J. CLARKE *Educ. Pinch* (ed. 3) 48 What admirable pottering Work do the poor Boys make of it. 1832 WORDSW. *Sonn., Mrs. Fenwick* (1846) 383 Although a small pottering business might be connected with a much less sum. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 30 Only a few pottering improvements were made.

b. Of movement: Slow, loitering; aimless, unsteady.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 133 With fog'ling pottering pace.. Thine, like an old man, hold o the world adieu. 1873 Miss BRADDON *Nemesis* II. 26 The long pottering stroll that Roger and I had taken one evening.

Hence **Potteringly** *adv.*

1859 G. MASSEY in *Fait Mail Mag.* II. 234 Under one aspect we appear pottering[ly European]; under another, fresh of the East.

† Puttern, *v. Obs. rare.* [I. POTTER *sb.*¹, app. after *battlern*, etc.] Of or pertaining to potters: with casts. cf. *potter's loaf, ore*, POTTER *sb.*¹ 3.

1661 ROYAL *Unreasonable. Exposition* I. Wks. 1721 I. 303 An ore, which for its spissous to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call pottern-ore. **a 1728** WORMESLEY *Rud. Mist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 168 A Spar .. that is chattery, and breaks in Specks, exactly like the finest Potters-Lead-Ore.

Pottery (pɒ·təri). [In 13th c. a. F. *poterie* (13th c. in HALZ.-DARM.), *f. potier* POTTER *sb.*¹ + -ERIE; cf. mod.F. *poterie* potter, *potiers* pottery. In later use sometimes referred directly to *pot*: cf. *crockery*.

1286 *Domesday Bk.* I. 126/1 (Dudley, Oxon.) Tit. *Ecclesia de Alle, scilicet* of CLERC. *ingaldus.. et de clerico hujusce ecclesiæ* [*sc.* Alle] I.

1. A potter's workshop or factory; a pot-factory. **a 1387** CHAUCER *Pardoner* 17/3 Potte is of erthe, Comeb of erthe For to go ther wight; Thise thinge shal ye fynde In the potrye [F. *en le poterie*]. **1580** HOLINSH. *Princes Eng.* 156 A glasse which had been a potterie. **1677** HALES *Hagenaars Eng.* vi. (1680) 102 Two potters from Antwerp.. erected a pottery, though in a very humble way.

b. In *pl.*, *the Potteries*, a district in N. Staffordshire, including Hanley and Stoke-upon-Trent, the chief seat of the English pottery industry.

1803 J. NEWMAN *Operat. Machinist* 269 The district called 'the Potteries', is an extensive tract of country in the hundred of North Pyrehill and county of Stafford, comprehending an area of about eight miles long, and six broad. **1839** *Dict. Arts* 1103 A population of Negros oppressive now destroys a comfortable subsistence within a district.. which contains 150 kilns, and is significantly called the Potteries.

2. The potter's art, ceramics; the manufacture of earthen vessels.

1707–40 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pottery*, the art of making earthen pots and vessels; or, the manufacture of earthen ware. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 115 The Arabs were perfect masters of the art of pottery. **1892** NORRIS *Assembly of Saints* 258 Pottery, which he [Wedgwood] took it up, was a rude and barbarous manufacture: he raised it to the dignity of an art.

3. The products of the potter's art collectively; pottery-ware, earthenware.

1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 11 Norwich goods, groceries, potteries, and other merchandize. **1804** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 484 The clash pottery is useful for utensils which require strength to be united to ornament, as flower-pots, water-jugs, &c. **1832** D. WILSON *Prehist. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vii. 361 Primitive sepulchral pottery. **1883** LYELL *Antiq. Man* ii. 20 The pottery found associated with weapons of bronze is of a more ornamental and tasteful style than any which belongs to the age of stone. **1888** Miss BALFOUR *Pedal Three* v. 61 The thicker milk-pans were of Dunkton pottery.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pottery kiln, manufacture, market, trade, ware*; **pottery bark**, *see* QUAK.; **pottery-bark tree**, = *pottery tree*; **pottery coal**, Staffordshire coal; so **pottery coalfield**; **pottery gauge**, *see* QUOT.; **pottery mould**, a 'brick' of soft stone mixed with pipeclay, used for whitening hearths, etc.; a hearthstone; **pottery tissue**, *see* QUOT.; **pottery tree**, one of various trees of the genus *Licania*, the bark of which is *pottery bark*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Genus* Several undetermined species of this genus (*Licania*) affect the 'Pottery bark,' the ashes of which are used by the natives of the Amazon for mixing with the clay employed in the manufacture of pottery-ware, in order to enable the vessels to withstand the action of fire. **1867** W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 35 "Pottery coals and common measures.. with 1 to 15 seams of coal of about two feet thick.. and as up to 25 measures of ironstone. **1891** *Westminster Gaz.* (1892) 4/2 The Coal-fields of England and Wales, .. South Staffordshire constituted the "Pottery coal-field". **1893** RIMMER *Dict. Mech.*, "Pottery-gage, a gauge or templet for the inside of a vessel on the wheel. **1839** *Ure. Dict. Arts* 610 The apparatus then resembles certain "pottery kilns. **1882** H. STEVENS *Floral Poems* 11. 160 Glory yet Wilson!..the champion by Stafford-shire of the "pottery-manufacturers. **1893** HOLMES in *Atlantic* LXXII. 426 In the "pottery-market and the vegetable-market alike. **1878** "OUIDA" *Winter City* ii, What pleasant lives those "pottery painters of the early days must have led. **1893** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Pottery-sheets*, a kind of tissue-paper used to receive impressions of engravings for transference to biscuit. **1888** *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.* XVII. 2, The Italians call them trees Caraipe, but botanists have adopted that name for a genus of Terebinthaceæ, owing to the "Pottery trees having at one time been supposed to belong to that order. **1842–76** HALLIWELL, "*Pottery-ware*, earthenware. *West.* **1888** Pottery-ware [see *pottery-bark*].

† Pottical, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [I. POT *sb.*¹, after *poetical*.] Full of, or inspired by, liquor.

1588 W. WARNE *Eng. Pastor* (Arb.) 37 Poets: whose pottical poeticall (I should say) heades, I would wyshe.. might.. be gorgiously garnished with fayre greene Barlye, in token of their good affection to our Englishe Malt. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 4 Pot-like sockets, that cannot melt. Portrait verses of the feate of Flanders, in a lesser hug.

Potting (pɒ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [I. POT *sb.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. Drinking (of ale, beer, or the like); tippling. *arch.* (chiefly with allusion to Shakespeare's use).

1592 *Lvst Meth. Bench.* 10. 8. What Kinde, how spake them after the potting? **1614** TAYLOR (Jos. a. 18) 39, I heard it is in England; where indeed they are most potted in Potting. **1709** D'URFEY *Pills* V. 66 Potting and eating .. Will make a good Soldier mercury. **1864** MARWOOD *Afon Island Diary* viii. 93 Bird-eyes's pictures would..sit in his cottage and smoke and drink beer, for they were 'potters at potting'.

2. The making of pottery or earthenware.

1795 *St. Neots Advertiser* XII. 158 This is exceedingly good for potting or any sort of Coal ware. **1877** R. BOND (title) A Century of Potting in the City of Worcester, being the History of the Royal Porcelain Works from 1751 to 1851. **1892** *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 3/1 Potting is one of the oldest industries in the world.

3. The preserving of butter, meat, fish, etc. in pots or other vessels.

1723 MARSHALL *Exp. Minerals*, II. 16 (1888) 141 Touching the powdering up, or potting of Butter. **1733** FAMILIAR in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 211 The care and potting of cheese well. **1876** BOWEN *Sports Clubs* VI. 174 Catching and potting of salmon on the Columbia River. **1892** *Auckland Star* 3 Oct. 4/1 Butter.. Already the low price has caused many farmers to commence potting down.

b. *Sugar Manuf.* (See POT *sb.*¹ 21b.)

1850 *Stat. Distr. Acts* 1203 The act of transferring the crude concrete sugar from the crystallizers into their loaf-moulds, is called potting. **1887** S. D. DAVIS *Cocoanuts & Cocoanuts. Barbados* 40 From the last copper the clarified liquor was run off into a cistern to 'cool', or become milk-warm, when the operation of 'potting' began.

4. Planting in, or transplanting into, a pot.

1845 *Florist & Yrnl.* 3/2 The seasons of cultivation is invariably connected with a correct arrangement and preparation of the soil, &c., in potting.

5. *Crab-potting*, the catching of crabs in pots: cf. POT *sb.*¹ 5 b, *crab-pot* (CRAB *sb.*¹ 11).

1840 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 3/1 We may omit a fisherman carrying from crab potting. **1900** CORNELIUS HOPE in *Windsor Mag.* July (title) The Gentle Art of Crab Potting.

6. Shooting; taking of pot-shots: see POT *sb.*¹ 3, *calling, on shooting*.

1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 3 Dec. 4/1 The potting of Arabs rightly struggling to be free continues merrily in Suakim. **1900** *Words Rhodesian* 43 It is commonly said on kits the morning before the "potting" sends him the rabbit and quail which tells that men are hard at it "with their coats off".

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) *potting industry, trade*; (? in sense 3) *potting-dish*; (in sense 4) *potting-house, -shed*; **potting-cask**, in *Sugar Manuf.* (see POT *sb.*¹ 21b); **potting-pot**, a pot such as is used for potting meat; **pottingstick**, a flat stick used to press down the soil about the root of a plant in a pot.

1838 *Ure. Dict. Arts* 1204 [The syrup] is then transferred ..into conical vessels.. their capacity ..is considerably less than that of the parallel "potting-casks. **1589** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 302 In the Hall..eight peces of pewter, three saucers, three "pottyd pyntes. **1883** CAVENDISH, *Brit. Colchester* 197 A bird-shop, "Potting-house, &c. **1900** *Gardeners' Mag.* 3 Apr. 3/2 The dangerous practices in use in the "potting industry. **1747** MRS. CHARLOTTE CHOLMLEY (1787) 230 Where I go best to a pasty, put in a little "potting-pot. **1892** *Garden* 2 Jan. 9/1 They place the new compost about them, and make it firm by ramming with the "potting-stick.

Potting, *vbl. sb.*² : see POT *sb.*³

† Pottingar (-gər). *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **pottingar**, -**er**, **pottinger**, 6 **pottingair**, **pothingar**; *errors*, 7 **pottinger**, 8 **pottager**. [Corrupted from **pothicar*, POTHECAR, Sc. form of POTHECARY. Cf. the parallel POTTINGARY, where the intermediate forms are better seen. To the later spelling contended with POTTINGER.] = APOTH. 1.

1474 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scott.* I. 24 Pottingers late Burgessis of Ed. **1482** *Ibid.* 121 Item, to Stene pottingar .. xij.li. xvj.s. **1523** *Ibid.* VI. 78 Wt Francis Aikman, pottingar, for clarkis drogis. **1538** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 298 He wes ane pottingar richt fyne, And had gret pratik of all medicyne. **a 1567** DOUGLAS *Quhair Lone is Setlit Constantlie* 141 (Bann. MS.) For barmes of brein, hands and heid, The pottingaris will pompe the pasie. **a 1585** PITSCOTTIE *Hystory* 161 *Montgomerie*, 252 Panie to the pottingaris apone; Some cudgeis dois get remedie. **1724** FORBES-LEITH *Traill's Trial, Introduct.* 20, 38 The Confectioners came and Flesh. The Pottingers were sworn Cooks. **1808** BANNATYNE *MS. Poems* 98 Pardie, sais I, and I'se hat a poor pottingar. Mawerbelene, I have been kend in Paris, and learned my humanities and my curose wordrait.

† Pottingary. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4, 5 **potingary**, 6 **potegarie**, *ß.* 5 **potyngary**, 5–6 **pot(t)ingary**, 6 **pottingarie**, **-gry**, **pottinghary**. [Corrupted from *poticary*, earlier form of POTHECARY, through the intermediate *potigary*, *patigary*; cf. PERL, and *nebligeth*, *nightingale*.]

1. = APOTHECARY 1 (med.L. *apothecarius*).

1350 *Ann. Hamelense Calend.* Tabl (*Obit* 11 Pongarois shal selle carnagis dongaris. *Ibid.* 100 Portingaris schilk takis silver for nail & robin snaik and dongaris. *Ibid.* 103.

2. = The art or practice of an apothecary; pharmacy.

c 1480 *Henrysone Sum Presit. Mod.* 18 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 201 My pottrik is pottingary pe tone he sik yare. **1500** *Lanc. Beddr. Scott.* XI. 378 *mide*, Oppe..pertenere and pottingare William Forbes for his..service..in his craft and science of pottingary. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 19 In pottingry he wrocht ane pyne, Hermaiestie mony to mediecyne. **a 1568** *Fyve Hdrds of Tusser* 17 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 194 Thair is no mouth cumis of pottingary, Till all sekkenes schout dowgy the.

b. The drugs of an apothecary, medicines.

1574 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scott.* I. 25 To a Chasyng of thingis for mesture potigaris onth to the King. *Ibid.* 29 Item giffin to Stephin potingare. *Ibid.* 30 Item giffin to Stephin potingare. *Ibid.* 31 To certane materialis and potingaris deliverit be him to the King, v. li. **1590** *Ibid.* II. 54 Item, to William Forbar, for potticherry tane fra him to the King .. xxiij li. xiij s.

Pottinger¹ (pɒ·tindʒəɹ). *Now dial.* Forms: **a.** 5 **potiger**, **potygar**, 6 **pottiger**, **pattocher**, 8 **potager**, 7 **pottager**. *ß.* 5–8 **pottinger**, 6 **pottenger**, **-yngar**, **pot(t)ynger**, **pottenchor**, 6–7 **-enger**, 7 **-inger**. [*potig, potiger*, a. F. *potager* (*f. pot* POTAGE); altered to *pot(t)enger*, *-inger* (cf. *passenger*, *passinger*, *harbinger*, etc.); thence through *potinger*, POTTINGAR, to *porridge*, PORRIDGE, q. v.]

A vessel of metal, earthenware, or wood, for holding soup, broth, or other liquid or semi-liquid food; a small basin, porringer.

a. 1405 HAR. V *Mandate to Dunbar* (*Chamberlain Rolls* App. 1) 24 Duos *Flagones* argenteos, vocatos potagiers de diversis fassonis. **1466–7** *Abingdon Acc. Kitchener* 159, 1 potager. 1 **1500** in *Ripon Ch. Acts Statutes* 315 (6) potingers. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 610/1 One spoonful of good workes should no more hit yt neither, then a potager of good wortes should kill a dozen ye both. **1585** in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Arch. Soc.* X. 21 (6) potingers & (2) plats. **1603** E. S. *Britain's Burse* B1b, Wooden potingers.

ß. 1454 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 210, 3[d] platers (2) potingers and (2) saucers. **1510** *Will* 4 *Hen. VIII* (1), 1 & 2 Dasse., Workmanship of Tin or Pewter.. &c. Dishes, Sawcers, Potingers, Trenchers, Basons, Flaggons. **1540** *Palsgr.* 256/1 Potynger, *escuelle*, *escuelon*. **1564** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 210, 23 pewter dishes, 23[s.] 10 sawcers & 3[s.] 6[d.] pewter to the kitchen & 3 pottengers. **1570** *Levins Manip.* 94/34 A Potinger, *patella*, *a*. **1594** WEST *Testament. Symbol.* (1632) 48 A Potinger is a small, but petulant vessel. **1683** *tr. Sorel's Hist. Comfect.* 10, 128 A Physician ordered five Pottingers of Blood to be taken from him. **1825** BRICKETT *N. C. Glass., Pottinger*, a coarse earthen-ware pot, with a handle; porringer. **1828** CRAVEN-GTON, 108, 11, Pottinger, a small pewter mug or vessel, containing about three quarters of a pint; a porringer.

† Pottinger² (pɒ·tindʒəɹ). *Obs. rare. Hist.* [Corrupted from POTMAKER: as to the form cf. prec.] A maker of pottage; a kind of cook. App. used here confounded with POTHECARY, apothecary.

1572 Lond. *Hist. Soc.* Wks. 1846 I. 283 Whereto it was by our Italians pressed, or by French beggers, or by the prelacy of three pottagers, (he was a French man,) there disputed for that [of the Eyes of Cicadas, the Kids of Rothers, **a 1576** LEONARD (HUGHES) *Chron. Acct.* (1876) I. 137 Curing hamms and also sundrie other sort pottagers (weight perlonde) MS. I, pottagers[] with confectionis and drugis for their desertis.] **1614** SCOTT *Warr. with Spaniard* Preacher, Excellent cooks, and pottingers. **1820** — *Monastery* vi, The waiters, fiesty, and pretty-much all sports have had the best degree of the which learned pottagers prescribe as finest for the body. **1888** *Blackw. Lond. Notes* 10 Dec. 899/2, It shows that these herbs were used for seasoning by the pottingers of the period.

Pottle¹ (pɒ·t'l). Forms: 4–5 **potel**, 4–7 **-ell**, 5 **-elle**, 5–7 **pottel(l**, 6– **pottle**. [*ME. potel*, a. OF. *potel* (1308 in Godef.), a little pot, a measure, f. *pot* POT *sb.*¹ + *-el*, *-ELLE* 2.]

1. A measure of capacity for liquids (also for corn and other dry goods, rarely for butter), equal to two quarts or half a gallon: now *obsolete*.

a 1300 *Lat. Proph. Elidore* (ed. 2) in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Half pe pe bowesom. **1338** *Lay. Gilds* (1870) 19 Ye Aldermen schal have..ij gallons of ale; & ye dene a gonel. **14..** *Treatyse to Wr. of Newbery's Wood.* (1892) 24 Pe hirde parte of a potell of hirre. **1466** *Cov. Leet Bk.* 88, [E. E. T. S.] The murderar shall make a mylke, halfe strykt, hape & halfe hape, gallon & potell & quarte, the measure to be sette & delyuered to the aldere of seint mariell. **1488** *Bristol Acc. Mun. Vol.* (1896) 68 A potell ayle for the rakeers 13[d]. **1552** Durham *Pensions* 10, 28[l.] To hime howe many pottles or gallons is conteyned in that great vessell. **1612** PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* Recipe lii, Take a pottle of damaske-Rosewell Water. **1618** *Worshipful Exhal.* 890 Containing each of them twoe pottels or thereabouts, more or lesse. **1623** in *Surtees Newcastle Hosmch. Ords.* (1901) 102 One pottell of canary sack. **1637** G. PERCIVAL *Pol. Flying-Fox* 20 Little knew at that time of the year to sufficiently to her half a quart, pottage a pottle, and tun to a liberal portion. **1708** Mrs. CLEARE *Cookery* 208 Take a quarter of a pound of Barebores and Cookery-nut, 30[l] Take a quarter of a pound of Barebores and put to it a pottle of water. **1869** BLAKEY *Hist. Pract.* 277 Which keep a cow, when he may have a pottle of milk for a penny?

b. A pot or vessel containing a pottle, or of about this capacity.

1698 Yarranton in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 311, I have...lately planted a Nursery Garden...with Apple-trees, which is of the Red Clap. 1738 *Gent. Pocket-bk.* (Pratt Bk.) 180 We'll drink it out of the pottle, my boys, Here's a health to the lucky-nine! 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1849) 341 Then the Van Gouls, of Antony's Nose, who carried their liquor in fair round little pottles. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* vi. By-his-eleven stood a pottle of spiced ale.

2. *slang.* A pottle of wine or other liquor; hence, drink, liquor.

a 1500 in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 279-98 II. 238 Yet, scrambling up, a Drenkard feels no pain, But cries 'Hiccup, here I come! usher pottle-pregone.' 1840 Dickens *Barnaby* viii, I'll see more...Than you shall...drink your pottle weaker in the wake.

2. A small wicker or 'chip' basket, esp. one of a conical form used for strawberries.

1591 Shakspere *Hamlet*, *Cl.* 2 Jone Let. 5, like unto an a pottle of fine strawberries. 1847 C. A. James *Travels From Cr. Brit.* I. 321 The scantlings, and very inconvenient, basket for holding strawberries, called a pottle, is made of Enoch. 1880 Disraeli *Endymion*. 479 Can never miss a pottle of strawberries now.

3. Name of a children's game.

1822 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 332, I have as little inclination to write verses as to play at pottle or whip a top.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pottle basket*, *draught*, *pitcher*; **pottle-bellied** *a.*, pot-bellied; **pottle-bodied** *a.*, stout, corpulent; **pottle-crowned** *a.* (of a hat), having a crown like a small pot; **pottle-deep** *a.*, of the depth of a pottle. See also Pottle-pot.

1777 *Henry Independent* 331 (E.D.D.) 'Pottle-bellied. 1824 Jennings *Obs. N. Dial.* 56 *Pottle-bellied*, potbellied. 1840 Thackeray *Wild Oats* (1879) 205, His side A something...pottle-bodied bore Than benefited at the law. 1592 *Nash Dorby's Exp.* (Catcher) 134 (R) pardon 'pated bobbe. 1623 Cockeram *in Pistrin Lett.* I. 488, ? pecke of pottell breeches of one sorte. 1748 Dover Court Rec. (1877) 30 Four tin three liquor pots pottle-bodies of glass. 1804 Sharp *Dict.* 2. 56, 56 Buttinge. To Doubletone hath 24 tight Carpenter's Pottelles, Pottell-deepe. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 134 The life of a lord!...nursery principally of his servants, his pottle-deep potations, his politics, and his—hazards. 1838 Haynes *City Match* iv. 36, I shall be glad To give thanks for you, sir, to 'pottle-draughts. a 1599 Shakspere *Ill. d'Amours* 400 Another...brought a 'pottel pitcher, A tunnel, and a funnel.

Hence **Pottled** *a.*, placed in a pottle; ? savouring of the pottle or wine-cup (*obs.*).

1588 T. Hughes *Intl. Ametis* 53 As pottled tales they praise aloft, so thinke will prove but vaine. 1845 Blues Corn *Old Cries* ii. 'Old Cries', 'old cries'...From 'Hamburgs', pottled in the sun, To the cool wish that moisteth when The rose of midnight 'wakes' to thaw.

† **Pottle** ². *Obs.* (See quot.)

1683 R. Cox *Hibb. Instl.* 1. Engl. Index, Fields of Land is twelve Acres.

† **Pottle** ³, errou. variant of Bottle *sb.*¹

1732 Fielding *Tom Thumb* ii. iv, The unhappy sempstress...may say, Her needle is a pottle, lost, of hay. 1892 James *Wodehouse* xviii, 'And we are to go to find a needle in the pottle of hay', replied his companion.

Pottle-pot (pɒ·t'lpɒt). [f. Pottle ² + Pot *sb.*?] A two-quart pot or tankard.

1423 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 22, I bequethe the [to] William my sone, a new brass pot...an a pottel pot of pewter. 1552 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1) There came a man out of the tavern with a pottle of wine to a pottle pot to welcome the prince of that house (King's College). 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV* v. ii. 54. 1640 Brathwait *Nonsuch* (ed. 2) p. viii, Why should Man dread a Captain Dare Yet boldly preach a Pottle-pot? 1802 James *Bridgenall* viii, Teeth and my brains to together at the bottom of the second pottle-pot.

b. *transf.* A heavy drinker, a drunkard.

1880 Sala in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 280 Edward Ward...although a low-lived potbelch of the first of them, makes some honest remarks concerning the barbarous treatment of the women in Bridewell.

Potto (pɒ·tō). [Alleged to be from a Guinea dialect (see quot. 1795); cf. Ashanti *apɔtɔ(ɔ)a*. (See J. Platt in *N. & Q.* 10th ser. IV. 286.)]

1. A West African lemur (*Perodicticus potto*), commonly called a 'sloth'. Also *potto lemur*.

b. *Calabar potto*, a species of lemur (*Arctocebus calabarensis*), inhabiting the district of Old Calabar.

1778 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 199 A Creature, by the Negroes called *Potto Large*, see beast, 'tigne by the negroes de nossa via *Potto* changed, but known to us by the Name of Sloggard. 1788 Owen *Fetlar, Antiq.* III. 402 In the Potto the anthropomorphous traits appear in the usual position, upon the fore margin of the multungual. 1792 *Q. Rev.* July 18 That most typical West African creature, the potto lemur. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 2/2 This weird-looking and nocturnal creature with the eyes of a cat and the body of a tailless monkey (the name of Bosman's Potto has been given). 1908 Sir H. Johnston *Liberia* (ed. 3) The range of the common potto extends right across Africa from Sierra Leone to Uganda.

2. The kinkajou. Also *potto kinkajou*.

1792 Bosman *Quadrupeds* (1804) 446 One of this species (Yellow Hazard) was shewn in London some years ago, and was said to have been brought from Japanese, where it is called the *Potto*. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 84 This is, perhaps, the only proper place for the singular group of the Kinkajous or Pottos. From the warm parts of America, and from some of the great Archipelagos, where it is called *Potto*. 1839 H. G. Bohn's *Brit. Cyclopæd.* II. 426 The Potto-kinkajou, one of a peculiar, a pretty loving nature, is occasionally seen.

† **Pottock.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Pot *sb.*¹ + -ock.] A small pot.

1894 *N. & Q.* 7th S. Feyre *Diary* (Surtees) 74 They kept it in four pottocks till all the knowledge be evaporated.

Pottock, corruption of Pot-mock.

Pot-trees. **1.** A tree grown in a pot.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 6/3 The pot-trees of...apples are weighed down with the splendid fruit.

2. A name for the S. American tree *Lecythis Ollaria*, from the shape of its fruit; also called *Monkey-pot tree*.

Pottyger, early variant of Potager, Pottinger ².

† **Potulent,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *pōtulentus* (*pōt-*) drinkable, later also drunken, f. *pōtus* a drinking: cf. Opulent.]

1. Fit to be drunk; potable, drinkable.

1658 Rugby *Glossogr.*, *Potulent*, any thing that may be drunk. 1667 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 161 Fruitless Inventions...are neither safe nor grateful. 1684 tr. *Boate's Nat. Compl.* vi. 139 Although they be troubled with thirst...yet they can keep no sort of potulent matter. 1775 Ash, *Potulent*, fit to drink.

2. Given to drink; drunken.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Potulent*, ...half drunk. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 37. 3/1 And Lusco this petulant Profligate. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Potulent*, pretty much in drink. Hence 1724 in Johnson, 1775 in Ash, etc.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Drinkables.

1708 Ramsay in his J. Fleyer *Not a Cold Bath.* v. 303 Their way of living in Emulsion and Potulents.

So † **Potulental** *a.*, potable, drinkable.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 180 Voice sauls, liquid and potulentall waters are not profitable.

Pot-valiant, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Pot *sb.*¹ 2 b + Valiant.] Valiant or courageous through the influence of drink.

1642 Tomkis *Distracted State* iii. 1, You are pot-valiant, sir, it seems. 1772 Shirley *Maugh. Cl.* iv. May, Like a man who has drunk himself pot-valiant. 1845 Mills in *Nonconf.* V. 181 As pot-valiant as our friend Pistol.

b. as *sb.* A pot-valiant person.

1903 *Spectator* 31 Jan. 172 The so called Irish Brigade...composed...chiefly of Continental pot-valiants.

Hence **Pot-valiancy, Pot-valiantly** *adv.*, with courage induced by drunkenness.

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scott. Moors* (1858) 284 Pot-valiantly, the militia-men determined to take the road. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* III. (1861) 232 The old man is still convivial; but his pot-valiancy is gone. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* I. i. 2 His bursts of pot-valiancy...are awful to his friends. 1884 W. E. Norris *Thirsty Soul* xxiii, He had worked himself up into a condition of pot-valiancy.

Pot-valour. [f. as prec. + Valour.] Valour or courage induced by drink; ? Dutch courage ².

1617 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* v. 3, I doubt, To see how Pot-valour thunders in a Tavern, and appoints a Duel. a 1700 Dryden (*Nath.*) *Art of Love* i. 284 Pot-valour only serves to fight the fair. 1897 Tailleur *Three Cheers* iii, Who remembered, with all the swagger of pot valour, that he was not a mere clerk.

So **Pot-valorous** *a.* = Pot-valiant.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. ii, Surgeon champagne-flavoured; with pot-valorous speech. 1872 C. Gibbon *For the King* xv, Hodge was already pot-valorous.

† **Pot-wa'lfish.** *Obs.* [? nat. Ger. *pottwallfisch*; cf. obs. Du. *pats-wal-visch* 'Cete' (Kilian); see Pot-fish, Whalefish.] = Pot-fish.

1634 *Acc. Sec. Lake Voy. Iceland*, 72 The Teuegus Whale or Spouter, may perhaps be the Physeter, and the Speruus Cati, Whale the Pot-Wallish. 1750 tr. *Uzzla Narrwch* App. 413 The Parmacety Whale or Pot-Wall-fish.

Potwaller (pɒ·twɔ·lə(r)). [f. Pot *sb.*¹ + waller, agent-n. from Wall v., Obs. swallow to boil.]

Sh. = *Pot-boiler*, the boiler of a pot: the term applied in some English boroughs, before the Reform Act of 1832, to a man qualified for a parliamentary vote as a householder (i. e. tenant of a house or distinct part of one) as distinguished from one who was merely a member or inmate of a householder's family; the test of which was his having a separate fire-place, on which his own pot was boiled or food cooked for himself and his family.

According to 18th c. statements, the test was at times altered by persons not householders, who in anticipation of an election and of receiving money for their vote, boiled a pot in the presence of witnesses on an improvised fireplace in the open air within the borough, and thus passed as potwallers.

1701 *Trials, Mr. Cornish* 28 May XIII. 283 Borough of Hindon:...That the Right of Election was agreed to be in the pot-wallers, not resiaing Alms. 1702 *Stat.* XVI. 479/2 (Untitled) At an Election, 40 Years ago, the Potwallers were refused, and some but Scot and Lot Men voted there. *Ibid.*, Copies of Surveys...in the Years 1681, 89, 90, 91, and 1703, were produced: and it was proved...that several of the Persons who signed those Returns, were Potwallers. 1704 *Ibid.* 20 May, That the Right of Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Taunton, is in the Inhabitants within the same Borough, being Potwallers, and not resiaing Alms or Charity. 1708 *Act 10 Geo. III.* c. 100 § 7 Any inhabitant householder, housekeeper, and potwaller legally settled. 1826 J. Sherman *Manual Elections Taunton* 17 In the Contest which took place in 1774...it was agreed that a Potwaller is a person who furnishes his own fuel, whether he be a Householder or only a Lodger. *Ibid.* 18 To be a Potwaller, or Potboiler, or to boil a Pot, was only another mode of expressing that Thomas Jefferies, or any other Voter, was a man so independent of other persons as to be wholly able to maintain himself and family by his own labour and industry.

1833 Roscoe *Rich. Monis. Cooper Comm.* I. 644 (Tregony) Incoherent by the public and resiaing as a potwaller constitutes a Burgess. 1880 Barnard *Unwr. Hard.* 7 Inhabitants of the said town [Gloucester] paying 10s. 10d. for which the town called pot-wallers. 1895 Barnes *Westminster* 62, 1758. The voting qualification...was the tenant who paid rent and lot, and the potwaller.

b. Of this term there have been various popular alterations, of which Pot-wallister (see 1621) has attained greater notoriety than the original official term; also **a. pot-wabbler, pot-wobbler**; *β.* **pot-walloper** (? misprint for *-wallader*).

a. 1789 S. Shaw *Tour W. Eng.* 337 It appears very singular ...that the Members of Parliament (for Taunton) should be chosen by electors of so strange a qualification as the following, viz. all pot-wabblers, or those who dress their own victuals, are entitled to vote. 1810 *Gent. Recreations*, *Potwabblers*, persons entitled to vote for members of parliament in certain boroughs, from having boiled their pots therein. These boroughs are called pot-wabbling boroughs. 1847 Emerson *Poet. Reform* Introd. 219 Boroughs...in which the right has the extent marked by the word householders, or by the word pot-wobblers.

β. 1797 M. Dubourca *Hist. Mem. Thurlow* II. 180, Among others, The potwalloders elected two burgesses to represent the borough of Thetford, in the first parliament of King James I. They were returned by the potmosers.

So **Pot-wa'lling,** also 9 **pot-wabbling,** the boiling of a pot, the being a potwaller or householder: also *attrib.*, or as *adj.*

1476 *Cal. Ann. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 292 A necklace [of] continuall residence and abydyng and pot wallyng wythyn ye[e] of the cyttyes or townes. 1621 [see b, a above].

Potwalloper (pɒt,wɒ·lɪpə(r)). Further: **a. pot-walloozer, -doozer.** **β.** [= pot(-)walloper, 9 **-walloppet, -wallopper.**] [One of the popular alterations of Potwaller (after Wallop v. to boil with agitation), which has in general use largely supplanted the original word.

It is found first in Dr Fox's *Tower*, xii. 1789, as an alteration of *pot-wallozer*, the form in the earlier edd. 1707-32 (whether as a misprint, or as an intended correction of an erroneous form, does not appear). Thence, prob., in Grose *Olio Vulgar Tongue*, 1788. From these works app. this form became generally known, while other forms in four (or disappeared.)

1. = Potwaller.

a. 1725 Dr Fox *Tower Gt. Brit.* II. v. 21 This Town (Taunton) chooses Two Members of Parliament, and their way of choosing is by those whom they call Pot-Walloozers (or *Idd.* 1732, 1735) *ed.* 1789 Pot-Wallopers), that is to say, Every Inhabitant, whether Householder or Lodger, that dresses their own Victuals. 1729 Upton *MS. Addit. to Tanner* (Hallam), Taunton is open housekeepers vulgarly Potwallopers. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. Taunton, The election of members of parliament here is very singular; every pot-walloozer, i.e. that dresses his own victuals, is entitled to vote. 1790 W. Collinson *Hist. Somerset* III. 218 Taunton...has returned members to parliament from the year 1294, 23 Edw. I. The right of choosing them somewhere in regard to the parliament boiling their own pot therein called Pot-Wallooser residing within the limits of the borough, not being stated paupers.

β. 1789 [see quot. 1707 in a]. 1789 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Potwallopers*, persons entitled to vote in certain boroughs, by having boiled a pot there. 1792 Lysons *Bamptn Reg.* I. 56 Every pot-wallopper, that is, he who dresses his own victuals, is entitled to vote for members of parliament. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 33 The pot-wallopers of Westminster, Scarborough, and Preston, are no more arrogants of the Low householders of the Tower Hamlets, Manchester, and Birmingham. 1832 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. (1850) 208 What safety will there be in...two thousand breaking potwallopers? 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec. 5/3 We shall become a nation of potwallopers, with the solution that every lodger is supposed to endup his own kettle as well as householders.

b. applied as a term of reproach.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 80 Do you take me for...a potwalloping Jew?—a fool? 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 2/2 The term pot-wallopper was indignantly resented as a most opprobrious and scandalous one, which should be withdrawn.

2. (See quots.)

1880 Barnard *Unwr. Amer.*, *Pot-Wallopper*, a scullion. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Potwalloper*...*2*. A cook; also, a cook's or pot-scrubber. (Slang.) 3. A scullion. Barrère. 1900 Farmer *Slang*, *Pot-wallopper*...a scullion. A scullion's kitchen-maid; and sometimes a cook, esp. on board a whaler: also *pot-scrubber*.

¶ 3. Erroneously applied to something very big or clumsy. (Cf. Pot-wallowing *a.* 2.)

1898 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 6/2 Others have Sydney's home—you know the sort of ring-compasses potwallopers—into—in which the tiny lost is almost lost.

Pot-wa'lloping, *sb.* [-ing¹.] = *wallighing*: see Wallop v.] The boiling of a pot; to upset, the sound produced by the bullet of an eighteen-

1849 De Quincey *Eng. Mail Coach* § 2 Who, like Pope, can measure that once announced from afar the heavier or lighter...has now given way for ever to the pot-wallopings of the bullet.

Pot-wa'lloping, *a.* [f. as prec.]

1. Boiling a pot: applied to a voter who boiled his pot, or a borough in which the voters were potwallopers (see Potwaller).

1792-3 *Gifford Pub. Trials.* (1799) I. 93 Has he any shot and pot-wallopping boroughs, where no property is the qualification? 1824 *Mist. Learning & Ignor. Taught* 1 Then his bill for parties and...should be paid off at the gates of his pot-wallopping town. 1840 Ainsworth *Hist. Lancash.* (1849) 326 Intr. § 31, Any 'Regulator's public and Westminster's glory'...as his [C. F. Barnes'] was termed by his potwalloping constituents in that borough. 1893 Victorian Interiors

Hen V, I. 4. 7 Hunt counted to get elected ... for the pot-walloping borough of Pontefract.

¶ 2. *trans.* for *walloping* = making vigorous but unwieldy movements. (Cf. WALLOP *v.*)

1892 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* viii Royal bustled through the crowd like a great pot-walloping elephant.

Pot-ware to **Pot-wrestler**: see POT *sb.*[1] 14.

† **Potycaryar.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Extended form of *potycary*, POTHECARY: cf. *mediciner, practitioner, barrister*, etc.: see -ER[1]. (Cf. POTTER-CARRIER.)

c 1533 in Eden *Decr. Lett. Soc.* xx. II. 269 I was both a potter and a potycaryar.

Potynger, obs. form of POTTINGER.

Pou, Sc. and north. dial. form of POLL.

† **Pou'ant.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. a. F. *pouant* *ppl. a.* stinking.] A foul smell, stink, stench.

1600 W. WARNER *Decameron* (1602) 29 It is one thing to smell of any corruption, and an other to be infected with a pouant, or stinke of the same.

Pouar, -**e**, obs. Sc. forms of POWER.

Pouce (pous, pōs). [a. F. *pouce* (dial. and anomalous) thumb, = Pr. *poutz*, a deriv. of L. *pollex*, or a by-form **pulcem*, whence also Pr. *pols* dust, F. *poussière*.]

1. Flax-dust: an called by workers in flax-mills. Hence **Pou'cey, pou'cy** *a.*, affected with disease of the throat or lungs caused by poussé.

1882 *Standard* 9 *Dress Gloves, France*, the Routing dust in course where flax is being dressed. *Poucy*, asthmatic, from the effects of inhaling 'pouce'. 1884 *Chamber Mag.* 292/1 Hackleers' disease...is produced by a kind of 'pouce', which, being inhaled causes severe choking in the throat. 1889 *Daily Mail Prod.* 30 Mar. 1/3/3 The young worker which the first hackleers among them is 'pouce', and those suffering from its effects are said to be 'poucy'.

2. *dial.* (spelt also pouze, powse, powse, pouse). Dust, dirt, rubbish, refuse, in various applications. Also as *adj.* Rubbishy, good-for-nothing. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Pouce, obs. form of POUSE *sb.*[1]

† **Pou-cer, pouser.** *Obs. rare.* [ME. (?) or AF. *pouser*, *pouser* = F. *pousser* thumb-stall, *l. pouce* thumb + *-er*, -ER.] Manual (with *u* for *v*) by modern editors as *pouser(e*, *pouser*, and entered in some dicts. as *pouser*.] In the mediæval church in England, A small cup or thimble of gold or silver worn by a bishop on his right thumb after dipping it in consecrated oil; a bishop's thumb-stall.

See Rock *Ch. of Fathers* (1849) II. vi. 167, and Latin documents there quoted. Perhaps never used in English, nor by Rock and in mod. Dicts.

Pouch (pouʧ), *sb.* Also 4–8 **pouche**, **powche**, 5 **poche**, 5–8 **powch**, 6–7 (8 *Sc.*) **potch**, 7 **pooch**, 8– *Sc.* **poatch**. [ME. *pouche*, a. ONF. *pouche* (13th c. in Littré: cf. mod. Norm. *dial. pouchat*, in Perche *pouchon* (Godef.)), parallel form of OF. *poche* bag, pouch: see POKE *sb.*[2]]

1. A bag, sack, or receptacle of small or moderate size, used for various purposes, esp. for carrying small articles; a pocket as a distinct receptacle worn outside the dress.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 11 A lyte pouche hast hir to thy girdle. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 408 The gayntee ripe,...Putte in a pouche (L. *marsupio*) of galoun, and with the wyndy Lot passe hem. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 *Pooche, marsupium.* c 1496 *Sevyn Sages, Fayre, &c.* (W. de W.) xxvi. That is no mayns to me parte of the wodde but no lyte redy to bere it....*Knyght* harbered *garnesons & dowsyphate chaun* and *chappes* of *basenetes*, *powches* and *gayned* cyrclis of *sapphyres*. 1573 in Baker *Add. Pont & Powch-*...a great bag, or satchel. 1683 BEVERIDGE *Med.* v. § 104 Pp. his like a Pouch he wore Raphia with strange Hieroglyphick Pouches. 1731 Bible *Hist. Fam.* II. 134 Seven pictures of God the Father in form of a little old man in a blue and red coat with a pouch by his side. 1880 *Rep. Comm. Doms. Mag.* III. 109/1 The little Pouches...still continue to be worn,—suspended from the waistband by a chain and hook, and sometimes by a cord.

b. *spec.* A small bag in which money is carried; a purse. Now chiefly *arch.* or *literary*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iv. 124 Of whiche [gold] to bind a lyte pouche to, 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 289/2 A Pouche, or a purse. 1523 BARCLAY *Eclogues* (1570) C.iij/1 Three ...there I had pregaty touches, For all three crownes and other in my pouche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 98 Twere fit for him to pouch what they doe talke. 1676 BUTLER *Hudib.* III. ii. 1134 Could Catechize a Mump-fist, And prove all Pouches Orthodox. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 197 Nothing so melancholy as the emptiness of a poor devil without money in pouch. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life of Cor.* I. 72 Out comes the pouch, an open as I show myself to gather the rent. 1870 E. KING *Catechist* xiii. I Know he boasts but a pouch of empty colewards.

c. A pocket in a garment. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1600 SIR J. HALL *Mem.* (1839) 9 He had always a New Testament in English in his Pouch. 1688 tr. *Chevillier's Trans. Pistole to Pay* 8 (spelling their Copy...in the Kids, they will put 100 in their Pouches, and 50 Hard-Headed. 1820 EDWARD *Cursor* v. (Chandler 181) 139 From his pouch his sketch-book drew. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xiv. He like new 'tea tens or three times put his hand in his pouch. 1901 KIPLING in *Mac.* 374 Wambling about...'wi' fumbling in his pouches but his hands'.

d. A leathern bag or case used by soldiers for carrying ammunition. Hence *transf.* a wooden cartridge-box.

1847 CARL. *Battle Inkerman's Grave.* xii. 37 You want to cardfull to charge the ducks with ...five pens, pouches of powder. 1889 *Scribner Monthly's Mag.* I. 6/2 Their Pouches were filled with Powder, and Shot in their Pouches. 1899 *Du Pay Crimea* v. 63 He brought a great Leather Pouch which held about a Pound and half of Powder,...and another with Shot. 1902 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 118 A letter...complaining of certain pouches lately sent out from England for the use of the Portuguese troops. 1893 *Volunteer Mil. Compan.*, Pouch, a case of strong leather, lined with tin; divisible, for the purpose of carrying a soldier's ammunition.

e. A mail-bag (also *mail-pouch*: see MAIL *sb.*[2] 4 b), esp. a smaller bag enclosed in another; also, a letter-carrier's bag.

1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 668/1 At 3 o'clock A.M. the European mails closed, and the pouches got on board the *Aller* carried the usual copies for the foreign circulation.

2. *Naut.* One of a number of divisions made by small bulkheads or partitions in a ship's hold, for stowing corn or other loose cargo.

1867 CARR. *Simon Kenwood's Grown.* vii. 33 The Ballast will sometimes shoot, that is run from one side to another, and so will Corns and Salt. If you make use Pouches or Pulk-boards. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pouches*, in the Seamen call small Bulkheads made in the Hold of a Ship, to stow Corn, Goods, or the like, that it do not shoot from one side to the other.

3. Applied to a natural receptacle resembling a bag or pocket. a. *Anat., Zool., Path.* A cavity in an animal body, like a bag (usually small, and either permanent or temporary); a sac, cyst. *spec.* † (*a*) the stomach of a fish: = POKE *sb.*[2] 6 (*obs.*); (*b*) the distensible gular sac beneath the bill in certain birds, as the pelican and cormorant; (*c*) a dilatation of the cheeks in certain mammals, a cheek-pouch; (*d*) the receptacle in which marsupial mammals carry their undeveloped young; the marsupium.

c 1440 *Prom. Cookery-bk.* 101 Pike boyled...Slit the pouches, And hope (*sic* for) at the *Pouch* and leten away the gall. 1600 R. HOWLAND *Pop. Err.* (1640) 68 [The shark] is the most ravenous fish knowen in the sea....In the pouch of three back-most finned backs, namely, about, thirty, eight and seaven of them. 1739 S. MIDDLETON *Cancer's Answ. Kitzyl.* 103 Pouches. The broader carry their eyes under the second and third segments of the body, in a pouch formed of opposite muscle scales. 1856 HUXLEY in *Q. Jrnal. Microscop.* IV. 150 The seven pairs...into the stomach—there so far a marsupial pouch, is undergo no further development. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 458 The respiratory system consists of gill-pouches or sacs, seven on each side in the Lamprey.

b. *Bot.* A bag-like cavity, sac, or cyst, in a plant; *spec.* a seed-vessel resembling a bag or purse, a short or rounded pod, a silicle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 191 b, It creepeth low by the ground,...with a smale inclosed in little powches, like a shepherdes purse. 1578 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 468 Isatis. Pouch membranous. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flowers, &c.* I. 4 The silicle or pouch is a shorter, broader pod (than the siliqua). 1882 DARWIN *Insectiv. Orchids* ii. 89 In some of the Ilex it is drawn out of the pouch the occurrence of deprecation commences.

† 4. Name of some game. *Obs.*

1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* 1048 There and I will play at pouch, to morrow morning for a breakfast.

5. [f. POUCH *v.* 4.] A peasant of money, a 'tip'. *slang or colloq.*

1880 DARNELL *Barbon.* III. iii. 33 Your grandfather...pouched me at Harrow, and it was the largest pouch I ever had.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pouch-bell, -lid*; formed into or having a pouch-like or baggy shape, as *pouch shirt, waist*, etc.; *pouch-like, -shaped* adjs.; **pouch-horse**, a municipal horse (in metropolis and resorts-tenant); **pouch-gill**, (*a*) the pouch-like gill of the *Mastichobranchiate or Cyclostomi*; (*b*) a fish having pouch-like gills, as a lamprey; **pouch-gilled** *a.*, having pouch-like gills, mastichobranchiate; **pouch-hook** (*U.K.*), a hook on which a mail-bag is hung; **pouch-mouse**, a rodent having cheek-pouches, a POCKET-MOUSE; **pouch-toad**, a toad of the genus *Nototrema*, in which the eggs are hatched in a pouch or hole in the back of the mother. See also POUCH-MAKER, etc.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 269 Cassidy uniform, a "pouch belt, and a cutlass-sachs. 1841 E. COCKAYNE *Cockayne's Cheat. Chirurg.* I. 63 As ye wolfe hunter is rattle with floats or your hounte or "pouche bit. 1893-6 *Field & Cycl. Jrnal.* I. 9/2/1 Two pedicapellum...of a pouch-like form. 1893 T. S. ROBERTS in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 304 The pouch-like cheeks of a baby. 1851 J. R. GREENE *Mam. Anim. Kingd.* ii. *Cuttest.* 115 "Pouch-shaped processes. 1898 *Yks. Weekly Post* 10 Jan. 12/6 The "pouch shirt is the best made. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 6/2 The modified edition of the "pouch waist as adopted by some of the Englishwomen who venture on the sight.

Pouch (pouʧ), *v.* [f. POUCH *sb.*; cf. POKE *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To put into or enclose in a pouch; usually, to put into one's pocket, to pocket; also *fig.* or in extended sense, to take possession of, to 'bag'.

c 1386 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pithias* (1571) C iv, Ch. I...I wyl pouche these vp all ready, they are mine to hold. 1588 F. SNAGGE tr. *Parsons' Mo. Matchil* 12 He had already pouched the half ring. a 1734 FERGUSON *Election Poems* (1845) 42 They pouch the gowd, nor fash the town For weights and cuttes to weigh them. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life of Cor.* II. 38 He twisted their necks, and pouched them in his plaid. 1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* II. A pretty sum you must have pouched last night. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 118/2 They [letters] have sent to be "pouched ... The packages of letters are thrown dexterously into the proper compartments.

b. *fig.* To 'pocket', put up with.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, I will pouch up no such affront before my parishioners.

2. To take into the stomach, to swallow; said of fishes (cf. prec. 3 a (*c*)), and of certain birds; also, to take into a pouch in the mouth or gullet.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 194 The Pike...will have live enough to go to his hold and pouch the bait. 1776 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 265 Swallo when...shot...discover a little heap of insects in their mouths, which they pouch and hold under their tongue. 1787 SCOT *Angling Rel.* vi. 53 Thus allowing the fish, by a little slackening the line a small time to pouch the bait. 1823 C. RICHIE *Mount & Moor-land*, 201 He refused to pouch it.

† 3. To swell out or protrude (the lips) into a pouch-like form; to purse the lips; to PEAK, PEAK *v.*

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Tolerat etc.* 208 If this make them frowne, And pouch the lips out. [CE. 1680 in *Pouching* vbl. *sb.* below.] 1710 BURNET *Grandison* (1754) V. 4, 53 He pouched his mouth, and stared himself up and swelled: but appeared no more.

4. [f. POUCH *sb.* 1 b or c.] To supply the purse or pocket of; to give a present of money to; to 'tip'. (With the person or the money as obj., or with double obj.) *slang or colloq.*

1830 in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) I. ii. 45 (To him [Bill Graham] Shelley wrote...April 1 (1812, enquiring how] an much those could obtain the necessary. 1840 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 3, I shall not have to pouch Harrow or my Tutor. 1849 [J. T. SMITH *Bk for Raising Dog* 68 Charles Townley, Esq....pouched me half a guinea to purchase paper and chalk. 1864 HUGHES *Tom Brown's Schooldays* I. 'Has your governor "pouch"-ed you?' asked Thornley, as they were getting towards the Saracen's. 1886 [see POUCH *sb.* 5].

5. *Dressmaking.* To make or arrange (a part of dress) so as to hang loosely in a pouch-like form. b. *Intr.* said of the dress.

1847 *Daily News* 8 July 6/2 The needle is lightly pouched over the bust. 1872 *Daily Tel.* 2 Aug. 3/5 The bodice is cut...slightly fitting at the back and sides and below the waist, yet pouching over in the front.

6. *intr.* To form a pouch or pouch-like cavity. (See 3 b, and *pouching* vbl. *sb.*)

Hence (chiefly in PPLE. 6) **Pou'ching** *vbl. sb.* (also *quasi-comb.*), and *ppl. a.*

1680 HANMER *Bodleian Mss.* (ed. Watson) 430 His mouth stood gaping, and hanging down his head in a sullen, pouching manner. 1698 TYRRELL *Phil. Trans.* XX. 130 The pouching or bagging out in both Extremities. 1847 *Parish's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1031 Dilatations or pouchings can sometimes be seen. 1893-96 *Field & Cycl. Jrnal.* I. 9/2/1 The great ascension is a pouching out of the semi-gastrules. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 5/2 The hollow sleeve and the pouching bodice were all too kind to the careless.

Pouched (pouʧt), *a.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + -ED[2].]

1. Furnished with or having a pouch or pouches. a. *Zool.* (*a*) Having a gular (pouch, as certain birds; (*b*) having cheek-pouches, as certain rodents, etc.; (*c*) having a pouch in which the undeveloped young are carried, marsupial. b. *Anat.* and *Path.* Having or forming pouches, cavities, or dilatations. c. *Dressmaking.* (See POUCH *v.* 5.)

1832 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 151 The Pouched Snake...which have an appendage under the middle of the throat, resembling a thick sponge. 1849 *Ch. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 98 The Cuscus pouched rat is common in N. America, on the banks of the Columbia river. 1883 LOUIS *Antiq. Mem* xv. 401 Pouched earthenware with pouched corks. 1884 LUMSDEN in *Canadian Antiquary* (1892) 254 A pouched furnace, which is admirably adapted to the furnace over valley. 1892 WESTM. *Gaz.* 5 Feb. 3/2 Hales a simple pouched bottle of canvas and white flannel. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 825 The vessels are generally thin-walled, pouched and varicose.

2. [f. POUCH *v.* 1.] Put or enclosed in a pouch.

1903 *Western Gaz.* 11 Dec. 5/1 Hours-side Radios. And along in Indian file with the pouched wages which are to buy wives and cattle.

3. *Comb.*, as *pouched-lipped* adj. (cf. POUCH *v.* 3).

1851 CARP. *Phil. Mission.* I. 150 Where the pouch-lipped one has lived. From his song recruit was sure.

† **Pou'cher.** *Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + -ER[1]: cf. *butcher*, etc.] = POUCH-MAKER.

1401 *Pat. Patent Rolls*: II. 109 Its carpenters as scutters, card-makers or powchers,...this monstrous money crisis.

Pouchful (pouʧful). [f. POUCH *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a pouch will hold.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. Its hops some tooke...And carries to a poutche to the hill.

Pou'chless, *a. rare.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + -LESS.] Not having a pouch; to quot., not marsupial.

1888 *Pall. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 667 To be improved off the face of the earth by the keen competition of the pouchless mammals.

† Pou·ch-maker. *Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + MAKER.] A maker of pouches or bags.

1380 in *Cal. Lett. Bk. G. Lond.* 232 William de Thyrnhirst, pouchmaukere. 1419 in *Turn. Myst. Introd.* 20 Pouchemakers, Hatters, Cappemakers. 1533 Mem. *Apoth. Soc.* 160 Who [sic] Ex London hant Bochiis de morde, and Tourlarye pro pouchemakes, and Bagmen.

† Pou·ch-mouth, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + MOUTH *sb.*; cf. POUCH *v.* 3.] **a.** *adj.* Having a mouth like a pouch, i.e. with thick or protruding lips; in quot. 1573 said of a word (cf. *Ape-brudding*). **b.** *sb.* A person, or a mouth, with protruding lips. So **Pou·ch-mouthed** *a.* = *a.*

1583 *Darius* (1880) 37 Thou pouchemouth knaue! Thou dost orepen lippe. c 1590 PERCIVALL *Confessor* in *Hist. Dudevile* IV. 119 Wyse, pouchmouthe preachmouth. I am a clarke with you! To 1599 in Nichols *Progresses* II. 400 A mayde of a pouchmouthed spaine. 1603 G. HARVEY *Lamb-de. Combust* 23 When I first heard that mans swelde pouche-mouthe and ..swinelouish words. 1612 CHAPM., *Mayres*, a pouch-mouth; a mouth graded with great, wet standing, or drooking lips. 1883 RIDD *Choc. Bible* II. 140 From his Polish mother, Cleobeya the 'pouch-mouthed', he had inherited the large protruding turkey-jaw which, transmitted to his descendants, is still designated as 'the Austrian lip'.

† Pou·ch-penny. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. POUCH *sb.* + PENNY *sb.*] One who pockets every penny; an avaricious person.

1609 GREENE *Holy Madre.* 301 Is it you (said he) caught me naught old Pouch-penny?

† Pou·ch-ring. *Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + RING *sb.*] A ring for closing a pouch or purse.

1397 *Wills of Ducis* (Camerist Hall), Vasus per de pouche-ryngges de Argento. 1582 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* i. D1b, Haue you any Pouch-rings or Buskins, to coape for new leasures? a 1590 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 119 Bonnets for olde dames, pouch-rings, bootes and buskins: Will you buy any new bonnets?

Pouchy (pau·tʃi), *a.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + -Y.] Having pouches; of the nature of a pouch; baggy.

1626 J. WILSON in *Rhodes. Mag.* XXIV. 619 The weather-taps..have lied away the so much trembling in the pouchy throats of thought-dried frogs. 1884 *Westminster Papers* VII. 217 Such a flaccid, pouchy carcase, I have never before seen.

† Pouck, obs. form of PUCK *sb.*[2] 2.

1583 LAMB in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 238 A weed called Pouck, represented to me as of a poisonous quality [in S. Carolina].

Pouckenedale: see PUCKLE, PUCK-NEEDLE.

Pouey: see POUE 2.

Pound, variant of POUD, Russian weight.

Poudagre, variant of PODAGRE *Obs.*, gout.

Pounder, -ir, -re, -ur, etc., obs. ff. POWDER.

Poudency, obs. f. FAINDANCY: see also POULDENCE.

Poudre marchant: see POWDER *sb.*

† Poudrette (pudre·t). [Fr. dim. of *poudre* POWDER; see -ETTE.] A manure made from night-soil dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

1840 J. YEMM *Farmer's Compl.* 72 Poudrette is the contents of privies, dried, and rendered inodorous and inoffensive, by chemical processes. 1869 E. A. POZZI-ESCOT *Hygiene* (ed. 3) 213 When the poudrette is decomposing .., noxious consequences may scarcely result.

† Poudrey·e. *Obs. rare.* Also **poudré.** [A derivative of *poudre*, POWDER: cf. OF. *poudroy-bord.*] 13.. *K. Alis.* 1080 (Bodl. MS.) Nr he wonne ne had ben ywys For he dust & he pouldreye (*Harl.* powder).

Power, obs. forms of POUCH, POWER.

Pouced, -ert, etc., obs. forms of POUNCED.

† Pouf (puf). Also **pouff.** [Fr. *pouf*: cf. PUFF *sb.*]

1. **a.** A kind of elaborate female head-dress fashionable late in the 18th century. **b.** A high roll or pad of hair worn by women. Also *attrib.*

1837 MISS. HAWTREY *Harrington* 188, [Describing the mode of hair-dressing c 1780] At the top of the mount of hair and horsehair ..there was sometimes a Pyramid, or a wheatsheaf, or a *pouf*. 1893 GREENWOOD *Hist. Wig. Dress* II. 251 In this the hair was arranged in high pouffs drawn to the left side. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 3/2 It is said the wearers of little green bonnets find it most popular for wearing in the hair. These are worn now just covering the *pouf* of the hair. 1902 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 6/2 It must mean the elevation by means of wool and twine and twist of the coiffure.

2. *Dressmaking.* A part of a dress gathered up in a projection or bunch.

1889 *Lancet* Notes 5 Oct. 5 The enormous pouffs from the waist behind .. will be abandoned with but little regret. 1894 *Echo* 20 Dec., At the back the pouff is replaced by the skirt being closely drawn together a little distance below the waist. 1894 *Banner* 29 Dec. 8/6 The apron being fitted up by an airy little pouf of tulle.

3. A very soft stuffed ottoman or couch.

1882 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 111/2 A very usual spot is a drawing-room sofa or a fireside or ottoman *pouf*. 1894 WILKINS & VYNNE *Gingo Bay* Five I. 150 Seating himself on a low pouffe at her feet.

Hence **Pouffed** (paft) *a.*, decorated with a pouf; dressed, as hair, in the form of a pouf.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 17 Apr. 8/2 This colfer succeeds just over the greatest shower and the fulness of the evening-tea company. 1908 *P. T.* 18 L. 421/1 There is something to be said, also, against hair too much "pouffed" out, hats pressed at too severe an angle.

Pouff, pouffe, obs. forms of PUFF *sb.* and *v.*

† Pouffe. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? A mattress; a bag, or bench.

1583 FOX *A. & M.* (1583) 1801 his hands tyeyed a pouffe of straw: coarse were common thinges.

† Pough, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **pohha, poha, pohcha,** (pecca), 4 **powze, powhe,** (**pouge**), **pouhz,** 5–7 **poghe,** 6 **powghe,** 7 **pough.** [OE. *pohha*, 979, with no exact equivalent in the cognate langs., but from the OTeut. ablaut stem *puh* (*ā*-, *pug*(*ō*)-: to swell up, blow, whence also EFris. *puche* a (sail), MLG. *puchen, puggen*, LG. *puchen, pogheu*, MDu., MFlem. *puchen, poghen*, Du. (G.) *pochen* to boast; also MDa. *pyghen*, Da. *pøgen* to endeavour, lit. to part from exertion. Radical connexion with POUE, POUZE *sb.*[1] to excretion.] A bag.

1897 K. ELEANOR *Gregory's Pool.* C. xiv. 342 He kept his ex ferrum pohhan to e, pohchard. 1300 *Landlf. Cust. Manch.* 16 I Ne poha (*Harden.* pohha) vel pou ne litel. — *Lotin* 121, 7 Ne pouza (*Harden.* pohha) nec pou. 1382 WYCLIF, *Ps. cxl.* 6, 116 A powhe [1388 A poughe] to wickidnesse, lit. to past from exercion. Radical connexion with POUE, POUZE *sb.*[1] to excretion.] A bag.

1897 K. ELEANOR *Gregory's Pool.* C. xiv. 342 He kepth his ex ferrum pohhan to e, pohchard. 1300 *Landlf. Cust. Manch.* 16, 1 Ne poha (*Harden.* pohha) vel pou ne litel. — *Lotin* 121, 7 Ne pouza (*Harden.* pohha) nec pou. 1382 WYCLIF, *Ps. lx.* 10 A powhe [*Vulg.* olla] of pothers. 1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 276, I wolde fol were here pouge [? pouge] fonst shelwelles vorte! c 1390 *P. Pl. Creed* 628 [Id man wrappid her part in a pouze pouge]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 102b, (Tollem. MS.) A leche..whan he knowep pat he is corrik and is wilnep to sodaynes pouge. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 30 *Pouge*, or wyne pouche, *uter*. 1488 *Rolls Aberdeen* II. 36/2 Wheir me gudewyf he pleyis open he poghe. 1666 H. HOLLAND *Armoury* 121, 136/1 A Sack, or Pough of Corn 1508 ..St is termed a Sack when it contains about 24, 25 or 8 Measures of Corn: a Pough when it holds 1, 2, or 3.

b. A swelling of the skin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxxvii. 88. 607 The people..are subject to poghes under their throat ..(Margin) This disease is called *Bronchocele* or *Struma gutturis*.

† Pough, v. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 (*pa. pple.*) **pohhod,** 4 **powze, pouhe, pouwe, powe,** 5 **powe,** [f. POUE, *sb.*] *intr.* Of a garment: To hang loose, bag out.

c 1000 *Ælfc. Sol. Dicrot* (Schröer 1885) 158 OHS. F.] Bly ..*laddiap* ide uarmellan and pohhode hine. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6322 Pe tabbes vnder se mouut pouze see o, nebe se ouhte pouze pe se pouwe, pouwe, pouhe, powe, pohe)

Pough, obs. form of PUB *int.*

Pouk, powk (puk). Now *dial.* [In mod. *dial.* written also *puke, puuel, puuel, peuck, puuel, puke, pute, puuk, puck*, most of which forms point to a ME. **puuk(e)*, OE. **puk-*; cf. EFris. *pûkte, puuche*, in same sense; perh. from OTeut. *sterm. puh(ā)-, pug(ō)-, puh(ō)-* (Franck): cf. POUE, POUZE.] A small blister or pustule.

1601 CAYEL, *Amphiab.* a small blister, wealc *pouke*. 1877 YORKSHIRE *Rawd's Dict.* 356 Owly small watery pouks. 1888 E. HOLME *Armoury* II. 208/1 Warts Blaebers, and yellow Blisters; are Pouks or Tetters. 1898 CHESH. Gloss. (ed. 2), *Pouk*, a pimple.

Pouk(e, obs. f. PUKE. **Poukenel,** obs. f. POUK-NEEDLE. **Poul,** obs. f. PAUL, POLL.

† Poulaine (pulē·n). Also 6 pollayne, 8 poleine, -eyn. [OF. *Poulaine* Poland, *souliers à la Poulaine* shoes in Polish fashion, crakowes; hence the pointed beak of such shoes.] The long pointed toe of a shoe, as worn in the 14th and 15th centuries: = PIKE *sb.*[1] 4 a. (Error, explained by some as the shoe itself: = CRAKOW.)

1464 *Acts 4 Edw. IV.* c. 5 Noble persone Gardewarer ou Cofardes ..facez ..aucune maner galoges ou botoes ouuer aucun pilet ou poleine ou pacuers la longuer ou mesure de deux pouce. 1532 PALSGR., 239/1 Pollayne, *poulaine*. 1540 HYDE *Abner's Story*, (1550) II. v. xii. 259/2 Time of an extraordinary Length, and sharp, called thereupon Pykes, or Poleyns. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 202 No one under the estate of a lord was permitted to wear pikes or poleines to his shoes.., exceeding two inches in length. [1900 PHILLIPS, *Poleine*, a sort of shoes 4inch'd and more'd up at the Toe. 1877 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour*, *Brit. Mus.* 183 *Shoes*. The half boots or shoes distinguished as *poulaines* continued to be long and very sharply pointed.]

Poulard (pulā·rd). Also 9 poullard, poulards. [a. F. *poularde*, f. *poule* a hen + *-arde*: see -ARD.] A young hen fattened for the table; a spayed hen. (Cf. CAPON.)

1732 PHILIPPS *Miser* 21. iii, A hash of pheasants, a hash of fat poularde. 1742 SHENSTONE *Ch. Matthew* (1764) 79/1 He bespoke a poulard for dinner. 1824 LAMBERT *Cottage Economy* § 181 They [fowls] are never good for anything after they have answered their full growth, unless they be capons or poulards. *c* 1869 in *Cent. Dict.* I. 5431/1 He has made capons and poulards of cocks and hens by methods.

Poulce, obs. f. POUCE *sb.*[1] **Pouldar, -er, -re,** obs. ff. POWDER. **Pouldavy,** obs. f. PELLIVEY.

Pouldron (pō·ldrŏn), **pauldron** (pō·ldrŏn). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 2, 5 (?)–6 **poldron,** (5 **poldrond,** 6 **pollarone, poldyrone**). *B.* 6 **poldron,** (-**droone, -drone, -dorne, -dranne, pollidron**), 6– **pouldron,** (6–7 **-dern,** 7, 9 **powldron**). *γ.* 6 **pauldron,** 6, 9 **pauldron,** (9 **pauldrun**). [In 15–16th c. *poldron, pouldrone*; for **poldron*, in Palsgr. 1530 *poldron*, app. aphetic forms of OF. *espaudrons, espaldrons*, f. *espaule*, mod.F. *épaule* shoulder; altered, with *d* developed between *l* and *r*. The new form *pauldron*, known once in 16th c., is that employed by recent writers on armour.

Palsgrave has F. *espaudrons* in this sense, as = *fauldrons*; but the ordinary sense of OF. *espaudrons* was shoulder-blade, shoulder of an animal. Mod.F. *épaleron* shoulder-blade, coverplate, is refitted by etymologists to *épale* blade of an oar, which does not suit the sense of the Eng. word.]

A piece of armour covering the shoulder; a shoulder-plate.

c 1485 MALO. PARTON in *P. Lett.* II. 190 As for the harnys Wylle..delyuerydd it ..to Sym ..ij peyr pouldrons [etc.]. c 1540 *Chevalere Mil.* (Bodl.), Some only hav a rere gorget. Over his poleynes standing on the kne. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 100 Their pollerones are enriched with golde. 1559–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 17, 139 With both hands stroue..to rent their poleyns from their shoulders.

B. 1544 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XIX. 2 283 Pollderons, a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 81 The kyng of England ..bete his Poldron & him disarmed. 1581 BELLEFOREST *Trans. Fr. Temp., Round Iron Cote Armour*, the poldrons of the armour. 1581 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* I. 52 The poldrons with the Vambraces. 1590 *Inv. J. Smyth Dict. Westport* 3 Without either poldrons, vambraces, gauntlets or bases. 1594 RABL. *Mons. to. Borrowing-Ed's Works Flandrey* 401 There he valued three new suits, which were but a popular word of auxiliary called Pouldrons. 1705 *Satyrical Touch of Art* 101, 154 Lifting high the deadly battle-axe, Through poldron and through shoulder riuply drives. 1840 HOR. SMITH *Ch. Crossroad* I. 283 Heavy cuirasses, with helmets, breast and back pieces, poldrons and vadons.

γ. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Pulderon, a piece of harnesse, *espaudron*. 1534 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lyra de Regy* 30 Gorgets, pauldrons, vambraces, bases. 1634 PEACHAM *Brief. Coelestine* 188 Shoulders ..armed with overlapping plates called pauldrons. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* (1874) 204 When the shoulders were covered by the rainbow-plates, they were distinguished as *pauldrons*.

transf. 1603 OWEN *Pantheologia* (1658) 176 His [the lobster's] sanguine Armour ..his tasses, vambraces, poudrons, Cuishes.

† b. *Pouldron to pauldron*: shoulder to shoulder.

1526 ROBERT *Theor. Warrer* 111. l. 37 Causing them to march ray close pouldron to pouldron. 1602 T. YONGE *Alfo. & Montfleur Disciple* viii. 13 A Ward is a Row of men ouertaks by Number: Pouldron to Pouldron.

61. *attrib.*

1840 IRONMONGER *Symbolic* v. 236 [He] flung away The pauldron-rings to give his sword-arm play.

Hence **Pou·ldroned** *a.*, armed with a pouldron.

1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 316 (Roch.) 1535 He [second Adam] a spotless Armr vnperforced, and pouldroned.

Poule, obs. f. PAUL, POLE *sb.*[1], POLL.

Pouleine, Pouler, obs. ff. PULLET, PULLER.

† Poulen foot = *Paul's foot*: see PAUL 5.

1568 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 19 Ouerplus xviij poules feet of xx grounds.

† Poulet (pule). [Fr., a chicken, PULLET, also a love-letter, sometimes folded in the form of a wing.] A love-letter, a (neatly-folded) note.

1748 THICKNESSE *Hist. Fruit exile*, His..note closed, to give a *poulet*..to Mademoiselle Andronais. 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Man in Black* ix, Even the Commissioners, found their dispatches burnt or thrown with dishonest "poulets", or neglect, to procrastinate applications.

Poulle, -et, -le, obs. ff. POLL, PULLET, PULLEY.

† Poulma. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [1573 shortened form of next.] = next.

1581 HELYENORS *Hom. Apoth.* 16b, The seating of the poulme or lighten.

† Poulmon. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. obs. F. *poulmon*, mod.F. *poumon*:—L. *pulmōn-em* lung.] The lung.

1581 HELYENORS *Hom. Apoth.* 16 It is convenient for the purion of the bonne and the poulmon.

Poulp, poulpe (pulp). Also 7 pulp, 7–8 pulpe. [a. F. *poulpe* in same sense:—L. *polypus* POLYPUS.] An octopus, cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod: = POLYP 1 a.

1800 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 227 The Pulpe fish or Pourcontell, nedeth as the very fishmen which bee conuersant after and ..chappeth hard and grisash round about with his feet. 1880 GOOD *Monsters* I. v. 110 The Poule or Poulpe. *Polypus*. 1834–6 TAYLOR'S *Conf. Assoc.* I. 322/2 The short conical body ..[is] of Poulps. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (ed. 2) 626 The Argonaut. —The animal, or 'poulp', is indeed a most lovely creature, despite of its gastronomic form.

Poulpy, Poulse, obs. ff. PULPY, PULSE.

Poult (pōlt), *sb.* Forms: 4, 5 **pult, e,** 5– **poult,** (7 pl. **poulse**), 9 **pult.** *B.* 5–6 **powt,** 6 **powte,** (6 **powtt**). 6– **pout** (7 **poot, pute**); see also POOT *sb.*[1] [M.E. *coste.* f. *pulet, poulle*, PULLET, a. F. *poulet* chicken, dim. of *poule* hen.] The young of the domestic fowl, a chicken; also of the turkey, pheasant, guinea-fowl, and various game-birds. Also *attrib.*

a. c 1245 *Langtoft's P. Pl. A.* vii. 367 (MS. C.) I haue no powre..pultes to legge. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/1 Pulte, yonge hen, *pullastrilla*. 1852 *Athenæ Ox.* in *Singleton Washington* App. p. xxii, 3 dozen pheasant poults from Oxford. 1861 LOUDON *Mod. Archit.* § 3626 Ironed, Pheasants, partridge, heath poults. 1894 LOCKE in *Cornhill Chronicler* (1896) IV. xxxiii. 180, 4 Turkey poults ready larded. 1899 *Sporting Mag.* CXXVI. 291 Of whom the pult, in open heath, throws in my eyes the true mark. 1903 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 181 Ptarmigan poults, hardly fledged.

b. 1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 333 To xxv mute brade powtis to the King. 1530 *Rep. Privy Council* I. 524, I sy. Item the blak colt, and the gray hen wt. Item the powtis, the fassere, xiid. 1573 TUSSER. *Fur. contr. Cornwal.* Hushing, When the Spaniels crouse the water of Fowrets in the wood, Or light upon the little Powte. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 24 b, Of wild birds Cornwall hath Quailes, Raile, Partridge ..Powte, &c. 1620 in *Simmons Journals, Hen. Dominic* 108, 2 poules and 2 coupes. 1633 *Ibid.* 109, 3 moorehins and 3 poutes. 1680 CHAUM. *Wagg. Suppers.*

[repl. 125 With which they presented those poor souls, As setting dogs do yours and mine fowls. 1745 Dunbar *Poems* (Scot. S.T.) *Thrissill & Rois* 68 The cok and Hen (Pheasand) with all their young tuscon Powis. 1784 Bowne *Effect. to T. Hamilton* 15 As soon's the chickie-mou is bo, An' the wee pouts begins to cry, 1832 Galt *Ann. Parish Daughter* (1859) 55 She was to come to see the pouts fed.

b. *transf.* A child; a youth. *colloq. or dial.*

1722 Wells *Poems* 10 The mobile Train come o'er their Senses, That laugh at whatever kissing Pouts. 1790 J. Williams (*Anter Tuesday to Cabinet*, etc. (repr. of Bill the ambassador's) Pouches and Pultons gone. 1892 R. S. Hawker *Quiet's Sh. Time* xliii, 292 'He's a nice pouch of a thing', replied Jack. 1897 W. D. Lucas in *Sarah Angust & Morrow* 1916 When I was but a bittle pout.

Poult, *v.* *rare.* [f. prec. sb. See also Pout *v.*?] *intr.* To catch chickens or poultry.

1897 R. Lucas *Barbadoes a Bit Since* 16 Instead of being out hunting, by going out to Check, or to a village to Poult.

‡ **Poult-de-soie** (pūlˌdəswȧ'). [= *F. poult-de soie* (also *pout-de-soie*), a recent alteration of *pou-de-soie* (1685 in Littré; in OF. *pou de soie*, *pout de soye*, 1389–94 in Godef. *Compl.*), of unknown origin, which was used in England in the form *poudesoy* from 1663 to *c* 1750: see Pattison. *After* being dressed for a century (1811, as vicariously Fr.), it was re-introduced *c* 1850, in the current Fr. spelling, for a material identical with or similar to the 18th c. *gros de Naples*.] A fine corded silk; 'a plain silk of rich quality in a soft and bright *grosgrain* make' (see Grosgrain); now most frequently applied to coloured goods.

1883 *Court Mag.* VI. 9. 1718/2 Gold marriage of a new form. Rose-coloured *pou de soie* slippers. Black lace gloves.] 1891 *Harper's Mag.* L. 187 Robes of white gauze de soie. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 8/3 A blouse made of black and white striped silk has a white *poult-de-soie* tablier collar.

Poulter (pōˑltəɹ). *arch.* Forms: 4–6 poulter, 5 -ur, 6 -er, -or, powlter, 6– poulter (7 pollerer). [ad. OF. *poulletier* (*c* 1150 in Godef.) to some sense, *poulet* Poulet + *-ier*, -ER 2.]

1. = Poulterer. *Obs.* exc. as name of one of the London City Companies.

a 1300 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 351 No flyschoure ne no pulter ne no ffol bygge flyssche ne pulleyes for to sulle, or for to selleny by ȝ-rauge. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Hist. Troyes* (Bodley Sel.) 166 A pulter that selleth a lit cuwa, For a goselyng the gonnelle to tharyje chowte. 1508 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 1 Brewers Bakers Poulters Cookes. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 36 To rere up much pultrie, and sonne the same dearer, Is sought for the gaine and reason for the same. 1620 Poulters Compl. Gent. L. (1626) 1 Nicholas the fifth was sonne of a Poulter, Sixtus the fift, of a Hogheard. 1834 [see Pannierer 1]. 1889 *Rep. Lond. Livery Comp. Com.* III. 168 The Poulters' Company existed by prescription as early as 1345. It was, however, incorporated by Royal Charter in the 14th year of Henry VIII, in 1522 February 1509.

† b. *Poulter's measure*, a fanciful name for a metre consisting of lines of 12 and 14 syllables alternately (corresponding to the modern 'short metre'): see quots. *Obs.*

1598 Chettham *Instruct. making Verse in Steele Gl.*, etc. (Arb.) 78 The commonest sort of verse which we use now adayes is, the long verse of twelue and fourteene syllables: I know not certainely how to name it, vnlesse I should say that it hath consist of Poulters measure, which giueth xii. for one dozen and xiiij. for another. 1688 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 Whereunto vsith continueth but two verses, or if they bee stretched foorth: the first or the first couple hauing twelue syllables, the other fourteene, which verdyrers call Poulters measure, because ye they selle by dozens. 1898 Gosse *Eng. Rhythm* II. 259.

† 2. An officer of the royal or other household, or of a monastery, etc. who attended to the purchase of poultry and other provisions. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 58 in *Raites Bk.* 58 The clarke to haue xvd palme ȝ, To tailor and barber bothe ȝ-ere Cuthbert ychone. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* (P. R. O., Exch. T. R., Misc. Bks. 510), Aendere of these grooms ye calleyd, grasse rengers, another grasse poulter. 1510 *Ordinal Chapter* (Camden) 84 Item, to appoynte [&] pulters to serue for the said persons of all sorte[s] poultry. 1601 F. Trye in *Hounds. Ord. Rules*, 17 § 31 A serjant poulterer, shall . take thankes of the seruice of the kinges table (viz.) what he shal bringe to court.

3. *Comb.*, as *poulter-man*, *spanneler*.

1424–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 600, 1 par. de Pulter-pannes, 1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 Yn of pulter ware.

Hence **Poulteress**, a woman who deals in poultry, a female poulterer.

1765 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10542/2 to Elizabeth Smith ... Poulteress.

Poulterer (pōˑltərəɹ). Also 6 **poulterar**, 7 **poltarer**, **poultrer**. [Extended form of Poulter, prob. formed on *poultry*, Poultry: see -er 1 3.]

One whose business is the sale of poultry (and usually hares and other game); a dealer in poultry.

1510 [see Poulter 2]. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 The pulterers to other freemen of the Towne.] 1598 Florio *Worlde of Wordes*, Acciaiuolo, a Lat Butcherer, Poulterer, Fishmonger coyned. Each his owne Trade in what he can deliuer. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1922/2 Appointed ... by Mr. Boyle, the Royal Highness's Poulterer in the Pall-Mall. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 97 Poulterers hang up their animals in the Streets. 1833 *Hawthorne's Eng. Notebks.* (1879) II. 363 An abundance of game in the poulterers.

b. Applied to the livery company of Poulters.

1559 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II. v. 168 1937 The Company of Poulterers [ed. 1633, p. 631 Poulters] were incorporated in the 15th Year of Henry the Seventh.

Poult foot, *obs.* form of Pout-foot.

Poultice (pōˑltis), *sb.* Forms: a. *pl.* 6 pultas, 7 poults; *s.* *sing.* 6 pultes, 6–7 -esse, 6–8 (9 *dial.*) puttis, pultas, 7 pultasse, 6, -ies, -ys, -es, 7–8 (9 *dial.*) pultesse, -ice, 9 pultoss; γ. 6 poultesse, 7 poultse, -ess, -is, poltis, poultise, 7–8 poultis, -ise, 8 -ise, poltice, 7– poultice. [Ultimately from L. *pult-*, *puls* (*-on-* thick pap, pottage, pulse (= Gr. πόλτος), whence It. *polta* pap (? **polta*, Flutia); F. *poulte* a poultice, in Cotgr., is unsupported. The earliest form *pultes* was app. the L. pl. *pultes* (as mod.L. = pap), soon popularly taken as a sing., perh. from its collective sense. Other forms simulate Fr. *pultes* -ass, -ess, -ɛs.

The form in *pult-* continued in general use till after 1750, and is still dialectal. It is difficult to account for the spelling *poult-*, which is found before 1600; the mod. pronunciation is indicated in 1625 by *pultis*.]

A soft mass of some substance (as bread, meal, bran, linseed, various herbs, etc.), usually made with boiling water, and spread upon muslin, linen, or other material, applied to the skin to supply moisture or warmth, as an emollient for a sore or inflamed part, or as a counter-irritant (e.g. a mustard-poultice); a cataplasm.

α. 1540–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 To practyse use and mynistre in and to any outwarde sore ... any herbe or herbes, oyntementes, bathes pokes and emplastres. 1630 T. de Gray *Compl. Horseman* 104 The pultis of mallowes, &c. must be every night applyed.

β. 1595 Penne *Regim. Light* (1598) 64 b. To make hote vppon the payne a pultis made of barlies, and Beanes. 1780 Fullers *Rebearsals*, *Ms. Metaphor* 13 b, Good to be put into plisters ...and in pultasses. 1783 T. Gray *Accid. in St. A.* Cataplasme or Pelte. 1810 Mackenzie *Mancipub.* ii. (1818) 108 Crazy the nurse plots ... with this Pultas. 1828 Dacre *Zofloya* (or The Moor) (1906) 80 A pultis is used in Pythians. 1834 in *Rose's Mem. Compl.* 1. 3 Apply a hot Pultess to the Throat. 1902 Armstrong *Take Ball* 121, A Bean were for excellent Pultesis. 1914 *Accomplish Lady's Delight* 108 121 of Pultesses of fryed meal. 1736 *Weekly Misc.* (Bailey) 28 Jan. 1 Common bodies, in form of a pultis with melted hog's lard, or honey. 1808 Cobbett *Collect. Med. Ch. Politics*, a poultice. 1810 Worcester *Surg. Manl. Wks.* (1824) 371 The Irish Cream-Pot, made into a Cataplasm or Poultice. 1843 Syme in *Edinb. Observ.*, 2, 44 With a little Vinegar and Honey make a Poultice. 1845 R. Swanson *Theory Cir. Wear Sandals* 203 Make a poultice; lay it on with red *Bricks*. 1858 A. Fox *Workers' Guide*, 1. viii. 33 There is no need of such a Poultice. 1892 Wright *Peasant Speech*, *Pultis*, a poultice. 1898 A. Fox *Wessex Folk-lore* (1902) 58 A white bread Poultis. 1903 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1910) 202 A leaf poultice is sometimes made by simply moistening with hot water the hops contained in a green bag.

fig. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 72 That Poetrie prescribes not for to preache, And bids every Poulte with bayes to couche, Yet pamper vp by curye with patience. 1636 Eastern *Eng. Teacher*, *Sunday Wks.* (1638) II. 31 Which they have pounded each other to a poultice, they will shake hands and be friends for the remainder of their lives. 1902 *St. James' Gaz.* 19 July 9/2 His pleasing panacea is the poultice to the lump which his fist has raised.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **poultice-boot**, **poultice-jacket** (see quots.); **poultice-cackershief**, a name for the many-folded neckcloth worn *c* 1800; † **poultice-root** (see quot.); **poultice-shoe** = *poultice-boot*; **poultice-wise** *adv.*, in the way of a poultice.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Poultice-boot*, a large boot used for applying poultices to horses' legs. 1896 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* V. 620 'Poultice' or 'Pneumonia' jackets are gamuzia made of a strip of thin flannel or flannelette. ...They are lined with a layer of cotton wool ...and are easily so placed over the poultice. 1899 *Monthly Mag.* X. 242 The form of cravat generally worn, their 'poultice neckhandkerchiefs, pocket-handkerchiefs, etc. 1788 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 403 Several vegetables ... Aspen, Black poplar, 'Poultice-root, etc. 1880 C. Fleming in *Knowl. Bold.* XXIV. 109/1 For applying poultices to the feet (of a horse), a 'poultice-shoe' ... may be used with advantage. 1814 Madrolan *Cheap Hush.* ii. 102 (1908) 80 'Pultis-wise lay it to the offended member. 1778 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 63 It is applied to strains with meal and honey, poltiswise.

Poultice, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To apply a poultice to; to treat with a poultice. Hence Poulticed *ppl. a.*, Poulticing *vbl. sb.*

1730 Bradley *Pocket Farrier* (1737) 70 The same Medicine and Poulticing will cure it. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 441 Polished according to the Directions of our old Female Practitioners. 1809 *Med. Trad.* XXI. 39 The inflammation of the wounded part had become extreme, and I ordered it to be poulticed. 1873 H. C. Wood, *Therap.* (1879) 386 Brought about by continuous poulticing. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 304 His poulticed ear and picturesque scars.

Poultry (pōˑltri). Forms: a. 4–6 pultrie, -ye, 5–6 pultre, -ette, 5–7 pulletrie, -ye, 7 pultry. *β.* 6 poultrie, -ye, -es, 7 poultery, powltry, 7–8 poultrey; 6– poultry. γ. *δ.* 5–8 powtry, 7 poutry. [ME. *poultrie*, -ye, -ɛ, OF. *poulletrie* (1280 in Godef.), *pouletterie*, f. *poulet* Poulet: see -ery 1, and cf. F. *boucherie*, Eng. *bakery*, etc.]

† 1. The office of a 'poulter' in the royal (or a nobleman's) household (see Poulter 2); the superintendence of the purchase of fowls and other provisions; also, the room in which such provisions were stored. *Obs.*

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 13 Nuper officio pulletrie per manus eiusdem per liras, bullet et mandata de diuersis compotis Dñorum. 1390 *Ibid.* 200 Cum conducticio 1 diuersa per officia pulletrie.] 1422 in *Howard. Dom. Archives* I. 70 The office of the Pultrie. 1467–8 *Act* 7 *Edw. VIII*, c. 10 § 19. The ministers of the pultrie, shalbe ... ryden with 2 cuckes to his hand. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 24 Officiers of household ... as Bowrye, ... Buttrye, Spicerye, pitchar house, Larder and Poultrie. 1602 Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 40 (1790) 13 A seruer ...shall take his fee office ...agayn in the pultrie and feel of the woulterye.

2. † **a.** A place where fowls are reared; a poultry-yard or poultry-farm. † **b.** A place where fowls are sold for food; a poultry-market. *Obs.*

1319 *Mem. Magd. Coll. Cart.* (1882) 18 Item, j bakhous, ... cum duo parvis domibus ibidem pro vernaculis et gallinis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Pultrye, *pullinaria*. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 29/30 Nyne nobs nor pultrie. Bye good lords, Our poulled & fare chekens. 1530 Palsgr. 255/1 *Poultry*, *poullaillerie*. 1548 Langham *Pol. Verg. De Inventi.* xx. 22 Sith Pultrones of all kinde of foules were instituted. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 203 b. The Poulterers, Larderes, Spicers, and Sellers of Wine were all open. 1552 Huloet *s. v. Cuckyn*, The Swelter holde is a haven or poultry. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 103/30 Poultrie, *anatarium*. 1598 Florio, *Pollaio*, a Hen-roost, Poultrie, *anatarium*.

c. Hence, Name of a street at the east end of Cheapside in London, where there was formerly a poultry-market.

1439–40 in *Cocke. Pipes, Conv. Q. Eliz. & Ford.* 40 Otes Richard Crowe and Nicholas Yeman ye sergeauntes, take as diuers times out of the said Stretewaye, and brought them to the Conuent to the Poultrie of London hanged. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 61 Poulters of late removed out of the Poultry. 1701 J. Greenwood *Eng. Grasse. Theogn.*, *Iohan. Lawrence* at the Angel in the Poultrey.

3. Domestic fowls collectively; those tame birds which are commonly reared for their flesh, eggs, or feathers, and kept in a yard or similar enclosure, as barndoor fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea-fowls (excluding pigeons, pheasants, etc.); sometimes restricted to the barndoor fowl with its varieties; also applied to the birds as dressed for the market or prepared for food.

Usually construed as collective pl.: formerly sometimes as individual sb. after a numeral.

a 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 358 His lordes sheepe, his neet, his dayerye, His swyn, his horse, his stoor, and his pultrye Was hoolly in this Reves governyng. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* (Bullen) 111 b Vertumnus, goddesse, and wyfelie frute. 1598 Dryden *Kipling* 177 Those pullets the pekes, and also pullis of the greine. 1550–3 *Decays of Eng. in Four Suppl.*, etc. (1871) 48 Where as pultrye was wont to be brodde and bredde. 1581 Cath. *Carrig's Interest* (1630) 222 Fowle pultrie for food ypouets the grie. *c* 1640 J. Taylor *Lives Benefactors* (1813) I. 163 The small prices of Cade, Cunny, Poultry and other provisions.

fig. 1593 *Silver Dart*, *Farwell*, sleepes or pouletrie, whiche dare broke at large. 1593 Hist. *Articulers* A. viij b (1594) Hennes, Cockes, Chickens, or any other Poultry vpteing on the corne. 1604 Capt. Smith *Pilgrims* 71, 184 Many more Poultry, what was brought or bred. 1636 Heylin *Surv. France* 100 The servant went only to sell his Poultrey. 1707 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 262, 275 I have seen the Portuguese Subjects bring twenty or thirty Poultry to the Market. 1807 Crowe *Lew. Eng.* 20, 121 Poultry is grown still fatter'd where she went. 1820 T. Edwards *Mist. Midford* I. 5 To They speak of family anything except the dogs and the poultry.

b. 1588 *Lincs. Rentl. Syod.* IX. 339 Omnat se ...do...of ingenibus [? pro] poultry ... hominis ... [viz] equum [? bovem] & patrum. 1589 in J. Foster *Pedigrees* (1873–5) 1193 Angles poultry grow of the grss of it. 1732 Ramsay *Fables* xxii. 14 Sheep and poultry, geese and ducks.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poultry-basket*, *-breeding*, *-culture*, *-feeder*, *-fancy*, *-fancying* sb., *-farm*, *-farmer*, *-farming*, *-feather*, *-house*, *-keeper*, *-keeping*, *-loss*, *-market*, † *-pickings* (= sterling), *-plant* (Plant sb.1 6), *-rearing*, *-rearing*, *-shop*, *-show*, *-stall*, *-yard*; † **Poultry Compter**, name of a prison in the Poultry in London (see 2c and Compter); **poultry-feeder**, a contrivance for feeding poultry (see quots.); **poultry-flutter**, the flutter of frightened poultry; also *fig.*; **poultry-maid**, a girl employed to look after poultry; **poultry-man**, a man who sells poultry; † **poultry-stuff**, † **poultry-ware**, poultry as a marketable commodity.

1893 Q. [Gerard *Potentially Duchy* (1894) 305 An old countryman, with an empty 'poultry-basket on his knees. 1808 Knox & St. *Rational* xxvii. (1818) II. 1 Some speculate amateur of 'poultry-breeding. 1904 H. Bryden *Nature Stud.* I. 13 [He] became at last Secretary of the 'Poultry-Compter. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/5 The Countess ...says that 'poultry-culture as a branch of our great national industry should be no longer neglected. 1878 Poultry *Bk.* Preface 1 A 'poultry-feeder was ago to be bought shy of. 1897 T. Hayes *Fair Game* 251 In the management of her 'poultry-farm. 1894 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* Prize 305 Prize 'poultry-houses. ...the inspector counts the millions of eggs which are sent into this country. 1808 *Monthly Mag.* has been said so to 'poultry-farming. 1894 *Zoolo-*

gist II. 420 Its nest ... was lined with a profusion of *poultry-feathers*. 1855 KINGSLEY *Hist. Hamb.* "*Poultry-feeder*, a device to feed grain to fowls in quantity at once. 1884 *Hdd. Treas., Poultry Feeder*, a swivelling cylinder with rings to receive and fix circular feeding-vessels which are successively presented to the attendant. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Sandon* (Cassell) I. i. 21 We were insulted, and all in a "poultry flutter, yet no one seemed to feel it but himself! 1592 HOLINET, "Poletry house or larder, *gallinarium*, ...*ollarium*. 1754 GRAINGER, *Biol. Misc.* III. 83 Birds of the "Poultry kind. 1897 SIMON GRAHAM *Faith* iii. 22, He went to the poultry-yard, followed by Bess, ... the parsley, and the "poultry-maid. 1573-4 *Acc. Privy Council Scott.* II. 338 "Pouthouris, ... commoun cukkis, "poulrie men, and the schoris as selfis of middis eddry fowkis. 1537 *Derby Wills* (Camden) 8 In viis vocato the 'Pultery stretet. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Mis. Fab.* (1872) 4 *Fool* viii, It is unknyche unknawin. For "pultrie pykyng that lykith bot on yow. 1581 J. HOLYBAND *Pretie n. Epistles*, 11800 oth Thou seldom ...comest in thy "poultry shoppe. 1866 W. J. THORN *E. Knight* 251 The old lessons ...used some years ago to have a "poultry-stall on the market. 1552-4 in *Hazark. Dod.* (1744) 111 They shall take non "Poultry-wares within myles of London. *Ibid.*, He shall take non "Poultry-stuff from nor Workeman nor Gentleman's Servants. 1859 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. (1849) 17 Like a great cock among the common roosters of the "poultry-yard. 1897 ROBERTS *Forum. Thoroughly* v, His daily basket I will *discuss*.—The poultry-yard, the shed, the barn.

Hence **Pou'trycide** (humorous) nonce-wd. [-CIDE 2], the killing of poultry; **Pou'tryless** *a.* [-LESS], destitute of poultry.

1891 *Nation. Mag.* XLIX. 626, I ...meditated all the varieties of poultrycide. 1883 'ARTHUR THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 108 To a degree that proves an poultryless home has almost often an unsuccessful and profitless poultry.

Poults: see POULE *sb.*[2] **Poulty**, obs. f. PULTY. **Poum**, obs. f. POME. **Poume garnet**, to, **poom garnet**, obs. f. POMEGARNET. **Poumil**, **poumile**, obs. f. PUMEL. **Poumile**, obs. f. POMMEL *v.*, dappled. **Poumper**, var. POMPERMAN, Obs. **Poumyeshe**, obs. f. PORCH.

Poun, obs. f. PAWN *sb.*[1] (at Chess). POUND *v.*[1]

Pounce (pouns), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 pownse, 6 pounse, 7– pownce, 9 *dial.* punce. [Etymology obscure: no corresponding *sb.* is known in French or other Romanic language. The various groups of senses are parallel to those of POUNCE *v.*[1], the evidence for vb. and sb. beginning early in the 15th c., in one group the sb., in two the vb., appearing first. The conversion of the various groups of senses is far from clear; there may have been more than one origin. But the senses correspond to a considerable extent with those of POUNCE *sb.*[2], and still more with those of PUNCHEON *sb.*[1], which is found much earlier than either *pounce* or *punch*, and corresponds in form and sense to F. *poinçon* (also † *ponchon*), It. *ponzone*, *punzone*—L. or Com. Romanic *punctio*, *-onem*, f. L. *pungĕre*, *punct-* to prick, pierce, *punctus* point. *Pounce* and *punch* seem to have been in some way shortened from *pounce*, *puncheon*. PUNCHEON, q. v.

Senses 3, 4, 5 are in FOREMAN SIGN 1418 c.; senses 4, 5, 7 are also in FOREST from 1608 c.; but senses 1, 2, 6, 8 do not occur in either of these works.]

I. † **1.** A prick, sting. In quot. *fig.* Obs.

1413 *Pilgr. Lyfede* (Caxton) v. xviii. (1858) 134, I have here with the other thre loores it caught. Everything ioy[n] thy *pounce* of conveyaunce.

2. The claw or talon of a bird of prey; rarely of other animals; in *Falconry* formerly restricted to the innermost of the three anterior toes or claws of a hawk, sometimes applied to any of the anterior as distinguished from the posterior claw or talon.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a 1b, Frest the grete Gees behynde that stondyth the lake of the lorde ye shall cut hym Talone. ...The Gees with in the feete be shall cut right two Pounces. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 128 Quhar lowis lang fastis the see, With his strang talonys and his pouncis stern Lyeryngis, had claucht the tyrell hird out tyrnt. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconry* 91 Foster, he is of opinion, that the Falcon is so called, bycause of her pounces and crooked Talons, which do bend like vnto a spur, or sickle. 1598 SHAKSP. *K. J.* v. iv. 41 And from her golden pounce the greedy gripe doth rise. 1604 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1, 58 She (an hawke) hes two blacklish claws, or pounces (as the rook of her foot,) which she can open and shut at her pleasure. 1710 BUCKINGHAM *Sab.* 113 His crooked pounces bear The bloody banquet swiftly thro' the air. 1781 COWPER *Hind* viii. 583 In his pounce strong A hawk he bore. 1823 FENNIMORE *Tweo as Hind* I. 184 Had hawks ever a fuller eye, or larger pounces, or sturdier tail?

b. *nonce-use.* The paw of a lion.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 71 A Lion may be judg'd by three parts Chief of his Pounce.

c. *fig.* In reference to persons. (Cf. CLUTCH *sb.*[1])

1841 MILTON *Eikonox.* i. (1851) 13 They must now their fearfulness, and their pounce, and make her over unto the Bishops of them. *a* 1732 ROWE *Ambit.* v. iv. I 'Sa (1740) 170 The King and the Duke (which latter they thought already in their Power). 1773 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 56 Winged ministers of vengeance, who carry your bolts in their pounces. 1786 ECONOMITES *tr. Mentelle* I. 16, 27 Say, whether given thy woeful eyes to turn, The power of Caesar, or the pounce of Jove?

† **3.** *Sc.* A dagger; = PUNCHEON[2] 2. *Obs.*

1525 *Aberdeen Reg.* XIX. (Jam.), Ane bougemene, and ane hand sword, ane pounce, ane arbis, ane duress sis (Dutch *sic*), ane pair of pareuses, ane cuip hord.

† **4.** An engraver's burin. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Bortino*, a small sharpe pounce that grauers vse.

II. † **5.** A die, stamp, or punch, for impressing marks on metal, etc. *Obs.*

1598 WITHALS *Dict.* (1608) 552 A pounce or printing lyrons to marke with, *prælucia*. *Ibid.* 552/2 A pounce or prime the money with, *bullarium*.

† **6.** A hole pierced, punched, or cut out, for the purpose of **ornamenting** a garment; = PINK *sb.*[3]

1583 *Hamilton n. Examn of Appeal* (1824) 313 While one spendeth his patrimony upon pounces and cuts, another bestoweth more on a dancing shirt than might suffice to buy him honest and comely apparel for his whole body. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 60 If the proud would leave their superfluity in apparel, ... their vanity in cuts, pounces and pinnions, their excess in spanglings, ... and needless bravery.

III. 7. A forcible poke with hand, elbow, foot, or stick; a thrust, push, nudge; = PUNCH *sb. Now dial.*; in *Sc. exx.* a poke with the naked foot in bed.

1722 ANSTEY *Mem.* (1766) II. 52 note, Giving the director a pounce, and asking him what he meant by such behaviour? *c* 1821 J. W. MARTENS *Dish & Bed* (1871) 3 (E.D.D.), I theh I'd fudge him one sooin pounce, So how'd my stick an' runnet it. 1899 CROCKETT *Kid Kennedy* 22, By the command was interpreted by sundry admonitory "pounces" in the ribs. *Ibid.* 30, He gave his bedfellow a pounce with his foot to waken him.

† **8.** A padded sheath for the spur of a fighting cock. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 229/1 *Heels or Heeles*, are the Pounces or round Balls of Leather stuffed and clapped on and on the sharp end of the Spurs, to keep Cocks (that they shall not hurt one another in fighting, or breaking themselves.

IV. † **9.** ? Pounded meat. *Obs. rare.*

1612 T. *Newcastle's Passenger* 1, 2. 165 Of the flesh thereof [of the Tortoise] there is made pounce for ghests owne table, as to fat great all inferiour to veluet ...them.

V. 10. *attrib.* (from 1): **pounce joint**, a knuckle in a hawk's toe.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1658) 133 If it fall out that the sinnew do happen on any of the tallons or pounces joynts, whereby you do perceive that place easily to swell.

Pounce (pouns), *sb.*[2] [ad. F. *ponce* pumice, also pounce = Sp. *pómez*, Pg. *pomez*, It. *pomice*—L. *pumex*, *-icem*, PUMICE *sb.*]

1. A fine powder, as pulverized sandarac or cuttle-shell, used to prevent the ink from spreading in writing over an erasure or on unsized paper, and also to prepare the surface of parchment to receive writing.

[1390 *Rural Deeds's Exp.* (Cowden) 13 Pro uelij pellibus pergamen. ...iij *s.*, vj *d.*; pounsel, j*d.*] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pounce*, a sort of Powder wrote'd upon Paper to hear Ink, or to soak up a Blot. 1719 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5708/3 All Persons may be supply'd with fine Pounce. 1797 W. MATHEWS *Flag Manœ. Comp. to Use Pounce to Paper, if the Ink go thro'.* 1813 CRUIKSHANK *Cycl. Sagac. Female*, among writing-matters, a powder made of gum-sandarac, which being rubbed on the paper, causes it not to imbibe the ink: it is therefore used in this manner by those who are curious in the art of the pen, by which means the writing appears more precise, sharp, and determinate. 1839 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 181/2 A cuttlebob, which I often use before, inasmuch as the dust is far superior. 1846 MAYOR *Eclipse, Law, Powers*, common name for the powder of the concrete resin of the *Juniper communis*, or of gypsum stone. 1861 HOLME tr. *Magnin-Tissedre* II. iii. 81 To the loose of the Cuttle-fish ... is used ... as a pounce to prevent ink from spreading after erasures. 1866 POOLE *Brit. Mus.* 136/2 Unlined pasteboards ... The ends of this box in ... pale sandarach ... while pounced it forms pounce. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxvii, Mr. Lentiner ... had carefully rinsed with pounce and with pounce ...the pounce taste.

2. A fine powder, as powdered sandarac, pipe-clay, or charcoal, dusted over a perforated pattern sheet to transfer the design to the object beneath; stamping-powder.

1727–40 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pounce*, among artificers, a little bag of charcoal-dust, inclosed in some open stuff to be passed over holes pricked in a work, in order to mark the lines or designs thereof on a paper placed underneath. 1851 MAYHEW *Holbeach* 36 In [the cuttle-shell] is now only used as 'pounce' (or in making compositions. 1853 ULLATHORNE *Arch* II. 251 To reckon the chilliness and expense of drawing the pattern on every piece of a service. A "pounce" is used. 1875 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 429/2 This powder (paper powder) makes excellent pounce.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pounce-bag*, *box*, *powder*; **pounce-paper**, see quot. 1858; **pounce-tree**, *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

1710 *Weekly Advertiser* 29 June 2/2 Wines, lokenards, pounce-boxes, sealing-wax. 1820 LADY *Alloa Ser.* 1. *South-Sea Bk.*, The pounce-boxes of our days have gone retrograde. 1832 URE *Dict. Arts* 932 Unit [the mandrel] surfaces should be brushed steadily over with pounce powder mixed with boxes up with white of eggs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pounce-paper*, a transparent paper for drawing, or tracing, &c. made in Cashmere: it is free from size, gummy or other objectionable substances, and will therefore bear shrinking and painting on. 1884 MILLER *Plants*, *Pounce-tree*, *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

Pounce, *sb.*[3] [f. POUNCE *v.*[2]] An act of pouncing, as of a bird or beast on its prey; a sudden swoop or spring; quick or eager movement to an object: esp. in the phrase *to make a pounce*. *On the pounce*, ready to pounce, watching for an opportunity to spring upon or take one by surprise.

1842 *Lond. Acad.* No. I. 6, 227 The Chevalier made several unsuccessful pounces. 1880 GEO. P. TOMLINSON *Lond. Art.* III. (1888) 84 Choosing which of them you would make a pounce upon with your collected force. 1887 E. HARRISON in *Nat. Comm. Conf. Manifest.* 13 Sept. 6/1, Yes, Mr. Speaker, have been on the pounce for me since I rose, and I claim my right to speak. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 June 3/1 His enemies were on the pounce to bolster his efforts and misconstrue his motives.

Pounce (pouns), *v.*[1] Forms: (3 ponse (?), powsse), 3–6 powse, 3–7 pouse, powsse, 4– pounce (9 *dial.* punse, punce). [Goes in form and sense with POUNCE *sb.*[1] Senses 3, 4, 5, 6, are found also in PUNCH *v.* (senses 4 in Wyclif), sense 2 is found in *pounson*, PUNCHEON *sb.* (Two examples in one place in Chaucer, where the MSS. are divided between *pounse* and *ponse*), s. F. *poinçonner*, OF. *ponchonner*, = It. *punzonare*. On account of the rarity of *pounse* in Eng., *ponse* and *punch* can hardly have been shortened from it; but they may have been thus formed from the Fr. sb., or in some senses from POUNCE *sb.*[1] Of the Romantic langs., Spanish and Portuguese alone have a corresp. vb., Sp. *punzar* 'to punch, prick, sting', Pg. and Obs. *punçar* 'to prick, to pounce, to feint' (Michaëlis 1899); but the derivation of a 14th c. word from these langs. seems out of the question. Cf. POUNSER *v.*, PUNCH *v.*[2]]

I. 1. *trans.* To emboss (plate or other metal-work) as a decoration, by raising the surface with blows struck on the under side, as in *repoussé* work. See also POUNCED *ppl. a.*[1] 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1422 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 Ye leuenest piece of syluer he which was maystar Robertt Stoneham, and is pounsse which a cruse.] 1430 in Kyngs *Pardon* (1508) X. 194 Bourton of Gold ...Pounsed with grete Bendelles. 1483 in *Hatch Grooms' Comp.* (1887) 224 A standynge Cuppe, gilte of syluer and alle gilte, pounsed. 1530 PALSGR. 683/2, I pownce a cuppe, or a pece, as goldesmythes do. 1552 HULOET, *Pounce*, Lake to grave, and beleeve. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192/24 To Pounce, *incudere*. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 932/2 The manchioners of Dover gave them 5li bolles pounced with a crane. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 391 As the writing pounced on the outside of the silver-gilt box, yields.

b. *transf.* (in *passive*) Of the surface of an animal body.

c. *fig.* To adorn, decorate.

1596 FLORIO *Second. Epist.* 161 Rhetorical ornaments, which inamble and pounce the style of an Orator. 1705 J. PETTUS in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1950 Its Back is variously pounc't with lunulate Warts.

2. To ornament (cloth, etc.) by cutting or punching eyelet-holes, figures, etc.; = PINK *v.*[1] 3. Also *pounce out*. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 1 344 (Hengwrt) Thei is also the cookerye fareynge in hire gowne, to make gowndes rag[e] of chiuel or moore holes, to maake daggynge of cloutes. (Ellesm. pownyngge, *Harl.* 1758 pounsynge, *Petworth*, *Egerton 2726* pounsynge.) *c* 1405 *Harl.* 7334 (Eldest gentrye) *Lansd.* pounsinge.) *Ibid.* ♦ 201 If ... lordis wolde yeue eschis pounsyd & dagged clothinge to the pesone Edc. (Eldest pounsond. *Harl.* 7334, *Petworth*, *Lansd.* pounsed.) *c* 1425 *Wint. Chron.* (Rolls) III. 60 Pounsed and poudred after the galyarde facion. *a* 1526 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 52 b, The sydes [cloke] was pounsed in letters, so that velvet might be seen through. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 1143 With scarp-roses silke ciphred and pounc'd, and quilt. 1840 W. H. AINSWORTH *Tower of Lond.* I. (1898) 188 He wore a mantle of cloth of silver, pounced with his cipher, lined with blue velvet.

b. To cut the edges of (a garment) into points and scallops; to jag. Chiefly said in *passive*, of the cloth or garment. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1510 UDALL *Ermon. Apoph.* 303 Trulling after hym the clothes of his gowne all pounced in cuttes and iagges. 1528 ELYOT *Pub. Comodo.*, to cutte in litell pieces, to hewe smalle, to iagge or pounce, to hewe, to lyd or slas. 1893 LUTTRELL *Land Sur.* 9, A repertorie of sixteen parchment, sealed and pounced with a profusion of images.

†c. *passive.* Of leaves, etc.: To be indented with jags, points, and indentations on the edges. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 573 The seconde kinde hath his stalke crumpled leaues, all to pounced and iagged, and are couered about with sharpe prickles. *Ibid.* v. xxiii. 810 The leaues ... more rounder, and more scantlish, pounced or iagged. 1582 GOLDE *Meaurnon* I. vi. 48 Every Plante [of the shell of an Armadillo] is about 3 fyngers broad, curiously compassed of small triangulare or wedge-like peeces, indented one against another, and pounced or pricked all along their edges. 1598 J. PETTIE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1961 Its edges are rather pounct than scorch'd.

II. † **3.** To bruise with blows; *esp.* to bruise, stamp, pound, or beat small; to comminute or reduce to powder by blows. *Obs.*

1579 HOWSON *Philip* 159 b, He came home with his face all to pounced [*printed* pounsed]. 1587 STEELE[TON] *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed Chron.* (1808) VI. 8 It corneth from a ... hundreth thie quarrells, to pounced the stone, & expelleth gravell. 1830 J. TAYLOR *Water P.'s Coal over Water* Wks. II. 156/1 cinders, and crush, and vote pebbles pounce them. 1860 J. CRAWCOUR *Fine Alabaster's Christ.* xxii *Pounce*, and heaven being pounced, a firmament hang stretched to dow, they begin to howl and be hot, whence arisen a Gas.

4. To poke or thrust forcibly, esp. with the foot or a stick. *Now chiefly Sc.* (*punce*).

1577 HOWSON *Am. Fest. Mids. Sollip* 139 He made he himself a lofty seat and high Throne, ...Over the necques of the Princes of this world, making the thigh with the hand

pouncing the leaves] with his face. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ.* [Introd. 64] And to this place our glorious Pounche pretendeth not his feathers. 1804 Mrs. Hemans *Cathedral Singer, Poems*, to push and strike, as with a stick; to *pounce* a beast in his lair, to push, or violently striking push, a badger in his den. 1889 R. Bridges *Sonnets & Poems* (Lansdale) 19 Pepper Will wanted us t' frame him [the Hunter] up there [i. e. in the door] an' then pounce th' door an' see what Devil Johnny 'ud say when he come out. *Mod. Sc.* I cannot have the child in bed with me, he pounces so.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 *The way of Bowling.* We have two Labourers at a time, at the bottom of the bore Rod, and they clean or pounce with their Hands up and down to get the Stone or Mineral, going round, which of course grinds either of them small.

3. To beat, thump, thrash (a person).

1827 Cent. Hampton *Battle of Waterloo* 18 The French were pounding us. 1847 Pearce *Ship Surv.* 270, 198 He did then and there ... most wantonly and brutally 'pounce[d] [sic] his old wife. 1857 Reminiscences *Sailing Boat Across* 121 Then you pounce [sic] [on the same.

III. †**4.** To prick, puncture, pierce, stab. *Obs.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Pownsyn (*K., P.*, pownsyn), *punsio.* 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* 1056/2 Cut, prickt, and pounced upon, no longer knowen. 1571 R. Googe *Herodian* 6 b (*Mark* 10.) 136 b, But if so be the blood be put above the bush in the legges, you shall chastise it with good rubbing...with scarifying, or Pounsing the chiefe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 253 There is a lykes pressed forth both of the fruit, ...and also of the root, which sundrie they do pounce and prick for to let out the liquor. 1601 Fairfax *Tasso* IV. ii, Our wits your knives, ...pounce his lights! And, as he roars and rages, let's go sleepen. 1880 Rev. *Penguin. Island.* (1881) 70 Some of his performers had...to prick and pounce their steeds' quarters with their spurs.

†**7.** To prick the skin in designs as a barbaric adornment; to tattoo. Cf. Prick v.[1] 4. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 350 They pounce...on to paynte and race their skynnes with pretty knottes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 766 The women with an Iron pounce and cane, make pretty, long, elegant, and certain, resembling knots and portraitures of leaves, fishes, beasts. 1616 Bacon *Jrnl.* 1735 Barbarous People that go Naked, do not onely Paint themselves, but they Pounce and race their Skin, that the Painting may not be taken forth. 1630 Brinsley *Ludus Literarius.* Prof., Pounced with Spots, have, scarred arms beheld Branded and pounc'd with colour manifold.

Hence **Pou·ncing** *ppl. a.*, piercing.

1748 Lisbon *Gabr* viii. 10 The wave, parted by the pouncing beak, floweth up the oiler and closeth for astern.

Pounce (pouns), n.[2] [f. Pounce v.[2]]

1. *trans.* To seize, as a bird of prey, with the pounces or talons; to swoop down upon and lay hold of suddenly. *To pounce away*: to pounce upon and carry off.

1600 F. Snelo *tr. Varellas' Hu. Medicin* 201 Whoever gives it the name of Toys-Arms. 1708 Post *Ophiu.* xvi. 62 Each Savian fowl he pounc'd with doubled swoop. 1789 G. Wakefield *Silvæ* (1823) 120 They cannot pounce the prairy on the ground. 1800–04 Cornelius *Dead Eagle* 36 Lastly when he pounced the speckled snake. 1820 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 101 And like a hawk from covert spring It pounc'd my peace away.

2. *intr.* To make a pounce; to swoop down as a bird of prey; to spring suddenly *upon* or *at* in the way of attack.

1742 P. Whitehead *Gymnasiad* 21. 56 So, when a Falcon skims the airy way, Stoops from the clouds, and pounces on his prey. 1779 Cowper *Nat. Hist.* (1798) VII. 74 The general husbandry pounces down from where upon the board, and is killed or captured. a 1889 Helps *St. Jacques' Three Sundays* i. The storm pounced...At another instant that trust to pass.

3. *intr. To pounce on* or *upon*: *transf.* to fall upon suddenly and seize; to seize upon suddenly.

1800 R. S. J. Smith *Rep. Addr.* 1. Some years ago he pounced with a dreadful sword upon the Cyprus Hero. 1833 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 103 A silent, watchful, crafty people, who...may be around us...ready to pounce upon all stragglers. 1856 Stevenson *Ulm to Paris* 2, Might not his habits be pounced upon and carried away by diabolic watchers? 1883 *Manch. Examiner* 13 Jan. 5/1 The Germans have chosen to pounce down all at once upon parts of the S. African coast.

b. *fig.* To 'lay hold on' eagerly, suddenly, or promptly.

1840 Hook *Up Rhine* 43 He eagerly pounced upon me as one with whom he could pour out his burden of grievances. 1844 Disraeli *Sybil* I. II. 141 The rapidity with which he would pounce on any mistake of grammar or construction. 1884 *Law Rep.* 10 *Jelly* 40/1 Lord Hartington pounced upon Sir W. Barttelot's unlucky phrase.

4. *intr.* To spring or jump unexpectedly; to 'come down' (in some undefined way).

1858 T. Hood *C. Carvar* II. vi. 306 If I had not, by some misfortune or other, pounced into the old General's room by mistake for his daughter's. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* I. Mind you that I don't pounce in upon you at unreasonable hours again. 1850 *Punch Mail* C. 15 *July* 36 At a quarter past seven Mr. Smith 'pounced' and the Cream was carried by six to 1081. 1852 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 5/5 While walking rapidly along Queen's-gate the defendant suddenly 'pounced' in front of them.

Hence **Pou·ncing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1840 Lond. *Stud. Nat. Hist.* 1. 126 These fine birds, in pouncing, frequently impale themselves on the sharp horns. 1869 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* 11, The pouncing proprietor...has hard work to collect his rents. 1883 H. P. Spofford in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 563/1 Hey fast bright with a hovering triangle on the point of pouncing.

Pounce (pouns), n.[3] Also 6 pounse, 7 pownse. [ad. F. *ponce* (1377 in Littré) the polish or grain with pumice (—L. *pūmicātus* to polish with pumice, f. *pūmex*, *-ic-* Pumice), also †to paint or powder (the cheeks), to pounce (a design for embroidery), f. *ponce* Pounce *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To smooth down by rubbing with pumice or pounce; *spec.* to smooth or finish (the surface of a hat) with pumice, sand-paper, emery-powder, or the like.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Ponser*, to pounce [cf. Cotgr., *Ponser*, to smooth, polish, rub over, with a Pounce stone]. 1691 G. Dunton, *Letter* Poem (Dorcas) II. 208 Though the Lasts, Brother, hadn't prom'd to me hereby easy now seven Pence. 1888 J. Thomson *Hat-making* 48 Pouncing is a term for rubbing down the outside of a hat with a piece of pumice stone, sand paper, or emery paper. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1167/1 To sand-paper—or, as it is called in the trade, to pounce—that leather where in the crushed form, or, when the hat has been finished, to pounce the brim.

2. To trace or transfer (a design) on or to a surface by dusting a perforated pattern with pounce; to dust (the perforations in a pricked pattern) with pounce; also, to impress or copy a design upon (a surface) by means of pounce.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* 121 To Stone...prick the pattern full of holes & so pounce it upon another paper. 1683 Case *Wills Ld. to Papist in P. V. Lib.* (1846) I. 401 Their patterns being drawn on paper, they prick them, and pounce them with charcoal. 1705 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 171 How to pounce what you design to imbose. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 342 Pricking through the lines,...and pouncing the holes with red or black dust.

†**3.** To sprinkle with powder; to powder, dust; *esp.* to powder (the face) with a cosmetic. **b.** To sprinkle with specks, spots, or the like. *Obs.*

1552 Nicasr (*Orig.*) T. 21/2 How you Hadlei tempre poore olde Tone with spanging, pouncing and pinning. 1612 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* v. 41, 56 It shal not be amisse to pounce the ground with a Sandrie Cruise of burnt Allome and a double quantitie of pounded Mastic both finely searced and lightly pounced, thereby to preserve the Paper or Parchment from Ouzing through the Colours. 1623 Dekker *Knight of Burnlake* sig. B, Decrepitude, the letter to pounce and set forth the great Bankrouth whose...[illegible] Mountain Neapler, Tuffet Purblind, Thy nose ruby-pounc'd with mars, it shew'd ye are Like a tyrinall carnople. 1683 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* I. 303 They who paint, pounce and plaister up the ruins of women, filling up their wrinkles and hollownesses.

Pounce commerce. [f. Pounce v.[2] + Commerce *sb.* 6.] A round game of cards similar to 'grab' or 'snap'.

1884 Wells Melville *Standard of B.* xviii. (heading), Pounce commerce. 1888 J. Pope *Myst. Mirbridge* 189, Love is very much like the domestic game of pounce commerce—we want...always keep changing one's hand, as the cards come round.

Pounced (pounst), *a.* [f. Pounce *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Having talons like a hawk: usually in comb.

1587 Harrison *Hard. & P.* 20, 1115 Some haggard Hawk... Well pounc'd in talons, and well wing'd to fly. 1590 — *Pythagorean Philos.* 170 The strong pounc'd Eagle and the silking dove. 1787 Genevieve *Misdeliverer* III. 7 The soft dower of Venus will then fly away before the strong pounced eagle of ambition.

Pounced (pounst), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Pounce v.[1]]

1. Of metal-work: Enclosed or chased by way of ornament. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1449, etc.: see Pounce v.[1] 1.] 1502 *Ilary Wills* (Camden) 228 My best pounced pese. 1523 Douglas *Æneis* IX. v. 92 Two silver cuppis...With figuris grave and pouncit ymagery. 1552 Huloet, Pounced plate, *anaglypta, anaglypta.* 1562 [see *Pounced* v.[1] 1]. 1591 Spenser *Virgil's Gnat* 1. 130 A pounce [*pounced*] wrie [*wrie*] gyft.

2. Of clothing: Perforated, punctured, or lacinated for ornament; *philol. Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1566 [see Pounce v.[1] 2]. a 1598 Holy Cross, *Hen. VIII* 21 b, All in Cryuoyse Satyn, garded with a pounced guyde of goose Valure. 1589 Pettenham *Eng. Poesie* 21, 222. (Arch.) 1591 Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see a Gentlemans of the Cawmpy among the Ladies and brises, goe in a pounced doblet and a paire of embroidered hoses? *Sig.* a 1623 G. Downe *Idyll.* in. 116 Wrought Pillar's; being Powis'd Lace, Stitched Cassocke-wealth, and pouked King.

†**b.** Cut or lacinated at the edges, as a leaf. *Obs.*

1562 Gene *Museum* 2. v. 8. 248 The Pounced Sea-Wrack, *Alga marina.*

†**3.** Beaten, bruised. *Obs.*

1591 *Sarpedon Hist Cat* (1595) b The young woman to whom she shewed her pounced thies, and I was an unnatural murderer to deal so with my mother.

†**4.** Tricked, marked by pricking; tattooed. *Obs.*

1552 Eden *Decades* 129 With a sharpe pyrche made eyther of bone or elles with a thorne, they make holes in their faces; and fetcheth (pricktinge a pointe therin, they rubbe the pounced place with a compost blacke or rudde colo. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 131 That their Nobilitie and Gentry thus spotted, may serue them warres alone them, in their painted pownced bosses, as badges.

Pounced, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Pounce v.[2] + -ed[1].]

1. Powdered, dusted.

1613 H. Hutton *Follie's Anat.* A vij b, And that he may obtaine his lust, compares Her eyes to starres, to Amber her powr'd haires. 1633 Peyton *Diuorcem.* 2. vi. 92, 348 b, Their Ribbd Perlarijs, Lose-lockes, and long effeminate pruckled pounced haire. 1883 Cent. Wilde *Let. to Pippa in P. v. Lib.* (1846) I. 402 Comes pass...which they dip in the house, squeezing it gently,...so running along the pounced stitch, where it leaves black in a mine. 1827 Cruikshank *Pan. Rep.* 1. 131 Tulips tall-stemm'd and pounc'd agreeable, too.

2. Sprinkled with minute specks as if powdered. 1597 Bacon *Fam. Disc.* 2. v. Carnation, The Flowers of the Pyllenion are always of a white Ground, pointed or pounced, as they call it, with Red or Purple. 1892 E. Castle *Eng. Sk. Makers* 149 The subornaments and scrolls and painted background common to the printers' marks.

Pounced stone, for *pounce-stone*, F. *pierre ponce*, pumice-stone.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* 11 xxi. 38 b, With a pounced stone her rubbeth...the plaister of your Bain.

Pounceon, var. Poucheon *Obs.*; obs. f. Puncheon.

Pouncer (pou·nsəɹ). [f. Pounce v.[1] + -er[1].] One who or that which pounces: †a pouncing fowl, 1552 Huloet, *Pouncer, anaglyptarius.* 1598 Florio, *Pouncone*, a goldsmith's pouncer or punson. *Obs.*, *Spigella*, a kinde of pouncer goldsmiths use. 1811 *Obs., Statues*, a kind of pouncer that gravers use.

Pouncer, errors. f. Poucher *Obs.*, thresh-stall.

Pounset (pou·nsĕt). [A modern appellation, app. deduced from Pouncet-box, and used in the street sense.] = next.

1843 *James Forest Days* (1850) 183 They are just the height of the King's nosegent, and I shall pass for his pouncet-bearer. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 1/3 Among the leaflets on the chairs,...for old pounsets, the seal, and the pencil-case—there was no knife. 1901 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 5/2 No. 13...described as a die-shaped pounset.

Pou·nset-box. *quasi-Hist.* [Derived in some way from Poucher *sb.*[1] or v.[1]: perh. orig. a substitute for *pounced-box*, i. e. pierced or perforated box.] app. A small box with a perforated lid, used for holding perfumes. A Shakespearian term revived by Scott. In quot. 1863 for *pounce-box*, i. e. box of pounce or powder.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 58 Twist his Fingers and his Thumbe, so held A Pouncet-box: which ever and anon He gaue his Nose, and took't away againe. 1600 Dekker *Honest. whore*, 6b Purple daughter high drawn, and most gracefully presented to the nostrils of Mary Arnold a sharp pounet-box...containing a sponge dipt in the essence which he recommended so highly. 1820 Keimaix *Introd. Log. Sec. tr. Port-Royal*, 280 His pounset-box grew To half the size of his nose. 1863 Walter Maximus *Gentlemen* I. 46 Not unlike the pounset-box from one of the girls, and proceeded to sprinkle gold-dust in Valerie's hair. 1888 *All Year Round* 18 Aug. 80 Of far more romantic associations was the pounset-box, or pounced box.

Pounsheon, obs. form of Puncheon.

†**Pouncil,** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. F. *pouzille* 'the Assyrian Citron' (Cotg.).] (See quot.)

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* III. i. 31 b, A great barrell of rosaradel,...and diuers other presents, citrons and pouncils.

Pouncing (pou·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Pounce v.[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Pounce v.[1] in various senses. Also *attrib.*

1566 [see Pounce v.[1] 2]. 1591 Perceval *Sp. Dict.*, *Estregamiento*, pricking, pouncing, *estregamiento. Ibid.*, *Pungir*, ...a pouncing iron, ...*estregadera.* 1598 Florio, *Stuzzicatio*, a tickling or pouncing iron. 1800 Sheldon *Tiny Explan. Words Scotchman*, is a kind of pouncing or opening of the nails by ears of barley, slightly, with the Pounce or Instrument. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 202 A piece of thin grey wood,...about eighteen inches in length, with the pouncing of four feet, with garnishments...of sundry shapes.

Pou·ncing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Pounce v.[2] + -ing[1].] The action of Pounce v.[2], q. v. **Pouncing-machine,** a machine used in hat-making to smooth the nap, the hat-body being caused to rotate against a revolving cylinder of sand-paper.

1567 [see Pounce v.[2] 3]. 1800 Duke *Parliam. Manners* (1850) 21 They have spent a good part of the day in pouncing and powning. a 1859 Fairholt *Rec. Medic.* x. 1, What can you do now, With all your paintings and your pouncings, lady? a 1866 Bacon *Impers. Conjectural Metals* Wks. 1879 I. 190/2 It may be also used by incorporating powder of steel or copper-dust by pounsing it on the particulars. 1867 Miss Lucas tr. *Gilpin* 303 As in pouncing of a picture, forth Through every hole the pounct saffron goes. 1868 [see Pounce v.[2] 1].

Pouncing, *vbl. sb.*[3]: see Pounce v.[3]

Pouncing, *ppl. a.*[1] and [2]: see Pounce v.[1] and [2].

Pound (pound), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 (*Sc.* and *n. dial.* -ȝ) pund, (4–5 *n. dial.* punde); 3– pound, (4–6 pounde, pownd; pond(e). [OE. *pund* (pl. *pund*) :—WGer. stem **funde*- pound (weight), = Oshn., OFris., ON., Goth. *pund* (MLG. *punt*, LG. *pund*, MDu. *pont*, Du. *pond*), OHG. *phunt* (MHG. *pfunt*, G. *pfund*), a very early adopted word, n. L. *pondo* indecl. a pound (weight), orig. instr. abl. of **pondus*, -*us* = *pondus*, -*eris* weight, in use short for *libra pondo* a pound by weight, a pound weight.]

I. 1. A measure of weight derived from the ancient Roman *libra* (= 327.25 grams), but very variously modified in the course of ages in different countries, and so used for different classes of things: in the British Empire now fixed for use in trade by a Parliamentary standard. Denoted by *lb.* (L. *libra*).

Formerly used without change in the pl., a usage still sometimes retained after a numeral, esp. *dial.* and *colloq.*, also in comb. as *a five pound note*, *a twenty pound shot*.

This genus contained originally 12 ounces, corresponding more or less to that of Troy weight, 5,760 grains = 373.25 grams. This is still used by goldsmiths and jewellers in stating the weights of gold, silver, and precious stones; but as early as the thirteenth or fourteenth century a pound of eighteen ounces was in use for more bulky commodities. This was made a standard for

general purposes of trade by Edward III, and known as *the pound de poit, de peis*, i. e. of *quarrandise* of weight, now called Avoirdupois, q.v. This pound of 16 ounces, containing 7000 grains = 453·6 grams, has been since that the only legal pound for buying or selling any commodity in Great Britain. In Ireland there the general weight is nearly here 12 to 17 ounces, according to the commodity, pounds of different weight being often used in the same place for different articles, as bread, butter, cheese, meat, malt, hay, wool, etc. See a list in *Old Country and Farming Words* (E. D. S.) 254-5. The Scotch pound of 16 ounces of Troy or Dutch Weight, consisted of 7056·3456 grains: the Troy pound kept at Edinburgh = 5760 to guineas. *Pound* is also used to translate foreign names of weights, of supposed weights or representatives of L. *libra*. Drugs vary greatly: in Italy between 300 and 350 grams, in Spain and Portugal, the Netherlands, and some German states between 450 and 484 grams, in other German states, Denmark, etc. between 467 and 500 grams. But the standard German *pfund* is never 500 grams, but a half a kilogram.

Beg. 37 *Chamber of Dorndt Statut. O. R. T.* 1443 Ilk sorp & ilk Bolle & 3 gares, & a bandingate & a gaad chesse. *c* 1000 *Agr. Gloss. Julius* A. *Manile cum sex pond duorum pollicum mallei. c* 1050 *Archbishop's Homilies in Anglina* VIII. 322 *An cwicu wund on Sunnar and twentig penegas. Twelf tilfan twelf penegas bradi on anum pande. a* 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxx. 9 Wit a fals penis hei legde hem hat sees hoke. 1390 *Alcrab.* 190 Upbrou gaad of gold. 1580 *Lincs. Pr. Pol.* 3. iv. 1556. I have paper and plume and a pound of gardels. 1585 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Of peyen of a pond wax to pe londer lucis. *c* 1590 *Liber Custumm* (1846) 13 Takis x pennyis of ilk pond and ochir bous weis. 1592 *Rec. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 196 xxvij li. ouirweicht golden peiss of fyi pound (1591). 1600 *J. Pory tr. Leo's African Introd.* 39 Some of them sell almost for hundred pound. *Ibid.* 40 Of shepheards,...some of their herds do weigh two hundred pounds, or thereby before the pound. 1602 Fulbecke *Parallele* ii. An hundred pound two thousand pound of silver. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 21 This excellent balsam may be purchased for a penny a pound. 1749 Revenues in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 59 In the years 1740, 1741 and 1742, the Standard Troy Weights were compared with the Standard Avoirdupois,...which form the Pound Avoirdupois at 7000 grains, as the Troy Pound weighs 5760. *c* 1756 Boyse (title) The weary Pund o' Tow. 1820 J. G. Adams in C. *Darwin Mem. Sess.* 22 (1876) 112 The time and manner of the introduction of the avoirdupois pound into England is no longer known than that of the troy weight. 1859 *Municip. Corp. Agreem.* II. 1203 Pound (Bucks), sometimes 17 oz.; (Cheshi.), 18 oz.; (Cornw.), 18 oz.; (Derbysh.), 22 oz.; (Devonsh.), 28 oz.; (Dorset), in many parts 22 oz.; 20 oz., etc. 1899 *Model Statute England* 47 A common standard of "unit of work" is obviously necessary. That called the "foot pound" is one pound raised through a space of one foot in one minute.

† b. A pound weight of water, forming a measure of capacity equivalent to a pint, and used in the O.E. period as a standard of liquid and dry measure, in full *wester pound*. *Obs.*

Three beards pounds of the Water of Leith was the standard of the pint in Scotch liquid measure=3 imperial pints. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Pund ele gemilt mi preapum lætse pysse gaad wætres, & gaad milcß gemelt vi preapum mucc pisses gaad wæteres. *Ibid.* Gloss. 402 *Sicerata*, wæter pund.

c. *fig.* Of imponderable things; esp. in provincial expressions.

1526, 1609, 1870 [see Dram *sb.*1 10]. 1609 Wilkinson *Coll. Tithes* 114 They...shall not need...to have a pound of Tithy to an ounce of pulling. *a* 1704 T. Brown tr. *Amus. Exhibit. Lett. Introd.* Wks. 1709 III. 11 To his hundred Pound of learned guys not an Ounce of our Tithes.

† d. A pound-weight, a weight. *Obs.* *nearly* 1607.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. 1. 304 This Tiber-fomed-cage...will (ere long) Tye Leaden pounds to's heeles.

† e. *In pound*: † in pounds, or † in a balance. *Obs.* *nearly* 1598.

1598 Shakes. *1 K. Hen. IV*, II. iii. 56 But if time soon dissolve weight them one to pound, We are not sure they would so long counsell.

f. *Pound of flesh*: used proverbially, with reference to Shaks. *Merch. V.*; see quots.

1598 Shakes. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 94 *Shylock.* The pound of flesh which I demand of him Is dearely bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Ibid.* 308 *Portia.* Then take thy bond, take thou thy pound of flesh. 1880 *Knowledge* Misc. I. 23 Who would not...have given the pound of flesh to be rappin of her guard? 1887 *Forin. Rev. Jan.* 14 All the other Great Powers want their pound of flesh from Turkey.

† 2. *Alkit.* (in, abst.) = Fourner *sb.*1 3. *Obs.* prov.

1729 Ash, Bucks to *Natural Chron.* XXIV. 129 One weighing 5 to pound and the other 9 pound.

II. 3. An English money of account (originally, a pound weight of silver), of the value of 20 shillings or 240 pence, and now represented by the gold sovereign. Denoted by £ before the numeral (occas. by *l.* after it), and distinguished by the epithet *sterling*.

c 975 *Exodus Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 24 Wæs an þeaht, se him sendde xvi. þusend punda. *c* 1040 *Ælfric's Homilies in Anglia* VIII. 308, xx scillinges beoß an anum punde, and xxcll scillan twentig penegas beoß an pund. *c* 1205 Lay. Spr. Hy rad...whiche þere wolden þeos hundred pundes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1021, & yif he me an hundred pundes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1833 A gold ring drowe he forh anon, An hundred pund wes worth he non. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 81 A litel deed bond worth many hundred pond bigete to oure poore lord. *Ibid.* 110 Many hundred pondis. *c* 1400 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxiii, The wane hors is worthe iiii powndis. 1542 Records *Co. Avon* (1893) 198 Poundes, Markes, and shellinge,...though they haue no coynes, yet is there no coyne more in use than they. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* iv. iii. 230, I can lend you three pound, sir,...There 'tis in six nobles. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 23 Two brave Spanish Horses, the worst of which cost them three hundred pounds sterling. 1722 Addison *Spect.* No. 445 ¶ 3 If my Country receives Five or Six Pounds a-day by my Labours, I shall be very well pleased. 1725 E. Thomas *Stat. Gild* 14 Put the Subsidy landed Debt at Two Hundred Millions of Pounds. But what is a Pound? for that is the denomination. 1888 A. Dobson *Goldsmith* 219 'Pounds' and 'guineas' were then (in the time of Dr. Johnson), as Crabbe points out in one of his tales, convertible terms.

b. Used as the type of a large sum of money, often in contrast with *penny*, or † associated with *marck*. Now chiefly in proverbial phrases. See Penny 9.

c 1200 *Hymn of Ode to Alm* wild his pavle alse *other* will his pande. *Ibid.* 196 We grulle bi swuie vnmete vp the marke to for pande. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5988 That he shal, to a fewe stivaules, Leve alle his marbre and his pounes. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpe* 1111 Then maist for thy Kingedome gather pounden. 1580 Montgomerie in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 190 Remembrings that well ye spent the pennie that saveth the pounde.

† c. Through gradual debasement of the coinage, the 'pound Scots', originally the same as the English, was at the Union of the Crowns equal to one twelfth of a pound sterling, being divided into 20 shillings each of the value of an English penny.

1583 Stanyhurst *Descr. Ireland* (1587) 111 Lang ethir syne ciuerayis were let for twenty thousand pond to pay. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 73 Bot this reuthe pete was worth mony ane pennie. 1505 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 79 Twa hundreth pundis usuall money of this realm. 1814 R. Jamieson *Popular Ballads* II. 61 What a Marque shall I furnish out, for forty shillings? twenty pound worthe and a Bannet of twenty-head? 1817 Morrison *Mem.* 1. 182 The Scots of old called an English groat a pound, as now in England call an silver shillings a pound. 1830 Blackw. *Mag.* *Tales of Glenaber* 177 This sack she sold for but wee Nanpie, Wi' ane pund Scots, (twas a bar richest). 1834 Scots Mag. 2nd. xxxiii, 'Donald would not lower a farthing of a thousand pounds.'—'The deil!' 'Pounds Scottish, ye shall understand'.

d. Applied to the Turkish and Egyptian gold pieces of 100 piastres, the former of 111·36 grains, value at present (1907) 18*s.* 0½*d.*, the latter of 132·18 grains, value £1. 0*s.* 3½*d.*

1883 *Whitaker's Almanac* 301, Foreign Monies: Gold coins: Ottoman Empire, Turkish pound of 100 piastres £0. 18. 0½. 1889 *Ibid.* 310 Egypt, 100 piastres piece Egyptian £1.0.0 = 25.

e. Phrases. *In the pound*, † *at pound*, reckoned at so much for each pound. *Pound and* (*or for*) *pound*, one pound for another, at the same rate. *Pound*, *shilling*, *and penny*: = money; also *attrib.* monetary; in *fig.* sense, = viewing things at their money value; matter-of-fact, realistic.

1512 Westminster *Chron.* (Camden) I. 9 Where was granted to the King of all men's goodes 6*d.* in the pounde. 1545 Bateman *Compl. Yidro* 118, That all creditors may have pound and pound alyke. 1620-21 in *North Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 200 John Baynton...taking the trade of pottle, taking three shillings in pound. 1789 Blagdon's *Comm. Lett.* viii. 310 A new duty from 6*d.* to 1*s.* in the pound ...imposed by statute of Geo. III. c. 46. and 19 Geo. III. c. 30. on every dwelling-house inhabited, together with the offices and gardens thereunto occupied. 1809 Statutes *Ire. T. Geo. III.* 141 Let him calculate whether he and they would have been gainers, even to this hot, pounds-shillings-and-pence point of view. 1872 J. Anderson in *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 408/2 Everything...narrows itself down into a pounds(shillings)-and-pence question. 1900 *Daily News* 23 May 5/1 We claim to be a practical people, a pounds-shillings-and-pence people.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., in the senses (*a*) of a pound weight, as *pound-butter*, sold (in quantity) by the pound, as *pound bread*, *plum*, *puree*; (*b*) of the amount or value of a pound sterling, as *pound matter*, *price*. b. Special combs.: **pound brush**, a large paint-brush; **pound-day**, see quot.; **pound-nail**, see quot. 1727–41; **pound note**, a bank-note for one pound (such as are issued in Scotland and Ireland); **pound party** (*U.S.*), a party meeting without invitation at a friend's house, each member bringing a pound or so of some eatable ready for consumption, which is handed to the hostess to entertain the unexpected guests; also, a gathering to which each person brings a parcel of unlabelled contents, which is sold by auction or otherwise to these present, the proceeds being donated to charity; † **pound-pear**, an old name for a large variety of cooking pear; **pound-piece**, a piece of money worth a pound; **pound-print**, a print equal to the capacity of a pound of water: see 1 b; **pound-rate**, † **rent**, a rate of so much in the pound; † **pound-right** *obs.*, † the right to the amount of moorland which went with a Pound-laden; or 7*a* right to the rower valued at a pound; **pound rocket**, see quot.; **pound-weir**, a unit of momentum; the momentum of a body of mass 1 lb. moving with a velocity of 1 foot per second; **pound-worth**, **pound's-worth**, as much of anything as is worth or may be bought for a pound; † *spec.* a piece (of land) worth a pound a year: cf. Librate *sb.* See also Poundage, etc.

1898 Townsend *Dict. Trade*, † *Pound-brush*, a kind of brush, white or red, used in Wear. Always made with the mottrue. 1823 E. Sang *Wordsbridge Receipts* Sec. 2. 106/1 The large round brush, called the "pound brush, and a smaller one called the trail, are those mostly used in plain work. 1886 Electrician *W. Limerick Wandlik*, "*Pound-feather*, leaves made up in quire of a pound each, as distinguished from...leaves...in bulk. 1889 *Cheese Guernsey Notice* 20 May 5/1 The "Pound Day at the Victoria Cottage Hospital...was a great success, the appeal for a pound weight of some kind of grocery from each donor being very...widely responded to. *a* 1893 Burne *Ch. Ch.* (1895) 18 We would be loath to take a 10*s.*...in a creature "pound matter. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl. s. v. Pack*, "*Pound Nails*, are four-penny nails in the shank; much used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, though scarce elsewhere, except for pailing. 1895 Urwick (*title*) ii. 11, Ah! a queer fellow; left him a nice "pound note—never saw it again. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Post* 20 Jan. 1/3 The old-fashioned "pound party has become this winter a fashionable city entertainment. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms*, *Pound party*, very similar to *Donation party*. 1585 Higins *Nomen. Nomencl.* 99/1 *Poire de bon Chrestien*, *poire de Jargo*,...a "pound-grape. *a* 1887 Cowley *Rev. to Verse & Prose*, *Greatness*, He would not nothing but what was great, nor touch any Fruit but Horse-Plums and Pound-Pears. 1706 Lond. *Farmer* 2*s.* *Pears*, The pound-pear, or black-pear of Worcester. 1889 H. Lawrence *Chron. Llandudno* 226, 287 There are seventy grades "pound-glasses. 1862 R. Hunt *Pop. Rom. Sc.* (ed. 3) 61 So he told her to...get a packet of "pound pins. 1886 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* IV. 108 Pins—but the well-made ones sold in papers, not chancy things with wire heads—"pound-pins. 1901 E. Bensusan in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 183/2 Our basket was originally the measure containing a quantity of wheat equal to the weight of a cubic foot of water at ordinary temperature, 62½ lb., and therefore, on the "pound-grain system, containing the same number of grains of wheat. 1773 J. Nasmyth *Let. to Ashforth's Canal.* No. 22 (*sheet* 30), The gentleman who won the Twenty Thousand "Pound Prize in the last Lottery. 1722 Patrick *Direct. Churchwardens* (ed. 4) 57 A Church-Rate,...to be made...by an equal "Pound Rate. 1788 *Rates in London* IV. 1793, 1s.½ raised by a pound-rate, 1*l.* 5*d.* in the pound. 1881 Mortimer *Corn.* xxiii, Wm. Kennard II. to That you assistants in expense words the system that is to be raised by "pound rate. 1882 St. G. Stirling's *Lakeside* 21, 1913 lbs., 1760 to 1892 save For use, is Pound-Room? 1908 *Words & Lore* 31 "...*Staircase* II. 128 Two lyttel cradles...called tester cradles, with the churche yeards of Darwen, and one "poundweight of Bramon moore. 1813 E. Irwin *Worksbrd Receipts* Sec. 2. 194/1 A "pound cutter will admit a leather belief that weighs a pound. 1887 J. B. Lock *Dynamics* 21 We shall choose as our unit-velocity that of a particle of a lb. moving with 1 ft/s. We shall call this unit a "pound-unit. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xiii Of the jelle of Robert, Kyb of Scycyle, that "pounde-worthe of lond to Rome. 1580 A. Norton *Tower Lond.* I. 304 The pain quae is "pound pain, not dare in banke at all.

Pound (pound), *sb.*2 Forms: 4–5 **poonde**, 5 **poode**, 5–6 **poande**, 6 **pond**, 6–7 **powndle**, 6– **pound**. [Not found till near the end of the ME. period:—OE. **pund*, known only in comb. *pund-fald* (c. late 11th c. MS.) and early ME. *pundfald-rithe* (Laws of Hen. I) (see Fourth-meaure), and supported by the derivatives (*ge-*)*pyndan* to close up (water) (K. Ælfred), *forpyndan* to enclose, bar (Cynewulf): see Pind *v.* Origin unknown; the stem has not been certainly traced in any continental language. Of this, Pond 2*b*. is an anomalous parallel form; many dialects have *pownd* in the sense of *pound*, and the two forms are used indifferently in some 4 *b* in reference to canals.]

I. 1. An enclosure maintained by authority, for the detention of stray or trespassing cattle, as well as for the keeping of distrained cattle or goods until redeemed; a pinfold.

The right to impound stray cattle still exists, but in Great Britain the impounder can put the animals in his own stable or field, so that public pounds, being unnecessary, are disappearing.

1275 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 213 [Lands] [from to ascending the way between the church of Hok and the] pounde *iv. ad.* 1284 *Leet of Perch. V.* 1898/1 All such persons...to put in pounde. 1332 *Dunst. on Lower Eng.* to earth. (1858) 113 The owner may lawfully give the beasts some and drink while they be in pound. *a* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* (1756) I. 168 To shut them up, like Beasts in Pounds, For breaking into others Grounds. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* to *Lang.* xi. Wks. (Fisher) 466/1 Fil sonnis hauis my horse to a pound. 1801 Claxe *Vill. Minstr.* I. 16 While ponders, with [their] thievish look, Drive his trembling nerve to pound. 1850 Dickens *Pickw.* xiv, 'Where are I?' exclaimed Mr. Pickwick. 'In the Pound', replied the rush. 1898 Longm. *Pilgrim to Pound* v. The wise men, in their wisdom, Put him straightway into pound.

b. *Pound close* or *covert*, a pound to which the owner of impounded animals may not have access; *pound open or overt*, a pound which is not roofed, and to which the owner may have access to feed his beasts.

1552 *Huloet*, *ex Lanc. Eng.* n. xxvii. 26 He that...hath the beasts may take the beasten as a trespasse, and put them in a pounde covert. 1534 *Act* 27 *& 2 Phil. & Mary* c. 11 § 2 No Distresse of Cattle shall be driven out of the Hundred ...except that it be to a Pound open within the same Hundred. 1587 *Regist. Thirlestane Letters* (1952) 232 b, Pownder sen in 3ow wirth, the nor pownde open, the other pownde close,... Pound Close is such a place, where the owner of the Distresse may not come to give them meate and drinke, with out offence, as to a close house, or whatsoever els place. 1588 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 6. 23 If a live distress, of animals, be impounded in a common pound overt, the owner must take notice of it at his peril; but if in any special pound-covert, as constituted for this particular purpose, the distresser must give notice to the owner.

c. An enclosure for sheltering or in any way dealing with sheep or cattle in the aggregate; also, an enclosure in which wild animals are entrapped.

1580 A. Veron *Tiner Instr.* I. 340 Mr. Irwin spreads it in his pound ... for cattle to troul on. 1677 J. A. *Agists Assize, Rivers* 472 The making of a hard over a precipice or into a pound prepared especially to entrap them. 1840 'S. Partridge' *Encl. Sightseer* (1841) 227 Two gates leading from the pound at the far end are now taken charge of by the black boys...The gate from the boys is opened and the 'nigers' ... rush heedly into the pound.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of confinement; a pen, a pent-up position; a trap; a prison for debtors or offenders; a spiritual 'fold'; in *Hunting*, a position from which escape is impossible or difficult. (See also LAW'S POUND.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 421 Pride of men of pe world pat seiden make here owne pounde, is an ydel vice of covetise ageyns pilke lord of his world. 1390 *Gower Conf. Amantis* (Arb.) 168, I cannot where you and all your flocke, Denise to pre sese, in the pound. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Annales* III. xxxv. 111 Whereas vp the pleasure in Equestrance prouided, 1599 — *Moale Sir Thos. Moore* (1828) 87 It pleased God to helpe his flocke, which then so neere stood at point. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. i, As' him thinke to line tyrde'd by me, when he is got into one of your olde pounds, the Counters. 1677 W. HUBNARD *Narrative* 18 The Enemy being by this means brought into a Pound. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* 10, Well, since I am trapt then, ... There is no explaining, and I must to pound. 1708 *Brit. Spect. Humour* 27 I fancy me in haste enough, Not thinking it to loose (day) And find his humour in a pound, Hooted'd by a right circle round. 1807 WORDSW. *Waggoner* vii. 235 The grassy rack-encircled Pound In which the Creature first was found. 1866 ELIZABETH *W. Somerset Worsdale., Pound*, a position from which escape seems difficult, particularly in hunting. 1887 JEFFERIES *Amaryllis Asser.* 183 He's getting into a pound, he really is.

† **3.** An act or right of pounding (POUND *v.*1 1). 1464 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 540/1 The Bayliwik...with Poundes, Wodes, Stayres, Herbage and Pasturage.

† **b.** A seizure of cattle, etc., in a raid, etc.: cf. POUND *v.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. ii. 12 A company gan he *Scot* make in England, for to do A pownd, and drave it hamyd to That lay of sextik gan a mesty.

II. 4. a. A body of still water, usually of artificial formation, a POOL. *Now dial.* **b.** *esp.* A body of water held up or confined by a dam or the like, as in a mill-pond (now *dial.*); the reach of a canal above a lock, etc. (in which sense *pond* and *pound* are used indifferently).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 *Alexandria*...hadde alle maner benes to steyyng in hyzte, to lapse, in fisshe waters and poudes [*MS. Cott. Tib. D. vii* poundes]. c 1440 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 108 Hit is a shrewde pole, pounde, or a well, That feresshin the draughte. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xix. 10 All the poundes of Egipte, all the pooles of their Meaters & fisshes that come to nought. 1664 SIR MARTIN *Verbo. Philologus* 130 B. D.) One said More to children like th' Pound. 1804 *E. Aldreth Parish. Thames* 29 So many more Pounds and small waters, that a particular survey might be erected. 1850 GOSSE *Tenby Ghosts on Sharps* 46 Five a pound and then a bob,—'pound' being a canal definition of the level reaches that lie between the locks. 1853 *Daily Scotsm.* 8 Feb. 3/6 Winans said there were no gudgeons to show that they were approaching a 'pound'. Judgment in accordance of wages. a 1900 E. SMITH *Mr. Collect. Warwicksh.* Words (E. D. D.), Where there is a separate pool, the water above the dam is called either the tail-dam or the pound.

5. An enclosure for fish. **a.** A compartment for stowing fish on board a fishing-vessel. **b.** See quot. 1867. **c.** A net trap for fish; *spec.* the last compartment of a pound net, in which the fish are finally caught; the bowl or pocket.

1589 *Newes Chesse.* XXI. 21 There you pounds or receptacles made on the deck, for each fisherman to throw in what he catches. 1857 SMITH *Sailor's Wordbk., Pound*, a lagoon, or space of water, surrounded by reefs and shoals, wherein fish are kept, as at Bermuda. 1867 *Rules to Mariners*, Immense quantities are, however, taken in what are called 'pounds'. A pound is generally placed on the shallow flats of the bays where fish food is abundant...The fish...enter the pound, and find it impossible to get out again. 1883 S. PLUMMER, in 1918 *Coast. Indep.* 16 Oct. The bankacky...goes ...round away in both to 'pound' the pounds are like the end to be a snake, in the bight of the shape. 1887 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 14 *Fish. Exhib. Publ.*) Wicker-work labyrinths ...acting like a pound in preventing the fish to enter with the flood, but precluding each with the ebb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pound-like* adj.; pound-boat, a flat-bottomed centre-board boat used on Lake Erie for carrying fish from the nets (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pound-fee,** a fee paid for the release of cattle or goods from the pound; † **poundlose,** setting free or release from the pound: cf. LOOSE *sb.* 3; **poundman,** one employed in weir or pound fishing; **pound-master,** = POUND-KEEPER; **pound net,** an enclosure formed by nets in the sea near the shore, consisting of a long straight wall or leader, a first enclosure (the 'heart'), into which the fish are conducted by the leader, and a second enclosure (the pound, bowl, or pocket), from which they cannot escape; **pound sewage,** a sewage used in collecting fish from a pound (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pound-weir,** = POUND-NET.

1898 SOUTHEY *Pronouncer of To-Day* II. (1861) 19 English writers have been known in a poor neighbourhood to live almost entirely from 'pound-fees and mileage, earned by continual ...intermeddling with their neighbours' lands. 1858 *Statutes Canada* 20 Jan. 3/2 A corner is inserted off to a list of 'pound-loose masters'. 1820 in *Ainsworth Research. Rhis.* (Surtees) 236 For 'poundlose of 16d. of the tenants' horses, 1s. 1888 GOSSE *Amaz. Pilot* 122 The 'pound-nets'...sometimes use three and consider them better than seine. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Poundmaster.* 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 122/2 You get my vote the next time you run for poundmaster. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U. S.* 12 Introduction of 'pound nets' or stake-nets along the newly coasts of the Atlantic and its estuaries for the capture of the migrating menhaden shoals. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 362/2 One of the greatest nuisances...that a seafaring man can meet with, and that is pound-nets. They flank the American shore for one inch into the lake.

Pound (pound), *sb.*2 [E. POUND *v.*2]

I. † **1.** A pounding; *pl.* that which has been pounded. *Obs.* rare.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 98 The poundes of the rootes [of Mandrag] must be put into a small frkin of cotten wyne.

2. An apparatus for pounding or crushing apples for cider; a cider-mill.

1832 TOMS. *Prentice, Mech. & Intep. Assoc.* 11 VI. 200 This mischievous part of the pound [i.e. lead basins used to raise pressure] is now almost universally exploded, and in their place wooden ones are substituted. 1880 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pound*...a mill in which to grind the apples for making cider.

II. 3. A mark caused by a severe blow; a bruise, a contusion.

1602 CARTWRIGHT *Ailey* 71 [He] would frequently return [from a combat at foilcuffs] to a deluge of gore and all over pounds and broken.

4. A heavy beating blow; a thump: also, the sound caused by this, a thud.

1840 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 June 2/1 The bumbles alone, the sound of bombs—The Favourite! Favourite wins!

Pound (pound), *v.*1 Forms: **1.** 1 *pūnian*, -*iwan*, 4-7 *pounse*, *powne*, (4-5 **pons**, 5-9 *St.* **poun**). **2.** 6-7 **punna**, 6- **pun** (see also PUN *v.*), **y.** 6- **pound** (9 *dial.* **pund**). [OE. *pūnian* (also *gepūnian*, ME. *ferpūnien*):—WGer. **pūnjan*, stem *pūn-*, whence also Du. † *puyn*, mod. *puin* 'rubbish, trash or remnant of stones' (Hexham), LG. *pön* chips of stone, building rubbish (Doorn.-Koolman). For the final *d*, cf. ASTOUND *v.*, BOUND *ppl. a.*1, etc.]

1. *trans.* To break down and crush by beating, as with a pestle; to reduce to pulp or powder; to bray, bruise, pulverize, triturate.

a. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 196 genim þas ylcan wyrte mercurian gemacude [r. gepounded]. a 1050 *Libor Scintill.* 1900 (1889) 92 Þeah þu wenige [*sing.*] wyrte, mentran oþþe pilegan [*sic*] ne þurfeden gepūnod [*r.*-punod] oþþe gepeorre in hyfe ælcyred þam ilcan dyhtigum lic. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 83 *Ac* spiritis of pride wasti whan it is pounsid. 1382 — *Matt.* xxi. 44 Upon whom it fallip schal and falle, it schal tobrise poure him [1388 to-breke him]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. l. 7 Bottlewormes[*sic*] pounde with a rotted Quince, and laide to the eyes. 1618 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 41 Pounce and temper them altogether. 1664 EVELYN *Pis. Retir.* (1718) I. 208 Coals ground and sifted or strained thereto. 1758 J. JAMES *Chiff's Phil.* 138 Aspasechus...being condemned...to be pound with iron pestels to a mortar.

fig. 1559 BULLINGER *Decades* 250 There presse it in a mortar. *Ibid.* 266 Pan thou shalt be to be pound. 1600 HOLLAND *tr. Pl. Hist. Nat.* I. 5 The homeliest lad that ever pound spice in a mortar. 1661 H. STUBBE *Ind. Doctor* iii. 8 Cacao nut, pounded, and dissolved in water.

2. 1552 HUTCHINSON *Image.

the same preference by the middle of the first thyme. 1824 *Public Ledger* 27 Aug., The Marquis, however, so following his leader over the agricultural plough, got... pounded with him in the subdued field.

3. To dam (water); then *up*. Now chiefly *dial.* 1523 Fitzher. *Surv.* (1539) 13 b, Watercastle, which destroy abundance of gallant Lands, by pounding up the water... down to the very top of the ground. 1572 J. Bridges *Surv. Thames* 1 If they be made to pound more than five or six Feet, some of the adjacent Lands will be laid under Water. 1792 *Journ. Sin. Affr.* X. 159 Which overwhelmed a hill for the water to run off, and prevented its ground a hill for the water to run off, and prevented its being pounded up. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Pounded*, They've bin groppin' for trout I spect, I see the brook's pounded.

4. *To pound off*, to partition off into compartments: *cf.* Pound *sb.*[2] § 2.

1887 *Fisheries 4th Cent. U. S. Sect.* v. 31, 406 In the half-and-half delivery, on the coast of Newfoundland, the vessel's hold is "pounded off" into like only a little larger than the skiffs.

Hence **Pounded** *ppl. a.*; **Pounding** *vbl. sb.*

1620 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 41 Here's room that can replace Such pounded beasts. 1850 *Rustic Rec.* (1870) II. 60 The outer fogg or aftermath... not to be fatched thereon until full satisfaction be made...for pounding and for corage. 1722 E. Mundy *Rep. Thames & Lee* 29 The Pounding of the same by the New Locks.

Pound, v.[3] [f. Pound *sb.*[3] 2.]

† **1.** *trans.* To weigh. *Obs. rare*[—0].

1570 Levins *Manip. vocab.* To Pound, *ponderare*.

2. *Cooking.* To beat the weight of coins (or of the blanks to be minted) by weighing the number of these which ought to make a pound weight (or a certain number of pounds), and ascertaining how much they vary from the standard.

From the earliest times, in the Indentures under which the Master of the Royal Mint produced coins for the King, a limit was assigned within which the weight was to be maintained; and as it was impossible to make every coin of the exact weight, it was customary, before 1870, to test the number of grains variation permissible in each pound weight, taken at random from the mass of coins, this variation being termed "remedy for the Master". Thus, for gold coins, in which 22 troy pounds of standard gold were 934l sovereigns, the Indentures of 1717 allowed a margin of "twelve grains to the pound weight and no more". By the Coinage Act of 1870, the "remedy" was fixed on the pieces, as 3 grains on each sovereign, each of which is now separately tested by an automatic weighing apparatus of great delicacy.

1850 *Gent. Mag.* II. 1. 7 Standing in coining. 1877 *Lect. R. Royal Mint.* The process how to fix so nice a weight, but for particular purposes) we still constantly resort to pounding in the Mint, and always in the case of bronze coins.

3. To weigh out or divide into pounds. *local.*

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pounded, divided into pounds.* 1886 *Bucks. Mercury* 16 Aug. 3/3 Pounded...to make up into pats or parcels each of 1 lb. weight.

Pound, v.[4] *slang.* [f. Pound *sb.*[3] 3.] To bet a pound, or an extravagant amount, on; esp. in phr. *to pound it*, to wager pounds in long odds; hence, to state as a certainty or strong conviction.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Pound it*, to assure or make a certainty of any thing: thus a man will say I'll pound it to be so and so, probably from the custom of ...betting ten pounds to a crown or a cockamaik, to which sum, if no person takes this extravagant odds, the bards is at no end. This is termed pounding a cock. 1848 Bee *Living Poet. London* II. 44 You'll soon be bowled out, I'll pound it. 1858 Dickens *D. Parad.* xxvi, I'll pound it, that Barney's managing properly. 1869 in *Mod. Pround* iv. 21, I'll pound it, Master, it's be at the way of school.

Hence **Poundable** *a.*[1] see quot.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Poundable*, any event which is considered certain or inevitable, is declared to be poundable, as the issue of a game, the success of a bet, &c.

Poundage[1] (pou·ndidʒ). Also 5 pondage, 5–7 pondage, 7 powndage. [f. Pound *sb.*[3] + -age; hence med. (Anglo-) L. *pondagium*.]

1. An impost, duty, or tax of so much per pound sterling on merchandise; *spec.* a subsidy, usually of 12 pence in the pound, formerly granted by Parliament to the Crown, on all imports and exports except Indian and commodities paying tonnage. Now *Hist.*

1390 Lords' *Rich. Reddite* 11. 14 His purveyors take, Without power or a parliament a pondage lately, And a fifteenth and a tenth. 1440 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 173/2 A subsidie of Tonnage and Poundage...that is to say of every Tonne viij s and eight of every Pounde. *c* 1480 Tortington *Abc.* in *Lydg. Mins.* vi. (1882) 101 The kynge hath therfore by subsidie of pondage and tonnage. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 2 Another Subsidie called Poundage, that is to say, of all manner marchandises...inward out of this...Realme or brought into the same by way of merchandise of the value of every xxs., xijd. 1628 Cogan *Haven Hlth.* 1882 I. 330 As for Tonnage and Poundage it is a thing I cannot skant and was never friended by you to talk. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 8 *Propt.* 321 in marg., The His lawyers will then cunning in the learning to usury, as paying unduer portage by land, or poundage by sea. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 313 Those [subsidies] of tonnage and poundage, in particular, were at first granted, 30 Edw. III. for the defence of the realm, and the keeping and safeguard of the seas.

2. A payment of so much per pound sterling upon the amount of any transaction in which money passes; a commission, or fee, of so much a pound.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 29 There being two hundred lb it worth three hundred pounds a piece, with poundage and shillage to the bordest. 1603 See extract *Maid's Last Pr.* 99 lb. I shall be paid in clerk's money, and pay poundage into the bargain. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* xxxvii II. 129 Pay that money...yourself, and not through the hands of a servant, who always...requires poundage. 1809 Malkin *Gil. Blas* xi. vii. (Bridg.) 406 What caused both our dissensions must be, to date for anything but their poundage when their plays happen to be received! 1831 *Crompton, Manson & Roscoe's Reports* II. 232 The sheriff is entitled to poundage on the whole amount of the goods levied. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* ch. I. 502 The proprietor of the farm had a poundage, amounting to about five thousand a year, on all the money which passed through his hands.

1852 F. K. Hunt in *Lake Times* XCIII. 388/2 Inordinately high court fees charged by way of poundage.

b. A percentage of the total earnings of any concern, paid as wages to those engaged in it, sometimes in addition to a fixed wage.

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Poundage*, a system in vogue in the slate industry to adjust the wages of the workmen. Every month when the claims of the slate quarrymen are made out an addition of so much in the pound is made upon the slate bill, that is, the payment due according to the standard rates. *Poundage*, the system under which the wages of tacklers or overlookers in cotton mills are based upon the output of the looms, being so much in the pound on the total earnings of the operatives under their charge. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 1/2 The principle of poundage was agreed to by the men, who, however, prefer a Sliding Scale wage and less poundage.

3. A payment or charge of so much per pound weight; payment by weight.

c 1300 in *Archæologia Cliana.* (1861) 100 To poundage portayenge xiiis unto marchandise that shalbe sold to weight brought in to London (1562). 1892 J. Inglis *Hist. Theatre* 146 Under the act of 1800 the duties in those days called 'barrage' or 'poundage' were adjusted. 1902 *Weekly Dial.* 18 Dec. 3/1 The Commonwealth Postal Department has now finally decided not to seek to renew the contract, but to rely on getting better terms for mail on a poundage basis, as provided by the Postal Union rules.

4. *Salt-making.* The number of pounds of salt contained in one gallon of brine, or (in some places) in one cubic foot of brine.

1597 *Lett. to Minister &c. Cumberl.* The weight of salt contained in one gallon of brine...is usually about 2 lb. 10 oz.; if it is so little as 2 lb. 8 oz., the brine is not worth working. The poundage is measured by a graduated hollow glass instrument, similar to that used in ascertaining the specific gravity of a fluid. The gallon is not the imperial, but the old wine gallon. The standard poundage in these mines then is 2 lb. to the imperial gallon. The word is in constant use at the Cheshire and Staffordshire Salt Works, but is never used at Droitwich.

5. *Betting.* Extravagant odds. *Cf.* Pound *sb.*[4], quot. 1812.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 232 The poundage was here offered, but no takers. 1892 Ascot in *Pearl Life* II. 23 At Newmarket it would have been poundage an any horse.

6. Weight stated in pounds. *nonce-use.*

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 80/2 Our inventor [1966] or that date was 10 lb., and there seemed to be a want of proportion in the headdress, an almost inevitable accompaniment of poundage.

Hence **Poundage** *v. trans.*, to impose poundage upon; whence **Poundaging** *vbl. sb.* In quot. *fig.*

1842 Mark Antony (Ash.) 84 Nothing writ's but what passes through the custom-house of certain Publicans that have the managing and the poundaging of all that speak's truth.

Poundage[2] (pou·ndidʒ). Also 6 -ag. pound-age. [f. Pound *sb.*[2], *sb.*[3] + -age.] † The action or right of pounding stray or trespassing cattle (*obs.*); the charge levied upon the owner of impounded cattle or of anything pounded.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 1 No person...shall take for hyring [of] any [of] people beseeching or goodage of any...[cattle], above the summe of 12*d*. 1576 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* II. 504 To see the ordour of pasrage or goodage established in the said toun. 1880 in *Coll. Local Gov. Agricultural, Mass.* (1898) I. 174 And for bulke or any Cattle that are [golden to Poundage, who ever shall Pound them, they shall have foure pence a head, for 3 Poundage of them. 1849 S. Judd *Margaret* II. v. (1861) 264 Molly I've known ever since she was a child; she has brought in the straps, and many is the poundage she has saved Uncle Kit.

Pou·ndal. [f. Pound *sb.*[3] + -al.] See quot. (Also called *foot-poundal*.)

1879 Tanner & Tait *Nat. Phil.* § 1. Let us Wr...define the British absolute unit force as the force which, acting on one pound of matter for one second, generates a velocity of one foot per second. Prof. James Thomson has suggested the name 'Poundal' for this unit of force. 1884 A. Russell *Prim. Phys.* ii. 13.

Pound-breach (pou·ndbrit∫). *Law.* [f. Pound *sb.*[2] + Breach *sb.* Early ME. *poundbriche* represents an OE. **pundbryce* not recorded.] The breaking open of a pound; hence, the illegal removal or recovery by the owner of goods lawfully impounded.

a 1135 *Laws Hen. I*, c. 40 (Schmid) Pundbroche to gleotan thridde: smeltenes, wiuenbrec, rereplantes, eanesbrec. 1292 Britton i. xxii. § 3 Cases qi touez les gehetes en leur seisines, ou larcinsdres, ou pourbreches. 1594 West 2*nd Pt. Symbol.* § 102 Pillow Fines...trespass by entring into ground,... poundbreach or rescous. 1850 Denison *Lect. Magna Charta*, Poundbreach...is the illegal taking of Cattle out of the Pound, either by breaking the Pound, picking the Lock, or otherwise. 1886 Pollock & Maitland *Comm.* III. iv. 246 The distrainor has a remedy in damages...by writ of *de parco fracto*, or *perquisitione*, in case they were wrongfully impounded. 1892 *Correspondent Pound* 29 Nov. 2/1 At Leicester County-court on Tuesday...two cases of pound-breach under distress for rates were entered for hearing.

Pou·nd-cake. [f. Pound *sb.*[3] + Cake *sb.*] A rich cake so called as originally containing a pound (or equal weight) of each of the principal ingredients, flour, butter, sugar, fruit, etc.

1742 Treasurer *Mrs* & Court Wks. 1900 XIII. 60 I will have a great colony of babies and pound-cakes. 1808 F. E. Thackeray *Chronology Fashion* II. ix. 158 [He] begged to command the pound-cake, from his own personal experience. *c* 1900 *Modern Housewife's Cook. Bk.* 326 Pound Cake.—Ingredients of large cake: 1 lb. of butter, 12 lb. of flour, 1 lb. of pounded loaf sugar, 1 lb. of currants, 9 eggs, 1 oz. of candied peel brandy.

Pou·nded, *ppl. a.*[1] Forms: see the vb. [f. Pound *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Crushed by heavy blows to small fragments or to powder; beaten small; comminuted.

1600 Surflet *Country Farme* xxviii. 580 He shall give them purified wheate, or of pounded barly the double measure. 1791 Lucretius (*Mot. Trans.* 39 Pepper made...with pounded onions or reduced to a pulp. 1823 Soames *Time Gt. Brit.* I. 11 The roads are well gravelled with pounded stones. 1850 *Aikbett's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 380 Pounded meat (see) should form the basis of the feedings.

Pounded, *ppl. a.*[2] see Pound *v.*[2]

† **Pou·nder,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: **1 pundor, pondre, punder.** [app. f. Pound *sb.*[3]; perh. in reference to the fact that the ancient had at its end a knob of a pound weight as a counterpoise (see quot. *a* 1640 in Acheel).] But it is also possible that the word in the form *pondre* was immediately from L. *pondus, pondor-* weight.] A name of the kind of balance called Acheel.

c 1425 *Cantell Pareab.* 1050 In *Manco Pipre* 191 Is schal be weyed, as pondre is pondur (rime vndur). 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in Warton *Comitia* III. 326 Dicis pondere is Anneal schelle ore *pondur*...dolore quadam statere grosse. 1440 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 39/1 On bruche of diacrit... called a Schelle, silver-wise called a Pondre, others wise called an Hanepoise, which be greved nouzt a penie man. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Pondre, *libralia*.

Pounder (pou·ndər), *sb.*[2] Also (1 pǽnere), 6 pounor. [f. Pound *v.*[1] + -er[1]. Cf. OE. *pǽnere* a pestle, f. *pǽnian* Pound *v.*[1]] One who or that which pounds.

1. An instrument for pounding; a pestle, a crushing bottle; a beater.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.*, xxiv. (1905 Pogatscher) 1 Panere [L. *pilo*]. 1564 in Noake *Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 12 A gunne mortar, a pounor. 1856 W. D. in *Commander Cobb Lett.* (1857) I. 222 They beat in a stone mortar with a rough or Creole pounder. 1736 J. Hamilton *Agricl. Parish* 280 There were two grinders, and a third was afterwards added, all from Clayton. 1850 H. Dunscomb *Dom. Econ.* I. 303 Crush them well...with three or four strokes of the pounder. 1899 R. Mudie-Duff *Amat. Mid.* viii. 304 With the exception of an iron mortar and a 'pounder' all the stone implements were of flint.

b. A vessel for pounding in; a mortar.

1850 *Anthropol. Review. Bull.* IV. 56 Indian women ponnd corn and nuts in the pounding, and make bread of varying grades of coarseness. A pounder is constructed of a section of a log, and is usually a huge mortar, nearly three feet high.

2. A person who pounds.

1600 Fennes, *Pestatore*, a stamper, a pounor [1598, a stamper or beater in a mortar]. 1834 Dibden in *Life & Lett.* (1891) I. 259 A certain learner of beetles, and pounder of rocks. 1894 R. Thompson *S. Sea Voyage* 149 The harvest pounder passed, with many upbraidings.

Pounder (pou·ndər), *sb.*[3] Now *rare*. [f. Pound *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One whose office it is to pound cattle; = Pound-keeper, Pinner, Pounder.

1861 *Convent. Mayor. Licences* (MS.), Xpofferus Brown of St. Mary's in Dover, pounder. 1893 *Beehive Rec.* (1897) II. 113 Thos. Alyeh chosen Cow keeper for this yeare,...to serve to be pounder. 1898 J. Kenworthy *Rothl. Orders*, etc. *Records* 4 119 At a court of supremity, at Nun, 1675, the inhabitants of the Castle and Fee have liberty to erect a pound...and the pounder to dwell upon the fee.

Pou·nder, *sb.*[4] [f. Pound *sb.*[3] + -er[1].]

1. Something of a pound weight, e. g. a fish...

1832 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 730 You may pitch a pounder out of any black pool. 1898 Westm. Gaz. 19 June 3/3 A half-pound trout on this day lake will show as good sport as a pounder elsewhere.

II. In combination with a prefixed numeral.

2. Something weighing a specified number of pounds; *spec.* a gun carrying a shot of a specified weight; *transf.*, a projectile of a specified weight.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3216/3 We found in the Castle of Namur...65 Pieces of Cannon, viz. 3 twenty four Pounders, 3 eleven Pounders, 2 twelve Poppers, 5 one Fourteen-,... 3 three Pounders, 1 two Pounder. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 310 The French had erected a battery of twenty-four sixty pounders directly over one of the bridges of the citadel. 1880 W. F. Collier *Hist. Engl. Lit.* 427 A three-pounded twenty-pounder. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 2/1 'Everyone must bring his own rug and a cake'... we have carried a two-pounder as the 'handle-bar'.

3. A person possessing, having an income of, or paying (e. g. as rent) a specified number of pounds sterling; a woman having a marriage-portion of so many pounds.

1708 *Farquhar Recruiting Officer* iv. 1, I must meet a lady, a twenty thousand pounder, presently, upon the walk by the river. 1714 *Spectator Matrimonial* 1 (1826) I. 69 The eldest Daughter of...one of the richest Merchants in the City; a Seventy Thousand Pounder. 1890 Tenantry *Canterbury* 56, Rich Miss Dripping, the twenty-thousand-pounder from London.

b. A bank-note or other article of the value of a specified number of pounds sterling.

1744 Johnson 6 n. A note or bill is called a *twenty pounder* or *ten pounder*, from the sum it bears. 1897 Morrison *J. Middleton* iv. I pastured the little donation—it was a ten-

pounder. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 1/1 It is...cheering to discuss lightly the names, links which are two thousand pounders, and single pearl pins worth £1,000 each.

III. 4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pounder gear**, *pound-gear* (POUND *sb.*³ 4); *sec.*, *two-*, (etc.) *pounder cartridge*, 12- (etc.) *pounder gun*, etc.

1892 Harmon *Wkg. Geogr.* iv. 107 Unlike are Peppermint and pounder Pears. 1897 Hunter *Country Sketch.* II. 280 What weight of a 36-pounder gun into it? 1898 J. M. Stevenson *Brit. Gunner* 360, 6-pounders take about 4 drams of 12-pounder cartridge paper. ...8 pounders, 2 sheet of 32-pounder paper. 1899 P. Mason *Dreyfusard Code* 19 The 12-pounder Armstrong field pieces are believed by the Committee to be effective.

†**Pou·nder**, *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [app. freq. of POUND *v.*¹] = POUND *v.*¹ 2.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 186/6 To pounder, *tribuere*.

Poundfalde, obs. form of PINFOLD.

Pou·nd-foo·lish, *a.* Foolish in dealing with large sums: antithetical to PENNY-WISE, *q. v.* So **Pound-foolishness, Pound-folly**: see PENNY-WISDOM.

Pound garnett, obs. f. POMEGRANATE.

Pound-house. [f. POUND *sb.*¹ + HOUSE *sb.*] A building in which the pounding, pulverizing, or crushing of material is done: as **a.** part of a glass-works; **b.** a cider-mill.

1730 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5811/3 A Round Bottle-Glass House, ...with all Conveniencies, a Pound House and Smith's Forge. 1796 W. Marshall *W. England* I. Glouc. 313, etc. Pound-houses. *Ibid.* 318 The apples being thrown into a large trough or tub, five or six persons...pounded them with little club-shaped wooden pestils...Hence, no doubt, the epithet pound is applied to the house, etc., in which the whole business of cider-making is performed.) 1899 Raymond *Ivy Land* iv. 61, 122 Frank Handyman stayed out in the pound-house...giving another screw to his apple-cheese.

Pounding (pou·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ Forms: see the vb. [-ING¹.] The action of POUND *v.*¹

1. Crushing or bruising into pulp or powder; trituration, pulverizing.

1350 Prompt. *Pp. Dict.*, *Majadura*, bruesynge, smeryng, pownding. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. xxvii, Vnguents must be made...by pounding and stamping certain grapes to pouder. 1617 Moryson *Itin. Trebbel.* II. 118/2 By pounding his heavy mortar. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/1 The juice of the apple, after being expressed by an operation called 'pounding,' ferments.

b. *concr.* The pounds of this process: pounded substance; the quantity pounded at one time.

1870 Rimmer *Lays Night.* 9 With Thomas bottom, covered with the pounding's of three inches. 1893 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/3 A certain London firm had taken his whole year's pounding [of cider].

2. Striking or beating with or as with the fist; beating, pummelling, knocking, thumping; heavy firing; an instance of this.

1815 in Scott *Paul's Lett.* (1856) 121 (Remark attributed to Wellington at Waterloo:) Hard pounding this, gentlemen; he's one who will permit largess. 1838 Carr. K. Vernon *Diary* 4 Corr. (1901) App. D. 331 We should have given the rascals a regular pounding. 1848 T. L. De Vere *Minister's Wife*, *Easter*, *Printing* 402 The pounding of a horse...with furious blows from a heavy mallet.

3. Heavy riding.

1883 Jessop *Arcady* iv. 118/2 The dreary pounding back at night in the dark, to find the baby sick.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pounding house, machine, mill*; **pounding barrel**, a barrel in which ores are pounded in water to cleanse them; **pounding match** (*slang*), a fight; also *transf.*

1869 Mrs. Stowe *Old Town Folks* xxviii, The thunder of the 'pounding interval announced that the training was to begin out of the way before daylight. 1898 W. D. in *Cornwallis-West Lett. Ded.* § 321 Their work-horses were called punishers or a 'pounding horse. 1899 *Univ. Dict. Archit.* 613 A stamping mill or 'pounding machine. 1899 Westminster in *Outing* (U.S.) XXXIV. 504 You will have heard of our battle of the 18th. Never did I see such a 'pounding match...Nagoorn did not manœuvre at all. 1908 *Mining Amer. Congr. J.* 814 A *pound* situation on a creek, for a 'pounding mill.

Pounding, *vbl. sb.*², confining in a pound: see POUND *v.*²

Pounding, *vbl. sb.*³, in mining: see POUND *v.*³

Pou·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. POUND *v.*¹ + -ING².] That pounds, in various senses of POUND *v.*¹

1865 Le Fanu *Cap. Dev.* II. vi. 103 He...strode up with pounding steps to his standing-place. 1894 H. Thomson *S. Sea Fairies* 143 The ringing thud of the pounding hoofs...soon ceased. 1904 M. Hewlett *Queen's Quair* vii. 113 Ah, the adventure of it, the rush of air, the pounding horse, and the safe, home arrival!

Pou·nd-kee·per. [f. POUND *sb.*² + KEEPER.] One who has charge of a public pound; a pinder.

1783 Cowper *Retirem.* 408 If wrongfully taken, it was at the peril of the person bringing them; not of the pound-keeper, who has no right or power to judge of the legality of the captures; but is the officer of the law, not authorized to refuse. 1884 *Law Times* 10 May, 564/1 A pound-keeper obtained a penalty before the justices against the owner of some sheep for rebreaking them from pound. 1888 *Daily Rec.* (Sheffield), 8 Apr. 5/4 Pound-Keeper Wanted, for Newton. Written applications for Poundkeeper and Ranger will be received up to 9 o'Clock on Thursday, July 5th.

†**Pou·nd-land.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **pund-**. [f. POUND *sb.*² + LAND *sb.*, repr. med.L. *librata terræ*.] A measure of arable land equal to four oxgangs or half a plough-land.

1597 in *Cal. Exche. Chamber* (1847) 239 Dwelleth aucht for every poundland, that is to say, twentie pundis money of this realme for the said ten pound land. 1599 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* II. 488 Of every poundland of auld extent. 1685 *Decr. St. Roch.* in E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* (1870) 196 Thirteen acres-crowells and ane acre-rood to one oxgate of land, and four oxgate pennelis and ane acre-rood to one pund land of auld extent. 1793 Chalmers *Cal. Sculpt., Pound land*...This is also called *libratæ terræ*, and is used in Scotland to denote a certain portion of arable land, containing four oxengates, or fifty-two acres.

Poundlar, var. of PUNDLAR 1, steelyard.

†**Pou·nd-law.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **punlaw**. [f. POUND *sb.*² + LAW *sb.*¹] Amercement for pounded cattle or pounded goods.

1584 *Burgh Ct. Rec. Stonehaven* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xvi. (1876) 160 Illa man sall hald on his awyn grys a hors or a hors to tedder, and gyff yai was founden hir to pownd-law [*margin*, *thrid mark*] he sall be...fynit. 1841 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 191 For the spulzie be southeryeris of Elgin thair nolt, viz. xx Ky thair nolt be wyrin rachenrik thairin, nor hald thair thame langar...bot quhilk thai had payit ane pownd for the hald of thame for thair pundlaw.

Poundler, variant of POUNDLAR *Sc. Obs.*

Pou·ndless, *a.* [f. POUND *sb.*² + -LESS.] Without a pound (of money).

1890 D. Mannering *Une fille par Comp.* I. viii. 123 I'm poundless or penniless.

†**Pou·nd-lien.** *Sc. Obs.* In 3 †**punlayn**, 6 **pundlene**. [f. POUND *sb.*² + LIEN *v.*] Fee for the release of an animal from the pound.

c 1280 *Fragm. Manuscr. Chron. Fitz Ot. No.* 4 (*R. S.*) *Dominus Thomas de Basi petiit sibi donacionem de punlayn de bestiis sibi damnificatis.* 1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 150 The prouestis, baillies, and counsaill ...ordanit Georg Keinis pundlene of thar kirk yard, and ordanis the pundlene of warry land to be fre of.

†**Pound-like**, *adv. Obs.* [f. POUND *sb.*² + -LIKE 1 b.] By the pound; at so much per pound.

1572-3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 292/1 Deduction to be made only of every ounce apoyse pound like.

Pou·nd-lock. Also 8–9 **pond-lock**. [f. POUND *sb.*² + LOCK *sb.*²] A lock on a river for pounding up the water; = LOCK *sb.*² 7.

1789 *Facts, Orders, etc., Thames* 15 Any of the pound-locks, lock tackle, ...may be wanted. 1806 *Stat. Realm*, 46 Geo. 47/2 A certain law to amend the construction of the upper navigation of the Thames by pound-locks. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 447 In those side cuts the pound lock was introduced, with its easy ways to enable the boats to escape.

Pou·nd-meal, *adv. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. POUND *sb.*² + -MEAL.] Found by pound; by the pound.

1580 Lyndl. *P. Of A.* v. 198 Perfourme, ordein him no remembrance with realm to Charlem, And all pairtes for peace, pennelmeale (E. poundmeal, C. pound meal) a-lenne. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., The market woman will thrift twelve by the dozen or pound-meal.

Poundre, obs. form of POUNDER.

†**Pou·ndrel.** *Obs.* Also 3 poundrelle. [O.F. POUNDREL *sb.*¹ and L. *pondérale* the public scales.]

1. Some kind of weighing apparatus.

14.. *Mem. in Ms. Winchester* 114/2 *Hec pondi*, a poundrelle [? poundfelle]. For eb vnce diuersed peruse ouerce. c 1450 *Mirc.* 311 Ad hoc falsos et vse falsa mensuras, bracchelas, galonas, & ponderosa quarnia et falsa weghtes, pyndres et poundrelles, et falsa alias verbes.

2. [perh. a distinct word.] ? A head.

1884 Cotton *Lancton.* 27 he stately Sire some three centi-droits Glad their bad scap'd and no'd their poundrels.

Pou·ndstone. [f. POUND *sb.*¹ + STONE.]

1. A natural stone or pebble of a pound weight, formerly often used as a weight.

1577 *Kennedy Rimours of Kyle*, etc. Triplet 24 Then doth the poundstone pounderous prowes lifting donare their bute againe. 1833 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Poundstone or Poundstow*, a natural stone or pebble of the requisite weight, by which fishermen formerly portioned their baiting into parcels of twenty-two stones or of the long pund'. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Sept. 372 Relics which Wesley valued [a second counsel] as they were often used by the dairy-woman for a pound-weight in the sale of butter.

2. *Coal-mining* (*Scott.*). See QUOIL.

1879 Rev. Jacques *Glenpark Mineral.*, *Poundstone*, the lying seat under the coal,—the coal-floor. 1883 Greener *Glass Coal Mining*, *Poundstone*, a kind of soapstone.

Pou·nd-we·ight, *sb.* (*a.*) [f. POUND *sb.*¹ + WEIGHT *sb.*] A weight of one pound; *spec.* a piece of metal of the weight of a pound avoirdupois, and stamped to that effect, used in weighing.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Ab*, *ab*, a pounde weyghte. *Ibid.*, *Libratio*, a pounde weyght. 1847 Marryat *Mid. Ages* I. 180 The pound weight English, being twelve ounces Troy, doth comprehend...the pound weight of Scotland and Flanders answereth unto fourteen English. 1708 Phillips, *A Pound-Weight of Silver-Bullion* is worth 5 Pounds Sterling. 1785 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 274 No man can, by words only, give another an estate-tail, or a lost rent, or a pound weight.

b. *as adj.* Of equal or exact weight.

1640 R. Cameron *Experience* 10. I. 129 Truly if my purse had been pound-weight with my self.

[**Poune** is *Kyng Alis.* (Weber), misspr. for *peonie* = PEAR *sb.*?]

Pounegarnard, -garnet(**te, -karnet**, obs. ff. POMEGRANATE.

Pounes, obs. form of POUNCE.

†**Pou·nson**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *poinçonner*, *ponçonner*, Picard *punchonner* (1324 in Godef. *Compl.*), med.L. *ponçonnare* to pounce (in goldsmith's work) = It. *punzonare* to pounce, (OF. *pinçon*, *ponçon*, *poinchon*, F. *poinçon*, It. *ponzone*, *punzone*, PUNCHEON *sb.*³) The Chaucer MSS. are divided between *pounsone* and *pounse*. The peculiar sense in the quot. is not recorded for OF. or It., and does not occur in PUNCHEON *sb.*³, but is found from 16th c. in POUNCE *v.*² and *sb.*³] *trans.* To stamp holes in (clothing) for the purpose of adornment; to PINK. Hence **Pou·nsoned** *ppl. a.*, **Pou·nsoning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 430 (see PRIMUM *mobile*).

Poundr, obs. form of POWDER.

Poup, **-e**, **poupee**, obs. ff. POPE *sb.*¹, *v.*¹, 8.

†**Poupe.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [? Shortened from F. *poupée* doll.] A puppet; a doll.

1552 Huloet, 1556 *Poupe* for a chylde, *pupa*.

†**Poupée** (*pupe*). *Obs.* [F. *poupée* baby, doll, puppet, wax figure, plaster cast, etc.] A figure used for making and exhibiting dresses, wigs, etc.

1788 *Lounger* No. 76 ¶ 3 I will take care to exhibit...a set of Poupées, which...will convey...a perfect idea of the reigning dress and undress of the fashionable world. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 192/2, I do not wish to have my head and face moulded to a poupee for the embellishment of his window.

†**Pou·peton.** *Cookery. Obs.* [Origin of this and next obscure.] (See quot. 1706.)

1706 Phillips, *Poupeton*...in *Cookery*, a Meat made in a form case, as is worn a Pie, with thin slices of Bacon laid underneath; Pigeons, Quails, or other sorts of Fowl dress'd in a Ragoo to the middle; and a peculiar Force or Stuff of meat'd Meat called *Godiveau* on the top; the whole to be bak'd between two gentle Fires. 1709 Dalgarno *Pare. Dict.* s. v., When...you have ready your Flesh Forc'ed as for the round Meats, (or two or three Handfuls of meat'd Force be thrown into it, before it is cover'd with its Paste, and let all be inclosed with the Godiveau.

[O.F. had *poupetin* a kind of pottage (*Godef.*); It. has *polpetta*, 'olives of white meat' (Florio), 'balls of minced meats' (Hamilt.), and *polpettone* forgemeat; but these do not suit the sense.]

†**Pou·pinets.** *Cookery. Obs.* [app. related to prec.] (See quot.)

Magn. pompinets [? *l.*] wherein various meats is layed (Hom. 1706 Phillips, *Pompinets*, A Meat made of long and slender slices of Bacon, cover'd with Venisons of the same Sort, as also with a good Force, in order to be pull'd up and roasted on a small Iron-Spit, wrapt up in Paper. 1710 Brooke, *Pompinets*. 1723 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Pompinets*, a Culinary Term. 1755 Johnson, *Pompinets*. 1828 Todd, *Pompinets* erroneously written *Pumpkins*. 1846 Worcester, *Pompinets*. 1848 Worcester, *Pompinets*.

Pour (pō·ə), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pouren*, evidenced early in 14th c.; not in OE., nor in the cognate langs.; source obscure: see Note below. The prevailing written form from the first has been *pour*(*e* (also 15th *powr*(*e*, *powre*), in ME. (as still in Sc. and n. dial.) = (*pūr*), in mod. Eng. till 19th c. (and still dial.) = (*pōəɹ*), proved by the spelling *powre*, *power*, and by rimes in all the poets from Pope to Tennyson and Swinburne (these last have also *pōr*): see illustration of Forms. But the spelling *pore* is found in some 15th c. writings, and *poor* (*poerh*, *n. pōr*) in Palsgrave and Shaks. The late 18th and 19th c. (*pōə*), given by Nares 1784, disapproved by Walker (1791–), approved by Webster 1828, Smart 1836, is not easy to account for. It could hardly be derived from (*pōəɹ*); it may be a dialectal survival of the 15th c. *poor*, though connecting evidence is wanting; it may also be 19th c. *poor* (=*pōr*), altered as in *flour*, *sour*, and vulgar *more*, *pore*, *chore*, *pore*, for *more*, *poor*, *sure*, *poor*.)

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4–7 **poure**, 5– **pour**. *B.* 5–7 **powre**, 6–8 **power**. *γ.* 5 **pore**. *δ.* 6 **poore**, 6, 9 *dial.* **poor**.

a. 13– Chester *Pl.* 383/1 (Gn.) To be water of be flum for to poure. And poure it forth. 1401 *Pal. Pleas.* (1901) II. 737 Wher he lord. c 1550–1560 see B. 1, 2 b. Poure, poure. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 101/36 To Poure, *fundere*. 1710 Pope *Messiah* 13 Ye Heav'ns! from high the dewy nectar pour'd (Gen. shower'd). 1728 — *Dunc.* III. 3 Where one like Egypt's flood the Publick pours (...augment Grants and Gobble down's). 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 102 Winter invades the spring, and often pours A chilling flood on summer's drooping flowers. 1781 Mathias *Ir. Sir. Pompeii*, xxxv. 61, Through latest ages let it pour, In music of my dying hour. 1867 Bromley *Eton Adam* v. 106, I'll pour out the wine. 1884 Manchester *Examiner* 8 Dec. 5/1

ously; also, to emit (rays of light). Said either of a person, or of a thing which discharges a stream. Often with advbs., *forth, out, in, down*, *off*, etc.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2008 The bone out forth his coupe of gold... There he poured that win so riht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 648 *Cleopatra* He powyth poyes up-on the herbe chekes. 1500 H. BARNES *St. Fr. Xaver* (R. T.) 31 III. *Prod. to Edward* 222 Forbs ne watter to powere into seuen wenches. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 2 Dryzake my wyse, which I haue poured out for you. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. 4. 46 Drink, being powr'd out of a cup into a glasse, by filling the one doth empty the other. 1604 E. GRIMESTON'S *D'Acosta's Nat. Indies* v. xxiii. 426 Powring fourth many teares, with great repentance and sorrow. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* v. (1668) 54 Powre a spoonful of cold vinegar into my eye. 1666 *Roman Ord. Garden* 6 (*Cant.* MS. 1710 III. 6) The remaining matter ... with the heat heat may be poured out like a liquor. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 61 *yne* The Sky ... being covered with black Clouds, pouring down exceeding Rain. 1800 tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* II. 122 If potash be poured into a solution of this salt, it produces a precipitate. 1808-20 E. TOOGOOD *Carlisle's Navig. Methods.* (ed. 3) 208 Venice...remains for several days, and then pour out at this hither. 1824 SHERIDAN *Proverbs. Lish.* 11. 249 *Liquid darkness, which the Deity Within wisely quarling, as a storm is poured From jagged clouds.* 1840 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 19 The sun had poured his last rays through the leafy windows. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* I. 24 Cæsar...trying to pour oil on the troubled waters. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 238 A large wide valley into which both mountains pour their scores. 1893 *Times* 28 Apr. 5/4 He was obliged to pour cold water very plentifully upon the soul of his fiery friends.

b. *nonce-use.* To send (something) down a stream.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 2. 19 But the sad virgin, lamenter of all, Adorn'd the rolling river the did poure [*variant* powre] with flowres.

6. *absol.*

1535 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Kings* iv. 40 So they powred out for the men to eate. 1560 (*Geneva*) *Ibid.* 41 Powre out for the people, that they may eat. *a* 1637 BEN JONSON *Poems* (1640) 141 Men are sponges, which to powre out, receive.

7. Said of a river, etc.: To cause the water to flow in a flood; *refl.* to flow with strong current, to fall into the sea, etc.

1885 MALORY *Gowther Lore C. Wagner* 331 The Rhine maketh and powres it self into Inell. 1590 BLUNT *Cure of Chamber* 91 Before him Dune powre all his floods. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* v. 10. 380 As a stream might pour itself into the sea. 1894 BALDWIN *Fortification* 289 Every gateway poured its vassals, and every thing here to appear.

8. *transf.* and *fig.* To send forth as in a stream: to send forth, emit, discharge copiously and rapidly. **a.** With material object: To send forth (persons) in a stream (also *refl.*); to discharge in rapid succession or simultaneously, as missiles; to cause (money or any commodity) to flow or pass in a constant stream; to borrow profusely.

1593 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 24 How London doth powre out her Citizens. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *2 Macc.* viii. 27 Make haste, and come, before the Philistims have poured in themselves upon the land. 1627 MASSINGER *Duke*, II. iii. Every gift gotten thus I spurn at, great subjects of dust. 1667 S. LANGLEY tr. *Dumont's Trav.* 134 When the Captain was come within distance [he] poured in two Broadsides among them. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 790 Crete's hundred cities pour forth all her sons. *a* 1784 *Gent. Pedagogue* 6 He not heaps his hundred scores, Nor on all ordinary days. 1818 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. 2181, And sullenly through the pass of fear The baffled vale was poured [*rejoin* vassals]. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx, At the word given, the broadside was poured in. 1844 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 447 Sixty thousand a year, little more than what was poured into the English exchequer every fortnight.

b. With immaterial object: To send *forth* or *out* as in a stream (words, music); to give free utterance or expression to (a feeling); to shed or infuse freely or continuously (an influence, etc.).

1548 THOMAS *Acts* iii. 22 Of my spirite I will poure out upon all flesshe. 1575 *Jrnl. Eliz. Hen. IV* 6 Daniel (whereupon cap. 9 powreth forth his harte before god. 1599 GRANGE, etc. *Sermons. Fun. Cer.* 36 Middle men, whiche ...powre out wordes, whiche neyther themselues vnderstand nor other. — *Eph.* 1 Iesus Christ...that of his free bountie, hath poured all goodly kyndnesse vpon vs. 1597 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* x. 45 On the Gentile also, was powred out the [Holie ghost] gift. 1600 DAVIS tr. *Maldonat's Comm.* 58 That he might powre...power and all his indignation vpon them. 1679 W. WILKINSON *Conflict. Examples of Love* 19 The sweetest natures or temp'rs of God is poured into us. 1692 *Directory for Public Worship* 27 That God would powre out a blessing. 1721 ANTHONY UPTON *Sp.* 63 P 4 The Charms which Nature has poured out upon those [Women-kind]. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 35 It is for thee the lonely dome, Built by the Persian with the waste of realms, Whose sons have poured their blood in stranger's cause. 1802 J. WARNE *Isle of Palms* v. 92 Such words the sire his love lower gems by gem herself select. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 452 He frequently poured forth on plaistrells and dabbestarts...torrents of frantic abuse, interlaced with oaths and curses. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 301 They...Pour'd grave inspiration, a prophet chant to the future.

†d. *fig. refl.* To give oneself up or over, yield, abandon oneself (*to*). *Obs. rare*.

a 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iv. I. 45 Je towarde man...neuere pore je youself holy to outwarde leuynge.

9. *spec.* In *Founding*: To make by melting; to cast, FOUND. (= L. *fundere, fundere*.) *rare*.

1823 J. BUDDEN *Wood-working Factories* 58 Whenever it is practicable, both sides of the bearings should be poured or moulded at one time.

11. *Intr.* (for *refl.*)

a. (from 1, 2). Of liquids, etc.: To gush forth or flow in a stream; to flow strongly; of rain: to fall heavily, rain hard.

1598 ELYOT *Dict., Pluo...*, to fall, to powre out. 1599 in HUTCH. 1. 269 Neuer was it seene, nor heard, that it powred so much in one night, and so long together. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. 16. 18 No, I will weare no more; in such a night, To shut me out? Powre on, I will endure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 174 When fountains leak, Earth, heavy Bombs, and groans upon the Plain. *Ibid.* IV. 413 The morning Tide, Which powring down from Rotterdam Lands, Makes green the hill with Slime. 1737 [S. SHARPE] *C. & Lincoln's Mass.* 111 74 The Rivers Nile...running thro' the hither Ethiopia, powrs down upon Egypt. 1833 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxxvi. 372 The light Of the first sun that powrs on his bank. 1872 TENNYSON *Queens Fair Widow*, 182 The harvest lassies ...From sunset baskets powring...Sound all night long.

1899 W. CROOKE *Rites* II. 92 *Berg'r*, The rental poured off my flats like water. 1893 *Munch. Chron.* 20 Oct. 4/1 Never was rain greeting him the heavens.

b. *impers.* To rain heavily or copiously. Often in *proverb, It never rains but it pours*: events (esp. misfortunes) come all together or happen in rapid succession.

1708 ADDISON (*title*) It cannot rain but it pours: or London strow'd with rarities. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. iv. 91 As it never rains but it pours, I was in the Nose of the bottle. 1813 LADY CHARLOTTE LEE (1894) I. 79 We were to have gone with him if it had been fine, but it is pouring. 1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 331 It is pouring with rain! 1894 Jane Rara 6 15.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* Of persons or things: To run or rush in a stream or crowd; to come or go in great numbers, continuously, or in rapid succession; to stream, to swarm.

1575-80 HENRY *Abp. P. Ind.* To Person 101, to come or powre forth in great companies. 1659 J. TUCKER tr. *Charnock' Vop. Ambass.* 14 The other Merchants came pouring into the Club. 1724 GREY *Pleas.* 11 Now the rich groans of Meats winds along ... Heading, impetuous, and in front. 1781 J. LOGAN *tr. Gr. Paraphr.* v. 1, So strong, and so numerous was the guard where poure the boxy crowds. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 2 The students and gazings which pour upon us daily. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 102 From every part of Germany troops poured towards the Rhine. 1860 J. W. HARDCASTLE in *G. Rose's Diaries & Corr.* II. vi. 204 After the announcement of Mr. Pitt's death, lamentations pour in. 1892 *Punch* 18 Aug. 81/1 Famous pamphlet, and money came pouring in.

III. 8. Special uses with *adv. or prep.*

For general uses with *forth, out*, etc., see prec. senses.

†a. Pour on (in ME. with indirect passive). To overspread with something poured, to inflate fully. [= L. *suffundere*.] *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* v. xxiv. 53 De hellewares were...shall be poured on wip brennyng pitche & anoping brymston.

†b. Pour out: to scatter, spread about. In ps. 36(6). *poured out* = L. *effusus, diffusus*, spread out diffusely. *Obs. rare*.

c 1386 CHAUC. *Pardoner's Pr.* 100, 16 As sharpe...we be alone: Scatteryde be Thou not poured. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. Anglic.* I. lxxi. Where, from green moiste eire and hastines fire, They be; poured out to ease and misery.

(*Note.* It has been suggested that ME. *pour-out* was an irregular representative of F. *pourer* :—L. *putare* to purify (with religious rites). F. *pourer*, now 'to wash', had in Of. the sense 'to purify, clarify, cleanse, clear'; also in Norman 'to drip'. Earlier senses (and mostly, as it occurs in Rouen texts, *c* 1180 in Godef.), as still in Cotgrave (*Je Tripes que pore dans l'orge*, 'I bear the cider dripping or pouring into the trough' Marri, and in mod. Norman and other dialects 'to drip, drop, ooze, or flow out'; in Burgundy, etc., 'to grow, swing, or squeeze [as] a water out of anything (*Godef.*)'. English shows no trace of an original sense 'purify'; not even of 'pour or squeeze out', and the intransitive sense 6, which comes near that of 'drip or flow out', is not of early appearance; so that the historical connexion of senses is not evident. The etymology also presents difficulty; it is doubtful whether Eng. has any certain instance of an Of. word as it was from Fr. *u* : L. *ŭ*.)

Pour (pōəɹ), *sb.* [f. POUR *v.*]

1. Pouring, a pouring stream.

1590 D. HOOKER *Exod Pole* xxv. Poems 73 O'er her vast the sweet to sooner, In pours began to tumble. *a* 1. THOMPSON. *Poems* E. (Trub.) Through rainy clubs the brooklets fill With plashy pour.

b. *fig.* A number of people streaming out or in. 1857 CHAMBERS *Land's Lore* xviii. A miscellaneous pour of lads and lasses. 1858 — *Standard Bearer* xiv. 129 There pour a pour o' men-folk frae 'tween the forsts.

2. A heavy fall of rain, a downpour.

1864 EDM. HOWARD *Diary* (1865) I. 30 A pour of rain, which turned to snow. 1891 Miss FRANCIS *Dorrien* xx. (N.), He...rode home two miles in a pour of rain. 1892 WHITE MATTHEW *Wife Hands* vii. 97 Ere long, it began to rain—first of all, so cautious its tactics...then a decided pour.

3. *Founding.* **a.** The act, process, or operation of pouring melted metal. **b.** The amount of melted metal, or other material, poured at a time.

1881 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 938/1 The 'pour' is preceded by a shower of sparks, consisting of little particles of molten steel which are projected fully a hundred feet in the direction of the open mouth of the converter. 1890 W. J. CHAMPION *Foundry* 200 As the pour is ended, we lock [on the vessel]. 1894 *Edin. Rev. Apr.* 308 The two materials to each 'pipe' represent several 'pours'.

Pour, obs. form of POUR, POWER.

†Pourallee. *Old Law. Obs.* In 4 pourparalee, porale, puralay, 6-7 puralles, pourralles. [Anglo-Fr., f. *pur-, pour-*, as PURE other confused with *par-*, L. *per-* through + *aler* going, ALLEY; a literal rendering of L. *perambulatio*.] The PERAMBULATION of a forest.

a 1300 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 197 Dicunt se non ire contra gardas ne assis in Grene Cloues the Franchises d'Englestone, ne la Chastre de la Fresne, ne wardis ne la Pourallee ne fors. 1300 *Abr. 21 Edw. I*, St warrento de cetis, of newe disafforestyr par le pursales, vulliont aussi estre undres forest...[I pleas him no Est qui nomen a une essoyne. 1306 *Annales Londonienses* (Rolls) 248 Super absolutionem [comitis] de foresta regis Anglie de Arrosia, quae vulgariter et Anglice dicitur *pourale*. 1363-4 *Patent Roll* in Manwood *Lawes Forest* xx. (1598) 134 b, Per commun le poures de la pourayle de Wauer, fait en le Comtee de Essexe.

¶ Erroneously identified with PURLIEU 1: see also PURLEYMAN.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* (Skeat), Also a Treatise of the Perables [ed. 1615 Pourallee], declaring what Parables is, how the same first began, what a Parable may may doe, how be many kinds and yet his onely Parable. *Ibid.* xx. § 1. 131 All such words and lands, as were alienated by king Henry the second [etc.]... and were afterwards by the perambulations ... severed from the old ancient Forrestes, and disafforested again, they were and yet are also called Forrestes... For, this word Pourallee in French, is *Perambulatio* in Latin. *Ibid.* § 8. 134 The Pourallee (saie...) must alwayes first make his course in his owne words or lands, which he hath within the Pourallee, and therefore it is called *Pourallee*, that is to say, for the place, or, for his owne words or lands.

Pourblind, obs. form of PURBLIND.

†Pourboire (purbwār). [F., prop. *pour boire* in order to drink, for drinking.] A gratuity to be spent on drink, drink-money; hence, *gen.* a gratuity, douceur, 'tip'.

1889 BESANT *Pearl's Lett.* viii. (1890) 139 There is always some Frenchman near, who, either merely to excite laughter or to Monsieur l'Entreneur, or at most for *pourboire* when your *Excy.* walks with you through the corridors (see § 1) 1898 R. LOVAT in *Lightning* I. 126 Quarrelled with the man who led the horse because he would not go far enough. Secured him of his *pourboire*. 1902 SALE *Amer. Rivals.* (1880) 10 No *pourboire* is expected. 1898 *Glasgow Weekly Citizen* 26 Nov. 2/3 The purchaser will figure as a considerable man when he sets his fee in the hand.

Pourcelet, variant of PURCELET *Obs.*

Pourchace, -chasse, obs. forms of PURCHASE.

† Pourcontrell, pourcontrel. *Obs.* Also 6 pourcontrall. [Origin unascertained.

The earliest cited form is *pourcontrell*, of which *pourcontrell* might easily be a misreading. The second element would then be *contrell* = *contrôle*. But *pour-* remains unexplained: it can hardly stand for an earlier *pour-* from *pourfo* to *perfaire*. Cf. POURCHASE, *pourpoyle, pourwiggle*.]

An octopus.

1589 HUGH *Pontus' Monumel. Sufi. Pelagus*..., *pourpo, pourpe*, a pourcontrell. 1590 SPENSER *Fa. Queene* II. v. 31 Some have three heads growing betwixt their feet (the ill lucky Cattle), and the Blacke-bird. (*Margin.*) Examples. The Pour-contrell. CATH. 1611 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 240 Some have a tenaile and nefe skin... others 8 or 16. 30 the Pourcontrell or Pourcontrell. *Ibid.* II. 227 The Polypi find or Pourcontrell. 1614 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 360 The fish called a Pourcontrell, or Manie-feet, changeth himself into what colour he lists. 1621 COTGR., *Poulpe*, ...the Pourcontrell, Pruke, or many-footed fish. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 364 You see to me a new Pourcontrell, or Cuttle-fish, and no Syren. 1758 HAWES in *Phil. Trans.* L. 378 The Polypus, particularly so called, the Octopus, Poulpe, or Pourcontrell.

Pource, obs. f. POSE, POAZE, POUR, POWER, PURSE.

Pourchede, Pourrete: see POURRIED, POURRET.

Pourer (pōərəɹ). [f. POUR *v.* + -ER1.] One who or that which pours (*trans.* and *intr.*); a vessel used in pouring anything.

1592 *Merr. Parlye* (1595) sig. Sabat Hieron calleth it the bullet or pourer forth of water. *a* 1613 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 4 (1622) 187 He is not a right pourer-out of his bottle. 1850 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* I. 43 The pourer forth of sound. 1881 MRS. PARSONS *Aunt.* II. 233 The...tongue ... is not a good pourer. 1894 G. A. SMITH *Hist. Geog. Holy Land* 64 What the English think calls the early or former rain, literally the *Pourer*.

Pourfil, obs. form of PURFLE, PURFLE.

Pourge, obs. form of PURGE.

Pourie (pōərĭ), *Sc.* Also **poorie.** [f. POUR *v.* + -IE, diminutive, as in *cheatie*, etc.] A vessel with a spout for pouring liquid; a jug, pitcher; *esp.* a cream jug.

1820 GALT *Ayrshire Legatees* x. 188 Miss Jessy Macwhistle's sideboard,...where all the paper-boats, poories, and tea-pots ... of her progenitors are set out. 1821 *Edin. Mag. May* X. 4 Mrs. M'Lecket had then the poorie in her hand to help my cup. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. 82, I'll send you a poorie that I got last week. It is a gift to me marriage.

Pouring (pōərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POUR *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the vb. POUR in various senses; also, the produce of this, a quantity poured at one time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1411 (1580) Hopeless forgiuenes he be yyue of hells...The pouryng in and of where left your dwelle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Powryge or powrynge, *Infusio, effusio*. 1552 HULOET *Corrupcion* v. xxiv. sub. fol. The pourynges out of the [wet] were most. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 225 In many places a pouring of water into the Sea. 1708-14 TICKELL *Lt. Hall* (1736) 5 'Twixt battle ; cry'd gentlewife, ... Those cursed wenches would be 25 years there to keep always full for all my pourings!' 1836-48 H. D. WARD *Artificer* 23 milk. The word ... literally signifies 'Heakers', or 'pourings out'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pouring-bottle, -machine, -mould*: **pouring-jack,** one of the vessels used in varnish-making.

1552 CROMBIE *Alphab.* I. 72 The table of the clowted.

the pewterage vessel, the chargers. 1539 Westron Tragedies, Misc. v. xiii. 44 He did not abstain from those pouring vessels...save for Augustus. 1840 Ure Dict. Arts 1266 The assistant puts these copper ladlefuls of oil into the copper pouring-pails. 1886 Cassier Standing v. 107 The mill has eight melting furnaces,...two pouring machines.

Pou·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. POUR *v.* + -ING².] That pours, in various senses; *esp.* raining heavily.

1601 B. Jonson *Fantaster* v. ii, Pouring streames of steel, and mailes. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Vicissitudes* (Arb.) 561 They have such Pouring Rivers, as the Rivers of Asia, and Africke, and Europe, are but Brookes to them. 1800 Southey *Thalaba* xii. xxiii, When the pouring thunder streams adown the sand. 1859 *Gentleman's Magazine* XIV. 528 At five o'clock on a pouring morning. 1897 M. Kingsley *W. Africa* 360 They marched...in a pouring rain all night long.

b. adverbially (in reference to rain).

1602 Shakespeare *Ham. Note-Bks.* (1872) II. 134 It rained pouring. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 6/1 The nights had often been pouring wet.

Hence **Pou·ringly** *adv.*

1601 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 383 Who...would not endlessly have beaten whether it had rained or no, for pouringly high, and constantly it fell like an April shower.

† **Pourriture.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. F. *pourri(r)iture* a rotting, decomposition, f. *pourri(r)* *v.*—L. *putrire* to rot.] Rotten or decomposed substance.

1615 Markham *Farew.* (1994) 17 Earth is also sometimes improved by Mixtures of Furs, roman Leaves, and the pourriture of old Wood.

Fourmenade, obs. form of FOREMADE.

‡ **Pourparler** (*pœrparle*), *sb.* Also in anglicized form PURPARLEY, q. v. [F. *pourparler*, *subst.* use of Inf. *pourparler* (12th c. in Godef.) to discuss, deliberate, plot, f. *pour-* for, before + *parler* to speak.] An informal discussion or conference preliminary to actual negotiation.

1599 *Anon. St. Papers, Foreign* (1830) I. 316 (Stanf.) The *pourparlers* on foot between the two persons mentioned above. 1829 *Southey Sonnets* (1850) II. 233 After many pourparlers Mr. Lowe...must remain in bonds. 1861 Jevons *Pure Logic* II. viii. 170 Another pourparler soon took place, 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 June 1/1 *Pourparlers* have commenced between the Powers for the creation of a permanent International Sanitary Commission in Egypt.

So † **Pourpa·rle** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *pourparler* *v.*: see above] *trans.* to conduct preliminary negotiations about; **Pourpa·rler, Pourpa·rley** *v. Anc.*, to carry on a *pourparler*.

1599 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 589 That He will be his part kept the sess and passages with a navie, letting the rebels unserved, as have fourth prepared and sent. 1600 *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.* III. i. 251 Menteville, the Powers are doing a vast amount of negotiating and pourparling with each other.

Pourpartie, Pourpays, Pourpened, obs. vars. PURPARTY, PORPOISE, PURPENNED.

Pourpiece (*pōr·pēs*). *Typogr.* [f. POUR *v.* + PIECE *sb.*] See quot.

1884 C. G. W. Lock *Wordsworth Receipts* Sec. vi. 208/2 The superfluous metal at the head called the 'sang,' or 'pourpiece', is removed by a chevalier saw or sharp-pointed knife.

Pourpoint (*pōr·pŏint*), **purpoint** (*pēr·*, *pŭr·*, *pōr·*, *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 purpoint, 5 -poynt, -popas, 9 pour-, purpoint. [a. OF. *pur(c)point* (12th c. in Littré), prop. pa. pple., as in *gambais purpoint*, *vaslz purpointe* (Godef.), of *pourpoindre* to perforate, f. *pour-* (—L. *per-*, substituted for *par-*)—L. *per* through, as in POURALLEGE + *pointre*—L. *pungĕre* to prick.]

Something quilted. **a.** A doublet, stuffed and quilted, worn by men in the 14th and 15th centuries, both as part of civil costume and of armour. (Sometimes retained by modern wearers.)

1300 *Rom. Rose* 1. 7 (Bodl.) 1. 29 Vnder it valys pourpoynt [MS. *purpenynge*] wanayntes. 1307 *Rot. Lib. Comm. Calend.* II. 202/2 Quen pourpoynt to w. Sayles: quilte a, viij, purpanes et un, capelle ferrée.] 1308 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. 1. In thy defence...Nou thy body clad be art in gorgerete or a doublet. c 1450—*Mirk. Festial* 293 Now swerdes, now staff, now tyk or hard purpoynt.

1850 Joseph Hamilton xxxiii, His dress was a rich leaning cote...consisting of a green pourpoint. 1863—*Percie Chron.* II. 25 A rare...mailled in a large loose gambadine above his pourpoint. 1878 Planché *Cycl. Costume* I. 401 The...very pourpoint was of leather or cloth, stuffed and quilted.

b. A quilt, as a bed-covering. Also in *Canad.* **pourpoint-wise** *adv. Obs.*

1390 *Will of Richard Fitzwarren* Mach. ‡ purpoint album barrum. 1508 *Surv. Wills* (Camden) 4 Item, lieuys I mygnon his bed, purpoynt et j par blankets, pendants of say. 1550 *Privy. Purs.* 267/1 Pur pynts, bed hylyngs,...cushyons, foldestolls. 1599 *Pasion Lord.* I. 483 In pinkt, lyned foldestolls. Item, j. bolster...j. purpoint white hanged.

So **Pourpoint** *v. trans.*, to make in the fashion of a pourpoint, to quilt (whence **Pourpointed** *ppl. a.*, **Pourpointing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pourpointer**, a maker of pourpoints); ‡ **Pourpointerie** (*pur-pœrpĭntərĭ*) [F.], pourpointing work, quilting.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 309/2 Henry III's great wrath afford us the earliest specimen of the outrages of pourpointers, which have since been so fashion toward the fuller part of his reign. His husband and chemises are of thin quilted work, [*Hist. Pourpointing*, or elaborate stitching,...became in this time (Henry III's) a trade, and there were several pourpointers in Paris and London. 1880 J. Hewitt *Arms. Armour* II. 130 The 'Jack of Defence'...was a quilted coat; or it was pourpointed of leather and covered in many folds; or it was formed of mail. 1883 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* x. 228/2 The Third Period, to about 1380,—Quilted armour ; showing studs on the breasting, together with studded pauldrons(?), began to prevail. 1885 Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 5) 142 The base and heaviness of this armour occasioned the invention of gambeised or pourpointed coverings for protection in war.

Pourpose, Pourpoure, pourpre, Pourpresture, obs. ff. PURPOSE, PURPLE, PURPRESTURE.

† **Pourpri·se, purpri·se**, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 purpris, -prys(e, 5 pourpryse, purprise. [a. OF. *purpris* and *pu(r)prise* occupied place, enclosure, verge, *sb.* use of pa. pple. of *pu(r)prendre* to occupy, seize, comprehend, f. *pour* for, before + *prendre* to take.] A precinct, enclosure, circuit.

c 1325 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 328 Thise palefrois nas nouther eet of thi purpris Thou ne shalt wash thi hoose, nouther, thus thou lis. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3182 He hath wel pright wrought, What that he seye nought his thought To hope helpe the purpryse. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* v. vi. 311 Thenne followeth gastenesse...whiche ayenwaiteth ayein prosperyte toward thonnesdom. 1621 Hollaxd *Pliny* I. 159 It ryseth in a pourpriss or precinct of 5 miles compasse. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (Arb.) 238 That onely the bench, but the fastnesses and precincts and purpriss thereof ought to ben governed without mainfest and cruell corruption. 1796 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 54 Hamlet which...are but very little, and of a small purpriss.

So † **Pourpri·se** *v.* [cf. *enprise*, *surprise*], *trans.* to encompass, enclose, endanger, occupy.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* v. vii. 23 Thise barbaryns pourpryse al Europenne. 1482 — *Godfrey* (1.) 190 There they lodged them, and pourpryced grete space of ground. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* iii. xxxvi. 133 So were the wahis pourpryced and sette round about with bridges.

† **Pou·rry**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 pourry. [a. F. *pourr(r)i* rotten, pa. pple. of *pourr(r)ir*—*putrīre* for L. *putrēre* to rot. Cf. *pot-pourri*.] Putrid.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 72 Not pourry [v.r. moldy], but pleasant and good to drinke.

Pourselane, -slane, obs. ff. PURSLANE. **Pourseut, Poursiewe, -siu**, obs. ff. PURSUIT, PURSUE. **Poursuivant, Poursuter**, var. PURSUIVANT, FORESTER, *Obs.* **Pourte**, obs. Sc. f. PURPART. **Pourtenaunce, Pourtenda**, obs. ff. PURTENANCE, PORTEND. **Pourtract, -trail**, etc., **-trasture, -traiture**, etc., **-traie, -tray**, obs. ff. PORTRAIT, PORTRAITURE, PORTRAY. **Pourturde**, var. *portured*: see PORTURE *v.*, *Obs.* **Pourveyce, Pourveasaunce, -veyaunce, -veiance, Pourveyo(u)r, -voyer**, obs. ff. PURVEY, PURVEYANCE, PURVEYOR. **Poury**: see POURY.

† **Pourywynele**, also form of PERIWINKLE 3.

1530 PALSGR. 252/2 *Pourywynele a lytelle*, *minor*.

Pous, ME. form of PULSE.

† **Pouse**, *v. Obs.* Derivation and sense obscure.

1589 in *Strype Edm's Annals* (1725) II. v. xxviii. 380/2 Informers, That use Perverse shall hereafter, at any time of the Year, take the Tides, not Pouse upon the whole River of Thames. 1797 Upcomon *Rules, Orders, etc. 7 Goldhall Life*, Pr. 160, If That no Persons shall, at any Time of the Year, take the Tides or Pouse, or use any Fishing-Net, upon the River of Thames, under the Penalty of 20*l.*).

Pouse, var. POISE; obs. f. PULSE. **Pouse, pouse**, Sc. and n. dial. ff. PUSH *v.* **Poush**, obs. f. PUSH *sb.*, a ball. **Pousoudie, -soudie**, obs. ff. POWSOWDIE. **Pousse**, obs. f. PULSE, poise, etc.

‡ **Pousse-café** (*pus,kafe*). [Fr., lit. 'push coffee'.] A glass of various liqueurs or cordials, in successive layers, taken immediately after coffee. (Cf. *chasse-café* s. v. CHASSE ².)

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 Kate Sanborn *Pearls of Wisd.* in *S. California* 136 The old Spanish, the imported Chinese, the quasi-mythical now thoroughly at home,...each...custom so distinctly marked on it a pousse café, or jelly cake.

Poussette (*pusĕt*), *sb.* [a. F. *poussette*, dim. of *pousse* a push; see -ETTE.] An act of pousetting ; see POUSSETTE *v.*

1804 Moore *Mem.* (1853) II. 21 Sealing the poetry translate of her epistles in a pousseta. 1830 Mahony *Elegy's Own* xxxiii, The mazes of pousseta and right and left. 1842 Ann. Irish *Ch. Pastorals* 281 They gave a rapid pousseta like the top and bottom people in the Rogue de Cavalley.

Poussette, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To dance round and round with hands joined, as a couple in a country dance.

1822 M. & J. Surrey *Epi. Addr., Female's Advice*, Dance, Rogue! dance, with Cordelia and Gertrude—Down the middle, up again, poussette and cross. 1829 T. H. Bayly *Songs & Ball.* II. 283 The young peasantry, as the old survey, 1837 Carlyle *Fred. to Tyne* II. viii The meeting crowd was happy—mounted, chattered and performed feats. *Ay.* 1873 H. Spencer *First Pr. Eng. Life* (1893) 170 Europe and little willfed to see the dance...set up by the two aged pairs, who proceeded to each other about France and Italy.

Hence **Poussetting** *vbl. sb.*

1880 Cassell's *Family Mag.* Oct. 771/2 The polite be seek with her elegant pousseting and ceremonious curtsies.

Poussie, a Sc. spelling of PUSSY.

Poust (*pust*). *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. next, by interchange of final *t*: cf. Anow *sb.*] = POUSSIE.

In first quot. perh. spelling error for *paste*, *pastie* = crust.

c 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 23 So I wille my gold gouse.] 1824 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 208 With great quoit o' nose and leg. 1832–53 S. Taylor in *Whistle-Binkie Book. Songs* (Ser. iii. 215 The poust Hen's in Stanish had bonn.

Poustie, pouste (*pow·stĭ*). *Obs.* (or *Sc. arch.*) Forms: 4–5 poustie (alias *Sc.*), -ee, powste (5 -ste), **poestie, powestie, peste** (5 -ee), **peustie** (5–6) ; 5 **poostie, postey, pou·sty**, 5–6 **pu·stie**, -y (5 -ye), 6 (7 *Sc.*) **paustie**, 7 *Sc.* **powstie**, 7, 9 *Sc.* **poustie**. [ME. a. OF. *poesté, pouesté* (a 1000 *pooste*) :—L. *potestāt-em* power.] Power; strength, might ; authority. See also LIBEL POUSTIE.

In poustie, poste (*poste*) *quot.* = lawful, in one's power, possible.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4331 (Cott.) He for his gilnes me poustie [Fairf. power] alles thinkes forbeden i sold ille suffre. *Ibid.* 18190 To quain vr barnil has given poste Hath to bind and to loue be. 13.. *Gow & warn.* (E.) xxiv. Hamelius left wos... An ael of gret poeste. 1388 *Statutes Realm* I. 370 Justices with thaldage thaim hath be, That he nouzome shuve his poeste. 1423 *York Corpus Christi Play* in *Hist. & Antiq. Yorksh.* (1785) II. 150 And here I grant to your Poesty Whatt that ye bemell, Sundon shall be Myght at your Seson. c 1440 *Alexius* 120 Yef it were in poste, he nolde it not have es for all the reme of grete Rossigne. c 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 260, I get lese wolyer to thy poweste. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. v. When I schewyed Alfraan to to your poeste. c 1505 Dunbar *F. Spaviment* 1339 Ryf...all the lordly ranse Of inflewall poer, Whare ordour by mail nature. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 122/19 Poste, *potestas*, 267. 1808 Hymn *Kirk Second Bell.*, Sinner and wrought, ye desert-ously kythed Yer a pousties poesey to all Unpunished poustie. 1823 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 247 Her weary knicht's ilk high and lith Out tirlaid to poustie, pow'r, and pith. 1825 Forbes *Eng. Law* in *Trayel. Mising.* 15, Sher's House the chattelrins, as well known to Scotch lawyers, of death bed and *dispositions de quatre poustie*—the technical terms indicating two states of competency and freedom, powers to burden or dispose of an estate to the prejudice of the heritable heir.

‡ **Pou·stie** (*pau stĭe, prop.* pū stĭe). [a. Gr. ποῦ στῶ 'where I may stand'] from the saying attributed to Archimedes (in Pappus 8. 11., ed. Hultsch 1060). *Δός μοι ποῦ στῶ, καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν* 'give me (a place) where I may stand, and I will move the earth'. (Usually written in Greek.) A place to stand on, a standing-place ; *fig.* a basis of operation.

1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iii. 248 *Sibe.* Who leaves the vine For ever, whose affections grapple more The stronger, loosen'd from the parent bole? *Lil.* Not little. 1859 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd. 58 Accustomed to move the world with no oth'r pou stie but their own feet.

Pout (*pout*), *sb.*¹ Also 1 *puta, 6 poute, 9 powt. [OE. **puta* in *ale-pūtan* pl., EXE.-POUT = MDu. *puyt*, *put*, *puut*, *puyte* a pout, also a bog (*cf. puyten*, *uitpuyt*), Du. *puut*, Flem. *puut*, *puud* a frog, Du. *puitaal*, LFris. *pût*, *-âl*, LG. *pût*, *-âl*, (*dial.*) *puut*, *puur*, G. (*aus*)*putte* eel-pout ; app. from a verbal stem **put-* to inflate : see quot. 1876 and cf. next.] A name applied to several kinds of fish, used commonly in the BIBLE *or substituting pout*: see also EEL-POUT, HORN-*pout*.

In some PLANT. *Catlog.* (c Wr.-Wülcker 72 Hæliu fons pellicis [sic] also and lacustus serpens and alligatus cocinus and lampedrus.) 1592 Nashe *Pasquil.* 17 If there be few or none [eels] taken, and plentie of powts to be had [with pun on sense]. 1598 Phillips *Pomf.* 2 Fish otherwise call'd a Sea-Lamprey. 1869 A. Hayes *Tour.* 292 We took powts, eye-fish, cockheads, of the pounds weight. 1878 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 139 Pouts a singular power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts about the head. ...It is called Pout, Bib, Bleak, and Blinck. 1882 Harcourt *Amer. Nimrods* 118 Fly for the fish caught were...three horned pouts. 1886 F. *Day Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 187 Bib, pout...known in Scotland.

Pout (*pout*), *sb.*² [f. POUT *v.*²] A protrusion of the lips, expressive of pique or annoyance. *In the pouts*, in a pouting mood, sulky.

1597 Morse *Fragment.* 17 Phrases of powers to be had in all places, especially in those courses and Countries where women have not their owne willes. 1604 Sir E. Hoby *Curopædia* 1. 42 The fat is in the fire, she is in the pout, all a mort. 1837 R. H. *Arrangem. Mason Countess* 92, 6 to 12 A Berry Bube, that must be dandled, and in every thing humoured else the bride all upon Pouts [with pun on pouts]. 1892 Mistress *Lidelaw* iv. 73, I'm sure you'll Pardon Jane, and put him in the Pouts. 1793 Wordsw. I. 81, I could not be brought out of the pouts. 1814 R. I. Sharpe *Bell, Bible, Baby's Debut*, Jack's in the pouts, and this is he—He thinks other cakes came to worse than his. 1890 Cornhill *Mag.* Jan. 47 'Then you don't think it wise?' muttered the girl, with a pout.

b. *transf.* Protrusion, projection.

1880 Blackmore *Dream, Idyls in Time & Lorne* 43 That pure undraped Pout of the sheer page.

2. *Comb.*, as *pout-mouthing*, † *pout puffing*.

1609 Chapman *Conn.* (1639) 132 Blabbers in Parliament...hold his land in Suffolke, *For pollicies, puffers & pufflers, pin Assotedness, for dancing, pout-puffing*, and doing that before the King of England in Christmas holy-dayes, which the world [for] ingredients in French. 1897 Cornhill *Lett., to H. Coleridge* (title) 304 Your mad passions and Bessie looks and pout-mouthing.

Pout, *sb.*³ *dial.* (Kent). [Origin obscure.] A small round stack of hay or straw ; = Fout *sb.*

1888 Pegt *Suffolkisms* 63 Cattle fed in winter time at the same spot of hay. Cattle feeding at a hay-pout. 1896 Pearse *Kentish Gloss.*, Pout, as an hay-pout, a round stack of hay. Pout, a Kentish method, how it...differs from other forms, e.g., in the field hay is put up into smaller heaps, called cocks, and larger ones, called pouts ; when carried it is made into a stack.

† **Pout**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* [prob. from POUT *v.*³ or *sb.*⁶] A workman's name for the vessel of the loss of a

simple microscope, by means of which the lens is attached to a Lieberkühn.

1832 A. PRITCHARD *Microsc. Cabinet* 180 All globular bodies, having polished surfaces, reflect an image of the eye, and the point, if there is one, appears as a black spot in the centre. 1837 GOODSIR & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 31 A great deal may be done with cups having single lenses inserted in them which they do not fit, by raising or lowering their points or settings by means of rings of thin metal, till the focus of the lens and of the cup fall on the same point. 1907 F. A. PARSONS *Dent. Rep. Minor. Anat.* in *Lect.*, The term *point probability* went out of use about 1845. I have made enquiry of all the leading Microscope makers in London, but not one has ever heard of the term.]

† Pout, *sb.*[1] *Cant Jilting.* Obs. A kind of punk: see QUOT.

1849 GREENWELL *Colliards Tyrone Northland, & Flash, Pimp, Pander*, a tool used by the deputies in directing timber out of a dangerous place. It has a shank about 6 feet long, with a spade handle, and a head, pointed and slightly curved towards the handle at one side, and like a hammer at the other. It is used as a ram to knock the props down, or to draw them out after they have been knocked down.

Pout, *sb.*[2] Sc. and dial. form of POULT *sb.*

Pout (pout), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **poute,** 5–8 **powt,** 6 **powte, powit.** [Known only from *c* 1300; previous history obscure. Conjectured to represent an OE. **pútian*, from a verbal stem **put-* to swell, be inflated, of which *pútta*, POUT *sb.*[1], might be the agent-noun. But the evidence for this vb. in the cognate langs. is scanty: Sw. has dial. *puta* to be inflated; Sw. and Norw. *puta* pad, Da. *pude* cushion, pillow, pointing to an ON. **pútta*; cf. NFris. *puit, puts* cushion, bolster.]

1. *intr.* To thrust out or protrude the lips, esp. in expression of displeasure or sullenness; hence, to show displeasure.

c 1300 *Old Age* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Now i gruche, i gabbe [? gobbe], i gape, i cowpe, i cacche, i coughe or sterte, [my hand] i-crulde an heste. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 194 Be ye gentyll yet gawpe, ne wax ly-mouth to powt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip. vulg.* 78 To Poute, *capreare*. 1573 CALFHILL *Answer Oxlade* 1. 141, Bride brides. That pouts and swells at others wills, and take themselues to pieces. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 1. 282 If they power, that Gentylmen by Pope are shrimps in beyond. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 144 O! I am fortune's fool. 1630 Bp. HALL *Rem. Serm.* (1660) 61 Many times the children weary them selues upon the lectures and the laws [*Qf.* 4, powte upon]: [*Qf.* 5, 6 pout vpon] *Folios*, powte upon; [*Qq.* 1, 2, 3 Then fearing they Parents will weary, or chide] *abus* = *Cam.* 1, 2, 3; The Virgins wilfull, our blood is cold, and then We powte upon the Morning. 1655 CAVE. *Primitive* 24 Ah, this wretched flesh of mine that can grow proud and swell as God was bound. 1708 PHILLIPS, To *Pout*, to look grufft or surly, to hang out the Lip. 1800 G. MACKENZIE *Anim. Q. Nonpleb.* 1. Here the girl proceeded to pout.

b. Without implication of displeasure: To swell out, to protrude, as lips.

1508, 1619, 1738 [see POUTING *ppl. a.*] 1870 ROSSE *Child's World* 1. 1. 1876 J. WILSON *City of Plague* 1. ii. 121 Her lips would pout With a perpetual temper. 1885 MRS. HUNTER *A. Dicker* 1. 1. (1887) 17 The full-blown lips pout out as if waiting to be kissed. 1896 J. ADAM STRONG *Pall Mall Mag.* XI. 380 Her cheeks rosier than the cheeks of a Devon dairy-maid, her lips pouting and her sweet ruby lips for me to kiss. 1894 TENNYSON *Jap. Tragedy, Sleeping Palace* 12, Her lips are sweet as to speak: His own are pouted to a kiss. 1899 ROBERTSON *Autos. Life* 134 It is another which has died with its stomach pouted out.

b. To utter or say with a pout.

1807 MRS. FORRESTER *Migneil.* 32 'Horrid old wretch'. 'I wish he had not come', pouts Mignon. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 130 Then she pouts, 'You've had all my flowers'.

Pout (pout), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [Sc. form of POULT *sb.*[1], *pout*, POULE *sb.*[1]] *attr.* To shoot at poults. Hence **Pouter,** 'a sportsman who shoots young partridges or moorfowl' (Jam.); **Pouting** *vbl. sb.*, shooting at partridge or moorfowl poults; also *attrib.*, as in pouting-net, a net for securing poults.

a 1825 J. SOMERVILLE *Mem. Somerville* (1861) I. 141 To take his pleasure at the pouting in Calder and Cavenagh Mylnes. 1883 D. HERRIOT *Scenes* 174 New Wully. 'We'll pleisters on this hills dat nicht. The pouters o' pouters. 1898 *Scots Antiq.* 188, Something that will keep the Captain an' us amuse as well as the pouting. 1892 CHAMBERS'S *Jrnl.* 1. 28 The 'pouting season', as it is called, was to last a period of more than ordinary enjoyment. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 103/1 'Pouting nets' were purchased for the latter meeting of moorfowl and partridges.

Pout, *v.*[2] *dial.* (Kent.) [f. POUT *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To put up (hay, etc.) into pouts; to POOK.

1807 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1900) XXV. 13 Robert Terry ... [was] ... ordered the performing of the Sabbath Day, by binding barley, and pouting of pulses, upon the Sabbath.

† Poutassou (poutæ'su). [Provençal of Nice.] A Mediterranean species of cod, *Gadus* (or *Micromesistius*) *Poutassou*.

1880 GÜNTHER *Study Fishes* 111. 551 1882 GÜNTHER *Catal. Fishes Brit. Mus.* IV. 358.

Poutch, obs. form of POUCH.

Pouter (pou'tər), *sb.*[1] [f. POUT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who pouts (*lit.* or *trans.*).

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xi. ii. *P.* The pouters and ill-wishers were soon revenged. *a* 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* (1862) 24 Sharp ! Soft believer of infantine eyes, Pouter of rippy little lips !

2. A breed of the domestic pigeon characterized by a great power of inflating the crop: cf. POUTING *ppl. a.* 1906, 1849.

1799 SHAWCROSS *Farm. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeons*, Such Pigeons will breed three or ten Pair of young ones in a Year, for the little Ruff of Wind thrown in from the Power gives them Heat and Mirth. 1868 PARKHURST *Zool. L.* 128 The varieties ... are distinguished by various properties of their several properties, such as Tumblers, Carriers, Jacobines, Croppers, Pouters, &c. 1890 DARWIN *Anim. Domest.* I. The shaking and circling flights of runts, barbits, nuns, and pouters. 1893 DARWIN *Descr. Spec.* ii. (1878) 68 The pouter has a much elongated body ... its enormously developed crop, which is globular in inflating, may well excite astonishment.

3. A fish, the whiting-pout.

1885 *Lancet* 18 Nov. 1029/2 Small haddocks and such pouters—[being, common fish—are often ... sold at a high price for whiting.

4. *attrib.*: **pouter-fish** = 3; **pouter-pigeon** = 2.

1837 *Carroll's Treles. Ribbs. IV.* 103/1 Specimens of the 'tumbler' but not one of the common 'pouter' pigeon. 1887 J. D. CUTLER in *Mahoney W. Arb. Fisheries* 58 Fish, Exhib. Public: Barracouta, purpleeye, bonito, ...cat-fish, and pouter-fish are to be found on the Gold Coast. 1888 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* iii. (1892) 121 Sticking out his chest, and strutting about the room like a pouter-pigeon.

Pouter, *sb.*[2]: see under POUT *v.*[2]

Pouter (pou'tər), *v. Sc.* Also 6 **powtter,** 9 **powter.** [Origin and sense-history obscure: cf. POTTER, POTHER. (Sense 1 may be a different word.)]

† 1. *trans.* (?) To spur with a strike. Obs.

a 1568 *Dunbar's Fourth of Flyte* 24 (Bann. MS.), The blagard lowrdis on yeile cryde fudee prentesse with his lyttell wyfe.

2. *intr.* To poke, to stir; 'to rummage in the dark' (Jam.); to potter.

1824 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii., Fastening wi' his finger among the hot peat-ashes and roasting eggs. 1832 ss Cadenus to *Whistle-Binkie* (Scott. Songs) Ser. ii. 223 She would pouter a while, glore the fire, syne tee' my light for me to come hame wi'. 1858 A. ROBERTS *Poems* 282, I began to grope for 't mysel, Thinkin' perhaps my auld mither, ...

b. *trans.* To poke; to get by poking or groping.

1825 GARRICK *Land of Logan* 133 (E. D. D.) Just gang ben an' anel pouter a few (potatoes) frae the riddl o' the shaws wi' your hands. 1842 LOCKHART *Sheep-head* 208 He pouter'd the arm (poked the naked) wi' his fore finger to see gin he couldna fin' some sma' unfeathered carcase.

Pou'tful, *a.* [f. POUT *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of pouts, pouting. Hence **Pou'tfulness.**

1859 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 309 So Eddel as to display the mouth in its most straking proddiseous. 1887 J. ADAM STRONG *Land Mindred* (1891) 10 Your pouty, pouted, child-like cheeks, All cribbled most drarin, Miss Dimplechuck !

Pouther, Sc. and obs. form of POTHER.

Pouting (pou'tiŋ), *sb.* [f. POUT *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].] A kind of small fish; a small kind of whiting, a whiting-pout (*Merlangus Minor*).

1592 LYLY *Endym.* IV. iii. For fish *Thames* yeeldeth, troute, barbine, and powtings. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 247 In which were caught a few poutings, conger, and wrasse. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 A favourite fruit for Whiting, Pouting, Codfish, &c.

Pouting (pou'tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. POUT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of POUT *v.*[1]

1598 J. CARLILE in *Ferr. A.* 4 *M.* (1887) 111/2 Besoun to ye wife wher of swelling, pouting, or lowring, for that is a token of a cruel and unkinde heart. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gentleman* IV. ii, Never luck yet, lady; There are no gibs to be put off with pouting. 1708 ADDISON *Prophet Nah.* 43 To furious fencing among upon London, and Pouting at the Government. 1832 HARRIS *Zoology* 12, 100 With young children sufficient is shown by pouting, or, as it is sometimes called, 'making a snout'.

b. *attrib.* as *parallel to* -ING *suffix*, *-place*, *-like*.

1589 *Puttenham* iii. *Rustical Tale* 6, He make him pull his pouting mouthpeck cover his beetle browes for modestschelfe. 1602 *Warner Alb. Eng.* (1612) 273 A Cruse stands (as they terme it) a Poutingplace, playnes. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 183 It was successively the pouting-place of princes.

Pouting, *vbl. sb.*[2], *Sc.*: see under POUT *v.*[2], 1.

Pouting (pou'tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POUT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pouts, in various senses of the vb.

1583 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* xiv. Pouting lookes. 1598 Br. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 68 His pouting cheeks puff up about his brow Like a swollen Toad new'r'n with the lightning blow. 1604 K. LODGE tr. *Saviolo's Argent.* 1. ii. 3 He had no great pouting lips, nor little eyes snake like his head. 1622 *Count Tariff. Sig.* viij, There is 111 pair of Pigeons, ... as Carriers, Croppers, ... Shakers, Pouting Horsemen, Barbarins, ...to be sold. 1703 *Gen. Reply* (N. 1. vii. Yes, that you might, you pouting ape. 1738 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 89 They rush the pouting Trail That flutters through thickets. 1780 CRUSO in *Ann. Reg.* 139 As a rule of pouting-pigeons ... one pair was sold for 16 guineas. 1869 DAN. RAMBAUT *Pouting* 29, The owners of the pouting moats were down piteously.

Hence **Poutingly** *adv.*, in a pouting manner.

1832 SOUTHEY, Poutingly, sulkyishness. 1892 L. HUNT *Friendly Poems* 192 Like frolic'd things Eye poutingly the harsh. 1883 GEO. MACDONALD etc., How they were pressed poutingly together.

† Poutish (pou'tiʃ), *a.* Obs. rare. [Allied to POUTER *sb.*[2] 2, POUTISH *ppl. a.*: see -ISH[1].] Somewhat pouting: akin to a pouter-pigeon.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Barnish-lined Pigeon, such as Pouting Mumpers, Poutish Antpenny, from a Pouter or Cropper and a Tumbler.

Pout-net (pou'tnet), *Sc.* Also 5–6 **polt(e-**. [Origin obscure.] A small folding-net of conical form, its mouth framed with wood or iron into a semicircle, the flat edge of which is pushed or drawn along the bottom of a stream by means of a long pole or staff.

1493 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 83 Item to [a] ryche vocat, in Polis vers ysyld. 1809 *Kelso Mercury* 18 Apr. (Jam.), Their Antecedent ... have ... by prosecuting the Art, given particular Instructions to their Wives Bairns, to prevent, by every lawful means their shameful destruction of Mill-dams and Milldands with Pocks or Pout Nets.

So **Poutstaff,** † **polistaff,** the detachable pole or staff of a pout-net.

c 1450 Henry *Wallace* i. 201 Wilsdyan was on he had to wappynde that, Bot the poustaff [ed. 1570 polt staff], the wyddis in hand he bar.

Poutry, obs. Sc. form of POULTRY.

Pouw, var. FLAUW, the S. African bustard.

1870 *Routledge's Eve. Boy's Amus.* 350/1 The Bustard, which of all others the sportsman endeavours to secure in Africa, is the Pouw.

Pouware, obs. form of POWER.

Pouze, *local.* Also 8 **pouse,** 9 **powse.** [Derivation doubtful: identified by some with POUSE, in dial. sense 'rubbish, refuse'.] The refuse of the crushed apples after the cider is pressed out: = POMACE 2 a.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cyder*, The Cyder must be drawn off as fast as may be into another vessel and a small quantity of the Heat or Pouse of Apples must be added thereto. 1796 *Dict. Rust. &c.* II. s.v. *Cider*, The use of Husk or Pouze of Apples. 1881 MRS. JOCELYN *Abraham Woodhill, Powse.*—*Cy* The refuse of the apple pulp, when all the cider has been expressed—the 'cyder markins'.

† Po'verance. *Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. ME. *povere* to become or make poor (see POOR *v.*) + -ANCE.] The action of making poor; impoverishment.

1599 H. SMITHSON in *Eliz. Chrip. Lett.* Soc. II. II. 24 Consider povertance and robbing of your saide poore subjects.

Pover: *a.*, obs. form of POOR.

† Povercello. *Obs. rare*[—1]. [It. dim. of *povero* poor.] A poor little one.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 206 What speciall cause the Providente Gentleman hath, to beggar of his birth: which giueth the wordie possessors good leaue, to entitle the goodlie honorie of Don Lazarello de Theseres.

Poverish (pɒ'vərɪʃ), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [ad. OF. *pov(e)rir-*, lengthened stem of *pov(e)rir* to make poor, f. *pov(e)re* POOR. Cf. IMPOVERISH.] *trans.* To make poor, impoverish.

1580 WHITE *Nork. v.* 16 Foresthe the people would soon poverish. 1630–40 LITHG. *Bochas* v. viii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 182/1 Ye whan Alanson, Settled in Carthage, The same pretended [*ed.* 1554 poverished], brought to thraldom. 1638 FEARNE, *Blazon* 6, I poverysh, or make poore, *Appauvris*. 1708 TRAPPOLIN *The Soveraign* 11, 5, *Edm* 1738 *No riches shall* Poverish the land. 1839 *Jamaican Diary* (1898) 72 The cassada is extremely poverished. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xiii, The lave...seem to poverish't wi' too mickle clubbin'.

Hence **Po'verished** *ppl. a.*, **Po'verishing** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Po'verishment** [ad. obs. F. *povérissement*], impoverishment, poverty.

1584 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 84 To the kinges hart and governaunce of his...treasure. 1598 I. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 38 In poverishment, Have lyuers not taken his part. 1900 F. H. ELLIS *Rom. Rose* 1. 22 Earth forgotte her poverished drery weede.

Povert, -te, obs. forms of POVERTY.

† Po'vertuous. *Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. *povert*, obs. var. POVERTY + -EOUS.] = next.

c 1450 R. LEDES in *North Mist. Wores.* (1788) I. 421 Pitiey to shew mercy to my powertuous wright that any manner of pitiee to youre goods not lamentasoun lacking.

Poverty (pɒ'vərti). Forms: α. 2–5 **poverte** (**poverte**), 4–6 **povert,** (4 -ord, 5 -ert), **povart.** β. 3–6 **pourte** (= -*th*), (3 **pourthe,** 4 **pourtie,** 4–5 **porte,** 4–6 **povarte,** 5 **powerte, pouser-, povertee, pauverty,** 6 **povarte, powertie**), 4–7 **pouertie,** 5–6 **pouere-, povrete,** (6 **poverti**), 6–7 **povertie, pouarty,** 7– **poverty.** γ. 4 *Sc.* **purte,** 5 **pourte,** 6 **poorety,** *Sc.* **pouty.** [Reps. AN. forms, (α) *poverte* or *pourvete*—L. *paupertāte*, assimilative, and (β) *pouerti, pouertē, pourtē*, orig. -*tet*, later F. *pauvreté*—L. *paupertāte-m*, accusative, f. *pauper* poor + -*tās*, -*tātem*: see -TY. The γ forms show the early reduction of *pouertē* to *pourtē*, and so to *pourty* (cf. POOR). The same reduction of the first syllable is seen in the Sc. form *purtith*, FOURTEEN, from OF. *pourtēt*.

Here, as in the early forms of POOR, the ambiguity of *u* or *v* before the 17th c. makes the pronunciation of many early forms uncertain. Some mod. F. dialects have *pouvreté, pauvreté* and the original *v* was prob. vocalized or suppressed in some forms of OF., as the γ forms and the double PROVINCE show that it was from the 14th c. in some MSS. (Suchier).]

The condition or quality of being poor. (In senses 4–6 replaced to a great extent by POORNESS.)

I. 1. The condition of having little or no wealth or material possessions; indigence, destitution, want (in various degrees: see POOR *a.* 1).

a. 1225 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Þer ne [was] þeos worldrenne, wiðuten gomene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Alle oþre, þet ne [*T.* powerte þolieð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6013 (Cott.) And qua for

present [in Fairf., Trib.; GIFT, poverte] or be-hind. *Mid.* 1700, I (hold pleased [in *t.*, poverti, pine, and scarce. *c* 1386 *Merch. Prol.* 1 Forthi, all [=of my poverte, Schaw soun ching thir I had' [*c* 1400 Lanfr. *P. Pr.* A. 12, 122 Was no pride in his apparaile, ne no proper robe [*B.* 1450, 228 no gaynes nother]. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lii. Forleyn was to poneit in exile. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 90/1 Whiche afore hyme is greuet and mikerye. 1552 Bulk *Image Both Ch.* B iv b, Hunger, thurst, cold, pouert, care, &c.

fig. *c* 1500 Lancelot 188, in *E. E. P.* (1810) 3 In my and pine and poverte. *Ane* 401 sugre so his oil to. 1530 *Cursor M.* 12058 (Cott.) Blissid ou vs and to And vnderstand te poueste. 1575 Baskerv. *Bowes* 161, 230 And gret wounds, and poverte's pitifull [*Ashm.* 36, poore] plight. *c* 1450 *Chaucer's Mother* v. 198 (Harl. MS.) *Pouerte* (*Sloane*), Cauddron penetrate [*a. re.* poueste, coueit] the mealie of vayne. 1577 Kirk. Rowton (Cather) *Declar.* 32 Poueste is neuer to lawtie than ydelnesse to thryft. 1590-96 Dekker *Pleasant Satyr*, 2 With poverties I hald him richest. 1596 *Pilgr. Parf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 b. The clay vesture, clodynesse, chaunce, and wycked poverty. *c* 1633 Ld. Brereton *Trav.* 1016, 310 That is to warre that is outwarde poverte. 1780 J. Hervey *Pros. & Epist.* (1805) 183 Proverbs quoth Edwardus, thats not worse than Proverbs in beggars patch Silverskip count. 1809 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1618) 4 Let no man hasting a fit plot plead poverty in this case. 1708 Motteux *Pantal.* xv. 1. (1718) II. 198 Almost all poverty is relative. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 3/2 Mr. Rowntree explains that of the people found to be living 'in poverty' in York, 13,000 are living in what he calls 'secondary poverty', which is defined as meaning that the income of the family would be sufficient for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency, were it not that some portion is absorbed by other expenditure either useful or wasteful'.

†b. Formerly also in *pl.* (Cf. *hardships*.) *rare.*

c 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxv. 229 Ye perceyue yourselfe, and poueryses that I endured. *Hist. Jason.* 462 When I remember the paynes, and dolours, and poueryses, that by my cause ye suffer. 1574 E. Scot *Hop Gard.* To Rdr., It were better ...that forewarnes should re-store our prosperities, than our Parentes should re-call our poueryses.

c. *fig.* in allusion to Matt. v. 3.

1535 *E. E. Wills* P.C. 17 Pay not hauynge [=haue] but lyes in fure poueste. *c* 1700 *P. Pl. Creed* 118 No Merye in Anders vnlesse it were poore [MS. to poueste of spirit] speaked her tonge. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 178 Poverty of Spirit is an Abstraction of the Mind from the Mean and Despicable Trifles of the World.

d. Personified and applied to a person, or persons generally, in whom it is exemplified.

1829 Robin *Cleanse vi. Allen* xxiii. Wealth and Poverty. The Pauliner and reasoning by. 1887 Lowell *Democ. & Poverty* gave with to pervert the chief expenses of war, entitlement and famine. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Christmas No. 147 Several houses...to be distributed ...to whatsoever of orthodox poverty the...parish may enclose.

†2. *transf.* *The poverty*: the poor collectively or as a class. (Cf. *the laity, the quality*.) *Obs.*

1429 Lond. *St. Edmund* 70, 1467 Pray for kyndred...Pray for the laue...Pray for the plawk, pray for the powerte. *c* 1440 Gesta *Life St. Kath.* v. 731 (MS. Manchester) To fynd & to help, & to poueri [MS. *Arundel* poverti] thow, I Kynde was here, to poueri man. 1537 J. Lorkin in *Eliz. Orig. Lett. Soc.* 1. II. In the outrydds of the poverty of the Town reserved thedye. 1590 Marprel. *Epis. Vollenia* 6 b, All if to the Parish poverty. As his wider deede, he did it a half poverty.

†3. Deficiency, lack, scantiness, dearth, scarcity; smallness of amount. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Prov.* vi. 31 He that is ententif schal haue his mede, for the poueri of herte. *c* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 331 Yf ryue plenyeth In hed & hous of frayt for poueste. 1638 Penkethman *Artif. Apoth.* II. xix. 160 Attributable to the poverty of modern literature or that time. 1894 H. F. Bompas *Miss Born Exped.* 88 The poverty and scarcity of the available supply of domestic help.

4. Deficiency in the proper or desired quality; inferiority, paltriness, meanness: = POORNESS 3. (In quot. *c* 1600 = poor or inferior matter.)

1587 Turbev. *Hyphes* (Roll) I. 71, I know not owne powers, and schassade...after so noble spoken...to prove fyft into so spotte. 1597 Bacon *Ess., Cruelty Gard* & *Orch.* (Arb.) 156 By imputing to all inventions in our problems a kind of poverties or ...a vanity or impurity. ...then Sours, Sowr. vb., Harb. what poverty my Mare brings forth. Thus having such a shape to show her pride, The argument all bare is of more worth Than when it hath my added praise beside. 1941 Wotton *Surgeon, Mistr.* 1. 13 The poverty of your understanding. 1880 Bancroft *Nat. Resources* 161 The peculiar quality of town community called poverty, as opposed to richness, arises from the upper parish being comparatively too strong for the prime time. 1883 Manchester *Is Congregat. Unit. Th.* 13 The poverty of the personage is often reflected in the poverty of the pulpit.

5. Want of or deficiency in some property, quality, or ingredient; the condition of being poorly supplied with something; (of soil, etc.) the condition of yielding little, unproductiveness.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 270 And yf poueste appere in thin erthe, Thus rekketh how, and wastid go to helle in. 1851 *Cambridge's Ess. Boy's Own.* 169 Its absolute worst and its poverty;...although...covered with plant and verge. 1882 Hamerton *Phys. Geog.* v. 109 The extraordinary poverty of north and north-eastern Africa in river-producing power.

6. Poor condition of body; leanness or feebleness resulting from insufficient nourishment, or the like.

1573 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccclxxiii. 613 Sometyme they compell gret ransomes for money, so that their horses dyed for poueste and colde. 1593 Peterson. *Hunt.* B 8b The wood...will not take the rudenes or dry time of the yere, for poueryes, but goes lauyngye. 1620 tr. *Barnes's Life & Death Gerge* 7 A strict Banckrupting Diet...doth dust bring Man to great Poverty and Leannesse by wasting the Juyces and Humours of the Body. 1721-3 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 8 His Tyes are rather for more substance and healthy, scarcely ever having any Meat at other Market of Poverty. 1884 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife* xvii. 184 The ox...will...from mere malicious...die of "poverty".

†7. Alleged name for a company of pipers. *Obs.*

1488 *Rec. St. Albans* (1871), A Poverty of pypers.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poverty line*; *poverty-hardened*, *-ridden* (= next), *adjs.*; also the names of plants growing in poor soil, or supposed to impoverish the soil, as **poverty-grass**, (*a*) a N. American grass, *Aristida dichotoma*; (*b*) = **poverty-plant**, a small North American heath-like shrub, *Hudsonia tomentosa* (N.O. *Cistaceæ*); **poverty-weed**, (*a*) I. of Wight, purple sow-wheat, *Melampyrum arvense*, = COW-WHEAT 1.

1847-78 Halliwell, *Poverty-weed*, purple sow-wheat. A weed growing in corn, having a few large flowers, yellow, pale red, and purple; it is very injurious, and becomes a pest, light, sandy soil. 1884 Theodore *Light Cult* 10 A moss-like plant, *Hudsonia tomentosa*...called 'poverty-grass', because it grows where nothing else would. 1884 Miller *Florida*...*Aristida dichotoma*, Poverty-grass. 1892 L. Brereton *Through Russia* xv. 141 This, among the poverty-hardened moujiks was ...not to be regarded, was fruitful. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 2/2 The effect of the Bill...has been to bring to the notice of the poverty-stricken old age of the colony, all the human wrecks. 1904 *Hist. & Des.* 9/2 West Ham...contains a large population of workers, many of whom are, even in normal times, very little above the poverty line.

Poverty-stricken, *a.* Stricken or afflicted with poverty; suffering from poverty; reduced to great poverty; extremely poor or destitute.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xv, Budged and tolloted as an utterly poverty-stricken man. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. iv. 47 A wretched poverty-stricken room.

fig. 1892 H. Rogers *Ess. Faith* (1874) 44 If you confess ...the profession of the pure truth, do not appear to be so poverty-stricken as to cover your thoughts in the tatters of the coarsest Bible. 1889 Tyler *Early Hist. Man.* v. 101 A language so poverty-stricken as the Chinese.

Po-verty-struck, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* = prec. 1813 Sir R. Wilson *Pr. Objects* II. 102 This (Polish) is an old, very...poverty-struck by the war, plunged by the passing storm, and replete with misery. 1856 Dallaway *Fl. Calend.* (1861) 3 The cypress is a magnificent ornament to the gardens of the south of Europe; ...is respectable in the south of England: shabby-genteel higher up the island: in the north, miserable and poverty-struck.

† **Povillion**, obs. errors. f. PAVILION (sense 14).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xii. (Roxb.) 60/2 The Pavillion, the wide end of the trumpet. *Ibid.* 60/3 The Pavillion Part.

† **Povin**, obs. Sc. var. *pavin*, PAVIN, pewterk.

1535 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 93 For the boling of ij cressois and the povins to the cunell of Striveling.

Pow (pou, pau), *Sc.* [A phonetic representative of earlier Sc. *paul*: see POOL 2b.] Cf. Gael. *poll*, *peth*, the immediate source; and, for phonology, *hew*, *hewen*, *pew*, *hewn hall*, *haull*, *pail* (hand.) Local name for 'A slow-moving rivulet, generally in carse lands'; also a small creek where such a rivulet falls into a river or estuary, affording a landing-place for boats, esp. on the Forth; hence a wharf or quay on such a creek, as the *Pow of Alloa*, *of Clackmannan* (Jamieson).

(Pow is Sir W. Scott's ed. of Sir Tristrem is an error for *poll*, Pool.)

1483 Found in place-n. *Tynebull*, near Alyth, Stirlingsh.; 1792 *Statist. Acc. Stat.* IV. 490 The country is intersected by different places by small rivers of water, called pows, which move slowly from the N. to the S. side of the same. 1793 *Ibid.* VIII. 522 The quay ...runs within the land, and forms a pow, or small creek, where the vessels...lay, into the river (Forth). 1824 Caledon. *Mercury* 24 Jan. (Jam.), A cargo of grain from Perthmuth was discharged this week at Carron Pow. 1886 *N. E. Daily Mail*, The only investigation being an occasional 'pow', by which name curiously enough the streamlets are known.

Pow, phonetic repr. of FAREW, S. Ad. hunted.

1892 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 3/3 Shooting in all two quagges, two hookes,...and a pow,...an enormous bird, standing about 4ft. high, deadly body.

Pow, Sc. and north. dial. var. POLL sb.[1] head; Sc. f. POLL, obs. f. POOL, *int.* **Powal**, obs. f. POWSOW. **Powale**, obs. Sc. f. POWEL. **Powalx**, **-ex**, obs. Sc. ff. POLE sb.[2]

Powan (pōwăn, pŏwăn). Also 8 **poan**. [A Scotch form of POLLAN, the two fishes being formerly identified.] A species of fresh-water fish, *Coregonus clupeoides*, found in Loch Lomond in Scotland (where locally known also as *Lake Herring*), in Windermere and Ullswater (where known as the *Schelly*), in Cunningham Mere, and in Bala Lake (where called *Gwyniad*). It belongs to the same genus as the Vendace and the Pollan, with which it was formerly identified, and is still often confused, under the name *Freshwater Herring*: see quots. 1774-7.

1835 Macculloch *Highlands*. Scott. Clyde. Wks 6, Loch (Lomond), besides abundance of other fishes, hath a kind of fish of the trout, named, Powan, very pleasant to taste. 1836 Penicuik *Nat. Hist. Fishes* I. 303 A peculiar kind of fresh-water herring peculiar to this lake [Lomond]. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot.* in 1769 168, If any Besides the fish common to the Loch (Lomond) are Grimlads, called here Pogey. 1777 — in *Lightfoot Flora Scot.* (1792) I. 52 (Lomond)—Found in Loch-Melven; called in those parts the Vendace and Powngle [=and in Loch Lomond, where it is called the Pogie. These specifically distinguished from the Vendace of Lochmaben.] 1839 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 303 M. Valenciennes...thinks that the powan is not a continental species. *Ibid.* 311 Although agreeing in the number of bones with the pollan of Ireland, this Loch Lomond fish is at once distinguished from it by the peculiar form of its muzzle. 1885 Cassell *Brit. Fishes* IV. 295. 1898 *N. E. Daily Mail* 3 June 5 A powan, which scaled 1lb 5oz and measured 18 1/2in in length—a record size for this species.

Powar, **a** (Sc.), **Poware**, obs. ff. POWER, POOR.

† **Powart**, Sc., corr. *pondwad*, PELLERAT, tadpole.

1834 *Fife Witch Trials* in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* (1978) XVIII. App. 233 She hoped to see the powarts lying in his hass.

Powawre, obs. f. POWSOW. **Powse**, obs. f. POUSE sb.[1] (of the blood). **Powsh'n**, obs. f. PUSH.

Powder (pou·dăr), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-6 poudre, 4 pudre, puder, 4-6 powdre, (4 -dir, 4-5 -dyr, 5 -dur), 4-8 pouder, (4-5 -ere, -er, 4-6 -ir, 5 -re), 4- powder: also 4-6 poudire, 5-6 pudre (6 -dire, *Sc.* -dir, -dyr), 5-7 poulder (6 *Sc.* -dar), 6-7 powlder. *S.* 3 pouper, 5-6 (9 *Sc.*) pouther, 6-7 (8 *Sc.*) powther. [ME. a. F. *poudre* (13th c.) =earlier OF. *poldre*, *puldre*=*polre* (11-12th c.) ⁼ L. *pulver-em* (n. nom. *pulvis*, whence It. *polve*, Sp. *polvo*, Pr. *pol*) dust. In 15-16th c. F. usually spelt *poudre* (*d* re-inserted after L.); so, in 15-17th c. Eng., *poudar*, etc. With *poucher* cf. Sc. *shoucher* = *shoulder*; also *father*, *mother*, *gather*, *hither*, with *th* for *d* before *-er*.]

1. Any solid matter in a state of minute subdivision; the mass of dry impalpable particles or granules produced by grinding, crushing, or disintegration of any solid substance; dust. (Cf. DUST sb.[1] 1, 3a.)

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 401/310 And brenden al to poudre hire Boon eurech wone. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8618 (Cott.) Pe golden calf he did to bren to poudre (Gött. pouder) 19...Pat ayre [Pan?] Bern bin to poudre. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 104 He wrogte, and bad to grinde myst. *c* 1400 Mandev. (Titus) xv. 55 The bryttenes bin mill all to grounen. 1400 Caxton *Eneydos* xii. 44 The bodyes...consumed in to poulder. 1508 Dunbar *Flyt.* 226 As He shall grynd you to powder. [1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xviii(xvii). 43 *Revised Cath. Hortus* (1552) 115, Frost or hayle or a burning heate stone, & made to powder. 1540 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) I will...crushe thy bodie to powder. *Ibid.* 163/1 Subtilly contryued to dust & powder. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 91 Vn vaiss rumpit beyst in pudrit wode anon? 1605 G. Jeffrey *Confesse* 1. 1, To grinde him into poulder. 1640 J. Gibbon *True Relat.* 7, 1, 8 Dissected into parts, or beaten into powder. 1882 J. Hadden tr. *Oberdorfer Exp. Analyses*, 48 There is left of copper...no residue, the brassy grain of the Rocks is reduced as it were to powder. 1888 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 161 Cross your glass...from the powder that may be upon it. 1893 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* 298 (of Fermide of Nickel) It is a black powder. 1880 C. Mansfield *Theatr. Com.* (1881) 183 If there are laws against my having my own, to powder with the lawe!

† b. *spec.* Earth in the state of dry impalpable particles; the dust of the ground. Often in phrases denoting a condition of humiliation, or of being dead and buried. (Cf. DUST sb.[1] 1, 3a. 3.c.) *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls' ed.) Vol. of his powder of he sche. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. (xlv.) 25 Our soule is lowed to powder. 1382 Wyclif *Job* vii. 21 I-so, slepe in powder (1388 dust) I slepe. ...so *Jos.* xiii. 6 (1388 dust, so in powder (1388 to dust); thou maiden-hyne of Babilon. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxiii. 107 The white hair his sight by reason of the powder that rose vp to to the eyes.

† c. The material substance of which the animal body is regarded as created or composed, and to which it returns when decomposed; also, the mouldered remains of a dead body, or the ashes of one that is burnt. (Cf. DUST sb.[1] 3 a, b.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 599 (Cott.) Pou wass wit a pudre [Fairf. powder] pluis, To pudre sal pou wonely agayn. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iii. 19 For pudre thou art, and into pudre thou shalt turne [1388 dust]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 83 Of king Harolde Pendre pese xij is beside. 1480 Caxton *Myrr.* v. viii. 69 Out of thise ashes and pouldre groweth agayn another lyeble. 1598 Barckham *Comm. Bible Gloss.* 1/2 Sche departeth...to Ennon, bound with bir the powder of their feete, in token gobbe rules. 1599 Lisander *Memorable Exp.* The vyle quelquyn taylors Bell...remayne in perfect small, for to the Iugement Generall.

d. Applied to the pollen of flowers, or to the spores of *Lycopodium*. (Cf. DUST sb.[1] 2 d.)

1856 Lindl. in *Rep't Cott. Gard.* (1858) 119, I...put them (Lycopodium) in a box, and found they shed their powder of themselves. 1897 Hooper *Bot.* 3 402 The Pollen...consists in almost all cases of a fine powder composed of microscopic grains. 1870 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 6 The fine powder is the pollen.

2. A preparation in the form of powder, for some special use or purpose. (See also 3.)

a. In medicine, etc.; formerly (usually) a concoction, stimulant, etc., for external application; in later use, a medicine, or a dose of medicine, to be

taken internally, usually in some liquid or semi-liquid vehicle.

Often named after the inventor or introducer, or from the purpose, as *Dover's powder*, *James's powder*, *Jesuit's powder*, *Portland powder*, *sweat powder*, etc.

1390 *Gower* III 'Venus he and Juno do be marriages and be charmes of many sayenges...Be poisons efforward and prohibicie of hards wyfrenisings. 1577 *Lupton, T. Pl. Rs.* 111 The plasters of be pannyes and goodwyn bines in some. *c* 1400–50 *Alexand. Metr.* 3675 A good powdir. 1597 *Antonius Benevolus's Disquis. Wonders* A iij, With many *Apothecs*, all manner of confections, syrupes, powders, and electuaries be mynded. 1602 E. Jones *Catalina* 11. 3 Give me some wine, and powder for my teeth. 1623 *Cocker Book of Man* 53 We are accustomed to kill[ille and mortifie the humours with corrosive Liniments and powders. *a* 1647 Br. *Montagu Acts & Mon.* (1649) 230 Mahanne had made with...his Confessors,to give him a powder in his wine, which she said was a Love potion. 1695 tr. *Cassopodi's New Lt. Chirurg. Pref.* and 23 Neither Tincture, Solution, nor Powder. 1708–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 230 Such as use the great Bath in Ward's pill, or Jesuits-powder. 1789 W. Bingley *Obsn. Mind.* (1790) 194 The lighter powders may be mixed in any agreeable thin liquor, as tea or water-gruel. 1803 Hon. Caroline *Lett.* (1881) III 263 When I had finished the scrubbing powders.

b. In alchemy or magic. *Powder of Projection*, *powder of Sympathy*: see these words.

1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T.* 580, I have a pouder hem for costes me dere Shal make al good for it is cause of al my sorwe. 1612 E. Jones *Art Alch.* 11, You must be chaste as a Virgin, and then shall the powder to project with.? 1683 Godden *Counsel* 1–2 It. That he doth really possess an true and no imaginary powder of projection, That of Hermes Trismegistus. 1708 Pinchbeck *Projection*, The pretended making of the Powder of the Philosopher's Stone into a Crucible of mixed Metal, in order to change it into Gold or Silver, is call'd Projection.

† c. Powdered salt, spice, or other condiment, for seasoning or preserving food. (Cf. Powder n.[1] 1, 2.) Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1. *Cure the L.* 3700 And salten ful hastely, With powdyr and with spycery. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* (1790) 80 Fyche in a Dyshe...With vinegre & powder her upon. *a* 1555 Leland in *Ponet. & M.* (1833) 171(1) Hunt I have...no wonder, as I were acquainted with the powder of so many experiences? 1580–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Aspersio*, *Labrosi* he saith *aspersi carnes*, to haue meate to powder. 1640 C. Harvey *Synagogue, Esthers* (1650) 67 He that his hopes would keep, Must weep, And to the brine of tears *Add* Spice, Must pickle them. That powder will preserve.

d. A cosmetic in the form of powder applied to the face or skin; also Hair-powder.

a 1550 Jewel, *Def. Apol.* I. 3 Wks. II. 613 Such as are bathed or perfumed with precious ointments or pouldres. *a* 1637 T. Carew *Poems* (1640) 6 For, in your love, Haires dull proyne Three powders to enrich your hair. 1663 *Hudibras Ansgr. of Nonder Wks.* (1682) 9 Our Powders and our Paste Are now out of fashion. 1708 Ivonne *Reflex.* 3 #15 The hair has too its powder. 1784 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 413, I had some grains of mercurial powder in my hair. 1830 Tennyson *Mariana Caldgrave* I. We were merry merry maids. 1883 Hon. R. Bethell *Mr. Isaac* I. 6 In my youthful days, belonging to the status of powder and of gold. 1897 R. S. Hudson *Londoners* (1901) I. The barrister looked pleased beneath his powder.

e. With of and the name of the substance.

† *Powder of frost*: the powder of a warm saline dust; also used as the type of a neutral and worthless medicine.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 96 A candle...Which is with poudre of frost bestrawed. *c* 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 27 Take powder of galingale, and temper with alle; Powder of ginger, and salt also. *c* 1450 tr. *Secreta Secr.* (E. E. T. S.) 80 Kepe thee to a litel powder of pepir. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 268 The powder of Myrrha or burnt silk, fell, or shark, so any call grist. 1611 J. Cotgr. *Cobarruvias's Dict. Fabl.* (1624) 1. 139, I ordered the Thief to put his nose upon the Wheel, and grate it (fair) with Powder of Frosty. 1789 *Wolcot Pilg.* (1812) III. XIV. 218 Rumors of swallowing certain other names of indigestible powder, though it were powder of post. 1808 Bentham *Ind. Expedient* 59 One of the powders which the Pharmacopœias...is full of. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 31 To a tea-spoonful of honey...mix a drachm of powder of Gr. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* (1871) 18, 1 do. The grubs of the fair have grassed long ago, and we are all powder-post. 1880 Miller *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 659 Powder of algaroth.

† 2. Followed by qualifying words, in names of drugs, flavouring powders, etc. *Obs.*

Powder marchant, a sort kind of flavouring powder. *Powder of perlingpin*, *powder pimp*, *a fine pimp*, *pimpernellae pulvis*, *powder le pimp*, *a aromaticus*, *confectio* powder used by confectioners: hence *absol.* (= *P. powder de perlingpin*). *P. Rondelet*, *the powder de perlingpin*, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 362 And pouyre Marchaunt tart and galyngale. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Rawdon. Orat.* (1790) 401 Make him with saffron, and do therin powder marchant. 1604 *2nd Pt. Pride* (1913) powder dragon. 1634 *Northumberland Rec.* III. 190 Powder Hobard. 1688 *Pract. Cookery* 300 Steep it...By virtue of their Powder pimp a fine pimp, he is changed again into a Bashful Virgin. 1699 Mountfort *Rabelais* V. 258 Minions in the Art of Shoeing Beasts, Lapidaries, and Powder-of-Perlingpin's (*Poivre de pimpenelle*). 1704 Dunton *J. Dunton, a Bookseller* 1. 1. 1.

the phonology separates it from Powder.] An impalers, a mark); fixity, impetuosity. Chiefly in phr. *with (his, &c.) fat powder*, impetuously, violently.

c 1600 *Chil Lake* (1908) iv. iv. 1103 Do not you fo with a powder. Elings *Disordered Age Feasts* (1870) 73 If I might have my will by should goe drawne with a powder. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* v. v. 231 Jordan .. comes down with a powder, and as one observes overflowes all his banks. 1685 Wentworth *Comm. Pertinacie* 373 Then to come the French, with a powder as we say, and everything was done and ended *a la mode de France*. 1696 Buchan *Trial* iii. 3 1707 When *Ob* heard a hissing in the Gate, Laid on in hast with such a powder, The Moss grew louder still and louder. c 1780 in S. Gilpin *Songs* (Cumbrid.) (1886) 373 Shame let he to a powder. 1858 *Carnbrid. Chron.* (*Comber*, Surrey) Off he went in the a powder. 1896 E. Knight *Lakeland Words* s.v., He was gone in a tremendous powder.

Pow·der, *v.*[1] Forms: see Powder *sb.*[1] [a. F. *poudrer* to cover with powder (1538 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *poudre*: see Powder *sb.*[1] In some senses, prob. immediately from the Eng. *sb.*]

I. To sprinkle or treat with powder, or something in the state of powder.

† **1.** *trans.* To sprinkle (food) with a condiment of powdery nature; to season, spice. *Obs.*

c 1390 *Lewd Cokepryse* 120 In brouchan .. Lych whte to mesch with .. Powdr with gyloffe and canel. c 1440 *Lyf Patyens*, 1402 Serbible whe broode hens to boute, Powdryd pouped to pasee.

† **b.** *fig.* To mix with some qualifying or modifying ingredient; to 'season'; to 'allay'. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Jyrsmus* 98 In *E. E. P.* (1871) 2 Fe fille wil-nesse for fat a noble speciall Sel wil ever and ever, 1 after Wicyte Gowe. Sel. Wks. I. 18 Al his speche is poudred with gabbinges. 1534 Tindale *Con.* 6 Let your speache be all myne well seasoned and be powdred wit salt. c 1588 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 370 Framed to him a very flattering message, powdring it with many great phrases. c 1610 Fuller *Worthies, Berks.* (1662) 58 Powdering their Story with unprofitable passages, to the great prejudice of truth. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 140 The opium poison of calumny, powdered with all the ingredients of scorn.

2. To sprinkle the flesh of animals with salt or powdered spices, esp. for preserving; to salt; to 'corn'; to cure. † *Obs. exc. dial.*

1589 *Pierbeat Ann. Kalfe Greenway* 44 To it salmon powder, *fo. 96.* c 1683 *Liber Niger in Household Ord.* (1790) 46 Let [and] daily or morne, beefe, or other all powdred in more powder, 20. 1720 Bonner *Oratory* 108 (1820) 251 Oxbeefe, ..moderately powdered, that the grease thereby in other may be enhanced. 1733 Essex *Treat. Horse Inst.* (Addl.) 19 Butchings with cavalcade and pocketings with spoons the body. 1825 W. Watkinson *Family Physician* I. vi. 48 That powder from [Cayenne] with nuts, and ..line for some other foods. 1877 R. Gunns *Herefordsh. Hunt.* 10, 114,000 lbs. The Tobins that you powder so, want less much to have had Oyls to. c 1880 Fuller *Worthies, Cornwall* (1868) 194 Inquiring a power of your people .. to Pontefract, and Drying there (Pitchards). 1913 Pryce *Devon-Hunt* 79 She steered and cook, and she powder'd bear beef. c 1870 Mrs. Beeton's *Household Treasure* III. No. 51. 2 *My good girl*, .. just powder me that ham, as dish are those servings.

† **b.** *fig.* To preserve, keep, store up. *Obs.*

1604 R. Tayor *Hog Hath Lost Pearl* v. 3. B1b, If you have pounded up any gear in your coffers, you may bestow it. 1624 Fuller *Holy Warre*. iv. All Spiritual Meat is salt,—for our present spending and feeding thereon, but not good Husbands are set to powder up some for the time to come. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* iv. vi. 434 That horrible Leviathan which is powder'd up in Hell where against the manifestation of the Messias.

3. To sprinkle powder upon; to besprinkle or cover with or as with some powdery substance. (In first quot., to sprinkle with dust.)

c 1390 *Story of Holy Rood* 127 in *Engl. Rood* (1911) 83 Pou tal. And to with seed powder pe, And grene gras haue euere pe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Powderyd wythe powdre, *Adspersitius*. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 30 Which lightly cover or powder with earth in that place where they must remain. 1587 Mirror *P. C.* 110, 180 The Galaxie, that Milkie way Which nightly as a sterling Lyon Ore most Powdred with Starres. 1883 Stanford *Nat. Rep.* (1910) I. 1 Ridges powdered with light snow. 1894 *Outdoor Pets Mod. Vill.* 370 It is a good plan after washing the feet to powder them .. with boric acid.

b. To apply powder to (the hair, etc.) as a cosmetic. Also with the person as obj.; also *absol.* or *intr.*, for *refl.*

1592 [see Powdering sb.] 1598 B. Jonson *Sil. Woman* I. i. Hall in, and be fear'd, till powder'd. 1634 Peter Lely's *Lives* iv. 1, She shall no oftener powder her hair, nor put her cheeks, oftener her mark. 1902 Temple *Quiet No.* 3 P. He has his shoes rubb'd, and his Painting pots; he'll to the Barber's. 1820 *Spiritual Quixote* I. 22 Edward and William were scrubbing and powdering to account behind. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* II. 'A red nose—the one always powder it.'. 'She would seem to powder it'; says Edwin. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 3 (Obs) who was not highly rouged and powdered.

c. To whiten (a fabric) by application of some white powdered substance.

1892 *Cent. Mag.* 1.c., Lace which has grown yellow is powdered by being placed in a packet of white lead and bran.

4. In heraldry and decorative art: To strew with a multitude of (isolated) small objects or figures of the same kind; to ornament with spots or small figures scattered over the surface; to sprinkle or spangle (a surface, etc.) with. Also *fig.* Usually in *pa. pple.*

1572 *Test. Christ.* 221 (Norwich MS.) in Hamilton's *Anglia* I. xxiv. 430 A paire coverlet I lue with me .. Powdred with fyne roses redde. c 1450 *Syr Gawyn* (Roxb.) 1080 The chamyn of the felt was goldyn, Thik ypoudred with smale frodes. 1590 Carew *Examples* 20, 32 The entire scutch a mount azure .. all fire gyves powdered with flowers of a hundred diuerse manner of colours. 1598 *Roger Ascham to Sturmius, Epistol.* (1703) 238 Many copies, powdered with Epistles Ouvyages Trebble, Plenty de Lunes and divers Arcanes, be quaintie devises. 1780 Hargrave *Trials, Fr. Tyrrell, Fr. Charnocock Introd.* 87 *pourpre*, a garment powdered with purple stubbes. 1812 *Doctrine Purgatory* 20 The Nuncio .. bids mennes to that her pearls [the daisy] so greatly to delight That every Prince therewith she powdereth to behelde. 1815 Emmeline *Court Mary* 20 May, Delicious vineyards, gardens, &c., powdered with herbs white houses. 1880 Edmund *London* IV. 423 Gold shoes powdered with pearls. 1880 Hare in *Gd. Words' Mag.* 180 Soon the whole country becomes powdered with vines.

b. With the decorative objects as subject.

1867 'Ouida' *C. Castlemaine* (1874) 11 Dahlias powdering the turf amidst with human blood.

II. 5. To sprinkle or scatter like powder; to cause here and there to a multitude of minute particles; to disperse here and there upon a surface, as a number of small ornamental figures repeated. Usually in *pa. pple.* (Correlative to 4.)

c 1386 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 44 Glidon, gyngeuer & gromylyoun, And pyrrok powdered, ay bytwenne. 1483 *Cal. Rich. III*, c. 2 Pounsoir, The Sallare of such coyne Clothes .. must be so powder and cast Pykkys of tyrone Clot's upon the same. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. 11. 40 Or quhar the schyne Illude is ony mold Was poldrit with the vermal rosis rud. 1613 Owen *Pembrokshire* iv. (1892) 22 As for the Irishmen they are soe powdred among the Welshmen .. that to reserve 1 Welsh man shall find the thirde, fourth, or fift householder an Irishman. 1744 J. Peyrenne *Comm. Military F. L.* 372 Prodigious clusters of small stars, .. powdered or cast close together, so as to seem dust sprinkled upon a Ross. 1850 *Grad. Dict.* s.v., To powder violets on a silk ground.

III. To reduce to powder; to pulverize.

6. To reduce to powder; to pulverize.

13.. in *Wright's Anecd.* (1887) App. iv. 223 Let all these be powdered small, and sieved [sifted] finely. 1609 Tooke *Quarrel* 2 vii. 33 The which pouthed he pyrrithith to the bones to a rede ash. 1718 *Gentl. Compl. Disp.* 11 To the powdering such things as Judges, Sperpentes, and the like. 1862 Stanford *Nat. Ch.* (1877) I. 70 The vast enclosure of ice, which walls .. now almost powdered into dust.

7. *Intr.* To fall to powder, become pulverized.

1858 Worcester, *Powder*, v.n. to fall to dust. 1864 Webster, *Powder*, v.i., .. to become like powder; as, some salts powder easily.

IV. † **8.** *trans.* To charge with gunpowder; cf. Powdering 3. *Obs. rare.*

1625 *Public Conditio* 8 Not sick.. powdering and guns.

Pow·der, *n.*[2] *colloq.* and *dial.* [f. Powder *sb.*[1]] *Intr.* To rush; to hurry with impetuosity and rushing speed; said esp. of a rider.

1832 *Quarter Day. Fanciers* 2 Jack, *Zachary Gladdy* the Tout, for O how fast, ..[when Our Saviour called to question it down again .. 1843 T. Hood *Song of Canting* (1846) 59 Most fun home—come powdering towards the Crown to Gin. 1884 *Oxford Athenæ* 10. 1, The Uxs powdering out of the Rue. 1891 R. L. Edgeworth *Fabliz* 3 Down comes a kite powdering upon them in the hastie, and gobbles up both together. 1894 M. E. Francis *Mrs. Eames* vi, You'll ride fast [horse]. And you'll see how well powder along. 1897 Lieutenant *Lays Cavalier & Hussar* 113 And powdering fast the rain and horse Thundering swept down Piccadilly Hill. 1899 A. Forbes *Mem. of War-ft. Times* I. 13 At Belgrade, Bruce's fun further town, rushed on, into the street to powdered along.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 47 The refusal came powdering from him by wholesale. 1858 Hughes *Alice, Tale* xxiii. 'I think I see 'em now, a-powderin' down at the Olde Sword *at* London.'

Pow·derable (pou·dərăbl), *a. rare.* [f. Powder *sb.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being powdered; i. e. a. of being reduced to powder; friable, pulverizable; † **b.** of being salted or preserved (*obs.*).

1648 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. (1686) 150 Nor do they become friable or easily powderable by Philosophical Calcination. 1788 Eaton *London* (1578) I. 124 Corn, when, powderable water.

† **Pow·deral,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Powder *sb.*[1] + -al.] Of the nature of powder; powdery, pulverulent.

1660 J. Crosman *View Withstand's Orchid.* 32 Nor pulverous or powderall confistance doth tend to generation.

Pow·der-bag. A bag for holding powder: † **a.** for powdered salt or spices. *Obs.* **b.** for carrying gunpowder. **c.** for hair-powder.

1398-9 *Rural Derby's Rep.* (Camden) 150 Sugar 18lb.to salsafie.. 300 [pans powder-bagge, 8]d. 1533 *Acts, Lol. Wardr. Privy Coll.* VI. 180 To 18 carriage bags to carry the quarters, golden bagges, orchelde trumpets. 1589-7 Ferguson *Dict. Marine* (1789) D2], Cartridges.. may be kept in the powder magazine .. in the empty powder barrels and powder-bags. 1802 Mayhew *Rightchild's Lett.* (1808) I. 7 The men who dress heads in reading in one direction, the barber with his powder-bag in another. 1867 Harper (*Miller's Wood Sc.*, *Powder-bags*, hardest bags containing from 20 to 50 lbs. of powder; substituted for barrels at the instance of Lord Cochrane, as being more easily placed.

Pow·der-blue, *sb.* and *a.* [Powder *sb.*[1] 1.] **1.** *sb.* Powdered smalt, esp. for use in the laundry.

1799 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4304/1 Out of the Pike, Noble enhouses, Smalt or Powder-Blue. 1791 *Compl. Pantr.-Place* 1. 6. 134 Powder-blue, mix'd with the Saffron water, makes a Green. 1865 Pereira *Mat. Med.* I. 19 Great quantities of Smalt imported .. are used under the name of Powder blue, in washing linen. 1899 J. Bateman *Dom. Amusem.* 130 A small quantity of fine powder-blue is sometimes added.

2. *adj.* Having the deep blue colour of smalt.

b. *ob.* A name for this colour.

1892 Wynne, Gen. 38 Aug. 3/3 A gown of powder-blue sergo. 1895 Cloth Hollands *Trade Wards* (ed. 11) 127 A dressing-gown robe of blue linen, with white sleeves and an old of powder-blue muslin. 1898 Wynne, Gen. 18 Sept. 3/2 That uniform cloth bearing a whitish surface that is very happy to powder blue, green, and dark purples.

Pow·der-box. A box for holding powder. † **a.** A box for powdered spice or salt. *Obs.* **b.** A box for carrying or containing gunpowder. **c.** A box for toilet-powder, usually also containing a powder-puff. **d.** A box with small holes in the lid, for sprinkling powder or sand upon writing to prevent blotting; a pounce-box.

1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20 3 powderbox. 1444 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 37 Powderbox and mikes of silucre. 1630 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1459/1 Two silver Powder-boxes with a large buckle engraved on the lid of them. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* iv. 1. 34 Betty, bring the Powder Box to your Lady. 1713 *Gent. Pant.* I. 159 There stands the Tobacco .. The pouch, the powder-box, pulvillo, perfumes.

Pow·der-boy. A boy employed on board ship to carry gunpowder from the powder-room to the guns; a 'powder-monkey'.

1805 in Pitcairn *Trial A. Russell* (1846) II. 577, I acted both in the capacity of a cook-assisting officers, mate, midship-men, steward-pantries, and powder-boy. 1889 Mahan *U. S. Navy* 24, The powder-boys, each with his two flats, stood on it.

Pow·der-chest. **a.** A chest for holding gunpowder. **b.** A kind of petard charged with gunpowder, scrap iron, old nails, etc., fastened to the deck of a ship to be discharged at a boarding enemy.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 188, 86 How to make Powder-Chests. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* I. iv. xxvii. 167 Our danger was the greater, as the fire was above the powder-chest. 1893 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Pow·der-down. [f. Powder *sb.*[1] + Down *sb.*[2], rendering Ger. *puder-daunen* or *staub-daunen* (pl.).] pl. powder-downs (i.e. down-plumules, 'downs'), introduced 1840 by Nitzsch (*Pterylographic* 91).]

Name for peculiar down-feathers or plumules, found in various birds in definite tracts or patches: so called from the bluish-white powdery or scurfy substance into which they disintegrate; by Coues called *pulviplumes*. Sometimes, less correctly, applied to the powder or scurf. Also *attrib.*, as in *powder-down feathers*, *powder-down patch* or *tract*, a patch of *powder-down*.

1880 A. D. Bartlett in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 151 This has led me to the discovery of two remarkable powder-down patches. 1887 P. L. Sclater in *Nitzsch's Pterylogr.* 68, 58 The powder-down feathers are extraordinary, the barbs of the distal feathers of the great middle tract of the upper tract. 1892 Newton *Dict. Birds* 141 The 'Downs' are almost always concealed by the Contour-feathers, and are smaller, more fluffy, and more numerous. A peculiarly modified kind are the Powder-downs. *Ibid.* 778 *Powder-downs* are so called from the powder produced by the continuous disintegration of the numerous branch-like barbs and barbules, into which the barrel is constantly splitting as it grows without forming a principal shaft.

Powdered (pou·dəd), *ppl. a.* [f. Powder *v.*[1]]

† **1.** Of food: Sprinkled or seasoned with salt or spice. Also *fig.* 'Seasoned'. *Obs.*

1583 B. Googe *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 81 Our dishes, and powdred meate with mace. 1587 R. Bruton in *Tudors. Treas.* 7. To Rob., Pears pere. Whose powdred pears are most, with plumme, and delight. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 1 Reader. began this scullerly, and well powdered tale.

2. Salted, pickled, or spiced for future use; preserved; cured; canned. † *Obs. exc. dial.*

1429 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 73 In xvj powdret fish xxxjs. xd. c 1480 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 533 Mustard is meete for brawne, beef, or powdred venison. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* 310/2 By eatings of powdred or salted meats. 1683 Dunton *Dancing Master* 11 In One of the very Best, they sell the Milt: Powder of Powder, from powder'd Beef the Salt. 1758 Cooke *Cromwell* II. 322 Powdered beef and pork imported from Ireland. 1808 Scott *Sir Tristrem*, xxvii, Lord Allan, once his meat, used to like a powdered goat.

† **b.** *transf.* cf. Powdering-tub 2. *Obs.*

1623 Massinger *Maid. for M.* iv. ii. To those beds cannot ev-ell his heels, and she in her wills in the tub.—Rose your fresh Whore, and your powder'd Bawd.

3. Decorated with a multitude of spots or small figures scattered over the surface: spangled.

c 1400 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 308 A mantell.. Of blak velwet, purfyled with powdred hermyns. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 25 On his shield .. He bore a crescent little Semiole, That shone like silver bright, fet with foure points full nice, Powdred with sixe like Persian pointed dice. 1884 Boutell *How. Brit. & Fgn.* ii. 126, 51 or *Powdered* or *Powdrey* is embodied for semée.

b. *Zool.* Marked with numerous minute dots or spots closely placed, as if dusted over with powder. Said esp. of moths.

1832 J. Rennie *Compend. Entomol. & Hortic.* 57 The Powdered Quaker (*Orthosia cruda*). *Ibid.* 60 The Powdered Brindle (*Cerastis vaccinii*). *Ibid.* 61 The Powdered Wainscot (*Hyppa rectilinea*). .. Wings .. fore pair finely sprinkled with minute black spots.

4. Of the hair or skin: Dressed with powder as

a cosmetic. Also said of the person. Also in paroxysmal combination.

1659 *Songs Courtesie* (Percy Soc.) 146 A dresse of powdered haire. 1710 *Guy Fetish* I. 107 The powder'd footman... Beneath his flapping. His answer to his Mail. 1840 Dickens *Barnaby* vii. The greater part of the furniture was of the powdered-head and pig-tail period. *Ibid.* xxxviii. The powdered-headed counsellor. 1883 'Owen' *Held by Foreign* (1892) 12 The powdered servant who opened the door.

† 5. [Cf. Powder *sb.*[1] 3 + -ER.] Charged with, or dred by, gunpowder. Also *fig.* Obs. rare.

1512 J. B. to Gascoigne's *Works* (1907) I. 3 In bloodie bruishes, where pouldred shot was rife. a 1618 Sir Francis *Tallmyer* where pouldred shot was rife. a 1618 Sir Francis *Tallmyer* *Battered Dish.* to W. Lee, You'll send us Wyening to avoid Battered Dish. to W. Lee, You'll send us Wyening to avoid our Foes; Nor are in land of our Pouldred Foe.

6. Reduced to powder or dust; pulverized.

1592 Shakes. *Richard Third* iv. 4 Against an Horse to throw her pouldred curse. 1698 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (1686) 268 Powdered glasse and[illegible] 1710 *Dom. Mag.* XXXVII. 2 Is but light upon a red hot iron. 1783 *Dom. Mag.* XXXVII. 300 Is Ground and powdered refined sugar. 1864 Fowler *Logic* v. 196 Powdered chalk will always be buyable.

Pow derer. *rare.* [f. Powder *sb.*[1] + -er[1].] One who powders: see the verb.

1592 W. Warrener *Faerie Queene* E v b, The unmeeters and unbeseemers of the body (whom they calle powderers).

Pow der-flask. A case for carrying gunpowder, formerly usually of horn (see next), later of leather or metal, usually with a special device for measuring out a charge of powder; used by soldiers and sportsmen: = Flask *sb.*[2] 3.

1791 Cavendish *Cook. Lodge Fenelon-Castle.* in antlers; are now commonly made of horn, of any convenient size and shape, to carry powder for priming of cannon. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1961) 180 A powder-flask, which he had purchased from a Blackfoot warrior. 1862 Sir S. Baker *Rifle* (1880) II. 256 Irish Peasants whose... powder-flasks are invariably formed with bottle, bark, and corked crowsfoot; and a collar and powder-flask.

Pow der-horn. A powder-flask made of the horn of an ox or cow with a wooden or metal bottom at the larger end. Sometimes applied to a powder-flask of some other material.

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 160 Item, ane pulder horne. 1699 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3506/1 The Master of 1700 *Ibid.* 1700 Powder-Horns which have in the Gun-Room. 1745 Powder-Horns which have in the Gun-Room. 1745 *Travels Chinese Tartarean* (1808) I. 31 You have...took your candle in a bottle, or...in a powder-horn. 1876 Ramsay *Reminisc. Scot. Life* IV. xv. 419 The lately backwoodsmen, armed with a rifle, a powder-horn, and a pouch for shot and balls. 1908 *Algonquin* v. Inc. (1911) Illustrations of a bullet-mould, powder-horn, decorated with designs by him.

Pow deriness. [f. Powdery + -ness.] The quality or condition of being powdery; pulverulence.

1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 32 (1822) I. 253 The melting powderiness of peppercorns.

Powdering (pou·dəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Powder *sb.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Powder *sb.*[1], or the result of this.

1. The action of sprinkling or dusting something with powder; *spec.* the application of powder as a cosmetic to the hair or face.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Powderynge, wyth powder, *pulverizatio.* 1589 R. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* Dedi., It is not gould-ring, perfuming, and every day smelling of the taylor, that constitutes it a beautiful object. 1598 *Averie Manifesto.* 38 They forbid all painting, patching, and powdering. 1829 Macaulay *Mod. Comp.* xxi. IV. 873 (He) was very particular on his last day about the powdering and curling of his wig.

b. A deposit of powdery substance sprinkled upon a surface; a thin sprinkling (of something).

1832 Arnold in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. 161 371 We had no snow in the valleys, but frequently a fresh powdering on the higher mountains. 1837 Aylmer's *Syst. Hort.* II. 139 On the 8th and 9th it [i.e. Scarlatina] perhaps usually takes the form of a fine powdering. 1902 Wyndham *Chron.* 23 Nov., 10/1 On the...19th and 20th a powdering of snow showed on the southern side of Mount Bigmore.

2. The seasoning or preserving of food with salt or spice. Also *fig.* † Obs.

c 1440 *Two Cookery-Bk.* 62 Powdryng of beef, or any other fresshe flesch. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Saleure, pouldring, or salting. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiii. (1592) 208 The Doctors of the gallowes...is but a powdering of dead carkasses, to preserve them to the use of posterity. 1615 Jos. Taylor *Water P.* (1) iii. *Kalend Navit* 16 Hee is profitable to...seasing the charge of salt; for his appetite will not waste and attend the powdring.

3. Decoration with spots or small figures disposed as if sprinkled over a surface. b. *concr.* (usually *pl.*) Such figures themselves collectively; *esp.* the spots on a heraldic fur, or small charges (e. g. fleurs-de-lys) scattered over the field.

1405-6 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll* (MS.) In stoles et in manipulis sere sanguis pro powderyng. 1580 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 178 Powderinge made of tinsy lases. 1605 *Shak. Lr.* *Night Piece, Scot.* III. 42 Stars, for vaste powderinge to the eastern; John Knight (MS. 1618) *Bk. heraldrie* (B.) ...sanguin...*Ibid.* 1620 Shakes. *Mem. Mist. A. Chr.* IV. xxii. 158 A Duke's eldest sonne is borne in the degree of a Marquesse...and weares so many powderings as a Marquesse. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Powderings*, in building, a term sometimes used for devices serving to fill up vacant spaces, in carved works; also in embroidery, weaving, &c. 1766 *Peerage Heraldry* II. (1777) 26 Louise de la Vieile Angoisse with small golden or spots table, in the form of Isle Triangles, which in Heraldry are generally called Powdering. 1880 *Academy* 18 Dec. 448/3 The embroideress...did not seek for novelty, fingers and powderings, were staged and taken, were reproduced over and over again without much change except of arrangement.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *powdering things*; **powdering-closet** = *powdering-room*; **powdering-dress, -gown**, a garment worn over the ordinary clothes to protect them while the hair was being powdered; † **powdering-house**, a building in which meat was 'powdered' or preserved with salt or spices; **powdering-mill**, a mill for pulverizing some substance (as ore, snuff); † **powdering pearls**, small pearls used for 'powdering' (see 3); **powdering-room**, a room appropriated to powdering the hair; **powdering-slipper**: see quot.; † **powdering trough**, a trough in which meat was 'powdered'. See also Powdering-tub.

1588 Mrs E. Cleveland in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1861) 300 A bed-chamber, two dressing-rooms, two 'powdering-closets. 1677 Mrs Treadaway *Nine Angel* 20, There was a powdering-closet on the second story of the house. 1796 Mrs. Hanson in *Frnc. Lett. Lit. Hindostanee* (1892) I. 347 In his hurry, he threw his 'powdering dress over his shoulders. *c* 1796 T. Edwards *Banker in Pool. Eng.* (1810) 308 Rob'd in a flannel 'powdering gown. 1900 Daily Chron. 7 Feb. 7/2 The...'powdering house, a tube... 1901 *Daily Chron.*

pouair, mod.F. *pouvoir*), sb. use of vb. inf. *pouir*, *pouoir*, *povoir*, *povver* :—earlier **pudzir* (*pudir* in *Ormulum Gaelic* §421) = Fr., Sp., Pg. *poder*, It. *potere* to be able:—late pop. L. *potére*, which, by the 8th c. in vulgar speech, supplanted *posse* (pr. pple. *potens*-, perf. *potui*) to be able: see Diez. The *o* in Fr. *pouoir* was developed by hiatus in *pouir*; the *u* in Eng. arose from change of *o* in *pouir* to *ou*, *ow*. The spelling *power* has been the prevailing one from 14th c. Phonetic development: (30,ƒr, (30ƒr, pɔ̄ur, pɔ̄ur, pɔ̄ur, in north. dial. pē'ər, pər).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. (1) **4 poer, poeir,** (3) **4 powere, 4–5 pouwere, pouze, powere, 5 powere, pouoir, powoer, -eir, pouar, 6 powar, -aer,** *Sc.* **power,** (3) **4- power.**

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4223 Gret *poer* of yrlonde Modred him was al mo. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 588 Yiue yowe whal coste to me. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2630 His ablle...gret *poeir* nome aiberede. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107/74 Þe Archebischop of Eurowyk hoðede Þe-to belongeþ Acaster and haue hi in *powere* bitweone thonne and Þe lenȝ. *Ibid.* 347/31 Agein alle gode *powere*. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12858 Fore to the fight with a full *power*. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3568 (Fairf.) Me nane ogaines him will gan poers. *Ibid.* 3780 (Trin.) For to haue *powers* pure. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Arth.* xix. Hous pertt on the poer, ȝerd, virta haue *powere*. 1447–8 (?) MORE in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 622/2 To haue licence and *powar* to lay the fiers stones. *c* 1470 GOWER'S *Conf.* 410 With all their thinne *powth*. 1488 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* X. 100 note, His factouris haveid *power* of him. 1532 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 230 Undemyd...In nedill to *powar* be aganis the kingis dais. 1538 BALDWIN *Englande's* B. 32 Consideryinge power and strength. 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 11 Extort *powere*, whiche ye are greatly desirous. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 324 Quhilk after him ...Come haue rigaine with *power* of the ryeis. *c* 1590 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 105/93 Þe holi Alfred...hadde gret *powere* With he king Ethelred. 1590 GOWER *Conf.* III. 376 (Harl.) My god And doth what lith in his *powre*.

β. 4–6 **poze,** 5–6 **poore,** 5–7 **powre,** 6–7 **poore, pooze,** 6–7 **pour,** 7–8 **pow'r,** 9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **poor** (*pŏə*).

[1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6025 He nom with him...gret *poze* (*poer*). 1481 MYRC. *Festial* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Þe vij ys myche behold to Þe Mayd and to Godhede,...for Godhede haþ ȝeue hir gode *power* to Þre persons. *c* 1530 *Ld. Berners Arthur* (Arb.) Introd. 19/2 They knew not the gate to come out of that desarte. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 125 The dragone ...*poore*...destroyed hase I. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 36 A goodly of armed men. *c* 1590 GREENE *Orl.* 2 A man of more *powre*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 4 That Powre which gaue me first my oath. 1599 WARNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 11 As my *poore* shall increase. 1575 LANGHAM *Let.* (1871) 2 But also haue *power*...to go and doo all things right worthy. 1596 *Leigh. Concourse in Four Sophists.* (1877) 83 The *poors*, whome God hathe ordeyned. 1638 PRINGLE [see PYNNOCK, n. 2]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 500 The Western Winds with vital *Pow'r* Call forth the tender Grass, and fruitful Flowers.

II. *Signification.* **I.** As a quality or property.

1. *Ability* to do or effect something or anything, or to act upon a person or thing. (Cf. *pract.* 1890.)

c 1395 WYCL. *Ev. Luke* iv. 22 And all to wern he gaven Ys thonk...Of god and your mouþ he made. 1580 WYCLIF *John* x. 18 I haue power for to putte it, and I haue power for to take it eftsoone. 1590 GOWER *Conf.* III. 2 Him to bemone Þis poure lorles of hond and fot. 1450–80 MALORY *Arthur* xv. ii. 637 It shall not lye in your *power*...to pervente me as nedle as a thredc. 1580 BARNABY *Bp. Lord's Prayer* (1598) 110 That he would...keepe us from spending vtterly our power to sinfulle. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 By his power and wisdome, he built a Temple. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. vii. § 5 *Power*...is another of those simple Ideas which we receive from Sensation and Reflection. For observing in our selves, that we do and can think, and that we can, at pleasure, move several parts of our Bodies which were at rest; the effects also, that natural Bodies are able to produce in one another occurring every moment to our Senses, we both these ways get the Idea of *Power*. *Ibid.* xxi. § 2 *Power*...is twofold, viz. as able to make, or able to receive any change: The one may be called Active, and the other Passive *Power*. 1725 BRADLEY *Hydrost. & Pneum.* i. Wks. 1832 I. 267 To it not in your power to 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Agriculture* 40 The power To judge of weights and measures. 1785 REID *Int.* Wks. I. 89/1 *Power* is precisely an effect, supposes *power* not to produce it; otherwise it is not power but necessity. 1833 LYNDON *Self-Emperor.* v. 123 Money is power—power for virtue and power for vice. 1858 LOGINUS *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* (Weale), *Hydrost.*, etc. 46 Fishes have the power of changing their bulk by the voluntary dilatation of an air-vessel. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL *In Morning Chron.* 3 Aug., Ready to afford any information in their power.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A particular faculty of body or mind.

1483 *Cursor Gold. Leg.* 120/1 In three bodys whiche is made of four complexions and in thoyr bodys in whiche ben three powres. 1596 *Hyde Park* (W. de W. 1531) 149 Honoure, manne, it well. And these ben the two powers of the soule. *c* 1590 THOMAS *The Sobs for to Lerne* C.iij b, Moderate thyne ...Both appetite and condicte all the naturall, sensuall, and reprouuall powers of man. 1664 CHANDLER *Lucretius Bk.* viii. 31 Where we speak of Powers and Faculties of the Soul, we intend not to assert, their real distinction from it, or each other, but only a modal diversity. 1758 BUTLER *Serm.* i. 4 Wks. 1874 I. 28 Several things...affect all our feeling powers, and at length suspend the exercise of them. 1889 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 82 The licentious rule of William tainted his powers as the statesman to set forth the greatness of the prince.

c. Sometimes the plural does not imply different faculties, but power put forth in various directions or on various occasions.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xci. v. I know that He knows mee, Vse, Heauen with powres and helps of helpfull hand. 1709 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 4 We must consider it in its Powers and Capacities either to do or suffer. 1804 ANDERSON *Bonap. Obs.* 10 The patient, whose vital powers had long been greatly exhausted, died. 1852 E. KANE *Gt. Arctic* I. xiii. *Transl.* 174 His powers of attention, and his educability were admirable. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 199 Powers that fain Else would soar, confessed to ground.

2. Ability to act or affect something strongly; physical or mental strength; might; vigour, energy; force of character; telling force, effect.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 *Powre, or strenghthe*, *fortitudo, robur, facultudo, nitor, vigor.* 1488 *Rk. St. Albans* 1b. The bellis that powre hawtin shall wheer, loke ... that they be not to heigh ouer hir powre to weye. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pulp.-offl.* II. 109 The Bishop...Giving that outward power, which, by the ring was meant, Doth lend the lively springs their particular heats. 1668 STRADLING *Zeilius Leucrea* v. 1. He has great power to Caterate's and Jiggs. 1738 WESLEY *Preface to* Wks. Those are *finished* in very few years. With *Power*. *a* 1770 WHITEFIELD in J. E. Latrobe's *Communal Mission* (1837) 200, I rode to St. Ives, and preached to many who gladly attended to hear the word. A great power seemed to accompany it. 1838–9 TH. A. ARNOLD *Recoll. in Georgia* (1887) 97 Bring them by power of lungs. 1880 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 341 More power to your elbow! God bless you! 1893 CHARLES *Lucifer* 115, Mounted on an obnoxious screw, but in good working condition, and with plenty of power.

b. Political or national strength.

1701 Ballance of Power [see BALANCE *sb.* 13c]. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 323 The excellence of our Constitution, ...would invite great Numbers over to us, exceedingly add to our Power and Strength, and make us more a Ballance to the Greatness of any Country in Europe. 1733 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 28/2 Would there be any longer a ballance of power in Europe? 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 1/1, It was calculations...based on balance of power considerations, which come into question now.

II. Of inanimate things: Active property; capacity of producing some effect; the active principle or virtue of a herb, etc. (*Often* other.)

1599 SANDYS *Euro. Spec. Pref.* 6 Wicked the infant lies in of this wayde Nurse, Perjury, both medicines, and medicines poyson. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. § 21 Powers (therefore, justly make a great part of our complex Ideas of Substances. He, that will examine his complex Idea of Gold, will find several of its Parts, that make it up to be only Powers, as the Power of being melted, but of keeping its weight in the Fire, of being dissolved in *Aq. Regia*. 1718 M. DOUGLAS *Hydros. Evel.* 18 To Rule or Barring the parts affected with the Powers of Anchor, Sage and Rosemary. 1758 GENT. *Proportion* 10, 29 The Power of Myrrh and other Gummy resinous. 1800 *Med. Trans.* III. 348 We have ascertained the power of the absorbents to be so great, as to take up not only such animal substances as beg's Jack, &c., but even stronger substances. 1809 *Med. Physics.* I. *Optics* II. 3 (C. Rs. R.) The speculur s./ns, which regulates the reflexion of water, is called its ...excellence of reflection, and sometimes its refractive power. 1880 THOMAS *Gen.* 9, ii. 191 The red rays of the spectrum possess a very high heating power. 1890 *Spectator Pamphlet* 28 The power of heat in bats.

b. The sound expressed by a character or symbol; the meaning expressed by a word or phrase in a particular context: = FORCE *sb.*1 9.

1729–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Power*, In our language the 5 Governs two vowels has the Force or power of i: 1864 *J. Sommers Typhus*, II. iii. 430 There are twenty-six letters in the names, powers, and sounds of which are as follow. 1870 ESPIN *Childd. Eng. Tongue* 8 In the familiar salutation, 'How d'ye do?' we have the same verb in two powers.

c. *Mining.* Thickness or depth (of a vein).

1839 *Gen. Dict. Arts* 316 The power of this vein is 5 feet.

d. Possession of control or command over others; dominion, rule; government, domination, sway, command; control, influence, authority. Often followed by *of*, *over*, etc.

1297 (see A. 2). *a* 1300 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 28 Vorte þeos deade be bynȝ vnne, hit was of gret *powre*. *c* 1326 *Rolls Ser. Ed. I. Pref.* 20 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 208 Mischief was the post that him was Spreynd in lenth. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 728 Lowde & lowdaryse, Schal be in þi *powre*. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 30 We knowe wele þe powere es gyven apon þe to saluen. 1535 COVERDALE 3 *Kings* xiv. 7 Now when he had gotten the power of the kyngdome, he made his seruauntes which had emptied the kynges his father. 1583 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Nav. Tr.* xxxvi. 139 They haue their particulers ... which doe command and haue power of the ordinarie chardge. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *J.* II. iii. They father was the Duke of Milaine and A Prince of great *power*. 1613 W. LYMOUR *Comedye Hermetes Carol.* (1858) 10 Let your glist be wholly in your owne power. *a* 1634 Comp. *Inst.* iv. (1648) 58 Of the power and jurisdiction of the Parliament, for making of laws & providing by Bill, it is so unquestionable and absolute, as it cannot be confined either for causes or persons within any bounds. 1689 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Rom. 13/1 As Usurper's Strength may be entitled his Rightful Power or Authority may not. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1840) I. v. 72 Cut away by Supreme Power.

b. Authority given or committed; honor, sometimes, liberty or permission to act.

1390 BARBOUR *Fr. Conq.* 1844 Crist gave to Petre ylesy power. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 To whom God gafe full powere for to lynd and to loose. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 *Powre, or auctorite, auctoritas, potestas, facultudo.* 1576 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* (1880) 6 Governing powers and lyuyes. 1700 J. BRIDGE *Sermons, Ser.* 6 Com. 82, I left my self full power to drop my Indian Traveller as often as I saw convenient. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 81 The bishops, who had power to use it or not, as occasion or leisure...had no power to imprison persons.

†**c.** The limits within which administrative power is exercised; = JURISDICTION 3. *Obs. rare.*

c 1350 *Chapter Winchester in Reg. Gilbt.* (1896) 302 By-cause he power of his town. *Ibid.* 320 þat he ne ȝyllad hyȝselue be power of þe town to selle.

d. Personal or social ascendancy, influence.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxv. 2 The man was of great power, and had thre thousande Sheepe, and a thousande Goates. 1892 HOSKYNS *Louisiads.* i. viii. 32 Riches, Knowledge and Honour are but severall sorts of Power. 1730 GENT *Hedge-bo*, The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r. 1809 MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. 222 A man's power means the readiness of other men to obey him. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 386 The greatness of the Queen (Elizabeth) rests above all on her power over her people.

e. Political ascendancy or influence in the government of a country or state.

1633 ASHTON *Hist. Europe* (1847) I. 3. 4 xx. 363 This...power and influence was confined to a class. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 193 To temper the power which they possessed in the state for the purpose of making their livelihood less insecure and honourable. 1878 *Scotsman's Mag.* XV. 6/2 The governing party has always come into power by means of revolutions. 1884 *Quart. Review* 18 Feb. 372 Making individual opinion wherever it threatens to interfere with the power of power. *Mod.* The party at present in power in France.

f. Legal ability, capacity, or authority to act; *esp.* delegated authority; authorization, commission, faculty; *pl.* legal authority vested in a person or persons in a particular capacity.

1386 [see A. 2]. 1483–4 *Rep. Pr. Counc.* Jn. I. 291 In the 1571–2 Act [of Queen Elizabeth] his power. 1588 *Countess Cumb.* II. 370 He was demanded how he could make anye executyon of peace, hauing no power so to doe? 1772 *Junius Lett.* xlvii. (1820) 236 He was careful not to entrust any of those powers which the Constitution had placed in other hands. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 168 Powers or authorities by which one person enabled another to do an act for him, were well known to the common law. 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 178/1 A BILL to extend and define the powers of the Commissioners. 1850 *Law Times* XCII. 241 The borrowing powers of the company were nearly, if not quite, exhausted.

b. A document, or clause in a document, giving legal authority.

Power of attorney (*in Letter of attorney*), a document appointing a person or persons to act as the attorney or attorneys of the appointer. (See LETTER[1] 4c, ATTORNEY[1] 2.)

1481 (*title*) *Angl.* 1893) A Powere, apendaut. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4005/2 A Forged Power, for receiving the said Money. 1747 *Fraudulent Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 92 As he has your power of attorney [...] thank to put your letter to Mr. Hughes into his hands. 1856 MARTINEAU *Hobbes. Essays* (1906), I, power of attorney will be all that is requisite. 1894 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* xv. 31. (1899) 332 If the power should require a deed only, a will will not do.

II. As a person, body, or thing.

g. One who or that which is possessed of or exercises power, influence, or government; an influential or governing person, body, or thing; in early use, one in authority, a ruler, governor. Cf. *Pr. potestat*, PODESTÀ.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiii. 1 Euery soule, or liuynge man, be suget to hiȝe powris. 1399 HOCCLEVE *Pol. Poems.* xxvii. (1913) 1xiv O power so lyte to digeste! O pepyr vnkouthe and lytoun suppeyne! 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 308 The governors of Italye, whiche the helpe of his Holynes, should be able to kepe the Emperor out of Italye. 1596 TOURNEUR *Trans.* xiii, 5 The powres that be are ordained of God. 1608 BULLOKAR *Bank.* 20 b, 713 No power of Heaue's or Hell Can pacify Phoenicia's Iland. 1758 WESLEY *Psalms* cx. 2, Thou hast quell'd the adverse Powers. 1832 WORDSW. *Xmas, Address of Old Age of Man*, But thrones and all on earth old man Of Powers endued with visible form, seemed With will. 1874 MARRIOTT *Soc. Life Greece* 263 This remarkable banker, who was evidently something of a power in Greece. 1888 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Duties' Three* I. 63, Bell was a power in the house in his own particular line.

h. In late use, A state or nation regarded from the point of view of its international authority or influence.

1706 (title) Acta Regia: or, An Account of the Treaties, Letters and Instruments Between the Monarchs of England and Foreign Powers...translated from the French of M. Rymer. 1750 tr. *Cæsar* xxxiii (1755) A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers. 1897 MRS. A. KAUS tr. *Kuyde's Hist. Servia* 448 It had been approved of by the Commissioners, when she, as the Power in possession of the Sovereignty, had appointed. 1885 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. ii. 41 All Seats except the five great Powers are excepts from the duty of watching over the general safety. 1892 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* 68 I 17 any Spain ... must become the greatest power in Europe. 1900 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb., The United States had the capacity to be a first Power. *Ibid.* 269 There was no such thing of being a World Power.

7. A celestial or spiritual being having control or influence; a deity, a divinity. Chiefly in plural, originating in its application to the pagan divinities; often in reservation or exclamation, as *By (all) the powers! Almighty powers!*

In sense 1306, perh. in more general sense.

1306 THOMAS *Rom.* viii. 38 Neiðer deaþ, neiðer liþ, neiðer angeli, ne rule, neiðer powe [1297 GLOUC. powres; LI. *Durham*, *T.* virtutes; WYCL. virtuus], neiðer þinges present, neiðer þinges to-comen ...shulleþ us departie vr from Godes loue.] 1390 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 190, I would she were in heauen, so she could intreat some power to change this currish Iew. 1600 — *Temp.* III. iii. 73 For which foule deed, The Powers, delaying (not forgetting) haue Incens'd the Seas ...Against your peace. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Pastl.* v. 103 Such Honours as we pay to Pow'rs Diuine, To Bacchus and to Ceres, shall be thine. — *Georg.* iv. 563 And thou whose the Woodland Pow'rs with Pray'r. 1703 POPE *Pythian.* iii. 191 Those hard, and yet the richest of the grove'rs. 1910 GILBERT *Adversity*, Daughter of Jove, relentless Power,

1588 Byrde *To a Lasse* viii. O wat nope Tom's the ylfde gir so To me ouvale as others are to ! 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* iv. viii. ♥ 70, No, no! he all the powres! 1837 Bloomf. *Dead Alchemy* 20, I reckon, by the powr's! I've lost me pound by your not being sober! 1861 Tennyson *Round Cradle, Month in Arm* Mouthful powres! I remember. 1892 T. Hunter *Two Offices* 152 The decline of belief in a benevolent Power.

8. In mediæval angelology. The sixth order of angels in the celestial hierarchy; = POTESTATES 2: see ORDER *sb.* 5.

[Cf. 1388 Wyclif *Col.* i. 16 Either powris, either dominaciouns, either principalteis, whiche powris [1:382 potestates, L. *potestates*, Gr. *ἐξουσίαι*].] 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 601 Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Virtues, Powers. a 1727 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 200 Pow'rs Or Governors in God's Hosts renown'd. 1854 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxviii. 113 Dominations, first; Virtues, second [and powers the third]. 1848 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 101 The Powers and Thrones above.

9. A body of armed men; a fighting force, a host, an army; = FORCE *sb.*[1] 4; in pl. = *forces*, i.e. distinct hosts (cpnt. 1568), or different kinds of troops composing an army. *Power of the country*: = POSSE COMITATUS. Originally less concrete, without a or *pl.* Now rare or arch.

1297 Inv. A. 87. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3566 He com agayn wit his gret [*Gött.* -power, powere]. 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 3711 He wrow...To make a warn to Orfeus, And gret power wid him in hande. c 1400 *Destr. of Troy* 30 Come Iulius Cesar...into his lande, with a power of Romeyns, and wedde hym lastly for lande þrow strengþ. c 1440 *Sir Gawayne* 313 My lord hatz remitted a vver powere. 1513 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 274 As muche power of men of warre as they coude make. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115, Destroyed from the depnes of hell all his host or powere. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 240 Sir Lancaster...was with a great & honorable armed company amonges the Arians. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 632 They with luck their powers were comming towarde London. 1600 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. 4. 40 Sharpe and Coppes Are buying Powers: We must straight make head. 1642 *Perfect & Ju Lay* 281 One of their crowds into the Church with great power of Lay men, and bolsterd the other out with force and armes. 1653 Humphrey *Ormonde Life* xviii. (1851) 108 He came with the power of the county to depound her being Sheriff. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Architl.* I. 8/2 The Allusions, who fought against Pompey with such a Power of Horse. 1803 Scott *Lord Wharton* iv. xxiv, Two hundred of my master's powers. 1854 Wilson. *Whigg.* v. 213 His brave, and those of all his Power Shall here be a Sepulchre too!

10. a. A large number, a multitude, a 'host' of persons (not a military force); **b.** A large number, quantity, or amount of things; an abundance, a great deal, 'a lot'. *Now dial. or vulgar colloq.*

a. a 1680 Fuller *Worthies* (1811) I. 134 Inquiring a power of poor people, in Pulling...Getting, Splitting, Vending, and Buying these [Rush]-lights. 1708 J. Kersey (title) *Kersey Street*, i. i, What other Company have you in Town? A power of fine ladies. 1821 T. Gaspey (title) *Hyde, Heath, IV.* 15 They had left a power of servants at their master's. 1867 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* xi. They say there is a power of Union watching about the Parish.

b. 1631 H. M. tr. *Rosmo. Caldon* 303 What sumptuous dishes voutments were there...What a power of golden candlesticks. 1680 Cotton *Martin Cit. Wise* i. 1, They have a power o' money. 1708 Ashmole *Theatrum* 1. 1, This Island will bring a power of Custom to the Crown. 1770 *Gent. Conv.* xv. *St. Nicholas* (obsolete) It will be to you a power of good one way or other. a 1799 Hist. Williamson *Pooth.* Wks. (1736) III. 16, 17, I shall expect (as the poorer people say) to England that you will make a power of money to indemnify me for your absence. 1822 Dickens *Oliv. Twist* iii, It has done a power of work. 1837 Mrs. H. Wood *Dene Hollow* iv, I've a power of things to do at home. 1859 G. Meredith *Ev Carl & Dahlia* (1906) 30 He was an all-round man, a scholar: knew a power of botany.

III. In technical uses.

11. † *Geom.* The square described on a given line (*obs.*) (? an error); *Mark.* (in modern use), the product obtained by multiplying a number or quantity into itself a specified number of times, the number of times being indicated by an ordinal numeral.

The first power of a number or quantity is the number itself; the second power is the square, or product of the number multiplied into itself; the third power is the cube, or product of the square multiplied by the original number.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* x. Introd. 60 The power of a line, is the square of the same line. 1674 Jones (*Cocker*) 197 Multiply alternately the Numbers given, by the Powers of those Literals follows for the reduced Number. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 43 Every Term to be divided by the first Power of the variable Quantity: then the Fluxion of that Term must be found by itself thus. 1867 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 80, *a* is the root, or 1st power of *a*. *a* is the 2d power, or square of *a*.

Alg. 1814 tr. *Lacroix's Logic* 150 Even in cases where calculation in the strict sense is impossible we are inclined to use the term 'power' when the ranging and importance of a conception is raised in some peculiar manner.

† **b.** *In power* (tr. *in potentia*, Euclid): a phrase used in relation to the squares of magnitudes that are compared, as distinguished from the magnitudes themselves; thus magnitudes are *commensurable* (or *incommensurable*) *in power* when their squares are commensurable (or incommensurable). So *equal in power, of equal power*: see QUOTS. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathway.* tr. Def. vi. ♥ 13, A Line is saydde to be equall in power with two or mo lynes, when his square is equall to all their squares. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 46 Pythagoras, Sacrificed a Hecatomb, having found out, that the hypothenuse of a right Angled Triangle, is of equal power to the two sides including the right angle.

1660 Barrow *Euclid* x. Def. iii, Right lines are sometimes called in power, when the areas upon them possesse their squares. 1685 Richard Harrison's *Map* 1. ii. 5. 40 How to finde two Lines, which together shall be equal in Power to any Line given.

c. *Power of a point* with regard to a circle: the square of the distance from that point to the point of contact of the tangent drawn from it; or (equivalently) the rectangle under the segments of any chord drawn from the point.

1685 Lucasian *Commercium Prop. Geom.* 38 If through a point *O* any chord be drawn to cut a circle in *P* and *Q*, the rectangle *OP*, *OQ* is called the power of the point with regard to the circle.

12. *Mech.* An instrument by means of which energy may be applied to mechanical purposes. *Mechanical* (†*mathematical*, †*mechanic*) *powers*: the simple machines by means of which mechanical energy may be advantageously applied; now reckoned as six, viz. the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, wedge, inclined plane, and screw: *cf.* MACHINE *sb.* 5.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2088 The Five Mathematical Powers (as they are called) or mixed Engines for the facilitation of Motion. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Six Mechanical Faculties; the Balance, the Lever, the Wheel, the Pulley, the Wedge, and the Screw; which are usually called the Six Mechanick Powers. 1720 *Ibid.* II, *Centre Mechanick*, of those Centers are five usually recommended, the Lever, the Balance, the Wedge or Inclined Plane, the Screw, and the Pulley. 1840 Dr. Arnott's *Physics* I. 134 No mechanical power or machine generates force. 1848 J. M. Simpkinson *Bird, Gunner* 168 n. 190 There are seven mechanical powers, viz.—The Lever, the Wheel and Axle, the Pulley, the Inclined Plane, the Wedge, the Screw, and the Funicular Machine. 1859 G. Rose *Elem. Physics.* 70 Inclined plane. The action of this mechanical power depends upon the simple principle [etc.].

13. Any form of energy or force available for application to work. *spec.* **a.** Mechanical energy (as that of gravitation, running water, wind, steam, electricity), as distinguished from hand-labour; often viewed as a commodity saleable in definite quantities. In quot. 1728 = FORCE 18.7 11 a. **b.** Force applied to produce motion or pressure; the acting force in a lever or other 'mechanical power', as opposed to the resistⁱ. **c.** The mechanical advantage gained by the use of a machine.

1707-40 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Power in mechanicks denotes a force, which being applied to a machine, ready to produce motion,...If the power be a man, or a beast, it is called an animate power; if the air, water, fire, gravity, or elasticity, an inanimate power. 1728 Desaguliers *Newton's Philos.* 72 Cassel...from the influence of the power of gravity united with the general laws of motion. 1808 J. Dunbar *Art of Dressing Flax* ...for the purpose of working the roving loose by the application of power. 1828 *Exp. High Courts, an Unwritten Law* 7 The general subjection of the brute to mechanical power...all appears to the prejudice of the present system. 1865 J. Smith *Economy Sea* 2 Steam is the power by which it is to be raised; and the instrument or engine, by which that power acts upon the weight. 1872 J. Nasmyth (*Oper. Mechanics*) 83 The word *power*, as used in practical mechanics, signifies the exertion of strength, pressure, impulse, or pressure, so as to produce motion. 1892 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXV. 446 I wish to let out power, but do not know a good and certain way of measuring it. 1892 *Engineering* (*Oper. Machines*) 87 The product of these two quantities gives will express the power of the wheel to perform mechanical effects. 1899 *Nicols Electric. Illustr.* II. 432 With such a battery power the sparks from the primary coil are brilliant in the extreme. 1900 *Model Work* Nov. 14, 291 Power is the product of force and velocity; that is to say, when one multiplies by the velocity with which its acting is the power is obtained.

1881 Haughton *Princ. Animal Mechanics* 263 The term "power"...signifies time-rate of doing work, and it is usually in practical use in the expression "horse-power", which stands for 33,000 foot-pounds per minute.

13. *Optics.* The capacity of a lens (or combination of lenses) for magnifying the apparent size of an object; also *absol.*, the lens itself.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The Power of a Glass is usually by some fix'd distance of the perspective from its solar focus. 1831 Brewster *Optics* v. 49 The magnifying power, or the number of times that the apparent magnitude of the object is increased. 1834 *Faraday's Researches* 2d. ser. ♥ 23 The light is polarized by this plate, and being then subjected by two plate-crystal glasses (termed the power), in otherwise received on a metal compressed pellet power. c 1893 J. Wyman in *Circ. Sc. T.* 67/1 Another pair of lenses is generally placed between the 'power' (that is, the last lens in front of the arrangement) and the condensers. 1897 Hendry & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1898) 22 Moving found as focusing, examine with a higher power.

IV. ¶ **14.** In N.T., § Cor. xii. 10, a verbal rendering of Gr. *ἀφορμαί*, L. *potentiæ*: see QUOTS.

V. Phrases and Combinations.

17. Phrases. † **a.** *After, at one's power, at all one's power*: according to one's ability; to the utmost of one's ability, with all one's might. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 16881 Per haues at her power rasons. 1452 *Rental St. Cuthb.-Jarrow* (1839) I. 163 The seide John sal kepe the land fra gast after his power. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* iv. 8 Be ouerlod after yi power. Yi shalt haue much grene yerelonnesse. 1567 Reynardson *Lett.* (1880) I. 32 Your's at all power in the Lord Jesus, S. R. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Tears Ep. Wks.* (1711) 158, I shall freely and defend the true holy catholick and christian religion...at all my power.

† **b.** *By (one's) power*: according to one's ability. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* A. 61, 1300 *Cursor* 1251 Ic schuld bot hyely sklaine to gastes seruise, þat vn-lyk es wel schuld be gast, ay wel bot. 1389 Lewis, *E. Pol. &c.* v. 36, I have obeyed him ofte,...And paied him to my powere.

c. *In power*: (*a*) in a position of authority; † (*b*) able, competent (*to do* something). *Sc.* † (*c*) to potentiality, *in posse*, as opposed to *in exercise* or *action*. † (*d*) *Mark.*: see 11 b. (*e*) *In one's power*, within one's ability, under one's control: see 1, 4.

1449 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1891 To crauen to him be humayne, þat is gode wore þe. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 886 The toun is in powere to mak that prouisioun. 1638 Baillie *Mod. Pleadg.* 1. (1650) 184/1 That Intellect which is always in act...As farre then that Intellect which is in power. 1739 Hume *Treat. Nat.* (1738) I. v. vii. 308 They are not really and in fact present to the mind, but only in power. *Mod.* (in 4 a).

† **d.** *Of power*: able, capable, competent. *Obs.*

c 1380 Chaucer *Mercy* 1180 We be out of power to make him amendes. 1488 *Hen. VII at York in Leodium Illus.* (1788) 22 Other Ambassadours, which may not...be of power to have only power. 1511 Pynson *Regim. Lyfe* (1555) 140, If ye be of power, ye maye drinke a good draught of pyzere. 1870 Morris *Earthly Paradise* III. 68 Of power to shoot the eye with loud Desire.

e. † *To and's power* (*obs.*), *to the best, uttermost, or extent of one's power*: so far as one is able, (*arch.*) in *Wills of Facts.* I. 143 A boy now a 14 yeares olde[d.] 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiii. 48 She...obeyssheth and entierely hym to her power. 1503 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 158 The men they wolde haue endeuoyled to the best of their powere. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 668 King Reynier did also help his daughter to his vttmost power. 1630 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 137 Three Kings...I remember to have kept to my power. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 1. 1. (1906) I. 47 To do here all my power you shall see it to me more.

† **f.** *Upon one's power*: as well as one can. *Obs. rare.*

c 1580 Wyvile *Inl. Wks.* III. 403 Desyng yours Majestie vpon yours vnworpie weake powers.

† **g.** *Within power*, within range. *Obs.*

1448 Paston *Lapel. Lett.* II. 6, Whilis your power of lastis.

† **h.** *To do (unto) one's power*: to do one's best.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1851 *And*, for to wirke it wel, do thi power (*rime* clere). 1528 Sir G. Hayo *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 13 He did his power to put it down. 1564 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxxvii. 316 Shame haue he that doth hurte nat his power to succour all. 1580 Baskerv. *Holinshed's Comm.* 42 Christendome stode all his power against them.

i. *Power of life and death, of pit and gallows, of the keys, of the sword*: see LIFE *sb.* 14, PIT *sb.*[1] 7, KEY *sb.*[1] 4, SWORD.

1580 Digby tr. *Stubbes's Conem.* 1915 The power of the keyes. 1609 *Statute Realm.* (1822) I. 391 All Barons who have power of Fee, and Gallows of theft. 1613 H. Lee *Instruct.* vii. 124 you note, The power of life and death, which by especiall law belonged to the Lord High Admirall.

18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *power-distribution, -generation, -ranger, -processes, -production, -stroke, -supply, -transmission, -wind.* **b.** Operated, driven, or done by mechanical power, as *power-bellows, -blast, -crane, -engine, -forge, -hammer, -lathe, -machine, -mither, -mill, -plant, -press, -pulley, -vehicle.* **c.** Used in generating, distributing, or applying mechanical power, as *power-dam, -house, -station, -works.* **d.** Objective, as *power-giving, -holding, -propelling, -sucking, -weaving* adjs. **e.** Instrumental, as *power-driven, -elated* adjs., *power-feeding, -running, -weaving* ats. and adjs.: *power-area* vb. **f.** Spec. Comb.: **power capstan**, a capstan in which the power is increased by means of gearing; **power-cutter**, **-cutting** *n.*: see QUOT.; **power-gas**, coal-gas used for supplying power, not illuminative; **power-load** *Electr.*, the amount of current delivered for use in driving machinery, as distinguished from that used for lighting.

1896 T. Arch *Parl. Wks.*, 137 Let the National Will ‘Power-assist the State.

1880 W. A. Richardson *Organon* 69 The generative system, by which the traits of the progenitor is taken from the boy, by means of small "power-bellows.

1896 *Forester Rambler Scott.* III. 27 A "power-float to excite the furnace fires.

1894 Westwood *Sil. Faery Il.* 211 A "power-friction.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 2 May, 5/6 A great "power-fuse lifting gear for the Hudson River Power Company.

1893 *Use. Philos. Manuf.* 334 The "power-driven machines of a factory.

1743 *Nature Poet's Defendant.* 38 Not... Stubborn'd depress'd, and "power-elastic pride.

1893 *Cassier's Coal. Metals. Papers* XIII. 263 The power-reading series or "power-system, *K*, *B*, which will be a power.

1898 *Scott. Trade Jrnl.* 15 Nov., The people to grant assistance on account of the "power engines.

1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Machinist* 143 This distinction... between a "power-feeding and a hand-feeding machine.

1832 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 63 The blocks...are prepared at the "power forges.

1901 *Nature* 10 Jan. 253/2 On "power-gas and large gas-engines for central stations.

1873 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, "Power-hammer, a hammer in which the weight is raised by power of machinery.

1879 *Engineer* XLVIII. 412 It professes to be a power hammer applicable, not to one class of work, but to all purposes.

1892 *Cent. Dict.*, "Power-house, a building especially provided to contain the power or motors from which power is conveyed to the driven machinery.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/1 It is intended to supply a large proportion of power from a great power-house where electricity is generated.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech. Add.* (1882) The "power-knife is driven by horse-power, water, or steam.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 9/2 It is only by the increase of the "power-load" which we supply that we can hope to reduce the price of electricity for lighting purposes.

1879 *Use. Philos. Manuf.* 331 Cork made by "power-machinery.

1880 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 51 Now we've got the American Diamond's "power-mallet.

1892 *Oracle Magnet.* I. 362/1 A great number of large "power-mills have sprung up.

1894 Westlock *Lectonia* 398 There are many Truths to stimulate us to "Power-navigate...of the World.

1870 W. Gregory *Lect. Alphonsus* 38 This word represents the rulers of this world as mere "power-possessors.

1898 Wincheser, "*Power-press*, a printing-press worked by steam, by water, or by other power.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 5 Dec. 6/3 That a revolution in "power-production might result.

1894 J. E. Cornevin *Poisons & Lymphs* 21 The "power-propelling properties were rare.

1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 4/6 The development of "power-stations all over the country.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 7/2 The "power-supply for the printing presses of the newspapers being cut off.

1892 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/6 A "power transmission... from the Pelzmaschine...to the exhibition, a distance of about three kilometres.

1790 H. Moore *Laurel of Liberty* (ed. 2) 13 While some lost "pow'r-usurping slaves are free.

1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 188 Patent which "power-weaving has been found adequate to produce.

1880 Gissing *Firm. Kelly* I. i. 16 *As if* He had said, 'My words are "power-words indeed. They take effect'.

1900 Westm. Gaz. 21 Apr. 3/2 The "power-works adjacent to the river.

Power, *sb.*[4] *obsol.* Also 8 **pour.** [Etymology obscure (in reference to quot. 1838 it may be noted that *pour* is not the pronunciation of *pore* in Cornwall).] The local name in Cornwall of a small species of *seal*, *Gadus minutus*, also called *power-* or *pour-cod*.

1713 Jago in *Ray's Synopsis* 163 Asellus minor maculosus, *Cornub.* Pour vel Power Shrimp.

1789 Pennant *Zool.* III. 190 Pour or Power.

1838 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 182 The Power, or Poor Cod, the smallest of its genus, so called, it is said, on account of its diminutive size, seldom exceeding six or seven inches in length.

1886 E. Cornw. *Gloss.*, *Power*, the fish, *Gadus minutus*.

† **Power,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Power *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To make powerful, empower, strengthen.

1590 Hume tr. *Chas' Daily. Chr. Wives* (1591 K.), With sinewes both windsome & chiefely be cruelly powred.

1725 *Young Merchant* v. xv. Vitals gift their tribes, power'd their stars.

Power, obs. form of Poer, Poor.

Pow-erable, *a. Now rare.* [f. Power *sb.*[1] + -able: cf. *comfortable, reasonable, favourable.*]

† **1.** = Powerful. *Obs.*

1568 Allen *Admon.* 7 Gods mighty arme that dispoyleth the powrth and powrable persons from their seates.

1592 G. Harvey *Pierces Sup. Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 251 Howsoever valiant, rash, or powrable.

1625 Carlton *Nero, Rhetor.* 12 The only powrable man of England in his time.

1628 Hobbes *Mis.* 1. 104 Divers things...very effectuall and powrable to corrupt.

1632 Brathwait *Cryptolitus* 131 In my behalfe, would be willing to doe with us, more powrable we shall be to effect any thing.

† **2.** Extreme, excessive. *Obs. rare.*

1588 Allen *Admon.* 38 An unbridled powrable desire.

1598 Greenway *Tacitus' Ann.* xi. 2, (1622) 78 The measure of Quickins was nothing pleasing, by reason...of the danger he brought Lepida into, and miserable vilainies, and powrable old age (peculiarunque et propositum miserum).

3. That can be effected by power; possible. *rare*[—1].

1580 J. Young *Pens. Scanan* 170 The Infinite God...can effect all the powrable.

Hence † **Pow-erableness,** powerfulness, power as a quality; † **Pow-erably** *adv.*, powerfully.

1580 Baret *Alvearie Hist.* n. 228 (1580) 107 Powerableness [*L. potentia*] is meant more where it is no exercise.

1582 G. Harvey *Pierces Supers.* Wks. II. 180 Powerably armed, with their supreme and unconceivable authority.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602 as) Christ...was both dead and buried...and yet not corrupted or personally possessed per corruptionem ex efficientiâ.

1638 Baxter *Saints' Powrer* 129 Had he...in some measure broken the power [etc.].

Power-cod : see Power *sb.*[3]

Powered (pou·əd), *ppl. a.* [f. Power *sb.*[1] + -ed.] Having power (of a specified kind or degree); chiefly in parasynthetic combinations.

1879 H. F. Chorley in *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/3, I must deny...that a small powered streamer is as trustworthy as one of good power.

1892 *Nature*, 8 Sept. 50 Not to heavily powered as some more modern vessels.

1903 *Motoring Illust.* 108 They are more highly powered in proportion to their weight than other cars.

Powerful (pou·əɹfŭl), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Power *sb.*[1] + -ful.] Full of or having power.

1. Having great power; mighty, potent.

a 1200–50 *Alexander* 2192 My pare powrefullist o powrfull gode. I pouerly presente, plus empire & litse wyrdinge myserely be to held.

1393 Langl. *Piers Pl. (C.)* II. 31 The Lords of Rome, Pensewrath, and Wilkaughte With all their powerfull frendis are fled to him.

1607 Dekker *Sevens. sig. (a)ij*, (Death) is the powerfullest, the fearefullest enemy.

1707 A. Hamilton *Mem. Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxvi. 393 He is esteemed the powerfullest King on the Sea-coast of Malabar.

1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 467 This powerful city had presented against the Forces of Spires.

2. Capable of exerting great force (physical or immaterial); strong, potent. (Of persons or things.)

1560 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1 (1594) 10 The...perfect understanding of the chiefest part and most powerfull beginning of health, consists of his spirit.

1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. 13 Whose supposals...hath not Moses from Winter and Shil. Winds.

1598 tr. *Mambrino Hist. Cassiodor* I. 41 That is not now to be looked without a powerfull eye, which can not be turned from.

1604–16 Earl Orkney *Cornelius* I. 41 This is not now to be looked without a powerfull eye, which can not be turned from.

1604–16 Earl Orkney *Cornelius* (1616) 69 Knowing a confederate more neer to the powerfullest Rock.

a 1721 Ken *Div. Love Wks.* (1838) 119 Let thy all-powerfull love shower in my heart.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 120 By the frequent and liberal use of other powerful stimulants.

1808 Scott *Marm.* IV. viii. He knew to print, Lord Hamilton's powerful mind, and wise.

1847 Jones *Cranmer* II. By one of the most wise and powerful men.

1856 *Trans. Roy. Acad. Phys. Sc.* VI. 106, (1857) A performer with a powerful instrument [such as a concertina].

3. Exerting great force or producing great effect (in quot. 1844, inclusive the exertion of great force). **b.** Having power to influence greatly; impressive, convincing, telling.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 36 Had not the Ladie with her powrefull speach Him from his wicked will reuokt beforne.

1604 Drayton *Moses* xvii. (1630) 1873 Of all proofes, Demonstration is the powerfullest.

1742 *Ilc Fine Bridg. Comedy* v. 2 (1840) 30 There is a powerfull face in a father's command.

1799 C. B. Brown *Edgar Huntly* (1801) I. viii. 119 Excuses which have no all means a powerful resemblance to those of Mrs. Lorimer.

1834 Miss Martineau *Illustr. to Taxation* 63 The first of a powerful kind.

1880 Tennyson *Ode to Memory* 183 The sudden change of turbulence producing powerful inspirational symptoms.

1873 Morley *Rousseau* I. 129 The author of the most powerful book by which perverted Army has been overmatched.

1885 *Stillwell's Gen. Mod. VIII.* 202 A powerful local odour.

† **4.** Having the power *to do* something; able, capable. *Obs. rare.*

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 108 By which the Inhesion in time, or powerfull to the something.

† **5.** *Math.* Involving the square or a higher power. *Obs. rare.*

1674 Jonas Moore *Arithmetick* A powerful Equation, wherein is more than one number or other.

6. Great, in quantity or number; cf. Mighty *a.* 3. *dial.* and *vulgar.*

1830 Mrs. Sherwood *Cmde Times* C. xxviii, Dat so Tom's gone to make a powerful deal o' trouble.

1839 Carlton *New Purchase* II. 8 (Bartlett) This place was not a little the—only bigger—and with a powerful heap of new things.

1879 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. v. (He) took a powerful sight of notice.

7. *Comb.*, as *powerful-regretted, -handed.*

1822 *Gent.'s Pictorial* xxvii, Pitied, not of the sound by a powerful-handed woman.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Jan. 5/1 The most powerful-weighted liner in the world.

B. *as adv.* In a great degree; very, exceedingly. *dial.* and *vulgar.* Cf. Mighty *adv.*

1838 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 226, He was powerful tired.

1848 W. E. Burton *Waggoner* 23 He felt it tickle powerful from the top of his head to the end of his mare's tail.

1850 Brontë & Ellis *Gould Authority* xxvii, Seymour seems powerful zealous to get you on the paper.

Pow·erfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a powerful manner; with power, authority, or might; strongly, forcibly, mightily; with moving force, earnestly, impressively; greatly, exceedingly.

1600 Dekker *Dog. Ethiopia* H 3, It hath stood against all the storms of fortune...which so powerfully beat upon it.

1639 Brathwait *Whtd Tale* 111 He is so powerfully back'd.

1788 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* v. This well-timed present pleased more powerfully in the favour.

1813 Blair *Pr. Thank* 6, The short, thickset, powerfully-built man.

1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 303 From May to November the sun shines powerfully.

Pow·erfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being powerful; mightiness; strength, potency; impressiveness, convincing quality.

a 1586 C. (not Pembroke) *Ps.* cxxxvii. iii, Who can maintaine With Thee in powrefulnes a rivall's equitie?

1604 Dekker *Lgr. Ent. Normandy* (1607), Although he wants such powerfulness of heart.

1739–6 Cotes *Demands* I. 133 That by the powerfulness of other ministers of State.

1804 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 149 A certain degree of water of powerfulness (of which in various parts of her seals.

Powerless (pou·əɹlĕs, pou·əlĕs), *a.* [f. Power *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without power or ability; devoid of power; helpless.

1552 Huloet, Powerles or helpynge geuse, *inops, impotens.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. 61 His powerlesse arme, bereaued with nerues sinues.

1728 Pope *Odyss.* xxi. 80 Powerless to relieve, I must behind it.

1800 Poole *Hive.*

People, 401 Hereby many of right is powerless, when there is not the love of God's law.

Hence **Pow·erlessly** *adv.*; **Pow·erlessness.**

1823 *Examiner* 813 The feeling Sullivan is not powerlessly conceived.

1833 Carleton *Const. Man* I. vii. 11, as (Christ) the large intermediate species...are in fact, peopled with little worlds...Now, in the powerlessness of our mortal vision, we do not know how it may be so.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 122 The powerlessness of the remedy to effect such change.

1890 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 19 Men feel his powerlessness in the face of physical forces.

Pow·erlet. [Doc.-Lat.] A petty "power".

1889 *Lit. Rev.* 24 Sept. 488/1 Any actual quarrel between these Powers or powerlets could only end to the disadvantage of the Sultan.

† **Pow·erlike,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Power *sb.*[1] + -like.] = Powerful.

1837 Lond. Mcdic. 11. *Parody Pol. Diic.* 120 Rome had not any great communion with any powerlike Prince in her first and weakest beginning.

Pow·er-loom. A weaving loom worked by mechanical power (water, steam, etc.), as distinguished from a hand-loom.

1828 J. Duncan *Art of Weaving* 272 The chief working parts of the different power looms.

1829 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 16 The power-loom...is one of the most useful machines that has ever been constructed.

1832 Mechanics *Instr. Manuf.* (1838) 196, 37,139 A hand-weaver...possesses bodily strength, which is not essential for a person attending a power-loom.

1873 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 230/1 Between 1785 and 1820 Cartwright matured his power-loom.

In *Comb.*, as *power-loom cloth, weaver, weaving.*

1833 Mr. Montgomery *Manch. Strike* 5, 3 All present were spinners and power-loom weavers.

1833 Urk *Philos. Manuf.* 331 Capital...expended in the mere upkeep of power-loom [sic], or the wearing of what is purchased.

1842 St. Ellen *Cornish Manuf.* 5 as Power-loom weaving is combined with spinning.

1892 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/3 There is no change in the market for linsey power-loom cloths.

Powert, -te, -tie, obs. forms of Poverty.

Powese (pəuz·iz, -is). *Irish Customs.* Also 9 powis, powes, powis, pasi. [n. Du. (cf Scottish) *pousies*, corrupt. of Sp. *pasas* or mod.L. *passio*: see Pathi. Mistaking of the final sibilant for a plural inflexion (as in *pence*) has brought a new sing. *pouse, pouse into vulgar use.*] = Pathi.

1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 172 The Peacock Pheasant of Guiana...called Powese by the Natives, from their cry, which is similar to that name.

1814 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* (1825) 157 Here are also two species of the Powise or Hoazin.

1880 W. H. Bates *Log & Myths Guiana* 130 The Southern Cross is supposed by many Arabs to represent a Pasi bird.

1898 H. Kirke *Brit. Guiana* (Guia. 370 Powis, Curassow.

1903 Dan Vedder *Cat. Terrible* I. 53 Other birds such as guans (powises).

Ibid. 58.

Powesete, var. Poesete *Obs.*, power. **Powgha,** pow3, powze, powhe, var. Pouch *sb.* and *v.* **Powhead,** var. Pollhead, tadpole. **Powis, -is,** -ise : see Powise. **Powin,** Sc. var. Pawn *sb.*[3] *Obs.*, peacock. **Powk,** dial. f. Poke; var. Pouk. **Powks-needle :** see Puck-needle. **Powl,** obs. f. Poll, Poul. **Powlder,** obs. f. Powder.

Powlidoody (pəulidū·di). Also poul-, -dowdy. [From *Poulnabody* (? *pull Dubhdi*, O'Dowd's Hole), name of the inner part of a creek near Corcomroe Abbey in Co. Clare.] A celebrated variety of Irish oyster : see quot. 1850.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 256 We had some scollaped Powlnabodies for supper.

1848 *Ibid.* XXIII. 760 We are willing to bet a barrel, and make the first deposit of a dozen poul-dowdies at Ambrose's.

1850 *Standard* 28 Dec. 1/4 Within forty large supplies of unparalleled favourite "poulnabodies", said to be obtained from "the...shores of the Green Isle".

Powldron, obs. form of Poldron.

† **Powle,** obs. f. Poll *sb.*[1] and *v.* In quot., name of the mark : = Poll *sb.*[1] 20.

1863–4 *Act* 27 *Vict. c.* 20 § 23 Any parts of any Hide...called the Wingles, Backs, Shanks, Flanks, Poals, or Cheeks.

Powle, obs. f. Pole, Poul *sb.*[1] **Powles,** etc. : see Paul. **Powlt-foot,** obs. var. Pelt-foot. **Powltice, Powltry,** obs. ff. Poultice, Poultry. **Powmbe garnette, powngarnet, powngarnette,** obs. ff. Pomegranate. **Powm(e,** obs. f. Poke. **Pownage,** obs. f. Pannage. **Pownce, powneon, pownse,** obs. ff. Pounce. **Pownch,** obs. f. Paunch. **Pownd, Powne,** obs. ff. Pond, Pound. **Powney, -nie, -ny,** obs. Sc. ff. Pony. **Pownt,** obs. f. Point *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

† **Powpe,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [perh. connected with Poop *v.*[1]] A pop-gun.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Powpe, instrylne *vl.* hais pipkel, syringa.

Powpe, obs. form of Pour *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *2.*

† **Pow-penny.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [app. f. *pow* = Poll + Penny.] Some payment or offering made at a funeral or on its anniversary.

1558 *Acts Ld. High Treas., Instr.* VI. 405 Item, to the poupenny delivrit to David Lindesay, Lyoun herauld, ane cousine of wardis...xxx. 1622 *Abd. Reg.* VII. 181 Expensis debursit upoun the upbringe of Queine Magdelene...Item, to the Erle of Murrayis sell efter the pow pennye, xxx.

Powre, -re, obs. ff. Poor, Pore, Pour, Power.

Powrg, obs. f. Purge. **Powrs, -se,** obs. ff. Purse *sb.*[1] and *v.* **Powrsh(e,** obs. ff. Push *sb.* and *v.*

Powsowdy (pousəu·di), **powsoddy** (pousəd·i). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 powsodie,

-ollin, 7 pow's-scrudy, 7 powscollin, 8 -scrudlin, 9 -scuddin, -scully, pounscollin, -scrudin, -scrudy, 8– pow'-; -scrudy. [Origin obscure: see Note.]

A name given now or formerly in Scotland and the northern counties of England to various culinary preparations, not obviously related to each other; among these (in Scotland) sheep's head broth (7 *obs.*); (in Cumbrld. and Westmrld.) an ale posset; (in north of Eng.) Yorkshire pudding (7 *obs.*); a hotch-potch or heterogeneous mixture. † Also *fig.* used as a term of endearment (*obs.*, the earliest instance of the word). Also *attrib.*

1520–30 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvi. 30 Quod he, 'My claverhouse, and my cockbullie, My lovit nappie, my sweit pousscollie'. a 1686 F. Sempill *Alphabetum Wedding* 68 There will be... Powscuddie, and drapstrunk, and mowdie. 1787 W. Tatum *Scots Poems* 24 In half an hour her pet he sees O' scrudy-scrudy, An' fresh prosscrudy. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxv, He's throwing their trailing some possscrudie [soft accidentalness meal] by my lord, for he dosses on Rob-Roy fash neither. 1823 *Lisbon Grose* 10, 10 Pow's-scrudy, king's-heads, sunny-sides, sheep's trotters, hot and hot. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pownoddy*, meat pudding placed under a roast. 1829 Hunt *Every-day Bk.* I. 331 There is shown to Johnsonians, and possessible [*misprint*] ... to possessible are recognized the weasel... of the boiled with sugar and nutmeg. 1857 J. Sullivan *Cumberld. & Westmorld.* 289 The six-pound cockneys to appear at the village tavern on what is called the Pownoddy night. 1858 *Ile Queensb. Anthology* 58 If, say The pennlessness of excellent ale, ... and possibly of still more excellent pow-scrudy (a confirmation of ale, spirits, and opium). 1894 *Northumbrld. Gloss., Pownoddy*, hotchpotch, *Hutchinsonia*, a heterogeneous dish.

Obvious Pownoddy has been supposed to be a corrb. of *pan*, Fr. (*à*) *tout* + *noddin*, boiled; also, to be a corruption of Posset: both two distinct words have been confounded, as the names seem to have been in common.]

Powat, -ole, var. Pouchy, power. **Powt(e,** obs. ff. Pout (young bird), Pouch. **Powter,** obs. f. Pouter. **Powther,** obs. or dial. f. Powder. **Powtry,** obs. f. Poultry.

Powwow, pow-wow (pau-wau), **pawaw** (pau-), *sb.* Forms: α. 7–9 pawah, -aw, 7 pawwaw, powwaw, -ahe, 8 pouwau, pow-wa, 9 powwaa, -waw. β. 7–9 pawaw, pawwaw, 7 pawwo, pawwan, -waws, pauwau, -ww, 8 pawau, paw-waw, 9 paws. γ. 7– powwow, pow-waw, 8 powwah, 8– powwow. [An Algonkin (Narragansett) word, *pauwwaw* or *powwáw*, the two syllables of which in colonial English were assimilated, and the stress transferred to the four, although in the form *powwow* also retained on the second.]

1. A priest, wizard, or medicine-man of the North American Indians.

a. 1624 E. Winslow *Gd. News fr. New Eng.* in Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625) IV. 1868 The office and duties of the Pawah is to be exercised principally in calling upon the Deuill and casting Lottes, for the obtaining of their desires. [Johnson *Wonder-w. Prov. Rom. Eng.* 131 Their Physicians are the Powwaws or Indian Priests. 1708 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 119 The Indians reported that he was such a great Powwaw, that no bullet could come him. 1788 C. Beatty *Journal. Two months* 211 Considering them Pow-wows as kind of prophets, who pretend to have converse with spirits. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* ii. 81 The white priesthood by the Powahs, or Conjuring men. 1834 Waterton *Wand. Naturalist* I. 289 The Powwaw's charms. 1902 G. Sand *Marie Lisbet, Chr. Missions* iv. 66, 136 In what else does man's power to wizards consist?

β. 1638 E. Johnson in *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. Ser.* II. VI. (1836) 65 To exasperate the malice of the devill which stirres your powers about me. 1670 D. Denton *Descr. New York* (1845) 8 The day being appointed by their chief Priest or pawaw. 1849 Kendall *Trav.* I. ix. 102 *Pawau, or powwaw, spelt also powah*, is a word which I have not found in general use among the Indians of New England, as it has always been among the colonists. 1852 J. Dunton *Wkd Chase* viii. 182, And oft he thought, Ere thickets brown, his new Wife the black Recruit of the grim Pawaw.

γ. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* iv. 118 In Their Powwows, breathing themselves to their conjurations and incantations. 1732 Lediard *Indian Hist.* & *Fabric* 21 (1754) 118 The Indian Conjurer, one of those whom they call Powwows. 1858 Lowell *St. Nicholas* I. 32 Let them come, for it requires, methinks, no great wit. 1873 H. Ernest *Expos. Rarey Mess.* I. 246 The *powwows* visited the sick, sang and invoked their gods, and applied their medicines.

2. A ceremony of the North American Indians, especially one where magic was practised and feasting and dancing indulged in; also, a council of Indians, or conference with them.

a. 1665 J. Cotton in *Quincy Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 22 Such as join with them in the observance of their powwows and idolatries. 1780 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 215 An ancient religious rite, called the Powwow, was annually celebrated by the Indians. a 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* &c. (1821) II. 269 No place could be a fitter spot for an Indian Powwow.

β. 1788 J. Mac Pherson *Lett. Lond.* (1789) 92 The Indians made one of their hellish paw-waws, which found all the boys of enemy. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Legend. Sleepy Hollow*, An old Indian chief, the paramount or wizard of his tribe, held his powwows there. 1887 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/5 To find the chief the Indians held the Pow-wows.

3. *transf.* Applied to any meeting compared to an Indian conference; e.g. a political or scientific congress, a friendly consultation, or a merry-making; a 'palaver' of any kind. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1820 *Indian Gaz.* (U.S.) 1 June 3/1 The Warriors of the Democratic Tribe will hold a powow at Agawam on Tuesday next. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xx. 72 The Cambrian had several Kanakas on board...they had a long pow-wow, and a smoke. 1883 E. Hitchcock *Reminis. Amherst Coll.* 331 The President...is invited to some College that the mid-night pow-wow [of the students] can hardly fail to disturb his slumbers. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 16 May, The Abolitionists are having a great pow-wow here as to whether they shall or not nominate their own candidate. 1894 Hughes *Is Life* (1900) I. xxviii. 410, I was not at the Gladstone pow-wow. 1895 *Spectator* 10 Aug. 175/2 Congresses and pow-wows of all descriptions are certainly a feature of the age.

4. *transf.* The working of mana; 'medicine'.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 126 After my skill as powwow had given me a sort of consistency with among them.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *powwow-doctor, -wizard.*

1845 Western *Agency of Sioux* Pamph. Wks. 1884 III. 227 Without were 'dogs and sorcerers'... French wizards, and 'the foul fiend'. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 303 The powwow-doctors still report over many barbaric the mysterious formulas.

Hence **Pow'wowism,** the powwow practice.

1873 B. Brown *Exper. Minn.* I. 255 They [*sc.* the old men] are the instructors into pow-wowism (or sorcery), in medicine and traditions.

Powwow (pau,wau'), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec., *sb.*]

1. *intr.* Of North American Indians: To practise medicine or sorcery; to hold a powwow.

1642 Lechford *Plain Dealing* (1867) 127 They will have their Powwes of Powdering, which [not] well, of late, have called Pyppin, according to the English word. 1648 tr. A. S. *Hudson Hist. Cambrey, Mass.* (1855) 20 There shall be no more Powwowing amongst the Indians. *And* if any shall hereafter powwow, both he that shall powwow, and he that shall procure him to powwow, shall pay twenty shillings apiece. 1837 W. Irving *Narrative* (1851) II. 198 After the Indians had been Powwowing together. 1896 *Kans. Arct. Expl.* II. 51, 116 He prescribes or powwows in darkness and cold wounds.

2. *transf.* To confer, discuss, deliberate, talk, hold palaver. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1760 J. Cookson in *N. Eng. Hist.* & *Gen. Reg.* (1864) XVIII. 72 He may refer the matter to Congress, they to the Medical Committee, who will probably powwow over it awhile, and no more be heard of it. 1845 Lowell in *Life* (1894) II. 334 Senator Mason of Virginia was there, powwowing about the Union. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 30/1 Mr. Sherman's narrative of it appears to have become inlayed with that quality through continued pow-wowing with Senate gossips. 1900 *Century Mag.* Feb. 600/1 She did not...wait to powwow about the dangers of the sea.

3. *trans.* To doctor, to treat with magic.

1648 Lond. *Arch. Exped.* II. xi. 116, I gave him a piece of red flannel, and powwowed him. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 208/2 The artistic forms of the headdress...representing the symbols of secret societies, the qualification of the wearer, the shamans who pow-wowed the work.

Hence **Powwowing** *vbl. sb.*, the practising of powwow; conference, palaver.

1642 [see 1 above]. 1892 J. Elliot in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 57 At my first preaching at Nashaway nearby all silenced the word, and called upon God, and Powwowing was wholly silenced. 1764 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. 471 note, Their meetings in their hot houses was a more rational remedy than the powwowing. 1850 *Nancy Dawson* ii. 24 The magic or powwowing of the North American Indians. 1895 [see 1 b above].

Powwower. [f. prec. vb. + -er1.] One who practises powwow; = Powwow *sb.* 1.

1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 96 Such...as shall make or countenance such powwowers...to be fined xx pounds five pounds, to powwower five pounds. 1899 Wister *Virg.* 38 That the governors [for so they call their conjurers] might be by themselves. 1780 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 217 The Powwowers...held a conference to discover the reason why the devils and powwowers had obeyed the prayers of the ministers.

Pox (poks), *sb.* [An altered spelling of *pocks*, pl. of Pock *sb.*, used collectively as name of a disease (cf. *measels, mumps, rickets*, etc.), and at length as a singular.]

1. Name for several different diseases characterized by 'pocks' or eruptive pustules on the skin: see Pock *sb.* 2 a. 2. Undefined. (Usually = 4 (*f*).)

c 1395 *Sir J. Mandeville* (Roxb.) xxxi. 202 Many han [*Lat.* habent] the Pokkes. 1530 Boke *Inuoge Bath* (*J. a.*) ii, 2nd. b ii, Here wote maidens to be spoken of...more lyke for yt pox, onles Pyrrye be agayn. 1604 E. Grimeston *tr. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxiii. 287 There is much of that wood which they call *Lignum sanctum*...fit to cure the pox. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 308 Treacle is the best Alexiterick against the Pox. 1708 *Inner Cockloft* iv. 2, Here were no...Pox, bailiffs, drunkards, smoking wheats, or goose. 1785 Cowper *Double-bed* 32, 'Tis in vain to give a Pox, or take it. 1896 Kingsley *Eng. Trans. Wheel Visit* Wks. (Robs) II. 3 Ha. (Coleridge) said...there were only three things which the government had brought into this garden of delights (Derby), namely, cats, pox, and famine.

† b. = Small-pox. *Obs.*

1691 F. Dickens *Funny Customer* 168, 142 Upon his Ladies dichearse of the Pox [*ed.* 1709 Sickness of the Small Pocks]. 1692 in W. Cary *Mem. Alt. Chr. Wor* (1808) II. 248 My lord's niece and Mr. Ashe are sick of the pox: it is thought [not the worst]. 1885 J. Cooke *Alderne Chronog.* 11, 11. 1st. ed. 1703 These drink all the Time until the Pox begins to rise, and after ... may be Small-Beer, wayes as pleasant. 1819 Byron *Years, Canto, The Doctor* paid off an old pox By harnessing a new pox from an ox.

c. Some disease of sheep. ? *Obs.*

[1552 : see Pock *sb.* 3.] 1593 Perry, *Maladie*, the sudden sickenes in sundrie sheepe called the pockes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 428 The Holy Fire, which the Shepheards call the Pox, or the Blisters, or Saint Anthonies fire.

d. Local name for a rash or eruption to which workers in antimony are liable.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 922 This eruption which is called by the [antimony] workmen the 'pox', occurs where the skin perspires most freely. *Ibid.*, 922 For the skin-eruption or 'pox' as it is called...spreading with a solution of blacthorpe or bloom of soda...is generally sufficient to give relief.

e. With qualifying words: (*a*) See Chicken-pox, Cow-pox, Small-pox, Swine-pox; (*b*) *Great, French*, or *Spanish pox*, syphilis.

1503 Fiendly pox [see French *A.* 6]. 1509 in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 267 The feats and corruption Effences of the Great Pox. 1588 R. Scot *Discov. Witches* x. ii. (1886) 2 Our neighbours...detected that he had the French pox. 1808 Towers *Serpents* (1876) 626 Ointments that are prepared against the French or Spanish pox. 1731 Bailey *Casuistry & Polite* 46 Say, has the smell or greatest pox Sunk down her nose, or mount'd her face? 1823 Byron *Don.* i. xxxix, I said the small-pox has gone out of late; Perhaps it may be followed by the great.

† 2. In *pl.* sense = *pocks*, pustules of small-pox.

1630–1813 [see Small-pox]. 1719 T. Boston *Mem.* (1899) 102 Jane was taken ill of the small pox...Her pox were many, and of a dangerous kind.

† 3. In imprecations, or exclamations of irritation or impatience. Cf. Plague *sb.* 3 d. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 46 A Pox of that Jest, and I beshrew all Shrowes. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij b, A pockes of that religion. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. iii. 302 A pox on him, he's a Cat still. 1637 Glapthorne *Hol. Ld.*, v. 3 I'le home addl, 'a Pox take the House of Commons, 'tis (both be Hanged'. 1693 Congreve *Love for L.* v. ii, O Pox, love shan't get rid of this foolish God! 1772 Mrs. Chapone *Dickenson's Burying* 2 What a pox, else were the fun the Man else hates. 1799 Farquhar *Two Beaux* iii. vii, Farmerkins! what a pox! [*goes to*] all trade and commerce! 1721 Wodrow *Sp. Pindar Pindaricus* Wks. 1842 IV. 183 A pox on all satire! 1822 Mad. *Lat. Dict.* 429/1 *Vah!* (*vae!*) pox!

4. *Comb.*: **pox-rotten** *a.*, physically corrupted by syphilis; **pox-stone** = *pock-stone*: see Pock *sb.* 4.

1688 *Kiv. Eng. Hist.* & *Gen. Reg.* LII. 17 A tall thin-faced fellow speaks broken. 1700 Kennett *Lamd. MS.* 1033 f. 303b, Above the coal seams at Cheadle in Staffordshire they have a rock of a greyish colour, called *pox-stone* as very hard, that where they doe not luckily meet with a cleft, they are forced to put fire to it, to soften it, or make it fine.

Pox, *v.* *Obs.*, or only in vulgar use. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To infect with the pox (i. e., usually, with syphilis). Also in imprecations (cf. prec. 3).

Hence **Poxed** (pokst) *ppl. a.*

1680 Dryden *Medal* 166 And the pox'd Nation feels Thee in their Brains. 1722 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 29 Sept., The man himself! The devil he pox'd. 1722 Arbuthnot *Polite Stud* vi. 18, I...pronounced Pox that all mankind, besides himself, were poxed by that scarlet-faced whore. 1766 *Answer Friends* (1772) IV. xiii, 249 She...lives...to ruin the fortune, pox the body, and for ever damn the soul of the miserable man.

Poy, puy (poi), *sb.*1 *Now dial.* Also 9 **powey, pooey** (poi-i, pui-i), **puoy.** [Etymology obscure; it has been suggested to be the same as Pox *sb.*? ; but the sense offers difficulty.]

1. A pole used to propel a large or boat; a punting-pole; *spec.* that with an iron forked point used by fishermen on the Tyne, etc.

1481 Nottingham *Rec.* III. 243 viij. long *poles* for to make rafters and *poys*. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1592) sig. H, D. D.), 1 1789 T. Bonnell *Coll. Songs* 17 Over the pooey step he fell. 1864 *Once Coal & Coal-fields* 22 Having walked the whole length of the vessel they pluck up the great oars, which they call *poys*, return hastily to the *pooey*, put down the *poys* again and thrust as before. 1892 *Northumbrld. Gloss., Pooey, puey, puy, pewey, poy*, the pole used by keelmen to 'set' or push the keel along. Standing at the bow of the keel, the man rapidly thrusts his pewey down to the bottom of the river, where a small fork holds it in the sand bank.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 Phillips, *Poy*, the Pole us'd by Rope-dancers to steer themselves with. 1755 in Johnson.

Poy, *sb.*2 *Now dial.* Also 7 **poye, puoy.** [prob. aphetic for **apoye*, a. *OF. apoie, appoye* 'an upon and outstanding terrace or gallery, set on th' outside with railes to leane upon' (Cotgr.). Sense 2 appears to be a distinct application of *F. appui* support.]

† 1. (See etymology.) *Obs.*

1636 *Maldon, Essex Documents* Bundle 227 No. 22 *Of* Henery Adamson for his poye at his house, xvi^d. 1636 *Maldon, Essex Borough Docts.* Bundle 227 No. 2, List due for rubbish out fro the poy of the house late of Mr. Webb. 1637 *Ibid.* Bundle 230 No. 2 Paid to Mr. Finch for windowes and poye and pentthouse by him left out the howse of correction when he left it.

2. A float used to buoy up the head of a sheep when swimming in the washing-pool. *dial.*

1883 Marston *Cycl. Agric.* II. 230–7 s. v. (In E. D. D. Somerset and Notes.)

Poy, *v.* *dial.* [f. Poy *sb.*1] *trans.* To propel (a barge or boat) with a poy; to pole, punt.

1784 *Bishopwick Garland* (1834) 69 (E. D. D.) A clever lassie, I'm told, as ever poy'd a keel. 1883 *Yorksh. Longshire* 114 (E. D. D.) Bell the two chaps kept pewying her over, They pewey'd till they gawn'd her rest out o' sight.

Poy-bird, obs. form of Poy-bird.

† **Poyder** (poi-dər), obs. Sc. f. Powder.

1575 *Exp. Forty Counsell Sent.* lii. 269, 6 Barrels of Flanders peyder, trauchewerkes...Two barrels of Flanders peyder,

Poyesyn, Poyet, obs. ff. POISE, POISE.

† **Poygné, poynyé,** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 poygne, poyne, 5– pugne, pwughe, 5 pu. poynyghe, poynna, poynghe. [a. OF. *poignié* or *poignée* (so late L. type *pugnata*, f. *pugnare* to fight.] A fight, combat, skirmish.

1388 Rolls of Parlt. III. 373 For to purpele in eft happynes. *Ibid.* 374 yat ffor eft that ony peraylle wer That is vsede for eft ryght of lon. c 1400 *Lonel Tray Bk.* 3363 He broghte with him to that poyne Of gode knyghtes threscore and fyve. *Ibid.* 10924 Whan hardy hert & gret Resis Comes be thanne to that poynt. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xi. 107 Wolfe thre hundyr and fourty Of Inglis at that pwughe war tane. *Ibid.* v. 351 Feychtis and ingentrie of wer.

Poyle, poylley, obs. ff. PULLEY.

Poyn, var. POYE *v.* *Obs.*, to prick, stitch. **Poynado, poynard,** obs. ff. POINADO. **Poynant, -naunt,** obs. ff. POINANT. **Poynd,** obs. f. POIND: see also cont. *c* 1450 s. v. POIND 2. 2. **Poynde,** obs. f. POIND. **Poyne,** var. POYGNÉ, POYE. **Poynette,** var. PUNNET *Obs.* **Poyngarnette,** obs. f. PUNGARNET. **Poynlard, -yard,** obs. ff. POINARD.

Poynig's Law. See QUAR.

1496 RICHARD LANGLEY, *Poynings' Laws* is an Act of Parliament made in Ireland, 10 Hen. 7, and was so called, because Sir Edw. Poynings was Lieutenant of Ireland, when that Law was made: whereby all the Statutes of England were made of force in Ireland [etc.].

Poynaun, obs. f. PUNCHEON. **Poynt,** etc., obs. ff. POINT, POINT, etc. **Poyny** *b.* 9, var. PUYSNE *Obs.* **Poynysse,** obs. f. PUNISH.

‡ **Poyon** (poi'ŏn). [Native name in Guiana.] The six-banded armadillo, *Dasypus sexcinctus*.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 353/1 The *poyon*..., or yellow-footed armadillo the ears [are] between the tufted, pointed, about inches from the nose to the origin of the tail. 1842 SIR R. *Hist. Guiana* I. 177, 195. 1856 CASSELL'S *Fam. Hist.* III. 183.

Poyr, obs. north. f. POUR. **Poyra,** var. PURRAY. **Poyse,** obs. f. POISE. **Poyse, -eoe,** etc., obs. ff. POISE. **Poysen, -eon, -ezn,** etc., obs. ff. POISON, etc. **Poyte,** obs. form of POET.

† **Poz** (pɒz). *Obs. exclam.* Also 8 **poz, pozz.** [Abbreviation of POSITIVE.] Positive, certain; esp. in phrase *that's poz.* Also as *adv.* = positively.

1708 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 3. I can't do't, that's Poz. 1710 — *Lett.* (1768) III. 231 'Tis very odd; but I will not have it for all Mayerdorf, that's poz. 1748 ANSON'S *Voyage* III. i. I will be honest, that's poz! 1800 MOORE *Epicurean* 1. I will be honest, that's poz! 1801 SOUTHEY *Edinburgh Monthly* II. 143 'Flo, flo, Lady Amelia', said I. '..' well, poz', replied she. 1833 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, I will have a argument to myself, that's poz.

Poze, Pozed, Pozer, obs. ff. POSE, ETC.

‡ **Pozzolana, pozzolana** (pɒtsōlā·nă). Also 8 **pozzolane**; 8–9 **pozzo-, pozzolara, 9 pozzo-, pizzolano, pozzo-, puzzolana.** [It. *pozzolana* (prop. adj. (sc. *terra* earth)) 'belonging to Pozzuoli' (L. *Puteoli* little springs) a town near Naples; whence F. *pozzolane*, by which some of the Eng. spellings are affected.] A volcanic ash, containing silica, alumina, lime, etc., found near Pozzuoli, and in the neighbourhood of various volcanoes, much used in the preparation of hydraulic cement. Also, used as the name of similar artificial preparations.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Pozzolana*, a kind of Sand found in the Territory of Pozzuolo near...Naples. 1727 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 6 They grind [stones] [the] sort of stone ...into a powder, which they use as a protection for all their buildings under water. 1791 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 183. 172 The best substances of so much consequence in water building; viz. Tarras and *Puzzolana*. 1808 E. HAMILTON *Scotland* 188. II. 122 A yellowish, alluvial formation resembling the tuffeau or pozzolana of Italy. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 294 The clays used in the fabrication of certain pozzolanas. 1900 *Q. Rev. Jan.* 73 Stones in bulk, one part; sifted pozzolana.

1776 SCHLOSSER *View Nat. Hist.* II. 150 The crumbling of Stones are hollowed in a sort of puzzolana earth, of a brick-dust colour. 1778 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 43 Tartar in hogsheads of wine, and puzzolana mortar.

Hence **Pozzola·nic** *a.*, of the nature of or containing pozzolana.

1809 *Gentleman's Mag. Library* I. 83 There is also puzzolanic or quarry limestone.

Pra, obs. Sc. f. PRAY, PREY. **Praam,** var. PRAM.

Pra'bble, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* rare. [Dial. variant (in Shaks., a Worldsman's pronunciation) of BRABBLE.] A quarrel, a squabble.

1598 *Love Parnassus*, 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 84 *Fluellen.*...I pray you to serue God, and keepe you out of prayers and prattlings, and quarrels and dissensions. 1883 *Gentleman's Mag. Shakespeare Volume* 11 n., An actor's editor or who let him for her on a problem.

So **Pra'bble** *v.* (rare), to chatter noisily.

1880 BROWNING *Clive Greatwell* 311, And let the others prattle tuitious philosophy.

Prace, obs. form of PRESS.

Praechast, variant of PRAECHANT *Obs.*

† **Pract,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. stem of *practi-ic*, -*ize*.] = PRACTISE *v.* (in various senses).

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 121 (Bann. MS.) Vit ochir cuttis to vit chirle On quenkis feit, A percence *practicate* And prene

nand palmis. *Ibid.* 183 Bot pronunciatioun is prof. Practing on thing nocent, is cunning cunnyan nor hert.

Practic (pra·ktik), *sb.*[1] arch. Forms: 4, 4–6 **prestik**, 4–7 -ike, 5 -yk, -yke, -ique, 5–6 -ique, 6–7 -icke, -ique, 6–8 -ick, 6– **practic**; 5 **praktik**, -ike; 7 **practick**. *Sc.* 5, 6 **pratick**, -yke, 6–7 **prattik**, 6–8 -ick, 7–8 -ique, 7 **pratique**; 5 **prettic**, -ick, -ik, -ike, -ique: see also PRACTICE. [ME. *prestik*, *-e*, OF. *practike*, -*ique*, variants of *practique* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) practice, usage, intrigue, form of pleading, etc. (whence the *ti* forms): † adj. med.L. *practica*, a. Gr. πρακτική (also πρακτικὴ θεωρία, Plato) practical (as opposed to theoretical) science, fem. sing. of πρακτικός adj.: see next.] The earlier Eng. and 16th Sc. equivalent of PRACTICE.

I. The action of practising; practical work or application of (something); practice as opposed to theory; = PRACTISE 1.

a. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 43 Wise men and wel lerede in pe practike of pe cuntre. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.*, The second partie shal teche the werkes the verray practik of the foresaide conclusions. *a* 1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 Hatreds and prejuyes of late succeeded Al good conformites pey pretten outen. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 72 To lerne the practique of law or custom of lande, or of citee contre. c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 269 Of thewis the practik he tuke nan. 1508 BARNES *Offices* The Theorike and Practike of Moderne Warres. 1600 Asp. ABBOT *Exp. Tymoth.* 139 Theirdisciplined in no Theorike but beheuedin it was in Practike. 1870 MASSINGER *Emperor East* II. i, He has the theory only, not the practic. 1700 WALSH in *Collier's Dict.* (1738) I. 322 As to the practice of it, there are...concerts of music. 1883 *Prince's Mag.* XLVIII. 194 They ignored the precept and example of every sect. 1895 KIPLING *Wheeler, Sec.* v, Anyone...coming on a row to see all manners of tactic and practic.

b. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papingo* 70 Baith in prestik & speculatioun. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot. (Rolls)* I. 201 In practik of werr he was perpayrit. 1550 LINDESAY *Monarche* 4813 This was the prattike of vane pilgrimage. 1650 T. HUNT *Def. Nonconf. Apol.* p. vi, [To] illustrate their precepts in those Acts of life wherein they were expert.

† **b.** Applied to the ancient divisions of Philosophy. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 81 The lore science of the five Is Practique. 1563 CALTON *Cold. Lap.* 3b/1 Philosophes is devyded in two, in theorique & practique.

c. An action, deed, work; *pl.* works, doings, deeds, practices; things practised, practical matters.

1641 *Smectymnuus Answ.* § 23 (1653) 38 Our Bishops challenge if not to their Pulpits, yet to their Practices a power that Timothy and Titus never did. 1653 HOLCROFT *Worsop.* 204 The morality and practicques of men, as well in their intellectuals, are much to be considered. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. 348, 355 This done lady is prodigiously learned in theories. But as to practices, as to ingredients, must be, as you know from her tender years, a mere novice. 1883 A. GISSING *North of Tweed* II. vi. 133 Accomplished to all the practicks of cloak and village.

† **2.** Mode of action or operation; custom, habit, usage; = PRACTICE 2 *c*. *Obs.*

a. 1388 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 181 Telle hath pees tale. And telle vs yonge men of youre practike. 1442 PAUNCE *Kepr.* to Ks. (Roxb.) 164 The noble practik of thaire Citeen men. 1583 WHYTE *How Saule Thee Quart.* To Rdr., Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 53 The common practik of our adversaris, to rank of almous sickmen a commendator to the clear licht. 1603 H. CROSS tr. *Guevara's Gouvn Fam. Dedl.*, Particularizeth of the practiques in the election of the said Cardinals.

b. c 1560 ROLLAND *Seuyn Sag.* 58 Of their prettick to vse non prene prouyne.

3. Legal usage; case-law; particularly in Scots Law: see quot. 1708.

a 1525 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) 111 $\P$. To make pryse officers and to enforce statutes and practikes. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 353 According to the...Acts of Parliament, lawis, and practik of the realme. a 1598 LINDESAY (PITSCOTTIE) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 84 The lawis and practik of that realme. c 1598 in Cath. Dec. *Scotl.* 188 (S.T.S.) 251 The use and the practik of the lyik. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Lawes Scot.* I. xv. § 1 (1699) 69 Albeit the manner of death is not exprest in this act, yet practick hath determined the same to be hanging. 1708 J. CRAMMOND *Ld. Gd. Bond* 21 (1718) 326 Upon the Civil Law the solemn Judgments in Law Cases have been collected, which are called Practiques (in Scotland) a Word of the same Import with that of Reports in England. a 1765 RAMSAY *Instit. Lawes Scot.* I. I. § 47 An ordinary court of decision of the court of session, *i.e.* of their judgments in particular points, either of right or of fact... ordinarily called Practics, or by Mackenzie...accounted part of our customary law. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xli, What say ye to my young Mackenzie? he has a' his uncle's practiques in the tongue's end.

† **4.** Practical acquaintance; habitual intercourse or dealings; experience; = PRACTICE 3. *Obs.*

1550 WOLFIUS in *Relig.* (1689) 687 A certain Florentine, of great practick with Strangers, 1604 SIR T. ROE in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 206 One that hath experience and practique with all nations. a 1734 NORTH *Examen.* II. iv. § 140 (1740) 326 How could any one, of English Education and Practique, swallow such a low Bubble Suggestion?

† **5.** Artful dealing, contrivance, cunning, policy; with *a* and *pl.*, an art or kind of practical skill, *esp.* an artful device or contrivance, a stratagem, trick, or deception. *Obs.*

a. c 1400 HOCCLEVE *Mor. Pal.* v. (*Pal. Reason*) 181, His sleith in practik may be preuit riht. 1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 13 (Edw. IV) willed that my lord Dyuelyn shuld preuie some practik thereto and like the reprufe of the said lord Cardue. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. heading, Heire Turnus and Camylle gan deryve Practikis of weir, the Troianis to oppreve. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 94 He vsit the maneir practik contrar vnland and valit. 1583 *Leg. Sp. St.* (Stirling's) 303 Malicious practitioners who had plaist That could nocht auld men young appeir. 1584 LODGE *Alarum against Usurers*, etc. (Shakes. Cl.) He brought forth a mirrour of notable operation, a practicke in prospective.

b. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 13 Of sobrietie the hald thow prattick prent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 66 A prattik of weir deryve will I. 1598 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 208 To occupie the toune with sum prattick or policie. 1615 *Scots Presbyter. Eloquence* (1738) 113 They are always proving Practicks.

Practic (pra·ktik), *a.* (*sb.*?) arch. Forms: 4, 6 **practik**, 6–7 -ike, -icke, -ique, 7–8 -ick, 7– -al, (7 **pratick**). [a. OF. *practique*, variant of *pratique* practical, adj. late L. *practicus* (Fulgentius, *a* 550), a. Gr. πρακτικός concerned with action, practical, f. πράττειν to do, act: see prec. and -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, consisting or exhibited in practice or action; = PRACTICAL 1.

1550 RICHARD *Pasitee. Knowl.* i. *heading*, The practike workinge of sundry conclusions Geometrical. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 182 The practicke rules whereof I haue ...at large set downe. 1601 WEEVER *Lovers' Mourn. Prod.*, Wks. (1773) 3 Performing the art of healing in a practick way, namely, by the hand. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* iv. ¶ 16 Our ignorance in practick rules. 1750 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 84 All things of a practic nature. 1813 G. CHALMERS *Bp. Lindsay's Papers Pref.* xlii, Writings who in practick wrangles deal. 1833 H. CAUNTER *Pictor* I. 150 Speaking the dictates of a purely moral. a 1849 — *Ann. Infant* I. 133 Its benign and exhilarating influences are conveyed to the inner cell of practic works and secular relations.

b. Opposed to *theoretic*, *speculative*, or *contemplative*. (See in earliest use.) arch. or *Obs.*

Often applied to that department of a subject, art, or science, which relates to practice.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 241 He knewyng was not speculatif...but practik, for to deele, how men shulde lyue by Goddis lawe. 1589 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. 11. (1886) 302 His professhe resolueth practike philosophie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 51 The Art and Practique part of Warre, Must be the Mistresse to this Theoreque. 1608 BARNABY *Ct. Life* 126 Virtues are generally deuided into Speculatiue and Practike: of we may say, into Intellectiue and Actiue. 1617 J. MOORE *Happie Man's Monument* 10. 2. 230 Let our skill haueth not onely in contemplation, but practicke. 1621 *Parsons' Jesuit. Mag.* (n. d.) 17, 1655) 180 What more pleasing studies can there be than the Mathematicks, Theorick or Practick parts? 1774 HUGHES *Cabinet* III. iii. 8. S. V. 153 Famous for his Knowledge in the Theory of Musick; in the practick part of which Faculty he was likewise very considerable. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Jan. 20, III. 308 These were daily instructed by some learn'd Jew both in the theoric and practic parts of the Pythagorean philosophy.

† **c.** Of persons or their faculties. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* Pref. D 1v, As the ouerplus of Clergymen is applyed to a contemplatiue Monke; so those practicque Monkes thought it belonged to them, to put it into use and execution, to the destruction of a State and a Church. 1687 *New Atlantis* I. 373 The Practick Minds may in State Matters dive In subtile Knowledge the Contemplative. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 210 The practic Essenes were mostly occupied in keeping sheep.

† **2.** = PRACTICAL *a.* 2, 4. *Obs.*

1604 E. CONNAY *Table Alph., Practique, practising.* 1620 THOM. SCOTT, Inhib. (1841) 198 It shall be his ioy good, to out...that he was no speculative Atheist...if he lived a practique Atheist. 1632 ROUSE *Nauman* 346 Practicke Atheists, who are led by sense as brute beasts.

† **3.** That has had experience in any process or course of action; experienced, practised, well-versed, skilled. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 31 Right practicke was he Pollicied in fight, And throughly wild in use of shield and sword. 1611 BIBLE *Mic.* iii. 3 Who eat the flesh of my people. 1612 BACON *Ess.* (1625) 100 This Ambassador was a practicke man, of much experience. 1630 N. N. tr. *Du Bosc's Compl. Woman* 2 14 These Panpilions, after they have made many women bold, it makes them practick in it, they finde our subtilties, with ease to them.

† **4.** Artful, crafty, cunning. *Obs.*

1585 T. W. *experience tr. Nicholay's Trav.* 1, viii. 8 [The convent] with their practick art bring daily vse Algir a number of pore Christians, which they sell vnto the Moores. 1592 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 9 With the wisest, and practick most of all, In counseling daughters and practick learning.

† **B.** *sb.*[2] [absolute use of the adj.] A practical man, a man of action, as opposed to a theorist; one who practises something, as opposed to studying it; *spec.* a member of the Jewish sect of the Essenes, who took part in the active affairs of life.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* cxxxvii, I grant, that some imbosom'd Practick may ... with impierst Cunning sway The Courses from begun with the Effect. 1789 T. GOODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. vii. 61 Of these Essenes there were two sorts, more Theoretic...; others Practicks, laborious and painfull in the daily exercise of those handy-crafts to which they were most skilfull. 1835 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 They are more sensible, because they would not be practicks. 1850 ELIZABETH TYRRELL *Two sons of them* (1900) 100 The students, and the practiques.

† **Pra·ctic,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **pratik, 6 pratik, prettyk, practi-z**; -ique. [ad. F. *pratiquer*-*r*, obs. *practiquer* = med.L. *practicare* to practise (a profession, etc.), f. *practica*, Prov. *pratica*, Sp. *practicar*, Sclavon. conformed to Gr. and L. stem.] trans. = PRACTISE (in various senses). **a.** To put into action or operation. **b.** To actuate or influence craftily. **c.** In *pr. pple.* Practised, versed.

a. 1456 Sir G. *Hay's Late Actions* (S. T. S.) 300 (They) pratik the grunning of mark to gar cessse be force. 1532

Gen. Rights Page 69 Peter practicks) his hands in the sacred chalice of the cloth of the apostle, by speaking of an law he broke the pearl in knowledge of their sins. *a* 1568 in *Cath. Tractates* (*St. T. Soc.*) 233 To measure the bushe and bind of Cloyst, as some tyme was practised in the kirke of Scotland.

b. 1561 Lethington *Let. to Cecil* 12 Aug., in *Pap. Scott. Mss.* VI. 36 (*P. R. O.*) Thinking ye the Queene majesty will by some meanes practique the relinquishe off this Erelme she [Mary] hath written to divers...to continue thintelligence.

c. 1599 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 15 Thow that can rycht practyk to the veryte. *a* 1598 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 180 Quhen ony thrift maneuchtnes was in the realme and speciallie inordinate agentis the kingis awin persone quhairby he was well practicked.

Practicability (præktikăbi·liti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. med.L. *practicabilitas* (Lindw.).] The quality or state of being practicable; capability of being done or carried out in practice; feasibility. In *pl.* practicable conditions or things.

1787 Sheffield Soc. Report ...concerning The Practicability and Expence of joining the Rivers Trent and Clyde by a Navigable Canal. 1791-84 Coxe *Trav.* (1792) IV. 193 As to the assistance, or at least as to the practicability of a northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 3) 191 Of all the practicables, which at present offer themselves to the consideration of the true friends to liberty (pretending) is the stability of the government of the Bourbons. 1823 Jeremy Bentham in *Parl. Debates* N. S. 1. 1221 He has...no faith in the practicability of his schemes.

Practicable (præ·ktikăb'l), *a.* [ad. F. *praticable* (*praticabile*, 1494 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pratiquer* to practise: see -ABLE. Conformed in the sense to *practise, practice*, and med.L. *practicare*.]

1. Capable of being put into practice, carried out in action, effected, accomplished, or done; feasible.

1670 Hornemann (title) Vita Sancti Lange. The Promotion of Health...proved, by the due observance of Remarkable Preservations And daily practicable Rules, Relating to Body and Mind. 1688 *Private Gentleman's Instr.* 63 There was as much plain, practicable Truth in what he said. 1758 *Ess. Pub. Credit* 3, 1689, I know not how it was practicable then to get it alone. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 16 Accordingly the glacier as far as practicable.

2. Capable of being actually used or traversed, as a road, passage, bird, etc.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4705/8 The Breach...being already practicable, Preparations were making for the general Assault. 1784 Bertram *Four Whelps Drin.* 208 The only practicable pass through these Mountains to the upper settlements on Connecticut River. 1826 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 329 From Gibraltar the road to Cadiz is likewise made practicable for ladies. 1850 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* (ed. 2) I. 302 By the time the breach was practicable the town was provided for resistance.

b. *Theatr.* Said of windows, doors, etc., which are capable of actual use in the play, as distinct from things merely simulated. Also (*colloq.*) *absol.* as *sb.*

1858 Dickens *Mech. Mich.* xvii. He put his head out of the practicable door in the front grooves O. P. 1890 *Penny Illust.* XXIV. 208/2 Although they [scenes pasted on the back of the stage] are, in stage language, 'practicable', hardly could they have been made use of. 1898 Maxwell *Adam* 92 The heads of all the usual busts...you now find to be 'practicable', as they say in theatrical language. 1899 Westcott, tr. *E. Nesbit* xviii. 267 The machinist had put up a pluck running from the stage to the end of the pit, and ...two other 'practicables', much shorter than the centre one, ran across to the boxes. 1902 Mrs. Oliphant *Life Mrs. Asg.* I. 362 His theatricals of scenery and enchantments are always 'practicable', in the theatrical language.

3. *slang.* Easily practised upon or manipulated, gullible; open to connivance or collusion; facile.

1805 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. 1. 87 As practicable gravekeeper as ever fell into the hands of a man of genius. *Ibid.* vii. 10. 272 You might as well be a little more practicable with the Dean of the kitchen.

Hence **Practicableness**, the quality of being practicable; practicability; **Practicably** *adv.*, in a practicable manner; in actual practice or operation, practically.

1823 Newcastle *Pract. for Piano-forte* (1826) 9 Without having respect to the practicableness thereof. 1833 *Rewards Publ. Obed.* 21 All are scripture therefore are concerning things to be practicably handled or achieved in themselves. *a* 1720 J. Rogers *Ess.* (1736) 9 The measure, when he uses it, is not practicably applied before his eyes, but no longer by as it has been 'tis to be performed. 1756 Nicholson's *Pamela* IV. 344 Which I mention only to shew the Practicableness of a Retrenchm'nt. 1883 *Catalogue* 1 Nov. 12/1 The question of the practicableness...of the Jardine Valley Canal scheme.

Practical (præ·ktikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PRACTIC *a.* + -AL.]

I. 1. Of, pertaining or relating to practice; consisting or exhibited in practice or action. Opp. to *speculative, theoretical, or ideal*.

Often applied to that department of a subject, art, or science, which relates to practice as distinguished from theory, as in *practical agriculture, arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, logic, morals, philosophy*, etc. *Practical jokes*: see JOKE *sb.* 3.

1617 Fr. Hall *Ne Plus with Rome* § 8 Volume is to be determined (rather some false practitioner) by the verdict of true practicall iudgement, we will it not. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logicke* 221 Of Arts some contemplative, some practicall. 1637 *Morel's Preterm.* 3, 19 The rest of Aristotles books must be referred to his Philosophie, which he divided into two parts, namely, speculative and practicall. 1680 Playfair *Four th Hypothesis* 11 A fit door, a practical lie. 1719 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 282 We suppose the Makes very well versed in Practical Geometry, Mechanics and Optics. 1798 Bonar *Regist. Power* iv. Wks. IX. 78 A Constitution, that at the time of the writing had not as much as a practical existence. 1829 Thackeray *Lett.* 14 Sept., He said solemnly, that he did not approve of practical jokes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 209/2 The whole system...directs...the practical application of technical education.

b. Having, or implying, value or consequence in relation to action; available or applicable in practice; capable of being turned to account; practically useful.

1642 Howell (title) Instructions for Forreine Travell, Shewing by what meanes...one may arrive to the practicall knowledge of the Languages. 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 3 Mar., Time and experience may better him to a more practical way ...of University lectures and exercises. 1702 [Jones (title)] Practical Phonography: or, the new Art of Rightly Spelling...By the Stench. 1771 Lichtenberg *Mist. Prints*, 213 He should...see the private and real Estate it is in sturdy and practical practice. 1838 *Christian Observer* Dec. 3, I make no pretension to literary style, but have aimed to produce a practical work for practical men. 1897 *Daily News* 24 July 5/2 Practical politics is to do what your can, and not what you ought. 1898 Lord Halsbury in *Cornhill* 583 A woman's cycling dress should be, in the first place, practical —that is, composed of materials which do not suffer from rain or dust and will stand a certain amount of hard wear.

2. Actually engaged in the practice of some occupation; practising, working.

1614 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Practicall*, practising. 1789 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 23 note, Experience has led the practical farmers into the opinion, that these things are the food of plants. 1788 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 346 Of all this, the practical men are much better judges than we theorists. 1867 *Statist. Rep.* VII. 294 Hod Mongolian) not here a practical man as well as a philosopher. 1899 Diadem *Orig. Spec.* 5, (1870) 42 The highest botanical authorities and practical men can be quoted to show that the results and particulars only are either good and distinct species or mere varieties.

† b. Actively engaged in; active, busy. *Obs.*

1607 Middleton *Five* 1. 3 Thy fingers were never practicall in all kinds of business. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. in Relig.* 11 Jan. 3 There is...much use of them, who is not practicall in their own great cause in hand.

† c. Practised, experienced. *Obs.*

1677 Yarranton *Engl. Improv.* 108 A Traveller...that hath given us good Discourses, and he speaks as though he were practical in things.

II. Devoted or inclined to action (as opp. to speculation, etc.); whose knowledge is derived from practice rather than theory; also, having capacity or ability for action.

1687 M. Locke in C. Simpson *Confirmation* A 2 b, We prove Practical men, who Are, because we Are no duty we owe to our Country. 1844 Disraeli *Armadale* I. iii. 58 He remained extremely practical to the end of his life. 1853 Disraeli *Tancred* I. 12 The English...being a practical people, it is possible that they might have achieved these objects and yet remained their native princes. 1860 Bushnell *Mor. Christ. Nat.* 300 They whose knowledge is almost confined to what they see passing around them, and who, on account of their ignorance, are termed practical men. 1873 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 76 The practical man, who relies on his own experience.

2. That is such in practice or conduct (as distinguished from belief or theory); that is such in effect, though not nominally or professedly so; virtual.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vi. 363 In a word, if he was not a practicall Atheist, I know not who was. *a* 1688 W. Clagett in *Tracts*, (1698) 128 Every wicked man...may indeed be called a practical atheist. 1858 J. Grahame *Chr. Atonement* viii. (1870) 134 To suppose a law, to be that sentence, to exercise a penalty even against its being law, is a practical solecism. 1872 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* (1906) 470 We are not to be guilty of that practical atheism, which, seeing no guidance for human affairs but its own limited foresight, undertakes itself to play the god. 1880 Trevelyan *Amer. Lect.* v. v. 190 The great advantage of our practical republic over your avowed republic.

III. 6. *Contr., as practical-minded.*

1880 C. Gounod *Master's Position* 19, He had endured some horror from his practical-minded friend as to the folly of thinking about love instead of law. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 4/6 The practical-minded makers of modern Egypt.

B. *sb.* (In *pl.*)

† 1. Practical matters; points of practice. *Obs.*

1599 Sanders *Clem's Bible Introd.* 8, 31 How in Practicalls, They [Rom. to wel-doing. 1643 Ashwell *Fidus Apost.* 20 Credenda, as opposed to the Agenda, or Practicalls of Christianity. 1737 M. Geneva *Advice* 210 That tribe, whose practicals forces Noah from the deadliest heresy.

b. Practical jokes or tricks. *colloq.* ? *Obs.*

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii, Give over your practicals, Lucifer.

2. Practical men; persons concerned with practice.

1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 25 The Practicals never heard of it; or if they had they disdained it as visionary theory. 1861 — *Rep. Pol. Econ.* 140 The practicals would originate, to determine this question by a direct induction.

Hence **Practicalism**, devotion to practical affairs; **Practicalist**, one who devotes himself to or advocates what is practical.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 148 Among the Parliamentary men belonging to Hawkingtree's set, there prevailed a tendency to practicalism, the origin of the sect of Utilitarians. 1848 J. Grote in *Camdr. Rev.* 88 The very practicalism of the English has guarded them against much mistaken and unjustified practicalism. 1869 Mill *Comte* 86 The theorists ...have unfavourably reinforced on the practicalists.

Practicality (præktikæ·liti). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being practical: usually in senses 1 b and 3 of the adj.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 169 His...had not common, promotable, practicality, and other sensible vulgar gifts and graces, he would catch no geese. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* June 103 A certain prosaic practicality and hard realism.

2. A practical matter or affair. Chiefly in *pl.*

1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. *Fénelon* 384 These two dreams of Fénelon have been looked upon as serious practicalities by short-sighted statesmen. 1887 Miss E. Moore *Dutch Humbles* (1888) 303 Miss Wyvern had been educated to practicalities, and knew her own requirements.

Practicalize, *v.* rare. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. trans. *nonce-use.* To subject to practical jokes. (PRACTICAL *sb.* 1 b.) Hence **Practicalization**.

1828 Kehle in Coleridge *Mem.* v. (1862) 74, I only hope I shall not be practicalized to death. 1889 *Contemp. Rev.* 55 His fears of death by the slow process of practicalization.

2. To render practical.

1844 J. Cairns *Lect. to Y.M.* v. (1846) 102 Wesley is thoroughly practicalized...more evangelically simple than heretofore. 1861 Miss *Auerbach* I. (1870) 37 He made no effort to provide me any sufficient substitute for [the practicalizing influences of school life]. 1883 *Harden. Mag.* Sept., 189 The strong sense which practicalizes the ideal to the common sympathies and comprehension of mankind.

Practically (præ·ktikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a practical manner; in the way of, or in relation to, practice; in practice; as a matter of fact, actually. Often opposed to *theoretically, speculatively, or formally*.

1613 T. Powell (title) The Attorneys Academy: or, the Manner and Forme of proceeding practically, upon any Bylles, Pleas or Action whatsoever, in any Court of Record whatsoever, within this Kingdome. 1646 Digges *Answ.* viii. (1648) 233 He loves himself ...Contemplatively, by knowing as he is beloved, and Practically, by loving, as he is loved. 1648 Jeanes *Remains* 17 They said not so verbally, but partially and practically. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. i. Neither gloves, nor law, are to be practically known from books. 1888 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 5/1 Questions which are theoretically interesting to thoughtful people and practically interesting to every one.

2. So far as concerns practice (though not completely or formally); for practical purposes; to all intents and purposes, as good as; in effect, virtually.

1738 Harmer *Observ. Hist.* v. iii. 349 The true Rent, or such an Approximation to it practically equivalent. 1834 Patrick *Apr. Sk.* v. 230 Their own fields and lives...were practically altogether at their masters' mercy. 1889 Tuppr *Night. Tuesday* I. 318 Thanks to its paddling...(the saddle) was practically unhurt, except for a broken girth. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 50/1 The application was supported by practically all the creditors.

Practicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being practical (in various senses: see the adj.); practicality.

1592 Nowell *Chr. Prod.* 3, 23 The practicalness of Prudence as distinct from pure Theory chiefly consists, in that it contemplates Truth for the sake of Good. 1840 Hall. *Diss. & Disc.* (1854) I. 227 From it he doubtless derived the practicalness of the word may be mentioned in which the more purely speculative Forefathers of the present day...are generally deficient. 1884 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* x. (1865) 423 A stringent practicalism worthy of Franklin.

† Practicant. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *practicans, -antem*, pr. ppl. of *practicare, -ari* to practise medicine; after obs. F. *practicquant* (a 1540 in Godef.); so mod.Ger. *praktikant*.] One who practises (medicine); a practitioner.

1657 Reyce *Pleas people.* (1895) 66, I was then a young practicant in Physick. 1699 Gardiner *Stight Headers* (1882) 12 This is the Patient with whom knits, nuns, brothers, sequeels and sextons, these practicants have most temporarily pedled. 1827 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 256/1 At some (German) universities, the clinical students are divided into assistants and practicants.

† Practicate, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -at. [ad. med.L. *practicāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *practicare*.]

1. Practised, experienced, skilled.

c 1575 *Clericalis* (Wodr.) Cl. f. 1. 1587 For in sik thing I am not practicate. *a* 1598 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 180 Quhich he was also practicat in.

2. as *pa. pple.* Legally decided. (Cf. PRACTISE *sb.*) 3.)

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 171 As was practicate...for haldin Johne Grenelaw cattle civilie before the Lordis of Sessioun. *Ibid.* 174 As was practicate by the saidis Lordis of Sessioun contra ane Stanyngwod.

Practicate, *v.* rare. [Latinized adaptation of F. *pratiquer*, after med.L. *practicāre*: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To construct: = PRACTISE *v.* 13.

1882 *Builder* XLI. 2 A good centre, from which, too, there are now two near exits actually practicated.

Practice (præ·ktis). Forms: 3-6 practyse, 6 -yse, praictes, 6-7 practis, -ise, 6-8 -ize, 6- practice. [Formerly *practyse, -ise*, app. f. PRACTISE *v.*, substituted for the earlier PRACTIS. The later spelling *-ice* is conformed to that of the suffix in *justice, service*, etc.: see -ICE.] The action, or an act, of practising; and derived senses.

I. Simple senses.

1. The action *of* doing something; performance, execution; working, operation; method of action or working. (In quot. 1553, The bringing about, production.) *Obs.* or merged in 2. (See also 12 a.)

1553 *Eden Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Many ... have attayned to the knowledge and practise of such wonderfull effectes. 1591 MARKHAM (title) A Booke of the Arte and manner howe to plant and graffe all sortes of trees. With divers other newe practises, by one of the Abbey of Saint Vincent in France, practised with his owne handes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 255 *Prin.* But did my Brother set thee on to this? *Bor.* Yes, and paid me richly for the practise of it. 1600 DALRYMPLE *Scalach* i. 6. note, The practise of this and the preceded Propositions. 1721 PATRICK (Mapp-ed. *Bromick* 122 *Ad Versolo*, may by the Practice of tanning and burning the Water to the Space between the two Pair of Gates, pass in or out of the Basin.

b. An action, a deed; *pl.* doings, proceedings. *Obs.* or merged in 2 c.

1589 *Sattir. Poems Reform.* i. 137 Wo practise I cald vse that might vnclaith my palme. 1600 WARNER *Jewry Mans Prof.*, Wks. 1626/2 11 By death all euyll thoughts perish, and so doth every mans private inventions and practices. 1736 *Cal. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 331 Such Practises used on the part of Maryland.

2. The habitual doing or carrying on *of* something; usual, customary, or constant action; action as distinguished from profession, theory, knowledge, etc.; conduct. (See also 9 a, b, 10 b, 11 a.)

1529 MORE *Dyal. Prayer* 26 (Percy Soc.) 143 There is no prudent Governor the perfyt prayers. 1598 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, If ye seek practise of good exemples. 1626 WILKINS *Mr. Eng.* xxv. (1641) 262 There were when Practise was preferd, and well-said was well done. 1689 PENNS *Key. Pilgrim.* (R. 10) 180 ... will find the Inventor only pleasing in the Theory, but not in the Practice. 1727 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 1 *Pat.* L. 21 (1734) I. 164 His Practice of Religious Severities. 1837 MACAULAY *Hist.* (1858) 428 It was with difficulty that he was induced to stoop from speculation to practice. 1897 E. G. CLARKE *Marine Engineers* xi. 131 The system of success attending present-day naval practice in this direction may be ascertained from the current technical press.

b. *Law.* The method of procedure used in the law-courts. (See quot. 1809.)

1693 T. POWELL *Attorneys Acad.* 2 The practice hereof before this time hath been, That no Case above should be sent forth of the Court of Chancery, without a Bill of Complaint first exhibited. 1696 T. FORSTER *Exposition Lawyers* To Reb. *Adv.* The second part of the *Practice of the Law*, containing the forms of all manner of Warrants and Precepts sent out from Authority. 1760 G. CRANSTON (title) Practice common-placed: or, the Rules and Cases of Practice in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Practice of the Courts*, By this is understood the form and manner of conducting and carrying on suits or prosecutions at Law or in Equity, civil or criminal; according to the principles of Law, and the rules laid down by the several Courts. 1820 ROBINSON *Prerog. (Oxford)* 20 The oldest book of practice now in the determination used, among lawyers, to denote the books, in which a statement is given, of the operations and instruments in use, in the different Jurisdictions, in the course of judicial procedure;—in *Perrott's Attorney's Academy*, London, 1803.

c. A habitual way or mode of acting; a habit, custom; (with *pl.*) something done constantly or usually; a habitual action.

1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 267 By this practise, the rule and regiment of the whole realme, consisted onely in the leudes and orders of the Duke and the Chancelor. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 383 Honest women, ... spoiled of ther tymd with my sic vngodlie practicts. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Feasts* (1732) 1 Guarding upon them severeness and superstitious Practices. 1734 RICHARDSON Grandison I. vi. 46 A man of fine principles, shown by practice or fine. 1816 *Scots Chr. Mem.* 22/2 The privy council of Scotland to whom the practice owes the revive of the reverend synod judicial powers.

3. The doing of something repeatedly or continuously by way of study; exercise in any art, handicraft, etc., for the purpose, or with the result, of attaining proficiency; hence, † the practical acquaintance with or experience in a subject or process, as gained. (See also 9 c.)

1593 tr. *Bonnaure Praise. H. classic.* [Introd.] 371 The battle of Cressy showed ... the great weakness and ignorance of the word phrynichus. 1595 T. WILSON *Rich.* 3 Dissimulation ... maie perfect. 1598 SHAKS. *Taw. Shr.* v. i. 182 Proceed in practice with my younger daughter. She's apt to learne, and thankefull for good turnes. 1604 — *Much.* v. i. 83 This shame is beyond my practise. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Man* i. ii. 33 It was my chiefest study to be in company with these Gentlemen at a Musical Practice. 1714 M. MACKENZIE *Hamilton Jours.* 32 After a little Practice, an Angle may be taken more readily this way than with Sect. 5. 1850 R. G. LATHAM *Hawney's Life* I. *Adv.* 1902 22/1 In the Sessions we had some idle practice of a large grassie room above the town. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 140 The secret is a pleasant bit of mountain practice. 1879 *Athenæum's Spec. Mind.* VIII. 10, I absolutely forbid any public performances which entail many hours of daily severe practice.

†4. An exercise; a practical treatise. *Obs.*

1541 THEOPHILUS *Figs's Chronog.* (title) ... This lyttell Pronostycacion Mesthyprye is translated out of Latyn in to Englysshe. 1571 DIGGES (title) A Geometrical Practise, named Pantometria, diuided into three Bookes. 1593 J. UDALL (title) The Key of the Holy Tongue ... first The Hebrew Grammar ...; Secondly, A practise upon the first, the twentie 19, and the xxxiiii. verses Psalmes, according to the rules of the same Grammar. 1712 [JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gard.* 8] The Manner of Dealing, reduced to Twenty Practises.

5. *spec.* The carrying on or exercise of a profession or occupation, esp. of law, surgery, or medicine; the professional work or business of a lawyer or medical man.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 182 The separation of indighted conditions, and the practise of Physicke. 1634 R. GRAVERT *Inq. & Al. Physic.* 102 He liu'd by his Practice, as other Physitians did and do. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey's *Dict.*) (title) Actual Exercise, especially that of the Profession of a Lawyer, Physician, or Surgeon; the having Clients or Patients. 1800 *Med. Trnl.* III. 436 So valuable a branch of knowledge as the practice of physic. 1885 *Law Times* 24 May 60/2 There is no barrister in practice who is so thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of bankruptcy practice. 1898 STOKER HAMILTON *Doctor Therne* I. 5 His self-the practice and removed into Dunskeveen.

6. The action of scheming or planning, esp. (now only) in an underhand way and for an evil purpose; machination, treachery; trickery, artifice. (The earliest recorded sense.)

1492 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 628 The towne of Sayne Denys ... was gotten by treason or practyse of one named Johan Stodon, a Knyght of Gloucestres. 1580 DALE tr. *Lavardin's Comm.* 39 The Practise of the Deuill. 1598 GREVERUS *Tartlet Ann.* I. 51 (1622) 7 All saying Iupiter, through Tiberius practise, for sundry pretended crimes were made away. 1640 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 200/2 The Ship...should be surrender'd without Any Practice or Treason. 1648 *Somer. & Mt. Perth* 20/2, It lacks as if there were practise in it, to bring a stain on my name. 1834 W. CARUTHERS *Lives Necromancers* 223 Keating ... inclined to the belief that it might all be practise, and that there was nothing supernatural in the affair. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. v. 208 He died a martyr's death, through the practice of the Lady Ælfthryth.

b. Dealings, negotiation, underhand intercourse; *esp.* to evil sense, Conspiracy, intrigue, collusion (*with* a person, *between* persons). *arch.*

1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 322 She ys very lothe ... to hearen to have any practise with me to any the Kinges Highnes affaires. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 118 In remoyn of the daily dettiplyn, practise and intelligence betuix the rebellaneris ... and the thevis reiuerris. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches* v. viii. (1886) 85 There was not any conference or practise betwixt them in this case. 1832 MACAULAY *Hist. of Eng.* v. I. He has been all this morning in practice with a packed gentleman-usher. 1896 ELLIS STOCK tr. *Benedict's Admin. St. Patrons* 61 xxxvi. (1154) 388 He held secret practice with all the Pisans. 1900 KIRK, etc. *Historians Fredericians* v. 16, Bayreuth and Saxony are. I have some little practice with my soul And thou the sharpest sword is welcome. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cotton Night-cap Country* xxi. 1 Somehow, ghosts were always over the sea: oh, And practise with the Church pretended secrecy.

c. (with *pl.*) A scheme, plot, intrigue, conspiracy, stratagem, machination, artifice, trick.

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 139 A practise which I fear shal shortly come to light. 1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 411 That traitor was ... troubled with Cleths ambition, and the craftie practises of the Frenchmen. 1603 KNOLLES *Turk. Hist.* (ed. 3) 8 It may be a practise vnto themselues To expel the Britons. 1645 GATAKER *God's Ope on Israel* 33 How many plots and practises of the popish faction ... have been discovered, defeated, and retorted on the heads of them, that were either partners of them, or implyed in them? 1708 MOTHER *Algiers* II. iii. 25 Giving them to understand, that he was not accustomed with their Practices. 1740 JOHNSON *Life P. Drake* Wks. IV. 404 Unable to withstand the practices of those whom his word had made his enemies. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxi. 2 Laddland practises o'as the nasty wine-cup.

7. The action, or an act, of practising *on* or *upon* a person, etc.: see PRACTISE 11. 1910.

1814 B. JONSON *Every Man* v. i. 8, This is a confederacy, a sworn piece of practice upon him, by these Impostors. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 140 How thought ... that the costly practise upon their adherents, was to set up a Standard in the field. 1739 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 403 This occasion ... was also another piece of practice on the fears of the assembly.

8. *Arith.* A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts, in cases where one or both quantities are expressed in several denominations; e.g. in finding the value of a given number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each, or that of so many hundredweight, pounds, and ounces of something at so much a hundredweight. See quot. 1727–41.

1552 H. BAKER *Well Spring Sciences* 67 b, The third parte treateth of practyse, whiche is called rules of practise. ... Some there be, which call these rules of practise briefe rules. ... There be others whiche call them the small multiplication. 1596 MARTIN *Recorde's Arithl.* 10 (title) Briefe Rules, called Rules of Practise. The working of Multiplication by Practise, ... which is accomplished by manner of dealing in taking the half, the third, the fourth, the fifth, or such other parts of the number which is to be multiplied. 1667 J. WESTON *Compl. Arithm.* xxiii. (1694) 119 When the Rule of Three direct hath 1, or an Integer for the first term, it is commonly called a Rule of practice, not only for the speedy, but the practical resolution of such questions. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Practice, in arithmetic, Practica Radius, or Radius compar*; certain compendious ways of working the rule of proportion. ... They were thus called from their expediting of practice and business: and because first introduced by the merchants and negotiators of Italy. 1899 HALL, SMITH *Arithl.* 2 A golden rule, 6 198 Practice is a compendious mode of finding the value of any number of articles by means of Aliquot Parts, when the value of an unit of any denomination is given.

II. Phrases and Combinations.

9. *In practice.* **a.** In the realm of action; practically, actually, as a fact. **b.** † In customary use, in vogue (*obs.*); practised, habitually performed. **c.** In the condition of being exercised so as to maintain skill or ability. So *out of practice*.

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 127 It is alsuddy accordit and enterit in practise ... that vpone the vacancy of ony prelacie the kirkit thairof sulbe disponit to qualifit ministeris in treth. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 201 Since we are neere lost Erance, I have been in continuall practise. 1631 Mysterious *Mistress* 20 *Two Lad.* iv. 3, Your eyes were wise, for much in practise with grey bearded gallants. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1847/3 48/2 Of attainments far more certain, than hath been yet in practice. 1653 CROMWELL *Old Pard.* to Parliament to the Nation or anything in practice. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) Obsolete words may be lawfully revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. 1832 ROMILLY & ROMILLY *Chanc. Ireland* (ed. 3) I. 320 Pitt ... believes that the best actually made available from coal in practice, is nearly the same as ought to be produced, according to theory, by the quantity of coke which it yields. 1863 FREEMAN *Hist. Eng.* VIII. vii. 32 He (Grose) broke loose from time to time to have his hand in practice. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 218 A point in practice, if not in profession. 1888 *Banch. Court. Common.* II. iv. 401 In practice it is but little changed. *Mod.* He played a very poor game, he was plainly out of practice.

10. *To put in (or into) practice.* **a.** To practise, exercise, carry out in action. † **b.** To begin to practise or do, to set about (*obs.*). † **c.** To scheme, plot, attempt (*to do something*) (*obs.*). † **d.** To bring into use (*obs.*); cf. 11 b.

1533 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 72 This rule will I put in practise when the tyme of the yere doth serue. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 89 Thy advice, this night, Ile put in practise. 1592 KYD *Murther I. Spaniard* Wks. (1901) 189 We put to practise to prevent him. 1604 E. GRIMSTON *D'Acosta's Nat. Indies* iv. ii. 208 Instruments, which the industry of man hath found out and put to practise. 1611 BIBLE *Ezekiel Prol.* To have the Scriptures in the mother-tongue...hath been thought vpon and put in practise of old. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 11 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4418/1 It is Her Majesty's Pleasure to put ... Persons to put in Practise to Absolve, Persuade or Withdraw any of Her Subjects ... from their Obedience to Us. 1726 DEFOE *Conduct* v. vi. I could never observe the nation to be put in practice by any nation, except that of Lilliput.

11. † *To make practice of.* **a.** To practise, carry out in action. **b.** To make use of, use: *cf.* 10 d. **c.** *To make a practice of* (something), to do it habitually and of purpose.

1583 WILMOTH *Devil's Law-Case* v. ii, What practise do they make of it? 1632 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 72 The Gin (so expressive they now make practice of). *Mod.* I make a practice of calling to the cabs every morning. You may do so on this occasion, but you must not make a practice of it.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in sense 3, as *practice-fighting, -ground, -note, -school*, etc.; also (in sense 5 b): **practice-court** (see quot. 1883).

1812 *Routledge's Ex. Sp's Ann.* [1911 401/1 In Cricket Club and practice-ground. 1883 *Harrison's Law Lex.* s. v. Queen's Bench, Connected with the Court of Queen's Bench, and similarly named, was the Practice Court. ... The Practice Court called also the Bail Court) heard and determined common matters of practice, and ordinary motions for rules of mandamus, prohibition, etc. 1887 *Farm. Dict. of the Farm* (1887) 33 By one rapid practice harvest done, the oat was watched over. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 6/2 Herbert founded "a practice school to which a few students should be instructed according to the most scientific methods". 1898 KINGLAKE in *Hors. Fair* 30 Nov. 5/1 Between the passes of practice firing.

Practician (prækti·ʃən), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 -tion, -cian, 7- -tian, (8 practicana). [*a.* obs. F. *practicien* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), var. of *practicien*, f. L. *practica* practice + -IEN, -IAN.] One who practises any art, profession, or occupation; a worker, practitioner; a practical man (as distinguished from a theorist, etc.).

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow Prologue* 62 Knawing myne vnsufficiance To be ane compeir practicien Of poesy, ane participall with prudence. 1508 *Merlinus Pisanus* in. 41 In medicyne the most practicians, Lechis, surgianis, & phisicianis. 1578 BALLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 136 Quhareas...maid thir haster than ony practicion might ordour to write. 1598 WARNER tr. *Alcaz' Spec.* 2. 118 Wherefore many practicians, when they with grim sore words, lays the bottome as grounde ... of yelow. 1609 DOUGLAS *Gowrie Mistak.* 4 Twixt Machiauel and Practicians, odious to great. 1658 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* 1. i. 8 2 (1699) 3 Yet is generally concluded by the practicians of all Nations, that *crimina exceptæ*, as malefactors, is not now punishable by death. 1808 MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) II. 245 He ... was a most learned and ingenious practician, as well as theorist, in chemistry. 1899 S. CROCKETT *Lads. Clearance* I. 12 He looked...with the eye of the poet and artist, and not those of the practician and calculator.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.* Given to practical work.

1883 *N. York Daily Mail* 3 Sept., The eminently *practician* and practician character of the Americans goes far to supersede the necessity of uniform drill.

†Practicous, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *practic-us* PRACTIC + -OUS.] Practical.

1683 E. BOHUN *Prof. Fondage's Mystic Exp.* 18 Not to mention spectative infallible, practicous Antidote, heard Blasphemies, and all manner of Diabolism.

†Practisable, *a. Obs.* Also 7 -izable, -izeable. [f. PRACTISE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being practised; practicable.

1592 *Def. Mack. Prof.* [1] How often, thinke they the ... Operations do ... differre from the true operations of Nature, by our Weake members practisable. 1632 W. TURNER tr. *Italian's Lett.* I. 10 Certaine Vertues are practisable

also by the pers. 1894 G. Pearce in *Sheriff's Lawyer* (1895) 198 The ruling itself plainly appears to be practicable.

† **Practisant.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. obs. F. *practisant*, pr. pple. of *practiser* to PRACTISE.] A plotter, conspirator (cf. PRACTISE 6, 9); or ? performer of a stratagem (Schmidt).

1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 30 *Charles*. Subtil Dorsetto thou hast beguiled me, And over-weenest now I dare not fight: Believe me, Lord, I think the Duke of Burgundy Will fast unto a truce, and I will treat it, And will not any practisant, nor prince, Be pleased to hear a bloody stratagem.

Practise (præktis), v. Also 5 **practis**, 5–6 **-ise**, **-yse**, 5–7 **-ize**, 6 **-yze**, *Sc.* **-eise**, **-is**, **pratise**, 6–9 **practice**. [Known from 13th c. (or ? late 12th c.: cf. the deriv. *practiser* (PRACTISER) used by Langland and Chaucer). a. OF. *practiz-er* (14th c. in Godef.), = 13th c. L. *practizare* (Du Cange) to practise; f. OF. *pratiz* (*pratique*, mod.L. *pratica*, by substitution of the suffix *-ator*, *-atare* (see *-ATE*) for the less common *-ezer*, *-erare*); thence also Du. *praktiseren*, G. *praktizieren*, etc. The stress, originally, as still dialectally, on *-tise* (præktiz'), præktiz'i-), was subseq. shifted to the first syllable, whence also the change of *z* to *s*, perh. after *practice* sb.]

1. *trans.* To perform, do, act, execute, carry on, exercise (any action or process). Now *rare*, or merged in sense 2.

c 1380 FURNIVALL *Alis & Lion. Mem.* lx. (1889) 109 This manne..ofte dayes hath be so ofte practised amethardis In euery contree, but thair counselles he fell off ay. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* i. (Percy Soc.) 10 Thyrgate to practyse whether I should profyte be. 1594 *Mirr. Mag. Ch. Clarence* xlv, Pride the ruine is practise any yll. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 47 To thinke, that you have ought but Talbots shadow, Whereon to practise your severitie. 1600 (title) Certaine Experiments concerning Fish and Fruit: Practised and try'd by Iohn Taverner Gentleman. 1633 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 3 The only quickly which he is proper for me to practise with, to entrust a person. 1709 WARBURTON *Lett.* Wks. 1809 XIV. 121 You shall not practise the same game with me. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* *I.* i. 67, He practised twenty pass and ward, To thrust, to cut, to feint, to guard.

† **b.** In special uses: To work out (a problem or result); to perform, act (a play). *Obs.*

1572 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xv. E1*b*, Pleasaunce to practise in this thyng, the former and more exact for Abbyadon. *Ibid.* xvi. E2*b*, By a cleane intelligible way to pleasantly perpetuall and knowne an Axe wrest. *a* 1577 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 60 Peter Kyllour and Keith..the Historye of Christe Passinge in forme of a play, which he both preached and practised openlie in Sanctandrus. 1583 DAVISON *Def. 2 Abbots. Prof.*, Eiij. (Kerl.) 160 He (Charles II) had been pleased..to command that it should be practised before him, especially the first and third acts of it.

c. *intr.* To act, work, proceed, operate. (In quot. 1677, ? to try experiments, to experiment.)

1531 *Knyghthode* 22 ii. 62*b* We rede not this nor right, (To) practise and trouble for your wealth and honoure. 1589 NASHE *Martin's Month's Mind* (1911) 10, viij. 63 To practise for any other Lairdrie. 1677 THOMAS *Rem. on Coke Wks.* 1703 I. 118 Being little inclined to practise upon others, and no little fear others should practise upon me. 1800–30 *Lord's Study Mod. Gods.* 47 IV. 53 Cases that require rather to be carefully watched, than vigorously practised upon.

2. *trans.* To carry on, perform, or do, habitually or customarily; to make a practice of; to put into practice, carry out in action (as distinguished from believing, professing, etc.).

1548 *Pract. Prel.* (W. de W. 1530) Eb, And what ye rede, se you practise it to lyfe & dede. 1559 *Bk. Discr. in Serypa Ann. Eccl.* (1709) I. App. 16, 11 Both was made..to have these things practised..for to be practysed. *Ibid.* In to entre, that practise might have wyves [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 4 Quenched..what that cruell sword, Which in her cast she lately practised. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 15 He had no Legges, that practis'd not his Gate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Melanch. Prol.* 3 Whatsoever is to be followed or practised, 1658 SIMON *Pract. Disc.* IV. 76 Practise as much of Religion as you Talk, and then you have a full Lesson to Talk as much of it as you Please. 1805 JEWETT *Plain Serm.* vi. IV. 152 The method which Samuel had learnt from practise in the days of his youth.

b. *To practise religion* [after F. *pratiquer la religion*]: to perform the religious duties which the Church requires of its members; to be a practising and not merely a nominal member (esp. in *N. C. Ch.*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1689 W. LOWNDES *Country Minister, Gravel. (1698)* 1 By religion, I mean..practising prayers.) 1808 *Proc. Lovings Mission* 10 App. 12 The catholic religion is practised in this province, after the same manner as in the other provinces. 1902 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 7 The renegade priest of a very well-organised poor parish in Paris told me that, out of forty thousand inhabitants, five thousand "practised" religion.

c. *With inf.* To be wont or accustomed. *arch.*

1674–91 RAY *Collect. Words* 102 He hath practised to leave the ends of all the Posts which he sets into the ground to a Coal on the outside. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IX. 488 [Shut from the towns]..Practised to commune with the royal height Its cresets and love-beacons.

d. *intr.* To act habitually.

1680–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1718) III. 3 If we believe it, we cannot be good Christians unless we practise upon it. *a* 1718 BURNET, *Wks.* (1735) I. 180 If he practises according to this Opinion, he is far removed..from Christianity. *Med.* If he practises as well as he preaches, he must be a paragon.

3. *trans.* To work at, exercise, pursue (an occupation, profession, or art).

1580 DIGBY tr. *Alexham's Comm.* 222*b*, When they..practise commonly. *a* 1598 LAMBARDE (Pitseottie Chron. *Scott. Hist. S. T. S.*) I. 135 [He] was well brued in diuerse sciences and practeit the same to the gloria of god. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* II. i. 30 *Sun. Pitsh.* Came there much any Fishes that? *Per.* I cannot practiseth it. 1707 J. HANCOCK *New Art. E. Ind.* I. 68, 132 They admit of no Trade, but practise Piracy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2) V. 118 No man can practise two trades, or practise one and superintend another. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/2 He endeavoured ..to practise medicine, but could nowhere find patients.

† **b.** *intr.* To work (at some business or occupation). *Obs.*

1444 PASTON *Lett.* III. 302 Some..were holden in for a tyme, to practise & shewe with the newe how they shuld worke & gouerne the newe offycers. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel.* Tibbs, Carters, Ireland, Ankle-Carters, and all other that delight to practise with the Compasse and Square.

† **c.** *intr.* To perform (musically). *Obs.*

c 1450 LYDG. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 For to practise within englisshe musike. He and his brethren first began. 1598 ELIAS HUME *Sol. Musicke Lett. Dedic. Epistle* I. 178 The likewise considereth that practise in the streets.

d. *spec.* (*intr.*) To exercise the profession of law or of medicine.

1558 STOWELL *England* 12 ii. 292 Only such whose..learning in the law (was)..granted, should be admytted to practyse in courtes. 1640–50 BRIGGS *Geol. Stud. Hist.* (1868) 146 Now only dwelling and practising at Dublin, but being Physician generall of the English Forces. 1688 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 31 The seal was committed to the earl of Clarendon, who had withdrawn from practice as a lawyer near twenty years; and afterwards to the earl of Shaftesbury, who had never practised at all. 1887 TOULMIN *Chron. Barnet* I. viii. 67 A medical man practising in a little village. 1893 *Law Rep.* 21 Q. B. Div. 297 A counsel practising at the bar.

† **4.** *trans.* To put into practice, carry out in action, execute (a law, command, etc.). *Obs.*

1580 CUDWORTH *Chron.* (Rolls) 291 This statute [of 1401] was practised in a great..that year after was burnt at Smythfield. 1580 DIGBY tr. *Alexham's Comm.* 43*b*, Luther vnderstoode that the Emperours, and diuerse Princes would practise the decree of Wormes. 1582 STOLLMEIER *Orig. Inscr. Ded.* 11 If the principles be true, why are they not practised? 1598 WARN *Ps. cxix.* i. ii. Blest are the men that keep thy words, And practise thy commands. 1779 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 60 Those [laws] which remain..whether the same were to be only the laws already practised in the conquest by his own governors.

5. To perform repeatedly or continuously by way of study, in order to acquire skill; to exercise oneself in (any art, process, or act) for the purpose of attaining proficiency. Also with *obj. inf.*

c 1450 [see PRACTISING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 93 Ere I learne love, Ile practise to obey. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 31 Shall seem Signior practise how to bribe it? 1604–5 CAMD. *Remy* 24 Mar., Wks. 1675 III. 191 The Earl of Oxford, practising a-Fri. fell over Temple his arm. 1708 SOUTHERN *Disapp* II. iii, To hear a trench and Chorus, which some friends are practising. 1834 TENNYSON *Revol. K. King* vii, She was very busy practising the paces. 1865 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* ix. 73 The young people had their ringleaders, at which they practised byeths.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To exercise oneself with the view of acquiring skill or proficiency; *esp.* in the performance of music.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 83 My books and instruments shall be my company, On them to look, and practise by my selfe. 1714 ADDISON (*post. No.* 318 ¶ 1) While a Man is learning to dance, he practises both at Home and Abroad. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* I. xxv She will never play really well, unless she practises more. *a* 1839 — *Lady Susan* (1871) 12 Maria, (1871) 238 Frederica spends great part of the day there, practising so as to be called on the present. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *E. Kilmorey* x. 121 Catherine and Agnes are at school; and Rose, I think, is practising.

6. *trans.* To exercise (any one) in some action in order to make him proficient in it; to train, drill.

1548 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 69 The children must Be practis'd well to this, or they'll ne'er do't. *a* 1638 BEAUM. *Lord. Novo.* i. (1647) 23 I will leave this to your private considerations, to practise your wits in the orphs of Christendom. 1674 *Protestancon Rel.* (1894) V. 292 Said William Austin: Doth Constant..and Rogers ..To practice and instruct the land means Lippis to set and make of a weaver. 1833 TENNYSON *Lucr.* 32 *Ladies*, he said, we ought to teach The maids, by practising the young, to distinguish between words which have a near resemblance to one another. 1888 *Pierce. Nov.* Jan. 24 The ospreis practises his company in all the phases of war.

b. *fig. spec.* Experienced by practice; skilled, versed, proficient (*in*); † accustomed, used (*to*).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 70 The same officer was well practised and could good skille in that science. 1577–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 7 The Athenians at that time were not greatly practised to the sea. 1593 *Humorous Tryon* in *Bullen Old Plays* I. 200 They have been well practised in weighing Stable dower. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 439 The men were well practised in him, he was apt to inquire on them. *Ibid.* II. 23 A satirical temper, which was imputed to youth and wit not enough practised to the world. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. i. 37 He was..perfectly practised in all the college routine of business.

† **7.** To put to practical use; to use, make use of, employ. *Obs.*

1588 *In Martin's Wks.* (1880) 232 In this sentement for wryting of verses and ellyngis is somwhat practised. *c* 1590 *Pilg. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 288 And how he gaue of hevene hyre. For prechinge..medicines to helpe many syckes. 1593 CORNELIUS *Venus. Pur.* II. Eg. Ded. 2/2 The ancient Bybles..set forth by your Maiesties approbation, to be diuerly practised in all holy exercyses within your churches. 1639 IZAAK WALTON *Life* (1670) 6 This Knight is much practised in Germany. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bolingbroke* 30 Found to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Note.* A door or window so called, from being much practised at Venice, by Pallados and others. 1790 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 19 The two most convenient Places for a speedy Transportation, of any yet practised from New-York to Philadelphia.

† **b.** To frequent, haunt [after F. *pratiquer*]. 1651 *Life Father Lamb* (1806) 33 He had always desired to have him live at Rome, because he had known him, and practised him, and knew very well how great service he was able to have done the Church. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* i. 625 The same he practised, not the counter's 401. 1692 — *Virg. Past.* Prol. (1721) I. 16 Several, who now, and practised the World for a longer space of time. 1728 *Freeholder* No. 60 They were not as a Capacity to make any Figure by Sea: as Ebenezer, little practised by them, will too undeniably.

† **8.** To bring about, compass, effect, accomplish. 1550 J. CHEKE *Hog & Fr. Herald* 168 E ij, You practysed a marriage betwene the daughter and heire of Burgoine, and Monsieur de la Beigh, cousin de Orge. 1577 *B. de Loyd's Lge.* I. ij, Some months before, the said Cardanes had practised to other leagues to Gargeons, through the meanes of the lords of Carolaus. 1589 T. WARMSTRY in *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xlv. 63 They thought to practise some way for their return. 1640 GAULE *Magastrom.* 153 Suppose he intended..to practise the dickens, (such dreames, then, of men of hope). 1738 CHESTERF. *Misc. Pieces*, 368, I think he can't well be excused from practising the death of Socrates at Vienna.

† **b.** To devise means to bring about (a result); to plan, scheme, intend (something to be done). With *simple obj.* or *obj. clause*. *Obs.*

1580 FLEMING *Pan. Epist.* I. 139 He doth already practise a marriage between the King of Hungarie and me. 1599 *Sir Hugh Platt's Jewell* (1628) 56 Some..began to practise that his Citizens should give themselves unto Credit and Consultation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 810 (They) Thereafter shall practise how to live secure. 1711 in T. W. Moore *Family Pictures in Surrey & Sussex* (1887) 3 A Proposition Hereby..for preventing the Repassions of our prohibited Hurricles is Practised at Rangers.

† **9.** To exert oneself in order to effect (something); to attempt, endeavour, try. (With *simple obj.* or *inf.*) *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 48 This Proverbe experienced long ago prou, that nothing who practiseth nothing shall haue. 1587 J. BRIT. *Maddox's Answ.* (1911) 85/2 (He) practised (as) to kil him safe with his owne Dagger. 1600 HOLLAND *Liv.* xxxiii. Argt. 834 Another having practised in Affrick to raise war. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 50, on The Ministers continued practising, to get further evidence for the Triple.

9. *intr.* To lay schemes or plans, esp. for an evil purpose; to use stratagem or artifice; to scheme, plot, conspire, intrigue (*with* or *against* a person, *to do* something). Now *rare*.

1535 LATIMER *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 369 That you may see how closely to time past the foreign prelates did practise about their pope. 1570 in *Strickland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 93 Melvill..was convened..for practising with England. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 266 How will practise against thee by poison. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 220 It sufficeth not the one to practise against the other, upon the profit that may ensue to the offender. 1673 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 3 (1688) 178 He fell to plotting and practising with the Rebels, and attempted..to deliver the Queen of Scots out of Custody. 1680 (PRACTISING *vbl. sb.* 2).

† **b.** *trans.* To plot, conspire (some evil to be done). *Obs.*

1580 DIGBY tr. *Alexham's Comm.* 247*b*, They have practised charges against him in Germanie, and in Scotte nation. 1581 J. HOLE *Maddox's Answ. Dunc.* 198/2, He practised the utter overthrowe not onely of all Christian societie, but of the state of the whole world also. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 29 I dyube My Vnckle practises more harme to me. 1607 *Cook's Greening* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 84 The late pretended conspiracie of traytors, that with powder, practised the subversion of this beautifull kingdome. 1634 tr. T. Hayward *Pem. 234* Normall..practises his own brothers destruction.

† **c.** To endeavour to gain (favour, etc.) by arts; to aim at in an underhand way. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Encelmi Hist.* i. xxiii. (1598) 72 He had by all possible meanes practised the favour and goodwill of the nobilitie. 1640 HARRINGTON *Q. Arragon* 5, I. to Hard. *Dodsley* XIII. 392 What can you answer for the practising The queen's affection, when Embassador, You lay here from Castile?

10. *intr.* To have dealings or intercourse, to negotiate or treat with a person; *esp.* to treat or deal with so as to influence or gain over to some course of action. Now *rare*.

1598 tr. *Pedro Hist. VIII* II. 129, I presumed not with the royall Person, and with my servant Stephen Aquaves, that they handed the state Royll. 1599 *Hakl. Decades* 512 He sent to his brother Bartholomew Colon to practise with the Kings of England. 1589 T. WARMSTRY in *Nicholay's Voy.* (c. 1611) I have never used practised with divers Persian gentlemen. 1883 *Pamphl. Accidence* I. 75 Practising with all your R. Highnesses Lieges there, by Letters or Seal sensed, to their subjects to him. 1591 SPENS. *Lett. to Pope* 10 Jan., The grand purse of the country and city were practised effectually with to suppresse the said pamphlet with all possessing rigidness. 1900 A. LANG *Mind, Soul.* II. iii. 60 He and his party had long been practising with Cecil.

† **b.** *trans.* To work upon (a person, etc.), so as to persuade to some (esp. evil) course of action; † to draw by artifice' (J.); to influence by underhand dealings, win over, 'get at', corrupt.

1500 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonitione* Wks. (1892) 12 But S. Jhone..hindrit yis purpose be sum of yis Kingis Scottis servandis yat to bot practisit be gilbe. 1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epil. (1612) 398 He allured out of Saxon-land to his own Nation..whence also, to manifest their...

has had formerly practised the two young Princes his Nephews. 1690 *tr. Hamilton's Papers* (Camden) App. 251 The Earle of Tyrawley...did practise the jury with a good lecture to finde the said fact guilty as aforesaid. 1698 Sir D. Macpherson *Crons. Lament. Scot.* (1821) I. 58 (title) A warn of corrupting Witnesses, and Assizers, who, if known, might be punished, &c. Stone (J.), To practise the city knit an address to the queen.

12. *intr. Practise on or upon*: To practise tricks or artifices upon; to act upon by artifice, so as to induce to do or believe something; to play a trick upon, impose upon, delude; to work upon (a person, or his feelings, etc.).

1596 Nashe *Trav. Ghr.* Introd. I. 38 *Hen.* I will practise on this drunken man. 1599 — *Merch. Adv.* (a. L. 356, I will practise on Benedicke, that...See shall fall in love with Beatrice. 1613 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* IV. ii, V. are practised upon most devilishly. *a* 1725 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 148 The Court practised on her...so far that she mistrusted my love to her husband's letters. 1858 Smiles *Self-Help* 19. ii. 268 One of this lethal papacy shaped its purgatory and practised on human credulity and fear. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 301 You have practised on her, Prophet her, made her...Swerve from her duty to herself and us.

b. To tamper with, to corrupt; *esp.* to bribe.

1692 J. H. Stevens *Treats* (1874) 269/2 (title) Thirteen considerations...[to] Methodists] worthy to have been practised upon by lawyers.

c. See also 1 c, 3 b.

†13. *trans.* To make trial of, try practically. *Obs.*

1591 Lyndsay *Tydo.* vi. 408, I have seene the nature of this thing practised. 1598 J. Dietz tr. J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* (1799) 309 The crops I practised were oat, rapeseed, turnips, peas, and other pulsome; 36, barley with grass-seeds. 1800 H. Gregorius in *Natural Chron.* IX. 233, I would...recommend practising the boat.

†14. To construct. *Obs. rare.*

1739 H. Walpole *Let. to R. West* 16 Nov., At the end of a great road, which was practised through an immense solid rock by burning it asunder with gun-powder. 1800 Shelley *Philos. View Reform* in *Dowden Transcr. & Stud.* (1887) 89 Most fatal of them all is that idea of unexplored mischief it has practised beneath the foundations of society.

Practised (*pra·ktist*), *ppl. a.* [f. Practise *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. That has had practice; experienced, expert, skilled, proficient. (See also Practise *v.* 6 b.)

1588 Greene *Chron.* II. 307 A compasse of warlike and practised architects. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 330 Your Art, of which you seem to be so practised a master. 1851 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii IV. 704 To the practised eyes of the Kentish fishermen the lights looked like a French privateer. 1870 Tennyson *Progress* 70, in *Poems* II. vi. 103 My practised ears honored the skill of the top.

2. Executed or gone through beforehand in order to acquire proficiency in performance.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. 4. 97, I have seene them shiver and shake prior...Thereby their practis'd accent in their Parts. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. ii. 116 Making practis'd smiles As in a Looking-Glasse.

†3. Habitually used or frequented; accustomed.

1634–46 Earl Dunbar *Parthen.* (1878) 238 He led us into a less practis'd walk. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 745 To serve the Lord...with songs to hymne his Throne, And practis'd distances to cringe, not fight.

†4. (app.) Plotted against, made the object of conspiracy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1608 Weever *Ad. Rep.* v. (1877) 145 Treacherous men, more prick and more practising than them...Did includers that imported more our practis'd hate (Julius).

Hence **Practisedness**, the quality or fact of being practised or experienced.

1883 J. Payne in *Cambridge Rev.* Sept. 532 Honesty for honesty's sake is practisedness in the world's ways.

†Pra·ctisement. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Practise *v.* + -ment.] The fact of practising, or that which is practised; a deed or practice.

1587 Bourgeois *Lat. in Wedgwood* in Diggon *Compl. Ambass.* (1628) 272 She spendeth all a practisement by him to the Thames mouth...their pay should rail it to memory.

Practiser (*pra·ktisə*). Forms: see Practise; 4–5 -our (5 -ere, -ir, 6 -ure, *Sc.* -ar), 6– -er. [ME. *practiour* prob. *a.* AF. **practiour*, agent-noun f. OF. *pra(c)tiier*: see Practise *v.* and -our 1–3; the suffix being between 1450 and 1550 weakened to -er 8 5.] One who practises.

1. One who exercises a profession or occupation; a practitioner: **a.** of medicine or surgery (often opposed to one trained in the science or art).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 107 *Spes* did him assaye his surgerye or him but xvi yeres, Till he was parfit practiseur. 1398 Gaytryge *Prol.* 402 With us ther was a Doctour of Phisik...He was a verray parfit praktisour (*Lansd. MS.* practisere). *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xx. 67 (Harl. MS.) One (bribe)...sotil in crafte, and a good practiour. 1552 Huloet, Practyoure, *practicus*. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 131 They are The three sicke men, which need the expert and cunning Physition...and whether the handsomer practiser. 1662 W. Rowland *Lexicographica* (1892) 30 Many ignorant practisers with upon those the name of Physicks. 1787 T. Stevenson *Mod. Mans.* (1788) II. 114 Another practiser,...who had been a surgeon in the French army.

b. of law.

c 1400–50 *Alexander* 1582 Practikis & prestaris [v. r. practyf men to prestaris] & proude of pe lawe. 1552 Huloet, Practiour of lawe. 1577–86 Harr. *Hist. Scot.* (1740) 8 Chamberlain bare, to practisers in the lawes, to diuers our writers. 1647 R. Bolton *Personal Tithes* 180 Such barbarous cruelty who ever saw Dives or a cruller practiser at law?

1659 Gentleman *Hist. Appl.* 33 The worthie Societie of the Professors, Practisers, and Students of the Common Law of this Land in Lincolns Inn. 1726 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 6446/1 Practisers of the Law in South Britain. 1856 Bannatyne *Mem. Lit. S. B.* x. 332 He had been formerly a student and practiser in the courts of common law in England.

c. *gen.* One who practises any art, science, manner of life, course of action, etc.; one who carries out a theory, principle, etc., in action.

1540–1 *Elyot Image Gov.* (1556) 178 Philosophers were never good practisers in weale publike. 1586 *Praise of Mad.* 20 Her professours and practisers were not rewarded. 1625 Bacon *Surr. Bland.* (a. 158 Practisers and tenderers of these Commodities of confusion. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Verbue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 108 The illustrious a lover and even practises of the art to be envied. 1846 C. Butler *Treatise* viii. 113 Counsellors and practisers of schemes hostile to its welfare. 1892 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. lv. 158 A believer in, if not a practiser of, animal magnetism. 1894 Cor. Wemyss *Fabiola* II. xxxii. 340 She was...a serious, and practiser of all that she taught.

†2. A schemer, plotter, conspirator; a term of wicked or fraudulent device. *Obs.*

1595 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, X. 466 He is a great practiser, with whom never were secrete wiles nothyng...lyeng, dissimulyng, and flatterynge. *c* 1620 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 158 A perfect practiser against the quiet of this state. 1643 *Trve N. Nauntes Relert. Hard. Misc.* (1809) 315 That my lord of Somerset was principall practiser ...to get a most prohibited interest, to act a traie and trap for Overbury to get into the Tower.

† Pra·ctisie. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. *practise, practice*, after words etymologically in *-y*, *-ie*.] Practice, action.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 17 To get by honest practisie, and keepe thy gettings sensible.

Practising (*pra·ktisiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. Practise *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Practise.

1. Action, performance (esp. habitual); carrying out, execution; exercise of a profession; repeated performance for the sake of becoming proficient, esp. in music.

c 1430 *Pronompcyon* 229 That no manne schulde worche be ryvell, But 3yf hyt be yn practisynge of wytte. 1580 *Perrot Gainsay's Cen. Court.* v. (1588) 21 That fifth hundred which shalbe left, must from practising on your patientes. 1596 E. Wilson *Wisedom Worldl Chro.* (1598) 104 My much practising in the Countries [by] getting [it] not much vnlike a Bad Hunting. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) I. 284 The young lady...took a fit of practising on her...piano-forte. *Mod.* She must not neglect her practising.

Comb. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 1/1 The Butts...were the chief practising-grounds for the City archers.

2. Scheming, plotting; device, conspiracy, intrigue. Now *rare*.

1599 Bodl. *Jesuit Pamph.* C8. 2. Sch. Abhominable in the gentlemen of their wicked practise. 1598 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. lv. 3 Master...from whom nothing is to be feared, but will still worship and practising. 1861 T. G. Fyfer *Hist. C.S. Engr.* I. iv. 160 The continued plots, treaty and practisings of the Jesuits were ever a source of political danger.

Pra·ctising, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That practises; in senses of the verb.

1. Exercising a profession, esp. medicine or law; engaged in practice.

1625 Bury *Exact. Div.* v. ii. 18 Most of our practising Parsons and Vicars become sudgerly Physitians. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (Wks.) 56 Running about...every practising old Woman, for Medicines. 1772 Junius *Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 370 The quick and evasion of a practising lawyer. 1900 *Eighteenth Cent.* 158 The practising physicians were negligently to have been [even, 1908 *Add.*] *Edin. VIII.* v. 17 § 10 Every woman...shall before building herself out as a practising midwife...give notice in writing.

b. Making a practice of religious duties or observances (esp. in *R. C. Ch.*). [After *F. pratiquant*: see Practise *v.* 2 b.]

1906 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6 A 'practising' Catholic instantly disappointed with the attitude of the Pope.

2. Plotting, scheming, intriguing. Now *rare*.

1880 [see Practiser 4]. 1887 Morison *Ben. vi.* 206 A notorious Rebel...[to] ferret out, and a great practising newsmonger with Tyrone.

Practitional (*præktiʃənăl*), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -al.] †**a.** Given to 'practice' or plotting; scheming, crafty. *Obs.* **b.** Relating to practice, practical.

1620 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1804) 201 Chiefe ambitious practitionall state-leaders. 1897 Saturday *Lett.* (1898) II. 7 It is the best practitional book and the truest philosophy in existence.

Practitioner (*præktiʃənəɹ*). Also 6 practitionar, -itionare, -aitioner, -yctioner, 6–7 -itioner. [Erroneously extended from †*practitian*, Practician, as if from a n. of action in *-ition*. But cf. the obs. and dial. *legitimer*, (-*timer*), *nourtchmer*, *physitimer* (-*chimer*); also *astrologer*, *astronomer*, *philosopher*, etc.: see -er 2.]

1. One engaged in the practice of any art, profession, or occupation; a practical or professional worker in anything. **a.** *gen.*

1583 Lupton *Servit. Lord's Pr.* vii. (1588) 38 b, Consider how long he hathe been a practitioner: you muste consider what time in, what experience he hath, or ye we are not able to match with him. 1588 *Parsons to Persons* 106 The Iebuite doctours, that refer to persue with their doctrine,...ought to be called rather Speculators, then Practitioners. 1911 Dekker *Pandora*, i. sig. B iv, The ingenious Practitioner. *Ibid.* 1921, I. (title) The diligent practitioner. 1702 (title) English Dictionary... By Edward Cocker, the late famous practitioner in the Writing and Arithmetick. 1708 W. Tatton in *Monthly Rec.* XXV. 368 In Cheshire, Flintshire bounty the first native practitioner. 1807 Southey in *J. Rec.* XXXVI. 290 The most experienced practitioners in conscience were puzzled. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 340 Heroic...the worthlessness of nonentity to cope with practitioners.

b. in medicine or surgery.

General practitioner, one who practises both medicine and surgery; also opposed to specialist in other branch.

1594 Plater *Explic. Lxxiv* (1656) C 6b, An other singular medicine...a thing experte of all the good practitioners. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherius's Fr. Chirurg.* b 1 (title) M. Rabel, Chirurgien de Paris,...the most experiente practitioner of his time. 1665 J. Tatlock in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iv. IV. 56 As is acknowledged by our practitioners in physic. 1791 *Coast. Mag.* 1915 The use of the syringe is generally recommended by medical practitioners in diseases. 1848 Dickens *Dombey*, The family practitioner opening the door for that distinguished...professional. 1880 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 5 The 'general practitioner'...had to recognize that people could get well, unassisted. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 903 Younger practitioners who have been alarmed at what they regarded as a sign of attrition.

c. in law.

1508 Kendale *Faith. Mans* (1533) 34b Sollicitours...with all their subdenomers of practitioners who devoure the substance of poore men. 1639 Heylin *St. George* iv. A practitioner in the Parliamentarie Court in that City. 1705 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 4184/8 John Sampleton,...Practitioner of the Law. 1834 Moylan *Barrowcliff* I. x. 219 A regular practitioner at the Supreme Court of the Regent.

†2. One engaged in practising an art or occupation for the sake of acquiring or retaining skill in it; a learner, novice, beginner; a probationer. *Obs.*

1577 Bossewell *Armorie*, *Bast. Mark.* (1587) 221 Cavalis others were later practitioners and seruants to the Monarcy. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Mad Lover* III. i. I'll be you with my scholars, new practitioners. 1689 *Mariner's Mag.* v. 71 The Practitioner in Navigation, is next to learn to know...the certain time of the Flowing and Ebbing of the Sea. 1788 Eutick *London* IV. 340, 10 subscriptioners, and 16 practitioners. 1778 *Court & City Reg.* 1881/1 Practitioners Engineers and Rangers at 3s. 6d. a day. 1789 *Trifler No.* 23. 400 The disordered sounds of unconnected practitioners on the harpsichord. 1800 Mason *Spirit of Psalm.* iii. 109 The practitioner was then to sound the pas, armed with sword and shield...as he would an adversary.

3. One who practises anything; one who carries on a practice or action; a habitual doer.

1598 Grent *Pr. Maine* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1820) *App.* x. 105 To please mans neppers is...Ungratefulnes to God and annoyance to the practysioners thereof. 1617 J. Moore *Happie Many Mord.* 62, 1282 men Christians must be daily practitioners of Faith and Repentance. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 178 A self evident truth, of which the practitioners only know the beauty. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 4/2 The most conspicuous professor, or at any rate the most conspicuous practitioner, of the doctrine that commonality is superior to the trammels of moral obligation.

†4. One who acts on behalf of another; an agent. *Obs.*

1580 Digges *Stratioticos* Comm. 251 b, Naming also certain practitioners and messengers, by whose meanes chiefly the thing was wrought. 1581 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxiii. 243 Swadell, late Dr. Bonner's servant: said yet thought to be a practitioner for him.

†5. One who uses artifice or trickery; a schemer, plotter, conspirator. *Obs.*

1580 Baret tr. *Alvearie's Comm.* 221 He [Luther] is well knowne to be such a practitioner, that there is no doubt, but craftie thinges as are well wrought he will openly approue and defende. 1600 W. Watson *Impost. Conjurat.* (1603) 51 Parsons and Heywood are found to be Practitioners.

Hence **Practitionery** (*-ərɪ*), the practice of a (mere) practitioner; empiricism.

1848 *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 269 A character compounded of insidious pretence on the one hand, and the merest practitionery on the other. 1849 H. Rogers *Homeop.* i. 3 For such practitionery we know no better antidote than one of the judicious Hooker...to peruse the Forty Commandments.

† Pra·ctive, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. stem *practi-* in Practic + -ive. (After *active*, etc.)]

1. Of persons: **a.** Devoted to practice or action; active; practical.

c 1450 Hoccleve *Chron.* cxxiii. 7, But right prayerfe that were to consayue. 1600 Bryt. *Exp. Dom. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1620) 291 John doth resemble the contemplative, Peter the practive.

b. Apt to practise; adept, skilful, dexterous.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1582 Practyf men to preuaile, & proude of pe lawe. 1550 *Jo. Pedare Mon. VIII*, II. 356 Gentilmen ...verey experte and practyve in the countrey there. 1593–4 Nicholson *Profl. Argumente* 34 You take your Prickes for a practive man of Art.

2. Belonging or relating to practice or action; practical.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 32 b, As well in matters spyrytuall as practyque. 1613 Heywood *Romans Age* iv. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 180, I am Queene of love, There is no practive art of dalliance Of which I am not Mistresse. 1898 *Blackwood's Diary* (1858) 203 Not only...how to follow out the practive part too, what to do.

3. *sb.* Practice; actual doing or working.

1526–7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1902) XXII. 296 (Theise] be in verey practyf of expressable rufiane [*sic*] of pe hole theologie. *c* 1580 *Pilot Gascoyne* 227 Carrying you the 8. or practife (printed practice) I have saued many a mariys life. 1595 Percivall *Bibl.* E 4 It is hands to make a man to understande it by scripture, without he were of the opinion thereof, to teache the practyse. I 121 It is better the practyse or knowlege of an ineffable may well pressed.

Hence † **Practively** *adv. Obs.*, practically, in practice, actively.

1599 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxix. (1606) 171 The Preachers and the people both their practively did rhyme. 1600 *Holl.* tr. *St. Admon* Gentles, and workes of Charitie we practively profound.

Prad (prad), *slang.* [By metathesis from Du. *paard* a horse.—late L. *parantredus* (see PALFREY).] A horse.

1708 Terræfilius, *Oxford Tongues, Prad-holder*, a holder. 1730 in *Gentl. Mag. Pocket.* III. 321 Mrs. Bab Straightshanks and Mrs. Bonnet, going out on their prads. 1858 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxii. Here's the egg, a-standing the prad. 1894 MARRYAT *Women in Mod. Eng. July* 9 Crouch...reserved...and can his more full face upon the straggling prads.

† **Prado** (prā·dō). [Sp.—L. *pratum* meadow.] The proper name of the public park of Madrid, a fashionable promenade; hence sometimes in transferred applications.

1642 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. xx. 41 He (He) went to the *Prado*, a place hard by, of purpose to take the air. 1687 J. DUNTON *Athenian Gaz.* I. xxxi. 3/1 I have not passed a fair evening to the *Prado* (Ft. St. Sp.), but I have wished him there.) 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 163 If a Lady be once observed, and begin to shew her Equipage, or Place to proper as the *Prado*. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 80 St. James's Park, the *Prado* of London. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 116 Taking their Sunday promenade upon the fashionable prado of White Conduit House.

Præ-, in mod.L. also **pre-**, a L. prep. and adv. meaning 'before'; a very frequent prefix not combining element. In Eng. the L. spelling was formerly not uncommon, but is now usual only in words that are still regarded as Latin, as *præcipe*, *præcognitum*, *præcordia*, *præmunire*, or that are terms of classical antiquity, as *prætor*. In other words PRE- is now the usual form.

There are seven 17th century words that became obsolete before the *pre-* form became predominant, which are found only with the spelling *præ-*. The spelling has also been deliberately used by some writers in words commonly spelt with *Pre-* and not derived in the fashionable.

Præcaunate to **-chordal**: see PRECAUTE, etc.

† **Præcipe** (prī·sipi). *Law.* Also 7 **pricipe**, **precepe**, 6–8 **precipe**. [L. *præcipe*, imper. of *præcipere* to admonish, enjoin (see PRECEPT). Used as a sb. from the opening word or words of the writ, *præcipe quod reddat*, *enjoin* (him) that he render.]

1. More fully *præcipe quod reddat*. A writ requiring something to be done, or demanding a reason for its non-performance. *Præcipe in capite*: see CAPITE, 1532, 1807.

1303 *Magna Carta* c. 34 Breve quod vocatur *precipe in* terris seu de aliquo tenemento unde liber homo perdat curiam suam. 1400 tr. *Ariosto* V. lviii. (1591) 102 A writte whiche is called precipe from henceforth shall not be made for any more of any tenement, whereby a free man hath his courte. 1x ... XIX *Lincoln A.-S. Soc.* 17 N. 48 (Hallw.) Stande in lathe. For love or cunnes a precipe, ȝeyelle nemie to take. 1535 tr. *Statutes Pensions* (1539) 10 This writte of right, Precipe in capite, lyeth for the Kinge against the tenant of the kinge in chefe, as of his crowne, whiche remayne is defeazed. 1598 *Norwich Courts Leet* (1872) 139 Plaint of a Credi is good, but Precipe of a Credi is not good. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Precipe quod reddat*, is a writ of great dignitie, ...it is called sometime a writ of Right close, as a *precipe in capite*, when it issueth out of the court of common pleas for a tenure holding of the King in chefe, as of his Crowne, and not of the King, as of any honour, castell or manor. 1643 T. PORTER *Altera Pandora* (1660) 10 Thou wrote the *Precipe* in absence of Paper, and Engrossed the Counter to Parchment. 1692 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 811 (1827) 140 If in a *precipe* brought against the Husband, &c. 1758 tr. *Coke's Rep.* III. 6 b. Those, against whom the precipe is brought, are lawful tenants to the precipe. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. 274 The *precipe* is in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or shew the reasons wherefore he hath not done it. 1869 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. ii. iv. § 2. 82 The simple writ of *Præcipe quod reddat*, which is the commencement of a proprietary action that is to take place from the first to the king's court.

2. A note containing particulars of a writ which must be filed with the officer of the Court from which the writ issues, by the party asking for the writ, or by his solicitor.

1898 in Wharton *Law Dict. Addit.* 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv. Mr. Fogg, whom is the *præcipe* book?

Præcocial (prēkōu·ʃăl), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *præcoci-* (pl. of *præcox*) early mature: see PRECOCIOUS], applied in Ornithology to a division of birds: see below.] Of or pertaining to the *Præcoces*, applied to those birds whose young are able to leave the nest and to feed themselves as soon as they are hatched. Opp. to *Altricial*.

The classification of Birds into *Præcoces* and *Altrices*, as two primary divisions, introduced by Sundevall, was often wards absorbed by him; but the adjectives founded upon these terms have been retained as useful in the classification of genera and families. See Newton *Dict. Birds*, s. vv.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* Index, *Præcoces*, Web-foot rups almost at birth. *Præcocial*, able to run about at birth. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 400 The young [of Wilson's Snipe] leave the nest as soon as they are hatched and follow the mother, or, as the naturalists would say, they are *præcocial*. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Aug. 158/1 There is no objection to the non-Sequence being the præcocial Anseres. 1900 Wytsm. Gen. 19 Apr. 2/1 *Præcocial* birds appear to have much less sensitivity than altricial birds.

† **Præcognitum** (prēkŏ·gnĭtŏm). *Pl.* **-a**. Also 6–9 **pre-**. [L., *t. præ* before + *cognitum*, neut. pa. pple. of *cognoscere* to know: see COGNIZE, PRECONCEIVE.] Something known beforehand; *spec.* something necessary or assumed to be known as a basis of reasoning, investigation, or study; a principle. Chiefly in *pl.*

1634 J. BAILLIE *Mod. Hist.* 23 To set down some few *Præcognita* or Principles for I may so call them). a 1687 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* Titles vii. 17 Who (for IV. 24 in this respect) I must take one thing for a *præcognitum*, that every good man...is 'taught of God'. 1725 ERSKINE *Divine Pref.* 18 It would be but fair Labour for any Person unacquainted with these *Præcognita*, to spend any Time in reading this Book. 1846 T. CHALMERS *Prelections* v. *Pract. Chemists & Shoemaker-priest* (1847) 7 To start with certain præcognita.

Præconize to **Præcoracoid**: see PRECO-.

† **Præcordia** (prēkō·ɹdĭă). *Anat.* [L. pl. the midriff, diaphragm, the entrails, *t. præ* before + *cor*, *cord-* the heart.] The forepart of the thoracic region; the parts or region of the body about the heart.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxix. v. II. 360 Now that I am come to speake of the præcordiall region of the bodie, know this, That by this one word *præcordium*, I meane the stomacke or ventricle in man or woman. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Præcordia*, the parts about the heart, as the diaphragma, or midriff. 1704 SOLOMON *Earle's Diphera.* (1710 ed.) Fainting Fits, Swooning, Sickness at Heart, and other Diseases of the Præcordia. 1813 *Med. Trad.* N. 106 An uncommon degree of uneasiness at the præcordia. 1883 ALFRED *Pract. Med.* (1886) II. 84 A sense of fluttering in the *præcordia*, with irregular action of the heart.

Hence † **Præcordialgia** [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain referred to the præcordia. 1693 in *Lond. Sur. Lex.*

Præcordial, **Præcordial**: see PRECORDIAL.

† **Præcoxia**. *Anat.* [mod.L. *t.* PRÆ- + *coxa* hip.] Wilder's name for the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the cerebellum.

1880 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 428 Cephalad of the fornix is a marked elevation, the striatum; that part of the præcoxia into which it projects is the præcoxia.

Præcuneus, etc.: see PRECUNEUS, etc.

Prædial to **Predict**: see PREDIAL, etc.

Præfatio: see PREFACE *sb.* 1.

Præfervid (prēfɜ·ɹvĭd), *a.* [ad. L. *præfervid-us*: see PRÆ- A. 3 and FERVID.] Very fervid: an intentional alteration, after the L. original, of the usual PREFERVID, q. v.

1874 COL. HAGGARD *Diary Feb.* in *Life* xviii. 1874 422 Our national conquest, the proclamation (against liquor) upon us for sale! 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 3/2 The præfervid brow and vessel his nerves beats without having to [look at the thought that [etc.]. 1890 *British Weekly* 13 June 101 The Sole ... flung into the liberal principles of the great monopoly on the Scine his own monsieur and the Parisians spoke of præfervid nature.

Præ-fine: see PRE-FINE.

† **Præficinal**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *præficini*, also *præficinal* to sorcery against magic (*t. præ* before, in front of + *facio-ere* bewitching, witchcraft, fascination: + -AL.] A charm worn as a protection against magic or witchcraft; an amulet.

1892 GEORGE MASSINGBERD, 1st Whether perhaps [neighbourhood], amulets, præficinals, phylacteries, ...and spells had even been used...but for magick and astrologie?

Prægnotary, var. PRENOTARY *Obs.*

Præhallux: see PREHALLUX.

† **Præla·bour**. *rare*—1. [f. PRÆ- A. 6 + LABOUR.] Intense, difficult, or immense labour.

1658 MILTON *Tenure Wks.* 1709 For these prelatours, and Taylors, to not destroy the courage, but encrease, and enlarge it by provocation.

† **Præla·brum**, pre-. *Entom.* [mod. L., *t.* PRÆ-, PRE- + L. *labrum* lip.] = CLYPEUS.

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Præleot to **Præm-**: see PRELECT, etc.

† **Præme·tial**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præmetiare* offering of first-fruits (to Ceres), *t. præ* before + *metiri* to measure.] Measured out from the first-fruits.

1621 Sr. HEN. VAN. *Trent. Ded.* to K. James, [To] offer to your Majestie some præmetiall handfulls of that crop whereof you may challenge the whole harvest.

† **Præmunientes** (prēmiūnĭe·nʃĭz). *Law.* [L. *præmunientes* (mod.L. for *præmonentes*), pr. pple. pl.) 'admonishing or warning' (see PREMUNIRE), occurring in a clause of the writ of Edw. I, 1295, summoning the spiritual estate to Parliament; hence applied attrib. to this clause and to the writ.]

Præmunientes clause: the clause of the writ of 1295, in which the bishops and abbots summoned to parliament are ordered to summon representatives of the minor clergy to attend with them, for *præmunientes* merit.

The words of the clause are "præmunientes decanum (vel priorem) capitulum ecclesiæ vestræ, archidiaconum, totumque clerum vestræ diocesis, facturos quod...decet, capitulum hoc per vestras literas patentes sub sigillis vestris...una cum duobus...[etc.]": see Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. 193 note.

1700 ATTERBURY *Eighty Cases.* (1741) 198 The Præmunientes in the Bishops Writ is not an Idle Useless Clause,...but a Real, and...Effectual Summons of the Clergy to Parliament. 1710 J. MARSH *Lett. Thelus* II. *Præmunientes*, are writs sent to every Particular Bishop to come to Parliament, *Præmunientes*, or warning him to bring with him the Deans and Arch-Deacons within his Diocess, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Diocess. 1888 *Q. Rev. July* 240 The part of the writ inscribed as the Præmunientes Writ was not dormant, and the Clergy are still summoned to attend Convocation, by what must be termed the Parliamentary form. 1893 *Stat. Mer. Shipp.* LVII. 184/2 The movement led by Canterbury...for the revival of Convocation and the omission of the Præmunientes clause.

† **Præmunire** (prēmiūnəi·rĭ), *sb. Law.* Forms: 5–8 **premunire**, 6 **-munyre**, **-munyre**, **-minire**, 7 **-munire**, **-ire**, (pre-, premonire, primuary), 6– **præmunire**. [L. *præmunire* vb., pres. inf. (in cl. L., to fortify or protect in front), in med.L. confused with and used for *præmonere* to forewarn, admonish, warn, *t. præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *monere* to warn: cf. PREMONITION. Occurring in the text of the writ, and thence taken as a name of the writ itself, and in various extended and transferred uses.]

1. More fully *præmunire facias*. A writ by which the sheriff is charged to summon a person accused, originally, of prosecuting in a foreign court a suit cognizable by the law of England, and later, of asserting or maintaining papal jurisdiction in England, thus denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign; also, the statute of 16th Richard II, on which this writ is based.

The words in the writ *Cognoscere facias* were *Mandavi Brevium*, 1346, 250/2 'præcipiens quod per bonos et legales homines de balliva tua præmunire facias prefatum prepositum [&c. &] quod sint...ad certum terminum' (we command them through good and loyal men of thy jurisdiction that thou do for cause to warn the aforesaid A. B. that he appear before us).

1385 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 239/2 Cest si sont gentz par lour Allegeance...facent...præmuni appierer par lour Attornes. 1392 *Ibid.* V. 249/2 To have owre Premune therin, as provided in a præmunire facias. a 1399 SURETTE *Cal. Close* 108 That the premunire is lyke to be set a-fore in thyne Jurisdiction. 1529 MORE *Answ. Supper Wks.* 930/1 He layeth that Lucian Alexi after that he was punished by præmunyre for his contempte committed against yᵉ kinges temporal law, was therfore by y⁻ bishops lightly restituted to favorken. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 30 Hen., takynge to hym good counsell, sued the Cleargie in a præmunire. 1588 *Liverpool Rental. Archiv* 21 A præmunire will take you by the backe one day; for oppressing and presuming ouer her Maiesties subiects as you doe. 1598 *Rights Temporal Laws, Præmunire* is a writ, and is hyeh where any man sueth any other in the spirituall court, for any thing that is demeasnable in the kings court. 1628 *Prov. Laws Treaties* c. (1882) 73 If I have wronged the Prince I stand to compas of a præmunire. 1726 THOMAS *Reports Chr. Ch.* 316 Bishops...being under a Præmunire oblig'd to confirm and consecrate the Person nam'd in the Congé d'Elire. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 103 This then is the original meaning of the offence, which we call *præmunire*; the introducing a foreign power into the land, and assuming supremacy or *imperium*, by paying that obedience to papal process, which constitutionally belonged to the king alone. 1839 RAMSTEAD *Hist. Reg.* I. 323 In the 16th year of the Prince (Richard II) was passed the important statute of 'præmunire'...This act received a very large interpretation from the judges and proved of great service in checking the papal usurpations. 1875 BROWN *Const. Hist.* xvi. II. 402 The first statute of *Præmunire*, declaring the forfeiture and outlawry of those who sued in foreign courts for matters cognizable in the king's courts, was an ordinance of 1353. *Ibid.* 413 In 1383 was passed a new statute of præmunire, definitely aimed against the jurisdiction of the papal court.

† **2.** *transf.* a. An offence against the statute of præmunire; also, any offence incurring the same penalties. *Obs.*

1533 *Act 3 Hen. V.* c. 1 (*Gundry*), An Act repealing certayne Treasons, Felonies, and Præmunires. 1627 FLEMING *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 134 That if the office were erected and executed without warrant, it were but a præmunire. (1911.) 1634 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. vi, Last what I be done to them that plead against Law? Be a Præmunire. 1658 COLEMAN tr. *Trent* 9th. 69 That Bill which would have a Præmunire in it should not be read the First Committed.

† **b.** The penalties incurred by an offender against the statute of præmunire, which was subsequently applied to various offences not connected with its original purpose. *Obs.*

1609 R. C[ROMPTON] *Table Alph., Præmunirie*, forfeiture of goods. 1626 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Præmunire*, a punishment whereby the offender loseth all his goods for ever, and liveth during life. 1636 BLUNT (*Glasgow*) 2, 2, Whatsoever man for an offence committed, shall incur a Præmunire, & is outlawed, he shall incur the same punishment, which is inflicted on those that transgresse the Statute made Anno 16 RIC. II. 10, 5 commonly called the Statute of Præmunire. 1710 FULLER *Pharonida* 198 He that did not enter into one side or other, should incur somewhat like a præmunire; for Vow the forfeiture of his goods and estate, as well as the banishment of his person. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 367 Those Merchants whose Occasions require Sums of Money to be exported,...will, to keep themselves safe, rather give their Bills 30, 40, 50, 60, &c. per Cents more for Foreign Money, than for our own coined Silver of the same Fineness, which they dare not export for fear of the Præmunire. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. II. 94 A Judge, who upon the criminal's appeal to the dreadful day of Judgment, shall find, he had incurred a præmunire for appealing to a foreign jurisdiction.

† **3.** A situation or condition likened (gravely or humorously) to that of one who has incurred a præmunire; a difficulty, scrape, fix, predicament.

1599 *Marprelate Epist.* 17 But how does this proffred bill hit the Præmunire? 1599 MARSTON, etc. *Old Law* v. i.

…ship. If the last finds you with two wives at once, There's a shrewd premunire. 1844 Comment. Double-Dealer iv. viii. I'm in such a fright! the strongest quandary and premunire! 1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. lxxvii II. 270. So He would not bring himself into such a premunire again for the whole kingdom. 1814 Stock Exchange Last Open xi. It made them act, like every other set…of men to double premunires, squeak out or loudly.

Hence **Præmunire** (-ōi·rɪ) *v. trans.*, to issue a writ of præmunire against; to convict of breach of the statute of præmunire. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1680 W. Rosewell 6th *Pt. Chr. Quaker* 23 Which Isaac Pennington was to Prison, and in expectation of being premunired. 1708 J. Wilkes *Eng. Wolf* (1708) 188 Henry desir'd To have good Bonner premunir'd. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1883) 192 Sweet, as he is prince, premunired, good you do. 1884 A. C. Benson *Fasbiolan* 221 He cast the Friend into prison and premunired him.

† **Præmuni·ral**, *-al*, *pre-*, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Involving a breach of the statute of præmunire; liable to a præmunire. So † **Præmuni·rized** *ppl. a.*, having incurred a præmunire.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 170 The *mediator* …made it a matter of conscience, shaming to rebell, lothsome, and abouginn all such præmunirall treachery. *Ibid.*, The *mediator*, clearly exempt, redeemed and keepe our themselues, from acknowledging any obedience to that præmunirized Archpriest. 1861 — *Inglorl. Counsel.* (1631) 19 To throw you all into the mere Præmunirest Præmunirized and of Treason with him.

Præmunita, -nition, etc.: see PREMUNITE, etc.

Prænares: see PRENARES.

† **Prænomen** (*prɪnōʊ·mĕn*). Also **pre-**. [L., a forename, f. *præ* before + *nōmen* name.]

1. In *Rom. Antiq.*, The first name, preceding the nomen and cognomen; the personal name; thus the prænomen of Marcus Tullius Cicero was Marcus. Hence, the first name of persons of other nations or times; the Christian name of later times.

1706 Phillips, *Prænomen*, among the Romans, that which was put before the *Nomen*, or General Name, and signify'd as much as our Proper Name. 1725 [J. Ward in *Lett. Lit. Men Cicumber* 72] Wherein the Cæsar kept to the others one designed for Cæsar or a prænomen, I cannot venture to assert. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. 421 *note*, It need not be said, that in old times men were designated by their prænomen, either that by their names or cognomina. 1844 *Civil Engr. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 8/2/1 With reference to the dates, patronymics, and royal standards of the monarchs by whom the pyramids were erected. 1888 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 313/1 The names of servants are generally prænomina only, *e.g.* 'Alkida awakened perfect Hagesis'.

+2. The first of two words constituting the name of a place, as *Chipping Barnet*. *Obs. rare.*

a 1680 Fuller *Worthies, Camb.* (1662) I. 133 It being usual to leave out the Prænomen of a Town for brevity sake, by those of the Vicinage, …commonly calling Westchester, Chester, South-hampton, Hampton.

3. In the binomial nomenclature of Natural History, the first or generic name of a plant or animal, which precedes the specific name, *rare*.

1845 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 26 Viz. next to one proposed by the prolific Aristophylax. 1855 *Ibid. Soc. Lect. Prænomen*, *Ibid.*, the first or generic portion of a compound name.

Præ-notion to **Præpositor**: see PRE-, etc.

† **Præpositorship**. *Obs.* An incorrect rendering (cf. PREPOSITOR) of med.L. *præpositātus*, Ger. *Propstei*, F. *prévôté*, the district of an ecclesiastical præpositus or *propst*, the group of parishes under one ecclesiastical superintendent; = rural deanery.

1782 in *Bunting's Syst. Geog.* VI. 223 In the præpositorship of Bonnevaville are thirteen parochial churches. *Ibid.* 230 Its parish churches form a distinct præpositorship.

† **Præpo·situs**. Also **pre-**. [L. *præpositus* placed, president, head, chief, in med.L. provost, &c. use of pa. pple. of *præponere* to place or set over; f. *præ* PRE- + *ponere* to place.] The head, chief, president, or provost in various institutions civilized and civil. Frequent in Anglo-Latin use PROVOST, the mod.Eng. *propst*; also PREPOST.

1867-72 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Præpositus Villæ*, is sometimes used for the Constable of a Town, or Petty Constable. …It is used sometime for a Reve, or for a chief Officer of the King in a Town, Manor or Village. 1897 M. Ward *Servus Sol. King's Peace* …the Gods Præpositus in the School of Cranog, (I use that name of them for out of Order, or in any Gods Faulty). 1894 S. S. Freeman *Hist. Wentworth* 141 By the year 1217 the Præpositus or Reeve at York had been superseded by a mayor. 1908 *Athenæum* 19 May 605/3 It seems almost certain that William the præpositus served his Norman name to a godfather belonging to the Aaronsfolk family.

Prepositor, pre- (*prɪpɒ·zɪtəɹ*). [Synopsized form of *præpositor*, PREPOSITOR, q. v.] The name given at various English Public Schools to those senior pupils to whom authority is delegated for the management and control of the community; elsewhere called *Prefects*, or *Monitors*. Cf. PRÆPOSITUS.

(At Eton, in the 16th c.) Eighteen of the senior boys were styled *Præpositi*; but inasmuch as the same term was used to designate the head of the College, the monitorial positions to be called *Præpositores*. Under the contracted form of *Præpositor*, the name has survived to our own time, though the duties…have seriously changed. *The* R. C. Maxwell-Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1899) viii. 192).

(a 1518–1882 see PREPOSITOR.) 1768 in Maxwell-Lyte *Hist. Eton* 216 The Præpositor or monitor are chosen…to gather exercises, to mark the boys' names every School time and Church time, to write down the names of those who are not present at the time of absence. …The ninth Form hath two Præpositors. 1813 *Essex Regist. Educat. Printed List* [Ninth Form called] Præpositors. 1834 T. H. Gresley *Lett. St. Eloyths* Who, upon III. p. xiv, It is impossible for bullying to be stopped except by præpositors. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v. One of the præpositors of the week stood by him on the steps. 1880 Hare in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 129 His rapid removal …into the fifth form as Præpositor …, hearing him from the terrace of præpositors and fagging. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 563/1 He (Rev. E. Thring) strongly encouraged self-government among the boys, and threw great responsibilities upon the præpositors.

Hence **Prepositorial** *a.*, of or pertaining to præpositors; **Prepositorship**, the office of præpositor.

1881 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 11/1 I should say that Pauline's new model of the præpositorial system, carried out on Dr. Arnold's lines, was his greatest achievement as a head master. 1884 *Chr. in Alum. School Rooks*, The Præpositorial element in the upper school, where specially exercised.

Præputial, Præsocapulo, etc.: see PREP-, etc.

† **Præputium** (*prɪpiū·ʃĭɒm*). *Anat.* [L. *præputium* foreskin.] The foreskin, the prepuce.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy*, 274 So he hurt þeiself…a deel, þer goiþ more & is clepid prepucium. 1693 N. Edmund's *Phys. Diss. conc. ei. Præputium*, the foreskin, also the Prominency of the Clytoris. 1730-64 Bailey (Johnson) I. 30 The Chordæ with the præputium is found between the Labia. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 124 To the end of each phimosis, near the præputium, a rope is to be fixed.

† **Præsepe** (*prɪsī·pɪ*). *Astron.* [L. *præsepe* enclosure, stall, manger, hive, f. *præ*, PRE- + *sæpire* to fence.] The name of a loose cluster of stars, appearing to the naked eye as a nebula, in the constellation CANCER.

1658 Phillips, *Præsepe*, a constellation in a degree 13 minutes of Leo. 1866 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* I. § 72 The Hyades, in the constellation Taurus, and the Præsepe or 'Beehive', in Cancer.

Præsertorium to **Præsetonium**: see PARET-.

Præter *a.*, *sb.*, *quasi* (*noun*): see PRETER.

Præter- (*prī·təɹ*, a L. adv. and prep. meaning 'beyond, past, besides, except', frequent in composition; in Eng. entering into many compounds, to which it is now generally written PRETER-, q. v.

A few classical words occur only with the spelling *præter-*, which is also preferred in some words by individual modern writers; for all these see PRETER-.

† **Prætexta** (*prɪtĕ·kstă*). *Rom. Antiq.* Also **pre-**. [L., short for *toga prætexta* gown bordered or fringed in front; pa. pple. fem. of *prætexere* to weave before, fringe, border.] A long white robe with a purple border, worn originally by the Roman magistrates and some of the priests, but afterwards by the children of the higher classes, viz. by boys till they were entitled to assume the *toga virilis*, and by girls till marriage.

1611 Holland *Pliny* xxxiii. I. II. 421 Whiles he was under nurture master of age, and as yet in his Prætexta. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 133 Little boyes in the habit of a *Prætexta*. 1737-41 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Prætexta*, presents, as first, was a robe of state, or ceremony. …In consequence of this it was permitted to noblemen's children; and, at length, even to all Roman children in general. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Progr. Taste* Wks. 1764 II. 102 Then the prætexta first he wears, Then dons the manly gown. 1768 Ingram *Saxon Chron. Introd.* 360/2 Girls wore the prætexta till their marriage.

Prætor, pretor (*prī·təɹ*). Forms: 5–7 pretour, (6 *Sc.* -eur), 5– pretor, 6– prætor. [Early mod.E. *pretour* = F. *prêteur*, adj. L. *prætor*, *-ōr-em* (contracted from **præ-itor*, lit. one who goes before, f. *præ* before + *ire* to go).]

Originally the title designating a Roman Consul as leader of the army; after B.C. 366, that of an annually elected Civil magistrate who performed some of the duties of the Consuls, to whom he was subordinate. Of these magistrates there were at first one, later two (*prætor urbanus*, *prætor peregrinus*), and eventually eighteen.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. 1227 And of be pretoris twenty yere, And sextene of be consul bere. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* I. iv. Lyke as the prætours of Rome dyd set their names ouuer in table lyghted, where eyther shulde first be pleased or disposed. 1593 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 137 He denide the office of pretor of the scots. 1600 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 74 The thirtie time Sithence Cæsar let the lawes Of Rome tremble at your pretorie. 1633 Heywood *Pleasant Dialogues* ii. 109 The Prætor tells his Lictors round their pace. 1722 Bellenden, *Prætor*. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* 1 Pol. II. 32 The prætors, annually created as the judges of law and equity. 1832 Greenwood & Monahan *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxvii. 438 The Emperor was prætor or commander-in-chief of the troops.

b. transf. One holding high civic office, as a mayor or chief magistrate. In 17–18th c., the title (= It. *pretore*) of the chief magistrate, or mayor, and of the podestà, in various parts of Italy.

1444 Forrest *Chron.* vi. 321 No man benge in auenyrde of any hygh offyce, as prouost, prætour, or any tyme office. 1591 Lithgow *Lordeton* (1632) 18 By the prætours of the Commodious or Profit vnder. 1613 Cockeram, *Prætor*, a Maker, or chiefe Officer. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1268/2 The 30 past, the Prætor of Palermo sent to acquaint the Slaves in Barca, that the French Fleet had been seen. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5052/2 The Prince of Scordia, Prætor of Palermo, presented him with the Book of the Constitutions and Rights of the City. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 100 And now we're in London let's pass this Affair, And praise the good Prætor now sits in the Chair. 1758-9 Proctor of Virginia (see PRETOR) 125 Magistrate *Mod. Eng.* xxii. IV. 302 No two of those court prætors had exactly the same notion of what was equitable.

† **Præ·toral, pretoral**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRÆTOR + -AL.] = PRÆTORIAN.

1522 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Knyght…take mair delyte…to manage ciuyle battle, nor that did to remane in pretoral palacis or in vnoccupeyed otiss.

Pretorial, pretorial (*prɪtōʊ·rĭăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *prætōrius* belonging to a prætor + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a Roman prætor; prætorian.

1559–80 Martin *Pleasant Apt* (Nashbie) 200 Vnder pretoriall cure my dear vnto Cleora being to his Prætorian seate, and asked him a thing which Cleora would not grant him then. 1737 Bonar *Irvingian. Eng. Hist.* 1. ii. 38 These ministerial declarations of law called the pretorial edicts. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 142 Caligula…continued to administer his pretorial functions.

† **b.** *transf.* Judicial; = PRÆTORIAN *a.* 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1688 W. Cooper *St. Serm.* (1693) 22 Confession to a priest, with absolution, being ordained sufficient to restore a penitent absolutely, which shall be valid in heaven.

† **c.** *Pretorial court*, in the colony of Maryland, a court for the trial of capital crimes, consisting of the lord proprietor or his lieutenant-general, and the council. Also called *Pretorial Ch.*

1658–9 *Laws Maryland in Arch. Md.* (1883) I. 411 An Act For the erecting of a Pretorial. *Ibid.* 57 This Court…Shall be a Court of Record and Shall be called the generall or the pretorial Court, and the said Pretorial shall or may…exercise Jurisdiction within this Province.

Pretorian, pretorian (*prɪtōʊ·rĭăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prætōrianus*: see PRÆTOR and -AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, belonging, or pertaining to a Roman prætor, or to the office or rank of prætor.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. vi. 71 (1622) 67 The Consuls or magistrates were given to Cuba, and the Prætorian to Aquila. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 124 Trajan, the ease of Prætorian government, gave the signal of revolt, by shutting her gates against Domitian. 1862 J. G. Shepherd *Fall Rome* i. 15 The prætorian Bench, presided over by the Prætor. 1873 Poste *Gaius* i. 6/2 Another guardian…called a prætorian guardian, because he was appointed by the prætor of the city. 1891 Greenidge *Infamia* iv. 114 The only object of the prætorian edictum was to preserve the dignity of the prætor's court, and to prevent the frequent appearance in it of unworthy members of the community.

b. *transf.* Applied to a judge, court, or power analogous to that of the ancient Roman prætor, esp. to a Court of Equity. *Now rare or Obs.*

1620 *Rerum Mem. Ultra* 14 In the determination of Causes of Ordinarie Justice, that Chancery (had) the Prætorian power to mitigate the rigour of Law. 1677 W. Hughes *Anatom.* 1074 (1683) I. 17 An Honorian being to Prætorian Suits, his Reports cannot preiudice any peoples Inheritance, or possess Property. 1688 W. Simpson *Pocket-mt. Mis-represented* 14 Appealing a Judicial and Prætorian Authority…to the Prince as Imperial Head. *a* 1729 Somers *Tract.* 4 *Pol. Tracts* (1748) 237 Let our own Lord Protector Court speaking of Courts of Equity) have Power to relieve against express Statutes, under Pretence of Equity.

2. Of or belonging to the body-guard of a Roman military commander or of the emperor.

Originally applied to the *prætorian cohort* or select troops which attended the person of the prætor in general of the army, subsequently to the imperial body-guard instituted by Augustus.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 213 The knyghtes pretorial of Rome ranne Maurycius the sone of Maximus emperour. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. 72 The Prætorian Seignie…began to become rulers over their maisters. 1628 Hoskins (*title*) 102 How acquired a standing Campe at Rome, wherein the Prætorian Cohorts…might be received. 1832 R. Greenwood *Primary Prætors.* 18 Augustus set up the Prætorian Guard of seven men. 1888 Lightfoot *Philippians* (1873) 99 The great camp of the prætorian soldiers. 1891 Wilkinson *Virg. Prætorian, Rx Prefect* (1892) 139, Caligula…caused both the Prætorian guards among the Company.

b. Of or pertaining to the prætorian soldiery.

1595–6 *Gesta Agricolæ* 117 The eye of Rome, And the Prætorian camp. 1819 Cobb. *Hist. to Aym. Reg. Sov.* To raise a military force in such a city as London, a sort of prætorian camp that could not but be grating to the feelings of the people.

c. *fig.* Like the prætorian cohort in venality.

1599 *Lynche's* 3 Jan. 3/2 The calling into existence of a Prætorian band of paupers whose delight dates for the encouragement of the unemployed.

B. *sb.* **1.** A man of prætorian rank; as an ex-prætor, or a legate sent as governor of a province.

1756 C. Smart tr. *Horace Ars Poet.* 11. 6 (1836) II. 30 The prætorian temperature. 1858 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 13 The provinces which remained under the control of the senate continued to be assigned by lot to consulars and prætorians.

fig. 1890 Daniel *Keepsake* v. Poet. Wks. (1878) II. 72 Those proud prætorians who cultivated the commonwealth of God.

2. A soldier of the prætorian guard.

1605 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 72. iv. 283 Whom you have appointed to time of peace for Garrison soldiers or Prætorians. 1778 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. v. 208 These praetorians…ignorant countrymen, whom the fierce Pannonians surpassed both in valour, in strength, their savage aspect. 1862 H. G. Middle *Hist. Rx Colleg.* vi. 100 It must have made the Prætorian wonder to see this extraordinary prisoner (St. Paul) at his prayers.

b. *fig.* One of a company whose function and interest is to defend an established power or system.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 31 The rule and reason will not hold all ears, nay Schoolmen and Prætorians what they will. 1689 LISLE *Transp. Conv.* II. vii. 338 Neither would she tacitely have desired it without her people and prætorians. 1842 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. i. (1876) 9/2 In the plenitude of the Church ... That unbalanced body created a fanaticism anterior to, and hardly that they might be called upon to re-assign the sacrilegious spoil. ... These became the intermediate Franciscans of their [C.-genius chemistry].

Hence **Prætorianism**, a system like that of the Roman prætorian organization; military despotism, esp. when venal.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 5 M. Ernest Legouvé ... had to thank Count Bismarck for several benefits—for the death of Cavaignac and prætorianism, Ultramontanism and dandyism, the fusion of classes in the vineyards, the separation of Church and State. 1901 *Spectator* 5 Feb. 194/2 Nations which believed themselves far beyond the stage of Prætorianism.

† **Prætorical, pre-**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [1599. f. PRÆTOR: cf. *oratorical*.] = PRÆTORIAN.

1639 GRATIAN *Lucinda's Inquis. Island* 259 That the Prætorical Deputy, nor any other Person tendering to the Governors place shall not be a Counsellor.

Prætorium, pretorium (prĭtōˑrĭŏm). [L. *prætōrium* a general's tent; a provincial governor's residence, a palace; the prætorian guard; *sb.* use of neut. of *prætōrius* adj., belonging to a prætor.]

1. The tent of the commanding general in a Roman camp; the space where this was placed.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xxxvii. 254 When he was come to the Prætorium, the Consull by sound of trumpet, called all the armie to an audience. 1708 LONG. *Aldrich's Archit.* 3. 89/1 The Prætorium, or General's Tent. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xv, 'From this very prætorium'—A voice from behind interrupted his ecstatic description—'Prætorium, prætorium there, I smell the bigging o't.' 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 132 When one of their tribes first saw the banks of a Roman camp and observed the sentinels walking up and down before the prætorium for exercise.

transf. 1858 MASSINGER *Parish. Lovers* iv. iii, As I rule Lord Warden, must choice troops, to make discovery Where the enemy lies ... The duke's prætorium opened.

2. The official residence of the governor of a Roman province; a governor's palace or court.

1611 BIBLE *Mark* xv. 16 The soldiers led him away into the hall, called Prætorium [1526 *edd.* Pretorium], and they call together the whole band. 1708 PHILLIPS (ed. 2), *Prætorium*, the place where the Prætor administer'd Justice; ... also taken for his Palace; and sometimes for his Prætorian Bands. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* ii. xxiii. 319 The Romans had made Herod's palace the Prætorium, or head-quarters.

b. By extension: The court or palace of an ancient king; also applied to a town-hall, etc.

1611 COTGR. *Corderie* 633 The Prætorium or rather the Southhouse (in Nismes) ... is a very ancient and stately place. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) (Hansfield) became a place to Persius the Bithynian king; at whose prætorium, or court, he was glad to wait for a hearing. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Treat. Sickly* I. ii. 10 This palace, or prætorium, falling into decay, was replaced by a strong Byzantine fortress.

3. The quarters of the Prætorian Guard in Rome.

1630 LAURKA *Vita Sejani* 61 The cohorts of the Prætorians, the Quarters of the Prætorian Bands, which the Emperours lodged here. 1901 G. STONE *Hist. Chr. Missions* v. 67 Paul lived in Rome and near the Prætorium.

Prætorship, pre- (prĭ·tŏrʃĭp). [f. PRÆTOR + -SHIP.] The office of a Roman prætor; the term of this office.

1541 T. PROTHE *Catiline* lii. 72 Changing his apparel, and laying away the ornaments of prætorship. 1580 SIDNEY *Pastibus, Agrip.* (1598 III. 1) Agricola ... Prætorship (for he passed over to the same post, which the Romanes ... 1647 J. JACKSON *True Liturgy*. I. 19 Trajan ... delivered a sword to the Prefect of the Prætorship, bidding him, if he were good, to use it for him: if evill, against him. 1708 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. (1846) IV. 176 The prætorship of Sabina Julius, an ornament to the senate, was intermingled by the composition of the Perpetual Edict. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* i. 44 note, The perpetual prætorship was created in or about the year 247 B.C.: the duty of the new magistrate being to administer justice between foreigners residents in Rome, or between foreigners and citizens.

b. *transf.* Chief magistracy; mayoralty.

1620 MIDDLETON *Mos. & Virtue* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 384 You (Lord Mayor) go From court to court before you be confirm'd In this high place, which prætorship is termed.

c. with *pass. pron.*, as title of a prætor.

1678 T. JOHNSON *Triumphs of London* iv The Governors Of this Plenarian, doth present his Power, And Pardon to Your Prætorship.

† **Pre·tory, pre·tory**, *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [ME. *pretori*, a. OF. *preteris*, *preisire* (mod.F. *prétoire*), ad. L. *prætōrium* PRETORIUM; in II, ad. L. *prætōrius* one of prætorian rank.]

I. 1. A prætorium, hall, or palace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16501 Pilate bilt ... and fordi yuth Vte o þe pretory, *Fluct.* 16805, 17380 *Wynnt. Cron.* VIII. He commandit him for to be kept in the pretorie (*Cotton* MS. *pretore*) of Herode. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 56/2 b He went secretely ... by al the gate prouuyeyns and redes-vynyons that they sholde come hastyly to his pretorye to afrenuche. 1490 HARDYNG *Chr. Addit.* (1812) 232 The which law is ingraven in a stony pilar ... in the pretory, nigh the Emperors marvel picture.

2. The prætorian guard, or their quarters.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 1. 30, I took myself vnto the present of the pretorie. 1587 TURBERV. *Heydens Dialle* V. 51 Gentlemen ... was a share of one Phillis, prefecte of he pretorie, sonne to from Rome. 1592 WARNER *Albions* xv. (1. 346 a) His was Prefecture of the Pretory of Rome. 1626 G. WILLOUGHBY *Liber Emperum in Hist. Poetica* B b 3, For that itself was not called to be a mid-Court, where ... As seate to be the Master of the Pretory.

3. The prætor's court. *rare.*

1599 R. ARMIN tr. *Lopez le Eap* In his ordained that there should be three prefectures of the pretorie, or Courts of sovereigne authority.

II. 4. A man of prætorian rank.

1587 TURNER *Hippolytus* (Roxb. IV. 183 Destroyeth ... senatours, consuls, prætores, and nobelymen, men of degrees.

II. *adjectival*, or *adj.* = PRÆTORIAN *a.* In quot. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a judge. *rare.*

1599 LODGE *4th Serm. Sol. Kdes. Tr.* (1618) 110 Busy ... speaking of the judgements done ... in the common place at 11 o'clocke in Westminster hall, the gylde hall, the Iudges hall, the pottery house.

† **Prætorate.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prætōrium* prætorship + -ATE 1 1.] Prætorship.

1594 WARNINGTON *Dorill* 5/1 In the Interim comes P. Accius Varus ... with the Character of the Prætorate of Africa.

† **Prag**, *sb.*1 *Obs.* [Origin obscure: perh. earlier form of PRIG.] ? A jest, sack, or spoke.

1592 *Mem. Kildare* (Harrod) III. 50 In succeede lykei facinde praggar of lokeis da forty-two peopile pro Sessonis Agenda. *Ibid.* 51, 52 Pragni, Praggis.

† **Prag, pragge**, *sb.*2 *Obs. slang.* [Origin uncertain: cf. PRIG.] ? One who 'prigs'; a thief.

1592 GREENE *Neighd.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 208 Many fell of pyllie to get crowns, than the counterpart From Nip, Lift, Prigge, or whatsoeuer that foes at this day.

† **Prag**, *v. Obs. rare* 1-2[*Scot. form.*] In 6 **progg.** [Origin unascertained.] *trans.* To stab, gore, fix.

1587 GOLDING *Ovid's Epist.* 1 V. 18, neighbours, neighbours, how get you gone, Least haplie praggs the pierse. *Ibid.* vii. This Agaist With pegged pitchie wandes to goe. 1866 J. E. HARGRAVE *Perthe, Wyth Lines, Progged* xxiv *things*, having a great abundance.

† **Prage.** *Obs. rare.* [Origin unascertained: cf. PRAG *sb.*2, PROG.]

1. Perh. = PRAG *sb.*1

1592 ARMSTRONG *Chron.* (1877) 227 Small praggis, at Hi. f. 1593 *Reg. Privy Council* C 3. Praggis, the gross xx. 1683 *Ibid.* D 163, Praggs the gross xxii. viiid.

2. A spear or similar weapon.

1587 STRUTHIOCAMP *Murth.* 1. (Arb.) 23 Theyre blades they blanckets, and lances praggs gained to ensignes. Of rings, 1587 GOLDING *Ch. Warwic Lives* C. 20. 135 The Embroderie ... with their long curry praggs, slew many brethren sonnes of them.

† **Pra·gglish**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. PRAG(MATIC) + -ISH 1.] ? = PRAGMATIC, meddlesome.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* (Ld.) No. 48 (1756) 254 Sir, you ought to be hissed out of all good company for an impudent pragglish fashionable.

Pragmatic (pragmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [= F. *pragmatique*, Gr. *pragmatikós*, etc., ad. L. *pragmaticus* skilled in business, esp. law (Cic.), in late L., relating to civil affairs (also *sb.*), a. Gr. πραγματικός active, business-like, versed in affairs, relating to matter of fact, also *sb.* a man of business or action: f. πρᾶγμα, πραγματ- a deed, act, affair, state-affair, business, etc., f. πράττειν to do.]

A. *adj.* 1. Relating to the affairs of a state or community. *Pragmatic Sanction*, rendering into juridical L. (Cod. Justin.) *pragmatica sanctio* (*jussio, constitutio*), also *pragmaticum rescriptum*: "an imperial decree relating to the affairs of a community", the technical name given to some imperial and royal ordinances issued as fundamental laws.

Applied first to edicts of the Eastern Emperors; subsequently to certain decrees of Western sovereigns, as the Pragmatic Sanction attributed to St. Louis of France, 1268, containing articles framed against the assumptions of the Papacy; those of Charles VII of France in 1438, and of the Diet of Mainz in 1439 excluding the most important decisions of the Council of Basle, the former being the basis of the liberties of the Gallican church. In more recent European history, applied particularly to the ordinances of the emperor Charles VI, in 1720, settling the succession to the Austrian throne; also, to that of Charles III of Spain in 1759, granting the crowns of the Two Sicilies to his third son and his descendants.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl. App.* 50 In this Parliament the pragmatick sanction was restored. 1688 *Amic. Vindic. Pref.* 17 To abrogate and to annull at the same time, the pragmatick Sanctions, and the Concordat too. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxxvii. (1700) 389 Pragmatick Sanctions were made in several Nations to assert their Liberty. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Pragmatical Sanction*, is a Term in the Civil Law, as a Law peculiar to a Corporation, or any Publick Body, by the Emperour in answer to their Request to enquire or know the Law of him. 1787 *Mod. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 302 The King then published his pragmatic sanction, or royal ordinance, for the expulsion of the Jesuits. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 220 The revocation of the pragmatic act which left the youthful Isabella heiress of the Spanish crown. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* (1872) V. 53 'Pragmatic Sanction' being, in the Imperial Chancery and state-affairs, the received title for Ordinances of a very irrevocable nature, which a sovereign makes to affairs that belong wholly to himself, or what he reckons his own affairs. 1883 *Harper's Bkl.* XIX. 693/2 After his [Charles VI's] death, the pragmatic sanction led to the War of the Austrian Succession.

2. Busy, active; *esp.* officiously busy in other people's affairs; interfering, meddling, intrusive; = PRAGMATICAL *a.* 3, 4.

1618 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. vi. I hate to hit These pragmatics young men, or their own weapons. 1634 CANT. *Tongue* vi. § 33 Common ostentation puts us ill characters upon pragmatic meddling people. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. 62 (1778) Cepeda ... a pragmatic and inquiring lawyer, seems to have held a secret correspondence with Pizarro. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 180 note, If St. Paul called Rufus, the unpolished Greek of some pragmatic scribe might easily have obtruded itself into the text.

B. Conscribed in case's own opinion, opinionated; dictatorial, dogmatic; = PRAGMATICAL *a.* 4 b.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 200 It were in vaine to challenge the pragmatique Pages to point of honour. 1833 R. SOUTHEY *Physician, Works* 17 It signifies her to be pragmatique, proud, and one that will dominere over her husband. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of T.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 204 She is as pragmatic and proud as the Pope. 1870 MORLEY *Diderot Pref.* 399 A strong contrast to the pragmatic Colbert was the sensible, indolent, speculative Sir James Mackintosh. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1131 To spoil by ... irrelevant and pragmatic disquisition a very able and useful paper.

4. Treating the facts of history systematically, in their connexion with each other as cause and effect, and with reference to their practical lessons rather than to their circumstantial details. [= Ger. *pragmatisch*, after πραγματικός, πραγματεύεσθαι, in Polybius.] Cf. PRAGMATISM 3.

1853 M. ARNOLD *Poems Eliz.*, etc. (1881) 292 For the more serious kinds, the pragmatic poetry, to use an excellent expression of Polybius. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pragmatic history*, a history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events.

5. Practical; dealing with practice; matter-of-fact; = PRAGMATICAL *a.* 2.

1833 C. L. BROCK *Home Life Germany* 194 A strict and pragmatic people, like the men of the North. 1880 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1803 The pragmatic school only looked at Christianity as a system of doctrine. It failed to look upon it as an historical development.

6. Belonging or relating to philosophical pragmatism; concerned with practical consequences or values. See PRAGMATISM 4.

1900 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 508 This thoroughly 'pragmatic' view of religion has usually been taken as a matter of course by common men. 1906 *Hibbert Journ.* Jan. 338 Whether it is applied to knowledge or to faith, the pragmatic test is a severe one. 1907 W. JAMES *Pragmatism* 45 The pragmatic method is ... each name is to try to interpret each notion by tracing its respective practical consequences.

B. *sb.* 1. A decree or ordinance issued by the head of a state; = *pragmatic sanction*: see A. 1.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1364/2 His successor ... abrogate both lawes, and will in restrained, clouded and limited by lawes and pragmatikes, both ancient and new, both in France and Spaine and other dominions. 1598 BARCLAY (Glasgow), *Pragmatic*, ... a Proclamation or Edict. 1766 *Chas. in Ann. Reg.* 175/2 There were even two pragmatics ... one that ended the succession of the house of Austria to the Archduchess of Poland, the other that ... declared they were the property of Mary Theresa. 1880 J. G. DEVEREUX *Fall Kings* VI. 286 It was a solemn occasion, and the emperor donned in reality of a solemn document, or 'Pragmatic', as it was called.

† 2. One versed in business; a person deputed to represent another in business or negotiation, an agent; cf. 'man of business'. BUDGELL 22 *ff. Obs.*

[Cf. also 1611, B. 'pragmatick, an attorie or practitioner in the laws, a proctor. Also one more to mount by a pleader or counsaile instructing him in laws points. Also one expert in doing of things' (Florio 1598).]

1589 tr. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 190 Since those brain frantic Seneca began to swarme, and Scottish Peers, more than all the Pragmaticians in Europe. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. 761 § 46. 729 Randolphus the Pope Pragmatick ... having first desired safe-conduct of King John, arriues at Dunst. 1693 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. v, My man o' Law! Here's my Attorney and Solicitour too! A fine pragmaticks!

3. An officious or meddlesome person; a busybody; a conceited person.

1642 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 289 These matters are not for pragmatics, and fifth-monarch to babble in. 1652 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. 216, 300 Such pragmaticks ... labour superlatively. 1678 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 689 The flippants and pragmatics who infest all the highways of society.

‖ **Pragmatica** (pragmæ·tikă). [Sp. *pragmática*, n. late L. *pragmatica* (sc. *sanctio*, *jussio*, *constitutio*, *constitutio*) a pragmatic sanction. Cf. It. *prammatica*, F. *pragmatique*.] A royal ordinance having the force of a law; = PRAGMATIC B. 1. (Used esp. in reference to Spain.)

1632 HOWELL *Lexicogr.* *Nov. Naples* 61 The Viceroy ... issued a Pragmatica or Proclamation to be printed and published. 1658 *Phanatics Feast.* 9 (L.) (1846) III. xxvi. 408 The promulgation of pragmaticas, or royal ordinances. 1845 *Penn Romilly, Spain* I. 364/1 Charles V., by a Pragmatica in 1525, forbade this usage. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 811 As the power of the Spanish crown was gradually concentrated and consolidated, royal pragmaticas began to take the place of constitutional laws.

Pragmatical (pragmæ·tikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PRAGMATIC *a.* + -AL: see -ICAL.]

1. = PRAGMATIC *a.* 1. *Now rare.*

1541 *Recorde. Pathw.* M 3 b, Sith that time, the statute pragmatical of these two commodities, for no where used, nor yet alleged, as to be of effecte. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 Had he ever studied any Pragmatical Discourse: or perused any Treaties of Constitutions, of pacts, of leagues, of intercourse. 1598 FLORIO, *Pragmatico*, a pragmaticall law. 1625 BACON *Fac. Concord. apud. & Kingd.* (Arb.) 481 There are remedies of this sort of Nations; as by the Pragmaticall Sanction, now published, opposeth. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Machiavel's Hydra.* 36

Pantom. a link, 1864 *St Petersburg* or pragmatical Laws ought ..to be published to the people when they themselves desire them. 1882 *Bowes Rights Princes* 16 see When St. Louis by his pragmatical Sanction, restored the Liberties of Illyrica. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 1096/2 The so-called pragmatical sanction.

2. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with practice (as opposed to theory, etc.); practical; = PRAGMATIC a. 3. *Obs.* exc. as used after Ger. *pragmatisch*.

1597 J. KING *On Jonah* (1618) 137 Nor this knowledge of theirs was not a curious & idle knowledge, .. but a pragmaticall knowledge, full of labour and business. *a* 1619 RICHARDS *Athenæ, Prof.* (1620) 67 No better, then a kinde of pragmaticall Athletes. 1709 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pragmatical*, in Physicks, or Natural Philosophy, .. denominates used in a good Signification, and signifies the same as Practical, Mechanical, or Problematical. That Sections .. calls some Mechanical and Possible Experiments, by the Name of Pragmatical Examples. 1883 in *Stevens' Man. Law Terms* I. 5, I. 2 The pragmatic treatment of the Life of Jesus inevitably passed into the pragmatical. *Ibid.*, The significance of Christ in relation to modern times could only be substantiated .. by treating his life as a pragmatical sequence of events on the same footing as that of other illustrious men. 1908 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 640 There is the practical or pragmatical form of Christianity usually associated with the name of James.

b. Matter-of-fact.

1878 BARR (Webster *Obs.*), Low, pragmatical, earthly views of the gospel. 1886 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 209/3 'I'll Do Your Turn'; though a little pragmatical and matter of fact, is not unpleasing. It .. confines itself entirely to the commonplace joys and sorrows of every-day men and women.

†**3.** Engaged in action; actively engaged; prone to action or work; active, busy; business-like, methodical; brisk, energetic. *Obs.*

1600 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 477 A man of a very pragmaticall and stirring humour. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* 1. 18 (1632) 300 We will cling to good mens company; be pragmaticall and busie to performe many eight-day duties. 1642 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 136 Can a man then imagined, find himselfe, dishonour'd for want of admittance to him, a prepossessed person at Sessions and Jayle delivrance? 1661 EVELYN *Diary of Lovejoy* (1906) 211 None of these pragmatical persons .. will suffer himself to be so outbraved to his badness, but he will shew himself an Ocean ..for eating.

b. Experienced in business or affairs; expert, practised; skilled; observed. Now rare.

1658 *Rumour Glasgow*, *Pragmatical*, that is expert in doing things practised in the Law, and in many matters. 1665 LADY ANNE WENTWORTH in *Archæologia* XXXIX. 1 (1863) 6 Pragmatical a person as this gentleman was necessary among the Carnes to our port. 1680 HOBBS in *Pet. Fowler's Wks.* (1959) I. p. cxxiii, Political and pragmatical wisdom.

4. Unduly or impertinently busy or forward; 'assuming business without leave or invitation' (J.); officious, meddlesome, interfering, intrusive. = PRAGMATIC a. 2. *Now rare.*

1612-15 SIR H. WOTTON *Impression of Coral* in *Wks.* (1624) 267 The absurd pragmaticall impertinency of the present [Pope]. In that present proud division of a reasonable and learned body, for his Maiesties security. 1658 *Rumour Hist. Philos.* 320, (1750) 323/2 A wise man is not pragmatical; for he declines the doing of any thing that is beyond his office. 1704 SWIFT *Tale of a Tub* v. 99 Coming to-day to this pragmatical way, when nobody sent for you. 1805 *Monit. Assoc. of C. and. How to deale with the vehicle of Lingo*, when they would needs be pragmatical.

b. Conceited, self-important; opinionated, dogmatic; doctrinaire, crotchety.

1709 *Memoirs Dutch. Mist.* (1714) I. 20 Those .. whose Heads wholly consists in a pragmatical peremptory way of delivering their Opinions. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 481 ¶ 2 Lawyers were never so saucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. 1754 SIDNEY *Doughty's Life* v. Wks. 1761 III. 92 Which, may perhaps give me the title of pragmatical and impertinent. 1834 LEVITAS *Pamphlet* 1. 6, The Romans have both by this pragmatical affectation of refinement. 1880 STUBBS *Mediæval Mankind* (1882) 235 The pragmatical pedantry which is the pedagogue's characteristic defect.

5. Of, pertaining, or according to pragmatism; = PRAGMATIC a. 6.

1907 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 577 The essentially pragmatical character of the scientific modes of accounting 'truth' to people, is one of the chief props of pragmatism.

†**B.** *sb. Obs. rare.* **1.** A busybody; = PRAGMATIC *sb.* 3.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supper*, 200 It is..not the basie Pragmaticall, but the close Politician, that supplanteth the princes state. 1613 R. CORNWAT *Table Alph.* ind. 36 *Pragmaticall*, a busie body.

2. One versed in business, etc.; = PRAGMATIC *sb.* 2. 1619 COCKAYNE, *Pragmatical*, one that understands the Law.

3. A pragmatical statement.

1887 *Edinb. Gaz. Jan. 1* to July, That .. your Majesty would honour the Clarks not ..upon the absurder pretensions or pragmaticals of Mr. Secretary Wilkie and.

Hence **Pragmatically**, the quality of being pragmatical (in various senses).

1648 Mrs. GRAY *Rep. Chas.* (1856) 3 The support no Englishman feels the pragmaticality of his native land too much for his spirits, of its guns, to relieve himself abroad. 1883 CH. *Times of Chas. Dick's* The miserable 'general' pragmaticality which needs to the Independent suits a class of persons to whom there is no great relish of subversion.

Pragmatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ICAL 2.] In a pragmatical manner; see the adj.

1608 ROBIN *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 38 For such pastorine vse Kirk-buriall pretentes: Are one pragmatically to plenish. 1883 GEORGE *Pilkington*, 1 Nor .. am I pragmatically negotiating, when I might foolishly imagine fitness as to done in some affairs. *a* 1716 HALIFAX *Wks.* (1717) I. 33 Not pragmatically prying into their business, or meddling with their concerns. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 92, I have tried to decipher them pragmatically, practically. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 448 note, Pragmatically, the most important attribute of God is his possible justice.

Pragmaticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being pragmatical; †activity, busiliy (*obs.*); officiousness, meddlesomeness; opinionatedness, dogmatism; practical or utilitarian quality; etc.: see the adj.

1633 *Lett. St. Cleare* (confidence) Pragmaticalness and want of Charity. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 35 Meekly also hated Popes in their hearts, because their activity and pragmaticalness made Monks be held as idle and useless. 1664 H. WARE *Exp. 1 Epist.* v. 19 The Pragmaticalness of whose Agents will be ..ready to discover every one that dissenteth his Religion. *a* 1677 HOPKINS *Serm.* xxii. Wks. (1701) 313 But pragmaticalness disturbeth the world ..One busybody often (as we find by experience) is able to disturb and poyson a whole society. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 506/1 The conclusion of these two noble things, intended by Pyrrho, seems for the pragmaticalness of those who opposed 'em. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Nov. 609/2 The pragmaticalness of the Dewey Binding.

Pragmaticism. *rare.* [f. PRAGMATIC + -ISM.]

1. = PRAGMATICALNESS.

1865 in *Stevens' Man. Law Terms* II. ii. 1222, He draws as being observed by the disciples on the next [day] and not before, a pedantry and pragmaticism.

2. *Philos.* (Used to designate a specific variety of pragmatism.)

1905 C. S. PEIRCE in *Monist* April 162.

Pragmatism (prægmătiz'm). [f. Gr. πράγμα, πραγματ- a deed, act (see PRAGMATIC) + -ISM. Cf. Ger. *pragmatismus*.]

1. Officiousness; polymity; an instance of this.

1883 CHARLES CLARKE *Church Char.* viii. 221 Our laughing at the pragmatisms and solemn contempt of [etc.]. 1892 E. J. HARDING in *Critic* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 92 How refreshing is the absence of pragmatism, this genial resolve to take life as it is, for better for worse.

2. Matter-of-fact treatment of things; attention to facts.

1822 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* Introd., Mrs. Dollop had often to resist the shallow pragmatism of customers disposed to think that their regrets from the outer world were of equal force with what had come into her mind.

†**3.** A method of tossing money in which the phenomena are considered with special reference to their causes, antecedent conditions, and results, and to their practical bearings. *Obs.*

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 122 note, No word occurs more frequently in the historical and philosophical literature of Germany and Holland, than *pragmatisch*, or *pragmatisiren*, and *Pragmatismus*, the word is peculiarly employed to denote that form of history, which, neglecting circumstantial details, is occupied in the scientific evolution of causes and effects.] 1865 in *Stevens' Man. Law Terms* I. ii. 106, I therein (from ignorance, not by purpose) pragmatisize of Matthew. 1884 H. HUSSEY in *Evans's Hist. Course* xv. 274 According to the pragmatism of history, we should now turn our attention to the influence which the reforming movements of the sixteenth century exercised on the notion of the biblical canon.

4. *Philos.* The doctrine that the whole 'meaning' of a conception expresses itself in practical consequences, either in the shape of conduct to be recommended, or of experiences to be expected, if the conception be true (W. James); or, the method of testing the value of any assertion that claims to be true, by its consequences, i. e. by its practical bearing upon human interests and purposes (F. C. S. Schiller).

1898 W. JAMES *Philos. Concept. & Pract. Rationality* 3 The principle of practicalism or pragmatism, as he [C. S. Peirce] called it, when I first heard him enunciate it at Cambridge (Mass.) in the early 70s, in the class .. by following which, we may keep our feet upon the slippery path. *Ibid.* 6 To attain perfect clearness in our thoughts of an object, then, we need only consider what effects of a conceivable practical kind the object may involve. Our conception of these effects, then, is for us the whole of our conception of the object, so far as that conception has positive significance at all. This is the principle of Peirce, the principle of pragmatism. 1900 W. CALDWELL in *Mind* IX. 498 In this so-called Pragmatism or Practicism of Prof. James, 1902 F. C. S. SCHILLER *Stud. Hum.* 203 To set forth fully the doctrine which he has named *Pragmatism*, and which I would fain advance against that of Aristotle. 1902 — *Personal Idealism* 63. 1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 577 Pragmatism is a new analysis of 'truth' inspired by the recent progress of psychology. 1908 SCHILLER *Humanism* 1 Pragmatism is the doctrine that 'truths' are 'values', and that 'realities' are arrived at by processes of valuation. 1908 *Academy* 4 Aug. 108/2 The most recent and ghastliest, physically speaking) fashionable 'ism' that the new century has produced—known, by some as Humanism, and by others as Pragmatism.

Pragmatist (prægmătist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A pragmatical person, a busybody.

1640 EP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. 176 We may [not] of Pragmatists, that their eyes looke alwaies more ouer inward, 1883 CHARLES CLARKE *Church Char.* viii. 219 He is a mere meddler, a busybody, a pragmatist.

2. An adherent of the doctrine called pragmatism.

1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 576 A contemporaneous review of an American pragmatist. 1908 H. JONES *Stud. Hum.* 307 It is quite true, as the Pragmatists or Personal Idealists assert, that our purposes define the meaning of things. 1910 C. C. PEARS in *Feb.* 178 The pragmatist takes religion as he finds it, a working life; ..he studies the Christian life and considers that the best way to study it is to live it; ..he is content to know many things unexplained.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or according to pragmatism.

1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 598 The evidence for a pragmatist interpretation of the canon.

Hence **Pragmatistic** *a.*

1907 W. JAMES *Pragmatism* 40 The pragmatistic philosophy ..promises an cordial a relation with facts. *Ibid.* 201 What I take the liberty of calling the pragmatistic or methodistic type of theism.

† **Pragmatizer.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. obs. F. *pragmatiser* (Estienne) a man skilled in law + -IZER 1. Cf. *practitioner*, etc.] A man skilled in affairs; a practising lawyer; = PRAGMATIST B. 1.

1607 E. CLERKE tr. *Estiblen's World of Wonders* 129 (Whom they [lawyers] were called *Pragmatizers*, that is, Pragmaticians.

Pragmatize (prægmătaiz), *v.* [f. Gr. πράγμα, πραγματ- a deed, act + -IZE. So obs. F. *pragmatiser* (1660 Cotgr.).] *trans.* To represent (what is imaginary or subjective) as real or actual; to materialize or rationalize (a myth). Hence **Pragmatized**, **Pragmatizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1834 KENDRICK *Tales & Exp. Find.* v. 203 Pragmatizing, or endeavouring to extract literate truth out of mythic legends. 1868 PEABODY *Mind. Sch. Inst.* i. 2, (1897) 7 The old pragmatizing or Euhemeristic school of mythological interpretation. 1884 SAYCE *Lect. & Ess.* v. 136 The carelessness with which theological doctrines are pragmatized. 1891 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. x. 368 One of the ethnical lore passages is traced ..to such a pragmatized metaphor.

Pragmatiser (prægmătaizəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who pragmatizes.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 16 Pragmatisers, antiquarians, and allegorists have worn his labours threadbare. 1900 *Fortnightly Rev.* Jan. 80/1 (1901) 1 The pragmatiser takes a mythical story; they strip it by an arbitrary process of whatever seems impossible, they explain or interpret miraculous details [etc.]. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. x. 368 The pragmatiser is a stupid creature, nothing is too sacred for or too sacred to be made dull and vulgar by his touch.

Prahm, variant of PRAM[1]. **Prahu,** Malay boat: see PROA. **Praia,** obs. f. PRAY, PREY.

† **Praiere.** *Obs.* [ME. In 4 **preer.** **prayere.** [a. OF. *preiere* (12th c. in Godef.) meadow land—late L. *prātāria* (632 in Du Cange) prop. fem. sing. (sc. *terra*) of *prātārius adj.*, of the nature of a meadow (*L. prātum* meadow); so Prov. *prairia*, Sp. *pradera*. Cf. PRATER.] A meadow.

a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 11 In be preer is a tre bat hat bridde hatte for to se, 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 161 Pyched on a prayere, a park yl vmbeset.

Praiere, praire, obs. ff. PRAYER.

Prairial (prēriăl, ‖ prɛryal). [F. (1793) f. *prairie* meadow.] The name for the ninth month of the French revolutionary calendar, extending from May 20 to June 18.

1808 *Annual Chron.* XV. 109 On the 5th Prairial [they] went to the Diamond Quarries. 1892 *Daily News* 7 June 5/6 The unfortunate Dauphin, who, according to authentic records, died in the prison of the Temple on the 10th Prairial, Year III. of the Republic (June 8th, 1795).

Prairie (prē·ri), [a. F. *prairie* = OF. *praerie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a tract of meadow land = It. *prateria*, Sp., Pg. *pradería*—Romanic type **prataria*, f. L. *prātum* meadow (F. *pré*) + -ARY.] A tract of level or undulating grass-land, without trees, and usually of great extent; applied chiefly to the grassy plains of North America; a savannah, a steppe.

In salt or soda prairies, extended so as a level barren tract covered with an efflorescence of nitrate or soda, as in New Mexico, etc.; in *travelling or shooting prairie*, in speaking long-land covered with thin herbage, [f. condition.

1748 tr. T. Hutchins *Travels* (1784) 200 The *Prairie* or large fine meadow upon the Coast of Provence.] 1773 F. Kemmerer *Jrnl.* in T. Hutchins *Descr. Virginia* 101, (1778) 72 The Prairie, or meadow ground on the eastern side, is at least twenty miles wide. *Ibid.* 73 The knob are reach the most as before described, only the Prairies [Meadows] extend further from the river. 1787 J. HARRIS in E. Denny *Milit. Jrnl.* (1881) 411 The prairies are very extensive, natural meadows, covered with long grass, .. like the ocean, as far as the eye can see, the view is terminated by the horizon. 1805 PIKE *Sources Missis.* (1810) 1 Four hundred yards to the rear, there is a small prairie of 8 or 10 acres, which would be a convenient spot for gardens. 1819 A. HUNTER *Trans.* 182 The Plains, or, as the French denominate them, the Prairies, or Meadows, compose an extensive tract of country. 1843 SQUIRES in *Q. Rev.* XII. 326 A large Oak tree stands alone in a *prairie*. ..Note. If this word be merely a French synonime for savannah, which has long been naturalized, the Americans display little taste in preferring it. 1861 DE CHANLES *Rovaal. Adv.* 106, 107 We went rambling ..on the prairie by two very savage Sioux, called by the negroes the Jew and the nobleman. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 307 One of the few species not confined to woods, but occurring in open prairie. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Mamm. Minn.* 473 It was ..almost exclusively an animal of the prairies and the woodless plains.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prairie country, craft, fever, fire, flower, fly, hill, knoll, land, platform, ranger, steppe, stream*, etc.; *prairie-like adj.*; **prairie-alligator,** a walking-stick insect, esp. *Diapheromera femorata*; **prairie-apple** = *prairie-turnip* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **prairie-bean,** *Phaseolus retusus*, of Texas; **prairie bittern,** a dish

wads of buffalo-gall and water; **prairie-bread** = HAZELNUTS bread; **prairie-breaker**, a plough for cutting a wide shallow furrow, and completely inverting the furrow-slice; **prairie-burdock**, the Rocky-weed, *Silphium brachiatum* (N. O. *Compositæ*); **prairie clipper**, a comb traversing the prairies: cf. PRAIRIE SCHOONER; **prairie-clover**, a leguminous plant of the genus *Petalostemon*; **prairie cocktail**, a raw egg, seasoned, and swallowed in vinegar or spirits (*Local. Dict.*); **prairie-crop**, a wild flower growing on the prairie; **prairie-dock**, (*a*) = *prairie-burdock*; (*b*) *Parthenium integrifolium* (N. O. *Compositæ*) (*Spec. Sec. Lex.* 1895); **prairie-falcon**: see quot.; **prairie-formation** *Geol.*: see quot.; **prairie-fowl** = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN; **prairie-fox** = KIT-FOX (*Cent. Dict.*); **prairie-goose**, *Bernicla canadensis Hutchinsii*, of North America; **prairie-grass**, (*a*) any grass growing on the prairies; (*b*) *spec.* in Australia, the grass *Bromus* (*Ceratochloa*) *unioloides*; **prairie-grouse** = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN; **prairie-hawk**, the American Sparrow-hawk, *Tinnunculus* or *Falco sparverius*; **prairie itch**, one of various skin affections, characterized by itching and eruption, caused by the fine dust of the prairies (*Farmer Amer.* 1883); **prairie lea**: see quot.; **prairie-marmot** = PRAIRIE-DOG; **prairie-mole**, a silvery mole, *Scalops argentatus*, found on the western prairies; **prairie oyster** = *prairie cocktail*; **prairie-pigeon**, a name given locally in U. S. to (*a*) the American Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*); (*b*) Bartram's Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*); **prairie plough** = *prairie-breaker*; **prairie-plover** = *prairie-pigeon* b; **prairie rattler** or **rattlesnake**, one of various rattlesnakes of the prairies, as *Sistrurus catenatus* or *Crotalus confluentus*; **prairie-renovator**: see quot.; **prairie rent**: see *prairie value*; **prairie-rose**, *Rosa setigera*, the American climbing rose; **prairie ship** = PRAIRIE SCHOONER; **prairie-snake**, a large harmless N. American snake, *Heterodon platyrhinus* (Webster 1890); **prairie-snipe** = *prairie pigeon* b; **prairie-squirrel**, a N. American ground-squirrel of the genus *Spermophilus*, inhabiting the prairies (in quot. 1808 applied to the PRAIRIE-DOG); **Prairie State**, the State of Illinois, U. S.; in pl. in more general sense, including Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and States to the south of these; **prairie-turnip**, a hairy leguminous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of N. W. America, or its edible farinaceous tuber; **prairie value** *Pol. Econ.*, the rental value of prairie land, or of any waste land; *also fig.*; **prairie wagon** = PRAIRIE SCHOONER; **prairie-warbler**, a small warbler, *Dendroica discolor*; of eastern N. America; **prairie-wolf** = COYOTE. See also PRAIRIE-CHICKEN, etc.

1844 SCHOOLCRAFT in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 428 The form... dubbed 'prairie hogs' and 'prairie alligators'; see *Highland rovers, frontier...* a 1860 *Essex Family Min.* 133 (Bartlett) 'Prairie Rifters, a teenage common among the hunters and mountaineers. 1888 THOMPSON *Nature Rambles in South-Midland garden*... Known in the West as 'Prairie Fever, Spotted Bells, and Spinning Jenny,' or Brass-weed. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, s.v. *Breaker*, The terms land breaker and 'prairie breaker are essentially different. 1880 TYSON *Bot. Guide Middletown* (ed. 2) Sisyrinchium rosulatum is sometimes called the 'Prairie Hardtack, from its rough heart-shaped root-leaves. 1870 D. R. R. KING *Sheridan's Troopers on* The couches or 'prairie clippers', as they are called by the denizens of the country, pitched and joked. 1817 *Nicholson's Pilot Guard., Pennsylvania*, 'Prairie Clover... A genus comprising about fourteen species of pretty, hardy or half-hardy herbs. 1837 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* II. An insight into many an item of 'prairie-craft. 1880 J. HAY *Pike County Ballads* 58 'Prairie Chips are cottages from 12 to 16 feet above any wine. 1879 COUES *Birds N. W.* 339 *Falco Richardsonii*, American Lanier, or 'Prairie Falcon. 1833 *Newton Dict. Birds* 298 The Prairie-Falcon of the western plains of North America. 1852 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* II. I had caught the 'prairie fever'! 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Trans.* 20 Oct. 2/3 By birds firing, the people... saved their lawn from being destroyed by the great 'prairie-fire. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/3 Hoist 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' above her bows as such symbols for in Salem to Mr. Charles M. Skelton's 'In like Sioux'. The book... has 'caught on' ...like a blaze in dry grass. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* xlix. III. 30 Their horses were ...rendered almost frantic by the stings of the 'prairie flies. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 280 The 'prairie-formation is a stratified formation of fine clay, sand, and alluvial matter. 1807 E. GOTS *Trav.* 126 Our hunters killed 5 'prairie fowls. 1833 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* a limestone they (ice-rats) form large subterranean nests on the shores, as, for instance, in the Prairie-lands. 1888 THOMAS *Nature Rambl.* 4 *Branta canadensis hutchinsii*... In... North Carolina, Marsh Goose, and in the coast of Texas, 'Prairie Goose. 1802 *Connecticut Courant* 15 Nov. 4/3 In consequence of the Indians setting the 'prairie grass on fire... 1892 R. ROOSEVELT *Col. Roosevelt* (1896) 269 The prairie-grass of America. 1861 U. S. *Statutes at Large*, *W. Territ.* xi. 182 Of these beautiful birds of game the 'prairie grouse is the largest. 1856 EMERY *Prairieite* 10 The 'prairie-hawk flies, poised on high. Plays his broad wings, yet never sun. 1858 PIKE *Sources Missis.* 11. (1610) 418 A Tree... is bounded here in a narrow belt of 'prairie hills. 1844 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. & Frontiers* (1868) 418 The abrupt 'prairie knolls...seem to the distance to contain their rocky recesses. 1807 F. GRAS *Trav.* 72 There is handsome 'prairie land on the south. 1837 IRV. *Adventures Capt. Bonneville* II. 22 The green, 'prairie-like, Canada chain. 1841 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in West* I. 164 I was commenced to wrap myself as closely as possible in my buffalo robe, and join him in a game of 'prairie lou... The game consists merely in betting upon the number of wild animals seen by either party, towards the side of the vehicle on which he lie. 1885 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 770/1 Prairie dog...about the size of a squirrel or large rat... A more correct name would be Barking Marmot, or 'Prairie Marmot. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. Caught a curious little animal on the prairie, which my Frenchmen termed a 'prairie mole. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, 'Prairie-oyster. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Feb. 4/7 A wistful pet name for an egg, fully matured and to be swallowed whole—the 'prairie oyster'. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 303 In most parts of the West, between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, this Turtle, commonly known as the '"Prairie Pigeon", is exceedingly abundant. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1781/1 'Prairie plow, a large plow supported in front on wheels, and adapted to pare and overturn a very broad but shallow furrow-slice. 1888 THOMAS *Nature Rambl.* 113 *Bartramia longicauda*...In Southern Wisconsin, in 1871 this bird... was known as the 'Prairie Plover, and also as the Prairie Snipe. 1833 BARD & GREENE *Catal. N. Amer. Reptiles* 14 *Crotalophorus tergeminus*...'Prairie Rattlesnake, Massasauga. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Prairie-Renovator, an implement with trailing harrow teeth, drawn over the surface of grass land to loosen the roots and the soil...and break up the matted vegetation. 1893 M. HARVEY in *Weekly Tribune* 25 Mar. 3/3 The annual value of such land, in its original or unreclaimed condition, would be its 'prairie rent'. 1814 KENDALL & DIANA *Amer. Cycl.* XIV. 186/1 The climbing rose (*R. setigera*)...seeding up about 20 to 30 feet high in a natural state; it have originated numerous beautiful double-flowered varieties known as garden or 'prairie roses. 1886 *Century Mag.* Mar. 804/2 The carpet of prairie roses, whose short stalks lift the beautiful blossoms but a few inches from the ground. 1832 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* II. To see the long canvas of waggons, the 'prairie ships', deployed over the plain. 1808 PIKE *Sources Missis.* II. (1810) 149 We...killed some 'prairie rattlers, or wild-rattlesnakes [cf. quot. 1806 in PRAIRIE-fowl]. 1860 HARTLEY *Dict. Sports* 470 *Sarcophilus*...with great propriety called 'Prairie-hyæna', for they run home to on the prairie. 1862 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* 119 Permitting the unparalleled rate of our 'prairie States to grow less and less productive. 1804 BRACKENRIDGE *Journ. to Upper Louisiana* 194 The 'prairie mould is a rest 1878 compared to the garden, with something of the taste of turnip, but more dry. 1832 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxv. X the spot beneath the line leaves of the 'prairie-spinach and the succulent 'stalks'. 1884 *Courtenay Rec.* Feb. 183 The ... theories of 'prairie value', which has been held up to the Irish peasantry as the standard by which rent ought to be measured. 1849 LD. BROUGHTON in *Daily News* 2 May 2/1 We took our Colours as prairie values, and have made them what they are. 1856 *Illinois Agric. Mem.* V. 603 Referring to go beyond the last terminology—'the prairie value'—of the 1820s. 1888 WISE *Dance without H.* 180 298 Another female speaks in the 'Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*)... 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 83 *Dendroica discolor*...Prairie Warbler. 1807 P. GASS *Trav.* 30 One of our men caught a beaver, and killed a 'prairie wolf. 1898 E. J. LEOCH in *Young Dog* 5 18 The *Canis Latrans*, or prairie wolf, who skulks and barks in a manner so similar to the smaller varieties of dog.

Hence **Prai'ried** *a.*, containing or characterized by prairies; **Prai'riedom**, the prairie region.

1853 DEVIN *Pentecostes*: Rambles and Scrambles in Texas or New Estremadura. 1895 WHITTIER *Our State* i. The South land knows its trusting ones, The prairied West its heavy grain. 1892 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* vi, Dacia Fé! The metropolis of all prairiedom.

Prai'rie-chicken. The Pinnated Grouse, *Cupidonia* or *Tympanuchus cupido*, a gallinaceous bird of N. America. Also applied (in regions where the foregoing does not occur) to the Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus* or *P. columbianus*.

1832 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* I. A dinner at the Pleasure, with its various steaks, its buffalo tongues, its 'prairie chicken... 1867 DEVIN *Federal St.* II. 141 Domesticated prairie chickens whirling through the bushes as we drove along. 1845 WORCESTER, Gen. 1 Rpt. 871 The prairie chickens (sharp-tailed grouse) meet every morning at grey dawn in companies of from six to twenty.

Prai'rie-dog. A N. American rodent animal, genus *Cynomys*, of the squirrel family; *spec.* *C. Ludovicianus*, the Louisiana Marmot, a thirteen inch short-tailed animal about a foot in length, and having a cry like the bark of a dog; large numbers of these animals live together in burrows, forming a 'village' or 'town'.

1807 P. GASS *Trav.* 31 On their return [they] killed a prairie dog in the town that of the smallest of the species. 1808 PIKE *Sources Missis.* II. (1810) 138 note, The Wisconsinkah of the Indians, prairie dogs of some travellers; or squirrels as I should be inclined to denominate them; reside on the prairies of Louisiana in towns or villages. 1832 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iv, We struck through a village of 'prairie-dogs'. 1870 KATE *Sheridan's Troopers* 301 Early in the afternoon we entered a prairie-dog town.

Prai'rie-hen. = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN.

1809 PIKE *Internal Missis.* (1810) 44 Killed nothing but five prairie hens, which differed in this day's excursion. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1842) II. xxxiii. 18 The Prairie Hen is...very much like the English grouse, or heath fowl, both in size, colour, and in habits. 1888 THOMAS *Nature Rambl.* 133 note, There is still another pleasant-sounding variety, found in the Southwest, and known in the books as *Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*, also as Texas Prairie Hen, Lesser Prairie Hen, and Pale Pinnated Grouse.

Prai'rie schoo'ner. *U. S.* A fanciful name for the large covered wagons used by emigrants in crossing the N. American plains, before the construction of railways. Cf. *prairie ship* (PRAIRIE b).

1858 *New York Tribune* 7 June 5/6 In our streets (Lawrence, Kansas) may be seen large covered wagons, alias 'prairie schooners'... These wagons are generally drawn by oxen, otherwise by mules. 1862 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 5/1 The prairie schooner, or large hooded freight wagon... looms up in the distance.

Prairillon (prərĭ'lyən). *Now rare.* [*dim. of prairie*, prob. of American French origin: cf. F. *prairillon, verveillon*, etc.] A small prairie.

a 1810 *Lewis Rocky Mts.* 172 (Bartlett) Interspersed among the hills are frequent openings and prairillons of rich mild and luxuriant vegetation. 1874 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 6. 200 The *prairillon*, or little prairie, is fast disappearing from our ideas.

Prais, obs. Sc. form of PRESS *sb.*

Praisable (prē'zăb'l), *a.* *Now rare.* Also 7–9 **praiseable**. [I. PRAISE *v.* + -ABLE.] Deserving of praise; praiseworthy, laudable, commendable.

c 1 *Minor Poems St. Vitrum MS.* xlii. 324 In good time he was borne, I-wis, for praisable is and can perised is. 1581 WHYTE *Lyr. misc.* 64 The fertile flourche year of the forge of hem shall be holesome and praysable (*v.r.* praiseful): *Prayse* laudables) to the Lord. 1588 — 2 *Tim.* ii. 15 Hast hope to give the self a present praisable workmen to God. a 1600 *Tr. Dewes to Prymer* (1891) 20 The preparable remedies of prophetis [*L. prophetarum laudabilia remedia*]. 1909 *Prairie Pers. Servic. on Church of Richmond* Wks. II.(1868) 250 She had in manner all that was praysable in a woman, either in mede or in body. 1802 SELLEN *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. (1808) 30 To encourage those Gentlemen to be praiseable on occasion. 1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 284 Locutable or Praisable Salesmanry or Counterpleasing Rhetoricry. 1851 *Review of Rev.* 14 Nov. 313/2 This simple and praiseable quality of work.

Hence **Prai'saibleness**; **Prai'sably** *adv.*

1527 CRANE in T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (ed. 6), Their deeds can not long remayne and praisable enter her memorie. 1648 tr. *Hollands Dutch Dict.*, *Lofwaerdigheyd*, praiseableness, or Laudableness. 1721 *Gent. Lett. Grace, To Kids*, A vile, Sad word...is to be Used in the Scholay Stile not be able gratefully to receive or use the forming thereof.

Praisant, obs. Sc. f. PRESIDENT *sb.*[3]

Praise (prēz), *sb.* Forms: 5 **preyse**, 6–7 **prayse**, 6– **praise**, (8 **preass**, **prayss**, *Sc.* **prais**, **prayis**(e, 6–7 **praze**). [f. PRAISE *v.* Not known till after 1400, and not common till after 1500. Absent from Wright-Wülcker's *Vocabs.*, *Prompt. Parv.*, and Catholicon. See also PRIZE *sb.*]

1. The action or fact of praising; the expression in speech of estimation or honour; commendation of the worth or excellence of a person or thing; eulogy; laud, laudation.

c 1430 LYDG. *Mins. Poems* (Percy) 3 This close with lawde, prayse, and glorye, For joy remembred lyke the rose bene. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 43 For they loved the prayse that is geven of men, more then the prayse, that cometh of god. 1576-7 *Longs & Bark.* (1880) 3, I would not prayse to purchase prayse. 1580 *Wenger Cent. Practices* 1. (R. T. S.) 1. 4 Albeit the time be schort, something of your prais must we speik. a 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Myst. Poems* i. 13 Or had this nymphes bene in these dayis. Venus had not obtenit sic prayis. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Perss.* 121 in *Dodsley* These praises... pulles me with that I had lasses at Rhodes. a 1625 BEAUM. *Pilgrim* (1640) 52 He gave no prayse, To any but my Lord of Essex dayes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 30 The forme of Speech whereby men signifie their opinion of the Conditions of any thing, is Praise. 1792 YOUNG *Night Th.* VI. 491 Praise is the oil that eases the high wheel, And abates the appetite for moral good. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 84 At the end of the conversation the king dismissed him with complaints for praise. And those who have seen the work are kind in their praises of it.

b. Viewed as a condition or quality of the receiver: The fact or condition of being praised.

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VII. 480 Some good means found...to the con tide present and profet of hostie [King and Pope]. 1539 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xliv. 23 For their seede shall their children & their posterite remayne for ever, & their prayse [L. *gloria eorum*] shal never be put downe. 1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 619 For to the praises there ascribeth one of his Progenitours. 1680-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 384 Reflecting on the same Reasons, and Praise, and Glory upon it. 1842 MACAULAY *Misc. Eng.* II. I. 180 The praise of politeness and virginity would now scarcely be obtained except by some violation of decorum.

2. The expression of admiration and ascribing of glory, as an act of worship; *concr.* as this is chiefly done in song, the musical part of worship.

14.. in *Twenday's Visions* (1843) 107 Glorye and prayse heelle and then honoure O lordyll cause to growe unto me. 1535 COVERD. *2 Mace.* vii. 37, 20. 20. I my selfe will lead a private Life, And in devotion spend my latter dayes, To sinnes pardon, and my Creators prayse. 1597 DEGORE *Temp. Georg.* ii. 142 To Bacchus therefore let us turne our Layes, And to our Mother Tongue resound his Praise. 1720 *Gentl. Magz.* 1. The pealing anthem swells the note of praise. 1778 BP. HORNE *Comm. on Ps.* xxxiii. 2 Music...is of eminent use in setting forth the praises of God. 1857 *Luke Arnold, Mr. I.* 119 The King rejoined at his words, and said, Praise be to God. 1880 SWINBURNE *Hymn*, Praise to the Holiest in the height, And in the depth be praise. 1888 *Divert. Angl.* 201 Praise of the Deity. That persons of Quality and Even Song from the *Gloria in Excelsis* to the Creed exclusive. 1892 BP. TAYLOR-SMITH, (1898) 78 Praise, like every real part of true religion, has as its highest nature...by building. I think, two great human instincts. They are the instinct of admiration and the instinct of love.

3. *transf.* That for which a person or thing is, or deserves to be, praised; praiseworthiness; merit, value, virtue. *arch.*

1306 *Pilgr. Conf. (W. de W. 1531)* 11 All this promise we haue made to shewe the prayse & glorie of [GOD]. 1589 *Pappe with Hatchet* 18 b, I (*Oxf.*) 170 The chief praise and crowning of our Poet is in the diuerse vsing of his figures. 1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 108 How many things by season, season'd are To their right praise, and true perfection. 1606 Chettle *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 104 A restless grouel,.. Whose highest praise is that they live in vain. 1683-92 R. Burton *Anat. Melancholy* (1806) II. 180 Who doth not admire a boy To be his growing days and goddess praise.

† **b.** An object or subject of praise. (Sometimes, esp. *Sc. colleg.*, put instead of the divine name.) *Obs.*

1530 Coverdale *Deut.* v. 21 He is thy prayse, & thy God. **a 1704** Cudworth *Sermons* v. (*She should but* him, 1678), Praise be Him! I have help'd a vast many men. 1738 *Gent. Magazine* 111. 204 Of all our vessels the *Antelope* and the *Pallas* [1782 Calhoun *Am. Sent. Poems* 45 note, *Praise be Allah, God be praised.* This is a common form still in Scotland with such as, from reverence, decline to use the sacred name. 1787 Burness *Poet. Epist. to Burns* xii, But thanks to praise, we're I your prime.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *praise-full*, *-giver*, *-greater*, *-song*, *-trade*; (in sense 3) *praise-book*, *-known*, *-meeting*, *-offering*, *-portion*, *-time*; *praise-jugging*, *-discerning*, *-giving*, *-meriting*, etc., *adjs.*; **praise-way** *adv.*, in the way or direction of praise.

1600 *Winter Cas.* 6 May 3/2 Giuing to people who may vse the Church Hymnary a guide, to vse that *Praise Book with great reuerence and deuotion. a 1650 Timon, Tullieveloe* 103 (*Dilucid. Tim.*) Then 'praise-folk, that hop hell. War of the universe. 1589 Hamilton *to Beard Def. Abp.* (1611) 247 It is *praisefoung* to God, and gearing for the people, for Kings, for the rest. 1889 T. W. Hegginson *Army Life* 70 This little old church or "praise-house". **a 1721** Ken *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 193 Soon as 'Praise-offerings at the Throne I pay. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 11. 143 If they beseeme not upon one of these 'Praise-Prayers the best garments they haue. 1886 Contest *Field of England* II. (by the reader) Into "praise-song" almost him. 1532 *Injunct. by Bp. of Worcester to Abingdon Abbey, Worcester* (1717) 181 That in "prose types so... body be brought into the Church, but be brought into the Church-yard. 1715 Rogerson's *Chronica* (1801) I. xxxii. 123 Such praise-hugging hypocrisy! Such contemptible 'praise-rings! 1858 Goodall *Chr. in Arms.* verse 16, xxiii. (1862) 239/2 It was faith that tuned his spirit, and set his affections 'praise-way.

Praise (*prēz*), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **preise**, 3-7 **prayse**, 4-7 **prayse**, 4- **praise**, (4 **preyse**, **praisse**, 4-6 **prais**, 5 **preyse**, 5-6 **preis**, **preys**, **praes**, 6 **praeyse**, **preuse**, **preuse**, *Sc.* **preis**, 8 (in sense 4) **prase**]. [a. OFr. *preisier* (*preis-*, *-eiz*) to price, value, prize, praise:—late L. *pretiāre*, earlier *pretiāri* (Cassiodorus *c* 550) to price, value, prize, f. *prēti-um* price. At an early date in Portion F., and afterwards also in Norman, *preisier* was levelled (under the vowel of the noun, *preis* from *preiso*) to *preisier*, mod. F. *priser*, which was also taken into Eng. in the 14th c. as *price*, *n.*, and *prise*, and here took the place of the earlier form in the more literal senses associated with the sb. *prīs*, *prise*; leaving to *praise* the most tropical sense = Lat. *laudare*, OE. *herian*. A little later the sb. *praise* began to be formed from the vb. in this restricted sense = Lat. *laus*; so that from the 15th c. we have *prise*, *prize* vb. beside *pris*, *price* sb., and *praise* sb. beside *praise* vb.]

1. *trans.* To set a price or value upon; to value, appraise. *Obs.* or *dial.* (The late retention of this sense was probably owing to its being treated as an aphetic form of *appraise*.)

[1292 Britton I. 58 § 2 Son chateus propres si deliverez a lui [= other]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 146 Pou preued me & my place bot poore & bot gode. 1386 Lovel, *P. Pl. A.* v. 272 Per wayes chapmen I-chose pe chaffare to preyse. 1389 *Wills Wills.* (1882) 3 Thirty plankes of syluer, the pris [= the] prisid a-nest preysid, whom thei preysiden [1388 preysiden] of the seruys of Vrael. 14.. in *Mist. Coll. Citizens London* (Camden) 169 The whyche shalle [1502 preised as xxx. Marke. 1521 *Surv. Wells* (Camden) 122 Praised at v li. a wrykk hese. 1530 Palsgr. 804/1, I preyse a thynge, I estyme of what value it is, *je apreye*. 1550–51 in Wills & Ch. Churchw. (1896) II. 580 Mr Mayor and Messrs Goldsmyth ar ye parsons to preyse ye churches goddis. 1594 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 415 The said silver plate..to be praised as above written. 1598 *Inv.* in French Church Gen. (1887) 270, 50 chaps praised xxs viijd. 1613 H. Cuffe tr. *Polyb.'s Pract.* xxi. 54 An hexameter was taken and all was praised at an hundred and thirty thousand Tuns. 1675 Hexham *Collect. (O.H.S.)* IV. 252 His own Picture 'brought to London to be prased. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Praise*, to appraise; to value.

† **2.** To attach value to; to value, esteem; to Prize. *Obs.*

a1.. *Cursor M.* 246 (*Cott.*) Seldom was for ani chaves Fisked ingels sang in fraunc. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6768 Wowain was the latter yer. Therafter y-praised, perueiliy. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 Iakke, pe lewid prophesie I preise not at a peese. *c* 1450 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 108 No lust, wisse, I preyse not at a bodle. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* v. xiii. 20 They prayed nothing the thinges that were orderly. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 283 Neither them nor the good I preyse not a cherie drygge. 1587 Golde. *Fauors Epistles*, iv. 13 Iason vpon to myrelle the points not to lyttle, I preyse all other.

† **3.** To tell, proclaim, or commend the worth, excellence, or merits of; to express warm approbation of, speak highly of; to laud, extol. (The leading current sense.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Ne be ze cumse on mochel likunge on preisinge. *c* 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 442/312 Armenie wile nouȝt neuer ich gunne þe, Þat þou ne schalt me preise. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22277 He preised al thing þat he gan fo preuand thing he preised noon. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 He is [printed *Is*] *laudandus*] for a parfite techere of philosophie. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alcay* xx. viij, Men preyseth comynynge that that shuld be blamed. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 102 They extolled and preised him farre above the starres. 1630 R. Johnson tr. *Gerard's Com. C. Warwick* ch. 32 The Subiects.. praised him to the skies. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 210 What we admire we praise, and when we praise, Advance it into notice. 1815 *Jocosery Flinty* V. 151 The rewards of enslaved times are often praised by poets and applauded by the world.

b. In proverbial phrases.

1548 Hall *Chron. Edward IV* 4 Who can no long hath praised the Chroghe while hit stode but hath hit ley styl in a Ryting quill. 1550 Pilkington *Aggeus* 11 b, The dede shall not praise your lasse in parting. 1600 Shakes. *Temp.* III. iii. 36 *Ad.* A blot Of excellent dienby discourse. *Pro.* Praise in departing. *a* 1633 G. Herbert *Sacrifice Jerusalem Who, Lord!* 300 Praise day at night, and life at the end. *Ibid.* 317 Praise a hill, but keep below. Praise the sea, but keep on land.

† **c.** To bring praise or commendation to. *rare.*

1548 Hall *Chron. Edward IV* 4 Let his hands [of] [see] a Ryting quill. 1550 Pilkington *Aggeus* 11 b, The dede shall not praise your lasse in parting. 1600 Shakes. *Temp.* III. iii. 36 *Ad.* A blot Of excellent dienby discourse. *Pro.* Praise in departing. *a* 1633 G. Herbert *Sacrifice Jerusalem* Who, Lord! 300 Praise day at night, and life at the end. *Ibid.* 317 Praise a hill, but keep below. Praise the sea, but keep on land.

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† **c.** To bring praise or commendation to. *rare.*

d. The dat. infin. *to praise* (also † *to praising for praising*) used predicatively: To be praised, deserving praise. Cf. Blame *v.* 6. *Now rare or Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1300 Se prisen he mote oline king þat is prist ouȝt. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 300 I hidde þat leuedy lyttel in prayse. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. 11 (Tollem. MS.) Also yf he loued is to gist is to not to prouyngage but. 1530 It is not to praysen I, *sed blandiebar*] *c* 1560 Rich *Lo De Ca Dame* 632 Suche as will sing.. That vnder that treason is nothing for to praise. 1600 Shakes. *Much Ado* 783 Yet we should have been so blame, if Shakespeare lie to praise.

4. To extol the glorious attributes of (God, or a deity), especially, to sing the praises of; to glorify, magnify, laud.

a 1300 Cursor *M.* 18705 'Laserel,' he said, 'I sal be prais, For þou þan3 tan me to þi pais. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. 2(1) (1495) 63/1 An angell ..stondith nexte to worshypand prayse god. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* (Pierpont Bk.) 18 Mi people prayse me with here hymnes, here handis ben for-ȝeue [cf. Tob. xiii. 13]. 1530 Coverdale *Ps.* lxvii. 3 Let the people prayse the lo God, let all people prayse the. 1603 Knt *Deuteron.* Praise God from whom all blessings flow. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 461 On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise. *Ibid.* v. 532 In jolly Hymns they praise the God of Wine. 1864 J. M. Crawford *Kaun. Dragon* I. i. 8 'The nation he praised', thought I.

Hence **Praised** *ppl. a.*

14.. *Siege Troye*, 91 Dreand for a prophete þrow praysed cludes. 1590 Hudibras, Praysed or valued, estimated. 1850 Tennyson *Dead*, v. 21 *He is My praised* Thy praised one. *Poet.* vi. 3, 26, thy praise-worthy one.

Praiseful (*prēʹzfŭl*), *a.* [f. Praise *v.* or *sb.* + -ful.] (With sense 1, cf. the earlier *worshipful*.)

† **1.** Deserving of praise or honour; praiseworthy, laudable. *Obs.*

1580 Wyer *Dam.* iii. 54 Blessid art thou in the trone of thi reame, and alone prayseful [*Vergo, magnificabilis*, 1588 *perpetuo*]. *c* 1630 *Mirror Inhumanes* 207 Where finde a praiseful womans eyes holy prophecie. 1586 Fenne *Silva Cenotre* 63 Moued particularly, by the praiseful deedes of their Ancestors. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Epis.* xv. 293 Which, if so praiseful in the present Max, In your yeeld Kings how glorious is it then? 1766 G. Cooper *Anti-Lucretius* 26, 262 No narrow preference for their native soil Restains these heroes in their praiseful toil. 1818 Lord *Farew. Lullaby*, The sudden dust That did thy praiseful dawn second.

2. Full of or abounding in praise; giving praise; eulogistic, laudatory.

1615–16 W. Barnes *Brit. Poet. to* 3. All praiseful tongues doe waite upon that name. 1641 Wither (title) Halelviah or, Britans Second Remembrancer. In protestall and Praiseful Hymns. 1797 Richardson *Clarissa* (edit.) I. 10 All His speaks kind and praiseful things of me. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Ld* Had other wars my praiseful lips employ'd. 1892 *Rhodes Mag.* (*C.*) 854 Strains of praiseful love.

Hence **Praisefully** *adv.*, **Praisefulness**.

1598 Barrough *Method Physick* (1624) V. 70 He must have ..heard your style speak praisefully of a man he is said to be an Inhuman wife. 1887 Bowles *Daily Hymns* 3 Hath, and with true praisefulness inspired. 1893 Century *Dic. Use of Praise* I. 24 Except in a general spirit of praisefulness, no prayer accompany the rites of our congregations in so jubilant singing.

Praiseless (*prēʹzlĕs*), *a.* [f. Praise *sb.* + -less.] Without praise or honour; unpraised; undeserving of praise.

1598 Phaer *Æneid.* v. M iv b, His praiseles dayz Iulus Ascanz raysed beyonders brought. 1599 Thomas *Eng., Cambria Ltd. & Hib.* (1848) 131 Actions of great fidelitie may drawe wonder, but praiseless. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 72 Death ..snatching the Scepter, with the Spade, and the crowned Prince with the pricelesse Peasant. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 370 Their life is sedentary, blameless, and praiseless.

† **Prai'sement.** *Obs.* [f. Praise *v.* + -ment. Cf. *appraisement*.] Estimation of value, valuation, appraisement.

1427 *Norwich Ass. Hen. VI* (1896) 141 Assessyng in value After the possessioun of the same tenementis. 1501 Forme *Wills in Devon.* (1912) Fool .. Before the prouysours.. of my forsaid executrix. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 63 Their praisement, of 20 or 100 crowns will buy it, the first men are to take it by Praisement.

Praiser (*prēʹzər*). Also 3-6 **preyser**. [a. AF. *preis-*, *preiser* = OF. **preiseur*, F. *priseur*; *f. preisier*, *priser*, Praise *v.*: see -er.]

† **1.** One who appraises; a valuer, appraiser. *Obs.*

1297 *Will of Stoke* (Somerset Hse). The Bisshoppes preyseres. 1309 *Stat. 20 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 2 Thirty reprouers, iustices, praisers, somnyssours, apparitours. 1544 in Feudal Aids (1908) App. 68, 260 Byckford Farme .. for to be one of the Comen preysers in this Cytie. 1899 in Thorne *Lynd Manor, Rec.* (1883) I. 109 One money .. to be assessed by the foure Marshall preysers. 1599 K. Commissioners *Pres. Ld. Kegr.* to find 120 1603 The Chancellor of the Exchequer .. hath the Gift of the two Praisers of the Court.

2. One who praises, commends, or extols; a eulogist.

1580 Wyer *Pron. epistle* 21 He is pressed a man in the minde of prefaces [1588 prayseres]. *c* 1586 Crowley *Welth.* 1 222 The common praises of Sovereygne princes. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 18 Here ceaseth the prayser that enjoyned the songe. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 70, I have been a praiser of more men's phisicions. 1600 R. Bowers *Rivers Lodes.* 402 Let your owne conscience be your owne prayser. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 243 Lady Darnley was one of the kind Praisers. 1883 W. W. Ernest *Kobo ni K.* II. viii. 173 The Pali never wants for praisers and apologists.

b. One who offers praise to God or a deity; a worshipper.

1600 Weller *Nicaphia Dan.* 159 They are praisers of Images. 1785 J. Bicker *Ch. Syst.* (1814) 183 The hardest praiser of God.

Hence **Prai'seress**, a female praiser. *nonce-wd.*

1805 Cobb., *Londoner*, a grievous, commonplace.

† **Prai'seworth**, *a.* Obs. *rare.* [f. Praise *sb.* + Worth *a.*] = Praiseworthy.

1591 R. W. *Tancred & Gismunda* iv. iv. F iij, This is praise-worth, not to be what you may. 1600 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 190 Elizabeth .. whose praise-worth vertues if no more I now should take in hand.

Prai'seworthily, *adv.* [f. Praiseworthy + -ly².] In a praiseworthy manner; laudably, commendably.

1570 T. Wilson *Demosthenes* Prof. 15 To make an English man write his vnto praiseworthie. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xii. 31 All That ever she was euen praiseworthily. 1880 Edinburgh *Parliament, D. Scotland* 10, Many a legend .. Do you praise worthily sentimentally.

Prai'seworthiness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being praiseworthy; laudableness.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 401 Quite contrary to the others praise-worthiness. 1640 Robinson *Christ. Bild.* 206 The Pillars-worthiness of God. 1727 Bradshaw *Circus* (1782) II. 28, 80 Where, indeed, can .. the praise-worthiness of obedience, if it be only paid to someone whom we give up nothing? 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* 401, His logical conclusions of superabundance .. submitted to proposition to his praise-worthiness.

† **Prai'seworthily**, *adv.* Obs. [f. Praiseworthy *a.* + -ly².] The examples may belong to *praiseworthily*: but cf. *dauntworthily*.] = Praiseworthily.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* 320 The person which praise worthely cause shew shal who have knowledge how praise worthely to rule. *a* 1586 Arthur Johnston. 103 Those men .. Jesus yet to their helping hands, to this works .. and P. Victorius most praise-worthelie of all.

Praiseworthy (*prēʹzwɜːðĭ*), *a.* [f. Praise *sb.* + Worthy *a.* Formerly hyphened or treated as two words: cf. *b.*] Worthy or deserving of praise; laudable, commendable.

1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 43 [He is] much more praiseworthy, then he wych for fere and dred keppyth hymself in the Sonny-syde. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 8. (1634) 111 Shall we thinke anything praise-worthy or excellent, which we do not acknowledge to come of God? 1600 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 484 That right good and praise-worthy man. 1699 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 208, (1724) All Men are so far from as to be praise-worthy or blameworthy for the Good or Evil that they do. 1732 Law *Serious C.* ii. 108, it is He alone that can ask what is allowable, .. and what is commendable and praise-worthy. 1883 Stevenson *Arabesque* 311 Gods, fairly because of their admirable And for thy sake praiseworthiest from all men.

† **b.** *Anastrophically*, as *great praise worthy*, worthy of great praise. *Obs.*

[1496 *Aurelius & Isab.* (Add. C 11), The whiche, maketh you of so great prayse worthye.] 1530 Fove *A. & M.* Ind. 27 (1571) Small prayse worthye was it for them to begin it. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Ireland* in *Holinshed* II. 50/1 Great praise-worthie was he that gaue the first attempt.

Praising (*prēʹzĭŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. Praise *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Praise. † **a.** Valuing, valuation, appraising. *Obs.*

1392 Lond. *Wills Archdeac.* 17 In billage of goode tenuire without any waste. By prayenge of goodes but no gode bailde. 1594 Churchw. *Acc.* St. Giles, Reading 21 Paid for prayeing of curtayn staff as the yeare [1683 prayseing Testament. 1597 The vsglecting, stalling, writing, praising, making of instruments.

b. Commending, commendation; the offering of praise to God. Also in *pl.*

c 1350 R. Rolle *Ps.* cxlvii. 1 Ioue (Rolle 1300 Goode prayenge he [Arthur] made. His vaas to battle, þan hatter to glade. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 370 A litil worle is cald be preising of god. Lord. 1382 — *Prov.* x. 7 The memorie of the iuste shal be with preisingis. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. 129/1 Dauid .. ordeyned .. & shope þat many maner prayses and prayenges. 1481 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 1166, (1634) 721 Under the other kinds of sacrifices .. are comprised all .. true prayings, prayings, giving of thankes. *a* 1708 Spencer *Comm.* (1724)

VIII. i. 13 Heaps the very word, by which we express the praising of one, is to wind him; that is, to lift him up.

†6. The fact of being held worthy of praise; *transf.* that which is so held. *Obs.*

c 1350 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* 310 *An ouersoil* & *an outs* be [Arthur] was a *shelfulle* kyng, for certes of non mare renoun, ne gelone of mare pressyng Was non in Crystendom.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 8 Thy thefte thou myghte hyden eek by wyse, But thyn horrible swerre of cherles wordes...the is the synthynge of this worde. 1483 Caxton *Fables of Alfrede* iv. 71 They...lessaun in layser... and of goodes purveyaus that the seruys of the vnprofytable.

Prai·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. Praise *v.* + -ing².] That praises or expresses praise; laudatory.

1581 Wesley *Jos. xxxv.* 2 Burlemeruge it shal burlemase, and fal out wyse, lustful and praising. c 1586 Sidney *Ps.* v. 4 They ever shall mend Their their praysing voyce. 1745 *Lond. Evening-Post* xxxv. 1, Ye Heavens, send forth your praising Song.

Hence **Prai·singly** *adv.*, in a praising or laudatory manner: with praise.

1842 G. S. Faber *Prim. Luth. Schism* II. 111 As that Father praisingly reminds them. 1889 G. Gissing *Nether World* III. xiii. 269 Miss Lanty...did not speak of her too praisingly.

† **Prai·sure.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Praise *v.* + -ure.] Valuation, appraisement, appraisal.

1600 F. Markham *Bk. Whye* v. iv. 93 The Clerk of the Bench shall allowe upon his goodes,...making a true Inventorie or praysure thereof.

Prakrit (prā·krit). Also 8–9 Práerit, 9 Prá-, Preserita, Prâ-, Prâ, Prâkrit. [sd, Skr. *prākṛta* natural, unrefined, vulgar: opposed to *saṃskṛta* prepared, refined, polished (Sanskrit).] A general name for those popular languages or dialects of Northern and Central India which existed alongside of or grew out of Sanskrit.

Applied primarily to the ancient vernacular dialects, the earliest stages of which go back to c 300 B.C.; then to the mediæval Prâkrits which succeeded them; and sometimes to the modern languages Hindi, Bengâlî, Marâthî, etc. Pâli is a form of primary Prâkrit.

1788 *Asiatic Miscellany* II. 300 Four uncorrupted Sources, in the Prâcrit Language, which was anciently vernacular to India. 1789 Sir W. Jones tr. *Sacontalá* Pref. Wks. 1799 VI. 208 The men of rank and learning are represented speaking pure Sanscrit, and the women Práerit, which is little more than the language of the Hindoostan melted down by a delicate articulation to the softness of Italian. 1801 Colebrooke *Sanscrit & Prâcrit in Asiatic Res.* VII. 199 The Gods, &c. speak Sanscrit; the inferior gods, Prácrit; the wicked demons, Pâiâchi; and men of low tribes and the sex, Mágadhí. *Ibid.* 200 Práchí, consisting of provincial dialects, which are less refined, and have a more imperfect grammar. 1832 C. P. Brown *Canarese Poems* 19 The Prâcrita metres do not fall within the scope of the present essay. 1861 Max Müller *Sci. Lang. Ser.* II. iv. 158 We name the same local dialects again in what are called the Prâkrit idioms, and in the later stages, in the sacred literature of the Jainas, and in a few puerile compositions. 1879 Warrener *Life Lang.* x. 180 One Prakrit dialect, the Pâli, became in its turn the sacred language of southeastern Buddhism. 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* x. II. 198 The inscriptions of Asoka are written in three local Pâli or Prakrit dialects, evidently derived by long continued deviation from the Sanskrit of the Vedas. 1901 *Athenæum* 16 Oct. 482/1 The literatures which were produced...by the earliest language of the Vedas, by the later classical Sanskrit, by the Pâli of the Buddhist books, and by each of the other Prakrits, or popular dialects, as attained to literary form.

Hence **Prakri·tic** *a.*, pertaining to Prakrit; **Prâ·critize** *v.*, *trans.* to turn into Prakrit.

1879 Warrener *Life Lang.* x. 180 The next stage of Indian language ...is called the Prakrits. 1881 R. Morris in *Academy* 10 Sept. 161/1 In Marâthî *mayasamaya* = morning, gruntling,...seems to be a polysynthetic form of the Sanskrit *mayasamaya*, which in Pâli would become *mayasamaya* or *mayasamaya*.

Praline (prā·lin), **prawlin** (prɔ·lin). Chiefly *U.S.* Also 9 prawlinen, prawling, praslin, praleen. [a. F. *praline*, f. the name of Marshal Duplessis-Praslin (1598–1675), by whose cook the confection was invented.] A confection made by browning almonds or nuts in boiling sugar; also transferred to various other preparations: see quots. 1809, 1883, 1893.

1797 Briggs *Plain Dirt* 270, *Almond Almonds* fry'd, or Pralines, a Dish prepar'd by taking a Pound of the best Jordan Almonds,...boil them in a Candy [in a syrup of loaf-sugar], constantly stirring till they are dry;...Put the Almonds again into the preserving Pan, and set them on a slow Fire, till some of their Oil comes from 'em into the Bottom of the Pan. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 265 I left our fort on Beaver Lake,...provided with dried meat, beaver fat, and a small quantity of praleen, made of roasted maize, rendered palatable with sugar. 1883 R. Hallowell *Quaker-dom Examples* Int. p. xxxi, Orange Pralines—Take 4 or 5 China oranges, and cut off the peel in quarters.... Have about a pint of clarified sugar boiling in the basin; put in the pieces of peel (or...). 1893 Mary A. Owen *Old Market*, etc. 70, 79 It was the fragrance of pecanines, that compound of New Orleans molasses, brown sugar, chocolate, and butter. 1901 Western Christian Advocate 2 Oct. 6/2 He did Miss Rankin the honour to eat one of her pralines.

Pralle, *app.* var. *pealle*, Prayer, *n.*

† **Pram**¹, **praam** (prām). Also 6–9 prahm, prame, 9 prahme, praem. [Du. *praem*, MDu. *praem*, *praeme*, OFris. *prām*, Fris. *prame*, MLG., LG. *prām*, *prame*; so MHG. *prâm*, G. *prahm-e*, ON. *prâmr*, Ibs. *praam*, Norw. *praam*, Sw. *pråm*, also F. *praame*, all from Slav.: cf. OSlav. *pramŭ*, Pol. *pram*, cognate with OHG. *farm*, freight-boat, ferry: I. root *par-*, *por-*, *por-*: see Fare *v.*] A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used especially in the Baltic and the Netherlands for shipping cargo, etc.

[1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 40 Et pro portagio dictorum plenkes ad les praames, v sous [et Dutchi].] 1508 (see 6). 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 110 Some long, steep praam, waved together with hedge and small fast rapperkit or osier. In it were the Muscovian Merchants selle Rivers Volga, near the Caspian Sea. 1643 *Parker Commons Rebuk. Lond.* 49 [They] tooke a Scottish Barke and a Dover-pinke, and a Pram or Hoie, and 4 Catch. 1752 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 9090/2 Danish Prames, or Flat-bottomed Boats. 1760 *Gentl. Mag.* 332 The boats, where the people and their luggage boats &c. 1807 Sir R. Wilson in *Life* (1861) II. vii. 208 Three English prames had also arrived. 1827 W. Selwyn *Laws Mod. Privy Coll.* 41 Ib. 899 The cargo ...was embarked into prames or lighters belonging to the [Russian] government. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 124 The word 'vessel' shall include ship, lighter, keel, barge, prame, boat, raft.

b. A large flat-bottomed boat mounted with guns and used as a floating battery.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4140, 4 Prames or large Flat-bottomed Boats, one of which is to carry 20 Guns. 1760 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 146/1 There is a kind of warlike vessel called a prame...equipping in different French ports. Each has two decks...they are long and broad, but draw very little water, and are rigged after the manner of a brick. 1832 Marryat *P. Simple* lviii, One of the prames mounted ten guns, and the other eight. 1845 Disraeli *Young Duke* I. viii. A large sort of gun-boats, called Prames, which were flat and wide, with three masts and three masts.

c. As name of a ship's boat.

1680 Ralegh *Sea Commander.* 338 His work runs into the port of *orphlaken* quicker then prame can launch prames to attack it. 1804 *Times* 19 Nov. 3/3 A small boat, known as a 'pram', was sent to be launched. The mate...states that ...the captain ordered the boat out to tow to the shore.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prame boat, brig, ship.*

1748 *Aberdeen Repr.* XX. (Jam.), For the prame (to Jom. prame) brig lawsed three pieces of the ship. 1788 Moscow *Intercourse* II. 108 *Ordinance* of Stockholm. *Elaborations* and Charges. Pilotage, Anchorage, Beaconage, Prahm or Lighter-dues [etc.]. 1804 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 138/1 That pack of flat-bottomed boats, consisting of two-masted ships bearing the flag of chief of division, and both under French colours. 1829 W. R. O'Byrne *Naval Biog. Dict.* 1115/2 An armed cutter, a pram-rig, and a gun vessel.

Pram² (prām). *vulgar or colloq.* [See sense 1.]

1. A shortened form of Perambulator 3.

1884 *Graphic* 25 Oct. 403/2 Another favourite custom of nurses is to walk two or three abreast, chattering and laughing as they push their 'prams'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 1/1 The Pram and the Baby. *Mod. Advt.* Some Second-hand Prams to be cleared Cheap.

2. A milkman's hand-cart for delivering milk.

1890 *Daily News* 20 *Jan.* 2/6 Milkmen under Work Milking Cows, or with a pram. 1900 Wyvern, *Gen.* 8 Oct. 8/2 Dairy Show: Accessories from churns and separators to milk 'prams'.

Pramnian (præmnĭ·ăn), *a. Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* [L. *Pramnian-us* (Horace), Gr. *Πραμνι-ος* (Athen.) +-AN.] In *Pramnian wine*, a wine from the neighbourhood of Smyrna. Also *absolutely*.

1820 Hallam *Pilgr.* I. 422 The Pramnian wine (which the name Homer hath so highly commended) continues yet in credit and holds the same still: it comes from a vineyard in the country about Smyrna, near to the temple of Cybele. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Knights* 79 Oil, oil with the cup, in the name of the Pramnian God! 1861 Rogers *Wks.* (1870) II. 91 Pramnian wine, cheese, and flour.

Pran, obs. form of Frank.

Prance (prāns), *sb.* [f. Prance *v.*] The act of prancing; a prancing movement or walk.

1732 *Inverness Examiner* No. 180 ¶ 11 A lady...whose by the [riding] prance of her gait,...he guessed to have barely buried some prosperous citizen. 1876 T. Hardy *Hitherbeia* (1890) 201 *Ethelbiona*...swept along the pavement and down the street in a turbulent prance. 1902 J. G. Lockhart *Lafcadio Hearn. Lect. to Sea* 245 I've...no fad of prance as a spirited circus horse.

†b. A trick, a jaunt. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1603 Dekker *Newes from Hell* 1. sig. B, John Bull for pastime took a prance, some three ages, to pomp at France.

Prance (prāns), *v.* Also 4–8 praunce, 5 prawnse, prounse, 5–9 prawnce. [Appears c 1375: origin obscure: see *Note* below.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse: 'To spring and bound in high mettle' (J.): to rise by springing from the hind legs, often spontaneously in gaiety, exuberance, or impatience, or at the rider's will; to move by a succession of such springs. Rarely, and more vaguely, of other animals.

c 1375 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 220 Thus Jestorde to Troie I prance. 1390 — *Sq. T.* 97 Ye trippe her and prauncen, ye wole and nyle. *Pard. T.* 92 Ye trippe her and prauncen, Ye see I bar an hors. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lv. (1495) 750 A horse...hat to prauncen other to daunce, he gnaweth on our prauncyth not but he shulyeres and wrieth. c 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Sheep, & G.* 141 The Goos may gagle, the hors may prike & prounce. c 1550 Henryson *Testament* 52 Horses to battell, Prouncand and galoprand, he yeid and he yeid. c 1604 Sir W. Mure *Mus. Apollo* 2 Horses I cry Well Phoebus' steeds about the Poles do prounce. c 1670 Wotton *Poems* by Reliq. (1903) 332 Horse-race Hazards, Masks, one dance, Exit of our Kids, that frisk and prance. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 2 Apr., I have a horse whose favourite [horse], he prances under me with so much fire. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. 10 And the wheels sonorous...Prances o'er the plain in joy of heart.

b. *trans.* (with reference to sense 3 b.).

1898 Masefield *Tim of Cherry Pomes* 168 Look you, my horse is good to prance A right fair measure in this wild dance.

c. *trans.* To cause (a horse) to prance.

1556 Fleming, *Hipp.*, I prannce an horse, I make him to fetche gambolles and to frisk. *Ib. Interlocutio.* 1609 tr. Hall's *Sat.* (1920) V. 302 He and them that went with him coloured many hostries, pranking them to and fro. 1611 Cotgr., *Pomenader*...to manage, or prance a horse; to make him large, or bound. 1700 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* (1741) 114 He was provided to see Princess made and prances his Horse about the Field, as if he were certain of the Conquest. 1842 from *Winter in Lond.* III. 229 The marquis of Hartley and lord Barton...ground their cags, each with two grooms behind them, close up to the ladies.

2. *intr.* Of a person: To ride (or drive) with the horse prancing: 'to ride gallantly and ostentatiously' (J.): to ride gaily, proudly, or insolently. Also † *to prance it* (*obs.*).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 41 Whereof this man was wonder glad, And goth to ryde and prance about. c 1440 Hall. *Chron., Hen. VIII* 218, Then we passed the Burgeyners and followed the chace. 1604 G. Ingelby *Trans.* 199 The Gentry delight much in great horses, whereupon they prannce continually through the streetes. 1604 Middleton *Lover of Chast* iv. 1, 150 So rides him my white jennet when I prance in After the Black Knight's horse. 1632 Somerside *Chast* iv. 36 Like Troops of Amazons, the Female Band Prance round their Car. 1802 Cowper, *Lucknow's Warning* 3 Proud Castilians! prance, insulting the dale, And their lord-taskers lessons are read to the plain. 1834 Thackeray *Ecce & Exp.* xvii, His Majesty pranking in person at the head of them all.

3. *intr.* 'To move in a warlike or showy manner' (J.): to move or walk in a manner suggestive of a prancing horse, or (more generally) in an elated or arrogant manner; to swagger. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Bevyn* 3401 They stood in aldircheuest & stryff to prayse to prounce To dispost your goodis. 1503 Dunbar *Maidy* v. v. 2 He sae of thame, hath prannsal lyke a lard. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 201/18 To prannce, *ornidare*. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, I. i. 24 How well resembles it the prime of Youth, Trimm'd like a Yonker, prancing to his Love! c 1641 *Declaration of Pretended Dr. Authority of Hierarchy* 12 How they prance and prattle it, answers all Objections and Cavils. 1734 Richardson *Clarendon* (1826) V. 2, 60 the like the answer [of Lord G. that she desired his company. Lord G. was [= had] pressed out. c 1765 Johnson in Boswell *Life* (1816) II. 68 note, Sir, if a man has a mind to prance, he must study at Christ-Church and All-Souls. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xvi, Rawdon...pranced off to engage lodgings with all the impetuosity of love.

b. *intr.* To dance, gambol, caper. Now *colloq.*

c 1550 *Mankind* 92 in *Manor Plays* 4 Yf ye wyll, sir, my brother will make yow to prawnce. 1592 D. Maxwell *Parents* 41 He tunes the wire notes reel, The wee things leap and prance. 1817 *Lintons Green* iv. 35 While they tumble, romp, and prance, The useless tools their gift. 1883 Geo. Meredith *Mongols* xxvii. 313 Two or more figures in sonorous undress ...prance about to the music to the sound of music.

4. *trans.* To drive or frighten by prancing.

1822 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 4 May 281/1 Who thinks he has nothing to do but to put on a laced jacket and go prancing his counties into a fit.

Hence **Pra·ncing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1422–30 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xiii. [MS. Digby 230] ff. 108 b/1, Persons outgoing of every state, Prancynge of hors to or order side. 1552 Huloet, Prannynge horse, *crassinosus equus*. c 1580 *Hart's Anat.* 40 tr. T. Estharde's *Misogynes* 15, Our words to please and live at ease, And prancing steeds, to our pleasures. 1611 Bible *Judg.* v. 22 —Nahum iii. 2 The noise of a whip, and of the prancing horses. 1669 *Gl. S.C.* and prancing horses. 1833 Quarles *Emblems* iii. 2, as if the foul untrodde His prancing stallion, thou may'st up and ride. a 1732 Gay (J.), How rode thy prancing steeds, lov'd Charlemont. 1750 C. Pitt *Æneid* xii. 263 Shook by the prancings of the Ocean'ring horse. 1893 Hommel's *Cuneiform Inscr.* 208 (1878) 276 The type of the reverse is the Dioscuri on prancing horses.

Obs. The phonology and spelling of *prance*, *prannce*, *prawnce*, *prounce*, suggest French origin, but no corresponding or allied word is recorded in French. Dutch *dialects* have *pronsden*, *pronsen* (N. Juliand), 'to go in a stately, proud fashion', with *sb.* *pronsen*, *pronsel* 'spiritual, proud, valet of a horse' (Pel'berg), whence a vb. *pronsen*: other dialects have *pronsen*, etc. in similar senses. These resemble the Eng. word; but their age and history are unknown. Less likely to be connected are Icelan. *dial. prunsinn*, *prunsinn* to make eyes, to coquet, assume airs, *prunsin* assumption of airs, affected behaviour, and Swiss dial. *grunsen* to snort. Cf. also the name Prance-ox, the identity of sense of which is remarkable, since it is difficult to separate the Swan: see the Note there.)

Prancer (prā·nsəɹ). [f. Prance *v.* + -er¹.] One who or that which prances.

1. a. *Thieves' cant* and *slang.* A horse.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1814) 92 A Prigger of Prancers, he hoorse stealeth: for to prigge or steale a horse, is termed to nimble, and a Prancer is a horse. 1610 Fletcher *Beggars' Bush* v. ii, Higgen hath priggd the prancers to his Barn. a 1700 E. Ec. *Diet. Cant. Crew*, Prancer, a Horse. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trade*, I would have thought little to have occupied a prancer from the next common.

b. In general use: A mettled or prancing horse; a steed. Also *fig.*

1599 Barnes *Parthen. Sonn. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Where stands this prancer, in what stye or stable? 1824 W. M. Alan in *Morne* (Percy Soc.) 15 'This prancer', cried Clydesh, 'doth bestir a wilful colt, and lingers through weary hours: such gates to his fancy'. 1824 Evelyn *Diary* 25 Nov., Then the Carosse, of the Castle of St. Angelo upon a brave prancer. 1825 W. H. Ireland *Confessions* 230 Then cornet's guard I'm certain'd on their prancers. 1840 Thackeray *Mr. Lamental* v. 56 Gamesters on the whose elite prancer springs By sight to cry worthings.

†**2.** *Old slang.* A mounted robber; a highwayman. (According to Farmer, A horse-thief.) *Obs.*

c 1600 *Dan Rogg. Ballad* (o. l. fl. 1689) 21 He wo'd be your prigger, your prancer, your high lawyer. 1673 E.

Horse Coursing Acad. 250 The fifteenth a Prancer, whose courage is small. If they touch him horse-coursing he's ruined for ever.

3. a. A rider on a prancing horse; slang, a cavalry officer. b. One who capers or dances.

1880 J. Hogg-Jones *Kilmardle, etc.* (1892) 331 (E.D.D.) My dog, but he's a prancer...To tell'e new all a dancer. a 1883 Thackeray *Where Stand?* 190 A Prussian cuppole of Lancers (Those tight-laced, whiskered prancers). 1893 *Slang Dict., Prancer*, ...in modern slang an officer of cavalry.

Prance(e, obs. form of PRANCE.

† **Prancome.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PRANCE sb.? + COME.] ? Prank, freak.

1559 Grindal *Garden* x. in *Arb.* 609 Such lusts and prancomes [*Bodl.* MS. pranckes] layd my rule to a corner. Chaunde home of some prancomes, as ever an Ich came to town.

Prandial (pra·ndiăl), *a. affected or facet.* [f. L. *prandium* a late breakfast, luncheon + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to dinner.

1820 [see POST-MERIDIAL]. 1821–30 LD. CAMPBELL *Mem. of Lawyers* (1800) 1. 1. 1.

cassock, the .., had quite forgot her prankish airs. 1887 Miss Howard in *Field Mail* 12 Nov. 5/2 Stories concerning mischievous and prankish children.

Hence **Frankishly** *adv.*, in a prankish manner, by way of a prank; **Frankishness**, trickiness, frolicsomeness; addiction to pranks.

1880 W. M. Rossetti in *Art Treas.* 180/2 The loathsome prankishness of his age. 1883 Hilary Lee *Loring & Varning* I. ix. 184 He had prankishly avoided him. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 15 Dec. 426/1 If parents do not...have to trace grandchildren's prankishness to the most exemplary. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 1/3 If he were a very young man...we might be indulgent to this prankishness.

Frankle (ˈfræŋkl), *v.* Now *dial.* [Illus. of frisk of Frank *v.*? + -le 3.] *Intr.* To prance lightly, to move in a capering way.

a 1727 Prideaux *Fables* Their vil. He sees a [fairy] ruby profusely gay Come prankling o'er the place. 1819 W. Irving *Camp. Grenada* I. 55, 111 The prancing army of lightsmitted warriors issued from the ancient gates. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (L. of Wight), *Frankle*...to prance.

Franksome (ˈfræŋksəm), *a.* [f. Frank *sb.*? + -some.] Addicted to pranks; prankish, frolicsome.

1812 in *Gentl. Pub. Treats.* XIV. 148 To swell her bosom more, With one such frankesome, thrilling buffet more. 1840 Thorpe *Ch. Mar.* i. xiv. (Orig. Draft), And often would his frankesome pranc trappe Childe Harold's ear. 1896 W. B. Mason in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 432 Some frankesome imp...has turned off the hot water.

Hence **Frankesomeness**.

1899 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/3 The monkey-like prankishness of the merry, mischievous race.

Pranky, *a. rare.* [f. Prank *sb.*? + -y.] Given to or full of pranks.

a 1573 Upton *Negotiat. D.* 121. iii. (Arb.) 47 So, that is somewhat like, but prankie now, and when. Then to a bottle brain, hardlie under your side man. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 10 The strangest and most curious prinky little beings that ever were born. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 6/1 Merely a demonstration of pranky lawlessness.

Pranque, obs. form of Prank *sb.*?

† **Pranswia.** *Obs. rare*—°. [? Some kind of deriv. of Prance *v.*] (?) Prancing, showing off.

c 1480 *Dominic Myst.* (1.) 180 They were stately and haute ; Yours pride and yours pranswia. What will it gayne? To exalt the more dolowne and forgete yours owne.

† **Pranso-tious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *prandi-um* pertaining to breakfast (f. *prandere* to breakfast) + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prandatious*, of or belonging, or serving for dinner.

Prase, variant of Prasa.

Prase (preiz), *Min.* [a. F. *prase*, ad. L. *prasius* (Plin.) (formerly used in Eng.), a. Gr. πράσιος leek-green, f. πράσον leek.] A cryptocrystalline or crystalline variety of translucent quartz, of a leek green colour.

a. 1546 Traheron *Bartolh. De T. R.* xvi. (1601) (Bodl. MS.), Prassius is a green stone as leke. 1801 Hollond *Pliny* II. 604 An touching green stones...are reckon one of a Purest colour, which we call Prasius. 1720-71 *Lemnerius Adam.* xxi Prassius, is so called from an Herb of its own Name. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 249 *Prasius*...seems to consist of a mixture of quartz, and shorlaceous actinolite.

β. 1566 tr. *Cromwell's Mir.* (ed. 2) I. 134 As to the prase, to wete...shewe it to be of a grassish-like colour. 1727 *Evelyn Pretl.* (ed. 3) XII. In sorts, False emeralds, or prases. 1866 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 292 *Quartz*...*Crypto-crystalline Varieties*...4. Prase. Translucent and dull leek-green. Always regarded as a stone of little value. The name is also given to crystalline quartz of the same color.

Prase, obs. form of Praise.

Prasoolite (preiˈsɒlaɪt), *Min.* [ad. Sw. *prasso-lith* (Eckmann c 1840), irreg. f. Gr. πράσ-ον or πράσ-ον leek (see Prase) + -lite.] An altered form of tolite.

1884-91 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 320 Hydrous Dichroite... Praseolite from Arendal in Norway. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 307 The alteration of tolite often takes place so readily...that the mineral is most commonly found in an altered state...in hydrous tolite, pinite, gigantolite, praseolite, saponite.

Prasiform, *a. Min. rare.* [f. as Prase + -(i)form.] Resembling prase.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 320 Praseform Porphyry of Karsten.

Prasilite: see *prasulite* (s. v. Prasio-).

Prasine (preiˈsin), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 prasyne, 6 prasna. [ad. late L. *prasinus* green chalk, fem. of L. *prasinus* adj. (Plin.), a. Gr. πράσινος leek-green, f. πράσον leek.] A green colour; = emerald or other green stone: cf. *V. prasina*, adj. (*pierre prasine* leek-green stone); and in later F. *sb.* illus. a green earth used as a pigment.]

A. *sb.* A green-coloured mineral; + (*a*) an earth, green chalk, or verditigris; † (*b*) a precious stone, sometimes agg., the emerald; (*c*) now a synonym of pseudo-malachite (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

[1 Isidore *Orig.* xix. xvii. 3 Prasius...nomen habuit, quod in similitudinem porri prasinum gignitur, apium nomen in Libya Cyrenaica.]

[? 1379 *Lanal Cokaygne* 52 In *K. E. P.* (1880) 158 Smeregdis, bigrit, and prasinoune.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Prasyn crotia is grene [*Prasina creta est viridis*] & herd is colour made grene as leke. 1552 Cotton *Vitruv. Pudic.* v. (1708) 240 The pavyse [of the myrtle churche] wythout forthe on the syde of the South was of the colour medlable or like to a pargyous stone named Prasyne. 1591 W. Watkinson *Parable Pasture* 1. iv. 42 Precious stones called the Jacinthe, and the Prasine.

B. *adj.* Leek-like; leek-green in colour. *rare.* *Prasine stone* = A. (*b*.)

1598 Florio, *Salarolo* Engine. 1. iv. One is called color grassino, like the colour of 3^ herbe called porrum. 1683 tr. *Hermippus Redivivus* 330 All sorts of Stones and Mines of Gold e'en while Ayre fixed there, with the choicest Prasine-stone. 1880 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 46 The curious prasine peduncle is covered with numerous flowers.

Prasinous, *a.* [f. L. *prasin-us* (see prec.) + -ous.] = prec. B.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 180 *Prasinous*...The colour of the leaves of leeks or onions.

‖ **Prasken** (praskēⁿ). *Fr.* [a. Fr. *praskin* agaric.] An agaric, *esp.* a large coarse agaric.

1845 W. Chilton *Trouts* I. 24 A wooden dish, comfortably covered with a clean prasken on the well-swept hearthstone. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 396 Their own servants grow the more roses for wearing in coats or prasskens.

Prason-, comb. form of Gr. πράσον leek, as in the following words.

Prasochrome (preiˈsōkrōm) [Chrome], a dull-green incrustation on chromic iron, prob. calcite coloured by oxide of chromium (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). † **Prasocoride** *Obs.* (Gr. κορίς bug), a genus of Hemiptera which destroys leeks. **Prasolite** (preiˈsōlaɪt) [Gr. -λιθος] (*Min.*) = **Prasolite** (preiˈsōlaɪt) [-LITE], a leek-green fibrous mineral, probably a variant of chlorite (Chester). **Prasophagous** *a.* [Gr. -φαγος eating], eating leeks; hence **Prasophagy**.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 253 The Grek seith that a beste, ‘prasocolde [v.r. prasocorde] the gerth smoyneth myghte. 1882 *N. Amer. Rev.* 12 Feb., I should not have been ‘prasophagous’ if I had had the chance. *Ibid.*, ‘Prasophagy’ is...for a time, a very cheap form of diet.

Prasoid (preiˈsoid), *a.* [ad. L. *prasoides*, a. Gr. πρασοειδής leek-green.] Resembling prase.

1869 Dana *Geol.* xvii. (1880) 630 We may distinguish it as prasoid rock. 1898 in Morris *Engrav. Lexic.*

Prast, variant of Prast *a. Obs.*

Prat (præt), *sb.*? and *a.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 1 prætt, 1–3 pret, 3 (9 *Sc.*) pret, 4 (6 *Sc.*) pratte, 6–9 *Sc.* prat, 7– *Sc.* pret. [OE. *prætt* guile, a trick; *cf.* MDa. *pætte*, Du. *pret* crafty trick, prank; also MDu., Flem. *perte*, Du., LFris., LG. *pret*, ON. *prætt*, Norw. *prætta* a roguish trick, etc. Ulterior origin obscure. See also Prattle *v.*

It is remarkable that, with the exception of the instances in Layamon (which seem to be active, or in comb., but may be adj.), the want does not appear between OE. (9th cent.) and 1513.]

A. *sb.* A trick; a piece of trickery or fraud; a prank, a frolic.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* viii. (Z.) 127 *Astu*, pret. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. to Matth.* Luke xx. 23 [Christus vidit uuihtel uerc], uutode þæs[ellendes] deriginelle prætan. c 1205 Wallerian *Invent.* 1610 Quhair sa ever thow cumis prattis. c 1375 Lay. *Arth.* 31 Ahte...þa Porte Aluanche mid pret wrouhte hi-mene. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 61 Prattick nor policy nocht preuailis pratlie. 1598 Dekker & Wilkins *Lantle's Mild. Sonl.* iv. 158 (1608), Pursue for the party and prosecutor pratt they played in their Bachrey. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 18 When first this pest [of burying in Kirks] came in practise. 1785 Forbes *Beltenie Papers* 15 Your pious pet 17th century she says, are now found out. 1812 Cunningham in *Hawick Lib.* (1849) I. 91, 251 Of all the pratts I ever played, none was ever carried on...more gracefully. 1872 Robinson in *Trans.* The bite o' prose, by quirks they inveigle the public to buy their books.

B. *adj.* Cunning, astute.

[a 1000 *De Gigeli Norwegia* in Michel Chron. *Anglo-Norm.* II. 31 Lofwinus Prat [id est] Astutus. c 1200 Ormin 8630 Nan he nabbe himmerrpæp na pratt To fulltrenn þe witenn.]

Prat, *sb.*? *Rugmet' Cant.* [Origin unknown.] Usually in *pl.* The buttocks.

1587 Harmon Caveat (1869) 60 *Prat*, a buttocke. 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* iv. Wks. 1873 III. 321 First get me down here on both my Prats. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Prats*, Buttocks. 1893 H. Watson in *Chap. Bk.* III. 284 To drive myself square across the way, and dispatch the horses back again there prats, setting the coachman and the post-boys rolling in a terrified heap.

† **Prat,** *v.*? *Sc. Obs.* [appx. f. Prat *sb.*?, but *cf.* Prate *v.*] *Intr.* To practise tricks. Hence † **Pratting** *vbl. sb.* trickery, and *ppl. a.* tricky, juggling.

1570 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xxii. 31 Quhair strenth and force cumbeis in pratting wordis. 1605 Sempill *Ballat. upon Bischoppis* 18 Knaip Hald, Kep Wyn. 1646 I. 239 The [Bishopps Intrie offended, said, ‘What pratting is this? Lett his accusatioun be read.’ (Perhaps this is pleating.)

† **Pra-tchant,** *a. Obs. rare, Sc. dial.* Also 7 peachant, 9 dial. prajant. [Origin unascertained.] Conceited, forward, swaggering.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gentleman's Ac. Calvinge* 256 A Doctour might suppose me to be so peachaunte and high-minded (as) that I ought to preach my selfe with him. 1824 Fergusson *Poems* (ed. 2) 1. *Three Carritchs. Eng.* 253 Tyrone was a Curate or deacon: but so prattchant and inteligent, as he answered the ablest in his Episcopalian of scrowtyng. 1825 Jamieson *Amen. Scotsm.* 20 Where a preachant chiefain, called Rightchastise, confidently assembleth, thus [etc.]. 1880 *Tale of Wyde Glen*, *Prajant*, swaggering, conceited.

Pratal (preiˈtăl), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. L. *pratum* a meadow + -al.] Growing in meadows.

1857 J. G. Baker *N. Yorks. Rood.* 183 To designate the different kinds of locality we may employ a series of adjectives such as pratonal, pratal, pascual, sylvatal. 1883 A. Pryer in *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.* & *Proc.* 377 No hard and fast line can be drawn between Pascual and Pratal plants.

Prate (preit), *sb.* [f. Prate *v.* Cf. Mlle. (c 1375), WFris. *prael*, Du., LG., NFris. *praat*, EFris. *praht*, Da., Swed. *prat* talk, tattle, rumour.] The act or action of prating; talk; now *esp.* idle, profitless, or irrelevant talk; chatter, prattle.

1579 W. Wimbledon *Comfort. Examples of Love, Marvel, Affects.* 143/1, Were not much pains or disputation with strangers. 1592 Greene *Upst. Conny-Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 98 [He] began to build the Abbey in prate, and to operation whose time has run. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 67 The common bruit of prate: ‘what newes at court?’ 1704 S. Pegge in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) I. 90 ‘Hold your prate, Sirrah,’ said he. ‘You are an impudent Rogue’. 1708 Swift *Tritical Mod. Lady* 140 How should I, alas! solve The sum of all those senseless prate? 1880 Trollope *Land the Wind* II. (1889) 263 On I would go with my prate about my garden, my wrongs, and despair.

Prate (preit), *v.* Also 5 praite, *Sc.* prat(t). [Not found before 1381 (v.r. = MDa. *praten* (c 1400), *praaten*, Du. *praten*, WFris. *preaten*, *praten*, *pratsen*, EFris. *praten*, MLG., LG. *praten*, *pratsen*; Genoa also MHG. *braten*, *bradsen*, Ital., Norw., MSwed., Swed. *prata*, Da. *prate*, to talk, chatter, prate. Not known in the earlier stage of the langs.; perh. a late onomatopoeic formation.]

1. *Intr.* To talk, to chatter: usually dyslogistic, implying speaking much or long to little purpose; formerly also to speak modestly, beautifully, or officiously; to tell tales, blab.

c 1390 (implied in Prating). c 1440 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 139 He may well gruche and with his tongge prate. 1390 J. Cooke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* 486 (1869) 71 I mervayle, my Herolde, how you dare so sparely prate upon your mayestyque lord the kyng of Englond. 1570 Rowlands *Champion Wks.* (1898) 33 [He] prayse proudly, vauntyng yet his pen could be worth ten thousand mee. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 440 b, You prate hard, but you prove nought. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. i. 38 The very stones prate of my whereabout. 1618 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 102 They will prate Till they have all men with their like chatt. 1643 Bramhall *Consecration* No. 3 Pr. 1 Idle wretches, who prate whole evenings over coffee. 1727 Bucklandbury Christian (1841) I. viii. 54 No words ! I will not be prated to. a 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 32 And she is prating learnedly Of logic and of chemistry. 1874 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 212 You prate, by habit, unconsciously.

b. With *at*: To scold; to ‘give a lecture to’, *dial.*

1888 *A. M. Line. Gloss.* s. v., He might have prated at him and let it go by.

2. *trans.* To utter, say, or tell in a prating manner; to tell or repeat to little purpose.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 320 What answere we prate, say ye rather, sayd Charlemayn, ye shall not scape me. 1575 Gascoigne *Garrion* 91 b, C. I'le answer...not heare, what prattell these of that I tyed? 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* v. 1, He prates Latin, As it were a parrot, or a pie-boy. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* iii. 21 What Nonsense was't she Prad thy Master prate. a 1822 Byron *Juvenile* xi. 1. 191 You are sent to prate your master's will, and not Reply to mine. 1892 N. Gould *Double Event* x Prating more polite nothings to a young lady fresh from school.

3. *intr.* Of beasts: To ‘give tongue’. Of hens: To cluck. (*dial.*)

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* ix. xxvii. 238 Louse Beagles be vnpraide, Beastes gentles Ayel drinne my Heart from out the Flanks. 1825 Spilling *Mildy Maggs* I. 2 If the hen doant prate she cant lay.

Prate-apace. [f. Prate *v.* + Apace.] One who prates on; a prater, chatterbox.

1636 Heywood *Love Mistr.* v. 1, Wks. 1874 V. 213 Tritons of prattlers, prate-apaces, and pratlers of leasings. 1721 *Amusem Serious Pol. No.* 40 (1734) 192 Mr. Prate-apace, ...nothing is more scandalous, than your charging our ministry with the want of Ability and good manners. 1879 Thompson *Bird Results* 116 Well, pad or, my prate-apace!

Prate-ful, *a. rare.* [f. Prate *sb.* + -ful.] Full of prate, given to prating or chattering.

1820 W. Taylor in W. Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. xiii The French character seems to me much altered;...the people are more circumspect, less prateful.

Prately, -o, obs. forms of Prettily.

Pra-tement. *rare.* [f. Prate *v.* + -ment.] Prating, talking. Also allusively (cant. 1837).

1837 J. Watts *Vind. Ch. Eng.* viii Proficients of the longest and strongest winded speaker. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 580 In and out of Parliament—we beg pardon for that *infernal* Engine—Parliament.

† **Pra-tegre.** *Obs.* [f. Prate *sb.* or *v.* + Pie *sb.*?] A chattering magpie; a prater, chatterer.

1580 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 102 This that pratyye ominous beloved too trompet to owche place.

Prater (preitəɹ), [f. Prate *v.* + -er.] So Du. *prater* a talker.] One who prates; an obnoxious or idle talker, one who speaks much to little purpose, a mere talker, a chatterer. Formerly also a boaster, an evil-speaker.

c 1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 304 There were braiers, bragyars, & barbeours, Praters, bostis, avaunters, & wrytlers. 1550 Bale *Apol.* Prol. 13 Though Mistress was a great prater and busier of tongueing, yet was he no stryker. 1600 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 21 He is a prater...that never doeth any thing. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 201 A Prater...is like a Raven, whose ill voice is Man's Bane be it ne'er so rarely, when he gets within it Man's Bane is ever sadly to be got out again. 1704 Short *Bath. Min. Waters* (1716) 198 Mountebank Praters. Eloquent only to those over Eyes, there valiant without Wit. 1883 F. Lees

1611 in *Cowtemp. Eve.* XLIII. 31 Lauren...a prater of moral maxims, while he is all for Facts and no pleasures.

Prater John: see PROVEN [JOHN.

† **Prate-rost.** *Obs. slang.* [f. PRATE *sb.* or *v.* + second element obscure.] A prater.

1670 GLANVILL *Disc. St. Zeuho Prof. Adv.* I would not have it thought, I make dealing with this Prate-rost my part of my Business. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canal. Crew.*, *Praterust*, a Talking Boy. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Prate-Rust*.

† **Pra'tery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRATE *v.* or PRATER *sb.*: see -ERY. Cf. Du. *praterij* talk.] Prating.

1535 EURDE *Paiseill* (1540) C v b, And haue vs lesse Pratery with his prayers.

Prati, -le, -ole, forms of PRETTY. Pratie, -ick, -ik: see PRAETIC *sb.*[1] and *v.*, PRATTICK.

Pratie, *dial.* corruption: see POTATO 2 *d* 3.

Pratincole (prætinkōl). *Ornith.* [Named by Pennant (1773), *ed. mod.* L. *pratincola* (Kramer 1756), f. L. *pratum* a meadow + *incola* inhabitant.] One of several species of the genus *Glareola*, grallatorial (limicoline) birds widely distributed throughout the old world and in Australia, allied to the plovers, but regarded by some as a distinct family, resembling the swallows in appearance and habits.

1773 PENNANT *Geneva Birds* 32 Pratincole. Bill, short, strong, streak, hooked at the end. Nostrils, near the base, linear, oblique [etc.]. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* III. 1 The Pratincole has been arranged by some authors with Gulls; by others near the Rails: but I believe, with Mr. Swiny, that it ought to be included in the family of the Plovers. 1866 RICHARDSON *Cranford N. Africa*, A woman's exemption from on the wings of the pratincole. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 10/1 An unfortunate black-winged pratincole that strayed from its Russian home across Central Europe to Romney Marsh has promptly been made into a specimen.

Prating (prē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRATE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PRATE; idle chatter; † boasting, mischievous talk.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 184 Ye ought not to haue ofter to latyng. But hertely cherissh them without prating. 1548 HALL *Thirty Lames* 1563 Here is a prouyder with a very vengeaunce! 1600 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* I. iii. 264 After that three two, had by turns and several: Prating found scheme of content in the Multitude. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* v. i, Hold your prating, Mrs. Do you know who you are? 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. vii, 'Peace, peace!'—He cuts their prating short. *a* 1818 SHELL *Prom. Unbd. Lett. Comfort. Wks.* (Gosset) II. 247 Since we are here, on our prating bench in a close room.

Pra'ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That prates, talking silly, chattering.

1587 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 21 Leuke on this legge, ye prating sloute. I remember since it was no greater then a tree. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* (1589) 171 Where be an prating boyes, as there be prating wenches. 1676 BEHN *Rover* (1692) 180 Wits, (thofe arts A prating tongue will not unlock the gates of heaven. 1734 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii, 211 Can there be a greater torment than an officious prating Lover? 1833 MACAULAY *Misc. Eng.* 20, IV. 284 Montagu was a brilliant raconteur, and, therefore, oppressed by detractors as a superficial, prating pretender.

Hence **Pra'tingly** *adv.*

1772 *Jamieson. Prattingly*, with little tattle: with loquacity.

† **Pratique** (prætīk, -tēk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 7 pratticke, -tike, -tiq, 7–8 -tick, -tic, 7- pratique. [a. F. *pratique* practice, intercourse, *pratiquer* = It. *pratica*, OSp. *pratica*, ad. L. *practica* (see PRACTIC); subseq. confounded in F. spelling.] Permission or licence granted to a ship to hold intercourse with a port after quarantine, or on showing a clean bill of health. Especially used in connexion with the South of Europe.

1604 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lancaster *Trav.* (1616) 4 *Easts.* We stayed ten dayes in the rode of this city, before we could get Pratticke, that is, leaue to come amongst them, or to vse Trafique with them. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Not to suffer any to trafficke or come aſhore before they haue a Pratticke from the Supraconſul Health. 1638 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pratique* from the Italian *Pratica* exercise, Merchandize; it is a Licence to Traffick; as in the Ports of Italy, and the Levantine. 1683 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Dec., To remove the inconveniences the ships are put to [at Leghorn] by denial of pratique;...a thing that is more always made use of only as a threat. 1724 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xviii. 80 Ships can neither leave the port, nor be permitted to pratic but by his permission. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxvi, And when he lay in quarantine for pratique...[He with would wonder, at times, for higher stake. 1841 *Dandy Mentor* 24 Jan. 3/3 The F. and O. steamer Nubia arrived in the Thames from Plymouth yesterday afternoon...Dr. Collingridge gave the ship pratique, and the yellow flag was then hauled down and look chests.

b. attrib. **Pratique boat, house,** the boat, and house, of the quarantine officer.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xii. 60 *etc.*, We...came on shore by the Pratique-house (or Ground). 1848 NEALE in Nicolas *Dispt. Peerage* III. 129 The boats...to attend the ambassadors at the Mole near the Pratique House. 1858 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xl, The pratique boat will not come off after sunset.

Pra'ttled, *a.* [f. PRAT *sb.*[3] + -ED[2].] Having sticks or soft pratties: in *Comb.* as *ill-prattled.*

1860 CHARLES in *Reform Lib.* (1898) I. xl. 292 You always thought me an ill-prattled child.

Prattello, -elly, -illy, obs. forms of PRETTILY.

Prattle, obs. form of PRATTY.

Prattle (prat'l), *sb.* [f. PRATTLE *v.*] The act or action of prattling; that which is prattled; idle inconsequent talk, childish chatter, small talk.

1595 W. WARNER *Fayable Fashion* v. vii, she *An* Go leaving and reſuing, or any kinde of Lame gamme, that [Pandoſto] can vſe. 1785 BARRINGTON *Commonplace Bod.* to Earl Pembroke, There men shall be judged according to proofs, ...not according to prattle. 1800 HOLCROFT *Lond. Pack.* 1818 I'll let him hold his dam and keep his babble and prattle to himſelf. 1824 COBBETT *Poems, Cby.* 3 II. (1823) 33 Talkative and full of prattle. 1908–74 TENNYSON *Lil. Voic.* (1830) II. 69 You may soon observe this by the gravity of the children, who love to repeat what they hear. 1796 ROBERT *Hom. Metamorph.* II. 374 (Having) given them written you a long prattle, which ought to have been forwarded to you. 1884 J. HAWTHORNE *Miller Dorset* xxiii, Her mother was never fond of her girlish prattle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to the voice of birds, the noise of running water, etc.

1833 EVELYN *Tr. in Quiet. Compl. Gard.* II. 129 The harmony of the pretty Birds, which a sort of extraordinary agency and kindness at this time inspires with amorous prattle. 1898 MARY HELLOCK *T. Madrigal* xxiii, Listening...to the prattle of the streams, that seem singing along.

Prattle (prat'l), *v.* Also 6 **prattal**, 6–8 **prattle**, **pratil**, 6–8 **pratle**. [dim. and freq. of PRATE *v.*: see -LE 3: = MLG. *pratelen*, *pratelen* to chatter, grumble.]

1. *intr.* To talk or chatter in a childish or artless fashion; to be loquacious about trifles; formerly equivalent to PRATE; now chiefly *arch.*, without contempt, of the talk of young children.

1550 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 656/2 So he doeth but prattle & prate of biting teeth, without the filing of any teeth at all. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 3 John 10 If I come, I will declare his deedes which he doeth, prattling against vs with malicious wordes. 1592 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 116 Those that cease not to prattle and babble about vaine and vnprofitable matters. 1630 LIGON *Eden.* B 3b He had the Mastery of his Parents ever since he could Prattle. 1710 *Dr. Fox Mall Plunders* (1892) 108, I subsist by [the pretty little child], and is practised to use agents. 1728 THOMSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 Oct., I never said much Dr. Dodd that I love to prattle upon paper, but I have prattled now till the paper will no hold much more than my good wishes. 1884 CHARLES *Martyr.* 9 *Pr.* 1. viii. 134 The childhood of the race...when it prattles of the Golden Age.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To emit an inarticulate sound resembling or likened to the talk of children: said of birds, running water, etc.

1683 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Trod.* 21 *Under Moss*, A fountain prattles to the night. 1687 G. MASSINGER *Ballads & P.* 13 The light leaves greeted to neighbour trees.

2. *trans.* To utter in an idle, garrulous, or (now usually) childish way.

1560 BIBLE (*Geneva*) *Ecclus.* Wks. I. 463/1, Whatsoeuer the Prophet...speake in this behalfe, I am sure, reason requireth, that these ſhould be the lewd & wyfe. 1583 BARRINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 30 If it be a vertue then to prittle and prattle of euery body ſometimes to his, but more commonly diuerſelues. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* to Rdr. The lyrick birds...Shall hearne to ſpeake and prattle Monoſyll. 1636 TAYLOR *Iohn Fr.* (title) 3 They prattled Skeldes, and to Lies Eraſtes'd their Sopeing Tongue. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 380 Prepared to Pour with belly an his side, Amiling at all prattling nonſenſe on his knee. 1887 JEFFERY *Arcadia* I. 84, I am but ...a mere chronicler of gossip that will not be prattled long.

b. To bring or drive by prattling *into*, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. i. 46 If you prattle me into these perils.

† **Pra'ttle-ba:sket.** *Obs.* [f. PRATTLE *sb.* + BASKET *sb.* Cf. BABE.] = next.

1600 THYNNE *Mother's Blessing* lxxiv, Here *M.* she be *Hannah's*, blind and old, A prattle basket, or an idle thing. 1630 MASSINGER *Emperour Rusſia* v. Wks. 1720 IV. 248 Sweet prattle-basket, be quiet. 1808 CHARLES LAMB (ed. 1) *Prattle-Basket*, a prattling child, a little young prater.

† **Pra'ttle-box.** *Obs.* [f. PRATTLE *sb.* + BOX *sb.*[2] Cf. CHATTERBOX.] A humorous name for a prattler or chatterer; a chatterbox.

1611 GLAPTHORNE *Obst. M. Stukely* v. Come lgnoramuses, Illiterate Fools, Pattle-boxes, Lack-Discretions,...Tiches, Cheats, and poor Devils. 1698 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. 20, 422 A very ill sign in a prattle-box of your age. 1737 R. FRANCIS *P. Wilkins* (1864) I. ii. 21 At last the old prattle-box having made a short pause to recover breath...' Mr. Pope', says she, 'you look as if you did not know your Party'.

Prattlement (prat'lmĕnt). *rare.* [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -MENT.] Idle talk, prattle, prattling: in quot. 1579, a play on *parliament*.

1579 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 19 He will goe immediately to the purpoſed matter, to bee debated in this high Court of prattlement. 1804 HORNER *Wks.* I. 274 It were a weak reflection To conſider this parliament. 1879 CORVEN *Let to Dance* 30 Oct., The childish prattlement of pastoral compliment. 1901 J. DAVIDSON *Test. Vivisector* 3 The prattlement of sincerity.

Prattler (prat'lər). [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who prattles, a talkative person; a chatterer; now *rare*, a prattling child.

1580 MULCASTER *Positions* 30 One knaue or prattler will ouerthrow accompaſte number. 1585 BARRINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 29 We doe not diſcommende the whiſpering ſecrets, we doe not eſchew the reports of peeuiſh prattlers. 1634 G. HERBERT *Temple, Conscience* i, Peace prattler, do not trouble me. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* iii. 98, 1679 Oh, you're no idle Prattler. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* viii, My little prattler, the darling and comfort of my old age. 1804 WORDSW. *Prelude* iv. 204 Kind prattlers at the fire Of a blessed grandame. 1813 SHELLEY *Queen Mab* iii. 2 Hil. Two thousand of tragedy-mouthing prattlers.

Prattling (prat'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PRATTLE.

1550 PALSGR. 450/1 Prattlynge, the ſpeche of yonge children, *gaterye*. 1580 BARRINGTON *Repr. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 125 Their prieſts pratling in the Eaſt of their neighbours. 1609 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 367 Aged parents are delighted with the prattling and ſpeech of young children. 1790 ROBIN *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 109 This prattling of theirs hardly deſerves the name of ſcribbery. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. 2. 66 Save for the prattling of the little ones.

Pra'ttling, *ppl. a.* [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -ING[2].] That prattles: see the verb.

1580 DAVY in *Shakspeare's Comm.* 1. 81, He would...put those prattelinge parlamants to silence. 1581 W. STAPLE *Disput. in Cath. Preachers* (S. T. S.) 120 The daft Antichris, publict Prieſts, grantabillis Perſonis,...and the prattand Fidlerſtarks. 1630 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. x Prattling Parrots, and prattling Cymbals. 1703 ROWE *Pair. Penit.* v. I. 1739 What hope then, ſay'ſt yet in thy prattling Infancy. 1858 *Cassell's Bud. & Songs* (1859) 84 Hinde that prattling brook. 1861 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 91 The prattling servants from the Priory came down town.

Pratty, pratty, *-o, adv.* and *dial. B.* PRETTY.

Pran, var. PRAA. **Praueine, Prauncs, Prauntse,** obs. *ff.* PREVENE, FRANCE, PRAWN.

† **Prave,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prāvus* crooked, perverse, vicious, bad.] Vicious, evil, depraved.

1586 ALDERSON *Apoſtaſie* 1 That is accounted virtuous by the prave opinion of men. 1607 J. CASTILLION *Virtue Mixt Fiends* 189 By prave conſtructions inclined to vice. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* Ep. Ded., Your Age not yet corrupted by prave opinions.

Hence † **Pra'vely** *adv. Obs.*

1598 TOURN. *Procuremente*, wickedly...preuenely, pranely.

† **Pra'vilege.** *Obs.* Also 4 **pravelegie**, **-ylegie**, 6 **-ylege**, 7 **-iledge.** [ad. med.L. *prævilegium* (1276 in DU CANGE), f. L. *prævus* PRAVE + *lex* law: cf. *privilegium* PRIVILEGE, after *prāvus* perverse, bad: see PRAVE *a.*] An evil, injurious, or worthless privilege or law.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 462 Vche grauntz of be pope hat ben not groundit in goddis lawe ben pravilegies, ii Ed. xxvii. 142*b* in *Nigellus Wireker* (Rolls Ser.) II. 408 (Pope) Pontifex ille nimirum...dampnarie the olde privilege in this matter;...thus privilege graunteth late to thempriour, who he euer be called nother a pravilege than a privilege [orig. *illud privilegium quod potius vocandum est prævilegium*]. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 98 b, Dyuerſytie [privilegiorum] the peyvilege to the ſeconde[d] ſorte of a peyvilege, or wrongfull vſe made for tonight. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. 112 Priuiledges and pravilegies, whereby euery Iouiſh ſchiſme ſhall intrange the Churches doo.

† **Pra'vitous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PRAVITY + -OUS: cf. *calamitous*, etc. (In quot. improperly *pravitious*.)] Characterized by pravity; evil, bad.

1648-9 OWEN *Toleration* iii. 84 Pretended obedience of the ſeduced oppreſſed.

Pravity (præ·viti). [ad. L. *prāvitās* crookedness, distortion, perverseness, depravity, f. *prāvus* crooked, distorted, perverse, Cf. DEPRAVITY, an analogical formation on this word.]

1. Moral perversion or corruption; wickedness, viciousness, depravity; *original or natural pravity* = DEPRAVITY 1. *Now rare or Obs.*

1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* Epist., To pardon the pranksye and ragions of ones owne luſtes. 1618 T. ADAMS *Generation of Serpents* Wks. 1861 I. 72 Original pravity is called corruption. 1673 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* iv. i. 5 The Pelagians, who deny Original Sin, and acknowledge not the pravity of inbred nature. 1732 BERKELEY *Ver. Lit.* (1734) II. lii. 230 The spite of their hearts, and pravity of their dispoſitions. 1829 SOUTHEY *Life T. More* II. 201 The punishment...was proportioned to the apprehended and intended consequences of the offence, not to the gravity of the offender. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* I. i. (1861) 10 The natural pravity of man is plainly asserted in Scripture.

2. *gen.* Corrupt or evil quality; badness.

1600 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 64 The flesh is of a fatte nature, which...is a note of greatest pravitie. 1791 BURKE *Aff. Hastings* Wks. VI. 32 To show this progression of their favourite work, from abſolute paucity to finiſhed perfection. 1820–32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 462 Blood transformed from scarcity or paucity of food. *Ibid.* IV. 400 Pravity of the fluids or constituents that open on the external surface.

† 3. Deformity, crookedness. *Obs. rare.*

1626 STURMY *Mar. Philos.* II. 102 To...Debar...whatsoeuer ſeemeth pravitie, diſtortion, deformity of the limbs. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pravity*, crookedness, deformity.

† **Pra'vous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prāv-us* (see PRAVE) + -OUS.] Corrupt, evil, depraved; = PRAVE.

1893 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.*, *Mens* 98 It ſometime a perſon, wicked, contentious nature. 1897 W. MORRIS *Caxton grand Kaiser* 141 Ignorance...becoming in a perſon diſpoſition.

Prawa, Malay boat: see PROA.

Prawleen, -lling, variants of PRAULINE.

Prawn (prōn), *sb.* Forms: 5 **prayne**, 5–7 **prane**, 6 **pran**, **prenne**, **praym**, 6–7 **prawne**, 7– **prawn**. [M.E. *prayne*, *prane*, of unknown origin. No similar name found in other langs.

A supposed connexion with L. *perna*, F. *perne* ham, a ham-shaped shellfish, a pinna, finished unduly a thousand years by Pliny (*pernarchis*, Solinus) or Pausanias (*pernarchis* (pl. -*ai*) being a variant of *pernarchia*, a Rider or Name (origin Name-Rich) is opposed on both to the sense and the phonology.]

A small long-tailed decapod marine crustacean (*Palæmon serratus*), larger than a shrimp, common off the coasts of Great Britain, and used as food. Also extended to allied species of the family.

1496 *Comet Rich. Middleton, Humble sb.* 2, 1 lb. fresh Almond & Mangeons, sour Kate[?] herbes, Grashoppers in their proper ſea...and in fare as Schauen Cyrtlaber, &c., blue to colour.

candle vi.d. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411 Prawn, fysche, *allagma*. *a* 1529 trans. of *Col. Clowte* 109 Ye spyrle no shrympes nor prawns. 1552 HULOET, Prawne fyshe, *carabus, cloporta*. 1597 SHAKES. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 104 Telling us she had a great deal of Prawns. 1600 VERSTEGAN *Vse Rockes* (ed. 3) Prawns, and Shrimps are of one and the same nature. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) II. 35 Within an acre of being laid low among the prawns, pollacks, and gropelaws. 1850 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, He...devoured gigantic prawns with the heads and tails on.

b. A figure of a prawn as an ornament.

1708 T. N. in *Lond. W. Indies* 171 Two collars of noble prawns...and as many one of them hanged eight chalupes of gold, of excellent workmanship.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1612 RANDOLPH *Q. v. Farmer* (1638) Prognost. Feber (1598 prognost.) 1711 Mrs. HARTGILL *New Present for Maids* 29 Crane-fish, or Prawn Soup. 1858 T. HOOD, *Garrup* I. 80, To Egg-sauce and prawn-pickling are not delicate performances. 1883 *Fisheries Rep. Ireland. Append.* 10 Crab, Lobster, Crayfish, Eel, and Prawn Pots. 1892 *Daily News* 20 June 3/3 Fine net...worth over seven-and-a-half guineas. 1896 KINGSLEY & POLLARD 11 *Rose Fleet Mk. Zool.* 108 The young are passed through a prawn-stage.

Hence **Prawn** *v. intr.*, to fish for prawns (*absol.* and chiefly in *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. pple.* *prawning*).

Prawner, a fisher for prawns; **Prawn ay** *a.*, of or pertaining to prawns; prawn-like.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug., Our shrimps have most prawny proportions. 1888 *Globe* 18 July (Standing), Prawning. *Ibid.*, The hand that prawns must be quick and steady. Every one cannot be a successful prawner. *Ibid.*, A favourite prawning ground is St. Margaret's Bay. *Ibid.*, A 'fleet' of nets for prawning consists of from four to twelve of different sizes. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 4/3 At the Pluce we prawn when the tide goes out.

Prawnce, obs. form of PRINCE *n.*

Praxean (prækˈsiăn), *sb.* and *a.* *Ch. Hist.* [f. personal name *Praxeas* + -AN.] **a.** *sb.* A follower of Praxeas (*c* 200); **b.** *adj.* Belonging to the heresy founded by Praxeas; = MONARCHIAN *sb.* and *a.*

1588-7 T. KNEWE *St. Ant.* (1629) 6 Some doe grant and acknowledge the name of three to the Godhead, but deny their persons; such were the...Praxeanians. 1719 WATERLAND *Fund. Christ's Div.* (ed. 2) 105, The Praxeans...pleaded for themselves, and against a real Trinity, assuming Arianism. Twenties tells them, that They misunderstood scripture. 1872 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v., Philaster wrote that the Ebionites, called also Nazarenes and Praxeans, were one out of the Church. *Ibid.*, In Praxean doctrine, as in second stage, we have Jesus called the Son of God, solely ...on account of a miraculous birth.

Praxinoscope (præksĭnŏˈskōp, *skŏup*). [a. F. *praxinoscope* (M. Reynaud), irreg. f. Gr. πρᾶξις action + -SCOPE.] A scientific toy resembling the zoetrope, in which a series of pictures, representing consecutive positions of a moving body, are arranged along the inner circumference of a cylindrical or polygonal box open at the top, and having in the middle a corresponding series of mirrors in which the pictures are reflected; when the box is rapidly revolved, the successive reflexions blend and produce the impression of an actually moving object.

1882 *Nature* 26 Nov. 80/1 M. Gaston Tissandier describes in *La Nature* an ingenious adaptation of the praxinoscope, ...by means of which the images are projected on a screen, and are visible to a large assembly. 1892 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 98 We have all heard of Mr. Eadweard Muy-bridge and his studies of galloping horses, etc. Some of us have even been fortunate enough to see the real things as exhibited by his praxinoscope.

Praxis (præˈksĭs). [a. Gr. πρᾶξις doing, acting, action, practice, n. of action f. πράττειν to do; whence mod.L. *praxis* (Albertus Magnus *Metaphys.* v. v. 8, *c* 1485).]

1. Action, practice; *spec.* **a.** The practice or exercise of a technical subject or art, as distinct from the theory of it (*Webster*); **b.** Habitual action, accepted practice, custom.

1598 SYLVESTER *Apol. Pistoris* (Arb.) 39 For as Aristotle saith, It is not Gnatic, but *Praxis* must be the fruit. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 156 If after some preparatory grounds of speech...they were led to the praxis thereof in some classic book. 1658 PHILLIPS (title) *Praxis* compendiously Londinensis. Or, the New London Dispensatory ...*In usum*, The Praxis of Chymistry. 1820 CRABBE *Tales* Introd. to *Ld. Granville Poems* 1807 II. 198 In theory false, and pernicious in practice. 1840 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. 350 This aisle is merely the embodiment of practice on the crystalline system of custom.

2. An example or collection of examples to serve for practice or exercise in a subject, esp. in grammar.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 236 Perfected and adjoined as a praxis to the end of the Rudiments. 1780 *Lond. Introd. Lat. Gram.* 123 A Praxis, or Example of Grammatical Exercises. 1779 BEATTIE *Lect. to Pardon, Life* (1806) II. 44, I...send you herewith a little book, containing about two hundred, with a praxis at the end, which will perhaps amuse you. 1894 F. HALL in *N.E.D.* The Five Twelve Praxes in Hebrew, with...Grammatical Praxis.

b. A manual or instrument of practice or exercise in a subject; a practical specimen or model. ? *Obs.*

1721 HADDON *Sermon* Wks. (1841) 124 They [mathematics] are the noblest praxis of logic, or universal reasoning. 1786-97 GILPIN *Christ's Hist.* II. 248 (*Jod.*) The ploddings of the Anchoret were praxises of the art of contented perseverance. 1840 *Spectator* 8/22, (*ed. Ward*) VII. 422 In its Parliamentary Manual[] may do good by presenting to the different legislative bodies a chaste Praxis.

Praxiteles (præksĭˈtĭlēz), *a.* [L. Gr. Πραξιτέλης, n. of f. Πραξιτέλης, Praxitelês = -ɛ̄s.] Belonging to, executed by, or in the style of Praxiteles, a famous Greek sculptor of the 4th century B.C.

1809 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. ii, Praxitelean shapes, whose marble smiles Fill the hushed air with everlasting love. 1905 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 604/3 Works that have recently been claimed as Praxitelean originals.

Pray (*prēi*), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **preie**(n, 4–5 **preye**, 4–6 **prey**, **preie**, **praye**, 4–7 **praie**, 4– **pray** (6 *Sc.* **pra**, ? **prea**). [ME. *preien*, a. OF. *preier* (*Littré*) = Pr. *pregar*, Pg. *pregar* = Sp. *rogar* (:—L. *precāre* (Priscian), cl. L. *precārī* to entreat, pray. In mod.F. *prier* the stem-vowel is levelled under that of the stress-formed forms, *il prie*, etc.]

I. *trans.* with personal object.

1. To ask earnestly, humbly, or supplicatingly, to beseech; to make devout petition to; to ask (a person) for something as a favour or act of grace; *esp.* in religious use, to make devout and humble supplication to (God, or the object of worship). *arch.* **a.** with personal object only.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 313/200 And preide it hider wel pene. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 106 I schal preie the lorde, and he schal sende to you another counselour. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 77 Athinasius, he writeb of vrsoun, was i-poysed and wente to Alexandria. 1389 *Gentl. & Gentlew. R.* (N. T. S.) 38 And than comen forth the Father kynde, And preyst him cryste benygnelie. 1611 BIBLE *John* iv. 31 In the meane while his disciples prayed him, saying, Master, eate. *Heb.* xiii. 18, I will pray the Father, and he shall giue you another Comforter [*marg.* Gr. παράκλητον, Lat. *Paraclitum*]. 1819 DYSON *Pasos* v. (1870), That night the Virgin was no further pray'd.

With various extensions:

b. *to do a thing*, or *that* a thing may be.

a 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxiii. 58, I preye the thou here my bene. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17313 (Fairf.) To quin ve lauerd drightin dere, To send vus wid his messengere he ryte of his ingeild sun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 162 Prouoide Achate. ..To knowe him spede. *c* 1450 *Lyf St. Kath.* (1884) 91 Pray alle pepelle pe precyouse vergyn pat pey myghte be baptized. *c* 1470 *Merlin* 13 The wepon and cruple bere nouzt, prayinge hem to abyde a while. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 13, I pray you that ye wyll helpe vs to be auenged of the false traytour of Aymon. 1556 ABDEN *Trav. & Ad.* 318 The poore folke praied her that he may depart. 1613-14 in *Cal. S. Trans. Ser. I* (1898) I. 290, I pray God your Grande...which as well to you. 1632 *Documents illustr. Progress* (Camden) 68 Mr. Attorney Greenhill shal bee hartily prayed and required...to proceed in examination...of the Wardens of the Fleet and his deputy. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 258 ¶ 1, I pray God, this Horse be honest! 1787 SHARON TURNER *Hist.* (1846) I. 284 Prophet, thou knowledge to relieve him from the sorpoint and treat of a low-sore. 1825 M. FLETCHER *Epis.* (1867) I. 21 They were sent to pray him not to shew himself obstinately bent on thwarting her wish.

c. Const. *for* or *on behalf of* a person or thing; *for* (= of) a thing desired.

c 1330 *Arthour & Merl.* 164 (E. M. MS.) My sone ...I preie pee of pi blessing. *c* 1440 *Rel. Ant. in Times* 34 Ladies ...I preie you of a bone (boon). *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6556 He was bery, eight and day, Pe saint for synfull men to pray. 1482 CAXTON *Caton. Engl.* lii. 76 The blessed pryed this lyttyl Aldrych of lesyr and ioye. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* Iiiiv, Ye shal pray for me. Fathers and mothers ought euery day to pray god for theyr children.

d. with the thing asked as second object: cf. ASK *v.* 3. *obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 111, I will nouht spoken to thee related Riuerie present of what they pray thee.

† **2.** To beg or entreat (a person) to come to a feast, or the like; to invite. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17087 Ar ani he quald him til his hus. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 131 Pey prayed to a feste of pe gestes of pe Pictes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 18 He awaiteth bothe and he wrongge Wine bredde to the Bein he preide. *c* 1400 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xiii, To pray the vsschond and his wife alsoe, To songe with him Shal nyght. 1863 PAGET *Hints. Min. for M.* iv. 1. 191, I pray you home to dinner with me.

II. *trans.* With the thing asked as object.

3. To ask (something) earnestly in prayer; to ask or beg (a thing) with supplication; to crave.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 91 What Jesu hast i-graped it (?) i-grauntid to pe. 1393 T. BRAMPTON tr. *Maidstone's Penitential Psalter* (1842) 29 Now they were laboured to pray his aid. 1609 W. BULLEIN *Bulw.* 2 Then (*after*) ask Whether it be lawfull to pray Jesu-Iesu from all temptations. 1618 CRESSY *Exped. ad.* xi VI. 220 If a conveyance had been prayed, there must have been a limitation to trustees to preserve contingent remainders. 1839 TENNYSON *Gerontius & Edith* 403 Pale Hope and Fear, I pray your courtesy. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 24 The next day Voltaire sent his aunt to prison with leave to ask prayers for him from the people he. 1889 BUNGE *Fortnerbia* III. 8, go like gospel pervasion to introduce his mother and sister to us.

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4. with cognate object: *to pray a prayer*, etc.

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III. 5. *fairly.* To make earnest request or petition; to make entreaty or supplication; *esp.* to present petitions to God, or to an object of worship.

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c. In the formal ending of a petition to the Sovereign, to Parliament, a petition in Chancery, etc. The words after 'pray' were at length reduced to 'etc.', which is now also usually omitted.

1429 *Petition to Parl.* (S. Hen. VI) in *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 346 Please it your right high and wise discretion to pray the King your sovereign Lord, he the advis and assent of the Lords Espirituels and Temporels of this present Parliament...to graunte his Lettres Patents under his Great Seale [etc.]. And we shall pray to God for you. *c* 1440-45 *Petition to Chancery* in *Cal. of Proc. in Chancery* (Rec. Comm. 1830) I. 1 Please it your Lordship, of your noble grace and charite, to ordeyne...that I may have my writte...and ye shall pray for hertely of schrestenes. 1875 *Stevens' Hints* ed. 2, 13 A legislator ...will pray for favourable consideration under which he may complain his act.

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h. with inf. or obj. cl.

a 1300 E. ENGLISH *Chron. Wace* (Rolf) 2525 Preyenge ... pat he wolde ore ought lachanne him wyb. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10205 (Trin.) Dulde to haue bei preyed long. 1550 NICOLS *Comm. Rom.* v. 5. 30 And praied that you will like you hereof. 1824 *Sinner Translator* to Lat. no also pray that you will excuse my speaking to you in my native language. 1892 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Indian* II. 470 (Then) prayed to be exempted from the operation of the law. 1895 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1914) II. 136 Praying that the proper general meetings may be convened.

4. with cognate object: *to pray a prayer*, etc.

c 1350 *W.* (*Advocates' Lib. Edin.*, ch. v. f. 8 b. Gelophen, Asa nihtenne pat Godfrede Chaunde sculd ani preiede to pat lauerd. 1906 *Pilgr. Prof. Ch.* in W. 1531 (8) The prayers of a sinner, though it deserue not to be heard of god, is that he is a synner y^ prayeth it. 1603 SHAKES. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 198 Be pray'd your most posterous prayers this dreadful Night. No word to mine then. 1884 SIDNEY *Apology* 137 Then they shall pray prayers which I will not. 1894 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Empire* 47 They pray a prayer, have a portion of the offering, and spread a portion of it over the altar.

h. With the matter of the prayer as object.

c 1386 CHAUC. *Prioress' Prol.* 156 Pitous to lese, who what I pryed, Relesced nat. 1881 T. HARDY *Hand. Ethelberta* Bk. 29 (1912) I. 263 They pause, they prate, they pray, and preach fashions.

III. 5. *fairly.* To make earnest request or petition; to make entreaty or supplication; *esp.* to present petitions to God, or to an object of worship.

a. *simply.* To offer prayer, to engage in prayer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19040 Ar pe ponis tha das Wrasse ne be wrogt to pain. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Paulus*) 291 Bowd ȝe to wirche ȝe ay may I wis nan standand lange I prayand. 1380 WYCLIF *Lodr.* xi. 1 Lord, teche us to preie, as and John teuyte his disciplis. 1388 — *Acts* ix. 11 Lo! he preieth. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1277 Pat Satin it wyrry fanne to fast & to pray. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 30 Thairfor we ȝow al to cleyis bot ioin vus in the vi chaptour of S. Mathew. 1598 DALLINGTON tr. *Estella's Med. Lect.* 9, 169 As Caiphas supposed he prayed vttir the consequence. 1603 SHAKES. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 92 How I persuaded, how I prayed, and kneel'd. 1640 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. Nor is it easily credible, that he who can preach well, should be unable to pray well. 1798 COLERIDGE *Ancient Mar.* viii, He prayeth well, who loveth well Both man and bird and beast. 1816 SCOTT *Tales of Grandf.* Ser. II. xiv, Chatterbone...said 'I gave you leave to pray, and you are preaching'. 1850 BLAIR, Prose *Death Christ's C.* xxviii, 'I am dying', said he. Close, preceding his head: 'pray!' 1881 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 83 To pray is to redeem any day from common place.

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help him to plead. *Ibid.*, An humiliant may pray in aid of the parents and ordinary.

7. *trans.* and *refl.* with *compl.* To bring, put, or get into some state or condition by praying. *Pray down, out*: see DOWN *adv.* 13 b, OUT *adv.* 7, 8.

1843 *Tracts Camps. Gen. revol.* by Nehemiah prayed himself into; Daniel prayed himself out; one Saviour also pray'd himself into an agony. 1877 C. MATHER *Pneumalogy of Prayer* (1682) 287 If Rhemnys arise, let us pray them down again. 1888 LUTTERS *Script Eccl.* (1850) I. 372 At the queen's (Scagard) at St. Johns are prayers made, &c.—for the praying of persons out of purgatory. 1705 PARK *Life to Swift* 16 Oct., I would not pray them out of purgatory. 1822 J. *Wyatt Lett. Assoc.* 235 One of them gifted with a loud and clear voice, drowned the other totally, and actually prayed him down. 1892 T. F. BURTON in T. W. Reid *Life W. E. Forster* (1888) I. v. 178 All I can say is (and it applies to all cases of complexity), pray it out.

8. † **a.** *I pray you (thee)*; used parenthetically to add instance or deference to a question or request. So **b.** *Pray you, pray then*, etc. (Cf. PRITHEE.) *arch.* *I pray, Obs.*

1559 *Injunct.* 4 *Elizabeth* D iv, Yet I pray you, be covetous, D. is not vnmyndy myne poynion Your cumpany to enioie. 1598 *Frign. Prof.* (W. de W., 1531) 11 b, Anselme I pray you pardon to my insufficyence and ignorance. 1598 BARRET *Alcrie* 3/1 a. 15 Master pung-nose, pun I praie you, which is the waie to Master Gnatbie? 1600 T[HAVERNER] *Faiuell & Knell* 10, *pur* Ob. I am sure'd with my. I preacher, count, Vsfold to me, what sad misfortune it was.

b. 1522 Q. MARGARET in Mrs. Wood *Lett. Illustr. Ladies* (1846) I. 307 Pray you, grant to pardon me that I write so plainly to you. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. ii. Pray thee let me know it. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Persius* viii 'Brevity? I pray you, why, pray you, what do I know?' 1676 HOWARD *Ithad* 31 But, brother, pra'ye, sit down and rest a while.

c. 1590 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, ii. v. 36 Why what (I pray) is Worcester more than that? 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arm.* 134 I pray, what Scripture proues it? 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. 68, 427 Where, I pray, is it that we see it?

d. Contracted to *pray* (*pr.* PLEASE *v.* 6 c).

1583 *Ist Pt. of Stanihurst's Trail.*, etc. (Shilled Soc.) 48 Pray that it never again. 1620 DEKKER *Theaf.* Sat. i. 18 Pray set it down, and run you. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* iii. 1, Pray, sir, are the roads deep between this and Paris? 1707 *Excess Polemarchus's Conch. Spain* 103 Pray consider the consequences of a lost battle. 1800 HAN. MORE *Strictures Mod. Ed.* (1818) I. 282 So Pray let me pass. 1858–9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Lond. in Georgia* (1863) 12 Now pray take your seat. 1879 *Jeremy Diddler* iii. 111. 220 Shall I tell you why? Pray do.

† **Pray,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* rare. [*f.* PRAY *v.*] An act of praying; a prayer.

c 1325 *Spec. Gr. Wisom.* 58 Iesu Crist...milde; ' Nis gein i wille the.' a 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 48 He bi holie pray Mathelon hot ! and hym hath I gotten myryth. 1450–80 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. 66 Syr Thay...songe & redde many maners & prayers over hym. 1634 GEORGE *Plain Notes* 6 v. 14 Fedan, we are for fighting, not for pray.

Pray (*prē*), *sb.*[2] *Norw. dial.* [Deriv. unknown.] ' A wooden pin used in thatching' (E. D. D.).

1370 *Stamford Churches, Acc.* in *Antiquary* Apr., (1881) 101 In the hame to thatche the churche hoose, vis. iiijd. ob. For pays for yt same worke...vjd. In the litle pays and a hundredth tydgers xijd. 1850 GLOUCESTER. Glass, Prays, the wooden pins used in thatching.

Pray, *obsol.* f. SPRAY[1] (Douglas *Æneis*) (ed. 1553) xii. Prol. 90. **Pray,** *obs.* form of PREY.

† **Pray able,** *a. Obs.* [*a.* OF. **preable, prea-, preiable*, *f. preier* to PRAY : see -ABLE.] That may be prayed to or entreated.

a 1440 HARDYNG *Feather* lxxxiv. 12 Dyr. 131 Turne lord from wrage; and pitiefull be mercyable. a 1581 WYLEY *Hist. Perpetuite* in *Hen. VI* 1. 1. 1.

Pray-er-bell. A bell rung to call a household, school, or body of worshippers, to prayer.

a 1330 *Poems of Dunbar* xl. in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 187 With that they hard the prayer bell Off thair awin accord. 1680 N. O. *Bellman's Lantern* 14 They could smell The Knights Banns, though Deafes th' Prayer-bell. 1698-9 Rauw. M. Howell *Lambs Farewell* (1858) 139 The prayer bell had only just rung when I came down. 1857 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xii. 327 Referring to the measured chime of the prayer-bell at morn and even.

Pray-er-book.

1. A book of forms of prayer; spec. the Book of Common Prayer, containing the public liturgy of the Church of England.

1598-9 in Bwaites *Sermon Chancelor. Ann.* (1818) 200 Prayer bookes set a Nailer 4*s*. 1848-9 *Ibid.* 302 Colemans Prayer Bookes, 3*s*. 8*d*. 1662 Prayer *Diary* 31 July, I read prayers out of the Common Prayer Book. 1690 W. Mather *Gosp. Mystl. Sanctif.* xiii. (1784) 183 You must make the whole business your Common-prayer-book, as the primitive Church did. 1710 Steele *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 6, I was almost the only Person that looked in a Prayer-Book all Church-time. 1804 Dodge *Life: Comp.* 40 Editions of Prayer Books, beginning with the first impression in 1549, in folio. 1869 Pusey *Montgomery Misunderstood* 11 Finding the places in his prayer-book. 1892 Pollexfen *Eccl. Law* 201 After the Second Prayer Book of Edw. VI omitted all reflections to the spiritual acts, ordered in the first and last Prayer Book, extending the consecration of the holy elements.

2. *transf.* See quot.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii, Smaller hand-screws, which the sailors call 'prayer books', are used to scrub in among the crevices and narrow places.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1846 *Western Com.* 20 Dec. 2/1 May I say that your lordship is a Prayer-book Churchman—by which I mean that you neither belong to the English Church Union nor the Church Association? 1849 *Ibid.* 4 Mar. 2/3 It would be much to be regretted if the influence of the Prayer-book Piety were weakened by individual secedings.

Prayere, variant of Prairie (meadow) *Obs.*

Prayerful (*prē·ə-fŭl*), *a.* [f. Prayer[1] + -ful.]

1. Of a person: Much given to prayer, devout.

1626 B. Haggai *Handmaid to Recovery* (1630) 9 'Tis singly necessary in afflictions or in prosperity, in the exercise of mercie to be thankfull. 1706 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* iii. (1852) I. 330 He was very pious in his childhood, and, because pious, therefore prayerful. 1878 Whittier *Ps. Wife* (1879) II. 153 Pious, urbane, prayerful people.

2. Of speech, looks, actions, etc.: Characterized by or expressive of prayer.

1632 Rich. Hall *Thirsk Accl.* 1 Some have a prayerful desire to [have] it so. 1637 M. Leonard *Use & Pract. Faith* 86 Faith puts utmost into a mourning, confessing, prayerful breast. 1838 Hawthorne in *Dunbar Mem. & Corr.* (1884) I. 152 A general and prayerful reading of Scripture. 1870 Parnassus *Lyr. Poems* 30 With prayerful earnest eyes.

Prayerfully (*prē·ə-fŭli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a prayerful manner, with much prayer.

1626 C. S. Fama *Deplr. Restauration* (1631) 30 They should prayerfully examine the succeeding question. 1679 Cas. *Resistance Gosp.* 6 If the Ill are to be borne, persistently, prayerfully, desire the good reason hereafter will not be given.

Pray·erfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being prayerful.

1648 in Wordsworth *Ecclesiast.* 1853 Mowell *Hymn, 'O Worship the Lord'*, He will ... Comfort the sorrows, and answer the prayerfulness. 1881 Independent *Jerem. Coll. Chapel* 1/2 The secrets of all the fruitfulness of the fragmentary lives of old—humility and prayerfulness.

Pray·ering, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* (*contemptuous*). [f. Prayer[1] : see -ing[1].] Offering or saying of prayers.

1848 *Bowes P. M. Presb.* 25, But what is the use of all this parroting and prayering?

Pray·erless, *a.* [f. Prayer[1] + -less.] Without prayer; not having the habit of prayer.

a 1631 Donne *To Chas. Rutland* Poems (1654) 280 Who prayerless lives, or, without this, prayes, Doth but one half, that's none. 1633 Bolton *Cher. Consol.* 98 Those that ... live ungodly, will wrongfully, unprovoked prayerless families. 1738 Wesley *Relig. Soc.* iii. (1743) 189 God forbid that any house, among Christians, should be prayerless. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxxiv, Religious and prayerless ... not thinking of God's anger or mercy, but of his wife's.

b. *transf.* (Of times, places, states, etc.)

1618 J. Wilkes *City of Prague* 1. 1. ii. I could believe That many a Sabbath had past'd prayerless on Wights its holy solitude. 1806 Mudge *A. Bedgm* (1841) 13 Scarce a tarry Barge on the prayerless shores. 1859 *Farmer's Mag.* LI. 326 The usual connexion between prayerless pride and ignorance of heart.

Hence **Pray·erlessly** *adv.*, **Pray·erlessness.**

a 1846 T. H. Stockfield in Wordsw. Prayerlessness. 1847 Worsley, *Prayerlessly.* 1881 J. Stevens *Discourses Ps. cxxii.* iv. It is Satan's whose lands can lead from prayerlessness to godliness. 1891 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Dec. 316 Such enthusiasts may be said to have grasped the rope carelessly and prayerlessly. 1892 Dr. Pearson in *Daily News* 1 Feb., In this apostate day—this day of unbelief and comparative prayerlessness.

Pray·er-meeting. A meeting for prayer; a religious meeting for devotion, in which several of those present offer prayer.

1831 A. Bonar in *Diary & Lett.* (1893) 78 In some sort a prayer-meeting every one Studies in the Bible. 1838 M'Cheyne *Ibid.* 72 This means a fruit of our prayer-meeting, begun last Wednesday. 1877 Stevenson *Advice* xxxiii. 440, I invite those who take part in our prayer-meetings to lay this matter to heart.

Pray·er-mill. = next.

1820 Lyttleton *Charmer in Gil. Wonds* 133/1 Many ...walk about always with a small *prayer-mill* in their hand, turning it as they go. 1846 *Dodd's Hyms* 56 Nov. 2/2 The pious Tibetan sets his prayer-mill agoing by worm-power.

Pray·er-wheel. [f. Prayer[1] + Wheel *sb.*]

1. A mechanical aid to or substitute for prayer, used especially by the Buddhists of Tibet, consisting of a cylindrical box inscribed with or containing prayers, revolving on a spindle: see quot. 1868.

1811 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 301 The inscriptions in such prayer-wheels commonly consist of names for souls, psalms, and the six great general heavens. 1868 Montgomerie in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* 15 July 154 The Tibetans ... made use of the rosary and prayer-wheel. ... 2. Each revolution represents one repetition of the prayer, which is written on a scroll inside the cylinder. 1893 Encl. Dominion *Parnphs* I. 193 There was a Buddhist prayer-wheel being turned by wind-power, and resting off persons at so many per hour.

2. A wheel set with bells and fastened to the ceiling of a chapel, formerly used for divination in connexion with masses at other devotional services.

1837 *Daily News* 26 July 3/1 Even now in Brittany a kind of prayer-wheels are kept in churches and set spinning by the devout.

Pray·er-wise, *adv.* [f. Prayer[1] + -wise.] After the manner or in the way of a prayer.

1583 H. Jr. *Godlie Treat.* 70 The 8th phrase pronunciation [sc. of Ps. cxl.] is his prayer to the Lord. 1601 Ashmolean *Exod. Pentat.* (1624) 61 The Greeke translates it, prayer-wise, The Lord judge. 1850 J. B. Johnston *Hom. R. Shores* iv. 41 He frequently sending up a thought to God prayerwise.

Praying (*prē·ĭŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pray *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Pray: prayer, earnest request.

1393 R. Bruyne *Handl. Synne* 236 Pus maide deuse of mete and drynk, Pat dop hem vnable to bidde pe prayinge. 1580 Whitg. *Def. Ans.* (1851) 229 God ... heareth humble thanksgiving and prayinges. a 1592 Greene *Alcon* 1. 1 (Harl. MS.) Prayings, Almsdeeds, and Fastyng. 1680 Caution *Disord. Drink.* 10 The Saints ever use praying of the Litanie system the gems. 1723 Fountain. *Death* 1 A vile Thief he divests means of prayengers ... some openly & some privately. a 1770 Dodd in H. Henry *Farn. Engl. Ill.* (1811) 1. 262/1 Either praying will make a man give over sinning, or sinning will make a man give over praying. 1879 Browning *Red Pottage* 225 Indeed ... whisper it soon across All ringing to my heart, all praying to my lords.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* = Used for or in prayer, as *praying-machine, -mania, -place, -sheet*, etc.; **praying-carpet, -mat, -rug** = Prayer-carpet; **praying-cylinder, -drum, -jenny, -machine, -wheel** = Prayer-wheel 1; **praying-desk** = Prayer-desk; **praying-scarf, -shawl** = Prayer-scarf; **praying-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of one praying.

1844 Jesse *Salathiels* I. 201 The old Emperor ... [was] praying but "praying carpet as the ground. 1841 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) I. 279, I made myself ... a sort of Persian couch out of the "praying-cushions. 1884 Georgina *Memoirs* 141 These "praying-cylinders seem to be seldom left long at rest. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 5/3 A "praying-desk ...and a table for an altar were placed in the middle of the room, and pictures carried in the sacred icon from the old home of Prayer the Great. 1886 *All Year Round* 24 Aug. 52 Like a Buddhist priest's rosary "praying-drum. a 1842 *Southey Comm.-pl. Bk.* Soc. x. (1849) 408/2 A "praying-house, or chapel. 1857 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 513 The followers of the great Lama have invented "praying-mills. *Ibid.*, The Kazouls, or "praying readers. 1891 *Man. Dress All in a Maze's X.* 26/2 to Hall-walking on a "praying-mat was a young girl. 1844 *Mem. Bartholomew Fair* II. 120 The splendid "praying-mats, studded with Mexican "praying plates. 1897 Trinidad *Chron. Builders of Chair* 41 That "praying-ring came from a Tennessee camp. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 6/2 Charged ...with stealing three "praying scarfs ...from the Jewish Synagogue, at Bayswater. 1892 Darwell *Chairs. Church* 7 Photographs and "praying shawls. 1887 E. Gallaft *Forest Outlaws* 247 The "praying-stool, the whip for flagellation, and the sackcloth. 1871 Alexandra *Wheel of Law* 3 which The "praying-wheel, a box full of texts, the turning of which is supposed to be as efficacious as the actual repetition of them. 1889 *Century Mag.* Jan. 371/1 The praying-wheel exists in all chapels in Bhutan as a religious toy, formerly used with the full magical value the invention of the least clergyman. 1898 Rawlins *Knight's Treas. Inv.* 283 This Indian Mandir...hath six feet like the Locust, but the forewost thicker and longer than the other, the which because for the most part she holds up together ("praying-wise) it is commonly called with us *Prayer Bird*. 1879 C. Mabie *Antiochus* 276 One "praying-work which comes up at times.

Pray·ing, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That prays.

1583 Acts *Mary's Progress, penance, penitentiae, penitentiales.* a 1586 Cleg. Peterborough *Ps.* cxl. 1, To thee my praying vein doth lay. 1592 M. Hoker *Life F. Kinsey* Wks. (1612) II. 293/1 Christ's last breath was praying breath. 1789 T. Bellamy *Hist. Moses* I. 283 A piece of sewing, which Philip means to be taken upon John Buncomb, a praying Indian. 1890 Rider Haggard *Maiwa* 256 The white praying man, who had come ...to teach us people of the Zulu.

b. **Praying-insect,** the Mantis (*praying mantis, or praying locust*), so called from the position in which it holds its fore-legs.

1796 Pennant *Indian Zool.* (1801 Manual). 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* viii. (1818) II. 101 The genera *Mantis* and *Phasma* ...contain praying insects and spectres.

Hence **Pray·ingly** *adv.*, in a praying manner.

1890 Milton *Apol. Smect.* xi. 93 To speak prayingly.

Prayn, -**s,** obs. forms of Prawn.

† **Pray-pray,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* Of or prayer to one saying 'Pray! pray!'

1594 Richardson *Orandum* (1632) II. sig. xiij 'Pray, sir, forgive me'; and she held up her hands pray-pray-fashion.

Prayse, obs. form of Praise *sb.*, *v.*

Pre- (*pri*, *prē*) *prefix*, repr. L. *præ* adv. and prep. (of place, rank, and time) before, in front, in advance. This was commonly written *pre* or *pre* in mod.L., and has become *pre-* in the modern Romanic langs. In Eng. the prefix was sometimes written *prae-* after the revival of learning, but is now regularly *pre-*. In a few words recognized as Latin, and their immediate derivatives, *præ-* is now usual, though even these are frequently, esp. in America, written with *pre-*. See Præ-.

In L. *præ* was prefixed adverbially to a great number of verbs, as *præambulo* to champion in front, *præambulone* to walk before, *præcidere* to cast in front, *præcingulone* to gird on, *præcurrere* to run before, *præcudere* to rush out before, be prominent, *præjudicare* to judge or pass sentence beforehand, *præmeditare* to use or think before the point or already; also with verbal derivatives, as *præcinctor* a leader in singing, *præcursor* a forerunner, *præditio* foretelling, *præfatione* fore-speech, preface. Less often with adjs. and nbs., as *præclarus, præmultus* very, ripe before the time, *præmiss* leading the way; *præmissor* a servant standing before, *præmolestus* trouble beforehand, *præsenex* a forebear or first sire. Also very frequently prefixed as an intensive to adjectives, as *præalter* high before or in comparison with others, pre-eminently high, *præclarus* pre-eminently clear or bright, *præpotens* exceedingly powerful, perpotent, *præmultus* very strong. In Latin *præ-* was rarely prefixed with prepositional force, so as to *præcedere* the parts in front of the heart, *præripia* places in front of or near the bank of a river, *præsidere* adv. surpassing or beyond measure.

In English many Latin verbs and their derivatives in *præ-* have their representatives in *pre-*, and the use of this prefix has been greatly extended, so that it is now a living element, profitable to almost any verb of Latin origin, and even sometimes prefixed to words of English or modern origin, as *pre-breathe, pre-possess, pre-shrink*, etc. So too with adjectives or substantives, other than verbal; in less common, and the L. intensive use is *præalter*, etc., though retained in a few words taken or imitated from L., is not a living use in Eng. But the prepositional construction, in which *pre-* governs the second element, which was rare in L., has in English received vast extension, so as to become the second great living use, *pre-* being preferred to *ante-* as the opposite of *post-* in new formations, and often substituted for it, as in *pre-baptismal, pre-Christian, pre-historic, pre-Darwinian, pre-reformation* instead of *ante-baptismal, ante-Christian, ante-historic, ante-Darwinian, ante-reformation*. This preference of *pre-* may be partly due to its superior shortness and emphasis, but it lacks largely in order to avoid the real confusion of *pre-* with *post-*, as in *ante-Christian, ante-historic, ante-Darwinian, ante-Reformation*.

Pronunciation. In all English formations in *pre-* and most of those formed in Latin or French, in which the sense of 'before' is felt, the prefix is pronounced with a close ē, long or short (ī, ĭ). In unaccentedsyllables, the vowel is regularly long, and more or less stressed, e.g. *pre-del* (*prē·dĕl*), *pre-limit* (*prē·lĭmĭt*), *pre-telegraph* (*prē·tĕlĭgrăf*). In words of this class of more permanent standing and more independent meaning, the ē is long (ī) when stressed, and usually short (ĭ), but capable of being long (ī), when not under stress: primary or subordinate, e.g. *pre-aute* (*prē·ōt*), *pre-classic* (*prē·klă·sĭk* or *prī-*). In words from Latin in which the sense 'before' is obscured or lost, *pre-*, when unstressed, is (*prĭ*): when stressed, (*prĭ*) or (*prē*): thus, *pre-cinct* (*prī·*), *pre-cise* (*prī·*), *pre-vent* (*prĭ·*), *pre-vail* (*prĭ·*), *pre-vent* (*prĭ·*), *pre-pare* (*prĭ·*), *pre-pense* (*prĭ·*), *pre-text* (*prī·*), *pre-fer* (*prĭ·*), *pre-fix* (*prī·*). But here also (*prē·*) is long(formed to (*prē·*) under rhetorical or facetious stress, as in 'Did you say "repair" or "prepare"?' 'not the "prevention" but the "prevention" of the nuisance'.

Use in Modern. Nouns and vocal compounds of English formation in *pre-* are usually hyphened, as *pre-geological, pre-natal, pre-medical*; compounds already formed in Latin or French, and their derivatives, are regularly written indivisible, as *precaution, prelaudation, prefigure*. But between these extreme types there are very many combinations in which the use varies, the hyphen being employed wherever its use appears to add to the clearness of the writer's meaning, or when it is desired to emphasize the function of the prefix, to connect the compound with the simple word or with the analogous compound in *post-*, or the like. In this dictionary, such words are as a rule entered in the unhyphened form, though the quotations will show that both forms are freely used. But in words in which *pre-* is prefixed to a word or element beginning with e, the hyphen is retained or inserted, to prevent confusion, as in *pre-existence, pre-engage, pre-exist*. (These are sometimes printed *preëxistence*, etc.)

In this dictionary, all important and established words in *pre-* are treated in their proper alphabetical places, but compounds of rare occurrence, chiefly nonces, and those of obvious meaning and regular formation, are given below, under their respective classes. Nonce-words and casual combinations can be formed at will, and are collected in number, so that only examples showing their formation and use are required.

I.Arrangement. A. *pre-* adverbial. 1. Of time or order: with vb.; a. with vb.; b. with adj. II. Of place: a. with adj.; b. with vb.; III. a. Of order, rank, importance, quality, degree. IV. 6, Invariable. B. *pre-* prepositional. I. Of time: 1, with adj.; 2, with vb. or ger. II. Of place: 3, with adj.

A. Combinations in which *pre-* is adverbial or adjectival, qualifying the verb, adjective, or substantive, to which it is prefixed.

I. Of time or order of succession.

In casual combinations better with hyphen; but often without. *Pre-* stressed (*prē·*).

1. With verbs, or ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs. derived from them, in sense 'fore-, before, beforehand, previously, in advance', as Pre-acknowledge, -adjudge, -age, -admit, etc., and in many others of obvious meaning, as *pre-acquit, -adapt, -adjust, -adopt, -affect, -adapt, -amass, -appoint, -approve,*

-ascertain, *-baptize*, *-bargain*, *-build*, *-busy*, *-caution*, *-canvass*, *-command*, *-comprehend*, *-conclude*, *-confess*, *-conjecture*, *-consolidate*, *-constitute*, *-construct*, *-condition*, *-contract*, *-corrupt*, *-counsel*, *-dedicate* (*prededicate* pp. 1581), *-demand*, *-determine*, *-destroy*, *-devise*, *-devote*, *-direct*, *-disorder*, *-disorderly*, *-employ*, *-enact*, *-enchain*, *-erect*, *-excuse*, *-exhort*, *-extinguish*, *-fast*, *-furnish*, *-fashion*, *-incline*, *-inform*, *-ordain*, *-instill*, *-liquidate*, *-make*, *-medicate*, *-model*, *-necessitate*, *-obtain*, *-partake*, *-pattern*, *-plot*, *-practise*, *-pronounce*, *-prove*, *-provide*, *-receive*, *-reconcile*, *-require*, *-reveal*, *-secure*, *-select*, *-sentence*, *-sift*, *-study*, *-surmise*, *-suspect*, *-touch*, *-torture*, *-undervalue*, *-write*.

1603 T. Arthur *Tyr. Trag.* 30 You were doth Christ Jesus suppose to suffer for us, and *pre-accept his aquaint with it? **a1711** Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 13 All Sins are venial the Elect commit, Which God's Decrees Eternal pre-acquit. **1844** Stoney *Expos. Revelation* I. 2. (1859) 17 The same proposition in one will ... *produce the organ to some mode of reasoning. **1880** Horton *Essays Q. Anne* I. v. 113 The punishment *predoomed by the Deity. **1884** Horrocks in *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 5/2 (Ther) result of a carefully *predigested experiment. **1708** J. Cockburn *Serm. Penit. Yale* 2. (1850) 208 Covenant sins, hastening to the grave, seem to *pre-adapt one of its qualities,—and cry out with Ju—We can never have enough. **1658** Br. Reynolds *Lord's Supper* 252, The Spirit of Christ doth *prefect the Soul with an endless taste of that glory. **1588** J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 127 Any proofes, or testimonies *prealleged in the former part. **1** T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* I. 12 (1659) 243 The last causes prealleged. **1808** Bentham *Sc. Reform* 58 Of which evidence to give effect is to be the object *pre-appointed. **1854** Owen *Distr. Satisf.* Preface Wks. 1855 XI. 155 Whom He foreknows, that is, *preapprehends them for predestination. *Ibid.* 132 His preapprizing of them ...must be his eternal acceptation of them in Christ. **1800–12** Bentham *Fallacies* (*Pol. Tact.*) *Introd.* (1816) IV. 469 Quarrelling by *pre-ascertained or agreed on. **1669** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 53 Hottentots who used to baptize after death in some fiery water not *pre-hagrid it. **1800** G. Ansaldi in Wolfe & Clark *Cambridge* (1888) II. 78 Upon which *pre-bargained piece of ground a brick wall is already erected. **1903** *Motor Jrnl.* 24 Jan. 114 To obviate the trouble of *pre-booking all the seats. **1886** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 1305. 1080/1 *Prebranded ale. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 481 (Children) gets peculiarly sensitive to *pre-cerebral air. **1852** in H. Cary *Mem. Gl. Cin. War* (1856) II. 246 The most subscribed papers were *pre-censured by the committee. **1735** *Pre-commended [see *pre-* 1] approved. In Pisc. A. 17. **1856** [H. S. Monsell (title)] Lyra Pentecostalis. That two lives had been *pre-counted to the parental eyes of their country. **1822–28** Bentham *Encycl. Treaties. Introd.* (1828) II. 4 To *pre-contemplated ill cases facts,—and to cases, when no precontemplation to ground a act of questions. **a 1684** Leighton *Comm. 1 Peter* Wks. 1832 I. 192 *pre-contemplation that the Son should undertake the business. **1654** Barry *Mystic* 14 Without pause, *preconfound his sins. **1581** J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* In Shafts not Altars probably *preconjectured, that Adam should be crowned Emperour. **1805** J. Pearson in *Gospel. Midnigh. Yell.* 340/1 Effects of subterraneous convulsions upon the *preconsolidated strata. **1826–31** Wilson, *Unclosterized [citing Pilate]. **1796–1814** Wordsw. *Excursion* VIII. 688 In whom a premature or unsteady Reche not the Error of nature, *precurrent The reason. **1730** *Student* I. 23 Mahomet found most of his laws already prepared to his hands by the long *preconceived observation of them. **1800–12** Bentham *Fallacies* (*Pol. Tact.*) *Introd.* (1816) IV. 80 *Mendacity*, *pre-credulity, perjury. **1611** G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 62 On the same bobnails, but *pre-corrupted by Vulcanicke fates, He is mingled. **1833** Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 186 Long ago It was foolish forewit to, *preconsulted of. **1683** *Present State of Jamaica* 21 The seasonable time, which was certainly *predestined to joy. **1632** J. Waddy tr. Lessius' *Nat. Paradise* 12, 33 Without preventing their commands by a *predetermined leave or any bound decreed. **1884** Pearson *Engl. Pulpit* iv. 130 You may ...*predetermine the thing, by submission, before the senate gives an Experimental thereof. **1862** Nature XXVI. 130 Referring back to his own *pre-dentured species. **1872** R. MacWade (*Year Book Cyc.*) 374 As much as if they were set and *predestined. **a 1661** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 311 Wines ... the Queen's Butler had *predevoured his estate. **a 1658** Whichcote *Moh Philosophia* (1688) 58 *Predisposing us to our offices. **1626** Bacon *Sylva*, Inscr. (1640) 193 May possibly...be *predisordered and engendered in all Liquid consistences. **1879** T. Hill *Two Under Tread.* 133 Predigested and *pre-enjoined to nature. **1601** Bacon. *Milit. Y.* in *L.* 49 That false false Villains, Whose fi nesses it was *pre-enjoy'd by him. **1805** Gentleman's *Mish. Repl.* (1848) I. 298 That every the least predisposition there shall suffice. **1901** Sir W. Ramsay in *Nat. Trans.* 3 Nov. 19 W. Monson in *Philosophia Trad. & Invest.* (1708) II. Adv. I *pre-entertain a high opinion of their worth. **1643** Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 21 Were they ...*prefixed there *pronounced Privileges and Kings. **1870–98** Lessons *Prp. Daily Prof.* v. I have done it...to *prevision some things to my book. **1617** Bingham *Funl. Eccles. Introd.* 326 Brought out, *pre-enjoyed to a longing anticipation, and then returned with fruition. **1800** T. Rees' *Cyclop.* (Gen. Geogr. Arts) *Engl. Nat. Bridg.* (1812) 6 All practical improvements in these *pre-antagonized and stifled by the birth, by the sweeping scather of unnatural. **1835** Sewell *Essay on Class* II. 5 A better project, wherein to exercise her *prefashioned zeal. **1873** Owen *Serm.* Wks. 1875 IX. 422 If Christ hath not previously *pre-qualified and *pre-fitted you with gifts. **1658** tr. *Mead of God* v. 140 *Predestinated holiness. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 6 May 5/4 Commissions marked would by pre-inducing more dangerous circulants. **1897** J. Sturgeon *Scott. Presb.* 349 Must be not been *pre-imbued with natural instincts. **1863** Maurice *Kor. Brit. Public.* 254 Laws or rules of assimilating *pre-imparted to them. **1850** Commons Ch. & St. 96, ii 215 In both...the mouldings must have pre-existed, or rather *pre-inbreathed. **a 1711** Ken *Cantica Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 413 All Prophecies ...Into the ancient Prophets *pre-instill'd. **1800–12** Bentham *Fallacies* (*Pol. Tact.*) *Introd.* (1816) IV. 310 Binding themselves...to pay a sum of money, *prelegislated or not prelegislated. ...Before the plaintiff should lose his cause. **1893** J. Cranstoun *Freshwaters* viii. (1894) 103 He went with his mind *premade up to receive a certain treatment. **1898** Gentl. Cornw. 1. viii. 8 The body of Jaffe having been then *premembered, became ...*premembered. **1631** E. Leigh *Rich man's Thare. Philist.* (1656) 400 A *premeriting or Representation. **1774** M. Dalton *Abbot, Mist.* I. 187 In Defence of their *preconceited Constitutions. *Ibid.* Unless a Council has been *premeditated. **1882** R. Quain *Heather Lintie* (1888) 38 [Yet] *preparedes of Hope's deliciousness. **1624** Vicars *God in Mount* 23 The grace with travailed and ...*prepastured as aforesaid. **1643** Prynne *Rome's Master-Piece* (ed. 2) 21 A chiefe maker of this *pre-plotted Tragedy. **1899** Pollock *Ch. Hist.* 12, II. § 14 Making it necessary for others, what ostensibly they had *prescribed themselves. **1804** Kinnear *on Seven Vials without Title* III. 34 We would *pre-pronounce the censure of Rome-saints. **1893** Nonc *Ribbesdale* (ed. 3) xiv A person, the existence of which is *pre-proved. **1894** Pollock *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 25 He provisionally *pre-provided Incumbents for them. **1804** A. Watson *Anstr. Fidei Paralip.* 17 An outward organ, or mean, of a *provisional grace. **1800** Mr. W. Bennet *Defence* 24 *Pre-qualified to those three things or stages, which spake from there to the personall homage was her head, and King at Bethlem. **1892** Myers *Cur. Inquisitor* (1892) 213 It was certainly never *prerevealed to me that I should spend one of the few Christmas days. **a 1** 1678 Mayne *Lucian* (1684) 256, I would know the nature of the Prayers, of the Monks, and Nun-mills, being *pronounc'd from their fires. **1804** Watson tr. *Sturm's Reflections for* conclusions observations. **1897** Pollock *Spinoza* 21 Mist To Him. Who have *prescribed *pre-sentenced us. **a 1670** Hickman *Hist. Williamites* (1691) 28 In weightier petitions ...which was not to be *presided by the other Officers. **a 1661** Fuller *Worthies, Cumbr.* (1662) I. 150 A most excellent preacher, who...preached what he had *premulled some comments then before. **1664** Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 200 The effect was this (as was *prenoticed). **1841** Brit. *Enter. Mis.* (Sutton) 75 If these be longe in bondage, and *prerepelled. **1580** Abraham *Verse Pol. Wks.* (1908) I. 115 He takes the oaths of Allegiance and supremacy, which he is *prerequir'd to swear, or think well. **1893** Pollock *Ch. Hist.* viii. II. § 27 Their cruelty to *prerunning of essays, whom afterwards they put to death. **1898** *Daily Ch.* 5 Oct. 6/2 Countess of Cumberland has Hotchkiss having *preadjusted that the Baron Chirnside had thoughts of conferring with her. **1840** Br. Reynolds *Passions* 92, It doth to some not *presuite our souls and our blessedness together.

2. With a sb., this being usually a derivative from a verb to which *pre-* is in adverbial relation: = Existing or taking place previously, placed before (something else); previous, preceding, earlier: as *pre-acquaintance*, *-adaptation*, *-adjustment*, *-administration*, *-adjustment*, *-appearance*, *-appreciation*, *-approval*, *-arrangement*, *-ascertainment*, *-calculation*, *-completion*, *-concession*, *-conclusion*, *-connection*, *-consent*, *-contrivance*, *-contemplation*, *-conviction*, *-decay*, *-decision*, *-dedication*, *-desert*, *-detainer*, *-discipline*, *-disposition*, *-embodiment*, *-entail*, *-equipment*, *-examination*, *-expectation*, *-expounder*, *-foundation*, *-impression*, *-indication*, *-inhabitation*, *-location*, *-meditation*, *-notification*, *-observation*, *-opinion*, *-ordination*, *-preparation*, *-representation*, *-security*, *-service*, *-sketch*, *-sketcher*, *-union*. Also with other substantives: **Pre-acti vity**, previous activity; **Pre-a-ptitude**, antecedent aptitude; **Pre-be-ding**, foreboding; **Pre-ete rnity**, previous eternity, eternal previous existence; **Pre-e-xance**, a forerunner, 'Christian' name; **Pre-part**, previous or preceding part; **Pre-ere-ur**, an anticipatory error; **Pre-sha-dow**, a shadow of what is coming.

1840 Webster, *Preacquaintance, previous acquaintance. **1888** J. Ward in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 750 The components are only more definite than those simply suggestive of pain because of inherited *pre-adaptation. **1884** Sinai Gardiner *Expulsion* 70 The preparation or *predisposition of attention may be said to be perfect. **1892** *Dominion Churchm.* 13 July 444/2 It was instituted by Christ after the *predetermination of S. John. **1851** Woodward *St. Stevens* Prel. 29 Wrinkle and with a *preabstinency of it. **1893** Bagot *Spir. Life* 40 *Mystic*, n. 'out of it.' What, John, whom *preacquaintance Transcends all class. **1881** *Weekly Dasp Nations* 28 In Sclave and Gonerask, was given a *pre-appearance of the final judgment upon the World. **a 1642** Bacon *Unmov. Coral. Prol.* That he brought *Preapprobation through they [&c.] it can. **1884** Browning *Cavalier t.* (1896) I. 2 *Preaptitude for such recommendation. **1800–36** De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 225 The one counterworking intent for *preacquaintance of this work. **1808–30** Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized. Extract Const. Code* (1830) 76 For *preascertainment of the expense. **1893** H. Sweeten *Diets of Edicts* xv. I 102, 374 Ascertainments of the actual truth has been made possible only by pre-accomplishment of certain other truths. **1844** Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* 61, With a certain *pre-looking Henry took up the 'Watchman'. **1884** De Rijne in *Wallace Lines, Dennis* (1908) 17 By which means his and your *preconfidence for that work fell in the happy passage of your pen. **a 1849** Poe *Dickens Wks.* 1884 III. 421 Let him represent 'Barnaby Rudge' and with a *preimaginedvision of the mystery. **1892** R. Mackennal *Kairos, Unexpl Powers*, Invitants ...find Gods *preconsecration of a kingdom. **1800** Webster *Alb. Engl. Sch. Intro.* (1820) 291 By *preconclusive Twist him and Dorpus. **1784** R. Bank *Barbarus Damon* II. 219 A narrative of his *preconverse with Mrs. Dobson. **1823** Cobbett *Advice. Hus. App.* E., Wks. 1830 I. 470, Sink deposit on the first, logical integrity, not indeed as their cause or *preconditions, but as their indispensable conditions. **a 1631** Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 284 The very *preconsolation and predestination of that Judgment...was a...distasteful bitterness to the Prophet. **1887** Yale Reformed Jour. (1889) II. 58 Whether the antecedent facts supplied to meet their *preconvictions or hunches are sound or tainted. **1898** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 361 For...name *pre-decay is observable. **a 1658** Hales (*Oxf. MS.*) 89 In regard of the *predecessors of the Church. **1890** Dr Quenzer *Mod. Judgement.* Wks. 1880 III. 291 Having a *prededication to a service. **1898** E. L'Estrange *Journal Mar.* 121/21 4 Some good Offices we do to Friends; others to Strangers; but, those are the noblest, that we do without *Pre-thanks. **c 1624** Lancelot Andrewes *Serm.* (1629) 62 His expectation of it defeasted all the *Predecessors. **1892** *Daily News* 4 June 5/6 The General warmly commended the marching and *pre-discipline of both troops. **1823** Cobbett *Cobbett. Chan. Introd.* xviii. 462 [We] accept a living *pre-embodiment of those absurdly opposites. **1858** Bowles *Introd. to.* 2. to the Parish Lands, Delivers'd up into his hands. By *Pre-Deed of Feoffment. **1824** Monroe *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 372 In the stages of mankind *pre-equipment for the mind. **1878** Cumberl *Natural Law* v. iv. § 20, 303 He answers, with Chellus, to maintain the world's *Pre-eternity. **1834** *Tait's Mag.* I. 256/1 The Fact, still reflects on the impending night Of pre-eternity. **a 1580** Bullinger *Cer. Power* (1) 19 Devil apparently, and *preconjectation of both the Lords. **1828–32** Webster, *Pre-appreciation [citing Gisborne]. **1808** Bentham *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 111 That wordy and closely *pre-expounder of a rebellion original. **1881** *Nature* XXV. 19 A representation of *prefossilation observed in a Spirula. **1899** *All Year Round* No. 31. 140/1 Mr. ...told me...the following *pre-impression of the event, in a dream. **1721** Terrasson tr. *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 378 Disorders, whereby, without any obvious *Pre-indispositions, Persons in a Moment sink down and expire. **1898** Dennis *Symbolism.* 1892 293 The pre-possession, the *pre-habitation, but not the sole possession nor sole inhabitation of the Holy Ghost. **1894** Colenso tr. *St. Paul.* 1856 III. 408 What they all wanted was a *pre-installation into the mind, as part organ, part component, of all knowledge. **1580** *Mod. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 2017/1 In no instance was the effect of the *pre-intelligence so conspicuous as in the loss...of the Swiss settlements on the Mississippi. **1774** G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xviii. 312 Our *pre-knowledge of the invisible intervening objects being unattainable, we will more to pretend the apparent height. **1854** De Morgan *Trigby* III. 31 Their names, *pre-nomen, titles, qualities, age, address. **1900** *Daily News* 25 July 6/3 Some pre-names Christian names of your parents. **1898** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. 190 (1896) 249 Some...out of a fearsome *progressive rebuking very many. **1788** J. Potter in *Mod. Preacher Pam.* 122 The *project of his search. **a 1832** Downe *Serm. Ind. Advert* IV. 233 In every sin there have...some relucta tion before than do that sin, some *previousness and *pre-sence was Heavy. **1891** Bridges *Three Poets Kings. Choir* 19 That Great *Pre-Representation of his Kingdom. **1720** Sellman *On Revel* 1. 15. 1919 This Earth with Blood and wrongs polluted, the *Precedence of Hell To curse Creatures that gainst Him's rebell. **1894** Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Windows* ii. 280 Some *predivine thing slow Of what his Italy would have seem To be called Europe. **1892** Walt Whitman in *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/2 Some *preexistent reason, or else they ended at that—America were a failure. **1397** Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, i. i. 188 It was your *pre-surmise, That in the dole of blows, your Son might drop. **1898** Eusebius *Demonstr. Christ* I. I. 30 God's Wisdom ...which for our sake the Scripture relateth a *Preacter. **1643** *Answ. Lit. Dight's Apol.* 22, I am therefore a little jealous there might be some *prevention in your Lordships ears etc. **1833** Martin *Exp. Tenets* I. 9 No. 1871 IV. 23 A happy *prevision of their souls and their blessedness.

3. With an adj.: as *pre-ancient*, *-essential*, *-solicitous*, *-thoughtful*; **Pream-tative**, inflected by means of prefixes, as a language.

1804 Lancelot Andrewes *Serm.* (1629) 62 So natural relation his body was his own, as being the essential and proper counterpart of his soul, *pre-existent with it in one person. **1897** Cardinal in *Pall Mall Gaz.* (Jan. 1898) 6, That process of evolution which is *pre-essential to evolution. **1899** R. C. Trench *Unit. Comm.* 7 Sense always may be prefixes, infixes, or suffixes, agglutinatives and synthetic languages are such doubtful into as *pre-sensitive, or those that prefix their affixes; in inseparable. ; and in post-sensitive. **1887** Cath. *Ecclesiastic Reviews* 12 [But] was prominent and *pre-eminent to the whole Creation. **a 1832** Lucius (Hardy's *Archiv* VIII. 1859) *Forthcoginfid of every chances.

II. Of local position. (Chiefly *Anat.*)

Usually without hyphen. *Pre-* second pr-.

1. a. In adverbial relation to an adj.: = Before, anteriorly, in front: as **Prede-ntate**, having teeth in the fore part of the upper jaw only, as some *Cetacea*. Also in adjectives, introduced by Wilder, etc. = 'anterior': as **Precerebe llar** = anterior cerebellar (artery); so **Prese-rebral**; **Preche-roid**, anterior choroid; **Precicu-lar**, belonging to the anterior portion of the cloaca; **Precocce-linear**, anterior commencing (artery, etc.); **Predige-stric**, of or pertaining to the anterior belly of the digastric muscle; also of. this anterior belly regarded as a distinct muscle; **Prege-nital**, **Prego-ptic**, of or pertaining to the anterior *corpora genalgeminea* or optic lobes of the brain.

b. In quasi-adjectival relation to a sb.: = 'Situated in front, anterior, fore-', esp. denoting the anterior of two or more parts of the same kind: with distinctive adjs.: as **Pre-abdo-men**, Latrelle's name for the first five segments of the abdomen of Crustacea (*Syst. Ins. Lat.*); **Prediata-tor**, the anterior dilatator muscle of the nostril: **Pre-fo-ramen**, the curved anterior fibres of the *corpus callosum*, which pass into the frontal lobe of the cerebrum; **Pregasi-culus**, the external genicular

body; hence *præjaculato* adj.; **Pre-cuneate vein**, an anterior cuneiform vein; hence *pre-cuneiform* adj.; **Prepuda'mia**, the anterior peduncle of the brain; hence *prepudamular*, *prepudamulate* adjs.; **Prepulvina'rium**, an anterior pulvinarium; hence *prepulvinarial* adj.; **Prere'tina**, the thin lamina representing the retina in that part of the vitreous chamber of the eye immediately anterior to the *ora serrata* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence *prereti'nal* adj.; **Prert'ua**, an extension of the rima in advance of the porta in some animals, as Dipnoi; hence *prertu'al* adj.; **Prescute'lum Entom.**, a sclerite sometimes appreciable between the mesoscutum and mesoscutellum; **Presen'tum Entom.**, the most anterior sclerite of the tergal portion of each thoracic segment in insects, etc.; hence *presen'tal* adj.

1883 WILDER in *Trans. Nervous Dis.* XII. 249 Common Latin name, *Cerebellum anterius*... English synonym, "Fore cerebellum." 1890 BALLOWE *Med. Dict.*, *Præcerebellar artery*. 1883 WILDER (as above), Common Latin name, *Cerebellum anterius*... English synonym, "Precerebral." 1890 BALLOWE *Med. Dict.*, *Precerebral artery*. 1883 WILDER (as above), Common Latin name, *Cherubellum anterius*... English synonym, "Precerebral." 1890 in BALLOWE *Dict. Med.* 1. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Precleoral*, belonging to the anterior portion of the cranium. 1883 WILDER (as above), Common Latin name, *Cranium anterius*... English synonym, "Precranial." 1890 in BALLOWE *Dict. Med.* 1. 1891 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Crista*, "Precristal." 1890 in BALLOWE *Dict. Med.* 1. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Precristal*, belonging to the anterior portion of the crista. 1883 WILDER (as above), Common Latin name, *Cuneus anterior*... English synonym, "Precuneate." 1890 in BALLOWE *Dict. Med.* 1. 1891 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Cuneus*, "Precuneate." 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Precuneate*, the anterior part of the upper lobe. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Predigastric*, belonging to the Predigastricus. *Predigastricus*, Cuvier's term for the anterior belly of the digastric muscle. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Predilatator*, Cuvier's name for the *Dilatator auris anterior. Med.*, "Prefrontal." 1890 in BALLOWE *Dict. Med.* 1. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prefrontal*, belonging to the anterior portion of the frontal. 1883 WILDER (as above), Common Latin name, *Cerebellum anterius*... English synonym, "Precerebellum." 1890 in BALLOWE *Dict. Med.* 1. 1891 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Cerebellum*, "Precerebellum." 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Precerebellum*, the anterior prolongation of the cerebellum. 1887 WILLIS *St. Anne's Mag.* June 141 In *Arachnidæ* alone ..., as there a "*præcingulum* that is, a rima preceding *cingulum* from the margin of the porta.

c. In adverb. relation to a vb.; in compounds formed in L., as PRECLUDE, PERPEL, PREDOSITE.

III. Of order, rank, importance, quality, degree.

5. In sense 'before in order or importance, above, in preference to, superior to, more than, beyond'.

Common in *combinations already* in Latin, but rare in English use. See PRECEDE 2, PREFER 2, PRECONIZE 2, PRE-EMINENCE, PRE-EMINENT, PREFER 2c, PRECIOUS 2, PRE-EXCELLENCE 2, PREPONDERANCE 2, etc., in their words. Also **Pre-epic**, surpassing the epic; **Pre-Lucifer'ian**, surpassing Lucifer.

1850 DARWIN *Corres.* (1896) II. 182 What a contemptible child, what a pre-Luciferian Pride it is! that will be superior to God. 1910 *Scot. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 188 Adventurers pre-epic in their varieties.

IV. With intensive force.

6. With adjs. and pple. adjs., in the sense 'before others, pre-eminently, exceedingly, in the highest degree': as *pre-fitting*, *pre-floating*, *pre-regular*: PRELARGE, PREFORMAL 2, PREROSE, etc. Chiefly *Obs.*

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 548 The eldest Duchess cannot was eychte; The secunde, Wyse Sensyrytie... Prefferrande to the tyrdlie[sic]. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 14 I had rather suppose them to gender, than expose them to prerogulate, much love to prater-regular judgements. 1897 RALEIGH *God's Plan* 143 Simply put that postpone permit, that ye think it able to convict this Age.

B. Combinations in which *pre-* is prepositional, having as its object the sb. forming, or implied in, the second element.

I. Relating to time or order of succession: in which *pre-* = before; anterior, prior, or previous to; preceding, earlier than.

There may be formed for the most part at pleasure behind, such combinations as *pre-Christian*, *pre-Reformation*, *pre-professional*, *pre-Shakspearian*, *pre-five-pounds*, to rather phrases than words; *pre-Shakspearian dramatist*, *pre-Reformation ritual*, *pre-five-pound conditions*, being only a compacter way of saying 'dramatist before Shakspere', 'ritual before the Reformation', 'conditions involving before the sum of five pounds'.

All these are properly hyphened, but the special compounds in **c** are often written indivisible. *Pre-* is always stressed (pré), and *-ly*.

1. With adjectives (and their derivative adverbs and substantives), or (*c*) *pre-* + a (Lat.) sb. + adjectival ending, as *pre-reformation-al*; forming adjectives, with derivative adverbs and substantives.

Compounds of this type were not used in Latin, and they are of recent appearance in English. The earliest appears to be *Pre-mosaic*, formed in Lat. MOSAICUS, which in Eng. as in 1662, and so still. In 1788 *Gentl. pre-ordinal* in 1716; *probationer* occurs thus, *preprandial* 1816, *pre-natal* 1818, *pre-Christian* 1818, *pre-millennium* 1826, *pre-Gothic* 1831, *prehistoric* 1834, *prehistoric* 1851, *pre-glacial* 1854, *pre-scientific* 1858, *pre-Georgian* 1863, *pre-Roman* 1867. (Some of these may have been used a little earlier.)

2. Formed on proper nouns (or their adjectives), esp. on names of persons, races, nations, dynasties, and religions, as *pre-Adamian*, *-Bacchian*, *-Cimmerian*, *-Chaucerian*, *-Columbian*, *-Copernican*, *-Darwinian*, *-Darwinism*, *-Hertz* [Ger.], *-Galilean* [Galileo], *-Georgian* [the four Georges], *-Hieronymian* [Hieronymus or Jerome], *-Mexican*, *-Mohammedan*, *-Mosaic*, *-Newtonian*, *-Pelasgian* [ss. Pelasgi], *-Pharaonic*, *-Shakspearian*, *-Socratic*, *-Solomonic*, *-Solonian*, *-Victorian*, *-Virgilian*; *pre-Aryan*, *-Assyrian*, *-British*, *-Buddhist*, *-Canaanitic*, *-Celtic*, *-Doric*, *-Gothic*, *-Greek*, *-Hellenic*, *-Islamic*, *-Jew*, *-Israelitish*, *-Jewish*, *-Mycenæan*, *-Norman*, *-Norse*, *-Roman*, *-Saxon*, *-Semitic*; etc.

b. In names of geological formations and of prehistoric periods, as *pre-Cambrian* (earlier than the Cambrian); so *pre-Carboniferous*, *-Laurentian*, *-Permian*, *-Silurian*; *pre-metallic* (before the knowledge of metals), *pre-paleozoic*.

c. In pathological sense, noting stages and symptoms in the progress of disease, as *pre-albuminuric* (previous to the appearance of albuminuria); so *pre-acidic*, *-cancerous*, *-fungoidal*, *-paroxysmal*, *-phthisical*, etc.

d. Formed on other adjectives (or the L. or other sbs. to which these belong): as *pre-anæsthetic* (before the use of anæsthetics), *pre-artistic* (before the cultivation of art), *pre-commercial*, *-contemporaneous*, *-earthly*, *-elemental*, *-fabulous*, *-federal*, *-feudalic*, *-geological*, *-imperial*, *-lyrical*, *-marital*, *-matrimonial*, *-medieval*, *-memorial*, *-monadic*, *-monarchical*, *-monumental*, *-naval*, *-mortal*, *-mythical*, *-mythic*, *-observational*, *-original*, *-political*, *-prophetic*, *-religious*, *-revolutionary*, *-scholastic*, *-secular*, *-social*, *-solar*, *-telegraphic*, *-traditional*, etc.

Also **Pre-anti-vi, -ent-**, occurring before anti-consent (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pre-bi-ullary**, prior to ivination by bacilli (*Ibid.*). **† Pre-bonti-ne**, previous to the bontin vision. **Pre-broni-dic**, previous to the use of bromides in medicine. **Pre-cartila-ginous**, preceding the development of cartilage in an embryo (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pre-ocean-tid**, occurring before marriage. **Pre-co-nesia**, previous to the present world. **Pre-crea-tive**, existing before the Creation. **Pre-diasto-lic**, *Physiol.*, preceding the diastole or dilatation of the heart in beating. **Pre-diero-tic**, *Physiol.*, preceding the diastic wave of the pulse. **Pre-dynas-tic**, existing before the recognized (Egyptian) dynasties. **Pre-econo-mic**: see quot. **Pre-evolu-tional**, **-evolu-tionary**, **-evolu-tionist**, previous to the introduction of the theory of evolution. **Pre-hemiple-gia**, *Path.*, preceding an attack of hemiplegia or paralysis of one side (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). **Pre-hexa-meral**, occurring prior to the six days of Creation. **Pre-Incu-trial**, prior to the time of the Incas of Peru. **Pre-monet-sal**, preceding mania or madness. **Pre-mate-rial**, prior to what is material. **Pre-mo-zaical**, occurring before menstruation. **Pre-no-rinary**, occurring, or pertaining to what may occur, before (sense *one's*) death. **Pre-nupra-nic**, *Path.*, preceding nuptials or the development of fungi in or on the body. **Pre-nephri-tic**, *Path.*, preceding disease of the kidneys. **Pre-o-perative**, occurring before a surgical operation. **Pre-orga-nic**, prior to the existence of organic life. **Pre-gluco-ntal**, prior to the development of a placenta in gestation. **Pre-pu-bertal**, prior to the attainment of puberty. **Pre-refo-rmatory**, prior to the Reformation. **Pre-resso-te**, more remote in previous time or order. **Pre-rhotacis-tic**, *Philol.*, previous to the tendency to rhotacism. **Pre-se-nical**, **-se-nitary**, *Phys.*, prior to incrustation or lecanization. **Pre-splanchnoga-lic**, *Path.*, occurring before enlargement of the spleen. **Pre-te-mporal**, anterior to existence in time; 'before time began', antemundane. **Pre-terre-strial**, existing before what is terrestrial. **Pre-volli-tional**, existing before volition.

1892 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VI. 238 Before the appearance of albumin in the urine ("*pre-albuminuric* stage). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Mar. 3/2 In "*pre-anæsthetic* times operations were very different to what they are now. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 83/2 The nineteenth's work of the late Georgian or early Victorian age which might be fairly designated the "*preartistic* ... period. 1884 *Trans. Surrey Archæol. Soc.* VII. 200 Most others found in Greece are probably "*pre-Aryan*. 1901 H. B. BOLLEVEEN *Dis. Liver* 111 The early or "*pre-bilious* stage of cirrhosis. 1902 EVE *Alexandrian Poets*, Wha, eyes III. 272 He [Diogenes] had of God "*pre-Israelitish* view. 1899 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VII. 793 Agents of repute in the "*pre-leucocidic* days. 1883 *Contl. Chicago* 6 *J.* 10 343 The length of time embraced by the "*pre-Cæsarian* ages of geological history. 1894 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X. 181 As early stages of epithelioma,—a "*pre-cancerous* stage. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 461 The South Welsh "*pre-Carboniferous* basins of Hull, which forms the northern boundary of the visible Coal-fields. 1888 *Times* 3 Oct. 9/3 Ingoldsby lore the "*pre-Columbian* history, ethnology, &c. of the American continent. 1882 W. E. SHEVA *Old Hall the Year*, Ch. xii. 248 Based on the old "*pre-commercial* state of things. 1887 F. R. STEARNS *Borrowed Month*, etc. 302 "*Premonitial* satisfaction of a very high order. 1883 *Manchester Rev. Brit. Philos.* 170 "*speculative* thought, which might be extended to their "*pre-Copernican* notions. 1892 *Bubbles of Spider* 113 The "*prosaic* conditions of the workhouse. 1890 MONTEFIORE *Rev. Int. Lazarevics* (1878) II. 308 The "*provincialics* or *pre-social* [sic]. 1892 MORRISON (*Tacitus*) *Ann.* xi. 6 PETTUS, 213 note, A "*prehistoric* sentence is heard. 1878 GLADSTONE *Primer Homer* i. 23 A part of Asia ... would probably have called the "*pre-Dorie* Greeks by the race-name of Hellenes. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6/3 The Limpet ... can now safely be assigned to the "*pre-Dynastic* stock, about 5000 B.C., and even earlier. 1901 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 196/1 A prehistoric period of Egyptian history. 1898 BALLEY *Fairer Life* viii. (ed. 3) 103 Cities and lands of diamond crown the hills ... Of this "*presently possible*. 1898 BALLEY *Pilgrim & Pal.* 12 A sort of "*pre-economic* age, when the very conditions of *political economy did not exist*. 1894 BALLEY *Forest* xxviii. (ed. 2) 255 That genius, Prometheus, "*prehistorical*, prizes. 1883 W. E. SHEVA *Ethics of Reformation* 128 "A moment of the fullest personal development individualism. 1892 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VIII. 887 In this enrolled "*pre-hæmoidal*" stage. 1888 G. H. DARWIN in *Nature* XXV. 213 We must put these violent phenomena in "*preglacial* periods. 1861 PEARSE *Hare Eng. Catholic* 1906 C. iv. 119 The low woods of a large share of the clergy in the Georgian or the "*pre-Georgian* days. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* July 31 The Stafford's Chapel, in general, "Pre-Gothic architecture, not long since pulled down. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 124 All the passages tend so much the more to make Helladic or "pre-Hellenic. 1881 *Chr. Remembr.* XLI. 408 Those passages tell us far more about this "pre-historical period, than about the barbarism of the days with itself. 1870 J. OLIVER *Arabs & Koreish* 11. (1876) 229 Mention monolithic monuments, ... prehistoric, "pre-Islamic. 1877 DEAN *Mohammed, Arabia & Christ* 6, (1878) 171 The "Pre-Islamic condition of Arabia. 1878 W. E. COOKE *Archæol. Dict.* 70 An ancient title of the Deity among the "pre-Islamic Arabs. 1880 Earliest to Times 26 Aug. 9/4 Kirby never wrote well: he effect materials for ...those "pre-Lancastrian annals. 1883 MALLOCH *Study* 6 & 7 Illus. 197 The "premedical semblance of moral brilliancy. 1888 *Month. Extam.* 52 Nov. 83 The "premortal correspondence of Carlyle and Miss Welsh. 1886 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych.* 1. 1 The "pre-original signs of other beyond other is easy picture. 1883 MANSEL *Lett., Lect., etc.* (1873) 147 The genuine scientific device of a "pre-matrimonial system. 1899 T. FISHER in Wesm *Life* (1899) II. 201 The Pope is a kind ruler, "pre-mediæval. 1892 *Athenæum* 7 May 1.XXVI. 1 Of the "pre-Greek and Achilles ships. Your "pre-mercurial will. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* xx. xxii. (1878) 303 By what then were "pre-messianic believers of Israel saved? 1899 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Scot.* xii. 223 The barrows of the "pre-megalithic period. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 403/1 "Pre-monolithic Israel is represented as a missionary and leaned as its head. 1883 DEANE *Introd. Dissert. Exodus* 21, (1883) 9 Traces of the prehistoric, "pre-monumental life of Egypt. 1898 G. DOYE *Sph. of Ethics* 11 Aug. Belonging as he [Lord Palmerston] does to the "pre-mid, as Lord Derby says he does to the pre-Scott, school. 1898 *Bailey Fairer Life* xix. (ed. 3) 201 The "pre-natal manhood which inherit by the conception of creative mind. 1880 FARRAR *Hard. Life Christ* xix. (1882) 244 A covenant may in a sort of "pre-necessary supreme. 1900 J. MUNRO *Intro to Anal. Surg.* XI. 195 Typical lesions in all stages and degrees ... from the "pre-necrotic, figured stasis to endocarditis. 1894 *Dr. Quincey to H. A. Page Life* (1877) II. 20 (1) It is not only a prehistoric, but a "pre-mythical, ... even a prehistoric and a pre-mythical thing. 1883 W. ROBERTS *Dr. & Friend Dis.* ind. 4 (no. 1). 429 During this "pre-palpable stage, high tension is produced by the contraction of the muscular walls of the arteries. 1872 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 181 190 "Pre-Newtonian times put the wonders of which Newton was to find the key. 1869 J. KAYE *Canon, Calculator* 80 This "pre-surgical condition ceased. ... a 1888 J. GRETE *Essays Church Politics*, 226, (1898) 146 The "pre-observational simplicity of the philosophers whom I have just referred to. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 10 Sept. *Edit. Mod. Lib.* 58 "Pre-operative and Post-operative Treatment in Abdominal Surgery. 1897 *Nat. Sc.* Feb. 79 Strictly "prurgenic or semi- rocks. 1892 BALLEY *Fairer World.* (ed. 2) 340 See, the gods disperse, Into their "pre-original nothingness. 1899 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VIII. 343 They are most continuously today, in the stage that is the "pre-paroxysmal. 1892 J. HUGHES *Trad. Am. Schools of Learning* 68 "pre-Christian, or not pre-Christian poet... was Tyrtæus Elegus. 1899 W. H. ROBERT in *Expositor* Jan. 41 The "pre-Pauline Church in Rome. 1889 *Amer. Nat. Oct.* 928 The "prephrenical absorption of food by the embryos of placentalian mammals. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 MORRISON *Hibbert Jrnal* I. 106 The "pre-prophetic religion was determined by the character of its God. 1899 *Todd's Cyel. Anat.* V. 844/2 The intestinal may remain, the "pre-pubertal condition. 1880-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1180/1 Of the "pre-reformatory writers there were no lessons for the sixth Sunday after Epiphany. 1891 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. xi. 378 A "pre-religious condition of the human race. 1871 E. DARWIN (Wallace) *Hist. Insect Genus*, two more Elks of creation may be introduced: one of these may be named the "pre-Silurian epoch, the other the pantomnic effect. 1896 *Lane.* II. 433 The pre-recess causes or dispositions to the gout. 1861 HAMM *Am. Lancet.* (1878) 62 The "pre-scholastic period. 1898 E. W. *Voc. to Canon, Rom.* May 1892 The so-called contracted forms of which *sanc.ore* is regarded as the "pre-Semitic pre-sents (a -or contracted from normal phonetic development. 1874 LYDIA *Antiq. Man* ii. 20 Celts ...of history and others belonging to the first and "pre-Roman division of the age of iron. 1879 BRUCE *Apologetics* (ed. 2) 252 As to "pre-exilian times emergent Genesis. 1874 E. B. LANGERON in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 30 The growth of the ovarian egg and its envelopes or "pre-ovarian development. 1880 SWINBURNE *Blind Mouths* 197 A "pre-Shakespearean word of single occurrence in a single play of Shakespeare's. 1851 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 246 I should rely much on "pre-silurian times. 1881 STAINT. *Ann. Lanc.* v. (1882) 112 The "pre-social state. 1872 FISKE *Life Berkeley* 251 And shows supposed correction ... to be no old or the Scripture, so were the "Pre-Semitic age. 1899 BRUCE *Apologetics*, in *Height*, etc. (ed. 2) 72 For sun and moon "premises light precedes. 1900 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 372 "Pre-pancreatic form in which the enlargement of the liver precedes that of the spleen. 1880 STEARNS in *Nature* XXVI. 293 "Pre-telegraphic days, when the latest cable was our fathers messenger. 1892 BALLEY *Fairer Life* (ed. 2) 220 To endlessly supreme soon events, And each collateral of the Spirit-book With the "preconceptual witness, with of

God. 1892 Mivart tr. Hartwell's Hist. Dogma App. i. 119 The pre-supposed existence was a matter of certainty. 1902 tr. Ibid. The old idea of "preternatural" existence with God. 1888 E. H. Hickman Prize Reform Sufferings 103 A part of the "pre-ordained nature of man.

2. With adv. or phrases (adj. + adv.), forming *quasi*-adjs. or attributive phrases, usually nonce-words, of obvious meaning; as *pre-advertisement*, *pre-advertising* (belonging to the days before advertising was usual), *pre-amalgamation*, *-betrothal*, *-breakfast*, *-Abrahamic*, *-Christmas*, *-conflagration*, *-connection*, *-creating*, *-dispersion*, *-diversities*, *-dynamite*, *-Easter*, *-examination*, *-free-trade*, *-independence*, *-inscription*, *-Islam*, *-lap-rolling*, *-marriage*, *-Mosley*, *-pneumatic-tire*, *-police*, *-pre-paying*, *-printing*, *-railroad*, *-railway*, *-Reformation*, *-resistance*, *-Renaissance*, *-retirement*, *-telegraph*, *-treaty*, *-vaccination*, *-war*, *-wire*, etc. The use of these appears to have begun about 1800. It with personal names, meaning 'before the time or public work of': e. g. *pre-Augustine*, *pre-Shakspere*, *pre-Johnson*, *pre-Reynolds*, *pre-Jenner*, *pre-Gladstone*, *pre-Chamberlain*, etc.

These combinations are formed at pleasure and without limit; a few illustrations follow in order of date.

1880 Tennessee Samuel Papers, *Ye Tennessee*, We elderly people have lived in that *pre-civilized* world. *Ibid.*, There will be but six *pre-salvation* left. 1881 J. G. Swayne *Hall of Rome* 181 Early British or *pre-Saxonic* Christianity. 1884 *Punch* 20 June 3 The nightmare of our old fashioned romances and *pre-police* reports cried, 'Stand and deliver!' as he met you. 1884 Lord de Ramsey (Speech 3rd Wherever success attended the *pre-Easter* season. 1886 *Standard* 27 Aug. 4/1 Holders of *pre-amalgamation* preference. 1888 A. K. H. Boyd *Lots. Bld. Age* 9 Only three dwellings in the city date from *pre-Columbian* days. 1889 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 370 It was not an uncommon event in *pre-Darwinian* days for some monarch to allow himself to be tied head and foot. 1898 Gen. Rainy *Ann. Rev.* xxxvi. Old portraits, reaching back...to the *pre-surveying* period. 1900 T. H. Dyer *Russia.* 21 In the happy *pre-Petrine* days. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 4/1 The unsafe roofs of the *pre-building-*reform era. 1889 *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 1/2 In the *pre-advertisement* era a good newspaper was the exclusive luxury of the rich. 1890 E. Bellamy *Col. Lyttlepage* (1891) 161 This is my ...*pre-assistance* stage. 1892 J. MacKinnon *Cultures in Exile Scot.* 3. v. 91 The Cabs carried with them in their wanderings from their *pre-emigration* home, a theology. 1894 Wynter *Gen.* 21 Jan. 1/1 Mr Gladstone ...went to the *pre-Irish-*days and the *pre-Mentmore* period. 1898 *Chemist & Drug. Xmas* 1898 Advt., Answering one another in *pre-reception* monosyllables. 1899 *Abbott's Anat. Med.* II. 184 In Great Britain during *pre-vaccination* times, small-pox showed a periodic intensity of prevalence every three, four, or five years. 1899 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 6/3 The photographic...of Cairo in the *pre-plastic-of-Paris* age. 1898 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 5/2 A school to whose welfare I am still as much attached as I was when in the golden (since I enjoyed the happiness of the *pre-*fagging, *pre-*bullying era. 1900 *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 8/1 Mr. Tuckwell remembers Oxford in the *pre-*railway, *pre-*science, *pre-*examination days. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 2/3 The animals taken up by *pre-*Mahdi officers towards their troops. 1902 *Ibid.* 11 Dec. 3/3 The chickens face about passing to England as *pre-*Reynolds days—as the indifference to native practitioners.

II. Denoting local position: in which *pre-* = before, in front of, anterior to.

These appear to have arisen since 1847: see Prefrontal (but *prefrontal* 1835, *prejugular* 1835).

These are generally written without the hyphen, which may however be used when it makes the compound clearer, as before a vowel. *Pre-* is usually (not always) the part to be spelt when it immediately precedes the main stress, as in *prevertebral*.

3. In acts. (also sometimes used as sbs.), chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.*, denoting parts or organs situated in front of (or, rarely, in the front part of) other parts or organs: as **Pre-acetabular**, in front of the acetabulum or socket of the hip. **Pre-a'nal**, in front of the anus. **Pre-ao'rtic**, in front of the aorta. **Pre-apt'erial**, *Conch.*: see quot. **Pre-auditory**, in front of the auditory nerve. **Prebasal**, in front of a base or basal part. **Prebasilar**, in front of a basilar part. **Prebranchial** (-brĕ'kiăl), in front of the branchiae or upper arm: applied to a group of muscles; also to a vein in the wing of some insects. **Prebronchial** (-brong'kiăl), in front of the gills or branchial region. **Prebronchial** (-brŏng'kiăl), in front of the bronchi or bronchia. **Prebuccal** [L. *bucca* cheek], situated in front of the mouth or buccal cavity; = Prebuccal. **Precardiac**, in front of or (in *Human Anat.*) above the heart. **Precaudal**, situated in front of the caudal vertebrae. **Precentral**, anterior to the centre; applied to parts of the brain. **Precephalic**, situated anterior to a cerebral organ. **Precoxal**, in front of the coxa. **Precondylar**, *-oid*, in front of the condyles. **Preconeal**, situated on the front of the cornua (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Precostal**, in front of the ribs. **Precrucial**, anterior to the crucial sulcus of the brain. **Predactyl**, in front of the dactyl bone (in some reptiles). **Predigital**, noting the two sesamoids attached to the second phalanx of the second digit. **Predorsal**, anterior to the dorsum or dorsal region. **Prepu'bial**, in front of the genital aperture or external genital organs (*Cent. Dict.*). **Preglu'teal**, in front of the gluteal fossa: applied to a process of the temporal bone (also *adj.*; as *sb.*) also **Preglu'teal** (*ibid.*). **Prelu'bial**, in front of the lips, or a labium (in an insect or crustacean). **Prelu'cular**, in front of the lobes. **Premandi'bular**, in front of the mandible: applied to a bone of the lower jaw in some fishes, reptiles, etc.; also as *sb.* **Premo'rsal**, in front of the nose or nasal region; also as *sb.* **Preocci'pital**, in front of the occipital lobe of the brain. **Preoesopha'geal**, in front of the œsophagus, or, in invertebrates, of the œsophageal ring. **Prepa'latal**, in front of the palate; also **Prepala'tine** (*Cent. Dict.*). **Preparocci'pital**, in front of the paroccipital convolution of the brain. **Prepatte'llar**, situated above or in front of the patella. **Preperitone'al**, in front of the peritoneum. **Prepigme'ntal**, in front of the pigmental layer of the eye. **Prepitu'itary**, anterior to the pituitary body. **Prepo'stile**, in front of the *pons Varolii* (Poxs 2). **Prepro'stătic**, in front of the prostate gland. **Prepy'lorie**, anterior to the pylorus or small end of the stomach. **Prerec'tal**, in front of the rectum. **Prere'nal**, in front of the kidney. **Presa'cral**, in front of the sacrum. **Presca'phoid**, in front of the scaphoid bone of the carpus. **Prespi'nal**: see quot. **Presubte'rminal**, in front of a subterminal. **Presy'lvian**, in front of the Sylvian fissure of the cerebrum. **Presymphy'sial**, in front of a symphysis or point of union, usually of the jaw. **Prethora'cic**, in front of the thorax. **Preti'bial**, in front of, or on the front part of, the tibia. **Pretra'cheal**, in front of the trachea or windpipe. **Pretympa'nic**, in front of the tympanum of the ear; also as *sb.* = *protympanic bone* or *cartilage*. **Prevertebral**, in front of the vertebral column. **Prevesi'cal**, in front of the bladder (*Cent. Dict.*).

1826 "Pre-acetabular [see *postacetabular*, in Post- B. 2]. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 19 The presence of premaxillary spines. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* "Preanal. 1835 *Todd's Cyclop. Anat. Phys.* II. 1/2 The first pairs of pre-anal papillæ on the wall of the vagina. 1890 Dunglison *Med. Dict.*, "Preaortic plexus, cœliac plexus. 1898 Minchin *Exper. Lect., Protozoology*...applied to the loose of a bivalve shell, when, being on the back of the valve, it is before the umbo): "preapical. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1887) 287 The "Pharyngeal cavity...is followed by a "thin-walled oesophagus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The "pedicel plate of a crinoid. 1898 Minchin *Exper. Lect., Protozoology*...applied to the loose of a bivalve shell, when, being on the back of the valve, it is before the umbo): "prep

Would make them capable. 1734 RADCLIFFE *Grandeur* (1810) V. xxiv. 168 Let us...when we are called upon to act a great or worthy part, preach by action. 1806 MARYGOLD *Orators' Philosophy* (1807) 69 To...enforce their solicitude... with the language of peace, would be to preach to the cowards ocean to be still. *a*1834 COLERIDGE in *Pictures Friends & Acquaint.* (1892) I. 85 'Pray, Mr. Lamb, did you ever hear me preach?' 'Hazlitt,' said Lamb, 'I never heard you do anything else.' 1878 W. S. HOWARD *Love* xiii. *World* 41 Why do you preach to me in that manner?

2. *trans.* To proclaim, declare, or set forth by public discourse (the gospel, something sacred or religious). Also with *obj. cl.*

*c*1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 24/120 To preche ydemedon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1508 Seynt peter...sende ouer Marc be-euangelist to vs to preche þen gospel þat he selde tauhte. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* i. 23 Forsoþ we prechen Crist crucified. 1388 — *Rom.* x. 15 As it is writun How faire ben the feet of hem that prechen pees, of hem that prechen good thingis. *c*1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1746 Cuthbert, stirred at þe bidde, Preched to þaim goddis worde. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxi. 1 Ye Lorde hath anoynted me, and sent me, to preach good tydinges vnto the poore. 1550 BECKHAM *2 Q. Eliz.* 4 53 Joseph of Arimathia, Who brought with him the holy greale, they say, And preach'd the truth. 1630 HOWARD *Letitia* (ed. 2) 287 He was to preach twice there, that he was the Messiah. 1880 DARWELL *Ten Sermons* 11 Not preaching simple Christ to simple men.

b. To set forth or teach (anything) in the way of exhortation; to advocate or inculcate by discourse or writing; to exhort people to (some act or practice). Also with *obj. cl.*

*a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxvi. 2. I prechid pes, þat vnglaues & forbere be namyd in charite. *c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 6450 (Ted) preche ye peuple and diseuse, And fedeth hem [*orig.* paist] with fruit of lore. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 238 (He) preched to them that they shulde forbeyre the wife Layes. *Ibid.* 570 Than the prelates...began to preche this viage in many of a countre. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. 1. 272 My DP preaches patience to him. 1687 MARVELL *P. A.* 21. 713 And to them preachd Conversion and Repentance, as to Souls lost in prison. 1709 POPE *Hom. Catal* 47 At first He therefore Peaceful Sir With The Comforts of a Pious Life. 1873 BROWNE *Plain Sp.* (ed. 2) V. 47 He preached the heresy...which Herbert only preached. 1908 MARY CORELLI *Treas. Heaven* 5 Are you resolved to preach copy-book moralities at me?

c. *Preach up*: to extol, commend, or support by preaching; to discourse in praise of. So *preach down*: to decry or oppose by preaching; to discourse against; to put down or silence by preaching.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger Fighting Again. God* 10 (He) preacheth every day, and much downe. 1704 A. CAMPBELL *Let. Relig. Prof.* 58 Preaching down the mercy of it makes both of Jews and Gentiles. 1708 HUMFREY *Hum. Prudentius* II. 190 It is easy to preach up Starving, upon a full stomach. 1855 THACKERAY *Misc.* (c. v. St. Luc week since one to the county town, To preach our poor flesh asleep down.

3. To utter or speak publicly, deliver (now only a sermon, a religious or moral discourse).

*c*1290 *Beket* 1232 Thomas is he se gentz holyeres to preche his lif. maiere, And þat som lut not to her ty; yt [*orig.*] *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 1202 When Priant hade his prolog preched to ende, Kyrie hym answerede swythe and faire. 1534 *Bible* (Tyndale) Sermon of Master Hughe Latymer, whiche he preached before the Kynges Maiestie. 1615 HIERON. (title) A Sermon of publike Thanksgiuing preached before his Maiest. 1708 E. WARD *Wonders World Invis.* (1708) 81 His ends; by the Sleep-Gown, or the Parsons preach Sermons. 1713 DE FOE *Pract. Institut.* v. 56 (1840) I...had such a lecture preached to me yesterday by...my own younger child. 1798 COLERIDGE *Poems on Subjects* 62 Words that even yet Might stem destruction, were they wisely preached.

†4. With personal obj. (orig. indirect): To preach to; to address in the way of exhortation (public or private); to exhort, instruct. *Obs.* **a.** on religious subjects; **b.** in any sense.

*c*1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 84/60 Þo bifil was hennende leue he wass, And preched hem alle of charitee. *c*1290 *Beket* 1232 (Ed. 1) Þeos thomas...fond and preched al her folk [MS. mest] a wan i-mel. 1380 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 98, I Fond freres Foure alle pe Foure Ordres, Prechinge pe people for profyt of lenten wordes. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 48 They preachen lewed men: they wilen non drynke, And that rammeth the dronke ful wel allone. *a*1450 MYRC *Festial* (Pt.) Þei preched boys all but be people, and fonde ryme more pe lenger pe worse. *c*1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 196 How, sire knyght,...are ye come hither for to preche vs? 1563 JUL. HERMES *Postils* I. 500 The false & corrupted people...hayed hym: they were preached hongh. 1708 E. WARD *Wonders World Invis.* (1708) 41 He shall preach vs...about giving Cause his Dog. 1709 [see 2 b].

5. To bring or put by preaching into or out of some specified state; to effect in some way by preaching. (Cf. *preach down* in 2 c.)

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 11, We had a Preacher that would preach folkes asleepe at a Sermon. *a*1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 427 He may preach his heart out,...and all to no purpose. *a*1849 HENRY *Knight Liberia* iii What reverend feeling... Could preach Sorrel Apple from his temple? 1852 W. ARNOLD *Englishwoman* I. 8, Three hundred factors try To preach them to their school.

Hence **Preached** *ppl. a.*

1834 MARIAN HEARTLEY *Adam* iv, It did me more good than the preached sermons I have listened to since. 1852 S. MARTIN *Carnation* 38 Both the preacher—and the preached—are too weary to be jostled to-day.

Preachable (*prī·tʃəbĭl*), *a.* In 3 **preche-**. [f. PREACH *v.* + -ABLE: cf. OF. *prescheable*, L. *praedicabilis-is.*] Capable of being preached, or preached about or from; affording material for a sermon or religious discourse.

*c*1440 PAGNEL *Rights* 2. 216 In Texts and parables and others preachable presences. 1844 H. B. HAWKINS *Lamps Temple* vii. 110 It is clearly your duty and function to discern the preachable aspects of theology. 1908 H. VAN DYKE *Blackbird, Parable, Courage* 21 Jesus Christ is the foundation of a truly preachable and powerful Gospel.

Preachee (*prītʃī·*), *nonce-wd.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -EE.] A person (recalled to) one to whom a sermon or exhortation is addressed.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 239 The preachee and finger, to the late sounds and battery cease. 1869 J. E. CARPE *Left.* (1901) 241 Preaching implies some common understanding between preacher and preachee.

Preacher (*prī·tʃəɹ*). Forms: 3-4 **prechour**, (3 -our, 4 -ore, -ure), 3-6 **prechour**, (4-5 -oure), 4 **preychour**, **preichour** (also 6 *Sc.*), 4-5 (6 *Sc.*) **prechour**, 4-7 **preacher**, (3 -owre, 6- ar), 5-6 **preachour**, 6 *Sc.* **preichour**, -eir, -ar, 6- **preacher.** [ME. *preche(y)or*, *-our*, a. OF. *prech(e)eur*, earlier *prestr(e)or* (13th c. in Godef.), popular *act.* L. *praedicātor-ōr-em* a preacher, whence also It. *predicatore*, Prov. *predicaire*, Sp., Pg. *predicador*: see PREACH *v.* and -ER 2.]

1. One who proclaims or sets forth religious doctrine by public discourse; one who delivers a sermon or sermons; *esp.* one whose occupation or function it is to preach the gospel; a minister of religion; *spec.* one licensed to preach.

*a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Preost & oueren prechurs, *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 20334 (Edin.) He first-ex-wonn-ers, efterward lauen prechour [*orig.* -ur, -our, prekchour]. *c*1375 *Edward Conf.* 314 In *E. C. P.* (1860) 79 Pe lewde prechour he was fordon þat was euelliche i-nurisshed. 1393 *Mirk. Festial* 3 Forth said the prechour whan he had gon that Gode knyt gart him knyt. 1537 LAMBE *F. Fic. R.* xxx. 208 Prechoures & preistes & presbiteris of laue. *c*1580 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 21 Pe seuen preachers ben foreseide. *c*1440 PROMPT. *Parv.* 411 A famous and a pleasant preacher to people is a pulpit. 1550 PALSGR. 30 As a famous preacher. 1558 DUALL, etc. *Ephem. Par. Mast.* (L) 18 That now was the time to playe the preacher. 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 510 Exhortationes of the preicheouris and reidaris. 1582 PARK. *Ecclus* x Nov., To church, and there being a fair preacher I slept out the sermon. *c*1674 GOUGE, tr. *Gataker's Cinn. Nicholas* (1717) I. 169 While he rehearsed his heresies, they walked step by step before him, supporting him like a high-way preacher. 1839-61 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. v. 8. 231 John of Antioch...had been the great preacher of the day. 1859 *Athenæum Lect. Med.* VI. By This (apothem) given rise to a peculiar profession of the head which has since assumed 'the preacher's head'.

b. One who exhorts earnestly; one who advocates or inculcates something by speech or writing. *Also fig.*

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 163 Now thanne...by god and by seint John Ye been a noble preacher in this cas. 1588 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 5 They are out-sworne Cowardes, and Plaine-dealing Villaines. For they loue protestation, and Protection to vs all. 1706 STOREY *Tr. Tartarus Lady-Wit.* 1894 II. 304/1 No preacher is listened to but Time. 1900 STRATTON *Buddha* 107 The artists welcome him as a writer, and he would be taken for an art-preacher.

c. With *of*: One who preaches (something specified). So *preacher up* (cf. PREACH *v.* 2 c).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 256 Prechoures of goddes worden. *a*1449 *Contr. M.* xxxix (Title) Here wrote ye apostils teachar...preichour [earlier MS. spreiour] of trawbe. 1562 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 9 Prechearis of the word of God. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 The first Preachers of the Gospel. 1699 MILTON *Eikon.* xii, We have him still a perpetual preacher of his own virtues. 1862 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 158 The position to my left was a continual preacher of caution. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 130 The dissonance of chaos, the preacher up of sincerity.

†2. (In full, *friar preacher.*) A name for the order of Dominican friars. Also *preaching friar*: see PREACHING *ppl. a.* Cf. PREDICANT, OBS.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10202 Þat after the vorsten ȝer þe ordre bigan of frere prechours. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Gen. Prol.* 511 Prechours and Mynours weren in reverence. *c*1390 *P. Pl. Crede* 134 Seynt Jeroge ȝ to heyze ȝe fast of his frere ordre, And preiede to þe prechoures to preien here wille. 1475 CAXTON *Chron.* 230 To the frere preachers an hondred pounde. 1544 ST. *Alphonsus's Trimeter* (1554) 41 b, In the order of Byrre nayneores or preachers.

3. *spec.* A name for Solomon as supposed speaker in the Book of Ecclesiastes; hence, that book itself.

1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* i. 1 These are the wordes of the Prechar, the sonne of Dauid, kynge of Ierusalem. *Ibid.* (*heading*) The boke of the preacher Salomon. 1611 BIBLE (*heading*) *Eccl.* Ecclesiastes, Or the Preacher. 1679 PULLEN *Modern Part.* 5 The book of Psalmes, the Preacher, & the song of Salomon.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *preacher-editor*, *-musician*, *-playwright*, *-saint*, *-teacher*; also *preacher-like* adj. and adv.; **preacher-in-the-pulpit**, a local N. American name of *Orchis spectabilis*.

1884 MRS. PIATT *Pilgrim-s.* *Orchis spectabilis*, Preacher-in-the-pulpit, Showy Orchis of N. America. 1891 *Nation* (*Cincinnati*) 31 July 71/1 He may be described as preacher-teacher to the people. 1900 *Ibid.* 13 Dec. 503 If he thought he could help the preacher-editor he would. 1904 R. HERRICK *What Is?* 8 Congregations ill at ease...returned to preacher his again.

Hence **Preacherdom**, the realm or community of preachers, preachers collectively; **Preacherless** *a.*, without a preacher; **Preacherling**, a petty or inferior preacher; **Preacherly** *a.*, of or pertaining to preachers.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 526/1 The veriest dumb dog in preacherdom. 1893 *Baptist Mission. Herald* Dec. 506 The clergyman from Spondonfarm village got swept off [into] by the tide of prosperity. 1902 SCRIBNER *Mem. Peter Cartwright* II. 97 A certain preacherling pronounced, or was to pronounce, a funeral oration. 1908 D. LEAVE in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 376 Under any designation, lay or priestly or preacherly.

Preacheress (*prī·tʃəɹĕs*). [f. PREACHER + -ESS. Cf. OF. *prescheresse* (Godef.).] A female preacher. (Used *only* for distinction or emphasis.)

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 383 In the Bible the word is...in the Feminine Gender; and so may be translated exactly, The Congregatrix, or the Preacheresse. 1650 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 191 How came we by this preacheress? 1880 FOWLER *Locke* vi. 102 They listened to the famous Quaker preacheress, Rebecca Collet.

Preachership (*prī·tʃəɹʃĭp*). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a preacher.

*a*1656 BP. HALL *Specialities Life* Who, what I to covet, by occasion of the public preachership of St. Edmund's Bury (that offered me upon good conditions, 1636 WOTTON *Lett. to Sheriff Circl.* (1685) 229 You have seen by the papers the disposition of the preachership in Dr. Eden. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III, 259 Jeremy Collier, who was second on the preachership at the Rolls, was a man of a much higher order. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 10/2 To secure a fitting successor to the Rev. T. W. Lawson, who has been Preacher of Gray's Inn for many years...The Preachership has been held by many distinguished men in the past. 1903 M. A. TOURTEL in *Engl. Illust. Mag.* Apr. 583 In 1502...the Lady Margaret preachership was founded through the influence of John Fisher, at that time vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

b. With *his*, *your*, as a humorous title.

1559 NUNNEY tr. *Hist. Friar Cornwal* I. 283 What doth his Preachership mean?

† Prea·chery. *nonce-wd. Obs.* Preaching.

1818 W. TAYLOR *Mod. Lang. Germ. Poetry* (1830) I. 102 A metrical synod...represented *Poetæ Kasinganæ*: that is, *The Poet's Preachery.*

Preachify (*prī·tʃĭfəi*), *v. colloq.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -(*i*)FY: cf. *gratify*, *etc.*] To preach in a factitious or wireless way; to make a 'preachment'. Often merely contemptuous for *preach*. Hence **Prea·chifying** *vbl. sb.*; also **Prea·chification.**

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* II. (1783) 81, 127 He wrote elaborately on...preachifying, till he plentifully pickled my pocket of above a hundred and fifty guineas. 1818 *St. Monmouth's Betrothed Lovers* I. vi, On When in his preachifying, he fixes his eyes on me, I am afraid that he will think me taken particularly—those tawney fits [*sic*]. 1823 LOCKHART in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. 6 Dec., Aikers deserves all serviceable aid on any of his controversial, pamphleteering and preachifications. 1846 THACKERAY *Cam. Fair* x, She has written to say that she won't resist the preachifying. 1869 MRS. MELVILL *Women's Gospel.* II. 150, I am going to preachify to myself; and...it is almost a very serious thing.

Preachiness (*prī·tʃĭnĕs*). *colloq.* [f. PREACHY + -NESS.] The quality of being preachy.

1881 *Church. Lond. Times* 17 July 736/1 He made a capital speech...notwithstanding the drawback of a slight preachiness...as to speak—of time. 1892 LONGMAN'S *Mag.* Chancery I. 10, 478 It is pervaded...by a general flavor of preachiness, not obtrusive but pervasive.

Preaching (*prī·tʃĭŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb PREACH; the delivery of a sermon or public religious discourse; the practice or art of delivering sermons.

*c*1275 *Passion our Lord* 671 in *O. E. Misc.* 38 We [Jewes] toun hevyen in house preching After we range bee Jesuseelen lyyng. 13.. *Cursor M.* 198 (Gött.) For his preching þar, sermun[*Fairf.* him thore]. *c*1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 139 The preschynge of religyous comyn wyse. *c*1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 8 Here ȝe vs dyd bee my preching Seruse of noght. 1552 HUTH *Conjfut. Tindale* Wks. 600/1 They could not believe it at the preaching of a woman, without any other miracle. 1580 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 The preaching of the Gospel. 1613 *True Watch. God* 45 Preaching is nothing else but Publishing, Declaring, or Pronouncing what is said to be Preached. 1861-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 428 By an immediate miraculous Power, by virtue of the Holy Ghost, by which they were inspired with the Gifts of Preaching. 1880 J. PARKER *Ideal Life* I. 56 Apostolic preaching was religious preaching;...and it lays itself to the one theme—the saving power that comes from Christ alone.

2. with *a* and *pl.* **a.** The delivering of a sermon; that which is preached, a sermon or discourse; **b.** (chiefly *Sc.*) a public religious service.

*c*1290 PASSION *Reign.* 50 For wikenes him Grene gynt, on out of grue and prechingis renden aweie. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 71 At playis, and prechingis, and pilgrimagis gretis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 133 In preuayling in a plentie is whych a consideracion or a godely regle of people as body shepe...(is) to chirches or other places to here ouer & ordynarie for ye same. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* L. 6, Their fathers haue yt preachinges of lesynge. *Ibid.* Ezek. II. 7 Preach vnto them the preachinge, which I bydde the. *a*1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 238 b, This kalendar was spoken of preachynges and sermyshers. *c*1550 J. BALE in *Farly Remains* (1849) lxxxvii, To them is not a preaching preached but vayne gracyous pickle fabulis vpon some hawe. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 249 In New England, a vast deal of time is spent in attending preachings, and other religious meetings. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 We find the Germans...attending the preachings of Albertinus.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *preaching age*, *business*, *place*, *time*, *tour*, *-yard*, etc.; **preaching-cross**,

see quot. 1881.) **preaching-station**, a station or fixed place to which a missionary or preacher comes from time to time to hold a religious service. See also PREACHING-HOUSE.

1440 *A Mirroure to Lewed Men* (MS.) Pro magnis gestis & in predicacyone Jesu Cartusiani. 1599 LUPTON *Siuo, Sap. Euer.* VI (Arb.) 139 *Scala coeli*, is a preachinge matter...and not a mourning matter. 1598 CHRON. *Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 *Preachar...stande in Pontius crosse...*& there he obteyned & receyved them in the preachynge tyme in the presence of the byshoppe of Canterburye. 1971 GILBERT *Calvin on Ps.* xxxix. 9 To appoint the temple as it were the preaching place of God's glory. 1640 *Canterbury Monastery* 7 By the preaching place stood the Font. 1688 *Pope Shaftesbury*, 273 He left...[of] Sermons, accounted a prodigious number in this preaching age. 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 88 A preaching-station in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Stranraer. 1882 OGILVIE, *Preaching Cross*, a kind of cross formerly erected on a highway or in an open place, at which the monks and others were used to preach. 1892 MRS. CAREY *Mansions* 24 Grace returned home from a preaching tour.

Preaching, *ppl. a.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -ING².] That preaches: see the verb.

Preaching Friar, 1580 (? a Dominican) = PREACHER 2.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 71 Are these preaching prelates...to sit reading idolaters? 1589 R. HARVEY *Answ. Cartwright* 12 The preaching Ministry was not more then to [see a Church of God]. 1890 R. STAFFORD *Stradal's Love* (c. 1) 'Twere a sin to that nothing watchman to censure the preaching-men. 1700 TUTCHIN *Hist. Eng.* II. 181 The Preaching Friars and Monks exhorted him. 1822 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. III. 140 It was known that a preaching Pope had been unwilling himself to inflict the least punishment of the neighbourhood against the heretics.

Hence **Preachingly** *adv.*, in a preaching manner.

1897 J. SPENCER *Tidings Unfolded* Pref. Script. Their old method of talking preachingly, apologly and quibblingly.

Preaching-house. [f. PREACHING *vbl. sb.* + HOUSE 25.] A house or building devoted to or adapted for preaching; *spec.* Wesley's name for a Methodist place of worship, in frequent use among Methodists in the 18th and early 19th c.

1760 WESLEY *Treat. to Dept.*, I ordered all the windows of the preaching-house to be taken open. 1791 — *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 322 Were there...Against calling...our Houses, 'Preaching-houses'. Call them plain preaching-houses, or chapels. 1789 LADY F. GOUGHIA in Coke & Moore *Wesley* xx. ii. (1792) 414 I have never...been at the preaching-house in a morning yet, to hear preach so early. 1817 S. DREW *T. Coke* iv. 42 The building of a preaching house (in New York) was taken serious consideration. This was accomplished in the year 1768, being the first Methodist preaching-house that was ever possessed itself to view in the western world. 1874 MOULE-ARMSTRONG *Mod. Fun. Character* 1 The old preaching-house type of the Georgian period.

† **Preachman.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PREACH *v.* + MAN *sb.*¹] A man who preaches, a preacher. (Usually *contemptuous.*)

1645 ROGERS *Lect.* 10. xxxiv. Son of our Preachers are grown dog mad, they're a worse got into their vomit, as well as their heads. 1679 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 157 Mather[wood]...began to demand something for satisfaction,...not understanding before that his Father was a great Preachman, as they use to call it. 1725-6 tr. *Ellis. Misc.* (1731) II. 103 Has himself...in a field of soldiers a congregated preachman.

Preachment (prī·tʃmĕnt). [ME. *prechement*, a. OF. *prechement*, earlier *prestchement* (12th c. in Godef.), act. f. *prestchier*: see PREACH *v.*, -MENT. A public speech; cf. PREDICAMENT, PREACH *v.*, -MENT.]

1. The fact or action of preaching; delivery of a sermon, or of a discourse or exhortation. Now usually: Obtrusive or wearisome discourse.

1550 R. BECKE *Chron.* (1811) 102 A legate (Gualon by name) came hither, To teach by barons an hough the preachment, &c. *Antichrist* (1582) in *Gilp. Warnes.* (1628) 80 She...let be the preachment: He is for mocke whome. 1590 *Mirrhor for Magistrates* xxiv. 146, I neede not interpret to your sellyeng in preachment. 1600 W. WARNER *Alexanders* (1612) 208 They come vp (generally in armes at least Iohn-a-noses speciall by Knox his preachment). 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. xiv. 233 How vain a thing is it to make this Angel the first preacher of the Everlasting Gospel, whereas that Angelical Proclamation was at least seven or eight hundred years before he lived. 1670 EACHARD *Eng. Clergy* v. 245, I...performed my Parochiall and Diocesian to the general satisfaction of all. 1689 D. JENKYN *Expos. Marrow* viii. 223 St. [*Mansoni Newton*] is didactic, and yet there is no preachment.

2. With *pl.* The delivery of a sermon; a sermon, discourse, or exhortation. Usually *contemptuous.*

? 1400 *Beryn* 1983 In this a sermon, or a prechemente? 1564 T. BROUGHTON *Funer. Parish* 31 b, To follow the preachments of a few ignorant friers and monkes. 1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. (1612) 238 Making tradious Preachments, of no edifying power. 1686 MARIN *Serif. Notes on Serm.* Who. (1736) I. 304 The rest of his Preachments is more groundless Cheat. 1790 BURKE *Reflect. French.* III. 287 Those were such Preachments against Vanities, and for Self-denials. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 2 This Volume of Sermons then cannot be criticised at all as preachments; they are essays.

Preachy (prī·tʃi), *a. colloq.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -Y.] Inclined to preach; given to preaching; characterized by a preaching style.

1859 MRS. MOZLEY in *L'Estrange Life* (1882) II. 30 He was a very good man...though abominably heavy, preachy and prosy. 1864 *Macmillan's Magazine* IV. Feb. 867/2 The Rev. Mr. M...was a little preachy and complacent. 1892 *Spectator* 13 Mar. It belongs to the class of preachy novels.

Pre-acknow·ledge, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *transf.* To acknowledge beforehand or as a preliminary. Hence **Pre-acknow·ledged** *ppl. a.*

1647 J. SIMMONS *Solemn Dispute* 67 To preacknowledged infallibility strengthened by a long Possession. *Ibid.* 823 Had there not been some preacknowledged power to ground and countenance such a demand.

Pre-acquaint (prīəkwē·nt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To acquaint beforehand, inform previously. Const. with. So **Pre-acquai·ntance**, previous acquaintance; **Pre-acquai·nted** *ppl. a.*, having previous acquaintance or knowledge.

1689 B. JENNER *Inf. Bapt.* 2. v. You have been preacquainted with her birth, education (&c.). 1693 HUMPHREY *Il. Dy Fair* (Dec.) 16, My intention was to prevacquaint you. 1870 HALSEY *Life Wordsworth* (1893) 93 The Terms of the Common Law...were Barbarous to the vulgar Ear and had need to be Southern'd with pre-acquaintance. 1900 STRICKLAND *Funeral* vii. 5, Leave the case of Lady Charlotte to me:...I'll pre-acquaint her, that she may not be frightened. 1731 HERON *Horace* iv. 2. (1765) 223 Even implying an ordinary preacquaintance, to premise a kind of *general and universal Notoriety.* 1774 T. SHERIDAN *Brit. Reading* 289 We are pre-acquainted with the sounds of the words.

Pre-act (prīæ·kt), *v.* Also 7 **preact.** [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To act beforehand. So **Pre-a·cting** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-a·ction**, previous action.

1648 SIR T. HERBERT *Travel. Ep.* to R. D. to Am. (orig. already inflamed by the Londoners and potently determined by his presence. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. 51 § 23 Were [sermons] not, which, though acted after Evening-Service, must needs be premised by the Ember-all the day before. 1660 A. BARKER *Serjeant's Trap* 2 She also to achieve the King's Bed...presagingly premist his [our] Emigration. 1796 C. CALDWELL *Three Sermons Peace* 12 Those phenomena are we were aware, that an effect must take place without the pre-existence and pre-action of its cause. 1870 PRESTON *Usher Worlds* viii. 173 There is no form of force which is not the representative of some other pre-acting form of force.

† **Pre-acute,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *pre-* PRE- *for* to sharpen at the end, or to a point (f. PRE- before + *acuĕre* to sharpen) + -ATE³.] (See quot.) So † **Preacu·ation.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Preacuate*, to make very sharpe. *Ibid.* s. *Sharpning or whetting, preacuation.*

Pread, variant of PREDE *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

Pre-adamic (prīædæ·mik), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + ADAMIC.] Anterior to Adam: = NEXT, B. 1.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing I. TAYLOR). 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 19 To him came his first Presidential kings The shield of power, 1879 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* ii. xii. (1878) 133 By geology we have learned that there was a long pre-adamic history of the globe.

Pre-adamite (prīæ·dăməit), *sb.* and *a.* Also without hyphen, and with capital A. [ad. med.L. *præadamitæ* (whence also F. *préadamite*): see PRE- B. 1, ADAM, -ITE¹.]

A. *sb.* **1.** One who lived (or one of a race held to have existed) before the time of Adam.

An appellation given by Isaac de la Peyrère in his *Præadamitæ*, 1655, to a race of men, the progenitors of the Gentile people, supposed by him to have existed long before Adam, whom he held to be the first parent of the Jews and their kindred only.

1660 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 4 If the report given of things in Scripture be true, the hypothesis of Pre-Adamites is undeniably false. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 51 The wild nation which were here espoused of the North American Indians being Pre-Adamites, or a separate race of men. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages's Hum. Spec.* 31 The descendants of these Preadamites were identical with the Gentiles.

† **2.** A believer in the existence of men before Adam. *Obs.*

1710 *Spectator* No. 256 ¶ 4 Mr. Bickerstaff...finding Persons, by some Expressions which the Weldshman let fall in answering the Accounts of his family, to suspect that the said Welshman was a Pre-adamite. 1708-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 468 n. John had nothing of the preadamite belonging to him.

¶ **3.** *Perverse*, for ADAMITE *sb.*¹ 2.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 63 ¶ 7 Dancing without Clothes on, after the manner of the Pre-Adamites. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 10 There were sixteen on the Forehands of those fatal Men several hard Words, as Pre-Adamites, Sacramentarians, Consubstantiators, Muggletonians.

B. *adj.*

1. That existed before Adam; belonging to the time previous to that of Adam; prehuman.

1788 W. *Beckford's Vathek* (1887) 141 Upon two beds of inconceivable value, lay recumbent the Sealian forms of the Preadamite Kings, who had been monarchs of the whole earth. 1858 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. 22, 184 The Giaur are said to be of pre-Adamite origin, an intermediate class of beings between angels and men. 1871 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* (1879) 171 The bones of the Mastodon and Megatherium...those immense giants of the pre-Adamite earth. 1872 DARWIN *Origin. World* xiv. 398 Our knowledge of pre-Silurian and pre-azoic nations.

2. Relating to the time, or to a race, previous to Adam; belonging to the Pre-adamites (sense A. 2).

1881 OGILVIE, *Præadamite, a.*...2. Pertaining to the Pre-adamites: as the præadamite theory.

Hence **Pre-adami·tic, -ical** *adjs.* = PRE-ADAMITE B. 1; **Pre-a·damitism,** the doctrine of the existence of pre-Adamite men.

1708 *Gentleman Instr.* x. *pref.* 16 Upon what Materials do you ground the Story of your Pre-adamitical Transactions? 1795 *Monthly Rev.* III. 343 The author adds a confutation of himself from an accordion of Pre-adamitism:...he believes in it, that, provided he excepts the human species, he may believe rational animals to have existed on the earth before Adam, without being guilty of this terrible heresy. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 225 These, however, have been by some ascribed to some fabulous Preadamitick periods. 1883 CH. WORDSW. in *Mrs. Kelly*, 4 *Lit. Sac.* i. 28 How easily human skeletons have been announced as found in preadamitic positions! You can see how you have admitted as proved.

Pre-adapt to **Pre-administration:** see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Pre-admi·ssion. [PRE- A. 1.] Admission beforehand: *spec.* the admission of a certain amount of steam into the cylinder of a steam-engine before the end of the back stroke.

1887 J. A. EWING in *Engineer. Brit.* XXII. 302/2 (Illustration) An effect of lead [i.e. the condition of the valve being to a certain extent open when the piston-stroke begins] is to cause *pre-admission*, that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke. *Ibid.* 302/1 The position of the crank at which pre-admission occurs.

Pre-admi·t, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To admit beforehand. Hence **Pre-admi·tted** *ppl. a.*

1646 *Divine Love* (1678) 644 He pre-admitted a fearful apprehension of Death. a1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 198 Any pre-admitted power of the Pope.

Pre-admonish (prīædmō·nĭʃ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] 1. *trans.* To admonish beforehand, to forewarn.

1649 CAMDEN *Gallo. Reds* 17 Of which thing they were often pre-admonished and forewarned by the prophets. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 324 Before you forward...wars and preadmonish the nations (spoken). 1820 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 310 [He should] pre-admonish him of what ought to be foreborne by him.

† **2.** To give previous notice or warning of. *Obs.*

1644 HEYLIN *Tedium. Buccr* xxii. Who...[V. 310 These things thus premonished, let us enquire what the confederated meeting is of our brethren with. 1597 HOOKER *Serm.* (1612) v. 6 Christ...However, the Saints pre-admonish the Fall of a House by their reaching.

Preadmonition (prīædmĭnĭ·ʃĕn). [PRE- A. 2.] The action, or an act, of preadmonishing; forewarning, premonition.

1632 GAULE *Magastrom.* 199 Men ...style not to accept them...as the preadmonishers of Divine Providence. 1671 FLEMYNGE *tr. Rupaul Cent. Lett. Mem.* (1841) II. 110 To continue my spiritual preadmonitions of the large approaches. 1877 M. CLARKE *Mem. & Meach.* II. iv. 49 Whether dreams are ever preadmonitions is one of the most vexed questions of the psychologist.

† **Pread·vertise,** *v. Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + ADVERTISE 4.] *trans.* To give previous notice to; to notify or inform beforehand; to forewarn.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 7 Wherefore Adam, being preadvertised by the vision, was presently able to pronounce This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh. 1697 W. KING tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* v. 191 Johannes Rothomus...had already pre-advertised his Majesty thereof. 1703 WOODWARD, etc. *Transplant. Ld. Pearl Prof.*, It will not be amiss to preadvertise the reader.

Pre-advi·se, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To advise or warn before.

1870 CLERK *Ephesians* i. 10. 121 He certainly believ'd, those were the very appointed to life him, as he had been pre-advis'd. 1893 T. W. CUFF *Purification* 120 The Puritans had never known Bradshaw and John Norton...to prevaricate them of coming storms.

Pre-aestival, -æstivo-rius: PRE- B. 1 *d, e.*

Preak, variant of PEEKE *Obs.*

Preak, Preakar, obs. Sc. F. PEEK, PICKER.

Prealiable (prīæ·lĭăb'l), *a. rare.* Also 9 pre-. [a. obs. F. *prealiable*, now *préalable* going before, preliminary, f. OF. *preall(i)er* to precede (f. *pre-*, PRE- A. 1 + *aller* to go): see -ABLE; cf. obs. F. *al(l)able* passable (as a road).] Preceding, previous, preliminary. Hence **Prea·liably** *adv.*, previously, beforehand.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* v. xxvii. 22 Regular and zealous friendship, wherein so many protestations of a long and qualified conversation are required. 1892 *Universities Scotl.* Whs. (1894) 280 There are few...that have not gradually been along with the rudiments of a preparatory education. 1883 R. JOSE tr. *Von der Goltz's Conflict. Nations* 214 It very often happens that the defendant...before answering makes one or more preliminary or preparatory applications.

Preamble (prī·æmb'l, prĭæ·mb'l), *sb.* [ad. F. *préambule* (13-14 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), adj. used L. *præambulus* a preamble (whence also It. *preambolo*, Sp., Pg. *preambulo*), prop. neut. sing. of L. *præambulus* adj. (Martial): going before: see next.]

1. A preliminary statement, in speech or writing; an introductory paragraph, section, or clause; a preface, prologue, introduction.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 831 Now dame, quod he, so foule I yow se Ne saugh I nevere yit, This is a long preamble of a tale. 1480 LYDGATE's *Thebes* (MS. Bod. 263 fol. 1) 347/2 *Incipit Prologus.* In this preamble shortly is compendiously A story abstract of John Lydgate, Monke of Bury, Declaringe how he alcoupte he sage of Thebes to the ferry valye of Cassenberye. 1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* viii. 1 A new testamente, with newe notes annotacions or preambles. c1540 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1631) I. 102 Without any preamble or preamble here in the beginning of the Epistle he lies on the point straight. 1595 *Sir Fen's Reg. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxii. 42 These words are preamble to declaration as the head of the leaf what the honesty of the book is. 1880 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 29 A more...solemn manner it was to say what he had to say without formality or preamble, to the fewest and simplest words.

2. *spec.* An introductory paragraph or part in a statute, deed, or other formal document, setting forth the grounds and intention of it.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 191*a*, The rehearsall or preamble of the statute is, as it were a key to open the understanding thereof. **1632** H. Johnson's *Rangle. & Cosmon. 141* These French Lawes are too full of Preambles, Processes, Ifwithes, and Provisions. **1770** *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 349 The preambles to the statutes made by the first parliament of Edward the First. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 277/1 If the committee allow that the allegations of the preamble have been proved, they proceed to consider the bill clause by clause.... There are so many grounds upon which the preamble may fail to be proved...that [such a] **1883** H. Cox *Instit.* i. iv. 174 Passing of Private Bills...At the close of the general case for the promoters and opponents, the committee usually decide first whether the preamble of the bill has been proved. If they decide that it has not been proved, the bill is to general intent. **1892** *Times* 8 May 9/1 Under the Standing Orders as amended in 1887 the preamble of all public bills is reserved for consideration in Committee until after the clauses have been dealt with.

c. A (musical) prelude, *fant.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 562 With Preamble sweet Of charming symphonie they introduce The sacred Song. **1832** TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 179 No nightingale delighteth to prolong Her low preamble all alone, More than [etc.].

2. *gen.* A preceding or introductory fact or circumstance; a preliminary; *esp.* one betokening that which follows; a prologue, prognostic.

1598 UDALL, etc. *Eccles. Pol., Malt. xxiv.* 141 Of these afflictions which I have recited, as of certayne preambles and tokens before ye euyll come, that the ende is not far off. **1613** BLUM *Aristobulus* viii. (1638) 108 This was the preamble of the great troubles that after followed. **1686** BUNNET *Peerage* (1710) 146 The first Step, without any Preamble or Preparation, to downright Treachery. **1689** *Hist. Jesuits* 6 *Pet.* xx. 3 [1884] 58 In wishing the ruin of the poor he framed to himself matter enough.

Preamble (prɪˈæmbl), *v.* [In branch I, ad. L. *præambulare* to walk before: see PRE- A. 1 and AMBLE *v.*; in branch II, L. *præc.* sb.]

I. ? 1. *intr.* To walk before or in front. *rare*—1.

1466 *Pol. Poems* II. 58 Poetis preuelith to passe afore Astrologis, comyng to shew the Orisible party of ours.

† 2. *trans.* To precambulate previously. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17 To take a through view of those who have preambled this by-path.

II. 3. a. *trans.* To utter or deliver by way of preamble; to state in a preamble.

1625 [see PREAMBLED below]. **1627** WITHERINGS *Five Lords* 284 All the recitalls must be propelled in the Indicts.

b. *intr.* To make a preamble or introductory statement.

1641 [see PREAMBLING below]. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 17 July, Which, put together with what he preambled with yesterday, makes me think that my Lord do truly mean me well. **1791** T. HILL *Sir W. Harrington* (1792) II. 126 How laudably I preamble! **1882–3** [see PREAMBLING below].

4. *transf.* To make a preamble to; to preface.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxi. 208, 272 Some will preamble a Tale impertinently.

Hence **Preambled** *ppl. a.*, **Preambling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1622 PE. MOUNTJOY *Diatribe* 87 (These) ought heare sufficiently murdered the argument, without so long a preambled discourse. **1625** HILTON *Ambassad.* Wks. 1652 III. 167 For a fast feeder we must not convert to hinder a preambling feast of your talons. **1880** *Tonight Fine Magic* III. 253 The spoken of which preambling is, that I heartily now willing. **1883** CHARLES *Seventh Vial.* xiv. 161, (1892) X. 91 Well,...pray proceed, without further preambling.

Preambular (prɪˈæmbjʊlə(r)), *a.* [f. med. L. *præambul-um* PREAMBLE + -AR: as F. *préambulaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preamble; introductory, prefatory, preliminary.

1 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. ii. 1 I must begin with the fulfilling of your desire in a preambular way. **1648** *Royall Apology* 13 Their first last modest Bills, only preambular to a perpetuall Treaty. **1790** *Rolf. Case H. Peers* 3 We shall not detain you by any preambular Discourse. **1884** H. BANK *Scotland Drama* I. 331 In the first place it was preambular.

Pre.a'mbulary, *a.* [f. as PREC. + -ARY.] = PREC.

1633 PRYNNE *Unbish.* 122 Three three Evangelicall reconciliations are so many preambulary proofs of the last and generall Resurrection. **1774** BURKE *Amer. Tax. Wks.* II. 385 A description of revenue not as yet known in all the comprehensive vocabulary of finance—a preambulary tax. **1782** *Edin. Rev.* July 215 Burke...scoffed at the bill...as a 'preambulary' bill.

Preambulate (prɪˈæmbjʊlēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *præambulāt-*, ppl. stem of *præambulāre* to walk before: see -ATE 3.]

† 1. *intr.* To walk or go before or in front: = PREAMBLE *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1609 *Ely Wisbech Ins Hunt.* in L'is Bellas *O. Ely* IV, Being carefully careful in his *Ely* preambulate or walk off. **1680** Ismaël *Pretor* **2** 2 It is, When three thousand Gallowes to Hell-gate, Pride doth wear commonly preambulate.

2. *intr.* To make a preamble: = PREAMBLE *v.* 3 b.

1618 PEMBR *Pal. of Babel* 113 Saadon...preambulateth from the matter before he come to it. **1730** BENGELIUS *Pamela* I. 50 But I will no more preambulate. **1903** *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 614 To prevent articles I have preambulated somewhere to this effect.

Preambulation (prɪˌæmbjʊlēɪˈʃən). [Noun of action from prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The walking of a preamble; a preamble, preface.

c 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* 891 Now thence good be... This is a long preamble of a tale...What substance of proceedings [*1633* *Hist. Irel.* 1809] Camd. preambulation]. **1605** CHAPMAN 2, The first Speech of any thing, *exordium, præambulation.* **1788** MOSS *D'Arnay Early Diary* 10 Mar., And now I have done with preambulation. **1804** EDGE CLERK *Banks of Thames* III. 69 Introduced the subject...after a long preambulation.

2. † A walking or going before'. *rare*—0.

1808 in WEBSTER; hence in later Dicts.

Preambulatory (prɪˈæmbjʊlətərɪ), *a.* [f. as PREAMBULATE: see -ORY 2.] Having the character of a preamble; prefatory, preliminary.

1626 T. HARVEY *Pennard. Ecclesiaster Prof., A Preambulatory Epistle* 1629 *P. R.* **1684** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Epist.* 331 To which, without any Preambulatory Apologie, I answer. **1848** *Harrison Sci. Reform* 109 Before the Election Court (i. e. as explained in the preambulatory part of this section) 'the Circuit Court of Judicature' is opened'.

† Pre.a'mbulous, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. med. L. *præambul-um* PREAMBLE + -OUS.] = PREAMBULAR.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 256 His ...destroyeth the principle preambulous unto all beliefe.

Pre-anal: see PRE- B. 3.

Pre-ana'phoral, *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 d + Gr. ἀναφορά *offering.*] Preceding the *anaphora* or part of the eucharistic service containing the oblation.

1880–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1726 That preceding the consecration of the elements (pre-anaphoral) and the anaphora, or sacramental service.

Preannounce (prɪˌənaʊnˈs), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To announce beforehand or previously. Hence **Preannou'ncer**, one who pre-announces; **Preannou'ncement**, a previous announcement.

1646 WORCESTER, *Pre-announcer*, harbinger before. *Cotgrave.* **1832** C. WARREN, *Chron. Revol. Sec.* iv. 33 The Prophet Daniel...pre-announces the rising of the Sun of Righteousness. **1872** W. HOWITT *Rememb. Diary* II. The pre-announcer of a singular adventure. **1880** *Libr. Chem. Knowl.* (S. V.) IX. 107 The pre-announcement of the betrayal of Peter's denial.

Pre-antepenu'lt, *a.* [PRE- B. 1 d.] That precedes or stands immediately before the antepenult: the last but three. Also **Pre-antepenu'ltimate** *a.* (in same sense).

1792 WILLIAMS *Dict., Præantepenultimate*, the fourth syllable from the last. **1892** DAVIS *Consul.* II. 208 The pre-antepenult [case] has the accentor sets as long as the rest.

Pre-anti-cipate, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To anticipate some time beforehand.

1858 FRANCIS *North. Mem.* (1890) 224 Warmth ...which suddenly (before the snow that falls preanticipating the formation of Ice). **1863** SIR R. WILMOT *Pride, Diary* II. 277 The appointment pre-announced by Lord Aberdeen on this subject which concerns him so personally.

Pre-antiquity to **-aptical**: PRE- A. 2, B. 3.

Preappoint (prɪˌəpɔɪntˈ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To appoint beforehand or previously.

1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 272 Those did he preappoint and predestinate to be conformable to the image of his Son. **1658–24** TURNER *Lit. Nat.* (1742) I. 352 By a true sense of causes pre-appointed for that purpose. **1860** CAR. STYLE *E. Irving* 131, I remember one...who preappointed for us by living.

Hence **Preappointed** *ppl. a.*; **Preappointment**, previous appointment, fore-ordination.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Lem. Miner. Poems* 19 They both attain By wonderful bewyls their pre-appointed Reignes. **1634** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 180 April the 13. the Parliament was according to preappointment. **1637** CHARLES *Misc.* (1650) I. 31 When wealth could not tempt from their preappointed rules. **1892** R. J. WILKINSON *Dante, Divine Hope, Love* 147 It is otherwise when we pass from the region of foreknowledge to that of pre-appointment.

Preapprehension (prɪˌæprɪhˈenʃən). [PRE- A. 1.]

1. A conception or idea formed beforehand; a preconceived notion.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 92 Such as regarding the details, behold them in shapes conformable to preapprehensions. **1677** HALE *Contempl.* II. 30 The pre-apprehension and hasty rise the mind makes to it out of them.

2. A preconceived fear of what may happen; fearful anticipation, foreboding.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* 68 The preapprehension of sickness and death, is an antedating of sickness and death. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. App. (1820) 143 Under these pre-apprehensions it was his own endeavor to prevent it making his own first hate. **1800** J. BEATTIE *Ethic. Ess.* II. vi. 208 To save the pre-apprehensions of the possessors is fearfully veiled.

Pre-appriss to **Pre-aptitude**: PRE- A. 1, 2.

Pre.a'rm, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To arm beforehand, to fore-arm.

1613 T. ADAMS *Lycanthrop.* 2 The great Bishop of our souls...knows pre-arms them in that countermount which the humanists of the world are likely to give all those whom from books towards Jerusalem. **1880** *Encyclopédie Theol. cons. Relig. Prof.* 7 To pre-arm others against its power.

Prearrange (prɪˌəreɪndʒˈ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To arrange beforehand.

1850 J. MARTINEAU *Strict. Chr.* (1858) 181 A theatre where scenery is not all pre-arranged. **1898** HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* x, A sign, prearranged between us.

So **Prearranged** *ppl. a.*, arranged beforehand; **Prearra'ngement**, action of pre-arranging or fact of being pre-arranged; previous arrangement.

1775 *Ch. Lords Rep. Comm.* x. 241 (1784) 340 By a happy pre-arrangement of things. **1829** POWYS *Causes vs. Comm. Ind.* 18 301 Pre-determined resolutions, and pre-arranged, premeditated stipulations. *Ibid.* 338 These took place, by prearrangement, a moderation of one of the litigants.

Preas, prease, obs. forms of PRESS, PEASE *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2] **Preason**, obs. Sc. form of PREASE.

† Pre.a'spect. *Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] An aspect beforehand, a looking forward.

1639 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxviii. 2 § This law had a special aspect even unto our Saviour's death upon the cross.

† Pre.aspe'ction. *Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + ASPECTION.] Previous beholding or knowledge.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xi. 207 To believe (by judgment raised by a) the manner of a fact or cure, requires the preapprehension of such a one as Philonius the Poet in Athenæus, who was taken to heaven and came to his face but the wind should blow him away.

Preassume (prɪˌəsjūˈm), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To take previously or beforehand.

1580 VERSTEGAN *Restit.* (1634) 311 Before this must presumed be well considered. **1657** TORTERUS *Reason's Disp.* 318 If any pronounce this, before prayers...shall not hear him.

2. To assume or take for granted beforehand.

1784 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* II. 129 It is necessary to pre-assume that a is to equal to c+d, to other that the circles may be also equal. **1826** COLERIDGE *Literary Rem.* (1836) *Ess. Ath. Athan* pre-assume, with Mr. Locke, that the mind contains only the ideas of the senses.

Preassurance (prɪˌəʃʊˈrəns). [PRE- A. 2.]

1. An assurance given or received beforehand.

1635 *Jacobæa Coned* viii. 206 § 2 That great deliverance whereof the first Passover in Egypt was the pledge, or pre-assurance. **1643** *King's Cabinet Open, to Select Se. Hart. Misc.* (1745) 344 The treaty shall be entered upon ...a pre-assurance, that the rebels will submit to reason.

2. A previous assurance or feeling of certainty in one's own mind; an assured persuasion.

1671 WHITEHEAD *Sk. Sermons* 1. Pref. 33 Who have, many times, a pre-assurance, before, that acting of them should. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 287 No pre-assurance however, to a whole species does in any instance prove fallacious.

Preassure (prɪˌəʃʊˈr), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To assure or make certain beforehand. Hence **Pre.assured** *ppl. a.*

1748 W. HOWITT *Visit* (1758) I. 284 Being pre-assured of his returning Victorious. **1778** BARRON *Hum. Fol. Exer. Wks.* 1841 III. 32 A preassured stock of the articles of subsistence. **1846** Mon. Geog. *Engl. Chart.* (1850) 122 Pre-assuring herself by a mysterious mission whom he will be best pleased to meet at her table.

Preast: a, variant of PREST *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.*

Pre-attachment. [PRE- A. 2.] A prior or previous attachment.

1790 *Ransom v. Bertie* I. 130 Some Difficulties pre-attachment...had ensured him from the gates of duty. **1804** Mrs. J. WEST *Advice & Lady* I. 278 A pre-attachment was all he dreaded.

Pre-attu'ne, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To attune beforehand.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) I. 'pre-attuned my heart to receive the gentle emotion. **1832** BLACK. *Feather* xxviii. (1850) 419 The ear which hears is pre-attuned to Heaven.

Preaty, etc., obs. forms of PRETTY, etc.

Preaudience (prɪˌɔːdiəns). [PRE- A. 2.] The right to be heard before another; precedence or relative rank (of lawyers at the Bar).

1708 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. 28 A curious list of late years prevailed of granting letters patent of precedence to such barristers, as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction: whereby they are entitled to such rank and pre-audience as are assigned in their respective patents. **1872** *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 339 The remarkable custom for precedence which obtained between Lord North and Lord Surry. **1884** *Times* 27 Nov. 9/4 Concludly their (1) C.C. right of precedence under their royal patent occasionally judges and litigants to look to them to constituting a separate class, like the Serjeants.

Pre-auditory: see PRE- B. 3.

† Pre.augurate, *v. Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + L. *augurāre* to augur.] *trans.* To prognosticate.

1638 PENNY *Encomium* 11 66 Seeing Comets portend dreadly, they cannot likewise presignifie tempestes.

† Pre.aver, *v. Obs.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To aver or assert beforehand.

1590 SHAKESP. *Com. Errors* I. i. 108 Another, quite all hope, doth preaver The lands of John, Christ's holy Harbinger.

Pre-a'xial, *a. Anat.* [f. PRE- B. 3 + AXIS + -AL.] Situated in front of the body-axis; prechordal; pre-axial.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pre-a'xiad, *adv. Anat.* [f. as next + *-ad*: see DEVIAD.] In a pre-axial direction, forward; to or towards the front.

1888 W. K. PARKER in *Proceed. Royal Soc.* XLIII. 480 Two well-marked carpals,...one of which—the radiale—lies pre-axiad and slightly proximad of the other. **1895** *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 331 The proximal phalanx...of the other two is most proximad and axiad.

Pre-a'xial, *a. Anat.* [f. PRE- B. 3 + L. *axis*: cf. AXIAL.] Situated in front of the axis of the body or of a limb. Hence **Pre-a'xially** *adv.*

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 31 All parts which in man are relatively superior, and in human anatomy, can in general be in all cases. **1888** 27 In the common marsupial Tarsipes we find the fourth cuneiform with its concave convex proximally, and concave post-axially. **1889** SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 674/2 Quite recently the term *preaxial* has been introduced as equivalent to *internal*, and *postaxial* to *ulnar*. **1892** *Athenæum, Syst. Med.* VIII. 269

Prebasilary to **-basilar**: PRE- A. 1, B. 1, 3.

† Pre.bearing. *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 +

BLAKEWAY *tit. ch.* 3.] The fact of (a charge or device) being borne previously.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 220 Then the Heraldes shal... tickle byte out a congruent note of armes, bearing alwaies a regarde to prehearing.

Prebend (*pre·bĕnd*), *sb.* Also 3–6 -ende, 6 -ente. [a. OF. *prebende* (14–15th c. in Littré), in earlier popular forms *provende* (12th c. in Littré), *provende*, mod.F. *prébende*, ad. med.L. *prebenda* a pension (Casaubon-Du), a daily pittance, an ecclesiastical living, prebend, prop. 'things proper to be supplied', neut. pl. gerundive of L. *præbēre* to offer, grant, furnish, supply, for *præhibēre* (Plaut.), f. *præ* before, forth + *habēre* to hold.]

1. The portion of the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church granted to a canon as member of the chapter as his stipend. *Also transf.*

c 1400 *Pilgrimage's Tale* 721 They han grete prebendes and dees, some two or three, and more yet. 1480 CAXTON *Dicles Myst.* 37 In peyenage of clergy and to prebendes they knowleche here selfe chatifes. 1500 ALEXANDER tr. *Ep. Phalaridem* cv. lii. 292 For a tyrell for ye prebende gone knowyng & lardy labourer he takis no knede for such worldly trashes. 1580 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. v. (1634) 558 Dainte men, that get their living with singing, as Prebends, Canonships, Parsonages, and dignities, Chauntories and such other. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Prebend*, is the portion, which every member, or Canon of a Cathedrall church possesseth in the right of his place, for his maintenance. Prebends be either simple, or with dignity. Simple Prebends be those, that have no more but the meanest reward then maintenance: Prebends with dignity are such, as have some Iurisdiction annexed unto them according to the diuerse orders in every severall church. 1613 STEPHEN *Canon. Lawes Eng.* (1634) II. 104 note, Such canons, however, as are prebendaries, differ from such as are not, in having a prebend, or fixed portion of the rents and profits of the collegiall or collegiate church for their maintenance. 1632 HOUS *Ch. Hist.* (1651) 220 Prebend is the stipend received by a prebendary.... Hence the difference between a prebend and a canonry. A canonry was the right which a person had as a member of the chapter. A prebend was the right to receive certain revenues appropriated to the place.

2. The separate portion of land or tithe from which the stipend is gathered (hence known as the *corps of the prebend*); the tenure of this as a benefice.

c 1467 *Pepe Roll* 12 *Hen. II* (1884) 100 Episcopatus de Roch... Johanni Cumin .xx.li. pro prebenda sua per breue Regis. 1490 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 397/1 The Kyng... had title to present unto the Prebend of Bykelescombe in the Church of Lincolne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* iv. 1002 Which gyfte from Chester was distaues a myle quite A prebende to a chaunce of rest requisite and clere. 1702 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 141 The Pp. of Durham has given ... the Golden prebend to Dr. Adams. 1804 LYTTELTON *Hagbolstan. Ch.* (1878) I. App. 1, 360 Where the clergy lived together, the land of the church was possessed by them in common ...where separately, it was divided into prebends. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ii. 422 The Canons of Waltham ...lived ...each one in his own house on his own prebend.

3. = PREBENDARY 1.

1526 CHRON. *St. Peters Canterb* 32 The dene with alle the residew of the poynynte were but in their surplys and hode of their ordre of the subpriorite. 1848 *Bp. Cosin's Corr. Surtees*) I. 111 Mr. Archdeacon and Mr. Robert Prebends of Durham. 1861 *Colet's Statut. Canf. & Reft.* to And to...three Masters, Prebends, and Burgesses now of the same to be reformed. 1721 SHELLEY *Transpl. Ch. of Italy* The golden prebends keep plentiful tables. 1776 *Gentl. Mag.* 72 July 2 A college of canons, or, as we now call them, Prebends. 1870 MAYO *Eccl. Privil. Life* II. 2. 615 To make him a prebend of St. Paul's.

4. *attrib.* **Prebend house.**

1809 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 231 The Passage to Prebend House in Stanwick.

Hence *nonce-wd.* **Pre·bend** *v.* [= obs. F. *prébender*, med.L. *prebendāre*.] *trans.* to give a daily allowance to (a person).

Pre·bendage. name of a part of the town of Southwell, formerly under the collegiate chapter.

1888 WALKER *Sarh. Archæol.* 2, 1. When regular canons only existed, all were maintained from a common stock, from all of whom they were prebended or fed. 1739 B. MARTIN *Hist. Hist. Eng.* II. 104 Southwell ...is divided into two Parts, viz. the Burgage, which comprehends all that Part between the Market and the Green; and the Prebendage of the Church. The Church is both parochial and collegiate... and has its Prebendaries. 1892 *Pipe Roll* XVI. 240 The burgages or boroughs, the high town or prebendage (which two divisions constitute Southwell proper).

Prebendal (*prĭbe·ndăl*), *a.* [adj. med.L. *prebendālis*, f. *prebenda* PREBEND: see -AL. So also F. *prébendal* (1495 in Godef.).] Of or pertaining to a prebend or a prebendary.

1732 CENTLIVRE *Lett.* 11 Mrs. My Hand... has taken possession of his prebendal house at Windsor. 1789 J. G. *Sermon to Gennett's Fire-Fleet* 21 Poems which [*sic*] Nothing prebendal palace could be More thoroughly devout than he. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* I. Chas [*sic*] was the prebendal house, all venerable with age.

b. *Prebendal stall*, the stall of a prebendary in a cathedral: hence, the benefice of a prebendary.

1839 *Sir J. Stonor Revil. Bing.* (1862) II. 57 The prebendal stall of the metropolitan of all England...was in my own days irregularly laid on her prebendal stalls. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vi. 3 He procured a prebendal stall at Wells to an Italian cardinal.

† **Pre·bendar.** *Obs.* Sc. *f.* of PREBENDARY.

1552 *Abp. Cf. Hiigh Ch. Bool.* IV. 180 For offensal to the

Prebendary (*pre·bĕndări*), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. med.L. *prebendārius*, f. *prebenda*: see PREBEND *sb.* and -ARY 1.]

1. The holder of a prebend; a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church who holds a prebend.

Originally, each canon had a *prebend* or share in the funds of the church on which the clergy-house was attached: in later times when the custom grew up of assigning a particular source for the support of a particular canon, the latter received also the designation of *prebendary* from the source so assigned, e.g. 'Canons of St. Paul's and Prebendary of Finsbury'. By act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 of that, the members of a cathedral chapter (except the dean) are now called canons; but in many chapters of the *Old* Foundation the canon *prebendary* (with a personal emolument) is retained for the titular holder of a dismembered prebend, whose station is, in most respects, similar to that of the *Honorary* Canons in cathedrals of the New Foundation.

1230 *Pipe Roll 31 Hen. I* (1836) 1 Et in Verebam xxxvi.sol. [*sic*] Prebendariorum. *Ibid.* 4 1232 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 194 The said Philippe Morgan being Prebendarie of the saide Prebend, was consecrate Bisshop of Winchestre. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 463 Which prests wonden ther that were canonyns calde Hyde as Wynchestre, and expulsede secular prebendaries for their wicked life. *c* 1440 *Lyf. Sir Amad.* lii. 23 This Robert made the Chapelle of S. George in the Castelle of Oxforde, and Ordeined a College of Prebendaries there. 1873 OSCOTE *Hist. Introd.* 3 The Cathedral has 30 Prebendaries. 1910 HUGHES *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 178 *Ex.* Pickering out of 37 Golden Prebendaries of Durham is dead. 1730 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) I. 163 You could upon your being rektorne of Asseleby, Dawby, Teffenhalm, Wickhings, and a prebendary at Westminster. You might have a grand living in every one of them. 1837 THIRLWALL *Lett. Literal Antiquities* Wks. 1879 II. 108/1 Disgusted with the spectacle of such Prebendaries enjoying large incomes, and doing little or nothing for them. 1900 *Month* (cont. 17 Nov. 3/1 The greatest shudders for the 18th (of Canon) are the honorary canons and prebendaries,...who enrol in a club confessed upon them safety by episcopal favour).

† **2.** The office of a prebendary; a prebend. *Obs.* (The antikons of Prebendary.)

1330 *Names Fr. Tenentes* C 3 Prebendaria, Dunevia, Prebendarius, and other greate dignities, annexe out Diocese to such successors. *c* 1430 *Testamenta Vetusta* (1826) 210 (He) founded divers Prebendaries and Canonries in the Church of Dygnitaine. 1799 HENRY *Eccles. Calling* 11 118 A Prebendary was offered me, as they call it; it was a good fat Benefice, and I accepted it.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* = PREBENDAL.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 431 Mr. Lavington, Prebendary-treasurer of Wenlock, appointed one of the Examinators of St. Paul's. 1863 DEANE *Tour Dunrose* IV. 202 A. is Witney was not satisfied with two rectories, six prebendary stalls.

Hence **Pre·bendaryship**, the office or benefice of a prebendary; a prebend.

1638 WENTWORTH in *Rushw. Collect.* (1692) 422 My Lords Grace of Canterbury hath this week sent Letters to Mr. Heyns very kindly a Prebendaryship of Windsor unexpected, unsolicited.

† **Pre·bendate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. *prebendate-*, pa.t. stem of med.L. *prebendāre* to endow with a prebend.] *trans.* To present to a prebend.

1466 *Gregories Chron.* 81 He Declaryng howe leonard he [Stephen Langton] was in the Kirell artes, and in diuinite, wonderyd at hit was prebendated at Paris.

† **Pre·bender.** *Obs.* [A parallel form of PREBENDAR, *prebendary*: perh. ad. F. *prébendier* (1365 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = PREBENDARY *sb.* 1.

1396 CHAUC. *Gr. Prologe Canterbury* 91 The kynge and the queene ...come to London, and not to Pevrlee; and there was gentily reserved of the bysshop with the prebendes and the holi quoer at Poules. 1563 STOCKER *Ch. Warrres Lond C.* 16, 6 The Chronicles, and suche other like Chaulis ware...and their Annuities, or Prebenders.

† **Pre·bendry.** *Obs. rare*—°. [Sec -RY.] = PREB. 1612 CRUDE *Prebends*, a Prebendry.

† **Pre·bendship.** *Obs.* = Prebendaryship.

1370 FOSS *A. & M. ined.* 9 308/2 So that every one of them should enderen con prebendship to the same fundacion. *c* 1650 RAWDON *Lanes. Church* 2 256 (1820) 182 This church ...was ...a prebendship to the priory. 1697 WOOD *Life Ann.* 1. 87 He was admitted to a Prebendship in the Church of Wells. 1718 H. BOYSE *Athen. Brit.* I. 108 Collated to the Prebendship of Bathminster and Redelynch.

† **Prebt·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *præbitiōnem*, n. of action from *præbēre* to furnish, afford.] = PREBEND, n. of action from *præbēre* to furnish, afford.]

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prebition*, a giving, a shewing, an offering, a setting before one.

† **Pre·bla.** *Obs.* Also 6 prebill. [Origin obscure: it has been compared with *public*.] Gravel.

1542 *Acts Privy Council* (1952) VII. 177 To view the walkes at Dover and especially a certain bave of prebill drywng in...to the mouth of the herbarough. 1577 B. GOOCH *Heresbach's Husb.* v. 15 b, Yarne commonly you to looke whether there be in the land either Stone, Marble, Sande, Gravell,...Chyne, Prebla [*printed*, or Cobbestones.

Prebonding to **-housal**: PRE- A. 1, 2, B. 1, 3.

† **Pre·cable,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—°. [sol. L. *precābilis* entreating, praying, f. *precārī* to ask, beg, request: see -BLE.] That may be asked or demanded as feudal service, tribute, or the like.

1567 *St. Andr. Test. Fr.* (1829) III. 94/2 Ane pair of hois and bonettis and memberis effeiris to be payment of vant maist wardsing wardlig and all vther preuable chargis.

Precalculate (*prēkæ·lkiŭlēt*), *v.* [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To calculate or reckon beforehand; to forecast. Hence **Precalculated** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 430 These consequences... cannot be precalculated. 1873 MARTINEAU *Worship*, xxi. 334 On what principles are they to be precalculated? 1881 — *Sir Quixote* iv. 59 A carefully precalculated system-debauch. 1900 R. BLOMFIELD in *Expositor* July 5 The Sunbeds is...must have also relied upon a fixed precalculated calendar.

Hence **Precalculable** *a.*, capable of being precalculated; **Precalculation**, the action of precalculating or reckoning beforehand.

1884 *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug., The folly of the unfortunate man doomed to no absolute and preadmirable figure. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 429 There was no precalculation with reference to the actual events of the moment.

Precant (*prē·kănt*), *verb.* [ad. L. *precānt-em*, pres. pple. of *precārī* to pray: see -ANT 1.] One who prays; a pray-er.

c 1832 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) IV. 58 The efficacy of prayer inherently to the pray-er or personal himself.

Precantation (*prēkænte·i·ʃən*). [ad. late L. *præcantātiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *præcantāre* to foretell, later, to enchant.] † **a.** A singing before. *Obs.* b. A prophesying or foretelling.

1623 COCKERAM, *Præcantation*, a singing before. 1858 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 331 Those apply themselves to augury or to signs of the heavens or to vain præcantations. 1871 J. BONWICK *Eng. Pion. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 164 The sun, the mountain-ridge, Niagara, and every Rosicrucian, peculist, or superseer, to pre-cantations, which call the others to the air.

Precantive: see PRE- B. 3.

† **Precaria.** Feudal Law: see PRECARY *sb.* 3.

Precarious (*prĭkē·rĭəs*), *a.* [f. L. *precārĭ-us* obtained by entreaty, depending on the favour of another, hence, uncertain, precarious (f. *prec-ēs* prayer, entreaty + *-ārius*, -ARY 1) + -OUS.]

1. Held by the favour and at the pleasure of another; hence, uncertain. *Precarious tenure*, a tenure held during the pleasure of the superior.

1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. With some reasonable reservation many are ready at their own undertakers, whose arguments in her praises men and scholars upon the charity of our nourishments. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Precarious*, ...granted to one by prayer and necessary, to use so long as it pleaseth the party, and no longer. 1823 TERRICK *Church Christ. Pract.* 88 Ex. 1732 I. 19 Out of Indignation to see himself but a precarious Governor, without Force or Dependence. 1901 *Athenæum Speci.* No. 138 P 10 This first Hughenot to so very precarious, that it wholly depends on the Wild-Fathers. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 13 Though the tenure is precarious, I cannot help taking the situation for you. 1878 W. E. HOUGH *Organ Nonsuit.* 1888 § 1 401 His holding was, in the language of the Roman lawyer, 'precarious', that is, upon the request to the owner, and with that owner's leave.

2. Question-begging, assumed, taken for granted; unfounded, doubtful, uncertain.

1639 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* iv. 1. 116 That the Fabrick of the Body is not of the contexture of Atomes, is a mere precarious Opinion, without any ground or reason. *a* 1677 BARR *Prim. Orig. Mon.* 3 Because it suits with that artificial and precarious Hypothesis which was before taken up and made much of. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1856) IV. 148 Quite supposed, quite precarious from beginning to end. 1803 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 181 His waste of power is precarious and unsatisfactory. 1880 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 308 Such an inference is most precarious.

3. Dependent upon circumstances or chance; liable to fail, insecure, unstable, uncertain.

1587 M. HOME *Funeral. Zeal* iv. 1. 216 That the Fabrick of the Body is not of the concourse of Atomes, is a mere precarious Opinion, without any ground or reason. *a* 1677 BARR *Prim. Orig. Mon.* 3 Because it suits with that artificial and precarious Hypothesis which was before taken up and made much of. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1856) IV. 148 Quite supposed, quite precarious from beginning to end. 1803 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 181 His waste of power is precarious and unsatisfactory. 1880 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 308 Such an inference is most precarious.

3. Dependent upon circumstances or chance; liable to fail, insecure, unstable, uncertain.

1587 M. HOME *Funeral. Zeal* iv. 1. 197 When they see us owning the Estates of our established Religion to be so precarious. 1700 DRYDEN *Cyn. & Alcyone* 44 He but sits precarious on the throne. 1720 ASHE tr. *Saint-Pierre's* II. 378 His Empire is accounted precarious, and short lived. 1734 *Short Vind. Treats. Hom. Appeal. Bull for Lydia of Hungl.* (1738) 174 The Payment of Tythes in this Kingdom, is subject to so many Frauds, Evasions, and other Difficulties,...that they are, of all other Rents, the most precarious. 1792 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 178 They afforded (was but a scanty and precarious support. 1858 LINTON *Calabria* I. His health was infirm and his life precarious. 1879 ROGERS in *Cornhill's Treas. Relax.* IV. 63/2 There is no article in demand the value of which is so precarious as that of a book.

4. Exposed to danger, perilous, risky.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 110 There are so many Banks and Rocks under Water, that Navigation is very precarious. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, The precarious track through the ravine, the stony path along the edge of the precipice. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 251 The fisherman's life is a precarious life; he becomes hardy, resolute, self-reliant.

† **5.** Supplicant, supplicating; importunate. *Obs.*

1639 *Pleasant Comed. Old Fox* 1. 57 His very breath to make intercession for them,...whose mouth we look upon this as a servile or precarious, but rather as an affectionate and glorious intercession. 1687 PENN *Quaker* 6 Nott. He did endeavour to gain them again in the most precarious manner to all things that is possible. 1870 HOOKER *Ext. Pr. Comp. Grenada* I. 1, What Subjects will precarious Kings expect! A Beggar speaks too softly to be heard. 1897 tr. *W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 48 Sir Edmund Andros leaves nothing of this right he has here absolute, or else he would not suffer the clergy to be so precarious.

† **6.** See PRECARY *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

Precariously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a precarious manner: † **a.** By way of prayer or supplication; **b.** at the mercy or pleasure of another; with uncertain tenure; insecurely.

1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 40 Having once begot in our minds an outward dependence, he makes an entire an power which he lost precariously elsewhere. 1794 H.

L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 200 It was the 19. day precariously reserv'd, i. That he might be bailed. 1683 T. Hunt *Def. Charter Lond.* 41 If those Courtiers...thought ...that all Authorities and Dignities in the Government should be held precariously of the Crown, they ought to hold their hereditary...by the same tenure. 1692 Nevers *Boyle-Lecture* (1696) 61 He holds his Being as precariously as he first received it. 1708 Motteux *Hist. Algiers* I. 6, 20 Certain strangers had at much greater precariously effected them, as they could come with no one's Hide, which they, thankfully, got into Therapia.

b. As a thing assumed gratuitously or taken for granted; without proof; insecurely, uncertainly.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* xi. 57 The Figures of mails and quadrating appurtenances, are but precariously made out in the Grasshills or Bowes of Cheops pyramis. 1659 Bedell in *Phil. soc* Precariously supposd without any manner of Proof. 1705 J. Lowde in *Phil. Trans. Lond. Mem.* X. 1 It is still better to have something certain than a greater there precariously. 1856 W. Irving *Alhambra* III. 180 Up this river...they kept for two or three days, supporting themselves precariously upon fish. 1856 *Camerar* (1711) II. 8/1 VI. Bp The Sagacity of the hand on which the grace of Eating precariously rests.

Precariousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being precarious: in various senses of the adj.; esp. insecurity, liability to fail.

1587 *Gal. Admon.* 29 The uncertainty and precariousness of the issues of their subsistence. 1693 Tenison *Lond. Med.* 172 The weakness, or precariousness of which Hippocrate being discovered. 1709 Blair in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 148 Attached and accused of contravening the proceedings of the Clergy. 1748 Shelvocke *Voy. Round*, viii. By reason of the dangers of a severe voyage,...as well as the precariousness of the wind, which might possibly detain me a great while. 1755 Johnson, *Precarious*,...as used for uncertain is all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as depended on others; thus there are authors who mention the precariousness of an account, of the weather, of a die. 1798 W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* xii. 29 The precariousness and hardships of the military life. 1817 Bayley *Lab. & Confess.* II. 320 The precarious way of my life. 1859 Lord *Brand. India* 355 The precariousness of the land tenure is one of the greatest impediments to the outlay of capital by the tenant in the improvement of the land. 1880 Westcott & Hort *Gk. N. T. Introd.* § 13 The complexity can evidently only increase the precariousness of general tests.

† Precarium (prɪkē·rɪŏm). *Rom. and St. Law.* [L. *precārium* a thing granted or lent upon request at the will and pleasure of the grantor, sb. use of neuter of *precārius* adj.: see Precarious.] A loan granted on request but revocable whenever the owner may please.

1693 Blake *Arb.* i. xi. § 12 *Precarium* is a kind of *Commodatum*, differing in this, that *Commodatum* hath a determinate time, either expressly when the use of a thing is given to such a day, or such an use, which importeth a time;...*Precarium* is expressly less, to be recalled at the Lenders pleasure. 1880 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., The contract of *precarium* is a gratuitous loan, in which the lender grants the use of the subject in express words, revocable at pleasure.

Pre-cartilaginous: see Pre- B. 1.

Precary (prē·kări), *sb. arch.* [See prec.]

† 1. A grant upon request, at the will and during the pleasure of the grantor. [ad. L. *precārium*: see above.] *Obs.*

1538 Sir G. Hoby *Lane Arms* (S.T.S.) 132 There is one other manor of possessinge, that is called precaria, that commeth by request, or lordes gevin for their time, or their will reserued. 1575 *Baldwin's Frondibus* (1754) 256 An tenant heard warne he his maner at Whitsonday to Mr. and remove, thairefor...called he tenance and precarie of his maner to sit still and remayne to ane certane day.

† 2. See quot. [Cf. med.L. *precaria*, *precatoria* (Du Cange); F. *précaire* (Littré).] *Obs.*

1659 tr. *Monsr's Hist. xvi. Illust., Precary* (F. *précaire*) is a word well known in the French civil and canons Law. Paris saith, That the Contract called the Precary brought great Riches to the Churches. ...[It] consisted in a Donation, that particular persons made of their Goods to the Churches. They afterwards obtained of the same Churches, by Letters which they called *precatories* or *precatorious Letters*, the same Estates again, to enjoy them by a kind of Emphyteutick Tenure, i. e. to improve them.

3. *Feudal Law.* = prec. [L. *precāria*. See quots. 1659 in prec. sense.] *Law Hist., Prerogative*, Dugd. Works, which the Tenants of some Mannors are bound to give the Lord by Service,...corruptly called *Blood dues*, for *Bidon days*. 1889 Seebohm *Village Commun.* 41 These are properly, or "boon-days", sometimes called boon works—special or extra services which the lord has a right to require, sometimes the food providing food for the day, and sometimes the tenant providing for himself.] 1908 N. J. Hone *Manor & Manorial Rec.* 108 A precary without charge with three men.

† **Precary,** *v. rare.* [Pref- A. 2.] *trans.* To beg. Hence **Precarying** *vbl. sb.*

1885 H. Jackson *Ecclesiastes* I. 237 The correlation that their development (of future events), as the preaching of God's purposes, is disallowed.

† **Precation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *precātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *precārī* to pray. Cf. F. *précation* (15–16th c. in Godef.).] Praying; entreating, supplication.

a 1598 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 57 b, Daily prayers and continuall precations to God. a 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Pattern Cath. Doct.* (1640) 101 Precation is the desiring of something that is good. 1634 Jackson *Creed* VII. xxxiv. § 2 Mutual precations of peace and many happy days. a 1687 Cotton *and Epist. to T. Brandshaw* 61, And can you not, from your Function And your ex-daily Club-Potation, To think of an old Friend (and some vocation?)

Precative (prē·kătĭv), *a.* [ad. late L. *precātīv-us*, f. *precārī* to entreat, pray: see -ative.] Expressing entreaty or desire; supplicatory.

In *Gram.* applied to a word, particle, or form, expressing entreaty, or the like.

1662 Douglas *Clav. to Amm. verse* 18. 1. 2. (1856) 413/1, I begin with the Preliminary part of prayer, and it is therefore called Precative, Deprecative, Imprecative. 1733 Harris *Hermes* I. viii. (1765) 144 The Mediative...hath its subordinate species: With respect to inferiors, viz. an Imperative Mode; with respect to equals and superiors, viz. a Precative or Optative. 1830 D. Stuart *Gram. Anal. Theory* 3 It is a matter of controversy whether the indication or the precative form of elocution was the earliest. 1899 Brown *Hist. & Eng. Lang.* 209 *Ic* attached...to the *ge*, with many senses,...is a genuine sense.

b. *Precative distinction*: cf. Prelatory b.

1879 Poste *Gaius* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 167 A gratuitous distribution in disposition in the form of necessity is a trust.

Hence **Pre·catively** *adv.*, in a precative manner.

1884 J. A. Heraud in *Contemp. Rev.* XLI. 180 Sung, pronounced, or uttered precatively or authoritatively.

† **Precator·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*: see Precary *sb.* 2.

Precatory (pre·kătĕri), *a.* [ad. late L. *precātōri-us*, f. *precātor-em* one who prays, agent-n. from *precārī* to pray.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressing entreaty or supplication.

In *Gram.*: see Precative.

1656 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xiv. § 2 Some...would have this word *Maranatha*, to be merely precatory or optative: *The Lord would help or salvation.* 1657 Sparrow *Th. Com. Prayer* (1660) 63 This precatory Hymn of Veni Creator. 1787 tha J. Mawdsley *Tobacco* 362 The most perfect models of precatory eloquence and civil negotiation. 1833 Carlyle *Diderot Misc.* Ess. (1872) I. 68 Epistles precatory and admonitory. 1842 Sir. Thomson *Laws* (Ch. I) 97 (1881) 42 Others are only precatory or exclusive. 1903 *Times* 28 Oct. 12/2 Words like 'I wish' or 'I hope' would make the Wolfe *Mod. Sermons*, 90 [The Imperative with paragogic] is frequently followed by the precatory particle *oh*: *I pray thee*.

b. *Precatory words*, words in a will praying or expressing a desire that a thing be done. When these are deemed to have an imperative force and to bind the person to whom they are addressed, they constitute a *precatory trust*.

1782 in W. Evans *Rep. Ct. of Chanc.* I. 145 The answer is that the words are precatory and imperative. 1803 Lo. Eldon in F. Vesey *Reports* (1809) VIII. 360 Whether the terms are those of recommendation, or precatory, or expressing hope...If the objects...are certain...the words are considered imperative; and create a Trust. 1850 *Wigram on V. C. Shadwell* (Master Jones), (The testator expresses a hope] which is not to be construed as a precatory trust, that my executors in the Hanover estates will carry out the wishes expressed by my common instructions, the said George Henry Earl Harrowby, ...and will use the expression of Harrowby only. 1904 *Times* 3 Feb. 2/4 The question was whether the bequest constituted a precatory trust.

Precaudal: see Pre- B. 3.

Precaution (prɪkǫ·ʃən), *sb.* [ad. F. *précaution* (18th c.), ad. late L. *præcautiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *præcavēre* to guard against beforehand, f. *præ* Pre- + *cavēre* to beware of: see Caution *sb.*]

1. As a quality or mode of action: Caution exercised beforehand to provide against mischief or secure good results; prudent foresight.

1625 Holland *Pischard's Mor.* 128 A putting by of precaution, that we should not commit any of these faults. 1638 Phillips, *Precaution*, a Foreseeing, fore-casting, or preventing. 1780 Penrhyn *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Prel. 10, I have used all the care and precaution that I could. 1790 Burke *App.* Works VI. 20 An object of precaution to prevident minds. 1803 F. Cadogan *Journ. Mr. Rome* 19 The danger in this place rather promotes precaution.

2. An instance or practical application of this; a measure taken beforehand to ward off a possible evil, or to secure a good result. (With *a* and *pl.*)

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxvii. 77 Regular and sensible friendships, wherein so many precedents of a long and probable intercession are required. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 249 The Governor...had taken several precautions to prevent us from finding our way into the harbour. 1791 Miss. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I. This seemed a necessary precaution. 1848 Thorpe *Anal. Sax.* II. ix. 331 They believed only that the security of the state required several precautions.

† 3. A caution or caveat given beforehand. *rare.*

1708 Phillips, *Precaution*, Caution, Warning, or Hint, given or sent before-hand. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 1, I should call my present Precaution A Caution upon Prohibition.

Precaution, *v.* [n. F. *précautionner* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *précaution* sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To caution (any one) beforehand against something; to premonish, forewarn.

1634 Parliam. *Ten Years' Trav.* 47 Let the Duke of Guise then be precautioned by the Duke of Alanson [it occurs at Antwerp]. 1788 Wesley *Jrnl.* 3 Dec. She precautioned them against receiving implicitly any opinion.

2. To put (any one) upon his guard against something; esp. refl. to be on one's guard against.

1700 J. Wilkins *Mem. Transa. Eng.* 251 They had over the Shovel and Pickaxe in their hands, in possession themselves against the Misfortune. 1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 308 Which last [Rivalling] both High and Low do Precaution themselves against. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 63 Precautioned by works of unpardonable oblivion against any real imposition.

† 3. To mention or say beforehand by way of caution. *Obs.*

1685 Wynne *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, Therefore I have been, to that end, precautioned to teach as I conceive may be pertinently collected from the subject I have now to hand. *Ibid.* 86, I will precaution a little by the way, concerning that. 1690 Nicolls *Beatitudes* (1691) 204 The reason...was not (as is already precautioned) any Absolute Merit of theirs.

† 4. To take precautions against, guard against (a danger). *Obs. rare.*

1650 Bayne *Div Subsort.* II. i. 30 He cannot hurt me; That I precaution'd.

Hence **Precau·tioning** *vbl. sb.* (in sense 1).

1720 *Cal. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 303 The precautioning of all wayfarers.

Precau·tional, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -al.] Of the nature of precaution; precautionary.

1848 W. Molesworth *Devast Rec.* I. vi. § 3, 61 Wherefore this first Shell first, to be thrown out precautionall. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 9 Dec. 1 The precautional measure ...taken by the Austro-Hungarian War Office, in view of the concentration of Russian troops on the Galician frontier.

Precautionary (prɪkǫ·ʃənări), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Precaution *sb.* + -ary.]

1. Suggesting or advising provident caution.

1739 *Herald* No. 6 (1758) I. 84 Had the pioneers of the schism no precautionary counsel? 1840 Chase *Eng. Bishops* 205 You are startled at my first precautionary hint. 1888 Gen. Kaye *P. Hist. Asia*, Jewan's precautionary statement that he was pursuing inquiries.

2. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a precaution.

1809 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax. Hist.* II. *Ap.* v. 476 The precautionary measures of Alfred. 1848 E. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1892) 105 A precautionary guard against what was afterwards the Arian heresy. 1880 Fox Mahesby *Fall-Sacred Abbs* II. ix. 139 My measures were only precautionary.

† 3. *sb.* A precautionary measure, a precaution.

1708 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) IV. 49 Then says, Belford, by the above precautionaries, that I forgot nothing.

Precautious (prɪkǫ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. Precaution: see -ous and Cautious.] Using precaution; displaying previous or provident caution or care.

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 147 ¶ 1 This precaution way of removing and acting has proved...an unimagined source of felicity. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 122 (1740) 93 It was not the Mode of the Court, in those Days, to be very precarious, precautious, or watchful. 1870 G. Musgrave *H. Nicholson* II. 177 She was precautious to have her guest to account her from violence.

Hence **Precau·tiously** *adv. rare*, in a precautious manner, as a precaution.

a 1722 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 353 Jesus himself precautiously withdrew, When perverted by the furious Jew. 1747 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) II. 28, I'll then resolve to choose and to avoid accordingly, precautiously, as I may say, that might make me happy, or unhappy.

† **Precava, pre-** (prɪkā·vă). *Anat.* [L. Pre- A. 4 b + Cava the vena cava: cf. Portava.] The superior or anterior vena cava. Hence **Pre-, precaval** *a.* (also *elliptt.* as sb.).

1888 Gould *Anat. Vert.* I. 303 The right and left precavals unite separately the anterior mass, the left precaval opening near the pulmonal vein. 1889 [see Postcaval]. 1894 T. J. Parker *Zoology* 83 A small chamber, the precaval sinus, situated in the antero-lateral angle of the abdominal cavity.

Preca, obs. variant of Prase.

† **Precede·neous,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 -aneous, -neous; 7 precid-, 7–8 praecid-, 8 precedaneous. [app. f. Precede *v.* + -aneous: cf. *antecedaneous*, *concedaneous*; but perh. associated in origin with L. *præcīdāne-us* 'that is slaughtered or sacrificed before' (f. *cædĕre* to slay), which is med.L. (Du Cange), and perh. in late L., had in particular connexions the generalized sense 'preliminary, preceding'. Cf. the L. spelling *succidaneus* beside *succidāneus*.] Happening or existing before something else; preceding, antecedent, previous.

1647 Harington *Pioneer of Expt* iii. 19 It was but a precedaneous power, preparatory to the other of ruling. 1658 Rutter *Glanglyn's Providences*, that which goes before, or is not or (that before.) 1697 R. Prick *Bull Mon.* 11, 16 Precedaneous to the Despute, are 23 Calumnies. 1708 T. Taylor *Pleiades Isaiah*, 28 Of goods, some are precedaneous and others subsequent; and the precedaneous are such as are desirable for their own sakes, but the subsequents, for the sake of other things.

Hence † **Preceda·neously** *adv. Obs.*, previously.

1697 W. Morice *Coron. quæst Rights* 20, 213 There seems to reach a necessity of examining Heathens precedaneously to their admission.

Precede (prɪsī·d), *v.* Also 5 precede, 6–8 precead, precede, 7 precast, precoed. [a. F. *précéder* (1478 c. in Littré), ad. L. *præcēdĕre* to go before, precede, excel: see Pre- A and Cede.]

† 1. *trans.* To go before or beyond (another) in quality or degree; to surpass, excel; to exceed.

a 1425 *Fr. Leg. Salads* xxxvii. (Sheppton) 177 Young tertius

just reason have Jane before Ignotus my own mother? For to all virgins by her precepts. And rather is to honor in good deeds. 1632 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 150 Men in the Monasticke of Benedict did not precede the weaker sort. 1780–1 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) I. 82 Through the assemblings of the stranger's residence. Mr. Forster observed many things preceding the vulgar mob of men.

3. To go before in rank or importance; to occupy a position before or above; to take precedence of.

1483 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 14 The other grete lordes that shal be there preceding your degree. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 11. 127 The Colonels commonly proceeded all others of his regiment. a 1627 Bunker *Pope's Supremac.* (1861) 265 Such a reason of precedence S. Cyprian giveth to another case, Because...Rome for its magnitude ought to precede Carthage. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Precedence*, All the sons of electors and princes are allowed to precede baronets. 1839 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 99 I have another short engagement, which ought to precede yours.

3. To go or come before in order or arrangement; to stand or be placed before or in front of.

1520 [see Precedent 2]. 1530 [see 2]. a 1550 Leland *Itin.* V. 58 Bethelem,...constable of Roth,...and Chas...; where Chas is set with a Woode preceding O in englishe]. 1613 W. Browne in *Inner Temple Masq.* (Misc. Mod. Comm.) I. 300 One for the Duchess of Portsmouth, preceded with a patent of nobilitation. 1728 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (1762) I. 61, 1687 Dryden (prologue) of Dryden...may precede any play whatsoever, were tragedy or comedy. 1879 Rock *Hierurgia Eng. Gloss.* 145 When the adjective ends in *y preceded by a consonant*, the *y* is changed into *i*.

4. To go before, to move in front of; to walk or proceed in advance of.

1550 Pilkington 1654/1, I proceede, I go before another to a place or to order. 1600 Shaks. *Hen. L.* v. ii. 60 An harbinger preceding still the fires. 1703 Stanyan *Englishm.* No. 10, 130 Streamers...preceded a Cart, wherein were placed three large Figures. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlv. (1869) II. 632 Trebizond preceded his march. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xi. 83 I sometimes preceded him in cutting the steps.

b. *Astr.* Said of a star, etc. which in the apparent diurnal rotation of the heavens rises before and moves in front of another, i. e. which is situated to the west of it. (See also Preceding a.)

1707–42 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Pleiades*, Names and observation of the stars...out of those preceding the square under the southern fish. [1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (1861) vi. § 311 Canopus and Sirius...are high up in their course; they look down with great splendor...as they precede the Southern Cross on its western way.]

5. To come before in time; to happen, occur, or exist before; to be earlier than or superior to.

a 1340 Barbour *Bruce* (1378) 174/1 And Dane saith, that there is a wedderyng, that precedeth grace, which he callith prevision. 1581 Norwich & Dur. *to Cowper* 1 (1584) E iij, Workes done not proceede a man to be humbled, but doe follow him being justified. 1633 Ld. Veere to *Godman's Jo. Fund* 162 He will them of orgies which should precede the day of Judgement. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 23 Infidelity therefore must have preceded the general measure. 1860 H. Paterson *Rec.* (1865) I. 40 The century preceding the formation of the Hanseatic Confederation.

6. *trans.* or (now only) *absol.* (in senses 4–5): To go or come before (in rank, order, place, or time); to have precedence; to be superior.

a 1340 Barbour *Bruce* (1377) 178/1 Whether...the will of God is wirkly the cause of thaithis, or els any merite of man preceding thame. 1632 Lith. Monro 70 *Hamburgh's Warre Flanders* 103 Who...precedes now to the universall Government of Christ's Booke by the name of Vrbem the Right. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 640 Till then the Curse pronounc'd on both precedes. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* (ed. 20) 268, 1st Colonel (thereof is Captain Lee) precedes as the first Colonel. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 368 To your presence their title would precede. *Mod. A mannuck* different from anything that precedes or follows.

7. *trans.* in causal sense: To cause to be preceded (*by*); to preface, introduce (*with* or *by*).

1708 Lord M. W. Montagu *Let. to Chas Mar* in Mar, The singers precedes his right by a corps[s] present. 1794 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Edith* IV. 31 The old man...ushered her, without preceding Winifred with Mrs. or Miss. a 1834 Coleridge *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 101 Nay mother's scipio would have dozed, but that Shakspeare, to have preceded this last visitation by two distinct appearances. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 4/1 If it was the intention of the Government to postpone the dissolution until September or later, they would undoubtedly have to precede that by a measure of reglassation.

¶ 8. Erron. used for Proceed. *Obs.* rare.

1535–[see *Cant. Lore* (Hallw.) 1455 In the Fadres name and the Sone ellus, And in the Holigastes that preceth hem fro (Trinyte *MS.* ellis of hem bol). 1580 Tentral *Hyndlow* (Rolls) VII. 80 Sayeyne whare an ville as he lyng preceide (*Aroundel*), he ane Knicht commandit nocht (*Glenbervie*) to pas battelle.

Precedence (prĭsī·dĕns). Also 7 **preordanse**, 5–6 **-aidence**, 7 **prese-**. [prob. f. the earlier Precedent a.: see -ence. Cf. F. *préséance* (16th c. in Littré).]

† 1. = Precedency *sb.* 2, 3. *Obs.* (In quots. 1484, 1542, perh. a corruption of *precedent*: cf. Antecedence.)

1484 tr. *Lat. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 84 The bodies of occupation...[are to] be alway in the handes of the said auditours for their preidence. 1542 in Pistes *Chron. Monast. Rec.* (1863) I. 32 Those preidences was ordeyned and ordayne out of diverse old presidences. 1598 *Stow*, An old book of Precedences...extracted out of the olde Precedences of the towne. 1598 Lindsay *Pol. Discip. Ep. Dedicat.* 2, 208, 1576. One of all such precedences he gathered Precepts of Prudice.

† b. The being or serving as a precedent. *rare.*

1592 Fabyan *Chron.* II. 406 By precydence whereof all the great cytes & good townes of France were charged in lyke maner.

† 2. A thing that precedes; something said or done before; an antecedent: = Precedent *sb.* 1.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 23 An epilogue or discourse to make plaine Some obscure precedence that hath tofore bin sayne. 1608 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 32 *Myn.* But yet Madam. *Cleo.* I do not like but yet, it does allay The good precedence. a 1800 Hoadly *Epistolary Mem.* (1858) 49 Adventures upon nothing without due consideration of the proper grounds and consequences thereof.

3. The fact of preceding another or others in time or succession; previous existence or occurrence; priority. (Often with relation of sense 4.)

1609 Claudius *Rom.* 180, I dare broach the true King, that he would not respect the precedency in time, but dignitie of my oracle. 1683 Trotter *Mem. Wks.* 1711 I. 426 When it was ready to sign, the French Ambassadors offer'd to yield the Precedence in signing it to us as Mediators. 1698 J. Ballantyne *Reasons Scheme Method* 10, go According to the law of Precedence, one does acquire the power of suggesting others by immediately preceding them. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1882) 158 In the chronology of our poetical orthodoxy, Gower takes precedence of Chaucer universally. 1883 *Manch. Examin.* 17 June 5/1 The payment of business...will take precedence of other Egyptian obligations.

4. The fact of preceding another or others in order, rank, importance, estimation, or dignity; higher position, superiority; the foremost place, pre-eminence, supremacy.

1598 Phillips, *Præcedence*, a going before, also a surpassing, or excelling. 1691 Cheyne *Regulus* 1. 8 Let me have the precedence in your heart. a 1719 Addison *Spirit Duteh*, *Misc.* xx. Wks. 1721 I. 245 In which part Ovid is quite master of inventions, and great delight into nature, has given him the precedence to all the Poets that ever came before or after him. 1782 Cowper *Truth*, 3 That thou...Framed for this service of a less hues will, Assum precedence, and bespoke control. 1859 *Penn Monthly* (Phila.) I. 161, 91 The Antediluvian horse takes precedence of all. a 1900 A. E. Davidson *Old Test. Prophh.* x. (1903) 133 The moral everywhere takes precedence of the miraculous.

b. *spec.* The right of preceding others in ceremonies and social formalities; the occupying of a higher or more honourable place in an assembly or procession, according to one's rank; ceremonial priority. Hence in generalized sense: The order to be ceremonially observed by persons of different ranks, according to an acknowledged or legally determined system of regulations.

1598 Pierce *Narr. Pract. Ep. Ded.* 1. 1 am no mercenarie Herauld to marshall your precedence. 1610 [see Order *The Copie of a Booke of Precedence of all estates and degrees to their degrees.* 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 324 ¶ 1 Disputes concerning Rank and Precedence. a 1723 Dundee *Orig. Power* (1726) I. 288 He moved, that a letter might be sent giving him the precedence of the Lord Chancellor. 1884 Bartlett *Man. Hist. & Eng.* xxxiii. 498 The Order of Precedence...was first established upon a definite system by a Statute of Henry VIII. 1873 Jowett *Plato* ed. 3) V. 177 The questions of education is to take precedence of them all. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 6/1 The great precedence question, which for a while raged so fiercely in the bosoms of our Knights Bachelors, is...now satisfactorily settled.

Precedency (prĭsī·dĕnsi). Also 7 -se, preced-, prosse-. [f. as prec. and -ency.]

† 1. The furnishing of a precedent or setting an example; the being a precedent: = prec. 1 b. *Obs.*

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 2 (1619) 316 Let Oves be encouraged vnto this holy precedencie and institution of Christianity in euery word, action, and behauiour. 1634 T. Adams *White Devill* 3 Such...shall answere, not only for their owne sins, but for all theirs whom the patterne of their precedency has induced to the like. 1637 W. How *Mod. Prelates* (ed. 2) 8 Is it...lawfull for a meaner precedent to resolve, Happy Prince is a thing of unhappy precidency; Scripture not may prove dangerous temptations.

† 2. A thing that precedes; an antecedent: = prec. 2. *Obs.* rare—1.

1637 Five-Dread *Gd. Old Cause In Prelim. Lautter* (1649) 6 It was an ordained and a necessary precedency to their great conclusion that went to follow.

2. Priority in time or succession: = prec. 3.

1620 Francion *Compl. Gent.* 256 (1634) 226 The other two easy lastly claimes precidency of Cæsars, seeing they are the ingredient simples that composed Orus. 1640 Mountfort *Sufferers* 2, Who (1651) III. 3 The Precedencie which God gave this Hand to be the first Receiver of buried Truth. 1708 Earl Stair *Epist. Remarks* 11. I. 47 His late lov'd sister long, long before your brave son, and claims a Privilege from Precedency. 1772 Lancaster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 384/2 Were leaves to have been away the precedency from Mandrake...to show his preference of the political virtues to the martial.

4. Superiority in rank or estimation: = prec. 4.

1622 Rowlds's *Flatterer* 130 You looke here, Reader, to see to which of the two I should give the precedencie. a 1623 Dymmock *Inv.* (1856) 20 His speedie mone of the precedency of age. 1680 Nouvo Stewards Instruc., The Pythagorick Verses deservedly call'd Golden, may justly claim the precedency. 1732 Jenyns *Rambler* No. 81 ¶ 1 The precedency or superior excellence of one virtue to another. 1850 Maitland *Hum. Emp.* II. xii. 28 They had consulted their ancient claim to precedency among the Gaulish states.

b. *spec.* Ceremonial priority or order: = prec. 4 b.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i. One, to whom the Sacrificers and ofsmoths are personally met, without resolution of precedency. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* IV. ii. 58 A controversie of precedency between the younger sons of Vincents and Bassets, and the Bayonets. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 279 ¶ 3 There is infinitely more to do about Place and Precedency in a Meeting of Justices Wives, than in an Assembly of Dutchesses. 1883 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vi. 44 Bills for granting honours or precedency.

Precedent (prĕ·sĭdĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 5– **precident**, -ydent, 5– **precedent** (5–6). 5– **prese-**, **prosy-**, 7 **prese-**, 5–6 **president** (5–6). [a. F. *précédent*, subst. use of the adj.: see next. The *d* forms arose in Eng. through practical identity of pronunciation, and consequent confusion, with President.]

1. A thing or person that precedes or goes before another. **† a.** That which has been mentioned just before. Usually in *pl.*: the preceding or foregoing facts, statements, etc. *Obs.*

1435 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 493/2 My Lord of Bedford...sought hertyng his demande to pe said precedentes offred and agreed hym to serue pe King. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 391 When all these precidentis was open by pe Iustes, a day was assigned at nottyng at Norham. c 1535 Hamerton *Inventy Mon. Writ* (Camden) 102 A fourth impediment, and worse than the precedents. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 109, I should here mal the discourse of this beast, after the method already observed in the precedents.

b. That which precedes in time; something occurring before; an antecedent. † Obs.

In first two quots. applied to a previous document, occurring as a guide to subsequent cases (leading to sense 2).

1466 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 630/1 Any Graunt made by us...of Chase or Franchyngge...which we graunted to hym upon certeyn presumpcions allowed in Apre to the Assessour of longe time paste. 1503 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 12 But yf diversyte of these tenures...can not be knowen but by the lordes euydences, court rolles, rentayles, and other like precydentis. 1592 Sheringham *Hens. Kingd. Christ* 20 The morality of the Three days, and a Half or the most fundamen Precedent of their Rising. 1788 T. Taylor *Proclus Comm.* I. 67 Things subsequent are always reverenced to their precedents.

† c. One who goes or moves before or in advance of another; a forerunner. *Obs.*

1613 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 174 Some gaine in escaping upon his precedents, some losse to come behinde them that were once foremost. 1632 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* and Widow, the precedents of Wrath,...Have fill'd the[ir] throats with bitter words.

† d. The original from which a copy is made. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 2 Here is the Indictment of the good Lord Hastings,...Exeter knows I have spoke to write it anon...The Precedent was full as long a doing. 1599 — *John* v. ii. 3 My Lord Mellowne, let this be copied out, And keepe it safe for our remembrance: Returne Mellowne the Tenor.] Returne the president to these Lords againe.

† e. A sign, token, warrant, indication. *Obs.*

1581 Rich *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 183 He had given...to the King himself, as a president of his good will, a riche jewell. 1590 Shaks. *Com. E. A.* II. ii. 188 With this she conjured me heretofore, The president of pitch and limehound.

2. A previous instance or case which is or may be taken as an example or rule for subsequent cases, or by which some similar act or circumstance may be supported or justified. (The prevailing sense.)

a 1427 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 308/2 My Lordes your Uncles [etc]...seeched provydences of the governaill of ye land to your self unto sensibilite. 1537 Hooper *Early Writ.* (1843) I. 21 That vayle pretended & with which they corrupted may hee soon followed. 1540–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xx. 38 St. Paul to Timothie for S. ——1660–2 Pepys *Diary* 3 Jan. The Lords did argue, that it was an ill precedent, and that which will ever hereafter be used. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 330 Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer: Next day the fatal precedency will plead. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 241 They consider the North American revolution a precedent for theirs. 1832 Tennyson *'Tis past one today* 1, 10 A land...Where Freedom broadens slowly down From precedent to precedent. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. I, He promptly followed the precedent set by Orchard.

† 3. a 1580 Fleetwood *Abs. & Lim. Mem.* 2, (1589) 134 Sachs was fyn ad'iuge off Clarke and Clarkes landes, wherof ensuer manie one a president. 1627 Cromwell to Mortagne 3 *Cab. & Lett.* (1902) II. 300 The president were to yyel to be adiuged. 1643 Milton *Jos. Indiv.* 4 By such a president a dangerous president is introduced. 1663 Cand. II to Jul. Cæsar[ini] *Hemeretis ad Orbanum* (1664) 130 Concerning all former precedents, who are chiefly to our side. 1735 Mem. *Hist. Pamph.* II. 440 His Majesty's not interposing...was afterwards made use of as a precedent.

b. *Law.* A previous judicial decision, method of proceeding, or draft of a document, which serves as an authoritative rule or pattern in similar or analogous cases.

a. 1689 *Treat. Eqy.* 32 Things done in particular cases to former are not Precedents. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 69 It is an established rule to abide by former precedents, where the same points come again in litigation. 1776 Sweeny *Lect. Ded. Eng. Stat.* 3 One precedent contains another;...They were antecedents, and consistents law. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 302 The logical research of Bracton...found precedents among the records in the Tower.

3. 1593 Perkins *Trans.* 20 The books or court rolles, the which is a register to the lords to know his precedents, customes, and services. 1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 221 There is no power in Venice Can alter a decree established: 'Twill be recorded for a Precedent. 1640 Canon. I. *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 25 Upon pretence of Authority of Bookes, and Precidents. 1718 E. Stevens *Digest* 2 Pals., Lords'd [sic] the precidents which made it good.

c. In collective or generalized sense (without article or *pl.*). *Without precedent*, unprecedented.

1620 Dekker *Comm. upon Ecclesiast.* VI. 174 To become a precedent, pursue thyself by precedents first. 1670 Saltern *Spir. Med. Introd.* 4 We will not much profess it,...for it was not without Precedent. 1732 Jortin *Rambler* No. 28 ¶ 7 Each considers himself that his limbs are not without

precedent. 1589 *Pandora Lett.* v. (1596) f. 42 Your accident may not manifest by precedent. 1658 *Rolleys Mist. Rem.* III. xvi. 360 The consecrative English instant, which ever produced the authority of precedent to every other grain.

†3. *transf.* A written or printed record of some past proceeding or proceedings, serving as a guide or rule for subsequent cases. *Obs.*

1642 (title) A Book of Presidents exactly written in matter of a Replevy. 1649 E. Jones *Stapler of N.* v. 6 Of all which several (acts) The Day-bookes, Customers, Precidents are kept. 1650 Weldon *Crt. Jas. I* (1802) 12 He caused a whole quire-full of Parliament Presidents (that spoke not vulgata Latinity) to be burnt.

†4. An example that is, or is intended or worthy to be, followed or copied; a pattern, model, exemplar. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2.)

1540 Cranmer *Remed. in Fully* P iij b, Through the abhominable president of their life they drawe whomsoeuer semeth lyuis. 1585 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlvi. 472 (Thos. Sid the Schoolman to the Parliament charge his Chapel, viz.) as the patterns and precedent to the people of all superstition. 1607 Topsell *Four. Beasts* 136, *Pierce.* This (saying) Lady? *L. Lat. Procedens* for some? 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 199 We profane Eve only for a president.

† b. An example, instance, illustration, specimen.

c 1555 Hamilton *Diverse Fres. Writ* (Camden) 103 But the most notable president of this kind of (Spotty in the virginall of our blessed lady...enacted to good purpis. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvii. xliv. 704 Can there bee a president (I, exemplare) found more pregnant...to prove and enforce this point, than Annibal himselfe? 1632 R. Sanderson *Prelect. Relig.* 70 Rich. Some ... who, when these rabbin were printing and almost finished, came to the printing house and not only took a sufficient view of them there, but carried away a president without the printer's leave. 1668 Ecton *Abridgm.* v. 49, I will make thee an example and president for a perpetual Brogue. 1693 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. 102 There are so many Presidents on Record in Holy Writ of this way of proceeding, that no one can be well ignorant of them.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *precedent book, precedent-worshipping* adj.

1592 Nashe *Introd. Gilbert's Artr. & Stella.* Although it be...the greatest burden of such as cannot see without number nine's spectacles. 1833 Kenrick *Lect.* (1858) I. 374 If we can prove this point, we prove everything with precedent-worshipping [*sic*] Rab.

Precedent (*prē'sidĕnt*), *a.* Now *rare*: largely replaced by Preceding. Forms: a. 4– **precedent**, (3 **pre-cydent**, 6 **prece-dent**, 7 **precedant**), 6– **precedent**, 5 **pre-sident**, 7 **pre-sidant**, 7 **pre-sedent**. [a. *F. précédent* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præcēdent-*, *-ens*, pres. pple. of *præcēdĕre* to Precede. Originally stressed *precede'nt*, *pre'cedent* like the sb.; but in 16th c. conformed to *precede*, *precedence*, *preceding*.

(*Peggs Anecd. xix*) *recorde* is as *precedent* having one vowel when a sb., another vowel when an adj.)

1. Preceding in time; existing or occurring before something expressed or implied; previous, former, antecedent: = Preceding 1b.

c 1393 Chaucer *Astrol.* ii. § 32 Fro the Midday of the day precedent. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 *Precedent, precedens* [*P. precedent*]. 1470–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 237/1 The same accomps for the time yore precedent. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 103 The Quenes is a thyng wyth-out...Tell it be done it is ay precedent. c 1580 *Babe Eliz.* 125 As if we were in our precedent way. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Married* (1631) 272 There are two sorts of wives, some are precedent, some subsequent. 1618 Sir T. Hoyer in *Lismore Papers* 1st. ser. ii. (1886) II. 83, I shalbe glad...to be your tenant...and give as muche rent...as the precedent tenant did. a 1624 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* ch. i, There's nothing precedent (unto us) even, The which precedent Ages have not known. a 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 88 For Dave could be no Late precedent to that resignation of themselves. 1678 *Lodge Cautions* (Percy Soc.) 130 Our wars were in precedent days To sundry nations bred. 1780 *Mirror* No. 77 (T&B) having lately hunted the precedent night. 1807 Jos. Mead *Brit. Indus* III. vi. 1. 21 The speculation of yesterd is subsequent, not precedent. 1892 Bastian *Evolution* I. 32 A host of...having common...Each fresh revival with a modified host Than its precedent.

2. Preceding in order or succession; coming or placed before; esp. *the precedent*, that coming immediately before, the foregoing: = Preceding 2a.

1583 Carpen *Curs* E iij b, To flee the false opposyons and errours of thimmediat beforesayd in the 4th precedent commendementes. 1584 — *Psalms & Hymn* v. 136 The Auctor of this booke, rehearseth twelue seuerall Faiths...as the precedent. 1586 Hollyband *Iliom. Apoth.* 13 b, As I have taught in the precedent chapter. 1660 Ramsay *Ezechiel Prof.* (1754) 2 The six precedents and the two subsequent (Books). 1747 T. Bowyer *Considered* v. 39 The Unlawfulness of the Precedent Words. 1837 Waterton, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1841) 389 Certain provisoes...chiefly extracted...in the shape of precedent, antecedent, and relative processes.

b. Mentioned or spoken of just before; immediately aforesaid; preceding.

1550 Pilkington 587 This whiche may be turned lyke the wo be precedent. 1592 Platt *Jewell-ho.* iii. 63 This accords with the precedents I said of a Dutch merchandize. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* v. vii. § 2. 6 The great Fore-rattle grapes... is nothing rough in handling like the precedent. 1663 Rutter *Acad. Learn.* v. Dred. to King § 13 Another dubbel which I note, accordeth a little higher than the precedent. 1705 tr. *Ramsay's Cassius* 289 A Bird not above half so big as the precedent.

3. Preceding in rank or estimation; having or taking precedence.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 340 The two precedents in right and nobilitie, the other a Leader in Warre, and Lawgiver in Peace. 1648 Bramhall *Nat. & Supernat.* 2, (1842) 183 Laying his hand upon all the chiefest and most eminent authorities of his own and succeeding n precedent love.

Precedent (*prēsē'dĕnt*), *v.* [f. Precedent *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a precedent; to be a precedent for; to support or justify by a precedent. Now only in *pa. pple.*: see also Precedented.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 18 The examples of diuers...kings...do precedent vs in these confusions. 1632–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 18 The Ottoman Turks were precedented by those of Egypt. 1718 N. Duckr *Abbot. Bible* III. 22 Otherwise the Example might be of dangerous consequence, the other precedented by the Popish Monks and Jesuits in their Kalendars.

† b. *refl.* To guide or support oneself *by* a precedent; to follow as a precedent. *Obs.*

1636 *Ann. Williams Mem. Fidei* (1638) 33 Now we are no longer to precedent our selves, in this kind, by the Chappell, but by the Liturgie of Queen Elizabeth. 1641 Bowles *Cross.* 3 Nov. 63 This is a memorable instance: and I would to God you would precedent your selves by it.

Hence **Precedenting** *ppl. a.*, setting or serving as a precedent.

a 1653 *Gouge's Exhibit* xv. xxxiii. 324 Precepted and precedenting God.

Precedent, obs. Sc. form of President.

Precedentable, *a. rare*—1. [f. Precedent *v.* + -able.] Capable of being precedented; for which a precedent can be found.

a 1640 *Ghostwriter Dispatched* 3 Which power...can never be safe either for King or people, nor is precedentable.

Precedential (*prēsĕde'nshăl*), *a. rare.* [f. Precedent *sb.* + -al.] Of or pertaining to a precedent; of the nature of, or constituting a precedent: = Precedential 1; but in quots. used as = supported by precedent, precedented (cf. Precedential 1 b).

1642 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 237 By abolishing condemnations and censures (precedential from the time of the corruption of the inhabitants) in this solemn service. 1658 *Ibid.* 499 The House humbly preserveth, That the said disabilities...is not precedential.

Precedentary, *a. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ary1.] Forming a precedent: = Precedential 1.

1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 356 Such a precedentary act as Lord Palmerston's despatch of the British fleet to the Dardanelles.

Precedented (*prēsī'dentĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Precedent *v.* or *sb.* + -ed.] Furnished with or having a precedent; in accordance with or warranted by precedent; paralleled or supported by a similar previous case or occurrence. Usually in predicate: see also Precedent *v.* (Opp. to Unprecedented.)

1693 S. Wilson *Jus. I* 175 We...rule were obscurely and entirely that ever was presidented in Parliament, did seldome occasion to the Service commanded unto Us. 1780 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) I. Pref. 5 When one offers to the public the labours of another person, it is allowable and prudenced to expatiate in praise of the work. 1829 E. S. Barrett *Letting Sam* II. 63 This prayer is, as we have shewn before, precedented and proper. 1880 F. G. Lee *Ch. under Cr. Edw. I.* 272 Notwithstanding their extraordinary but precedented Oath of Homage.

Precedential (*prēsĭdĕ'nshăl*), *a. Now rare.* [f. Precedent *sb.* or Precedence, after *consequential, differential*, etc.]

1. Of the nature of or constituting a precedent; furnishing a guide or rule for subsequent cases.

a 1642 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 30 These were Presidentiall to their Successors. 1653 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 404 Mr Everd. had made many steps of Condescention to them which he had not done to another government, and (which) was not presidential. 1831 *Campbellonian* (N. Y.) 13 Oct., If he is appointed, any applicant ...can claim ... appointment on the strength of this precedential case.

¶ b. *erron.* Supported by precedent, precedented: in contr. sense *precedential*, unprecedented.

1642 E. Watkin *Serm. Schisme* 29 They...can do on the same or separated, non-presidentiall interpretation.

2. Having precedence, preceding, preliminary.

1661 Bowyer *Glasgow* (ed. 2), *Præcedentia*...that goes before or surpasseth. 1683 Howe *Union among Protestants* Wks. (1848) 110 Negotiations...precedential to the concord they endeavoured between the Saxon and the Helvetian Churches. 1802–12 Bentham *Fallacies, Fourth Estate* (1816) III. 4 It becomes necessary to distinguish the several precedential or introductory facts...from the ultimate or principal fact.

3. Relating to (social) precedence.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 63 Charles the Fifth settled a precedential battle between two dames of high degree.

Precedentless, *a. rare.* [f. Precedent *sb.* + -less.] Having no precedents to follow.

1889 *Daily News* 28 May, Admitting...that his own traditionbedridden country was being slowly but surely drawn into the wake of unchildren, precedentless America.

Precedently (*prēsĭ'dĕntlĭ*), *adv.* [f. Precedent *a.* + -ly2.] In the way of precedence; previously, antecedently, beforehand.

1624 Featly in P. White *Repl. P.* 70 The sources and fundamentall grounds of faith are believed, not upon Scripture, but upon Tradition precedently unto Scripture. 1806 Hopkins *Sermons* iv. 127 For precedently he had said thus [etc.]. 1808 *Winners of Honour* II. 3 From what I have precedently touched in you of her character. a 1848 E. W. Hamilton *Rem. & Parables.* i. (1852) 31 Precedently to this inquiry, another claims its notice.

Preceder (*prēsī'dər*). *rare.* [f. Precede + -er1.] One who or that which precedes; in quot., One who furnishes an example or precedent.

1600 Fenton *Trag. Ct. Devis.* 71 61, 132 So desirous to be a Preceder of meekenesse and singularity unto others,...that he would not permit his Empresse to weare any Iewels of high price.

Preceding (*prēsī'dĭng*), *ppl. a.* [f. Precede + -ing2.] That precedes: **a.** in order or arrangement: Coming or placed before something else; *esp.* coming immediately before; given, stated, or mentioned just before; foregoing.

1552 Fardle *Chron.* v. cxlv. 93 As before is touched in the preceiding chapter. 1708–9 Cocks & *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 198 In 3, 4, 5 gave me the preceding account. 1772 *Yearly Lett. Irish*, (1797) II. 280, I have great faith in the preceding arguments. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 121 The secondary forms belonging to the four preceding classes of primary forms, are nearly similar to each other.

b. in time: Existing, occurring, or going on before something else; previous, prior, past, anterior, former, antecedent; *esp.* occurring just before, immediately anterior, 'last'.

1560 Sandys *Alf's Well* v. (R. 158 Of the preceding Ancestors...Mark it, hence sweet and warm. 1634 Earl Monm. tr. *Bandinello's Wisest Flanders* 227 They...more than...about the end of the preceding May last [*anteredenti Maggio passato*]. a 1700 Sandys *Hist. Quakers* (1791) I. Pref. 16 The great difference between this last, and all the...preceding persecutions. 1855 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 48 Each generation legislates upon the preceding.

c. in movement: *spec.* in *Astr.* said of a heavenly body, etc. situated to the west of another, and therefore moving in front of it in the apparent diurnal rotation of the heavens.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl. s. v. Orion*, Bright [star] in preceding Foot called Rigel...Preceding Star in the girdle...Middle of three in the girdle...Third and last in the girdle. 1784 Herschel, in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 263 The preceding side of Mars shews the flattening of the poles, while the following is terminated by an elliptical arch. 1887 Sutton *Amateur's Handbk.* 9 v. *Quadrant*, In speaking of double stars, or of two objects near each other, the position of one component in reference to the other is indicated by the terms, north following, north preceding, south following, or south preceding, the word quadrant being understood.

Precedit, obs. Sc. form of Precede.

† **Precel,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* precell. [ad. L. *præcellĕre* to (rise above,) surpass, excel, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 5 + *-cellĕre* to rise higher, to tower; cf. Excel. Cf. obs. *F. précéller.*]

1. *Intr.* To be superior; to excel, surpass.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 59 If he goucelle to sleep & labour, 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas.* i. (1558) Dedi. 16/1 As we posselle in wisdom and renoun. 1535 Coverdale, etc. *Remem. Pur. Tim.* iii. 9 It is commendable, that he whiche precelleth in honor, should also precelle in vertues. 1550 J. Cart. *Knyt. & Fr. Marriadg* § 34 (1856) 23 Madge...precelled in beautye, perseuerance, force, and strengthe, of all men in those dayes. 1552–1598 (see Precelling).

2. *trans.* To be superior to; to surpass, excel (another or others); = Excel 2. 2.

1430–40 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 31 Iherlayne kynge precelleth alle other in vertues. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papingo* 28 As Phebus dois Hesperus precell. 1561 Cranm. *Bk. Homilies Subjects* 4 *Allege* in the old...we see in every humane creature, to the King as preceling all others.

Hence † **Precelling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1552 *Remedie of Loue Prol.* v, Passing youth, which...a preceiling haue shoun age to many a singuler commendite.

Precelland, -**end,** obs. Sc. f. Prevailing.

† **Precellence.** *Obs.* [adl. late L. *præcellentia* excellence, f. *præcellĕre*: see Precel and -ence. Cf. obs. *F. précellence* (16th c. in Littré).] The fact or quality of excelling; pre-eminence.

1430–40 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 230 The duke, whulle whome the precellence of men vilde. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Terage* 3 Gij, Rodon by precellence & noblenes of yr partye. 1609 Gran Cot. *Gentilis* v. 3 These Deuses... Precellence beyond all humane bodie and Reasone. 1637 L. Claver *Hist. Bible* Pref. Geog. (1740) 9 The precellence of the Gospel will yet appear much greater, if we consider the imperfection of the Law.

† **Precellency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ency.] The quality of being 'precellent'; pre-eminence; with a and *pl.* an instance of this.

1597 Edmunds *Serm.*, 1 *Pet.* viii. 18ch, Satans Prior knowes no precellencye or excellencies over a whole realme. 1616 R. Sibbes *Serm. Mat. Antichristian* 150 Any precellencie or excellencie given. 1620 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Rules. Learn.* iv. iii. 20 There are many and great Precellencies of the souls of men, above the soules of beasts. 1658 W. Prince *Compl. Instructer* v. 5 Fishes may challenge to themselves a precellency in swimming.

† **Precellent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præcellent-ens*, pres. pple. of *præcellĕre* to surpass (see Precel). So obs. F. *précellent* (c 1170 in Godef.).] That excels or surpasses; surpassing, pre-eminent.

1580 Wylde *tr. Pol.* ii. 13 Be ye nigher to...the king, or precellent [*plus excellent ou moins voisin*] to him? 1430–40 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 30 Talbotus...a more precellente in the feelle of our blessede lady. 1540 Boorde *Dyetary* (1870) 253 To the precellent and prouydente prynce. 1680 Bennet *Regal Advice* (1681) 20 What validity is it or others precellent curtius is not valued?

b. Const. as *prep. pple.* = 'excelling', excelling.

1430–40 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 229 The philosophres that were alsinus were precellente alle other kyndes of philosophres.

Hence † **Precellently** *adv.*

c 1550 *Anr. Fragm. Pr.* (eds. 10) Proud men lyke dotest thow with reasone, which art in earth as most Precellently

†**Precelling**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *pr.* **-ond**, **-end**. [f. PRECEL + -ING².] That 'excels' or surpasses; excelling, excellent; surpassing, pre-eminent.

c 1450 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 The last and a child all farrest proceding, Maiden of the trone, saynt Sybil a lyng. *Ibid.* 21 Be glad, O Londone, ...Citee of citees, of wisdom proceding. 1551 LINDESAY *Monarche* 580 Than all that euer precellyd King Tyll thoss wourkis mak manyfeist. *a* 1568 W. STEWART in *Scottische Poems* (Hazlitt) 253 190 Preuthfull prince! harvest prerogatyve As euery sessit in this regione to sing. 1676 HALEWELL *Vindication*. Wks. 1720 I. 321 Were I as presuming to pronounce mechanical investigations, as you to mystical theological Reasonings. 1758 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 508 The sacred confidence reposed in our representatives confers preceding dignity.

Precely, variant of PRESELY *Obs.*, expressly.

Precent (*pr*ĭ*se*·*nt*), *v.* [ad. L. *præcentāre* to sing before, or back-formation from PRECENTOR.] *Intr.* To officiate as precentor; to lead the singing of a choir or congregation. b. *trans.* To lead in singing (a psalm, antiphon, etc.).

1710 R. ESSEX *Diary* in *Agnew Hist. Constables* (1861) 223 This day I presented for my colleagues. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 159 Owing to some misunderstanding between the minister of the parish and the session clerk, the precenting in church devolved on my father. 1872 *Saturday* II. 104 Lifted up his voice and precented the 'leivs, Sancta Pavlus'. 1893 C. L. MAHAFFY *Psalms at Work* (1894) 172 It is the hymn they sang on their way to the Mount ... and Our Lord no doubt precented it by singing the first half-verse alone. 1904 R. SWEET *Hist. 17 Congregat.* I. 69 The emphasizer of a modest to long school and precent.

†**Precentation**. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *præcentātio-em* a singing before, a prelude, n. of action from *præcentāre* (see next).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Præcentio*, a singing before; the singing or flourish of a Song. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Precentor (*pr*ĭ*se*·*ntə*(*r*)). Also 7–9 precenter. [a. late L. *præcentor* a leader in music, prolocutor, f. L. *præcinĕre*, -*cant-* to sing or play before (a person, etc.), also to foretell, f. *præ*, Pre- + *canĕre* to sing. So F. *précenteur* (16th c.), earlier *précentre*.] One who leads or directs the singing of a choir or congregation; *spec.* a. in cathedrals of the Old Foundation, a member of the chapter (ranking next to the dean), whose duties as precentor are now commonly discharged by the succentor; b. in those of the New Foundation, one of the minor canons (among whom he usually takes precedence) or a chaplain, who performs the duties in person; c. in churches or chapels in which there is no instrumental accompaniment, the officer who leads congregational singing. Also *transf.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 107 The Precentor or chiefe Clarionet ...being vp with, And we knew not what to doe. 1649 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 46 (Scarlett) 68 That all and every person and persons, who by an Act of this Parliament ... are not disabled to hold or use the Parts, Function, Office, Title or Stile of Possessor, or any other Title [etc.] are and be from the Nine and Twentieth day of March ...disabled to hold the same. 1659 HEARNE *Ox. Pet. Peri.* 2 Wherein also those Angels which shall then be our Precentors are here placed to follow. 1706 A. EXCHARD *Temple Mus.* iv. 73 The Business of the Precentor was to sing the first Verse, or at least the first Part thereof, that the rest of his Brethren might know what Tune to sing, and what Pitch to take. 1737 in Calderwood *Spring Tercentenary* (1898) 368 From pulpits or precentors seats. 1781 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. 1. 56 In 680 John, Precentor of St. Peter's, was sent over by Pope Agatho to instruct the Monks of Wearmouth in the art of singing. 1800 GALT *Ann. Parish* vii. The schoolmaster ...was likewise precentor, clerk, and pensioner. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 113 The Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Saint David ...shall be ... styled Dean. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1870) 600 Formerly the precentor in most of the Cathedrals ranked next to the Dean. Now he is usually a minor canon. 1863 COWPER *Church Hymn. Chor.* iv. 107 Observe a bevy of them seated on a close seat, joining in the choruses to the directing melody of an older precentor. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxiii. 10 Jesse himself leads the song, and is both precentor and preacher to his church. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Mar. 313/1 [He] became a 'precentor' to leaders of the psalmody, first in a Perth Presbyterian church.

Hence **Precentor·ial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a precentor; **Precentorship**, the office, position, or function of a precentor.

1859 *Fraser's Exhibitor* App. 313 The precentorial spirit of his father was more than recorded, for discovering that David could also preach, and play upon the organ. 1906 E. M. STORROW *Hints & Helps in Church* 310 Beneath the Precentory ...still waits the dulcet hypocaust. 1850 STEVENS *Hist. Collegiate Ch. New York* II. 16 Dr. Berrian ...was appointed to a vacancy that found him a worthy successor to a worthy predecessor. 1886 [G. O. PRAY *Pearsfield*, 23] 'A Bishop, *ex officio*, a Dean, a Precentorship, and a Prebend!'

Precentrix (*pr*ĭ*se*·*ntrĭks*). [a. med.L. *præcentrix* fem., corresp. to *præcentor* PRECENTOR: see -TRIX.] A female precentor or leader of a choir.

1708 A. BRADFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 13 His ...uncle his Upper Precentrix to the Women. 1889 *Boston Advertiser* 18 Oct. The Abbess ...called on her Precentrix, and desired her to command her sister's attendance immediately. 1900 ROSE GRAHAM *S. Gilbert* 66 The Precentrix, that the Precentor, was responsible for the church services.

Precept (*pr*ĭ·*sept*), *sb.* Also 5–6 **precepte**, 6 **preceipt**, **-ceipt**, 6–7 **precept**; 5–7 **precept**. [adj. L. *præceptum* a maxim, rule, order, command, prop. pa. pple. neut. sing. of *præcipĕre* to take beforehand, to give rules to, advise, instruct, order, f. *præ*, Pre- + *capĕre* to take; whence also OF. *preceipt* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *précepte*.]

†**1.** An authoritative command to do some particular act; an order, mandate. *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 24 Whanne he hadde taken such a precept [L. *qui cum tale præceptum accepisset*], sente hem into the prime prisoun. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 582 Bi þe cures tolde & eche tald þat hede [*sic*] pouste, his powere to lere. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1082 When Aduth & Eue had broke the precepte. *c* 1450 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 28 To whome what power & precepte to scripture. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. v. 26 Hair I commend to tary nor delay Be maid of my precepte, quhat I say.

2. A general command or injunction; an instruction, direction, or rule for action or conduct; *esp.* an injunction as to moral conduct; a maxim. Most commonly applied to divine commands. † *The ten precepts*: the ten commandments (*obs.*).

1380 WYCLIF *Ezek.* v. 6 Thei wolden not to my precepts (*gloss* or bookis); 1388 commandementis). *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 63 What chapitred speketh of mayidenhede the verrie that precept ther-of I nabbe he noon. 1393 PIERS *Plowm. Crede* P. 1. 910, vi. (*Ne*, in W.) 401 Elde is a lyth ..., thrust undir the ri Scripture, to corse all the that holde not thy 3 precepten (*Bodl. MS.* treuen). 1526 TINDALE *Matthew* v. 4 This golden Precept, *Learn thy selfe*, comes forward From heav'n to high's Court. 1670 PEARSON *Creation. Faith Wks.* 39 Through thy precepts I get understanding. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 73 Though Writ seems to be Prohibited by the Alcoran, yet the good-fellows say, that it is no more but an advice or counsel, and not a precept. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sixth Pythag. Lett.* I. Wks. 1730 I. 53 Anybody with all the precepts go. 1708 PENN *Turtle & Sparrow* 250 Examples drawn where precepts fails. 1885 LEYCESTER *Zanchius* v. 128 Teaching them, by precept and example, the great truths of our Holy Religion.

b. One of the practical rules of an art; a direction for the performance of some technical operation; a rule.

1533 T. WILLIAM *Rhet.* 3 In all perswasion thereafter grounded and augmented with the precepts. 1590 BACON, etc. *Gt. Artes* (1648) 225 Subtraction hath the same precepts that Addition had. 1592 WEST 1st *Pt. Symbol.* § 200 D. They which have learned by heart all the tropes, figures and precepts of Rhetoricke. 1889 *Stevenson Memoir* 2 *Mag.* vi. iii. 218, I have been the larger in this precept, that it may be a Rule of Direction. 1812 WORDSWORTH *Address.* iii. 75 In the precept for finding the length of the year. 1901 *Knowledge Diary* 11 The 'equation of time' is indicated in the Ephemeris by the precepts before or after each.

†**3.** A written order or mandate authorizing a person to do something; a warrant. *Obs.*

1528 in W. Foss *Judges of Engl.* & *Sheriffs* III. 19 We ... will all our precepts to distrayn the saide Jurrs and Townshipp to the said Jurrors in hoping. 1583 *Lay. Bp. St. Andrews* 87 His precept of penitence forth he vttes, Dishand my Lord archpryest and Sirrie. 1598 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* v. v. (1636) 28 If a warrant or precept come from the King to aid word upon the ground whereof I am seised. 1700 TINDAL *Hist. Eng.* II. 500 The Pope sent his Precepts or Bulls. 1762–3 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Paris. Annot. Paint.* (1786) I. 5 The King sending a precept to the sheriff of Hampshire to have a chamber in the royal castle painted.

4. *spec.* a. A written or printed order issued by constituted authority (as the King, a court, or a judge), to require the attendance of members of a parliament, a court, or a jury, to direct the holding of an assize, to procure the appearance, arrest, or imprisonment of a delinquent, or the production of a record, or to authorize the levying of a distress; a writ, warrant.

[1322 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 174/2 Et sur ce ses pieres, euinrent le jour pleinier a ses autres pieres [*sic*] ...et ses autres pieres [*sic*] 1422 *Ibid.* V. 220/1 Relacions appon ley Writtes et Precepts to theym directed. 1429–9 *Act* 10 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 1 Every Shirefe ...to whom any writte or precepte is ...directed. 1581 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* III. 110 One of schiref-officier being their present with new precepts. 1597 BACON, 2 *Hen. IV*, v. 1. 24 Marry sir, thus: those Precepts cannot be serv'd. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* v. xxvi. § 2 (1699) 249 Executing of any Summonds, Letters, or Precept direct by his Highness, or other Judges. 1705 *Connecticut Col. Rec.* (1850) XV. 386 Ordered, that a precept be issued to all or either of the said officers, ...to bring their said prisoners forthwith before the Governor and Council. 1880 R. BIRKBECK *Raleigh* I. xix. 360, I have the original precept and panel of the Jury before me.

b. *Sc.* An instrument granting possession of something, or conferring a privilege. *Precept of assize* (*assize*), an instrument by which the legal ownership of land is transferred. *Precept of clare constat*: see CONSTAT 3.

1515 in Sir W. Fraser *Sutherld. Bk.* (1892) III. 32 A precept of seasyne of all and haill the ordinance of Sutherland ... is thairt to vs to dres hous to our seruitour Sande chappell. 1582 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 178 It is thocht that precepte be grantit for his Grace for proving of sklatting to his. 1590 *Decr. IV.* 304 His Hienes ...presentlie thair be nain of vs (vnto hairefter grant ony provisioun or precept of the chartis foirsaid ...to ye effect of persons or persones, except for [etc.]. *a* 1785 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. ii. § 35. 1882 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., A precept of sasine is the order of a superior to his bailie to give infeftment of certain lands to his vassal. ...There is also another precept of sasine, called a *precept of clare constat*, which is a warrant granted by a superior authorising his bailie ...to give infeftment to the heir of his vassal. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 4 (1) When lands have been feued ...It shall not ...be necessary ...that he shall obtain from the superior any charter, precept, or other writ by progress. 1881 *Erskine's Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. 18) 298 note, The precept of sasine is no longer a necessary part of any conveyance of land. ...If it should now be inserted, a short form is provided by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 35.

c. A written order to make arrangements for and hold an election; usually, that issued by the sheriff to the returning officer.

1684 *Scandalous Exhib.* ii. 10 Upon the Death of a King, he hath the chief Management of Affairs, and issues out Precepts for the Election of a new Prince. 1785 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 177 Within three days after the receipt of this writ, the sheriff is to send his precept, under his seal, to the proper returning officers of the cities and boroughs, commanding them to elect their members. 1832–3 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 § 3 After the receipt of the writ or precept, 1885 *Harris. Stat.* 3 *Nov.*, The Earl of Powerscourt ...and Lord Fermoy ...are candidates for the vacant representation amongst. The precept for the election has arrived. 1898 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 405 The sheriffs shall send to the magistrates ...a precept for the election to be made by the citizens [etc.].

d. An order for collection or demand for payment of money under a rate.

1877 BOMBAY *Taxation Act* They constitute his precept, and so long as this is correct on the face of it he may obey its commands. 1888 *Times* 20 Nov. 9/3 Abbas' the contents of the precept has been duly entered. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 5/3 Under the Equalisation of Rates Act it was left to the Local Government Board to prescribe the forms of precepts to be used. ...The 'equalization charge' may be either included as an item of the ordinary precept, or made the subject of a separate precept.

†**Precept**, *v. Obs.* [Found first in pa. pple. *precept*, ad. L. *præcept-us*, pa. pple. of *præcipĕre*: see PRIC.]

1. *trans.* To seize beforehand, preoccupy, take in anticipation. *rare*—⁰.

1525 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 1 v/b, to value wage Esau after Iacob had pouche hys blessynge.

2. To lay down as a precept or rule; to teach, to prescribe (something) as a duty.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* v. (1540) 1 Men plainly name thynges vnto vs be written, wisedom of offices and good maner be gyen and precept of them. 1897 W. BARCLAY *Reply v. Thom.* (1899) 263 Marshall labours to encrease those sorts of offices which are precepted. 1658 *in Jornl. Kepers.* (1872) 1 Which the Judges ...are specially precatified, precepted, here the vse increased, the obligation.

b. To instruct (a person) by precepts; to give a precept to, to command, direct.

1897 W. SCLATER *Expl. v. Thess.* (1629) 208 Hath God precepted vs to rules, to rules with assurance of audience? 1681 PRIDEAUX *Directory* iv. xxvii. 201, I do not find, but it may well become a man to ...precept himself into the practice of Virtue.

Precepti·acyon, obs. erron. f. PRECIPITATION.

Preceptial (*pr*ĭ*se*·*pshăl*), *a. rare.* By-form of PRECEPTAL; consisting of precepts; instructive.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 24 Their counsells...Would giue preceptiall medicine to rage. 1837 D. M'NEILL *Wks.* IV. 87 It might be edifying as preceptial and declaratory.

Preception (*pr*ĭ·*sepshən*). [ad. L. *præceptiōn-em* a taking beforehand, the right of receiving in advance; a preconception; a precept, an imperial rescript, n. of action f. *præcipĕre*: see PRECEPT *sb.* Cf. F. *préception* (16th c. in Littré).]

†**1.** A previous conception or notion; a preconception, presumption. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iii. § 3 (1622) 19 Which Epicurus called a Prænarration, or Præception. 1640 D. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. v. 255 If he have no Præsition or Præception of that he seeketh, he searcheth ...as in a maze of infinite.

†**2.** A command, precept. *Obs.*

1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. xviii, 'Let him be the husband of one wife'. ...Law calls these words a Præception, I Act not.

b. Instruction by a preceptor; tutoring. *rare.*

1880 *All Year Round* XXIX. 446 The successor that he had ...was at the feet of the Gamaliel of Birmingham ', an allusion to his reception which was not so intelligible as the reasoning of other journals, 'the Gamaliel of Birmingham'.

3. *Hom. Law.* The right of receiving beforehand, as a part of an inheritance before partition.

1833 PORTE *Gavelkind* 8 108 Let Lucius Titius take my chief Stocking by preception *ffashion partitionis*. 1880 MONTAGUE *Gavelkind* 109 A legacy by preception, ...could in strictness be bequeathed only to one of several heirs, ...who was thereby authorized to take and appropriate some particular item of the inheritance before it came to be divided.

Preceptive (*pr*ĭ·*septĭv*), *a.* [ad. late L. *præceptīvus* didactic, hortatory, or a. obs. F. *préceptif* (14th c. in Godef.): see PRECEPT *sb.* and -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or conveying a precept. **a.** Conveying a command, mandatory. 1598 Sir G. Buck *Life Abuse* (R. T.S.) 106 The gaps hee passes preceptive upon them. 1624 F. Mason *Expl. Fielder* 484 Our Saviours words, Doe this in remembrance of me, are true Preceptive. 1651 *Toleration not to be Allowed* 19 The Law hath two parts, ...the Preceptive and the Penal. 1766 A. Gib *Exact Confessor.* 18 The priority, as well as the peculiar nature of that law, was sufficiently notified to him. 1845 *Jrnl. to Engrd. Mistress* II. 87/1 The preceptive part is the law properly so called: it includes the whole of the commands and prohibitions of the lawgiver.

b. Conveying instruction or maxims; didactic, instructive.

1658 R. I. Verulam House *Epist. to Reader* 483 Churches where the Pastorals, or Preceptive Philosophy, to be in some sort Profitable. 1721 Bradford *Charge.* 10/36 T. 6-14. 258 The delusive or preceptive Manner. 1832 *Penny's Mag.* I. 41 Dryden's poetry must have been his grave and preceptive for the profligate gaiety of the beaux of the monarch. 1884 *Pictorial Times.* 19/1/1 The whole treatise is preceptive and hortatory.

† 2. According to precept. *Obs. rare.*

1684 T. Hooker *God's Decrees* 14, 77 The branch...had no branch and immediate virtue to make the bitter waters sweet for Marah), but by the preceptive use of it.

Hence **Preceptively** *adv.*, in a preceptive manner; in the way of precept or command.

1633 Amos *Agst. Cavow.* v. 181 God willeth...Counsailes, onely permissively, not peremptorily. 1650 Rec. *Commission* 87 In any thing that is left forth in the Word of God, to peremptorily to worthy receiving necessary.

Preceptor (prĭsĕ·ptəɹ). Also 4 -ur, 5 -our, 6-7 pre-. [a. L. *præceptor* a teacher, instructor, whence also F. *précepteur* (14th c. in Littré): see Precept *sb.* and -or 2.]

1. One who instructs; a teacher, instructor, tutor. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 408 One her was called Anastasius, but was his preceptor & his master. a 1500 Ancren *Riwle* (Arb.) 58 The schoolmaister is used, both for Preceptor in learning, and Pedagogus to manners. 1579 *Sup. Perry Conceit Scot.* III. 200 Maister George Englishman, preceptour of Cunynghame, his maiestis preceptour. 1648 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 177 Clemens Alexandrinus...maketh Pythagoras and preceptor unto Origen. 1777 Robertson *Chas. V* (1841) I. 331 History is a preceptor of prudence, not of principles. 1863 *Trad. Trad.* IX. 422 He justly celebrated preceptor, Dr. Cullen, has been named. 1878 H. Smith *Wilson* xvii. (1879) 308 Preceptors of religion unless they purify themselves, cannot expect success to attend their labours.

b. *transf.* As title of a book containing instructions for some art. *Obs. rare*—1.

1693 *Mystical World* XVIII. 431/2 Improved Preceptor for the Compasses.

2. The head of a preceptory of Knights Templars.

1708 J. Hoppus *Low. Tacho.* II. 2.2. *Preceptories.* The Knights Templars and Hospitalers were part of their Fraternity to some Country Cell, which was governed by a Person whom they called a *Preceptor* or *Commander.* 1809 *Scots Peerage* xxxvi. This manor-house of the Templars was named emphatically *mainbow*;...which the devotion of the former occupants had bestowed upon their Order.

Hence **Preceptoral** *a.* [to F. *précepteral*], of or pertaining to a preceptor; **Preceptorate** [to F. *précepteral*], the office of preceptor or giver of instruction.

c 1840 B. Barton *Scrivl.* (1841) 46 Free from all restraint, save that of parental or preceptoral authority and affection. 1856 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 2/1 A Seminary for higher female education, called the Institute of Ladies of the Christian Preceptorate, by the Vicomtesse d'Adhemar.

Preceptorial (prĭsĕptōˑrĭăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *præceptōri-us* (see Preceptory *a.*) + -al.] Of or pertaining to a preceptor. Hence **Preceptorially** *adv.*

1707-42 Chandler *Cycl.* s.v. *Prebend. Preceptorial Prebend*, is that prebend whose revenues are destined for the support of a preacher or master, who is obliged to instruct the youth of the place gratis. 1850 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) II. 136 Without any other preceptorial consideration. 1884 *Chr. Leader* 30 Oct. 683 Where the church catechism and the ten commandments are daily taught preceptorially.

Preceptorship. [f. Preceptor + -ship.] The office or position of a preceptor; a tutorship.

1802 W. Tatlow in *Robinson Mem.* I. 448 A travelling gentlemanly world suit him. 1882 R. G. Wilberforce *Life Bp. Wilberforce* II. vii. 177 In earlier life the Bishop had sought the Presidentship to the Prince of Wales.

Preceptory (prĕ·ptərĭ), *sb.* [act. med.L. *præceptōri-a* (*domus*): in same sense; cf. obs. F. *précepterie* (1356 in Godef.), mod.F. *précepteurie*: see next.] A subordinate community of the Knights Templars, established in one of the provincial circuits of the order; hence, the estate or manor supporting this, or the buildings in which it was housed. Corresponding to the Commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

1320 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 Admonicons, commanderies, preceptories, corrodyes, pensions, rentes,...which appertained...to the prioure. 1631 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 180/2 All temporalitie pertaining to the preceptorie of Torphichen. 1660 Weaver *Lett.* 29 June (O. H. Soc. I. 402 Sandbed...a house and preceptory sometymes belonging to the Knights Templers. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 353 It was a Preceptory for the Kt. of St. John's of Jerusalem. 1858 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. I. 310 The establishments of the order [Templars], which bore the name of preceptories, to the number of twenty-three, were at first seized by the King and other lords, but afterwards, by a bull from the Pope and an Act of Parliament, transferred to the rival order of the Hospitallers.

Preceptory, *a. rare.* [act. med.L. *præceptōri-us*: see Preceptor and -ory 2.] Commanding, enjoining: = Preceptive 1.

1879 A. Anderson *Rom. Remedies* 74 The other place ...intends to confirm or stands for a law peremptorie, as well as to vow, as to the Lords day. 1882 Reformed Texas. *Doc. No. extra.* 130 There is nothing false about the law or peremptory part of Scripture.

Preceptress (prĭsĕ·ptrĕs). [f. Preceptor + -ess 1.] A female preceptor.

1784 Cowper *Task* III. 307 Experience, slow preceptress, teaching oft The way to glory by miscarriage foul. 1790 Catholic Pilgrim (1806) Letters on several subjects from a preceptress to her pupils who have left school:...designed for...Young Ladies. 1809 Hist. Music *Catalo* (ed. 2) I. vi. 72 A christmas for his family, a preceptress for his children, and preparation for himself. 1889 Robert Prentiss III. 110 The close insight of the fearlessly frank preceptress.

Preceptual (prĭsĕ·ptiŭăl), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *præcept-* (see Precept *sb.*) or *præcepti-o* (see Precept *sb.*, on analogy of *conceptual*, etc.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or conveying precepts. Hence **Preceptually** *adv.*, according to precept.

1826 J. Lee *Lect. Script. Ev.* I. 24 Some moral, theological truths before ever, were clearly discovered even as preceptual truths. 1905 F. L. Fossler in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 89 We know the intellectualist and perceptual notion of revelation behind us.

Precerebellar, -hral, -hroid: see Pre- A. 4. B. 3.

Preces (prī·sēz), *sb. pl.* [L. *precēs*, pl. of *prex, prec-em* (prex).] In liturgical worship, The short petitions which are said as verse and response by the minister and the congregation alternately.

1570 Foxe *A.&M.* (1641) I. 5, I will that he whome is assigned to begyn The prolocutie, and says the preces, have ful and sufficient of the other I will be given ad. 1844 Lindsay *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. App. 118 The prayers in the Breviary. 1880 F. T. Whitty in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 702/1 The chief hours of Oriental offices are the...the occasional prayers of 'graces'; a series of short benedictions resembling the Greek 'Ektenia', or deacon's litany.

† **Prece'as,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præcess-*, ppl. stem of *præcēdere* to Precede.] *trans.* To precede, to take precedence of.

1549 Fetus *Epist. to Chr. Episc.* Wks. (1609) 452 You (Saith)...this warning proceed (in my judgment) all other words, where he exhorted us.

Process, obs. form of Precess.

Precession (prĭsĕ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *præcessiō-nem* (Boeth.) 'a going before, n. of action from *præcēdere* to Precede. So F. *précession* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† **1.** A going forward, advance, procession. (app. in every case an error for *præcession*.)

a. *Chron. St. Neots* (1280) 6 Hec hec wil fair precession (*gefaer Mēlis gyrē*) To mendene right thare he spac. c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 208, Ii wonne I nan with precession. 1549 Ratdol. Pacsons, *Birth Christ* 189 The kynge, the quene, and all the lordes, upon one Lady-day...went a precession to Paules.

2. The action or fact of preceding in time, order, or rank; precedence.

a 1626 F. Godwin *Nobody* (1638) 230 To assist her in bounding out the Imperial Mantle of all Princes by the ancient precession of Right and power. 1838 *Gilbert's Syst. Nat. V.* man Preceding that the precession of the two words of session to accept to the earlier and polemic in the late phases of the element.

3. Astron. Precession of the equinoxes, often ellipt. *precession* [*equinoctiorum praecessio* (Copernicus)]: called by Hipparchus and Ptolemy *περίστασις* motation]: the earlier occurrence of the equinoxes in each successive sidereal year, due to the retrograde motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, produced by the slow change of direction in space of the earth's axis, which moves so that the pole of the equator describes a circle (approximately: see Nutation) around the pole of the ecliptic once in about 25,800 years. Hence commonly used to denote this motion of the equinoctial points, of the earth's axis, or of the celestial pole or equator.

As a result of the precession, the longitudes, right ascensions, and declinations of all the stars are continually changing, and the signs of the zodiac shift in a retrograde direction along the ecliptic, so that they no longer coincide with the constellations from which they were named: cf. the statement s.v. Cancer 2b, 3b.

Lunisolar precession: that part of the precession which is caused by the combined attractions of the moon and sun upon the mass of the earth (the remaining effect being due to the suppositions of the other planets).

1550 Crowley *Dr Recantation.* Ord. Cathol. (1548) 10 (title) Ha mysterioslyn schelshewynge nothyngbefore. 1551 R. Recorde *Pathway Knowledge* (1654) 121 Ptolomy...hath set down the precession of the Equinoctiall point to be in the eighteenth of Libra, the reason whereof is the profession of the Equinoctiall point or motion. 1601 Hunting *Astrol. Myst.* B. 2. 1. (1636) 16/1 Whether there be such a precession of the Aequinoctes, as Copernicus holds. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The Equinoctial Points, or the common Intersections of the Equator and Ecliptick, do retrograde or move backwards from East to West, about 50 Seconds each Year; and this Motion backwards is by some called the Regression of the Equinox, by others the Retrocession; and the advancing of the Equinoxes forward by the moon is called the Precession of them. 1798 Burke *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 108, I cannot insist with the precession of the equinoxes, which is preparing for us the return of some very old, I am afraid no golden, age. 1826 Flamsteed *Nat. Phil.* II. 83 Hipparchus discovered the precession of the equinoxes, by a comparison of his own with more ancient observations. 1867 Lubbock *Lect. 2 Nat. Astron. Progr. Calc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 108 Five hundred years ago, Roger Bacon explained the precession of the equinoxes. 1887 Gibbs in *Nature* XXXIII. 550/1 The alternate phases of precession, which tend to bring warmer and colder conditions of climate every 10,000 years.

b. *Physics.* Extended to any motion analogous to that of the earth's axis in the precession of the equinoxes; e.g. the slow rotation of the axis of a top spinning rapidly in a sloping position.

1873 Tremaux & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 109 The plane through the instantaneous axis and the axis of the fixed cone passes through the axis of the rolling cone....The motion of the plane containing these axes is called the precession in any such case. [See also Precessional.]

4. *Planetics.* Advance in real position.

1844 Cosmic Cosm. *Gr. Lang.* I. 1 (n. 1) So remarkable has been the precessive (progressive, going forward) of the vowels in the Greek language, that o, a, e, i, o, and u, have all lost their distinctive sounds. 1860 Hallerman *Anatic Orthogr.* 21, 50 Prosodion 7(2) is a vowel change from a more open to a closer position of the organs, towards the lips or throat. This term is adopted from Crosby's Greek Grammar. 1870 Morris *Anglo-Saxon Gram.* 26.

Precession, obs. erron. f. Prepension.

Precessional (prĭsĕ·ʃənăl), *a. Astron.* and *Physics.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with precession (see prec. 3, 3 b).

1840 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 10 They discovered the great celestial or precessional year of 25,920 years. 1868 Proctor *Handb. Stars* 4 Corrections due to the precessional motions. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 307 The second class...may be called precessional because the precession of the equinoxes, and the slow precession of a rapidly spinning top supported on a very fine point, are familiar instances of it. 1880 Proctor in *Knowledge* No. 21, 228 Without will often speak of the precessional reeling of the earth. The reeling itself is, of course, not precessional, it is but the cause of precession.

† **Prece'ssor.** *Obs.* Also 4-7 -our. [a. OF. *precessour* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *præcessor*, agent-n. f. *præcēdere* to Precede.] One who precedes another in some office or position; a predecessor.

1427 *Lichfield Cath. Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 21 Every master of the gild, and the warden of the chapell church for the time being, shall always receyve of their predecessor the lawes, with the Instruccions, of this said order. 1483 *Liber Festis.* VI. 137/2 The said Master and College, or their Predecessours or Precessours. 1548-87 Thomas *Ital. Dict., Predecessore*, the precessour or foregoer. 1633 Feltham *Resol. Counc. Ep.* 8 No. 17 Fordham was heads more Controller ...than Thomas Arundel, his Precessour Bishop of Ely.

Preche, Precher, -our, etc., obs. ff. Preach, Preacher.

Prechordal, pre- (prēkɔ·ɹdăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1, 3 + Chordal + -al.: see Chordal.]

1. *Biol.* Prior to the development of a notochord in animals, or to the evolution of the *Chordata*.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 583/2 We other Vertebrata present larval forms which indicate the nature of the early ancestral history in what we may call pre-chordal times.

2. *Anat.* See quot.

1890 Billings *Med. Dict., Prechordal*, in front of the acoustic end of the notochord.

Prechoroid: see Pre- A. 4.

Pre-Christian (prēkrĭ·styăn), *a.* [Pre- B. 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to times prior to the birth of Christ or the Christian era; before Christ.

1828 G. S. Faber *Inter. Calmet. Prophecy* II. 121 § 38 A circumstance, itself fixed...to the middle of the seventh pre-Christian century. 1883 J. M. Lehmann in *Homiletic Rev.* Apr. 361 The Talmud and Targums preserve for us the records of the opinions...of the pre-Christian age.

2. Prior to the introduction or local prevalence of Christianity.

1880 Wilson & Gould *Hist. S. Forbes* I. 22 Rains still more abundant marvels from pre-Christian times. 1882 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* I. vii. 111 Anglo-Saxon antiquities of the pre-Christian age.

So **Pre-Christianize** *v.* rare—1. = prec. 2.

1883 J. F. M'Lennan in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 796 The *Anglo-Saxons*...fell back into his pre-Christianic position of being simply a 'man-and-land.'

Precision (prĭsĭ·ʒən), *rare.* [After Assessment, Depreciation.] The determination of price; pricing.

1893 L. Chichester in 19th *Cent. Apr.* 624 The effect upon precision [I may use such a word], in any market, and in relation to any commodity, of a change in the conditions of production of gold, is a function not merely of those conditions; but [etc.]. *Ibid.* 625.

† **Preci-de,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **precyde.** [a. L. *præcidere* to cut off (in Stace), f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 c + *cædere* to cut.] *trans.* To cut off, cut from conversation. (In quot. 1647, *fig.*)

1589 Mirr. *Dyalogs* 1, Wks. 1453/1 Yf hole congregacions of christen people professing his name & his faith, & standing in ye body of ye same, not being precided & cut of. 1599 *Jest. Chr. Stare* C 3, To commyte many grauate offences,...for the which they deserue to be precided & excluded for a season from the conuersation of this holy church. 1647 *Physical Disc., Precided*, 120 28.

‡ **Précieuse** (prɛsjøːz), *sb.* (*a.*). [F., fem. of *précieux* PRECIOUS (sense 3), used as sb.; popularized in this sense by Molière in *Les Précieuses ridicules*, 1659, a comedy in which the ladies frequenting the literary salons of Paris *c* 1650 were satirized.] A woman aiming at or affecting a refined delicacy of language and taste; usually connoting ridiculous over-refinement or over-fastidiousness.

1737 H. Conyers in *Pope's Lett.* (1737) I. Suppl. 6 My former Indiscretion, in putting them into the Hands of the Précieuses. 1768 Sterne *Lett. Yorick.* (1775) I. 3 Cadenet Kinsy never ...perform'd it with so little friction that Yorick have embraced the most *Physical precieuse* in France. 1830 Scott *Howard.* Introd., The affected dialogue of the précieuses, as they were styled, who formed the coterie of the Hôtel de Rambouillet. 1863 'Ouida' *Strathmore* I. xii. 134 There wasn't a *précieuse* in England that wouldn't have sold her pure soul to the devil and the Marquis, for his settlements.

B. *adj.* Affected after the style of *les Précieuses*; of. PRECIOUS *a.* 3.

1785 H. Walpole *Let. to Chas. of Conway* 23 July, Her conversation is natural and reasonable, not *précieuse* and affected. 1841 Thackeray *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 103 The *précieuse* affectation of deference where you don't feel it.

† **Precinaction.** *Obs.* rare—1. [irreg. f. L. *præcin-ere* to sing before, after an incantation + -ATION.] Eschatocol, sorcery, divination.

1623 *Calendar of Sheph.* G iv b, Wonderyhere, how [of] the world, Sibyll taught, how of him self, Prescinaction [*sic*]. 1706 Phillips (ed.), Precinaction, sorcerie, witchcraft, enchantment.

Precinct (prī·sĭŋkt), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 -cincte, -cynct(e, 6 -cynkte, -cinkt, -cinct, -cinte, 6 -cint, 6– **precinct.** [ad. med.L. *præcinctum* (also *præcinctu*) enclosure, precinct, subst. use of pa. pple. of L. *præcingĕre* to gird (in front), encircle, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *cingĕre* to gird. See also the earlier PRECINCT, PRECINCT.]

1. The space enclosed by the walls or other boundaries of a particular place or building, or by an imaginary line drawn around it; *spec.* the ground (sometimes consecrated) immediately surrounding a religious house or place of worship.

1397 Mirour *Saluacion. Moralls* 4 Within the precinct of S. Peters church...standeth a pyller of white marble. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* ii. xx. 52 b, Without the precinct of the Mosquee, there are...tenements for the gayne of the same. 1594 Plowden *Treat. Instr.* 91 (1816) 131 The precincts of these lands was held vacant. 1840 Maskell *Mon. Rubr.* lii. II. 237 In process of time not only the dwelling, but a large precinct round it, was held inviolable. 1862 Myers *Rosebud of Youth.* xiv. 174 The thronged precinct of Park and Serpentine.

b. *esp.* in *pl.*, often applied more vaguely to the region lying immediately around a place, without distinct reference to any enclosure; the environs.

1483 *Statutes Misc.* (1888) 49 Ye citie of York, suburbs, or precincts of ye same. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Dedication* (Arb.) 456 Not only the booke, but the *precincts* and purlewes thereof ought to be presented without scandall. 1648 Lovelace *Harvest* ii. 3, Once out of sight of those fearful precincts, the spoile was forgotten. 1893 Encyclop. *Revision* II. 401, 100 Peers the precincts of the High Court of Convocation, Newton returned to Trinity College to complete the Principia.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 T. Bradshaw *Forte. Faith* 6 b, Brought to the faith in the precinct of this tyme. 1730 Gent. *Magz.* 208 For what...This pleasing sentence being o'er reigns'd, Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day, Nor can one longing lingering look behind?

3. A girdling or enclosing line or surface; a boundary or limit, a confine.

1544 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 213 b, The bodie of his high grace and commendation was not to be hidden or pouled within the limites and precincte of grave. 1580–1 *Sid. Pl. Edn.* 2. 3 Wood or Underwood (now growinge...) within the Compasse and precincte of xvii myles from and above the Cytye of London. 1634 W. *Mariner's Comp. Christ* iii The enemy had passed the first Wall, and Precincts. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerusal.* (1732) 45 Near about Salim begin the precincts of the Holy Land. 1843 Penneyt *Mission* ii. 31 (1864) In Nov. to be cooped up within the precincts of a petty island.

fig. 1550 *tr. Fiers A. & M.* (1576) 272/1, I have euer been peruable in this precinct. I have therefore reserued to it, I haue spoken & also written to it. *Ibid.* 704/2. 1649 Bradshaw *Eng. Republ.* *Preface* 14 The Precinct's mongsthereof with a Block of France to which doth swell a Limb of ivory Teares. 1697 Queen *Conversation* 1. iii. Wks. 1721 II. 23 I intend not...to shut up all Conversation with God under those precincts, His ear being exceeding broad. 1840 Maurice *Serm.* (1848) I. 3 He might have glorified the world about with the *precincts* of His own holiness, so that the world have never entered.

2. A district defined for purposes of government or representation; a district over which a person or body has jurisdiction; a province; also, a division of a city, town, or parish; *spec.* in *U. S.*, a subdivision of a county or ward for election purposes.

1276–90 tr. Higden (Rolls) II. 56 Wapentake and hundreds be the name as the precincte of an c. tournes (1387 Trevisa, be conuay of an hundred women), whiche were wonte to yelde there suggestes in the first comminge of theire lordes. 1434 Feodar Chron. 72, clxxiii. viii *All* ye the Angles as ouerlad there, and within ye precynct of them like Engeni, were vnder his dominyone. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 507/1 Land bestowed of some precinct and iurisdiction pertaining to the Romane empire. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xii. (1739) 23 Elsewhere have also been subdivided into inferiour Precincts, called Thousandes or Decenaries. *Ibid.*, The smallest Precinct was that of the Parish, the meetinge whereof was the Presbyters work. 1652 Petty *Pol. Anat. Ir.* Treas. (1769) 321 If 100 ministers can serve all Ireland, they must have precincts of near 15 or 16 miles square. 1887 A. Lovell tr. *Thomas's Trav.* x. 109 All agree, that there are three and twenty thousand Parishes in Cairo...A Parish is a Quarter, and in some of them there are several Streets. 1703 N. Smaal *Chary* 19 Oct., Ipswich Hustin (U. S.) petitions the Genl Court to give them the Powers of a Precinct. 1732 *Amherst Rec.* (U. S.) (1884) 5/1 The Reasons of several Inhabitants of the third or East Precinct of Hadley for the Calling of a perfect Meeting. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 57 This ward is divided into two precincts. 1884 *Boston* (U. S.) *Transf.* 12 Sept., The precinct election officers voted 256 ascertainably vote in the precinct in which they are appointed. 1892 *San Francisco Examiner* 19 Dec. 6/1 The place of residence, giving the ward or precinct.

fig. 1588 W. Wilson *Reg. Prudent* (Arb.) 71 The republike affaires which are not very many, come for the most part vnder the precinct of Fortune, whereof some of them will not possibly abide the touch.

Precinct (*prēkĭ·ŋkt*), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *præcinct-us*, pa. pple. of *præcingĕre* to gird, encircle, f. *præ*, PRE- + *cingĕre* to gird.] Girt about; girdled, encompassed. Also const. *in pa. pple.*

1842 J. Jackson *Time Rising.* 7 v. 38 The star Perseus, then[?] lasted to a short time *that* it was precinct with a triennial girdle. 1846 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 108 Aristotle, who...affirmeth the comet to be made, by the affition of an inward spirit upon a cyrkle, or little roundness about the greatest or particular circlure of their body. 1866 J. H. Rose tr. *Orelli's Funct.* 10, 180 The lake Avernus precinct in wild groves.

So **Preci·nction** [ad. L. *præcinctio* lit. a girding about, a girdle] *Hom. Antiq.*, the broad landing-place running round the amphitheatre between each tier of seats; **Preci·nctive** *a.*, see QUOT.; **Preci·nctuary** *a.* and *sb.* = next, *adj.* or pertaining to (authority) precinct or close.

1732 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 230 The first Bench or Precinction. *Ibid.* 323 The Space between one Bench or Precinction and the other. 1900 D. Irvine in *Encycl. Biblica* II. 25 *n.*, I use the word precinctive...in the sense of 'confined to the area under discussion'. 'Precinctive laws' means therefore laws that are confined to the area specified. 1897 Sat. *Rev.* 2 Jan. 6/1 The Dean and Chapter...being...artistically ignorant, and suitably mendicant and precinctuary, ...know no better.

Precinctly (*prēsĭ·ŋktlĭ*). Forms: 4 precinctelle, 4–5 -ctyle, 5 procti-, procyntle, -ytle, -ctuse, -ctwte, 6 *Sc.* prettisettie, 7 -city, 7– precinctly. [*n. Obs. precinctif* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *precinctuel*, mod.F. *précinctif*, ad. L. *præcinctīlis*, *-cinctus*, f. *præcingĕre* PRECINCT: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being precious or costly; preciousness, great worth, value. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1380 William *Sarum Serv.* MS. Wks. I. 376 Crist tellib here be precinctelle of his preching. *c* 1395 Pecock *Repr.* II. xiii. (Rolls) 255 Gaynes precinctelle or commendes. *c* 1430 Hoccleve *Chron.* (1721) 6, Jewellers inchasers, and owners of precinctuse. 1552 Fowler *Chron.* II. 419 A stylle accompted of great procyntyle. 1555 Edward *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 321 Vestimentis of gold precinctly. 1582 H. More *Rich. Scot.* Pref. b, The order of dignity or precinctly in the Metals.

2. Anything very costly, an article of value. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 129 Fyn gold and other precinctlyes. 1548 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 185 The Indies or Sandyges was not called whyther to conuoke their precinctles. 1688 H. More *Div. Dial.* iii. xx. (1713) 192 The exclusion of their application of these Precinctles. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. (1872) 223 Glittering precinctables filled with gold and precinctles. 1884 in *Pruddh. Cal.* xv. 168. IV. 227 The Precinctles and household gods.

3. Affectation of refinement or distinction, esp. in the use of language; fastidious refinement in literary style. (See PRECIOUS *a.* 3.)

1888 Camilla *Remin.* I. 89 'Circle' he pronounced 'cirkle' with a certain precisity which was noticeable slightly in other parts of his behaviour. 1890 H. D. Traill in *Nineth. Mag.* July 156 The clichés of Oxford precisity. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* (N. Y.) Dec. 192 The Parisian preciosity ridiculed by Molière. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 536 This...may be described as the eulogistic and adverbium of the precisity of Pater and Stevenson.

Precious (*prĕ·ʃəs*), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Forms: 3–6 **precious**(e (3–4 preciuse), 4– precious (4 preoci-, preosi-, preab-), 4–5 preor-, preory-, -ous(e, -ose, -us, -owse; 6–8 pretious, -ce). [ME. a. OF. *precios* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *précieux*, ad. L. *pretiōsus* costly, valuable, precious (whence also Prov. *preciós*, It. *prezioso*, Sp., Pg. *precioso*), f. *pretium* price, value: see -OUS.]

1. Of great price; having a high value; costly.

Precious metals: a name including gold and silver; also sometimes platinum, and rarely mercury.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9040 Pri liking o parailis be sene, Sco precious [*v.r.* semeli, sun] or hardas nan. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 Hali ben þa sowles Rome he seide, swetest of alle þinge. And of synnes precioust. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1916 His lustre...The precious in his presence ner permel nas wiȝth. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* x. 12 Druȝ wiues here lustes þus at þe preciouse Pardes þei ne ȝeuyþ water. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 124 Treen ornement and precious. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iv. xiii. (Rolls) 251 Thinne and ouelcomen and preciouse gaynes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 108 b, The preciousest are the Cypresse, and the Cedar Tyllie. 1632 Heaven *Lincoln* 121 xxxv. 213 The Greenville preciouse Jewel, or his Treasure. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* i. ix. (1784) I. 23 In the precious metals...even the smallest difference of weight, with proper exactness, requires at least very accurate weights and scales. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 36 Money is generally, but not invariably, one or both of those metals which we called precious.

2. Of great moral, spiritual, or non-material worth; held in high esteem.

Precious blood, the blood of Christ shed for man's redemption: hence, in the names of various orders, confraternities, relics, etc.; also, the Feast of the Most Precious Blood, on the first Sunday in July. *Six precious beds* [of Christ].

a 1300 (*cursor M.* 8322 It sal be preciose and pretti, Pe wirt for all oþer wemli wrotht. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xv. 1 He spend ought his precioust bloth to vayn or vn. 1380 Wyclif *1 Pet.* i. 19 Not in corruptible gold, or siluer, ȝe ben boȝt ayen...but bi the precious blood of...Crist Jhesu. *c* 1450 *Myrour to Oure Ladye* (Percy Soc.) 2 Oure Lorde was assoiled...by the precious bloode. 1508 Tarbe *Contr. on Gen.* 169 The most precious grace of God. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* i. § 2 Words of peculiar esteem. 1725 Manchester *Statutes* (1734) 74 Where the precious Body of our Lord was anointed. 1879 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* (ed. 2) III. 207 James, which is a common but more precious than gold.

† b. In asseveration, for *precious blood on body*. Cf. 6 b. *Obs.*

1580 Baskervile *Book Child* (Percy Soc.) 41 By Goddes precious, I will not scarsely suffer To ely so I have any longer. 1602 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 249 Gods precious! I forgot to bring my Pegs.

3. Aiming at or affecting distinction or choiceness in conduct, manners, language, etc.; fastidious, 'particular'; *esp.* in mod. use (after F. *précieux*: cf. PRECIOSITY), affecting displaying, or using careful and fastidious delicacy or refinement in language, workmanship, etc.; often with an implication of being over-nice or over-refined.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 148 In swich rouste ne gat hath Cupid vs I wot pryuement, I nam nat precius. — *Merch. T.* 316 But lest ye precious folk be with me wroth How that he wrighte I doo not to yow telle. 1512 Stanz. *Apoc.* Wks. 398 ¶ 7 An apparent Dreame of Mercenarie, a precious Rabanizer in their general Conclave, an almost irreparable Accidente in Bezaleel. 1887 Statement *Hist. Missal.* I. ii. (1894) 141 Elaborate embroidery of precious language. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 3/2 Walt in those papal coins!...a bit rough-hewn...in privilege instead of specie. ...the book is everything that the most precious could desire. 1891 *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 251/3 The employment of 'curious' in a somewhat precious sense at least three times.

4. *colloq.* a. As an intensive of something bad, worthless, or reprobated: Egregious, out-and-out, arrant; in worse sense, a mere emotional intensive. (Cf. FINE *a.* 14 b.)

c 1450 Lond. *Mis. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 A precious Sisery that can nowgt ye thryve. 15.. *Thrie Prestes* in Hall. *Chronicles* (ed. 1809) 818 Now waile, goodman thief. 1575 Lanham *Let.* (1871) 46 Hearing and seeing so precious acts here as a place voluble for. 1809 R. Johnson *Cotgrave* s. v. Fine wordings in a precious sort. 1810 — *Gilds* 71 In. Your son is a precious friend! 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) I. 140, I find I am making most precious discoveries. 1846 Knighton *Eng. Traits*, Cathedral Wits (Bohn) II. 68 That precious knave Ingoldsby, in good time, Saint George of England. 1863 T. Hughes *Tom Brown* II. vii. It's hard enough to see you a-week, a precious night hawker than I thought last night. 1892 Chamberlain in *Westm. Gaz.* (1898) 26 Apr. 1/3 If the Liberals got into power what a precious mess they would make of foreign policy.

b. *Ironically.* Of little worth, worthless, good-for-nothing. (Cf. FINE *a.* 12 c.)

a 1589 Pandosto *Mad Lover* 12 b, Oh, you're a precious Pair! I see there is troth in men. And speak me true *old Friend!* 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scandal* v. 3, Sir C. Well, the Fates, I have seen both my nephews.—*Sir P.* A precious couple they are! 1782 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 198 Are not these precious instruments of youth!

† 5. Particularized. *Obs.* [Cf. *precious-mouthed* in D.]

1581 Private Conner's *Cin. Canv.* I. (1588) 43 A prone old man, whose nose by some infirmitie, was become immoderate great, deformed, full of pimples, precious, and monstrous.

6. In special connexions. a. *Precious stone*, a stone which on account of its beauty, hardness, and rarity is prized for its use in ornamentation and jewellery, and has a high commercial value; a gem. *Precious* is also prefixed to some names of stones, to distinguish that which is included among gems from an inferior, opaque, or unpolishable kind of the same material, as in *precious* GARNET, *precious* OPAL, etc.

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 92 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 210 Of many preciouse stones hue bright alþyderst and wide. *c* 1400 Mandeville (Roxb.) viii. 29 In þat cyte ere so many precious stones, many precious coppes. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F iij, They dyed xxvi her ...as many precious stones as the world take of them. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 Fifty xx cast precious stones before hogs. 1633 tr. Conf. *Fland. Francisco* 1. 28 Eyes that out-sparkled his pretty[most] Stones. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 384 Precious stones are either carbonaceous, aluminous, or siliceous. 1892 E. W. Streeter *Prec. Stones* (ed. 3) 286 The Almandine, or Precious Garnet. *Ibid.* 339 Any substance which can be scratched by Rock Crystal being practically of no value as a Precious Stone.

† b. *Precious coals*: an obsolete euphemism. Cf. 2 b.

1578 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 Which occasion ruffle not almoste their ruffe, Nor colour quailes, by smearing precious coales. 1600 (ed. *Fr. Kirkman de Parasant.* iv. 3. (1876) 49 He gulls his Watch, and Precious trades, the three ill at hand, I must meditate on an excuse to be gone. *Ibid.* 4. 70 Precious coins, then a man of worship and Banks too?

† c. *Precious John*: corruption of PRESTER JOHN.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 170 The great Christian of Ambassie, vulgarly call'd Precious, Presbiter, or Prester John.

d. *Precious metals*: see 1.

B. *sb.* Precious one, dear, darling.

1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie-Body* v. iii. With all my Heart, my Jewel, my Precious. 1733 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. 14. 103 In all this time I never saw my precious but at Meetings. 1880 Dickens *Uncom. Trav.* ii. Well, my precious, and how are you?

C. *adv.* (qualifying adj. or adv.) = PRECIOUSLY.

1595 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 40 Or when he doom'd this Banish'd to a grieue, Found it too precious Princely, for a grieue.

b. With intensive force: Extremely, very: *precious fine* = fine indeed, *calling*.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* I. We've got a pair o' precious large wheels on. 1839 Ans. Grey *Lett.* (1892) I. 268 While on the Continent I have received positive few letters. 1855 Thackeray *Rebind Books* viii. I...look precious good cases to have it. 1890 Dickens *Child's Story* viii. Kit...was "precious sure" or "precious deep". 1900 Chambers's *Jrn. Ilis. Cons.* 18 Aug., Previous few of these have declared in favour of the bill before their constituents.

D. *Comb.* (parasynthetic.)

1592 Shakes. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 8 With lukehill weeches, and precious lauded Byrrest. 1897 *Longm.* xxi. 74 There was an old...precious-round...shoes. [Cf. sense 1 above.]

† **Pre·ciousahead.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In § -hed. [f. PRECIOUS + -HEAD.] = PRECIOUSNESS 1.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 75 Eyre 20, lowenesse wordlych is ouercumbed with ydore vertuys, & mann dawnyth down to be vnchaunyd grace.

Preciously (pre·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. PRECIOUS + -LY 2.]

† 1. In a costly manner, at great cost or expense.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 301 It nys but waste to burye it preciously. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Good Works* ii. (1859) 24 Unto whom images be people with great devotion kneeled, pilgrimages, preciously decking and trussing them, kneeling down and offering to them. 1581 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* v. xvii. (1634) 450 Paul could not see we preciously bought. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* xxix, Some practically by cautioned porcelain fell, And some by overcaft opticians die. 2. Valuably; as a precious thing, as a thing of value. Now rare or *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxv. 201 [It] worshipen the Oxin, And whan [he] has ete of here fodoure [he] kepen hem fulle preciously. c 1450 *Merlin* (1865) xxiii. In which Arthu and the quene was nouryst kept preciously. 1600 Shakes. *Temp.* I. ii. 141 The time ywixt six and twie Must by us both be spent most preciously. 1647 E. Sharpham *Fortune's Trap* A coppy of verses cut in a precious carbuncle-stone, and preciously kept.

3. Very greatly; exceedingly, extremely. *colloq.*

1807 Marryat *Four Fifty Gallantry* i. I cry You're much preciously welcome. 1840 Thackeray *Catr's Diary Anc.*, Wks. 1879 VIII. 370 Captain Ingleg was my opponent, and preciously we pelted each other. 1884 Mrs. H. Ward *Jr.* I. xxiv. 374 To find out how preciously they had been befooled.

4. Faithlessly, scrupulously; with delicate workmanship.

1882 Hamerton *Painter's Camp* I. xxix. 390 If...you felt those bits of the point, your art of painting from nature is not yet quite perfectly and preciously intimate.

Pre·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being precious; valuableness, costliness; value.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 371 And ech in to great preciousnesse of vessel, and curiosnesse of Mynisshyng, by which a man is wont the more to delicte of herafte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, 413/1 Preciousnesse (or precionesse), *preciositas*. 1567 R. Turner in Holinshed *Chr.* (1586) 932 The preciousnesse of those things is considered after the distance that is betweene vs, and the things that we have opposite vnto. 1634 Evelyn *Diary* 19 Oct., The Pain and pulpit...is of inestimable value for the preciousness of the materialls. 1667–70 Sprat *Serm.* (1722) II. 16. 292 The Preciousness of Gospel Dispensations. 1877 Bartlett in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 454/2 *Goldsmiths'* In the late period of Greek art, ...the jewellery is of various according to its workmanship; and in these times preciousness of material determined the value. 1883 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xvi. 184 Not admitting...any of those singular powers or preciousnesses.

b. Rare beauty or excellence, such as one prizes.

1890 Roscoe *Lect. Art* viii. 181 In some birds...the colour usually reaches a floral preciousness.

† 2. That which is precious. *Obs. rare.*

c 1565 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 73 Wysdome is better than all worldly preciousnesse.

3. Over-refinement, fastidiousness, affectation of distinction; = PRECIOSITY 3.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. *Scott's Art* At this stage of our discussion, it is wiser to turn ...away from "preciousness" of every kind. 1886 W. Minto in Hanford *Life* (1894) 71. 208 Perhaps I am not doing the book I can, merely for the sake of a piece of preciousness.

Preciousness, -ovarete, obs. ff. PRECIOSITY.

† **Pre·cipe.** *Obs.* Pl. pre·(-pee·) **cipes**, **-cens.** [ad. L. *præcipe*, *præcipere* (Plaut.), variant of *præcepe*, *-cipiō* adj. headlong, precipitous, sb. a precipice: f. *præ* before, in front + *capiat*, *-ere* head.

Chiefly in pl., which may have been meant for the L. pl. *præcipitēs* (hence, perh., a sing. *il præcipe*) was formed.

An always or steep descent: a precipice.

1612 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* xi. (1626) 98 Up to the final Heaven their course they take, Now climbe, now, by steep Precipen descend. a 1639 Wotton in *Relig.* (1672) 9 On the Dolous part, we have no such strong remoras and precipens as those, but a fair flowry and uniform course under high Kings. 1639 S. De Vrugny tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 41 The highest ascents make the deepest precipens. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* Dedi. A 4 b, Pag. of dangerous Precipens, Rocks, ...or ebbing Sands. 1648 S. H. *Gold. Law* 14 Hasteen and generous without safety is to stand on the precipe (pack. = L. *in præcipi*) of a Precipice.

Precipe, parallel form of PRAECIPE.

Precipice (pre·sipis), *sb.* Also 7 pre-, (8 pri-). [= *F. précipice* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præcipitium* a falling headlong, a steep place, precipice, f. *præceps*, *-cipit-* headlong, steep, precipitous, or f. *præcipitāre* to throw headlong: cf. *hospitium*, *accipitrem*, *Mystitium*.]

† 1. A precipitate or headlong fall or descent, esp. to a great depth. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. iii, Precedents, which are strong, And worth, to stop youth in their precipice. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 682 There is likewise some Swelling, and waste in Precipice: For in the breaking of the Waves there is ever a Precipice. 1632 Massinger *Bondm. of Mem.* v. i, His precipice from goodness ceasing wise, And serving as a foil to set my faults off. 1633 Heywood, *Iron.* v. 94, I much marvell how you will accord it with her (I s. Nature) wholly inclining and prompter to corruption. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* ii. ii. 61 Souldiers in the Precipice of their passion being sensible of no other stop but the bottome.

2. A vertical or very steep face of rock, etc.; a cliff, crag, or steep mountain side of considerable height.

1632 Sir T. Hoskyns tr. *Barkley's Unhappy Prospective* 216 When he shall ascend on the top, he shall looke vpon the precipice, and expect when he is going precipice. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 140 The other side of this high hill is a precipice, downe which is no descending. 1681 Dryden *Spanish Friar* v. i, A Tower, standing down a Precipice. 1709 Ht. Pye *Oxford* v. 92 To remove my Tent from the Place where it stood, which was just under the hanging Precipice of the Hill. 1836 Edward *Mod. Painters* IV. v. xvi. § 2, I mean by a true precipice, one by which a physician will swing clear, or without touching the face of it, if suspended from a point a foot or two beyond the brow.

† b. The edge or brink of a cliff. *Obs.*

1644 Bulwer *Chiro* 30 Jove, The raiser of an old Castle ...built...on the precipice of a dreadfull cliff.

c. *fig.* A perilous situation; a hazardous position.

1632 tr. *Davila Catherine' Don Francis* 288 You have now gone the precipices which previous haueto. 1640 tr. *Guilpin* 103 For my own part, whose years are now the Precipice of death, I do not wish one minute longer of Life. 1795 tr. *Hevelin's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 134 Thus reduced nothing to avoid one precipice, fell into another.

† 3. *transf.* (? Precipitousness), loftiness as of a precipice. *Obs.*

1632 Massinger, *Rich. Transp.* v. 64 After he with scornful to such an height It his own spirit, that he could not look down from top to toe but his Eyes dazled at the Precipice of his stature.

4. *Comb.*, as *precipice-edge*, *-wall*; *precipice-wearing* adj.

1876–96 E. D. Wilson *Arbright*, *Clouds* v. ii, An inaccessible, overhang, bald, Harsh, precipice-wearing fellow. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 89 The patience clasped, comes hard on the precipice-edge.

† **Pre·cipice,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PRECIPICE *sb.*] *trans.* To dash down headlong; to precipitate.

1634 Z. Cope *Lapith Prof.*, Some of them ...(Deceived on the wings of their Ambition) were most inglorioufly tooke and precipic'd.

Pre·cipiced (-ist), *ppl. a.* [f. PRECIPICE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having, furnished, or fenced with precipices.

1873 Morgan *Dreams of Hearth.* xx. 220 Its banks terraced and precipiced by all their wealth of shrub and foliage. 1881 Symons *Sup. Poetry* I. of The precipiced crags and blue mountain-peaks rose aloof.

Precipient, *a.* [ad. L. *præcipient-em*, pr. pple. of *præcipere* to command, instruct: see PRECEPT.] Commanding, directing.

1848–50 in Worcester. 1893 in Cent. In mod. Dicts.

† **Precipit,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 7 **precepit.** [a. obs. F. *precipite* precipice (Cotgr.), ad. L. *præcipit-ium* (noun, *præceps*) headlong, precipitous, a precipice: see next.] = PRECIPICE.

1613 Shakes. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 140 Go too, You raise a Precepit for no leaps of danger, And woe your owne destruction.

† **Preci·pit,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præcipit*, *-cipit-em* (see prec.), f. *præ* before, in front + *capiat*, *-ere* head.] Headlong, steep, precipitous.

1628 Earl of Westmorland *tr. Urbin Sidonia* (1879) 82 The season of His precipit ways.

† **Preci·pit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præcipit-āre* to cast headlong, or F. *précipiter* (1578 in Littré).] *trans.* = PRECIPITATE *v.* 2 b.

1658 R. Rowland tr. *Color rec.* 51 To...see it will precipit you into the miserable State of Poverty.

Precipitability (prēsi·pitābi·liti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being precipitable; capability of being precipitated or thrown down.

1790 Westminster in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 111 Precipitability by water, and non-precipitation by Prussian fixed air. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1843) 66 The precipitability of oxide of chromium from its solution in caustic potash by ebullition. 1880 *Nature* XXIV. 190/2 The methods have examined the precipitability and precipitative of manganese and its known congeners.

Precipitable (prēsi·pitāb'l), *a.* [f. L. *præcipitāre* to PRECIPITATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being precipitated from solution in a liquid, or from a state of vapour.

1800 W. Saunders *Hydrod. Exp.* 77 Yielded considerable quantity...of a precipitable urine. 1882 Kinnear in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 18 A very intimate solution of lead is difficultly precipitable by iron. 1898 *Annual Register* 137 Precipitable silver compounds.

Precipitance (prēsi·pităns). [f. as next: see -ANCE.] Precipitant action or quality.

1. Very swift downward or onward movement; headlong fall or speed. *rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 240 Tilther they [stones] Hasted with equal precipitance. 1697 E. Terrick *Bellarmine's Times, Pleas.* 107 It was not a providence from a mere lofty to a mere low. 1807 Southey *Espr. Poems*, Mosaic H. 3 The English in the precipitance of their flight had not nourished upon Forest. *Ibid.* 164 There had been no alarm, no confusion, no precipitance upon the march.

2. Headlong action of any kind, or the quality of such action; great haste, violent hurry; *esp.* excessive or unwise haste, lightness, rashness.

1729 Waters *Logic* II. iv. § 2 A rashness and precipitancy of judgment and lightness in hastily assenting to one side or the other. 1839 Hallam *Mid. Ages* III. iv. 124 § 29 Obtaining his ends by cunning, the other by precipitancy. 1839 *Alison Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VIII. ii. § 61. 362 His precipitance and arrogance...accelerated the catastrophe. 1907 R. Ellis *Lect. Elegiac in Macrobius* 21 The approbation of Augustus, who never judged with precipitancy.

Precipitancy (prēsi·pitănsi). [f. PRECIPITANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] The quality of being precipitant.

1. The quality of a headlong descent or fall, or of a very rapid onward movement; headlong speed, violent hurry; excessive suddenness or abruptness of action or occurrence.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. 222 Respecting either the acceleration of the diseases, and precipitancy of occasion, then the aiding or arresting of Stars. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vii. Whereas Vivaldi himself had returned with such unexpected promptness and consternation. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* xxxiii. Thaddeus...with undisguised precipitancy caught hold of the hand. 1866 E. Eggleston *Circuit* I. xxv. 204 Several complainants were dead under his treatment, with unusual precipitancy. 1879–[Cornill's *Gesch. Israel* II. 143 He was obliged to fly with the utmost precipitancy.

2. Excessive or unwise haste in action; great want of deliberation; hastiness, rashness.

1609 Fourbery *Aphorisms* i. xlii. § 2 (1622) 136 Note the strange precipitancie of their tongues. 1683 Cranmer's *Catechism* (1846) 48 Precipitancy is the passion of fools, who (not being able to discover the danger, act as haphazard). 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 30 Some degree of precipitancy and indiscretion. 1803 Trollope *Bolton Act*, vi, He had gone about his task with incredible precipitancy.

3. An instance of this; in *pl.* Hasty or rash acts.

1655 Gumble *Life Monk* 187, I'll say This one Story, that one of a thousand such precipitancies should be covered with as unexpected an issue. a 1834 Coleridge *Table Talk* (1849) Youth with its foibles, its virtues, its precipitancies.

Precipitant (prēsi·pitănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *præcipitant-em*, pr. pple. of *præcipitāre* to PRECIPITATE: cf. F. *précipitant* (12th c. in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* (Now *rare*: usually replaced by PRECIPITATE *a.*)

1. Falling headlong; descending vertically or steeply; headlong, directed straight downwards; falling to the bottom as a precipitate or sediment.

a 1600 [implied in PRECIPITANTLY 1]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 287 His arduous longer pause Down right into the World's first Region throws His flight precipitant. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* ii. 88 Time cures The muddy leavings of nectareous wines, and hence Precipitant the lees, ropy Lees. 1733 Somervile *Chase* iv. 332 He is vorse!...plunging, from his Back the Rider hurls Precipitant.

2. Rushing headlong; hastening along at great speed; moving hurriedly or very swiftly onwards.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* vii. § 23 Lest its Current should be too copious or precipitant. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* v. 413 That surge to Ithaca and Neid...Precipitant in fury, would whirl God-flight. 1830 W. Pamplin *Mil. Sword* ii. 368 Wallace...his still sword, ...pack-mounted from the Rear, but ever precipitant.

3. Acting or taking place with great hurry, rapidity, or suddenness; involving very rapid action; very sudden or unexpected, abrupt.

1641 Cleas. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 403 It was hard to draw either to discern the Rise, or apply a Remedy to that precipitant Rebellion. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compital* xvi. 300 If we shall hesitate in a great and precipitant Disease, we run great dangers. 1720 Lucyneia *Strapd Rel.* (1850) VI. 622 The hasty embarkmentsin they were sending to Spain,...with other precipitant measures they have taken. 1893 tr. *P. Le Brun's Myst. Incens.* III. 67 The precipitant departure of his uncle,...his last expressions.

4. Acting, or wont to act, with undue or unwise haste, or without any deliberation; excessively hurried; hasty, rash, headstrong. (Of persons, or their acts, etc.)

1618 T. Morton *Pretend. Encounter* 37 Thou hast known such and precipitant. 1683 Dr. Patrick *Parish Priest* (ed. 10) 40 They were hurried by their blind and precipitant passions. 1720 Ridgeman *Funerals* IV. 200 The...ill greetings,—noble—but too strong Passions, and in thoughtless and precipitant. 1898 in Worcs. Gen. 21 Oct. 1903 He wants reform, but it must be gradual, not precipitant.

B. *sb. Chem.* A substance that causes precipitation; a chemical agent which, on being added to a solution, precipitates the dissolved substance. Sometimes const. *of* (the substance precipitated). Correlative to PRECIPITATE *sb.*

1684–5 Boyle *Mem. Whitsun* 39 A copious Precipitate, such as might have been expected from an Alkaline Precipitant. 1708 E. Lhuyd *Lith. Wallens.* I. 222 The most acceptable precipitant of copper known, is iron. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 400 The body added to the solution, to occasion

to obtain it, is called the precipitant. 1842 Pereira's *Chem. Anal.* (1843) 31 Hydrochloric acid and chloride of sodium, the ordinary precipitants of silver, also produce a precipitate with solutions of lead.

b. *fig.* (Cf. PRECIPITATE *sb.* 1, *sb.* 3 c.)

1908 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 503 Such impressions...seem to be little more than instants as precipients of consciousness.

Precipitantly, *adv.* [f. PRECIPITANT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a precipitant manner; precipitately.

1. With headlong fall or descent; headlong. Also *fig.*

1600 J. DENE *Right Receiving* (1840) Sp. Rdr., Precipitantly falling from an higher excellency than he was any way worthy of. 1640 W. PRICE *Serm.* 14 He soon precipitantly falls to the worst at first. 1772 J. BICKERTON *Necessity* (ed. 2) 238 (MD.) To support me To the first dreadful precipice, from whence To dash myself precipitantly down.

2. With headlong movement; hurryingly, very swiftly, at great speed; suddenly, abruptly.

1660 MILTON *Free Common. Wks.* 1851 V. 444 Returning precipitantly...back to the Captivity from whence he fled. 1718 BEVERIDGE & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* 69, also...you being forced precipitantly to quit that Kingdom. 1735 A. MONCRIF *Gray's-Inn Trad. No.* 27 The Sultan urges precipitantly to the Tribunal of his offended God.

3. With undue haste; hastily, rashly.

1648 S. BALLIN *Arraignm. Serv.* 38 We...use to receive them as men, that is, rationally, not precipitantly, deliberately, not rashly. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Letter to No.* 37 (1794) II. 32 It does that easily and inexpensively which might otherwise be done precipitantly and latishly. 1801 *Examiner* 681 We...somewhat too precipitantly declined attention to the other performances.

Precipitantness. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PRECIPITANCY.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1850 in MAUNDER *Dict.*

Precipitate (*prĭsĭpĭtĕt*), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *præcipitātum* a precipitate, sb. use of neut. pa. pple. of L. *præcipitāre*: see PRECIPITATE *v.*] That which is precipitated; the product of precipitation.

a. *Chem.* A body precipitated from solution; any substance which, by the action of a chemical reagent, or of heat, etc. is separated from the liquid in which it was previously dissolved, and deposited in the solid state (usually in a powdery, flocculent, or cryptocrystalline form).

(Distinguished from *sediment*, a substance previously merely held in suspension, which subsides when left at rest.)

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 10, 36 In the end, by a secondary furnace was turned of the great matter into a precipitate. 1660 ROYAL SOC. *Philos. Trans.* I. 1xxxi. 778 The following evident Example...we have in the precipitate of Gold and Mercury made by blue stone. 1790 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 178 The precipitate was at first black, then it resumed the appearance of *dross*. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem. Manip.* 9, 60 Some precipitates will be days and even weeks before they will settle. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 83 All kinds of bacteria are indiscriminately mixed in the precipitate.

b. In *Old Chem.* and *Pharm.*, applied *spec.* to certain preparations of mercury obtained by precipitation; in later use, only with defining words:

Precipitate per se [= mod.L. *mercurius præcipitatus per se*], *or red precipitate* [= *mercurius præcipitatus ruber*], mercuric oxide or red oxide of mercury, HgO; *white precipitate*, mercurammonium chloride or calomel, Hg_2Cl_2 (white precipitate, mercurammonium chloride, $Hg_2H_4N_2Cl_2$ (= Swedish *sb.*), or dimercurammonium chloride, $Hg_2H_2N_2Cl_2$ (= *infusible white sb.*) [= *mercurius præcipitatus albus*].

1583 T. GALE *Antidot.* iv. 60 The Argent Vive that is corrosiue (which the Alchymistes call precipitate). 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* (1607) B will serue a noble purpose which is called *Aurum vitæ*, and the common or guddes precipitate. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 370 Hare-bane, Quick-silver, Sublimate, and Precipitate, and divers other things. 1656 BLOUNT (ed. 3), *Precipitate*, a Mineration of Mercury made by a Lemy Fire for two Months together, by which it is reduced to red and shining Powder. White precipitate is Mercury revived, and Chrystalized, dissolv'd in Aqua fortis of Nitre and Alum. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Precipitate*...The Chymists and Workers of Pharmacy comprehend under this Name by way of Eminence to Mercury dissolved in Acid Menstruums, and then afterwards precipitated down to the bottom in fine Powders. 1783 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 158 It only suffices to regard that precipitate per se yields only dephlogisticated air. 1789 D. CARMICHAEL *Essays Chem.* 235 Oxide of mercury...reduced to a fine powder, it is changed to a yellow. It is known in pharmacy as red precipitate. 1880 *Gilbert's Syn. Brit. Pharm.* VIII. 326 In consequence, ammoniated mercury (white precipitate) is chiefly employed.

c. *Physics* and *Meteorol.* Moisture condensed from the state of vapour by cooling, and deposited in drops, as rain, dew, etc.

1832 CARLISLE in *Hooper Med. Dict.* III. 321 The heat, and the vapour, and the atmospherical precipitates. 1878 *Nicolas Pharmacy* 81 There is yet another form of atmospheric precipitate that needs a passing notice.

d. *fig.*

1850 CHARLES *Sterling* v. iii. (1852) 64 The Bowling household shrunk inwards...before the vapours of Walker; my promotions and sacrifice slowly sank as useless precipitate. 1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept., The proportion of the precipitate of calculation which can be saved...in that way is a very small one. 1909 G. A. SMITH in *Expositor* Oct. 309 Even relations within Jerusalem, the precipitates from which lie heavy on the later memory of the Jewish nation.

e. *attrib.* (in sense b.).

1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 230 Let the drawings be charged for the precipitate medicine. 1837 SIR. SAMUEL *Lect. to Artists' Students*, Finger and dessert, precipitate powder, or anything else you please. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst.*

Clin. Med. 391, I entered on the use of black wash, with weak precipitate ointment.

Precipitate (*prĭsĭpĭtĕt*), *a.* Also 7 pre-. [ad. L. *præcipitātus*, pa. pple. of *præcipitāre*: see PRECIPITATE *v.*]

1. Hurled headlong; falling or descending steeply, or directly downwards; having the character of such descent; headlong.

1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 2. 22 The huge Rivers that they see fallen in precipitate could not have had sufficient force to have drawn themselues vnder the great Ocean. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* III. i, Rose like a Wreathwind, on the Shepherd's Fold: He (an Eagle) there precipitate. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 247 *Anti Tachetes*, the children's quoit-stretch fell Precipitate from his sling.

†b. Of a place, etc., without reference to movement: Having a steep or sheer descent; very steep, precipitous. *Obs.*

1613 G. SANDYS *Trans.* 223 Some part of it of a plaine descent, some precipitate, some inclined with rows of several kinds. 1630 RAWLEY *Serm. Devon* 8 (1632) 241 The way right down to the quay, they call it Precipitate.

2. Rushing or driven along headlong; moving or moved with excessive haste or speed, or having the character of such movement; violently hurried.

1594 tr. *Marbeck's Comp. Chron* 70 That vast and precipitate River which the Chronicles call Hoang. 1598 *Pilot Thebaide* 191 Such was the discord of the royall pair, Whose fiery furie precipitant no ware. 1788 COWPER *Odyss.* x. *Fr.* (1880) 81, 262, 319 The ground scraped by a precipitate flight. 1849 UNCLE CORNEY ix. xxxiii. V. 92 This precipitate retreat produced consequences highly disastrous.

3. Performed, taking place, acting, or passing with very great rapidity; greatly hastened or hurried; exceedingly sudden or abrupt.

1638 ROWLAND *Tofield's Powerf. Beasts* Ep. Ded., That Art is long, Life short, Experience difficult, occasion precipitate, Judgement uncertain. 1703 MACDONALD *Years. Serm.* (1736) 27 Those service considered to precipitate, and very unreverend chattering of certain Prayers and Hymns. 1842 POE *Pretended Lett. Wks.* 1864 I. 180 His downfall, then, will not be more precipitate than awkward. 1890 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 737 Besides the long and difficult labour, the quick, or, in technical language the precipitate labour.

4. a. Of persons, or their dispositions, etc.: Actuated by violent or sudden impulse, without deliberation; acting with excessive or unwise haste; overhasty, rash, inconsiderate, headstrong.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 250 They likewise fail to be so mad and precipitate in hair, raging both with greatness and voice. 1630 HOPKINS *Sermons* v. xxvii. 253 Men that are hasty, and precipitate in conceiving...what to do. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 210 ¶ 3 If I could persuade those precipitate young Gentlemen to compose this Rash-ness of Mind. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 177, I was determined not to be precipitate in purchasing. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 346 It was hinted by some that she might be precipitate in her choice.

b. Of acts, etc.: Done in sudden haste or without deliberation; hurried, rash, unconsidered.

a 1616 RALEGH *Maskerad* (1858) 16 His precipitate Councels in defacing Castles and strong garisons. 1689 GILBERT *Regim. Sol.* iii. 68 Our manner being to flush, but stay precipitate pursuance. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1775 (1816) II. 401 Discouraged at a precipitate leaving of his papers a few days before his death. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brief. Indica* I. 480 The check opposed to precipitate and indiscreet zeal was not detrimental to the ultimate extension of Christianity.

†5. Thrown down (*Aj.*), abjected. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 210, And, I feare this age of ours marks with this fate, That honest men are still precipitate Vnder base villaines.

Precipitate (*prĭsĭpĭtĕt*), *v.* [f. L. *præcipitāre* to throw or drive headlong, to fall, be overhasty, f. *præceps, -cipitem* adj. headforemost, headlong, steep, rapid, violent, etc., f. *præ* before + *caput* head: see -ATE^3.]

I. 1. *trans.* To throw down headlong; to hurl or fling down. (Often *refl.*)

1583 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* D 3 b, From lofty top of Tarpei hie, precipitat [*sic*] me downe. 1601 SHAKES. *Jul. Cæs.* III. iv. 6, I...offer'st that Adornment, that would be Shrewdly misuse Inghem Thunder, he was precipitated for his pains. 1667 A. LOVELACE tr. *Tasso's Aminta* v. 42 Water gushed out more violently from the place from which he was precipitated. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 104 The garrison had no alternative but to perish by the edge of the sword, or to precipitate themselves into the ocean. 1850 KAVANAGH *Hist. Eng.* II. 28 On the brink of a precipice over which she was to be not long precipitated.

b. *fig.* To 'hurl', 'fling', throw violently (*into* worse (depressed) condition, or *upon* an object of attack).

1596 CLEMENTS in Pierce *Hen. Prof.* I. 1. 124 He shall precipitate himself into his sovereign dislikes. 1682 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 8 How often they are precipitated from the height of prosperity, into the depth of adversity. 1780 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. II. 363 The invasion of the Huns precipitated on the province of the West the Gothic nation. 1880 U. MARKHAM *Tragic Com.* (1882) 78 A youth who could be precipitated into the wildings of dissolution, and ruined out of it by a smile.

†c. *fig.* To cast down; to overthrow, ruin, destroy; to upset, disorder, damage. *Obs.*

1598 in Barnes *Hist. Eliz.* (1635) I. *Records* 11. 208 Not to suffer the Pope's Holiness, if he would thus wilfully, without reason or discretion to precipitate himself and the said See. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Pr. Introd.* to Preciphate I Lord, and divide their tongues.

†2. *intr.* (for *refl.* or *pass.*) To fall headlong; to fall, gravitate (spec. 17–18th. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKES. *Lear* v. iii. 20 (So many fathom downe precipitating) Thou hast eleuen'd like an Eagle. 1750 STUKELY in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 401 The Complication of these Two Forces will compel the Moone to precipitate to the Centre of the Parallel it happens to be in. 1789 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 594 They precipitated from that height to the earth, and were crushed to atoms.

†b. To descend steeply, as a waterfall or river.

1844 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov., Aquamedonte, a town situated on a very exalted rock, down which precipitates an Indian river. 1793 A. MONCRIF *Tacitus* (1809) VII. 8 The Rhine has its source on the steep and lofty summit of the Rhætian Alps, from which it precipitates.

†c. *fig.* To 'fall' or 'plunge' *into* some condition or act: to fall or come suddenly to ruin or destruction. *Obs.* (In quot. 1593, to come down from a lofty position or dignity, to condescend extremely.)

1593 LD. ESSEX in *Sandys's Wks.* (1810) VIII. 134 (to Q.) That should precipitate me much from being highly employed with you, to give you some access. 1630 CHURCH *Considerations* 160 Those who have such a measure of grace even, and great certain, sometimes precipitate and fall almost as soon as they are born. 1680 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 121 Exchanges are as variable as the Wind, and many times as it stands, do precipitate without any known Cause or Reason. 1708 *Hurrell Sp.* 23 II. 128 While a nation is precipitating to its ruin.

II. 3. *trans.* To cause to move, pass, act, or proceed very rapidly; to hasten, hurry, urge on.

1598 WARR in *Mirror Mag.* (1938) 2 Our friendliness manner of life maketh us...to precipitate our youth, and to accompany much our Sex. 1637 DEVISES *Vitry Gloucest.* 10 The Goddess...Her self, loosen'd in Clouds, precipitates her Flight. 1738 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 224 Men are impatient, and for precipitating things. 1898 HUMAN CARLOS (1900) II. viii. 234 Men will not take their time, but will insist on precipitating the march of affairs.

b. To bring on or cause to happen quickly, suddenly, or unexpectedly; to bring to pass hastily or abruptly; to hasten the occurrence of.

1625 BACON *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 403 If they see Stops, and Lets, it may precipitate their Designes, and prove dangerous. 1670 CLIFFORD *Inducements* 11, 66 The Duke of Lennox having precipitated the Burial of Countess...by close Iuit the Bassel, with his Life. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. iv. 198 They could not precipitate his departure. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. viii. (1857) 180 often precipitated their purposes by exciting the jealousy, duty, and affection. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 284 He came now precipitated by religious persecution.

4. *intr.* To rush headlong; to make great haste, to hurry; to move, act, or proceed very quickly.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1879 I. 77*b*/1 Neither did their Bacon gather of Speeches, which might hasten him to precipitate and avoid them. 1647 Sir Edward Ayscue *Exhib.* 4 (1874) 29 It was brought to the King, that our army was flying to Northampton, which did occasion them the more to precipitate. 1738 *Gentl. Magazine* I. 264 I precipitate rather than compose, and it is far more irksome to me to review than to write.

†b. To proceed with undue or unwise haste; to act hastily or rashly; to be precipitate in action.

1626 C. FOTTRELL in *Leigh's Hist. Quarrels* 120 They had used all reasons and diversions possible to stay the Pope that he might not precipitate. 1630 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* (ed. 2) 294 We are now deliberating about the Election of Gods Vicar-general...and shall we precipitate in the matter?

III. 5. *Chem. trans.* To deposit, or cause to be deposited, in a solid form from solution in a liquid, by chemical action: see PRECIPITATE *sb.* (Sometimes with the solution as object: To produce precipitation in.) Formerly sometimes in wider sense: To deposit from suspension or admixture in a liquid, as sediment, etc.

1644 *Diurn. Occ. Public* xxxix. 8 2. 230 This stanne therefore, lying still to the severe blast which passeth by, most of accidently precipitants (as I may say) the serene parts of that blood. 1676-7 GREW *Solution Salts in Water* 1, § 24 They are both copiously and forthwith precipitated by the lixivium of the Glass. 1790 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 372 note, Copper and tin: readily precipitate silver from their solutions. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 98 This acid [boric] precipitates lime water. 1806 THOMSON *Exp. Ess.* 1. 2 The filtered solution was precipitated by carbonate of potash. 1837 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 3) 248 This acid readily precipitates lime from all its combinations with acids.

b. *Physics* and *Meteorol.* To condense (moisture) into drops from a state of vapour, and so deposit or cause to fall, as dew, rain, etc.

1685 THOMAS *Heat* ii. § 16 (1694) 72 A very few strokes suffice to precipitate the vapour. 1689 *tr. Pardies Exp. Fish.* 235 Tending to the bank we have a second cloud, more delicate than the first, precipitated. 1808 DUNCAN *Philosophy.* 41 The rain of ice cools the surrounding air, and thus precipitates its moisture.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications; spec. in *Spiritualism* = MATERIALIZE 6.

1864 J. NEAL *Sev. Temptations* II. 189 The memory of his blood was precipitated. 1840-4 EMERSON *Ess., Nat. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 238 The world is mind precipitated. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 2/2 The assertion of a band of Medium and Sensual brothers who possess the secret of dissolving their corporeal bodies and precipitating them again in the prison of physical condition.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be deposited from solution (or from suspension); to settle as a precipitate.

a 1806 *Monro Phys. Essays*, Wks. 1819 I. 244 By what strong water every metal will precipitate. 1864 POTTER *Rep. Philos.* I. 70 Which in a short time will precipitate and all sink down to the bottom of the glass. 1878 ROSCOE

11. *Margaret's Chem.* I. 274 It always precipitates in the form of a white calx. **1832** J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 402 Carbonate of lime...precipitates.

b. To fall or be deposited as condensed vapour. **1800** Vince *Hydrostat.* 18, 108(8) 18 (The vapours) have no inclination to precipitate and fall down in drops.

Precipitated, *ppl. a.* [f. Precipitate *v.* + -ed 1.] In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

1. Hastened, hurried. Now usually Precipitate *a.* **1633** T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* 3. 18 Therefore was the reuelour...a weight heere to teach him that was too precipitated. **1648** *Trans. Col. Rhode* 31 At the too precipitated death of that Gentleman of Antigua. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2370/1 The Enemies precipitated Retreat to Sendenvic. **1749** *Remembrancer Clarissa* IV. 16(8). 186 She set even my heart into a palpitation, ...like a proclaimed pendulum in a clock case. **1845** *Norton Comp. Estimate* 11. vii. 408 The precipitated movements of the Assize.

2. *Chem.* and *Physics.* Deposited from solution, or from a state of vapour.

1685 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. 168 note Colour of corroded and precipitated things. **1707** Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 304 You must draw it off from its precipitated Lees. **1831** Travers *Princ. Inflam.* I. 124 The cloud formed ... when the precipitated particles are sufficiently fine, to him. **1844** *Alfred's Syst. Med.* VIII. 926 A deadly of precipitated sulphur administered in milk.

Hence **Preci·pitatedly** *adv.*, precipitately, hurriedly; = next, sense 2.

1770 C. Jenner *Placid Man* I. v. 101 (He) would have confirmed the suspicion...by leaving the room so precipitately as he had entered it.

Precipitately (*prɪsi·pɪtətlɪ*), *adv.* [f. Precipitate *a.* + -ly 2.] In a precipitate manner.

1. With headlong fall or descent; headlong.

1632 Lithgow *Travels* 111. 390 An outrageous Torrent; which precipitately deuolueth. **1780** tr. *Bomare's Spir. Geog.* I. 198 By means of this...they secure themselves from falling precipitately upon the rocks when they dive to the bottom of the sea. **1834** Mrs. Sherwood *Lady Pearl's C.*...xvii, Marlow, heading the retreat down the ruins...; while all the party came headlong precipitately after him.

†**b.** Steeply, precipitously. *Obs.*

1614 P. Cunningham *Ancient Mt. Riana* 22 From the heights of the mountain, which precipitately environ this Plaine, innumerous rocks have descended.

2. With headlong speed; with a sudden rush; in great haste.

1708 Motteux *Abridgm* II. v. 310 The Emperor himself was forced, precipitately, to come down from the Mountain. **1778** Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) I. xliii. 219 Reading precipitately into the room. **1877** Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* I. 226 If it be supposed to be attacked precipitately by the first troops that assist.

3. With hurried action, hurriedly, hastily; suddenly, abruptly; with unwise haste, rashly, inconsiderately.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 51 A new War was so precipitately declared against France. **1676** Townshend *Oxenbridge* 317 A man may determine too will precipitately or well; or consider warily. **1708** Cibber *Love's Last Shift* 1. What must of need to which we all are more ready to act precipitately than to reason right. **1873** Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Greyladd* x. The ...governess had lately given warning precipitately and left.

Preci·pitateness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or character of being precipitate; hastiness; rashness.

1681 Bp. Hopkins *Serm. 1 Pet.* II. 21 (1683) 25 It is but precipitateness for any man to oppose himself...Deliberation against sound reason. **1824** *Month. Mag.* 8 *July* 570 Captain Fournier...expressed himself in similar terms with regard to General Miller's precipitateness.

Precipitater: see Precipitator.

Preci·pitating, *vbl. sb.* [f. Precipitate *v.* + -ing 1.] That precipitates, in various senses.

†**1.** Steep; precipitous. *Obs.*

1625 G. Sandys *Trans.* 20, 183 This Cliue is...hewne out of the precipitating rocke. **1632** Lithgow *Trans.* vi. 278 The Fords being hewen out...from the dwelling face of a precipitating mountaine.

2. Falling headlong from a height; sinking to the bottom, as a deposit from a liquid. † *Obs.*

1758 *Kentish Breeds* (1819) 12 Ale liquor were covered with froth and some with precipitating remains. **1759** Kenrick *Conf. Rat.* 40 The progressive motion impressed upon the precipitating mass.

†**3.** Causing abruptly, abrupt or sudden. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 33 Yet are clouds cold for these, they were cold for, by precipitating rods.

4. Impelling headlong; hurrying violently.

1813 Shelley *Alastor* 401 A whirlwind-serpent is on, With fierce gyre and precipitating force.

†**5.** Flinging into action without consideration; acting too hastily or rashly, precipitate. *Obs.*

1681 D'Urfey *Virgin Assembly* 16, So the reverend Sire...thus began To stint and hamper his fast precipitating Son. **1734** Rochemont *Gramellon* VI. xxx. 151 A man...so generous, that so precipitating.

6. *Chem.* Causing precipitation from solution.

1909 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 833 The precipitating action of egg-albumen precipitin.

Precipitation (*prɪsɪpɪtē·ʃən*). [a. F. *précipitation* (1578 c. Gabriel *Compl.*), ad. L. *præcipitātiōnem*, n. of action from *præcipitāre* to Precipitate.] The action of precipitating.

I. 1. The action of casting down or falling headlong from a height; a hurling down; the fact of being hurled down; headlong fall or descent.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. iii. 102 Wer...banish him our Citie In peril of precipitation From off the Rocke Tarpeian. **1720** Weston *Judges. Sum of Lord* II. 226, 492 Under this Accusation that He might cast Himself down from the Pinnacle, but that He should be supported in His Precipitation as well as He was in His Ascent thither. **1858** Stanley *Stud. Paul* x. (1878) 363 The summit of a mountain, from which he intends the intended precipitation was to take place.

b. Steepness of descent; precipitousness. *rare.*

1607 Topsell *Cat.* 311. I. 4 Let them...pile me hills on the Carpian Rocks, That the precipitation might deuour scarce Below the bounce of sight. **1830** Tennyson *Mariana in Moated Grange* 33 The hills for watch and precipitation are disperst incongruous.

c. *Path.* Complete prolapsus, 'falling'.

1611 tr. *Guillemeau's Childbirth* 200 The precipitation, or scanning downe of the wombe; the ligaments being loosned, and sometimes broken. **1820–30** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 122 note, In what Madame Boivin terms *precipitation ou complete prolapsus*...very rational schemes of relief is entitled to encouragement.

†**d.** Vertical descent (of a rent). *Obs. rare.*

1683 J. Ross *Engl. Vineyard* (1676) 18 The deepness, and fairness of the earth, contributes more to the luxury of the Impatiens ...and precipitation of the roots, than to the fair, and natural stature of the stem.

II. 2. Headlong rush, violent onward motion.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 1054 Wee can assure, when we pass not to a precipitation. **1691** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), The heavy, precipitation, and rapid motion of the waters, reversing in the end of the deluge, towards the sea. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 90 The violence of the current, which had set us with as much precipitation to the eastward. **1822** Lamb *Elia Ser.* 1. *Chimney-Sweepers*, Paying along Cheapside with my accustomed precipitation when I walk westward.

3. Sudden and hurried action; sudden haste or quickness; hurry.

1592 *Orl. Cornelius Man* (W. de W.) (c. 1) B iij, He thinks much to prouide themselues discretly, without precipitacyon [*Fr.* precipitation] or vnaduysyonge. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 98 Measuring and falling from note to note each as he is then speaking, and with more or lesse precipitation or precipitacion. **1608** *Trans. Civ. Spaine* 169 That no lot might undo me with greater precipitation. **1780** Mme Riccoboni *Caroline* xxx. 61, 'None, none!' interrupted she, with precipitation. **1858** Trollope *Bruges* 18, I...by help having mixed it, with great precipitation, they ordered.

b. Unduly hurried action; inconsiderate haste; rash rapidity.

1629 T. Adams *Works* (1861) II. 119 Precipitation is our weakest reason (unlike to God): hindy fool, act then wiser than thy Maker! **1700** Addis tr. *Scaramelle Philosophy* I. 130 Precipitation is the effect of Madness, and proceeds the occasion of great Perils. **1754** S. Wesley *Universal Spectator* (1760) 1. 108

Precipitous (prĭsĭpĭtəs), *a.* [adl. obs. F. *précipiteux* (15th c. in Godef.) = It., Sp., Pg. *precipitoso*, adl. late L. or Com. Rom. **præcipitōsus*, f. *præcipit-*, *præcipĭs*-ox headlong: see -ous.]

1. †**1.** Acting, or done, with excessive or undue haste; rash, headstrong: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1548 Sir T. Brown *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 16 The attempts of some have been precipitous. 1684 Smectym. *Story* E. v. I. 3 should be censur'd for being too precipitous. — 1731 Neves *Exam.* 22. vii. § 16 (1740) 364 This Discharge..was precipitous..; and done on Purpose to stop that Indictment.

†**2.** Coming on or passing very rapidly; very sudden or abrupt: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Brown *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 111 The small and slender time of the Bissex generation...being but few hours...the suddainess becomes precipitous, and the years soon competently subsecute. 1666 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 2) 4 How precious the time is, how precipitous the minutes, how many things to be done in their just Season.

3. Rushing headlong onwards; violently hurried or hurrying: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 2. *poet.*

1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772. 33 The waters are discharged with a rapid precipitous current. 1807 Southey *Kirk White* I. viii. A coarse precipitous, or hasty speed, Suspending thought and breath. 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 2. *Barbarities Comp. Formerly*, Prostitutes, with his reeling Satyr oxer-shoot him. — Reckon — Stage himself so! the Genius. 1889 Tennyson *Em. Arab.* 386 The young Of some precipitous stream to the main.

II. 4. Of the nature of a precipice; having a vertical, overhanging, or very steep face, as a rock or cliff; consisting of or characterized by precipices. (The usual sense: taking the place of the earlier PRECIPITOUS.)

1726 *Gentleman Scott. ind.* v. 443 Salisbury Craig. Is noted chiefly for its steep precipitous Rock. 1807 Moore *Lalla R.* (1841) 251 Down the precipitous rocks they sprang. 1846 M'Culloch *Acct. Russ. Empire* (1854) I. 243 In the first part the shore is bold, precipitous, and picturesque. 1856 Kitto *Daily Bible Illustr.* (1858) 324 Up the precipitous environs of Jericho and Ai.

b. Falling with extreme rapidity.

1857 *Aitken's Sci. Mod.* II. 180 The descent of the temperature in this regard, even precipitous, falling 3° to 5° F. or more in a single night.

Preci·pitously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a precipitous manner.

I. With headlong onward movement; with a rushing violence: = PRECIPITATELY 2. RARE.

1626 tr. *Bacon's Nemo-tumult Pol.* 11 In 1215 What hindred them from running precipitously to the acquisition of all India? 1884 Tennyson *Northern Cobbler* 36 Till the victim bear wildly and precipitously Like the leaf in a raging whirlwind, like the smoke in a hurricane whirl'd.

†**2.** With undue haste; over-hastily, rashly: = PRECIPITATELY 3. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Brown *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 180 The long consultation...without any visible food, which some observing precipitously conclude they [chameleons] eate not any at all. 1673 R. Stevens *Further Disc. Dutch War* 57 Neither is it providential for a weak Prince...to run Precipitately into a War.

3. Like or as a precipice; with a precipitous slope or face; vertically or very steeply.

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi, Darkened June, whose cragt heights appear Precipitously steep. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 194 A smooth rock, which descends precipitously into the sea.

Preci·pitousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being precipitous.

†**1.** Hastiness, rashness, precipitateness. *Obs.*

a 1660 Hommius *Servs. Prov.* I. 31 Wks. 1664 IV. 378 Precipitousness, as Tiberius defines it, another vice, a species of rashness in one place, a kind of irreflexiveness in another. 1697 *Rem. Ant. Mag.* XLIX. 372 Much of this precipitousness in judging must in candour be put down to Wicherley's youth.

2. The quality of being precipitous as a cliff.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 286 The left or seaward bank of the narrow entrance to the harbour...was not to all eye, picturesque and beauty. 1865 Geikie *Surv. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 224 Where a vertical wall of granite rises into the air, it may for a long while resist its precipitousness.

Precis (prēˑsĭ), *sb.* [F. (*prec*), sb. use of *précis* adj., cut short, condensed, PRECISE.] A concise or abridged statement; a summary; an abstract.

1780 Cowper *Let. to Mr.* Clarke 10 Apr., I hope you have seen Voltaire's *précis* of it in verse. 1807–8 Sir Smith *Plowden's Lett.* Wks. 1839 II. 1856 Take with you, if you please, this *précis* of the original: eleven hundred men, commanded by a soldier raised from the ranks, put to rout a select army of four men, commanded by General Lake. 1830 H. S. Lucas *Hist. Jesus* I. II. 92 The arguments are too lengthened for even a *précis* here. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 June 466/2 The article is so compact as to read to some about like a *précis*.

b. The science or practice of précis-writing.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *précis expert, -writer, -writing.*

1809 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 408 Précis-writer under Mr Lethbridge when Secretary of State. 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 431 To transmit home an historical *précis* [sound of the operations]. 1880 *Pall Mall Gazette* 22 Dec. 5 The subconscious...may be called in the very perfection of précis writing.

Hence **Precis** *v. trans.*, to make a précis of; to abstract, summarize.

1883 Pebodies in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. III. 181/1 The labour of precising in a catechetical form such a vast chaos of documents may be readily imagined. 1889 *Pall Mall Gazette* (*Weekly Suppl.*) 20 Apr. 1/2 The replies to the circular letter will be found fully precised in the notes prefixed to the municipal proceedings.

Precis, obs. Sc. f. *precise*: see PRECE *v.*

Precise (prĭsēˑs), *a.* (*adv.*) Also: 6 *pre-cyse, -cyse, -cise, -cize, pryse*; 6–7 *precize*, 7 *precian*, 9 *-ie*. **precisean.** [= F. *précis*, -*ise* (*précize*, 14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), adl. L. *præcīsus* cut off, abrupt, shortened, pa. pple. of *præcidĕre* to cut off (in front), cut short, abridge, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 c + *cædĕre* to cut.]

I. Definitely or strictly expressed; exactly defined; definite, exact; of a person, definite and exact in statement.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 There shall be ovyre examinacyon made, & pre-cyse questyons requyred for this matter. 1550 tr. *Pilarg's Acad.* (1888) App. 44 who (He) hath...stood two pulpes and, to make a precyse Answeare. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 59, I must needes confesse, these reasons of theirs are alledged very dope and very handy, and somewhere precise. 1642 Q. Catalin *Enchiridion* 1. ii. 29 It was at last agreed that each Party should, at a precise Time and every two Men on foot. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 372 It is in a word less exact and precise, but we take the word *habit*. 1832 Lever *Dar. & Sh. Fol. Tavern* introd. 18 To be precise, it was necessary to be silent. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xxvi. 458 His instructions had been precise and imperative. 1874 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2) III. 182 He is very precise about dates and facts. *Ibid.* IV. 80 Let us then put into more precise terms the question which has arisen.

†**b.** Of an instrument: Exact, accurate. *Obs.*

1580 Eden *Arte Navig.* iv. xvii. 47 I made experience with a precise Astrolabie.

c. Of the words or tone: Distinctly uttered.

1858 Dickens *Dombey* I. In the low precise tone of one who endeavours to awaken a sleeper.

2. Strict in the observance of rule, form, or usage; formal, correct; punctilious, scrupulous, particular; sometimes, Over-exact, over-nice, fastidious. Also of a practice or action: Strictly observed.

1530 Palsgr. *Lesclar. Pronon.* scrupulously circumspecte, precyse. 1563 Homilies tr. *Fraser's* (1859) 321 As touching the precise keeping of the seventh day after the manner of the Jews. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 426 In the province Virginia are to be seen white Bees in great numbers. 1587 Golding *De Mornay's* (1592) 11 Manners is made of certaine precise persons, which believed nothing but that which they saw. a 1627 Sir Hobby *Posthumous Papers* (Harl. MS. 7578 ff. 208, 209) Such followers proved who were to be prefer'd. Their fashions are onely set to please. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 134 The ancient Pagans were precise. To eat no sheat-fish? Scout to Sacrifice. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 810 Learn and without pride, Exact, yet not precise. 1847 Marryat *Childe. N. Forest* xxii. He...was very precise about doing his duty. 1870 *Rowbotham's Sp. Eng's Acad.* 63/1 An old bachelor, precise and obstinate.

b. *esp.* Strict or scrupulous in religious observance; in 16th and 17th c., puritanical.

1588 Anr. Fabian *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 178 Those precise folk would offer their goods and bodies to prison, rather than they would relent. 1589 *Hanpvl. Epit.* (1647) 7 In searching the fort of our precise brethren. 1597 Shakespeare *Sonn.* (1634) 17 The better precisians and most scrupulous consciencers. 1603 Weldon *Cecil* 15 June (O. H. S.) III. 402 He was not so precise and religious. 1704 Attersoll *Assoc. Prov.* 4th ed. (1718) I. 193 How did they deride that Grave Preacher of Righteousness (Noah), and his Precise Family. 1887 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1896) I. iii. 167 Those...who favoured the more precise reformers, and looked coldly on the established church. 1880 Prime *Mem. Freph.* 311 Members now called 'precise', who will not consent to sin, or allow the laxity which plays, ascribbles, around it.

3. Exact; neither more nor less than; perfect, complete: opposed to *approximate*.

1596 Dalton *Princes.* 8 (L.) A *Semicircle*...doth consist...of the precise halfe of his circumference. 1631 Hooker *Ecclesiast.* v. lv. 14 A sum that upholds precise truth. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* vii. 59 The precise serpentine line, or line of grace. 1790 Paine *Rights Man.* Pref. Rights, in 17 The precise sum to be paid. 1852–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxiv. (1860) II. 14 A definition...should be Precise, that is, contain nothing unessential, nothing superfluous. 1872 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. 6 The precise adaptation of the key to every ward of the lock.

4. Distinguished with precision from all others; identified, pointed out, or stated, with precision or exactness; *the precise*, the particular, the identical, the very, the exact.

1646 Dover *Pop. Medic.* (1665) 63 They had taken up an (as I grounded reason), which, being raised from one to an other, many times with some additions, came at length to variety without finding any precise author. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1693) 367 The precise day upon which he rose. 1765 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. v. 221 The Protestants...instead upon the council's copying the precise words of that testimony. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* i. xvii. 51 To the difficulty of finding the precise angle at which the diamond cuts. 1848 Sir R. Inglis *Popular Sup.* I. iv. 180 The precise character of these fanciful changes we have no means of ascertaining. 1880 Trollope *Duke* i. vii. 48 The precise moment at which a traveller is passing.

†**B.** *as adv.* = PRECISELY. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Chaucer's Astrol.* ii. § 42 The pes of oxes hed [gate, Lowyan text, I wold wryten precise, my rule. 1589 Nashe *Pasquil to Marprel.* Wks. (1883) III. 83 Learn precise A forreast oxen, that observance they imbrace his vyze. 1594 Barnes *Compl. Rosamond* ii. Then stand I forlorn? equally prealee, Till my feable limbs and weight are overcom to ake.

Precise (prĭsēˑz), *v.* [a. F. *préciser* to determine exactly, f. *précis*: Prec. *a.*] *trans.* To make precise or definite; to define precisely or exactly; to particularize. Hence **Preci·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1886 T. Hardy *Pastor through Tenth* Int. v. 230 Direct conversations...which involve the recording of terms, which might otherwise be ambiguous. 1892 *Knickerbocker Mo. Boy's Ann.* 1396/1 Ask him, General, to precise his accusation against me. 1897 J. C. Morison *Service Man* ix. 303 No scholar would seek to require a little more precising of what is meant by happiness, than is necessary in ethical discussions.

Precisely (prĭsēˑsli), *adv.* Forms: see PRECISE (3–*Gerrish.* pereys-). [f. as PRECISE *a.* + -LY 2.

Known in use earlier than *precise* adj. prob. immediately succeeding *E. Archaizmus*, which is also known earlier than *precise*, *a.* and, and was prob. a rendering of the L. adv. *præcise*, which was much more in use than the adj. *præcisus*.]

†**1.** Definitely; concisely, absolutely. *Obs.*

c 1450 in *Archæol.* (1872) 32 From 3e office of dyligymsary vnnely and precysely to remeve. 1550 Ascham in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 11 My purpose is precisely here to overthrow all devise. 1550 Huloet, *Precisely, absolute, precise.* 1588 Gratton *Chron.* II. viii. If three persons be as chalenged and so precisely set upon her name will and opinion, that [etc.]. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 92 I prescribe not these places so precisely, as that he may not live by others.

†**b.** In definite or precise terms; expressly. *Obs.*

1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 Assoc he denied it precisely & said, precysely y^ other they must geve herself to their mayster, or elles they must flee y^ shrewe. 1580 (& E. H. tr. *Calvin's Four Serm. Song Solom.* i. (1585) A vij b, That he also other more impudent, whiche...do plainly & precisely deny it to be sinne. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 122 God doth simply after likewife to vs and precisely set downe what he will us to worck.

†**2.** Particularly, specifically, in particular. *Obs.*

1530 More *Confut. Barnes* 100 Who, (the's As touching saint Paule, he spake not to that place precisely of y^ scripture. 1583 Stanihurst *Descr. Irel.* 124 Calvine likely speaketh of Symbolizing, in generall, not of the Apostles Creed precisely. 1634 W. Lee *Commissary* 189 The matter...was precisely and punctually considered. 1647 Sherfet *Righteous. God* iv. 35 It may be consider'd Personally as Jesus, or Compleatly with his Ashendants, and Consequents.

3. With strict observance of rule, form, or usage; strictly, rigorously; minutely, punctually; punctiliously, ceremoniously; properly, with propriety.

1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 62 Wherfor...yet to this present daye kepe the lawes of the lawe of Moyses in many thynges precysely. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 301 b, Wherefore if neither this reasoned Bythopp is able to behaue himselfe so precisely, but that he must bee driuen with to his proofe many and sondrie causes of God: whom he thinke the more meete of Antiquity? 1598 tr. Wier *Wonders Worlde Diuel.* (1608) 98 Like a wise Philosopher, endeuoureth to Liue and Dieu more precisely. 1637 Dissertat. *Fenestra* v. 201, His other Seasons small, though precisely watched.

4. Exactly; with precise or exact correspondence; with precise identification, with exact or definite knowledge.

1587 Diuers *Horaces, De Arte Poet.* A ij b, Do not imitate so lewdingly as precisely. And stay for stop to stumble. 1620 Shelton *Quixote's Strif.* (1652) 324 To paint out precisely the very place...namely my child. 1783 Lit. Hudson *Prodig. Chr. Ch. fr.* 39 note, The date is not precisely known. 1791 *Gentleman's Conv. Rec.* II. 138 Crystals have probably never been produced...precisely according to the anticipated theoretic pattern. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* ii. 10 Are their regrets...felt and always agreed precisely with mine?

b. Qualifying a specified relation, time, etc., or a statement: Exactly, just; *obligt.* just so, quite so; = EXACTLY 3, 5, 6.

1632 G. Chapman *Wond. Sabbath* (1878) 31 The day Christ calls his day, is precisely the day of his birth. 1710 *Addison Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 3 It being my Design to put out my Paper every Night at Nine-o'Clock precisely. 1800 Byron *Mary. Mag.* Isle, Margaret as a woman died an arrow, Which pierced a pig precisely in the ear. 1888 Gen. Eliot *F. Holt* ii. That is precisely what I wanted to say a few words about to you. 1906 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 284/1 Some of them might have been sculptured precisely during the author's exposition. 1908 H. Elsie *Edwardians* 172 The speaker holds the precisely opposite view. *Mod.* 'Then you would advise me to wait a little and watch the course of events?' 'Precisely.'

Preciseness (prĭsēˑsnĕs). [f. PRECISE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being precise.

1. Definiteness; exactness; minuteness, precision.

1589 Golding *Henrique Pont. Decl.* 1 Obedience to bee performed according vnto the preciseness of the word. 1598 Florio *Second. Introd.* 103 Maintaining my opinion, with the preciseness whereof the ministry of men are acquaint. 1686 R. Holme *Armoury* iv. 340/1 In preciseness of Blazon ...he is be called a Well Blazon'd Gentleman. 1892 Hallam *Const. Hist.* iii. (1834) 119, I shall not tell with any preciseness where I was. 1873 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 25 A precise sense of definition which should exclude misunderstanding.

2. Strictness in behaviour, manners, morals, or religious observance; rigid propriety, primness; fastidiousness; scrupulousness, punctiliousness.

1581 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* i. B iij, I judge it a too much vyce of curiositie to be too fantasticall in bauinge a mans clothes full of the lacke, then to Prescribe to suche a mans head as the a necklace for feare of spilling his lace. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man.* (1631) 194 Wee blame hate. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man.* (1631) 194 Wee blame Puritanes for their affected singularitie and fantastic preciseness. 1600 T. Tayler *Comm. Titus* i. 19 (1619) 146 Godliness is made but a by-word, and a note of reproach...under the title of precise and precisenesse. 1790 Cowper *Gleanings* xxiv. 22 The disciplines of manners of the reformed *Lett. Fabr.* 94 The disciplines of manners of the reformed churches, in its rules of preciseness, which does not admit

of any imagined amendment. 1696 Mem. Verney Family (Camd. S. 1925, Dec 9 Mr Hy Verney, a precisian, and therefore a fool. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. Ded. 1 Those precisians and retailers of Criticisms. 1709 Addison Tatler No. 230 ¶ 2 Those precisians in Dress. 1711 Steele Spectator No. 49 ¶ 1 Will Honeycomb is a Precisian in Manners.

† b. Severity, strictness, rigorousness. Obs.

1580 Sidney Arcadia (1912) 1. xviii. 192/2 He was much precisian in the lawes of Armes. 1600 Holland Livy xxxvi. xxxviii. 896 The Censors under pretence more straightly and with greater precisenesse, then any man could remember to forepast yeares. 1637 Rutter Shep. Hoyle 8 (1718) By this severity and preciseness of rules.

Precisian (*prĭsi·zĭăn*). Also 6 pre-, 6–7 pres-; 6 -tioan, -sion, 6–7 -cision, 7 -cisian. [f. Precise a. + -ian, after *Christian*, etc.]

One who is rigidly precise or punctilious in the observance of rules or forms. **a.** 1561. One who is precise in religious observance: in the 16th and 17th c. synonymous with *Puritan*.

1581 Anc. Prayers Corr. (Parker Soc.) 377 That inconvenience that Mr. Mollens .. should openly tell the precisians that her Highness' record should be compelled to cut off this stubborn multitude. 1592 J. Jones *Battles of Bath* sc. 24 The Puritans, but better we may name them plain precisians. 1593 Nashe *Christ. Epist.* (1868) 170 Those precisians would have all things removed out of the Church which have been abused to Idolatrie. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. 2, He's no precisian, that I'm certain of, Nor night Roman Catholic .. I have heard him swear. 1602 Dekker *Pol. pt.* II. sig. A, Like one Precisian .. Who for some Crosse or Saint they in the window see Will pluck downe all the Church. 1632 Randle *Jovial Man* v. 61, Foggle' me for swearing, and more Precisian, and more I the more that all my brethren ..spend no worse. 1725 Watts *Logick* i. vi. § 3 A perfect person calls a man of piety a precisian. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vii, Here is what neither Papist nor Puritan, nor indeed any true gentleman, ever imagines or makes mouths at. 1893 Forbes *Mist. C. C. C.* (D. B.) 137 Precision as Code was, he does not seem to have objected to card-playing.

b. Generally; or in some sphere of practice.

1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* iv. 2, 5 Though Love use Reason for his precisian, he admits him not for his Counsellor. 1721 Jeanneau *Precisian*, 1. One who limits or restrains. 1834 Southey *Doctor* lii. (1862) 220 A man may dwell upon words till he becomes in length a mere precisian in speech. 1880 Harwood *Rom. Hosp.* (1894) VII. (xii). 286 But were ever to the Stoics, set up for an austere precision, and a professed opponent of the .. government. 1880 *Gd. Words* XXII. 72 A precisian defines specific rules. 1894 Crockett *Pigeon* 46 A formal precisian .. during business hours.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1618 T. Adams *Coelestiall Herbs* Wks. 1861 II. 283 A wicked politician is a ruff of precisian set. 1630 Bond *New Disp.* § 16 Like the dull precision pedagogues to the treble and polemick Tyranny of the Inquisition. 1880 *Lond. Rev.* (Internat.Ed.) 8 merrie to the political strategy of a precisian government.

Hence † **Precisia'nical** *a. Obs.*, puritanical; † **Preci'sianship** *Obs.*, the quality or action of being a (religious) precisian.

1573 Anc. Funeral Corr. (Parker Soc.) 418 Their manifest precisianship is too intolerable. 1574-5 *Ibid.* 436 Saving for the common precisianship in London, I hope all go well. 1892 Brown *Cromwell Coteri* i. 5, Wks. 1853 II. 7 And what of that to your precisianical wisdom?

Preci'sianism. Also 6 *errors.* -ansism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The practice or conduct of a precisian; esp. applied to Puritanism.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30 (H) your I have maintained not an point of puritanisme, or precisiansme at all. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, "Tis most common precisianism to seek .. to turn or wrest good natures. 1646 Buck *Rich. III Addit.*, They will challenge the book as the very Oracle .. the Captious and Incredulous, with their jealous precisianisme. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 331 It were needs in reformation .. that they .. should in this one particular acknowledge all precisianism with the scruples and cases. 1850 Brown *New Disp.* § 372 Conversion into a precisianism of conformity. 1884 *Temple in Fred.* 147 To affect the preciseness of a perfect prig.

Precisianist : see Precisionist.

Precision (*prĭsi·ʒən*). [a. F. *précision* (16th c. in Godef.) or mod. L. *præcisi-onem* a cutting off abruptly, n. of action f. *præcidĕre* : see Precise *a.*]

1. The fact, condition, or quality of being precise; exactness, definiteness; distinctness, accuracy.

Arms of precision: a Brown word with mechanical side, such as rifling, grooved sights, etc., which make it more accurate at any time than weapons without them.

1792 Cowper *Equivoque* Prol. 12 Precision is incompatible with Friends. 1832 H. Martineau *Farrers Assist. Manual.* IV. 1. 68 He knew how to omit whatever, when the result of the whole demanded a less precision in parts. 1864 L. Mosley *Eng. Gram.* 295 § 1. 438 Precision is the ideal requisite of perspicuity with respect to words and phrases. It signifies rejecting superfluities, and praising the appropriate, so as to exhibit neither more nor less than an exact copy of the person's idea who says it. 1880 Maudsley *Herbert* (1886) I. 8, 18 A right-angled triangle of almost mathematical precision. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 The precision of statements, which .. distinguishes science from common information. 1908 *Lady Taylor, Towns Among Schools* i. Geometry & Artillery 3 Precision. (Schools.) Exactness, accuracy.

† b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of precision; a nicety; in *pl.* exact selection. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1652 Lucas *Compr. Inherent* Wks. 1727 II. 50, I have left out the utmost Precision of Fractions in their Computations.

† 2. The cutting off of one thing from another; *esp.* the mental separation of a fact or idea; abstraction; in quot. 1640, a cutting short; in quot. 1683 = Keneration 4. *Obs.* (App. used for *praecision*, as the ch. corresponding to Precinct *v.*)

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. v. 225 We call Direction a Precision of endless investigation. 1681 Glanvill *Saducismus* v. App. § 6 When, from this mental Precision of Cogitables from Existables, he defined a Spirit, *Ibid.*, From the precision of one thought to infer the real precision or separation of the things themselves, is a very gross and gentile sophism. 1683 A. D. *Age Conserv.* 93 You can neither tye them by Promise, nor by Oath; for if they Promise or Swear, 'tis with a mental Precision. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 9 As the mind frames to itself abstract ideas of quantity or motion, or any other, by the mere precision, or mental separation, from others in the more compounded beings which include several coexistent qualities.

† b. *transf.* A precise definition. *Obs. rare.*

1650 Lucas *Mem. Lond.* 66 a. 2 § 19 The taking Matter in to the Name of something really existing under that Precision .. has .. produc'd ..Obscure .. Discourses. 1707 Mrs. Cockburn *Lad. Mistery a Premier* (1970) II. 182 This definition I look upon to be more imperfect, and of a more dangerous tendency, than any of the three precisions he has so ingeniously proved the insufficiency of.

Hence **Preci'sional** *a.*, of or pertaining to precision; **Preci'sionary**, = Precisionist; **Preci'sionism**, practice of precision (see also Precisianism); **Preci'sionize** *v. transf.*, to give precision to, state with precision or accuracy.

1874 Bennett *Forgiveness a Law* v. 127 The old "precisional drift, that came to hand upon the ladder at first. 1908 *Times* 19 July 10/2 It is not an art to be touched freely by pedants, or prudes, or "precisionists. 1888 H. Kingsley *Mrs. Hetherege* II. vi. 94 She had disliked André Dreiller and his "precisionism all her life. 1847 Sir G. C. Lewis *Lect.* in *Pol.* 133 What a pity the same mind does not, to the same question, give similar or other ..questions of political morals. 1893 *Pall Mall Gaz.* Oct. 3/2 To precisionize the accurate where and when.

Preci'sionist. (Also *errors.* (after *precision*) -anist.) [f. Precision + -ist.] One who makes a profession or practice of precision or exactness in observance or expression; a purist.

1647 *Lancashire Sufs.* Enjoyment which .. precisianists, purists, and conscientious would totally extinguish. 1665 Boswell *Voar. Sabb.* 12, 16, 229 Must this be a precisionist in order to be passed by him? 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 11 Jan. 53/2 Well-meaning precisionists who are striving to bring back the new mongrel or mixed Romaic of the Hellenes to the pure Ionic. 1873 *Spectator* 15 Feb. 203/1 Both are precisionists in utterance, and skilled in the ungrudging of the finest shades of language.

Precisive (*prĭsəi·sĭv*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *præcīsi-*, *ppl.* stem of *præcīdĕre* (see Precise *a.*) + -ive.]

1. That cuts off, separates, or defines one (person or thing) from another or others, as in *precisive abstraction* : see quot. 1725. (app. for *praecisorius*.)

1609 Bulkley *Medic. Cath. Eng.* (1844) 232 At other times our church moderates her censures .. using a mediocral censure, before a peculiare. 1725 Watts *Logick* i. vi. § 5 This Act of Abstraction is .. either Precisive or Negative. Precisive Abstraction is when we consider those Things apart which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider a Mode without considering its Substance and Subject.

2. Characterized by precision or exactitude.

1809 Gilbert *Surv. Penzance Incls.* 230 Daniel .. furnish'd with the greatest precision .. against the exact time of our Saviour's coming. 1897 *Daily News* 21 May 4/6 Effect has been made at least one definite, precisive, and particular charge.

Pre-cited (*prēsəi·tĕd*), *ppl. a.* Also 7 pre-. [Pre- A.] Previously cited, adduced, or referred to; before-mentioned, above-mentioned.

1666 G. Harvey *Hyst. Angel.* xl. 120 This latter, besides the ordinary grounded causes, is sometimes occasioned by [etc.]. 1892 Wharncliffe *Wortley Mont.* xi. II is easie to supply to each of these precited remedies their proper virtue. 1885 Yney, Stanmore's *Galen* (1889) II. 158 note, As we read once to the pre-cited journal.

† **Pre-clamate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *præclāmāre* to call out beforehand, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *clāmāre* to cry.]

1623 Cockeram, *Proclamate*, to cry before.

† **Preclara'tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (?) Previous declaration or explanation.

1656 Hunter *Eikonoclastes Vindicated* 18 The Arch-bishop was not .. so ill a keeper of his own counsel, as to make any such proclamation of his reason for it.

† **Precla're**, *a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 pre-, -clair. [ad. L. *præclārus* very bright, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 6 + *clārus* clear.]

1. *lit.* Very clear. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1500 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 63 A voice I herd preclair as Phebus schene.

2. Distinguished, illustrious.

1512 Douglas *Prologue* heavie, 62 O preast prisoun, pleasant and precluse. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (Rolls) I. 52 Elde growis to woo, birth pleasant and precluse. 1536 Bellenden tr. *Boeth's Hist. Scot.* x. 92 Famous & precluse exemplis of vove of repentance. *Ibid.* 117 Quhich noyther deip nor precluse stanklon hes discurrit. 1823 Galloway in *Blackwood's Magazine*, Excellent .. preclare. 1887 Gale *Cyr. Gandish* II. iv. 283 Do not therefore the preclare and illustrious banknotes or Laws of Living make way to Virtue? 1889 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 13 Sair an Olympiad 1292 preclude The goddess of remembrance hale.

† **Precla'rent**, *a. Obs.* = prec., q. v. misprinted.

1532 [title] How Alexander the Kinnedis of Arabe .. commandit by the preclarent and famous Clarke Godfray Chenzier interpretat in Inglise .. by me Wyllyam de Worde.

† **Precla'rent**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Irreg. as prec.]

1623 Cockeram, *Preclarent*, excellent.

Pre-classical, *a.* [Pre- B. 1 d.] Anterior to the classical age (of Greek and Roman literature).

1871 Lowell *Study Wind.* 151 He [Thoreau] ..restores the age of romantic which he himself gaily calls to a pre-classical nature.

Preclitellian (*-klĭtĕ·lĭăn*), *a. (sb.) Zool.* [f. Pre- B. 3 + Clitell-um + -ian.] Belonging to that division of earthworms which have the male genital apertures in front of the clitellum. b. *sb.* An earthworm of this division.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 683/1 (see Intersegmental).

Preclosed : see Pre- A. 4.

Preclose, *v. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Close *v.*; cf. Preclude.] *trans.* = Foreclose 2.

1538 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII.* II. 226 After the producing of the premisses, I had save words that O'Connor being left with him Otwise and his power. 1896 S. Gwynn *Side Lights Conf. North* 300 Dr. Reading wisely and successfully practised the question.

Preclude (*prĭklū·d*), *v.* [ad. L. *præclūdĕre* to close, shut off, impede, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4a + *claudĕre* to shut.]

1. *trans.* To close or shut up (a passage, etc.) against any attempt to pass; = Foreclose 2.

1609 Markham tr. *Herodian* (1635) 125 Julian's friends counselled him to retreate .. and preclude the Alpine Straits. 1632 C. B. Stourton *Herodian* 69 His friends advise to shut the Alpes preclude. 1633 Warmestrie *Appel. Lazarv.* 189 Preclude your eare against all rash, rude, brazened, renowning impertinents. 1791 Jefferson *Rambler* No. 98 ¶ 16 Every intellect was precluded by Prejudice. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 32 Having precluded every means of escape.

b. To close beforehand; = Foreclose 3.

1840-4 Emerson *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 276 Shall I preclude my future, by taking a high seat, and kindly adapting my conversation to the shape of heads?

2. To ' close the door against ', shut out, prevent the entrance of; to exclude, prevent, frustrate; to render impracticable by anticipatory action.

1618 T. Adams *Commodities* Wks. 1861 II. 243 Though the desires of his mind be granted, yet this precludes me the access of new desires to be sued. 1629 Sir Simonds *D'Ewes's Diary* (1845) IV. 300 As to precluding all complaints against wrongs, leave it to your Committee to bring in a Bill to remedy the inconveniences. 1690 Rec. *Dks. Ed.* v. 11136 383 If you preclude the Access of all Ads. 1732 Jefferson *Rambler* No. 158 ¶ 13 They hesitated till death precluded the decision. 1813 Byron *Corsair* iii. ix, Since fate and lady so more his steps preclude. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 130 It may be as well to preclude misunderstanding by repeating.

3. To shut out or prevent (a person) *from* something by previous action; = Foreclose 3.

1736 *Coll. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 203 That they may not be precluded or foreclosed from the benefit of the Governor's Grant. 1790 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 320, I do not find one word to preclude his majesty from consenting to any arrangement which parliament may make. 1800 Wellington in *Owen Diap. Offices* 233 Employed in staff offices which preclude them from the performance of regimental duties. 1884 La. Chesham in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 322 We do not preclude the duke from his remedy ..by way of action or indictment.

Preclusion (*prĭklū·ʒən*). *Now rare.* [ad. L. *præclūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præclūdĕre* : see prec. Cf. obs. F. *préclusion* (16th c. in Godef.).] The action of precluding; shutting out, or preventing the entrance or occurrence of something; prevention by anticipatory measures.

1626 T. Adams *Public Speaking* Wks. 1861 I. 3 By Augustus's preclusion of all sea-preferment out of the ships. 1628 Digby *Serm.* 2nd. Alford IV. 487 Repentance is of better, preclusion against future sins. 1791 Jefferson *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 14 The redemption of parties, and the preclusion of debates. 1800 Cornwallis in *Cor. Corr.* (1859) IV. 170 The preclusion of clamorous and indecorous in Chieftain assemblies.

Preclusive (*prĭklū·sĭv*), *a.* [f. L. *præclūsi-*, ppl. stem of *præclūdĕre* (see Preclude) + -ive.] That tends to preclude or has the effect of precluding; shutting out beforehand, prevention (*of*).

1695 *Whether Parlt. be not dissolved by Death Prince of Orange* 41 In whom the full and entire Sovereignty .. was settled preclusive of all others. 1804 Lond. *Med. Journ.* IV. 70, 301 Its articles .. are too numerous, and on some accounts preclusive of improvement. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) 323 Obstacles the combination of which is preclusive of all work. 1882 Stevenson *Pans. Lond. Med. Mag.* & *Rev.* 347 If women's rule is not measured to a more preclusive of the very existence.

Hence **Preclu'sively** *adv.*

1892 *Whether Parlt. be not dissolved* 38 Precludedly from all legal Capacity and Possibility of Intermeddling a Despotick and Combinative .. from the Life of any other. 1808 Todd, *Precludedly*, with hindrance by some anticipation.

† **Preclu'sory**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *præclūdĕre*, ppl. stem of *præclūdĕre* (see Preclude) + -ory 2.] = Preclusive.

1689 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Catk.* 179 Has taken it .. to be a meerlate preclusory of the way to Heaven.

Precocoxygeal : see Pre- B. 3.

Precoce (*prĭkōs*), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [a. F. *précoce*, ad. L. *præcoc-em* early ripe, premature, f. *præcŏquĕre* to boil beforehand, ripen fully, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *coquĕre* to cook. Cf. Precocial.]

1. Of plants: Early flowering.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 158 Common, double, and single Primroses, Francoe Tulips, 1707 Mortimer *Husbandry* (1716) II. 259 The Precoce Tulip, White Amazon, many sorts of Anemonies.

2. = PRECOCITY 2.
1665 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., I had read of divers forward and precocious youths. 1668 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. viii. 230 Is he not a witle too precocious?

B. as *sb.* An early plant; *spec.*, = *precoce tulip*.
1692 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 119 The Hot Beds for the raising of these Precocies. 1720 MAXIMILIAN *Mod. Ct.* 190, I shall begin with the Precoces or early blowing Tulips.

Hence † **Preco'ceness** (precose-), precocity, earliness in flowering or fruiting. *Obs.*
1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 78 As to this extraordinary Precoceness, the like is reported of a certain Walnut-tree, as well as of the famous White-thorn of Glastenbury.

Precocious (prikō'ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *præcoc-*, *præcox* (PRECOCE) + -OUS.]

1. Of a plant: Flowering or fruiting early; *spec.*, bearing blossoms before the leaves; also said of the blossoms or fruit.
1692 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 226 Many precocious trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts of Europe. *a* 1682 — *Tracts* (1684) 72 That there were precocious and early bearing Trees in Judæa, may be illustrated from some expressions in Scripture concerning prægnacious Figgs. 1830 CHAPPEL *Elem. Bot.* II. 234 *A. Alnus*, with...precocious hermaphrodite flowers.

2. *fig.* Of persons: Prematurely developed in some faculty or proclivity.
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 22. 588 However it hath been of late somewhat decried...by...precocious and conceited wits also, as ridiculous and impossible. 1829 HUGH JAMES *Rose* I. 82, To be precocious! Was it for ever a thing the most atrocious. 1859 LETTER *Overstone* I. 1, We were all three...precocious geniuses. 1868 E. EGGLESTON *Roxy* I. xv. 109 She was somewhat precocious in love matters.

b. Of, pertaining to, or indicative of precocity or premature development.
1670 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 16 The superfluous to free unto gray Hairs, when in a precocious Temper we anticipate the Virtues of them. 1837 HUGHES *Manchester* (ed. 2) 56 Unsteady descendants was the penalty of precocious maturity. *a* 1862 THACKERAY *Christmas Bills*, Alfred in His "Love Lays"...were pronounced to be wonderfully precocious for a young gentleman three only thirteen.

c. Of things: Of early development.
1838 DARWIN *Nat. Nat.* xv. Varieties rarely exhibit precocious 1859 *Aldbert's Syst. Med.* VII. 102 Specific phenomena are more commonly observed within a comparatively short time from the date of infection, in which case they are not rightly regarded as 'precocious' symptoms.

3. *Zool.* (See quot.) Contrasted with SECRETIPOCA.
1900 *Darbishire Mollusca Chief Brit. Sea.* 11 VII. 260 All the cephalic or oceanic Nudibranchs (*Polycerata*) and most of the Aeolidiacea are precocious, for in them the nucleus divides early in the life history of the cell.

Preco'ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a precocious manner; with premature development.
1844 *Amer. Mod. Rome* (1845) III. 269 A child is understanding, but with precocity precociously vigorous. 1880 BOSTON *Sci. Monitor* (1885) In His work precociously to rejoicing; like Pope he hoped to numbers.

Preco'ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being precocious; = PRECOCITY.
1681 MAGGOTSCHOOL *Diss.* 20 To prevent a young precociousness in Learning, [they] invite others to struggle to their methods. 1804 BOSTON *Sir T. Moore* (1830) II. 44 And as natural precocity is always to be regarded with fear, so the precociousness which art produces cannot be without its danger. 1852 THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* III. Poverty and misery force this precociousness on the poor little brat.

Precocity (prikō'siti). [ad. F. *précocité* (1781), f. L. type **præcocitās*, f. *præcox*: see PRECOCE.] The quality of being precocious.

1. Of plants: Early flowering or ripening.
1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Precocity*, early ripeness, forwardness in ripening, over hastiness in ripening. 1815 A. E. WALLACE in *Linnæan Trans.* I. 80 The grain was very fine and well grown, which gave me the idea to...see if the following year it would preserve its precocity.

2. Early maturity; premature development.
1692 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* III. 1, Forgive the cause of it, for 'tis a precocity of Spirit and vivacity in him. 1860 in T. ERSKINE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 35 From such foundations there may be Happy in a Virtuous precocity, and make an early and long walk to Goodness. 1880 HARLEY *Lect. Throat.* 228 Their production...bears the stamp of precocity and premature decay. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanes.* II. vi. 267 In a happy childhood, its ordered autumns precocity.

In concr. One in whom this quality is exemplified; a precocious child.
1880 A. MOTHERS in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 480/2 George Eliot's children...They are not impossible cherubs, or wiseheaded babies, or idealised precocities.

† **Pre-cōntā'nean.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONTEMPORARY.] An elder contemporary.
a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 29, I read of Patanda, the pre-contanean of our Chaucer; that he was crowned with a Laurel, in the Capitol.

† **Precō'gitancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præcogitare-ans*, pr. ppl. of *præcogitāre*: see below and -ANCY.] Previous cogitation or thought.
a 1631 S. STOCKTON *Apol. in Form. Glory* (1654) 9, more Wise upon it not to Prosper without great study, and precogitancy.

† **Precō'gitate**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præcogitātus*, pa. ppl. of *præcogitāre*: see next.] = PRECOGITATED.
1575 WORTES in *Cal. Scott. Papers* (1903) IV. 326 They kend the relief favourable to the executioun of their precogitat mischief. 1584 *Buchanan Sac. Ch. H. Sc.* 101 Friends Chosen without any provocation and forethought Envy and precogitate malice drew me aweth.

Precogitate (prikō'gitāt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *præcogitāt-*, ppl. stem of *præcogitāre*, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *cogitāre* to think, CONSIDER: see -ATE³.] *trans.* and *intr.* To cogitate, think, or think over beforehand; to consider beforehand, premeditate. Hence **Precō'gitated** *ppl. a.*
1611 COTGR., *Præcogiter*, to precogitate, premeditate, thinke of beforehand. 1634 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxiii. 20 Precogitate thy vowes; and doe not Say From a fantastick fancie, what will rise. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* IV. 1, Wit, (Sir) I, oh, I must come to her with a little wit though, for which I will precogitate. 1892 HARRIS *Killing to Sc. Introd.* It is Murder in any private Person upon precogitated malice to kill any private Man.

Precogitation (prikɒdʒitē'ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *præcogitātiō-onem*, n. of action f. *præcogitāre*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *précogitation* (1581 in Godef.).] Previous consideration or meditation; a thinking over beforehand.
1598 J. NORDEN *Progr. Piety* (1847) 8 We may proceed on in our progress, with this precogitation following. 1598 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 100 To rejoice our minding thoughts into the phantasme of sleep, which often contriveth prœcogitations; making Cables of Cobwebbes and Withe-bonnets of handsome Gloves. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 311 This purpose may have been itself excited, and this precogitation itself destroyed from the perceived likeness and difference of the objects to be arranged.

† **Precognit.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *præcognitum*, pa. ppln. neut. of *præcognōscĕre* to PRECONSIDER.] A preliminary discussion.
1652 VILVAIN *Epist. Ess. Introd.* 18 A Compend of Chronography...founded for a previous Precognit to the two leading Tomes.

Precognition (prikŏgni'ʃən). Also 7 pre-, [ad. late L. *præcognitiōn-onem*, n. of action f. *præcognōscĕre*: see PRECONSCIOUS; or path. a. obs. F. *précognition* foreknowledge (1578 in Godef.).]

1. Antecedent cognition or knowledge; foreknowledge.
1610 COTGR., *Precognition*, a precognition. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. viii. § 3 (1622) 58 The prœcognition and prædestination of God. 1630 *Boston New Engl.* I. 130 It seeks without any precognition of an end. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 67 God...by his determinate Counsel and precognition ordained his Son to them. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 136 O Thou!...Whom all the Gods and crowds, and cities of old...In precognition of eternal truth Foreshadowed and foretyped. 1903 MARIE HOPE, *Personality* I. 50 Here again we find that precognition which transcend what seems explicable by the faculties of every mind such as we know.

2. *Scots Law.* The preliminary examination of witnesses or persons likely to know about the facts of a case, in order to obtain, with a view to trial, a general knowledge of the available evidence: *esp.* in criminal law, an examination by a procurator-fiscal of those who can give evidence regarding a crime or offence (in older practice conducted by or before a sheriff or other judge ordinary), in order to know whether there is ground for trial and to enable a relevant libel to be prepared; also the statement itself taken down from a witness before the trial.
1681 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 151/1 That the matter of fact cannot be so well cleared as a precognosce upon before the Justice without any precognition and previous trysell of the whole circumstances of the matter. 1700 *Dalrymple Cases* (1843) II. 305 Several are taken up [= apprehended], and have not been taken in precognition. 1793 *Stewart's Trial* 53 We have given this libel with the greatest attention, and have taken a view of the several facts, which, after a precognition of above a thousand witnesses, are set forth to support the charge against the panel. 1818 SCOTT *H. M. Perth* vii, The precognition of Simon Glover and Harry Gow would bear out a matter less worthy of belief. 1887 *Law Times* LXXXII. 151/1 Prisoners are not allowed to see the precognitions for the prosecution.

So **Precognitive** *a.*, of the nature of, or giving, foreknowledge.
1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 142, I mean precognitive dreams:—pictures or visions in which future events are figured or depicted.

Precognitum, variant of PRECOGNITUM.

Precognizance, error. f. PRECOGNISANCE.

Precognizant, -is (prikŏgnizănt), *a.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + COGNIZANT.] Having previous cognizance.
1826–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 402, I shall now state...the evidence upon which I have affirmed that he [Kane] was precognizant of the intended murder [of Riccio].
1848 CLERK *Rolfe to*, The wary precognoscent Piper.

Precognization, error. f. PRECOGNITION.

Precognize (prikŏgnoiz), *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + COGNIZE.] *trans.* To know beforehand.
1820 SHELTON-MACKENZIE *Antiquities* 34 Except those that the Act...granted in all Acts & Constitutions called *Reservation* in first precognized. 1822 H. BUSHBY *Manual* 189 He could not ...intuitively precognize the system of Christianity.

Precognosce (prikŏgnŏs), *v. Sc. Law.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + COGNOSCE.] *tr.* L. *præcognōscĕre* (rare) to foreknow, foresee.] *trans.* To make a preliminary examination of (witnesses), in order to enable parties to an action to set up their respective pleas and defences, and particularly to criminal suits to enable the libel to be relevantly stated and maintained: = cf. PRECOGNITION 2.
1793 *Stewart's Trial* 53 The panel's wife and his children, who, by law, cannot be called as witnesses against him, have been precognosced, or judicially examined, and ...their declarations are proposed to be produced in this trial.
1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/2 Pending the trial of the accused, the Procurator-Fiscal 'precognosces' witnesses, and collects all available evidence, which is afterwards formulated in a detailed and printed indictment supplied to counsel, jury, and Court officials. 1900 *Blackwood's Mag.* 124/2 He respectfully submitted that the defence had no power to precognosce police officers.

Pre-collection, -Columbian, -communicant, etc. : see PRE- A, B.

Pre-communion. [PRE- B. 2.] The part of the Communion office in the Book of Common Prayer which precedes the Communion service proper; the ante-communion service.
1868 *Minutes St. Paul's* xviii. 431 There was a full service with the pre-communion.

Precompose (prikŏmpō'z), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To compose beforehand.
1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Master Aneis Fettiplace*, Nature has precompos'd to fall to love. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Americanus-mastix* 31 Every man is best able to know whether he were capable to be preengaged, or of sudden conception. 1799 C. WOLFE in *Life Mem. & Lett.* (1842) II. 81 It is very easy to distinguish them [sermons] which were precomposed, from others which were preached extempore.

Hence **Precompo'sed** *ppl. a.*
1710 *Char. Literary Prof.*, Those who pray extempore;...their precomposed Forms, mind and entitule the Spirit of God in his Operations. 1861 *Cath. Rev.* 10 Dec. 672 The professional lecturer commonly has a set of precomposed lectures,...any of which he is ready to deliver anywhere on the receipt of his fee.

† **Preconceit.** *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCEIT *sb.*] A preconceived notion or opinion.
1599 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 9 Which...through their misbalanced preconceit, opposed unto them as false impostures. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 7 God laid no ties on all this beyond all reach of preconceit of men. 1686 and *Plain Dealer* (1730) Cleat from all sinister Preconceits, Passion, and Disaffection to Practice. *Phary.*

† **Preconcei'ted,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In 2, f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCEITED *ppl. a.* In 2, f. prec. + -ED².]
1. Conceived beforehand; preconceived.
1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 130 No man on earth can tell what government it is they intend to establish,...where they come to their preconceited monarchie. 1604 KARL STUARTE *Apology* (1609) 120, Whose owne supposed scarres Of preconceited plausters grieu'd me more.

2. Having a previous conception or notion.
1598 SIR. *Humilitie's Miserie* (1600) 110 Not those two things had only their Origin from Schoolmen's Philosophy, whereof these Mystical Men were preconceited.

Preconceive (prikŏnsē'v), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To conceive or imagine beforehand; to anticipate in thought.
1597 *Bacon Ess., Useless Good & Evill* (Arb.) 144 In a Great Playne, the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceived it shorter than the truth. 1701 *Norden Ideal World* I. 55 The great Architect of the world preconceived and Fashioned what he would make. 1858 HUTCHINSON *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1898) I. 34 The Colosseo was very much what I had preconceived it.

Hence **Preconce'ived** (prikŏnsē'vd) *ppl. a.*
1580 *Eng. Privy Council Lett.* III. 191 Upon preconceived quarrel borne against his duke many years bygone. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 204 Anticipated and preconceived Ideas of Regular Lines and Figures. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Fourth. Wks.* (1708) 68 We must...not endeavour to bring things to our preconceived Notions of our own. 1892 LESLIE *Print. Lond.* (1893) I. xvi. 367 Contrary to his preconceived notions. 1893 JEWETT *Pointed Firs* (ed. 2) I. 114.

Pre-concept (prikŏ'nsept). *Psychol.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCEPT 16.] A term applied by Rousseau to a higher RECEPT (q. v.), or rudimentary CONCEPT: see quot. 1888.
1888 ROMANES *Mental Evolut. Man* ix. 183 Higher Recepts, then, are what may be conveniently termed Pre-concepts: they occupy the interval between the recepital life of brute and the earliest dawn of the conceptual life of man. A pre-concept, therefore, is that kind of higher recept which is not to be met with in any brute; but which occurs in the human being after surpassing the brute and before attaining self-consciousness. 1898 *Nat. Science* Dec. 389 From this we argue that there is a logic of recepts in animals, and probably also a logic of pre-concepts.

Preconception (prikŏnsē'pʃən). [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCEPTION; cf. F. *préconception*.] The notion of preconceiving; usually (with *a* and *pl.*), a conception or opinion formed and entertained prior to actual knowledge; a prepossession, a prejudice: an anticipation.
1625 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. (1640) 689 God does nothing, Man does nothing well, without those Idea's, those anticipacyes, this entrance to preconception, previous notion. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Human Know.* Introd. (1884) 8 Men blinded by preconceptions. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* ii. (1765) 188 note, A Pre-conception is the natural Apprehension of what is general or universal. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Life, Lett.* (1836) II. 302-3 To hear an overruling will, or a succession of layers, with customarily the language of deliberate reason in a form of continued preconception, 1 and 2 already possessed, when A was being uttered. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1881) 173 Our preconceptions of wrong and of right. 1880 *Chronicle or Daily Age* Mr. Longfellow's purely reputation...establishes a preconception in his favour. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 140 Human perversity has darkened the very heavens by looking at them through the medium of its own preconceptions.

Pre-conceptional, *a.* rare—1. [PRE- B. 1.] Previous to conception.

1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 1894 The first, or preconceptional period of prenatal life.

Precon'cert, *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + CONCERT *sb.*] A previous concert, agreement, or arrangement.

1598 SHAKESPEARE *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xlv. 255 A look, which had there not been a preconcert, would not have taken the attention for one moment. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 302 A weekend tour (by preconcert) at hand.

Precon'cert, *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONCERT *v.*] *trans.* To concert or arrange beforehand.

1758 RACKSTRAW *Cambr.* (1762) III. vii. 79 The opportunity to effect an escape which they suppose preconcerted. 1818 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 118 With this motive we must suppose them to have preconcerted their plans. 1833 FRANCIS *Account to Lett.* (J. Philpotts 1907) III. 134 How can the Foreign Secretary and Ambassador at Paris...carry on their business, if everything has been privately preconcerted between the Emperor and the English Prime Minister?

Precon'certed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED1.] Concerted or agreed upon beforehand.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. viii. 136 Upon preconcerted marriages, and in cases of considerable consequence, treaties in due form have been usually drawn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 211 They do not go singly to work, but in large companies and with preconcerted deliberation. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil*, *Rudge* bk. 6, As though the setting in of night had been their preconcerted signal.

Hence **Precon'certedly** *adv.* (Worcester *Dict.* 1846 cites Dr. Allen); **Precon'certedness.**

1809 CALEDONIAN in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) II. 168 The rhymes...will express the preconcertedness of Bolingbroke's schemes.

Precon'ception. [irreg. f. PRECONCERT *v.*, for *preconceptation*: see CONCEPTION.] The action of preconceiving; preconcert.

1696 WHICHCOTE (title) Decease. 1880 MRS. LOUIS LEWIS *Hybrid of Scientific* II. 200 Rob Darvil had come to London without preconception as to dress.

Precondemn (*prĭkŏndĕ'm*), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONDEMN *v.*] *trans.* To condemn beforehand. Hence **Precondemned** (-*dĕ'md*), **Precondemning** (-*dĕ'mĭng*) *ppl. adjs.*; **Precondemnation** (-*dĕmnēi'-shn*).

a 1831 DERMOT *Sermons* (ed. Alford) IV. 100 Not things which make him an unjustified, a cruel, a precondemning God. 1833 PETTMAN *Minutes Ep. Disc.* 267, They will quote reject and precondemn them, as they have once executed them. 1847 WARBURTON, *Preconsideration* 1864 *Reader* 30 Mar. 1 The judges of the Supreme Court of Appeal were to judge, having precondemned the process at his own table. 1892 *Technical Manager & Chemist* 587 There stood Jesus, the precondemned victim of an ecclesiastical...mob.

Precondition (*prĭkŏndĭ'shn*). [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONDITION *sb.*] A prior condition; a condition required to be fulfilled beforehand; a preliminary or precedent stipulation; a pre-requisite.

1829 CALHOUN *Addr. Ky.* (1858) I. 28 The ground-work and preconditions of the spiritual state, in which the humanity unites after guiltiness. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Lit. Conflicts on Pope* Wks. 1859 XIII. 19 Absolute truth and simplicity are demanded by all of us as preconditions to any cordiality with moral expressions of anger or indignation. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 163 The idea of God is the precondition of all thought and being.

Precondylar, -condyloid, -confluss: see PRE- B. 3, A. 1.

Preconfigure (-*fi·gĭūəl*), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONFIGURE *v.*] *trans.* To configure in advance; to conform or adapt in figure beforehand.

1829-32 COLERIDGE *Ireland* (1868) I. 253 It was the sacred power of Law, acting on natures preconfigured to its influence. 1835 J. MORRIS *Sch. Teacher* (1836) 231 Wherever the Bible comes, it finds our nature preconfigured to some of its truths. 1881-3 *Bishop's Hospital Records of Ireland* III. 1213 The country was preconfigured to its history.

Hence **Preconfigura'tion** *rare*—1.

a 1880 in *Misscellaneous*, He sees the preconfiguration of human nature in spiritual truth.

Preconform, *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONFORM *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To conform beforehand.

1824 [in *Quarterly Coleridge & Opium-eating*] Wks. 1859 XII. 126 There are...two classes of temperaments as to their senile drug—those which are, and those which are not preconformed to its power. 1847 — *to Tait's Mag.* XIV. 103 Though the parallels are not such...as could not have existed under Paganism: in some respects they condescend and preconform to the stage.

So **Preconformity,** antecedent conformity.

1829 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 188 Those holy and humbling spells, to the preconformity to which our very humanity may be said to consist.

† **Precono'nious,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *præconium* (f. *præcōn-em* crier, herald) + -OUS.] = PRECONIZING 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Præconious*, of or belonging to a Common-crier; also to praise or commendation.

Precon'nisance. *rare.* In 8 errom. **preconginsance.** [f. med. L. *præcognitio* to PRECOGNITE: see -ANCE.] = PRECOGNITION 1.

1730 *St. Trials* I. 360/1 The Lord Steward, after a solemn Proclamation, commanded the Indictments to be carefully read and brought in.

† **Preco'nizate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *præconizāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præconizāre* to PRECONIZE.] Summoned by proclamation. (In quots. as pa. pple.)

1529 HEN. VIII *Let. to Barons Wilts. Rec.* (1898) I. *Records* 2. servis of Wharnliffe she was likewise proclamate, and called oftwarde to retorne and appeare. c 1535 HEN. VIII *Answer to Articles Hen. VIII* (1) The legates counsel her to be thrice proclamate and called ofthwarde to retorne.

Preconization (*prĭkŏnaizēi'shn*). [ad. med.L. *præconizātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præconizāre*, see next: cf. F. *préconisation* (*præconisation*, 1321).]

1. Public proclamation or announcement. *rare.*

1644 BP. HALL *Modest Offer* (1860) 20 A publick preconization of lawful warning offered upon the Catholick Church doors. 1649 — *Cases Conscr. Addr.* iii. (1654) 222 The Minister is a solemne proclamation, called you—then to speake, or for ever after to hold your peace.

2. *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.* The public confirmation of an appointment (as that of a bishop) by the pope.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2715/1 The Bishops grew very warm ...when the Pope put a stop to it, by ordering the Precontization of the said four Bishops to go on in the usual Form. 1880-3 *Bishop's Sancred. Reliq. Known.* 1886 Preconization ...the act by which the Pope, in the assembly of the cardinals, proclaims new bishops, and assigns them their respective seats.

Preconize (*prĭ'kŏnaiz*), *v.* Also **pre-**. [ad. med.L. *præconizāre*, f. L. *præcōn-em* public crier, herald: see -IZE; cf. F. *préconiser* (1321 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To proclaim or announce publicly; to publish; to commend or extol publicly, to cry up.

c 1390 *Pallad. on Husb.* xiii. 30 Yet trusts y now Thy lands, and his honour eft preconize. 1603 W. TAYLOR tr. *Jas. Rex* I. 311 Lords 148, whose religes he preconizes as the happiest passed in French history. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 293 (There) had it preconized God accomplishments to us. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 Indirect ecclesiastics...understanding the wonderful principle throughout Italy, ...preconizing it in Rome.

2. To call upon publicly, to summon by decree.

1887 *Church Instit. Circular* II. 129 The certificate having been read, the Registrar preceded the Bishops enclosed by the rubric from the Dean of the Peculiars, and the Archdeacons then referred to the Vicar-General to report upon the certificate transmitted by them and upon the letters of proxy. 1887 SIR T. TOWNE in *Compel. Arch.* VI. 1096/1 The clergy are proclaimed or summoned by name to appear before the metropolitan or his commissary.

3. *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.* Of the pope: To approve publicly the appointment of (a bishop).

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2715/1 On Monday last the Pope held a Consistory, wherein the King has preconiz'd French Bishops were confirmed. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Preconize*, to make a Report to the Pope's Consistory. That the Party presented to a Benefice is qualify'd for the same. 1887 *Detroit Free Press* 20 May 1/1 After eighteen months' service in Perugia, Pope Gregory preconized him (Leo XIII) archbishop of Ferrara. 1892 *Times* 23 Mar. 5/3 The Pope will preconize Dr. Vaughan at the Consistory held after Easter.

Hence **Pre'conizing** *vbl. sb.*; **Pre'coniser,** one who preconizes.

1703 *Protended Indep. Letter Ho. Convocation* 40 The great end of Preconizing, is, to know who have learn'd the Canons due to Conformity, in our appointing persons to Archiepiscopal Sees. 1721 HUGHES *Two Treats. Chr. Priests* (1847) I. 320 The great dispenser and preconizer of it at home and abroad. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 250 He is commonly the panegyrist of crowns, the preconizer of charters, he cries with the crowns.

Preconjecture, -consubial, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2, B. 1.

Preco'nquer, *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONQUER *v.*] *trans.* To conquer beforehand.

a 1661 WILLIAM WORCESTER, *Comm.* (1880) 1. 198 His Duke of Holdini [rendered in (Misses Edgeworth)] for his own possession in the parages of this Kingdome...which they had preoccupated in their hopes and expectations.

Pre-co'nquerer, *v.* [Pre- B. 4.] Anterior to (William) the Conqueror. So **Pre-co'nquest** *a.*, preceding the (Norman) Conquest; **Pre-conque'stual, -conque'stual** *a.* [Pre- B. 1], existing in, or belonging to, times preceding the Conquest.

a 1658 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 59 There were pre-conquest Normans and pre-conquest Saxon buildings. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 430/2 The fact of the town having been a pre-conquestual one no more makes the place a city than it makes the person a Swan. 1889 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 184/1 Dr. Stubbs...sums up strongly in favour of the antiquity of the Leet and its jury, to which he confidently assigns a pre-conquestual origin. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 150 A unique collection of preconquest stones. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 19 July 5/2 Royal homage in our noble and gentle families is confusion enough ;...most of them derive from the Plantagenet, and not from the pre-Conquest kings.

Preconscious (*prĭkŏ'nshəs*), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + CONSCIOUS *a.*] Antecedent to consciousness, or to conscious action of some specified kind.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Roll's Med. I.* 134 A preconscious exercise of the critical faculty. 1875 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. viii. (1879) 330 The Physiological duration of 'Unconscious Cerebration' is, in the language of German Psychologists, the 'Precognitions Activity of the Soul'. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* vi. 366 The so-called preconscious soul, of which some philosophers have written, is truly the preconscious mental life of the race. 1890 *Academy* 9 June 480 A yearning which is at present, except in a few cases, all preconscious, but will some day be hopeful.

Preconsider (*prĭkŏnsi·də*), *v.* Also 7 **pre-**. [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONSIDER *v.*] *trans.* To consider beforehand or previously. Hence **Preconsi·dered, Preconsi·dering** *ppl. adjs.*

1647 CLEVELAND *Cavaliers' Pr.*, Treats (1911) 201 A studious, premeditate, preconsidered slie. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Quakers* I. 6, 30 They pray not for the Publick, whose interest is always preconsidered by our Saviour. 1671 WILLIAMSON *Tr. Treaty* 1. Prof. 18 Not to go on to Peace, without preconsidering whereon to employ it. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xii. 113 The new pre-considered or preconsidering senate consisted of 400 members. 1853 MACAULAY *Hist. Essays*, vii. Playing a part, thoroughly preconsidered. 1879 FORTNIGHTLY *Rev.* II. 8 The house who allowed the privilege of preconsidering amended acts of legislation.

† **Preconsi·derate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + CONSIDERATE *a.*] That considers or deliberates beforehand; considerate beforehand.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. I. 96 If he be not very preconsiderate in the same, and know well the way, he runneth into many inconveniences.

Preconsidera'tion. [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONSIDERATION.] Previous consideration; consideration beforehand; a preliminary consideration.

1598 BARRET *Theor. of Warres* 29 Without preconsideration, premeditation, and forecast of such successes. 1892 H. PHILLIPS *Parish. Pract.* (1901) 24 This study for these preconsiderations: I shall now set the Tables before you. 1900 ESTERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 29 A second most necessary Preconsideration to the Understanding of the Book. 1898 SIR A. GEIKIE in *Oxford Ess.* 94 Chrysippus said, that "no ethical subject could be rightly approached except from the preconsiderations of entire nature and the ordering of the whole".

Preconsign (*prĭkənsai'n*), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONSIGN *v.*] *trans.* † **a.** To signify or symbolize beforehand. *Obs.* **b.** To consign or make over in advance (Bailey 1721).

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* v. Disc. vi. § 11 St. Cyril calls baptism "the antitype of the passion of Christ": It does preconsign the death of Christ, and does the infancy of the work of grace, but not wholly.

Preconsolidate, -constitute, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Preconsult, *v. Now rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To consult beforehand or previously.

1600 WOLTON in *Reliq.* (1872) 197 Intending in the meantime to preconsult with my friends. 1891 HOWELL *Venice* 14 There use to precondult of general matters tending to the administration of the Commonwealth, and make relation thereof to the Senat. 1883 PENN *Conv.* (1840) I. 336 Had my sons advice been preconsulted by it.

So **Preconsulta'tion** [PRE- A. 2], previous consultation; † **Preconsu·lter** [PRE- A.], one who advises or holds consultation beforehand.

a 1620 WOTTON *Election* (M. Tindal in *Reliq.* 1685) 182 During his Election, all Inferiour Tribunals cease, only the College of the Preconsulters (as they term it) is daily open for the hearing of Ambassadors. 1631 in *Cal. S. Papers Chas. I* (1858) II. 144 What an honour is it to King Charles, that had an ambassador when even a pre-consulter to so lofty an action. 1658 EDWARD GIBBON, *Preconsulter*, a Pre-advisor; there is a Colledge of these at Venice. 1680 MORDEN *Mercador* 84 Add to the other advantages of Precondulting that it cuts off the causes of uncertain opinions.

Precontain, *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTAIN *v.*] *trans.* To contain beforehand.

1696 [? J. TRENCHARD] tr. *T. Wilde's Parliam. Instr.* 163 God is a most Simple Entity, precontaining in his most simple formality, the whole plenitude of Being. 1784 KNOX tr. *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 160 Fixed air pre-contained in the diaphragm.

Precontemplation, -contemporaneous: see PRE- A. 1, B. 1 *b*.

† **Precontest,** *sb. Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONTEST *sb.*?] A former or previous fellow-witness.

c 1590 in *Durham Depos. Surtees*) 201 One John Lawson was buying in the barn with the said Agnes leather, her precontest. 1592 *Depos. Eli. Wall's Case, Rog.* E. 16, Preserve them and their...this lowse, and Thomas Jowse his precontest.

Pre-contract (*prĭ'kŏntrækt*), *sb.* Also 7 **pre-**. [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONTRACT *sb.*] **a.** A pre-existing contract; a contract or agreement previously entered into; **b.** of marriage.

1583 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 191/1 Quee Dame Elianor Butteler,...with whome the saied King Edward had made a precontracte of matrimonie. 1590 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 38 (*title*) An act concerning precontracts of marriages. 1603 SHAKES. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 72 Her greate daughter, here you see sit all? He is your husband on a pre-contract. 1637-8 in *Barrow's Diary* (1868) IV. 332 The law lies very close as to things that are naturally essential to marriage, as to pre-contracts and clandling of marriages. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xv. 434 Of this nature are pre-contracts, consanguinity, or relation by blood; and affinity, or relation by marriage. 1876 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 212 Edward being already bound by a precontract of marriage to the lady Eleanor Brabaz.

b. In general sense.

1600 DYMOCK *Pseudo-martyr* 223 The King of Spaines had very many subiects in that Ilelad, to whom no other Prince pretended any such precontract or interest. 1849 G. DARBY *Tribunals, Rites, &c.* (edition), They are never safe Who secure their Title by a Pre-contract to Treaties. 1862 SCOTT *Kendlet* v. Lawyers...to draw up contracts, his precontracts, and his post-contracts, and to find the way to make the most of grants of church lands, and annuities, and licenses for monopoly. 1893 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. 631, 704 The Presbyterian worthies...held that their country was under a precontract to the Most High, and could never enter into any engagement inconsistent with that precontract.

Precontra·ct, *ppl. a. rare, post.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTRACT *ppl. a.*] Pre-contracted. (Used as pa. pple.)

1596 *Lady. Pierce Refusion*, In 1575 His mother precontracted Wife to most odious wife Duke the King. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* I. ii. 137 Albeit their hands were precontract By Brute your father dying.

Pre-contract (*prĭkŏntræ·kt*), *v.* Also 7 **pre-**. [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTRACT *v.*]

1. trans. **a.** To engage (a person) in a previous contract of marriage; to affiance or betroth beforehand. **b.** To establish (an agreement, etc.) by contract in advance. **c.** To acquire or form (habits, etc.) beforehand. Hence **Pre-contracted** *ppl. a.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1586) III. 1344/2 Which Lucrece had been pre-contracted vnto Horatius Cocles. 1601 HOLLAND tr. *Suetonius' Caesar* 50 D'x Who, 1871 III. 109 Dame Isabell, prolix. 126, I did dissemble, Told thee I was his pre-contracted wife. 1832 TENNYSON *Eng. Idyls* (1846) II. 61 Pre-contracted, simply pre-contracted To Abraham and Isaac bind. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 513 If they would employ their talents sincerely for the public good, in preference to any private views or favourite schemes or preconceived prejudices. 1819 *Life & Death Sir T. D'Oyly* 122 Notwithstanding she had been pre-contracted to Frederic, thereby palliating the blame of the Prince *Hist. Eng.* I. 3. 167 Nor could a contract with Percy have invalidated her marriage with the king...Percy having been pre-contracted to another person.

2. *intr.* To enter into a contract beforehand; to agree or arrange in advance.

1858 SIR T. HENRY *Trans. Ind.* xi 88 Having pre-contracted with Brigandaj and Dacoit-chiefs, to retain him.

Precontrive (prīkŏntrai·v), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTRIVE *v.*] *trans.* To contrive beforehand. So **Precontrivance** [PRE- A. 2].

1732 WARBURTON *Pope's Wks., Ess. Man* III. 201 *note.* When the mind had the will to make the arm to the hand, the body was so pre-contrived, as to raise, at that very moment, the part required. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 163 Shakspeare's Art is not Artifice: the noblest work of it is not done by plan or precontrivance.

Precontryance (prīkŏntrĭăns). [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONTRYANCE *sb.*] A previous or prior conveyance (of property).

1628 *Pitch. conc. Recognosh.* in Rudge *Hist. Coll.* (1929) I. 372 This agreeing of Iolyphy patched up of vnknowne Leases, Contracts, and Precontryances. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 102 Monasteries patrons, before their dissolution, had much obliged, by precontryances to make over their advowsons to others.

† **Precony.** *Obs.* Also in L. form **preconium.** [ad. L. *praeconium* the office of a public crier, a proclaiming, laudation; sb. use of neut. sing. of *praeconius* PRECONIOUS, f. *praeco-em* a public crier.] Public commendation; laudation, extolment.

c 1400 LYDG. *Resonnet. Mors*, viii (Gibbs MS.), So that here is achieved a great precony and worthy commende of power. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 That ye so to be ordeyned and enabled by merite with gode governaunce, 1655 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Henry VII* It hath been abused both by false opinions, and false Preconiums.

† **Precoque,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *pl.* **pecoxs.** [ad. L. *praecoqua-us* (Columella), neuter. *praecoque* early ripe: see PRECOX.] Early ripe. **b.** As *sb.* Applied to an early fig.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxix. (Bodl. MS.) Somme [grapes] ben precoque...for þei ripeþ soone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410 *Precoque, or pecoxs, or pecoxe, or pecoxe, or pecoxe

Greece. *Nat. Hist.* IV. xi These snails may be regarded as the predacious tribe among their fellows. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 295 One predacious creature caught in the very act of gorging his prey. 1856 W. Jerdan *Autocrat* (1852) 383 They were now in a land of danger, subject to the wide ravagings of a predacious tribe. 1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* 88 In Society consciousness, predacious and destructive to many kinds of small Mammals and Birds.

2. Of or pertaining to predatory animals.

1820-30 *Gould's Syn. Mod.* (1856) 40 It's life is an restlessness by its sudden and predacious sallies. 1844 Stephens *Eb. Farm* I. 363 A barrier against the predacious strugges on the snail. 1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* iv. 108 The instincts and predacious habits of the Weasels and Stoats.

Hence **Preda'ciousness** = next.

1904 Spectator (*Suppl.*) 21 Characterised by, on the one hand, audacity and predaciousness, and on the other by timidity and submission.

Predacity (prĭdæ·sĭtĭ). [f. as prec. + -ITY; see -ACITY.] The quality or fact of being predacious.

1856-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 903/1 Testimony of predacity of habits to the breed. 1893 *Nat'l. Rev.* XX. 314 Predacity is the order of the day. Bagpipe are hustles, in which the greatest rogue stands to win (Simon. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 350 Thanks to his audacity and his predacity.

† **Pre'dal**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præda* prey + -AL.] Of or pertaining to plunder; predatory.

1597 [Hume *Other* I, Sarmatia, held by feudal Kaptes for *Hist.* 442, Aha'd, the feudal serve took his flight.

Predamn (prĭdæ·m), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *prædamnāre*: see PRE- A. 1 and DAMN *v.*] *trans.* To damn or condemn beforehand.

1604 F. Warre *Expl. Usher* to The dender, for which the times of bishops and Councils were professed. 1734 J. Williams *Advice Tuesday to. of Lichfield, etc.* 24 Sober men are all predemn'd or predoom'd.

Predamnation (prĭdæmnēi·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *prædamnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *prædamnāre*: see prec.] The action of condemning or condition of being doomed beforehand.

1626 J. Yates *Bib. ad Censuram* 9, 31 As for damnation, predamnation, &c., they are acts of justice, and not to be thought upon without terror. a 1721 Kirk *Predestination* Post. Wks. 1791 IV. 22 The Predamnation to dispute. To this we may add Gaad's sinless Cain. 1893 W. St. Palmer *Arabian* I. viii. 367 An adequate idea of predestination, or, to give it a truer name, predamnation, fell and tangle to the wheel of the Cross.

Predate (prĭdēi·t), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To date before the actual time; to antedate.

1864 in Webster. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 486 The tendency refused to all early as well as modern writings—to predate the origin of empire. 1908 *Nation. Obs.* 9 *Jan.* 367 Mr. Gore predates the fall of Lord Randolph Churchill.

2. To precede in date, to date before (something).

1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 486/1 The Bandogius, or Lawdog tax, is not a boundary one, but it predates the times of the Tudors.

† **Predatation.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 -acion. [ad. L. *prædātiōn-em* a taking of booty, n. of action f. *prædārī* to plunder: see PREDE *v.*] The action of plundering or pillaging; depredation.

a 1460 G. Asser *Dicta Philip.* 168 On either they is no thing so encouraging As a kynge to be in predacion, Or by compulsion to be taking. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 116 b, They ordain statutes or provicions, called Statutes of Carte. (Margin.) Predacion, that is a robbery. 1884 Rymer *Fœdera* (1627) 20. The good Husbands expected that the Frenchmen should reparre, as freed from the predations of the Hodge.

† **Predati'tious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *prædātīt-ās* booty, f. *prædārī*, *prædāt-* : see prec. and -ITIOUS.] Characterized by plundering or robbing; predatory.

1609 Gregory *Serm.*, etc. (1611) 23 Not predatitious to any, but proprietors to all true Saints. 1673 Ryther *Tyrrel* (1703) 2 Prædatitious, or Predatorious Pleas concerning their Seats) to suffered to...retained it.

† **Predato'rial**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[f. L. *prædātōri-us* (see PREDATORY) + -AL.] = PREDATORY.

1780 (1656) Authentic Memoirs...from the Journal of his Predatorial Majesty, the King of the Swedsbers.

† **Predato'rious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as next + -OUS.] = PREDATORY (esp. in sense 3).

1640 Glanvill *Lux. of Trent* (1646) 21 Interpreting that words, which in last universal justice and clearer, as humane, reasonable and predatorious, are that holy, gentle, and propitious heats of love. 1665 — *Plight Mankind* (1680) 58 In complicated diseases ... to give credit to that, which is most serious, malignant and predatorious of the system. a 1677 Hacket *Serm. Pt.* (1675) 36 ult. Wks. 1870 VI. 375 There is a vital heat necessary to our preservation, and there are unnatural predatorious heats which argue a distemper.

Predatory (prĕ·dătĕrĭ), *a.* Also 7-8 **præ-**. [ad. L. *prædātōri-us*, f. *prædātōr-em* a plunderer, agent-n. f. *prædārī*: see PREDE *v.* and -ORY 2.]

1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or consisting in plundering, pillaging, or robbery.

1589 *Pappe-hatchet* (*Arb.*) 41 Their predatory and robbing Artycles. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvi. 38 Robbing or stealing, or any other predatory act or chicanerie. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 50 It is a predatory course of life. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F. Rom.* (1862) III. 60 Necessity and revenge might justify his predatory excursions by sea and land. 1813 Wellington *In Gurw. Disp.* (1837) II. 109 The Mahrattas have long boasted that they would carry on a predatory war against us. 1878 Huxley *Calls* I. 9 They fly a time indulged their predatory instincts unchecked.

2. Addicted to, or living by, plunder; plundering, marauding, thieving; in modern use sometimes applied to the criminal classes of great cities.

1581 Cowper *Pract. & Pr. wrest.* (1584) H. 77 He resulted to clear standard his predatory disturbances. 1607 Walkington *In Grave, Disgr.* (1630) 6, 36 A predatory and formidable race, the Mahrattas. 1840 Macaulay *Hist., W. Hastings* (1887) 238 The principle ... is fully expressed by the old motto of one of the great predatory families of Teviotdale, 'Thou shalt want ere I want'.

† **3.** Destructive, consuming, wasteful, deleterious.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 693 The Evils that come of Enemies, are ... that it maketh the Spirits more hot and predatory. *Decl.* § 308 The cause is, for that all excludes of upon air (which is ever predatory) mainteneth the body in his first freshness and moisture. 1660 *Poor Shepherds*, 36 Some sorts of it [air] being as predatory and wasteful of the body, as others again are comfortable and refreshing. a 1711 Ken *Hymnodicon* Post. Wks. 1721 III. 129 If of himself the Patient taken no Care, Has vanis into the Predatory Air.

4. Of an animal: That preys upon other animals; that is a beast, bird, or other creature of prey; carnivorous. Also, of its organs of capture.

1668 William *Rural Chace*, 189, I shall be content to suppose that those Animals which are now Predatory were so from the beginning. 1671 G. F. Berkeley *Spectrum. W. Frankton* 41, 163 They will fly from a dog or a predatory animal. 1784 Bewick *Quad. Text-bk. Introd.* 7, 360 The beaver lip (of *Lobachaine*) is modified to form a special predatory apparatus (the mask). *Ibid.* The Cetacea is one of the Gradiglogia or predatory bird beaks.

Hence **Predatorily** (prĕ·dătĕrĭlĭ) *adv.*, in a predatory manner (Webster 1847); **Predatoriness**, the quality of being predatory (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Predazzite (prĭdæ·tsəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *predazzit*, named 1843 f. Predazzo, in the Tyrol: see -ITE 1 2b.] 'A rock composed of calcite and brucite, long considered a mineral species' (Chester *Manual of Minerals*).

1887 Bauer & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. 111. *Predazzite*, a variety of Mixed Spar, mixed with Brucite, which forms crystalline masses at Predazzo in the Southern Tyrol. It has a granular structure, and in white with a vitreous lustre on the planes of cleavage.

† **Prede, pread**, *sb.* *Obs.* *rare.* Also 6 **preede**. [ad. L. *prædā* booty, spoil.] Plunder, spoil, booty, prey.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 41 He was constrayned to leave behinde him the spoile and prede he had there with him. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 168 They conquered together all the preede & booty that they could gest not so lyttyng a ioie to be partyner withall. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (*Arb.*) 13 For we bither repayred, from thete region with prede we gather us together. *Ibid.*, etc. 134 Not a praylon herein, but a preede not be greatlye esteemed.

† **Prede, pread**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* Also 6 **preid**. [ad. L. *prædārī* to plunder, spoil, f. *prædā*: see prec.] *a. trans.* To plunder, rob. *b. absol.* or *intr.* To seize booty, to plunder. Hence † **Preding**, **preading**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1555 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 23/1 The inhabitants being docile and hospitle neighbors, and prodentily (not pralling necessities neighbors. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. 114, 116 To...set still without preading, as when and desert country. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. 11, 21 Crewes and troupes of preading brigands. 1632 — *Cyropædia* 66 Some Children, that live by preading and robbing.

Preda, M.E. *dial.* form of PRIDE.

Pre-decay : see PRE- A. 2.

Predecease (prĭdĭsī·s), *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + DECEASE *sb.*, after next. Cf. F. *prédécès* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The decease or death of one person before another.

a 1565 Edmund *Inst. Lane Scott.* (1573) 22 In § 21 Upon the dissolution of a marriage by the predecease of the wife without issue. 1883 *Scottish Marr. Circular* 18 Nov. 1748/1 The survivorship ...whichever wife (presently had in the husband's house) on his predecease. 1888 Lo. Watson in *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 381 Her interest had no reference to the rights arising to her upon her own predecease.

Predecease (prĭdĭsī·s), *v.* Also 6 **pre-**. [f. PRE- A. 2 + DECEASE *v.* Cf. F. *prédécéder* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To die before (some person, or, rarely, some event).

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1076 If children predecease progenitors, We are their offspring and they none of ours. 1628 Sidney *Diary* 24 May in *Lockhart*, Sadler was under the strange hallucination that his son who predeceased him was a man of greater talents than himself. 1838 Gladstone *Homer* III. 30 Several of the heroes who predeceased the war. 1872 [see *Aspects Antichrist.* xxiii. 370 How continually do the words predecease us they say in Scotland the author of them!

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To die first or before the other.

a 1565 Edmund *Inst. Lane Scott.* (1573) 22, § 21 Where the husband predeceaseth, neither widow nor children can claim a right to any part of the husship moveables.

Hence **Predeceasing** *ppl. a.*, previously or formerly deceased; **Predeceas'er**, one who dies before another.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. 2, 96 Will you mocke at an ancient Tradition, begun vpon an honorable respect, and worne as a memorable Trophee of predeceasing valor? 1880 Worcester *Cycl. Disput.* 308 The persons admitted, the survivor of husband or wife to deliver-on *possessio ad fabricatio* of the predeceaser, were other supposed. *Ibid.* 310 He or she might take...the smallest...of a third part of the predeceaser's estate.

† **Predece'as**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [Back-formation from PREDECEASE.] *trans.* To precede, be the predecessor of.

1747 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 192 Lord John Sackville predeceased me here.

Predecession (prĭdĭsĕ·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. stem of PREDECEASE-OR: cf. next.] *pseudo-archaic-nonce* (Du Cange).] The action or condition of preceding in any position; the being a predecessor.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 31 Progenitors have had them for their and twenty predecessors. 1893 Mrs. Markham *Antelope.* (1851) III. 200 How much predecession seems to Egyptian predecessors.

† **Predece'ssive**, *a.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] That has gone before; preceding.

1599 Marston, etc. *Old Law* I. I, Our noble and wise princes too let the love That all our predecessive subjects bears extend unto their issues.

Predecessor (prĭ·dĭsĕsəɹ, prĭdĭ·-). Also 6 **pre-**; 5-6 **prody-**, **predi-** ; 4 **-ur**, 5 **-or**, 5-7 **-our**, **-ore**, 7 **-er**. [ME. *predecessour* = F. *prédécesseur* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *prædēcessor* (Hatll. *c* 420), f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *decessor* one who goes away, departs, or dies, agent-n. from *dēcēdere* to go away, depart. Often used as the equivalent of L. *præcessor antecessor*.]

1. One who has held (and ceased to hold) any office or position before the present holder; one who has preceded in the position.

[1290 Britton I. i. § 6 Si la franchise ne soit grauntè...par cause de par ses predecessours.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 306 Of his predecessors. *Alex.* xxxii. (*Bagenal*) 408 In emperiare Otto, þat was predecessour Of þe said emperiare henry. 1390 Fabian *Chron.* VII. 284 The wyse page...whiche also lyke to his predecessour was a Pronche. 1580 Digs in *Stapleton's Conron.* 303/2, 867 predecessors, Bythoppes of Rome. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 183 The Elephant...with his teeth digged up the ground and shewed him the naked body of his predecessor, lamenting thereby ... how miserably she had conveyed with a man, unworthy of his former wife. 1708 Gale *In Cant. to. Richoth* (1834) 81 Next day Hitchlin made his speech, and said not one word (enough is to mend) of his predecessors. 1880 Cassa *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 83 Eadmer's immediate predecessor in the see of St. Andrew was Turgot.

b. A thing to which another has succeeded.

1540 Tudor *Ps.* 78 Ye day to Yesterday succeedeth; Last is not share to predecessor's lyne. 1823 Edin. Critical *Rev.* xxix. (1818) 248 This is the first clear day ...Compared with the gloomy darkness of its predecessors, it was cheering. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June Suppl., This Supplement...will be republished together with its predecessor.

2. An ancestor; a forefather.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 78 Pe hyngh clene pe with her predecessours and pe Children of olde tymes had arranged and disposed. 1422 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 158 Some women have children like to their predecessours afore time. 1533 Elyot *Treat. Joshua Isaiah* (Arb.) 4 We many precious gifts exaltacions to know her to our predecessours. 1588 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 246 Your Highnesse...Did claime some certaine Dukedomes, in the right Of your great Predecessor, King Edward the Third. 1648 Lovelace *Crown Sev. Odes.*, *To King. Iste*, v. All long Rivers of the Way, In which our wandring Predecessors went. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* xii. (1850) 321 Considering the vast number of ancestors which each individual had in the twenty-seventh generation, there can scarcely have been a Jewish parent in the time of David, ... who was not, according to the flesh, a predecessor of our Lord.

† **3.** One who takes precedence. *Obs.* *rare.*

c 1400-50 *Alexander* 1193 Predecessour of princes & pere to pe noyce.

† **4.** One who goes before as a leader or guide.

1422-50 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxxiii. (MS. Digby 232 ff. 134/1 *b*) Pou shalt Serve be my predecessour And goo afore deep down in helle. *c* 1440 *tr. De Imitatione* iv. liii. 243 He (Jesus) shal be our helpe, but he wil haue be our predecessour. 1598 tr. *Constantine's Copy Lett.* (Dec.) 1901 If they [Christian] have their own privileges, and composed themselves according to the pattern of their Predecessors.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1580 E. F. *Life Edw. II* 21 He exactly follows his Predecessors precedent to the Life. 1883 J. Wilson in *Court of Session* (1826) 206 That which their grass duties had yielded and their predecessor enacted had appeared. 1893 Da. Wharton *Free Bridge* No. 37 ii. 408 This French Author criticises his Predecessor Cassiopeans. 1898 Camilla *Fourth Gr.* 21 *c.* 2(2) 1. 19 The old castle of the Schellenberg' marked predecessor Lion.

Hence **Predece'ssoress**, † **Predece'ssrix**, a female predecessor; **Predece'sorship**, the office of a predecessor.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Sucesora*, a predecessorship, *decessis.* 1840 H. Rogers *Counsel.* 256 Consider the example of his glorious Father and renowned predecessor Elizabeth. 1862 *Macphee. Mag.* XII. 607 They will find no observation from the melodious pages of their predecessoress.

Predeclare (prĭdĭklēə·ɹ), *v.* *rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DECLARE; cf. obs. F. *prédéclarer* (16th c.).] *trans.* To declare or announce beforehand.

1633 Mountagu *Guardian* 1. 1, I do not carry An almanack in my hands, to prediction What weather we shall have. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnod. Sarum* Post. Wks. 1721 I. 70 *Yet God* [redeemer] shall (then) the Way prepare, His wonderful Salvation predeclare. 1853 Maurice *Lect. Chr. Ser.* 2. 1884 IX. 215 It is believed by few that the Priest...has the power of [literally] predeclaring the doom of his fellow men.

Predecree (prĭdĭkrī·), *sb.* *rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] A decree pronounced beforehand.

1891 Lutetian *Cadenzas* xxvii, Of all supernatural belief, that of being compelled by a predecree...seems the most fraught at once with atheism and with horror. 1892 — *Rhythm A.* iii. 65 The invisible and silent hand ...to whose pre-decree we hold the dark leaves of life and death.

Predecree, *v.* *rare.* Also 7 pree-. [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* 1. vi. § 1 (1622) 59 All things are predecreed unto men by God. *a* 1652 Kay *Hymns Psalms, Prov., Wks.* 1710 I. 318 The Force he of the present'd Sand Had Seiz'd, in Doom pre-figured.

Pre-dedicate, -dedication: see Pre- A. 1, 2.

Predefine (prīdifāi'n), *v.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Define *v.*; cf. obs. F. *predifiner* (1358 in Godef.).] *trans.* To define, limit, appoint, or settle previously; to predetermine.

1592 Bacon *Positions Primer* xlii. Q 5 b, At his times predefined and appointed from eternitye. 1658 Gillespie *Aaron.* III. 19 Whatever God absolutely predefines or predestines from Eternitie in predestination to time. *a* 1670 Kay *Hymns Evening* Poet. Wks. 1713 I. 87 Whose Day ordeined Goodness predefin'd To be the Mighty Sunless of Mankind. 1824–30 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 45 Much less can a general statute acquiesce and pre-define it. 1856 G. S. Faber *Provis. Dealer. Rabbins* II. viii. 337 The exercise of the predestinated is predefined and certain.

So **Predefinite** (prīdefinēt) *a.*, predetermined (in quot. 1847 = Predesignate *a.* b); **Predefinition** (prīdefinĭ·ʃən), predetermination.

1559 Bale *Image Both Ch.* x. Lviij b, Untill such time as the limpsie number...should be fulfilled and wholy accomplished according to the eternall predifinition of God. 1658 Geree *Cri. Querelles* III. 19 Some distinguish between God's predefinition and his predetermination: his predefinition they restrain to his decrees, and his predeterminations to his executions. *Ibid.* 30 The decree of God...cannot have [its effect] but by effectuously applying the creature will to the predefinite act. 1847 Hickinger *Lect. to Dr Morgan* 30 In the first, common, or Aristotelic meaning, definite, or more precisely predefinite (*temporis, praefinientis*) is equivalent to expressed, event, or, more precisely, to designate and pre-designate.

Predeli berate (prī·), *v. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Deliberate *v.*; cf. obs. F. *predeliberer* (1568 in Godef.).] *trans.* To deliberate beforehand, to premeditate. Hence **Predeli berated** *ppl. a.*, previously deliberated; premeditated. So **Predeliberation**, previous deliberation.

1609 Pre-deliberation [see Preconsultation]. 1649 Bp. Gauden *Mem.* (1690) 20 This Tumult was taken to be but a rash Emeute, without any predeliberation. 1671 Wilkins *Ess. Prosaic* 1. Prof. 2 Occasions of considering either mental, or any voluntary and predeliberated, actions.

Predeli neate (prī·), *v. rare.* [Pre- A. 1.] To delineate beforehand. Hence **Predeli neated** *ppl. a.* So **Predelinea tion**, previous delineation: in quot. 1879 in reference to the old theory that all the parts of the complete animal body already existed in the spermatozoon: cf. Preformation 2.

1680 H. More *Answ. Glanvill's Lux O.* 119 The more spirit of Nature which prepares the matter by some general Predelineation. *Ibid.* (a) Shall a soul so to some congruous to the predelineated Matter which it has prepared for her. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 57 The Animalculists, or the Believers in Spermatozoa, looked upon the moving animal threads as the real animal germs...Lomenschuh, Hartsoeker, and Spallanzani were the chief defenders of this theory of Pre-delineation.

Predella (prĭdĕ·lă). [a. It. *predella* (prede·lla) a stool, footstool, kneeling-stool; prob. f. OHG. *prez* a board + -*ella*, dim. suffix.]

1. The step or platform upon which an altar is placed, an altar-step, foot-pace; also, a painting or sculpture upon the vertical face of this.

1833 Hare tr. *Bunsen's Ceremonial* 6 All should communicate upon the edge of the predella. 1837 G. J. Wyatt *Sermon's Dict. Rich. Build.* 18, § 2. 76 note, The highest or the only step of an altar is...the Predella...the name used for this platform in all works on church ceremonies. 1872 Street & Jn. Hunnis *Walks Florence* (1874) II. 1. 2 The...predella of small figures below the altar, a priest holds up the chalice.

2. A raised shelf at the back of an altar; also (more usually) a piece of painting or sculpture on the front of such a shelf, forming an appendage to the altar-piece above it: = Gradino.

1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 101 In a small and very striking picture which I saw at Rome, forming part of a Predella. 1859 Gilbert & Tyrer *Painted Windows* The predella or grades are the wooden base on which the altar-piece rested, and to which it was attached. 1873 Street & Jn. Hunnis *Walks Florence* (1874) II. 1. 2 The...pictures formed the predella, or lower part of an altar-piece.

b. Extended to a subsidiary painting forming a similar appendage to any picture.

1880 W. Bruce *D. G. Rossetti* 259 There is a very fine predella, or lower partition, attached to the picture, which [predella] is divided by two pendants of the frame into three divisions. 1902 Owen *Engl. Vign.* 320/1 The picture is finished with a predella, consisting of a kind of Dandelion tree.

c. *attrib.*, as *predella panel, picture.*

1884 *Athenæum* VIII. 200 The collection has also a small Raphael predella panel. 1884 *Athenæum* 10 June 736 The texts of St. Anthony of Padua...add the fine predella pictures to Orcagna at Sweden.

Pre-demand, -demonstrate, etc.: see Pre- A. 1.

Predentary, -dentate, etc.: see Pre- A. 4, B. 3.

†**Predepo se,** *v.* Obs. *rare.* [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To depose, give evidence, or affirm previously. Hence † **Predepo sed** *ppl. a.*

a 1562 Davidson *Depos.* (Introd.) As to both predisposed in the said matter. 1568 in *Inspection. Dil. Buchlan.* (Caerlav) 19 Shir...did lade all the predisposed goods.

Pre-describe, -desert, etc.: see Pre- A. 1, 2.

Predesign (prīdĭzai'n), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Design *v.*; cf. late L. *praedisignāre.*] *trans.* To design, appoint, purpose, or contrive beforehand: see Design *v.* 7, 8, 10.

1671 Whitehead *St. Teresa* 1. Prel 7 Her often learned apologies: these neither her Master nor Method carelessly pre-designed. 1688 Holme *Armat. Academ. Things* iii. 87 Which in nature are unresolvable, have they chosen not unanimity for ends, they are not capable of predesigning. *a* 1721 Kay *Hymenæus* Poet. Wks. 1720 III. 126 This with the spotless Soul was pre-design'd For Social Bliss and Converse to enabled.

Hence **Predesigned** *ppl. a.*

1683 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 328 With Consciousness of what She does, and for pre-designed Ends. 1909 *Manchr. Mag.* June 619/1 A deliberate and predesigned attempt to embroil Europe in Russia's Far Eastern troubles.

Predesignate (prīdĕ·zignă't, -dēs-), *a.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Designate *ppl. a.*] **a.** Designated or specified beforehand. **b.** *Logic.* Of a proposition or term: Having a sign of quantity prefixed.

1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xiii. (1866) I. 244 Propositions have either...their quantity...marked out by a verbal sign, or they have not; such quantity being involved in every actual thought. They may be called in the one case (a) *Predesignate*; in the other (b) *Predesignant.* 1847 [see Predesignate *v.*].

Prede signate (-nēit), *v. rare.* [Pre- A. 1.]

1. *trans.* To designate or specify beforehand.

1824 Bowles *Hist. Pastor* 133 In the calamity of dearth may be seen one of those events, of which—especially if the time of it be not predesignated with no slight or unanxious—a prediction may be founded.

2. *Logic.* To designate by prefixing a sign of quantity.

1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 132 note, The English Exclusive particles are, *only, single, alone, exclusively, peculiarly, just, sole, solely, nothing but, &c.* These particles pretend to the subject predesignate the Predicate universally, or to no whole extent.

Predesignation (prīdezignē·ʃən, -dēs-). [n. of action from prec.: see -ation.]

1. The action of predesigning, or of predesignating; previous designation, appointment, or specification.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 For us men, according to Promise, Prediction, Predesignation, God to Man, in the fulness of time, came down from heaven. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. i. 36 Here is no respect, no designation of them. 1883 C. S. Peirce *Illus. Pract. Infer.* in *Stud. Logic* 182, (In Aristotle we seem to draw our inferences without the particularities of the character *S* (for which the class had been singled) than we might in every case find some recondite character to which those inferences would all agree.

2. *Logic.* A sign of quantity prefixed to a term or proposition.

c 1840 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* (1866) II. App. 423 They (logicians)...denominated a proposition *universal* or *particular*, as its subject merely was quantified by the predesignation *some* or *all*. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 122 Having no sign or predesignation of Quantity affixed to it.

Predesignatory (prīdezignătŏri, -dēz-), *a.* [f. Predesignate *v.* + -ory 2.] *prop.* Having the function of predesignating; in quot. = Prefixed as a sign of quantity to a proposition (cf. prec. 2).

1893 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* App. ii. *Logical* iii. 710 Have the predesignatory words for universality affirmative and universally negative quantity not the same.

†**Predestin.** *Obs.* rare—1. [f. Pre- A. 2 + Destin.] = Predestiny.

1598 Barer *Manuel* viii. Y 3 b, But we commanded come, and by predestin nothe this ground fly others strange from heaven.

Predestinarian (prīdestinē·rĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Predestiner *v.* + -arian (in *Trinitarian*, etc.).]

A. *sb.* One who believes or maintains the theological doctrine of predestination, esp. in an extreme form; a fatalist.

1689 *Decay Chr. Piety* Ix. 7 We who deny the predestinarian to advance anybody (God) into heaven, to vanish the celestial archives? 1793 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 300 There are several Predestinarians in our societies. 1880 W. F. Mayers *Chin. Mag.* I. 41 The Turks being great predestinarians. 1880 W. H. Fremantle in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 463/1 (Hieronymus) Jerome is not like Augustine, a thoroughgoing predestinarian, but a 'synergist', maintaining the co-operation of free will.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, concerning, or relating to predestination; holding or maintaining the doctrine of predestination.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) p. 161, By way of Reply to the objected authority of S. Austin as to some part of the Predestinarian Controversie. 1701 tr. *La Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 380 Errors to which the Divines of Marseilles gave the name of Predestinarian Heresie. 1867 Hanson *Chapt. Hist.* (1878) I. vii. 210 Those who did not hold the predestinarian theory were branded with reproach by the names of Pseudo-Jerry and Pelagians. 1893 J. Macpherson *Chr. Life* (1906) 207 Every Pauline or Predestinarian scheme discusses death.

Hence **Predestina rianism**, the belief or doctrine of predestinarians.

1722 De Foe *Plague* (Bibl.) 242 A kind of a Turkish Predestinarianism. 1851 Blakey *Prize-ess. Infl. Many* opinions and views, both in morals and religion, are equivalent upon a more slender foundation than that of predestinarianism. 1880–3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1962/2 The Lutheran Church...attempted to take a middle course between predestinarianism...and synergism.

†**Predestinary,** *a.* Obs. *rare.* [f. Predestine + -ary 1 A.] = Predestinarian *a.*

1599 Sanders *Execrable Spect.* (1624) 122 To profane openly they will recurre to the Papacie, rather than ever admit that Supererogatorie and Predestinarie (sic) pestilence. *a* 1662 Heylin *Hist. Presbyter.* (1670) 21 The Zwinglian Compilers...began to scatter their predestinary Doctrine in the Reign of King Edward.

Predestinate (prīdĕ·stinĕ't), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *praedestināt-us*, pa. pple.: see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* (as *adj.* or *pple.*) Predestined. *arch.*

1. *Theol.* Foreordained by the eternal purpose or decree of God: **a.** to salvation or eternal life.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 446 If he pape asked me whether I were ordeyned to be saved, or predestynate, I wolde say þat I hopid so. *c* 1535 M. Wilson *New Test. on Scots* (S. T. S.) III. 340 To assure the bodilsome necessitie of Gods predestinatioun, quhilkis thai be predestynate or nocht. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* v. 26 (1636) 122 The Reprobates being then in the Valley of Schoolehall, and the predestinate in the Alle. 1851 J. Wetherspoon tr. *Pierson's Moral Cath. Faith* 140 Can the predestinate be lost, or the reprobate saved?

b. to any specified fate or lot in this life or after death; also of things: Foreordained by divine decree. Const. *to, or def.* with *to.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* I. 4 The which is predestynat [*Lyttre* or leffore ordeyned to grace] the sone of God is verre. 1422 Lydg. *St. Fremund* 628 This blissid martir...Affore þis everyone to lif þat is enerre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 She that was predestynate to be the mother of God. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 B. Gods predestinat lande. 1649 A. Ross *Mistress* 42 Is it a token predestinat and predestinate. 1688 Bunyan *Holy War* (1876) 244 The perilous something or perdition's reign the only was predestinate to save.

2. In lighter or more general sense: Destined beforehand; fated.

c 1500 Melusine (Turnb.) 289 He as predestynate to be a peyncte pere. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 136 So some Gentleman or other shall scape a predestinate scratched face. 1708 Mather *Mag. Chris. in Misc. Bost.* I. 40 Empires and monarchies cannot escape their predestinate ruines and final subversions. 1882 Stockton *Thirteen at Dinner* vi. 109 The great good wizard, well beloved and well Predestined of heaven. 1896 Sir T. Martin *Horace* II. 81 Three happy days, a realm, and royal bride Predestinate await thee.

B. *sb. Theol.* A person predestinated to eternal life; one of the elect.

1509 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 180/1 Yet may it be that there bee some other in it that predestinate. 1800 W. Wilson *Devonshire* (1801) 32 These Antinomistical heretikes, how baldly they dare censure of all others, and approch themselves predestinate. 1902 G. D. Cullen in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 191 He (Newman) would have found himself in the closest and most inevitable contact with these self-elected Predestinate.

Predestinate (prīdĕ·stinĕ't), *v.* [f. L. *praedestināt-*, ppl. stem of *praedestināre*, in cl. L. 'to appoint or resolve upon beforehand' (*praedestinatus triumphus*, Livy); in Chr. L. from 4th c. (Lactic. of Carthage) *a* 370, Ambrosiaster, Vulgate (of the Epistles) *c* 384, Augustine *c* 416), rendering Gr. προορίζειν 'to determine beforehand' (Rom. viii. 29, 30); f. L. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *destināre* to make fast, establish, determine, appoint: see Destine *v.* In English the verb was first Predestine (q. v.); *predestinate, -ate* was at first pa. pple. (= L. *praedestinātus*) and ppl. adj., later also pa. t., but became *c* 1440 the form of the finite vb. = Predestine *v.* Cf. prec. and -ate 3.]

1. *Theol.* Of God: To foreordain by a divine decree or purpose: **a.** to salvation or eternal life; to elect.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiii. 126 I presumyd hem to blondgore of swetnes. I predestinate hath hallow worldes. 1530 Palsgr. 664/2 He that is predestynate is written in the bokes of lyfe. 1580 N. T. (Rheim.) *Rom.* viii. 30 And whom he hath predestinated: them also he hath called. [Wyclif, who anticipated: Tyndale, Cranmer, Geneva, interpreted before...appointed before: 1611 *did predestinate: R. V.* foreordained.] 1704 *Collect. Pap. Churchill* III. 139/1 Gondibert, whom he had predestinated by the decree of the Gospel.

b. to any fate or lot in this life or after death (including to elect and to reprobate); to foreordain everything that comes to pass. Const. *to, or def.* with *to.*

(But many who hold the Augustinian Thomist, or Calvinistic doctrine of God's foreordination of all things have objected to or shrunk from the use of *predestinate* and *predestination* in reference to final reprobation. Even the Westminster Confession does not go so far: see prec. 1649).

a 1450 *Alexander* 4245 (Dublin MS.) Yit I hef þaim ane oy certane, þi Crone of ioy-ordane... Na we gude to þe we prowe predestinate [*Lincoln.* MS. goddestinate] ys bane. 1535 Elyot *Gov.* I. xx, Whom god...hath predestinate to be a great kynge. *c* 1580 *Pantheon in Skeyne Anat. Scot.* (1734) I. xxvii. 254 That God doth foreknow and predestinate all good and goodness, but doth only foreknow, not one predestinate, any evil. 1647 Westminster Confession ix. iii. § 4 By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men thus predestinated and foreordained [etc.]. *a* 1683 Owtram *Four Serm.* (1688) 49 Make Fate hang on his Lips. Oracles have Power to Predestinate without his leave. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist.* v. ii. (1695) 90 God does not predestinate men to Hell. 1859 Mozley *Bampton* iv. (1865) 108 Predestination does not fix...the number of the elect, but to grace in this world.

and...to glory in the world to come. 1887 G. Salmon in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 240/1 These...taught that certain were by God's foreknowledge so predestinated to death that neither Christ's prayers nor baptism could help them. a1890 Bp. Gore *R. C. Claims* (1902) 3 note, Be logical,...said the Calvinist: God predestinates, and therefore man has not free will. 1900 W. J. Knox *Articles* II. ii. xvii. 130 [Art. xvii] declines to be committed to the doctrine of Reprobation, according to which all who are not predestinated to eternal life were held to be predestinated to eternal death.

2. To destine (as by fate); to fix beforehand by human (or animal) determination: = PREDESTINE 1b.

1593 K. Harvey *Pref.* to Iudalin he that tries, which is predestinated for the name of Brute and his Britains. 1850 Rogers *Contr. Clergy* 24 Not a few are predestinated thither [to the church] by their friends, from the foresight of a good benefice. 1930 Young *Farewell, Tel-aid* And with a glance predestinate her prey. a1849 Hood *Desert-Born* iii. Predestinated (as I felt) for ever to bar awaken.

Hence **Predestinately**, *adv.* [f. PREDESTINATE *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a 'predestinate' manner; by predestination.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Health & Sickn.* 1 wonly by All things happen of final necessitie, predestinately. 1850 *Eng. Church. Mag. Nov.* 128 Man is essentially, predestinately, and unchangeably good.

† **Predestina·tian**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *praedestinātī-us*, -*us*, -ANE (see PREDESTINATE *v.*) + -IAN; so mod.F. *prédestinatien* (Littré).] = PREDESTINARIAN *sb.* and *a.*

1631 Usher *Lett.* (1686) 434 Predestinatian, which was but a Nickname that the Semi-Pelagians put upon the Followers of St. Augustine. 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 100 Objections...made by the Semi-pelagians, and not by any Predestinatian Monachs or that time in Gaul.

Predestination (prɪdɛstɪnēi·ʃən). [ad. late L. *praedestinātiōn-em* (Augustine), n. of action f. *praedestinare* to PREDESTINE: see -ATION. So F. *prédestination* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of predestinating, or fact of being predestinated; the ordaining or determination of events before they come to pass; pre-appointment by, or in the way of, fate or destiny; foreordination.

1. *Theol.*, etc. The action by which God is held to have immutably determined all (or some particular) events by an eternal decree or purpose.

'*Predestination* is a theological term, sometimes used with greater latitude to denote the decree or purpose of God by which He has from eternity immutably determined whatever comes to pass; sometimes more strictly to denote the decree by which men are destined to everlasting happiness or misery; and sometimes with reference to this last to denote only predestination to life or election' (Morris Dods in *Exposit. Brit.* (1882) XIX. 881/1).

a. The action of God (held by Christians generally) in foreordaining or appointing from all eternity certain of mankind through grace to salvation and eternal life. (In this sense *=election*, and opposed to *reprobation*.)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cix. 10. I sal vnane In herlage til any be par-ses takyne with be storage of predestinacion of god. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 134 Pese two grace, of predestinacion and of prescience of God, lasten pese two bodies. 1422 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 61 Bat his predestinacion may exhibit more seedis, and his mercy presente more dompne whom him list. 1562 *Articles of Religion* xvii. Of Predestination and Election. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 25 It is a most sure sign and token of our predestination, glad and willingly to heare the words of God. 1578 W. Whittingham *Confess. Families of Lond. Scotch Exiles*, The most blessed and comfortable doctrine of Predestination. 1632 Bp. Bedell *Exp. 39 Art.* xvii. (1866) 404 The Gracious clergy state, that their own belief had hitherto been that God's predestination was founded on prevision of Faith. 1673 Marvell *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 73 Do not we unhumanized us...as if that predestination of God to any way conflicts with the perfect freedom of the human will? 1867 E. E. Freeman *Predestination* in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. 466/1 Predestination in her another word for election, carried out in instalments on earth, but registered in the archives of heaven in advance. 1901 E. J. Knox *39 Articles* II. ii. xvii. 137 The tenet of particular redemption, which held that God's predestination had reference not to mankind at large, but to this and that particular individual.

b. The action of God (insisted upon in some systems of doctrine, esp. those associated with the names of St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, and Calvin), in foreordaining the future lot and fate of all mankind in this life and after death (including their salvation or perdition); and, generally, His foreordaining of whatsoever comes to pass. In this sense also a doctrine of orthodox Islam.

Sometimes called *double* or *duplex predestination*. But as to the use of the word for foreordaining to reprobation, see Note under PREDESTINATE *v.* 1 b.

a 1393 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) To mayen questiones of...the ordre of destine, predestinables diuine and of the lyberte of his wille. 1382–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iii. 31 (Skeat) I. 2 Though predestination be no seal of good nor of badde. 1399 Hoccleve *Pract. Princ.* xxvii. [Peace Text.] 113 For many one...lyuyl thought that retribucion To there was ordeyned by predestinacioun. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 190 Between Predestination and Election, this difference there is: Predestination is as well by the reprobate, as by the elect. Election pertaineth only to them that be saved. Predestination, in that it respecteth the Reprobate, is called Reprobation: in that it respecteth the saved, is called Election. 1645 Usher *Body Div.* (1647) 91 What is Predestination? 'It is the special decree of God, whereby he hath...fore-ordained all reasonable creatures to a certain and everlasting estate of glory in heaven, or hell in hell.' 1653 Milton *True Relig.* Wks. 1851 V. 450 The Calvinist is cast with Predestination, and to make God the Author of Sin: a sin with any dulnesseable thought of God, but it may be irresistably asserting his absolute power. 1689–92 Temple *Enc. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 22 The Sentence...were subdued by another Spirit, which was the Mahometan Persuasion of Predestination. 1753 [Chion *Hist.* ii. 29 note, That King James the first made no edict, that no divine, under the dignity of a bishop or a dean, should presume to preach upon the profound mysteries of Predestination. 1880 W. H. Fremantle in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 463/2 (*Convergence*) Mr Thomas] refuses predestination to God's foreknowledge of human determination. 1884 *M. Dods in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 666/2 In Islam...the orthodox doctrine is that stated by Al-Bedawi. 'It is necessary to confess that good and evil take place by the predestination and predetermination of God, that all that has been and all that will be was decreed in eternity and written on the *preserved tablet*. *Ibid.* 669/1 The doctrine of predestination was first formulated in the church by Augustine.

c. In reference to a similar doctrine in certain philosophies (not necessarily implying Divine action).

1858 R. A. Vaughan *Hor. & Hom.* I. 73 The gloomy fate of Aeschylus, and the predestination of the Stoics, were expressed to a least of such a temperament.

2. In lighter or more general sense: Previous determination or appointment; fate, destiny. Cf. PREDESTINE 2 b.

1632 Jeffrey *Nat. Bathes* 181 (1864) 104 A natural necessity, or *fatum*, or *praedestination*, that frames every member and part of the body to the best use for the creature. 1709–81 Jortin *L. Pr., Fight* Wks. IV. 72 A kind of moral predestination, or over-ruling principle which cannot be resisted. 1901 Sir W. Ramsay in *Daily Chron.* 11 July 5/8 It is what you may call 'political predestination', and it appears to me that it indicates a satisfactory condition of things, because by the law of Nature we younger sons are to the majority.

Hence **Predestina·tionist** (-ɪʃənɪst) = PREDESTINARIAN *A.* So † **Prede·stinatist** (*Obs., rare*).

1632 G. Widdowes *Schismatical Puritan* Pref., The Puritanizing Predestinatists in his, whose powers is no inspired knowledge, that his diuelne moued by Gods absolute decision. 1894 Mozley *Ruler & Kings* iv. 59 There is no such thing as chance, says the predestinatist.

Predestinative (prɪdɛ·stɪnətɪv), *a. rare.* [f. as PREDESTINATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the quality of predestinating.

1833 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 423 The predestinative Fate of a free agent's own will in certain alternative acts, determinations, or elections.

Predestinator (prɪdɛ·stɪnēɪtəɹ), [agent-n. in L. form f. PREDESTINATE *v.* + -OR 2; so F. *prédestinateur* (Littré), in sense 2 below.]

1. He who predestinates.

1700 C. Nicole *Antid. Arnald.* (1716) 58 The act of predestination is put to the will...of the predestinated, and not in that of the divine predestinator.

† **2.** One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian. *Obs.*

1570 W. Whittingham *Confess. Families of Lond. Scotch Exiles*, Those that are called Perseli: viz. the ancient sect of the Predestinators. 1643 Conlet *Motives, My Part* iii. Let all Predestinators say positive, When struggle with eternal bonds is vain. 1812 Bridgewater 19 Preachers, predestinators, and others Arminians.

Predestine (prɪdɛ·stɪn), *v.* Also 5 -en, -ayne, -yne, 7 -in. [a. F. *prédestiner* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *praedestināre*: see PREDESTINATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To destine beforehand; to appoint, ordain, or decree previously. **a.** *Theol.*, etc. To foreordain by an eternal purpose, in the way of a Divine decree or of fate; to appoint beforehand by destiny, or to some destiny. (Mostly in *passive*. Also *absol.*)

c 1380 [see PREDESTINATE, before]. a 1400–50 *Alexander* (Bodl. MS.) 2870 Quen he was wele & wirchipe wonnen, Quathes prayer or pryre predestnid him euen. 1583 Cartwr. *Confut.* II. 93 Both of vnto ordeyned and predestined when euer should dayes. 1599–80 Nevile *Plutarch* (1595) 143 When some blame admonition and comfortance be predestined vnto us. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 22 Heaven predestine nothing for any man that should value him to an excess of joy or grief. 1703 Pope *Odyss.* v. 84 The day predestin'd to reward his woes. 1838 Lytton *Leila* v. 36 The fall of Granada is predestined. 1880 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 242 God predestines; man is free. How this is we cannot say.

b. In lighter or more general sense: To determine, settle, or fix upon beforehand; to appoint as if by fate or destiny; to fate, doom. (Usually in *passive*.)

1632 Milton *Apol. Smect.* viii, Vollenhoven papers, whose best fellow are predestined to no better end than to make winding-sheets in heat for pitchers. 1740 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 798 Here the soul sits in council; ponders past, Predestines future actions. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1873) 440 The white man who seeks protection to defend the country, 1868 Lowell *Biglow Papers* 2nd S. 56, Within the page how darkly lies From the lord of gambles, Predestined for the careless eyes!

† **2.** *Intrans.* To betoken infallibly beforehand; to presage irrevocably. *Obs. rare.*

1647 Cowley *Mistr., Pyramus, Adieu, poor Youth, thy Love will never thrive!* This Mantel Tree Predicates it.

Hence **Prede·stined** *ppl. a.*, decreed or appointed beforehand; fated, doomed; **Prede·stining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 139 Be necessarie presence of God...bringib wib him a grace bat clerkes clepen predestynynge. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* II. 28 How happie floods are you, From our predestin'd plagues that preserved not bee. 1644 Marmion *Fuent. Love* iv. v, And then rich merchants, advocates, and doctors,...were Predestined cuckolds. 1790 C. Pitt *Æneid* x. 189 He...Doom'd to the slaughter my predestin'd head. a 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 728 Predestining of Joy. 1887 Pusey in *Mirror. Cong.* I. 61, I will Michael one in the eyes of all men as the predestined hero of Charles.

Predestiny (prɪdɛ·stɪnɪ), *rare.* Also 5 -destined. [f. PRE- A. 2 + DESTINY, after PREDESTINE, etc. In Chaucer *predestinat*, a obs. F. *prédestiné* (Cotgr.).] Predetermined destiny or fate; predestination.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 958 (968) Is here another nedy for to be, As they that come by predestine. 1851 Jessica *Antiphon* IV. viii. 229 Instead of inherent propriety, or a predestiny to be correct. 1873 tr. *Schmidt's Doct. & Liturg.* 151 Anxious to rescue design, or at least the 'purpose'—in short predestiny in the evolutionary series of Nature.

Predeterminable (prɪdɪtɜ·mɪnăbl'), *a. rare.* [f. PREDETERMINE + -ABLE; or f. PRE- A. 3 + DETERMINABLE.] Capable of being predetermined; determinable beforehand. Hence **Predeterminabi·lity**, the quality of being predeterminable.

1835 Coleridge in *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 690 A privilege which is open to the simplicity, the paucity, and the predeterminability of its processes. 1902 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 2 The sex of future year will be predeterminable. For a time one sex will predominate, then another.

Predeterminant, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [a. F. *prédéterminant* adj., or late L. *praedēterminā-tus*, pple. of *praedēterminare* to PREDETERMINE.] Predetermining, predestinating.

1877 Gale *Cor. Scientiæ* II. 11. 320, I, as you, cannot...see any cogent reason, why the said previous concourse may not be termed predeterminant.

§ **B.** *sb.* = PREDETERMINER *b. Obs.*

1680 Pearson *Pr. Heresy, Baptism, Doctr. Ch. Eng.* 78 No man thinks a Predeterminant is a Jacobian to be building to...an Arminian.

Predeterminate (prɪdɪtɜ·mɪnĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *praedēterminā-tus*, pa. pple. of *praedēterminare* to PREDETERMINE.] = PREDETERMINED 1.

1595 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banished Virg.* 92 Not onely the predeterminate and certaine counsell of Iupiter (As O. Feet. 323 We cannot break through the bounds of Gods providence and predeterminate purpose by the guidance of them [persons]. 1890 *Women's Penny Compt.* Dec., There is no predeterminate set of conditions for building-making that need tie adventurous hands.

Hence **Predeterminately** *adv.*

1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 240 A Doctor of Divinity...deliberately and predeterminately lied, that he might retain possession of a few inches of wood.

† **Predeterminate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *praedēterminare*.] = PREDETERMINE 1, 2. Hence † **Predeterminating** *ppl. a.*

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 16. 116 God predetermineth not man to all their Actions good, bad, and indifferent. a 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 13 They have many differences among them (as whether the Pope be infallible; whether God predeterminate every action). 1653 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 10 The predeterminating grace of Christ.

Predetermination (prɪdɪtɜ·mɪnēi·ʃən). [n. of action from PREDETERMINE *v.*; or (in some use) f. PRE- A. 2 + DETERMINATION. So F. *prédétermination* (1636 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of predetermining; the fact or condition of being predetermined; previous determination.

1. A previous decision; a decision given beforehand, or before due examination or discussion.

1646 Dr. Maxwell *Synod. Jesuit. in Flandr.* (1708) II. 281 They depose the Queen, Regnier; the predetermination being given, that it was lawful for them to do so, by Mr. Knox, and Mr. Wooddes. 1792 R. Williams *Democrat* 104 That there appeared a manifest inequality, not to say predetermination, that Congress should request of their instruments power to judge and determine in the cause.

2. A previous determining or fixing of the limits or extent of something; = PREDELIMITATION. † *Obs.*

1637–50 *Rites Hist. Ch.* (Wodrow Soc.) 310 Against the predelimitation and predamnation of the Assembly, they have no Reason.

3. The action of settling or ordaining beforehand what is to take place; the fact of being so settled; previous appointment; predestination.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Prophs.* Ep. Ded. 33 The Calvinists are fierce in the matters of absolute Predetermination. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* ii. 87 No matter what difference we make from the foreseen and predetermination of the Gods themselves. 1858 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) II. 180 Those

who held extreme opinions on the subject of Divine predetermination. 1824 *Western Gem* 13 *July* 2/1 To impress us with the wonderful co-ordination and predetermination of natural laws.

4. A previous determination, tendency, or direction given (*to* something).

a 1726 *Secret Servt.* (1744) VII. v. 24 Some...assert that the creature never advances any action, but by an irresistible predetermination of the Spirit to that action.

5. A previous mental determination or resolve; an antecedent fixed intention (*to do* something).

1582 Mon Bonaure *Castilio* viii. iii. (Bear me, then), I beg of you, with no pre-determination to disregard me. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Montesquieu* (1872) III. 134 In spite of his rigorous predetermination, some kindness for him is already gliding in. 1867 MAY *Democ. W. Africa* 319 We Wayward Bonds...went down...with a predetermination to prove De Chaillu was wrong.

Predeterminative, *a. rare.* [f. PREDETERMINE or PREDETERMINATE *v.*: see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of predetermining.

a 1638 Mayerne *Disc. S. Hosea* Wks. (Geneva) IV. 572 If men shall also assert a predeterminative concourse of God to our evil, it seems to have too much of original perversion. 1656 GAUDE *Cry. Contrition* III. 19 The efficacious concurse, or determining and applying the second cause to act, is built in sacred Scripture and by scholastic Theologians termed determinative and predeterminative.

Predetermine (prēdĭtə·mĭn), *v.* [ad. Ch. L. *praedēterminare* (Augustine), f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *determinare* to DETERMINE. Cf. F. *prédéterminer* (1530 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To determine beforehand (in various senses: cf. DETERMINE).

1. *trans.* To fix, settle, or decide beforehand; to ordain or decree beforehand, to predestine. Also with *obj. cl.* or *inf.*

1625 Dennis *Serm.* Ser. (1698) 288 That there was a concurrence of the whole Trinity, to make me in Adam, according to their Image which they were, and according to that Idea, which they had predetermined. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. ix. (R.), God...prepared pure bubbles and never ceasing for some before he had created him; but he did not predetermine him to any evil. 1720 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 23 Every man's end being predetermined, and nothing beforehand thereof. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* ix. xv. 219 The Gospel was to after-thought, as it were,...but came to pass as God had predetermined. 1889 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* ix. 136 It had evidently been predetermined by the designers of the *Spectator* that the Club should consist of certain recognized and familiar types.

2. To give an antecedent direction or tendency to; to direct or impel beforehand (*to* something).

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Pref.* ii. 7 Who...[in VIII. 320 He is so] prepossessed and predetermined to misconstruction by false apostles without, and prevailing passions within. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 16 The will predetermined to one act has an habitual indifference or radical flexibility to the opposite act. 1858 BUSHNELL *Christ. Nature* (1873) II. viii. 376 Those general causes...were predetermining the nation to habits of loyalty and of organization, which grew to a height fatal to the spirit of liberty.

3. *intr.* To determine or resolve beforehand or previously (*to do* something).

1824 F. CHAMOUIX *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 I should instantly have proceeded to the summit, had I not predetermined to abide by whatever advice the guides might...give. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* viii. vi, He had almost predetermined to assent to his brother's prayer.

Hence **Predetermining** *ppl. a.*

a 1638 MAYERNE *Disc. S. Hosea* Wks. (Geneva) IV. 572 Another while, its predetermining influence. a 1834 S. T. COLERIDGE in *Spectator. Treas. Dom. Pr.* cxxxix VII. 231 H. anterior to all finite existence, this predetermining decree went forth.

Predetermined (prēdĭtə·mĭnd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Determined beforehand; settled, decided, or decreed beforehand.

1680 tr. *Arrowsmiths' Tract. concl. Relig.* 22, 23, 498 Christ was born at the predetermin'd time. 1829 G. S. FABER (*Supernaturalism*) (1840) I. 54 How shall we account...for his having beheld from afar...the predetermined day of the 70th Solemn Deliverer? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. x. (1876) 222 A predetermined quantity of little things.

2. Resolved beforehand (*to do* something).

1708 SCARTH *Anat. Neerw.* (1772) 1. 6, I was predetermined not to give him a single penny. 1772 *Trinity Coll. Prof.* (1806) 31 No reasonable man would be so eager to possess himself of the invidious power,...if he were not predetermined to make use of it. 1872 MAINE *Early Hist. Inst.* ii. 344 Any assistance predetermined not to be convinced.

Predeterminer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] **a.** One who or that which predetermines. *rare*—. †**b.** A believer in predetermination (prop. *predestinarian*).

1 = PREDESTINATOR 2 (obs.).

a 1638 MAYERNE *Disc. S. Hosea* Wks. (Geneva) IV. 572 In beginne here is to defend the predeterminers' opinion.

Predeterminism. [f. PREDETERMINE, after DETERMINISM.] The theory or doctrine that events or acts are predetermined: determinism.

1888 J. MARTINEAU *Mind. Relig.* II. xi. ii. 305 This Predeterminism introduces new contradictions.

Pre-devise, -devour: see PRE- A. 1.

Predevote (prēdĭvō·t), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DEVOTE *a.*] Predevoted, foredoomed.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell 3rd* Prol., The next Peter Bell was he, Predevote, like you and me, To good or evil as may come.

Predevote (prēdĭvō·t), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To devote beforehand. So **Predevoted** *ppl. a.*

1824 *Labour* I. 377 Sir John was unconsciously predevoted to ruin, and by the other Lords for the third and last damned. *Ibid.* III. v. The guardianship [assured] far more trying than conviction of Endymion's predevoted offenders.

Predial (prī·dĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7- **prædial.** [ad. med.L. *prædialis*, f. L. *prædi-um* a farm, estate, manor: see -AL. So F. *prédial* (16th c.).]

1. Consisting of or pertaining to land or farms; 'real'; landed; pertaining to the country, rural; agrarian.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 330 For they wyll haue no lesse Of a perty out of a cronie Of their predyall landes. 1590 UNTON *Corr.* (Camd.) 302, I neither see predyall matters, though I observe most politicall. 1652 URQUHART *Rabel. Wks.* (1834) 201 A pecuniall or prædial recompence will...be very serviceable to the ranges of that service. 1708 W. HOSKINGS *St. England* I. 120 Farm lands...having passed...from the state of common pertinency to the predial state. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Rights* II. 96 n. 1) 40 Against the quick, erratic, excitable intellect, which is commonly allowed to a divine population,...many customs are set up in favour of the predial race.

2. Arising from or consequent upon the occupation of farms or lands; agrarian.

1692 *Lords Journals*, Because a Bishop having place in Parliament as a Peer, in respect of the possessions, as a prædial Nobility, and not inherent in his person. a 1697 EVE, Tithes *Serm. Gentlemen Tyverton Wks.* 1731 IV. 387 The delinquent heard all the right whatsoever, prædial, personal, and of privilege. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 772 To impute the prædial or rural disorders of Ireland. a 1880 DARGAN in *Edin. Rev.* July (1907) 104 [Publishers of every school have recognized a distinction between political and prædial sources of discontent in Ireland.

b. *Prædial tithe*: tithe arising or derived from the produce of the soil.

1564 *Statts of Guilds* T. 308/1 All manor tithes, namelt prædiall as personall. 1591 *Stat. 34 Eliz. Eng.* v. (v. 676/2) 283 The prædial tith of wines is of such wines as being fetch fruits. 1696 BISHOP GIBSON, *Prædial Tythes*, are those we call great Tythes, as of Corn and Hay. 1702 E. CHANDLER *Lovers Proc. v. King* 61 (ed. 10) 168 The Vicars of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the Rectors, unless the Prædial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are stiled Vicars. 1834 *Brit. Mag.* I. 71 The prædial tithe...arises from every produce of the earth, whether grain, pulse, hay, plants, fruit, or wood, and becomes due wherever the crop is taken, even although there may be more than one grown upon the same land within the year.

3. Attached to farms or to the land; owing service as tenancy land, as *prædial serf, slave, bondage, labour, servitude, slavery, villeinage*, etc.

1772 *Mirror Mod. Jurg.* I. App. i. 37 There were two kinds of slaves, household slaves, and prædial or rustic. 1797 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* v. I. And how those writers for the origin of personal and prædial servitude in England. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. 142 Servitude related above the condition of prædial servitude. 1838 KENNEDY *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 The condition of the inferior ranks had been that of villeinage or prædial bondage. 1864 KNIGHT *Every's Trust. to note*, The early remissions...give pictures of Roman prædial slavery too painful to quote. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. § 3. 35 note, In the Domesday of St. Paul's we find that prædial services were due from three classes of persons, called villani, cotarii, bordarii.

b. *Prædial servitude* (*Sc. Law*): a servitude affecting heritable property; a servitude constituted over one subject or tenement in favour of the proprietor of another subject or tenement: e.g. a right of way through the property of another.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scotl.* (1773) II. xi. 84 Real or prædial [servitudes are constituted] principally in favour of a tenement, and only by consequence to a person, as the owner of that tenement. 1818 W. BELL *Dict. Laws Scotl.* (ed. 2) 734/1 The tenement over which a prædial servitude is constituted is called the servient tenement,...that in favour of which the servitude is constituted is called the dominant tenement.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of adj.) † A prædial tithe (*obs.*); a prædial slave.

1552 *Pitiful...Laws Eng.* in tr. Lindsay 190 There appear to five prædials of one thing. 1844 ERSKINE *Addr. W. L. Assemb.* 21 Those conditions were, that the prædials should lose three-fourths of the profits of their labour to their masters for six years, the remainder for four years. 1874 GREENE *Hist. Teutons* 393 The term of apprenticeship was limited to six years for field hands or prædials, as they were termed.

Hence **Pre·dialist,** one of a class or order of law-Builders; **Prediality,** the state of being prædial.

1760 tr. *Stuerberg's Syst. Goth.* II. 24 The archbishopric and episcopal gentry, who are called prædialists, enjoy the same privileges as the Hemmansägare nobles. *Ibid.* 29 The gentry are termed prædialists. 1897 *Manchester Domesday & Beyond* 21 There has been in this condition of the *thanlie* a certain element of prædiality.

Pro-dialectic: see PRE- B. 1.

Predi·atory, *a.* [ad. L. *prædiātōri-us*, f. *prædiātor* a purchaser of mortgaged lands, a dealer in landed estates, f. *prædium*: see PREDIAL.] Of or relating to the sale of land.

1797-98 CRUISE *Dig. Laws Engl.* (1804) VI. 390 Deeds of that nature [arising from an alienation of lands, &c. the whole purchase whereof has not been paid].

Predicability (prĕdĭkăbĭ·lĭtĭ). [ad. med.L. *prædicabilitās* (a 1280 in Albertus Magnus *De Predicabilibus*), f. *prædicabilis*: see PREDICABLE and -ITY.] The quality of being predicable.

1585 RAM *Ismael. Pemare* v. vi. (1894) II. 178 Universals have no real existence. When we ascribe existence to them...their existence is nothing but predicability, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject.

Predicable (prĕ·dĭkăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *prédicable* adj. and sb. (1488 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *prædicābilis*: in med.L. that may be affirmed, predicable, neut. *prædicābile*, pl. *-bilia*, as sb. (in Lambert of Auxerre, Petrus Hispanus, and Albertus Magnus, 13th c.), whence E.; f. L. *prædicāre* to PREDICATE: see -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* That may be predicated or affirmed; capable of being asserted.

1598 FLORIO, *Predicabile*, predicable. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 91 Made that predicable of London which Florus writes of Salamine. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 73 It will always be predicable of him, that he was the doer of it. a 1730 A. BURTON *Exp. Nat. Creed* vii. § 18. 320 A thing that hath solidity, figure, &c., as properties belonging to it, or predicable concerning it, must be a solid figured thing. 1840 *Ann. Tranquillus Camd. Tr.* 3/2 Predicable clauses, or clauses of perceptions which can stand as predicates. 1843 LARDNER *Fluid & Pn.* iii. 28 A people of whom great good is predicable. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 142 All relations which can be discovered between the two are predicative of them on exactly the same footing.

B. *sb.* In general sense: That which may be predicated.

1585 RAM *Ismael. Pemare* v. i. (1894) II. 102 A predicable therefore signifies the same thing as an attribute. 1850 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iv. 479, 503 This method appears to be only an artificial disposition...of subjects and predicables, according to certain distinctions. 1908 JAMES *Internal. Logic* iv. 54 A predicable is merely that which can be predicated: viz. that which is universal, not an individual: all kinds, qualities, states, relations, etc., are predicable, and they are universal, because they may be exemplified in and belong to more than one individual subject.

b. *spec.* in Aristotelian Logic (in *pl.*, tr. Gr. κατηγορικά): The classes or kinds of predicates viewed relatively to their subjects, to one or other of which classes every predicated thing may be referred; second intentions of predicates considered in relation to subjects.

(If these relations Aristotle (*Topica* I. iv.) recognized four, viz. genus (γένος), definition (ὅρος), property (ἴδιον), and accident (συμβεβηκός). Under genus he made the subdivision of different species. The list was subsequently modified by Porphyry and by the early Schoolmen, by the omission of definition, and addition of species (εἶδος), giving the 'Five Predicables', *genus, species, difference, property*, and *accident*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 13b, I begin with the predicables, because they shewe how much every word doth comprehend or is vnder. *Ibid.*, They be called predicables because some one thing is spoken of an other. 1638 BRERETON *Travels* v. 7, In Logick there are five Predicables, otherwise called Porphyries five terms. 1768 OSBORNE *Trl. H. vii.* The reasons of originality may be referred to the second predicable. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 212 In his analysis of Predicaments, Aristotle was led to consider how many kinds of Predicates there are, when viewed relatively to their Subjects; in other words, to determine the Several Intentions of Predicates considered in relation to Subjects. This was termed his celebrated doctrine of the Predicables, which was gradually modified, but not improved, by his followers, Porphyry and the Schoolmen. 1906 JAMES *Internal. Logic* iv. 52 The Porphyrian list of predicables substitutes *Species* for *Definition*. But that difference implies a change in the point of view. *Ibid.* 56 It would be well to abandon the Porphyrian list of predicables in favour of the Aristotelian.

c. In the philosophy of Kant: see QUALITY.

1900 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 323/2 Kant undertook to set up his own 'predicables of the pure understanding', which were to be distinctive conceptions under the categories.

Hence **Pre·dicableness** (1727 in Bailey, vol. II).

Pre·dicably *adv.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Predicably, praedicabiliter*, is used in the schools in opposition to *predicamentally*:—Thus, matter is said to be united to form *praedicably*, or *per accidens*; to include the notion of a predicamental accident.

Predicament (prĭdĭ·kămĕnt). Also 7 **prædicament.** [ad. late L. *prædicamentum* (Augustine) something predicated, a predicament, a quality (transl. Gr. κατηγορία of Aristotle), f. *prædicāre*: see PREDICATE *v.* and -MENT. So F. *prédicament* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That which is predicated or asserted; *spec.* in *Logic*, (in *pl.*) the ten categories or classes of predications formed by Aristotle: see CATEGORY 1.

a 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 225 Pese bodis weren bryst bycause of substaunce and ten kyndis of heigte, and bynne bei weren ze bet felt. 1551 CRANMER *Lett. to Abp.* (R. E. T. S.) 17 In book of Aristotle clepid his Categories, we finde him to put three degrees for predicaments. 1578 FLEMG *Rabbin. Epistol.* 330 His sciencelerth what the Predicament *Ubi* meaneth. 1628 MEDBURY *Pan. Enarr.*, Thus *Eve* is represented as Father of the Predicaments his ten sons. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* v. ix. 308 Heat is not the chief agent in breeding of Worms, which are in the predicament of substance, and heat is but an accident. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* ch. i. § 2. 152 The predicaments and predicable have a like title to our veneration as antiquities. 1801 WILKINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 19 Bringing $x\sqrt{-1}$ under the predicament of quantity. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 218 Having determined the formal intentions of Predicates, which are the Predicables, Aristotle attempted to carry the analysis of Judgments one step further by determining their Final Intentions, and was thus led to form his celebrated list of the ten Categories or Predicaments, (by which) he imagined how many and what particular things may be predicated of any Subject.

2. A class about which a particular statement is made; = CATEGORY 4.

a 1708 HALE *Obscr. Adm. Ep.* (1858), We being called reasonable creatures and in that predicament, compact of soul

…ioned with Angelica. 1597 Hooker *Serm.* …24 Dec. 36 Buying and selling are both in a [*sc.* one] predicament (for nothing is bought but that which is sold, *a contrario*). 1618 Lo. Bruntfield in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 93 Whereof some unselfull hath fallen upon me as concerned to buy in the same predicament. 1649 Milton *Eikon. Introduct.* 2. 5 297 The Belgicke holding the facts were part of these bands; they hanged to the same predicament.

3. State of being; condition, situation, position; *esp.* an unpleasant, trying, or dangerous situation.

1588 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* 2. 56[a] 141 Supposing thereby I should still have found you in the same predicament, without alteration. 1598 Hooker *Ecclesiast. Polity* 2. 57 This question ranketh in such predicament, that every Gentleman …may serve as soldier in the same. 1649 Milton *Tenure* Wks. 1851 IV. 221 His is not in a predicament to be suspected and meekly b[ea]r, but is always an excuse. 1770 *Junius Lett.* 2. (1812) 180 There is a poverty consisting genuine in the predicament of this gentleman. 1807 Sidney *Hospital. Wisdom* 1, the deep sense of the deceit which had been practised on him, and of the cruel predicament to which he was reduced. 1883 *Gentleman's Magazine* CCLV. 130 Worcester finds himself suddenly in a most awkward predicament. 1887 [O'Donovan *More Church* I. 313 Here was a predicament, inasmuch as I was in a desperate hurry.

† **4.** Preaching, 'predication'. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1583 *Mirandr Calendo* 11 To 'mainfish you in this, It is the Duty Of Solomon's most wise Predicament.

Hence **Predicamentist** (*Antonomasia* nonce-wd.), one who is in a predicament.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 891 Of the three classes of Predicamentists, the former are the Plucked.

Predicamental (prēdikămē·ntăl), *a.* Also 7 pred-. [f. pred. + -al.] Of or pertaining to a predicament, or the predicaments.

1662 Dugdale & Walker *Words & Things* 85 They have …no predicamental, but an intelligible quantity. 1861 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xxiv. 240 Mists can be pleaded for such a Metaphysical incorporeity, then can be a specifical diversity among our Predicamental Opposites. 1881 A. Wuttke *Sacr. Hermens* 38 God is an infinite Essence that highly transcends all Predicamental Notions. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 4 The whole Predicamental Clause, or different Gradations of Beings, Persons, Things and Places. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. vi. § 4 From the main trunk of the Predicamental Tree, which included nothing but what was of the essence of the species.

Hence **Predicamentally** *adv.*

1600 *Three* 1. in Shake. *Soul* 16 Wee say thou art an …non transcendentallie, nor predicamentallie. 1707-41 [see Predicamental].

Predicant (prē·dikănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 pred-. [ad. L. *prædicāns, -antem*, pres. pple. of *prædicāre* to cry in public, proclaim, in late and med.L. to preach, f. *præ* forth + *dicāre* to make known, proclaim; as sb. (sense B. 1), a. F. *prédicant* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or Du. *predikant* a Protestant preacher.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Given to or characterized by preaching; *spec.* applied to those religious orders who went about preaching, esp. the Dominicans or Black Friars.

1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* 60 But may not some predicant Friar…by preaching, lure a reasons to save a soule? 1710 *Hanmer's Pref. & Corr.* 16 That Ecclesiastical knowledge, and predicant Heraud, Denise Goddard. 1832 W. D. Conybeare *Hist. Winchelsea* 38 There was afterwards added, to the reign of John, II. a house of the Dominican, Black Friars, or Friars Predicant. 1880-3 [Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 632 The efficacy of a predicant mode.

2. 'Uttering as an affirmation.' (Webster 1864).

B. *sb.* **1.** A preacher; *spec.* a member of a predicant religious order. *Now rare or Obs.*

1592 Greenwood in L. Bacon *Genesis N. Eng. Ch.* (1874) 130 Three ordinary, resting predicants. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Y. Estate* 53 Anselme being one of the order of the Predicants. 1649 T. Goodwin Moses & Aaron 3. 18 All the difference betweene those three sorts of predicants mentioned by Saint Paul. 1832 W. Jerdan *Autobiog.* 190 The sloppy…are termed in politics, and every Cooper proves a reverend Predicant. 1849 Lytton Lever *Mistr.* 2 *Pelham* I. (1852) 14 These strolling Predicants have allowed some lichking Kaes, and drawn them aside, by acknowledging their proper Pastors. 1872 Smedley in *Ch. Rev.* IV. 103 A body of Protestant Predicants, not less dissident in spirit, than their predecessors…in the Romish Church.

b. = Predikant, *q. v.*

2. 'One that affirms any thing' (J.).

1755 in Johnson. Thence in Todd, Webster, etc.

Hence † **Predicancy**, the action or practice of preaching; † **Predicante** *sb.*, a female predicant.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* iv. 14. (1630) 281 That faith He of is (Elenaie) which remained being reserved only in the predicancie of Prophets. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* xvi. 1 A Deaconesse to minister to the sick, not a predicantesse, to preach or have Pastoral charge of their soules. 1882 Stanford *Early Life.* I. 219 They were deaconesses, to minister to the sick…not predicantesses, to preach.

Predicate (prē·dikĕt), *sb.* Also 7-9 pred-. [ad. late and med.L. *prædicātum* (= 'quod dicitur de subjecto', that which is said of the subject, Boeth.), *sb.* use of neuter pa. pple. of *prædicāre* (see next). So F. *prédicat* (Oresme 1361, admitted by Acad. 1878).]

1. *Logic.* That which is predicated or said of the subject in a proposition; the second term of a proposition, which is affirmed or denied of the first term by means of the copula, as in 'this man is *my father*', 'Peter is *a man*', 'all men are *mortal*', 'the sun is *rising*'. (At first used in L. form, *prædicatum*.)

1550 Mont *Conflict. Thebish Wks.* 491/1 Where the thinges that we speake of or the article or 'st thereafter of the word which is in the verbe in our englishe tonge, …maketh the number upon which of the two nomes we take for subiectum & which for *Predicatum*. 1555 Eden & Traver *Decades Ocean.* (1628) G iij b, D…herewith that to be determined and knit by that which followeth the word *is*, that is by predicament. 1580 Fleming *Def. Censure* 104 Nothing, but maketh a long idle speache of *praedicables* and *praedicaments*, so perswade to the more, as clearing roome to bellibuggats. 1612 T. Lodge *Cresm. Fibus* ii. 15[b]/2 48 The Apostle…vseth but one article, to note but one subject, to which both the predicates were truely and properly spoken. 1650 Hobbes *Gov. & Soc.* xviii. § 4. 246 The Proposition is true in which the word consequent, which by Logicians is called the Predicate, sententially the word antecedent to its ampliation, which they call the Subject. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 91 An Attribute observed in all Affirmations, and Negatives at least, the Predicate is always Universal. 1734 Edwards *Freed. Will* i. §§. 16 When the Subject and Predicate of the Proposition, which affirms the Existence of any Thing, either Substance, Quality, Act, or Circumstance, have a full and certain Connection, then the Existence or Being of that Thing is said to be necessary in a metaphysical Sense. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 101 Existence is no own predicate [i. e. The word is when it means exists is a predicate as well as a copula]. *c* 1840 [see Quaternio-terminist]. 1867 Porter *Connective Logic* 11. § 23 The term affirmed or denied is called the *predicate*, the term of which it is affirmed or denied the *subject*, the connecting verb, the *copula*. *Ibid.* 80. 31 All negative propositions distribute their predicate, whereas affirmative propositions do not.

2. *Gram.* The statement made about a subject, including the logical copula (which is a verb is expressed by the personal suffix).

The grammatical predicate is either a single part, or a verb of incomplete predication with its complement.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 81 That much of the Subject, The Righteous': Now I come to the Predicate, 'shall be in everlasting remembrance'). 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 6. 46 Actions or Passions of things; (…the 3[d] be not properly one single part of speech, but rather a sentence of two, namely the Predicate and Copula)…Verbs.] 1831 Mudge *Anal. Grammar* 1. 8. 12 The predicate affirms something respecting the subject, whereas What is it? or, What is appears, Man is *mortal*. The snow *falls*. The child *was neglected*. 1838 Maurice *Rep. Univers.* (ed. 2) 47 It is impossible to see the personal nominative of a verb have no existence apart from the verb itself, it is usual (and convenient in grammar to treat the copula as a part of the predicate. Thus in the sentence 'Time *flies*', *time* is called the subject, and *flies* the predicate…In using the word predicate, we mean the predicate and copula combined. In grammar, the terms *subject* and *predicate* are used in a more restricted sense than in Logic. 1874 Sutton *Compar. Philol.* 4. 9 Every predicate must have a subject.

b. An appellation or title that asserts something.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 101 Somerset refused to give Mary the grandiose Serene. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 69/1 The noble author, [said]…under the 'predicate' of Aglaius, of the oldest branch of the once princely house of Issacny.

c. A quality, an attribute.

1872 tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* I. § 108. 473 To the revealed God belong the divine predicates, and especially the predicates of reason. 1873 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* II. 12. II. § 24. 130 For predicates—qualities—are not mere patterns on the web of a subject; they are the threads of the web.

d. (= Ger. *prädikat*.) In reference to German and other foreign universities, etc.: The judgement pronounced upon a candidate's work in an examination (e. g. 'eines lands, rite, vix satis', etc.); hence, the class or position obtained by a candidate.

1892 *Daily News* 30 May 6/1 As the examination be very often was at a loss for an answer, and received very unsatisfactory predicates.

Hence **Predicatess** *a.*, of which nothing can be predicated.

1883 *Samson Hist. Chr. Doctr.* (1889) I. 10. 1. 241 There is no such cleft predicatess ground; there is no such Gnostic secret.

Predicate (prē·dikĕt), *v.* Also 7 **pred-**. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prædicāre* 'to cry in public, proclaim', hence 'to declare, state, say', in med.L. 'to preach', and in Logic 'to assert', f. *præ* forth + *dicāre* to make known, proclaim: see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To proclaim, declare; to affirm, assert; also, to set forth publicly, to preach; to preach up, extol, commend (*rare or obs.*).

1550 Bullokar, *Predicate, predicar.* 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Prædicate*, to tell abroad, to report. 1624 Am. Aspet *Whole Treat. Ch.* 113 They dare much vpon themselues,…who…dar predicate and magnifie their Synagogue, as the vnspotted wife and spirituall body of our most blessed Sauiour. 1633 A. Stafford *Pens. Gain* (1869) 66 The same her Virtue is predicated, by her Creator, the more the humbler her selfe. 1708 Penyeuik *Predicate*, to publish, to give, or preach up. 1780 V. Knox *Ess.* (1809) II. xxvi. 23 Can all this be predicated with any regard to sincerity? 1800 *Monthly Mag.* XII. 240 Unguarded discourse, which…might not have been regularly predicated from the pulpit. 1884 1908 Cath. Dict. 186 Many truths may be predicated about Scripture.

b. *fntr.* or *absol.* To assert, affirm; to make a statement.

1892 Spencer *Pioneer's C.* (1898) 111 To predicate, then, is affirm carefully, so to think, represent confidence, …is, properly speaking, quite fanciful then read. 1888 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 189 To think is mentally to predicate. 1889 Bees in *Daily Tel.* 22 May, It is perilous to predicate dogmatically as to the locality.

2. *spec. trans.* To assert or affirm as a quality, property, or attribute (*of* something). (In 1808, 1877 *absol.*, or Passive, for *pass.*)

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 108 As it is inherent, and not predicated of the Person, it hath ingress to it own Essence. 1808 T. Spencer *Logick* 28 Such arguments as be convertible with the thing, of which they are predicated. 1877 Gore *Orig. Gentiles* II. iv. 248 That nothing can predicate universally of God and His Creation, is most evident, because (sic.). 1880 Bowman *Prim. Logic.* xi. § 1. It has been shown…that goodness or badness cannot with any propriety be predicated of motives. 1899 Halsbury *Man. Lit. Pr.* iv. 2. § 35. 170 The schoolmen…deeming it necessary to predicate metaphysical infinity of all the divine attributes. 1892 Kingsley *Lett.* (1898) I. 323 Of whatsoever you predicate Time you must also predicate Space.

3. *Logic.* To state or assert (something) about the subject of a proposition; also, to make (a term) the predicate in a proposition.

1590 Fode *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 156/1 *Substantion* may be predicated demonstratively…or by a figurative locution. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 3 There is also a fourth figure, wherein the middle term is predicated in the major proposition, and subjected in the minor. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 158 To predicate…is virtually to classify, or to assign a subject to its proper place in a class, thereby predicating so to all the Marks of that class. *Ibid.* vii. 189 The famous…*Dictum de omni et nullo*, that whatever is predicated…universally of any Class…may be also predicated of any part of that Class. *Ibid.* viii. 230 We prove that it is right to predicate mortality of Socrates, by showing that Socrates belongs to the class man, all the members of which are admitted to be mortal. 1867 Fowler *Deduct. Logic* 11. § 23 The predicate is said to be *predicated* of the subject. *Ibid.*, In the first case the predicate is predicated affirmatively…; in the two last negatively.

4. *transf.* To convey a predication or assertion of; to connote, imply.

1748 *Interlocutor* No. 18. 190 If Athelon predicates Honesty, some of the Wings…may put in their claim to it.

3. To affirm (a statement or the like) *on* some given grounds; hence, 'to found a proposition, argument, etc. *on* some basis or data' (Bartlett); and *transf.* to found or base (anything) *on* or *upon* stated facts or conditions. *U. S.*

1788 T. Clap *Hist. Yale Coll.* 21 The Trustees…must a Vote…prefixed & upon mainly former ones, wherein they finally settled the College at New-Haven. 1798 Washington *Writ.* (1891) XIII. 139 Was not the first application to you predicated on this information? 1814 M. Carey *Olive Branch* (1815) 240 A set of resolves, all predicated upon an approaching war. 1839 C. Sumner *Lect.* (1876) II. 229 This…is predicated upon my confidence in his ability. 1858 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 48 His [Thoreau's] invention, his party spirit and his personal confidences are all predicated upon the fallacy. 1888 Pres. Cleveland in *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/4 The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises.

* **4.** *Extravagantly* (as if irreg. f. L. *prædicāre* + -ATE 2) = Preduce 2.

1893 Cochrane *Predicant*, to Arrest. 1899 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1890) IV. 139 The dire Eclipses of our light accord To predicate a famine of 30 years. 1899-1 *Dorset Two Queens* III. xiv. 61, I see That shrewd Yeoman envoy hasn't enough to predicate the rising of domestic storms. 1899 *Clark's Dict.* 1/1 Slight lulls of snow…together with the appearance of large flocks of gulls inland, is held to predicate a hard winter.

Hence **Predicated**, **Predicating** *ppl. adjs.*

1826 T. Spencer *Logick* 19 In his doctrine of predicated arguments, her speaker not a word of objects and subjects. 1893 Roberts in *Action News of Desert* I. 74 This predicating compact consisted of two elderly, and one young woman. 1882 Bowen *Logic* v. 139 Any Instances of the predicated class.

Predication (prēdikē·ʃən). Also 6-7 **pred-**. [ME. a. OF. *predicacion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *prédication*, ad. L. *prædicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prædicāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of publicly or loudly proclaiming, declaring, or setting forth. **a.** *spec.* Preaching; an instance of this; a sermon, discourse, exhortation, oration. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1562 (Hrl.) God and preachede that fole…In his predicacioun he gan to telle eure. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. Prol.* 14 For we shul han a predicacioun This feiture here wol preche, ye somwhat. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 101 The predicacion is not to be hunted that enlargeth oute the power of the herberowe. 1535 J. Hevwood *Pard. & Frier* in Shak. *Dialogs* I. 235 Except that the preacher himself live well, His predication will help never a deal. 1589 *Eng. Lusiberly* 1908. *Tyranicke* 14 This tribute of God is to Prayers, Sacraments, Predication of the pure word of God. 1595 M. Hutton *Athen. Brit.* I. 110 To bring Predications upon particular Texts of Scripture, into a regular Body of Sermons. 1827 G. S. Faber *Orig. Kabbal. Intro.* 198 Doctrines…taught and held from the very first profession of the Gospel. 1884 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 321 During half a century of undisturbed predication.

† **b.** The action of crying up or extolling. *Obs.*

1508 *Rere Endo-me* (Arb.) 74 Then with great commendacion he made many goodly predicacion. They will make notes many[e]s. 1535 Bellenden *Livy* x. xxvi. (S.T.S.) I. 232 Pr small pepil…hard iurafore be blasonyng & predicatioun of thair chiftanis ban, quhen he was dede. 1608 Gager *Pract. Phy. Exerag.* 8 That in our prayer and predication of God. *a* 1626 Br. Mayo *Rem. Wks.* (1630) 16 This man…had been a Hyperbolical predicator of the wonderful miracles done meerely by our *Lady at Ischam*.

† **c.** Proclamation, announcement. *Obs.*

1613-18 Dekker, *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1840) 124 Without other predication should be made throughout the Kingdome.

2. The action of predicating or asserting, or an instance of this; assertion, affirmation.

1579 FULKE *Heshkins' Paref.* 393 Is this a proper and essential] predication to say, Christ is a spirituall rocke? *a* 1677 BARO *Prim. Orig. Man.* v. iv. 109 It is as true a Predication to say that these were many, as it were in case they had all considered. 1821 PAGE *Lec. to Maidby on Man.* A college testimonial, whereby the word learning and all predications about it, are omitted.

b. *spec.* in *Logic*: The assertion of something of or about a subject.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 133 A predication in cases recte is a profession of assurance, and therefore is used properly in things which are to a manner the same, as Genus and Species, *Homer* and *mankind*. 1690 WILKINS *Chara. Real.* 40 When...the Predicate is said of the whole Subject according to the full latitude of its Predication. 1849 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 4 Predication...is a name for the combination of three words, 'subject', 'predicate', and 'copula'. 1853 *Mod. Logic* v. 5 § 3 (1856) I. 303 The most generally received notion of predication decidedly is that it consists in referring something to a class, *i.e.* either placing an individual under a class, or placing one class under another class. 1863 HUNT *Mother Engl. Grams.* (1879) 83 The Verb is the part of speech concerned in predication: (but is, in affirming or denying. 1864 SIDGWICK *Logic* v. 126 This rule is evidently founded upon the doctrine that all predication is classification.

¶ 3. *Erroneously* = PREDICTION.

1880 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 190 The foreknowledge and predication of events.

[In Cowell *Gold. Leg.* (1876) *predyscapes* appears to be misprinted for *perdyscyns*.]

Predicative (prĭ'dĭkătĭv, pre'dĭkĕtĭv), *a.* [ad. L. *predicātīv-us*: see PREDICATE v. and -IVE; cf. F. *predicatif*, -ive.] Having the quality of predicating, affirming, or asserting.

1638 *Pens. Pleiad. Soc.* III. 10 Thus the formation called the *casus subdistinctus*, according to the *nominativus* or predicative case of the Finnish and Lappish grammarians, may be employed either as an adverb or the stem of a verb. 1660 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xv. 338 Words which always conveyed a predicative meaning. 1883 J. FITZGERALD tr. *Sebastiani Fabricius* vi. 47 These things are all predicative of the Man made about one bundle. 1890 WORCESTER *Gospel of Life* 103 The Divine names which are proper to the Semitic languages are predicative and moral.

Hence **Predicatively** *adv.*, as a predicate.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 123 One step from nouns used predicatively. *Ibid.* 125. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* (Journal), *Dead!* In A noun or pronoun used predicatively is in the nominative case.

Predicator (prĕ'dĭkē'tăr). *Now rare.* [Early mod.F. *predycateur*, a. OF. *predicateor* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in 16th c. *prédicateur*, ad. L. *prædicātor* a proclaimer, praiser in public; in late and med.L. a preacher; agent-n. f. *prædicāre* to PREDICATE.] One who or that which predicates.

a. *spec.* A preacher; a preaching friar.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/2 The forme predycatours and mynours. 1485 — *G. de la Tour* xxxix. As the chyldren say, and the predycatours. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 123 A Monastery of Friers, of the order of the Predicators. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 491 Two Scottes, one of which was Predicator, and Superiour Dominus Collegii. 1800 J. CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 22 A tenement lying on the north side of the church and convent of the Predicators. 1839 THORNTON *Anc. Brit. Ch.* lv. (1848) 91 The first predicators of the gospel may...have subsisted in moving tracks in the vicinity of Glastonbury.

b. One who asserts, an asserter. *rare.*

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 9 Our modern assertors and predicators.

c. (See quot.)

1899 R. C. TEMPLE *Indic. Grams.* 56 Functionally a word is either...its bringer, or a synonym for itself...As indicants ...Six emphasizers...A predicator, or indicative of [the] predicate [of a sentence].

Hence **Predicatress**, *rare*, a female preacher.

1789 MRS. SLOSSON in *Fox Bourne Locke* (1876) I. v. 134 The impudence of the female predicatress.

+Predicato'rial, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *prædicātōri-us* (see NEXT) + -AL.] = PREDICATORY *a.* 1.

1572 MUNDAY tr. *Stat. Friars Carmel* I. 489 That...every thing member of predicatorial excellence. 1750 *Un. Weekly Mus.* (1824) I. *any* London...the most convenient and proper[ing theatre for predicatorial exhibitions.

Predicatory (prĕ'dĭkătĭ, -kē'tĕrĭ), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **pre-**. [ad. late L. *prædicātōri-us* adj., f. *prædicātor*: see PREDICATOR. Cf. obs. F. *prédicatoire* (Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a preacher; preaching.

1602 CARPENTER *Crucifixion* 330 A corrupt Dominican Friar...who was the chief ruler of the Predicatory family. 1642 *Sacred Heresies* 14 This is our predicatory Provision, when we advance to the Pulpit. 1804 MONTAGU *Dignity* 319 The most recent examples...are of the predicatory or oratorical kind. 1847 J. WILSON in G. Smith *Life* xiv. (1879) 178, I have recommended my moral bulletin service both predicatory and catechetical. 1877 BUNGE *Four Cdes. VII. Introd.* 105 Their slightly predicatory character must be pardoned.

2. Characterized by being predaimed or cried up.

1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 322 In his somewhat ostentatious and predicatory conversion.

†B. *sb.* (the adj. used absol.) One engaged in preaching; a preacher. *Obs. rare*—1.

1660 J. ROMANUS *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 25 The main design of their Institution being to Read, Preach, Write, and Represent the Word of God, which gives the occasion of having them Predicants or Predicatories.

+Predicature. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prædicāt-*, ppl. stem of *prædicāre* to PREDICATE + -URE.] Proclamation, public declaration.

1632 *Digby. Cent. York Harvard Ex.* For as much as the Session of the Exchequer...have in their predicature made a doubt whether the Parliament be dissolved or not, It is declared that the Parliament is dissolved.

Pre-dicrotic: see PRE- B. 1.

+Predi'ct, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *prædict-um* that which is foretold, prediction: cf. F. *predit* (obs. form *predict*).] A prediction.

c 1600 BRERE *Jerem. xiv, New yeas* I listened to Jeremy reynolds tell; Pointing to each his thunder, rayne and winde, Of any with Princes if it shal goe out By oft predict that I to hearers finde.

Predict (prĭdĭ'kt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *prædict-us*, pa. ppl. of *prædīcĕre* (see next).] Predicted. (In quot. const. as *pa. tple.*)

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1852) 213 There is but one great desire, human nature, Predict of every world and province.

Predict (prĭdĭ'kt), *v.* Also 6–7 **pre-**. [f. L. *prædict-*, ppl. stem of *prædīcĕre* to say beforehand, foretell, give notice of, advise, charge, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *dīcĕre* to say, tell.

Cf. F. *prédire* 'to foretell, forsay, presage, divine, prophesie' (Cotgr. 1611); It. *predire*, 'to foretell, to prophesie, to tell of a thing before it can so come' (Florio 1598), where neither has *predict* as an English word, though both use *prediction* in explaining the corresponding noun. *Predicted* ppl. adj. was in much earlier use: but the vb. is not in Shaks., nor even in Pope; it occurs once in Milton. In dictionaries it appears in Bailey 1721.]

+1. *trans.* To mention previously in a discourse or document. *Obs. rare.*

[1596: see PREDICTED 1.]

2. To foretell, prophesy, announce beforehand (an event, etc.). With simple obj. or obj. clause.

[1589: see PREDICTED *a.*] 1592 HUDSON *P. R.* 21 336 Prediction still supposes reason, Without reason no'd, what is predicts revokes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 563 We now all those things done by, and accomplish'd in him, which were long before predicted to us by the prophets. 1679 C. WYNN *Antichrist* 210 To prophesy, not as much by predicting future things, as by preaching the everlasting gospel. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 104 That...thou shalt predict what shall certainly come to pass. 1839 WORDSW. *Mem. Mutiny* xi. (1850) I. 113 Thence...predicted ye eclipse. 1858 LETTICE *Addr.* to viii, I predict that the beauty of next season will be a certain Caroline Lady Dedimus. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. (1885) 61 How often an observer can predict a man's actions better than the man himself.

3. *fatr.* To utter prediction; to prophesy.

1632 GAULE *Magastromancer* 196 The devil can both predict and make predictors. 1659 EUSEBIUS tr. *Acton Nunc & Discert* I. 303 The sacramentall instruments...predicted to the conquest with such a relation to their circumstances, as filled every one...with the utmost astonishment. 1893 MRS. CROWE *Lett.* (1883) II. 213 No one can predict as to the length of her life.

Predictable (prĭdĭ'ktăb'l), *a.* [f. PREDICT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being predicted or foretold.

1827 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. 1.6 Events governed by determinate causes seem to be regular and predictable, while the preceding proceedings...had declared to be irregular and unpredictable. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 Oct., The limit of predictable weather changes varies from two to four days.

Hence **Predictabi'lity**.

1868 *Rom Mont. & Man. Sc.* vi. 56 § 3 (1870) 402 The higher the constancy, the predictability of the agent, the higher the excellence attained. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. iv. 109 Buckle...proves the predictability of human actions by statistics.

Predi'cted, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *prædict-us*, pa. tple. of *prædīcĕre* (see PREDICT *v.*) + -ED 1.]

+1. Before mentioned, aforesaid. *Obs.*

1596 *Rep. Cold Palmers, Ladies, in Eng. Colds* (1630) 158 The Subjects, Dependers, or Men of the predicted persons. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Hb. Physicke* 215 We thinke the first powder...to be ordained for vses.

2. Prophesied, foretold, appointed beforehand.

1623 CockERAM, *Predicted, Foretold.* 1900 DIONIS *Pythagorean Philos.* 74 Here...he both said well & The place predicted. *Ibid.* At the predicted time the eclipse took place.

Prediction (prĭdĭ'kʃĕn), *sb.* [ad. L. *prædiction-em* a saying before, previsiing, prediction, n. of action f. *prædīcĕre* to PREDICT. Cf. F. *prédiction* (16th c.).]

1. The action of predicting or foretelling future events; also, an instance of this, a prophecy.

1581 PULAR (title) *Antiprognostication, that is to saye, Invective against the saiyes and vayneblade Predictions of the Astrologians, &c.* Nonconformist, etc., translated out of Latin. 1599–80 FRANCIS *Thalereth* (1595) 1000 Arsinoe made no mention of their prediction. 1624 BACON *Ess., Prophecies* (Arb.) 531 Dreames, and Predictions of Astrologie. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* v. (1739) 60 He was born at Bethlehem according to the Prediction of the Prophet Micah. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 472 The prince...predicted that Amsterdam would raise some difficulty. The prediction proved correct. 1881 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 230 An author who evidently identifies prophecy with prediction.

†b. Applied to a portent or omen. *Obs. rare.*

1600 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 18 Yet Cæsar shall go forth: for these Predictions Are to the world in generall, as to Cæsar.

+2. A statement made beforehand. *Obs. rare.*

1634 W. TROUGHT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1656) I. 38, I hope it shall not be said...that you can accuse his predictions, as untrue[ers, who never falsified his word with you.

Hence **†Predi'ctious** *a. Obs. nonce-wd. trans.* = PREDICTIVE 2. ; **†Predi'ctional** *a. Obs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of prediction.

a 1680 PLOT *Worsdon, Oxford.* (1860) 11. 209, I conceive it properly to intend the common Saxon Scholars and Scholars, which were observed predictional, as if they accomodate were the Index of the Volume of the Land. 1889 TRENCHARD *Comment Two Tales Chinese Sage* 50 What the deep Soothsayer predictioned before to pass, he now can by to earnest.

+Predi'ctious, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PREDICTION: see -IOUS.] Giving predictions; prophetic; portentous, ominous.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Oracles*, Dreams, There's great talk about A strange predictious Star, long since found out By learned Tycho Brahe.

Predictive (prĭdĭ'ktĭv), *a.* [ad. late L. *prædictīvus* foretelling, prognosticating, f. *prædīcĕre*: see PREDICT *v.* and -IVE.] Having the character or quality of predicting; indicative of the future.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* iv. 230 There is scarce any action which is not wholly predictive of our future. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* II. 243 Birds numerous flutter in the leaves of the Norwich predictive. 1830–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* II. (1855) 31 That baleful and fatal but predictive of a storm. 1878 C. STANFORD *Synch. Christ* II. 38 Using the word prophecy in its predictive sense.

b. Applied to the future tense when it simply asserts, without any admixture of will or obligation.

1810–31 BENTHAM *Cods. Const. Wks.* 1843 VIII. 320 In consequence of this muddleation, it required to be distinguished into two species:—1. The simply predictive future; 2. The obligation-future. 1840 LATHAM *Engl. Lang.* (1856) 483 The prediction future.—*I shall be there*...means simply that the speaker will be present...The promissive future.—*I will be there*...means that he intends being so.

Hence **Predi'ctively** *adv.*, in a predictive manner or form, by way of prediction; **Predi'ctiveness**.

1892 DIONYSIUS *Old C. Chat* xxxi. 'It was Miss Edwards who did that, I know'...said Miss Matthews predictively. 1898 C. STANFORD *Synch. Christ* viii. Attributing the day to which we live, and predictively speaking of Christian times. *a* 1900 A. R. BRADSHAW *Old Test. Prophs.* xiii. (1903) 194 Whereby they were made predictively useful.

Predictor (prĭdĭ'ktăr). Also **-or**. [n. med.L. *prædictor*, agent-n. from *prædīcĕre*: see PREDICT *v.* and -OR.] One who (or that which) predicts or foretells.

1592 HUDSON *Jesuits.* xx. xxxvi. 124 *Predictors*...a foretaller of things to come. 1632 [see PREDICT *v.* 3]. 1708 *Secret Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. 1 who Wharton for both but beat the corpse of the poor man's death, as well as the predictor. 1892 S. C. BURDON *Cassiv. Ode* in *Trin. Coll. Soc.* XXIX. 348 The Nippon is also a predictor and a weathercock. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 3/1 Official predictor of the weather in the United States. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 549 The barometer...as a predictor, is complete in the ordinary way of use.

Predictory (prĭdĭ'ktĕrĭ), *a.* [f. PREDICTION: see -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to a predictor; having the quality of predicting, predictive.

1632 GAULE *Magastromancer* 46 They are...deserted, as well as deceiving, in their promising or predictory suggestions. *a* 1661 FULLER (*Worthies, London* (1662) II. 103 Nicholas Comparetus of his Progenie in his Poeticall Genethliacon, gives him an prediction of those Victories he afterwards got. 1796 *Monthly Mirror* II. 120, I shall leave to ask...any predictory information from such creatures Manes. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 198 Arguments against the possibility of predictory power.

Predigastric: see PRE- A. 4.

Predigest (prĭdĭjĕ'st, -dāi-), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DIGEST *v.*; cf. late L. *prædigestus* that has well digested.] *trans.* To digest beforehand (with quot. 1663 cf. DIGEST *v.* 8); *spec.* to treat (food), before its introduction into the body, by a process similar to digestion, in order to render it easily digestible. Also *fig.* Hence **Predige'sted** *ppl. a.*

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* iv. App. 224 Liquors laboring to the full and ripely of predigested Blood. 1892 *Cent. Dict., Predigest*, to digest more or less completely by artificial means before introduction into the body. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 14/1 Shakespeare...was grappled with before...in the form and has been predigested for us.

Predigestion (prĭdĭjĕ'sʧĕn, -dāi-). [f. PRE- A. 1 + DIGESTION: so F. *prédigestion*.]

+1. Premature or over-hasty digestion. *Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Dispatch* (Arb.) 292 Affected dispatch...is like that which the Physicions call pre-digestion, or hasty digestion, which is sure to fill the body full of Crudities, and secret seeds of diseases. 1658 F. MANNING *Pareus in Obad.* 21 Speaking Wits, whose hasty Vein betrays a Predigestion in the Brain.

2. Digestion (of food) by artificial means before introduction into the stomach.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 139 After a time the degree of predigestion should be very gradually lessened. 1900 *Ibid.* V. 818 Milk cannot with safety be submitted for any great length of time to predigestion.

Prodigital, **-dilatator**: see PRE- B. 3, A. 4 b.

†Predikant (prĕ'dĭkănt). Also **predicant**. [Du.: see PREDICANT.] A minister of the Dutch Protestant church, esp. in South Africa.

[1634 BRERETON *Trav. Holland*, etc. 41 On the one side, was placed the minister (the predicant).] 1849 R. MOFFAT in *Daily News* 24 Feb. (1906) 6/2 They have a measure of religious knowledge imbibed from the Bible and their itinerant predikants. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 56 Our father, the Predikant, always warned me against nothing more. 1903 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 250/2 The first of a succes-

sion of predilasses at Tadcaster [Southern India] was the synod at Diocesan Catholic priest, and a change or translation of... this bible into Portuguese, from Fernando d'Almeida.

Predilect (prĭdĭlĕ'kt), *a. rare.* [ad. med. L. *prædilect-us*, pa. pple. of *prædiligĕre* to choose or love before others: see PRE- A. 1 and DILECT.] Chosen or favoured in preference to others. So † **Predilected** *Obs.*

a 1656 *Mankind* (Brandt) 238 My predylecte sonn, whom he hir... *Ibid.* 239 My predilecte speciall, in wy worthy to know my love. *a* 1774 W. HAYES *Charitable Hearts Praise* (1801) 36/2 Hare's to its predilected children grown. The wildlife upon whose experience and wants. 1880 Miss. BIRD *Golden Chersonese* (Overland) II. 200 The Sihos is the predilect object of public charity in England.

Predilection (prĭdĭlĕ'kʃən). [a. F. *prédilection* (16th c.), ad. L. type **prædilectiōn-em*, n. of action f. med.L., *prædiligĕre*: see prec. and DILECTION.] A mental preference or partiality; a favourable predisposition or prepossession.

1792 BURKE *Dissert.* iv. (1797) 234 It is almost impossible not to feel a predilection for that which suits our particular turn and disposition. 1798 SYDNEY *Lond. Towers* (1876) I. 180 (*Translation*), I have a predilection for the whole corps of veterans. 1808 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* iv, Robert had never testified much predilection for riotous exercise. 1880 CAIRNS *Sunday* iv. 104 Sir Robert Peel avowed his own predilection for a central form of term.

Predilective, *a. rare.* [f. L. *prædilect-*, ppl. stem of *prædiligĕre*: see PREDILECT and -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or showing predilection.

1798 COLERIDGE *Notes Eng. Divines* III. 372, I see nothing impossible in such a percentage taking advantage of your predilective superiority.

Pre-diluvial (prĭdĭlū'vĭăl), *a. Geol.* [f. PRE- II. 1 + DILUVIAL.] Of or belonging to an age before that of the Diluvium or Northern Drift.

1847 J. TAYLOR *North. Foss.* xxvi. 269 The Kirkdale, which is the pre-diluvial cave must have been a tremendous raging gorge.

Prediluvian (prĭdĭlū'vĭăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. PRE- II. 1 + DILUVIAN.] = ANTEDILUVIAN: **A.** *adj.* Existing or occurring before the Noachian deluge. **B.** *sb.* One who lived before the Deluge.

1824 COLLINS *Scripture* 269 Predilevians, scribbled and pompous theory of the mystical Scheme a fantastical Dream. 1859 WILLIS in H. Hopkins *Memoir* (1860) 302 The original language spoken by Adam and the prediluvian race of men, if still the pure dialect Hebrew, has disappeared.

Pre-dilute, **-discipline**, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2, etc.

Prediscover (prĭdĭskŭ'vəɹ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To discover beforehand.

1653 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 42 These holy men did prudently prediscover that differences in judgements would unavoidably happen in the Church. 1766 BLACKBURNE *Confess.* (1767) 221 It is supposing them to have prediscovered the dissensions, that would happen in the church an hundred years after they were dead.

So **Prediscovery** [PRE- A. 2], previous discovery.

1653 T. HALL *Whitaker's Testament* 27 To these he then, not in discovery... but after fitted to the predilections and apprehensions of it. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 482 A quotation from Ovid... Spark, touching the prediscovery, and, consequently, the right of dominion over certain islands in the South seas.

Predispansant (prĭdĭspæ'nsănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 pre-. [f. PRE- A. 1, 2 + DISPENSANT.]

A. *adj.* Predisposing. *Now rare.*

1623 [SIR TAYLOR G.] *Essays* II. 82 Sect. 2. 6 These graces ...are given to men irregularly and without any order of predispansant causes. 1862–74 *Good's Study Med.* ed. 4) III. 527 Scrofulousness occurs in many persons without any manifest predispansant cause.

B. *sb.* A predisposing influence or cause.

1771 *Lett. to Dr. Cadogan on Diss. Gout* 7 My neighbour is free from this predispansant, and escapes it. 1832 *Trans. R. Agricult. Soc.* XIII. v. 373 Secondary causes, or predispansants to the disease.

Hence **Predispansancy** [see -ANCY], the quality of being predispansant or causing predisposition.

a 1846 Power is cited by WORCESTER.

Predisposal (prĭdĭspō'zăl). [PRE- A. 2.] Previous disposal.

1708 *Prateus* I. 109 If you had not considered that desirable event impossible, by the predisposal of yourself... your heroine would have become your wife. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 28 This contemplation of possible occurrences, and predisposal of what shall happen.

Predispose (prĭdĭspō'z), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DISPOSE: cf. F. *prédisposer* (13th c. in HATZ.-DARM.), and L. *prædisponĕre* as predisposed.]

1. *trans.* To dispose (a person, etc.) beforehand; to render liable or subject *to* something; to put into a favourable or suitable frame or condition; to incline or adapt previously. Also *absol.*

1656 [see PREDISPOSED]. 1664 T. BUDGELL *The Lawes* 2 iv. 36 Vegetable productions require the heat of the Sun, to predispose and excite in the Earth, and the fruits. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), Unless nature be predisposed to friendship by its own propensity. 1800 *Med. Trad.* IV. 293 As a hot summer kindly excites the cholera, so it predisposes to diarrhœa and dysentery. 1834 BUCHANAN *Sp. Fernando Adm.* 43 The relief...only predisposed him for an earlier relapse into the more melancholy mood. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 147 The majority of his judges...were predisposed to condemn him. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 3/8 Hydrogen...being mixed with a certain quantity of air, the presence of which could only help to predispose for an explosion.

2. To dispose of, give away, or bequeath before. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 20 Finding the other designed for him predisposed by gavell. 1827 CARTER *Pract. Reg.* xx. 350 Assured of wealth, the sons of simple heart, To every friend had predisposed a part.

Hence **Predispo'sing** *ppl. a.*, that predisposes; that renders favourable, inclined, or susceptible.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. 82 His own purposes and predisposing thoughts. 1793 *Friendly Addr. to Poor* 21 Many things concur ...to form a predisposing cause for such disorders. 1846 R. L. WORDSWORTH *Theol. Incarnation* 266 (1850) 382 There is one radical defect—the want of some predisposing grace on the part of God. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 7 Sept. 540 You end of the hot season is the predisposing, in many predisposing to malaria.

Hence **Predispo'sedness**, the quality of being predisposed; predisposition.

1846 T. CHALMERS *Night Dedicated* 23 A grazing away is a predispossedness for success. 1881 H. MORE *Rep. Dan.* v. 140 Whether the difference lie merely in the predispossedness of the persons, or in a subtle grace or Philosophy.

Predisposition (prĭdĭspŏzĭ'ʃən). [f. PRE- A. 2 + DISPOSITION; cf. mod.F. *prédisposition*.]

1. The condition of being predisposed or inclined beforehand (*to* something or *to do* something); a previous inclination or favourable state of mind.

1646 PARK *Aglaia* § 158 That the Spirits of the Teacher put in Motion, should worke with the Spirits of the Learner, a Predisposition to offer to Imbare. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communic.* ii. ii. 331 St. Austin reckoning what predisposition is necessary by way of preparation to the holy Sacrament, says, Humility. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, Cock and Fox Dedic. Poets of Superstition and visionary Predispositions to Forgiveness. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke's Hist.* (1887) 113 There had long been a predisposition to larceny.

2. *spec.* A physical condition which renders its possessor liable to the attack of disease.

1626 BACON *Nat. Hist.* VIII. Wks. 1874 I. 734/1 It (the ensuing sickness) was conceived to be ground from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. ii. 196 External Accidents are often the occasional causes of the Kings Evil, but they always suppose a predisposition of the Body to it. 1797 PENNIE *Philos. Parl.* (1798) 310 Unlike of the Fates according to Diseases, and the Pre-Dispositions to them. 1801 *Med. Trad.* V. 53 Predisposition to Small-pox. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Prothol.* (ed. 2) 102 Here... there may even exist some special predisposition of the tissues themselves.

Hence **Predispositional** *a.*, of or pertaining to predisposition.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. i. (1861) 247 Results from predispositional state, or actually sanctified property.

Predisti'nguish (prĭ-), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To distinguish by way of preference. Hence **Predisti'nguished** *ppl. a.*, distinguished before or above others.

1776 *Lex Talionis* 21 Of saving Grace a predistinguish'd Host. 1819 CHALMERS *Lect. Seven. in Bridg. Lib.* (1867) 331 How shall the low predistinguish'd Christian wretch rise ...from the suspicions and friendly lords of warning?

† **Predivina'tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prædivinātiōn-em*, n. of action from *prædivināre*: see next. Cf. obs. F. *prédivination* (1442 in Godef.).] The divining of events beforehand.

1623 *Adv. Don Sebast.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 401 Many matters that he had seen take event according to his predivination. 1811 PLANCHÉ, *Predivination*, a prediction or guessing. 1823 in CRABB.

† **Predivi'ne,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prædivināre* to divine beforehand, have a presentiment of: see PRE- A. 2 and DIVINE *v.* Cf. obs. F. *prédiviner* (1530 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To divine beforehand, presage, prognosticate.

1609 WARNER *Ep. Ded. Syr.* Which did...predivine the...happiness of Plato. 1626 S. C. *Planet Whitehall*, etc. (1871) 28 Astronomers. Can pre-divine of famines, plagues, and wars. 1820 DIBDIN *Sorrow*, 23 Sept. 40 (Dan who) he the heavens never so obscure, will presage, and prognosticate, and predivine disasters and misfortunes ofttimes from it.

Predominance (prĭdŏ'mĭnăns). Also 7 **pre-**. [f. as PREDOMINANT + -ANCE. Cf. F. *prédominance* (16th c.).] The fact or position of being predominant: **a.** *Astrol.* Ascendency, superior influence.

1625 BACON (ed. *Stonyhurst*) (1878) 111 Both have influence from two contrary rays, which hinder our happiness or our misfortune according to the course predominance. 1800 FLETCHER *Sun Vigs.* 10, I, The sullen Saturn had gained dominance at your nativity! *a* 1850 *Don Sebastian* (1878) (A person) which the Angel under the Constellation and Predominance of such Planets, that no Enchantment might against it prevail.

b. *generally.* Prevailing or superior influence, strength, or authority; prevalence, preponderance. In early use frequently of the heavens.

1600 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, There's not a beauty from Ilion that imperial predominance Can any affection. *a* 1627 H. SMITH *Wks. Jubilee* 90, 10, Now a Scorpion is A cruel conquered creature by whom Faith hath the predominance, but other with fire. 1888 SIDNEY *Sarum* (1907) V. 21, 400 It is really no small disposition of the Protectorate of Cromwell over Ireland. 1892 BARNES *Notwoods* 20, 1708 (1868) I. 24 The early predominance of reinforced vigour. 1893 KARL *Gerhardt Rom. novels.* (1896) 235 This predominance of brawn from the southward and eastward.

Predominancy. [f. as next + -ANCY.] The quality of being predominant; an instance of this; the fact of being predominant; = prec.

1598 FLORIO, *Predominatione*, predomination, predominancie. 1603–12 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 368 The predominancie of Custome is every where vi-ible. 1611 FLORIO *Second Fr. Bk.* 51, 21 The young Governour... tooke her aside out to be a little arrogant by the vehemencie and more predominancy. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ii. 183 An Inflammation... Ordination, Schirrous, Exulceration, according to the predominancy of sanguine, Pegme, or choler. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1802) 178 Mars claims predominancy over all these wholesome herbs. 1738 MIDDLETON *Fitzmaur. Lett.* (1784) 180 To be influenced to his interest or applause...by the predominancy or subsidiency of his favorite humours. 1860–74 *Good's Study Med.* ed. 4) III. 410 Affected with a predominancy of rigid over chronic action.

Predominant (prĭdŏ'mĭnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *prédominant* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. type **prædominant-em*, pres. pple. of **prædominārī*, *-āre*: see PREDOMINATE.]

A. *adj.* Predominating.

1. Having ascendancy, power, influence, or authority over others; superior, ascendant, prevalent.

In early use a term of Astrology, also of Physiology.

Predominant branch of a tree (Hort.): see DOMINANT 2. *Predominant nerve (Med.)*: the main or principal nerve, as in the hand of monkeys. *Predominant partner*: a phrase applied after Lord Rosebery's visit to England among the several constituents of the United Kingdom.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 274 You are not ignorant, of undoubtedly being predominant... towards west to south-west. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 29 And whose star is predominant, Full soone the Canker death eates vp that Plant. 1620 — *All's Well* I. i. 211 *Hel.* The warres hath so kept you vnder, that you must needes be borne vnder Mars. *Par.* When he was predominant. 1629 PRYNNE *Cal. Anat.* (1630) 34 Why do not the predominant Party in Parliament...make England beyond Trent another Kingdom? 1731 *Common Sunshine* No. 103 ¶ 3 The temporary effect of a predominant passion. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 511 After the power of the English became predominant. 1883 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. A strange which was apt to make the women's voices predominant in the chorus. 1892 *Lit. Remembrancer Sp. Nov. Lib.* 12 Mar. (Harcourt — XXII. 30), The noble Marquess [of Salisbury] made one remark on the subject of Irish Home Rule with which I...am bound to entire accord. He said that before Irish Home Rule is conceded by the Imperial Parliament, England, as the predominant Member of the partnership of the Three Kingdoms, will have to be convinced of its justice and expedy. 1894 *Times* 29 Mar. 9/1 But if only a simple majority was contemplated, why the attempt to England as the predominant partner? Mr. Gladstone had a majority, and tried by no old to carry Home Rule against the predominant partner. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 6/4 If the predominant partner theory was to be carried out in the next Government.

b. More vaguely: More abundant as an element; more frequent; prevailing, prevalent.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 488 A third [Celsitian sand] of an equall moitie and temperature, wherein a man shall not perceive any one manifest predominance. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. 32 (1643) 176 The Equator where heat is most predominant. 1705 ERASMUS *Tho. Paten Lond.*, Those celestial pleasures so fashionable and predominant in the age we live in. 1892 *Pall Mall Budget* 17 Mar. (1893) II. 10. 1/2 The predominant Eton element. 1898 HOLMAN *Voyager*, 41 The wet side being that towards which the predominant winds blow.

† **c.** With *of*: Domineering over, overruling. *Obs.*

1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 106 They went to procure money, and predominant of his Majesties Resolutions, that they forbare not those outrages.

d. *fig.* Superior in position, towering over.

1737 HOLLBERG tr. *Nadbeg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlii. 96 The Capella...does predominate over every object. 1887 A. BARRY *Life C. Bunsen* vii. 251 Made the south boldly predominate.

2. *Her.* (See quots.)

1766–87 PORNY *Heraldry Chron., Predominant*, this term is sometimes used in Heraldry to signify that the Field is one of one Tincture. *Ibid.* 76 When none Metal, Colour, or Fur, is spread all over the Surface or Field, such a Tincture is said to be predominant.

B. *sb.* That which predominates: **a.** A predominating person, influence, power, or authority; a predominating quality, fact, or feature.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxiii. (1602) 163 We are Predominants, say we. 1599 *Warner Cyrus* 307 Reason, my Lord, was the predominant. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii, You must first have an especial care to fit women your humour, that is suppose not confounded the your predominant or fancying. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 272 The Sun...was the Predominant in Greece, and the Moon in Persia. 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* 320, I venture to call the prominent quality a predominant as opposed to the latent.

† **b.** A predominating or besetting sin. *Obs.*

1633 W. STRUTHER in *Spottiswoode Trans. Ecc. Pa.* xxxvi. 2 Every man's predominant is a beast of Satan's enfolding and perishing. 1699 EARL WARR *Mem.* (1763) 153 I was ill employed, promoting other my likes and predominants.

c. *Wood Physiology.* (See quot.)

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Grasses, Sedges* § 234. Predominants — which are 8, 36, 18, 24, 29, 1, 22, 6, 15, 11, 25, 25, being so called because they prevail over the subsidiary, three-lobed, one of the sections, and reign by their own power in their stead.

Predominantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a predominant manner or degree; with superior influence; preponderatingly.

1681 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1694) III. § 2. 268/2 Our Wills being already predominantly inclined to follow God, and take triumph in him. 1713 *Lett. to Prowde* 29 A Longing to view distant Climes or predominantly reigned in my Thoughts. 1884 *Manch. Examr.* 27 Aug. 5/2 Down to the beginning of the reign of George III., the House was predominantly Whig.

Predominate (*prɪdɒmɪneɪt*), *a.* Now *rare*. [1550. a mistaken form for PREDOMINANT, prob. after such verbs as *moderate, temperate*.] = PREDOMINANT.

1592 Monox *Prognostication* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) II. 242 Mercury being Lord and predominate in the house of Fortune. 1597 Bright *Thesaurie God's Treasures* (1616) 309 When crueltie once beginneth to bee predominat, it is so remediles that it neuer ceaseth. 1609 Tourn. *Quarrell*, sig. I 3 When such is predominate...it produceth so many kinds of direfull effects. 1754 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) II. 21. 136 He gave way to his predominate bias. 1800 Helen Wells *Constantia Neville* Ind. 6 II. 273 They commonly possessed...the predominate and qualities of both Egyptians and Africans. 1889 R. Bisset *Wish Land's End* 331 The accumulation he [Wesley] founded seems to be the standing or predominate noise here.

Predominate (*prɪdɒmɪneɪt*), *v.* Also 6 pre-. [f. med.L. **prædominātus* (prob. used in 13–16th c. L.): see PREDOMINE and -ATE 3. It might also be f. F. *prédominer*, like *limiter*, etc.: see -ATE 3 6.]

† **1.** *trans. Astrol.* To have ascendancy, to exert controlling influence. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/1 The ascendentall constellation which ouer vs is predominating. 1598 Lodge, *Margarite Pr.* v. 11, 1594. I shall soon him with my owne[ill] : a shall being like a Mariner see the Cockebill horse-[ ] will predominate ouer the planet. a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 147 For Saturne principally predominating, or Saturnists disposed vnto wiuds and bodies to a dull heauinesse.

2. *generally.* **a.** To have or exert controlling power, to lord it *over*; to surpass in authority or influence, to be superior.

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 108 Our Silliesers, and other most justly deserueder regnall privileges with the Romans,...to the huge wheme Deuises had raised their spirit a desire to predominate. 1623 Cockeram 2, To Governe or rule,...predominate,...domineere. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 237 The women in those parts never predominate. 1807 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 2) I. 1. viii. 87 In the period of the independence of Britain, one tyrant is said to have predominated over the rest. 1855 Herbert *Leg. Chr.* xx. iv. V. 100 The Frenchmen soon began to predominate over the Pontiff.

b. To be the stronger, main, or leading element; to prevail, preponderate.

1592 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 67 Where this element predominateth in the mixture. a 1667 Petty *Pol. Arith.* I. (1690) 13 Those who predominate in Shipping, and Fishing, have a more excellent Genius, as to Navigation, all parts of the World. 1791 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 2 The feelers that predominate in our hearts. 1839 Miscellaneous *Lither. Lyst.* I. 2. 137 The Scotchmen for the most part predominating over the Belgæ. 1861 Owen in *Athen.* 5 Sept. 440/3 Since the foundation of the Museum in 1753, when the collections of printed books and manuscripts predominated.

c. To occupy a more commanding position; to tower *over*.

1804 Scott *Wav.* viii. A huge bear, carved in stone, predominated over a large stone-basin. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v. The tall goblin and elves of the century predominate over the tiny white-washed church.

3. *transf.* To dominate over, prevail over, control. Now *rare*.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 140 Let your close fire predominate his smoke, And be not turn'd by him. 1637 Cölestine I. 72 You happy prisoner, that predominate humane actions, and do...[*sic*] *Spheridd Fetters* II. 93 The fruition of your natures predominated the glare of your riches. 1892 A. E. Lee *Hist. Lullenden* (Orkn) II. 103 The ambition for suitable offices which predominated the original plans seems to have been forgotten in pursuit of pecuniary comfort.

Hence **Predominated** *ppl. a.* = PREDOMINATE *a.* 1592 Bright *Ent., Partitio* (1608) 38 According to that prae-ripe which is predominated and is found to have the greater influence.

Predominately, *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. PREDOMINATE *a.* + -LY 2.] = PREDOMINANTLY.

1592 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xx. (1698) 171 Nature ...it is women cannot be predominately hot. 1642 Manton *Enoch* (1658) I. 66 In persons of a predominately earthly tone of mind. 1850 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 202/2 Used too predominately, to the dwarfing or suffusion of other features.

Predominating, *ppl. a.* [f. PREDOMINATE *v.* + -ING 2.] That predominates; controlling, ruling, prevailing; rarely, dominating, lording it.

1592 Dekker, &c. *Whore* (1604) v. 1188 The pride of some predominating will. 1666 Boyle *Origin Formes & Qual.* 317 Not to specify the Predominating to the Determining Forces. 1800 Gen. Repos. *S. Hist.* 101, But then ...that 'star' must be visible to her, not cede and predominating to his opinions. 1904 *Spectator* May, 18th Impassioned is the predominating characteristic of Judaism.

Hence **Predominatingly** *adv.*

1883 Pauperism *Handbook, Beaconsfield* 101 Either...some Predominatingly the other. 1903 *Open Court. N. Y.* 18, 198 Persons of chagrin in Canada are marked by the use exclusively or predominatingly of the divine name Elohim.

Predomination (*prɪdɒmɪneɪʃən*). *Now rare or Obs.* [n. of action from PREDOMINATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action, fact, or condition of predominating; predominance; ascendancy. (Often in *Astrol.* and in the doctrine of the humours.)

1588 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 119 So great a predomination hath this name of Sabby in the hearts of a number. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 330 The chiefe occasion, according to the predomination of the humour inflicted. 1613 W. Simonds *Rev. Pract.* 6 Hath thy slaues malignes been such, That their predominations sway so much Over the rest? a 1642 Howell *Lett.* (1892) II. 60 The perpetual conflict of the humours within us for predomination. 1654 Fullarton *Scholastick Masonry*...Iohnes the predomination of those other Planets with whome he is in Conjunction. 1683 Dominion of *Aqu. in Rainwell*, You would not trust to the predomination of right, which, you believe, is in your opinion.

Predominator. *rare*—1. [agent-n. from PREDOMINATE *v.*: see -OR.] A predominating agent.

1854 Gentile Pilate *Notes to* ii. 30 The chief predominators in the business was to be two grains of pulvis magnesiæ.

† **Predomine.** *v. Obs.* [app. a. F. *prédominer* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **prædominare* (which may have been used in med. or 16th c. L.), f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 *dominari*, later *-āre*, to be master, rule, f. *dominus* lord, master.

Like the other words of the group, in early use in Astrology, also in the doctrine of the humours.]

1. *Intr.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 1, 2.

1590 Spenser *Fac. Queene* I. ii. 104 So th' Elements in Water predominding If hot, and cold, and moist, and dry doth bring. 1598 Drayton *Legs* iv. 390 To my remembrance hauing then to chuse, There as the first predominding the time, 1602 R. Bancks *Contrad. Inffortunate Prisoner*, 9 Shall perishe in so farre predomine with you, that we...must be rejected Apostates? 1656 J. Brown *Life Faith* (1684) I. v. 109 The astounding and predomining of carnal fears.

2. *trans.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 3.

1590 W. Gosse *Diet. Heroes* (1727) 1 How far those predomine or influence them, we are much at a loss to know.

† **Predominer-y,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PRE- A. 5 + DOMINEER; prob. influenced by F. *prédominer*.] trans. To overrule, domineer over.

1592 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* (R. C.), Being governed and predominiered by that quicke and ready spirite.

† **Predomi·nion.** *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 5 + DOMINION, after *predominate*, etc.] Superior power; predominance, prevalence.

1607 Willobie *Avis.* Glass sig. c3 Of the predominion of any element, the complexion both die...determination. 1611 Florio, *Predominio*, a Rainedie or predominion. 1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* II. § 10 By the predominion of the other Principles, made solid.

† **Predominize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PREDOMINE (or its source) + -IZE.] *trans.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 3.

1648 Earl of Westmorland *Odes Sacra* (1655) 19 And so ruling the Fury, stint the Rage Of nations doth predominize this age.

† **Predo·miny,** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. type **prædominium*: see PRE- A. 5 and DOMINIUM.] Superior power or authority; predominance.

(Used in the translation cited, but not in Textus.)

1431–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 The Romanes made petycote to Martius, a noble knyghte, that he schulde have predomyny of the citee [*potitio Asyriorum*], and a perpetuelle seignory. If he coulde delyuer that citee. *Ibid.* 233 Obteynynge the predomyny by strengthe and power. 1432–50 *Hardyng Contn. of Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 300 That noueltie and discorde schulde not have predomyny afterwarde.

Predone (*prɪdēn*), *ppl. a. rare*—1. [f. PRE- A. 1 or (?)6 + DONE.] Already done; or (?) completely done, finished, exhausted.

1830 Knowles in *Life* (1839) II. xviii. 99, I am...in one degree sad and gladness with work of various kinds at once.

Predoom (*prɪdūm*), *v.* Also 7 pre-. [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* **a.** To pronounce the sentence or doom of beforehand; to precondemn. **b.** To bring-ordain (sense doom) *to*. So **Predoomed** (*-dūmd*), **Predooming** *ppl. adjs.*

1618 *Doctor Alexander* Revels 5 I have ever been held a Prædooming Bird. 1788 *Stat. in Ann. Reg.* 52/2 The Scotch Masters pretended that he was predoomed by the...decrees of heaven to fill up the measure of divine vengeance. 1798 Coleridge *Dram. Reviews* (1811) The industrious angel-spirits, (not oft...despair, save Mary's course To the predoom'd adventure). 1832 Tennyson *Lotos-E.* 9 *Eleäm* 791 All Had marvel what the maid might be, but none Predoom'd her so unworthy. 1880 Miss Braddon *Sir. Rigaud* II. x. 210 His predoomed future unfolding to the innocent by a reckless indulgence of his own inclination in the present. 1883 R. Buchanan in *St. James Gaz.* May 430 Shall Man, predoom'd, Cling to his sinking straw of consciousness?

Preboreal: see PRE- B. 3.

† **Predour.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *predour* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prædātor*-em plunderer, pillager.] A robber, plunderer, marauder.

1377 Hollingshed *Descr. of Engl.* vi. 13 In Cheua. I, The Earle with his bande made boote fore after, & dogging still the track of the predoure, he came to the place where the fact was wrought.

† **Pre·dy,** *a. Naut. Obs.* [Doubtful. obscure: most writers have associated it in some way with ready. (The suggestion has been made that the *y* was developed out of the word of command 'Make the ship ready' (cf. steer, steady). This is not impossible; though it assumes the identity of the vowel sound in ready and predy, which is not proved.)]

Prepared for action, ready.

1627 in J. S. *Corbett Shipping Instruct.* (1902) 80 That the sayle to every ship should be consonaged and made predy especially by one shipe alone. a 1628 Capt. N. Boteler *Dialogues about Sea Services* (1683) 183 When a Ship is to be made ready for a Fight, the Word of Command is, make the Ship Predy, or make Predy the Ordnance. And a Predy Ship is when all her Decks are cleared, and her Guns and all her small Shot, and everything of that Nature, well fixed for a Fight. And likewise to make the Hold Predy is to secure everything handsomly there, and to remove anything that may be troublesome. Hence 1708 in PHILLIPS.

So † **Pre·dy** *v. Obs.*, to make ready.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Grammar* (n. 38 Predy, or make ready to set sayle. 1702 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Predy the Ship, or Ready the Ordnance*, is as much as to make Things ready for a Fight. 1887 Sweet *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Predy*, or *Priddy*, a word formerly used to see ships fit for sea ready; as *Predy the main-deck*, or *gun to chase*.

Hence **Pre·dyness** *rare*—1.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Grammar* (n. 38 Predyness, wood, brewery, marble, &c.

† **Pree,** *sb.*1 *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *pré* = L. *prātum* meadow, or a. obs. F. *pree* fem. = L. *prāta*, pl. of *prātum*.] A meadow.

a 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 24 In a Writ the generall shall be put before the speciall: as land before pree, pasture, wood, brewery, marble, &c.

† **Pree,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [app. a. F. *pré*—L. *præs* as in *vendere, ire a. obs. F. pre fem.*—L. *prāta*, pl. of *prātum*.] A meadow.

a 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 24 In a Writ the generall shall be put...before the speciall: as land before pree, pasture, wood, brewery, marble, &c.

Pree (*prī*), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Also 8- **prie.** [A shortened form of PROVE *v.*; cf. Sc. *gie, hae, lie, tae, tee, tine, heve, lief.*] *trans.* To make proof or trial of; to try what (a thing) is like, *esp.* by tasting. *Pree the maut of*, to kiss.

'*A true Ballad, 'Here the witeh I be*' (in R. Bell's *Ballads*, 1857), He (a horse) shakes his head above the mouth that does not pree the corn. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 A web of good stirling to pree. 1788 Burns *Address* viii. Nae heavy bids, that even I shall pree, Shall taste so sweet. 1813 Burns *Halloween* x. Wad, unwinkin, pree'd her bonie mou. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* (1871) 16, I am to pree...haste to join your good cheer. 1897 *Chambers' Journ.* 1 maun A maiden...of proving the metwurst in lifting out a portion of a train and examining it. 1898 Barrie *Sent. Tommy* xiv. 213 He had no thought of proving [some] sweetie nor.

Hence **Pree** *sb.*2, a trial, a taste; **Pree-ing** *vbl. sb.*, proving, trying, tasting.

1827 Gilf. *Ann. Parish* xxvii, The first taste and proving of what was in. 1834 D. Wingate *Repose of Sin*, who were those I got a pree, I bade guide day. 1879 J. Wilson *Tidings* 189 Gie me a pree, but no my fill. 1893 Crockett *Jacksaughs* ii. 64 The proof o' the pudden's the pree o' 't.

Pre-earthly, -economic: see PRE- B. 1.

Preechn, Preels, Preef, variants of PRELATE, PRELIM, PROOF.

Pre-elect, *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *præelect-us*, pa. pple. of med.L. *præeligĕre* to choose before, prefer; or f. PRE- A. 1, 5 + ELECT *a.*] Chosen beforehand or before others; chosen in preference to others.

a 1589 Calvin *Elect-election* xxxiii, 193 He, noble man, preelect & chosen before all other Kinds that hath about this 1913 Bridges *St. Wordsworth* v. 103 This gracious virgin and greatest alliance. 1841 Fuller, *Preacher*, preelect, forechosen. 1858 E. Caswall *Poems* 34 Thou with all predestinate dost I As the mother preelect. 1870 Emerson (1887) 262 This is that blessed Mary pre-elect God's virgin.

Pre-elect (*prɪɪlĕkt*), *v.* [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To elect or choose beforehand.

1592 Fiat. *A. & M. Ant.* II. 536/1 In the divine prescience of God, whiche had chosen and predestined her before the worlde to be the mother of the Lord. 1611 Cotgr., *Predestiner*, fore-chuse, pre-elect. 1708 Phillips, *Pre-elected*, elected, or chosen before-hand. 1890 Nelson *Mod. Hymns* (1889) 153 Ere the world was, pre-elected.

b. To elect to an office by anticipation. *rare.*

1830 J. H. Moss *Life R. Bentley* (1837) II. 42 An appeal was also presented to the Vice-Chancellor ... against the Master, who had *preelected* his own Widow Bradford, to a Fellowship in a College Meeting, at which only four of the twelve Fellows were present. *Ibid.* 134 Four persons, commonly deemed his inferiors in merit, were successful; two of them being pre-elected for the following year.

Pre-election (*prɪɪlĕkʃən*), *sb.* Also 7 PRE-. [Pre- A. 1, 5. Cf. obs. F. *préelection* (Godef.).]

† **1.** Choice of one person or thing in preference to others; selection, preference. *Obs.*

1589 Pettenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xiiii. (Arb.) 230 We must ascribe this to your pre-election of the first Poetes. 1612 A. Stafford *Niobe* 62 A free prædestine, is not but of good, nor a free choosing but of ioile. 1624 Mabberia tr. *Hieronimo* 21, 187 Aristotle, taking small leue to those Magnifis, wherein law was forcibly poised, without any pre-election of his owne, infinitely hated both the young Lady and her Father.

2. Previous choice; an anticipatory election.

1621 Fuller, *Prædestine*, pre-election, free choosing. a 1659 Osborn in *Bodlp.* (1862) 422 We shall satisfie His Majestie with a pre-Election, and prayer shall have my free nomination. 1913 H. Paterson in *Life* (1918) 200 No such pre-election shall be henceforth made in any College. 1830 J. H. Moss *Life R. Bentley* (1837) II. 103 That three scholars should be taken from Westminster every year, and that they should never be prejudiced by pre-election. 1880 *Pearl Min. Freight.* 398 He does not speak directly of pre-destination, but of preelection to temporal goods.

Pre-election (*prɪɪlĕkʃən*), *adv. phr.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + ELECTION.] Occurring or given before a parliamentary (or other) election.

1893 *Chicago Advance* 16 Mar., The President refused to compromise himself by any pre-election pledge. 1896 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 201 Some of the pre-election hints of statesmanship. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 3/1 Maybe Mr. Chamberlain was remembering his pre-election promises.

+ Pre-e lementa tion. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. PRE- A. 2 + **elementation*, f. ELEMENT *v.* 3, to instruct in the rudiments of learning.] Previous elementary or rudimentary instruction or teaching.

1639 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* (1846) 58 A duty without those pre-consideration sections themselves ofttimes very little.

Preem (*prīm*), *sb. local.* Also 7–8 **preme.** [prob. a variant of PRIME *sb.*; cf. MDu., Du. *prieme*, MLG. *prēme*, MHG. *phrieme*, G. *pfrieme*, *pfriemen* an awl, bodkin, etc.] (See quot. 1852.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 282/1 The Preme is made of white Wood, that is for the sueing of the Yarn...so that each thred may pass clearly through the Reed. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2380 *Loom.* 1852 S. BAMFORD *Dial. S. Lancs.* Gloss. 283 *Preem*, a crook used by weavers, to loosen the yarn.

Preem (*prīm*), *v. local.* [f. prec.] In textile manufacture. To clean the muscle? with a preem or crook. Hence **Preeming** *vbl. sb.*; also **Preemer** (see quot.).

1839 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 210 The next employment in the cloth manufacture for which tops are fit, is preeming; that is, cleaning the insulcends and handles. *Ibid.*, Preeming is much harder and more disagreeable work than carping. *Ibid.* 213 After the preeming period, the lads are put either to the gig-machines, or to the brakes in the carding or cleaning-room. 1902 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Preemer*, a boy who cleans reeds. W. Yks.

Preem (*prīmz*), *obs. form* of PRIMS *sb.*

Pre-embodiment, -embody: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Pre-e mbryo. *Biol.* [f. PRE- B. 1, + EMBRYO.] 'The interior of the two cells opposite to the micropyle in the vegetable ovule which, by its growth and division, gives rise to the embryo' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 19 Oct. 988 The amphibolic forces by its contingent presence and influence...on the germ-cells and germ-cells, the pre-embryo, embryo, and its primordial germ-cells, &c., rendering it impossible for the germ elements ...to lose the charmed life of isolation.

Pre-eminence (*prīɛ·mĭnĕns*). Also 5–6 **preem-**, 5–8 **prehem-**, 7–8 **premen-**. [ad. late L. *præeminentia* (4th c.), f. L. *præeminēnt-em* PRE-EMINENT: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *prééminence* (1478 c. in Littré). The *h* is an. spelling was inserted to avoid hiatus.] Surpassing or superior eminence.

1. Higher rank or distinction; priority of place, precedence; supremacy.

1401 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 366/2 As toward any præeminence yat ye might have...as chief of Counsell. 1436 LYDG. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 How Marie, whiche hadde a præyminence Above alle women, in Bethlee where she lay. 1526 TINDALE *2 John* 9 Diotrephes which loueth to haue the preeminence amonge them receaueth vs not. 1600 E. JOHNSON *Knight* 4 (Camden, 1869) 68 As touching prehemynence and dignitie, he is chiefe of the Christian Princes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. I. (1739) 2 They allowed preeminence to their Magistrates under them Supremacy. 1703 STANHOPE *Paraphr. II.* 10 Our Saviour is very fully towards the Head, as that implies...Preheminence over the rest of the Body. 1850 YONGE *Cameos Crowns* 37 The Venetians asserted their pre-eminence over the Genoese in a...battle.

2. Superiority in any quality; the possession or existence of a quality so attributed in a pre-eminent degree.

1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 194 With every steede in thei fresse preeminence. 1588 *Hen. VIII* 41 *Verb. in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 A place to my pleasure of moste preeminence. 1598 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 174 b, The preeminence of his moste gracyous remembraunce. 1822 JAMESON *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* x. 161 The East-Indian Tapaderas, now called bateaux, had preheminence of quantity before this of ours. 1881 GEORGE *Dark of E. Ann.* III. 149 The exquisite Shoreditch was distinguished...by the pre-eminence of fear, as well as of rank. 1883 SIDNEY *Shakes. Predecess.* 3 Object of Shakspeare's pre-eminence consists chiefly in this, that he did supremely well what all were doing.

+ b. In lit. sense of the L.: Greater stature. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 49 The actors...for a special preheminence did walke upon buskins high corked shoes or pantofles.

3. With *a* and *pl.* An individual instance or case of pre-eminence: **a.** A distinction, a distinguishing privilege; **b.** A quality existing in a pre-eminent degree. *Now rare.*

a 1000 *Exon. B.* 180/30 Se aelðeo sceals to beorse þara þeawa þegenlicu & preoniwenlicu—gyfeðege of yrðe, cneord of sæfarum & eaxlegar sceðe. 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 430/2 All the mesure of preheminence and dignitie belonging thertoo. 1592 HOOKER *Invect. Pal. v.* (ed. 3) 23 God, from whom every mortall dignitie and preheminence doth proceed. 1742 KNIT. MORGAN tr. *Blondel's Coins of Marseilles* 13 The City of Marseilles, and the prudentie thereof, with all the above said preheminences. 1792 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Proc.* Wks. 1842 II. 639 The others, the powers and preheminences annexed to it, differ very widely.

Hence **+ Pre-e minenced** *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.*, raised to pre-eminence; distinguished.

1660 FULLER *Ramoth* 13, xix. 102, 6 are They are preeminenc'd before the rest of the world.

Pre-e minency. Now *rare.* Also 6 **preem-**, 7 **premen-**, 7–8 **prehem-**. [ad. late L. *præeminentia*, f. L. *præeminēnt-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being pre-eminent: = PRE-EMINENCE.

1580 SIDNEY *Pleasd of Sir* Wks. II. 20/1, Thou knowest, O lord...my ouermuche, that I hate the odour of prehemynency, and glory as worldlynes, whyche I bear open my breste. 1670 G. PITMAN (title) The Preheminency, or, the Ancient Right and Prehemineency of the See of Armagh above all other Archiepiscopicks in the Kingdom of Ireland asserted. *a* 1703 BURNET *Dis. N. T.* Mark iii. 15 The foremen of a grand jury, has a preheminency, but no pre-eminency. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 290 The pre-eminency of righteousness.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance or species of this quality; anything in which it is exhibited; a pre-eminent position.

1533 ELYOT *Defender* 242 To haue certeyne priuiledges, preeminences, and tribunes. 1640-8 CARTWRIGHT *Daniel's Hist. Eng.* (1658) 4 The Royal Stems...have enjoyed two Preeminencies. 1737 *Harveid No.* 8 (1738) I. 122 The right of precedence, which the others will not yield, notwithstanding the prehemineicies of the church supersede those of blood.

Pre-eminent (*prīɛ·mĭnĕnt*), *a.* Also 6–7 **preh-**. [ad. L. *præeminēnt-em*, pr. ppl. of *præeminēre* (contr. *præmin-*) to project forwards, rise above, excel, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 5 + *eminēre*: see EMINENT. Cf. F. *prééminent* (1478 c. in LITTRÉ).]

Eminent before or above others; excelling or surpassing others; distinguished beyond others in respect of some quality.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Hauynge in possession *dyuerse* preeminent *Libros feudales præeminentes*]. 1473 *Perlament.* to Mon. (Parker Roll 15 Edw. IV. pt. 1. no. 18, Sayde persones as god hath called to the preeminent astate of princis. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 116 As superior and preheminent in office, he may command, ordaine, doe and rule. 1687 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 559 Some great Maker...Is good to more not to himself pre-eminent. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 8 In all parrakes which required only the earlier powers of the intellect, the Greeks were pre-eminent. 1870 LUSHINGTON *Chrys. Carmina*, (1876) vi. 257 As to object of worship...the serpent is pre-eminent among animals.

b. In ill. sense of the Latin: Rising or standing out above the rest. *rare*—¹.

1892 STUCLEY *Pleader's C.* (1898) 128 Accident may cut off or shatter either the Taproot, or the preeminent shoots of the top.

Pre-e minently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a pre-eminent manner or degree; in the highest degree; very highly, supremely.

1727 D. MALLET *Amyntor & Theodora* 6, 190 From mother's side, Pre-eminently wretched, born they were. 1800 EDWARDS *Packing* (1801) 149 The argument of this pre-eminently learned Judge. 1869 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiii. 567 The region inhabited is prominently a mountainous. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 This was pre-eminently a marriage of convenience on both sides.

So **Pre-e minentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Pre-employ: see PRE- A. 1.

Pre-e mpt, *sb. obsolescent. colloq.* [f. as next.] A pre-emptive right.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xxiv. (1892) 302 My friend has the run, and the stock, and the pre-empt all in his own hands.

Pre-empt (*prīɛ·mpt*), *v.* Chiefly *U. S.* [Back-formation from PRE-EMPTION, PRE-EMPTIVE (*cf. exempt, exemption*).] *trans.* To obtain by pre-emption; hence (*U. S.*), to occupy (public land) so as to establish a pre-emptive title. Also *absol.*

1827 *Nat. Intelligencer* (Washington) 1 July (Bartlett), The laws of the United States give the right to any citizen who does not own three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State of the Union...to pre-empt one hundred and sixty acres, by fulfilling the detailed requirements of the act. 1870 H. HAVEN *Lake Roaring Camp* 3rd. Tenches [I.-T.] To make their inclosure more perfect, the land on either side of the mountain wall that connected the camp they duly preempted. 1883 *Science* VI. 378 An encyclopedia "edited for other portions in several places at the same time. 1892 R. SAGE in *Pol. Sci. Quarterly* 2 That specially fertile region upon which Adams pitched it meant or later all pre-empted; and there is nothing for the new comer to pre-empt save soil of a second quality.

b. *fig.* To acquire or appropriate beforehand, pre-engage. Also *intr.*: see quot. 1889.

1888 *Labourer* (N. Y.) 2 Sept. 1/8 [The Prohibition party] had unquestionably pre-empted for itself the grand position of the party of the future. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms* 2. v., Colloquially, to pre-empt is to take possession, or to qualify for. Thus a man may pre-empt for lumber. 1890 *Tennessean Across the Plains* 183 The honours are pre-empted for other trades.

Hence **Pre-e mpted** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-e mptible** *a.*, capable of being pre-empted.

1880 *Southern's Mag.* May 100 Rival missionary boards cover the pre-empted ground and obliterate the boundaries of Christian enmity. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 730/1 Some public and unoccupied homestead among the rest skewered rocky. 1886 *St. James' Rev.* Jan. 34 As pre-emptible land became further and further West.

Pre-emption (*prīɛ·mpʃən*), [ad. med.L. **præemptiōn-em*, n. of action f. **præemere* to buy beforehand: see PRE- A. 2 and EMPTION. Cf. F. *préemption* (1822 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Purchase by one person or corporation before an opportunity is offered to others; also, the right to make such purchase: *spec.*

a. Formerly in England, the prerogative of the sovereign, exercised through his purveyor, of buying household provisions in preference to other persons, and at special rates.

b. In U. S., Australia, etc., the purchase, or right of purchase, in preference and at a nominal price, of public land by an actual occupier, or condition of his improving it.

c. In *International Law*, the right of a belligerent, sometimes recognized by treaty, to seize, with indemnification of the owners, such goods of neutrals as are doubtfully or conditionally contraband.

d. *Canon of Pre-emption*, in *Sc. Law*: see quot. 1887.

1602 *Custom Cornwall* 17 Customs prouide ... nought to make vse of this prouision. 1610 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 18 Her late Majestie granted to have retained the prerogatiue of pre-emption. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, s. v. Those of Spain haue by priuiledge the prehemption and choice of Rhenish Wines passing by them. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 19 This Mart is the Prerogative of Those here in England granted by His Maiestie (for their better Fauour in some Ieas. 1685 F. FINCHES (title) The Antiquity...and Necessity of Pre-emption and Purveyance, for the King. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2370/4 The Purveyor of His Majesties Carriage and Prisage...of Tuns...have effac'd the Price in it, the Pound. 1700 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3720/3 They have...the Pre-emption of the...Lead and Iron Ores. 1832 GALT *Lawrie T.* vii. iv. He consented to give me the pre-emption of twenty thousand acres. 1854 HALLIWELL *Dict. & W. Yorks Wds.* II. 192 The Papal prerogatives...has the right of pre-emption whenever any relics of ancient art are discovered. 1880 WHARTON *Internat. Internat. Law* § 182, 403 The handsome of the doctrine of continental contraband brought into favor the rule of pre-emption, which was a sort of compromise between the belligerent right of seizure of the cargo and the neutrals. 1882 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1192/2 Claim of Pre-emption is a claim sometimes resorted to in Scotland, corresponding to that of the tenant shall be inclined to sell the lands he shall give the superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the lands at a certain price fixed in the charter. 1883 STUART *Conv. Hist.* II. xvii. 537 The prerogative of purveyance included ...the right of preemption of victuals.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 92 In 1830, a bill was passed, granting a pre-emption right to squatters, who had taken such possession of vacant lands. 1856 T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* (1857) I. 722 The pre-emption system was established, though at first the pre-emption claimant was required to be a occupant, and resident as a colonist. 1901 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 5/2 The landlord buys at the pre-emption price, and sells at the market price.

Hence **Pre-e mptioner,** 'one who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land' (Webster 1890, citing Abbott).

Pre-emptive (*prīɛ·mptĭv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med.L. **præempt-*, ppl. stem of **præemere* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Relating or belonging to, or of the nature of pre-emption. Also *fig.*

Pre-emptive right, the right to pre-emption; also, in Australia, land held by such right.

1833 BAILEY *Mystic* (ed. 2) 33 His, by prerogative right, throughout all time. 1837 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishm. in Kansas* 169 To jump a claim is to take it, notwithstanding that it is pre-occupied by one who has already given notice of his claim to a pre-emptive title. 1870 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 190 Subject to pre-emptive reservations. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 302 The occupation gave the selectors a legal right to about six thousand acres of 'pre-emptive right';

B. *sb.* Pre-emptive right; land acquired by this.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 301 They've got, what with their selections and pre-emptives, a forty thou...of Rancher run. *Ibid.* 302 It's not worth any one else's while to come in, because they'd have no pre-emptive worth talking of.

Pre-emptor (*prīɛ·mptər*). *U. S.* [f. as PRE-EMPTION + -OR; cf. med.L. *præemptor* (Gloss. Gr.-L., in L. and Sk.), agent-n. f. **præemere*: see PRE- A. 2 and EMPTOR.] One who acquires land by pre-emption. Hence **Pre-e mptory** *a.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Pre-emptor* (citing Jesse Fewell). 1852 *Missouri Hist. Coll.* (1898) V. 168 A passenger who complies with the requirements of the acts of congress cannot be prevented from obtaining his land. 1857 BUCHANAN Twenty-first Land as such, in the occupancy of a pre-emptor, is not subject to taxation. 1867 *Pond's Scinde. Dict., Pre-emptory*, relating to pre-emption.

Preen (*prīn*), *sb.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1–3 **pinn**, (1 **prinn**), 3 **prenn**, 3–6 **prene**, 3 **preyne**, 6–9 **prein**, 8 **prine**, 8– **preen** (**prin**). [OE. *prinn* a pin, brooch, fastening = MDu. *prieme*, Du. *prim* a bodkin, dagger, MLG. *prēm*, *prēme*, *prime*, *prīm*, LG. *prem*, *prem* a pin, spike, awl, MHG. *phrieme*, G. *pfrieme*, *pfriemen* an awl, WFris. *priem*, EFris. *prēme* an awl, etc., Ice. *prjónn* (found in 13th c. as pers. name) a (knitting-)pin, peg, plug, Norw. *prjonn*, *prjone*, Da. *prem* a bodkin, pincer. Cf. med.L. *prensula*, dim. of **prensa*. For interchange of *ee* and *i* cf. FLEE. Gael. *prine* pin is from Lowl. Sc.]

1. A pin; a brooch.

a 1000 in *Thorpe Charters* 530 Ic geuann Godan minre ȝiftheo[w]dehter...mine broche...and twegea prenna, and an weorðmynd. 1297 *Will Durham* (Surtees) 14 Wo. de Wilton I. 1297 *of Fibula, prene, vel obstilong, vel stik.* *a* 1325 *Prompt. Parv.* 84 Je vindroie ultiere pene nent-fi put line geint le cote. *c* 1450 *Lov.* & *Ke.* 1870 (Gödd.) prenes and rynges. *c* 1475 *Sir Degr.* (Laing) 1682 (Cmbl. 221) Pe prouerbe is a hous of wynd pat ilke man, fi with, fi prene bigge may he leue. *c* 1500 *Antares of Arth.* xxiii. (Ireland MS.), Hur Kawbaby were curious, with many a proud prene in ye, pere, pryed, and pynned. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 17 For ane thair tuchit. Thair a 1520 *Aberdeen Reg. Deeds* I. 103, I for ane thair tuchit. Thair ane vther ane for the preparing of ane ioynt Bygane. 1578 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 27 And we, ignitit, wald by ane Feare of Feggis, Bath preistis and weddlis, and all to ane hardwair Meggis. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* iv. He gae'n us list as a new preen. 1725 — *Gentle Shep.* v. 5, O! this vexatory pastime all the swains Of any size the lasses...Stick for a prize. 1825 JAMIESON *S. Dial.*, *Preen*, a pin. 1837 H. MILLER *Poems* (1845) 112 My legs the length as neat as a preen

b. *fig.* As type of a thing of small value.

c 1400 *Rauf Coilyear* viii. 300 Of courtyeus that cuvest lyss werke a preyne. **a 1586** Bellaud *Col. Poems* xx. 248 For no mayde I can chuse, nor none preyne. **1598** Barret *Alv.* in *R. Parsly* 55 Thousands a-pair's an words a Pinn, Where ere the fashion Court gets it. **1871** C. Gibson *Lady of Court* ii. You got to like books, and let dishes care a pin for them.

2. (See quots.)

1884 Artemus *Peerless. Nimes Bloods, Press.* Prec. name for Barcelled Gosfrey, *Limoges* 1198. **1885** Swainson *Provinc. Names Birds* 198 Sea-coiled Corbett. *Prim* (Essex). From the habit of probing the sand for food.

3. See quot. 1 † = Prayer.

1888 R. Hooke *Armoury* xx. 290/1 *Prayer*, an Instrument used by the Clothworkers...for their Handle Drawing, or picking of the Weft Flocks,...an Iron Wire, with a handle...the straight side being set with Wyers like teeth.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **preen-cod, preen-cushion,** a procreation; also *transf.*; **preen-head,** pin-head, **preen-point,** pin-point, both used *fig.* as the type of anything very small, or of small value; **preen-worth,** the value of a preen or pin.

1300-20 Dublin *Patent Rolls* 30 Thou paid and paste...That he sold nocht under his "preenyeid, **1508** *Dunb. Ad. Wardrobe* 1870 139 Ane pellioun of silver and yallow velvet. **1822** Gent. *Pocket* v. The Nabob...made [from] proceeds of new grants and privileges. **1888** A. C. Mahon *St. Evanbugs* Int. iv. 63 A newfan "preen-cushion. **1837** Jackson *Lexicon* s.v., 'Ma worth a "preen-cod'. **1847** Lt. E. Hamilton *Outlaws* xviii. 225, I cannot mind an single Armstrong...worth a preen-head. **1886** A. D. Willcox *Beauty Lady* vi. 56/1 *Not* (1901) a "preen-point for the sooner they fall about them. **1887** J. Spence *Dr. Osgood* i. 35 So Lord, there's no a "preenworth but Thou kens.

Preen (prēn), v.¹ Now *lit.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 **preenen,** 4–6 **preene,** (7– **prin**), 8– **preen.** [A. prec. sb.: cf. Du. *prienen* to stab, pierce, MLG. *prinen, prunen,* LG. *prünen, prinnen,* EFris. *prînen* (Doornk.-Koolbrugge) to stitch together roughly. G. *sfriemen* to leave with an awl, feel. *frjóa* to knit.]

†**1.** *trans.* To sew; to stitch up. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beketh Gl. in O. E. Misc.* 172 He oüwel þe ilouwe þ. preonedi he o clut. **1325** Douglas *Æneis* iii. vii. 28 Braid chekis, and rotine wonis, Eagrest and prymlit at with grathly thraldis. *Ibid.* iv. v. 18/2 Ane gargeour cluith of Tyre ...Fynaly sawin with prymit gaddis of flambis.

†**2.** To pierce; to transfix. *Obs.*

c 1300 S. Brendan *Metrl.* 870 Burgh hys horn he preonet hym with mode. **13..** *Min. Poems (Vernon MS.)* 888 Lothe ai ze loue so hare hue hryd, For ze ze Rode wax prikket & preonet. **1388** Wyclif *1 Sam.* xxxi. 4 Forsothe Danid herynge with his hoond...and hoond bifore it openyd, and smote it, and gennede that he sterge pesse [Vulg. *confodit*] Danid with the end [gesse that it is pirid with the speer, or that it schulde passe it to the wal]. **1398** *Trev. Barthol. de P.* xvii. 1. 1. 1

that stretch forth its feeble force, and upward itself over all its own former pre-existences. 1660 GLANVILL (title) Lux Orientalis, or An Enquiry into the Opinion of the Eastern Sages, concerning the Praexistence of Souls. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 163 The proofs of the antiquity and the pre-existence of nations. 1880 PERRY *Mid. Prophets* 331 It supposes pre-existence, an eternal Existence, backwards as well as forwards, the incommunicable attributes of God.

Hence **Pre-exi'stencist**, one who believes in the pre-existence of the soul.

1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 724/2 The followers of this opinion were termed *Praexistentians*, to distinguish them from the *Traducianists*, who held that children received soul as well as body from their parents.

† **Pre-exi'stency.** *Obs.* [PRE- A. 2.] = next.

1642 H. More *Immort. Soul* III. iv. 1. Three apprehensions ..Concerning the souls preexistencie before this corporeall world could the glibb. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 31 This Praexistency of the knowledge of something in the very things unknown, and sought for, is the foundation of all our Ratiocinations.

Pre-existent (prɪɛgzi·stĕnt), *a.* Also 7 **pree-**. [f. PRE- A. 3 + EXISTENT; cf. F. *pré-existant* (13th c.).] Existing beforehand, or before some person, thing, event, etc.

1624 GERBIER *Transubst.* 122 (That) the whole substance of bread passeth into a praeexistent substance, to wit, Christ's body. *a* 1633 GEORGE CONNOR *Hist. Hib.* xi. 31 There was no praeexistent matter, whereof they were made. 1710 *Roman Ecal. Hist.* (1711) 147 According to the Jewish notion of souls dwelling in some praeexistent state. 1879 *Athenæum* 31 July 148/1 Not intelligible of being harmoniously combined with pre-existent beliefs.

† **Pre-existe'ntiary.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **præsentia entiæ* pre-existence + -ARY 1.] One who holds the tenet of the pre-existence of souls.

1682 H. More *Answ. Glanvill's Lux O.* 18 A Pre-existentiary really theories that there Mesenteries plainly lively that God does not create souls (till for every human embryo. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Acc. Souls* 230 According to the Hypothesis of the Praexistentians.

So † **Pre-existe'ntian** *nonce-wd.*, in same sense.

1697 F. SALMON (title) The Pre-Existency of our Lord Jesus Christ denied and opposed by Socinus pre-existentian.

† **Pre-existima'tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PRE- A. 2 + ESTIMATION.] Previous estimation.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iv. § 4 Value (to Judicious, and to our more acquaint in many parts of Learning goes the praeexistimation.

Pre-exi'sting, *ppl. a.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + EXISTING *ppl. a.*] That pre-exists, pre-subsists.

1592 T. BILSON (title) Godlinesse & True Christian Sobrietie, made by certain pre-existing (Godlie) Vr. and Grandsires, made by certain godly pre-existing Fathers in Christ. 'Your elements & pattern etc.'. *c* 1632 *Lex Talio Mosis Ex.* (MS. F.) 124 The great will arose, in that place, Smythe begonne the preface, That begonneth with *per omnia*. 1648-9 (MAY) *Hist. Cur. Proper, Communion*, How shall follow the proper preface. 1663 FOXE *A. & M. Table* The preface of the Canon from two degrees & twelve are so, to *per Christum Dominum* nostrum. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The preface to the mass anciently had, and still has, very different names in different churches. In the Gothic or Gallican rite, it is called *immolation*; in the Mozarabic, *illation*; evidently among the Greeks, it was called *contestation*; in the Roman church, it is called *præfatio, preface*. 1871 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 323 The Ordinary Prefaces, 10, are used daily, except in Passion and their Octaves having Proper Prefaces. 1880 SCUDAMORE in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1696/2 In every liturgy the eucharistic preface leads up to the angelic hymn.

II. 2. The introduction to a literary work, usually containing some explanation of its subject, purpose, and scope, and of the method of treatment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir. Thop.'s T.* 171 *Rym* of the myracle of thise crueuse cowyn Seint Anbrosse in his preface for to rede. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* 1 Here beginneth the preface or prologus of the fyrste book. 1490 ID. *Eneyds. Prolog.* 6, I finde grete mencion .. in the x. volume thereof concerning and Prefece. 1640 PARKER *Hedg. & Prop.* 58, 20, 21, 229 One shall see the preface of a title, to bring in a furbeng of matter. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Ded., I have (see title) a preface, which I purchased to write a dedication. 1879 *Somerset Pilots* 306, 16 V. 84 The legislature.., with solid prefaces to his laws which will predispose our citizens to virtue. 1893 W. A. CRICHTON in *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. 21, 23 The first work with a preface is the *Aphorisms*, and the first with marginal notes is the *Arabic Canticus*, both works printed in 1489 at Rome by Ewigenhelm and Plantzis.

3. The introductory part of a speech; a prologue; an introduction or preliminary explanation.

c 1330 I. CAS *Ethel.* (1844) 30 Dunstanbrune, in his exacyon against Ruchines, vnder his *preface* out of a subtenyse perceyued. 1592 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. 1. 71 Vouch my good Lord, this manifold wrong. In lieu a preface of her worthy praise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 250 Adieu, Heav'n his high behest no Preface needs: Sufficient that thy Prayers are heard. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 503 With artful preface to his host he spoke. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 244 Saying, by way of preface, that we knew nothing of the truth about them.

† **b.** A prefixed epithet or title. *Obs.* Synonymous.

c 1605 FAIRFAX *Love's Pilgr.* v. v, I dare be is not worthy The name of man, or any honest preface, That dares repose or credit such a slander.

4. A short paraphrase or practical comment upon a psalm before it was sung in church, formerly practised in Scotland: cf. PREFACE *v.* 1 b.

1803 LEYDEN *Life A. Thomson* in. xiv A model preface would be a far better help to congregational praise than any choir or organ.

4. *fig.* Something preliminary or introductory.

1599 T. GRANGE *Lifeless* Whs. (Grosart) XIV. 134 March to Naples, there we will begin. And make a preface to our marriages. 1636 STRADLING *Hist. Philos.* v. (1710) 183/2 Harlowstreet is only a preface to Grub-street. 1748-7 HARTLEY *Medit.* (1876) 102 The World, they are a sad preface to never-ending confusion and anguish. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 May, 5/1, I gave your readers no encouragement that this enhanced price of sugar has had a preface.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *preface-matter*, *-monger*, *-scribler*; † **preface voice**, the particular tone of voice in which the preface (sense 1) is said or sung.

1588 *Parkhurst Papers* (Camden) 18 He shall change his voice, and sing then to preface tune, unto his words *per Christum Dominum nostrum*, which words shalbe said in one tone onely. 1872 MAUNDER *Bab. Travels* i. 4 One Author is already dispelled to a Preface-monger. 1903 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 150/1 Some would protest, while I the preface-writer's own secret.

Preface (prɛ·fĕs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make introductory or prefatory remarks; to write, speak, etc. a preface.

1624 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 326 To win credence to this matter, but profitably with mention of the word of God. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 11, I will preface no longer, but proceed. 1720-4 *Lett. to Mod.'s Prud.* (1721) II. 140 Having prefaced thus much to the prudent Way, I come now to equity. 1807 R. S. BARRETT *Essay Jas* I. 134 He prefaces with an account of the upright character of the peregrine.

b. *Sc.* To give a short practical paraphrase of those verses of the Psalms which are to be sung before prayer (Jamieson 1825). Also *transf.*

1727 F. WALKER *Remark. Passages* 130 He had .. a singular Gift of Prefacing, which was always practised in that Diet. 1824 A. THOMSON in *Lonsdale Life* iv. (1889) 107 This must have appeared strange to a congregation whose minister "prefaced" the psalm for a full hour. 1883 LAMONT *Ibid.* iv. (1) Those who have a recollection of what prefacing was.., will not soon forgive its restoration. 1897 CARMICHAEL *Leaflets Lore* 101, Mind to tell me the Psalm upon which he prefaces.

2. *trans.* To write or say (something) as a preface; to state beforehand. Now rare or *Obs.*

1628 PRYNNE *Brief Survey* 63 That which our Author Prefaceth concerning Kissing women .. is contained out of Kellisons Manuall. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Godl. Prof.* i. It had .. been requisite to Prefatie something to excuse the unexpected publishing of this new Treatise. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxviii. 483 The author thought fit to preface a very apt contradiction of S. Augustin's Epistle to Januarius. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 449 ¶ 2 It is necessary to Preface, that the Jo in the 16th Child of a decrepid Father.

† **3.** *fig.* To introduce, precede, herald. *Obs.*

1606 J. LANE *Contn. Speed's T.* 1111. 38 Found they were mingled sweete, sour, pleasant, bitter, & produced life, but ensued in sudden fear. 1683 J. GOODMAN *Providence* (1881) 71 That all troubles ever are prefac'd or attended with some prodigious and amazing alterations in the Creation. 1692 R. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Man.* 31, If they you preface what you undertake. 1697 ANNA FORTES *Stranger. Rev.* ind. Warner so When the cause of Count Leopoldus prefaced his overthrow.

4. To furnish (a book, etc.) with a preface; to introduce or commence (a writing or speech) with a preface or introduction.

1631 T. MORTON *Apol. Nova Innocet* 56 That Declaration.., wherewith we Prefaced our very first Papers. 1738 SWIFT *Let. to Lady Betty Germaine* 17 June, I must preface this letter with an honest declaration. 1823 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer. Ser.* xx. 251, 277 Many .. who would have prefaced their rebuke with a long speech.

5. *fig.* To place before as in front of; to front or face (with something).

a 1638 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 24 I love to wear Clothes that are fresh, Not prefacing old Rags with Plush. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* i. Wks. 1799 I. 101 A smart beaux, prefaced with white cuffs. 1880 TOLLEMACHE *Berthet's Gregoroni's Leaves* 137 A striped dress, prefaced by an ample apron.

6. To precede or come before as an introduction.

1843 LETTICE *Lost Rec.* 1. 16, That a feat of skill with the cloth-yard shaft can be prefaced by better to the great end. 1857 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxii, A depressing .. passage has prefaced every new page I have turned in life.

Hence **Pre-facing** *vbl. sb.*

1892 "SHIRLEY HIBBERD" *Amen.* § 1 (1893) 1 A constitution of the Assembly, that such as attended before them should plainly without prefacing and without Pontius. 1892 MACAY *Public Worship Prompt. Assist.* 196 note, [He] shortens this calling on or exhorting of the congregation with prefacing.

Prefacer (prɛ·fĕsəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who writes a preface.

1630 (W. Rawlinson) *Anglers Coronis.* 69 This Preface pricks in their remarks. 1658 CLERVILLE *Introd. Spect.* 2, in. § 13, 270 The learned Professor in the late edition of Herodian. 1758 GRANGE *Mem. Protestant* (1893) I. 4 The Public will receive no influence in their judgment by an obscure Prefacer. 1884 *Bell & Bar. Evang. Q. Rev.* Oct. 311 The Antinomianism with which Hadow charges Fisher and his prefacer.

Prefacial, -tial (prɪfē·ʃĭăl), *a. nonce.* [ad. med.L. *præfātiālis* (see PREFACE *sb.*) + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a preface; prefatory.

1888 Mrs. LOVE LOCKER *Thief Evang. Night* xx. 156 That tentative and prefacial way which means presentation and the hereafter rather than actualities now. 1892 SWEARNE *Confession Lat. Accus.* (1899) 161 Leaving out all the prefacial matter.

† **Prefa'cible,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *præfacilis*: see PRE- A. 6 and FACILE.]

1623 CockERAM, *Prefacible*, very easie to be done.

† **Pre'facive,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PREFACE *sb.* or *v.* + -IVE.] Having the quality of prefacing; of the nature of a preface.

1630 WILLIAM *Cal. Pas. I* (1631) 84 All as prefacive instructions to obtaine offices upon his future time.

Prefactor. *Math.* [PRE- A. 4.] The first of two factors in non-commutative multiplication.

1881 J. W. GIBBS *Elementary of Vector Analysis* § 131 That is, the vector *a* × *b* as a pre- or post-factor in their multiplication is equivalent to the dyadic [*bb*—*aa*] taken as pre- or post-factor in direct multiplication.

Prefaile, obs. Sc. f. PREFER.

Prefair(e, obs. or dial. form of PREFER.

Prefa'shion, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *nonce.* To fashion beforehand.

1654 JACKSON *Creed* IX. xx. § 2 Nor prefashioned to admit to those descriptions the Prophets had made of his first coming in humility. 1841 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 141 All your thoughts prefigured, and prefashioned, by *All the spirits, and souls of the just*. 1847 ROSSETTI *Circ. Nativ.* viii. (1862) 197 It seems to be in some sense prefashioned by what hath not natura have communicated.

† **Prefa'tion.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 **prefacion.** [ad. L. *præfātiōnem* a saying beforehand, introductory address, preface, in med.L. also = PREFACE *sb.* 1; s. of action f. *præfāri*, f. *præ* before, PRE- A. 1 + *fāri* to speak. Cf. obs. F. *prefation* (14th c. in Godef.).] Speaking before; prefacing.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* II. 33 So it [pees] for to have rubis to myster of prefacions [gloss or lyther spekyng]. 1503 *Manr. Devotyon* I. Wks. (1896) This prefacion and preface made, he said that. It were well done, to do your oration or elles prayer (*Digame or Dichonum*). *c* 1580 in Cath. *Treatabe* (S.T.S.) 252 To confer this your office in the preference of our new Bysbe. 1892 GUYLE *Magnificat*, 40 Hark we attend to the prefation of evangelic and thankful?

Prefa'tor. [a. L. type **præfātor*, agent-n. from *præfārī*: see prec.] A prefacer; a preface-writer.

1664 DE MARIANA *Analysis of Pantaleon* (1676) 308 The prefator suspends his opinion as to the event, though he upholds the facts. 1892 *Ibid* 34 Fewer words would have been lost if the prefator had said at once that the work was from the manuscripts preserved in Castile.

Prefatorial (prefătōʳ·rĭăl), *a.* [f. as PREFATORY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a prefator or a preface; prefatory. Hence **Prefato'rially** *adv.*, in the character of a prefacer, by way of preface.

1799 W. GILES *Serm. Ford.* 6 Much prefatorial matter also may arise, before we begin the discourse. 1883 *Priory of Hexham Chartul.* II. *Pref.* 9 Some prefatorial remarks.. may be of use. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 3/4 Mr Chambers remarks prefatorially of a work which the Oxford University Press will have ready this week.

Prefatory (prɛ·fătŏrĭ), *a.* [f. L. type **præfātōrius*, f. **præfātor* PREFATOR: see -ORY 2.] Of the nature of a preface; introductory, preliminary.

1623 DIGBY *Bodl. Prof.* 2 Hitherto of the Undertaking or Prefatory to the Business. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) I. 102 (L. 303) The anticipating Manner of prefatory Discourse is too well known. 1892 GROTE *Greece* II. lx. VII. 445 Gylippus sent the fleet out with the usual prefatory harangue. 1898 MARY MELDON *T. Sackville* xxii, Prefatory to the customary toast. 1880 TYRRELL *Gilbt. & servic.* 180, The Prefatory Note which precedes the volume.

Hence **Pre-fatorily** *adv.*, in a prefatory manner; as, or by way of, preface.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. Prof. 4 But I think, the Editor may have given us, should also profitably be given to the public. 1903 C. MANSE *Haymarket Theatre* 8 This, I have already said, profitably, is not to be regarded as a serious history.

Prefect, prefect (pr·fĕkt), *sb.* Forms: 4 *Sc.* **prefot**, -fet *e.*, -fit, 4-5 **-fyte**, 5 **-fect**, 7-9 **pre-**. [a. OF. *prefect* (12th c.), mod.F. *préfet* = Pr. *prefet*, Sp. *prefecto*, It. *prefetto*, ad. L. *præfectus* an overseer, president, commander, superintendent of a public office, civil or military; in later use the governor of a province or city; sb. use of pa. pple. of *præficere* to set over, place in authority over, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 5 + *facere* to make, constitute, appoint.]

I. A person appointed to a position of command; a chief officer or magistrate; a governor, commander, superintendent, director, overseer. Applied as a title to various officers in ancient or modern times. **a.** Representing L. *præfectus*. In ancient Rome and the Roman empire, the title of various officers civil and military, e.g. the prefect of this

magistrate of the city, *praefectus urbi*, the civil governor of a province, a colony, or provincial city, the commander of the prætorian troops, *praefectus praetorio*, and of the fleet, *praefectus classis*.

c1290 *St. Andrewes* 57 in *Horstm. Allegal. Leg.* 1878 xiv Andreue of Rome was prefecte. c1375 *L. Leg. Saxon.* (*Thorpe*) 308 Fru Agrippa, þat prefte was of þat Cite, Pharre comaundede he sleer acweal. c1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 368 One Maximus that was an Officer Or the Prefecte and his Conseiller Him lente. 1447 Bokenham *Legendys* (Roxb.) 23 A tyrannet, the prefect of þan cuntre. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxxiv. 103 Her Chefetayne...sent his sone Maximus, vnder the gyding of Lamedry, prefect or ruler of his palays, into Nicomedia. 1601 Sir G. Peckham *Def. Q. Profl.* i. (1614) 2/2 Newton ... divided the government thereof into two Provinces, and placed two Prefects over the same. a 1716 Spencer *Obs. Relig.* x. 118. The prefects and viceroys of foreign provinces. 1780 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 32 The private apartments of the palace were governed by a favourite eunuch, who, in the language of that age, was styled the *praepositus* or prefect of the sacred bedchamber. 1866 *Godkin's Hist. Ger. & Franc. Empire* xx. *Merovingians*, In A.D. 28, Augustus deprived the quæstors of the charge of the treasury and gave it to two *praefecti*, whom he allowed the senate to choose from among the *praetors*. 1879 Green *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 13 York had been the capital of Britain and the seat of the Roman prefect.

b. In other countries, in ancient times: in similar sens.

1380 Wyclif *Dan.* ii. 48 Thanne the kyng ...ordeynede hym vpon alle prouynces of Babilayne princis and prefect. 1388 — 1 *Kings* iv. 7 Fauuthe Salomon hadde twelue prefectis ouere al Israel. 1859 Mahomet *Memoir*, (*Tr.* 1881) Wks. 1874 IV. 84 The Psalm then composed by David, was committed to the Prefect of his Mosque. 1870 W. Irving *Mahomet, Successors* xvii. (1877) 72 The prefect of Damascus, with 3000 men, was sent to hold.

c. In mod. Europe: A president, chief officer, chief magistrate, etc.

1590 Constable *Lett. to C. Hatton* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 391 I settled this business...in the presence and hearing of the prince, in the company of our prefect. 1819 Wordsworth *Pilgr.* II. 13 Father Dasyn, Prefect of the *Sodalitium Beatæ Mariæ*, and the rubricists. 1872 G. H. *Hist. Caribbees* v. 22. 86 The office of the Prefect of the Imperatrix of Judea, is annexed by a Cardinal. 1878-9 tr. *Ayala's Trans.* (1880) IV. 84 Andrea Corsello, ...prefect of Verona, prefect of Brescia, provedtor general of the army on the Venetian *terra firma*.

d. *esp.* (*prop. F. préfet.*) The chief administrative officer of a department of France. *Prefect of Police*, the head of the police administration in Paris and the department of the Seine.

1807 Scott *Napoleon* (1808), Thou prefect ...were such the ingrate's portion? or a department, governing (as the old lieutenants and governors of counties). 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* I. 320 The ministry of the interior were on the subject to the prefect of police. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Mar. 241 The experiment ...seems to have satisfied the Emperor that he can rely upon his faithful prefects to supply him with a Chamber which will relieve him of the odium of extravagance without diminishing his power to squander.

e. Used to represent Chinese *chih-fu*, head or governor of a *fu* or department (cf. Prefecture 2 b).

1850 *Grad. Mist.* xx. *Chih-fu*, A prefect, having general supervision of all the civil business of the three compelling his prefecture. 1894 [see Prefectorial].

f. *fig.* = Director, *minister*, etc.

1678 R. *Janeway How a City after Christ* Wks. (1689) 469/1 Venus ...is Prefect of Marriage. a 1733 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 191 Angels being Prefects in particular Men: and Archangels to People or Nations.

2. *transf.* In some English Public and Secondary Schools, the name given to one of the body of senior pupils to whom authority is delegated for the maintenance of order and discipline: otherwise called *praepostor*, *praepositus*, etc.

1865 W. L. C. *Etonians* II. 13 The senior [monitor] was called, as he is to this day at Winchester, 'Prefect of Hall' and the two next 'Prefects of Chapel'. 1868 R. Lowe in *Life* (1893) I. 32 In the fourth year of my residence at Winchester I became a prefect. 1879 *Immort. One Gen. Sherlock Ho.* one The next two years and a half he [Henry Walpole] spent at Port à Mousson, during which time he was Prefect of the Convictors'. 1892 Wilmot *Winchester & Its Public Schools*, *Prefects*, the senior members of the School, to whom authority is delegated for the management and control of the community. The number of Prefects was eighteen in College, three to each chamber ...The 'Prefect of Hall', who presided over meals, ...and the 'Prefect of Chapel', now obsolete.

† **Prefect**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *praefect-*, ppl. stem of *praefícere*: see prec.] *trans.* To appoint to a position of command or authority.

1484 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 456/2 King *Henry the VIth* ...pro. feited and attainted John then Lord Talbott...late Erle of Shrewesbury. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 2 Every suche person ...nominated, elected, prefected, presented, offered &c., appointed to have any...preheminence spirituall. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 32 b, Richarde Fox bishop of Durham, was prefected to the bishoprike of Winchester. 1552 Huloet *and Pr. Prefect*, to be preferred. 1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* (1580) 17 The power of the ship is changed, because he prefected him, and made him Master.

† **Prefector**. *Obs., rare*. Erroneous equivalent of Prefect (after agent-nouns in *-or*: cf. Prefectress).

Hence † **Prefectorship** = Prefecture 1.

1671 Evelyn *Mist. Ct. Brit.* iv. xxx. § 4. 108 Vong Gordianus unable to endure his Prefectors designes, ...complained his wrongs to open assemblies. 1750 *Bystander* 34 It is said that Sejanus was adjudged, upon a certain occasion, the partnership of Tiberius.

Prefectoral (prĭfe·ktŏrăl), *a.* [a. F. *préfectoral*, irreg. f. L. *praefect-us* + *-al*: cf. next.] = next.

1870 *Daily News* 17 Aug. The professional appointments in this city [Oxford]. 1900 *Speaker* 5 Aug. 392/2 The results of this circular will be to restore professorial authority exactly as it was in the finest time of the Empire.

Prefectorial (prĭfektōˑrĭăl), *a.* [L. late L. *praefectori-us* (Ulpian) belonging to a prefect + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a prefect or prefects.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 707 To keep up the contemptible and anti-democratic prefectorial rule in the departments. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 360/1 As Chairman, a prefectorial spirit, he found the people in the direst distress.

b. *esp.* in the English Public School system. (See Prefect 2b, c.)

1860 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 402 Maintaining a sound and well-tempered monitorial or prefectorial system, ...is intended to the true idea of a public school. 1893 *Athenæum* 27 July 130/1 It is not easy to secure...wise prefectorial authority, except by means of elder boys staying out the full period of boyhood at the school.

Hence **Prefectorially** *adv.*, in a prefectorial capacity; by the authority of a prefect.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/2 If 'rational dress' be prefectorially repressed [in Paris], and the young women compelled to remain their former unpatriotic costumes.

Prefectorian, *a. rare*—°. [L. as prec. + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to an ancient Roman prefect.

1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxvii. (1788) VI. 202 A decent respect was still observed for the Prefectorian rods.

Prefectship (prĭ·fĕktʃĭp), [f. Prefect *sb.* + *-ship*.] The office of a prefect; the period of tenure of that office. (= Prefecture 1.)

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 331 Sometimes after him in the Prefectship of the citie. 1777 Thomas *Lane Hist.* 111 (L.) Under the prefectship of Fonkin Pitau.

Prefectural (prĭfe·ktĭurăl), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *prefect-us* Prefect *sb.*] = Prefectorial b.

1879 Kinloch *England* I. 459 What is called the municipal or the prefectural system.

Prefecturally (prĭfe·ktĭurălĭ), *adv.* [f. Prefectural + *-ly*.] Of or pertaining to a prefecture, *Prefecturally Intend* or *city*, the chief town or city of a prefecture, the seat of the prefect.

1882 W. Tennant in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 60 There is a prefectural nursery at Colmar. 1882 R. Gosset *Prefect L. Is.* 108 All prefectural officials [in Japan] are taken from the upper two degrees of the 16th. 1882 *Missionary Herald* (U. S.) Sept. 340 The prefectural chief Ta Tang and this P'ing. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 2/1 Nearly every prefectural town [in Korea] has its *archery ground*, on which in former days very frequently the Prefect would display his skill.

Prefecturate (prĭfe·ktĭurĕt), [irreg. f. Prefecture + *-ate*.] = next, under 1 and 2.

1782 tr. *Beseking's Trav. Germ.* IV. 292 The upper landregistry contains in it thirteen prefecturates. 1879 E. C. Grenville Murray *Men of Third Republic* 284 The manner that occurs as to a prefecturate being offered him (Edmond About) proved unfounded.

Prefecture (prĭ·fĕktĭŭr), [ad. L. *praefectura* the office or administration of a *praefectus*: see Prefect *sb.* and *-ure*. So F. *préfecture* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The office or position of prefect, ancient or modern; administration of a governor; presidency, superintendency, directorship; the time or period during which such office is held.

1608 J. King *Serm. St. Mary's* 8 Nor by way of Lieutenantships, Augustan, extraordinare prefectures whatsoeuer, but as a King ouer subiects. 1623 Cocker *Magistrates*, 2 All their prefectures and power [are] but derivative, inferiour, administrall. a 1634 Sanderson *Serm.* I. (1689) 34 You would have some other kind of Prefecture, than a Magistracy. 1708 Modern *Mentagraphia's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. iv. 161 In Plato, says, that the prefecture of mens, and women, ruin'd (1784) 1. 14 The...island is divided into five Arets or Prefectures. 1842 W. Stallenge *Study & Pr.* (ed. 3) 108 Constantine divided the empire into four prefectures.

b. = Chinese *fu*, an administrative district or division of a province; also, applied to a corresponding district in Japan: cf. Prefect *sb.* 1 e.

1883 *Whitaker's Alm.* 421 *Nagasa, Japan*...has recently incorporated Loochoo under the name of 'Prefecture of Okinawa'. 1890 Rosin *W. China* 93 The products of the prefecture are not confined to tea. 1892 A. Maitland in *Century Mag.* XLIII. 708/2 A chosen few roads in Japan, the national roads, the prefecture roads between those [military] stations, and the village roads.

2. The official residence of a prefect or French *préfet*.

1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 31 The insurgents ...were surrounding on all sides the prefecture of police. *Ibid.* 236 A line of troopers, along which were ranged the Hôtel-de-Ville, the prefecture, the military division and subdivision.

† **Prefectureship**. *Obs.* Bad formation for Prefecture or Prefectorship.

1608 G. Wheeler[?] *Liues Emperors* in *Hist. Profane* (1634) 6 In the time of his prefectureship. 1760 tr. *Beseking's Lett. Geogr.* V. 69 The building of Inns...constitutes a prefectureship. 1808 Hoffmann *Hist. Islands*, vol. ii. 347 We have received from the Roman people the prefectureship.

† **Prefectory**. *Obs. rare*—°. [irreg. f. Prefect + *-ory*.] = Prefecture 2; a district; the shire or county.

1686 *Plain Staffordsh.* 326 There they find in Scotland in much greater plenty, especially in the prefectory of Aberdeen.

Prefer (prĭfə·r), *v.* Also (4 **prefure**, **prefor(e)**, 5–7 **preferre**, (6 **prefar(re**, **pfar(re**, 6– **prefer**, **proffer**). [a. F. *préférer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *praeferre* to bear or put before or forward, prefer, advance, f. *prae*, Pre- A. 4, 5 + *ferre* to bear.]

I. 1. *trans.* To put forward or advance, in status, rank, or fortune; to promote (*to* a position or office of dignity).

1388 Wyclif *Prol.* xiii. 31 In this degre...he neither preferith, neither maketh cunne himself...with the temthe lec.]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 180 But that that seldom stonde upriht For touche only to the lustes Preferred were to Gilles ofthan. 1449 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 149/2 In Bondmen and Offices...whereof many...were then both have forwarne ...that he preferred therin. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. cxix. 112 The nexte Gerbone was after that preferred by one of the Othone, Emperour, vnto the Churche of Rouenne. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 In how our lorde preferred and promoted the good seruaus to the hye dignite. 1564 tr. *Bullein Med. Appl. Fruit.* (1579) 97 If any euer be preferred by another man and made riche. 1598 Holinshed tr. *Lesley's Hist. Scot.* 10, 129 Ischaldius...to the kingdome preferd, elected, and crowned. 1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* v. ii. 13 Being now happily preferred to a gentleman's service in London. 1620 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 188 Scholliers [of Eton] transported to Oxenford, and in due time preferred to the Universitie of Cambridge. a 1660 Fuller *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) 1. 177 (After some intermediate Dignities) he was preferred Chief Baron of the Exchequer. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 3 ¶ 6 Happy ...that he never preferred a Man who has not proved remarkably serviceable to his Country. 1858 Simmons *Sch. Studies* I. 53 To the dignity of the soldiery...he was preferred to what baldness had always been a soldier's gust.

† **b.** *refl.* To advance oneself or one's interests.

c1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1869) 134 They shall cast off his seruice, when Indeed with out in Europe, whereas he may best preferre him self. 1592 Thynne *Tim. Eng. Lawyer* (1751) The lawyer having an ambitious heart to prefer himself thereby. 1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 70 If law be a mean of preferment, and willing to prefer himself by service, I wish him to Honour.

† **2.** To advance or promote to a position in life; *esp.* to settle in marriage. Cf. Preferment 2. *Obs.*

1588 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Gloucester* iv. And after he married I was prefarde To a daughter of Bohun as euch knowede. 1589-6 *Child Marriages* 138 To give and bequeathe vnto my Children, (except my Maried, and not otherwise Compromitte preferred. 1603 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 144 After [being] preferred to a good marriage by his Lord.

† **3.** *fig. pass.* To be exalted or made eminent by some quality. *Obs.*

c1450 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 178 Nor ye daughters of every inclinacon, Nor the graduates preferred by Science. *Ibid.* 181 Some man is wrong borys for to bende, Another fayrie preferred with goodnesse.

4. *transf.* To promote (in various uses).

a 1555 in *More's Rebell. Salem* Wks. 1078/2 It will be hard to find any one spirituall man y^t is not infect with the said desire & affection to haue the worldlye honor of prouste exalted & preferred. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 190 Alexander...preferred his boldnesse, and preferred his wits. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 870 All Gendres gotten from Camell from neuer Pasture to betake. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 222 For to shroud in a swarm Bees that shall behold, Prefer him not to hate, for Husband to thy Fold. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 33 Birds, beasts, fishes; which, upon their death, are preferred into human bodies. 1817 Colebrooke *Disq. Lab.* (1820) 31 The work was ...preferred from the customary press of the publishers to the author's garret.

† **5.** To forward, advance, promote (a result); to assist in bringing about. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Regiment for Sea* xvi. (1595) 58 That effect is more preferred, If the Dragons head be to the beginning of the figure of Aries. 1590 Lloyd *Stand. Jewes* 134 To prosper the curse and the curses, and to preferre the fruites of the fields. 1600-12 Rowlands *Four Knaues* (Percy Soc.) 31 Thus singing merry to preferre the same. 1609-27 Fulwood *Enimies* iv. xlvii. 380 A little shaking prefers the growth of the tree.

II. † **3.** *trans.* To put or set in front or before.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E j b, Do not so a lytyddes lodge than the fyrste, but preferre a nyght in sentence, but three or three dyas is prefered God before thyne eyes, and consyder cyrcyngently [etc.]. 1573 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 107 He wrote speedily to Rome...that at the time of the second. Vrbe might be preferred to the perill of his life.

4. To put, place, or set (something) before any one for acceptance; to hold out, proffer, offer, present; to introduce or recommend. *Obs. or arch.*

1573 tr. Lopez *Maroene of Mist.* (1653) A 4/3, I have here preferred to your observance and protection, a work of great Art, and of greater Industry. 1626 Bolton *Quad. Nat.* (1636) 181 Sometimes Fountains preserue the remedie of Iaundice to melancholy persons. 1648 Chamberlayne *Angliæ Speculum* (1707) 120 Prefarre such Assistance to the Lawes of men. 1677 Evelyn *Mem.* 23 Sept., I preferred Mr. Philips [nephew of Milton] to the service of my Lord Chancellor, who wanted a scribler to read to and entertain him sometimes. 1704 Pope *Summer* 55 Each sex'rous nymph prefers her gifts in vain. 1727–51 Defoe *Hist. Duels* 22 He spake, and to her hand prefer'd the bowl. 1887 C. E. Craigie in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* 320 Seeking what words can prefer to Lord Bacon, to praise (*sic*) light to the small eye. What excellent term, to prefer Great light to the

3. To lay (a matter) before any one formally for consideration, approval, or sanction; to bring forward, present, submit (a statement, bill, indictment, information, prayer, etc.). Also *† prefer up*.

1559 *Bp. Sandys in Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 12 The sentence of all the Bills preferred and read here. 1560 Diary in *Machyn's Camb.* (Camden) 189 The Marques Dorsett..syng Frydaynyte, that he wold humbelly prefere this matter to the Emperowre. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Martyrs* D iij b, That I prefer'd my Bills to Parliament, Wherein the King and Lords gone all consent. *a* 1619 Clarendon *Surv. Leviathan* (1676) 107 Suppose that an Information were preferr'd to the King's Bench..against Mr. Hobbes. 1708 H. Walker *Hist. Sheffield* 120 The consequence of a suit preferred by him to the Archbishop's Court. 1823 Hone *Every-Day Book* II. 1187 An information preferred against the appellant by the...sanitary inspectors.

† **4.** To refer; to ascribe, ascribe. *Obs.*

1626 Wilkins *Brit. Rationall. Concil.* 22 The building of a Tower we doe preferre Unto the Masons and the Carpenters. 1658 W. Hooper *Hist. Indens.* 28 Jacomo Soasso..prefers the work to Antonino the son of Severus.

III. 7. To set or hold (one thing) before others in favour or esteem; to favour or esteem more; to choose or approve rather; to like better. With *simple obj., inf., or clause*; const. *† above, † before, to*. Now the chief sense.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 268 Kinde..Nature)..preferreth in degre As is the dependence Of bodili complexioun. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 210 Vertue..ought to preferre The worthynesse of the lowe, Moost goodnesse alwey with right. 1508 Kennedy *Flyting* 1. 1. 6 Thy ga wes to be preferrit thairto as a thing to be chosin and followit. 1532 Ant. Harmonius *Catech.* (1884) 22 I preferre stocks of trees above all corporal and outward sacrifice. 1580 Baret *Alv. Scholastic's Comm.* 24 He preferreth his own freedome.. before the Sergeants. 1660 Boyle *Usef. Exper. Philos.* (1663) 181 He should not scruple to prefer the end to the means. 1680 Hickeringill *Gregg Redd.* (1682) 301 We may justly prefer it before the other parts of the World. 1708 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* I. 27 He would prefer seeing his Daughters dead at his feet, than behold them wedded to the worthless men without Riches and Virtue. 1813 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) II. 347 He preferred living like a Gentleman, to dying like a Beggar. 1872 Pascoe in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 734 Warlike races prefer to be under a chief. 1892 Lieut. Mercer in *United Service Mag.* 508 Because the Chinese preferred the discomforts of Confucius to ordinary military manners sense.

absol. 1844 Browning *Luboratory* vii, Let her turn it and stir, And try it and taste, ere she fix and prefer! 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 322 He prefers rather than excludes.

8. *Law.* To give preference to as a creditor. Cf. Preference 5.

1432 *Rolls of Parll.* IV. 430/1 Yat in paiement..y^e preferr yeare Houshold. *Ibid.* 432 Whi shuld he be preferred to paiement. 1883 *Bankr. Act.* XIX. 784/2 In English law the term 'preferred' rather than 'privileged' is generally applied to such debts.

† **9.** To be preferable to; to surpass, excel. [= OF. *prefférer* to prevail, have the pre-eminence, 15th c. in Godef.] *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 40, I graunte it wel, I have noon skile, Thogh autoritees prefere [rhyr. profere] Bigamye. 1402 *Lond. Lett.* II. 43 Sen the vertu is cause, whi[ch]eth prefereth it vthir thaiis. *Ibid.* 69 Nor expresse. He pleying prefereth mede than any schoolefelaw. 1611 *Bible* 2 Esdras xiv. 22 Thou hast preferred the Law above all.

Preferability (prɛ·fərəbi·liti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being preferable.

1800–12 Bentham *Rationale Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 481 The preferability of the less injurious to the greater would scarcely be contested. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 90 Great and Evil...differ not by preferability of one to the other, but by incomparability absolute and infinite.

Preferable (prɛ·fərəb'l), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) [a. F. *préférable* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *préférer*: see Prefer and -able. (See also Preferrable.)]

1. Worthy to be preferred; to be chosen before or desired rather than another; more desirable.

1598 [implied in Preferableness]. 1666 S. Pordage *Prov. & Judgem. Conscience* 140 If Resistance..be more preferable upon this score preferable before Non-existence. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xx. (1737) 63 A select Number..call'd Preferable Men, who are always employ'd first after the Established Men. 1737 Johnson *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 2 A condition by preferable to the haughty, the discontented, and unreasonable of any genteel occupation. 1892 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.*, xvii. (1879) 209 Death itself...would have been infinitely preferable. 1880 Thomas Gisb. v. xxiii. 182 The cold was preferable to the smoke.

† **2.** Displaying preference; preferential. *Obs.*

1727 Bradshaw *Christian Oeconomy* (1821) I. lx. 58 What preferable favour I may have for him to any other person. 1804 *Townsday Diss.* III. 139 Notwithstanding her preferable affection for the beauty herein. 1821 Shelley in Mrs. Shelley (1889) II. 402, I shall ne...ecially endeavour to...assist Mr. Benjamin Wyatt in the improving and perfecting his plan, as if I had been my own preferable solicitor.

† **B.** *as sb.* In *pl.* Things to be preferred. *Obs.*

1700 S. Patrick tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* 121 Unless we mention both as before, *Fugienda* or *Perspicua*, *Preferenda*; and *Rejecta*, Things Disagreeable. 1708 tr. *Wotton's Disc. Logicus* 20 The Stoicks...denying Riches to be good things, but calling them Preferables.

† **C.** *as adv.* Preferably, in preference. *Obs.*

1683 Trotter *Mem.* Wks. 1721 I. 450 His meaning was to wish an preferable to all others. 1706–20 H. Bourne *Ford of Conscience* (1800) III. 43 If it should leave amusement preferable to instruction.

Preferableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being preferable; greater desirableness.

1648 W. Mountagu *Devout Ess.* I. v. 3 7. 101 My purpose is not to examine or weigh the preheableness of severall conditions. 1721 Strabo Caesar. (1733) II. ix. v. 170 What has been said concerning the Preferableness of the mental Pleasures to the sensual. 1892 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* L. xxv. 97 Freely penetrated with the preferableness of honest controversy.

Preferably (prɛ·fərəbli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In a preferable manner; in preference to others; by preference; rather.

1529 Boteler *Lerne, Lerne of Neighbour* 308 Obligations, which require that we do good to those preferably to others. 1613 Mair Cameron *Wife & Widow* I. 67 That I may be preferably allowed to retain the guardianship of her person. 1796 *Prod. E. Hereditament Sov. Sons* 272 All Kids should be carefully placed in the ladder (which is preferably lined or padded).

† **2.** In the way of preference; preferentially. *Obs.*

1780 Miss Burney *Cecilia* vii. 81, Even Mrs. Delvile evidently desired her absence: since...she preferably addressed herself to any one else who was present. 1846 Colquhoun *Impart. Colonial Corn* x. 109 A generous policy, which has preferably consulted the advantage of the ingenious dear country.

Preferee, rare. In 7 proferree. [f. Prefer + -ee.] One who is preferred or receives preferment.

1676 Wiseman *Present Adv.* 49 They (the unmarried childless) receive generally, that the Preferee is a Competent Estate, and no such to fall upon Him.

Preference (prɛ·fərəns). Also 7 -ferrence. [a. F. *préférence* (1548 cf. in Littré), adl. med.L. *preferentia* (1262 in Du Cange), f. L. *preferent-*, pr. ppl. of *preferre* to Prefer: see -ence.]

1. The action of preferring or the fact of being preferred; liking for or estimation of one thing before or above another; prior favour or choice.

1598 Barret *Glossogr. Preferment*, preference, advancement, accesse before, place above, others. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Travels* I. 277 Who (if he have a mind to keep the place) must give the same sum that the other hath offered, and so the Preference. 1744 Hooper *Three Treat.* Wks. (1842) 52 As to the preference which such poetic imitation may claim before musical, the merits in such sort may appear perhaps equal. 1772 Encycl. *Lond.* II. (ed. 2), 2/2 It [the case] be that the object is indifferent before it comes to have a choice, or till it has a Preference. 1872 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 626 To deny that Eadward had any preference over his half-brother.

† **2.** The quality of being preferable · preferableness; pressingness, superiority. *Obs.*

1629 Bulkley *Philarch's Hist.* 47 A man is to aime at excellencies and preferences before others in good and honest things. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 52 To discover the preference that the Humane Nature hath above the Animal Life in those most perfect faculties of Intellect. 1747 Hooker *Ecclesiast. I.* 3 viii 8 ...shewed the preference of wedging to cunning, as the cunning had failed.

3. That which one prefers; the object of prior choice; the favourite.

1884 in Wenton. 1893 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* v. 1018 And where the wreath Of barren country garland leaves about, Behold the Park, the English preference! *Mod.*, only. Of the two, this is my preference.

4. Pre-ferment; promotion. *Now rare.*

1636 [see 2]. 1702 Rowe *Amb. Step-Mother* iv. 1, In me the Elder by Nature pleads not for Preference? 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 86 Jerry, whose utmost wish was accomplished by his preference to a trust. 1853 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 682/2 A prodigious crowd of people had flocked to the city in hope of gain or preference.

5. A prior claim to something; *spec.* priority of payment given to a certain debt or class of debts; a prior right to payment.

Foundation preference, such payment made by a bankrupt with the object of preventing the equal distribution of his assets among all his creditors.

1685 *Dr. Leyd* 17 & 18 *Chas. II*, c. 3 § 38 Wentworth earl of Roscommon, and Roger earl of Orrery..shall have preference and priour satisfaction of fifty thousand pounds of their own personal estate. 1832 tr. *J. B. Say's Treatise* in Bingham *Reports* (1833) IX. 355 The question here is, whether the security...was given by way of fraudulent preference. 1884 *Act* 51 & 52 *Vict. c.* 62 § 92 Every conveyance or transfer of property...in favour of any creditor...with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making...the same becomes bankrupt within three months...be deemed fraudulent and void.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The state has a preference for taxes. 1891 *New York Tribune* 26 Nov. 4/4 (Pittsb) The..assets are assignment yesterday, giving two preferences for $600.

b. Short for *preference share*: see 8.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 5/2 This they proposed to do with 7 per cent. preference, which at the end of three years could either call in at ordinary or continue as preference shares. 1908 *Morning Mail* 10 Jan. 12/6 This is the first time for many years that the holders of the 4½% Preference have received any dividend, but one by one the Preferences are being restored to the dividend-paying list.

6. *Pol. Econ.* The practical favouring of one customer before others in business relations; an advantage over rivals given to one of those with whom one deals; *spec.* the favouring of one country or set of countries by admitting their products at a lower import duty than that levied on those of other countries or of foreigners generally, or by levying a duty on the latter while admitting the former free. A term much used about and after 1900, in reference to trade between Great Britain and her colonies, as opposed to trade between either of these and foreign countries.

1887 See S. Canterbury in *Conference Hist. Book* (1908) 190 Whether it should not be recognized as part of the duty of the governing bodies of the Empire to see that their own subjects have a preference over foreign subjects in matters of trade. 1892 See J. Macdonald *Toil. & Trif. St. Lawrence* April, Canada will be quite ready to give British goods a preference of 5 or even 10 per cent. in our markets, if our products receive a corresponding preference in England. 1896 (June 30 but W. Laurier in Willison *Life W. L.* & *Liberal Party* II. 187 To have..a new step taken which will give to the Colonies, in England, a preference for their products over the products of other nations. 1903 (May 19) J. Chamberlain *Speeches* 13 Canada in 1898, 1900, unfortunately, of her own accord...gave us a preference on all dutiable goods of 25 per cent. In 1900 she increased that preference to 33⅓ per cent. —(Oct. 6) *Ibid.* 20 Still less am I afraid to preach to you preference with our Colonies. *Ibid.* 30, I make the same answer as Mr. Rhodes, who suggested reciprocal preference. —(Oct. 22) *Ibid.* 111, I made two speeches..accepting the principle of Preference. 1904 *Edin. Rev. Apr.* 289 On every hand the British consumer was declared by colonial preferences. *Ibid.* 292 When the restrictions on colonial industries were removed, preference went with them.

7. *Cards.* **a.** In the game of Boston: The trump suit (called *first preference*) or the suit of the same colour (*second preference*). **b.** A game resembling whist in which the trump is determined by bidding; Swedish whist.

1800 *Hoyle's Games* (1850) 31 The game of Boston...Having each dealt, the person opposite to the dealer should shuffle another pack to be cut by his right-hand neighbour, and turn up a card for the First Preference; the suit of the same colour, whether red or black, is styled Second Preference. 1884 H. Gerard tr. *Turgenieff's Diary Superfluous Man* 72 A great lover of preference.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **preference bond, share, stock**, i. e. on which dividend or interest is payable before any is paid on ordinary stock.

1822 *Wetenhall's Course of Exch.* 23 Mar. London & Greenwich [Railw.] Preference or Privilege (Shares). [In pers. issue (1 Mar.) designated Bonds.] 1892 *Times* 1 Nov. (Suppl.) 5/6 The second instalment of £2 per share on each and every 78 per Cent. preference share in the undertaking (Southern and Mexico Railways). 1893 *Bankr. Act.* 56 & 57 *Vict.* (1893) 71 Interest on preference stock and bonds, 27 per cent. at given receipts. 1898 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 211 A progressive complement that by means of certain preference shares...a priority of right would be given to ourselves over the ordinary shareholders. 1899 *Standard* 20 Apr., Egyptian Preference Bonds are largely in their hands.

† **Pre·ferency.** *Obs.* [adl. med.L. *preferentia*: see prec. and -ency.] = Preference 2, 4.

1570–80 Norris *Plutarch* (1676) 923 In the great thirst to preferency. 1877 Gilson *Demosth.* (1877) 207 This is noted of Alexander, that when Alexander was chosen bishop of Alexandria, he envied him the preferency, and from thence sought occasion of contention.

Preferent (prɛ·fərĕnt), *a.* [adl. L. *preferent-*, pr. ppl. of *preferre* to Prefer.]

1. Having preference or precedence; having a right to priority of payment or consideration.

1883 H. Jeyes in *Van der Linden's Inst. Holland* 93 In the first rank of preferent debts are funeral expenses. *Ibid.*, The holders of special mortgages..have a preferent claim on the proceeds arising from the sale of the particular property mortgaged. 1888 La. Weekly in *Law Rep.* XIII. 132 Any money shall have a preferent right for 7 days to take possession of the ground forbrand.

2. Displaying preference; partial.

1898 *Johannesburg Weekly Times* 8 Aug. 3 To boast...those upon his head for his supposed preferent safeguarding of the interests of the 'fighting part' to the detriment of the 'Stay'.

Preferential (prɛfərĕ·nʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med.L. *preferentia* Preference + -al.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of preference; showing or giving, receiving or enjoying, a preference.

1844 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 76 Their preferential connexion with this or that antecedent condition. *a* 1861 H. H. Wilson *Lect. & Essays* (1880) I. 2 One division of mere precedence is the preferential appropriation of the first chief division to the four original castes. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xxiii. 78 The King was allowed a 'preferential' claim on the public revenue. 1881 *J. Simon in Nineteen.* 10 Aug. 370/2 That John at once becomes a piece of preferential money to the amount of £1,000. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 148/1 Raising fresh capital by the issue of new shares, the dividends on which were to be preferential.

b. *Pol. Econ.* Of the nature of or characterized by import duties favouring particular countries, *spec.* (as used in recent discussions) in favour of trade between Great Britain and her colonies: see Preference 6.

1903 Egerton *Origin & Growth Eng. Col.* 189 When..the Canadian Government gave to English manufacturers a preferential remission of 1/3 per cent...the measure was received with genuine gratification in Great Britain. 1903 (Oct. 20) J. Chamberlain *Speeches* 30 Now I come to the most important of all questions to my mind, namely, preferential tariffs. I advocate them because, in the first place, they will stimulate colonial trade. — (Oct. 21) *Ibid.* 51 This matter of Preferential tariffs was before both Conferences. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 293 (title) Preferential

Duties and Colonial Trade. *Ibid.* 189 We have now dealt with the chief articles of commerce affected by preferential duties in the past.

B. *sb.* **a.** A preferential tariff rate. **b.** A preferential or privileged condition or claim.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 11/1 The creditors will have received...£170,000, including £80,000 paid to twenty-seven 'preferentials'. *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 4/1 'Where no doubt that, but for the curiosity of Mr. Chamberlain's memories, the Liberal Party would have given us "preferentials" at that time?'

Prefere·ntialism. [f. prec. adj. + -ISM.] The system of giving preference in the fixing of a tariff: see PREFERENCE 6, PREFERENTIAL *a.* 2.

1903 *Liberty Review* July 14 The old-fashioned protectionism, which is now cropping up again under the guise of Colonial preferentialism. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 7 Sept. 3/6 This Protectionist section is expressing with Preferentialism as a step towards a higher tariff.

So **Prefere·ntialist,** an advocate of preference in tariff relations.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 6/1 If the bogey is to be a mere device, under cover of which Protectionists and Free Traders are to be enabled to mount each other to their hearts' content. 1904 *Edin. Rev. Apr.* 297 The only real strength of the new preferentialists...lies in the attitude of Canada.

Prefere·ntially, *adv.* [f. PREFERENTIAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a preferential manner, by preference.

1613 T. HALE *Mod. Eng.* 332 The more person...will elect to be preparated (preferentially to others) to being preferred. 1808 WORDSW. *Pref. Lyrical Ballads* (1815) 1 The thoughts of the shame were preferentially offered to the workmen engaged in the business. 1903 L. COURNEY *in Contemp. Rev. Aug.* 189 The dutiable imports...preferentially favoured had risen 55 per cent.

Preferentiate (prefərĕ·nʃiĕit), *v. rare.* [f. as PREFERENCE + -ATE 3 ?, after *differentiate*.] *Log.* To display preference, give preferential treatment; *trans.* to treat with preference.

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 564/1 We must have a fixed policy and a tariff suited to the occasion before we can preferentiate, differentiate, or retaliate.

Preferment (prĕfə·rment). [f. PREFER + -MENT.]

I. †**1.** The action of putting or bringing forward; furtherance, promotion. *Obs.*

1422 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 254/2 To...the good speede and preferrement of the said Bisshoppe. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 3 For the obteyning further or preferrement of the desires or thinchelion thereof. 1580 SIDNEY *Psalms* lxxi. 21 (1912) 191 F. Sabinus and Julius Pelagius were countenanced regardless of the Garde; Pelagius by Valens' preferment (*Pelagius Valentis gratia*) and Sabinus by Cæsarean.

2. Advancement or promotion in condition, status, or position in life; in early use, also, that which is done or given towards the advancement of the children of a family or the promotion of the marriage of a daughter.

1478 in *Verney Papers* (Camden) 28 For smoch as my dowghters dame Margarete Kaleghe and Beatrice Dannet kane had their preferrement at their marriages of their porcions to them belonging of my goodes, and my sonne John Verney and Ralf Verney have not hadde their owthe preferrement. 1520 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 237 Towards the preferment and marriage of the said Anne. 1555 HOOD in Gardiner's *Dr. 1069* (Surt. Soc.) II. 282, I speak hope of preferment to the absolute heires in Oxfordshire. 1598 *Ancrenhouwe's Wohle* (Sammler I. 77 Should either...live before she came to the preferment of marriage. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 464 There is no preferment to be had without money. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* v. (1739) 602 For the obtaining or procuring such Ecclesiastical Preferment. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* xxii. 370 With these idle luxury, their hunger for lands and office and preferment.

3. An appointment or post which gives social or pecuniary advancement; chiefly, an ecclesiastical appointment.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 Bysshops and other gretheddes. 1613 SPELM. *Hen. VIII*, 71 In Parliam. 26. (Cromwell) Stands in the gap and Tents of most Preferments, With which the Time will locke him. 1665 BOYLE *Excell. Theology* 6 *Tr.* (1678) 403 When more are bred Scholars, than Preferments can take off. 1743 FIELDING *Jonath. Wild* II. iv, Your interest will help him to places and preferments in abundance. 1783 LD. PENRHYN *in Lamb Mag.* I Preface Dec. 432 That the archdeacon held no preferment within the jurisdiction.

II. †**4.** The action or fact of preferring, choosing, or favouring, as more desirable; the giving of preference; preference, advantage. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* II. 1 What preferment then hath the Jewe? Or what profyte is there in circumcision? 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI* 60 (R.) To give an equality, or sometimes a preferment to the Common People. 1554 E. ESTIENNE *tr. Sparrow Treas. Doc. Pr. Introd.* 26 The ground of the believer's preferment and exaltation.

b. *spec.* Priority of right, claim, or privilege; *esp.* prior right to receive payment, or to purchase or offer for anything to be sold or let, *arch.*

1422 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 104/1 That the Act made...for your Office, 'Ye'll preferrement in payment of xx m. li...be quasshed. 1423 *Ibid.* VI. 134/1 Remedies, Provisions, Commodities, Preferrements, had, made or procured, for or by reason of the said Office. 1429 *Ibid.* VI. 144/1 That the said Prince and Crowne...be the same auctorite, have preferrement of and for the payment of the said vij. li. yerely. 1455 *Act 31 Hen. VI*, c. 2 § 2 Persones which haven have to bryng any of the said Lordshippes...shall have preferrement in the taking of the same...before any other. 1587 SIR C. WYATT in Wilks & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 363 The said Fellowes...shall alwaies have the true and full preferment of two of the middle chambers. 1888 H. HALL *Soc. Eliz. Age* 93 He said...in crave preferment of purchase if the place were to sell.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1808 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 440 Heps of translation, and (because the parish called preferment-hunting, scarcely ever in Scotland) can have been altogether without example. 1892 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1850) IV. xcvii. 313 Parliament and preferment hunters crowded the levee.

Hence †**Prefe·rmentary** (*nonce-wd.*, after *precedentary*), a recipient of preferment.

1680 WARMESTRY *Annot. N. Test.* 126 This made the Confessor Divines from a Chaplain to ordinary, become a prefermentary extraordinary.

Pre-fermenta·tion, *rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] A preliminary fermentation.

1749 *Lond. & Country Brewer* 20. ed. 2) 202 Molasses, or other Bodies that have not...undergone a Pre-fermentation.

†**Prefe·rrable, -ible,** *a. Obs.* [f. PREFER + -ABLE. *Preferrable* follows the ordinary rule of English formations in *-able*: cf. *barrable, regrettable*. *Preferrible* is partly conformed to the L. analogical form **preferribilis*, which would give *preferrable*: see -BLE. Both have yielded to the French form *preferable*.] = PREFERABLE 1.

1611 COTGR., *Preferrable, preferrible.* 1660 GLANVILL *Lux Oriental.* 22 (1682) 97 Ff. An preferrible to both the former. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* v. 11, The question, Whether a publick or a private life be preferrible? *a* 1667 HALE *Print. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 3 The Mosaical System...is...highly preferrible before the fantasmatic of those Philosophers [etc.]. 1720 *Prince Sport No.* 350 2 'Tis that has excellent Talents...is preferrible to him who is only rich.

Preferred (prĕfə·rd), *ppl.a.* [f. PREFER + -ED 1.]

†**1.** Put forward, advanced, promoted. *Obs.*

1583 Cath. *Anjou* 1916 Preferred, *promotus*, *provectus*. 1598 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 326/2 We call not those things which are in the first place, the preferred or promoted, but those which are in the second.

2. That has obtained preferment or promotion.

1720 *Short Paths of Clergymen* Wks. 1735 II. 9 All Consecrators upon all the brethren [i.e. their contemporaries] equally preferred. 1792 BURKE *Sp. Acct. of Charlemont* Wks. 1812 V. 328 They want to be preferred Clergymen in the Church of England as by Law established, but their consciences will not suffer them to conform to the doctrines and practices of that Church. 1837 ANSON *Hist. Europe* (1852) VIII. xliii. § 30 [a] beneficial minister is not to be always excused by the merits of the preferred functionary.

3. Approved, chosen, or desired by preference.

1830 E. ROSS *Ad Filium* 201, 175 Twist and curate, and necklace beads, into a preferred shape. 1887 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 18 July 256/1 His preferred plan was to intrude her to the English Prince of Wales.

4. Having a prior claim to payment; privileged. *Preferred share, stock*: = PREFERENCE *share, stock*.

1862 WEBSTER *s.v. Prefer, Preferred stock*, stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock;—called, in England, *preferential stock*. 1892 *Lond. Daily Telegraph* 2 Dec. 5/1 *N. Assam Rly.* Fifty per cent. (to Mr. Marshall) found...authority for a law making the United States a preferred creditor. 1902 *Q. Rev. Jan.* 139 The preferred stock of a combination is an investment security.

Hence **Prefe·rredness.**

a 1888 J. GREEN *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ix. (1892) 32 This preferability he makes matter again of simple experience...we should rather call it actual preferredness.

Preferree, -ment, obs. ff. PREFERREE, -EE(E.

Preferrer (prĭfə·rər). Also 6 -erer, 6-7 -errour. [f. PREFER + -ER 1.] One who prefers.

†**1.** One who promotes or advances to office, etc.; a promoter, advancer, patron. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 52 b, Your yeuell preferrers bryng my patrons & professors. 1573-85 ADP. GRINDAL *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 220 The professors were [clergy] are no less faulty, they chuse of the worst. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legislatures* B iv b, The Constable was the only professe of the said Lords of Gelues estate, who by his meanes was preferred before many other both more meritorable and neere to such a man then her selfe. 1588 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 149 Whosoeuer sits in the seat, will respect more his owne aduice then the seruice of his preferrer. 1631 WEEVER *Ancient. Mon.* 1. vii. His was...a preferrer of money, and Father to his seruants.

2. One who brings a matter forward; one who submits or presents a measure.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 398 Ye have here, under the Kinges Highnes, a singular patrone and preferrer of the causes of the same [Christ's cause (note)]. 1550 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1054/2 Dyers Stephens Secretary, and Dyer, Foxe Almoner (who were the chief furtherers, preferrers and defenders on the kings behalfe of the seyd cause). 1570-80 NOWELL *Plaiforde* (1908) 62 Lycurgus and Hypodides were common speakers and preferrers of matters to Councils and Senates. 1609 CONTEST. *Antichr.* A 2 *Traditionist*, The preferrer of the Bill in no way lyed to the proude shamed vpon any penalty.

Preferring (prĭfə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PREFER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PREFER; preferment; preference.

a 1450 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Sir Bockingham* (Camden) 140 We, desiring to receive, forthersom, and preferring of oure welbeloved T. Bate...may your lust...1575-85 ARCHBISHOP GRINDAL *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 230 The preferring of true religion, the seeking of God's glory. 1840 CARLY. *Lit. Remains, Misc. Crit.* 20 (1896) I. 230 Given to the Power of preaching ...& the Power of preferring he added, We shall have nothing left for Us but to look on. 1879 R. MORGANSON *Canons Ord.* 49 A Violation of the Laws of God, a Preferring of Our Unruly Profane, Unrighteous, Evil Will before His.

†**Prefertinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prefestinare* to hasten before the time, hasten too much: see PRE- A. 1, 6 and FESTINATE *v.*] 1623 COCKERAM, *Prefertinate*, to make too much haste.

†**Prefe·rtio.** *Obs. rare.* [L.: see PREFER *sb.*] 1743 PATRICK *Depart. Exod.* I. 146 The first person; I beat of it...being from a manuscript journal, writ by the present Prefetto of Egypt. 1755 B. CLAVERIE (title) Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again, translated from a Manuscript, written by the Prefetto of Egypt.

Preff *n.*, **Preffer,** obs. forms of PAVE, PAVIER.

†**Pre·fidence.** *Obs.* [f. L. *prefidens*: see next and -ENCE.] Over-confidence; an instance of this.

1597 R. BERN *Serm.* (Wadsw. Inn.) 188 We learn the way of godliness by them that prepare of their own strength. 1618 T. TAYLOR *Wks.* (1653) I. 11 Some through vain confidence of God's protection rush in times of corruption into infected houses. 1677 OWEN *Script. Wks.* 1850 V. 74 All their perfidiousness and contrivances do issue in dreadful horror and distress.

†**Pre·fident,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prefidens*, *-entem*, trusting too much, over-confident, f. *pre-*, PRE- A. 6 + *fidere* to trust.] Over-confident, rash, etc. RALPH cited by WORCESTER (1846).

Prefi·gurate, *ppl. a.* [ad. late L. *prefigurātus*, pa. pple. of *prefigurāre*: see next.] = PREFIGURED (as pa. pple. (obs.), and *ppl. a.*).

1530 PALSGR. 884/1 All the sensuryes of the people were prefigurate in the olde Testamente. 1537 N. T. (Greg.) *Epis.* ii. 10 note, In Christe all things were accomplished, which were prefigurate in the Lawe. 1581 E. MULCASTER *Refutation of Ld. C.* 108 The Christ is not the prefigurate, but the real head of humanity.

Prefigurate (prĭfi·gĭŭrĕit), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *prefigŭrāre* to PREFIGURE: see -ATE 3.] = PREFIGURE.

1530 PALSGR. 884/1, I prefigurate, *je prefigure*. 1537 *Prof. Ch. Man* Ep. Nicholas...or rather prefigurated it prophetical before. 1623 T. JAMES *Ecclesia or Ephesaior* 1 Oh his Left hand marketh a well featured Virgin who doth prefigurate Labour. 1674 M. CLIFFORD *Transcript.* II. viii. 207 Paradise's hall can clearly prefigurate nothing but John Hall's Barn.

Prefiguration (prĭfigĭŭrē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *prefiguratiōn-em* (Jerome *c.* 400), n. of action f. *prefigurāre* to PREFIGURE. So F. *préfiguration*.]

1. The action of prefiguring; representation beforehand by a figure or type.

1580 WILLET *Prod. Job* 12, 26 Deuteronomy handles the ceremonial lawe, and the prefiguracion of the lawe of the euangelie. 1590 THOM. *Godly Sayings* (1846) 110 Melchisedech brought forth bread, and wyne in prefiguration of him. 1637 ST. HALL *Jesus, Exercises* 24 Aug. 33 Some instrumental acts of a typical prefiguration of things to come. 1863 J. G. MURRAY *Comm. Gen.* 68, 21 Made to give figuration of that subsequent availing sacrifice which was to take away sin.

2. That in which something is prefigured or foreshadowed; a prototype.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. vi. § 11 Many of the ancient Fathers...thought Eleusine their sacrament to be but prefiguration of that which ours is present to exhibit. 1692 G. CHEYNE *Fruits...Infidelity* (1756) 7 Before there were any types or prefigurations of Christ. 1838 WITHERSTACK *Eucharist* 38 That the Legal Sacrifices were Illustrious or, and Prefigurations of the Grand Sacrifice. 1851 REV. C. BOUCHIER *in Kaplan's Schools Found.* II. 1. 1. 5 The personages and events of the Old Testament were, for the most part, inserted as prefigurations of those of the New.

Prefigurative (prĭfi·gĭŭrătĭv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *prefigurātīv-us* (a Kempis *De Imitat. Chr.*): see PREFIGURATE *v.* and -IVE.] Prefiguring, foreshadowing by a figure or type.

1501 LADY MARGARET *tr. De Imitatione* iv. 1. 260 The sacrifyce of the prefiguratyue lawe that was to cease. 1619 for J. SPENCER *Knowledge Humbled* App. 32 Those holy Feasts...being prefigurative of Christ. 1683 H. HALL *Female Prophet* 170, 183 A Dramatical show that had such a prefigurative signification of the Happiness of the millennial state of the Church. 1885 in *Encycl. Sc.* 133, 1911 Prefigurative of the loss of his works.

Hence **Prefi·guratively** *adv.*; **Prefi·gurativeness,** the quality of being prefigurative.

a 1800 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxii. § 4 This kind of humour was prefiguratively altogether ceremonial. 1683 H. HALL *Female Prophet* 108, 83 It may have a kind of general Prefigurativeness of the Joy and Glory of Christ's Kingdom in the Millennium. 1885 G. *Stewart New Life Texas* II. 9, 1021 Jesus was supposed to have done this prefiguratively during his earthly life to a tree.

Prefigure (prĭfi·gĭŭr), *v.* [ad. late L. *prefigūrāre* (Cyprian *a* 250): see PRE- A. 1 and FIGURE *v.* So F. *préfigurer* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To represent beforehand by a figure or type.

a 1450 *Myroure Salvacion* 182 Crist's supper was prefigured vbi in the lambe paschale. 1580 *Baron Hist. Cabala*, Wks. I. 401 b, An Melchisedech brought forthe bread and wine prefiguring him. 1632 SANDYS *Ovid. Paraph.* 264 The Jews Baptisme prefigured our spirituall washing. *a* 1701 KEN *Hymns Evangel. Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 63 Moses prefigur'd Him in Types unclean'd. 1878 R. TAYLOR *Zambesian Mark.* 9 The end of all things being prefigured in their beginnings.

2. To figure or picture to oneself beforehand.

1620 T. H. *Cassan's Hide-Out* 22 Prefigure to your mind, that so many men...are so many messengers of God. 1788 *Swedish Lord Trans.* (1798) I. 133 (Parish) Me first accustoms...were far from being so flattering as I had prefigured them. 1887 HOWELLS *Mod. Instance* 230 He was not at all a fat priest, as I had prefigured him.

†**3.** To shape or fashion in front. *Obs. rare.*

1594 *Nomen Dyllel. Trapp.* 21 A well proportioned knight ...whose head piece was prefigured like Kowen growing in a narrowe pot.

Hence **Prefi·gured**, *ppl. adj.*

1672 PENN *Brother Peril*, 23 Calling the supper a true sacrament of that love and prefigured Passover. 1780-92 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 196 The 40th verse and prefiguring promise of what Christ will be. 1863 *Fra Quevara Authentic* 22 What I say is prefiguring instinct... of some great secret yet to come.

Prefi·gurement. [f. PREFIGURE + -MENT.] The action or fact of prefiguring; representation beforehand by a figure or type; the embodiment of this.

1643 *Tract's Mag.* X. 230 No faint prefigurement of the modern steam-engine. 1859 *Tr. Quevara Fourth. Of Ecclesiast* I. 18 In my dreams were often prefigurements of my future. 1874 DARWIN *Descent. Man.* II. xv. 136 The prefigurement of the formation of crystals in animals.

† **Pre·fi·ne, pre-fine,** *sb. Law. Obs.* [f. PREF. E. + FINE *sb.*?] (See quot. 1848.)

1640 W. HAKEWILL *Liberty of Subject* 14 When the Prince by two siddings, the Postfine by his fifteen siddings. 1722 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. 1738 [see POST-FINE]. 1848 *Wharton Law Lex., Prefine*, the fee paid on suing out the writ of covenant, on levying fines, before the fine was passed.

† **Prefi·ne,** *v. Obs.* [adj. L. *prefinire* (Ulp.) to determine or limit beforehand, to prescribe, f. *pre-*, PREF. A. 1 + *finire* to end, bound. So obs. F. *prefiner* (1362 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. *trans.* To limit or bound beforehand or by previous conditions; to define previously.

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. cvi. 580 The manner by which... possibility and forfeiture also that are certainly prefined by words of the Statutes, may be found and brought into the Queens coffers. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* IX. I. §1 (1622) 167 There is not any Body, or Nature, so infinite, but that it is prefined within some bound and limit.

2. To determine or fix (a time) beforehand.

1595 *Irish Exch. Dec.* v. Eliz. 5 Before the which time prefined by such infallible and immutable providence [you shall not] fall into ruin. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 24 May 19 Her death... in his thereunto and timely ripened, neither untimely, nor [by] the middle and roadblocke of nature prefined time. 1669 HEARNE *Study Div.* 1. 187 He hath also prefined a convenient...season for every thing.

† **Prefi·nite,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [adj. L. *prefinitus*-us, pa. pple. of *prefinire*: see prec.] Determined or limited beforehand. (In 1508, 1555 as *pa. pple.*)

1555 *Rates Dunedin Prof. Arts* 30 Accordynge to the time prefinite by him, who...hath ordered. 1620 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 407 This present hath no set and perfect time wherein it lyeth any body. 1669 WOLVERSTON (*title*) *Glass Rp. Dod.* 2 If the prefixt seasons and bonds of my life permit.

† **Prefini·tion.** *Obs.* [adj. L. *prefinitio*-*onem*, n. of action f. *prefinire*: see PREFINE v.] A previous limitation or determination.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 11 That the manifold wisedom of God may be notified... according to the prefinition of worldes, which he made in Christ Iesus. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 3 (1622) 190 A circumscription of their bounds; and a prefinition of their periods. 1662 BARROW *Theology*, ad. 2, *Prefinition*, a determination before.

Prefix (prī·fiks), *sb.* [adj. med.L. *prefixa*-*us*, sb. use of neut. of *prefixi*-*us*, pa. pple. of *praefigere* to fix in front: see PREF. A. 1, 4 c, and FIX v. So F. *préfixe* adj. and sb. (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gram.* A verbal element placed before and joined to a word or stem to add to or qualify its meaning, or (in some languages) as an inflexional formative: strictly applied only to inseparable particles, but more loosely including also combining forms, and independent words, esp. prepositions and adverbs, used in combination.

All prefixes were originally distinct words, which have been reduced to one or two syllables, and sometimes to a single letter, as be- in before, over- in over-more, a- in a-rise, y- in y-clept, etc.

1864 BRANDE-COCK *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 63 Those adherents of words, which they call prefixes and suffixes.] 1898 TH. DAVIDSON *Primer Pract. Eng.* iii. xxvii. 170 The Greek word *Arctos*, which is a product of augmentation to many words in that language. 1784 HARRIS *Objects.* xxx. 76, 117 The prefix *Learned* should in that case have been joined to the word Life. 1843 STURTEVANT (trans. *La Rouch. Mercap.* (1845) I. 150 The prefix *a*-, employed by some persons as synonymous to Hydrogenh Adjectiv from their adjectives, as *alcohol* from *Acool*. 1851 J. C. DEARE *Indo-Lang. in Trans. Amer. Orient. Soc.* I. 388 note, What we call the prefix in the *Zulu* is very frequently synonymous to the word and placed before it, but a part of the word itself. 1888 *Spectat. Mid. Eng. Sounds* 272 [In O. E.] Substantives corresponding to verbs with separable prefixes take the stress on the particle.

2. A title prefixed to a person's name, as *Mr.*, *Dr.*, *Sir*, *Rev.*, *Hon.*, *Lord*, etc.

1848 THACKERAY *Hoss.* (1879) I. 136 You had promised the Marquis I would write for his autograph... To write for people with prefixes to their names is to milk he-goats: there is neither honour nor profit. 1869 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. 101, Mr. Wegg expressly insisted that there should be no prefix to the Golden Dustman's name.

3. The act of prefixing. *rare.*

1792 BENTHAM *Humanity. Evid.* 7 note, By a prefix of the letter D, of which the primary sense is not known, it signifies *to have*, *to possess*. 1871 EARLY *Latin Gram.* I. Pref. 18 A language...in which the English...the adjective great requires, in order to gain the same meaning as magni, the prefix of the definite article, or the addition of the word *nous*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as prefix-language, a language inflected by means of prefixes, e.g. those of the Bantu family.

1880 WHITNEY *Mixed Lang.* 17 If we dispute...the validity of an *h prefixt* claim that a prefix-language and a suffix-language—as, for example, a South African and a Hamitic tongue—might mingle in a manner easy to be inextricable in the case of two Indo-European dialects.

† **Prefi·x,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ME.–†.] [a. F. *prefix* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *praefix*-*us*, pa. pple. of *praefigere*: see prec.] Fixed beforehand.

c 1390 *Alphonsus* 728 Yf wisdom a tyme prefix nom[e] there to be herryed, he of the novel Cole gaspyng vpward myght seize into that other Colle to occupied.

Prefix (see below), *v.* Also 7 pree-. [a. OF. *prefixer* (1392 in Godef. *Compl.*): see PREF. A. 1, 4 c, and FIX v.]

1. In reference to time (pri·-, prĭfi·ks).

1. *trans.* To fix or appoint beforehand (esp. a point or space of time). Now *rare*.

c 1440 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 249 The same day Pluto had prefixyd for a great mater. 1535–50 TH. *Register Bodley* VIII. 182 The day of examination was prefixed. 1598 BARNFIELD *Polit. Man* (1876) 259 About the end of the time by him prefixed both the Pope and the King dyed. 1609 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iii. 118 You prefixe too short a time here: for Oaken are slow of growth. 1738 *Hist. Cr. Kirkbeg.* x. 142 The best Thing is to prefix Sess [the sheriff] a day to account. 1772 *Amherst Records* (1834) 300 Voted That the Select Men be a Com'tee to Lay out and prefix sufficient boundaries to the Burying Yard. 1883 F. W. DIXON *Hours* I. i. 8 At the hour I have prefixed every year.

† **2.** To fit, settle, or determine in one's mind beforehand; to set before oneself, resolve on, purpose; to make up (the mind) beforehand. *Obs.*

1549 PTOLEMEUS *Prooft.* § 137 This taste may give the a courage to prefyx thy mynd to make there thy purchase. 1561 DANIEL *Exhort. Afflict.* 188 When he had prefixed & appointed to take a certain tyme & sufferans. 1580 DIXON tr. *Nicolson's Comm.* 194 b, This therfore shyl be principall to bee the cause of a open trouble and disturbance of the world: publishe when he had prefixed a long before. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xii. (1660) 158 The order that I prefix to myself in treating of these Beasts. 1632 EARL STIRL. tr. *Boethius's Hist. Relat.* 204 All Princes prefix the haven for their end...or all was laid; peace for no end.

† b. *pass.* To be determined or purposed. *Obs.*

1580 DIXON tr. *Nicolson's Comm.* 202 He was prefixed to have expressed David his Psalter in French metre. *Ibid.* 220 b, The enemies are fully prefixed to encounter to the ende of the battell.

3. To 'fix', make fast or permanent beforehand: see FIX v. 3.

1893 *Flintsh. Ann.* 292 The tenoublesome and sticky pre-fixing and cleaning bath is not necessary.

II. In reference to order and place (prĭfi·ks).

4. To place before or at the beginning of a book, chapter, account, or writing of any kind, esp. as an introduction or title.

1558 CUTHBERTE *N. T. Dedic.*, Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 21, I did...desire an epistle were the king's most noble grace's meaning that the book, which was in the press, should afterward have been set well entered as other books (in. 1561 CALFHILL (Arch. Cardinal) 1 Have before the beginning of your boke, you have prefyxed a goodly title. 1604 EDEN *Fr. Dict.* to Th. Buckhurst, I do now publish my Essays,...I thought it therefore agreeable to my affection and obligation to your Grace to prefix your name before them. 1609 CAPTAIN *Bull.* Introd., We have undertaken it necessary to prefix an Illustration. 1780 PEARSON *Corrupt. Chr. I. Prol.* 21 These Discourses are prefixed to my volumes. 1839 CAUSE *Beauties* (ed. 2) 227, 298 The evangelist does not prefix his name. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 9 The Ingilistae...still prefix proamion to his principal laws.

5. In reference to place generally: To fix, fasten, or put in front. *rare.*

1864 E. CAPERN *Tally Hilo., Penfound*, on in the forepart. 1868 BUCHANAN *King. Erghot, Preface*, to fasten before. 1875 EDWARDS *in Action Rems of Dissert* I. 177 He prefixed a pistol, and prefixed the swords to his breast.

6. *Gram.* To place (a word or particle) before a word, esp. in combination with it: cf. PREFIX *sb.* 1. Const. *before* (rare), *to*.

1604 CAWDRY *Exam.* 104 All which in Latine old Evidences have had *To* prefixed. 1799 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* iii. Wks. 1823 I. 2, 58 You remark, that 'the article is prefixed before *theia*, in an absolute construction, where spoken of the Father'; but omitted when predicated of the Word. 1843 STURTEVANT (trans. *La Rouch. Mercap.* (1845) I. 240 In English, we generally prefix the simplest Article to the names of our towns, but seldom to those of our countries. 1878 PAULSON *Normal Compar. Philol.* (1879) 261 Language seems originally to have employed...the augment —in Sanskrit a, in Greek ε—prefixed to aorists, imperfects, and pluperfect tenses in both these languages.

Hence **Prefi·xing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1891 tr. *Emilianus's Fourth Rem. Monks* (ed. 3) 301 They have not the patience themselves to stay out the time of their own prefixing. 1893 *Ibid.* 35 1897 [see PREFIX v. 1].

Prefi·xal, *a. rare*—1. [f. PREFIX *sb.* + -AL 1.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by prefixes; = PREFIXIONAL.

1869 STOCK, &c. *Gen. Synthesis* (Philol. Soc.), On the Prefixal Elements of Semitick Roots.

Prefixation. *rare*—1. [f. PREFIX *v.* + -ATION.] The employment of prefixes in grammar.

1892 *Amer. Anthropologist* XIII. 121 By prefixation and suffixation a considerable number of words and modes are formed in the verb.

Prefixed, prefixt (prī·-, prĭfi·kst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Fixed, appointed, or settled beforehand.

1633 BILLINGSLEY *Liby v.* viii. (S. T. S.) II. 170 His admiral his army to be ready at our prefixt day. 1892 EARL MORTON tr. *Boethius's Hist. Relat.* 3 A Council composed of a certain prefixt number of persons. 1893 THEO. *Hooper Hunting Week* v. 59 There is no prefixt Time for planting Turnips. 1898 *Pall. Gaz.* 10 Dec. § 2 1/2 Upon the strength of some prefixed permission. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 6/1 He proceeds...according to a prefixed plan.

2. Fixed or placed before something else.

1893 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 191 In support of the assumed connection between the termination or prefixed sign of the genitive case and the relative. 1895 WESTROP *Life Lang.* vii. 194 Using...suffixed instead of prefixed particles. 1898 *Early Norse* 7 Mar. 6/2 Byron's signature...appears...sometimes as 'Noel Byron'; or 'N. B.', the prefixed name being assumed by him for reasons best known.

Hence **Prefi·xedly, prefi·xtly** *adv.* (*rare*), in a way fixed or determined beforehand.

1603 SHAKESPEARE *Du Bartas* 2, II. iv. *Law* 361 Still the holy-ones Foretells prefixtly What and Where and When. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Anarch.* (1668) 429 The space of a few dayes, and those prefixedly restricted, being granted.

Prefixion (prĭfi·kʃən), [a. F. *préfixion* (1372 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. type **praefixiōn-em*, n. of action f. *praefigere* to PREFIX.] The action of prefixing.

†1. The action of fixing or appointing beforehand; predetermination. *Obs.*

Day of prefixion, a fixed day on which a sheriff or other officer) had to appear at the court of exchequer to render an account of his expenditure.

1598 *Pilot. Dioc. Norwich* (Camden) 108 If any lord of Norwiche would repayre (according to his prefixion). 1598 in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 36 There should be as many of such as were sufficiently learned...without prefixion of any peculiar number. 1942-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1 Except...*shalbe* at the *date* of prefixion...be crossed. 1563-87 FOXE *A.* & *M.* (1596) 2015 Hauing this date and place assigned you by your own consent and our prefixion. *a* 1734 LEWIS in Walsh *Coll. Lew.* II. 149 The Sheriffs...have three days of prefixion...for passing their accounts.

† b. A pre-appointed occasion. *Obs. rare*—1.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 311 He that is ordering at any of the prefixions, is sure to have many businesses on the value of his dues.

2. *Gram.* The placing of a word or particle before a word, esp. in combination with it; employment of a prefix.

1811-32 INGRAM *Lang. Wks.* 1843 VIII. 194/2 The accessory word...in some instances...precedes the principal word,...Hence the distinction,—successive, prefixed, or in the way of prefixion. 1894 SAYCE (N. Y.) *Races* 1895/2 In seven categories, as to the inflexive relation, prefixion to the rule. Thus, the adverb stands before the verb and not after.

Hence **Prefi·xional** *a.*, characterized by prefixion; inflected by means of prefixes. *rare.*

1898 *Funny Cycl.* and *Compr. Lex.*/2 The languages of the Kaffirs supply a broad distinction between them and other African races. They are prefixional and affixational.

† **Prefi·xment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PREFIX *v.* + -MENT.] Fixing beforehand; pre-appointment.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 Was easy lought out our dates with me,...to the last periode of their prefixment.

Prefixture (prĭfi·kstiŭ). Also pree-. [f. PREFIX *v.* after FIXTURE.]

1. The action of prefixing, esp. in grammar.

1891 J. WETHERBEE *Two French Words* 9 Words capable of the prefixture of the augment *a*. 1899 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Scholchar in Address to Philol. Soc.* 47 In the language (Abchasian) the most interesting feature is the remarkable prefixture of the personal pronouns. For example...*ad* 'father' makes *sad* 'my father', and 'thy father' (pree.). *bad* 'thy father' (fem.), *rad* 'his father', *lad* 'her father', *shad* 'your father', *rad* 'their father'.

2. A word prefixed, esp. as a title or distinction; a prefix.

1820 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 130 The ancient fiddle, with its cognomen, or honorific prefixture, was, we fancy, a low instrument. 1833 T. HOOK *How & Where. Amelia* I. viii. 191 The members of the Federal Senate are addressed with the prefixture of Honourable.

Prefloration (prĭflōr·ē·ʃən). *Bot.* [adj. F. *préfloraison* (Richard), f. *pré-*, PREF. B. + L. *flōs*, *flōr-em* flower: see -ATION.] = ESTIVATION.

1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 322 The term estivation, or prefloration, is applied to the parts of the flower when unexpanded. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2 (ed. 6) 132 Vernation and Estivation—Prefoliation and Prefloration are etymologically better terms substituted by Richard.

† **Prefoca·tion.** *Path. Obs.* Also pre-. [adj. L. *prefocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prefocare* to choke, suffocate, f. *pre-*, PRE- + *fauces*, throat. So F. † *préfocation* (13th c.).] Choking, suffocation; constriction.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 422 Cures the faines and prefocation of the mouth. 1683 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* 71 Also the orifice contracting and prefocation, because of compression about the heart.

Prefoliation (prĭfōlĭ,ē·ʃən), *Bot.* Also pre-. [a. F. *préfoliation* (Richard): see PRE- B. and FOLIATION, and *cf.* PREFLORATION.] = VERNATION.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 1. 1. 1.

Physiogn. xxiii. 110 If the germ exists preformed in the ovules. 1858 Rosenkranz *Nat. & Supernat.* xi. (1864) 137 God's original scheme, taken as a whole, was so planned, or preformed. 1877 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 117 Bile pigments are not preformed in the blood.

b. To determine the form of beforehand; to furnish a mould or model of (a structure to be subsequently formed).

1892 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Bone preformed in cartilage. The first skeleton preforms that of the skull.

Preform·ant. *Philol. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 4 + L. *formant-em*, pr. pple. of *formāre* to FORM: see -ANT.] = PREFORMATIVE B.

1884 Percy *Lect. Primit Notion* 156 The Arabic preformant of the 3rd fem. sing.

Preformation (prēfɔ:mē·ʃən). Also pree-. [f. PRE- A. 2 + FORMATION; cf. PREFORM. So F. *préformation* (18th c. Bonnet in Littré).]

1. The action or process of forming or shaping beforehand; previous formation.

1731 *Mist. Litterarie* IV. 193 It is easy to think that the Soul is a divine Automaton, still more wonderfully, and than by a divine Preformation it produces those beautiful Ideas. 1819 CRABTREE *Essex.* (1908) II. 193 The unexpressive influence on the preformation of Edmund's character. 1858 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxix. (1866) II. 129 The blind preformation of opinion. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 23 Feb. 442 On the other hand, the eggs of Nereis, and of Sterna, showed a high degree of 'preformation', and the early blastomeres of these eggs were not equipotential.

2. *Theory of preformation* (Biol.): the theory, prevalent in the 18th c., that all the parts of the perfect organism exist previously formed in the germ, and are merely 'developed' or unfolded (not produced by accretion) in the process of reproduction. Formerly also called *Theory of* EVOLUTION (6 b); opposed to that of EPIGENESIS.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 88 The two styles of conversation corresponded to the two theories of generation,—one (Johnson's) to the theory of Preformation or Evolution,—the other (Burke's) to the theory of Epigenesis. 1847 [see EPIGENESIS]. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 40 Caspar Friedrich Wolff,...with his new Theory of Epigenesis gave the fatal blow to the rotten Theory of Preformation. 1899 THOMSON *Syl. Life* v. 119 His [Bonnet's] central idea was the 'preformation' or pretried pre-existence of the organism and all its parts within the germ.

Hence **Preformationism**, the doctrine or theory of preformation (see 2); **Preformationist**, one who holds or maintains this theory.

1888 E. B. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 804/1 The so-called 'evolutionists' of the eighteenth century, better called preformationists. 1892 *Nat. Rev.* Apr. 232 Both systems have now passed away with 'preformationists' into the limbo of discarded hypotheses.

Preformative (prēfɔ:mătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Also pree-. [f. PRE- A. 3, 4 + FORMATIVE: cf. PREFORM.]

1. Having the quality or capacity of forming beforehand. (Sometimes with allusion to the biological theory of preformation.)

1840 MUDGE *Cath. Th.* iv. § 13. 321 The peculiar preformative nature of the Jewish institutions and history. 1854 *Trad. Egypt. Archæol.* xiv. 91, 93 Under the supposition that the certificate gives rise to the first production of the Demise, and is itself witnessed by the priests, it has been called the preformative masterpiece of the divine populo. 1882 *Nature Stud. Ch. L.* ix. 221, 223 [That] the agents of Christianity is preformative and contain the living germ of all the following periods, percentages, and conclusions.

2. *Philol.* Prefixed as a formative element: said of a letter, syllable, etc. (esp. in Semitic languages).

1821 M. STUART *Gram. Hebr. Lang.* (1831) 79 The preformative affixes to the Fut., would appropriately have a theme for their corresponding. 1874 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 81 The preformative letters are not fixed as in Hebrew. *Ibid.* 82 The Infinitive of all the conjugations has Mem preformative. 1894 *Pres. Philol. Soc.* I. 289 The Georgian also employs a variety of preformative particles in conjugation.

B. *sb. Philol.* A preformative particle; a letter, syllable, etc., prefixed to a word or root in inflexion or derivation; a prefix (esp. in Semitic languages).

1821 M. STUART *Gram. Hebr. Lang.* (1831) 31 *Yan*, in the preformative form (to Hithpael), often assimilates itself to the first radical of the verb. *Ibid.* 121, 36 The Preformatives of nouns and conjugation. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 81 The Ongah. characteristic of the Aphel conjugation is sometimes retained with the preformatives. 1894 *Pres. Philol. Soc.* I. 248 One of these preformatives ...in denoting of more special notice. 1901 J. E. H. THOMPSON *Beyond Comm. Classic* 12 There are remains of nouns-forms...for instance, the use of the letter as preformative for the 3rd in the Subjunctive Verb—a Hitchhout 1.2. waters stage.

Preformed (prēfɔ:md, *poet.* prēfɔ:mid), *ppl. a.* [f. PREFORM + -ED¹, or f. PRE- A. 1 + FORMED.] Formed beforehand, previously formed.

1660 SHAD. *Pol. C.* v. iii. 61 The wise causes...Why all those things (hurt from their Ordination, Their Nature, and pre-formed Function), To monstrous qualities. 1866 GEORG. *Anim. Chem.* 136 Albumen, a pre-formed constituent of urine. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 107 Having taking a certain amount of preformed sugar (grape sugar) and acid. 1884 MINCHIN *Uniplin Hum. Rotation* 126 Men do not invent concepts for preformed words, but the reverse.

Preformism. *Biol.* [f. PREFORM *sb.* + -ISM.] = PREFORMATIONISM. So **Preformist** = PREFORMATIONIST.

1898 *Amer. Naturalist* June 447 But this is not Preformism in the old sense; since the adaptations...are nevertheless of function to whole or part. *Ibid.*, The case of urban and immigrant Germans as against the old preformist or Weismannist view.

† **Prefract**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præfract-us* abrupt, stern, inflexible, pa. pple. of *præfringĕre* to break off before the point or abruptly, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *frangĕre* to break.] Abrupt, stubborn, obstinate, refractory.

1533 GARDINER in *Wilkins Conc.* III. 744 Thus was we prelacies and more in religion. 1597 J. KING *On Jonah* (1618) 640 Which no man could deny, that were not too prefract and obstinate. 1618 CROMPTON *Revel's Progr.* 10 Plays 183 Ll. 283 Still he stands prefract and resolute.

Prefrontal (prēfrʊ·ntăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also pree-. [f. PRE- A., B. + L. *frons, frontfore*head + -AL, or f. PRE- + FRONTAL.] **a.** Situated in front of the frontal bone of the skull. **b.** Situated in the fore part of the frontal lobe of the brain.

1834 OWEN in *Todd's Cyc. Anat. & Phys.* I. 194 The prefrontal and nasal bones. 1839 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 113 The frontal lobe as so defined must be divided into a prefrontal and a postfrontal area. *Ibid.* 738 That part of the brain which is probably most intimately associated with psychical processes—the prefrontal area. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 10 May 5/4 The general consensus of opinion localises what we term 'mind' in the pre-frontal lobes of the brain.

B. *sb.* (*elliptical for prefrontal bone.*) A portion of the ethmoid, which forms a distinct bone in some reptiles, batrachians, and fishes.

1834 OWEN in *Todd's Cyc. Anat. & Phys.* I. 193 There is a distinct, oval, articular surface near the anterior median angle of each frontal to which the prefrontal is attached. *Ibid.* 194 The prefrontals...are connate with the lacrymals. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 33 The prefrontals, also small, occupy the anterior margin of the orbit.

So **Prefronto-la·chrymal** *a.*, of some prefrontal and lachrymal. (In quot. as *sb.*, *pl.* bone.)

1879 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 759/1 This meets a curved flat bone, which bounds the orbit anteriorly and internally, and articulates with an ascending process of the maxillary bone. It may be regarded as a prefronto-lachrymal.

† **Prefrui·tion.** *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + FRUITION.] Previous fruition or enjoyment; a foretaste.

a 1637 DONNE *Serm.* (1649) II. 125 Delighting in the hope of a future life, and not in a prefruition of the same, before the use. 1638 J. EDWARD *Brief. Church* 321 To be in the Church of heaven, (while he is on earth), by prefruition.

† **Prefu·lgency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCY.] Pre-eminent brightness or splendour.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 31 The Patriarchs and Saviours were in prefulgency of their glory and prefulgency that they allowed some participants with them. 1679 DODWELL *Pope's Supremac.* (1688) 37 By the prefulgency of his excellent worth and merit.

† **Prefu·lgent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præfulgēre, -ulsum*, pr. pple. of *præfulgĕre* to shine forth or greatly: see PRE- A. 4, 6, and FULGENT.] Greatly shining; pre-eminent in brightness.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) 50 A Bonjis Of Phebus hir prefulgent visage bricht. 1632 *Lith. Pilgrim Lovejoy* (1906) 102 As was told of the Bonjons of Bruton and Chardon, that is a Funeral pomp they were more conspicuous and prefulgent, because...they were not more among the others.

† **Prefu·rgurate,** *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *præfulgurāre* to flash forth: see FULGURATE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Præfulgurate*, to glaze before.

† **Prega·ge,** *v. Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + GAGE *v.*] *trans.* To pledge beforehand, pre-engage.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 42 The members of the Council of Trent...were by oath prepared to the Pope, to defend and maintain his authority against all the world'.

Pregeminal, -geniculate, -geniculum, -genital: see PRE- A. 4, B. 3.

† **Prege·rminate,** *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pregerminātus* to bud forth early: see PRE- A. 1 and GERMINATE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pregerminate*, to bud before season.

Pre-glacial (prēglē·ʃăl), *a. Geol.* [PRE- B. 1 b.] Existing or occurring previous to the glacial period.

1875, 1883 [see POST-GLACIAL]. 1883 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 457 Omitting the first or preglacial period, the estimate is made for the glacial and post-glacial periods. 1887 DAWSON in *Standard* 19 Aug. 2/2 He...felt inclined to view the river-drift men as having invaded Europe in pre-glacial times.

Preglenoid, -glenoidal: see PRE- B. 3.

Pregnable (pre·gnăbl), *a.* Forms: 5–7 prenable, 6 peenn-, prein-, preign-, preygn-, prign-, 7 pregn-, 6– pregnable. [Late ME. *prenable*, a. F. *prenable* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also in OF. *preignable* (1308 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *prendre* (pa. stem *prein-*) to E. *prendre*, contr. from *prehendre*: see PRENDRE and -ABLE. As to the *g* see IMPREGNABLE.] Of a fortress: Capable of being taken by assault. Also *transf.*

1435 in *Wars Engl. in France* (Rolls) II. 581 If the places were rightes prenable. 1503 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxiv. 509 They thought well the towne was pregnable. *Ibid.* cclxv. 511 They knew well that ye place was pregnable. 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 163 What places he supposeth these were prenable, or facile to be had. c 1550 *W. Fol. Engl. Hist.* (Camden Soc. 1925) 64 Out of hope that it was pregnable by assault. 1550 BALE *Image* (Harl.) 16 It is hardlie otherwise pregnable. 1609 HOLLAND *Ammian.* 27 Marc. 417 marginal, A strong hold kept by a steward is pregnable. 1652 — *Cyropædia* viii Cyrus...desirous to vary and to see whether the Castle were any where pregnable. 1843 PETTER *Ezekiel Conserv. Instr.* 331 The deep stone could be pregnable. 1880 *Murphy's Magn.* LIX. 613 Its pregnable opposition are the portals of entrance and exit for the tides.

b. *fig.* Open to attack; assailable, vulnerable.

1636 *New Heraclitus Ridr.* XLVIII. 334 There were but few points on which (Liberius's character) was pregnable. 1837 tr. J. Foster in *Mem.* v. 220 A hard-headed English infidel, pregnable to neither religion nor common sense. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 26 Sept. 3/1 He attacks Arnold's very pregnable idea that Christianity is only feebly touched with emotion.

¶ Erroneously used for PREGNANT a. 3, 8. *Obs.*

1667 TORRIANO *Piazza of Beasts* (1683) 89 In these elder times, wherein wisdom and invention was more pregnable. *Ibid.* 174 Leaving those brief and pregnable Narrations of Battailes and Sieges. *a* 1680 *Cautions. Hist. Trad. &c.* Ancient, Inc.) II. 31 Three solids and pregnable reasons.

Hence **Pregnancy** [-ăbl-], pregnable quality.

1878 S. BALLARD *Retrospect* 102 There's not a flaw in frailty coupled with dollar more near Than this man's strength to pregnability.

‡ **Pregnada** (prēgnā·dă). *Obs.* [Sp. *preñada* big with child.] A variety of lemon: see quots.

a 1631 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 178 There are [in Yucatán] oranges and lemons, especially the pregnadas, which have small ones in their bellies, from whence they are so denominated. 1656–85 *Card's Voy.* (1792) IV. 1304 Another botanical curiosity, mentioned by him, is what they call Pregnada, or impregnated lemon. It is a perfect and distinct lemon, inclosed within another.

† **Pregnance.** *Obs.* [f. PREGNANT *a.*¹: see -ANCE.] = PREGNANCY 1–4; pregnant quality.

1598 LLOYD *Pol. Disc. Dr. Saravia* v. viii. 213 b. Poesie ...comprehendeth all other sciences, as for that when other faculties be designed for the pregnance of manner wyttes, this art only is given of nature to a divine inspiration. 1602 W. PARKINSON *Art of Surveyg* iv. (L. 2) Increase comprehends all profits arysed from the Progenie and Production of the Earth. 1633 MASSINGER *Fatal Contpection* iv. 1, A sense of...such pregnance of wit and understanding. 1643 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* 1851 IV. 384 In the passage following, I cannot but admire the eloquence and the pregnance of his native tongue. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 401, I doubt it not, having discover'd in your Nature so many pregnances and sparkles of learned Humor.

¶ *Negative pregnance*, an erroneous rendering of the mod.L. law term *negativa pregnans*=*negativa pregnans*: see PREGNANT *a.*¹ 4 b.

1642 TORRIANO *It. & Eng.* 109 The Defendant saith that it was not void being the prosecution in the Kings Bench by the death of W. the 2. a Negative pregnans, for it may be in the Kings Bench otherwise then by the death of W.

Pregnancy¹ (pre·gnănsi). [f. PREGNANT *a.*¹: see -ANCY.]

1. The condition of being pregnant, or with child or young; gestation.

1598 FLORIO, *Pregnanza*, greatnes with child, pregnancie, a being great with childe or with young. 1697 *New Creation* II. (1698) 60 That extraordinary occasion that is mention'd in the time of their Pregnancy. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 9 Those appearances, which gave rise to the belief of Mary's pregnancy, were found to be nothing but the approach of a dropsy. 1861 *Med.-Jrnl.* V. 130 The phenomena of pregnancy and pregnancy-like conditions. 1898 *Trans. Gen. Ct.* Feb. 2/1 Wms. Bk. Lessee. That ascertained for himself the whole recovery of the broad ligaments, the prevention of death in the awful catastrophe of tubal pregnancy was made clear to him.

attrib. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 729 The 'pregnancy kidney'...the chronic form of renal disease dependent on pregnancy. 1906 *Athenæum* 10 July 39/2 Mr. H. A. Rose describes in two papers the pregnancy observances in the Punjab, of the Hindu and Mohammedan populations.

b. *fig.* (see 19 *fig.* context).

a 1599 SPENSER *Sapheretum* 311 Suche a pregnancie of heavenly inspiration to liberate creatures. 1640 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 120 Heroic legal heroes with a copious numerous issue of pregnancy to her block. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 84, I have often represented to you a pregnancy of events, which have come after been still born.

2. *transf.* a. Of the soil, etc.: Fertility, fecundity, fruitfulness; abundance.

1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 1. 11 (1811) 161 Famous for the judgment of Paris, and pregnancie in fountaines. 1759 D. DERHAM'S *Wisdom* v. vi. (1760) 23 (The earth) will acquire such a genuine and masculine pregnancy. 1876 *Musgrave Poems* 48 He knows the inmost secret of the earth, The pregnancy of every blossom's birth.

† b. A governing or vitalizing quality. *Obs. rare.*

1654 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 191 Like the eggs of an Ostrich in the dust; I do but lay these in the sun; their own pregnancies hatch the rest.

† c. The state or condition of being impregnated with some substance. *Obs.*

1668 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 51 The blood...through its pregnancy with sulphureous salts.

3. *fig.* In reference to the mind: Fertility, productiveness, inventiveness, imaginative power; quickness or readiness (*of wit*).

1599 BARN. RICH *Farewell to Mil.* 21 b, They possessed in high grose, copie of knowledge, pregnancy of wyt. 1597 SHAKES. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 192 Poins...is exceeding poor and bare, too beggarly a subject for any brain of pregnancy to feed upon. 1607 WARNER *Amor. Pan. Mem.* 223 Hence the eight continued in great acceptation of his discreet comportment, and ingenious pregnancie, that he...made him his principall Secretary. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. § 283 He [Sir H. Vane] was chosen to speak, and declare a whole Session...; which to old wits seemed pregnancy and dexterity. 1710 ADDI-

xxiv Abst. No. 319 ¶ 10 The Devotions of the Silent Angels ...are described with great Pregnancy of Thought. 1833 Gleanings Table-t. 55 Mrs., I scarcely know a more striking instance of the strength and pregnancy of the Gaelic word.

† **b.** esp. in reference to the young. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 16 Concise knowledge of the Archbishop [and] infinite, from his youth, to prigmania alone. 1630 in Hevrin *Cosmogr.* v. (1682) 273 A pregnancy of Judgment above his years. 1671 Cleveland *Hist. Trans.* (1677) 240 He discovers a pregnancy in his apprehension, which he cherishes and improves. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. vi. ii. 318 Such words as are remarkable for the pregnancy of their parts and greatness of dispositions. 1832 R. Wallace *Farland Rydalmere* 341 (Thos. Morgan) was a poor lad in a farmer's house, near Bridgewater, Somerset. The pregnancy of his genius was conspicuous, and the Rev. John Moore ...offered him tuition gratis.

† **c.** *transf.* A youth of promise. *Obs.*

1632 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. 340 To select yearly one, or more, of the most promising progenitors out of both Universities, and so breed them beyond the seas. a 1661 — *Worthies, Berks.* (1662) 2 53

4. In reference to speech, words, etc.: Latent fullness of meaning; significance, suggestiveness.

1640 L. Howe *Epist.* iv. (1854) 29 Nor that they want the same pregnancy in our language, but because they are neither so abundant nor so fruitful. a 1684 M. Pattison *Mem.* (1885) 63 The political pregnancy of certain words in those last excited my interest.

b. In reference to events, actions, etc.: Latent capacity to produce results, potentiality.

1618 Cocke *Digest Def.* 2 II. 361 The estate that was in them, was by the statute, wholly transferred to serve the uses which were in esse, with a pregnancy and prospect to the contingent remainders, if they should arise in due time. 1683 Settle *Refuges-Stor.* 141 The true test of the historical importance of events, is their pregnancy ...the conception of the consequences likely to follow from them.

† **Pregnancy** ², *Obs.* [f. Pregnant *a.*¹ : see -ancy.] Cogency, force, weight, of an argument; clearness of evidence or proof; a weighty reason.

1599 Warner *Albion's E.* xi. 68 Some propounders and just motives seem to put nothing. 1630 Prynne *Hunnius's Addr.* § 10. 3 On purpose, to take off from the clearnesse, and the pregnancie of the probation. a 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 52 Illustrating his definitions by comments, as he often doth with great pregnancy. 1677 Hubbard *Narr. Conn.* (1815) 170 Whatever pregnancy there may be in the motives a judicious person doth allege.

Pregnant, *a.*¹ and *sb.* Also 5 **preign-, 7 preen-, 5–6 -aunt(e.** [ME. *OF. preignant* (1375 *preignans* (variant), 15.. *preignentes raisons* Godef. Compl.), pr. pple. of *preindre*, earlier *primdre, prendre* to press :—L. *premĕre*: cf. **prægnant*, pregnant, pregnant, pithie, ripe, lustie, forcible, strong; *raisons preignantes*, plaine, apparent, impudent, or pressing reasons' Cotgr. 1611).

The word appears in Eng. south earlier than it is actually cited in Fr., though the th. had come down to Fr. from L. by Eng. date; and was long together in form with the late Pregnant *a.*², and it is prob. that in time some the two were viewed merely as senses of the same word, and that this was hence apt to be confused with some of the Eng. uses of the next. See the quots. under 2.)

Of an argument, proof, evidence, reason, etc.: Pressing, urgent, weighty; compelling, cogent, forcible, convincing; hence, clear, obvious.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 1141 (1329) And yet was hym a pregnaunt cause. *Cap.* 2. xi † (pregnant) argument, That she was forth out of his world ywent. 1532 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 2 Good and pregnaunte matiriall assigned to them by persons comyng before the saide Justices. 1599 Hakluyt, *Voyages* (1600) I. 260 Pregnant tokens, *suspitions Speeches*. 1602 T. Gainsford *Rich. of Eng.* 278 Because my proofes are not pregnant, I will passe this one in silence. 1614 Selden *Tith.* ix. 1. 119. 1620 Dr. Mountaine *Novitiis* 138 Than elsewhere, as is pregnant by that other example, Formerly alleaged out of Diodorus. 1664 Power *Exp. Phil.* iv. 6. 208 I doubt not, but it will appear With pregnant light. The point is clear. 1708 *Ord. Bor. Preacher* 121, 42 That the Proofs were so Pregnant and the Crime so black. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 8, A pregnant proof that these liberties of savage nations were forgotten at Rome. 1827

▸ The following appear also to belong here, in the preceding range of sense, though they are in some cases susceptible of being explained as *Pregnant a.*²

1580 N. T. (Rheims) Prol. 2 b, For avoiding the tedious of these dales, more proper and pregnant then the other part not yet passed. 1591 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* 31 Wks. (Grosart) I. 207 Pregnant rules and small words! but visible Examples amount incredibly. 1600 and *Pl. Return. for Parnass.* iv. 1. 1348, I will shew you a place in Littleton, which is verie pregnant in this point. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. (1658) 307 The whole conjecture of his body throughout, were pregnant signes of a well tempered mind within. c 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 47 We have as pregnant instances of it in the New Testament as in the Old. 1733 Warburton *Cl. Fashion* (1742) 156 This passage ...may certainly be justified by manifold occurrences in life: we ourselves have known a very pregnant example.

Pregnant (pregnăt), *a.*² (*sb.*) Also 5 **-ante, 5–6 -aunt, preignant, 6 preignant, -aunt.** [adl. L. *prægnāns, -antem* with child, pregnant; *cf. F. prégnant* (*prégnante* fem. in Rabelais 1549). The *OF.* word was *preinz, preigne* = It. *pregno*, L. type **prægnus*; but in Eng. *prægnans* was used in 1413, and was app. common in the 15th c. in the usual sense 3. It is remarkable that this should appear so much earlier than the literal sense. L. *prægnāns* has generally been explained as a pple. form, from *præ* before + *-gnāre* (**-gnascĕre*) *gignĕre* to be born, a derivation favoured by the cognate *prægnātio* = making pregnant or being with child, and late L. *prægnāre* to be pregnant, *prægnātus* pregnant, and *prægnātio* 'a-cunt' pregnancy. On the other hand this does not explain the early collateral form *pregnent*, *-ment* (Wyclif); and the connexion with *nāsci* *gnāre* is disputed by many: see Waldo *Lakela, Hymnol. Wortforsch.* 1. 1.]

I. 1. That has conceived in the womb; with child or with young; gravid. Const. with, *of* (the offspring); *by* (the male parent).

1525 Ramsey *Spirit. Mandynge* x. vii. 88 Hypocrasus wryte: The pregnant [edd. 1530–61 pregnaunte, ed. 1548 pregnant] Woman wherbe hath Testamente for the more part clarenth. 1548 Hilles *Glasse of Pleasure* ... great with child or young. 1613–8 *Pilg. Prince* I. 388 Pregnant Bitches, as certain time of their gestitation. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 709 My womb Pregnant by thee, and now excessive grown Prodigious motion felt. 1734 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 178 We are not certainly informed how long the females [seals] continue pregnant. a 1797 Lo. Eldon in *Farrell's Decisions* (ed. 3) II. 380 The child with which A. M. is now pregnant. 1842 H. St. Wilson *Brit. Indio* II. 241 The widow of Ladhyba...was pregnant at the time of her husband's assassination. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 296 Mental changes are common in pregnant women.

b. *fig.* (or in figurative context.)

a 1630 Hacket *Parallels & Anal.* I. (Migle) think dyffection of my sorrowes bad, Had got a store of sweetnesse on your grave cheek. 1647 Herrick *T. Devon* xxx. 93 Our envious Fy, a pregnant, and faithfull mother of many sons. 1784 Cowper *Task* 136 The pregnant quarry teem'd with human form. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iii. 67 Cyrene, this city is pregnant; but I fear that it will bring forth a race to chastise our evil violence.

† **c.** *fig.* Big, laden, swelling; of a sail, billying.

1548 Hooker *Orderr. Church* 17 A pore soule, greatly grieved of inbred sinne, brought and surrounded in a sea And pregnant vices. a 1680 Cotton *Wonder* 2, With all her pregnant sails array'd.

† **2.** *transf.* a. Of a plant or seed: Fertilized, capable of germinating; fruitful. *Obs.*

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Pregnant*, full or a Bud, or Seed, or Kernel ready to sprout. 1725 tr. *Du Hamel's Husb.* I. xx. (1762) 82 May prevent the grains being rendered pregnant. 1760–9 Hamilton *Sermons* v. 380 Thorn, which is pregnant with seeds, earth the pregnant thing.

† **b.** Of the soil, etc.: Fertile, fruitful; prolific, teeming. Const. with. *Obs.*

1625 G. Sandys *Trav.* 11. 97 The fat and pregnant slime which is [the Nile] leaveth behind it. 1725 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. xiv. 231 An Isle...call'd Mauritia, very pregnant with Herbs. 1760–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* iv. 261 The clouds, with rain pregnant, now respond. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 66 This favorable autumn...seems pregnant with wonders. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 614 Virginia is the most pregnant with minerals and bowels of any state in the Union.

II. In various mental or non-physical uses.

3. a. Of a person or his mind: Teeming with ideas, fertile, imaginative, inventive, resourceful, ready. Const. *of*, in, or *to* with *inf. verb*. or *Obs.* *that*.

1513 *Pilgr. Sowle* (1859) iii. 2. 27 Adam was pregnaunt of vnspekeable wysedome and sadenesse. 1532–50 tr. *Gryphe Medic.* (H.) 462 Be wyse of man is pregnante in a litle tyme, and hyghte in a shorte day. 1593 Drayton *Ld. Cromwell* 72 Famous in victories, pregnant in wisdome. *Ibid.* 1594 Fame so mainly Clamour, and Lad. give resolution, Also to pregnant Buckley, nowe living religious. To famous Skelton and poet laureat. a 1599 B. Smith *Serm.* (1627) 292 Very pregnant in divine arts, skilful to keep in their points. 1604 R. Sanderson in *Corbet's Lett.* (1686) 332 The Jews have always been so ready and pregnant in the Scriptures, so that they need not ease the Book, Chapter, or Verse. 1630 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 371 The exquisite ingenuitie of their best witted, and pregnant nemenclator. 1712 Steele *Spect. No.* 428 ¶ 2 A Person of so pregnant a Fancy, that he cannot be contented with ordinary Discoveries. 1823 M. Arnold *Scholar-Gipsy* iv. 32 The story of that Oxford scholar poor Of pregnant parts and quick inventive brain.

b. In *pregnant wit*, common in 16–17th c. *arch.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 634 A marchaunt, of pregnaunt wytte, and of good maner and speche. 1513 *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. Ward *Enderby* I. 2 Illeris pregnant wite he is this lond. 1595 Cogan *Haven of Health* xxxiii. (1636) 180 Who is he so pregnant witted that might gesse out these sentences? [1598 *Chaucer. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 71 Pregnant of wit, of prudes last gon. 1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 17 His pregnant dexterity of wit.] 1634 Heywood *Maidenhead Lost* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 398 Come, come, I know you have a pregnant wit. c 1680 Sir tr. Davies *Poems* (1876) I. 241 Was did ever the most pregnant Wit in the World bring forth any Thing great, without some Pain and Travell.

† **c.** apt, of young persons, or their faculties: Apt to conceive or apprehend, quick-witted, of unusual capacity, full of promise, promising. *Obs.*

1593 *Order of Englishmen* C viij, Suche of the children as be pregnant and very apt to learninge. 1612 Dekker *Dr. Dodipoll* vi. 103 Her age and pregnant Youth may either move by yeares, Interested to our Kinn with more religious feare. 1633 Bastwick *Answ. Pr.* to, the Whom we (at least truly then) properly call the Master, whom the common people usually darling. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 230 She was a very pregnant Lady above her age, and died in her infancy when not full four years old. 1707 Kennedy *Exp. St. Engr.* 10, 225 Some of the most pregnant Lads are so good Proficients...that they are sent to the University.

† **d.** Apt to receive or be influenced; receptive; disposed, inclined, ready. *Obs.* (chiefly in Shaks.).

1600 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. 1. 100 My master hath no voice, Lady, but to your own most pregnant and vouchsafed ears. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. 2. 66 And render the pregnant Hearers of the lesse. 1608 — *Per.* iv. Prol. 44 And carried Dionyza hath The pregnant Instrument of wrath Preest for this blow. 1618 Bolton *Serm.* xxiv. (1820) 210 Christ places the Comfort of the Comforter, the Holy Ghost, in this, that he shall worke upon that pregnant heedye, the Memory.

† **e.** Of bearing: Keen, sharp, acute. *Obs. rare.*

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 200 Their hearing is most pregnant for the happiness when they ingoin hearing, perhaps a Hare: and for this cause we have chosen you already that their ears are long like horns.

4. Of words, symbolic acts, etc.: Full of meaning, highly significant; containing a hidden sense, implying more than is obvious, suggestive; also, † *full of*, replete with (something significant).

a 1590 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 297 Dicomes it with diligence, and tells it his lo, This pagine is pregnant, sir Piso, parde. a 1680 Hickeringill *Priv. Cens.* 300 To have answers pregnant enough to the purpose. a 1696 Bishop Cosin *Faith Wks.* 1869 I. 398 The scriptural history of the old world, and church of the Jews ...is ...pregnant of a perpetual allegory and shadow of the work of the redemption to follow. 1699 Prideaux *Creed* (1716) 104 The last of the Latins thought the Greek word so pregnant and comprehensive, that the Latin tongue had no single word like to express it. a 1882 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 332 His Epistles were pregnant with Metaphors. 1878–9 Haliday *Mod. Lit.* III. vi. vii. § 42. 308 The style in what was called pregnant, laying much to be filled up by the reader's imagination. 1880 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 3) 318 St. Mark compresses into this one pregnant sentence the central lesson of the trial. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 188 It is impossible I think to better words to give the full interpretation of this pregnant thesis.

b. Phrases.

Pregnant construction, in Gram. or *Rhet.*, a construction in which more is implied than the words express. *Pregnant negative*, in Logic [L. *prægnantia negativa*] negative *pregnans* in Pacius *Rudimenta Veterum*, 1597, L., Prantl *IV.* 193, note 1451: see quot. 1800. *Negative pregnant*, in Law, a negative implying or involving an affirmative.

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Negative pregnant*...is a negative implying also an affirmative. As if a man being impleaded, to have done a thing upon such a day, or in such a place, denyeth that he did it nearly, *Prout declaratur*; which negativeth nought the time, that it came not to did it. 1657 *Surney's Diary* (1816) II. 263 You put a negative pregnant upon a man, to say that seeing at the date it more probable than standing. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 150 This general denial amounts only to a denial of personal notice to herself, and is a kind of negative pregnant. 1850 *Cent. Dict.*, s.v., *Pregnant negative*, a negative proposition affected by a subjunction, exception, or other expression requiring special judgment in logic: thus, 'no man, *qua* man, ever sleeps' is a pregnant negative.

5. Fertile or fruitful in results; big with consequences; containing important issues; momentous.

1591 Florio and Perdita Ep. Ded. 2 In this winning time and pregnant prime of invention when seeds bourdon is fruitful. a 1634 Culverwell *Serm. Lincoln* (1636) 233 Error is naturally pregnant, and the more dangerous it is, the more fruitful. 1783 Gent. Memor in Spirit *Life* & *Writ.* (1836) I. 252 A critical business, pregnant with dangerous consequences. 1800 Coxe *Coast. Chandler* 180 They hold a pregnant but well said, be worth at least its weight in gold.

† **b.** Rich, fruitful, productive. *Obs.* money-mine.

1598 Bacon *Maxims*, *Use Com. Law* v. 108 (1636) 34 Any accessary before the fact is subject to all the contingencies pregnant of the fact, if they be pursuance of the same fact.

D. as *sb.* A pregnant woman. *rare.*

1634 Wotton *Zoilomastix* 184 Hermese Polley. Arbuscula reconciles of a condemned Pregnant (or woman with Child). 1889 in Webster (citing Dingilon, who, however, in the very app. intends the adj.); and in mod. Dicts.

Hence † **Pregnant** *v.* *trans.*, to render pregnant.

1652 Sharpe *Prim. Disest.* (1862) 402 Pray!—Sometimes disturbing, Pregnanteth the Womb Of Teeming Earth.

† **Pregnantly,** *adv.*¹ *Obs.* [f. Pregnant *a.*¹ + -ly².] Of argument, proof, etc.: Cogently, forcibly, clearly.

c 1440 Chronicle *Life St. Kath.* v. 3413 And wyst your cousin well & pregnantly. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* iv. 8. § 10 119 Pray pregnantly, pressingly, passionate. 1634–86 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 24 What more pregnantly confirm'd are he was the real Antichrist. 1784 Law tr. *Schmid's Hist. Maccabees* xiii. (1810) 254 We have not very fully and pregnantly.

Pregnantly, *adv.*² [f. Pregnant *a.*² + -ly².] In a pregnant manner or state.

1. 'Fruitfully' (Johnson 1755).

b. In a form capable of development, *rare.*

1880 tr. Tres Mots de Mystère (1890) 38 It is answered that all forms of life existed pregnantly in the first germ.

2. In a manner implying more than is expressed; significantly; suggestively.

1879 Webster *Duchess of Ancona* 329 Often, the fat is used more pregnantly. 1897 *New Eng. Dict.* III. 69/2 *A deal* is used *pregnantly* for *a good or great deal.*

† **Pregnantness.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Pregnant *a.*¹ and ² + -ness.] The quality of being pregnant: = Pregnancy ¹ and ².

1597 Hamlet vol. II. *Prognosticon*, a being great with Child: also (spoken of Evidence or Proof) Strength: also of Invention, Wit, etc.: Ripeness, Quickness.

† **Pregnate,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [adl. late L. *prægnātus* (4th cent.), pa. pple. of *prægnāre* to be pregnant.] = Pregnant *a.*² 2.

1598 [see Pregnant *a.*² 1, quot. 1525].

† **Pregnate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. pple. stem of L. *prægnāre*: see prec.] *trans.* Of soil: To become fertile, to promote germination or growth.

1706 Lemon & Wase *Battle of Gundhurst* I. 1 A Backward soil, which are long a-preparing in the Spring.

† **Pregnation.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [adl. L. *prægnātiōn-em*: see Pregnant *a.*²] = Pregnancy ¹.

1614 Guillim, *Preparation*, being great with child.

† **Pregna·tress.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as fem. of L. **pregnātor* (not found) + -ESS¹.] A (feminine) agent or power that generates or brings to birth.

1585 LODGE tr. *Bellenden's Mirr. Magnatis* vi. (1596) 28 For the Pregnatress [Gr. *Gebbitrix*] of Time is a Model or Platt-forme of the Eternal Pregnatress.

Pregnotaric, -y, variants of PREFOTARY *Obs.*

† **Pregra·nd, pregra·nd,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *pregrandis* very large: see PRE- A. 6 and GRAND *a.*] Extraordinarily large.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 430 Not unlike a she goat with a pregrand body.

† **Pregravate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **pre-**. [f. *pre-*, stem of L. *pregravāre* to press heavily upon (f. *prae*, PRE- A. 3 + *gravāre* to weigh down, f. *gravis* heavy).] *trans.* To weigh down, overweigh.

1632 EP. HALL *Contin. World* iv. § 1 The clog which the body brings with it cannot but pregravate and trouble the soul in all her performances. 1653 SCLATER *Pan. Sacra.* 13 Sight (1654) 60 The Spirits (which is how clogg'd, and drowsy, and much pregravated by the Body, subject to corruption).

Hence † **Pregrava·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹: see quot.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pregravation*, great griefe.

† **Pregra·vitate, pre-,** *v. Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 3.] *intr.* To gravitate more (than something else).

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Nitrum Stat.* vi. 189 Water does gravitate in Water, as well as out of it, though indeed it does not pregravitate, because 'tis Counter-ballanc'd by an equal weight of Collateral Water, which keeps it from descending. 1710 (Query) *Lett. Physico-Math.* (ed. 2) 187/1 Those things which do not pre-gravitate in the Air, Water, &c. the Vulgar take to have no Gravity.

† **Progre·dience.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. type **progredientia*, f. *progredi*, f. *pro*, PRE- A. 1 + *gradi* to step, go.] A going before or in front.

1595 CHAPMAN *Hero's Banq. Sonne* Cij, But as the Vulcanus progredience To ensnard Pendes, doth paralge them with his horne, And after him the drunke Residence May safely drinke.

† **Progre·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *progressiōn-em* a going before, n. of action f. *progredī*: see prec.] Going before, antecedence, precedence.

1623 COCKERAM, *Progression*, a going before. 1652 BENL *New Disp.* + 173 Medicines do not avail the progression of our hast. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Progression*,...a going before, an over-going or over-passing, a preverting.

† **Pregu·st,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *prægustāre* to taste before: see PRE- A. 1 and GUST *v.*²] To taste before. So (*nonce-wds.*) † **Pregu·stant** *a.*, tasting beforehand; † **Pregu·stic** = PREGUSTANT.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pregust*, to taste before. 1623 WING *Rustic Who.* (1691) II. 3/2 We must in these progressive pastimes dance by one question. 1634 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. ii, The Legions were brought in by her Abstractive, Significative, Mortificative, Pregustick [*F. Pregustric*], and other Officers, for whom I want reason.

† **Pregusta·tion.** *Obs.* Also **pre-**. [n. of action f. L. *pregustāre*: see prec. So obs. F. *pregustation* (Godef.).] A tasting before, a foretaste.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pregustation*,...a tasting or assaying before. *a* 1658 A. FARINDON *Serm.* (1674) III. 398 The Child, when he is hungry, desires milk, because he hath a kind of pregustation of milk in his very nature. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 91 Over early pregustation of Wine. 1678 A. WILSON *Character Lady Dartmouth* 117 In the actual exercise of power, by which she so often anticipated Heaven by pregustation.

† **Pregusta·tor.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **pre-**. [n. f. *pregustātor*, agent-n. f. *pregustāre* (see PREGUST) = F. *pregustateur*.] One whose function is to taste meats and drinks before serving them.

1604 MEURIER *Rabelais* v. xxiii, When her Pregustators (F. *Pregouts*) had tasted the meat, her Maniacles ... chew'd it fo.

‡ **Prehallux, pre-** (prihæ·lăks). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *pre*, PRE- B. 3 + HALLUX. Named 1885 by Baraleiden of Jena.] A rudimentary structure, osseous or cartilaginous, found on the inner side of the tarsus of some Mammalia, Reptilia, and Batrachia, and supposed to represent an additional digit.

1888 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 150 That the pre-hallux takes an outside of the sesamoid relationships of a digit is beyond dispute. That it really represents one is another question. 1889 *Athenæum* 18 May (736/1) Prof. Baraleiben [sic] a proposal on the position and probable use of the mammalian rudiment....He also found that he had discovered vestiges of the prehallux and prepollex in certain Reptilia. 1890 EWART & LYDEKKER *Mammalia* I. 59 In the posterior limb also the small sesamoid, and a fibular ossification corresponding to the patella, are regarded as representing a prehallux and a prepollex.

‡ **Prehalteres** (prihæ·ltĕriz), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. L., f. PRE- B. 3 + HALTERES.] A pair of small membranous scales in front of the halteres of dipterous insects; usually called *squalæ*.

1890 *In Cent. Dict.*

Prehaminacea, -eut, obs. ff. PRE-EMINENCE, -ENT. **Pre-hemiplegic:** see PRE- B. 1.

† **Preha·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prehend-ĕre* to grasp, seize, catch, for earlier *prehendĕre* (Plaut.), f. *pre*, PRE- + **hendĕre*, cognate with Gr. χανδάν-ειν to take in, hold. Sometimes perh. aphetic f. APPREHEND.] *trans.* To seize, catch, apprehend.

1593 *Sonn. to Pol. Bal. & L. Poems* (1868) Prol. 13 note, They were greatly blamed that prehended him and Vol. VII.

convicted him. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Quinborough* v. i, Is not that Rebel Oliver, that Traitor to our year, Prehended yet? 1631 T. HOOD *Nat. Origine Man* II. 78 Vegetables and animals...for growing, prehending, and appropriating to themselves the substances they want for their further support....with new external organs.

† **Prehensa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [agent-n. f. L. *prehendĕre* (*prensum*) to seize, detain, solicit (freq. of *prehendĕre*): see prec. and cf. PREHENSION.] (?) Solicitation, suing.

1644 C. WILKINS *Real Independ.* v. 141 The Dominick use of their Nominations, their Prehensations, Invitations, Citations.

Prehensible (prihe·nsĭbl'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prehens-*, ppl. stem of *prehend-ĕre* (see PREHENSILE) + -IBLE. So F. *préhensible*.] Capable of being grasped.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 303 This verbal noun...which in this its separate state, becomes the name of a sort of definitive entity, of a sort of fictitious body or substance, is, in this state, rendered more prehensible.

Prehensile (prihe·nsil, -sĭl), *a.* Chiefly *Zool.* [a. F. *préhensile* (Buffon), f. as prec. + -*ile*, -ILE.] Capable of prehension; having the capacity of grasping or laying hold of anything.

1781-8 SHELLAR tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1792) VIII. 182 Its...tail, prehensile and, for [the Coaita] is easily distinguished from the monkeys). 1834 OWEN *Lect. on Teeth* (1838) 24 Not any of the limbs of fishes are prehensile. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. 142 With some savages...the foot has not altogether lost its prehensile power.

b. *Comb.*, as *prehensile-lipped, -tailed.*

1860-72 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* (ed. 2) III. 115 M. Cuvier suggests that it [the uvula of man] is the only existence in all the prehensile-handed mammals. 1893 F. V. *Knox Short S. C., Grebe* 98, 133 The prehensile-lipped rhinoceros. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/1 Prehensile-tailed creatures are, as a rule, confined to the New World.

Prehensility (prihensi·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being prehensile, prehensileness.

1858 DARWIN *Jrnl. Travels* vii. 125 They summon...have invented many fine phrases to cover this closeness of perception and prehensility of tail. 1864 GOLDSTÜCKER *Pāṇini's Register* ii. 40 In...the Vipsa, it [the full] is short and without any prehensility.

Prehension (prihe·nʃən). [ad. L. *prehensiōn-em* seizing, apprehending, n. of action f. *prehendĕre* (see PREHEND).] So F. *préhension* (*prehencion* c 1400 in Godef.).

1. The action of taking hold (physically); grasping, seizing. Chiefly *Zool.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Prehension*, a taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb. *Comparative.* 1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1846) 172 The bill of the bird...is the organ of prehension and of touch. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 39 Food cannot be got without process of prehension.

b. A taking possession, occupation, seizure. *rare.*

1881 SIR J. D. HOOKER *Himal. Journ.* (1891) II. 160 The prehension and clearing of a definite tract of ground, and...arrangements for tilling it.

† **2.** Seizure or arrest in the name of justice or authority; apprehension. *Obs.*

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 9 The same sessions...to be holden after the prehension or attachement of such offenders. 1580 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* v. 528, (1588) 66 The accident Commendation of the Prince, who had newly Comitted to Prehension in a few cases. 1602 SHAKES. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 208 Finding prehension on the way under the blazings of a brag cloth.

Hence **Prehensiform** (prensi·fɔ:m) *a.*, having the form of prehensile.

1893 PATTISON *Gard.* 152 Stilbia, both in the ordinary dried-capped aggregations, and prehensiform.

Prehni·tic, *a. Chem.* [f. PREH.: see quot. 1872.] In *Prehnitic acid*: see QUOTA.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 811 Prehnitic acid, $C_{12}H_6O_6$ ...crystallizes...in large prisms resembling the mineral prehnite. 1879 *Ibid.* VII. 1206 Prehnitic acid...obtained by heating hydromellitic acid with strong sulphuric acid.

Prehuman (prihiū·măn), *a.* [PRE- B. 1.] Preceding the human; previous to the existence of man upon the earth.

1864 R. UNGEWICK *Phil. Creation, Origin. Evolut. Trilog.* Throughout the whole of the pre-human period. 1900 H. MACPHERSON *H. Spencer* 217 Studying mental processes in their earlier pre-human manifestations.

Preiche, -our, etc., obs. ff. PREACH, PREACHER.

Preid, var. PREIE *v.* Obs. **Preie, preije,** obs. ff. PRAY, PREY. **Preier'e,** obs. ff. PRAYER. **Preif, -e, preiff,** obs. ff. PROOF, PROVE. **Preignable, -ant,** obs. ff. PREGNABLE, PREGNANT. **Preigsatory, -notarie, -y,** var. PREMUNIRE *Obs.* **Preik,** obs. Sc. f. PRICK.

Pre-imagine (prĭ,imæ·dʒin), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + IMAGINE; cf. med.L. *præimaginare* (1134 in Du Cange).] *trans.* To imagine beforehand; in quot. a 1632, to pronounce, presuppose.

a 1632 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 274 Every addition pronagines a being. 1648 MORE *Myst. Godl.* (1660) VIII. 250, I have now...[as usual, not half so well as I had pre-imagined it.

So **Pre-imagina·tion,** imagination of something before the actual existence or experience of it.

1882 SULLY *Illusions* 104 The results of definite prelmagination, including what are generally known as expectations.

Pre-imbibe, -imbue, -impression, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2. **Preint,** Sc. f. PRINT. **Preinable,** obs. f. PREGNABLE.

† Pre-ina·nimate, *v. Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To 'inanimate', vivify, or inspire beforehand.

1629 Donne *Serm.* xlvi. (1640) 460 When he was to re-inanimate him with his spirit; rather, to pre-inanimate him; for, indeed, no man hath a soule till he have grace. *a* 1632 — *Devot.* (1638) 208 Alford IV. 422 That power of that Grace that prevents and preinanimates that Action.

Pre-Incarnal: see PRE- B. 1.

Pre-incarnate, *a.* [f. PRE- B. 4 + INCARNATE *a.*] Existing previous to the Incarnation.

1888 Lightfoot *Ep. Philippians* (1885) 130 Does the expression ... refer to the pre-incarnate or the incarnate Christ? 1889 Salmond *Christ. Immortality* iv. iii. 429 Is it a ministry of the pre-incarnate Christ, the disembodied Christ, or the risen Christ?

Pre-incarna·tion. [PRE- A. 2.] A previous incarnation or embodiment.

1903 Myers *Hum. Personality* II. 136 One pre-incarnation: an an Indian Princess. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 3/2 Can this wide-eyed poet be a preincarnation of Swinburne? Alas! it is but Sir Thomas Overbury.

Pre-incline (prĭ,inklai·n), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To incline or dispose beforehand.

1891 Westcott *St. Teresa* v. Prol. 33 Those Saints are ... by the Holy Spirit pre-inclined ... to ask. 1892 Lilley *Dr. Story* II. 19 Nor do I see cause for the fear to which your statement had preinclined me.

† Pre-increpa·tion. *Obs. rare*—1. [PRE- A. 2.] A previous increpation, rebuke, or reproof.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxii. (1640) 619 God armed Moses with a pre-increpation upon Dathan, *Noble fact, Gen* no fears, he can make honey.

Pre-indesignate (prĭ,indezignĕit, -dĕ·z-), *a. Logic.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + INDESIGNATE.] Having no sign of quantity prefixed: = INDEFINITE *a.* 4, INDESIGNATE. Opp. to PREDESIGNATE.

1837-8 See PREDESIGNATE. 1848 Hamilton *Lect. to Pupils* 4 The pre-indesignate terms of a proposition, whether subject or predicate, are never, in this account, thought on (attended to or ascertained) in quantity.

Pre-indicant (prĭ,indikănt). *rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + INDICANT.] Something that indicates or betokens beforehand; a prognostic.

1859 Phil. *Inquirer. Sup.* 324 If circles about the Moon... be double or triple, they are ... precursors of a ... tempest, ... pre-indicants of a ... storm.

Pre-indicate (prĭ,indikĕit), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To indicate or point out beforehand.

1864 A. Peel in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxxii. 7 It also pre-indicated the thinning of the gospel ranks. 1893 H. Maria *Pop. Superstit.* iv. 77 For how many centuries were the laws of electricity preindicated by the single fact, that a piece of amber when rubbed would attract light bodies? 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Vi. 560 The Bishop ... pre-indicated the essential importance ... of the future production of the false MS.

Pre-inform (prĭ,infō·rm), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To inform beforehand.

1791 *Town & Country Mag. Suppl.* 552/1 Being pre-informed that it would be a very select assembly. 1836 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* ii. 206, 213 As matters had pre-informed us.

Pre-i·nstinct. *rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] A previous or pre-existing instinct.

1843 T. Goodwin *Extract of Progress* 46 By an amazing preinstinct and preinsight infused by his Spirit.

Pre-instruct (prĭ,instrʌ·kt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1: cf. *OF. preinstruit* (a 1300 in Godef.).] *trans.* To instruct beforehand. So **Pre-instru·ction**, instruction in advance.

1642 *Compl. to Mr. Cranm.* 22 Solicitation and pre-instruction to Canon. 1648 Howell *Lewis Dolfy* 78 A certaine Disciple named Annion, pre-instructed by Christ in a vision, was sent to him. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal., Disc.* xvi. As if Plato had been pre-instructed by some of the same Spirit with the Apostle.

Prainta, obs. form of PRINT.

Pre-intend (prĭ,intē·nd), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To intend previously; to purpose beforehand.

1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* ix. 16 Such a generation as themselves had preintended. *a* 1652 Brinsley *Consolation* v. Wks. 1674 I. 481 That Charitable use, To which I pre-intended it.

Pre-interpret (prĭ,intə·rprĕt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To interpret beforehand. So **Pre-interpre·tation**, interpretation in advance.

1638 Mayne *Lachrym* (1666) 307 Our Oracles, and pre-interpretations of those Decrees. 1640 Nabbes *Bride* iv. 4 You ... search ... and prointerpret Thoughts that had never been.

Pre-intimate (prĭ,intĭmĕit), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + INTIMATE *v.*] *trans.* To intimate beforehand or in advance. So **Pre-intima·tion**, previous intimation, a suggestion beforehand.

a 1661 T. Shery Cosin, *Nych. Ja.* vi The transition ... predetermined their admission into the church. 1846 Western *Obs.* I. *Survey for Proselytism*, 1846 J. E. Ramsay in *Change Advocate* 30 Jan. 1850/1 Her Christians are evidences of tongue ... previously what she may become when thoroughly taught and trained.

Pre-intone (prĭ,intōu·n), *v. Eccl.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To intone the introductory part of (a melody) in a low voice for the officiant, who then intones it aloud.

1893 Duke tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 69 They accompany the Officiant to his seat, and stand before him ... until the first Canon shall have pre-intoned to him the first antiphon. *Ibid.*, The first Canon pre-intones the Hymn to the Officiant.

Preire, obs. f. PRAYER. **Preis**, obs. f. PRAISE, PRICE. **Preis-**, obs. f. PRESS, PRIEST. **Preive**, obs. Sc. f. PROVE.

Prejacent (prĭ,dʒē·sĕnt), *a.* [*rb.*] [a.OF. *prejacent* 13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prejacent-em*, pr. ppl. of *prejacēre* to lie in front, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *jacēre* to lie.]

†1. Previously existing; pre-existent. *Obs.*

1526 Lindesay *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* v. i. 2 Thales...said that God was an understandinge that made...all thynges of the water as matter prejacent. 1598 Fell *Gen. Explan.* v. i. 1 Without any antecedent or prejacent matter. 1605 Gainsborough *Consid.* 46 Without any prejacent or antient cause. *a* 1619 Bedell *On N. T.* Heb. xi. 3 The world was made, not out of any pre jacent or pre-existent matter, but out of nothing.

2. *Logic.* Laid down previously; constituting the original proposition from which another is inferred. Hence *ellipt.* as *sb. rare.*

c 1840 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic Appx.* (1860) II. 256 According to the doctrine of the logicians, conversion applies only to the naked terms themselves ...the subject and predicate of the predacent interchange places, but the quantity by which each was thereto affected is excluded from the conversant; remaining to affect its correlative in the subjacent proposition.

3. Lying or situated in front. *rare.*

1760 tr. *Boarding's Syst. Geog.* V. 3 With respect to its situation on the side of France, this Circle is reckoned among the four antedict and six prejacent Circles of the Empire.

Prejinct, prejink, var. PRECINCT *a.*, precinct.

Prejudge (prĭdʒe·dʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *préjuger* (16th c. in Littré), after L. *prejudicāre* to prejudge, PREJUDICATE: see PRE- A. 1 and JUDGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To pass judgement, or pronounce sentence on, before trial, or without proper inquiry; hence, to judge, to express or come to a judgement or decision upon (a person, cause, question, action, etc.), prematurely and without due consideration.

1572 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* III. 170 That, before he be prejudged thereof, he may have the ordre of the law observed to him. 1647 R. Jenkin *Shafts of N. Test.*, (To the gentle) gospel you'll not prejudge but *Pilot for* (tr. 1650 H. Terentius *Work.* (1646) II. 552 The choice of religion cannot be prejudged by common sense. 1783 Cowper *Epist. to W. Hayward* Poems I. 231 Which Wilkes, prejudg'd, to censure, I to the Town. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* viii. (1869) II. 623 The sentence had prejudged his guilt. 1842 S. Austin *Hamlin's Hist. Eccl.* III. 239 This demand appeared to him an unauthorised attempt to prejudge the very question to be inquired into. 1848 Rose, Sancta Carolina! 340 She knew that the case was prejudged against her by the world, and that the most sure the lamb's fate.

†b. To judge unfavourably, condemn, or disparage in advance; to form a prejudice against. *Obs.*

1604 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 7 The expedition...was prejudged as a vain and impossible enterprise. 1610 — *Hen. VII* 2 It was a Title condemned by Parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the Realme.

2. To judge (a person) prematurely to be (something). *nonce-use.*

1820 Byron *Werner* iv. ii. So Strahlenheim Is not what you prejudge him.

†2. To affect prejudicially or injuriously; to do something to the prejudice of; to prejudice, injure. *Sc. Obs.*

1562 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* I. 121 That nawthe freshie less been gaple pistile thairfor, and...sold sayfe gudinge for worst for myth of the cuntie lowlie. 1600 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Burgh Rec. Soc.) I. 208 The letter ...sall nocht prejuge or hurte...ony vtharis. 1676 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xvii. 8 6 The publick Interest could not be prejudged by any countenance or Grace of the Husband. 1707 Ld. of Arbroath *in Pitcairn* 70 The Barons and Burrows are also further prejudg'd in this Plea, That...now Commissioners will hereafter Represent several Things or Burghs.

†3. To anticipate (another) in judging. *Obs.*

1626 Mennis *in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. III. 201 That we should by this Act prejudge the Parliament. 1699 Jer. Taylor *Ill. Exomp. Ad Sect.*, 22 § 3 By this time, suppose someone gives, Caligulus prejudging all the Senators. 1719 tr. W. *S. Pory's Hist. Cath. Church Jap.* Cd. I. 221 That they had made a publick complaint...which now lyes before the King; that it did not belong to our Province, either to prejudge his Majesty, or to decide the Pleas in dependency.

Hence **Preju·dged** *ppl. a.*, judged or condemned beforehand; † prejudiced; **Preju·dging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Preju·dger**, one who prejudges.

a 1614 Dowse *Rudiments* (1644) 10 The malicious prejudged man, and the lazy affection of ignorance, will use the same calumnies and obtrectations learned me. 1666 *Orders Stat. & Penal Indwelling Sin* Wks. 1872 VI. 277 Conscience is a man's prejudging of himself with respect unto the holy judgment of God. 1683 Burnet *Corr.* (1846) III. 39 We know that we being before a settled resolution of pre-judged cause. 1858 G. S. Faber *Inquiry* 213 A malignant prejudger, the injurious prejudger of his prisoner. 1880 B. Harte *Mliss* 88, As to already prejudged man ... he obtained a change of venue.

Prejudgement, -judgment (prĭdʒe·dʒmĕnt). [ad. obs. F. *préjugement* (Cotgr.): see PRE- A. 1 and JUDGMENT.] The action or fact of prejudging; judgement beforehand; a conclusion or decision formed before examination of the facts; prejudice.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. § 6 To renounce vulgar Praecognitions and Prejudgements. 1680 Reliq. *Baxter* 61, 23 Their own prejudgments have engag'd them to accuse

them the Scripture to their own Ecclesiastic Senses. 1722 Bp. W. King *Serm.* 3 *Apr.* 32 It is not free and impartial to any thing but disgrace, it is hasty and arrogant pre-judgement. 1870 Geo. Eliot *Essays* (1878) 16, I have that I may Learn, without prejudgment.

† Preju·dicacy. *Obs.* [f. PREJUDICATE *ppl. a.*: see -ACY.] Preconceived opinion, prepossession, prejudice.

1636 Sir H. Vane *Fig. Lemuel* 4 Mine owne eyes, not clouded with any affection, prejudicacy, or veile of education. 1652 Urquhart *Jovial Wks.* (1834) 296 Which, I opened clearly, if prejudicacy be laid aside, but that...he will acknowledge.

† Preju·dicial, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. L. *prejudicāre* (see PREJUDICATE v.) + -AL. (But perhaps only extension for *prejudicial.*)]

1. = PREJUDICIAL *a.*1

1500 Parsons *Confer. Succes.* i. viii. 136 He ought to refer his predetermination, but yet so, that he be not prejudicial thereby to the whole body. 1748 *Def. Fee's Reg. Confessions* v. (1841) I. 53 To be limited to as not to be prejudicial to business. 1791 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 229 Those abuses were no less prejudicial to the monarch than to the nation.

2. = PRE-JUDICIAL *a.*2

1802 Webster *s. v.*, A prejudicial enquiry or action at law.

† Preju·dicant, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prejudicānt-em*, -*ant-em*, pres. pple. of *prejudicāre*: see PREJUDICATE v.] Prejudging, 'prejudicating'.

1649 Milton *Tenure* Wks. 1738 IV. 263 If we...hear him with not too hasty and prejudicate ears, we shall finde no such terror in him.

† Preju·dicate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prejudicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prejudicāre*: see next.]

1. Judged, settled, or decided beforehand. (Const. as *pa. pple.*) *rare.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1640/1 Neither were ignorant of the purpose of the adversaries, and how it came was prejudicate before. 1576-7 Martell *Cert. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 191 The question...should be prejudicate and decided by making that the first or second reading.

2. Formed (as an opinion) prior to knowledge or examination of the case; preconceived.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 114 A prejudicate opinion, and pestilicate opinion. 1657 Gilbin *Democrit.* (1682) 132 So many prejudicate propositions that do secretly taint the mind. 1725 Watts *Logic* ii. iv. § 1 Casting away all our former prejudicate opinions and sentiments. 1780 S. *Rev. Jan.* 186 His treatment of civil transactions is more frequently marred by his (to Burnian phrase) prejudicate opinions.

3. Affected by a preconceived opinion; prejudiced, prepossessed, biased.

1579 J. Penry *Calvin's Serm.* Deu. A 55 Hearers willingly with prejudicate minds. 1599 Sir Hugh *Nat.* vi. 1. 100, I would expect my sons were in not ripe bits. Were not the angry world prejudicate. 1648 Sir T. Barnard *Synod. Ep.* 19 Their reasons reduce before even from prejudicate Readers. 1708 *Wisdom Cert.* (1849) II. 731 They are strongly prejudicate against the servants of Christ in this cause.

† Preju·dicate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prejudicāre* to judge before, give a preliminary judgement, to prejudice, injure, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *jūdicāre* to judge.]

1. *trans.* To affect prejudicially; = PREJUDICE v. 1.

1533 S. Cadw *Ordinances* in Hallam *Chr. Church* 260 No parochial person to hinder or prejudicate the common stocks of the company, to sale or preference of his own proper wares. 1590 Parsons *Confer. Succes.* ii. vii. 143 By this it is evident, that the fault of the father may prejudicate the person. 1652 H. Stubbe *Plus Ultra* 42 He added, that our senses...did prejudicate rather than qualifie us for these speculations.

2. *intr.* To act prejudicially, to do prejudice.

1585 Masters *Compl.* iv. viii. 130 S. Gregory might call Maximilla his lord, either of conscience, or of curtesie:... Neither did S. Gregorie by that title of honour prejudicate unto him ought in any spirituall jurisdiction.

3. *trans.* To judge beforehand; to form an opinion of (anything) previously, usually hastily or rashly; to condemn in advance: = PREJUDGE 1.

1590 — *ibid.* 1.] *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iii. (1629) 421 To prejudicate his determination, is but a droppe of goodwill to him, who is readie to hearken but goodnesse. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 321 The episode...[the Jesuited] hasse rashly prejudicated to smell of an heretical opinion. 1613 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 8 A prudent man, is to circumspect and vigilant ... to prejudicating perills to come. 1680 Gataker *God's Eye, Downcroft*, 29 When the event of any passions arise, either prejudicating the person for the cause, or the cause for the person. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. § 19 (1740) 304 If that Vote had not prejudicated the Matter.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To form a judgement prematurely.

a 1626 *Dict. of Decree* i. iii. in Sellen *O. Fl.* II. 17, I did prejudicate Too rashly of the English. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 137 You were not placed here to prejudicate in any matter.

3. *trans.* To presage, *rare.* (Cf. *judicial astrology*, and PREJUDICIAL *sb.* 2 b.)

1599 Lodge tr. *Du Bartas*, The clouds of the same sky ... Prognosticating Lucifer's overthrow.

4. To influence or affect (persons or their opinions) beforehand; to bias: = PREJUDICE v. 3.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 237 That the outward appearance ... may flourish, carrie sway and prejudicate mens conceits. 1634 Wanley *Diabolarie* 31 You are pre-judicated against him. 1658 Penn *Acc. R. Sedin & P.* 129 Strange Vertigos prejudicate Fancy.

Hence † **Preju·dicated** *ppl. a.*, prejudiced, pre-

processed; †**Preju·dicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, prejudging, prejudicing.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 57 A minde not prejudiced with a preconceiving humor. *a* 1586 — *Arcadia* (1590) 460 Although this were a great prejudicating of Pyrocles cause, yet was he exceedingly joyous of it, being assured of his Ladies life. 1643 Gauden *Hierasp.* 92 Effects, either of peculiar policy, or prejudicating and preposterous zeal. 1660 *Trial Regicides, etc., Harl. Misc.* I. 11 (1808) 396 A prejudicated Judg, that sentences Delinquents, when yet he has not heard the cause. 1670 H. Stubbe *Wks.* (1736) 308 This providence to my prejudicated fancy can appear nothing less than the veil of an offended deity.

†**Preju·dicately,** *adv.* Obs. [f. Prejudicate *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.] In a '*prejudicate*' or prejudicial manner; with prejudice.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 122 We should consequently believe...this verie prove to be that Probl. you that Probl. were indeed, which is prejudicately to be supposed to be. 1630 G. Stuart *Hubonah's Flood*, 32. I have set personal quarrel with any, nor do I...write prejudicately. 1673 Durham *Pilgr. Christ.* 11, ii. 128 Dr. Schelhammer prejudicately mistaketh Dr. Wilde's meaning.

†**Preju·dicateness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition of being prejudiced; prepossession; previous bias.

1615 Sir C. Heydon *Def. Judicial.* xix. 398 His malicious prejudicateness will as lyttel hinc, that he shall keepe no meet way. 1697 J. Warth *Digger Spiritualized* 73 Read with impartiality, without prejudicateness.

Prejudication (prĭdʒūdikēi·ʃən). [In-of action from L. *prejudicāre*: see Prejudicate *v.*]

1. The action of 'prejudicating'; a judging beforehand; a previously formed decision or opinion.

1608 Bancroft *Sing. Lutter., Presbyterian*, a judging before hand. 1627 K. Francis *Treat. Ch. Rome to Rule.* Count not themselves with prejudication either of the matter or the person. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 17 (1785) 8 Any solemn determination, which, compared the precedence to the mystery of the king above his consort not was a prejudication of the right of succession in favor of the former. 1822 J. F. Kennedy *W. Ward* (1860) II. 206, 271 They have come to the unanimous opinion of their own against a strong prejudication of the guilt of the respondent.

2. An occasional anchoring of L. *prejudicium*: see -tion, and cf. Pre-judicial *a.*[2]

1814 Wendeb, *Prejudication* ...(Roman Law), a preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute.

†**Preju·dicative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prējūdicāre praejudicāt-* (see Prejudicate *ppl. a.*) + -ive.] Characterized by prejudgement; prejudging.

1647 H. More *Song Soul* II. App. Prof. 164 A thing as ill becoming Philosophers, as hasty prejudicative sentence (becoming) Political Judges. 1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 413 The irreplyable Arguments and Prejudicative Proceedings of the Law and the Testimony.

Prejudicator (*prĭdʒūdikēitəɹ*). *rare*[—1]. [Agent-n. on L. type, f. L. *prejudicāre* to prejudicate: cf. L. *prejūdex.*] One who prejudges.

1800 *Anacho. Mag.* X. 619 You could have no public pretence for condemning yourselves as my opponents, or as my prejudicators.

†**Prejudicatory,** *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. as prec. + -ory 2.] = Prejudicative *a.*

1650 H. L'Estrange *Amer. an Ninive* 89 To acquit me aside from the suspected infirmity of a censorious prejudicatory judgment.

Prejudice (*prĕdʒidis*), *sb.* Also 4–6 -dise, 5 pregudys, 6–7 prejudyce, 6–7 prejudyse, 6–8 prejudize. [a. F. *préjudice* (1376 c. in Littré), ad. L. *prējūdicium* a preceding judgement or decision, a precedent; damage, prejudice, *f. præ*, Pre- A. 2 + *jūdicium* judgement, sentence.]

I. 1. Injury, detriment, or damage, caused to a person by judgement or action in which his rights are disregarded; resulting injury; hence, injury to a person or thing likely to be the consequence of some action. Now chiefly in particular phrases, as *to the prejudice of*, to the (intended or consequent) detriment or injury of; *to the prejudice of*, to the (resulting) injury of; *without prejudice*, without detriment to any existing right or claim; esp. in *Law*, without damage to one's own right, without detracting from one's own rights or claims: see quot. 1872.

c 1290 *Beket* 1702 In *C. Eccl. Log.* I. 133 Pe king in prelates of hire, and to Kardinal Hire it tolde. Let vber prelates counsel be pere. *c* 1325 Seuenpas *Poems* 1 ally pat he be ware to pe gret Maiter on prelatis. 1389 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 272 To make due ordinance in prejudice or hurting of pe comune lawe. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3018 At this I wexidde, thogh pey wyste, With-oute prejudice of youre ryht. *c* 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) iv. 1132 He wayte ye do no prejudyce a-yens pe lawe. 1530 *P. Yorke's Chron. Kings*, 6 Concern not the plunge, or their Estate, nor bought nor by the Rotherhede, and inquered in the nothing of death, to some prejudice of ours in England. 1660–2 Marvell *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 43 We proclaimed our first nothing should be done of that nature to your prejudice. 1688 tr. *Charron's Ceremon. Religions* 20 To advance the Younger Son, to prejudice of the Elder. *a* 1705 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1660 (1823) I. 159 It was no small prejudice to him that he was recommended by so bad a character. 1710 Gregory's *Letters* (1726) I. 184 The Final Issue...may be placed at different Distances, without any prejudice to the System. 1804 Jefferson *Anecdog.* Wks. 1859 I. 58 A material error, which I have committed to another's prejudice, to the prejudice of the Empress. 1858 in Manning & Granger *Reports C. P.* IX. 308 The above I offer without prejudice, in case it is not agreed to. 1895 M'Culloch *Taxation* 1. i. (1852) 22 It is easy to see that it might be scarcely worth while to tax, without prejudice to the interests of any class except the landlords. 1900 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxviii, People will talk to your prejudice—and Mr. Walton's too. 1902 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (1938) *Without Prejudice*, to [and in reference] to contracts and correspondence between litigants [often trial or earlier. The words import an understanding that if the negotiation fails, nothing that has passed shall be taken advantage of thereafter.

†**b.** *gen.* Injury, damage, hurt, loss. *Obs.*

1530 Cranmer, in *Strickland* I. 56 A Lett. (1902) II. 203 Your highness (as his highness) would be to me any of them...to take any harme or prejudice at the pagisons hands. 1563 Homilies *Againe* v. (1859) 175/1, He sent him wagemen...out of the woode upon me (with 18 archers and encountred with them to their great prejudice. 1592 Greene *Mamillia* (Dedic. to Lady Hadia, Whose death being the common prejudice of a greater sort, was lamented of most. 1600 J. Lane *Tom Tel-troth*, 350 An enamring widow that lost by prejudice. 1637 R. Fletcher *Pol. Plprog. Jus.* 135 This by prejudice is chiefly caused in narrow and close grounds... and seldome comes on hills. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* 1. xi. § 6 (1699) 61 If the prejudice be done by the Horse himself but, then the Rider shall be free'd as to reliefe for the Prejudice done. 1730 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. *Mill*, I. 324 They were so well covered by a bank of sand, that the cannon of the frigates could not do them the smallest prejudice.

II. †**2.** A previous judgement; *esp.* a judgement formed before due examination or consideration; a premature or hasty judgement; a prejudgement.

(Nearly always a literal rendering of L. *præjudicium.*)

1388 Wyclif *1 Tim.* v. 21 Y pretende...that thou kepe these thingis with out prejudice [1526 without taking doo: Vulg. *sine præjudicio*] 1580 N. T. (Rhem.) without prejudice]. 1611 Bible without preferring, marg. prejudice]. 1611 *K. I.* without prejudice, marg. preferring]. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 290/2 Prejudyce, *prejudicium*. *c* 1490 *Ipomydon* (Ashm.) 1 Yerne *Gower, Rog.* (1899) 68 For as twelue lawe giuen a gentleman against him, so twelue against must accept or reasonable him. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. 9. 963 Least that they might seeme to suppose the very same thing to their prejudice well done aforehand. 1634 Wilkins *Ess.* (1708) 1. 203, I strongly protested against the charge of 'prejudice' in the strict sense, viz., as to *prejudication*, a judgment formed antecedently to knowledge.

†**b.** The action of judging of an event beforehand; prognostication, presaging. *Obs. rare.* [So F. *préjudice* in Amyot, 16th c.]

1550 Coverdale *P. O. to Lo.* 40 They sought more kindes by goldie prejudice. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ourn. Gentl.* (1598) 161 As [they] were in their valour: and by that prejudice conjecture on whose side the victory shall fall.

3. Preconceived opinion; bias or leaning favourable or unfavourable; prepossession; when used absolutely, usually with unfavourable connotation.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 1. § 3 So a solemn Procession I have seen obstinately, while my concents, have with opposition and prejudice, have fallen into an excess of scorn and laughter. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 140 Who walks or talks through personal prejudice throws dirt upon his own, that shames another's face. 1767 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 13 If a person divests himself of prejudice, and attachment to any particular opinion. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 136 Prejudice renders a man's virtue his habit...Through just prejudice, his duty becomes a part of his nature. 1862 J. Bonner *In Times* 28 July, Ignorance is the mother of prejudice, whether among rustics or individuals.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this; a feeling, favourable or unfavourable, towards any person or thing, prior to or not based on actual experience; a prepossession; a bias or leaning to one side; an unreasoning predilection or objection.

1634 Bedwell *Jesuit Fisher* (R.) 186 So God looks upon his creatures with all their prejudices, and regards no more the judicious with all their prejudices, and regards no more of them than according to the talents which he hath given them. 1680 Goodman *Penit.* I Being prepossessed with a prejudice. 1708 Atterbury *Serm., Luke* xvi. 31 (1716) II. 48 Such...have had all the early Prejudices of Education on the side of Truth. 1784 J. Rowe in *Lett. Painted* vi. (1848) 68 The works of Correggio, for which they had contracted an early prejudice. 1850 D'Israeli *Chas. I.* III. I. 2 His learned...unfavorable prejudices which are talked against him. 1890 De Quincey *Philos. Hornet.* Wks. 1858 IX. 204 When a prejudice of any class whatever is cast as such, when it is recognized for a prejudice, from that moment it ceases to be a prejudice. These are the true battling prejudices for man, which he never vanquish for prejudices. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 3 A literature facts not have a prejudice, but its answer escape a purpose.

†**c.** Something prejudicial. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1528 Appendix *Serm., Acts* xxvi. 28 (1534) I. 17 Those Articles of the Romish Catholick Faith...are to be received implicitly, without...Discussion. Now this is the greatest Prejudice imaginable against the Truth of the Doctrines of any Church.

†**4.** A preliminary or anticipatory judgement; a preconceived idea as to what will happen; an anticipation. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 219 Our former enquiry by degrees gave place to more sanguine prejudices. 1764 *Newton Ontario Progr. Dom.* xi. 145 Let us lay aside all prejudices and examine what probabilities can be gathered from records of good moment. 1772 Lindsay *Mod. Privat. an Th...initial letters, &c.*, give a prejudice at sight of their being the first productions of the Art amongst us.

5. *Comb.*, as *prejudice-born, -breeding* adjs.

1598 *Fyn. Sat. Humility* L. 200 They did not furnish with a revival of the prejudice-breeding pronunciation system. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 5/1 Every superstitious, soldiers, blindfolded, Prejudice-born, I am sadly afraid.

Prejudice (*prĕdʒidis*), *v.* Also [-ise, 6 -ize. [a. F. *préjudicier* (1438 c. in Littré) to prejudice, to be injurious, f. *préjudice*: see prec.]

I. 1. *trans.* To affect injuriously or unfavourably by doing some act, or as a consequence of something done; to injure or impair the validity of (a right, claim, statement, etc.).

1422–3 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 196/1 That you will Supplicat me his tenure, he in no wyse hurt nor prejudiced by the same Acte. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 71 Ye have premised my good name for ever in drawings an that ye the more to make myself of my contempuell hardly. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. ix. (1840) 254 Yet no prescription of time could prejudice the right of the King of Heaven. 1779 Forbes *Four Lett.* (ed. 2) 1779, 110 Reserving that this should not prejudice his right to the lands and lands. 1865 *Act* 28 & 29 *Vict.* c. 63 § 9 Nothing in this Act contained shall prejudice or interfere with any rights...vested in...the Lord Advocate.

2. To injure materially; to damage. Now *rare.*

1591 Greene *Farewell to Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 241 Wishing either to prevent or prejudice the enemie. 1614 C. Sandys *Trans.* 126 The ages being then wont to for that purpose, neither are they prejudiced by thunder. 1633 Cowley *Pegasus Revisited* 161, I This day Yesterday...discharged many cannons against the towne of Dover, whereby some houses were prejudiced, but not persons slaine. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* 3 July (O. H. S.) I. 221 The Bishop has somewhat prejudic'd them. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Anim. Exp. Philos.* II. 20 A very convincing proof how much ashes of coppers may prejudice the atmosphere. 1884 *Littledale's Crudest Book* 37 A wicket very much prejudiced by the rain.

II. †**2.** To judge beforehand; *esp.* to prejudge unfavourably. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Lever *Sermon* 1126/2 To Prejudice, *præiudicare*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 156 We may prejudice the house to be affected or polluted. *a* 1627 Hayward *Four Y. Edw. Sixth* (1630) 5 The Queene...desiring them...that they would not prejudice her in their opinions. 1640 Bolton *Abst. Israel* Wks. 1631 III. 208 To prejudice and forestall...his adversary in the title for obedience and assistance.

3. To affect or fill with a prejudice; to prepossess with an opinion; to give a bias or bent to, influence the mind or judgement of beforehand (often, unfairly). Const. *against, in favour of, † to, † against.*

1600 Wilkes *Elizabeths Doc.* 360, I will not prejudice the judgement of any. 1675 G. H. tr. *Colonel's Hist.* 118 Without Passion & Thou who are prejudiced by partiality. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* II. 316 The Forwardness and Confidence I have on other side;...even among People of Sense, as well as Condition, had prejudiced me to the Worse, as to Character. 1808 Kingsley *Hermits*, *Introd.* Sect. (1868) 148, I wished...to prejudice my readers' minds in their favour before I came against them.

Hence **Prejudicing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 Hieron *Wks.* II. 212 Without any prejudicing...of the Rulers of God's grace. 1636 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 243 It is not known that ever he did any prejudicing office against any man. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* 30 H. S.) I. 249 Those prejudicing passages which must first be removed.

Prejudiced (*prĕdʒidist*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Affected or influenced by prejudice; prepossessed, biased beforehand.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 72 Still to maintain sayes or agrees to reasons that prejudiced opinion of pre conceaued thinks, that hereafter...was conceaued. 1654 Gataker *Transp. Apology* Wks. 1679 XI. 301 Prejudiced Owen Thats. *Answ. Apology* 87, Wks. 1658 I. 271 Unprejudiced will grant it. 1739 Chesne *Apol.* (1756) II. 15 Considering what numbers...might come to be particularly affected by the new regulations. 1846 Sir H. Bulwer *Pandect. Inq.* I. vi. 172 Being in some degree a prejudiced witness. 1861 Lord Brougham *Life* II. 358 Interesting as even in its most prejudiced and objectionable passages.

Hence **Prejudicedly** *adv.*, in a prejudiced manner.

1800 Southey *Fragments* IV. Wks. 1838 I. 271 To the reasons above alleged, falsely, prejudicedly, and narrowly, will...they persuade those who have the best intentions towards them.

Pre-judiceless, *a.* [-less.] Void of prejudice.

1850 W. Taylor *Hist. Germ. Poetry* II. 208 The unwritten annals...are, to an honest, prejudiceless heart.

†**Prejudi·ciable,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *préjudiciable* (1478 c. in Littré), f. *préjudicier* (see Prejudice *v.*) + *-able*, -ABLE.] = Prejudicial *a.*[1]

1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 356/1 Whether his deliverance be not prejudiciable, or yt good pees. 1600 J. Hamilton to Cecil *Trans.* (S. T. S.) 141 Therfor this favour is prejudiciable to the lawfull standing of noble houses. 1679 tr. *Schaffer's Lapland* 108, 66 This custom...being thought very prejudiciable to their herds.

Prejudicial (*prĕdʒidi·ʃəl*), *a.*[1] [In form answ. to F. *préjudiciel*, *-elle* (1321 in Hatz.-Darm.) preceding judgement, and late L. *præjudicialis* belonging or according to a preceding judgement] but in sense belonging to Prejudice *sb.*: see -al.]

1. Causing prejudice; of injurious tendency; detrimental, damaging (to rights, interests, etc.).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 370 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 111 La quele occupacion...en cuno dist estre prejudicial.

1422 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 356/1 The King wills, that the grauntes...be not prejudicial nor hurt to the saide John, grauntes...be not prejudicial nor hurt to the saide John. 1430 Pecock *Chron.* 160, 161 Prelatis...to the comynalte of the realme. 1580 Lyte tr. *Dodoen's Herbes*, 25 In Cornish things were enacted, which they never should be. Cornish things were enacted, which they never should be. 1685 Stillingfleet *Unreas. Infidelity* Epistemonic, prejudicial to them. 1687 Sir W. Petty *Pol. Arithmetick* Now Prejudicial to Royal Power. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Nat. Prejudices* Wks. 1730 I. 64 Nothing more prejudicial to peace of Church and State. 1802 Mackintosh *Vind. Gallic.* 1. 1. 1.

† b. *Of animals*: Harmful, noxious. *Obs. rare.*
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 7 Vipers,...that for their venome and poison are hated and detested of all men, as most prejudicial creatures.

† c. Liable to be prejudiced or injured. *Obs. rare.*
1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/3 There being several great Feasts in his Name, which will be unavoidably prejudiced by his absence.

† 2. Of the nature of prejudice; full of prejudice, prejudiced († *to* = against), unfavourably prepossessed. *Obs.*
1552 STANBRIDGE *Lat. to England* (1878) p. 102, You schold, without any prejudicial affection taken of any man upon you parte or other, geve your sentence. 1552 KNOX *Godly Lett.* (Cf. 6) b, I am not prejudicialli upo Gods mercies. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 162 The Emperor was ...prejudiciall to his opinion, having already enacted a Law for the Arrians Doctrine. 1647 T. STORY *Hopkins, Lord* 21 Man was a Judge prejudiciall and partiall. 1653 MEDE *Apost. Perv. Comm.* (1680) 13 To look upon the actions of Princes with a prejudicial eye. 1657 MILTON *Tetrachd.* to St. Wks. 1851 IV. 86 It was to them then to contend with their slow and prejudicial belief.

Hence † **Prejudicially** *v. (Illiterate)*, to prejudice.
1653 H. JOHNSON *Tryle Trot* o. ii, *Bradel Hills.* Take heed: the teamen If you deliver, may prejudicially you Mans than you thinke for, nay I will you tell.

Pre-judicial (*pr*ĭdi·ʃăl*), *a.*[1] *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *præjudiciālis*, f. *præjudicium* a judicial examination previous to a trial (f. *præ* before + *judicium* judgement): see -AL.] Applied to a class of actions in Roman Law, whereby questions of right or fact, esp. as regards status, were determined, usually with a view to further proceedings.
1852 G. W. T. *Comm's Instt. exp. Preliminary Actions* also are reckoned among real: now those are termed prejudicial which arise from incidental or accessory questions. 1875 *Imperial Law Dict. s.v. Actions*, Action is Prejudicial (*actio præjudicialis*) or else Principal. Prejudicial is that which arises from some question, or doubt in the Principal: As if a Man sue his younger Brother for Land descended from his Father, and it is objected, he is a Bastard:...This point...must be tryed, before the cause can further proceed; and therefore is termed *Præjudicialis, quia præcedit judicium.* 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 442 Prejudicial [actions] were intended merely to settle a question of right or fact, without any immediate practical result.

Prejudicially (*pr*ĭdi·ʃălĭ*), *adv.* [f. PREJUDICIAL *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a prejudicial manner; to the prejudice of some one; injuriously, detrimentally, hurtfully; † with prejudice or prepossession (*just.* 1589).
1562-8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 598/1 That neither this Acte, nor any other Acte...extend prejudicially, nor be prejudicial or hurtyng unto Richard Langport. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 Nay pardon, honest sir, my words intended, and my friends deeds that which occasion probabilities grant. 1658 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1678) 101 Those Divine contemplations, which my own nature...had so prejudicially estranged from me. 1892 MOZLEY *Eschatology* iv. (1886) 44[1] *Sin* owes at any part of a person's conduct affects prejudicially the interests of others, society has jurisdiction over it.

Prejudicialness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being prejudicial; injuriousness.
1633 *Queen Vind. Kensing* Wks. 1633 XII. 131 These...duely his determinate decrees and purposes to the same preference, ...namely, of their prejudicialness to the free will of man. 1658 TOWNSON *Discourses* 303 If we consider...their prejudicialness to our neighbour. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Prejudicialness*, injuriousness.

† **Prejudi ciary,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præjudicium* PREJUDICE *sb.* + -ARY[1].] Prejudiced or biased unfavourably; = PREJUDICIAL *a.*[1] 2.
1640 *Answ. Observ. upon Altog* 13 That law will not be favoured or prejudiciary to them.

Pre-ju·diciary, *prəpr.*, *a.*[2] *Rom. Law.* [f. as PRE-JUDICIAL *a.*[2] + -ARY[1].] = PRE-JUDICIAL *a.*[2]
1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* xv. § 223 The sponsors and fidepromissors may demand a præjudiciary inquiry.

Prejudi cious (*pr*ĭdi·ʃəs*), *a. Now rare.* [f. L. *præjudici-um* PREJUDICE *sb.* + -OUS; or OF. *prejudicieus* (1371 in Godef.): see JUDICIOUS.]
1. Injurious) = PREJUDICIAL *a.*[1] 1.
1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1031/1 Yet doeth Gods will stande for a law, & what he establisheth soeuer to...neither may we use the prejudicious to him. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1677) 48 This was exceedingly prejudicious to the Jews. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 170 The entrance ..is not so proper to the middle...: But if there be a commodo, which is more prejudicious to a Building, the entrance must be set as much towards the end as possible. 1731 S. HALES *Stat. Eccl.* I. 303 [It] would turn fatall and prejudicious to the place. 1892 [implied in PREJUDICIOUSNESS].

† **2.** Full of prejudice = PREJUDICED. *Obs. rare.*
1652 *Strangford's Lett.* viii. 92 Let him not be...unreasonably prejudicious. 1656 S. STERTHOUS *Hum. Doctr.* To Rdr., Either the head, the body or his tails will please that, if malice thou art, and not prejudicious.

Hence **Prejudi·ciously** *adv. rare.*
1659 *Heylin's Misc.* Pref. 475 Why does the North seem to censure for so little—and that both prejudiciously?

† **Prejudi·ce,** *v. Obs. rare*[—0]. [adj. L. **præjūdicāre*, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *jūdicāre* to swear.] *Intr.* To swear or take an oath before some one else. So † **Prejudi·cation** [adj. L. *præjūdicātiōn-em* a taking of an oath before others.]
1623 COCKERAM, *Prejuradion*, a swearing before. *Prejurer*, to sweare before.

Prejurie, obs. errors. forms of PREJURY.

Prek, -e, etc., obs. Sc. and north. f. PRICK, etc.

† **Preke.** *Obs.* Also 7 **preak.** [Of unknown origin.] A polypi, an octopus.
1611 COTGR., *Poulpe*,...the Pourcontell, Preke, or pourc-fouisel fish. 1638 S. DU VERDUS tr. *Camoens' Lusiad*, *Rivalry of Love in the Ocean*...like unto the Pourcontell, or Poulpe (or Preke, who becomes of the same colour the things are, wherein it lurkes). 1680 *Gazet Nouvelles* n. s. no. 141 The Poke or Poulpe, *Polypus*. a 1683 *Cropshaw's Fabulists* no. 226, You are likewise to abstain from Dainty, from the Fresh (or some called the Poke) *Lycoyle* (*qu.*? *Loligo* vulgaris *Polypus*). 1758 [see POKE-FISH].

Preket, obs. f. PRICKET. **Pre-knowledge:** see PRE- A. 1.

Pre-koramic, -labial: see PRE- O, J.

Prelacteal (*prīlæ·kt*ĭăl*), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 d + LACTEAL.] **a.** *adj.* Preceding or anticipating the milk teeth: applied to certain calcified structures in the foetus of marsupials. **b.** *sb.* A prelacteal tooth or tooth-like process.
1887 (*J. Trud. Zoology, &c.* Jan. 44) He viewed the calcified structures as the sole remains of an entire 'prelacteal dentition which had otherwise become suppressed. *Ibid.* 46 The conclusion that the deciduous premolar ...must belong to the same series as the so-called 'prelacteals'.

Prelacy (*pr*ĭlăsi*). Also 5–6 **-asy.** [ME. a. AF. *prelacie* (Rolls Parl., 1398), adl. med.L. *prælātia* (a 1109 in Du Cange), f. *prælātus* PRELATE.]
1. The office, position, or dignity of a prelate; a prelatic function or see. † Also with possess. pron. (*his, your prelacy*), as a title (*obs.*).
1436 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 142/1 La primer, dist Presidence come entre Eglise ne nous ore nomie de Prelacie nad home pas le Roi ne par son assistence). a 1440 *Metr. Hymn* 130 For to an oth quat-ouh mon him Wil wen[]tien eanst prelacyen. 1587 THOMAS *Virgilia* (Rolfe VI. 19 Ye Wyn, after two yere of his prelacie, was liquid cute by be Vine. 1595 LD. BURGHLEY *Pryvat.* I. 113/2[1], 748 The mother of France was reputed to be the chefe humanizer of heires of the Christen Realme, because of the noble vertuous and gentle harte that he therin. 1879 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 177 Upon the vacancie of any prelacie the Kirkis thairof sulde depende to quahilk ministeris it sulde. c 1589 *Three Marchandyses* 10 Praying your prelacie, if you can send me or any of my brethren any word of him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. vi. 352 Who wanted no exemplars & lessons, but only Sacerdotall dignities and Prelacies. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 10. 4/1 The Pope had...given Gerard Bishoprick rather pledges to procure the Cardinal's Cap a considerable Prelacy. 1847 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. viii. 170 Fifty-one ecclesiasts...nominated by the king to their bishoprics and other prelacies.

2. The order or rank of prelates; the body of prelates or of bishops collectively.
13.. *St. Edmund* 1018 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 468 Pe prelacie with him privelych was partyd holicrose. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6581 That I hade right a lyte lyst Though compleine of the prelacie. 1535 PARSON CHEDZOY tr. *Wyclif's Wks.* (1880) 76 The prelacy of the toun accepted them in comunyte. 1548 W. GRANT *Addit. Fabyan* vii. 207/1 (1516) 579 The Prelacie, Nobilitie, Shire-reues, and Shire latitudes. 1640 R. BROOKE *Eng. Epist.* 48 Our Lordly Gold Egomaniacs properly called Prelacie. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 73 It was no longer possible for the prelacy to affect an affectionate expression in the information they delivered.

† **3.** The authority of a prelate; ecclesiastical power, as of bishops, abbots, or priors. Also, the authority of any superior, lay or clerical. *Obs.*
a 1300 HYDEWIC *Passion* book. 17 Oft sithes a man hath knowledge & prelacy till his anglier, dampneden. c 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* I. xx. 91 It is reuthe were seen to clerkis or ordeinedmen lust to prelacie. 1535 MYLES *Treatl. Passion* Wks. (1550) 1302/2 Those ... goo to prelacy and auctorite ease other men. 1877 tr. *Boileau's Remarks* (1880) 233 They rot the power of placing of Ministers...Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and to consist in a certayne prelacie.

4. The system of church government by prelates or bishops of bodily rank; a term, chiefly hostile, for EPISCOPACY 2.
c 1580 WILLAM *Wks.* (1882) 413/2 To prelacie is perelous, for it is not fully grounded in ordr nor in ofice of the lawis. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xviii. § 1 If those three [things] be granted, they cannot the public benefit of prelacy is disannulled. 1643 *Solemn League & Covenant* § 1 That we shall...endeavour the extirpation of prelacy, that is, Church-government by Archbishops, Bishops, their Chancellors and Commissaries, Deans, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, and all other Ecclesiastical officers depending on that Hierarchy; ...superstition, heresy, schisme[&c.]. 1844 C. DOWNING *Hanbk.* The Cheats Archbishop or diametral opposition between Presbytery and Prelacy. 1850 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 184 Times had now changed: England was zealous for monarchy and prelacy. 1870 MARSHALL *Christ. Dogma* (1874) 33 Others...asserting... Even those...severity, began to associate prelacy with popery.

† **Pre·lal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prælia* a press + -AL; but the regular L. form would be **prælitiāl* 'prelar': cf. *vulgar, solar, stellar.*] Of or pertaining to the printing-press; typographical.
1599 PUTTEN *Arte Pol. Engl.* I. ii. 7 That Prelal Mistakes in Defiance of all Care will escape In the best Corrected Book. *Ibid.* 8 Prelal Faults. *Ibid.* 28 (*Errata*) There be some Prelal faults in this my Book, as for *Prudes* [*read* your scouring] read *Pruder*. 1850 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prelal*.

Prelapsarian (*prēlapsē·rĭăn*), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 d + L. *lapsus* fall, after *infralapsarian*, etc.] Pertaining to the condition before the Fall.
1879 M. B. CONE tr. *Emerson* II. 21–22, xiii. 223 A prelapsarian perfection symbolized by nudity.

Prelate (*pr*ĕlĭt*), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **prelat**, (3 *fl.* **-lac**, 3–4 *fl.* **-las**) 4– **prelate**, (3–6 **prelatte**, 6 *Sc.* **-let**, *pl.* **-leittis, -lleittis, -letts**, 7 **prelatte**). [a. OF. *prelat* (pl. *prelas*) = Pr. *prelat*, It. *prelato*, Sp. *prelado*; ad. L. *prælātus*, sb. use of pa. pple. of *præferre* to carry or place before. PREFER; in earl. L. as sb. a civil or ecclesiastical dignitary.]
1. An ecclesiastical dignitary of exalted rank and authority, as a bishop, archbishop, metropolitan, or patriarch; formerly also including the abbot or prior of a religious house, or the superior of a religious order.
c 1205 LAY. 14300 Of Rome he wes legan and of hen thriddr preost. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Godes religiuse leoden i be worlde, nomeliche preostes & clerekes, & eauer specliche be worldes, nomeliche prelates & eauer preostes. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (1810) 500 In Staynes & other prelates lut of hi londes were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 159 Many is he spot of techerie ssoren ssenne and vlote penitence ine cloistres and ine prelate. c 1386 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 69 Whilke Oreil pat prechide wolde preche on pis wise. c 1400 GOWER *Addit. Mem. IV to Pol. Poems* II. 77 The worthie princes and the prelates bothe. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Anglo-Saxon Prelates or bysshoppes*, *sinistres*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Legend* 5 Hys cosyn martyr was prelate and chyef above the other religyeuse nonnes. 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) 5 48 Let perverst prelatis and pergeist. 1604 E. GRIMESTON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. iv. 130 A reuerend religious man, of the Order of Saint Dominicke, and Prelate thereof. 1641 MILTON *Animad.* (Arb.) 58 This project of Reading,...was certainly up by our Prelates. 1783 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 376 The usual method of granting these investitures, which was *per annulum et baculum*, by the prince's delivering to the prelate a ring, and a pastoral staff or crosier. 1796 HUME *Life in Hist. Eng.* (1824) I. Fref. 11 The prelates of England...prelates of Ireland...These dignified prelates separately and as a synagogue not to be discouraged. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 13 The presence of at least three prelates was required at the consecration of a bishop. 1848 EXETER *Reg. Trials, Kelly*, Wm. (Baker) 11. 100 The canons are signed, and the prelates are consigned.

† **b.** Applied to a chief priest of the Jewish, or other non-Christian religion. *Obs.*
c 1400–50 *Alexander* 1309 Now pinnis faith his prelate with presse of pe temple. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 41 Lykewyse also the prelates mockinge hym with the scribes and elders sayde[&c.]. *Ibid.* xxviii. 12 Thassemble...shewed vnto the prelates all thinges, which had happened. 1540–2 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 2 Because he was prelate in the temple of the Sun, where the Phenices doe calle Hadapa. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xviii. § 13 Moses and Aaron...the chief priest and chief prelate. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. vi. 740 C. Servilius the Prelate or Pontifex, was licensed and installed in stead of P. Cornelius Cethegus. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 143 The Druyds or Prelats of France chose rauen, make great account of another bird...which they name Samothes.

† **2.** A person having superiority or authority; a chief, head, principal, superior. *Obs.*
1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 234 For yit a lytegen kinc amat, Of Pars of his ordre to a prelat, Schal ben assigned and ordeined... c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iv. 10 Thou standis vnder obedience & lyue vnder a prelate, & not be as his owne lharte. c 1450–60 *St. Cremdan's Remark. Exot. to Isidore Bk.* (1866) 308 So, that to compasse bounds or gaines to adde yeres accounteth he the hour and more. 1509 ANDREWE tr. *De Incitamentis* 11. E. 1b The humble submission of the subiects to the prelate. a 1634 DONNE *Sermons* (1649) 149 And Deo civet...These Prelates of virginity, Cardinalship Churches, and companions in Martyrdome. 1786 *Van Troil's Iceland* I. 408, Dr. Van Troil...is prelate of all the Swedish orders of knighthood.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prelate founder, lord, martyr, prince*; *prelate-like adj.*; **prelate-Protestant,** hostile term for a Protestant of an episcopal church; **prelate-purple,** the shade of purple worn by bishops (cf. CARDINAL *a.* 8).
1546 *Acc. French Sentiments in N. Amer.* 94 The "prelate-founder has his apartments in the house. 1 1590 *Prayers of Bertoll* (1877) 61 *Dreadful Purple* (N.T.E.D.) 1591 "prelat lyk not he to be the myre. c 1646 MILTON *New Forcers Conc.* 1 Because you have thrown of your "Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1647 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. (1851) 1/2 For those "prelate-martyrs they glory of, they are to be judged what they were by the Gospel. 1892 *Cath. Dic.-Notes* 13 Apr. 102 To marry the "prelate-prince is but vaguely known. 1889 S. MAYNARD *Iren.* 9 Not only the Independents and the Presbyterians, but the very Papists, and "Protestant Protestants have thought it lawful. 1893 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 6/6 The...favour in which "prelate-purple is held shows no symptom of decreasing.

† **Pre·late,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To act the prelate; to perform the office of a prelate. Hence † **Pre·lating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1548–9 LATIMER *Sermons* B iij, Ye that be prelates take well to your office, for right prelatynge is hatyne labouryng and not lordynge. 1550 BALE *Apol. Prol.* 16 They have counterfeited...Judas in kyssynge, Cayphas in prelatyng, & Pilate in washinge their handes. 1892 tr. E. DARIUS *Sp. on Relig.* 10 Gods true Religion is obstinatly invaded by two...enemies: the Papists by...pompe, and over Prelating feeding for the other. 1898 S. R. GARD. *Lect.* 19 That the Presbyterian might Prelate it under the Notion of Priests, and so undo all other hopes.

† **Prela·te,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *prelater* to prefer, advance, f. L. *prælāt-*, ppl. stem of *præferre* to PREFER.]
1. *trans.* To elect, promote. *rare.*
1527 ROBERT *Introd. Learned.* xxiii. (1870) 109 An Englyshe-man, without learnyng, can not speake nor perfect the wordes of an Italyen.
2. To exalt, raise, prefer in rank or power.
1626 T. H. *Cassilis's Holy Civ.* 84 To be borne from the world supernaturally, prelated above all the creatures of the world.
3. *refl.* [transl. obs. F. *se prelater* to act the prelate, now *se prélasser*.] To affect an air of dignity and ostentatious gravity.

1685 Crown 31. *Mistaken* III. 36, I am afraid, who...proclaim themselves even to the bones and liver [prop. gall or peritoneal pimple] an hate to any invention] and carry their name along with them, even to the clouts-end.

Prelatehood. *rare*—[1. Prelate *sb.* + -hood.] The state of a prelate; the estate of prelates.

1824 *Captive of Pelham* II. v. 56 Don't disgrace yourself, after the Priesthood will come the turn of the Priesthood, and then, my lord, that of the Prelatehood.

† Prelate-ity. *Obs.* nonce-wd. [f. Prelate *sb.* after *humanity, formality*, etc.] The essential quality or essence of a prelate.

1647 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. i. 45 Neither shall I...strike with one that would call me of guiltiness and forwardness, whether prelacy or prelatity in abstract notion be this or that.

Prelately, *a. rare.* [f. Prelate *sb.* + -ly 1: cf. *kingly, lordly.*] Prelatical.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* xv. Bib. iv, Three orders, preachers, and chyrchmen, whose they bee in their prelately pompous excellence.

Prelateship (prē'lĕtʃip). [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office of a prelate; the tenure of this office; also, with poss. pron., as a title (after *lordship*).

1500 Pynson *Ord. & Pol.* 108, xl. 1556 Unseemes should safely succeed into realme, and quietly enioye his prelateship. 1634 Vicars *Jehovah's Parl.* 51, 201, Hath thee give A Prelateship. 1671 St. M. to *Kennett, Collect.* 408 They who by my Lord Arrans shall have serving the Kings Kingdom, Prelateship,...&c. being not (Christ) but an half-piety. 1680 *Impudence Detected* 11, 81, 1 thi His prelateship very graciously succeeded himself when they removed. 1692 *Bramhall Mag.* XXXI. 307 His prelateship reckoned the Commons of the Court to be concluded.

Prelatess (prē'lĕtĕs). [f. Prelate *sb.* + -ess.] A female prelate; an abbess or prioress: in Milton satirical; also, the wife of a prelate (*lordess*).

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 272 As the bordello...rears up without delay the stage and theatricals of old Prelatesse with all her young Comedians Lacry to bequeathe her such a one. 1766-77 *Ranking's Hist. Europ.* IV. 368 The phrase is also still called...a prelatess and prelatess of the holy Roman Empire. 1827 Tennyson *Translator T.* 108, Mr. Hope did not wish to have both the prelate and the prelatess against him. 1902 *Adventures of Elizabeth* vi. 181 Will no one rid me of this troublesome prelatess?

Prelatial (prĭlē'shăl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -ial.] *prælatialis* Prelatic + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or proper to prelacy or a prelate.

1850 Dominy *Catholic* xviii, It is gratifying...to see the revision and of prelatial purple. 1907 *Blackwood Mag.* 215 The Pope receives the Ring at his election...At the Gregorian Chapel he receives ecclesiastical and prelatial homage.

Prelatic (prĭlă'tĭk), *a.* [f. Prelate *sb.* + -ic.]

1. That is a prelate; of, pertaining to, or the nature or character of, or like a prelate; prelately.

1643 Milton *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 367 We...are more than the piety of his prelatic model ghostly; more upon the Priests and Pillars...than in the true works of spiritual edification. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xix, A woman...of a prelatic disposition, seeking all things her own way. 1834 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xv. iv. (1855) II. 278 Wilfrid...introduced that system of the monk with something of prelatic magnificence. 1870 H. S. Cummin in *Scotland. Trad.* Sept. 301 Bigots or Bogotics ...whose prelatic rule extended from 633 to 719.

2. Ecclesiol. = Prelatical 2.

1840 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Bridge* 24 Such of the Prelatic party as are to love with...power and money. 1868 R. Baxter *Apol. Quakers* 276, vii. 403 The Prelatick Catholicks have termed the Presbyterians Schismatical and Pestiferous. 1708 *Dr. Wm. Penn. Pol. Pract.* 17 In the late Proclamation for banishing Prelatick Ministers in Scotland. 1864 *Sweet. Mem.* 405, The prelatic clergy. 1884 Chambers's *Mod. Eur. Literat.* 183 They still hold prelatic services.

Prelatical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. = Prelatic 1.

1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 235 Their prelatical or episcopal office or ministery, to set the proper ministery of any of our church assemblies. 1660 Weems *L.-Sh. Disc.* (O.H. R.) I. 331 The most exact prelatical pack that ever was in. a 1680 Richard Wortley (1861) 58 Of the Prelatical Clergy, we have Francis Godwin a Bishop, the Son of a Bishop, and Doctor John King Son to the Reverend Father the Bishop of London. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xx, He...was cast out, with prelatical dignity, to the door. 1877 J. Ap. Davies in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 56 Gibbon...represents the heroism of Ambrose as marked by a prelatical pomp.

2. Governed by or adhering to prelates or prelacy; a hostile term for episcopal, episcopalian.

1641 R. Baxter (title) A Short View of the Prelatical Church of England. 1642 Milton (title) Of Prelatical Episcopacy. 1653 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 272 Then the Papists and Prelatick party do...urge Infant Baptism to be a tradition, in my remedies. 1733 Neal *Hist. Puritt.* III. 413 They blamed several ministers in the establishment of the Presbyterian church government upon the ruins of the Prelatical. 1844 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 184 The government resolved to set up a prelatical church in Scotland.

† **2.** *absol.* In *pl.* Things pertaining to prelates or prelacy. *Obs.*

1653 W. Gresswell *Acc. at Kent* 13 It's feared we shall too much to Monarchie, Prelaticalls, and Traditionalls.

Hence **Prelatically** *adv.*, in a prelatic or prelatical way; as a prelate; with reference to prelacy; **Prelaticalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1642 Milton *Ch. Govt. Concl.* 33 A sort of formal outsides more prelatically splendid. 1646 T. Coleman *Brotherly Answer. Mancinus*, 12, I have lost the Presbyterial government...should Prelatically tyrannize. a 1659 T. Morton *Apol.* ii. § 10 (1670) 30 This is as much as any Prelatically minded man could...say.

Prelation (prĭlē'shŏn). *Now rare or Obs.* [ME. *prelacioun*, a. OF. *prelacion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *prélation*, ad. L. *prælātiōn-em* a preferring, preference, n. of action f. *prælāt-*, ppl. stem of *præferre* to hold forth, offer, present, prefer.]

I. † **1.** Utterance, pronunciation. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 Barbour *Troyle* v. 324 Tyme the maner of hys seruicione As he hath maynt prelacionne. 1699 Owen *Lexicon. Med. & Crit. Tract* Wks. 1853 XVI. 398 With reference to the quantity of time required to their prelation, whereby the same vowel becomes sometimes long and sometimes short.

II. 2. The action of preferring or condition of being preferred; preferment, exaltation, promotion; pre-eminence, superiority, dignity; preference.

c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 4600 But he dede him & twenty mo more prelacion bifore. 1585 Jas. VI *Duplar. to Reply to* J. Melvil *Diary* 76 Others have had the like or greater prelation and dignitie above his brethren. 1632 Sir T. Hawkins in *Maldon's Unhappie Protestation* 121 This Prelation affronted the Emperour, and began their enmitie. 1659 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 360 A Prelation of women before pleasure. 1883 Rogers *Old Ch. Life in Scot.* iv. 169 (In) a Presbyterian Church...there is no prelacy or prelation or precedence of one presbyter over another.

† **3.** The dignity of a prelate; = Prelature 1. *Obs.*

1593 J. Smith *Articles, &c.* Wks. 1644 I. 198 Popish Prelates, reigne (still their terme) not their prelations.

† **4.** The action of placing before; preluding. *Obs.*

1592 Nicols *Trivial Worldes* v. 1215 As the first consideration perceiues that the ayre should be before the ground, so the other does no less strongly plead for the prelation of the gold before the ayre.

† **Prelatish,** *a. Obs. rare*—[f. Prelate *sb.* + -ish 1.] Prelatical.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* viii. Wks. 1851 III. 320 Any congregation...perverted with Prelatish leven.

Prelatism. [See -ism.] Prelacy, lordly episcopacy; adherence to this. (A hostile term.)

1611 R. Harrison (title) Prelatism, which may serve as a Preparative to purge away prelatism. 1641 Milton *Prel. Exam.* 27 Five hundred years after Christ, the apostolic ceremonies were lastly corrupted with ungodly prelatism. 1641 — *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 104 The Prelatists of Episcopacy which began first to burgeon, and spread.

Prelatist (prĭlē'tĭst). [f. Prelate *sb.* + -ist.] A supporter or adherent of prelacy; a hostile term for an episcopalian.

1639 Stewart *Servit. ad Finem Prof. A* 1, The Preacher...so great a Prelatist as any whom ambition or jealous Emulation have ever blasted under that title. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 594 Our prelatists and Erastians, I have not much chagrined. 1807 Milman *Comm. Hist. introd.* I. vii. 412 Tolerance...of that proscribed worship, was equally abhorrent to the prelatist and the puritan.

Prelatize (prĭlē'tīz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

† **1.** *intr.* To be or become prelatical. *Obs. rare.*

1642 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 125 He [Cyprian] seemed succeeded into an Episcopacy that began then to Prelatize.

2. *trans.* To make prelatical; to bring under prelatic or episcopal government.

a 1689 Patrick (*MS.*), Land was busy with his more important plan of prelatizing the church of Scotland. 1874 M'Donald *Hist. Discipline* xxii. 338 Efforts to prelatize the Church.

Hence **Prelatizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 Milton *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 72 We may rather suspect them for some Prelatizing apostates out of Holinshed's, not Eusebius's. 1882 T. A. Fyfe tr. *Caspari's Life* iii. *P. Nevi* II. 373 With all this prelatizing in the Congregation we are drifting into a slavery the worse that our chains are all of gold.

Prelatry (pre'lătri). [Las prec. + -ry.] Prelacy.

1641 Milton *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 92 The painted Bastlenesses, and gaudy coxcombries of Prelatrie. 1643 — *Hirelings* (1659) 21 The whole gang of prelatry. 1879 H. Parsons *Milton* 134 There is not a hint of discontent with the prelatry, once intolerable to him.

Prelature (pre'lătiūr). [a. F. *prélature* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *prælātūra* (in Du Cange): see Prelate *sb.* and -ure.]

1. The dignity, rank, office, condition, or function of a prelate: = Prelacy 1.

1607 Hieron *Serm.* to *Negro Ann.* ad. Park 1842 II. 99 One of the most eminent of his ranks, and a man that carryes prelature in his very aspect. 1683 *Heat. Flight's Nightmare* 1. (1815) 10 He brought Abbots and Prelatures upon them so many as they pleased. 1725 tr. *Duplin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 90 The Bishops exercised, anciently, as they do at present, both the Prelature and the Priesthood. 1844 *Life St. Wilfrid* 249 This poor commemoration...filling prelatures with barely respectable mediocrity. 1858 tr. *G. Rosseus in Times* 8 Nov. (Accessed) speedily rose to a judicial office, and then to the prelature, but still as a layman.

2. The order of prelates: = Prelacy 2.

1693 S. Austin *Randle's Hist. Ref.* I. 133 Schobell, a member of the Roman prelature. 1859 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. I. 78, 388 The dignity, the splendid and wealthy palaces of the Prelature.

† **Prelatry.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *prælātia*: see Prelate.] **1.** = Prelacy 4.

1641 Milton (title) The Reason of Church-government Urg'd against Prelaty. 1642 — *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 71/1 There be of those that esteem prelaty a figment, who yet can plead Divine right thereto. 1644 — *Areopag.* (Arb.) 61 That those evils of Prelatry...will now light wholly upon learning.

2. The office or superiority of a prelate.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 103 Lifortius teaching in the most honourable Prelaty that our Kingdom can have unless another to the Gospell. 1642 Milton *Animadv.* 12 The first I mentioned was the Prelaties of Bishops in one line.

Prelect, pre- (prĭle'kt), *v.* [f. L. *prælect-*, ppl. stem of *prælegĕre* to read to others, lecture upon, f. *præ*, Pre- A. + *legĕre* to choose, to read.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To choose in preference to others. 1620 *Venetian Arcadia* (1880) 32 Thou knowst with what a generall consent Of all Sicilia I was prelected By my dread Sovereigne. 1646 Rawley *Glasgow, Protest. address* from *prælectus*, read before: or from *prælectio*, one chosen before another.

II. 2. *intr.* To lecture or discourse (*to* an audience, *on* or *upon* a subject); to deliver a lecture.

1585 Rave *Statel. Primers* 11, iv. 384 With no greater exertion than a professor in a college prelects to his audience. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 430 He then prelects upon the connexion of the bowels. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 284 The centre of a gymnasium...sometimes yields to the temptation to prelect to his boys upon some abstruse point...which is interesting himself. 1876 Gilbert *Rough Ash. Sport* v. 1. 49 If we could ascertain the books on which our teachers prelected in the schools before the Reformation.

Prelection, pre- (prĭle'kshŏn), *sb.* [ad. L. *prælectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prælegĕre*: see prec.]

1. A public lecture or discourse; *esp.* a lecture by a teacher to students at a college or university.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1320/1 His prelections or lectures which he did read in Paules, and his sermons were likewise so ensued to be baptized. a 1637 Heath *Divin. Grey. Mem.* 1. iv. 107 Let him resort to the Professors of Divinity, collected by Monasterius. 1782 Rose *Lett.* Wks. I. 3/2, I examine for an hour upon my morning prelection. 1832 Lond. *Coll. Log., School of Jurisprud.* 3 [It is...] And hence entitle to a learned prelection On Martyn Antichus Cancellarius. a 1882 Sir B. Chinnery *Life* v. 127 The lesson which the university prelections of many members of that Church has shed on the Church itself.

2. A previous reading. (Rather *pre-lection.*)

a 1633 Vines *Lord's Supp.* vii. 139 Nor could the Disciples have sung with him in concert, except we imagine such a prelection of it to them, as is used by us now. 1837 Hickok *Rational Psy.* (1856) § 577 To believe them, nothing could be more ridiculous than a slight prelection of his poems.

Hence † **Prelection** *v.*, *trans.* to make the subject of prelection; to lecture on. *Obs. rare*—[.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 The next Scholastick Author is call'd Grammar, where are professed Tully's Offices, Paradoxes, and Vossius's Questions.

Prelector, pre- (prĭle'ktŏr). [a. L. *prælector* one who reads an author to others, and adds explanations, agent-n. f. *prælegĕre*: see Prelect.] A public reader or lecturer, esp. in a college or university.

In Oxford formerly loosely incorrectly with *professor* (as applied to all except the Regius Professors), as the *Professor* or *Professor of Poetry*; in Cambridge applied sometimes to a college tutor or 'coach' in a subject of study; also to the college tutor or other officer who attends to the examination and graduation of members of his college.

1580 Perne *Disc. Contrib.* To Counsl. of Inner Temple, My reverend Masters the governours and Benchers of the same house. 1634 Whitaker *Concordat.* 383 You shall never meet with a Reporter that taketh not his Friend to Tudor ...with the Cathedrall Authority of a Prælector, or publike Reader, to expect him. 1775-82 Johnson *L.P., Pope* Wks. IV. 30 Of the English Odyssey a criticism was published by Spence, at that time Prælector of Poetry at Oxford. 1881 F. R. Lankester in *Nature* 10 Nov. 1976 The unwieldy working school of biologists which has since joined the Linnæan Parliament as the leader of the Cam. 1907 *Manch. Med. Losers.* in *St. of Words Oxf. Dictionar* 56 There as Praelector I must needs expound That ye may profit by our pottering.

† **Prelectorship,** the office of a prelector; also **Prelectress,** a female lecturer. *rare.*

1673 *Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 22 Every professorship...public readership, prelectorship, lectureship...and exhibition ...the income of which is payable out of the revenues.* 1883 *Law Rep.* 7 Dec. 1906/1 Miss Helen Taylor said her nomination of eminent Home Rule praelectresses.

† **Prelial,** *a. Obs. rare*—[. [ad. late L. *prælialis*, f. *prælium* a battle: see -al.] Of or pertaining to battles; warlike, fighting.

1637 E. Hubbocke tr. *St. Ambrose* v. 57 There may give them out...of the prelial virtue, and victories of Gods people.

† **Prelia'tion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 pre-, (pre-). [ad. late L. *prælliātiōn-em* a battling, n. of action f. *prælliāre* to fight.] Fighting, contention; a battle.

1631 Hoskyns *Direct.* 14 In their prelations and quarrells, 1660 — *Psyche or Speech* iii. 33 We have offered the honours of the (Feast) Inhabitants of the earth to Remembrance, to wars and prelations. 1678 Sir J. Strange *Appeal Or.* (1709) 32 Their war being mostly Inroads, Foraging and Spoil, subject to Skirmishes and unexpected Prelations.

† **Pre'libate,** *v. Obs.* Also pre-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prælibāre* (L. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *libāre* to taste).] *rare*—[. To taste beforehand; to give a foretaste.

1623 Cockeram, *Prelibate*, to taste first. 1654 Gataker in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 89, I received information by a letter from Paris, wherein was prelibated only a small taste thereof.

Prelibation (prĭlăbē'shŏn). Also 7 pre-. [ad. late L. *prælibātiōn-em* a tasting beforehand, an offering of the first-fruits, n. of action f. *prælibāre*: see prec. So F. *prélibation.*]

1. A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; a foretaste. Chiefly *fig.*

1598 *Fifth Pref.* (W. de W. 1910) 198 As preliminary or fortiamynge of that endlesse glory. 1633 J. Ayloffe *Jus Reg.* 2 Peter's 19 The wicked have a preludium of that darkness they shall go unto hereafter. 1726 Young *Mr. Pope* 16 A more preludious or consummate Jove! 1841 *Edinb. Mag.* XLIX. 187 That mysterious aura-dawn—that preludium of the full daylight, which, under the name of the Zodiacal light, precedeth the upward sweeping of the heavens. 1874 H. E. Reynolds *John Bapt.* vii. 412 Their manner had been taken from them, a sad preludium of the deeper agony which His own true disciples would experience.

2. An offering of first-fruits, or of the first taste, of anything. *Now rare.*

1632–50 Cowley *Davideis* iv. Notes 25 Why were we not rather before the men were infected by Israel and wives, there was an offering or preludium of them to God? 1693 Jer. Taylor *Ol. Enough. Ad Inst.* v. 210 Offering them [the first-fruits of his blood] to God like the preludium of a sacrifice. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* v. 242 Like a rudder or . . that may not taste A flower till it have yielded up its sweets A preludium to the mower's scythe.

So **Prelu'sively** *a.*, of the nature of or affording a foretaste; preliminary. *rare*—°.

1826 G. S. Faber *Dispens. Messiahship* (1832) 200 Set forth, not as a transient purgatory, but as a dangerous or hateful preliminary punishment to receive its completion in eternity.

Preli'minarily, *adv.* [f. next + -ly².] In a preliminary manner; as an introduction.

1588 *Women of Honor* D. 2ᵛ His reason . . for not preliminarily addressing himself to Clara. 1849 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 188 I were over preliminarily my school-boy recollections. 1851 G. Hickman *Hist. of our Lang.* II. viii. 227 So must we . . preliminarily do something.

Preliminary (prĭlĭ·mĭnări), *sb.* and *a.* (*adv.*) Also 7 pre-. [ad. F. *préliminaire* or mod.L. *præliminaris*: both used in Treaties of Westphalia, 1648), f. L. *præ* before + *limen*, -*in-*, threshold; cf. L. *liminaris* of or belonging to a threshold. The L. *præliminaria* was poss. in earlier use.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A subordinate step, measure, statement, etc., that precedes another to which it is introductory or preparatory. Chiefly in *pl.* = preparatory measures or arrangements.

1636 Cromwell *Lett. & Sp.* (Carlyle). There were some preliminaries to be performed by him before we could enter upon the whole body of a treaty. 1664 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* Pref. B 3ᵛ, Sensible of the tedious of long preliminaries. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 19 The lords were taken up in adjusting the preliminaries for the Lord Mohun's trial. 1782 Stanley in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Sec. II. IV. 249 This is not the Resolution of Preliminaries already so much, but indeed of the Treaty of Peace. 1795 Burke *Lett. to Noble.* Wks. VIII. 3 The preliminaries to the king's and general concurrence . . will arrange all the preliminaries for us. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 13/1 The value of systematic teaching as a preliminary to professional work.

b. (*with* def. art or adj.) Preliminary examination. 1882 Edna Lyall *Donovan* xxiv, He passed his preliminary successfully. (In modern slang, often *prelims.*)

B. *adj.* Preceding and leading up to the main subject or business; introductory; preparatory.

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm. Pas.* II. 24 Wks. 1851 III. 301, I shall premise some preliminary considerations, to prepare the way of holiness. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 20 ¶2 The Articles Preliminary to a general Peace were settled. 1710 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* (ed. Wks. 1813) I. 241 After these preliminary steps, Mary ventured to call a meeting of Parliament. 1808 D'Israeli *Amen. C. I.* iv. 69 The nomination of the Protestants was included as a preliminary article of the treaty. 1840 A. K. Wallace *Darmstadter* i. It is far from my preliminary knowledge.

C. *as adv.* = Preliminarily.

1708 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 309 But that you had preliminarily secured my earlier acquaintance. 1847 *Chartley* (C. E.) XXIX. 240/1 (He) gathered the knotted bonds about his preliminary to a start.

Hence **Preli·minarize** *v.*, *trans.* to put forward as a preliminary.

1844 *Tyrwhitt Church of Gold* 168, Let us preliminarize a thought or two.

† **Prelimina·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ation.] A preliminary action or performance.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 18 Those preliminations ushered in Laws of purgation.

Prelimit (prēlĭ·mĭt), *v.* Also 7 pre-. [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To limit or set bounds to beforehand; to confine within limits previously fixed.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist., Jas. II.* Wks. (1711) 62 The commissioners are chosen . . prepared, instructed, preliminted by him. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2870/1 Who have prelimited the donatility, by their Letter and Act. 1764 J. Brand *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1810) II. vi. 268 The free election of Commissioners had been prelimited by the letter and act of the Convention. 1880 Masson *Milton* VI. ix. ii. 417 A royalty duly prelimited and constructed from responsibility.

Hence **Preli·mited** *ppl. a.*; **Preli·miting** *vbl. sb.*

1636–50 *Rose Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 246 To this Articles the ministers consented . . for the time, even to be silent, . . and to have a prelimited Assemblie, thinking, that if they had made any opposition, neither should a General Assemblie have been obtained. a 1703 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1687 (1725) II. 11. 147 The prelimiting and the packing of a parliament. 1789 J. Brand *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1810) II. vi. 251 The prelimiting and corrupting of the General Assembly.

Preli·mitate, *v. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Limitate *v.*] *trans.* = Prelimit.

1911 W. Morison *Tobacco & Whortleberries* viii. 58 Her refusal to approve the Acts of the Glasgow Assembly prelimitated the next Assembly.

Prelimita·tion. [f. Pre- A. 2 + Limitation.] The action of prelimiting; an instance of this.

1637–50 *Rose Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 59 To prepare matters for the Assemblie ensuing, . . without preludes or preliminations of the Assemblie-sermon. 1660 R. L[eighton] *Answer Malagden* 63 The Synod Forty pennit for a Free Choice and Convention, without Prelimitation.

Prelingual (prēlĭ·ngwăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1 + Lingual.] Antecedent to the development or acquirement of language.

1872 F. Max) *Mod. Engl.* 334 Theoretical sketches of the prelingual period are, possibly, scattered here and there, to this day. 1880 *St. Owen's Diary*, etc. *Shaphire* II. v. 363 The prelingual state, in which impressions of animated objects exist in the mind as inarticulate, voiceless concepts.

Prelinguistic, *a. pseudo-cf. prelinguistic*; see Pedoes *sb.*¹ 2 *f.*

Prellography, prelli-. [f. L. *prelli-um* battle + -(o)graphy.] 'A description of battles.'

1658 Winchester cites Hooper.

† **Prelloch,** some obsolete game.

1508 [see *guerre-apelle*, Quarrel *sb.* 3c].

† **Preloca·tor.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 preloquu-tour. [a. med.L. *prælocutor* (f. L. *prælogui* to speak beforehand or before another), sometimes wrong. used in med.L. for *prælocutor* (see Dr Cange).] = Prolocutor: an advocate, a pleader.

1573 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* II. 224 Competand personis with . . Maister Alexander Hay, prelocutor. 1604 *Scotch Reg. Mem. Scot. Roll.* I. 23 The defender or his prelocutour could not answer; before the complaynar or his prelocutour hes spoken and said all.

[**Preloke** *v.* to passage cited, evidently some error. a 1597 Sidney *Ps.* lx. The trusty companies of thine That preloked are with you, to slaughter see and serve. (The printed: the rebew of 1613 (1599–) ha. 310: *requeers favoured*.)]

† **Prelu·cent,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 pre-luscand. [ad. L. *prælūcēns*, *-ent-em*, pres. pple. of *prælūcēre* to shine forth: see Pre- A. 4c and Lucent.] Shining, resplendent.

1580 Reidpeth *Orn. Tower* iv. 473 Till he come till one Tabor prelucent. c 1580 A. Scott *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) iv. 3 Prelucand lemes, licker be day.

Prelude (prē·lĭud, prĭ·lĭud), *sb.* Also 6 prelidie, 6–7 prelusde. [a. F. *prélude* (Rabelais, 1532), ad. late or med.L. *præludium*, f. *præludĕre*: see next. The first pronunciation prevails in Great Britain.]

† **1.** Preliminary play, before the real performance. (Cf. *Thesaur. Ling. ant. Lat.* in Quicherat *Addenda*, Præludium, parvus ludus, majorem præcedens.)

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. *Lyc.* It is the use of the younger opponent . . to see some light proofe of his play, commenced with some other . . then he is sure unto Monsieur, to see some preludie of my scholler?

2. A preliminary performance, action, event, or condition, coming before and introducing one of more importance; an introduction, preface.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* 321 *margin*, The beginnings and preludes of the Empyre translated. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxxviii. 227 It is well knowen that dancing can be no better but a prelude to whoredome, to open an entrie purposely vnto Satan. 1637–50 *Rose Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 290 To bring this Kirk of Scotland backward to their Popish corruptions, as preludes whereof was vsde in Parliament ere separte grace about by the King. 1680 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 37 My warbling lute. Was but the prelude to that glorious flute. a 1704 T. Brown *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 97 Thefe neither are yet the preludes of their fins. 1844 Disraeli *Lett.* (1887) I. 104 They say it is the prelude to their worfhip. 1889 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1870) III. xvi. 213 A sort of prelude to the still greater work which he had to do. 1892 Gilbert's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 710 Functional changes [in glands]...generally form a prelude to structural changes.

3. *Mus.* A movement or piece forming the introduction to a musical work; *esp.* such a movement preceding a fugue or forming the first piece of a suite.

1598 Peerson *Preludii*...in Musick it is taken for a voluntary or fantafie upon any inftrument. a 1619 Bonnet *Hist. Music* (1840) 300 In some kinds of overtures is remembled the preludes of musicians, who first play what they list, and afterwards the tune they intend. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1961/4 Airs for the Violin: To wit, Preludes, Pieces, Allmands, Sarabands. 1880 Tennyson *Ballads & F. Stories* v By their chefs. And preludo on the keys, I know the song. 1880 H. F. Hunt in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 58 *Prelude*...a preliminary movement, ostensibly an introduction to the main body of a work, but frequently of intrinsic and independent value and importance.

fig. 1599 Shakspere *Much Ado* v. i. O welcome mourning! How eaſily passeth Thy prelude! 1849–8 Francis *Mods. Last. Inv.* v. xi. 219 The world, with all its discords, has had also its preludes to the great harmonies of redemption. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 362 In each prelude old...long their deep divination.

adverb. a 1845 Hood *Storm at Hastings* 9, So the hoarse thunder Growls long—but low—a prelude sure of death. 1887 J. W. Eastwood in *Knight. Soul.* VI. 162/2 *note*, Also to the same tune is matched, 'The Sweet Sabaoths on Pedrom-Hill': go, I know you not;...It has the prelude eveiles:—I know you not! What, doth the tune so change? [etc.]

Prelude (see below), *v.* [ad. L. *præludĕre* to play beforehand, prelude, preface, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *ludĕre* to play: so F. *préluder* (1718 c. in Hatz.-Darm.). All the verse quots. and the dictionaries down to *c* 1830 have (prĭlĭ·d); Stuart 1836 has (prē·lud), after the sb., and this is now usual, esp. in the musical sense 3. Tennyson has both: see quots.]

1. *trans.* To precede as a prelude or preliminary action; to serve as a prelude to; to prepare the way for, introduce; to foreshadow.

1633 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* i. *Rules & Lessons*, The fun now ſtoops, and haſtes his houre to ſet Under the dark and melancholy Earth, All but preludes thy Exit. a 1700 Dryden (*Jrnl* 97, 1886) 240/2 When the gray Of morn preludes the splendour of the day. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* v. i. For The gath'ring ſtorm That grumbles in the Air, preluding Wrack. 1708 Pennant *Lond.* III. 250 Their humorous zeal prelude by a degree of a quarter of an hour's length. 1830 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 3 Dim Chaunce, the ſun warkler, whose ſweet breath Preluded those melodious lavers. 1848 P. Morgan *Trap. Adventure* xxvii, 300 Being ...preluded by an outburſt more severe than usual of these.

b. Of a personal or other agent: To introduce with a prelude or preliminary action.

1597 Drayton *Mortid* 22. 180 Proudly he bellows, and preludes the fight. 1840 Carlyle *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. 288 He also preludes his work by saying (on..). 1860 Alexis *Fournal's Poet. Poetry* v. 109 A priest preluded with some prayer or pious ceremony these crowds and these profane songs. 1873 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* vii. § 56 The necessity for preluding the study of moral science by the study of biological science.

†c. To compose as a prelude. *Obs. rare.*

1589 *Eng. Rec.* VI. 104 May I ask what subject employs your thoughts?' 'I am preluding a preface'.

2. *intr.* To give a prelude or introductory performance to some later action.

1680 Boyle *Seraph.* 9 *Or.* iv (1688) 18 They preludo to them with Tears. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. Dedi. 9 He found the strength of his Genius limber, and was even in his Youth preluding to his Georgics, and his Works. a 1719 Centlivre in *Child's Gal. of Lett.* xx. Wks. 1775 III. 278 So love, preluding, plays at first with harmleſs dart after wounds with deeper piercing darts. 1832 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 284 He had alſo preluded to this great work, in a little English medical tract.

3. To form a prelude, to be introductory (*to*).

1636–43 Sandys *Hist. Europ.* III. xlvii. 140 The diſmantling of the right-wound troops preluded as usual to the battle. 1665 Gates *Plato* I. xvii. 460 Much dramatic ſolemnity, preluding to the valedictory diſcourſe.

3. *Music.* **a.** *intr.* To play a prelude or introductory movement before the main composition.

1678 Dryden *Limberham* v. i, As a good muſician always preludes before a tune. 1804 Miss Francis *Father, would, She...* seated herself at the harp, and began to prelude. 1805 Scott *Talism.* xxvii, So soon as he began to prelude, the countenance glowed with energy and inspiration.

b. *trans.* (*a*) To play as a prelude; (*b*) to introduce with a prelude.

1732 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 63 If the Organiſt preludes an Anthem of Praiſe or Thankſgiving, a ſpiritual movement is certainly in its place. 1892 Tennyson *De Mort.* Interlude, And I—my harp would prelude woe—I cannot all command the ſtrings. 1898 Kane *Irish. Ecclſ.* II. xii. 218 The account runs and preludes a few theorbs...on a tune—ſon or drone. He then passes to the changes.

Hence **Preluding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Prelude,** one who plays or performs a prelude.

a 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iphigenia* 220 At laſt...the...drew a long preluding ſigh, and ſaid, O happy mother in thy marriage bed! 1706 Motteux *Pyrn. Ext.* (1708) 119 Eaſie ſounds the moſt preluding ſymphony. 1725 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 61 Invention, science and experience, which Erasmus requires in a good Preluder. 1834 Francis *Ob. Ch.* vi. 214 Which much reſembled the preluding manner of the worſtard. 1841 B. F. Crosley *Music & Musicians* (1842) III. 198 Classical preludes and ready fugues will come in time. 1887 Bourinot *Can. Pard.* 166, (1888) 212 To act the preluding of the Christian love. 1898 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* v. ii. (1872) II. 88 The ſtuffed Parliamentary preludings are gone through.

Preludial (prĭlĭ·dĭăl), *a.* [f. late or med.L. *præludi-um* Prelude *sb.* + -al.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelude; serving to introduce.

1849 Aytoun *Martin* I. (1850) 2 The ſecond is the firſt of the firſt, and the preludial appearance of the laſt. 1857 W. Morgan *Comm. quasi* Exod xiv. 391 Preludial learnes of the liſt of Righteouſneſs. a 1911 Kin *Anodyne Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 304 Preludial ſtrictnings of eternal Fire. 1878 J. Grote in *Camdr. Rev.* 88 To have...no preludial education, but to begin a thing to earneſt.

† **Prelu·diately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ate² + -ly².] By way of a prelude.

1593 Nashe *Christ's Tears* Ep. Ded., Glad am I now with the ſparkles ſea Purpoſes, preludiately a little to play before the mirrie of my Tragedy. 1613 Chapman, *Prelusively-done*, done as a Prologue.

† **Prelu·dic.** *Mus. rare.* [f., ad. late or med.L. *præludium* Prelude *sb.*] = Preludial *a.* 3.

1594 *Short Engl. Pur. Words* (E. Mus. Dict., Preludio, a Prelude; this firſt Part or Beginning of a Muſical Song ...much by some so *Overture*. 1880 T. Green *Reformed* I. 238 the player a preludic on the fourſtringed inſtrument. 1893 Spence Tune xv. 80, There four twelve books are merely fantaſies, Preludios, trying just a ſmidge to the Tyne-ey tyne.

Preludious (prĭlĭ·dĭăs), *a.* [f. late or med.L. *præludi-um* Prelude *sb.* + -ous.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory, preparatory.

1650 Cleveland *Smectymnuus Pacificus* 16, Yet, that's but a preludious thing. Two ſcore pickeering to a kiſs. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* iii. 38 We ſee the Angel Gabriel ...to have a preludious office, as of an Apparitor, to preach to Daniel. 1812 Sharp *Reader's Guide's Hero.* 68 *note*, Trumpets were then the preludious inſtruments to a play. 1887 Lang

Business Princes Private II. viii. 146 Hasty rashish overlings preludium of the lion's voice.

Hence **Prelu'diously** *adv.*

1633 H. Hunt *Council. Cabinet.* (1713) 190 Afterward did he throw himself upon Earth, and conversed with man: Preludiously in the Cloud and in the Bush.

‖ **Preludium, pre-** (prĭlū'dĭŏm). Now *rare*. [Late or med.L., *præludium* PRELUDE *sb.*] A prelude or introduction; a preliminary.

1590 FOXE *A. & M. Introd.* (Camb.) 1 1591/2 So the disputation began to be set in works by 3^e Protestants with a short *Præludium*. 1600 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Rides* xiii. 256 Every inequality of opinion is a *præludium* of cruelty. 1646 *Chemical Prod.* 18 (1651) 21 This knife may be the apter to *præludium*. 1658 NORDEN *Coll. Mor.* (1692) 66 The Birds in their particulars note their Cheer. 1712 M. HENRY *Comm. with God* (1811) 360 An earnest of the blessedness of heaven...and a *præludium* to it. + 1734 NORRIS *Excursion* II. iii. 131 (1738) 268 A devilish Invention...which forms the Preludiums of the Eastern, may be ascribed to the Lord Mohawk. 1883 CAMILLA *Spirit Castle's Feast* II. 46 The preludium performed to the Indian play.

Preludise (*pre-ludaiz*), *v.* [f. PRELUDE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To play or write a prelude.

1849 C. H. J. *Anastasius Swedish Brothers* 38 Preludising for a few moments with the air of one who is accustomed to sing. 1878 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 370 Mozart then began to preludise, and played some variations. 1900 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 June 466/1 The chief fault of Mr. Young's book is a tendency to verbose preludising.

Preludist: see PRE- B. 3.

Prelusion (*prĭlū'-ʒŏn*). [ad. L. *prælūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præludĕre* to PRELUDE.] The performance of a prelude; a prelude or introduction.

1597 J. KING *On Jonah* (1618) 399 Your Sons...should bee profitable and preparations for a better life to come. 1602 H. HUTTON *Follie, Scrall.* iii. A. 1111 It was a prelusion to it, prefiguration of the horseshoes of the Gentiles, to receiue Christ as their Soueraign and Redeemer. 1838 *Aberdeen Mag.* XLIII. 3 No soldier and no early a prelusion of warriour...could not lure. 1871 MORLEY *Coll. Misc.* 314 Of the nature of a prelusion in the art of logical division.

Prelusive (*prĭlū'sĭv*), *a.* [f. L. *prælūs-*, ppl. stem of *præludĕre* to PRELUDE + -IVE.] Of the nature of or serving as a prelude; preliminary or introductory to that which is to follow.

1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 8 This necessity before it was to settle in your Majestie and your generations...And these prelusive changes and varieties. 1708-48 THOMSON *Spring* 324 The clouds...softly shading on the dimpled pool Prelusive drops. 1807 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 36 And scarcely have they disappeared Ere the preludive hymn is heard. 1833 BALDWIN *Chr. Daily Instruct.* xx. 81 Are Christ speaks of His return as necessary to remain preludive labours.

Hence **Prelu'sively** *adv.*, in a preludive manner, by way of prelude.

1633 MARKHAM *Masp.* XXXIV. 450 He has but been preludively flourishing his reed.

Prelusory (*prĭlū'sŏrĭ*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.] = prec.

1640 *Canad. smoking Ch. of Eng.* 12 A preparatie or preluserie judgement of Christ. 1652 *Vind. Dr. Hammond's Addr.* 37 That Argument...is but prelusory and preparative. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* Pref. § 11 These are but the light prelusory skirmishes to a more dismal slaughter. 1678 *Romances Mod. D. L. V.* 322, 323 Without more prelusory trials of our strength, we ought not to commit our country.

Hence **Prelu'sorily** *adv.*

1897 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Premaxillubular, -maxillacal, -material, etc.: see PRE- B. **Premate, Premative**, obs. ff. PREMATE, PREMITIVE.

+ **Prematu'rance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ANCE.] Early ripening.

1660 W. FOUNTAINE *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 In Grounds, the tillerage, verdure, fruitage, prominence &c. of particular Vegetables are regardable.

† **Prematu'rate,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. med.L. **præmātūr-āre* + -ATE 2: cf. MATURATE *a.*] Done before the due time.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* ed. 2 1570/1 It is thought also by some, that the recalling backe against...was prematurate, or done all out of time.

Premature (*prĕ'mătiū'r*; *prē-*, *prĕ-mătiū'r*), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **pre-**, 7 **prme-**. [ad. L. *præmātūr-us* very early, too early, premature, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *mātūrus* MATURE *a.* The last pronunciation is now common in Great Britain, esp. in connexions in which there is no mental association with *mature*; the first is favoured by American dicts.]

† **1.** Ripe before the proper season. *Obs. rare.*

1598 BARRET *Theorike, Preventers*, ripe before other, or ripe before due time and season. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. Occurring, existing, or done before the usual, proper, or appointed time; arriving or adopted too soon; too early; over-hasty.

c 1592 in Fidler *Writings* x. (1926) 171 His so premature speache was imputed only to simple colors. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1812) 108 'Tis hard to imagine what...should be able to persuade him to repent, till he hath disposed that premature persuasion of his being in Christ. 1738 JOHNSON *Abbe Mo.* 2 P 2 The account of the engagement...was premature. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 219 The vegetable growth and premature decay seem invariably connected. 1829 LOCKHART *Reminisc.* I. v. The constant complaint...made to premature adepts in the mysteries of the world. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 350 All his birth was premature. 1854 CHARLES *Short Stud.* vii. § 1. 406 Reflections that so already felt the advance of premature age.

B. *as adv.* = PREMATURELY. (Only *poet.*)

1591 CORNEL *Hist* I. 4 *Achilles...who...went young & was* Rhetorices loss *Adon* premature.

† **Prematu'red,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + MATURED; *cf. prec.*] = prec.

1768 *Women of Honor* II. 21 In being a little prematured was of no great moment.

Prematurely, *adv.* [f. PREMATURE + -LY 2.] In a premature manner; before the proper time; too soon, too hastily.

1630 BOLTON *Instructions*, 189 When Nature prematurely, and without regard, casteth weather Bullets to their Foot. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. § 136 Man's Wisdom...would have rushed forward upon it prematurely. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amens. Lit.* (1867) 367 Authors...died prematurely. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule's S.* His hair was becoming prematurely grey. 1876 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ii. 39 Taking care not to exhaust the interest of your audience prematurely.

Prematureness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being premature.

1597 BACON vol. II. *Prematureness*, early Ripeness, or Ripeness before the Time. 1798 HAMILTON *Hale's Prim. Orders. Hu. Life* Prel. 181 [Lord] whose prematureness of fate...caused an almost incredible stupidity in the science of English nobility. 1883 A. FORBES in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 671 What dealings he held with the enemy did not result in a premature term of surrender.

Prematurity (*prĕ-*, *prēmătiū'rĭtĭ*). [ad. F. *prématurité* (1816 c. in LITTRÉ): see PRE- A. 2 and MATURITY.] The quality or fact of being premature.

† **1.** *Of plants:* Early ripening or flowering. *Obs.*

1671 COTTA, *Præmaturitie*, prematurity; hastie ripeness, quicke ripening, forward or timelie growth. 1707 COTTA. *in Hush & Gard.* 263 Their Prematurity is very desirable.

2. Early development, esp. of mental or physical faculties; = PRECOCITY 2.

1776 WESLEY *Meth. Resp. Farley* (1840) II. xxvii. 722 He [Clarendon] will appear to have been a singular instance of a premature of children; to have acquired a store of general information far exceeding his years. 1778 PRIESTLEY *in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 199 Another wonderful part of his pre-maturity was the being able at two years and four months old to transpose into the most extraneous and cabalistic keys whatever he played. 1825 W. FAUX *Mem. Days in Amer.* 221 Commercial prematurity is here very common. Boys look grave, and talk, act, and dress like men. 1907 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 451 Prematurity of thought and feeling for others at early years.

b. An example of premature development.

1812 CRANCH *in Lib. Kent.* (1838) I. 361 Of the two, the greater part are pre-maturities.

3. Undue earliness or haste (of any action or event); heedlessness, precipitancy.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Prematurity*, the State, or Condition of that which is premature. *a* 1737 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Gen. Conf.* (1742) II. 40 In The only prematurity was in giving the Hill ready against it was necessary. 1849 WORDSWORTH *Visit to Grande Chartreuse*, 56 The prematurity and consequent failure of Vendredi's expedition. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Mind.* (1858) 71 Holds early to Christ and practises any of duty. 1859 *Quarterly Gaz.* 10 Aug. 8/1 There is a good deal of prematurity...about most of the measures.

Prematyun, obs. form of PREMITIVE.

‖ **Premaxi'lla, pre-,** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. PRE- B. + MAXILLA, after next.] The premaxillary bone.

1866 HUXLEY *Prol. Rem. Cantlow*, 93 The alveolar surface of the premaxillæ is nearly perpendicular. 1870 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 125 The second element of the human maxillary bone...is termed in anatomy the pre-maxilla.

Premaxillary (*prēmăksĭlă'rĭ*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PRE- B. 3 + MAXILLARY.] **a.** *adj.* Situated in front of the maxilla or upper jaw; **b.** *sb.* the premaxillary bone. So **Premaxi'lla-mast'llary** *a.*, connecting or lying between the premaxillary and the maxillary bones.

1834 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Owen's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 196 The premaxillary bone is edentulous. *Ibid.* 272 The premaxillary teeth (in the wolf-fish) are all conical, and arranged in two rows. *Ibid.* 273 The exposed portion of the premaxillaries and premaxillaries. 1888 *Rep. Fish. Exam. Caithn.* 102 Only the former traces of the premaxillo-maxillary suture are to be seen in any of the skulls.

Premc. obs. form of PREME *sb.*

Premedial, pre-, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PRE- B. 3 + MEDIAL.] Situated in front of the medial line or position. So **Premedian** *a.*

1892 DANA *Crust* I. 246 The premedial and extramedial [meridians] are usually continuous. *Ibid.* 334 Premedian margin abrupt. *Ibid.* 345 Breadth [of carapace] to premedials, about one less.

† **Premedi'ate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. obs. F. *præmédier*, f. L. *præ* before, in front + *mĕdĭāre* to MEDIATE.] **a.** *intr.* To be a mediator or intermediary. **b.** *trans.* To mediate in (a dispute, etc.); to plead or advocate (a cause).

1532 FISHER 80/1. I presentlyate for him, I am unsure for you, *je prometts*. It shall be no wyndome to put thy-selfe to medle in matters that have some body to pre-medyat the cause. 1897-98 HALLIWELL, *Premediate*, to advocate one's cause.

† **Premedi'date,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præmeditāt-us*, pa. ppl. (with passive sense, CIC.) of *præmeditārī* to premeditate: see PRE- A. 1 and MEDITATE *a.*]

1. = PREMEDITATED *ppl. a.* 1.

1533 SKELTON *in Bergin Rise. Mem.* (1911) III. App. 210 Nevertheless I shall declare the premeditate proceedings. 1580 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 228 Manslaughter...is...either premeditate malice. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 60 Not making solemn compendious Sacrifices...Publick prayer and Private, Premeditate prayer and Extemporate. 1732 J. LAURENCE *Priest of Nature* 16 In Form a proposal and premeditate Motive.

2. Using premeditation or previous deliberation; considerate, deliberate.

1591 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 177 A premeditate, and resolute minde lightly shaketh off the heauiest crosses of malice. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 42 Studious labourers, in premeditate Sermons and exhortations, and as carefull for good Arts and conversation.

Premeditate (*prēmĕ'dĭtĕt*), *v.* Also 6 **premydtyat**, *pa. pple.* **premiditat**. [f. ppl. stem of L. *præmeditārī*, or f. PRE- A. 1 + MEDITATE *v.*; *cf. F. préméditer* (14th c.).] To meditate beforehand.

1. *trans.* To ponder upon or study with a view to subsequent action, to think out beforehand; *esp.* to plan or contrive previously.

c 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 210 That they should...before hands premeditate with themselues maturely and deliberatly their charges to her counsell. 1579 *Sir Nicolas Throckm.* (1580) 321 Cæsar...made an oration pressed and premeditated before. 1633 H. CAREW tr. *Tasso's Tranq.* 181 (1656) 161 Worthies, who had long before premeditated its ruines. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 227, I began now to remember the Distraction of the men that I saw there. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xx. 424 When the act is done the party contemplates the consequences, although he has not premeditated the consequence of the act.

† **b.** To think of or consider in anticipation. *Obs.*

1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 475 That all sensibill and vexatious of chamber be abstenit forowne and premeditat.

2. *intr.* To think deliberately beforehand or in advance (*on* or *of* something).

1588 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 104b, While the men prepowred their cauelacions, you[have Ladies] may haue time to premeditate and deuise on yours. 1647 in *Notes & Q.* (Camden) 195 It is the chiefe therefore of euerie christian not to premeditate of that day, and not to dispose of his earthly affaires, that he may be willinge in a readi sense. 1685 CORNEA tr. *Horatius* (1712) I. xix. 98 To premeditate is doubtless a very great advantage. 1849 *James II* xxxiii 91, I never premeditate, dear lady.

† **2.** To form a (specified) opinion beforehand; to think (well or ill) of previously. *Obs. rare*—°.

1590 in *Talbots* 241-50 *Pro. Inferer. Reg. & Rawe.* (1877) 308 We take hold of your loving consideration, and will premydyate the best of you.

Hence **Preme'ditating** *ppl. a.*; whence **Preme'ditatingly** *adv.*, with or by premeditation.

1539 LADY LYTTON *Chronicle* (ed. 2) III. v. 109 He was determined religiously to achieve to his promise to Judas, of not preventedingly paving himself in her way.

Preme'ditated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Considered, contemplated, or composed beforehand; previously contrived or planned.

1590 SPENSER *Misc. Wks.* (1611) 96 Good Charles have purposed To greete my wife premeditated welcomes. 1593 *Coll. Frankl.'s M. V. Coll.* (1836) 18 Their premeditated mischief. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Reform. & Lett.* (1841) I. 173 You shall receive from me no premeditated excuses, I had rather confess my fault. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 ¶ 3 A premeditated Quarrel usually begins and ends up with the Words, *Come Forth*. 1870 Mrs. RUSSELL *A. Friars* II. Her going was not the result of a premeditated plan.

† **2.** Of a person: Prepared by premeditation; = PREMEDITATOR. *Obs. rare*—°.

1630 *Life Father Lorkin* (1806) 10 To urge me to some conclusion, whereas it was impossible he should be premeditated.

Hence **Preme'ditatedly** *adv.*, with premeditation, advisedly, deliberately; **Preme'ditatedness**, the quality or fact of being premeditated.

1597 BACON *vol.* II. "Premeditatedly. 1598 REYNOLDS *Calvinism* (1600) IV, xxxix 670 Resolutions so premeditatedly made. 1617 J. W. CRESSY in C. *Calpren* 26 Nov., Some blunders crept in accidentally, and one or two were premeditatedly added. 1899 *Universe Tracts Ch. A.* xii. 89 In order, "premeditatedness and constancy of devotion was never forbidden or disallowed by God. 1899 BRITTAIN *Offic. Apt. Maryland, Index*, 1/2/2 38 Premeditatedness—is a sin in possession of being regarded as operating in extenuation of moral guilt?

† **Preme'ditately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PREMEDITATE *a.* + -LY 2.] = PREMEDITATEDLY.

1648 HERBERT *Relat. & Observ.* 1. 40 This was cunningly and premeditately contrived, to encourage the scandall upon the City. 1658 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* iii. xxxiii. § 3 (1699) 274 Manslaughter should not be ignored by Slaughter committed premeditately. 1785 SIR JOHN PRINGLE *Optimia* II. viii, A woman who did not engender him premeditately. 1803 *Forest of Hahnemille* I. 302 The natural repugnancies of his disposition was wounded, by acting thus premeditately.

Premeditation (*prē-*, *prēmĕdĭtē'ʃŏn*). Also 7 **prme-**. [ad. L. *præmeditātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præmeditārī* to PREMEDITATE. So F. *préméditation* (-*ciom* 14th c.).] The action of premeditating; previous meditation.

1. Previous deliberation upon or thinking out of something to be done; now *esp.* lodging, planning, or contrivance to do something.

1532-50 ST. *Matthe* (Rolls) IV. 323 Moses whoope and agre to an accorde without deliberacion [but with premeditacion]. 1637 HOMES *Lambeth* 16, xxvii. 158 A Crime...be that doth it with premeditation, has used circumspection [etc.]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) II. 268 Premeditation being a very necessary Preliminary to Building.

daughter upon premeditate malice.

a 1641 *Massachusetts Lond. ed.* (1868) Wks. 1846 II. 40 There are probably few instances where, with so much premeditation and deliberacy, the spoils of an accursed race were procured...as the Indian, who might have tried him. 1883 Gen. Rec. *Records* xviii. The punishment would be the more...they defied premeditation. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* (1895) 134 The prisoner murdered his friend and fellow-lodger...in cold blood, and with the most careful premeditation.

† b. The action of thinking of or considering something beforehand or previously (without implication of purpose). *Obs.*

a 1593 *Marlowe* in *Shorter Plays* 9 I'm such ene heavily bent for premeditacyon. 1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Sometyme dyuers may come of a more premeditacyon or thought that a persone hath had be dayes before. 1685 CLEVELAND tr. *Mondeuxiac* (1727) I. 81 The premeditation of death is the premeditation of liberty; he who has learned to die has unlearned to serve.

Premeditative (prēmedĭtătiv), *a. rare.* [f. as PREMEDITATE v. + -IVE.] Given to or characterized by premeditation.

1898 BARRETT *Mod. & Imperial.* vi. 136(2) 137 Every deed being accordingly shown some premeditative token of every sort. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 3/1 A telling mastery of extremes—the most premeditative of classic revivalists by the most instantaneous of the moderns.

Premeditator. [Agent-n. from PREMEDITATE v.: see -OR.] One who premeditates. So **Premeditatrix**, a female premeditator. *rare.*

1833 MISS HUNTER *The Confessor* 121 The old woman or Antoinette was a premeditatrix.

Pre-memorial, -menstrual: see PRE- B. 1.

† Premenent. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *prominent-em*, pres. pple. of *prominēre* to project.] That which projects.

1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 589 Any exterior Body which may compress the Fibres...As for external Eminent(s) 101.

Pre-mention, *sb. rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] Mention beforehand, previous notice.

a 1693 CUDWORTH *Mor. Treat.* (Wisdom Soc.) II. 46 The intimations of witnesses, elders, and deacons, to ordained to be made publickly to the Eccl. and premonitions to be made upon the Lord's day preceding.

Pre-mention, *v. rare.* Also ? pre-. [f. PRE- A. 1 + MENTION *v.*; so obs. F. *prémentionner* (1388 in Godef.).] *trans.* To mention previously or beforehand. Hence **Pre-mentioned** *ppl. a.*, before-mentioned.

1642 WILKS *Sinah Collier* 21 That the prementioned Pharisees, by Tabernacling all Religions, had increased themselves in the most Antichristish confusion and monstrosity (Babilonish) that ever bread of. 1680 CHARNOCK *Heath's Impostures*...of greater solidity and weight than the prementioned. 1905 HALDANE in *Pall. Trans.* XXV. 1800 A small quantity of the prementioned Ingredients. 1922 J. WILLCOCK *Life Ld. Harrowgate* 43 To build a room...for the purpose of debating upon a pre-mentioned subject.

Premenyre, Premonye, obs. ff. PRAEMUNIRE, PRIMER.

Premeridian (prēmĕridĭăn), *a.* [PRE- B. 1 a.] Occurring before noon; in *Geol.*, applied by H. D. Rogers to the seventh of his fifteen subdivisions of the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1858 [see POSTMERIDIAN *a.* 2]. 1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms.*

Premerit (prēmĕrĭt), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To merit or deserve beforehand.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Cast.* (1634) 100 He that is capable of an gift, there can be nothing done to him, to prevent any thing. 1648 *Edwin San.* 254, 56 Nor is it stranger that they...should not finde mercy enough to forgive him, who so much prevented of them. 1650 HAMMOND *Earth Peace* (1659) 78 That eternal life was not free gift of God through Christ, and not procured or premerited.

Premotive, obs. Sc. form of PRIMITIVE.

† Premotable, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. type **premotibil-is*, f. *premotiō*: see PREMOTE and -ABLE.] Deserving of reward. Hence † **Premotability,** deservingness of reward. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1550 *Freedom of Reason* 874 Your enemyes were not premotable to be love abouen. 1653 ROGERS *Faith Theol.* (L. 22) 313 What word can you find? Premotability and Remotabilitieres are long and unhandsome, and I remember no other, which may many words.

† Premonial, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *premonīlis* (Augustin.) used as a reward, f. *premonium* reward: see -AL.] Of the nature of a reward.

a 1680 J. CORBET *Free Avowry* (1691) 10. xxxii. (1683) 50 If Gods Positive Recognition of further Grace be premonial, why may not his confessing of further Grace be premonial?

† Premoniant, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *premonēntem*, pres. pple. of *premonēre*: see next.] Rewarding; proceeding or conferring a reward.

1603 BARNES *Debat. Carolingtide's Knight* 39 From the confusion of premonient or penal acts. 1653 — *Confl. Theol.* (L. 2. 42 Of the latter, there is a Sin Premonient, and premonient Law or Covenant made by God.

Premonish (prēmŏnĭsh), *v. rare.* Also 7 *pre-, præ-*, **premonate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *premonēre* to stipulate for a reward, also (?) to reward (L. *præmium* reward). Cf. OF. *premonir* vb. (1410 in Godef.).] *trans.* To reward; to reward a prize to. Hence **Premonished** *ppl. a.*

1550 PRAT *Let. to Colonnell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xxxiv. 102 If any man had been prodigal to do him service, none could have that more. a 1692 CUDWORTH *Serm. Rich.* (Wisdom Soc.) III. 254 So the premonished and rewarded here. 1658 *Sal. Rev.* 4 Sept. 290/2 Of all the premonished competitors Mr. Scott has proved himself to be the best man. 1892 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 326/2 A medal of the artist...was taken over each of the premonished medals.

Premosse, var. PROMISE *Obs.*, first-fruits.

† Pre·mie. *Obs.* Also **-ye.** [a. obs. F. *premie* (1401, 1581 s. in Godef.), adf. L. *præmi-um*: see PREMIUM.] A reward, prize; a gift.

c 1390 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 63 The opie of London, through his more grauer and prompte, Was first provyded to have both mayre and shryve. 1390 — *Image Both Ch. Prel.* A iij b, It maye better vs what pennyce, what rewarde, and what glory the myght congregacion shall haue.

Premier (prĭ·mĭĕr, prĭ·mĭər), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5, 7–8 **primier,** 5 **premiere,** 7– **premier.** [a. F. *premier* fem. *-ière*, *prīmārĭ-us* of the first rank, f. *prīmus*, f. *prīmo-us* first.

(The first pronunciation in SHORT (1636) is now the more frequent in England. A third pronunciation (*prēmē·ĭ*), formerly in use, is evidenced in various poems.)

A. *adj.* **1.** First in position, importance, or rank; chief, leading, foremost.

c 1450 ANNY *Ability Polity* 2 Maisters Gowre, Chaunsler & Lydgate, Primer poetes of thir nacion. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 1. 1(1637) 3/2 The Captain of the primier land of the Venutians. 1624 CAPTAIN *Ecus.* 3 The Spaniard ...challengeth the primier place in regard of his dominions. 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 513 That Power which is primo-primiest amongst them (indeed to be accounted the supreme God). c 1650 HERON *Instr. Points* § 934 (1806) 303 One of the premier lodgings of the order of the garter. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Fortesc. Assist. Patent.* (1963) I. ii. 43 Henry Broadhurst, son of Richard and Isabel, was in the year of nineteen created premier earl of England. 1834 *Monthly P. Jingle* xxxii. The premier violin, master of the ceremonies and ballet-master. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/1 The six principal regents of Brazil. ... Colfax takes the premier place. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 8 Dec. 6/3 The Prime Minister is to be 'not only the premier Commoner, but to take precedence over all Dukes.

† **b.** *Premier minister, Minister premier* [cf. F. *premier ministre*]. = B. 2*b*.

1688 KENNET *Diary* 29 Feb., Lord Sunderland was now Secretary of State, President of the Council, and Premier Minister. 1691 BENTLEY *More Kingd. Christ* 1 The Angel ...was the Premier Minister of Prophecy from Christ, to the Apostolical Aposty John. 1703 *Rome Ransacking* 22, in *Harleian Misc.* (Edinburgh) I. 452 *My* pleas shall be my sovereign primier. 1733 SWIFT *To Car Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 122 Then Sunders (the nation with equal law Are each by premier wisdoms of yours...). a 1734 NORTH *Examen.* III. vii. § 13 (1740) 353 The Duke of Buckingham was patron, being, as I said before, a sort of premier Minister.

2. First in time; earliest.

1632 HAYMAN *Quadrans* To Rdr. A iv, Touching the legal Custom of the English Nation, in Right of the first Discovery or Primier Seisin, to Islandland. 1788 [W. DOMVILLE] *Lett. to Sr. Sapskull* 81, xx. 161 The venerable Dame of antiquity, who was recommended...to supersound my greatest virtues, till I should grow too power to resist myself. 1880 J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* II. 222, 28 The premier advertisement of opera in England. 1889, *Queen* 30 Mar., A woman, who, we may imagine, was no longer in her premier youth. 1898 *Whitaker's Talked Pictures* 65 Sir Richmond Bacheit Brooke...Premier Baronet. 1899 *Western Gaz.* 24 June 6/1 The connection of the Post Office Savings Bank refreshment department here, just opened their premier successes of accuracy and balance-sheet.

B. *sb.* [Short for *premier minister.*] **1.** *generally.* The first or chief minister of any ruler; the chief officer of an institution.

1592 HARRIS *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1842) II. 13, I had rather be the poor deplored priest...than be premier, or plenipotentiary to the greatest monarch. 1710 HEARNE *Collectanea* (O.H.S.) I. 66 The venerable Dame of antiquity, who was recommended...to supersound my greatest virtues, till I should grow too power to resist myself. 1880 J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* II. 222, 28 The premier advertisement of opera in England. 1889, *Queen* 30 Mar., A woman, who, we may imagine, was no longer in her premier youth. 1898 *Whitaker's Talked Pictures* 65 Sir Richmond Bacheit Brooke...Premier Baronet. 1899 *Western Gaz.* 24 June 6/1 The connection of the Post Office Savings Bank refreshment department here, just opened their premier successes of accuracy and balance-sheet.

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b. The first minister of the Crown, the PRIME MINISTER of Great Britain or one of its Colonies.

1708 W. STRATFORD *Let. to Jones in Rep. MSS. Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1901) VII. 230 The Premier and his brothers of All Souls called on me last week on their way to young Boconke's. 1729 LADY E. LEGGE *Mem. in 25th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* vi. 35 Our Premier...is in as great favour with the King as with the Queen. 1746 DE. OF CUMBERLAND in *Coxe Mem. Administer Pelhams* (1829) I. 486, I should be much better pleased...if the Premier moved it. ...I am fully convinced of the Premier's goodwill to me. 1799 MAR. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to Diary* VI. 193 How can the Premier [Pitt] be so much his own enemy as publicly to insult...Mr. Fox? 1847 THOMSON *Prime Church.* 1901 A dear More wished than the chevisour that hails Premier or king. 1886 HOLLEY *Sk. Virtues, &c.* I were King, If I were King, my pipe should be premier. The skins of this and chasers are seldom clear. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 472 The colonial premiers of Canada and Australia...have set their face against any closer linkage of the Empire as a whole.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Pre·mier** *v. intr.*, to play the premier, to govern as prime minister; **Pre·mieral** *a.*, pertaining to a premier; **Pre·mieress,** the wife of a premier.

1720 DUNTON *Ridic. Ratisbad* 10 Miss 1999-North, nee, nee 1999-Sackville, To watch and premier o'er the pack ribs. 1891 *Spectator* 29 Mar. 400 Monarchy, now being replaced everywhere, more or less, by Premieral Government. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 11 A gentleman who goes regularly into Society', attends the Premieress's soirées', and 'knows all the best people'.

‖ **Première** (prəmyĕ·r). [F., short for *première représentation.*] A first representation or performance of a play, etc.; a 'first night'.

1895 *Punch* 26 Jan. 40/1 It was a pleasant sight, on the occasion of 'King Arthur' in one 1896 A. W. A Bachelor in *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/1 The day before the date fixed for our premiere arrived, and I duly reported progress. 1897 'QUIDA' *Massarenes* xxxii. (Hu.) never witness a season of Bayreuth, or a première of Saint-Saëns'.

Premiership (prĭ·mĭəʃip, prĭ·mĭə-). [f. PREMIER *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a premier or prime minister.

1800 HARLEIAN *Pol. Rec.* (1809) 298 An hereditary of the office to the person of the King, which made the office itself a nullity, and the Premiership, with its accompanying majority, the sole and permanent power of the State. 1808 *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 183 The King will certainly offer the premiership to Addington. 1873 *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1003 Mr. Gladstone...takes the control of the Exchequer as well as the Premiership. 1892 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 220 The premiership of Fakhry Pasha was never granted.

2. The state of being first in position or rank, as in a competition. Also *attrib.*

1830 ANDERSON *Milestone Amer. Mo.* II. xvii. 158 Kitzia was succeeded in the premiership by...her half-sister. 1883 *Manchester* 28 Feb. 5/6 Lowland Chief maintains the Premiership in the Lincolnshire Handicap betting. 1897 *Daily News* 9 July 6/2 He also took a special prize as a 'premiership dog'.

Premillenarian (prēmĭlĭnē·rĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + MILLENARIAN: cf. next.]

a. sb. One who believes that the Second Advent of Christ will precede the millennium; = PREMILLENNIALIST. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to this belief or its holders. Hence **Premillenarianism,** the premillennian doctrine; = PREMILLENNIALISM.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. Prel. 10 The exact argument of premillenarian expositors, deduced from a combination of Dan. vii. 9–14, 22–27...is wholly inconclusive. *Ibid.* Prel. 11 The predilection of St. Peter is the strongest argument that the arch of Premillenarianism, which we affect and so ingeniously can shake off. *Ibid.* 5 His paraphrase...expresses my own view, though it stands opposed to that of the Premillenarians. 1879 *Princeton Rev.* May 402 The rejection of the premillennial advent. 1887 R. W. FERRIDAY in *Chicago Advance* 6 Sept., In some respects, these Adventists agree with the pre-millenarians.

Premillennial (prēmĭlĕ·nĭăl), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + MILLENNIAL *a.*] Occurring before the millennium; particularly said of the Second Advent of Christ; also, pertaining to the world as it now is before the millennium.

1846 G. OSBORN *Strife* Popular Objections to the Premillennial Advent considered. 1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Prel. (1850) 10 If we admit the conclusion, we shall have...a literal Premillennial Second Advent; a literal Reign, upon Earth, of the literally resuscitated Saints and Martyrs. 1866 VAUX, STRENGTHEN *Select.* (1884) II. 304 A statesman who obtains in our common worka-day premillennial logic as an instrument of human education.

Hence **Premillennialism,** the doctrine or belief that the Second Advent will precede the millennium; **Premillennialist,** one who holds this doctrine; **Premillennialize** *v. intr.*, to preach premillennialism; hence *premillennializing* ppl. adj.; **Premillennially** *adv.*, prior to the millennium.

1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Prel. (1850) 23 The Scheme of Mr. Mede and the Premillennialists, *Ibid.* 230 A want of attention to it has led our premillennializing friends to bring forward a very inconclusive argument in support of their speculation. *Ibid.* 238 This prophecy, instead of being incontrovertible demonstration of Premillennialism, is absolutely fatal to it. 1851 ELLIOTT *Horæ Apoc.* (1862) IV. 137 The martyrs and saints spoken of just before, as raised premillennially to live and reign with Christ. 1858 H. G. GRAHAM *Lead of Age* (title) pp. xiii The primitive expositors and teachers were premillennialists. 1881–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1888 From the church of the apostles till the time of Origen, premillennialism was the general faith of...orthodox Christians.

Premille·narian, *a.* [f. PRE- B. 2 + MILLENARIAN *a.*] = PREMILLENNIAL *a.*

1848 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* III. vi. 168, 449 The two theories of the literal premillenarian second advent and of the universal premillenarian conflagration stand or fall together. 1848 — *Many Mansions* Prel. (1850) 209 When each of the two Anti-Christian Confederacies, pseudo-Roman and pseudo-Roman, is destined to perish.

Premimire, obs. form of PRAEMUNIRE.

† Pre·mio. *Obs.* [It., ad. L. *præmium* a reward, PREMIUM.] = PREMIUM; *esp.* the earlier term for an insurance premium; also, a reward or prize; a bonus added to interest or to a payment.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 132 Concerning the price of Assurances or Premio as the Spaniards call it; it is differing in all places. *Ibid.* 180 Not to assure for extraordinary gaines of wares...otherwise then at reasonable premio. 1658 *Insurance Policy* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Vice-Admir.* (Selden) II. 79 All is good faith without fraud or guyle the Premio is paid as aforesaid. 1709 *Sir Eve Pillaway Stockjobbers in Alfa.* 256 The Money'd Men, who obtain'd the Discount as a Premio added to the Interest upon the Originals. 1728 *Norris Mem. Music* (1848) 257 A most delicious...to be given as a premio to him that should best entertain them in a winters concert. a 1732 — *Essays* (1911) II. 8 (p. 12 ed. 1730) It is just as if the Fellowes brought in a Catalogue of removed Judge lost, adding to Number of things received and Premio.

† Pre·miour. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. AF. *premiour*, corresp. to late L. *præmiātor* rewarder, f. L. *præmiāre* a reward, PREMIUM: see -OUR.] A rewarder.

1443 *Pastbook Mr.* (de W. 1518) 125/1 Honor is and perpetually shall be to his kunig rewards and premyours.

Pre·mious, *a. rare*—0. [ad. L. *præmiōs-us* rich, f. *præmium* reward: see -OUS.] Rich in gifts.

1893 in CRABB. Hence 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.

Premisal (prēmi·zăl). ? *Obs.* [*f.* PREMISE *v.* + -AL.] The action of premising; the making of a prefatory or introductory statement; stating (of something) as a premiss.

1632 N. CARMICHAEL *Mount Ebal* Treat. (1634) 91 How by way of premisal: 1. It must be in a lawful and warrantable way. 1720 BRIDGMAN *Glory of Grace* 10 To this Premisal of the Efficient Cause from Eternity; and the Final Cause in Eternity. . . I would add the Consideration of our being placed into Christ. 1721 NORRIS *Ideal World* v. Prol. 12 Whether a conclusion may not immediately follow upon one premisal of one single proposition.

Premise, premiss (prē·mis), *sb.* [*a. F. prémisse* (Oresme, 14th c.), also *obs.* and less usual *premise* ('a foregoing, a setting before' Cotgr.), *ad.* med.L. *premissa* (*propositio, assumptio*), in Logic, a proposition set in front, a premiss, pa. pple. fem. of *præmittere* to put before: see PREMIT.

The etymological spelling is premiss, pl. premisses, formerly used in all senses, and still frequent (but by no means universal) in sense 1; in other senses premise (resp. pronounced, which appears early in 16th c., is now in use. The two have been influenced by premiss, sbs., or possibly by the 16th c. Fr. variant prémise.]

I. In *Logic.* (Often *premiss.*)

1. A previous statement or proposition from which another is inferred or follows as a conclusion; *spec.* in *pl.* the two propositions from which the conclusion is derived in a syllogism. (The sing. is late (17th c.) and less common.)

The two propositions in a syllogism were formerly called, collectively, *the premisses*; *individually, the major premiss or simply the proposition* (MAJOR, ARISTOTLE), and *the minor proposition or assumption* (sq. § prop. or § PROSLEMPSIS); *the singular terms major premiss and minor premiss are not instanced before the 19th c.*

The epitome of Aristotle was orig. rendered in Latin by *præmitto* (BOETHIUS, 480-5. . . *Præmissa* (plural) appears first in 1078 (c. L. translations from the Arabic versions of Aristotle. Pearl (II. 320) *cites these premisses* from Pseudo-Aristotle (a misnomer); *idem præmissarum* occurs in Albertus Magnus *Prior. Analyt.* I. v. 3. *Duæ præmissæ* represents the Arabic مقدمتا *muqaddamatāni* (quoted, in a MS. of 1100, from Avicenna *a* 1037), dual of مقدمة *muqaddamah* 'thing which (is) put before', passive pple. of قدم *qadama*, to go before, put before, etc.: as *sb.* it stands for مقدمة قضية *qaḍiyah muqaddamah*, 'propositio præmissa'. The *Mafātīḥ al-'ulūm* (Keys of the Sciences) *a* 970, in the account of the Analytics, has 'the *muqaddamah* (premiss) is the *qaḍiyah* (proposition) it is put before in making the deduction' (Prof. Margoliouth).

a. *a* 1339 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. 5. 71 (Caxton, MS.). I se wel inough. I gadered by strengthe of the premysses (*Addit. MS.* premisses). 1588 TOMYNS *Epistle Dn. P. R.* 2 b (1596) b) Vt he knowes the forsayd two premisses be knowen: the conclusion by the premysses, he he concludeth that one of that other. 1598 LYDE *Dict. Calef. Pulpit* 107/2 The premisses for to make Full Sayre manyfeste then hauyl take. 1599 PELEGR. 1577/2 Premysses that consists in an argument; *premissæ*. 1787 FRANCIS *Lawless Logic* v. iii. 236 The premisses, as they terme them, that is, the proposition and the assumption, must bee grounded and confirmed. 1803 ROLLOCK *Hist. World* iv. (1836) 482 They lay hold upon the conclusion, and by shaking that into pieces, hope to overthrow all the premisses upon which it is inferred. 1813 SHORT *Cadmus* & *Cassiopea* 180 Her fan's conclusions were not sound, From premisses erroneous brought. 1849 [see MORGAN A. 2]. 1853 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* v. 2, Putting consequences on premises. 1857 H. SPENCER *Prim. Psychol.* II. vi. ii. 71 What have we the premisses and inference? 1864 W. *Latter's Logic* 5 In expounding a universal truth in the major premiss, and bringing a particular instance under it in the minor.

b. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 147 Upon these premises, we may well conclude (201.) 1680 BARROW *Euclid* I. Definition, A Lemma is the demonstration of some premise whereby that ground of the thing in hand becomes the shorter. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 1 In the premise all animals signifies every kind of animals. 1796 HODGE *Logic. Primer* 88 Wis. VIII. 12a The premises in that place conduct irresistably to the conclusion. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* I. i. § 3. 22 Every conclusion is deduced. . . from two other propositions; these are called Premises. 1864 ROWE *Logic* v. 132 Here the second premise is materially false.

II. In *Law* and *gen.* (Now always *premise*(*s.*).)

2. *pl.* The matters or things stated or mentioned previously; what has just been said; the aforesaid, the foregoing. Often in legal phraseology: see also 3, 4. Rarely in *sing.* (quot. 1683 in *b*). Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in technical use.

a. 1529 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 322 Prest hit to passe noble dowmes to considere the premisses. 1555 FARDLE *Chron.* I. viii. 10 As by the premysses of the prouysyon ye maye well perceyue and know. *c* 1570 LEVER *Treas. Health* X ij, Take these cures, (seeing) thereunto, apply, make a peculiar stand & bide the premisses in mind. *c* 1595 HARR. *Orlando Furioso* xxiv. VIII (Caldecott 73) Now after these premisses let us. . . compasse the matter itself. 1632 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon. Epi.* I found cause I was the possessor, that Edward the Confessor was the prime cause. 1713 *Gentl. Treat. Armoury* ed. 2) 61 That hence he fully satisfy'd in the Premisses by similar Demonstration.

b. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1868) 20 Yf ye wold please you of your cherysshe goodnes to shewe the premysses. 1570 *Homilies* v. *Agst. Disobedience* i. Of whiche all and singular the premisses, the holy Scriptures doe beare recorde in sundrie places. 1683 *Domesday Antidoted* I. 83 Renouncing all Claims or Demands of Any-thing in or to the Premises for ye future from Him. 1698 *Fryer's Bibl.* (Hunter) 161 For the better following the observation of the premises. 1724 *Hieroclides's Amor. Lusus Eccl.* 30 The Court having considered the Premises are of Opinion (&c.). *a* 1850 in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) I. iii. 117 To dismiss ourselves unfeignedly to the premises thus agreed on. 1892 WILLIAMS *Synd. Trust.* (1893) 23 The word aforesaid is frequently used in law in the proper etymological sense of that which has been before mentioned.

3. *Law.* (*pl.*) That part in the beginning of a deed or conveyance which sets forth the names of the grantor, grantee, and things granted, together with the consideration or reason of the grant.

1641, 1818 [see HEREDITAMENT]. 1840 G. *Tardieu' Prop. Bk.* 4 etc. 32 If the 'Habendum' etc. cannot stand with the Premises but is repugnant to their provisions. 1720 E. *Wood Compl. Body Conveyancing* I. v. 8 § 2. 258 The premisses of a Deed to all the Purport of the Deed, as all that is written before the *Habendum*. 1897 T. H. HARRIS *Real Chart. Prof.* 11 The *Premises* of a Charter comprehend all that precedes the Habendum, and contain the name and titles of the grantor, the addition, the name and quality of the grantee, the description of the thing granted, and the reason or consideration of the grant being made.

4. *Law.* (*pl.*) (*spec.* use of 2.) The subject of a conveyance or bequest, specified in the premises of the deed: so expressed when referred to collectively in the later part of the document: = the houses, lands, or tenements above-said or before-mentioned.

a. 1480 *Davy Wills* (*Camden*) 36 That. . . my executours have and receyve alle the issues and profytys of alle the seyd messe londys and tenys and other premisses. 1508 in Nichols *Royal Wills* 329 All which messes, lands, and tenements, and other the premisses, we have purchased. 1547 in *Worcester Cartul. Obituary* 321 All great Tyths & Wooddy growyng in & upon the premysses, till S. vyngtie which premisses alone reserved & specified. 1609 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 334 The said Tythe Corn, Hay Lamb and Wool in Allerthwaite Machinton and Ingmithorpe and other the Premisses. which premisses so sold. . . is now worth 3*l.* Ann. So *l.* 1774 in *Brasenose Coll. Doc.* I. 48 The Purchase money to be paid Mr. S. for Premises.

b. 1618 CROMP. *Digest* ind. 2 VI. 502 Alice Higgin durland the premises, being a term for 999 years, to trustees, in trust for herself for life, remainder to H. Higgins her son and Mary his wife. 1847 JAMES *Pennil's Pilgrim* II. viii Where a message shouted a certain message and the forwarding to it to A. for life, and after his decease he gave the said message and premises to B. the latter devise was held to carry the fee-plain as well as the message to B. on the principle that the word premises included all that were before.

5. *pl.* (from 4.) A house or building with its grounds or other appurtenances.

a. 1732 *Lords Com. Nat. Debt* 5/2 The Committee for Letting the Office Lands, gave Notice That they intend to Let by several Leases the Premises hereafter mentioned. 1784 HARRIS *Observ.* 108, *n.* 311 The Eastern villages now have offices, (some lofty houses) or some on their premises.

b. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 322 An actual entry, or entry into the premises, or part of them. 1782 MARY ROBERT *Carlile* v. lii. 332 *n.* edit. 1791. to quit the premises. 1817 W. SELWYN *Laws Nisi Prius* (ed. II.) 663 The wife being served, on the premises, or at the dwelling house of the husband. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Mrs. Sut. Cuddys* xiii. Allowed to make it his home for the time being, in consideration of keeping the premises in thorough repair. 1900 *Act 2 Edw. VII*, c. 28 § 21 Nor shall any coroner's request be held on such licensed premises. *Mod.* Licensed to retail beer, wine, spirits, and tobacco to be consumed on the premises. All repairs done on the premises.

†**6.** *pl.* Previous circumstances or events; things happening before. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 63 The Lord I leave to pardon for my death. Then draw upon the premises, but Lambe. 1640 ROBERT *Nazarene* 42 As he comes to execute them on Tribes. . . so he orders the whole frame of premises needing thereto. 1739 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* viii. Wks. 1813 II. 80 So after these premises, the murder of the king following, we judge, in our consciences [etc.].

Premise (prēmai·z), *v.* Also 6 **premyse**, **-myse**, ? **premise, premize.** [I. prec. sb.; or *f.* 15-16th c. *F. prémis*, *-mise*, pa. pple. of *præmettre*, *prémettre* to place or put forth before: cf. PREMIT.]

1. *trans.* To state, set forth, or mention before something else; to say or write by way of preface or introduction to the main subject. (With *simple obj.* or, now usually, *obj. clause.*)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (*W. de W.* 1531) 192 What almyghty god forbode the lewes to make. . . ymages, he premysed & put before these wordes, sayenge: Thou shalt have no god but me. 1551 DUDLEY *Pleasure*, 1. vi. C ij, I thinke it not expedient. . . to premise. . . Theseus. 1608 HOLLAND *Sueton. To Rdr.*, With some few advertisements premised. 1689 W. STEPHEN *Medwal. Oppos.* 21 What we have already said to that point being premis'd. 1780 EDES. MASSACHUSETS *Observ. & Corr.* I. 263 I can venture to premise that he will. . . be deprived of every possible means of doing harm. 1804-6 SIR. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 289 Having premised these observations, I proceed to consider [etc.]. 1832 MRS. VENUS *Cameos* (1877) II. xv. 180 He kindly gave way, and assigned the assembling, premising that he would only remain so a few twelve months. *mod. or dare.* 17. . Sayers (J.) I must premise with three circumstances.

†**b.** To put before, prefix (words, etc.) *to* a writing, speech, etc. *Obs.* except as involved in prec.

1626 **2.** HOWES *Stratford's Harmony* (1640) 2 Malden is there any necessitie of premising parliaments such particular chronologings. 1680 BOYLE *Lett. to Bp. St. Asaph* 8 Apr. Wks. 1772 I. 558 163 The preface that the Jansenists have premised to their translation of the new testament. 1705 HICKES *Necessity* I. Pref. An Introduction, . . which seemed necessary to be premised to the History itself. 1806 FOSTER *Hist. Essay*, v. 56 Premising to each article a definition.

†**c.** To imply beforehand; to presuppose. *Obs.*

1650-85 EVELYN *Mist. Relig.* (1850) I. 265 The very notion of the Soul's regeneration premising a generation.

d. *Logic.* To state in the premises. Also *absol.*

1684 PENNY *Vin. Enoch* 1. To. 48 The Apostle's discourse here was so argumentative. . . in an assent upon a ground taken, by premising, and then before. 1862 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 182 For if only some be premised, we cannot conclude *all*.

2. To make, do, perform, or use beforehand; *esp.* in *Surg.* and *Med.* to perform (an operation) or administer (a remedy) as the beginning of a course of treatment.

1530 URSUL. *Sermon. Apoth.* 142 When Antonie tha signe of the holy cruse premitted had in the name of God Almyghtie. 1632 PRYNNE *Christenings*, I. 83. 08(8) 100 This solemne prayer being ended. . . add the Lords prayer premised, all communicate. 1640 WITTIE *Protestant's Pop. Tres.* 10, 125 They forbid to use them. . . before that prayers is premised. 1730 ANSTEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 127 The Limb was immediately cut off. . . having first premised a Ligature about the Flesh surrounding the Wounds. 1780 J. COLLINS in *Med. Commun.* II. 367 After premising a few drops of the antimonial wine. . . I had recourse to the bark. 1856 J. M. DUNN *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 109 In the first case, of ulcers, I premised a seton in the arm.

3. *transf.* To preface or introduce (*with, by* something else).

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†**4. a.** To send before in advance. **b.** To send or bring before the time. *Obs.* rare.

c 1590 in *Pol. Verse Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc. 29) 104 The King premised certaine forreuners to know all the sea coast. 1593 [see PREMISED *ppl.*].

Premised (prēmai·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Stated or mentioned previously; aforesaid.

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Premisory (prēmi·sŏri), *a. rare*—1, [irreg. f. PREMISE *v.* + -ORY 2.] Introductory, antecedent.

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2. = PREMISE *v.* 2.

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3. To send forth. *rare.*

1677 GALE *Ct. Gentiles* II. iv. 30 Reason would needs persuade us. . . that Virtue doth premit its light into the minds of all.

Hence †**Premi·tted** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1660 CHARNOCK *Lord Paul.* 100 The Church. . . deserted the Catechumens to prepare themselves by premitted solemn Sayings for the reception of holy Baptism.

Premities, irreg. var. PRIMITIES *Obs.*, first-fruits.

Premium (prē·miŏm). Also 7-8 **premium.** Pl. **-ums**, formerly **-ia.** [a. L. *præmium* booty, profit from booty, profit, advantage, reward, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *emĕre* to buy, orig. to take.]

1. A reward given for some specific act or as an incentive; a prize.

1600 A. COPLEY *Answ. Let. Fraudful Gard.* 107 Their sanctymonious boiling to them as a premium for the con, and a sufficient Protection for the Office. 1612 BACON *Ess. Law* (1625) 1053 Premium Sanctum, is used also for a pecuniary gratification. 1632 WITTIE *Protestant's Pop. Tres.* 10, 125 They forbid to use them. . . before that prayers is premised. 1730 ANSTEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 127 The Limb was immediately cut off. . . having first premised a Ligature about the Flesh surrounding the Wounds. 1780 J. COLLINS in *Med. Commun.* II. 367 After premising a few drops of the antimonial wine. . . I had recourse to the bark. 1856 J. M. DUNN *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 109 In the first case, of ulcers, I premised a seton in the arm.

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be but a premium to conspiracy. 1860 R. A. Vaughan *Hours with Mystics* I. 208 Such an abandonment...as should be a premium on his boldness.

2. The amount agreed on, in an insurance policy, to be paid at one time or from time to time in consideration of a contract of insurance (formerly *præmid*): see Insurance 4, Policy sb.[2] 1.

[1620, 1636: see Prime.] 1660 Rutter *Glimpse* (ed. 2), *Premium*. Among Merchants it is used for that sum of money...which the Assured gives the Assurer for assuring the safe return of any Ship or Merchandize. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1681/4 The Insurers will resign Themselves ...to accept of a Surrender, and repay their Premium, only deducting a Proportion for the time Insured. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 161 The confidence of insurers are so great, premium...has sunk to 3 per cent. 1834 Sir J. Rose *Instr. and Prec.* xxxiv. 480 The premium that might be demanded at Lloyd's. 1907 *Statist.* 22 Jan. 87 This seemed to him to sufficiently define 'the premiums of the company'...the periodical sums required to be paid in respect of policies issued by the company in order to maintain such policies against the company.

3. A sum additional to interest, price, wages, or other fixed remuneration; a bonus; a bounty on the production or exportation of goods. † Formerly sometimes applied to interest on a loan.

1625 C. Monsoye in *Calendar Pamf. Hist. Eng.* (1802) V. 468 The supplies...being so much diminished...by the necessary charge and exorbitant Premiums, before they reached the camp. 1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 390 An account...what moneys money has been paid to Mr. Harley and Mr. Knight for premiums for advancing money, &c., since May 95. 1719 *N. Foreign Academy* XI. 263 Any Person importing Masts into Great Britain, to be intitled to the Bounty or Premium, made payable at Christmas. 1731 Swift *To Mr. Gay* 89 With his Cows, and a Premium paid besides. The Master's pounding Waste must be supply'd. 1756 B. Kalm *Stadion's Map* 105 Besides the extraordinary Wages given, Premiums were added in Case of Success, proportionable to the Merit of all the Persons on board. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 102, 456 If no premium were allowed for the hire of money, few persons would care to lend it. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 645 A captain is...sure to get three passage money and a premium for them.

4. A fee paid for instruction in a profession or trade.

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xiv. 426 Sometimes very large sums are given with them [apprentices], as a premium for such their instruction. 1814 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., The Theatre* iii. He would have turned him to some shop or farm, But with a premium he could not raise the dross. 1876 Jevons *Polit. Ec.* Introd. vii. 38 To learn a profession, like that of an architect or engineer, is to undertake no petty or high premium, and become a pupil in a good office.

5. The change made for changing one currency into another of greater value; agio; hence, the excess value of one currency over another.

1717 Newton in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 405 At home they value their payments in gold, but will not pay it silver without a premium. 1797 *Ann. Register* (1800) 122 A country which owes a billion to another must pay a premium upon all the bills.

6. *At a premium*: at more than the nominal or usual value; *above par*; *fig.* in high esteem. (Opp. to *at a Discount*.)

1828 *Harrowian* 134 John Lyon put their shares at a premium. 1834 Mr. Macdonald *Travelogue* I. x. 88, 31 H answered my glowing hopes to sell our shares for this country at a premium. 1856 Reade *Never too Late* xxxv. Infidels to sell a premium bulls. *Ibid.* [see Discount sb. 4]. 1861 [see Pharmacy sb. 4]. 1883 Gunter *Pol. Econ.* 85, in 1866 400 When the exchange is unfavourable, and bills on a foreign nation, *viâ* principle, [sells] from the to-day. 1882 Stevens *Crumbs of Sc.* (1892) 137 If £100 of Russian Stock is issued at the price of £94, then, if the quoted price on the Stock Exchange is 103, it is said to be at 13 premium.

7. *attrib.*, and *Comb.*, as *premium* (= prize) *bull, bullie*, etc.; *premium-hunter, -winner*; *premium-fed, -feeding*, adjs.; **premium bonus system, premium system**, a system by which a bonus is paid in addition to wages in proportion to the amount or value of work done.

1894 Dickson *Hard Cheese* xiii. 'Ease, sir', said Mr. Tiggs ...'a premium bully, of a very different growth and cultivation'. 1895 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 122 The mine rose in value to the premium amount of £24,000 in a few days. 1899 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/1 What an heroine she pampered and premium-fed merchant must be, upon national finances. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 2/1 A sign that many premium bounty will be left out in the cold. 1901 *Ibid.* 3 Sept. 3/1 Brief descriptions were given of the working and general results of the premium system. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Dec. 3/3 The premium bonus system...so profoundly agreed to...seems to Mr. Webb to be an admirable expedient. 1903 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 3/1 Farmers and gamekeepers often pay a premium on a Canadian System. But the best farmers will not take a premium hog.

Hence **Premiumed** (*pri·miəmd*) *a.*, that has gained a premium or prize; **Pre·miumless** *a.*, without (the means of paying) a premium.

1799 J. Nightingale *Agric. Parish* 302 A breed of these premiumed bulls. 1798 Cockburn *Lett., to T. Poole* (1899) 180 He was too young and promiscuous, and he was would take him.

Premolar (*primōˑlăr*), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. Pre- B. 3 + Molar. Cf. F. *prémolaire*.] One of the set of molar teeth in front of the true molares, replacing the molares or grinders of the milk dentition; a false molar, in man called 'bicuspis'.

(Sometimes erroneously applied to a molar of the deciduous dentition.)

1840 Owen in *Beasts Mod. Ind.*, etc. 326/1 The teeth...which are analogous to the bicuspids in man are called 'premolars' or spurious molars (in succession generally). 1840–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. IV.* 904/1 Those grinders which succeed the deciduous ones...are called 'premolars'. 1869 Huxley in *Nature-Treasures* II. ix. 8. 124 The Lion...is characterized by the possession of three false molars (premolars, of Owen). 1883 Huxley *Mem's Palæt. Mod.* II. 81, 1892 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vii. 259 The bicuspid molars of man...are in nowise termed premolars because they are placed in front of the true molars. 1897 [see Paraconule].

B. *adj.* Situated in front of the (true) molares; that is a premolar.

1880 Huxley *Phys. Geog.* vi. 183 The last premolar tooth has gone true to the molar series.

† **Premollition.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action from L. *præmollire* to soften beforehand: see -ITION.] A previous softening or mitigation.

1680 Sinnett *Miracles Prof.* 4 Sometimes without any Premollition at all, they are downright dire.

Premonarchical: see Pre- B. 1 d.

Premonish (*primōˑnif*), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *præmonēre* to forewarn, foreshow, after Monish, Admonish.] *trans.* To forewarn; to advise, caution, notify, or admonish beforehand.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, Thou art agayn premonyshed, adapted & warned wone to...prappyr to thy heuenly mynysshe. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. Fye, I premonish you of that. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. Presb. Comm. Min.* (1855) 131 The said Committie of Estates of Parliament doe hereby warne, premonish and require all Commissaries and Collectours...that they prepare their compts and present them before the audytors. 1742 T. Wilkinson *Rules of Conduct*, when he had thus premonish'd us that a storm is coming. 1878 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 131 Of whom lamenting premises the delicacy of his means had already premonished him.

b. *absol.* or *abstr.* To give warning beforehand.

1532 Hooper *Serve Treas.* (1578) 171 He is yet so merciful that he premonysheth & forewarneth of his revenge to come, by his prophets. 1619 Sheldon *Law Tracts* v. 2, Were it otherwise, I should think, as you premonish, youth And prodigal blood. a 1705 Ellwood *Hist. Turk. Mar.* xxiv. 30 God premonishes before he punishes. 1894 F. F. Bahnson in *Academy* 15 Dec. 503/2 The mention of women in the genealogy...premonishes that some peculiar importance will attach to Christ's mother.

† **Premonishment.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The act of premonishing; premonition.

1590 Book *Image Both C.* L. ii. 9 b, To observe the rules and take the premonishment of Godly doctrine. *Ibid.* (Roll) Without premonishment or warning. 1604 Warner *Archad. to Alcid.*, *Alcidia* Wem, after these premonishments I will come to the Conquerour Itself. 1608 Dillon *Seven Penit. Psalm.* vii. (1880) 133 We are not given to know what premonishment Elijah had received.

Premonition (*primōˑnĭʃən*). [ad. obs. F. *prémonition* (1318 in Godef.), -*cion*, ad. late L. *præmonitio* a forewarning, n. of action f. L. *præmonēre*: see Premonish. In mod.L. the word was identified in form with *præmolitio* (prop. a fortifying in front), so that the earlier form in Eng. was Praemunition, q. v.] The action of premonishing or forewarning; a previous notification or warning of subsequent events; a forewarning.

1526–1893 [see Premunition a.] 1545 [see *Expl. Dict.* Aijb] It is necessarye to vse this premonicion, teaching vs how we ought knowe the churche of God. 1577–8 *Exp. Philip Calendl. Sept.* 11 [see Upon sb. where read ordained]. 1588 *Parsons' Resolution*, 1592 Northern tr. *Soldier's Mirror* C1. 483 Was have thought good for my way of friendly premonition) to declare unto them all as followeth. 1784 *Resp. Introd. Powers* II. iii. 292 In the premonition to the reader prefixed to the second edition of his Optics. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 118 § 7 The bank...should be subsequently by the grantee...upon presentation of these warrants. 1876 Farrar *March. Syria.* xv. 135 It still be the creeping premonition of incipient to come.

Premonitive (*primōˑnĭtĭv*), *a. rare*. [f. L. *præmonit-*, ppl. stem of *præmonēre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to premonition; premonitory.

1880 Tynan *Spir. Rides. Poetry* 221 The present trouble may be interpreted as premonitive of a renewed life.

Premonitor (*primōˑnĭtəɹ*). [n. f. *præmonēre*, agent-n. f. *præmonēre* to forewarn: see Premonish.] One who or that which forewarns; a premonitory sign or token.

a 1656 Dr. Hall *Solliloquies* Inds, Some such like accustomed premonitors which the great and holy God useth purposely to awaken our security. 1800 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 310 A premonitor in things dubious. 1834 Southey *Sir Thomas More* I. 142 Of these five Chronicles are eminent premonitors. 1866 J. R. Reid tr. *Orelli's Hist.* 384 Premonitors of crime.

Premonitory (*primōˑnĭtəɹĭ*), *a.* (*sb.*) [adl. late L. *præmonitōrius*, f. *præmonitor*: see prec. and -ORY[2]. Cf. F. *prémonitoire*.] Giving or conveying premonition; serving to warn or notify beforehand.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 43 In premonitory judgements, God will take good words, and sincere intents; but in performances, nothing but really performances. 1680 Baxter *Cathol. Theol.* iii. 20. 213 A Comet...following an Earthquake, though it launch the Premonitory part, yet it loseth not the Nature of a Sign. 1800 Lord *Elgin Sec.*, *Disc. Knight Eng.* 8 (pamphlet) recommending...occasional his notice to...1840 J. Ramsay *Life. Peasl. Agric.* (ed. 4) 8, 400 We are warned of approaching danger, by certain premonitory symptoms. 1888 Dunraven *Ring & Bk.* IV. 1326 Signs and premonitory of earthquake.

B. *adj.* as *sb. pl.* Premonitory symptoms.

1823 Keate *Grimaldi Exp.* xxxiii. 178/2 pub. I see those signal tokens with all the premonitories.

Hence **Premonitorily** *adv.*

1847 in Webster. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* viii, Shaking his own head premonitorily.

† **Premonstrance**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare*. Shortened from Premonstratensian.

c 1525 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. 2121 [Platon MS.]: And of pe ordir Premonstre [*Cott. Otho*: chanonys ovyre pat to Abrawyt]. c 1540 *Compl. Paris.* 4221 Premons, noyres chanes [*Ff.*, *P.* Premonstrez, Premonstrenses].

† **Premonstrance.** *Obs.* [a. *Obs.* F. *prémonstrance* (16th c. in Godef.), f. OF. *premonstrer*: see -ANCE.] A showing beforehand; foreshowing.

1592 Nashe *Terrors of Night* (1593), Dreames. If they have any premonstrance in them, the preparative frame of that story to premonstrate...is far worse than the subsidiall bodie by them denounced and premonstrated. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 14 Our apostle had some special premonstrance of the neerenes of his end.

Premonstrant (*primōˑnstrănt*), *sb.* and *a. Eccl. Hist.* [In form pres. pple. of OF. *premonstrer* to foreshow: used to represent med.L. Præmonstratensis.]

A. *sb.* = Premonstratensian *sb.*

1900 Tindall *Hist. Eng.* II. 891 The Orders of the Cluniacs and Premonstrants. 1907 *Catholic Mag.* 500/2 Abbeys of Benedictine, Cistercian, regular Canons, and Premonstrants, to which the king nominates.

B. *adj.* = Premonstratensian *a.*

1893 E. More, Tironensis *Hist. Scotland Caithness* 71 He had been Abbot of the Premonstrant Abbey of Dryburgh. 1898 Low Ecclesiastic Worms under Monast. 191 There were also two settlements of Premonstrant nuns in England.

† **Premonstrate,** *sb. Obs. rare.* A shortened equivalent of Premonstratensian.

1552 Bale *Exp. Pistoriens* vi. B iv, About this time arose other sects of perdition, as the...Premonstrate. 1850 Weekes *Ans. Pres. Miss.* 283 Whom Canons premonstrate.

† **Premonstrate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *præmonstrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præmonstrāre*: see next.] 'Premonstrated', foreshown. (Cowel, as *pa. pple.*)

1832 *T. Cons Logick* 19 When they are ordinative, methodical, and by conclusion, as it premonstrate.

† **Premonstrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præmonstrāre* to show beforehand, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *monstrāre* to show.] *trans.* To point out or make known beforehand; to foreshow, portend.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 104 The same coherence again inferreth, doth not of all doubt premonstrate the second coming of the sonne of God and man in the maiestie of his glorie. 1594 [see Premonstrated]. 1632 Weekes tr. *Ferdowsi's Chronic. Wks.* (1882) 130 They premonstrate Happiness to the Man in his Journeys and Messages. 1879 C. Neate *Antichrist* 130 It is not the manner of Holy Scripture to premonstrate any certain periods.

Premonstratensian (*primōˑnstrătēˑnsĭăn*), *sb.* and *a. Eccl. Hist.* Also 7 **pre-**. [f. med.L. *Præmonstratensis* (see next) + -AN.]

A. *sb.* A member of the Roman Catholic order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré, near Laon, Île de France, in 1119. Also called Premonstrants, Norbertians, and, from the colour of their dress, White Canons. Also, a member of a corresponding order of nuns.

1691 T. Tanner *Notitia Monastica* Pref. p. xvi, Concerning the founding of the Benedictine Order into this Kingdom,...as also of the Regular Canons, Austins, Premonstratensians, Gilbertines, &c. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 190/1 The Premonstratensians procured a constitution, which was confirmed by Pope Innocent III, that all the houses of their order should keep Sunday as a festival. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* 656/2 Miss recently a community of French Premonstratensian has been established at Kensington.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to this order.

1691 T. Tanner *Notitia Monastica* 125 Norbertine or Norcian. The first Monastery of the Premonstratensian Order in England, built by Geo. de Canda A. D. 1146. *Ibid.* Pref. b 7, The Austin, Premonstratensian and Gilbertian Nuns,...were instituted by the same as the Rules of those Orders. 1864 *Churchman* 3 Nov. 65 Bishop Mant, the general visitor of the Premonstratensian order. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* 656/2 There were 41 nun lines, according to Hélyot, a thousand Premonstratensian abbeys...and five hundred houses of nuns.

† **Premonstratensian, præm-,** *a.* and *sb.* [med.L. 'belonging to Premontré', med.L. (*locus*) *Premonstratus* 'the place foreshown' (see Premonstrate *v.*), so called because the site is said to have been prophetically pointed out by St. Norbert.] = Premonstratensian *a.* and *sb.* Hence † **Premonstrate-nes,** *comb.*; **Premonstrenses,** *a.* and *sb.*; † **Premonstrate-nsed** *a.*; † **Premonstre-nsian** *a.*

1587 Tanner *Regalia Studie* VII. 490 Alanus his tyme began to enter Premonstratensis [*MS.* premis], but it be exiles of white chanons. 1632–50 *Ibid.* The order Premonstratensian (*MS.* -nse) began about this tyme. c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. 6ob (Wemyss MS.) And in pe nine zere after pan The ordir Premonstrenss [*Cott. MS.* Premonstre] established of Premonstrated be began. That is to say of chanons white. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 400 For wer a blak mark pat fell to sperituell, & yyit to wer a Premonstrenses [*MS.* -nsis] & wer nale. 1552 Bale *Exp. Pistoriens* 31. 76 The Premonstrenses nere or white chanons, came to the realme & builded at Newborow in Lyncolne shyre in the yeare of our lord a. li, a. c., and xvi. c 1650 Knight *Chron. Dunst* 6 (16) 146 Canons of the order of Premonstrenssians. 1713 St. Dennis *Abbess. Rule* I. 140 This was answered by Father Hugo, a Regular Premonstratensian Prebendary. 1800

Primate Brandon *Scotl. Hi.* (1 Patrick, of the reformed order of Premonstratenses of Drybrugh.

† **Premonstra·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L., *præmonstrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præmonstrāre*: see PREMONSTRATE v.] The action of premonstrating or showing beforehand; a showing forth, making known, indication, or manifestation beforehand.

c 1440 *Mirour Salvacioun* 24 The fift Chapitle es tellin quen baptys oblissyone. In this temple by thre figures of premonstracione. 1580 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 213 The Church by premonstration declareth what in the world to come. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 39 This dreame being a premonstration of things to come. 1623 CockERAM, *Premonstration*, a fore shewing.

Pre·monstra·tor. *rare.* [a. L. *præmonstrātor*, agentn. f. *præmonstrāre*: see PREMONSTRATE v.] One who or that which shows beforehand.

1646 in WOLCASTON, *Gilding Risen.* Heaven is later Christ.

Premorse (primɔ·ɹs), *a. Bot.* and *Entom.* Also pre-. [ad. L. *præmorsus*, pa. pple. of *præmordēre* to bite (off): see PRE- A. 4 *c* + *mordēre* to bite.] Having the end abruptly truncate, as if bitten or broken off.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Premorse Leaf*... a leaf which is truncated and terminated by an acute chink at the summit. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 410 *Premorse*..., terminating in an irregular transverse edge, as if bitten off. 1860 MISS PERRY *Flowers, Fr.* III. 191 So too is premorse or bitten. 1870 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 192 Hair fruiticose...Hairs with a premorse (abrupt) summit. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 309 The ripest of the number carried over the superficial and the premorse mould.

Premortal to **Mosaic**: see PRE- B. 1.

Pre-mo·rtem, *a.* [a. L. *pre mortem* before death.] Taking place or performed before death: opposed to *post-mortem*.

1892 *Chicago Advance* 21 July, To me himself as others see him through the kindly medium of pre-mortem obituary notices. 1893 W. R. GREENE *Dis. Heart* (ed. 2) II. 310 The pre-mortem rise in temperature is usually attended by extreme frequency of pulse.

Premotion (primōu·ʃən). [ad. medL. *præmōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. late L. *præmovēre* to move (anything) beforehand: see PREMOVE. So F. *prémotion* (1713 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Motion or impulse given beforehand; *esp.* applied to divine action held to determine the will of the creature.

c 1645 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 133 They enquired...whether with this freedom of will...Physicall predeterminations or premotions can consist. *c* 1660 J. CRAMP *Free Actions* (c. viii. 1668) 18 It being to a good act, it is a Premotion perfective of our Nature, and to the well-being. 1707-40 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Physical premotion, according to Alvarez, Lessius, etc., is a complement of the active power, wherein it passes from the first act to the second; i. e. from a faculty, and (may go on), to action. 1881 [see PREDETERMINE]. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* 384/1 (Knott 1580) Bannez, a Dominican professor at Salamanca...reproved several effectualists grave as determining the free consent of the will by "physical premotion", and this premotion which was infallibly followed by the consent of the will (and, as he alleged, from God's absolute decree that the person so moved by grace should consequent to it. 1887 *Mind* April 268 This theory is nothing more than the mere denial of 'physical premotion'.

Premo·tional, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PRE- B. 1 *d* + MOTION *sb.* + -AL.] Existing before motion.

1892 HARDY *Tess* xxvii. 207 [I] do not see the first creation, in that sense, Premotional, presbeneistic, prime.

Premove (primū·v), *v. rare.* [ad. late L. *præmovēre* to move (anything) beforehand, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *movēre* to MOVE.] *trans.* To move or influence beforehand; to impel or incite to action.

1598 FLORIO, *Premuovere* promoted, preferred, premoued. 1687 BARNES *Divine Life* 141 It followeth that we have no certainty when God premoveth an Apostle or Prophet to speak true, and when to speak falsly. 1875 — *Cath. Theol.* II. 181 190 It preferreth that Act because it is premoved to it. 1887 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1889) II. 182 199, Let it be assumed, then, that God does premove suitably phenomena.

Hence **Premo·vement.** *rare.*

1887 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1889) II. 222 It does not follow...because they are fixed that they proceed independently of God's constant and unceasing "premovement". (Ibid.) We do not say premotion, because this word has a special sense in the Thomistic philosophy, really distinct from that here intended.

Premultiply, *v. Math.* [PRE- A. 4 *c*.] *trans.* To multiply by (or as) a PREFACTOR, *q. v.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Premunda·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 pre-. [n. of action f. 2, *præmundāre*, repr. by *præmundāre* cleanse beforehand, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *mundāre* to cleanse: see -ATION.] A cleansing or purification beforehand.

c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Sermon* in Wks. 1754 IV. 249 A pre-mundation or premundification of them that need to be adopted higher.

† **Premu·ne**, *obs.* colleq. contraction of PREMUNIRE (in sense 3).

1708 Hon. Lemuel *Wharncliffe* xi. 1, 'Slap, for that matter, ...I may draw myself into another premune perhaps: after what I have suffered I ought to be cautious.

Premunire, -eal, -ion, etc.: see PRAEMUNIRE, etc.

† **Premuni·te**, *v. Obs.* [f. pple. stem of L. *præmunīre* (see next).] Cf. F. *prémunir* (14th c.).] *trans.* To fortify or guard in front or beforehand.

a 1649 TITLEMAN *Affusion.* Prof. (Heat is) For the better removing of the exception. I thought good to premunite the succeeding Treatise, with this preceding Preface. 1679 W. ADAMS *Motives Improvement* 1. 1. 31 King James sent thither (to Dort) several of his most learned and eminent divines, premunited with all instruments.

Premunition (primiuni·ʃən). Now *rare*. [ad. late L. *præmunītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præmunīre* to fortify or protect: in Eng., f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 *c* + *munīre* to fortify, defend. In medL., *præ-*, *pre-* 'before' was attached to this, and the verb confounded with *præmonēre* to warn beforehand, so that with the form of *præmunire* it had the sense of *præmonēre*; whence the 16th. PRAEMUNIRE, and sense 2 here (the earlier use in English).]

1. The action of fortifying or guarding beforehand; a previous securing of immunity against attack or danger; a forearming.

1607 *Schol. Disc. against Antichr.* 1. iv. 177 We promise them the premunition and preservation for our selues. 1622 T. WILSON *Life of Faith in Death* (1638) 92 Let men still have premunire to the best preparation, and *præmunire* the best premunition. 1674 H. N. HYMAN *Worthies* (1684) 1 (Funk) That none was to be furnished by timely premunition.

2. Used, by confusion, in the sense of PREMONITION. (The earlier use.) *Obs. exc.* as in (1911, 1875, referring to PRAEMUNIRE: cf. next.

1589 *Wills & Invent. Surtees Soc.* III. 262/2 Soch lyke premunition as aforesaid serves her not. *Brief de Præmunitione.*] 1598 CHR. *Lord Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 198 Then all the church-members...be redy to accompe pretly after premunition made vnto theym. 1598 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 80 Vpone the premunitioun of xxij dayis to compeir befoir thame. 1629 LAUD *Def. Dean Jersey* 48 Letters of admonition or premunition were written, and were sent by the Orthodox Bishops and Pastors to other parts and synod Members of the Catholique Church. 1693 R. FLEMING *Disc. Enthusiasm* 123 An experimental Knowledge of the Truth of Divine Promises, when it's too late...will be very sad. 1875 HUTCHINS *Const. Hist.* III. 193 The whole body of beneficed clergy...was organized by Edward I as a portion of his parliament, by the clause of premunition inserted in the writ of summons addressed to the bishops.

Premu·nitory, *a.* [f. L. *præmunīt-*, ppl. stem of *præmunīre*, in medL. used for *præmonēre* (see prec. and PREMONITORY *a.*) + -ORY.] Used, by confusion, for PREMONITORY *a.* *Premunitory clause* = PRAEMUNIENTES *clause*.

1700 ATTERBURY *Rights Eng. Convoc.* (1701) 127, I...shall endeavour to give some account of the Original of the Premunitory Clause. *Ibid.* 130 The Premunitory Clause. 1844 THORNDALE *Rom. Britain* I. 211 The premonitory clause (though seemingly become a dead letter, was really carried into effect in no sparing).

Premutative, -mycosis, -mythical: see PRE- A. 3, B. 1. **Premye**: see PREMIE.

† **Prena·de.** *Obs.* Name of a dish in old cookery.

c 1390 *Form Cookery* (1861) 10 *Prenade Blanche.* Rewene...Take wyn, and clarified honey, sawndres, powder of pepir, Canel, Clowes, Maces, Galiens, grynde smallere dates, & reysyns, And caste therto a litel vinegre, and serue hit ouer the fire, and lete hit boyle (*sic*).

Prenaire, -naxal: see PRE- A. 2, B. 3.

‖ **Prenares, prenares** (prēnā·rīz), *sb. pl. Anat.* Also in sing. **-naris**. [medL., f. *pre* before + L. *nāris*, pl. of *nārēs* nostril.] The anterior nares or openings of the nasal cavity; the nostrils (as opposed to the POSTNARES).

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 113 There is a tolerably direct passage from the *prenaris* to the *postnaris* through the so called *meatus* reservoir (inferior).

Hence **Pre·-, prenasarial** *a.*[1], belonging to the PRENARES.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prenasilar. 1892 *U. S. Lancet*, Prenarial.

Prenarial (prēnē·rĭăl), *a.*[2] *Anat.* [f. PRE- B. 3 + L. *nārēs* nostril + -AL.] Situated in front of the nostrils.

1888 OWEN *Hypsist. Anim.* II. 408 *Euphysetes* plainly shows the opposite extreme to *Balaena* and *Physeter*, in the disproportionate shortness of the cranial or "prenarial" to the cranial or "postnarial" part of the skull.

Prenatal (prēnē·tăl), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 *d* + NATAL *a.*] Existing or occurring before birth; previous to birth; antenatal.

Ib. quot. 1891 with reference to the prenatal divinity of Christ.

1826 SHUTTLEW *Find. Expl. Angel.* 172 For his prenatal predestination, and the other mistakes of his early life...St. Paynay is no less entitled to dissemble as to honour. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* II. 103 note, The idea of John's pre-natal inspiration. 1891 *Nature* 3 Dec. 104 The supposed inspiration of the unborn John. 1895 HARPER in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 499 There are what I may call the Prenatal Infidels, *viz.*[1] and the Postnatal Transformation-clergy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 433 The principal causes [of idiocy and imbecility] may be grouped as prenatal and post-natal.

Ag. 1897 TYRRELL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 Prenatal intimations of modern discoveries and results are strewn through scientific literature.

Hence **Prena·tally** *adv.*, in the prenatal stage or period.

1879 TUCKER *Paul's Rev. Mystic.* 188 That they were prenatally infected with the seeds of [sin] disease. 1893 HARPER in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 499 The Presbyterian school frowns parentage on one side only. *Ibid.* 600 [see PRENATALIST].

Prence, obs. form of PRINCE.

† **Prend**, *sb. Obs.* [? for **reprend*, from F. *reprendre* to join broken parts.] ? A repaired crack.

1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 272 Item, a grete cauce with a prend in the bonne, and the armes of Suffolk forgo...Item, a tedder bonne sowede in the bonne and a neyghbonde.

† **Prend**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *prend-re* (=1st. *prendre*, contracted form of *prehendre* to take: see PREHEND.] *trans.* To take.

1447 BOKENHAM *Legendys* (Roche) 249 In hym thou prendyst thi sympylnesse.

Prender (prē·ndəɹ). *Law.* [ab. use of F. *prendre*, inf., to take.] The power or right of taking a thing without its being offered.

1597 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 126 The Lord...shal haue such things, as lye in *prender*: as the words of the lawe of the heire and of the land, *auhaunts &c.* 1607 COWELL, *Prender*, s. v., *Remder*, There be certaine things in a manor that lie in *prender*, and certaine that lie in *Render*. 1629 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 158 A reservation of things to possesse or vse, as to haue common for foure beasts, or fourty cart loads of wood, maketh no tenure. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i. 13 Horse commons (which Sir Edmund Coke says, lies only in prender, and not in render).

Prene, obs. form of PRAYER.

‖ **Prenegard.** *Obs.* The Fr. phrase *prenez garde*, take care.

c 1400 *Songe Conscience* (Percy Soc.) 30 Prenegard, prenegard, thus here I myne herkyne.

Pre-nephritic: PRE- B. 1. **Prengle, Prank**: see PRINGLE v., PRANK v.

Prennible (prēnĭbl'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PRE- A. 6 + NOBLE *a.*] Pre-eminently noble. So † **Prenoble** *v. Obs.*, *trans.* to ennoble pre-eminently.

1897 EDEN *God's Peace* 40 We should prenoble priority with honorable actions. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 98 One of those proudly and reverend Doctors of Theology.

Prenominal (prēno·mĭnăl), *a.* [f. L. *prænōmin-*, stem of PRAENOMEN + -AL: cf. NOMINAL.] Pertaining to the *praenomen* or personal name, as distinguished from the surname; also, to the first word in binominal specific names.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 84, yet So are they denoted in the names of Homeridæ, Homerici, Homeri, Dædrach and many more: containing therein some praenominall consideration, wherein indeed that expression is but a literation, by the *greeks* of *dasypus* and *lasi*. intending no more then *grisi*. 1847 *Notes & Q.* 1st. The praenominal name of the noted Wat or completely overlaid With a long praenominal cover. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 179 Many other praenominal abundance.

† **Preno·minate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prænōmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *prænōmināre*: see next.] Before-named, above-named; = PRENOMINATED.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 140 In short tyme after the prenominate prince...At Wenlocock received this maiden agayne. *Ibid.* 1388 After the decease of Hug. Lupe prenominate. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 43 Hearing your grace, in the prenominate crimes The youth you breach of oath.

† **Preno·minate**, *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *prænōmināre* to name in the first place = -ATE[3]; see PRE- A. 1 and NOMINATE *v.*] *trans.* To name beforehand, to mention previously. Hence † **Preno·minated** *ppl. a.*, previously mentioned, aforesaid; aforenamed, above-named.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxv. 15b, For al such matters lyke to ye chapters of the prenominated infirmities. 1557 A. M. tr. *Gualtperus's Fr. Chronicle* 350 Those prenominated or premembred accidents. 1608 DEVOR. *Tr.* ♣ *Cr.* iv. v. 190 Thinkst thou to catch my life so prodigiously, As to prenominate in nice conjecture Where thou will hit me dead? 1630 *Conscience reformed* (*Oxford Vol.*) was *Elected Fryer's* Sonne...*did* not only refuse all the prenominated perkins, but would have introduced others.

† **Prenomina·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from prec. vb.]

1. Prior nomination; naming first; forenaming.

1513 in H. Swinden *Cl. Farnworth* (1900) 222 We have lately hitherto prayed you hartlyon to have prenomination to your electrelyes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Travel. Ed.* (1) 226, 170 In other names the watery productions should have the prenomination: and they of the land rather derive their names, then nominate those of the sea. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Prænomination*, a forenaming.

2. The giving of a prenomen; a first name or appellation.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (R.) All Countries wouldst assume their prenominations of their common dishful wash, as where one man hath not too much riches, and another hath too much poverty.

† **Prenostic**, *sb. Obs.* In 4 -tik, -yk, 5 -tike. [ad. medL. *prænostica*, partially Latinized from *præsignificativa*: see *præsignificative* vb. (Du Cange), and OF. *prenosticable* (Godef.).] = PRESIGNIFIC.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 224 He saith, for such a presentik Most of all hemself was to him lik. *c* 1398 CHAUCER *Parson's Ta.* Prol. 28 Prestik is thilke wyl his wyes ensyle. 1481 CAXTON *Fruyt. Gard.* (1890) 1. 1 The dyuerse vnlyd Thes vnlyd and clos of prouydence of good auenyssynaunce of the passyon of a man vknowen or the contrarye.

Hence † **Prenostician**, † **Prenosticiste** = PRESAGER, = PROGNOSTICATOR; † **Prenosticiste** *sb.*, † **Prenostic·ative** = PRESAGE *sb.*; † **Prenostician·tion**, † **Prenosticiste·ation** = PROGNOSTICATION (2nd quot. 1432–50, foreknowledge).

1480 CAXTON *Child's Mir.* xvi. 108, Whe that day was hys birth *prenosticked*, yf he were to lyuenthe. 1536–9 TINDALE *Hypocrisie* (Rolls) V. 189 Moyses...saide that he was a 'prenosticiste' [Gr. προφήτης] and a prophet. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 289 Moyses...saide that he was a 'prenosticiste' [Gr. προφήτης] and a prophet.

sentiments and a signe that he shalde relieve thempere. *Ibid.* II. 283 If they fynde the horse falle at that tyme they prenominate gyve hallowsdaunce of goodes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 209 Effe that this prophet..Thar devyne prenotis thar premonicion. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 169 The "premonicions of thinges that falle after. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 107 A noble, lauenge premonicion to..Higden (Rolls) II. 107 A noble, lauenge premonicion to..Higden (Rolls) II. 107 A noble, lauenge premonicion to..Higden

against Gods providence by obstinacie. 1588 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* (Abridging of Quadr. the two last were commanded to Noah (by the other five he was prohibited). a 1634 THEOBALD *Secret. Nature* (1640) VI. 198 Nor, lastly, was he prevailed by any kindness or benefit from us.

Pre-observational: see PRE- B. 1 d.

Pre-observe, *rare*. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To observe beforehand.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 As hath been pre-observ'd in other Insects. *Ibid.* 12. 180 As hath been pre-observed by old Hesiodick Writers. 1675 HAK. WORKLEY *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 223 I shall give you an account of what must be pre-observed in the keeping of a Diary.

Pre-obtain, **-occipital**: see PRE- A. 1, B. 3.

Preoccupancy (prɪˌɒkjʊpənsɪ). [f. PRE- A. 1 + OCCUPANCY: cf. PRECONCEPTION.]

1. The fact of occupying previously; previous or earlier occupancy: = PREOCCUPATION 3.

1733 JOHNSON, *Preoccupancy*, the act of taking possession before another. 1776 BURKE *Amer. Congr.* I. 630 The Indians had an undisputed title to the...territory, either from preoccupancy or conquest. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 187 That powerful barrier against emigration [of plants]—preoccupancy.

2. The state of being preoccupied or engaged.

1663 *Original Letters, wrote* An endless restless preoccupancy eagerly followed by fear of satiety. 1848 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 2/8 His...declined repeated offers of a seat in Parliament...on the ground of his preoccupancy in the administration of Owens College.

Preoccupant (prɪˌɒkjʊpənt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + OCCUPANT.]

A. *adj.* Previously occupying; preoccupying.

1834 H. *Southey's Cuvier Pref.* 58 Least a preoccupant has possess their spirits.

B. *sb.* One who occupies (a place or region) before others; a previous or earlier occupant.

c 1848 T. ALDEN in *N. Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1850) VI. 191 Tools, made of iron,—which, no doubt, were obtained by the tawny pre-occupants of this region from the French. 1850 LORD *Penac. Gosp.* II. 273 Intrusions of this kind, intended by the expulsion of the pre-occupants, are always resentments.

† **Preo·ccupate**, *a. Obs. rare*[1-2]. [ad. L. *præoccupāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *præoccupāre* to PREOCCUPY.] = PREOCCUPIED.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Præoccupate*, possessed, overreached, taken aforehand.

† **Preo·ccupate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præoccupāre* to PREOCCUPY: see OCCUPATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To take possession of or seize upon beforehand or before another; to usurp.

1588 FRAM. KING *Canterbr. 311* If...any other Captaine shall with his bridges preoccupate the place of honor. 1590 WARNE *Strange Newes* [1.] b, My heart is preoccupated with better spirites, which have left no home vnclear. 1608 HARMAN *Thwarte* (1620) 36 The Thirteen forrowing the war, desired to preoccupate Pistoy. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 152 The late Onset of approaching Evil had preoccupated his Thoughts.

2. To take at unawares, surprise, overtake.

1580 R. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* vi. 1 If a man be preoccupated in any fault, ye that are spirituall, instruct such an one in the spirit of lenitie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1640) 394 The Spirit being preoccupated, tainted and overcome. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xxxii. 5 They are preoccupated, taken at unawares. 1654 *Ibid., Pr. Ps.* ii. 14 If Davids adultery was a sin of infirmity (he was preoccupated, or, Gal. 6. 1).

3. To take possession of the mind beforehand; to prepossess; to influence, bias, prejudice.

1580 R. T. (Rhem.) Prof. b 5 b, If the prejudice of any erroneous perswasion preoccupate the mind. 1604 WOTTON *Archbp. to Kellie* (1856) 198 Lest the pleasure of the Kyn preoccupate the Judgement. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* xiv. 11 A corrupt Judge, notoriously forestalled and preoccupated. 1660 BLOUNTMOUNTJOY, *Pref. Naked Truth* 2 To preoccupate and prepossess his Readers with an opinion of his Modesty.

4. To rant in advance; anticipate; forestall.

1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 184 Hearing by of revengeance, and, to preoccupate their arryvall, hes causit his speciall kynnesmen and household servandis surprise and occupy his Hieuss pure houssis. 1600–10 BACON *Ess., Vicissitude* (1862) 384 Revenge triumpheth over death; love slighteth it; and...grief feeleth it not. Fear preoccupateth it. 1648 CROMWELL *Bristol Spec.* 238 This objection is thus preoccupated by Paulus.

5. To cause to arise or exist beforehand. *rare*[1].

1619 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 303 Why is not some one of them possessed with the horror to preoccupate on his conscience the glory of this chaste love?

Hence † **Preo·ccupated** *ppl. a.*; † **Preo·ccupating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1590 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St. Iames* 128 The mocking and bitterlie preoccupating and gainesaying of the ciuilians. 1634 H. L. Ferrarius *Assyr. Mag. Misselaer* 77 We should leave the deciding of the matter...to the pre-occupated understanding of one of the Adversaries. 1652 tr. *Scioppius's Satyr.* Chast. 216 For time, least the pre-occupated should conclude, that 'tis the Devil that speaks in him.

† **Preoccupatedly**, *adv. Obs. rare*[1-2]. [f. PREOCCUPATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a preoccupied manner; in past., so as to preoccupy.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Mem. Learn.* xli. Abstracts the imagination or fancies With images preoccupatedly placed.

Preoccupation (prɪˌɒkjʊpeɪʃən). [ad. L. *præoccupātiōn-em*, n. of action from *præoccupāre*: see prec. So F. *préoccupation* (1378 c. in Godef. Compl.).]

1. The action of preoccupying.

† **1.** The meeting of objections beforehand. In *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which objections are anticipated and prevented; anticipation, prolepsis. (In quots. 1528 and thence in 1551, erroneously explained as = *hurry(ing)*, app. by confusing this with *prolepsis*.)

1528 RICHE, *Præpostrophia*, a figure in Rhetorike, when we will serve that we will not tell a things, and yet thereby cunnedly we will declare the matter, or make it supposed. 1551 HULOET, *Preoccupation*...is also a corrupte figure in rethorycke, or a darke speakynge, as when we will saye, I wyll not tell all (*etc.*). 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* II. viii. (1886) 23 They proceed so with a figure...prolepsis or preoccupation. 1621 W. SCLATER *Ephes* (1629) 340 The words have in them a preoccupation, of what might be objected against the future Doctrine. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Partridge's Mystic Div.* 62 By waies...of invitation, preservation, preoccupation and anticipation.

2. Prepossession of the mind which gives it a certain disposition or tendency; bias; prejudice.

1604 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 247 Thinke [Atheists] have some preoccupation of judgement that makes their eares waxe wallowish and tenderer. 1613 SHELLEY *Trans. Persiles* 131 Let not your desires of preserving this great...businesse, blind you from forsaking all sorts of preoccupations, which...you...may purchase but greater. 1648 LUCAS *Lucifer* (1648) 158 Yet your preoccupation in favour of one, that makes you say what you do. 1675 E. WHITE *Life to Christ* iv. xxiv. (1678) 341 Starting as we believe without preoccupation.

3. Actual occupation (of a place) beforehand.

1598 FLORIO, *Preoccupation*, a possessing before hand. 1726 *Ibid.* ed. KERSEY s. v., This Land was in his Preoccupation. 1829 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1872) 357 Preoccupation has probably played an important part in checking the commingling of the species.

4. Occupation that takes precedence of all other; 'first business'.

1823 DYMOCKES *Grk. Poets* vi. 166 The first preoccupation of every Greek who visited Olympia, was to ask the leave of Zeus. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 13 Oct. 5/2 The fixed preoccupation of our agents on the spot is to maintain the peace. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 4/1 Marrying and giving in marriage is now and always has been the great preoccupation of man and womankind.

5. The condition of being preoccupied; mental absorption or engrossment.

1639 MARMION *Last Use* iv. 3 H. 5b The preoccupation of mine eares with this absorbing syllable. 1806 GOOD *Book of Nat.* xiii. The enemy of gravity and unchecked preoccupation in his face and bearing.

Preoccupative, *a. rare.* [f. as PREOCCUPATE *v.* + -IVE.] Characterized by preoccupying. Hence **Preoccupatively** *adv.*

1880 SIMS *Looking at Life* 147 Misery allows the present necessity to overshadow and preoccupatively constrain the contingent emergency.

Preoccupied (prɪˌɒkjʊpaɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. PREOCCUPY *v.* + -ED[1].] Occupied previously. **a.** Absorbed in thought, abstracted. **b.** *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of a name: already occupied or used for something else.

1643 C. BROOKE *Shorter* 165, The pre-occupied, sorrowfull face. 1652 T. HOBBES *Tale* 208, Something oftentimes pre-occupied, vngot, or lost, by wearing and regard, reached him to see why gentrality had so very delicate dies or colours about his external feature. 1673 *Wonder. Conc.* 12 Vol. 1/1 In the further corner...a preoccupied-looking hand is employing the musical instrument.

Hence **Preoccupiedly** *adv.*, in a preoccupied manner; with preoccupation of thought.

1884 J. MACGREGOR *Pearl-shell Necklace* 24 'Ay, surely ...' said Payton, pulling his pipe preoccupiedly.

Preoccupier (prɪˌɒkjʊpaɪəɹ). [f. next + -ER[1].] One who preoccupies.

1883 CONWAY CLARKE *Chalc. Char.* xvii. 430 It be not almost the sole preoccupier of the mind wherever it recurs as chief plays?

Preoccupy (prɪˌɒkjʊpaɪ), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + OCCUPY, after L. *præoccupāre* to seize beforehand. Cf. F. *préoccuper* (14th c. in HATZ.-DARM.).]

1. *trans.* To occupy or engage beforehand; to engross to the exclusion of other things: † to prepossess, to bias.

1587 DELAP *Horace, Epist.* To Rdr., Amazonian Pamphlets have so preoccupied the eyes and eares of men. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 249 Say...that Your minds pre-occupy'd with what you rather must do, Then what you should, make you against the graine To voice him Consull. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (J.) *Ded. Ess.* It never was supposed to the regular manner resulting to reflections, than preoccupy his judgments. 1858 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Fox. Eng.* Wks. II. 13 The inconveniences...of the sea are not of any account to those whose minds are pre-occupied.

2. To occupy or take possession of beforehand or before another; to appropriate for use in advance.

1600 MALDON *Aud. Law-Merch.* 240 The places of those Ships which by them should have been preoccupied, may be filled up presently with good Salt. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 69 We found the rooms pre-occupied by a Marquis and his retinue. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. v. 68 A Mountain-wall of forty miles...which he should have preoccupied. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* 2. (1868) 207 The name of Antonius being preoccupied by Antonius Pius.

b. To occupy or fill (a thing) with (something) beforehand.

1600–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 302 It has...been preoccupied...to fight off the poison of lyssa by preoccupying the ground with the poison of a viper. 1809 BOOKWORM *King & Bk.* iii. 1242 If field with corn ye find preoccupy, Dusted for wheat and thistle-heads for grain. With grave spare.

† **2.** To possess by anticipation. *Obs.*

1638 JEREMY *Paint. Annotat.* 103 That they should in their life time preoccupie a lively feeling of an everlasting reste. *a* 1670 MARVELL *Corr. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 11 Wks. 1870 I. 286 We need not anticipate and pre-occupy the cares of the next day.

† **3.** To anticipate, forestall. *Obs. rare.*

a 1677 (cf. 1) 1763 WARTON *Milton's Poems* 308 note, I have been preoccupied by Dr. Jortin in noting this parallel.

† **3.** To wear beforehand. **b.** *pass.* To be dressed in beforehand. *Obs. rare.*

1630 R. JOHNSON *New Fun* Sept. 10, The sailor's wife, who was wont to be pre-occupied in all his garments' best clothes. *a* 1637 — *Chaldronnell* Ix. Whose like I have known the sailor's wife pre-am...ere twere gone Home to the contrarie: his hatchery being the best clothes still to pre-occupy.

Preoccupying, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING[2].] That preoccupies (in various senses of the vb.).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 229 So little can he suffer a man to converse...what he shuns or what inclines without his preoccupying direction. 1663 GEN. ROBT. *Zimmis* x, A smile...was soon quenched by some preoccupying thought. 1843 W. G. CLELAND-WARD *Reuben* II. 131 His patience in the midst of pre-occupying labour and worried brain.

Preocular (prɪˌɒkjʊlăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **pre-**. [f. PRE- B. 3 + L. *ocul-us* an eye + -AR[1].] Situated in front of the eye: *spec.* applied to certain plates in the head of a reptile.

1848 KNOX & ST. *Zoonomia* IV. 296, 308 *Præocular*...When antennæ are inserted before the eyes. 1850 MAUNDER *Treasury Hist. Anim.* V. 320 The præocular bridge fastens blackish.

B. *as sb.* One of the præocular plates of a scaled reptile, as a snake or lizard.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pre-oesophageal: see PRE- B. 3.

† **Preo·minate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] **a.** *intr.* To have a foreboding, to augur. **b.** *trans.* To be an omen of, to portend.

1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 233 One may avoid...by paraphrasing on certain dreames præominate of future events. 1648 tr. T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. 226, 284 Roman many Ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon they were thought to præominate his death.

Hence † **Preomina·tion**, augury, foreboding.

1660 A. BARNES *Vulgar's Tap* I. In no holy Præmination of the years succeeding.

Pre-omosternum, **-omosternal**: see PRE- A. 4.

Pre-operate, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *intr.* To operate or work before or in front.

1658 BP. RICHARDS *Plea. Creatures* Wks. (1677) 46 Grace must prevent, follow, assist us, pre-operate and co-operate.

Pre-opera·tion. [PRE- A. 1.] Operation or working beforehand.

1642 DIGBY *Immort. Soul, Adject.* V. 129 So there is a good sense of co-operation, and pre-operation; but pre-operation, that we should work, before God work upon us, can admit no good interpretation. 1652 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 198 He reasons that such a determination could not be grounded on what the former politics spake, and accordingly he makes preapprehension, *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Dis. Legisl.* (R.) i. Wks. 1788 III. 644 It would be trifling to speak of a preordination, which was not to be understood of a preoperation.

Pre-operative: see PRE- B. 1.

Pre-ope·rcula. Also **-culo**. Anglicized form of PRE-OPERCULUM.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v., A hasty formation on which the operculum, or lid of the gills play: the præopercula. 1882 *Cassell's Inorgan. Chem., Protagonida.* See *Cent. Dict., etc.*

Pre-opercular, pre- (prɪˌɒpəˈkjʊlăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PRE-OPERCULUM + -AR[1].] Of or pertaining to the pre-opercular. Also *absol.* or as *sb.* The pre-opercular bone, the pre-operculum.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Owen's Circ. Sci.* I. *Org. Nat.* 178 The appendage...consists of four bones; the articulated to the tympanic pedicle is called 'præopercle'. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pre-opercular*, term applied by Prof. Owen...to the first or proximal segment of the radiated appendage of the tympano-mandibular arch. 1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Animls.* I. 107 The præopercular...runs parallel with, strengthens, and cements together the divisions of the tympanic pedicle.

Pre-operculum, pre- (prɪˌɒpəˈkjʊlăm). [*L. præ*-, PRE- A. 4 + OPERCULUM.]

1. *Ichth.* The foremost of the four bones forming the operculum in fishes.

1848 SYME *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 429 Head scaly; operculum with spines, and the præoperculum with denticulations. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* II. The skin of the cheek, in front of the operculum, is covered by a large irregularly-shaped bone, held by some to be the præoperculum.

2. *Zool.* = OPERCULUM 2.

1854 WESTWOOD *Prophecaridæ, Intr.*, the fossicle or operculum is minute. (Also in later Dicts.)

Pre-opinion, **-option**: see PRE- A. 2, 4.

Pre-option (prɪˌɒpʃən). [PRE- A. 2.] An option before any one else: right of first choice.

1666 BP. RICHARDS *Serm. Wynne. Adopt* 2 Nov. 16, He gave unto Lot the præoption of what part of the Land he would live in. 1732 SOUTHCOTE *Hist. Bible* (1736) I. 2, In...Joseph's Appointment, as General, had the Præoption of what Part of the Booty he pleased. 1830 J. H. MOORE *Life R. Steuart* (1834) II. 98 note, The right of the senior graduates to the præoption of livings.

Pre-oral, pre- (prɪˌɒrəl), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 3 + ORAL, f. L. *ōr-*, *ōs* mouth.] Situated in front of the mouth.

1830 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 128 The pre-oral or so-called corpus cruciatum[1]. [supplement, note] 1872 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 230 The labrum and the cornua are median growths of the stems of the paired oral and post-oral somites. 1894 TOWNSEND tr. *Haeckel's Anthropogeny* 191 This diverticulum...breaks through on the left side of the body with a small opening *metamerically* present (*sic*).

Hence **Pre-o'rally** *adv.*

1888 *Huxley & Martin's Elem. Biol.* 284 The three anterior pairs having coalesced proximally to form the brain.

Pre-orbital (*pr(ɪ)ɔ·ɹbĭtăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also **pro-**. [f. PRE- II. 3 + ORBIT + -AL 1.] Situated in front of the orbit or eye-socket.

1872 DANA *Crust.* I. 91 Preorbital tooth, spine. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 84 Each frontal bifurcates laterally into a sharp pointed 'coast process' and a more obtuse 'pre-orbital process'. 1890 GEGENBAUR *Comp. Anatomy* I. 224 The slight development of the pre-orbital bone.

B. sb. The pre-orbital bone or process.

1877 OWEN in *M. Kingsley W. Africa* App. 511 700 Preorbital about half the area of the orbit.

Pre-ordain (*pr(ɪ)ɔ·ɹdēn*), *v.* Also *Sc.* in 6 **pre-ordine**. [f. PRE- A. 1 + ORDAIN *v.*; = late L. *præordināre* (Vulg.), OF. *preordiner* (13th c. in Godef.), F. *prédestiner*.] *trans.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to *Predest.* to foreordain.

1533 (*see Edgl. Cap. 68* Option 3) were to cure procedure in God. 1598 FORD *A. & M.* (1908) 3 (1913) No inheritable or perfection happeneth...which his providence wisedome hath not foreseen before and provided. 1580 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xvii. 13 [of The God of our fathers hath preordained thee, that thou shouldest know his will. 1652 MEDBURY *P. N.* 1. 127 Unwitting he fulfill'd The purpos'd Counsel pre-ordain'd and fixt Of the most High. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* 92 The day is preordain'd by the last. 1883 R. WILLIAMS *Poems, Criticism* I. 160, 191 Having preordained the space to be put to the people. 1894 *Encyc. Stud. Gt. Conspiracy, Schubert* 278 In Italian works, the first was, as it were, pre-ordained.

Hence **Pre-ordai'ned** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-ordai'ner**; **Pre-ordai'ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Pre-ordai'nment**, pre-ordination.

1631 HOOKER *Ecclesiast.* v. xlvii. 374 God's Will, and Predordaining of things to come. 1842 I. WILLIAMS *Baptism* (1. xxx. (1874) 182 The Deep abyss of everlasting foresight. 1872 EDGAR POWELL *Ess.* 429 Implied knowledge of pre-ordained order for the introduction of new forms of life. 1595 G. MARKHAM *Sheph. Shaphat* (1656) 317 He was shewed things...according to his pre-ordainment. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat of Authority in Relig.* iv. 81, 480 The preordainer of the whole world-scheme through its series of ages.

Pre-o'rder, *v.* 1402. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To order, arrange, or appoint beforehand. Hence **Pre-o'rdered** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-o'rdering** *vbl. sb.*

1838-40 G. DARIS *Relig. v.* 284 Scripture, to procedure from most fall. 1708 *Letter Abbott's Arrival* 8 As a...grateful pre-ordering of the Lord and Angles. 1859 *Letters Introver* I. 183, Do you believe that Heaven preorders as well as foresees our destiny? 1892 — *Enquiry* I. 1 Is that what we are...such marvel fulfilling its pre-ordered fate?

† Pre-o'rdinance. *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + ORDINANCE; cf. obs. F. *preordinance* (16th c. in Godef.).] Previously established ordinance or rule.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ii. (Skeat) I. 144 If it were not to mannes owne liking of the will to do good or bad but to the ordynaunce and preordinaunce of God. 1388 *Lawes Man.* (title) 36 God as disposith of His 'pre-ordinans. 1391 DUNDAS *Customs, Prof. Adj.* Th. Artificial in Architecture can apply the Stereometria...to prescribe...certain Rules of the changes, quantities, and proportion of...any kinds of buildings. 1601 DEACON, *Spir. Conf.* 11. 38 These comforts, and these lowly conceyts Might...receive pre-Ordinance, and first Decree Into the law-[*for*. land] of Goddess.

Pre-o'rdinate, *ppl. a.*[1] *arch.* [ad. late L. *præordinātus*, pa. pple. of *præordināre*: see PREORDINATE *v.*] Foreordained, pre-appointed, predestined. Formerly construed also as *Ppl.*

1468 LYDG. *Dr. Conf. Pilgr.* (1958) Felt predeterminat And verrily as by prescience To thinge ywis nesscience. 1542 HARDING *Chron.* Prerog. xvi. Kyng Richarde...whom, for his owne Kynd Henry gave with death preordinate. 1592 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 This holy name was preordynate & gyuen of god. 1599 FORD *A. & M.* ad. 2 (1913) According to the predestinate counsayle of God. 1780 N. J. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii. 48 As many as were preordinate to life everlasting. 1849 for T. Bowyer *Relig. Mod.* v. 111 The will of His Providence, that Gospels be known to each Country in their pre-ordinate nations.

Hence **Pre-o'rdinately** *adv.*, by pre-ordination.

1894 W. D. SPENCER in *Faith* (N. Y.) 21 Nov. 6/1 The Countess...should be commanded to court no more as (sic)...which then, however, preordinately, should never come.

Pre-o'rdinate, *a.*[2] [f. PRE- A. 3 + ORDINATE *a.*, f. L. *ordo, ordinem* order, rank. After *subordinate.*] Superior in rank, importance, or degree (*to*). Opposed to *subordinate, coördinate.*

1861 JAYNE *Wyll.* (1876) III. 473 In other cases, the general executive is peculiarly pre-ordinate. 1883 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* I. 1 The stars which are subordinate with the sun, and pre-ordinate to the moon.

† Pre-o'rdinate, *v. Obs.* [f. PRE- stem of late L., *præordināre* to order beforehand, pre-ordain; f. *præ-*, PRE- A. 1: see ORDINATE *a.*] *trans.* To foreordain, predestine.

1583 STANYHURST tr. *Hoby's Myst. Ch. Eng.* 68 They laboured him...who were preordinated to bee overlasting. 1594 OWEN *Zelots' Perusa* Wks. 1633 XI. 156 To preordinate, I fear, to Mr. Goodwin's sense, is but to predispose men by some good dispositions to themselves. 1632 *Cranmer's Rebuke* 10, xxviii. 170 It was preordinated for them.

Pre-ordina'tion. Now *rare.* [= late L. *præordinātio* (Hilary *c* 350), F. *prédestination* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), n. of action from L. *præordināre* to PRE-ORDAIN.] The action of pre-ordaining, or settling beforehand, what is to take place; the condition of being pre-ordained; predestination.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* xv. xvi. Q1b, Yt ys...as he purposed unto those by the preordynacion of God. 1580 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii. energie, They laboured specially by Gods grace and preordination. 1636 MARTELL *Def. T. Hooker* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 113 Many who grant preciences, deny preordination. *a* 1722 [see PRE-ORDINATE].

Pre-organde, -original: see PRE- II. 1, 2 *d.*

Preost, Preoun, obs. ff. PRIEST, PROVE, PRAISE.

† Preostesnil, *v. Obs. rare*—[. [ad. late L. *præsentāl-ire* (Augustine), f. *præ-*, PRE- A. 1 + *sentālis* to OFFICIO.] *trans.* To show or reveal beforehand.

a 1450 *Myroure Ladye Chron.* 111b This difference of mar[ia] Gobis presentelid When he Patriarche abraham for hure of Cobbes delyuerid.

Prep (prep), *sb.* and *a. School* and *College slang.*

1. *sb.* Short for PREPARATION (HOME 12 c).

1861 [see PREPARATION 12]. 1899 E. PHILPOTTS *Hons. Boy* 120 Murdoch he let off—for him a 'prep' three times. 1901 'LEE MALLORY' *Dog Barbarians* 26, The recreation which follows 'prep'.

2. *U. S.* a. *adj.* Short for PREPARATORY *a.* (sense 2). b. *sb. U. S.* A student at a preparatory school, or who is preparing for college (*Cent. Dict.*, 1890).

1905 *McClure's Mag.* June 173/2 The consecutive class of prep school athletes admire their prototypes in the colleges. 1908 M. SINCLAIR *Mrs. Hb. and Candida* I. 3, I had thrashed him soundly at the prep school.

Prepaid; see PREPAY.

Prepalæolithic (*prē·pælĭ,ɪlĭ·pĭk*), *a. Archæol.* [PRE- II. 1 *b.*] Preceding or anterior to the Palæolithic or Early Stone Period of human history. So **Prepa'leolith**, a stone used in this period, as a weapon or implement.

1892 H. SIDEBOTHAM in *Athenæum* 7 Sept. 324/1 The stones used throughout this transition or prepalæolithic time are frequently very large, generally left-handed, and nearly always rough. *Ibid.* 324/2 Some of these prepalæoliths...are found in many positions in Warwickshire.

Pre-palæozoic, -palatal, -line: see PRE- II. 1 *b*, 3.

Preparable (*prɪ·pāărăbl*), *a.* 1500. [a. F. *préparable* (c 1300 in Godef.): see PREPARE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being prepared.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. App. 363 Most costly liquids, scarce any of which being preparable by so safe and compendious a way. 1669 W. STERRY *Mystical Chym.* 269 All such preparable remedies. 1683 BOYLE *Exp. Nitrous Nat.* vii. 8 Wks. 1772 V. 592 If there be any such medicine preparable by art. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. 1, 'Day of the Preparation of Peace!' Alas, how were peace possible or preparable!

† Prepara do. *Obs. rare*—[. [ad. Sp. *preparado*, or a fanciful imitation of Sp., after *arcuado*, etc.: see -ADO.] Preparation.

1620 ROLLESTON *Martin Mark-all* 21 Such as shall...have right and title there ... may make a preparado to have passage when the winds shall sit fare for that place.

† Prepa'ramce. *Obs.* [a. OF. *preparance* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *preparer* to PREPARE: see -ANCE.] The action of preparing; preparation.

1503 CAXTON *Cronic. Hierding* 432 He lavde his enemies vnder to prepare preparaunce or siege. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 70 Preparance was made for her lodging. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 80 Small troops of men...after forewarning and preparance, have wasted, pillaged, carried and carried away the havens, wealth and inhabitants.

† Prepa'rate, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4-6 -at. [ad. L. *præparātī-us*, pa. pple. of *præparāre* to PREPARE.] Prepared. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

a 1366 CHAUCER *Cas. Vices, Prol.* 4 *Y. xxv* Sid suyen Alkyn and sal prepare. 1460-70 *St. Christopher* 5 Herk 3 yd to here dyvyne, prepparat to it is sayd howsoeuer. 1513 DOUGLAS *AE. Prologue* 2, 3 Als thocht all thyngis were redy preparate. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 227 Two deares and a hinde of seasonly prepare in white vinegar.

† Prepa'rate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præparāre* to PREPARE: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To prepare (esp. a drug or compound); to make a preparation of. Hence **† Prepa'rated** *ppl. a.*

1480-72 *St. Christopher* 8 Who so vsede vnprest and preparate leyinge his fee. 1589 R. ANDREWE tr. *Ajuelo's Surg.* 10, 13 Eyes which is put a litle of preparated Tutia. *Ibid.* 11, 34 In the same preparate Origanum.

Preparation (*prepărē·ʃən*), *sb.* [a. F. *préparation* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præparātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præparāre* to PREPARE.]

1. The action of preparing, or condition of being prepared; previous putting or setting in order for any action or purpose; making or getting ready; fitting out, equipment.

1350 Genesis *Cott.* III. 131 After the preparation Of our resurrection. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Preparation, *apparail.* 1552 ELYOT *Gov.* II. 6, Noye will I remove of this preparation of noble personages, when they seeke moreover any great eligible. 1620 SHELT. *Quix.* II. xi. 51 So fast is the preparation, for thy assurance to quick, deliuer, and despatch. 1701 BEVERIDGE *Christ. Instit.* III. Misc. v. 82 The Arts in use...as well for Church-Service as Closet-Preparation. *a* 1882 GLADSTONE in *Night of Light* (U. S.) 208 It is to be paid by Freedmen only, that adequate preparation for fuller freedom may be made.

b. An act or proceeding that serves to prepare for something; usually to *pl.*: Things done by way of making ready *for* something; preparatory actions, proceedings, or measures.

1580 BARET (*Genev.*) *Prom.* xvi. 1 The preparations of the heart are in man: but the answer of the tongue is of the Lord. 1627 *B. Rawlins* 10 *Thomson's Trials.* 4, 1592 On Thursday...we went to Buxton, to see the preparations that were making for the setting of the Khalk. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 58 I...made mighty preparations for the Feast. 1858 FRANCIS *Mist. Eng.* (1858) II. 68, 143 The preparations for the marriage were commenced. *Mod.* A good life best is the best preparation for a future life.

c. The action of getting ready a lesson, speech, etc., by preliminary study; *spec.* the preparing of lessons, as a part of the routine of school work (in school slang abbreviated *prep*: see PREP 1).

1862 [Uncl or Clifton College, from the beginning the boys...calling it *Prep.*' (By Percival.) 1873 A. R. HOPE *My Schooldays* 80, I had to go downstairs to preparation. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* II. 59 As regards...hours of work per week, I found that, including preparation they might be taken as not less than thirty eight. *Mod.* One of the Assistant Masters who took preparation in the Long Common-room.

2. The action or special process of putting something into proper condition for use; preparatory treatment; working or making up; dressing and serving up (*of* food); compounding, manufacture (*of* a chemical, medicine, or other substance); drawing up (*of* a document).

1552 *Privy Council Bks. Ed. VI. P. II.* 11 22. 2/2 It is meete preparacion (*Ibid. MS.* painting) quoth vohre and theyre wyffes thereynne. 1614 CHAPMAN *Rende of Man.* 474 The Animall spirit is generated of the vitall spirit and the aire breathed in; whose preparation is in the labyrinthian vein of the small praties, & in the tunne or forward ventricle. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. App. 363 The Easiness of the preparation...will much induce it [a medicine] to use. 1676 MILLER *Mem. Chem.* II. 629 Owing to the unstable character of the bioxide of hydrogen (HO)2, its preparation is attended with great difficulty. 1863 H. COLE *Fourth* 22 v. 630 The preparation...of Bills and Orders in Council. 1885 *Lewinstein's Zanzibar* xxvii, 244 Another part of the work of women is in the preparation of beer. 1895 *Athenæum* Oct. 1/2 A new solvent is in active preparation.

3. *concr.* That which is prepared for any action, esp. for warfare; an equipment; a force or fleet fitted out for attack or defence; an armament. ? *Obs.*

1583-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 629 Here for his Majesties maritime bounds, ordinance, victuall, and uthers preparationis of weir, as forsaidis and dowpis. 1599 STOWE *Hen. V*, 2, in 18 Embassie, Masters, Preparation should be maintain'd, assembled, and collected. 1604 — (title) 1 In our The Turke with a most mighty Preparation makes for Cyprus. 1780 GIBBON *Decl. & F. xxxvii.* (1869) II. 397 The preparations of three years were destroyed in a single day. 1781 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 503 Their preparation of boats is considerable.

b. *Spinning.* (See quot.)

1891 E. B. B. GORDON in *Text Jrnal. Illustr. Calcd.* p. 10 2/1/2, the parcels [of wool] constitute a preparation, which is combed to a given set of cards, drawers, and roving frames. One man superintends four such preparations.

† 4. A personal capacity gained by previous instruction or training; an accomplishment. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 222 You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse,...greatly adored for your many war-like, court-like, and learned preparations.

† 5. An introduction, preface (to a book, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The two first [books] to be as prefaces, prepauacyons and declaracyons to the thyrde boke. 1548 *Suffolking's Poems* Prol. 1 While Buckler's name is to the frontward of this Book, these Poems are ware as preparation.

6. *concr.* A substance specially prepared, or made up for its appropriate use or application, e.g. as food or medicine, or in the arts or sciences.

1698 tr. *T. Bowyer Pharm. Rat.* 2 vii. 28 The Chymists...overmagnifying their preparations. 1756 ANSTEY *Works of Poet in Miniature*, etc., 265 Engrossed Oils of the Vegetables, and all Preparations of each. 1808 SCOTT *J. M. Perth* xxvii, There were also various preparations of milk which...were eaten out of similar vessels. 1858 I. M. GOULD *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 23 The most commonly used preparations of opium. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 77 A chapter on preparations, with directions for their manufacture.

b. A specimen of a natural object specially prepared or treated for some scientific purpose; *esp.* an animal body or part of one prepared for dissection, or preserved for examination.

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Injection*, Those [animals] which so elegantly set away the fluky parts from the injected anatomical preparations. *a* 1882 ROLLESTON *Addr.* (1884) III. v. 422 It contained upwards of 10,000 preparations illustrative of the phenomena of nature.

7. The acts or observances preliminary to the celebration of the Jewish sabbath or other festival; hence *transf.* (= *day of preparation*) the day before the sabbath or other festival.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Matt.* xxvii. 62 The next day that followed the day of the Preparation of the Sabbath [gave the superscription.] 1598 GRENEY *Matt.* the daye of preparing, 1611 the day of the preparation]. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiii. 54 And it was the preparation of the Passeouer. *Ibid.* 56. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1640) 40 In the time that they celebrated the Preparation with sound of Trumpets, or Instru-

8. In devotional use: The action of preparing for Holy Communion; a set of prayers used before a celebration by the officiant and his ministers, or by a person intending to communicate; also, the first part of the Communion Office.

1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iv. § 10 (heading) A Prayer of Preparation or Address to the Holy Sacrament. 1844 *Treatise Mod. Sch. Cons. Prayer* v. 46, 334 (The Office of [Holy Communion] consists of three general divisions: the Preparation, the Office itself, and the service of Thanksgiving. The first part of the Preparation includes the whole congregation in the exercise of repentance, by the Lord's Prayer, the Collect by purity, and the Ten Commandments. 1882 Stephenson in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1260/1 This accords to a prayer or preparation said before the priest places himself at the altar in the liturgy of St. James. 1885 *Bp. Oliver the Elder* 30 In using the prayers of preparation. 1890 Bp. W. Walsham How *Holy Communion* 1, in The following Prayer on the Passion may...be used during the preparation on Friday.

9. *Mus.* The preparing of a discord: see PREPARE v. 8 a. Opposed to *percussion* and *resolution*.

1597-40 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Discord*, These Discords are introduced into the harmony with due preparation, and must be succeeded by concords; which is commonly called the resolution of the Discord. 1884 *Quarterly Compositor* 1, In the resolution of our dissonance may serve as the preparation for the next. 1887 Stainer *Harmony* vii. For The rate of preparation is generally heard in the same part as the dissonant note.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **Preparation day**: see 7. 1537 N. T. (Geneva) *John* xix. 42 There they layd they [sc. Jesus], because of the Iewes Preparation day (for the graue) was nye. 1539 (Great) the preparing of the Sabbath of the Iewes]. 1885 J. Mason *Hymn, My Lord, my Love was crucified*, There are no preparation days. 1893 Dowden *Purgatorial* (1894) 192 But o'er our sins, laid low, a mingling Preparation-time Crept. And then to clear her Stomach, opens it up.

Hence † **Prepara'tion** *v.* (*Obs. nonce-wd.*) *intr.*, to make preparations.

1770 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* xx Jan., All Monday we passed in preparationing for the evening.

Preparative (prĭpæ'rătĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [ME. *preparatif*, *n. F. préparatif*, *-ive adj.* and *sb.* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *adj.*, med.L. *præparativus* (in Albertus Magnus (a 1235)) and Aquinas): see PREPARE *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the function or quality of preparing; serving as a preparation; preliminary, introductory; preparatory.

1530 Palsgr. 310/1 Preparatyfe, *preparatif*. 1607 R. Cleaver in *Ecclesia's World of Wonders* Title-p., A Fore-runner Treatise or the Apologie for Herod[otus]. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 108 After he had washed the Disciples feet, and performed the preparative ceremonies of supper. 1808 *Med. Trans.* XV. 122 A subsequent process is so particular as to prescribe the preparative qualification of the physician. 1870 Rossetti *Seven Early Sonn.* 58 Having a certain relationship and preparative oneness.

b. *Spec.* Of medicine, etc.: Serving to prepare the system for a course of treatment. Also *applied* to drink taken before a meal. † *Obs.*

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 363 It were also fitting that these were prescribed...some preparative medicaments. 1747 in *Andrew's Flowers* 304 The preparative remedies of both are the same.

c. *Preparative meeting* (in the Society of Friends): a local 'meeting' acting in matters of business or discipline, which is preparatory and subordinate to the 'monthly meeting'. (Cf. Meeting 10*b*, 2*b*.)

1811 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & Sussex* (1888) 9 A Preparative Meeting Recommended by a former meeting for preserving the Reputation of our profession (Quakers) in Portland at Weigate. 1832 Webb's *Southern Quakers & Slavery* 320 Not a school...but is under the care of a committee of either monthly or preparative meeting.

d. *quasi-adv.* In preparation, by way of preparation: = PREPARATORY A. 1 b.

1832 Tatham *Low Church the Real Path.*, Our will's the same, Preparative to which on 3rd inst. 1832 Wordsw. *Poems* 31 Dec., The Holy Communion, which I received then, preparative of my journey. 1877 Geldart *Mod. Eng.* III. 181 Such terms as the lead taken preparative to his visit.

2. Used in or for preparing. *rare.*

1748 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr. App.* v. 191 Furnaces and preparative pans for boiling sea-water. 1789 *Mod. 3 Acts*, York II. 326 (In the Assembly Room) To the Right and Left Hand are Preparative Rooms.

† **3.** Gram. = DESIDERATIVE *a.* 2. *Obs.*, *rare*—1.

1591 Hoskins *Anal.* All verbes endinge in *Turio*, as *Amaturio*...and such other, be as certain preparatives, language desyre and intente to do that that (they)re signifie[s] themselves meane.

B. *sb.*

1. A preparative act, proceeding, or circumstance; something that prepares the way for something else; a preliminary; a preparation.

In first two quots., Something that inclines or disposes one to a course of action, an incentive.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 440 Hym had lefter be deferred...how derthe be a preparatyf to dyse 'felle lustes & ryot. 1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36/2 These examples or preparatyues to vertues, pur lefter. 1553 [see PREPARER 1 *b*]. 1586 Jeffere *Bagford* 11. E. in *Archæologia* (1866) *Misc. Gen.* 1860 The great sickness, a preparatyve to the dreadfull Comet Sancte Cyprianus 1577. Those are but as rimes of hearing, and no preparations against their Comets. 1597 Father *Fitzherbert's Consid. Sp.* 183 The preparations against Easter are to terrifie in Italy. 1600 W. Jones *Short Bk., Voyage* 1 To an Australian visiting Europe, the long voyage he has to make is an excellent preparative. 1805 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xx. x. (1872) IX. 159 Levying the arrears contributions; spending all he can the manifold preparations.

b. *Med.* Something administered before medicine, or before a course of treatment, to prepare the system for it. Often in fig. or allusive use. Also, a draught of liquor taken before a meal. † *Obs.*

a 1500 Medicinal *Nature* (Ernoll) 11, xxiii Lo, this be preparatyfis next vnnempt Agayust the sore. a 1550 H. Jessop *Lord's Supper* (1612) To Preparations are ministred diuers before physicke. a 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 179 He that takes the preparative but refuses the medicine. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 2 Cold infusion of tea hath (some say) no preservative or preparative against the small-pox. 1778 R. Jones *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 2) 121, I have advised the Poultice by way of alteration, or preparative.

†**2.** ? An omen, prognostic; a warning. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 188 A preparatif that they shall come the, 1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 130 Some apparent signification, or preparatives, of a Tragedy ensuing.

†**3.** An act or circumstance serving as an example for subsequent cases: = PRECEDENT *sb.* 2, 3. *Obs.*

1589-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 422 Gif the King and Quenis Majestetis...sall permit this preparative of preserving of leyfull commoun to pass in the Burrowis, it salbe for ayaris the commounwell. 1591-2 *Stat. R. Scot.* III. 113 This salbe no preparative to ather the lyke thingis hereftir. 1635-50 *Rec. Elgin, Aisle* (Wodrow) 137 Bidding them take heid that they wnder not a preparative of greter Audite Meiteth.

4. A military or nautical signal accorded on a drum, bugle, etc., as an order to make ready.

1632 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* xv. (1642) 176 The Drums begins to beat a preparative. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iv. xix. (Bendy) 124/1 The drummer is to beat all manner of beats, as a Call...a Preparative, a Battalio. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1859) 40 At the close of the preparative, the first file will begin. 1879 Rimbault *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. 108 A gun will When the preparative is made with the signal, the boatmen are to lay their oars in.

Preparatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a preparative manner; in the way of preparation.

1619 W. Scaton *Exod. v. Thou (shalt) Abstain, be chaste, away in wash; preparatively as Jesus, to shake well of that doctrine.* 1796 Encyclopædia Londinensis (1811) IV. xviii. 41 Can I be more preparatively condescending? 1870 [Spurgeon] *Londesborough, At noon...preparatively prevailed by Mr. Pot-*ter's Valet..., the guardians...waited on Lordship.

Preparator (prĕ'părēi·tŏr). *rare.* [2. late L. *præparator*, agent-n. f. *præparare* to PREPARE.] One who makes a preparation; a preparer (of medicine, specimens, etc.).

1782 Cullen *Cl. M.* (1818) Nosol. in Doctor Walker, preparator of his own medicines. 1884 Worcester, *Preparator*, one who prepares beforehand, as subjects for dissection, specimens for preservation in collections, and the like. [Quotes 1880 Smithsonian *Rep. Expl.* 104 In connection with the work of the preparators.

Preparatorily (prĭpæ'rătŏrĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a preparatory manner; in or by way of preparation; as a preliminary (*to* an action).

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxii. (1640) 587 Preparatorily to himself, and then declinably towards God. 1689 Doolittle *Preacher, N. T. Matt.* iii. 11, I do but baptize you preparatorily with water to repentance. 1819 *Pantologia*, s.v. *Jews*, Rep. 1650 To refresh certain matters, preparatorily to a measure which he had had...in contemplation. 1886 *Nature* 6 Apr. 540/1 When we get the chromosphere agitated preparatorily to one of these tremendous outbursts.

Preparatory (prĭpæ'rătĭrĭ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *præparatōrius* (Digest), f. *præparātor* a preparer: see -ATE[2]. In 1401, 1413, prob. ad. F. *préparatoire* (1321 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** That prepares or serves to prepare for something following; preliminary, introductory.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (1859) I. viii. 29 This Sone was but as soure and preparatory as an ensample to these other fruytes. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad Sect. xv. Consideration of some preparatory accidents before the sentence of Jesus into his Passion. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* iv. 151 The Sun and Moon alone...cannot be the Causes preparatory or dispositive of a Shower. 1749 J. Mayne *Lect. Exerol.* x. 166, (1823) 81 The previous steps and preparatory Circumstances. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xx, [He] had indeed studied medicine in a preparatory glass of punch. 1868 Dudley *Harmony* iv. (1879) 63 The leading tone would be simply a preparatory note, introducing a Scale of the compass of a hemitone.

b. *quasi-adv.* = PREPARATORILY. Const. *to.*

1633 Ecclus. *Discip.* 10 Jesus, I vouch'd the Blessed Sacrament preparatory to my journey. 1800 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 321, I call, preparatory or writing...to consider whether it can be treated popularly. 1817 Lady Bellasys *Vp. Academes* 20, (1878) 249 They were weighing it preparatory to sending it to town.

2. Applied to the junior school in which pupils are prepared for a higher school or college.

1808 E. Everest *Last Days* 89 The children of the rich are sent to preparatory schools. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* v, The Reverend Otho Ross, D.D., Principal of the Preparatory Academy for young noblemen and gentlemen, took this little Lord to board. 1869 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. 4, The second being for pupils of his degree the great Preparatory Establishment to which very much that is never schooled is learned without and before book. *Mod.* Scholarships won by pupils of the Oxford Preparatory School.

b. *U. S.* Applied to a scholar at a preparatory school, or engaged in a preparatory course of study.

B. *sb.*

1. = PREPARATIVE B. 1. *Now rare or Obs.*

1620 Degge tr. *Zarpi's Counc. Trent* v. 420 We...would have note of the necessary preparatories, that the declared Sinfulness of the Soule may be taken away. 1632 Sherwood *French Dict.* 198 The best Preparatory for Hunters. 1784 Thomas *Med. Tracts* I. 102 To a villain it was a good preparatory to his arraignment at the Old Bailey. 1804 Southey *Mr. of Ch. Wharf* 310 After these preparatories the fiery process began.

b. = PREPARATIVE B. 1 *b.* † *Obs.*

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 164 The simplest and best preparatory. It...mixes.

2. Short for *preparatory school*: see A. 2.

1907 *Athenæum* 20 Apr. 470/1 He ought to have attached ...the 'preparatories' where the little dears have Turkey carpets for their small feet and port for their small stomachs.

† **Prepa'rature.** *Obs. rare.* [n. obs. F. *préparature* (1611 in Cotg.), or ad. late L. *præparātūra*, f. *præparāre* to PREPARE: see -URE.] The action or process of preparing; preparation.

1563 Fovx *A. & M.* (1596) Thes...parts deuoted and pleasant theretoare worthy of the Commentaryours ... and partlye laughed at their folly in making such preparature.

† **Pre-pa'rdon.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **prae-.** [f. PRE- *A.* 2 + PARDON *sb.*] Pardon beforehand; pardon for an offence before it is committed.

1605 Donne *Serm.* 3 Apr. 38 A Praepardon, by way of Dispensation, to wisedom before a Lawe bee broken, is not a Hindering of the Soundation. 1642 Cons. I *Pardon.* 12 Sup. 12 With a preparden for whatsoeuer they should do vnder colour of their Offices.

Prepa're, *sb.* [f. PREPARE *v.*]

1. The act of preparing; preparation. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1559 Sternhold *Comm. Scott.* (Rolls) II. 24 Beseiched him that he would make prepare for Athens ere he were prieste and kil. *a* 1598 Hist. *Clems., Hym. VIII.* 12/1, Shortly such prepare should be made, that he should see and prouide, that [etc.]. 1597 Sandys 3 *Hym. Pr.* (1. 1.) 1/2, 1599 T. Bromley (title) Ho-Alleyvia (*Hymenæa*). *Mids.* (1599) 13 You see the prepare of your solemnities. 1633 Eden Monck. *All Mirable* (1636) 111 Delay not the prepare for death. *a* 1800 Tennant *Mag. of the Glen Forest* (1898) 143 Sing o the glen, we all on the line, We' coffins, an' coffeens, an' sundrie prepare.

2. A substance used to prepare stuff for a dye.

1814 W. Cadman *Dyeing & Calico-printer* 11, 18. Just As 'prepare' for immersion, all the ingredients or compounds which have shown themselves inferior to Tin. 1843 Turner *Elem. Appl. Chem.* III. 1501 It is also used as a 'prepare' for steels colours in calico-printing.

Prepare (prĭpē·r), *v.* Also (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 **prepayre**, **prepayr**, 6–8 **prepair.** [a. F. *préparer* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præparāre* to make ready beforehand, prepare, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *parāre* to make ready.]

*As in other verbs denoting a process (e.g. Add, Build, and, under the construction in or into) preparing (it or a, a preparing, etc.) is preparation; in both progressive senses of the passive voice it is or was being prepared, was very commonly in the 17th and 18th c. used as mid. in reduced use. (See Phillipps *Gl. of...* and -ING[1].)*

1. *trans.* To put beforehand into a suitable condition for some action; to set in order previously for some purpose; to get ready, make ready, put in readiness; to fit out, equip.

1526 in *Archæologia* (1827) L. 1, 40 Many men shall shortly be occupyed and busyed and prepared in the bookes and Papyers that shall be the ryghte service when it happen. 1548 Thomas *Lydia* iii. 4 The voice of a cryer is written...prepare the waye of the lorde, make his paths straight. 1609 Skene *Lane's A. M.* xlv. Prepare my Horses. 1618 T. Durfarth in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 21, I should be glad to hear...that the second part...were preparing, or fully prepared for the Press. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Aleppo* (1721) 74 Answered and prepar'd for the Burial. 1783 Hamilton *Educator* I. 8 141 While the cause lasts the cure was preparing to its Ends. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Prayer*, Agric. (ed. 4) II. 308 In cleaning and preparing the land, for we can hardly at times see middle of a healthy shoot of the midsummer growth.

b. To bring into a state of mental or spiritual readiness; to incline or dispose beforehand; to make mentally ready or fit for something.

1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180/2, Prayest vus hertes to god, making mencyon for grace. 1561 Daus tr. *Sleidanus' de Statu* (1593) 219 Those things...prepare also the readie and hearte to the promise now following. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 450 And now prepare thee for another sight. *a* 1703 Burnet *Own Time* II. 71 His dutiful equanimity prepared him for a downright denial. 1858 Edna Lyall *Hope the Hermit* xxi, You do not understand...I am trying to prepare you....He is dead.

c. To get ready by previous study, as a speech or sermon for delivery, a piece for recitation, a lesson for repetition or inspection; to 'get up'. Also *absol.* (Sometimes passing into 7 b.)

1587 Wood *Life* 10 May (O.H.S.) III. 35 Peter Lancaster, a student of Civil Law, read a copie of his English speech, for they had not time enough given to prepared. 1600 G. Markham *Sir. G. Needham.* xiii, In this manner I prepared almost all my sermons that summer. *Mod.* The boys are preparing their lessons. The speech was not well prepared.

d. To fit or get ready (a person) by preliminary instruction or training (*for* college, an examination, etc.).

1892 *Spectator* 2 Dec. 812 Advt., Rugby House Exists expressly for preparing for the Public Schools. 1900 *Academy* 13 Sept. 228/2 For ten years he has 'prepared' (chiefly permanent) pupils for Army and other examinations.

e. *To be prepared*: to be in a state of readiness, ready; to be mentally unfit, inclined, disposed (*for*, † *to a thing*); to be in a condition or position to do something.

1579 *Fenne Frenche Garden* C iij b, Who euyped hath the

Anner's hearth unto the Forrers gate. And finely gave unto the people which were prepared thereto. 1590 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 56, I am prepared: I have my peace with my horse-cloth'd Powers. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 58 The rest who are washed and prepared to pray. 1790 Washington. *Sp. to both Hs. Congress* 8 Jan., To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace. 1822 *Pract. Mariner* (ed. 8) I. 61 He was prepared to deal with every question on its merits.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To put oneself, or things, in readiness; to get ready, make preparation.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xli. (Percy Soc.) 43 Nothynge prepareth how they dyd prepare To wrastge there with and bryng them in a snare. 1559 Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 71 Prepare we for our Marriage. 1611 Bible *Amos* iv. 12 Prepare to meete thy God, O Israel. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 26 When they prepare to prayse. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xlii. 377 A prudent mind will be always preparing till prepared. 1792 Miss. Knowles *Lett. Pioneer* iv, And bade her prepare to quit the abbey. 1883 *Spectator* 29 Oct., The war against which he...insistently prepares. 1906 D. W. Forrest *Author Cler.* xi. I. 122 He [God] has prepared them of old for the emergencies of every passing hour.

† **3.** *refl.* and *intr.* To make preparation for a journey; to get ready to go (*to*, *into*, etc. a place); hence, to go, repair. *Obs.*

1560 *Pilgrim* (1856) 7 He moved a great armey...and prepared him towards the same. 1580 Fenn *J. A Ward.* (c. 1710) Yales he would prepare himself into Asia. c 1586 Percy *Sir Clyomon* Wks. (1824) I. 267/2 To Denmark will I straight prepare. a 1620 Sherley *Mist. Parallel.* c. (1656) 400 With these Instructions he prepares to the Court of Scotland. 1784 E. Evan *Revenue Dances* II. 190 We are actually preparing for England.

4. *trans.* To get or have in readiness beforehand; to provide, furnish. Now *arch.* or merged in 5.

1535 Coverdale *Pr. Ps.* lxv. [lxvi.] 9 Thou prepared mans corne [1862 Thou prepared them corne]. 1580 *E. P.* Then proverbes doon apere. 1587 Dethick *Trip. Glory.* c. 247 The Shad, the Trumbill, Hardles and the Fluke...These all must be prepar'd, if Frostbytten hope The promis'd Blessing of a Bountifull Crop. 1599 Thomas *Lavender & Nizzee* 1013 Let there be prepared a whurle-bat To take me to the river, and a barge...clothed in black.

† **b.** With inverted construction: To provide (oneself) preparatorily with something. *Obs. rare.*

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* IV. vii. § 1. 1182 Transgressions subject with things necessarie for the Waies, especially of Powder.

5. To make ready (*food*, a *meal*) for eating; to cook or dress and serve up.

1440 *Cursor Mundi* 24118 (C) She...prepared to hym his mete, alle after his complexion. 1508 Fitzherb. *Husb.* 22 b, Goo and prepare to the same lambe, that ye may haue. 1586 Pasquin *Pal. Pleas.* II. 49 During the time that supper was preparing. 1631 Milton *P. S.* ii. 413 He bound his Supper on the coals prepar'd. 1735 Anson *Voy.* (1748) II. 80 Our repast was preparing. 1784 Mrs. Raffald *Man. Cookery* iv, They were preparing their supper. 1810 Tweedie *Obs.* v. 21, 31 Bramblins were soon prepared.

6. To bring into proper state for use by some special or technical process; to work up; to dress.

To 1808, 1910, To put in proper order, make ready.

1722 Du Foe *Plague* (1756) 53 That every Householder do cause the Street to be daily prepared before his Door. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Imprint*, Shakespear...have been prepared by having them in an ascribed. 1805 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 564 Pure clay...is always opaque, and the flint...always transparent; but both are prepared previously to being used. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/1 Sheep-skins are sometimes prepared in tanners' mixtures.

7. To make, produce, or form for some purpose; in wood. see *sup.* 'to make by regular process' (J.); to manufacture, to make or compound (a chemical product, a medicinal or other 'preparation', etc.).

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxiv. [xxv.] 9 The see is his for he made it, and his hondes prepared the drie lande. 1587 Gosh *& Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 51 Perpar thy medell in my Spreit. 1708 Blackmore *Creation* vi. 77 In vain the Author had the Eye prepar'd With so much Skill, had not the Light assisted it. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 72 The stars are prepared in the following manner. 1809 *Med. Trans.* XXI. 356 I suggested to the apothecary...to prepare some pills of five grains each. 1858 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 422 The most convenient methods of preparing nitrogen are based upon the removal of oxygen from atmospheric air. 1869-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 193 Hydrogen prepared by dissolving zinc or iron in sulphuric acid. 1872 *Eng. Dict. Arts* II. 304 Writing ink may be...prepared in many different ways.

b. To compose and write out in proper form for use; to draw up (a writing or document).

1590 Mun. Rec. (1872) *Halton* 18 Do you prepare a fine lease to augment Vivaldi with your consent to his proposal. 1808 *Caledon Papers* (ed. 2) IV. 270 The *basis of settlement* having been prepared and approved by the direction of Lord Cornwallis. 1834 J. S. C. Abbott *Religious* (1850) I. xxxvii. 377 A code is preparing for the regulation of monasteries. c 1873 Whittington *Ch. & Kingdom* (1874) 326 The Rules were being prepared as speedily as was possible.

8. *Mus.* **a.** To lead up to (a discord) by sounding the dissonant note in it as a consonant note in the preceding chord. **b.** To lead up to (a shake or other grace) by a preliminary note, turn, etc.

1597-40 Gharleton *Cpl. 3 v. Discord*, The Discord is prepared by mimicking first in the harmony in quality of a consonant. 1889 Ouseley *Counterpt.* v. 24 Always let the dissonant note be heard as a concord in the preceding chord. This is called preparing it.

Prepared (*pripē·rd*, *poet.* *pripē·red*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made ready, got ready, fitted or put in order beforehand for something.

Fit to be prepared in reference to persons see prec. 1 c.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 In a prepared or disposed mode he maketh his proud bonne of him to abyde. 1552 Huloet *Grammar's Flow. Ep.* 61 To make a prepared voice. 1606 Shakes. *Ant. & Cl.* v. iii. 58 Let Fortune knowne Iustly plough thy visage up With her prepared nailes. 1783 Burke *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 31 Even in this prepared act of a general pacification. 1880 J. Parker *Apost. Life* I. 74 A prepared pulpit should be balanced by a prepared pew.

b. Treated for some purpose by a special process; made or compounded by a special process: see Prepare v. 6, 7.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 73 Taking out the more corruptible parts, and exalting their proper virtues with any convenient Menstr. 1804 Kirwan *Earth's Origin.* 111-2 420/2 The former prepared Powder of our Author. 1849 *Brande Electricity* 106 § 427 The nerve of a prepared frog's leg was laid on the lateral muscle of the thigh of a living rabbit.

c. *Mus.* Of a discord, or a shake, etc.: see Prepare v. 8.

1667 Malcolmus *Harmony* (1721) 78 A prepared 7th may be added to the *chord of the dissonant* 7th. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 403/2 A shake which commences with a note is called a prepared shake.

Preparedly (*pripē·redli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prepared manner or condition; in a state of readiness.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 611 That the purposely may stand less safe To th' way shun's fowl too. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Cor.* vi. 18 But can they...so that ago...examine themselves, and receive preparedly?

Preparedness (*pripē·redn*, *pripē·rednĕs*), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being prepared; readiness.

1550 Coverdale *Answ. Dyf. Read Prepare* 23 Except you can make all assemblies...to the same preparation to ride...you can make no orderd prayers for them. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 263 Then...having prayed earnestly, he gave the Executioner the token of the prepared-ness, whereat the Headsman...severed his head from his body. 1738 Bolingbroke *Patriot* (1749) 58 Information, knowledge, a certain constant preparedness for all the events that may arise. 1809 Malkin *Hist. Eng.* v. II. 564 Before even the capital were a fleet of more preparedness which might well have thwarted a real enemy.

† **Prepa·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Prepare v. + -MENT, or adj. obs. *F. preparement* (13–17th c. Godef.).] The action of preparing; preparation.

1647 Trapp *Exercises* v. 62 c. 126 The soldier from dawn not light affords the enemy too much advantage: for his preparement, both for dressing his weapons, planting his ordinances (etc.).

Preparer (*pripē·rər*). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which prepares.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 30 b, I am no more but a preparer of you to a baptisme of more efficacie and vertue. 1638 Penn *Innocency. against. Antipathy* 11 The King took her before this time given to wages to be said Preparers, or Cookes, and Scullions; whom they have brought. 1738 *Wesleyana* (1870) *Introd.* 31 *Augs.* 28 The Preparer of the Way to pave Popish Diffusivity. a 1850 J. Bidden *Serm.* (1850) 100 For that day of wrath, that day of hope there was to come a preparer.

b. *spec.* One who prepares, dresses, or makes up (food, medicine, miscellaneous articles, etc.): see Prepare v. 5–7.

1553 *Primer in Liturgies Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 377 In the faithful prayers remember Thomas Cotsforde the preparer of this preparation. a 1839 *Inventories Abbey. Ch. Kent.* cx. (1877) 203 The preparers of the poison...confessed every thing. 1853 *Act 16 Geo. II. c.* 26 § 2 The Grocers, Preparers and Refiners of such Flax. 1761 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst. Comp.* V. 441 Chefs and confectioners, cloth-dressers and preparers. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Preparers*, persons employed as the drawing and roving frames in preparing the wool previous to spinning; term used usually as Laborer.

2. A thing used for preparing; † *spec.* a medicine administered preliminarily to a course of treatment (= Preparative B. 1 b).

1620 Markham *Maidenh.* i. xviii. (1) Preparations or preparers of the body to exhibite more stronger Medicines. 1652 tr. *Struys's Travels Mosk.* 82 Preparers...Worm-seed and Anyseed. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1708) I. 130 Soap and Cole-seed...To a very good Preparer of Land for Barley or Wheat.

Preparing (*pripē·riŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Prepare; preparation. (With quot. 1552 cf. Preparation 3.)

1497 *Statut. Ann. Reg. VII* (1598) 140 The preparing and repairing with other necessaries for the Kynges...shippes. 1531 Coverdale *Tooklit* vii. 2 There were...two & twenty thousande horsmen, besyde the preparynge (Wyclif and compayred of them yt were wonne. 1580 tr. Bowes *Lancelot* in (1870) 72 Whilst diligence was in preparing, they spared with the Gentlewomen. a 1648 Lo. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 20 While these things were in preparing, Mary the French Queen was...Crowned in St. Denis. 1708 *Country Farr.* 70, III. 325 The killing and preparing of provisions. 1884 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. 4, My sister...went on preparing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *preparing-box*, *table*.

1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 81 This is...not unlike Clough's preparing frames, which first partially open the wool by thoroughly lifting, before the cylinder follows. c 1890 W. H. Corbett *Footnotes* 91 The Fresh 258...passes over the preparing machinery, carrying any little dust away with it over the ends to the flats. 1894 Ellis L. Banks *Central Cowboy* 103, I was sent to the 'preparing-table' to sprinkle and fold some gaily dressed...figures, the hand-presses, taught me.

Prepa·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That prepares; preparatory; preliminary.

† *Preparing remedy* (Physiol.), a rendering of L. *præparantia vasa*, applied to the blood-vessels which supply a gland and "prepare" its secretion, as the spermatic arteries.

1803 J. Sweetman *Rise & Chief. Worship Christ* (1837) 141 That tremendous preparing style which long life hath revealed. 1887 St. Forrest in *Pall. Pamph.* II. 240 The Preparing Vessels arise on the right side, out of the Cava. 1889 *Century Dict.* 7098/2 After a few preparing years. He makes his escape. 1893 tr. *Pflueger's Physiol. Diet.* 101 In *Prapneumatic* cases, the preparing Vessels are Veins and Arteries which go to the Testicles and Epididymes.

Hence **Prepa·ringly** *adv.*, in the way of preparation, preparatorily.

1626 L. Humf. *Kimbol* iv. 144 'A noble word', exclaimed the prince, and smote Preparingly, to smite his drawing Sun.

Preparocoxpitial, -patellar: see Pre- B. 3.

Pre-part: see Pre- A. 2.

Prepay (*pripē·*), v. [f. Pre- A. 1 + Pay v.1 Cf. Of. *prepayer*, 1301 in Godef.] *trans.* To pay (a charge) beforehand; *esp.* to pay (the postage of a letter or parcel) before dispatching it (as by affixing a postage stamp). Also *transf.* with the letter, etc., as object.

1839 *Treasury Minute* 22 Nov. (L.), All letters and packets exceeding the weight of one ounce to be prepaid, and delivered to at the window; if not so prepaid, not delivered, to be charged double postage. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Jack Mytton Hounds*, Prepaying a letter...used to be thought little short of an insult. *Mod.* The school-fees must be prepaid. The subscription for each half-year must be prepaid. The parcel was sent by passenger-train, carriage prepaid.

Hence **Prepa·id** *ppl. a.* (also as *sb.* = prepaid letter or parcel); **Prepay·able** *a.*, that may or must be prepaid; **Prepay·ment**, the act of prepaying, payment in advance; also *attrib.*

1834 Penny Magazine II. 328 In a letter on education, Dr. Whewell...cites the word 'prepaid, now in common and barbarous use...' 'Prepaid' was introduced with the penny postage. 1839 *Act 2 & 3 Vict. c.* 52 § 13 Every notice...sent through the post in a prepaid registered letter. 1839 Wooler, *Gaz.* 16 Jan. 4/1 Letters sent from this country to her Majesty's ships in any part of the world are now "prepayable at the rate of 1d. per half ounce. 1858 in *Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage* to The distinctive feature of your Dr. Hill's plan...is the compulsory "pre-payment and use (sic) of postage. 1876 *Cassell Illustr. Sch. Board* iv. 118/1 Some parents refused prepayment for school fees. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 3/1 The pioneer of the prepayment parcel-carrier. 1903 *Rep. Roy. Com. Post Office* I. 1 The Prepayment Meter System of supply has been put in operation.

Pre-pedunculo-, -ocular, -oculate, Prepelvi-sternal, -ostium: see Pre- A. 4.

Prepend (*pripe·nd*), *v. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + L. *pendĕre* to weigh.] *trans.* To weigh mentally, ponder, consider; to premeditate. (But app. often used by confusion for Prepense.)

a 1566 Wedderburn tr. *Buchanan's Poems* (Hazell. Cl. 67) And als ye would prepend hertis day and hourie, To get vnethell, misery and peill. Fra panniewry dois ane mak succeid. 1821 Hor. Tom *Stud. Poet.* 108 (Act at Hen. VIII), The kings majestie...prepending and waying...how much it doth more conduce to the induction of rude and ignorant people to the knowledge of Almightie God. 1830 Zoeo *Glaucus* 4 Yet, yea Time are still amongst us people who prepend the highest temporal questions.

Hence **Prepe·ndent,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [adj. L. *præpendent-em*, pr. ppl. of *præpendĕre* to hang down in front, f. *præ-*, Pre- A. 4 + *pendĕre* to hang: cf. Prepense.] Hanging down in front; overhanging. b. *sb.* The male member.

1599 B. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 20 b, Upon the which they placed a chapter with prependent hilding. 1603 Marston *Jacke T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 104 Like an over-hanging Rocke eaten in with the tyde,...so did their prependent breast-bones (mettalon-supporters) hange before. 1800 Bishop *St. Aug. Citie of God* 130 Priapus...was expelled from Lampsacum...For the bagginesse of his prependent.

† **Prepe·rna** (*pripē·rnă*). *Cornish.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L., f. *præ*, Pre- A. 2 + *perna* fetlock.] A monophalia or primitive feather of a bird.

1901 *Ibis* Apr. 345 In *Aptenodytes* the first definite feather on the foot throws out the preperna.

Prepense (*pripe·ns*), *a.* [Substituted for *earlier prepensed*, Prepensed (orig. *purpensed*, OF. *purpensé*), either by simple phonetic reduction, or after F. *pré, près*, *pensé*, or corresp. L. type *-pensus*.] Considered and planned beforehand; premeditated, purposed; intentional, deliberate. **a.** In *Malice prepense* (*Law*): malice premeditated or planned beforehand; wrong or injury purposely done.

1300 Assizes *Dict. Models* 2. 72 Our English jurors...have a kind of malice purpense in their bodies. 1792 W. Miller in *Scots Mag.* May (1793) 310/1 Such prepense malice. 1884 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1893) IV. 226 The vessels of clergy is taken away from wonder through malice prepense. 1892 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1893) IV. 226, 237 This was set down to malice prepense on his side. 1900 Govt. Issue *Fire. Relig.* xx. 61 (1903) 188 To kill a man in want of malice prepense is murder. 1877 Lowell, in *Life* III. 251 The article...is certainly written with malice prepense. (*fig.*) Ironically.

[1796 Burke *Lett. to H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 543 You are by the paper I take that I am likely to be long, and

malice prepense.] 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Polity* v. v. I have put in this chapter or lighting of malice prepense, partly because of the last and twofolde that's spoken of hunting and fighting with Bees now-a-dayes. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 253 He . . plunges into daring, not unreasonably, but of malice prepense. 1884 J. PAYN *Some Lit. Recoll.* 98, I went up to Liphook . . with the avowed intention and malice prepense of writing my second volume of poems.

b. In other connexions.

1570 *Treasur Lett.* xxxiii. (1578) II. 63 From that period, wherein revolution they took was deliberate and prepensed. 1826 KNATCHBULL *Trans. S. 366* Travelling in solitude is rarely purpose understanding. 1888 SHUCKBURGH *Misc.* 145 When least meditative with any purpose or prefixed purpose.

c. Of a person: Acting with intention, deliberately. *rare.*

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. iv. 180 He was no senior wildal and purposes, choice of long words, fond of elegance.

Hence **Prepe·nse** *sb.*, forethought, purpose, intention, design. *rare.*

1847 GRIFFIN in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 380 Her poetry is not, of purpose and purpose, the express image of her religious thought.

† **Prepe·nse,** *v.* *Obs.* [Altered from earlier PURPENSE, OF. *purpenser*, after words in PRE-; so in early 16th c. *F. prepenser* to think of before: see PRE- A. 2 and PENSE *v.*

In later wkd. of 15th and early 16th c. documents, e.g. the *Paston Letters* and *Acts of Parl.*, *purpense* of the original is often altered to the mod. *prepense*.]

1. *trans.* To plan, devise, or contrive beforehand.

1422–1522: see PURPENSE *v.*]

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. xix, Prepense [*in edd.* 1517–1555] mokynge vnto her dyshonour. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvii. 1726 It was a thing prepensed by false malyce to put the realme to trouble. 1533 T. ADAMS *Wyt. & Plesr* A. 13 It is no thing so forsaken, another to prepense and prepense a forsaking.

2. To weigh or consider beforehand.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. xxiii, For to remedy vnderstande and prepense [*ed. 1517–1555*] . . The begynnynge and the myddle entyerly With the ende of them put it in vre. 1532 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxv, All these thinges prepensed and gathered together seriously. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 14 Vere to your noble hart prepensed, That all the wonne in the world is lesse Then vertues might and values confidence. a 1656 BP. HALL *Vin. Mediis* Wks. 1808 IX. 372 A consequent will, . . whereby, all circumstances prepensed, Thinkthem simply well this or that particular event, as simply good to be.

b. *intr.*, or *absol.* To meditate beforehand.

1532 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiv, Him [the youth] office is, before that any things is attempted, to thinke, consider, and prepense.

† **Prepe·nsed,** *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also **prepenst.** [f. prec. vb. + -ED1; substituted early in 16th c. for the original PURPENSED; subsequently reduced to PREPENSE *a.*] **a.** esp. in legal phraseology in *malice prepensed, prepensed malice*, malice prepense: see PREPENSE *a.*

[1436–1558: see PURPENSED.]

1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Manslaughter by chaunce medley, and not murder of malyce prepensed. 1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 124 Sorcerying of malyce prepensed to paste. *Ibid.* 125 Sorcerying of malyce prepensed to paste. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 624 We take more to the heart, a wrong or wrongfull deed, as comming from a prepensed malice. 1607 CORYAT *Coryats Crudities* 9 Murder, Murder . . signifieth in our common laws, a wilfull and felonious killing of any other upon prepensed malice. 1689 UNDERDOWN *Wks.* (1698) II. 659 What fault soever may have come . . it cannot be presumed to have come upon prepensed malice. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., If there were Malice prepensed formerly between them, it makes it Murder; as it is called in some Statutes Prepensed Murder.

b. In other connexions: = PREPENSE *a.* b.

1539 BISHOPS' *Rolls* 200, no dwelling. An inevitable purpensed accesse to all wayfaringe or forreyne schoolepersons. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 73 If the offence be committed vpon a prepensed mynde and wilfully. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. 725 Hauing no time to put any prepensed plot to practise. 1670 *Trans. French Rogue* 60 With what prepenst Coolnesse and disbelieft Knock he was treated.

Hence † **Prepe·nsedly** *adv.* = PREPENSELY *b.*

1563 SHUTTON *Answ. Alane* 17, (1580) 14 If it were proued that he killed him wittingly, willingly, and prepensedly.

Prepe·nsely, *adv.* [f. PREPENSE *a.* + -LY2.] In a prepense manner; with deliberation or premeditation; deliberately, purposely, designedly.

1859 LORDS *Proclamation, and Day's Indictm* Wks. 1633 II. 3062 If anyone could see why we should designedly and prepensely give to our writer more than his due, to another less. 1880 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 13 Scouting, a village purposely picturesque. 1880 SHUCKBURGH *Trad. Ghosts* 16, (ed. 2) 201 Shakespeare . . has set himself so if purposely to breathe the very spirit of Antiquity.

† **Prepe·nsity.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 8 pense-. [f. PREPENSE *a.* + -ITY: cf. *dissensity.*] Premeditation.

1787 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1790) II. 25 Mysterious observers, . . upon the subject of death, 'than the probability of the schools but increases, by propensity, the terrors of it.'

† **Prepe·nsive,** *a.* *Obs. rare*—1, Factitious formation: for PREPENSE *a.*

1530 PALSGR. *Acolastus* I. v., Carrying the poisheth drawn into the room with you . . seems to haply malice prepensive, as we call it in the law.

† **Prepe·nsion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [For **prepensidon*, n. of action from L. *prependere* to hang down in front.] A part hanging down in front.

1599 B. D. *Commendation* 60 Where the swallow was . . near the nave of the wheele, there came downe a prepension hanging in the Pyxide.

Pre-perception. [PRE- A. 2.] Previous perception; a condition preceding perception.

1891 FRASER *Life Berkeley* v. 400 note, Kant's preperception of space differs from Berkeley's, in recognizing it as necessary *a priori* to all sense experience as such. 1891 J. SULLY in *Nature* XLIV. 183/2 A 'stage of preperception'; during which the mind receives the impression of sense, but has not yet interpreted the impression into a coherent percept. 1898 *Educ. Rev.* Mar. 208 Prof. James has illustrated and emphasized the importance of preperception.

So **Preperceptive** *a.*, characterized by preperception.

1900 *Hibbert Trust*, [an. 401 The suggested topic defines my purpose, gives it its orientation and its preperceptive and selective tendencies.

Preperitoneal: see PRE- B. 3.

† **Pre-petition.** *Obs. rare*—1. [PRE- A. 2.] Petition beforehand, previous petition.

1540 in S. S. Lenham *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden) 30 Your said orators repeate petycions made vnto Sir Thomas Bryan knight [etc.] concerning the same [etc.].

Prepigmental, -pituitary: see PRE- B. 3.

Pre-pious: PRE- A. 6. **Pre-placental:** PRE- B. 1. **Pre-pleasing, -plot:** PRE- A. 6, 1.

† **Prepo·ll,** *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *prepollēre* to excel in power or strength, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *pollĕre* to be strong.] *intr.* To excel in power or importance; to be prepollent, to preponderate.

1657 TORRIANO *Kersey's Dict.* 109 To prepoll in the same faculties.

Prepo·llence. *Now rare or Obs.* [ad. late L. *prepollentia*, f. *prepollent-em*: see PREPOLLENT and -ENCE.] The fact of being prepollent; greater prevalence.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 302 The Prepollence of agreeable Tastes upon the Whole. *Ibid.* II. i. 28 The infinite Prepollence of Happiness above Misery.

Prepo·llency. *Now rare or Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality or fact of being prepollent.

1682 tr. *Milles' Rem. Med. Wells, Prophilaxis*, of very great force, strength, excellency, or virtue. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* 111. 536 Such things as destroy the prepollency of an acid salt in the Blood. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1822) 422 The prepollency of good over evil.

Prepollent (prĭpǫ·lĕnt), *a.* *Now rare.* Also **pre-.** [ad. L. *prepollent-em*, pr. ppl. of *prepollēre*: see PREPOLL.] Having superior power, weight, or influence; predominating, prevailing.

1597 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 130 Now the bath is more prepollent to quailing. 1683 BOYLE *Exp. Motions Heat* v. 146 The prepollent gravity of some [bodies], suffering to give others a compassion or respective fulness. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* 1134 Other evidence: such as has been always deemed prepollent to any other. 1805 B. F. WARE *Treatise* III. xxiv. 239 The question . . whether the evil or good is prepollent. 1901 *Dublin Rev. Apr.* 251 It had nowhere any element or prepollent virgin.

† **Prepo·llex, pre-.** *Anat.* and *Zool.* [mod. L. *f. præ*, PRE- B. 3 + POLLEX.] A rudimentary structure, sometimes osseous, similar to the prehallux, found in certain animals on the radial border of the hand or fore-foot, and supposed to represent an additional digit.

1889 [see PREHALLUX]. 1892 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 40 Occasionally, as in *Tridactylus capillus*, the so-called prepollex consists of two bones, of which the distal one bears a distinct nail-like horny covering.

Prepo·nd, *v.* Short for next or *prepondevate.*

a 1864 CAROLINE E. SOUTHEY *Birthday* ii. Poet. Wks. (1867) 30 If a verse, a hair, a dust prepond...On inclination's side, down drops the scale.

Prepo·nder (prĭpǫ·ndəɹ), *v.*† *Now rare.* [a. OF. *preponder-er* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or L. *præponderāre* to outweigh, be of greater weight: see PRE- A. 5 and PONDER *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To attribute greater weight or importance to. *Obs. rare.*

1500 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. vii. 200 He..preponderith ther grete before all thynges grete.

2. To outweigh in importance, to preponderate over.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 258 (Channelled pillars) ought not to be the more simple, but the more compleate, whose symmetrie preponder truths. a 1660 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) 20, 'Tis Though the transporting thereof be by Law forbidden, yet private profit so preponderateth the publick, that Ships laden and discharged are sent over into Holland, where they have. Magazins of this Earth.

3. *intr.* To exceed in weight, number, etc.; = PREPONDERATE *v.*† 1.

1676 BRAD. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 620, I found not so much difference, as could clear me from suspecting a preponderating fancy. 1801 J. CLELAND *Glasgow* 72 The Trades' Burgesses have preponderated. 1833 *Scotsman's Mag.* June 342/1 As it is, the unbelievers preponder over condescender ability.

† **Pre-po·nder,** *sb.*? *Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + PONDER *n.*] *Astron.* To ponder beforehand.

1660 HOOKE *Spec. Brit., Comet.* 1678 50 Through the confidence...made thereunto passers may inquire sufficient warrant, it will not now fail...; yet the prepondering calculi of future managers may upon the view be sensibly perpended of profit to succeeding ages in it.

Preponderance (prĭpǫ·ndĕrĕns). [f. PREPONDERANT *a.*: see -ANCE, and cf. F. *prépondérance* (1805 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The fact of exceeding in weight; greater heaviness.

1687 *Gentl. Straggler* 1. v. ii. 108 Little light Boats..To the side whereof, this Fish [remora] fastening her self, might easily make it sweep, as the least preponderance on either side will do. 1740 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1499 Close with the side where our grave casts the weight: What vast preponderance is here! 1851 LORENZO *Pharmacol.* iv. 159 The preponderance of the iron half unites the atmospheric pressures in sustaining the column.

b. *Gunnery.* The excess of weight of that part of a gun which is to the rear of the trunnions over that in front of them. *(So F. prépondérance,* Littré.)

It is measured by the force required (in pounds) which must be applied under the rear end of the base ring in order to counterbalance the gun with the axis of the bore horizontal, when supported freely on knife-edges placed under the trunnions.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1872 C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* (1877) 2 The excess of weight in rear of the trunnions is termed the preponderance. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1768/2 The preponderance of a gun is usually $\frac{1}{20}$ of its weight. 1881 *Text Bk. Gunnery* 72 The trunnions...are generally placed a very little way in front of the centre of gravity to allow of elevating with ease; this causes a useful pressure on the elevating gear called *preponderance*, which is necessary for steadiness.

2. Superiority or excess in moral weight, power, influence, or importance.

1780 BURNABY *Prince. Light.* xiv. 63 The good would have an insuperable preponderance over the evil. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* (1838) IV. 55 It would give Great Britain the preponderance in the conduct of the war in the Peninsula. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Life Lyndhurst* xi. 199 The Ministry had the great preponderance of popular opinion at their back.

3. Superiority in number or amount.

1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* I. i. (1852) 228 A consequence ...of their immense preponderance in point of numbers. 1862 *Dom. Mon. Gaz.* 326 The collection of counsels has a strikingly Oriental character, except in the preponderance of Ungulates. 1893 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 303 The more social animals are in overwhelming preponderance over the unsocial.

Prepo·nderancy. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality or fact of being preponderant; an instance of this.

1. Superiority of physical weight.

1696 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 196 If haven may affirm they perceive an addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, this accidentall preponderancy is rather in appearance than reality. 1850 *Rep. Pat. Inv.* 1849: 80 By reason of the Preponderancy of the Earth. 1876 HUXLEY *Bridges* 78 The general proposition...will be a sufficient addition to the pier, to give it the necessary preponderancy. *Ibid.* 1880 *Educ. Rev.* I. 200 The permanent restoration of the balance of weight to its accustomed preponderancy in our favour.

2. Superiority of power, influence, or importance.

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* in *Wks.* 1727 III. 468 If...all Magistrates saw the Preponderancy of the Grounds of Belief, which are on the Side of the true Religion. 1709 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Pitcht. Nicene Ch.* 40 The final preponderancy of Arabia is called a will, or wish to obtain it. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. v. 104 Conflicts of interests...seem to strike at the preponderancy of Imperial Austria.

3. Greater prevalence; = prec. 3.

1693 A. DUNCAN *Educ.* 155 The evident preponderancy of good, however sensible they might be to explain the origin of evil, testified against them.

Preponderant (prĭpǫ·ndĕrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *præponderānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *præponderāre*: see PREPONDER. *Cf. F. prépondérant* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Preponderating.

1. Surpassing in weight; outweighing, heavier.

1684 POWEL *Exp. Philos.* v. 136 The Internal Cylinder of Quicksilver in the Tube is not held up by the preponderant Air without.

2. Surpassing in influence, power, or importance; predominant.

1688 tr. *Ammirabile Treat. concr. Kelly.* v. ii. 180 If he judge the reasons which dissuade the thing...to be preponderant, then he will...abstain from doing it. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* iii. 1. 321 Ella is commemorated as the preponderating Saxon chief. 1859 MASSINGER *Hist. Europ.* ii. 1. 119 The humiliated party was now decidedly preponderant. 1893 *Athenæum 3 Sept. Mod.* VIII. 73 Factors of the postscapto-phalangeal joints...from preponderant contraction of the interossei.

Prepo·nderantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a preponderating degree; predominantly.

1884 STANLEY *Stat. Penal* 392 Becoming established, is preponderantly beneficial, preponderantly useful. 1898–7 tr. W. RAMSAY *Metaph.* xiii. (1870) II. 442 The parents...are either preponderantly strong by nature, or have become preponderantly strong by habit. 1888 H. JAMES *Bostonians* I. xx, He preponderantly lectured in a restaurant.

Preponderate (prĭpǫ·ndĕrĕit), *a.* *rare.* [f. pa. ppl. of L. *præponderāre* (see PREPONDER) + -ATE2. For sense cf. PREDOMINATE *a.*] = PREPONDERANT.

1800 HARTLEY *Priest. Profit. Prosphere* Wks. 1845 II. 82 What scarcely can, without preponderate hardship, be provided against falsity avowed by an individual existing in the character of a person. 1808 Gen. *Mont. in Gen. Reg.* 1808 Unless the loss of manhood takes some preponderate proportion, it will not be easy to guarantee whether good or evil will be the final result. 1889 STEVENS *Jp. in Daily News* 12 Apr. 5/6 A preponderate majority of elected representatives.

Hence **Prepo·nderately** *adv.*, predominantly.

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Hence **Prepo·nderately** *adv.*, predominantly.

1800 HARTLEY *Liberty of Press* Wks. 1845 II. 290 Nothing will be done but what is bad,—absolutely bad, or

at least... preponderately bad. 1880 *Society* 22 Nov. 23/1 Whether the style...is not preponderately heavy.

Preponderate (*prɪpɒ·ndəreɪt*), *v.*[1] Also 7 **pre-**. [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *præponderāre*: see PRE-PONDER *v.* and -ATE[3].]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To weigh more; to be heavier; to incline the balance; to turn the scale.

1623 CockERAM, *Præponderate*, to weigh downe more. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech. contin.* 103 The Bladder appear'd to preponderate. 1670 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* iii. Where neither side doth preponderate, the balance should hang even. 1785 Reeves *Lect. Ant. L.* 124 The rash will preponderate, and draw itself to be heavier than the load. 1880 Vigil *Huidekoper*, II. (1898) 38 If two bodies of the same weight in air be put into a denser fluid, the smaller body will preponderate.

b. *fig.* To have the greater moral or intellectual weight.

1632 Fuller *App. Inf. Sacr.* (1840) 168 These last reasons did preponderate with me. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iv. xvi. § 9 As the Arguments...shall to any one appear, upon the whole matter, to a greater or less degree, to preponderate on either side. 1828 Hare *Mist. Medii. Ae.* The vanities of the very sufficiently shows how the evidences preponderated in their minds. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. I. 14 Two influences preponderate in the language, the other in the polity.

2. To exceed or be superior in power, force, or influence; to exceed in amount, number, etc.; to predominate.

1599 S. Thorpe *Anglo-Sax.* x. viii. 298 Owey is ranked by Beda the seventh ... of the kings who preponderated in the Anglo-Saxon seniority. 1658 Osborne *Mem. Nobl.* vi. The good in this state of existence preponderates over the bad. 1804 Dyer *New. Cent.* v. I. 461 But the ethics of Jesus, Confucius and Cyrus greatly preponderate. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sep. 10 In milk... the heat-retarding element preponderates largely over the nitrogenous or tissue-forming.

2. To descend or incline downwards, as one scale or end of a balance, on account of greater weight; to weigh or be weighed down; to show a preponderance. Also *fig.*

1678 Hooke *Descr.* viii. 17 In a pair of Scales equally charged with Quicksilver, the addition of a little Oyl to either Scale, will make it preponderate. 1794 Jefferson in *Jefferson* 25 June (1830 Sco.) When there have been withdrawn from us... the balance of gain preponderates proportionably. 1794 Godwin *Iustr. Relig. Philos.* (1798) II. 162 Suppose I take a walking cane...and attempt to balance it across my finger; I shall find that the heavier particular part is it which being supported, neither of the ends will preponderate. 1851 Lardner *Hydrostatics* v. 85 By the weight of this quantity the dish left a balance will now preponderate. 1854 Lo. Brougham *Addr. Convt. Ills.* (1862) 42 It appears that the balance of probability preponderates in favour of the position.

b. To gravitate or incline more strongly. *rare.*

1850 Baillie *North Last.* vii. 122 They cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must preponderate some way or other. 1856 Emerson *Orig. Inv.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 The question ...is not whether he is not inclined by nature to many good deeds or bad ones; but which of these two he preponderates to.

II. Transitive senses.

†3. To weigh more than, exceed in weight; to make the scale when weighed against (something else); to outweigh. *Obs.*

1651 H. More *Second Lash* to *Antheos Ver.*, etc. (1656) 168 The greater number of the Sticks of a chalk preponderating the lesse number. 1660 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 132 An ill-considerable weight by vertue of its distance from the Centre of the Ballance, will preponderate much greater magnitudes. 1734 B. Mosely *Mag. Arcan.* 9 Sic.ta. ut. 194 Yea see the Cork preponderate the Gold, as far as the Beam will admit.

†b. *fig.* To outweigh in importance, value, or influence. *Obs.*

1661 Lovell *Hist. Ch. Brit.* xi. 54 Into All which and many other...must not preponderate the handling of things more rare and considerable. a 1692 *J. Smith Sel. Disc.* viii. (1821) 324 His merits preponderate his demerits. 1699 Burnet *39 Art.* xxv. (1700) 280 The evil done to the preponderate the good. 1708–24 Tucker *Lit. Nat.* (1732) I. 309 That the good must greatly preponderate the evil.

†4. To cause to descend, as one scale of a balance, by reason of greater weight; to weigh down. Also *fig.* To cause to incline more strongly.

1640 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvi. 324 Doubtful to which Christian friend, preponderate him for Peace. 1658 Cudworth *Ch. by Arm.* ii. 360 They need not, when one has the scale of the Divinity, preponderate them either way. 1660 Isaiah *Reader* & Dr. A. (1882) 119 In our new Will... given us to preponderate our powers to such Actions as Reason pronounceth good.? 1708 Jefferson *Writ.* (1829) IV. 130 The addition of my Will may have some effect to preponderate the scale.

† Pre-po·nderate, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + PONDERATE *v.* 6.] To ponder previously; to weigh mentally or consider beforehand; = PRE-PONDER *v.*[2]

2. *trans.*

1598 *Life Sir T. More* in Works *Rich. Hedge* (1803) II. 101 I have considered and preponderated all my affairs and doings. 1630 Lithgow *Trav.* i. 7 Preponderate seriously this consequent. 1702 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1737) II. ii. iv. 308 How many things do they preponderate? How many to once comprehend?

b. *absol.* or *abstr.*

1660 P. Targius in *Hist. Eng. Hist.* & *Con. Reg.* (1661) XXII. 282, I have diligently weighed and preponderated, seriously consulted with Others. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xiv. vi. The squire and his company thought proper to preponderate, before they offered to revenge the abuse of their...allies. 1858 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 182 Simply began else to preponderate Whether she'd cut her throat.

Hence **† Pre-po·nderated** *ppl. a.*

1625 *Hieron* 201 The first [step] required well weighed observations and preponderated resolution.

Prepo·nderating, *ppl. a.* [f. PREPONDERATE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That preponderates, or is superior in weight, influence, power, amount, number, etc.

1634 Bevis *Lamell. Theol.* 11. 213 Her excellencies, though solid and weighty, are less so, than the preponderating cost of Theology. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 321 That very preponderating part of the nation, which had always been ...adverse to the French principles. 1880 Tylor *Early Hist. Mankind* 210 Your country over a preponderating number of alienated races.

Hence **Prepo·nderatingly** *adv.*, in a preponderating or surpassing degree: predominantly.

1840 Mrs. *Dods. & Dins., Dresser. in Amer.* (1859) II. 51 In each of them some one element...mixed exclusively or so preponderatingly as to overpower all the others. 1842 *Tower* 6 Oct. 8/2 [Comparative Philology] had been still going preponderatingly the science of connecting the Aryan languages with one another. 1859 *Jeffrey's Lect. Mod. VIII.* 370 The small pyramidal cells...have been assigned to be preponderatingly sensory in features and function.

Preponderation. Now rare or *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *præponderāre* to PREPONDER; in late L. *præponderātio* (*Gloss. Lat. Gr.*, in Lewis & Sh.).]

1. The action or fact of preponderating or exceeding in weight; preponderance.

1633 Rayton *Power of Causes* 103 If...the scales be turned but with one grain,...its preponderation is with great swiftness and nobility. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* i. xviii. § 10 See on which side the preponderation falls. 1820 *Examiner* 1316 We are scarcely conscious of the defects that are involved in the large preponderation of excellence.

2. The weighing of weight to one side; greater inclination or bias.

1633 A. Wilson *Ten Years* Which preponderation of His gave them to Equilibre. 1687 Worthington *Five Lepers*, 25 The only probable ballance in their motions preponderation. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* I. I. (1762) 4 In every fact, or going forth of the Will, there is some Preponderation of the Mind or Inclination one way rather than another. 1788 C. Wesley in W. Jay *Mem.* & *Lett.* (1849) 41 In such a case of preponderation so as to be uncertain which way the balance will turn.

† Prepo·nderer. *Obs.* rare—[1]. [f. PREPONDER *v.* + -ER[1].] That which outweighs; in quot. an overbalancing branch.

1679 Ruscus *Sylva* xxviii. ind. 36 141 Crooked Trees are reflected by taking off or topping the preponderers, whilst charg'd with Leaves or Woody and hanging contignations.

Prepo·nderous, *a. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 5 + PONDEROUS, after PREPONDERATE, etc.] Exceeding in weight, pressure, or number; having the preponderance.

1700 S. Parker *Life Philos. Rom.* 52 When once gathered to a preponderous Body into [repeated] orders, and become the superior Cause of the extraordinary Phaenom. of Rain. 1901 *Westm. Pud.* 5 Jan. 7/1 We are in a position to-day of being sufficient throughout and preponderous nowhere.

Prepontile: see PRE- B. 3.

† Preport, *obs. erron.* f. PURPORT *sb.* and *v.*

1583 Stocker *Cic. Worcest Lette C.* iv. 18 According to the tenure and preports of the said letters. 1618 (? 1620) *Disc. 355 Parasaite* [v.r. *spy*] *greater gaudium, your inconsonant* toy preports nearly.

† Prepo·se, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **pre-**. [a. F. *proposer* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) after L. *præponere* to put before: see PRE- A. and POSE *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To set over; to appoint as chief or superior. (Cf. PREPOSITUS.)

1497 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxiii. 121 b. The holy man...ordeyned three subgyrones, to the whyche he purposed & good for abbot the holy man Samuell. 1659 Fuller *Worthies Ash.* (1840) 238 A-thun, in Latin, deserves hath his name from him, 'one', over which number he is properly to be proposed.

2. To place before or in front of something else: to prefix, prefix.

1550 E. Grimald *Cicero's Tusc.* 2 D iv b, But of any things he doue presume to thinke that I propose my selfe to be of counsayle. 1592 W. Percy *Lamo. To Reb. A.* ij, I did purpose & must consequently so propose mine Epistle, onely to intreath you to account of them [poems] as of toyes. 1670 Hexham *Early Dict.* s. 338 It is often prefixed or proposed to a sentence. 1689 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. v. iv. 37 To words beginning with a vowel, the Attics were wont to propose a Digamma.

b. To put forward. *rare.*

1598 Manneyon *Caesar.* ii. (1625) 21 So that I conclude, and have...propos'd arguable against some one of contrarie opinion.

3. To propose, purpose, or intend.

(Perh. in some cases an error for *propose, purpose.*)

1598 Kendrick *Flitting* 10, *Dunbar* 456 Feed here in hell those proud, for to goe. 1603 Bretnach *Ld. Winchenga* 2, 300 The marshvale purpose the wyndes to forbyd. Yet god disposeth all things at his wyll. 1607 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xii. 297 And Dukes were ordayned for such whose Chyualrie bare more fame & Titles and Victories. 1633 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 180 I then would ...never have presumed to have proposed you your Right.

Hence **† Prepo·sed** *ppl. a.*, placed in front.

1598 S. Topsell *Master Lat. Heidelbergius's Marriage* Wks. (1658) 1408/2 With this proposed part of Indignum.

† Prepo·sital, *a. rare.* [f. L. *præpositi-*, *ppl.* stem of *præponere* (see PREP.) + -AL.] Prepositional.

1652 Urquhart *Rabel* Wks. (1834) 103 In the correctness of nouns, pronouns, and preposital articles, united together.

Preposition (*prepəzi·ʃən*). [ad. L. *præpositiōn-em* a putting before, a preposition, n. of action f. *præponere* to put before: see PRE- and POSITION. So F. *préposition* (*Gargantua*, 13th c. in Godef.).

L. *præpositio* rendered Gr. πρόθεσις, both terms having the same sense, a 'before'; thus, such particles as εν- well, and ἀν- not, were included among prepositions.]

1. *Gram.* One of the Parts of Speech; an indeclinable word or particle serving to mark the relation between two notional words, the latter of which is usually a substantive or pronoun: as, *now is hope, good for food, one for you*, Stratford *on* Avon, *late in* time. The following ob. or pron. is said to be 'governed' by the preposition, and in inflected languages stands in an oblique case. Originally, as still often, the term was applied also to the same words when combined as prefixes with verbs or other words, and to certain other particles of similar form which are used only in combination (*inseparable prepositions*).

Postpositive preposition (= POSTPOSITION 2), a word or particle, having the same function as a preposition, which follows its ob., as 'he goes homewards' (L. 'domum versus'; Gen. 'nachhause'). In English, when the object is an interrogative or relative pronoun, the verb follows this pronoun, and the preposition, instead of preceding the pronoun, often follows the verb, as 'Whom did you go with?' the same that he lives in, the place (that) he came *from*. With the relative *that* no other construction is possible.

1600 Abbot (*cross, whole Cl.*) ofr Prepositive are put certain indeclinable. Prepositio may have preceden or single *Accusatives*, further he be more after an Interrogation, can hardly be left but be prefixed to others words, or last be.] 1688 Wallis *Pref.* to Manie such adverbs, consonantes, and prepositives but are ofte used for nowther, and as for chefe of nowmin nominis. 1730 Pearce, Introd. 40 They take away the preposition and say, *ex nobis quam oculorum.* 1880 Mayhew *Accidence* Wks. 1778 I. 600 A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly, either set before Nouns by Appositive, as *ad patrem*, to join'd with any other words in Composition, as *indoctus*. 1892 Dawson *Dict. Kiplingese* Em. (Kim) I. 166 The preposition is the end of the sentence; a common fault with him. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., 'Tis called *Postpositive*, because 'tis most frequently in the Latin Tongue placed before other Words; and then either separately, as *Ad patrem*; or conjunctively, as *Adnatus*. 1843 Penn. *Philol. Soc.* I. 66 The speaker made the preposition do the work of the two inflexions. 1849 Stephens' *Gram.* to *Exercis. Metrogr.* (1850) I. 109/1 These and other examples of a like kind induced some authors to make a class of postpositive prepositions;...there are languages in which all the prepositions, if we may so speak, are postpositive. a 1854 H. Rogers *Lect. Engl. Lit.* iii. (1878) 100 That peculiarly characteristic arrangement, which puts a preposition at the end of a sentence, is exclusively an English idiom. 1874 J. Tarver *Etymology* 82 Qualifying words, which in Aryan languages would appear either as pre-positions or ...are in the Ugric languages placed as *post*-positions. 1875 Lelland *Philology* II. 102 These Asiatic languages have, moreover, no prepositions, but only *postpositions*. So likewise, has the Dakota tongue.

†2. More widely: Any word or particle prefixed to another word; a prefix. *Obs.*

1585 *Kyng Darrow* (Brandt 85) That Preposition *In* is a peculiar fellow For it is that which maketh this variance between man and woe: My name is called *Inquisitus*, And they name is called *impious Iniquitie*. a 1693 Gother *Comm. Nich.* xi. 5 The preposition *Sub*, with which the verb *interpose* is compounded, signifieth 'well'. 1881 [see 1].

3. The action of placing before; the fact of being so placed; position before or in front. *rare.*

(Sometimes hyphened (*pre*-) for distinction.)

1566 Wilson *Eng. Fortrie* (Arb.) 71, I am constrayned to declare curtesy with the preposition of a words compounded or such like, which breaketh no great square. 1842 Barnes *Glossary, Preposition*, a putting or setting before. 1883 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Oct. 346 Contrasting the English preposition with the French preposition of the adjective. 1901 St. Gallaher in *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* XVI. 159 In Anglo-Saxon the appositive participle regularly follows its principal (pre-position, though accidentally it precedes (pre-position).

†b. Something placed before. *Obs.*

1632 Wither *Emblemes* (ed. 1635) 8 A preposition to this Frontispiece. 1812 Foster *Diff. Relig. Appr.* xiv. (1846) 8 characterist, the power of which is to raise the noun before which it is placed half a tone higher than it would be without such a preposition.

†4. A setting forth: a proposition or exposition. *Obs.* [Due to easily confusion of *pre-* and *pro-*.]

1550 Pathway *Chron.* 1. (1618) 108 Englishmen ...made a large preparation & certain conjunctyon of alliance, which he interpret his burden to own & him to Spin. 1599 I.o. Berners *Froiss.* II. (1876) 1, 1 This preposition that the ambassador saddle made before the kynge, purport right well the kynge. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus* III. 300 The said Sir John Fastle in all his preparations to the king, did not nearly attribute to him wealthy honours, but dangerous matters.

5. *pl.* Promises: see PROMISE *sb.* 4.

1648 Fuller *Wounded Conscr.* iii. 15 Gods children by better logick, from the preparations of Gods former promissions, believe his power.

Prepositional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or expressed by a preposition.

1837 Southey *Doctr. Comm. Wks.* (1851) VIII. 348/2 In the singular number, besides the prepositional genitive, there is the inflexional dative so placed by 's. 1840 *Penn. Philol. Soc.* II. 102 The pronominal and prepositional combinations a class apart.

Prepositionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a prepositional manner; with the force or meaning of a preposition.

1842 STEWART *Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) II. 230/1 The same must be said of the word *along* prepositionally used by old writers to signify the relation of an object to its cause. 1879 WHITNEY *Longfell. Gram.* 388 Words are used prepositionally along with all the same cases excepting the dative.

Prepositive (*prɪpɒ·zɪtɪv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *prepositīv-us* (Diomedes) that is set before (in gramm.), f. *prepositus*, stem of *præpōnĕre* to put before: see -IVE. Cf. F. *prépositif* (1481 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Proper to be placed before or prefixed.

1585 PERAM *Defence* I. 28/2 133 B. It is a common thing in the Greek tongue, that the article prepositive is taken for the subjunctive. 1890 *Rep. Collect. Words, Am. Revision* 187 What is the prepositive Letter in this Dighthong in *schneider*. 1788 JOHNSON *Dict.*, Gram. 13 The prepositive particles *de* and *con*. 1808 T. F. MIDDLETON *Gen. Article* (1841) 3 Theodore Gaza...gives us his (Greek) Grammar the fullest and most accurate. The Article is a declinable part of speech prefixed to Nouns. It is indeed divided into the prepositive, and the subjunctive; but properly speaking the prepositive only is the article. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 181 Many instances where the positions of other languages have become prefixes or distinct prepositive words in more recent ones. 1874 DENNIS tr. *Gesenius's Hebr. Gram.* 30 Some [accents]...stand only on the first letter of a word (*præpositive*), others only on the last letter (*postpositive*).

B. *sb.* A prepositive word or particle.

1845 *Cincinnati Rep. Geog. Stat. Law* 38 It were needless to show upon what probable Synonym the Prepositive is added or omitted, in other places. 1886 [see PREPOSITIVE a.2].

Hence **Prepositively** *adv.*, by placing in front.

1872 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 30 An exception to subjunction, by conjunctive particles, indirectly, and by adjective gerundives, very often, may be expressed prepositively.

Prepositor [1], **pre-** (*prɪpɒ·zɪtəɹ*). Also 6 **-er**, **-our**. [Alteration of L. PREPOSITUS: see note s.v. PREPOSITOR.]

1. The name given in some English public schools to those senior boys who are entrusted with much of the discipline of the school, esp. out of the classroom; now usually PREPOSTOR, q.v. Also *fig.* and in *Ag.* context.

a 1548 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1341, I am Goddys Prepositour; I prycke them with a pen: Because of their negligence and of their wanton vaynes. 1552 HUTCHINSON *Image* 30 b, I am prepositer of my bokes, *dixit* Gaudius. 1561 J. HEYS *Hoddesdon's Answ. Chow.* 229 b, And who hath made you arbiter I pray you, or prepositour of Christes schoole? 1606 J. CANSFIELD *Nicholson's Nullum* 1. 2 For this and had King Solomon those prudent and manie prepositours. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ¶ Observ. (c. 30 A man) Prince-schools, whereof Cromwell is Head *school-master, Provost, Usher, and...Pedagus a Prepositor.* 1682-4 *Vicars' Lett.* (E. T. Warner *Winchester* 20, copied 1) He is one of the best, if not the best scholar in the Schoole of his standing, though Hee Hee not yet a Prepositor. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Prepositor, School-Term*; a Scholar appointed by the Master, to over see the rest; such a one is otherwise call'd *Observator* and *Monitor*. 1825 LORD HOLLAND *College Lunch* I. 1. 8 While at Westminster he had been one year Prepositor of the College, and monitor, Prepositor of the Hall. 1859 ARNOLD *Serm.* (1878) I. 26 It was eight or ten days before he came under the Prepositor's ken [at Rugby].

b. In compar. form **preposiTer**.

1659 E. VERNON *Let. St. Winchester* in *Vicars' Mem.* (1891) I. 130 His schools nearer being at London, the prepositer taught to affront men. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. v. 161 (1852) 303 His made such proficiency that while he was the least boy in the school he was made a prepositer.

† **2.** The master, director, or manager (of a house, etc.); the president or head (*præpositus*) of a monastic house. *Obs.*

1538 FABYAN *Acc. St. Fridis* 2 P. 343 The Prepositor of such Nothing House (in Spaine) gaue Notice to all Comers by shewing a Horn, when the Houses are ready. 1582 *Rhemes. New Test.* Acts 5/1 The name for sanctity of their house or prepositor as he was called at first—great through out the land.

Hence **Prepositorial** *a.*, of or pertaining to prepositors in schools.

1844 MAURICE *Eton.* (1858) II. 14 Their prepositorial authority, as well as the fagging system, having been part of the old school plan, which he found going on when he came to Rugby. 1859 HUGHES *to Vice, Scholar's Life in Tondon* 3 Though he nominally re-established the shattered prestige of prepositorial power he contrived to make himself very popular with various classes of boys.

Prepositor [2], **pro-**. *Roman Law.* [L. agent-noun from *præponĕre* to appoint over, charge with the management of an affair; f. *præ* before, in front + *ponĕre* to place.] The principal who appoints the management of any business or commercial undertaking to a factor, assignee, or institor. (Formerly used in *Scotch Law.*)

1681 *Stair Institt. Laws Scot.* I. v. § 42 By the Contracts of Institors in relation to that wherein they were employed, their prepositors are obliged, as Essentiers are to Hostlers, Innkeepers to Passengers and Shipmasters to Freighters at Land. 1732 *Essence Princ. Laws Scot.* tit. II. § 14 Tho' the Institor be pupile, and so cannot bind themselves, the prepositor...remains obliged by their deeds. 1881 W. BLACK *Princ. Laws Scot.* (1901) 402/2 Prepositors are liable for the acts of the institor.

† **Prepositure**, **pre-**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *præpositūra* the office of an overseer, in med.L. in conf. sense, f. *præpositus*: see PREPOSITOR and -URE.] The office of a prepositus or provost of a collegiate church or priory.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 72 The tytyll of a lees tenyd alwayes, ascendid into the prepositure and the dignyte of the prior of the same congregacion. 1612 MONTAGUE *Diss.* 20, obs Which dignitie is tied to the Prepositure of Bruges Church. a 1640 BARNES, in *Peckard's Mem. Radcl., Benedet* (1880) I. 8 In the interim he accepted a collation to the prepositure of Durenton. 1708 LOWTH *Life of Wykeham* I. 18 The King gave him...the Prepositure of Wells with the Prebend annexed.

Prepositus, variant of PREPOSITUS.

Prepossess (*prɪpɒzɛ·s*), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + POSSESS.]

1. *trans.* To take or get possession of beforehand, or before another; to have prior possession of. *Now rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 12. 208 All passages out of these Camps, Marching both contrayned, so that there is no way to escape. 1640 BP. HALL *Contempl. on Passions* xvii. 280 How many seldome comes to us but by the mediality of those that prepossessed them. 1683 *Modern Cruelties Lond. C. Warrior* 122 The Enemy had prepossessed all the places round about. a 1706 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 40 Hope is that which anticipates and prepossesses a future good.

† **b.** *refl.* with *of* or *with*: To possess oneself of beforehand; to take for oneself or make one's own beforehand; also in pass., *to be prepossessed*. *Obs.*

a 1638 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 824 Pilate prepossessing himself with his horse and foot at the top of the hill. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq. xvi. viii.* (1737) 368 Without more ado they prepossess'd themselves of the Temple. 1708 tr. *Gassend's Life Peiresc* 19 Some...eagerly pick for the *Gold Plates*, and are more mightily chagrin'd if another is prepossessed of that only Possession.

2. To possess (a person) beforehand so as to cause (him) to be preoccupied or pre-engaged with or *by* a feeling, notion, etc.; to imbue, inspire, or affect strongly beforehand. Chiefly in *pass.*

1633 FELTON *Mens' Wav.* x. xx. (1640) 75 Being prepossessed with this fancie to disparage him of his place. 1640 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Prol., Wks. 1851 III. 258 Seeking thus unreasonably to prepossess the minds of the hearers. 1653 *Wonders Providence Add. Lives* (1668) 26 They were...prepossest with an ill opinion of him. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 288 Having been prepossessed in the Opinion, that they were all royal. 1738 tr. *Gassendi's Life Copernicus* 13 They prepossessed themselves of their own Sincerity, ...and under that Covert say the most spiteful Things. 1838 EARLE *Agnes.* viii. (1848) 102 The Court...had prepossessed them with their tricks, before they they thought of proving them. 1872 *Ruby Wells* 18, I..could not help being prepossessed in favour of a disposition by which it [the French nobility] was thickly prepossessed.

† **b.** with the notion expressed by a clause. *Obs.*

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* c. ii. 89 The brief hereafter I have here given...to prepossess the Reader, 1. That [1686] he no contemptible or unworthy enquiry. a 1732 *Gen. Fables* II. (R.) Wit's prepossest my Lord inherits, in some degree, his grandson's merits. 1737-8 LORD ASHTON *Sonat.* 4 Sens. xxxiii, Fanny and Mrs. Farmer were both strongly prepossessed that neither she nor her daughters were such kind of women.

3. *spec.* To cause (a person) to have a feeling or opinion beforehand against or in favour of a person or thing; to bias, prejudice: now chiefly, To impress favourably beforehand. Chiefly in *pass.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Cor.* i. 12 The reason of their rejecting the Gospel is, they are prepossessed against it. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 293 Who have taken before to prepossess the Judge. 1708 L. BROWN *Amorous Ass.* 9 Come, let the Ouzels my Prepossessing so in his Favour. 1748 *Pre. Anderson Wks.* 1884 III. 42 An accuser was made...to prepossess the public against his 'Classical Dictionary'. 1859 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 103, I was quite pre-possessed by his appearance. 1888 G. MACDONALD *Hope.* (J. Nisbet) 168, His wife prepossessed me still more in his favour.

Hence **Prepossessed** *ppl.*, possessed by a preconceived idea; prejudiced, biased.

1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* I. iv. 216. 322 The sight of one usually stage-plays, though with a prepossessed opinion against it, will make men (as by frequent, spotted, and slimie odours). 1652 CULPEPER *Ephemeris* I. 51 What reasons they pretend with a pre-possess'd, and exasperated multitude? 1774 FLETCHER *Acc. Trials* Wks. 1795 IV. 131 Come then my prepossessed brethren, show yourselves the children of Abraham.

Prepossessing, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That prepossesses.

1. Blinding; causing prejudice.

1640 BP. MORLEY *Song of Deut* iv. 5, 6 xxiii, I'll gauge out the strong reason Of prepossessing prejudice. 1721 BAILEY (title) *Chambers' Cyclop.* III. Misc. 24, 2 134 A very prepossessing Circumstance against our Author. 1734 *Examiner Printed Abroad* 32, vi. (1738) 180 Every pre-possessing Evil Eies on the Mind brings a Degree of moral Inability for the contrary. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, This awkward prepossessing visage of mine.

2. *spec.* That predisposes favourably; causing an agreeable first impression; attractive, pleasing.

1805 SIR WALTER *Sir Tristrem* (1806) III. 30 Nerves had transferred upon him a felt and prepossessing sensation. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* (1845) I. 200 Nature had bestowed upon him a fair and prepossessing exterior. 1838 THACKERAY *Mich. Angelo*, Sequent's appearance was not prepossessing. 1873 LOTHIAN *My Home* 10, vi. His expression was eminently genial and prepossessing.

Hence **Prepossessingly** *adv.*, **Prepossessingness**.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 581 A very unpromisingly narrated, 1856 CARLYLE *Hist.* XXVIII. 340 That which has no air of consummate truth and likelihood, the prepossessingness of that which has this air. 1863 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. 6 Express Prof. to His prepossessingness, his grace and truth.

Prepossession (*prɪpɒzɛ·ʃən*). [n. of action f. PREPOSSESS v.: see PRE- A. 2 and POSSESSION.]

1. The having or taking of possession beforehand; prior possession or occupancy. *Now rare.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxiv. (1686) 131 Affording them a full Possession of all the Objects of Desire. 1654 HARRISON *Pseudonymalia* viii. To give glory the preposession, before other competitors...should be able to pretend to it. 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1838) 108, I have heavenly qualities and joys already begun in me; I have a prepossession of heaven. 1860 *Meas. Types Brit. Ind.* 108 (of *Protanopsis*)...prepossession, pre-occupation.

b. A previous or former possession.

1846 SIR T. ROMNEY *Pretend. Ep.* 331 In other Ages many Colonies dispersed, and some thereof upon the coasts of Africa, and the prepossession of his (Hum's) elder brethren.

2. The condition of being mentally prepossessed; a preconceived opinion which tends to bias the mind; unfavourable or favourable unfounded opinion; prejudice, predisposition, liking.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exampl.* I. Ad Sect. v. Conf., Human holy Meditations with results of Reason, and prepossessions dogmatically declaring the necessity of Virtue. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 200 It is the wildest Act of human Reason, To free itself from slavish Prepossession. 1700 *Rem. Theophrast.* 103 The prepossession of the Vulgar for wont in power and authority are blind. 1788 HIST. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 19 June, The prepossession the Queen has taken to my favour is truly extraordinary. 1823 H. COLTMAN *Travels* I. v. 247 The King's strong personal prepossessions against the ministers of the late Queen. 1870 HORLEY *Campbell in Cyclo. Misc. Inc.* I. (1878) 163 To choose in most harmoniously with prepossessions.

Hence † **Prepossessionary** *a.*, having possession beforehand, of the nature of a prepossession.

1599 *Herauld* No. 3 (1758) I. 108 Valour commonly carries with it a prepossessionary excuse, even for actions of iniquity.

Pre-possessor. *Obs. or rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + POSSESSOR.] A previous possessor.

1683 E. *Bagot Introd. O. Eng. Hist. Glass.* 18 They signifie only a bare Possessorship, one that possessed the Land before the present Possessor.

† **Prepost.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præpost-us*, anstr. f. *præpositi* us, th. use of pa. pple. of *præponĕre* to place before.] = PREPOSITUS; an overseer, steward, superintendent, provost.

1580 WILLIS *Disc.* v. 3 Aguinet, *præpost* (*idem* or *sequester*). Vulg. *præpositus* or his gubingus. — *Ibid.* viii. 10 He ordayneth him, *præpost* (*idem* or *sequester*). a. *præpositus*. Vulg. *præpositus* or Egipt, and on all his house.

Preposter, error. form of PREPOSTOR.

† **Preposterate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *præposterāre* to reverse, thwart (f. *præposter*-us PREPOSTEROUS) + -ATE 3. Cf. obs. F. *prépostérer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To make 'preposterous'; to reverse, invert; to overturn; to pervert.

1596 FLEMING *Pan. Phras.* I. 127 Before the wastes had preposterated the order of succident governours. 1607 *Epist. Pers. appd. Antichr.* v. ii. 146 The absurdity of the thesis, the crime preposterated here of all, in that it is (times being so vnlawfull) vnseasonable before those that are lawfull: being a worshiper of saints before Gods precept. 1608 R. HILDERSAM *Exam. I.* (1611) Never did princes more preposterate Their private loue.

Hence † **Preposterate** *ppl.* [ad. late L. *præpostērāt-us*], reversed, perverted.

1607 *Epist. Pers. appd. Antichr.* v. ii. 146 The hypocrisie and preposteration of the Creast, in the Will, in respect of the reasons for attayning to the right end. *Ibid.* 150 In these vse a preposteration to reuerse a Cresse or statute[?], while we hasty to inevitably this accident reuerse[?] nothing ?? to the reuerse thereof neuer seasons of our owne which doe so good.

Preposterous (*prɪpɒ·stərəs*), *a.* Also 7 **-postrous**. [f. L. *præpostēr-us* reversed, perverted, absurd (f. *præ* before + *poster-us* coming after, following) + -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *prépostère* (Cotgr.).]

1. Having or placing last that which should be first; inverted in position or order. *Now rare.*

1552 HULOET, Preposterous, out of order, overthwarte, transuersed, or laid close which should lyeth bet first. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 59 This is preposterous geare, when Gods ordinance is turned topsie turuie, vpside downe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xx. (Arb.) 180 The preposterous is a pardonable figure...We call it by a common name to set the cart before the horse. 1657 HOWEL *Killing is M.* 26 Though the Monster look in Caelo versa, yet notwithstanding his preposterous steps will be discovered. 1705 *Hickeringill Fam. Inst.* I. v. Parl. Which would certainly do them harm, by reason of the preposterous Method it might give the Spouse when he came for placing the Ruffle to come. 1892-9 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* xi. I. 104 It is, indeed, in the literal sense of the word, preposterous. 1896 FRANCIS *Inst. Metaph. Introd.* § 69 The final effects of this preposterous (in the exact sense of that word) procedure.

† **b.** Having the eyes set behind. *Obs. rare*[?].

1683 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* xviii, see Thamus Eyes like the preposterous Animals are behind us.

2. Contrary to the order of nature, or to reason or common sense; monstrous; irrational; perverse, foolish, nonsensical; in later use, utterly absurd.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 24 He doubted the preposterous & unordinate temperaunce, that the common people is accustomed to vse in all things. 1584 R. SCOT *Discoverie Witchcr.* v. vii. (1886) 148 Drunkes in the dead of the night are commonlie preposterous and monstrous. 1593 SHAKS. *Hen. IV*, I. v. 16 A fond Gleeke, and gold Dicke, worn thin, and bare, and bald prepositions. 1622 MALYNES *Ancient. Anc.* 163 a

and Wks. 1638 I. 180 Austin and some others, who were much taken with a preposterous admiration of single life. 1713 *Guardian* No. 144 ¶ 10 The maid and her son preposterous in love. 1785 W. Bowles *Dom. Med.* x. (1792) 1 Nothing can be more preposterous than a mother who thinks it below her to take care of her own child. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 203 To meddle in the preposterous idea of convincing the mind by tormenting the body. 1813 P. Rand *Dockyard Econ.* 228 America has constructed, and is still constructing, ships of war of preposterous tonnage, deeply launsen English to construct ships of war of preposterous tonnage. 1873 Francis *Caesar* xxviii. 280 The very notion is preposterous.

Prepos'terously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a preposterous order or manner.

1. In an inverted or reversed order or position; with the latter part before the former; hind-side before. *Now rare.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 163 In the sense wherein Christ the words is somewhere preposterously placed. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* D ij, Those that are called Agrippas being preposterously borne with their feet forward. 1608 *Pilg. Transl.* XI. 760 The preposterously set down Books ranged in this Catalogue. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 3 Some indeed preposterously transpose these, and make us partakers of the benefit of Christ's priestly office: before we are brought under the conduct of his kingly office. 1859 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 17 Preposterously...deducing the laws of the understanding from a questionable division of logical propositions.

2. Unnaturally, irrationally; perversely; absurdly.

a 1550 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 39 His brother Archigalls...child preposterously reckon and honour the mean division and servile persons. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 122 Whatsoever cunning fiend it was That wrought upon thee so preposterously, Hath got the voice in hell for excellence. 1613 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1618) 3 They doe preposterously, that bestow more cost and labour upon a Garden than upon an Orchard. 1661 Boyle *Usef. of Script.* (1760) 126 Our preposterously partial Mistakes. 1681 tr. *Buckhurst's Valdez* (1880) 123 She is preposterously talking what a meeting with bespeaking eyes and soft hair, could have let. 1866 Fanshawe *Tasso* xi. 18...(1870) 199 Preposterously regarded as a mere criterion of truth. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* viii, He got up at preposterously early hours.

Prepos'terousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being preposterous; inversion of the natural or rational order (now rare); perversity; unreasonableness; absurdity.

1603 *Sched. Prov. appar. Aberdeen* v. II. 237 From this pre-posterousnesse of the Cynon arising the same ladies are ignorant, come not to his Vacunes for his towards Devotion. 1638 Chillingw. *Infidel. Epist.* 136 We shall...shunne rather to break those laws of method...and subjoyne those Instructions to this place, treating the vouchers, pardon for this preposterousness. 1707 Baxter *vol. II. Preface-witness*, the having the wrong End forward, Absurdness, contrariety to Nature or Custom. 1800 T. Hull *Hinds Philos. Quest.* v. 116 not for they go on, having one thing upon another, wisely regardless of the preposterousness of their conclusions.

Prepostor, variant of Prefector.

Prepotence (prĭpŏ·tĕns). [a. F. *prépotence*, ad. L. *prepotentia*: see next.] The fact of being prepotent or of predominating; = next, 1.

1647 Lucius *Inoag. Cons.* Ser. 9. II. 305 The ordinariness of having received some proportion of passion. 1837 tr. *Tschudi's Reisen. S. Amer.* II. ii. 81 Henry...ascribed his claims with more prepotence. 1868 J. T. Gulick in *Linn. Soc. Trans., Zool.* XX. 193 It may at first appear that a slight degree of prepotence will prevent crossing in effectually as a higher degree. 1876 *Kahn. Rev.* Jan. 167 Challenging the proposition on land of no mighty an empire.

Prepotency (prĭpŏ·tĕnsi). [ad. L. *prepotentia* superior power, f. *prepotent-em*: see Prepotent and -ency.]

1. The quality of being prepotent; superior power or influence; predominance, prevalence.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 217 If there were a determinate prepotency in the right [hand]. 1691 Howell *Familiar* 178 Prepotency of planets...God forbid the way to Expostion too of rules ever. 1814 *Edinb. R.* 129, I should not fall into the subject at its present prepotency. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* CLXV. 392 The destruction of that Russian prepotency.

2. *Biol.* The prepotent power of a parent organism to transmit special characteristics to offspring.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* viii. 274 The propensity runs more strongly in the male sex than in the female. 1868 — *Anim.* & *Pl.* II. 91 The subject of prepotency is extremely intricate—from its varying so much in strength, even in regard to the same character in different animals. 1877 — *Forms of Fl.* vi. 238 The prepotency of pollen from another individual over a plant's own pollen. 1877 *Nat. Observ.* 3 Apr. 293/1 Artificial to the Anglo-Saxon prepotency of intelligence in the social struggle.

Prepotent (prĭpŏ·tĕnt), a. [ad. L. *prepotent-em*, pr. pple. of *prepotere* to be more or very powerful, to have the superiority, f. *pre-* Pre- A. 5 + *potere* to be able, have power: see Potent.]

1. Having great power, force, influence, or authority; pre-eminent in power.

a 1556 *Mandeville* (Roxb.) 220 My prepotent father, whan he was ryche, sowpe ouer grete rente. 1568 *Hen. VIII* ap. *Ven. in Turkish Hist.*, (1687) 56 Most prepotent prince of power inspired. 1592 R. Tomson, *Exp. St. Tomas* (1613), Excellent for vbidings, prepotent in power, renowned for virtue. 1637 *Phipsical Disc.*, *Prepotent*, strong, affronted, potent, above or before others. 1816 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Revelation* (1823) 310 To borrow the prepotent bolt from the armory of his predecessor. 1884 Miss Lyde Lindon *Stabbed in Dark* iii, Some vague, intangible, but prepotent barrier had risen up between him and them.

b. Excelling in potency, more powerful than others; predominant.

1841 E. B. K. *Plaintiff at Liberty* in *Mem.-Bk.*, 211, *Prof. & Owenson* by the prepotent Pogbin faction. 1880 F. Galt *Eternal* II. v. 75 What was the attraction prepotent over all the charms of the half-sisters? 1881 Plunkett *Visions of Eng.* 133 After the rule of the prepotent influence of Spain.

2. *Biol.* Having a greater power of transmitting hereditary features or qualities; having a stronger fertilizing influence.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. 99 A plant's own pollen is always prepotent over foreign pollen. *Ibid.* viii. 274 When two species are crossed, one has sometimes a prepotent power of impressing its likeness on the hybrid. 1876 Bessey & *Tait Darwin Contr.* v. § viii. 133 There seems to be in many instances a prepotent influence about a newly arisen variety. 1880 J. T. Gulick in *Linn. Soc. Trans., Zool.* XX. 139 If...individuals as varying as to be prepotent with each other are very few...they will fail of being segregated through failing to receive any of the prepotent pollen.

3. [Pre- A. 3.] Previously endowed with power or potentiality.

1874 Thomas *Addr. Brit. Assoc. Belfast* 36 It is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is involved, species differentiated, and mind enthroned from their prepotent elements in the unreasonable past.

Hence **Prepo'tently** *adv.*, in a prepotent manner; with overwhelming power.

1899 W. James in *Talks on Psychol.* 38 A single sackling word may call up its own associates prepotently.

Prepotential (prĭpŏtĕ·nʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Pre- A. 3 + Potential.]

1. Having a prior or superior power; prepotent.

1888 *Academy* 24 Nov. 349/1 What a contrast between those days...and our times of 'telegraphic ambassadors' and a 'prepotential' chancery!

2. *Math.* (See quot.) Also as *sb.* A prepotential function.

1879 Cayley *Memoir on Prepotentials* in *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 518 The present Memoir relates to analogous integrals supposed in terms of the (*n*+1) ultimately disappearing variables $(x_1, \ldots, x_n, w)$, and the same number of parameters $(a_1, \ldots, a_n, c)$ (such an integral, in regard to the system $x=y$, $w=z$, to be 'prepotential', and in the particular case $y=z=\frac{1}{2}x$ to be 'potential'. *Ibid.* 519 The prepotential of the whole surface in regard to the infinitely near point P' is then equal to the prepotential of the disk.

Pre-practise: see Pre- A. 1.

Pre-prandial (prĭpræ·ndiăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1 + L. *prandium* luncheon (see Prandial) + -al.] Done, made, taken, happening, etc. before dinner; before-dinner.

1882 Lord *Lyt. to Coleridge* Wks. (1887) 124 I have no quarrel with you about prepranedial propitiations. 1882 Mrs. N. Crosland *Mrs. Blake* II. 220 The 'pre-prandial' hour or two of winter darkness. 1883 Hales *Soc. Pract.* xviii. 189 The charming inventions of modern days, the pre-prandial tea.

Pre-pre'ference, *a.* [Pre- B. 2.] Ranking before preference bonds, shares, claims, etc., to security, payment of dividend or interest. Cf. Pre-preferential.

1880 Rylands *Counting-ho. Dict.* 136 The new series of Bonds...distinguished from all the others by the name of pre-preference bonds. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 5/1 The directors...announce the issue of 8,000 Five and a Quarter per Cent. Cumulative Pre-preference £10 shares at a premium of 100 each. 1900 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 11/2 The share holders...would not have to [the new issue] in the form of pre-preference shares, and now apparently the directors are determined to make it more pre than ever (by an issue of debentures).

So **Pre-prefere'ntial** *a.*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 4/7 We might guarantee the whole loan, instead of guaranteeing only five and raising the other four by pre-preferential bonds.

Preprint (prĭ·print). [Pre- A. 2.] Something printed in advance; a portion of a work printed and issued before the publication of the whole.

1889 *Academy* 2 June 365/2 Dr. Charles Waldstein...has made arrangements with the American Journal of Archaeology...to issue these papers independently in a series of 'preprints.' 1903 *Dial* (Chicago) 1 Feb. 90/1 A preprint from the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago...Other preprints in this series are as follows.

† **Prepro'perate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. pref. stem of late L. *præpropere* to hasten greatly (Gloss. Philox.): see Pre- A. 6 and Properate.] *trans.* To hasten unduly or in excess. So † **Prepro'pera'tion,** the action of hastening unduly. *Obs. rare*—1.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 37 The importunity of some impatients...subsides, will put both Parliament and Assembly upon some preposterous, that will not be safe in Ecclesiastical Considerations. 1651 J. Rocket *Chr. Subject* viii. (1658) 72 To prevent the preposterating our talents, or hasten them with too much...we have our narratives.

† **Prepro'perous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præpropere* too quick or hasty (f. *præ*, Pre- A. 6 + *properus* speedy, quick) + -ous.] Over-hasty, precipitate.

1599 J. Porter *Mirr. Mirac's Rebell.* 82 Vnadiuised hardinesse and preproperous haste in enemie matters haue three twoo consequents: Errour in the beginning, and Repentance in the ende. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Letcestersh.* (1662) 11, 133 Perswaded preproperous Cooling of Boyes, and raiding of Colts, Parents were counted cost of their children. 1670 Eng. *Proverbs, Devon*, 128 Administring preposterous and preproperous Justice.

Hence † **Prepro'perously** *adv.*, over-hastily.

1637 R. Harrison tr. *St. Ambrose* 1. 31 Why does preproperously call for a counsell before them, over-confident?

Preprotatio: see Pre- B. 3.

Pre-prove, pre-provide: see Pre- A. 1.

Pre-pubertal: see Pre- B. 1.

Prepubic, pre- (prĭpiū·bik), *a.* [f. next + -IC; in L. f. Pre- B. 3 + Pubic.] **a.** Pertaining to the prepubes. **b.** Situated in front of the pubis.

1851 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Animls.* v. 230 A large epiradial bone...seems to be an exaggeration of the pre-pubic process. 1872 Humphry *Myology* 115 It extends over the side of the abdomen to the middle line and the edge of the prepubic sheath and cartes.

‖ **Prepubis, pre-** (prĭpiū·bis). Also -es. *Anat.* [Pre- A. 4.] The pre-acetabular portion of the pubis, esp. in Dinosaurs.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 63 This process appears to be the homologue of the pre-pubic (or cotyloid) in the Dipnoans and Urodelous among Dinosauria. 1892 *Zool. Soc. Lect., Proposition* 1898 Marsh *Dinos. Mesoz. Rocks* The...anterior process of the os pubis, often called the prepubis,...is the element which in Dinosaurs is considered as the 'prepubis', which in recent Reptiles is represented by the palate proper.

Prepuce (prī·piūs). [a. F. *prépuce* (1538 s. in Godef. *Compl.*)—L. *præputium*.] The loose fold of integument which covers the glans penis (or the glans clitoridis); the foreskin.

a 1400 Mandev. (Roxb.) 68, 40 In Mi vesagle was Charlemayne, when he assayed knight him be, *prepuce* of mine Lord, when he was circumcised. 1542 R. Copland *Guydo's Quest. Chirurg.*, etc. K j b, The beste bright prepuce. *a* 1626 Bolton *Disc.* iv. v. (1631) 227 Then the prepuce or foreskinne was taken out, and pray unto a knee of salt to be buryed after in the Charnelgrounds. 1787 Grose *Treat. Rimmels* I. 233 I have divided the Prepuce several times in Phimosis, without any ill accidents supervening. 1878 Bell *Carpenter's Comp. Anat.* (ed. 7) The *mucous* of the clitoris is generally provided with a gland, and is also covered by a prepuce.

† **b.** *transf.* (*of*). The state of the uncircumcised, uncircumcision. *Obs.* See quot. *a* 1681.

a 1400 *Apoll. Lolli.* 84 Poul saip, Neiper prepuce ne circumcisioun is ouzt, nei ouzt worb, nei hat hoping of be vij3 dazis of God. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* ii. 25 If thou be a prevaricator of the Law, thy circumcision is become prepuce. *a* 1681 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 84 As the vulgar opponents is to take away the prepuces from such times. [Vulgari *Lat.* 1611, 25 Authority præputia senescunt, sine prærogativa, innovata erunt rubra.]

† **Pre'pucy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *præputium*: see prec. and -cy.] The foreskin. Also *transf.* The state of the uncircumcised; uncircumcision.

1580 Whyte *Answ. ad.* 3 Who wouldst thou to more baronage preposte? [Vulg. *ad vitae præpotium habuisti*, 1577 *Euseb.* I. 17 If thou be a transgressor of the laws, thy circumcision is turned prepucie (Vulg. *circumcisio tua præputium facta est*). 1580 — *Disc.* x. 76 Thether circumcide we the prepucie [*sic*] with vncircumcised of pure harte [Vulg. *præputium cordis*]. 1583 Cartes *Cold. Log.* 390/1 That I may haue the prepucie vndefiled.

Prepu'ctual, *a. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 4, 6 + Punctual.] More than punctual; coming earlier than the appointed time. So **Prepunctua'lity,** antiquative punctuality, the fact of arriving before the proper time; **Prepu'nctually** *adv.*, more than punctually.

1850 Blaine in *Macm. Mag.* July 239/1 One complaint unpermissible brought us to the station a good half-hour before the time. 1882 *Society* 9 Dec. 8/1 So far was prepunctuality...carried, that...Her Majesty was ten minutes before then. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prepunctual. 1894 *Story of My Time* When 222 We were at the agent's prepunctually.

Prepu'tial (prĭpiū·ʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *præputi-um* Prepuce + -al; so mod.F. *prépucial*.] Of or pertaining to the prepuce.

1822 Combe in *Corpus Cruciblist, Passages, Variety*, The observations...Have shall thy mantle and voluminous head With Mussulmen Ahmed Chercher hymnaphrase Prepucial Offals and Dutch Dialogues. *a* 1882 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 69 Whose opinion and hand-writch...concludes the prepucial part. 1898 G. F. Dow tr. Hesse's *Anim. Chem.* II. 461 Preputial and urethral calculi.

Pregglorio: see Pre- B. 3.

Prepyramid (prĭpi·rămĭd). *Anat.* [Pre- A. 4.] The anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata. So **Prepyra'midal** *a.*, pertaining to the prepyramids, or situated in front of the pyramids.

1886 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* I. 133 A narrower median 'prepyramidal' tract. *Ibid.* 256 The commissure anterior...which passes...the prepyramidal fasciculi, behind the 'tegmenta'. 1888 *Med. Mag.* II. 83 The prepyramids...are long, narrow, flat, and contract as they approach the pons. *Ibid.* 86 The prepyramidal columns.

Pre-Raphael (prĭrā·fĕăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [Pre- B. 2.] Previous to Raphael; a painter (or painting) before the time of Raphael. **b.** = Pre-Raphaelite. Hence **Pre-Ra'phaelly** *adv. rare.*

1850 W. M. Rossetti *The P. R. B.* 7 Not fully in *Pre-raphaelite Diaries & Lett.* (1900) 161, I perceive...[that almost idyllic—what I have seen of the Pre-Raphael painters. 1851 *Germ. Mag.* 158 Maclaisel, or pre-Raffaellite) is seen in his youthful third farings. 1892 Dowden in *Monod. Words* I. 266/1 That the Pre-Raphael Brother is unmistakably accomplished in the manipulative of his art. *Ibid.* 269/1 As bottle such a subject as Pre-Raphaelly conceived. 1853 D. G. Rossetti in *D. G. R.'s Family Letters* (1895) II. 100 Fastening on 18 gun pictures in his sleep. Yet

room Pre-Raphael prove for him too deep. 1878 GILBERT in *St. Mary's Prime Mem. Introd.* 1917 In pre-Raphaelitic replica of nature.

Pre-Ra'phaelism, prera ph-, pre-. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The artistic principles of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (= PRE-RAPHAELITISM); by Ruskin and others applied, by way of distinction, to the art of the painters who preceded Raphael; see quot. 1851 s. v. PRE-RAPHAELITISM.

1863 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Preraph. Diversity & Lett.* (1906) 106 Though both Pre-raphaelism and Brotherhood are at end so even. 1879 GILCHRIST & TODD *Pictor.* 231 Pre-Raphaelism, though upon in the charge of mannerism, was a revolution and protest against the formerly conventionalisms into which a portion of the English school had fallen. 1882 'STARLEY' *Negro Cyc.* viii. 238 Pre-Angelico-in Fiesole ..is almost the only one of the pre-Raphaelites, whom a man who does not believe in pre-Raphaelism can thoroughly relish. 1882 [see PRE-RAPHAELITISM].

So **Pre-Raphaelli'stic** *a.* = next, B.

1882 H. BUCHANAN *Pamphlet Master* II. xvi. 38 One of many memorials pre-Raphaelistic drawings.

Pre-Raphaelite, preraphaelite, pre- (prēr-ĭ-fē'ĕlīt), *sb.* and *a.* Also **-Raffael-**. [f. PRE- + the proper name *Raphael* (It. *Raffaello*, *Raffaelo*) + -ITE 1.]

A. *sb.* **1.** An artist who aims at producing work in the spirit which generally imbued art before the time of Raphael (or, more especially, before his later work and that of his successors); *spec.* one of the group of English artists, including Holman-Hunt, Millais, and D. G. Rossetti, who c 1848 called themselves the 'Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood' (P. R. B.).

1849 W. M. ROSSETTI *The P. R. B. Journal* in *Preraph. Diversity & Lett.* (1906) 204, — *Ibid.* 29 Nov., (Ash. 230 To-night was a P. R. B. meeting at Millais's, at which we were all present with the exception of Woolner. 1849 H. G. HEWLETT *Let. to T. Coldstream* 19 Oct., Bibl. 73 Dear P. R. B. (= Brother), Or the road filled but night I (etc.).

1850 *Athenæum Mag.* July 621 The nineteenth proceedings of a small number of artists, who ..are endeavouring to set up a school of their own. We allude to the pre-Raphaelites. 1851 RUSKIN *Pre-Raphaelitism* 21 The Pre-Raphaelites imitate no painters: they paint from nature only. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art, Pre-Raphaelites*, a school of modern artists, who profess to follow the mode of study and expression adopted by the early painters who flourished before the time of Raphael, and whose principal theory of action is a rigid adherence to natural forms and effects. 1881a 'STARLEY' *Negro Cyc.* vi. 321 We are all pre-raphaelites. Mr. Millais' gawky girls, and Mr. Hyde's skinny sisters, have gained the day. 1873 HOLME *Uric.* 252 The luxuriance and beauty of the water-weeds and of the lily-leaves ..would have given work to a pre-Raphaelite for a year. 1881a W. HAMILTON *Ridicule Misapplied* (ed. 3) 51 I admired Mr. Buchanan, in his attack on the Pre-Raphaelites and Rossetti, to exaggerate The Glory as an unwholesome publication. 1900 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Let. to Editor*, I myself wrote the words thus, *Preraphaelite* and *Preraphaelitism*.

2. One of the painters who preceded Raphael.

1882 [see PRE-RAPHAELISM].

B. *adj.* (or attrib. use of sb.)

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Pre-Raphaelites, or their principles and style.

1849 [see A. 1]. 1851 *Art Journ.* 1 July 181/1 The attempts of a few young men who style themselves the Pre-Raffaelite school, but more properly might be called the Gothic school. 1851 RUSKIN *Pre-Raphaelitism* 27 The Pre-Raphaelite painters are just as superior to the early Italian in skill of manipulation, power of drawing, and knowledge of effect, as Johnson is there to grace of design. 1851 — *Lect. Architt.* iv. § 133 Every Pre-Raphaelite landscape background is painted to the last touch, to the spot, with the thing itself. 1857 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 176/3 What Cruikshank is a past (and a Pre-Raphaelite past Cruikshank was, long ere the Pre-Raphaelite style was discussed of). 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xxxiii, A pre-Raphaelite artist...might find an admirable subject in one of those Tuscan girls. 1873 HAMERTON *Th. about Art* viii. 184 The Pre-Raphaelite movement is understood to have combined two very distinct aims: first, the intellectual elevation of art by the choice of noble and original subjects, and, secondly, its technical refinement by a new and minute analysis of nature. 1905 H. C. HILL-HOUSE *Pre-Raphaelitism* I. 121 In our final estimate this picture [Raphael's Transfiguration] was a signal step in the decadence of Italian art. When we had advanced this opinion to other students, they, as a rule, *looked* astonished, and said, 'Then you are Pre-Raphaelite'. Suffering to this as we worked side by side, Millais and I laughingly agreed that the designation must be accepted.

2. Existing before Raphael.

1893 MARRIOTT *Comm.* (1839) I. vii. 185 In these pre-Raphaelite productions Florence is very rich. 1881a W. HAMILTON *Æsthetic Movement* 1 Embodiments in their application of early Italian art and the mediæval Pre-Raphaelite painters.

Pre-Raphaelitic, preraph-, pre- (-ĭtĭk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or after the manner of the Pre-Raphaelites; = prec. B. 1.

1850 T. ROSCOE in *Monod* (1856) 3 To some the brilliant of Catholic beauty without spiritually organized adhesion to this pre-Raphaelitic direction. 1881 W. H. PEARSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 29 A little trio of pre-Raphaelitic tenderness and grace.

Pre-Ra'phaelitish, preraph-, pre- (-ĭtĭʃ), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISH 1.] Resembling the work of the Pre-Raphaelites.

1869 MISS MULOCK *Christian's Mistake* II. viii. 98 That pale, grim, pre-Raphaelitish dame who was represented all over the College. 1889 *Art Year. Aug.* 201 A picture, which he describes as very pre-Raphaelitish indeed, of a cavalcade.

Pre-Ra'phaelitism, preraph-, pre-. [f. PRE-RAPHAELITE + -ISM.] The principles, methods, or style of painting adopted by the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and their followers; sometimes applied to a similar tendency in poetry and other arts.

1851 RUSKIN (title) Pre-Raphaelitism. 1853 *N. Brit. Rev.* XIX. Pre-Raphaelitism is in painting very much what the reform led by Wordsworth was in poetical literature. 1853 ROSSETTI *Lect. Architt.* iv. § 130 Pre-Raphaelitism has for one principle, that of absolute, uncompromising truth in all that it does, obtained by working everything, down to the most minute detail, from nature, and from nature only. 1858 *Edin. Rev.* July 208 Pre-raphaelitism, both of the past and heart, is a useful correction of a previous morbid tendency. 1880a ROSSETTI *Let. to Clarence* 20 Dec. (Ashley Libr. 1892), Pre-Raphaelitism would properly express the method or manner of the painters who actually lived before Raphael—as 'Raphaelism' might generally be applied to the style of all his school, at every subsequent date. Pre-Raphaelitism is, it seems to me, the proper term to express the peculiar tenets of the set you have been examining, who called itself 'Pre-Raphaelite': or, with still greater exhaustiveness, 'The Pre-Raphaelite Brethren'.

Prerecital, -reformatory, etc.: see PRE- B. 3, etc.

† **Prere'gnant.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + REGNANT.] One who reigns before another; a predecessor in the kingdom.

1587 WYRMS *Alb. Engl.* II. xxii. 59 Edward, King Harolds Preregnant, of this name Charge furnish. 1600 *Ibid.* Epitome 176 William and Edward the Confessor Harolds Preregnant were, by the latter's aide, Crown Inheritors.

Pre-remote, -renal, etc.: see PRE- B. 1, 3, etc.

† **Prere'pt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præreptus*, pp. of *præripere* to snatch away in front of another, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *rapere* to seize. Cf. CORREPT v.] *trans.* To snatch away in front of any one; to anticipate or forestall in seizing.

(Known only in pp. 1561- *præreptus*, after L. *præreptum*.)

1945 JOHN *Exp. Dan.* v. 69/b To obtain what Esau lately lacked and prevent him his blessings.

† **Prere'ption.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 pre-. [n. of action from L. *præripere*, *prærept-*: see prec.] The action of seizing or snatching away in front of one.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* v. 54 I have none to defend my selfe, or to preserve what is mine from their preoption.

Prerequire (prēr'kwīəɹ), *v.* Also 7 pre-. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To require beforehand.

1620 DR. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergie* i. 8, All other Churches ..prerequire a necessary of Marriage in the persons to be ordained. 1632 WARNER *Conspiracy* 103 Unless ..pre-requisite assistance. 1656 LORDSHIP *Comforts Dead* 18 As Repentance is prerequired, and always was pre-required as a necessary Condition whereby a Sinner is qualified and made meet to receive the Pardon of his Sins. 1789 W. ROBERTS *Letter.* no No. 69 (1790) III. 79, I will not be able to prove (if A proves ..neither will I be able to prove ..till I have ..what the nature of every part will be prerequired to make.

Hence **Prerequi'red** *ppl. a.*, prerequisite.

1660 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 313 Every single motion (unless) a dependence on ..a Providence of prerequired motives. 1898 LONDON *Shadows Dam.* viii. 61 The prerequired Condition.

Prerequisite (prēr'kwĭzĭt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + REQUISITE *a.* and *sb.*]

A. *adj.* Required beforehand; requisite as a previous condition.

1632 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 40 A condition prerequisite to the subject of sanctification. 1656 WARNER *Th. Earth* iv. (1750) 381 This breaking up of the Fountains of the Deep was a prerequisite Condition. 1827 CRUDDEN *Marr. Lic.* 18, 20 For the banns and to prosper in mystic life, a certain marriage-ground is pre-requisite. 1884a J. ROBERTSON *Essays & Fragm.* 185 Something ..which is prerequisite to any deep and lasting success.

B. *sb.* That which is required beforehand; a condition previously necessary.

1634 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 20 Knowledge is but a prerequisite to the means of obedience. 1798 *Monthly Rev.* 368 Prerequisites ..expedient at least, if not wholly indispensable. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 278 All the changes in the organs ..are nothing more than accessories and pre-requisites of perception, bearing just the relation thereto as it. 1881 MARRIOTT & HOLLAND *M. T. Introd.* § 228 The essential prerequisites for striking the balance.

† **Prerequisi'tion.** *Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] Requisition beforehand, previous requirement.

1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 190 That the giving of the Holy Ghost in ordinary for Regeneration, was one stated mode of Baptism, from the constant prerequisition of repentance and faith is evident to be a mistake.

Pre-reso'lve, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 pre-. [PRE- A. 1.] **a.** *pa. pple.* Previously resolved; having made up one's mind beforehand. **b.** *intr.* To resolve beforehand.

1633 PERSON *Hypocrite M.* 6, 77, 13, 239 No man goes [to pre-resolved to a Play. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 118, I am confident you are hereby pre-resolved as I wish. 1647 W. BURTON *Plin. Antiq.* (1658) 79 They came pre-resolved, by study, of what they were accused in the Counsel. 1788 MAS. A. M. BENGER *Memoirs Duchess* II. 253 She had pre-resolved to send Henry from Eton.

Prerestina to **+Predestination:** see PRE- A. 4, B. 1.

† **Preroganey.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prærogāt-ire* to ask first or before + -ANCY.] The possession of privilege; prerogative.

1632 BRETON in *N. & Q.* 8 S. I. 8 Wol pursuer requiere to perus prisoners sworn unles par male preroganey de asseuerando.] 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 103 The privileges or immunite of whiche place accordeth to grete preroganey [*sed magnum prærogativæ*].

Prerogatival (-ətăl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to prerogative.

1879 SIR J. ROBERTSON *Recollect.* 73 So much is not creation still to serve, but reserve for decree. All these prerogatival Preparations end most in Christ.

Prerogative (prĭrŏ'gătĭv), *sb.* [a. F. *prérogative* (14th c. in Littré) a prerogative, adj. L. *prærogātīva* a previous choice or election; a forbidden, prognostic; preference, privilege, prerogative; prop. fem. sing. of *prærogātīvus* adj. (see next) agreeing with *tribus* or *centuria*, applied to the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to give its vote first in the Roman comitia.

'The lots being shaken, so that the lots might be equally ..the century which came out first gave its vote first, and hence was called *Prærogativa*...Its vote was held of the greatest importance...Hence *prærogativa* to put for a sign or token, a favourable omen or intimation of any thing future; ..for a precedent or example, ..a choice, ..or favour, ..and among later writers for a peculiar or exclusive privilege' (*Adams Rom. Antiq.* (1806) 318).

(As the sense-development took place before the word was taken into English, the chronological order here, as will be seen, does not correspond with that of the original or etymological sense in of late use: see 3.)

1. A prior, exclusive, or peculiar right or privilege.

a. *esp.* in *Constitutional Hist.* That special pre-eminence which the sovereign, by right of royal dignity, has over all other persons and out of the course of the common law, the *royal prerogative*, a sovereign right (in theory) subject to no restriction or interference.

In Great Britain, the extent of the royal prerogative has been a matter of discussion, more especially since the 17th century: see the quots. At present it includes the right of settling and limiting successions, of making treaties, and theoretically of making war and concluding peace, of conferring honours, conferring the dignity of peerage, and giving all commissions in the army and navy, of choosing ministers of state, summoning Parliament, and refusing assent to a bill, of pardoning those under legal sentence; with many other political, ecclesiastical, and judicial powers. The exercise of many of these prerogative rights is practically limited by the rights of parliament or of other bodies or persons, the constitutional obligation to take the advice of ministers, and the need to secure the general approval and support of the nation.

1293 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 111/2 Quod Dominus Rex Prerogativam suam retinet Prerogativæ suæ, ad prudentem Vicarium habend. 1308-9 *Ibid.* 259/1 Per le Prerogative & le droit le Roi. 1429 *Ibid.* III. 340/1 By the laws of this Rike King of Inde, or by his prerogatif. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 341 The word or mattir pertinent ..at this Counsell, were made many actis agayn the Kynges prerogatyue and pleasure, for the reformacion of the state of the land. 1533 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 80 b, The kynges prerogatiue declareth his power royall above all other. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 88, I leave all the Judges..have concluded the Bishops have not white surplices against the King's prerogative or the subject's liberties. 1638 MARSHALL *Gerrard Pedigree Wm. Gerrard* IV. 149, His Son King of England(s) very Prerogative is no more than what the Law has determined. a 1680 BOYLE *Rem.* (1759) I. 410 Primer had Prerogative to give Convicted Malefactors a Reprieve. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiv. § 168 This Power to act according to discretion for the Publick Good, without the Prescription of the Law, and sometimes even against it, is that which is called *Prerogative*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 239 The king has also the sole prerogative of making war and peace. For it is held by all the writers on the law of nature and nations, that the right of making war, which by nature subsisted in every individual, is given up by all private persons the entire into society, and is vested in the sovereign power. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xlii. (1797) I. 32 Every magistrate or person entrusted with the prerogative should be placed to the account of the subject. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 420 The parliament by perseverance, and by taking advantage of foreign wars, obtained successive and other concessions, gradually limiting the royal prerogative. 1883 H. COX *Inquiry* vi. 51 Writers on the constitution have frequently used the word 'prerogative' in a confused sense, confining it to those political powers of the Crown which are not conferred by statute, and in this sense the word will be here employed. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1143 The exercise of the prerogative of mercy is no easy or pleasant duty.

b. *generally.* The peculiar right or privilege of any person, class, or body of persons; as the prerogatives of parliament, of a peer, of a manor, of a free man, etc.

14.. [see 1611, 2]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 330 The kynge considered ryghte great prerogatyues belongynge to thys noble dome. 1595 *Act 10 Hen. VII, c.* 34 § 1 The same Barnels ..with all liberties prerogatives and franchises to the same. 1678 STANLEY *England* n. 1. 131 This thing schold stryk deepe into to marriage, especially yf we gave unto them the ordinary prerogatiues and prerogatyue. 1689 GILBERT *Irenic. Lettred Lord's Present.* § 8 The Church, and every member of it ..challengeth the special care of God, as a prerogative to Israel. 1693 M. CLIFFE *Rem. Epistles* (1882) 80 The Crown set on his head by the Archbishop of Canterbury, a Prerogative to that See. 1883 DERHAM *Phisico-Theol. England.* 301 Freedom, an English subjects sole prerogative. 1732 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 2 Every age must have remarked, what powers and prerogatives the vulgar imagine to be conferred by learning. 1797 SOUTHEY *Espriella's L.* 81 The prisoners to be pinioned, which you know is the prerogative of princes and privateers. 1830 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. 1. 13 It was for their ordinance rather than their prerogatives that the Romans had to contend. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 32 Will he not entreat us on the prerogative of making some and putting in anything that we like?

3. *fig.* A faculty or property by which a being (or formerly a thing) is specially and advantageously distinguished above others; a natural or divinely-given advantage or privilege.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 353 To many persones of marth conditions, of his prerogatif and his worthynesse [orig. to manielle conditionis prerogatiues] **1430-50** *Lydg. Compl. Blk. Knight* 1. 1778 That are as Arme In love confer. And that is best (Alle cronicles seen I rheerse)—A manelie gret prerogatyue. *c* **1450** LONEL. *Bannet Bonn.* 8449 [The peyntre] hath a prerogatif That alle[e] beste specially Desire of Amyde hire compayne And to be in hir presence. **1483** CAXTON *St. Winefr.* 1 This prerogatyue...was confermed and decreyed with inuyonable prerogatyues. **1508** *Fligt. Scot.* (W. de W. 1531) 1236 The gyfte of prerogatyue called dominacyon or observynge of nature is lost in fewe persones. **1535** EDEN *Decades* 186 Other prerogatiues which the mayden hath plentifully geuen to this blessed Ilande. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. (1858) 199 Rare *Quodlibets* onely continues by Prerogative, without being Advantages. **1772** HARGRAVE *Law Tracts* I. Introd. 1 This distinguish. ing prerogative of our Nature. **1843** CARLYLE *Past. & Present* (1858) 181 It is man's high prerogative to be endowed with reason and conscience. *c* **1860** BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 37 It is the peculiar prerogative of certain minds to be able to interpret as well as to originate.

† **b.** Pre-eminence, pre-eminent superiority. *Obs.*

c **1407** LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4201 Hyt hath swych A prerogatif And of worth so grete weight. **1412-20** — *Chron. Troy* (E.E.T.S.) 1800 For nowdy ys ..In honor hool a prerogatyf, Passyng whom...Amongis Romis as doth his rede rose. **1555** *Eden. Decembre* 340 The moste noble...wordes hauc obteyned the prerogatiue to be restored vnto other. **1588** J. KING *Lamentat., Method to* This methode hath a great prerogative in leading the Church pore. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 31 The Greek and Latin have alwayes borne away the prerogative from all other tongues. **1614** CROS. *Speech Virginia* 22 A country that may have the prerogatiue over the most pleasant places knowne, for large and pleasant navigable Riuers. **1671** J. WESTON *Mistelogy* (L. 2) What prerogatives have Vegetables over Metals.

3. The right of giving the first vote and then of serving as a guide or precedent to the votes that follow. (Only as etymological use in English.)

1800 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. 523 When it happed that the censorie of the younger sort was diuorced out from by lot, and had the prerogative. **1830** *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 To-morrow the vote will be given, and...Cambridge has, in this instance, to pay an old word in its original sense, the prerogative. If Cambridge gives women degrees, Oxford cannot continue to withhold them. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 2 Jan. 6/6 The ..attempt to get the Birmingham pollings fixed for an earlier date...was an effort for 'prerogative' in its original sense.

4. Short for *Prerogative court*: see 6.

1803 *Cowell. & Can. Law.* xxii, The Probate...under the seal of the Prerogative.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prerogative-manger, suitor, party*; **prerogative case,** a cause within the jurisdiction of the prerogative court (see 6); **prerogative copy,** a book of which the copyright is a prerogative of the crown; **prerogative lawyer,** a lawyer retained in behalf of the royal prerogative; **prerogative man,** an advocate or supporter of prerogative; **prerogative office** = *prerogative court*: see 6.

1585 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 31 My will, being a "prerogative case...will hardlie passe with such expedition, as in counsellers. **1596** HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 81, I have cared shrift to the law especially in prerogative cases. **1667** *Modern Apol.* & *T.* 155 The Canon that is before the common-prayer proceeds from a public constitution...and is under the government of the Archbishop of Canterbury, so that alteration may be considered "prerogative copies. **1788** EDWARDS *Canons.* II. xxvii. 410. **1881** *Nineteenth Plays Radcl.* 1360 If a Commission should arise...between the House of Commons and the "Prerogative Lawyers, about the choice of their Speaker. *a* **1727** M. WILKINS *Mem. Geo. II* (1841) II. 70, 118 Buckhall Exhibel the Debate with reflections on the tenderness and delicacy of prerogative lawyers. **1910** H. HOWE *Common Rights, Facts* 14, 48 He was no Herodian, a royalist, a "prerogative man. **1727** EDMUNDSON *Christian* (1811) II. 228, 230 That little pettifog part of the marriage-vow which runs "prerogative-manger. Reform into the office. **1708** M. DALTON *Office. Sheriff.* II. 158 In the "Prerogative Office of the Province of Canterbury. *a* **1890** CARSON *Wks. Introd.* II. 309 That most dangerous spectacle in a country like ours, a "prerogative party, who take their creed wholly from the members of their chief.

6. Prerogative court. The court of an archbishop for the probate of wills and trial of testamentary causes in which effects to the value of five pounds had been left in each of two (or more) dioceses within his province; its jurisdiction was transferred in 1857 to the Court of Probate. **b.** In New Jersey, U. S. A.: A court held by the chancellor sitting as ordinary, in which probate and similar causes are determined.

1589 *Cowell.* & *Can. Law.* xcii, Appurtens, hath all inferior courts, and of the county of the Archbishop's Prerogative. *Ibid.*, To prove the said will...in the court of the said Prerogative.] *Ibid.*, The Appeales of the Prerogative Court. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 161 The Prerogative Court, in which the Commissarie sitteth upon Intestates follies either by the Ordinarie, or by will and testament. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *Charact., Profession Without Wit* (1856) 158 One would thinke it were [have to] prerogative court. **1708** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxiii 509 The courts where the validity of such wills is tried, and the office where they are registered, are called the prerogative courts, and the prerogative office, of the provinces of Canterbury and York [Abbott: P.C.C. and P.C.Y.]. **1840** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Kingdom* (1854) II. 180 The Prerogative Court has jurisdiction of all wills and administrations of personal property left by persons having bona notabilia, or effects of a certain value, in divers jurisdictions within the province. **1857** *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 79 § 7 (Ireland) The Person who...may be the Judge of the Prerogative Court, shall be the First Judge of His Majesty's Court of Probate.

7. Prerogative writ. A writ issued on extraordinary occasions in the exercise of the royal prerogative: see quots.

1759 LD. MANSFIELD in *Burrows Reports* II. 1111 Writs, not incorrectly directed, (sometimes called *prerogative* writs, because they are supposed to issue on the part of the king,) such as writs of mandamus, *prohibition, habeas corpus, settlement*, are restrained by no clause in the consolidation given to Berwick. **1771** *Yorke Lett. Jun.* (1772) II. 225 Prerogative writs...[being] liable to the greatest abuses, were never disputed. **1828** G. H. B. KENRICK in *Chapel Lanes Mag.*, Prerogative writs...are issued upon cause shown in cases where the ordinary legal remedies are inapplicable or inadequate. *Ibid.*, The prerogative writs in general are six in the writs of *habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, procedendo*.

Prerogative (*prĭrŏ·gătĭv*), *a.* [ad. L. *prærogativ-us* characterized by being asked first, *deriv. of prærogāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *prærogāre* to ask before (others), f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *rogāre* to ask: see PRAY, and -IVE. So F. *prérogatif*, -*ive*. The reason for form with *ti* instead of *s* stands quite alone in class.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* Characterized by having the right to vote first. Of a vote: Given first and serving as a precedent for those that follow. Also *transf.*

Prerogative century: see quot. 1760.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. 670 The Tarentines & choise of the prerogative centuries, all the rest followed after, and by their suffrages confirmed. **1698** J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1856) 76 The Lord High Steward...was in the first Magistrates of the Prerogative, or prerogative Tribe. **1760** W. COCHRAN *Cato* v. xvii. (1824) 40 Lucretia Catos sons by the prerogative tribes chosen military tribunes. **1850** MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* (1865) I. 32, 360 note, The prerogative century was chosen by lot from the hundred and ninety-three which constituted the whole number, to give its decision first. **1889** *Fall Hall. U. S. Hous.*, The municipal elections...do not constitute a 'prerogative' vote in favour of the Union.

2. Of, pertaining to, or arising from prerogative or special privilege; held, enjoyed, or exercised by exclusive prerogative or privilege; privileged.

1541 WHITFORD *Crist. Instruct.* (Wynkyn MS.) iv. 1809 To his divine pow. And dignite prerogatyue, Pertayneth gouernaunce ouer The Soules the Pe Pellycan wan *Ibid.* Pe prerogatyues pat pe Soules pis pe Pellycle wan].

1620 T. TAYLOR *Gr. Sacrif.* II. 18 We arrogate the prerogatiue title of Christ Iesus, stiling himselfe King of Kings and Lord of Lords. **1708** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 258 Much sooner and more effectual remedies are usually obtained by such prerogative modes of process, as are peculiarly confined to the crown. **1834** MEDWIN *Last Chr.* vi. 81, [1884] III. 401 It is established a kind of prerogative right in the human body to the Pineal Gland. **1863** H. COX *Install.* 1. v. 48 Many of the prerogative Orders in Council have a legislative character. **1908** DR. COKE in *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 2/1 The reason the establishments in the public schools of one kind of religious teaching is the prerogative position.

3. Having precedence or priority; having the right to lead, leading; pre-eminent, rare.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 23 The affirmative hath the prerogative Instant, and Barbara engraseth the proverbiall demonstration. **1824** M. W. MACHLEOD *Theophan.* (*Myrtle by It might have been suspected that the subjects of* haughty stories like *Palmerin and Amadis*, would always all be answered to the prerogative romances of chivalry.

Prerogatived (*prĭrŏ·gătĭvd*), *ppl. a.* [f. PREROGATIVE *sb.* + -ED².] Endowed with or possessed of a prerogative. Sometimes construed as pa. pple.

a **1619** T. CRITCHLEY *Conflat. Rhem. N. T.* (1628) 178 The most priuiledged and prerogatiued man that is in the world. **1809** SOUTH. *Ode* xi. 18, 234. **1810** FELTHAM *Lett.* 186, in *Resolves*, etc. 72 Prerogatiu'd as once to Cæsar both e City and Church. **1858** *Fraser's Mag.* II. 182 The flattering attentions of one so privileged and so prerogatived as his republican Lordship. **1879** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* II. Somebody, prerogatived With reason, reasoned.

Prerogatively, *adv. rare.* [f. PREROGATIVE *a.* + -LY².] As a prerogative or distinctive privilege.

a **1647** BP. MAYNARD *Serm.* 9 *Edw. Othael* 32 Of those [men it was said prerogatively by Esay ix 15 'All shall bee then taught by God'.

† **Prero·gativeship.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PREROGATIVE *sb.* + -SHIP.] With possessive pronoun, as a sublimal title for a holder of a prerogative.

1647 *Sacred Decretal* 25 No Petition or Remonstrance...can have a free passage for Redress into the Parliament, but what pleaseth their Prerogativeship.

† **Prerogator.** *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. PRE- and L. *prærogātor* 'dispenser' (Gloss. Isid.), agent-n. from *prærogāre* to ask first: see PREROGATIVE.] (?) One who gives a prognostic.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 237 Such a significator, such a prevision; such a prerogator, such a diuination.

Prerupt (*prĭrŭ·pt*), *a. rare.* Also 7 **pre-**. [ad. L. *prærupt-us* broken or torn off, steep, abrupt, rash, pa. pple. of *prærampĕre* to break off before (the point), f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *rumpĕre* to break.]

1. Broken off before the end, or (in quot.) having the beginning broken off or lost.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1111 1296 The beginning of this booke, and the greater part thereof lyeth wholly rotting, or lost...thus is therewith a preruptt and broken front to ye eye.

2. Abruptly broken away; precipitous; = ABRUPT *a.* 4.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1080 Prompt and craggy rocks. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* IV. 109 The vtmaist precipit, which is of the meirky glein Of vnmeasurd smelle, dure glaiesie lodges shoue. **1832** J. WILSON *Unknown* 182, 1 was threatened with horrid chasms prerupt.

3. Sudden, unexpected; = ABRUPT *a.* 3.

1832 SOUTH *Ch. Reb.* 1201, Transferring the said calumnious reports in my ears in a prompt and vehemently manner.

† **Prerupption.** *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action from L. *prærumpĕre, prærupt-*: see prec.] An abrupt breaking off, a cutting off at one stroke.

a **1652** GAULE *Cygnea Cantio. Wks.* 91 Self-murther is a violent prerupition of the glass, then and reason of one vital impediment.

† **Prese, presse.** *Obs. rare.* [Etymology obscure: see NOTE.] † Praise. Phr. *To hold in prise and prese*, to hold in esteem and (?) praise. (Cf. PRISE *sb.*)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6356 Fra him forth held he nouper Pe [*v.r.* be, bot] wandin hath in ayle and prese. ? *a* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 429 His prose, his pryz, and hys prowes, In ryme and aproude of alle my Myrres.

(Usually taken as a form of PRISE *sb.*, which in both passages fairly makes sense. But it is difficult to bring *prise* (coming to *Cursor M.* with *Myrrke* into phonetic relation with *prese*, *presse*, which is moreover unknown till after 1300. The *bind e* in *E. E. Allit. P.* is not etymological.)

Pres, obs. collateral form of PRESS.

Press (*prĕs*), *sb.*[1] [ME. – a taking, from *prēnse*, pa. pple. fem., taken.] (See quot. 1598.)

1324 *Short Englisc Sax. Words in Misc. Rhet., Prese*, is a Character in Musick called a Repeat. **1598** STARKEY & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Prese*, a character or mark used generally in conference figures or carnets to mark the point of entry for the voices or instruments; a head.

Pressacral: see PRE- B. 3.

Presage (*prĕ·sĭdʒ, prĭsē·dʒ*), *sb.* Also 7 **prese**. [a. F. *présage* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præsāgium* a foreboding, prognostic, f. *præsāgire* to forebode, f. *præsāg-us* foreboding, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 3 + *sāg-us* perceiving, divining. (In Gower perh. direct from Latin.)]

1. Something that portends, foreshows, or gives warning of that which is about to happen; an indication of a future event; an omen, sign, portent.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 225 And saith how that was a presage ...Of that Arriane him schulde aduerse. **1579–80** NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 1112 A very evill signe and presage for him, to spoile unto Rome with such threatned. **1588** SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 156 They will...tell them Miracles, prodigies, and signes, Abortives, presages, and tongues of heauen. **1604** WITHER *Abuse* II. iv. 886 Do not the Hart-Fits of all Ages Bodies infectious presages Of strange times in the World's affaire? **1689** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 251 The coming of the Swallow is a true presage of the Spring. **1704** DRAKE *London Diseases* 2 Will. Hunks and Thynne with a kind presage, Promis'd the hoary happiness of Age. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* II. 228 [He] *Sees* A sure presage from every wing that flies. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Lond.* (1776) 321 The Synod of Mathers who drew a certain presage of a Storm from their appearance. **1826** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii. 23 A presage falls upon thee, as a ray Straight from the Judge, expressive of thy doom.

b. Without *pl.* Indication of the future; chiefly in phr. *of evil* (etc.) *presage*, of (evil) omen, that presages (evil).

1631 MASSINGER *Guardian* 1383 If there be aught of presage in the mind, This day will be remarkable to my life By some great act, or of my days the last. **1652** EVELYN *Let. to Bp. of Lincoln* 15 Oct., Three furious tempests...I looke on...as of evill presage. **1658** CROMWELL *Speech* I. This dreadful Conflict is of this Presage. **1710** SWIFT *Examiner* No. 1. This dreadful Wits, VIII. 302 Those birds of evil presage, as all Greece, have gained our ears with their melancholy song. **1870** B. TAYLOR *Prince* (1872) I. 3 50 Filled with ominous presage chained the church bell slowly.

2. An utterance foretelling something future; a prediction, prognostication. *Now rare.*

1588 MARPRELATE *Epit. R. Grundall* xxxviii, Hadrianus hearing this presage of Sir. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xi. (1868) 80 Presages or foreseeings of their good or evill fortune. **1592** CHETTLE *Kind Hart.* (1871) 8 Not the eagle commonly have expected an ill a presage for himself from those Fortune tellers. **1681** CHARNOCK *Antichrist* I. (1758) 68 An ingenious Prentice, but not true, of the Romanists Oracle or Fortune vi, shall not his birth's baptismal Town One has high presage yet fulfill?

3. A presentiment, a foreboding; a feeling of what is going to happen; an intuition of the future.

1592 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 52 Farewell, if hearts presage be not vaine, We three here part, that ne'r shall meete againe. **1632** WARNER *Ans. Pan. Mor.* 4 The presage or foreboding of some great mischiefe to all men nationally. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 84 The cursed presages of Conscience. **1802** J. MACKINTOSH in J. Raine *Mem.* (1837) I. 225 He had a strong presage upon his mind that he had only a very short time to live. **1847** LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* II. xiii. **1850** LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 82, I have very often deep presages that the law will not hold me.

4. Comb. **Presage-woman,** a fortune-teller.

a **1625** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xvi. 178 The customary gyle of my Language allowes them the Denomination of Presage-women.

Presage (*prĭsē·dʒ*), *v.* Also 7 **prese-**. [a. F. *présager* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *présage* PRESAGE *sb.* The form *presagiate*, ad. L. *præsagire* was common in 18th c. French (Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To signify beforehand (supernaturally); to portend, foreshadow.

1581 BULLEIN *Bulwark, Sickn. Man* 59 That these presages, tokens, or shewes before, what thynges doo followe. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *K. Dudley's Fall. W. Fool.* (Hall. Soc.) 56 If but one flaw in sense, it presageth a most wicked, dangerous and tempestuous storme. 1632 SIR T. HERBERT *Last Voyage* 146 Hippocrates wisely considered Diseases as chiefly presaged Alterations in the Body. 1702 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 P. 1 am not so vain as to think it [a dream] presaged any Dignity that I should arrive at. *a* 1806 JOHN JOS. *Hist. an.* (1808) 109 Hope not religion hence entrenched in omens presaging some fateful calamity?

b. *transf.* To point to or indicate beforehand; to give warning of (by natural means).

1590 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 130 This living closure of Mortality... doth presage some ill event. 1596 *Edw. III*, v. ii. Whose habit rudes, and rearmors blayn and plain, Presageth nought. 1603 SHAKS. *Oth. Mod.* v. ii. 278 If the Planet continue to the third Crisis, it presages Bleeding at the Nose. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 13 Th' Event presages, and explains the Cause. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* (ed. Wilkins) I. 132 The rising of the conveyer presages, in general, his sentence. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faded Coat* (1877) I. 299 even, The confusion of Margaret's daughter, presaging her later insanity.

2. Of a person: To augur, predict, forecast.

† By Spenser used for To point out, make known.

1598 LYLY *Dadimus* IV. Invoc. 346 If they finde...a Spider, they presage pestilence. 1590 SPENSER *Oct. Prac.* (1596) 10 Some there was all men presage I shall be King? 1596 — *Ireland*, *F. Q.* v. x. 61 Then sink this path that I to thee presage, Which after all to heaven shall thee send. *a* 1684 BISHOP PARKER (1739) I. 114 Like Prophecy, that can presage Successes of the latest Age. 1772 *Junius. Lett. Dr. Till.* xvii Lands he could measure, terms and times presage. 1865 MARCUS CLAY *Emp. VIII.* (ed. 2) 91 note, The author presaged from this vision (but he should write no more than the emperor had read).

b. *intr.* To form or utter a presage or prediction.

1592 *Doctor Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 290 Which learned him to presage of matters to come. 1664 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophe. 1 Mon.* ...are apt to believe as they affect, and then to presage as they believe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 463 By certain Signs we may presage Of Heats and Rains, and Wind's impetuous rage. 1817 E. ELLIS *Cabalistic Invit.* 87 Which sad long should abide, to presag'd sundy the Parcae. 1856 MASLEN *Unbelievers* iv. 73 Prophecy would fain presage auspiciously.

3. *trans.* To have a presentiment or perception of.

1591 SIR PH. *Constantius* (1640) 21 My mind presageth I shall live To see the noble Duke of Yorke to be a King. 1598 TORTO *Alba* G v, My weighing minde presaging to me (by...) 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* ii. (1688) 135 William Herbert Earl of Pembroke...presaging some Disaster to himself, departed this life in his Chamberwhat year. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 146 God forgive me, if I don't presage some mischief to your Miss Mary. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxvi. 154 That great experience, from the perfectionism of which he was only able to presage danger and disaster.

b. *intr.* To have a presentiment.

1580 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1612) 20 Where, like as did Mr elder passage, he found it very so. 1850 G. H. *Mem. of Carolina* v. 91, 161 It succeeded as they presag'd.

Presageful (prēsē·dʒfŭl), *a.* [f. PRESAGE *sb.* + -FUL. The pronunc. retains the earlier stress.]

1. Full of presage; portentous, ominous.

1592 SHAKESPEARE *Sonn.* CIV. O fearful Meditation! Where Alacke and Feare doe dwell? 1605 — *Tim. Athens* v. iii. 110 Presageful cave of ominous note Gives. 1708–48 THOMSON *Winter* 70 The brawling brook, And cave, presageful, seem a roaring flood. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 793 Fancy's car. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 60 (1822) II. 72 The presageful nature of the omens. 1888 HARDY *Woodl. Comm.* II. xi. 124 A better chance of winning the preliminary contest, and thereby securing the advantage of a presageful victory.

2. Full of presentiment or foreboding.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 142 No sad, presageful Thought pollutes Pain. 1798 COLERIDGE *Lines...to Friend who asked how I felt*, etc. 10 Dark misunderstanders and presageful Sing. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 233 Ev'n much a wanton... Dark in the glare of some presageful mood, Had I for three days seen.

Hence **Presagefully** *adv.*

1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* 161 Presagefully it hints presagefully, My heart.

† **Presa·gement.** *Obs.* [f. PRESAGE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of presaging. **a.** Foreboding, prognostication; an omen, a portent.

a 1592 GREV. WYATT *K. Dudley's Fall. W. Fool.* (Hall. Soc.) 55 A true...called Nemesis or Compassion; the which Agamenon before unto temperance, mother as a presagement of a most dangerous storme. *a* 1633 WOTTON *Sk. Parthian, in Relig.* (1651) 278, I have spent some enquiry, whether he had any ominous presagement before his end. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. 226, 283 The falling of Salt is an unfortunate presagement of ill luck.

b. Presentiment; foretelling power; prevision.

1632 *Lancaster Lovers in Manl. &c.* 25, 18, 2 b His own presagement, or good opinion or presagement of Joseph's future. 1648 SIR T. HERBERT *Travels* (ed. 2) 2, 20 His presagement had exceeded measure, whose accomplishment were in his power, or not beyond his presagement.

Presager (prēsē·dʒəɹ), [f. PRESAGE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which presages or portends.

1592 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 150 Viverall signes, Presagers of presage unseene to the world. *c* 1600 DRAYTON *Moses*, xxiii, O let my looks be...dumb presagers of my smarting brest. 1658 [R. FANSHAWE] *Pastor Fido*, Prol. 4 Presager and Prophet, of the Fate and Destiny which did preach him. 1795 tr. *Wieland's Imog.* (1876) 88 An able Presager in the Room of this kind of Inflammation.

† **Presagite.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *præsāgium* PRESAGE: for the form, cf. *prestige*.] = PRESAGE *sb.*

1581 STUBBES *True Examples* (N.) Hinder them this is a presagite of God's heavie wrath to them.

† **Presa·gient,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **pre-.** [ad. L. *præsāgient-em*, pr. pple. of *præsāgire* to presage: see PRESAGE *sb.* Cf. obs. F. *presagient* (Cotgr.).] Having presentiment or foreboding.

1648 W. SALTER *Comm. Malachy* (1650) Ep. Ded., As a wary forespeaking, and sober Zacchy's expended presagient, complaining sadness. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xli. (1713) 120 There not being...so comprehensive and presagient an Anxiety...in Brutes.

Presaging (prēsē·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. PRESAGE; prognostication.

1598 FLORIO, *Presagio*, the acte of presaging or diuinacion. 1632 GREVILLE *Maynwaring*, 142 What or where those divinations and presagings were most received. 1702 BRADSHAW *Epist.* I. 131 Prudent observers...from the art of presaging to its true use: the reading of natural letters denoting order. 1908 *Bickford Prop. Jas.* 196 Destined to fulfil to his person the presagings of the nation's years.

Presa·ging, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That presages.

a. Foreboding, portending, giving augury.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 240 Presaging tokens which I will now relate. 1704 *Hearne Diet.* Ix., We had presaging Tokens of Success. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. (1861) 339 The very name of the good hearing in his eyes a presaging omen.

b. That has presentiment or prevision.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 452 The pretending headsmen of my presaging souls. *a* 1684 KATH. PHILIPS *In Memo. P. A.* Poems (1667) 40 Sh'is, then not gone, and the presaging Mind. 1713 VOLTAIRE *Henry & Emma* (1728) 114 (He) wondering sees in sad presaging thought, 1855 *Chambers's Ep. Jrnal.* Its reach for the presaging intelligence which first betrayed the fields.

Hence **Presa·gingly** *adv.*, in a presaging manner.

1812 R. SOUTHEY *Lives*, St. *Martin's* 48 How often...have I heard Robert Paterson...presagingly hope for such consolations upon return of the two kingdoms. 1880 S. BARING GOULD *Port* v. The Voyages is a Masque: and the sibyl...doth ...presagingly protest her just Inauguration. 1896 *Chambers' Misc.* XI. *Adrift* 2 The jailer opened a little door studded with iron, on which my eyes had been from the first presagingly fixed.

† **Presa·gious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præsāgi-um* PRESAGE + -OUS; cf. obs. F. *presagieux* (Cotgr.).] **a.** Of the nature of a presage; ominous, portentous. **b.** Having a presage or presentiment.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 204 Strange visions,...confirmed with presagious chances. 1683 *Pilgrimage, or O. Cromwell's Progress* Now were there only presagious dreams or fearful divinations. 1701 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* (1820) III. 163 (He) Had holy...minister of the gospel at length gave very presagious that his labours...drew near unto an end.

† **Presagi·tian.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 pres-. [app. for **presagician*, f. PRESAGE after *magician*, *practician*, etc.] A professor of presages; an augur, prognosticator.

1632 GEORGE *Maynwaring* 143 Augustus had...such a confidence in this fortified presagitian, that he divulged his combined Theme.

† **Presagi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *præsāgitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præsāgire* to presage: see PRESAGE *sb.*] A presaging, a presage.

c 1590 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 108 A presagition and token, wherefore this Edition contained hope to bring forthe a child, which in time to ensue should be religious. 1632 GEORGE *Maynwaring*, 32 Have not beasts...a more perfect presagition of their events, than men, with all their reason, can attain unto?

Presanctify (prēsæ·nktifəi), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To sanctify previously or beforehand. Chiefly in **Presanctified** *ppl. a.* [after med.L. *præsanctificātus* the presanctified elements], *missa præsanctificatorum* the mass of presanctified (elements); so *F. la messe des présanctifiés*], sanctified or consecrated beforehand. *Liturgy* or *Mass of the Presanctified*, an office said in the Roman Catholic Church on Good Friday, and in the Greek Church throughout Lent (except on Saturdays and Sundays and the Feast of the Annunciation), at which the elements used have been consecrated at a previous celebration.

1833 ROSE *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 340 The mass of the presanctified was celebrated. 1866 PRIDEAUX *Anc. & Mod. Ch. Hi.* iv. 176 These two, with a third, called the Liturgy of the Presanctified, constitute the general liturgy of the Greek Church down to the present day. 1870 D. MACRAE *Greek Church* 87 Presanctified Liturgy, or Mass of the Presanctified, an office used in the Greek Church throughout Lent (except on Saturdays and Sundays and the Feast of the Annunciation), at which the elements used have been consecrated at a previous celebration.

Presanctification. Also 7 pres-. [In 2, f. PRE- A. 2; in 3, n. of action from prec.]

a. A previous sanctification. **b.** Consecration of the eucharistic elements at a previous celebration.

a 1680 HAMMOND *on Saints* (R. Wilk. 1684) IV. 604 A presanctification or praesanctification of them that used to be admitted higher. 1870 D. MACRAE *Greek Church* 108 It is doubtful what the usage of the English Church, in the absence of presanctification, ought to be.

Presaint, -ant, -aunt, etc., obs. f. PRESAGE.

Pre-sartorial, *a. nonce-wd.* [PRE- B. 1.] Anterior to the rise of the "sartorial art" or tailoring.

1871 LOWELL *Study Windows*, Thoreau 143 Were God to proclaim, and the prospectual simplicity of Adam, by surprise, relieved impromptu from the tax-gen of incessant neighbours.

† **Pre-say,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + SAY *v.*] *trans.* To say before; to preface with something said.

1710 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Sept., Sung a Stanza of the 8oth Psalm. The last of 10 only pervaded it with, From Egypt, &c., four Lines.

Presbyope (prezbəi,ōp, prez-), *rare*—1. [f. as next + Gr. -ωψ seeing.] A person affected with presbyopia.

1847 in BOOTH.

† **Presbyopia** (prez-, prezbiəʊ·pĭă). Rarely in anglicized form **prewbyopy**. [mod.L., f. Gr. πρεσβύτης an old man + -ωπία (as in ἀσθένεια ASTHENOPIA), f. ὤψ, ὠπ- eye.] An affection of the eyes incident to old or advancing age, in which the power of accommodation to near objects is lost or impaired, and only distant objects are seen distinctly; a form of long-sightedness.

1703 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1078 The external part of the organick humours rigid by age, and this is sufficient to account for presbyopia. 1800–32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 132 The third variety, or that produced by old age, constitutes the presbytia and presbyopia of medical writers. 1809 G. LEVESON *Obs. Eye* (1874) 222 Presbyopia or Long Sight is one of the first of the begins of troubles which advancing years bring upon all of us. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* I. iii. 40 The remedy for presbyopy is the use of convex glasses. *Ibid.* 70 Myopy is a structural defect; presbyopy is a functional defect.

Presby·opic (-ɒ·pĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or affected with presbyopia. (In the same sense **presbyopous** has been used).

1800 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 6, I adopted the appellation ...to presbyopic eyes. [1803 in *Medwin's Convers.* 1913. (ed. 2) 330 A violent quickness has suddenly made a person presbyopic, or long sighted.] 1880 ANDERSON in *Nature* 23 Oct. 628/2 Suppose a man has become presbyopic, i.e. his accommodation has gradually become null and its range reduced.

b. as *sb.* A person affected with presbyopia.

1804 in *Dunders' Anom. & Refract. Eye* 308 Often hypermetropics and presbyopics are met with in this group.

Presby·otic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear, -ωτος -eared + -IC.] Dull of hearing in consequence of old age.

1890 HUTCHISON *Old Age* 230 To meet the auditory defects which may be attributed to a presbyotic condition.

Presbyte. [ad. Gr. πρεσβύτης an old man (ARISTOTLE, *Prob.* 31. 23). So *F. presbyte*, mod.L. *presbyta*.] = PRESBYTES.

(The modern use is not that of Aristotle, who only raises the question why an old man (πρεσβύτης) is long-sighted. Nor is it recognized even in the 1880 ed. of Cassell's *Lat. Dict.* I. Bywater.)

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Presbyta*, are those Men who by Old Age, or other Accidents, have the Globe of the Eye so flat, that the produced Visual Rays pass the Retina before they unite. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., If the distance between the retina and the crystalline be too small, the person will likewise be a presbyta.] 1846 WORCESTER (ed. Prof. FARRAR) *for Presbyte.*

† **Presbyter-ar.** *Obs. rare*—1. Derisive abbreviation of PRESBYTERIAN *sb.*, after *pedlar*, etc. Hence † **Presbyter-ing** *vbl. sb.*, acting the Presbyterian; practice of Presbyterianism.

1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1710) 112 The Wars that were begun in sixteen hundred forty one Twixt Protestants and Presbyters. 1884 *Rock. Bald.* (1892) V. 481 Then here your mitres, and there the Presbyterian. Or you may be glad of Poor-Jack and Red Herring.

Presbyter (prezbə·ɹ, prezbĭtəɹ). Also 6 prestbiter. [a. late L. *presbyter* (Tertullian); ad. Gr. πρεσβύτερος, in *N. T.* an elder of the Jewish council or Sanhedrin, an elder of the apostolic church; prop. adj. 'older, elder', compar. of πρέσβυς an old man. So *F. presbytre*.

The Vulgate regularly renders Gr. πρεσβύτερος, as by *senior, seniores*, etc. in Acts xx. 17, xxii. 5, where it has *majores natu*, and in Acts xiv. 23, xv. 2, 4 Tim. v. 17, 1a Titus i. 5, Jas. v. 14, where the Gr. is retained as *presbyter, -eri*. The same term also in Acts xv. 2 are called *apostoli et presbyteri*, are denominated in verses 4, 6, 22, 23 *apostoli et seniores*; the Gr. having uniformly πρεσβύτεροι and πρεσβύτερος. Wyclif faithfully renders these Latin equivalents by *al elder men, eldre, eldrys* and twice, in Jas., *prestis*, *Ch. of the more thryst* for *Ch. lords*, and 3 *gentils*. The 16–17th Eng. versions from the Greek, and the Revised, have uniformly *elder*, -s, in every instance. The Rhemish N. T. has *priest* wherever the Vulgate has *presbyter*; in other places regularly *ancient*; but, from 1 Peter onward (12 places) *senior, seniors*.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of *senior* in the Vulgate, *presbyter* became the official name of the ecclesiastical order, whence also the Com. Romance *prestre*, OF. and Prov. *preustre*, *F. prêtre*, Sp. and Ca. *preste*, Pr. *prest*; Wlr. *'prestur*, Ol. *prester*, OFris. *prâster*, MDu. and Du. *prester*, OHG. *prëstar*, *prëst*, *brëstar*, Dn. *præst*, Sw. *präst*, OE. *prēost*, Eng. *priest* (as an order in the Latin and Anglican churches): see PRIEST.]

1. An elder in the Christian church. **a.** In the early church: One of a number of officers who had the oversight and management of the affairs of a local church or congregation, some of them having also the function of teaching. (Cf. BISHOP *sb.* 1 a.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. 4 The historie doth make no mention by what occasion Presbyters were instituted in Jerusalem, easily was taught...how the like were made afterwards else where. 1833 G. CARPENTER *Corr. Evang.* ii. 24 All agree in this, that in the Apostles time there was no difference betwixt Bishops and Presbyters. 1880 CRAKE *Hist. N. T.* xxxii. III. 462 After mentioning, by the imposition of hands, the sacred character of a Christian Presbyter, he exercised no upon the power of the city. 1880 BINGHAM

Wesley II. 432 [Wesley] proposed, in his character of presbyter, which, he said, was the same as bishop, to ordain (in [Dr. Coke] with the same presbytery) elected powers. 1832 Commons & H. *St. Paul* (1867) I. xxiii. 408 The office of the Presbyters was to watch over the particular church in which they ministered, as all that required its external order and internal purity.

b. In Episcopal churches: A minister of the second order, ranking below a bishop and above a deacon; a priest or pastor. (In modern use, not an official or ordinary term, but used occasionally instead of *priest*, to connote identity with sense a, or distinction from the sense of 'a sacrificing priest' (= Gr. ἱερεύς, L. *sacerdos*): see PRIEST).

1550 HOOPER *Godly Pref. to Isaiah*, ¶ 2 The Clergie are either Presbyters or Deacons. *Ibid.* ¶ 3 To teach the word Presbyter doth signifie more the office of speech then any thing els, and is common to the whole Clergie of Jesus Christ. 1635 CAROLUS *Lordes. Ch. Govt.* xviii. 39 If wee confesse the name to the Fathers, or Presbyters, . . how shall we make answer, the reverend what hath lately opened to him in Confession. 1708 PRESTON *Power Subm.* 2 Priest is an Presbyter of the Church of England. 1800 [see sb.]. 1848 BARNES *Hist. Epoch* xiv. 391 Origen afterwards removed to Palestine, and till 230 exercised the duties of his own bishop for being there ordained a presbyter.

c. In Presbyterian churches: An occasional name for an elder (see ELDER *sb.*3 4, PRESBYTERIAN *a.* 1); *esp.* one who is a member of a PRESBYTERY.

1653 HERESBACH *Famo Pacificat* 1. xxiii. Who, 1654 II. 207 Should Soldier, Sophy, Priest, or Presbyter, Or gaol, or Hostis, or men, gainst our will. 1698 MACHIN *Xmas Farmers Conc.* 20 When they shall read this clearly to your charge. Now Presbyter is but Old Priest with Latin. 1820 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. She considered the consecrated humility of a presbyter in the wilderness of superstition. 1838 BETHUNE *Orellius*, (1864) II. v. 122 The main object was, to raise up presbyters, and to destroy bishops.

†**2.** A Presbyterian. *Obs.*

1649 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. (1721) II. 1033 He . . grew from 1636 into whether he was an Independent or a Presbyterian? The Conclusion answered, Neither, for he was a Protestant. 1659 *Eccleus History* 15 Dec., The reconciliers say that in my Life I had sworn, or the Church of England hereafter swore the Reformation; to the great upraising of both Papist and Presbyter. 1680 J. CHANDLER *Reform. Chas. II* 10 Marsh was not so much Presbyter. 1680 *Warn. Lyth* 3 Nov. (R. H. S.) II. 138 Westminster Schoolmaster Samuel Jack Presbyter instead of the pope. 1847 PROTER *Counter T.* 124, 56 Episcopalian means our presbyter.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **presbyter-bishop** = sense 1 a, identified with BISHOP *sb.* 1 a; † **presbyter diocesis**, 1433, a diocese on the part of presbyters or priests; † **Presbyter John**: see PRESTER JOHN; † **presbyter Scot**, a Presbyterian Scot, or † a Scottish Presbyterian elder.

1639–47 VERNEY *Mem. Civil Ch.* iv. 31 The monastery of Iona had for its governor a 'Presbyter-Abbot,' to whose authority . . the whole province, and also the bishops themselves, were bound to be subject. 1903 *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.* 'Presbyter-bishops were in existence before the single bishop was thought of. 1840 *English Theory* 2 Mist. He observed that the first 'Presbyter Diocesis' took our Eccleisine were introduced by the Jesuites order, about the 20 of Queen Eliz. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiii. While the 'presbyter Scot that scorn and seldom him, is neglected and put off. 1689 PENN *Defence* 14 A presbyter, by reason of Canon Bishop, . . that . . did pray and preach like a Presbyter Scot.

Presbyteral (prɛsbi·tĕrăl), *a.* Also 7 -ticall-. [f. *L. presbyterium* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), sd. med.L. *presbyterialis* (c 984 in Du Cange) + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a presbyter or priest; consisting of presbyters.

1660 CRESSY, *Presbyterial*, Presbyterall, Priestlie, belonging to a priest. 1660 BARNET tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VII. 632 According to the Counsell of Chalcedon, at which time a presbyteriall title without an Office was not heard of. 1703 H. *Dodwell Hist. Schism.* 1718 (L. & c.) 98 Neither the Unction, nor the Delivery of the Consecrated Vessels, are the Matter of Presbyteral Ordination. 1706 GIBBON *Decl.* & *F.* xv. I. 450 Those powers, during a short period, were exercised according to the advice of the presbyteral college. 1889 LIGHTFOOT *Ep. Philippians* (ed. 8) 190 In the *Doctrine of the Twelve Apostles* There is no trace of the episcopal office as distinct from the presbyteral.

2. = PRESBYTERIAN *a.* 1.

1835 W. JAMES *Essex Antiquary* 193 The Directory, Extemporal devotions, Independent, or Presbyterial, 1688 *Andrew Trench* II. 72 Disputing Ministers to and about London, that go under the Denomination of Presbyterial and Congregational. 1708 M. HENRY *Altars Revis.* III. 45 Calvin's Presbyterial Order. 1827 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 377 Real for a presbyteral, rather than an episcopal organization of Church government. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *C.H. Scotl. Cent.* V. 194 There is no indication that he is upholding the episcopal against any other form of church government, as for instance the presbyteral.

Presbyterate (prɛsbi·tĕrĕt, prɛs-), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *presbyteratus* (732 in Du Cange): see PRESBYTER and -ATE 1.]

1. The office of presbyter; presbytership, eldership.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 50 Why should a Deaconship, or a Presbyterate consist with the office of an Evangelist, more than a Bishoprick? 1883 CHANCEY *Newman's Plea to The Ministry that I have received, is the sacred office of Presbyterate.* 1893–6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. Pelag. Chr., Appellants* (1872) 302 His father . . rose to the presbyterate in the Church of that city (Laodicea). 1881 SCHAFF *Ch. Hist.* (1882) II. 56 As the Episcopate became more separate from the Presbyterate.

2. A body of presbyters; the order of presbyters.

1850 R. BAXTER *Rsp. Epist.* v. iii. 34 As appears by that of Paul to Timothy, on which were laid the Hands of the Presbytery; not of the Presbyterate, or one Presbyter. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 163 The distinction of the Episcopate and Presbyterate, as if two separate Orders. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. App. 628 The solid and natural authority which the Apostle assigns to a representative presbyterate.

Presbyterate (-ĕt), *a.* [Short for *presbyterated*: see next.] Constituted of presbyters or elders.

1833 D. KING *Dgt. Presbyt. Ch. Govt.* vi. iii. (1834) 391 The sole or chief use of presbyterate gathering is to settle disputes.

Presbyterate (-ĕt), *v.* Also 9 **-trate.** [f. PRESBYTER + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To constitute or organize according to the Presbyterian system. Chiefly in **Presbyterated** *ppl. a.*

1700 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* V. E. (1852) 228 A presbyterated society of the faithful. 1900 W. A. SHAW *Hist. Eng. Ch.* II. 208 All the Parliamentary ordinances for the county classes which have survived, only postponed or shifted into the classes, the parish churches or chapels.

†**Presbytère.** [F., ad. late L. PRESBYTERIUM.] A Roman Catholic priest's house; = PRESBYTERY 6.

1814 LEIGH *T. Burke* II. 151, I took him home with me to my presbytère at Senan, for that was my parish. 1837 G. OLIVER *Coll. Hist. Cath. Relig. Cornwall*, etc. 72 A convenient site was purchased . . for a church, school, and presbytère. 1880 *All Time Almanac* No. 89, 308 At the entrance of the . . village stood . . among the church, and . . the presbytère and its apple garden.

†**Presbyteress** (prɛsbi·tĕrĕs). *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *presbyteressa* (*Ordo Rom.* in Du Cange, Duns Scotus *Sentent.* 4. 25, 2-6); in sense 2 for earlier L. *presbytera*: see PRESBYTER and -ESS.]

1. The wife of a presbyter or priest.

1548 HALL *Eng. Vocacions* (1550) 71 Machanon saieth, she was a presbyteresse or a preests lemon, to mean the lowsines of that order, because he was a meeke kynd sadde. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 1183 Princes then in those days [c 1074] did wages openly and lawfully . . as apparaunt by the order and writynges of their chapter maides . . and were called, by their name, presbyteresses. 1630–8 COSENS *Cosens Cenegl. Thoughts* (1901) 340 So it was in Germany long after, where the Priests Wife had the Title of Presbyteress.

2. A female presbyter; one of an order of women in the early church, having some of the functions of presbyters.

They were either widows, or matrons who had with their husbands' consent left the state of matrimony, to devote themselves to divine service. (See Du Cange.)

1850 JER. TAYLOR *Clergy Duty.* 15 The Presbyteresses who were the . . governesses of women, in order to manners and religion. 1882 *Weekly Mem. Intell.* 322 To enquire into the quality of these Presbyteresses of the primitive church.

Presbyterial (prɛsbi·tĕrĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 -tiall-. [f. late L. *presbyteri* and PRESBYTERY + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a presbytery or body of presbyters or elders: **a.** generally.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. i. 8 4 Treatises . . whereby they have laboured to void the rights of their spiritual superiours before mentioned, and to advance the new founded estates of lay presbyterial power. 1641 R. BAILIE *Rsp. Epist.* To Timothy received his Evangelicall Gift by the Imposition of Presbyteriall hands. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 12 The Disputes about the *Two Divisions*, of several sorts of Powers, whether Regal, Episcopal, or Presbyterial, have had their fatal Effects in their several Turns. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 200 A question of pure fact, . . whether the sufficiency of Apostolical power has been historically transmitted to the Presbyterial as well as to the Episcopal line.

b. of a local PRESBYTERY (sense 4).

1707 *Hist. Rem. Ch. Scot.* 362 The Assembly of Ministers, either General, Synodical, or Presbyterial. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 470 The Presbyterian churches are governed by congregational, presbyterial and synodical assemblies. 1841 CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1852) III. xvii. 337 How will not wayward their secular business on the Presbyterial fast-day. 1852 BLACKIE *Hand. Lang.* 70 Passing the subjunctive mode, and Presbyterial combinations.

2. = PRESBYTERIAN *a.* 1. (COMBINED in 17th c.; NOW RARE.)

1592 (title) Compendie for Pretended Reformation: viz. Presbyteriall Discipline. 1593 *Asr. Ramsay* (1616) Daergerous Practices and Proceedings, published and practised within this Realm of Scotland, under pretence of Reformation, and for the true Presbyteriall Discipline. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt. Prel.*, This government, whether it ought to be presbyterial or prelatical. 1642 *Sir R. Dennis Sp. on Relig.* 216 In the seat in the Presbyterial way . . I can prove 225 when it began. 1646 CRAS. *Ir. to Rlke Clergy Cath. Inst.* ix. III. 306 Many persuasions and chyrurgings that such laws used to use for making you change Episcopal into Presbyterial Government. 1882–3 J. STUART *Chr. Life* (1743) III. 388 The two main Royal Forms of Church Government contending to obtain Establishment, are the Presbyterial and Episcopal. 1902 WORTH, GEO. D. *Jane* 256 The questions were departing from the consideration of the Presbyterial system and were going on the worst lines of a Congregationalism no one would defend.

†**b.** = PRESBYTERIAN *sb.* *Obs.*

1647 G. PLEASE *Sincerity Commended* 13 Another point in difference between the Presbyterialls and some of the Sectaries.

Hence † **Presbyte·rialist,** a Presbyterian; **Presbyte·rially** *adv.*, † **a.** according to the Presbyterian system of church government (*obs.*); **b.** by or on the part of a (or the) presbytery.

1647 G. PLEASE *Sincerity Commended* 13 Another point in difference between the Presbyterialls and some of the Sectaries.

between those that stand for the Presbyterialist government or at least consent to and those that dissent from it. 1893 S. ASHE in *W. Basilico's Lett.* 9 Ynnis. Discourses Civile 111. 307 Many are presbyterialist in London, and in many counties, both in reference to ordination and administration of the sacraments. 1904 R. THOMAS *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* I. 280 The congregation was visited presbyterially in the end of 1773.

Presbyterian (prɛsbi·tĕrĭăn, -tiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -tiã-. Now usually with capital *P.* [f. L. *presbyteri-um* PRESBYTERY + -AN; cf. F. *presbytérien* (in 13th c. as almoner, Professor). For form cf. *episcopalian.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, government by presbyters or presbyteries; applied to a form or system of church polity (see below) belonging to or maintaining this system.

In Presbyterian Churches no higher order than that of presbyter or elder is recognized, the 'bishops' and 'elders' of the N. T. being held to be identical. All elders are ecclesiastically of equal rank; but, in their function in the church, while some are 'ruling and teaching elders' or 'ministers', others are only 'ruling elders' (popularly called 'lay elders'); but, economically, since all elders are ordained or 'in order', each congregation is governed by its session, consisting of the minister and the other elders (see KIRK-SESSION, also CONSISTORY 3); the sessions are subordinate to the PRESBYTERY (see 4b); CLASSIS, the presbyteries in the Dutch, and, in most Presbyterian Churches, the synods to the General Assembly of the Church (see ASSEMBLY 3 b).

1641 SIR T. ASTON *Remonstr. Presbytery Talogy*, A Short Survey of the Presbyterian Election. 1649 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 111 In Scotland . . though there were Bishops in name, they themselves were subject to an Assembly, which was purely Presbyterian. 1659 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 246, I am confidently persuaded, That if the true way of Christ's Discipline, is parcelled out betwixt the Episcopal, Erastian, Presbyterian, and Independents; and that every party hath a piece of the Truth in pecukar. 1683 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 108 For his Religion it was to be search for Learning and his Wit. These Presbyterians were Bitter. 1704 *Harleian Misc.* (1809) V. 72, 287 After the general vote was carried for the union [of England and Scotland], before they entered on the consideration of the particular articles, an act was prepared for securing the presbyterian government. 1752 J. EDWARDS *Hist.* (1834) I. xvii. 9, clearly the presbyterians may less appeared to me most agreeable to the word of God and the reason and nature of things. 1803 J. ROSSE *Exercises. Worcester, &c.* 10 For this purpose they erected a Presbytery at Wadsworth [1742]. . . This was the first Presbyterian church in England. 1820 *Sherbrey Weekly* II. 362 He died at Newbury-Port, in New-England, and was buried before the pulpit, in the Presbyterian church of that town. 1853 KAYE *Hist. Provinc. Ch. Ind.* iii. xxxi. 563 On Friday, the 10th of July 1840, . . the court was regularly constituted under the title of 'The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland'. 1876 *Pres. Union Synod in Dryndale Hist. Presbyt. Fragm.* 22, (1884) 228 note, That the name of the Church shall be 'The Presbyterian Church of England'. 1901 *M'Cue Church of Scot. Division* & *Reunion* II. 21 The policy of the Socinian was presbyterian.

b. *Reformed Presbyterian, &c* or pertaining to those Presbyterians who protested against the constitution of Church and State in Scotland at the Revolution Settlement in 1689, and claimed to be the true representatives of the Covenanters of the seventeenth century; also popularly called CAMERONIAN, q. v.

They consisted of members of the 'United Societies' formed in 1681, and in 1743 organized themselves under the name of *The Reformed Presbytery*, known at a later date as the 'Reformed Presbyterian Church'. In 1876 the greater part of this body in Scotland united with the Free Church; but some held out, and still constitute a separate denomination.

[1701 : see B. 1743 A. MARSHALL in *Hutchinson Ess. Presbt. Ch.* 183 The Rev. Mr. John M'Millan and I, . . with certain elders, upon the 1st August 1743, did erect ourselves into a Presbytery under the name of 'The Reformed Presbytery'.] 1808 [title] Reformation Principles exhibited by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. 1811 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 240 A fully organized and independent section of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was formed in the same year. 1893 HUTCHESON *Ref. Presbyt. Ch.* 6, 25 The persecuted Presbyterians, of which the Reformed Presbyterian Church has always claimed to be the legitimate ecclesiastical successor.

c. *United Presbyterian,* of or pertaining to the united church or denomination formed in Scotland in 1847 by the union of the United Secession and Relief churches. (Abbreviated U. P.) In 1900 this body united with the (main body of the) Free Church of Scotland, to form the denomination thenceforward the United Free Church of Scotland.

1847 *Proc. United Presbyt. Synod* 14 May 13 That the Name of the Church under the authority and inspection of this Synod be *The United Presbyterian Church*; and that the Name of this Synod be *The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church*, composed of the United Associate Synod of the Secession Church and of the Synod of the Relief Church. 1900 KIRK TAYLOR in *Free Assembly United Free Ch. Acts*, I declare the Act of Union finally adopted, and that the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church are now one Church in Christ Jesus, under the designation of the United Free Church of Scotland.

2. Characteristic of a Presbyterian. RARE—0.

1699–1700 EARL OF BELLOMONT *Let. to Sir T. Hanmer* 3 Mar. (Wolfius. 1868.), He gave me a terrible touch presbyterian grips in the streets between him and me. — *Let. to Private* 4 Mar. (1868.), When he had made me depend on him for advancing the money, he then gave me a Presbyterian grips and kissed me in the evening.

3. Of or pertaining to presbyters or priests, or the priestly order. rare.

1681 Stanley *Chr. Inst.* viii. (ed. 2) 147 The roots on which the theory of Episcopal or Presbyterian elections rests.

B. *sb.* One who maintains the Presbyterian system of church government; a member or adherent of a Presbyterian church.

Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, a member or adherent of the religious denominations so called: see A. 2 b, c.

1647 See T. Agnus *Examinate, Prudist., Saintes Presbyt. Disciple.* Table, Sectio 3. The Presbyterians were not to be permitted in doctrine, *Hist. eccl.* Fiji. The inordinate violence of the Presbyterians. *c* 1845 Hoskyns *Last.* (1935) 42 Those unhappy *separatists*, the Puritans, . . who always are called 'Presbyterians', or 'Jews of the New Testament'.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 10 A Synod of the Presbyterians, of the Warwickshire Classis, was held at Coventry. 1873 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 77 The Poet's zeal betrays a Presbyterian heat (Ireland), and their greatest strength, as certainly that of the Presbyterians, who are of 37 North saints. 1901 See R. Hamilton in Hutchison *Self Privileg. Ch.* v. (1902) 158, I am a true Protestant, and to my knowledge a Reformed Presbyterian. 1772 F. Egerton *Gospel Sermons* Wks. (1791) I. 304 All sound Presbyterians, who read the history of our forefathers, generally approve of the practice of Mr. Samuel Rutherford . . and other ministers of this church. 1804 Bowen *Poems* 10, 20, For I was bred a moderate Presbyterian. 1867 T. S. *Jones Mem. Livingstone* 1858. *President, Chapels* 121 Milton, whatever he was, was no Presbyterian. 1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* (1886) 363 Under the name of *Reformed Presbyterians* the society still exists, claiming to be the representative of the old Covenanters in maintaining the Solemn League and Covenant as one of the standards, and still declining the constitution of Church and State, as established at the Revolution of 1688 and at the Union. *Ibid.* (1907) The United Presbyterians carry on missions in the East and West Indies, and in Africa, together with medical missions in China. 1889 W. D. Jones *Presbyt. Creed* 8 *Dr. Williams's Trust* Introd. Thesis, In the eighteenth century, steel-gravels, Scots on chimney-pots were called Presbyterians, in derision allusion to the want of freedom in the theological opinions of the Dissenters of that name.

Presbyterianism. [f. prec. + -ism: cf. F. *presbytérianisme.*] The Presbyterian system of church government: see prec., A. 1.

1644 Gillespie (*title*) A Dispute-against the chiefest corner Pin (Erastus) in defence of Presbyterianisme. 1681 E. W. *Conf. Charron, Unity, Reader* (1682) 32 The Invention of Episcopacy, presbyterianism. 1708 Answer *Presbyterian Ans.* 52 P. 2 The Turks tell us, that the Wise Solomon would not let Presbyterianism and Commonwealth. 1804 Pearson *Three Tracts, Primit.* 3 A more pious Christian, but without presbyterianism, did not exist than Captain Elah. 1872 Rankin *Ir. Malignants, Life Cunningham* xii. 184 The irreconcilable Presbyterianism of the Scottish people.

Presbyterianize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] **a.** *trans.* To make Presbyterian; to organize according to the Presbyterian system. **b.** *intr.* To act as a Presbyterian, or in a way tending towards the Presbyterian system or doctrine. Hence **Presbyterianized** *ppl. a.*; **Presbyterianizing** *ppl. a.*

c 1845 Southey *Com. pl. Bk.* Intr. 9, (1849) 130/1 Cromwell's policy with the Independents, setting them to prepare a Confession of faith,—which would, upon facts, have Presbyterianized them. *c* 1856 Poser in Lisdon *Life* (1897) IV. xiii. 303 Our Bishops seem paralysed by our Presbyterianizing Archbishop of Canterbury. 1883 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 372 The rejection from the upper step of Archbishop Laud led Gaza [Scottish Episcopalians] to all but Presbyterianize their worship at the consecration. In 1886. 1886 Hinson *A. Mod. Oxford* 144 These bodies were equally resolved to Presbyterianize the University. 1889 Dunning *Mod. Presbyt. in Eng.* 190 The need of . . educating to meet such Presbyterianized development.

Presbyterianly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a Presbyterian manner or direction.

1658 Rogers *Naaz.* 1 Nov., Tho' the Minister was Presbyterianly affected, he yet read . . daily order'd. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 702 This person [Thos. Vaughan] was . . presbyterianly affected, yet he had the Kings ear. 1854 W. Walker *Hist. Congreg. Ch. C. S.* 171 This extension of the communion was not put in practice . . during the first Indulgency . . save as Presbyterianly inclined Nonconf.

Presbyterium. *rare.* [f. Presbyter + -ium.] = Presbyterianism. *Obs.* **b.** The office or rank of a presbyter.

1654 Gataker *Transp. Ch.* 364 Antichristian, or Presbyterium, or Independentium. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 207 In books not all Star Papacy that Presbyterium was abolished by the king; his father had taught him that it was a sect or perfidiam, that he found more faith among the Highlanders. 1806 Gt. B. Forms *Orders Church* (1851) 411 The consecration . . of Archbishop Parker, even if we concede the mere *Presbyterium* of Barlow, will be more canonical than that of Pope Pelagius, by the precise consent of the Bishops.

Presbyterium, -ion. [Christian L. (Cyprian, *a* 250), ad. Gr. πρεσβυτέριον, -ρεῖον (N. T.) a council of elders, Jewish or Christian: in eccl. Gr. the office of a presbyter, also the meeting-place of presbyters or others.]

1. = Presbytery 1.

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding's Answ.* vii. xxvi. 198 The Quire was then . . called *Consistory*, a Chaunsel, and commonly of the Greekes *Presbyterion*, for that it was a place specially appointed unto the Priestes, and Ministers, and not to all others. 1592 Cowell's *Interpr.*, *Presbyterium*, the Presbytery or Q. The Quire or Chancell: so called, because it was the place appropriated to the Bishop and Priests, and other Clergy.

2. = Presbytery 3.

a 1688 J. Kid *Lect. Hist. Preaching* (J.) 1688 48 Next was a space occupied by the Presbyterian or body of Presbyters. 1898 E. Bach in *Dublin Rev.* July 82 The college of cardinals represents the earliest *presbyterium*, or council, by which the bishops of Rome, as every other bishop, was assisted. 1900 T. M. Lindsay *Ch. & Min. in Early Cent.* v. 146 According to the conception of Ignatius, every Christian community ought to have at its head a bishop, a presbyterium or session of elders, and a body of deacons.

Presby-tero-epi-scopal, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to a presbyter-bishop.

1800 (see Presbyter 1 d).

Pre'sbytership. [See -ship.] The office or rank of presbyter: = Presbyterate 1.

1590 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 4 Let them see what thinke they will, whether we call it a Priesthood, a Presbytership, or a Ministerie, it shifteth not. 1652 Prynne *Corrivenger*, Is That no Dissenting or Presbytership is given among them, except first they have ecclesiastical Virgin. 1658 Trapp *Comm. 1 Tim.* iii. 13 A fair step to a higher order, i. e. to a bishopric or presbytership. 1880 J. *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 968/1 In chapter 47 he (Clement) speaks of the dignity of presbytership. 1885 E. S. Prescott *Privite. Constit.* iv. 410 They servants, whose ears Ambrose to the honour of the presbytership.

Presbytery (pre·s-, pre zbitəri). Also 5 **presbitery**, -bytory, 6-7 -biterie, -y, **Antoeria**, -bytrie, 6-8 -bitury. [a. OF. *presbiterie* (12th c. in Littré) a priest's house, ad. late L. *presbyterium*: see Presbyterick.]

1. A part of a church, esp. of a cathedral or other large church, reserved for the clergy; formerly, the three seats or stalls on the south side of the eastern part of the chancel, the remnant of the bench which in earlier times ran all round; hence, the whole of the eastern part of the chancel beyond the choir, in which the altar is placed; the sanctuary.

1450 in Rymer *Cathedrals Church* (1834) 3 A high aulter... with three Pynnacles richely made by-twene the crofts. 1586 *Inv.* in *Archæologia* L. 34. 1 cloth of grene bokrame [used for the presbytery. 1589 Caith. *Angl.* (1911) *A Presbytery, presbiterium. c* 1590 *Inv. in Papers Surt. & Sussex Archæol. Soc.* XIV. 104 Item, 23 old quyshions lately lyeng in the presbytery. *a* 1592 Lincoln *Wills* II. 72 A Noble Man called Philip Fitz Payne was buryed . . under an Arch on the North side of the Presbytrie. 1641 Ferrar *Glouc. Archiv., Presbytery*, the part of a church in which the high Altar is placed; it forms the eastern termination of the choir, about which it is raised by several steps, and is occupied exclusively by those ministers in the services of the Altar. 1848 *Ecclesiast's Archit.* ed. 3 p. 1818, Quoresley of the presbytery, a fine 15th example. 1872 Mrs. Oliphant *Mod. Eur. Churches* I. The east, or body of the church; the choir, and the sanctuary or presbytery.

†2. The office of a presbyter; eldership or priesthood: = Presbyterate 1. *Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Presbytery*, eldership. 1643 Cleaveland, *Presbytery*, Priesthood. 1650 Baxter *Rel. Confess.* (1841) 198 Those greater scholasticks . . cannot endure any precedency or priority of place to be in the church, but an equality of Presbyters. 1654 tr. T. Hooker *Trans. to Rev.* . . reconcile the Temples or Houses of Christian Devotion, trampling under foot . . all religious and useful Ornaments, belonging to Presbytery (among the Georgian Christians). 1680 E. Cooke *Pleasant Dialog.* 89 The next order in the Church of Christ to Apostles and Bishops is that of Presbytery or Priesthood. 1704 Hearne *Collect.* 2 *Feasts* (1715) 230 If the Word . . Presbytery . . signifies not a College of Presbyters, but the Office.

3. A body or presbyters or elders (in the early church; also in a general sense, usually with allusion to 4).

1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* iv. 14 Neglect not the gift...which was given thee by prophesie, with laying on of the hands of the Presbytrie (so 1881 *revised version, presbytery*). Wycliff (of *presbyterie* or preesthod. Tyndale an elder, Cranmer *presbuter*, Geneva the Eldership, *Rheims* priesthod, *Rotherham* the presbytery). 1641 Milton *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 32 The honorable addresses of a Friend to a Presbytery, and a Consistory to them. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* ii. vi. § 2 (1651) 224 Even the Bishop with his Presbytrie was to rule particular Churches. 1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. ii. When Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, called a Presbytery to condemn Arius, he had Diocesan present with him, as well as Bishops and Priests. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 3. 2 The Bishops have no where consented it to the Presbytery. 1893 D. Ross *Intf. Presbyt.* Ch. Govt. v. 78 (1894) 289 The early Christian fathers frequently call the ordination council of a particular church its presbytery.

4. In the Presbyterian system: A body or assembly of presbyters or elders, consisting of all the ministers, and one ruling elder (or sometimes two) from each parish or congregation within a particular local area, constituting the ecclesiastical court next above the kirk-session and below the synod (see Presbyterian *a.* 1).

1578 *and Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* iii. § 10 No man ought to have the office of visitation [i. e. by Superintendent] but he that is lawfully chosen by the Presbyterie thereunto. 1580 *Rep. Petty Council Scot.* III. 476 Patrik Gillespie, moderatour of the haill presbiteris of Stirivling. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. Presbytery Minutes* (1860) 23 Some ward be appoynctit to erecte Presbyteris, by the Commissio thairof. 1760 *Hume Hist. Eng.* III. 326, 278 sects. A presbytery in Scotland is an inferior ecclesiastical court, the same that was afterwards called a classis in England. 1800 *Gentleman's Mag.* lxx. xi. 9. 1081. The General Assembly, . . consists of representatives, most of whom are laymen, under the name of ruling elders, from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities. 1808 E. Irving *Last. Days* iv. 168 Having received ordination from the Presbytery; . . I set out on this very morning six years ago, on my way to London. 1808 *Glasgow Burgh Sch. Book* iv. 4, 6, 8, 10 At once the Assembly recommended presbyteries to visit all public grammar schools within their bounds.

absol. 1829 *Rep. Petty Council Scot.* Sec. 3. III. 21 That they . . make their addresses to the several presbyteries upon the first presbytery day after the charge.

b. *transf.* The district comprising the parishes or congregations represented by a presbytery.

1581 *Rep. Petty Council Scot.* III. 363 That thairby presbiteries or visitatchipis may be constitute. 1592 *Ibid.* IV. 628 Maist part of the kirkis within the said presbiterie. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. Wig.-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 48 That ane was Minis of the presbiterie of Dumfries. *a* 1827 T. Dewar *Trans. Kirk Sess.*, etc. (1841) II. 122 He lived within the bounds of the Presbytery of Alloway [U. S.]. 1842 *Presby Cyc.* XVIII. *passim* In the Established Church of Scotland . . there are 84 Presbyteries, each consisting of parishes in number not more than 24 nor fewer than 10. The Provincial Synods, of which there are 15, . . are composed of the Presbyteries within the provinces which give name to the Synods. *Ibid.* The churches in the London Presbytery.

c. By early writers, sometimes applied to the body of elders of an individual parish church (corresponding to the actual kirk-session).

[1572 *Answer Lett. to Bullinger* 15 Aug. in *Zurich Lett.* (Parker Soc.) I. 2. 125 Ecclesiæ Christi non admittit aliam gubernationem, quam eam solum, quæ fit per presbyterium: scilicet per ministrum, seniores et diaconos. *Ibid.* Habent ministerium precedas nomen presbyterium, dicunt. *Ibid.* I. 2. 190-6 The church of Christ admits of no other government but that by presbyteries; viz. by the ministers, elders, and deacons. Each parish should have its own presbytery. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 2 The Superintendents though overpowered for the present [1572] in Parliament, after the dissolution thereof, . . procured to erect a Presbytery at Wandsworth in Surrey. . . This was the first-born of all Presbyteries in England, and accordingly named Wandsworth, as much honoured by some, as abandoned upon *Separate* by others. 1889 A. H. Dodgson *Hist. Presbyt. in Eng.* 121 A Congregational Eldership or parochial Presbytery, to which the Elizabethan Puritans attached prime importance. *Ibid.* 146. The Presbytery which was set up at Wandsworth was a local or parochial eldership. [The same question fits view, and held that the Wandsworth Presbytery was at least an approach to what is still known in Scotland as a presbytery (sense 4).]

†d. The ministers and elders collectively forming the administrative body of the Presbyterian church of a country. *Obs.*

1608 Willet *Synt. Reasonab.* viii. 1302 In Scotland if I [ed.] would deny his due respect to their Presbyterie. 1610 Holland *Camden's Hist.* 1570 The Presbytery hath challenged the power to Excommunicate their owne Kings, and to bee the Supreme Moderatours in Religion, in the places where they have that form of Church government.

e. *Reformed Presbytery*, the presbytery or court of the Reformed Presbyterian church: see Presbyterian *a.* 2 b.

1744 [see Presbyterian *a.* 2 b]. 1880 Gardner *Faiths of World* II. 1459/2 There being now two ministers, a meeting was held at Braehead on the 1st of August 1743, when a presbytery was the first time formed under the name of the *Reformed Presbytery*. *Ibid.* 1460/1 The formation of the Reformed Presbytery in Scotland in 1743 was productive of much advantage to the Cameronians in Ireland.

5. The Presbyterian polity or system; Presbyterianism. (Contrasted with *episcopacy* or *prelacy*, and with *independency*.) Common in 17th c.; now rare.

1590 Nashe *Pappe with Hatchet* (Grosart) I. 259 They loving a place vppon which they have built their Presbiterie, if they yeld but one stone out of the wall, all their egges are broken. 1642 Rogers *Mist. Gr. Iniq.* Misc. & Misc. Wks. (1876) 422 The ministers, and those which stand for the *presbytery*, thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Christ than the hierarchy of England. 1644 Milton *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 66 In France...the Protestants ...carry the name of the best Reformed, the Kirk best, and yet Presbytery, if it must be so call'd, dost there all that it desires to do. 1647 *Case Kingd.* to Presbyterie is the Rivall of Episcopacie. 1708 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert.* 2 The Independants pretend to refine upon Presbytery (as they did upon the Church). 1848 M'Crie *Ann. Brit. Empire* (1852) II. 283 The Act of William and Mary, re-establishing Presbytery, passed in 1690. 1870 O. Sherley *Gloss. Scot. Terms* 264 Prelacy was re-established 1661, but Presbytery became finally triumphant.

6. A presbyter's or priest's house; a parsonage. (Now only in *E. C.* (*K.*).) Also *presbytery-house.*

1869 Statutes in *Q. Rev.* CXXIII. 198 The presbytery of the Moderator (Alfred Ellis either in construction or use from the hands by which it was surrounded. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 5/1 He found his representation from "The Presbytery" as to small sanitary Reasons Catholic clergy. 1900 E. Hutton in *Macdon. Mag.* Nov. 589/1 They walked together to the presbytery-house.

Presbytia (-bi·tiă). [mod.L., f. Gr. πρεσβύτης: see Presbyte. Cf. F. *presbytie.*] = Presbyopia. So **Presby·tic** *a.*, **Pre·sbytism.**

1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Presbytia*, a disease of Sight, when the Ball of the Eye is so flat, that the Visual Rays pass the Humor, or Ball like Coat before they are united. 1800-32 *Presbytia* [see Farsightedness]. 1847 Craigie *Dict. Med., Presbytic, presbytism.* 1883 Anderson in *Cassell's Physiology* vi. 8 1901 *Ath.* The most usual affections of the eye are myopy and presbytism, or short sight and far sight.

Prescapula (prīskæ·pĭŭlă). *Anat.* [Pre- A. 4 b.] That part of the scapula or shoulder-blade above (or in quadrupeds, anterior to) the spine or median axis. Hence **Prescapular** *a.*, anterior to the spine or long axis of the shoulder-blade; cf. the *precoracoid* or *supracoracoid* muscle.

1892 Ballance *Mod. Dict., Prescriptor-Aorta*, supraphrenic branch.

Pre-scone, -scholastic: see Pre- A. 2, B. 1 *b*.

Prescience (*prē'shiens*). [a. F. *prescience* (13th c.), ad. late L. *præscientia* (Tertull.) foreknowledge: see Prescient a. and -ence.] Knowledge of events before they happen; foreknowledge.

a. *esp.* as a divine attribute.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 974 (976) They were right fool that ferre to use to muse For ferre than prescience hath neyther bridle nor lese. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* i. 2 Up the prescience [1388 or biforn knowyng] of God the Fadir. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Prescience de Dieu*, the foreknowledge of God. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 1. iii. 1. 1. 1

against any such Statute, and escapes unpunished for two years or three, is duly justly be said to have prescribed against that Action.

II. *Sc. Law, Instr.* Of an action: To suffer prescription; to lapse, to become invalid or void by passage of time. Of a crime, debt, etc.: To be no longer capable of prosecution.

1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 12 All actions of warrandice..shall not prescribe [*ed.* 1816 prescryve], from the date of the band..but only from the date of the discourse. 1678 Sir C. Mackenzie *Criminal Laws Scot.* tit. xxiii. § 1 (1699) 198 According to the Civil Law, Crimes did prescribe in twenty years. 1751 Mems. *Eq., Pamphlet* (1821) II. 253 Bills of exchange and promissory notes, by the laws of most countries, prescribe sooner than bonds, and mortgages. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 773 By the act 1579, c. 80, actions of removing prescribe within three years from the term at which the tenant has been warned to remove. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 42 All [children..shall prescribe on the lapse of five years from the date.

Ag. 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mrd. Nov* 20, Wks. 1863 III. 37 The group of the church were relaxed, never 'prescribed'; unless freely and by choice.

Hence **Prescri'bing** *vbl. sb.*; † **Prescri'benent**, prescription, prescribing. *Obs. rare*—0.

1563 Fulke *A. & M.* 1583 The matter being decided between them after the gospel was preached, therupon established his bounty to People. 1618 M. Rider *Horsemanship* 1. 85 By practise it may be better perceived then by prescribing. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Lect. on Church Wks.* 1730 I. 83 Whole nations ought be killed by the prescribing.

Prescribe, formerly frequent for PREScRIBE.

Prescribed (-skrī·bd'), *ppl. a.* [f. PRESCRIBE v. + -ED1.] Laid down, appointed, or fixed beforehand; ordained, appointed, set, fixed, defined.

1577 tr. *Boldinger's Chronicles* (1590) 180 They..which after a prescribed manner of punishment doe prepare for their diseases. 1600 Henry *Espicerial Mem.* (1858) 45 To drink no cable water nor wine, but at prescribed seasons. 1708 *Modern Apostle* II. 31 Two of them sending each prescribed Chemical. 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 32 H. Brown *Fool of Quality* (1869) IV. 83, I was impelled to ..your destruction..by the bloody procedure of cannon, 1907 tr. Wiehe (1911) 2 Obs. 83 *Prescription* is all very well if you are satisfied as to the infallibility of the prescriber.

2. One who writes a medical prescription. Also *fig.*

1748 [see sense 1]. *a* 1880 Hawkins *Ann. Surg.* (1881) Who, 1884 IV. 630 Boyle is neither the physick to be under-grieved, nor the Prescriber. 1778 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., The best prescriber can hardly confide in his own prescriptions. 1850 J. Conquest *Forty-hundred-veth.* (1852) 253 The cure is not to the prescription, but to the prescriber.

3. One who holds or claims by prescription. *rare.*

1597 tr. *Kelke Life St. T. Wilson* 2. (1877) 328 Being thoroughly convinced of the Divine right of paying tithes to him, and being one of the ancient prescribers to the same, [he] did freely..give up the said prescription into the hands of the Bishop.

Prescript (prī·skript, † prĭskrī·pt), *sb.* Also (in sense 3) **prescripte.** [ad. L. *prescript-um* something prescribed, a copy, task, precept, rule, etc., sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of *prescribĕre* to PRESCRIBE. So F. *prescript*.]

1. That which is prescribed or laid down as a rule; an ordinance, rule, law, precept, command; a regulation, direction, instruction.

a 1500 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 19 Ensenge artificers and husbandmen it is recovered as a prescripte that [=it should remain his own remains. 1543 Becon *Policy of War* Wks. 1560 I. 228 b, They straightest send unto him according to the prescripte of his holy words. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 624 To conform the rest of their Lives according to the Precepts of Charity and Virtue. 1707 Burnet *Pamph. Priests* in Wks. VIII. 370 The legitimate constitutions which he is to furnish according to the prescripte of these. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/1 Whether the French Government was consulted before the issue of the Prescript.

2. Medicine prescribed; also *transf.* a medical prescription. *Now rare.*

1609 Hannay *Pop. Inspect.* 42 Your prescript is commended of many full-mouthed disciples, Dunstons, Anne Saxtils, Gallimards, S. John's Wort, and Rue. 1627 Tracy *Comm. Matth.* xviii. 3 Like unto the foolish patients, which when the physitians hath taken the prescripte, runs to the apoth. 1700 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* (1710), A Body of Medicines, containing a thousand select prescripts. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xiii. 68 The nymphe that read the preceding small By prescripts more relieved. 1841 G. Hamilton *Case of our Corp.* (1842) 203 A medical prescript, not of the grand specifics.

3. *Attributive.* That which is written beforehand or in the forepart (of a book, etc.); a preface, introduction.

1882 Lo. Stanhope *Pitt* III. 408 He proposed that the paper should be sent unaltered, and with a Preface or Prescript as follows.

†**4.** *a.* the following. 1500 a misprint of the early edd. for PRESCRIPTUM 3 b.

1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* 11. (1634) 63 In those cases prescripts will not serve, except it bee so united, that it hath had observance before the Justices in Eyre.

Prescript (prī·skript), *a.* [In 1., ad. L. *prescript-us*, pa. pple. of *prescribĕre* to PRESCRIBE. So *obs.* F. *prescript* adj. (a 1450 in Godef.), F. *proscrit*. In II. f. Pat. B. 2 + L. *script-us* written.]

I. 1. Prescribed or laid down beforehand as a rule; ordained, appointed, fixed, settled. *Now rare.*

a 1480 *Chester Reg.* 16 Of oolde & laudable and lawfully prescripte customs. 1521 Rastell tr. *Hore's Dept.* c. (1695) 108 A prescripte and appointed some of money. 1588 *Reports, H. Barrowe to Hord. Wks.* (Malh.) II. 29 Whether he thinketh that any Ministers or prescript formes of prayer may be imposed upon the church. *a* 1605 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 190 The Prescript Rule of Hippocrates. 1750 Brown *Corr.* (1844) IV. 15 The prescript from to which the Church of Rome binds its clergy. 1872 Rossetti *Comment* VI. viii. 480 Trying to make prescript words proceed from the rank of a General.

†**2.** Circumscribed, limited. *Obs. rare*—1.

1600–7 Fairy *Horsemanship* 72 A prescript place like a Tilt.

†**3.** Acquired by or based on prescription; prescriptive. *Obs. rare*—1.

1630 Sherman tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 7 If any Decree should..say, that the Republick hath a prescript Dominion over the Adriatick Sea, with a long possession, notwithstanding they prove it not.

II. 4. Prior to the age of writing. 1880–2 *Alta.*

1883 T. Kneeland in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VII. 363/1 The earlier southern boundaries of the Pictish school [i.e. that of St. Patrick] through the country of the Saxons, were in a darker and prescript age.

Prescri'ptible, *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *prescript-* (see prec.) + -IBLE; or f. F. *prescriptible* prescriptible 16th c. in Littré). R. *prescriptible*.] Liable or subject to prescription; derived from or founded on prescription.

1542 Henry VIII *Declar. Lords* D iij b, The holy prescription of the Scottes, if the matter were prescriptible, is thus declared sufficiently to all men. 1688 *Answ. Tutor's Plea* 30 A Sovereign Power, that neither suffers action, nor is prescriptible. 1765 Wythe *Decis. Virginia* 97 That the demand of the plaintiffs is in its nature prescriptible.

Hence **Prescriptibi'lity**, the quality of being prescriptible.

a 1805 Jeremy Bentham in Worcester.

Prescription (prĭskri·pʃən). [a. F. *prescription* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *prescriptiōn-em* a writing before or in front, a title, introduction; a pretext, pretence; a precept, rule; in law, as to sense 4; a. of action: f. *prescribĕre* (ppl. stem *prescript-*) to PRESCRIBE.]

I. 1. The action of prescribing or appointing beforehand; that which is prescribed or appointed; written or explicit direction or injunction.

1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 31 Startyte, we will not exchange oure future dayngyr and traditions, but chiefly bese scripture, that we may keepe prescription. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiv. (Arb.) 158 Your Sons of three times by prescription of the Latine Grammarians are of eight sundry proportions. 1641 "Smectymnuus" *Answ.* § 2 (1642) 9 Their prayer was out of Regular prescription, but of a present Occasion. *a* 1716 Dennison *Wks.* (1725) I. 4 To lead his Life according to those Rules and Prescriptions which are here given by our Saviour. 1814 Southey *Nelson's Letters* II. 92 In the execution of conduct as right is invested as authoritative prescription in the II. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 1/2 Wiesbaden, where the prescriptions of the Baths Treaty are still unbridled.

2. A direction or formula (usually) written by a physician for the composition and use of a medicine; a recipe; *transf.* the medicine prescribed. In early use, more widely, any course of hygiene ordered by a physician, 'doctor's orders'.

1579 Fenton *Gaudavo* 2. (1598) 411 Eating..raw apples and drinking contrary to the prescription of Physicke. 1600 Holland *Livy's Hist.* II. 107 You know my Father left me many a prescription Of rare and privie effects. 1690 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 188 The best prescription..is to use such exercises as gently clears and cleanse the Breast. 1879 *Hist. Notes* 13 This Prescription the Lord-prior faithfully made up, and put into Pills for me. 1700 Kelsey *Hist. Tunbs* III. 158 The Electus of Barnet..consulted at first to take the Air by the prescription of his Physicians. 1777 Francesa *Bible Armoir.* Wks. 1793 IV. 283 Physicians, who write their prescriptions in Latin. 1882 Pall Mall Mercury 25 Workmen who will write to London to their physicians..and ask for some prescription from him, which they 'send to like'.

†**3.** Restriction, limitation, circumscription. *Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Prescription*, limitation, or appointing a certain compasse. 1625 Mayne *Sermon* 10, Why, 1630 III. 401 To limit and lay prescription on the Laws of God, and truth of the Gospel by mans establishment. *a* 1718 Penn *Travels* Wks. 1726 I. 411 If Men be restrained by the Prescription of some Individuals.

II. *Law.* **4.** Limitation or restriction of the time within which an action or claim can be raised. [f. *prescriptio*, in law, An exception, objection, demurrer; a limitation of the subject-matter in a suit; limitation as to time (*Digest* 18. 1. 76).] *Now commonly called* negative *prescription.*

1599 Barrow 1. xix. § 9 En tel cas volums tener ce..prescription du temps contra omnes personas, sans exception aucun del people. 1497 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 402/1 La ou il ne pas semblant le dite Action sour ceo prescription le temps.] 1576 *Jac. Sixth Parl. III* (1814) II. 105/1 Anents the

act made of befor of prescriptione of ellaffyeris, it is ordanit [etc.]. 1546 Henry VIII *Declar. Lords* D iij b, The passing over of time and continuance for the purpose, is not sufficient in prescription for the losse of any right. 1805 Pitman *Chan. L. in Bullen & St. Pl.* (1824) III. 208 Verse limit not a Crosse; There's no prescription to subsist a King. 1832 Fuller *Holy War* 1. iv. (1840) 14 No prescription of time could prejudice the title of the King of Heaven. 1797 tr. *Justice Laws Nat.* II. xl. 187 Prescription is the extinction of all pretensions to a right—an exclusion founded on the length of time during which that right has been neglected. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 708 The negative prescription of obligations, by the lapse of forty years, was first introduced into Scotland by the statute 1469, c. 29. *Ibid.* 774 By 7 Will. III. c. 3 § 3, high treason committed within the Queen's dominions suffers a triennial prescription, if indictment be not found against the offender by a grand jury within that time.

b. Uninterrupted use or possession from time immemorial, or for a period fixed by law as giving a title or right; hence, title or right acquired by virtue of such use or possession: sometimes called *positive prescription*.

a 1580 Whitgift *Def.* (1574) III. 554 If covetousness greatly has so by possession of open common goods forty year or more, wrongfully, but may not be taken from them..: by course of prescription, in long custom of years, bodies made been bodies..by Prescription allowed, where Incubus is Eyre. 1593 Fitzherbert *Surv.* 6 This is customes appertaining thereto by prescription, because of the vse out of time of memorie. 1600 Shakespeare *Twelfth Night* III. Where the pitulation and approbation of testamentes of the tenants there dwelling, shall be prescription appertaining to the principall Lord. 1632 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xiii. 269 His title to this plain..is made lawfull by the prescription of three thousand years possession. 1680 *Rep. Select Charges* 59 Not even those Charters..Original Grants, but only Confirmations of what the City had by prescription granted and enjoy'd long before. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 134 'Tis said in our Law Books, that the Publick acquires a Right by Custom, but only private Persons acquire it by Prescription. 1792 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 206 If prescription be the sole object, no species of property is secure, when it once becomes an object large enough to tempt the cupidity of indigent power. 1818 Cruise *Digest* ed. 2 III. 480 This mode of acquisition was well known in the Roman law by the name of *usucapio*..In the English..it is called prescription. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 708 The positive prescription was introduced into Scotland by the act 1617, c. 12. 1856 *Duke Rutl. Peerage* 66, § 68, 238 note, Prescription is where a person possesses a right by reason of the fact of long and unmolested enjoyment, as of right, either by himself and his ancestors, or by himself and his predecessors in title. 1890 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II. v. iv. 81 Our law (in 1258 c.) knew no acquisitive prescription for land, it merely knew a limitation of actions. *Ibid.* 644 Many incorporeal things can be acquired by prescription, by long continued user. In particular we may see this in the case of rights of common.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (*a*) Ancient or continued custom, esp. when viewed as authoritative. (*b*) Claim founded upon long use.

1587 Harrison *Descr. England* Sup. App. 310 Yt was not fytte for Majestie should be bound to geve the fortune of preferrings by prescriptions, but as seemed his Royally pleased best. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 220 Yet Parliament, Saward, Valoys, Borbon, Habsburg, &c. by prescription of time have prevailed so farre, as they are now accounted sovereigne. 1632 Massinger tr. *Guicciardini's Nero* (J.) Almost all the Principal Points of the Imperiall Law of Nations..the ancient usages Prescription or perfect Custome. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise of Women* Wks. 1730 I. 83 Your love to my sister is of ancient date and very long prescription. 1730 *Jurisdiction Kandelor* No. 1 ♦ 1 Some have method ..which might serve the security of prescription. 1851 Maurice *Kings. Kand.* (1883) I. ii. 66 His temper was moulded to the love of precedent and prescription. 1881 Warburton & Hunt *Cent. St. J.* (1902) § 19 The..mediæval texts that reigned by an accidental prescription.

†**5.** The action of 'prescribing' or claiming by prescription (see PRESCRIBE v. 6). *Obs.*

1592 [see PRESCRIBE v. 6]. 1640 *Treatise de la Loy* 302 Prescription in what a man claimeth any thing, for that he, his ancestors, or predecessors,..have had, or used any thing all the time, whereof no mind is to the contrary. 1818 Cruise *Digest* ed. 2 III. 63 A prescription for a new discommon is a claim to be entirely discharged from tithes, and to pay no compensation for them.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prescription-bark*, *-serving*; **prescription-glass**, (*a*) a glass vessel with measures marked on it (*Cent. Dict.*); (*b*) a lens ground according to an occultist's prescription.

1793 Bryceson *Calendar* 190 The art of pharmacy and the science of prescription-writing will become useless. 1887 J. C. Hadden *Trade Jnls.* 210 Dr. Duncan, prescription-book in hand, cannot so far..cover the old-fashioned eyesockets. 1888 *Brit. Armor.* 28 Apr. 1956/1 The long-growing vexata..is devoted almost exclusively to making what are known as 'prescription glasses'.

Hence † **Prescri'ptionary** *a.*, arising from prescription of time, prescriptive; **Prescri'ptionist**, † **a.** one who writes a prescription (*obs.*); **b.** one who makes up medicines in accordance with prescriptions, a dispenser.

1708 Ecclesiast tr. *Bernard's St. Pharm.* I. To We may safely therefore, explode that old prescriptionary Maxim. 1716 Hamilton, explode that old prescriptionary Maxim. 1716

M. Darrell *Arbus. Nerv.* III. *Disp. Physick* 12 All compounded in the honourable Fraternity of Physicians or Doctors (see) Abram, or Pothecaryes, Chirurgions, Apothecaries, and Chymists. **18** *Londonders* XVIII. 407 *Const. Ch.* The supreme characters were due to the dishonesty of the usual druggist or prescriptionists.

† **Prescription** ², a frequent early form of PRESCRIPTION. [Due to confusion of *pre-* and *pro-*.]

c **1400** *Apol. Lollt.* 19 *Lawful cursing*, by dede of be kirk: for it is a prescripcioun for conserving of bodeli men. **1434–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 119 Gode treasure, dispensyng of temporalles, exchange and prescripcions followede [L. *prescriptiones*]. **1587** tr. *Boethius's Cosmo.* 273 The same ordaining or prescription is against the lawes. **1632** Dicons or Hewens *Prophecie* Wks. (1711) 181 Nothing was heard but Prescriptions, Sacrifaments, Sanctimonies, Trances.

Prescriptive (prĭskri·ptĭv), *a.* [ad. late L. *prescriptīv-us* of or relating to a legal exception or demurrer: see PRESCRIPT *sb.* and -IVE.]

1. That prescribes or directs; giving definite, precise directions or instructions.

1598 SHAKESPEARE *Clarigus* (1611) VII. 2681. 251 A will to be executed by a father for a daughter ...carries somewhat darling and *prescriptive* in the very word. **1788** *Pryden Ms. in. 108 Prescriptive rules* for the preservation of health. **1849** ROBERTSON *Lyons. Ser.* I. vi. 92 Thus the spirit of the prescription may be still in force when the prescriptive authority is repealed.

† **2.** Appointed or fixed by prescription. *Obs.*

1789 BLOOMFIELD *Cosmo.* I. 2082. 283 Directions are given for appointing a new officer, in case there be no election, or a void one, made upon the charter or prescriptive day.

3. Derived from or founded on prescription or lapse of time, as *prescriptive right or title*.

1766 ROBERTSON *Cosmo.* II. 2208. 422 Lords of manors ...who have to this day a prescriptive right to grant administration to their tenants intestate and widows. **1780** BURKE *Reform Representative* Wks. 1842 II. 287 Our constitution is a prescriptive constitution; it is a constitution, whose sole authority is, that it has existed time out of mind. **1858** GREEN *Burgh Hist.* I. 348. 12 n. 180 The ancient holders, to which the scholars believed they had acquired a prescriptive title from immemorial usage.

4. Arising from or recognized by long-standing custom or usage; prescribed by custom.

1773 *Investor Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 June, Unusual compliments, to which there is no repeal and prescriptive censure, embarrass the feeble, and disgust the wise. **1804** ROBERT *Lect. K.'s.* II. 23 A week, which from the implicitly adieu prescriptive errors. **1837** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1855) II. I. 7 To have his regular seats at the bar...and his prescriptive corner at the winter's fireside. **a 1854** H. ROGERS *Lect. Addr. Pearls* (1856) II. x. 24 To have the rest called by his simple surname, instead of the bitter prescriptive title of Pharisee.

5. Giving or recognizing prescription or prescriptive right, *rare*.

1783 BURKE *Nullet of Arnot's Debts* Wks. IV. 108 This inevitable contradiction, hourly with prescriptive power, **1792** — *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 58 The duke of Bedford will stand so long as prescriptive law endures.

Hence **Prescriptively** *adv.*, by prescription; by recognized custom; **Prescriptiveness**, prescriptive character or quality.

1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 272 The finest lands, in which the crown has (where they are not granted or prescriptively held) the dominion of the soil and the rent and revenue. **1826–7** DE QUINCEY *Leasing* Wks. 1859 XIII. 298 The *castle* themselves, by their *gate* colouring, and the antique prescriptiveness of the figure...throw an air of brilliancy upon the group. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 158 We continue to admire pictures prescriptively and by tradition.

† **Prescri·ve**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 pres-, 3 **-scrife**. [ad. F. *prescrire*, full stem of *prescrive* (13th c. in Godefroy *Compl.*), ad. L. *prescribĕre* to PRESCRIBE, after *scribe*:—*scrībĕre*. Cf. DESCRIVE.]

1. *trans.* = PRESCRIBE *v.* 2.

1563 WINZET *Four Score Three* (Jamet. hand. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 119 Of purpis to prescrive tyranny in the Kirk. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* xx. 236, I preserive him no law. **1597** SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Lawmet*, Prescrived and suppressed be the law of this realme. **1640–1** *Aberdeen Merchants Mem. Bk.* (1892) 93 As the reporting of events are of the dyets prescryvit be this instruction.

2. = PRESCRIBE *v.* 3.

1561 DAVIDSON *Poems* 19 (E. D. D.) My grunde may prescrive as hich for me.

3. (?) *intr.* To become valid by prescription.

1556 Sir G. HAY *Lawe Armes* (S.T.S.) 80 Their possessioun...is of so lang tyme bygane prescrivit and passit memorie.

3. *intr.* Of a right or claim: To cease to be valid, to lapse by prescription of time; = PRESCRIBE *v.* 7; also said of the prescribed period: To elapse, run out.

1556 Sir G. HAY *Lawe Armes* (S.T.S.) 369 Ellis xxvii pertis be ane moneht (2) annare haue[d] na vthir process, for the tynes prescryvit of lawe. **1569** *Ja. Acts Parl. III* (1814) 83, 3yit be obligatione...all preceiptis & be of vther weal be vald fraudy nocht to bound & restrenzeit be be lau. **1573** *Ibid.* 1597 In tyme to cum all obligationis maid or to be maide be hale nor fulmeit with all vther solemnitie and be of no availl. **1590** in *Stallbrer's Proclaims* (1745) 147 Unexpyrit bondis, reddis and preceptis arrest vnder borgage lyppand; but bondis anentiner vnther remanent preceptis arrest. **1608** Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Lawes Scot.* x. vi. 170 (1699) 99 If three preceipts should not prescrive with 10 in fyve yeirs, as they do by the common Law.

† **4.** *trans.* To condemn, prohibit; PROSCRIBE. *rare*—1.

[Prae- re- and L. confusion of *pro-* and *pre-*.]

1582 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) I. 58 Not wyte the witch preicreit wald nor mend Their vennes being all be ward preuyngeis.

† **Prescri·ver.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. PRES- + -RIVER ¹.] = PRESCRIBER 1.

1839 BALLANTINE *Dudeen Chas. I. Trumpet Scott.* 397 Albeit by the wording of the procurator of an oath, the creature were tacitly bound to undertake Episcopacie. **a 1843** ROBERT. *Serm.* (1849) 408 What is the service of him that may be called religion behind? Should we be the prescriveris of it?

Prescutal, -acutellum, -scutum: PSEUDO- A. 4.

Prese, obs. f. PRAISE, PEASE, PEISE.

† **Pre·sence.** *Obs.* [a. F. *présidence* (*presidence* 1495 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *prési-*, PRE- A. 2 + *sidence* a sitting (see SEANCE), after *OF. presser* to preside.] Presidence, presidency.

1580 SCOTT. *Pacific. Hist.* (1596) 201 Yet were they at discorde bowling about the presidence. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 71 Who...may for their discrete judgement to preside, and presidence, exact a homage to our Lyrdian queene. **1610** H. ESSEX *Essex Will* 170, *France of Tre* allow to the Bishop of that city a prehidence above all other Bishops.]

Presede, obs. form of PRECEDE.

Presedent(e, obs. f. PRECEDENT, PRESIDENT.

[Presesding, misreading of *presseding* (in MS.). In *Lancaster Corr.* (Camden) 191; whence in Madox, *Cust. Shrd.*, etc.]

† **Presegue,** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *praesegmen* a piece cut off, paring.]

1843 CRABBE, *Presegue*, the paring of corn rubbs.

Pre-select: see PRE- A. 1. **Presell,** Sc. var. PARCEL *Obs.* **Presemilunar, -seminal, -ary** see PRE- B. 3, 1.

Presence (pre·zĕns). Also 4–6 **presens, -sense**, 5 **-sence**, 6 **-sens, presensce**, 7 **presenss**. [a. OF. *presence* (12th c. in Littré) (mod. F. *présence* after new formations in *-ence*):—L. *praesentia* presence, f. *praesent* PRESENT *a.*: see -ENCE.]

1. The fact or condition of being present; the state of being before, in front of, or in the same place with a person or thing; being there; attendance, company, society, association. Usually with *of* or possessive indicating the person or thing that is present.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 5 Pe tribe has i vnkind weghe with bodily presens. **1390** *Apocal.* (1) Ellos of be presence of Ihesu crist, and of be ordinge of be holy goste. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 1036 Pou parted our presence with bi paine wepyn, Pat with Achil and vthyrwil were hastinge togidire. **a 1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 211 Ye shall se Huon, whom gretely I se ore desyre. **1580** DIGGES tr. *Stratioc's Comm.* 251 His presence and persone is to them ryghte acceptable. **1630** HOOKER *Ecclesiast.* I. vi. 24 By Aristotle, we register the Moment; and by Plato, the Presence of the Object. **1670** MILTON *Samson* 1321 Our Law forbids at the Religious Rites My presence; for that cause I cannot come. **1761** GRAHAM *Iliad.* 4 *F.* viii. II. 2 They were seldom honoured with the presence of their new sovereign. **1838** T. DALE *Hymns, O Lord, season*, yet ever near, Thy presence may we feel. **1839** DE JOE ROCKS *Hist. Conf. Cornwall*, etc. II. 31 The function of the...rubric...is marked by the presence of a conglomerate with a calcareo-magnesian cement. **1893** LOWELL *Pol. Ess. Fourth S.* 221 *Poetry*...delighted in the presence of God manifested in nature.

† **b.** With *pl.* An instance of being present. *rare*.

a 1535 SIMEON *Emmanuel* ii. (1678) 10 There were divers presences of Christ, before His time.

c. In reference to the manner in which Christ is held to be present in the Eucharist. (See also REAL *a.*² 2 b.)

In **1400** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1438 Where they *of* the bodyly presence Of that holy Eukaryst, lowly gan they lowte. **1539** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion 228 Pat, if it not most thereby [kneeling], that any adoration is donne...vnto...the...real and essencial presence there of Our Lorde. Corporal Presence of Christes natural flesh and blode. **1550** (?) LATIMER 6th *Serm. bef. K.* (1906) 404/1 This same presence may be called a spirituall presence, thus: as a preacher is present, when he is not bodyfully present. **1552–1661** Lord. REAL *a.*² 2 (1). **1580** DAVY tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 360 b, The doctrine of the corporall presence of Christ in the Sacrament. **1683** BURNET *Orig. Mem.* (1902) 50 The (Jas. Dk. of York) was bred to believe a superstitious sort of real presence in the sacrament. **1851** S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1882) II. 45, 208 This seems to me wholly different from speaking of the Presence or the touch of the flesh of the receiver. **1880** R. W. DALE *Mem. Addr. Glasg.* 61, 53 The presence of Christ is not to consecrated bread but to regenerated souls. **1885** TENNYSON *St. Mary* I. 3, You do not own The bodily presence in the Eucharist, Three truths and perpetual sacrifice. **1900** R. J. KNOX tr. *Articles* II. xxvii. 8 § The presence, so being then a spiritual presence, is in every real presence and not a 'gross or sensible' one. **1901** EN. GRAY *Study of Christ* iv. § 2 (1902) 232 The doctrine of the objective presence in...and...of...with the consecrated elements. **1903** J. F. GRANGER in *Camden. Mod. Hist.* II. x. 330 In spite of varying views as to the exact nature of the Presence, its reality had always been admitted.

2. In certain connexions, used with a vague sense of the place or space in front of a person, or which immediately surrounds him. With *of* or possessive; usually preceded by a prep. (*in, before* (arch.), *into, to, from, out of*, etc.); also as obj. of certain verbs, as *Go into*.

To his presence = before or with him, where he is; to his company; *from his presence* = from being with him; from where he is, out of his company, etc.; also *past, and what*

with demonstrative and other adjs. which in effect qualify the person or persons implied: e.g. *in this* (*magnal*) *presence* = in the presence of this (august) personage.

13.. *Gawayn* 849 (MS.) Pou trespasse bot, ...bat bou bringge bise skot, To Kynge Arbure to his presence. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 3441 Pan sal pai ware consolacion, Alsone bam bare in Crystes presence. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 168 He...goth to speake The kinges Court and his presence. **c 1400** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 324 That he might come into bys presence. **1423** *Peterborough* 30 This gentle knight Made him redy to come to his presence. **c 1500** *Melusine* 310 Thenne came before the presence of Raymondyn the baron of the lord. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* xv. 10 Even shalbe in the presence of the angels of God over one synner that repenteth. **a 1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 240 The duke caused them to appere before his royall presence. **c 1600** J. LEECH tr. *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 72 Peraphrastes from the presence of your Worships. **1780** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 30 note, A man, who arose in his presence would swear by Jupiter. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. v. (1849) 72 The five...governors, which we have brought into this august presence. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 20 Being admitted to the presence they selected him to the queen's notice. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 158 Between *Poetic Genius* and *Beauty*...justly found Way of retreat from that rude presence. *Mind.* He was always very collected in the presence of danger.

3. Without *of* or possessive; usually preceded by prep., as *in* (*the*) *presence* (+*of*in = present), *to* (*the*) *presence*, etc.; *spec.* (now only) in reference to ceremonial attendance upon a person of superior rank; royal, rank; formerly also = 'company', (polite) society.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 20 For noble mowis...Representis...the doings Of mekenes felt pat tyme in, Rycht as pai pat in presence was. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 When the court was plein, When Jubus was in presence. **a 1400–50** *Alexander* 3518 In qualetie of Prynce pou pat hade, In-to greuous, as pe gome tellis. **1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Than all the children than beyngat in presence He set in honour, it sowne of excellence. **c 1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xi. 13 And pretend now ay in presence to repair. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. 1. 60 'Tis very true: You were in presence then, And you can witness with me, this is true. **1630** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 20 The King of China gives you presence, but rarely at the great rain of his people. **a 1643** VICAR *Lord's Supper* (1676) 362 His fathers corpse lying in presence in a noble or honourable manner. **1732** BISHOP *Lett. to Scott.* (1868) I. 256 They would not have done it in the presence at St. James's. **1760–72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 134 The master of the ceremonies, but Harry up to the presence. **1815** SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxiii, A flock of sheep which, when a stranger dog is in presence may be...easy to assemble in the time of an ass unbeholden. **1889** *Daily News* 28 June 5/8 Eight soldierly gentlemen,...best how to receive them, and backed out of the Presence as best they could with their prizes.

† **6.** HENCE, A place prepared for ceremonial presence or attendance; a presence-chamber. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 86 Shortly after was made in Westminster hall a scaffolde for the lordes and gentelmen for a Iudge called and comenly called assis, and barred with degrees. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. 1. 17 And 'a plaine your Coach, the two great Cardinals Wait in the presence. **1732** POPE *Dunciad Var.* iv. 158 The Presence seems, with things of nobler call, The mosque of Mahound, or manor queen Pagod.

† **d.** In same sense, *chamber of presence*. *Obs.*

1585 EARL OF BEDFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* 1. II. 222 David (Rizio) was dragde owte of the Cabinet thrughe the bede chamber into the Chamber of Presence. **1587** HOLINSHED *Chron. Scotland* III. 1580/2 His Majestie made goodlie answer, delivered by his owne...in his chamber of presence at Richmond. **1593** RUTLAND *Diary* 5 Dec., He had audience of the French King...in the golden chamber of presence.

† **3.** *concr.* Those who are present; a number of persons assembled; an assembly, a company. *Obs.* (See also note to 2.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9580 When all the myeld were past, Pe presens fell still, Tydeus to the herygie vanyst thus wordes. **1520** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 216 Suche presentes, forgotten shamefully. At mallets all the presence to laughe at Rufus. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. 2. 136 Here is the 10 to a good presence of Worthies. **1624** JER. MOUNTAIN *Immort. Soule.* A 3/2, I preached in English, unto an English Auditorie, though composed then of Royall and Noble presence. **1629** *Canon Anct. Treede* 2. iv. § 13 In this Honourable and Learned Presence, I have formerly had occasion to shew the Expedience. **1789** WORDSWORTH *Pamphlet.* I. 192 Choosing to...leave his true Presence composed of a few humble Shepherds. **1788** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 462 The presents was so numerous, that little room be sought of what they said to the King.

4. With possessive, denoting the actual person (or thing) that is present (*his presence* = his present self, himself being present); hence sometimes nearly = embodied self, objective personality. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1450 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Where that our (the) scientice her presence, Sche bringeth gladnes to clowe and sorowes. **1590** SHAKS. *John* v. 1. 50 Your Royall presence be still by mine. **1591** MILTON *Sonnets* xi. As to a fiery column charioting His Godlike presence. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* I. 282 Her ample presence fills up all the place. **1821** SHELLEY *Adonais* xxiii, And from her fair presence fled: not unheard Through the gray wreth and hoarded hair and head. **1824** MRS. HEMANS *Last Memor. Wife*, And the blue veil's purple prisoned figure in worship across.

5. HENCE, A person who is corporally present: usually with implication of impressive appearance or bearing (see 3); sometimes merely, a person of good 'presence' or aspect.

1848 DISRAELI *Vit. Grey* iv. 66, he an undressed coxcomb to

under way for the approaching presence. 1847 Webster, *Addr. Faneuil Hall, Adopt. of Const.* Wks. That Presence full and bright... The pride of the Islands, Victoria the Queen. 1851 *Illustrated Exhibition* 184 And every him, who stood into Hyde-Park? There walked the mighty governor, all are visible. 1898 *M. Field Affairs* x. 75 Our envoy owns the Hall, When treasured on his very mind, a presence To please before, admiring.

5. Demeanour, carriage, or aspect of a person, esp. when stately or impressive; noblemess, majesty, or handsomeness of bearing or appearance.

1579 Pettowrne *Bartholomew's Hl.* Middle grace, speech elegance, and wise: Homely presence, visible as beforeth one White woman to rule rashness by her broken alone. 1590 Shakes. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 166 Her false senses...Of such enchanting presence and discourse. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 11 May, The Queene a very little plain old woman, and nothing more in her presence...than any ordinary woman. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Further's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. xxx Mary was a copy of a stately and handsome presence. 1811 J. Bristed *Resrg Scotl.* (1818) 120 He must have what is called a 'presence'...his outward man must commend...at once and without fail, something of indwelling power. 1892 J. G. Millais *Life Sir J. F. Millais* I. i. 1 He was a man of fine presence and indomitable talent.

† **b.** Carriage (of the body) in dancing. *Obs.*

1706 J. Weaver *Art Dancing* 3 The Posture or Presence of the Body, is to have respect to that part of the Room, to which the Face or Fore-part of the Body is directed.

6. Something present, a present being (see also 4 b); a divine, spiritual, or incorporeal being or influence felt or conceived as present.

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 344 To whom the winged Porteress then mightst...Was she thy God, that her thou didst obey Before his voice? 1718 Prior *Remedy for Love* 384 How can good angels be in Heaven confin'd, Or view that Presence which no space can bind? 1796 Wesley *Lett. Methodists* 1789 v. 292 I have felt A presence that disturbs me with the joy Of elevated thought. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 418 Divine and celestial presences. 1856 J. Parker *Paraclete* I. i. 17 He ceased Himself to be succeeded by an eternal Presence, 'even the Spirit of Truth, which abideth for ever'.

7. *Presence of mind* (= L. *præsentia animi*): the state or quality of having one's wits about one, or of having full control over oneself, esp. in peril or emergency; calmness and self-possession in trying or dangerous circumstances; freedom from embarrassment, agitation, or panic. *Cf. present mind*, Phrases a. 4.

1683 J. Spencer *Vulg. Prophl.* 18 Great courage and presence of mind. 1702 N. M. tr. *Bossuelle's Admin. Jo. Paynaut* III. 56 That Commander...never wanted Presence of Mind in the most imminent Dangers. 1710 Shaftesbury *Characteristics* III. 161. 286 I had besides been led into a presence of mind, by being made a person of some consequence. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* iv. I. I had my presence of mind. 1883 J. G. McKendrick in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 181/2 What is called 'presence of mind' really means that power of self-control which prevents the bodily energies being paralysed by strong sensory impressions.

¶ **8.** *Calendar. This presence*: the present writing or document (corruption of *these presents*: see Phrases 2b.) 2 b). *Obs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 544/1 Keepeine memoyre of the verey yerly values...in this presence is not made. 1617 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 165 The...wrikings before in this presence conteyned.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *presence-affronting* adj., *-list*, *-status*; **presence-lobby**, the lobby or anteroom of a presence-chamber; **presence-room** = Presence-chamber.

1633 Ford *Broken H.* v. ii. She sits Uth presence-lobby first asleep, &c. 1890 Lucas *Hum. Dial.* II. iii. 44 To convey them...to their Audience in the Room, the usual's Presence room. 1894 Jas. Mill *Hist. Mind* (1869) II. xix. 204 Power-affronting topics. 1858 Kemble in *Lond. Argosy* (1859) 238 Mary help Gabriel to teach Mary how. The presence-status of the Tuscarora Sun. 1842 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 30 That covering in the presence room I stood. With Cyril well with Florian, my two friends. 1904 W. Hayes *Lloyd's Stories* 27 The presence-lists show that Ferguson seldom missed the meetings of the Cape.

Hence **Pre·senced** (-dest) *a.*, (in comb.) having (such and such) a 'presence', personality, or aspect; **Pre·senceless** *a.*, not accompanied by the presence of any one; † **Pre·sencing** *vbl. sb.* (as if from a vb. *presence*), causing to be present.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 701 Temples...Places whereunto the Gods...were confined and limited, and for the presencing of whom a Statue was necessary. 1877 Ibn. II. Hosts Gloucester vi. 88, It...chilled him as if a presenceless voice had spoken. 1888 Rimmer *Pentrevels* I. vi. 272 One of the rarest types of solely-preserved Englishmen.

Pre·sence-cha·mber. [C. prec. + *c*, *d*.] The chamber in which a sovereign or other great personage receives guests, or persons entitled to appear before him; a reception-room in a palace or great house. Also *fig.*

1589–1643 Chamber of [*presence*: see prec. 2 c]. 1597 Chapman *Ltd. Offices* 47 The Porter...of high estimation, gets them gifting...into the presence Chamber. a 1649 Drum. of Hawth. *Conaid. Furtil. Wks.* (1711) 186 That no man should have handled in the presence-chamber or audience-house of Sentence, or before any chair of state. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 20 Feb., Mr. Coventry told me...how the Presence Chamber, though the King be not there. 1821 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 221 The peers...were excluded the presence-chamber, till they sought their ordinations. 1889 W. F. Mayer *Hum.* vii. 180 The closet was the presence-chamber of Duty.

† **Pre·sency.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præsentia*: see -ENCY.] = Presence.

1540 *Elyot. Elder.* (Sutton) VI. 164 It is the presencie of his Robert Gall. 1640 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* (1642) 38 You give us...a promise of a Nationall Synod; I doe still wish the presency thereof.

Presensation (prēzenzēi·ʃən). [f. Pre- *A.* 2 + Sensation.] = next.

1853 H. Mory *Conject. Cabbal., Def.* 124 The passage and presensation of it, but to all upon here a very grand *Yes* and Triumph to all holy men and Prophets. 1872 Smeaton *Christ.* (1733) II. ii. 21 Presensation [of I mercy was the Propitiation]. 1897 *Jos. Mass. Trans. Syn.* II. 478 Many believe in the presence or presensation of angels. 1899 *Q. Rev. July* 258 Concerning the faculty of presensation, it is worth while to say a little more.

Presensation (prēsenzēi·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7–8 -tion. [ad. L. *præsensātiōn-em* (Cic.) a foreboding, presentiment, n. of action f. *præsentire*, pp. stem *præsens-*, to feel beforehand.] Feeling or perception of something before it exists, occurs, or manifests itself; foreknowledge, foresight; passage, presentiment.

1597 J. King *On Tenes* (1618) 113 They had many sorts of predictions, presensations, foresights. 1636 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. In sundry animals, we deny not a kinde of reason...foresight, or minute presention, both of wind and weather. a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. xx. 130 A certain divination, which the Greeks call prophecy, that is a presension, and knowledge of future things. a 1721 Ken *Hymnotheca Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 12 *Note*. Some presensions of the Change in Air, And never such Abroad but when to fair. 1876 Dr. Stanford in Lady G. Ramsden *Corr. Two Brothers* (1908) 298 Major Howard...appeared to have a very decided presension of his untimely death.

Present (prezĕ·nt), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **presant**. [*a. OF. present* (11th c. in Littré), *in mod.F. présent* (see Presence) :—L. *præsens*, *præsent-em* present, immediate, prompt, properly pres. pple. of *præsse* to be before, to be at hand. In verse often stressed *présent* down to *c* 1500.] An adjective of relation; expressing a local or temporal relation to a person or thing which is the point of reference.

I. Senses relating to place, etc.

1. Being before, beside, with, or in the same place as the person to whom the word has relation; being in the place considered or mentioned; that is here (or there). Chiefly in predicate. Opp. to Absent *a.* 1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Hardiun he bet we speke of ze in zone present. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 82 Ne to pore absent: but to alle present & absent. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1370 (Cleopatra) Rygte so thogh that he ferste were absent. The pleasaunce of hir ferste was present. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 228 Whanne he dide this king present, He preith he mote his desertes were Pore as his fo was present. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 83 All present were in remembrance of ane, 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 131 How is it possible that the precious bodie and blude of our salviour Christ Jesus...may be verelie and corporallie present in the sacrament of the Altar? *Ibid.* 201 That the verai bodie of our Lord is reallie and substantiallie present in the sacrament of the Eucharist. 1559 T. Norton tr. *Ordonnances* (1561) 263 What is presented, what ought, when citizens present than every man's oath to himself? 1611 Shakes. *Wint. T.* iv. ii. 17, I must be present at your Conference. 1697 Dryden *Alexander's Feast* 6, A present deity, they shout around: A present deity, the vaulted roofs rebound. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 494 Whom...what he views of beautiful or great In nature...Presents still numerous matter of a present God. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 30 To be present at his burial. 1882 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (ed. 3) III. x. 208 We are present at the details of the accession custom. *Mod.* Were you present, when he made the statement?

b. Existing in the thing, class, or case mentioned or under consideration; not wanting; 'found'. Opp. to Absent *a.* 2.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 91 The reason is either that or not but, that is, wholly present or wholly absent. 1858 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1003 If plants only emit oxygen gas by absorbing and decomposing carbonic acid gas,...carbonic carbonic acid gas be present, they can emit no oxygen gas. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 402 In the Hedgehog,...wings may be present or absent.

c. *Present under arms* (Mil.): see quot.

1884 Sir W. Nicolas *Pension. Wars* 100 A. D. 988 His own British and German troops, about twenty-two thousand in number; of which the present under arms, including sergeants, amounted to twenty-two thousand. (Note) In the British army, when speaking of the number present under arms, the sergeants and privates only are understood. In the French army, the present under arms includes every military person.

2. That is actually in hand, being dealt with, written, discussed, or considered: often used in a book or writing to denote that book or writing itself, or the writer himself. (Formerly *this present* (cf. OF. *cette presente chartre*); now usually *the present* is emphatic for 'this'.

1382 Wyclif *1 Pet.* i. 12 And schulen I wole yee wityng and confermid in present verytee. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 344 And for the more of sight and clerer doubte, than to be exclused for ygnorance by this present writynge. 1508 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I intende all the dayes to study this present treatyse, that [etc.]. 1550 Wyat *tr. Pl. Apuleius* I. 103 b, The said parties to these presente Indentures. 1709 *Lett. Jacobites* C. 162 The much greater part of those, are not brought up so well...as in the present instance. 1870 Morley *Voltaire* 102 One has some hesitation in adding Henry to the list in the present connection. 1892 J. Addington in *Lancet* 7 June XCIX. 1261 The subject cannot be fully considered in such a paper as the present. *Mod.* The present writer has been unable to verify this.

3. Being before or in the mind or thought; of which one is conscious; directly thought of, remembered, or imagined. Usually const. to.

1300–20 Dunbar *Poems* xx. 12 With all the crymes fute thi regale present. 1850 W. Thomson tr. *Bacmeister's Lett.* viii. I. 320 Though the hall of France divide us, yet are you as present to my spirit, as the objects I see. 1725 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. xvii. § 3 The single mind takes a survey of several objects,...keeps them all within sight and present to the soul. 1759 Hume *Hum. Nat.* I. iii. (1874) I. 308 When any impression has been present with the mind, it again makes its appearance there as an idea. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 8 The legends of the place are present to the imagination throughout the discourse.

4. Having the mind or thought directed to, intent upon, or engaged with what one is about; attentive (opp. to Abstract *a.* 4); having presence of mind, collected, self-possessed (in this sense usually *present to oneself*); prompt to perceive or act, ready, quick. *Now rare or Obs.*

1552 Crowley *Info. St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 36 How were he almost to mistake things and were present to everlasting desires. 1598 Porter *Angr. Bast.* G 2, My lord Marshall in the other, with present words & sayings, wisely and quickly overturned their course towards them (=the enemie). 1611 Hieron *Lit. to Friar A. & M.* (1887) 139/2 Ouer commit...he not as present and quicke as thinke he. 1622 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* II. 14 Shewing to all his servants a present mind and courage. 1681 T. Rymer tr. J.'s The high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be so present to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents. 1722 Shakespeare *Coriolanus* III. iv. 114 You must be present to yourself, and not as a word that soldiers. 1884 Lowell *McClellan's Rep. Wks.* 1890 V. 115 It is the faculty of being present (says, instead of a prospective one; of being ready, instead of getting ready.

5. Ready at hand, immediately accessible or available; *esp.* ready with assistance, 'favourably attentive, not neglectful, propitious' (J.). *arch.* (See also 9c.)

1539 Bible (*Great*) *Ps.* xlvi. 1 God is our hope & strength: ...very present helpe in trouble. 1599 Shakespeare *A. Y. L.* v. 3. 18 He oft finds present helpe, who dares his grace implore. 1612 B. Jonson *Catiline* iv. Chorus, Be present to her name, as then. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* i. 69 Nor can I hope to any pitch his times, To find a God so present to my Prayers. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 134 This was, could it only be secured from him, now a large and present resource.

† **b.** *Present money*: money in hand or paid at the time, ready money. *Obs.*

1620 E. Blount tr. *Cavendiguez* 149 To whom they granted many things, as titles, rents for life, offices, and to some present money. 1671 tr. *Pufendorf's Comp. Chron.* viii. 138 They...to exchange thereof, receive present Money. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest. Rule* Gt. *Bridl. Wks.* 1710 III. 200 The temptation of a quitch present money never faileth.

II. Senses relating to time.

6. Existing at the time of speaking or writing; that is, or that is so, at this time or now; occurring or going on now, current, contemporary; in use or vogue at this time, modern. Opp. to *past* and *future*. *At (this) present writing*: at the time of writing this, as I now write (I am).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3778 (Cott.) Ho (the old man) praises of thing but so gas of present thing he previses nois. 1380 *Wyclif Ser.* (1), To Kepe thinge present, either thinges to comynge. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1879) L. 7 Any other sum or sufficeaunce made or to be made in this present parliament. 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* i. 19 Jesus the daye that he brought oute Israhelytes out of the lande of Egipte vnto this present daye. 1586 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 58 Imprinted the xxvi early and None with all other liturgies of puperty—broken and defaced to this present yere. 1605 Bacon *Gowernt. Lett. C. Warren* 174 If a remedy should be sought for present and future mischiefs. 1750 Hughes *Cantos* 24 Feb. (O.S.) I. 118 Our present archbishop Vice-Chancellor. 1752 Hayter *Sermon* Wks. 1826 I. 113 This help we have present both of present ease, and present Saviour. 1880 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 22 All things past, present, and to come, are present before God. 1889 Gregson *Manners Hardb.* 125 There were three candidates: the present Dean of Exeter,...the present Bishop of Winchester; and William Sellwood.

b. Actually existing, actual (as contrasted with something that may formerly have existed or in other circumstances might exist).

1734 Gentleman *Nat. Hist. Ireland* II. 326 In the present state of nature, the means of safety are rather regular to those of offence. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 2) 98 On the present plan, there is ample food and enjoyment for all. *Ibid.*, An immense class of animals, which, with their present constitution, could not otherwise have existed.

c. Comm. *Present value or worth* of a sum due at a definite future date: that sum which, together with the compound interest upon it for the time from the present until that date, will amount to the sum then due.

1797 J. Grant *Arith.* 56 As the amount of and for the given rate and time: To find the present worth. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 229/2 The present value of £1 to be received constantly at the end of any assigned term, is such a sum but as, being improved at compound interest during the term, will just amount to one pound. 1868 Mills *Rep. & Inst.* 38 What annual payment would be an equivalent...for the present value of whatever property there may be of an intrinsic.

7. *Gram.* Applied to that tense of a verb which

denotes an action now going on or a condition now existing (or one considered generally without limitation to any particular time). Opp. to *past* (*or preterite*) and *future*.

Present imperfect: see *quot.* 1868, and IMPERFECT *a.* 3. *Present perfect*: a name for the tense denoting action that is completed at the present time (usually called *simply perfect*); see PERFECT *a.* 3 b.

1586 WARNER *Pref.* 37 *A participle of a present tens*, either present, of setld vse,—just so tearmd: for a verbe of the same tens, and a continuation vnended. 1592 PEACHAM *Introd.* 30 His present participle and his present infinitive. 1680 TUKE *tr. Confer.* iii. (1688) 76 It is, Did you did English it before, the former being past, which is the *present tempus*. 1689 MAYOR *Academy Wks.* 1851 VI. 448 The Present Tense *speaketh of the time that now is, in Saxon* I *presm.* 1893 STEVENSON *in Longm. Mistrss.* (1840) I. 56/1 As absolute existence is naturally contemplated under the form of a time perpetually present, it is sufficient for us to consider this as one of the uses of the present tense. 1878 MASON *Engl. Gramm.* (ed. 7) § 208 The Present Imperfect, showing that an action is going on at the present time; as, *I am speaking*. 1904 C. T. ONIONS *Advanced Engl. Syntax* § 118 *In the earliest period of Old English* ..the Past tense was but the analogue of the Past, Past Imperfect, Present Perfect, and Pluperfect of Latin.

3. Existing or in use at, or belonging to, the particular time under consideration; That **was**, or that **was** so, at that time or then. *Now rare.* (Cf. FUTURE A. 3.) † *Now present* (*quot.* *c* 1450), *now* at hand, imminent (*obs.*).

c 1290 *St. Cuthbert Surtees* 6722 He saw his dede day were present. 1583 GOLDING *Caesar* viii. (1908) 200 The whyche suffered to choose liberte for the present time, but lived at nothing availed, to hope peace and quietnes to come to. 1598 GRENTON *Chron.* II. 323 (Other Conveyers of the treaſon affirmed at the present hearing of Doni death, the same to be true). 1622 OATLANDS *Spec. Wards* (ed. 2) 30 Such holy meditations, as the present occasion should require. 1788 *Pennsylvania Land. Misc.* v. 148, 497 There was, however, a present advantage in the system, since it was successful. 1818 PEACOCK *Nightm. Abbey* II. viii. 158 Rogers, the present Lord of Montgomery, was, at the time of Duke Robert's death, in banishment. *Mod.* The present business was to attend to present needs; other things could wait.

† **B.** Occurring or used at the very time, without delay; immediate, instant. (In *quot.* 1616, Needed unavoidably, urgent, pressing.) *Obs.* (or merged in 5).

1583 B. GOOGE *Cato's Distichs* (1614) 107 Cast not thy wealth away, present hope to relyue any sin. 1598 LEVIN *Diadema* 26 Death was so present, that he tooke away my sonne in teares, and in they eye laughing, without some present remedie. 1599 *Hamlet* III. iii. 84 (1611) 109 Pray can I not, Though inclination be as sharpe as will: My stronger guilt defeats my strong intent, And like a man to double businesse bound, I stand in pause where I shall first begin, And both neglect. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. vi. 61 Your present remedie. 1627 *Hakewill Apol.* (1630) 58 The Queene, apparently demanded the present payment of some arrears. 1763 SMOLLETT *Ecclesiast.* I. 144 An acute distemper, which, without some present remedies, might have prevented my seeing the last dozen placed. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 6/1 Surprising that this was not a present-day practical question. 1902 *Punch.* *Fun.* Juve. note The mysterious and elaborate structure which permits these physiologs attributes to the ganglions and the nerve-cells.

† **B.** *as adv.* *Obs.*

1. At the present time; immediately, instantly; at present, now: = PRESENTLY *adv.* 2.

c 1380 CHAUCER *Pard. Prologe* 463 Or ese me dere present to the place. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 880 I. That lowely Isoude his wyf, that he loueth so That I ne dar for wo Nat present make to hir chere. That I ne dar yow present in hir sighte. 1591 *Lambtn* C. v. That which Lambton's record could not perform, This present answer shall present bring to pass, *alreadie herself*). 1824 GALTON *Plutus. Notes* 16 (L.) I cannot pay you, what I present owe.

2. In or into the presence of some one; in the (or this) very place, there (or here).

a 1225 *Cursor M.* 1901 (Trin.) Ar hei ihidewarde went Þa formode onde hei fore present. *Ibid.* 1932 His brober he fande hor who was To dijte a nobli mete present. *c* 1450 LYDGATE *Troyll* bk. 322 That he so schal hir nere Repaire, Yit that A worthy knyght Come present. 1592 *Lady Pecc. Grey's Complaint.* in Tyndr. *Suffolk Pr. Wks.* I. 427 The lorde Gilforde my husbande, Whome nothing here presence.

Present (prezĕnt), *sb.*[1] [Elliptical or absolute use of prec. *adj.*: in most senses already as used in OF. In ME. orig. *preseȝt.*]

1. †**1.** = PRESENCE 1, 2, 3 *b*. *Obs.* Chiefly in phr. *in present* (OF. *en present*), whence *to, out of* (*your, etc.*) *present*.

[The OF. *en present* represented *sb.* c. inclusive L. *in praesenti* or *praesentia*, for L. *in re praesenti*, *in rem praesentem*, to take the place itself, or of or the very spot. Cf. *Lex Burgundionum* (Text 1, xix 1.) xiii. § 2 tunc iudex iubeat eum in presentia sv. r. ad venire, or iudex ei' eum citet ut iudex [the judge order him to come before him and shall judge him.]

1383 E. HAYWOD *Herodt.* (1610) 19 men [he] are now in present, for here lord we rede his testament. 15.. *Young Maid* 56 in Hartley's *Archiv.* LIII. 393 On Xmas here fasted he to Denis Night in Jesu sown present (1610 text, *vrsent*). *c* 1400 *Destr. of Troy* 4 Gam. 1230 Sone into the lift that went, And war walked in their present. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1030 And thydder ye schall haue no dowte, Hym for to sene of youre present. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1183 Heir am I comyn in this tyme to your present.

† **b.** In pl. *presents*: prob. either for *presence*, or = PRESENTS *sb.* 1.

a 1508 LYDGATE (Percival) *Chron. Anal.* (C.T.S.) I. 139 In presents of all his lordis. 1550 KYD *Sol. & Perc.* in *A* 90 To make them well assurde How well thy speech and presents liketh me.

II. † **2.** The thing or person that is present; that which is before one, or here; affair in hand; present occasion; *pl.* things present, circumstances.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 183 O Lord, he seyd, Jesu Crist, Vnderstond this present. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3180 And he...bere wolues a present. — 'To Porus vnder my present, pleasse and pay' *Ibid.* 3588 Sprote. *Z. C. C.* iv. II. 189 What Present hast thou there?...Some certaine treasure....I beseech your Grace let this Letter be read. 1600 — *Twel. N.* iv. iv. 380 In noble distresse of my present with you. 1607 — *Cor.* iii. iii. 42 Shall I be chang'd to waiters from the gracious present? Most dearly welcome here! 1784 RAM *Inquiry* I. 1. 19 That immediate knowledge which we have of our presents.

b. *This present*, more commonly *these presents*: the present document or writing; these words or statements used in a document to denote the document itself (cf. PRESENT *a.* 2). (So obs. *F. ces presentes* (sc. *lettres*), 1437 in Godef.) Chiefly, now only, in legal use.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 48 Be it open and knowen...by þis present, þ[at] I...1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 249/1 We Henry Percy...late attainted and outlawed by the pretensed cyrcumstances and assigned Sir Henry Bayssan...our generalls and specialls Attorneys and Deputes. 1457 *Cal. Ann. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 383 Which is...enbulled and retailed, by authority of this present. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 52 The saidis parteis haue submyttit thair proceiss with thair handis. 1634 W. TIRWHITT in *Rutland's Lett.* (ed. 1) 235 As I was ready to make these Presents, 1732 in *Cricket Digest* (1918) VI. 76 Know all men by these presents, that I John Griffin...make the aforesaid my last will and testament. 1778 *Art. Confederation* in *Rhode Island. Commiss.* (1888) I. App. 533 Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates,...do, by these presents ...fully and entirely ratify. 1854 THORESBY *Rome & Home* 40, I [the herald] came to read unto[1] Ye...know all men by these presents, that we, Giglio, King of Pallagonia (&c.).

III. **3.** The present time, the time that now is (as opposed to *the past* and *the future*).

1600 THOM. *Stone-cott.* Why, I was certain of it immediately, Crowing the present, doubting of the end. 1732 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxiii. To judge rightly of the present we must oppose it to the past. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Blackyards* II. 170 The present...is everywhere at once the child of the past, and the parent of the future. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xviii, Better this present than a past like that.

† **b.** With ellipsis of *month* (usually *this present*): = INSTANT *a.* 2 b. *Obs.*

1599 in *Miss. Hen. VIII* (Rolls) 433 On the twelfe day of thys present I spake with the King. 1589–6 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 224 Your excellencies letter dated the 25. of this present. 1680–1 MORDEN *Corr. Wks.* (Gossip) II. 41 Your kind letter of the 8th present.

c. *Gram.* Short for *present tense*: see PRESENT *a.* 3. *Present stem*, the stem of the present tense.

1530 PALSGR. 101 Of the Potentiall Mode. The present tyme like the present of the indicative. 1872 ROBY *Lat. Gramm.* II. xv. *Rounding*, Tenses formed from the present stem. *Ibid.* § 1015 The verb *esse* and compounds have apparently merely a different form of the present for the future.

4. In phrases with prepositions.

† **a.** **In present** [= OF. *en present* (12th c.)]. (*a*) In or at the present time, *now*; (*b*) immediately (cf. PRESENT *a.* 2); (*c*) at that time, then. So *in this present* = (*a*). *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4316 (Cott.) And hat find yee now in present. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 904 He bisett us here in present, To kepe vs that ther wann. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 247 What wolde þou mare...In þis present? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Altar Worship* 1. Shew me any real pleasure Rather betwixte, then in present, is. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 210 Offering a very large Dowry with his Daughter in Present, and the rest of his Estate in Reversion. *c* 1750 H. HOSKINS in *Scot. Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 234/1 My father could not afford to part with any thing in present upon the marriage.

b. **At present**, at the present time, now (formerly † *at this present*; so † *at that present*, at that time, then; † *at the present*, in both senses).

1527 J. SHARSTON *Exhort. Scribes* C.iv. The offyce...now in vse in our realme. 1558 in 2nd *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 566 A pursuit of our process, being at that present to whom we shall direct. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1207/1 The duke thereunto was there at that present with the Bohemians. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. § 131 He was not himself without fears from abroad at that present. 1852 NEWMAN in *Selden's Mem.* (L.) 50 Statutes which at the present are to high repute and authority. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 3 My Reason for troubling you at this present is this. 1847 WARNER in Darbishire *Anc. Wrdr.* (1910) II. 364 I myself am a busy man at this present.

1849–8 CLEVELAND *Battle's Hist. Fr.* (1878) 40 All men believed at the present that he was poisoned. 1892 C. MACKENZIE in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 At the present the King and the Duke have put several things into his hands.

1882 STEVENSON, *Orig. Sam.* iv. 5, 83 This is all we at present desire. 1886 *Dominion Gaz. Prog. Wkmn.* (1887) I. 10, 228 Of miraculous interposition I think not at present. 1888 LOCKYER *Educ. Lectures* v. 92/1 (1899) 208 At present we are content to the one about Christmas time.

† **c.** **Of present** [OF. *de present*, 14–15th c.]. **On the present**, at present, now. *Obs.*

c 1390 *Melusine* 45 A grete and merueilleux aduenture whiche is happed as of present (Fr. *à present*) in the place. 1607 Isaac. *Tissue* 1. i. 141 Three Talents on the present: to leave, all.

d. **For the present** [= F. *pour le present*], († formerly also, *for this present, for that present, for present*), for the time; † for that time, just then (*obs.*); in mod. use, for this time, just now.

1526 in *Rills Origs Lieth Soc.* 23 III. 191 (His) wold not be quiett without that night, nor this days wold take a check in the morning, so as they departed for that present. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 Hoddesdan...answerit for this present. 1582 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 13b To whom, for the present they would give no ware. 1628 *Gerard Introd to Info. Carriers* I. 50 The wounds that they then gave the commonwealth were for that present scarce felt. 1643 THOS. COMBE, Gen. xxxiii. 18 Jacob gave them, for present, to his sons eage and fury. 1680 *E. Worcester to Le Strange's Trans.* 9 I...shall satisfie my self for Our present to tell you, that ...we sailed happily for some few dayes. 1719 ATTERBURY *Serm., Luke* x. 30 (1738) II. 228 They desire to be excused from that Duty for the present. 1889 *Bordesley Jnly* 847/6 For the present R (for Rubicon) will be continued without change of name.

e. **Until the present, up to the present** [= F. *dès à present*], until now, up till now. † So formerly *till, until this* or *that present*, up to this or that time (*obs.*).

1600 J. POTT tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 304 Inscriptions engraue in marble, and remaining to this present. 1609 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. 16 Vntil this present time remained no braue. 1632 NABBES tr. *Golden's Mirr.* (T. 1) From the Peace of Venice 1302 vntil that present. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Nov. 5/2 Up to the present the armies of France and China have not been brought into collision.

Present (prezĕnt), *sb.*[2] Also 3–4 -ant, 3–5 -ante, (3 *pl.* -aunz), 3–6 -anse, 4 -end, -ende, 4–6 -and(e, 5 -aunte, -awnte, -ond, -ounde, 6 -aunt, *Sc.* preisent. [= OF. *present* (10th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *presen*, It., Sp., Pg. *presente* an offering, a gift. In OF., originating in the phrase *en present* in or into the presence (*cf.* PRESENT *sb.*[1] 1): *mettre* (sne chose) *en present à* (parler)ˢᵉ, to put a thing into the presence of or before any one (i. e. to offer or *present* it to him), in which *en present* was in effect = *en don* 'in the form of, or as a gift', making *present* at length = *don* 'gift'. Cf. PRESENT *v.* 11.]

† **1.** In the expression, *in (into, unto*[1]*), to present* = OF. *en present*: in or into a person's presence, before a person (as an offering); as a gift.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Þat þeo þis þat he bileue nere se luschelen þeo liste to presente se wes, as ani se wreche. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 176/170 Gold, and mirre, and *Ben*-cens, To presente him þat bi-tacnede. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7568 And brogt it he him to presend. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 605 Bestes of wild hare Ichaue to present hende. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* 1 xxiii. 270 [That] send it [the head] vpon to-tel England, To Richard king in-til present.

2. A thing that is offered, presented, or given: = GIFT *sb.* 3. (The ordinary current sense).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 170 Þus metunet hes ouweiten hel present þet hes herte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1180 Þe kynges þar him wight thre presentes til him brogt. 1450–85 *Malory Arthur* v. viii. 21 The king made grete ioye and vnnde the kynges and knyghtes grete presentes. 1601 *Twelfth Night, Ep. F. C.* v. 226, 'Tis a strange A Present to be sent to me, For why or wherefore I cannot devise to save my life. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* viii. 8 Take a present in thine hand, and go meet the man of God. 1785 E. WARBURTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 134, The Ambassadour sent his presents unto the Master. 1841 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 11 They made ready the Present against Joseph came at noone. 1887 A. LEVERS, tr. *Thucyd's Trans.* v. 84 The Medes that carried the Presents were...unbridled. 1903 MACDONELL *Tenure, Norse.* 111/2 ? We were to visit the Ags with a small Present in our hands 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 Silver and pewter plate, ...presents to the Corporation from all parts of the Continent. *Comp.* 1895 KIPLING *Gunga Din* 1 Yes, Gunga Din, though 'e smelt like 'arf a quart o' bhisti, 'e was white, clear white, inside when it came to the pinch. I shan't forget 'im in a 'urry.

b. The act or fact of presenting or giving; presentation: = GIFT *sb.* 1. Usually in phr. *to make a present* (formerly also *to make present*): to make a gift or presentation (*to* a person, or with indirect dative obj.); *to make a present of* = to present, give, bestow. With indirect passive: *to be made a present*.

1535 *Corr. de L.* 1126 Over the sea Gascon are they were, For to make the lege present. *c* 1595 [see *Gr. Warw.* 1112 Kill to separate...]to that he present every day. *c* 1685 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1132 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Now that he schulde make The present[e] (*other* 3 MSS *presentyng*). *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 110, I am only ponne in maner presence. 1703 DRYDEN *Æneis* iv. 51 *My father Anchises*...and that young man you make hast, And muster his speech with that present. 1843 WILLIS *Dial. during Last of L.* To the first man's face or hand, Make a present of their hand. 1854 J. BAXTER *Mythol.* II. 372 Pausanias mentions one, which

had been made a present to the Duke at Ormyda. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* v. I. 667 To purchase the countenance of the agents... by presents of hogsheads of wine, and of silver candlesticks with gilt sconces. 1884 J. T. Townsend *Parnell's Public Work, Manners* had made her a present of a new dress.

† **6.** 1560. A bribe: = GIFT *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1561 Lloyd *P. Pl.* A. 12. 61 Bote Meede be Maydes be Mede hau ti-scapte, Of alle saeche sulters sulate to takene, Or presentes withouten pees as preue of selues. *Ibid.* 108 *pe pope* and his prelates presenten vsshrynges.

7. An offering to God or a deity: = GIFT *sb.* 4. Now *rare or Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 11 Bryngo presentes vnto him ye ought to be feared. 1608 G. Widdocke *Heat. Positive* 1122. 135 Returning from Delphos (whether they had been sent to carry presents vnto Apollo). 1707 Watts *Hymns*, 'When I survey the wondrous cross' v., Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were a present far too small.

† **8.** An offer, proposal. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 75 Of pes bal mad present, to wone thore pre zere Agayn to Denemark go with his wife & his hore. *Ibid.* 303 To ouercom pem in werre, pei nou[gh]t here pes present, fruitlaunt of him to holde.

9. *Comb., as present-giver, -giving, etc.*

1893 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 6/1 It is no exception of present-giving at all; the confessor receiving gifts from all his relations and friends. 1897 *Pioneer Mail* 18 Dec. 5/2 A massive steamer made her usual wide present-laden to the lighterage of the Thames Estuary. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 10 Aug. 5/1 The presentableness of a present-giver is definitely guiding and augment his sufferings.

Present (*pri'zent*), *sb.*[3] *Mil.* [f. PRESENT *v.* 9 a.] The act of presenting or aiming a weapon, esp. a fire-arm; the position of the weapon when presented, esp. the position from which a rifle is fired.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 98 Bring the carbine down to the 'Present'. 1846 Manual of Percussion-arms 102, 'Who are you?' said the sentry to the soldier ready for the present. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 410 The four fire crises to the present. 1859 *Hadaway Smith.* 40 The most salutary attention is to be given to each man's position when at 'the present'. 1902 R. W. Chambers *Maids of Paradise* vii. An Uhlan...stood on guard below the steps, his lance at a 'present'.

Present (*pri'zent*), *v.* Also 4-6 **presente**, 5 **presend**, 6-7 **present**; *contr. pa. t.* 4 **presende**, 4-7 **present**, 5 **presand**; *pa. pple.* 4-6 **present**. [n. OF. *presenter* (1175) c. in Littré, n. mod.F. *présenter*) f.—L. *præsentāre* to place before, exhibit, hold out, exhibit a likeness to, in late and med.L. to present to a person as a gift, lit. to make present, f. *præsent-em* PRESENT *a.*]

I. To make present *to*, bring into the presence of.

1. *trans.* To bring or place (a person) before, into the presence of, or under the notice of, another: to introduce, esp. formally or ceremoniously; *spec.* to introduce at court, or before a sovereign or other superior.

c 1290 *Beket* 189 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 Fro be king was in Normandie, Ipresented he was To barnes, in none, in Englelonde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1837 He...went with his worthy, &...Presence hem to Priam, pat was prince hard. 1548 Thomas *Acts* xxiii. 33 They delyuered the pistle to the iudge (ordinary), and presented Paul before him. — *Rom.* xiv. 10 Why hast thou thy brother in contempte? for we shalbe presented all before the iudgement seate of god. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* ix. 24 And where he had called the mouers and the widowes, he presented her aliue. 1612 Bible in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 13 Sir Thomas Roper presented Wee my cosin and his wyffe vnto my seruice. 1650 Lady M. Berrie in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 The Dutchesse...presented me to Mme the Queenis Chaird. 1708 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Lady A——* 1 Oct., Whatever pleasure may go, without the formality of being presented. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. ii. The Duke and Duchess had returned from London...with their daughter, who had been presented this year. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* v. vii. 'They say he is clever'. 'Presume him, my love; I like clever people', said Mrs. M'Catchley. 1903 M'Neill *Egregious English* 21 Sometimes even Mr. and Mrs. Man-of-Business manage to get presented.

b. To bring before or into the presence of God; to dedicate by so bringing: *cf.* PRESENTATION 1.

13.. *Cursor M.* 10998 (Gött.) Ordes sal he al godd be dende: To him presented if[er] ordel. *c* 1425 tr. *Secreta Secretorum* (Roxb.) 187 *Alter* (sc. ensample) fourty dayes of be nativite, in a Sonday, be seconde day of Feuerer, Crist was presented in be temple. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala* (Roxb.) 124 pe firste [bone] es at pat tyme pat he was presented to pe prest; pe seconde es at pat tyme pat he was presented to pe temple...where he was circumcised. 1526 Tindale *Luke* ii. 22 They brought him to Hierusalem, to present him to the lorde. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Purification, As thy mother* beginneth Seeyn was this day presented in the Temple...so graunte that we maye bee presented vnto thee with pure and cleane myndes: By Jesus Christe our Lorde. 1868 Revised *Canons Ritual* Luke ii. 22-24 Luke himself introduces both the parents as presenting Jesus. 1881 R. A. Gasquet *Introd. to Benedict.* (1888) 231 Where the Oblate B. V. I was then years old she was taken by her parents to be presented in the Temple.

c. A candidate is said to be presented (or to present himself) for examination: one who has passed a university examination, or is honoured with a degree, is presented for the degree; a theatrical manager is said (in recent use) to present an actor, etc.

1882 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 424 Sixteene noble men [were] created Masters of Art,...who were presented to other degrees belonging to Doctors. 1901 *Annotator Tarrow Pol. No.* 31 (1908) 230 The next congregation he was presented to his degree. 1907 *Camdr. Univ. Calendar* 103 (The public orator) His duty is to present noblemen to their degrees [etc.]. 1909 *Lond. Univ. Calendar* 51 On receiving such testimonies he shall declare his intention of presenting himself at the Second Examination within two years from the time of his passing the First Examination. 1910 *Trans. Trinity Hostels Newsletter* 14 In infant schools, and in others where children are not presented [for examination] in conformity under Article 19(1. 1), but only under Article 19 *L.* 1908]. Wells *Oxford Degree Ceremony* 11 note, The old principle is that no one should be presented except by a member of the University who has a degree as high or higher than that sought. 1911 *Mod. Newspaper* (Adv.) Charles Frohman presents Ellaline Terriss and Seymour Hicks in 'The Gay Gordons'.

† **d.** To bring (a person) by proxy or in a figure; to offer the salutation or greetings of (one at a distance); to give greeting from, to 'remember' (*obj.* one): *lb.*

a 1637 S. Lennard *Lett.* (1662) 55 Present me tenderly to my Master F. and J. 1774 Bonnet *Corr.* II. 241 Present me cordially to Mrs. Champion. 1792 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 493 Present me affectionately to Mrs. Gibson.

2. *refl. To present oneself*: to come into the presence and sight of another or others, or into a particular place, esp. in a formal manner; to appear, attend.

a 1393 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Caligula*) 1001 Jesus sis pargeles ...Was present bynne hefe be king. c 1440 Hylton *Mend. Soul* 132 How that aspech to the Pope and present thaim sylf Pan Gerusalem be. 1582 J. Wilkinson tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* 56 vj They are bound to present themselues euery morning at his house. 1632 *Hexam Tooll* 1. 8 Now there was a day, when the sons of God came to present themselues before the Lord. a 1700 Bp. Hacket *Disc. Providence* Wks. 1865 III. 119 That he who was thus offered in the temple,...still continues to present himself, to appear in the presence of God for us. 1847 Lond. *Acad. Min.* I. 8. 3 [He] presented himself before the king. 1859 (see 1.c). 1898 *Law Times* C. 488/1 He presented himself at the summons, and attempted to enter the dwelling-room.

† **b.** *intr.* = PRESENT *v.* 1c. *Obs.*

c 1580 Wills *Inf. Wks.* III. 332 If two men [are] of a date, whoeuer presenth first, shal be accepted before. 1604 B. Jonson *Volpone* III. v, Has this gentleman? 1626 — *Staple of N.* II. ii, I must correct that ignorance and over-sight, before I can present.

3. *trans.* To name and recommend (a clergyman) to the bishop for institution *to* a benefice. Often *absol.* (Cf. also 12.) Also, to introduce or recommend to a presbytery (a candidate) for license as a preacher.

[1298 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 56/1 Quod idem Abbas permittere poterit Rectorem dictæ Ecclesiæ præsentare idoneum personam ad Ecclesiam de Stoke]. 1472-5 in *Cath. Fin. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1896) II. Prof. to T—...for yours next benefice from first for continuation and will of presenting to the said church. 1543 Pollards. *Exam.* 29 He yt hath right to present to a churche at one time, 1595 in *Cath. Lancy Charters* (1899) 319 Mr. James...has presented and prayeth him to the presbytrie of Cowper... to be trym. *c* 1650 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 435/2 The Intended ...Sermons presented by the Chancellor of Ireland. 1673 P. Henry *Diary* (1882) 224 He was presented to a living by Sr Iosd Ward. 1726 Atlantis *Pamphlet* 411 The Parish may present several Persons to the Bishop, though he can only give Institution to one. 1828 Christ. *Disquis.* (ed. 2) III. 28 A layman cannot present to a church, nor his executors. For where a layman is seised of an advowson, the Lord Chancellor...presents in the living. 1858 Parker *Mod. Eng.* (1898) I. iv. 202 The supposed right of the pope to present to English benefices.

b. To nominate to the benefits of any foundation or charitable institution.

1880 Lord *Ellis Sec.* 1, *Christ's Hosp.* 32 *Years Ago*, I.'s governor (so we called the person who presented us to the foundation) lived in a mansion under his governorship.

4. To put before the eyes of some one; to hold forth to view; to offer to sight or observation; to show, exhibit, display; also (in recent use), To offer (some quality or attribute) to view or notice; to exhibit, be characterized by. Also *refl.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 30 And thy bidding we trest thay will graunsand, Without thow turne and present thame thy face. 1583 Hyll *Art Gardein.* (1593) 61 If any would pay away the red spots of the face, which do present a blade of bugelo. 1620 Shakes. *Temp.* v. i. 85, I will discase me, and my wife within my cell present No trace nor token. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 The Glass [microscope] failed in presenting them. 1719 Pope *Elegy to Abelard* 307 In sacred vestments may'st thou stand,...Present the Cross before my lifted eyes. 1803 F. Cogswell *Ancient Mt. Hymn* 23 The snow-capped Apennines presented an appearance of low scattered clouds. 1808 Edinburgh *Rev.* XIII. 1. 12 ante, Who would have thought it should have presented the reverse is done at the bar, March the 18th, 1824? 1833 *Todd's Cyclo. Anat.* I. 683/1 The cheeks of the Bulimic patient present several striking peculiarities of structure. 1841 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1878) II. i. 8 Sy Leeds, an Asia Minor, which have presented a very different aspect in different ages. 1883 Sir W. Lennox in *Law Rep.* 24 Q. Bench Div. 714 The few points which present any difficulty.

b. *Present arms* (Mil.), to hold a lip-arm or other weapon by a position expressing honour and deference, in saluting a person of superior rank.

1732 [W. Wagstaffe] *Pleas Diocese. Norfolk Minister* 12 note, Presenting the arms, being the same position as the ewer, stands no further explanation; it is so termed when used as a compliment. 1798–9 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 194 The men present arms, and the officers salute, so as to deny their swords with the last motion of presented arms. 1798 *Instr. Milit. Yeom. Cav., Manual Exercise of Fifes* [and sound of bugle-call]...Present Fifes. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iv, There was a general clash of muskets, as arms were presented. 1845 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl., Present arms!* is the salutation of a sentry, a guard, or an entire line when a superior officer appears, or the 'colours' are saluted. The motion is performed by bringing the firelock to a perpendicular position in front of the body, and at the same time placing the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left.

5. To make present to mind or thought, exhibit to mental perception; to offer to notice or consideration; to suggest to the mind; to set forth or describe; to represent (*as or to be*); to set forth.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1061/1 To cast off all the dealings which feathes presenteth vs, to cause vs to lose the world. 1589 Sidney (Lib. 1. ii. 124 Be fruitly to your Grace mete, He present How I did (being by this Nine Ladies) loue. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Of Liturgy* Pref. § 30 Faith which is presumed to be an infused grace. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 213 Bring what to my mind first thoughts present. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 73 The creatures he presented us very shy. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/1 The arguments on both sides...were presented with clearness and precision.

† **b.** To offer (battle or the like); to offer or propose (a issue). *Obs.* rare.

1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 30 The last Lieutenant...presented a charge to the rebellis graces of leave and licence. a 1617 Hayward (J.), He was appointed admiral, and presented battle to the French navy, which they refused. 1630 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 190 To pledge or present his Maiesties health.

6. *refl.* (from 4, 5) Of a thing: To offer itself to view or perception; to come before one's sight or notice; to show itself, appear; to suggest itself, come into one's mind; to occur.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. vii. 29 She went in perill, of such euyne affraid, And of such shapes that did it selfe present. 1603 Sylvis *Hosp. for M.* 10, I now present it self. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 32 How often presenteth it selfe to the eyes! 1788 J. Scott *Vind. Critical* 3 Wks. 1826 I. 48 Nothing presented itself to the eyes! 1798–7 Hoskins *Travels, Tweeds* (1818) 33 They look forward, and nothing presents itself but the righteous Judge: the dreadful tribunal. 1880 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxiv. 191 The terrible possibility of his losing his hands presented itself to me.

b. *intr.* in same sense: cf. *to offer*. Now *rare*.

1699 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 370 Our Own Principles...present all our Thoughts as occasion presents. 1739 Gentlem. *Rec No.* 1 Whatever were I married, nothing presented but prospects of terror. 1803 Rennell in *Nelson Pipers of Descrt* II. 146 The idea of reconciliation never presented to either of the Gentlemen or the Lady. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 250/1 When no other resource presents.

7. *trans.* To bring before the mind by means of a symbol, to symbolize; to represent, to be the representative of; to be a sign of, stand for, denote; to be a picture of. *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1264 Thou shalt harken my wille,...present myn answere. To bede all my leges with 3erng in armes. 1558 Wedderburn *Present & Cais.* I. i, He shewis, I present my Soueraigne myself. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 36 Whilke vocable they call by all comon presentyng or signifying any purpose, as a tomb, a dragon, a Basiliske, a serpent, armelicke, and suche like. 1640 Feltham *Resolves* I. cxvi (1661) 92 'This is My body.' That is, that which signifies, signs, and presents My body. 1652 Wharton *Leviath.* v. 208, 88 The Right to Present the Persons of them all, (that is to say, to be their Representative). 1814 Scott *Rokeby* I. xx. note, A remarkable figure, called Robin of Risingham, or Robin of Redesdale. It presents a hunter, with his bow raised in one hand, and in the other what seems to be a hare.

b. To represent (a character) on the stage; to act (the character of); to personate, *arch.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. 1. 134 We shall present before her the Nine Worthies. *Ibid.* v. ii. 532 He presents Hector of Troy. 1598 — *Merry W.* IV. iv. 92 To-night at Herne-Oke...Mun may sweet Nan present the Faerie Queene. 1604 Shaks. *Ot. Romeo's* v. i. 1606 — *Macbeth* 1. iv. 52 Must be present Banky at the Fortune playhouse. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* I. 191 Remembering how we three presented Maid Or Nymph, or Goddess,...to manage or pageant.

† **c.** To act (a play, or scene in a play). *Obs.*

(With mixture of sense 9.)

a 1600 Hollar *Ephesians' Mess.* (1638) 30 Now they sound the Trumpets, and presently they present the Tragedies. 1638 Milton *Arcades* A Maske presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634 : on Michaelmasse night. 1637 Evelyn *Diary* (1819) I. 7 At Christmas the Gentlemen of Exeter College presented a Comedy to the University.

8. *Law.* To bring or lay before a court, magistrate, or person in authority, for consideration or trial; to make presentment of. **a.** To make a formal statement of; to submit (a fact, or a request, complaint, etc.). Also *absol.*

[1290 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 56/2 Presentatum fuit coram eis quod Abbas Sancti Benedicti visitavit quosdam ejusdem loci...et cetera.]

a 1300 *Proffit of Swans* 108 Pou wilt cauntles questyon, Presence presented pe player. 1350 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 102/2 The said ad euro dar nouthing say ne present agayns the said prouisours. 1508 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 200 A house, wherin hath ben always vsuallyed, as for was presented before ten lyvyngs Maisteres Comenmonaunce there, in the mayntenance of vpo ecclesiastre then. 1704 *Swift Prophet's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 224 A sharp censure...against disobeying grand-juries...while matters are under their consideration and not presented. *Ibid.* 225 Strongly dissolved the grand-jury of London for how they should present; but none in Dublin was dissolved, because they would not present. 1892 Hamilton & Baillie *Court Baron* (Selden Soc.) 100 The alewasters present that Agnes the widow brewed and sold contrary to the assize.

b. To bring (an offence, or something faulty)

formally under the notice of the proper authority, for enquiry or action.

1370 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 299 And he was...presented the offence in the Treasury. 1427 *Hist. Vl.* 1905 Then the same Archbeen presented such delinces before the Justices of peas. 1555 *Nottingham Rec.* (1882) IV. 208 We presente the common baths, that he be put in a-way, for he is nothing worth. 1595 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Sept. 63 (O.H.S.) I. 40 The Grand Jurors...presented "the Memorial of the Ch. of England". 1680 *Trials at Bury* 167 There is not a road then in England who would not present St. Margaret's churchyard to the archdeacon at the next Visitation.

6. To bring a formal charge or accusation against (a person), to charge formally; to report or bring up for trial.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 2 But when they bade you and presente you take one thought. 1588 W. SMITH *Serif Deare. Lond.* (Harl. MS. 698), ff. 15b Their persons surely bad, if when they the divell to our soull presed. 1623 CAMDEN *Annales Reid.* xxvii. 1788 PATRICK *Diary* 17 Sept. (Camden) I. 2 The Church-wardens are also to present all such as come not to Church. 1748 *Tit Tat's Eng. Troubadour* (1840) II. xxxix. 112 A tradesman struggling to every bargain...should be presented as a public nuisance.

II. To place (a thing) in, or give to (it), a particular direction or position. **9.** To point (a weapon, esp. a fire-arm) at something; to hold (it) out in the position of taking aim, so as to be ready to fire immediately. Also *absol.* (esp. as word of command). (See also 4 b.)

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 197 The said George Home presentand him pointet to him. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.*, v. xxxii. § 3 (1699) 138 William Shankhous pursued for wounding of Pistols, and presenting one to the Provost of Edinburgh. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 216 Also He sees me cook and presents. 1763 J. CAMPBELL *Present World* (1840) 135 He presented his pistol, and shot them both flying. 1802 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. § 14 According to Wright, the Roman youth presented their lances towards the opponents in particular positions. 1823 *Scott Pyrenees* 172 He ordered his own people to present their pistols and carabines. 1833 STOCQUELER *Milit. Manual, Present, to level*; to direct so as to bring the firelock to an horizontal position, the butt resting against the right shoulder for the purpose of discharging its contents at a given object.

b. *Obstetrics.* Of the foetus: To direct (a particular part) towards the *os uteri* during labour. Usually *intr. for refl.* and of the part so directed, or of the foetus in relation to its position during labour. Also *Pass.* of a tumour or abscess: To be directed, to project.

1737 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 361 Followings the natural Child-birth, the child always presenteth first his head. 1740 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* 264/2 When the Child presents in any other manner. 1790 R. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 251 The head of the child presented. 1827 *Alfhorr's Syst. Midw.* III. 277 A perinæophagal abscess frequently presents laterally.

c. *Hydr.* To point, direct, or turn (a thing) to face something, or in a specified direction. Also *intr.*

1703 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 2015 The first course, considering of four stones, which, as they all presented some part of their faces to the sea, were all of Moorstone. 1800 SHELLEY *Oedipus* v. 318 The ostrich, with bare necks And wrinkled mouths presented to the fire. 1825 E. B. LYTTON *Disowned* (1828) 118 Occasions when now offering my fore-foot...we weave to wait afterwards to catch the close-shorn backhand which she presented as we in her sight.

†**d.** *Naut. Var. refl.* Of the wind (*Wind.*): To take a favourable direction; to begin to blow from the right quarter. *Obs.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2206/1 The Wind presenting fair, they were obliged to sail that Evening. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 7 A rich and numerous Fleet of Merchants, designed for their several Places of Traffick, when the Wind should present. 1712 W. RUSSELL *Voy.* (1718) 373 In case the wind should present sooner.

10. To bring, introduce, or put (a substance) into the presence of or into close contact with another.

1756 BURN tr. *Maugerus's Chym.* I. 10 If a pure Alkali be presented to a pure Acid, they unite together with violence. 1805 J. TROMMER *Chem.* tr. I. 31 When the vapour of alcohol is mixed with oxygen ...the nitrous decomposes when presented to a lighted taper.

11. To make an offering, present, or gift of; to offer, deliver, give.

11. *trans.* To bring or place (a thing) before or into the presence of a person, or to put (it) into his hands, for acceptance; to offer, proffer, deliver, hand over, bestow, give (usually to a formal or ceremonious manner).

With various constructions; as (a) to offer or give as a gift or present (*to*); (b) to offer as an act of worship or a sacrifice, etc.; = GIVE v. 11 (c) to offer or hand (anything to anyone, serving or courtesy; † (d) to deliver or hand a letter; formerly used to acknowledge a letter; (e) (*quots.*) to offer a bank or money-order to receive, to put it in the power to buy or sell it. In the earliest quots. the thing(s) presented are gifts, but it is doubtful whether this was implied in the verb: there is no implication of a gift in *S. patriarcha* or *profanation*.

a 1175 *Cleop. Kay.* (Titus) 625 He bodine a riche present...for presentede him also Other thinges fele nes. 23...*N. Alis.* 660 (Bodl. MS.) His men him brought bya sharpe & grimly hauk, a fraggel colfre. His presentaut is to pe kynge. *a* 1300–50 *Alexander* 2128 Sir sail I send 3our...a sertan of giftis...I presend 3ow, of purpure full of presend maydes, Fourti burdeuth fulle. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Three goodly gifftes...Unto the lyvyng Jesus they did present. 1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 87 There one I Nature present his a goune Rich to behald...Off every hew

1589 T. WOMBWELL tr. *Mylesdun's Fur.* I. xv. 15 b, (They) presented vnto him a quilt. 1665 BOYLE (Oxf. *Eng. Dict. Manif.* iv. 8) The best Trees present to their Museums, before they give us their Fruit. 1720 MRS. A. M. MOTHERY *Ellen* I. 146 To present Miss Glendon in his name, a very elegant little watch. 1893 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 2 *Eldrin* 70 With purpose to present them (the diamonds) to the Queen.

12. *spec.* (Mrs.) *Ill. Com. Progress.* Commodities, Wares were offer and present under their Cloaths [*sic*] such as Silks, Laces, and Bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto them. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 1, I beseech you therefore brethren, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. 1901 BP. GORE *Body of Christ* iii. § 3 (1907) 238 The earlier practice...was to present the earthly gifts and sacrifices at the heavenly altar. 1907 *Dict. pop. sens.* The Fathers in general teach...that our Lord...in giving us on our great high priest in heaven (...presenting His sacrifice on our behalf, or presenting our sacrifices for us).

(*c*) *a* 1333 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 170, I present you this cuppe, that ye shalde drynke therof. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* C. iii. 2, 101, I Holde presented him a Kingly Crowne, Which hath till thence refuse. 1710–14 POPE *Temple Lanch* 111. 130 Sir Ladies in Romance must Knight Knights, present the spear, and arm him for the fight. 1777 W. DUESBURY *Pract. Sp. & Port.* viii, Another nobleman...to hand him his wine and water, which he raises and presents to his lord.

(*d*) 1598 tr. M. A. E. *Court Lett. H. de Mont. Ladies* (1648) II. 1866. 266 To the right honourable and my singular good lord, the Lord Privy Seal, this be presented. 1632 SIR HARRY in *Poet. Corr. Lady N. Cornwallis* (1842) 224 To my dearer and loving mother, the Lady Bacon, present these. 1640 in Eliz. Chrig. *Lett.* 300, n. IV. 2 To the hands of the Lady Main, Princesse of Aurayen, these present. 1700 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 254 To the Honble the Lord Harley, present.

(*e*) 1847 CRAIGIE *Illust. Lit.* 2. 51 To present to the worthy a full and clear Narrative, 1889 in *Banks's Sporting & Art Publisher* to Edr., These following answers to Frenchman Lieut and Mr. Hobbs are presented in compensation of the sixes. 1880 Shorn *Lower Adyn.* (1889) I. 2, 2 The work now presented to the reader. *Ibid.* v. 167 The document by which it was accomplished shall be presented to the reader.

b. With a person as obj.: To deliver up as a prisoner.

a 1380 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1213 Blue gromyls...presented were as prisoners to the prynce myghtek. 1575 BARROUGH *Method* 201 Yet would anyne offer he was here, And yet meant was to the kyng. *a* 1600 LINDSAY *Mem. Eng.* (1858) IV. ii. 340 They (Queen Margaret and ladies) were...discovered, and presented as prisoners to the King (Edw. IV).

c. To deliver, convey, give (something monumental, esp. a message, greeting, or the like) ; to offer (compliments, regards, etc.); † to offer or render (service or assistance).

1535 *Coverdale L.* 1139 The messengers told al the (followers, That they had seen the mayde...& the seconde's presentynge His labors, and his helpyng. *c* 1585 CHESTER *L. xi. B.* 97 *vang (Child)* And ek mestresse his marriage hath presentid. 1598 TARLTON *Newes Purg. Pt. P.* (c. 10, sect. (1844) 6 (*N.*) What he (the wife) tales of that he beleeues, he presently on thynewes, 1604 E. GRIMESTON *tr. Estienne's Hist. Indies* v. 1026, 400 This Service presented, the old man returned. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. 1. 17 We shall Present our services to a due new Prince. One of these days. 1636 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1638) II. 13 To present you my complements. 1646 D. MASON *Panthea's Cryes Age* (1652) 43 That...the Hollanders had presented 28 kind of help to the Venetians. *Mod.* Mr. A. presents his compliments to Mr. B., and regrets to say [*etc.*].

d. To deliver formally to the proper quarter (a document, as a written address, petition, order, bill, account, etc.) for acceptance, or to be dealt with according to its tenor. Also *fig.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 150 In one court there is a bill presented By Cornyal Arnolde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image, Or the Hypocrites* 3 My bond must here be serve therewith my Maker, and present My true account. 1542 PUBL. *Doms.* in. 136 Now cometh on eyewith around the Goddess gates, Each wight to present their first Address. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. The Bath honors presented her warm addresses. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 59 But you, Orsino, Have the petition: wherefore not present it? 1883 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 267 After a bill is prepared and presented, the question is put that it be read a first time. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 5/1 'Present again', a cheque that the banker has reason to believe that the cheque will be met.

e. Of things: To offer, furnish, afford, supply.

1884 E. GRIMESTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxv. 197 Some (Commissions are quite denied us, according to the facts and reasons they have, and the matter that is presented. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 250 If a man when no urgent occasion is presented, exposes himself to a certaine and assured death. 1897 Jos. MAY. *Brit. India* II. iv. 51 All the opportunity which good fortune seemed to present. 1883 LESLIE *Analog. Minor* II. 29 (Date) finished: roads and wooden walls could present but a poor defence.

†**12.** To give, make presentation of (a benefice) *to* a clergyman. *Obs.* (Cf. 3.)

c 1390 *Parish Manual* (Surtees) 120 All those that resolutely claime her or bring the right presentacion of a chirche, who so lackis the ryght patron shalle present. *c* 1403 *Acts Coll. Clonmel* A. 2 If any...who may but lawfully [*sc.* rightfully] present his clyrgyke but to hym that is presented. *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 197 Lyke as...all benefices ben lawte presentit and collatioune ane the begynning of his Hienes regnane. 1596 MIDDLETON *Inquisition Anglicana* III. 72 I had this morning the happiness of presenting him a living in Shrewsbury, of three hundred pounds annually.

13. To make a presentation or gift to; to give a present or presents to; to bestow something upon; to endow.

If the resultant sense here is as in 11, but the person, who is the dative object in 11, is here the direct object, the thing presented being either implicated by *with*, or (in 3) unexpressed. This construction appears to have been of Eng. development, there being nothing similar in Old- or mod. L. It is possible that it is represented as early as sense 11.]

a. *To present a person (with a thing = to present a thing to a person (sense 11).* Formerly in the full extent of sense 11; now always implying bestowal of something as a gift to be kept (11 (a)). Also *fig.* to furnish or supply with something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (1878) 10020 Iesus...bar it bare vte in a bell, And present him his modire wiþall. *a* 1340 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxiv. 98 When the kynges sune were, to presence hym nom With reuere, gold, ars myrre. 13...*King Horn* (*A.*) 1079 This present ye schollen vnderfong...And greoten her-wib Rohaun, mi leoue lord. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 126 Ellee þeire comune gode hermones and gownes he him with mare kostl. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 304 He was...receyued with grete ioye, & presented with grete cyches. 1596 SHAKS. *Taw. Shr.* v. 1. 35, I do presume you will give a gaue of mine Cousine in Mantoa, and the Marchesa[illegible]. To whome I am fully in their debtors. 1880 BARNES *Fowlsh* tr. prop. i. Schol., You must take all the Bantengha of the parts, and they will present you with the Rainbeagh of the whales. 1896 *Black Cookerypt.* v. 89 The Assembly of Christ Jesus presents me with a continual Object of a higher value. 1900 JOHNSTON *Hyde* (1899) II. 100 To present the parish with this acceptable present. 1803 J. MORRIS in *St. Cuthb's Lib.* etc. (1888) II. 130 Yesterday week Mrs. Morris presented me with a fine daughter. 1891 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 137 Mrs. Bray...has desired to present you with a copy of Mary Colling's poems.

†**b.** with personal obj. only; rarely *absol.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3103 Pou schuldest to presente & gyue, And helpe to alle to pat to lyue; Pat now pou comest to mine vr one sorowe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 237 Where pat all men han pat presenten the Emperour. 1594 T. MORLEY *tr. Machiavelli's Florent. Hist.* (1595) 202 [He] was by the King so bountifully preserued, and louingly vsed. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 210 Francis not only richly presented him, but conducted him through the Town. 1698 BEVER. *Trav.* (1813) I. 240 In these days were presents sent to the sick all their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a return. 1892 G. *Eastbourne's Observ.* Present *Baptist* 224 They became then Benefactors upon such Sessions as Pretence them highest. 1902 *Anniversary Poems Hull* C. iv, Have I not presented you nobly? Have I not clad your whole family?

Presentable (*prĭzĕ·ntăb'l*), *a.* [f. PRESENT *v.* + -ABLE: cf. *F. présentable.*]

1. That can or may be presented; capable of, or suitable for, presentation (to a person, to the mind, as a gift, etc.).

a 1626 A. LOVE *Medit.* (1629) 2 § 1, Exciting words, soothing thoughts, are neither of them presentable to thee. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. *Pref.* 6, Here are again two terms not perceptible but by language. 1834 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* iv. 468 Under that form it is easily presentable to the mind. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xv. 460 These possibilities of a presentable claim.

2. *Law.* That may or should be presented, or formally brought up or charged, as an offence, an offender, etc.; liable to presentment.

1390 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 Things reasonable presentable or determinable before justices of peace. *a* 1702 in Prideaux *Entract. Ch.-wardens* (1710) 21 They will...present such persons and things as are presentable by the Ecclesiastical Laws. 1730 *N. Bacon's Disc. Gavel. Eng.* i. 102, 143 note, This was originally presentable and punishable in the Leet. 1883 KELLY *Life Sp. T. Wilkes* I. 1, 227 It [drunkenness] should be especially enumerated among the presentable offences.

3. *Eccl.* **a.** Of a benefice: To which a clergyman may be presented: = PRESENTATIVE 2. **b.** Of a clergyman: Capable of being presented to a benefice (*rare*—[0]).

1636 PRYNNE (*Oxford. Dict. Manif.* iv. 8) Were all Appropriations, and impropriations...made presentable. 1882 *Pall Mall Gazette* 29 To found such a Church or Chapel, and to ordain that it shall be a donative and not presentable. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 30 No more...than Incumbents of Churches Presentable can by their sole Act grant the Incumbencies to others. 1882 OLIVER (Annandale), *Presentable*, a. *Ecclis.* (of) Capable of being presented to a church living; as, a presentable church. *Also in* later Dicts.]

4. Suitable, by attire or appearance, to be presented or introduced into society or company; to proper trim; of decent appearance, fit to be seen. (Properly of persons; often extended to things.) The usual current sense.

1817 SCOTT *Prod. to Aug.*, I am glad...that his friends are so presentable. 1838 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xiii. 24 A watch in the chest would make him once more a presentable person. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, In her a passable state of a person? 1898 MARYMOUNT *Ch. of Middle Ages* I. 170 The glorious being, in a more presentable condition than usual. 1887 F. M. CRAWF *Uncle Max* v. 102 ...was quite a presentable young lady. 1898 Mrs. CHOLMONDELEY in *Daily News* 10 Dec., This table looks very fine not one for an official dinner, but only the sorts are of mahogany and have presentable legs.

Hence **Presentableness**, the quality of being presentable; (*a*) capability of presentation; (*b*) state of being fit to be seen; **Presentably** *adv.*, in a presentable manner, so as to have a decent appearance.

1883 MADDEN *Rec. Irish. Fidelia*, 197 The phenomenal presentability within it...of sober and non-active sentiments, angelic or demonic. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Relig.* I. v. iv. 164 We adopt the test of objective presentability (observableness). 1888 *Pall Mall Budget* 1104 247 Old boots, which had long passed the season of presentability. 1892

A. E. Lee *Hist. Calendar* (Ohio) I. 191 The Square was enclosed, for the first time presumably, with a fence of cedar posts and white painted palings.

Presental (*prĭsĕ·ntăl*). *rare.* [f. as PRES.^{1} + -AL^{1} 5, after *Sentinal*, etc.] = PRESENTATION.

1865 *Chicago Advance* 12 Jan. (Cent.), As illustrations of the author's *presental* of different sides of a subject, we give two extracts.

† **Presenta'neous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præsentāneus* meaning quickly (Plin.) (f. *præsent-em* PRESENT *a.* + suffix *-ōne-us*) + -OUS.] **a.** Acting immediately or speedily: = PRESENT *a.* 9 b. **b.** = PRESENT *a.* 1.

1646 Buchan *Glasgow, Presentaneous, present, ready, speedy, hasteth, effectual.* 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 12 Some [plagues] partaking of such a pestilential degree of malignity, that to the receiver of a most presentaneous poyson, they execute in two or three hours. 1666 Henry *Riley Righteous* (1826) 82 But our relation to eternity ...will render the same incredible appearance of glory always presentaneous.

† **Pre'sentary**, *a. Obs.* Also ? pres-. [ad. L. *præsentāri-us* that is at hand, ready, quick, f. *præsent-em*: see PRESENT *a.* and -ARY^{1}.] = PRESENT *a.* 6, 8.

c 1570 Calvin *Bonds*, v. pr. vi. 134 (Camb. MS.) For this the subjects sweetyngne of temporall thinges Fawneth vpon presentary wittes of lyff vnreasonable. 1611 T. Fenton *Certain Secret Bookes* 69 He alloweth a presentary lyfe. 1637 Rutherf. *Rising of Sr.* 13 Theos. were the presentary and regulate Testimonies of the peoples general approbation, and congratulation.

Presentation (*prĕzĕntēi·shŏn*). [ME. a. OF. *presentacion* (13th c. in Littré, mod.F. *présentation*), or ad. late L. *præsentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præsentāre* to PRESENT.] The action of presenting, in various senses; *concr.*, something presented.

I. 1. The action of presenting or introducing a person: see PRESENT *v.* 1. **2.** The formal bringing or presenting of a person before God, as a religious act: see PRESENT *v.* 4 b.

Specifically, the *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*, as recorded in Luke ii. 22–39, and *Presentation of the Virgin Mary* as a child, narrated in the Apocryphal Gospels. Also applied to the festivals in which these incidents are celebrated by various branches of the Christian Church, the former on Feb. 2 (see CANDLEMAS, PURIFICATION), the latter, by the Greek and Roman Churches, on Nov. 21. *Also*, in *Art*, a representation of either of these incidents. *Order of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary*: a Roman Catholic order of nuns, founded in 1777 in Poland, and mainly devoted to the education of poor girls.

c 1400 Mandeville (1839) xxii. 232 The fonte [font] is of his [the great Cham's] kynde, but ther is of his propre ones to here resayte ...where he makes a memorie of *Our* conclusion. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 89 Lo! sothfayn have ye here seyn, In the temple of euer lastyng possessyon. 14.. tr. *Tondale's Vis.* (1843) 130 He [Jesus] hath the way non To the temple with hys *Presentacion*. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Presentation of Christ in the Temple, commonly called, The Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin. 1879 Mrs. Jameson *Early Ital. Painters* 230 (*Sepolcri*) The subjects... were all from the life of Christ, and were as follows:—6. The Presentation in the Temple. *Ibid.* 295 (*Titian*) The first of his historical compositions, is the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple. 1879 *Dowden Sonn.* IX. 34/2 (*Gerbrand*) In the Berlin gallery [is] a Presentation in the Temple. 1880 F. Metcalfe in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1740/1 (*Festivals of Mary*) The Greek and Latin churches agree in celebrating the Assumption and the Presentation. *Ibid.* 1744/1 The Festival of the Presentation of St. Mary...did not pass into the West till 1372. Its purpose is to commemorate the presentation of St. Mary as narrated in the Gnostic legend which is excluded by the Protevangelion and the Gospel of the Birth of Mary. 1883 Cath. *Dict.* 740/1 The story of Mary's presentation in the temple when three years old and her subsequent stay till her marriage, first appears in Apocryphal Gospels. *Ibid.* 740/2 Order of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary...In 1804 it possessed seventy-three houses, with 1,140 nuns and more than 40,000 pupils.

b. The formal or ceremonious introduction of a person to another, esp. to a superior; *spec.* the presenting of a person at court.

1588 Lr. Arundel *Corr.* (1867) II. 62 The presentacion of our countrymen are very troublesome when they happen here. 1708 J. Lord Aungier *Pride & Prej.* v. His presentation at St. James's had made him courteous. 1823 Mary Hughes *N. Brunner's Course* L. 1. 16 I was promised an early presentation to Her Majesty. 1880 Lady Herbert *Edith* 150 After May there would be no drawing-rooms or presentations.

c. The presenting of a candidate for examination, for admission to a degree, etc.

1683 *Wood. Life* (O. H. S.) III. 57 The duke, after he was presented, took his place on the right of the vice-chancellor: the rest, after presentation, on the left. 1864 *Lond. Univ. Cal.* 78 A Certificate...shall be delivered at the Public Presentation for Degrees to such Candidates who has passed. 1883 *Camb. Univ. Reporter* 10 May 722 The Presentation by Doctor's Degrees...conferred *honoris causâ*...shall take precedence of all others. 1908 J. Wells *Oxf. Degree Course*, 11 The second part of the ceremony is the presentation of the candidates to the Vice Chancellor and Proctors.

2. *Eccl.* The action, or the right, of presenting a clergyman to a benefice, or to the bishop for institution: see PRESENT *v.* 3.

[1298 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 57 Des auts presentacions feront Ecclesies par reguis fuit institucion.]

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 248 Pope pore peuple acquitte[th] pore grete presentacion of lordis to lasse [subdeins will cure of soulis. 1422–3 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 230/1 The next Presentation, prove and mainteine of presentyng of a...person to the Parish Churche. 1588 *Glasgow Cleric.* II. 23 Concerning the nominatione and presentation vnto benefices, if any controversie arise betweene the bayndis and Clergie: or betweene one spirituall man with another [etc.]. 1803 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Presentation*, is used properly for the act of a patron offering his Clerke to the Bishop, to be instituted to a benefice of his gift. 1820 Collis *Stud. Lawyer* (1840) 102 One who hath the presentation or nomination to a Church or Patron. 1886 *Law Examination Jrnl.* 13 A presentation in writing is a kind of letter, not a deed, from the patron to the bishop...requesting him to admit the person presented to the church. 1892 Hone *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 600 Presentation...differs from nomination, inasmuch as nomination signifies offering a clerk to the patron in order that he may be presented to the bishop. 1780 Fonblanque *Locke* II. 19 Locke...was made Secretary of Presentations—that is, of the Chancellor's church patronage.

3. *Law.* † **a.** = PRESENTMENT 2. *Obs.* **b.** *Bond of presentation* (Sc. Law): see quot. 1861.

[1298 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 13/1 Certifier de presentations faites en divers cas.]

1614 in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 438 No presentation of blood drawing or blowing weapon of a childe, shall be prosecuted before hee be twelve yeares of age. 1820 Holland *Chancery Pr.-ti.* (1830) 182 The Clerks of Presentations. c 1765 *Examin. Jury. Law Scot.* (1772) 62, II. § 10 The grantee of a bond of presentation who has failed to present the debtor's person in the terms of his obligation. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Bond of Presentation* is an obligation granted for behoof of a person in custody on a legal warrant, in order to obtain his temporary liberation. The obligant to such a bond becomes bound to present the person so liberated, to the officer holding the warrant, at a particular day and place.

II. 4. The action of offering for acceptance, esp. formally or ceremoniously; handing over, delivery; bestowal, gift, offering.

1433 Lynn. *Ct. Freemond Rec.* To the Byshop off the diocyis Made off his halle presentacion. c 1500 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* 26 Here make ende presentacion Vnto the kynge; we chosse[n] one player And to his grace he cum[m]yth sodenly. 1557 Hundred *Good Husb.* (1878) 5, § 21 Presents...are...sometime a presentation of euer desires, as a means of procuring desired effects at the hands of God. 1700 C. Nesse *Austid. Sermon.* (1707) 61 The two parts of his priestly office, (thanks-and prayers) are comprehended in this Precept of a present or a lamb]. 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 Vict. c. 52 § 10 The Court may...alter the presentation of a bankruptcy petition may any creditor...against...the debtor.

b. Something offered for acceptance; a present, gift, donation; (in quot. 1714) an address presented (with allusion to sense 3 a). *? Obs.*

1679 *Trial Stockdale* v. *Jr.* 134/1 The height or top of an olive tree...where the Dove brought a presentation to the good old man, as a symbol of grace. 1683 Gerbier *Counsel* 43, This is a kinde of Addition, or adiunction of other Prepositions. 1714 *Spectator Lover No.* 3 (1776) 26 A Book of Verses when they call it their Presentation the Lovers Vouchers.

III. 5. The action of presenting to sight or view, or that by which something is so presented; theatrical, pictorial, or symbolic representation; a display, show, exhibition.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 112 He vses his folly like a stalking-horse, and vnder the presentation of that he shoots his wit. 1672 Dryden *Rel., Heroic Plays* (ed. Kerr) I. 150 Those starting interviews, and even those perturbations of fighting on the stage, are no more than necessary to produce the effects of an heroic play. 1838 Hydrostatics *Pref.* 9 *Ft. Note-Bks.* II. 23 In case of any other presentation of Steady Gravity. 1858 R. F. Burton *Commandm. Notes* v. 78 The plain presentation of it [the Passion] by the possessors of Otho-Assurgean has an overwhelming effect even on careless spectators.

b. An image, likeness, semblance (= PRESENTMENT 5 b); a representation, a symbol.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 84, I could draw them, name their shapes, paint Queen, The presentation of but what I was. 1668 J. H. Navarre *Gerontius* iii. 32 Thou livest in a world of signs and types, The presentations of more lofty truths.

6. The action of presenting to notice or mental view; a setting forth, a statement.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 4 This new presentation of Christ not before these eyes but within their minds. 1624 *Reuse Papers* (Camden) I. 162, I have not further to trouble y^r Excell^cy then w^t the presentation of my owne dealings to serve him. 1829 I. Taylor *Saturn.* v. 302 By the first, there are no scientific presentations of the body of children. 1907 *Hibbert Trust. July* 901 His presentation of the orthodox case are sometimes the merest travesties of what educated opponents really hold.

b. The action of representing to the mind or thought; representation or suggestion to the mind. (Cf. PRESENTIVE.)

1850 Rankin *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (1872) § 222 The letter A was once a picture, and it represented a bull's head...It began its presentation and has reached a state of equivalence.

7. *Metaph.* and *Psychol.* (tr. Ger. *Vorstellung*.) All the modification of consciousness directly involved in the knowing or being aware of an object in a single moment of thought. By some authors restricted to perceptual cognition, in order to mark the distinction between it and ideational cognition or *representation*.

1840 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* § 46 (1860) 71 The impression which any object makes upon the mind may be called a Presentation. 1884 Bowne *Logic* 1 Such acts are called Intuitions or Presentations; the former is the more generally received appellation. 1891 Fraser *Philos. Hist.* ii. 31 note, Stoicism...showed how essential were the differences between dogma and speculation, between the presentation and the notion. 1899 Lewes in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 492 The specific facts of feeling, perception, desire, will, &c., in so far as they are known, may on the whole be called Presentation (*Vorstellung*). 1904 Stout *Psychology* vi. 130 The precept involves the immediate acquaintance of the presence of the whole object. Hence psychologists commonly speak of percepts as their totality as presentations. 1906 J. Ward in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 41/1 All that variety of mental facts which we speak of as sensations, perceptions, images, intuitions, concepts, notions, have two characteristics in common: (a) they admit of being more or less attended to, and (*b*) can be reproduced and associated together. It is here proposed to use the term *presentation* to connote such a mental fact, and as the best English equivalent for what Locke meant by idea, and what Kant and Herbart called a Vorstellung.

8. The action of placing, or condition of being placed, in a particular direction or position with respect to something else or to an observer; the mode in which a thing is presented or presents itself.

1833 Henogan *Astron.* xi. 140 A presentation of the one planet to the other in conjunction, or a variety of situations, tends to produce compensation. 1866 *Trans. Lect. Ill.* 109 Among their organs every variety...of oblique presentation from a plane is passing...everywhere that the eye of the spectator is not perpendicular to the visual line. 1871 T. W. Webb in *Nature* 20 Nov. 31/2 The Earl of Rosse...finds a narrow ray on either side, making a singular resemblance to flames with a very thin presentation of the ring.

b. *Obstetr.* The presenting of a particular part of the fœtus towards the *os uteri* during labour: see PRESENT *v.* 9 b. Often with *defining* word *indicating* the part, as *arm, breech, face, foot, head, shoulder, vertex*, etc.

1734–6 Shelton *Mahomet's* I. 129 The presentation of the head was always deemed the most natural. 1840 Burnham *Mid. Forces* (1842) I. 310/1 The presentation of breech, etc.] is sometimes made with the hind-feet forward. 1851 Richardson *Obstetr. Med.* 218 Discriminating marks of a Head Presentation.

¶ 9. *Used for presence* (app. for the sake of rime).

c 1585 *Thirty Myst.* (1871) 2 The Bramle to Jerusalem, with Tarsyus opinion, Bothe come cappis, and asses presentation.

IV. 10. *attrib.* in sense 4, as *presentation copy, clock*, etc.; **presentation day**, a day on which a ceremonial presentation is made, *e. g.* a degree-day in a university: see quots.; in sense 5 b, as *presentation block, piece*; in sense 6 or 7, as **presentation value**, value as a fact presented to mental view or knowledge.

1819 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 237 The others [books] were all presentation copies. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* lvi. (1839) VII. 206 There are few living authors of whose works presentation copies are not to be found here. 1843 F. P. Sheehan *Mr. Fair Cut*, 138 A short time previous to "Presentation Day"—the day when the Senior Class leaves the Institution. [Note] At the middle of the third term...candidates are presented by the Faculty to the Corporation recommending those who have passed a satisfactory examination, as worthy of degree. This gave rise to the term 'Presentation Day'. 1886 *Nevada Presentation Day* at the University of London. 1888 Stevenson *Kidnap. Mem.* I. 198 It had never been a presentation-sword. 1889 Lucian in *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 1/2 The death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus had a regulated sale and export trade and above these presentation value as scents in the world's history. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 3/2 Presentation gloves of white dogskin were worn.

Hence **Presenta'tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to presentation (sense 7); **Presenta'tionalism**: see quots.; **Presenta'tionism**, the doctrine that in perception the mind has an immediate cognition of the object; **Presenta'tionalist**, **Presenta'tionist**, one who holds this doctrine, a believer in the immediate perception of sensible things (also *attrib.*).

1881 E. J. Hamilton *Mental Science* xviii. 172 The whole doctrine is more comprehensive than that of "presentational realism, and...may be designated by the unrestricted term "presentationism". 1907 *Athenæum* 18 May 610/1 The subjective self is...in reference from certain presentational changes that cannot be ascribed to physical stimuli, and Ward's view is justified. 1894 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, *Presentationalism*, the doctrine that man has an immediate perception of all the elemental forms of entity, as space, time, substance, and power; natural realism, as set forth...under the name. *Ibid.*, "Presentationalist. a 1892 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 800/1 His doctrine of perception is...one of immediate cognition, under the form of real "presentationism. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 677 If the reader wants a name to characterise this system, he may call it the system of Absolute or Thorough-going presentationism. a 1892 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 800/1 The "presentationists or Intuitionists consider the object of which we are conscious in perception, now a mode, absolute, or total object; in other words, reduce perception to no act of immediate or knowing cognition. 1891 Fraser *Life Berkeley* x. 300 He is usually a representationist as well as a presentationist. 1907 *Athenæum* 9 Nov. 605/1 Let him consider the whole "Presentationist" controversy.

Presentative (*prĭzĕ·ntătĭv*), *a.* [ad. med.L. type **præsentātīv-us*: see PRESENT *v.* and -ATIVE. Cf. REPRESENTATIVE.]

1. *Eccl.* Of a benefice: To or for which a patron has the right of presentation: see quot. 1766. Also said of the advowson, the tithes, etc. connected with such a benefice. Opp. to APPROPRIATE, COLLATIVE, DONATIVE, IMPROPRIATE.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. viii. 20 Foundations of free-chappels... to be disstryve and not presentative. 1612 W. Taylor *Subdit. in Mosley's Wks.* (1630) 113, 222 The place of ordinary whereunto I was called was not presentative. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 390 b, Patron Impersonam is the Rector that is to possesse of the Church Parochiall, he is presentative, or Impropriate. 1646 [Archbishop Ussher's *De iure Primar. Eccl.* 83, The name vsually knit to the presentative and impropriate Tithe. 1648 Hevlin *Ecclesiastes Prophet* 30 The Churches will no longer be presentative at the choice of the Patron; but either made *Elective* at the will of the People, or else *Collated* by the Treasury of the several Counties (succeeding... to the power of Bishops). 1708 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 22. 21 An *advowson* presentative is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary, and moreover to demand of him to institute his clerk, if he shall him canonically qualified: and this is the most usual advowson. 1872 G. Thomas *Canon. Eccl. Terms* 2, v. *Donis*, [This] dummy is not presentative, but donative.

† **2.** Of or pertaining to presentation or bestowal. 1592 *Mirr. Policy* (1598) 189 The excellent hand of the Post Chesellar that hath so well and eloquently set downe the presentative Equipage of the said gift.

† **3.** = REPRESENTATIVE *a.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1450 [implied in PRESENTATIVELY] 1641 *Lett. fr. Court. to Feilpd in Lond. & W. the Parliament* without the King make the presentative body, the King is the real head to the body of the kingdome. 1653 H. Wharton *Unbelief Refl. Baptisme* 20 Christ being God the Son, spoke in the glory, the Majesty presentative of Christ. *Ibid.* 86 The Angell visionally, presentative Christ our Redeemer.

4. Having the function or power of presenting an idea or notion to the mind.

1892 Buckley *Elec. Transfusion* 37 This phrase, 'a great work'... is an instance of the intuitive presentative power of Mr. Tennyson's genius. 1889 Gryzanowska in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 370 These acts—like architecture, music, and the dance, which are self-sufficient and merely presentative.

5. *Metaph.* and *Psychol.* Of, pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of presentation (sense 7); by some authors (e.g. Hamilton and Herbert Spencer) distinguished from *representative*, but now more usually employed as the wider term including this.

a 1840 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 804 The Distinction of Presentative, Intuitive or Immediate, and of Representative or Mediate cognition. *Ibid.* Reid's *Ax* (consistent cognition, in as much as the thing known is itself presented to observation, may be called a presentative; and so much as the thing presented, is, as it were, viewed by the mind face to face, may be called an intuitive, cognition. A mediate cognition, in so much as the thing known is held up or delivered to the mind in a vicarious representation, may be called a representative cognition... In a presentative or immediate cognition there is one sole object, *Ibid.* 805 If there be any thing in my opinion contradictory to what that of the vulgar, he will, consequently, declare himself a Presentative Realist. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. 70, 3 Sensations are sometimes called presentative feelings. 1871 Ferrier *Lect. Berkeley* II. 43 In the account of vision previously given, he anticipates the views of the presentative psychology of Reid and Hamilton. a 1881 A. Bennett *Phys. Metempsych.* (1883) 178 This division of matter and force seems to correspond with those between impressions and ideas, sensations and thoughts, and primary or presentative or vivid, and secondary or representative or faint states of consciousness.

Hence **Presentatively** *adv.* (in quot., representationally, by representation).

c 1450 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* v. Iarrold. (1869) 43 With love thu fynd of the onseyenys good is qui,...knitt youngyngly [al]so, sonde presentatyfly[e], knitt vnresonably,... but ... bestiliche and ridiculus, presentiche and vnresonliche.

Presented (*prĭzĕ·ntĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Present *v.* + -ED 1.] Brought or placed before one, introduced; offered, bestowed, directed, etc.: see the verb. In quot. 1631 *absol.* = next, 1.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 405 Leaves of him...To take advantage on presented joy. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 303 Knowing the presented, to bee a very valiancied and resolu[te] man. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* ii. 11 Is Antiochus, or his Wife...Still their presented partridges and fruits, And humbly live on rabbits and on roots. 1840 Carlyle *Lect. Hero.* (1858) 267 His Excellency will enter as the St. George's gate, will be received with presented arms by the Majesty's 111th regiment. 1893 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1899) I. ii. 16, 245 Presented feelings hinder the representation of other feelings.

Presentee (*prĭzĕntī*'). [n. AF. *presentee* = F. *présenté*, pa. pple. of *présenter* to Present: see -EE.]

1. A person presented.

2. *Eccl.* A clergyman presented (for institution) to a benefice: see Presentee 2, 3.

[1331-2 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 49a/1 Vos Presentees sont a poins. Benedict and recreu.] 1536-9 *Pleas. Crowns Cornw.* (Camden) 130, I have...showed to him as your presentie possessed in after the death of the last Incumbent, which presentee was in by the space of 22 or 3 dayes at the least. 1560-1 Lawrence *Parsons Counc.* (1618) 219 King John presented a Clarke to the Churches and commended by his writ that his presentee should be admitted. 1633 Kaye, or Cole *Plaint in Litmaster Register* Bar. 3, (1886) 9, 50 The vicaredge of cottigan, fallen voide by the death of Thomas Vyvian, the late presentee. 1793 *Scots Mag.* XV. 86/2 The people of the parish had no colour of an objection to the presentee. 1894 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* II. (1857) 92 Donald's minister...died in middle life, and an unpopular presentee was thrust on the people. 1894 Bp. C. E. Prothero in *Lond. Times Rep.* 19 Apr. 1594/1 The bishop sends to the plaintiff that...he was obliged to refuse to institute his presentee.

b. A person nominated or recommended for any office or position.

1848 *Whig's Mag.* 24 May 8/1 In one old case the court rejected a nominee as not being duly qualified,...which led to the passing of an Act, which provided that, even if the promotee is rejected one to be qualified, the Crown may recommend some on his admission. Nowadays...the Lord Protectorate is invariably found qualified, and in an once transformed from an 'opposition' into a regular presentee of the College of Justice.

c. A person presented at court: see Present *v.* 1.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 276 In the palace, the presentees were crowded into a mob. 1897 *Daily News* 10 May 5/7 The latest 'presentees' had not all entered from the Drawing Room.

3. A person to whom something is presented; the recipient of a present or gift.

1834 *Lady's Mag.* XXI. 383 The frequency of unobtainable dress not lessen their effect to the presentee. 1879-9 See H. Taylor *Ludwig* (1887) II. 66, 187 Most presentees would rather dispense with the present than have to invest the necessary letters of entreaty and thanks.

† **Presenter·ss.** *Obs. rare.* [n. OF. *present* (mod. F. *temps présent*) present time: see Present *n.*, Tense *sb.*] **a.** Present time. **b.** Present tense.

† 1475 *Partenay* 1439 What he yet what is your name his presentesse? 1550 Pasquil 43 We double conjounde the persone of this verbe with the same persone of their preterperfecte.

Presenter (*prĭzĕ·ntəɹ*). [f. Present *v.* + -ER 1. See also Prezentor.] One who presents, in various senses of the verb.

1. One who presents a person to a benefice, or to any position or office, or for a degree; one who formally introduces a person, esp. at court; in quot. 1297, a sponsor. (See also Prezentor 1 b.)

1344 *Rolls*, in *Ring* (K.B.) 7 b/2 The presentor of the church to a benefice. 1397 Higden *Rec. Pol.* v. lxiv. 314 It is the Chyefe office there to Baptyse by the Maistery of Presentors. 1708 A. Boyer *Ann. K. Anne* IV. 224 The professor...chose for his presenter the Dean of Christ Church...who accordingly presented him, with an elegant Latin speech. 1830 *Gentl. Magazine* I. 309, 231 We had been presented by King George the First,...the presenter being Robert earl Cholmondeley. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 June 5/1 Lord Kelvin...The first Imphary Doctor of Science of London University was described by his presenter as 'Aristotle; as a greater philosopher than Democritus, and one in whom are united the qualities of Archimedes and Aristotle'.

2. *Law.* One who makes a presentment (of a fact, or an offence, etc.): = Presentor 1 a. Now *rare.*

1543 Berkeley *Comp. K.* 21 The third [part] to the presenter that can justifye the matter. 1561 in *Sir J. T. Colles Cart. Ann. Mon. Dublin* (1890) II. 14 The presenter, herder or spier of theffence or wyte shall have...halfe. 1698 *In old Cond. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 251 John Harwood was chosen to ye Office of a Presenter to present breaches of ye Lawes. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 2 Sept. (O.H.S.) I. 40 If we consider of ye Persons the Jurie consists of, who are the Presenters. 1892 Maitland & Baildon *Court Baron* (Selden Soc.) 102 The said Bennyfer complaineth of all the presentees that falsely and maliciously have they indicted him.

3. One who makes a present; a donor, giver.

1548 Grey *Pr. Master* Dep. to Clerk, Not misgrudge so months the tythens thereof, as the good myende of the presenter of ye same. 1608 Wright *Examples Exod.* Deut., One presented vnto him a Scutes ... the presentor replied. 1892 R. L. Edgeworth *Memoirs*, *Colleg.* (1970) 32 He tells us the Wright, the Priest, and the Presenter of every Piece. 1903 *Notes, Ques.* 9th S. 12 Mr. Gordon Bennett, the presenter of the Cup, is entitled to a seat on every such Commission.

4. One who 'presents' a part in a play; an actor. *arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 247 The double did teach the true the present delights of the Pyrasian humble. 1608 Hamilton in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 73 Strange Pageauries...of 100. sett in our Queen's dayes I was ordained an humble Presenter and Assistant. 1634 Ford *Perkin Warbeck* iv. 3, 8 Are the presenters ready? (*Stage direct.*) Enter at one door Sir Stranch Antiche [etc.]. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xx, He did it in performing the presenter of Pyramus.

5. One who presents an address, petition, memorial, an order, bill, cheque, etc.

1574 J. Mason *Yeares. Abus. Eng.* (1580) I. 2b, 271 These Officers...are the Presenters to his Majesty of all Mortmaines. 1788 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 264 No presenter [of a bill] is obliged to wait longer. 1864 J. Bisset *Mag. Brit. Cb.* (1880) II. 18, 42 To intimidate the presenters of this remonstrance. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug., Addresses were presented to Garibaldi; the utterances...The presenters and a large number of other persons had interviews with the General in the library. 1888 *Act* 51 & 52 *Vict. c.* 10 § 64 Any person seeking to obtain a Crown writ shall lodge...in the office of the prothonotary of supreme a draft of the proposed writ. 1889 *Philad. Record* (U.S.) No. 2933. 6 The rules of the lunch required that the presenter of a check should be identified.

6. One who (or that which) presents something to the mind or to notice.

1850 Rankin *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (1855) § 250 But if we can...We have also done this word [*things*] present: we answer, None! There is no presence, no subject of speech or of thought, which can claim the word *thing* as its presenter. 1890 Bowsher *Ps. Lit.* x. lii. § 3. 51 The presenter to posterity of this glittering spectacle is the historian Jane Feilenius.

Presential (*prĭsĕ·nʃĭl*), *a.* Now *rare.* Also pre-. [adj. mod.L. *præsentialis* present (Du Cange), f. L. *præsentia* presence: see -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to presence; having or implying actual presence with a person or in a place; present.

1656 Blount *Glos.*, Presential, that is present. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. 1. 1. 1

told, and did many How presentlike circulacky h. spread enough all. 1633 tr. Camden's Annal. Eliz. (1717) Advert... notwithstanding That he found no want of any carrying to take himself from that presentlike state of him. Ibid. (R.), The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is ordinarily and presentlikely represented to God as once. 1668 tr. Dan. Heinsii Parad. (1715) 466 Plenty becomes sometimes pestilential, as to Mariners and those in high Fevers, whose Phantasie rises and external Objects to them.

Presentiment (prizentiment). Also 8 **pre-sentiment.** [a. obs. F. *présentiment* (Cotgr.); see PRE- A. 2 and SENTIMENT.]

1. A mental impression or feeling of a future event; a vague expectation resting on no definite reason, but seeming like a direct perception of something about to happen; an anticipation, foreboding (usual commonly of something evil).

1704 NEW. MARSDEN *Addr. Ritualis* 72 Some Presentiment told me the agreeable Gentleman would certainly succeed. 1718 BUTLER *Manual* 1. vi. 114 God...must have given us this discernment...as a Presentiment of what is to be hereafter. 1780 MRS. F. BRUNTON *Discov. Fidelia* (ed. 2) 131, 320 She seemed to have a presentiment of them still. 1832 WORDSW. *Prel.* (1850) I. 7 Presentiments! they judge not right Who deem that ye from open light Recede in fear of shame. 1864 [J. J. Jarvis] *Creeds' Fingers* I. vi. 161 They appear to have had a sad presentiment of the truth.

2. A previously conceived sentiment or opinion; a preconception. RARE.

1732 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1926) III. 1193 You would not give weight enough to the strong (but favourable) presentiments of you. 1832 LEIGH HUNT *Poems* 6, 25 The idea or presentiment of God, everywhere rooted in the mind of man.

Hence **Presentimental** *a.*, of the nature of, expressing, or conveying a presentiment.

1809 COLERIDGE in *Life, Lett.* (1918) II. 240 The affecting beauty of the death of Cowdrie and the presentimental speech of the King. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxii, Amelia...thought somehow it was a supernatural and presentimental bell.

Presenting (prizenting), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRESENT *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb PRESENT, in its various senses. Also *attrib.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 66 Whanne a lord hab be gyue for his presentynge [ME. 2 hundrid pe gold dowlip eche in oure hond, but we moun be pore hap be fayren foryne pe gold pat is outsyde pereon. c1412 *Jrnl. Clifford Mss.* I thanke the tweyfe, send the lyvynge, of the yeft and presentynge. 1563 WINZET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 43 Maiste a lawpet, but a verie persone; maide in appearing, but in substance. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiii. (1840) 266 They ...as it were answered their parents in presenting, before they came to discharge. 1700 WASTE *Mixed. Liturgic Potpourri* 1. 19 They [whose business] have a general Prejudice to the whole Duty of Presenting; for fear of offending those that Neighbour. 1858 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xl. 74 Disapproval...not of presenting themselves. 1901 Bp. CREIGHTON *Study of Christ* iv. 87 The presenting before God of the one sacrifice.

b. *Presenting Jurors*: in Ireland, the term or date for making legal presentments.

1719-20 *Ir. Acts* 7 G. I. cap. 21 § 1 Any person...may...in the county of Dublin at the next presenting term. 1858 *Stat.* 21 & 22 *Vict. c.* 57 § 1 (1) The grand jury of the county of Dublin at the Easter presenting term, and after the passing of this Act, may choose [etc.].

Prese'nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That presents in various senses of the verb; that presents or shows itself.

1600 *Mod. Year-Bks.* VIII. 194 The lenguments of the presenting sore. 1833 KANE *Universal Exp. to.* (1856) 114, I could see that the dark boulder-peninsulas...were the presenting faces of hills. 1872 AUSTIN in *Practitioner* Jan. 6 The presenting part seemed large.

Presentist. [*pre-sentist*], *sb.* (*a.*) *rare.* [f. PRESENT *a.* + -IST.] An advocate of the present; in quot., One who believes that the prophecies of Scripture, esp. of the Apocalypse, are at present in course of fulfilment: opp. to PRETERIST and FUTURIST. In quot. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1878 H. G. GUINNESS *Key of Apoc.* (1880) 92 These distinctions...constituted Preterist, Futurist and Presentist systems of interpretation.

Presentive (prizentiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [irreg. f. PRESENT *v.* + -IVE; used for distinction from the etymologically regular *presentative.*] Presenting an object or conception directly to the mind (opp. to *quotable*); also *sb.*, a presentive word. Hence **Presentively** *adv.*; **Presentiveness.**

1872 EMERS. *Philos. Engl. Tongue* (1873) 8 577 We will call them two classes of words by the names of Presentive and Symbolic. The Presentive are those...which present any conception to the mind. *Ibid.* 8 579 The numerals I and II and III and IIII are genuine fire of the ideas of one and two and three and four...The figures 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 are not always even pure symbols. *Ibid.* § 630 In Chaucer's Prologue to *The Knight's Tale* [etc.] occurs twice presentively. *Ibid.* 8 631 The word *shall* offers a good example of the necessity from presentiveness to symbolism. When it is translated as a presentive word, it signified to owe. *Ibid.* § 644 A passage with many proper names and titles in it may, however, lose the presentiveness up to it, or even cause them to surpass the number of the symbolics. *Ibid.* § 689 The pronoun *I* has also a sort of reflected or borrowed presentiveness, which we will call a subpresentive power. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 181 If, as some philologists maintain, the development of a language is to be estimated by the proportion it shows of 'symbolic' as opposed to 'presentive' words.

Presently (prezentli), *adv.* [f. PRESENT *a.* + -LY2.]

†1. So as to be, or as being, present; in presence; in the very place, on the spot; in person, personally.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 222 If a man be presently yyt he sleep, & hayle not to Sobe Sone & to dobenide here...pe bodily presence is disbefel to hym to dwelle vpon pes thinge. c1430 (see PRESENTIALLY). 1537 PUSH *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xxxiii. 132 Please it your highness (which I most humbly do present by writing or...by conferring...presently with the author). 1565 *Jewels Def. Apol.* (1611) 199 When God himselfe in his owne person, and presently spake vnto Adam. 1579 W. WHITAKER *Confut. Promises of Christ* B 4, Whereto also the Author presently an a concordable answer with the same doth neatly point and direct us.

2. At the present time; at this time, at present, now. (Obs. (since 17th c.) in lit. Eng. (No certain instance in Shaks.) But in regular use in most Eng. dialects, and common in Sc. writers.

1483 CAXTON *Cato.* (1) 31 Thou arte not presently in habite of thy body. 1580 — *Paynter of A.* 1. v. 17 Charles the Sythian...hathe of late presently regned. c1595 *Lo. Baussus Guid. Br. M. Absol.* (1598) G 4 b, Dedicated presently to our daies. 1632 R. HOVENDEN tr. *St. Ambrose* 4. (1) A seruant is to be rendred hereafter, not presently. 1697 tr. *Chas. D'Avenant's Pol.* (1698) 191 It is, says he, but long and unheedfully a Machine to relieve presently. 1720 TOM *Mirror-being Mast.* Supp. 127 Enough to make the House being common in Time to come, if not presently. 1784 RAIS *Gaz.* (1876) I. 177 The question presently under consideration. 1848 *Short's Peerage, Judap.* 89 Sir William Kay, Baronet...presently Lord Advocate. 1849 *Rituale Sec. Lauds* vi. 89, 171 Our presently disputed claims. 1897 CLARK *Ann. Tolleston Hist.* I. 1. 3 The presently active volcano must be the basis and starting point of inquiry. 1901 *Leeds Mercury* 4 July, A young man belonging to Rotherham and presently staying with his parents at Bottlington.

†b. For the present; on the present occasion.

1595 FALE *Dividing Acts*, The making of the Hurdlehall Calendar...we have presently omitted. 1632 SHAKESPEARE *Sonn.* 109 That which hath been presently delivered.

†c. At the time referred to; for the time being; at that time, just then. (In quot. 1597, At the very time, or immediately before; 'just'.) *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1530 [They] *hanged* out ye sone of the Kynge that presently reigned. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. xxxv. § 4. of Night (and was under water then presently) taken out of a well. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xx. (1634) 128 Every one retaining what he presently had. 1696 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra.* iii. 30 Although the people which are presently before what they said. 1740 tr. *The Wonder's First Country-Maid* (1741) I. 38 My Uncle...being presently attributed to the indifferent Health I had enjoy'd for some Days past.

3. At the very time, without any delay; at once, forthwith; immediately, instantly, directly, speedily, quickly, promptly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c1430 LYDG. *London Lackpenny* Mis. Poems (Percy Soc.) 205 Then to Westminster-Gate I presently went When the sonne was at highe prime. 1535 COVERDALE tr. *Hermann Log.* 9 *Lett.* (1540) H. 3b Without some suggestion to be presently done upon it, it cannot not be substituted. 1551 *Statut. Trin. Coll. xv.* 56 Go presently, and take this Ring with thee. 1603 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1615) The Sacrament which they administer to both kinds, and give it to infants presently after Baptisme. 1634 LOAKE *Educ.* 183 It should not be done presently, but Easter might wash it. 1720 *Pleasing Tom Tyrant* 10, The poor woman, no sooner looked at the subject, than she presently recollected him. 1832 tr. *Tocqueville's* I. vi. The person are just and merciful indeed! But then they must be offered presently [ed. 1871 promptly punished]. 1869 HY. MACKENZIE *Addr. Stag. Fool.* Making arrangements for the issue of this Autobiography presently after my decease.

4. In blunted sense (gradually weakened from 3): In the space of time that immediately follows, in a little while, before long, after a short time, soon, shortly. (Cf. ANON 3. It ARN BY 4, and collog. use of *directly*, *immediately*, and merely all adverbs of the same kind). Now the ordinary use.

(The grounds of this use are imperceptible, that early examples (esp. before c 1650) are doubtful.)

c1386 R. EDINGDON *Digrim & Pilkinn* in Hist. *Peterb.* IV. 10 For Pilkin I mean, which presently must die. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 59 Nay, I'll not heat her presently. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 58 Will you hence presently? 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Oct., The Polyglotts and new Bible which he believes will be presently worth 40 nobles. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* (ed. 2) § 130 Two, which are presently put out of order. 1720 DEFOE *Plague Mar.* Wks. *Suppl.* to Others, which are softer to the Quarry, grow hard and fore presently after they are taken out of it. 1726 FOSTER *Serm. Pop. Wrong* (1736) II. 288, 139 Pride will be presently brought down. 1805 J. TAYLOR *Embassy* II. (1806) 13 But the very worst extravagancies...when caught up by inferior copies presently turn their gusts of beauty. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* II. 10 The elder boys might turn their own shoe-barber presently. 1847 DOWNE *Cecilia* I. xi. 84 The struggle, as we shall presently see, lasted two generations. *Ibid.* I cannot attend to it at once; I will do so presently.

†5. Immediately (in space or relation); so as to be adjacent or contiguous; directly, closely. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. 129 Neither the 4th Cornish, nor yet the ogion Aelabron, do presently and immediately confine thereupon: for the country of the Sequani lyeth between. 1609 FLORIO, etc. *Mod. Reader* 71, I have a business. Which much concerns you, presently concerns you. 1638 HEXLIN *Geog. Primer* 102 Presently without the Chappell is the Bason. 1660 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* introd., The stomach is placed presently to the mouth, and is little.

6. In the way of immediate consequence or inference; as a direct result or conclusion, directly; consequently, therefore; necessarily, *ipso facto.*

1634 W. TROUGHT tr. *Malynes's Lex.* (ed. 2) 291, I cannot thinke, that it is sufficient ready to observe an honest man, to make him presently wicked. 1639 BP. WILKINS *Discourse Concerning* 94 We do not infer, nor doth it presently follow, that the present reading is corrupt and false. 1641 WILKINS *Inquiry Nature* II. § 17 Do not presently imagine two shall grow running by the Compasse. 1680 W. STEPHENSON tr. *Wendelin's Disput.* 298 It doth not presently follow that all have the Holy Spirit who say they have it. 1699 GARDINER tr. *Lightfoot's Horæ Hebr.* II. 47 Nor was he presently to be called an Ecclesiast who dwelt in the wilderness.

†**Presently,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY1.] = PRESENT *a.* 1.

c1440 PROMP. *Parv.* 414/2 God is ilk presentli euery where, and therfore he is ilk tyme redi to spede hise gracis and ilk tyme euery where. 1598 *Glass Fr. Alman* (1611), Though we brought peace vnto y^e earth assone as being presently and continuant with vs.

Presentment (prizentment). Also 5 (in sense 1 a) **presentemente**; 7 **presentment.** [a. OF. *presentement* (14th c. in Godef.); see PRESENT *v.* and -MENT.] The act of presenting or fact of being presented, presentation; an instance or embodiment of this: chiefly in technical or special uses.

1. The act of presenting a person to or for any office, esp. a clergyman for institution to a benefice: see PRESENT *v.* 5, PRESENTATION 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Darcy's presentement: see DARCIE.

1393 R. DEVON. *Monast. Exon.* (1922) 72 In ordr of pe hyndemer presentemente. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 57 Henry the fyfte...Commaunde the bysshop of Sarysbur to fyre wythe-dowte that whereyne the sone of Godgone shold haue in pees & rest his chyrche of myne Crysyn, and pat hys clerkes whom he wold by hys presentemente. 1499 PARTON *Chron.* 101, 310 The commens of the cyte of London chase vnto their vsyes...Thomas de Thomas...and made vs presentemente of hym vpon the morowe folowynge, nowther to the kynge nor yet to the lorrens of the kynges counsell, as they of right ought to haue done. 1552 *Distr. on Lords' Supp.* 6, xxvi. 38 b, In the lawes of the realme...the right of presentment to a church, is a temporall inheritance. 1670 *Reform. Lam. Tarnes* 139 *Presentment* is when a man which hath right to prefer a benefice spiritual presents the person to whom he will give it, and transits a writing to the Bishop for him, that to a presentation or presentment. 1842 *Tarnes de Le Lay* 2.v., If there subsist any right to presentment, the presentee of the other shall be admitted. [1880, 1893 THOMAS *presentation* (see DARCIE).] 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 256 611 The great charter of John...retains the three recognitions of Norse dissents, Mort d'ancestor, and Darcie presentment.

2. *Law.* The act of presenting or laying before a court or person in authority a formal statement of some matter to be legally dealt with (see PRESENT *v.* 8). **a.** A statement on oath by a jury of a fact within their own knowledge. This includes:

(a) The statement by a grand jury at quarter or quarter sessions of an indictable offence, or of the existence of a nuisance. 1581 The coroners by the grand jury, or jurors of a presentment sessions (see 2 in England, of the amount due by a county, or barony, and the method of its assessment (obs.). (c) The statement by the jury of a court baron or court leet of matters from which rights accrue to the lord, or in respect of which his jurisdiction is involved.

[1338-9 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 109/1 Le Viscont fit venyr bie les gentz des dix Hundreds a lees presentemente devant lui en mesme lieu, des articles avauntdits. c1390 MARSH. HOUSEH. ORDS. in *Court Baron* (Selden Soc. 1891) 100 Ceo dois le seneschal faire bien a donnanze de touch lessuetz qe ceux ay eaux presentemente a aereut charges de eux les articles. Dreux. Thei shall the steward cause to be considered a dozen of the tenants who have best the presentments, and they shall be charged with all the articles.] 1432 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 29/1 Presentements, Writtes, and all other maner of Recordes. 1447 *Bokingford Lett. Camden* 134 We may shold be pleis to answere before the King or his Counsell what presentement before Justice. 1588 FRANCIS *Lawyers Logic* 3 xii. 153 b, I take a presentment to bee a verie declaration of the jurors themselues or of some other officers without any other information. 1614 *Charge to Arden Rolls* (1850), Presentments by the Sheaves for orders: William Kerby chiefmeeter bailiff: John Knight Cooper bailiff: [and 10 others]: each fined 13s. 4d. 1630 COKE *On Littleton* § 50 (1628) 125 Of Acts which amount to Forfeiture, some are Forfeits at common law: that they are called, some are not Forfeits till Presentment. c1725 BURNET *Own Time* iii. (1823) II. 389 The grand juries made [1683] high presentments against all that were esteemed whigs and nonconformists. 1735 *Irish Act* 10 Geo. II. c. 14 § 6 The grand jurors in every grand jurors at quarter-sessions, to raise money by presentment for the use of houses of correction lands have frequently wasted, and the money so presented misapplied. 1789 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 302 Presentment...is a very comprehensive term; including not only presentments properly so called, but also inquisitions of office, and indictments by a grand jury. A presentment, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the king. *Ibid.* 311 The presentment of a nuisance, a libel, or the like; upon which the officer of the Court must afterwards frame an indictment, before the party proceed can be put to answer it. 1798 *Statute Admin. Justice Irish Hist.* I. 232 The bills, or presentments, found by a grand jury are an official information, in order to put the party accused upon his answer. 1863 H. COX *Jacobi.* 2 v. 237 The grand jury have also certain constitutional rights of presentment of offences [from their own knowledge]. 1880 *Stephen's Laws of Eng.* Addr. (ed. 2) xix. § 2. 120 If no presentment was made in the Assize Court, or if the presentment was made in the Assize Court but of articles of which that court had cognizance, they were to be presented in the courts. 1885 MAITLAND *Coll. Pleas Manorial Courts* Introd. 72 [In 1616 c.] It is still Pleas Manorial Courts Introd. 72 [In 1616 c.] It is still theoretical law that the jury ought to make presentment concerning all who are not in frank pledge.

†b. A similar statement (formerly) made by a magistrate or justice of peace, or by a constable. 1549 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 20 b, I shall..true constable be..and true presentement make (sic.). 1552 Crowley tr. Meriadoc *Lyfe & Lett.* (1550) I. 227 (Lat. to Mayor & Aldermen, etc., of Cambridge), Ye have also ordered..that this year, to make a certain order..for the presentement to the churchwardes of wyndowes and others. 1561 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vi. 204 Of like strength also..is the Presentement of the Constables concerning outside persons consigned to the Statute of Winchester, 13 E. I. 1607 Cowell, *Interpr.*, *Presentment*, is a more descriptive of the Iurours Oathe..or some other officer, as Iustice, Constable, searcher, surueyour, &c...of an offence inquirable in the court wherevnto it is presented. 1647 Ld. Keeper in Barnewall & Cr. *Reports* VII. 326 The presentment of a Justice on his own knowledge was, by statute, to some court, the force of a presentment by a grand jury. 1827 *Act* 7 & 8 Geo. IV, c. 38 No petty constables shall be required at any petty sessions or elsewhere to make, nor shall any high constable be required at any general delivery, quarter sessions, or general or quarter sessions..to deliver any presentment respecting public nuisances (sic.). 1828 Easterman & Co. *Reports* VII. 314 R. Hooper, high constable of the hundred of Whitley..signed the following presentment in writing upon paper. 1874 T. S. Perowne *Priest Quarter-Sessions* i. iv. § 3. 172 It may fairly be assumed that presentments by constables will be discontinued, and that..indictments will be substituted in the necessary cases.

c. *Eccl.* A formal complaint or report of some offence or fault, made by the churchwardens or other parish authorities to the bishop or archdeacon at his visitation.

1536 Injunctions *Cromwell. Advis.* in *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 170 Nonn..forbidd. since the Date of Easter..until the day of giving up the presentment. c 1580-4 in Usher *Prophet. Mistwork.* in *reliqu. Sibb.* (Camden) VI. 69. 1603 Canons & Constit. Eccl. (1682), Every parson..may join in every presentment with the said churchwardens. 1683 Cert. North. *Virginia* 195 The Church-wardens should exact twice a years, to have all their presentments made perfect against Our Assizes. a 1734 Bowney *Hom. Piece* (1788) II. 123 The Clergy of the City refused to make presentments. 1740 Wilcox *Manch. Clergy Defend.* v. 48 The due Presentment of Defaults and Offences by the Church-Wardens upon their Oaths. 1901 *Rimell's Bk. Ch. Law* (ed. 3) 91 A Parish presentment..is now usually made once a year, at the archdeacon's or the bishop's visitation.

†d. **Presentment sessions**, special sessions held in Ireland for the raising of public money for certain purposes, in which certain rate-payers were associated with the Grand Jury. *Obs.*

1836 *Act* 6 & 7 Will. IV, c. 116 (title) An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Presentment of Public Money by Grand Juries in Ireland. *Ibid.* § 4 Such Justices are hereby required to assemble..with the rate payers aforesaid..at such Session, to appoint certain place..(not in such Barony or half Barony) where..presentment sessions shall be..holden previous to the next assizes. 1838 *Act* 8 & 9 Vict. c. 31 § 2 (2) The county council shall have the powers and duties of the grand jury and the said [county at large] presentment sessions, *Ibid.* § 27 Taxes shall be transferred..to the district council of every county district, the business of any baronial presentment session so far as regards that district.

3. The act of offering for acceptance or consideration; the delivation of a book; giving, bestowal; handing over, delivery; the presenting of a bill or an account for payment. = Presentation 4, 12. *Now rare.*

1567 Sussex *Priests* 1, 2 Or When comes your Books forth? *Fitzh.* Upon the *bestow* of my preferment we. 1608 Hakewill *Earl of Dev.*, I have schoolmaster rather to accept your acceptance of his small presentment. a 1627 Middleton *Chaste Quicklyeth* iv. 2, Mark but the brass presentment of Occasion, As there comes yield enough, and then mark on. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) III. 259 To trick up the tenor of some Requeste..to be his bookpresent with the superadded form of a supernaculous presentment. 1646 Eng. Monop. in *Rushw. Coll. Histories* IV. 98 Lord Howard and Lord Cheife Justice..handed him with the presentment of their services to the King. 1654 H. L. Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 144 The presentation of children at the Font, is most properly the *Act of the Church*. 1665 Cowley in *Sylvæ Cowl. Sec. Mor.* (1841) II. 419 He desires the presentment of his most humble service. 1690 W. Atkinson *Tithing. Angli-Lat. Prof.* 1 To make presentment of a new book to you. 1765 Blackst. *Comm.* (1844) I. 108 To settle matters about the presentment of the petition. 1778 Anne Steele *W. W.* II. 6. (1863) I. 307 They promised presentment..in months after such presentment. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 Vict. c. 60 § 87 (2) Presentment for payment is necessary in order to render the holders of a note liable.

†4. Ceremonial introduction (of a person); = Presentation 2 b. *Obs. rare.*

1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1822) 25 An exceeding joy..that shall attend the presentment of saints there. 1754 Chas Seaforth in *Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 61 It was to attend my niece to the ceremony of presentment.

5. The act of presenting to sight (or hearing); or something so presented; = Presentation 3, 4. A theatrical or dramatic representation; the performance of a play or the like. (In quots. 1888: the performance or 'rendering' of a musical work).

1589 Rowlands *Knave Mercer* 10 b, Earl Cadoc's marriage, and a masque in grace it, So, so. This night shall make no farrours for presentments. 1668 Dryden *Sir Martin, Prolog* Exit. 1st. Knt. I. 67 Three hours and a half, which is no more than is required for the presentment on the stage. 1834 Boucicault *Illust. St. Ch. I.*, 126 (C. D.) She was an honoured guest at the presentment of a burlesque masque. 1841 Lance. *Child's Supp.* 26 The Feast of the Lordly Pestilence..was to bring presentment. 1881 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 348/1 Works of Beethoven and Wagner present the greatest facilities for presentment in this way.

b. Representation of an object by a picture, image, or graphic description; delineation; usually passive: a picture, portrait, image, likeness.

1822 Imison *Elem. Arts* xv. 10 The scientific presentment of two Bodies. 1849 Dempster *Rom. Vineyards* 93 A poem which consists of a series of scenes admitting of splendid pictorial presentment. 1880 T. A. Trollope *Marietta* I. xv. 80 Pleasing presentment of advanced old age. 1883 M. Collins *Mrs. Vereker* II. i. 3 He could see recognition in his own daughter's doubting presentment of herself. 1884 *Nature Med. & Med. Biol. Ass.* (1900) 58 Oxford dropped the ancient low degree altogether; Cambridge, by adopting a more general form, retained a shadowy presentment of the double honour. 1885 E. Gaskell *All my Cost* 206, Landseer's touching presentment of the faithful dog resting its head on its dead master's coffin.

c. The appearance, aspect, form, or mode in which anything is presented; exhibition, display.

1832 Milton *Comus* 136 To clasp the air with Hast'ning fondness, And glide it first in your presentment. 1833 S. Hieronymo *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1870) II. 247 We did not see Loch Katrine, perhaps, under its best presentment. 1879 Browne *Lady Coal.* 67 In his presentment as a member of society he should take a varied care to be more than to person, and to seem more than he is. 1903 *Academy* 2 Feb. 99/1 The stories are naught, for they are a common feast, and, when stripped of the presentment, they are not very numerous.

6. The action of presenting to notice or mental perception; statement, setting forth, description; the form or mode of so presenting or stating.

1621 Burgess *Gold. Age* 1, The Gods of Greece. Have given old Homer leave to view the world. And make his own presentment. 1848 *Fortnight Rev.* (1870) II. 234 It is to a fair way of putting an end to that particular cause of complaint, which, in all later presentments of the grievances of Ireland, had been made to hold the most prominent place. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 4 The feeling of the chief people in the religious world seems to be just now..in favour of dogma, of a scientific and exact presentment of religious things, instead of a literary presentment of them. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* x. 208 Every point is too decisively to close all necessary presentment. 1880 *Athenæum* 3 Feb. 151 Not less vivid are the presentments of character afforded us.

7. The act of presenting to consciousness, or to the imagination; suggestion; the conception thus given.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 That sin at the first presentment would affright a man, which he laughs on by degrees. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. ii. 144 The writings of these..gave me an intellectual joy..in adding and working presentments. 1858 Roscoe *Mod. Europe* III. v. 72 The continual presentment to the mind of the beautiful and fully realized imagery must soon child to power of apprehending the real truth. 1884 H. D. Traill in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 453/1 Vividness of presentment to the imagination is not all that language has to provide for.

†8. *Metaph.* and *Psychol.* = Presentation 7. *Obs.*

a 1742 Sir W. Hamilton *Dissert. to Reid's Wks.* App. 819 Which..supposes that the Idea is an original and absolute presentation, and..emphasises the doctrine of Ideal presentative perception. 1858 Frances *Intl. Thought.* v. 124 The qualities of matter by themselves are, equally with matter itself, an objective presentment without a subject. 1877 E. S. Carter *Soc. Faith* iv. 124 Such is our knowledge of our own sensations, emotions, and all direct presentments of consciousness apart from memory. *Ibid.* 126 All those immediate judgments which the intellect passes on the presentments of sense, or the representations of memory and imagination. 1883 Fowler *Encyc. Brit.* IV. 581/2 The Stoicism who regards abstract terms as representing nothing but the generalisations of the mind out of concrete presentments.

Presentness (prɛ'zɛntnəs). [f. Present a. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being present in place, time, or thought.

†1. The state of being in the presence of or close proximity to a person or thing; = Presence 1. *Obs.*

1532 Palsgr. 258/1 Presentnesse, *presence*. 1571 Golding, Calvin on *Ps.* xxxix. 3 It was a presentnesse of his power and goodnesse, to succour him. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 58 The presentnesse of danger kindleth their courage.

2. The fact of existing at this time, or at the time referred to; present existence or condition.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 670 Not after, but even in the instant and presentnesse of time. 1660 Isaiah *Restrin. & Liv.* v. (1661) 108, I can see beyond the presentness of this world. 1829 [J. Mill] *Brit. Mind* 1869 II. 104 There is the equivalence of Pastness, Presentness, and Futureness, combined. 1884-6 Stevenson *Treas. Dan. Fo.* cxliv. 1 It has also after a presentness about it, for Jehovah is now his strength, and is still teaching him.

†3. a. Attentiveness, readiness. b. *Presentness of mind* = presence of mind: see Presence 7. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* viii. § 189 Going but a small matter Courage, and presentness of Mind is sometimes..1683 Baxter *Saints' Rest* (1846) 310 Do you either listen and apply your hearts to a preacher, or to nothing. 1880 Isaiah *Jacobs.* 5 Ch. ii. (1880) 31 He had such an undaunted Presentness of a prepared Mind.

†**Presentoir** (prɛzɛ̃twɑ'r). *Obs.* [In form French, as if :—L. type **præsentōrium*; but not known in French use; apparently of English invention.] (See quot.)

1854 Fairholt *Dict. Terms Art, Presentoir* (Fr.), an ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall, enriched stem; it was a decorative article of luxury, serving no particular use; but was much favoured in the sixteenth century, at which period the one engraved was executed. Hence in Webster 1864, *Cent. Dict.*, etc.

Presentor (prɛzɛ'ntəɹ). [Early mod.E. *presentour*, a. AF. *presentour* = F. *présentateur*, agent-n. f. *présenter* to Present: see -or.]

†1. a. One who makes a presentment: = Presenter 1. *Obs.*

1320 *Mirkes townestall Curtler in Court Records* (Selden Soc. 1892) 57 One dyd to remenbal fore other all. Franchis tenentis..to..present oder in presentement de presentes et homes nel conseylement.

1350-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. V* 222, c. 10 The mesnalty with two of the presentours shall answer..unto assessement to them shall come reasonable. 1390 in Feavy's *Chest.* (1886) App. xv. 277 These bulle [of the Pope] to the comen chestles, and thother bulle to the presentor. 1894 Selden *Table Nom.* 171 One many Hundred is written *Sathow* the Jurors *Liber Iuratorum* with a name prefixt, then *Elderers Iuratorum* with two names, and next the Presentors.

b. One who presents to a benefice: = Presenter 1. *rare.*

1885 Nichols *Britton* II. 123 If..the presentor pending the presentation dies [orig. fr. Fr. § 13 Si..prothonot le presentour, purge le presentour]. 1904 A. F. Pollard *Cranmer* viii. 235 The sale of benefices was to be prohibited by deprivation of the presentor, and by forfeiture of the presentor's patronage.

2. = Presentor. (Undefined).

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 10/1 A silver-gilt presentor, formed as an infant Bacchus on a barrel, 3¾ in. high, 150 guineas.

Presepe, obs. form of Purpose.

Preservable (prɪzɜ'vəbl), *a.* [f. Preserve v. + -able.] Capable of being preserved.

1647 *Eng. Mannifested Casting Stills Water of Lindy* 3 Moore Medows, and not vendible, nor preservable by Law. 1659 W. Taylor in *Robinson Mem.* II. 339, I have when sensensed to collect my preservable works under the denomination. Wilhelm Taylor. 1660 Bonnet *Pol. Essays. Art Add.* 230 No work can be wanted..provided only the kind of it..be preservable and distributable.

Hence **Preservableness**.

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 31 Advt., Securing safety, palatableness, convenience and preservability of drugs.

Preserval (prɪzɜ'vəl). *rare.* [f. Preserve v. + -al.] Preservation.

1640 Glastonbury *Walkeritis* 21. ii, To thanks you For this most heart preserval of my life. 1647 Society *Divt. Evening Wks* II. 237 The preserval of the deposit of the sovereignty committed into their hands. 1680 *Hist. Transp. Regul.* L. 86 Conducive to the preserval of union.

Preservation (prɛzɜvē'ɪʃən). [a. F. *préservation* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præservātio* (Vulg. Scottus, *Sentent.* 4. 22. 17), n. of action f. late L. *præservāre* to Preserve.]

1. The action of preserving or keeping from injury or destruction; the fact of being preserved (esp. with objective genitive, e.g. your preservation = your being preserved).

1512-3 *Acts of Parl.* VI. 137/2 Votes said Supplicant shall pray to God for the preservation of youre moost royall estate. 1570-3 *Acts of Parl.* VI. 137/2 Votes said Supplicant shall pray to God for the preservation of youre moost royall estate. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Glas* 1110 Vnder couloure of preseruation of the Forrest, many goodly trees be destroyed. 1592 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* v. 111 Remedies meete for the maintenance and preseruation of his health. 1641 *Mem's Bish. Ill.* Ep. Dorl. 1 The great care observed..for the preservation of antiquities. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, General Thanksgiving* We bless thee for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* L. 326 Varnished over with the same sort of varnish that is used for the preservation. 1814 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xx. (1838) 387 The preservation of the peace always must be the first interest of all who have property. 1845 R. Hunter *Lowliest a Tower* (ed. 2) II. 223 Moderation and preservation, or temper, often admit of little distinction.

2. The state or condition of being (well or ill) preserved; state of keeping.

1591 J. Stubbs in *Lett. Ld. Mon* (Camden) 178 The outward greatest of an Amphitheatre is excellent preservation. 1618 Chamberlain in Harris *Mem.* (1839) II. 71, 80 The hostile are still in great preservation. 1889 Robert Wemyss in *Pioneer* 216 The conquests of Arginus Marius..are in a much better state of preservation.

†3. The means of preserving; a preservative. *Obs.*

1584 Cogan (title) The Haven of Health..Hereunto is added a Preseruation, from the Pestilence. 1597 Morgan *Rem. Fol.* v. lv. 1 a Measure is likewise the preseruation of all things. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 160 Halidond maddids, which they weare as preseruations against death.

†4. A thing preserved from decay. *Obs.*

1598 Barret *Mem. Metheselah* 111. 168 We should..be in the state of those preservations which..without salting, become incorruptible when buried under a deep snow.

Preservative (prɪzɜ'vətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 -yve, -if, -ife. [ad. F. *préservatif* adj. and sb. (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præservātīvus* (R. Grosseteste *c* 1225): see Preserve v. and -ative.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of preserving; tending to preserve; protective.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxix. (Bodl. MS.) He (the physician) useth to use contrary medicines preseruatyf to (= against) sickness. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 91 Chewyng therof odour..Was to his comynge most preservatyve. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 230 b/2 The medycyne preseruatyf to their whyche presented the Sylfyde. 1508 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xli. 401 Triacles and Mithridates, and suche lyke preseruatiue medicines. 1620 Hexham *Parl. Digest. Housecrafe* iv. 89 This is the Dutches preservative Emetick. 1699 Sheffield *Disc. concr. Virgil* v. 61 Virtuous and preservative of virtue. 1887 Sir J. Rosebuck *Parliament* 28. I. 10 A bad example may sometimes be more preservative

against error than a good one. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 322 A preservative injection for anatomical purposes.

13. *absol.* (absolute use of adj.)

1. a. A medicine that preserves health, protecting from or preventing disease; a safeguard against poison or infection; a prophylactic.

1486 *Manners & Household Expenses* (Roxb.) 369 A lyte boxe of grened sukyrds, and a gose of tryndell. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 136 b, Whether plaies was ordeyned daily with lyons and other greate monsters. 1632 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 1063 To swallow a Viper head was a most certain Preservative and Remedy against the biting of a Viper. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 June, I am glad that you have Herbecles, and hope his commanders and his preservatives will both be effectual.

fig. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1129/1 Tribulacion is double medicine, both a cure of the synne passed, & a preservative for the eye that is to come. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Prol.* 3 The Scriptures..is a Physicions-shop of preservatives against poisoned heresies.

b. *gen.* A thing that preserves *from* (or *against*) any danger or injury; a safeguard.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151/2 Prayer..is a preservatyf ayenst alle wronges. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 186 Sound preservations against all disorder. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Rom.* xi. 21 The best preservative from falling, is humility and holy fear. 1725 *Mem. Amer. Irel.* 153 note, An infallible preservative against the legions of evil spirits. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 150 A delicate sense of humour, which is the best preservative against all extravagance.

2. That which preserves, or tends to preserve or protect from decay, loss, or destruction.

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. 17 Laws wyndome than is to the comfortable That to dry leaues is but preservatiue. 1720 WESTERN *Fully* (1738) 321, *Good Ayre*, the preservative of health. 1727-83 ABR. TUCKER *Lit. nat.* (Pickle Ed.) II. Two preservatives and enhancers of unity and love. 1883 *Brit. Apos.* iii The main Preservatives of Peace are the Durability and Order of the Government. 1808 MRS. M. T. KINDRA *Day after Wedding* 12 This preservative of happiness. 1864 BROWN *Logic* I. 24 But Words are not only signs and preservatives, their are also substitutes, for Thoughts.

3. *spec.* A chemical substance or preparation used to preserve things subject to decomposition, as perishable food-stuffs.

1708 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 36 Salt is not an effectual preservative from putrefaction. 1873 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 440 M. Carville affirms that glycine acts well as a preservative. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 3/2 A question of great difficulty to the public analyst is the preservative. Quickly, if preservatives are strictly of food. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Sept. 600 The campaign against the use of preservatives in other food-stuffs (than milk).

† 4. *Photogr.* Formerly used for *fixing solution.*

1858 ARCHER *Photogr.* (1887) 22 The preservative is usually applied by flooding it on the surface of the film for about a minute. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 188 The processes of that time known as 'dry' were those where the collodion employed had received an application of an iodid preservative.

Preservatize, *v.* [f. PRESERVATIVE *sb.* + -IZE. Cf. *sensitize.*] *trans.* To treat with a preservative.

1901 *Rep. Preservative Com. to Daily Chron.* 17 Nov. 6/1 The imported goods are preservatized to a much greater extent than the home produce. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 610 Milk has never been much preservatized in Liverpool. 1905 F. L. GRAY *Municip. Milk* 3 So long as it is practicable to sell every milk as clean, or preservatized horror as fresh, those efforts will produce but scanty fruit.

† Preservator, -our. *Obs.* Also 6 *errors, theour.* [ad. obs. F. *preservateur* (1514 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. **preservātōr-em*, agent-n. from *preservāre* to PRESERVE.] = PRESERVER.

1520-1 KALEN. *Bamp Gen.* 525 Which shall owners by the godly preservatours of the Cloue of Rome. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* 84 He imagined that his death..should be as a wofull confirmation of his laws and the continuall preservatour of his Citie.

Preservatory (prĭzə·vătĕri), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. types **præservātōri-us, -tōrĭ-um*, f. *præservāre* to PRESERVE: see -ORY[1] and [2]: cf. *observatory, observatory*, etc.]

A. adj. Tending to preserve; preservative.

1649 JER. HALL *Cases Consc.* 2. iii. 128 The intention..and endeavour must be no other than preservatory. 1700-2 *Harv. Lower Ho. Convocation Final.* 47 Business will be no much Preservatory as Preservatory.

B. *sb.* (*absol.* use of adj.)

1. A means of preserving; a preservative.

1654 WILKINS *Zoonosia* 420 Such-like Preservatories of us, are our Inheritances, even once removed. 1669 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 13 Most people that carry those perfumed boxes about with them, imagine them sufficient preservatories, as if the Infection were only taken by inspiration through the Nostrils. 1758 *Jrn. Lit.* (1788) X. Plan for a Preservatory and Reformatory, For the Benefit of Deserted Girls, and Prudent Prostitutes.

2. A place for preserving; = PRESERVER *sb.* 4.

1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Sport. Wind.* Blenheim, Amusements, and forever (we hoped pert) to a spot which she fostered herself would include it with the security of a preservatory.

3. *U.S.* An apparatus for preserving substances for food, etc.

1879 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† Preservatrice. *Obs. rare*[1]. [fem., in F. form, of obs. F. *preservateur* (see PRESERVATOR); ad. L. type **præservātrīce, -trīcem.*] = next.

1599 BARNES *Parthenophil to Wynnes* (Roxb.) 103 Lady nature, the onely sage preservatrice of hyr workes.

† Preservatrix. *Obs. rare.* [a. med.L. *præservātrīx*: see prec.] A female preserver.

1630 T. BASTE *Herba Parietis* 13 A food lover and preservatrix of so great a worth. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xcii, 190 Elenhpe...the Preservatrix and Institutrix of Things.

Preserve (prĭzə·v), *sb.* [f. next.]

† 1. A preserving agent; a preservative. *Obs.*

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4906 The Maistrie is gaunis mony may:—But 4316 mon gait nocht Soumpter preserue. 1599 GARTH & LOVER *Loading Glass* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 124/1 Fetch balsame, the kind preserve of life. 1697-77 THOMSON *Roseary* x. 1822 140 Patience and freedom are the preserves of purity.

b. Weak spectacles intended to preserve the sight (*Slr.*). **c.** Goggles used to protect the eyes from dust, excess of light, etc.

1808 JAMIESON, *Preserves*, spectacles, which magnify little or nothing. 1883 J. PLUMB in *Cumbrid. Rev.* Sept. 159 He will ay a canny throw off his seat...and be at work mowdiwarking with preserves on his eyes. 1887 A. BRUCE in *Exposit. Bible* XXII. 304/1 Preserves are used to conceal infirmities as to protect the eyes in the many conditions where they cannot tolerate bright light. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Fowler* 198 We carried about us blue-breakers' barometers, and 'preservers' for the eyes. *Ibid.* 147 The preservers cover the face.

2. A confectionary preparation of fruit or other vegetable products preserved with sugar; jam; often in *pl.* (*pl. construction*).

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. 1. 130 There is but very seldome any preserues made of the flowres and leaues of berbes; I vnderstand by this preserue taken properly, the preseruing of things whole and not stamped and beaten into one lumbe. 1630 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sup. Sufferers. Virginia* 198 The Syrups, Conserues, and Preserues of the said Berries are of great use in a Family. 1702 MRS. A. M. BRADLEY *Effects I.* 2 A great manager, who...made the best pastry, pickles and preserves in the Kingdom. 1834 MRS. GASKELL *Sketch of C.* xx, Perhaps, I might take her a little preserve, made of the dear Holmer fruit. 1888 J. C. HUDSON *Free Tra.* xvi. 89 My companion had a theory of his own that ginger-preserves and fresh cakes were not good for sick people.

† 3. A thing preserved. *Obs. rare*[1].

1626 Sir T. BROWNE *Miscellany Mss.* (1935) IV. 173 Wonderfull animall are the preserves of time, which survived unto us mummies from crypts and pyramids.

4. A wood or other ground set apart for the protection and rearing of game; a pond or piece of water for fish; a vivarium.

1807 WORDSW. *Sk. at Jedby* (1832) III. 31 They secured their fat country-gentlemen in the game to their places near their houses, which, by an odd misnomer, are sometimes called 'the preserve', where the game are, indeed, preserved, but only till some circumstance...shall furnish an occasion for killing them with unbridled fury. 1814 CAP. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 102 The pheasants from Lord Portsmouth's preserves. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 100 The manor were turned into preserves of game and plea. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. vii. 133 A hundred wild wood acres, a big house, and game preserves.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1609 MORYS *Hum.* (1634) VI. 42 Taken to the Ancient Muses by Lord Bacon...and set in "the preserue"; as the ancients use to called. 1861 "SPECTATOR" *Night Cell.* ii. 138 A vast grandstand with this capacity, when turned loose in a theatrical preserve, wanders about blindly and aimlessly, considering the poor flagged Saloons. 1882 PRINCE *Engl. Timeradden* xii. 232 The reporters of the *Times* and the *Morning Chronicle*...had a great deal to disturb the quiet preserve of the Provincial Press. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 5/6 In the Colosseum...we have not as much severed manhood, as preserves.

Preserve (prĭzə·v), *v.* [a. F. *préserver* "to save from an evill that might happen" (14–15th c. in Hats.-Darm.), ad. late L. *præservāre* (Hilary) to preserve, f. *præ* before + *servāre* to keep, protect.]

1. *trans.* To keep safe from harm or injury; to keep in safety, save, take care of, guard. *Const. from* (= *of, out of*).

1578 BANSLEY *Troye* I. 828 God of myght Preserue him till ayre byrth. That wold nocht that he wes war dede. 1590 GREENE *Conj.* II. St. Fame hope and to preserue The both the aftermoes alle. *c* 1450 LYDG. tr. *Pol. Hist. & L. Fames* (1880) 98 Whiche..counseil in prince wele hyenide. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C iij b, Thee was the sytee kept and preserued of the goddesses. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 6 Whilst I may speak I will preserue (speake). 1608 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iudeths* xxxiii. 124 To preserue her pure and vnspotted. 1712 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Gaillard's Wm. Parliament* 27 Who smugglingly gave it out, that lies had a receipt would preserve a man from growing old. 1758 *Adam's Vop.* x. 61, 109 Instructions...to the officers to preserve decorum in their being sent from the shore. 1800 *Ancient. Laws Eng.* 140 Perhaps...reasons which would preserve a presumed innocent man from a second trial would not preserve a presumed guilty man.

b. In invocations. Now esp. *St.* (with ellipsis).

1483 *Mumm. & Nonpk. Reg. Bonds* (1913) 223 [Servus]...preserue my maiste Kinde souereyn lord in his liberal safeguard. 1525 tr. *Lett. Sufferens. Monasteries* (Camden) 84 Jesus preserue you in health with myche honore. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 50 Oh, the Lord preserue the good Queene. 1798 R. GALL *Tibi Quæ Poema* (1804) 28 Sire cried, 'Preserve us!' where's the use?' 1885 [J. STRATHESK] *Many Mile* iii. 26 *Preserve me*, George, that's thee! a "fog" does n. reave! 1892 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* iii. 20 Preserve us a—an reaves take a finger against the best.

2. To keep alive; keep from perishing (arch.); to keep in existence, keep from decay, make lasting (a material thing, a name, a memory).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 201 If it ling the If preserve Of him which ogbte here dye. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 72 O wells of cornore...That al manhyed preserued hast fro deths! 1580 DIGGES tr. *Stratioticos's Comm.* 130 Peter Wyttenyis having to daungier amongst the rest, at the request of the Lacedæmonians, was preserued. 1603 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 62 In these Monasteries many excellent manuscripts have been preserued. 1634 *Acc. Sev. Late Pop. Ireland* 3 They preserued themselues with Gunns, Dogs, Bees, vast large Mastiue...etc. 1758 *Univ. Preacher* (ed. 2) 221 And the short Marble but preserves a Name. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall, &c.* viii. 239 These sands...have not preserved many of their remains. 1854 GRANT *Short Hist.* II. ii. § 3, 67 A tiny little village preserves the name of the Percy. 1879 *Jewitt's Pilate* (ed. 2) IV. 238 The bodily frame is preserved by resuscitated and restrengthened by holiness. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Luke, Intro.* Ch. I. 13 Few private letters older than the imperial time have been preserved.

b. To keep up, maintain (a state of things).

1876-7 MARYON *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 302 The Bill from the Lords, for preserving 2 Protestant clergy, was read. 1880 SIR TERRY in *Edinb. Ann. Reg.* I. 1. 46 Other agents that would be equally efficient in preserving discipline. 1890 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. v. 103 Knox...preserved an uninterrupted correspondence with Calvin. 1880 TIMBS *Curios.* I. viii. 92 To enable the state to preserve the same general direction.

c. To keep in one's possession; to retain (a possession, acquisition, property, quality, etc.).

1897 SHERWOOD *Hist.* 21. 176 The Turkish and Greekish women have most delicate bodies, and long preserue their beauties. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 48 There are People in Delhi, vastly rich in Jewels, especially the Rajas who preserve their Fortune Stones from Father to Son. 1710 OZELL *Tyrkish Rom. Rich* II. xiv. 320 Caesar contented himself with preserving the advantage he had gain'd. 1846 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. v. 150 So politics they often yield the name while they preserve the thing. 1874 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1892) 293 The sun preserve a considerable portion of the heat they receive in summer. 1882 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 183 The whole preserves a venerable air of mediæval antiquity.

3. To keep from physical or chemical change. **a.** To prepare (fruit, meat, etc.) by boiling with sugar, salting, or pickling, so as to prevent its decomposition or fermentation. Also *absol.*

1579 [see PRESERVED *ppl.*]. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* xv. 56 The Damaske Plummes are wisest to be dryed and preserued as figges. 1601 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. v. 72 How they can keepe or saue Ye Make Preserues? DOROTY *Preserues!* 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 107 A Friend of...mine...hath a strange way of preserving Venison, wherein even Coxe-combs have been kept for many Months, without the addition of Sugar. 1796 C. MARKHAM *Cookery* 181 (1813) 183 The morello cherry is...not wanted till late in the season to preserve. 1870 TEGG *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 286 The art of preserving meat is one of modern times.

b. To keep (organic bodies) from decomposition, by chemical treatment, freezing, etc.

1615 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1634) 320 Little Apes...which they send to preserve with certaine Spices, having flayed off their skinnes,...and set them. 1677 W. HUGHAN *Mineralia* v. 53 The body of Cardinal Lodo. preserved entire and whole and free from putrefaction by the coldness of the long winter. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Timber*, The Dutch preserve their gates, portcullises, draw bridges, chains, etc. by coating them over with a mixture of pitch and tar [etc.]. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 44, I shot and preserved a great many fine specimens of...antelopes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 500 Those engaged in dissecting bodies preserved with arsenic. *Med. Supplement* of various and other reptiles, lizards, etc., preserved in spirits.

c. *refl.* (*for refl.*) To remain without physical or chemical change; to remain in wholesome condition; to 'keep': also, to endure or 'stand' preserving.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Nav.* 111. i. 63/1 The wine preserueth all the whole Summer in bye mountayned cauues and coldeuate without seething. 1598 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 42 The water...is excellent, and preserues as sweet as well as that of the Thames.

4. To keep (game) undisturbed for personal use in hunting, shooting, or fishing; to keep (game-rats, fishing rivers, etc.) for private use. Also *absol.*

1620 KING in EARDLEY in *Shuckburgh MSS.* (1911) MSS. *Comm.* I. 139 The game was well preserved by his uncle. 1847 [see PRESERVER 2b. c]. 1853 LOUDON *My Flower Gdn.* 111. v. Squire Thornhill...had taken the liberty to ask permission to shoot over Mr. Loddy's land, since Mr. Loddy did not preserve. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxii. 287 A man who preserves is always requested by the poachers. 1880 *Field* 24 Feb. 260/2 There is no better preserved wood throughout the length and breadth of the Hertfordshire country. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 284/2 Mr. A. E. Longman has been strictly preserved.

Preserved (prĭzə·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. PRES. + -ED[1].]

1. *gen.* Kept safe, protected; kept in existence, maintained, retained, etc.: see PRES. 1, 2.

1552 HULOET, *Preserued, preservatus.* Preserued to health, *sospes.* 1577-80 HARRY *Ann. P. Ork. Kings*, Preserued, *ad Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ defensor.* 1880 WHITE *Musicians Mus. Hard.* 56 As a strong colour of preserved vegetables. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 3/2 Professor Dixon described the contents of Hickie as the 'preserved curiosity of curiosities'.

2. *spec.* **a.** Treated so as to resist putrefaction.

1579 LANCHAM *Garde. Health* (1633) 128 Preserued Cherries and Prunes. 1582 N. [LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 3, vi. 18 b, 500 a. Dates preserued. 1600 W. LOVER *Sheticke-Sh., Lap. Skeptic Hellene* 2 40 Delectable dishes of preserued plums. 1661 *Pepys* 27 Sept., Sent of preserved beasts which had been brought from England. 1690 BARON J. DRUMMOND *Sec. Dispatch* 412 His last news were anything as saturly hurld as a preserved Cucumber.

b. In combinations used attrib.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 2/2 He had the ruins of some

dressed pheasants handed to him in old preserved-meat cans. 1914 *Ibid.* 10 May 5/3 The development of the mare includes well preserved-fish industry. 1916 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 3/2 A 'preserved previous' murderer.

c. Kept undisturbed, as game or game-runs.

1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/3 The Duke of Edinburgh ... fished Lord Dalhousie's preserved water on South Esk, having good sport.

Preservar (prɪzɜ·vəɹ). [f. PRESERVE, v. + -ER¹.]

1. A person who preserves. **a.** One who keeps safe from destruction or injury; a saviour.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* vii. 20, I haue offended, what shal I do vnto the, O thou preseruer of men? 1611 BIBLE, *Gen.* v. 6 A Sonne, whom the Gods haue made Preseruers of my Throne. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng's Aarons* iii. 165, 310 The Church ... is a faithfull keeper and preserver of the Oracles of God. 1680 *St. Cov. Prayer, Pr. 2nd Conditions Man*, O God the creator and preserver of all mankind. 1744 THOMSON *Tom Jones* xvii. 8, He hath been the preserver of me and mine. 1808 SYDN. SMITH in *Lond. 2nd* 3/1 A few open and warm expressions of thanks to the preserver of his life.

b. One who preserves the bodies or stuffed skins of animals, etc.; a taxidermist.

1770 KLEINHOF *Pres. of Dead Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 310 One finds very common with most preservers.

c. One who preserves game, fish, etc., for sport.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 4/2 It would be sad...if the efforts of preservers should succeed in enriching our already patently small stock of native mammals by further interfering the less or less new rarrassed species.

2. A thing that preserves or keeps safe from harm.

1665 LANGHAM *Gardening* (1683) 110 A preserve and special remedy against such brutish creatures, and a great preserver of health and holiness. 1732 tr. *Lemery's Mem. Stones* & *Coral* is a wonderful preserver. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Journ.* VII. 455/1 Imported vessels which the licensed dressmakers 'preservers' found at or near the bottom of the bales or pots. 1859 *Abbott's Kept. Mod.* VIII. 380 In the form of hedgerows, and...with large pieces being like a 'chest preserver'.

b. *pl.* Spectacles for preserving the sight: 'preservers': see PRESERVE *sb.* 1 b.

1797 Mrs. A. M. *Bennett Beggar Girl* (1814) IV. 35 Miss put on her preservers, and said she was quite a well-grown young woman.

Hence **Preservéress**, a female preserver. Chiefly *fig.* and *poetic.*

1592 DANIEL *Cli. Wars* (1609) 1. vi. And Monarchs; preseruéresse of things dear, Come then, exhibit the wonders, the wracke, the waste. 1620 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 238 The true preseruéresse of your praise. 1865 BISHOP GRIFFIN *Ireland* iii. 61 The ancient Finns made...Aonaran, "the stream of the bark", the preseruéresse of vigour.

Preserving (prɪzɜ·vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the VB. PRESERVE, in various senses.

a 1450 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 388 Being encouraged as yours progenitours by noble exile have been, to the preseruing Of their Royal estate. 1532 PALSGR. 208/1 Preserving, keeping, *conservation*. a 1620 HUGHES *Theophrastus* (1636) 10 Whatsoeuer belonged to the womens Academie, as sweetings, preservings, needleworkes, and such like. 1691 T. HALL *Disc. Nose* (1902) 30 Application of Lead to the preserving of Iron work. 1844 HOLE *Memoirs Village Sur.* 1 (1867) 271 The subjects, the pickings, the preservings ...over which she presided.

b. *attrib.*, esp. designating utensils used in making and keeping preserves, and those fitted for being preserved.

1675 HALL MARSH *Fiddler Fiddl.* 2 Superintendent of her Limbecks, Preserving-Pans, and Washes. 1709 LEMERY & WOOD *Compl. Gard.* iv. The truly good and fair Cherries, commonly call'd preserving Cherries, are those of Montmorency. 1880 *York Herald* 21 Aug. 1/1 Preserving Jars ...in any quantity.

Preserving (prɪzɜ·vɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That preserves; preservative.

1580 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 130 b, The cooling preserving remedie against that infirmitie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 13 Which Nitre is a preserving salt. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* 15/2 The third sickthinge we call the conseruation or the preseruinge cause, because the gouernour and keeper of the liues of the wounde. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. II. 667 It is because we had a preserving revolution in the seventeenth century that we have not had a destroying revolution in the nineteenth.

Preservitor, erron. form of PRESERVATOR.

†Presess, pressa (prɛ·sɛs). Chiefly *Sc.* [a. F. *presse*, *-esse*, pl. *presses*, a president, chief, guardian, prop. *sb.* preceding, f. *presidere* to PRESIDE.] The president or chairman of a meeting.

1637–50 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (Wodrow Soc.) 183 When he was bought before the Council, Bishop Bancroft, the pressa, commanded him to kneele. 1656 W. ROSS *Comm. Knox's Catechisme* 22, (1828) 400 Knox is preses in that court. 1708 *Records Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) I. 'My lord, your pressa', the provost replies. 1848 *Proceed. Roxburgh Evid. IV.* 460 The Earl of Fyfeare to hereditary pressa or governor. 1875 *Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV, c.* 41 § 13 The pressa of all meetings shall ascertain the determination thereof by a show of hands. 1878 BARTON'S *Hist. U. S.* V. 181, 182 The pressa of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Comb. 1597 *The College* 30 He Sphere now excepted to the pressa-chair. *Ibid.* 39 The Pressa-knight assur'd you with his visage.

†Presession. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *præsessiōn-em*, n. of action from *præsidēre* to PRESIDE.] The office or function of presiding, presidence.

a 1627 BISHOP *Pope's Supremc.* (1680) 230 The Legates of Pope Leo...would not sit down in the Synod, because the precession was not given to their Holy See [*sedi suæ Sanctæ præsessio non data fuerit* precessio sanctæ Sedi servatur].

Presewme, obs. form of PRESUME.

Pre-shadow: see PRE- A. 2.

Preside (prɪzəi·d), *v.* Also 7 **prse-**, *Sc.* pre-esid, -esid. [a. F. *présider* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *præsidēre* to sit before, hence, to preside over, to guard, f. *præ*, PRE- + *sedēre* to sit.]

1. *intr.* To occupy the chair or seat of authority in any assembly, or at the ordinary meetings of a society or company; to act as chairman or president.

1611 COTGR., *Présider*, to preside. 1638 E. ELTON tr. *Balmes's Lect. Gen.* 111. 122 Nor [do I] respect the longevity of the Judges that presided there. 1649 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 38 By his place he presided in all Publick Councils. 1680 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 2 Pretending him unfit to presyding. *Ibid.* If the possession of presyding in the westbuge of the facelde as formerlie. 1780 PRESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iii. 310 Kupi himself presided. 1832 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 104 Norfolk presided as lord high steward.

b. To sit at the head of the table.

1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxvii. 3 So Postumia, queen of healthy presiding, Bids. 1900 'SARAH GRAND' *Babs* xxiv, He led his guests into the dining-room...' Will you preside, dear lady?' he said.

c. *transf.* To take the foremost place.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 238 In the round Course Alimentary they preside, and leading mark To guide the dubious hunter.

2. To exercise superintendence, direction, or control. Also *fig.* to sit or reign supreme.

1656 BISHOP *Glimpse*, *Preamble*, to know authority or rule, to have the preservation and redress of any thing, place or people. 1665 GLANV. *Rest*, Introd. 3 One Alimentary to each Ward, over which he Presides. 1708 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, That part of the earth over which the monarch presides. 1748 YOUNG *Love of Fame* v. 310 How comes it then to pass we may preside On both their lovers an equal share of pride? 1754 J. WARTON *Wks.* (1842) 158 When self-love presides in our mixed our opinions are biassed in our own favour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 271 In some of their meetings have they (Quakers) a President; in others they believe Divine Wisdom alone ought to preside. 1803 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Rhet.* ii. *Wks.* 1880 XIV. 31 The same ideal must have presided. 1829 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 24 Others presided over important departments of the civil administration. 1869 TENNYSON *Idylls Prologue* 11. 182 Some law must have presided over their formation.

3. *trans.* To direct, control. *rare.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 69 Some among the Confederates of those that were to preside the Navy Affairs. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 219 A trial before a jury, presided by one of the superior judges. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. 89 His...aim there, since he must sit, presiding that Bureau of his.

4. *intr. To preside at the organ, or piano (harpsichord, etc.).* *arch.* To conduct or be ready to guide the hand on the instrument in question; now, in popular use, To have general control of the instrument for the time, to be (or act as) organist or pianist during any social, religious, or musical assembly.

'To forsee (sic) the chief musicke set at a distance in the orchestra with the score before him; but it does not appear that he beat time continuously, or in any way influenced the hand, or did more than give in a few chords now and then when the orchestra was going astray' ELSON in *Dict. Mus.* I. 396.

1730 *Chron. to Hon. Ntg.* 491 *Presido* is the word now applied—not to the leader of the band, but to some distinguished performer.—'Mr. —— will *preside* at the harpsichord'. Dr. Johnson did not live long enough to know this meaning of the word, or to inquire whether it had any. 1907 *West Cumberld. Times* 4 Dec. 2/6 The hymn 'Rock of Ages' was then sung by the congregation, Mr. T. L.—presiding at the organ.

¶ 5. *catachr. Intr.* To preponderate.

1716 J. FOY *Wanderer* 72 There were no means in the Scales, but I perceiv'd that [coals] to preside, which held so unhappy a Fate of the Female World.

Presidence (prɛ·sɪdɛns, prɪsəi·-). [a. F. *présidence* (1411 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præsidentia* (see next).]

1. The action or fact of presiding; superintendence, direction.

1595 J. KING *Queenes Day Serm.* in *Serm.* (1618) 891 They to the proper and immediat offices...and he the outward authority and prudence; they as *ministers of the Rocks* of Christ, hee as *minister of ministers*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1331 The Dictators ordained for the presidence and superintendance of prophesies and Oracles that fable. 1700 WILKINSON *Eccles. Mus.* v. 118, 119 By some secret law...or rather by the providence and guidance of an unseen governing power. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 258 Presidence in worship was...the privilege merely of greater age or of family headship.

2. The office or function of president; = PRESIDENCY 1. Now *rare*.

1606 *Expl. Dike, Supreme Power* 30 The Emperours...had the primacie, and office of presidence in the eight generall Councils. 1777 tr. HOOKE *Occidentius* 40 When you came to be sensible by what Methods I obtain'd the Presidence of the place. 1884 BLEEDORN *French & King.* 176 The strong popular conservative tendency...may possibly preserve both the senate and the presidence.

Providence, obs. form of PRESIDENCE.

Presidency (prɛ·sɪdɛnsɪ, prɪsəi·-). [= med.L. *præsidentia* (1265 in Bonaventura), It. *presidenza*, Sp., Pr. *presidencia*, f. L. *præsidēn-s*, *-entem*: see PRESIDENT and -ENCY.]

1. The office or function of president; presidentship, chairmanship; superintendence, direction; also, the term during which a president holds office.

1550 PERCIVALE *Sp. Dict.*, *Presidencia*, presidencie, governement. 1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 7 With one consent he [Capt. Wingfield] was deposed from his presidencie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 All which were...sensibly to Captaine Smiths presidencie, to the English. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. i. (1821) 2 The Presidencie of Munster being void, by the undutiefull deeds of Sir Thomas Norris. a 1708 T. TWISDEN *Truth Assur.* (1894) 138 General Washington ... remained three till 1789, when the general voice of the country called him from his general pursuits to the Presidency of the Government. 1815 CRANCH *Sp. Reform. Fav. Establishment Bill* 16 Age, in the days of the presidency of Washington. 1847 LUCRETIA *Mott. Philos.* (1880) I. 139 Of the fifty Presidents we had the presidency every seven days. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 263 The presidency [of Magdalen College] was not elective: though it had been duly elected: and all the members of the college were bound by oath to support him in his office. 1884 *Law Times* 15 Sept. 396/2 The Queen's Bench Division, under the presidency of the late Lord Chief Justice, refused to interfere.

fig. 1841 KEN *Consolation* v. (1846) 30 Without the Presidency and Guidance of your supreme Agent. 1898 J. GRANT *Cav. Memoirs* iv. (1root 30 Months ...preserved in those parts of his glorious works the presidency and the wisdom, as well as the power and majesty, of God.

b. *First Presidency* (among the Mormons): the board of presiding officers, consisting of the president of the church and two counsellors.

a 1853 GEORGE Q. CANNON *Faiths World* I. 402/2 The hierarchy of the Mormon church has many grades of officers and rules. The first is the presidency of three persons. 1858 MRS. M. E. V. SMITH *Fifteen Years am. Mormons* 230 The President and his two counsellors...form that fearful system of all ecclesiastical and temporal power in the Church known as the First Presidency or simply the 'Presidency'.

2. A district under the administration of a president; *spec.* in India, Each of the three divisions of the East India Company's territory, which were originally governed by the Presidents of the Company's three factories. Loosely, the seat of government of each of these. Also *attrib.* *Obs.* in official use: see quot. 1872.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* Contents p. iv, Relation of the English Presidency at Surat. 1720 in *Charters East Ind. Compt.* 325 (N.) Under the Presidency of the aforesaid Island Bombay.] 1726 MAD. J. TAYLER (title) Observations on the Mode proposed by the new arrangement for the distribution of the 28½ reducing Fund of the several Presidencies in India. 1834 *Lett. Fr. Madras* (1859) 159 Those whose knowledge of India is limited to the Presidencies, and whose native acquaintance extends only to a few natives in Government offices. *Ibid.*, It is...a Presidency prejudice that the natives are averse to being taught from books of any adapting. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 63 The nominal possession of a chaplaincy at the presidency. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, Joe's friends were all from the three presidencies, and his new home was in the comfortable Anglo-Indian district of which Hyde Park is the centre. 1859 LORD *Stanl. India* 71 The doctor had been appointed a presidency surgeon, and had charge of one of the hospitals in Calcutta. 1872 *Allinder's Almanack* 248 The term 'Presidency'...applied to the Provinces or Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is no longer applicable to the present condition of things, and in the case of Bengal is positively misleading. It is a relic of the time when the three settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, each under the authority of a president, may be said to have comprised the whole of the British possessions in India.

†3. Superior, foremost, or leading position. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 21 Caietan deemeth that there was not such presidencie or superiority among the rulers here, 1637 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xx. (1739) 56 The Germane Princes had a liberty to be present...and to have some presidency therein.

President (prɛ·sɪdɛnt, prɪsəi·-), *sb.* Also 4–6 prest-, procy-, 4–6 prese-, 5–6 presy-, 5–7 prese-, 6 presi-. [a. F. *président* (1296 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *præsidēnt-em*, *-dent-em* a president, governor, *sb.* use of pres. ppte. of *præsidēre* to PRESIDE.]

1. The appointed governor or lieutenant of a province, or division of a country, a dependency, colony, city, etc. Now, in this sense chiefly *Hist.* (But see also 3 b.)

a 1325 *St. Leg. Saints xlv.* (*Longt* 19) Bote knaue quhare gat ou stand or bote presydente of be land. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiii. 24 Make ye redy iumentis, or beestis, that thei gaderinge [Vulg. ypon, *imponentes*] hem him sat to Felix, presidour. 1403 *Pilgr. Lewde Custom* (1483) C. xi. 102 He was brought before the false president Pylate. 1491 CAXTON *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 82 For I schuld [not] speak me to be president [*sic*] be people. 1580 CAXTON *Chronicles, King Ina.* (1520) 32 b/1 Vardan that was President of Persenie challenged the Empyre. 1 1590 *Chester Pl.* vi. 163 Warne hym that thou is president, that this is holie myght behold. 1604 E. GRIMESTON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. 221, 272 They said Pizarro was afterwards vanquished, taken, and executed by the President Gasca. 1607 COWELL *Interpr. President* ...is used in Common law for the Kings Lieutenant in any Province or Garrison: as President of Wales, of York, of Berwick. 'President of the Kings Council. 1680 *Bord. Mem.* 198 They wrote to Rome, that President of Gallia, his short but honourable Epistle. 1727 WATSON *Philip II* xxxiv. 283 When the States found that the governor was mostly dead to the remembrance of the president as he had been to them, they began to dread the efforts of his displeasure. 1883 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vi. 190 The president

are changed, and the ministers of order are often compelled to fly before the power of the lawless.

5. *fig.* A presiding deity, patron, or guardian.

c1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 22 The God, great president of fire. 1805 Campbell *Hohenlinden* viii, The Nymphos are seated in her presidency in illusion of the Fountains. c1850 *New Dubliners* xxii, I do most humbly beseech you (vice president of Divine Excellency...) to let me kiss the weasel of your hands. 1892 Pontius *Antip. Greece* xx. 83 (1115) 235 The Twelve Deities of the Place, and Presidents of the Sea.

2. The appointed or elected head of a temporary or permanent body of persons, who presides over their meetings and proceedings.

a. In various general senses, now sometimes expressed by other terms.

c1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 183 (1115) For which was declared by Parliament...And is pronounced by his president Albery his Knave may fel after prayede. a1400 *Pistill of Susan* 304 There shal be president, for people to repent, Jesu dome in his olde dayes wole to be mende. 1538 Starkey *England* ii. ii. 183 Of the wych [council] the wyse schold be lade and president. 1580 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1561) He would wysshe some to be as presidentes of the disputation. 1640 tr. Bolton *Instit. Calif.* iii. (1656) 51 Because all meetings of many must be disorderly, unless there be one to guide and to direct the rest, I shall desire, that in every Shire, every County Presbytery, we may establish one President. 1663 Jos. Taylor *Funeral Serm. Prescholl* 22 He made it publick thanks from the Commission, of which he was President. 1720-1 tr. *Tolmann's Debates* 4 Mar. (1761) I. 144 The president of the Commons, who always is a Committee takes his seat as another member here, and speaks...his business being only to keep order in the room. 1742 J. Cleg *Lord's Supp.* v. vi. 241 The Elder, who is distinguished...by the Name President, is he who presided ordinarily in the Assemblies of the Church and had the chief Direction in their Order and Discipline. 1780 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxii. II. 35 After the office of Roman consuls had been changed into a vain pageant...the emperors ...were even acknowledged as the ordinary presidents of that venerable assembly. *Mod.* The President of the Wesleyan Conference.

†b. The head of a religious house or of a college of priests; also of a hospital. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 362 Elfheode bischop of London, and monyman abbay of Evesham...wolde have been president at Evesham, but he lefte of pe glorie desyrynge pat he went to Ramesey. 1480 in *Rutty & Wills Calendar* (1) The maister, president, or other reuler of the college of gentyll men liuyng within the town of Bury. 1513 Dunbar *St. Werburge* i. 1018 (Skeat) conuyderyng herselfe a lady and presydent, Ordeynd by commandyng. 1519 *Mem. Edgar Stanhope* f. 302 Master Stevenes, President of the Chapter of Rigare. 1537 *Doctor of Hospitals* C iij b, Those wil persone or vij of them ye shalle the President of the Nombre. *Ibid.* D iij, The President of every nounall House shal be taken as chief Ruler.

c. The title often borne by the head of a college in a university, or in U.S. of a university consisting of (or originating in) a single college.

In Great Britain used in four of the Oxford and one of the Cambridge Colleges, also in some University Colleges, as Bristol, Newcastle, and the new Imperial College, and (often) instead of the more usual title *Principal*; in U.S. the most usual title of the head of a college or university. In Great Britain, also of the heads of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Ireland, and of a number of colleges for professional education.

1484 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 526/1 Fellowes and Studens, President and Fellowes of any College, Halle, Hospitall, House temporeall, or any other place. 1493 *Stat.* VI. 74/2. 1537 Cranmer in Maclean *L.&P. H. VIII* (1892) II. 319 He...was also elected president of Maudlen College. 1577 Harrison *England* ii. ii. (1877) 1. 81 There is...in euerie house a maister who hath vnder him a president, and certeine officers or deanes, appointed to looke to the behauiour and manners of the students there. 1642 *Mem. Magd. College Books* (1853) II. 30 Together with the teaching elders of the said next adioyning townes, and the president of the colledge (Harward) for the time being. 1703 Boucher *Perpetual Wks.* 1874 III. 322 In which College [is] to remain a President and nine Fellows. 1789 Encyc. *Amer. Commerce.* II. 25 340 A visitor from Europe is struck by the providence of the president in an American university or college, and the almost monarchical pomp which he sometimes occasions to mingle the gentleman as well as towards the students. 1904 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 298 The corporate designation of the College is 'The President and Scholars of the College of St. Mary Magdalen in the University of Oxford'.

d. The person elected to preside over the meetings and proceedings of an academy, society, or institution, literary, scientific, artistic, or the like.

1680 in Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 6 That the standing officers of the society be three, a president or director, a treasurer, and a register. 1687 Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 93 Their Chief Officer, is the President; to whom it belongs to call, and dissolve their meetings; ...to regulate the Proceedings [etc.]. 1729 *Bill to Incr. St Thos.'s Hospital*, The President, Treasurer, and one and twenty Committees of the said hereby erected Corporation. 1780 Mass. 1st *Provinc. Acts* (1781) They [the American Philosophical Society] shall have the following officers...one president, three vice-presidents, four secretaries [etc.]. 1842 *Essex Philos. Soc.* 8, The Council...shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, 1 or 2 Honorary Secretaries, and twenty ordinary members. 1902 (Aug. 8) *Chronicler & Herald* (Aberdeen) 3/3 There shall be a President and a Council of the Academy. The President and the Council shall be elected by the Fellows from amongst their own number.

e. In U. S. the title of one who presides over the proceedings of a financial, commercial, or industrial company, as a bank, railway, mining company, commercial trust, etc. (In Great Britain usually styled 'chairman'); in the Bank of England and some other banks, 'governor'.)

1781 (Dec. 31) *Pennsylvania U. S., 1776*) to be a corporation by the name and style of 'The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America'. 1790 (Dec. 13) in *Hist. Bank of U. S.* (1896) 31 A general meeting to be called by the President of the Bank. 1798 (Mass. 21 Mass. Statutes, The Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company...shall have power to choose a President ...and fifteen Directors. 1826 (Dec. 19) 2 Carrollton *Const.* VIII. 242 President of the South Carolina Mississippi Company. 1830 (May 19) *Mass. Acts & Resolves*, The said directors [of the Massachusetts Rail-road Corporation] shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation. 1882 Pennsylvania *Reports* IV. 8. 18. 191 In England...no never, I think, gave it [the title] to the head of a purely commercial body. But in America we find the President of a railroad and the President of a bank—that is, what we should call by the simpler name of Chairman. 1900 *Revised Canons of Mexico* 284 The [lawyers before manufacturing corporations] shall choose one of their number as president.

3. The head or chief of an advisory council, or administrative board or department of government, as, in Great Britain, the (Lord) President of the Council, the President of the Board of Agriculture, of Education, of Trade, etc.; also of certain courts of justice, as the Court of Session in Scotland, the Court of Probate in England, etc.

Lord President of the Council: an officer of the English crown whose duty is to preside at the meetings of the Privy Council, and to report to the King the business transacted there. He takes precedence next after the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Lieut of the Realm. *President of the Board of Control*: see CONTROL sb. 5.

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 5 Provyded alwayes that the nobles...shall have no vitayll, emptyssed and supported by the Chamberlayne and Treasurer of Englond, the gouernours of the Kynges Counsell, the Lorde prieve Seale [etc.]. 1532 *Anc. Ld. High Treas. Instr. VI.* 134 To my lord of Canterbiriensis, president in the sessions, for his fee. c1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 51 For which offence [striking the Chief Justice] he [Henry] was [c1412]...of his father put out of the privy counsell...; and his brother Thomas duke of Clarence elected president of the kynges counsell. 1580 Drue tr. *Meldrum's Comm. de Fridericho Palatino*, president of the council imperiall. 1598 Documents in *Cradle's Hist. Instr.* v. 108 Over the Senat is set a president of the Ecclesiastical number, quha obtaines the first place to gaue out his sentence & to speik his opinione. 1607 [see sense 1]. 1644 J. Mayne *Sonn. in Lady M. Lee*, Daughter to that grand Lord, once President Of highest Counsel (and for Treasury. 1681 (Apr. 3) *Lett. Fan. Hirsch. Feuding with E. Fed. (N.)*, Any Person or Persons, being convened and summoned by the President and Council...to the said East Indies, their Factors or Agents there [etc.]. 1689 J. Dunton tr. *Montalbani's Trans.* 19 The Commissaries of the two Ships treated the [English] President, who afterwards return'd to Surata. *Ibid.* I...found company...at the Dutch President, who had his Family there. 1708 J. Addison in *Poems* (1858) 189 The Lords of Congress...have established a board of war and ordained and made me President of it. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 11 n. 201 The President of the Board of Control, Mr. Canning. 1893 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 The Bishop of Rochester, acting as president of the council, addressed the accused. 1903 H. Cox *Introd.* 632 Legally, the highest rank in the Council belongs to the President of the Council; but according to modern usage the chief member of the Council is the First Lord of the Treasury. *Ibid.* 633 In that year (1896)...the Crown appointed the new Board of Education, consisting of the Lord President and certain other privy councillors. 1903 *Webster's Advanced* 913 Court of Session—Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. Lord Kinross. 1908 *Ibid.* 770 Local Government Board, President, Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P.

†b. Formerly the title of the chief magistrate in some of the British North American colonies, and in the States to which they gave rise.

Such a President was always associated with a Council, by whom he was usually elected, and in early instances is often denominated *President of the Council*. In 1776 the title was in use in Delaware, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. Before then, it was exchanged in every case for 'Governor'.

1628 Capt. Smith *True Relat.* Wks. (1876) I The President and Captaine Gosnold, with the rest of the Councell, being for the most part discontented with one another. 1632 in *United Col. Records* (1859) II. 442 (Ground signed) Roger Williams of Providence Colony Presid. 1682 (Dec. 7) in *Publ. Colon. Soc. Mass.* (1906) V. 168 By Advice of the Honored President of this Province [Maine]. 1732 Gen. H. *Charter of Georgia* in *Provo State Constit.* (1778) I. 371 And our will and pleasure is, that the first president of the said corporation is and shall be our trusty and well-beloved, the said Lord John Viscount Percival. 1776 *Constit. of Delaware* § 7 A President or Chief Magistrate shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses. 1776 *Constit. of Pennsylv.* § 3 The supreme executive power shall be vested in a president and council. [Governor adopted 1790.] 1787 (Sept. 20) *Virginia* in *Hist. Colleges* (1906) IX. 199 Having served one year as President of Council. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 468 The President is annually elected by the people. [Governor adopted 1 Sept. 1792.] c1796 T. Truxtun *Trans. Americ.* (1824) 39 Mr. Bingham, the President of the Pennsylvania State...1797 T. Dwight *Trav. New Engl.*, etc. (1821) II. 334 His Excellency Jonah Bartlet, some years since President of this State (New-Hampshire).

4. The officer in whose the executive power is vested in a modern republic, the elected head of the government, having during his term of office some of the functions of a constitutional monarch in a monarchical state.

Used first in the United States of America, and subsequently in various republics of Spanish America, etc. In U. S. the same was app. continued from that of the president or presiding officer of the congresses of the separate states, held from 1774 onward, during the revolutionary struggle (cf. sense 1780), which belonged rather to sense 2 a. To this also the office of President of the State Confederation upon 1890 is more analogous than to that of the President of the U. S. under the Constitution of 1789 and its amendments.

1776 in Hildeburn *Cent. of Printing* (1886) 1322 Proclamation. By his Excellency Silas Bourdinot, Esquire, President of the United States in Congress assembled.

1787 A. Lee in *J. Adams's Wks.* (1854) IX. 254 An ordinary, however, I think, will spring from it [the Constitution of the U. S.] to the persons of the President and Vice-President, who, if they understand one another, will easily govern the two Houses to their will. 1789 *Constitution of U. S. A.* Art. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years. 1789 J. May *Jrnl.* 4 Lett. (1873) 120 His Excellency the President (Washington) is to be sworn into office. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 269/1 (Illinois) The executive power is vested in a president and vice-president, both elected by the state legislatures for a term of four years. 1840 *Ibid.* XVIII. 193/1 Towards the end of 1826, the Bolivian constitution was adopted (in Peru), according to which a president was to be placed at the head of the government, with the power of naming his successor. 1840 *Knickerb. Mag.* XV. 477/2 The [Swiss] also meets for two successive years by turns, at the capital...of Lucerne, Zürich, and Berne, the burgomaster or avoyer of which acts as president for the time, with the title of Landamann. 1883 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1887) I. 360 In consequence of our proud prerogative of casting an occasional glance over Presidents that for a time of sleep. 1889 *Harvey Angus' Correspondence* I. 6, 48 Four Presidents (Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield) have died in office, and been succeeded by Vice-Presidents. *Ibid.* I. 220, 290 Only four years after the power of the executive had reached its highest point in the hands of President Lincoln, it was reduced to its lowest point in those of President Johnson.

5. a. Trade-name of a heavy union fabric, of cotton warp and low woollen, union, or shoddy weft, the face resembling that of doeskin or plain dress-face-cloth. b. A kind of damask of silk, or silk and wool, used for upholstery (U. S.) (*Cent. Dict.*).

1888 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 6/4 Some sellers of plums and greengages have also had their stocks considerably reduced. *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 6/4 Large orders are still being placed for many makes, notably, and low warps, and presidents in the advanced rates lately obtained. 1894 *Times* 2 May 13/6 For other kinds of woollens suitable for the fall trade such as prices, presidents, and reversibles, there is a scarcity of orders.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *president-founder*, *-king*, *-maker*; **b. president-general**, a president who is over all the minor presidents of a system.

1893 *Theosoph. Conv.* 2 July 7/1 The annual convention of the European section of the Theosophical Society...under the presidency of Colonel H. S. Olcott, the President-Founder. 1895 *Daily News* 30 June 6/4 The Presidents-makers, a man who holds in his hands all the strings of the most complex organization to make presidents. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Oct. 4/6 Prince George of Denmark was elected to the throne of Greece...and on the whole he has been a popular President of a democratic community.—a 'President-King'.

b. 1754 in Franklin *Wks.* (1887) II. 331 That the said general government (proposed for the 13 Amer. colonies) be administered by a President-General, to be appointed and supported by the crown. 1829 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 600 At the meeting of the Continental at New York, when they choose Hamilton their President-General. 1876 Rodenbery *Wild T.* I. IV. 226, 230 Galloway, of Pennsylvania,...with the governor of New Jersey and with Colden of New York, proposed (in 1774) for the government of the colonies a president-general, to be appointed by the king, and a grand council to be chosen once in three years by the general assemblies. 1897 Eveleigh L. Taunton *Engl. St. Monde* (*St. Benedict* II. 198 The high office of president-general of the whole congregation.

President (prezidĕnt, prĕ·zĭ-), *a.* *Now rare.* [ad. L. *præsidentem*, pr. pple. of *præsidēre* to PRESIDE.] That presides or occupies the chief place; presiding, superintending. (Sometimes hyphened, as if attrib. use of prec.)

c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (1761) It ordeyned on, [he] a president religious and wise to be chosin the on church. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 1 Edw. VI 2 Whose [Somerset's] presidente prosperously. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 91 That there should be one bishop or pastor set the chief president over many congregations. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 124 The state of Venice...keepe there their Agents, president ouer other Marchants. a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xv. § 4 (1622) 139 Not vnduly present with them, but also president among them. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 300 Must the President Demon of the Roman Polity. 1817 Blunt *P. P.* v. 241 Whereto have they their duty, but from him as his Angels President in every Province? 1892 Pontius *Antip. Greece* xx. 82, (1115) 66 Mercury the President God of their Companies. 1898 Pan *American Missions* 25 (title) and The village of St. John's...the residence of the president priest of the province.

Presidentess, obs. form of PRESIDENT.

Presidentess. [f. PRESIDENT *sb.* + -ESS.] **a.** A female president. **b.** The wife of a president.

1780 *Eng. Chron.* 8-11 Jan. 5/3 Miss Monks Intelligence, ...Arranged by the Ten Commissar...Lady Ac— Presidentess. 1788 Mrs. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* III. 122, I became by that means the presidentess of the diners and tea table. 1810 H. L. Bracken *Essays*, etc. (1889) I. 93, I...was introduced to the well-bred, accomplished presidentess, Fidelia Gazzetteer. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 292 La Gitana became all but presidentess of the Transcendental republic. 1897 *Daily News* 23 June 5/3 Cards are out in Madame Cassel's name for a 'Modern dansante'—the Presidentess alone hosts them.

Presidential (prezidĕnʃăl, prĕ·zĭ-), *a.* [ad. med.L. *præsidentialis* (c1120 in Du Cange), f. *præsidentia* PRESIDENCY: see -AL. Cf. F. *présidentiel*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a president or his office.

1625 Fuller *Mourninge* 12. ed. 609 A President of the law ... reuited himselfe, to haue hudled vp together 1400 hundred and od strounge places in a presidentiall law-case of his. 1648 Heylin *Surv. Presbyt* 134 Presidentiall Courts. 1688 in *R. Boyle's Tr. Papers* (1742) I. *Mem. Appx.* 30 The presidential Court of Munster. *a* 1693 Urquhart's *Rabelais* iv. xxxvii. 311 With a Presidential Mogisty holding his Bottle. 1785 E. H. Lee in *T. Auburn's Wife* (1824) IX. 191 My presidential year being ended, I had left New York for this place. [Lee had been President of Congress.] 1797 Mary Warren in *Adgail Adams's Papers. Lett.* (1848) 322 My congratulations on Mr. Adams's elevation to the Presidential Chair. 1848 H. F. Moore *Hist. Ch. Columbia Coll.* 72 The professorship which for almost three years had been assumed to the presidential office. 1880 Lowell *Election to Nov.* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 19 The next Presidential Election looms always in advance. 1889 Sydney in *Nature* (1892) II. 33 Some of the presidential addresses [Social Science Association] were mildly interesting. 1906 D. M. Forrest *Authority of Christ* 191, v. 401 The mother Church of Jerusalem where James had held a presidential position.

2. Of the nature of a president; presiding.

1630 R. Gell *Serm.* 8 Aug. 10 His world...governs them... by a presidentiall Angell. 1639 Gataker *Shield Heathen* (1661) 109 The order and necessity of presidential Equanimity. 1656 Gataker *Disc.* vi. 40 Two Orgies and others mentioned, that is to spoken by the Presidential Angelis.

3. Of or belonging to one of the (former) East Indian presidencies.

1837 S. Wilberforce *Sp. Missions* (1874) 107 The necessity of establishing missionaries the presidential and other principal cities [of India]. 1857 Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 9. 276 The Presidential disregulation of the young cavalier should be left to the Governor-General.

Hence **Presidentially** *adv.*, in a presidential way, in the character or person of a president.

1862 J. Parker *Apost. Life* I. 30 She was there not officially, not presidentially. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 5/2 On each of the six days a new president of the Conference will be elected, so that each of the great Powers will be represented presidentially.

† Presidentiary, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [L. as prec. + -ARY 1.]

A. *adj.* = PRESIDENTIAL 2; presiding.

1666 H. More *Dis. Iniq.* v. x. (1713) 230 They [Angels] are Presidentiary Powers over such in this Terrestrial Region. 1681 — *Exp. Thes.* 5. 322 Michael is the Presidentiary Angel of the Jewish Nation.

B. *sb.* A presidential or presidial officer.

1659 tr. *Conc. Hist. Francois* 6. 7 You are more eloquent than all the parliaments, presidentiaries, and seneschals, or the subalternate courts of justice in France.

† Presidentress, bad form for PRESIDENTESS (after words in *-TRESS* from *-TER*, *-TOR*).

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 340 Baddok's rubridge...Prechance a female foundation of women alone, and vile the Presidentress thereof. 1820 *Scientific Politics* I. 381 Flaunting on the Parisian presidentress's sofa. *Ibid.* II. 40.

Presidentship, [See *-SHIP.*] The office or function of a president; the period over which this extends.

a 1595 J. Strode *to Whitgift* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 2. II. 86, I do thank your Grace for my readmission of the possession of my Presidentship of Magdalen College at Oxford. 1603 Sir J. Harington *to Prince Henry* in Nugæ Ant. (1804) II. 259 He went down with the presidentship of Ver[e], in the vacancie...committed to him. 1619 in *Cal. S. Papers Dom. 1* (1640) II. 160 Were confirmed Sir Thomas Smith in his presidentship of the Barbadoes, or Sommer Islands. 1660 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 0039/2 They ordered him thereunto to depart the College, ...declaring the Presidentship so to void. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. (1852) 473 In...the seventeenth year of his presidentship over Harvard-College. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4918/2 The Presidentship of the Council of the Finances. 1779 *Mod. Univ.* in *Anno. Reg.* 1/2/2 The appointment of his brother...to the governorship and presidentship of Madras. 1884 Lady Wemyss in *Cornhill. Mag.* Oct. 370 A leading politician, who is looking forward to the Presidentship.

Presidер (prĭzai·dəɹ). [f. PRESIDE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who presides.

1632 *Christ Exalted* 133 I might refer the Bishop again to the Decisions of the Church, wherein he is an Homicidian President. 1729 T. Cooke *Tatler, Prophesy* No. 3 There [our President] is the 1st Monday in every Month, and *Mad* (i. e. May) 1's Holydomeday, scroll to have, as the president over Trade Poetry.

Presidial (prĭsi·dĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *présidial* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), as sb. a provincial court, as adj. belonging to such a court, ad. late L. *præsidiālis* = *præsidālis*, f. *præses*, *-sidem*, the governor of a province, esp. (in 14th c.) of one of the second rank: see PRESES and -AL. In sense 4, f. L. *præsidium*, Sp. *presidio* garrison, fort.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *French Hist.* Of or pertaining to a province, provincial. *Presidial court*, a court of justice having jurisdiction within certain limits, formerly established in France in towns or cities not having a *parliament*: see B. So *presidial seat* or *V. siège présidial.*

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Présidiaux*, The Offices of a Presidiall Seat, or Court. 1613 in Orl. & *Times Bar Pollags* I. 103 To introduce, by way of precidence, the presidiall seat of Justice, which is there [Moline], to Bourmont. 1680 Cotgr. *Engl. Gallic Inform.* 4 *siège de* Present...was sentenced by the presidial Court of Justice in Caen publickly and bare-headed to acknowledge that the said proposicions were false. 1708 tr. *Boyer's Hist. Wm.* III. (1726) II. iv. 362, 363 note, Presidial Courts are usually held in Cities, in which there are no Parliaments which are what in France they call Sovereign Courts. 1804 *Perry Old Ch.* II. 158 A monk ...who confessed to talk of Mass, and of the Presidial Court.

†**2.** Of a Roman province: Under a person (but sometimes vaguely or incorrectly used). *Obs.*

a 1634 Selden *Rep. Ephes.* ii. (1682) 2 A good part of the Isle conquered, and kept as a presidial Province reduced.

1731 *Hist. Litterarie* II. 79 The Consulares, Correctores, and *Præsides* had the Government of one single Province, which from the Quality of its Governour was called *Consulare*, *Correctorial*, or *Præsidial*. 1771 Macpherson *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 284 They were succeeded in the præsidial provinces by new levies of hardy and uncorrupted barbarians.

3. Of or pertaining to a president or the action or function of presiding. RARE.

1796 Florio, *Presidiale*, of or pertaining to a president, or presidente, presidial, of a garison.] 1836 Rudyard *Glossogr.*, *Presidial*, pertaining to a Lieutenant, Vice-Roy, chief Ruler or President. 1883 Cowper in *Hertslegue* III. 420 Judgment holds in not a presidial seat, at least it carefully endeavours to make it so. 1889 *St. Paul's Times* 12 *Feb.* II. 98 The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London have a Right Presidial in Southwark, and hold frequent Courts at St. Margaret's-hill in the Borough. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 2/2/1 Watching the scene with a master, presidial gaze, as if he were the patron of the ball.

II. 4. †**a.** Of, pertaining to, or occupied by a garrison; fortified; = PRESIDIARY *a.* (*obs.*). **b.** Of or pertaining to a presidio.

1736 [see sense 2.] *c* 1849 Howells *Lett.* x xxxix. There are three Presidial Castles in this Clim. 1850 — *Venet's Rev. Naples* i. Disc., Naples, commanded by a Viceroy, and three presidial Castles. 1852 *Ibid.* x. 10 They placed presidial Sowes of their own there. 1883 Century *Mag.* XXVI. 903/2, second class of position, ranked, in the legal phrase of California's later days, 'Presidial Position', had surrendered to the settlement of the position.

B. *sb. French Hist.* A presidial court of justice in France: see A. 1.

1683 *Acts Parl. Scot. Printed* 6. 15 He cites them before the Presidial of Nismes. 1798 Necker *Gv. Finan. France* IV. 6 Under these supreme courts, there are others for smaller matters, established in all the considerable towns of the kingdom, and distinguished by the name of presidials. 1820 A. Rivers *Hist. France* VII. 10 It has 338 Times shall be...a presidial in the town of Rhodez.

Hence **Presidially** *adv. rare.*

1811 Cooke, *Presidialment*, *presidially*; within presidial jurisdiction, or compass.

Presidiary (prĭsi·dĭări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *præsidiārius* that serves for defence, f. *præsidium* a presiding over, defence, assistance, a garrison, f. *præsidēre* to PRESIDE: see -ARY 1.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as a garrison, garrisoning; having a garrison, garrisoned.

1599 Hakluyt *2nd Pt. Hen. IV* 57 But the Romane Consuelles kept not their presidiarie Souldiers in the garrison. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 292 The number of soldiers in all the presidiarie places of Spaine is 50000. 1620 J. Dyke *Counterpoison* 4 A capitall and presidiary guarding of a mans wife. 1701 Lo. Shaftesbury tr. *F. Hotman's Franco-Gallia* (1711) 23 Those Germans which were transplanted by the Emperor Frederick the 1st, into...Naples and Sicily, and establish'd there as a presidiary Colony, were called Swabs. 1733 J. H. Grose *Voy. E. Indies* (ed. 2) 1. 1 Their presidiary cruizers are stationed at every frequented point of search. 1805 — *Gov. Hist. Rome* (1006), Prince had been especially recovered, but the presidiary legions had been withdrawn.

B. *sb.* A guard, a protection; in quot. 1746, a relay, a reserve to fall back upon.

1603 Dr. Hall *Contempl.*, *O. T.* xvi. 10, Not one of those heavenly Presidiaries retailes a smoke for the Prophet. 1742 tr. *Columella's Husb.* III. 201, Some cuttings must be planted as presidiaries for the regular vines.

† **Presidiate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *præsidi-um* garrison + -ATE 2.] Garrisoned.

1703 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 472 It is thought that the Turke will use his power against Altasgad, which is reduced strong and well presidiate.

Presiding (prĭsi·dĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PRESIDE + -ING 2.] That presides.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 532 The Specifick Form is often not so much in the Presiding, but only the most eminent. 1709 Norris *Treat. Humility* ii. 125 Not the condescending, but the governing and presiding part. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 217 Awful solitude...the natural presiding sentiment—the *vestigia leo*!—that broods for ever over the mountain pass. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 212 It is difficult...to withdraw the attention even for a moment from its presiding genius.

‖ **Presidio** (*pron.*-dio, prĭsi·dio). [Sp., a garrison, a fort:—L. *præsidium*: see PRESIDE.] In Spain and in parts of America originally settled by Spaniards, e.g. the south-western United States: A fort, a fortified settlement, a military station, a garrison town. Also, a Spanish penal settlement in a foreign country.

1846 Pike *Western Missis.* 32 (*title*) App. 28 The presidio of San Geuelo is situated on that river. 1850 Prescott *Conq. Mex.* (1851) I. 1. 1 For the protection of the latter [white settlers] the Spaniards erected [in Texas, etc.] presidios; a presidio consists of a wooden wall of a quadrangular form, within which the houses are built, and the gates are shut at sunset. 1853 Hobbes *St. Peter* 225, The population now...The presidio was occupied by the insurgents. 1857 Irving (*Mex. Papers*) (1866) I. 267 A presidio or strong-hold of the Moors. 1859 Chr. Wordsw. *Eccl.* III. 20 An African *presidio* or garrison-town, whence valley-slaves are obtained. 1883 *Pall. Gaz.* 27/3 The bulk of the prison population in Spain is still sent to *presidios*, or convict establishments. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 805/1 Spanish Over-Sea Possessions...In Morocco are several 'Presidios'; Rio near Cape Nun, Tetuan and Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar (1904) ...1908 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. 5/1 The presidio or fortified settlement of San Francisco was founded by the Spaniards in 1776.

† **Pre·sidy,** **-die.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *præsidium* a guard, garrison, defence, assistance, aid, etc., f. *præsidēre* to sit in front of, guard: see PRESIDE.]

1. A guard or garrison.

1580 *Lett. to Walsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. xi. ff. 143, To insure upon a presidie to be sewer unto the pope. 1591 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 539 It seemth that the Frenchmen intendith to leve a certaine presidye in Pimont. 1596 Fiore *It. & E.* (ed. 2) 108/1 The French have both subdued, that Seignior Rancio shal be in a presidie, betweene the armies of Naples and the Citie of Rome. 1598 Barrough *Glossogr.*, *Presidio*, a Garrison, all manner of soil and defence.

2. Succour, remedy, aid.

1440-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 83 That dere gyuande thurtenede as with oute presidye. 1587 Turbervile *Renou's Dogs.* 123 (Tit) cures this symptom with these presidies.

Presign (prĭsəi·n), *v.* 1618. [f. PRE- A. 1 + SIGN *v.*; cf. med.L. *præsignare* (*præsignatio* 1088).] *trans.* To signify or indicate beforehand.

1708 J. Dunton *Groans to Conc.* (1878) 121 The day presign'd being come. 1818 *Annot. Nicol Nixon.* (1840) 18 By the Fourth sally is presigned the preservation of provisions. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 25 At the place presigned [he] calls for *Assaphoram* and his Son. 1830-31 Darley *Poems* 162, 203 Agents of destruction, like the Bard, Presign represented.

† **Presignificant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præsignificant-em*, pr. pple. of *præsignificāre* to PRESIGNIFY.] Signifying or indicating beforehand. So † **Presignificance, -ancy,** the fact or quality of presignifying or foreshowing.

1598 *Falconio Enough. Epist.* 130 My presignificant speache, and foreseeing watchwordes, were counted wearying eredits. 1683 H. More *Paradis. Prophet.* xxii. 191 This Introductory Verse...may have some more general Presignificancy in general of the Calamities and Miseries that will befal that Party.

Presignification (*prēsignifikē·-*ʃən). *Now rare.* [ad. L. *præsignificātion-em*, n. of action from *præsignificāre* to PRESIGNIFY.] The action of signifying or indicating beforehand; an indication or sign (of what is coming).

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1191 Then is not this a bare guesse, but a presignification and documenting premonedy of such things as without faile shall be. *a* 1677 Barrow *Works* (1686) II. 130 There having scarce happened any considerable revolution ... whereof we do not find mentioned in history some presignification or prediction. 1693 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 11 These expressions... were presignifications of ... the evangelical dispensation. 1833 J. F. Kennedy *Horse Shoe R.* v, S. directed his eye to the presignifications of good cheer that were now before him. 1838 — *Rob of Bowl* xxvi, The broad arrow, the ingenious presignification of mischief.

So **Presignificative** (-sĭgnifĭkă·tĭv, -sĭgnĭ·fĭkătĭv) *a.*, characterized by presignification, giving a foresight; † **Presignificator,** one who or that which gives pre-intimation or pre-indication.

1598 J. Marvin *Disc. Probl.* 29 Looke into the Sacredstaff or presignification judgments of ghostlers. 1669 Worcester *Spir. Apoc.* (1682) 149 The blowing of the Winds from several Coasts...are the more Presignificators of Thunder.

Presignify (prēsi·gnifəi), *v.* [= obs. F. *présignifier* (*présignifié*, in Cotgr.), ad. L. *præsignificāre*, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *significāre* to SIGNIFY.] *trans.* To signify or intimate beforehand.

1586 Fenne *Fruit. Controv* 2. 20 Whereby the constancy and fortitude of the hearer is and may be secretly presignified. 1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1616) 159 The hottest summer presignifies the coldest winter. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. 221, 264 Owles and Ravens are ominous supposers, and presignifying unlucky events. 1726 R. Challoner *Trans. Grotius* (1801) II. 263 A long cloud resting on Hymettus to-morrow presignified a violent storm. 1832 Dr. Forbes *Kalendars Scot. Gabriel* 336 Full of yearn, he presignified the day of his death.

† **Presile,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also **8 pressle.** [a. obs. F. *presle* 'small Horse-talle, Tadpipes, called Shaue-grasse' (Cotgr.), erron. f. *pelle*, *la pelle* being a corruption of *l'asprele* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *asprella*, dim. f. L. *asper* rough.] The rough horsetail, shavegrass, or Dutch rushes, *Equisetum hyemale*. Hence † **Pressle** *v.*, *trans.* to polish with this plant.

1611 Norden *in North Hist. Rep. Soc.* (1918) I. 51 Rob it smooth with dried presle, i. e. the herb horse-tail. 1703 T. H. *Art's Improv.* 97 Cleanse it well with Presle,...rub over the Work, and hold it to the Fire until it has done smoaking; when dry, Presle it again. *Ibid.* 45 Having...Polish'd it [your Work] with Presle.

Presly, variant of PERSLY, *Obs.*

† **Pre-solution.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. PRE-, PRE- A. 2 + SOLUTION.] A preliminary or prior solution (*of a difficulty*).

1683 E. Hooper *Prof. Paradigm's Apodo. Dis.* 64 A fair precedent of new proposed objections.

Presome, Presumption, obs. ff. PERSUME, PERSUMPTION.

Presonance, -ancy, obs. ff. PERSONAGE, PERSONAGY.

Presonar, etc., obs. ff. PRISON, PRISONER, etc.

Presond, -ound, obs. ff. PERFUME *sb.*

Presphenoid (*-sfī·noid*). *Anat.* [f. PRE- A. 4 + SPHENOID.] The anterior part of the sphenoid bone of the skull, which forms a separate bone in (human) infancy. Hence **Presphenoidal** (*-sfĭnoi·dăl*) *a.*, of or pertaining to the presphenoid.

1853 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 191 The hæmapophysial and presphenoidal form a single bone, and the chief keel of the cranial segment. *Ibid.* 192 The superior turbinals ossesd ... below into the presphenoidal bone. 1857 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 83 The front part of the body, termed 'presphenoid.' Are two centres of the OSS. 1870 MORLEY *Elem. Anat.* 63 The anterior part of the body, or pre-sphenoidal part. 1881 — *Cat.* to The occipital, two parietals, two frontals, two temporals, the sphenoid, the presphenoid, the ethmoid—which ten bones compose the cranium, or skull proper.

Presplinal, -splenomegalic: see PRE- B. 3, 1.

Press (*pres*), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 3-7 **presse**, (4 **preese**), 4- **prese**. β. 3-6 **pres** (*dialect* 3-4 **prese**, **prece**), 4-5 **preas**, **preese**, **preece**, 5 **preesse**, 5- **preys**, 5-6 **preez**, **preese**, *Sc.* **preis**, 5-7 **preasse**, **preesse**, 6 *Sc.* **preise**, **preise**, 7 **prais**, 6-7 **preass**. [Two distinct forms: α. ME. *presse*, a. F. *presse* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pressa*, It. *pressa*, verbal sb. from stem of F. *presser* = It. *pressare*, L. *pressāre*, freq. of *premĕre*, *press-* not to press; or Romanic fem. sb. from *press-us*, *-a*, *-um*, pa. pple. of *premĕre*; β. ME. *prēs*, *preis*, in 16–17th c. *preas*, *preese*, *preece*, found as a parallel form only in early senses. The relation of this to the Fr. and α-forms presents difficulty. Cf. the two corresponding forms of the verb, *press* and *preise*, *praise*, and see NOTE below. (The spelling *preez* generally means *prēs*, but may be sometimes = *press*. *Preez* in Barbour is doubtful, and may have been = *prēs*.)]

I. In reference to crowding, pressure of persons, circumstances, affairs, etc.

1. The condition of being crowded or thronged; a crowd, a throng, a multitude. arch.

a. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Me is ful grome. *a* 1300 *E. Eng. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 1. 1023 (Percy MS.) Grete preese was at the procession. *a* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX. 720 Ye bring forp now in ou of pe preese pe ri. gome and strengpe him nere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1193 The pepell was dispent in pe preese vnder. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiii. 50 Great was the preis of people vpon aland. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* viii. 1 Great preese of people followed him. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* (1876) 67 As in a preasse going to or a straight, the furnish in driuen by him that is next him. 1600 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. 2. 13 Who is it in the presse, that calles on me? *a* 1637 BEN JONSON *Sad Shepherd* i. iii, Such a preasse

1499 in Blades *Caxton* Prose vii (from *Ancestor* IX). Pynson Anamnesium.) 1520 (see d.) 1538 J. Rastell *Will*, My house in St. Martyns, with my presse, bokes and lettres comprised in the same. 1563 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Prelum*, a presse that serueth Printers or any other occupacion vseth. 1574 *Will of Tobiase Wolfe*, All the presses, letters, furniture, etc., belonging to the arte of printing. 1588 *Shepherd. Epist.* (Arb.) 20 Washingtonian printing presse and Letters were taken away. 1594 R. Jackson tr. *Lopez's Narr.* 12 Then the gouernour of the Presse taketh their last chardes or fourmes, and lanieth them on the marble of his Presse. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 304 Theirs (the Austyn.) lofty Abbot of Westminster, first planted and erected the first Presse of bookes Printing (but euer was in England, about 1471. 1683 *Mystery Mark. Korver., Printing* 6. P 1 His Presses have a solid and firm Foundation. 1847 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 3 The privileges of keeping presses was limited to the members of the stationers' company. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 202 Charles Earl Stanhope, whose excellency of talent succeeded in abolishing the old wooden printing-press, with its double power, and substituting... the beautiful iron one, called after him the 'Stanhope Press'. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* (1880) 108 The last achievement in automatic printing—the Walter-Press. 1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp.* 11 A second-hand Adams press of the earliest pattern and patent.

b. Used as an inclusive name for the place of business of which the printing-press is the centre, in which all the stages and processes of printing are carried on; a printing-house or printing-office. Often used in the names of such printing-establishments, e.g. the Clarendon Press, Oxford, the Pitt Press, Cambridge, the Aldine Press, Lockerhall Press, Chiswick Press, etc. Hence, ostensibly, for the *personnel* of such an establishment, the compositors or printers, printer's readers, etc.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* To Rdr. (Arb.) 18 Because you are learned yourselfe (for so I hope generally, which escape the Presse). 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* A iij b, That woorke shall come out of the Presse like a bryde from her chamber. 1592 Nashe *Pierce's Supp.* 1 B, Which he carried his copie to the Presse. 1640 J. Jackson *True Roman.* 2. 10 see Works these Sermons were betrayed to the Presse, and the Presse. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. ¶ 104 The Presses swell'd with the most virulent invectives against them. 1698 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 82 We should not have such libellous presses. 1699 G. H. *Mist. Caralonia* 1. 10, 87 There is a Press. *Ibid.* 256 Foreign Law-presses. 1707 *Mumbles Mag.* III. 46 An elegant and splendid edition of 'Anthologia' from the Clarendon Press. 1841 Macaulay *Ess., L. Hunt* (1851) 392 The Athenian Comedies... have been reprinted at the Pitt Press and the Clarendon Press under the direction of Scaliger and Bentley. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* xii. II. 163 The Dutch scou...were scarcely so formidable to James as the Dutch presses. 1900 H. Hart (title) Notes on A Century of Typography at the University Press, Oxford, 1693–1794.

c. The printing-press in operation, the work or function of the press; the art or practice of printing.

1535 Foxe *Compl. Sanders* (1877) 111 His report is more to be credited than the Printers presse. 1642 *Mere's Rich. III*, Dict. Having by many years escaped the presse. 1656 Ross. Hosp. tr. *Heraldrie's Advis. fr. Parnassus* 1. xxxv. (1674) 49 Of all Modern inventions, the precedency ought to be given to the Presse...; and that now the Press had for ever secured the past and present labours of the Vertuosi. 1683 B. J. Revnard (title) Considerations and Proposals in Order to the Regulation of the Press. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Clarendon Press*, Under ...William III. the press had obtained its perfect freedom. 1886 Tennyson *Dedicat.* xvi, Them are the new dark ages, you see, of the popular press.

d. In phrases belonging to 13, b, or c, as *at, in, † under (the) press*, in the process of printing, being printed; *off the press*, finally printed, issued; † *out of press*, = print, also out of print (*obs.*).

1587 Rhem. Dedic. *Rich. Introd.* Perf. (1618) 11 Figures... discouered to haue been lost when some of the rest were to be 'at the Press. 1623 J. Bagnock *Direct. Assistan.* 9. viii, Also this volume has been at press upwards of a year. 1626 *Serm. Apol. Vindic.* (Arb.) 10 Our backe to worke, or not to worke, is in the presse. 1643 Lilburn *New Year's Gift* (1646) C2r, Part of the complement...hath been surprized by Germany, and now be in the presses chalkie at Embden. 1646 Cain. I in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. § 190 A Declaration...was in the Press. 1650–1 T. Pierce tr. *Lett. H. More* (1694) 43, I have a Book in the Press. 1664 Boate *Let. to S. Duduley* 3 Feb. in *Worcs. Coll.* 12 Jan. (1898) 256 I suppose that by this our work is in the press. 1900 *Advertisement*, In the press, and shortly will be published, a new work by [etc.]. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 9. iv, The first intelligence...of the events being to hand, was the announcement that they were also 'off the press'. 1860 Pearson *Compl. Lond.* 126, (1934) 126 The poems have been long since worn out of press. 1872 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 387 Hearing that Mr. Keowy's book is out of press, I desire you would send me the fourth part. 1872 Bp. S. Wilberforce in *Randolph MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 113 The great work of his Chrysostom was under press. 1901 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 7560, 2 A Memorial of the Grocers...sent to be under the Press.

e. In many other phrases, in which *press* passes from the literal sense 13 into that of *a, as to bring, put, commit, send, submit to the press*; *to carry, see through the press*; *to cause to, pass, undergo the press*; *to correct the press*, i.e. the printing, or the errors in composing the type.

1589 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* Ep. Ded., The world... called vpon mee, to put it to the presse. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 79 If I had seene it before it came to the presse, it should not have passed it. 1609 *Grapheodei Flor* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 3 Being about to commit them to the press. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* Dcd., Such trifles of mine as have passed the press. 1648 Essex Misem.

to *Howell's Chief Warrer* 2, To Rdr., I leave me whether they may ever undergo the Presse. 1649 W. Dugdale in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 175 Nor may he correct the presse, which will be an especiall losse. 1652 Wood *Life, Oxon.* II. 648 A step was made for many years of bringing the second [vol.] to the Press. 1784 Lloyd *Author's Apol.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 2 But when it comes to press and print You'll find, I fear but little in't. 1800 *Mod. Trad.* III. 172 It will be underlined to the Press in the course of the ensuing month. 1848 Halliwell *Ingeland's Disobed.* Child (Percy Soc.) Pref. It was formerly a very common practice to correct and alter the press whilst the impression was being taken. 1887 E. Quincy *Life* J. Quincy 427 My father took an active interest in this publication, and corrected the press himself. 1889 tan J. T. Coleridge *Mem. Keble* (ed. 2) 263 A translation...is now being carried through the press. *Mod.* To his absence, I am to see the book through the press.

f. *Freedom or liberty of the press*: free use of the printing-press; the right to print and publish anything without submitting it to previous official censorship; see Liberty 21b, and quots. So in *free press, unfettered press*, etc.

1644 *Areopagitica*; a Speech of Mr. John Milton for the Liberty of Vnlicenc'd Printing, To the Parliament of England. 1680 R. L'Estrange (title) A Seasonable Memorial...upon the Liberties of the Presse and Pulpit. 1681 W. Dawson *Two Cassocks* 28 &c. *An Apology* for the Liberty of the Press. 1789 Flagellation *Comm. IV.* xi. 151 The liberty of the press is instead essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. 1792 Sanctity *Pamph.* Cf. 13 July, He said, he should always consider the liberty of the press as a national evil, while it enabled the vilest reptile to soil the leaves of the most shining pen. 1869 Conder. *U. S. Amender.* 1 Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of the press. 1897 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 267 The liberty of the press consists, in a strict sense, merely in an exemption from the superintendence of a licenser. 1903 in *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 1/2 It has been pointed out over and over again...that the license of the Press is not the liberty of the Press.

g. (Also *periodical* or *public press*, *daily press*, etc.) The newspapers, journals, and periodical literature generally; the newspapers and journals of a country, district, party, etc., as the French Press, the London Press, the Conservative Press, the religious press, the secular press, etc. Hence, sometimes the title of a newspaper, as *The Press*, *The Scottish Press*, *The Aberdeen Free Press*, etc.

This use of the word appears to have originated in phrases such as *the liberty of the press*, *a periodic or pamphlet press*, *to write for the press*, etc., in which 'press' originally had senses above, but was gradually taken to mean the products of the printing-press. Quotations before 1800 are mostly censured, leading gradually up to this sense.

1797 *The Press* (Dublin) No. 1. 1 By some fatality of late, the Press of the learned country has been either negligent or ignorant: it has been a common subject on its part... It is now proposed to establish a newspaper, to be solely and steadily devoted to the people of Ireland and their concerns, under the appellation of *The Press*. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 36. 280 For this purpose, the Press was engaged, and almost successful in all its branches; Reviews, Magazines, Monthly Magazines, and Morning and Evening Prints sprung forth in abundance. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 103 Unlimited abuse of private characters is another characteristic of the American press. 1817 Cobbett in *Weekly Polit. Reg.* 11 Jan. 53 Shewing the press would not enable them to pay the interest of the debt. 1820 *Lond. Mag.* I. 584 The Manager has thought it his duty to suspend the Free List during the representation, the public press excepted. *Ibid.* 772 The gentlemen-critics of the daily press. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 349 (*Article*) The Periodical Press. *Ibid.*, If he had not had the fear of the periodical press before his eyes. *Ibid.* 370 The steady literature of the Periodical Press may be divided into Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews. *Ibid.* 380 This pages [the *Morning Post*] we have been long used to think the best...that issued from the daily press. 1828 *Lancet* 19 Jan. 593/1 Sir Astley Cooper, in a silly speech at a public dinner, talked of the 'reptile press'. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 194/1 The two principal persons...at this time concerned in the newspaper press. *Ibid.* 195/1 Capital to the amount of £300,000 at least is invested in the daily press of London, of which two-thirds...may be represented by the morning papers. 1843 Kinahan *Accounts of Cases* (1862) I. 3, I seldom, however, read the ordinary announcements of the press. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xxii, There was also a reporter for the press. 1883 Sir C. F. Hotz in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 616/1 After so much discussion...in the public press on this question. *Mod.* The book has been favourably noticed by the press.

IV. 14. A large (usually shelved) cupboard, esp. one placed in a room in the wall, for holding clothes, books, etc.; in Scotland, also for provisions, victuals, plates, dishes, and other table requisites. Cf. Cupboard-press 1. Also attrib.

1736 Chevne *Miller's T.* 16 His goods conveyed with a hackney coach. 1768 Tarvin *Knevil. De F. K.* xvii. 10, (1798) III. 1070 Whereon the clerk is to lodge the presse & chicke cover. 1833 Lt. Stanton *Ameer* xxi. 364 There were present...in the whitish grown were garments and robes of true golden and rubie materialles buryed with silverie. 1888 *Sharp Words* (Canadian) 122, I gave her my news cuttings with the poems in it and the great books the Bybyll and the New Testamente, with the Books of the Kings Stories. 1906 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (title) by One impatient-model to Johnson street and he holds made a press there to him clothes dresses. 1908 Sharp *Mystic M.* 12, 21 not in the house, & in the Pittenweem, and in the coffins, and in the presses. 1800 J. Pass tr. *Lane's Arbician* 20, 115 Each chamber hath a presse curiously painted and varnished belonging thereunto. 1886 *Ibid.* in *Blacks Rom.* (1908) XV. 102 Two chapters, one presse cubboard. 1709 Hickman *Fables* No. 113 A Press for Books [still] fair shelved. 1755 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 258/2 He should...remove himself to a large press or wardrobe, that stood in one corner of the apartment. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 105 Coffins stood round like open presses, That shook the dead in their last recesses. 1810 Forsaith *Agric. Pamph.* II. 21 The entire, or shelved wooden press, in which the cow's milk, and other ...provision are locked up. 1839 Jerome *Strasburg* viii. 110 It is a press with glass doors, she showed me some beautiful reliquaries. 1868 Rimmer *Auld Lichts Idylls* ii. 37 A 'press' or cupboard containing a fair assortment of cooking utensils. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 3/2 The Shilling Book-Press at the British Museum. *Ibid.*, The principle of a sliding or hanging press is entirely peculiar to the British Museum, and hardly could have originated elsewhere than in a building possessing...floors and ceilings entirely guard.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

15. General combinations: **a.** attributive, (*a*) of a press (senses 10, 11), as *press-bar*, *-beam*, *-block*, *-board*, *-frame*, *-plunger*, *-shaft*, etc.; (*b*) of or pertaining to the printing-press, to printing, or to journalism, as *press-censorship*, *-correspondent*, *-fold* (cf. Perrigal), *-printing*, *-reviewer*, *-work*, *-writer*, *-writing*. **b.** [from the vb. stem.] Used to press, pressing, as *press-barrel*, *-box*, *-harness*. **c.** objective genitive, as *press-builder*, *-building*, *-founder*, *-maker*, *-moulder*. **d.** instrumental, as *press-made*, *-noticed*, *-ridden* adjs.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 136 (*Bookbinding*) The "preshar, or beam, has two holes upon its under surface, for entering it to two pegs standing on the top of the check. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 'Press-barrel and tar-barrel filled with clay, and laid on the sledge or drag to add weight when the rope is closing. 1893 *Naval Chron.* X. 277 The [coil] say barrels...are applied to the purpose of storing up a weight in laying...rope, and are called press-barrels. 1805 J. Buchanan *Operat. Machanic* 448 (*Weaving*), 18, the first "press-box, (also followed one of the block,) to which the guide is squeezed, after it has come for the first time from below the mill-stones. 19, the second press-box, or the other end of the block, for squeezing the grain after it has passed a second time under the pestles. 1830 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 124 Associated with Smith, he [Richard How's father] had turned his attention to "press building in general. 1898 T. L. De Vinne *Modern Mech. Advert. Printing* 310 Press-building was not a distinct trade in 1825. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 5/1 An aggressive and oppressive "press-censorship. 1900 *Macm. Mag.* May 56 One of our press-correspondents at the present day. 1709 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 98 Mist...happened to reprint that paper in London, for which his "press-fish were prosecuted. 1805 J. Mathematics *Operat. Mechanic* 448, Fig. 360 is the elevation of the pestle and "press-frame, their fastenings, the mortars, and the grain-pestles. 1890 J. Bell, *Farmer's Comp.* 146 For pulverizing stiff clays, Coxhille's "press-harrow is an admirable instrument. 1797 G. Hoffer *Printing Made* Wks. (Grosart) III. 67 To all ballet-makers, paniplatters, "press hatters, brass pot pans, and such like. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 19/1 The original introducer of "press-made pens. 1900 *Daily News* 11 May 5/6 The...theory that this is a capitalist and Press-made war. 1704 J. Dunton *Life & Err.* 124 He has been an infamous Pulpit-"Press-monger, for above these Twenty years. 1844 Thackeray *Book of Snobs* Wks. 1900 XIII. 302 The nervous ...looks upon the "press-Mohawks...as a riot upon the gallant young noblemen who used a few years since to break the heads of policemen. 1908 in *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 5/1 One of the best "Press-noticed books he had ever published. 1831 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug. 4/7 The petulent example...was followed by more than one Parisian "press-serpent. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Wardship Ramsays* Int. iv. 36/1 The rio is easily reached by lifting the chamber 4, which is done by attaching the arms to the "press-finger and removing the latter. 1895 Lancs. *Kennaugh* xiii. (1897) 108 This country is not press-ridden, but "press-ridden. 1798 *Times* 16 Jan. 1/3 At the back of the said dwelling-house are also a "press-shop and other conveniences for carrying on the Business of a Mercharit.

16. Special combs. **a.** from senses 10, 11: **press-cake**, = Mill-*cake* (*a*); **press-copy** *sb.*, a copy of a writing made by transfer in a copying-press; hence **press-copy** *v.*; **press-drill**, (*a*) = Lazy-*tongs*; (*b*) see quot. 1884; † **press-fat**, a vat used for collecting the grapbace in an oil- or wine-press; **press-flanged** *a.*, forged by pressure; **press-house**, the house or building containing a press; a place where pressing is done; **press-iron**, = Pressing-iron; **press-key**, a tramel-screw used to tighten and hold the cords of a sewing-press, in bookbinding; **press-pack** *v.*, *trans.* to pack or compress (something) into small compass by means of a press (Webster 1864); **press-pin**, the lever of a screw-press; **press-plate**, (*a*) in Bramah's press = Follower *sb.* 5; (*b*) a plate of metal placed between the press-boards of a standing press; **press-pole**, a pole used in ploughing: see quot.; **press-printing**, printing by a press; a method of printing particular; see quot.; **press-ware**: see quot.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 191 In copies cut in large thin solid colors, or stones, distinguished by the term "press-cakes. 1858 Gaskell *Cranford* 43 Two plates of Spode ware ... are placed on the lowest protection to such dishes. 1708 *Corr. Monsieur Lat. to Lady Sunderland* 10 Aug. 1 will find 14 in this a "press copy of my last, because the original may have been destroyed. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* II. 209/1 In both will an artificial gas may be formed by the heat-power or "press-drill. 1884 Knight *Mech. Suppl.*, *Press Work*, a drilling machine largely used in gun and sewing machine work. 1812 Pract. *Magazine* II. 76 When one came to the "press-fatte [1885 *N. N.* wrestle] for to draw out their reasin out of the press, there were but twenties. 1895

Daily News 29 Nov. 6/3 His son, Captain Jarrett established, would be made of a two-fellow, "press-forged, cold-drawn, super cylinders of shaved steel. **1746** *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 211 To Be Sold, ... A new Fulling-Mill, Press-House and Dye-House. **1876** J. Inman *Short & St.* iv. 34 The bags [were] so strained and pulled as by the press-house cylinder. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 3/2 Allowing the populace to enter the press-house of the vineyard. **1892** Zangwill *Children of Ghetto* I. 43 He taught him how to handle a "press-book." **1839** *Ure Dict. Arts* 1031 Upon the top of the rim, the "press-plate or table ... rests, which is commonly called the follower, because it follows the rim closely in its descent. **1868** *Report U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 1867 232 Two men use the "press-pole, the other upon the printing-book. The pole is thrust through behind each corner of the frame, when both men pull gently and equally. They bear back a little, the third man cuts it two-thirds through, cutting obliquely downward with the printing-book. **1879** *Ure Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 600 There are two distinct methods of printing by one far china and earthenware; one is transferred on the blanket, and in the method by which the ordinary printed ware is produced, ... called "press-printing". **1892** *Scientific American Supplement* 38 "Press-wares or Mould-wares is any thing that one has made, wrought, or formed of clay and earth, ... by Presses and Moulds, or by pressing and moulding.

b. (connected with printing and journalism): **press agent**, a man employed in connexion with a theatre or the like to attend to the advertising, and the reporting of the performances; **press-blanket**, a piece of flannel or felt used on a printing-press to equalize the impression of the type; **press-box**, a shelter for newspaper reporters in the open air, as at a cricket or football match; **press-boy**, a boy employed as messenger in a printing-office; in the United States, a machine-boy; **press cutting**, a paragraph, article, or notice, cut from a newspaper; also *attrib.* as *press-cutting agency*; **press-gallery**, a gallery or part of the house at any public meeting, set apart for reporters; esp. that in the House of Commons or other legislative chamber; **press-law**, a law as to the licensing of printing, esp. of the newspaper press; **press-proof**, **-revise**, the last proof examined before printed matter goes to press; **press-room**, the hall of a printing-press; **press-tradition**, handing down in print.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 9/2 A series of cartoonings on this side of the right remains from the "press-box. **1890** *Cent. Dict., Machine-boy*, in the United States boy(s) in feeder or "press-boy. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 11/2 A Visit to a "Press-cutting Agency. ...For some years an agency has been at work for supplying newspaper reference—as so much per hundred cuttings or a yearly subscription. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 2/1 Mr. Chamberlain has recently made a feeling protest against government by Press-cutting agency. **1901** *Spec. Inter. Chb. Gaz.* Oct. 389 The press cuttings that lie before us. **1884** YATES *Recoll.* II. vii. 226, I ... was in the "press-gallery of the Chamber on the 24th May. **1891** [see GALLERY *sb.*¹ 3d]. **1897** Mrs. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* iv. A new "press-law was expected. **1683** *Moxon Mech. Exercises, Printing* xi. ¶ 19 The "Press-Sheets should be Blankin, though sometimes Master Printers make shift with Perkets. **1875** J. SMITH *Chr. Ecclg. Appeal* v. 98 Corrected down to 60 in the same way of pen or "press-tradition that other writings are.

Obs. The origin of the *ā* forms *prēs, prees, preas, preace, preace, preace*, is not clear. So far as concerns the length and vowel, they go with the similar forms of the verb *prēsan, preasan, preacan*, beside the ordinary *prēs-an*, Pret. *prēs*. These agree with *cēosan, leosan, ceacan* forms of OF. or ME. *cēosan, leosa*, ME. *ceosen*, also with *beacn, beacn*, to which original short *a* before *cn, gn* is lengthened. (See Note to Pairs *sb.*¹) The special difficulty in the *ē* is that ME. *prēs* had no *lengthened* (*prēse*) being only graphical), so that it cannot be identified with OF. and ME. *presse*. Could it be an Eng. derivative from the long-vowel stem of the *prēs-an*? As a formation, it appears to be distinct from *presse, preace*, and might have been treated as a separate word *preese* or *preece*? Yet being *disyllabic*, and for nearly (as far as they went) coinciding with those of *presse*, it has for convenience been treated as a parallel form of that word.]

Prēss (pres), *sb.*³ *Now rare.* [An alteration of or substitution for Preet *sb.*¹ 3, as in Prēss *v.*³, and Prēss-money.]

1. The impressing of men for service in the navy or (less frequently) the army; compulsory enlistment; = Impress *sb.*², Impressment². Now *Hist.*

1599 Kyd *Ind. & Pers.* 1. v. 27 A common presse of boys, ingrost by Captain Taylor May soon be hoard. (But this may be Prēss *sb.*², crowd.)

1599 Minutes *Ad. Privy Council* 2 presse or taking up men for the sea. **1600** E. JOHNSON *Englyd. a Commons.* (1603) 29 He granted his Majesties commissioners to take up mariners through the whole Realme, (not by presse, as was said but) by willing up the drawers. **1625** *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 304 The general press that was made of mariners all the country to man the ships. **1667** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 119/1 The Press for Seamen is great, and several Captains are imployed to raise men both in Denmark and Lubec. **1676** I. MATHEW *K. Philip's War* (1862) 135 At Boston drum is a Presse in order to pressing forth another force to pursue the enemy. **a 1725** HICKERT *Chron. Hist.* (1760) II. 9 He ordered there a press from 4 to 5 thousand men. **1761-2** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 362*n.* 372 An English army of twelve thousand foot and two hundred horse was levied by a general press throughout the kingdom. **1772** *Parker Lett.* (1930) II. 236 With regard to the press for seamen. Sometimes have a Lieut. **1795** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1844) I. 195 I have only got a few men ... and without a press I fear to do that our Fleet can be manned. **1803** *Naval Chron.* IX. 326 There was a very hot press last night throughout Plymouth. **1834** C. M. ROBERTS *Brit. Fleet* 413 The "Press" does derive its name from the "press" or "impress" money paid to the man on entry as an earnest of his wages on enlisting in the King's service.

†**b.** A warrant or commission giving authority to impress recruits. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1598 BARNES 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. 8. 63 I have ads-ooth (by the Kings Presse yesterday). I have gon, to exchange of a hundred and fifte Swaddlers, three hundred and odde Pounds. **1667** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant Epil.* as They stretch the summer when a press comes out.

†**2.** = Prēss-money. *Obs.*

1626 *Faithful Friends* I. 8, *Marc.* Hold then, here's gold: furnish thyself with speed: ...Three shall along with us too, Romeo your pains. *Cadiz.* Oh, good captain, I have a wife, indeed, sir. *Marc.* If she be a soldier, I will press her too.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Impressment into service of any kind; a requisition.

1609 *Decay of Chr. Piety* 168, ¶ 22, 133 To this Purse [of clergy-benefit] (but engages many in it) and though it hath too many volunteers, yet now 'tis this point that helps to make up its numbers. **1870** EDWARDS *Cent. Clergy* 129 If men of knowledge, prudence, and wealth, have a pleasure against a thing of twenty or thirty pounds a year, there is no way to get them into such an undertaking, but by sending out a spiritual press. **1653** W. SANDERS *Swaddled's Eclipse* 126 To be swaddled (let such things as a Press of private means for the benefit of the State still extend). **1842** *Daily News* 23 July 3/2 The Central Government [of China] has placed an emergency press upon the fleet of the China Merchants Company to be taken when necessary for transport of troops.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *press-boat*, *-hitch*, *-vessel* (a vessel employed in pressing seamen); = Press-gang, Press-money, etc.

1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 457 The next day the prince hoists sail down the river to prove seamen. **1696** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3284/3 On Board any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or Hir-Ships, or on any Press-Vessels, or Tenders. **1702** *Flying Post* No. 571 Some Press-Catches in that [Dublin] Harbour have pressed 400 Seamen within a few Days, and ...a great many are voluntarily come in. **1746** *Prog. Manning Navy* 8 Those who are daily dragg'd into the Press-Smacks.

†**Press,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *pressāre*, *-ssāre*, of style, compressed, concise, also close, exact, accurate, precise; in origin pa. pple. of *premĕre* to press.] Concise, compendious; close, precise, exact, accurate: chiefly of language.

1622 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. Comm. 139 Homers manner of working ...is so grave, and pithy to with to string a sentence, that it bore over-ruines the most laborious printers. **1625** *Camera Evely of Man* 437 There is a double assumption of the word *Capiti* among Physitians, one strickt & grave, another large and ample. **1660** ROBT. (*Virgins & Cyrus*. to *Pallas Cyrus*) I. 53 They observe not those terms and conditions, being drawn away from a press and careful attendance to them. **1673** R. FERGUSSON *Cannot Tell* 103 Of which particulars [that the World should have End by Fire]...were all the readers [that the World should have End by Fire]...were all the studies; Insance in prose and Sell, *Ab alio Authore, scilicet Lapidar, Rat mihi, Scribar* [&c.].

Press (pres), *v.*¹ Forms: *α.* 4–5 **presse-en**, **-yn**, 4–7 **presse**, 6– **press** (3 **pres**). *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **pressed**; also 4– **prest** (4 **yprest**). *β.* 4–7 **prese**, 4–5 **preos** (4–7 **preise**), 5–6 **preece**, 5–7 *Sc.* **preis**, **-es**, 5–7 (*dial.* 5–9) **preese**, 6–7 **preasse**, 9 *dial.* **preese**, **-ece**. [Two forms: *α.* ME. *presse-en*, a. OF. *presse-er* (13th c. in Littré) = It. *pressare* :— L. *pressāre*, freq. of *premĕre*, *press-* to press. *β.* ME. *prēse(n, prēse-n*, with lengthened vowel: cf. *prēs, prees, preas*, parallel form of Prēss *sb.*¹, and see Note below. The *β* form prevails in branch III, where it appears to be the earlier; it is rare in I and II.]

I. Literal and directly connected senses. Primarily *trans.*

1. *trans.* To act upon (a body) with a continuous force directed towards or against it (the body by or through which the force is exerted being in contact with that acted upon); to exert a steady force against (something in contact), e.g. by weight (downwards), or by other physical agency or voluntary effort (in any direction); to subject to pressure.

1253– *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1049 Prouse & prelates hey pressed to dede.] **1386** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1265 (*Lucrece*) And as the wex hire list the folie presse. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Presyn, *premo, comprimo, premo.* **c 1515** LYDG. *Pilgrimage* 130 Like hem that pressen grapes of pressis in the grapenere. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. iii. 63, I, Thou arte all compact. **1598** *Hamlet's Adam. Philos.* (1874) 211 Of two mortal bodies one presses the other, when with its endeavour it moves either all or part of the other body to go on of its place. **1600** SHAKS. *Twelfth N.* II. v. 21 Her eyes seemed to pity the grass it prest. **1632** G. HAKE *Man. Phisiken* 89 The layer of Mud would be solidated to unusual pressure, being in a ground by the long columne, and in a ground only by the shorter column. *Ibid.* 147 The place glass against which it is pressed. **1852** W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* I. Vou only need a button press.

b. *To press (in death)*: to enumerate the punishment of *peine forte et dure* upon (a person arraigned for felony who stood mute and would not plead): see Prēve. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1512 *Stat. 12 Lone Eng.* c. 28. 1 He shalbe pressed to death [see Prēve]. **1604** G. DOUGLAS *Disc. Powdr. Treas.* (Caldwell Cl.) 8, According to the Lawe, he was adiudged to be preste, executing his iudgement on the Saterday, to be executed on Monday following. *Ibid.*, [He] was preste.

1615 *Sir Sidrophel Marchant* 6 The same day he was pressed, being very willing to dye. **1720** [*term in Stats. Regn. 1715*] Conway at first refused to plead, but being taken down and drawn the apparatus for pressing him to death, if he refused, he submitted. **1900** *Daily News* 31 Dec. 6 There can be no doubt that it was in 1776 that the barbarous practice of "pressing to death" was last resorted to.

c. As a sign of affection or courtesy (with a person, the hand, etc. as object).

1700 DRYDEN *Theod.* v. 153 She ...prest Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. **1788** CRABBE *Comm. Dame* 18 Then I but signed a will, And press the wedded side. **1822** SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxxvii, The Minstrel's hand he kindly pressed. **1832** TENNYSON *Miller's Daughter* viii. She ...rose, and ...prest'd you heart to heart.

d. *trans.* To exert pressure; to bear with weight or force on, upon, against.

1813 *J. Smith Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 78 The column rendered by the bottom of such a vessel ...is therefore no more than what would press upon the bottom of a vessel T. *Hist.* 232 To make the surfaces intended to be in contact, press against each other simultaneously and uniformly in every part. **1832** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 140 The heavy buffalo ...are easily overtaken by the Blackfeet; whose fleet steeds press lightly on the surface. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* iii. 62 Since air possesses weight, it necessarily presses upon any object exposed to its influence.

2. *trans.* To cause to move in some direction or into some position by pressure; to push, drive, thrust. (With various adverbs and prepss.)

c 1290 *Mirror of Glouc.* (Rolls) 3870 Hyghe thei were, ffor-bote seel pe knowe hem ... pressende pe grauue a doune. **c 1305** *Cursor M.* 21803 (Trin.) Pe dragoun so to gidel him preste. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Prestyn to, *ingrego. Ibid.* 411/2 Prestyn downe, *deprimo, reprimo.* **1548** THOMAS *Lat. Dict. s.v.* Quod nunquam, pressed downe, chained to gether, and restringe none. **1897** DARWIN *Veg. Mould.* 256 The Wheat being on one bread side pressed low down very much. **1824** R. STUART *Mod. Greece Kingdom* 136 The troops pressed the persons or valves forward in that direction. **1832** R. & J. LANDER *Explor. Niger* I. xi. 84 The weight of the ...ammunition almost pressed him to the ground. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 90 Baby fingers, waxen touches, press me from the mother's breast. **1854** *Gilpin's Lond. Mod.* VIII. 230 The blood pressed up the veins into the nightmare into the right heart.

b. *fig.* (usually with *down*).

c 1390 RICHARD PENKET, *Carol* 257 Might pressith down to pe lyf of pis world. **1580** WYLLIE *Bible Prol.* Ep. 1 61 Thereupon ...many ordinary other lesser things (doubtful to learn, they his owne workemanlie) to press forth [one *copulative Imperiall*]. **1678** FLAMSTEED *Prompt. Epist. to Wr.* 8th the brethen of mercyden pressing downe our shoulders. **1688** R. HOLME *Academy of Armory* III. 166/2 [Of the husbandman, hath weights to press him down, and therefore hath need of wings to lift him up.

3. To subject to pressure; to express; to squeeze (*juice*, etc.) *out of* or *from* something.

1388 WYCLIF tran. xl. 11 Thorlie V took the grapis, and pressede hem [1430-50 *Pryck. C.* & *C.* pressede hem] out be to the cuppe which V helde. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Prestyn owte as lithe doth in watur ... Pre take from wyt; preme a man fro wate of hem. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 b, This shall presse out teares of one eyen. **1897** DARWIN *Veg. Mould.* 1 410 To gather the worm-casts, and the liquid (in bloody Mystica, and to press your Oyl. **1744** FRANKLIN *Strict* 3 222 Wine is pressed from the grape. **1892** M. DARWIN *Lond. Econ.* I. 13 It is very probable, that it was much the same word as is used ...in Gen. iv. 21, viz.]יָתַר from יתר to press out.

4. To subject to pressure so as to reduce to a particular shape, consistence, smoothness, thinness, or bulk, or so as to extract juice, etc. from; to compress, squeeze.

c 1440–50 [see prec., quot. 1388]. **1540** *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 3 That no person shall ...put to sale here within the Realme ...any cloth being pressed to be ...wrapt here within the Realme of England. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 1 They weare euer more accused to be too much & pressed. **1580** J. HOLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* (1593) 137 He hath tasted the grape and pres'd so close. That for a taste request to hath a large glass. **1599** LODGE *Wounds Civil War* Wks. 1883 I. 40 Yon have always more drink for us in the Bowle, at being more presst. **1784** HARRIS *Church* ii. iv. 193 Into these they put the curds, and binding them up close, press them. **1798** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 199 Press them as long as there is any milk in the cheese. **1840** G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* 86, 108 "Pressing" it [cloth] between hot iron plates and smooth millboard.

†**5.** To print: = Imprint *v.*¹ 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 699 Howe proue you that this picture was printed when that lady came to conviction? **1637** LAUD *Relief. Conscience* Ep. Ded. (1639) A iij b, The Discourse upon this Conference ...is now so long, before it could be suffered to be pressed. **1897** T. H. WARREN *By Sinuous Line* 30 He who pressed, He who bound.

II. Figurative senses, denoting actions compared to physical pressure. Usually *trans.*

6. *trans.* (*fig.* of 1.) Of an enemy, an attacking force, etc.: To bear heavily on, to assail with much force; to reduce to straits; to beset, harass. *Now chiefly in hard pressed.*

1529 BARNES *Wks.* (S.) 326 [He] permyt the folk that they no, how that owche was the pit doutt pes. **c 1540** *Disce. Trap that Publicanus, the poet, was prepast to flee. But he was sooner by ware, & never hid.* **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 253 The horsemen pressed him hard before, and the footmen gave the onset at his back. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* (1618) 102 All of them being pressed with *Fourth Sonnes* (1636) 102 All of them being pressed with Dogs or other while Beasts, will by nature assay to run for succour. **1688** tr. *Chandler's Contract. Solemnize* 24 The Unmarried should not be pressed the Accusation. **1693** *Hum. Cas. Tirlebb* 2. 133 The Place was pressed with vigour enough till the

12th of September. 1589 ROBERTSON Chas. V, II. 180 V. 401 The castle of Milan was pressed more closely than ever. 1845 FOSTER-HUTCHESON Rambles Ld. Abercorn 63 Although hard pressed at first, the latter eventually gained a victory.

† b. Of a thing, adverse circumstance, etc.: To oppress; to crush, reduce to distress or misery; to load or burden with impositions or restrictions; to distress, afflict. Obs.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 3193 Non proffite, upon payne, to presse hym no more. c 1425 WYNTOUN Cron. I. 186/1 Cosyne Mil: No man suffir you hardly to Hym to presse, to tak or sla. 1483 L. Wardr. Exped. 15/80 ane Chirurgeane have that power can don, will presse vs with his power. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Nav. 161. 158 Yet are they pressed with a more grievous tribute. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Wisd. Table II. 10/2 The children of Israel were pressed with servitude in Egypt. 1632 P. FLETCHER Purple Isl. vi. xiii, He when a truant stood, his subjects pressing, His gaining to their home. 1700 DRYDEN Fresnoy's Rem. Expl. II. 2. 135 The People, press'd by Hunger, called loudly for Bread. 1733 SOMERVILE Xiphilinus' L. I. 100, I should not be able to...get out when them pressed with danger.

c. To affect with a feeling (physical or mental) of pressure, constraint, or distress; to weigh down, burden, oppress (the feelings, mind, spirits, etc.).

1604 SHAKS. Oth. II. iii. 270, I have this while with leaden thoughts been prest. 1632 ROBERT Pursuit. Pilgrim 239 When he ascends a steep place, he is pressed with an unusual difficulty of breathing. 1655 PRICE Old Queen's Death 16, If prest by Grief and Sixteen sorrys. 1738 WESLEY Ps. Lessons 5, These horrid Clouds that press my blighted Soul.

† d. Of a difficulty or the like: = BEST v. 9 b.

1654 JER. TAYLOR Real Pres. 35 On the other side no inconvenience can ensue our interpretation of 'spiritual eating Christ by faith': 1662 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. III. i. § 8 The Arbitrel is...denying a Deity, never meant something else instead of it, which is pressed with the same, if not greater difficulties, and proved by far less reasons.

e. To put to straits, as by want of time, space, means, etc.: in passive, usually with for. (Cf. 8 b.)

1638 HEYLIN in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. IV. 47, I...am very unable how much you press yourself to keep correspondence with me. 1673 MARVELL to Clifford in Lond. Gaz. 5 Aug. 1742 Being pressed for room, I will conclude. 1807 CRESSY Bede XXXII. 154 In writing the last Number I was pressed for time. 1845 DISRAELI Sybil II. iii. I am pressed for business, but I will wait and watch over him till the crisis is passed. 1880 CRAIK Hist. Eng. Lit. I. 89 He had felt extremely pressed by the necessity of economizing his paper or purchases. 1886 G. A. LAWRENCE Isaac Mayer 260, You can't have money unless, if you are much pressed for it.

†f. intr. To produce a strong mental or moral impression upon; to mod. use usually (Ac. from 1 d), to bear heavily, weigh upon (the mind, etc.).

1580 T. NORTON tr. Calvin's Inst. v. 2 Least they should be in all things more to despise him, whom nowise ought upon them. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE Mysts. Udolpho I. 268 The reflection that he had wasted his time...pressed upon his mind. 1838-9 FR. A. KEMBLE Recoll. Jas Georgian (1878) 132 Temple, in the Scotch, pressed upon my merchants opinion.

8. trans. To urge on, impel or try to impel to action; to constrain, compel, force.

(The frequency of prose forms in b, 8 a, b, park, indicates some resemblance with the intr. senses in III.)

a. 1340 Cursor Mund. I. 227 Suddenly the legge to sore... and both like pressed. That he the sothe him hadi constrand. 1530 TINDAL Mark N. iii. 8, Why should ye stay where Lone doth presse to go? Why how could ye go? Epistolar from my wife! 1611 BIBLE Acts xxviii. 3 Paul was pressed as vpon, and troubled to the Iewes, that Iesus was Christ. 1758 J. S. La Drance Observ. Surg. (1771) 264, The Patient being pressed to go backwards, went behind the Tree. 1861 MAY Const. Hist. (1863) I. I. 60 They [the Commons] could withhold the supplies, and press the king with remonstrances against his advisers.

†9. 1562 Eng. Prose Compl. Scot. I. 310 Thair Majestie beleiffed him to weare garnisit...and he to be the fir ane of thair counsellouris. 1580 Hist. Jas. vii. 180 They have earnestlie procurit nor pretend his Majestie to this heire. 1586 J. CARMICHAEL Let. in Wodrow Soc. Misc. (1841) 221 Your wordis...if they were prest, they could be resolvit to ony, and nought, and nocht. 1603 Ps. CRAIGIE Let. (in Abbotsford 19 Feb. (1892) 241) It was promised that the King [sic] behuiff should be no further pressed in matteris of religion. 1617 MINSHEU Pilgrim of Caerdorogh 1. (1626) 6 Great Constantine our Noble Father,...therefore press'd me into this profession.

†h. Said of danger, business, etc., or of time: Now only absol. or intr. To compel haste or dispatch; to be urgent; to be pressing; to demand immediate action. (Cf. 6 c.) So mod.F. le temps presse; le péril presse.

c 1440 York Myst. xl. 172 How may we some rueth of more to this tyde, For presonars of pilate hat pretis to plight. 1683 TRAPP Mem. Wks. 1731 I. 398 The Prince would have had me stay, but...I pretended some Letters presst me, and so went away. 1708 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. V. 24 Let it be done with Dispatch, for the time presses. 1829 SCOTT Pirate xxxvii, Do you think I will part all these?...I never, in there any thing which presses? Mod. That presses: I must go.

i. To impel to rapid movement; to urge on, hasten, drive quickly. trans.

1611 BIBLE Esther viii. 14 So the posts...went out, being hastened, and pressed on by the kings commandement. 1698 KING Anec. Anim. II. xx. 146, I...pressed my dogs for the hot.

d. With the movement as obj.: To urge, hasten, execute quickly.

1740 Compan. Orderly Bk. 21 Fast as they press their flight. 1801 SOUTHEY Amadis xxii, Frandalus and his attendants pressed their mare with all dispatch.

9. To urge by words or arguments; to try hard to persuade; to importune, beg, beseech, entreat (a person to do something or for something).

a. 1393 LANGL. Gon. Christ's Ck. 103 They be Iesuites owne words that I presse you with. 1598 SHAKS. Merch. I. iii. I. 177 You presse me farre, and therefore I will yeeld. 1627 HEYWOOD Hon. v. 63 Neither they nor any other would take the least reward of men, though I pressed them to receive it. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. Pref., More than Four hundred Quarto's...to which I was pressed for Answers. 1748 ANSON'S Voy. III. x. 403 He was much pressed to go into a neighbouring apartment. 1800 Dr. Quixote II. 'H. A. Page' 158 (1877) I. iii. 53 To avoid being pressed...to stay another day. 1875 JOWETT Plato ed. 2) I. 13, I will share the country with you, but I will not press you if you would rather not.

b. 1663 PH. CHANNLER Let. (in Abbotsford 24 Feb. (1870) 241) Which the Pope so earnestlie presses to be added.

†c. intr. or absol. To use urgent entreaty; to ask or seek importunately. Const. for or inf.; formerly also on, upon (a person).

A. 1400 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 23 Prest, what charite is this, to preste upon a rich man, and to leeue him to be vested among pore fore his parish church? 1599 HOOK Dyalogs (1844) 181 He was to his examination more pressed upon to tell for what intent he made such a servant ready. a 1619 LADY A. HICKETT Autobiog. (1859) 43 As much as was fit to press for the reason.

a. c 1533 LD. BERNERS Huon clxi. 522 Kynge Arthur hath ones pressed on me to have my daughter to wyfe. 1548 tr. Hamilton Faghes (Cambell 100) My Lord Newcastle has great mands for his dispatch, and is complain for the North. 1709-10 Spectator Tatler No. 220 ¶ 1 There was a Gentlewoman below who...pressed very much to see me. 1788 GIBBON Decl. & F. viii. And spread his venerable name and gifts pressed, and smiled. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike iii, Don't press for an answer yet. 1895 LOBE in Lone Times XCVII. 468/1, I applied for this on the 9th May, and pressed for it day by day.

10. trans. To urge, insist on the doing of (something); to solicit, request (a thing) earnestly. Const. on, upon (a person).

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Titus iii The Apostles peremptory commaund more then once pressed in the Gospel. 1613 Lond. Prodigal (Camden) I. 93 The determined part of y' Citty presse, that y' Hamlitt last mentioned may be voided to. 1710 FRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes 68, 1923 yeers, Dr. Ambrose very earnestly prosecth the payment of Tithes. a 1716 BLACKALL Wks. (1723) I. 254, I suppose, it was not press'd upon such, by the Apostles, as a Duty. a 1770 PORTER Servt. (1771) I. 21, 65 Such a person might earnestly press the observance of a duty which himself had so well fulfilled. 1874 TOZER Isr. Times No. 42, 2 This material part of piety...had not been sufficiently pressed on my people. 1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VII. 592 Nothing was demanded but to press the use of anti-gonococcic serum.

11. To urge, insist on the belief, admission, or mental acceptance of (something); to impress (a thing) upon the mind, emphasize, inculcate earnestly; to present earnestly, plead with insistence (a claim, etc.). Const. on, upon (a person, his attention, etc.).

1589 HUDSON Jews, Tribes 25 It must be prooued, ere the Hagiarans...can be bound in Conscience to pull down all Churches, once superstitiously prostituted to Popish Idolatry. 1642 FAITHFUL Royal Lord, &c. 303 The Apostle presseth this advice in the text. 1781 COWPER Conversation 104 Remember, if you mean to please, To press your point with modesty and ease. 1836 J. GILLIES Chr. Atonement vi. (1850) 172 Thus are we brought again to the conclusion already pressed upon attention. 1875 JOWETT Plato ed. 2) I. 372 Glad to find pressing upon him the opinions of the many. 1878 SUPREME COURT Pract. III. xviii. 1194 Leaving ...in which he...presses on the petitioners at once and with the great opportunity for ecclesiastical union.

12. To urge, thrust (something to be taken or accepted) upon a person.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian I. He pressed the offer so importunately and repeatedly, that at length she accepted it. 1863 W. H. IRELAND Scotiad(Immanuel) 267 note, He...refused the first ecclesiastic dignities, which were unsolicitedly pressed upon him. 1879 M. PATTISON Milton v. 63 The garden-house in Aldersgate-street had before been found too small for the pupils who were being now pressed upon Milton.

13. To push forward (arguments, views, considerations, positions, etc.).

1865 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 322 Nor am I willing to press these conjectures any further. 1788 FRANCIS Servt. Eng. Wives (1796) I. 1. 17, I press not any further an argument so exceedingly plain. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. I. ii. 130 Charles had no desire to press matters to extremities. 1874 STEERS Const. Hist. I. v. 320 Stephen pressed his advantage.

III. Senses connected with the notion of a crowd or throng, or of pushing one's way as in a throng: cf. Fr. presse sb.[1] 1.

Primarily intr. Here the # forms are usually the earlier, and predominate till c 1600.

As L. premebat and pressabat and OF. pressoit were early transitive, the intransitive use appears to have been developed in Eng., and perh. in connexion with the notion of pressing or crowding upon each other.

14. intr. To come closely in or about a person or place; esp. of a number of persons: to come up or gather in a crowd; to crowd, throng. Also fig.

a. 1340 Gawain & Gr. Knt. 870 Many prouel man pos pressed, bot peyrose he bigonne. 1382 WYCLIF Luke viii. 45 Thi puple han thrungen [1388 han pressid] thee, and han troblid [1388 troubli] thee. 1388 Judges xx. 34 Ten thousand chosen men out of all Israel came before Gibeah, and the battle pressed sore upon them. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. xxxviii. 18 Commanding them to presse and rabbe with the Capytayne. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, I. i. 19 No horrid sound presse to speake for right. 1600 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. (1637) 255 By reason of the multitude pressing up to him.

a. c 1300 Song Richard & Judas, and around, of the pres, I wis, Prestes to the palays in fer gode wede. c 1400 Destr. Troy 8240 Then the grekes...bigonnen him with egre presse full sore. 1542 H. MORE Song Soul II. I. ii. 168, The ocean knot of a Rhenishdale Thus from their sonning to all angles presse. 1648 in Hamilton Papers (Camden) 210 The enemy presseth hardie upon us. 1728 GORDON Def. & C. xii. (1869) I. 320 The nations of Germany, who perpetually pressed on the frontiers of the empire. 1853 HT. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike iv, The most striking were to the crowd pressed towards the waggon. 1856 C. M. DARRAH Unorth. Lond. 108 Considering...of 'thoughts that had been pressing in upon his own soul'. 1881 HOUSE Convict of Nieve xxii, All the sailors pressed up, eager to know how the parson had been shaken off.

b. trans. To crowd upon, throng. Obs. or arch.

1399-1400 STATUTES 2 H. IV. cxlii. 7 When there are great ...and the first shall presse the round about. 1581 R. T. (Rhem.) Luke viii. 45 Master, the multitudes throng and presse thee [Vulg. to compleant et affligunt]. WYCLIF 1382 (Arlington and Lanseretye Oxon. 1388 thrisen and diuersis thee); TYNDALE, etc. thruste the and vexe the; Geneva throw thee and presse on thee: 1611 throng thee and presseth thee: Rowland, presse thee and crush thee]. c 1386 CHAUC. Pardoner's Pr. 171, They presse me sooth, my soule to store to take.

d. Naut. To press sail = to crowd sail: see CROWD v.[1] 9, and cf. press of sail, PRESS sb.[2] 5.

1880 Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 98 Press on sail, to use it you can come in.

15. intr. To push or strain forward, as through a crowd or against obstacles or hindrances; to push one's way, advance with force or eagerness; to hasten onward, urge one's way.

A. c 1250 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 112 Albus his fot praised, Steuen with alle his hest, pe castelle he asked, pis he hat yeue me. c 1330 — Chron. Wace (Rolls) 2811 Among pe reste euere he preued, His harde strokes taughte on steed. c 1386 CHAUCER L. G. W. 840 (Cleopatra) In which the pikes prikide be & sche. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3038 pe lee, prest pis pat pikes, preued many hatter. 1526 TINDALE Phil. iii. 14, I forget that which is behynde me...and presse vpon the marke appointed. a 1550 STEWART P. (J. 1712) 78 The Lieutenant...luikit presingly on raught furth her hand. 1613 FLORIO Montaigne v. ii. (1632) 108 Sometimes they presse out thicke and threefold. 1861 BRISTOWE Nat. Philosophy, etc. (1877) 237 Two lobbe shepherds, that do lidlier presse.

a. c 1400 Destr. Troy 2138 And pou pertil pe presens & presset to pese yeres. c 1407 LYDG. Reson & Sens. 3109 By the more I pas to presse The more my hope pan tourneth. 14.. tr. Secundum's Ov. (1845) 138 Hidge thou fell but I prest. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xxxiii. 31 Vice on euery gewale dis presse, For cowrd of sanctug fell nor sheltes. 1580 DIGGES Stratioticos Comm. 138 So much way for their Skowers without, which immediately pressed in with a strong power. 1660 ROYAL New Exp. Phys. Mech. xvii. 222 Air would...press in at every little Avenue or pore. 1738 WESLEY Ps. Lessons, 31, With Reverence and religious Dread His Servants to his House should press. 1802 SCOTT Lady of L. vi. 26, Pressing forward like the wind. 1879 Harper's Mag. I. v. 136 Trojans, great in mastery of steeds, Press on!

†b. refl. in same sense. Sc. Obs. rare.

c 1425 WYNTOUN Cron. x. 1320 Quha wilde in walde passe hym out, but him behuffit to mak outer. Ibid. xii. 1250 (Cotton MS.) Wha-al be kynge of Ingland[e sayde] He presit hym (Wemyss MS. He schupe him) to be ane stede.

16. intr. To push one's way, thrust oneself, advance into a person's presence, or into a place, boldly, presumptuously, or insistently; to approach overconfidently, to venture; to push oneself forward, obtrude oneself, intrude, meddle.

a. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 223 Pere he pore preeth hym nat, but pore bifalle to pore ofter. c 1386 CHAUC. Pard. Prol. 748 So of her beggyng hed a bysshop aldest nowhere. Among pe pore of pe toun[e] preest to sitte. c 1460 Towneley Myst. 72 In Sathan dik ye schapen be presentt godes hertis, Presis hou nar ye to hys for ey lyng. 1552 CAMBRIDGE Pres. 1552. 8 Presse not to be 1st place of grace nere. — Reform. viii. 12 Presse not then vnto him, that thou be not put of. 1587 TURBERV. Trag. T. (1837) 114 The prouerbe prouoke may not presse to place where Kinges are. 1608 J. CARMICHAEL Solomon's Judges viii. 70 Forbidden to presse forth to do the priests office. 1623 CROSSMAN Fables 61 Mans knowledge hath proper limits set, And should not presse into the mind of God.

a. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xvii. 21 There he sinnes presseth by-fore whi a pak at his tyrnde. 1599 SHAKS. Hamlet (Qto. 1604) iii. 78, I will not have quarrels to presse to words for determination upon this great Companie and enemies. 1667 DRYDEN & WOODVER Hist. Inv. P. (1 part) II. 2 Wks. (1883) III. 61 Pardon me Madam, that so boldly I presse into your Chamber. 1704 SWIFT Batt. Books 11, 10, 63 You ne'er consider when you shove, But rudely press before a duke. 1885 G. MACDONALD Prince Oth. Coast xv. May, I would go near them—but I cannot press. Into the presence—it looks not to presume.

† b. refl. To presume, take upon oneself. rare.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xxxv. 24 Mi thocht Dame Fortune ...send me this sweete...prefyt me mocht to presse against my speiall. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. Rolls I. 2 And pretit the weild my purpois all impung.

† 17. intr. To strive, try hard, endeavour, attempt to do something (usually with argument or haste); to aim at, strive or endeavour after something. Also in weaker sense: To essay, undertake, take in hand. Obs. So F. presser la Fortune† (Godef.).

a. 1324 CAUCHON Treatise 6 448 To whom have greatly look he gan to presse (virtue mervelous, used). c 1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 208 Some children presen here to be prestis. c 1425 Eng. Conquest Ire 72 Come to this Palice he presse to preid. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis II. xi. 123 Arise stop up

some fleets pricket him to. 1576 T. Procter Gorg. Gallery, Lambeth, Gratulio., With Power pro, I dye not prouen to write. 1580 J. Cammeral Lect. in Modestus Lat. Mem. (1614) 191 To..prouet.. to wash one Lodouico black-moore, whome al the waits in the city can neuer make golden. a 1596 Fulke Daniel x. Bellarmin Prol., Of this point more, Iames Lord Archbishop of Spalato, hath written a learned booke. 1637-50 Rust Hist. Anab. (1668) 206 I present to thinke, 1647 Cleveland Poems (1677) 60/2 To The Kirk in this sense your presuming to keep their Assemblies, but give little good thanks. 1842 Roberts Nineveh II. Dedic. 2 We had now need to prouoke others more humbly and reverentially with God.

2. 1599 (MS. 1580) Bunbury Brass-wire 105 And that that present must to stand War shall declare. 1598 Sir G. Mayn Law-Reports (N.S.) 194 That there be install and warn, presented upon oath, to bind. a 1600 Battle Earnings v. 237 But that how pore to the my sense, Myself as how would to the war alone. 1600-40 Drummond Poems (1656) 6 Long lyes to death so thing shew poore. 1632 Lithgow Trav. (1682) 101 They had ..engines, w'h presend to ecrage, before the 1000.., they would throw the..into the sea.

19. *trans.* To refuse, resistand, make resistance. 1402. [Now only as *Ky.* from 4 d.]

a 1388 *Jr. Leg. Salmon* (Cranford 543 Smale, smale, ..is it not hard to be ageine pe 'statt pat pei ar prest'? 1390 Statutes *R. O.* 1 vii. 19 Pe 3 ageine the wone can lawly pretes [*printed* presis, *release*]. 1870 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Human nature, happily for us, presses ever against this system or that.

For the verb-stem in Cumb., see Prize *sb.*[2] 13 b.

Usage. The *S* forms *pe-ress, pre-ss, pre-sse, pre-sse, ag-ree* in their lengthened vowel with *cease, cease, disease, increased* with *I, cancel, lessen,* and *MK. decrease*; but while in the latter the long vowel helps clear up for the simple sound, here *press* is the surviving form, *press, pressly* scarcely appearing in literary Eng. after 1650, though still used in Scotch. Eng. dialects from the Scotch border to Lancashire and Yorkshire, written *presse, pressed, pressing* (pres). The King had lengthened many of French short *e* before *ss* and *st* (*crest, beast*) but not (with unfortunately exceptions) *e* followed (with other lengthenings) by Monosyllabic *Middle*, has suggested that double ME. forms such as *presse, prese*, might come from two French *fonds*, *presser, cesser, giving prêche, chez*, as *place* gave ME. *plaz* (but the *s* of *presse, prese*, seems to be the open *s*, not the close *s* as in *place*).

Press (pres), *sb.*[2] *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **pressed**; also 6–8 **prest.** [Altered from or substituted for Prest *v.*[1], by association with Press *sb.*[1]: see Prest-money.

This result may have been facilitated by the fact that the pa. t. and pa. pple *prested* could be the pa. t. and pple. either of *prest* *v.* (cf. *cast, cast, thrust*), or of *press* *v.* (cf. *dwelt, felt, knelt*), so that 'he was prest' could be understood either as 'he was pressed' or 'he was pressed'.]

† **1.** *trans.* To engage (men) with earnest-money for service; to enlist by part-payment or 'bounty' in advance; = Impress *sb.*[2], Prest *v.*[1] 1, with further development of the sense of compulsion.

Khosh. 1593 and 1596, from their early date, may belong to Press *v.*[2], *prest* being a shortened form of *pressed*, as in *cast, thrust*, etc.).

1593 Bacon *Fidelity of Wm Fowl.* Wks. 1764 I. 123/2 The men, which were prest to go upon the warres, it is almost incredible, what shifting & quelchoyes of spleen was to them. 1598 Grafton *Chron. II.* 23 Every Swaldiour (after they should pay ten shillings apeece, and thereupon to be discharged from that voyage.) 1598 *Comet Mrs. Sessions' Catch* 21 Aug., 13 men which were pressed by the Company to serue in the Queens Ma^tes shippes. 1598 Lupton tr. *H. Dij. O wife ..of I had neuer spoken I had not been prest.*.. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xv. xvi, Mee hath nakid, without money or skill.., Late pressed fourth to warre, against their will. 1625–35 Feltham *Resolves* i. xlvii. 71 Like loose great Seas are indigent Fathers, they would come for a pat I hath. 1637 Heylyn *Cosmogr.* (1652) 3 682 The peaceful Peasant to the Wars is prest: The Fields lye fallow in neglected Rest. 1708 Mod. Cervantes *Ingen. Knight* v. 3, Let me catch you a-more Pappalouing about my house, but I have you prest into the Service, Sirrah. 1713 Wodrow *Wks.* (1842) I. 521 The Constables and Churchwardens come to press you for a soldier. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. vii, To caution some medled of meeting him [Jones] pressed, and sent out aboard a ship. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xvi, He replied that he had been pressed out of an American ship, that he was an American born, and that he had never taken the bounty. 1879 Grace *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 362 Five men who refused to lend were pressed into the army.

2. *fabric.* = *set* (*sheet*).

a 1689 Fairfax *Manag. Estate*, 6, iv. Cause get your men together.. And presse where plaine you as you watch. 1858 Hughes *Gratiæ Figura* 23 The King is fain to press new.

1804 Colman *Jr. of Bath* v. 172 Gorge eases pressing till they come the shore. 1901 Lds. Balfour in *Times*, 12th May 10/3 We pressed for the Navy until a time comparatively by many pressed; we pressed for the Army until a much more recent period.

3. *trans.* To take authoritatively for royal or public use; = Impress *sb.*[2] 2 b.

1643 T. Stanford *Pac. Ref.* 15, 1400 (1660) 440 To grant and take up any the Boats, or Vessels that are or shall be within the compasse of your command. 1887 A. Lovell tr. *Thucydides's Trans.* i. 137 Saturday after were the Cadmi of Cale pressed out Cadmi to fetch wood from the Island. 1658 Thurloe *Collection* i. Wks. 1854 IV. 369 And all the horses, &, or near the town, You presse'd, to bring in imperial treasure home. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* (1837) X. 313 He was not authorized to press boats, yet he pressed at the distant landing place boats which had been in use service two years. 1907 C. R. Washington in *Lab. in Politics*, In British India to this day every executive officer when he moves camp 'presses carts' to obtain means for transporting his tents.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To seize and force into some service; = Impress *sb.*[2] 2.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, Would we were once prest, to make patients of; and serue out the vacancie of our dates, in Thames-street. 1601 Bourne *Anal. Stat.* 11. ii. 1. (1631) 430 They press and muster my members as my soldiers. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* iii. 88 Nature ..Sees, when guilt's prest, the human feelings cleave a substance. 1804 Lamb *Elia Ser. ii. Capt. Jackson*, The anodyne was pressed into the service of the family impostors. 1851 Prescott *Hist. Am. Sup.* x. iv. 83 In Thierry's well-known Frederick *Hist. Ass. Sup.* x. iv. 83 In Thierry's well-known Frederick Hist. Ass. Sup.

No. 1 to 13, expressing in their tickets what press-gang they belong to. 1707 *Dyaphty Cassan Misanthrope to Hard. Misc.* I. 316 Being the same day as the water-clerk I met a press-gang bawling and dragging a man, in a most barbarous manner, in order to send him on board a press-lurch. 1730 Weekly Wks. (1852) I. 212 In the middle of the session, the press-gang came, and seized on one of the hearers. 1800 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Widow & Son* I. 10 He was entrapped by a press-gang, and carried off to sea.

Hence **Pre·ss-gang** *v.*, *trans.* & *intr.* = PRESS *v.*[2]

Pre·ss-gang·ed *ppl. a.*, **Pre·ss-ganging** *vbl. sb.*

1663 Mrs. Gerrard *Lucinda's L.* 18, There'll be no more press-ganging here awhile. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 136 The surest of learning which so extraordinarily hails the prizegagged scholar in accordance his emancipation from the school or university. 1892 *Mystic Gaz.* 14 Mar. 1/2 Mr. George Harwood, ... member for Bolton, ... mentioned casually that his grandfather had been 'press-ganged' into the Royal Navy. ... The grandfather of Mr. Hilton, the Radical member for Hadden, had similarly been the victim of 'press-ganging'.

Pre·ssible, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. PRESS *v.*[1] + -IBLE, on analogy of COMPRESSIBLE, *repressible*, *suppressible*.] Capable of being pressed: cf. PRESSABLE.

1683 *Pall Mall* (). 6 Sept. 1/2 No doubt any friend the Italian beekeeper would be more easily prevailed,—what we generally call more reasonable,—in his financial arrangements if you could argue out the question of your bed and supper in good Tuscan.

Pre·ssing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PRESS *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PRESS *v.*[1], in various senses.

c 1300 *Kent. Rent* 1926 Without pressing more on them. I wol forth, and to him goon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Pressynge, *compressio*. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 191 There was there great pressing to take the King. 1626 Sharp, & Mabbe, *Cornelia Pacunia* 404 Small breakfasts doe not loose the dinner of their perpetuity, but ... cast them into vessells, and with ... water, make Cider for the breakfast. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 263 Without ye vaine, ordinary pressing of friends I cannot remaine in it. 1681 *Trial* S. Colledge 10 The summe Judgment of Pressing to Death must not pass upon him, but an Addender of High-Treason. 1719 *Dr. Faustus's* 49 Those secret Hints, or Presages of my Mind, to delay, or not doing any Thing that pressed. 1858 *Jones Rubber &c.* The machines required for printing. 1881 *Pottonville Weekly, Worcester &c.* The manufacture of soap-tassels, covered clothes, ... basins, &c. is called Hollow Ware Pressing. *Ibid.*, The manufacture of plates and dishes is called Flat Pressing.

2. That which results from or remains after pressing; the product of the pressing, the juice; in *pl.* also, the solid matter left after expressing juice.

1697 Tuckell *Funeral Boasts* (1878) 59 Where is want of much pains, and many grave times pressings of Grapes cloyed and cloaked. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 355 Which ... you may put among your pressings for a Water Cyder. 1858 *Rep. Brit. Pharm.* 31 The third pressing is evaporated to such a volume that when added to the first two the whole shall measure 2 pints.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* with sense 'used in or for pressing', as *pressing-bag*, *-case*, *-cylinder*, *-knife*, *-machine*, *-plank*, *-plate*, *-roller*, *-shed*, etc.; **pressing-boards**, boards used in bookbinding to compress the sheets or volumes, and by botanists in pressing specimens of plants; **pressing-fat** = *press-fat*: see PRESS *sb.*[1] 16 b; **pressing-paper** (sense is not quite certain); now, botanical drying-paper.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pressing-bag*, the horsehair cloth bag in which flaxseed or vegetable seed is pressed. 1823 G. Mackie *Bookbinder's Compl. Guide* 9 **Pressing Boards*, are flat boards made of well seasoned beech. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 404 (*Bookbinding*) The volumes are carefully laid between pressing boards with their rounded backs put outside the edges of such pressing-board so as to escape the coming squeeze. 1894 *Trans. Inst. Mining Engin.* I. 533 Only let me see my pressing-boards and the pressing-sands. 1897 Mrs. E. L. Voynich *Gadfly* (1902) 251 He expended half his spare cash on botanical books and pressing-canvas, and started off...for his first Alpine ramble. 1800 *Potter Accts.* Soc. 191 Blaming the 'pressing cylinder' refused at once with the well known form called the D roller shortly used by calicoe printers). 1767 Hoyle tr. *Scallinger on Agric.* (1777) 314 Their shall the right *pressing-fat be set up and made stable. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 113/2 Two Cloth Cutting Machines. One *Pressing Machine. 1545 *Rates of Customs* 3 b, *Pressing papers the C. leaves vj d. 1800 Holland *Pottery* I. 386 Make the *pressing plank ...of the thick Staples or Hard-bean tree.

Pressing, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see under PRESS *v.*[2]

Pre·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. PRESS *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That presses, in various senses of the verb.

1. That presses, or weighs heavily; burdensome.

1591 Percy *Reliques* E. Poes I. 14 The heavy yoke Of pressing cares, that hang upon a Crowne. 1697 Addison *Virgil Georg.* II. 23 The sense of his present misery in shorter but more pressing.

2. That presses physically; exerting or causing pressure. *Pressing call*: see PRESS *sb.*[1] 9.

1698 tr. *Bubbet Mem. Philos.* (1738) 225 Bodies, whose parts yield more or less to the endeavour which the bounding body makes in the first instant. 1807 Worgan *Wells Dw.* v. 63 Nor wanted 'and the pressing dowel Deep fucking.

3. Calling for immediate attention; urgent.

1618 J. Chamberlain in *Cal. S. Papers Dom.* (1858) I. 491 Providing for matters most necessary, and finding out the most pressing and crying debts. 1892 Lecky *Lond. 1.* iv. ¶ 42 His pressing wants call for it. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 225 [He] advanced into the provinces of the South, to encounter a more pressing and personal danger. 1803-8 Mrs. Sherr *Peverell's Lett. Wks.* 1839 II. 131/2 Pressing evils are not got rid of, because they are not talked of. 1889 *Law Rep.* 22 Ch. Div. 121 The real object ...was to enable the directors to pay off pressing liabilities.

b. Of a request, invitation, etc.: Expressed with an earnest desire for compliance; also of the person: persistent in solicitation; importunate.

1593 Shakspere *Rape of Lucr.* 111 Her pressing fault and store of crying teares. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 200 ¶ 2 My Brother...is very pressing with me to marry. 1730 Bishop *Fr. Rel. Pref.*, A new and pressing application for the Author's assistance. 1849 Prescott *Hernando Cortés* I. 259 They are very pressing in their invitations wherever any outing is going on. 1852 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 180 He had ...come up to town...in consequence of a pressing summons from Portsm.

†**Pre·ssing-iron.** *Obs.* An iron implement (= Irons 26[3] 3) used by tailors, dressmakers, laundresses, etc., which is heated, and used to press down seams, smooth cloth, and the like; a smoothing-iron. Also *fig.*

1393 *Reading Abbey Tailor's Complaint* (Add. MS. 19895), In Regnerelme vidua pressyngis xvjs pro Sutturis vjd.A. 1450 *Madden, Exped. Cornel Kalls Rundle* 29 No. 1 A pressyngge iron, gonne iij d. 1507–8 Household Chron. 211 1584/5 Thos Meddis bearing in his garde a pressing Iron of fourteene pounds weight, weight him on the hall with the same. 1697 Tuckell *Funeral Boasts* (1878) 314 Take a Taylors pressing Iron made hot and rub it up and down upon the cloth. *c* 1697 Wycche *Lett. to Sir T. Baker in Ralph.* (1860) 246 Your worthy novelist have been her Pressing-Irons to your heavenly inditations.

Pre·ssingly, *adv.* [f. PRESSING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In a pressing manner; urgently; importunately.

1640 Hopkins *Fee. Treat.* (1650) 33 The one contracts and exclaimes his words, and speakes pressingly and short. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 125 First, in respect of the express testimonie of the poet; ... secondly, and more pressingly, as I think) because of the absurd consequence. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1821) II. 144 My motive for writing to you so pressingly to come to me. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I. 350 W. E. Forster...pressingly hospitable, took us home with him.

Pre·ssingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pressing; urgency; importunity.

a 1661 Bulkeley *Serm., Morall* cc. 23, 25 (1664) II. 238 This consideration alone might suffice to suit with promptness unto it. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compital* 1. 1. 1.

The change to *press-money* may have been at first a pleonastic amplification, the *t* between two consonants being scarcely sensible, as in *Old Alfriston, Alfreton, Gloucester, Chesterton* (for *Cheston*), *Christ-cross, cruis-cross*, etc.; this would naturally encourage association with the notion of pressing and pressure, as in Pasor *n.*¹ Cf. the 15th c. spelling *prowd-money*, as if money paid to men when *pressed*. (Some 15th C. etymologists fancifully derived the name from Prior *n.*, and explained it as money paid to men for being 'prepared' or 'ready' for service.)

1. Money advanced, a loan; esp. to the sovereign in an emergency: = Prest *sb.*¹ 1.

a. 1360-1 *Newcastle Guild* (Surtees) 89 An act exempt for the payment of the press [*margin*: press] money. [Cf. quotation in Prest *sb.*¹ 1 and Prior *n.*² 1.]

2. Money paid in advance for work undertaken, or expenses to be incurred: = Prest *sb.*¹ 3.

a. 1535 *Order Queen's Coronation* in *Rymer Fœdera* (1716) XV. 81 That ye Dukes may make Tymmer... in Prest Monney the some of Five Hundred Pounds. 1538 in *Norwich. Gild.* (1890) 228 The said Collence shall give prest money beforehand to every of the said Porryngers. 1619 *Ibid.* 329 Item, that the Collence doe give Prest-Money before hand to the Porryngers.

3. Earnest-money paid to a sailor or soldier on his enlistment, the acceptance of which was the legal proof of his engagement; 'the King's (or Queen's) shilling': = Prest *sb.*¹ 4.

a. 1513 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxxiii. 69 Then it was ordayned...to gyue all maner of men of warre (comen to ye shyppe (to Spaine) And ouer lyeng delayenyd there thre dayes great money. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 790 Master Hugh Smythyche...hathe...had ouer certen somme of money for the conduyt and great charge of such carryages as he truste me to go to Portesmouthe. 1598 Elyot *Dict.*, *Antheramistum*...Also current money, wages or hyre, prest money. 1599 Porter in *Furn. A.-N. N.* (1868) 183/2 They have taken the prest money a great while, and now to them show themselues ready to serue hym lustyhedly. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiii. 59 The commissaries...encouraged one another not to take prest-money, or to enter their names in the prest-money-master's book. 1619 Dalton *Country Just.* xviii. (1630) 180 Sockliers entered of Record and having taken prest Money. 1633 D. Rogers *Treat. Laymen.* 1. 172 Baptisme is our prest-money to bind us to Christ in all manner to be his souldiers. 1660 Farin *Discrp.* to Jones, He had not money to pay the prest-money to the men. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Prest Money*...is Money given to Soldiers when they are *Prest*, and binds such as receive it to be ready at command at all Times appointed.

b. 1589 *Founders' Comp.* (MS.) *Acct. Books*, Inquiries payd the xviijth day of aprill anno then in prest money... xvj s. *Ibid.*, Item, payd more gathwaye vnto the saide of July for Prest money...xij d. 1595 *Lawyer v. R. Thos.* My captain and the soldier so hard at it? Now, what is your quarrell? *Capt.* Nothing sir, but that he will not take prest-money. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xxxvii. The Subtle usage Of Pay, or Prest-money. 1659 Bp. Bancroft *Serm.* (1713) II. xxxii. 294 To the Press-money, if men (that receive it, then are bound to do service. 1689 *Royal Freedom.* 29 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2431/1 Notwithstanding His Majesty is informed, that several Mariners, Prest'd for His Service, and having received Prest-Money, do neglect to repair to, and depart the said Service. 1714 Gay *What d'ye Call It* iii. ii, Master—Pressed, take my pouch—in all I owe...To my press money—see this silver bell? 1720 Swift *Mod. Quakers* (1738) II. 48 The Justices...resolved to press him for a Soldier...and Bennet was Constable to give him Prest-Money.

† **Pressness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Press *a.* + -ness.] Conciseness.

1598 Barret *Love Fame* Prol. A iv b, An excellent couch of one man commends Rabban's closenes, or, as he calls it, pressnes, particularly.

Pressor (pre·sǝ), *a. Phys.* [Agent n. in L. form from *premere* to press, used attrib.] That presses; stimulating, exciting.

1890 *Brunton Med. Disc., Pressor nerves*, nerves whose stimulation increases activity of vaso-motor centres. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pressor nerves*, stimulating. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 198 If the bladder action be embedded by injections into the urinified arteries the greatest pressor effects occur. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 613 The vaso-motor centre contains both a pressor and a depressor substance.

Pressor, obs. f. Passor; var. Passoun.

† **Pressorian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pressōri-us* (see next) + -an.] Of or pertaining to pressing and moulding in clay: cf. *press-mare* in Prest *sb.*¹ 16 a.

1662 Stourbridge *Methodica* 28 As Earthen pipes by the Pressorian Art, being well made are as strong to hould and convey water as leaden pipes or pottars pots.

† **Pressour,** *Obs.* Also 4–6 -ure, 5 -ur, 6 -or, (4 pressour, 5 pressur). [a. OF. *pressour, -eur, -ur*, variants of *pressoir* (12th c. in Littré) :—late L. *pressōrium* a press for wine, oil, etc., sb. use of neut. of *pressōrius* adj., f. *pressus*, ppl. stem of *premĕre* to press: cf. *pressor*. See also Pasoun.]

1. An apparatus or instrument for pressing or squeezing. **a.** A wine- or oil-press: = Press † 11.

a. 1320 Hampole *Psalter* lv. 2 Holy Kirke as a grape in pressour. 1382 Wyclif *Isaiah* lxiii. 3 I trad the pressour aloone. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxi. 33 There was an husbondman, that plantide a vyne yerd, ...and dalfe a pressour in it: pressure, 1388 pressur] thereynne. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1. 1. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Wryngynge or pressynge, *Torcio*. 1440 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xviii. (1869) 182 It is compared to a pressour, [*F. pressoure*]. 1538 Wilkins tr. *Alberti Descr.* (1588) 48 b, Frames there in a place where Beans shall in a pressure, 10258 there lease can a very cleare oyle. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 190/13 A Pressure, *prælorcium*.

b. = Press † 12. Obs.

1382 See Press † 12 (a). 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxiv. (1495) 758/1 Chese cures after sweete thynges drawynge by weyte as it were a pressour.

c. *fig.*

1526 Tyndale *Ep. Gall. Pilgr.* 1582 b a pressure vff gret paynes. They kan fel vffte A sore oppressyon. c 1535 — *Nightingale* 310 The strong pressour of ours Redemption, Or ofcldis the bloode deere he his owne Raunt.

2. A clothes-press, a cupboard: = Press † 14. 1450 in *Rymer Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 254 Unum pessur in aula cujusdam aree. 1552 *Aberdeenbrough Writis* (Burrow) I. 59 He sone to have ane pressour. 1589 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 228 I geve him my pressor, my gowne my neighbor, my ij flamed sarpits...and all other implements appertayning vnto me.

Press-paper. [ad. F. *presse-papier* (in *Dict. Acad.* 1878), f. *presse*, imperative or stem of *presser* to Press + *papier* paper.] A plain or ornamental weight with a flat base for pressing or securing loose papers; a paper-weight.

1860 *Pall Mall Mus. Illust. Manuf.* Engl. Plates 2 A solid square block of glass...to serve as a press paper or chimney ornament. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* (ed. 2) I. 383 A library table, with ink-stand, pounce-paper, paper-cutters, and other articles in keeping.

Press-room ¹, [f. Press *sb.*¹ + Room *sb.*]

1. The room in a printing-office in which the presses stand, and where the printing is done.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. 8 The Roof and Siding of the Press Room. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. viii. 210 The press-room should, if possible, be separated from the compositing-room. 1882 J. Southward *Pract. Printing* (1884) 412 The press-room is generally in the basement.

2. A room in which a press of any kind is kept.

1648 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 368/1 That none but Persons of Quality, and those connected to the College, be permitted to enter the Melting house, Mill-room, Press-room. 1839 W. H. Ainsworth *J. Sheppard* iii. iv, The Press Room, a dark close chamber, near Watergate's Hall, cleared to some from an immense wooden machine kept in it, with which such prisoners as refused to plead to their indictments were pressed to death. 1892 Gee *Dict. Arts* 883 The prosecution at the Royal Mint contains eight machines.

† **Press-room** ², *Obs.* [f. Press *sb.*² + Room.] The cabin or apartment in which newly impressed men were confined.

1802 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 150/2 The new raised men on board the Neptune under...locks through the prow-room, and took possession of the vessel.

Press sail = *press of sail*: see Press *sb.*² 9.

Pressumpt, obs. Sc. form of Presumpt.

Pressurage. *rare.* [a. F. *pressurage* the action of pressing, 'also, the fee thats due to th' owner, or giuen for th' vse, of a common wine-presse' (Cotgr. 1611), f. *pressurer* to press: see -age 2.] (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pressurage*, the juice of the grape extracted by the press; a fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use. Hence in appl. Dicts.

Pressural, *a.* [f. next + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pressure.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 15 Feb. 4 Arrangement for obviating pressural disturbance through a considerable space of air.

Pressure (pre·ʃiuə, pre·ʃər). [a. obs. F. *pressure* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pressūra*, f. *premĕre*, ppl. stem of *premĕre* to press: see -ure.]

I. 1. The action or fact of pressing; the fact or condition of being pressed (in the various senses of Press *v.*¹); the exertion of continuous force upon or against a body by some other body in contact with it (the results being various according to the relative positions of the bodies, and the yielding or non-yielding nature of that which is pressed): compression, squeezing, crushing, etc.

1600 Shakespeare *Pericles* v. *Gower*, 56 The pressure of my hearers, or the passion of my heart, stands in the service of your nobler perfections. 1620 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. Wks. 1748 I. 66 In the soft pressure of a melting kiss. 1638 tr. *Molines' Elem. Philos.* (1656) 355 When two bodies having opposite endeavours, press one another, then the endeavour of either of these is that which we call pressure, and is named when their pressure are opposite. 1725 N. Rowe *Tr. Pharsal.* 318 Let every thing be remov'd, that may incur the least Pressure upon his Breast. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 48 The force of steam or spring arising by the lightest pressure is best. 1873 Spon's *Encycl. of Indus.* I. 422, Vendors must Put pressure of the fairest sort. 1892 Eaton & Langdon *Mech.* v. 55 If motion be resisted, the effect is converted into pressure. 1900 Fanning *Water Supp.* 10 199 We can obtain heat...by the pressure of air. 1875 White *Multiplic. Rolling Stock.* viii. (1879) 108 They [tires] should be hard and tough under pressure from a crowd.

2. *Physics.* The force exerted by one body on another by its weight, or by the continued application of power, viewed as a measurable quantity, the amount being expressed by the weight upon a unit area.

Absolute pressure, the total pressure (of steam, etc.), found by adding the amount of the atmospheric pressure to that indicated by the ordinary steam-gauge (which shows the *relative pressure*, or pressure above that of the atmosphere). *Pressure of the atmosphere*: see Atmospheric *pressure*. *Centre of pressure*: see Centre. *High pressure, low pressure*: see B.

1880 *Barrie Note Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. Wks. 1772 I. 113 The conjecture...that perhaps the pressure of the air might have an interest in more phenomena than men have hitherto thought. 1739 Lemuel Short *Mem. Figure Weather*, *Bridges* 35 Buildings of very considerable Weight and Pressure are found to stand firm on such Foundations. 1778 Gregory *Mod. Mod.* (1778) I. 126 If the vessel filled with water be forty feet high, the bottom of that vessel will sustain such a pressure as would raise the same water forty feet high. 1800 Stoddart *Ann. Arnold. Rep.* I. 191 At great depths, the effect of the pressure of the sea is not a little curious. 1807 R. Anstey *Physics* I. 351 In a field the pressure is in all directions. 1848 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.*, 200. the Steam produced with a pressure of 30 atmospheres has the temperature of 417°. 1858 Holmes *Autocrat.* 35 The weight or pressure of the atmosphere is about 15 lbs. to every square inch. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 3/1 A final test ascertains what is called the 'pressure' of the gunshot—that is to say, the explosive impact upon the breech.

† **b.** In the Cartesian theory: = Pressure 2. *Obs.*

1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pressure*, by this word some Philosophers, addicted to the Cartesian Hypothesis, mean a kind of Motion which is impressed upon and propagated through a Fluid Medium.

c. In *Electricity*: see quots. 1907.

1889 *Nature* 24 Oct. 630/1 Currents of high tension are converted into pressures suitable for incandescent lamps by means of transformers. 1907 *Regulations Con. Electrical Energy under Factory and Workshop Act* 1901 (to these Regulations)...*Pressure* means the difference of electrical potential between any two conductors, or between a conductor and earth, as read by a hot wire or electrostatic voltmeter. — A. P. Trotter in *Lit., Electrical pressure* is used officially in Acts of Parliament and in Regulations, to prevent its use in electrostatic *force* (which is another quantity not here). But the relation between 'electrical pressure' and the ordinary pressure of mechanics or dynamics is nothing more than an analogy: the name may be said of tension which does not pull. Strictly speaking, *pressure, tension, and force* apply only to matter. By reference to Electricity, all these terms mean 'That which causes or tends to cause an electric current'.

d. *Pressure of canvas, sail* = press of canvas: see Press *sb.*² 9.

1823 Scoresby *Trad. Whale Fish.* 3 By carrying a pressure of canvas, we were enabled to weather the Cape of Man.

† **3.** (?) That which is pressed or prepared by pressing: see quots. *Obs.*

1488 *Nobles* 24 Oct. App's Currency of high nombre

7. The action of moral or mental force, or of anything that influences the mind or will; constraining influence.

1662 Baxter *Acc. Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 133 To woo a sensible Obstinacie of a wise Father. ..That those, which held and persuaded pressure of Conscience, were commonly most-sound theirs. 1698 Evel. Worcs. II. *Sacrobosco's Advice, &c. Carmen.* ii. 8. (1729) 121 Rebelling against their natural Lords, or the pressure of Forreign Princes. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* 5 His virtue, such as it was, could not stand the pressure of occasion. 1792 D. Stewart *Philos. Hum. Mind* I. ii. viii. 270 In every cause of society ..the dominion has..arisen from the immediate impulse of passion, or from the pressure of their wants and necessities. 1880 Worcs. *Sow-lizard* II. 8 The prospect from without will be a handle to outlying clergy. 1897 Mary Ingelow *Sister Rosaline* 10, I really have some influence with her ..If I use pressure on, I really have a good deal.

III. **S. High pressure.** orig. A pressure higher than that of the atmosphere, said in reference to steam-engines, but now easily a relative term without any absolute limit: esp. in reference to compound engines in which the steam is used at different pressures in the different cylinders; usually *attrib.*, as in *high-pressure cylinder, engine, steam*, etc. b. *transf.* of speed, work, business, conditions of life, etc., and in *Pathol.*, as a *high-pressure pulse*. c. In *Meteorol.* said of a dense condition of the atmosphere over a certain region, indicated by a high barometer, as in *high-pressure area, high-p. system* (of winds). So **low pressure**, of the steam-engine, and in *Pathol.* and *Meteorol.*

1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 69 To supersede the high-pressure engines. 1833 W. Ainsley *Physiol.* 116 II. 1. 31 In proportion as the fluid is more condensed—high-pressure steam is merely condensed steam, just as high-pressure air is condensed air; and to obtain a double or triple pressure, we must have twice or thrice the quantity of steam under the same volume. *Ibid.* (see *Low a.* 20). 1852 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 110 High-pressure oscillating steam-engine. *Ibid.* 113 Reflecting ..damper for high and low pressure steam. 1890 Wharton & W. *Confirmed*, The steam that has been used in a high-pressure cylinder is made to do further service in a large low-pressure cylinder.

b. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 228 The impetuosity of the baron, by which the daughter of genius is subdued with a high-pressure velocity, is another illustration of the same truth. 1839 Thackeray *Fitzboodle* p. 26, A small freeholder, who was working under the high pressure of a mill mortgage. 1882 T. C. Grattan *Beaten Paths* II. 3 The high-pressure region of refinement is always furnished with a safety-valve against the danger of explosion. 1888 Miss. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* xx, As for Robert, he, of course, was living at high pressure all round. 1893 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/8 There was no high pressure work going on, nor is high pressure society. 1897 Low-pressure pulse (see *Low a.* 20). 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/1 The needs of another high-pressure Session like that of last year.

c. 1892 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 5/7 About the middle of last week a large high-pressure system spread over the United Kingdom from the southward. 1900 *Weekly Sun.* 27 Aug. 5/1 A high-pressure area has over our northern regions, but a depression exists over the west of France.

IV. **B.** *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** of pressure, as *pressure height, stage*; **b.** used to indicate or ascertain the amount of pressure exerted, as *pressure-accumulator, -test*; **c.** worked by means of pressure, as *pressure fan, pump, valve*; **d.** caused by pressure, as *pressure-displacement, -figure, -forging, -sign, -graphite*; **e.** for pressing, or causing pressure, as *pressure-bolt, -bandage, -bottle, -box, -brayer, -former, -screw*; **f.** objective and *obj. gen.*, as *pressure-fitting, -refrigerating, -relieving* adjs.; *pressure-reducer*.

1858 *Weekly Gaz.* 15 Jan. 2/2 Passing a current of air by means of ordinary 'pressure-bulb through a glass bottle full of glass shavings, steeped in carbonic acid. 1877 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* II. 272 The application of 'pressure bandages is very useful. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 230 In this case is steadied by a T-tube, to a 'pressure bottle. 1880 *Rep. to Dir. Repr. Pres. Mat. U. S.* 608 In order to utilize the pressure due to the elevated position..the water is conducted from the elevation into a tank called the 'pressure tank'. 1903 Annie M. Cleave *Astrophysics* 38 'Pressure-displacements and motion-displacements are, in fact, reciprocally connected. 1890 W. H. Cooper *Pantelegon* 1 The 'pressure fan..and where a small volume of air at a high velocity of pressure is required. 1899 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VIII. 820 Examples associated with the rapid application of the 'pressure forceps. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Printing-Press (Typographic)*, also known as a 'pressure-frame. 1899 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VII. 932 At a certain 'pressure height the fluid envelope exhibits maximal pulsations. 1880 *Nature* 23 Dec. 169 The total work done by a field 'pressure-reciprocating engine. 1889 *Electrician Mem.* XXV. 561 An accumulator is..merely a chemical contrivance which is recognised as a 'pressure-reducer. 1880 Harveian *Oration* 42 The 'pressure symptoms of locomotive ataxiaare not very variable. 1892 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* III. 61 To the muscles may be also ascribed that so 'pressure-test is available. 1892 *Weekly Sun* 19 Sept. 14/2 It is forced down by the tremendous 'pressure-valve into a small chamber within the tank.

10. Special Combs.: **pressure-bar**, a device in a planing-machine for holding down the material to be planed; **pressure-blower**, a blower for producing a blast in which the air is driven by the pressure of pistons; **pressure-button**, a 'button' or stud, by pressing which a spring is liberated or an electric bell rung; **pressure-cylinder**, the cylinder of the pressure-gauge of an engine; **pressure-engine**, a machine driven by the pressure of a column of water, esp. one in which the piston of a cylinder is driven by water-power; a hydraulic engine; **pressure-filter**, a filter in which the liquid is forced through filtering material by pressure greater than that of its own weight; **pressure-gauge, -gage**, an instrument for showing the pressure of an elastic agent, as steam or gas; also, one for showing the pressure in a cannon or fire-arm at the instant of explosion of the charge; **pressure heater**, an apparatus for heating water, etc., by steam under pressure; **pressure-tank**, *Mining*, a zone marked with a crosscoals; **pressure paralysis**, paralysis caused by pressure on part of the brain; **pressure pipe**, the pipe of the pressure-gauge of a steam-engine; **pressure-point**, one of the points on the surface of the body marked by special sensibility to pressure; **pressure-proach** = Pressure-counter; **pressure-regulator**, a recording pressure-gauge, particularly one that records the fluctuations of pressure of air, steam, or gas; **pressure ridge**, a ridge caused by pressure; *esp.* a ridge of ice in the polar seas caused by lateral pressure; **pressure-spout** = *pressure-point*.

1883 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1. v., The bag-valve of the Woodcroft and the Woodbury Patents were upon 'pressure lines and pressure rollers. 1893 *Star* 19 May 1/2 The new electric bells...the substitution of 'pressure buttons for the existing lever pulls. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 4/3 While carrying out a speed trial...the 'pressure cylinder heads and the engineer...got badly scalded. 1819 Crowe, in *Ann. Reg.* 346 A new pressure-tube, marked by what is called a 'pressure engine of about six horse power. 1823 Gurney *Patent Winker* 28 By the pressure-engine and the tackles, the power of waterfalls of any height ..may at once be made available. 1879 Knight *Dict. Mech., Filtering-press*, 2. 'pressure filter. 1862 *Capital Universal. Exhib.* II. 200, 17 The Despina 'Pressure-Gauge. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 201 Some mode of indicating at any moment the exact pressure which the steam exerts, and this we have by means of the 'pressure-gauge'. 1896 *Rep. Arrested Proof Co.* 11 The little bullet which is generally termed the 'pressure buster. 1899 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* VI. 858 'Pressure paralysis, for the most part is rapidly recovered from. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 1/1 During last night both the 'pressure pipes, which was 8 feet long, burst. No one was hurt. 1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XI. 313 It is in this form of spasm that the 'pressure points which are capable of inducing spasm have been recognised. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 383 'Pressure ptosities, though often called encephaloid, in reality arise from the lower part of the pleurisy. 1897 Nansen's *Farthest North* I. vi. 140 The 'pressure ridges...are apt to run at right angles to the course of the pressure which produced them. 1877 G. F. Lyon *Private Journal* 400 The finest point, where a beaches a 'pressure-spot; pressure is measured of pressure, and was one of being pinched.

Pre'ss-warrant. Now *Hist.* [f. Press *sb.*[8] + Warrant *sb.*] A warrant giving authority to impress men for the service of the navy or army.

1688 Vulgus (Dk. Buckhm.) *Sow Officers, Rod* in their Pockets incited their Press-Warrants. 1770 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 147/2 Press-warrants were sent to Portsmouth, and next morning the press-gangs went on board the merchant ships. 1914 *Daily Citizen*, 3 Sept. 5/1 In 1803-4 Colonel Sarah, the Governor of Dover Castle, had refused point blank to execute a press warrant till he knew what Parliament would say.

Pre'ss-work. [f. Press *sb.*[3] + Work *sb.*]

1. The work and management of a printing-press; the printing off on paper, etc. of what has been 'composed' or set up in type; the result of this, the work turned out from a press, esp. from the point of view of its quality.

1771 Lincolnshire *Stat. Printed.* 41 His needless method of disposition, composition, and press-work. *Ibid.* 42 His first works...consists the press-work of Words and Pieces. 1832 Bumpus *Econ. Manuf.* xvi. (ed. 3) 208 The press-work, or printing off, is charged at a price agreed upon for each two hundred and fifty sheets. 1867 Bemrose & Son *Dict. Art.*, etc. 201, *By fine presswork* is meant work printed with the best paper and ink, and with the utmost care at a hand press. 1896 T. L. De Vinne *Modern's Mech. Inventions*, Printing 422 The new method has...improved common pressworkmanship, but it has not beyond the presswork of books.

2. Literary work done for the press; journalistic work.

1888 Besant *When a Man's Single* v, His first press-work had been a series of letters he had written when at school, and contributed to a local paper.

3. *Pottery.* The making of ware by pressing the clay into moulds.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1072 A great variety of pottery wares...are made by two different methods, the one called press-work, and the other casting. The press-work is done in moulds made of Paris plaster....All vessels of an oval form, and such as have fat sides, are made in this way.

4. *Printers.* (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Press-work*.... cabinet work of a number of movements: masses crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure.

Pre'ss-yard. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. Press *sb.*[1] + Yard.] Name of a yard or court of old Newgate Prison, in which the torture of *peine forte et dure* (Prine, Prisse *sb.*[2] 1 b) is supposed to have originally been carried out; and from which, at a later period, capitally convicted prisoners started for the place of execution.

1644 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. 9. 99 It was so good yed all out, as if God had done it with the Country, or else the Press-yard had ended the quarrell. 1727 (title) The History of the Press-Yard, or a Brief Account of the Customs and Occurrences ..to be met with in His Majesty's Goal of Newgate in London. *Ibid.* 5 The Press-Yard being no part of the Prison, but taken in as a part of the Governor's House. It is in the Keeper's Power to refuse any Prisoner a Reception there without a Conditional Pistoles. 1730 Swift *Mist. Condemn'd* (1735) 101, 371 Holding the Tyburn Jolting down the said Prisoners in fact in the Press-yard. 1731 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* (1741) Their wives and children were admitted into the press-yard to take their leave of them before they set out for the gallows at Tyburn. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 299 Being brought down into the press-yard, his irons were knocked off, and he was put into the cart. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Bonnie Jean*, Round the debtors' door Are gather'd a couple of thousand or more; At every wash At the press-yard gate. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 1 Oct. 4/1 The new Old Bailey...There will be no 'press-yard in store', commissioned in the same Press Yard.

† **Pre-ssyly**, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. after F. *pressément*, with substitution of English suffix.] Urgently, pressingly.

1492 Cartas *Paston Lett.* (M. de W. 1823) I. 311 Letting...By the whyche they were well pressyly that he none shulde be delyvered to her agayne.

† **Prest,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **prestte,** 5–7 **presste,** 6 **presst**e. [a. OF. *prest* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *prêt*, the action of preparing or lending, a loan, purveyance for the king's table, advance pay for soldiers; vbl. *sb.* f. OF. *prester*, mod.F. *prêter* to afford, lend, Prime *v.*[1] So It. *presto* a loan, (In Eng. hist. documents the L. word is usually *prestitum*, pa. pple. of *præstāre*, Prime *v.*[2])

1. An advance of money; a loan; *esp.* one made to the sovereign in an emergency; a forced loan; a grant, gift, bequest.

1430 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 374 No lasshe lone ne gret lonnes ne presten. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 80 The creditours have not been double paide of here lone[s] not yeuen made to highe seignoris. *a* 1522 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 683 In this yere (1482) a prest was made to the lyege of all the Kyng of the whyche the meyere, grocers, & drapers lent xx. C. xxvii li. viii s. vi d. 1539 Sanders *Rise Growth* 310 The people means For presies and for loan lent and never payde. 1580–2 *Nineteenth Certific.* (Durham) 84 A certeyn some of money lately granted by ways of loan or prest. 1597–87 Holinshed (Chron. III. 1090/1) The first of September the queene commanded a prest of the citie of London of twentie thousand pounds, to be repaid against within fourteenen dayes after Michaelmasse next following. 1643 Perfect *Sum. Perfect Pari. App.* 69 For lack of money, he was driven of necessitie to make a presse of the citizens of Paris.

2. A charge, duty, or impost; a deduction made from or in connexion with any payment. *See also* Cask. 1898.

1429–5 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 396/2 The said Maire, Febliip and Merchauntes [of the Staple of Calesse], nor their successours, shall not nor owe not ne[y] yeuynge, grant or charge, unto the Wolles or Wollefelles of any persone of the said Fellship. 1491 Hen. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 170 We ..charge you that ..ye suffre[r] and yeuye noo stanis [for their wages of the hall yere ended at Estre last] ..the sayenan aforesaid, without any prest or charge setting upon them...for the same. *Ibid.* 172, 173. 1598 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, c. 4 § 2 (For allowance of cloth upon that account) That the same taylor nor broudber there to be levyed and askes, shalbe delyvered unto every of the same Shaftes, without prest or other charge to be not upon them for the same. 1898 *Knapsl. Lanes Rep.* X. 327 *Prest*, a duty which sheriffs formerly had to pay on receiving their tallies for the sums standing due from them to the accounts of the Exchequer.]

3. A payment or wages in advance; money paid on account to a person to enable him to proceed with an undertaking; cf. Imprest *sb.*[3] 1, Press-money 2. *Auditor of prests*: see Imprest *sb.*[3] 1 c.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 119 Summes of money by the said Robert, by way of prests at the Receipte of the Kinges Exchequier...Sede to mariners. 1503 T. Lange in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 200 Also the hundreth pownde sterling to be delivered yerie...the Kinges Highe is wey of prest towardes the plukkyng of the grete Chapelle. 1552 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 78 Item, to receive my quarter for provision of victuall for the retynewe. *a* 1562 in Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 197 It was considered that he shuld have in the way of prest, a thousand marke out of Wynchester bysshoprike, to have hold of his patente. 1597 Hooker *Ecclesiast. Polity* (1611) 1. 1. 1 The Auditor of the Prests, whose Office it is to take the Accounts of the Men, and of all other imprested or moneys advanced before hand.

4. *esp.* Earnest-money paid to a sailor or soldier on enlistment, enlistment-money.

1580 *Hayward Hennth. Bks.* (Rolls) 4 [If this man] is prest for 3 M. [=£2]...wagemen, every of them 40s. for prest, C. [=£5]. 1591 *Act 3 Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 1 Any Shoemaker ..which hereafter shalbe in Wages and retayned or take any prest to serve the King maiesty. 1589 *Royal Letters* 93 July (City of London) 39. 38 B. 36. For their prest, coates, and conducte money. 1589 *Cath. Sir Thomas More* 93 As it were an earnest or prest. 1598 *Letter Bk. &c. City Lond. K.* 200/1 Edmonde Johnson who was appointed to serve as a soldyor ..and receyved his Mainders prest.

5. An engagement of a person by payment of earnest-money; an enlistment of soldiers or sailors.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 139 We wolde you might procede on of the good dispatch, and no more delay. For the prest and sending forward of whiche persons you muste

contrive, what money you would desire, of my servants Coldredge. 1620 *Council Cornwall* 101 This course forasmuch comes able Mariners at every prest for her Highnesse service, then many others of farre greater hire.

6. *In prest*: As a 'prest' or loan; in advance; on account; as current money. (Cf. senses 1, 3, 5.)

1488 *Howard Acc. Hen. VII* (1858) 9 Receyved...by thandes of the said Henry Pelmer to paie upon the said office...£6. 1550 Edw. VI *Trial in Foundl. Hist. Eng.* xxvii. (1810) IV. 331 For which I should give him 1500*l.* in prest, and leave to carry wool, your use to abate the exchange. 1557 *Order of Hospitals* 8 b, You shall not deliuer any money in prest to any Officer,...without the Threasurer will give you order to doe. 1578 Florios *Guicciard.* 2, (1599) 228 They dispersed to their houses, hauing receiued in prest only two Florins of the Rhein for a piece. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 992 There was taken up in prest of private merchants to...Aleppo onely, the summe of three score thousand Cecchins.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **prest-warrant**, see quot. and cf. Press-warrant.

1894 C. H. Rosenson *Scot. Hist.* iv. 61, 423 In Elizabeth's reign there was no great difficulty experienced in obtaining men when wanted by 'great warrants', or warrants for paying 'great' money.

† **Prest,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5–8 **preste**. [Of uncertain origin.] A sheet (of parchment or the like).

1405 *Will of Beilak Somerton* Hen. My wife to have in my westen in a preste of parchemyn. 1598 *Practice Part of Law* 192 Then, For the transcript of a Record, being a preste, 6*d*. For every preste more the 3*d*. 1704 Lutwyche *Bridgf. Rel.* (1872) V. 320 Yesterday the bills read...the enormous bill for relief of the poor, containing 60 prestes of parchment.

† **Prest,** *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 5–6 **proste**, 5 **prost**, (**prust**), 6 **prest**, 7 *Sc.* **priest**, (7 *errors*, **prassed**). [a. OF. *prest* (11th c. in Littré), in med.F. *prêt* = Pr., Cat. *prest*, It., Sp., Pg. *presto* :—late 10 pop. L. *præstus* ready (Isaac. and gl. c. in Salic Law), f. earlier L. *præstō* (*præstā*) adv., near at hand, in readiness, at one's service; supposed to be contr. from **præstāt*, f. *præ* before, in front + *stāt*, 3 sg. pr. ind. of *stāre* planted, situated, lying; or from **præstitī*, f. *præ* + *stitī*, 3sg. ind. of *stāre* situation.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Ready for action or use; at hand; prepared, or in proper order.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5227 Nou wole ze leuest make is pees, to leose is theod. & prest leod ore to smite vore pat ssel wel wende. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 402 Nou is me wel leorder twene pene it is an hepne. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1187 Tho bremedis, at prest & gare to se, Iuisalle forte lare. 1382 *Wyclif Bible Prol.* Rp. vii. 68 Poore is the hoost of Lewy Dyuyne, for preestis and Leuytical clerkis. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc Pract.* 1184 To have that medicine prest. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. vi. 10 With evir prest smale dartis alle full on mone. 1520–21 Stewarde *Ib. Pl. Sc.* 21 a Behold the wicked hand their bowes, and make their arrowes prest. 1588 Drury *Pleasant Sat.* ii. 83, Then cause [his foes, this Fiddle, ayre] money (prest) to handle. 1598 Warnerius *Present* 4 Cleer, 10, 6, Wine 1038 is prest: His lawles love to make his lustful wife. 1633 Heywood *Hierarch.* v. 080 A huge Navy prest to all Ennyes. 1637 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 531 The Victim Ox, that was for Altars prest, Trick'd with white Ribbons, and with Garlands drest.

b. Often in association with *ready*, *readily*.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1763 Geffon with swerdes fers wele redy and prest. 1584 Cogan *Haven of H.* 2. 1. 21 Let me that offering be readily prest of hands. 1598 *Primr. Fr. Ord.* (St. W. 1535) 30 All was prest and redy. *a* 1626 Bacon *Elem. Rebel.* 17 wks., 20 thousand men more ready prest to set on the ship of Venice. 1660 Howland *Loyal Subj.* 1660. 309 The Militia's more ready and prest to come to an Engagement. 1832 — *Cryptophile* 25, I dare find them [soldiers] prest and ready for any service. 1873 Brown *Cold Key* Wks. 1887 V. 58 He is ready pressed to break all. *Hild.* 326 Christ is ready prest for nothing.

2. Ready in mind, disposition, or will; inclined, disposed, willing; prompt, alert, eager, keen.

c 1290 *Becket* 2073 In *S. Engl. Leg.* I. 168 Pat nyht heore prouince an preue fole for-to take. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25 To seis and here likere is prest, pe tipinges pat pam likes best. 1382 Lanfr. *P. Pl. N.* vi. 41 He is be prouostes prayere pat pleie wole halleth. *c* 1425 *Babees Bk.* 58 Take alle pes pynges, pat to myselfe be pyn prowte. 1580 Dalin tr. *Lindanus's Consol.* 338 This ready should ... make them prouide and willing to doe all thinges for your sake. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* x. lxxxix, Knots Mayd to prove, and open every Eie To wise new Tydings. 1640 Dutchess Flog. (1903) 10, 108 How ye Knight is...Prest for their Country's Honour, and their King's.

b. Alert, active, sprightly, brisk.

a 1400 *Pistell of Swete* 73 Pere were mynstrayes prest, Wiztgalme, tyzon, and. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ph. Sparrow* 280 As quyck and as prest As any sparowe were. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 150 Mans people, more handsome and prest, Where feel ye? (go search any coast).

3. Close at hand. (Cf. *homely*.)

c 1300 *Eglin Head & Potter* (title in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 119 Bitelen thare songe—to leuthen prest. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 251 In prouerbes prest of people nied or wise.

B. *adv.* Readily, quickly; = Passing *adv.* 1.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5227 As prest sh sone bi come. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 3125 He send vnkeuere prest, ' Now is vere time to ride '. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 274 Princes of pis puple pese wordes he quoed. *c* 1405 *King Calfaxe* 408 Out of Paris prestly he gooth full prest. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* iv. 189 Shall not my vaine ghost me on shore pursue prest? 1590 *Prince* 8 *Storm* 58 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 62 The fyrst leape weare on his weyre To the Rokke full prest.

Prest, *ppl. a.* : see Passing *ppl. a.*[1] and [2].

† **Prest,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *prester* (11th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *prêter* to furnish, place at one's disposal, lend, pay in advance (= It. *prestare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *prestar*)—L. *præstāre* to stand before; to be superior, excel; to stand for, vouch for, take upon oneself; to perform, show, offer, furnish; in late and med.L. (4th c. Salvianus and Salic Law) to lend; f. *præ* before + *stāre* to stand.]

1. *trans.* To lend (money); to advance on loan.

1422–3 *Acts* 2*n Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Money so advanced, granted, or lent to hys highnes. *a* 1546 Hall *Chron., Hen. III* 40 b, Requiryng him further to prest to hym a conuenient some of money. 1580–1 *Norwiche Guilds* (Harmer) 30 Money whyche ys prested, or lent, to the Queens Maiestie [1581].

b. To get on loan, to borrow. *rare.*

a 1546 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 176 Lest the lustie there should borow of them any money, as they did prest of the merchauntes of the staple Anno. M. l. xxv before.

2. To advance (money) on account of work to be done or service to be rendered or not yet completed.

1539 in Fleury's *Anal.* (1868) App. E. 126 Item, prested to Anthony Cheke, the kinges Seruiter, in admeasurement of his half yeres wages beforehande...xx li. 1580 Hans Lanyerus to Mailley *Herbert* 11 Oct. f. 168. 393 note, I myself have prested above 3000*l.* sterling this yeare 1 mene.

† **Prest,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Prest *sb.*[2]; or perh. an inverted use of Prest *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To engage or hire the services of (a person) or the use of (a ship, etc.) by giving part-payment in advance.

1523 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, I. No. 3078 (P. R. O.) Shyppes prested for the King in the West Countrey. 1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 351 The kinges messengier...hathe enquyred...for Berrye [upon Edmondes and therebowtes For to haue takles and prouyd mariners For the more expedicion of the kynges ward wardes. 1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 340 Suche shippes as were prested in Chester and Beawmorres. *Ibid.* 349 Your Highnes had leyn as no great chardges, both with the prestyng, and victualling of shippes.

2. *esp.* To engage (men) for military service on land or sea by giving part-payment or earnest-money in advance; to enlist, levy (without reference to method); passing at length into the sense of Press *v.*[2] 2. (Cf. Impress *v.*[2])

1540 Hen. VIII *Declar. Sum Rig.* In this season [1510] stated a great part of our army already prested and in our wages, to go forwards. 1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 558 Those that be all ready prested, were thowsande here thes wages, which the say that he is not paide; and here is woo that can enforme us, whether they be paide or not, for he hathe kept those that were prested. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 353 b, They...whan they lenger was ready, to bring into Germanye, prested souldiers, and brought them into Pruslande. 1600 *Holland Livy* xxxi. v. 748 So many as they thought able men of bodie to beare armes...to prest them for soldiers. *Ibid.* xxxvi. xxxv. 811 One willed to bring them vp to the senate, for some small peece of money: others willed carying and guiding them to the sea to be gallie-slaues, for a thing of nothing. *Ibid.* xxxix. 1. 1026 Commended they were to haue [prested] fifteene hundred footmen and a hundred horse of Romane citizens.

Hence **Prested** *ppl. adj.*, hiring, enlisting.

1545 [see 1 above]. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 704 We have also conseuted with them of the Admyralyte, whose laws onely touch ships in readynes,...we have geven them charge to prouide, and delyuered them money for the presting of men for the purpose.

† **Prest,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* rare. [f. Prest *a.*] *refl.* **a.** To make oneself ready. **b.** To make haste, to hasten.

13.. *Lybeaus Disc.* (Skeat) 1758 A mayde Lybeaus hym gynt [*v.r.* was gonn] To armes that we hur, And fresch he was to fyght. 1581 A. Hall tr. *Homer's* 14 One morning Thetis from the sea to heauen his wife doth prest.

Prest, obs. ME. form of Priest.

Prestable, *a. Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 7 -ible. [a. obs. F. *prestable* (mod.F. *prêtable*) lendable, that may be lent (Cotgr.), also, ready to afford or give (16th c. in Godef.), f. *prester*: see Prest *v.*[1] and -able.] Capable of being paid or advanced; payable; capable of being performed or discharged.

1650 *Acts Sederunt* 29 Jan. (1790) 61 After discussing of the said suspension, for liquid grounds or deeds prestable, ... 1669 J. Fraser *Publick Accts.* (S.H.S.) 139 Sir Walter ...promised Lord Hugh all the kindness and service prestable by him, month and month. 1703 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1842) II. 22 Seriously to consider this, and that upon some more prestable supplyes. 1708–7 *Acts* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43, § 17 Recovery of mailzeins or services payable or prestable to their mills. 1826 *Scots Let. to Lockhart* 10 Jan., To offer any fortune up for me it was prestable..., in reason good all claims upon Ballantyne & Co. 1888 *Act* 51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 10, § 2 All his duties or other duties and services or casualties payable or prestable to the superior.

Prestance. rare—[1]. [f. as next + -ance. Cf. F. *prestance* (1598 in Hat., Darm.).] = next.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* N. Ser. xxiv. 6 They...put their trust in great names and social prestances.

† **Prestancy.** *Obs.* rare. [adj. L. *præstāntia* pre-eminence, f. *præstāre* to excel: see Prest *v.*[1] and -ancy.] Priority, superiority, pre-eminence.

1623 A. Symmons *Manr. Dagger* 12 If then the prestancy of (operating) be such: surely Chapmen...may be rasse, but not in deed bee a chaire. 1638 J. Rosemond *Rudeness* iv. 30 In Adam, yet unfain, there was a priority and a prestancy, but no sovereignty.

Prestant. *Music.* [a. F. *prestant*, adj. It. *prestante* excellent.] (See quot.)

1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Prestant*, the open diapason of an organ, sometimes of 16 feet, sometimes of 8 feet in length.

† **Prestantious,** *pre-*, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. L. *præstantia* excellence, Prestancy + -ous.] Characterized by excellence; excellent.

1656 T. Warren *Blood of Grape* 32 This luxate Ointment is preternaturall, so necessary, as without it most bodies cannot subsist.

Prestate (*prestēt'*), *v. Law.* [f. Pre- + State, or f. L. *præstāre* to stand before, to stand good for, vouch for, answer for: see Prest *v.*[1] and -ate 3.] *trans.* To undertake, take upon oneself, become responsible for; to furnish, warrant.

1580 Monsieur *Galen* 11. § 103 All that the heir is bound to prouide in such a case, *le coffinoyer [domestar heres] publicanus prestabat*. — *Diplom.* I. § 6 *Ille heres* person to whom good faith is can be committed to prestate a thing [*cui res aliquam præstandam*] may also have it committed to his good faith to confer freedom.

Prestation (*prestēi'ʃən*). [a. F. *prestation* (1272 in Godef. *Compl.*) action of lending, tendering, etc., ad. L. *præstātiōn-em*, in late L. a payment, in med.L. esp. a feudal due, n. of action f. *præstātus*: see Prest *v.*[1], Prestate.] The action of paying, in money or service, what is due by law or custom, or in recognition of feudal superiority; a payment or the performance of a service so imposed or exacted; also, the performance of something promised.

1423 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 263/1 That no prises, exactions nor prestations, shal be sette vpon their persones or goodes. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Ayde*, in the common lawe, is to applied ...sometime to a prestation due from tenants to their Lords, as toward the reliefe due to the Lord Protectour ... or for the making of his sonne knight, or the marrying of his daughter. *a* 1630 Hacket *Cent. Sermo.* (1675) Not...as if the riches and neighbor Church did, or could lend the smaller to the prestation of her customes. *a* 1734 tr. J. Fumanus *Reports* II. 870 The bishop likewise by the spiritual canon, supporting that Dr. Gascoyl, as archdeacon of Essex, *tenuber adhuc* sal due to the bishop as a prestation, for the exercise of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 1788 Hamp *Antient Powers* v. vi. 167 It is obvious that the prestations promised must be understood by both parties. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* I. ii. v. 144 The military tenure...was subject to no tribute, or prestation, but service in the field. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched. (5). Rent or The yearly fee duties and the yearly other prestations. 1892 Comm. *Gild Merch.* I. 191 The gild merchant with the right to exact money requisitions or prestations from the burgesses as well as from non-gildsmen trading in the town.

b. *Prestation-money*: see quots.

1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxix. 187 The Archdeacons had their acquittance of the 8*li.* by the name of Prestation-money. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v., *Commendams*. The Bishop taking prestation money of his archdeacons yearly. 1662 *Spelman's Hist. & Fathers* ...he claimed profits which he recounted, as he is a Bishop, and one as he is a Baron of the Parliament, ... [s. n.] prestation money, that archdeacons shewbishoners, which ought reasonable cause he may require of his Clergie. 1720 J. Mason *Lex. Tech.* s.v.

† **Prester.** *Obs.* [a. L. *prēster*, a. Gr. πρηστήρ a fiery (or scorching) whirlwind, also a kind of venomous serpent, agent-n. f. πίμπρημι-σι, πρη-σαι (root *πρα-*) to burn, also to inflate, blow.]

1. A serpent, the bite of which was fabled to cause death by swelling.

1398 Trevisa *Bartk. De P. R.* xviii. 2 (Bodl. MS.), Prester is as horrible adder alway vpon sandes and rauynge and nihtelinges vnyon as he goth. 1398 Trevisa *Barthol.* v. 116 The breadth...is good for the biting of ye serpent called prester. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 740 The Dipsas killing by thirst, and the Prester by heat, as they very nature do signifie. 1667 Milt. *Comus* 72, 228 The Prester serpent, whose sting distendeth with The wounded's heavy mouth. 1708 Phillips, *Prester*, a venomous Serpent, whose Sting causes a deadly Thirst. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 398 Philosophers are, mineralogists, chemists, experimentalists.

2. A burning or scorching whirlwind.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 19 The same [wind], if it be more hot and catching a fire as it ingeth, is named Prester [burning. 1613 Blundell *Portables* iv. Treats 15 As if it had been that boisterous Prester wind, or rather an Hurricano ... had thereon been. 1833 Marryat *Mid. Pilot* iv. (1846) 60/2 Thunder, Lightning, Prester, and Whirl-winds are caused by the wind enclosed in a thick Cloud, which...breaketh forth violently. 1727–40 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Prester*, a tempest, consisting of an exhalation from the clouds, inflamed with such violence, as that by the collision it is set on fire. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 278/1 tr. Pinel. in Cent.) From him long hath the implacable thunderer, and the prester-copulative heaven [*turbo-cœlum astrum*] of the all-splendid strength of the father-begotten Heaven.

3. (See quots.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Prester*, a word used by some to express the external part of the neck, which is usually refuted in vogue. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Prester*, now, formerly used for the white of the eye when coloured; also, for the vein, when swollen under exhilaration.

Prester John. Forms: a. 4–6 **preste, -este**, 6 **prester, -our, prestor, prest, priester**, (6–7 **prestour**), 6–8 **presbyter**, 7 **priest**, 8– **prestor**; 4–6 **Jon, Johan**, 6 **Joan, Jan**, (7 *Jack*), 8 **Joan**, 5– **John**. Also β. 6 **Prestan** (= Port. Ian), 7 **Prete Gianni, Janni, Prestegian, -gion** [Mfl. *Preste Johan*, a. OF. *preste Johan* (1388 in Littré), mod.F. *prêtre-Jean*, med.L. *presbyter Johannes*, 'Priest John', in It. *prete Gianni*, whence OF. *prestre-jan* and the β forms above.] The name given in the Middle Ages to an alleged Christian priest and king, originally supposed to reign in

the extreme Orient, beyond Persia and Armenia, but from the 13th c. generally identified with the King of Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

(For the history of the subject, see Col. Yule's article in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 772–778. It is there shown that from the first mention of *Presbyter Johannes* in the twelfth c. European belief placed him in some remote region of the East; but that, after growing knowledge of geography had by more exact double cast his settlement there, and revealed the existence of a Christian king and kingdom in 'Ethiopia' or Abyssinia, 'Prester John's land' was located by the Portuguese, and after them by other writers, in the latter region. Col. Yule is even inclined to think that the original germ of the legend may have consisted in vague rumours as to the rule of a Christian king in 'Ethiopia' at a time when Abyssinia and India were still vaguely imagined to be conterminous or adjacent regions: although reports of the wars, like achievements of Mongol or other Asiatic conquerors may in process of time have been confused with, or associated with, the name of 'Prester John'. As to the origin of this name or title, though numerous conjectures have been offered, there is no historical evidence.)

1s.. *K. Alfr.* 1989 (Bodl. MS.) Ones of Inde from prestes Johne Hym com leuedes maneres. *c* 1400 *tr. Sec. Asp.* I. 177 The lame Asia and the land of Hierusa; Thens lies Prestre Johnnes leedes. *c* 1400 *Three Kings' Cologne* 117 He schulde be chapid prouster Johne. for per is no degre in bis world aboue be degre of prisesthode. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 196 Prester Johan (Harl. xxiii. 132 Preste Johne) that is Emperour of the high Ynde. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 89 The lordes of Prestre Johan. 1503 DUNBAR *Aldynes* xiii. Prol. 135 To send I begane The richest ane ryngment...Of all the mowis in this eirdl...The bowis and the hand maill, Prestir Johne and Port Jark. 1582 PEMBERTON *Kalyan. Andreas* 4a b]. The Sophian, prester Iohn & other Heathen princes. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* v. 1. 1 That in the East Indis were Christians, which were governed by a King of great power called Preuchiser Iann. 1620 MAYNOW *Astrology*, 21 *Ad Sir* Prester Jacke, the Great Mogol, the Soofey of Persia, and the Great Turke, I can say there as often as I doe my Say. 1712 *Ascension Sheet*, No. 459 ¶ 3 Not to mention whole Nations hitherto in Prester-John's Country. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. IV. 392 The fame of *Prester* or *Presbyter John* has long amused the credulity of Europe.

1538 BALE *Image Cov. Vocacyon* (1550) 46 b, Athanasi are not these prestygyenes Papystes, to what is in their storyes and reades it in their Sermons legendes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil's Aeneis* Wks. 1857 II. 196 That Inchantresse...by prestigious trickes to converte, Has rais'd a base Impostor. *a* 1721 KING *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1722 II. 158 As in the Manor prestigious Squire lurk, And while the Master sleeps, more hard at work. 1824 SOUTHEY in 1908 *Corr. Mary* 221 The prestigious influence which surrounds the heads and perverts the hearts of the Byrons and the Huskins of his day. 1887 T. CRAIG in *Contemp. Rev.* May 713 The grandiose language, the ringing rhythm, and the prestigious metaphors.

Hence **Presti gloriously** *adv.*; **Presti gloriousness.**

1393 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supper*, and He, that was prestigiously besieged, and foghtlie vnderwalued with the weapon of weapons. 1648 GAGE *Conf. Conv.* 102 There is nothing but prestigiousness of Fumes, Knel, Ribeb. 1680 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 402 Their being able to make a contrary wicke appear to be the very Body and Person of Christ in such a piece of prestigiousness as has no parallel. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 161 ANT. 439 We cannot be so prestigiously impatient, as to present to the World...that these our Fifth will Cure all diseases.

† **Prestigy.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 **prestigle.** [ad. L. *prestigiæ* : see PRESTIGE.] † = PRESTIGE 1.

1630 *Gallia Magnatrum* 190 They consisted in, so meere, as a prodigious bigge true high prestigle.

Prestimony (pre·stiməni). *Canon Law.* Also 8 **prese-**. [ad. F. *prestimonie* (1690 in Hatz.–Darm.), ad. med.L. *prestimonium* (781 in Du Cange), f. L. *prestāre* to furnish, etc. : see PRESTATION and -MONY.] (See quot.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Prestimony, Prestimonia*, in the canon law, a term about which authors are much divided. Upon the whole, the surest opinion seems to be this, that *prestimony* is a fund or revenue appropriated by the founder for the subsistence of a priest, without being erected into any title or benefice, chapel, prebend, or priory. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Prestimonial** (-mōu·niăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to prestimony.

1708 C. *Dupin's Anc. Disc.* 222 C. II. *ix.* 22 Some simple Benefices...also Dignities, or Prestimonial Portions, as they are called.

Prestinate, obs. form of PRESTATE.

† **Prestinsimo** (presti·nsimo), *a., adv., sb. Mus.* [It. *prestissimo*, superl. of *presto* adj. and adv. : see PRESTO.] A musical direction indicating very rapid performance: Very quick, very fast: as *sb.* a very quick piece or movement. Hence *transf.*

1794 *Short Explan. Foreign Words in Mus. Bks., Prestissimo*, in Extreme Fast or Quick. 1847 MORLEY *Preacher* 167: At the report of the guns, the...drummers struck up prestissimo with their fists. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Lady Lisle* (1883) 69 Argyle had certainly taken the time of Rex's march prestissimo. 1904 WATTS, Can an Epic 36 Our appreciative minds are of all sort want more big enough in England, but not of the true prestissimo whereto they are ready nothing less as formidable as they look.

1822 (see NEST). 1880 *Leisure Hour* No. 340, 313 The real fact upon which all prestidigitation or quick finger-conjuring depends, is the fact that human hands are quicker than human eyes. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* 87, 188 This sort of prestidigitation is a piece of tactics among the true drawing-room queens.

Prestidigitator (presti,di·dʒitēi·tă). Also in F. form † **prestidigitateur** (pɒstidiʒitœr). [ad. F. *prestidigitateur* (J. de Rossius, *a* 1830: see quot. 1839), f. *preste* nimble (ad. It. *presto*, L. *praestus*: see PRESTO) + L. *digit-us* a finger + *-ator*, L. *-ātor* agent-suffix : perh. suggested by F. *prestidigitateur* PARESTHATON, or due to a perverted derivation of 2.] One who practises sleight of hand or legerdemain; a juggler, a conjurer; hence *fig.* a juggler with words, a trickster.

a 1849 in Southey *Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 603n De H. G. Farina the celebrated exchanger ... prestidigitateur, and author of several experiments adapted to public amusement. 1859 WEBSTER, *s. v. Houdin* 1st. *obs.* Jean de Rossius, the first to employ a title now generally given to fashionable conjurers...One day the pompous title of '*Prestidigitateur*' was visible on an enormous poster, which also condescended to supply the derivation of this breath-stopping word, *preste digiti* (nimbly of the fingers). *Ibid.*, The learning of the conjurer—I beg pardon, prestidigitateur...This word, as well as Prestidigitation, due to the same author, were soon seized upon by John de Bonfort's rivals. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* 276, 201 Whether our young men should turn themselves into professional prestidigitateurs. 1879 HARDY-GOULD *Germany* I. 330 A prestidigitateur can work magic with his nimble fingers. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* June 877 The reported movements of the prestidigitator who is at the head of its Government.

Hence **Prestidigitate·rial, Prestidi·gitatory** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to prestidigitation.

1880 *All Year Round* No. 62, 332 Prestidigitatory elements of entertainment were not wanting. 1891 in *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., He has managed his cards well if he has substituted prestidigitatorial feats for operatic.

Prestige (presti·ʒ, pre·stiʒ). [a. F. *prestige* (16th c. in LITTRÉ) an illusion, esp. in pl. 'deuils, inquietes, delusions, iugling or cousining tricks' (Cotgr.), in mod.F. Illusion, magic, glamour, ad. L. *præstigiæ* a delusion, illusion, usually in pl. *præstigiæ*, illusions, juggler's tricks, for **præstrigiæ* (*præstringere* *stroke to blindfold, hence, to dazzle the eyes) : see PARESTHESIS.]

† **1.** An illusion; a conjuring trick; a deception, an imposture. Usually *pl. Obs.*

1598 BARRET (George) [Prob. Congr.], *Prestiges*...deuils, inquietes, delusions, iugling or cousining tricks. 1625 *Tercentenary Eccl.* (S. H. S.) 113 The Divine does not condescend upon the forgery and prestiges wherein the Parasell did effectuat the particulars (phrase). 1771–4 SMOLLETT *Hum. Nat.* 9 *Ros. Malig.* x. Who can tell but...we may be told, was founded on a trick, impregnable...to the sophisms of infidelity, and the prestiges of impostors? 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* 276, 95 Prestige is simply *præstigium*, deceit; and surely hell is a dangerous weapon for a free agent to use. 1880 FREEMAN in *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 108 Prestige, you know, I always like to have a pop at; I take it it has never lost its first meaning of conjuring tricks.]

2. *transf.* Blinding or dazzling influence; 'magic', glamour; influence or reputation derived from previous character, achievements, or associations, or esp. from past success. [So in mod.F.]

1823 SOUTH *Sarah's Let.* 1858 28 He (Napoleon) needed...the dazzling blaze of decisive victory to relume the charm of prestige, as he himself was wont to call it, once attached to his name and fortunes.] 1829 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 327 The pleasure of those people does not consist in acting upon their maxims of law among themselves, but in the effect of them on the inferior world. Compass the prestige, and you compass them of the delight. 1837 THACKERAY *Eng. under Seven Administr.* I. Introd. 7 The prestige of the perfection of the law was unbroken. 1838 MILL *A. de Tocqu. Wks.* II. Dec. (1840) I. 276 The prestige with which he (Napoleon) invested the world in the object of single wish. 1843 POOLE *Standish. Manx* v. 100 Such is the prestige of broad cloth, nothing could have been done. 1846 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxvi. 268 The prestige of the gun with a savage is in the notion of its infallibility. 1854 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 21 She (Elizabeth) comes to the throne with such a prestige as never sovereign came since the days when Isaiah sang the same over young Hezekiah's accession. 1860 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 60 Rabbi...can set off a prestige of long standing against a deficiency in the stipend. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* ii. In 1681...the prestige of the monarchy was rapidly declining. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* viii. 210 *Odyss.* ...means instead, but never the same-born thing as these last three called *prestige*. 1898 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 9 May 6/6 People talk sometimes of prestige...I am not very fond of the word. What I understand by prestige is the consideration in which nations or individuals are held by their fellows.

† **Prestigiate,** *v.* † *Obs. rare.* Also 8 pres-. [f. late L. *præstigiāre* (f. *præstigiæ* : see prec.) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To deceive by jugglery or as by magic; to delude. Hence † **Presti·giated** deluded, † **Presti·giating** deluding, *ppl. adjs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 19 To take Christ in Mouth hath revealed Himselfe in his Gospel, and not in the Divell presents him in prestigiated glasses. 1718 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 229 Pretendings and ensnaring debates.

Prestigiation. *Now rare.* Also 7 **pres-**. [n. of action from L. *præstigiāre* : see prec.] The practice of juggling, sorcery, or magic; deception or delusion by such practice; *concr.* juggling.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Virg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 63 Lewe that wright...how corrupted with the sorcerie and prestigiation of deuils. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) III. xxiii. 13 Examples ...of fascinations, incantations, prestigiations, or whatever spells, charmes, sorceries, illusations and such like. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 708 If such a thing come to pass by the Devil's arts and devices, then it is prestigiation or delusion. 1889 *St. James' Gaz.* 20 June, At Piccadilly Hall ...To-day, Masters of Prestigiation, Mesmerism, and Thought Transference.

Prestigiator (presti·dʒiēitəɹ). Also 8 pres-. [a. L. *præstigiātor*, agent-n. f. *præstigiāre* : see PRESTIGIATE. So F. *prestigiateur* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] One who practises 'prestigiation'; a juggler, a conjurer; † a cheat.

1629 RALEIGH *Mist. World* v. vi. § 3 (1736) 250 Prestigiators are such as daunt men's eyes, and make them credit to see what they are not. 1680 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* iv. 88, 302 This, reading Prestigiator took the advantage of an high place to set off his Representations the more lively. 1784 J. WHITE *Sampson Lett.* iii. 121 Augustus...had published very opprobrious edicts against the whole race of Prestigiators. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Lady Lisle* (1883) 24 The coin which the prestigiator shows is not the first shilling at all.

† **Presti·giatory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præstigiātor* : see prec. and -ORY 2.] Practising 'prestigiation'; juggling, conjuring; deceptive, delusive.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 86 Hypocriticall exhortations, in some like prestigiatory, and sophisticall vaine. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) II. xx. 283 Wicked spirits deal cunningly in petty, low and useless prestigiatory tricks. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* v. 202 By that *παράκλητος* or Prestigiatory art or Sorcery of these ludicrous Daemons.

† **Presti·gion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. late L. *præstigiæ* a delusion, illusion, trick (see PRESTIGE) + -ION.] = PRESTIGIATION.

1632 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* 72 Curses, 610 Simon Magus...after 28 his cheating, jugling and prestigion (if I may so call it)...in the presence of St Peter his spells failed. 1637 — *London's Mirror* Wks. 1891 IV. 314 Pride, Arrogance, Slouh, Vanity, Prestigion.

Prestigious (presti·dʒəs), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **pres-**. [ad. late L. *præstigiōsus* full of tricks, deceitful, f. *præstigi-æ* PRESTIGE + -OUS. So F. *prestigieux* (16th c. in Hatz.–Darm.) Illusive, using charms.] Practising juggling or legerdemain; of the nature of or characterized by juggling or magic; cheating, deluding, deceitful; deceptive, illusory.

1538 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 46 b, Athanasi are not

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil's Aeneis* vi. 1. 196 Thus Inchantresse...by prestigious Pappus, to what is in their storyes and reades it in their Sermons legendes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil's Aeneis* Wks. 1857 II. 196 That Inchantresse...by prestigious trickes to converte, Has rais'd a base Impostor. *a* 1721 KING *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1722 II. 158 As in the Manor prestigious Squire lurk, And while the Master sleeps, more hard at work.

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†Prestly, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4–5 **prisly**, **prystly**, 5 **prestely**. [f. PREST *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Readily, quickly, promptly, immediately.

1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Þe conscience of vngracious ȝyuþ ssame, bot ȝet, þet nes noȝt prestliche, and liȝtliche, vnspaklliche, blostmeliche, ouȝtliche, and wilnaliche. *c* 1350 Will. *Palerne* 1148 Bobe parties prestly a pauyssyle bete. To 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2682 He þeraght to ere Fynoun, and prestly he kyrns,—'Why flone ȝhone, hells kyngtes? Ye hende hathl ȝe wrothe?' *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth.* xix, His prekest nute prestely. 1535 *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 455 They prested prestly into the hall. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 183/1, He spedde hym prestly, ... was presently and readily dressed vnto it, at the houre of his death. *c* 1550 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cix. 188 He sending faith vnseth prestly on To eyd thy the feare prestly vth.

2. Eagerly, urgently, earnestly.

c 1400 Destr. *Troy* 130 Vlf his purpos he prestly hir praist hir to do. 1590 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 255 Now pray you prestly on every side To God omnipotent. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* iv. i. 11. 6, The heart, the heart-blood, leaves first alive, but first To be the thing that they so prestly sought, Some have defied.

Prest-money, earlier form of PRESS-MONEY.

†Prestness. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. PREST *a.* + -NESS.] Readiness, preparedness.

1580 Lo. Rosebery in Kilk. *Orig. Lett. Sec.* v. III. 102, I was glad to perceave your prestnes to repair into Scotland.

† Presto (pre'sto), *a.*1, *adv.*1, *sb.*1 *Mus.* [It. *presto* quick, quickly (*stage presto* quick time):—late L. *prestus*, f. earlier *præsto* *adv.*, at hand, ready, f. med.L. *præsto*, (quick: see PREST *a.*]

A. *adj.* or *adv.* A direction indicating rapid performance: In quick time; fast.

1683 PURCELL *Sonnatas in III Parts* Post., The English Practitioner...will find a few terms of art, perhaps unusual to him, the first of which are...*Presto*, *Vivace*, 1744 *Short Explic. Mus. Words in Mus. Bks.*, *Presto Presto*, or *Più Presto*, very Fast or Quick. *Ibid.*, *Mon Presto*, not too Quick; or not quite so Quick. 1752 *Avison Mus. Expression* 109 The words *Andante*, *Presto*, *Adagio*, &c., are differently spoke'd in the different kinds of Musick. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Te.*, *Presto*, fast.

B. as *sb.* A movement or piece in quick time.

1683 *Athenaeum* 20 Nov., The final *Presto* was a miracle of contrapuntal cunning, the rapidity of the movement never interfering with the distinctness of light and shade. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* 392 How the piano flew to the Presto at the winds were behind it.

Presto (pre'sto), *adv.*2, *a.*2, *sb.*2 [a. It. *presto* adj. and adv., quick, quickly: the same word as prec., but the two are not connected in Eng.]

A. *adv.* (*interj.*) Quickly, immediately, at once; used by conjurers and jugglers in various phrases of command, esp. *Presto, be gone, Hey presto, pass*, etc.; hence, = immediately, forthwith, instanter. Also interjectionally: see quots. 1841, 1894.

1598–9 B. JONSON *Cave in Alchymist* v. i, Presto, be his, a word to the wise; away, fly, vanish! 1600 MARSTON tr. *Alberti Gentilezza & Lib.* v. 41 Crying out *Presto*, bee gone,... hee flies away in the smoke. 1632 Brathwait *Strappado...Presto* ..., a word used by Jugglers, in their *Hocus Pocus* tricks. *a* 1687 Glanvill *Witches* (1689) 89 Hey Pass, Sirs! What's this? his Head you see; Presto be gone! So now a Body. 1710 Swift *Lunch* (ed. Wks. 1755) III. ii. 230 Put in your money fairly with Pitt; Presto be gone—To have agree, in your country fairly with Pitt; Presto be gone—To have agree, in your country fairly with Pitt; Presto be gone—To have agree, in your country

common weal. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 150 We cannot presume the existence of this animal, nor shew we affirm there is any Phœnix in Nature. a 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. 5. 19 Kind and merciful men always promise the best. 1818 Cruise *Digest* ed. 2 V. 422 Until a year of mercy is granted, executed, and returned, left which must appear upon record, and cannot be presumed. 1871 Sir W. H. *Jones* in *Law Rep.* 6 Chanc. App. 331 Death is presumed from the person not being heard of for seven years.

5. *intr.* To act or proceed on the assumption of right or permission; to be presumptuous, take liberties. Often *presume on, upon* (†*of*): to act presumptuously on the strength of, to rely upon as a pretext for presumption; also in neutral sense, to take advantage of.

c 1440 Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 37 To be compted as no fike-artist, I am unable, I am not apt thereto, Ne to presume. 1580 *Lyte Dodoens* (1619) 196 Presume not too much of the clemencie of them. 1600 R. Rainolde tr. *Contraggio of The Catholique King* (record) 60 Forraigne to presume beyond their strength. 1683 D. A. *Art Contempt* 6 If they presume too much upon their nobility. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 225 To take on men, as to presume upon providence. 1797 Gent. Mercat. in *Sporting Mag.* X. 168 (1832) 121, not Ignorance will presume, and its presumption will be chastised. 1817 Freeman *Norw. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. 249, 283 Less sober strangers should venture to presume on their kindred with Kings. 1882 [see Pause *v.*] 4b.

6. *intr.* To press forward presumptuously; to advance or make one's way over-confidently into an unwarranted position or place; to aspire presumptuously; to presume to go. *Now rare or Obs.*

c 1440 *Promptorium* 410 Presume not to hye the nothynge, *Ne stryve hye thee, ny thy contrayre.* 1584 Stafforde tr. *Bodin's Offic. Ch. King* 120, I straightly charged him not to presume to that enterprise which he could not do accomplish. 1680 Morden *P. C.* 101, 43 Up hid he flew, into the Heaven of Heavens I have presumed, for worldly guests. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* viii. 31 If my Wishes have presum'd too high. 1884 [see Pause *v.*] 4b.

7. *Presume on, upon,* (†*of*): to rely upon, count upon, take for granted; to form expectations of, look for. *Now rare or Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Franklin's Pr.* 207, I (Thou shalt) on his trouthe nevermore Presume to shielde me. 1590 T. Kyd *On Tenar* (1618) 46 Some haue presumed, by coniecture, vpon his going to Tyrrhen, and fleeing from the face of the Lord. 1598 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* 12. 9, 105 They presumed of peace and safetie, and so their securitie succeeded suddenly without resistance. 1604 Peter Derp *ut Infra*, How vncertain our lives are, and how little to be presumed of. 1666 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 107 Upon which accounts I shall presume on you. 1708 Ektch *Canada* IV. 204 They should not be presumed upon for reliefs depending for fort in diameter. 1803 *Scourge of Aristocracy* I. 9, I was not to presume on any further favours.

Presumed (prizi·mĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.] Assumed before or without proof; taken for granted; anticipated, expected.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 6 As there is no their Christian Parents and to the Church of God a presumed desire that the Sacrament of Baptisme might be given them. 1648 Sir T. Browne (title) Pseudodoxia Epidemica: or Enquiries into Very many received Tenents, And commonly presumed Truths. 1817 Jos. Mich. *Brit. Indicia* II. v. 1. 169 The unpopularity ... of Luther's administration, and the presumed weakness of his government.

Presumedly (prizi·mĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] As is or may be presumed; supposedly.

1869 *Daily News* 11 June, The majority ... of presumedly educated people. 1882 J. Payn *Luck Sarvell* II. The cab was ... presumedly within a few doors of her destination. 1892 Gladstone *Chr. Doctr. Sacrifice* xv. 1. 49 Take the exegetical account, as presumedly the earliest.

Presumer (prizi·mər). [f. Presume *v.* + -ER1.] One who presumes.

1. A presumptuous person.

1599 Fenner *Jewes.* Who. (1656) 270 Of such presumers arose one amongst a thousande towards this grace. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 345 An illiterate, and arrogant presumer in that which he understands not. 1750 Payne *Rights of Man* ii. iv. (1792) 93 Mr. Burke is such a bold presumer. 1883 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whitehby* viii. The broad, vulgar, pompous presumer who dared to rattle of "his family."

2. One who assumes or takes something for granted, without proof.

1624 Lucas *Toleration* iii. Wks. 1727 II. 480 He must pass for an admirable Presumer, who obviously affirms that it is presumable that all those who continue in the National Religion, where it is true, do so undesigned, believe and practice it, so as to be in the way of Salvation. 1708 H. Dodwell *Nat. Mort. Wom. Lady* 132 The Guesses ... whether the Mistake be such as the Presumer takes them to be.

Presuming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Presume *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb Presume; presumption.

1580 Hanmer *Mem. Misbrowne* 11, 232 By the usurpation of Adam, whose haughtie presuming, changed in her as They were. *a* 1641 Trapham *Serm. Eph. iv.* 29 Wks. 1717 II. 198 An affront to prudent Governors, and a rude presuming upon their approbation. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xxiv. 6 Ere you order his alms arm's presuming.

Presuming, *ppl. a.* [f. Presume *v.* + -ING2.] That presumes; presumptuous, arrogant.

1604 Sanders *Pan. I in Southey Comm.-pl. Bk.* Soc. 21, (1849) 30 The Parties as he expresseth fully shows the Protestant to number, as is his of a more presuming, disposition and zeal. 1658 Osborne *Advice.* Epist. 20 He more fears Glee a presuming Man: Their votes who censure judge, than those who can. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iv. 139 If one person could hereafter point out to another that he thinks like to fault, without being considered unmannerly or presuming.

Hence **Presumingly** *adv.*, presumptuously.

1608 Hieron *Wks.* I. 697 Omen that I may not too presumingly answer anything unto which none exists. 1650 *Hudibras Sing.* LXXII. 215 And thus may't then ... stand On Pain then can't not see, To hope, but not presumingly.

†**Presumpted,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *præsumpt-us*, pa. pple. of *præsumĕre* (see next) + -ED1.] Made or done presumptuously.

1590 Rhem *Apol.* 208 b, Neither is it a purpose of infidelytie against God, to them which hath...dangerously vowed, nor yet a passage lacke from a godly purpose for break a rash, the more beynge presumpted, dyswadded, and feared.

Presumption (prizi·mpʃən). Forms: 3 presumcion, 4 -cyon, -cyoun, -sumpcion, 4–6 -cio(u)n, -cyon, 5 -sumpcyon, -sumpcion, 6–7 -tion, 7 -sition: 7 pre-. [ME. a. OF. *presumpcion* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *presumption*, mod.F. *présomption* = Sp. *presunción*, It. *presunzione*, ad. L. *præsumptiōn-em* a taking beforehand, anticipation, in late L. confidence, audacity, a. of action f. *præsūmĕre* to Presume.]

†**1.** Seizure and occupation without right; usurpation; presumptuous assumption (*of* an office): cf. Presume *v.* 3 b. *Obs. rare.*

(In 1138 *Lages Henrici I.*, c. 10 § 2 (Schmid) and Fitzneal's various readings; cobetria, overburdening; præsumptio terræ vel propriæ regis.) 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 147 *Sir Hugh* ... of soldiers made inhabitours, occupiede the castelle ... of Bokeyn this presumpcion. *Ibid.* VII. 161 Wiliam ... amended the sinne of presumpcion by presumpcion and supposicion (L. *præsumptionem ordine inverso*). 1585 Harmon *Conduct. Apol.* 10, xiv. 111 In their presumption of that office they are not duly called vnto. 1619–23 Contention *Pretend Infant* I. 34 An office which cannot be executed ... without the ... presumption of the name of the function, & the purchase-money: and the absence ... of the same ... implies a presumption in the stead ...more of the word.

2. The taking upon oneself of more than is warranted by one's position, right, or (formerly) ability; forward or over-confident opinion or conduct; arrogance, pride, effrontery, assurance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Wit hit be open of pride þet ich cleopede presumcion. 1390 *Gower* I. 57 Jo fobbide [her] of pride to[ouercredyge þis ne *Chapel* presumcion. 1588 Perry *Purgatory* (1625) 131 To compel all the citizens now to believe such determination of the church of Rome is a blasphemous and open presumption of Lucifer and antichrist. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 138 (Add. MS.) Then shall go to my lord, and there thou shalt answere of thyn presumpcion. 1535 Coverdale *2 Sam.* vi. 7 God smote him there because of his presumption, so that he dyed there beside the Arke of God. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. 524 But soon it is presumption to rise, where The lady of heauen we count the act of zeal. 1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xii. 324 It would be great presumption in me to attempt a reply. 1875 Maurice *Mission. St. Chast* iv. 107 Presumption in a confidence founded upon ourselves.

3. The assuming or taking of something for granted; also, that which is presumed or assumed to be, or to be true, on probable evidence; a belief or forlorn from facts or experience; assumption, assumed probability, supposition, expectation.

1579 *Lancar. St. sylvia* (Camd.) 67 No likewise presumption, but as hoping of success. 1586 Lodge *Pl. Pol. & Mil.* 27 Jet peyne forh presumption to geue be vide. *c* 1590 Greene *Mamil.* v. 440 By certayne presumptions and conjectures I holde and believe that God ...hath called this Iacobe by Iesus vnto eternitie. 1593 Shaks. *Richd. II*, *Aumerle* Who ...[dare] A man may sometime lie to support a history by reason of sure presumption, that though no man saw him die ... yet may he be lawfull subject of it. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 179 Others haue done the contrary, rather vpon a presumption then any reason which they haue to doe so. 1660 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 230 They ...never order any to be tortured, but upon very great presumptions. 1727 Gentl. Mag. 1202 It will be proper to observe when Presumption it is grounded. 1858 Dr Missouri *Rec. Prelud.* 32 We do not know the contents of the urn, but only the result of a certain number of drawings, from which we can draw presumptions ... about the whole contents. 1892 Gladstone *Church Princ.* 180 The presumptions are all against it. 1892 Westcott & Hort *Gk. N. T. Introd.* § 1 The ... presumption that a relatively late text is likely to be a relatively corrupt text.

b. *spec.* in *Law*. *Presumption of fact*: the inference of a fact not certainly known, from known facts. *Presumption of law*: (*a*) the assumption of the truth of anything until the contrary is proved; (*b*) an inference established by the law as universally applicable to certain circumstances.

1598 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1580/2 By his grant a perpetuitie of the judgement and reason as to presumption of law makes cannot contrast overcome. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. ix. 348 Having sown the land, which is for the good of the public, upon a reasonable presumption, the law will not suffer him to be a loser by it. 1844 Greenleaf *Law Evid.* I. iv. § 13, 73 Presumptions of Law consist of those rules, which, in certain cases, either forbid or dispense with any attempt inquiry. Presumptions of law are sub-divided into two classes, namely, conclusive and disputable.

4. A ground or reason for presuming or believing; presumptive evidence.

1588 A. Dent *Ring. Sacrilegery* in (1662) 23 If you will now ask me what presumption I have that to charge him more than another, I will answer you. 1638 Heywood *Challenge. Epo.* v. 122 If the strongest presumption in the world could have any place. 1704 *Tender Lett. Affr.* (1711) 131 The presumption is strongly against them. 1838–9 Hallam *Mid. Ages* I. i. iv. 410, 503 There seems strong internal presumption against the authenticity of these epistles. 1880 Contemp. Rev. 1918 *Cent. Age.* 624 The presumption is altogether very strong, that these vast masses have originally formed part of a great boulder, formed by the cumulative pressure of successive snow-falls.

†**Presumptious,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -tiose, 5–6 -tious, 6 -tiose, presuntious. [ME. a. OF. *presumcious* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *præsumptiōs-us* (4th c.), f. *præsumptiōn-em* Presumption: see -ious; cf. the less regular Pernicious.] = Presumptuous *a.* 1.

(In quot. 1576 as *adv.*)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3892 Machanis that nedy lyeng was... Proude & presumptious, presyt of wille. 1503 *Compl. Scot.* x. 73 Princis ... becumis audatius anis presumptuous, thereafir gritis superfluite of rubbit. 1570 Levins *Manip. vocab.* Presumptuous, *præsumptiosus.* 1598 Drayton & Smith *Leathe's Hist. Scot.* v. (R.) 71 Made arrogantly, presumptuous, and most proudly, that was decree. *a* 1600 in E. Dyer *Wks.* (1872) 30 Presumptious eyes, to gaze on Phillis face. 1660 R. Mayenne *Diet. Idiot.* 3 It. 110 Some that have used it presumptiously. 1930 Verses *Godly Lessons* (1848) 30 He receiveth...the uncreated ...into the condescension of his presumptuous.

Presumptive (prizi·mptiv), *a.* [a. F. *présomptif*, *-ive* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also obs. *præsumptif*, ad. late L. *præsumptīv-us* (Priscian), f. *præsumpt-*, ppl. stem of *præsūmĕre* to Presume: see -IVE.]

1. = Presumptuous 1. *Now rare or Obs.*

1604 Dekker *Ant. Wives* 120, level, To keepe his forward-ness backe from presumptive pressing. 16.. Brown (J.), There being two opinions repugnant to each another, it may not be presumptive or unpartial to decide of both. 1708 Socialist *Nat. Found.* (1711) I. 418 Your presumptive resolution is a much more interesting affair. 1818 J. Eagan in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 194 Having so far proceeded in a strain of Accusership, that some...may deem altogether presumptive. 1883 Spencer *Stud. Ch.* I. iv. xxvi. 374 He [presumed to promulgate] an...ordinary, when Christ would wash his feet.

2. Giving reasonable grounds for presumption or belief; warranting inferences.

1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 274 Quhilk clause is all-wayis to seik the said *clare probationis presumptive.* 1683–4 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. By the evidences against him were very many, and the circumstances very numerous and presumptive. 1788 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 368, 137 The presumptive evidence of that right is strongly in favour of his ancestor. 1817 W. Sharpe *Law Not. Privs* (ed. 3) II. 208 That will be presumptive against him, that is to say, that reason, unless he shows the contrary. 1856–9 Duncan *Lit. Rec. Fleet of Ship*, This is strong presumptive evidence, but we have positive proof—the evidence of our own senses. 1893 [see Presumption 3 b].

3. Based on presumption or inference; presumed, inferred. *Heir presumptive*: see Heir 2 b.

1646, 1683, 1872 Presumptive heir, etc. [see Heir 2 b]. 1873 *Rivers Fishers* (Camden) I. 89 This estate, wherein I have a small & presumptive, tho' not a present or a certain interest. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, The case of Lilly-Dragon ... is one of those cases of wonder produced by chance. 1828 R. Knox *Lect. Regr. Hum.* ix. (1852) 182 The Duke of York being the heir presumptive. 1858 Simon *Athen.* II. xii. 249 Immortality is not made presumptive, as a conclusion hanging on the last link of a syllogism, but its grand premises are disclosed. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 252 As the King was childless...Mary was presumptive heiress of the Crown.

Presumptively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] By presumption or inference; presumably.

a 1677 Barrow *Unity of Church* (1686) 13 Presumptively every member of this [society] does pass for a member of the same. 1701 Burnet *Pursuits of Future Wks.* 1761 V. 402 What he who could read and write may presumptively a person in Holy Orders. Holy could not be general or dangerous. 1883 Lt. Salmond in *Law Rep.* 24 Q. Bench Div. 697 The forfeiture of an heirs presumptively the property of the person who is occupying the house.

†**Presumptorily,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. late L. *præsumptōri-us*, f. *præsumptōri-* stem + -LY2.] (*rare*, presumptuously: see -ORY2 and -LY2.) = Presumptuously.

1681 in *Jarvis Corr. Clarendon* 228 I dare not presumptorily undertake ... that whatever stock of the first [life or Metcalfe] they should carry over should live safe.

†**Presumptuosity.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 presumtuosete. [a. Obs. F. *présomptuosité*, -*osité* (15th c. in Godefroy): see -ous and -ity.] Usurpation: = Presumption 1.

c 1440 Lovelich *Grail* L. 340 But now knowe I well that thulke sinne is, That I have me be presumptuosete, It is that sinne cayte to mene Whan a Creature his disciples Maketh Sinne

Presumptuous (*pɪzʌ·mptiuəs*), *a.* Also 4 **-omptuous**, 5 **-umptuose**, (**-euse**), 5–6 **-tuose**, **-tuous**. [ME. *presumptuous* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *presumptuous*, mod.F. *présomptueux*, ad. L. *præsumptuōsus*, late variant of the regular *præsumptiōsus* PRESUMPTUOUS, perh. influenced by *scriptuōsus*, f. *scriptus* (*scribere*).]

1. Characterized by presumption in opinion or conduct; unduly confident or bold; arrogant, presuming; forward, impertinent.

c 1300 *Middle de Pauline Dom.* in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 30 Neuere to be presumptuous ne proud of þi gifte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4121/1 Presumptuous, or bolde, or malapert (*P. mon bolde*; *presumptuosus*. 1526 Tyn. G. Herd. *Low Arms* (R. T. C.) 84 Suppose a knyght wold be... so presumptuous that he wold assaylye any knyghte in his armes. 1533 COVERDALE *Gen.* vii. 21 A mooste presumptuous thinges. 1603 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 121 'Tis not thy Southerne power... Which makes thee thus presumptuous and proud. 1632 QUARLES *Emblt.*, *Divine Epigr.* v. 5 That glorious, that presumptuous thing, calld I. 1675 O. WARREN *Rebus* (1677) 108 Such persons...If not well regulated become scornful and presumptuous. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 87 Nervous, or too brief to strike that presumptuous life conflict, armed himself to battle. 1800 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xi. The tower which builders vain Presumptuous piled on Skiddaw's plain. 1881 F. HARRISON *Candle of Lord* 104 Is it almost as presumptuous to think you can do nothing as to think you can do everything.

†**2.** = PRESUMPTIVE 2. *Obs. rare.*

c 1650 SHUTTLEWORTH *Hist. Ch. Jesu* v. (1867) 108 A number of presumptuous likelihoods and conjectures, to make it appear she was privy to the Murther. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 180 Suspected of being groomed; the Symptoms being very presumptuous.

3. That assumes beforehand; anticipative. *Obs. rare*—1. (But referred by Patterson to sense 1.)

1589 PATTERSON *Eng. Poesie* vi. xix. (Arb.) 198 This figure was called the *prevenyphanta*. I will also call it in the figure of *presuffposall* or the *presumptive*. [*Margined note*: *Præsuffigatio*, or the presumptuous, otherwise the figure of Presupposall.]

Presumptuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a presumptuous manner; with presumption; with overweening self-confidence or forwardness.

1560 LOSH, *P. CC. A.* xx. 8 [So wilfull losse but I am and carpin bi] after. Presumptuously, pursuinge a gest or vnrest, That [etc.]. 1573 *Filgr. Lovale Lancast.* ii. xiii. (1632) 49 Henrie[ius], and beyond[ius] presumptuously presumptu[ius] bodie berygrave. *c* 1598 W. SCOTT *Trinlaye's Feat, by Kemsake* in *N. T. to Scot* (S. T. S.) III. 338 They ...se blonde, and gangis to warfe presumptuslie. 1640 *Rerum Vitii Duelist. Scotti Bill*, All these to pass presumptuously done aganeste us. 1800 ROSCOE *Lett. Florio* 3 *Lord* 3 Greene ignorant presumptuously will prove Oil setting matters that concerne a State. a 1900 SHERIDAN in *Dk. Buckhm.* *Mem.* (1727) II. 236 Presumptuously to arrogate a Prehemience above all their Brethren.

Presumptuousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being presumptuous; groundless self-confidence; over-bold forwardness.

c 1440 CHAUC. *Wife of Bathes Prol.* 1. 1 Experience, though noon auctoritee Were in this world, is right ynough for me To speke of wo that wedded folk endure; But the presumptuousness of thyne hert: for thou art alwey clouted in an olve leeneth. 1688 HICKERINGILL *Gunner Lamed* (1716) 38 This presumptuousness is a very heinous thing in the eyes of God. 1800 *Edin. Rev.* I. 201 It seems to be the business of philosophy...to restrain the presumptuousness of the theorist. 1882 A. W. WARD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 419 One thing...may be asserted without presumptuousness.

†**Presuppo·ne**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [In 1400 ad. med.L. *præsupponĕre* (Albertus Magnus, *a* 1290), f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *supponĕre* to SUPPOSE; in Sc. perh. f. PRE- A. 1 + SUPPOSE (found *c* 1325).] = PRESUPPOSE 1; to assume beforehand.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 26 Pulle how a persone proeft cause to assente of pe faip[e], sende he hem be presupponede pe hiir. 1538 BALNAVE *Instr. Wks.* 1829 I. 280 This presupponeth that the church is full of sin as long as it is in this world. 1609 SKENE *Admon. to Weirdmen Introd.* (1644) 3 I presuppose that these grave personages will allow to behold our proceedings.

Presupposal (*prēsəpōʊ·zăl*). *Now rare.* [f. PRESUPPOSE + -AL.] cf. SUPPOSAL.] A 'supposal' or supposition formed beforehand; a presupposition.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (R. 202, (Arb.) 208 If our presupposall be true, that the Poet is of all other the most exalted Orator. 1603 [see PRESUPPOSE 3]. 1667 H. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 13 He...Presents upon the Presupposal of an Imaginary Breach, and Sight. 1847–8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. (1858 VIII. 131 Superficial truth...is pronounced by its profoundest founders, and never presupposed in all varieties of form.

Presuppose (*prēsəpōʊ·z*), *v.* Also 6–7 pre-. [a. F. *présupposer* (14th c. in Littré), after med.L. *præsupponĕre* (cf. PRESUPPOSE): see PRE- A. 1 and SUPPOSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* Of a person: To suppose, lay down, or postulate beforehand; hence, to take for granted or assume beforehand or to start with; to presume.

1526 LYNE, *De Coel. Pilgr.* 2021 Pre-supposyd that he no whyle To whom the offyce shulde of ryht Appertene of duete. 1582 CATHOL *Treat. Heretics Hopton* 10, 27 Hauing had he in his tyme [it] to be presuppose he would somewhat haue spoken of his. 1597 FOLKE 31 For the declaring of which doubting this thinges be to be presupposed. 1601 LILBURNE *Letters* 9, 16, (1638) 143 You have presupposeth that he cannot that may doubt which you have. 1630 RICH. HARVEY, *title*, Harmer or he makings of a pyrie they first frame their middle assemblage to the bodies of hey that they presuppose shall last lively in them. 1704 MORTON *Mech. Exerc.* 308 All the Authors I have met with seem to presuppose their Reader to understand Geometry. 1804 SIR. SOUTH *Wks.* (1861) I. 159 Pre-supposing such a desire to please. 1877 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (ed. 2) III. 273 You can tell [by a song or ode] his three parts—...that degree of knowledge I may presuppose.

†**b.** To suppose or assume the existence of (something) as prior *to* something else. *Obs. rare.*

(Here the *pre-* does not qualify the supposing, but introduces the order of the things supposed.)

1697 G. S. *Disc. Comm. Prudence* 7 To presuppose the knowledge of Conick Sections to the knowledge of some necessary Problems in plain Geometry, is grossly incongruous.

2. To suppose beforehand, *or as a ground*; to think or believe in advance of actual knowledge or experience.

c 1550 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 81 Presupposyng hym not to be in suche other case. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 301 Presupposinge the voyage to bee impossible they were astonished. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 67 A man would have presupposed that the Masters letters to his president wilde have thus somewhat with his presidents. 1609 BISHOP *Addr. Lancast.* to 2nd. E 3 Men of corrupted minds presuppose that hungry groweth out of simplicity of manners. 1665 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* v. 33 With a preceding air upon him of having presupposed the necessity to be a lyeing. 1685 DRYDEN *Hist. Fr.* 2, 3, With a preceding air upon him of having presupposed the necessity to be a lyeing.

3. Of a thing: To require as a necessary preceding condition; to involve or imply as an antecedent. 1598 *Filgr. Prof. W. de W.* (1951) 25 The holy lyfe of religious presupposeth grace. 1599 *Mirr. Policy* (1993) 10 Government presupposeth Order, Inasmuch as without Order, there can be no true government. 1689 CLARENDON *Rem. Tracts* (1727) 223 Princes...can have how friends, because Friendship presupposeth some kind of equality. 1800 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1819) 369 A law presupposes an agent, for it is only the mode according to which an agent proceeds. 1866 COCKE *Mag. Aug.* 230 Humility does presuppose a humble state of heart. 1877 E. R. CRAIGIE *Ess. Faith* vii. 198 An effect presupposes a cause.

4. *passive* (from 1 or 3). To be implied or involved as something previously or already present or in existence. Formerly with *to* (*cf.* 1 b).

1526 *Filgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 113 [This] is necessarily required to be had, as it presuppose[th] presupposed, before ye inwarde persone can attayne to ye perfection of ye contemplatyue lyfe. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 8 Faith, hope, and charitie, be presupposed to the vtt gifts of the holy ghoste. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 3 Other principles, although not specified in Nothing are notwithstanding by nature implied, and presupposed. 1603 ARNOLD *Flores Apost.* 140 And Christes descent into Hell, is presupposed to the Article of his Resurrection. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. xi. 314 In all rational agents, before every action there is presupposed a knowledge of the thing that is to be produced by that action. 1843 LEWES *Spinoza* in *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 202 In all culture, nature is presupposed.

Hence †**Presuppo·se** *sb.*, a presupposition. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypercritica* 84 Having made this ... erroire presuppose...I...determined...to come backe againe to this table...Wyngfield.

Presupposed (*prēsəpōʊ·zd* [ɪn]), *adj.* Also 5 pre-. [ad. med.L. *præsuppositīvus*-*us* (*a* 1328 in Duns Scotus *Ker. Princip.* 3. 21), n. of action from med.L. *præsuppōnĕre*: see PRESUPPOSE. So F. *présuppositif* (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action or an act of presupposing; a supposition antecedent to knowledge; the assumption of the existence or truth of something, as a preliminary to action, argument, etc.

c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxx. (1546) 91 To no purpose, these proofs are not chosen, that they should save more mete than all other,...but with presupposition, y^t they ought to serue more than all other. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 1 That except...be construed...otherwise than with a presupposition of a Democratie, out of which, as is refused, a Monarchie might have originall. 1702 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 198 That which Harvey calls a *priority of presupposition*. 1830 ROBT. PHILIP, *Eng. Tongue* I. 383 The verb and adjective alike have their very nature based upon the pre-supposition of the substantive.

2. That which is presupposed, assumed, or taken for granted beforehand; a supposition, notion, or idea assumed as a basis of argument, action, etc.; an antecedent supposition, preliminary assumption.

1570–80 ROGER *Philarchus* (1587) 38, As in a Mathematicall Proposition, there were many great conclusions and presuppositions, and many long circumstances to bring the matter to a conclusion. 1680 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. xxiv. vi. § 1, I will not now examine whether they certainely follow from their premises and presuppositions. 1697 LOCKE *Hum. Unders.* (1787) I. iv. 278 The presupposition, granted as it really is, has been generally entertained. 1880 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 1 Apr. 227/3 He sought to set before those who ignore philosophy, the consideration that there are a few presuppositions still unanswered and apparently unanswerable by scientific methods. 1894 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 240/1 Pre-suppositions, axioms, postulates, call them what you will, are discovered by intuition to be a necessary ingredient of knowledge; and their acceptance is an act of faith, which is justified by its results.

Hence **Presuppositionless** *a.*, without presuppositions.

1867 HARRISON *tr. Tennemann's Syst. Hist. Philos.* V. 328. 1883 A. SETH in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 190/2.

Pre-surinize, **-surpoint**: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Presydent, obs. f. PRESIDENT, PRESIDENT.

Presyes, **-syse**, obs. forms of PRECISE *a.*

Presylvian, **-symphysial**: see PRE- B. 3.

†**Presystole** (*prēsi·stŏlī*). *Physiol.* [mod. f. PRE- B. 1 + SYSTOLE.] The interval immediately preceding the systole. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Nature* 4 Sept. 430/1 A study of the sphincters of the cardiac and pulse veins, with remarks on their hæmic inclusion during the presystolic state. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Presystole*, the latter part of the diastole, corresponding to the time occupied by the dilatation of the ventricles.

Presystolic (*prēsistŏ·lĭk*), *a.* *Physiol.* [f. as prec. + -IC; cf. F. *présystolique*.] Preceding the systole; of or belonging to the presystole.

1892 DOWNES *Dict. Med.* s. v., Presystolic thrill sound. 1896 [see PRESYSTOLE]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 18 His face...a well-marked presystolic thrill and a loud presystolic murmur at the cardiac apex.

†**Pret**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [short for It. *Preste Giovanni*.] = PRESTER JOHN, applied to the Negus of Abyssinia.

1634 PEACHT (*Archæology*) v. ii. 40 The Absolute reckon a succession of Christian Emperors...The Pope or Emperours shall be a moveable City of Tents.

†**Pret**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [a. med.F. *prêt* ready: see PRET.] Ready; = PRIEST *a.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot. Wallis* I. 63 Wallis lauoure lang-gaigis and pen for till prys [= ready for to praise], His victorious legeaith he on this wyse.

†**Preta·xate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. med.L. *prætaxāre*: see next and -ATE 3.] Estimated, or fixed as to amount, beforehand. In quot. *vbnal. n.* as *pa. pple.* Ibn †**Preta·xed** *pa. pple.* *Obs.*

c 1440 BARCLAY *Pageants* II. 72 That unable ensured of want ...shalde pay a certayne somme of money prouyded to warde the wages of such as lawfully were admytted to warde. 1560 FOXE *Acts & M.* (ed. 2) 1849/1 That no man, upon payne prætaxed, should lodge, embrace, or relieue the said rebelles.

Pretaxation (*prītăksē·ʃən*). Also **pre-**. [vbl. sb. med.L. **præxatiōn-em*, n. of action f. med.L. *prætaxāre* to count, reckon, or estimate beforehand: see PRE- A. and TAXATION. The intermediate sense was app. that of giving a preliminary opinion.] The action of giving a vote before others; *spec.* election: see *quots.*

1589 KNEVET *Answ. Cens. P.* (1596) I. 138 This privilege of voting first is called by the Germane lawyers the right of Prætaxation. 1884 *Rerum Hely Kom. Emp.* xiv. (1886) 233 At the election of Lothar II. A.D. 1125 we find a certain small number of magnates exercising the so-called right of præsuscitation; that is to say, receiving about the future monarch, and then submitting him to the rest for their approval. *Ibid.* 239 The right of præsuscitation had ripened into an exclusive privilege of election, vested in a small body. 1898 *Statist. Compl. Stud.* III. xx. 401 A præsuscitation was made by the ruling officers of the community.

Pre-teach, **-telegraph**, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, B. 2, etc.

Prete·mporal (*prītĕ·mpŏrăl*, *pr*ɪ*-*, *a.*[1] (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *præmporālis*: see PRE- B. 3 and TEMPORAL (belonging to the temple).] Situated in front of the temporal region of the skull: applied to a muscle. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1706 OGDEN *Tricotet. Anim.* I. 223 The temporal is supersaved by two muscles, one of which, the *præmporalis*, has its origin extended forward into the orbit from beneath the pearlbone[!]. *Ibid.* 224 Blood pass vertically external to those of the præmporal.

Pretemporal, *a.*[2]: see PRE- B. 1.

Pretence, **pretense** (*prītĕ·ns*), *sb.* [= late AF. *pretense* (*c* 1471 in Godef.), ad. med.L. **prætensa* vbl. sb., f. *prætens-* or for class.L. *prætent-us*, pa. pple. of *prætendĕre*: see PRETEND. The spelling *pretense* is now usual in the U. S.; *cf. defense*.]

1. An assertion of a right or title; the putting forth of a claim; a claim. *Now rare.*

1483 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 74 His pretense of his title to the princrie of Brunholme is alledged. 1488 *Stat. 1 Hen. VII*, c. 21 *Preamble*, Yours and Suppliant [hath] conveyed to him mixed...chattell, landes without any pretence or clayme made thereto by the said Duke. 1500 in Lel. Hachet *Hen. VIII* (1844) 127 To prevent ambiguities and quarrels, each Prince before *Mass* 1504, shall declare his pretences. 1687 MARTON *P. L.* to Sir Symon that to our just pretences am'd Full with to him no high. 1693 TERRICK *Mem.* Wks. 1715 I. 420 His Highness had a long Pretence depending at Madrid, for about Two hundred thousand Pounds owing to his Family from that Crown. 1707 CROWNE *Hist. d. Ged.* 186 No Mayr but...more Pretence to speak of Rome, than M. Boyle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. III. 619 Marlborough calmly and politely showed that the pretence was unreasonable.

b. *Her. In pretence*, borne on an escutcheon to indicate a pretension or claim, *e. g.* that of a husband to the estate of his wife. *Escutcheon of pretence*, such an escutcheon.

1780 [JOHN *Armoria* 23 If the son have issue male[s] as heyre, he shall bear her arms, some other who, until he shall begotten an heyre of the heyre. Then may he, by the custom of armes, bear her armes in an escutcheon, that is to saye, a escutcheon of pretence. 1810 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. vii. (1611) 60 Escutcheon of Pretence. 1892, 1895 [see RECUMBENT 1 c].

1889 CLEMENS *Amer. Urban* 251 The only difference between

the Arms of William and those of Mary one, that the former bore Nearest to pretence. *Hist. Eng.* From (that) until the accession of our present Queen, the Royal Arms were: Quarterly of four: 1. and 4. England: 2. Scotland: 3. Ireland: in Pretence, Hanover, *quartered* with an Imperial Crown.

2. The putting forth of a claim to merit, dignity, or personal worth; pretension, profession; ostentation, parade, display.

1598 *Pilgr. Pract. Of.* da W. 135(1) 10 But for shame the wyll not make owthe pretence as to take these oathes. 1667 *Lustr. Patent. Reformer*, &c. 32 My Friends pretence began to droop. 1693 Jer. Taylor *Ld. Resurrp.* Disc. xiv. § 16 There are no greater fools in the world than such, whose ill conformity to the pretence of their Inspirers and Institutors. 1709 Berkeley *Serm.* Wks. 1784 II. 75 Persons, who put on many great pretences to religion. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. ii. 20 Fashionable flatterers. Assurances of any pretence to wit. 1883 *Manch. Examr.* 20 Mar. 5/6 His bearing had always a kind of manliness, utterly free from pomp or pretence.

† **3.** An expressed aim, intention, purpose, or design; an (unwilling or purposing); the object aimed at, the end purposed. *Obs.*

1548 *Pilgr. Pract. Of.* da W. 133(1) 170 In whome he made fynde neyther reason nor pretence of cause. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 250(1) (1870) 103, I, knowyng their pretence, admonyshed them to returne home to England. 1622 Bacon *Difference Ho. Lords Examined* 102 E. Marshall, Wyndeb well to the pretence of the Act, but not his vote (between) as ye is. 1626 W. Vaughan *Direct. Health* (ed. 2) 161, (1) the Cause your bed to be heated with a warming pan: without your pretence be to hasten your vomiting. 1648 Milton *Eikonox. Kings* (1851) 3 Fainting not their own pretences, though never so just, be half reason'd. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arcite* 208 But thou, false Arcite, never shalt obtain Thy bad pretence. 1720 Congreve *Way of World* Pref. 13 To plunder, this time, but bare his own pretence. 1783 Burke *Rep. Affairs India Wks.* 1792 IV. 77 It appears, that the subscription, even in this or previous, is not for the use of the company.

b. *esp.* A false, feigned, or hypocritical profession or pretension.

1543 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vii. 223 He shall do all his frawdelent thinge under a marvelous pretence of holynes towardes god and mekenes. 1556 Bullinger *3 Serm.* 23 With bonefull voice pretende Hoge Boggebodelde forth, and so his (1606) Hor Gogge'th. *a* 1627 Hart *Pract. Drugs, Hum.* 143 Mesenter... with very great pretence hath carried (up) their Conveyances to an incredible distance before the Creation of Mankind. *a* 1784 Shenstone *Ess.* (1764) 57 How often do we see pretence exhibited in proportion as virtue is neglected. 1870 Morley *Voltaire* I. (1886) 8 A piece of supremely educational pretence.

4. A profession of purpose; *esp.* a false profession, a merely feigned aim or object, a pretext, a cloak.

In earlier use the falsity is only expressed by the context.

1538 Starkey *England* i. (ii. 2) Under the pretense and colore thereof (the common weal), many one of them pursueth the pryvate and his singuler wele. *a* 1548 Hall *Chronicles, Hen. VIII* (1809) 159 He commanded the Frenche Campion... into England, on pretence to confer with the King and Cardinal, but intent to change Campions to turn the Decretal. 1605 Marston *Gentlem. Lond.* (*Worcester*) 894 That under the pretence of bringing in several prisoners to Gettupdethrugh, he should open the Town to the Enemy. 1702 tr. *Fenwick's Hist. Drugs* I. 295 A good Pretence to cover their Knavery. 1841 James *A. Mall* iv. He had some other object—this is all a pretence.

5. An assertion, allegation, or statement as to fact; now usually with implication that it is false or misleading.

1548 Udall *Apophth.* 35 (The Deuse) suffer punishment...for pretence of idleness, gluttony, sensuality, and summons grandmaster, to which they are not much addicted. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Pract.* (ed. 2) 4 (1612) 107 The wife dyeth without any thing after the decease, or as the husband could not enter during the coverture for the shortness of the time, yet her shall not her tenant by the curtesie. And yet according to common pretence there is no default in the husband. *a* 1698 Beveridge *Explic. Ch. Cat.* (1710) I. 1. 3 How many of the unlearned Clergy without pretence of any other infirmity have been laggered? 1758 Hargrave *Chr.* (1759) I. 1. 3 But let us, if you please, examine this Pretence. 1858 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Antiquity*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 The pretence is that the noble is of grandest descent from the Scyppas.—But the fact is otherwise.

b. The action of pretending, as in children's play; make-believe, fiction.

1883 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 2 Is Don't you know that this is a fairy tale and all for the pretence? and that you are not to believe one word of it, unless *I* is in text?

6. The assertion or alleging of a ground, cause, or reason for any action; an alleged ground or reason, a plea; now usually, a trivial, groundless, or fallacious plea or reason, a pretext.

1580 Dent tr. *Theodore's Comm.* 492/2 Under this pretence of the law, he might by bribe and title carry both Mee and his children out of all their lands. 1647 Digges *Serm.* v. (1648) 59 Moses having received a commandement from God ...and having excused himselfe by some other (weake) and pious pretences. 1659 Hammond *Pract. Catech.* iii. (1660) 40 Heresie shrouded upon them under the specious pretences of obedience and Charity. 1674 Blagrave *Epist.* Wks. (Stonard) II. 401 This new Incubus which occasioned it, will serve for a just pretence on the instance of any judgement. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1813 I. 228 A pretence was at hand to justify the most violent proceedings. 1803 J. Holcroft tr. *Arrivabene's Italy* III. 216 Old Villages, according to the proverb, wants but a pretence. 1858 Greenwood *Sc. Century* 166 For what purpose? Under the pretence that the barrels are firmer, and not so liable to become loose. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* June 284 And beg for the servants on the smallest pretence.

† **Pretence, pretense,** *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from PRETENDED *ppl. a.*; or f. late L. *pretensus*, ppl. stem of *pretendere*: see PRETEND *v.*]

1. *trans.* To offer, proffer. *rare.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* in Nares cannot tell they of (his would unto were coloured of their presence to challenge royall possessed.

2. To cloak, to give a feigned appearance to.

1548 Gest *Pr. Maist* A j b, It is also presented & clothed with the pretence and vayned name of the Euangelicall truthe. 1648 J. Cranmer *Light a Myght* 78 Much more may the most scarcely seriers and services of men, bee compelled to pretence the worst and vilest deeds.

3. To pretend, profess, allege, esp. falsely.

1587 *Eng. Privy Council Acts* I. 523 To seak publication ...that same pretence ignorance of the same. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxv. (1612) 166 A Woman been Virgin, to fly his Compliment was pretenc'ed: Under Chastetie seame to lie. 1597 W. Sclater *Expl. 2 Thess* (1606) 237 That impostor (Mahomet) is difficulty may not be prevented. 1637 *Pol. Embarke* (1660) 61, 27 The Spaniards excuses From mal-administration Was (the pretenc'd by the Subject, but now 'tis abdication.

4. To intend, purpose, design.

1589 in *Cal. Scott. Papers* (1900) II. 124 The exercheare of religion ye pretenced.

Pretenced, pretenced (-enst), *ppl. a.* [corrupt. *pretensed*, f. L. *pretensi-us* (see PRETENSE *a.*) + -ED 1, 2.]

1. Put forward in defence or excuse; alleged, asserted, professed, claimed, esp. falsely; feigned, counterfeit, spurious; = PRETENDED 1, 2. *arch.*

1429 *Rolls of Parrl.* IV. 351/1 Ye pretensed rygbte of my said Lord. 1480 *Ibid.* V. 462/2 Kyng Arne made to this pretensed Parlement holden at the Cite of Coventre. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 17 Vicarie without cure or any pretenced spirituall profession of your order (*margin*) pretio. 1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (1856) 53 Upon some pretenced crime objected against them. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 215 Such as then had obtained pretenced Patents and dispensations from the See of Rome. 1708 E. Wasse *Answ. Rep. L.* 31 An act against laying pretenced duties. 1887 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. iv. 11 Through the pretenced consolation which they gave.

† **2.** Intended, purposed, designed. *Obs.*

1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 2 He set forth openly his pretensed enterprise. *a* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 207 That leagues to put forwards with their pretensed power. 1543 Grafton *Contin. Harding* 463 His mischievous imagined & pretensed enterprise. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1808–8) IV. 225 That wicked practise against the pretensed office. 1598 Sc. Statute in *Lett. Lat. Mem.* (Camden) 91 That I had a pretensed intention to attire the soldyers to mutinye.

† **b.** esp. in *pretenced or pretensed malice* frequent in 15–16th c. for *purposed, prepensed malice* (from similarity of sound and sense). *Obs.*

1483 *Parl. Rolls* 1 *Rich. III*, 21. 3 (P. R. O.) Of their pretensed malice and traitorous intent. 1542 Becon *Pathw. Prayer* viii. (1844) 81 Under pretensed malice to his prince. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 31 b, It came to open proclamacion to his pretensed malice, that he shewe his brother. 1576 Fenner *Caluins Iustic. Disc.* 243 He restored not the Gospell, nor fought against the truth of God of a pretensed malice.

† **3.** Severally intended (as opposed to feigned).

1547 Hooper *Answ. Sp. Winchester's Ob.* E ij, This comen and accompt of fyfteen yeares, with a second season, and pretensed seare to lyue for euer untreadly.

Hence **Pretenc'edly, pretenc'edly** *adv.*, with pretence, feignedly, pretendedly. *rare.*

1589 Diary *Horace, Epist.* xvi. E vij, Is case thou waller pretencedly and therefor hope to gaine. 1607 Dr. Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) V. 133 Let the word be preached ... be it sincerely, or be it pretencedly. 1889 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xv. (1893) III. 40 The Parliament met ... their own statutes of repeal lessened by these royal, or pretendedly royal edicts.

Prete'nceful, *a. rare.* [f. PRETENCE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of pretence, or of loud pretension.

1597 *Tutt's Hon.* VIII. 364 Sounding the trump unlearnedly with pretenceful blare and farfare.

Prete'nceless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without any pretence of reason; without excuse.

1631 Weever *Epigrams* 21 Wks. 1631 III. 42 What Rebellions, and these the basest, and most pretenceless have they not been chiefe in! 1827 Bridges *Pract. Reform Introd.* 36 Oh! pretenceless and inhuman tyranny! 1868 — *Ch. Eng.* 350 The number of these pretenceless instances of cheerfulness of duty to spare them half as great again as in either of the two preceding years.

Pretend (*prĭte·nd*), *v.* Also 3 pere-. [ad. L. *protend-ĕre* to stretch forth, hold before, put forward, allege, pretend; f. *pro*, PRE- A. 2 + *tendĕre* to stretch, extend, THEN. So F. *prétendre* (1256 c. in Littré).]

1. † **1.** *trans.* To stretch, extend, or hold (something) before, in front of, or over a person or thing (e.g. as a covering or defence). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *B. D. R.* xx. 29 But Pantoselle...Was by the Capidoce all this while defended, Whe. His target alwayes ever here pretended. 1598 Florio *Pr. Gard.* (1611) 140 Thou may pretend thine hands of each ever plenty for the night sale, and to prevent hail. 1670 H. Stubbe *Plus Ultra* 158 There was no question, but our sailing, with an easterwinde of convoyed thousands pretended to the top.

† **2.** To bring or put forward, set forth, hold out, offer for action, consideration, or acceptance; to proffer, present; to bring; to charge, an action at law). *a* 1450 tr. *Dis Inadmissus* (1. 16. 217) Lordis, what may I...(gravely pretende myself to be) but as I take? 1563 E. Godge *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 18 Suche sowardnesse...Doth geve a hope, of greater thinge pretende. 1569 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* II. 30 Without prejudice of the said Usherth action...that he may have, pursued, or more against the same. 1599 Canon *Humanis. Lessons. Wks.* viii. (1636) 108 God...had pretended a remedie to that behalfe, which was ... Manna. 1626 H. C. *Theory Militarie, Cert. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 1911, I had not thought...to have pretended this complementy in the sight this rude and belligerent chaos of conquest. 1627–9 Hausmann & Rowley *Cupid's Whirligig* iv. 11 To that sexual I pressed human love, and she deserves it. 1633 Heywood *Fortune* v. 15 Women ...offered their breasts; but the child would not take woman's milk, neither would the Goat leave it; but impetuously...pretended to it her own. So that the woman let it alone, and the Goat nursed it. 1690 Levinuz *Curs. Mundi*, 340 When there is no Assistion pretended like *ex-a-ka-ca* = *ex*, present judgement may be made.

3. † *a. refl.* To put oneself forward in some character; to profess or claim (with *inf.* or *compl.*). *a* 1586 Wyatt *Sel. Wks.* III. 308 In her pretended Sons to be principal Saviours of Cities unspun. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.*, 888 He hat pretendib him of good nobley. 1508 Kennedy *Flyting w. Dunbar et Poems* (ed. 1) (1834) 230 Pose, purse, pistol parsone, who pretendand Ennemyne princes. 1670 tr. *Pieces L'Isle Maurit. Enc.* 3 (1873) I. 246 A pigeon so black...pretending loathe to be a connoisseur. 1680 H. Dodwell *Two Lett.* (1692) Ep. Ded., Nowe can one pretend themselves unconcerned in the Advice of a Letter, or a private Person.

b. Without reflexive pronoun, in same sense as a: gradually passing into one closely akin to 7: To put forth as assertion or statement (expressed by an *inf.*) about oneself; now usually implying mere pretension without foundation: to feign *to be or as* something. (A leading modern sense.)

1510–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. x. (1513) She very soone pretended to be trewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 104 Yf he had pretended to suffre payne & had fled no stroke. 1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 1. 1. 3 He pretendeth to be my frende, but he doeth the worst he can that he can. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxv. 1 Of yͤ wonne of man that is righteous as thou pretendest to be. 1538 Cranmer *Rolls. Pont.* 1. 1 § 10. 35 I trust, and doe believe them, as fermelly as you pretend to do. 1580 J. Dodoen tr. *Frauenkrön's Trag.* 109 His will pretended not to have seen him. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* vi. 13 He was ignorant, or at least pretended to be so. 1799 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi. The people pretend to know nothing about my prisoner. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* I. 13 Pretending to agree with the world where you do not. 1880 G. Macdonald *Ann Q.-Neighbr.* xvii, I cannot pretend to feel any of the interest you consider essential.

† **c.** with ellipsis of refl. pron. or *inf.* *Obs.*

1603 Melton *Sawnes* 122 Where Men Have ne'r, and he had. Women have decide'd: And shall again, pretend they ne'r'e or when.

d. To feign in play; to make believe. (With *inf.* as in b, or *clause* as in 7 a.)

1865 'L. Carroll' *Alice in Wonderl.* i. This curious child was very fond of pretending to be two people. 1871 — *Through Looking-Glass* i. 'Let's pretend we're kings and queens.' ...'Now!' she let's pretend that I'm a hungry hyena, and you're a bone!' 1891 E. Knox *Australian at H.* 20 The boys used to pretend that they were a court of justice, and appoint a judge, jury (etc.).

4. *trans.* To give oneself out as having (something); to profess to have, make profession of, profess (a quality, etc.). Now always in a bad sense: To profess falsely, to feign (some quality).

1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 92 *Antichristis maistre*...the which pretendeth first sodeinnesse of herte, and after rypyng to strongnesse, chiderynesse of wisse. *Ibid.* 100 They seie that we pretenden the perfeccioun of apostlis. 1402–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* v. v. (MS. Digby 230) ff. 97/2 Thou þ^t^ pretendest faith whom pretende. 1563–4 *Mem. Privy Council Scot.* I. 197 Name of this Sogis pretend ignorance before. 1609 Middleton *Phoenix* iv. 3, That rendres which The damned pretend, follows in misery. 1654 Fuller *Two Serm.* 37 Lascivious they seemingly pretended to loud gravity: and Jealous charitably believed it. 1699 Wotton *Discourse Convoc.* 309 Good Mannings neither pretended that intended, are fit of Men, and Manhood. 1740 Greswolde in *Johnson's Debates* 4 Dec. (1787) I. 72 I do not pretend any other skill in military affairs, than may be gained by casual conversation with soldiers. 1839 *Jesuit Mor. Theology* I. 102 Theologians have refused...how she pretended Heaven, and thus excused Prince Ahmed's companion.

† **5.** *trans.* To profess or claim to have (a right, title, power, authority, or the like); to claim. *Obs.*

1427 *Rolls of Parrl.* IV. 326/1 Any rights but he wolde pretende or clayme to the governaunce. 1484 *Paston Lett.* II. 340 My Lords of Scotland pretenden unto to serveyn londys of Sir John Fastolf. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 17 b, Where a man pretendeth a cyte and other offendrs in the same. 1598 Barckley *Consid. Epp.* v. (1) Whom the Bishop of London never pretended any Jurisdiction. 1607 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 Notwithstanding any privilidge her may pretend as being our servant. 1784 Cowper *Let. to* ? *Newton* 11 Dec., For right belong at least so far a good one, that no word in the language could proceed a better.

† **6.** To put forth or lay a claim to (a thing); to assert as a right or possession; to claim. *Obs.*

1495 *Rolls of Parrl.* VI. 489/1 That your said Oratour may have ...the said Mannors...against...all other persones and their heires, having, claymyng or pretending any thing therin. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 79 He had no reason to pretend the Diamond. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., England* (1685) 427 At this day the Bishopric pretend all Trade at Lindis. 1693 Evelyn *Tr. Coined Gospel. Carol.* i. 72 The Pontifician might well pretend a Claim there, for the Excellency of his good Fruit. 1733 Modern *Amusement* II. 183 Interest taken and made Slaves should not pretend any thing for their Ransom, either of the Master, Owners or Freighters.

† **b.** with *inf.* or *clause*. *Obs.*

a 1500 in E. E. Lindsay *Star Chamb. Cases* (1904) 93 (Harv.)

Kyle of Northumberland: changeable and pretendyble to have the warde and marriage of your noble Comodye. 1634 tr. Martin's Comp. Cabine 129 This Prince pretended that the K. called Lu. should yield up his right to him. 1680 F. Spence tr. Varillas' Hist. Medicis 36 The deputy of the Rullians pretended to receive the full sum which his accomplices had agreed upon. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. I. lx. 209 As both the archbishops pretended to sit on his right hand, this question of precedency begat a controversy between them.

†d. To put forward as a reason or excuse; to use as a pretext; to allege as a ground or reason.

1598 Sir G. Hayo Lawe Arrest (S. T. S.) 191 The reasone that God pretend is this. 1632 Tuvelle Explic. Matth. 2–viii. vi. 69 b, Hypocrites will pretende their workes and saye: 'I have divorced it, I have done so much and so much and my labours is worth it'. 1680 Dave tr. Sleidane's Comm. 330 b, Them cannot not hereafter pretend the cause of the Turkish warre. 1680 E. Bagshaw tr. Constantine 21 At this time the Iconians rebelled, pretending the Liberty of Religion. 1694 Gazeta Disc. Affairs 24 When I pretended some sufficient for such a place and employment. 1698 Weekly Diary Mar 2/1, ¶ 3 We must...not pretend ignorance for a cloak of disobedience. a 1715 Burnet Own Time an. 1684. (1766) II. 401 The only excuse that was ever pretended for this inhuman prosecution was [etc.]. 1778 Jefferson Writ. (1830) I. 47 Speak in honest language and say the minority will be in danger from the majority. And is there an assembly on earth where this danger may not be equally pretended?

†7. To put forward as an assertion or statement; to allege; now *esp.* to allege or declare falsely or with intent to deceive. (A leading current sense.)

a. with *clause*.

1600 Hakluyt *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 360 Pretending that he was sickly. 1609 Fenton *Ir. Hist. Eng.* b, If they have power to leave their sirnes as they pretend they have, why are their lives so violent? 1637 Heylin *Briefe Anno. Martin* 21 It is pretended that...you were not bound to answer to Sir Richard's Bill. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* 208 Belisarius would cause empty Litters to be carried to the Gates of Rome, pretending that Wines were within them. 1703 *Modern Hist. Europe* 236 By this contrivance he pretended...that Wines were within them. 1703 *Modern Hist. Europe* 236 By this contrivance he pretended...that the charge, or weight, will be encreased, or stayed by the Inverse Archer. 1785 H. Walpole *Painters Anecd. Paint.* (ed. 2) III. 290, I do pretended that to satisfy their natural inquisitive, he formed a fancy manner that prejudiced his works and reputation. 1804 *Med. Jrnal.* XII. 537 (Title) Indecent practitioners to *suppress*, or to pretend, that the smallpox sometimes degenerates into the chicken-pox. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 16 A monk wrote a letter in golden characters which she was to pretend had been given her by Mary Magdalen.

†b. *passive* with *inf.* or *compl.* (Cf. a.

(*The work was pretended to be ready = it was pretended that the work was ready*; *passive of they pretended that the work was ready.*)

1639 Lo. Dover, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1641) 108 The pretenders...are pretended their agents...grounded also. 1658 Blackmore *Conserv. Rpt.* 5, 7 He might know many things...from the persons pretended to have been then interrogated. 1697 Lloyd *Mem. Chas. II.* 2. xxviii. § 10 Virtue and Vice are Names pretended and supposed every where to stand for Actions in their own nature right and wrong. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* IV. iii. 260 These rocks...are by the help of a little imagination, pretended to resemble the form of a crown. 1761 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 22, I will now consider the right they are pretended to have acquired after possession.

c. with *simple obj.* To allege the existence or presence of.

1587 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 228 Maids have a rent and annuis bestowed upon him by herialds (who in the charter of the same doe of custome pretend antiquitie and service, and manie gaie things). 1633 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. vii. § 2 What ever was pretended to the contrary, England at that time flourished with able Ministers more then ever before. 1668 Hale *Pract. Refin's Abridgm.* 8 1/2, Men are much acquainted with the study...pretend two great perfections and exceptions against the study of the Common Law. 1772 Bramhall *Protest. Hyen, Known.* § 8 To pretend difficulties and inconsistencies. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* App. (1875) 431 In any '1792' it is only analogical resemblance that is pretended.

d. with infinitive : see § b.

†8. To intend, purpose, design, plan. *Obs.*

a. with *simple obj.*

1549 Hakluyt *Voyag.* (1598) III. vii. Flakes...near the mouth...for lands with ingotes. These gate away [= going away] a safe passage to pretend. 1592 Ayuonne tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xliv. 158 Then simply pretendest and ordest thy profyte and helthe thereall. 1597 Rosenden tr. *Mayr's Chapter* 12 (1607) 192 This spake he politie and chiefely pretended and meynded. 1603 Lever *Sophister* (Arb.) 110 That women when they be most gloriously pretend most mischiefe. 1787 Tomkins, *Trans. T.* (1858) 23 One that did pretend the ruyne, and slaughter of her sonne. 1853 T. Stanyhurst *Pro. Hib.* I. v. (1860) 31 They pretend a favorie towards the Countie of Lincelich. [1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 3rd. S. *Barnaby Magnifico*, And now I've sailed, what I pretended, This morning splendid in ocean panoply.]

b. with *clause*.

1 1477 Caxton *Jason* 30 Pretending that none shuld spoke of his beyng and unkyndenes. 1622 Drayton *Poly-Olbion*, xxi. (1876) 38 To make a perpetuall separation and sundry interest the English and the Irish, pretending, that the English should to the end ruin the Irish. 1708 Memoirs *Affairs* II. v. 256 We pretend, that this City, already famous for the Defeat of 10000 your Armadas, shall become for years to by the Disgrace of this your third.

c. with *inf.*

1502 *Statutes* in Thynne *Pierce Rede.* (1878) III. 126 Nowe...shall I dispute for this purpose where as I pretende to serve my worde. 1613 E. Gilmerton *D'Aubigné's Hist. Indies* 2, xxii. 56 They shall many wonderfully in their course, and arrive in another place than where they pretended to go. 1683–8 *Phil. Trans.* I. 93 He pretends to make a visit into England with some of his Fleet. 1726 Morgan *Algiers* II. 80 257 The Christians,...out of whose Hands he pretended to wrest some Place of strength, wherein to fortify himself.

9. To aspire to; to take upon one, to undertake; to venture, presume; to attempt, endeavour, try. Const. with *inf.*

1582 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 45 The deuyls...whyche pretended by many ways of reson to have her to bene. 1592 *Reg. Privy Council Scott.* I. 84 In order it sal happin ony away to pretend to invaid and prevent the said feit. 1604 E. Grimestone *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxii. 47 Whether King Longinus feate, pretending to go, did suffer ship-wracke. 1710 *Antiquary Epact.* No. 126 P 7 Whether...there may not be a kind of Sea in the very Bed, I shall not pretend to determine. 1720 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 190 The people offered to flee at Gates, if they pretended to go forward. 1855 Duke *Annals* 4 *Ant.* iv. 6, 8 10 (1864) 232 How many ordinary nurses there are employed in each such ward, we cannot pretend to guess. 1889 Bagwell *Ireland under Tudors* III. 200 Did they dare pretend to punish me For not destroying ourselves at midnight?

†10. To pretend, presage, foreshow. *Obs.*

1 1429 *Pownd. Ld. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 58 All the elementes pretendith to the wrechid sekenesse cleith of nature. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. 6, 145 The ring Pretendand till all mortale folk...Contagyon infortunyt and myschess. 1513 Dunbar *St. Workmen* 2, 342 It pretended by all manerar tyrranyne grace and goudnese to her remorge tenne. 1580 Dee tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 63/1 The signes and wonders that are seene in all places, doe pretende no good. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 218 Which the soothers by...said did pretend some such accident unto the elder of the two Consuls. 1634 E. H. *Andronic Ryplin.* 26 Overmuch rejoicing pretends a mourning or sodaines death.

†11. To indicate, signify, import, mean. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 That her name pretendeth, in that she is called Maria, that is, the storre of the see. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* iv. iii. 392 Those men be not finally known, till they be proved, as their names pretended. 1607 Topsell *Pourtr. Beasts* 228 Although the meaning of his name be a token of sluggish timidity, yet if the hares live long and exceed at the top stately, it pretendeth generous authority. 1638 Chapman & Shirley *Ball* iv. ii, What pretends this, to dance? (here's something in't).

II. *intr.* (from prec. senses.)

†12. To stretch or reach forward; to move or go forward; to extend, tend; to direct one's course to, to make for. *Obs.*

1587–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. 3 (Skeat) 1. 121 It maketh me backwards to mone, which my sorrowes by course ever forte pretende. 1588 Carlton *Mem.* 21. xv. 288 Who perceiuing it to goe, God assisteth us here. 1 1589 *Diplo. Hist.* (1881) 82, 1600, I well pretende To goe to my father. 1602 *Ibid.* 1603 On my way all I well pretende. [*Virgo dimisit.* Her will be great go to his will.] 1633 *T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 20 Though we pretend for heaven, yet still we bear about us a tincture of our native country. 1650 W. Barton *Lawe. Pract.* (1694) 32 *Infra scripta*...to pull down Thy throne, while they pretend for Thy empire.

†b. *fig.* To tend in actions, speech, etc., to an end or point; to extend in time. *Obs.*

1 1576 Church *Psalms* xc. 844 (1906) For to what fyn he workes a man pretende For wo I wot. 1580 Baret tr. *Paynot* (1598) 60 b, The words and counsel of the ambassador and priest whereby he inuited or pretended to the same purpose and conclusion as the decree of his synode treated long before. 1633 Stubbes *Hist. Phelim.* xv. (1902) 73/1 None of his successors pretend beyond Malachi's time. 1637 Jos. Taylor *Collect. Ecclesiast. Func.* (1641) Ep. Ded. I find by experience that we cannot acquire that end which is pretended to by such additions.

13. *To pretend to.* †a. To aspire to, aim at, make pretension to; to be a suitor or candidate for. *Obs.*

1581 Carlton *Mem.* 1. xiv. 41 Some pretende to bye estates & goods richenes, & other bee content with lyttle means. 1 1590 *Lancelot* 295 His bryde, your lorde wonder pretendes. When he to me no satisfaction sende. 1593 *Lay-Sp. St. Andrew* 130 To fetch promotion he pretended. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Unthankfulness* iv, When that my friend pretended to a place, I spit my inward, and turn'd it bye. 1672 Sir C. Lyttelton tr. *Maltese Conv.* (Cambrid) 220 My Lo Pembroke was disapointed of his desire to goe to Constantinople, having long pretended to it.

b. *spec.* [ad. F. *prétendre à.*] To make suit for, try to win in marriage.

1632 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* 11, So In this...the Salvage Parishes had two rents: One, to Master Lucre from whom pretending to his Daughter. 1743 *Dr Foe Cab. Saml.* (1840) 208 That...step...lays her under the lust of the man she pretends to. 1805 Trumbull *Newcomer* xxiv, He might pretend warily to his Gentleman's hand. 1874 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* xxix, I am not such a fool as to pretend to you now I am poor, and you have altogether got above me.

c. To lay claim to; to assert a right of ownership to.

1640 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 12 The House of Commons never then Proceeding to the least part of Judicature. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1742) 222 Yet they pretended to no Dominion. 1 1690 Temple *Ess. Ancient & Mod.* (1800) 92 The adjoyners have not yet pretended to such a tyranny over our minds. 1832–47 Sir John Doyle (1858) 289 His wife as justly entitled to the appellation of a learned man...as he was for him pretending to it.

d. To claim or profess to have; to make profession of having; to affect.

1639 Hobbes *Dr Fr.* xviii. 10 What is here meant by the citizenship of David's house, in which he here pretends. a 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 320 Lessened by all men living who pretended to Virtue. 1732 Steele *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2 Persons who cannot pretend to that Delicacy and Modesty, of which she is Mistress. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1740) V. 372 Each party pretended to the victory. 1856–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* viii. (1860) 145 To determine the classes to which the learning subsist, and the only persons...pretend to...genius, or the want of cognition. 1893 Hulme in *Nineteenth* LII. 1 A bondage which it becomes all who pretend to intelligence to renounce and abjure. 1898 Hayes *Fairweak* viii. (1906) 203 People who pretend to supernatural wisdom.

†e. To make pretensions or claims on behalf of, to support the claims of. *Obs.*

1632 T. Vicars *Anthropophites* 19, I know the Pretenders pretend to him, and with the help of their Masters Determination to a 3D Principle. 1639 Dr. Willym *Considd. Considered* 3 Witness a late Pamphlet, pretending to the integrity and purity of the Hebrew and Greek Text. 1870 E. Bickersteth *Lathbury Lament* Eju. Test., I knew Methodist Springs were never openly pretended to than of late.

†14. To form designs; to plot (against). *Obs.*

1559–60 *Mirr. Estate Scotl. in Wallace Soc. Misc.* (1844) 63 She said, That it was against her authorite that they pretended.

15. To make pretence; to make believe; to counterfeit, feign.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Pretendynge and shewynge outwardly as though it were of very nothynge, but it is of false entente. 1580 Dees tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 124/b, The bishop seem pretended, as though he would calle a counsel. 1 1640 William *A la Mainde* 6 Had the rich golde, confessed on you he simply thereon, the common and Of gilding lesson—to pretend? 1733 Fielding *Quix. in Eng.* iv. 27, Pretend madness! Give me leave to tell you, Mr. Brief, I am not to be pretended with. 1780 Cowper *Progr. of Err.* 13 Weak to perform, though mighty to pretend.

b. In imagination or play: *absol.* of 3-6.

Let's pretend (in 18th c. a child's game of '*make-believe*').

1823 Mrs. H. Bunbury *One I know best* xiv, So she wandered about in a dream—pretending: That changed to all. The beauty of earth and rubbish were necessity of flowers (sic). 1904 *Daily Chron.* 22 July 8/3 She entered into the spirit of the thing so heartily as if we were at games of 'Let's pretend'. 1907 *Ibid.* 16 May 3/3 It is just a song, a lie, and "let's pretend."

†16. = Pertain (path. as active).

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xviii. 64 They forwarded him...of good men of armes and tryalle and of alle maner of abylyment that pretendeth to the warre [ed. 1529 othyrwise that belongeth to warre].

†**Prete'nd,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of pretending; a pretension.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 23 The honour of Priesthood doth [Dodge] the vnequall pretend of Temporall ornaments. *Ibid.* 304 This gladsome diuision and pretend of the Iewes.

Prete'ndable, *a. rare.* [f. Pretend *v.* + -able.] That may be pretended or professed.

1837 *J. Sargeant Modern Dispatch* 190 That dwindling, pulling pretended oppression of one Rock ... &c. equally pretendable if taken about by Quakers, as by them. *Ibid.* 198 Motives to Unity ...some of them equally pretendable (or actually pretended by Turks, Mormons, etc.

Pretendant, -ent (prĭte'ndănt, -dĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. *F. prétendant* (16th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of *prétendre* to Pretend (also as sb.).]

A. *sb.*

†1. One who purposes: = Pretender 2. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Florio, *Pretendente*, a pretendent, a pretender, an intender, a meaner.

2. A claimant; esp. to any office or honour, *e.g.* to a throne. *Now rare.*

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 59 The pretendents to the succession. 1818–29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 561 All the Pretenders were called in upon these proceedings, divers of the Ships and Goods were condemned and divers were released to a legal course. 1832–60 Howitt *Colonization* (1862) 58 Whether of the two Pretenders had the juster Cause. 1870 G. H. *Hist. Caribbees* 91, 20 213 Almost all the pretenders came here the Creoleen with an absolute intention to advance every one his own proper interest. 1872 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VI. 73 All censures, excommunications, interdicts, issued by the two pretenders, were annulled.

b. A fictitious or fraudulent claimant; a mere pretender.

1808 Southey *Chas. Bed. Engl.* 189 They...are always heightened in proportion to the attention which the government, whether brave or knave, obtains.

3. A suitor: a. at law; b. a wooer.

1650 Waldegrave tr. *Chamberlayne's Cit. Hist. Spain* 30 It is reported that a certain Pretendant or Petitioner...had presented Seventy...with a very handsome Mask. 1693 tr. *Gen. Hist. Frauncion* II. 45 By this, and other like subtilties, the accused...a usual manner of Money out of the pretenders Pocketbook. 1883 Howells *Woman's Reason* (1884) II. 250 The great cannel sleight with which hindered and still always calls over the servers of unlucky pretendants.

†B. *adj.* That claims to be (ostensibly); of or pertaining to a claimant. *Obs.*

1592 Parsons *Conffer. Succes.* ii. lv. 58 Richard Earle of Cambridge father to this Richard pretendent duke of Yorke. 1593 Hooker *Eccl. Polity* VI. xxxiv, *Rose* quite had it borne for [*Qq.* *All the pretendent rose* + *Some* had *Ref.* but...] 1600 Bruce tr. *Joseph's Comm. Tripol* 119, 187 The Cardinall of Lorraine came to the Councell as Head of one of the pretendent parties.

Prete'nded, *ppl. a.* [f. Pretend *v.* + -ed 1.]

†1. Put forward for consideration as assumptions.

1598 Gotardus *Mistake Removed* To Rdr., a A hasty publication of (well to be seene in such) precious pretended Jewels.

2. Alleged, asserted; claimed to be such. a. Said of a title or designation which the speaker does not admit or allow; Reputed, so-called.

1581 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 490/2 The pretended reigne of any of the said late pretended Kynges. 1640–2 *Kirk's Info. Worc. Comm. Mss.* 38, (1855) 4 The words and hard Oxford, which pertaines to the pretended blackness of Edinburgh. 1683 *Acct. Proc. Francis* in *30 The Edict...Revoked.* The Protestants the free exercise of their Religion, which...was

to be called *The Pretended Reformed Religion.* 1688 *Revenge Lett.* 29 Dec. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1886) 772 That this Assembly is to Judge...the heirs of the Pretended Prince. 1709-20 STEELE *Tatler* No. 123 ¶1 One Isaac Bickerstaff, a Pretended Esquire.

b. Applied to things of which the speaker does not admit the existence, reality, or validity.

1. 1700 in J. B. Loudon *Star Chamb. Cases* (1905) 98 The noble Ryle hathe ceased the body of your noble Overseer by reason of his pretended title. 1761 in *Scott. Antiq.* Oct. (1900) 80 The making and compleat granting of the said pretended indictment. *a.* 1780 FISHER *Wycliffe Pretended Infallible* 11. 136 A ruling Synod wrote a pretended Confession thereof. 1879 EDMUND *Diseases Nose*, Showing with how little reason the Papists applied those words...to maintain the pretended infallibility they boast of. 1727 LEONARD *Mod. Pedigr.* 62 Dr. Tarrant was poisn, who was burnt for pretended heresy. 1892 RENNIE *Sir. Laugh* v. 6 (c. 13) A meagre intimate...of the daring variation of pretended symmetry.

4. Put forward as a pretext, excuse, fabrication, etc.; professed falsely or insincerely.

1693 MEDINA *Divorce* in *Wks.* 1761 IV. 46 The pretended consent of it is as frigid as frigidity is call. 1693 *Mem. Acc. Coast. Eng. Prot.* 7 Inculcating under the well-worship of a pretended loyalty) the religion, civil Liberties and properties of their country to Caesar's will. 1893 H. ROGERS *Eccl. Hist.* I. 1870 If They...made the pretended service of God a reason for evading the most sacred obligations.

3. Hence, That professes or is represented to be what it is not; feitious, counterfeit, feigned.

1597 *Gen. Fabius* 2 verb. 32 As open for may prove a cuckoo, but a pretended friend is worse. 1780 MRS. HUNTER *Cecilia* I. 186, With a pretended laugh, he hastily left her. 1884 D. HOOPER in *Essays Hist. Church* 161 284 A pretended Confession of Faith, dated 1559, which is now known to be forged, or least antedated, and to belong at the earliest to the year 1562.

†4. Intended, designed, purposed, proposed. *Obs.*

1563 *New Custom* 2 I. In Hart. *Dudley* III. 15 For the better accomplishing my saluatly pretended. It were expedient that both our names were amended. 1590 A. M. tr. *Gallemonard's Fr. Chirurg. Author's Pref.* a Preface to interpret unto his pretended readers. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 86 Two small barks, wherein he intended to continue his pretended voyage. 1692 T. HUNT *Acc. Misc. Inventi* 30 Irish, The suffering Passions, whose pretended Performers were granted before Commission. 1727 DE FOE *Mem. agst. Wars in France* Misc. 134 That we should...be insulted by the French in the Ardois of the pretended New King (of Spain).

Prete·ndedly, *adv.* [f. PRET. + -LY 2.] In a pretended manner; in or by a pretence; ostensibly, professedly; usually, and in most use always, implying feigning or deceit; hence, by false representation, feignedly, feitiously, not really.

1615 SIMPS *Nine Sr. Brit.* 12 In (1603) 156 Pretendedly founded upon that Charter. 1640 W. BALLARD *Exp. 1 Peter* (1645) 38 Yet from his Heroick amongst men pretendedly most Orthodox. 1645 MILTON *Divorce* 11. 22. Wks. 1771 IV. 30 If any woo be really, and not pretendedly seduce for God's honour. 1682 *Apol. Prot. Princes* 1. 7 Those of the said Religion pretendedly Reformed...may not hereafter be unreasonably or oppressed with any Imposition...more than the Catholicks. 1708 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 58 He and his English Men pretendedly fled, being in their retreat towards the Indians that pursued them. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 225 Every kind of act done by Mr. Hastings—pretendedly for the Company, but really for himself. 1807 *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 581 Things are pretendedly neglected and ignored by unmeaning words. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. 8. §20. 47 The pretendedly well-informed, but really ignorant, artist.

† Prete·ndence. *Obs. rare.* [f. PRETEND v. + -ENCE.] A pretension, claim.

1615 DONNE *Panegyric to King* xiv. Their projects, censures, vain pretendences. 1663 BARNARD *Trans. Persius* 200 There is no possible pretendence from one to the others getting.

Pretendent, variant of PRETENDANT.

Pretender (prĭte·ndəɹ). [f. PRETEND v. + -ER 1.] One who pretends.

†1. One who intends or purposes. *Obs. rare.*

1590 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Pretensor*, a pretender, he that purposeth. 1598 See PRETENDANT sb. 1.

2. One who puts forth a claim, or who aspires to or aims at something; a claimant, candidate, or aspirant; now, one who makes baseless pretensions.

1600 MARSTON *Antonio's Revenge F.&C.* 1. 304 By how straight a Rule must that Pretender (as'ly bounds, who is to rule thereof the sea of this world, hoping for a favour from another mans hand! *a.* 1632 DONNE *Serm.* xxxii. (1640) 323 The divine supplantation of pretenders to glasse in Court. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 108 Every one is a pretender and a runner; but few carry the prize. 1660 R. ASHFORD *Canon. Ct.* 161 All The men of the oldest and exclusive all other pretenders, as the sun himself (if living) would have done. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 29 May, A candidate for a school at Bromsgrove in Staffordshire; to which, I think, there are seventeen pretenders. 1845 BOSWELL *Johns.* IV. 15, I would counsel you by three natural journals by removing you to your native, than they thronged in establishing any of those pretenders in their base assumptions.

†3. One who aspires to the hand of a woman in marriage; a suitor, a wooer. *Obs.*

1622 *Two Maids C.* v. 1, He, of the two pretenders, that best loves me. *a.* 1625 LADY ELIZABETH *Cavendish* (1) An Eaton daughter...whose mother not allowing him to come as a pretender that made appointment with him and meet him at her cousin's house. 1708 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Mem. de Europe's Belle A.* (1720) II. 132 It is not my design to dispose of Irene to the most noble, but most wealthy of the Pretenders to her Love.

4. A claimant to a throne or the office of a ruler; *esp.* in a neutral sense, but now always applied to a claimant who is held to have no just title.

The Old and the Young Pretender (Eng. Hist.): the designation of the son and grandson of James II of England, who successively asserted their claim to the British throne against the house of Hanover.

1689 DRYDEN *Prop. Georg.* 10, 50 If accession Bestir others the Hero, For two Pretenders off for Empire stirred. 1708 *Q. Anne Sp. Hs. Parl.* 21 Mar. in Chandler *Hist. Pr. Comm.* (1708) IV. 50 The French fleet sailed from Dunkirk ...with the Pretender on board. *a.* 1718 BURNET (Oxf. Univ. 1734) II. 305 She (Q. Anne) also fixed a new Designation on the Pretended Prince of Wales, and called him the Pretender: he was so called in a new Set of Addresses ...upon this occasion, made to the Queen. 1745 P. C. WISE (title) Remarks on the Pretender's Son's Spurious Declaration. 1747 (title) Genuine Memoirs of John Murray...Late Secretary to the Young Pretender. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* ch. xvi. 1827 WILSON *Comic Writ.* (1856) III. 266, 275 The pretender...had friends in the very government most sincerely and zealous that [the earl of] Oxford. 1849 S. AUSTIN *Lamb's Hist. Ref.* III. 633 Wolfenbuttel...turned to the reason protestant pretender, Duke Christian, and offered him his assistance to obtain the crown. 1853 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 441 Every position...had its own Augustus. All these pretenders could not be rightful Emperors.

5. One who pretends or lays claim to something; one who makes a profession, show, or assertion, esp. without adequate grounds, falsely, or with intent to deceive; a dissembler, deceiver, charlatan, hypocrite.

1603 MARSTON *Eastward Hoe* I. 1, A pretender To the pretended title, truly honour...your majesty's exploits. 1631 — *Reform. on You List* ii. 8, This false pretender To the curiosities of the law. 1647 HOWELL *Lexicon.* 11, Scrilli, Scribleri a Jury-men in the pretenders own conscience. 1758 SHORT *Fr. Conversat. Introd.* 43 It is not so easy to distinguish an ill from ignorant Pretenders many meanings. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 1. 402 That honour has been long The band of mere pretenders to the name. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacred & Leg. Art* (1850) I. 112 Simon, a Samaritan, a pretender to divine authority and supernatural powers. 1881 JOWETT *Plato* I. 28 To the regulation of pretenders to medicine from the true physicians.

Hence **Prete·nderism**, *Knowl. Illust.* — [ACCRETION 1.] 1776 G. HUGHES *Lett. to Thornby's Corr.* 2d. Hanway's Ill. and To purge themselves from all neighbours of Pretenderism (this is a new word, which their adherents pay to their charge. 1893 W. CROSSING *Tin Tin* iv. 172 The Duke...was considering Toryism, Churchism, and Pretenderism.

Prete·ndership. [See -SHIP.] The position or character of a pretender.

1712 SCOTT *Public Spirit of Whigs* v. 48, I can see a loss how to dispose of the daughter, if he happen to be King of France before the pretender to Britain falls to his share. 1848 in *Life A. Fonblanque* (1874) 393 Apart from his pretendership, which has latterly been in abeyance, he is a thoroughly sensible and well-informed man. 1898 ROSEBERY *Mar. & Imperial* I. (1899) 10 The unlikely if not impossible proceedings of Cromwell.

Prete·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. PRETEND v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRETEND; pretence; *esp.* the making of a profession or false show.

1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 403 A pretending to do that which I do not do, or to be that I am not, being...a lie to action. 1689 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* iv. 8, When the pretending of religion grows to be a thing in request, many betake themselves to a form of religion, who deny the power of it. 1887 ELIZABETH *Mad. Fr.* iv. 1, There's no pretending about my views.

Prete·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. PRETEND v. + -ING 2.] That pretends, in various senses of the vb.; *esp.* making more profession; pretentious.

a 1590 *Apol. Lond.* 20 (The cause) he wilbe last man to be found so corrupt to forbid him, but to bee only in name or pretended. 1697 DAVIS *Contrivar. to God Wks.* (1875) II. 118 The pretending spirit of our day. 1707 DE FOE *Anal. Magic* 1. 80 (Hart 10) Things out of the reach of the most pretending of the rest of his fellow-magicians. *a* 1862 PEBBLE in *Lect. Amer.* 11. (1848) 284 Covington's commerce pretend. 19 memory. 1892 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 234 Remembered when more pretending authors are forgotten.

Hence **Prete·ndingly** *adv.* | **Prete·ndingness**.

1648 J. GREGORY *Right & Slight* 2 Many pretendingly complain of want of means. 1892 COLLINS *Rev. Mor. Indif.* v. (1903) 61 I have a particular reason to look a little pretendingly at present. 1901 *St. Austell* (1906) 131 No man could charge him with vanity, fourth, and pretendingness. 1854 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 329 To smile, without reality or pretendingly.

† Prete·ndment. *Obs. rare.* [f. PRETEND v. + -MENT.] A pretension, claim.

1892 T. LODGE *Plain Dealing* (1887) 146 If the congregations be not united under one Doctour in fit competency, they are in a confusion, notwithstanding all their pretended pretendments. 1897 W. MORRIS *Caxton* pretext *Essays* vi. In None should pretends to do, but such as can justly make that pretendment.

† Prete·nsary. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. late L. *pretensus*, ppl. stem of *pretendere* to PRETEND + -ARY 1.] One who makes a pretension or claim.

1599 D. D. DAVIT. *Fragm. Censura.* 24 b, Webbe this same will...the manifold Legacies and pretensaries Catholicke and pretensaries to reforme religion, through credulite to be exercised upon the sensitiual of God.

† Prete·nse, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 pretense. [ad. late L. *pretense-re* (in Quichherat *Addenda*) for cl. L. *pretend-ere*, pp. *prete.* of *pretendere* to stretch forth, PRETEND.] Pretended, alleged, professed; feigned; dissembling, feitious.

1398-9 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1902) XXII. 301 Mandantis his heredis et procuratoribus suis...of ryghtwysenesse, for temporal cause or spirituall, with some special reservacion, to suppose possessions in his owne tenaunce. *a* 1450 LYDG. *Mis. Fancies* (Percy Soc.) 169 A double hart within hyme formed contenaunce, And a pretense fare trouble in his darkenesse. 1481 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 482/1 In a pretense Parliament...holden at Coventree. 1498 *Deeds & Docs.* (W. de W.) 5, 20 That is natureli or kyndely bordelyque. That is alle cryede or ensuler bordelyp. And that is bordelyp pretense.

Pretense, *sb.* and *v.*, variant of PRETENCE.

Pretension (prĭte·nʃən). Also 7-9 pretention. [1450, ad. med.L. *pretensio* (c 1150 in Du Cange), F. *prétention* (in 16th c, rarely *pretension*, Godef.).] The action of pretending.

1. An allegation or assertion the truth of which is not proved or admitted; often with an implication that it is unfounded or false, or yet forth to deceive, or to provide a false excuse or ground; hence, a pretext, pretence.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxi, And then, with what pretention he might hide His privat meaning, and his ill intent. 1624 BACON *Considt. Scire ad Ajacem Wks.* 1879 I. 726/1 It was afterwards alleged, that the duke of Parma did wilfully delay his coming; but this was but an invention, and pretension given out by the Spaniards. 1720 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 51 The same thing...was the stronger Reason to my Possessions of having my Trade and my Goods. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., The only things of which we, or ourselves per mere Reasons, could find any pretension to complain. 1791 J. LEAKE *Poems* 115, I wonne spare For our pretension or power. *a* 1804 STEVENSON *Navigator at Home* (1817) Miss Bird...declares all the visits of Jupus to be assumable —a supporting pretension.

2. The assertion of a claim as of right; a claim put forth, a demand.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 60 By reason of his pretention to the Crowne. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 201 Nor can there be any question or process about the state or protection of the King, but in the Courts. 1702 DEFOE *Ajax & Ulysses* 230 All those had been my rivals in the world, And yet all these to my pretensions yield. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. cxxi. 297 The pretensions also of France, and the House of Austria. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* (1796) 68 Jubal Sliss is now the only one of the people which puts forward any pretension to be considered as the giant. 1887 FORTESC. *Short Stud.* (1863) IV. 1. x. 128 Ecclesiastical pretensions were still formidable under the Tudors.

b. A rightful or justifiable claim, a title.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 247 ¶ 3 The Coquette, the Toafee, and the Scholar, should all have an equal Pretension to the Denomination of a Gentleman. *a* 1805 FELIX SYNE, n. (title) An opinion of merit is discouraged, even in those who had the best pretensions to entertain it; if any pretension were good. 1820 F. HOPPE in *Pract. Cons. Mr. Clap* (1831) 67 He has pretensions to the Presidency in every respect —a man of business...even elegant scholar.

3. The assertion or claim that one is or has something; profession. Also of things. Const. *to.*

1682 ROBERT *Challenger*, 23 Some pretentions to the honour...of Conquerours, and their Successours. 1708 *Post-Boy* (Nov. 8) 3...have little or no Pretension to Beauty. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphron* (1871) II. 292/1 [It] has Charles Grandison, without making an ostentatious pretension to religion, in the very character in practice. 1837 FARADAY *Researc. Exper. Chem.* 1. 249, 56 [I] who am a professed enemy and a hater ...of all great pretensions. 1884 ROBERTSON *Mem.* (1886) 23 It would be but too easy a task to ...prove by the account of his own perversions that he can pretend to the credit of so much inconsistency.

b. The unwarranted assumption of a quality, etc., of merit or dignity; presumptuousness, ostentation.

1797 POPE *Epitaph H. Digby* 4 Good without noise, without pretension great. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Scholar. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 184 The world is his, who can see through its pretension. 1878 — *Eng. Traits, Manners Ibid.* 311 They would pretension, and go right to the heart of the thing. 1889 W. F. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1893) 48 This day of self-seeking and pretension!

†4. An intention, a design; aim, aspiration.

1600 E. BLOUNT *Horn Gab.* 137 In seeking a new Saviour, how their old, and so consequently their inheritance lose pretension, their certainty lose nothing. 1612 SIR W. MONSON *Lett., to W. Monings* (1682) I. 16 They are always looked upon, either as neglected, or dissatisfied because their pretension have failed. 1682 MRS. BEHN *Cecilia* II. 15, Acquaint me, then, freely, what are the pretensions of those gentlemen for Cecilia's hand?

Hence **Prete·nsional**, † **-sionall** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pretension; **Prete·nsionless** *a.*, without pretension, unpretending.

1899 HAVELOCK *Evolution Hist.* II. 98 Blackness his lovers want much, not pretensionall only. 1898 *Bookm. May.* XXIII. 131 It would be...unjust to those the slightest clue or slightest on the pretensionless character of a crowd of humble and high individuals. 1892 *Congress Fr. Commerce* 10 A strongly grave deliberative man, Pretensionless in manner, air, and voice.

Pretensious, *obs.* variant of PRETENTIOUS *a.*

Pretensive (prĭte·nsiv), *a.* *rare.* Also 7 -sive. [f. late L. *pretens-*, ppl. stem (see PRETENSION) + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by being asserted or pretended to be true; professed; feigned.

1628 H. PARKER *Case of Ship Money* 17 If danger...be far distant...though it be certaine, and not pretensive, yet Parliamentary Aid may be speedy enough. 1898 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 203 It has been my fortune to make experience of a pretensive man, which proved as untrusty, that was...; 1872 KITTO *Bible Educat. Ant. Former* VII. xxix. 111 The same [Magians] censured all that was true, all that was pre-

sensible, and all that was false, in the philosophy of the ancient Originals.

2. Full of pretence; pretentious, ostentatious.

1898 [implied in PRETENSIVENESS]. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 100/1 Their argument is hideously heavy and pretensive.

Prete'nsively, *adv. rare,* [f. PRET. + -IVE + -LY².] In a pretensive manner; professedly; as a pretext.

1807 *Sched. Disc. appx. Anticlio.* 1. 1. 36 A stand against them, who pleads for things, against the necessity of abolition, for this reason: Idols pretensively changed. 1898 *Hansard Journ. Commons* 28 These pretensively an Act of Parliament pretensively against the depopulation of Villages, and decay of tillage, but purposely to enable his subjects for the wars. 1883 Mrs. Oliphant *Lucy C. Warren* But she would not conclude to inquire what might be pretensively said, either from the Academy, or as grounds for the Assertion against them of Clowes.

Prete'nsiveness. *rare.* [f. as PRET. + -NESS.]

† **a.** Pretension (*obs.*). **b.** Pretentiousness.

1730 C. Shadwell *Fair Quaker of Deal* 19, 'tis What Pretensiveness have you to it, Simkin? 1898 W. M. Ellison *Ministry of Word* 58 Guilty of the same pretensiveness.

† **Prete'nsory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as PRETENSIVE + -ORY².] = PRETENSIVE 1.

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 119 With the pretensory advice of his Council of Officers unanimously and readily urged.

† **Prete'nt,** *v. Obs.* [Pad. L., *pretentāre, -tentāre* to search out beforehand, hold before oneself, make a pretext of, freq. of *pretendĕre* to PRETEND.] = PRETEND *v.* (in various senses).

1434 Rawlin *Chron.* viii. 401 Wilyam Walleys, whiche...prevenyd the rule & governance of Scotlande. 1580 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* v. lx. 94 As though they were such men lawfully ordained, as in appearance nowe they then pretended. 1587 Golding *Fortescue's Forl. Wks.* (Grosart) V. 180 No kinde of treacherie shall so much as be thought how pretented to the person of our Soueraigne. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 17 Breach of lawes and treason is pretented, but religion condemned.

† **Prete'ntative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L., *pretentā-re* to search or try before + -ATIVE; or f. PRET- A. 3 + TENTATIVE.] Tentative beforehand.

1620 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1672) 240 This is but an exploratory, and pretentative purpose between us...about the form whereof, and the manner, we shall consult to morrow.

Pretention, obs. form of PRETENSION.

Pretentious (prēte·nʃəs), *a.* [ad. F. *prétentieux* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **pretentiōs-us*, f. *pretentiōn-em* PRETENSION: see -IOUS.]

1. Characterized by, or full of, pretension; professing or making claim to great merit or importance, esp. when unwarranted; making an exaggerated outward show; showy, ostentatious.

1643 Lewis *O'Donaghue* 122/1 An host of more pretentious exterior. 1892 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Eng.* 360 Round your pretentious sentences, and discharge your concentrated syllogisms on the defendant. 1837 Kinglake *Tour V. Aga* 210, An arrears so far dazed on all Pourbons and pretentious persons whatsoever. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* II. 213 Pretentious poverty At its wits' end to keep appearance up. 1903 *Athenæum* 23 May 645/2 His two larger pictures...are so clumsy, but a little more pretentious.

2. Of the nature of a pretension, *rare*⁻¹.

1886 W. Chappell in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 471 After which [Thomson's death] Mallet put in a pretentious claim (to be the author of 'Rule Britannia'), against all evidence.

Prete'ntiously, *adv.* [f. PRET. + -LY².] In a pretentious manner.

1884 in Webster. 1886 Mrs. Whitney *Odd or Even?* 181, Wasn't rich, really, nor pretentiously, threaded in her mind the possible moves. 1888 A. W. Ward *Dickens* II. 64 Even in his newspaper letters...his impressions are never given pretentiously.

Prete'ntiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being pretentious.

1883 Holland *Lett. Travers* xii. 170 A pretension more in the nature of his pretentiousness, a disclaimer always.

1886 *Edin. Rev.* [ad. 30 Whatever may have been the limits or the pretentiousness of his classifications.

Pretenture (prēte·ntiŭr). *Hist. Antiq.* Also 7-8-. [ad. late L. *prætentūra* (Ammian. Marcell.) a guard on the frontier of a province, also a barricade, f. *prætendĕre*: see PRETEND.]

1. A Roman frontier wall or rampart, esp. one of the two defending Roman Britain from the unsubdued tribes in the north.

1658 W. Burton *Itin. Antonin.* 101 These remains yet two double: First, whether this Pretenture, or Wall, was made of Stone, or of Turfs. 1772 Maconochie *Introd. Antiq.* (ed. *Select. Hist.* 1811) 4 note, Built out of the ruins of the Roman pretenture, between the Scottish forths, mistaken for Agricola's Grampian. 1798 Hutton *Journ. Camp.* II. 110 The most amazing monument of the Roman power in England, is the pretenture, or wall of Severus.

2. A Roman garrison guarding a frontier.

1897 Bateson *Rameshot Roll, Lincolnshire* 398 Carrying corn, and other commodities, from the lands, etc., for the use of the northern pretenture.

† **Preter** (prē·tər), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 7 **preter.** [The contraction *preter* for *præteritum* preterite, in *præterperfect*, etc., prefixed in the same way to *tense*, and at length treated as a separate word.]

a. Gram. = PRETERITE, past.

1530 Palsgr. 88 *Circumlocuying of al the preterimens.* 1532 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1140/1 Which verbes very ...prolonged by the verbe of the preterimpe or first preter. 1550 Jove *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 9 He muffleth the verbe of the preter tence for the future. 1598 Barckham *Declar. Art. Tyre* 25 b, The preterence rather declareth a perfection in thinke, then the passing over the time in the acte. 1599 Roger *Lesbia* (1858) 14 I...privileged on their condition to the preterit and to the preter tense. 1676 Dryden *Troas. Tyrt.* 30 So the Saying of God runs in the Preter-Tense, (Unto thy Seed I have given the Land). 1702 J. Greenwood *Engl. Gram.* 114 In Latin, the Preter Tense of the Perfect Action, is commonly called the Preter-plusperfect, that is, the Preter more than Perfect. 1747 Jenkins *Pleas Engl. Incl. Wks.* IX. 156 Our verbs are conjugated by auxiliary words, and are only changed in the preter tense.

b. = PAST.

1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery, Fine Flow. Glory,* Diuers tel, whose preter pathes may learne Our future steps, see ways unseenly stay.

B. *sb.* **a.** *ellipt.* for *preter tense*: see above. **b.** Past time, the past.

1615 Dr. Annesdeus *Serm.* (1620) I. 180 But the other hath neither future nor preter, neither mood nor tense: nay, no verb at all. 1618 M. Rider *Homonymalogie* 5 So Lat likes shunne the three chiefest parts of time which is, the preter, the present, the future. 1625 G. B. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Reason* 201 The present...is but an individuall point, an instant that separates the preter from the future.

Preter-, preter- (prē·tər), *prefix.* The L. adv. and prep. *præter* (past, by, beyond, above, more than; in addition to, besides; comparative of *præ* before, = further forward, more in front.

1. In Latin *præter* adv. was prefixed only to verbs and their derivative *sbs.* and *adjs.*, as *prætercurrĕre* to run by or past, *prætergredi* to step or march past, to surpass, *præterīre* to go or pass by, omit, pass over, pass away (in time), *præterīens* passing, *præteritio* past, *præteritās* a passing by or over, *præterlābi* to glide or slip by, *præternāvĭgo* to let go by, omit, overlook, *præterminīsci* omission, etc. Hence the Eng. *preterpress, -gression, preterient, preterite, -ition, preternat, -ational,* etc., and the analogous *preterpuration, preteriofice.*

2. In Scholastic Latin, adjectives began to be formed from L. phrases with *præter ipsŭm,* e. *ipsa, n. ipsum,* = *præterintrādĭti,* from *præter mĭrārum* (Cic.) beyond or outside nature; Du Cange has of 1431 *præternecessārium,* from *quod præter necessārium est* what is beyond the necessary. Hence French *préternaturel* 14-..., Eng. *preternatural* a 1600, followed in the 17th c. by *preternaturism, -ness, -regular, -regul, -legal, -national, -scriptural, -reasonable,* etc.; *præterhumanus, -nuptial, -carnal,* etc. are 19th c. formations. From these *sbs.* adverbs and nouns of quality, as *preternaturally, preternaturalism,* are always possible; *præterpropriātĭvus* follows this analogy.

All the derivatives from words already in Latin, with the more important *sbs.*, appear in their places as Main words; those of less importance (many only nonce-words) follow here.

Preterana'tion *n.*, more than canine. **Preterchri'stian** *a.*, beyond what is Christian; lying outside Christianity. **Preterdete'rminated** *a.*, more than determined; hence **Preterdeterminedly** *adv.* **Preterdiploma'tic** *a.*, lying outside of or not within the bounds of diplomacy; hence **Preterdiploma'tically** *adv.* **Preterexqui'site** *a.*, more than exquisite. **Preterexpura'tion,** nonce-wd. [after SUPEREROGATION], performance beyond or outside of what is demanded or required. **Preterhe'reditual** *a.*, beyond what is essential. **Preterhuma'nity,** preternatural generation, monstrous birth. **Preterin'tentional** *a.*, beyond or additional to what is intended. **Preterla'tal** *a.*, taking place after death. **Preterna'tive** *a.*, beyond or additional to what is native. **Preternoto'rious** *a.*, surpassingly notorious. **Preterpo'sitial** *a.*, lying outside of the neptial relation. **Preterre'flex,** an action contrary to duty: cf. OFFICE *sb.* 12. **Preterquinquenni'ality,** excessive numerousness or multitude. **Preterpoli'tical** *a.*, lying outside of what is political or civil. **Preter-se'quiar** *a.*, outside the limits of what is regular. **Preter-regu'lal** *a.*, more than royal privileges warrants. **Preterscri'ptural** *a.*, beyond what is written. **Preterse'nsible** *a.*, beyond what is sensible. **Preterse'nsual** *a.*, beyond the domain of the senses.

1897 C. Bagot *N. Epro* 251, A great dog...passed me...not stopping to look up, with strange "preterwise eyes, in my face, as I half expected it would. 1873 Mozley *Eccentric* II. 256 A "preter-christian datum, as the principle of natural religion, was inevitably contained in the legal conception of a natural law. 1892 G. Meredith *Empty Purse* (1898) II. 200 Not as Cybele's beast will the lion lash out! he "preter-determinedly overcomes. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* May 615 "Preter-diplomatic machinery may be set to work to remove them. *Ibid.* [note 8a] In preter-diplomatic ways...Mr. Chamberlain received excellent grounds for believing that Germany was ripe for an alliance with Great Britain. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/1 The citizens are thrilled, and their homes endowed with a "preterpositive intelligence. 1867 Cousins *Dict. Rh. Ety.* (c. 12) 346 It is certain that hyperoxygen (then 12) the same, though "preteroxygen we should greatest use, [smallest reterexygen] were the first word. 1884 H. Moss *Hyst. Emp., Symptom Freight,* 321 Pointed in some opinions and exceptionable that are "preternatural. 1640 G. Wither tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* III. iv. 191 Concord Physique hath the same division which Natural History hath: as that it is a knowledge either concerning the Heavens;...or concerning the lesser Collegiates, or natures specificate: or likewise concerning "Preterpreternatural (I...*preternaturalism*), and concerning Mechanicques. 1892 *Bristol Chr. Observer* 3 Wks. 1770 V. 318 Sir Francis Bacon...assigns the second of them to what he calls preter-generation, such as monsters, prodigies, and other things. 1883 Sir G. Mackenzie *Religious Stoics* 26 (1687) 103 Endless Curse to be the "preter-supernatural works of nature. 1887 W. M. Roberts[?] *Shelley's Prometh. Unb.* 13 The intolerable prodigies of existence premeral and "preterhuman—the world of spirits before birth and after death. 1847 M. Hopkins *Obs. Rights Conn.* 11. 9. 198 Time-much beauty of the Native Fundamentals and Essentials of Publick Government; the next point to be spoken of is the "Preternative. 1 1895 Fletcher, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III. ii. I confess myself a more "preternotorious rogue than himself. 1853 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Diderot* (1872) V. 49 To whom we owe this present "preterregular Correspondence. 1837 *Dict. Hierarchie* 297 Nay, poor woman, she by and by, we find, takes up with preterregular persons. 1896 Stoddart *Mist. Wales,* viii. (1901) 308/1 "Preter-office is an action, which reason requireth [*for* acquireth] that we do not, as an neglect our Parents, to consume our Brethren, to disagree with our Friends, to despise our Country. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler of Ty* 8 not easily credible, what may be said of the "preter-plausibleness of Taylors in London. I have heard...there were numbred between Temple-barre and Charing-crosse, eight thousand of that Trade. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xlvi. 383 The analysis, or resolution, ...begunneth with the text that was last cited; as we may see in the dissolution of the "preterpolitical Church Government in England. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1864) 37, I had rather suppose them to grovelle, than suppose them to preregulate, much lesse to "preter regulate Judgements. *Ibid.* 42 The tongues of Times tell us of two "Preter-royall Usurpations, in one commonwealth Rebellion. 1870 R. Moon *Moral Evils* viii. 190 The former part...is no without analogy, and the latter so turgid and "preternaturall. 1888 *Good Words Bishop* 1. 26 Sir Where 'tis an Ordinary and Durable (though "Preter-natural) Constitution, Cold will be sure to be measured. 1883 tr. *Sebastian's Fortifications* VI. § 2 His most needs go beyond the domain of sense, and assign causes not apprehensible to the senses, "preternatural or supernatural.

† **Preteros** (prēte·rŏs). [L. *preterus* adv., beyond those, besides, f. *præter* beyond + *ea* pl., 'those'.] Taken in quot. as a sb. (perh. orig. a heading of items in an account): with pl. -i; cf. *et cetera, extras.*] In *pl.* Additional items, extras.

1522 *Northumbld. Household Bk.* (1770) 181 Item that the under Clerke of Spycerie have in the Counting-house Moneth like as the Potecary in the title of Cost Necessary.

Pretergre'ss, *v. rare.* Also **preter-.** [f. L. *prætergress-*, pple. stem of *prætergredī* to walk past, go by, surpass, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *gradī* to step.]

1. *trans.* To go beyond (bounds); to surpass.

1596 Rowlands *Mich. Physick* v. sect. 328 It keepeth within the precincts of his liberty, which if it shall once pretergresse...it is no longer to be called melancholie, but some other humour. 1892 Nicols *Mod. Hypocrite* 48 Time...Every other pretergressing Both in bloom and bud and flower.

† **2.** To go outside of. *Obs.*

1624 Jackson *Creed* IX. ii. viii. § 3 If some also there be, as Roman Catholics teach, only besides the law, in doing them: we do not transgress the law, but rather pretergress or go beside it.

Pretergre'ssion. *rare.* [n. of action from prec.: see -SION.] **a.** The action of passing by (without notice or performance); failure to follow a path, conform to a law, etc. **b.** The action of going beyond or overstepping bounds.

1649 Jackson *Creed* IX. ii. viii. § 3 Seeing the Lawgiver's will was that we should do the law, not only keep it, much less go beside it, there is no praetergression of it but is directly against the Lawgiver's will. 1800-10 Bentham *Fragm. Govt.* Pref. *Introd.* (1891) V. 491 A motive for a writ of prohibition to be directed to the ecclesiastical court, on the ground of praetergression of jurisdiction. *Ibid.* 627 There would be, at least,...no praetergression of the bounds of official authority.

Preterhuman (prētərhiū·mən), *a.* [f. PRETER- + HUMAN.] Beyond or outside of what is human: often = *superhuman*, but generally used to avoid the specific connotation of that word.

1860 Shelley *Ist. Jerome* II. 182...started up from the enormities of superior and preter-human being. 1874 Mahaffy *Lect. Class. Lit.* ii. (1880) I. 198 The introduction of preter-human forms. 1888 *Lincoln Sunpt. Lect.* vi. (1893) 198 What is it that gives Christ's character such overwhelming preterhuman value? 1871 Mozley *Tr. On Miracles* Cth. (Bampt. Lect. v. (1878) 179 Laboriously building up with preterhuman patience and preterhuman sagacity. 1898 Gladstone *Homer* II. 130 Achilles seems everywhere to tread on the bounds of the preterhuman.

Preterient (prēte·rĭĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *præterīens, -ĕo*, pres. pple. of *præterīre* to go by, pass (of which, however, the stem of the oblique cases is *præterĕunt-*).] Passing or going by; transient. So **Prete'rience,** the fact or condition of being passing or transient.

1760 Cumberland *Observer* No. 17 § 2 By Migrating after the death of our body into that of another, with the faculty of remembering all the actions of its preterient states. 1860 Colenso in *Remains, Bp.* (1888) CXXXI. 120 There seems to me a confusion of science with the preterience or impermanent.

Preterimpe'rfect, *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram. Now rare.* [ad. L. *præteritum imperfectum* 'unaccomplished

past[1], with contraction: see PRETER-, PRETERITE, and INFINITIVE.] Expressing a past action which is not stated as completed but as going on: applied to one of the tenses of the verb in the Indo-European languages, as L. *currebat*, Eng. *he was running*; = IMPERFECT 3. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1530 PALSGR. 34 The present imperfyte tense or *pr parfyte* I dyd spoke. 1861 PEARSON *Sp. Christ.* C.L. The tenses are four, the present tense, signifying the time that now is; the preterimperfect tense, that time not perfectly past. 1898 GILD *West Ind.* 215 There is no present-perfect tense, nor present-imperfect tense; but the present tense does duty for these. 1900 *Mineral. Mag.* XXVIII. 401 The Vein must be...in the Preterimperfect Tense, which in English we use for the Preterimperfect.

Preterist (pe·ritist), *sb.* (*a.*) Also **pre-**. [f. PRETER-, short for *preterite* + -IST.]

1. One whose chief interest is in the past; one who regards the past with most pleasure or favour.

1862 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *Theol.* One who holds that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have been already (wholly or in great part) fulfilled.

1847 G. S. FABER *Sure Calend. Prophecy* (1849) I. p. xviii, To consider certain 'chapters on prophecies'...as already accomplished in the course of the first and second centuries: whence, to denominate us of this School, we may fairly apply the name of Preterists. 1854 PUSEY (*see* PRETERITE) 1880 JAMES in *Ess. & Rev.* 371 The Preterists and Futurists...may either claim the authority of the Book of Daniel, or the Revelation.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to preterists.

1856 H. G. GUINNESS *Lord & Age* (1880) 93 Preterist, Futurist and Synoptic schemes of interpretation. 1904 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* I. iv. 43 A Preterist, or a Futurist interpretation of its visions.

Preterite, -it (pe·ritit), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4-7. 9 **preterit**, 5 -yte, 5-9 **preterite**(s, 5- **preterite**. [= *F. préterit* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *præterit-us* gone by, past, pa. pple. of *præterire*, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *ire* to go.]

I. Of or pertaining to bygone time; occurring or existing previously; past, bygone, former; = PAST *a.* 1.

1390 *Apocal.* 33 Os is preterit, þet is to sigge, *of* þinge passed; he ches is of present, þet is to sigge, of now. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* VII. 11. (Oxford) I. 38 *Interim*...There is nothing present ne passed, there is nothing hatte or ycomynge; but al thinges togidre in that glasse ben present everlastinge, without any meving. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigrams* vi. 96 The more ingenious and intelligence of the most freshest, her preterpyte handemaide. *c* 1590 MARMION *Fleeta* (Bullen) ii. 22 Truth ignorance and folly troth My gracious tyme I wold terme quoth. 1597 HOOKER *Ecclesiast. Pol.* v. 77 Concerning the then and changeable of our present Universities, with the transcendent and fearfulness of the present; then. *a* 1625 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlii. 110 What is present, and what preterite. 1811 L. M. HAVWARD *Chin. & Germ.* (1812) I. 166 To return to the preterite gala-days of Lady Lizzards. 1834 LOCKHART *Cambridge Thirty Y. Ago* Poems Wks. 1850 I. 32 You shall go back with the thirty years, which will bring you among things and persons as thoroughly preterite as Romans or Norns.

2. *Gram.* Expressing past action or state; past; as *preterite tense* [L. *præteritum tempus* (QUINT.)], *preterite participle*; = PAST *a.* 4.

1586 WELSH *Prob.* 19 A participle of a present tens either preterit, of wold vse either passiue, and he couplid into a verbe, and a conjunccione copulatif. 1590 PALSGR. 87 The participle passeth after the tenure of *ll* or *mmyreth* for the most part unchanged. 1760 PEARCHURCH *Explan. Aldgate* 42 If the prophets use to speake by the preterit tenses. 1798 *Poet. Descr.* 21. 237 note, Wks. 1778 IV. 103 In the style of other prophets, but hath used the future tense for the preterit. 1879 CASTLE *Vocabl.* (ed. 11) 25, II. (1892) VIII. 132 Vocabulists state that Londres was there last taught—preterita tenses, also.

b. So **Preterite perfect** = PRETERPERFECT, 1838 PARDON, Introd. 42 The present perfyte tens of the infinityves mode.

B. *sb.* [*ellipt.* use of the adj.]

†1. Past time, the past (= PAST *sb.* 1); also *pl.* past times or events. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. qu. vi. 139 (Camb. MS.) It...perteyneth to presentis in to futuris, þat is to sey vnto þe tymes passed in to tymes comynge. *Hist.* 134 Thilke thing...to whom ther nis nawht of þe preterite myȝȝt ne I passed. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5010 He wiste the tyme that the hath wasted, Complayninge of the preterit.

2. *Gram.* = PRETERITE TENSE: see A. 2.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 31 The preterite and supine of native verbes. 1662 MARINE *Accidence* Wks. 1738 I. 613 The Present signifieth of the time past, and is distinguished by three degrees: the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, and the Preterpluperfect. 1879 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* C. 13 It is an axe in his education when he first begins to employ preterits and plurals and their like.

3. *Theol.* One who is passed over or not elected by God: cf. PRETERITION 4. *rare*[—1].

1864 *Fraser's Mag.* May 571 The reprobate who are decreed because they were always meant to be damned, and the preterites who are damned because they were never meant to be saved.

Pre·teriteness. Also **pre-**, **preteritness**. [f. PRET.-*a* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being preterite or past; pastness.

1883 J. SIMEON *Love Positive* 102 The providence of the Divine has no fact for Redemption to be proper save that of the Divine Son...coincident to variation. 1892 HINTON *Psych. Law* 68, 97 We cannot conceive a Preteritness of X may say and still backwards or sideways, that never was present.

1899 LOWELL *Prof. Study Prose Wks.* 1890 I. 191 The feeling of completeness and extinction. 1906 — *Lessing* (ed. D. 225 Klopstock...is rather remembered for what he was than what he is—an immortality of preteritness.

Pre·terite-present, *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram.* [*ad.* mod.L. *præteriti-præsentes*, neut. pl. *-præsentia*, f. *præteritus* PRETERITE + *præsens* PRESENT.] Applied to verbs of which the tense now used as the present was originally a preterite (or to this tense); esp. to the small group of verbs in the Germanic languages (mostly auxiliaries of prediction) represented in English by *can*, *dare*, *dow*, *may*, *must*, *shall*, †*thar*, *will*, *wot*, of which the current present tense is in form and origin a preterite, from which the current past tense is a new weak formation; also applicable to the Latin verbs *ceepi*, *memini*, *novi*, *odi*, the Greek οἶδα, etc. Also PRETERITO-PRESENTIAL.

1880 HALDEMAN *Compar. Gram. Teut. Lang.* 321 The preterite indicative is always in imitation of the preterite-presentia verbs, rarely weiha, ochs, wuoht.] 1893 MORRIS *Hist. Gram.* (ed. 2) 98 note, These preterite-presents may be compared with *ahta*, *mot*, &c., in Greek and Latin. [1880 KARIS *Fädd. Eng. Tongue* § 222 These help-verbs are a very ancient group of so-called preterito-presentia.] 1888 *New Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Can*. 1892 SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* § 1417 Most of the MoE [= mod. Eng.] verbs that are class as anomalous are old preterite-present verbs. 1897 WRIGHT *Primer Gothic Lang.* § 273 *Preterite-Presents*. These verbs have strong preterites with a present meaning ...to which new weak preterites have been formed.

Preterition (pĭtĕ·rĭ·ʃŏn). Also **pre-**. [= F. *prétérition*, ad. late L. *præteritiōn-em* a passing over, n. of action f. *præterire* : see PRETERITE.]

†1. Passing by, passage (of time). *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Lond* Notes 1387 The preservation of life is the preservition of time. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* viii. 21 The time of grace is fitly called a day in regard of ...speedy transition.

2. The action of passing over, or fact of being passed by or over, without notice; omission, disregard, neglect; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this.

1629 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catk.* 256 His understanding but ruleth yesterday, to hunting out all the other disasters to the Duke. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXVII. (1640) 272 As long as they are but preteritions, not excisions: there...they are not worthy of a reprobo. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 208 A preterition...studiously and deliberately omitted upon. 1709 LAWRENCE in Hearne *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O.H.S.) II. 320 Would be best to pass by without going on. For the Barlow knew preterition. 1877 *Sermons Lorne* 16, 40 It is negative in its nature, and consists in the mere preterition and overlooking of the agency of the invisible God.

3. *Rhet.* A figure by which necessary mention is made of a thing, in professing to omit it.

1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 The Apostle doubtfully remembreth their diligent love, (and yet...by a wise rhetoricall preterition, subjoyneth them vnto it. 1629 W. SCLATER *Expl. 2 Thess.* (1650) 386 Such learned preteritions are something frequent in Scripture. 1837 J. SMITH *Mystic Rhet.* 163. 1845-51 CHANDLER *Cyc.* s. v., The most artful manner...is that given by way of preterition.

4. *Theol.* The passing over of the non-elect; non-election to salvation.

1621 BISHOP *Anat. Sin.* 21. iv. 11. Or indirectest process...speak we much of election, praedestination, reprobation *ad utrum*, subscription of grace, praeterition, voluntary permission, &c. 1654 VINCENT *Christ. Travel.* 5, 66 The Decree of Reprobation (both in the private act of preterition, and positive of punishment) depends on God's simple Pleasure. 1720 WHISTON *Hist.* (1722) VII. 375 Call it..."to whatever name you please, Election, preterition, predestination, or reprobation, it comes in the end to the same thing. 1882 *Evangelical Christendom* Oct. 473 The preterition and consequent partition of the majority of mankind does no violence to our sense, either of the Divine justice or sovereignty.

5. *Law.* The omission by a testator to mention in his will one of his children or natural heirs: see quot. 1880.

1722 WOOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 208. (1738) 164 If it had been forseen, that I would not so much as ask, and had therefore been left out of the will; this preterition would have been caused by his carriage. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Preterition*, the entire omission of a child's name in the father's will, which rendered it null: subscription being allowed, but not provision. 1880 MOZLEY & WHITELEY *Law* 58 A preterition of a near kinsman) a will. *Stat., Digest* 272 Preterition is sometimes...omission to mention a person that (he has required should be mentioned or declared. 1887 *Tennent's Notary's Man.* 126. 9 99 If a soldier upon a military expedition, in making his will, passed over his children in silence, such preterition was held of equal force with a nominal disinheritance, and the will could not be set aside as inofficious.

Preteritive (pĭtĕ·rĭtĭv), *a.* [f. L. *præterit-*, ppl. stem of *præterire*; cf. PRETERMIT and -IVE.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to preterition or non-election. *rare*[—1].

1658 G. S. EARLE *Prim. Doctr. Election* 1. iv. 138 Augustine's logically conclusive division of Absolute Preteritive Reprobation to eternal death.

2. *Gram.* Used only in the *preterite tenses*; said of a verb. (Webster 1847.)

Mod. The Latin *memini* is called a preterition verb.

3. *Praeteritive present* (adj. and *sb.*) = PRETERITE-PRESENT (verb or tense).

1880 A. S. COOK tr. *Sievers' O. Eng. Gram.* §417 The Germanic preterites presents [die verba praeteritopraesentia der germanischen] have sprung from strong verbs whose preterits have assumed a present meaning (like Lat. *memini*, *novi*, *odi*). Gr. οἶδα, while the original preterite, have disappeared. 1892 W. J. SINCLAIR *K. Alfred's Boeth.* 209 Verbs with preteritive presents...e.g. *mæg*, *sceal*.

Preterito-present, *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram.* [f. mod.L. *præterito-præsentia* (pl. neuter) + -AL.] = PRETERITE-PRESENT *a.*, as in *preterito-present verb*, called in mod.L. *præterito-præsentia* (*pl.*).

1880, 1882 (*see* PRETERITE-PRESENT.) 1883 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 93 Important little class of Germanic verbs called preterito-present, because they have won their present meaning through a 'perfect' use.

Preterlabent (pĭtəlē·lĭbĕnt), *a. rare.* Also **preter-**. [*ad.* L. *præterlābent-em*, pres. pple. of *præterlābi* to glide or flow by, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *lābi* to glide.] Gliding or flowing past.

1892 W. ERASMUS *Hydrol. Eng.* 7 These either, according to...the different interpretation of the preterlabent water. 1932 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* I. 133 The preterlabent stream of water. 1905 H. A. EVANS *Cliff.* & *Colmworth* viii. 104 There is the old garden behind the house, with the moss-mops descending decorously, and the preterlabent Cole.

Preterla·psed, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *præterlaps-us*, pa. pple. of *præterlābi* (*see* prec.) + -ED[1].] That has glided by; gone by, past, bygone.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 1083/1 When as now the 12 dayes are preterlapsed, he may vse them accompanied with his wife. 1830 J. TAYLOR (*Water*) Pt. I *Taylor's Trans. Disc.* Wks. 121 36 In the preterlapsed nineteenth...there hath been an Antigeometrical repugnancy between us. 1886 GUARDIAN *Pam. Digest.* 137 We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of preterlapsed ages.

Preterle·gal, *a. rare.* Also **preter-**. [f. PRETER- + LEGAL.] Beyond or outside of what is legal; not according to law.

1648 *Elkon Ban.* 28. 51, I requested...some will customary preterlegall, and illegall proceedings might have to be removed. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) 2. 178 Sir Randall ...openly manifested his dislike of such Preter-legal Courses. 1818 CRANCH in *L.H. Rom.* (1876) III. 189 This illegal or preter-legal and desultory toleration by commands at particular times.

† Preterminable, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. PRET. *a.* 3 + TERMINABLE, 259, in an active sense.

The word may represent a Sched. L. **præterminabilis*, f. **præterminare*, rendering Gr. προσόριζω to determine beforehand, f. ὁρίζω to bound, see BOUNDS, *Num.* xxxiv[6]. Cf. PREDESTINATE. Mr. C. G. Osgood in his ed. of *Pearl* translates the passage, which refers to Ps. lxiii. 10 (lxiv. 11), by Albertus Magnus's comment on the same passage, 'Potens, divinæ voluntatis ordinatio ancora et perfecta', etc.]

Predetermining, foreordaining.

1385 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 307 In messe is sayd a myryt delereyable, Thos wyrtes wrben so hye, dessete, Thos hyrt hyng so preterminable[MS. perterminable]thereto.

† Preterni·tmed, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. L. *præternitēre*, pa. pple. of *præternitēre* to pass over, omit (*see* next) + -ED[1].] Pretermitted, omitted.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. ii. 191 The cause that many things which refuse unto it, and are unfall to be knowne, are preternitted [*præteruntur sunt*].

Preterm·ission (pĭtəmi·ʃən). Also **preter-**. [ad. L. *præterm(i)ssiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præterm(i)ttere*: see next. So F. *préterm(i)ssion* (16th c. in Godef. *Complt.*).] The action of preterm(i)tting.

1. The passing over, overlooking, or disregarding of anything; omission of anything from a narrative; omission of, or neglect to do, something.

1583 STANYHURST *Commentaries*. L. (1584) 11 The preterm(i)ssion of thinges for our goodnesse...honoured by the Lord, ...is horrible. 1634 T. ADAMS *Expl. 2 Peter* 88, of deep preterm(i)ssion of the physician may await the disease. 1704 HARRIS *T. Tate* in *Gospel* 30, I proceed to relate the preterm(i)ssion of those who might from themselves and postpondon of authors. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 201 God's righteousness, which might otherwise have been called in question because of the preterm(i)ssion of past sins.

2. Ceasing to do something (*for a time*); having off the practice of anything; disuse.

1877 *Cath. Chronicle* 1. 1. 2. 25 There was no absolute preterm(i)ssion of that Eucharistic. 1892 TYRRELL *Hist. Eccles. Worthies* I. 125 The discontinuance and preterm(i)ssion of vice.

3. *Rhet.* = PRETERITION 3.

1597-41 CALDERWOOD *Cycl., Preterm(i)ssion, or Preterition*, is figurate, a figure whereby, in pretending to pass over a thing unmentioned, we make a necessary mention thereof. 1898 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

4. *Hom. Law.* = PRETERITION 5.

1795 WYCOMB *Distr. Virginia* 104 Intending in her will against the preterm(i)ssion of her daughter.

Pretermit (pĭtəmi·t), *v.* Also **preter-**. [ad. L. *præterm(i)ttere* to let pass, omit, overlook, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *mittere* to let go, send.]

1. *trans.* To leave out of a narrative; not to notice, mention, insert, or include; to omit.

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. i. 168 Because I see here no use the place now to dispute...I will then pretermit and set apart. 1598 STOW *Surv.*, etc. (1603) 103 The method observed I preserue for bounds. 1850 THOMAS *Lectures* (1850) 122 In all kinds of actions by the laws prætermitted, men have the liberty, of doing what their own reason shall suggest, for the most profitable to themselves. 1595 ♣ Pref. to *Trans Patriot* Bb. 23 The last...had several more weighty things, which I prætermitted to my narrative. 1870 COCKBURN *Hist.* IV. xlii. 116 Some points of conduct relating to the present war...we advisedly prætermit.

† b. *Theol.* To pass over in electing to salvation. Cf. PRETERITION 4. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ix. 22 What if God willing to shew wrath, and to make his power known, endured with much long-suffering the vessels of wrath fitted to destruction: And that he might make known the riches of his glory on the vessels of mercy, which he had afore prepared vnto glory, even vs, whom he hath called, not of the Iewes only, but also of the Gentiles? 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiii. 1000 Whether God did pretermit them, or they God, I will not dispute.

2. To cease to do something (*for a time*); to leave off the practice of anything; to desist.

1877 *Cath. Chronicle* 1. 1. 2. 25 There was no absolute pretermission of that Eucharistic. 1892 TYRRELL *Hist. Eccles. Worthies* I. 125 The discontinuance and pretermission of vice.

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† b. *Theol.* To pass over in electing to salvation. Cf. PRETERITION 4. *Obs.*

1646 Wilkins *Mercury Introd.* 8 (1st draft)...of his owne will, as he thereth some to prosecute others.

...6. *Hist. Laws.* To omit mention of (a descendant or collateral heir) in a will. Cf. PRETERITION 3.

1879 Prerr. Cases 11. Comm. (ed. 2) 229 If a descendant of the testator was...pretermitted (*praeteritus*), i.e. was apparently either unintended successor or disinherited, preemption was not granted to the devisees but to the preterminal descendant. 1887 *Trimmell's Notary's Man.* (ed. 3) 61 A father was bound to institute his children as his heirs, and could not disinherit them unless for very weighty reasons; for if a father preterminated or passed them over in silence, the testament was void.

2. To allow to pass without notice or regard; to overlook intentionally.

1532 Hen. VIII *Declar. Scott.* A ij b, [Such] as we ought not with sufferance to preterminite and passe over. 1571-4 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* II. 211 Quhilk ...oppressioun ȝit is be preterminite tuquoune. 1630 Downe *Serm.* xxv. (1640) 251 God preterm[its many times errours in circumstances. 1660 Lord *Ellon* bus. 2 *Mem. Hist.* (1870) 1. 6 The time of a New Year is of so interest too with to be preterminited by king or cobbler.

3. To fail or forbear to do, use, or perform; to leave undone, neglect, omit.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. viii. 86 Ma thing, my dois beyrd, All thone preterwrocht; All that thow wrocht to Delphebus, 1548 Pre. to *French Rec. Bref.* L. 191 We ...preterminit nothing which might in any way conduce to the furtherance thereof. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Wisd.* x. 5 For preterminting wisdom they...did shipe. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low Co. Warres* 151 Prince Maurice...preterwitted none of those things which had been used by Antiquity in the Art Military. a 1727 H. Wharton *Hem. Gen. II* (1800) I. 304 Was the necessary defence of her colonies to be preterwitted? 1838 Empsons *Nature* 47 A race...preterwitted in no single case.

† b. Const. with *infin. Obs.*

1550-8 Lorimmer *Pervasil. Regal* (1868) 180 So ȝe will [not preterwit] to declare out of other men such notes as I lacke. 1685 Baxter *Narrative* 444 Sir, I mean not preterwit to visit.

4. To neglect to avail oneself or make use of; to allow (time or opportunity) to pass unused or unimproved; to miss, lose. *Now rare.*

1538 Starkey *England* v. 6. 224 I shal never preterwyt occasyon nor tyme of helpyng my country. 1609 See E. Howe *Lat. by Mr. T. H. Prol.* 3 Throughly to possesse themselues of your Seasse, they will preterwit neither time, nor occasion. 1641 Wotton tr. *Pezavius's Exp. Rev.* vi. 11. 103. 1830 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* I. xxviii. 171 I cannot preterwit the opportunity now afforded me to glance at some striking events.

5. To leave off for the time or for a time; to interrupt; *occasionally*, to leave off, cease.

1846 Miss Mitford *Village Sec.* xv. (1863) 283 For her cloth Farmer Brodrick's mantle ...preserved his incessant back. 1858 Inverness *Advertiser* (1859) 36 Seven cannons ...have been formerly preterwitted. 1880 R. Harris *Pilgr.* II. The monotonous strokes of an axe were suddenly preterwitted.

[▷ The alleged sense 'To render ineffectual', 'to frustrate', in *Cent. Dict.* and *Standard Dict.*, is an error due to misreading the passage cited.]

Hence **Preterwitting** *vbl. sb.* Also **Preterwitter**, one who preterwits; **Preterwittingly** *adv.*, error, for INTERMITTINGLY.

1588 Diary *Hermes. Stat.* ix. lii. Prol. F v b, A sluggards, and preterwitter of thriftfull occasions. 1599 *Sir Roger Cornish Lord.* III. 238 Not preterwitting of any tyme. 1637 Miss. Mission *Wemyss's Fifth.* 1887 Wem. 150 One half the parish resolutely declines 'receiving' the other half—sometimes preterwittingly, sometimes permanently.

Preterwitted, *ppl. a.* [3. prec. + -ED1.] That is passed by or overlooked; omitted.

1631 Weever *Ord. Chas. I* 198 His hath Freedom out of the preterwitted Customs. a 1680 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) 1. 164 Chester is one of the 12. preterwitted Counties, the Seamen of whom Gentry were not returned into the Towre, in the 22. year of K. Henry the Sixth. 1797 in 8th *Rep. Dep. Keep. App.* II. 126 The Office of Comptroller of the Petty and of the Preterwitted Customs...in the Port of London. 1879 Prerr. Cases 11. Comm. (ed. 2) 229 The existence of a preterwitted near devisee...was alone important.

Preternatural (prītəɹnæ·tĭūrăl, -tjŭrăl), *a.* *sb.* Also **preter-**. [ad. med.L. *preternaturalis* (a. 1235 in Alberus Magnus *Metaph.* II. xi) f. L. *phr. praeter naturam*: see PRETER-. So obs. F. *préternaturel* (13 ... in Godef.), It. *preternaturale*.] That is out of the ordinary course of nature; beyond, surpassing, or differing from what is natural; non-natural; formerly = abnormal, exceptional, unusual; sometimes = UNNATURAL: see also b.

1580 G. Harvey *Three Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 72 A preternaturall, or supernaturall extreme worke of God. 1593 R. Harvey *Philadelphus* 43 Some under themselues haeres with preternaturall feare. 1597 Worth tr. *Polyaenus's Exp. Exc.* 132 We are then [compelled] that we may reduce the body from a preternatural to its naturall state againe. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 2 Prodigies Preternatural, such I account all strange Events, which hold of no ordinary causes, but are to us only casuall and fortuitall. 1689 Penn *Eng. Nation Not. Ir.* 81 That which thwarts this Order of Nature may be said to be Preternatural, or contrary to Nature. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, Wildfire, a preternatural and very troublesome Swelling towards the Fingers ends. 1800 Paley *Nat. Theol.* (ed. 1802) 40 Either in the original or preternatural state of the organ, the use of the Nails of human is to propagate the species. 1806 Gen. Evans *P. Hall* 7 Mrs. Thrasher ...seemed to hear and see what they said and did with preternatural acuteness.

b. Used as = SUPERNATURAL.

1704 J. Spencer *Method.* I. 190 People were determined in the choice of their holy places by those preternatural phænomena. 1837 Southey *Life T. More* (1838) II. 70 Preternatural impressions are sometimes communicated to us for wise purposes. 1879 E. White *Life in Christ* v. xxvii. (1878) 559 His coming was heralded by a series of preternatural circumstances.

† **B.** *sb.* (*pl.*) Preternatural attributes or qualities. *Obs., rare.*

1708 H. Dodwell *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 136 If Humane Souls...have their loss of Preternaturals, are in course, subjected to their inferior Dangers.

Hence **Preternaturalness** *nonce-wd.*, **Preternaturalness,** preternatural quality; **Preternaturate,** *nonce-wd.*, that which is out of the course of nature.

1666 J. Sharp *Old Age* (1676) 133 There is such an inclination of rationality and preternaturality in Age. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Preter-naturalness*, quality out of the natural Course. 1880 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 366 The preternaturalness of the bitterness is pictured by the circling the tyrant...into two opposite ones. 1842 Fox *Morris Argyll* Wks. 1864 I. 280 In my own heart there dwells no faith in preter-naturate.

Preternaturalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. The character or condition of being preternatural; that which is preternatural; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this; a preternatural occurrence.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 709/1 Byron's drama partakes both of Hamlet and Macbeth. In it the incest of the one with the preternaturalism of the other. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. viii, Savoured through every Rite with Preternaturalism of Impudence. 1858 — *Frederick the Great* III. xv. ii. 11 Among the simple People, some remnants of omens, preternaturalisms, lie and agitate.

2. A recognition of the preternatural; a system or doctrine of the preternatural.

1864 *Reader* 4 June 718 Freshwaterism and 'Ennui' are powerful books, but their preternaturalism seems forced and dwarfed. 1872 A. R. Alcott *Concord Days, Sleep & Dreams* 104 A faith, were such possible, destitute of all element of preternaturalism, or of supernaturalism. 1882 M. Arnold in 19th *Cent.* May 695 A religion of preternaturalism is doomed.

So **Preternaturalist,** a believer in the preternatural.

1888 M. Collins *Sweet Anne Page* I. 23 The ladies were rather puzzled how to deal with this young preternaturalist.

Preternaturally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a preternatural manner; more than naturally; abnormally, extraordinarily, unusually.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 70 Simples are, being preternaturally entreated by heat, will make itself roots, and bloom, and blow up that which resembleth it. 1688 Lucretius & Cato *Bartlet. Anat. Introd.*, Worry and Swellings, with other things which grow upon the living Body preternaturally. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 400 The Vibrations in the internal Parts of the Brain are preternaturally increased. 1848 Lytton *Harold* IV. ii. 8 With a countenance preternaturally thoughtful for his years. 1881 W. Collins *Black Robe* vii. The night was almost preternaturally quiet.

Preterperfect (prītəɹpəɹfĭkt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *praeteritum perfectum* 'complete past', with contraction: see PRETER-, PERFECT, and PARFECT.]

1. *Gram.* Past perfect; applied to a tense which indicates a past or completed state or action. Also *absol.* as *sb. Now rare or Obs.*

1534 Tyndale *N. T., Matt.* Prol., The Hebrue phrase, or manner of speach. Whose preterperfectenes and presentenes is herbie vnto, and the Futurenesse is the operative mode also. 1550 Pilkin. 64 The preterperfit tense as *ego scripsi* I have written. 1597 Hakewill *Apol. Pow. God* C3, The preterperfection, the time perfectly past. a 1638 Cleveland *To T. C. of How sweet then then delight the Sense* In Beauty's Preterperfect-tence? 1711 J. Greenwood *Engl. Gramm.* 114 In Latin the Present Time of the Perfect active is commonly called the *Preterperfect* Tense. 1795 Adam *Roman Ant.* iii. 38 They ...sometimes use the preterperfect, instead of the present tense of the indicative mood.

2. *nonce-use.* More than perfect, surpassing the point of perfection.

1638 *Sidney. Ning.* LXIV. 339 Dorcas is one of those persons who love ... to furnish the most preterperfect of apartments with the most fulsome of furniture.

† **Preterplupara'nthetical,** *a. Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. after next + PARENTHETICAL.] Excessively addicted to parenthesis; cf. PARENTHETICAL *a.* 2.

1650 B. *Discalceation* 61 Let him understand that Ignorance is the Grand mother of mistaken Necessity; mistaken Necessity, the Father-in-law of intended iniquity; and that a preterplu-parenthetical head hath seldome a clear and orderly judgement.

Preterplupe rfect, *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *praeteritum plusquamperfectum* (Priscian c 525), with contraction: see PRETER, PLUPERFECT, and PERFECT.]

1. *Gram.* = PLUPERFECT *a.* 1. Also *absol.* as *sb. Now rare or Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 54 The preterplusperfit tense, as *Iamyse parlé* I had spoken. 1592 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* C3, The preterplusperfittence, the time more then perfectly past. 1602 Ironside *Pop. Parsly* (1879) 18 What time speake the Preterplusperfect Tense of? A. Of that which is more than perfectly past, or past a long while since. 1665 H. More *Periodik Prophit.* iv. 54 Scripture biding the Preterplusperfect tense. 1732 [see PRETERIMPERFECT]. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. viii. (1872) V. 132 Friedrich ...gave him to know ... that subjunctive was henceforth a thing of the pretty preterplusperfect tense.

2. *gen.* or *colloquially.* More than 'pluperfect'; superlatively perfect. (Chiefly in humorous use.)

1593 Middleton, etc. *Old Law* IV. i. Durese thou call my wife preterpast, thou preterplusperfect tense of a woman? 1632 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Navy* Verses from Travellers, or preterplusperfect continuall or super Workes. 1680 Head *Tales & Tr.* II. 334 Most sanctimonious and preterplusperfect maiden! I abhor myself for once suspecting your impeccability. 1850 Lockhart *Anal. Chaucer* I. 348 There are ones who, neither in language nor in literature, can be satisfied with perfect preterity. They insist upon what may be termed preterplusperfect propriety.

Pro-terrestrial: see PRE- B. 1 *d.*

† **Preterve'ction.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *praetervectiōn-em*, n. of action from *praetervehi* to carry or convey past, f. *praeter*, PRETER- + *vehere* to carry.] The action of carrying past a place or station.

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. iv. (1715) 189 The Place for preterve part of Examples is that Purpose [*praetervectio*] seems rather to denote the Pretervection of the Body by some Place, that in Elation from the Bloose obtained it was prepar'd for Burial.

† **Prete'x,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *praetexere* to weave before or in front, to border; to place before as a covering, to cloak, disguise, pretend; f. *prae*, PRE- A. 4 + *texere* to weave.]

1. *trans.* To put forward as a pretext; to allege as a reason or excuse; to pretend. = PRETEXT *v.*

1542 Jove *Exp. Dan.* 56 Lete their souderes (to the peine to shall confesse the ordinis of the gospell. 1580 in *Recovery Scotch Crowngrant's Case* (1848) 8 Thairfore lattis your process, and proice na leatrie be ony Lords of Counsaile ordeing.

2. To cover or shield with a pretext; to cloak.

1548 Patten *Exped. Scott.* I. j b, Pretexyng this his great ungodlynes...with coulour of religion. 1560 Rogers *Serm.* I. 58, I cannot let auchtlesse pride, (I'le oft pretexed with our Country's good)...To think of wealth then how her backs shrinke.

Pretext (prī·tĕkst), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *praetextus* (*n*-stem) outward display, *show*, a pretext, f. ppl. stem of *praetexere*: see prec. (*n* ad. L. *praetext-um* a pretext, orig. pa. pple. neut. of the same). So F. *prétexte* (16th c. in Littré). Formerly (until *c* 1840–50) stressed *prĕtext*.]

That which is put forward to cover the real purpose or object; the ostensible reason or motive of action; an excuse, pretence, specious plea.

1513 Bible *Ecclus. (1)* Wks. 28/1 The desire of some covetous person, for which the poore should be oppressed, to impare the power. 1593 Shakspere *2 Henry VI* 68 We may combat it with some pretext. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. xi. 113 A pretext...to discharge themselves of their obedience. 1758 Essenian *Quarrel App.* 8 So fault such should not be liable to seizure on any pretext. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 134 Foolish people would soon become the pretext, and perhaps the cause, of serious mischief. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xxviii, The same pretext of urgent game. 1840 Thackeray *Cardinal's Daughter* viii Henceforward myself nor storm Could keep me from that fellow where the dwelt. Light pretexts drew me. 1858 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxxv. 247 [I]...sent them to their village under pretext of obtaining birds. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 89 To sit down on the outermost edge of the Holy Ground on the pretext of taking off their shoes.

† b. A claim or pretension asserted. *rare*[−1].

1633 Stafford *Pac. Hib.* (ed. 2) 139 Praying that his life might be spared, in pretext of State: for without him lived, his brother Ithis could not make any pretext to the Kingdome.

† **Pretext,** *a.* (*sb.*?) *Obs. rare.* Also pre-. [ad. L. (*lapis*) *praetextus* a toga bordered or edged with purple, ppl. *praetexere* to edge, border: see PRETEX. So F. *prétexte*.]

1. Woven in front; bordered, edged, fringed (in quots., with purple); *praetext gown* = PRETEXTA.

1535 Richardson *Lett.* 1. iii. (S. T. S.) I. 25 Be exempil of Sr Edwardis ȝe sanctit cunnit and ȝe pretext gowne, with uthir vthir ornamentis...war tynsilt vp in tonnis. *Ibid.* 1. xxiii. 129 Ye ornamentis contenitne, bot is to say, ȝe aulb, the sanctit cunnit, the pretext gowne.

2. Of a person: Wearing the PRETEXTA.

a 1639 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 152 A senator pretext, that knowes to swear The Sooth.

B. *sb.* = PRETEXTA.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. 3 [After] His servant dieden was, they should be called Princes of youth, and chosen Consuls then, before they had cast of their pretext or infants garments. *Ibid.* xii. 10. 287 Britannicus in his pretext, and Nero in triumphing attire.

†Hence † **Prete'xted** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1], bordered.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 134 *Rutilus* Legides ...by decree of senate had a statue in his pretexted people and rubbes bulla's on buildinge, set up in the capitol.

Pretext (prītĕkst), *v.* [a. F. *prétexter* (1718 in Littré) to take as a pretext, f. *prétexte* PRETEXT *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To use or assign as a pretext; to allege as an excuse; to pretend. Also *absol.*

1806 [see PRETEXTED *ppl. a.*]. a 1727 H. Wharton *Hem. Gen. II* (1800) I. 378 A decency was observed, and one silence always preserved. 1849 Miss Pardoe *Francis I.* II. xiv. 317 He refused his reign to the flow of Paris where, pretexting business, he entered the shop of the armourer. 1883 C. Bloxam in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* III. 241 Pretexting a spiritual relief as excuse for a strange feast.

† **Pretexta'tian,** *a. Obs.* In 8 pretex-. [f. L. *praetextāt-us* clothed with the *toga praetexta* (see PRETEXT *sb.*[1]), in *acta praetextatia* (Gellius) + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to those who wore the *praetexta* (i.e. to children under seventeen years of age).

1728 H. Dodwell *Athan. Sect.* II. 272 Children, under the

1916 Separatism Age 5 Are, from those Years upwards to the Presidential term of fifteen or upwards, the Doctor prescribes best.]

Prete·xtatized, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *prætextāt-us* veiled, disguised, hence (of words) equivocal, unclassic.] Rendered equivocal or obscure.

1859 Buckle *Hist. Civ.* (1861) III. 5 Delusive and pretextatized as the Imperial city had become in Juvenal's time, so Roman was a match for them.

Prete·xted, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PRETEXT *v.* + -ED[1].] Put forward or used as a pretext; pretended.

1808 Penn. *Hermes Tri.* (1852) 25 Such (these 500, who... longest the pretexted glosses of heathen vanes.

1869 *Reader* 27 Mar. 4 What the real truth is with regard to the pretended Holy Alliances and retrograde policy of the Austrian Government.

1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 34 The called meet of them by their Christian names on some pretended fiction of equality.

Prete·xted, *ppl. a.*[2]: see also PRETEXT *v.*

† **Prete·xtuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also **pre-**. [f. L. *prætextuōs-us* (*n-ōsus*): see PRETEXT *sb.*[2] + -OUS.] Of the nature of a (mere) specious, plausible.

1647 *Queries presented to his Majesty's Commands*, 3 To advance the designe with a pretextuous letter, An Roy. 1649 in *Pres. Consid. Gen. Assembly* (1836) 199 Episcopal ordinations in a singular and praetextuous way sinking at our name.

† **Prete·xture**. *Obs. rare*[–1]. [f. L. *prætext-*, ppl. stem of *prætexĕre* (see PRETEXT) + -URE.] A disguising or cloaking; a pretext.

1658 T. Adams *Lame's Copp Wks.* 1861 II. 426 Now we have studied both textures of words and protextures of reasons, to shroud dishonesty.

Prethe, pre-thee, prethy, obs. ff. PRITHEE.

Prethoracic, -thibial: see PRE- B. 3. **Pre-thoughtful**: see PRE- A. 3.

† **Pre·tibillie**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* Alteration of *prettibillie*, TER-TRIBOLIE, after PRETTY and FORAS.

1590 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxii. Notes 235 An herbe... (suppose it to be vendable or pretibillier mingled with other herbes and use, (which may signifie ungo-unwell and supernaturall).

† **Preti·nct**, *v. Obs. rare*[–1]. [f. L. *prætinct-*, ppl. stem of *prætingĕre*: see PRE- A. and TINCT *v.*] *Trans.* To tinge or imbue beforehand.

1641 Ld. J. Digby *Sp. to Ho. Comm.* 10 Apr. 11 The eye [is] to be preplexed with any colour, to unfasten it to discerning.

Pretiosity, -tious, obs. ff. PRECIOSITY, -CIOUS.

Pretland, obs. Sc. form of PRATTLING *ppl. a.*

† **Preto·r, -oyr**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *preteur* sb. and adj., ad. L. *prætōrium, prætōrius* adj.: see PRAETORIUM, PRETORIAN.] *a. sb.* = PRAETORIUM. *b. adj.* = PRAETORIAN, PRAETORIAN.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 160 A Romein, Which Consul was of the Peeples, Whan yonge was Cayndidatus. 1437–50 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. 1. (MS. Bodl. *Arch. Selden B. 10*) Whilom a prefect in Rome the Cite Of the prouince. 1483 CAXTON *Cato*, C2. v. 6 b. 32 In one of the quarters was a garden pertayning unto the Pretoyr where Rome in frayson hyelled many Jewes. *Ibid.* *pretoyre*, i.e. an enclosed yard or space].

Pretolic, obs. Sc. form of PRATTLE.

Pretone (*prē·tōn*), *Phonology.* [f. PRE- B. + TONE.] The syllable or vowel preceding the stressed or accented syllable. So **Pretonic** (*prētŏ·nik*) *a.*, coming immediately before the stressed or tonic syllable.

1884 WHEELER, *Pretonic*, before a tone; as, a pretonic vowel or tone. 1889 DOWNSON *Hadr. Grams.* (1892) 46 *a* in the pretone, or *a* in the tone, or *a* in both places. 1894 C. H. TOY in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XV. 499 The pretonic vowel is either long or lightest, that is, shortest. The number of occurrences of *ŏ*(*w*) in pretone is considerable. 1895 W. M. LINDSAY *Short Lat. Gram.* 29 The new law of accentuation ... brought with it the possibility of a new variety, namely, suppression of the syllable preceding the accent, Pretonic syncope.

Pretor, -orian, -ory, etc.: see PRETOR, etc.

Pre-tortuure, -tracheal, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, B. 3, etc.

† **Pretru·de**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 4 + L. *trūdĕre* to thrust.] *Trans.* To thrust or drive in front or before one.

1655 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 860 The Thorn... which are not much unlike to pure three Steaks... being best admitted, which three (2) other appelling Substances give them a farther Consecration, and so pretrude them along.

Pretta, obs. 1st pa. t. of PRETE *v.*

Prettify (*prĕ·tifəi*), *v. colloq.* [f. PRETTY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make pretty; to represent prettily in a painting or writing. Hence **Prettifying** *vbl. sb.*

1850 F. TARVER in F. E. Trollope *Life* (1895) II. 28 Keep your money to prettify your house, dear son. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1870) I. 275, I rather wonder that people of real taste should help servant-girls, and beautify her, or perhaps rather *prettify* her so much as they do. 1852 *Univ. Mag.* IV. 32 Sara ere He has prettified his garden town, and thereby lost much of its reality. 1902 *Academy* 19 Apr. 374/2 Keats could [Leigh Hunt's angelic optimism] did him positive injury by its mental prettifying of the things, and he might have added its mental prettifying of human things.

Prettily (*prĭ·tili*), *adv.* Forms: see PRETTY, [f. PRETTY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a pretty manner.

† **1.** In a cunning or clever manner; cleverly, ingeniously, skilfully, neatly. *Obs.*

a. *A. & C.* 6 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Pieces* (1868) 144 A lock keys to know...Prettylock I mount. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 182 They shoved theym so prauely agenste a pylle of muchell stone that they open kyte one of theyr bordes. c 1530 *Cov. Lete* 420 Though thow sende a fust right as thow list, Excuse it lityer, and glose it prettily. 1539–40 ROBERT WISDOME (title) Wo to them that prettily give ground; and so prettily retired, defending the Council the best they could. 1589 *Hay any Work* B3 You can smile of an hayward accorder very prettily. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 51 Lysander riddles very prettily. 1594 — *K. John, III.* iv. 134 To whitspire the people so prettily as thou Traitor. He prettily and aptly taught himselfe. 1627 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 23 Sept., I find how prettily this cunning Lord can be partial and dissemble it in this case.

† **b.** To the point; expressively, aptly, neatly. *Obs.*

1584 CHRIST. *Hatton Heath* K. (1858) 20 What hee [Socrates] was laughed to scorne of Alcibiades, for so doing, he answered him very prettily. 1609 CAROLUS *Bona, Regius* 16 Which a Poet...expressed then very briefly, and for that age prettily. 1629 BOLTON *Lect. Tarach* (Arb.) 322 Monosyllaby saith prettily (true). 1708 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) I. 72 It is generally remarked by an ancient historian who had fought against them, that the effusion of blood was the only circumstance which distinguished a field of battle from a field of wrestle.

2. In a way that pleases the eye, ear, or aesthetic sense; beautifully but not grandly; 'nicely'.

In nursery language children are told to eat, ask, behave *prettily*.

1403 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clii, Lyrkl Soulis. In a coat cote royal he prettily, and dressit them to speede Thidder cowth fynde. 1583 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 8 Your daughter & mine...speaketh prettely & frenche, & hath neer hand learned her mastre. a 1590 *Mirror a Loof* 89 There a gentlecy laying prettily Eve lough to lough. 1592 GL. Barnt *Abr. V.* 161 Pretilie or pleasantly spoken, *lepide aut facete dictum.* 1593 DEK. *Tavlor Jovius, for Vsur* I. 20, 163 It lookes prettily, but rewards the eye, as hearing honors do, with inestimable riches of reflected fire. 1595 MUNDAY *Mich. Knight.* 198 The Ass awaked...on the Hyll...if they be straight and parallel one to another, look very prettily. 1734 ROCHESTER *Lucubrations* I. xv. 92 So prettily hath he spunk'd (I spoken to. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Monastery Nun.* II. 177 I mean to be so prettily behaved, as to become the darling of all the old ladies, maiden folks in the kingdom. 1832 Mrs. BROWN *Church Times* (C.) 2222, Eve said, 'Come, you orange flowers very prettily'. 1897 WARD *Com. Offic. Law Illust.* 57 The body is prettily lacquer with necklaces of narrow dark markings. 1899 DOWSON *Mart. Sp.* 4, 216, Her prettily-beaded eyebrows. 1870 MORRIS *Life. Pilgrims* xxii. 'If you had only asked me prettily.' 1883 'ADAM THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 70 A prettily-worked holland blouse.

3. Gently, softly, quietly. *Now dial.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 72 The kinge lyed lyen, & helped to untie her on herebak wyche prestly [orig. doulcement]. 1522 More *Apol.* 93 b, With that words gyue the nose prettly backe with his hande, and set to bidde the father plant the fote. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 57 *Prettily*, softly. 1848 CRAVEN *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prettily*, softly; deliberately. 'Gang prettily', go softly. 1880 *Antiquary* I. 18 *Aforesaid*, a *Shakespeare Gloss.* a 1. A top runs pretty when it hits one only a small stream in proportion to its size.

† **3.** Considerably, fairly, passably, moderately; = PRETTY *adv.* 1 but also qualifying vbs.). *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1003/1 Tyndal the captain of our English heretikes...was taken for full prettyly learned in. 1540 CRANMER *Confut. Unwritten Verities* (1548) 119, Ye can prettily well answer to a thing in one place, and denie the same in another. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 200 Having now recouerd his strength prettily well. 1638 SHIRLEY *Arrow. Fort.* (1688) 62 My father Bellapolin prettily well principled. 1893 DOWSON *Negro Sp.* 1870, I had run out the interval pretty. 1896 CONSTANCE *Rec. Rides* (1897) II. 7 The English money used to be spent prettily in that country.

Prettiness (*prĭ·tinės*). [f. PRETTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pretty.

1. † Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation' (J.); beauty of a slight, diminutive, dainty, or childish kind, without vitality.

1550 PALSGR. 250/2 Prettynesse, *mignonnerie.* 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* iii. (1712) 72 Those being...then Majesty and Stateliness, as in the Lion, the Horse, the Eagle, and Cock; or that grave Authoritee, as in...Mastiffs; or Elegancy and Prettiness, as in your lesser Dogs, and some sorts of Birds; all which are several Modes of Beauty. 1665 CORNEL. DE BRUYN *Voyage to Levant* 6 Prettiness. If I were now to fall in love again ...it would be, I think, with Prettiness, rather than with Majestical Beauty. 1707 *Reflect. upon Ridicule* 230 The vast Impertinence in an Old Woman, to think to set up for Prettiness. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 13 A sweetness, a grace, and an all-pervading prettiness, that were perfectly fascinating. 1839 LADY E. *Stuart Indoors* 2 These houses... nothing can exceed in prettiness their aspect as they shine in the sun. 1874 J. PARKINSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 731 The vigour of the crude colouring...of the statuary at Carlsruhe stands in strange contrast with the feeble prettiness of Worcester Chapel.

† **2.** Finicalness, agreeableness. *Obs.*

1622 SIMPS. *Hymn.* 1. v. 189 Thoughts and Affection, Passion, Will is wilde, She runs to France, and so presents. 1648 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Jan., He [a child] was all life, all prettinesse, far from morose, sullen, or childish in any thing he said or did.

† **3.** Cleverness; ingeniousness. *Obs.*

1674 E. GERVASE *Inj. & Mb. Physic* 90 But the prettiness of the Knack was that Master Dixon who desired revenge bent to his two Patients...was always angry with his servant for not quickly bringing up a Cup of the Beer-brew to quench his thirst.

3. with *a* and *pl.* That which is pretty; a pretty act, thing, feature, etc.; a pretty circumstance.

1629 Jos. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Elec. i. § 10 Reuolving and recounting respectively, perpetual protestations of love, and fondnesse. 1688 W. ANDERSON *Hum. Pract.* 60, I ever had a Noble Affection for that excellent Sex, as great Instruments of good, and the gentlenesses of Society. 1840 Miss MITFORD *Village Sks.*, 2nd. Ser. 41 All this and a thousand pleasing prettinesses...does my beautiful greyhound perform. 1852 *Dick Sev.* 9 C. *Cleveland* 370 The neatest gentlemanly of ankle, and gloves, and tiptoe favours. 1865 THACKERAY *Lectures Hist.* 1. The gentlemanly of Somerville shire are among those which are the least known. 1888 Miss EDGEUM *Pastel Plays* 1. 1. The room was full of flowers and gentlemen of every kind. 1893 Miss. C. PEARS *Children of Lanne* I. 80 In wood-wraps from who did the gentlemen...whether it was in one last dresses or not parlour.

4. Affected, trivial, or conceited beauty of expression, style, or execution in literature or art. Also, an instance of this, a prettyism.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xiv. 170 The learned Hugo Grotius...the ingenuities and gentlenesses of whose expositions had almost imposed upon my self to a belief that there might be some such sense also of the Revelation as he drives at. 1890 NORRIS *Rambbaby* (1890) 108 There is more pretension in the Expression, than truth in the Notion. 1710 SPECTATOR No. 274 ¶ 3 Those distinguishing Mark in certain Provinces of Foreign Languages, the Meaning of which they could have better express'd in their own. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Vil.* (1779) II. iv. 63, I'll...attend a thousand gentlemen in the way of compliment. 1792 BARRETT *Pars. Lex.* (1798) 78 Before they attempt by prettinesses, glittering words, points, turnings, and Ennui thoughts, to sacrifice propriety and just imagery to the rage of mere novelty. 1887 *Leeds Mercury* 8 Jan. 2/1 A scholar who delights in the delicacies and gentlenesses of scholarship.

Pretty (*prĭ·ti*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: **1** **prættiz**; **pættiz**, **pættis** [*prætti*, *-e* **pratty**, **prattie**, *-y* **prety**, **pretie**, *-y* (*y dial.*) **pratty**, **6 pragty**, **pratie**, **prattle**, *Sc.* **prety**, **pretty**. *β.* *-y* **pretty**, **6–7 pret(t)ie**, **6– prettie**. *γ.* **6 prettie**, *-ye*, **prittie**, **7 prettey**, **prity**, **7–8** [*y dial.*] **pritty** (**8 pretey**). *δ.* *-y dial.* **perty**, **purty**, **purtey**, **peaty**, **putty**. [OE. *prættig*, f. *prætt*, PRAT *sb.*[1], trick, wile, craft, akin to Icel. *prettugr* tricky, deceitful, f. *prettr* trick; also to ET'tis. and obs. Du. *prattig* sportive, fussy, humorous, f. *prat* jokes, sport, fun, pleasure (Doornkaat-Koolman, Franck).]—WGm. "*prættiz*- or "*prætta*-; also, with metathesis, Flem. *perrig*, MDu. (*gha-*)*perlick* brisk, clever, roguish ('*perrigh* Flem. *regnitus*, *fallax*', Kilian), f. MDu. *perre*, early mod.Du. *perie*, *parie*, *prairie* trick, deceit, cunning (Kilian), Du. *pret* trick, prank.

The history has several points of obscurity. The OE. *prættig* appears to be rare and late: it also varies in its unusual way from OE. *æþele*, *gōd*, *spēdig* with *purig*, *prūtig* or rather *pæðig*, *þrūtig*. After the OE. period the word is unknown till the 15th c., when it becomes all at once frequent in various senses, some identical with the OE., though derivable from it. The earliest forms *prætti*, *prættig*, etc., also correspond to the OE. *prættig*; but *prættig* rarely have *æ*. Nor the OH. and continental words; while *prætti*, *prættig* may represent OE. "*prættig*, *prættig* between *pættig*, *pettig*. The current spoken word is *pritty*, but spelt *pretty*. The mediæval *pretty*, *purty*, etc., agree with the usual appearance of *ea*, *ee*, as a w.-sax. *ēa*, and therefore, Cricket, *acre*, for *cool*, *bracelet*, *Richard*, *creek*, and with the Flem. and Du. forms above. Celtic and Latin derivations sometimes conjectured are unfounded.] The senses developed, 'beautiful, tricky, cunning, clever, skilful, admirable, pleasing, nice, pretty', has parallels, more or less extensive, in *crafty*, *clever*, *cunning* (cf. mod. U. S. *neat*, *fine*, *nice*, and other adjectives.)

I. In OE.

† **1.** Cunning, crafty, wily, artful, astute. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in *Wright Pop. Sc.* Vulpis enim vestigiales, non subtilissimus, is merchants valet, Si ingenia sunt? Glen. Wille ge beon þrættige ofer hunteras on huntaþe þilige on ryncum gleawlicu? c 1000 — *Ps. Hatt.* 40(1) Segan, *vel gewrecan*, *vel subtilem*, *vel callidum*, *pættig*, *vel clenne*.

II. From 15th century.

2. a. Of persons: Clever, skilful; apt. *Obs.* or *arch.*

The sense is more of the quote, is uncertain.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1800 A yeary eare of pure wit, prudence he hight. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 276 He schall lord be here left. Prime till a pretty swayne. 1500 LAURD *Ship of Fools* (1570) Pretie, witty, pleasant. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 240/1 Andrew White a good humanitian, a pretie philosopher. 1712 ADDISON *Tobe Rail* no. 288, There goes the prettiest fellow in the world...for managing a jest'.

b. Of things: Ingeniously or cleverly made or done; ingenious, artful, clever. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xiv. 48 (Harl. MS.) My son...will writ his pore words & pleye makes me harpen my songe. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii. 1137 The pretty wand, I trow he myn extent, Judgers ourle and cruell judgement. 1547 *Bk. Marchandes* (T), A gallant marriage, when noble an unlearned played a pretty gambole. 1589 JANET *Dyal. Aphil.* x. (1609) 150 When the right Key of Knowledge was lost and gone, it was time to devise some other pretty pinlocks to worke the feat. 1589 *Hay any Work* B3, A very pretty way to escape. 1590 T. PAINTER'S *Comp. Chron.* 1. 1. The King...so had thought of a very pretty way to suppress him, and this was by a stratagem. 1596 SHAKESP. *Merch.* I. (1598) I. 84 They have in Kent a pretty way of saving of Labour in the digging of Clods.

3. A general epithet of admiration or approbation corresponding nearly to 'fine' in its vaguest sense, or the modern 'nice'; excellent, admirable, commendable; pleasing, satisfactory, agreeable.

a. Of persons. Having the proper appearance, manners, or qualities of a man, etc.; conventionally applied to soldiers: Brave, gallant, stout, war-

like (chiefly *Sc.*). *Pretty fellow*, a fine fellow, a 'swell', a fop: common in 18th century. *Now arch.*

c1440 *Destr. Troy* 10811 A prouesse of price, & pretty men in. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 290/1 Pryn, *pruinus*. 1570 *Levins Manip. Vocabulary* (Percy Soc.) 17 Thou hold deserue thy bride lyon a pretty man, and take my blessing. 1576-8 Lambarde *Perambl. Kent* (1826) 207 The Bishop of Rochester maye vse the Pulpit, like a gentle man, and geue the Auditorie a sheefely collection, and Preachement. 1599 Dr. Gifford (1938) 18 If it had not been that the said Francis, with the help of two pretty men that attended him, rescued him out of their barbarous hands. 1602 Pepys *Diary* 12 May, Dr. Clerke, who I found to be a very pretty man and very knowing. 1709 *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 2 In imitation of this agreeable Being, it would then become us all a Pretty Fellow; who being just able to find out, that what makes Sophroniza acceptable, is a Natural Behaviour; in order to the same Reputation, makes his own an Artificial one. 1728 Pinkerton *Lett. to Sir. Musgrave* I. 15, I am afraid, if this Bigotry continues, it will be as necessary in the Education of a pretty Gentleman to learn to read, as to learn to dance. a 1732 Gay *Dione* Wks. 1926 I. 82 In imitation of this agreeable Being, it would then become us all to be a Pretty Fellow: who being just able to find out, that what makes Sophroniza acceptable, is a Natural Behaviour; in order to the same Reputation, makes his own an Artificial one. 1748 Philomel *Love in Sev. Masques* I. 15, I am afraid, if this Bigotry continues, it will be as necessary in the Education of a pretty Gentleman to learn to read, as to learn to dance. a 1750 Gay *Dione* Wks. 1926 I. 82 In imitation of this agreeable Being, it would then become us all to be a Pretty Fellow: who being just able to find out, that what makes Sophroniza acceptable, is a Natural Behaviour; in order to the same Reputation, makes his own an Artificial one. 1758 Philomel *Love in Sev. Masques* I. 15, I am afraid, if this Bigotry continues, it will be as necessary in the Education of a pretty Gentleman to learn to read, as to learn to dance. a 1758

valiant, doughty, gallant; full of prowess: cf. PREUX.

1330 *Arthur* 85 Ine prouesse hyeȝ hi[ȝ] hingen to-dreȝ, hardiment, strenghe, ne aredemesse. Þeos ne ȝe nyȝte prouz, bot þeos hi[ȝ] hingen on heh. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 177 (Harl. MS.) This king of kinges gret, wes and clemo. *c* 1400 *Lyfed Treis* 88, 4888 Knowe wele hirde ha gode vertues þrowg kayre, hardy and prou. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 61, The worthy knyghtes and the noble prou knyghtes. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 We bee ye prou & ye good men of armes. 1512 *Helpes to Thoms Privat Rem.* (1608) III, 12 The great king Orlant. 1513 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 1 Whether the prowes and hardy[n]es may haue ensample to encourage them in deyes well doyng.

Preux-, Preus-, Preul-: see PREV-. **Pre-understand, -union, -utile:** see PRE- A. 1, 2.

‖ **Preux** (*prø*), *a.* [med.F. *preux* valiant: see the earlier form PREU.] Brave, valiant, gallant; chiefly in *preux chevalier*, gallant knight.

1591 H. WILLOBIE *Lett.*, to *G. Nobody* 2 Sept., If he be a *preux chevalier*, he will vindicate her character *d'une manière distincte*. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 116 When the adventures of a *preux chevalier* were no longer listened to by men. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, Ser. 1. *Crutchfield*, All *Preux Chevaliers*, in friendly rivalry Who should best bring back the glory of Chivalry.

Prevs, Prevable, obs. ff. PREVY, PROVABLE.

Prevs·cinated, *ppl. a.* [PREV- A. 1.] Previously vaccinated.

1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 Mar. 685 Prevaccinated Small Pox (L.A., occurring in a person previously vaccinated).

† **Prevvade,** *v. rare*[−1]. [app. ad. L. *præmeditare* to pass before, to be discharged from, to get rid of (pref. here identified with *præ-dare* to escape from).] To rid oneself of, to avoid; 'to neglect' (*Jam.*).

1640 R. BAILLIE *Lett., to Ld. Montgom.* 3 June, My sons, upon my letters wch him to the General Major Baillie, to Middyton and Dyvie: prevade not to obtempre him to my.

† **Prevvagely,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. Of obscure etymology and meaning; there is no answering word in the L. Possibly some error.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 14 His smowtit habit, our his schoulderis lidder, Hang prevagely [*Camb. MS.* and ed. 1553 prevagely] kest with a knot togidder.

† **Prevail,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next.]

1. The fact of prevailing: = PREVALENCE 1.

1400 in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* 2. I. 9 Your gracious prevaile ayenst thennemi & makes of your rebellours. 1586 J. HOSKINS *Hist. Iust.* in *Holinshed* II. 1439/1 His prevaile was to their reproch.

2. Advantage, benefit: = AVAIL *sb.* 1.

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 189 Yt ys necessary to every chirlyne, And the most prouyde to thynge that may to fowde, If they wylle take hede thertu and ȝe entyrmente.

Prevail (*prĭvē·l*), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **prevayle**, 5 **-vayl**, **-vaylle**, (5*i*. **-vele**), 5–7 **-vaile**, 6 **-vaill**, 6–8 **-vale**, 5– **prevail**. [ME. *prevayle*, *-aile*, ad. L. *prævalēre* to be very able, have greater power or worth, prevail (see PRE- and VAIL *v.*). Cf. F. *prévaloir* (1654). † *prévaille*, now *prévale*), 15–16th c.]

† **1.** *intr.* To become very strong; to gain vigour or force, to increase in strength. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. lx. (Tollem. MS.) For the heerdyes of bloddis all the lymmes of the body prevayle and be holde [*orig.* vigore et nutrimentur]. *a* 1400 *Cotton. Hom.* 89/2 (Bosw. MS.) Into the first mennig of ȝ to tell, Or it prevelli ghastli and gopeful Quhair now Pursus sitis in sikkar thrs. *a* 1440 BARTON *Writ.* (1511) 72vb We see that wone lust is prouoked to wicchid. 1597 SHAKES. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 60 Such as ...Why Rising Hotspur prou'd upon the Hum, And to what dark Bourne they sherlok againe. 1722 VANBR. CONFESS I. Wks. 1735 IV, 102 Provoke not Infidelity as much as Pleasure? And however they must prevail, or decrease, together.

2. *intr.* To be superior in strength or influence; to have or gain the superiority or advantage; to get the better, gain the mastery or ascendancy; to be victorious. Const. *against*, *over*, † *of*, † *upon*.

c 1290 *Cott. Hom.* xxix. (Bodl.) 127 When ssende the he may not prevayelle. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiii. (Percy Soc.) 160 In tymes of light...If you prevayle you shall amonge the foule Of hye honore. 1529 *Supply. to Conf.* (E.E.T.S.) 43 Hyr grace shall not prevayle ageynste them. 1533 BARNES *Q. Caroline* 20, 30 Hys men prevayled *of* their enemyes. 1590 *2nd Rep. Dr. Squire's* xxviii. K 6, So much the Christian prouailed vpon the Turkes in three seuerall battles fought. 1632 MASSINGER *Virg. Florentilla* 46 Great in youth, and if shall prevaile. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 183 So did not Machabeus: he...*o'er* a mightier King so oft prevaild, Thus by strong hand his Family obtain'd, Though Priests, the Crowne. 1692 W. MASSINGER *Gosp. Myst. Sanctif.* (1736) 326 In Christ God's mercy prevails high above our sins. 1701 ADDISON *Spect. No.* 80 ¶ 5 As Prudence and Ignorance shall prevail upon Wit and Sense. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 321 Some were for returning and others for seeking hunger, till the majority prevailed to come back. 1726 BERKEL. *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 36 Coal sufficient is provided over by passion and appetite. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 307 The presumption of the decision must prevail. 1849 *Lond. Quart. C.* 31/2 The title of the assignee was held to prevail over that of the trustee.

† **b.** *trans.* To prevail upon, have superiority over, outstrip. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1532 HERBERT *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 198 Dioclesie was the middle of the feists. They ete nine ouris of hor bieth and myrar, Scotis thame prevaill nane to gyf honoure.

3. *intr.* To be effectual or efficacious; to be successful, to succeed.

1456–62 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 291 Whilke pennaylesage was, [that] war commanded to begonge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* ccxlvii. (1482) 324 So he obtayned home ageyne with his navye and prouyded nothynge. 1526 TINDALE *Solus* xii. 29 Ye se that we prevayle in nothinge: lo all the worlde goeth after hym. 1567 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* iii. (1577) G viij b, The proverbe maye verifie, that all prevayleth not. 1897 DARYUS *Pityg. Fight* 12, 18 Songe ...Prevayll as much ...As would a plump of trembling Feel, that doe Against an Eagle. 1830 TENNYSON *Supposed Confess.* 50 But why Prevailed not thy pure prayer?

† **b.** *To prevail to* (a thing) *or to do* (something): to succeed in doing, attaining, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1473–5 in *Cal. Pat. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. *Pref.* 37 Seeing that the said Richard ...could not prevaile to his said lyvinge. 1581 NORDEN & SAXTON *Cambridge* 10, 6, Oil, cruell wight, thinke not cause prevaile To make the sisters thy hands with brothers bloud? 1644 Dr. HALL *Invas. 3 Years Reign*, Wks. (1662) 129 Let no Popish Bonze pretend to the plantment of this holy nurse. 1784 COLLINS *Mist. Eng. in Lett.* (1791) II. iv. Neither he, nor his successors, could prevail to alter the constitution of his society.

c. *To prevail on, upon* (formerly *with*): to succeed in persuading, inducing, or influencing.

1573–80 BARET *Alv. P* 696 With whom when she could nothing prevaile. 1607 MIDDLETON *Hens.* v. 114, I am prevailed with him, as he let me have it. 1626 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 133/1 Enquiring what disputes they were wherewith Socrates prevailed so much upon the young men. 1708 Farrer *Fourth Partridge* Wks. 1725 II. i. 158, I prevailed with myself to go and see him. 1751 RICHARDS. *Clarissa* VII. 87 I was prevailed upon by her and her Mother to go last Night to one of his Balls. 1805 EMILY CLERK *Bonds of Duress* II. 116 They could not prevail with her to stay. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brief Conduct* II. 210 The Posture...endeavoured to prevail upon the Resident to pass a longer interval. 1863 W. C. BALLOCH *Adv. Hunting* iv. 396 As hard as ever I took prevail on my leg to go.

† **d.** *trans.* = *prevail upon*; to persuade, induce.

1577–80 BARET *Alv. P* 696 Admonitions, remedies, and directions ...may not prevaile them to the repenting and wyping of any sinne manner outragious leaue to this Reader. 1580 LD. BERNERS tr. *Elio Orig. Lett. Ser.* 1. III. 6 Morgan prevailed his to cause by intelligence with Babygonia. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. vii, His partner, who was...afterwards prevailed to dance with him. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 40. 2 Those who were most likely to be prevailed to act upon the principles of it.

† **4.** *Intr.* To be of advantage or use; to profit: = AVAIL *v.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Medicine* 102 Sylt. Jut ne prouuen & long abydyng here with you ne may nought prouayle to you. 1534 TINDALE *N. T., Prol. Romans* (1552) 58/2(1) What prouayleth it unto that ye teachest another man not to steale, when ye stale your selfe yet a cloth to thine hed? 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 18 Aristotle...saith that it prevaileth greatly both to the health of the body, and to the study of Philosophy.

† **b.** *trans.* To be of advantage or use to, to benefit: = AVAIL *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1440 *Wills of Purif. V.* 160 Myne hire to prouaile the mesuagis. 1483 MORE *Pageant in P. Lett.* II. 240 He sayd ...yf it myght prouayle you, he wolde with right good wylle that it shulde be done. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. Jeff. Edw. VI*, In Ann. (Arb.) 31 Then thy money is gloried and gathered of the and theyre...can not prouayle the. 1593 *Troub. Raigne K. J.* (1838) 32 Vellenis Iohney prouailed him nothing.

† **c.** To give (any one) the benefit or advantage *of* (something): = AVAIL *v.* 7. Usually *refl.* to avail oneself of: = AVAIL *v.* 5. [F. *se prévaloir*, a 1620.] *Obs.*

1627 MASSINGER *Fem. v.* 124 I am against going...to waste the Comforts of Tyrone, and to persuade the Gentlemen there of more Care to keepe their Horses in the Winter. *a* 1646 LD. HOPETOUN *Life* (1886) 47 No man hath more dexterously prevailed himself thereof. 1660 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* i. 462 Prevail yourself of what occasion gives.

5. *intr.* To be or become the stronger, more wide-spread, or more frequent usage or feature; to predominate. (A later weakening of sense 2.)

1628 HOSKINS *Direct.* (1821) 7 These cities...began...to be called Hollenes; and this could not that name of a long time after prevail upon them all. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ix. § 32 If any one will...to mens...complex Ideas, allow Names that shall prevail, they will then be near Species to them. 1716 ADDISON *Hymn* 'The spacious firmament' 2, Soon as the Evening Shades prevail, The Moon takes up the wondrous Tale. 1718 *Prop. Gallicæ* Nov. 38 For the Gilded Signs prevailed over those of any other Colour. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 26 Light eyes prevail among northern nations and dark eyes among the races who live in the glare of a tropical sun.

b. Hence, To be in general use or practice; to be commonly accepted or adopted; to exist, obtain, occur, or be present constantly or widely; to be prevalent or current.

1776 Gentm *Instr.* 6 P. vii. (1889) I. 121 A silent consultation prevailed on the assembly. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 2 Reports and traditions which prevailed in that age. 1840 W. INGHAM tr. *Life & Lett.* (1868) III. 125 Now a depression is prevailing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 228 Their way of thinking is to be better than any other which now prevails in the world.

† **Prevailable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PREV- + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *prevalable* (a1300 in Godef.).] a. Able to prevail; effectious. b. Capable of being beneficially used, available. c. That may be prevailed upon or influenced.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 68 The Divell hath no greater cunning, nor prevailable art. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1677) 3 So prevailable with Almighty God is the power of Concord in Prayer. 1658 M. CLARKSON *Creaturely* (1682) 222 Who maintained, that Christ his miracles, without further consideration, were not prevailable to that end, to make faith or evidence of his Deity. 1879 HARPS. MAGAZ. *To-day Table.* 3 Upon the account of their Religion, or of their lives, very prevailable again to speak what often is not true.

Prevailance, obs. form of PREVALENCE.

Prevail·er. *Now rare.* [f. PREVAIL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who prevails; one who is successful or gains the mastery.

1628 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select. St. Mord. Misc.* (1725) 71 That so...they might...be...the better enlarged and entertained with the prevailer. 1630 in Somers *Tracts* I. 14 For want of Direction, the Prevailers applied themselves to plunder the baggage. 1721–2 WOLLAST. *Rel. Nat.* (1726) *Search.* (1726) I. v. 6. 200 He was mighty in prayer and a struggler prevailer. 1800 A. SWANWICK *Sermon.* 4 *Lect.* I. 427 It signifies a princely prevailer with God.

Prevail·ing, *sb.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PREVAIL; the having or gaining of the mastery or predominance; prevalence.

1605–12 BACON *Ess., Nat. in Men* (Arb.) 398 A usual prevalent thought by often prevailings. 1710 FERRAR *Twelve Mo.* 192 P2 To hinder the creeping in and prevailing of Quacks and Pretenders. 1872 RICHARD *Pulsation* (1888) 2 The prevailing of the gates of hell.

Prevail·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That prevails, in various senses.

1. That is or proves to be superior in any contest; victorious; ruling; effective, influential.

a 1568 SPENSER *Ps.* xxxv. 8, Why wait I in vaine, While prevailing foes Blame of joyes lacke me? 1687 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 973 Fate forever fixed Hes self expect to feel From my prevailing arme. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* iv. 1, 20 Effects of Age, not to be remov'd by Physick, tho' never so prevailing. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* ix. (1850) 206 Pleading the merits of His death as the prevailing Intercessor for His brethren.

2. Predominant in extent or amount; most widely occurring or accepted; generally current: = PREVALENT *a.* 3.

1685 in *Academy* 21 Oct. (1876) 408/1 The prevailing report is that the Lord Gray is pardoned. 1711 SPECTATOR *Charac.* (1738) II. v. 1. 124 Led by false Religion or prevailing Custom. 1814 ELIZABETHTOWN *Ann. Courier* (1842) I. 121 The prevailing winds...in the region south-west of Streamlet, is from the south-east. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 230 The prevailing disinterest was compounded of many feelings. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 148 The colours...of leaves are wonderfully diversified, though green is the prevailing hue.

Prevail·ingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a prevailing manner or degree.

1. With prevailing effect; effectively, successfully. *Now rare or Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 566 We by him do that here on earth in a proper way, which he...doth for us in heaven powerfully and prevailingly. *a* 1683 CHARNOCK *Pract. Wks.* (1834) 1. 102 The means, we chose, Are wrought prevailingly.

2. In a preponderating degree; predominantly; chiefly, mainly.

1750 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 148 The Saxons...and the manners...were prevailingly those of ancient Germany. 1841 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 42 The one is the prevailingly philosophical temperament...the other, the prevailingly poetical. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* 100 Of the seven United Provinces, two...were prevailingly Arminian.

So **Prevail·ingness,** *rare*, the quality or faculty of prevailing.

1680 G. MASSINGER *Treat. Conc.* viii, His pride to his prevailingness thribed her.

† **Prevail·ment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PREVAIL *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of prevailing, influencing, or gaining ascendancy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 72 Momentary Of strong prevailment in unhardened youth. 1599 B. YONGE *Anc. Pol.* 14 That...favoured proceedings which (under no whirlpools carried over by fortune. 1615 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 20 If we be sensible of the Ruth...regent of her prevailments...we shall then sing to his glory.

Prevalence (*prĕ·vălĕns*). Also 6–7 **prevailance.** [a. F. *prévalence* (15–16th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *prævalentia* (Digests) superior force, f. *prævalēre* to PREVAIL: see -ENCE.]

1. The fact or action of prevailing; the having or obtaining of predominance or mastery. *Now rare.*

1590 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iii. 201 Amidst Revenge, If love...Have yet the power or prevalence in hell. 1634 DR. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 10 Those sins which we commit...upon ...ambition and favorable providence of a temptation. 1711 in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. Appx.* v. 190 There was a strong probability for their prevalence, considering their advantage in the ground, their numbers,...and their resolution. 1728 MONTAGU *Observ. Mosq.* 2, 6, 156 The Prevalence of dark-eyed Enthusiasts...over this Quarter. 1833 LORD COKE *Man* (1836) I. iv. 132 The final prevalence of the good over the evil. 1860 SPURGEON *Treas. Dravid* 72 Words and sense Fail through the sense's impotent prevalence.

† **b.** Presence or existence of greater power or strength. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 188 Many are slightly hurtled whose Livers are weakly constituted, and many use the bell-hazard, to whom that part is strongest; and we observe in Ages and other animals, whose Liver is in the right, no regular prevalence thereto.

2. Effective force or power; influence, weight; efficacy; prevailingness. *Now rare.*

1637 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1658) 149 In Coleslaw, the leaves of green parsnips...have beene of great prevalence

its gaining predominancy. But it is not so now in these days.
1692 Bp. Reynolds *Israel's Peace* 6 There is a kinde of concupiscence to prayer, as having an interest and prevalence with Gods omnipotencie. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 12, 101 Great is the Prevalence of a fashionable Practice. 1802 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Visit* IV. 162 Examples has great prevalence, whether good or bad. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xviii, A sensitive gentleman, anxious even to pregnant apprehension on behalf of his pride, his comfort and his prevalence.

3. The condition of being prevalent, or of general occurrence or existence; extensive or common practice or acceptance. (The ordinary current sense.)
1703 *Spectator* Guardian No. 1 ¶ 2 The serious I have of the prevalence of antidote this way. 1730 [Berkeley] *Guardian* No. 43 ¶ 3 This position...perhaps, will never gain much prevalence by a close examination. 1732 Berkeley *Querist* (1744) IV. 1 We were a little uneasy from the equally prevalence of winds in the westerly quarter. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* v. (1862) 73 The prevalence of bribery is the most difficult subject with which we have to deal.

Prevalency (*prĕ·vălĭsĕ*). Now *rare*. [adj. med.L. *prevalentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality or fact of being prevalent.

†**1.** Superiority, predominance: = PREVALENCE 1.
1623 Cockeram, *Prevalencie, preeminencie.* 1640 Causs. I *Declar.* 19 Aug., Wks. 1660 II. 230 Conscience was desperate by reason of the Prevalency of the Bishops and of the Romanist Lords. 1652 *Author* Twyss II. 141 Where the vice of Covetousness has...got the prevalency over Conscience. 1670 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* v. 233 The corruptions of the Church of Rome through the prevalency of the Papal Power brought some such [prescription] afterwards in.

†**2.** The quality of being of greater power or strength; superiority of power: = PREVALENCE 2 b.
1626 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 287 That there is also in man a natural propensity to the right hand, we cannot with certainty affirme, if we make observation in children's...this prevalency is either essentially placed in the instability, or common determiners to indifference. *Ibid.* 289 According to the indifferency or original and native prepotency, there ariseth an equality in both, or prevalency in either side.

3. Prevailing or effective power or influence; prevailingness: = PREVALENCE 3.
1636 Jeanes *Pubs. Christ* 333 So the value of his sufferings was an argument of prevalency with his father. 1661 Pelham *Resolves* II. vii. (ed. 3) 191 Those that are daily assailed upon great Temptations...have a greater prevalency with them, than those...that live as strangers to them. 1794 Priest *Book.* II. ix. (1807) 292 For the express purpose of shewing to the enquirer the effect and prevalency of the new institution. 1832 J. Satchell in H. Alley *Mem.* (1863) 256 Prayer has a wonderful prevalency with God.

4. The quality or condition of being prevalent, or of frequent or general occurrence or acceptance: = PREVALENCE 5.
1632 C. Carpenter *Cert. Relig.* 1 100 Somewhere through...prevalencie of errors, the Church may be so clouded as to be scarcely visible. 1706 Cave in Ellis *Ovig. Lond. Soc.* v. IV. 283 Continued of the great prevalency of Dukes in that Kingdom. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 69 The prevalency and extent of the westerly winds. 1880-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1834 From Cicero down, storm has been justly laid on the prevalency among all nations of a belief in a superior being.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A prevalent feature.
1806 R. Cumberland *Mem.* (1807) II. 161 To...purify my native language from certain false pathetic prevalencies which were made in fashion when I first became a writer.

Prevalent (*prĕ·vălĭlĕnt*), a. (sb.) (Also ? pervalleant.) [ad. L. *prevalent-*, *-lens* very strong or powerful, pr. pple. of *prevalēre*: see PREVAIL v. (Not in Fr.).] That prevails; prevailing.

1. Having great power or force; effective, powerful; influential, cogent; efficacious, potent. *absol.* or *const.* with (a person). Now *rare* (and chiefly in connexions in which *prevail* is in use).
1578 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 61 Nothing there, nor there considerable...ought not to seeme so prevalent and effectuall, as the verie stamp is visible of our owne. 1624 T. Taylor *Gouv. o. 23* Lifting up hands, and praiers, which are powerfull and prevalent against Amalek. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 3 Aug. 13 Disaffected persons, who are so prevalent with His Majestie. 1712 W. King tr. *Pemble's Def. Predest.* 81, 108 Love is more prevalent in obtaining what you desire than fear. 1778 Byrne *Lett. to C. J. Fox* Wks. 1820 II. 389 He, and those who are much prevalent with him. 1829 Hallcott *Bryan Perdue* I. 263 Of all other temptation, that of example is the most prevalent. 1868 *St. James's Sunday Serm.* 118 (ed. 3) 76 Praying in faith...we may humbly hope that our prayers shall be prevalent.

†**b.** Of medicines, etc.: Efficacious. *Obs.*
1613 G. Sandys *Trav.* 192 A Root of Rue...much in request...esteeming it prevalent against hurtfull spirits. 1632 tr. *Bonefil's Property Med.* 7 Pills are more prevalent then electuaries in this disease. 1656 Wharton *Ladies' Cabinet* (1658) 194 *Cichorium*...is also prevalent against the stone. 1710 tr. *Fioravti's Mirr.* (1750) I. 183 A most prevalent Thing against the Green-Sickness.

2. Having the superiority or ascendancy; predominant, victorious. Now *rare*.
1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. iii. § 13 II. 321 But the puny Nephew...regarded only the things present; the weaknesse of Rome; the prevalent fortunes of Carthage. 1640 Jer. Say in *Lamb's Wks.* (1651) VI. 102 A theological conference, wherewith the potent and prevalent party here to fright and enforce them who are not of their opinions. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. xlv. 12 note, The Puritans, though then prevalent, did not think proper to dispute this great constitutional point. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 8 The gross injustice, insolence, and cruelty of the party which was prevalent at Paris.

3. Most extensively used or practised; generally or widely accepted; of frequent occurrence; extensively existing; in general use.
1648 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot. Introd.* (1736) 3 Which...from Old Times spread, and became the prevalent Practice. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 73 The false notion...so universally, so absurdly prevalent. 1806 Strange *Hist. Camb.* 134 The waterwork most prevalent...is found on the paper of books printed by Lucas Brandis de Schass. 1827 Southey *P'ye. Chath. Amer.* 311 I shall write the proper names...according to the most prevalent pronunciation. 1834 Mrs. Sherwood *Susan Compton, Pbys. Sec.* xv. (1842) 134 The most prevalent words in Europe are the N.E. and S.W. 1850 Annesley *Wanderer Amer. Sol.* IV. xxxv. 251 The cholera was prevalent in that year.

B. *sb.* (Absol. use of adj.) That which is prevalent: see quots. Cf. PREVALENCY 3 b. *rare*.
1660 Lawson *Riach & Wylie* 119 The complaint [against Is finallie spoken of as the Prevalent:...When the 'Prevalent' is very prevalent, families have to arrange not to have it all at the same time. 1870 Lecture *Parliament* 11, A lively pasture, in which the prevalent were rose-colour and white.

Prevalently (*prĕ·vălĭlĕntli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prevalent manner or degree.

1. Prevailingly, overpoweringly, victoriously; powerfully, effectively. Now *rare*.
1638 Junius *Consol* viii. *xiv.* 8 1 They...prevalently tempt them to cruelty and hatred towards this Holy One. 1737 Bovse *The Older sins*, By long succeeding Trials *learn'd* to get Strength from her Foils, and use more prevalently Great! 1838 Charles *Fourth. Gl.* v. 91 (1850) I. 81 They fought much and prevalently.

2. To a prevailing extent; in a great proportion of cases; very frequently, generally, usually.
1709 Chandler *Effect ingel. Bigotry* 30 Conscious Persons (those Sins are habitually and prevalently so) do really want that Charity which is essential to Christianity. 1889 F. W. Newman *Misc. 200 Long* suppos...which...has ever always drawn, were prevalently acute and smooth. 1877 Gen. G. Rossetti *Lect. & F. ale* Silences and peace are and ought to be more prevalently characteristic of ordinary Christians.

So **Prevalentness**, the quality of being prevalent, prevalency. (Bailey, vol. II, 1727.)

†**Prevale·scent**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prevalescent-em*, pr. pple. of *prevalescĕre* to become very strong, inceptive of *prevalēre* to PREVAIL: see -ESCENT.] Becoming prevalent; growing to prevail. So †**Prevale·scence**, growing ascendancy.
1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 36 In the primitive times...our station was not impeach'd with long vindicated customes, nor tinctured by any prevalescent humour. *Ibid.* 108 Livia ...had that great prevalescence with him, that he by his owne disposall the succession of the Empire upon a son of her owne by a former husband.

†**Preva·lid**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prevalid-us* very strong, too strong: see PRE- A. 6 and VALID.] Excessively strong.
1640 Hopkins *Killing is Sin.* 23 Prevalid bodies are secure from natural hurts, yet are they burdned and laden with their own strength.

Prevaly, obs. form of PREVAIL.

†**Prevaricable**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prevaricāri* to PREVARICATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being 'prevaricated' or deviated from.
1644 Digby *Nat. Soul* v. Prof. 333 It will follow suddenly out of these, if they be of necessity and not prevaricable: that none other Principle beyond bodies, is required to be the cause and first ground of motion in them.

†**Prevaricant**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prevaricānt-em*, pres. pple. of *prevaricāri* to PREVARICATE.] Deviating from the proper course or method; irregular, improper.
1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 103 To throw downe the Hand from the Head, with the Fingers forced into a grim or scowling posture;...or to throw it upwards with the Palme turned up, are actions prevaricant to Rhetorick, and condemned by Quintilian.

†**Prevaricate**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also pre-. [ad. L. *prevaricāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prevaricāri*: see next.] Perverted; perverse.
1635 Brathwait *Arcana. Pr.* n. 56 In this case love my particulars misery I: would I not either be lost or driven by any. 1650 Chillingworth *Concordancy* Pref. 7 The Divine...sent with a cure for the sickly of his Countries, from a prevaricate Adversary.

Prevaricate (*prĭvæ·rĭkĕt*), *v.* Also ? pre-. [f. L. *prevaricāri* to walk crookedly, hence, to deviate from a straight course, hence from the path of duty: spec. of an advocate, to practise collusion; in eccl. L. to transgress, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *varicāre* to spread the legs apart, straddle (f. *varicus* straddling, f. *varus* bent, knock-kneed + -*icus*, -IC): see -ATE 3.]

I. Intransitive senses.
†**1.** To go aside from the right course, method, or mode of action; to swerve from the proper course; to deviate, go astray, transgress. *Obs.*
1582 N. T. (Rhems) *Acts* i. 25 Shew...whom thou hast chosen, to take the place of this ministerie and Apostleship, from the which Iudas hath prevaricated. 1600 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. iii. If you...should now prevaricate, And, to your owne particular ends, neglect Sir Epicure, and embezzle a talent. 1637-89 Evelyn *Mem. Relig.* (1850) II. 309 How widely they differ and prevaricate from the wholesome precepts and doctrine delivered. 1681 Wharton *Lord Weymouth's Wks.* (1682) 102 Ministers...might equally prevaricate, and consider, unless it were Ruled by the Incident.

2. To deviate from straightforwardness; to act or speak evasively; to quibble, shuffle, equivocate.
a 1652 Brown in *Select. Tracts* 237 Follow not these men in their severities,...nor in their facility to dispute and prevaricate in things that are. 1655 Fuller *Hieronym.* (1660) 319 Let therefore all men no longer prevaricate with their Consciences in matters of some inconsiderable scruples. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. viii, Do not hesitate nor prevaricate; but answer faithfully and truly to every question I ask. 1840 *Lands Bridgew.* xxxii. Perhaps we may put it in such a way as to prevent his prevaricating. 1865 J. M. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 322 It is impossible ...for an editor to conceal or to prevaricate.

†**3.** *Law.* **a.** To betray the cause of a client by collusion with an opponent. **b.** To undertake a matter falsely and deceitfully in order to defeat the object professed to be promoted. *Obs.*
1548 in Somers' *Tracts* I. 33 Not in it an untoward thing for a Lawyer to be of Counsell with one Party, and to prevaricate, and be of Confederacy underhand with the adverse Party. 1658 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Calumniator*, He that undertakes contrary, and either will not urge reasons in the behalf of his Cause, or answer the Objections of his adversary, when he is able, is said to *Prevaricate*, i. to play the false Person. 1672 *Council's Interpr., Prevaricate*, is when a man falsly and deceitfully seems to undertake a thing, on intention that he may destroy it. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 180 For why should a healing pretence and grave false, nature itself would seem to...uphold his grossest perfidiousness.

†**4.** In etymological sense: To walk or go crookedly; to quot., to plough crookedly. *Obs.*
1600 Rainolde *Hist. France* I. 424 They were carefull not to prevaricate, or make crooked serpentine ridges; but to make straight furrows and ridges.

II. Transitive senses.
†**5.** To deviate from, transgress (a 'law', etc.).
1596 Spenser *Faerie Ivet.* Wks. (Globe) 600/1 The lawes,...are whereon either channelled, or quite prevaricated through change and alteration of times. 1604 T. Wilson *Christian* 71, 196 When the Saints did not prevaricate the Lawes of God, or passe the bonders of Reason.

†**6.** To turn (anything) from the straight course, application, or meaning; to pervert. *Obs.*
1643 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 7 He will therefore bestow him to prevaricate Evangelical Truths, and Ordinances. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule viii. He may not prevaricate the duty of a Judge. 1662 Dryden *Relig. Laici* Prol., Wks. (Globe) 189 Long *Israel* do, Of Holy Things: when petty one Youth, And Priests) prevaricate the sacred Truth, Desert the Church for manner such unknown.

Prevaricating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING².]
1. That prevaricates; swerving from the proper course or from straightforward statement; quibbling.
1642 Brathwait *Mercy. Rem.* B 3 b, Pious Justification is necessall to prevaricating transgressors. 1713 Addison *Cr. Tatler* 12 The Court found him such a False, Shuffling, Prevaricating Rascal. 1834 J. H. Newman *Arians* iv. 88 (1876) 406 Councils, which were...fashionable only because the badges of a prevaricating party.

2. Deflecting light so as to show objects crookedly. *rare*.
1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 231 Flowers...made of French cambric sprinkled with dewdrops of prevaricating glass.

Prevarication (*prĭværĭkē·ʃən*). Also ? pre-. [= F. *prévarication* (1268 tr. in Littré), ad. L. *prævaricātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prævaricāri* to PREVARICATE.

I. Deviation from rectitude; violation of moral law; transgression, trespass. *Obs.*
1580 Wilson *2 Tim.* ii. 24 Foresee, the wounded was disposed to hate, to prevaricacion: for he is hotspyr of the lawes. 1583 Cartor *Godl. Lay.* (1630) 45 He was right reasonable by reason of the carying the whicke by mariers was insuffable to the prevaricacion, by his owne carriage. 1598 Bp. *Rich on Mat.* (MS.) 119 Of all vain devotions And sinfull prevarications Thou alone arte the defender. 1689 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 122 It was thereby subject to many infirmities, and inclinable to all manner of Prevarications. 1700 tr. *La Clerc's Pract. Fathers* (1702) 107 That all Men do not die through the Death and Prevarication of Adam.

†**b.** Departure *from* a rule, principle, or normal state; perversion or violation of a law, etc.; deviation from truth or correctness, error; breach of rule, irregularity. *Obs.*
1614 Cowell *Book of Mass* 198 So is her body a necessary being, a first and not a second transition of Nature, her proper and absolute works not her errors or prevarications. 1633 Perkins *Workes-Matrix* v. 72 (ed. 3) 333 b, On Hull depended many others whose course to the Kitchens, to Players, to Ennemaides, and dances, to the very devision of Gods Name, and the prevarication of the day. 1672 Henry *Causity Mast Wks.* 1782 I. 430 It is equally a prevarication from true manhood to be moved with everything and with nothing. 1874 Owen *Mosby Sybtell Wks.* 1890 III. 146 It is no small prevarication in some Christians to give countenance to so penal a system.

†**c.** *Alt.* Divergence from a straight line or course. [After ; see SYNCOPE, above.] 1670 Norwood in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 349 Show much those errors...are increased or diminished, in the estimated by the perambuction of the rays.

†**2.** Deviation from duty; violation of trust; corrupt action, esp. in a court of law. *Obs.*
1541 Puttenh. *Caroline* vii. 211 Carlton (the which a three

dages before use; to prevaricate and falsified quite of perjury (1688). 1767 *Goods & Gaddis* II. (N. T. S.) 180 Into our Hall, in his office, I, [the] in Proceedings, He will record the [the] Justice, Not to make reformations. 1682 J. Flavel tr. *Husbandry Spir. Applied.* 104 The Inhabitants of Phillon... charg'd Parish with prevarication in his Employment, and perfidiousness towards his Prince. 1707-42 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Prevarication* is also used for a secret abuse committed by the trustee of a public office, or of a commission given by a private person. [Misses in Webster 1828, etc.]

† b. *Law.* See PREVARICATE v. 3. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, *Prevaricatio*...is a collusion done in law, ...whereby the one partye suffereth the other to obtayne his entent, to the intent to hurte or endamage some other. 1708 Le Gros tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 158 If it shall appears, that they have forfeited their Faith, or wronged their Cause by prevarication. 1720 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. *Prevarication*, in the Civil Law, is where an Informer colludes with the Defendant, and so makes only a feigned Prosecution.

3. Avoidance of plain dealing or straightforward statement of the truth; evasion, quibbling, shuffling, equivocation, double-dealing, deception.

a 1625 Vere *Lord's Supp.* (1651) 415, I ... shall clearly without any fraud or prevarication declare my opinion. 1673 Marvell *Rch. Transp.* II. 386 When Doctor Heylin's Heresy shall go for orthodox, or his Prevarications pass for History, you may then ... be reputed a Classical Author. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 301 Fraud and prevarication are servile vices. a 1822 Horsley *Crellius* (1850) III. v. 137 Have ... not a man ... utterly incapable of falsehood, of all prevarication of every kind? 1880 Roscoe *Bk. Worthies* (1889) 130 Mr. Justice Best said he had a great mind to commit the witness for prevarication.

Prevaricative, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prævaricāri* to PREVARICATE; see -IVE.] Characterized by or tending to prevarication.

1897 Horace *Killing it Sl.* 36 The imposture penalty... to his prevarications and love-love pamphlet.

Prevaricator (*prĭvæ·rĭkēĭtəɹ*). Also 6–7 -our, 7–9 pre-. [n. f. *prævaricātor*, agent-n. f. *prævaricāri* to PREVARICATE; see -OR.] One who prevaricates.

† 1. One who goes astray, diverges, or deviates from the right course; a transgressor. *Obs.*

1552 Becon *Christmas Banquet* I. C iv b, The first sinner, or first prevaricator began straight hands to death. 1581 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* ii. 18 For if I build the same things again which I have destroied, I make myself a prevaricator [Gr. παραβάτην, 1611 transgressor]. 1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 23 Which neither Pen, nor any of his Prevaricators have (yet) ... [so] therefore are accus'd by them as Prevaricators from their own Principles. 1722 Bellamy *Quot.* ii. n. 21, Thou prevaricator of all the equitable ordinances of chivalry!

† b. One who betrays a cause or violates a trust; a renegade; a traitor. *Obs.*

1559 Hammond *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 159 The King ... favoured Queen Katherine to choose counsellors where she would ... whereof some played very honest parts and stood stiffly and fast to her cause, some played the prevaricators, and fled from her to the King's side. a 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Ode. to Master Colby*, Where... loud Boasters, and prevaricators, with the infidels more Foreign cannot swarm.

† 2. One who diverts something from its proper use; a perverter. *Obs.*

1654 D'Urfey *Quix.* I. 51 I am a plague on thee, thou irreverent Prevaricator of Language. 1707 G. G. Gentleman in *Cambridge Ann.* June 237 Knowing that such prevaricators of titles were destined to find their part in hell with Cain.

3. One who acts or speaks so as to evade the strict truth; a quibbler, shuffler, equivocator.

1652 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 91 Who have forced Art the usual mirror of Nature to turn prevaricator to humanity. 1658 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. (Bohn) VII. 334 There were never more worse reasoning than in that philosophical essay; which ... proceeded from a prevaricator. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. iv. App. 46 What is to be done with this Prevaricator? 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1792) II. 89 The Judge cried out, Clerk, hand me up the examination of this prevaricator. 1823 *Columbian Orator Dialogue* 6 Sage. The prevaricators, who ever they were, said dogs could not be christened.

4. At Cambridge University: An orator who made a jocose or satirical speech at Commencement; called also *varsitor*. (In quot. 1825 applied to the corresponding *terræ filius* at Oxford.) *Obs.*

Hist.

(Cf. Chaos *De Puerili Oratt.* c. 36, § 126 Prævaricator significat eum qui in convivio clamat quasi varie suæ partis rationem.)

1614 J. Chamberlain in *Cal. S. Papers Jas. I* (1858) I. 504 The Bishop of Ely sent the moderator, the answerer, the varier or prevaricator, and one of the replyers, that were all of his house, twenty nights together. 1638 Laud to Prescot *Hist. Cambridge* (1840) App. A. 9, 201, St. Mary's Church [Cambridge] at every Great Commencement is made a theatre and the prævaricator's pages, wherein he acts and sets forth his profane and scurrilous jests. 1706 Phillips, *Prævaricator* ... also a Master of Arts in the University of Cambridge, chosen ... to make an ingenious burlesque Speech reflecting on the Mismanagements of the principal Heathens. 1850 *Coll. Life J. Sm.* 1 In The Prævaricator's gibes were launched forth at all present. 1887 Hazlitt tr. *Andiqueira Orn.* 134/1 Ratzeburg the poet appears to have been the prævaricator for 1850.

† 5. *Law.* (See PREVARICATE v. 5.) *Obs.*

1658 Cowell, *Kelig. Port.* s. *Prof.* I 21 Do we know the Jesuits no better than so? What, are they turned Prævaricators against their own Faction? Are they likely Nos to believe and report their own Agents and Instruments? 1696 D. Kendall *Roman Antiq.* v. iv. (ed. 2) 178 The Civilians define a Prevaricator to be one that betrays his Cause to the Adversary, and turns on the Client's side whom he ought to prosecute. 1734 Mildmay *Treatise* (1819) III. 351 All persons concerned either in procuring or conducting for him a collusive action, were to be treated as public prevaricators.

Prevaricatory, *a. rare.* [f. as PREVARICATE v. + -ORY^2.] Characterized by prevarication; prevaricating; evasive.

a 1696 Bramhall *Replic.* II. 158 His fellows being examined ... either refused to answer, or gave such ambiguous and prevaricatory answers, that some ingenuous Catholicks began to suspect that they fostered some treachery. 1820 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 423 Exhibiting the elegance of preliminary witnesses.

† **Prevaricatrice.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *prævaricātrīc-em* (Augustine) a female transgressor, fem. agent-n.; see PREVARICATOR; perhaps through F. *prévaricatrice* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A female 'prevaricator' or transgressor.

c 1450 *Mirour Salvacioun* 1198 Ours ladie ... wolt be purified to be of the lawe Ensaudon Vnto us shuld nought be denied of the lawe prevaricatrice.

† **Prevaricity,** *n. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [prob. a. OF. *prévaricité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prævāricitāt-em*; see PREVARICATE v. 6.] PERVERSITY: = PREVARICATE v. 6.

1542 R. Copland *Guydo's Quest. Chirurg.* B j b, He ought to knowe the accydentes that chaunce to come in dyuerse for often tymes it prouoketh the same sekle cure of the dyuerses as Guydo declareth [orig. totam curam propositam ut perpetuo].

Provasall, *obs. Sc. f.* PRIVE SEAL. **Provate,** *obs. f.* PRIVITY. **Provay,** *obs. f.* PREVY. **Preve,** *var.* PROVE *n. Obs.*; *obs. f.* PREVY, PROOF, PROVE.

† **Prevenance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. obs. F. *prévenance* providence, provision (1617 in Godef.); —late L. type **prævidentia*, in sense of *providentia*; see PREVIDENCE.] Provision: in quot., the *Provisions of Oxford*, drawn up 1258.

c 1302 *Chron. Rog.* (Rhese) 1005 Ritanne the baronie and the King. Was gret stryvyng For the prevenance of Oxenford, That thei blessed de Shandeford Mostaunde.

Prevel, *obs. f.* PREVY. **Prevelage, -lege,** *obs. ff.* PRIVILEGE. **Prevely,** *obs. f.* PRIVILY.

Prevenance (*prĭvēnāns*). [a. F. *prévenance* (*prévenir* to) (also in Eng. use), f. *prévenant* to anticipate, prepossess: see PREVENE and -ANCE.] Courteous anticipation of the desires or needs of others; an obliging manner; complaisance.

1813 Scott *Quentin D. Introd.*, A very conversible gleaning man, with an air of *prévenance* and ready civility of communication. 1838 Thackeray *Fam. Pour.* ix. The quiet and business-like prévenance, carrefours [etc.]. 1876 Mrs. Hoppus *Rose Theyr.* II. xxvii. 111 She did everything he asked carefully and well, but the same prévenance was gone.

† **Prevenancy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1708 Steele *Lover.* Introd. (1715) I. 32 La Fleur's prevenancy the there was a passport in his very looks) soon set every servant in the kitchen in mirth with him.

Prevenant (*prĭvēnănt*), *a.* and *sb. rare.* Also as French **prévenant.** [F., orig. pres. ppl. of *prévenir* to prejudge, prepossess: see PREVENE.]

A. *adj.*

1. In F. form *prévenant* (*prévenant*). Courteously anticipating the needs of others; obliging.

1770 Mrs. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 8 There is something in the manner *prévenant*.

† 2. = PREVENIENT 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1790 *Bystander* 316 He made an acquaintance...a wide difference between ...grace prevenant and grace co-operant.

B. *sb.* Something that precedes; an antecedent.

1876 W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 340 On reflection, we think it will be satisfactory if we use the word 'prevenant' to denote what he calls 'cause'.

Prevene (*prĭvī·n*), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 previne, -veyne, **preveen,** pre-vente (6, 7 prevent), -ve (6) ene. [ad. L. *prævenire* to come before, precede, anticipate, hinder, excel, *f. præ*, PRE- A. + *venire* to come. So F. *prévenir* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. *trans.* To take action before or in anticipation of (a person or thing). 2. To anticipate, take precautions against (a danger, evil, etc.); hence, to prevent, frustrate, evade. *Obs.*

1526 Sc. G. Hore *Law Arrest* (S. T. S.) 170 Na man...sold lyth his dede, sessyt it nocht till him: but he sald prevene it and be myrth. And na a man sell his fe nocht to gyve him mortall wondis ... he wald ... prevene the stedis. 1532 Bellenden *Livy* (1904) III. 137 Ilk ane of thame prevenit to ony enimy or ellis prevene ony slaghornis in tymes cummyng. 1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 62 Gif their counsallour ... prevene or ... spedile prayers. 1630 Exp. Hosea 10, *Sonnets Mist. Sir Castile* 309 His justice doth never through punishments prevene nor shun. a 1637 Baillie *Anal. Lett.* (1824–7) II. 24 Mischiefs ... where the Lordes of privey counsaill myght prevene. 1658 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* tit. xxix. § 2 (1699) 178 That the Crime prevented, may be punished, to prevent the Revenge of others.

† b. To act before or more quickly than (a person or thing); hence, to forestall, supplant; also *absol.* to intervene. *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvii. 70, I wolne gib wull keip againe, Thair may no jangler me prevene. 1600 [see VI 2]. *Lords Jrnls. & Affs.* (Camden) 132 In this office of kyndnes towardis me, ye haue farre prevenit all other kings my confederatis. 1630 Rutl. Manse 11, *Sonnets Mist. Sir Castile* 13 When the Pagans were inspired with any designe, and that Heaven did so direct their counsels, they (despite of the enemy of the true God) 1708 J. Pitcairn *Epistle* 1. 43 If thy indulgent Care Had not prevented, among unlearn'd Studies I now had wander'd.

† c. *Theol.* = PREVENT v. 4, 4 b. Used esp. in reference to *prevenient grace*: see PREVENIENT 2.

1588 A. Nowell tr. *Cornelius Cassock.* 102 The beginning of justification is even of perfect aage none be turn of the grace of God preventing them through Jesus Christ. 1600 Hakluyt *Faithe Frankline in Cath. Treatises* (S. T. S.) 103 Save our lord, a lord, prevene him in the blessings of your nutrition. 1671 Pr. Rel. 23 1633 W. Struther *True Happiness* 47 All these works of the lord [which] bread to us, cannot begin at us, but he prevenereth us in these all. 1680 A. Peters *Ch. Hist.* I. II. § 2. 18 Our good things are both God's and ours, because he prevenereth us by inspiring that we do will.

† d. *Sc. Law.* Of a court or judge: To take from (another) the preferable right of jurisdiction, by exercising the first judicial act. *Obs.*

1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* tit. ii. § 5 (1699) 181 Where many Judges are competent, they may prevent one another, and prevention is delyred to be *anticipatio vice prorogatio unus jurisdictionis.*

† 2. To take in advance. a. To preoccupy, prepossess. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1573 Tusser *March* v. xl. 59 But he [Cupid]... Can [= gan] her *hart* speak *ha* to prevene and shete, Hart bene closed fra [of the more pity.

† b. Of death, etc.: To overtake prematurely.

1587 *Goods & Gaddis* II. (S. T. S.) 163 Thocht pest, or sword sulld us prevene, Behald our lord, to obey us alone. 1598 Dallington tr. *Lando's Hist. Sforz.* 21, 158 But this captaine is prevented in Castelnoue w^t death to her dayes.

† c. To anticipate (a time) by earlier action; to provide beforehand for (a coming event). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 130 Bot war, I think, anyche we presume gone day. a 1578 Lyndesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 393 The Scottis prevenit the tyme and past frathin at midnight to the feildis. 1598 Dallington tr. *Lando's Hist. Sforz.* 17, 261 He oft told to presume matters of weight with a sad counsell and grave, ...preuenting the time to come, with Judgement inuincible.

3. In lit. sense of the Latin: To come or go before; to precede. *rare.*

1598 Dallington tr. *Lando's Hist. Sforz.* v. 437 Prouidence of the sun, [he] hastes in Scotland the first of May. 1869 Holland *Katherine* II. 109 Till one poor race has passed the fortunate years That he preceding the millennium.

Hence **Prevening** *vbl. sb.*, anticipation; *ppl. a.*, prevenient.

1633 W. Strutther *True Happiness* 18 In Spiritual things we must needs flow from gifts to graces, and to grace, from a preuening to an exciting grace. 1660 A. Peters *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. § 2. 28 By preuening grace and good will following, that which is the gift of God, becomes our work. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* tit. xxi. § 2 (1699) 122 If it could have been proved that the wrong was done immediately without any preuenting provocation.

Prevenience. *rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] = PREVENIENCY. b. The fact or condition of being prevenient.

1830 Hall, Robert *Minister's Widow* 201, Striving by a thousand gentle preventions, to spare her from fatigue and care. 1884 Watkins, *Prevenience*, the act of anticipating, or going before; anticipation. 1892 D. Fraser *Chron. Eccl. Terms* 417 Their (Semi-Pelagians') held freewill and predestination from foreknowledge, denying the prevenience of grace.

Prevenient (*prĭvī·nĭĕnt*), *a.* [ad. L. *prævenient-em*, pres. ppl. of *prævenire*: see PREVENE.]

1. Coming before, preceding, previous, antecedent. 1658 Robert Glenny, *Prevenient*, coming or going before, preventing. 1800 Lord *Lect. to Manning* (Bain, Wks. (1884) 14 Which...impelly stood alone, nothing prevenient or antecedent. 1832 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* v. *Leg. Rimes* 9, The darker, sinister, sudden grace Prevenient to decay. 1879 C. Bowen *Amer. Prelate* iii. 64 The various prevenient (opposing or prevenient) agencies existing in Europe. 1892 Salmon *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* v. ii. 308 In course not take effect until two prevenient events had occurred.

b. Hence, Anticipatory, expectant. Const. *of.*

1824 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 288 She, of the river governess, on the spray, That overhangs the mouth, with watchful gaze, Expects the sun. 1887 J. Spence in *Nature* XXIV. 374/2 Unless they be regulated and inspected under a special law to watch the more prevenient spirit as if they were predatory under the Contagious Diseases Act. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 302/2 Provisions of all disgraceful sickness or waste in the unsullied limbs.

2. Antecedent to human action. *Prevenient grace*, in *Theol.*, the grace of God which precedes repentance and conversion, predisposing the heart to seek God, previously to any desire or motion on the part of the recipient. See PREVENE v. 1 c, PREVENT v. 4, 4 b.

a 1627 J. Eachard *Progr. Magnif.* (1629) 100 Only Gods grace must be both prevenient to go before, and subsequent to follow after us in all things. 1660 Hickes *Jr. Jac.* 73 From the Methodist grace Prevenient Grace descending had received The name from this source, and made use Both 1727 Mosley *Augustine & Pelagius* iii. 137 Love celestial, whose prevenient and Perfect appearing it. 1889 *Ch. Quarterly Review* (1868) III. 89 The articles of prevenient and auxiliary grace. 1892 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Baptism* (1896) 59 Were this notion of prevenient grace given not separate human responsibility, it can only persuade, it cannot coerce. 1904 J. R. Illingworth *Doctr. Christ.* iv. 167 This desire...must come from God, be what is technically called His prevenient or antecedent grace. *Ibid.* 168 There is nothing in this term 'prevenient grace'.

to favour the Calvinistic doctrine of irresistible and indefectible grace.

Hence **Prevenientness** *adv.*, antecedently, previously. *rare.*

1839 T. Arnold *Exp. 1 Peter* ii. 3 This is a reason that shall make men either gratuitously thankful, or inexcusably desperate. 1880 Mrs. Warrenby *Gold or Home?* xxv, Nearly, and perhaps, *preveniently*, discharged her conscience.

†Prevent'ro, errors. for PRAEMUNIRE.

c 1460 *Wyntoun* Cron. iv. *Maroc. Pilays* 63 A 'premynire facias' thare hynt in tyggis, And ben nail harde tynis, or ber he nail haue I-nowe.

† Prevent, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prævent-us*, pa. pple. of *prævenire* to PREVENT.] Prevented, in various senses: chiefly as ppl. : see the verb.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 248 And thyng, whereto his tyme is fair to do, Is not to rathe of dayis ther-fro-fore His be *prevent*. 1452-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 208 The Archebisshe tolde the chalenoure of the childe to his councelle to shut the doores vppon of childrenge was *prevente* (L. *obvius semptoru præveniebat*). *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iv. viii. 49 Not if ben be present and withheld with his grace. 1460 *Mirour of Redemcion* (Arb.) 46 We remembre how a cruse...vpoon al this glase was hastily prevent of drobe and subtelly dyed. 1501 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge, and Dalmyle to Auchinec* 63 While doth presence he myght nothyng replaye.

Prevent (prĭvĕ·nt), *v.* [f. L. *præventum*, *-pf.* stem of *præmenire*: see PREVENE, and cf. prec.]

1. † **1.** *trans.* To act before, in anticipation of, or in preparation for (a future event, or a point of time, esp. the time fixed for the act); to act as if the event or time had already come. *Obs.*

1450-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 77 The yeeld prevente that feast by the abstinence of a monethe [L. *festum præveniebat*]. 1489-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 603/1 Ordeine it were to prevente the tyme, and occupie the said Adversary at home, than to suffre hym to entre this Londe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxix. 148 Myne eyes prevente yi night watches, yt I might be occupied in thy wordes. 1600 SHAKS. *Twel. C.* v. i. 103 For I do finde it Comedy, and vice, For there of what ought fall, as to prevente The time of life. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 5 He had prevented the Houre, because we might have the whole day before us, for our Businesse. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Self-Condemnation*, Thus we prevent the last great day, And judge our selves. 1634 CANDEN *Remains, Dunbar* 70 *&c.* Who does not prevent the hour of Love mistaps the time. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 130 Cælia, ...preventing the appointed hour, ...chides my tardy steps. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xv, Bertram...from the bower, preventing day, With Wilfrid took his early way.

b. To meet beforehand or anticipate (an objection, question, command, desire, want, etc.). *arch.*

a 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Wks. (1829) 217 To refute two points I answer, preventing their objection, that they should not dispute it, because of my youth. 1552 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 201 Anticipation is when we prouent them, whome that another wold take, and obiection them to vs...or at least wise answere vnto them. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 240 So that I presented his desire, and to coast and to vndoe him, said I was sorie till now in his Courtesie. 1633 in *Peterb. Mem.* (1850) I. 124 My hopes are that your diligence have both prevented these admonitions. 1687 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* iv. i, Your goodness still prevents my wishes. 1700 tr. *Crl. Rec. Promptor.* I. 397, I am glad we have prevented their Command. In Acting it before they come. 1788 *Philosophical Lett.* I. 3 Thus he prevented all my wants. 1830 WARREN *Diarine Fugitive* I. v, She led the Lady to a seat...Prevented such desire. 1850 BRADLEY *N. Fairholt* I. xiv, It will be the study of my life to prevent your every wish.

† *Prevent* (means to forestall in that sense.

† **c.** *intr. or absol.* To come, appear, or act before the time or in anticipation. *Obs.*

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 191 TheEmperour...Starting the reasoning of the Turques power this vnat year, ostendeth to preuente, and also to goo Hym self befor into Italie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Mach.* x. 4 Let us prevent to make peace with him, before he make with Alexander against vs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 403 Strawberries watered now and then, with water wherein hath been steeped Sheeps-dung...will prevent and come early.

2. *trans.* To act before or more quickly than (another person or agent); to anticipate in action. *Now rare and arch.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 408 So I am presentid of my kindnes rewyse To rendryage to you thankfull mentory. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 101 Our lorde knowynge all thoughtes & wordes, presented his disciples, & made answere vnto eche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. Wind.* Epist. F. Giue (1602) 29, I therefore presume him, and take from him the threne and gaue of the ouerthe. 1607 HIERON. *Apol. Whyte* 116 Adrian, I thinke my selfe for the matter sufficiently preuented by Stephanus Pighius in the booke of his. 1679 BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progr.* ii. 146 Wild what to answer he was taking care, Pitiful presented him. 1713-18 POPE *Lett. to E. Blount* 20 Mar., I know you have prevented me in this thought, as you always will in any thing that's good. 1728 BUCHANAN *Comm. 1. Introd.* 32 Perhaps...I should now ...suggest a few hints to favour of universality hereby:—but in these all who hear me, I know, have already prevented me. 1728 GORDON *Dict. Ess. & Fr.* vi. I. 134 The Sentence was assented, and even prevented, the hand of execution. 1808 HAYLEY *Ess. Writings Romney* I. 6 Forestal wisdom...to ask the father's consent to address his daughter, when he was prevented by the latter's asking his advice in point of providing a husband.

b. *Comm. Law.* To transact or undertake any affair before an inferior, by right of position (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*). ⇒ PREVENE v. 1 *d.* Cf. PREVENTION 2 *a.*

3. To come, arrive, or appear before, to precede; to outrun, outstrip. *Now rare and arch.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 293 The Frenche men...diligently with incredible diligence, preventing thintimation off all the Italians. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iv. to Mortimer Lyf & Lett.* (1910) II. 136, I have...sent a vein hyen after the departure of the said Mortell, to thentent he might prevent thaduertisements post and you have leasure to circumspect and advise vpon the same. 1597 M. T. (Times) *Whore.* iv. 15 We which hyre...shall not prevent them (Worlde whyles not come before them: Timeous shall not prevent them) which dyne. *a* 1786 BURNEY *Arundle* I. (1800) 73 The storme...could never prevent him with such ease. *a* 1848 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 172, I went from Lyons to Geneva, where I found also my father had prevented my coming. 1859 FULLOM *Ch. Mingl.* i. I. I. 12 To prove our Old Style before the New (which prevent our Computation by ten dayes...). *a* 1788 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* V. 6, I am an early riser, yet my lord Valentine prevented me the next morning, for I found him in the parlour when I came down stairs.

† **b.** *fig.* To outdo, surpass, excel. *Obs.*

1540 MORYSINE *Vitas' Introd. Wynd.* 13v/1, Be not onely vsed with them that honour the, but ...presente them whose thou seruste. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 6. 16 Preuenting the Hipocrites, which were thought to be verie vnto God. 1634 TH. HERBERT *Trav.*, at Bad Vallen and his Cyclopes house working there, three miles had been prevented. 1880 tr. *Augustodunus' Treat. cons. Relig.* x. viii. 250 To prevent and go beyond all the world in respect.

4. *Theol.*, etc. To go before with spiritual guidance and help: said of God, or of his grace anticipating human action or need. *arch.*

1535 VERGILIS *Engl. v. Yobn* (1556) 54 In all that we do or thynke vnto God, he preuenteth vs with his grace. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 10th Sund. Trinity*, That thy grace maye alwayes preuente and folowe vs. *Ibid.*, Communicate all &c., Prouente vs, O lorde, in all our doynges, with thy most gracious fauour. 1597 T. T. *Seven Penalties Ch.* 63 The benignitie of God did alwaies prevent me, from many dangers, freed me. 1636 HALE *Contempt.* v. 23 The Spirit of Truth and Wisdom, that doth really and truly but secretly prevent and direct them. *a* 1691 KEN *Dim. Love* Wks. (1838) 303 O let thy grace...ever prevent, accompany, and follow me. 1691 TRENCH *Parables, Lost Sheep* (1861) 321 It is in fact only the same truth...that grace must prevent as well as follow us. 1869 GOULBURN *Pers. Holiness* II. 10 God is in a peculiar sense the old sense of the word *prevenire*, anticipate us with His Grace.

b. Said of the action of God's grace, held to be given in order to predispose to repentance, faith, and good works. See PREVENIENT *a. arch.*

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Easter Day*, As by thy speciall grace, preuentyng us, thou dost putte in our myndes good thoyghtes. 1562 *Articles of Relig.* x, We have no power to do good workes...without the grace of God by Christe preuenting vs, that we may haue a good will, & working with vs, when we haue that good will. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Salvation Wand.* 21 (1859) 467 If any will we have to rise, it is he that preuenteth our will, and disposeth us thereto. 1597 *St. Aug. Harmond* (Longman) 70 Who is so hard hearted that he will not be softened by the love of God preuenting man with so hartie good will, that he vouchsafed to become man for mans sake? 1870 *Edward Confessor.* (1488) 133 If thy grace prevented us before repentance, that we might return, shall it not much more prevent repenting sinners, that we may not perish? 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) II. ii. 23 Baptismal regeneration is the very highest and most perfect form of the doctrine of God's free and sovereign grace, preventing all motion, and excluding all merit on our part.

† **c.** To cause in front of, to meet in front: to meet with welcome or succour; to meet with hostility or opposition, to confront. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii[i]. 18 They preuented me (*Vulg.* *eerunt eum*) in the time of my trouble, but ye Lorde was my defence. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Neh.* xiii. 2 Why did the hauen present me? and why did I make the breaches? 1611 — *Amos* ix. 10 All the sinners of my people shall die by the sword, which say: The euil shall not constrain nor present vs.

II. † **5.** To forestall, balk, or baffle by previous or precautionary measures. *Obs.* or merged in 7.

1580 BIBLE (Geneva) *Wisd. Sol.* v Though the rainebowe be presented with drouth, yet shall he be in vain. 1588 *Wisd. Sacrif.* & *Leuit.* v. To. Hen. *Doubtes Lyon* 10, 100 The Lyon could not come to vse by soldiers, And brought no venison, and so prevented them. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 101, 100 The King was presented by curiously and subtley death before he could bring his purpose to effect. 1631 PEACHAM *Antiq. Greece* ii. 250 (1636) 323 Ophicke Omens were...Especially if the Beast prevented the Knife, and dy'd suddenly. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* ix. x. § 2 Moses prevented the enemies, and...led his army before those enemies were apprized.

d. To cut off beforehand, debar, preclude (a person or other agent) *from*, deprive of a purpose, expectation, etc. Now *rare* or merged in 7.

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. Incl. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 34 How dyd wycked Iesabell prouente kynge Hachabs herte from god and al godlynes, and finally vnto destruccion. 1580 MARBECK *Bk. Of Tumbrel.* v. E. 3 If he do seek to rest the Prelates' sede prevented Tyrants of Lambeth. 1604 HEYWOOD *Gerusalem* vi. 273 The Consull was prevented of his purpose. 1613 DRYDEN *Assignation* Ep. Ded., I have decline'd that march before-hand, to prevent You from Suspition, that I intend to Interest either your Judgment or your Kindness. 1733 R. MARTIN *Magn. Medic* 8–20, 30. I, 204, I should scarce regret Death so much on any worldly Account as preventing me of so desirable a Sight. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 73 Feb. 97/2 A mail presents me from this night. 1882 W. E. FORSTER *Lett.* 23 Apr. (in 1908 Gen. Cor. (1888) 611) To prevent men from the fulfilment of their contracts, or in any way by intimidating or otherwise, to intimidate them from the full enjoyment of their rights.

7. To stop, keep, or hinder (a person or other agent) *from* doing something. Often with const. omitted. (The usual word for this sense.)

1683 WOOD *Life* 7 July (O.H.S.) I. 480 If not prevented by some [they] would have rode...before the corpse [coming to the town]. 1685 MARGARET GODFREY *Lett. C. Weaver* 84 The Fortification...were very weak, and the enemy perceived them by perfecting their design. 1834 ANNUAL *Diary* (1774) 241 This night Mr. T—— was in danger of being robbed, but were severally prevented. 1822 DAVY *Conduct of Addoo Wks.* 1565 IX. 204 So great a number of troops...as should be able to...prevent the enemy from entering their magazines. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 14 The intention is evidently this; by preventing private teachers within the walls of the city, to collect all the common lawyers into the two public universities, which were nearly instituted in the suburbs. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxxii. 10 Through the universe...celestial light Glides freely, and no obstacle prevents. 1839 KAVANAGH *Nun, Engl. H.* 13 Henry took due precautions to prevent the bad Pope getting into his dominions. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 330 There is nothing to prevent us from considering...the subject of love.

b. Const. obj. and gerund.

Prevent me going appears to be short for *prevent me from going*; *with* and *by prevent my going* (*-ing*).

1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 167 Jury Expedient...for preventing further losses arriving upon such occasions. 1708 J. FOX *Wanderer* 147 A free Confession...easily prevents a little Error growing to a great Evil. 1783 GEO. III *Lett. to Gen. Conway in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 329 The only method...by which the Friends can be prevented petitioning on the issue of Bowstringhead. 1788 DYSON *Semi Tours.* (1806) I. 234 (*Ancient*) She had been prevented killing me but shorty. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett. to N. Lightfoot* 24 Apr., Circumstances have prevented me going to Portugal. 1832 WARREN, in *Tallahassee Ann. Reg.* (1836) II. 256 Sickness which prevented [him] from his appointment in his family. 1881 MARIATT *Faith* 92 To prevent this lessening of a serious effect. 1874 DARWIN *Staff o Life* II. 273, I know of no accident that ought to prevent you being in the first class.

8. To provide beforehand against the occurrence of (something); to render (an act or event) impracticable or impossible by anticipatory action; to preclude, stop, hinder. (A chief current sense.)

In the earlier quots. the notion of anticipating or acting previously is generally prominent; in modern use that of forestalling.

1548 ELYOT, *Providere necesse bill*, to prouent and take away danger the occasion of warre. 1604 LEIGH *Diary* 23 Dec., He prevented his punishment by death. 1689 SOLDAN *Harrison's Mag., Freedom & Freehold.* 6/1, If all concerned had...knowledge of what they should know, they might prevent this ruin and damage. 1758 HOWARD *Acad.* v. 6 Wks. 1874 I. 209 Prevent me not of a great deal themselves towards preventing the bad consequences of them follow. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 489 To place the legal estate in trustees, on purpose to prevent dower. 1838 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 253 Should any thing occur...to prevent his return. 1883 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxviii, He...had produced the very impression he had sought to prevent. 1892 *Rowan Hagar's N.* I. 80 We cannot prevent the religious education of our children more surely than by beginning it in time.

b. Const. gerund (or vbl. sb.); rarely clause.

1704 N. N. tr. *Rycaut's Advice fr. Parnass.* II. 173 All the Monarchies in the World...consult...in a General Diet how to prevent being Oppressed by one. 1789 GIBBON *Misc. Pieces* (1796) I. Pref. 9 To was found too many engines to prevent crowding the fairs. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 111 There had prevented my sleeping from the commencement of darkness until morning. 1847 MARRYAT *Childs. N. Forest* xxii, I shall not prevent your going. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 138 What, forsooth, prevents That ...I fulfil of her estate One she had the most at heart?

† **9.** To keep (something) from befalling oneself; to escape, evade, or avoid by timely action. *Obs.*

1552 STYWARDE *Dn Barter* i. vi. 24b To have not only best Prudence to Man, the Perils to prevent, Wherewith these foes threaten his feeble life. 1598 W. PERKINS *Lamentation* 288/2 The cloud came with so most horrible horror, and fell vpon them, before they could prevent it. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 452 To conclude this Relation of France, three things I will the way-faring man to present them. 1709 HOUSEMANUS *Friend or.* 11. Wks. 1726 III. 87 You...had the Wit to keep his own Fingers out of the Fire, and prevent the Hangup of dying a Martyr. 1720 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. xi. 1. 190 The surest method to prevent good omen, is to set up something in the room of it.

† **10.** To frustrate, defeat, bring to nought, render void or nugatory (an expectation, plan, etc.). *Obs.*

1555 *Ludgate's Chron.* Two Address to Rds., To prevent the malice of such, as shal laughe at our simplicitie, we thought better rather make prouocation. 1618 Sir C. HEDLEY in *Sainsbury MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 242 The cutting off of the arrangements upon much money and provision must ours expectations. 1620 BACON *Nov. Org.* I. lxxvi, Which if it had better time, had prevented the Title of the Lady Elizabeth. *a* 1640 DONNE *Sermon Eccleasiastes* iv. 1 Wks. 1675 III. 303 All our art, And the Kings policy will be prevented.

† **11.** *trans.* or *absol.* To use preventive measures. Usually with extension, *that . . . not, but that. Obs.*

1600 W. WARNER *Dimocrates* (1860) 303 Death is not stand her in hand to prevent that the number of catholics do not increase? 1601 HOLLAND *Trd.* C. 11. I. 28 Caesar (1957) Then least he may, prevent. 1636 BACON *tr. Perfect Advice, &c. Parliament*, 2, 251, (1629) 17 It was impossible to prevent, but that a pair of sheares...should be prisons of their luscious taste. 1725 *Present St. Russia* II. 220 The Design...was, to prevent that no body might be sent to court 220.

III. † **12.** *causative.* To hasten, bring about or put before the time or prematurely; to anticipate.

1598 CHAPM., etc. *Byron. Fun. Monsd.* 2nd. 218 &c preventing the honour of his hands. 1599 BARNES *Q. Caroline* vii. 54 Whyche causes in the most dispraise thing to prevent their acute deaths. 1634 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 230 Such as are of this nature, prevent the Worlds Decree, and

their sons, not staying for the general Conflagration, but beginning it. a 1683 Gunning *Sunday Th. to Alabaster Wks.* (1688) 23 Fear is like to prevent and do the work of our Destroyer.

† 13. To take possession of or occupy beforehand; *esp.* to employ before another person. *Obs.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 1326 Preventing exercises, necessary places, where the barbarous people might be in suit to our subjects. *Ibid.* 1481 They like a wrestler prince and politike governor, he prevented such way to vexate the force of his enimies, and to safeguard his subiects.

† 14. To preoccupy, prejudice (a person's mind). 1597 Hooker *Serm. Whsun.* 1 Whom mystike he will seekes prepared with cleane conscience preassepsons. 1614 tr. *Maresius's Comp. Chirm* 36 Esther ...[can not] pretend the least default in his Soveraigne's judgement, though prevented, by euery vniust impression. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 249 Without labouring to prevent the Minds of People by a studious Excuse. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* xxviii 2nd. Endeavouring to prevent your Lordship in Favour of my Author.

Hence **Prevented** *ppl. a.*

1609 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xviii § 4 In this more anticipated and prevented knowledge, no man knoweth how to come to the knowledge which he hath obtained.

Preventable (*prĭvĕ·ntăbl*), *a.* [f. Prevent *v.* + -able; cf. *acceptable, attributable, creditable.* See also Preventible.] That may be prevented, capable of prevention.

1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* 18 The Ignorance of the Rude is more preventable ...than of the Wiseste. 1808 in Worcester. 1813 Edinburgh *Rev.* XXII. 323 Lord Shaftesbury told me, last new that there were 20,000 preventable deaths in England every year. 1850 Nabuco *Pract. & Cure Dis.* 10 All preventable diseases. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* 141 The literature has ...due to preventable causes.

Hence **Preventableness**.

1880 in Worcester citing *Sir. Rev.* 1883 *Nature* 29 Apr. 624/1 Knowledge of the Causation or Preventability of many important Diseases. 1894 W. Wallace *Mind. Conspectus.* Ch. V. 330 His theories regarding the nature and preventableness of life.

Preventative (*prĭvĕ·ntătiv*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 arch. -itive. [f. Prevent *v.* + -ative. See also Preventive, the preferable formation.]

A. *adj.* = Preventive *a.* 2, 3 b, 2 c.

1603–66 East Offaly Pipe Rolls. (1856) 361 All preventative thoughts of hostility were silenced. 1722 *De Foe Plague* 236 To send a preventative Medicine to the Father of the Child. 1802 A. Rankin *Hist., France* IX. v. 102 They were entirely a preventative measure. 1880 Webster *New Amend.* II. 207 No preventative was but knew the name of Craig! 1884 *Chr. World* 10 July 515/1 Its action has been rather preventative than corrective.

B. *sb.* = Preventive *sb.*

1573 B. J. Pagit *Ethenal* (1904 ed.) 11 (1583) IV. 73 Without meeting with any preparation to any ends, I at length took by the hand my friend Mr. Green. 1776 Adam Smith *W. & tr.* v. (1869) II. 118 The most effectual preventative of a Scarce. 1809 Sir. *Sancta Sophia.* I. 423 The most effectual preventative against the perils of life enclosed. 1812 Wellington in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) IX. 180, I shall ...not tender Convention...with suggestions of remedies or preventatives. 1829 *Letters Eminent* 97. 61. The only preventative to rebellion is restraint. 1847 Lindley *Med. Philos.* (1849) 233 A preventative against ill fortune.

b. *Med.* = Preventive *sb.* b.

1754 Pennant *Tour Scot.* in (1774) 177 The practice of Handling—as a preventative against the calentry. 1793 Washington *Writ.* (1892) XII. 202 Wearing flannel next the skin is the best cure for, and preventative of the Rheumatism. I never tried. 1804 Sinclair *Conclusion* II. 189 A preventative for typical epidemic. 1828 J. H. Newman *Lect. Justif.* iii. 61 Dr. Butler's preventatives of the fanaticism which he provokes. 1879 Mrs. A. K. Jones *Ind. Domest. Management.* 24 Essays of Jamaica ginger, which is a very good preventative of sea-sickness.

Preventer (*prĭvĕ·ntəɹ*). [f. Prevent *v.* + -er 1. See also Preventor.] One who prevents.

† 1. One who goes or acts before another, as anticipator. *Obs.*

1604 Bacon *Wks.* (1740) I. 540/1 The methode was the mother, and the preventer, and laid the foule of his diligence and ordering.

† b. The rhetorical figure of procatalepsis, by which an opponent's arguments are anticipated.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xiii. (Arb.) 170, I will also call him the figure of prosopopoeall or the prevenient, for by reason we suppose before what may be said, or pretermit would be said, by our adversary, or any other, we do prevent them of their advantage.

2. A person or thing that hinders, restrains, or keeps something from occurring or being done.

1587 Golding *Pleasaunte Wor.* Wks. (Gosse) V. 130 Consolations, the preventer of bad I was, and him ...to the preventing of them foreseemed provision. a 1614 Lancelot *Comm. 1 Pet.* Wks. (1868) 274 Prayer...that preventer of judgments. 1749 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wind.* The hoary blasts Winds in the Spring destroying whole Fields; of which nothing is a preventer but Inclosure. a 1846 Cob. *Tar Scraps. Reader's Guide* viii. (1878) 218 The preventers, the first cup of wrath be full, of the Saviour's reign. 1883 *Manch. Exhib. Catal.* 466 The latest improvements in Water-waste Preventers.

3. *Naut.* Orig. *preventer-rope*, as in quot. 1625; later, applied to any rope used as an additional security to aid other ropes in supporting spars, etc., during a strong gale, or to prevent the accident caused by their breaking; and at length extended to supplementary parts generally: see quot. 1867.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* s.v. *Ropes* (Harl. MS. 2301) A preventer rope is made in a little rope stayed some over the Tier close at the Ramhead that if one parte of the Tier should breake the other should not run through the Ramhead to endanger the Yards. So 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Grammar* xi. 28; 1638–1708 in Phillips.

1901 W. Scoresby-Jackson *Shipbuild. Assist.* 181 *Preventers*, Ropes that have Wale Knots at each End, chiefly used in Seaships. For when Rigging is in part shot, such Ropes are apply'd to prevent the damaged Shrouds having quite broke off. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxiii, We...ran out the boom and lashed it fast, and next down the boom halyards as a preventer. 1849 F. A. Genevese *Artill. Man.* (1860) 119 Two half tackles, one preventer rope. 1867 Hamilton & Cox *Dict. Sc., etc., Preventer*, or Shipboard Gear is now applied to any rope, chain, belt, &c., which is placed...as a support or duplicate for another similar instrument. 1868 *Morn. Star* 3 Jan., The main yard was supported from the foremast head by stay tackles; from the topmast head there was a strengthening tackle, and from the foremast head to the yard there was a preventer.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (*a*) with specification of the rope, as *preventer-backstay, -brace, -gasket, -guy, -shroud, -stay, -stopper*; (*b*) denoting various other secondary or additional parts serving to strengthen or take the place of the main ones, as *preventer-bolt, -plate, -post, -stern-post*: see quots.

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxvi, The boatswain proposed a "preventer backstay. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., The wind is playing a tune on the preventer backstay as if it were a fiddlestring. 1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Preventer-Bolts*, are bolts driven in the lower end of the preventer-plates, to secure the ends of the chain-bolts. 1776 Falconer *Dict. Marine*, n.s. *Preventer-braces*, ...*Preventer-shrouds*, and *Preventer-stays*. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxiii, Preventer braces were cleared and hauled taut. 1688 Churchward *Shipbuilding* 138 We then closely fasted the rails, putting 'preventer gudgeons round them all. 1688 Capt. Richard *Death Ships* L. 2 "Preventer guys were clapped on the swinging booms. 1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Preventer-plate*, a broad plate of iron, fixed below the tar-link of the chains to support them against the efforts of the main and shrouds, having a chain-bolt driven through its upper end, and a preventer-bolt through the lower. 1815 Thomas *Naval Occas.* 60 The lower tier, which is fitted to give vapours to the bolt in the lower end of the upper bar, is known as a preventer plate. 1840 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 77 Look the upper part of the "preventer post to the upper part of the ship's main-post. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 98 The other ships...cut up a sufficient number of "preventer shrouds to each mast, to secure them in the most effectual manner. 1776 "Preventer-stay [see *Preventer-brace*]. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 108 The mast...is provided on the main-topmast preventer-stay. 1832 N. S. Wheaton *Trans.* 303 An immense one...with a "preventer cross-tree, would have required the labour of a fortnight. 1750 Capt. W. Wallace-James *Mil. Log-bk. of the Capt.* 19 Mar., Wore...per a "preventer Stopper on the Starboard Shroud and set it up again.

† **Prevential**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. Prevent + -ial.] = Preventional b. Preventive *a.* 2.

1637 Barton's *Diary* (1856) II. 36 A prevential provision is to be, if it such cases as in physic.

Preventible (*prĭvĕ·ntĭbl*), *a.* [f. L. *preventus*, pp. stem of *praevenire* (see Prevent) + -ible, on analogy of *contemptible, perceptible, susceptible*, etc. The earlier Eng. formation is Preventable.] That may be prevented, capable of prevention.

1837 Dickens *Sapping Letter-Writer* Wks. 1848 VIII. 175 Excited those preventible diseases, dissensions, and gales. 1851 Thomas *Progress. Sc.* (1859) II. 88, 190 Thus preventible destruction is going on rapidly. 1865 *Manch. Examr.* 2 May 2/3 A large loss of life, which was in a great degree preventible and ought to be prevented.

Hence **Preventibleness**.

1850 *Q. Rev.* (Wright), The preventibility of disease.

Preventing, *vbl. sb.* [See -ing 1.] The action of the verb Prevent. † **a.** Anticipation. *Obs.* b. Hindrance, stopping, keeping from action.

1550 Pilkington *Exp. Prevention* (1842) 1 Preventing, *praeventio*. 1577–80 Bullinger *Decades* (1592) II. 66 Preventing, *praeventio*. 1580 in Strype *Ann. I.* 302 Anticipation, preventing, *anticipatio*. 1588 in 1908 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 220 For prophesyings and preventings of any other...unlawfull exercises, 1638 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 36 For the avoiding and preventing both of sin and danger. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 201 As to the preventing of these offenders from harassing you.

Preventing, *ppl. a.* [See -ing 2.] That prevents, in various senses of the vb.

† **1.** Going before, preceding, anticipating. *Obs.*

1643 [Ames] *Lamb. Fast. Archer* 3 This preventing Providence bound this satisfying Answer. 1688 Thoresby *Duct. Leodinens.* 7 Preventing wealth may it [the prayer] half the way, And meet us back to praise, who cause to pray. a 1718 Smith *Sermons* (1.) A preventing judgement and goodness,...alike not only to answer but also to anticipate his requests.

b. Of divine grace: That goes before and leads or guides; *spec.* that predisposes to repentance and salvation; = Prevenient 2.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* lxxviii. 14. 2 *Tim.* i. 9 Preventing grace. 1630 Hooker in *Life* ii. 50/2 Then is a preventing Grace, by which the Will is first moved and disposed to turn to God. a 1721 Kay *Dict. Lower Wds.* (1768) 103 Out of what murder could thou suffer, O Sottishness Ecclesiastic, but out of thy own preventing love? 1832 E. B. Pusey *Enquiry. 39 Articles* v. 81 (1868) 163 The grace of God goes to two ways. First is his preventing grace, giving a good will. Afterwards it is cooperating grace, working in and with us, when we have that good will. 1872 Mahaffy *Mission H. Christ* II. 36 There is what is called preventing grace; that is, God going before us by His operation in every good thing we do.

† **c.** = Preventant *a.* 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

1731 *Family Friendship* II. 36 The polite Manner, the preventing Care, and the Infinite Complaisance, the Court thereof use.

2. That provides against anything anticipated; that keeps from occurring; precautional, precluding, hindering.

1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 194 It may be a Preventing Physick against a greater mischief. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* II. 380 He clang'd the Swinkbox with preventing Care, Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare. a 1708 Smith *Serm.* (1712) V. 28 Minds...seasoned with a certain and virtuous, an early and preventing Education.

b. = Preventive *a.* 4 c.

1800 Colchester Corpn. Thomas 277 Superior Officers [of the Customs]. 4 Inspectors, 12 Tide Surveyors, 3 Preventing Officers, 2 Tidewaiters [supreme list].

Preventingly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a preventing manner; so as to prevent, anticipate, keep from occurring, etc.

1 1599 Anc. Pleasant *Ps.* cxix. 161 The dawning day preventingly I cried mean earnest Gun Trust that I did thy words for why my hope thereby I was. 1629 W. Scarth *Exp. 1 Thess* (1630) 266 How necessary comfort and confirmation was for this people, God have preventingly showeth. 1658 Anon. *Wallace Lady Warwick* 29 Before I could suggest the reason, she preventingly replied, she would never give less than the third part.

Prevention (*prĭvĕ·nshən*). [ad. late L. *praeventiō-em*, n. of action f. *praevenīre*: see Prevent. So F. *prévention* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of the verb Prevent and Prevenir in various senses.

† **1.** The coming, occurrence, or action of one person or thing before another, or before the due time; previous occurrence, anticipation; in *Theol.* the action of prevenient grace. *Obs.*

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 172 The prevention of the tyme of the French Queene returning. 1600 Rhetorician *Nat. Elements* (1870) 18 His gracious prevention that giueth to such work a happy period. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 100 The greater the distance, the greater is the *prevention*: as we see in thunder which is far off, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. 1631 C. Chevenix *Cert. Relig.* 2. 103 Workes, which come not without the prevention of Gods mercy. 1705 Hickeringill *Examiner*. III. 177 That these Prevention might beteok an opportunity for rendering both his Heredity and his Faith compulsory and publick.

2. a. *Canon Law.* The privilege possessed or claimed by an ecclesiastical superior of taking precedence of or forestalling an inferior in the exercise of an official act regularly pertaining to the latter.

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 321 Hyn. desire to have such Grace, by reason of your Legantine prerogative and prevention, confirmed to hys chaplayn, Mr. Wilson, the vicarage of Thockenhil. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 264 b, (W. dies) was called on for an answere, to the prevention, for graving benefices by prevention to the chaunce of manies inheritances. 1562 *Jewel, Apol. Ch. Eng.* vi. 226 Wks. (1609) 196 Pendleton they will take That Peter...solde Jubilees, Graces, Libertie, Absolucions, Prevencions. 1708 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. 22, 340 such Prevencions are Privileges that a Superior claims over an Inferior: that when he comes first, the Inferior loses his Right for that Time.

b. *Sc. Law.* A similar privilege exercised by a superior judge or civil magistrate: see quot.

1698 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. ii § 5 (1699) (In Prevention is, when one Judge interpones his authority, or when a royal is entered upon by one Judge, before another Judge do enterte any action of Jurisdiction about that subject.

† **3.** Action or occurrence before or in anticipation of the expected, appointed, or normal time; anticipation; in *Med.* precipesis. *Obs.*

1593 Cogan *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 10 In the way of prevention he prevented his father, and anon that he looked for the rashnes or Gods hand. 1599–1603 Anc. Scottish Laws (Parlie Sect.) 184 He answereth that objection by a prevention (as to term it) calling him Lord of all. 1683 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* III. 619 The effect of the law was fulfilled by prevention of the cause. 1698 Fr. Raymond *Rich Man's Charge* 4 This Deity is pressed by a very eligent reason...as a principle in prevention of what might be objected. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. iv. v. 308 How particularly are philosophical Histories adhere to speak by way of prevention, of the solitary place where Hercules was exil'd.

4. † **a.** The action of forestalling, of securing an advantage over another person by previous action, or of halting or stopping another person in the execution of his designs. *Obs.*

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 16 b, Appointing also three chiefes to great watch, for prevention of the Moores, least that they should by prye desire set on him the selues. 1622 Sands. *Ps.*, *C.* civ. 5. 29 Cooke his solution for we fears prevention. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 729 Half way he met Him daring for, as this prevention most behoov'd, and thus securely him defi'd.

† **b.** Action intended to obviate or provide against an anticipated danger or mischief; precaution; a precaution, a defensive measure. *Obs.*

1600 E. Rudyerd tr. *Canterbride's Comp. E. Ind.* 1

and Vic xcix. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. i. 31/2 Lord Erskine's Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty towards Animals. 1881 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Last Mandarines* vi, 'Ah! but prevention is better than cure', said the wicked little creature.

†**d.** A means of preventing; a preventive, a safeguard; an obstacle, obstruction. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *Metaphlon* (1878) 28 No prouision [prouided] to diuert the diuine of the Fates. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. §12 A kinde of heavy or prouention to keepe them euer from apostasie. 1631 MILTON *Animadv. Wks.* 1851 III. 107 A better prevention than those Canterbs have yet set against heresie. a 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 349 Those, who not being hampered with such early prepossessions, break forth into the most open and flagitious practices. 1822 CRABB *Lect. Dressing* viii. 240 They furnish provocations for that lassitude which so often arises...from want of employment.

†**5.** A mental anticipation; a presentiment. *Obs.*

a 1660 †MARTIN *Pleasant & Facet.* i. 32, I could have As the countenance, frame, presentiment, And restless rambling of our roamed brains. 1693 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Liturgy* v. 22 Sect. 20 Those [disciples] are the assurances and prevention of the full hopes...of Heaven. 1820 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 297 Which I had a strange prevention would be fatal to one of us.

†**6.** Prepossession, bias, prejudice. *Obs.*

1688 BUNNY *Lett. 1660: Frem. Ec. Hooly* 16 A man that sees the carriage of another,...and is much taken with his face,...and sees, and then has a third perception in his fancie. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. iv. 82, 108 'Tis a known Prevention against the Gentleness of this Character, 'That they are generally *Ill-natured*'. 1736 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1768) II. 179 Much ashamed by his natural prevention in favour of himself. 1829 LORDS *Proceed. Comm., Chancery Encumbds.* 100, Wks. 1853 I. 403/1 My prevention, to regard to the country about Rome, was almost as great, and almost as unjust to Nature.

Preventional, *a.* *rare.* [f. PREV. + -AL.] †**a.** Precedent, antecedent. *Obs.* **b.** Preventive. Hence **Prevent'ionalist.**

1656 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1035 What concerns preventional causes, Hieng said, or elative Cimerius told unto the lord, or hanged up divine away Wallichus. 1658 PHILLIPS (ed. 2), *Preventional Full Moons*, that...which comes before any grand assignable Feast or Planetary Aspect. 1820 BENTHAM *Handlings Sk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 X. 500 *Nolo prevencionalis*'s or, Suffer-first argument. 1850 GEN. H. THOMSON *Renew.* (1852) I. 198 The various degrees of preventional inflictive, from the fruitful continuance of Hours, to the gallows or the guillotine.

Preventive (*privē'ntiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **præventi-us*, f. *præventi-*, ppl. stem of *prævenire*: see PREVENT and -IVE; cf. *convertive*. So mod.F. *préventif*.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** That comes or goes before something else; antecedent, anticipatory. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 140 A preventive fear least the undoing of this duty should be against me when I would move up to my wife the good provision of peaceable hours. 1658 CLEMENTIA *Enledi. Xyst.* 13 Atoms...were not then directed by any previous Counsel or prevenient Understanding. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 247 The First is previous to our Repentance, and indeed wholly preventive of any thing we can do.

2. That anticipates in order to ward against; precautionary; that keeps from coming or taking place; that acts as a hindrance or obstacle.

1679 FULLER *Holy War* v. ix. (1840) 253 A preventive war, grounded on a just fear of an invasion, is lawful. 1789 BURGERSDYK *Comm. IV. Evidd.* 251 This preventive Justice consists in obliging those persons, whom there is probable ground to suspect of future misbehaviour, to...give full assurance to the public, that such offence as is apprehended shall not happen. a 1820 C. ELLIS *Clergyman's Assist.* 303 (Charges touching) Statutes preventive of blasphemy and profaneness. 1848 *Spectator* 30 *Jan.* 88 Politics, if it concern itself with devising remedies for immediate danger, instead of acting with preventive foresight, ceases to be a science. 1879 *Lowest Rates* (ed. 2) I. 126 That preventive nature of punishment.

b. *Med.* Having the quality of preventing or keeping off disease; prophylactic.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. 17. 181 Phyticke is either curative or preventive. 1720 DE FOE *Plague of Poets* of Diseases, were plaister'd over with Doctor's Bills, an oil with such Physicians as these, (viz.) Infallible preventive Pills against the Plague. 1780 J. LIND in *Memoirs* (2 Aug. 1908) Those parts of gardening which make the foundation of preventive medicine. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 7/2 The celebrated scientific hopes...that the dogs inoculated by him with preventive virus will prove the correctness of his investigations.

c. Belonging to that department of the Customs which is concerned with the prevention of smuggling; *spec.* of or belonging to the Coast Guard.

1827 LEITCH *Pitcairn* viii, After having met...one officer on the preventive service. 1832 HY. MARRYAT *Losses & Crosses* I. 1. The Preventive service...Unpleasant prohibited goods being brought on shore; to *prevent* smuggled goods from landing. 1873 MRS. H. WOOD *Mask. Greenwich* I. 31 The knights were basically fine, and...the preventive men were exalted to pure. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 7/2 The Preventive stations were planted at every harbour or likely landing-place.

B. = PREVENTER 3 b.

1832 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 220 When the blocks were made secure to the shafts, two cranmers and also two preventive cranmers commenced working. a 1860 H. STUART *Jamieson's Caltech.* 19 What is the use of hard tackles? For fastening to and out boats and spars,...and for preventive braces.

B. *sb.* A preventive agent or measure; a means of prevention; a hindrance, obstacle, obstruction.

a 1656 WOTTON *Let. to Bp. C.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 467 Though it be a natural prevention to some evils. 1789 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. i. 19 Where the evil to be prevented is not adequate to the violence of the prevention, a sovereign that thinks seriously can never justify such a law to the checkers of conscience and humanity. 1880 MOZLEY *Eccles. Lect.* (1883) 226/1 Such a federation is more likely to be a cause than a prevention of internal wars. 1894 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 740 Those [beverages]...are in some people powerful preventives of sleep.

b. *Med.* A drug or other medical agent for preventing disease; a prophylactic.

1674 R. *Governor Inf.* 4 *All Physick* 203 You would I am sure have your Child there are no Preventives, or means to preserve Health for the future. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Domest. Med.* (1790) 470 When used as a preventive, it will be sufficient to rub only a drachm of the ointment into the parts about the wound. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 21 If properly conducted, it is a preventive of small-pox, and he has practised it himself with success. 1871 NEWMAN *Pract. & Occ. Dis.* i. viii. 237 A more general preventive has been found.

Hence **Prevent'iveness.**

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Preventively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a preventive manner; in such a way as to prevent.

†**1.** Previously, by anticipation. *Obs.*

1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Popul. Err.* VII. xiv. 368 To engrosse the senses, he would preventively deliver his secrets in the dark. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 38. 146 We shall shew how the Ancient Atomick Atheists did preventively overthrow the foundation of Mysteriousness.

2. By way of prevention, prevention, or hindrance; so as to preclude or hinder.

1634 *Salmon Bade's Diophens.* (1913) 180/1 It is chiefly to be done if used preventively: three days before and after the Full and New Moons. 1736 BURNS *Regist. Priests S. Wks.* VIII. 187 It is preventively the exercise of his own rights, or remedially, their arrogant. 1880 T. A. TROLLOPE *Lect. Roman. xiv.* 216 Many persons of known bad character...were preventively imprisoned.

†**Prevento'ror.** *Obs.* [a. L. *præventor*, agent-n. from *præventre*: see PREVENT.] One who goes before or precedes; a predecessor; an anticipator.

1598 FLORIO, *Precessore*, a precursor, an antecessor, an antegoer. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 2 With Simon Magus your Preventor,...you are not contented to be accompted a great Doctor.

Preversion (*privē'ɹʃən*). [f. PRE- A. 2 + L. *versiōn* to TURN, after REVERSION.] (See quot.)

1913 MYERS *Human Personality* I. ii. 62, *Preversion*, a tendency to characteristics assigned to lie at a further point of the evolutionary progress of a species than has yet been reached: opposed to reversion.

†**Prevert**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [adl. L. *præverttere* to outstrip, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *vertere* to turn.] *trans.* To go beyond, outstrip.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 61 And throu the speid of hir sel to vs cryuning The nixt windis [to] prevert and hidwart dryf Troyis ourmast persue prosperous vertid.

Prevertebral, **-vesical**: see PRE- B. 3.

Prevetic, Prevoy, obs. ff. PREVITE, PREVY.

†**Pre'vial**, *a.* Also 5 **prue-**. [f. L. *prævi-us* (see PREVIOUS) + -AL.] Going before, previous.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* V. ii. 2 The original causes of their error...arise as partiall dispositions, for their Agents to work upon. 1638 *Ibid.* VIII. v. § 2 The partial Means of attaining this duty. 1682 BRAMHALL *Replic. Disc.* ix. 43 There are many previal and antecedent dispositions.

†**Pre'viant**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [adl. late L. *præviāt-em*, pres. t.p.n. of *præviāre* to go before, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *viāre* to travel.] = PREC.

1800 GELL *Pompeii* Primitiæ Wks. (1858) 215 It is suddenly framed without any previous knowledge, to faith and obedience.

†**Previde**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 3 pres-. [adl. L. *prævidēre* to foresee, anticipate, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *vidēre* to see; in late L. used for *providēre* to provide.] *a. Intr.* To provide. **b.** *trans.* To foresee.

c 1400 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 248 Whyle Venus thus presydyd For hym and his euyll the God for to wynne. 1543 *Ld. Paget in Merr. Vill.* III. 225, ...presyde how your excellency myght prevent your grievous adhers to his most comforte of me. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Evil Ch. Archbish. Sanct.* III. 108 Some of the commanders (...presidge what after happedd). 1584 W. *Stanbridge's Pract. Persuasion* § 203 It is to be noted that there is providence, and previdence; good is what is provided by the Lord, but evil is what is previdded.

So †**Previdence** *Obs.* [mod.L. *prævidentia*], foresight.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Previdence* (*præviderntia*), foreseeing, or foreseeing. 1784 [see above].

Preview (*prē'vi:*), *sb.* *rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + VIEW *sb.*; in sense 2 after REVIEW *sb.*]

1. Previous viewing; foresight, provision.

1822 FOSTER *Mystic* 6 The previous chat of peephon-bard.

2. A previous view, inspection, or survey.

1880 *N. Examiner* in *Chicago Advance* 13 Apr. 1/2 At the beginning of each quarter a preview of the lessons should be given to the Sabbath-schools. 1892 *Lutheran* (Philad.) 6 Apr. 220 The consecutive lessons...may furnish both review and (preview as essential features.

Preview (*prēvi'u:*), *v.* *rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + VIEW *v.*] *trans.* To view beforehand; to forecast; to behold or get a sight of previously; to look at or examine antecedently.

1867 WARREN *What you will!* v. 5 Will he, Prentice but not present Mr. Mannall see the miseries of life. 1892 VILLARI *World* 1, 14 That none preview, and so prevent my skill. 1892–93 BOSTON *Pilot* 26 Dec. I saw my quick sight into the actual future, to preview The features of my fellow. 1900 'R. CROMER' *Edg Pilot* 221, Every act of importance had to be previewed from all possible points.

Previlege, obs. Sc. form of PRIVILEGE.

Previous (*prī'vĭəs*), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 7 **pre-vious.** [f. L. *previ-us* going before, leading the way (f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *via* way) + -OUS.]

†**1.** Going before or in front; leading the way. (*Also*, to quots.) *Obs.*

1638 PHILLIPS, *Prævious*, leading the way, or going before. 1680 CHARLES *Duke on His Majesties Restauration* vii, For to the previous Counsel's paternal Duty We owe a reverenced Duty. 1698 H. VAUGHAN *Theatr. Wisdom*, *Recovery*, *Fair* vessell of our duty light, whose proud And previous glorie gilt that blushing cloud.

2. Coming or going before (in time or order); foregoing, preceding, prior, antecedent.

1649 W. PRIDEAUX *Nullification* (1659) 22 Diligent reading precedent, or foregoing dispositions. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 226 A previous blast Sounds the losing storm. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. v. 34 The mind seems to have acquired a previous obstinacy. 1843 M. FITZGERALD *Rec.* (1883) I. 23 His talk of the previous evening. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xii. 88 A previous inspection of the glacier...induced us to fix on a place.

b. With *to*: Coming before, preceding, antecedent to. *Now rare*: cf. B.

1700 STEELE *Funeral* iv, I hope my Felicity is previous to yours. 1732 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 42 Something there is more needful than Expense, And something previous ev'n to Taste—'tis Sense. 1848 PRIM *Inverness Missions* ix. (1890) 121 We wish to improve every moment of time previous to its (the river's) entire fall.

c. *Previous question* (in parliamentary procedure): the question whether a vote shall be taken on the main question or issue, moved before the main question is put.

In the British Parliament, the previous question is moved for the purpose of avoiding the putting of the main question; its original form being 'That this question be now put', and its terms and sacredor, with those in favour of shelving the main question, voting in the negative; but since 1888, to avoid frequent misunderstanding and confusion with the closure motion then introduced, its form has been 'that that question be not now put', so that those who wish to shelve vote 'Aye'. In the House of Representatives and many State legislatures in the United States, the previous question retains the original form, but is used to refer to close debate and obtain an immediate vote on the main question. (In supporters voting in the affirmative: see quots. 1688.)

Hansard *Parl. Hist. Eng.* (1746) II. 304 1707 'On the 25th of May, 1604, in the first session I have heard of putting the previous question'; but the entry in the Journal of Ho. Com. on that occasion is 'The Bill [&c.] was disputed put to Question, and upon Question, dashed without one Yea'. In 1673, according to Grey's *Debates* (1769) II. 113, Sir T. Littleton said 'Sir Henry Vane was the first that ever proposed putting a Question, "Whether the Question should be now put"', and Sir R. Howard, who followed, said 'That Question is like the image of the invention, a perpetual disturbance'. The latter is erroneously quoted by Hansard as 'The previous question'; but no example of the phrase before 1700 has yet been pointed out.

1702–13 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 504 The previous question being then put whether the main question should be then put or not, 158 to 3. SEWELL *Diary* 3 Nov., After reading papers and debates, at last they who were against the previous, now'd that a previous Vote might be put: whether they would vote it now, or no: and the Council was divided, so nothing was done.] 1775 G. MASON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 62 We find...no other way of preventing improper measures, but by procrastination, urging the previous question, and giving men time to reflect. 1790 *Debate Ho. Com. on Repeal of Corp. & Test Acts* 49 Mr. [Mr. Burke] declared...he had formed an idea of moving the previous Question. 1807 *Pearl. Deb.* 732 The House then divided on the previous question moved by Lord Castlereagh:—Ayes...288; Noes...250—Majority 38. 1841 MAY *Treat. Pros. Powers* viii. 173 The previous question is an ingenious method of evading a vote upon any question that has been proposed...The words of the motion are, 'That this question be now put'. 1888 *Times Augusta Convent.* I. 1. xiii. 177 The great remedy against...obstructive debate is the so-called previous question, which is moved in the form, 'Shall the main question be now put?' and when ordered means forthwith all debate, and brings the House to a direct vote on that main question. *Ibid.* 180 The 'previous question' is often applied to expedite appropriation bills. 1893 *May's Pract. Proc.* ix. xxi. 221 (In the Commons, the words of the motion are, 'That that question be not now put'). (1894) The Speaker, with the concurrence of the House, but put the previous question in these words, 20th March, 1882...because the motion 'That the question be now put', is akin to the closure motion.

transf. 1749 J. CALVIN (title) The Previous question with regard to Religion. 1749 — A Supplement to the Previous Question.

d. *Previous Examination* (Cambridge University): the first examination for the B. A. degree; colloquially called *Little-go*. (Also ellipt. as *sb.*)

1848 [SIMEON *Corresp. Clerk Cassel* 97 Previous Examination of all Persons, who take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts [etc.].

3. *slang* or *colloq.* (orig. *U. S.*) Done, occurring, acting, etc., before the proper time; coming too soon, hasty, premature. (Usually with *for.*)

1884 *Daily Tel.* 24 Dec. (Farmer *Slough*), He is a little before his time, as either previous, or the Americans say, 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trad.* 21 June 2/3 The grumbling in this matter has been too previous. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald* 21 May 6/6 Summer is too previous. 1900 *Windsor Mag.* XI. 340/1 The Book Exchange has been, in the slang of the Street, a little 'too previous'.

B. *as adv.* = PREVIOUSLY; usually *previous to* = before, prior to.

1719 D. STEVENS *Diary* 23 Feb., I...would have them previous to it, freely confer about it. 1747 W. HUNTER *Anat*

1746) II. 190 His being brought to Judgment here, previous to his appearing before a most solemn Judicature. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T., Prussian Noble* (1816) 115 The company, previous to his majesty's arrival, were all assembled. 1842 Mrs. *Light* xv. 211 The scene was sadly sudden, but begins to seem immediately previous. 1859 F. W. Newman *Lect.* xvi. Previous to Ordination, they may be subjected to some literary ordeal.

Previously (*prī·vĭsĕlĭ*), *adv.* [f. PREV. + -LY².] At a previous or preceding time; before, beforehand, antecedently.

1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 286 Darling their wings, they previously imitate Design'd revenge, and Rome knows it was. 1730–1809 Forbes in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 208 Principles previously known. 1880 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vi. 43 They were previously known. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 276/2 About two years previously.

b. With *to*: = before (some action or event).

1808 Scott *Wisher-in-Land.* I. 230 The five weeks which were to be passed previously to their entering the metropolis. 1867 H. Coe *Instit.* III. viii. 308 Previously to describing the changes then made.

c. Qualifying (and usually hyphened to) a ppl. or other adj., in attrib. relation, forming a kind of compound adj.: cf. *afterward*, etc.

1829 H. Carvell *Inany Chron.* 27 Introduced into a previously weighted thin small bulb with a long neck. 1844 J. Gray *Earth's Annly.* 22, 128 A...previously-existing Earth. 1872 *Invern Pilots* (ed. 2) III. 163 In accordance with our previously-declared rule.

Previousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being previous.

1. Existence or occurrence before something else; antecedence, priority. rare.

1837 Owen *Anthropotomia* I. Why. 1850 V. 77 As to the genuineness of the conviction of the unto faith, they are found in all who sincerely believe. 1939 Baxter viii. II. *Protestants*, foreging or immediately quickly.

2. *slang* or *colloq.* (See PREVIOUS 3.)

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnal.* 2 Mar. 2/1 A Case of Previousness. 1885 *Punch* 10 Apr. 171 The victim of his own previousness. 1892 *N. Y. Lancet Trial*, in *Lancet Prince* XCIII. 413/1. He gets there sooner than the rest. His previousness, however, is not always salutary.

Previse (*prĭvaiz'*), *v.* [f. L. *previs-*, *ppl.* stem of *praevidere*: see PREVISE.]

†1. *trans.* To provide, supply, furnish. Cent. of a thing. *Obs.* rare.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* (1822) 1010. She was so wel, within her castell stuffed Of great substance, and womanhede praised.

2. To foresee; to forecast. Also *absol.*

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 289 God had a purpose prefixed herein, to worke the glorie of his name. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 190 Neither do they previse, and provide for after-clogs. 1634 Heywood *Hadib. Jeal.* v. (1637) Faithless, that do not previse the facility of the occasion adequately. 1823 Lytton Castonimi I. 51 (They) only through reason discover what through imagination they previse. 1890 J. Sanders *Dial. Midnight.* 98 His bad intelligence to previse the possible future.

3. To advise or inform beforehand. rare.

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* II. i. Who sent to previse that of it? 1843 — *Pelham* xv. note, Mr. Pelham ... has previsd the reader, that Lord Vincent is somewhat addicted to parodies.

Hence **Previ'sed** *ppl. a.*, foreseen.

1844 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* 197 He takes breath by previsd misery that strives to relieve it. 1892 J. Sanders *Dial. Midnight.* 98 He had power to accomplish an almost infinite amount of good in that previsd future.

Prevision (*prĭvi·ʒən*), *sb.* Also 7–9 **previ-**. [= F. *prévision* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **praevīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *praevidēre* PREVISE.] The action or faculty of foreseeing; knowledge of or insight into the future; foresight, foreknowledge.

1624 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 The Apostle by mentioning of grace spoken, includeth all that prevision of mercy formerly mentioned, which might be perhaps vain God for the bestowing of his Grace. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxiv. 23 Prevision is the best source of prevention. 1792 Wordsworth *Ode. Lapse.* vi. v. II. 62/1 Such a Solution ... could not possibly come about but by divine Prevision. 1851 Mrs. Sherwood *Prescott. Bernard* 303, I have known All to previsions!

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a prophetic or anticipatory vision or perception.

a 1849 J. Spence *Sat. Disc.* vi. iii. (1861) 100 The mind of the universe; which mingling its influences with our minds, begets those previsions or previsions. 1882 Farrar *Paper* iii. We see the height of such previsions and previsions for sufferings. 1892 Tennyson *Rep. Hom.* I. (1898) 11 Some true right to her previsions. She once from the very first first what was going to happen. 1898 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Daus.* I. She had a previsions of what was coming.

Hence **Previ'sional** *a.*, (*a*) to endow with previsions; (*b*) to have previsions of, to foresee; **Previ'sional** *a.*, relating to, depending on, characterized by, or exhibiting previsions (whereas **Previ'sionally** *adv.*); **Previ'sionary** *a.* = *provisional*.

1892 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxvi. Like all who have been "previsioned" by sufferers, she could ... hear a penal summons in the Act. 'You shall be born', particularly if addressed to potential lover of hers. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 2/1 He must have previsioned clearly ... that whatever ... may be about to befall England ... cattle, at any rate, will always be an exposure. 1838 G. S. Faber *Prim. Doctr. Election* II. 278, (ibid) 278. *Ibid.* II. iv. (1840) 283 Election, whether absolute and unconditional, or "previsional and conditional, is equally, both on the Calvinistic Supralapsarian and on the Arminian Infralapsarian, an election of certain individuals, directly and immediately, to eternal life. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct. 1399 In a spirit of provisional self-defence. 1898 G. S. Faber *Prim. Doctr. Election* II. iv. (1840) 208 Certain individuals ... predestinated unless absolutely or "previsionally to eternal life. 1818 — *Three Mysteries* II. 260 A special "previsionary regard. ...as a very remarkable part of our Saviour's history. 1891 — *Many Mansions* 323 *To* requite the previsionary mercy of God.

Previsive (*prĭvai·sĭv*), *a.* rare[—1]. [f. as PREVISE + -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of prevision; foreseeing.

1907 C. Pearson in *Hibbert Trnl.* Jan. 344 Pure astronomy ...is not ...to produce blindly in us a previsive belief.

Previte, obs. form of PREVITE.

†**Previva·tion.** *Obs.* rare[—1]. [irreg. f. PREVA. I. + L. *vīs-ere* to live + -ATION.] The fact of living before another; seniority.

a 1650 Mrs *Sadler Pedigr* (1837) 61 The first who claims precedencie by previvation; above to censure his absurd writing ...a publishing a worse book.

Prevocalised (*prēvō·kălaizd*), *ppl. a.* *Philol.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + *vocalised*, f. VOCALISE.] Preceded (as a consonant) by a vowel.

1896 Dieth *Grimm's Law* App. B, 219 The close resemblance of certain simple *prevocalised* roots in g, *ad*, *ag*...) to the simple *postvocalised* roots, exhibiting the same consonant in g, *ga*, *gu*...).

Pre-vollitional: see PRE- B. 1 d.

†**Prevost, ‡ prévôt.** [n. OF. *provost*, mod. F. *prévôt* (*prevo*)—L. *praepositus* one appointed over others, PREPOSITUS.] The French equivalent of Provost, retained by Caxton in translating from Fr., and used in modern times in reference to France and the Channel Islands.

† 1. The provost or president of a chapter or collegiate church: = PROVOST 1. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 211/1 Whome wil thou gyue me of these persones that ben here and more to supply the place of his subgestis that ben ded? 1858 *Fonte Cred.* XI. 207 Gawenill was promoted to a canonry in the cathedral of Dijon, where he was ...appointed provost of the church.

‡ 2. In France: Formerly, an officer of the king or a feudal seigneur charged in his name to collect imposts and administer justice; also, a provost-marshal; now, the judge of a provostal court.

† *Provost de l'hostel*, an officer of the French King's household, who had supervision of criminal cases affecting members of the court.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 21 Sept., The Provost Marshal, with his assistants, going in pursuit. 1650 Cotton *Explanation* 10, 156 An Archer belonging to the Provost de l'Hostel, that the Parisians had submitted, for the gathering in of this Impost. *Ibid.* 161 They We sent a Provost to take him, whereas he was also so reconcil'd, as to have him [sic] away from his own Country. 1841 James *Brigand* xxv. With by his own regular the chastisement of my patrols.

‡ 3. In Guernsey: The name of the officer corresponding to the High Sheriff of an English county; also, both in Jersey and Guernsey, an estates bailiff or sergeant of a fief.

1591 *Franchs d'Estate Hôtel d'Ernt. Guernsey* 2 May (1908) Une sergeant appelé le Prevost du Roy. 1580–83 *Approbation des Loix* (1893) 3 Les Seigneurs qui ont prévôts en exclusion les peuvent faire arrester par le Prévôt du Roi.

1680 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1818) 23 The King's Privoh is elected after the same manner as the Jurats are, His office is...to bring all criminals before them (the court) ...to see the sentence executed. His executors all arrests. *Ibid.* 68 The private causes both most commonly the rents are received by privoh. *Ibid.* [see Prévôtrie]. 1892 *Ordre de Conseil* 10 Feb., That the Prevost in the Executive Officer of Justice in the Island of Guernsey, both in Civil and in criminal matters. 1880 *Jersey Channel Isl.* IV. xxxii. (ed. 2) 325 In Jersey there is an officer called Vicomte, or Viscount, who represents the High Sheriff of an English County. The corresponding officer in Guernsey is called the Prevôt. 1908 A. Hellaume Tupper in *Let. to Editor*, In one of the twelve parishes of Jersey there are subordinate officers of the Royal Court called 'The King's Prévôts'. These are furnished to men by the various proprietors on the Crown fiefs. ...There are also what de Gruchy calls 'les petits Prevosts', i.e. *Prévôts* of 'Fiefs subalternes' or private fiefs.

Hence † **Pre·vostship**, the office, jurisdiction, or district of a prevost; **Prevotal** [F. *prévôtal*] *a.*, of or pertaining to a French prévôt; *prevotal court*, a French temporary criminal tribunal, from which there is no appeal; ‡ **Prévôté** [F., = PREVOSTRY], in Jersey and Guernsey, a fief held by a prévôt.

1550 *F. de Lisle's Appendix* (1908) 6, The seconde [daughter] ...was given in Intere Marrayage of Madam, with the dowrye of three pennestrippe ...besides a good summe of money. 1880 *Notes Recently Mag.* I. 303 Military police was established; the ordinary local magistracy ...a provostal tribunal created at Morpeth. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 430 Nine years of agitation, civil war, regicide, bankruptcy, provostal courts, states of siege, and three amnesty, order, prosperity, and peace. 1880 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1818) 68 There are ...certain fiefs where the lord's rent is received by privohs, which are tenements or lands, parcel of the fief, obliged by their tenure to collect the lord's rents. ...Such as hold by the rent of twenty sols, in the old Coustumier, called *prévôtes-rentes*.

Prevoyance (*prēvoi·ăns*). rare. [a. F. *prévoyance*, f. *prévoir*—L. *praevidēre* to PREVISE: see -ANCE.] Foresight. So **Prevoy·ant** *a.* [ad. F. *prévoyant*, pres. ppl. of *prévoir*], Foreseeing.

1820 C. M. Hatfield *Wentworth* (1840) III. xxviii. 93 To whose misfortune had taught an anxious and jealous prevoyance. *Ibid.* xxx. 109 Affectionate and delicate prevoyance. 1882 Mrs. Oliphant *E. Fenton* I. vi. 149 But Watson, prevoyant, laughed into his heart an inextricable thrill of prophecy. 1883 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Jane* viii. The girl in all gladdness and prevoyance, all self-sacrifice and devotion.

Provy, Provyledge, obs. ff. PRIVY, PRIVILEGE.

† **Prow.** *Obs.* [var. of *prou*, *prow*: cf. PREU *a.*] A parallel ME. form of PROW, advantage, profit, good; *to his prow*, advantageously.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10134 Penne had Malcol a sonne pat was hoved vnti his prow.

Prowa (*see prowa*), obs. Sc. form of PROVE.

Prowarn (*prōwā·rn*), *v.* rare. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To give warning of (an event) beforehand. b. To warn (a person) beforehand; to forewarn. Hence **Prowa·rning** *vbl. sb.*

1809 H. Cogan *Pantheon Common.* (1876) 31 Dreading all our provoking in the beginning, or opposite in the ende. 1810 *Two Noble K.* v. 1, [Wooer-approach] Comes prowarn; whose hawkin is vain fold! Unarmed death proclaim. 1887 Dunbar *Dan Gaels.* II. xxxvii. 184, I am prowarned ...of this my spirit that your greatness is overthrown.

Prowe (*sc* = *v*), obs. Sc. f. PROVE, PROFE.

Prowaly, Prowale (*sc* = *v*), obs. Sc. ff. PROVALE, PROVEDE. **Prows, -s**, obs. ff. PROUS.

Prowy, -ledge, obs. Sc. ff. PROVY, PRIVILEGE.

Prox. *U. S. college slang* for PRESIDENT (of a college).

1898 *N. Y. Tribune* 16 Oct. 3/2 But the fate of the 'Prox' [at Amherst College] appearing, all parties ceased contention. 1880 *Minn. Homecomer* (ed. 2) 124 Prex Backus was a jovial Prex, The roughest, kindest of his sex.

Prey (*prē*), *sb.* Forms: 3 **preiȝe**, 3–6 **preie**, 3–7 **preie**, **preye**, 4 **preȝe**, 4–5 **prai**, **prei**, 4–7 **praye**, 5 *Sc.* **pra**, **prail**; 4– **prey**. *β.* 5–6 **preys**, **preis**. [ME. *preye*, n. OF. *preie* (a 1140 in Godef.) booty, prey, also a flock, later OF. and mod.F. *proie*, earlier OF. **prieide*, Pr., It. *preda*:—L. *praeda* booty, spoil, prey; in med.L., also, a flock. Cf. PRIDE *sb.* The *β*-forms are learned, from 15th c. F. *proie* collective: formerly also with *a*, and *pl.*]

I. 1. That which is taken in war, or by pillage or violence; booty, spoil, plunder. Formerly, often with *pl.* † *In preys*, † *to prey*, as a prey. *arch.* rare.

c 1230 *Gen. & Ex.* 4018 His host al other folc fremu, Lond ouercam al preiȝe to-gidere. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6085 Pe deuele...wende auward to him & nolde[n] þese vnder-fonge þe preye at rouhwene in to wepne caste. 1380 Wyclif *1 Mace.* I. 32 He toke preyes of the citee [1388 preies]. Vulg. *Spoliat* and bestes a with hym. 1423 *Sir. Bodleian* (Ritson) 31 The men of Gestis had wonne grete praise and good, as horse harneis, vesselle of gold and of silver grete plentee. 1435 Sheriff Cumb. Acct. (Rolls) II. 84 To be maid ab with men mustall fe, At their plesour hath preasones and pris. 1583 Golding *Cæsar* viii. (1565) 259 At the end of the preyemen he commyshoned preyers two moshines every man out by name of a prey. 1586 *Eng. Petty Counsell* (ed. III. 28 Engrossed...the middle commoners grain...in prey to the enemie. 1589 Pasqu. *Lamd's Canterbr.* 77 Remained to their ships with their prize. 1609 Kingsley *Hist. Turks* (1621) 107 Great Monarchies destitute of their lawfull heires, had...become rich preyes unto such as could first lay strong hand upon them. 1650 *Declar. to Chas. I to Resolve. Hist. Coll.* IV. (1721) I. 399 The Prey, or Booty which they take from the Kingdom, they work with the Queen's watch. 1652 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 27 Yet Thy faithful Dogs...hold it Thy Mercenary Robbers, rushing to the Prey.

b. 1488 Caxton *Godeffroy* xxxii. 300 There gathed he many preyes, that is to wete, horses, hardes, Kyen and sheep, And cyvile prysoneres. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* iii. 91 When he hadde lay was a goverte knyght he was become cyvile by the preyes that he had gotten and taken. 1592 Holland *Pompey* xxxvi. and spoyle.

b. *Agr.* (In Scriptural use.) That which one brings away or saves from any contest, etc.

1388 Wyclif *Isa.* xxl. 3 He that goith out...schal lyue, and his lif schal be as a prey to hym. 1535 Coverdale *Ibid.*, He that scape his life, and shall scape his soule for a prey. 1600 Rowl *Ibid.* His life shall be unto him for a prey. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 4 his shall have his life for a prey, and shall live. 1642 Rogers *Romans* 29 Casting [that] our carne lives may be given us as a prey, if we can speed for no more. 1647 Ward *Christians Task* (1718) 2. 478 Vivil. Too happy if, that dreadful day, Thy life be given thee for a prey.

2. An animal hunted or killed, esp. (now only) by carnivorous animals for food; *spec.* (*Agr.*) in Scriptural use. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Wohunge to Crist* (Arch. 47) 72 Send to fulle dreggen, and soffren hem here preie. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 633 He strong he wolde be to sti, Hem to rask of ther prei. *Ibid.* 4018 Of him has bestes made her preie. *Ibid.* 4020 As hungre hok sore to seo, Wy and fole his preie [*Trin. Coll. MS.* prai] afterd. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 298 As the Tigre his thas awaiteth In hope ferst ensuhe his preie. 1480 Caxton *Myrr.* iv. 206 The godwebbe and spyderwek taken their preyes by the cyvers. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 164 So full they many times are, and become a prey to Vermine. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 688 The Crocodiles...rise up and down to seek preys to satisfie their hunger. 1620 E. Howard *Esp. Z. Jas. Cabal* 30 There doth accompany this fish [shark] divers little fishes, as Thees doth accompany the fish [shark] divers little fishes, as Thees doth accompany the fish [shark] divers little fishes, which are called pilots fishes, ...and feeds of the scraps and superfluities of his preyes. 1791 Jamieson *Bannatyne Mss.* 153 P. 12 The hungry hardly flew like eagles on their prey. 1893 J. H. Nelson *Mind.* 328 (1879) II. x. § 1. 72 Drove their preys into other enclosures, like animal after their prey.

fig. 1582 Lupton *Fables of Æsop* c. xiii, The Kyte beginneth to flye and late fall his preye.

† **b.** That which is procured or serves for food.

1582 Wyclif *Prov.* xxxi. 15 Yaf the yeue ale vnto, and the preie [1388 prey; marg. *Sodenli to his lordli men.* [1388–9 Feadr. *Edwd* v. A 6/1, Thee all besyed them to the peple

[orig. EE or monday antlegnes] the backwards gate beginneth] 1683 *Brit. Ghost.* 41 [They] ravished their Hearts with any sort of Prey, as Venison, Natural Fruits, and Milk, and many times with Roots and Herbs of Trees.

3. One who or that which falls or is given into the power of (*a*) a hostile or injurious person, or (*b*) an injurious influence; a victim: esp. in constr. *to be or become a prey to.*

(*a*) *c* 1386 *Wyclif. Hosea* 13 Sarasyn was ful redy, And tok that nouel preiddye, And sued ful greet iuk of his gilt. *c* 1450 *St. Baronne Chron.* (1856) 282 Oppir. pe kynd day, as a trew traueler, Thomas was his preay, as he to mete was ner. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 100 Lest I was as thou, Which rathist reuyed his preay. *c* 1470 *Henryson Works* 14 Lest we nor he be handis preyt. 1580 Hicks tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 330 The Kingsmen retreth forth against them new supplementes, & maketh them a preye vnto vs. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* p. lxxviii, Like to make us a prey to the common enemy. 1739 Echard *Abridgm. Engl. Hist.* vii. Wks. 1692 II. 102 Jerusalem fell an easy prey to his arms. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 193 A man who had hitherto been the prey of pensioners. 1878 Swinburne *S. O. Shadow* I. 130 The Cardinal succeeded to the crown, and after a brief reign left it a prey to pretenders.

b. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 The chyrurgiens...knowe ways to dyuerse sekenesse and make the people preye to them.

Ch. 1393 Sinful *s. How. VI*, iv. 1. 158. I lament her coy look and constancy And grieve her as a prey to love and shame. 1849 Dickens *Pict. Country.* xv. 244 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the panting Limbs, and shakes the Life his Prey. 1892 Watts *Daghter. Mind* v. 1. 8 13 Given up a Prey to a thousand painfulness. 1700 Gent. *Rebels* 1. 18. To dumb Forgetfulness a prey. 1726 Gregory *Dis. Wife* 12 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1885 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. 80, An unresisting prey to the most miserable contraction.

4. The action of preying; seizing or taking by force or violence, or (*of an animal*) in order to devour; depredation, pillage, capture, seizure. *Now rare.*

1303 [*see* Robert of Brunne *Prefix.* I. 123 *note*]. 1333 *Handlyng Of the great pillage and prayes (Battle of Neuilleux* printed from the Chronicle Robert-de-Brunne and his company against the kynge of Castyll. 1386 J. Hooker *Hist. Ireland in Holinshed* (1. 1293) Ormond...by the shallow wisedome and prudent of Piers Grace was almost wasted and exhausted. 1631 Heywood *Loyaltie* 1. 220, 63 To expose himselfe to Prey ...rather then to dispose himselfe to Peace. 1673 Temple *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1720 II. 330 Both Parties will be out upon Preys. 1720 Defoe *Capt. Pliffins Adv. Wks. 1840.* 126 The Other...whom Prey is chiefly upon Fish. 1787 Jefferson *Notes* (1859) II. 100 The general prey of the rich on the poor. 1833 Tennyson *Mariana in the South* xi. The whole little wood where I sit is a world of plunder and prey.

b. *Beast, bird* (+ *fowl*), *fish*, etc., *of prey*: one that kills and devours other animals; a predatory or rapacious beast, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 240 Ure je nombre of gostes pet byeb pe dyeueles. 1483 Caxton *Cato. G5.* 107 Foxes and other birdes of preye. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 300 Scrabbyd, Rauines of gray spoyens kynde. 1602 Shakespeare *Oth. Iago* iii. 3. 3 O Beast bauen houses of prey are not safe to those of their own kind. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 30 Subject to the voracious Appetites of the Fish of Prey. 1834 Birds of prey [*see* Raptores 2].

transf. 1732 Gay *Fables* II. 108. 24 Yet this you do, whose every glance among the gentlemen of prey.

II. †**3.** *transf.* A company of men, a troop, an army. *Obs.* [*See* Of, *prep.*, troyssen (a 1320 in Godef.), *verb.*, L. *praeda* (Du Cange).]

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1233 Horn toh his gonne And dude him in his wede. 13.. *E. Allit.* 1321 (Roll. MS.) Alboundes to fote ...Lipped now wib swiche preyes pat he wyfuch al be confreyed. *Ibid.* 1295 Of his people he gonne preye Lasted twenty nobles weye.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly objective, as *prey-catcher, -devourer, -getter, -seeker, -taker*; **prey bird, fish**, a bird, fish of prey.

1852 Byron *Ch. Har.* i. lxxxviii, Unworthy of the "prey-bird's name. 1861 Smiles *Hollies* 122 The prey-birds and the wolves are gorged and sleep. 1918 Conrad, etc. *Erasmus Prof. Tales* x. 214 To discover the true shepherd from the thefe or "prey-devourer. 1856 Faulkner in *Southern Lit. Mess.* The "prey-devourers find our prey born south. 1869 C. Patterson in 1878 *Cent. Feb.* 295 The numbers of useful fishes destroyed by "prey fishes, &c. 1550 Huloet, "Preye getter or taker, *predator*. 1883 Gunnison Crowe's *Gilbert* (1938) 83 Who with their fellow fly-swimmers more taken by "preyseekers. 1869 Middleton *Love & Arith.* Wks. VII. 300 The swiftest "preyseekers that have assembled.

Prey (*prēi*), *n.*² Forms: 3–4 *prei-e(n*, 4 *peai*, 4–7 *prai*, 5–6 *praia*, 5– *prey*. *β.* 6 *praia*. *Pa. t.* **preyed**; 3 *preede*, 5–6 *Sc. preyit*, 6 *preid*, *preyde*. [ME. a. OF. *preier*, *praier* (in earlier form, *preder*, *c* 1040 in Godef.) = Ital. L. *praedāre* (Vulgate), collateral form of *praedārī* to plunder, spoil, rob, f. *praeda* Prey *sb.* Cf. Purge *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To plunder, pillage, spoil; to rob, ravage (a place, person, etc.). *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 1023 (Cott.) Mani pei spred to spoil (*Fairf.* spoile) Gilde. wonet he hom til pai ble pai fawen hende. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xv. 330 The middle end of troy-mull He preyit doune till how Ar hath. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret. Prov. Pers.* 183 The covetyous oxhlyph and Preyeth good men and trewe. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 923 To prey and spoil the Countrey. 1592 Spenser *Amoretti* Sonn. Devouring tyme and changeful chance haue preyed, Her glorious pride that none may it repreue. 1634 W. Cleaver tr. *Justine* xxiv. 336 Having plundered the Towne, and preyed the Fields.

b. 1566 J. Jewel *Cavelle's Tract. Wars* 59 The Turkes ...went and spoyled and preied all the entere.

†**b.** To make prey or spoil of; to take possession of as booty. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Shakespeare *E.Q. v. Iv.* 14 Yet any good lucke he shall not disswade yours. *Ibid.* vi. v. 35 His loues dearer spoile, In which his least was people. 1603 Bacon *Samphire* 7 The Colchians, abandoned of whose persons and goods, we have proud cause to preie.

2. *intr.* To take booty; to pillage, plunder; *to prey on, upon, † over* = sense 1.

1599 E. Guest (Rollit) 401 His wonts aboute & postle, how ye wolues now seconde. 1599 Barnfield *Remedy* 270, 1st The king gart seize of goot neighbor Ryde (with vngloade, for vil prey). *c* 1600 Dekker *Troy* 1623 If Parys with a prayell more lets Greece, In purpose to prey or pedel to gayn. 1636 Fleming *Panegyl. Epistol.* 225 Either to subscribe which was another name right, or else to prey upon that which was none of their owne. 1639 tr. Herrera's *Trans.* 71 He gaue...reasons there, to the Spaniardes and Sicilians to prey ouer...Affrica. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1887) 330 Freebooters invaders had descended through the western passes to prey on the defenceless wealth of Hindostan. 1892 Yeats *Celtic Twilight* 184 The housewives praying upon Sassenach commerce were monsters of the smaller W. Indian islands.

3. *impers.* To seek for or take prey, as an animal; esp. with *on, upon*: To seize and kill as prey; to kill and devour; to feed on. Also *fig.*

a 1300 Harrowe *Feather* xvi. 23 The princes were like till the beste, that is the deuel, ouer al pray of mannes saule. 1555 Turbervil *Venerie* 183 They pray also vppon all Poller, Mall, After three dayes they [Hedgehes] haue come out for pure hunger, and gone to preye for meate. 1588 — *Falconrie* 108 As they feede when they preye of themselues at large. 1590 Shakes. *Ven.* & *Ad.* 61 On me the penaye of death...goes to pray. 1787 Goldsm. *Dr. Marriage* xvii. (1790) 333 He prayeth finde for the Knaues to pray vpon. 1800 Wrangham *A. Vi. L. &c.* 82 To The cruell dispositions of ruin beast To preye on nothing but that doth seeme as dead. 1822 Hazlitt *Lect., Mem the Eighteenth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 240 Every species of property is preyed on by its own enemies, as lice by rats, thrips by rot. 1839 Mrs. *Liberty* I. To prevent the weaker members of the community from being preyed upon.

4. *intr.* To exert a baneful, wasting, or destructive influence *on, upon*; to destroy gradually.

1713 Addison *Cato* iv. ii. Language is too faint to show His rage of love; it preys upon his life. 1798 Fabricius *Elem. Botan.* v. 130 The water which prayed upon his object. 1833 Wiseman *Conformed by Sac.-Ghost* 3 How baffled projects on the spirit prey. 1865 *Lake Tragedy* 7 Feb. 2/2 His health was fast, and this had to doubt preyed very much upon his mind.

Hence **Preyed-upon** *ppl. a.*

1888 H. Wallace in *Times* 10 Nov. 13/3 To help the poor, weary, hard, preyed-upon Africans. 1909 Watson Gen. in Man. 16 The preyers and the preyed-upon.

Prey, preyse, etc. forms of Praise.

Preycoke, Preyshour, obs. ff. Peacock, -ock.

Preyer (*prēi*ər). [f. Prey *v.* + -er¹.] One who or that which preys.

1588 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* i. in *Holinshed* II. 5/1 The hornets and wasps seeth be a pest vnto the preier. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 332 The heartless lawyer will in turn be prey, 1848 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 398 Useless prayers upon the public treasure.

Preyer, -ere, -**eor,** obs. forms of Prayer.

†**Prey-ful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Prey *sb.* + -ful.] Killing much prey or quarry; prone to prey.

1588 Swan, *L. L. L.* v. 2. 58 The greyhound Polyxena pourest and pitch a prettie pleasing Pricket. 1614 Chapman *Homer's Hymn to Venus* 123 Our Prophil breede of swaggr Empire.

Preying, *vbl. sb.* [f. Prey *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Prey; pillaging, plundering.

1580 Eng. *Hexapla Phil.* Wks. (1592) 076 In the olde time preying or robberye was not so to blamed. 1632 Hexham *Instr. & Sec.* viii. § 24. 293 Preying is nothing else but a more waged with lawfull Armes. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. African Stud.* v. 624 I have the preying upon emotional creatures by misrepresentation.

Preying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That preys; predatory, predacious; *fig.* wasting, baneful.

1600 Fairfax *Alida*, a kind of preying bird. 1820–31 *Cook's Voyages Introd.* 100. 41 Ill. 74 Preying anxiety or lasting discontent.

Preyse, obs. f. Praise. **Preynkte, preynte,** obs. pa. t. of Prick *v.*¹ **Preynte, Preyntyse,** obs. ff. Print, Prentice. **Preys,** obs. Sc. f. Pace. **Preyse:n, preysse, preysse,** obs. ff. Praise. **Preyst,** obs. Sc. f. Priest *sb.*

Prezygapophysis (*prizaigæpɒ·fĭsĭs*). *Anat.* Pl. -**ses** (-*sīz*). [Pref. P. 3.] An anterior zygapophysis; each of the two anterior or superior articular processes of a vertebra.

1880 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* II. 31 The neural arch (in lizards) has prezygapophyses, very small, postzygapophyses. 1892 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 792/1 The millercular process is represented by a mass from placed below the prezygapophysis.

Hence **Prezygapophysial** (*prizaigæpɒfĭ·zĭăl*) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a prezygapophysis.

1890 in Cent. Dict. 1894 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Priacanthine (*prīəkæ·nθĭn*), *a.* and *sb. Ichth.* [f. *Priacanthus*, generic name (Cuvier 1817, f. Gr. πρίων a saw + ἄκανθα thorn) + -ine¹.] *a. adj.* Related to the genus *Priacanthus*. *b. sb.* A fish of this genus or of the family *Priacanthidæ*.

Prial, *dial.* f. Pail-ocial. **Prian,** var. Prune. †**Pri·ape,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *Priape*, ad. L. *Priāp-us.*] = Priapus. Hence †**Priape** *v. intr.* (nonce-use.), to act lasciviously.

1581 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* v. 29 (Rec. Ast c. viii). I wyll sometyme a lyg vse hig... The worldeman drained what of me vses Hand to be wrought: A fourte to sit vpon, a sto a Priap God to be. 1586 Warner *Alb. Engl.* vi. xxxi. That coueted, called, bid, or alm. whom, or whereuenter, Or Cuttarle, or Sacrifice, erects one perpetuall owner. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* v. iii, What graces of lustful Beds Hath Lucrece left, his Priape to enbrace?

Priapean (*prīəpī·ăn*), *a.* Also **-æan.** [ad. *F. priapéen*, f. L. *Priāpē-us* (a. Gr. Πριάπειος -ον adj., f. Πρίαπος Priapus) + -an, -æan.] **1.** Priapic.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxvii. 224 The Priapæan Persons of...Narration. 1849 Lytton *Harold* x. *Poem*, i. 1. 128 A brother...came, on which were represented two Priapean human figures.

2. *Anc. Pros.* Name of a logaoedic metre consisting of a catalectic Glyconic and a Pherecratean, associated with poems to Priapus.

It was used by Anacreon, also by Catullus (xvii), and by the writer of the poem to Priapus in the Appendix Vergiliana, "Hanc ego a nemore Iuniae virilibusque palustris", [see R. Ellis *Commentary on Catullus*, pp. xlii, lii, 303; Ramsay *Prosody* 214; Gildersleeve *Lat. Gramm.* 805.

Priapian, Priapiform: see s. v. Priapus.

Priapic (*prīæ·pĭk*), *a. (sb.)* [f. Priap-us + -ic. So F. *priapique.*] Of or relating to Priapus or his cult; phallic.

1788 R. P. Knight *Worship of Priapus* (1865) 145 The use of priapic figures as amulets...so common among the Romans, was certainly continued through the middle ages. 1818 — *Symbolical Lang.* (1876) 30 The key which is still worn, with the Priapic hand, as an amulet, by the women of Italy. 1830 Lyttle tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 241 (ed. 2) 197 note, Basil-Pan in Monk was probably priapic. 1882 *Q. Rev. July* 92 Priapic and pornographic literature.

II. *sb. pl.* Verses of obscene nature addressed to Priapus. [mod.L., *priāpica.*]

1885 Symonds in *Life* (1895) I. 324 Unpardonable pandering to low tastes like Latin Priapics.

Priapism (*prī·ăpĭzm*). [= F. *priapisme*, ad. late L. *Priāpism-us*, a. Gr. Πριαπισμ-ός (Galen), n. of action f. Πριαπίζειν to act Priapus, to be lewd: see Priapus and -ism.]

1. *Path.* Persistent erection of the penis.

[1590 Babington *Myst. Pilgrish* 113 Priapismus.] *a* 1693 Whitlock & Mayo, *Elder Bro.* 11. iv, Possession and Reliquens, sore, as I suppose, Carthartics—Excellent, a Priapism Clyster. 1698 Fryer *Zeylon* § 310 Last month a Staggerer in the Eyes; and Priapisms. 1873 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 583 Neither accuracy desires nor true priapism is, however, a constant symptom in cantharidal poisoning. 1874 *Lancet* 7 Nov. 1050 There was complete retention of urine, but no priapism.

2. = Priapus 3; also, an obscene carnal image.

1862 J. Burgess *Rupe Asce. Vill* (1887) 117 Two Priapisms, in brass, being votive or offerings to that absurd heathen deity. 1896 C. R. Fall in *Huddesdon's Ex. Knave* iv. v. 198 Fields passed before his face and peopled the space with priapisms.

3. Licentiousness; intentional indecency.

1708 J. Clegg *Mem. Thom. Hyde Wheatfield* (1870) 8, as The subscribers of the boys and girls...I do not consider as a tincture of Priapism, or want of modesty, but real want of shunning. 1890 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Jan. 26/3 Those procreations of utter nudity which Kinsmen called "priapism"; in connection with "Leaves of Grass".

fig. Prostitution to what is low or base.

1858 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xiv. 224 In the absence of the highest aims...there is the suppression of the imagination, the priapism of the senses and the understanding.

Hence † **Pri·apist,** a votary of Priapus; † **Pri·apize** *v.* [ad. Gr. Πριαπίζειν], to act Priapus; to be lewd.

1592 Minsh *Confus. Tongues* Wks. (1617) Priapians, whoremasters, whoremongers, and sodomites. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. xxvii. 220 If there pass long intervals between the Priapizing Fines. 1890 Matthews *Rabelais* v. xl. 284 Priapus full of Priapism had a mind to priapize.

Priapus (*prīē·pəs*). [a. L. *Priāpus*, a. Gr. Πρίαπος.]

1. The Greek and Roman god of procreation; hence, also, of gardens, vineyards, etc. (in which his statues were placed).

1598 Dowsa *Gold. Targe* 128 There was the god of gardinge, Priapus. 1618 Bolton *Flor. Hist.* iv. 61. § Dion's title to from the god Priapus, and makes a whole generation. 1631 Sheldon *Flowre of Saints* Priapeans in spreading words. 1870 Bennett *Forest, Lot offerings* chiefly gifts of Nut kids Priapus to the wake, And whose lacks on his shall see An eligible duty.

2. A statue or image of the god Priapus; often placed in gardens to protect them from depredators or as a scarecrow.

1850 Sheldon *Shall* iv. 1. There was never a breach in a sensible wall, Or serve for a Priapus in the garden to Fright away crowes. 1854 Maurice *Fine Complexion* iv. 1. *Lalch.* How dost Dudley...? *Cop.* Very dreadfully; like a Cabbage in a field, an fearfull as Priapus in a garden. 1895 Fincham *Mr. Anderson* v. 81. 1916 Fearnie tr. *Hermann. Lud.* i. viii. 2 The prime duraing, or to shape us, into a stool, or a Priapus, to vaguly rendered, for reasons when, into a god to bid us elsewhere. 1918 C. Smart tr. *Horace, Sat.* i. viii. (1868) II. 69.

3. A representation of the male generative organs; a phallus. **b.** A drinking-vessel of phallic shape.

1824 Pouqueville *Pilgrimage* (1826) 79 Two Phallic, or Priapic rough images of the petrific part of a man. 1893 Tate in *Dryden's Juvenal* iv. 133 Another to a Glass-Priapus swells.

Wilde violated Gold his plurrel Tyrants fills. 1704 Addison *Italy*, *Rome* 304 Urns, Lamps, Lacrymary Vessels, Priapuses.

4. *transf.* **a.** The generative capacity or function. **b.** *Med.* and *Farm.* The male genitals; *esp.* the virile organ in a state of erection.

1637 T. Morton *N. Engl. Canaan* (1883) 223 This beast [Beaver] is of a masculine vertue for the advancement of Venus. 1707-41 Chambers *Cycl. Priapus*, a term sometimes applied to the greatest parts of men. 1821 in Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1839 in Dunglison *Dict. Med.*

† **5.** A kind of halolithian. [*F. priapite de mer.*] 1684 *Dyet. Mag.* XXXVII. 1496 They have two holes as the priapuses.

Hence † **Pria'pian** (also as *sb.*), † **Pria'pish** *adjs.*, *sb.* relating or belonging to Priapus, lewd; obscene; **Pria'piform** *a.*, of phallic shape.

1598 Marston *Pygmal. Sat.*, *Prayse of prostituted Curs.* The Salmacian Oblations, Which make ye nor lewd Priapists. 1870 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* ed. 3) 51 Called priapiform parasites. 1930 Tertullian *Answer. Marc.* xv. 9. Who (1572 *prov.*) That filthy priapicke confession which ye spue in the face.

Pri'bble. Weakened echo of Prabble, used along with it in the phr. *pribble and prabble*, and the reduplicated *pribble-prabble* = Petty disputation, paltry discussion, vain chatter.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. 5. 56 It was a goot motion, if we leave our pribbles and prabbles, and shoon a marriage between Master Abraham, and Mistris Anne Page. 1604 *Pal. Wisdom* (1863) D15 Canda Cæsaribus, well, in all these pribble-prabbles, how doth our Uncle Catholick? 1789 *Stamford Theatre* 11 As Without any individuall pribble-prabble. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xxv, Miss P.'s pribble-prabble was, therefore, music to her ear. 1837 Thackeray *Werner* ii, All these squabbles and jokes, and pribbles and prabbles,...may be omitted.

† **Pricesour.** *Obs.* *rare*—1. [Derivative of Price *v.*, of unusual form; prob. of Anglo-Fr. origin.] ? A taskh rider. (or perh.) a huntsman: cf. Prickers 2, 3.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 164 A Monk ther was...he was a pricasour [*v.r.* prikere, prykere] aright: Grehoundes he hadde as swift as fowel in flight: Of prikyng and of hunting for the hare Was al his lust.

Pricestile, *obs.* Sc. form of Pristle.

Prichche, *obs.* form of Patch *sb.* and *v.*

Price (prois), *sb.* Main forms: 2–5 pris, 4–7 prise, 5– prise: others see below. [ME. a. OF. *pris* (mod.F. *prix*) :—earlier **prizis* (= Pr. *preis*, Sp. *precio*, It. *prezzo*) :—late L. *pretium*, orig. *pretium* 'price, value, wages, reward'; in OF. also 'honour, praise, prize'. The long *i* of ME. *pris* was variously represented by *ii*, *ij*, *y*, *yi*, *y*, *ie*, and indicated later by final *e*, *prise*; but to avoid the *z* sound of *z* between two vowels (cf. *rise*, *vise*), *prise* was changed to *price* (as in *thin*, *mice*, *twice*). The *pr.* had, sometimes at least, the *z* sound (cf. *house*, *houses*) and was commonly written *prises*, *prizes* in 16–17th c.; but though (*prei-z*) is still common dialectally and with individuals, the standard pronunciation is now (*prai-s*) after the sing., *prizes* being thus distinguished from *prices*. ME. *pris* had all the OF. senses 'price, value, honour, prize, praise'; it first threw off the last of these, for which in 15th c. the *sb. praise*, Praise, was formed from the cognate *vb. prisien*, Praise. During the last 500 years it has also thrown off the fourth sense, for which the by-form Prize has been established. The sense 'honour' is obsolete, that of worth or value ('a pearl of great price') obs. or arch., so that *price* now retains only the primitive sense of OF. *pris* and L. *pretium*. See also Praise *sb.* and *v.*, Prize *sb.* and *v.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 2–3 **prie** (4 **prin**, **prirs**, 4–5 **prijs**, **prys**, **preis**, 5 **prrys**, **prins**, –6, **prise**, 5–6 **pryis**, **pryse**).

c 1205 *Lay.* 9 310 (2) Ure R. 6, 11). c 1290 *Hymn Virgin* 6 in Trin. Coll. Hom. App. 110 Of alle wimmen he bouȝte best pris. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8613 A cyrcle ouer was euer tyme of pryis. 13– *Gaw. & Gol.* 1551 Pe ryalest wrenz of reddest golz. 13– *Cursor M.* 16853 (Gött.) Pe ert vus endid of prijs. *Ibid.* (Trin.) Pou ert vus endid of prise. *Ibid.* (Fairf.) Pou ert vus endid of pris. 13– *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 722 Quen-beris of prijs fleres pe prelle to maȝelyne. 1393 Langland *Piers Pl.* C. xi. 201 That euel shall haue prijs. c 1400 *Wycliff Bible* (Wks. III. 30) Sette more prijs bi a wenyngli cotun. 1480–1 *Rock Guilds* (1870) 71 The iornemenes ordeyned to wer, of the same, and shal takan prijs. 1488 *Dives, Pauper* (Pynson) xxxiii. 1. 1. 1

to have or hold (great, little) price of, to set or hold (much, little, no) price of or by, lates to put or set (high, little, no) price upon; also (without defining word) *to have or hold in price, to hold or tell price of, to set price by*: to value or esteem highly. *In (much, some, etc.) price*: esteemed, valued (much, somewhat, etc.); also (without defining word) *in price*: highly esteemed, thought much of. *Obs.*

c1250 Gen. & Ex. 229 He sal Ioseph sett sua in wilkell prís. c1300 *Havelok* 130 Rich mon, wiues of him gete that have inlge here. c1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's T.* 208 Wel loued and holden in great prys. 1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 392/2 Item hosing an price by your saide Privy Seal. c1440 *Generydes* 35 Shuld come fyve worchipps arte or skill prise. 1508 TURBERV. *Hist. anim.* 4 Let wolfedoke be had in prysse in all pryntes. 1580 W. STEVENSON *Gl. sacra. Conduct.* C. (1856) 22 They fail to those schoolmen that they see in some prysse. 1591 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1633) 100 Her vertue shall be had in price. 1611 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 422 Preaching the sincere godly were not in price, and other things were little esteemed. 1660 H. MORE *Philos. Writ. Prof. Cant.* (1712) 11 Whom men have an over-proportion'd Zeal for or opinion each things in Religion as God puts little or no price upon.

† b. Valuation, appraisement. *Obs. rare.*

1608 SALTER *Astr.* 4 (*T.* 3) E. 181 CHARLES the Merchant, to make price with you Of things that Merchants sold. 1624 — *Exped.* 171, 18 Wyndt .. they Had 300 my Fathers Stepps, they had my price His lease, and so more equall ballancing To thes Purchasers.

III. Leading up to PRAISE. *Obs.* in this form.

†9. General recognition of excellence; honour, glory, renown. *Obs.*

c1205 *Lay.* 8. 16 Hes hemself alne prís, & knechtð bemorgen. ?a1300 CURSOR *Mund.* 8102 Gret lour had, langmod, and gret prys. c1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 3 Y shewe þe her in Fle, what prys were put for me? Mani wiðle sayn y were to shame. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxxvii. That wil be to the grete worschip and prise. 1502 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcliv. 240 Cataigne passe kongdom and regnaume to get prise in armes .. moved one with another. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xxxvii. 27 In this conflict the honour was greatest prise and praise (L. *gloria*).

†10. The verbal expression of one's recognition of worth or excellence; = PRAISE *sb.* 2. *Obs.* (Survived longer in the north.)

c1250 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 203 Prude & wilsaeðe of prís. c1300 *Sir Tristrem* 1340 Of yemelle here speke we no mare, Mani wise wan gret seil for. c1324 CAERLAV. *Tropics* 61. 1558 (1587) To prefere a man & rip with pris here vnto A heauenly kild yit heygher here he wonne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 201 The king .. him assoil, Wist king neuer where that he is .. somwhere his name, Or he it seie, or he it hiere, 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxvii. Of quhom the gestis, in hall and prise, With thankfull hert I say nocht in this wise. 1426 LYDG. *De Gest. Peliçr.* 1490 What he lande the pryse was gote Off Dorpel thus off Ayen-ryff, xther! 1587 *Invit. Patone Ryform.* v. 3 Gif to thair having Lord all prayse.

†b. *A prise, apryce*: so as to gain praise or approval; laudably. *Obs. rare*—1.

c1400 *Langtft's P. Ch. C.* xv. 194 (MS. B) Ich was a preyster & plesede god a prys.

IV. Leading up to PRIZE *sb.*1 *Obs.* in this form.

†11. The position of excelling others; place of honour; first or highest place; pre-eminence. Usually in phr. *to bear or have the price*, to have the pre-eminence, to surpass all others. *Obs.*

c1250 Gen. & Ex. 326 A tre..ðat euro alle ofter bered pris. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 296 Hereste he schulde a cartere stonde And he the chef hem a pris. c1440 *Gest Hystoriale* 6850 & hede.. That bereth the preyse in presse. c1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlii. 100 Of knowynge lacche he oute be prise. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xiii. 368 Of goodely bearynge he bereth the preyse in the world. 1490 CAXTON tr. *Eneas Sylvius* (1496) (1585) D vj, All .. by one reason geue her the price of gentlenesse and chastity. 1513 *Rose Crabone* v. 8. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 28 All these bere the price.

†12. The position of excelling in a match or struggle; superiority, victory. *Obs.*

1307 *Kings Rebr.* 7, 16 In euech batalle thou bachest prís. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Also he dyd bel hodi, of euere he had be prís. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. 236 I had leuer to haue ben slayn with wylde horses, than any .. page or prynce shold haue had pryce on me. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. clxiii. 161 Finally the Duryp was the pryce, and there bode the Normayns kynges. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxv. 726 If the Frenchmen had atchyued the pryce ouer them. 1540 UDALL *Apoph.* 260 Ischiagus had gotten the price & chief victorie at Olympus.

†13. The symbol, trophy, or reward of victory or superiority (Fr. *le prix*) : = PRIZE *sb.*1, which are for examples. *Obs.*

V. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *price-history, -issue, -maintenance, -reading* (MAKE *sb.*1 13 c), *-reduction, price-dividing, -enhancing, -ruling* adjs.; **price-cutting**, the action of 'cutting down' or lowering prices, esp. in or by way of competition; so *price-cutter*; **prices-list**, (*a*) a list of the prices at commodities offered for sale ; (*b*) = list of the 'prices' or odds in betting ; **price-mark**, a mark upon goods indicating the price; **price-tag**, a tag or ticket attached to something and bearing an indication of its price. Also PRICE-CURRENT.

1900 *N. Y. Post. Wkly.* 16 Feb. In *Publ. Opin.* 14 Sept. 1901 This firm .. have great difficulty in maintaining their reputation as "price-cutters at cost books." 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 2/3 'Price Cutting in the Coal Trade.' 1764 *Covent Gard. T.* 192 Oh! no, the "price-sticking heroine" kills. c1760 HOGARTH in Nichols *Genuine Remains* (1814) 12 Let the Catalogue, Perhaps Time's "price-enhancing fees .. may much be worth. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 2/3 The 'Price History' of the Stock. 1900 *Ibid.* 16 Feb. 11/1 An introduction, a price-history of the market. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 5/2 Some of the borrowers will..find it necessary to be content to take their "price" home when or much are in the field. 1834 *Literary Trav.* 2, 422 [Let him beware] the eating of Vermin, and drinking of Wine without "price making"; least (when to bath come) .. his charges be redoubled. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 402/1 The children left Port Darwin with new boots, and when they reached the "prisoners" were not considered off the rolls. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug., What..is still pre-eminently the "price-ruling grain. 1888 CARMICHAEL VIII. 422 Accordingly they attacked 'out-runners', or "price-cuts, to their articles.

†**Price, prise,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 prie, (4 prein, prijs, 4-5 preys, 5 preise) : 4-5 prise, preyse ; preise : 4-7 prize. [attrib. use of prec. sb., from the phrase *of price*, OF, *de prix* : thus *est de prix* 'is-ynge of prise' or 'prís king'.] A general term of appreciation : Worthy, excellent, valiant, eminent, prime, choice.

13.. *Cœur de L.* 4320 A mangonel ..To the peys nine a mon gin meche. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 161 So great as he peis king nai his peir mizte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xix. 180 Iduen .. þe prijs mete of Piers plouȝ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 59 Pis citee (Chester) hab pleyne of gode pasture (orig. *optimum pascuum*). ?a1400 *Morte Arth.* 333 Sesed prekes to pe prise knaue, and ȝaroes pere ere ȝeuen. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9110 And Paris the prise with pepell þrough. *Ibid.* 9211 There were plenty of pepell, prise men & noble. c1450 *Merlin* 11. 200 Pe side wel pare pere breþrene is pe best compayny, and also pe breþrene of pe rounde table. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron. Engl.* (1858) 1, This had many English knyght to wedyn of pris and fame. 1603 DRAYTON *Moses Stratgemes*, etc. (1876) 142 More prize you shall deliver than mine enemy three, Which kept the spoile of fairs Hesperie.

b. *absol.* The most excellent ; the chief.

c1330 *Arnde & Amel.* 137 Quat al the lond pan were pai prise, Sg., *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1814 A prophete of þis prouince & prynce of pe worlde. c1350 WILL. PALERNE 2 Crede pat he prijs of prynce at Rome, And of *grayner* fayre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. Isaiehis. (Hall. MS.) Omenoghin is pris of alle grene precious stones. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8272 Palamydon pe prise pe past bytyngis tolde.

Price (prois), *v.* Also 6 **pryce.** [A later variant of the earlier *prise*, of which PRIZE *v.*3 is the direct modern representative. The regular forms of sb. and vb. after 1400 were *prís* (*prijs, preys*), *price* sb., and *prise, prize* vb. (*cf. devise, device ; advise, advice*). In the verb, *price* is a new form, assimilated to the sb., and used in the literal sense, while *prize* has become more or less fig. For the full history see PRIZE *v.*] *the following* instances illustrate this special form, which hardly appears before the 16th c., and was cited by Johnson in 1773 only in the Spenserian instance in sense 2. In many parts of England *to price* is still said instead. Cf. also ARTICLE *v.*2]

1. *trans.* To set the selling price to, to fix the price of (a thing for sale) ; to state the price of. (Originally *proper*, PHARSE *v.* 1 ; then *prise*, PRIZE ; finally *price*.)

1580 [see PRISE *v.* 1]. c1440-1775 [see PRIZE *v.*1 1]. c1450 *Prompt. Parv.* 413/2 (MS. K.) Prisynge, *Estimacio.* 1530 LAYTON *Manip. vocab.* (1570) Xvj, To price, *appretiare, estimare.* 1620 in *Essex Rem.* (1906) XVI. 206 Item, for prayinge, poleed vi. 1632 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 208 Goodwife Holmes hath chosen Elder Coleborne to price and accept of a Cow from the Towne. 1632 *Kennebec* 336/2 The same Jewellor will price the Beades. She bowlder that may sell for 3 pound. 1663 J. SPENCER *Coll. Phil. Eng. Life, Chimere* 191 In 1302, London ale was priced 3s. a barrel more than that of Exon. 1863 GALT *Annot. to Wks.* I. 158 The decimal monetary system has been legalised in our possessions—though the shopkeepers are given to pricing their wares in shillings and pence.

b. To quote a price for ; cf. PRICE *sb.* 3.

1669 *Stowe. Jour. v. Journ.* The layout of the odds containing that nothing but the favourites were backed, notwithstanding their unsuiting 'pricing' of the outsiders.

c. *fig.* To value relatively, to estimate.

1898 GEO. EGERT *Dan. Dev.* xxxiii, The girls' doings are always priced low.

†2. To pay the price for; pay for. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 21, 31 And 1750 thy wordis how every thing lakkis, The 1500, the place, and how, and in quhat wyis, Ere thar thy confidence nor the synnen preyse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 16 The sons that made bought to bid, Shall with his owne blood price that he hath shed. *Ibid.* II. 31 What justice can but iudge against thee right, With blood to price blood to pleas his bloodthirsty mynd? 1596 — *Ibid.* III. xi. 31 What iustice can but iudge against thee right, With cruell steele to price his bloud, him shed to death?

3. To inquire the price of, bargain for ; = CHEAP *v.* 3, CHEAPEN *v.* 2.

a 1845 RUSKIN *Impril. Eng.* (Sm. ed.) *Ld. Thornbear* 226, If you priced such a one to a drawing-room here, And was ask'd fifty pounds, you'd not say it was dear. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 32 The glorious avenue of Covent Garden Market, where they price cucumbers at Mrs. Robinson's and bouquets at Mrs. Brady's. 1870 HAWTHORNE *World Towns* 1 Just 179 The evening they spent in...pricing many things.

†4. To raise the price of, to make dear. *Obs. rare.*

1552 J. HEYWOOD *Play Wether* (1903) 62 And well it is known, to the most finde here, How rayne hath preyed corne within this vii. yeare.

†5. To value highly; to value: = PRIZE *v.*1 3.

1600 *Cæsar* (1773) is a normal instance of the spelling *prise* for *prize*.)

‖ 1573 *Tr. Lat. Ashtons* xxxvii. *(Baptistes* 141 Facht mihi nemo tanti pretii, And born type in many wyse.) 1580 tr. Calvin's *Sermons Goddys Lawe*, lit. U 6 b/1, It is...maketh a special prerogatyue to him not for yt great dignitie thereof sufficiently be prysed to remaine and liue in the churche. 1608 SALTER *Tr. & Ch.* 1. ii. 322 Eyes. 1. obscr. Mine prize (*Pal.* 1 prise) (the thing required) more then it is. 1893 HUNTINGTON *Lect. Human* (1900) 420 We have had a power a long time and...have not prized that mercy.

Price, obs. form of PRISE, PRIZE *sb.*1, 2, 3.

Price-current. [= *F. prix courant* in same sense (1769 in Littré) : so also Du. *prijs courante*, Ger. *preiscourant*.] A list of current prices of commodities ; a price-list.

1696 J. HOUGHTON *Collect. Impr. Husb. & Trade* No. 180 (1727) Mr. Fenner's Price Current is published every Friday. ..There are the Prices of most Foreign Merchandizes, with the Customs payable for each. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Price Current*, a weekly Account published in London, of the current Value of most Commodities. 1733 BOTSFIELD *Bee* I. 161 Looking in my accustom Pamphlet for the Price Current. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. § 3 (1806) 190 There is at each time and place a market price, which can be quoted in a price-current. 1880 LOWELL *Leonard Scudamore Reaction* Wks. 1890 V. 303 His own countrymen were also acquainted with a price-current of the latest quotation in phrases. 1908 *Economist* 8 Feb. 308/2 (*Moodie's London Bank Markets, Price Current*).

Priced (praist), *ppl. a.* [f. PRICE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having the price fixed or stated ; containing a statement of prices.

1592 HUDSON, Peyond, *Bibliotec. Anonimor.* 1837 HALLAM *Mid. Ages.* I. ii. 8 147 The priced catalogues of Colegrave and Robert Stephens are extant. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 2/1 Seven priced works have been sold in this gallery.

2. Having a (specified or indicated) price ; in parasynthetic combinations, as *high-priced, low-priced* : see HIGH *a.* 22 b, LOW *a.* 21.

† **Pri·useful,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 **prisful,** 5 **prys-full.** [f. PRICE *sb.* II. 4 + -FUL.] Full of 'price' or value ; precious, worthy, excellent.

13.. *Cursor M.* 18113 (Cott.) Þou prisful [*Gard. MS.* preyefull] spuse es þou ȝe plight [*Gött.* þou prisful spuse art þu of plight].

Priceite (prai·sait). *Min.* [See QUOT. and -ITE.] 'Hydrous borate of calcium, near colemanite' (Chester).

1875 HILLEBRAND in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. VI. 130 As it [this borate of lime] appears therefore to be a new species I would propose for it the name priceite, in honour of Mr. Thomas Price, the well known metallurgist of San Francisco.

Priceless (prai·slés), *a.* Also 6 **prise-, 7 prize-less.** [f. PRICE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. 'Without price' ; having a value beyond all price or equivalent ; invaluable, inestimable.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 17 What priceless wealth the heauens had lent him to the possession of his beauteous mate. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 13 Gentle harken, .. iudge with priceless manipulation. c1626 FLETCHER & MASS. *Thierry & Theod.* II. 3 His ignorance of the priceless iewel. 1735-6 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 227 Tenor of Athens! he in worry'st worst Draki priceless treasure. 1863 STUART *Sp., Amer.* I. Feb. 126/6 126 That priceless possession which we have perhaps more closely established ..that of personal freedom.

b. With mixture of literal sense 'having no market price ; that cannot be obtained for money'.

1884 *Portn. Rev. Jan.* 34 Those gifts that cannot be purchased with money, that are priceless. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 324/1 These [small plates]...are priceless, not to be bought in common shops.

2. Having no value ; valueless, worthless. *rare.*

1771 *Mirr. Mir.* 60 Beauty that priceless pageant of a day. 1847 WORSTER, *Priceless* ..a. Without value ; worthless or unsalable. *T. Sheldon.*

Hence **Pri·celessness,** worthlessness.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 604 The pricelessness of water in a land where no rain falls during six months.

† **Pri·cely,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 4 **prisely.** [f. PRICE *a.* + -LY 2.] Excellently, choicely.

1340-70 *Alexander* 251 Hee was schape as a schaye dromad bright, I-pained full prisely and precious stones Were stickeet on pat stark, stanes two schidde.

Prisement, var. PRISEMENT *Obs.*

Pricer (prai·sər). [f. PRICE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who prices. (Cf. PRIZER 1.)

1878 MACGREGOR *Mod. Cheshire, Sheaf.* I. 26, 432 There were public pricers of flesh in all the burghs.

Prich : see PRICH.

Prick (prik), *sb.* Forms : 1 **prica, price,** (3**pryce**), 2, 3-6 **pricke** (3 **pryke**) ; 3-7 **pricke, 4-prich** (4-6 **prikke, prik,** 5 **prykke, prikk,** 5-7 **pryck, -e, pryk**). [OE. *prica, price* m., *price* f. = mod. Du. *prik* m. (= *prikt* Kilian) a sharp point or stick, prickle, etc. ; LG. *prik* a dot, spot, point, *prikk, prikke* a pricking instrument ; WFris. *prik* ; also Icel. *prik* a dot, a little stick (Vigfus. Eng.), Da. *prik*, Norw. *prikk*, Sw. *prick* (Sv. LG.) a dot, mark. From same root as PRICK *v.*, *q. v.* See also PRICKLE *sb.* (The W. *prie* stick, brush, seed is *prob.* of Celtic stock.]

I. An impression or mark made by pricking.

1. An impression in a surface or body made by pricking or piercing ; a puncture : = PUNCT *sb.*1 1. (This seems to be etymologically the earliest sense, and is app. the meaning in *Ayenb.*)

c1200 *Ormulum* (Gram. excl. 3rd ed.) *Þa Pharaon,* le prikkpe...inf Sun. le sanne *prickes* gann þe ti. prycnyh. 13.. *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* lii. 58 Ys fot wel bond Seuen holi prikkes [*Harl. MS.* 2253 prikkis] ys hondes bo.

pellike. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. viii. 40 b. They have fome ftrikched them, out of which prickes (&c.) hoord continue, wormes. 1658 R. Hakes tr. *Barbaro's Lady.* 1906. III. 213 The best confiderers under the pricke of a prieve for a Nauticke merike. 1858 Simmonds *Pract. Cyclop. Civil, Nav.* 561/2 Mark the teeth fcores. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The prick may continue to drip for hours.

b. 1561 in *Farriery.* A puncture or wound in the quick or sole of the foot of a horse.

1607 Topsell *Hist. of Beasts* 1658 300 Of a Prick in the sole of the Foot, by treading on a nail, or any other sharp thing. 1832 Youatt *Horse* 302 Prick or wound in the sole or crust. The sole is very liable to be wounded by nails, pieces of glass, or even sharp stones, but much more frequently the sharp little plates are wounded by the nail in shoeing. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 288 Loosening and detachment of the nail following a 'prick' or crush.

c. The footprint or track of a hare.

1598 Florio, *Pedata*, a track, the print of a foote, the prick of a hare. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 302 If he crouch and plain within, ... we then you may discern the Pricks, ... that endeavour to recover the Hare upon the Trail. 1825 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. i. 5 ¶ 2. 6 [The hare] leaves her mark or prick in the soil.

3. A minute mark made by slightly pricking or indenting a surface with a pointed tool; formerly also the impression or mark made with the point of a pen or pencil or the like, or a mark having this appearance; a dot, tick, point. Cf. Prick *sb.*[3] 2. Now rare or *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 188 Hec hafil ys anglycofan leafu two embrycopian fingres prices & pa ucrnd ones gold. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 3 Yet ther is a prikke of *ydus. Ibid.* § 42, I wolde fee a prikke at my fiste; pan gaf [it] me to be wroth. ... & pere y wrot a nober prikke. 1598 Florio, *Stilo*, a Pricke a marke, ouerynge. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* 16, I pass this line I make a pricke, which is the very ouerlie where the instrument is supposed to stand. 1676 T. Muller *Compl. Modeller* 1 Set a little of your Compasses at it, and with the other mark a prick at G. 1706 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Farrowing*, A pallet is ...indented or engraved with a small prick, like a period at the end of a sentence.

† **b.** Each of the marks by which the circumference of a dial is divided, or the divisions of any scale indicated. *Obs., rare*[1].

1592 Stubbs *Anat. Abus.* I. *Pref.* 11 b, 119 The lowdy hand of the Deuil is now vpon the pricke of Nonne. 1611 — 2 *Hen. VI*, I. v. 21 Now Phaetons hath tumbled from his Carre, And made an Euening o're the Welkin blacke. Prick.

† **3.** A dot or other small mark used in writing or printing; as, a punctuation or metrical mark, a diacritical point, the points in Hebrew or other languages, etc.; = Point *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Wærferth Gregor.* 3 (*Z.*) 251 So fumas þrica on fumas fetton to gehatan mydlu ðisthuelu, þæt is on middan tocal. 1530 Palsgr. 12 If they...be not part of a clyphelowg, they shall have a pricke ouer theyr head, thus *ŕ, ŕ.* 1587 Golding *Pomp. Introd.* E 1, The pound of 16 in Pounce, is 4, with two prickes ouer the heade in Duch. 1609 Wilson *Holyoaks Serm.* 26 This word Jehouah...hereuerfe, all the prickes from Aleph. 1746 *Topicks in Laws of Kings Virtues*, Some ridiculous are in the pricks and commas, which consist of those little bows, pricks and dots belonging to the Hebrew letters.

† **b.** A mark or dot used in musical notation; = Point *sb.*[1] 4. (*a*) In mediæval music, a note. (*b*) In later musical notation, a dot placed after a note or rest for various purposes. Cf. Prick *v.* 15.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus. Introit.*, A pricke is a blacke or blacke note, so that if you would tie a semibreefe and a minime together you may set a pricke after the semibreefe, and so you shall bind them. *Ibid.* 13 *Plat.* I pray you say what Pricke is greatest capable in singing. *Mas.*, As your note signifies the length of the time by colours, so doth the pricke the halfe of the note going before to be added vnto it worth, and this pricke is called a pricke of augmentation. 1699 C. Hoole *Canterbury Dis. World* xxix. (1876) 203/2 Mensurall musick Tunes with Pricks. 1874 Pleyford *Skill Mus.* 1. viii. 27 This Prick or Point of Addition is ever placed on the right side of all Notes, for the prolonging the sound of that Note as follows. 1880 *Numbers in Fact. Compl.* 31 By a proper Use of the Pricks and Pauses it may be so contrived...as to make no alteration in the Time of the Tune, or manner of beating it.

II. A minute particle.

† **4.** A point of space (or particle of matter) viewed in reference to its minuteness, a mere point. *c* 1372 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 44 (Camb. MS.) All the worldeliche thinges of the erthe ouhere ne lasti but the roumes of a prikke or regarde of the gretenesse of heuene. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 35 This little prickle of the world. 1607 — *Plutarch* 1. 35 This little prickle of the world. 1608 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 70 & *Ep.* 3 (R.) 343 In such fashion, although small prickes To their magnified Volumes, there is seene The hairy Beasts of the Grasse-mouse (if things to come at large. 1628 Bacon *Expos. Proper Fr. Sol.*, 113 The earth...compared vnto the greatnes of the starrie skies circumference, is but a center or little pricke.

† **5.** A minute part or quantity of anything; a jot, whit, particle; = Point *sb.*[1] 6.

To the prick, to the smallest jot, with strictest exactness or precision.

In the first quot. *and to quoto* 1503, 1641, orig. fig. from 3. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 18 Ac ic ðe secge ðæt ær ðon ðæt [*Lindisf. MS.*, *prycc*] *c* 1080 *Hatton G.* an prica[*l*] ne gewit from heora æ... *c* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208, & se ðeawal ne mot nanes weis falle a pricke. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionne* 4292 Alle thise thinges...schal be wroght streyte there And to the prikke Thinke vnto nothyng alle owre dedaynes. 1502 Dyetary *Fol. Rime*, ii. 66, Of all that euer was wrote a prik dothepas. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 192 Syne all the lawis ordanyt was behind, Richt equalie, ... To the leist prick... Hannibas he among his men of wair. 1599 Fylde *Hist. Arian's Pard.* L, Not a iote, or a pricke of the law shall passe, vntill all be fulfilled. 1643 Cheshire *Rotby Disc.* (1647) 13 Not one jot or prick of the Law shall perish.

† **6.** The smallest portion of time; an instant, moment; = Point *sb.*[1] 7. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 71 þeo ha bindeþ a þousend yeer þet ne muche ley leas oukeyr pekkes to be vrake of þe chos þrie ne wes nyþeuere ende ne[*i*] ymete. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 108 That damned hem a prikke, in respecte of the other. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) II. 71 They that shall bee then living, shall in a very prick of time be changed. 1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xiii. 114 The verie present is none then a prickle, and euermore vanisheth.

† **b.** In mediæval measure of time: The fourth or (according to some) the fifth part of an hour; = Point *sb.*[1] 20. Cf. Atom 2b, 7. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Æthelw. Hom.* (Th.) I. 200 And ures ures se mona daghwamlice forneom prinne leoht ures eahte, ures ane ure on ryhte forever prinne leoht fecwell. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbk.* in Anglia VIII. 303 Forone pundi ure[*s*] ures prinne, wyrnaþ þæt hit on þare ilcenne eyne ... fyre and hatunlicnesse þiriun beoð on þan dæge.

† **c.** *Astron.* = Digit *sb.* 4, Point *sb.*[1] 12. *Obs.*

1582 Ross *Arte Numb.* 2. viii. 55 The quocient of these Relliques, the Astronomers deuide into 60, equall partes, as well the Diameter of the Sunne as of the Moone. And these partes they call Digges, pointes or prickes.

III. A point in reference to position.

† **7.** A point in space; a geometrical point: = Point *sb.*[1] 28. *Obs.*

1583–4 T. Usk *Test. Love* v. viii. (Skeat) I. 91 A prickke is wonne knile, in respecte of all the cercle.) 1591 Ericsson *Further. Knowl.* 11. Euclis, A Poynt or a Prycke, is named of Geometricians that small and vnseuerable shape, which hath in it no parte, that is to say: neither length, breadth, nor depth. 1595 Fenne *Decades* 245 Zenith that is the pricke ouer the head. 1598 Barrough *Meth. Phys.* 102, 303 That which you see in the center, as middle pricke of the eye is named Pupilla. 1689 Ive *Portsf.* to Evan 4 1561 Lin ... which must cut the line C.D. in the pricke K. 2 1699 Ferguson *Astronom.* 11. iv. 83 (1800) 156 Hereabouts is Pricke the center of all magnitude.

† **8.** A point marking a stage in progression; degree, pitch. *The prick*, the height, highest point. apex, acme. Cf. Point *sb.*[1] 44. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 11 *Alle degree of power* were been whilo he was therinne at thos come to that pricke. *c* 1400–20 *Alexander* 42 Pes ground neuer nane Ne prik for passing of wem, Pere ne Philippeus Perkinon his selue. *c* 1532 More *Pious Wks.* 57/1 He was come to that pricke of pride horrible. 1598 Ussell, etc. *Examin. Cur. Matt.* 16 To Rodomont with all your heate to the high pricke of curtesie. 1647 Ward *Temp. Transform.* 2, 30 Vntill you have attained vnto the verie pricke of perfection. 1808 Holland *Livius* 141 Setting the prizes...and exhorting the same to such a pitch, that many were enflamed to high exercise things of no necessary and exceeding cost...out their verie voices and so fell to death.

† **9.** The precise instant of time at which anything happens; the critical moment: = Point *sb.*[1] 23. *Prick of the day* (after Fr. *le point du jour*), daybreak. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lond Troy Bk.* 6639 His wife dreamt or ony the pricke, That he ought not his fight fulle. *c* 1400 Rowland *Lerers to Dis* 841 Remembre or pat he come to the prikke. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 370, I trowe it drew neire the prik. *c* 1550 *Do Wat Inviad., Fr. le Podger.* 407 At the prick of the day, *au point du jour.*

IV. In archery.

† **10.** The mark aimed at in shooting; the spot in the centre of the target; the bull's-eye; hence, a target, esp. one at a fixed distance, having such a mark in its centre. (Opposed in the latter sense to Butt *sb.*[1] 2 and Roving.) *Obs.*

1581 Wilson *Logic* 111. 20 And V shal neede three newely kinde it, and shal deuise an hauerspage one to a pale [a pale ouerstanding one at a score fo. 17, marked]. *c* 1400 *Lanckton Mark.* xxiii. 1700 Iesus wente vnto his the prikke. 1582 Stanyh. *Æneis* 9 *Heinsh. Exp.* (Bodl.) 169 Iesus, payd...for my mistresse (neyce) at the prykkes, viij. *d.* Item, at the buttes, viij. *d.* 1627 Earl Rivers (Clarke) *Diaries* 89 An archer to take of the butts if no wonder, but to keep the prykes in a great manner. 1740 *Act 13 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 2 No man, under the age of 24 years, shall shote at any standing prickes, compace or to at a rouse. 1797 Andrew Fairfax (MS.) 113 A bowe of Yew must be buckle for pastime shootinge at the prickes. 1837–83 Halliwell-Phillipps *Dict.* 1908/1 Distance of the mark ...first dailie at prickes set upon the Chaines. 1860 Manchester Country Control. 2. 5. (1868) 48 The Prick is a Mark of some compass, yet most certain in the distance. 1845 J. Hotchkiss *Cathedral Pict. Eng.* 1. 186, *Chester* 39 In every village were three kinds of marks set up:...the prick, a 'mark of compass', reaching among light arrows, with feathers of sundrie sort.

† **b.** Twelve (*twenty-four*) *score prick*: a 'prick' or target placed 240 (or 480) paces distant, the regular distance at which shooting at the pricke was practised. *Obs.*

1583 in *Camden's Misc.* (1858) Prof. 29 The shottinge with the Hundred, the shottinge with the brode arrowes, the shootinge at the twelve score prick, the shottinge at the Turke. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1811) 194 Their shoot wasse cloth yard, three pricks twenty-four score. 1628 *Primerose Fund. in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 78 A Turk cost me xx *li.* at twelve score pricks in Finsbury Fields. 1820 Montgomery & Robilliard *World Past at Present* Index, By the bowman's twelve score prick.

† **11.** *Sc.* (or in fig. context): That or those one; = Point *sb.*[1] 28. *Obs.*

c 1500 Houlate *De Reg. Prince.* 208 That nyghte there

walke mone thikke Among be pople pan pat is dyft now; That walde I fayne that were were the prikke. *c* 1535 Lo. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E j b, They chose of the prikke of the woman's bonden. 1536 Mercynne *Boy Gerson* (1508) 1 Seyng all the prophetes haue bene and directed their prophecies...to the prikke, that the kingdome of the house of David should be restored. 1552 Turnb *Ane Lamp. Lufaris* C ij, What reckons is it than to diuse men, who becomes they cannot be to the prick, wil not be in ye bot nakines.

V. Anything that pricks or pierces; an instrument or organ having a sharp point.

12. A small sharp projecting organ or part: a thorn or prickle; a spine on the skin of an animal, or the like. Now *rare or Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14082 A tryen o thorp his hedd an mad, Pat his prick lengbi via his blad. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 167 And thus myn hand upon the pricke I hurte and have da many day And go so feith as I go may. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Prykke, or prycke, pikkenesse, vel aculeus. 1519 (title) *Newe Prouer Rolles.* in Hunt. *Fielding* I. 14 In comparison...they be so small, No more than the prickes that lie on a gole. 1598 Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 In Lincolneshire rosyn is called in englishe prickey Sprogge, because it is all full of prickes. 1599 Sir Samuel *Plantation* (1878) 296 As prickes be holden under Roses. 1633 Br. Hall *Contem. Moses.* (1811) 178 [The hedgehog] knows how to roll up itself round within those thorns, ...so as the dog, instead of a beast, finds now nothing but a ball of prickes to wound his jaws. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 84/1 The Thorny or prickly, are sharp points growing from the branches of some trees.

† **b.** The sting of a bee, scorpion, or the like.

1580 Wheler *Rem.* 12, 20 That holdeth togither life of scorpions, and prickes wormes in the vpper of bees. *c* 1586 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 8304 Bees, whan they makein hir hyue, they chasen out hir kynde, as prikes wherwith hir worke wynne. *c* 1610 Holcroft *De Reg. Princ.* 1508 Oxlis have prickes like serpentes.

† **c.** *fig.* Something that causes mental irritation, vexation, or torment; a 'thorn'; stimg. *Obs.*

Prick of conscience: see 19.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 264 God 3af him [Paul] a prikke of his flesh, an angel of pe deuil to vexynge him. 1382 = 1 *Cor.* xv. 55 Deeth, where is thi prickis? Where the prickis of death is wynne. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xl. 619 It was never well taken by Hannos, nor lightly accepted, in regard of the person, who was a pricke alwaies in his eie. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* (ed.) Those cursed vices of the Cretenses, who were ever prikes in the sides, and thornes in the eyes of Gods people. 1647 Usher *Body Div.* (1847) 324 Who will seem to forgive, and yet keep a prick and remembrance in their hearts.

13. A goad for oxen. *To kick* (? *meet, stare*) *against the pricks*: said of oxen; now arch. and usually *fig.* (after Acts ix. 5): cf. Kick *sb.*[1] 1 c.

c 1320 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* (E. E. T. S.) 680 *Fust et aiguillon*, gode and prikke. 1382 tr. Bible (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvi. 14 ... *Cursor M.* 19826 (Fairf.) His fo to pe hit harde & sare For to wibstonde pe prik. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Prykke, or pryket (*K.*, prykkere), *aculeus*. 1530 Palsgr. *Acolastus* E. *Trot. to Scots, dicis vale*; I bi to hard to thee to spurre agaynst the prick. 1530 Palsgr. 938/1 Pricke to dryve oxen with, *aguillon*. 1579 Fenton *Acc. Tragedies* 17 Pryk signifies a Goad or Spur. 1579 Rowland *Spec. Papis.* 38 In vain are attempts to beat vp vnder Cuba will be nothing better than kicking against the pricks. 1904 Manx Church *Conf. Canon* 4, For the past ten years he has known what it is to 'kick against the pricks' of legitimate Church authority.

† **b.** *fig.* That which incites or stimulates; a spur, an incentive. *Obs.*

1587 Turbev. *Ovydius* (Rolfe) VII. 297 He feng be prikkes of be love of God. *c* 1440 *Mirour Saluacionne* 2421 His prikkes specially in a woman glouryng. 1596 *Dodge. Fest.* (W. de W. 1530) 240/1, The women specyall wonderynge in peryles agayust deeth. 1598 Grenev. *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 29 Which rather ofteneuses the minde, as prikes vnto vice, then preuses amendement of maners, as spurres to vertue. 1658 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 114 The greatest wits are ever by the prickles of emulation driven forward to greater matters.

† **14.** A slender piece of wood or metal inserted to a sharp point, used to fasten things or parts of a thing together; a skewer; a pin (or in spec. 1721 a thorn) for fastening one's clothes; a thatcher's broach. *Obs.* See also Pudding-prick.

1397 in Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Pryck*, Pur necessitate lowmaisell cestes espices, vocato anglice a pryck *Pryck* in Chester Wallas. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Prykke, for pakkys, *fixorium*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 70 Take a gode, and gode ken together, And late him rosti. 1530 Palsgr. 938/1 Pricke to prycke cootes, *fyrebarbe*. 1552 Huloet *Pricke, or prickle of Iron*, *Stilus*. 1598 Barckley *Felic.* II. 326 The white Cornell tree...Butchers vse it to make prickes of it. *Ibid.* [see Prick-timber]. 1641 Bowyer *Acad., Mod.* 10. ii. 10. ii. (1661) 377 Not one with tablets, or a Bodkin or Pen-knife to wear pricks. *c* 1650 *Bp. Egerton* 303 If 3 Lies in a packe without a pricke, Or o per on to accommodate. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 10, (Marsh.) 230 Thatchers Tavers...Thatch pricks, and thatching pricks. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 184 It's a hard thatch that you'll go o'er, and an ill Prick to you. *Ibid.* 238 If ever you make a good Pudding, I'll ask the Prick. That is, I am much obliged if ever you do good.

15. A pointed weapon or implement. Applied to † a dagger or pointed sword; † a fish-spear (*obs.*); a pronged cultivator (*local*; cf. Fork *sb.*[1] 4 d); a small chisel or punch used by stone-workers; etc.

1552 Huloet, *Pricke, a fishing instrument.* Lance in Veretu sonans. *c* 1590 Greene *Mr. Bacons* 16, for I'll set a pricke against my breast. 1697 *Coal Trap.* & *Arch. Trad.* I. 276 The tracks are to be supplied with a prick. 1832 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1928) V. 360 Ordered to receive this day turned over to Samuel Mudgett, one copp pongdoes and prickes, mark. 1880 *Hart Pickax Ed. Book*, II. 246 The pick is constructed of fine bessed tempered blades or tines spread out like a fan, and the cut between wedged between them.

†**18.** An upright tapering spike, spire, or similar object: applied among other things to

The upright pole of a mast; the spike on which a candle was fixed (see *Pricket* 2); the spike of a pricket-candlestick (see 21); an iron spike set on a building; a spire; a pinnacle; a pointed top of a rock or mountain; an 'aiguille'; the first 'head' of a river. *Obs.*

1497 *Househ. Ord. Hen. VII* (1868) 29 Pantlion of wyr and a prik. c1530 in *Camb. Coll. Ct.* II. 172 Twoo Antlee Candlesticks parcell gilte with prickes. 1563 Winger *tr. Os* (S. V. S.) II. 60 Whan the dwell take him...and set him above the prik of the temple. 1587 *Ld. Audit Pap. Wriothsl.* III. 320/2 It pleas her to geve the...Bishopricke of Durisme...with all the commodities and profittes of the bishoppe of Durisme, whereto ther belongeth the prick of a candle. 1590 F. Godwin *Catalogue of Bishops* (1601) 213 Egilsinus...was called to the Bishoppricke of Hereford, and sate in the prick of Aldred. 1592 [R. Greene] *Orlando Furioso* v. 2227 Your High and stirge rockes, which have pricktes or pinnons on them, whose toes touched Iuppiters high. 1640 [T. Carpenter] *Archbp. Cyprian.* 94 His head to be set upon a prick of Iron upon the highest part of the Tribuck. *a* 1700 E. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew, Prick*, the first Head of a Hollow Tree.

17. The penis. *(Now low.)*

1530 R. Di. *Hypercriticon* 93 b. The pissing from the prick to the pricke. 1598 Florio *s. v. Pistarolo.* 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict. s.v. Pisa de nello.* 1693 Mennes & Brome *Wealth's Sophy*, 1758 187 The Frenchmen call this Fish the Ass's Prick, and Dr. Wotton counsels it grows the Pricke-fish. 1789 Swaine *Anat. Horses* v. (1886) 114 *Ligamenta pectinalis* is also called the Yard or Prick of the Privity.

†**b.** As a vulgar term of endearment. *Obs.*

1540 [see PRICKLING]. 1631 H. M. *Bruens Colley.* 147 One wood whose lush youthful veine, became the lustfull maid watching the young man, calls him her Prick...He when cannot away with this, instead of my Prick, let him write my Sweetheart.

18. A small roll (of tobacco). † *Obs.*

1666 J. Dunton *Nine Carolls Ioke* 190 The glaze dodging'd his nuzzing of a Tobacco up into folks at pricks. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/8 Lost...Coat, gave Parker of Tobacco. 1710 Clarke Kennett *Death* (1738) II. 86, I had the mistake of what sailors term a prick of tobacco in my pocket.

VI. 19. The act of pricking, or the fact of being pricked; a puncture. (The chief extant sense.) Also *fig.*, esp. in phrase *prick of conscience*, stinging or tormenting reflection or compunction, remorse; in earlier use, that which pricks the conscience or causes compunction: see 12 c.

c1... *Hampole's Pr. Consc.* (Vesp. MS.), Haue ligeynesse be bede whilke is called be Prick of Conscience. *c* 1440 *Castell Persev.* 1898 in *Manere Plays* 189 Ri penteyth a sore to penetre, & pullyth yron to perysyn wyth. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 23 b, This was no...fraction, but a puncture and pricke of true spirituall conscience. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 36 Cheerfulnesse may cure the worser sting or the prick of their Mistakes. 1634 Browne *Pisc.* II. 3. 121 Captaine Macklin ...was like to lose his hand by a prick with a Cockatrice Egg. 1667 Shelton *Hagiomastix Epist.* to (1620) 313 Every prick of conscience was succeeded by new resolutions to outvigore luxury. 1824 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 304 A stimulus, strictly localized in its local reaction, as the prick of a needle.

†**b.** The act of 'pricking the card' or marking a ship's position on the chart: see PRICK *v.* 16.

a 1591 Capt. Wyatt *E. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 Wee shall...if that weather and proceedings, set him such a date by the prick of this my carde.

†**20.** Allusive phrase, *prick and praise* (also *prize, price, prise*): the praise of excellence or success; success and its acknowledgement: prob. connected with PRICK *v.* 13, or ? with the use in archery: see sense 10. *Obs.*

a 1500 Mankind, *Nathum* (Brandl) 11. 324 Now thenek I gyve the pryk and prayse, Thou art worth the weyght of gold. 1562-73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Pelinare dilatare velum*, to goe to see the chiefe prayse; to attribute most vnto one; to giue him the pricke and prise. 1580 J. Hooper *Hist. Eccl. to Nicholas II.* 63 To these notaries, as in all other, Robert of Barnby, and Maidestone had the pricke and praise. *c* 1585 *Wisp for Apo to Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 409 For those are counted the best Poets that have most pricke and praise. 1620 Holland *Livy* vi. xvi. 304 For in running...he had not his peere, but went away with pricke and prize before all other in the race thither. 1637 Tanshawe tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 42 The women gave him prick and praise for beauty. *a* 1700 E. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew, The Prick and Praise of any Thing*, that bears the Ball...in all Exercises, as Wrestling, Running, &c.

VII. 21. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prick-point, -spot, -thorn; prick-protected* adj.; †**prick-arrow** = PRICK-SHAFT; †**prick-candlestick** = PRICKET 2; †**prick-cast,** *? = prickslat*; †**prick-grass,** a prickly weed, petty-whin; †**prickhead** : see QUOT.; **prick-hedge,** a thorn hedge; **prick-line,** a dotted line; **prick-lugged** *a.*, prick-eared; †**prick measure, prick-mot** *Sc.*, a measure for grain, having an iron rod of enamel length rising erect from the centre of the bottom: see sense 18; †**prick-poor** = PRICKER-TREE, PRICKLY PEAR; †**prick-penny,** some kind of trick at dice; **prick-punch:** see QUOTS.; **prick-shot,** a shot at the 'prick' or target; hence, the distance at which this was usually practised: cf. BOWSHOT; **prick-spur,** a spur having a single point; also used as a heraldic charge; †**prick-tackle,** ? tackle for catching fish with a 'prick': see sense 13; **prick-tobacco,** tobacco made up into a small roll: see sense 18; †**prick-wand:** see QUOT. 1763; **prick-wheel,** a toothed wheel mounted on a handle, used by saddlers for marking places for stitches at regular intervals; also = PATTERN-wheel. See also PRICK-EARED *a.*, PRICK-SONG, etc.

1597 in *Records Jun. Assumpt* (1624) III. 30 Quarrie for *prickt* arrowes for cross-bowes. 1600 Percy *Reliq. Ancient. Lyrick. s. Gough. Wks.* (1870) 170 Wyv prick-mettens, as the shafts of Jonathon Sawarus David of the great kings the grenaues. 1708 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 30 Item 6 **prickt candlesticks*—broken and sold to George Ayres. 1598 in *Freshfield Cusack Ch. Accts.* (1918) 200 Pricket Candlesticks vj. 1580 Holinshed *Chron. Hen. Three, Fr.* 1 *croup d'estre*, a **pricke cast.* 1611 Cotgr., *Coup d'estre*, a thrust, foine, stoccado, stab; also, a prick-cast. 1808 Scott, *S. Western Country Farmer* (c. 1), 438 If the ground have been much subdued to small arbuscus or **prick-grass*, which is a most verdurous weed in arable ground. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 361/1 **Prickhead*, is the first head of a Fallow Deer. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 170 This was at first practised with fine sets for a **prick hedge*, namely by planting them into the earth Eides. *Quadrins-vertings* and *Semidies*. 1611 *Middlingham Fair* IV. 322 He to sell a prick hedge bewixt Ox chappell and the dwelling howse. 1634 Wm. Barns *Northampt. Glass, Prick-hedge*...a dry hedge of thorns, or a strawling course, and the Prick-Lines as Hunting courses. 1847-78 Halliwell, **Prick-lugged*, having erect ears. 1641 *Ld. Aids Chas. I* (1650) V. 409/1 To beg as though necessary for **prick measure*, conferred to be act of Parliament. 1845 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 182 For the lead of the **prick mete of Kyle*. 1600 tr. Hondius *Fig. S. Low* (1646) in *Geo. others* their we found...engraued about with pricklets, one people called them **pricke-points*. 1660 J. Wilson *Cheats* IV. I. (1664) 48 Did not I [...] teach you, your Top, your Peg, your Point, and your Nine?...And generally instructed you from **Pin-penny* to Long Lawrence? 1854 Owen (tr. S. XXIV. 226) Plants are pulled up the prick spur on the shaft and prick the leaves for the plank with the other point. Remains the shaft, bend a lanton to the prick-point on the plank. 1575 *Langham. Magn.* July 172 The birds resort to its **prick-protected* shade. 1677 Hoome *Mech. Exerc.* No. 1. 28 A **Prick-punch*, to it pieces of tempered Steel with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in Cold Iron. 1683 Hol., *Primeur* 18. 1 Make a small mark with a fine Prick-Punch. 1598 Percyn *Exped. Scott. Exile*, The tenants...were enabled to go to the mountell ordure with crowes Hyngs and ii nest and a **pricknot* a mayde. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 393/1 **Prick-Spur*, with a Ball or sharp point. 1824 Mudie *Dom. Armour* I. 72 The...spike of the prick-spur. 1839 Knight *Pict. Shakes., John* 10 The spur worn [temp. K. John] was the quadrate prick spur, without a rowel. 1818 Cruden *Sun.* (1887) 121 Spur [...] not either be...with a revolving rowel, or with a single point. The latter is the most ancient, and is known as the Prick-spur. 1582 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 111 Anything hurt or **prie* [sore]. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 228. (Rubr.) 1748 *Prick tobacco, thick roll all made up together without any wrapping. *a* 1650 *Cupp of Gladstones* 127 in *Percy Folio* I. 111 Bottles bonde thorr it lasted then lone, for he drave the good *pricke wonde. 1789 *Percy Estimate* I. Glass, *Prickwand*, a wand set up for a mark. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Prick-wheel* (Saddlery), a tool used to prick off the mark for the harness-stitches.

Prick (prik), *v.* Forms: see A. below. [Late OE. *prician*, pa. t. **pricede*, ME, *pricie(n, pricte*, pa. t. *pricede*: cognate with OE. *prica*, PRICK *sb.* Cf. Icel. *prika* (1304) to stab slightly, Norw. *prika* (*prekta*); also MLG., LG., EFris., Du. *prikken*, MDu. *prikken, pricken*, WFris. *prykje*, Wang. *prikje*, NFris. *pricken*; also Da. *prikke*, Sw. *pricka*, Norw. *prikka* (from LG.), all pointing to WGer. doublet forms **prikkjan* and **prikkōjan*. Cf. also PATTEN *v.*, representing an OE. **pricc(e)an* (found in *ape(r)cean*)—WGer. **prikjan*.

Like the sb., the verb appears to belong peculiarly to the Low-German domain, being evidenced first in OE. and next to MLG.: it was prob. in OLG., OFris., and ODu. From ME. it seems to have passed into Scandinavian. Perh. from an onomatopoetic root *prik*, representing the action and sound of piercing abruptly stopped. In the form *prickle*, *prickle*, the *kl*, *ck* was prob. merely graphic, to show the short vowel. The form *prickle* appears to be a northern development of *pricken*; but the 13–15th c. *prikle*, *prykle* point to an OE. **pricel*, **prikel*. *Prickle* is also found in OE. *pricelan*, ME. *prikle*, *prykle* as parallel form of *pricken*, *prikken*.

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 **prician** ; 2–4 **prikie(n**, (4 **prykie**, **-kye**) ; 2–3 **prike**, 4–5 **pryke** ; (3 *pr. pple* **prikande**).

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints* I. 15 ȝ wæs Mycel Gnyre, ȝyrdil (Z.) ryn *Prosper*, to pricien.—Pricied [see B. 2]. *c* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* 121 (1889) 168 Pricigenus man wyrcinð twelue ȝ se her þricigð heortan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 Þornene hafde...hire eyðie þrikede. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5255 Þat him his ouneard hors ne cowþe prikie vaste. 13.. *Gaw. & Gol.* (A.) 840 Þe dynte come prikkand on his corde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress's T.* 47 *Sat* she prikeh [v.r. prykyth, prikyth] it in my tale. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 211 He was i-prikked & i-dryve to fleȝt. *Ibid.* VII. 15 Þanne he gan to pryke his hors. *Ibid.* VIII. 291 Me hedde here...to prike a contreye. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* v. 24 Þanne conseilede oo hus rapel coloured to prykie [v.r. prikye]. *c* 1400 *Sowdone of Babyl.* 49 Whanne þeyre prowesse begynneth to pryke [v.r. prikie]. *Ibid.* 1583 He prikked forth. *c* 1420 *Lonel Tryv. Bk.* 6613 Thanne...come thedre prisoners sore. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 173 Whanne ye prykeh an-other. *c* 1440 Pride [see B. 2a]. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 290/2 To Prykke.

β. 4–5 **prik, pryk** ; 4 **prikke, 5 pyrkkyn** ; 4–7 **prioke** (4–6 **pryoke**(-e,-ie)) ; 6– **prick.**

13.. *Cœur de Lyon* 2102 Hym þou wilt fle pryne. *c* 1395 *Piers Plowm. Crede* 38 Þyne þyes wolle fle pryue. *c* 1399 *Sir Eger, Sabere* iv. 199 Hir gere þikke hyrnbrek, pryk after horse. 1400 Hoccleve *Lett. Cupid* 216 Now prikke on fast. *c* 1420 Hoccleve *Mor. Pub.* (c. *Jhon's Cong.*) 1016 The fox for prikkyd fast vnto the ende. *c* 1430 *Gen. & Exod.* 229 To...prik to your presence, to purchase the pees. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 (MS. R.) Pryckyn, or spryngen, *Germin.* 1530 Palsgr. 432/1 This fellowe can nother flatter nor prycke. 1532 Huloet, Pryckyn or spryngyn with a poynt, *...stigmazo.* 1560 J. Pilkington *Pract. o. Aggeus* (1562) 184 His pretended prickes him. 1575 Gascoigne *Q.K. Absent. To Gentlem.* (Arb.) 38 Whereon will begins to prick. 1597 Shakes. *Introd. Mrs.* 58 As they are commonly prickt and pricked. 1638 Junius *Painted. Ancients* 103 He did pricke on the other.

γ. 4–6 **prok**(e ; 5–6 **prek,** 6 **preak** ; 8–9 (*dial.*) **preck.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 430 [He] come prokand to vr Regre. 1375 (MS. 1467) Hammole *Prose* xvi. 605 Þeh an vpon thorne kenneþ. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 183 How hyng ne will preykynge and wiþ hoxigne. *c* 1400 *Maundev.* (1839) Prologue 2 Þei...proken hem a-mydde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3483 A prowse of þe Persens. On kyng Porrus to proke. *c* 1475 *Knt. Cotilaus* 410 Out of Dede ieuenlly he prokide. 1533 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 260 Thair proklingis on the plane. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 88 To provoke greedy and ingrudgeing men to preach at thame. 1805 Jamieson, Preck. 1894 [see B. 2c].

II. Signification.

I. To pierce, or indent with a sharp point.

1. *trans.* To pierce slightly, make a minute hole in (a surface or body) with a fine or sharp point; to puncture; hence, to wound (or hurt) with or as with a pointed instrument or weapon. Said also of the instrument. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 302 He, *þat...* ðæs þegnes hors þricode þricas, offlæt he wurde ðæs ryðeres gegremed. *c* 1200 (see A. 2). 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (...) Thei that pungulen [*gl.*or *prickeden*] hire. 1440 Lydg. *Dy Guid. Pilgr.* 14075 Lyke a bladdres...Pryke yt with a poynt, a-noon, And Flyeth, al the wynd yt goo. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 348 Þei myghte not be wakynd with no maner of wirynge, nor Þei myght Nis nothyng ouer sore Þat Þei had hem nouȝt to prykkid. 1530 Palsgr. 666/1, I prycke with a sharpe instrument, or poynte, or thynne. 1622 Quarles *Esther* Div. Poems (1717) 45 A bubble full of care, Which pricks by dreadful struggles every day. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 728 Take to Apples, &c. and pricke it with a Pinne full of Holes, and steepe. 1667 *Penns Diary* 18 Aug., I would percieve her to take pins out of her pocket to prick me. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 361/1 *Prick the Leash*, is to make little holes on the top of the Leash with a Bodkin. 1789 Daines *Hist. Newcastle* II. 879 By the weapons of the seas they [the bears] know when any bodies of water is pricked. 1888 Lady D. Hamilton *Dumpy Exper.* II. v. 66 A full dish should never be pricked for shells.

b. To make (a hole or mark) by pricking.

[*a* 1225 Wyntoun *Hom.* xxv. 146 Þyrne þan anone gynne spriste in ouer braban leuis.] 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 80. 12. 224 Prick there an Hole for a mark. *Ibid.* Prick a hole in it with a pin.

c. *Farriery.* To pierce the foot of (a horse) in the quick in shoeing, causing lameness.

1591 Turber *and Vaulter* 55, I will goe buye a horse, the next way to pricke yesterday, that he can not goe. 1592 Greene *Blacke Bankes Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 19 My horse...halted right downe;...I wondred at it, and thought he was pricke. 1600 Fletcher & Mass. *Spanz. Curate* III. 2, You shall have the tenth horse I prick, to pray for. 1599 Beaumont *Poem. Disd.* 4, 6 *Prickt*, by the negligence or unskilfulness of the farrier they are *prickt* in driving the nails. 1831 *Yeomy Horse* 304 No one who considers the thickness of the crust...will blame him [the smith] for sometimes pricking the horse.

d. To detect (a witch) by pricking her skin until a spot was discovered which did not bleed. *Hist.*

[*Cf.* 1647 R. Bernard *Guide Grand Turnors* xviii. 103 This [witches' mark] is insensible, and being pricked will not bleede.] 1661 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 610 The Minister caused Johnn Kinkaid, the common pricker, to prik her, and found two marks upon her, which he called the Devil his marks. [Cf. quot. 1895 in 4 b.]

e. To affect with a sensation as of pricking.

1598 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvii. (Shaft. MS.) 36 It (evil moist or drink) pricketh and pricketh be mennes..., & is ypricketed and ypricked and i-prickid and i-pricket : *te quasi mordicat. Mod. cycling. I don't like cold water ; it pricks my mouth.*

f. To convert by puncturing *into* something.

1830 Tennyson *Dying Oak* 84, I swear (and else may leaves prick flesh but now) a oath.

2. *fig.* To cause sharp mental pain to; to sting with sorrow or remorse; to grieve, pain, torment, vex. Also *absol.*

a 1250 *Lilie Inholdt. wit.* (1882) 72 He ure ȝaynlond [*altered text*] on sorrȝenesse gyttes. *a* 1300 *Cursor Mundi Fraternitee* 1. 5 If hal prik us to foreȝyuenesse of ouere sinnes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1828 Þe pine of þe Persens hine prickis in his sinnis. 1530 Palsgr. 666/1 An ory displeasure prycketh one as the horse. 1894 F. Thompson *Disc. Paradise* 102, 442 Lot those who find themselves pricked by what is here said take care that their religion be none pure. 1894 L. Stevenson *Hours in Library* (1896) I. 14 His conscience pricks him so much that he cannot eat.

†**3.** To sting or bite, as a serpent, an insect, or the like. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1250 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 191 Maddoc ...ȝiuelf hest hes prikedh. 1483 Caxton *Fables of Alfrage* xi. The serpentes ...perysheth now with his tayle. 1667 A. Lovell *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 184 There are an infinite number of those [insects] hurting when People, and continually pricking of them.

4. *trans.* To perform the action of pricking or piercing; to cause a pricking sensation; also, to have the quality of pricking, to be prickly or sharp.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 88 Þornas þricadh. *c* 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 201 Þe þornes swiðe þrikeden. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 320 Thanne is...no tyraq[e] that...

plane Sum a thyng pulleth in my remembrance. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 77 To pinch[e]n herynes that will be a good thinne. 1693 Bayne *Ann. Revenge* (Arb.) 200 It is but like the Thorn, or Bryar, which prick, and scratch, because they can doe no other. 1832 Tennyson *Gareth & Lyn.* 192 At times the sprays and tavern-bushes tore Prick'd their light mail. *Mod.* Give me something to prick with. The leaves are acute, but they do not prick.

b. In various proverbial uses and phrases.

To prick for, to urge, chastise, or decide for something by pricking (cf. senses 15b, 16a). *To prick for a soft friend* (*Navel*): see QUOT. 1867. † *To prick for witches*, to prick suspected persons with a pin, to find out, by their insensibility or sensibility to the pricks, whether they were witches; cf. 16. *To prick* (*the belt, quarter, loop*, to play at Prick-and-loop); cf. Cotgr. *sb.* 7, Loop *sb.*[1] 2. † *To prick in* (*or, upon*) *a chart*, to do swiftly-and, to save. See also phrases cited and explained before.

1589 Lyly *Campaspe* v. ii. The one pricking in cloaten bags nothing els to thinke on. 1594 — *Mother Bombie* i. iii. My daughter...stark prick on a (*Qq* till her finger) nine. 1619 Crosse *Body of Man* 104 Women...how are they most outwardly tide, pricking for the most part vppon a chart. 1708 Gildon *Mem. Protestant* (1895) II. 249 Players at Slight of Hand; others who locate the ignorant to prick in the Belt. 1826 *Times* 21 Aug., (A grave-digger) as well acquainted with the grounds, [stretched as it was, that he could prick for room in little or no time. 1836 Dibdin *Bannyside Lett.* (1863) 196 To arrange a whitebait dinner at Blackwall, or prick for an excursion to Richmond or Finch's Spa. 1887 Sayce *Ladies' Werld Jul.*, Pricking the *a* and *Adam*, selecting a place on the desk for dropping again.

1891 J. Chamberlain *Sp. Birmingham*, 14 May, There were witch-finders in the Middle Ages who pricked for witches.

8. *intr.* To thrust *at* something as if to pierce it, to make a thrust or stab *at*. Also *fig.*

1530 Hoby *Courtier* 10 a, 273 Sum brak a gret, sum spedd *Sir*, gobbled up his R. 1580 Baret *A. Alvearie* L 560 Come not backe any longer, but that you pricke at (*Qq* 1617 Cæsius *Ep. Ref.* III. ii. 1, Thou Master ...is, to the Deluge gone on pricks at again; by some characters Gloriella. 1883 Mrs. Norcliffe *Chron. Carl., Ladies' C.* xv. 215 All his cares dates pricked at his heart with bitter reminders in that moment.

† **b.** *Archery.* To shoot at a 'prick' or target; hence *fig.* to aim *at*. *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxophil.* (Arb.) 108 This pointe belongeth to stronge shootinge and shootinge of mightye lowes, not to pricking, and verie shootinge. 1555 Haloander *Discourse Wem.* 7 *b*, Cauderus[14] His anchores ...served for those the marke they should prick at. 1622 Drayton *Polyolb.* xxxii. 331 With Bonebarrow, or Bull, or Prick, or Rouing Mark, At Marlow full forty score, they ov'rd to Prick, not Bone.

6. *intr.* or *absol.* Of a hare: To make a track in running.

c 1410, etc. [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1820 *and Fr. Fishers N. Forests.* 11. v. 337 By that I knewe that they had the hare, ...and by and by I might see him sore and sadon, prick and rechich. 1840 Cecil in *Herefordsh.* 10. 180 (cf. *ib.* 178 For where she [a hare]...Scratch the ploughe-heigh made where you may yet perceive her footing, it is said she...Pricketh. *a* 1700 E. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew, Pricketh*, the Footing of a Hare on the hard highway, when it can be perceived.

b. *trans.* To look for or find the 'pricks' of (a hare); to trace or track (a hare) by its footprints. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1386, etc. [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 2]. *a* 1673 J. Cooke, in *Springham Treat. Hare Pr.* xvii. 21 Hunters, who go pricking upon the ground to prick the hare, or to find the prick of the hare's clam. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* iv. 1, You have been pricking up and down here upon a cold scent. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 129 ¶ 8 We were often delayed by trying if we could prick a hare. 1855 Cropper *Diary* 20 Nov., To Prick, or track a hare by its footsteps. 1880 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., To examine the road in a gateway or road to see if a hare has passed, is to 'prick the hare'.

7. *intr.* To have a sensation of being pricked; to tingle.

1830 Tennyson *In Mem.* i, When the blood creeps, and the nerves prick And tingle. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* iv. 33 Her palsied limb 'gan prick and promise life At sound o' the beslobber sandy.

8 *intr.* Of wine, beer, etc.: To become or begin to be sour; to be touched or tainted with acetous fermentation; to be just 'turned'. = *F. se piquer.* Cf. Pricked *ppl. a.* 2.

1599 Play *Sejanus* (1605) sig. G 3 If they [wines] smoke a little (for) time a distention of bottle. 1632 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* iv. By reason of the over delicatness thereof it cannot brook the least way long there, but it will prick. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 63 Draw half your Wine into another Butt; then take your Lees of it and note that As oft prick, and so much Syrrup as will not prick.

II. To urge with a sharp point or spur.

9. *trans.* To urge forward (a beast) with a goad (*obs.*); to spur (a horse): (*arch.*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 80/249 An *Jose*...Is...Spelled and Lauerogre, 23...*Sir Beues* (A.) 100 He pricked a noble steede, 1579 Fenton *Trag. Guicc.* (1898) II. 58 Pricking...or punishing, no means shall benefit, *Asotye*. 1592 Fulbecke, 2 Pricke or sore any other beast with a goade. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. xxvii. 534 The Romane horsemen pricked and galloped their horses to Rodon ditch. 1732 D. Humphreys *G. of Lincoln's Mem.* (1758) 16 Henry Grandi to prick on their Broadcloths. 1824 Crockford (*prof. Sculp.*), *Prick or Pinch*, to the measure, as to give a horse a gentle touch of the spur, without chastising them hard to him. 1847 Barnes-Gould *Cheap Jack* I. i. 10 He pricked his horse on, but the field to the bridle and screamed it.

10. *fig.* To drive or urge as with a spur; to impel, instigate, incite, stimulate, provoke, goad.

c 1205–1300 [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 4]. c 1380 Chaucer *L. C. W.* 1232 (Dido) So prikyth hire this newe lykyng me, *a* 1382 — *Pers. T.* 81 So priketh him nature in his corages:

1526 Pilgr. *Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 b, Now pricked or stered by the remembraunce of his former lyfe. 1568 *Grafton's Chron.* II. 161 Hall. *Richard* III. 19a Well, satisfied (pricked) yet none remorse on thee to have. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 370 b, I...The Queene ever at his elbow to pricke and pushe him forward. 1875 tr. *Camoëns's Lusiad* viii. 116(6) 102 His purpose Gladness!...did together forward to me heyday. 1888 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* Wks. 1890 III. 311 Pricked on by knightly spur of female eyes. 1891 E. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 27 Lo! a fury, a frenzy prick him to return to the wood again.

† **b.** Phr. *Pretender pricks* (a horse, etc.): abundance of food stimulates and makes high-spirited.

1576 *Gen. Aduc hapte-crafte* (*Ha to thrifte* 200.)

1598 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 97 When pretender pricks thou a little trote. 1592 Chettle *Way to Wealth* B 3 b, The present houre he is orderly, pretender pricks. 1636 T. Wall *God's Revenge upon Adultery* Ch. 38 Pride pricks beyond *Trent*, as proverbially cheir the Ass. *a* 1688 Botham *Hyp. Geo. Wks.* (1780) II. 292/1 When pretender pricks us, we are apt to be as the horse or mule, that is without understanding.

11. *intr.* To spur or urge a horse on; to ride fast; hence, to ride, advance on horseback. arch.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 403/240 Wel 1-horsed he manner men prikie and rade fast. 1390–71 *Alexander* 580 Pese prikis beyond *Crist*, as persewyrdes cheir the Ass. *a* 1688 Botham *Hyp. Geo. Wks.* (1780) II. 292/1 When pretender pricks us, we are apt to be as the horse or mule, that is without understanding.

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† **b.** *intr.* Also said of a horse; and in allit. phr. *to prick and prance*, of either rider or horse. *Obs.*

1590 Greene *Orlando Fur.* III. 40 Where this man was mounted glad, And goth to prike and prance about. c 1590 *Pasquil. on Head.* (c. 8) b Horsed thus...Asses they (Asses) may be street-bore prikes. c 1640 Lyrol. *Nero, Shepe, & C.* 142 The Goos may gabble, the Sow may pulle & grunte, c 1642 *Pol. Poems* (Roxb.) II. 208 Now I have neither to prike nor prance: My pride ye put to penure. 1650 Nabbes *Pageant's Aphol.* v. B 3 b, I trust they shall see me prike it, and prance it, like a Cavaliero.

†**12.** *To prick fast upon*, to approach closely (a time or age); *to prick near*, to approach closely in attainment or quality. Cf. Prick *sb.* 2 b, 9.

1576 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 13 b, Euer since the faith hath ben knowen and preached ...which pricketh nowe fast vpon a thousand yeares. *a* 1586 R. Edwardes *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 30 It pricketh fast upon seven. 1589 Greene in Hazl. *Allo.* To Reb. 26, It would pricke neere the heerest neigh to strength. 1591 J. Harington *Metal. Instl.* in *Nugæ Antiq.* II. 183/1 You must ground it, that hony vinum, on which you see me pour father fast pricking.

III. To mark by or with pricks or dots.

13. *trans.* To write or set down (music) by means of 'pricks' or notes (*arch.*); also, to write music in (a book) (*obs.*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1325 *Song. Dec Gratias* 6 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 234, I can a clerk a leke forthe leryngy, for pricked song is Mary a plas, Fast he studie what he schulde synge. 1483, *a* 1509, c 1520, etc. [see Pricking *ppl. a.* 3, Pricksong *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1801) 68 (Compilers) ye For pricking of ye lert of bonkes, 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 61 b, Pricking of Song. 1581 Peele *Diary* 24 May, To my chamber, to prick out my song 'It is Decreed'. 1589 Wilney *Wks.* (1850) XIV. 130 They [tunes] are pricked, true, exactly as I desire all our congregations may sing them. 1608 Bury *Wonder* 11, A book having some airs pricked down in it.

b. To write out bell-changes in figures, thus: 123, 132, 213, 231, 312, 321, etc.

1844 *La Fevre Life Treas. Phys.* I. i. viii. 198 Who can prick the peal of bells—the bells and treble bobs?

†**14.** To write down; to note or jot down; to record in writing. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 418 Als per is to pikid and prikkit be Ouyd.

15. To mark or indicate by a 'prick'; *esp.* to mark (a name, or an item) in a list by making a 'prick' through or against it; hence, to mark off or tick off in this way; *spec.* (of the sovereign) to select (persons) for the office of sheriff from a list by this means; whence of other appointments; also, to appoint, choose, pick out. *Also absol. or intr.*

1397 Records *Wallet.* K 6, First I set dulas downe and pricke thatto, as have doubt appeare afterthese. 1577 Harrison *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 99 The prikes ... forthwith prikeeth some one of them ...who forsooth is thinkt of that sithe for one whole yeare. 1599 E. Jones *Combat's Rem.* v. 8, Why did the ladies pricke out men? I am sure there were other gallants. 1634 Wentworth *Sacramento* 298 Knowes he is here, that is pricked downe for one of the Judges of the twelue Tribes of Israell. 1788 J. Sylvester *Comm. Thirl. Castle.* 19 Election of the Capel...The Freeholders nominate only, unless they prick as Representatives of their Masters. 1841 *Hall Penny Mag.* 10 Each Person is to prick only one of the three mentioned for each Bailiffwick. 1853 Jurnal *Autobiog.* III. vi. 68 My friend was pricked as High Sheriff of the county. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* viii, What do you think of that fellow...offering...his person, carriage,...a lotte of 100 pounds to prick him to be sheriff, when he isn't there? 1907 W. Yorkshire *Evening*

Oakford viii. 102 J. G. Wood...was a Wilts clerk of Merton, ...who pricked Chapel attendance and said grace.

16. To mark or trace something on (a surface) by pricks or dots; esp. *to prick the chart* (*a card, plat*): see quots.; also, to mark or trace (a position, direction, design, etc.) on a surface by pricks or dots (in quot. 1665–76, with pegs). Also *prick off, out.*

1598 Florio, *Pict.* To Bet. 65, I was but one...took it course, to prickes my cards, to watch upon the upper sticke. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xv. 72 To learne to...know the tides, your Seasons, pricke your Card, use your Compasse. 1665–76 Boyle *Works* (ed. 2) I Prick down a fine sight or two first true. 1669 Penney *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 101, 136 To find the Latitude, Rhumb, and Longitude, and...to prick the same down in a Sleek Chart. 1705 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., To prick the Chart or Plat is to...regulate or make a Plan in their Chart whereabout the Ship is now. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk., Pricking her off*, marking a ship's position upon a chart by the help of a scale and compasses. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 95/1 The lights of the eyes...must all be pricked out with a fine needle. 1875 Sir T. Browne *Vert Combing* 141 With a very fine steel point prick out lightly the whole pattern.

† **17.** To insert the points or stops in (a writing, etc.); to punctuate, point. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1637 Heylin *Aerius. to Burton* 161 This is the place so large, so pricked and commode...in the said old books.

IV. To put into some position or condition by piercing or transfixing.

† **18.** To stick, fix, or impale (anything) on the point of an instrument. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Anturs of Arth.* ix. (Irel. MS.) Open the chalk of her thighe, A pelfis pyghere [*Gr.* pilere, pykis] on a pyke. c 1550 R. Hill *Lib. Pyder* xli. (1562) 111 The head [was pricked upon a pole and set on high upon London Bridge. 16.. *Childe Maurice* xxviii. in Child *Ballads* IV. (1860) 166/1 Child Maurice head he did cleave And he pricked it on his swords point. 1805 G. Nugent *Trans.* 27 The cookes, who...closing it into little goblets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. 1883 Harper *Mech. Engrav., Printing* vi. 103 They...prick the Oyster first upon the end of a small hog Brish.

† **19.** To secure or fasten with a pin or shower, or the like; to pin, shower. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlii. 303 *Gabr.*, now all ouer gone; Silke gounes, wrie on, are worne, And prikke hem to a pak. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 60 Take a prik, and prik him [the[1]] thighes, And late him reste. 1598 Shaks. *Two. Ven.* iii. ii. 77 An old hat, and the humor of forty fancies pricht in't for a feather. 1647 J. Lawson *Patron Projects* 46 To Sir...Ile so many Patrons pricked downe for scales. 1780 Forbes *Dunrobin* 22, 14 The chest about me thou'll be pricked At the kirk-door. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* iv. (1827) 133 The warden's trunk-hose to his doublet Wi' gowden cuttes pinkes was pricket.

20. To attire (a person) with clothes and ornaments fastened by pins, bodkins, etc.; to attire elaborately, dress up. *Now dial.*

c 1390 [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1592 *Wyrdd & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 249, I am not worthily wrapped nor wore, But poorly pricked in poverty. *a* 1592 Harington *Fame P. F.* 666, 350 But prick them (women) and pin them so nice as ye will, And yet will they look for pinning still. 1599 Middleton, etc. *Old Law* v. 3, Pricked up to ruffins, Why should we fear our thing? 1638 Brathwaite *Barnabees Jrnal.* 1. (1818) 67 On earth she only wished To be painted, pricked, kissed. 1700 D. Mountfort *Famous Ec Nat'ss* prima wenchina, wanton all, That nought but pricks an' prins herself. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss., Pynd*, to adorn. 'She's a' pynded up wi' ribbons an' laces.'

† **21.** To remove, or bring into some position, by pricking. *Obs.*

1523–80 Boorde *Adv. P.* 308 *Cicuta pauxilla arvensis*, vive pricked out. *Ibid.* 309 To pricke out crowne sises, *coniferæ circulares*. 1590 Spenser *Faer. Q.* I. iv. 38 A staff...Great, Not halfe so bigge as a round Switch that from the Locke-doore of a mote. 1645 Hartman *Legal Phys. Enlarging*, xxxv 3 Please you to observe the comfortable lessons I shall prick out of it. 1883 Manch. *Mech. Engrav., Printing* xvii. p. 3 If the Marker be too thin on the right or left side, or both; They prick up that side,...and so raise a fine upon that side.

22. To plant (seedlings, etc.) in small holes made by piercing the ground at suitable intervals. *Const.* † *forth, in, out, off.* Also, *to prick in* (*transitive*): see quot. 1847.

1561 tr. *Bucer's Lect. 2 Epist.* (1631) 13 A young Slip or Cion...If it be pricked into the Ground. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., Mart.* (1729) 104 Prick them forth at distances. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* 215 Prick out your Seedlings. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 175 Make a Hole...as wide as your Onion, and throw a Slat or Acorn into it; after which, you fill up the Hole again...; which is called pricking them into the Ground. 1847 Miss Lacoste *Abraham Newland* 83/2 Rattan bottled thing is...namely 'pricked in', as gardeners term it, that is, incorporated only with the top crevices of the soil. 1882 *Garden Annuals. Fl. Guard.* 70 The seedlings, when grown, may be pricked out into small pots. 1894 *Prod. K. Myrtle, Sec.* XV. 2 208 Cabbage plants are pricked in in March. 1880 Caroline *ex Jane* 183 The most critical time with seedling trees is when they require pricking off for the first time.

23. *To prick out* (in planting or bulbs): to scratch or score the surface of the first coat so as to afford a hold for the next; hence, to lay on the first coat which is afterwards so scored.

1778 [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 5]. 1805 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 373 Pricking-up is similar to lathing, but is used as a preliminary to a more perfect kind of work. *Ibid.* 394 *Pricking-up*, in plastering, the first coating of three-coat work upon laths. 1815 E. Sang *Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1 220/1 The wall is first pricked up with a coat of lime and hair.

24. To propel (a punt) by pushing with a pole on the ground under the water; to punt.

1892 *Daily News* 26 May 4/8 A man or woman who cannot row or prick a punt, scull, or handle a Canadian canoe, is regarded as an outsider by his or her friends.

V. To insert or stick as a point.

25. To thrust or stick (a pointed object) *into* something; to set, fix, or insert by the point; to stick *in, on*. Also *fig.* † *Obs.*

c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Lay þe bokye on a dyssche, & ye myen hyche pryske þe *Mesenndys*. c1450 *Merlinland* 30 *in Manx Fldgs.* 1 Pryke not yowre fadyrynn in stronghe mannyssyn. c1460 *Play Sacram.* 468 *Sleyn about*, How shalle yt be, lowyr gryll, yt dungyn is to spare? Yis, prik yt in, yerryng. 1550 Inv. G. Cassel in C. M. Jones *Cathol. Chambers Berkshire* (1900) 332 The bedfurge of his gilded bastard is wax, with one of his owne braces prict diverslie in the fore thicof. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Passage*, So tender that a groom pricked into it cannot fetch it vp any height. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agricult.* (1681) 191 (Huserie sets, that you prick small Sticks, in manner of a Hedge, cross-wise, athwart all the other by-passages.

26. To stick (something) *full of*, or set (it) with pointed objects or points; hence, to stud, mark, or dot with something. † *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 866/1, I pricke full of lowses, as we do a flocke or a horse when we go a mornyng, *Je rouse*. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 142 If it be pricked with cloves it is the better. 1896 Mrs. HODGSON *Jane Leigh* I. 274 Brown hair pricked with grey. 1881 L. L. NOBLE *Icy Sprays* 133 Belle Isle, a rocky, blue mass, with a wavy outline, thickly from the margin seats pricked with icebergs.

VI. To stick up as or in a point.

27. To raise or erect, as the ear of an animal when on the alert or listening; hence, of a person, *to prick up one's ears*, to become attentive or alert to listen.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 210 And prickt his prancers to praunce his Ladies eyes. a1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 297 *To put a geelter's shop upon their backs*, and colour their faces, and prick their curls, and frizzle their hair. c1640 RANDS *Lett., Poems* (Arb.) 178 She prickes up so many Ears. 1660 BOWMAN *Holy War* 2 At this the town of Mansoul began to prick up its ears. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 132 The fiery Courser, when he hears...the Shouts of War, Pricks up his Ears. 1808 J. W. CROKER *Diary of Old...* I pricked up the ears of curiosity at this swordfish. 1858 R. S. HAWKER *Ask Mamma* 11 The roused hounds prick their ears.

28. *intr. Prick up*, to rise or stand erect with the point directed upward; to point or stick up.

[1862, 1894: see PRICKED *ppl. a.* 4.]

1837 W. HOWITT *Colon. Gleanings* I. 33 The full ear [of corn] hangs its head, when the empty pricks up. 1865 J. CLARKE *Misc. Travels, Physiognomy* (1776) I. 21 Their heads were both under water, for that the tips of their ears just pricked up above it. 1887 DARLEY *The World turned to...* His ears...prick up at the sound of a bridle. 1903 *Scientia* May 309/2 The spines of cherubim are to be seen pricking up through the greenery.

VII. 29. Phraseological derivatives. *Prick-(on-)the-garter, -the-loop*, sb. phr., one who plays the game of fast-and-loose; see 4 b; also, the game itself; *prick-the-cleat* adj. phr., tailoring. Also FRICKLOOSE.

1785 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 346 'Prick in the Garter,...a knave well known by many tricks,—when their money's gone: for ease his side, to make the cheat go down, thumbs his accomplice, like a simple clown, Who pricks, and cry'd true is sure to win.' If another pricker is taken in. 1880 R. Bell in W. Hazlitt *Bibliogr. & Hist. Fugitive Pr.* (1887) 37 To prick-the-garter, gamd the law. 1888 WILLICH *Annotty Lands* 221, (1851) 134 The money-seller dodges, or the three-card trick, or prick-the-garter, or the pea-and-thimble trick. 1892 R. Penn *Charlesbourne* xvii. 323 'Prick-the-loops, why are we familiar wi' the buggerly loop that they've turned the loops into buttons, and set up wi' these garter. 1894 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, Ye 'prick-the-cleat loop.

Prick (prik), *n.* rare. Also 5–8 prik. [Only in references to sense 1 and 2, by resolution of the compound PRICK-EARED.] Pricked up, erect and pointed.

a1440 W. DUNN in *Fordun's Scotichronicon* (1722) II. 271, 1. 16 With pak yoxtared neck, as the newh ploo. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 20 All sonry hes ane pryk wpstandand evin. 1889 Dialect Notes II. *Dog Owners' Annual Comp.* 1. § 10. 39 The hard-haired Scotch terrier.... Ears very small, prick or half prick, but never drop.

† **Pricka-do.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRICK *n.* + -ADO.] A piercing or stab (of the sword).

1590 *Rom. Lod.* 2 *Fren.* ii. ii. 10 With that they drew, and there Ferdinando had the prickado.

† **Prickal.** *Obs.* [app. for *prick-ear*; cf. PATTEN-EARED.] See quot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 103/2 (Shipbuilder's tools) A Prickal...is a kind of Awl with a great Box or other hard Wooden head.

† **Pri'ckant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Humorous f. PRICK *v.* + -ANT², after heraldic terms in *-ant.*]

1. Pricking or riding; errant.

1611 BEAUM. & Fl. *Two Noble Kins. Prol.* 21. I, Without his four dash hung A copper basnet, on a prickant spear. 1633 MASSINGER *New Comprehen* 72 v. They are three saints errant, with their ears prickant.

Prick-bill. [f. PRICK *v.* + BILL *sb.*¹] At Christ Church, Oxford, One of the junior students to whom was given the task of pricking off on a printed list the names of undergraduates attending chapel.

1889 C. M. WESTHOLDT *Eng. Life* I. 139 Another visit from the prick bill. 1892 'I. CONSTAT.' *Diary* 13 Oct. in *Life & Lett.* (1898) 72 Found I had got the prickbill's two hundred lines signed for not pricking in in the morning.

1899 Swanton *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 301 note.

Pri·ck-ea·r, prick ear. [1535. a back-formation from PRICK-EARED, 4, 5.]

1. *pl.* The erect pointed ears of some beasts, *spec.* of dogs; ears that are pricked up or stand erect; hence *fig.*: those of a person on the alert to hear: cf. PRICK *v.* 27.

1834 T. *Sommers Parry's Chivalry.* 1504 Hpding xxv horses, pricke eares, and stones. 1840 GAELIC *Magazine.* 184 *Prickearsa* [passage or note] a needle. 1890 C. KINGSLEY *Prose Idylls., How We Found St. Mary's* A portrait of the Keighleian dog, which certainly exhibits the prick ear. 1893 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi, The Barbelel Bear, whose huge ears and heavy jaws, unique in that kind of prick-ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation.

b. The ears of a person when conspicuous by naturally standing out, or by having the hair cut short, as those of a 'Roundhead': cf. sense 4 and PRICK-EARED 2.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Legends* (1865) 1. 1 Hurrah for the Prick-ears and Round-heads! 1892 *Granta & Pilgrim's Remembr.* 8, and cf. ROUNDHEAD.

1892 *Granta & Pilgrim's Remembr.* Title p., How the 'Ins' differ from Round-head, Kettle-head or Prick-ears.

b. (*prick-ears.*) One of a breed of pigs characterized by erect ears. *obsol.*

1830 *Cornhill Farm. Mag.* 53 in *Life: Cyclop. Harmsl., Harsh.* III, What are provincially called the 'prick ears'; a well made, short-legged animal of no kind.

Prick-eared (prik'i-əd), *a.* [1535. f. PRICK *sb.* (branch V) + EARED: see NOTE below.]

1. Having erect ears: *spec.* of dogs.

c1400 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 328 And at his feete lay a pricked yaire. 1563 FULKE *Heresh. Hatch.* 277 The 20. prouince of a Sow. The figure is: to be prickt eared, the seconde to be lyttell eared. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 29 Pish for thee, Island dogge: thou prickeard cur of Island. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 283 By this...you may make any large-ear'd Horse, to be as prick ear'd and comely, as any other Horse whatsoever. 1637 G. DANIEL *Ecclesiast Ode* 23 Have the flowers And prick-ear'd Natives shall your Groves bequeat. a1673 S. WILLOUGHBY *Ess.* (1858) I. 42 Any prick-eared tree-delighting monkey. 1697 GARTH *Dispensary Poem. Second Canto* 108. 9 Ye Dogs both prick-eared and drooping-ears alike found in the same litter.

† b. Applied opprobriously (with pun) to prick-song. *Obs.*

1599 *Introd. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 30 For me thynketh it woryth fyr xx thynge, All suche pryckyd pryckyngyd song! For, sure, pryckeing may not be dysgysyd.

c. *fig.* Having the ears pricked or erected in attention; hence, attentive, alert.

1559 BALE *Apol.* 141 b, Those pryckt eared popysh neyghes traine Some towrne, as hawkes made to theyr lurdes, 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III. ii, 161 Jealousy is prick-eared, and will hear the wagging of a hair. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Glanvill's Lux* 15 184 The prick-eared darkeners of that kind and straggling. 1897 A. S. STEVENS *T. Weldon* 3 300 A prick-eared public officer.

2. Of a man: Having the hair cut short and close, so that the ears are prominent; a nickname applied in the 17th century to the Puritans as 'Roundheads'; whence opprobriously, priggish.

1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. 1. 380 The said Captain Hide said...that they were a company of prick eared and crept eared Rascalls, and that he would beleive a Papist before a Puritan. a1700 E. B. *Dial. Cand. Crown, Politician & Prelate*, a Crop, whose Ears are longer than his Hair. 1707 HICKERS *Collect. in Nom.* (O. H. S.) II. 74 Those Prickear'd, starch, puritanick Fellows. 1732 LEWIS *Faery Q.* II. Wks. 1759 I. 20, I adore The daughter of the sentence: How noble the process, priggish, prick-ear'd puppets! 1870 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi, Find Vincy had called Lydgate a prig, and now Mr. Chichely was inclined to call him prick-eared.

†*Obs.* Of *prick-eared, prick-ell-, prick-ear'd, pricked or prickt-ear'd*, *to prick the ears*, the first by much the earliest, and in 1552 to be compared with such formations as *black-headed, horn-fingered, club-footed, club-shaped*, and the like, to which the first element is a sb., the sense being 'eared (i. e. having ears) like *prick*-', by some early users of PRICK *sb.*, *v.*, *a.* 7b, 13, 17 or 19. Of the other expressions, *prick-eare* is prob. a back formation from *prick-eared*, on the analogy of *club-foot, club-footed*, and the like, and *pricked ears, to prick the ears* derived from it.

Pricked (prikt, pri'kid), *ppl. a.*

I. [f. PRICK *v.* + -ED².] **1.** Pierced with pricks or with a prick; punctured; wounded by pricking: *spec.* of a horse: see PRICK *v.* 14.

1487 in *Chester of Lichf. Alleys* (Hist. MSS. Addit. Ch. 40, 604), 2 parcels albus vocatum Pykkedlef 3*li.* ch. of 1302 bruches, 1453 brushed). 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* 292 The wounds of the pricked carcase. 1615 MARKHAM *Mast. Exp.* xx. 77 The watery bags stretch like pricked bladders. 1856 F. MORGAN *Dogs. Diseases* 61, 71 Malarial blood...does not flow freely from the pricked finger.

b. *spec.* In plastering, *pricked up*: see PRICK *v.* 23.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 619 Over the pricked-up coat of lime and hair. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 699/1 When the pricked up coat is...dry,...preparations may be made for the floating.

2. Of liquor: Turned or tending to turn sour. (Cf. PRICK *v.* 8.) Also *fig.* [= F. *piqué* (*vin piqué*, vin qui tend à se transformer en vinaigre', Littré).]

1676 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1396 *And* turn as sour as prick'd Wine. a1700 E. B. *Dial. Cand. Crown, Prelate, Sheepeard* Wine, tending to Sourn. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 228 Which will recover the Whole [ale] to become sometimes nearly pricked, or just tainted. 1834 HOOK *Tythes Hall* (1841) 3 Technically speaking her temper was a little pricked. 1843 THACKERAY *Spirit of S. Making the Vicar...* broke a bottle of Burgundy that he knew was pricked. 1886 RAYMOND *W. Mansfield, Pricked, or Profiled*, turned sour; said of any liquid turning acid.

3. Formed of, traced or written in pricks or dots; dotted; written; *spec.* in *Pottery*, ornamented with designs traced in dots. *Pricked song*: see PRICK-SONG. † *Obs.*

1563–1626 (see PRICK-SONG 1 c). c1590 *Sir Edward Stanley* 72 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 84 *We do compile* together, Our pricked balades synge. 1592 NASHE *Conflict. Titubus* Wks. 1058/2 The sleight of the emblem [was] turned up their Ales pricked bookes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 21. 182 Draw the prickt Line NS. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 192 In the plan...the road...is marked out by a pricked line.

4. Produced or obtained by pricking.

1900 *Mooney's Mag.* XXV. 644/1 A pricked drop of blood from a wild animal injected into a healthy tame animal would cause it to fall sick of anthrax.

5. Erect; pointed upright; set *up*, stocked *up*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Feb.* 72 his smocke, or sometime, his pricked vaine. 1747 *Compl. Farm.* I. 304 A Kind of Dog...with pricke Ears. 1840 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 39 A small-sized, reddish-brown, sharp-eyed animal, with pricked-up ears. 1896 *Bk. of Dogs* 82 [The Pomeranian] has sharp features and pricked ears.

II. [f. PRICK *sb.* + -ED².] **†6.** Having a prick or point; pointed, tapering; prickly, sharp; bearing prickets; furnished with a sting. *Obs.*

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Whyte and prikked...as thornes. 1552 HULOET, Prycked or stynged, *aculeatus*. 1585 tr. Fenelleuz *Herrol Q. Elis.* (1918) 366, ij prickt caudelabres.

† **7.** Furnished with a prick or pricks; dotted.

1605 PAYNE *Diary* 23 Apr., Every hart to end in a pricked crochet and quauer. 1687 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 14 Here you have a Prick-Crochet (or Crochet with a Prick above it). 1725 *Publ. Transc. XXIX.* 104 Prick'd Lessons never sung by Musicians, unless when they are maintained by the Masters' a salary expressly or understood to make them infinitely little.

Pricker (pri·kəɹ). Also 4–6 prikiere, -yere, prikere, 5–6 preker, *Sc.* -ar. [f. PRICK *v.* (ME. *prikie*) + -ER¹.] One who or that which pricks.

1. One who pricks or goads; † *spec.* one who goadsteel to discover if a woman were a witch by sticking pins into her: see PRICK *v.* 11 d. Also *fig.* One who incites, provokes, or stimulates.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvi. 20 The prikiere for the scorh (Vulg. *stimulator ad equidem*) shal come to his. 1552 HULOET, Prycker or stynger, *stigator*. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Stimulator*, a pricker or stirrer forwarde. 1660 [see PRICK *v.* 11 d]. 1898 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 136/1 For a few holders of the plough, there are many prickers of the oxen. 1899 GEO. ELIOT *Lett., Intell. Rattlesnakes* (1884) 211 It was the regular profession of men called 'prickers' to thrust long pins into the body of a suspected witch in order to detect the insensible spot which was the infallible sign of her guilt.

b. A northern name for the Basking-shark (*Selachus ppl. a.* 2), from its habit of lying at the surface with its back-fin projecting. Also (*obsol.*) applied to some species of dog-fish.

1901 BOARD *Penny Cyclopæd.* I. 4 When before Peterhead we saw the fins of a great Fish, almost a yard above the Water, which they call a Pricker. 1890 F. H. KNAGGS *Wild Life on Tidal Water* xxiii. 39 All we got out of a score of trawl and trawl...[were] two prickers, and an old mussel.

2. One who spurs or rides a horse; a rider, a horseman; hence, a mounted warrior or soldier; *esp.* a light horseman employed as a skirmisher or scout; also, a mounted moss-trooper, a 'rider'. *arch.* and *Hist.*

1382 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 8 A proud prikere [C. xi. 134 pikkere] of Prouins, *Superbus hostes meorum*. 1377 *Hist. K. Ed. Sc. pat. Ac* none le redegnous ne prikere...A gallour ne a pellour. ? a1400 *Morte Arth.* 3321 Send prikers to be prest-tonne, and plenere there ere nogge. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 211 The prickere he gone to spye, what men encountre go aboute. a1552 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 200 The Erle of Warwik and the Lord Grey...procureing the lest to be molested with the Scottishe prankes. a1600 *King & Barber* 30 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 5 A pricker abroad...To annoy a carion. a1637 SPOTTISWOODE *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1655) 400 Schirreffes,...after the Border fashion, send forth poore prickers to ride, and make proclamation. 1883 GROME in *Archæologia* (1886) VIII. 223 The sort of spur [having only one very long and very thick point] was worn by a body of light horsemen in the reign of Henry VIII, dresse called prickers. 1898 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xvii, Northumbrian prickers wild and rude. 1894 TWEEDIE *Arabian Horse* xi. 4, 185 What the chroniclers relate as to the Chester shepherd giving him a faint idea of what his name is to the desert prickers.

3. *spec.* A mounted attendant at a hunt, a huntsman. Now chiefly in VENERIE *pricker.*

1573 Tusser, *Husbrie* 103 If the hart be accompanied with any other deare, then the prikker on horsbacke must ride full in the face of him, to the ende he may cause them to rise. 1586 T. Rogers in *Eliz. Lett. Soc.* II. 1. 103 To brief him ... a couple of the Queenes of the Leame. 1616 Benjamin *Eng. Banker., Feeder*, a Horseman to horseback prickers and a couple of the Queenes of the Leame. 1616 T. Heath *Morse Matcher* (c. 25) I was then (by the way) from the Highwaters, Yeomen Prickers, and Keepers of Windsor Forest. 1637 Compton *Fr. Rec.* I. 1. 8, Who is it that the King...now guides? His own huntsmen and prickers. 1841 *Daily News* 10 June 3/2 *At Ascot* ... the Royal procession ... was headed by Lord Conyngby, the Master of the Buckhounds, and the whips and younger prickers in their picturesque uniform of green and scarlet.

4. An instrument or tool for pricking or piercing.

1... *Hunt. in Wr.-Wülcker* 669/37 *Hec punctorium*, a prykker. 1611 Hottoft *Corpus Medit.* I. 6. With the point of a fine pin or prikker, prick through all the corners of the plate to be coupled. 1674 Sir T. Shirley *Free Casting* 130 One of the best instruments to use as a prikker is a bit of a knitting needle put into a stone handle, and ground to a fine point.

b. In many specific applications; as

(a) An awl; a hand-awl (cf. Prickle); in *Saddlemaking*, a tool for making holes in nails. (b) A gouge; a spoon. (c) A painting-term. *Id.* In *Bleaching*, A sheet rod which is placed in the kiln before closing the packing of the charge, leaving where it is withdrawn a touch-hole for firing. (d) A fish or prong used in handling sugar; also, a two-pronged fork used in handling textiles. (e) A surgical instrument. (f) A hooked tool or wheel used for marking equidistant holes for stitching leather, etc. (g) A stitching-iron. (h) A slender iron rod used in smoothing bags, probing for unclean timber, or the like. (i) In some regions, A small upright rod beneath the front end of each of the quoined bays, which, when the bay is ground down, transmits the motion to other parts of the mechanism so as to open the valve and admit air to the pipe.

1611 Florio, *Agrichola*...amongst gunners a prikker to [priming] iron. 1629 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, (Chetwood), The Master prickers for his rot, To enter the Ravine Lords. 1678 Hooke *Mech. Exerc.* Wks. 1705 *Pricker* is vulgarly called an Awl. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xiii, 'Drink.' 1807 *Sugar Duties Instruments*...A Lofe Pricker or a small Pricker. It much resembles the Shoemakers or Saddlers Awle...being a long dimder Iron sharp pointed, set in a wooden round Joint or haft hanged at the bottom. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s. v., It is late...to put a little Clay on the top of the hole, upon the Running Cut above the Pricker. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Pricker*, a bead-awl. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 *Pricker*, a small instrument, like a marlinspike,...to make the holes with. 1824 Mawson *Derbyshire Miner's Gloss.*, 54 The Pricker is then withdrawn, and a straw filled with gun-powder, is placed in the hole in its stead, which communicates with the powder in the Chamber. 1836 *Trade Philip's Compass. Whale Fishery* 41 The pricker...is used in packing the blubber in casks. 1840 S. Lucas *Mendip Lady* 10, Dick poking the touch-hole of the pistol with a pricker. 1852 Simms *Orgeon* 64 These prickers are small pieces of wood a few inches long and not thick. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pricker*,...a toothed instrument used by workmen for marking or working leather, paper, &c. 1869 G. Lawson *Dis. Eye* 130 If an ordinary hair to be performed, instead of tearing through the lens capsule with the ordinary pricker, a pair of fine iris forceps is introduced through the corneal wound. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pricker*, 3. *Saddlery*...5. A tool used to mark stitch-holes so as to render them uniform in distance. *Mod., Pricker*, 4, a long slender iron rod used for pushing or steadying the thigh in a leg or side-board. 11. *Bookb.* = Pricking, 11. 1881 *Times* 10 Oct. 5 He had two pitchers to the hands and fast to aid in climbing lofty trees.

†**5.** A pricket candlestick: see Pricket 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1552 *Inv. Ch. Surveys* (1888) 89 Item, v candlesticles ij pricketts and vj standerdes and one with ij sockes and a pricket to the vestrie.

Pricket (pri·kĕt). Forms: 4–6 prik(k)-, pryk-, prek-, prick-; -et, -ett, -ette, 5– **pricket**; also (chiefly *Sc.*) 5 pre-, prycote, 6 **prekat**-te, -tte, -cette, (7 **? prokat**). [app. ad. mod. (Anglo-)F. *prikette* (13th c.), f. Eng. *prik*, Prick *sb.* + Rom. suffix *-ette*, *-ette*, *-et*.]

1. A buck in its second year, having straight unbranched horns. *Prikket's stinker*, a female fallow deer in its second year. Cf. Brocket.

1283 *Cons. Roll* 14 *Edw. I.* m. 3 (P.R.O.), Capiendo vnum damum de anno Prikettum de Cervis...De quibus quidem damis et Prikettis bonus Robertus et Johannes indicati sunt. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Prykket, hert, *capreolus*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* K iv, The seconde yere a prycote. 1575 Turberv. *Hawk. Cal. Dec.* 77, I...spied 18 to chuse the rewarding Prikket. 1587 *Turner Mank* (1634) 118, *ante* Now hee hunts small Deares and prickets and prikets sisters ... *twenty children a yeares for 25 years.* 1772 R. Graves *Spir. Quix.* (1810) II. 209. 1839 *Todd's Cyc.* V. 1465/2 At the second year the '...pricket' puts forth a simple 'dag.'

†**b.** *transf.* A hare. *Obs.*

1581 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 97 You with your prickat long, *longue oreillette* (sayd you) pursiue his the vnlucky footsteps. 1584 Stanyhurst tr. *Æneid* IV. 1. xxvii. 180 Their industry indaunchone to thrifde, The prickat passes the bed; but not the pitch.

c. The straight unbranched horn of a buck in its young stag; a clog. *rare.*

1859 Sir T. Hanmer *Quadrupeds* 198 The bucks...never bear other than prickets, or single dags on the head.

2. A spike on which to stick a candle; hence, *pricket candlestick*, a candlestick having one or more of them.

c1440 *Anturs of Arth.* 431 (Thornton MS.) Prekatez [*Ulver MS.* torches, *Irel. MS.* trouches] and lanternes, and standerds burnesse. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 *Prykett of candylstykkes, or other lyke, stapa.* 1552 *Inv. Ch. Surveys* (1888) 89 Item, ij candelabres ij prickettes and vj standerdes and one with ij sockes and a prycket to the vestrie. 1688 Holme *Nob. Armory* III. 220/2 A Prickett candlestick, or Socket candlestick, or other like. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4687/4 Two Prickets with Sockets and Nozles, weighing 20 oz. 1776 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (ed. 3) 300 Put a little basin up with a row of prickets for candles. 1888 Mrs. *Nat. Homes* 171, 120 In England the pricket candlestick went out of use a few centuries ago; in Japan it is still retained.

†**3.** A candle or taper (orig. such as was stuck on a pricket candlestick). *Obs.*

a1350 *MS. Cott. Galba E. iv.* ff. 45 Item parui testuli xiiiiorto de tribus filis qui vocantur pelettus coram pictura [c 1000... olii, prikett pendentes vnum lineum coru. 1398 Taylour *Burnh. Dy. F. E.* 72, xxiv. O'Selver. MS.) Candelle and oper prikette bob set on candelsticke, and chandelers. 1432 Inst. Peterb. II. 1307 *In Uxbr. Southwell* (Camden) 129, iij or iiij pounder of prikkets to burne also aboute my herse. 1552–73 *Durh. Househ. Accounts* (Surtees) 1901 Cij iiij All the lanternes and greenbowes have pryncotts of wax. a1633 Stoughton *Fount. Ch. Kent.* iv. (1635) 197 Walking betwixt two ranks of Barons and Gentlemen...holding every one a pocket [? pricket] of wax in their hands.

†**4.** A small prick or spike; a thorn, a prickle.

1582 Wallan *Grace* 1. 3 Each leaf cashd with a Pricket.

†**5.** A (pinnacle or spire) a pointed finial. *Obs.*

c1600 in R. Maxwell *Hist. Old Dundee* (1884) 130 And steeple and prikket of saidis work upon the east ende and myddis. 1852 Upcher *Sussex Words* (1854) 156 Ornaments of kennels, standing of prickets, hatchments, and such like various structures. 1905 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 322 The Contract with the masons for the four vaults of the lofthouse and the prickat was 4 pounds Sc.

†**6.** A chrysalis. *Obs. rare*—1.

1597 Morveson *Hesiod.* (1720) I. 227 To prevent their poisonous Increase in Trees gather them off in Winter, taking away the Prickets which cleave to the Branches, and burn them.

7. An old name of the Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*, *S. album*, and *S. reflexum*: = Prick-madam.

[? From the awl-shaped leaves, or the tiling-nave of *S. acre.*]

1811 Cobbe. 6 v. *Symbolic, Pillitic Symbolic*, the male Prickmadams, or Stonecrops (the former), also, Mossmaids, Prickets, Stonebeers, Little Stonecrop, Wall-pepper, Countrypepper, Jacks of the Buttress. 1888 *Prompt. Eat., Prickets*, or Prick-madam, *Sedum acre, album*, and *reflexum*.

Pricking (pri·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Prick *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Prick.

1. Piercing, puncturing, wounding: see the verb. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1580 Wyllie *Lor. etc.* 16 Upon the dead he shoten can kille noon flesh, an wolf...prykkynge as shoten make no woe. 1603 Tourneur *Funeral* 3 Of the severall sorts and prickings of bodies. 1660 Goodwin *Wond. Wks.* (1681) 94/2 Country men are deceived by gamblers, or a game called Pricking in the Belt, or the old Nob. 1699 *Ashbee's Lost. Mail.* VIII. 168 The escalation of urban after pricking is of importance.

b. The sensation of, or as of, being pricked or wounded; smarting, tingling.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Per wel beon (þinge) wil-ores pricunge. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. clxxxv. (W. de W.) 726 A drunkbow maies fleisch and is greuyd with ouer prykynge (*Bod. MS.* prickinge) and akyng in his hand. 1605 Shakes. *Mach.* IV. 3. 44 By the pricking of my Thumbes, Something wicked this way comes. 1697 Mary Knatchby *W. Affrica* 189 Producing sensible pricking and aching.

a. *fig.* The infliction of mental pain; grief, distress, sorrow; remorse, compunction, regret.

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) II. 18 Þa wearþ inbreaf mid prikunge[an *modern folklore.* c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9183 My purse with pricking is hott. 1598 *Edgar. Pierce* (W. *Jas* 'R' 1510) 121 Without Gode se fleen, scruple or prykynge of conscyence. 1627 Hoskins *Direct.* II. 308 To the pricking and wounding of the heart. 1869 W. R. Greg *Enigmas of Life* xiii. 282 Those attached to this function have had the prickings of compunction.

2. The footprint or track of a hare (rarely of other beasts). Hence, the tracking of a hare by its pricks or footprints; also: + *pricking-speech.*

c1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 190 Of prikyng and of huntyng for the hare. c1420 *Master of Game* MS. (1909) 182 Anon, Til she (a hare) be coursed, or ferd...he fynde her prykynges, or pynyldynge. 1575 Turberv. *Vinerie* 283 If he can finde the hunting of the hare (which we call pricking). 1816 Scott, *Guy M.* xxxvii, *Country Parson* 146 By these tokens or footsteps, his shape, by little and little picke out which way she is gone, and this amongst huntsmen is called the pricking forth of the hare. 1832 Beckwith *Hogg. Goodfellow.* (1841) 128 The prints and prickings of tender feet of human beings easily be discerned. 1879 Mormon *Angler in Wales* I. 180 These watchy nuts sometimes last...; but by careful pricking, they were till again.

3. The smarting of wine or liquor.

c1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 311 The length of the voyage makes them [wines] subject to pricking. 1796 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 431 To prevent wine from pricking.

4. The action of spurring or goading onward; instigation, fulfilment, provocation. *Now rare.*

c1205 *Lay.* 8116 Þa hafden Peanet herde...þan hes prikunge. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2744 Þurh prikkinge of deuelkin he fel þare. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 83/2 (*Chester of Alexander in Rauh Carl. Lay.* II. 459 Jelled by þe prikkinge of þe Holy Goste. 1340 *Ayenbit.* 148 De ioustinge, ofhyrsynge and prikkinge of horsles vp-ryzinge. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prol.* 205 Þese Pryncis...þroughe the Prykynges of vices. 1566 Bentley *Monum. Matrones* I. 1 (ed. 3) 87 By meane of a secret prickinge forward thereto. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept. 4/2 In Europe there was a common method of pricking—a native was behind a boy and forced him up by digging into him with a sharp-ended cane.

†**5.** Spurring; galloping; riding. *Obs.*

1388 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1792 The hemeles tithe his prikyng (v.r. prykynge, prikking) up and doun. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Prykynge, or leape, *emboliamus.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 124 In prekkyng contene thair nomeris. 1580 Digg tr. *Stratioticus's Comm.* 124/b, When a hundred or prickers in fallow...what haste soeuer, what gadding and pricking ye bid diuerse.

6. Marking or writing by means of pricks, dots, etc.; + chiefly of music: see Prick *v.* 23 (*obs.*); appointing a sheriff: see Prick *v.* 13; + in sport. 1532–3 figural ornamentation, embroidery (*obs.*).

a1300 *Proverbs in Gaim. Assiz. Kyn.* (1829) IV. 202 A wrogh ingenouskin yt the prikkynge be not right. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No minor under the degree of a baron's sonne...shall weare any maner embroidery, prickyng or pricking with golde, silver, or other suche. 1621 *Charge Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 21 For pricking of songes and for a new sett of lessons for the Chappell. 1699 Wanley in *Lett. Lib. Men* (Camden) 273 The inclosing of any Time in that book to our way of pricking on five lines. 1733 Cibber *Mod. Husb. IV.* 184 In May now the usual time of the year for the Kings pricking of sheriffs. 1821 *Golf Instructor* 111 By pricking over the book, is meant an examining every article of the Journal against the Ledger.

7. Fastening with a pin, etc.; dressing up, adornment: = Prinking.

c1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 21 With be hurte dyynkynge, hourynge, and prikynge and prayynge of be wille. 1... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 583/31 *Flimen*, prykynge or flaterynge. 1530 Lanoham *Serm., Lady* xii. 13 (1580) 128 b Women...those months prychynge when they put on their cote. *Ibid.*, They would not make so manie prychynge vp of theyre selues as they doe now a dayes.

8. *Hort.* The planting out or off of seedlings.

1726 C. Marshall *Garden.* xiv. (1759) 289 The pricking out the young plants...when they are three or four days old.

9. *Pricking up* (Hazelag): see Prick *v.* 23. Also attrib.

1776 Ld. Mahon in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 887 Common coarse lime and hair much too generally serves for the pricking-up-coat in plastering. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* xxi. 71 V. 2/2/2 In three-coat plastering or lathe...the first [coat] is called the pricking up. *Ibid.* 699/2 The first, or pricking up, is roughly laid on the lathe, the principal object being to make the keying complete.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: + **pricking-hat**, a riding hat; + **pricking-knife**, a carpenter's tool; **pricking-note**, a note of goods for shipment, on which the customs officer pricked each item as it was delivered on board, and on which the captain gave a receipt for the goods; + **pricking-pallet** (Pallet *sb.*[1]), a riding head-piece; **pricking-pole**, a pole with an iron point for propelling a boat; **pricking-wheel** = *prick-wheel* (see Prick *sb.* 9).

1458 *Durham Chapter Muniim., Misc. Charters* 5805 [prykyngbast unspelean cum Welsem. 1440 *Promptor. Parv.* (Camden) 31 *Hec*, *Ethus*: a prickyngbaste or a saluet upon their heads. c1500 *Rebels Carpenter's Tools* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet.* 24 Thes bregabe the "prykyngbastis, The clothis to wyge the ale-wyfe". 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, "Pricking-note, a form of custom-house note...delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher. 1900 *Law Times Chron. Prec* 12. 1284. Chas. Engby 4/2 R. 100 lb. His executors may be *pricked into* A "prickage point of pain to leave. 1892 F. H. Eastnes *Sea of Fire* 20, 193 Carry my "pricking-pole up.

Pricking (pri·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Prick *v.* + -ing 2.] That pricks, in various senses of the verb.

1. Causing a prick or puncture; piercing, prickly.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Rest in bord, of prikiende þornes wilnest. 1382 Wyclif *Isaiah* 6 Wiþ prickynge þornes. 1533 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxviii. 24 Ye shall no more be a prikynge þorne, & an hurtinge brere vnto the house of Israel. 1604 E. Grimeston *tr. D'Acosta's Nat. Indies* iv. xxvi. 289 In a hedge somewhat bigger, and more prikling than a chestnut. 1618 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 670 With their pricking stings they [bees] grievously wound and torment.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Producing the sensation of being pricked; having a wounding or piercing effect on the feelings or mind; causing a sharp sudden pain; piercing; smarting.

1583 Carew *Gold. Lap.* 43*b* Keeping himself vnder currently from the prickling sences and wantes of the world the Brache and the dearth. 1598 Fenner *Sidney's Apol.* E 3, Mydas...in good sooth put sharpe prickynge hammers to the eares. 1689 T. Brown in *Harrod's Gen.* (1871) 71, 221 Mumbell Forrow, who with pricking words wounded the Majesty of the King, was soon imbowled. 1698 Norris *Pract. Physick* 140 There is no pricking cold. 1834 J. Fenner *Gardener's Dict. Chief Ord.* 41 473 Attended with pricking pains in the right side.

†**2.** That presses forward; keen, eager. *Obs.*

1513 *Abbrin v. Pinkeny* in Hall *Statutes* IV. 122 The part and pricking prime of a court ought chiefly consist to have.

†**3.** Goading, stimulating. *Obs.*

1580 R. Tofte *Blog. Spectators* 1. (1598) 28 The Horsmade and Schoolmaster are a little more vehement, stirring and pricking than the others.

4. Pointed or erect, as an ear.

1802 E. Nelson *Masque of Queens* 74 Skirt and pricking ears Wear the proof that Tudors retain. 1804 Maclagan *Clerg. Words* 11. 1. (1881) 2. A small thin ear should be erect and pricking.

Prickle (pri·k'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **priccle**, **pricel**, *inflected* -icle, -ile, 4–5 **prykel**, -yl, 5 -elle, 5–6 **prikle**, 6 *Sc.* **prickil**, 6–7 **prickel**, -ell, 6– **prickle**. [OE. *pricel*, later form of *pricels*, f. stem *prik-* of *prician* to Prick + instrumental suffix *-els* from earlier *-ilz* = OHG. *-ilî*, *-ilo*—WGer. *-ilja-*. Cf. MDu., MLG. *prickel*, *prekel*, Du.

prikkel, LG. *prickel* a prickle, sting, spur, etc. In later times the suffix was app. sometimes associated with the dim. *-el*, *-le* from *Fr.*, and a *prickle* viewed as a small prick. See also PARTRIDGE.]

†**1.** A thing to prick with; a goad. *Obs.*

a 1000 in *Aldhelm Glossy* (Magdal. 4116 and 4868 *Stimulis*, *aculeatum*. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Luke* Prol., Will prikien ut-drapad [L. *cuncta aculeata remulcentes*]. c 1325 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16016 Pouth peynel kyst ek a prykel. c 1400 *Lanal. Piers Pl.* (C) VIII. 307 Ac no ledig plogh lasse nedden nat ouercome. 1523 S. BARNES *Homil. Spouse* Aaij b, Yf thou be a fat beef pryckt for my breche compare me not vnto it.

†**2.** A pricking or goading sensation. *Obs.*

a 1050 *Lofsong Dryhtine* 4018 in *Leofric Missal* 200 Gif ic ænigre unrihtwisnesse lyst æfter ænigum lyste ahsiend, prikunge [L. *aculeo*] gultgeornes hreowan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1 Nu hebbeth ure sunnen ure sawle ibrowen in prikunge of helle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conscience* 6301 Pe prikkes of synne ben many & fele.

†**3.** A small mark or character in writing; a *jot*, iota; a minute fraction, part, or particle; = PRICK *sb.* 5. 5. *Obs.* (Only OE.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 18 Iota unum [glossed unserod vel prikle an tel stæfes, *aut unus apex* unne prikle tel stæfes bradled ane *penticella* in fingres. — Luke xvi. 19 Dune hinsnotnes prikelu [*Rushw.* lettmaastu prikle].

†**4.** The sting of an insect. *Obs.*

a 1400 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3306 (Royal MS.) Smok wilde how the hyng and the bake Of bees gilden bathe to right soone... Orthe bees prikles ben euenpoisshen.

5. A rigid sharp-pointed process developed from the bark or any part of the epidermis of a plant, consisting of a compressed hair.

Essentially, a *prickle* differs from a *thorn* or *spine* in that it may be pulled off with the epidermis and does not grow from the wood of the plant; but popularly a prickle is a smaller or less kind of prick or thorn, and the prickles of the rose are commonly called *thorns*.

c 1440 [see 2]. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 388 Nettles... turne to prickels, yet they sting. 1586 R. CRAIG *Power & Sanct.* 80 No roose without prickles. a 1670 STUART *Found. Of Gt* (1672) 127 It hath prickels to guard them Roses from cuils and rude hands. 1778 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 188 The prickles or the edge of the leaves ...readily distinguish this from the (*hollow*) sowthistle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 143 *Rosa canina*...distinguished from *spinosissima* by its hooked prickles.

6. A hard-pointed spine or outgrowth of the epidermis of an animal, as in the hedgehog; formerly applied also to the quills of the porcupine.

1587 MASTER *Gr. Forest* 89 Almost an ounce prickle or bristle he groweth on Apples or Grapes. 1597 SHAKESPEARE *Henry* (1598) Iv. Hastily lo a little bond with speckled prickles on his back. 1681 LANGLEY *Hyst. Anim. & Min.* 72 (The Urchin) of the line, drawn with the prickles, resembleth the stone. *Mod.* see Porcupine. They have ...on the back and sides diverse coloured prickles. 1840 HOOD *Eccleseaque*, *Dreams* xiv, He has (like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way), Turnscrew himself with his prickles.

b. One of the minute spines on a prickle-cell.

1839 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 689 The prickle cells in the neighbourhood of the lacunæ, which are found here and there over the papillæ, have but their prickles.

7. *fig.* Something that pricks the mind or feelings. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1838 SHAKES. *Timon's Lett.* 1041 The wholesome of the Cardinal will strip off all the thorny prickles of passion. 1680 DRYDEN *Absal. & Ach.* 1 Who laughed but more...Might laugh again to see a fury shave The prickles of unquantable law. 1705 tr. *Cowley's Plants* Wks. 1721 III. 384 The Rose has prickles, so has Love, Though those a little sharper prove.

†**8.** = FILE-FISH b. *Obs.*

1607 *Guns Monsters* t. v. ii. 103 The Prickle or longest File-Fish...on the sides blackely grows a little short Prickle upon the centre of every Scale.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prickle-edge*; *prickle-armed*, *-edged*, *-eared*, *-shaped* adjs.; †**prickle-apple**, = PRICKLE *apple*; **prickle-cell**, *Biol.* a descriptive term applied to the round cells found in the deeper layers of stratified epithelium, bearing fibrils or minute spines; †**prickle-fish**, the stickleback; **prickle-layer**, the lowest layer of epidermis, made up of prickle-cells (Billings *Dict. Med.* 1890); †**prickle-palm** = *prickly palm* (PRICKLY *a.* 3); **prickle-tree**, the Spindle-tree: see EUONYMUS; **prickle-yellow**, prickly yellowwood: see PRICKLY 3.

1587 GOLDING *Montanus* t. v. ii. 166 Part of a †Prickle Apple. The Fruit is remarkable for the several Tunicles or Bunches of Thorns wherewith it is armed all round about. c 1600 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* t. 300 No shrieks heard was more, no †prickle-eared thistle. 1890 BILLINGS *Dict.*, †*Prickleback*, 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 740 The prickle layer is formed of as many, and the prickle cells flattened transversally. 1885-8 FARMER & FISH-DARBY *Botan. Mod.* (ed. 2) 119 Not infrequently some of the cells [of layers] take transverse[ly] have †prickle-ridges, exactly as in certain layers of the epidermis. 1897 GOOLD *Creation* 236 In great numbers of species hairs grow to long clinging tufts. 1898 CHAMBERS *Encyclop.* (Supplement) 644 *Atherurus*...the †prickle-tail. 1881 GRAY *Museums* t. vi. 1. 160 The †Prickle-Nosed Sturgeon...is distinguished by a small short Prickle. 1884 tr. *Bonnaterre Fishes* 39 Another sort of these Poles-trees is called †Prickle-Palm...by reason it is indifferently full of prickles. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 102 Leaves...edged with †prickle-shaped substances the same as those on the surface.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 190 The †prickle or spindle tree called also Euonymus.

Hence **Pri'cklet**, *nonce-wd.*, a minute prickle; †**Pri'cklish** *a.*, somewhat prickly.

1878 OGLE tr. *Kremer's Flowers & Forbidden Goods* (ed. 2) 76 The under side...being studded ...with numerous sharp pricklets. 1898 J. PETTIGREW in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 328 The...Leaves stand on a prickled or rough Footstalk.

Prickle (pri·k'l), *sb.*[2] [Derivation obscure.] A wicker basket, esp. for fruit or flowers. †*Obs.*

1809 N. F. *Fruiterers Secrets* 17 When your baskets or prickels be full. 1825 B. JONSON *Fox's Amphitheatre* 17 Rosie roses still...and fill Your fragrant prickles for a second shower. 1883 STEVENSON *Edenb. Pageant* (ed. 2) 202 Nymphs, carrying prickles, or open wicker baskets.

attrib. 1823 FOULIS *Dr. Jo Quoist. Compl. Guard.* II. 182 The prickle Baskets, and Hand-barrows should at this time be stored with the greatest vigour and diligence.

b. Also used in specific senses: see quots.

1674 in *Steppe Hone's Lords.* (1742) II. v. 221, 4055 For each Prickle or Basket, holding one bushel one Bushel, one Half-penny *per* Day. 1823 BRANDETT *N. C. Glossa.*, *Prickle*, a basket or measure of wicker work among fishermen, formerly made of lobes. Hence, perhaps, the name. 1892 MARSHALL *Lond. Lobster* 8, 1515 The prickle is a brown willow basket, in which walnuts are imported...from the Continent; they are about thirty inches deep, and to look rather larger than a gallon measure; they are used only by the vendors of walnuts. 1898 SOMERSET, *Dict. Trade*, *Prickle*, a sieve of Elvetia, containing about ½ a cwt.

Prickle (pri·k'l), *v.* [Partly f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1]; = MDu., MLG. *prickelen*, MDu. *prickelen*, Du. *prikkelen*, LG. *prikkeln*, *prickeln*, whence G. *prickeln* to prickle, sting, prick. Partly dim. of PRICK *v.*]

1. *trans.* (or *absol.*) To prick, as with a goad or other sharp instrument; hence, to goad, instigate.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 199 So pryklyng hyr greme courage for to counsel hir sesarris vnpe and wemmar mercyfull lawe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 120/1 To Prickle, *stimulare*. 1583 LEONARD THOM *Nobelis* 78 (1879) 78 The outward part of the Bottle, doth sting, prickle, or bare. 1654 CHARLES *Old Bach.* iv. 2, You have such a beard, and would so prickle one. 1828 CRAVEN GILES (ed. 2) *Proclus*, on prick. 1870 T. G. RAMS *Holley's Attic Twell*, etc. 137 If that point I shall soon unpick, Twill prickle and buckle your farm.

b. *transf.* To affect with a prickling sensation.

1833 TENNYSON *Mariana* 5, xiv. 36, I...Felt a horror over me creep, Prickle my skin and catch my breath.

†**2.** *fig.* To affect with a feeling of pain or compunction. *Obs.* Cf. PRICK *v.* 2.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix. 13 My gastefull gaist so prickles me. 1602 as the pricking one. 1639 GUY. RIDD *Way To Thing* way prickle to their hearts and said to them...spoke to) we die?

3. *Intr.* To tingle as if prickled.

1832-5 BROWNING *Trans.* (Clarkson Soc.) 42 His fingers tingled and prickled. 1870 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 1361 My Gareth's hand prickled beneath his balm.

4. *trans.* To sprinkle or cover with minute points; to dot. *rare.*

1888 *Harper's Mag. Sept.* 533 Evening shadowed; the violet deepened and prickled itself with stars.

5. *intr.* To rise or stand up like prickles. Cf. PRICK *v.* 28.

1905 *Blackw. Mag. Sept.* 301/1 The rush of gray dinghies or red tubs prickling up through the mass of greenery.

Hence **Pri'ckling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1390 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 22 The fragrant Eglantine did spread His prickling armes, entrayled with roses red. 1898 W. D. tr. *Communes Cases Lat. Ten.* 8 1038 With very little prickelings, itching. 1708 MORTIMER *Husb. Harvest* (1721) 83 The Nuttiness and Prickling we...find point out the Coarse of the Nerve. 1893 KANE *Ireland Exp. cauda.* (1898) 289 The wand was like prickling needles.

Pri'ckle-back. Also †**-bag.** [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + BACK *sb.*[1]] Name of the three-spined stickleback.

1756 ANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 402 Observations made on the Bastards, or Prickleback, alias Prickle-back. 1767 *Brit. Angling* (ed. 2) 2 The Common Prickle Back, Stickling, or Sticklebat. 1813 JAMES *Forest Dogs* I. 2 Little rivulets, full of prickleb[illegible].

†**Prickled** (pri·k'ld), *a. Obs.* [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + -ED[1].] Furnished or set with prickles; prickly. *Prickled apple*: app. the fruit of *Annona muricata*, the sour-sop. *Prickled pear* = next.

1598 FLORIO, *Ienia*, an herbe...whereof be two kindes, the one prickled, the other not prickled. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 398 Within which the beast crawleth up his body, as a Hedge-hog doth within his prickled skin. 1620 *Jamaica Planta. Surrender* 13 The Country yeeldeth divers fruits, as prickled peares. 1623-48 W. BARKER *Brit. Plant* 11, 23, 25 The little Barberie in the prickled thistle *Remarks*. 1697 R. LOVELL *Barbadoes* 30 The Prickled apple...is dogg'd like the heart of an Ox. 1707 *Curios.* A flower grows on the cactoids, with many prickles on it, the rest very like a savoy Lettuce. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Spinach*. Having its Cotyledons very sharp-pointed and prickled.

†**Prickle-pear.** *Obs.* [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + PEAR *sb.*; cf. *prick-pear.*] = PRICKLY PEAR.

1614 CORY. *Barbs. Voyages* v. 270 The Prickled-peare...growes like a shrub by the ground, with broad thick leaues, all ouer-armed with long and sharpe dangerous thornes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) II. 58 Here are two several sorts of Pears, as Guavo's, Pine-apples, Melons and Prickle-Pears. *Ibid.*, The Prickle-Pear Bush, or Shrub, is 10 or 12 foot high. 1732 MRS. ROWSON, *Pop. Madness* 56 A tribe of the cactus, or prickle-pear species.

Prickless (pri·klės), *a.* [f. PRICK *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no prick; without a sting; thornless.

c 1400 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3306 (Harl. MS.) Smok wilde how pe hyng and pe bake Of bees is prikleles. 1800 HOLCROFT *Filey* I. 228 Smooth and prickleless plants. *Mod.* A prickless species of thistle.

Pri·cklieness. [f. PRICKLE + -NESS.] The quality of being prickly.

1882 J. CROMBIE *Brit. Rosacea* 109 The sharp prickly nature of its fruits. 1903 Gardeners' *Chron. Mod.* II. 2. 1 *Prunus*, A Thistle...according a new Form, and without any prickliness. 1878 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 21 Aug. *Chas* Longwinded displayed the furious and irresistible prickliness of their method.

†**Pri·ckling**, *sb. Obs.* [f. PRICK *sb.* + -LING 1.] A name of the stickleback.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 167 *Pricklebacke Aculeatus*, the Bastilleke, or Prickling. 1898 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 298 A small Fish, called ...stickle-back, elsewhere *Prickling*.

Pricklouse (pri·k,lous). Now *dial.* Also 9-prick-the(-a)-louse. A derisive name for a tailor.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 3 Bewis a wilyne and ane weiver, A prickthowse and ane hethell clawsper. 1587 GOLDING *Defence Papists* (Surtees) 310 Prickhouse that thou arte. 1668 R. L. EDWARDES *Pilt. Queen* (1908) 130 The poor Prick-Lice were damnifyed murdered at that, for how they should get to...1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Proc. & Reft.* 108, 21 1707 What to ignorant Presumption...for an Impudent Prick-louse to set up for a Lawyer, or a Statesman. a 1796 BURNS *Answ. to Tailor* ii, Gae mind your seam, ye prick-the-louse, An' pap the-flies. 1868 *Craven Gloss.* 190, 10, *Prickle-a-louse*, a contemptuous name for a tailor.

Prickly (pri·kli), *a.* [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Having, armed with, or full of prickles; aculeate.

1508 LYDG. *Dodenes* vi. xxxiv, 700 The leaues of Holly are full of sharpe poynted or prickley corners. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex* (1662) 12, 160 Mr. John Dunley...began to sing a Psalm at the Lesser, and Dr. Story...caused a prickley bagge to be hanged in his face, which so hurt him, that he died shortly after. 1775 GILBERT. *Nat. Hist. Selborne* VI. 219, I question in this, whether they be prickly or soft. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 350 The cockney, overgrown with fern, and rough With prickly gorse. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 140 Roses. Erect prickly shrubs or climbing shrubs, usually prickly.

b. *fig.* Full of contentious or irritating points; difficult to deal with.

1870 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* xi. 113 Prickly Christianity. 1880-3 SCHAFF'S *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1951/1 The discussion over this extremely complicated and prickly question is not yet closed. 1894 *Law Times* 20 Nov. 1 It is, in his own person, the office of wedding what was termed the Prickly Young Person.

2. Having a sensation as of many pricking points; smarting, as if full of prickles; tingling.

1838 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* 4 The patient complained of a prickly feeling of the limbs. 1902 BURDON WOODLEY *by Fairyland* In The skin grows hot and prickly.

3. Special collocations: **prickly ash**, an evergreen N. American shrub, *Xanthoxylum americanum*; **prickly back**, [*sb.*] = PRICKLE-BACK; [*a.*]: see quot. 1890; **prickly boa**: see BOA *sb.*[3] 3 c; **prickly broom**, the whin or furze, *Ulex europæus*; **prickly bullhead**, a freshwater fish of the genus *Cottus* (Webster 1864); **prickly cedar**: see CEDAR; also applied to an evergreen shrub of Tasmania and Victoria, *Callitris Cupressiformis*; **prickly fern**, rigid species of the genus *Polystichum*; **prickly grass**, any species of *Echinochloa*; **prickly lettuce**, Wild Lettuce, *Lactuca Scariola*; **prickly palm**, palm, a slender West Indian palm, *Bactris Plumieriana*; **prickly rat**, any one of the species of *Cleomys* and allied genera of S. American harrowing rodents, the hair of which is usually intermingled with sharp spines (Webster 1890); **prickly samphire**, the sea-parsnip, *Echinophora spinosa*; **prickly withe**, a cactaceous plant of Jamaica and Mexico, *Cereus triangularis*; **prickly yellowwood** (also *prickly-yellow*), a West Indian tree, *Xanthoxylum caribæum*. See also PRICKLY PEAR. *Prickly* CHERVIL, GLASSWORT, POPPY, TARE, etc.: see the sbs.

1805 PAUL *Sensory Miscin.* (ed. 2) The whole bottom covered with the "prickly ash. 1837 J. SHERWOOD *Trans. Amer. Soc.* The underwood consisted chiefly of the prickly ash. 1889 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 124 Tom Cods...'Prickly Backs...Dog Fish. Bull Fish. 1890 COUES, *Dict., Prickleback*, the sticklebacks, Gasterosteidæ Aculeatus, when the new shell is only partially hardened; a denizen (Long Island). 1882 *Amateur Obsever* (ed. 2) VII. (ed. 2) 182 The "prickly fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*)...exceedingly abundant in England and Ireland. 1866 J. BARNES *Mod. Cavalry Jobs* 36 If the "Prickle-Pole fellow described...effect What. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 122 "*Prickly Pear*. The leaves is very...long and thick, armed with large and long prickles round it. *Ibid.* 135 "Prickly Poppy. This plant has several small roots shooting up the back of trees.

4. *Comb.*, as *prickly-capped*, *-headed*, *-stemmed*.

1858 HOOKER *Brit. Colonies* 1. v. *Lauritus*, the acorn cups of *Quercus Ægilops*, or prickly-capped oak, growing in the Morea. 1871 ROMANES *Ab. Land* x. The prickly-stemmed snake-flowered *Euphorbia*. 1891 *Encyclopæd. Br. Boy's Ann.* June 409/1 The prickly-headed Poppy.

Prickly heat. A common name for *Lichen tropicus*, an inflammatory disorder of the sweat glands, prevalent in hot countries, characterized by eruption of small papules or vesicles, accompanied by a sense of pricking or burning.

1778 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 38, I found she had only the prickly heat, a sort of rash. 1800 J. POTT *Lett. Empir.* to Called the prickly heat, from the pungent feeling that attends it. 1858 F. MARRYAT *Frnk. Chanton* xxxvii. 222 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 326 "Prickly heat (*lichen*

the papules are formed by the blocking of the mouths of the sweat-pores.

Prickly pear. The name given to various species of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, prickly-plants with pear-shaped fleshy edible fruit; also the fruit itself. Formerly also *Prick-pear*, *Prickle-pear*, *Prickled pear*.

1696 J. Lee *Introd. Bot. App.* 320 Prickly Pear, *Cactus*. 1764 Grainger *Sugar-Cane* v. 136 On this lay cuttings of the prickly pear: They soon a formidable fence will shoot. 1823 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 318 The luscious, sweet ripe, prickly pears. 1830 Dickens *Lettter* (1908) 30 Prickly pears, pawnees, prickly pears. 1877 *Amer. Garden* enclosed with hedges of prickly pear. 1877 G. Gibson *Christ* (1879) 29 He will recognise each fruits as the lime, the banana, the almond, and the prickly pear.

attrib. 1830 J. A. Hedges *Trip. & Hors. Middelburg* 31 Object 174 An odd plant, with straggling hedges of prickley pear bushes. 1839 Lett. *St. Meadow* (1847) 272 Prickly-pear hedges, meeting blackthorning Palmyra trees.

Prick-madam. *Herb.* ? Obs. Also 7 prick-my-dame. [Altered from F. *tripe-madame* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.); see Littré.] An old name of the Stone-crops, esp. *Sedum acre*; also *S. album* and *S. reflexum*.

1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Alsine*, . . called . . pigeons or hennes herbe . . The lesse . . is called in english prickle madame. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxvii. 114 Prickmadame hath small narrow thicke and sharpe pointed leaues. 1668 H. Hall *Accountry* 11. 72/2 Lesser long and slender, and thick, like *Prick-my-dame*. *Ibid.* 90/1 Prick Madam, or stone Crop. . It is termed also Prick Madam. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 872/2 Sweet country flowers . . pansy, rose, lady-smock, prick-madam, &c.

Prick-mark. [f. Prick *sb.* 10 + Mark *sb.*1] † 1. *Archery.* The mark aimed at; the ball's-eye; hence *fig.*, an end, aim, object. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Withals *Dict.* (1608) 544/1 The prickes madnes, *diuersitor deuiticula*. 1583 *Barnes Rec. Ballads* (1877) III. 168 Within the said space . . while most day bestis and prik marks. 1586 *A. Ross in Cancione' Catech.* 19 Bidde ye beginning and prikemark of your end, and of all your doings.

2. A mark made by pricking, a prick on a surface.

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 208 With the points of your Compasses, describe a Circle. . by placing one Foot in the prick-mark, and turning about the other Foot. 1879 Sir T. Browne *Pseud.* (1686) 124 Pick not lightly the whole pannels. A single line of prick-marks will suffice for the seams.

Prick-me-dainty, *sb.* and *a.* Now *Sc.* or *arch.* Also 6 **prickmedenty, prickmydainty**; 9 **prig-, prick-my-dainty, prick me dainty, -dandy.** [f. Prick *v.* (sense 10) + Me + Dainty *a.*]

A. *sb.* † One who dresses in a fusical manner, or is ridiculously exact in dress or carriage' (Jam.); one who is affectedly fusical; a dandy.

c 1540 Thersites *Ed. Kinnaynge* 362 There was a prycke-medenty, for whom nowyght, And began to peynty, Ardthought she would haynty. 1546 J. Heywood *Spere.* A ij, If any pretty prickemedainties shal happen to spy a note in their godly leaues. c 1553 Udall *Roister D.* iv. iii. (1847) 56 Mary then prickemedainties come trim or a fig. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 63 As some nice Dainty and Prickmedainties . . curiously create and bring their tastes into a exalted fashion and crisped fashion. 1848 Lo. E. Hamilton *Mandeville* vi. 73 Now . . here is to be one of her young prick-me-dainties coming a-visiting after her.

B. *adj.* Excessively or affectedly precise in personal adornment; over-nice, finical.

1820 Hood in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 392 One can't think the blackcoats had been jockeys Of any of them prig-my-dainty fellows. 1824 *Lockhart Peter's Lett.* xxi. 213 As all moral ideas in prick-me-dainty dowagers come to fashion. 1897 L. Keith *Ravens Lady* vii. 67 What a high-handed, prickmedainty lady he had in his mind's eye.

Prickmedainty, -nikkity, *a. Sc.* arbitrary var. of Pernickety *a.*

1824-87 Anstruther *Easy Greed* (1898) 302, I was by nature tidy, had all the finger particulars prickmedainty ways.

Prick-post. [f. Prick *sb.* + Post *sb.*1] (See quot. 1842-76.)

1587 Harrison *Englande* v. xii. (1877) 1. 232 In the open . . mansions they are inforced for want of stuffe to vse so much as all, but onlie farthe posts, rafters, beames, prickeposts, groundsils, and such principalls. 1683 Cocker's *Counsel to Prick post* across inches one way. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 169 *Prick-Posts*, Posts that are framed into Transoms, between Principal Posts, for the strengthning of the Carcase. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 114 The Prick-posts are designed to shorten the bearing. 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Prick Post*, the same as a Queen Post of a roof. Also the posts in a wooden building placed between the principal posts at the corners. Also the posts framed into the transoms, between the principal posts, for strengthening the carcase of a house.

Prick-seam. [f. Prick *sb.* or *v.* + Seam.] A particular stitch used in glove-sewing. Also *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *prick-seam sewer*, *sewing*.

1832 S. Jerrold *Mayn. Lady* II. 5, With your Prick-seam, and thumb-stitch. 1839 *Knick. Bullads* VII. 140 If they is Chosen mayors too, part of his Trade I know, Whether it plain or prick-seam be, for that makes the leaver three. 1852 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 399 Adapted for what are called 'doe's sewing, and prick-seam sewing'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 5/1 Account Theologian, in Devon, for instance, are the best prick-seam sewers in the country.

Hence **Prick-seamed** *a.*, sewn with prick-seam.

1824 in *Archæologia* XX. 161 Item for a pare prick seamed gloves x. s. x. d. 1838 T. Carlyle *Armenide* xiv. 31 White prick-seam'd Gloves of Kid, full many a pairs.

† **Prick-shaft.** *Obs.* An arrow or 'shaft' for shooting at the 'prick' (Prick *sb.* 10).

1556 in *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) I. App. p. clxiv, My lawes and my prayour with pelles shaftes. 1590 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 2 Noe person above the ninthe age of eight yeres shall shoote in any marbe of vj score yardes or vnder, yeres shall shoote in any marbe of vj score yardes or vnder, with other prickshaftes or fleight. 1591 Turner *Herbal* I. F vj, Thinkest thou pyckte shaftes of hasele because it is tender, then rede it. 1633 Bolton *Medit. ad Mediocr.* 1. in Hall *Dedicat.* XIII. 19 Wisp, to shame us home, when you should see prick-shafts.

Prick-song (prik-sŏŋ). *Mus. Obs. exc. Hist.* [Shortened from the early form *pricked song*, *pricke song*: cf. Prick *v.* 23 and 28 b.]

1. orig. *pricked song*: Music sung from notes written or 'pricked', as distinguished from that sung from memory or by ear; written vocal music.

c 1485 in *Rerv Wills* (Camden) 12. I wille yt on the day of myn weddinge be songen a masse of pykked song at Seynt Maries entry. 1596 *Taming Sh.* (1623) 70 The world thinks Master Burbon is a passing good musician, and he sings prick-song. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Title-p., The first methode is sung with all things necessary for the knowledge of prickesong. 1608 Holland *Sueton.* 189 Being much delighted with the Alexandrians prolex in prick song. 1. 1923 *Introd. Privy Exch.* (Percy Soc.) 91 For, euer, prykesong may not be disprysed. 1510 *Chamber. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 16 Paid for a boke of prikesong 8*d*. 1607 Chapman *Byron's Conspir.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 16, I can sing prick-song, Ladie, at first sight. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Somers.* *Bells of Ch.* ix. 235 The staff is of five lines, and the notes are of the lozenge form, usually seen in prick-song of the period.

2. *esp.* A written descant or accompanying melody to a 'plain-song' or simple theme; hence, *gen.* descant or 'counterpoint' accompanying a simple melody (also *fig.*).

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 90 In mediocrities hard I play and sing Fabyrdoun, prickesong, descant, counterfay. 1603 *Hom. Repent* (Bastard) I. 256 Nether discrete, admirable and all diuersete cantare cantum planum, et cantum figuratum, vis, prykesongis. 1613 Peltt *Serm.* 1625 Dykesong [see Prick-song 1]. 1622 R. Dallam *Farthingale* 2 *P. Wang's Prick-song* (). 1623 R. Dallam *Farthingale* 2 *P. Wang's* 2d. to Arth. Garrard's 40s I'll sing my Prick Song with the treble descr: And Prick Song, with the eight-square cadences: a 1630 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 91 The assembled that sang to the use of sarum, had another descr to their prick-song. 1776 Sir J. Hawkins *Gen. Hist. Mus.* II. 11 a. 1783 From the performers which the old writers give to written descant, which they termed Prick-song, as regard that the harmony was written or pricked down.

3. attrib., as *prick-song book*, *lesson*, *oratrix*, etc.

1598 in *Priory of Aunt.* (1888) App. 2. 230 Item to Dorren Fairfax, for a prickesong booke xx *li.* 1599-*30 Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 331 Paid to John Northside for prykkyd song bokes, *c* 1647 in *Surtees Rent. Mem.* (1911) II. App. A. 13 Which manifestingly consisteth only in prick song descant, and organ playing. 1598 R. Greene *Alphon.* (1878) 20 Yet that home bragge and wilfull no glory, Are like a prick-song-lessons without keye. a 1618 *Lismore Pap. Manly* (1861) I. 32 They sing . . without pricksong musick, organs, or other instruments, tying only the sentence unto song. 1625 Wotton *Rem. Poems* I. 372 The . . Archb. (Warham) left . . the prick-song books belonging to his Chappel, to New coll.

† b. **Pricksongwort,** an old name for the herb 'Saxifrage' (*Lavatrix*), bearing flat round pods. *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxviii. 318 We call this herb in English Pricke Bowre, or mossy flowre, siluer plant, Pricksong-wort, . . & among our women it is called Honesties.

† **Prick-timber.** *Obs.* [See Prick *sb.* 14.] a. The Spindle-tree: = Prickwood a. b. The Dogwood: = Prickwood b; also *prick-feather tree*.

a. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. lxxiii. 760 This plant . . some call . . in English, Spindletree, and Pricke Timber. Lycium the Author of this tree seemeth very well to the making both of Prickes and Spindelles. a 1657 Ashmole *Nat. Hist. Wilts.* (1847) 56 The brothers doe make skewers of it, because it doth not taint the meate as other wood will doe: from whence it hath the name of prick-timber. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Prick-timber*, a name sometimes given to the *Euonymus*, or spindle-tree.

b. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. li. 746 The white Cornell tree, is called . . in English . . Dogwood, and Gads tree, and the Prickle timber tree, because Butchers use to make pricks of it. often Cornus, *Cornelier femelle*, Hounds-tree, Dog-berry tree, Prick-timber tree.

† **Prick-tree.** *Obs.* [See Prick *sb.* 14.] a. The Wild Cornel: = next, b. b. The Spindle-tree: = next, a. c. The Alder Buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. M j b, Some because buchern use to make pyckles of it. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. lxxiii. 760 Lycium is called in English *Alder tree*, and of sowers Buckthorn Prickle tree. 1671 Johnson *Eyquad. Lang. Angel., Bot.*, Buckthorn Prick tree, *Rhamnus*.

Prick-wood. [See Prick *sb.* 14.] a. The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*. † *Obs.* b. The Wild-Cornel or Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*, *dial.*

a. 1660 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 123 They [Sheep] are hurt by acornes, pennes, pricke-wood, and especially by fennel. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 301 Prick Wood, *Euonymus*. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flowers Pl.* II. 84 *Euonymus Europæus*. Spindle-tree! . . known to the old English herbalists (1578) by the name of Prickwood.

b. 1869 *Hardwicke's Sc. Gossip* 1 Feb. 30/1 The Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) means dagger-wood, dagger being the old English equivalent for a dagger, and the wood having been used for skewers. . In Buckinghamshire it is still called Prickwood and Skewerwood. 1880 Britten & Holl. 170 It from *M. Anglo.*

Pricky (prĭ·ki), *a.* *Now dial.* [f. Prick *sb.* + -y.] Furnished with prickles or spines; prickly.

1398 Prickly Sponge [see Prick *sb.* 12]. 1398 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. xxvii. 580 The whitebe beareth rough and prickie heades. 1600 Holland *Pliny* xxi. iii. II. 9 A prickie nettle: it [Mouldwort] hath all the stem . . *Ibid.* 22 Prickie sperages: it [Asparagus] is like a thistle. 1688 *Randle' Alb. Queen Engl.*, Dat Nidrosiensis, Prickey head appleton. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1800 It from Scotland to Kent.

b. Comb. **Pricky-back** or **pricky-back** urchin, **pricky urchin**, *dial.* the hedgehog.

1598 W. Minsheu *Ymbla.* (ed. 2) II. 337 Pricky Urchin . . the hedge hog. 1655 Ramesey *Wonders Hedge-Hogs*, *Prick-a-back urchin*, the prickly hedge-hog. 1883 Antrobus *Shaksp. Grange* (1884) 219 Neale I believe means a prickpouch.

Priddy, var. Pardy (*Manx.*) *Obs.*, surely.

Pride (praid), *sb.*1 Forms: see A. below. [Late OE. *prȳte*, *prȳte* str. fem., *prȳte* weak fem.; also (*prȳde*, *prȳde*; abstract *sb.* from *prūd*, *prūd*, Proud; cf. ON. *prýði* gallantry, bravery, ornamentation, f. *prýðr* gallant, brave, stately; both generally held to have been adopted *c* 1000 from OF. *prut*, *prüd*, mod.F. *preux*. The period of earliest formations had passed long before 1000; and these quasi-earliest derivatives in OE. and ON. must esp. be explained as analogical, after the numerous original earliest derivatives existing in the langs., as in OE. *fell*, *fylle*, ON. *fullr*, *fylli*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. (*OE. and Southern ME.*) 1 **prȳte**, -*e*, -*u*, ȝ-; ȝ **prute** (= *e*), **pruyte**; 1 **prȳde**, 2 **prüde**, **prude**, 3-4 **prude** (= *e*), 3-ȝ **pruyde**, **pruyd**, 4-5 **pride**. *a* 1000 *Aldhelm Glass* in Napier *O. E. Glass* 182, *Pinetus*, *prȳte*. 1014 Wulfstan *Sermo ad Angles* in *Hom.* (Napier) 169 galnes þare ȝnornes, þe for lustes prytan hawe ȝelled hwergen. *c* 1205 *Lay.* 256 Þe for his prytine gode ueole hynde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.*, 7 Nis ȝe na mare ȝnorne for ȝe habbeme mone ȝoddes ne for ȝe mone ofte reowen. *Ibid.* 61 Þe ȝeȝles of hevenene ouhs for hearre prude is to bolle. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 1 Þatt wass Þe firrst Sinn off alle Þatt iss cleppedd Prȳde. *Eng. Leg.* I. 97/16 And gratte is lowelte bot. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5130 Such prud ȝyue hede þouȝ he be bolde ynouȝ. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2328 Þurst—shoȝte his prute [*v. r.* pruyte]. 1360 *Lancs. P. Pl. A.* Prol. 23 Þannes prikien hem in prude. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 223 For his gilde [*MS.* ȝ pruyte]. *Ibid.* 223 Gaue hous of pruyde [*MS.* ȝ pruyte]. *Ibid.* VII. 263 Pruis of herte [*MS.* ȝ pruyte]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5043 Dereyne of pruyde she was.

b. (*Kentish*) 2-4 **prede.**

a 1225 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þe hem þearued was for hare prede. *c* 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 59 Þorch seuen þeuech prede. 1300 *Beket* 2600 Þorch seuen [*MS.* Þorch prede] deuech seuentin. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Þe þridde hey of prede is arrogance.

γ. (*midl. and north.*) 3- **pride** (3-6 **prid**, 4-5 **pryd**, 4-6 **pryde**, 4-7 **pryd**, 5 **pryte**, 6 **pryed**).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17251 (Edin.) Þe warkine, ȝestinis, wrethe, and ȝeld [other *MSS.*, pelfed]. *c* 1330 E. Serenne *Chron.* (1810) 260, Pilate prikis to ȝou so swiftis in harbery. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 179 For ieloasnes & lust & lodemode prikeȝe. *Ibid.* 1450 With hem & with prykis. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Matthew*) 1048 Thare getyl & awcht gyftis. *Ibid.* 2210 (*Thaddeus*) 213 Na vgnet na pryd to hir wald ta. 1375 (MS. 1480) Barbour *Bruce* v. 408 Þe King Edward, with mekill prid. *c* 1425 Pryl Luc 8 18 ...*Sir E. Barton* in *Lowther Misc.* (1911) 68 Hir is denerlye delighes, and of mekell pried. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 180 That pryd or new was chastened.

B. Signification.

I. 1. A high or overweening opinion of one's own qualities, attainments, or estate, which gives rise to a feeling and attitude of superiority over and contempt for others; inordinate self-esteem.

Reckoned the first of the 'seven deadly sins'; see Deadly 3.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 200 Of ydelre gylpe hi[ll sceawiað] þryte and mikelnesse. *a* 1250 *Contl. Prudent.* (Stowe) in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 328 Nu þeiheð heore þrite se ideli swinne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Lucifer, þeop into pryde, & Monie of engel anelich fenestl. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5383 Pryd es þe hegh tyȝes þat er dedely; Pryde, hatredene, and euery [etc.]. 1380 Wyclif *Ser.* Wks. III. 101 Ly ayenȝeyge pryde bodyng oure self worþyere to God þan oþer trewe seint. 1382 — *Mark* vii. 22 Foo auoutreris, of the harte of yuel comen forth yuele thingis, pride, folye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Pryde, *superbia*, *fastus*, elacio, *arrogancia*. 1552 Lyndesay *Answ. Kyng.* 1514 Quhome God [= pryde] very dangerous, . . *Liuing* 13 In. 2, ¶ 2 Spiritual pride is very dangerous, . . because it is frequently creepe vpon the spirit of holy persons. 1680 Milton *P. L.* v. 810 Vain wisdom, vain advice, Inordinate desires Blown up with high conceits ingendring pride. 1683 Penn *Lett.* I. v. 197 Pride makes us esteem ourselves: Vanity makes us desire the esteem of others. In a word to envy, as Dean Swift has done, that a man is too proud to be vain. 1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxvi. (1861) II. 272 Pride, or the overweening sentiment of our own worth. 1870 Darwin *Descent* II. 264 A peacock or a cock-pheasant strutting about with pallid-up feathers, is sometimes said to be an emblem of pride.

b. in plural, *rare*.

c 1200 in *Anc. Locked* III. 228 Mid alle[n] þeose ȝeldes and mid manifoldes, or mid mislaȝe. 1609 Bible (Douay) 2 *Esdras* xv. 28 Because of their prides they shall be tormented. 1858 Rogers *Lett. to Pusey&Keble* (1868) I. 23 My unbelief, pride, inadvertency, failures.

c. with specification of the cause or subject of pride. (Often passing into § 2 or 4.)

1308-31 Trevisa *De Bar.* (1634) I. 189 Pride, may be called a habit of dwelling upon the thought of any supposed excellences or advantages and believe themselves possessed of; as well power, birth, wealth, strength of body, or beauty of person or endowments of the mind. 1790 Miss Raffenden *Rubens* I. His pride of birth was equal to his wealth. 1847 Emerson *Compens.* (1870) 70 Pride of each kind either. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* II. 70 Your office, thereof into paternal love. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 133 The pride of system, the pride of nature, the pride of the self-styled theologian, the exclusive rank pride of the self-styled theologian, the exclusive

natural Phariaic pride to which he had been valued—forbade him to examine seriously whether he might not after all be in the wrong.

d. Personified, esp. as the first of the seven deadly sins.

c1440 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 600 Pryde was the furst that bigan lyves vanite, God wroot, On a scripyng lyne. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* iv. (Arb.) 22 Because Pride is the Queene of Sinnes, thou hast chosen her to be thy Concubine. 1850 Longf. *Tales Wayside Inn* ii. *Saint of Acre*, Pride gazeth forth on horseback grand and gay, But cometh back to foot, and begs its way.

e. In various proverbs.

1580 Wyllie *Prem.* 205, 28 Pride goth before contekinge: no wise fal'ing the spirit shal bee exhaunced. c1400 *Rel. Antiq.* (1841) 1. 253/2 Pryde maketh Penne Pouere maketh Pride Pride maketh Pine Pine maketh Power Power maketh Pees. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 70 Pride goth before, & schame folwyth after. 1709 Mandeville *Aesop & Socrates* (1724) II. 139 For it hath for many to speak, and *every* shall Thee first or last Pride pryde will have a fall. 1846 J. Whitcher *United at Last* Pride will have a fall, in from common experience grown proverbial. 1884 Jefferies *Lot's Wife* in *Roundall*, I am now reduced to think...of the weather. Pride must have a fall.

2. The exhibition of this quality in attitude, bearing, conduct, or treatment of others; arrogance; haughtiness.

c1205 Lay. 12499 Brutus hafden anedlet eorde & eadmere prude. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6104 He (*gloseour*) seyd wele sellef pride and hate. c1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 6102 Pey pressed hym [Constantine] he wolde make endless, & chace pe prophte of Maxens. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Legend* (1527) A *Pryde*, arrogancia. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. i. 52 Never first let...enamoured with Aymes Our Enemies pride. 1611 — *Pericl. N.* iii. 1. 163, I hear thee say, that manner all thy pride. Now wit, nor reason, can my passion hide. 1784 Cowper. *Task*. 302 *Pride* in their port, defiance in their eye, I see the lords of human kind pass by. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 125 Doubting all his master's vice of pride.

3. A consciousness or feeling of what is befitting or due to oneself or one's position, which prevents a person from doing what he considers to be beneath him or unworthy of him; esp. as a good quality, legitimate, "honest", or 'proper pride', self-respect; also as a mistaken or misapplied feeling, 'false pride'.

1597 R. Glocs. (Rolfe) 2393 Vor he bretenes nobles vor greate ofter he set de, Vor he nes neuer king & bretaygne he hateye bote zyone he. 1599-8 Lambarde *Perambl. Kent* (1826) 231 He, which before nothing enuied the King, refused in his heart for pride to call him his Lord. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 307 But he his wonted pride Soon recollecting, with high words...disguis'd their feare. 1736 Gray *Journal* 1. 25 Discouragements thrown wilfully, and prize *Pride* made to it. 1789 *Treatise Lott.* 8, 1/2 Sh. 24 He was trained...to the truest and noblest sort of pride, that of never doing or suffering a mean action. 1800 Wordsw. *Recollection a Ballad.* vii, I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy, The sleepless soul that perished in his pride. 1838 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 304 This ludicrous affair excited the mirth of the lodge-room, ...and roused the pride of the wavering. 1855 J. S. Law-rence *Cornwall Mines* 198 A man of considerable wherewithal, Nicholas, who, I believe, has no false pride about him, and who will rejoice to find that his example may be influential to others. 1880 Dixon *Windsor* III. viii. 24 His pride of vision was as lofty as his pride of birth.

4. A feeling of elation, pleasure, or high satisfaction derived from some action or possession; esp. in *to take a pride* (in, † *to do* something, etc.).

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 2 Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me. 1805 J. Wood *Sport. Mag.* XXV. 10 Sir Cornwall Wrenne...I take pride. 1868 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* xxvii, To course one such friend he took more pride, Than to destroy whole thousands of meh foes. 1728 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 156 His personal pride seems to overpower every other appetite. 1837 *Richard Pol. Hum. Ani.* 1. 13 You will see the good housewife taking pride in her pretty table cloth, and her glittering dishes. 1867 Lady Hoskyns *Cruise L.* viii. 103 Achill Age ...produced, with natural pride and pleasure, the watch and plaude given him by the Prince of Wales.

5. That of which any person or body of persons is proud; that which causes a feeling of pride in those to whom it belongs; hence, the flower, the best, of a class, country, etc.

1580 Wyllie *Exod.* xxiv. 10 Y shal defende my prymtacie, the pryde of your weapons, and desyrable thing of your eyes. c1403 *Pol. Relig. & Love Poems* (1866) 1. 3 Here be pryd of watereled Kille; her eft hire twyght were to nayte. 1599 Shakes. *Hen. V*, ii. 4. 101 O Noble English, that could entertain With half their Forces, the full pride of France. 1611 Bible *2 Sam.* xiii. 13 His [*ἀγαθοῦ*] name are his pride. a 1700 Penn *Cautions* (J.) The pride of every grove I chose,...To deck my charming Chloe's hair. 1750 *Gent. Pocket-Book* 1. 77 Love and the Fair were of his life the Pride. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 33 A little peasantry, their country's pride. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* iv. xv, See you pale sculptur'd urn...when a boy, A maiden's pencil, a father's joy?

b. In names of plants: **Pride of Barbadoes** (see Barbadoes *pride*); **pride of China**, **pride of India**, a tree, the Azedarac; **pride of Columbia**, an American species of Phlox, *Ph. speciosa*; **pride of London** = London rocket; **pride of Ohio**, the American orpwelly, *Dodecatheon Meadia*.

1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 321 Spotted sweet Williams or pride of London. 1688 *Holme Armoury* III. 239/2 The Pride of Barbados. 1731 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Of the Pride of India there are many parts of Languedoc, and under a hundred above when in flower. 1846 Downing *Mod. Hort.* 1. 203, Pride of China,...Pr. of India, *Melia azedarach*. 1849 Lindl. and *Paxt. Fl. Gard.* I. 182/2 It far excels the humble sweet in size of Pride-of-India trees. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 426 A broad avenue, planted with Pride-of-China trees.

II. 6. Magnificence, splendour; pomp, ostentation, display. *poet.* and *rhet.*

c1205 Lay. 14293 He lete leoue scrudden and rolmere prude. 1597 R. Glocc. (Rolfe) 3898 Pe slawe day of hit he dede and mid grete pompe & prude Al bonne abouten he was buried. c1400 *Lond Troy Bk.* 4038 For Thomas dyed in that tyde And buryed he was with woched pride. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 372 They conveyed hym with grete pride, A Kirke noper there was right. c1460 *Hous. Cel. Pol. & Thoughte his Doughter* 55 in Hall *E. P. P.* I. 186 Quere dwelle pride makythe nakid cryde. 1604 Shakes. *Oth.* iii. 3. 354 Oh Sense, well...all Qualities, Pride, Pompe, and Circumstance of glorious Warre. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 24 Trace Empire thro', with Misery the guide; Thro' ruin still the same oppressive pride. 1856 Milton *Upward* iv. 389 Pride looked on his rich adornment, on King Ahi's pride they gazed.

† **b.** Love of display or ostentation. *Obs.*

c1460 *Hous. Cel. Pol. & Thoughte his Doughter* 40 in Hall. *E. P. P.* I. 186 Middle schalte her wymmen worthi,...That myngyth her berthe to norchel for here onskilfis pride. 1593 Shakes. *Lucr.* 854 He...leaues it (gold) to be gouerned by his yong: Who in their pride do presently abuse it. 1680 Otway *Orphan* v. 8. 139 Wealth beyond what Woman's Pride could waste.

c. *Pride of life, pride of the world*, worldly pride or ostentation, vainglory. *arch.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 1219 Al bat in world ware set vpon, Es nathire pleasyng of be flesshe of man, Or pleasyng of ogbre, bat may falle, Or pride of lyfe, als sayd be lorde. 1382 Wyclif 1 *John* ii. 16 Coueytise of flesch, and coueytise of eyen, and pride of lijf, [Vulg. *superbia vitæ*, Gr. ἀλαζονεία τοῦ βίου] bat ben not of be fadir. 1611 Bible *1 K.* ii. 28 Joab fled vnto the Tabernacle of the Lord, and caught vp the hornes of the Altar. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 453 Hee first on earth shall...plant eternal pride. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxxiii, Thou Pilgrim of Eternity, whose fame Over his living head like heaven is bent.

d. *Herr. To the pride*: applied to a peacock when represented with the tail expanded and the wings drooping. See also Peacock *sb.* 1 c.

1530 in *Archæologia* xx. (1924) 181 Beareth Argent to his coate a peacok in his proude, 1720 Sharpe *Lond. Mag.* II. ii. 28, 238 His standard [was] of yellow and blue, with a peacock in pride gold, and parrots with a peacock. 1768 Power *Heraldry Dict.* s. v., Peacocks are said to be in their pride when they extend their tails into a circle, and drop their wings. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2 sec. 3 270.

7. Magnificent, splendid, or ostentatious adornment or ornamentation. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10292 He wroght O ground bi be se side Sundes precius o pride. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6382 He pi3t his armes and riche steds, And dide him her alle with pride. 1390 Gower *Conf. II.* 42 The Sadel was of ryche pride, ...No riche 3ift wibe ouerse was. 1390 Shakspere *2 H. VI*, i. 2 Loftie spires, yclad with sommer pride. c 1600 Shakes. *Sonn.* lxxvi, Why is my verse so barren of new pride? So far from variation or quicke change? 1633 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 15 Their armes are headed with pride, such make the fren dauchies, bendes, lozinges of trees and lesser things. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 667 A leader...weare'd in the pride of Pride Of purpure Wools. 1709 Pope *Odyss.* xvi. 450 Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious pride, Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. 1787 for W. Jones *Sir. Fundamt. Poems* (1807) 52 Duck'd with fresh garlands, Wore rural hats, And with the common sweaters working pride.

† **8.** Exalted or proud position or estate. *Obs.*

c1400 *Lond Troy Bk.* 46 For that were, Is that on side, Sire[1] kynges and dukes of pride. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 118 Beholdyngee Mars how sorrowfu he seeth, On a whelm top with a lady of pride Hanoured alwaies. 1599 Low *Sermon* C. xl. (1632) 567 The men of pride has a thousand wants.

† **b.** Honour, glory. *Obs.*

1535 Gap *Warm.* (A.) 921 *Per-fore*, on merich a side, Of him was heyd al be pride. 1592 Shakes. *1 Hen. VI*, iv. iii. 52 If thou wilt fight, fight by the Fatherss side, And commendable prou'd, let's dye in pride.

9. The best, highest, most excellent or flourishing state or condition; the prime; the flower.

c1400 *Anturs. Arth.* lv, Herth comes thay hame lyling, And lusches of pride. c1440 Morte *Arthure Pavell.* 288 3e shall we have seen the pride of Nature's works. Lat no despare, 1590 Shakes. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 28 Those Alps, My lovely Bourbon, to his pride. 1611 Bible *Wisd.* Solomon in his pride. 1611 Bible *Wisd.* Solomon in his pride. 1611 Bible *Wisd.* Solomon in

[illegible] Rosse, why the Priests should pride themselves with this. 1558–9 tr. Scrypture's Treas. (1560) III. 108 At Matteus date, where they pride themselves not a little on account of their whose they [Iesus]ethes not a little on account of their being the birthplace of that great poet. 1608 Middl. Yrnl. XV. 419 I prided myself that my hands had never known guilty of contaminating that element. 1807–8 W. Irving Salmagundi (1824) 21 We pride ourselves upon giving satisfaction in every department of our paper. a 1849 H. Coleridge Bor. (1852) II. 248 The ascendancy of that which common women pride themselves in. 1882 A. W. Wilson Dickens to go His prided himself on his generosity.

5. dial. In many senses. Now rare.

c 1450 Henry & Wallace xi. 1501 Quha prizes thame, that harbour is to seik. a 1508 Lydgate Troy-book (Chron. Soc.) II. 13 [Ded] pryde presyde ave of thaire foot. (Ib. V. 61 II. 13 [Ded] pryde presyde ave of thaire foote could be more gilteous as their clothing. 1548 tr. Erasmus's Paraphr. Tit. 3b How sadden prideth with lust ones, and pridyng in his clothe. 1629 Hooker Ecclesiastes Fifa. Wonderful(1) 12 The gay Peacock prideth in his feathers ... proudly exploded. 1742 Richardson Clarissa (1749) I. 202. 132 Distinctions or quality may be prided in by those to whom distinction or quality are a new thing. 1837 Anna M. Wilson Days Modernized 39 My brother, I pride in your courage.

Hence **Pri'ded** *ppl. a.*, filled with pride.

[Use a 1340 is a scribe.] c 1400 Gower Addit. Mon. 67, in Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 12 When humble parlance is prided. 1883 A. S. Hardy Red pal Wessex 12 Maid's prided heart, whose prided rejection is often only a timid failure.

Prideful (prai·dfūl), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. Pride *sb.*1 + -ful.] Full of pride; proud, arrogant.

c 1440 Mirour Salvacionis 4007 Some man wolde be lik proude be pridefulle belonging. 1535 Geo. Bridge Pass 10 They speke ar prudful of their wisdome in science. a 1570 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) I. 153 The prideffull and wicked people that stood by, mocked him. 1590 Warrender Gentlefolk 11. 56 High thoughts and prideful are his lawes. 1870 Chambers Addit Dy Cite II. 80 If he prideful seem Of flight and fear he may'd behind. c 1893 Caroline Hist. 34. [so. I. 9 Chas. I (1858) 340 Why should we such a race be proud?

b. Full of pride in some fact or achievement; pleased, elated.

1891 Fair's Mag. VIII. 1021 The father prideful at the scene reveals, And the fond mother smiling at the lads. 1898 Tennyson Hand Mem. Laud 300, I well remember the flush of prideful pleasure which came over his face. 1897 H. W. Seaman in Windsor Cas. 14 [Of a] the day, in a prideful manner, Indian Cooper: 'I am monarch of all I survey; My right there is none to dispute.

Hence **Pri'defully** *adv.*, in a prideful manner; with pride; **Pri'defulness**, proudness, pride.

18.. Lindsay (Pinnacle) Chron. Scot. (MS. F. 266), The king, hearing of this prideffulness [A. F. L. le prydefulness] a 1670 Hickman Treat. Chas. I (1871) II. 198 The more foolish evil of Saddlecloth behaviour, to ride so prydefully about their town. 1820 Scott Monast. viii. A white Little the seemly wears ... and a blue hood, that might well be spared, for prideffulness. 1843 Carlyle Past & Pr. iii. The man ... and walked ... humbly and valorously with God ... instead of walking vainglorously and pridefully with Mammon. 1865 Kingsley Lessons 135 Strange that they will complacently pridefully bind up whatever vice or folly there is in them.

† **Pride-gavel**, *Obs. local.* Also **pride-**. [app. from Pride *sb.*3 + Gavel,2 but cf. quot. 1779.] (See quots.)

1663 J. Taylor Hist. Gavelkind ix. 122 A Prideg[avel] which is the Lordship of Rodely in the County of Gloucester is used and paid ... as a Rent to the Lord of the Manour, by certain Tenants ..for their Liberty and Privilege of Fishing in the River Severn for Lampreys. 1679 Hunter Anc. Tenures 18. 1779 Stevens Gloucestersh. 331 Acknowledgments are paid ..for fishing in the river Severn, some of which were anciently called *Prid-gavel*, from the word *Gavel* a rent, and *Pride*, the name of a kind of wicker'd pass, or pannier, which is laid in the water to catch the fish. [No authority is given for this alleged sense of *Pride*: it is unknown to all the ancient and modern glossaries and dictionaries.]

Pri'delessa, *a.* [f. Pride *sb.*1 + -less.] Devoid of pride (either in bad or good sense); having, feeling, or manifesting no pride.

c 1386 Chaucer Clerk's T. 834 Ful of pitous bisyngeynes Discreet and prideless. 1508 Dunbar Flyting 171 There by fell prydles in the prise this season. 1593 Tate Nat Mistery's Plot. xiii, Behold you nun, Prudelis and Serene, With Wisedom Porte, possest it by Reason's Quest. 1603 Chapman Bus. Ld. 1. 1. 1

a 1400 tr. *Bede's Hist.* v. xvii. [ab.] (1891) 454-6 He (Wilfrid) was to promote bishoppes from him [*orig.* strenuus ad ab.] ...*pe* fyfthe him Wilfrid his preost & his bedeward [*orig.* peculiaris sui Vilfrid clericus illius]. ...On pe tid... was Wilfrid to remembrance patriarkes [*orig.* pontifex ordinatus est]. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* in Wr.-Wülcker 126/30 *Sacerdos*, sacred... *Christus*, preost. *c* 1450 *Pryv. Pr.* in *Diutisca Neophil.* (1906) 23 Thow shalt do as pe preste seyth, but not as pe preste doth. 1483 Cath. *Angel.* 291/1 *A Preste, capellanus, flamen*... *sacerdos, presbiter.* 1580 PARSONS *Eighte Reasons* (1581) 3 They [Catholics] were in no good worlde, where every shoemaker could tel the priests duty. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Gothic Warre* v. ii. 6 For her Princes or private men spoake as they are persuaded, I can say no other thing concerning God, but that he is absolutely good. 1827 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 777 Each vil-lage inn has heard the ruffian boast That never priest believed his doctrines true. 1863 BRADLEY *Q. Mat* xv. 168 Was it the statesman's power, the priest's delight. 1897 JAMES *Consent* iv. We are priests of different churches.

b. *fig.* One whose office is likened to that of a priest, as *a priest of nature, of science*, etc.

1597 DAVISON *Prog. Conscp.* xi. 673 Venerend Master... Whose Pride I am, whom holy Fillets wear. 1809-6 WORDSW. *Excurs. Samuel*, v. The Vassals, who duly further from the east Must travel, still is Nature's Priest. 1817 HAZLITT *Characters* (1868) 92 Euclydes and Archimede, Shakespeare and Bacon, are priests who preach and expound the mysteries of men and the universe. 1830 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxvii, This faith has many a purer priest, And many an older than them all.

4. A sacrificing priest, a minister of the altar.

a. In the Jewish church, and other pre-Christian systems (as used in the Bible, rendering Heb. כֹּהֵן *kōhēn*, Gr. ἱερεύς, L. *sacerdos*).

Of spec.: see A. *c* 1000 *Sermo Mendosus* 9, (Thwaites) He cwæðen þa onbryne & þa unrotgrenesse to Filate, þa hyt deaðes scyldig. *c* 1200 ORMIN 103 Aaron wass þe firrste preost Off Israeles folkke. *Ibid.* 468 Hiz [Encarpius] wass, sikh to lasste sehhtl, God gerrtt, & Crisstt full cerrtenn. *a* 1300 CURSOR M. 1564 (Cott.) Of [Sadoc] was Ioiage ... And of his lesper leui kinde, pe prestes pat pair sagh hald. 1382 WYCLIF Gen. xiv. 18 Melchisedech, the kyng of Salem ... brouhte he was the preest of the hiyeste God. — *Heb.* vii. 1. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxii. 29 The ordenaryge vestimentes of Aaron ye preist. 1537 MUNDUS *Excl. Pol.* 11, Sacrifi. § 2 Dexippe the most eminent part both of Brachmanish and Jewish services did contest in sacrifice, when learned men declare what the word Priest doth properly signify according to the mind of the first inventor of that name, their ordinary scholler do well expound it to imply sacrifice. 1611 BIBLE *John* xix. 21 Then said the chiefe Priests [1885 *Revised Version*, Weyter Methods, Thwaites to Gentiles lyes Jewish, Rabbis, chiefe priests] of the Iewes to Pilate, Write not, The king of the Iewes. 1680 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 301 Fashion they [Israelites] grew: But first among the Priests dissension springs, Men who assume the Attire. 1860 GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 113 The high-priest and the ordinary priests were chosen exclusively from the family of Aaron. *Ibid.* It was the duty of the priests to serve at the altar, preparing the victims for sacrifice, and offering them up on the altar. 1900 *Encycl. Biblica* II. 2030 Before the Exile there were... differences of rank among the priests; but the chief priest was *only primus inter pares*; even Ezekiel knows no high priest in the sense of the Priestly Code.

b. In specific Christian use. The officiant at the Eucharist and other sacerdotal offices. (Denoting the same ecclesiastical order as in 2, but with a specific connotation.)

1549-1 *Liturg. Edward* c. 18 Priest him chaunte syllim wyfe, in his halgren lowyde stilleun wisdede...Seyden diacon him (Servede, *a* 1549 Nellone as Hierus be priest to will be mone noted godey lesons. 1588 tr. *Archæologia* (1871) L. 1. 58 A holy man of reuerence...for great bishops and archbishops. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Rubric*, At the tyme appoynted for the administracion of the holy Communion, the Priest that shal execute the holy ministery shall put upon hym the vesture appoynted for that ministracion. *Ibid.*, Then the priest shall turne hym towarde them that come to the holy Communion, and shall saye. Yea that do verely [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Then shall they generall Confession be made...by one of the ministers, or by the priest himselfe. 1637 *Sermons Bk. Com. Prayer* (1664) 227 [Of Eucharistic rite in Eastern Ch.] When this Hymn of praise is finished, the Deacon with the Priest, set the holy Bread and Cup of Blessing upon the Altar. *Ibid.* 240 In respect of this Sacrifice of the Eucharist, the Ancients have usually call'd those that offer it, by the name of Priests. 1898 *J. H. Bright* (title) The Position of the Priest at the Altar. 1901 — *Diet. Christ. Antiq.* II. 1722 The chief sacerdotal function of the Christian priest is to offer up on behalf of the people the Eucharistic Sacrifice. 1889 *Catholic Dict.* 708/2 For it is the office of a priest, according to the Pontifical, "to offer, bless, rule, preach, and baptize". First, he is empowered to offer the sacrifice of the Mass which is the centre of all the Church's worship... His successor the Jewish "elder" as well as the Jewish priest. Hence he is called (again and *secundus*—*a.* v. 'ascribing priest', but also *presbyter*—*a.* v. 'elder'.

c. In a spiritual sense, applied (*a*) to Christ in his sacrificial or mediatorial character. (After Heb. v. 6, vii. 15–21.) (Cf. HIGH PRIEST 2 b.)

c 1200 ORMIN 361 Ac he forrbi nass he [Crist] nann Preost, Hallsiht off alle preostenn. *a* 1300 *Harrowing Pontius* 161, I, pe prophet spakin of erist as of a preste, pat sal offre. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* viii. 17 Thou art a preest after Melchisedec order, by the ordre of *Melchisedech*. 1887 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 72 See Father...thine Sight And Prospire...I the Priest before thee bring. 1881-6 J. SMITH *Chr. Life* (1892) III. 286 That individual Humanity, which as our Priest he offered up for us on the Cross. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* ex. 17 Jesus our Priest for ever lives To plead for us above. 1901 DR. GORE *Body of Christ* iii. § 3 (1907) 191 This means that all our prayers and offerings have been united to the abiding sacrifice and offered by the Heavenly Priest.

(*b*) to all believers [after Rev. i. 6], and to the Christian Church.

1580 WYCLIF *Rev.* i. 6 The which...made us a kingdom, and preests to God and to his fadir. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Exod.* xix. 6 Ye shall be vnto me also a kyngdome of preistes & an holy people.] 1626 DONNE *Serm.* lv. (1640) 551 Every man should come to that Altar, as holy as the Priest, for there he is a Priest. 1820 J. BYRNE *Bible* I. *Exod.* xix. 6 Thus all believers are, through Christ, made to our God kings and priests. 1837 R. C. MORTIMER *Ministerial Priesthood* vii. § 2. 238 Thus the Church in God's priest to the world and for the world. *Ibid.* § 3. 239 If the Christian Church is a 'priest', offering "sacrifice" in the perpetual Eucharist.

5. An official minister of a pagan or non-Christian religion; originally implying sacrificial functions, but in later use often applied to the functionaries of any religious system, whether sacrificial or not.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3202 Balaac king was for-drof fro-San...And sente after Ianiane pe preist. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3410 (Cott.) Pe laadre o pair bede, pat taght pam pis for pe prestes to rede. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xi. 18 Mathan...the preest [1388 preest] of Baal, thei slowen before the auter. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10184 In pose holy temple... Thereto Paris was prest with pontils of pe ingles. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 9 Or bid the Priests do present Sacrifice. 1814 CL. SARRETT *Trans.* 25 The Priest doth sometimes made vnto them some part of the Aiconan. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 27 As Eastern priests in gilded robes rise, And turn their heads to imitate the Sun. 1798 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 323 He had no reward for the priests of the Temple of Ceres. *a* 1822 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1824) 307 A party of the elder Calmucks, headed by their priest. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 302 The term *priest* always retained not only its native particular duty, but its primal particular use of his worship. 1886 TENNYSON *Voyage* i, The Priest in honour about his altar In Thor and Odin lifted a hand. 1885 W. R. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 724/1 Orthodox Islam has never had real priests, doing religious acts on behalf of others.

†b. Applied to a PAGAN PRIEST. *Obs. rare.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Gosset) V. 160 He was a poore pinckany and Venus priest. 1608 SHARP *Pat.* v. 1. 143 *Diana.* My Temple stands in Ephesus...There when my maiden priests are met together [etc.]. 1614 CHAPMAN *Masque Mid. Temple* 2. 2. 6 Is this some servant, says Eumenia, the Virgine Priest of the Goddesse Hecate.

†6. Allusively, *To be* (a person's) *priest*: to kill him. †*Obs.* (In allusion to the function of a priest in performing the last offices to the dying.)

(The sense of 1300, *c* 1450 is doubtful.)

c 1300 *Sir Gowan.* (Ritson) 3838 The Sire with the hore-berd was Right nyghe pe self herd; Wel nigh it had ben his prest.] 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. iii. 16 Who first lets blood my soul, let his be his friend. 1593 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 272 And to preserue my Soueraigne from his Foe, Say but the word, and I will be his Priest. 1600 — *Much Ado* v. ii. 1 *Leon.* Stand thee close then vnder this penthouse, for it drops stale rheume. *Ant.* If ere any swife shall, Saturn be mad shortly be his priest.

II. Transferred senses.

7. A mallet or other weapon used to kill a fish when spent. (Chiefly in Ireland.) Cf. 6.

1851 HARTLEY *River, Lap & Fly-Fishing* 184 note, *Priest*, a short wooden mallet, whose offices are required when the salmon is to surrender. 1900 W. STOCK *Fish & Fresh* vi. 113 The baton, or short cudgel, used to perform the last offices for the captive fish is still called the "priest", the name lingering, perhaps, more in Ireland than in England or Scotland. 1908 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 28 Lydon...lifted an iron thole-pin for a "priest", gave a couple of decisive taps, and then laid it on the boards of the boat.

8. *Angling.* Name for a kind of artificial fly.

1887 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1892) 364 The Priest...is a good general fly.

9. A fancy breed of pigeons, of various colours.

1902 *Times* 6 Jan. 8/3 Priests, birds rarely seen nowadays at exhibitions.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. Appositive (= that is a priest), as *priest-astronomer, -chaplain, -doctor, -harvest, -king, -knight, -monk* (= HIEROMONACH), *-noble, -philosopher, -poet, -prince, -statesman, -tradition.* **b.** Of or pertaining to a priest or priests; priestly, sacerdotal, as *priest-death, † -flock, -kingdom, †-limes, -manners, -troop.* Also PATRONYMIC. **c.** Objective, instrumental, etc., as *priest-baiting, -catcher, -harbouring, -hunter, -lather*; *priest-catching* adj. (all in reference to the treatment of R. C. priests under the penal laws); *priest-stricken* (one who strives or contends with a priest); *priest-educated, -guarded, -hating, -led, -prompted* adjs. Also PRIEST-SENSED. **d.** Special combs. (often with *priest's*): †**priest's bonnet**, name of some plant (= *priest's hood*); **priest-cap, priest's cap**, (*a*) *Her.* a cap worn by a priest; (*b*) *Fortif.* an outwork with three salient and two re-entrant angles; †**priest('s) crown**, an old name for the tonsure, from the bald appearance of the receptacle (like a priest's shaven crown) when the pappus is blown off; **priest-fish**, the black rock-fish (*Sebastichthys nigrescens*), common along the Pacific coast of N. America; **priest's hole**, a secret chamber or hiding-place for a (Roman Catholic) priest (in times of the penal laws); **priest's hood**, a name for the wild Arum (*A. maculatum*), from the form of the spathe (cf. MONKSHOOD); **priest-ill**, the ague (obsol.) (Halliw. 1847–78); **priest-in-the-pulpit** = *priest's hood* (the spathe representing the pulpit, and the spadix the priest); **priest('s) pintle**, (*a*) = prec. [from the form of the spadix: cf. CUCKOO-PINT]; (*b*) a name for *Orchis mascula* or other species of *Orchis*; **priest-vicar**, in some cathedrals, the name of a vicar choral who is a priest; a minor canon.

1890 D. *Rom. Rep.* 498 The crowd...cheerfully joined the sport of Priest-baiting. 1889 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Confes. Pan* 2 *Chr.* 2 The Enemy grew on a true much like our 'Priest-Bonnes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Bonnet à Prestre*, or the 'Priest's Cap', in Fortification, is an Out-work having at the Head three Salient Angles, and two Entrards. 1885 R. B. JOHNS in *Battles & Leaders Civ. War* III. 291 Price attacked...at the strongest point of the whole work, the priest-cap near the Jackson road. 1891 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6/4 Rattle...attired in white robes, bound by a girdle, and surmounted by the scarf and priest-cap of white silk. 1888 tr. J. Kostrzewa's *Diary* in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. (1889) VI. 271 We should pay due respect to our 'Priest-catchers that expected us at our lands. 1888 J. GILLOW *Lit. & Biog. Hist. Eng. Cath.* II. 532 One of these objectionable officials called participants in priest-catchers. 1844 *Mercantile Chronic* 17–21 July 382 He would have nothing to doe with such 'priest-catching Knaves. 1894 *Nicholas' Papers* (Camden) II. 133 Was heard like beast close with Walter Mannagan, his 'priest chaplain. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 'Preste crowde, *capellus tonsa vel pileus*. 1552 HULOET, *Apish Preste, crowne that fyrste shoue to nonne, tarbadius.* 1598 FLORIO, *Ambrosino*, ...Also Dandelion, Priests crowne, Russian mosse, Muttelwort or Dogs tooth. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* ii. 82 The 'Priest-Pintle hath also a greene hermaft. 1880 PARSONS *Diary* 29 May, As a Catholique house, he was fain to be in the 'priest's hole a good while. 1892 E. WHYMPER *E. Heidbarg* II. 183 This was one of the old places of entertainment called Priests Holes. *c* 1570 *Godly Hereditt* xxxi. N 1b/1 Some call it 'preists hode, for it hath as it were a cappe & a tongue in it like unto a preists couerlet that fyseth about to nonnes, barbedine. 1598 FLORIO, *Ambrosino*, ...Also Dandelion, Priests crowne, Russian mosse, Muttelhood or Dogs tooth. 1897 HASLITT *Constables* 63 The 'Priest-Doctor has, like the Easter-Sepulchre, retrogaded his double function. *c* 1000 ORMIN 3804, & lande lidenn 'preostlicc Cosen all off pe two prottess. 1898 KIPLING *Day that is without Law* i, A simple creed, Whose saving might has no 'priest-quarrel heard. 1894 FARRENDON *Hist. Lancs.* xxv. 'Priest-harbouring was most amongst the most gentle owners of armes and superioures. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 128 In maners of his fellowship were it thynke hym vnto a 'preste hermett. 1880 PARSONS *Diary* 29 May, As a Catholique house, he was fain to be in the 'priest's hole a good while. 1892 E. WHYMPER *E. Heidbarg* II. 183 This was one of the old places of entertainment called Priests Holes. *c* 1570 *Godly Hereditt* xxxi. N 1b/1 Some call it 'preists hode, for it hath as it were a cappe & a tongue in it like unto a preists couerlet that fyseth about to nonnes, barbedine. 1898

be present. 1598 Knowles *Plotting vs. Dunlop* 309 There were priests, and nobody but he [Dunlop] for to be heare to the thy his shrifte. 1761 J. Duke *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 183 One Hopkins was made Pope, who doth first originally, and afterwardes newgrone againe all such as Cosin, before him had printed. 1847 Trans. *Camus. Phil. L.* 7 And yet how eager were our late bishops for Acts to have printed to it!

1869 Bp. *J. Lyon in Somner Life Abp. Tit.* Deacons seeking to be printed, most suitable their names of orders. 1898 *J. H. Wylie Hist. Engl. Hen. IV*, III. 304 John was only in deacon's orders, but he was printed by Cardinal Beaufort.

† **3.** To bless as a priest: see PRIESTED below.

Hence **Pri·ested** *ppl. a.*, (*a*) ordained to the priesthood; † (*b*) blessed by a priest (quot. 1869); **Pri·esting** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) the function of a priest, priestly ministration; (*b*) ordination to the priesthood.

1350 *Crede ne Inferos & Petit.* 3 For vij cunnes ðo ore sauueres ..ayeðer ouercumben oe preiseing, because ðey lyes wit ðe prikkes of ðe ȝok. 1869 *Hammer Pap. Imprint.* 80 To have a priuiledge paper of printed gloues [such] as they may use against any tyrannous cleasing or Spider-hunting of the Deuil. 1899 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 125 Had She not relied too much upon the Princes text, her End had not beene so sudden nor vnkinde. 1841 *Mariana Prel. Epist.* 19 During the reign of God according to his ruling, and of Christ according to his priesting. 1851 *tr. Mariana Narrative* in, It was the anniversary ..of my ordination, and the day of my priesting.

Priestal (prī·stăl), *a. rare.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining to or having the character of a priest or priests; sacerdotal.

1879 J. Ramsay *Anthropogen.* xvii. § 2. 320 Apparent priests may be not really priestal. 1898 Cornish *Wand. Ridge.* xxviii. 284 The earliest law enabled in the establishment of a priestal republican despotism.

Priestcraft (prī·stkrăft).

1. The 'craft' or business of a priest; the exercise of priestly functions. (Now only as an etymological nonce-use.)

1483 *Acts of Canc Edw. v* May, MS. (Jam.), To the aduancement of dewyne service at the said alter ..with ornaments, and to the pleasaunte of the aiser as offices. 1900 *Daily Times* 9 Mar. 2/2/1 'Craft' means art, dexterity, skill.... Priestcraft is a good name simply means the diligent and able exercise of priestly functions.

2. Priestly craft, or policy; the arts used by ambitious and worldly priests to impose upon the multitude or further their own interests.

1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* I. 1 In pious times ere priestcraft did begin. 1700 Toland *Clito* ii, Religion's safe, with Priestcraft in the Wax. 1708 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* ed. vi. 132 The extreme folly, to which credulity and priestcraft run go. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* viii, I would preserve the religions of primeval, for they are serviceable to the multitude. 1865 L. Schmitz in *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 1361/1 Priestcraft and misbelief indeed upon the (Delphic) oracle as a skilful contrivance of priestcraft which had then outgrown itself.

Hence **Pri·estcrafty** *a.*, characterized by priestcraft. 1898 Worcester *Gen Ch. Ch.*

Priestdom (prī·stdŏm). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -DOM.]

† **1.** The office of priest, priesthood. *Obs.* † **b.** With possessive, as a mock title (cf. PRIESTERSHIP). *Obs.* **2.** The rule or dominion of priests. *rare.*

1508 Tyndale *Obed. Chr. Men* 133 b, He was cursed and lost the kyngdome and also the goodnesse. 1588 *Marprel. Epist. Epist.* 16, I would gesse your priestdom to tell me which is the better nobilitie. 1864 Dr E. Hoby *Curry-combe* iii. 130 You answer pain the sum of your Priestdoms (best out of hope). 1872 H. B. Pearson *Living Faith* 370 The people crucified by king-craft and priest-craft. 1894 Crockett *Bog Myrtle* v. I. 90 It is a mistaken belief that priestdom God when they spelled it Presbytery.

† **Pri·esterly**, *a. Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [app. ad. G. *priesterlich*, f. *priester* PRIEST *sb.* + -*lich*, -LY 1.] = PRIESTLY.

1533 Gherbrand *Kand. viij*, 6 Ye shall be vnto me a priesterly kingdome, and an holy people.

† **Pri·estery.** *Obs.* nonce-wd. [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ERY.] Priests collectively; a body or company of priests. (*contemptuous.*)

1647 *Warwick Bibles*, 1. The King among all his priestery, and all those mysterious volumes of their theological disputations, not meeting with one text or book of that cast that could indeed kiss with a prayer in courtesy.

Priestess (prī·stĕs). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ESS 1, taking the place of the earlier PRIESTRESS.]

1. A female priest; a woman who holds the position and performs the functions of a priest, or (loosely) of a minister of religion.

1633 Cotgr. in *Dyodoti Pursuivt* viii. (1640) 336 He goes to Delphos, humbly begs Apollo's And from the Priestess by Command replies. 1704 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* ii. 20 Priestesses, or women-presbyters are not to be countenanced in the church. 1758-9 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 408 In the next room are the busts of Livia Augusta veiled, and a priestess of Ceres. 1788-98 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 431 The gilded priestess among the gardens is known by her gaudy apron. 1884 Sir S. Bl. *Jewish Nation* v. 184 His (Solomon's) ..idols considerable successes to the (Yahveh) priests and priestesses.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1758 Fors *Lett. Stal.* ii. 219 Her princess Muse Sirion, the Queen of ebb, And open the temple of Economy. 1811 L. M. Hoskins *C'tess & Castle*, I. 190 If sometimes of Beauties will make their own passions their idols, they can seldom hope for virtuous gentlemen to serve the shrine. 1867 Lady Herbert *Pearce* i. (1868) I. 48 Pretty knuckles are found into the carriage window ..while the fairy priestesses of Flora offer their gracious prayer of 'bon voyage'. 1897 Tennyson *In Mem.* 2). O Sorrow, cruel fellowship, O Priestess in the vaults of Death.

2. A priest's wife. (*rarely.*)

1779 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* I. 256 The Princess finished out of the House, and'd the her Confessor, and his priestess out to his House, for away would the go. 1778 *Citron. in Ann. Reg.* 208/2 The Jew priest of the Hamburgh synagogue, in Fenchurch-Street, was divorced from his priestess.

Hence **Pri·esthood**, the office of a priestess; the system of priestesses.

1897 C. E. Lauer *Glory Engl.* II. 139 Where one of the sex...happens to die, the remaining few fill up the void; and then the priesthood, or, rather, priestesshood, lives on in a sort of corporate immortality. 1899 H. B. Harris *Light of Asia* v. 142 The priesthood and priestesshood were so perfectly organised.

† **Pri·esthead.** Forms: see PRIEST; also 4–6 prestede, -hed. [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -HEAD.] = next.

a 1340 *Cursor M.* 9289 (Cott.) Quen ieroȝ was lastu ðe prestedede Til ðou ðide wrang in ðine lade. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (Faythe) fo Of ðat prestede he had hatle, ðat seruyce til prikke he rede. *c* 1500 *Lyfe Joseph* 92 Hilcyas ðat prestheed was hiȝt. 1533 *Gen. Exhort Yong* 38 b, Paul writeth vnto Timothe ..of his (Christ's) holie priesthed and sacrifis. 1535 Coverdale *Heb.* ii. heading, Of the ofyeagaion of the olde testament priesthode. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 56 Thomas Cranmer nuper cyprie archiepiscopie of Cauntorbury ..was degraded ..of hys archebyshoppe and bysshoppe, & priesthod. 1598 *B. Rhod tr. Canisius' Catech.* 102 The sixte Prince of yo priesthood of God.

Priesthood (prī·sthud). Forms: see PRIEST and -HOOD; also 4 prestod, -hald, 6 -woode. [OE. *preosthād*, f. *preost*, PRIEST *sb.* + *-hād*, -HOOD.]

1. The office or function of a priest; the condition of being a priest; the order of priest.

a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. vii. (1890) 78 Da pelagio hæt he eanoe Godes naman gemetlicne lof, ðeriende ærwelnes, ond godfyrhtne sufferig. *c* 1000 *Ælfheric Homs.* (1844) II. 'Papist *D. N. Gloss.* of *Christendom*, priesthoden, *c* 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 56 Who was ordeyn to preesthod. *Hist. 38 Scots*, whanne preesthod ceesside in goon clerkis. 1389 Tretise *Wyclifs Wicket* IV. 105 Symonie, synne of pe synagoge and lordeyn, bouȝte pe preesthod of Appolinus duke of Florida. *Ibid.* 125 He fonde ordeyned pe principalte and pe preesthode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Prestehod, *pontificatus.* 1548–9 *Mem. Ed. Com. Prayer*, Ordering of Priests, Receiuyd Father in God, I geuenor with you these gracious presents, to be admitted to the order of Priesthode. 1689 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* v. vii. § 12 When an order of Priesthood different from the Aaronical should be set up. 1793 *Law Serious C.* x. (1797) 144 He therefore ..in His life that shewed the Priesthood. 1864 R. W. Dale *Two. Temp.* 444 (1877) 139 It was from circumstances that made the priesthood of Melchisedek unique.

b. The priestly office of Christ, or his Church, or of believers.

1380 Wyclif *Wks.* 18, 24 [Christ], for that he dwelle with without ende, hath vnmedlyng preesthod. 1881–4 J. Henry *Chr. Life* (1746) III. 130 To explain the Priesthood and Priestly Acts of our Saviour. 1841 Pusey *Lect. in Ep. Londres* 27, In His abiding Priesthood after the order of Melchizedek, His pleads, as Human, what He has commanded us to plead in our earth. 1868 Lyman *Edward* (ed. 2), And the gate Verses, in the world, Eternal priesthood were. 1897 R. C. Moberly *Ministerial Priesthood* iii. 87 The true rationale and the true distinction (within the believing priesthood of the Christian Church) is not in terms of the priesthood of the Christian laymen, and of the priesthood of the Christian ministry. *Ibid.* iii. § 2. 170 The Church's priesthood being in its inner truth the priesthood of Christ, it is a substantial reality.

c. The priestly office personified.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxii. 354 Grace descendis & sayt, bliue ordenedome, to cachen Inwit yeres eleuen; And made promthod hiskende. *c* 1440 (Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 839 Priesthood dwyne knowyst with the Sacramentes, And holynesse also with the Commaundementes. *Ibid.* 1408, 1450, 1465.

† **d.** With possessive, as a mock title for a priest.

1589 Sharp *2 Serm. Pr.* (1), 2, 25 What, Cardinall! is your Priest hood growne grossegrain?

2. The office or order as embodied in or represented by the persons holding it; hence, The system of priests; the or a body of priests.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 91 Rise ne stit of bilifulnesse ado yuuele spendede, The whiche spendeth in preesthoode and vechenes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11736 The glowyng of gold, þat glitnes here bemis...purfils the power of preisthode dowte. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 Pet. iv. 14 The layinge on of handes ye of the auctorytye of preesthode. 1656 Bramhall & Lea (Hallam) II. v. Ch. 1677 has priesthood privileges to be, And yet to be believed? 1788–9 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 423 This severity is usually occasioned for from the dignity annexed to the priesthood. 1800 Dryden *Mar. Bal.* I. 3, For the priests—I doubt the priesthood Will not be wild, as. 1883 Gladden *Struggle* xxvii. 361 Sacred books used by the priesthood and laity of Mongolia.

transf. and *fig.* 1580 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* ii. 9 Ye ben a kyal chosun, kyngly preesthod, holy folk (1388 Tyndale, a chosen generacion, a royall preesthode). 1869 W. Tennent in *Ann. Rep.* III. 331 Schemes of public instruction...may like the literary priesthood of philosophy, so all the worship which it imposes on the Christian clergy. 1901 Bp. Gore in *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 6/1 There must be a priesthood of intellect.

Priestic·tidy. *nonce-wd.* [Humorously f. PRIEST *sb.* after *Christianity.*] A hostile appellation for a priestly system or doctrine.

1720 T. Gordon (title) Priestcraft, or a View of the Disputes between the Scotists and the Modern Infidel Clergy. 1869 Pope *Lect. to St. Cuthb' Wks.* cited VIII. 229 He has a larger share of greenishity than of obedientity.

† **Pries·tish**, *a. Obs.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a priest; priestly, sacerdotal. (Chiefly *contemptuous.*)

1529 Sagittar. *de Whip* (T. E. T. S.) 45 No trade of lyuyng, priestlike progress. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 56 b, Pope Nicholas ordayned of priestishe custom should not be geuen allegeance at 3 yere times, but at monethes tymes. 1569 E. Hake *Newes Funder Counterpaine* F iij, Much more than I supposed here of Preachers no artycels In Priestish wonder, as Papelings were.

Priestism (prī·stiz'm). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ISM.] The system, spirit, methods, or practices of priests; sacerdotalism. (In hostile use.)

1840 Miller in *Remains* II. 243 Priestism, the first-born child of worldliness and hypocrisy. 1887 J. Parker in *Chr. World* 4 Aug. 5/8 All priestism is bad, whether in the Establishment or in Nonconformist churches.

Priestless (prī·stles), *a.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a priest; not having, or not attended by, a priest.

1597 R. Glover, Rollst 11300 Roses blowde My breath was hit more vnder Hebon, Pouples lives was wel my But hil were broken. 1879 Daniel-Gould *Germany* II. 125 In these priestless parish churches, at the hour of noon the congregation assembles. 1885 Farrar *Catholicism Rom.* & *Angl.* iv. (1898) 189 It stood among the ancient fanes as a strange and extraordinary thing—a priestless religion.

Priestlet (prī·stlĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] = PRIESTLING 1. [Contemptuous.]

1880 Vizn. Lee *Stud. Italy* 137 Dupes! literary priestlets ratchets of language and manners. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* 561 The priestlets in the train of a bishop.

Priestlike (prī·stlaik), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] Like, or like that of, a priest; resembling, pertaining or proper to, characteristic of, or befitting a priest; priestly, sacerdotal.

c 1420 Hymn *Wallace* iv. 300 Then Wallace...Assyle him well in till a preistlik gyse. 1539 Ascham *Apotheoseos* Oiv b, Let your pompe be priestlike and not princelike. 1800 W. Warner *Albion* xiv. (1810) 345 A very learned, religious, and priestlike apology. 1807 Shairp. *Cor.* v. i. 36 We have supplie Souldes Three to our Prince-like Peers. 1880 Keary *Last Sons...* The morning wanes at their priestlike task Of pure oblation round earth's harmless dooms. 1893 Conyers *Mist.* (1897) II. 189 There is something priest-like in that Life of his.

B. *adv.* Like a priest; in the character or manner of a priest.

1589 T. Stanyhurst *Poetry. Psalt* 130 Blessed their labours rather then go priestlike. 1801 Southey *Wond. T.* I. ii. 137, I have trusted thee...With all the secret things to my heart, as well My Charles-Counsels, wherein (Priest-like) thou Hast chanc'd my Bosom.

Priestliness (prī·stlinĕs). [f. PRIESTLY *a.* + -NESS.] Priestly quality or character.

1680 *Holy Dady Nations* 22 Clandrid with that Denomination of Priestliness, not hath appropriated to it. 1870 Daniell *Lothair* xxiv, The Bishop...had now to exercise his meekest priestliness. 1897 R. C. Moberly *Ministerial Priesthood* vii. 413 The true priestliness commonly carries with it the pastoral character: the real pastoral character is but an expression, in outward life, of priestliness.

Priestling (prī·stlĭŋ). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LING 1.]

1. A little, young, petty, or insignificant priest. (Usually contemptuous.)

1609 Middleton tr. *Hamilton* (1857) 188 This boye young priestling so he sacrificed, and rapped about the Altars,... was curiously eyed of all. 1848 Milner *Church Arc. Times* Wks. (1855) IV. 330 The Rebellion which was even then designed in the close purpose of those seditious'd Priestlings. 1896 Sherrard in *Q. Rev.* XIV. 332 For the purpose of conciliating the good will of the persons and priestlings.

1886 J. H. Newman *Devotions to* 19 Such Sedge, As priestlings paste, In his guerdon.

2. A person weakly or servilely devoted to a priesthood or priestly system. *rare.* (Cf. *worldling.*)

1900 Crockett & Tarkington *Gadsford. Wilds* (1908) 179 It is no Wonder that weak People now a days should believe in Priests, and not in Christ; should be Priestlings, and not Christians. 1907 *Spec. Cent. Mag.* 464 The priestlings of the Centre exclaimed that the hopes of God had come to.

Priestly (prī·stli), *a.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LY 1; in OE. *preostlic.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a priest or priests; sacerdotal; † in OE., canonical (*obs.*).

c 1000 *Cerp. Chr. Coll. Canell. Bk.* 190, 190 Hec is seiuglan hi gesiegon hec preostlan regulas. 1536 Cranmer in *Remains* viii. 73, I wished them the gobbe & the cylice & all the priestly ornamentes of the house of pure God. 1580 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 18. (1634) 138 They are all studyed forth with Priestly and Kingly titeles. 1641 *Impeachm. Wren in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 352 Some of which he did against his Priestly Word given to the said Parsons, or their Friends, in words inscrutable, nor to do the same. 1780 Fiorretti *Concept. Chr.* I. ii. 102 Ludovicus said Jesus of Christ's priestly office. 1898 Tarbuck *Grace* xi. II. 6 The tithe which has been taken for a priestly taste. 1892 Mark Rutherford *by Daily News* 20 Jan. 6/2 Priestly rule is the great vice of the religious organisations. 1901 In the passages to use the influences gained by teachers of religion, by virtue of their holy mission, in the furtherance of secular ends. 1901 Bp. Gore *Body of Christ* iv. 84 (1907) 107 The fathers...clearly see that the priestly action of Christ is now in heaven.

b. *Priestly code*, in O. T. criticism: A name given to one of the constituent elements which recent criticism finds in the Hexateuch, and holds to constitute the framework of the whole in its existing form. Also called *Priests' code*, *Priestly writing*; so *Priestly writer*, the writer of this.

1887 Driver *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* 9 By Kuenen it was termed the 'Book of Origins'; by Vatke and Nöldeke, from the fact that it seemed to form the groundwork of the Hexateuch, the 'Grundschrift'; more recently, by Well-

Sussex, Kimmeridge, and Dirkworth. It has been styled the "Priests' Code". This last designation is to withdraw applicable only to the ceremonial portions in Ex.—Nu., but may be represented conveniently, for the sake of brevity, by the latter. [C.] **1899** F. H. Woods in *Hastings' Dict. Bible* II. 383/2 There we find three distinct codes—the Covenant code (C), the Deuteronomic (D), the Levitical or Priestly (P). *Ibid.* 386/2, P, The Priestly Book. The most striking general characteristics of P. **1900** Cheyne & Harper-Bettesher *Hexateuch* I. 162, 122 The Priestly Code. The large extent and the complicated character of this great collection raise many problems. **1902** *Expos. Biblical* II. 409/2 The characteristic feature in the hypothesis of God is that the Priestly Code is placed later than Deuteronomy, so that the latter is no longer Priestly Code, Yahwist (JE), Deuteronomy, but Jehovist (JE), Deuteronomy, Priestly Code. **1904** *Expositor* Jan. 68 The Exodus ...is treated by the Priestly Writer the "Daughter of Misery".

2. Befitting or characteristic of a priest; like that of a priest.

1702-3 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 641 Such... homely conversation...as...shall be thought convenient and priestly. **1808** Southey *Pop. Sp.* 21 A life than which I say A priestly farewell no free. **1905** A. C. Benson *Upton Lect.* (1906) 23 He (Stevenson) had little of the priestly hunger to save souls.

3. Having the character or aspect of a priest; such as a priest is or should be; like a priest.

1583 Mass. Parson in *N. Lett.* II. 242 A priestly coat and mervelly disguised. **1850** Carlyle *Reminis.* (1881) I. 72 John Johnston, the gamekeeper, was I ever sooth any ecclesiastical guise was privileged to look upon.

4. Holding the office of a priest; that is a priest. *Priestly mother*, in O. T. criticism; see 3 b.

1805 [see 1.] as *Rev. Islam* 211/2, Scared by the faith they fostered, such priestly slave Knelt to his mercy whom they sacrificed with blood.

Priestly, *adv. rare.* [f. Priest *sb.* + -ly 2.] In the character of, or in a way befitting, a priest.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 39 Pis bep he bolde to ministre priestly alle sacramentis. **1423** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 190 b, How blessed pan prophete myght he [S. Bernard] of pese priestly tyme. **1510** Colet *Serm. Convt. & Expl. Creed* 6 b, Priests, pat lyuynge priestly bee seculerly, in pis tyme and miserable distraction of pe church. **1534** J. Sanderson *Lydia* (1569) 11. 28 His pevske was priestly made.

† Prie'stress. *Obs. rare.* [Late ME. *prestresse*, a. OF. *prestresse* (mod. *prêtresse*), f. OF. *prestre* Priest + *-esse*, -ess 1.] = Priestess.

1580 Cotton *Ovid's Met.* xv. b, There sacred grata places of gentils and gainstanding. **1590** — *Bongarsius* 206 Those pr' graue prestresses. **1603** Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 866 The priestresse of Minerva in Athens. *Ibid.* 1301.

Priest-ridden (pri'st,ri·dn), *ppl. a.* Also **-rid** (obs. or arch.). [f. Priest *sb.* + Ridden *ppl. a.*] 'Ridden', i. e. managed or controlled by a priest or priests; held in subjection by priestly authority.

a. 1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn.* 61 That proffoundedly ...which by many in our Age scornfully is called Priest-ridlenesse as I may so say, their term being Priest-ridden when they express a man addicted to the Clergie. **1681** Dryden *Spanish Friar* II. iii, Was ever man thus priest-ridden? **1709** Mandeville *Fable* (1731) II. 182 So Nothing but the Redemption of the Priest-ridden Laity from Priestcraft Slavery and Tyranny could have persuaded me to this undutiful Task. **1818** Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xl. I have been abroad, and know better than to be priest-ridden. **1849** [see *priest-ridden*]. Pearl xl. 215. **1864** Boston *Sect Ant.* I. v, 220 note, The Scots are called a priest-ridden people, yet their most renowned poets are against the clergy.

fig. **1664** H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 411 Which...they endeavoured to keep so ignorant as they could, that the People might be the more palpably Priest-rid. **1714** Mandeville *Pub. Bens* (1732) I. 260 Men [must] be...religious that they refuse to be priest-rid. **1860** Emerson *Conduct* 8 *If.* (1861) 11 All the time that has been priest-rid, and monk-ish.

Hence **Prie'st-ri·ddenness,** the condition of being priest-ridden. So (*nonce-wds.*) **Prie'st-ri·dding,** the domination or tyranny of priests; **Prie'st-ride** *v. trans.* (*rare*), to control as a priest.

1653 Priest-ridlenesse [see above]. **1794** in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 178 Common assertion against Priest-ridding. **1795** *Revolutions Pulitick* 62, 39 'Tis well if they can't priest-ride you.

Priestship (pri'stʃip). *Now rare.* [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office of priest; also as a mock title: = Priesthood 1, 1 *d*.

1640 Sir E. Deering *Sp. an. Religi.* 36 The Kingship and Priestship of every particular man. **1648** Milton *Observ. Artt. Peace Wks.* 1851 IV. 370 We know your classic Priestship is no stranger, for ye are always begging. **1660** Hammond *King & Bk.* 61, 1 may My salutation to your priestship? **1758** Gentleman in *Mistakes, Herald Jan.* 1911 The gelousship for this temple cometh from father to son.

Priest-shire. *Hist. rare.* [repr. OE. *prēostscīr*, f. *prēost*, Priest *sb.* + *scīr*, Shire.] A district to which a priest ministered: a term equivalent to 'parish'.

c 1000 *Ecclis. Inst.* c. 24 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 422 Ne agunge nan mannes preost pætme mote of oðre preostes hyrysnes to his preoste, ne of oðre preosta scyre here, buton hys agenan gemete. **1844** Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. 76 (1) note, These districts adapted to priests were called priestshires.

† Priesty-bulous, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A pun on Priestbolous, meretricious (also in Bale).

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* viii. B iij, They were then Jewish mesmongers, their priestybulous priesthoode, they vsurpe to haue no wyues.

Priests, prieves, obs. f. Press and Prove.

Prife, var. Prove *v. Obs.* **Priffe,** obs. f. Puff *n.*

† Prig, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Also 3–6 **prigg.** *pryg* (? *pryd*). [App. another form of Sprig *sb.* (*qual.*). Cf. Prag *sb.*^{1}] (?) = Sprig, brad (usually collective).

1340 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 457 (Wyt Thorpe) fram to mylne. **1402** *Hoccl.* Wright 304 Tyfa prig, tyfa prig. **1415** *Wills* (Surtees) II. 206 Pinkenell. **1500** *Med.* 248 (Lamborne) Prigg. **1580** *Med.* 413 Prigs. **1590** Churchm. *Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* (1885) 19 Item payde for pryggs and lathe hilde. **1598** Churchwarr. Ch. *Acc.* 16 (Evidence Case V. 60 Parish for pryggs and sayde hilde. **1862** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For 2 m thousand of pryggs xvis.iiij. Comb. **1590** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for a pryg hoosser 3/6.

Prig (prig), *sb.*^{2} *New dial.* Also 6 **prygg.** *pl.* **prygges.** [Origin unascertained. Cf. Pug *sb.*^{2}] A small pan of brass or tin; see also quot. 1874.

1521 *Pleadings Duchy Lancaster* (1826) XXXII. 53 v Seuen pottes, iij pannes, iij pryggis. **1573** *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 80 Three pannes and three pryggis or lyttell pannes. **1638** *Farrington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 14 Apperteyninges to the Kitchen, 2 Prigs. **1874–91** Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 120 A prigge, a small Pitcher: this is I suppose, a generall word in the South Country. **1903** Northall *Lab. & Lay Glass.*, E. D. S.), *Prigge*, a little brass ale-jug. **1898** *Lord's Mercy Exppl.* 16 May (C.D.), Pot (prig on t' fire.

Prig (prig), *sb.*^{3} (*a.*) Also 6 **prygg.** 7–8 **prigg.** [In branch I originally Rogues' Cant, of obscure origin: cf. the cognate vb. Prig *v.*^{1} It is not clear whether the other senses (which appear more than a century later) arose out of it, or represent, as is possible, a different word; in either case, the history of their semi-development is uncertain; they are here arranged chronologically. (If there should prove to be two separate words, the derivatives Priggish, Priggism, Priggitry, will also consist each of two distinct words.)

In the following passage Baxter plays on this word as agreeing with the initial letters of Priest Rhetorick, in which, and the want of Christian Love, he sees the cause of excommunications, persecution, and schism.

1689 Baxter *Treatise Agreem.* 83 This worldly Pit. Sch. and the unruly Pit. Sch. by Persecution, and by causeless Separation and Alienation, have done the hurt.]

I. † 1. *Rogues' Cant. A thief. Obs.*

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 19 Those drunken Tynckers, called also Pryggers, be lusselly people.

2. *slang.* A thief. Now usually a petty thief.

1670 Rowland *Martin Mar-Sixtus* (T.) 41 That did the prigg good that linger in the Gaoles. **1672** Sharp. *Wks.* I. 10. 68 Hee...married a Thiefes wife...not knowing (how'ere some might hazzard perhaps) to be settled surely to Rogues: soon call him Brother. *Comm.* One upon him: Prig, for my life Prig: he knows Wakes, Fayres, and Bearbaitings. **1697** [Southerne] *Sir Antony Love* An Excellent Comedy, Called, The Prince of Prigs Revels, 21. The Practicks of that grand Thief Cundy James Hind. **1748** Fielding *T. Jones* (1749) I. v. The more unforeseen as we have often compared the starers and the Prig; for so we call what the vulgar name a Thief. **1830** *Lincoln Herr.* 28 Jan., Severely observed the eighty prigs. **1836** Dickens *O. Twist* xlii, Why didn't he rob some rich old gentleman?...and get out as a gentleman, and not like a common prig, without no honour nor glory! **1840** Marry. in *Nimrod* II. 66, I am a prig, sir: I live by prigging whatever I can get. **1874** W. S. Gilbert *Charity* II. Drives me to quarter sessions...and sentence poor prigs?

II. *slang* and *colloq.*

† 3. A sprucc fellow, a dandy, a fop; a coxcomb.

1696 Evelyn *Mem. of Made* (D. 2), What spruce prig is that? **1698** Farquhar *Love & Bottle* I. ii, Then (half aside and in as gay an air Sprim Prigg that ever walk'd the town. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 2 A Cane is Part of the Dress of a Prig, and always worn upon a Button. **1788** V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. xi. 164 The dunces in office and sinister pelgbs adopt some good Horn Prigs to polysize. **1892** [see Puppies a. 2].

† 4. A vague term of dislike or disrespect. *Obs.* (But perh. closely allied to 5, as a contentious and didactic person who made himself disliked.)

1679 Saucerus *True Widower* Ded. A ij b, A mordant, mutin Prig. **1695** Congreve *Love for L.* v, 71, What does the old Prig mean? I'll banter him, and laugh at him, and leave him. **1700** T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 159 There's that Old Prig my Father,...he would go to Bunhill still. **1714** Addison *Spect.* No. 499 ¶ 5 Well, Jack, the old Prig [Louis XIV of France] is dead at last. **1739** *Royal Examiner* 11 They said...Doctor Pendarves [was] an Old Fox, and my self an Old Prig. **1749** Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 128 What can one call grig (Bentley then)?

† 5. In late 17th and early 18th c.: Applied to a pretentious person, a pedant in religion, esp. a nonconformist minister. *Obs.*

In 1660, 1693, 'Young Mr. Prig' may have been so called in some p. from his self-advancement. But Jeremy Collier wrote first as a Dissenting minister; see his *Short View Immor.* (1698) (1708) 102 and *Defence* (1699) 62.

1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* iv. ii, Young Mr. Prig...he is a virtuous young Levite, and prosperously blessed up with Proselytes, that in many look lovely in the Eyes of Widows...; while his good Husband is defeated by his godly Appearance.] **a 1704** T. Brown *Sat. Priests & Fryar* Wks. 1730 I. 59 In thy old age to dwindle to a Whig, By heaven, I can, disarm to thy heart a prig. **1710–4** *Lett. St. Mich's Tow.* (1720) II. 272 He may be as terrible as a young Prig, who held forth for two long Hours against Episcopacy. **1714** J. Gee *Modern Dublin's Heathenish* 1. 1. 10, I have heard of...a Presbyterian...who after the Restoration, rebuking an orthodox clergyman for the length of his halt:...In [the clergyman] replied, 'Old Prig, I promise you to cut my hair off to my ears, provided you will cut your ears up to your hair'. **1720** *Athenianism* No. 12 ¶ 21 A formal prig, of whom he knew nothing but that he went every morning and evening to prayers. **1732** J. Mitford *Gage's Jan Nowl.* No. 3 The Sectaries, who are in Possession of this Place, are entitled Prigs.

6. A pedant in speech or manners; one who cultivates or affects a propriety of culture, learning, or morals, which offends or bores others; a conceited or self-important and didactic person. (Only in later use including women.)

1712 Spectator *Cf. Author* (1724) 253 The coxcomb is, generally speaking, a prig; or in the affected heath are distinguished by an air of pertulance and self-conceit, which holds a middle rank between the insolence of a fine man back, and the learned pride of a superficial pedant. **a 1727** Gent *Lord Alphabet* Wks. 1843 V. 220 Now a pert Prig, he prates upon your face, More pains, more pertness, and profound grimace. **1728** Thompson's *Sp. in Parliam.* Harris, however, is a prig, and a bad prig....(Howell) He says things in a formal and almost way to be sure. **a 1800** A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* 442 The clergy...not in general...divided into hearts and prigs.... The prigs are truly not to be endured, for they are but half learned, are ignorant of the world, narrow-minded, pedantic, and overbearing. **1824** W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 236 The school was kept by a conscientious prig of the strictest system. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 301 The peculiar impudence suggested into the natural disposition of the prig. **1870** Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xl, A prig is a fellow who is always making you a present of his opinions. **1877** Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 32 The ideal woman is a prig. **1879** Thomson *Pinkerton* v. 126 The virtues are all there with Henry Rowand, and the flesh and blood also....But still there is left a flavour of the character which Thackeray himself named when he called his hero a prig. **1897** *Academy Suppl.* 20 Nov. 1511/1 A prig may repent of his or her ways and yet not be able to turn from them, and so at last we find her condemned to her priggishness.

b. *Applied to a thing considered priggish.*

1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 40 Only, I could endure a tolerable...bust Of Joyous church, unchanged by goodie priggi, One broad curve crisis crosses coloured contrapposto.

7. *attrib.* or *Comb.* in sense 6. **a.** = 'of a prig or prigs', as *prig-manufactory*. **b.** appositive = 'that is a prig', as *prig-parson, -preacher, -pupply, -scoundrel*. **c. prig-napper** (*Rogues' Cant*): see *napper, n.* 1706.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prig-napper*, a Horse-Stealer: also a Thief-taker. *(In 1785 New Cant. Dict.)* **1708** *Short Let. Publ. Dublin Weekly Jrnal.* 14 Sept., To laugh at all the prig quarrels that could not speak Shibboleth. **1785** Thomas *Hist. Timon* I. 130 A canst prig preacher of twenty-five. **1814–5** Lennox *Imogen* I. 190 Are you Miss 1748 L. Sir's Lawyer...possessed a rich vein of ridicule...sparing in on prig parsons, and graces and every impression. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 184/1 The subtle and fatal influence of the prig schoolmistress. **1904** A. Louis *Tempestuous* viii. 180 He is that venerable thing, the prig-economist.

B. *adj.* (Irom attrib. use in 7) = priggish, precise, proper, exact. *rare.*

1778 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* Introd. (1783) III. 122 Stockings...and buckles...of so modest a pattern, that they utterly discarded all the engines of the trade; yet were they...prig, prim, prue, and precisely. **1870** H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World Pulpit* II. 342 That...which is contained in our system of trig and prig theology.

Hence (from 6) **Pri'ggdom, Pri'ghood,** the state or condition of a prig or prigs; **Pri'ggess** *rare*, a female prig.

1848 Bailey & Reid *Hooks Thirteen* 15, So you really think...that my son...will drop the livery of priggism and take...like other people. **1884** J. Harrington *N. Hawthorne & Wife* I. 220 He steered equally clear of the Scylla of priggism, and the Charybdis of recklessness. **1890** *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 530 Unwholesome little priggesses of primness. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 5/2 George Washington's heroism has always hovered uncomfortably near the region of priggood.

Prig (prig), *v.*^{1} [In sense 1, goes with Prig *sb.*^{3} 2, both being orig. Rogues' Cant. Branch II may be a different and even earlier word (in which case the derivatives Priggism, etc. will also consist of two words); but nothing has been ascertained as to the origin in either sense.

(Some compare sense 4 with D. *prag-en* to prate, beg.)

I. 1. *trans.* To steal. (*Thieves' Cant.*) Now, usually said of petty theft.

(In early instances often in reference to horse-stealing.)

1561 (implied in Pecock's and Pecock's). **1567** Harman *Caveat* (1869) 40 A Prigger of Prancers is horse stealers; for to prigge signifieth in their language to steale. **1592** Greene *Conny-catching* iv. Wks. (Grosart) X. 78 He beguiles the horse which he priggeth, and saddles and bridles him as orderly as if he were his own. **1608** Dekker *Eng. Lant., Prigge*, to filch, to steale. **1688** — *Tom of Bedlam's Song* (L.), The gallon plague those prancers Which I prig your pigs or poakes. **1800** *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 200 It was Sally's beast, that he had not the many years ago a single article of dress that had not been prigged. **1840** Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 1, *Pauled Rhetor*, And the Abbot declared that, 'whoe'er nobbly rogue it is, Some rascal or other had prigg'd his, and prigg'd it to!' **1892** R. Bowen *By Track & Trail* xxvii, *pht Apocalypse*...'prigged' from some papers. *Mod. Schoolboy slang*, Who has prigged my pencil?

2. To plunder, to cheat.

1824 *Sporting Mag.* III. 223 The Pendleton...took heavily with me, and trained I should soon prig the London cockneys.

II. 3. *intr.* To chaffer, to haggle or haggle about the price of anything. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1723 (implied in Pegge-money). **c 1800** E. Burn *Elsie's Flirtation* (1819) 22, I will not prigg, I will not pay double. **1830** Blackwood's *Lett.* (1915) 227 As the Bush buyer who cannot bear to what the seller asketh, must at last to the difference to his will, and so cometh off the cheaper of second prigging. Madam, do not prigge with your Knight-hunter, Lords. **1881** Cheval. *Wright Suppl.*, to cast off The hunter's...nakes, then prigg for Milk and Eggs, Put in their Broth, Cockle-shells, and Legs. **1898** Rowland *Life N. Clwd* 18 To corner a customer, 'twice trig. London generation,

and scores to pelg. 1766 Bryan *Beiger of Aye* 181 Men who grew wise pringle owes kept an' rabbits. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 382 Some merchants also use the prime of their goods, let the buyer prig as he may. 1845 Boucicault *W. C. Cases, Prig*, to plead hard to a bargain, to haggle or grind.

b. *fig.* To haggle about terms, to try to drive a hard bargain.

1830 (see PRIG 1). 2 1888 J. Rankine *Seven.*, etc. (1889) 435 O' cours and ye sell down at his feet and prigg me with Him. 1890 *Scots. Pamphlet. Supporter* 31/1(E. 106.) 'Sae Christ will nae prigg with me.' 1894 D. Williamson *Serm. Sel. Gen. Assembl., Edin.* 30. I pray that none of Nobleby or Geezy prigg with God in this matter.

c. TRANS. *To prig down*, to try to beat down (*the price demanded*, or the *person* who demands it).

1823 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., He'll entir nuir to prig you down. 1902 *Ibid.*, He's be sure to prig thun yer price.

4. *intr.* To make extremely, beg, importune.

1714 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) I. 322 Many think it was very great imprudence ... to prigg so with the Assembly from the throne upon this head. 1725 R. Forbes *Jrnl.* 21 (*Forbes Archival Vol.* 1911) 300 Did you chuse, mischievous ones! For this purpose to prig? 1826 *Scourt Hist. Mod.* xxiv. To tell us that the poor house endeared to us, when Mr John Kirk, as civil a gentleman as is within the ports of the town, took the power to prigg for her himself. 1901 G. Douglas *Hic.* xv. *Green Hankert* 197 He prigged and gruged for a dose o' the whiskey.

†**5.** *intr.* (Sense uncertain: quot. not Sc.). *Obs.*

1623 Webster *Duch's Lam-Case* v. 2, Let none of these come at her. Nor Dream-acre, the midst woman, that prigs abroad With maids-motions, and maidens-grooms.

Hence **Prigging** *vbl. sb.*, that may be pilfered.

1900 'Mary Harrod' *How Garden grew* 125 Last week, from hedgerows, corners of field or other priggable parts, some rolls of mat.

† **Prig**, *v.*[2] *Obs. or dial.* [Origin obscure; perh. variant of Prick v. Cf. Sc. *prig-me-dainty* = Prick-me-dainty, *prigin treat* a stickleback.]

1. *intr. slang.* To ride; = Prick v. 14.

1587 Harman *Caveat* (1880) 24 *To prygge*, to ride. 1609 Dekker *Lanthorne & Candle-light* C iij, 1611 L. Robert *Exam.-Alley* 1, It is, Some of our Gheists will go prig to hell Before our selues. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prigging*, Riding.

2. *Sc.* To dress *up*, adorn: cf. Prick v. 20, Prink v.[1] 4.

1824 S. Ferrier *Marriage* I. iv, He's no more one dress yer priggin'-up compere [Hunt].

Prigger[1], *slang.* Also 6 -er. [f. Prig v.[1] + -er[1].] One who prigs; a thief.

1561 Awdelay *Fraat. Facad.* (1869) 4 A Stroke of Horses, which they terme a Prigger of Prauthreys. 1567 Harman *Caveat* (1880) 41 A Gentleman ... espying a Prigger... charging this prigging person to walker his horse well. ...This prigging Prigger...walketh his horse vp and downe till he haue the Gentleman out of sight, and leapes him into the saddell, and awayes he goeth a trapping. 1591 Greene *Conny-Catch.* II. (1592) 3 The Prigger is he that stealeth the horse. 1673 Jane *Cantalena* 15 R. *Dicks Cant. Crew, Priggers*, Thieves. 1728 J. Savage *Pict. Wit, Frank Prophet*, A Prigger of Cackles...stands...the Poultry.

† **Prigger**[2], *Obs. rare.* [? f. Prig v.[2]] A riding; also, A mounted highwayman.

a 1660 *Dict. Rogg. Redwell Cr.* 1, ij. (1880) 21 He was'd be your prigger, your prancer, your Nightdancer.

Priggery (prig'ări). [f. Prig *sb.*[3] + -ery.] The action or conduct of a prig (Prig *sb.*[3] 6).

1824 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 222 This particular piece of priggery. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Apr. 398/2 The Report of India did enough good work to make all right-minded men ready to forgive his self-righteousness and to rue pious beaupeau's his priggery. 1882 D. Hannay *Admiralty Lords* I. (1888) 2 There was hypocrisy and spite and acrid priggery on the side of the Parliament.

Prigging, *vbl. sb. slang.* [f. Prig v.[1] + -ing[1].] The action or conduct of a prig (Prig *sb.*[1] 6).

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Prigging, *vbl. sb. slang.* [f. Prig v.[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Prig v.[1]; **a.** (*Thieves' Cant.*) Stealing; in *mod. slang*, petty thieving, pilfering. *Prigging late to lay*, thieves' trade or way.

1591 Greene *Conny-Catch.* II. (1592) 3 This base villany of Prigging, or horse-stealing. 1697 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II.* (1680) 60 The Scots, that were not ever indulgent to priggery. 1700 in *Spirit Pub. Journ.* III. 393 Those boys brought in for prigging of wipes, pewter handkerchiefs, &c. 1824 *Waddington Bigger Bar* 22 He had tried the prigging, and had been nabbed four times, and had been taken on the nifle.

1797 Gentlem. *Conny-Catch.* 10. Wks. (Grosart) X. 73 The discovery of the Prigging Law or system of horse stealing. *Ibid.* 87 In Prigging Law. The travelling place, *All-hallowes*. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 334 As soon as he saw I was going, flung a bit on the prigging leg.

b. Haggling or haggling about price or terms; hard bargaining.

1858 (see Prig v.[1] 3). 1894 A. Gissy *Gt. Sebastian* (1919) 107 Time is said here, and there shall be no more prigging. 1897 *Temple Bar Magazine* 61 The prigging was... the penny down, admitted, and no haggle about it. 1901 Harrod *Wisdom & Wiseacres* xviii. 189, I wondered at his want of pride in priggin' so' blas.

Prigging, *ppl. a.* [f. Prig v.[1] + -ing[2].] That prigs. **a.** Thieving; **b.** haggling.

1567 (see Prigger[1]). 1599 Nashe *Terrible Exec.* (1910) 102 Shedders of their priggling and house Friers...have robbed their Covents of their Chalcedonie and Regestrickes. a 1660 *L. Rowe Lisle's Filmarte* (1870) 93 Was merchants not, were are not priggling now. 1668 Rolle *Abridgm.* I. 73 That are a priggling, pilfering Merchant, and must pilfered away my Corn and my Goods. 1886 J. R. Rees *Diaries, Adventures*, etc. 126 The works of the prigging author of *Tristrem*.

† **2.** ? Connected with Prinkum v. *Obs.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* iv. i, We wear such a priggling contemble once? Your might have been him dash'd now in the kennels. And he'd be prick'd to our will.

Priggish (prig'ĭʃ), *a.* [f. Prig *sb.*[3] + -ish[1].] Having the character of a prig (in various senses).

† **1.** Dishonest, thievish. *Obs.* Cant.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canat. Crew, Priggish*, Thievish.

† **2.** ? Deceitful; deceitfully ; unconscientious. *Obs.*

1708 Byrom *Funeral* in 1773 to Major General Tyrr, 10, For Tyrr stands as very short and Priggish—that my Name should be a Manoeuvrish ! 1758 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 116 The priggish affection of you dear old creature, the earl, is so intrigue and tiresome, that it is intolerable. 1859 Brown *Analyt. Dict. Eng. Lang.* 59 In common language a Prig is a young Convert, and has the adjective and adverb Priggish and Priggishly.

3. Precise, particular, conceited, pragmatical.

1750 *Foote Taste* iv. Wks. 1799 I. 20, I adore the dragglesly of the sentence! How softer the present, priggish, prick ear'd puppets! 1826 Scott *Jrnl. Let.* 30 Nov., The forehead...has not a narrow, pedant, and priggish look... which strongly marks all the ordinary portraits [of Shakspere]. 1858-9 Thoreau *Lib. Am. Mr. Nimmo*, He was always accurately clean, precise, and tidy; perhaps somewhat priggish. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 11 There is...no mouldering of that effectively priggish kind which the readers of boys teaches them to despise and mistrust. 1898 Sir F. Mowatt in *Times* 7 Dec. 5/6 At the risk of being branded by that terrible epithet 'priggish', which is, I suppose, held in some quarters to be the antithesis of 'frank'.

Hence **Priggishly** *adv.*, **Priggishness.**

1872 *Tait's Mag.* L. 96/1 For the 'complacent sneers' of Cockney priggishness and petty intellectual perversion, both of...Lord Brown. 1883 [see Pharisee a. 1]. 1897 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* v., 'It is with great regret', said I, so priggishly and consequentially as become an Esquire. 1903 Symons *Cock. Poets* viii. 180 The priggishness of spiritual science had to Arbuthnot the air of modern intelligence. 1906 *Blackwood's Mag.* CLXXX. 761 A good secondary officer, priggishly crazy in the mechanism of a regiment, but ready to plan a campaign at least as well. 1908 *Spectator* 29 Feb. 328 Priggishness is narrow subjectivism, with a cramped up tone.

Priggism (prig'ĭz'm). [f. Prig *sb.*[3] + -ism.]

† **1.** Professional thievery or roguery. *Obs.*

1749 Fielding *T. Jones* (1783) II. 35 An undeniable testimony of the great antiquity of Priggism. *Ibid.* iv. ii, While one hath a roguery to Priggism they have call it to commit, and another a roguery to Advice.

† **2.** (Sense obscure.) *Obs.*

1764 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Trial* No. 16 At a Board of Priggism held here, it was pretty warmly debated...whether a Gentleman acquires more Honour by wheeling than by gaming?

3. Priggishness.

a 1865 A. Cleveland *Autobiog.* 40 The sadness, or old bachelor...who had such a shower of odd qualities in its composition, such as priggism and pedantry, with the affectation of being a finished gentleman. 1897 Hudson *Four Essays* v. 55 That your great Mechanics' Institutes and its intellectual priggism. 1901 *Times* 19 Oct. 13/6 The priggism of intellectual pessimism is the one unpardonable sin.

Prighte, prigte, *obs.* pa. t. of Pretch v.

† **Prigman,** *Obs.* In 6 prygg-, prigdeman. [f. Prig *sb.*[1] + *Man sb.*[1]] A thief; = Pare *sb.*[2] 2.

1561 Awdelay *Fraat. Vagab.* (1869) 3 A Priggman goeth with a cryste in his hand like the prince. His propertye is to steale cloathes of the bodye...or els theft Prufery. 1567 Drant *Horace Epist.* II. ii. 88 ij, A priggeman from his pyncfolde his money did purloyne.

† **Prigmed,** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [app. an irreg. dim. of Prig *sb.*[2], perh. after Pottrt.] A small pig or brass vessel.

1590 *Recklessed Wills* (Surtees) 108, 19 April...One spitted, ij prigmes xijd.

† **Prig-penny,** *Sc. Obs.* [f. Prig v.[1] + Penny.] One who prigs or haggles for pence; a hard bargainer.

1512 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 98 Sum prig penny, sum rych cheyk with privy pouert.

† **Prigster,** *Obs.* [f. Prig v.[1] + -ster.]

1. = Prig *sb.*[3] 4 or 6.

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* iv, If you meet either your Father, or Brother, or any from Clare Prigsters, smirk up the Countenance. 1714 C. Johnson *Country Lasses* v. i, Hah ! Thou art a very pretty metaphorical gentleman.

2. A thief, a pilferer; = Prigger[1].

a 1825 U. S. Coast Surv.' *Every coast his Blade* ' v, The Pilgrim is a Prigster of every kind.

Prile, prill, *obs.* f. Prick, Prill Priket's, prikkett, Prickle, *obs.* f. Pricket, Prickle.

† **Prill,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [app. related to *It. perlo, perlo* 'a skilles top, a gig, or twirle' (Florio) (*cf.* Pirouette); and prob. to Prig v.] A whirligig, or top that one spins.

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Prylle, or whyrlegygge, as children play on wyntur, *A. prillus* of children *gigyngus*, *L. turbo*[*vis*]-*gyrus*-*orium*, *Gr.*[illegible] *Medulla Gramm.* in *Promp. Parv.* 412 note, Girandum, a prille.

Prill (prĭl), *sb.*[2] Now *local.* [A phonetic variant of *perle*, Purl, a small rill. Cf. Prill v.] A small stream of running water; a rill.

1893 J. Davies *Mineralogy, Stonecraft* 1256 Each other with sparkling in golden Sand. 1894 — *Zoology* 120 Bysons drill, that 'wrong the Pebbles plain. 1820 R. Vaughan (title) Most Approved And Long experienced Water-Works. Containing The manner of Water Lead Springs drowning of Medows and Pastures, by the advantage of the least Rivers, Brooks, Prills or Water-pools adjacent. 1882 *Temple Bar Mag.* LV. 464 Beds of orange-brown...coloured the prill of water running by the wayside. 1899 Mem. Jehoiada Woodcock, Prill, a streamlet of clear water; a rill; a runnel from a spring. [1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Worc., Shrops., Heref., Radnor, Glouc.]

† **Prill,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Origin doubtful; perh. a generalized use of the proper name *Prill*, short for *Priscilla*, which sounding to Elworthy is very common in West Somerset. Cf. Gill *sb.*[4]] A girl, a lass.

1587 M. Green *Pelaph & Mirth.* (1878) 18 The change of dames within the court: For Courtney prifles. *Ibid.* 83 Though that she be a countrey prill, to weight thereof dark stand: Thinke you that some there Courtly dames are not of courtesy lack?

Prill, *sb.*[4] *Mining.* [A local term in Cornwall.]

1. In Cornish copper-mining: The rich copper ore which remains after cobbing and separating the inferior pieces.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 267 The refined Copper, or as it is more usually called by the Cornish miners, the Prill, will be found beneath the slag. *Ibid.*, The refining the prill is a very nice operation. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc., xv. 322 At present the copper-ores...are broken or spalled as before, and divided into pieces of good ore, commonly termed prills. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 61 Detaching from each piece the inferior portions, and thus turning prill or best dressings ore.

2. Hence, A button or globule of metal obtained by assaying a specimen of ore in the cupel. *U. S.* 2nd Colloniz.

1881 in Wheeler. 1882 J. Percy *Metallurgy, Silver & Gold* v. 749 Examination of the Silver 'Prills' for Gold:... One or more of the 'prills' are flattened out by hammering, and heated with dilute nitric acid [etc.].

† **Prill,** *sb.*[5], *obs.* variant of Brill *sb.*[1]

1688 Chamberlayne *Oriminal.* 133 *Rhombus sycamorus* ...Turbot, Brimock, Brit, or Prill.

† **Prill,** *v. Obs. rare.* [app. a variant of *pirl*, Purl v.: see Prill *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To flow, spirt, purl.

1683 *Straw Serm.* xxx, 2nd, *Of the Am Image*...of Dirne, and water coming from the Thames prilling from her naked breast for a time.

[**Prill, prille,** in *Exm. Exon* 1198, app. a scribal error; ? for *prill* or *prick*.]

Pri'llion. *Mining, dial.* [? Related to Prill *sb.*[2], or to *prill* vb. dial. (Cornwall), to mix.] An inferior tin extracted from the slag.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 263 The prillion (for so all Tin recovered out of the slags is called). See Prilline[1]. 1823 Hamilton *Dict. Terms of Art, Prillion*, in Mendhegy, tin extracted from the slag of the furnace in that county in Cornwall. 1830 *Uns Dict. Arts* 1192 The scoriæ...are stamped in the mill, and washed, to concentrate the tin grains; and from this rich mixture, called prillion, smelted by itself, a tin is procured of very inferior quality. 1891 *Black's Guide Cornwall* 73 The slag is pounded, stamped, and washed, and the tin, or *prillion*, extracted from it is again smelted.

† **Prim,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 prym(me. [Origin obscure; the sense and date are against connection with Prick *sb.*] A pretty girl or young woman; a paramour.

1509 Barclay *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 230 Than must he have another prymme or twayne. 1514 — *Cyt. & Uplondyshe.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Abuse all London there was no proper pryn that long tyme had ben hantyed with kyng. a 1520 *Sk. Mayd Kentyn* 40 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 84 With maiden women chone Thys tyrnell gerry mouse The prynce hary peyssone She coude tyde and whysse. (1532 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 161, I would that hell were full of such prinis, As Jane, Kate, Besse, and Sybil. 1575 G. Harvey *Letter-book*, Camoiced was he pretty a prim of every fauntes. 1587-98 Hollinshed, *Prime*, 1st a neat pevety girl. *Verdict.* 1588, *Reg. Dunf. Dunlop*

Prim, *sb.*[2] Now *local.* [app., like Prime, short for Prim-rose.] A name of the primrose.

1513 Thomas *Vocab.* (1538) 33 Set prinks or prim, set beau des bois. 1600 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* x. 282, Hyne her waistcoate, strew'd with bonglide roses, A wall of prim hill to his higher beare. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 113 *Cynarbrum*—Prymme or Prime. 1846 Cooper *Glove* xxi. 2, *Prim*, privet, spindle tree, *Cynarbrum vulgare*. 1893-30 Miss. Lincoln *Last. Sut.* 130 The prim or privet...is found growing wild in some parts of New England.

Prim, *sb.*[3] *Obs. or dial.* [orig. sense, a slang or cant word. Related to Prim *a.* and Prim *v.*, q. v.] A formal, precise, or 'stuck-up' person.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canat. Crew, Prim*, a silly senseless effected Fellow. 1856 Blackmore *Cradock* III. xii. 192 A prude, or a prim, she would never wish to be.

Prim, *sb.*[4] 1901. [f. Prim *v.*] The act of primming or screwing up the mouth.

a 1899 Mrs. Sherwood in *Blackwoods Travels* II. 80, 31 Where...a peculiar prim of the mouth was observed in the good housekeeper, the subject which had excited these symptoms was never pursued any further.

Prim, *sb.*[5] *dial.* [See 1908.]

a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Prim*, very small moths. So called at Lynn, where the moths are remarkably fine.

Prim, *a.* [Goes with Prim *sb.*[3] and *v.*: see the latter.] Of persons, their manner, speech, etc.: Consciously or affectedly strict or precise; formal, stiff, demure.

1709 Steele & Savery *Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 4 A spruce Mercer is further off On Air of a Fine Gentleman, than a downright Clown. ... I talked proposed to then him; but Courtier seems to, Time it be considered, he'll be as prim and fine as ever he was. 1710 (see Buggy *sb.* 2). Ay girls and dowers as way! 1788 American *Tab. Journal. Portrait*, Tell me, ye prim adepts in Scandal's school, what—? 1800 Hannah More *Strict.* Fash. (1818) xviii. vol. 140 The most figure in that of a prim Miss of 16 or 17. 1833 Mrs.

Masterpiece *Fr. Fiew* i. as Starling his Eye in a prim form. 1658 Mrs. Cholmley *Lett.* (1882) 2. 32 Pretty fashion for a prim Gentlewoman. 1683 Baker *Wonder Number* 1. His countenance was somewhat prim and precise.

b. Of things: Formal, regular, stiff.

1721 H. Walpole *Verbal's Anecd. Painl.* IV. vii. 131 The garden in its turn was to be set free from its prim regularity, that it might assort with the wilder scenery without. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 200 In many places, their fruit trees have more the appearance of a prim hedge, than of timber. 1869 Trollope *Bolton Rent.* viii. A square prim garden, arranged in parallelograms.

c. Comb., as *prim-mannered*, *-mouthing*, *-set* adjs.

1735 *Pennsylvania Jrn.* 30 Jan. 2/2 Will the give Room to the prim-mouthing Wife, or the lean-cautious Widow? 1854 Whittier *Tent. to Jane* 1/3 Thee Puritan scarce hid, with a prim-set lip, the laugh of its vagre mirth.

Prim, *v.* [*Prim* vb., *prim* sb.², and *prim* adj., appear to have come into use in the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th c., the vb. being evidenced in 1684, the sb. at 1700, and the adj. in 1709. The sb. appears first as a cant word, and in this capacity it may have been used before the vb. But the latter is the first of the group to appear in Dictionaries: see quots. 1706 and 1721. Johnson knew the vb. (in sense 2 b), and the adjective. (He thought the vb. derived from the adj., and the adj. a contraction of *primitive*.)]

1. *intr.* (also *to prim it*). To assume a formal, precise, or demure look or air; 'to set the mouth concavelly'; *prim up*, to bridle up, set the face or mouth firmly, as if to repel familiarities.

1684 Otway *Atheist* 22. A vain, pert, empty rogue, That can prim, dance, sing, or be very mouth. 1703 *Rake's Institu.* 108 A Lady will Prim it, or bridle it up, or pull off her Gloves to shew a fine Hand. 1706 Phillips, *To Prim*, to be full of affected Ways, to be much conceited. 1721 Bailey, *Prim*, to act the Mouth considerably, so be full of affected ways. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* IV. 59. I therefore wish'd it set her. She primm'd; nodded, to shew she took me. 1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 20 Sept., Tell dear Kitty not to prim up as if we had never met before. 1823 G. Meaburn *Lit. Gymnast* 1. They taken and prim and prink, and are nigh-away and dying-ducky.

2. *trans.* To form (the face or mouth) into an expression of affected preciseness or demureness; to close (the lips) primly.

1706 E. Ward *Wonders World Dis.* (1708) 29 The Chicken Looking-Glass in Christendom for a Country Cockbit to prim his Phiz by. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 230 She prims up her hour-mouth. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. 8 as Possessing up her mouth into a smile, she presumed this comfortable assertion. 1826 Scott *Old Mort.* vii. Her arms were folded, her mouth primmed into an expression of respect mingled with obstinacy. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. ii. Matt also the Abbé Maury: his broad Irish face; mouth accurately primed; full eyes. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. viii. 158 Rosamund primmed her lips at the success of her probing touch.

b. 'To duck up precisely, to form into an affected nicety' (J.); chiefly with *up*, *out*. In later use, to make prim.

1721 Ramsay *Tartana* 322 May she...Be riddled'd while prime's up in her snuff. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 56 Where she was primmed out, down she came to him. 1820 Hogg *Lay St. Fairy Land* 3 So the primmed herself up...and went out to the first hoodlum. 1823 — *Annals Wynd* (1878) *Fort.* 181. 1825 *My Copper*... trimmed and primmed and pranked in the fineries of a new condition, the glories of precision and demure obedience. 1825 Blackw. *Five Univ.* iii. 50 This [church] has been duly purified...and primmed up.

Hence **Pri·ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1690 D'Urfey *Collin's Walk thro. Lond.* i. 56 Where primming Misses, drest, as Cox, Tops their waste, and with Hoops spell Bon. 1800 W. Irving *Salmag. Nail* (1840) 308 Mrs. Hannah...with much primming of the mouth, and many mysterious headshakes, requested leave to stay behind.

Prima[1] (prī·mă). *Typogr.* [a. L. *prima* (? *pagina*) first (page).] The page of printer's copy on which a new sheet begins and on which the first word of the sheet is marked.

1680 Jacobs *Printers' Vocab.* 104 In mailing [the proofs of] a work sheet by sheet, the first word of the ensuing signature is marked by the reader as 'the prima'.

Prima[2] (prī·mă). It. fem. of *primo* first, used in verse phrases, chiefly musical (or relating to words) as Prima donna; also **prima buffa**, chief comic singer or actress; **prima vista**, first viola; **prima volta**, first time or turn, denoting that the passage so marked is to be played the first time the section is played, but omitted when it is repeated, its place being taken by that marked *seconda volta*. See also Prima vista.

† **Prima**, in L. phrases: see Prima facie.

Primacy (prī·măsi). Also 6 -ie. [a. OF. *primacie* (-aſk c. in Godef. *Compl.*), in mod.F. *primatie* (prīma, -ăt), ad. med.L. *primatia* (1174 in Hovedan) for earlier *primatus* (in 4th c.): see Primate *sb.*²]

1. The state or position of being 'prime' or first in order, rank, importance, or authority; the first or chief place; pre-eminence, precedence, superiority.

1580 Whitgift *Def.* ii. 58 The first degrees of double men, that be the holdings, primacie [*alias* or the first dignity] in alle things. — *Ans.* 3 This Diotrephes, that loueth to haue preheminence [*Vulg. principatum*] in him, conteyneth not the

1583 Calvin *Gold. Lay.* 1956 The threefe [sentence is he that after Supra Simplices ought to holde the primacie. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* B. (1882) 71, I grant the prince to haue the soueraignetie and primacie ouer the church of God, whilst his doctrine. 1604 Rainolde *Hist. Worlde* (1614) 180 In other things Tyme contended with Zeleo for Primacie. 1677 Hubner *Pope's Supremac.* (1851) 31 There are several kinds of Primacy; 1. A Primacy of Worth or Personal Excellency. 2. A Primacy of Succession and Extent. 3. A Primacy of Order, or here Dignity and Precedency. 4. A Primacy of Power or Jurisdiction. 1708 Hickes *Mem. Mysterious* I. 326 All this theatrical primacy ...is your work. 1827 Chalmers *Bridg. Lec.* viii The earlier suppression and established primacy of the Vatican power. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Apr. 4/4 The position of primacy which England sustains among the commercial communities of the world.

2. *Eccl.* The first place or leadership in spiritual matters (sometimes identified with, but properly distinguished from, *supremacy*); the office, dignity, or authority of a primate; *spec.* the chief dignity in an ecclesiastical province: cf. Primate *sb.*² 2.

(1174 in *Roger of Hovedon's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 92 Concessit pallium ...tradit, et ...primatiam stabilit.) c 1450 Hanmer *Chron.* viii. 9, To digeste Lanfranc of Cauntirbury, Of primacy. 1549 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 36 Robin which weke agenste the Popes primatie. 1559 Mirr. *Lat. to Counsellors to Scripps Bench. Mem.* (1900) I. App. xlviii. 324 *Au* wourthing...the primatie of the Pope. I mekinge meddle in the matter. 1559 *Ann. Hamilton Catech.* (1884) 3 The office of non Archebischop and generel primate of the isle of Scotland. 1631 Foxley *Christianity* 2. ii. (1636) 174 They yeild a Primacie to the Pope, if he be Orthodox, but no Supremacie. 1641 'Smectymnuus' 2 Answ. (1642) Post. 69 The Archbishop ...spends the rest of his time in a long succession ... with Turk about Primacie. *a* 1703 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 299 They declared themselves for abolishing the Papal authority and for exercising the Pope to the old Primacy again. 1736 Bolingbroke *Lett. on Stud. & Hist.* (1752) 2 Regn., Wks. 1761 IV. 372 The Primacy or Archbishopric of Dublin, if offered, might have tempted me. 1839 *Tracts for Times* No. 81. 3 Rome has ever had what is called the primacy of the Christian Churches. 1862 Frances Power Cobbe *Lett. to Miss Burdett* 3 May, An earlier Bp. of Arles, Bishop of Rambouillet. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 368 Perhaps about the time [c 720 A.D.] began the hereditary primacy of Taxites in the Chang family.

b. The ecclesiastical province or see of a primate.

1550 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 3 Within the bounds of al our said primacie of Scotland. 1607 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. 10. viii. 416 The church of Dunkeld appears to have formed the primacy of Dunkeld.

† **Prima donna** (prī·mă, prēmă dŏ·nnă). Pl. prime donne, (prima donnas). [It. (prī·me dŏ·nne) 'first lady'.] The first or principal female singer in an opera.

1708 [W. Dogherel] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. viii. 33 So great is the infatuation of playing, and the secret satisfaction of being the prima of a Company so prevalent, that [etc.] 1811 Southey *Lett., to Miss Barker* 3 May, An author, like a prima donna, has a sort of dignity to support. 1840 Lemon, in *Life* (1896) I. 223 The prima donna of the Dramshop theatre. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 290/1 [In an Opera] the First Woman (*Prima donna*) was always a high Soprano. 1887 J. A. F. Maitland in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XII. 1343 In managing reactionary *prime donne* and other mutinous persons.

Primatial, obs. error, form of Primitial.

Primaval, *obs.* : see Primeval, etc.

† **Prima facie** (prī·mă fē·shiĕ, prēmă fā·kiĕ). Pl. prima facies. [L. *prima facie* at first sight (M. Seneca), *facie*, ablative of *facies* face. Formerly anglicized, after F. *de prime face*, 'at' or 'of prime face': see Face *sb.* 9 c.]

A. *adv.* At first sight; on the face of it; as appears at first without investigation.

c 1440 (?) Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 137 Have, prima facie, to ex ha doth spere That he doth offende—he seen can no nay. 1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* ii. (1625) 55 A Plea...appeared by shewe...was demanded what (*Prima facie*) he thought of Sorcerie. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* 156 (1872) And indeed, *prima facie* they have reason. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxi. 156 Such actual possession is, *prima facie*, evidence of a legal title in the possessor. 1865 *Law Rep.* 10 Q. B. 160 The plaintiff has been dismissed, and his prima facie a cause of action.

B. *adj.* Arising at first sight; based or founded on the first impression.

Prima facie case (*Law*), a case resting on *prima facie* evidence.

1800 J. Adams *Wks.* (1850) IX. 30 This Genesis is said by lawyers and judges to be *prima facie* evidence, in courts of justice, of patents of States and of public acts of the government. 1864 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 440/1 Doubtless ...there is a *prima facie* reason for his suggestion. 1891 J. H. Muirhead *Elem. Logic* II. vi. 174 A *prima facie* reason is an assent to an ascertained probability of a fact, not to the fact itself. 1895 L. J. Ker in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 609/1 It has upon the plaintiff to make out a *prima facie* case.

So † **Prima frontæ** (prī·mă frŏntī) adv. phr. [L. (Quintil.); *frontis*, ablative of *frons*, *frontem*, forehead, front], at first appearance, on the face of it.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 199 To make a revolution is a measure which, *prima frontæ*, requires an apology.

Primage[1] (prī·mĭj). [Known first in mod. (Anglo-)L. form *primagium* (see -age); of obscure origin: cf. Prisage.] Hence mod.F. *primage* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).]

1. A customary allowance formerly made by the shipper to the master and crew of a vessel for the loading and care of the cargo; also called *hat-money*; now merely a percentage addition to the freight, paid to the owners or freighters of the vessel.

1397 *Merton Customs Acct.* Cantonii, E. R. Bk. 3 No. 3 *Item* de [P. R. O.], In fretagio pro 33 sacris et ...ac pretio 14*s.*...et in novagio dictarum lanarum ut in hostiamentis [*sic*], &c., item in primagio 6*l.* 0*s.*] 1398 *Act* 12 *Ric. II*, c. 14 A person of Renomme many called an Englyshe for hoberaunage and for primage of many hundell of wollen clothe. 1398 W. Phelip *Lincolnes i. lb.* 4/2 And receaue before hand, each man twenty frank mylreyses, to also primage, & receyue twenty frankes. 1680 Marvell *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 66, I have spoke with Mr. Povey, who assures me he hath given order to stop the Primage, hostage (sic.). 1735 Hudibras *Improvement* I. 73 In Lieu of all ...petty Port charges, it is usual to some Places to pay 5 per Cent calculated on the Freight, and 1 per Cent more for Primage to the Captain. 1809 R. Lascelles *Intend. Treaty* 134 *Primage*, an allowance to masters of vessels for the use of cables and ropes, and to mariners for their assistance in loading and unloading cargoes. 1880 Inverness *Courier-fo-Date* 14 Sept. *Primage*, a small contribution, usually about one month the amount of the freight, formerly paid to the captain of a vessel for taking care of the cargo: less which is now regularly charged as an addition to the freight, and regulated to the shipowner's benefit.

2. A small duty formerly paid to a local society of pilots, as at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Also *attrib.*

1846 *Mariners' Charter* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 720 An ancient duties hereafter...paid to the Companies, Mariners, Brotherhood, and Society [the Masters, Pilots, and Seamen of the Trinity House of Newcastle upon Tyne], called Primage, that is to say, of every tuns of wine, ore, and other goods...inward...by the tuns [etc.]. 1784 Brand *Hist.* 724 Primage is still paid to this society [of Pilots] as recognized 3*o* Geo. *Hist.* 31 note. The primage lands of the Trinity-House of Newcastle. (Alcalde) on the Tyne in 1805, on formation of the 'Primage Board'.]

Pri·mage[2]. *Engineering.* [I. Prime *v.*[1] 6.] The amount of water carried off suspended in the steam from a boiler.

1881 J. Hall in *Metal Worker* 8 Oct. 340 Experience shows that steam always carries a certain percentage of water in suspension as it rises from the body of water of which it is formed...The water so suspended in the steam is known as water entrained or as primage. 1890 *Cassier. Engin.* (1891) I. 31 is estimated...usually as a percentage...as, a primage of three per cent.

Primal (prī·măl), *a.* [*ad.* med.L. *primāl-is* (1482 in Du Cange), f. L. *primus* first: see -al.]

1. Belonging to the first age or earliest stage; original, pristine; primitive, primeval.

1600 Shakes. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 37 Oh my offence is rank, it smells to heauen, It hath the primall eldest curse vpon't, A brothers murther. 1626 — *Ant. & C.* I. iv. 41. 1647 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 62. In *Hard. Mss.*, (1828) III. 258 The primal blessing, Increase and multiply. 1782 Cowper *Truth* 3 The line has swerving o'er his bread Before he earn it.—'Tis the primal curse, But soften'd into mercy. 1837 Moore *Lalla R.*, *Alciphron* 25 And bring its primal glories back again. 1839 *Ingoldsby Legends* II. 63 Ha!...Kills into the primal and pretemporal error of philosophical speculators.

2. Of first rank, standing, or importance; chief, principal; fundamental, essential.

1822 Imison *Ch. Hist.* II. xlvii, Ha...hill the primal city of the land. 1824 Wordsw. *Rydal* 21 The primal duties shine aloft—like stars. 1828 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 102 The great questions of policy which appeal to the primal truths and laws of our nature.

†**3.** = Primatial 1. Cf. Primality. *Obs. rare*—1.

1543 *Harding's Chron.* xxi. 9, Whiche the bysshop Adrian sacred lastely Greatest him then, by bulles written papal. Lawfully depriuing of his see primal.

4. *Geol.* The name given by H. D. Rogers to the earliest or lowest member of the paleozoic strata of the Appalachian chain, and to the period at which this was deposited.

1858 H. D. Rogers *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. ii. 721 These periods...are the Primal, Auroral, Matinal, Levant, Bargent (*sic*.). 1859 in *Penn Monthly. Geol. System.*

5. *Biol.* Pertaining to the *Primalia*, a third kingdom of organized beings, comprising those least specialized, not recognized as being distinctly either animal or vegetable (proposed by T. B. Wilson and J. Cassin, 1885): cf. Protista.

1885 T. B. Wilson & J. Cassin in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.* 126, i. The Reproductive Organs are first specialized in the kingdom *Primalia*. 1890 Cent. *Dict.*, *Primal*.

6. *Comb.*, as *primal-born* adj., firstborn.

1872 T. Harris *Peace through Truth* Sec. ii. 5 To The physical light of heaven, primal-born of all the things of creation.

Primality (prīmæ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. Primal + -ity: cf. Primality.] The quality or condition of being primal; with *pl.* that which is primal.

1650 Bulwer *Chiro* (*Or. Sine.* 259 As Quesnoyella saith, The abuse of the Potentative *Primality* is Tyranny, the abuse of the Intellective Primality is Heresie, and the abuse of the Volitive Primality is Hypocrisie. 1841 T. W. Jenyns *Baxter's Wks.* Prol. Ess. 67 The peculiarly necessary for detecting the mind 'primalities' as they develope themselves in the phenomena of the Universe.

Pri·mally, *adv.* [f. Primal + -ly 2.] Originally, primitively; first in order.

1813 Bigland *Glory Clim.* (ed. 2) 198 The carrying out of the primally accepted laws of Obedience and Economy. 1883 E. F. Fenton *Herodias & God* 146 Primally, Adam was perfect, pure in soul and physically.

† **Pri·mality.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 primalite, -anse. [a. OF. *primalité*, *primauté*, ad. L. type **primalitāt-em*: see Primal and -ity.] = Primacy 2.

a 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 158 *In Kirke of Scotland* to Canterbirie ne ys Obligatt bote ȝif hamself, as he per-sonelle [*P.* *cum al primacie*]. *Ibid.* 163 Yorke gyve answere Rolland of Wynchester fealand how he nor were alle his primates (*P.* *primacie*).

† **Pri mar,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* (*var. Mist.*). *Also* 7–*mr.* [ad. L. *primarius*, f. *primus* first.] The principal or a professor or university.

(In the Scottish colleges, so in Germany. *Antiquarius* occurs in early Latin documents in the sense of *Principal*. In a document of 7 Feb. 1539, the first head of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, is designated by Archbp. Beaton *Pri-marius*; but in one three days later is styled *Principalis*. After the reconstitution of the college in 1554, the three next were *Principalis*, *Prepositus*, and *Prepositus*, esp. the last. The Principal of this college is now 'Primarius Professor of Divinity'. In St. Leonard's College, *Primarius* is frequent in the 16th c.; and at Edinburgh in the 17th c. this appears to have been the regular Latin form: see the extracts from the Register of 1584 and later, in Appendix II and III to Alex. Monro's *Hist. of the University*, 1857.)

1620 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 370 In the erection and foundatione of the said college, the primar is appoynit to exerce diebukis. 1649 Sir G. Mackenz. *Mem.* (1821) 24 At for the College of Edinburgh, . . Mr. John Adamson, primar thereof, was factious enough in their Cause. 1846–58 T. Carlyle *Hist. Cromw. Lett.* (1866) II 22 The Primar's charge, who before had been Rector and Professor of Divinity, was divided; the Council and Ministers chusing Mr Andrew Ramsay, Minister, to be Rector of the University and Professor of Theologie, and Mr Patrick Sands, Primar of the Philosophy College. 1893 Sandys *Theatrum Scotiæ* 16 In S. Andrews Univ.] there is a Primar or Principal, a Professor of Theology, a Professor of the Civil Law. 1899 *Encycl. of Locomotion* (*St. Andrews, The Principal of St. Mary's College is Primarius Professor of Divinity.*) 1907 C. G. M'Crie *Confess. Ch. Scot.* lii. 83 In one of his lectures when Primar of the University of Edinburgh.

So † **Prima rist** *Obs.*, the office of principal.

1646–60 T. Carlyle *Hist. Cromw. Lett.* (1866) II 22 The Civil Council . . unanimously set their eyes upon Mr. John Adamson, to succeed to Mr. Robert Boyd in the Primarist.

† **Primar,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *primārī-us*, f. *prim-us* first: see -AR 2.] First; = PRIMARY *a.* 1, PRIMER *a.* 1, PRIMITIVE *a.* 3.

1500 Kennedy *To Maidi Clod* 3 The primar speach with noyis lamentatioun clere.

Primare, *obs. exp.* Sc. form of PRIMER *sb.*1

Primarian (prəimē·rĭăn), *E. U. S. rare.* [f. as PRIMARY *a.* + -IAN.] A pupil in a primary school; a member of the primary class.

1883 *Education* II. 81 It may be important for a primarian to develop a keen perception.

Primarily (prəi·mărĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. PRIMARY *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In the first order in time or temporal sequence; at first, in the first instance, firstly; originally.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* IB. §2. 180 Amalek, the man . . from whom the name was primarily taken. 1830 Rosenkranz *Strauss, Jesus*, xi. 121 Which originated primarily in the ordered schools of philosophy. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* (1879) 67 These men, although primarily Mahomets, had by their importation from Africa in the course, in some cases, of only one generation, lost the power of resistance to the deadly malarial diseases that had been generated.

† b. In its primary or original sense or first meaning; as first used, in its first intention. *rare.*

1627 Donne *Serm.*, *Ps.* lv. 19 (1640) III. 91 Elohim . . a name primarily vested in power and strength. 1640 J. Sharpe *Def. & Disprof. Divinity* i. 8 Signifying primarily habits of the understanding. 1794 A. Chalmers *Sir. Cler. Reliq.* 40 Literally, obviously, and primarily understood. *Ibid.* 365 In interpreting the celebrated prophecy of Isaiah [he] refers it primarily to the Prophet's own Son.

2. With reference to other than temporal order; in the first place, first of all, pre-eminently, chiefly, principally; essentially.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 68 Because it treateth immediately, and primarily first, the terme, or sentence. a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 580 The Apocalypse is properly and primarily the Gentiles Prophecy; . . and of the Jews but by accident and consideration only. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 162 The World was not made Primarily, nor Solely for the use of Man. 1704 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* 163 The Father is primarily, and the Son secondarily, or consubstantially, Author of the World. 1807 Malcolm *Ess., Milton* (1826) 97 Their humility was primarily not to popery but to tyranny. 1879 Mrs. Liberty in *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 88 It is, I think, that in things which do not primarily concern others, individuality should assert itself.

Primariness (prəi·măriĕnĕs), *sb. rare*–[1]. [f. PRIMARY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being primary.

1837 Sir Wm. Dyce *Writ.* (1839) 223 That . . which is peculiar and characteristic must be taken from the Primarities and Secondarieness of the Perception. 1854 Ritchie *Lect. Analyt. Reas.* 120 From a confusion of the idea of essentialness or primariness with the idea of substance.

Primarism (prəi·măriz'm), *sb. rare*–[1]. [f. PRIMARY *a.* + -ISM.] *Botany.* To make primary; in quot. to convert into primary (crystalline) rocks.

1834 J. Phillips in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* IV. 292/1 Have many superficies of igneous action primarised, to use Mr. Conybeare's remarkable expression, strata of all ages, secondary and tertiary, which happened to be the lowest at the points of action?

Primary (prəi·mări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *primārius* of the first rank, chief, principal, f. *primus* first: see PRIME *a.* and -ARY 1.]

A. *adj.* I. General senses.

1. Of the first order in time or temporal sequence; earliest, primitive, original.

1571 Ridley *Compl. Stumbl.* 29, v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 272 First then these Principles Her primary qualities discerning utterly. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 122 Besides this original, and primary foundation, divers others have made impressions according unto the dilations upon and pressure. 1832 C. Castlehaven *Cent. Reliq.* 2 are the we grant that primary antiquity is a more note of truth. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i. (1858) 5 Let us look . . at the Hero as Divinity, the oldest primary form of Heroism. 1852 H. Spencer *Philos. Psychol.* II. 227, 273 By the order of constructive thought, the sensation of muscular tension is primary, and that of primary secondary.

2. Of the first or highest rank or importance; that claims the first consideration; principal, chief.

1565 Bullinger *Lett. to Abp.* 2 Mee to forgye thee. *Reg.* (1904) I. 281, 408 We wouldd do nothing, without the gehetty of you, the primary ministers. a 1632 Donne *Serm.* xxvii. (1640) 210, I assert of a primary necessity, of a necessity to be believed *De Side.* 1789 Robertson *Chas. V*, vi. Wks. 1813 VI. 108 The primary object of them all the monastic orders is to separate men from the world. 1830 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. iii. ii. (1872) 'Israel, or Every epoch, in his way, assigns to faith a primary importance. 1883 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 10 The primary use of work is that of supplying the materials and aids to living completely.

3. Of the first order in any series, sequence, or process, esp. of derivation or causation: with various shades of meaning. a. Not subordinate to or derived from something else; original; independent; often with the connotation Having something else derived from, or dependent on, it; fundamental, radical. (Cf. PRIMITIVE *a.* 3.)

a 1632 Donne *Serm.* xi. (1640) 102 Their faith...was not the principall and primary cause of his mercy. 1656 T. Hobbes's *Elem. Philos.* (1839) iv This order of speech which begins from primary or most universal propositions, which are manifest of themselves, and proceeds by a...continuation of propositions intelligibleness. 1782 Kames *Elem. Crit.* (L. ed.) III. 43 The reckoning produced...may be termed secondary, being occasioned rather by antecedent emotions or associated passions, which in that respect may be termed primary. 1788 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 22 In England, as in primary conveyances...are those by means whereof the lands or tenements are first actually vested. 1789 W. Richmond *Chem. Med.* xxv. (1790) 149 Sometimes it is a primary disease, and at other times only a symptom of some other malady. 1808 Sir. Sharon Turner *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* (1852) II. 492/1 Words, in their origin, have a related or primary sense. The accidental associations...afterwards give to that word a great number of secondary meanings. 1868 Lecturer *Elem. Anthrop.* v. (1878) 192 The 'sun-gross' on the primary division of time into day and night. 1874 Davidson *Hebr. Grams.* (1892) 3 The first line exhibits the three primary vowel sounds *a i u*.

b. Not involving intermediate agency; direct, immediate, first-hand.

1621 T. Williamson tr. *Caulerd's Wks. Upsilland* 123 We call them (*primarily*...look by reason of their election, which is primarily and originally in God) the Elect in the sense of it. a 1633 Ussher *Lord's Supp.* (1651) 305 The schoolmen distinguish between the primary and *per se* effects...and these that are *per accidens*. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 102 The forms of primary objects from each reflecting surface...by the law of succession. 1849 Manx *Life Infinity* (ed. 3) 211 When a substance yields secondhand and unaltered as the electrodes, those bodies which have been separated by the electric current, then the result may be considered as primary. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 5 Dec. 3/3 Poverty, due to absolute deficiency of money income, is called 'primary', and comprises nearly ten per cent. of the population.

c. Belonging to the first in a series of successive divisions or branchings; constituting the main undivided body, or its first divisions or branches.

1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 202 The large primary branches of the carotid artery. 1835 Hemming *Princ. Ind.* v. 1 In 65 The primary nerves branch off from a an unique axis, throughout its whole length. 1868 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 119 The primary cerebral convolutions in the hooded Mammals have a general disposition. 1877 F. Martin *Fern W.* 21 In compound fronds...the mid-rib of the frond, is called the primary rachis.

d. Belonging to the first stage in a process of compounding or combination; constituting the ultimate or simpler constituents of which a more complex whole is made up; elementary.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 2 Compound bodies are of two kinds. Some of them are formed by the combination of two or more simple substances with each other. ...Others are formed by the combination of two or more compound bodies with each other. ...The first of these kinds of compounds I call Primary Compounds; to the second I give the name of Secondary Compounds. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 125 To ascertain the primary elements of the different vegetable principles, and the proportions in which they are combined. 1839 *Penny Cyc. Sc.*, Chem. 2 When two atoms of different kinds unite to form a third or compound atom, they may be called secondary or primary atoms. 1865 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 100 He descends into the primary elements of human knowledge.

II. Special and technical senses.

4. Connected with sense 1.

a. *Geol.* Of the first or earliest formation; formerly applied to crystalline rocks, as having been formed before the appearance of life on the earth (= PRIMITIVE *a.* 7); now, Of or pertaining to the lowest series of strata, including all the sedimentary formations up to the Permian (= PALÆOZOIC).

1815 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 190 Rocks are generally divided by geologists into two grand divisions, distinguished by the names of primary and secondary. ...The primary rocks are composed of pure crystalline matter, and contain no fragments of other rocks. 1829 Hamilton in Conner's *Hist. Newby* I. 22 (Lehmann) inferred that the lower rocks were formed prior to the creation of animals, and he gave them the name of *primitive* or *primary*, and distinguished the upper by the name of *secondary*. 1845 J. Phillips in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. *Geol.* 61 In England...gneiss and mica schist, and primary limestone, and quartz rocks, are almost unknown. 1854 Baikie *Ess. Weeklies* 66, 69 The Primary formations consist of gneissic rocks, trap, syenite, and porphyry. 1872 Lyell *Student's Elem. Geol.* (ed. 2) 18 [a] Tabular view of the Fossiliferous Strata...Post-Tertiary...Tertiary or Cainozoic...Secondary or Mesozoic...Primary or Palæozoic [containing the formations] 19 Permian [and] 20 Lower Laurentian. *Ibid.* 568, 569 It has at length been made clear that the...Permian rocks are more intimately connected with the Primary or Palæozoic than with the Secondary or Mesozoic strata.

b. *Biol.* Belonging to or directly derived from the first stage of development or growth, and (often) forming the foundation of the subsequent structure (cf. 3 a). Cf. PRIMITIVE *a.* 8 a.

1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 72 This corpuscle is named the basement or primary membrane. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Todd's Cyc. Sc.* I. 779 *Note.* 167, In an opinion of the skeleton are hence a primary formation of the original: they are the result of transmutation of pre-existing tissues. 1873 Dawson *Dawn of Life* iv. (1875) 83 The original skeleton, or primary axial web. 1879 Huxley & Tyrrell *Lessons Elem. Phys.* iii. Originally the whole mass consists of...a uniform tissue, out of which by diverse development of its layers these tissues have their origin: this tissue...which is not yet differentiated may be termed...Primary Tissue. *Ibid.* 109 This tissue is termed Primary Membrane ...because it presents the primary condition of the tissue, out of which the different forms of the permanent tissues are successively formed. 1889 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 119 The primarily rather coarse constancy of parenchyma in which indeterminate is generally character may often be found.

c. *Primary amputation* (*Surg.*), amputation performed before inflammation supervenes.

1859 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 289 Primary amputation; 2 inches below elbow. 1864 *Lond. Lan. Lancet*, Primary amputation, amputation performed within the first twenty-four hours after an accident, before inflammation has had time to supervene.

d. *Primary education or instruction*, that which begins with the rudiments or elements of knowledge: used as an inclusive designation of that provided for the children liable to compulsory attendance. *Primary school*, one at which such instruction is given; so *primary scholar*.

1802 *Times & Sun.* The Paris journals...are full of a plan, brought forward by Fourcroy, for the establishment of primary schools, which is not interesting to an English reader. 1808 Wordsw., *Primary*...). Elemental; intended to teach youth the first rudiments; as, *primary* schools. 1810 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* v. M. Magin, late Inspector-General of primary instruction, and formerly Rector of the Academy of Nancy. 1818 *Encyc. Pol. Econ.* (1878) 284 The Germans emigrants ..., most of whom are fairly possessed of primary education, are much more handy than those who come from states where equal care is not taken. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 The boys and girls who pass through an ordinary primary school.

e. *Primary assembly or meeting*, a gathering at which a preliminary selection of candidates for election, or of delegates, is effected; *spec.* in *U. S.*, a general meeting of the voters belonging to a party in an election district, for these purposes; so *primary election*, an election at a primary meeting. See R. S.

1833 Adams *Hist. Europe* (1840) V. xviii. 117 The privilege of electing members for the legislature was taken away from the great body of the people, and confined to the colleges of caliguars. Their meetings were called the Primary Assemblies. 1909 Webster, Gen. S. Nov. 1/3 All the party voters in a district assemble at a 'primary' meeting to vote for delegates to attend a 'nominating convention'. The business of this nominating convention is to decide on the party candidates.

5. Connected with sense 2. *Primary feather*, one of the large flight-feathers of a bird's wing, growing from the manus. † *Primary banners* (*obs.*), the 'cardinal banners': see HERALDS *sb.* 2 b.

1820 Blyton *Anat. Bird* I. 1. 2. 21 To maintain these three first primary Humors. 1854 *Med. Trial* IX. 396 We cannot admit...that the hypothesis of four primary humours was already established in the writings of Hippocrates. 1868 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 374 Eulenat discovery of insects...*of the coleoptera are primaries* the upper or primary wings. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* i. vii. (1846) 136 When these birds [Scissor-beaks] are fishing, the advantage of the long primary feathers...in keeping them dry, is very evident.

6. Connected with sense 3. a. *Primary colours*: see COLOUR *sb.* 9.

1810 Pelham *Gerald. Exerc.* v. xxiii. 79 Blacks, white, and shadow according to Aylesbe are the four primary or principal colours. 1830 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* CXI. 1021 That Colour is Primary or Original, which cannot by any Art be changed, and whose Rays are differently refrangible. 1860 Tyndall *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) 61 The separation of the various primary colours of light. 1898 Wornum in *Lect. Painted Art* 111 note, Although there are but three primitive colours, painters have class. These are—yellow, red, blue, which are primary; orange, purple, green, which are secondary, being compounds of the primaries [etc.]. 1876 Harrison *Elem. Painter* 109 These three colours, red, green, and violet, are now received as primary colours, because they are the only three pure colours in the spectrum which, when combined, produce a nearly perfect white. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 126 The primary or simple, and the secondary or mixed colours.

b. *Primary qualities* (in *Philos.*): see QUALITY.

1698 Boyle *Med. Philos.* v. (1701) 18/1 In Sensibles, some are Primary, or qualities, either Absolute, as Figure, or Accident, as whose collocated, and that which by consents, as Sco. 1850 Lewes *Hist.* Phil. ii. viii. § 4 Those I call

original or primary Qualities of Body, which I think we may observe to produce simple Ideas in us, viz. Solidity, Extension, Figure, Motion, or Rest, and Number. 1802 D. Stewart *Philos. Ess.* i. ii. 6. 93 The line which I would draw between primary and secondary qualities is this: that the former necessarily involve the notion of extension, and consequently of *boundary* or *outness*; whereas the latter are only conceived as the unknown causes of known sensations. 1858 Frederic *Inst. Metaph.* v. v. 326. vi. 198 It is through our perceptions, and not through our sensations, that we are made acquainted with the primary qualities of matter—that is with the extension, the figure, and the solidity of external objects.

b. *Primary planets*, those planets which revolve directly around the sun as centre, as distinguished from the secondary planets or satellites, which revolve around primary ones. † See also quot. 1704. 1664 (see PLANET *sb.*¹ 2). 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Primary Planets* (according to some) are the Three Superior Planets, viz. Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars; but more properly a *Primary Planet* is one that moves round the Sun, as its Centre; whereas a *Secondary Planet* moves round some other Planet. 1806 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 220 The elliptical motions of the planets, both primary and secondary.

c. *Primary rainbow*, the rainbow produced by the simplest series of refractions and reflexions; the inner and usually brighter when two are seen. 1793 SCIENCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 1 In this manner two primary rainbows appeared. 1815 J. BARTON *Philosophical Ess.* 4 *Arc* I. 222 In the case of primary bows, the rays of light arrive at the spectator's eye after two refractions, and one reflection. 1831 FARADAY (1860) 2nd. 365 The primary or inner rainbow, which is commonly seen alone, is part of a circle whose radius is 41°.

c. *Cryst.* = PRIMITIVE *a.* 3 b.

1819 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 72 These secondary molecules would consist of certain numbers of primary ones arranged in the same order as they would be in the produc-tion of the entire secondary crystals. 1830 HAUSMANN *Handb. Crystl.* v. (1855) 83 We can invariably, by a careful dissection of the crystal, extract from it a nucleus which has constantly the same form in the same mineral species...Such a nucleus is called a primary form.

f. *Chem. Primary* ALCOHOL, AMINE, AMIDE, etc.: see the also.

g. *Electr. Primary battery*, a battery in which a current is produced. *Primary coil, wire*, that which conveys the current from the battery, and induces a current in the secondary coil or wire.

1883 J. WELLS in *Cent. Sc.* I. 1556/1 When we employ the term *primary* to a wire, we mean that which conveys the current of electricity from the battery; and the *secondary* wire, to that in which a current is *induced* by its proximity to the primary one. 1902 KNIGHT *Electr. Dict.* (ed. 3) *Battery, primary*...The term *secondary* is given to a secondary or storage battery. *Ibid.* s. v. *Coil*, An induction coil comprises three principal parts, the core, the primary coil and the secondary coil.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of *adj.*]

1. That which (or one who) is first in order, rank, or importance; anything from which something else arises or is derived. Usually *pl.* = Primary things or cases; first principles.

1560-72 H. BRINKLOW *Lamt. of Usual.* (1844) 181. 30 Where any ordinary agrees grosely to defyle the power of their primates. 1646 G. S. FABER *Lett. Treacher.* (1847) 18 Though there may be occasional disagreement in subordinates, there is a very singular and a very striking agreement in primaries. 1848 DAVIES *Logic Cath. Faith Introd.* § 2. 13 Every science...begins with primaries or with axioms.

2. Short for *primary planet*: see PLANET *sb.*¹ 2.

a 1721 KELL *Manufacture* (Gen. 10:24) 23 We see that the Sun attracting the Planets, is the Cause why they move round him, as the attraction of the Primaries confirms their Secondaries. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. 6. (1874) 98 The only satellite which takes a longer time to revolve round its primary than our Moon, is Iapetus, the eighth satellite of Saturn.

3. A primary feather: see A. 5. Usually in *pl.*

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 440 Primaries and tail black. 1831 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Islands* (1834) I. 9 The primaries or principal quills. 1883 MACIVOR & MUDIE *Forester* (*Theory*, ii. 59 The primaries are ten in number and are inserted upon the manus.

4. Short for *primary colour*: see A. 6.

1858 [see A. 6]. 1882 A. F. OLIVER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 486/2 The eye supplies the absent primary, blue.

5. *Electr.* Short for *primary coil or wire*: see A. 6 g.

1887 *Nature Illustrated* (ed. 3) 400 The coil of thick wire is called the primary. 1889 *Engl. Mech.* 17 Dec. 372/2 The core and primary are enclosed in an ebonite cylinder.

6. Short for *primary meeting or assembly*, 2 COMBIN.: see A. 4 a. *Ill. N.*

1880 E. KIMBER *Gainfield* 32 The clergy ... and many of the leading tradesmen...never missed the township meeting, the city primaries, or the county convocation. 1888 DICEY *Lect. Constitut.* (ed. 2) 322 If the electors is not subdivided, i. e. does not consider any lesser district, his meeting is called a *primary*. A primary has two duties. One is to select the candidates for its own local district officers...The other duty is to elect delegates to the nominating meetings of larger areas. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 949/1 He knew the primaries and the value of polls and solicitations.

7. Short for *primary scholar*: see A. 4 d.

1908 ROBERT *Come a Find Me* 58 "Seven's too right" said Primaries, Academics and Collegians all with one voice.

Prima tal, *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool. rare.* [f. L. PRIMATES + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the order *Primates*. Also as *sb.*, An animal of this order.

1850 COMBE in *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 1167/1 It was...held that eldest of these groups, as we now know them, might have been separately evolved from more generalised primatal types...The supposedly existing tertiary primatals consti-tuted a group not natural but to the popular acceptance of the theory of descent by natural selection.

Primate (prōi·mēit), *sb.*¹ (*a.*) Forms: 5-7 primat, 4-5 peyrmat(e, 5 prymate, 4- primate. [= F. *primat* (12th c. in LITTRÉ), ad. late L. *primāt-*, *primās* adj. (Aquil.), of the first rank, chief, ex-cellent, in med. L. *sb.* a primate; f. *primus* first.]

1. One who is first in rank or importance; a chief, head, superior, leader. *Now rare.*

13...*E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1190 He schal be governor & peyrs of pore cloggys. 1380 WYCLIF *Mislead.* 9 'We shulle repse on holy water thingwicke, and any primate Lettow or first man in dignyte). 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 293 He grauntede was primat [L. *concedit inter primos fuit*] to þat lond of Hadrpus. 1533 BELLENDEN *Cr. Werthergeir* 1. 22 Byrdis lowsly syngingis ... Prayngis thayr prymate all that thayr may. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matth.* v. 30 Although he were a ruler of the Synagoge, that is, a primate among elenely Hebrews. 1580 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 The primat which is the princes and peeris of scotlande. 1585 *Brit. Spec.* 30 They [Druids] were subject to one Primate: one of which...had his Residence in the Isle of Man: the other...in Anglesey. 1600 *Kember* 28 July 3rd Man is a prince or his particular locality—that of intelligence and thought: but fish and birds are equally primates in their peculiar stations.

2. *Eccl.* An archbishop, or formerly sometimes a bishop, holding the first place among the bishops of a province; also applied to a patriarch or exarch of the Eastern Church.

In England both the archbishops are primates, the arch-bishop of Canterbury being entitled 'primate of all England', and the archbishop of York 'primate of England'; so, the archbishop of Armagh is 'primate of all Ireland'; the arch-bishops of Dublin, 'primate of Ireland'; before the Reformation, the archbishop of St. Andrews was from 1487-1547 pri-mate of Scotland; but on the continent, there are primates having archbishops under them; in France there were formerly three primates, the archbishops of Lyons, Bourges, and Rouen.

a 1200 LAY. 29748 He [Austelie] was ichosepned bigat, of Hunes londe he were primat. a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 73 Pe archebishop hizgued, of England primat, þat tyme was crouned, he pope tell him he were. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 171 Pat same bissop [sc. Dunstan] was primat of Engelond, of Canterbury, and of York. 1427 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 329/1 The Archebisshope of Canterbury and Primat of all this land. 1431 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Alfeg.* 27 This bischop of Cartage was present here at Affrik, þat was here nexte bischop predicte of al Normedie. a 1450 *Chron. Rog. de Wikes*, [by he grace of god Archiebischop of Jorke, a primat of Engelonde. 1535 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 Legatour and primate of the kirk of Scot-land. 1800 H. JOHNSTON *Kingd. & Convents* (1814) 50 Such was our primate, and two Archbishopricks, Armach and Cassels. 1799 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 180 (*Missum Cede.* v. 6. gal) Let not any number of Bishops presume to ordain another without the leave of the Primate. 1846 ARCHER *Paroiphon* 40 The 'an Archbishop by superior to all the Bishops of his Province'; yet, according to the Canon Law he is subject to the Primate. 1908 BOWDEN *Ch. Eccl. France* IV. 158 The archbishop [of Lyons] is primate of Gaul, and has always been a zealot. 1556-7 tr. *Aquinas's Treas.* (1562) IV. 81 In [Anglia, of Yrland] is primate of Dalmacia, metropolitane of the archbishops of Candia and Crete, as also of the bishops of Chimera and Tricalia. 1851 *Tracts for Times* No. 15. 6 Vienne Pantaleon...names the Primates or Head Bishops of their respective Patriarchates, thus: Whitaker's *Ades.* 139 Colonial Bishops...Sydney. *Ad.* Barry, D.D. Primate of Australia and Metropolitan New South Wales. 1892 *Dict. Stat. Reg.* LVI. 161/1 On 22 Feb. 1221...the pope...decreed that York should be styled pri-mate of England, and Canterbury primate of All England.

3. Name of a variety of pear. ? Obs.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, July 70 Pears. The Primat, Russet pomm, Summer-pears (etc.). 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 302.

4. *Zool.* Anglicised singular of PRIMATES, q. v.

† **B.** *adj.* First, earliest. *Obs. rare.*

1552-9 *Scrapt & Stud.* (1882) 5 The gates followell, Wherin every primat passage had chorpel an. 1580 BARET *Alvearie Pri. Temp. Preceder*, first or primate.

† **Primate**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [= OF. *primat* (12th c. in GODEF.), ad. L. *primātus* (*n.*-stem) the first place, pre-eminence, pre-eminence, primacy.]

1. Chief place, primacy.

a 1300 *Harrowing Deuelon* 228, I for god sȝf hoim ȝe-pouste to blisse. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 103 Alle þise Cesares, augustenes, and oþer emperours hadde þe primate and chiefe place [L. *primatum tenuerunt*].

2. A first or chief point or article. *rare*—¹.

1392 WILLIAM *Aleb. Rep.* (1) 38 (1601 *Rep.* 6) Gods Ceremonie with the Patriarchs...Is a Primate of our Councils.

† **Primates** (prōimē·tīz), *sb. pl. Zool.* Sing. **primas** (prai·mæs), also anglicised **primate**. [L. *primātēs*, *pl. of primās* PRIMATE *sb.*¹, in med. L. (Linn.) name of an order.] The highest order of the *Mammalia*, including man, monkeys, and lemurs, and, in the Linnean order, bats.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. v. 158 This was a noble-spirited reptile. He Linnæus to give it the title of a Primas, to rank it in the same order with mankind. 1826 *Encycl. Brit. Nat.* (1834) II. 47 The six genera, Primates or Chief-tains, is distinguished by the possession of four cutting teeth in each jaw. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxiii. 404 All modern naturalists, who range the order Primates, agree to exclude from it the bats or vespertilios. 1870 DARWIN *Descent Man* I. i. 72 Man differs conspicuously from all the other Primates in being almost naked. 1892 [see PRIMATAL *a.*]. 1900 *Trans. Linn. Soc. Zool.* VI. 83 Fetherstonhaugh...the [natural selection] lowered all her cephal in the psychical relations of the favoured primates.

Primateship. [f. PRIMATE *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.] The office or position of primate.

1832 *Western Ann. Pam. Mem.* 223 Thence removed to the Primateship of Canterbury. 1750 CHYNE in *Hist. Eng.* 6/1 The primateship will certainly vacant for two years.

Primatial (prōimē·ʃăl), *a.* [a. F. *primatial* (16th c. in LITTRÉ), f. L. *primātia* PRIMACY: see -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or having ecclesiastical primacy; pertaining to a primate.

1844 tr. *Fleury's Theol. Mem.* II. xiii. 249 Toledo, which he made Primatial of all Spain. 1849 H. *Hughes's Eccl. Hist.* 1768 C. I. v. 229 People upon commonly persuaded, that the Church of Lyons was Primatial. 1850 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 603 The consequences of his being advanced to the primatial see of Canterbury. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xviii. 322 *History of Winchester* plainly hard-ly...that the earliest capital should be raised to primatial rank, as the metropolitan see of Wessex. 1902 POLLARD-Cranmer iv. 59 Another attempt...against his primatial dignity.

2. *gen.* Of pre-eminence or superiority.

1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/3 The claims of Ireland to what I may call the primatial position in British commerce.

3. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Primates*: more properly PRIMATAL.

1884 *Spectator* 4 June 690/1 The hitherto-used unsub-stantial quadrumana (Professor Huxley would call them *Primatial*)—offenders of the Cuvierian.

Primatic (prōimæ·tik), *a.* [f. PRIMATE *sb.*¹ + -IC: cf. OF. *primatic* (1492 in GODEF.).]

1. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastical primacy: = PRIMATIAL *a.* 1, 2 (Obs.).

1887 S. HOLT *Calif. Business* 16 The Bishopric of Jeru-salem, the Metropolis of all the Jews of the World, and therefore the primatic See of all the Jewish Christians. *Ibid.* The three great primatic Bishoprics of the Gentiles, Antioch, Rome, and Alexandria. 1846 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 216 They submitted, not to Peter's primatic mandate, but to the very ample reason which he gave for his conduct.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Primates*: = PRIMATAL.

a 1890 MIVART *Cent. Diffic.* 300, in SUPPL. s. **Prima tical** *a.*

a 1877 EARDLEY *Pope's Sophron.* (1887) 121 The original and growth of Metropolitical, Primatical, and Patriarchal Juris-dictions. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 1. 126 England, the universal scheme of whose primatical dignity was not as yet called in question. 1872 H. SPENCER *Descr. Sociol. Forms* v. v. *Exampl.* A bishop of primatical rank, having under him metropolitans.

Primatife, -ive, etc., obs. forms of PRIMITIVE.

† **Primavera** (prōimāvē·rā). [Sp. *primavera*, lit. spring; so called from its *early* flowering, the flowers appearing at the top like a bright yellow cloud, usually before the leaves.] A tall tree, *Tabebuia Donnell-Smithii*, a native of Mexico and Central America, the wood of which, also known as *White Mahogany*, has been since *c* 1885 much used in cabinet-making in U. S. A.

1892 in *Cassier's Engineer* (Gen. XVII. 416).

Primaveral (prōimē·vērăl), *a. rare.* [f. PRIM, or It. (= Sp., Pg.) *primavera* springtime (—L. *prima vēra*, pl. of *primum ver* 'first or earliest spring', used as a fem. sing.) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the earliest springtime. Also *fig.*

1864 T. FOSTER *Perennial Cal.* 106 The Primeval Flora ...resplendent in the Secondary, the Cretes (etc.). 1887 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr. 5/1 An aspect of morning brightness and primaveral purity.

† **Prima vista** (prīmă vī·stă). [It., lit. 'first sight': see PRIMA *s.*]

† **1.** (Also *corruptly* 6 primo visto, 7 primovisto, primivist(e, -us, -sefato, -sefavia). An old game at cards (by some identified with PRIMERO). Obs.

1590 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Wks. (Grosart) X. 25 When will you play at, as Primero, Prime vista, Sant, one and thirtie, one cut, or what shall be the game? 1598 FLORIO, *Prima*, a game at cards called Prime, Primero, or Primavista. 1613 MARKHAM *Pastor, Prelate, and Prime-vista*, two games at cards...*primero*, 3 primum volans, that is first and first seven, because his find can show such an order of cards, first whom the game. 1621 [J. TAYLOR (Water P.)] *Motto* Wks. (1630) II. 2 2/1 At Primero, Post and pass, Primus, Mum, Whip-jerkinet, he's a fit call Hero. 1628 *Jocus Micrologus...Renowned Mum* (Arb.) 32 His words are like the cards at Primavista, where 6, is 31, and 7, 21, for there never signifie what they sound. 1632 HEYWOOD *Rivall Friends Prol.* A[ll] h, A set at Mum or Primavista, a 1652 BROME *New Academ.* (1653) 3, Cheek and Primero, Cresson, mint, primavista, I leave all by these say.

2. *Music.* At first sight; as, to play or sing *prima vista*.

Primcock, obs. form of PEASCOD.

Prime (prōim), *sb.*¹ [OE. *prīm*, ad. L. *prīma*, from *prima hōra* the first hour (in Roman reckoning): see PRIME *a.* Refashioned after the 12th c. by F. *prime* (—L. *prima*), from which the non-ecclesiastical senses were prob. mainly taken.]

I. In the ecclesiastical and connected senses.

1. One of the Day Hours of the Western Church: a Canonical Hour of the Divine Office, appointed for the first hour of the day (beginning originally at 6 A. M., but sometimes at sunrise); = *prima-song* (see 11); also, the hour or time of this office.

Prime is one of the *three parcels* or 'Little Hours' (*primes, tierce, none*), and *completes* as distinguished from the 'Greater Hours'. Usually said or sung, and so said to be of Benedictine origin. Used, the others, likewise, according to Cassian (*circa* 420), added to the Ambrosian by the monastery of Bobbio (*circa* 700).

Etymologically and historically in Latin the sense 'first hour of the day' is earlier than the ecclesiastical one; but, in English, as in French, *prime* was long considered as the special name of the office, and came only secondarily to be applied name of the office, and came only secondarily to be applied to the time.

c 1382 *Reconcilement Rule St. Benet* 206 (Skeat) 40 Oo Moone taken we bethe arse wyppyed...to clepyd, on prime, on undern, on mideday, on none, on euesonge, [the] to aswaged]. *c* 1400 *Mirour Coll.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 661 We serigne...after hymne prime and eueline ordeine old breuiaire and ryghte ouerseen. *c* 1440 *Pryv. & Pary.* 19 Hic bellis be ellin singell gonkis inhiang at prime. *c* 1450 *St. Jerusalem* 234 in *E. Engl. Leg.* I. 179, If of be sautie wiht be vers, it schipe also prime, & vndern, tierse, & middai, & afterwarde none. *c* 1460 Chaucer *Parcl. T.* 334 Tides Remoues from...Lauge and at prime song of auy tide Wan out here to a Tauerne or dryuken. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 158 As mani[e]ne longe to the myddes, & Lunden to the myddy ende, as Prymo longeth to the fyrste houre of the day after youre reconyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 184b, It...the...fourth conuersell,...that is to saye, in morgine, prime, tierce, none, euesong, & complyne. 1537 in *Cardwell Doc. Anna.* (1839) I. 20 Item when any sermon or homely shall be had, the prime and hours shall be omitted. 1547 Cranmer *Postil. Homy of Prymer* 3 The euyll prince thinketh to stay the world not ryse or noon as they call it *Prime* 29. 1580 F. Bentley tr. *La Noue's Trans.* 194 So vntil they vse to sing the Prime, the third, the sixt, and other Canonicall houres. 1598 tr. *Duplex's Anat. Mind.* 168/1. II. v. 23 Cassander is much perplexed about the Office of Prime, how to reconcile it with the ancient Lawes, which we would not haue bear had he knowen that the Office had not been so ancient. 1843 [see Lauds sb.2 2]. 1864 Maskell *Lat. Chr. ch.* vi. (1882) 57 In Prime points to noon...was deuoted to labour. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 170 Prime succeeded Lauds as an interval.

2. Hence, in general use, The first hour of the day, beginning either at six o'clock throughout the year, or at the varying time of sunrise; also sometimes used for the period between the first hour and tierce, the end of which period (about nine o'clock) is believed to have been *high prime*, or *prime large*.

(See Skeat's notes to P. Pl. p. 182, also Aldrich's p. lxi. Cf. the expressions *ad tertiam planam*, etc., in Benedictine Rule 1816.)

c 1290 *St. Michael* 462 in *E. Eng. Leg.* I. 313 And for be nones ne fare a leue nyȝt ac clene to prime, Nouembre hire be Mone is nymne. 1380 Lorris, *P. PC.* & *Ex.* 107 *Bi* bes prime pesbys here be [*read* seruile. (1372) Camden *Remains* 0. 241/240 Al so sybie as þese vyf here be ten, And gist vnbon I wole be here at prime. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxx. 302 From prime of the day to tierce. 1400 *Song Ireland* 772 Be that it was prime, the prest was the. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* (E. E. T. S.) 2988 My lady is to tyme Jou ye arise, for it wil be prime: Je may se wel be day begynnen springe. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 Then to Westminstre-ward I prestely went, When the sonn was at hyghe prynne. 1483 *Festival* (W. de W. 1515) 7 No husbande may wende to his garden or vyneyarde at prynne. 1513 Douglas *tr. Virgil's* 1. 104 Vnto hastyngis...was he remote Euery day to the morowe longe after prynne. 1596 Bloody Guiniger, *Prime* (the first hour of the day, in Summer at four oclock, in Winter at eight). 1598–9 Hakluyt *Voyages, Pt. Guard.* Wks. 1589 I. 174 How chearning to rove abroad, at the newer Hour of Prime! 1614 Selden *Ld. of Isles* 71 A. Early and late, at evening and at prime. 1624 Capt. *Smith's Virg.* I. 22 The hour was morning; prime, and on his way Aleth the sun ascended. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. 3 At early prime She sat before them and enchanced thy hearts.

†**3.** The general meeting of a guild; also, the hour of its assembling. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 79 (*D. Tobie Bapt., Bps. Lynn*) Also, qwat tresperes or sisteres pat comenly abbent prime to mesenes, be bodi pay ȝef to be bytt; and pebne schal be mesenes] ij. bowens abbre coom. *Ibid.* 91 (*St. Edmund*) And if be seten abbe prime be pridde sesenes, be schal pale *1 d.* 1431 *Pilg. sowle* (*D. Clermel. Camb.*) Who-so cometh after prime to mesenes, be schal paynn ij. denar. And ȝif eny prime is chaged ffor wodemelle nome abbre prime. 1870 tr. *Endes & Boeles, Guild of Holy Trin. Kings Lynn* in *Richards Hist. Lynn* I. 456–7, tr. If any one is called and cited at a prime (or general meeting) and does not come before the lesse of the first messuage, he is to pay 1*d.* by order of the Alder. 24. If any servant of the brethren comes at the striking, or the prime, he is to lay down the cup and stand (etc.).

II. The beginning of a period or cycle.

4. The Golden Number: see Golden 6. 4c.

1398 R. Bruton *Chron.* (1810) 332 Be day is to be wan, Hire pas xx. of May bob I to write be cryse, ij. letter & Fryday xj to hue gere pole prime. 1580 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) Holly III, 135 Whanne prime goop by on, beere folep be prime be ten and twenty day of August, and be next gere after it schal folo...ordeyned haue rulers. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 82 The sonne rennyng in hidene dore set his prime. 1548 Lanquet *Pol. Verg. De Inuent.* 51. 10. 40 The Prime, whereby we finde the reuolucions of the sonne and of monethe ferme ne Lun, Easter...was ordeined by the greate Clarcke S. Hermarche. 1572 Bullein *Regiment for Sick.* (1577) 46, The cause...is called the Prime, was for that it was the first order that the Moones course was knowen by. 1624 *St. Leon. Proctor, To find Easter for ever.* When ye haue found the Sunday letter...guide your eye downeward from the same, till ye come right vnder against the Prime. 1752 *Ibid., Table to find Easter-Day,* To find the Golden Number, or Prime, add one to the Year of our Lord, and then divide by 19; the remainder, if any, is the Golden Number.

¶ **b.** Confusedly explained as the lunar cycle of 19 years. *Obs.*

1504 Bowyer *Regiment for Sea* ii. (1597) 10 The Prime or Golden Number, is the space of 19 yeares, in the which space the Moone maketh all her changes in conuersion with the Sunne. 1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 6 The Prime is the space of 19 yeare, in which time the Moone performeth all the varieties of her motion with the Sunne. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 9.

†**c.** *transf.* in reference to a cycle of weather. *Obs., rare.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Philosiphi de Theiger* (Arb.) 371 They say, it is observed, in the Low Countries, that every Five and Thirtie yeares, The same Kinde and Sute of Yeare; and Weathers, comes about againe: As Great Frosts, Great Wet, Great Droughts, Warme Winters, Summers with little Haie, and the like: And they call it the Prime.

†**5.** The beginning or first appearance of the new moon. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 239 Pe yere of þe moone is from prime in a nombre of þe yere to þe fyrste prime in þe same nombre another yere. *Ibid.* 251/260 *al. c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6565 Pat day was of be moone gryme. 1580 Lyndsay *Armorie* 102 Vp mounit to her prime, which is þe thyrd day after the conjunctione, or, as we commonly cal it, the newe moone. 1587 Marcelli *Gord. Cattle, Chaos* (1627) 49 Take an owle (but it ought to be with the prime, which is counted the first dayes after the change. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 160 When the Moon is changed (saith he) prime and appearance, three beasts...into knights,...and then took upon the Moon. 1635 Quarles *Emblems* iii. 5, (1718) 129 Falls have their risings, warnings have their prime. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Prime of the Moon,* signifies the New Moon, at her first Appearing, or about Three Days after the Change, at which time she is said to be primed.

6. *fig.* The beginning or first age of anything.

1450–80 Lydg. *Mother* 1. 1. 583. Bodl. 264 ff. 71/1 It was of charnge to here ȝe newe prynne. For to beholde a thing thoroweoute. *c* 1450 Chichele (*D. Wasth.* 1) 1898 The maister principal...Of be doctrynne was fat lopeful and gladde: For god had purueied in hyȝt a newe prynne. 1595 Shakes. *Edw. Pol.* ii. iv. § 2 Let them cast backe their eyes...and resolue what was done in the prime of the World. 1632 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* iv. Plays, 1873 III. 376 Betwixt the seeds of those things and their primes. 1637 Habington tr. *Lougue Daphnis & Chloe* 124 The Daffodil, the Primrose, with the other primes and dainteuge of the Spring. 1865 Masson *Milton,* viii. 203 note, In the first conversion of the Pagans, or in the prime of that church.

b. The beginning or first age of the world.

1606 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gerards Name* 1, Who in the Prime, when all things first began, Made all for Man, and for Heauens made Man. 1824 Wordsw. *Wks. Doc.* 171, 360 Then, from out our Lady's Womb, The Daughter of the Eternal Power. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lvi, Dragons of the prime, That tare each other in their slime.

7. The first season of the year (when this began at the vernal equinox); spring. (So OF. *printemps.*)

1591 *Sir. Folgers Hon. VIII.* VIII. 641 This prince the French King entended to win with great mannage, against the Emperour in mortal plaine. 1592 Spenser *The Shepheards* 1. v. 103 A thousand Wilders, and a thousand Primes. *c* 1600 Shakes. *Sonn.* xcviii, The teeming Autumne big with rich increase, Bearing the wanton burthen of the prime. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* vi. 370 The fields are florid with enduring prime. 1887 Ruskin *Præt. Mix.* (1893) III. iv. Where had gone...and Prime had come so it wish his roses and orange blossoms.

8. The 'springtime' of human life; the time of early manhood or womanhood, from about 21 to 28 years of age. (Sometimes distinguished from sense 9 as the *prime of youth.*) Now rare.

1592 Rve. *Sp. Trag.* I. I. 8 My dearest...inheritor for Ye gracious fortune, and my sweetest youth: For there is prime and pride of all my years...In secret I present a weekly dewer. 1595 Shakes. *Rich. III,* I. iv. 246 And will she yet abase her eyes on me, That wept the Golden prime of this sweet Prince? 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 198 Her when he was out of his childhood, and grown to be a lusty youth,...and in the prime of his youth. 1630 Lennox *Trans. ex. out Whereof in the prime of my adolescency...* I had the full growth. 1645 Milton *Areop.* 52, Lastly that it hinders the finding out of many excellent truth, Wisely hath shaded the byroad way and the grass. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 280 ¶ 3 They lived by this time passed their Prime, and got on the wrong side of Thirty. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. i. He was then in the prime of his youth, being twenty-eight years and some months old. 1776 *Trans. Lett. xxxvii.* 3 The vices opposite the age...and in the prime of youth leave the character broken and exhausted. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. 216 She fell...to the grave...her only son, the heir and hope of the Monarchy, just entering on his prime. 1877 Frank Gould *Past.* xxii, There was he, in the prime of youthful manhood.

III. That which is first in quality or character.

9. Of human life: The period or state of greatest perfection or vigour, before strength begins to decay. (Sometimes distinguished from sense 8 as *prime of age, or of middle age.*)

1603 Chapman *Body of Man* 383 In younger men it is better, in the prime of our age more rich and hollow. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 180 When he is past his prime, the vigour is perpetually wasting off. *c* 1718 Prior *Ladle* in The female fortune and his wife, To years dwell'd from prime of life. 1728 Young *Love Fame* v. 468 Nought treads on what is in the heat of noon; Illness we calculate upon for our prime. 1800 Wordsw. *Sailor's Mother,* A Woman on the road I met, But old, though something past her prime. 1838 Lytton *Caxtoniana* I. The king was 30*l.* in the prime of middle age. 1865 Chas. Kingsley *Hermits* xxvii, He was still in the prime of life, not more than four and-forty. 1891 Jessopp *Plain Tales* (ed. 2) III. 342 Those years are the prime of physical as well as of intellectual vigour. 1887 Tennyson *Ancient Sage* 40 When a man has arrived at the prime of life...he is apt to become sensitive on the subject of his age.

b. Of things, material or immaterial: The best or most flourishing stage or state; the state of full perfection.

Prime of grapes: of fields of corn. Pyrmont (1744) 1. 1688. *c* 1598 in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* (1868) I. 422 Plenteouslye I am pleyden in the prime of my flowre! *c* 1599 Greene *Fr. Bacon* iv. 32 An Graces attended in her chiefest prime. 1609 B. Jonson *Kynge. & Commun.* (1849) 229 They are easily for the meanest purchase to the prime of manners. 1620 T. Wilkinson tr. *Combat's Spir. Fortitude* 11 It may be said, that the world was then in his prime and best dayes. 1624 Robin *Kal. Horti* (1629) *sub April,* ...Phœnix in Prime of yeer lasting, Accessories,...Cyclamen, Bell-flower, Dens Caninus. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 188/1 Prime of the Grouse [is] a term used to a Bone when he is full Fat. 1792 Belsham *Compl. Expos., Little Gen. Lent* 86 Where the summer's prime Never fades away. 1800 Mrs. Richardson *Wks.* (1891) 92 The second week in November is the time when the soldiers are usually killed, as the skins are then in full prime. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 229 Those trees which have been cut before they had reached their prime. 1830 Tennyson *Recoll. Arab.* Wks. ii. A goodly time, For it was in the golden prime Of good Haroun Alraschid. 1849 Rogers *Serv. Example* vii. § 16. 108 A building cannot be considered as in its prime until four or five centuries have passed over it.

10. The choicest, principal, or chief member or members of a company or number of persons or things. (The later examples may be absolute uses of Prime sb.1)

1573 Tusser *Thirtie sufi. Husb.* ii. 50, 286 The father of Philistines, and the primes of Kyrtors and pastors, namely, Hagarenians, and Paulans and Apelles. 1593 R. C. in Waldron *Rich. Imp.* (1798) II. 37 The said [one...of 25] beauties and flowers the primes and sweetnesses. 1608 Middleton *Mad World my Masters* i. 1, 56 A fellow whose only glory is to be prime of the company. 1632 Milton *P. Sc.* v. 411 Among the Primes in Splendour. 1705 Pope *Odyss.* xi. 432 Prime of the dead, and chalenge of the stiff. 1804 Wordsw. *Affect. Margaret* ii, He was among the prime to search. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* (1887) 19 Hard by, was Cairo in sweet Choosing out the prime.

b. The best, choicest, most attractive or desirable part of anything.

1535 R. Bolton *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (ed. 2) 323 He now gives up the flower and prime of all his substance to the highest Majesty. 1580 Hist. Edward Confess. vi. 3, [He] always chased to have the prime of everything. 1603 E. Jarvis *Foods* 63 The 'prime' of these shoulders and other joints.

IV. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**prime day**: see quots.; **prime-song** *Hist.* [repr. OE. *primsang*], the office or service of prime [= sense 1].

1378 W. Botoner *Registrum for Sea* II. (1597) 19 b, The Sea was to begin a 'prime day, which is the fifth quarter of the Moone. 1599 Broughton's *Concent.* 111 b. (1636) 739 When the Moone is three dales and 18 houres, which is the fifth quarter of the Moone, the Sea-men doe call that time the Prime day, because the Moone is then a prime to the Eastward of the Sunne. 1706 Phillips (*ed. Kersey*), *Prime-Sign* (Archæol.) an Hot constellation Gemini, Leo, Sagittarius. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 302, 1823 Rees *Cyc. of Trades* III. ii. 126 At the end of primesong, all the clergy were in procession from the choir to the chapter-house.

Prime (prim), *sb.*2 [Absolute use of Prime *a.*, or of its Lat., Fr., or other equivalent. (Senses 7 and 8 may be different words.)]

I. 1. *Arith.* A prime number: see Prime *a.* 3.

1594 Blundeville *Exerc.* v. vii. (1636) 219 But such [numbers] as cannot be *deuided* but that there will remaine some odde vnite, those are called Primes. 1705–19 W. Hooper *Rat. Mathematicks* 46 Numbers are Prime to one another, when all which Unity only measures, or 2, 3, 5, 7, also 3, 11, 13. 1808 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 32 If a number cannot be divided by some quantity less than the square root of the same, that number is a prime, or cannot be divided by any number whatever. 1819 Tennyson *Algebra* ad. 3 If 60, 3 you Then *p'* is divisible by *p*, and is therefore not a prime.

2. A subdivision of any standard measure or dimension, which is itself subdivided in the same ratio into seconds, and so on; e. g. $\frac{1}{12}$ of a degree, a minute ($\frac{1}{60}$ of which is in its turn a second); the twelfth part of a foot, an inch; or, with sense, $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch; in Scottish Troy weight for gold and silver, $\frac{1}{24}$ of a grain, itself consisting of 24 seconds, etc. [So obs. F. *prime.*]

Primes, seconds, etc., were formerly used instead of decimals. 1624 tr. Maupas *Directory* 1. (1632) 282 (Table of Scottish Weights of Troie) 24 deceits [= grains] 24 Carates; 24 graue [= Primes]; 24 prime [= Seconds]; 24 atoms, 24 moments, 24 points, 24 particles, 24 punctiliums, 24 gutters, 96 atoms, 96 deceits, 96 points, English Weight; 24 minutes, 24 graues, 24 primes, 24 seconds, 24 thirds, 24 fourths, Scottish Weight. 1641 J. R. W. Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) I. Introd. 30 The usual Troy English consisting of 24 as...is equal to 32 or 3 deys 9 gr 16 gr Scots or 16 pairs primer Scots. 1695 W. Lowndes *Accounts.* 2.(2), Coin or Assd one other Piece which may be called the Primo, which shall be in value...a pennie standard peece, 1705 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 123 Inches by Inches, produce Primes, or 12ths Parts (of 10 Inch); Inches by (10th) Parts, produce Seconds, or 12th Parts of the 10th Part of an Inch. 1707–42 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. Degree, Thus, a Degree, or 60 Minutes, is denoted by ', a Min. or Prime; 60 Primes or Seconds, by ", a Second; 60 Seconds, by "', a Third; 60 Thirds, by "'', etc. Accordingly, 3 Degrees, 25 Minutes, 18 Thirds, are written 3° 25' 18". 1788 J. Dunnicliff (Webster 1800) 22 seconds (") make 1 inch or primes. 12 inches or primes (') make one foot.

b. In decimal fractions: see Decim. *Now Obs.* or rare.

1608 E. Worsop tr. *Stevin's Disme* C 3, Each vnith, part of the vnity of the Commensuen, was call the Prime, whose signe is thus (') ...3'9 3'6 3'7 3'8 (') = 0·3750. (For to be cast signe is thus (') ...3'9 3'6 3'7 3'8 (') = 0·3750. (For to be cast 1) Vnites, 7 Secondes, 5 Thirdes, 0 Fourthes ... of vnites. 1620 W. Foxe *Art of Survey* 12, 10 Decimle each haue

of the Rule...into Seconds, Thirds or Tenths, and each Tenth or Prime of the Rule into Seconds. 1833 E. Hayward *Mercyk. Mag.* 63 That place to a Decimal Fraction next the pricke is called Primes, being so many Tenth parts. 1846 Horton *Course Math.* I. 68 The 1st place of decimals, counted from the left-hand towards the right, is called the place of primes, or tenths; the 2d is the place of seconds, or sixths.

2. *Surveying.* A lesser measure of $\frac{1}{24}$ or $\frac{1}{12}$ of a pole or perch.

1658 Phillips, *Prime*, is in Surveying, an exact part containing 25 inches and four fifth parts of an inch.

3. *Printing.* The symbol ′ or ', written above and to the right of a letter or figure, to denote primes, or merely to distinguish it from another not so marked. [So F. *prime* in Algebra.]

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Prime*, (*Printing*) a mark over a reference letter (*a′*, *b″*, etc.) to distinguish it from letters (*a*, *b*, etc.) not so marked. [Usually read "*a* dash", etc.]

B. *Chem.* A single atom as a unit in combination; a combining equivalent.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 627 The 3lbs contain five prisms of arragon, of which three, combining with the three of charcoal, will furnish three of carbonic oxide gas, while the remaining two will convert the six prisms of sulphur into sulphurous acid gas. The single prism of nitrogen is, therefore, in this view, disengaged alone.

4. *Music.* a. Short for *prime tone* (Prime *a.* 9): The fundamental note or generator, as distinguished from the harmonies or partial tones. b. The 'interval' of a unison; *superfluous prime*, a chromatic semitone. c. 'The lowest note of any two notes forming an interval' (Stainer & Barrett).

1788 Carulli in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 232 If a string stretched between two fixed points...be struck, it will produce a sound called the prime, fifth or key-note. 1806 Rimbault *Nat. Mus.* ii. 25 It must...be remembered that a semitone is called small when it consists of a superfluous prime, as C—C♯, Ab—A𝄫; and that it is called large when it consists of a minor second, as C—Db, F𝄪—G. 1881 Donaldson *Mus. Acoustics* 132 The fundamental or prime partial tone, or simply the *prime*. 1884 Sir G. A. Macfarren in *Enquiry Brit. Music* xviii. 332 Thus, $\frac{C}{1}$, the fourth and fifth harmonic, produce C, the prime or generator, at the interval of two octaves under the lower of those two notes.

5. *Fencing.* †a. The lower half of a sword. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 284 (Funk.) 1755 The sword is chiefly divided into two parts, namely into the Prime and the Seconde. The Prime is measured from the hilt to the Middle of the Rapier. 1892 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 7 The Strong, Fort, or Prime of the Blade is from the Shell to the middle of the Blade.

b. (Also *prime.*) A position in fencing: the first of the eight parries or guards in sword-play, used to protect the head; also, a thrust in such a position. [F. *prime.*]

1755 Parker *Proverbs* 201 Which they won'd find of more satisfaction and use in the conduct of life, than those and cuts, prime and second, thrusts and lives. 1790 Grose *Olio* 80 *Sweat Thread* a Stout touch upon a Prizer with the Edge upwards. *Ibid.* 113 The Third (Prime) is, carrying your Hand in Prime, You may parry and thrust him at the same time. 1889 *Badminton Libr., Fencing* 8, 22 *Prime*, the hand in pronation opposite the left shoulder; the arm bent, the elbow lowered somewhat, the point low and a little outside the lower line.

II. Related to Prima vista, Primero.

†6. *Cards.* A hand in primero consisting of a card from each of the four suits. Also, an old game of cards, by some identified with primero. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Prima*,...also a game at cardes called Prime, Primero, or Primerdin. 1599 Hookers *Spans. Disc.* 56 He...was a small prime. *Ibid.* I am Basto...O I made that small Slyce, with which I win his prime (*made as primero*). 1606 Chapm. *Gentl. Usher* 1. 1. (1660) 13 His that will not stick a card, is not worthy of a prime, but...he that can be flush, may better carve the cost. 1610 Healey *Epictet.* 15, 20 *Heroes at Primero*, For either Fourten prime is with three knaves, Or Majors cover one successive tight. 1628 E. Leigh *Relig.* 1258. 20 There's no meaning, that can make them prime. 1758 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 122 The prime is four cards of different suits. 1808 Scott *Flodd. Cards* 245 He who holds the prime (primero), that is, a sequence of the best cards, and a good trump, is sure to be successful over his adversary, and hence the game has its denomination. *Ibid.* 246 The varieties which daily occur at Primero, as the greater and lesser flush, the great and little Prime.

III. Of uncertain origin and position.

7. *Basket-making.* A kind of stout conical hoikin.

1892 *Basket's Gloss. Hist.* 38 The four heightenets, viz. prime, twin, coming-knife, and cut-sticker, used in basket-making are represented on the badgeins of the Basket-makers' Company.

8. The footstep of a deer; cf. Prick *sb.*1 1 c.

1847–78 in Halliwell.

Prime, *v.*2 [f. Prime *a.*1]

†1. The priming of a gun. In quot. 1633, perhaps the pan for the priming. *Obs.*

1625 Mem. Worcestrem Cast. *Surv.* I 44 A perfect Pistol...with Prime, Powder and Fire-lock. 1708 Phillips, *Prime of a Gun*, the Powder that is put in the Pan, or Touch-hole. 1758 Wesley *Wks.* 1872 I. 184 He went and got fresh prime, beat the first with his key and...shot himself through the head. 1765 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), The...priming-wire...serves to clear the inside of the touch hole, and render it fit to receive the prime. 1814 W. Faden *Mem. Duke of Kent*, 42 The colonel...then attempted to shoot himself, but had no prime.

absol. 1705 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Priming*, That no they may not be the prime-powder, or touch-powder, to fire off the piece.

†2. A first coat of paint; priming. *Obs.*

1658 W. Simmonds *Chapman of Last your ground, or Prime thereon.* 1663 *Sylvester Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxxiv. 42 The Prime is made thus. 1799 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *Fan*, You ought to cover online but much than two lists of your ground with this prime.

Prime (praim), *a.* (*adv.*) [= F. *prime* adj. (now only in certain phrases), ad. L. *prim-us* first.]

I. First in order of time or occurrence; early, young, youthful; primitive, primary.

1590 Lodge, *Rich. Robsler* 20. 34 And eights not passe the prime of her prime age. c 1592 *Mirror Salutations* gifts In the hours of prime days time hongs hid showed thee no. c 1685 *Cowley Sinners of Egypt* viii. 230 Youge sons of prime lords. 1593 Shakesp. *Q. Cordelia* II vi. He was in the prime flower of his youth. 1687 Goldman *Tit Morning serm.* (1698) 341 It befell in the prime time of the world. 1839 Lang *Mus.* (1849) II. 40 If the speech be of the prime Christian Church. 1907 Manchester *Mach.* (1910) I. 272 If the prime Sweats be broken, the second will both cast and secure the sooner. 1890 R. Dodge, *Women* 16, The sons of whom I speak lived by the prime tradition.

2. Of persons: First in rank, dignity, influence, authority, or importance; highest in degree; principal, chief, foremost.

1620 Shakes. *Temp.* v. i. 72 Prospero, the prime Duke, being so reputed In dignity. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 760 Hence I will make you The prime man of the State? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 208 These are chosen...out of the Nobilitie and primest Magistrates, both of the Province and Citizens. 1650 Weem *Acts* (Cum. I. 302 Rich. Smith had been prime Minister at his Brother's Funeral. 1700 E. Cradock-Hyde *Pres.* to *Rep.* 66, vi. (ed. 2) 127 [The Lord Mayor] upon the Death of the King, is said to be prime Peer of England. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 122 The nobility and prime gentry of the nation. 1862 Goldwin *Pres. Relig.* 10, iv. (1873) 252 He was God's prime agent in the spread of the Gospel.

3. First in importance, excellence, or value; principal, chief, main; of primary importance.

1610 Shakes. *Temp.* v. i. 42, 43 My prime request, (Which I do last pronounce) is...For your prime suit. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iv. iv. 109 To come, with him, Katherine our Queene! before the primest Creature That's Paragon'd o' th' World. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 60 It might...be numbred among the fishes of primest note. 1717 Prior *Alma* ii. 364 That prime ill, a talking wife. 1778 G. Semple *Building in Water* 110 Waterford and Wexford...have constantly enjoyed a prime Place in my Mind. 1804 Wordsw. *Excurs.*, 'Prime the chief chancellors of Attention Attend'; A meeting spirit is their prime delight. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* vi. i. 352 The prime mission of each Evangelist is to establish the same evidence position.

4. 'First-class', 'first-rate'; of the best quality; now used esp. of cattle and provisions.

Prime fish, the more valuable kinds of fish caught for food; opposed to Offal, scrap 3; 3, 6.

1648 *Diurn Occ. Memb.* (Camden) 37 Here was a shippe of a 200 tonnes, a prime ships. 1834 *Edinb. Ld Baltimore's Plantation* (1880) 32 As good, if not much better than the primest parcell of English grasse. 1875 Cowley *Diss. Genl. Command* Vessels & Rem. (1884) 72 This Son of Fortune, Cromwell (who was himself one of the primest of her Sons). 1725 Bradley & Cowper *Dict. S. Sea* 1 The Ships were all in prime Order, all lusty rebells. 1802 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1092 Removing the lamb from the ewe...in order to complete them on young clover or other sorts of prime keep. 1833 Hy. Martineau *T. Tyne* I. 68 Coal enough—and no little of it, prime quality, coals destroyed at the pit-mouth. 1884 *Rep. Min. & Comm.* 29 Sales, markets, and bulks, which are technically termed 'prime' bids. 1892 E. Rimmer *Homeward Bound* 185 The butcher won't cut prime joints off a bullock.

5. Sexually excited, rutish.

1604 Shirley *Ord.* iv. iii. 403 Were they as prime as Goates, as hot as Monkeyes, As salt as Widows in pride.

6. First in order of existence or development; primary, original, fundamental; from which others are derived, or on which they depend.

Prime Authors, primary Authors: see Primary *a.* 3.

1839 Lard *Wks.* (1849) II. 232 Excommunication on their part was not the prime cause of this division. 1867 W. Colne *Adam in Eden* 82 The prime error abounds answers, words like a Protestant. 1892 *Lond. & Country Brewer.* 2. (ed. 4) 17 The prime Cause...of our British Malady the Scurvy. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 138 The prime middle feathers on the tail are red. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 33 According to the prime postulates and of the philosophy of Socrates only, but of Plato and Aristotle also. 1878 *Lowell Fireside* (1880) 1 What the prime form of these antidotes may be we cannot tell.

7. *Arith.* Of a number: Having no integral factors except itself and unity. So *prime divisor, factor, quotient*, etc. b. Of two or more numbers in relation to each other: Having no common measure except unity.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* vii. def. xii. xiii. A prime (or first) number is that, which onely vnite doth measure. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* vii. xxiii. (1714) 136 Numbers prime the one to the other, are the least of all numbers that have the same proportion with them. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 5 Six...though it may be made by Addition of Five and One, yet shall it not be Prime. 1722 Hoskyns in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 391 Two or more numbers, which have no common integral division, besides unity, are said to be Prime with respect to one another. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 227 Prime Numbers are...either wholly called Simple, or Incomposite numbers. *Ibid.* 229 The whole number, whether it be Prime or composite. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* ii. vii. 30 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) Making the number of teeth and the number of leaves prime to each other, that is, such that no integer division both exactly. 1869 Todhunter *Algebra* (ed. 2) 18, § 103 If *a* and *b* be each of them prime to *c*, then *ab* is prime to *c*. *Ibid.* § 108 A number can be resolved into prime factors in only one way. *Ibid.* § 113 If *a* be a prime number, and *N* prime to *a*, then $N^{a-1}-1$ is a multiple of *a*. (Fermat's Theorem.) *Ibid.* § 117 If *n* be a prime number, $1+\lfloor n-1 \rfloor$ is divisible by *n*. (Wilson's Theorem.)

8. First in numerical order, as in *prime meridian*, the first meridian (of any system of reckoning).

1658 Horary *Physiogr.* xix. 230 The meridian from which the reckoning begins is called the prime meridian.

9. Special collocations and phrases: a. *prime dun*, an artificial *fly* in angling: cf. Dun *sb.*1 3; *prime entry*, an entry of two-thirds of a ship's cargo liable to duty, made before discharge (on which an estimate of the duty is paid): cf. Post entry 2a (Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* 1882); *prime figure*: see quot.; *prime function* (*Rail.*): see quot.; †*prime number*, the Golden Number = Prime *sb.*1 4; see also 7; *prime tint*: see quot.; *prime tone* (*Music*), the fundamental note of a compound tone. Also *prime* Conditions, Cost, Mover, Sergeant, Vesper, Warrant: see the *sbs.*

1799 G. Sheve *Laboratory* II. 305 "Prime-dun. Wings, of the Feather got from the quill of a starling's wing. 1898 Pocklington (ed. 2). "*Prime Figure*. 1904 J. Hamby *Lect. Techn.* I. *Prime Figure*, in that which cannot be divided into any other Figures more simple than it self; as a Triangle is Plane, the Pyramid is Solids: For all Planes are made of the Plane, all Bodies or Solids compounded of the Pyramid. 1888 *Disraeli Angl.* (ed. 3) 258 "*Prime Promotion*. From the Cadet inclusive to the end of the Officer. 1889 Swayne *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 9 In what year you would know what is the "Prime Number, add 1 to the date thereof, and then divide it by 19, and that which remaineth upon the Division ... is the Number required. 1893 Rudyard *Anal. Simply* 28 The first we shall call "prime tone, by which is meant any colour or colours on the surface of objects. 1881 Encyclopædia *Mus. Acoustics* 132 The "prime tone is always the sound which is called by the name which the note bears, as C, E, A, or any other note. This tone is called the prime tone because...it is always much louder than any of the constituent parts of the sound.

b. Prime vertical: (*a*) in *full prime vertical circle*, a great circle of the heavens passing through the east and west points of the horizon, and through the zenith, where it cuts the meridian at right angles; (*b*) short for *prime vertical dial*, a dial the plane of which lies in that of the prime vertical circle, a north and south dial.

Prime vertical transit instrument, a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

1669 Stubbs *Mariner's Mag.* vi. 40, 41 If a Plane shall decline from the Prime Vertical, and incline to the Horizon. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Prime Vertical*, or *Direct Azimuth Circle* or *South Circle*, are those whose Planes lie parallel to the Prime Vertical Circle. 1761 Dunn in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 183 In taking altitudes, I always observe, when the sun, or other celestial body, is to near the prime vertical, or east and west azimuth, as possible. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vi. xxvi. (1873) 247.

†c. *At, of prime face* [F. *de prime face*], at first sight, Prima facie. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 870 (915) This accident so passeth sore at herte And eek so ofte a nyght as passen thre. 1581–6 T. Digs *Tect. Lang.* v. vi. (Streat) L. 57 *At the prime* here, our second thoughts, middle and discourse to all the people. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10073 But there make resistence Be tymes & at prime face. 1440 Capyon *Encydar* xv. 58 Appalled of pryncesse, that the lesanes were broken and parted a sonder.

d. *Prime ratio*: the initial limiting ratio between two variable quantities which simultaneously recede from definite fixed values or limits. (Correl. to *ultimate ratio.*)

The *method of prime and ultimate ratios* is essentially the same as the *method of limits* in the differential and integral calculus (see Limit *sb.* 7 b).

B. *as adv.* In prime order, excellently. *colloq.*

1858 Gaine *West Ind.* 148 If the Indians bring that which is not prime good, they shall surely be bulked. 1883 Burns *To Nancy* (ed. 2) 10 My heroes bonnie's worthy prime. 1886 C. *Sewer Handy-farming* 98 The baggage will be prime for by Christmas.

Prime (praim), *v.*3 [Origin uncertain. If sense 1 was the source of Primer, Primmer, it must be older than the quotations show. The fact that, in most of the senses, 'priming' is a *first* operation preliminary to something else, suggests connexion with 1*c*, *primus*.]

1. *trans.* To fill, charge, load. Now chiefly *dial.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. vi. 213 Our kervelis kowis hafe prymyt he With huge charge of sklate in quantite. 1806 G. Wilkinson *Hist. Dunbar Port.*, To read on blocks ships from here to bought, were to prime their bills, then launche their bodies. 1792 Lancaster *Poems* 199 Her battle prim'd anew last night was the town. 1804 Hutchinson *Poems* 128 John calmly prim'd his gun. 1883 G. M'Donald, *Wow o'er, Agriculture* 126 The injector for priming the steam boiler.

2. To supply (a fire-arm of old-fashioned type, or more strictly its pan) with gunpowder for communicating fire to a charge; also, to lay a train of powder to (any charge, a mine, etc.); cf. Primed *ppl.* 2, 3. Also *intr.* or *absol.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 17 He ought to have his pouer readie charged and primed. 1602 tr. *Q. Curtius* (1635) 300 They...to prime his pan with much powder. 1662 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 86 We took a Pistol,...and...prim'd it with well dry'd Corn-powder. 1798 Sporting *Encl.* II. 283 Before he had time to prime again. 1798 *Instr. Exercise R. Regt. Cavalry* (1812) 292 The commanding officer orders the battalion to prime and load. 1873 E. Idle *Workshop*

Rawlight Rec. v. 1915's Rockets are primed with mealed powder and spirits of wine. 1893 G. Meredith *Amazing Marriage* I. viii. Maloney on the lake he perceived his business about to prime a pistol.

† b. To pat (powder) in the touch-pan. *Obs.*

1820 S. Jerman *Medl. v.* 19 An old Hagshooter...Could prime his pan-piece, and also like, and fire. All to a twinkeling.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* **a.** To charge, fill, or fully furnish (a person) beforehand with information which he may subsequently give forth or otherwise use.

1730 Cunningham *Observer* No. 130. V. 22, I primed my Spy with such a ready charge of flattery, that [etc.]. 1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* (1838) I. 504 All that I can say is that I am ready primed, and that if all matters end, I shall go off with a dreadful explosion. 1856 T. Hardy *Desperate Remedies* (1896) 274 Primed with their morning's knowledge as they appeared to be. 1884 *Munsey's Mag.* XI. 1. 1 Begging Rowly-mow present...is primed with a speech which he is not satisfied till he has delivered.

b. To fill with liquor.

1837 *Hints for Oxford* 13 A determination when they are drawn to table to have a row as soon as they are primed, and often before they the they commence the work of destruction on glasses and glasses and decanters. 1854 Wayte Malvolio Gib. *Summer* viii. A fat little man, primed with port.

4. *To prime a pump*: see QUOTE., and cf. Fabr 2.[3] 1., Pitcher 2. 2 c. (= *F. charger la pompe*) *local.*

a 1840– (In common use in south of Scotland). 1882 Chavis (Annandale), *To prime a pump*, to pour water down the tube with the view of saturating the rubber, so causing it to swell, and act effectually in bringing up water. 1894 *Northumbrld. Gloss.*, *Prime*, to pour water into a pump bucket to make it fill. When a pump bucket becomes dry and leaky and fails to lecture suction, it is said to have lost its *primers*. [Known in South Yorksh.]

5. To cover (a surface of wood, canvas, etc.) with a ground or first colour or coat of paint, or with size, oil, etc. to prevent the paint from being absorbed: cf. Painting *vbl. sb.*[1] 3, 4.

1809 *Mil. Ann. St. Yale's Hosp., Convert.*, Rec. for priming wood (p). 1869 *Invalid Mariner's Mag.* 110. wards. 49 To Paint them, you must first Prime them. 1788–91 H. Walpole *Painter's Anecd. Paint.* (1888) II. 182 Nor...works are chiefly...on a fine linen cloth, smoothly primed with a proper size to help the harmony of his shadows. 1820 Pybus in *Lect. Painted.* 6 (1848) 320 A piece so veiled primed with white. 1859 Greaves & Tomes *Paint.* 200 The intention of priming the ground with size or oil is to prevent the very rapid absorption of the colours.

† **b.** *transf.* To ' make up ' (the face, etc.) with cosmetics. *Obs.*

1609 [see *priming colour*, Painting *vbl. sb.*[1] 2]. a 1687 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* Wks. (1888) 170 Commend her beauty, and lady her Glass, By which she every morning primes her face. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 11. 18 July Lat. I. Her face was primed and patched from the chin up to the eyes. 1788 J. Thornton *Methinks* 36 Your grey sprats...With mangoes'd blackfish tail their backs, And like their sweetbreats, primed their fcins.

6. *Mech. Engineering.* Of an engine boiler: To let water pass to the cylinder in the form of spray along with the steam.

1852 *Edin. Rev.* LXV. 132 The steam...is charged with water suspended in it in minute subdivision—in effect called by engineers *priming*. 1859 *Civil Eng. & Archit. Jrnl.* 15 1860 The annoying over of water with the steam, ...There are moments when this effect is so violent, that it manifests itself externally in the form of an almost fall of rain from the top of the funnel. The engine is then said to prime; and this takes place especially when the boiler is too full. 1894 *Pract. Instl. Civ. Engr.* VIII. 182 When a steam vessel races from sea and entered the Thames, she began to prime at the moment of passing from salt to fresh water. 1882 Thurston *Stationary E.* 278 *Salinometer*, 180, 188(a) 178 If a boiler foams or primes, it is because it has insufficient steam room or because the feed water is dirty.

Hence **Primed** *ppl. a.*, prepared to receive paint.

1703 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Painting*, The Primed Cloth, which is usually good Canvas made smooth, and over with a little Honey, and when dry'd, whited over with Size and Whiting...upon which you paint. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 64 Having first made a rough sketch upon your primed cloth with white chalk.

Prime (prēm), *v.*[2] [f. Prime *a.* or *sb.*[3] With sense 2 cf. F. *primer* to take the first place, lead, anticipate, outstrip, f. *prime* Prime *a.*]

† **1.** *intr.* Of the moon: To enter on the first phase; to become new, appear first after the change.

1390–80 Swinburne *S. H. Fr.* (1811. 08, Vntil the Moone shall begin to prime, waxe, change, and to encrease. 1647 J. Harman *Discov. Faieplay* 8 So long as the Sun shall shine, or the Moon prime.

2. To be first; to domineer; to lord it. *Also to prime it.* ? *Obs.*

1598 F. Grevile *Maslius, Chorus* 2 *Exh.* 26 Whether man like best to prime over others, or to have others prime over them. 1605 W. Taylor *Mist. Turn. Gerne. Poetry* (1870) I. 330 Leading herod to prime, and was adjudged for it. 1610 [Shakespeare *Wint.* (1632) IV. 390 Harrowd with still prime & over us with her tyranny Prithouses.

3. Of a tide: To come at a shorter interval: usually in Phrases *vbl. sb.*[3]. (*See F. primer.*)

1850 C. A. Young *Elem. Astron.* viii. *Index to the times of the spring tides*, the interval between the corresponding times of successive days is less than the average, being only about 24 hours 38 minutes instead of 24 hours 50 minutes, and then the tides are said to prime. At the neap tides, the interval is greater than the mean—about 25 hours 6 minutes, and the tide lags.

Prime (prēm), *v.*[3] Now only *dial.* [Origin obscure. ? Related to *prune*, Prune.] *trans.* To prune or trim (roses). Also *fig.*

1585 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 86 b, The vine being pruned unchildeth the more. 1600 H. Jackson *Kingd. & Comm.* (1613) 119 They...prune and *trim* such weeds as grow too thick and obscure. 1613 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xv. 8, Two-edged wheels that prune The swollen Mountain. 1637 *Mil. Acc. St. Yale's Hosp., Convert.*, To Newton for pruning our town hill. 1790 Caledon *Hist. Alexander* II. Gloss., 1771 *Priming*, a pun, to pruning it. 1847 E. Moss *English Wonds, Priming*, pruning the lower, or woody boughs of a tree. a 1845 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Primer*, to trim up the stems of trees; to give them the first dressing or trimming. 1884 *Americana* VII. 330 All he needs is to prune away extravagances and mostly excesses in value and expression.

Prime (prēm), *v.*[4] [Origin unascertained.] *intr.* Of a fish: To leap or 'rise'.

1787 Bate *Angling* (ed. 2) 41 In fine sunshiny days, carps will often *prime* about noon and swim about the edges of a pond to catch such flies as fall upon the surface of the water. *Ibid.* *still Primer*, fish are said to prime when they leap out of the water. 1887 F. Francis *Angling* 54. (1892) 78 When the angler notes a bubble or two, left after the priming of large fish. 1889 C. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* 26. (1889) 93 The bream are 'priming' in shoals on the top of the water.

Primecocks, obs. form of Primrose.

† **Pri·meful**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Prime *sb.*[1] + -ful.] Characterized by being in the prime.

1608 Warner *Alb. Engl.* xii. bookc. (1612) 301 A grain of Locust, fresh in their primefull sleeve.

† **Pri·meglit.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6–7 prymeglit, prymglit. [? from Prime *sb.*[1] 1 + *glit* = *glid*, Gallic, payment.] = Primage 1.

1508–9 *Treas. Rec. Exhch.* (1867) I. 181 To be fede to the quen of Dene, to France for the fraught of xxvij*li.* and xvj*s.* the more thalgre frie of all other chargeis except prymeglit. 1516 *Acts Jas. IV.* 19 The prymeglit, quhilk was gevin be the liberalite of merchandis, has bene in all tymme past vplifted and tayne be the maryneris in name and wichtel vnto. 1567 *Ib. Acts Jas. VI.* (1816) IV. 660/1 Be prymeglit To be vplifted be custumaris [of the pure and deidlie Marinaris who The said tonn of lede. 1633 *Ib. Acts Chas. I.* (1817) V. 93/2 Grantit...the ordinarie custrell and prymeglit of all schippis comeing to the said port.

Primely (prēi·mli), *adv.* [f. Prime *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In the first place, in the highest degree; finely, primarily, originally. *Now rare or Obs.*

1613 W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe* II. (1852) 71, The Nightingale records against What thou dost primely sing. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 13 Some parts of it [natural law] are primely necessary, others by supposition and accident. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. Pref., The regulations...made to every Reason and Understanding (in the part primely affected).

2. Exceedingly well; excellently, *collog.*

a 1726 Collins (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 40 Those locks primely. 1784–73 Johnson, *Primely*...; Excellently, supremely well. A low sense. 1893 A. G. Murdoch *Doris Love* 26 He who this night dares the road, Should have his good steed primely shod. 1900 A. Lang in *Random Mag.* Mar. 360/1 It was primely witty to half-poison somebody with a surreptitious dose of medicine.

Prime Minister. [Prime *a.* 2, Minister *sb.* 2, 3.]

† **1.** *generally.* Used in the ordinary sense of the two words: A principal or chief minister, servant, or agent. Often in *pl.* Obs.

1618 Bp. Mayfield *Powd. Incach.* 21 To officiate his private Designes, he made much of some few prime leading Ministers. 1637 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 337 He (Charles I) received advice and information from some of his prime ministers of that kingdom (Ireland). 1654 Lotteries *Script Rel.* (1840) III. 190 The opposer of Christ and several of his prime ministers are here mentioned. 1703 M. Henry *Matthew* x. *Comm. Apostles* (1830) 193 The Apostles, those prime ministers of state in Christ's kingdom. 1708 Wodrow *Corr.* 3 May 67 Those who were leaders of the rash remonstrating party having placed in the hands of a single statesman, were accustomed to describe all the leading members of the Administration as "the Prime Ministers of State" in order to prepare the title being recognized by one among them.

2. The first or principal minister or servant of any sovereign, ruler, or state, or more vaguely of any persons of such or position; = *premier minister*, Premier 2. 1 b, *sb.* 2.

Applied descriptively to the chief minister of some foreign nation, before it became usual to use it but in the 19th c. largely prompted from the English use.

1609 Lo. Sussex in *Gloucester Pedigrees* (Camden) 111. 144 He...goes to treat a treaty with the Pr. of Condés prime minister. a 1656 H. Lloyd in *Cabinet of Lib.* (1677) 6, 1001's Titus, the prime minister of state, There's nought can belie his honest wit. 1678 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Feb., I had long discourse with the Count de Castel Mothe, lately Prime Minister in Portugal. 1750 T. Birch in *Ellis Coll. Gen. Letters* (1846) III. 190 The opposer of Christ and several of his prime ministers are here noticed. 1763 M. Henry *Matthew & Comm. Apostles* (1830) 193 The apostles, those prime ministers of state in Christ's kingdom. 1908 Wodrow *Corr.* 3 May 67 Those who were leaders of the rash remonstrating party having placed in the hands of a single statesman, were accustomed to describe all the leading members of the Administration as "the Prime Ministers of State" in order to prepare the title being recognized by one among them.

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3. In Great Britain (in early use, *prime minister of state*): A descriptive designation, which has gradually grown to be the official title of the First Minister of State or leader of the administration.

Originally merely descriptive and modified as in the early 18th c. (quot. 1720) by prior application to other persons; it was the sole minister of a despotic ruler; others were quasi-, virtual applied approximately to Walpole, and discussed by him, as later by Lord North. Little used in later part of 18th c., *premier* being often substituted, also *first minister*; became usual by the middle of the 19th c., and began to come into official use from 1878. In 1902 fully recognized, and the precedence of the Prime Minister defined by King Edward VII. For fuller history, see A. F. Robbins in *N. & Q.* 8th s. XI. 69, and onward; on earlier IX. 4923 also Harding *Bridges* vii.

1694 Grosse in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 230 My Lord Keeper, who is...what my Lord Bolingb...was[Prime-Minister of State. 1698 Evelyn in *Pepys's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 322 The Earl of Leicester, prime minister of State to Queen Elizabeth. 1704 St. Wyer *Let. to Hamilton* 29 Aug. in *Portland Papers* IV. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 109 I have heard of people's talk, that...if the Court had appointed my Lord Rochester, or any other person to be the Prime Minister, it would have been the same thing to you, and that your aim is to time to be the Prime Minister yourself. 1720 *Pub. Rec.* 28 Sept., In Countries where Royal Prerogative is limited by Laws, the Name of prime Minister has been always odious. 1732–5 C. D'Avenant *Confessions* No. 448 87 The late Earl of Oxford made the largest use of his Influence against Him, with being the Prime, if not the sole Minister, and engrossing to Himself the absolute Management and Direction of all Affairs. 1742 Lo. Hervey *Mem. to Geo. II.* xii. 219 It has not been yet pronounced that he [Walpole] assumes the Title of Prime Minister, or, indeed, that it is applied to him by any but his Enemies. 1742 Wolfran *Sp. Ho. Comm.* in Thorn *Coxe's Pelham* I. 7 (1836) II. 89 Having invested me with a kind of much dignity, and styled me a *Prime Minister*, they impute to me an unjustifiable abuse of that chimerical authority, which only does not exist. 1749 *Hist. Ref.* I. 379 Yet he [Harcourt] believed...towards the Earl of Salisbury, who was now become Lord Treasurer and Prime Minister, with submission and respect. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 234 When there was a lord treasurer, that great officer was generally prime minister: but...it was not till the time of Walpole that the first lord of the Treasury was considered as the head of the executive government. 1878 Cecil (4) *Twenty of Seville*, The Earl of Beaconsfield, First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister of Her Britannic Majesty. 1894 *Times* 2 Mar. 10/3 The Queen has summoned the Earl of Rosebery, K.G....and offered him the post of Prime Minister rendered by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. 1899 Lo. Rosebery in *Anglo-Saxon Rev.* June 119 The Prime Minister, as he is now called, is ordinarily and practically the Chairman of an Executive Committee of the Privy Council, or rather, perhaps, of Privy Councillors, the influential Statesmen of an executive party. 1902 *King's Warrant* 2 Dec., Whereas We taking it into Our Royal consideration that the precedence of Our Prime Minister has not been declared or defined by Our authority...We do hereby declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure that...the Prime Minister of Us, Our Heirs and Successors shall have place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York.

b. Also the official designation of the leader of the administration in some of the self-governing British colonies and 'dominions beyond the sea'.

The usual title of the chief of the ministry in the colonies is Premier; but in Canada and in Australia this is assigned in most cases for the chief minister of each constituent colony, while *prime minister* is used for the first minister of the whole Dominion and of the Commonwealth; it is also the title in the Dominion of New Zealand, and in the colonies of Tasmania and Natal.

1900 *Whitaker's Almn.* 320 New Zealand...Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, etc. Rt. Hon. Richd. J. Seddon. 1902 *Ibid.* 329 The Commonwealth of Australia...Prime Minister and Minister of State for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Edmund Barton. 1908 *Ibid.* 913 Dominion of Canada...Prime Minister and President of Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Hence **Prime-ministe** *v.*, *nonce-wd.*, *intr.* to act as a prime minister; **Pri·me-ministe** *vbl. a.*, of or pertaining to a prime minister; **Pri·me-ministership**, † **Pri·me ministry**, the office or position of a prime minister.

1720 Pecquet *Jr. Ambassa* II. 4, There are certain Mysteries or Secrets in all Trades...from that of Prime Ministering to that of Ambassing. 1897 Morley *Gen.* 5 Dec. 708 What may be regarded as Mr. Gladstone's "Prime Ministerial career was forty-three. 1909 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Apr. 438 Sir Alexander—chief exporter on the Protectorate staff. 1887 *Athenæum* 21 Nov. 659/2 He was...the "Prime Ministership. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Aug., If...Lord Salisbury should find the combined burdens of the Foreign Office and the Prime Ministership too much for his health. 1900 T. Roosevelt *Wars Corr. Gerner* (1913) 191 God...enabled him to the "prime ministry of Saxonia.

Primenous (prōi·mĕnŭs). [f. Prime *a.* + -enous.] The quality of being prime; = primativeness, earliness (*obs.*); first quality, excellence.

1611 Cotgr., *Primerain*, primenousie, perfection, excellencie. 1664 R. S. tr. F. White *Expl. Fisher* App. 12 Rawle thing Fundamentall is not of a like necessitate to the Foundation, nor of equall Primenous to the Faith. 1698 Gailh *Preach. Tim. Paraphr.* 19 As they of their Engagement, for primenous and eminence. 1837 *Dictionary Phrase* 83 'All ten, sirs'! 'Prime!' said the young gentleman...The young gentleman, notwithstanding his primenous and his spirit, reclined his head upon the table, and breathed himself. 1892 Thackeray *Pilgrim's Progr.* II. Wks. 1898 IV. 360 He ...is able at a glance to recognize the age of persons, the primenous of land. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 6/3 Shows that for soundness of form and primenous of quality hors covers have surpassed.

Primer (prōi·mər, prəi·mər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4- primer; also 4–6 peyrour, 5 pryour, -ourre, preowre, 6 primour, 7 primorn, -mier. [*A.* 3–6 peyrour, 6–8 primour. [In 13th c. = mod.L. *primarius*, -arium, f. L. *prim-us* first, or (?) *prima* Prime *sb.*[3]: see -ARIUS and cf. Primus *a.*

(The actual reason for the name does not appear: the sense 'first or primary book', which suits none is in less suitable

to mean a, which some would connect, as a book of *Hours*, with Prime 4b.†]

1. A name for prayer-books or devotional manuals for the use of the laity, used in England before, and for some time after, the Reformation.

The mediæval *Primer-text* or *Primer* was mainly a copy, or its English a translation, of different parts of the Breviary and Manual. For its origin and structure, see the Introduction to 'the Prymer or Lay Folks' Prayer Book' edited by H. Littlehales, E.E.T.S. 1895-7. In the 14th and 15th centuries, in its simplest form, it contained the Horary of the Blessed Virgin, the 7 Penitential and 15 Gradual Psalms, the Litany, the Office for the Dead (Placebo and Dirige), and the Commendations; to which however earlier additions were often made. In the early 16th c., the printed editions of this in English (examples known from 1527) are often called on the colophon *Prymer*, and in the colophon, *Horæ Beate Marie*, or the like. The name was also given to 1615 c. 12 books similar in character and purpose, partly based upon the *Sarum Horæ*, whether just cited by private persons (e.g. Blaythwayt's Primer, 1534) or with some sort of authority (e.g. Sir Henry's Primer, 1535), or by royal authority, as the King's Primer of 1545 and the successive recensions issued in the reigns of Hen. VIII, Edw. VI, and Elizabeth; also in 'the Uniform and Catholyke Prymer in Latin and English', appointed for general use by Queen Mary's Letters Patent in 1553. The title was also used for several English or Latin and English editions of *Horæ* according to the Roman use, published in 1599 and later.

After the Reformation, Primer was also applied to books to which the offices for daily prayers were based upon the orders contained in the Book of Common Prayer. These are described in the Preface to William Seres, the printer of the first of them in 1559 (see quot.) as 'books of private prayers, called and usually taken and reputed for Primers...set forth agreeable and according to the Book of common prayers'. Later forms of this, under the title 'The Primer or Catechism set forth agreeable to the Book of Common Prayer', were issued under Chas. II, Jas. II, Geo. II, and Geo. III, the latest app. to 1783.

1393 *Will Eliz. Sharpe* (P.C.C. 106 Travel), in *A. Gibbons Early Lincoln Wills* (1888) 91 Dominus Johannes in Ware frater meus unum primarium quod fuit Margr' nuperdomine...Anne Mauguenon unum aver...unum tressour cum primario suo.]

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 46 The lewes [*or* lift Iehsus with and lyfholie doctrine Ye parce-mone and my prymer ghostes and dirige. 1432-50 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 Also a peyntere for to weve god with. ?1480 *Paston Lett.* I. 230 My Maister Fastolf...by his wille made us his prymer ther, presented and presidied to me to have the name of Gonnor. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 759/15 *Hic primarius*, a prymere. 1512 Earman *Will* in *Norwich Pref.* 3 Myn grey masse bookes, and also the grete prymer, whiche before dayes I gave to my wif. 1530 Palsgr. 183/1 *Primer boke*, a primer or a mattyns boke. 1534 (1526) *A Prymer in English*, with certayne prayers and godly meditacions, very necessary for all people that understande not the Latyne Tongue. (Marshall's.) 1535 J. Heiges *The Manuall of Prayers, or the Prymer in English & Latyn* Pref., Called the prymer, because (I suppose) that it is the fyrste boke that the tender youth was instructed in. c 1540 (title) The Primer, set forth by the Kynges maiestie and his Clergie, to be taught, learnd, and read: and none other to be vsed throughout all his dominions. 1545 Primer *Paliques of Rome* (1851) 109/1. Ferdo me with those wordes in their Popish primers. 1553 *Wills' A Prymmer or lyttle of pleasaunt prayers* ordained to be vsed of all faythfull Christianes. (Stowe.) 1609 *Gentlemaker Pilot to Heav.* Misc. (Shaks.) III. 15 Having upon a primer, given such other the oath of secrecy. 1641 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxix. (1739) 139 This was the Charge of Princes, wherein they employed their study. 1689 (title) The Primer, or Three Offices of the B. Virgin Mary, in Latin and English [by Thomas Fitz Simon]. (Rouen.) 1688 Echard *Hist.* 72 Mar., One Hall, who serv'd towards his Majesty's prizes...for the printing Missals, Offices, Lives of Saints, Portals, Primers, &c., books expressly forbidden to be printed or sold, by divers Acts of Parliament. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 126 All Prayers to Saints were to be struck out of the Primers, publish'd by the late King. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. p. lxxxix, title.

2. An elementary school-book for teaching children to read; formerly, 'a little book, which children are first taught to read and to pray by' (Phillips 1706); 'a small prayer-book in which children are taught to read' (Johnson 1755-74).

This sense gradually disengaged itself from the preceding, from which in early use it cannot be separated. The books included under sense 1 appear to have been also used in teaching to read and as first reading-books; and those may have been from early times framed or chosen specially intended for this purpose; such was perhaps the primer of 1535. In the 16th c., printed books of this kind became common; that mentioned in 1618, c 1535 has a section containing the A. B. C., followed by the Pater Noster, Ave Maria, Creed, Blessings, Graces before and after meat, and private prayers. Examinations of Marshall's and Hilsey's Primers (1535, also begun with the A. B. C. English) are contained in the Primer of 1545 and the successive recensions issued in the reigns of Hen. VIII, Edw. VI, and Elizabeth; also in 'the Uniform and Catholyke Prymer in Latin and English', appointed for general use by Queen Mary's Letters Patent in 1553. The title was also used for several English or Latin and English editions of *Horæ* according to the Roman use, published in 1599 and later.

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**2

a. OF. *primerole* (13–15th c. in Godef.), dim. of OF. *prime* first (cf. *Itinerale, pannonerale*, etc.), and thus rendering to or corresponding to med.L. *primale*, dim. of *prima* first.] A name given to one or more early spring flowers, esp. to the cowslip (*Primula veris*), the polyanthus (*P. vulgaris*) and the field daisy. b. *fig.* A pretty young woman.

The early flowery ones in OF. and ME. are not sufficient to identify the plant meant. The Great Herbal, Fr. ed. of c1479, Eng. ed. c1526, identifies it with the Cowslip, St. Peter's wort, or Palsywort, *Primula veris*; in med. Norman dialect *primerole* (*Romania*, *passim*) is a popular name of the Primrose, and this may have been the case in England also; see Prime-rose, Primula. But *Alphita*, c1450, distinctly identifies it with the field daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

a 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 41 The primerole he [= she] pyketh, the purvewike of pris. a 1350 *Song to Angelus* (1901) XXX. 319 Wat was hare name The primerole nes the violet. c1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 80 His shoes were laced on his legges fyne Hee was a primerole, a piggesnye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 122 The frend riddeth [leaveth, ...of his cloth] alle the floris Primerole. *Ibid.* 130 Cassis maiest., His Nose and bothe, as seith the Scole, Ben Achaeus and Primerole. c1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 22 Jn peyntyd, violet, hue take Jnota Viole crowne, and crouns Jnt gyrowne Jn Rolle. Alle Jnon erbe bene wrot Jnvaire, Jnt bene of peynted hen clothe ydon. c1450 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 240 The honysuckle, the fridaile arrysyd[e], Thee weyes quitte as Phebus wex vyvyng. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 17 Wasshe thee in Rose or primerole. a 1450–60 *Nom. Med. Pl.* (Heinrich) 109 Dryades *alibi* be [on of redemynte, or Orpine genette of primerole. c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 146 *Primula veris*, *petrea rosa*, gallice vt anglice primerole. Respice in consilia minor, *Consolida minor*, *prunella* secundum, vna herba consolidat. gallice, le petite consoude, anglice dayesighe [*MS.* wapwegis] uel lowswort, uel brunewort. Respice in magna minor, *Vnula minor*, consolida minor alias, ut. Ruerel. a. daysleigh.] c1526 *Gude Herball* xxiii. T v, Primula veris is called primerolle. Some call it cowpe peerewynke. Other parablose. It is called primerolle or primula of primo tyme, because it bloweth the first flower in prime tyme. [*Ibid.* Est equidem primerole or primula de ver ou de printemps pour ce qu'elle pourte la premiere fleur en printemps.]

Prime-sign, primsign, *v.* Now only *Hist.* Also 3 (Orm.) primseggnenn, 4 primsenne, *pa. pple.* yprimsiined, 5 primsein(e. [ME. *primsignen*, ad. ON. *prim-signa*, f. med. L. **primsignare signare*, implied in *primo signatio* 'the first signing', the signing of a person with the cross as a preliminary to baptism; see Prime *a.* and Sign *v.* The ME. form *primsi(gn)e* was prob. ad. OF. *prim-, primisignier(s'er* (c1170 in Godef.), which was perh. from ON. OF. *prescignier(s'er* (=L. *praesignare* to mark before or in front) was also used in the same sense.] *trans.* To mark (a person) with the sign of the cross before baptism; to make a catechumen.

c1200 Ormin 15580 Jiatt tu ne mahhtt nohht hesstedd bee... Jiohh hesst tu he primseggnedd nohht. 1387 Jace 70 xxvii nohht fulfremedd. c1325 Sammlung *Poems* v. 331 Jn childhed sche dwelte forh to hed yprimsiined. 1340 *Ayenb.* 168 Mankes yet nou yprimsiined ine hoh yeresi vuil Hue chlde. c1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 84 That the chyldren, al be chrysche dore chulden ben I-primsined [*catechizantur*] of the prestes hond. & yet be holy baptesme ys hue moder chyrche to be I-bleked. [1879 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. 93 Certain *Principalia* canons, the noun for the 'primo-signed'.] These 'primo-signed' men, returning to their native land, brought with them the first notions of Christianity into the heathen Northern countries. 1893 S. O. Addy *Hall of Waltheof* 208 They were also admitted to a special part of the room, known as the room of the prime-signed.]

[**Primst**, erroneously stated by Prior to occur in the *Grete Herbal* as a name of the primrose, and used by him and others to suggest an etymology for *primet*. No such word is there found.]

† Pri·me-temps. *Obs.* Also 5 prime-tans, prym-tanys, prymtenyse (prymasuns, 1 for -tasuns). [ad. OF. *prim(e)s tans*, mod.F. *printemps* spring, lit. 'first time'; with Prime *a.* for OF. *prin*, *prim* : see Tense *sb.*] Springtime, spring.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5313 How he is feire of his colour, In prime tenps, Love to semonse. *Ibid.* 5747 Prym tenps, fal of floures whyte. c1420 *Anturs Arth.* 362 In the prymasuns of grene vere, When flowres springen and begynne. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* x. xli. (1869) 24 The sadde is of my cote, and is prime tenps alwey I clothe it. c1440 Lydg. *Nightingale* 210 Formerly messanger, as palmer in prime tens [*read* prime primerol]. 1483 Caxton *Myrr.* iv. 24 The birdes ... leyeden and gladde at the prymtenyse tarne.

† Pri·metide, pri·me-tide. *Obs.* [f. Prime *a.* or *sb.* + Tide; in sense 2 prob. after prec.]

1. The time of prime; early morning.

a 1300 *E. Hom.* 64 Bi prime tide Hi gunnen vt ride.

2. Springtime, spring; also *fig.* the 'springtime' of life, or of any movement.

1393 Gower *Mirour.* 20 *Folly* 8 b, When, after a sharpe morwe wynter, the new primetyde floureisseth. 1552 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 8 b, Beyng in their primetide and spring of their age. 1593 Shake. *Cent. Christ's Ch.* 308 At the Prime tide of the Gospell.

† Prime-time. *Obs.* [f. Prime *a.* + Time, prob. after F. *printemps* : cf. prec.]

1. Springtime, spring.

1393 *Kalender of Sheph.* 2 b, Iii. represen. the qwych se... Primerya, summer, autom, & wynter. *Ibid.* 9 b/1. The seysone ... of the qwych qwych one hat iii. monethe. Primerya on Inwrye, mare, averyl. c1512 [see Primrose *sb.*] a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) G vij b, If a tree haueth not in Palestine his flowres, we hope not to haue the fruite in harueste tyme. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 1 b, In 37 yeares tyme of the yere he rode his seuerall iourneies Yerely. 1829 Bailey (Dentin) *Nov. verbs.* 2 Good figures : as the figure of the prime time are sweet to be.

2. The early age (of the world, etc.).

1587 Goldinc *De Mornay* xxvi. (1592) 400 It hath ben in the primetime of the worlde.

† Primeur (primœ·r). [Fr., the quality or condition of being quite new; anything that is quite new; f. *prime* Prime *a.* + *-eur*, *-our*.] Anything new or early; *esp.* fruit before its ordinary season; an early piece of news; first-fruits, tastings. (A word affected by newspaper writers.)

1883 W. L. Mackenzie in *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 1 If I desire to send some flowers or primeurs to the shops of early asparagus or fruits to friends in Germany. 1892 *Daily News* 16 May 3/2 He had the *primeur* both of the Easel and of the 'women and children' letter—and both plums she allowed Mr. Chamberlain to share with 'The Times'. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Aug. 4/1 [to ...cost anything that is out of season, provided that it is before its time, a true primeur.

Primeval, primæval (primī·văl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *primævus-us* (see Primeve) + -al.] Of or pertaining to the first age of the world or of anything ancient; primitive.

a. [1633 *Unpresser Rabshak* ii. vi. 33 The primeval origin of our laws and statutes, was indigenous of the Lacedæmonians, whence succeeded the corpus of the bagpipe in Martial.] 1772 De Luc in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 12 The principle of primeval equability. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1872) I. i. viii. 140 A primeval mass of the globe. 1847 Lubbock *Ess. Prof.* 1. This is the truest primeval.

β. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ. Prof. Geo.* 24 It is very plain that the primeval Ages of the Church had no ill conceit of the opinion of the Soul's Preexistence. 1708 Fort *Diary*, 22 Wth Night primeval and with Chaos ally. *Ibid.* 16 Sept. 1868 Tennyson *Maud, Conq.* II. vii. 143 note, These two remarkable monuments of primeval times.

b. as *sb.* in *pl.* Primeval men.

a 1845 Hood *Magic for Circlet*, 113 Yet, the naked truth is, stark primevals, That said their prayers to the last devils.

Hence **Prime·valism, Prime·valness,** the quality of being primeval; primitiveness; **Prime·vally** *adv.*, in the first age of the world; also, in a primeval manner or degree.

a 1711 Ken *Choice Coll. Wks.* 1721 IV. 477 Sweet Poetry ...From God primevally it stream'd. 1797 Encycl. VI. 11. Primevalness. 1839 Lady Lovelace *Chevalry* iii. How gloriously, how primevally beautiful. In less than one thousand year! 1850 F. E. Smedley *Associate Harmists* ix. I had visions of forests and wilds ; solitudes primevally of primevalness. Footings of the 100 and primeval state of man.

† Prime·vity, prime·vity. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ity; cf. L. *primævitās* youth.] The quality of being primeval; primitiveness.

1756 Annot. *Tatler* (1709) I. 58 My father ... says we must ascribe primevity and sacred prerogatives to this language (Hebrew). 1772 J. D. Michaelis *Eng. Lang. Trsl.* 9 Without considering that simplicity as a proof of its primevity. 1788 Gibbon in *Archæologia* (1787) VIII. 89 Argument in favour of the primevity of the Hebrew language.

† Prime·vous, prime·vose, *a. Obs.* [f. as Primeve + -ous.] Primeval, primitive.

1648 Bloody Glasgow, *Primevous*, the elder, or of the first age. 1658 Phillips, *Primævous*, of a former age, olden. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* I. i. 11 Those primevous Physicians, or Caesarions. 1879 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* iv. 358 buildings to which they had been subjected to a primevous state.

Hence **† Prime·vousness.** 1707 in Bailey vol. II.

Pri·m-gap. *Derbysh. Lead-mining.* [app. contr. of Gap *sb.*; first element uncertain.] See quot. 1851.

1693 Manlove *Lead Mines* in (E.D.S.) Purchasers the Partners may a Prim-gapp am. *Ibid.* 284 Starting of one, building, and driving Cobbs, Prim-gapps, Rod-works, Flat-works, Spar-works, Shafts. 1708 Houghton *Miner's Dict.* II/1. All odd Yards of Ground under half a Mear intervening between Oore in the Lords, and we call it a Primgap. 1851 Trimmer *Gloss. to Mantell, Petrifactions* ... a portion of unchallenged rock, not less than half a mear, lying between different rides or different parishes. By custom each portion belonged to the land or farmer.

† Primloere. *Obs. rare*—1. [ME. *peynpoere*, a. obs. F. *premiere*, mod.F. *premiére*, *princier*], ad. late L. *primiclārius* as the first among those holding a similar office (lit. the first of those whose names are inscribed on the wax-coated tablets, f. *primus* first + *cēra* wax), in med.L. a precentor; also explained as 'the first candle-bearer before a bishop' (Du Cange).] Applied *fig.* to Lucifer, the morning star.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxi. (1495) 826 They dreed, sorer is thrysilen of woos enemyes han called Cayngbearer : as he that seemyth to bullen of kynges and of tyrannes hen called *Primeerii*.] ? a 1425 Lydg. *Two Merch.* 189 Nou Lucifer, as maweden perspenyen, By right hym lykkes verily our cowpeere.

† Pri·mloes, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 4 prymprins, prinoyrsis, primycles, 6 prencilles, 7 prentices. [a. OF. *pri-, premice* (12th c. in Littré, mod.F. *primeur*) = L. *primitiæ*, -ārum first-fruits, f. *primus* first.] First-fruits.

c1440 *Gen. & Ex.* 940 Abel primlon first bi-gan. 1580 Wyther *Ecclt.* 20. 20 Those I shal under lyne pryncipies (*prima* et first fruytes). 1582 tr. *Bev. xiv.* 4 Primprins [*L.* et primo fructus] to God, and to the lamb. 1596 Gentle or *Mandevillus* 11. Deut, And an those very Primlons, gatherd and by you shall yeeme pleasing; so will I plenteo be most ready ...to offer it up in all duties at your desires. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 681 The primlon and first gatherings of those herbs and roots. 1693 Dryden *Dec. Ovid.* 6 *Frag. Tarpeo* Ilus. trd. Kott II. 22 Fruits offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *primitiæ*, or first gatherings.

Primlor, obs. form of Premier.

† Pri·milesta. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [adl. mod.L. *primilest-as* adj. (More), f. L. *primi-us* first + *lest-*acc. s. feast.] (See quot.)

1591 Bodenham tr. *Mirror's Utopia* (1895) 185 The objective wordes maye be interpreted primilesta and medias ; or els, in our speache, first feast and last feast.

† Primi·fluous, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. type **primifluus-us* (f. *primi-us* first + *flu-ĕre* to flow) + -ous.] That flows first (after inundation).

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 377 Primifluous Rushes by marginal collections, continuals, and remains next (sic).

† Primigeneal (primidʒi·niăl), *a. Nat. Hist. Obs.* [f. L. *primigen-us* (= *primigenius*) : see Primigenial) + -al.] Belonging to or constituting the supposed *primigenium*, a kingdom of nature proposed to include the lowest or most primitive forms of animals and plants (corresponding to Wilson's *Primordia* or Haeckel's *Protista*).

1861 J. Hogg in *Edinb. New Phil. Journ.* XII. 203, I have proposed a fourth or 'primigeneal' kingdom, under the title of the Primigeneal kingdom. *Ibid.*, The Primigeneal kingdom might be placed either the fourth and last, or between the vegetable and the animal kingdoms.

Primigene (primidʒī·n), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *primigen-us*, *primigenius* : see next.] = next.

1845 Coleridge, *Primigene*, that connects naturally of itself, without father or mother. 1881 Stalker *Parallelisms Bible, Work.* (1892) 223 The breath which we derive from it (the air). *Ibid.* For the use of the spirit and primigene humours. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 343/2 Bones of the primigene ox, stone-heads, and other flint implements.

Primigenial (primidʒi·niăl), *a. Now rare.* [f. L. *primigeni-us*, also *primigen-us* first of its kind, original (*f. primi-*, comb. form of *prīm-us* first + *genus* kind, or *gen-*, stem of *gignĕre* to beget, produce) + -al. Often erroneously spelt primogenial (-genial), by confusion with derivatives of L. *primo genitus*.]

† 1. First generated or produced; earliest formed; belonging to the earliest stage of existence of anything; original, primitive, primary. *Obs.*

1802 Foldyce *and Fr. Parroll.* 3 I am very desirous ...to know the first and primigenial existence of Tydus. 1662 J. Chandler *New Hainault's Orient.* 48 I call these two Elements Primigenial, or first-born, in respect of the Earth. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 342 The two Centres of the Pulse, the Spirits from the primigenial Heat, or the Spirits of the radical Moisture.

2. 1849 Hakewill *Apol.* v. i. 3 The radicall moisture, and primigenial heat naturally ingrafted in an vnmixt elementary diuision. 1660 Boyle *Seraph. Chym.* ii. 160 In will follow that Salt and Sulphur are not Primigenial Bodies. 1723 Jamieson *Admonitor* No. 25 p/3 It has been discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, that the distinct and primigenial colours are only seven. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 264 The primogenial Pleroma call'd the [Cabalic] Protocosm.

2. *Zool.* Applied to species belonging to a primitive type (rendering the specific name *primigenius*), as in *Bos primigenius*, *Elephas primigenius*).

1888 Owen *Fossils, Archæ.* III. xxxv. 628 This is seen by the Mask-holade, and was the case with the primigenial Elephas and Rhinoceros.

3. 1850 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. ix. vi. 151 The Primigenial or timber-legged horses. 1863 W. T. Thornton in *Fortn. Rev. Nov.* 551 Neither could Cain do the like with respect to a primigenial zebra which his father fancied so much as himself.

Hence **† Primigenialness.**

1732 Bailey vol. II, Primigenialness, Primigenitalness.

Primigenian, *a. rare.* Also 7 errom. primo-. [f. as prec. + -an.] = prec.

1630 Annesley *Chron. Collect.* 23 Rome as the host of Nations (in London) in the Primogenian endowers. 1647 Wharton *Obsit. Prædict. Ar.* (ed. 2) 111. 194 The primogenian simplicity or innocency.

† Primigenie, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *primigeni-us* (=next+-ie) ; or error for *primigenus.*] = prec.

1609 Caldw *Body of Man* 199 The substantiue or essence of the Primigenie substance by the Elementary heat.

† Primigenious (primidʒi·niăs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *primigeni-us* (see Primigenial) + -ous. Often erroneously **primogenious** (-ɒ·dʒĭnĭăs) : see above.] = Primigenial.

1640 Br. Hall *Hom. Mar. Clergy* 3, xxiv. 170 The Primogenious [*Orig.* 1626 primogenium] Antiquities which pertained from the ancient of Dayes. a 1646 J. Goodwin *Augustus Mon. Posthuma* (1656) 111 The greatest Alchemist in Rome can scarce extract one dram of the pure and primigenious metal. 1655 J. Salkeld *tr. Bernard's Th. Earth* i. 68 In the primigenious Mass the Earth must have held the lower place.

8. 1626 [see Gen. above]. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* (1678) 22. ix. 326 The silver and primogenious humidity of the Heaven is spread. 1720 *St. Mark's Archit. Advoc.* 21 in 3 in *Archæol.* (1783) This he determines primogenious

moisture. 1683 *Moxon Print.* IV. ii. 7 In poor lands it opposes the most active primogenious agents. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII. 268 Allow me to call the first tree primogenious or stock.

Hence **Primigeniousness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Primogeniousness*, originalness, the being the first of the kind.

† **Primi-genous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *primigen-us*, THORNTON, a. -GENY: cf. *indigenous*.] = prec.

1657 Gage *Cri. Gentilism* Ep. to rdr. 188 This Discourse resisting the vestigia of the primigenous Truth.

‖ **Primigravida** (primigra·vidă). Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., prop. fem. adj., f. *prim-us* first + *gravidus* GRAVID: after PRIMIPARA.] (See quot. 1890.)

1892 Billings *Med. Dict., Primigravida*, one pregnant for the first time. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 618 The disease affects chiefly primigravidæ.

Primiinary, *obs.* and *Anat.* form of PRIMORDIAL.

Primine (prəi·min). *Bot.* [= F. *primine* (Michel 1828), f. L. *prim-us* first + *-INE*⁵.] The first of the two coats or integuments of an ovule; i. e. a. (originally), the outer one; but subsequently b. applied to the inner, as being formed first. Opp. to *secundine*.

a. 1832 *Knight. Bot.* (ed. 3) V. 32 note, The extensible side of the secundine, and even of the nucleus or nucleus, soon ceases to increase with the corresponding side of the primine. 1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 352 The outer coat of the ovule is called the primine. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Primine, Bot.*, name given by Michel to the outer membrane of the two membranes which envelope the nucleus of the ovule when the latter has assumed a certain degree of increase: the primine.

b. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 310 Where there are two or more integuments, the innermost (the *Endopine*...) is always formed first, then the outer one (the *Intermedine*), and finally...the third. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1882) 83 Its two coats, an inner (*perisperm*) and outer (*secundine*). 1884 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 178 The integuments of the seed answer morphologically to the primine and secundine of the ovule.

Priming (prəi·mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. PRIME *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of PRIME *v.*²

(In the following quot., the sense is, from the dam, *to exercise (?)*).

1440-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 89 Also for primyng of pe barge water, viij*d*.

1. The putting of gunpowder in the pan of an old-fashioned fire-arm.

1598 *etc.* [see *priming-iron*, *etc.* in 2]. 1693 Mrs. Winchester *Cent. Inv.* § 18 To make a Pistol discharge 2 dozen times with one loading, and without so much as once new Priming renuired. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 134 Any of the compounds or mixtures to be used in priming. 1851 *Lawson Fish. Acc., Dissert. Nineteenth* 12. 158 This...led to the drowning of salmon and priming of matchlocks.

2. *concr.* The gunpowder which was placed in the pan of a fire-arm and to which the match or spark was applied; also, the train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge in blasting, etc.

1620, etc. [see *priming-horn*, etc. in 3]. 1781 Thompson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 180 The safest means for priming after they have put it to their guns, is they find it very difficult, without this precaution, to fire them off with a match. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 15 Make a little receptacle for the priming. 1874 Lowell *Study Windows* 243 The man who pronounced the Nibelungen Lied not worth a pinch of priming.

b. *fig.* (in quot. applied to liquor).

1837 *Maunder P. Steeple* xxxvi, 'Well, Mr. Steeple, sir, I will!' but ('require a little priming, or I shall never go off.' 'Will you have your glass of grog before or after?' 'Before, by all means.'

3. The preparing of (a surface) for painting, by coating it with a body colour, etc. Also *transf.*

1669 [see *priming colour* in 5]. 1676 C. Harvey in *H. Corr. (Camden)* 139 Y⁰ priming of y⁰ cloath is very good. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 420 Rubble, or a red earth...used as a ground colour for priming, instead of Spanish brown. 1823 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 240 There can be no better mode adopted for priming, or laying on the first coat on stucco. 1847 Emerson *Society & Solit.* 59 Priming has also the advantage of preventing the knots from being seen through the paint.

4. *concr.* a. The substance or mixture used by painters for the preparatory coat. b. A coat or layer of the substance. Also *fig.*

1684 *Nomenclator Naturalis* 9 n. *Priming* (Heal. Mfr. 1901) The first grounds or colour wch is laid on for others to rise over it in Painting the Shipps is called Priming. 1882 Pettman *Sanitary Dr.* (ed. 2) 320 Primer...(In the priming of the lead, that having on its (lyc) of Oyster preserves us from the Worm and Weather. 1742 *Compl. Farm.* s.v. *Pitch* 104 Grind your Red-Lead with Linseed Oil, and use it very thin for the first Colouring or Priming. 1865 J. Nasmyth *Operat. Mechanic* 230 When the priming is quite dry, a thin coat of gold-size must be laid on. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 367 The priming or undercoat makes a paring to the quantity of varnish used.

5. (See quot. 1898.)

1696 *Phrontis. Gen.* 16 Mar. 3/2 The use of 'priming'—which is a preparation of sugar, salt, and spices, brewed to give the beer 'body' and make it more palatable. *Ibid.*, In addition to priming, 'priming' we have specially allowed the use of saltpetre for the preparation of water for brewing purposes, and for fining and colouring the beer.

6. *fig.* The hasty and imperfect imparting of knowledge; cramming.

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxvii, Tom also received his priming. 1894 R. C. Bellew in *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 2/2 He was primed for the occasion, and such priming deserves the name of pot-hunting.

7. *Engraving.* (See PRIME *v.*² 6.)

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 159 The tool has both by the subscription and by priming. 1889 E. A. Fennell *Print. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 24 Still water is sometimes mixed with it [Alcohol water] from the priming of the boilers. 1900 *Fairplay's Mag.* IV. 413/2 The first point to aim at is to have the steam and any water of priming or condensation flowing in the same direction.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *priming colour, position*; priming-box, a box carried at the waist containing priming for cannon, etc.; priming-hole, the touch-hole of a gun or the vent in blasting; priming-horn, (*a*) a horn containing priming-powder formerly carried by gunners, (*b*) the powder-horn carried by miners and quarry-men; priming-iron = *priming-wire*; priming-machine, a machine for putting the priming in cartridge-shells or percussion-caps; priming-pan, a small plate in a match-lock or flint-lock gun, for holding the priming; = PAN *sb.*³ 4 b; priming-powder, = sense 2; detonating or fulminating powder; priming-tube, a tube containing fulminating powder or some inflammable composition for firing the charge of a cannon; priming-valve, a valve connected with a steam cylinder, to allow water carried over by priming to escape; priming-wire, a sharp pointed wire used in gunnery and blasting to ascertain whether the touch-hole or vent is free and to pierce the cartridge.

1879 Macleod *F. Middendorff* 68 The captains of guns, with their 'priming-boys' buckled round their waists. 1889 H. Spencer *Introd. Princ.* II. ii. 64 One of their faces has now the priming color laid on it, and the other has smoke-shade it. 1884 *Pall Mall Gazette* 1 Jan. 1/1 The rusted side, where the 'Priming-hole' is, being suppressed. 1858 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 290/1 If the firing did not succeed, a fresh priming-hole was bored in the touping. 1802 *Nomenclator Naturalis* 2 v. *Pyrodoxy* (Heal. MS. 1901) The Gunner took it [powder] in a goosse horne at his girdle in fights wch horne he calls his "priming horne." 1799 [W. Wheeler] *Plan Disagr. Knowledge Militia* Introd. 3 Theyland...a priming horn hanging by their side. 1706 Barker *Theor. Warres* 10. 1, 34 To be provided of a "priming horn or wyre. 1822 F. Marryat *Jt. Wars* I. iv. 34 His priming-wire, being a small artificial wire, with which he clear'd those and keeps open the touch-holes of his pieces. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Dispatch*, the 7th or priming iron of a cannon. 1830 R. Stark, tom *Strada's Lets* C. Warren 12. 58 With the flask filled the "priming pans of the muskets that lay on hooks. 1852 *Rapid. Fault. Cannon* 2. 103 Place the cartridge in the "priming position. 1842 Fletcher, etc. *Captain* II. 2, Now could I poke this into "priming powder. 1869 Bristol *Arms & Arm.* (1874) 246 By this contrivance fire is conveyed to the priming powder by a gun-cock, which holds in its grasp the flint. 1598 "Priming wire [see *priming iron*]. 1799 Coll. *Stat.* (1811) XV. 383 With a good fire lock, a cartouch box, priming-wire and horn, worm, 3 flints.

2 1880 H. Stuart *Dabtonry's Catech.* 4 What is the use of a priming wire? To ascertain if the vent is clear, and the cartridge loose.

Priming (prəi·mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. PRIME *v.*² 3 + -ING¹.] *Priming of the tides*: the acceleration of the tides, or shortening of the interval between corresponding states of the tide, taking place from the neap to the spring tides; opposed to *lagging*.

1833 Whewell *Astron.* ed. 137 Another effect of the combination of the solar and lunar tides is what is called the priming and lagging of the tides. 1867 Thomson *Astron. Scotland Math.* 122 The tide of every place is not regularly 49 minutes later every day, as if it obeyed the mean motion, but sometimes...an hour later and sometimes only 36 minutes. This is called the priming and lagging of the time.

‖ **Primipara** (prəimi·pără). [L., f. *prim-us* first + *-para*, from *parĕre* to bring forth.] A female that brings forth for the first time.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Primipara*...a name given to females who bring forth for the first time. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnal.* July 156, I was called...by a midwife to Mrs. T. aged 28, primipara.

Hence **Primiparous** (prəimi·părəs) *a.*, bearing a child (or young) for the first time; **Primiparity** (prəimipar·ĭti), the condition of being primiparous.

1857 Buchan *Caesarean Midwif.* 128 This law may generally be regarded, especially in a primiparous female, as a certain sign of pregnancy. 1880 Tanner *Pregnancy* iv. 320 Multiparæ...are probably more liable to attacks of insanity during pregnancy than primiparous young females. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Primiparity.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Primipilar (prəimipəi·lăr), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *primipilār-is* adj. and sb., f. *primipil-us*: see PRIMIPILE.] Belonging to, or that is, a *primipilus* or primipile.

1600 Holland *Livy* viii. xlii. 229 This Tullius now had been seuen times executive a primipilar or principall Centurion. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Supremac.* I. (ed. 2). Wks. 1830 VII. 150 A primacy of order; such a one...as the principle connexion had in the higher. 1782 Blackstone tr. *Hertius' Comm.* xi. 39 Upon an the brave centurion shall attain The primipilar honours. 1832 Fosbroke *Dictionary & Dance* 16. (1840) 102 His last rise to the rank of a principalis centurion.

To † **Primipi·lary** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹, 'first-class'.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 308 Primipilary [Fr. *primipilaire*] bed.

Primipile (prəi·mipəil). Also in L. form *-pilus*. [= F. *primipile*, ad. L. *primipīlus* the chief centurion of the *triarii* or third rank in a legion, for *primus pīli centurio* centurion of the *primus pilus* (*primus* first, *pilus* a body of pikemen, f. *pilum* a pike, javelin).] In *Rom. Antiq.*, The first centurion of the first maniple of the *triarii* in a legion. Also *fig.*

1600 Holland *Livy* viii. xlii. 229 Two *Primipili* or chiefe Centurions there were amongst the Triarij in the one armie & the other.] 1698 Misselden *Rem. Engl.* (1865) V. 188, 189 All its officers, from the impressor to the centurion and primipile. 1848 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/3 Mr. William Grieve, a primipilus in the Pretoll movement.

Primi·potent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *primipotens, -potentem*, f. *primus* first + *potens* powerful.] 'Of chief power' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Primite (prəi·məit). *Zool.* [f. L. *prim-us* first (see PRIME *a.*) + *-ITE*¹ 3.] The first member of a catenated series of gregarines.

1898 Minchin *Text Bk. Zool.* I. 57 The simpler individual of an association is called the *primite*, the rest the satellites. 1901 G. N. Calkins *Protozoa* v. 196 Catenoid colonies, where the protomerite of one [individual] (satellite) becomes attached to the deutomerite of another (*primite*).

‖ **Primitiæ** (prəimi·ʃiæ), *sb. pl.* [L. *primitiæ*, -*ĭæ* the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits, f. *prim-us* first: cf. PRIMUS.]

1. First fruits or produce; *spec.* = ANNATES 1.

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 516 The Courtier needes must recompensed bee With a Benefeasse, or haue it gone The Freedom of your Parsonage. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Leuiticus* 6 Chius 20 They offer'd too the *Primitiæ*, or the first earings of the field. 1850 *Lowell's Fairyfax., Primitiæ*, First-Fruits...in our Law, are the profits after avoidance of every spiritual Living for one year.

2. *Obstetrics.* (See quot.)

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Primitiæ.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Primitiæ*...term applied to the amniotic fluid, which discharges precedes the expulsion of the fetus.

Primitial (prəimi·ʃăl), *a.* Now *rare.* Also ? ANON. -ETIALL. [= obs. F. *primitial* (Cotgr.), ad. med. L. *primitiāl-is* (Du Cange): see prec. and -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, first-fruits.

1643 Milverton *Legal Subj. Entering-room* Ep. Ded., So doe they now most gratefully present their Primitiall offering. 1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* Prol. 1 He that hath not had a primitial taste and prelibation of them here below.

2. *transf.* First, primitive, original.

1758 Ainsworth, *Primitial, primitive.* 1814 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* 326 Thou Cowslip-gas with the tainted breath Of Death, and this new sickning rain, Soon its primitial sweetness will befall! 1839 Bailey *Festus* (ed. 1852) 190 But all from that primeval world to this, From Eden to Cheshire, what a change.

† **Primitiat.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [contr. for **primitiāt*, f. next + *-ATE*¹.] An advocate or adherent of primitive practices or beliefs.

1658 R. F. Kenner *Synodal. Lamp.* § 30, 83 The Presbyterians...were the primitiats, or partisans of Hierotheus.

Primitive (prĭ·mĭtĭv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5- primitif, prymytif, 6 primityve, (premeative), 6- primitive. *B.* (5 premaitife, 6 -yve), 6 primatife, -yve, prymatyfe, -ive, 5-7 primative. [ME. *primitif*, a. F. *primitif* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *primitīv-us* first or earliest of its kind, f. *primus* first, PRIME *a.*: cf. PRIMITIÆ. The *B* forms were app. influenced by PRIMATE *sb.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** General senses.

1. Of or belonging to the first age, period, or stage: pertaining to early times; earliest, original; early, ancient. *Primitive Church*, the Christian Church in its earliest and (by implication) purest times.

a. 1398 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) iv No religyon is founded lyghtely, yf so were ouermouche ye primityue church of Christ. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 70, 178 Which good primitive customs purchased him moche quietnes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion, In the primitiue churche there was a godlye discipline, that at the beginning of lente suche persones as were notorious synners were put to open penaunce. 1587 J. Higgins *Lamb. Perambe to Cant. Trancrans* (L.T.S.) 36 According to the ancient usage of the primitiue kirk. 1604 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 972 The primitive generation came first and immediately from the earth, but afterwards...they bread their young. 1689 Flamsteed in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 That illustrious body [the Royal Society], of which you have equal a primitive member. 1798 Byron *Corr.* (1842) IV. 265, I wish very much to see...an image of a primitive Christian Church. 1808 Lowell *M. Standish* ix. 83 Like a picture it seemed of the primitive, pastoral ages, Fresh with the youth of the world, and recalling Rebecca and Isaac. *a* 1878 tr. G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 3 The great valleys of Egypt and Mesopotamia...were the cradles of primitive art.

b. 1588 *How, Fill at Ford in Sermons Misc.* (1588) 52 This rigidite, When primitiue patrons I paynt to your presence, Elsewhere of Salmon. 1591 Monk Trent. *Pastors Wks.* 1748/2 It was known...unto the primitive churches or congregation of christian people. 1589 Cooper *Admon. Ep. Chichester* 119 Admon in his primitiue estate.

2. Having the quality or style of that which is early or ancient. In first quot. = Conformed to the pattern of the early church (see 1). Also, Simple, rude, or rough like that of early times; old-fashioned. (With implication of either commendation or the reverse.)

1589 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Oct., The Church of England...is curiously, of all the Christian professions on the earth, the most primitive, apostolical and excellent. *Ibid.* 26 Oct., A matron of primitive life,...who...has for many years refus'd marriage, or to receive any sustenance from the parish. 1592

H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 422 A most good primitive creature. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch-Bk.* II. 42 The manners are simple and primitive. 1858 Lytton *Alice* II. ii. At her very primitive wardrobe. 1883 H. Fawcett *Eng. Pauperism* 9 The engines employed [in 1738] were of an extremely primitive character.

Comb. 1847 Rose *Rural Rdg.* III. 346 (Stand) Struck by the words of this primitive-mannered christian. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* July 40 To...lose each primitive-sounding word in...'converse' for the burden of a song.

3. Original as opposed to derivative; primary as opposed to secondary; *esp.* said of that from which something else is derived; radical. (Cf. Primary a. 5 a.)

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 63 (Add. MS.) Pore bob ebere ebenis pur bob sharpi cuttes perwyth. 1542 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 16/1 It commeth of the same primitive strengthe bestinge or breakynge. 1581 Mulcaster (1582) *Positions* wherein those Primitive Circumstances be Examined, whichare Necessarie for the Training vp of Children. *c* 1646 Pordage *New Light* (1654) 21 God is the primitive, he is the originall, he is the first, the universall cause. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 824 Life and Understanding, Soul and Mind are no these, as Simple and Primitive Natures, but Secondary and Derivative. 1802 Bonaventure *Prince Louisiana* (1814) 58 This valley is confined by what may be termed, an undistinguished from the adjoining, primitive ground. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xv. (1862) I. 278 The primitive ancestor of the Trojan line of kings is Dardanus.

II. Special and technical senses.

4. *Gram.* and *Philol.* Of a word or language: Original, radical: opposed, or correlative to *derivative*.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 19 Of primytyue thare to then chefe partes, primytyues, derivatyues, and demonstratyues. *Ibid.*, *Primitives* primitives in Syre, *ja, ba, ga, wmo, tono.* 1802 Bentham *Ind. Ld.* viii. (1810) 121 The primitive word whereof they come, or some words more than them. 1787 A. Lyons tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 36 The Turkish Language is a primitive and original Language, that is to say, not derived from any of the Oriental or Occidental Tongues that we have any knowledge of. 1796 Pegge *s. v.*, Primitive Word (*in Grammar*) or original Word, from which others of the kind are derived. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 21 A primitive word is that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language: as, *man, good, wonders.* 1836 E. A. Vaughan *Hypolit* (1860) I. 18 To have a distinction to the primitive and not to the derivative word is always confusing.

5. *Math.*, etc. Applied to a line or figure from which some construction or reckoning begins; or to a curve, surface, magnitude, equation, operation, etc., from which another is in some way derived, or which is not itself derived from another.

Primitive circle or plane, the circle or plane upon which projection is made. *Primitive reader*, in geared wheels, = Pinion-wheel, *rundle*.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 866/2, The Meridian passing through L is the Primitive Circle. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl. s. v. Meridian*, *Primitive* or *fixed Meridian*, is that which is only movable by unity. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxi. 183 The plane *B c e*, or the plane in which the light is polarized, is called the plane of primitive polarization. 1864 Webster *s. v.*, *Primitive axes of coordinates*, that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set or system, to which they are afterward referred. 1878 Geddes *Crystallogr.* 19 The great circle is called the primitive. 1883 Stone-Masluen *Cryptology*, 8, 23 The plane of projection thus bounded by a great circle of the sphere is represented by the plane of the paper on which the circle is drawn, which latter will be termed the circle of projection or primitive circle.

b. *Cryst.* Applied to a fundamental crystalline form from which all the other forms may be derived by geometrical processes; the form obtained by cleaving the crystal, inferred to be that of the nucleus from which the crystal grew.

1809–27 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 136 This new regular form is by Haüy named the Primitive nucleus; and the crystal whose form is the same the Primitive form. 1821 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 356 The primitive form of sesquioxide of beryum is, according to Haüy, a four-sided prism, whose bases are squares. 1832 Brewster *Optics* xxii. 214 This mineral...called rubicelle, has been regarded by mineralogists as having the cube for its primitive form.

6. Of colours: = Primary a. 6 a.

1799 Symons in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 368 He ranged a number of diluents, of all the primitive colours. 1800 Ingenhousz *ibid.* LXXXIX. 347 *In* a ray of the sun may be separated into three seven primitive colours. 1887 J. Hogg *Microsc.* 5 It...is the primitive rays—red, yellow, and blue—of which a coloured ray of light is composed.

7. *Geol.* Belonging (or supposed to belong) to the earliest geological period; applied to those rocks or formations held to be older than any fossiliferous strata, or of which the contained fossils have been obliterated by metamorphism; = Primary a. 4 a (in its obs. sense).

1777 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 108 Most of the mountains which are called primitive...are of this nature. 1803 Raspail *Introd. Geol.* (1847) 248 Those rocks which are called primitive, in reality the original coat of the nucleus of our planet. 1840 Beaumont *Phil. Mag.* 180 *s. v.* Geology, The crystalline, massive, and unstratified rocks, which seem to form the bases or foundations upon which the others have been deposited...have therefore been called primary or primitive rocks. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog. to Geol.* (1878) 42 The term Primitive, as applied to gneiss, is no longer tenable.

8. *Biol.*, *Anat.*, etc. **a.** Applied to a part or structure in the first or a very early stage of formation or growth (whether temporary and subsequently disappearing, or developing into the fully formed structure); rudimentary, primordial. *Primitive streak or trace*, the first streak which constitutes the earliest trace of the embryo in the fertilized ovum; *primitive groove*, (*a*) = *p.* streak; (*b*) a groove or furrow which appears (in vertebrates) in the upper surface of the primitive streak, and marks the beginning of the vertebral column. **b.** Applied to the salient or ultimate elements of a structure, or to some part connected with these: as the *primitive fibrille* of a nerve; the *primitive sheath* investing each of these (also called *neurilemma*). **c.** Rarely applied to a structure from which secondary structures arise by branching, as the *primitive carotid artery*: see Carot. 1893.

1893 Dunglison *Dict. Med.* 430/2 *Primitive Groove*, *Primitive streak* or *Trace*...a bright streak in the long axis of the pellucid part of the area germinativa, after it presents a central reddish and a peripheral opake part. 1879 St. *Bartholo's Hosp. Rpts.* X. 109 In the centre of the primitive streak an even, dark line, the so-called *primitive groove*, becomes defined. 1884 Bowen & Scott *De Bary's Phanerog.* 343 These are called by Dippel basal fibres, and by Kölliker principal ones, because they appear as the primitive elements of the plexus. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* (1900) 29 The cells [of the mesoblast] arise...from the primitive streak behind the blastopore in *Petromyzon*. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Primitive carotid artery*...the common carotid artery...*F. iliac artery*...the common iliac artery. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 547 In [a 4-5 days ovum] usually begins in a solitary patch streaked in the axis, mouth, anchorage, or scrus,—the 'primitive patch' of Bonnet.

9. *Mus.* Applied to a chord in its original or direct form, not inverted.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* s. v., *Primitive Chord*, that chord the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony. The chord taken in any other way, as when its lowest note is the third, or the fifth of the fundamental bass, is called a *derivative*.

10. *Primitive Methodist Connexion*: a society of Methodists founded by Hugh Bourne in 1810 by secession from the main body; so called as adhering to the original methods of preaching, etc., practised by the Wesleys and Whitefield. *Primitive Methodist*: a member or adherent of this society. *Primitive Methodism*: the principles of this society, or adherence to it.

1810 H. Bourne *Treat.* in J. *Gardner Faithful Warrior* 12. 4th Thursday, February 15, 1810, we called a meeting, made plans for the next quarter, and made some other regulations; in particular, we took the name of the Primitive Methodist Connexion. 1820 J. Gardner *Hist.* 408/2 Open-air worship is frequently practised by the Primitive Methodists.

B. *sb.* **I.** Senses related to A. 1.

1. An original or early member of a society or body. † **a.** A primitive Christian; a member of the early Church. *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) Pref. A ij b, Did not then the primitiues of the East Church preuaile? the Christians carry away the worthinesse of all religious Zeale? 1657–9 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* 1, xiii. 173 The Hymns of the Apostles, and other holy primitives. 1680 Baxter *Church Hist.* 1. 1. The several afflictions of the Church of Christ from the primitives to this day.

b. An original inhabitant, an aboriginal; a man of primitive (esp. prehistoric) times.

1775 Forster *Voy. S. Globe* 223 The Hamfora, who seem to be the primitives of the island. 1893 *Daily News* 13 May 6/3 The effects sought here relate to the 'primitives' of the Irish heroic age.

† **2.** *pl.* The primitive or earliest stage; the 'beginnings'. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 72 Probably...in the primitiues of their institutions they had lawes, orders, and more religious rights: then now they haue. 1893 Bryce (Denny) *Ireland Addr.* 18 They are the primitives and beginnings of their peculiar virtues which they offer to the Lord.

3. Short for *Primitive Methodist*: see A. 10.

1893 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Miners* 302 Those worthy though singular people, the Primitives of Redruth. 1906 *Nonconf. Rev.* XV. 132 The 'Primitives' in their little chapel and tiny lamp chapel.

4. In art criticism: **a.** A painter of the early period, i.e. before the Renascence; also *transf.* a modern painter who imitates the style of these. **b.** A picture painted by any of these.

1850 *Spectator* 30 Jan. 116/1 O impressionists, do I feel you among the primitives? 1852 *Athenæum* 17 Feb. 179/2 In Italy artists we call 'primitives', such as Giotto, still adhered to the early manner while Titian was in his glory. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 3/2 On the left as you enter the rooms are some notable examples of what may be considered 'primitives'. 1902 *Ruskin Rec.* July 132 Among the work of the Italian 'primitives' towns are pretty common in the background.

II. Senses related to A. 3.

5. An original ancestor or progenitor (of man or animals). † *Obs.*

1588 *Hen. VII at York* in *Bartons Mem.* (1888) 52, I [Edward] am remembrer of your progenie. 1598 Lincoln *Feod. Papers* 311 In Anno 26 Elizabeth Some part holy ground [&c.]. 1607 Heale *Prim. Deliv. Mans* 15, 16 For the various kinds of Dogs...might in their Primitives be of one Species.

6. *Gram.* A word from which another or others are derived; a root-word. Opp. to *derivative*.

1589 Cooper *Thesaurus* 161, Whether the words be a Primitiue, or Derriuatiue deduced of some other. 1693–6 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Jan., He...got by heart almost the whole vocabulario of Latin and French primitives. 1788 Johnson *Dict. Prof.* 83/1, Of dactilus or anadactus no author was ignorant, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds. 1839 *Aunal Inscrip. Oriig. Lang.* (1990) 427, All the words in the Greek language are derived from about 300 primitives. 1860 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 319 The absence of all distinction between primitives and derivatives.

7. Anything from which something else is derived; in 1706, 1754, a primitive or primary colour.

1626 T. Symonds *Logick* 139 These arguments have the same force to argue, that the primitives have, from which they are derived. 1680 J. Ramsay in *Lett. Painted* vi. (1848) 211 Yellow, red, and blue.... These three uncompounded primitives.

8. *Math.* Any algebraical or geometrical form in relation to another derived from it; as, the original expression or function of which another is the derivative; the original equation from which a differential equation, etc. is obtained; the original curve of which another is the polar, inverse, evolute, etc. (Short for *primitive expression*, *equation*, *curve*, etc.: see A. 5.)

Complete primitive: a primitive equation containing the requisite number of constants to furnish the solution of the derived equation.

Primitively (pri·mitivli), *adv.* [f. prec. sb. + -ly².] In the primitive way, manner, or order.

1. In the earliest age or time; at the beginning; anciently; originally in time, or first.

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 380 That men conceal and agreement which was primitively ordained by God to be betwixt man and beast. 1615 Bible *Prim. Chron. Marg.* c. viii. 20 In proximity might the Sheep of Peru,...be primitively Sheep, but differenced by their long shanks...in Peru. 1904 in Collier *Dramatic Pr. Play* 20 Whether this Primitive Church of his was primitively pure, or originally Perfect. 1893 Lo R. Cecil *Story of Last* 106 A beam of light which was primitively white...becomes steadily red.

2. Originally, as opposed to *derivatively*, or as giving origin to something else; radically, fundamentally; primarily.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. This direction proceeds not primitively from themselves, but is derivative and connected from the magnetical affections of the earth. 1860 Carvill *Mem.* (1872) I. 61 This is the Absolute the Primitively True.

b. Originally; in origin or derivation.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 121 One other petite conceit...also borrowed primitively of the Poet, as courtly maker. 1659 T. Pierce *Self-Conc.* 220 The Medway, from whence it [Middlesex] primitively borrowed its Name. 1869 Huxley *Phys.* xii. (ed. 3) 314 That inverted portion of the integument, from which the whole anterior character of the eye and the lens are primitively formed.

3. In a primitive style; with the purity, simplicity, or rudeness of early times.

1670–5 Cosmo *Compl. Temple* (1701) 108 Ordinances, which are purely and primitively administred there. a 1708 Sheria *Serm.* (1717) VI. 229 The purest, and most primitively ordered Church in the world. 1900 *Words Worth* 107/2 The most primitively manly race on earth. *Mod.* The concerts was very primitively put together.

Primitiveness (pri·mitivnes). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality, character, or condition of being primitive (in any sense of the adj.).

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. i. § 2. 32 Transcendental Relations of Quality or large,...c. Primitiveness, Root, original, simple, unlimited. 1884 *Dict. Hist. Cant. Crew.* 1660–*Confessing* 20, Ch. *Rome* 30 Scripting to those few Texts alledg'd against the Primitiveness of our Episcopacy. 1898 Miss Mitford *S. Hadleigh* xxviii, The folk in our valley, out of their very primitiveness, had some faith in the matter. 1901 Westcott & Hort *Gk. N. T.* II. 260 These primitiveness of pronunciation is corruption.

Primitivism (pri·mitviz'm). [See -ism.]

1. Adherence to or practice of that which is primitive.

1861 Wilkie *Notes on Dalmatia, Croatia*, etc. 237 Had he not provocation enough,...to confirm him in his primitivism. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 3/2 This recovery, in which revolutionary I may be permitted the expression—any progressionist can appreciate as subtly natural.

2. Short for *Primitive Methodism*: see Primitive A. 10, and cf. B. 3.

1907 *Daily News* 16 May 2 Closing Day of Primitive Methodist Centenary....The Rev. James Bell described 'Primitivism' as neither painfully poor nor casually rich.

Primitivity (primiti·viti). [f. Primitive a. + -ity. Cf. F. *primitivité*.] = Primitiveness.

1782 R. Wallace *Lett. to Adams* 1 Aug., The age of George the Second is likely to be remembered for more primitivity than the Commencement of Mr Durell. 1890 Cent. *Dict.* s.v., In mathematics we speak of the primitivity of a form. 1891 L. Stevenson in *Dublin Univ. Mag.* 202 They have added to the notes of the Church that of 'Primitivity'.

† Pri·mity. *Obs.* [f. L. *primo-us* (Primus a.) + -ity; = obs. F. *primité* (16th c. in Godef.) and med.L. *primitas* tetrarchæ in these (a 1308 Duns Scotus, *De prima principia* 2. 2).]

1. The fact or position of being first in rank or order; first or chief place, priority, supremacy.

1659 Pearson *Creed* I. 40 This primity God requires to be attributed to himself. 1660 E. Stillingfleet *King's Supremac. Asserted* 162 (title) To his grants him a primity of share in the supreme power. *Ibid.* 94 Where a transcendent interest, or primity of state, in no one man, is to suffocate or constrain a Monarchy.

2. The first part, the beginning. *rare*—1.

1884 H. Muir *Observer* xiv. 205 Which being not a final or total Ruine of Babylon, but, as it were, the Primity thereof.

Pri'mly, *adv.* [f. PRIM *a.* + -LY 2.] In a prim or precise manner, with primness.

1837 Mrs. CHILD *Lett.* (1882) I. 66 She primly proclaims her opinion that influenza is unrefined. 1853-6 HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 207 The gentlemen had not the appearance of being very primly tops. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. *Lady's Pict.* She was not quite so primly decorous as the young persons of her epoch.

Primmer, obs. spelling of PRIMER 2, 3.

Pri'mness. [f. PRIM *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being prim; formal or affected preciseness.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 113 ¶ 2 The lips are composed with a primness peculiar to her character. 1728 *Gent. Lit. Poems* (1777) 267 Primness and affectation of style... has turned to hardening and rude familiarity. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 98 A primness of elevated virginity about the mouth. 1894 DORIS *Mem. S. Holmes* 59 He affected a certain quiet primness of dress.

Primogenital, -genian, -genious (-genəs'), erroneous forms of PRIMOGENIAL, -GENIAN, -GENIOUS; app. in imitation of *primogenit, -geniture*, etc., to which the first element is f. *primi-*.

† **Primoge'nit,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [adapt. L. *primogenit-us*, properly two words, *primo genitus*, first born, f. *primo* adv., first + *genit-us*, pa. pple. of *gignere* to bring forth, bear. (Hence, not a compound of *primus*, like *primigenus*, etc.) So OF. *primogenit* (13th c. in Godef.).] First-born.

[1386-8 *Lanc. Hosery J.* 1. 70 Primo patris huiusmodi primogenitus filius habeat: singulorum vero, vel dominus acquisitorum sunt, fit cui magis velit. *a* 1550 GLANVIL *Treat. de Leg.* viii. 11, I saie secundum lex regni Anglie primogenitus filius post-secundo in natum. *a* 1638 NOTTINGHAM *Progm. Reg.* (1641) in Our Common Law ...did serve of old pro vitis nydus for the *primo genitus*, and the eldest Daughter.]

c 1440 *Alphabet Tales* (1856) 318 Crist the Primogenit of the Dede rose vpfore. 1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat.* To Rdr., They are my children, you know them as they were borne: *And so the Primo-genit* must haue the priuiledge as the Prouerbe. 1619 *Sir J. Sinners. Sacredges Remedied* App. 39 Item could longer (and did) detaine Primogenit Priams.

Primogenital (prəimɔ̤dʒe·nităl), *a.* [ad. late L. *primogenitālis* (Tertull.), f. *primogenit-us* (taken as *sb.*) + *-ālis*: see PRIMO- and -AL.] Of or pertaining to the first-born or to primogeniture.

1837-83 EDMUND *Mod. Reship* (1892) II. 10 Those purposes Reborn par on Jacob, his microbial vestment; but it was still the primogenital right, till a family separated. 1899 G. HUMPHRYS *R. Perseus* 16, The primogenital cyllare were not engaged of their throw. 1900 *Science* 14 Sept. 424/1 Germen... constituted another sense of its subordinate phases, as heredity, physiological selection, sexual selection, primogenital selection, sexual differentiation, hybridity, &c.

Primogenitary (prəimɔ̤dʒe·nitări), *a.* [f. L. *primogenit-us* (see above) + -ARY 1.] = prec.

1807 *Italian Const. Hist.* (1808) I. xi. 234 The conclusiveness of this defect in his parliamentary title put bounds on magnifying the inherent rights of primogenitary succession. 1838-9 — *Hist. Lit.* III. xi. n. 547, etc. Derived by some one through primogenitary descent. 1867 W. L. NEWMAN in *Quart. Reformed Pantr.* 83 It is sufficient to say of this law, that it adheres more strictly to Primogenitors than the practice of the Primogenitary class.

Primogenitive (prəimɔ̤dʒe·nitiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] *a. adj.* = prec. † *b. sb.* = PRIMOGENITURE 2. *Obs.*

1626 SELDEN *Tr. by Ct. & Pl.* 108 How could Commodities, Degrees in Schooles, and Benches beside in Cities,... The primogenitiue, and dues of Byrth, Prerogative of Age,... Olde by Custom vsued in Authentique places? 1654 TRAHERON *Vig. St. Austin* II. 61 By this fault is sent of primogenitive right to...a red cap and ringlessed harness.

Primogeniter (prəimɔ̤dʒe·nitəɹ). [a. med.L. *primigenitor* (1361 in Du Cange), f. L. *primi* adv., at first, first + *genitor* begetter, GENITOR, after L. *primogenitus*; so OF. *primogeniteur* (1340 in Godef.).] First parent, earliest ancestor; *loosely*, ancestor, forefather, progenitor.

1634 GEFFRAY *Pleas. Notes* iv. 161 If your primogenitors be not belied, the general stretch was here, was more of a deeper blush, when they came from Manchania into Spain. 1708-14 VOLTAIRE *Lt. Hist.* (1734) II. 211 The supposition of our being punished for the offence of our primogenitor. 1824 *Mirror* III. 409/2 The male descendants of our great primogeniter. 1888 HAMILTON *Modal Logic. Nonsuits.* (1902) 2 A model of this, the primogenitor of the modern *nonsuit* engine, can be bought...for one penny.

Hence **Primoge'nitrix,** a first female ancestor.

1875 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midnight to Midn.* III. xii. 102 Flossie an dear 'affable archangel' who delighted our protogenitrix.

Primogeniture (prəimɔ̤dʒe·nitiuɹ). [ad. med.L. *primogenitūra*, f. L. *primi* adv., first + *genitūra* GENITURE; after *primigenitus*. So F. *primogéniture* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The fact or condition of being the first-born of the children of the same parents.

[1339 WILLIAM BARTH *Philobib* iv. 9 Legs quinas vaset Richardum, patre superbo, Effert Anglorum primogenitura monarchas. 1394 FRANCIS *Coaster Sweetes* I. 16, 126 That primogeniture or ouerbearing of birth...was greatly respected by God.] 1609 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 7 There were the Acts which had a kinde of Prima genitura with them naturally. 1628 T. H. *Causin's Holy Crt.* 220 All these, say with Rabbi:—To what end, will this goodly prerogative of primogeniture serue me? 1725 BRADLEY *Dom. Econ.* (1727) II. 238 If primogeniture from Noah was the ground settled by God for monarchy, then all the Princes now in the world were Usurpers. 1887 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 691 Though primogeniture gave no positive right...

2. *Sc. law.* *In right of primogeniture* (also † *primogeniture-right*), the right (of succession, etc.) of the first-born: see 3.

1800 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* of The right of Primogeniture, or male-heretrship is denied, supported, and defended against this last decree of the Millenians, and that first of the Persians. 1822 SIR JOHN SINCLAIR *Dropping's Polit.-arith.* 208 Claiming his Primogeniture-right, & thereby the kingdom. 1883 *Brit. Spec.* 180 That his present Majesty of Great Britain is by Right of Primogeniture the next and undoubted Heir to Carlewallace, will manifestly appear. 1788 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ii. 13 In the division of personal estates, the females of equal degree are admitted together with the males, and no right of primogeniture is allowed. 1865 KNIGHT *Hymns.* iv. The rights of primogeniture... were not respected.

3. The right of succession or inheritance belonging to the first-born; the principle, custom, or law by which the property or title descends to the eldest son (or eldest child); *spec.* the feudal rule of inheritance by which the whole of the real estate of an intestate passes to the eldest son. (Introduced into England at the Norman Conquest, and still prevailing in most places in a modified form: but cf. BOROUGH-ENGLISH, GAVELKIND.) Also *fig.*

a 1850 DIXON *Servia.* xxxiv. (1640) 340 Heleue of heauen, which is not a Gauelikinde, euery Son, euery man alike: but it is an *universall* primogeniture, euery man full, no fail, as that euery man hath all. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. ix. 58 *Abel* had broken the horn of primogeniture. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlv. 674 The supreme prerogative of primogeniture was unknown. 1823 MARIA *Hist. Sept.* 164, 1795 When the Turkish cause spread over Western Europe they did not bring with them Primogeniture as their ordinary rule of succession. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 492 Under the working of the new feudal doctrines, the custom of primogeniture gradually supplanted the Old-English custom of equal partition of lands.

Primogeniturehip. *Now rare.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] = prec. 2.

1620 MASSE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 39 It is likely to prouo. an honorable kinde of bestowne, like vnto that of your Majestyes in Prince-primogenitorship, which your Fathers stile vpon their eldest sonnes. 1780 tr. *Beseberg's Syst. Comp.* IV. 136 The Emperor Frederick I. introduced into the Empire of Austria the right of primogeniturehip. 1844 J. TUPPER *Lett. Amer.* 177 Local attachments are much weakened by the open prospects of an extensive country, by the abolition of primogeniturehip, and by the heretofore of laws that preserve family justice. 1850 *Examiner* 235/1 A younger brother, corrupted at heart with envy by the hideous of primogeniturehip.

† **Primo-genus,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *primus* adv., first + PRIMO- *a.*] First of all; the very first; absolutely primary. So † **Primo-primitive** *a.*, earliest of the primitive.

1613 G. WILKES *Rebut.* v. 46 As if not taken at the first moment, as it were, the *primo-genus* acts. 1679 ALSOP *Holies Impairment* 13, 48 It would be a severe charge upon all the Primo-primitive Fathers that they were Arians. 1693 SHERLOCK *Trine Dy. Compl. Truth* 9 This is the Primo-genus, or very be said, Foundation of Religion, and Happiness! To Know and Enjoy the only True God. 1703 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 The Secular Ignorance and Candid Simplicity of the Primo-Primitive Christians.

Primo-ra'tional. *Math. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + RATIONAL, as derivative of *prime ratio*: see -O *suff.* 1 and cf. *politico-economic*.] A quantity expressing a prime ratio: see PRIME *a.* 9 d.

1882 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1889) III. 502 I could call them Primo-rationals.

Primordial (prəimɔ̤·ɹdiăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 *primor.* pre-. [ad. late L. *primordiāl-is* that is first of all, original, f. PRIMORDIUM: see -AL. So F. *primordial* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or existing at (or from) the very beginning; first in time, earliest, original, primitive, primeval.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i (Tollem. MS.) The earth of God made primordial matter. in pe whiche as it were in many lumps pe foure elementis were virtually, and nouȝt distinguid. 1480 *Reception Hen. VII at York* in *Antiq. Misc.* (1808) 53 Thou primordiall princes of this principalitie. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1638) I. 389 Abelonese is a virtue. Sure I am the 'primordiale principium', the primordial sin was not abstaining. 1687 T. K. *Treat. Abstag.* 98 There would have remained Classicus Monarchy thereof, at least in some of the primordial Churches. 1841 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, To recur to the primordial terms of the Tory party. 1873 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 8 The portion of primary rights that...we shall call Primordial rights (right to life, health, liberty, reputation, etc.) are never so much as mentioned by Gaius.

2. Constituting the beginning or starting-point; from which something else is derived or developed, or on which something else depends; original (as opposed or unrelated to derivative); fundamental, radical; elementary.

a 1529 FRITH *Apol. Tindale* (1572) 210 It is plaine that ouer prince could not...by no meane for to cause to bye bringe primordiall Tongue. 1660 JEREM. *Origg. Hermet.* 9 *Quæ.* 368 Primordial Vertues (if I may so call them). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 850 Being no Simple Primitive and Primordial thing, but Secondary, Compounded and Derivative. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 307 The primordial chaotic fluid, in whose bosom most strata were formed. 1828 DAVIS *Legal Obs. Intell.* I. ii. 305 Spaces and times are the primordial necessaries of thought. 1874 THOMAS *Soc. Prog.* I. Introd. 23 A primordial instinct of human nature insures this concurrence and realization ii.

3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Applied to parts or structures in their earliest or rudimentary stage, or to those formed at first, and afterwards replaced by others: = PRIMITIVE *a.* 8 *a*.

1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 448 New ones are formed above, under, or at the sides of the primordial or temporary teeth, but in different orders. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. xxxiv, In all Vertebrata above the Amphibia, a primordial as well as a secondary kidney is developed. *Ibid.* 98 Two fused primordial vertebræ. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 1 July 18 Fetal or dystopic condition of the primordial ovum.

4. *Bot.* **a.** First or earliest formed in the course of growth: said of leaves, fruit, or other parts.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 243 The Sweet Pea...has two leaves to a sheath: and the primordial ones, solitary and smooth. 1840 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 240 When fertilized, the primordial leaf to which they are their axillary is membranous and sweeps them like a sheath. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 200 Leaves usually obovate obtuse toothed, primordial orbicular.

b. Applied to tissues, etc., in their simplest or rudimentary stage or condition: as *primordial cortex, epidermis*.

Primordial cell, a cell in its simplest form, consisting merely of a mass of protoplasm, without cell-wall, cell-sap, etc. *Primordial utricle*, name for the layer of dense protoplasm lining the wall of a vacuolate cell, and forming a sac including the thinner protoplasm and cell-sap.

1844 K. LINDLEY *Schleiden's Princ. Sci.* 389 Meyen asserts that the primordial utricle is the forerunner of the formation of the cellular cell-wall. 1875 SCHMAITZ & DYER tr. *Sachs' Text.* 2 It has hence become usual even to consider a protoplasmic body of this kind as a cell, and to designate it as a naked membraneless cell as Primordial Cell. *Ibid.* 126 The outermost layer of the primary membrane which covers the *guard-cells* vegetatively together with its apex is the immediate continuation of the epidermis of the older part which has further backwards: it may therefore be termed the Primordial Epidermis.

Ibid. 1893 Dampier *Pract. Embly.* II. 1480 The primordial cell of organic Metabolism is the chlorophyll.

5. *Geol.* and *Palæont.* † **a.** = PRIMITIVE *a.* 7. *Obs.* **b.** Applied by Barrande (1846) to a series or 'zone' of strata in Bohemia, containing the earliest fossil remains there found; hence extended to the corresponding strata in other parts of the world, forming part of the Cambrian system; also applied to fossils found in these strata.

1798 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 183 In the primordial strata of Vesuvius. 1809 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theor.* 82 Dr. Lee ...applies the term primordial to the rocks in question and considers them as neither stratified nor formed by water. 1883 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxviii. 568, 2 431 M. Barrande found in Etage C. in Bohemia, Trilobites of the genera *Paradoxides*, *Conocoryphe* [etc.]. ...These primordial Trilobites have a peculiar facies of their own. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 442 M. Barrande ...then recognised the 'Longula Fauna' of Sedgwick as the exact equivalent of his primordial stratum (Etage C).

¶ **6.** App. misused (as if f. L. *ordo, ordin-* order) for: Of the first order or rank.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 363 From the time of Francis ...no primordial champion of Catholicism arose in France.

B. *sb.* **1.** Something primordial, original, or fundamental; beginning, origin; a first principle, an element. *rare.*

1320 SIR JOHN *Wyf* & *Court* 488 The primordyall Of his wrechted original. 1600 MARSTON *Dutchman Tim.* I (1) Remainders of 3 Lustres...to the primordials and Radicall Lettres of the Nativeness. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 38 The Primordials of the World are not Mechanick, but Spermatical or Vital. 1893 T. BUSBY *Lucretius I. Discord.* p. iv, Like his own primordials, they are not only indestructible, but immutable.

† **2.** Name for an early variety of plum. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *Pruly* 70 Plums, etc. Primordial, Myrobalan, the red, blew, and amber Violet. 1699 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) II. 308.

Hence **Primordialism,** primordial nature or condition; **Primordiality,** the quality of being primordial; something characterized by this quality.

1879 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* IV. § 345 Yet another indication of primordialism may be named... Even between intimate greetings signifying continuance of respect, begin such exposal of inaccuracies. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. of Free Cafe* xiv. 208 There in those that have conserved simple grandeurs, grand simplicities, from idyllic gold-fields, to some primordialities which, elsewhere, survive much precious time and space from the noisy court and the mart.

Primordially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a primordial way. **a.** At or from the very beginning; in the earliest stage; at first, originally, primitively. **b.** In relation to the beginning or starting-point; radically, fundamentally.

1892 FRANCIS *Anal. Metaph.* 21, xviii. 200 Everything which I, or any intelligence, can apprehend, is viewed primordially in me. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* viii. (1874) 208 We have no grounds for supposing that male hairs primordially exhibited polish. 1875 LESLIE *Philos. Geol.* (ed. 3) 56 Ib. xxxvii. 304 His dogma of the immutability of primordially created species.

† **Primo-rdian.** *Obs.* [f. L. *primordi-um* (see PRIMORDIUM) + -AN.] = PRIMORDIAL *sb.* 2.

1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. Peonies, The Jews-Nation, or White Primordian. This has a small white Plum, of a clear yellow Colour, ...and for its coming very early, deserves a Place in every good Garden of Fruit. 1759 in JOHNSON, wherein is many kind Plums.

†Primordiate, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *primordi-um* (see next) + -ATE².] = PRIMORDIAL *a.*

1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 13 Viewed the Beddes of the Corages yeere where primordiate Pestelleus was also despoyled out of my lockhouse. 1660 JEREMY *Sorte. Christ.* v. 236 'Tis not every Thing Christian with that Soul, Scripture, or Spirit, that sounds likewise to a Primordiate and Impeccable body.

†Primordium (prəimɔ·ɹdiəm). Pl. **-dia.** [L. *primordium* sb., orig. neut. of *primordior* adj., original, f. *primus* first + *ordiri* to begin.] The original, the earliest stage; opening part, introduction; primitive source, origin.

1671 JEREMY TAYLOR *Serm. (1834)* I. 66 They...want the earliest, fundamental preparation: the *primordia*, or first principles by which they are to be adopted to their kingdom. 1704 *Spectator* No. 238 ¶ 3 These Doings must be of *divine* Excellence wherein that Primordium appears most prominently to abound. 1846 R. LOVEDAY *De Princ. Fœtal. Circ.* II. 222 It would seem more probable that these cysts are in many cases the real *primordia* of the ganoidlike *d'Arbres* or verbal roots. 1847 LYCIDAS *Lacrymæ* 2. I. This is the primordium,—now comes the confusion.

b. *Biol.* The first rudiment or germ of an organ or structure.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 WALLER in *Nature* 29 Aug. 392/1.

†Primore. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. It. *primoro* (*palmoro*), L. *primitu-s* first, foremost, chief, f. pl. *primitiæ*, as if the front rank in battle, *Gattr. of primo-us* first.] A chief man.

1597 T. GOODERE *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 18 The Pastarks of Constantinople and his Primore named Protospecthon, and amongst the Romans, the Centurion and his Optio. 1898 J. RANKE in *Cosmos Mercy.* x. (1880) 297 My useless friends among the *primores* of the Synod...have most of them long ago departed.)

Hence **†Primo-ship,** foremost place or importance.

1597 *Philip Caward* 132 Sally,...seeing the Primacie of Marriage as much pleaded for, thought it may be worth her while to claim it.

†Primovition, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *primo-us* first + OVITION.] Arising from that which is prime, primary, or primitive; derivative.

1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 70 Artificiall Arguments is either prime, or primovitiue [margin, *Primum, vel a primo profectum*].

†Primosity (*prəimɔ·siti*). *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. PRIM *a.* + -OSITY.] Primness.

1838 LADY H. STANHOPE *Mem.* xi. (1845) II. 91. I should really like to know what excuse Lord A. could offer for his primosity to me, when he was riding with such a jumbel as Lady ——.

†Primo-vable. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. PRIME *a.* + MOVABLE, after *primum mobile*.] = PRIMUM MOBILE. Also **†Primo-vant** [cf. F. *prime, mouvant* moving].

1591 TRE *Mask. Prof.* 1-11. As the Heauen is, by the Primouant, carried about in 24. equall Houres. *Ibid.* 6-11. A...way...of hauing the motion of the Primouant (or first mouable) natiued by Nature and Arte, limitated. 1605 LODGE *Du Bartas, Mor.* 160 This power hath the Heaven by motion of the Primovant; which maketh her rise and set, as the Starres and other Starres doe, in the space of a day.

Primp (primp), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 7 **prympe.** [app. Ilce PRIM *sb.*?, short for PRIMPRIMT.] The priest: = PRIM *sb.*?

1626 SMITH, & HARDY *Country Farmer* 136 The Garden of Pleasure is to be set about with Arbors, covered with Honisuckle,...Bay trees, Woodbind, Vines,...Prymps, sweet Bryar, and other sure things. 1658 E. FRANCK *North. Memo.* (1821) 145 A beautiful arbour adorned with primp hedges. 1870 *N. W. Line. Gloss., Primp,* privet. 1888 *E. Dev. Line Gloss., Primp,* the shrub Privet.

Primp (primp), *v. dial.* [Related to PRIM *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make prim; to dress (up) or deck neatly or showily; to dispose or arrange primly.

1800 W. BEATTIE *Parishes* (1838) 14 (E.D.D.) Just the newest fashion primped. a 1880 in Barnes *Dial. Anecd.* 1. v., After noon and Aunt Jane had primped up an' fixed me her best onderus, I was ready. 1886 [E. WEST *Fort.* 18.] (E.D.D.) Ye lassies,...A' primpit up an' dressent like luckies.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To make oneself smart; to prink.

1903 *Review of Rev. Apr.* p. 430. (*Cartoon*) The world is beginning to primp for the big show at St. Louis in 1904.

2. *Intr.* To behave primly; to put on affected airs.

1804 [see below]. 1825 W. WILSON *Pract. & Prose Wks.* 39 Peisley like the primple 'Mi' puckered mouth and gimmilt cheek And ruffles easily crimpit.

Hence **Primped,** *ppl.* **primpit,** *ppl. a. dial.,* affected, prudish; of the mouth, closed primly, pursed up (*Sc.*); **Primping** *vbl. sb.*, preparing, dressing up; *ppl. a.*, demure, prudish (*Sc.*).

1709 [J. SERJEANT] *Christianus Sed non Is.* The tenour was a primpit Hither, 'delicate, nice'] 145. So finery as is further. 1804 T. SCOTT *Poems* 72 Young primpin Jean, wi' coaxin spunes, Sings doun' to bake the bannocks. 1822 CUNNINGHAM *Jan Arnold* 192 (E.D.D.) Lady Ladies—primpit things. *Ibid.* 289 Some wi' primpit mou', And upturn'd e'en. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 790/1 Mr. Lang has a great notion of 'primping'. Nothing pleases her better than to be dressed in her best clothes. 1894 WIN. L. RAMSAY *Compulsory Certainty* 40 Aunts indeed that I wanted not much time to 'primping'. 1899 WINIFRED CHURCHILL *R. Carter* 6, You are entirely to me Mathael without primping.

†Prim-print. *Obs.* Also 6 **prymprynt, 6–8 prymt-, print.** [Derivation unknown.

Appears too early to be connected with PRIM *a.* The first element has been conjectured to be *F. primer*, L. *primu-s* first, and the second short for *F. printemps* spring; but for this there is no contemporary evidence, nor is the sense probable. (The statement in PRYNNE'S *Fyp. Mastrix of Plusch* that *prim-print* was orig. the primrose, and that the name was transferred from the herb to the shrub, is erroneous, and arises from the fact that *Agrostemma*, in Wyer the genus, has been supposed by some to be in Virgil and Ovid the name of some white-flowered herb.)

An early name of the Privet.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* E j b, Ligustrum is called in greke Crayon, in englishe Print privet or prime, though Ruellius saieth, hardly that hereafter, followed the contrary. [cf. quot. 1597 s. v. PRIVET¹ 1]. 1562 — *Herbal* A. 36 b, The herbe which is called...πτερφυτὸν or pryvet. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxv. 690 This plant is called in...English, Prime, or Primpirie, in Frenche, Troesne. 1598 FLORIO, *Ligustro*, the privet or prime print tree vsed in gardens for hedges. Also a kind of white broom. 1670–4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 640 Two thousand two hundred of Quickthorne and Prim-print. 1744 J. MARTYN tr. *Virg. Pastor.* vi. 18 note, If the Ligustrum of Virgil was this...by us called privet or primprint.

Primrose (primrōz), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 5 **pryncrose, prime rose,** 5–6 **prymerose, prime rose,** 5–7 **primerose,** 6 **prymo rose,** [prymer rose, prim-crose,] *Sc.* **peyncrose,** 7 **prim rose, prim-rose, prime-rose,** 6– **primrose.** [Late ME. *primerose* (1423; not *OED*) before; not used by Chaucer or Gower; occurring in several glossaries and vocabularies of 1440, but not in *Nemn. Harthol. or Alphita*); corresp. in form to early OF., *primerose* (12–13th c.), and to med.L. *prima rosa*, lit. 'first' or 'earliest rose', in Eng.-Lat. vocabularies of 15th c.: the latter in *Alphita* a synonym of *primula veris* (see PRIMULA), and *V.* and Eng. *primerole*; by Palsgr. *primerolle* is given as Fr. *ius primerose*, and is still so used dialectally in parts of Normandy. In It., Florio 1598 has '*Prima rosa* the flowre called the primrose or cowslip'. *Primerose* is not in the *Great Herbal* 1526–29, but is in TURNER'S *Libellus* 1538, and *Names of Herbs* 1548, also in LYTE and later Herbals. See Note below.]

1. A well-known plant (*Primula veris* var. *acaulis* Linn., *P. vulgaris* Huds., *P. acaulis* Jacq., *P. grandiflora* Lam.), bearing pale yellowish flowers in early spring, growing wild in woods and hedges and on banks, esp. on clayey soil, and cultivated in many varieties as a garden plant. Also, the flower of this plant. Sometimes extended to include other species of the genus PRIMULA.

(*a*) In glossaries and vocabularies.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591/10 *Lignstrum*, a primerose. 14.. *Nominale* (ibid. 710/18 *Hoc ligustrum*, a primerose. (*Ibid.* 711/1 *Hoc ligustrum*, a crowslippe.) 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 413/1 *Primerose, primula, calendula, lignstrum.* c 1440 *Vocab. Med. MS.* 136 *Primerose, ligustrum.* c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 780/14 *Hoc ligustrum*, a prymerose. *Hoc ligustrum*, a cowslippe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 A. Pryncrose, *primerose*, a yeerly herbe. 1530 PALSGR. *Primerole, primerose* a flour, *primerolle.* 1538 ELYOT, *Verbascum*, an herbe whereof be ij. kindes: of which one is supposed to be Mullin or long wort, the other is supposed to be that wolfsbane is called primerose. 1573–80 BARET *Alv. P* 710 A Primprose, or cowslip, verbascum, and verbascastrum minus. *Primula veris.* Dodon.

(*b*) In herbals, botanical works, etc.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* A iij b, *Arthritica officinis* est primula veris quæ ab anglis dicitur a primerose. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* G viij, There are 3. kyndes of Primerole. The fyrste is called in barbarous latin *Arthritica*, and in englishe a Primerose. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxxiii. 720 Of Petie Mullayn or the kindes of Primeroses...The smaller sorte...we call Primeroses, in all diuers kindes, as yellow and greene, single and double. *Ibid.* 721 (*Figure of*) Purpurcoloured primeroses. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. 282, For the common white fertile Primrose seedeth no description. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 512 There is a Cowslip Prime-Rose, but it is Pale, and not so Sweet, as the Ordinary *Purpureo-luteus* sort. *Ibid.* And hence is Conjectured, that the name of *Primula veris* or Primrose, is indifferently conferred upon those that I distinguish for *Primroses* or Cowslips. I doe therefore...call those onely Primroses that carry but one flower upon a stalke...And those Cowslips, that beare many flowers upon a stalke together confusedly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 70/1 Primrose are also double of variable colours. 1698 DILLENIUS *Pl. Gard.* (1760) 101 Double Primrose-leaved is the same soft and situation as Polyanthoses, but are somewhat less robust.

(*c*) In literature.

1413 *Pilgr. Lovels* (Caxton) v. ii. (1859) 97 One [wreth] is crowned with blue cede corys...and the floyd with many primeroses and lylyes enmeuelled, and gracyously wrought. 1586 *Bk. St. Albans* D vij, Take almonde mylke and the floure of prime rose. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroical Epist.* (1619) 101 Pendant with primrose, caressed all with cowslips. c 1630 *Cri. of Love* 1437 Her robe or vesty shewe the fresshe knightes, The primrose, the violet, the gold. 1708 FARMER *Pamph. Epist.* 3/2 What next...runs more the Stamp this without Mortal Vicissitudes, Primroses, and other pleasant flowers? 1822 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 150 The Primrose pleasing first, because that to the Spring it is the first appearing, then early flourishing. 1822 QUEENS-BERRY *Delight* 323 How plucke a White from her purple leaf And then a Pale rose like unto Maidenhood. 1837 MARIAN LYDDER 141 The ruby Primrose that flourishes then. 1772 PERCY *Reliq.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 302 The spear Adam's fault it to pale as a primrose. 1796 WORDSW. *P. Bell* i. 22, A primrose by a river's brim A yellow primrose was to him; And it was nothing more. 1889 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 6/2 Miss Primrose, that name has vague a few years ago, soon of course not wanting.

b. Formerly applied to the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*; and now in *U. S.* to a kind of wild rose (*? Rosa setigera*).

1587 LEVTON (Trans. *Meteth. Th.* v. § 92 (1618) 131 The Primroses (which some take to be Daisies). 1814 LINDLEY *Nouvelle Flore*, 108 A kind of wild rose called by the country folk the primrose).

2. With qualifying words, applied to **a.** Other species of the genus *Primula*; as **Bird's-eye Primrose,** *P. farinosa*, a mountain plant, bearing compact rosheds of light purple flowers with yellow centres; **Chinese Primrose,** *P. sinensis*, a Chinese species bearing white or lilac flowers in umbels, familiar as a greenhouse and room plant in winter and early spring; **Fairy Primrose,** *P. obtusifolia*, a small plant of Southern Europe, bearing large white or rose flowers (Nicholson 1887); **Himalayan Primrose,** *P. sikkimensis*; **Scotch Primrose,** *P. scotica*, a native of the north of Scotland, bearing umbels of purple yellow-eyed flowers; sometimes applied to *P. farinosa*.

1598 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 235 *Primula farinosa*...'Bird-eye Primrose. Maiden and bogs on mountains in the north. 1887 BOSWORTH *Mem. Prof. Sci.* (ed. 6) 272 *Pyrenaical Auricula*,...North of England and South of Scotland. 'Bird's-eye Primrose. 1898 HOOK *Cyc. Knowl.* 293 The 'Chinese Primrose. 1887 *Sir Isabel's Boy* (*Cornh.* n. s.) 6 Primula. Perhaps the best-known Primula is Oxlip which is very generally cultivated for greenhouse and room decoration...namely, the Chinese Primrose (*P. sinensis*).

b. Some other plants having flowers resembling those of the common primrose; as **Cape Primrose,** a plant of the genus *Streptocarpus*, of S. Africa, etc., having showy pale purple, blue, or red flowers; **Evening (Night, †Nightly) Primrose,** the genus (*Œnothera*: see ENOTHERA 2); **Fen-loss Primrose** = PRIMROSE PEERLESS 2; **Tree Primrose** = *Evening primrose.*

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 193/2 *Streptocarpus*, 'Cape Primrose. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May (C.) On entering the front room, the visitor is face to face with...a wonderful bed of Cape primroses, creamy-white, mauve, and in many shades. 1888 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* 'Evening or Night Primrose, (*Œnothera*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 'Night Primrose. 1894 [see Nicholson 1338]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Narcissus Nelsoni*, 'Peerless Primrose or Fenloss Peerless, Two-flowered Daffodil. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 183 The Tree Primrose of Virginia. 1585 MARTIN *Newnham's Bot.* xiii. (1944) 198 Tree Primrose, a Virginian plant...The smelle is a fine yellow, that closing the day, but expanding in the morning; whence some call it Nightly Primrose.

†3. *fig.* **a.** The first or best; the finest, or a fine, example; the 'flower', 'pearl' (*cf. pink of perfection*); also, a person in the flower of youth. *Obs.*

c 1385 in *Leg. Rood* 222 My sweete sone...how art pe fayre, My primerose, my paramour. c 1440 *Cast. Persev.* 1024 in *Macro Plays* 152 A! Makometus, Dauyyes & Pagonus,...primerose pleyth pertlenest. c 1450 *Cast. Myst.* xvi. (Shakes. Soc.) 136 Herde, pore pastes, prime rose of price! 1513 SKELTON *Garlond of Laurel* 322 Ye be, as I deserve, The prime primrose, The goodly Columbyne. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (1815) 38 Two noble Primroses of Britaine, the yong Duke of Suffolke, and Lord H. Mawtrauers. 1578 BANSLEY *Haph. Cat. Fab.* 176 Was not I planted of thine owne hand, To be the primrose of all thy land? 1582 CATTER *Sidrophel* 1. 56 O Pale Primrose of Perfection, Who only greatest kind Promotion To wedding Troians.

†b. Prime; first bloom; first-fruits. *Obs.*

1611 BARNABY *Golden Fleece* v. *Sonn.* vi. iii. For the (Rosamond) youre watch did flourish for a while Crept in the primrose of her wantonnesse. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xvi. 5 Gods soul hath desired such first ripe fruits, Mic. 7. 1. such primroses. 1650 — *Comm. Lev.* ii. 14 God should have served with the first-fruits of our age, the primrose of our childe-hood.

†4. In ancient cookery, A 'potage' in which the flowers of this plant were a principal ingredient.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Primrose. Take thre hali pound of Flowre of Rys, iij. pound of Almaundys, half an hoxe of berry & Sufferon, & take pe flowre of pe Primrose, & grynd hem, and temper hem vppe with blythe of pe Almaundys (etc.).

5. *Her.* A conventionalised figure of this flower as a charge; in quot. 1582 said to have four petals.

1582 LEIGH *Armorie* 84 Quarter Sydon, otherwise called, prime Rosen. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* 417 *Primrose*, this flower comes in somewhat innocent. Though the colour varies, the shape of the natural flower should be retained.

6. Elliptical for *primrose colour*: A pale greenish yellow or lemon colour.

1881 *Caroline* 21 Oct. 552/1 Take, for instance...Nankin, primrose, tipped with white.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as, in sense 'of primroses', '*of the primrose*', *primrose hand, bed, breath, bud, chaplet, colour, drop* (Dwar *sb.* 20 g), *drop-glider, season, star, -tide, yellow*; *instrumental* and *parasynthetic*, as *primrose-adorned, -dotted, -haunted, -scented, -spangled, -starred, -strewn, -tinted* adjs.; **†primrose cowslip,** Parkinson's name for the hybrid OXLIP; **primrose path, way,** a path abounding in primroses; *fig.* the path of pleasure; **primrose-time,** *fig.* the time of early youth; **primrose tree** = *tree primrose*: see 4 b.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 170 This 'Primrose banke whereon I lie, 1834 Mrs. HEMANS *Sons., Hopes Dear* 3 The wandering 'primrose-breath of May. 1599 WARNER *Chr. Friend leaving Hampton.* 36 His 'primrose-chaplet rudely

1725 Pennsylvania *Pseudodoxia* 241 'Of the very same Primrose colour that the former is of.' 1728 Wetenhall *Bath Waters* 108. ii. IV. 228 Cells primrose-colour. 1830 Galt *Lawrie Todd* I. 1. 1. 1

1622 G. Carpenter in *Col. & Plantat. Trav.* (1748) I. 151 The Lion the *primum mobile* of our coast, by whose motion all the other spheres must move, or else stand still. 1693 Mem. Worcestrian *Cryst. Inv.* I. 58 An Engine so contrived that working the *Primum mobile* forward or backward, upward or downward, inordinately or orderwise, to and fro, straight, upright, or sloperight, yet the generated Operation (100 Miseries, and adversities. 1823 Knowles *Unlucky Citizen* Hearken, my Son, keep thou ready Money in thy Pocket: this is the *primum mobile* of all their Science of thieving. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. lii. 4. 218 Their religion, which the Mahometans consider as the basis and primum mobile of political government. 1766-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 370 Each man's own satisfaction, interest, or happiness, is the primum mobile or the first spring of all his schemes and all his actions. 1822-32 Bentham *Fragm. Ireland* (1840) III. 289 Modified by the other known primum mobiles, or causes of motion and rest. 1884 Encycl. *Holy Scripture* 1370/2 Three must, in every system of forms, be a 'primum mobile'.

† **Primus** (prəi·məs), *a.* and *sb.* [L. *primus* first: see PRIME *a.*]

A. adj. First (in time, age, order, or importance); original, earliest; chief, principal.

1. In Latin phrases, as *primus inter pares*, first among equals; *primus motor*, prime mover, the original source of motion or action; † *primus secundus* (lit. 'first second'), some guess.

1617 J. Cranbrooke in *Col. & Plant. Trav.* (1748) II. 2 Now the *primus motor* of this business, Mr. Conquest, is taking his leave of this town. 1670 Hickman *Hip. Hibernica* v. 9/249 11 You have said remember...concerning the two Parliaments, somewhat of the *Primus motor*, and Divine Intelligence which rules the Spheres. 1684 R. Saint-Pierre *Wonders*, &c. 6 (title) 13 It [satyr] is a childish and ridiculous toy, and like unto children plain at '*Primus secundus*, or the game called The philosophers table.

2. In some boys' schools, appended to the surname to distinguish the eldest (or the one who has been longest in the school) of those having the same surname. *Cf.* MAJOR *a.* 7 *c.*

1796 T. Rudge *Poems* (1886) I. 6 My classmate Roberts *perfectus*, no, I beat, quite seventh. 1828 Darnell *Pub. Orig.* 2 Mr. 'Mayhew-sick', grandest Barlow *primus*.

B. *sb.* In the Scottish Episcopal Church: The presiding bishop, who is chosen by the other bishops, and has certain ceremonial privileges, but no metropolitan authority. Hence **Primus-ship**, the position or dignity of the primus.

1801 J. Gleadow *Falsh World* II. 190/2 Scottish Episcopal Church...One of the bishops is elected primus or chief bishop during pleasure, there having been no archbishops in Scotland since the Revolution. 1893 J. Wordsworth *Episcopate C. Wordsw.* v. 126, I went to the Primus, Bishop Cleiland. 1898 The second [year] was the beginning of the reign of King George III, and of the Primus-ship of Bishop William Falconer.

Primwort. *Bot.* [f. *prim-rose* or *prim-ula* + Wort.] In *pl.* Lindley's name for the Natural Order, *Primulaceæ*.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 644 The Order of Primworts, *Hall. Bot.* Primworts are uncommon within the tropics. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1017/2.

† Incorrectly stated by some to be an old name of the Primrose or Primpinel.

Prinay (prəi·ni), *a. rare.* [f. PRIME *sb.* + -Y.] That is in its prime.

1600 Dekker *Hons. v.* III. 2 A Violet in the youth of Primy Maydens Forward, not precocious; sweet not lasting. 1608 *Hamlet. Mag.* XXIII. 196 Soon forth, by those of purveyhis and primy counsel. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 140 The youth of primy nature is gone by.]

† **Prin.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[1]. [Origin unknown.] Some appliance for catching fish.

1585 *St. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 360/2 Finch...*in Gatnoch* be certain nawes manis nativis priviis set in to Reasone that nane cumis to be nere of ane uthirs hekkis be thrie zeiris of ane haiyp. 1609 Captain Pattern *Mediterd Gent.* 16, 20 The act of 14[?] prohibiting the use of 'crogs', narrow mesh nets, and prins in certain running seas the sea.]

Prin, obs. or dial. var. PREEN *sb.*, v.[2] and [3].

† **Prina do.** *Obs. slang.* [Origin obscure.

In form it might be a corruption of Sp. *profundo* 'profound woman'; but the sense does not favour this.]

? Some kind of female sharper or impostor.

1600 Dekker *Dramme* (1880) 56 Base leagues tumbled together, who all yeild Like bandogs tyed in kennels, high-way-standers, Foists, nips, and cuffs, priuadoes, bawdes, gouges, panders. 1632 Massinger *Parliament of Love* that shall see has granted with a knowledge of Commonagers, and Courtesy Groundlings: while his Nipps, Bots, Rangs and Priuadors, of whom he holds in fee, officiously prevent the Lawyer by diuiding him betwixt two: his Chronic pocket. 1658 — *Renegado* (1820) *Chron. Argo* 252 Flesh were his troops with tubs, bawds, panders, and panders, Pimps, nips and nips, Pander's.

Prince (prins), *sb.* Also 3–6 **prynce**, 4 **prins**, **prynse**, **prinse**, 4–6 **prince's**, 6 **prynse**, *St.* **prence**. [a. F. *prince* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *prince*, sb. I. *princeps*, *-cip-em* adj., first; in sb. the first or principal person, a chief, leader, sovereign, prince; f. *prim-us* first, PRIME *a.* + *-cip-*, from *capere*, *-cipere* to take.

As applied in sense 1, it puts down from Roman usage under the principate and empire: see PRINCIPAL and cf. Hor. C. 1. 2. 50, Ovid P. 1. 2. 23, Tac. A. 1. 1.]

I. In primary general sense.

1. A sovereign ruler; a monarch, king. *Now arch. or rhetorical.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Of þan hellene folc þeruiahte ane prince. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 378 Ha ouercumde þe an cruðlic prokelðen, þen, to þen prude prince. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 203/31 His fader him wore kenegne To be prince of Engelond Alysaundre in kynges. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 811 God he-seiðeð to sone be somenkinde prince. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 259 Seculer lordis, princis of þe worlde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1372 Then parlid the priests, and the prince tolden. *c* 1440 *Gest Hyst.* xv. 7 Pomed fast a prins with-ynnen prys. 1538 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 458 We most entirly desyre your grace to be cure soferaine to owre prynce. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Consecration, Prayer Ch. Militt.*, We beseche thee also to save and defende all Christian Kynges, Princes, and Governours. *a* 1555 Ludgate *Tragedy* 322 Impudent Frenche bot discreasses, Hauing in strife power Imperiall. 1607-12 Bacon *Ess., Faction* (Arb.) 508 Princes are like the heavenly bodies which cause good, or evill times, and which have much veneration, but no rest. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 356 These animals are often seen as presents to the princes of the east. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* i. (1901) 19 In the good old times...authority passed from Queen to Queen, seeking service with one prince or another. 1883 *Engel. Intl. XIX.* 738/1 The reigning of Russia, the queen of England, and the king of the Belgians are equally princes or monarchs, and the consorts of emperors or kings are princesses.

† b. Applied to a female sovereign. *Obs.*

1560 *Geneva Genes.* xx. 8 O. Englishe *Life* (1841) App. 1. 151 Let us lose our prince IQ. Eliz.], nothing thinking saying or doyng that may serue to her dyshonest, preparing all way for her long and prosperous reigne. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 23 Preamble, The Reigne of the now Princes King Philip and Quene Mary. 1580 W. Stevenson *Gesta Grayi* 1 (1688) 19 You, the Prince,...as the lush most of princely Resolutions,...as should shee have euer lone by thirdeyth. 1592 Wilkinson *Aution* (1880) 29, Cleopatra, princes of Nile. 1602 Hieron *Crowther's Book.* (1632) 911 Apostles were mighty Prince Mary Queene of Scots. 1632 Sherburne *Sidney's Love* v. *Warres* 2. 31 They had now been governed by female Princes for forty years together.

c. In phrases and proverbs: see quots.

1589 Greene *Spanish Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 266 The ielly fellowes that were in England hard the Princes in their Akhones and Exodus. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 1 Nov., We came to Sir W. Batten's, where he lives like a prince. 1824 *Examp. Mag.* Jan. 31/2 If I...would send a present of good tobacco, I should find Court to Court, would as happy as a Prince. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* xv. 16, 'Princes and women must not be contradicted', says the proverb.

† 2. One who has the chief authority; a ruler, commander, governor, president; also, the head man, chief, or leader of a tribe; *cf.* DUKE 1 *c.* *Obs.* *Prince of priests*, chief priest, high priest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 34 His vader S. Alse leoffmon, se nobly princes alse ben wimmen, riðemon inuðelike. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (1875) *Pr.* prince o princes o Jude hegh wone to jus nouemon. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 218 And prynce shal be grete, prynce of holychirche. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* x. 6 Thou, Bethleem,...thou art not the leste in the princis of Juda. 1382 — *Acts* iv. 26 The princis [1388 the princis of prestis] camen togidere. *Ibid.* xxiii. 5 Cursse not the prince of thi puple. *Ibid.* xxiii. 5 Crispe...prince of the synagoge, blesside to the Lord. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 156 Whiche lauoh bodde vij. wyues that were the princes of vij. lynages. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxxvii. 21 They are the princes of Esau sodes as their dwelynge places & names. 16... tr. *Longfellow's St. Standish* App., It is incredible how many wounds these two princes, President and Waymouth, received before they died.

† b. A literal rendering of *principatus* in the Vulgate (Gr. ἀρχαί) where the English Authorized and Revised Versions have "principality". *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ephes.* vi. 12 For wrastlyng is not to vs azens fleisch and blood, but azens the princes [L. *principatus*, Gr. ἀρχάς] and potestatis, azens governeris of the world of these derknessis. [Tyndale, Coverdale, etc. rule; Geneva rulers; Rhemish Princes, etc. principalities.]

3. One who or that which is first or pre-eminent in a specified class or sphere; the chief, the greatest. *Cf.* KING *sb.* 8.

a 1225 *Sawles Warde* 32 in *O. E. Hom.* 91 Seppen godes sune gon to helle, he wes prince of alle deade men. *c* 1275 Passion *Our Lord* in *O. E. Misc.* 51 Ihesu, þat art prince of gode men. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 208/30 (Cott.) I wil þat al gode beo-gin, þat prince so ut of alle[r] tin. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* v. They seemed though proues of the mendynge were a verie whiche had two bodies. 1585 Higins *Nomenclator* s.v. Was. (Pasitae him) 561 As though you were princes of the *Cretici* or *Anticyrenses*. *a* 1696 Cleveland *Rings & Tenures* i. Poet of Princes, Prince of Poets (so, if to Apollo, well may pray his Highness). 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 371 The Cabins, the Princes of Philosophy in this Age. 1733 Heraclit. *Anal. Divinity* viii. 97 Sir Christopher Wren,...the prince of architects. 1798 C. Wolfe *Lett.* to W. Jay *Mem.* (1849) 28 Mr. Twigg is called here (Wexford) the prince of geniuses. 1837 Chandler *Mary* 201/2 Gray is a prince of letter-writers. 1892 Watson *Gen.* 31 Jan. 2/1 The prince of Australian reptiles is the black snake.

4. a. Applied to Christ, esp. in the phrase *prince of peace*. b. Applied to an angel or celestial being of high rank; sometimes (*cf.* 2) = PRINCIPALITY 3. (Cf. 2 b. above.) c. Applied to Satan in the phrases *prince of the air, darkness, evil, hosts, the world*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9207 'Prince o pese' sal man him call. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 1084 Pharfor God him [the devil] prince of he world yclepe. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* ix. 6 Faddir of the world to come, Prince of Pes. — *Dan.* x. 21 Michael, oon of the first princis, cam to vs myn help. *Ibid.* xi. 22 Also the man to whom helpen is alle thing, to hir Michel, your prince. — *John* xii. 31 Now is doom of the world, now the prince of this world schal be cast out. *a* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 251 So his uncle was bought unto be prince of Hell vpland open be gret lees. 1563 E. Leigh *Materne of Hist.* (1632) 1 That...Princes should be so misguided by the Prince of the ayre. 1599 Sandys *Trav.* 17, 19, 26 Impious Wares, Arrayed in Satans like to the Prince of Fiends. 1600 — *Ps.* lxxxv. (Well etc.) v. 14 The blacke prince sh. adue the prince of darkenesse, alias the diuell. *c* 1600 Calvinistic *Christmas Carol*, Peace, Peace on Earth! the Prince of Peace is born. 1634 Forde *Orateur Amours* 32 Michael, Hail, bright Archangel! Prince of Heaven! 1680 W. St. Amand *Hymn.* 'Praising to God *Who reigns above*', Thrones, Dominions, Princes, Powers, Manned A Migns that never sowers.

II. Specific uses.

5. *spec.* The ruler of a principality or small state actually, nominally, or originally, a feudatory of a king or emperor.

In origin, app. a use of sense 2, describing a ruler who had no recognized title such as duke (count, etc.). The need of Italian and Welsh, subsec. of German and other rulers of petty states. The entry of Wales, or its divisions, down to the 12th c. bars the title of 'king' (*brenhin*, *rex*); then the title sank to 'prince' (*tywysog*, *principes*).

1297 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) 11482 Lewelin prince of walis rebelde ofte & sonte. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 258 King John maried his bastard daughter to Lewelyn prince of Wales. 1432-50 tr. *Higden*, *Hard. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 438 A sone after was Sir...Seuerne Edward prince of Aquitayne and Bruttayne Rotande occupyenge the governe of Spayne. 1580 Daye tr. *Guicciardini's Comm.* Prol., How he [Ludor]...pleaded his own cause, before Themperour and counsell of princes. *Ibid.* 74 b, The Princes that were of the confederacie and league of Swetland...were these, Count or Prince of Austriche (etc.). 1609 Markham *Cheap.* iii. 23 Nor onely the Emperour, but also many Princes of Germany...haue Kingly power in their owne Dominions, and these absolute Princes are as many in number, as a passenger in each dayes iourney, shall observe one or two seuerall Princes. Mooney and Religion. 1707-42 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Prince* is also used for a person who is sovereign in his own territory; yet holds from some other, as his superior or lord, and pays homage or tribute to him. That all the princes of Germany are feudatories of the Empire. 1841 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 391 The hostility of the more able and prudent of all the princes of the empire was provoked. 1883 *Engel. Intl. XIX.* 738/2 Princes regarded as the political chiefs of states are inferior to emperors and kings, and not necessarily superior to reigning grand-dukes or dukes. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 292 Belgium, Prince, Alexander Ed the House of Hesse,...The Principality of Bulgaria is under the suzerainty of Turkey. 1890 *Ibid.* 1126 Waldeck, Prince, George Victor, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont. 1900 *Ibid.* 458/1 Native States of India...The States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, or Councils, with the help and under the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. 1903 *Ibid.* 302/1 Lippe, Principality of. Reigning Prince, Charles Alexander.

6. A male member of a royal family; *esp.* in Great Britain, a son or grandson of a king or queen. Also called *prince of the blood* (*royal*) (Blood *sb.* 9). *Prince Consort*, the husband of a reigning female sovereign (also himself a prince).

In this sense originating in the title *Prince of Wales*, which, in the first instance, was simply a continuation of sense 5, as title of the deposed native Welsh princes; but being, from the reign of Edward III, consecutively conferred upon the eldest surviving son of the King or Queen of England, came to be accepted with that precedence. The Prince of Wales was at first the only 'prince' in England (see quot. 1377); but in the reign of James I 'prince' was extended to all the sons of the sovereign, and under Victoria to all the grandchildren, being children of sons (q.v.). After the example of England, the equivalent of 'prince' has been given, with some addition, to the heir-apparent to the throne in various countries, as *prince royal* in Denmark, Sweden, Denmark, and Japan, *prince impérial* in the French Empire of 1852-70, *Prince of Asturias* in Spain, *Prince of Piedmont* in Italy, etc. In most of these countries the title of prince is also given to male members of the reigning family. (This sense may have been partly influenced by Roman usage under the empire, in which the title *princeps juventutis* 'chief' or 'prince of the youth', which was bestowed by the Emperor upon the two grandsons of Augustus, was afterwards customarily conferred upon the probable successor to the throne on his first entry into public life.)

c 1290 *Beket. Fragm.* 2 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 234 Telle the Prince of Walis his lif bidde more. 1422 E. Clere in *Paston C. Corr. Lett.* (1840) 3 The Quene...brought my Lord Prynce [of Wales] with her. *c* 1475 (*Harl. Cookes. Hyghn* (Roxb.) VIII. 42) Edwarde sonne of kynge Edwarde, prince of Wales, myghte is Cirkeys. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 30b, The prince his sonne...crowned him the thursday next ensue with the crowne. *Ibid.*, Leaping behind him by the lady Marie...Henry, prince of Wales. Thomas duke of Clarence (etc.). *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII* 9 On Newyeres day, the first day of Januery, the Quene was delivered of a Prince. 1563 etc. [see PRINCE PRINCE]. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 226 The title of prince dooth pertaine vnto none but vnto the kings eldest sonne. The sonne of a yoonger sonne he but gentlemen by birth till they haue received remainer of higher estate, as he eldest sonnes, sonnes, or (rather) and called also their names, as lord Hunsdon, or lord Admond. 1597 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 83 Harke to my Soueraigne,...Prince Iohn, your brother, doth kisse your Graces Hand. 1611 — *Temp.* III. i. 60, I am, in my condition A Prince (Miranda, I may call it) and a King. 1812 — *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 13, I have sworn it. Prince Florizell,...but soon I am out of sonnets. 1824 Shelley *Hellas* 1178 After the Conquest, no eldest son inherited *Princedoms*: *Johns Right* was for the Prince, could the throne of Prince of Wales come to him. 1844 Matthews *Fam. Lore* 11, 15 Wales were the princes of the blood. The eyes of all are fixed on you. 1902 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* v. 78 The Prince Consort, Stockmar Prince of Denmark and Norway. *Ibid.* 103 By the decision of Marriage, he is declared to be

received as one of the Princes of the Blood-Royal of England. 1709 WARTON *Login* v. iv. 8 2 When we speak of the Prince, we mean his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 203/2 The husband of a queen regnant, as Prince George of Denmark was to Queen Anne, is not subject. 1885 *Encycl. Brit. Suppl.* XIX. 708/1 In England...it was considered necessary only about a quarter of a century ago to make express provision by royal authority that the styles of 'prince' and 'princess' should be accorded to the children of the sons as well as by the sons and daughters of any sovereign of the United Kingdom. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Nov. 3/6 Duke of Cornwall, the people are born; but the King alone can make a Prince of Wales.

†**7.** The English rendering of a title of nobility in some foreign countries, which, in Germany (when representing *Fürst*), France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, corresponds next below *duke*: see quot. 1885.

1707-41 CHAMBERLAYNE *Gen. St. Eng.* xv. iii. 273 *Duke*... His Title is *Grace*; and being written into *your* he is Stiled, Most High, Potent and Noble Prince. *Marquis*... His Title is Most Noble, Most Honourable, and Potent Prince. 1831 *Traveller's Passport Introd.* 19 He (the chief or eldest of many sons) upon some occasions, the title of 'Most Noble and Puissant Prince'. 1848 *Waldenbar's Tithed Parsons Introd.* 13 A Duke is styled 'Most Noble', or more commonly 'Your Grace'; but in very formal language he can be spoken of as 'The Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince': *Ibid.* 21 The style of a Marquess is 'Most Honourable', not 'Most Noble', though it is stated that in some formal descriptions both he and an Earl may be termed 'Most Noble and Puissant Prince'.

6. *Prince of the* (*Holy Roman*) *Church*, a title applied to a Cardinal.

1562 FERGUSON *Corrupt. Chr.* II. v. 137 Cardinals...have the rank of princes in the Church.] 1901 WILSON & MOZLEY *Cath. Dictionary* v. 742 His body was laid in state with the insignia of a Prince of the Holy Roman Church.

III. Transferred applications.

†**8.** Applied to a queen-bee. *Obs.* 1625[1].

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) N ij. I observed once, that the Princes being neere swarme, fell downe dead, which made readie to receiue it by wings, whereupon the swarme returned. The being put into the Hiue, the next day the swarme rose against and prifed.

†**9.** *Chess.* = BISHOP 1b. 5. *Obs. rare.*

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwk Sickn.* A iv, The Bishoppes were named Alphins, some fooles, and some names their Princes. *Ibid.* A vij, Of the Bishoppe or Archer...The Spaniardes named him prieste...for ye is farre vnto the King and the Quene then any other of the Chessemen.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. appositive, 'that is a prince': as *prince-cardinal*, *-angel*, *-babe*, *-god*, *-infanta*, *-poet*, *-pope*, *-priest*, *-privacies*, *-teacher*. See also PRINCE-BISHOP, -ELECTOR, RAISIN.

1850 R. BAKER (title) *Israfel's Law C. Warren* v. 63 Whether the King would allow him place, as a Prince-Ecclesiastic within the Clerk of Stone. 1856 EARL HOUGH tr. *Ranke's Ashton. Pr. Parisian.* I. 82 (1874) 76 Apollo...created him Prince-Poet, and...gave him the Royal Kingdom used to be given to Poets-Laureat. 1879 C. MORRIS *Aristot. ancl. Pedagog.* 20 That Principality of the 20th, the Devil. 1883 T. C. SNOW *St. Leon* 28 As if he were a prince-angel. 1886-7 RAILTON-GOULD *Curr. Myths Mid. Ages, Prince-Poet Rome* (title) 21 The papal epistle...assures the Eastern Prince-Pope that his Cyrillistic prelections are worthless unless he submits to the supremacy of Peter. 1897 Prince-soldier [see PRINCE-WORSHIP]. 1908 H. A. L. FISHER *Republican Tr.* 61 'Monsieur L'Abbé', said Napoleon to Dalberg, the adroitest prince-prelate.

b. simple attributive, '*of a prince, princely*', as *prince-dish*, *-honour*; objective and obj. genitive, etc., as *prince-killer*, *-plotter*, *-queller*, †*-treacher*, *-worship*; *prince-fulling adj.*; instrumental, etc., as *princelike*, *-graced*, *-loved*, *-protected*, *-proved*, *-ridden*, *-trodden adjs.*

1818 SOUTHEY *Wonderful Boar marvel*, In the Cradle of Isles and pleasant Harbour of the Prince-dish Pleasance. 1824 — *Nicholas's Knight* 57, 142 From Pompeii Towers, from Pan's Apple Groves, From "Prince-At Pompey." 1900 — *Life Farrier* I. vi. 103 Through Newbery, and "Prince-ney's Abbreuiators. 1820 FITZGERALD *Appl.* 39 For many centuries past "princelikest, treatyest, and honestest. 1906 *Philosophy* (title) 13 A Question...more valiant than "princelifting Judith. 1808 SOUTHEY *Affredus of Fame* xxxvii. 13 Prince most "Prince-loyal people...Are now "Prince-reachless. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 32 Poesie was a delicate arte, and the Poets there selues courted "Princesseruants. a 1598 HAKL. CHRON., *Hen. VI* (1812) I. 78 The people...feared not the "princesslaws, and thereby brought to straight penance. *Ibid.* (see BANQUET 1). 1892 *Fortnightly Rev.* Dec. 1 His poor "prince-loathed people.

11. Combinations with *prince's*: **prince's cord**, ? a fabric resembling corduroy; **prince's mixture**, a kind of snuff: see quot. 1858; **prince's plume**, (*a*) the Grey Five, *Prince Rhodotiana*; (*b*) = PIPSISSEWA; **prince's stuff**, a corded textile material, ? = *prince's cord*. Also PRINCE'S FEATHER, METAL.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 190 White "Prince's-wood branches. 1858 *Backwoods of Canada* 124 A little coppers or "prince's mixture added by way of flavor. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Prince's mixture*, a dark kind of snuff so called, which is scented with otto of roses. 1891 *Cassell's Dict.* 1510/1 Liquor lays kind...composition, lays lace, ...*prince's* gilt..., golden seal..., tag silver..., and wire seal. 1874 *Hist. Chair. Stafford* II. 261 The gown of Bachelor of Arts is made of "prince's stuff, with a full sleeve. 1894 in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* I. 1372 The lord mayor of London...the household new all wear black gowns,...made of prince's stuff laced with velvet.

12. Pharmacological combinations: *Prince Rupert's drop*: see DROP *sb.* 10b; also *Eg.*; *Prince Rupert's* (*arcan, Rubert's*) *metal* = PRINCE'S METAL.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2911/4 The Drops known by the name of "Prince Rupert's Drops. 1849 Dom. Cycl. II. 1840 the Nearly 20 bottles as a Prince Rupert's drops. 1858 ENSLOW *Min. Fishery, Fort. Exp.* Why (Rubert) III. 392 In Mr. Webster's imagination the American Union was a huge Prince Rupert's drop...which will snap into atoms if so much as the smallest end be chipped off. 1858 *Pict. Trans.* XX. 172 The Buttons we wear...said to be made of 'Prince Rubert's Metal'. 1789 *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Zinc*, Compositions or alloys called tombac, similor, pinchbeck, and Prince's metal...The English...called their composition Prince's metal, or Prince Rupert's metal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Prince Rupert's Metal*, an alloy for cheap jewelry,...composed of copper, 75; zinc 25.

Prince (*prins*), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. PRINCE *sb.*] *intr.* with *it*: To play the prince, carry oneself as a prince. Also *refl.*

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 293 I'll to the court, and I'll princk it out. 1612 SHARP, *Coryat* 121 *bis.* Sir Nature prompts them to couple and love things, as Prince it, much beyond the riches of others. 1638 S. H. *Guild. Law* 100 Where Principles are to Princes dependents, and principiats of sorts. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Pop. Govt.* iv. 6, A Metropolitan...with whom nothing will agree but Princeing of it in the Senat.

Princeage (*prī·nsĕj*). *rare.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -AGE.] Princes collectively.

1896 WORCESTER *cites Hamil. Rev.*

Pri·nce-bi·shop. A bishop who is also a prince (sense 5); also one who (as in certain cases in Germany) enjoyed the temporal possessions and authority of a bishopric, with princely rank (= Ger. *Fürstbischof*: see PRINCE *sb.* 7).

1617 FREDERICK *Storm Comp.* I. v. 8 5, 321 Thirlam...with its highest point crowned not only by the convent, but by the vast castle of the Prince-Bishop. 1879 *Whitaker's Alm.* 83 Family of Ger. III. ...5. Frederick, born 16th Aug., 1776, was on the age of six months declared Prince-bishop of Osnabrugh. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 489/2 Strasburg...where the archbishop has the title of prince-bishop). 1883 H. A. WYNTER *Ibid.* XVI. 782/2 (*Montenegro*) The people chose their bishop or deity chief. Prince-bishops or vladykas, elected by the people, continued to hold them...till 1851. 1886 C. E. FRANK *London of Today* v. 108 The Prince-Bishops and other small German principalities. 1892 FUTRAL, etc. *Eng. & Germ. Dict.*, *Fürstabt*, *Bischof*...prince-abbess, prince-bishop, sovereign bishop (of princely rank), seat bearing the title of princely.

Pri·nce-craft. *rare.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + CRAFT, after *priestcraft*.] The skill or art of a prince or ruler. Chiefly *derogatively*.

1741 WARBURTON *Dis. Legat.* II. 3 Priestcraft or Princecraft. 1880 *McClure Sunnets Hab. Hermit.* 109 By rare sonnants art, or rather by unprincipled princecraft, he had undermined his father's throne.

Princedom (*prī·nsdŏm*). [f. as prec. + -DOM.]

1. The state or country ruled over by a prince; a principality.

1580 WHITGIFT *Answ. Admon.* 8 He that shall condemn the power of Kinges, shall finde it to haue bene full of tyrannie wonder, and of priuiledges, appertained to kepe Princedomes in quiet. 1593 SOMERS *Europæ Spec.* (1658) 59 (They) are likely also to draw to the Principedom of Transylvania. 1601 CHAPMAN *Conspiracy* III. iii. 1 Those frontier parts of their Principedoms. 1850 COLERIDGE *Table-Talk* 10 Jan. (To put by purchase forth the principedom, *Glory And Vengeance*). 1878 L. TOLSTOY *in Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 119 About an hereditary or the princedom of Monaco.

2. The position, rank, or dignity of a prince; princehood; princely power or sovereignty.

1580 WHITGIFT *Answ. Admon.* 8 He that shall condemn the power of Kinges, shall finde it to haue bene full of tyrannie wonder, and of priuiledges, appertained to kepe Princedomes in quiet. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 44 Next Archimedé, who for his great dexterity Deputed was from princedome streyght. 1600 DR. CAMPION *Tuvenil* to The princedome and noble portion euer generally acknowledged to belong to the birthright. 1634 MILTON *Lord. Chr. Mu.* 16, (1645) IV. 197 Some of all ranks up to princedoms. 1670 *Robe* 13 Dec., The absence of the Princedom of Wales.

b. The personality of a prince, *rare*.

1808 SOUTHEY *P. H. Pindar* 316 So please your princedom, I have yet far to go. 1832 *Prosser's Mag.* V. 340 A gigantic orator...challenged his princedom to him.

3. = PRINCIPALITY 3.

1687 MONTH *P. L.* 61, 300 Under them as Head Supream Thrones, Principalities, Powers, Dominions I reform. 1804 CORY *Diodo* (Theodor) 239 To one of us will one Crown, one kingdom, with those who rule Principalities by heaven. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile Poems* 1850 I. 18 The angelic hosts, the archangelic powers, Thrones, dominations, principalities, reside on earth. 1894 C. E. CRAWLEY *Angels in Art* 20 The Principalities and Powers of Heaven are represented by twos and groups of angels.

Pri·nce-ele·ctor. (= Ger. *Kurfürst*.) One of the princes who elected the Holy ROMAN (GERMAN) EMPEROR; = ELECTOR 3. Hence **Pri·nce-ele·ctorate**, the office or dignity of a prince-elector.

1580 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm. Prot.*, To the most excellent Prince Augustus, Prince Elector, Duke of Saxon [etc.]. 1608 G. WILLOUGHBY *Liber Emblemat.* in *Nott. Pendav* L.1 v, Posthumous brother of Charles, was consecrated Emperor, in the towne of Francfort, by the Princes Electors. 1624 *Aduertisem. of State to Hard. Misc.* (1810) V. 511 Mauritius, the Duke of Bauaria, for the establishing the state of his prince-electorship, hath sought vnto the authority of the aduancement ouer. 1650 WARRINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. (1847) 250/2 The emperor of Germany never was pronounced to appear before one of the prince electors. 1685 S. AUSTEN *Reade's Mem. Rpt.* I. 15 When the prince-electors proceeded to the vote, they swore that 'according to the best of their understanding, they would choose the temporal head of all Christian people, i.e. a Roman king and future emperor'.

† **Pri·ncehead.** *Obs.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -HEAD.]

a. = PRINCEHOOD 1. **b.** = PRINCEDOM 2 b.

1580 WHITGIFT *Answ. Admon.* 9 When princes who haue taken princehead (i.e. princehood) the people shall weare. 1580 — *Def.* 20, 24 He acted matters of priesthoode, and power, and rente. 1598 SIR G. HOME *Lect. Actes* (S. T. S.) 1 The prophecyes...maist worthy be carefyll in your maist noble and worthy princehode. 1683 CAMD. *Angl. 1gels & Hygmen-lords, archbps, princehoode.* 1733 STRYPE *Cranm. Append.* (1812) I. 2 Our world hates his princehead for to pleas.

Princehood (*prī·nshud*). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.]

1. The condition, dignity, or dominion of a prince or ruler. *Now rare.*

1580 WHITGIFT *Answ. Admon.* 18 The kyng...vnderpight to kyss princehood (1588 princehead) of presbiters. 1600 H. ANDREWES *Sermons, Pent. Prob.* 136 But Saint Peter's Successors, instead of her Pentecostals and coloured ordinaries of the contrary. Pupill, takyn after her taken true vera gentile. a 1648 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 58 b, Promising and beseeching, by the faith of his body and worth of his princehode. 1657 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 2, 32, 140 These conditions or priuiledges ought to attend in the loss of such as are vnder them. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 3/6 The feeling used to prevail that the Princehood should be limited to the great historical families.

† **b.** = PRINCERIDE 1. *Obs. rare*[1-2].

1589 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* iv. (1567) 401 Pighius...gaue the Pope the Exarchate, or Princehoode of Ranenna.

† **2. a.** An order of angels or other spiritual beings: = PRINCIPALITY 3. **b.** Each of the three celestial hierarchies: = HIERARCHY 1. *Obs. rare.*

1580 WHITGIFT *Def.* I. 18 Elder seruen, other disobedience, other princehodes, other powers. 1590-1630 *Myror. our Ladye* 119 So are the seuen orders of seraphi departed in three principalities, as in three mantles.

Princelet (*prī·nslĕt*). Name of a small religious sect: see quots.

1874 in J. H. HURST *Dict. Sects.* 1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. 3/1 The Princelets, to whose Ark of the Covenant at Clapton on Sunday evening the Second Coming of Christ was declared to be realized, are the disciples of the late Rev. Henry James Prince. *Ibid.*, The...tenets of the Princelets and the remarkable life of the Apostolate were severally considered by Bagworth Prince in the 'Spiritual Wives', in 1882.

Princekin (*prī·nskĭn*). [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -KIN.] A little, young, or diminutive prince. (Usually jocose or belittling.)

1835 THACKERAY *Miscellanies* III. Every one of us...can point to the Princekins of private life who are flattered and worshipped. 1838 CARLYLE *French. Rev.* II. ii. 2. 23 There leave already been two Little Princekins, who are both dead. 1894 DE MAUPASSANT *Freaky* II. 141 This genial, elderly, benevolent little princekin.

Pri·nceless, *a. rare.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a prince; having no prince.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Portland* (1662) 71, 127 This Country is Princeless, I mean affords no Royal Natiuities.

Princelet (*prī·nslĕt*). [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LET.] A little or petty prince; the ruler of a small principality.

1580 T. FLEMING *Homilies Fisher* No. 23 (1623) II. 146 The Princelet...employ'd his Endeauors to subject all the Dependents to make them whole strength against the Lovers of the King and Gouernours. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxix, German princelets single and their country piecemeal to Russia or Russian! 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 2 (1871) 322 Among...the libraries of one of those petty princelets who sold their subjects to be shot or let in America. 1880 *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 761/1 Negotiations...with single Italian princelets like Sigismondo Malatesta.

† **Pri·ncelihood.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRINCELY *a.* + -HOOD.] Princely condition or state.

1597 J. KING (*in Jonas* (1618) 475 Whatsoeuer he had, neglect for honour and princelihood, that has forsaken.

Princelike (*prī·nslīk*), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LIKE.] Like or resembling a prince; characteristic of or suitable to a prince; princely, royal.

1530 HEYWD *Pynsshpe's Rosarie* (1708) 56 He that can make them soldiers, can make them princelike, and able to be Kings. 1552 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (Arb.) 33 They intermixed their graue wit with princelike and beautye manner, which...seemed to them princelike. 1589 DEDS tr. *Meldrum's Comm.* 234 b, Crafte and policies, neither conuenientable nor princelike. 1625 BACON *Chan. Yas. I to Reader*, *Misc. Coll.* (1651) I. 158 Your Majesties manner of Speech is indeed Princelike. 1708 POPE *Dryden* 200 And Thou shalt wear the worst Of all the Crowns, that Principalis and the Skies. 1808 SCOTT *Wandr.* I. I have outlived the kindest and most princelike of masters.

† **B.** *adv.* In a princely manner; like a prince.

1587 DEVON *Hiroad Epist.* xlv. F vij, I was not my Soueraigne for princelike where none had gone. 1880-2 POPE

Diary 21 Jan., I went home with Mr. Davis, murderer... and was there most princelike lodged. **1691** Lond. Gazette 2672/4 Lord Dacre Princelike his blessing chose.

Princeliness (prǐ·nslinĕs). [f. PRINCELY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being princely.

1611 Cotgrave *Cadeau en Pr. 370*, 17 The princelinesses... rendered not in the persons of men, but in reference to the head. **1637** Rutherf. *Liberty* 5 § By his princelyness and royall excellencie their hearts took power. **1813** L. Hunt to *Examiner* 2 Feb. 69/2 You have a certain humoursome princeliness. **1870** Hawkins *World. Travels* (1890) 26 The ridiculous princelinesses of their state-rooms.

Princeling (prǐ·nslĭng). [f. PRINCE n. + -LING¹.]

1. A little or young prince.

a 1618 Sylvester *Panegyric* 4 To see one Princeling with a name beheaded. **1745** Young *Brit. Public Admiration Compl.* 181 Shall a royal princeling crawl asleep, Encompass'd with curses? **1869** H. Mosenthal *Tour in Sweden* I. *iv* No new-born princeling ever came into the world at so illustrious a period for royalty.

2. A petty prince; the ruler of an insignificant principality.

1750 Chesterfield *Lett. Misalogy* 175 Laugued with three Dutch petty Governors principally, termed respect! **1874** Farrar *Christ* iv. II. 370 Herod Antipas ... this petty princeling deserved to be thrown into prison.

1876 Gibbon *Rome Book* 4 No new princelings were created by the successors of the princely house of Western Europe.

Princely (prǐ·nslĭ), *a.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LY¹.]

1. Of, pertaining, or belonging to a prince or princes (in various senses); held or exercised by a prince; royal, regal, kingly.

1509 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 118 He *did* trauaill myself with princely labis. **1513** More *Rich. III*, Wks. 29/1 Ther said she y^t he was not *princely* to reign vpo^n subiectes. **1612** Bacon *Weath. T.*, *Ess.* ed. 17 The Prince... is most happie in his Princely estate, when he is most feared. **1714** J. Dennis *Method* II. 130 The Bull's head was adorned with a princely knot of ribbands. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 22. 91 To destroy the Council of Regency, which Hatten looked upon as the representative of the princely powers. **1869** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 137 Among the princely houses of Western Europe.

2. That is a prince; of princely descent or royal rank; royal, kingly.

1560 Rolland *Court. Venus* v. (Adv.) 19 Too this princelye regent [*Rolland* her cair hale hous thou opend. **1592** tr. *Pl. Confessions* (1824) 7 We vnderstand you are to visite great Kinsmen [*sic*] to entertainment to my Princely Queen. **1769** Gent. *Pocket-book* (ed. 2) Princely Chat, And Anna's heroine. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiii, The Constable's lodgings received the worst and his princely guests. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 83 The sovereign powers enjoyed by the princely churchmen of the Empire.

3. Like a prince, princelike; having the appearance, manner, or qualities of a prince; dignified, stately, noble.

1520–30 Dunbar *Treuth* lxxxviii. 49 The Princis Maire, by princely gouernance, ... the ralth prudently. **1580** T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. iii. (1634) 708 God ... furnisheth those with a Princely nature whom he appointeth to beare gouernance. **1588** *Copy of Letter*, &c. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 72 Praising her for her surely princely and greatly laborious. **1593** Bunch *Rem. Philip Adler* Wks. V.ii. 129 Mistaketh not the princely gentleman's gentleness. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* v. xxvii, I see him yet, the princely boy! **1871** M. Collins *Mrp. & Herod.* II. i. 3 A merchant might be princelier than he.

transf. **1890** R. G. Cummins *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. viii He was a princely old stag, carrying splendid horns and a beautiful coat of new hair.

4. Like that of a prince; befitting or fit for a prince; sumptuous, magnificent.

1550 *Act 30 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 A goodly sumptuous beautifull and princely mansion or dwelling house for a king. **1599** Essex *Devereux To Rdr.* (Arb.) 42 Yet gaue he a greater parte of his glory to that princely buylding. **1614** Lodge (*title*) Fidessyo or The Fruitfull Love and Cure: in two bookes... published for the delight of noble women, and honourable of yeeres Fashioned to things pertaining to this Princely Art. **1677** Evelyn *Diary* 10 Sept., My Lord ... is given to an expensive vain but lordning, and to have all things rich, noble, and princely. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* III. 324/1 He [Jacob] built a Princely Instrument for his son York in its Perfection. **1858** James *Robber* ii, The rooms are princely. **1866** Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 183 Princelier palaces interpreted the main, heard outward as inward. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 1/1, I am told in the newspapers that the Kaiser's visit of Congress is "princely".

B. *Comb.*, as *princely-loyal*, *-proud*.

1605 Stevenson *Twy Harvest* v. 58, 17 Captaine; with O Power, Princely-loyall Fatalbian. **1872** Tennyson *Gareth & Lyn.* 158 Her own true Gareth was too princely-proud To mate with churls.

Pri·ncely, *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -LY².] In the manner of or befitting a prince; royally.

a 1526 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 234 The king... appeared to his worthes in armoy, as princely, and as knightly, that the Frenchmen then as not a lyttell mused. **1573** L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1611) 31 Then shall they princely, then shall they pleasure. **1588** R. Holme *Dec. Hist.* 9, 216 1159 Rome Venquished and Beautiful Virgils Royally entombed and Princely ordred. **1897** E. E. Morris *Austral Eng.* 224 I, 224 Gossip did go it did he get becoming to my vulgar place; princely it doth. **1885** Howells *New Leaf* 1. 189 She would have gone to Rome ... and lived princely there for less than it took to live respectably in Boston.

† Princeps (prǐ·nsĕps), *a.* and *sb.* Pl. prī·ncipes [-ĭpēz]. [L. *princeps* adj., first, chief; as *sb.* first man, first person, head state, chief, prince; f. *prīm-us* first + *-ceps*, *-cip-* f. *capĕre* to take.]

A. *adj.* First, original; *spec.* of a book, from L. *plures editiæ principis* original editions.

1809 Pearson *Jubilæanum* 6 The Præsepeanum, clad in linen and gold. **1813** Cheese. in *Anal. Repr. Rev.* 1/2 editio princeps of any classic. **1889** James *Asesp* on Eight successive editions appeared within a year of the *princeps*.

b. Also frequent in L. phr. *facile princeps* (Cicero), indisputably the first or chief.

B. *sb.*

1. The title under which Augustus Cæsar and his successors exercised supreme authority in the Roman Empire: now generally used by historians instead of *Emperor* (which, in its L. form *imperator*, originally denoted military command) to describe the constitutional position of the head of the state.

Formerly supposed to be *principle senatus* from some of the senate) now generally held to be *his principis attributa* [the powers of the city or state.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* II. 380/2 The term Princeps was adopted by Augustus as the least invidious title of dignity, and was applied to his successors. **1851** Mary Hist. *Roman Emp.* I. 13 A word was wanted, which without emphasising any special side of the Emperor's power, should embrace his supreme authority in the republic. Augustus chose the name *principis* as the least odious. *Ibid.* 27 The position of the new Princeps was fully established when he was acknowledged by both the senate and the army. *Ibid.* 28.

2. The name applied by Tacitus and by some medieval Latin chroniclers and writers, and, after these, by some modern historians, to the head man or chief of a *pagus*, tribe, or small community in early Teutonic times. He corresponded generally to the Old English *ealdor* or *ealdorman* (by which words the L. *principes* was often rendered).

See Tacitus *Germ.* xiii, xiv; Blackstone *Tithe* ii. *Lahatal in Sachsa Court. Hist.* I. ix. 8 (1727, etc.).

1725 *Pryl. Fr. Incol.* 35 (O.E.T.) *Principes* (*id. ubicumque*) *Gallis* ... *principes* (*ubicumque*) *Latinitas*. *Ibid.* (*eadem*) *Latinitas

(Duchess of Fife) shall henceforth bear the style and title of Princess Royal.

4. Princess Regent. a. A princess who is regent during the minority or the absence of the normal sovereign (in quot. 1714 applied to the Princess Ulrike Eleonore, sister of Charles XII of Sweden, who was Regent during his absence). b. The wife of the Prince Regent.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5210/1 It has been proposed in the Assembly of the States to enter into a Treaty with the Allies of the North during the King's Absence... But the Princess-Regent has declared that she cannot consent to any Negotiations of Peace without Instructions from his Majesty. 1820 *Chron. in Examiner* 4 May 280/2 The Princess Regent... should go before the Prince Regent.

II. 5. Applied to a female, or anything personified as feminine, that is likened to a princess in pre-eminence or authority; formerly often to the Virgin Mary, also to female deities, etc.

a 1382 *Minor Poems Ab. Vernon MS.* xxviii. 49 Hail peyerel princesse of paramoure, Hail Rooste of Ierye, bulpaut of vice. *c* 1400 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 2234 With the chalf princesse of Ayrale, Which that called is nature. 1415 Jos. *I Kinges* (Shirley MS. Addit. 16165) 49 Whan Moyses his mayster, that she sholde not be princesse in the sacrifices of Pitagina. 1545-50 Booth *Pract. Nat. Hist.* 64 The Lilie is the princesse of the Rose-Kinde. 1576 *Figt. Mans Glas* 53 This is the day of his fairenest remembrance, the flowre of them, a princesse amongst all other dayes. 1638 *Wisdom Gen.* 19 Feb. 2/1 The princesse of millinery and dressmaker to the Princesse of Wales.

6. A size of roofing slate, 24 inches by 14.

1878 D. C. *Davies Slate & Slate Quarry*, 136 Princesses... Duchesses... Marchionesses... Countesses.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly appositive), as *princess-dress, -fashion, -jacket, -piece, -petticoat, -shape, -shoulder, -slate, -style.*

1550 Member *Duke* 1. Till that a Princesse proue conceiued by Mars, Shall yeelde to daughter a children birth. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. iv. 84 Your subjects...may ask of you a princess-gown, threatened from a long line of virgins. 1824 Byron *Ignoto* ii. 8 (1900) 69 (The) simple princess-like air of happy Nausicaa. 1880 *Harper's Catal.* XLIII. 69 Mary, daughter of Edward I, and princess-sun of Amesbury.

8. Princess (or *princess*) **dress,** a lady's robe of which the lengths of the bodice and skirt are cut in one piece; also applied to modifications of this shape; so *princess-shape, frock, polonaise, robe, skirt, etc.*; also *princess-shaped* adj., and *princess* adj. or ellipt. = princess-shaped.

1874 Weaver Suppl. *Princess, a.*, a term applied to a ladies' costume, made with a train flowing from the shoulders. 1879 Mrs. A. B. Jones *Ind. Househ. Management* 14 Half a dozen white morning wrappers made Princess shape. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 5/1 A princesse dress of brown cashmere. 1887 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/3 The dress is princess-shaped at the back. 1898 *Ibid.* 15 Oct. 6/3 Some princesse, are plain, others pointed, others double-skirted. 1899 *Ibid.* 15 July 5/4 The princess dress is rarely seen, but the long princess robe, as patronised, has come to stay. 1900 *Standard* 13 Oct. 6/6 A Princess skirt sounds an anomaly, but it...is nothing more or less than an abbreviated robe; it comes up more or less deeply towards the bust and is met by the wide princess bodice.

Hence † **Pri·ncess** *v. Cookery, trans.*, to dress (meat) in a certain way: see quot. *Obs.*

1784 J. Smith *Art Cookery* 8 Sweetbreads Princess'd. ...Lard them with the bits of ham, and spread the rest over them, then cover in each sweetbread. Then roast in form in an oven, and a good ragout sauce in the dish, with parsley chopt fine. A leg of Lamb Princess'd. Take a fine white leg, and lard it with ham, carrots, and chopt parsley [etc.].

Pri·ncesdom. [f. prec. sb. + -DOM.] The position, dignity, or territory of a princess.

1583 M. Bond *Rowland Lachnage to Robbery* I. 35 It had pleased goddesse to ore throw that she would have her princesdom altogether. 1900 Crockett *Black Douglas* 465, I have many castles there, and, they tell me, a principality of nine men.

Princessly (prĭ·nsesli), *a.* [f. PRINCESS + -LY1.] That is a princess or like a princess; befitting or appropriate to a princess.

1597 Shakespeare *2 Henry IV* (1600) I. ii. 108 To engage her for your princesse-sake to her princesly daughter: to join in their union. 1613 Lo. Bacon in *Ld. H. Comm's Rec. & Rolls.* (1921) 33 She is handsome...and her manners are princessly (1883). 1892 Julian Paget *Cathl. Pagans* II. iii. *Scandal Harrying*, etc. 58 Implicating a King's name upon her princessly cheek. (The king) rushed from the room.

Princess-ship (prĭ·nsesˌʃip). [f. PRINCESS + -SHIP.] The condition or fact of being a princess; with possessive as title for a princess.

1733 Fielding *Quixote* v. vi. If your princess-ship would but permit us my master. 1884 Lucy E. Wallace *Miss. xxi.* (1891) I. 23 Her days of princess-ship are over.

† **Princertia,** *obsolete.* Trade name of a fabric.

1849 G. Dodd *Textile Manufr.* 210, 174 The trade-list of a large worsted-factory...contains the following enumeration: ...Merino, Say, Printanelle,...Saxe,...Princertia, *c* 1850 in Rachel J. Love *Parcs & Jubal.* (1881) 84 (On military days she wore a thick cambric, which was called) "Princertia stuff". 1898 Spencer *Desc. Fossils, Princertia*, a remarkable fabric, which is sometimes made with a cotton warp.

Prince-wood. Also **prince's wood.** A dark-coloured and light-veined timber produced by two W. Indian trees, *Cordia gerascanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*; also called *Spanish elm.*

1886 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25874 Notice ... is among Size of Princes Wood Varnished. 1900 Seligm. *Encyclop.* I. 51/1, The goods imported from the Island are Sugars, Indian Corn, Cotton-wool, ...Prince-wood. 1908 F. Bowers *Timbers* 171 Spanish Elm or Prince-wood...is generally estimated as one of the best timber woods in the island. 1898 Simmons *Dict. Trade, Prince's-wood*, a light-veined brown wood, the produce of *Cordia Gerascanthus*, obtained in Jamaica, and principally used for turning. 1888 *Cassa. Rev.*, Princes-wood.

† **Prince-worthy,** *a. Obs.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + WORTHY *a.*] Worthy of or befitting a prince.

1573 *Life Abp. Parker* To Rob. Cary 6, His commendable and Princeworthy dispute of knowledge had entered his possession. 1592 *Nashe Strange Nevs*, *Wks.* (1904) V. 306, Princeworthy touch. 1630 J. Maynard in *Bisset's Rev-miscel.* 58 To this her sexed judgement alone hath conjoyned a Prince-worthy tenderon.

† **Prinche,** *v. Obs.* App. a by-form of PYNCHE *v.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 190 That was with him nere other fast, But forth pleinte and forth spare, Of worldes stuff to prinche more.

Princify (prĭ·nsifaɪ), *v. rare.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make into a prince; to make princely. Hence **Pri·ncified** *ppl. a.*, princelike, stately, majestic. So **Princifica·tion.** (NEOLOGY-WD.)

1847 Tennyson *Lords & Ld. L.* Napoleon princified him. 1859 — *Princess* v. The English spirit...laughed at the princified airs which she gave herself. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 5/2 The Emperor...has been persuaded to do significant things—witness the princification of the Isabelles.

Principal (prĭ·nsipăl), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) Also 3–6 princy-, prynci-, prynce-; 3–6 -pale, 4–7 -pall(e, 5 *Sc.* -pell; 5 **principall, -ypall, prynsipall, prynsipell,** -als. [= F. *principal* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *principāl-is* first, chief, original, primitive; princely, imperial; as sb. in late L. an overseer, a chief; f. *princeps, princip-em*: see PRINCE *sb.* and -AL. In early use the adj. was often in plural *principal(e)s* (after F.) agg. when following the sb.]

A. *adj.* **I.** General senses.

1. First or highest in rank or importance; that is at the head of all the rest; of the greatest account or value; foremost: = CHIEF *a.* 3. *a.* of persons.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2234, & he hauep eyper of adversary after him pat were wonn...& pis was he principal pe warringe vor to do & vor encrepinge of hem. Quen enuironed hire pe kyng. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 134 At a king is special Above all other in principal Of his power. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxxii. 348 Of his 63 wyves, the knaue and the principelle hir was Prestre Johnes doughter. 1535 Coverdale *Esther* (Argum.) xvi. At this time...lived in the house of every noble, as the most principall under the kynge. 1578 tr. *H. Bullinger's 4 Mod. Churches Apostles Creede* (1850) 324 Robert Constantine of Dunfermelinge were principall Secretar and Ambassador. 1862 J. Hunter tr. *Chrysost. Vop. Antioch.* 3 The principal Minister, who among the Lydonians is held in open sin Bishop. 1703 *Lond. Mag.* July 344/2 He was the principal projector of the fund for decayed seamsters. 1900 *London Lett.* 26 Jan. 1234/1 In the part of principal girl (in a pantomime) Miss L. L.—dances and sings delightfully.

†**b.** Mus. F. L. as principal key has no equal. *Obs.*

b. of things.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 441 The remedie against the fowle synne of Envye First is the love of god principal and soverayn of his neighebour as hymself. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) v. 24 Pe principalle cites of Cipre is Famagost. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. 1. (1859) 72 This knowe is cleped and principalle of alle other sciences. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 The principall purpose of my request. 1620 Bacon *Prem.* to. 7 Wonderous is the principall thing, therefore get wisedome. 1650 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logicks*, with the Canne Ethicks (a divided into Principal and less Principal. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 210 Your first or principal matter for manual colours. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xv. 100 The glacier which had filled the principal valley. 1893 *Jewitt's Pottr.* (ed. 2) III. 67 Their principal fuel is now anthracite.

2. Less definitely: Belonging to the first or highest group in rank or importance; of the first order; main, prominent, leading: = CHIEF *a.* 4. In this sense formerly sometimes with comparative *principaller* (= *more principal*), often with superlative *principallest* (= *most principal*); otherwise referring usually to a number of individuals.

a. of things.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 345/115 Bote here wateres principales of alle pe lonth, [v.r. pe on is hoteler, pet ofer gouerne, and pouere pe prikede to. 1390 Gower *Pr. Conf.* 1709 This ey seide pouer is pryncipe gouernable, pat of alle other is most principable. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* i. § 2 The 4 quarters of this astrolabie, departed after the 4 principals playnes or quarters of the firmament. 1483 Caxton *Cato* B j b, The noble wisedom and lerne ought to have the principalle comfortours. 1532 *Pract. Exam. Treasons* VI. 36 The fyve principall wounders of our Lord. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) iv. Water is one of the principall things to be cared for. 1589 Boyle *Greene Arith.* v. 1. A further and more principall Consideration. 1630 tr. *Lodes Govt.* 3 vi. § 10 Sir, but the Sovereignty over the Women, as being the nobler and principaller Agent in Generation. 1703 *Present St. Europe* I. 303 Among the Dogs which Russia produces, Blackard is one of the most principal. 1824 J. Scott *Lonsdale & Lowther* 20, 298 Chawner is but one, though a principal, source of interest among several that are employed by the drama.

b. of persons.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 292 It hath xij principalle kynges in his gouernyng. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Mins. Fragm.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Alle cited in verse, and the most principalle Mirour to rede, with thaire auyse ryding. 1503 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. civi. 198 The Frenche kynge wolde not agree without he myght have fayre of the principallest of the englysshe men of the pleasure. 1598 Chettwood *Faithful Assoc.* I. vii. Infant 21 Curtaine of the Principallest Gentlemen of the city. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 233 A principall family of Indians, who are said to descend from the ancient Kings. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 175 I made acquaintance with many principal people of the province. 1828 Lytton *Mr. Susan Pelham* III. 283 Attended by some of the principal of the soldiery.

3. Specially great (in comparison with things of the kind generally); of high degree or importance; special, eminent. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1417 *Let. to Hen. V* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 53 The same bridge was graciously and largely pursued in any thing imagine or devise to the principall confusion and especiall consolation of us and all your faithfull subjectes. 1422 in *Cal. Pat. Rolls, 8 Hen. VI* 30 The said[addressed...suggestion the same...walleying with hym on principall days and to procession. 1556 Pilkington *Exampl. Effect* 551 Some heretyke...as they are vnto men principall benefitters, so to themselues and to their kind, they are most hurtyng and noysful. 1617 Bolle *Funeral Serm.* 1 The Physicians [of the Scripture being such as were] endowed with a principall portion of Gods spirit. 1708 Mortimer *Observ.* Aldeb. to 18. 213 That which is prior to the Order of Nature is always less perfect and principal, than that which is posterior. 1888 Pembroke *Servt. Lodging Lett.* 292 Which is understood to be the manner in a principal degree of a certain inventive trading house.

†**4.** Of special quality; excellent, goodly, choice; first-class, first-rate. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Hymns Virg.* 1 In hi palis ze principal I pleyde prinsly wipoute nay. 1522 Coverdale *Song Sol.* v. 13 His lippes droppe as the flowres of the most principall Myrre. *a* 1550 *Lusty Juv.* iv. 41 From Kateby Mantle...to the Mansion of Theseus is 3 Miles by most principall good Cote-Ground. 1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Apologie* E iij b, A good principall string of a perpetuall Poet, magnificentiam principalem. — *Pref. Sidney's Astrophel* (1591) With the most principall conference that can [ch]ofe, quoth principall confirme me. [*N.S.*] 1600 *Spenser's Epithalamion* 40 Covering my eyelids as I Cynthia, etc. with the fine spoil. 1638 J. Chapman tr. *Perk. Progress* (Parker 1641) 299 Give me the comfort of the saving help again, and strengthen me with a principall Spirit. 1681 Dryden *Mac Flecknoe* 87 Heywood, Shirley, and Ogleby there, Whose Giant Works the pigmy Brood declare, Driven by the tempest of the present wit, Lye strew'd on heaps like Commons after fight. And they shall fall in their Fathers principall.

II. Special and technical senses.

6. Of money: Constituting the primary or original sum; that is the main or capital sum invested or lent, and yielding interest or income; sing-ital, capitalized. (Cf. B. 9.)

4 Principal cost, money, original or prime cost.

1390 *Statut.* 35 Hen. VI, c. 1 Of the grant principalle debte. 1552 Parish Church 10, 436 It was ordeyned by the said parishens to pay the said wages...out of the principall debte with the lyvings at theyr dayes of payment. 1580-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 331 His desired thinges ... to take for that time their principall summe that was borrowed, and shortly to remitte the residue. *c* 1677 in Harwell *Comm's Exped.* to The parties...assess the Principal Costs of their Goods was to the Value of 5000*l.* *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Anath.* (1716) 236 Actions [placed] in the East-India Company are ever double the principal Money. 1731 *Gen. Lett. to Sheriff to Mun.*, *In the mean time* [the tell per what I shall do with the principal sum. 1874 Bagehot *Lett. to Dr. Gray* in *Gen. to Unmarried Subjects* 349/1, *personal per annum*...or a principal sum, as twenty years' purchase, of nineteen-and. 1894 Wolf in *Law Rep. (1895)* 21 Ex. 191, I decide that the income arising from my principal money shall be paid [etc.]. *Oklahoma Dict.* 134 In using the words 'principal money' I think is intended to signify all his capital.]

7. *Law.* **a.** That is the chief person concerned in some action or proceeding; *esp.* that is the actual perpetrator of, or directly responsible for, a crime: cf. B. 2 b. † *Obs.* **b.** *Principal challenge*: a challenge against a jury, or against a particular juror, alleging a fact such as, if proved, would disqualify such jury or juror as a matter of law.

1498 *Pastons Lett.* I. 14 Before the coroner of Cowsetre, to se the quest of the body...there was endited, as principall for the deth of Richard Stafford, Sir Robert Harecourt and the ij. sons that ben deds. And for the ij. sons of Harecourt that ben deds, ther ben endited ij. sons of Sir Undrey as principals. 1496 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 1 Such Misdoers, Oppressors, and Barrettors...[shall] be...judged as principal Felons. 1555 Brasyn *Q. Corrose* vi. (1908) The residue of the counsell were of opinion, that Philetus vvarlike experience counselled this counterfeite, except he had bene either principall or priuye thereunto. 1600–10 Challenge principal for Challenger 16. 35. 1788 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxiii. 363 A principal challenge is such, where the cause assigned carries with it prima facie evident marks of suspicion, either of malice or favour. 1823 H. Coe *Instit.* v. 80, 324 Where there are manifest reasons of suspecting partiality. As when one the challenge is called a principal challenge.

†**8.** Of a document: Original (as opposed to a copy): cf. B. 3. *Obs.*

1387 in 6th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 624/1 This is the authentik and last copie of the principall lettre whom mention...And the same originall and principall extent to refuse all maner.

B. *Comb.*, instl of a sentence or clause, or of a word (esp. a verb), in relation to another which is auxiliary to or dependent upon it: esp. to

subordinate or dependent. Principal parts of a verb: see PART sb. 19 b.

1530 PALSGR. *Lesclarc. Verbe Construct.* 2 After the construction come commonly the principall verbe.... First of all, the principall verbe must be sought out. 1864 L. MORRIS *Sup. Grimm.* (ed. 3) I. 450 This rule refers to principal, not to auxiliary verbs...the principal and its auxiliary form but one verb. 1870 KERY *Lect. Greek* (ed. 2) II. 8 Every Compound sentence contains two or more single sentences.... If they are not independent of each other, one will be principal and the others subordinate. *Ibid.* § 1031 A subordinate sentence may itself be principal to a third sentence. 1876 MAHAFFY *Soc. Greece* (ed. 2) 240 A Complex Sentence is one which, besides a principal subject and predicate, contains one or more subordinate clauses, which have subjects and predicates of their own. *Ibid.* § 403 A Substantive Clause...may be either the subject or the object of the verb in the principal clause.

10. *Building.* Applied to the main rafters, posts, or beams in the wooden framework of a building, which support the chief strain. Cf. B. 7.

1596 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 2. 22 The principall Posts, the Rafters, and the breames of any house. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 Beams of the Roof for the principal Rafters to stand on. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 183 Principal-Posts, the outer Pairs of a Corner. 1728 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Principal Posts*, in any wooden Building, are the Corner Posts. 1880 WEALE *Dict. Terms Archit.*, *Principal Rafters*, a term immediately under the principal rafters as parallel to them, in a state of suspension, assisting with the principals to support the timbers of a roof.

11. *Math.*, etc.

Principal axis: (a) of a cone, that axis which passes through the foci, the transverse axis; (b) conjugate axis; (c) each of three lines in a body or system used as the chief lines of reference in relation to forces operating upon it; as *principal axes of inertia*, *of stress* (see quots.). *Principal circle*: a great circle passing through the poles of two circles parallel to each other. *Principal focus*: (a) of a symmetrical body, an imaginary plane of symmetry, or, in an oblate or prolate spheroid, the plane passing through the centre at right angles to the axis of revolution; (b) an elliptical lamina are those principal planes at right angles to each other, two of which pass through the largest axis, and the third through the centre of both the others; (c) of stress: see quots. 1883. *Principal point*, in Perspective, the point where the *principal ray* meets the plane of delineation. *Principal points of a lens or combination of lenses*: see GEN. *Handymanby*, Optics, two points on the optical axis such that the straight line between the foci of them and any point of the object is parallel to that between the second and the corresponding point of the image. *Principal rays*, in Perspective, the straight line from the point of sight perpendicular to the plane of delineation. *Principal section* of a crystal, any section passing through the optical axis. *Principal value*, the one real value of a function which has more several imaginary values.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Principal Ray*, in Perspective. *Ibid.*, *Principal Point*, which some Writers call the *Centre of the Picture*, and the *Point of Concurrence*. 1840 HERSCHEL *Optics* § 2 When the rays which the mirror collects are parallel, as in the case of the sun, the point F is called its *principal focus*, or its focus for parallel rays. *Ibid.* xvii. 532 Every plane passing through the axis is called a *principal section* of the crystal. 1880 SPENCER *Energetic Geom. Three Dimens.* iv. 45 A diametral plane is said to be principal if it be perpendicular to the chords to which it is conjugate.... Hence a quadric has in general three principal diametral planes, the three diameters perpendicular to which are called the axes of the surface. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 200 For any system...there are three determinate directions at right angles to one another such that the force acting in the orbit across each of them is proportional to the orbital displacement parallel to it. These planes are called the principal or normal planes of the system; the forces upon them, per unit mass,—the principal or normal exertions: and the lines perpendicular to them,—the principal or normal axes.

B. *sb.*

I. 1. A chief or head man or woman; a chief, head, ruler, commander, superior; a governor, a presiding officer, as the head of a religious or educational institution, the manager of a house of business, an employer, etc.; the master or mistress of a household (*obs.*).

1300 *Gowers Conf.* II. 343 Crimilde,...Which was...Of tilles temple principal, What Phebus lieithe his sacrifice. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5888 Ne Priams ne principall Ke' lady' le leder of hem all. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 103 Ho...wom sees are whitey...And whou ho principall was cruel, ho was made principall. 1483 CAXTON *Legenda Aur.* 4 b. 1576 The Emperour of Rome...is the prynceppall of the worlde. 1628 SMITH *Pas. to Ps.* 21, 89 Why, lady your principall made known, was you who I for? 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. vii. 48 The servants (throughout the house often you: And I am sure their principals do. 1809 ROSE *Observ. in Lond. Orders* I. 43 (title) Attended the hustings home to the residence of a pupil, who was hereafter to become a principal to the concern. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxiii. 169 A minister's private secretary has the care and management, under his principal's direction, of all affairs relating to the disposal of offices and employments.

b. *fig.* or *transf.* Of a thing.

1300 *Gowers Conf.* I. 320 Thi will is the principal, And hath the hyndringe of the wirk. *Ibid.* III. 102 He is the werre principal, To whom resyn is special In yore as for the governance. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* etc. 12 *pe* beuys is principal Chef of economie pouere ong.

c. In Great Britain, outside Oxford and Cambridge, the most usual designation of the head of a COLLEGE in senses 4 c, d, e; sometimes also in senses 4 a, b, and often in 4 f; also of the head of a HALL (sense 4 b). (Cf. PRINCIPEST 2 c.)

Not used in the colleges of the university of Cambridge, and only in three of those of Oxford (viz. in both the halls, and the Secondmastership and women's colleges have Principals).

1585 *Act 27 Eliz. V.* 27, 2 The Deanes, Wardeyns, Provostes, Maisters, Prouidentes, Rectours, Principalles, Seniors and Students...within the said Universities. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council* 2nd. I. 603 Maister Alexander Anderson principall, Maister Andro Cathcart vnder principall, of the Colledge of Auld Aberdene. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 450 Maister Thomas Smeiton, principall of the Colledge of Glasgow. 1892 [see PRINCIPALSHIP]. 1708 PHILLIPS s.v. The chief person in some of the Inns of Chancery is also called Principal of the House. 1890 *Oxford Univ. Calr.* 511 The King's Hall and College of Brasenose...The Foundation was for a Principal and twelve Fellows. 1910 *Oxford Directory* 124 Mansfield College, founded here in October 1886 by the Congregationalists as a Faculty of Theology. Principal, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, M.A., D.D. *Ibid.* 106 Lady Margaret Hall, founded in 1879 for the higher education of women. Lady Principal, Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth, 1908 *Camb. Univ. Calendar* 383 A student of...Newnham College may present...a certificate signed by the Principal of her College.

†**d.** *pl.* Principal or chief men; leading or prominent persons; nobles, notables. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxv. 34 Yelle, ye schepherdis, and crye, and be ye princepals of the flok. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (Rolls) 180 That the kyng with the principalls of London, and seven lords to helpen at Wynchestre. 1578 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 8 b, The principalls of both Vniuersities, stayed themselues vpon his determination. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 20 The governors which the nobles and principals do vse, ten of them. 1620 BACON *Hen. VII* 71 To attend by Parliament the Heads and Principals of his Lawyers.

2. A chief actor or doer; the chief person engaged in some transaction or function, esp. in relation to one employed by or acting for him (*deputy, agent*, etc.); the person for whose and by whose authority another acts.

1625 BACON *Ess., Faction* (Arb.) 52 Those that are Seconds in Factions, doe many times...prove Principalls. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 38 Their factors live in better equipage, and in a more splendid manner than in all Italy besides, than their masters and principals in London. 1834 PEEL *Let. to Sec. Tiverton* 25 July in Vaughan *Protectionist* 67, *Commenced* (1836) I. 35 He will say, 'I shall report this your answer to my principals'; that is to those that sent me. ...It is a term of contempt not yet in fashion in England. 1907 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 27961. 7 The Deputy was dismissed with an other Reply than That they would send an Answer to his Principals in due Time. 1728 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 171 So man, who here seems principal alone Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown. 1737 SWIFT (J.), We were not principals, but auxiliaries in the war. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) II. 498 The functions of the viscounts would become dormant during the presence of his principal. 1846 WORCESTER *Univ. Lett.* s.v., He who being competent and *not absent* on the day set for his own benefit or on his own account, employs another person to do it, is called the principal, constituent, or employer; and he who is thus employed is called the agent, attorney, proxy, or delegate.

b. A person directly responsible for a crime, either as the actual perpetrator (*principal in the first degree*), or as present, aiding and abetting, or the contriver of it (*principal in the second degree*). Opp. to ACCESSARY. (Cf. A. 7 a.)

1594 NORDEN *Duffeld. Pract.* 42 To prison was I sent as principall, and my master as accessarie. 1796 *Sessions Cases Irel.* Wks. (Gilbert ed.) By the Common Laws, the accessaries cannot be proceeded against, till the principal cometh to tryall. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. ii. 34 A man may be principal in an offence in two degrees. 1770 *Douglas Cases*, 260, (*Hunt*) 511 In murder you are both principals. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. (1850) I. 522 In cases of felony, a distinction...is made between the principal and the accessary after the fact.

c. A person for whom another is surety; one who is primarily liable for a debt.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 322 We Alexander Arbuthnot vncorbend, and Thomas Burnsden tutor testamentar...bindis and oblissis vs, conjunctlie and severalie as principallis; Dauid Gerthes [etc.] as sourtelis conjunctlie and severalie. 1892 J. BELL in *Alton's Measures* (1893) App. 47 The Estradin persones principalls and cautioneris. 1789 W. BROWN *Court Chancery* II. 382 The defendant...insisted upon the benefit of the said plaintiff's bond, and that he was to be deemed a principal and not a surety. 1800 LD. ELDON in *Ves. jr's Rep.* VI. 334 For the surety it is a guarantee; and it is his business to see, whether the principal pays, and not that of the creditor. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Guaranty*, A surety or guarantor who has paid the debt of his principal, is entitled to a reimbursement therefor....*Story on Contracts*, sect. 1.

d. Each of the actual or intending combatants in a duel, as distinguished from their seconds.

1804 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxiii, Your principal, I presume, is Sir Hugo Static?...I have not forgotten that there is an unfortunate affair between us. 1838 DICKENS *Nickl.* ii, 'If a man plays my game, sir,' I think I observed the officer, who as stands indifference as if the principals were themselves, and the seconds players. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 170 The principals were placed at forty paces from each other, and were to fire as they advanced.

e. Each of the solo or leading performers at a concert, as distinguished from the members of the band or chorus.

1881 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 796 Principals, in modern concert language, are the solo singers or players in a concert.

II. 3. The chief, main, or most important thing, part, point, or element. †*Obs.*

1526-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1902) XXII. 298 Fals belowe, be whiche is *pe* principall of be dowble croft. *c* 1530 in *Archæologia Journal* (1901) LVIII. 82 For to be brefe occupacyon, his progresse ys to offence be prynce, and namely be principall poles. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxxxii. 748 They double rule drawe the bones of the arme of the fore principall of the same. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 2, That Varroe...Which...to preserve it perfect right did write the principall to save the part. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 72 I meane not to prosecute every particular at large, but to call out the principals. 1726 ADDISON *Freeport* in *Guardian* (1756) I. 46/1 The words which are necessary for commencing the thought...may well be called principals, and those which only help to make out the thought more fully and distinctly may be called accessaries.

†**b.** *In principal*: principally, chiefly. *Obs.*

1320 *Gowers Conf.* III. 63 As of this pointe in principal. Whereof the lesse is spread in Theologie. 1450-83 MALORY *Arthur* xx. 66 That wylle I refuse in presyence for drede of god. 1825 *Statutes Lett.* (1856) II. 420 Thanke to my friendis, not to you in principal.

†**c.** A primary or fundamental point of a subject, upon which the rest depend; a PRINCIPLE (in most or all cases app. identified with that word, or perhaps an erroneous spelling of it). *Obs.*

1545 JOHN *Kgs. Dom. Supr.* 5 b, Let more diligent order knowe himselfe made to haue profited, if he had the chief principalls understand, although he be not exactly. 1578 CAT. in *Math. Cl. Misc.* (1841) I. 21 The principalls of astronomie. 1583 *Stockwood ag. D. Crowmond* (ed. 2) 4 His Father...sent him to School to learn the Elements of Language and principals of Religion. 1584 J. RAMES in *Lett. Privat. tr.* (1648) 138 A sisters and a great walking principal which associates all parts of the compendium. 1818 *Assize Chron. Trials* (1818) 72 The two continue with some principal of the body.

†**d.** The head, top. *Obs.* rare—1.

c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlviii. (1535) 92 In the principall of the sayd table was pictured a Bulle.

†**6.** The original document, drawing, painting, etc., from which a copy is made; an original. *Obs.* (Cf. A. 8.)

1580 DEES tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 56 He shewed him the copie of the confederacie, promising him also the principall. 1596 CHAMBER *Delightes Musick, Upon Mr. Veale's Book* 46 Thou art of all This well-wrought copy the fair principal. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, Another pretty piece of painting I saw...in which there was a great wager laid by young Pinkeny and me whether it was a principal or a copy.

†**b.** Origin, source. Cf. PRINCIPLE 2b. 2. *Obs.*

1591 W. WATSON *Fiendly Fraction* 1. 1. 19 To Iupiter also (for Sacrifice), and did honour as to ye principall of life. 1618 E. C. *Friend' Wishfully* 3, 18 For hereafe, Schism, Puritanisme, Brownisme, papistrie,...Proceed from them, then are the principall.

†**6.** The best beast or other chattel of any kind bequeathed, or passing by custom. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1387 (Trinity term) *Corone Regis Roll* 21 Edw. III. 29, 21 Comparuit Isabella de Stanford in com. Oxon., talis est quod herebia inuenit et nominauit...pro quodam averiamento nomen habebat...principalia, videlicet de quocunque genere animalium, averiorum et vestimentorum domorum et ustensilium eandem illius generis, videlicet optimum plumarium optimi lecteri et optimum cofferet, et sic de aliis instrumentis [etc.]. 1500 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 27, I bequeth my body to be buryed in the chapele...and my beste beste in the name off principalle. 1502 *Ibid.* 51 After my principall is taken, I will my wyf hef my best mylcher. 1511 in *Lett. Hen. VIII.* (1846) I. 7 Cromie, App. v. 320 Pronounced on taking of such principales is not by commune laws, but only by customes and usages. 1512 in *Liverbrook Wills* (Camden) 125 Item I bequeth my best horse for my principall. 1530 *Ibid.* 136, I giffe and bequethe vnto the vicar for my principall accordyngge to the acte of parliament. 1870 BLOOM *Lect. Dict., Principal*,...in Herefordsh. 1892 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. 3. vi. § 4. 361 There are many traces of local customs which confer the name of 'principals' or 'heriottes', will give him the better of several chattels, not merely his executor's sword and harness, but the best chattel of every different kind, the best horse of the church does not take it and the best ox, the best cloth and the best table, the best pan and the best pot.

7. *Building.* A principal rafter (see A. 10); any one of the rafters upon which rest the purlins which support the common rafters. Also applied to a main iron girder.

1448-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 42 The principalles shalle...a inch thik with a purlyn in the Middes from one principall to a nother. 1575 *Ibid.* I. 320 Bestre to the principalls xiiis of them xij Suite Iogis. 1824 A. WESTON *Panor. St. Kenet* 2 To rule how every timber and rooftree is fitted each to other, what principals are to be used, which queene are too long. 1878 *Phil. Trans. R. Irel.* 196 The remainder they lay parallel to the principals. 1880 [see A. 10]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May, 2/2 Four massive iron principals for girders of a building in course of erection...fell yesterday afternoon.

†**8.** An upright pillar or stem having branches to bear tapers; formerly used on a 'hearse'. *Obs.*

c 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 181 A serious hearse made of xx. principalles, full of lightes. 1559 in *Coll. Top. & Gen.* (1870) IV. 268 The...Bishoppe of Rochester who hersed with a hearse of fower principalles or vprightes. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* vs. II. 456 Three uprights for a hearse of lighted, technically called 'principals'.

9. The original sum of money dealt with in any transaction, as distinguished from any later accretions; the sum lent or invested upon which interest is paid; the capital sum as distinguished from the interest: also, capital as distinguished from income. (Cf. A. 6).

c1330 Rolls of Manors Let in *Rec. Priory Coldingham* (Surtees) 69 We wylle grete expes till us alle the farmes and the profittes of Coldyngeham, quylls we be assesde als weele for fourr zeirres and .xl. oxe cariages as of oure principale. 1400 *Orol. Cronicles Mon.* (W. de W. 1508) vi. xvi. ¶ 1613 And the other it receyue ouer the principall for to kepe hym, & to recompense hym the damage. 1502 *Act* 13 *Edw. V.* c. 8 § 4 No moche as that he reserved the rent of Dartmouthe the Principall for any Money as to be lent. 1572 T. Wilson *Rem. Transp.* 83 1603 Dionisius *Peculier* vi. 139 For one dey Principall . . Lieu of the Use. 1708 T. Gainsborough *Fortune* vi. (1734) 31 For you have broke in upon the Principal. Thus I live for my own Use. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 119 The sum of the principal and its interest added together, is called the Amount. 1846 *Settlement in Lunac. Rep.* (1908) 1 Ch. 503 To hold as well the capital or principal of the said trust funds as the dividends, interest and accruel income thereof upon the usual trusts for the children of the marriage. 1866 H. R. G. *Dress Pol. Surv.* 14 It will facilitate the reduction of the principal of the National Debt.

fig. 1826 Byron *Poems* I. 106/2 I Have spent my life, both interest and principal. 1834 T. Hamby *Perf. Modelling* Ch. xii. 'You'll never see Fanny Robin no more—no, no principal—mum . . 'Why? ' 'Because she's dead in the 'orspital.

10. *Falconry.* Each of the two principal feathers in each wing (the two outermost primaries).

1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 100 Then cutte off some part of his two principalles in each wing. 1676 E. C. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., So finely furnish this our new Poem, as a bird, whose principals be scarce grown out. 1677 H. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 188.

11. *Mus.* † **a.** The subject of a fugue or other contrapuntal piece, as distinguished from the answer or 'reply'. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 125 The first part of double [descant] is, when the principall that is the thing as it is first made) and the replie . . are song changing the parties. 1878 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Principal* (Old Eng.), the subject of a fugue, the answer being termed the Reply.

b. An organ-stop of the same quality as the Open Diapason, but an octave higher in pitch. † *Small principal* (*obs.*), a similar stop two octaves higher than the open diapason; now called *Fifteenth*. Also, with qualifications, applied to other stops an octave higher than the ordinary pitch, as *Dulciana Principal* (also called Doucet).

In German, *Principal* is applied to the Open Diapason, and (with qualifications) to all stops of the same quality, of any pitch higher or lower.

1863 Organ *Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, The particulars of the great organ, 2 principals of metal, 1 twelfth of metal. *Ibid.*, In the choire organ, 1 principal of metal, 1 flute of wood, 1 small principal or fifteenth of metal. 1878 Hopkins *Mod. Mus. Tr.* I. § 22. 46 The simple stops are the . . Principal . . and some others. 1884 Organ *Specif. Gravesend Hosp.* in *Cassell's Dict. Mus.* II. 396/1 Small Organ. Open Diapason. Stopped Diapason. Dulciana. Principal. Dulciana Principal. 1886 Bridgewater *Mus. Acoustics* 104 The principal in a stop of four feet in length.

† **c.** A kind of trumpet used in the orchestra in the time of Handel: see quots. *Obs.*

1881 W. H. Stone in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 340 *Principal or Prittarch*, a term employed in many of Handel's scores for the third trumpet part. . . It is obvious that wherever the trumpets . . represented the old small-toned instrument now obsolete, . . the Principal, . . more nearly resembled the modern large-toned military trumpet. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Principal*, the name given by Handel to the third trumpet in the Dettingen 'Te Deum.'

† **C.** *adv.* Principally, chiefly; in the chief place.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1895 And principall of Troyes the pepell cheuisit, Of hir comly to Kan. 1528 in *Coventry Leet-Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 488 Prince Edward, my goostly Childe, whom I love principall. 1580 *Newcastle Merch. Vent.* (Surtees) I. 3 Maiors, shireffs, and aldermen . . shall go principall in the said wayes processon.

Principality (prĭnsipæ·lĭti). Forms: α. 4–5 **principalte**, (4 prys-, 5 -tee). β. 4–6 **principalite**, etc. (with *y* for *i*: also 5 -ete), 5–7 **-alitie**, 6–7 **-alitie**, (5 -ye), 6– **principality**. [ME. *principalte*, *principalite*, a. OF. *principalité* (c1170 in Godef.) dignition, power (in med.L. *principalitas* headship of a college); also *principalte* (1380 in Godef. *Compl.* and in A.F.), in med.L. *principalitas* territory of a prince; both ult. late L. *principalitās*-em the first place, superiority, in med.L. also the authority or territory of a prince, f. *principāl-is* PRINCIPAL *a.* + -ITAS -ITY.]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being principal; chief place or rank; pre-eminence. *Now rare.*

α. 1389–90 E. Ld. *Exch.* in H. Ellis *Ld. to Ld.* (1846) I. 10 For right as men take the principalte of all things under the heven, in the superiour gendre. c1400 Langham's *Cronyc.* 81 Pe tyrans pat hap principalte in manere holy.

β. c1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 307 As wille hap principalite before vse of manere wode. 1389 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* (1900) 81 He was next chief by reason of the principalite in prelacyon. 1526 Bible *Proverbs of Hezekiah* xxv. 6 For the measuring of honour, authorite, and the excesse, that obteineth principalite. 1632 Lithgow *God's Arrowes* iv. 8 b. 120 The word . . signifieth, to obtaine principality, or to preuaile. a 1677 Manton *Christ's Eternal Exist.* iii. Wks. 1681 I. 218 Christ hath the primacy of order and the principality of influence. 1684 Bunyan *Mr. Hatred's Hist.* v. § 196 The heavenly link on the face of the Kingdom is not cut off with natural light, or appointed church, or principality of place.

† **b.** That which is principal; the chief point or part. *Obs.*

1587 Mascall *Gov. Horses* 23 b. But now let vs haue in order First the principalitie. a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* v. vi. § 3 (1622) 210 The Atheist, giuing the principalitie of his best and certain, vnto the vncertain.

2. The position, dignity, or dominion of a prince or chief ruler; sovereignty; supreme authority.

α. 1390 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1809 Now is alle be principalte past an ende. 1587 Turbervil *Hystin* (Roll) IV. 223 He lyuinges at be worlde laste out principalte and lordshippe.

β. a 1300–50 *Alexander* 4322 In a wrath he made king neyth Ilion of his principalites priued. ?a 1400 *Chester Pl.* xix. 2 Now by my symmynge I respect and principalite that I beare. 1580 Bible (Geneva) *Tit.* iii. 1 Put them in remembrance that they be subiect to the Principalities [Bible *K. V.* rulers] & powers. 1589 Greene *Arbasto* 127 At the beginning . . all men were alike, there was no principalitie. 1641 *Perfect Acc. Parlt.* 6 Oct. 31 If a Royall Principality be that instrument, as it is in the proper phrasure and power of the people to ordaine. 1690 Wadsworth in *Milton's Def. Pref.* B. 3b, Wks. 1851 VIII. 63 Lysodorus . . calls the Commonwealth of the Hebrews a Theocracy, because the principality was in God only. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq. Jews* vii. vii. § 2 The first year of the principality of Hyrcanus. 1858–63 Vullers *Lex. e Tribus Manuscriptis* (1864) II. 11 In. Ibn Ilis first goes on to treat of the 2nd principality.

b. With possessive, as a title. *nonce-use.*

1808 Scott *P. M. Perth* xvi, May it please your honour—I mean your principality.

c. Princely action or behaviour. *nonce-use.*

1869 *Prince Lee. to Mourning* Wks. (1898) 1016/1 It was a very noble piece of principality.

3. The sovereignty, rule, or government of the prince of a small or dependent state.

1599 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 365/1 Offices, pertayning to the said Principalitee and Dutchie [of Cornwall]. 1689 *Stat.* VI. 3607 Ambrose of the Principality of Northwales. 1784 Powell *Lloyd's Cambrian* C 3 The beginning of the Principality of Wales. a 1797 Spencer Cowper *Annotator* I. (1798) 159 Carausius and Pontius . . received small principalities in Macedonia. 1873 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1877) II. i. iv. 136 China was for many centuries the seat of a number of petty principalities. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/4 The proposed Principality of Cornwall under Prince George.

4. A region or state ruled by a prince. *The Principality*, a familiar designation of Wales.

a 1300–50 *Alexander* 1137 Pe prouynces & principals [v.r. principalite] of Perce is priuee. 1390 Wyclif *Apocalypse*, Chaunge to his subiit were to-way The principalte through I him ryuende. 1617 Hoskyns *Jrn.* 1. 272 Upon the conflowes of Hasty, and the seuerall principalities thereof. 1709 Addison *Italy* 6 On the Promontory . . was formerly the Temple of Hercules Musarum, which still gives the Name to this small Principality [Monaco]. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. Scotland* 332 Pembroke . . formerly capital of an ecclesiastical principality, and seat of a University. 1889 Gunton *Monopoly's Harsh.* 189 Of your fashionable watchdog concern, the Principality boasts a pair—Tenby and Aberystwith. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8/2 Salem, . . A principality of the Ottoman Empire, more or less independent.

5. A spiritual being (good or evil) of a high order; *spec.* in *pl.*, in medieval angelology, one of the nine orders of angels (see Orders of, 3), which has been variously reckoned as the seventh, fifth, or fourth. (Representing L. *principātūs*, Gr. ἀρχαί. In the Dionysian hierarchy, ἀρχαί were the seventh order.)

This use is founded mainly on passages in the Pauline epistles, in which ἀρχαί 'rule, ruler', has been taken to refer to a spiritual power. In the Bible of 1611, *principality* renders ἀρχή seven times; in five of these the Vulgate has *principatus*, in two *Myst.* vi. 12, Tit. iii. 1 *principes potestates*. The Revised version has in Eph. i. 21, *rule*; in Col. ii. 10, *rulership*; in 1 Pet. iii. 22 *authority*.

1526 Bible (Geneva) *Eph.* vi. 12 For we wrestle not against flesh and bloud, but against principalities [1577 Rulers], against powers, and against the worldlie gouernours. . . Col. i. 16 By him were all things created, which are in heauen, and which are in earth, . . whether they be Thrones, or Dominions, or Principalities, or Powers [1534 Tyndale to 1557 Geneva, rulerine or lordshippe, other rule or power].

1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xlvii. 5 Who can number the sighes of Dauid, and the wicked thoughts of Ezechiel, that God, according vnto his holy greatnes, 4 Archangels, 5 Angels, 6 Dauids, 7 Heauens, 8 Princedoms, 9 Powers. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 601 In thir severall ranks Millions of spiritual Pow'rs, men call'd Hierarchies, Orders and Degrees, or Names of Principalities or Powers. 1727 Bradley *Dict. Rust.* s.v. Angels, Those glorious Beings, which we call Thrones, Dominions, Principalities, or Powers [1734 Tindale to 1757 Geneva, rulerine or lordshippe, other rule or power].

1821 Boston *Acad. Mod. L.* iv. 5. 6 (1850) 42 Plato, . . made seven kinds of spirits, first God, secondly Ideas, 3 heroic genuses, 4 Archangels, 5 Angels, 6 Devils, 7 Heroes, 8 Principalities, 9 Powers. 1867 Milton *P. L.* v. 227 In thir severall ranks Millions of Principalities the potent. 1908 A. Butler *Lives Saints* 2 May II. 322 The fathers from the sacred oracles distinguish nine Orders of those holy spirits, namely the Seraphims, Cherubims and Thrones; Dominations, Principalities and Powers; Virtues, Archangels, and Angels. 1870 Charlotte Elliott *Hymns, Christian, and not only sung* 8 Principalities and Powers, Mustering their armies' array, Wait for those anguished hours.

6. The office of principal of a college, university, etc.; principalship. *Now rare.* (In quot. 1641 applied to the lordship or presidency of a colony.)

1443 *Act* 2 *Hen. VI*, c. 8 § 1 (*title*) Pur pensyonard aux vns la principalite dascuns Halls en Oxenford. 1641 in R. Hazard *Hist. Coll.* (1792) I. 471 Sir Fernando Gorges Knight Lord of the Province of Maine, in the second years of my Principality in New England. 1660 Wood *Life* Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 363 Upon the principality of Jesus-Coll. there, the presidentship of Trinity College. 1693 — *Ath.* (1721) I. 748 In 1546 he was made Principal of St. Mayor Hall, . . in 1550 he resign'd his Principality. 1719 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 380 He holy to have had Principalities at the same time. 1859 G. Hill (title) The Right of Appointment to the Principality of St. Edmund's Hall. a 1880 Sir R. Chapterton *Life* (1881) I. 448 The principality of a small University like that of St. Andrews.

Principally (prĭnsipăli), *adv.* [f. PRINCIPAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In the chief place; as the chief thing consumed; chiefly, mainly, above all.

1390 *Apocal.* xii. 3c. hede his vpmetinge, bot .xii. mitis principeres, principalliche, vor he hes [= hemes] of he worlde. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xvi. (1495) 678/2 His wyfe [*sc.* of progeny] . . is principally to be prouyde of her kynsfolke and to take of he best. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 203 (*MS.*) Principally and before all thyng he oweth to take a way toward his owne remedye. 1580 Montgomerie *Verses Fr. Tong. Principalmount*, chiefly, especially, principally. 1624 Tho. Bedford, in Elks *Oxfrd. Lett. Ser.* 1. III. 180 For many weighty considerations, but principally this. 1671 Trapnel *Apoc. Heroic Perfect. & Exc.* (Rar.) I. 170 They chiefly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find fault. a 1727 Ozell (J.), What I principally insist on, is this exposition. 1870 Rogers *Eagle's N.* iii. § 41 My usual habit of always looking for the subject principally, and for the art only as the means of expressing it.

†**b.** In the way of main division; primarily. *Obs.*

1520 *Aperol.* 50 Parsons him to clothe for the more to vse debte principalliche. 1540 Richecock *Fr. Comic.* 431 Alle men bobe clerkes may be, Principally, in bis partes three.. Byggynge, wedmod, and eadyng.

†**c.** In the first place; in the first instance; originally, primarily, fundamentally; at first. *Obs.*

c1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 31 His lust is out bis, for it is not principali his, but it is Godis but sent him. c 1405 Chaucer *Pers. Tale* (Cmb.) Of bis gult bere is eke to wite *bat* it my fere. *For* principally she had bis sin. a 1552 Leland *Itin.* I. 8 Relikes of a very large Hermitage and principally well builded but a late discovered and suppressed.

†**2.** In a special or marked degree; above or beyond the rest, above all; especially. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 194 Of pouere and of peeple he pitebeuep meeuereb, And principalliche of alle peeple bat bei be gooe of herte. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 184 If bou wolt worche more strongliche, . . and principali if he be a riche man. c 1460 Capgrave *Sermon of Agnes* iv. 121 When she were clepid to blisse and not bifore, and principally Feyrewelle. 1580 in *Hickott's Godlye Treat. Prymer* (1718) There be three sortes of fruites principally growyng vpon man by prayer. 1647 Sir Francis *Spandeus Glory* (1656) 89 To administer Peace and Judgment to the world, . . and most principally to his people in the Seals.

3. For the most part; in most cases; in the main; mostly.

1832 Tr. in *Baron Geol. Mem.* (ed. 2) 331 Calcareous shells . . have been principally discovered in those rocks of recent date. 1845 M'Culloch *Classification*, xxi. (1850) 588 Those who inhabit wholly or principally on carcasses derived from the seas or from lakes. 1868 Lubbock *Origin Civilisation*, viii. (1889) 268 The government, to make observations on his sphere of observation merely, makes use principally either of a servant or an almanack.

Principalness. *rare.* [f. PRINCIPAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being principal.

1530 Palsgr. 228/2 *Principalnesse, principalite.* 1660 Wilkins *Real Char.* 19 Degrees of Being or Causality, whether Superior and before all others, or Inferior, and after some others. *Principalness.* 1897 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 12 Principalness or delight in human beauty.

Principalship (prĭnsipălʃip). [f. PRINCIPAL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office of principal, the headship (of a college, etc.).

1393 Nasmyth's *Cartul. Pittenweem* 161 A grene office is not so gentill, as the principalship of a College of Cartuans. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 13 July (O.H.S.) II. 72 Dr. Hudson's Election of the Principalship was passed. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Aug. 6/2 The principalship of the Theological College.

Principate (prĭnsipĕt), *sb.* Also 4–6 with *y* for *i*; 5. 4–7 -at. [ad. L. *principātus* the first place, pre-eminence, esp. in the army or state, the post of commander-in-chief, rule, sovereignty; in anct. L. the home of angels, good or bad, f. *princeps*, *princip-* : see PRINCE *sb.* and -ATE³. With the *obs.* form *principat*, cf. F. *principat* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The office or dignity of, or as of, a prince or ruler; supreme position or power; supremacy, primacy, headship, pre-eminence. = PRINCIPALITY 1, 2. *Now rare.*

a 1300 Hampole *Psalter* xlvi. 3 He made folke vnder vs vs., He gatherynge has cause bot holy men. 1382 Wyclif *Apoc.* i. 10 Alone ooh principat [*gloss* or power of princes], and patriarchis, and vertu and kyndeschipping. 1388 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 377 Ons schulde be chief of be Hebreweis bat schulde have schare be principat of Egipte, and ayere be kynde of Israel. *Ibid.* VIII. 292 King Edward put his sone Edward be principat of Wales and be gyldom of Chestre. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (Addenda MS.) Amonge all be artis maysteris of be body . . be hand hab be hexte principate [orig. *obtinens principatum*]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 239/1 The eyen bat whilom holde the principate of the cardinal vertues is Dirke. 1588 Tymme *Dandelo* 266 They peradoly denye that the Romishe church obtayneth the principate and preeminent soueraine of all other. 1626 Wilson *Alch. Dogs.* 270, (1662) 299 And Rome thus claims the Principate of Saints, Wales as true does, a 1640 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 419 Then stood . . the Dukedome, or Principate of the Macedonians. a 1677 Ramsay *Pope's Supremac.* i. (1687) 10 That under two metropolitans the principate of the whole Church was possessed. 1904 W. H. Rogers in *Eagle-Star Ann.* 248 At 20 years Richmond had no principate in the Church except what it derived from its own character and conduct.

b. *Rom. Hist.* The rule of the PRINCIPES; the imperial power of Augustus and his successors, while some of the republican forms were still retained; the period of rule of a principes.

(The L. *Principatus* is applied by Pliny to the reign of Tiberius and of Nero; and is also used by Tacitus and Suetonius; Quint. 1860 shows the earlier position that the word for *principate senatus* : see Note to PRINCIPES.

1882 Mahaffy *Rom. Emp.* (1886) VI. iv. 366 To the emperor's principate or first place in the senate they fully acquiesced. 1893 — *Greek World* under (1895) 284 The

principate of Claudius had been, on the whole, a period of general prosperity. 1852 *Rome Hist. Amm. Empl.* II. vi The Empire as constituted by Augustus is often called the Principate, as opposed to the absolute monarchy into which it developed in a later stage. ...It is according to constitutional theory, the state was still governed under the Principate by the senate and people. 1900 J. Hutchison in *Fitzd.* 1 July 9/1 The 'Principate' as it is now usual to style the supreme power held by Augustus and Tiberius.

†**2.** = PRINCIPALITY 3. *Obs.*

1578 WYTTE *Rem.* viii. 38 Nether angels, nether principats, nether rulers, nether potestats. 1599 CASTLE *Guild. Lect.* 1731/1 The Orders of God.] 1680 CASTLE *Guild. Lect.* 1731/1 The Angels were glad, that Angels enjoyed, The Heaven-kingdom, The dominations matter notable, The principates accompanied, The potestates barged, Cherubim and Seraphim tongues and principates. 1588 *Pleasures for a Prince* 73 Here is a state wherein were Angells, Archangells, Thrones, Dominations, Principates. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vi. 193 In the third order Principates are plac'd: Next them, Arch-Angels.

†**3.** A person having the *chief* position or pre-eminence; a chief, a prince. *Obs.*

1577 *Pilgr. Jacob* (Caxton 1483) v. iii. 35 Seynt Poule clayreth by the dede that he suffred the Assaute of martyre, ..he must also as one chyef and principant were also the assaute of prychours. 1598 FOXE *Catechist Sir F. Drake* (1881) 18 Perusing with golden chaines their principalls, And linking captive Spaniards chief governors. 1632 HAKEWILL *Answ. New Disp.* § 31 His attributes to be Principate in Physick.

4. A state, territory, or community ruled by a prince or petty king: = PRINCIPALITY 4.

1552 TAVERN *Chron.* v. xvi. 87 This Houghen and all the other Saxons whiche ruled the 7th. principates of Brytayne are called of some writers Heptark. 1579 SPENSER *Shepheards Calend. March* 1191 (Thorp) calyd myrrhe the principaut of West Inwarde. c 1590 SIR H. GILBERT *Q. Alta. Achiev.* (E. E. T. S.) 3 All monarchies and best known Common weales or principates that both have been and are. 1632–82 HICKES *Controvers.* ix. (1716) 3 There is ordained one Principate, or Exchoate, as Patriarchate or Exarchate. 1884 J. J. RIDE *Japan* I. 7 The Bushis...constituted each lordly a separate principate or Han.

† **Pri·nci·pate,** *v. Obs. rare.* ERRONEOUS variant of PRINCIPALIZE *v.*

c 1630 *Don Bellianis* 40 Is it possible that Don Bellianis should with such glory principate his haughty *Souls of Chivalry*? ...a 1657 HIGH *Petit. (Orig. Mem.* 1) vi. 249 The Things or Effects principated or effected by this intelligent active Principle.

† **Principatio.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *principāt-us* PRINCIPATE *sb.* + -IO.] perh. error for *principacy*: see -ACY 3.] = PRINCIPALITY, PRIMACY.

1677 *Gale Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 187 Archy, a Prince, Principatio or Government. ...Rom. C. 38. Appeal is taken for Principatio.

† **Principe.** *Obs.* [a. F. *principe* (1481 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *principi-um* a beginning.] = PRINCIPLE *sb.* 7, 3.

1549 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 29 Such as must be one in the *principe*, and different in the execution. 1660 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 1 God, being the first principle, and last end of all things. *Ibid.* 4 The effective, productive principe of all that wisdome, and truth.

‡ **Principia,** L. pl. of PRINCIPIUM.

† **Princi·pial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *principi-um* a beginning + -AL: cf. L. *principiālis* existing from the beginning, original.] Standing at the beginning; initial.

1629 BACON *Ess., Proposicions* (Arb.) 139 The Primer, ..which had the Principiall Letters, (that Word Hornbooke (which now Boys, Edward, Mayd, Philip, Elizabeth) 1660 — *Sylva* § 930 There are Letters, that are Initiall will hardly sequence; as S. for one; Especially being Principiall to a Word.

Principiant (prinsi·piănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. obs. F. *principiant*, pr. pple. (also used as sb.) of *principier* (1484 in Godef.), ad. late L. *principiāre*: see PRINCIPIATE *v.* and -ANT.]

† **A.** *adj.* Constituting the beginning or source of something; originating; primary. *Obs.*

a 1619 DYMOCK *Ess.* (1632) 105 It considers not of the chief and principiant parts. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (L.), There are some principiant and mother sins pregnant with seminal ill in progressive nature. 1673 S. PURCHASE *Conser Dei* 244 A Paternal is a Generative or Principiant Monad, and so is this, for by begetteth or Principiats the Number next to Nature, and that is Two.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A beginner, a novice. *Obs.* [Cf. 2L. *principiāsta.*]

1624 HAKEWILL *Predict.* 2. iii. 61 Do you think that I have not wit to distinguish a principiant in this from a graduate?

2. *Math.* (See quot.)

1867 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* IX. 20 Instead of the cumbrous terms Predicate Reciprocants or Differential Invariants, it is better to use the single word Principiants to denominate that covering class or order of Reciprocants which consists of a factor *pris*, unaltered for any homogeneous substitutions impressed on the variables.

† **Princi·piate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *principiātus*, pa. pple. of *principiāre* (see next).] *a. adj.* Properly Originated, initiated; last in quot. 1580 used as = Constituting the beginning, origin, or source; original. B. *sb.* See quot. 1674.

1660 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* iv. 27 Our eyes, that see other things, are not themselves: Nor those principiate foundations of knowledge are themselves discernible. 1674 R. SHERWOOD *Reasons* 101 Of substances some are Principles, some Principiates. ...By Principiates I give no leave to make an English word of one not very good Latin; I mean substances that are caused or compounded of Principles, Principles make, Principiates are made to be.

† **Princi·piate,** *v. Obs.* [f. late L., *principiāre* to begin (L. *principia* was a beginning) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To cause to begin; to originate, initiate.

1623 SANDYS *Trans. Ovid's Ten parts wright here* have framed to be the Indian Navigation, then principiated in Holland, and improved of in England. 1627 J. HAMMOND *Solid Philos.* 218 The Soul, by reason of his Potential Essence here, cannot principiate any Bodily Action.

Principiation (prinsipiē·ʃŏn). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *principiātiōn-em* (a 1250 Alberton Magnus *De Praedic.* 4. 1), n. of action f. *principiāre*: see prec.] †**1.** Reduction to 'principles' or elements; decomposition or analysis of a substance. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1869 I. 249/1 The third is, the separating of any metal into its original or materia prima, or elements... which work we will call principiation.

2. *Logic.* The process of deriving a general principle, or by induction.

1890 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

† **Princi·piative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *principiāt-us*, ppl. stem of *principiāre* (see PRINCIPIATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Having the quality of 'principiating'; originative, initiative.

1651 SANDYS *New Disp.* 4 Adv. Its grand principiative faculty. 1660 STURTON *New Philos. Enchirid.* (1674) Their ...assent a Principiative Son from the Solar Paternity, and Archangelical, and the Fountain of Sense. 1661 J. CROSSE *Vox Hominis & Christ.* 40 To know by a Syllogisme, cannot be an intellectual essential, as neither a principiative thing, or from a Superior cause.

‡ **Principium** (prinsi·pĭŏm). Pl. **princi·pia.** [L. *principium* beginning, origin, source, first place; in pl. front (of an army), staff, general's quarters, also foundations, elements; f. *principi-*, *princip-es* first in time or order: see PRINCE.]

1. Beginning, commencement; origin, source; first principle, element; fundamental truth, etc.: = PRINCIPLE *sb.* in various senses.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 238 The doctrine of the Catholike Church, consists of three speciall *principia* or causes. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 43 The matter is the *principium* of subsistence, saith Thomas. (See INTRODUCTION § 3.) *Ibid.* 181 The principium of a demonstration is an immediate proposition, viz. that hath none before it. a 1635 NATHANIEL *Fiennes' Exp.* (1681) 72 I have named the causes or principia of the Worms following. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Christ Mediator* iv. 10, God is the *principium* of subsistence to all. 1693 tr. *Blanchard's Phys. Dict.* 416 *Elementa*, or Principles, are the Simplest Bodies that can be. ...There are Five Elements, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water and Earth. 1726 J. MACLAURIN in *Lett. to Gent.* vi. (1900) 173 Useful productions, containing the principia of religious knowledge. a 1850 GROVE *Corr. Forces* v. (1868) 130 Now able to isolate even the *principia* of ethical reasoning.

b. *pl. Principia*: The common abbreviation of the title of a famous work of Sir Isaac Newton, setting forth the principles of natural philosophy or physics.

[1687 NEWTON (title) Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.] 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Principia*, Sir Isaac Newton, thence, in his *principia*, that [etc.]. 1876 HUXLEY *Hume* iv. 72 And the 'Principia', which occupies the same position in philosophy as the Bible does in religion.

2. In the mediæval University, a. A public lecture or disputation by which a Bachelor in any faculty, who had received the Chancellor's licence, entered upon his functions, and became an actual Master or Doctor, with certain ceremonies. b. Also applied at Paris and elsewhere, to the Theological Faculty, to the dispensation by which a student became a Bachelor of Divinity, and to the discourse upon some theological problem which the B.D. at a later stage, as a Sententiarius, was required to deliver before beginning his course of lectures on each of the four books of the *Sentences* of Peter the Lombard.

In sense a, also called *Inception*; the day on which this took place is still called at Cambridge and in some American universities 'the Commencement' (at Oxford 'the Act').

1883 EDWARDS *Univers. Lincoln Middle Ages* I. 130, 203, 265, 266.

3. *Hum. Antiq.* (*pl.*) The general's quarters in a camp.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* ii. 28 (1591) 121 They only of the cowardish sight assaults themselues to the Principia. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. 297 In the verie Principia, you shall within the quarter of the L. Generall his pauilion, were found confused speeches.

Principle (prinsi·p'l), *sb.* Also 4–6 with *y* for *i*; 6 *pryncypyll*. [ad. F. *principle* (Oresme *c* 1362), or f. L. *principium* (see above); formed on the analogy of *municiple*, *participle*, L. *municipium*, *participium*, there being 1575 in this case no OF. form in *-ple*.] In various senses often emphasized by prefixing *first*.

1. Origin, source; source of action.

†**1.** Beginning, rise, commencement; fountain-head; original or initial state. (Also in *pl.*)

c 1450 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 249 Knyghthood in Greece and Troye the Cite Took his principles, and next in Rome town. 1450–70 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 292 The begynnynge of that water calleth Tiberiades, and all the waters of Jordan, whether hem ben of originalle principle as the fonte of the ryuerein calleth Libanus. 1583 STOCK *Theat. Hiero-Iud.* (Abridg.) Remove rotten roots, cutteth his principles and first order of things newe-like. 1598 SHAKES. *2 H. IV*, i. ii Doubting end and of principle reasoned. 1634 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 8 Commerce § 20. 48 From how small a principle the fact spread. *Ibid.* § 21. 47 Stockton, ..by improving their Ports and Magazines, has ..given Principle to an inconsiderable Shire.

†**2.** That from which something takes its rise, originates, or is derived; a source; the root (*of* a word). *Obs.* (exc. as in 3).

1580 WYTTE *Not* xviii. 2 Silver hath the principlis [1578 beginnyngis: Vulg. *principia*] of his veynes. 1626 COKE *On Litt.* 194 b, *En tenant Auncestre*, is in Writ that lyeth where a false Verdict in Court of Record vpon an Issue ioyned by the partie is given. ...And is deriued of the principle *Tenebat*, in *Assisa*, for that if the party fayl in auowrie of a false Oath, they are stained with perjury. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Exempl.* ix. Disc. vi. 13 *Iesus*, is the principle, and he is the possessor, he begins our faith in revelations, and perfects it in contemplations. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 17 With Odors from the Banks of Hermus alimented, Spring from the watry Genius of the Ground: From this same Principles gray Willows come.

3. In generalized sense: A fundamental source from which something proceeds; a primary element, force, or law which produces or determines particular results; the ultimate basis upon which the existence of something depends; cause, in the widest sense.

1413 *Pilgr. Lewde Men* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii, 74 Nothyng cometh of nought, that is to sayn, without a beginnyng, but a cause and principle that must nede be. 1426 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) iv Concupy grace is to mans yt thyrd principle of nature. *a* 1600 J. DYER *Watchw. Conversion*, To Rob... Man in his first estate had to himself a principle of Grace. 1721 GIBBS *Cases Navig.* 6, 35 For the true performance of this Work, a Vital or Directive Principle ariseth ...to be assistant to the Corporeal. 1794 SOUTHEY *Mark. Oriental Sprtl.* 8. 7 Three Idealists admit two Principles; the Principle of Good, and that of Evil. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* § 2 n. note, The word *principle*, is applied to any thing which is conceived to serve as a foundation or beginning to any series of operations. 1849 NICHOL *Elementary* 102. 36 The Electricity ...for a time, reigned as the vital principle, by which 'the excess of the understanding, and the darkness of the will were conveyed from the organs of the brain to the obedient member of the body'. 1851 BALFOUR *Four Plants* 4 So Thales said that the first principle of all things was water.

4. An original or native tendency or faculty; a natural or innate disposition; a fundamental quality which constitutes the source of actions.

1586 CHARNOCK *Spr.* 7 T. 459 Of verray necessarily bringyngeine Your nature in youre principles hath yoet. 1640 BOLTON *Nineveh* 136 A man...who hath no inward principle of skill to enable him, in comparison of a skilfull workeman. 1689 BISHOP *Mariner's Mag. Formation & Function*, 2 Out of a Principle of good will I have to you. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 1 Every Man has such an active Principle in him, that he will find out something to employ himself upon. 1730 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 33 Two Principles in human nature reign; Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain. 1798 MALTHUS *Amer. Govt.* I. 107 They, from a principle of instinct, offer themselves to her touch. 1863 KINGSLEY *Trad. Roman Fish.* 72 Several of them followed the ship, and seemed to be attracted by a principle of curiosity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 204 The completion of actions with one another implies a principle which is above sensation.

II. Fundamental truth, law, or motive force.

5. A fundamental truth or proposition, on which many others depend; a primary truth comprehending, or forming the basis of, various subordinate truths; a general statement or tenet forming the (or a) ground of, or held to be essential to, a system of thought or belief; a fundamental assumption forming the basis of a chain of reasoning.

†*Counting of the principle* upon, 1581 begging of the question, *petitio principii*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 290 The feithle mynyte of mynte hat lufith is mynte hoginnest is fulefonnd of hese principle hat hei grundin hem on. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Pane afterward maade hem an ordre [of light] more, and knaue purpose many principles and rules. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 26 Whyt hee ys the ground and mat of the other, to the wych hyt must euer be referryd, and other wyse than the vnderstondyng of mann vndyrstondyd not euer referryd to these principalles. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* lv. (1608) 530 Is not this a notable Answer of that old King for a ground, which ...ought to be ground, and to speake after his owne manner, a rooting of the principle? 1689 PENN *Rem. Fiction*, Pref. 6 Hence we conclude as follow some other Principles of the ever-to-be-admired Descartes. 1752 HUMBERT *Adelphi* iv. 8 Principles as other times are supposed to be certain fundamental Theorems to Arts and Sciences, in Religion and Politics. 1803 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* (heading) Principles of political economy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 488 First principles, even if they appear certain, should be carefully considered.

b. *Physics*, etc. A highly general or inclusive theorem or 'law', admitting of very extensive practical applications, or exemplified in a multitude of cases.

Often named after the discoverer, as the Archimedean principle and D'Alembert's p. in *mechanics*, *Carnot's p.* in *heat*, *Doppler's p.* and *Helmholtz's p.* in *acoustics* and *optics*, *Huyghens's p.* in *wave-motion*, *Pascal's p.* in *hydrostatics*. Cf. *Law* 5.

1900 J. CLERK *Maxwell's Mod. Phil.* (1904) I. 61 From this Principle [that of the parallelogram of forces], the Method of explaining the Forces of the Mechanical Powers may excellently well be deduced. 1898 *Encyclop. Brit. Journal.* 35 Principle II. The probability of any number of independent events all happening together, is the product of their several probabilities.

6. A fundamental quality or attribute which

determines the nature of something; essential characteristic or character; essence.

1660 Gregory *Astron.* 1 The three chief Principles of Magnificent Building, viz. Solidity, Convenience, and Ornament. 1708 Phillips s. v., The Epicurean Principles, are Magnitude, Figure, and Weight. 1847 Jos. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. 31 (*R*) This was the principle and essence of his plan. 1880 Maudsley *Mod. & Mal. Physic.* IV. v. § 35. 563 (Title) Inherent weak nerves the very principle and meaning of the subject with which he is occupied.

7. A general law or rule adopted or professed as a guide to action; a settled ground or basis of conduct or practice; a fundamental motive or reason of action, esp. one consciously recognized and followed. (Often partly coinciding with sense 5.)

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 593 To teche and instruct by the principles and rewles made by diuers well expert auctours. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 11 You keepe the generalle for a principle, to lead with the fine and ye with the Lady. 1658 Evelyn *Diary* 8 July, Some Quakers...; a new phanatic sect, of dangerous principles, who shew no respect to any man, magistrate or other. 1788–91 H. Walpole *Percival's Anecd. Painc.* (1826) 113, *ad* He gathered the great characters, and as ill, as if he had sprelled it out of principle. 1783 Johnson *Life in Boswell* This shews that he has good principles. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* vi. vi. There are also first principles in morals. 1841 Disraeli *Curiosities* 1st. Ed. Before I support Conservative principles, ...I scarcely wish to be informed what those principles are to conserve. 1873 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1877) II. i. 16, 17 The barbarian lives without principle and without aim.

b. Used *absol.* for *good, right, or moral principle*: An inward or personal law of right action; personal devotion to right; rectitude, uprightness, honourable character. (Also in *pl.*)

1633 Cromwell *Speech* 4 *July* in *Carlyle, W.* I were to choose any servant...I would choose a godly man that hath principles....Because I know where to have a man that hath principles. 1692 Collier *Immort. Stage* (1698) 267 The management of the stage...strikes at the Root of Principle, draws off the Inclinations from Virtue, and spoils good Education. 1704 J. Hoskyns *Lect. Tricks* I. v. 6, We are a Person in a *Mean of Principles*, when he does not act according to the Eternal Rules of Morality, Virtue and Religion. 1721 *Un Fon Mall Flandres* (Bohn) 43 Then my goddn, me my principle, forgit me honour. 1874 Bancroft *Footpr. Time* (1879) Michael brilliant prospects, but little principle. 1894 *F. Watson Genesis a true Hist.* v. 103 The religion of the prophets...the religion of principle rather than of law, and of morality rather than of ritual. *Mod.* A man of high principle.

c. Phr. *On principle* (usually in sense b); as a matter of (moral) principle; on the ground of fixed rule or obligation; from a settled (conscientious) motive.

(Cf. quot. 1782–91 in 7.) 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv.* xxxiii. II. *any* Principles do not much influence the unprincipled, nor usually the principled. We talk of principle, but we act as interest. 1833 T. H. Wharton *Pan. Servia.* (1836) I. 1. 10 Outward acts, done on principle evince inward habits. 1851 Landor *Fight Penn-Wh.* (1846) IV. 28 There was a time when I could not read Pope, but disliked him on principle. 1854 *Fraser. Gaz.* 3 May 3/1 He was acting as counsel for an insurance company, and they told him that they were defending on principle.

8. A general fact or law of nature by virtue of which a machine or instrument operates; a natural law which furnishes the basis of the construction, or is exemplified in the working, of an artificial contrivance; hence, the general mode of construction or operation of a machine, etc. (Cf. 5 b.)

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* iii. § 2 (1819) 24 Constructed upon strict optical principles; the reflexions upon which we ourselves comment mutual instruments. 1824 *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 8 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The principle of the Archimedian Screw is successfully adopted in the wheel-barrow. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Patents. The subject of a patent must be something valuable. A mere principle or method would not be sufficient; but if the patent were actually for a process or thing produced, it would not be a valid objection that the specification described it as a method. 1840 in Hansard *Debates* 3rd Ser. LVIII. 828 Mr. Bell, in this specification, the plaintiff did not claim a patent for a mere principle, but for a mode of applying a well-known principle, viz. the bearing of oil, by means of a mechanical apparatus, to flow and friction. 1858 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 253 This thermometer is sometimes varied in its form and arrangement, but the principle remains the same.

b. A general fact which forms the basis of any artificial device (e. g. of a system of measurement).

1801 J. G. Agnew in *E. Darwin Mem. Smet.* (1802) 122 The real original connection between the coins then and the English basins was not formed by exactitude weights and water, but by the answering pound of twelve and three ounces and Gascoigne wheat. It was the principle of the quadrangle and conquest of the Romans, applied to the first and the secondary point of the Gauls. *Ibid.* 123 Thus the gallon of wheat and the gallon of wine, though of different dimensions, balance each other as weights....This observation applies, however only to the original principle of the English system.

†**9.** A motive force or appliance, as in a machine. 1631 Mabon *Dieb. Carolin* 15, 10 And like an Engin mov'd with wheel and weight, His principles being seene, bewrayes small. 1650 Chas. I, *Answ. Propos.* Machinations were contrived by the neighbourhood of Portland-chace, by the appearance of a mean-carriage, which made its way through a crowded passage, without any perceptible impulse...; your gentlemen disdained the moving principle, and another appeared to all unconcerned behind.

III. Element, element.

†**10. a.** *pl.* The earliest or elementary parts of a subject of study; elements, rudiments. *Obs.* or merged in 3.

1532 Elyot *Dicte. Proheme* 7 There be the principles and chefe introduction to the right...governance of a publike weale. 1638 Junius *Painted Antiquity* 10 The first principles ...of these Arts of imitation. 1706 Phillips s. v., Principles are the first Grounds and Rules...otherwise call'd Elements and Rudiments; as the Principles of Geometry, Algebra, Astronomy, &c.

†**b.** *concr.* A rudiment of a natural structure; a germ, embryo, bud. *Obs.*

1721 Bailey *Philos. dict. Wks. Nat.* 109 All the Trunk of a Tree...is STO with Principles or little Embryo's of Branches. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 3 Sometimes by *Principle* we mean a small particular seed, the growth or gradual unfolding of which doth produce an Organized Body, animal or vegetable.

†**11.** A component part, ingredient, constituent, element. *Obs.* (exx. as in c).

Physicians principles, Ultimate *principles*: see these words.

1614 Cressie *Body of Man* 55 There are two materiall principles, the Containant or substance of the seede...and Blood. 1634 *Percy Wrth* (Camden) 182 My body I commit to the earth whereof it was framed, knowing it must return to its first principles. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 121 Within few years hither came a confluence of lawyers, writers, and bookes-on, which are the three principles of a Inn. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 1 Sometimes by *Principles* are meant the parts of which a whole is compound, and into which it may be resolved. Thus the Elements are said to be principles of compound bodies. And thus words, syllables, and letters are the principles of Speech.

†**b.** *Old Chem.* Chiefly in *pl.*: The five supposed simple substances or elements of which all bodies were believed to be composed; classed into those active (or Hypostatical) *principles*, by which the sensible properties of the body were supposed to be determined, called respectively *spirit* (or *mercury*), *oil* (or *sulphur*), and *salt*; and two *passive principles*, called *matter* (or *phlegm*), and *earth* (or *caput mortuum*). *Obs.*

1650 T. Vaughan *Anthroposophia* 20, I speak not of Kitchin-stuffe, those three Fix-Principles Water, Oyle and Earth, or as some Colliers call them Mercury Sulphur and Salt. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iii. 43 When the hearty Principles of Salt is first out, and the Earth almost only remaineth (in burnt bones). 1661–1726 Hypostatical Principles [see Hypostatical 2]. 1707–42 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., 1709 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 324 In this manner are extracted from woods the three principles, spirit, oil, and salt.

c. In later chemical use: One of the constituents of a substance as obtained by chemical analysis; usually restricted to a constituent which gives rise to some characteristic quality, or to which some special action or effect is due, as in *active, bitter, colouring, neutral principle*.

Of these, bitter principle, is almost the only one commonly used; for the rest constituent or *matter* is preferred.

1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Diseases*, etc. (1756) 285 By which Principles they [spices] are heating, and all strongly. 1789 B. Bennett *Letters* 295 It is but seldom that white Arsenic or Vegetable Poisons derive their destructive properties from either of these principles. 1799 Inst Nat. Sciences 4. 11. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 92 The narcotic principle is found abundantly in opium. *Ibid.*, The bitter principle is very extensively diffused in the vegetable kingdom. *Ibid.* 123 When any vegetable principle is acted on by a strong red heat, its elements become newly arranged. 1831 T. P. Jones *Connect. Chem.* 12–18, 282 Those distinct compounds which exist ready formed in a plant, are called its *proximate*, or *immediate principles*...sugar, starch, and gum are proximate principles, and these we obtain by processes analysis. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1843) 284 To congeries various animal principles which may be present. 1874 Garrod & Rutter *Mat. Med.* (1880) 58 The increase of the contracting energy and other principles of the bile in the evacuations from the bowels. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1876) 26 The active principle of the vegetable acrylgenin is tannic acid....It is almost their sole therapeutic principle. 1879 *Chemical Society, Inaugr. Address* 9 of Bodies containing carbon should invariably be inclined by mutual acting in...on another...the termination the being established to certain neutral compounds, viz. glycerides, glycosides, bitter principles, and proteids, such as gelatine, amygdaline, albumin, &c.

† Principle, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To ground (any one) in the principles or elements of a subject; to impress with principles of action; to instruct, teach, train, indoctrinate; to inform or fortify by instruction. (See also Principled 1 a.)

1618 D. Tuvel *Rec. Pol. & Mor.* 104/1, Theophilus hath principled her safe with stronger Antidotes than Sacrobosco. 1632 *Fuller's Abel Redivi., Baptist* (1867) I. 150 Urbanus Regius was born...of honest parentage, who principled him in the rudiments of learning. 1788 Fuller *Worthies, Dorchester* (1662) 3 Sir Francis and Sir Anthony Ashley...who principled him and Elizabeth the Members thereof with Learning and Religion. 1890 Lucas *Hawe. Uncl.* i. iii. § 21 Sir Buck, who are careful for their call to to principle Children well. 1769 Richard. *Sermon.* vi. (1772) 72 He had been so principled and instructed as to observe a scrupulous vicinity...in the most matters of his religion.

b. To act upon or influence (one) as a principle; to dispose to some course of action.

1732 M. Henry *Serm. Death K. Divettive* Wks. 1833 II. 901/2 O that great might...principle you with a concern for their spiritual lives. *a* 1738 Rivers *Serm.* (1744) XI. 259 To do not the most honest of his own salvation, but of God's honour, that principles and moves him in the whole course of his actions.

2. To be the principle, source, or basis of; to give rise to, originate.

1890 T. Vaughan *Anima Magica* 7 They would ground Nature on Reasons fram'd and principled by their own Conceptions. 1888 Owen *Nat. & Present Intellect.* 282 xv. 253 All neglect of private duties is principled by a weakness of God. 1895 R. Bannatyne *Canon Dict* 240 Not considering how any lower Being should be able to inspire and principle it (mortal).

Hence **Principling** *vbl. sb.*

1889 in *Perfect Illustrated* 16 Mar., Public Schools for the better education and principling of youth in virtue and justice. 1892 Locke *Educ.* § 10 If the foundations of it be not laid in the Education and Principling of the Youth, all other Endeavours will be in vain.

Principled (prĭ'nsĭp'ld), *ppl. a.* Now *rare* (exc. in comb.). [f. prec. + -ED1, but in later use as if f. Principle *sb.* + -ED2.]

1. Imbued with or established in principles; trained or instructed in certain principles of action; holding or habitually actuated by particular principles; that is so or such on principle. Often in parasynthetic combs., as *high-, lowest-, right-principled*. **a.** In predicate, or following its noun.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 277 He shall be so wise as I finde him principled? 1657 Tryon *Kidding no Murder* 10 What are the people in Germany but Slaves, Fooles, and Cowards; principled for Rome, ruin, and Slavery? 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 108 Poets are better Principled than to hang up Truth. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* (Webbman) *To Reader*, Take care they go into the world well principled. 1799 Wordsworth *Lett.* (1876) 158 Myself, I am principled against this kind of traffic in the human species. 1880 Howard *Protervia* I. 229 She was firm, and fiery, and high principled.

b. In attributive relation, preceding its noun.

1834 *Nicholas Nickleby* (Cassell) II. 229 I think him a very honest, right principled man in the matter. *a* 1706 Pope (J.), He seems a united and principled philosopher, discussing Socrates for the irregularity in but by her aversion. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 104 A Knave, Fanny, is a principled impostor, who, guided by self-interest, acts in defiance to the Law. 1842 Dickens *Y. Martin* 29 Though a principled Necessitarian, he was on intimate terms with Tiberius.

2. Having good or right principles; actuated by moral considerations; devoted to rectitude; upright, honourable. (The opposite of *unprincipled*.)

1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* 20 Of 224 Slow 101 are honest-Hearted People (judge, whether there be found Principled Men, that can Take, Confirm, and Transform to every Change according to the Times. 1763 G. A. Bellamy *Apology*, etc. IV. 63 He was the most principled man I ever was acquainted with. 1836 Bucknill *Insp. Mind.* 36 To expect...a principled statesman from such a quarter, would be expecting Grapes from a Paridan or gladness from a Stoic.

3. Founded on or involving a principle; instilled into or settled in the mind as a principle.

1784 J. Bunn in *Lect. Paint.* (1848) I. 23 A more mechanical advantage...of the other more nicely principled, and more perfect art. 1804 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 326 A steady and principled resistance. 1885 Bucknill *Pilgr. Inner* II. iii. 107 That the love is a principled love, grounded in reasonable convictions of right.

Prinock, obs. form of Pirnock.

† Prin·cock, -cox. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: a. 6 prye-, 6–7 (9) prinock; also 6 -cone, -cocke, -cocks, -kox, -kockes (? **prinacocke**). β. 6–7 **prinacock,** (**prime-cock, prinacock**), a (*dial.*) **prinsy-cock.** [Etymol. and original form obscure; the form *-cock, -cox* appears earlier than *-cock*. See Note below.]

A pert, forward, saucy boy or youth; a conceited young fellow; a coxcomb. *Humorous* or *contemptuous*.

a. 1550 Pilkem. *Apologetic* B ij b, *Aer.* Wyll thou gold a *nay* gloues of golde? *Lais.* Thy chayne my lyttell pryckt. 1 I wolde Bayne have this chayne of golde: my pretye prinocken, or my bellocke mouse. *a* 1553 Udall *Misc. Matter* (1566) A ij b, What ye prynocken, begin ye to smot? 1568 *Misf. Found* 4 *Exam.* v. a, in Ward *Dodsley* II. 280 If ye your daisey darling, your goddess, your gidpol. 1590 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 43 A Cavalier of the first feather, a princocke that was but a Page the other day in the Court. 1592 Greene *Upst.* (1617) 18, I am a prinocke, and you are a Puritane. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1727 Your proud university princox thinkes he is a man of such worth the world cannot sufficiently undoe him with preferment. 1608 Warner *Alb. Engl.* xvi. (1612) 412 *And* these the Princocks interrupt not in my tale, Lords, knights. 1636 Heywood *Love Maist.* iv. i. Wks. 1874 V. 253 Who dare you thinke maintainer this princox in his *Pandemonium*? 1660 Scott *Kenelm*, 68, Will-a-day—that were ye from all such ye-proud princocks! 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Princock*, a pert or forward fellow.

β. 1562 Phaer *Æneid* ix. D iii, Euryalus...Fyne princock fonde of fine hewt vaining youth by beds vnknowne. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 159/1 A Pinsonbe, *pertax, insolens*. 1589 *Mar Martine* A ij, Sirra, thou hast a goodly princock thou vetting of thy nether. 1598 Florio, *Pivolone*, a pilcrock, a princock, a prick, a pintle bid, a gill, a noddie. 1611 *Holl., Pivolone*, a princocke, a pilcrocke, a pintle, a noddie, a bellamd bid. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, 8 *Princocke*, a slight headed young boy. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 *S. Princock*, a pert, forward Fellow. 1790 Grose *Suppl. Provinc.*, a forward Youth, a bold Spark. 1840 Craven Gloss. 101, *Princy-cock*, a saucy and love to sweetheart a young person. 1864 *Lincolnsh.* Gloss., *Princy-cock*, a bumkin, a conceited young fellow.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*; esp. in *princock-boy*.

1595 *Lucrece* (c. 1) *Wks.* (1608) 208 I of the throne, thou princox boy. 1598 Florio, *Nicchio da bocca*...used for a princock boy [also a prime-cock-boy], a fresh water, a milke

…ern, a cruse, or fresh water conduit. 1611 Cotgr. *Cruchon* 3rd Pound pincocke without that are puffed out with the opinion of their learning. 1620 Bp. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 360 Such various princox Youths as you. 1631 Gouge *Gods Arrow* 280 In Deer-shed he called some, some grose, fools, fatts, princock lazy, heartless boys, …new come in[to] of the shell, &c. *a* 1688 Dunbar *Poet.-Scraps in Ed.* v. 3 Pynet Peacock-Cheese hardly comes to mind [sic].

[Watts (1) suggests in that the first element is *prime*, but though *princocke* is used by Evans, the locks rather like an etymological marksbelowery other early writers hold it for an alteration of L. *praecox* 'early, precocious': Applied thus would was originally of slang or low use, perh. somewhat obscure or equivocal: cf. 1608, 1349, and the synonyms in Florio.]

Princock, a pleonasm: see Prick *sb.* 4.

† **Pri·ncum.** *Obs. cant.* [? Stock-latin f. Prick *sb.*?] Nicety of dress, behaviour, etc.

1690 D'Urfey *Colin's Walk thro. Lond.* i. 31 An ash-pond Star. Thus my behaviour may not jokes With the nice Princums of that Folk.

Princum-prancum: see Prinkum-prankum.

† **Prine.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *prin-us* (Vulg.), a. Gr. *πρῖν*-schelm oak, ilex. Cf. OF. *prin* (Godef.).] Also *prine tree*: The holm or evergreen oak; ilex.

a 1400 *Pistill of Swete* 346 (Vern. MS.) Pat coddy chark[…] smale lidene be peroffen; Pat gliteb bi a prine Oliff. Pilet, pryne; MS.C. *Sag., Cath.* pyne; Vulg. *Ilex, ilic* and *prelea*. 1699 Bible (Douay) *Ecclesiast* v. 38 Let not, saieth what tree thou wakest thou speaking one to an other. Who said: Under a prine tree [also a fallow tree].

Prine, obs. form of Prick, pin, brooch.

† **Pri·ngle,** *sb. Obs. dial.* Also prindle. [Origin unascertained: perh. from the surname *Pringle*.] A silver coin: see quots.

1683 G. Meriton *Yorks. Dial.* 183 How's good Tobacco, Wife, is cost a Pringle [o. o. prindle]. 1697 [ed. 3] Grose *Pringle*, a little silver Scotch Coin about the bigness of a penny, with two or, or 8.]

Pringle, v. [Alteration of Prinkle v. (assimilated to *tingle*).] *intr.* To have a prickly and tingling sensation.

1689 Dryden *Hind & Panth.* iii. 'You must be still pringling from the first (hemlight). *Ibid.* xviii. My eyes ached and my legs pringled with the smack of the powder. 1824 — *Second Iced Lamp* xii. 250 There was something in the sudden, uncontrollable shock of horror which chilled his blood and pringled in his skin.

† **Prink,** *v.*[1] *Obs. exc. dial.* Pa. t. and p. (? 5) **prynte, preynkte, prenkte, prent, prentede, prinkid**; 9 *dial.* **prank'd, prinked.** [Apparently connected with OE. *princ* (or *princ*) a point, a wink, a twinkle of the eye (Defensor *Lib. Scient.* ix. (1889) 43).]

1. *intr.* To wink, to give a wink.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xix. 112 Jhesu conforte[th] carefully[e] a creature[n] he made, And prayen *Ne re*. quoteth, prynkid; 1390 *C.* xxi. 201 prynte, wynkid] upon Piscinois he prente me in be mylle. *Chaucer, Wife's T.* 'Pees in be gloes!' quod I, and he preynte me, twynkled, preynt; 1393 *C.* xix. 14 prenkide] on me. *c* 1580 *Sir Perceval* 2038, If ben sche preynte with hyre eye opone yone chamberere Pat sche sende. Ye 1600 in *W. Walker Range Sum.-Assoc.* (1860) 134 The dear, the lovely blinkin o't [so read]…plagues me or the prinkin' o't. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Mar. 259 Professedly prinkin…they…twist, caresses, prink, coax.

2. *trans. To print the eye*: to wink.

c 1580 *Sir Perceval*, 2037 With hat Richard preynte ye eye, Gyffene ye felawshipe hed was him nere. *a* 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* v. v., His owner pricked his eyes for the night. 'Rynard prank'd his eye for the night.

† The following are perh. incorrect uses, which may have arisen from confusing this with Prick *v.*[2] 2 b.

1598 Sanders *Rebellion Bacl.* v. 141 Now she tempers and prinks attain the glass is before her. 1842 C. H. Hartshorne *Salopia Antiq.* Gloss. 356 *Princk*, to look as, gaze upon, as a girl does at herself in a glass.

Prink (prɪŋk), *v.*[2] Also 6 prinke. [Known from *c* 1570; evidently related to Prick *v.*[1], in similar senses (occurring 1546): see Note below.]

† **1.** *trans.* with *up*: (?) To set up, exalt; to display ostentatiously, show off. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Hundr.* xx. (Shirb.), Footmen whom she did frankem Oft times suppose doth vayne and pridem him up to prouder place. 1580 J. Hall *Maidstone's Amans. Chast.* 227 He so chastelesse and incyderly in stanzying the coales to princk[ynge] up the glory of this wheathorne.

† **b.** *intr.* (?) To make ostentatious display; *also to prink it. Obs.*

1573 *New Custome* i. 3, in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 6 See how these new-fangled prattling wives Prink up so pearly of late in every place. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* 201 To get more gay by means of cost And princke it out to set his pride. 1600 *J. Lane Tom Tel-troth* 494 Some princk and prank it.

2. *trans.* To make spruce or smart; to deck or *dress up* with many petty adornments; esp. *refl.* to deck oneself out, dress oneself up, *colloq.*

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus Gl.* Ep. Ded., How I stand prinking me in the glasse. 1599 *Sir Roberte Phillipott* (1840) xxvii When he [Essex] went to make any preparation for warre, he had ten Pages, his helmet perfumed, one came out out of the Ladies chamber, pricked and princt to go to battell. 1600 Barnes *Parthen.* 3 *Mad-Caps* (1606) B 3, Who hath not seene a lugger bracked Asse … Prinking himselfe before a looking-glasse? 1609 tr. *Andreae's Christian.* 142 The Women prinn up themselves in a particular manner. 1778 H. F. *Moore Songs & Rond. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 101 All prinked up in full long wig. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 372 To prefer long rooms to lofty, the yellow mask, And pink with dabbed cheek. 1808 Southey *Chron. Cid* 246 Since midnight they had done nothing but prink and prank themselves, 1848 *Common Sense*, Ind. 16, *Prank, Prink, Primp*, to decorate, to dress in a showy, affected manner. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1872) II. v. 8 Adorned and prinked with wondrous art, Yet so grotesque that all men start.

Absol. 1878 Blackie *Songs Relig.* & *Life* 19 Sun, where flowers prink the mead with jewels fine. 1877 — *Wise Men* 83 By My Counsel, who not with gold And silver only prinks my princely hall. 1893 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 7 The flowers which have slept…prink themselves again, and give forth a good smell.

b. *Instr.* (for *refl.*) To dress or deck oneself up, make oneself look smart. *colloq.*

1709 D'Urfey *Pills* (1719) I. 203, I hate a Fop that at his Glass Stands prinking half the Day. 1732 Miss Collier *Art Torment.* i. 6, 25 She was every day longer prinking in the glass than you was. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-T.* ii. (1861) 15 Looking out crumpled paragraphs, searching long ones, and prinking and plaiting a lock: it is an immoral act plaiting at the looking-glass. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 5/4 The young men, after an appropriate time spent in his room, prinking, appears in all the glory of starch and perfumery.

3. *Ironz.* Of a bird: To trim (the feathers); to preen. Also **b.** *fully.*

1577 Googe-Heresb. *Husb., Fowres. Mischief* vi, But marke his pleasure, The wilfull is princke he fayre and stighte ones-selues. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxiv, Mansfield he went on with his dalliance with his feathered favourite.—"Ay, preen thy feathers, and prink thyself gay—much thou wilt value all is now!" 1876 E. Taylor *Duckmire* i. 2, 21 Yonder bird Pinks with indecorous bill his ruffled plumes.

b. 1877 Lucas *Mocking Bird* 12 This bird…perched, prinked, and in his art again.

4. *Intr.* To be pert or forward. *Obs.*

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* xi. *Prank, Prink, Primp*, to be forward or pert. *Ibid., Primper, pert, forward.* 1883 Mrs. Thomas *Yorks. Dial., She's a prankle, forward, lass.*

Hence **Prinked** (prɪŋkt) *ppl. a.*, **Pri·nking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Prink** *sb.*, the act of prinking or making spruce; **Pri·nker**, one who dresses up with extreme care. (All *colloq.*)

1579–80 Norden *Vicissitude* (1676) 159 To appaid himself in scriptorously, and to be more fine and prinked than becomes a private man. 1699 Fleetwood *Complaint Conscience* 18, I know, sir, what your prinkering, your pinking, your dancing, and your frisking, would come to. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canal. Crew, Prinkt up*, an up to the Eighteenths head in their Very Cloaths, or in Print. Stiff-starched. 1783 in *Trollope's Public Letters* (1), 121 L. 2. 19 His conquests this third prinked eloquence to young people carried me and pondered. 1864 Webster, *Prinker*, one who prinks; one who dresses with much care. 1883 Howells *Register* x, That just glove on—two to do the necessary pinking. 1892 *Murder Case*, 6 Aug. 5/1 Most…of the present Bench…have had a full-dress 'prink' in front of the large looking-glass …before venturing to make their first appearance in court.

[Note. The late appearance of Prank *v.*[2] and Prink *v.*[2] renders it difficult to refer them to an extant stem *prank, prenk, prunk*, or to suppose *prink* to represent an earlier *prenk*, an unclear *strate. of pronch*. It seems more likely that *prink* was formed from *prank*, with the thinner vowel sound, to express a more slight or petty action, or perhaps to the complicated formation *prink-prank, prink and prank*, as in *child-chat, child-prattle, child-play, lengthy-length*, etc. It may have also been associated with or influenced by Prick *v.*, as: cf. Prinkle. There is no decisive evidence.]

Prink, *v.*[3] *dial.* [app. related to Prank *v.*[3]] To walk jauntily or affectedly. Hence **Pri·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1877 C. Lucas *Pranks in Grass* (ed. 2) 42 Then, and the Godfather For can know a Saint from a Devil, without speaking, but not without a little Mincing and Prinking. 1889 Mary Chadleigh *Wife & Mistress* II. 28 'Oh', says she, mincing and prinking. 'I feel, Mrs. Manstie, that you have been so unlucky as to offend Esther.' 1890 W. Cornwall Cline, *Prink*, to walk jauntily.

Prinkle (prɪ·ŋk'l), *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure; in sense 1, perh. a modification of Prickle *v.*; in sense 2, perh. dim. or frequent. of Prink *v.*[1] See Prinkle *v.*]

1. *Intr.* To have a thrilling sensation, such as the feeling of 'pins and needles'; to tingle, prickle. Hence **Pri·nkling** *vbl. sb.*

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 396 I'll gie your Dasp beets Buckskin! Gloss. Sprinkle, smart). 1807 Hogg *Tongs & Taing* xix, *sing on* 'I, My blude ran prinklin' through my veins, My hair began to steer, 1). 1818 — *Brownie of B. L.* xix. 260 Are ye an angel o' light, that ye gar my heart prinkle sae wi' a joy that it maun thought speak to taste? 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* 279 The chaldy dust, That sent a prinklin' to his inner Nain founs thae bare as nettle.

2. *Intr.* To twinkle, scintillate, sparkle.

1721 Ramsay *Vision* xxii, Starrie glints…prinkled, and twinkled. 1851 Myles Kell *Rustic Bard* 21, His eyes, prinkling over the waves, caused them to dance and sparkle with a metallic brightness. *Ibid.* xii, The humming-birds…prinkled over the parterre like sweeping sunbeams.

† **Pri·nkum-pra·nkum.** *Obs.* Also princum-prancum. [In sense 1, reduplication of *prankum*, Prancome, related to Prank *sb.*[1]; in sense 3 related to Prank *v.* and *n.*[2]: cf. also Du. *pronckelgeschicken, pronckelgeskens* to glitter in a fine dress (Oudemans).]

1. A prank, freak, frolic, trick.

1596 Marie *Staffora* Wadden Wks. (Grosart) III. 231, I will not present unto thy Archon, or Councellours Court, what pelfishnes, pinchfistes, Cankerous tits were neighbour here whipped to me of his Sisse.

2. = Cumber-darke.

a 1635 Randolph *Muses' Looking-Gl.* v. 1, Ma. nausea [to. I hope] no dance is lawful But princkum-prankum? *a* 1668 Davenant *Playhouse to Let* v. 1, Call in the Fidlers…Yet let 'em play no hot princum and prancum, And we'll pay it last, as th' we'll thank 'em. 1698 *Dancing Master* 3 Then he lays down the Cushion before a Woman, on which she kneels and his kisses her, singing, 'Welcom, [sic] to Sandarson, welcom, welcom'. Then she rises, takes up the Cushion, and both dances, singing, 'Welcom

Who, fo's This is good he, y' follows owne figure, this is his own countenance, y' very print of his visage.

† c. Form, appearance. *Obs. Occ. rare.*

c 1450 Benedict *Wonder* 624 The poor Howlatt appeale completely was plaeyn,...He lamented...That that wold pray Nother by power to succore. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 273 His glemand print, his perle portenure, Exemilit far all vther creaturis.

2. *gen.* Any indentation in a surface, preserving the form left by the pressure of some body, as the print of a foot in the ground; also, by extension, a mark, spot, or stain produced on any surface by auxiliary substance.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 47 Yet may men see in be stone be prynte of oure Lordis hede. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 128 The prynte of the hors shal stand alwaies stable in his ryghte. c 1540 Palsgr. *Bk. Cholar.* (1530) Q vij, The smellyng or poryng vp. ground with the fnape, there remayneth a print. 1611 Holland *Pliny* II. 141 A fure medicine to cure the black prints remaining after strokes. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* iv. 1 He would pinch the children...so hard that he left the print of his forefingers and thumb in black and blue. 1823 Lamb *Grimond Lisp. Asia.* (1838) 239 Returning...we saw the recent prints of a bear and two cubs. 1867 Stevenson *Silverado* ii. (ed. 2) 19 Smaller reptiles ...imprinted with apparent rain-prints (or unsullied rocks). 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 5/2 Informed that the Fingerprint Office had stated that the finger prints ...were identical with those of a convicted person.

† b. A vestige, trace, indication. *Obs.*

c 1398 Trevisa *Barth. Anton.* IV. cxxj b, That no print or shadowe should remain of be adverse fection, as bei reulers. 1619 G. Sandys *Trav.* 208 The inhabitants...yet retaine some print of the Pythicke language. c 1668 Lassels *Voy. Italy* (1670) II. 160 Hard by it appeare some prints of the Temple of Venus and Cupid. a 1719 Dunton (*New Time* 1770) I. 140 Scarce any print of what he had been remained.

** *An instrument for imprinting.*

4. An instrument or apparatus which produces a mark or figure by pressing; a stamp or die; a mould. Also *fig.*

c 1475 Henry *Wallace* v. 606 The great off hall bies prentit at the last be ingrelly. 1588 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 134 v prentes for gingebreade viiß. 1590 *Mod. Mar.* 97 printes for pynkinge lynn-brandy, xvjd. 1660 Boyle *Excl. Philos.* iv. (1690) 209/1 Master in the power, motion, vertue, and prohaeretic of the third essence. 1789 *O'Brien Callus Printing* I. 116, Some tradefmen have lamp-black may be mixed and diftributed with a pad...over the face of the print (i. e. the 'block' used in block-printing of calicoes). 1849–58 Hallowell, *Print*, a mould for coin, &c.

b. *Cookery.* (See quot.)

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 579 In order to make the leiaver of a proper size, and to give it...shape and neatness, it is introduced into a tin, and a weight placed upon it; the sweet has a fine smooth brown given it by the chicken. This tin and weight are, by the workmen, called prints.

c. *Founding.* A support for the core of a casting.

1814 Webster 4 v., *Core print*, a projection on a pattern, forming a mortise in the mold made from it, to receive a portion of the core that does not appear in the casting, for the purpose of holding the core in place. 1882 *Spon's Mechanic's Own Bk.* (1893) 57 Prints are extensions of the cores, which project through the casting and into the sides of the mould, to be held by the sand or flask.

*** *And things impressed.*

5. A pat of butter, moulded to a shape.

1708 Strabo *Xent. Tourn.* (1778) II. 128 He had brought the first print of butter upon a current that 1777 by J. Hancock *Mis. Bk.* (1848) 206 Mrs. Smith sent 24...a print of Butter. 1877 Cornh. *Mag.* Feb. 233 Instead of cream and prints of butter were to be found upon the dresser.

6. A printed cotton fabric; a piece of printed cotton cloth. Often *attrib.*

1838 Marryat *Diaglonal* xi. Shrouding herself...in her cotton print cloak. 1850 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* II. I. 31 She was dressed as simply as possible, in an American print. 1858 Letter *Brief Self Ad. &c.* 1, adv. In a coloured print, of a pattern familiar to the observant eye to the ordinary of many a shop. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 133 He chose the print stuff for his wife's dresses. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xviii, Mrs. Crick ...wore a hot staff given in some weather because the dairymaids wore prints. 1894 J. Ashby-Sterry *Straight Cut* vi, Their print frocks...were gone. 1899 *Pamphl. Calico Printers' Assoc.*, Certain markets are closed to English prints owing to hostile tariffs.

11. Typographical uses.

7. The state of being printed, printed form: in phrases. **a.** *In print.* (a) In a printed state, in printed form. Cf. also sense 14. So *late* (*9 more*) *print.*

1580 J. Pappe in *P. Lett.* III. 300 A Bible in quarto all the Plays-all the Chanz. c 1593 in *Christ Church Canterbury Lord. Gazetteer* (1901) 7 [an] old thynkes yt lyeth in that cort shall come into print of them yo presently, as he that I lay of from this side such lodges. 1599 Nashe *Lenten* 11. Wks. 1913/1 The worke...by their confidence to put vnto print, as if the reader should come to reade their impertinent lucubrations. 1633 *Tell. Rem. Shirburn* VI. 58 A gentleman in print. 1787 Wraxall *Four Years Tour Cont.* To Hale., Wks. 1886 I. 80 To put forth one myself in print at home. 1808 Clarke, Charnel, etc. (1810) 43 My Misery was ushered by a sprightly companion that looked like a beau in print. (*Cf. supra* 2a.) 1827 Blackwood *Edin. M.* 21 A certain dangerous selfishness Pringleism was of late put forth into print. 1902 Ireland *Spirit. Wo.* 309 It [My present Correspondent, I believe, was never in Print before. 1808 Thomas *Eng. Sketch-b.* iii. 82 In 'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print: A book's a book, although there's nothing in't. a 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 6 Much like a hero into print.

(*b*) On a book or edition: On sale at the publisher's, not yet sold out.

1880 *Athen.* The American Catalogue...Author and Title Register of Books in Print and for Sale...July 2, 1876.

b. *Out of print* (of a book or edition): no longer to be bought at the publisher's, sold out.

1804 Dibdin *Library Comp.* 1. v. 504 Divers excellent little Tracts, which...are already out of print. 1835 *Prospectus of R. E. V. S.* 6 Half the Publications for 1886...are out of print, but will be gradually reprinted.

8. *concr.* Language embodied in a printed form; printed lettering; typography; esp. with reference to size, form, or style, as *small print, clear print.*

1623 Massinger *Bk. Milan* v. 1, Send it you some. An officer preaching of adultery, Unless he read it in Gothick print Lay him by the heels. 1649 T. Adams in Fuller *Worthies* (1662) II. 301 Forty years since he could not read the biggest Print without Spectacles, and now there is no Print so small,...but he can read it without them. 1775 Johnson *Lett. to Barnard* 3 July in *Life*, I can now write without trouble, and can read large prints. 1838 Emerson *Engl. Traits, Exp. Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 The sea-fire shines in her waist.... Now the equator, you can read small print by it.

b. *fig.* (Cf. also 1823 in a.)

1823 Warren in *C. Butler's Fem. Mon. Ad Author.* 18 An Abstract of that Wisdom, Power, and Love, Which is imprinted on the Heart'as above in larger volumes, for their use to see That in such little prints behold not them. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvi. I. 1. Well, far away from, for the print's too big for me, in seven together. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxii, All the wickedness of the world is there to him.

† 9. A printing-press (with its accessories). Hence, the work of the press, the process of printing. *Obs.* Cf. Press 26.† 13.

1597 Jas. IV in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1887) X. 1815/1 To furnis anes bring home ane prent, with all stuff belanged thairto, and expert man to use the samyne for impremiting...of the buikis of our lawis. 1598 Chettwood *Print. N. T.* 'Wks. (Parker 1841) II. 36 The turning of a letter is a fault upon committed in the print. 1610 Guillim, etc. *Heraldry, Fur. Eds.* Prel., Neither translated ought to the Prints nor yet appointed ourselues to be translated. 1632 Wilkins *Math. Magick.* I. 139 Mr. Doctor Harvey...supplied certain false allegations in his Banians book, whilst it was under the print in London.

10. An impression of a work printed at one time; an edition.

1552 Jove *Apol. Tradoti* (Arb.) 20 When these two prynters (there were of them both about a thousand bokes printed) were at oncelde...the dowch ones perysshed in ages...in a small volume lyes their fame yet.liu. 1615 T. James in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 304 To conquere old Friars with this new. 1631 *Reynold's Speech Mainsprede Prol.* 1 In the other prints, there lacked matter necessary to the opening and declaration of the Figures. 1880 *Daily News* 21 July 5/2 Notwithstanding an immense "print", the papers rapidly reached a premium of, in some cases, 300 per cent.

11. A printed publication; *esp.* a printed sheet, news sheet, newspaper; *the print* = the press. *Now chiefly U. S.*

1570 Inv. *Stock. Privil.* A 13, W'll [two preachers] him, by words and Dylds. 1631 Chamberlain *King's Disgrace* 24 A Paire of nunny in a monstrous print. 1674 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 208 The English letters came not till last evening and we have as I could not see the prints, but hence they conveyed them. 1698 H. Sampson in *Thoresby's Corr. Lit. Hunter's* I. 248 Manuscripts, if not, can never be made good, as prints may. 1707 Short *Stock. Horace* iv. vi. 113 Infinite my will the copy've wrote? Or, do the prints and papers lye? 1777 J. Adams in *Works. Lett.* (1856) 152 The particulars you will have...in the public prints. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* i. ii, I believe, Mr. Puff, I have often admired your talents in the daily prints. 1870 Morley *Crit. Misc. Ser.* 1. Condorcet (1878) 51 The freedom of the press, the multitude of the public prints, were all so many irrepressible barriers against a French Cromwell. 1892 *Nation* 26 Y.r 22 Dec. 470/3 Of course, the Government prints take in much save the opposite view.

b. A printed copy (of a bill in parliament).

1808 In Pitt's *Oppof. Speech, Rec.* (1809) II. 301 That the intended Bill...be read...and that one Bill only should be printed. 1831 *Ibid.* 330 Lord before the Council a Print of the Bill.

12. A picture or design printed from a block or plate; an impression from an engraved or otherwise prepared plate. Hence *in print*, *quot.* 1662.

In a general sense, including impressions from a raised surface as in wood-engravings, and from sunken lines as in copperplate and steel engravings; also from a flat surface as in lithographic; but sometimes excluding lithographs and etchings, and otherwise various restrictions.

1662 Edward Cleidoge. iii. 58 With eight more Prints (i. e. woodcuts by Oliver) of Sheriffes. *Hudibr.* 93 After Raphael dwelt, did Duke Rumour publish some of his own designes in prints. *Ibid.* 98 Diagrams...a very rare print (i. e. a woodcut). *Ibid.* v. 129 Copies are in Prints much more easily conveyed, than in paintings. *Mod. 140 An Universal, and choice Collection of prints and cuts.* 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 7 Were limned in the Wall two or three old Prints. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., Prints or Cuts, as we sometimes call them. a 1716 Jos. Richardson *Ess. Friends Wks.* (1792) 282 He had finished several valuable prints. 1722–71 Johnson 2 v., It is usual to say wooden prints and copper-plate prints. 1760–72 H. Walpole *Painters Anecd. Painting* (1786) II. 208 There is a print of him, painted by *John Lyons*, and engraved by Vosterman. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 302 In such a case...there is no other substance but a good print of the animal to give an idea of its figure. 1804 J. Davis *Panorama* 21, & 26/2 II. 352 This combination of the two modes of colouring prints has a good effect. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* vii. 164 The earliest specimens that we have of it is in a print, by Albert Durer. 1838 Penny *Cycl. Lithography* 24 From what precedes the great lithographic houses issued their prints by "hundreds and thousands". 1901 *Electr. Mag. Nov.* 883/1 Garish coloured prints and execrable photographs.

13. *Photogr.* A picture produced from a negative: see Print *v.* 14.

1853 R. Hunt *Man. Photogr.* 10 Attempts are being made, at this time, to fix the images produced by the Daguerreotype—perfect prints, it is true, but which are as light as the vapour from which they are produced. 1899 Hanneke *Mem. Photogr. Copy.* 253 Some advise that an enamel from the colouring flask the print should be soaked in new Hypo for ten minutes. 1899 Carnell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 20/2 A good print may be obtained by a process what is modified in making a negative. 1899 *Photogr. Amer.* 30 Rough papers for prints in silver is now on the market, and certainly gives most pleasing results.

III. Transferred uses, of uncertain origin.

By Nares and others derived from the typographical sense, 'from the exact regularity and truth of the set of printing, which was at first deemed almost miraculous'. But printing was not new in 1598, and in various respects this explanation seems doubtful, though Shakspere plays on the two senses of 'in print.' In *Two Gent.* II. i. 174, *A. J. C.* v. iv. 22, and the phrase may sometimes have been so taken; cf. spot, etc., and shot in sense 7. The use in reference to the ruff, 14/5, may yet prove to be the earliest, though not evidenced in the quots.

14. In phrase *in print*: In a precise and perfect way or manner; in exact order, with exactness or precisenesse; to a nicety. *Now dial.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 351 Considering that what soeuer is vttered in such seuerie hearing, must bee done in print, he were sory to haue common Prouerbs. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 410 Commending the body, as there is no Gentlewoman so curious to haue him in print, so is there no one so carefull to haue him a wrench, 1630 his right shape to shew him a man. 1583 Golding *Mornay* xi. Wks. (Kolbg.) 216/1 Damon now-a-dayes...Pac'd in print, leaue lofty looks, and go'd with the vulgar. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. 1. 172 I will doe it sir in print. 1590 — *Two Gent. Verona* ii. 1. 175 All this I speak in print, for in print I found it. 1600 Rowlands *Knaue Mod.* (ed. 2) 10 Is [every] gaire & youngue lover ...most ...speak in Print, walk in Print, eat and drink in Print, and that which is all in all, he must be mad in Print. 1638 Gataker *Chr. in Army*, verse 14. 21 Is [1588] 30/3 If his hosen be cut his Gaskins, O how exactly is it kept! it shall not, no not ouer, in print. 1640 Lovine *Rider.* E 2a Now thought he to be alwayes in my young Master's bed at home, and to have his Maid lay all Things in print, and task him to worke. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *To set in Print*, with Mouth shew'd up and Neck stretch'd out. 1834 Miss Sinnet *Marchmont, Conc.* x. v., She's always to prim, and so is her house. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., 'The house is as neat as print'...'they keep all 'at plates to print', is high praise for a servant who keeps her own part of the house neat and clean.

† b. With a adj.: *A man, fool* (etc.), *in print*, a perfect or thorough man, fool, etc. *Obs.*

1604 Dekker *Honest Whore* i. Wks. 1873 II. 10 I am sure my husband is a man in print, for all things else, save only to this. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Sens, Set an heare at plaine pointers, a fool in print, one to grosse, compleat, consummate, exorbitant happines.* 1633 Massinger *Unnatural* v. i. Is he not, unless A monster in print? What a party was there!

† 15. Applied, *c* 1600 to *c* 1630, to the exact crimping, goffering, or set of the plaits or pleats of the ruffs then worn. Nearly always in the phrases *to set the ruff in print*, *or the ruff stands in print.* See also Print *v.* 1, Printed 1 b. Said also of *clothes*, *etc.*

Quot. 1618 appears to mean a ruff of the size or pattern worn by Perkins: cf. 1614 in Perkins 1 b. There may also be a reference to the small print of Geneva Bibles: cf. 1607 in sense 8.

1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 56 Neat as a Hercleans ruffe, that's set in print. 1600 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Constable* iv. iii. 109 Your ruff must stand in print; and for that purpose, get pulvil'd sodden. 1613 Beard, *Scaffet.* 2 C. (Huth.) The prime Ruffe Cleft and Hand pinkt reacte's to 40/1. And yet denies they will should stand in print. 1618 J. Lane *Contin. Sper.* 2 T. 21, 363 Yet those nuns are their coffes and clothes in print, Yea, weare them so: other dames will loathe a stylist. 1619 R. Jones *Maydes of M. Ord.* A 3 Put on my gowne, ruffe: Sir my ruff will'd *Like*, In print. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Shee Precise Neighbour* (1811) 83 Shee is a Nonconformist in a close Stomacher and Ruffes of Geneva Print, and her portion consists much in her Linen. a 1642 Sylvester *Tr. Lat. Lepanto* Poems (1898) 98 It be an error...to see Ought that belongs to young Nobility in print But their own clothed that we must praise.

d. Said of the beard or hair. So also *out of print*, out of proper order, in disorder. *Obs. or dial.*

1605 Chapman *All Fools* v. i. B 2v/1, Yis such a picked fellow, not a haire About his whole Person, but it stands in print. 1609 Greene *Holy Maide* 31 His is proper young and fresse cooke, Feather waggs, Locks loose, and Beard stands in print. 1632 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IV. 12/1 An old lovemaker...used to say...'Take care, Sir, you'll put your hair out of print'.

IV. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in sense 1, as *print-mark*; in sense 6, as *print-border*; in sense 7, as *print-blurred* adj.; in sense 12, as *print-collector*, *-seller*; **print-cutter**, (*a*) a person employed in cutting prints; (*b*) a knife for cutting photographic prints; **print-hand**, handwriting imitating or resembling print: so **print-letters**; **print-holder**, (*a*) a small frame for holding a photograph or engraving; (*b*) a device for holding a photographic print flat or in a desired position (*Cent. Dict.*); **print-room**, a room in a museum or the like, containing a collection of prints; **print-state**, state or condition of an engraving, resulting from the number of impressions that have been previously printed; **print-trimmer** = *print-cutter* (*b*); **print-washer**, an apparatus for washing photographic prints after fixing. See also Print-seller, -shop.

1901 *Academy* 21 Dec. 1380/1 They have done duty so often, that they assume the battered wood-block, and only

…wise-blessed. 1852 Blackmore *Lorna Doone* I. 214/1 The "print-brokers"; who sell "green-grocery" to the harridans of street-traders. 1880 Worcester *Inaugural Address* 28 A "print-collector, an auctioneer, and a broker." 1891 in *Atlantic Lond. Notes* 3 Aug. (1894) 1247 Occupations of Parents "Print colourer," "print cutter, print mounter. 1903 Gretton *Slaughter in Crete*, iv. 82 Who, Alfred asks, I can read "print" hand very well. 1906 Miss Mitford *Village Sec.* in *Her Correspondence* The letter is print-hand, proper to the darling of six years old. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xi. It ain't my father's writin', 'cept about his name; that's print. 1910 *Lond. Opin.* 12 Nov. 160/2 A bright face Gabbing over a "Print-Work pretty high on the neck Rittrich. 1914 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 360/1 An open saloon, where are many bookstalls and "print-pedlars. 1922 *Manchester Mag.* New Series Had "print-copies" been numbered consecutively by the old publishers, we should now have graduated prices. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 57 If a circular "print-retainer is used, the print, if obverse, can be cut while damp. 1889 E. F. Weed *Elect. Photogr.* 260 (Middel.) "Orpheus" rocking "print-washer. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 4/2 Combined Toner and Print Washer…will accommodate any plate each up to half-plate size.

Print, *n.* Now only *dial.* Also *Sc.* **prent.** [In sense 2 perh. pa. pple. of PRINT *v.*; cf. quot. 1513 in sense 2 b, also MDu. *gheprent*; but possibly sometimes attrib. or adj. use of PRINT *sb.*]

1. Printed.

1905 *Sk. Nobleman* (Rush.) 84 Lest us…bring forths…the golde and silver of coyne and print money that every of us measures and starts haves. 1940 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 46 Item a pewter mesure brim. 1818 Scott *Heartb.* xxvii. Nay can speak like a print book. 1884 Mrs. Lovett Linskill *Pirb. xxiv.* I can't speak like print books—never could. 1889 J. Vicars *Pictures by* (E. D. L.) Those cans'at wi' some prent scraip in hint'.

b. Of a cuff: cf. PRINT *sb.* 14 c, PRINTED 1 b.

New print, ? newly printed, pressed, or goffered.

1800 Bowdler-Amyot *Lett. Hammers Hand* (Shaksp. C.) 50 (They) are fourth-rounding sts. and soft enough Super-good mess Brother, to his new print cuffs.

2. *dial.* Clear, bright (of moonlight, etc.).

1776 *Poems Kenticisms* 2. v. (E. D. S.) The moon shines prilld. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* s.v., Print moon, or moon-light. 1825 Jamieson *Etym. Print-moonlight*,…very clear moonlight. 1887 *Rural Chron.* 9 Oct. The night is quite …The moonlight is very print.

Print (print), *v.* Forms: 4 **prente**, 4–5 (6– *Sc.*) **prent**, 4–6 **prynt(e**, 5 **prenct**, 5–6 **prynte**, 6– **print**. *Pa. pple.* **printed**: *Sc.* 6 **prent**, 6– **prentit**. [ME. *prente-n*, *printe*, known from *c* 1350, app. f. the earlier *prinde*, *prindi*, PRINT *sb.*, like OF. *empreinter*, *empraintier*, *f. empreinte*, *empreinte*, INTINCT *sb.* That it corresponds to MDu., Du. *prenten*, WFris. *printsjen*; MLG., LG. *prenten* (whence Da. *prente*, Sw. *prenta*); also 15–16 f. the corresp. sb., MDu. *prente*, *printe*, Du. *prent*, MLG. *prente*, *n*, OF. *printe*, *preinte*. Cf. also obs. F. *printer* to coin or stamp money (1344, Littré, to Godef.).]

I. General senses.

1. *trans.* To impress or stamp (a surface) with a seal, die, or the like; to mark with any figure or pattern, impressed or coloured; to bend. Said also of footsteps upon soft or yielding ground.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 958 Whan we ellen is made with hi sel prented, We knoken þi crounde. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 113 He maste so prented on knobe be sydes. *c* 1466 Sir J. Fastolf in *P. Lett.* II. 104 The whiche [*i.e.* pewter to be prented with that merchaundyse marke. 1892 (?) Dekker *Gulles Hive Ixiii v.* The Noddie…the selling forth shall print. 1897 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 308 He…stands to fight, he urgently prints the Plains. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4401/3 Stolen…a black Mare…printed in the near Hip. 1750 Gray *Agrip.* 118 + a Little Sovereign lightly print the ground. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 124 A spot that has been printed by the footsteps of departed beauty. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 196/2 The butter is then salted…and then moulded and printed.

† b. *fig.* To stamp, brand, stain. *Obs.*

c 1386 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 453 Crist…forbeddiþ hem to printe her penis to myche wiþ erþly gode. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii 172 Better þan he might. …At he þat was prentid wiþ alle of pride. ? Jervis Wyng app. I, *comonly to knaves, Full playne.* 1598 R. Grahame *Admon.* (1878) 20 It is Cornelius that hauue gathered treuth, Who is now printed to this haughtie age.

† c. To coin (money). *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxii. 80 Þat coueitide not be coygne hire owne werk here-after. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 263 He caused halpens and ferthynges to be printed and made cowrsible. 1523 Ballantyne *Lawy* iv. (ed. S.T.S.) II. 153 Because ilk silver ware or gil proffit to ryme, they corrupit gone to…the prentis of bradis to mony. 1586 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 291 That nane frieremen Lord…may cause prent, nor cunye gold and silver of ane fynes as others cunyeris dois.

2. To impress or stamp (a form, figure, mark, etc.) in or on a yielding substance; also, by extension, to sell or trade (a mark, figure, etc.) on any surface, by casting, writing, or otherwise.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 62 And in that roche is prented the forme of his body. 1535 in *Somerset Med. & Obs.* (1901) 316 A buryn and lavar of silver, wyche person printed therein. 1591 Fabyan *Chron.* 3 Lybe the Printyne that leuyth the Crystyn stone, And bryngeth it to myrace, That the counterfaytyne what may…prynte therin his fygures and his story. 1598 Barckham *Chron. Exod.* (1880) I. 191 On the ta side of the money was printit new crose, and his face on the reddir. 1861 Hugh Lee, etc. 16 Ye shall not make any carvings to your selfe for the Gods, nor print any markes upon you. 1898 S. Fox *Wheels Time*, ii. 250, 156 The pioneers…growing hard there, would print a hole into the flesh. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 90 Thine wound the grove Circean spikes her tyrant. 1800 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* 11. 62 The child prints many a playful kiss Upon their lamb. 1892 'E. Bellamere' *Cld. Experiences* (1894) 198 If your'd only had some pattens printed, not clearly and intelligible…you'd have known it was no joke to be interrupted.

b. *fig.* To impress (an image, thought, saying, etc.) upon the heart, mind, or memory; to fix in the mind.

c 1591 Greene *Tryphon* 0. 841 (and Every word hir sche of hir hands Seke gan to prynte in lelfes lovie faire. *c* 1440 Tevis, *Assembly of Gods* 1284 Remembre (it) well and prente it in thy mynde. 1553 Dedicat. *Absolute* 21. 1. 2 Thys to his healpe as wee his figur prent. 1585 *Homelies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 223 This sentence is very meet for women to print in their remembrance. 1608 Chapman *Invisl. Night* 6b Construd by a Perfect Understanding Being or Mind…which hath every where Printed the Signatures of its own Wisdom upon the Matter. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Instr. 21st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 51 Then will your heart be all that say'st print now. 1840 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxix, And kill and wood and field did print The same sweet forms in other mind.

3. To press (anything hard) into or upon a yielding substance, so as to leave an indentation or impress. Also with *in*.

1580 Wyrley *Tac. annals* 24 Framed to that he the ad. 1630 Prynne *Hist.* Let me prinne your eyes in a pen of wood, my thycketh it is endlesse. *a* 1641 B. Jo. in *Hymn's Pract. Pr.* Pottle, Scott. 13 In prinne hearts God's mirrour Scripture deep, Ought there a stain out of their mind shine. 1888 Swain, *Hen. V*, Prol. 27 Horses…Printing their proud Hoofes i'th' receiving Earth. 1897 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 100 If the Soil be barren, only stir The Surface, and but lightly print the Share. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* iv. 2, Only the golden Leopard printed in it Such bold fair claws.

† b. *fig.* To fix in or on (something). *Obs. rare.*

1598 Thynne *Epistle. De P. A.* 1st. *etc.* (Tollem. MS.) Pe worde sentrynge in to pat part of pe signe *pointed* in pe book soon schuppeth into *scribtor vultus Imprimuli*; pat he fonde in pe myde. 1613 Drayton *Poly-Olb.* xxvii. 121 v. 130 His eyelids vnpreyes to the god Syd he poure.

c. *Enameling.* To make an impression of in a mould with a core-print or with a pattern.

1849 in *Rivett's Standard Dict.*

† 4. To commit (anything) to writing; to express in written words; to inscribe. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11170 This poynt is not prynted to preiste but not more. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 102 The hyest heuene þat man may here, Of hem þynke grace to holde & heere, To prynte[d] perfit in gode hoode. *a* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 26 Loo! sir, he is a pedgrye To preste vnto prente. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. I. 75 Shaame gainst thy pen to print thy sorrowes plaine.

† 5. To form in a mould; to cast, shape. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 250/1 *A noodle*, to noodle or print a thyng by. 1598 Warner II. *Albions' Engl.* (1608) 296b Things that remain in the fire without sucking, wherein were print very well all manner of moulds. *Ibid.* 114 b. Until that printings downwards the moulding, they come out. And if in case there be not wel printed,…you may put them in agayne.

II. Senses relating to typography.

6. To make or produce (a book, picture, etc.) by the application to paper, vellum, or any similar substance, in a press or machine, of inked types, blocks, or plates, bearing characters or designs. (In printing for the blind, embossed characters, with matrix, are produced.)

In this sense *imprente*, *imprynte*, is found earlier, and was app. at first more in use: see IMPRINT 2.

1474 Caxton *Chron Prol.* To cause that myn hand hath in fyl of busines wryttyn…I have purposed to emprynte it.) 1501 *Polton Cyrurdus*, *Arc. Chem. Bibl.* (Ashm.) 60 Item for a new greyndestory printed. 1578 Lyte's *Herbe Yong* 109 (Colophon) Printed in Malmse By me Henry Hachstratten the xvi day of October Anno 1578. 1580 Dean tr. *Albertus Crescas*, 1579 Englishe Hilles were printed at Paris. 1603 Jas. I tr. Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 76, I made you borrowe my bookes lately printed; amidde and prolde in it. 1633 Prayer *Maintenance* To Rich., They are now new-printed in fayre better paper than ever. Orders of Queene Elizabeth. 1639 Scottish *Lancelot's Legends* (1818) 80 Things of importance ought specially to be handled, as well in those that are Printed, as in those that are to Print. 1680 J. Bagford in *La Motte's Trans.* on His procured me the Mappe of Babylon, as Engelen printed upon a Cubick. 1701 Ann. Reg. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) III. 253 The Abecedaries are likewise printing in a larger and a smaller volume. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 408 The above half printed off. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5850/3 His Majesty's Patent…granted to Joseph Moxon…for printing Globes. 1728 *Lond. Life* 30 Oct., Maps were printing in one of the rooms. 1839 *Use. Knowl. Anim.* 279 The copper-plate printing of tables is almost exactly the same as that used for printing engravings on paper from flat plates. 1841 *Penny Cyclop.* XVII. 240/1 Mr. Gobi's…plan…is himself with the typographic. 1908 *Chamb. Miscellany Chinese Movable Type* The philosopher's works, to Kou Hsiang's standard edition, were printed for the first time in the year 1005 A.D.

7. Said of an author or editor, not of the actual printer: a. To cause (a manuscript, book, etc.) to be printed; to give to the press.

1536 Pilgrim. 66b/2 When will you printe your bookes, *printed treatise never fairer impression* treatise *there?* 1669 Stirling *Marchant's Mag.* viii. Anno 1) b. Being desired by some Friends…to Print it, (I have no Mind. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* i. Author's end, Some said, John, print it; others said, Not so;)…At last I thought, since you are thus divided, I print it will; and so the case decided. 1789 Bysshe *Capt. Grose's Peregrine*, I. A child's saying you talking under. And, faith, he'll print it. 1892 J. W. Clark *Stonehenge Layout*, 3 My first idea was to print the Lecture most shortly.

b. To expose or publish in print (them, etc.).

1838 Thirlwall *St. Italian's Lett.* (ed. 2) 23 They thinke it not enough to do me wrongs unless they print them too.

1870 Yeatman (Ch. Buckden.) *Rehearsal* v. (Ash.) 133 I'll be revenged on them too: I will both Lampoon and print 'em too. I quit. 1893 Lang in *Nineteen. Sc.* 222 My Interests, in Printing and distributing this Plan…in no way the Merits of essay Persons. 1894 Blackie *Self-Culture* 23 Young men of course may…have opinions on many subjects, but there is no reason why they should print them.

† c. To designate in a printed statement, describe in print as. *Obs., rare.*

1621 Burton *A. Pr. Alleg* 4 so *Alleg* 22. li. My selfe was wont to print myself a steward. *c* 1640 Milton *New-Plantation Conn.* 17 Men whose Life, Learning, Faith and pure intent Would have been held in high esteem with Paul, Must now be nam'd and printed Hereticks.

8. *intr.* or *absol.* a. Of a person (in senses 6, 7): To exercise the vocation of a printer; to employ the press in printing. † *Print upon*, to print an edition of a book immediately after that published by (the author or editor), in order to appropriate some of the profits (*obs.*).

1589 Barnaby *Pilg. Prof.* 5 Before they receiu'd to Print, which he is Steward to the Bland of a Child. 1598 Blagrave *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 324 There may be danger they may print upon you, unless you print more Copies. 1733 York *Mem. Lit.* 21 I am by diseases, colds, Rheum or the Itch,…Like Lucas Budget, I will rhyme and print. 1737 Lediard *Hist. Prince* 19 [Caxton] printed likewise the…History 9 Edw. 1800 Eva. Barth Wks. (1809) I. 242 Every man who pretends knowledge he gives to the world something which they had not before, either in matter or style.

b. Of type, a block, a plate: To yield an impression on paper, etc. c. Of a manuscript or of literary matter: To run *up* or amount in type (to so much): *rare*.

1880 Trevor *My Life as Author* 180, I wish there was space here to say more about all this; but the great book before me would print up into several volumes. 1909 1968 *Cent. Ago*, 672 How scarcely a line has been added: for the plate 'prints', and the plate began by not printing.

9. *trans.* To mark (paper, etc.) with printed characters or designs.

1797–42 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The working of the paper ought to be done two or three days before printing it.

10. To take an impression from (a forme of type, a plate, block, etc.); to use in printing.

1797–42 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, Engraving several plates of Sandra Botticelli's designs, and printing them off this new way. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 370/1 These machines, however, are better adapted to printing stereotype plates, to which a curved form could be given. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1350/2 The stone is then soaked, washed out, and printed.

11. To write in imitation of typography; to form (letters) in the style of printed letters; also *absol.*

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvii, 'Mr. Weller…knows a letter for you.'—'It can't be from the governor', said Sam, looking at the direction—'He always prints, I know, 'cos he learnt writin' from the large bills in the books' offices'. *Mod.* A little boy, who cannot write yet, has *printed* me a letter.

III. Technical senses analogous to II.

12. *trans.* To stamp or mark (a textile fabric, as cotton or oilcloth), by hand or machinery, with a pattern or decorative design in one or more colours. Also *absol.*

1788 Bigland tr. *Fenderich's Voy.* 13, Goods and merchandizes that come out of the kingdom of Cambaia, as cloth of Bambast white, painted, printed, great quantity of Indico [etc.]. 1800 in Nichols *Progr. G. Eliz.* (1823) III. 295 One coverlinge for a Frenche gowne of lawne, embroidered all over with flourishes, scallops, …and other devices, upon all-over chamblet ground. 1900 *Act* 63 & 64 *Vict. III.* c. 51 All Calicoes, painted, dyed, printed or stamped there (in E. Indies) shall not be worn or otherwise used within the Kingdom of England. 1902 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 19 There shall be…Paid for and upon all Callicoes to be so Printed, Stained, Painted or Dyed…the Sum of Three Pence for every yard in length. 1738 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 2 There are also fifty-six yards of cotton, printed curiously from copper plates. 1839 Use *Diff. Arts* 214 The manufacturer…can print as whenever hour he may receive an order.…Under the patronage of parliament, it was easy…to buy printed calicoes.

b. *Print on* (in *Calico-printing*): to supply (the colouring matter of the design) upon the surface by printing.

1839 Ure *Diet. Arts* 214 *Four different* methods are in use for producing figures upon calicoes. the fourth is by a system of copper cylinders…by which two, three, four, or seven, five colours may be printed on at equal intervals. *Ibid.* 221 Some mordants…liquify in the course of a few days; and being apt to run in the printing on make blurred work. *Ibid.* 231 Prior on the relief to preserve the white.

13. *Pottery.* To transfer to the unglazed surface a decorative design in colour from paper, or to oil from a gelatine sheet or bat, the colour in the latter case being dusted on afterwards. With the pottery, or the design, as obj.

1839 Ure *Diet. Arts* 1013 The old plan of grinding the bronze into the earths after it had been printed—The lighter ones…transferred to the surface of the glazed ware which it is intended to print. *Ibid.* 1014 M. Saint Amand…says the English surpass all other nations in superintending a porcelain manufactory…as also in printing the figures upon it.

14. *Photogr.* To produce (a positive picture) by the transmission of light through a negative placed immediately upon the sensitized surface, or, in an enlarging camera, before it. Also with *off*, *out*.

1859 Hunt *Photogr.* in The Printing Process. It is a negative picture,…a matrix which is capable of yielding a vast number of beautiful impressions. I have had as

many as fifty printed from one, and I have no doubt that as many more might be obtained from it. 1850 *Tenant in Athenæum* 6 Dec. 1206/2. 1852 *Chemist* III. 250/1 The positive pictures are printed off, and fixed. 1853 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 173 It is always necessary to print the picture some shades darker than it is intended to remain. 1863 *Photogr. Arch.* 43 These papers are somewhat quicker in printing, but the surface will not bear the rough treatment which engraved albumen would stand.

b. *trans.* Of a negative (with a qualifying adv.): To produce a photograph (well, badly, etc.).

1852 *Chemist* III. 201/2 [A negative] which will, as the photographers phrase well. 1859 H. LAWRENCE *Mem. Photogr. Chem.* 250 As a general rule, the best Magazines print slowly.

13. See NATURE-PRINTING.

14. *Comb.*, in which print- is used attrib. in the sense of PRINTING *vbl. sb.*, as **print-cloth**, cotton cloth of the kind suitable for printing; **print-ground** = PRINT-FIELD. Also **print-out paper** *Photogr.*, *= printing-out paper*: see PRINTING *vbl. sb.* d. See also PRINT-FIELD, -HOUSE, etc.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 213 Calico-printing...was unknown as an English art till 1676, when a small print ground was formed upon the banks of the Thames, near Richmond. 1880 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 480 A yard of cotton cloth of the kind called print-cloth. 1853 *Photogr. Arch.* 241 A new toning agent...said to be superior to any yet introduced for the toning of albumen or gelatine print-out papers.

Printable (printəb'l), *a.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being printed; fit to be printed.

1839 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. iv. Such ground-scheme,...still legible and printable, we shall now...present to the reader. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 291 Lemaître...called him names not printable in these pure days. 1892 J. D. CAMPBELL in *Athenæum* 31 Oct. 583/2 Tallemant had printed ...all in the letters that was printable in 1657 and 1658.

b. Capable of being printed from. *rare.*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 20 June 5/2 Of all the modern methods of producing printable plates, lithogravure stands unchallenged pre-eminent.

Printed (printed), *ppl. a.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Impressed, stamped, marked, †moulded.

c 1485 *Digby Mysteries* 111 Of malke soules with the flour Blee, make printed cakes. 1618 SCOTT, & HUGHES *Country Farmer* 663 Their dung is printed, grosse, long, and hairie. 1742 COLLYER *Ordinances Bird.* v. 51 OR is the shape I have his printed here.

b. Said of a *roll*: In print (PRINT *sb.* 14 c); ? with the plans properly pressed or goffered; cf. PRINT *a.* 1 b.

1611 B. JONSON in *Coryat's Crudities* a 3[b]. He [Coryat] will shortly be reprinted in Knowing proper, and well trussed scholier, as by his manifold beard, and printed ruffe may be no queerly understanded. 1614 — *Barth. Fair* III. ii. *Mooncalf.* Oh! a party of Puritans! *A lady* may read that I' their small printed ruffes [a n. cells in ethel or Geneva print].

2. Produced or prepared by typography; bearing printed characters; expressed or published in print.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 53 Whose godly name in printed bokes doth remayne in fame. 1552 *Lyndesay Answer Kingis Flyting* 1. 6 A skrible of printed paper. 1589 *Orders of Martyr Synod* in Dr. *Fox Papper-Medley* 19 With their usual printed Words,..' Lord have Mercy upon us'. 1599 LADY M. WROTH *Lat. to Mrs A. Wortley* 22 Aug., I don't see any violent necessity of printed rules. 1891 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1882) 103 The first printed book in the English language was not printed in England.

3. Coloured or figured by a process of printing, as cotton goods, carpets, pottery, etc.

1588 (see PRINT *v.* 12). 1633 WESTON *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 3 June in *Bacon. Lett.* (1870) 264 I send you herewith two printed Cups.... The Cups is a pretty fresh invention of a very rare man;...which may come to some pretty perfection in the ornament of Curtains and Valances of Beds, or to serve for Stayrobbed Table-cloth for a Banquet. 1738 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 III. 1 Seven yards of printed cloth. 1791 HAMILTON *Bartholomew's Spring* I. Introd. 2 A needle,...we use for coloring printed Scores. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 208 The blue printed wares of England has been hitherto a hopeless object of emulation in France. 1888 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* vii. I've bought each o' them a printed cotton gown. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 6/3 Printed in the medley of colours and the design so long associated with cashmere shawls.

4. Represented by nature-printing, photographic printing, etc.

1852 T. MOORE (title) Nature-Printed British Ferns. 1860 (see NATURE-PRINTED). 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 18/2 The reproduction of a partially printed out image.

Printeln, obs. Sc. form of PRINCIPAL.

Printer (printəɹ). Also 6 **preint-**; 6 **-or**, **-er**, *Sc.* **-ar**. [f. PRINT *v.* + -ER¹. So MDu. and early mod.Du. *prenter*, *printer*.]

1. A person who prints, in any sense of the word; one engaged in impressing or stamping marks or designs upon a surface, as a calico-printer, and (formerly) a conjurer.

1509 *Act Privy Council* (1710) I. 136 All Mobards, Turgoyls and Printers within the said realm. 1550-1 *Stat.* XIV. 89 The generall maister conestour, wardenis, maister masteris, and prentesis of the craftis of...Coffaris, Cop-Cheverlis [etc.] &c., ane Printeris of Calfskyne. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 214 The great disadvantage under which the French printers labour in the higher price they pay for cotton fabrics, above that paid by the English printers. 1851 DICKENS *Let. in Daily News* 10 Jan. (1850) 3/2 I hope we shall never terminate our business engagements until that printer is gone, who will have to be employed at last, shall say 'Finis' over our last heading to boards!

b. *spec.* One whose business is the printing of books, etc.; the owner of a printing business (formerly usually identical with a publisher); a workman employed in a printing-office.

1509 *Statute to Parliament* (Colophon), Enquerred at London...by me Rychorde Pynson, Stacyoner and Prenter vnto the moste excellent prynce my lorde the kynges grandame. *c* 1530 HOLBEIN *Prayer Book* (title) The Typographe gracious. 1550 *Daniel Com. Summers* in Colophon: Emprynted at London...by Wyllyam de Worde, prynter vnto the moste excellent prynces my lady the kynges grandame. *c* 1550 HOLBEIN *Prayer Book* (title) The Typographe gracious, and prynteparde. 1559 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 459/1 Of that wicked thief somepreest, some corrupted by writers, some by printers. 1570 LEVINS *Manip. Vocabul.* 211/35 A Printer, chalcographus. 1598 DALLINGTON *Survey Stockbridge Schol.* 4 [S. T. S.] 468 Thay counsell to hinder his labour, to spk Mr Nisbet, to printer the prentes. 1615 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Were not my more worthie then things to chuse, than a Printers Case of letters could by chance fall into the right composition of the Bible which he printeth, or of Homers Iliads. 1679 *Treaties Lett.* I. 3 To the Printer of the Public Adventurer. 1882 BLADES & *Cox Dict. Ju.*, etc. III. 84/2 Caxton's wages, as well as those of most of the early printers, were the Gothic, or black letter characters.

2. An instrument or appliance used for printing.

a. A telegraphic printing instrument; b. a photographic negative in its printing capacity; c. *mechanical printer*, a name for a typewriter. [C. &c.]

1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 440/2 Edison's various devices in his old stock printer have formed the basis of all later variations on that sort of instrument. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Motor*, *Motor printer*, a printing telegraph in which the mechanism is moved by electric, steam, or other motive power. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 14/1 It is not always the negative which looks best which is the best printer.

3. *Trade.* A cotton cloth made to be printed on; printing-cloth.

1884 J. S. HUDSON *Manuf. Cotton* 9 In, 36 inches wide Cambric Printer, 30 yards long. 1887 *Daily News* 12 June 2/8 Cotton Goods. Shetlands, T-cloths, and printers are generally dull, with occasional sales at a slight decline.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* chiefly appositive, 'that is a printer' (names 1 b), as *printer-author*, *-journalist*.

1683 GRADON *Counsel* 103 Printer servers will commit books, as appears by the Revisors at the end of books. 1688 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Sept. 5/1 Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde command large notice, and so...of many other printer-authors who combined both professions in those primitive times when labour was undivided. 1906 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 205/1 In 1618 the Commissary of Printer-Booksellers was enchained by the king (of France).

b. With *printer's*: as **printer's devil** = DEVIL *sb.* 3 a; **printer's flower** = FLOWER *sb.* 5 c; **printer's imprint** = IMPRINT *sb.* 3; **printer's mark**, a monogram or other device used by a printer as a trade-mark. c. With *printers'*, as *printers' fat* (= FAT *sb.*¹ 3 b), and (see DEE *sb.*¹ 1), *fat* (see FAT *sb.*¹), ROAN (see ROAN *sb.*²), *roller*, *varnish*; **printers' bible** (see QUOT.); **printers' gauge** = GAUGE *sb.* 14.

1898 *Notes Mag.* 31 Dec. 386/1 The so-called 'Printers' Bible, which includes...the...rebounding...' Printers have persevered on without a cause (Psalm cxix. 161), 'printers' being substituted for 'princes'. 1563 H. KNOX in *Foxe. Acts & Monuments* (1596) 1548/2 Husband every morning by the 'printer's fleet. 1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Evel.* in *Mrs. Thrale* 24 Apr., I think I could submit to be printer's devil, to get a sight of the next volume. 1873 H. SWEDEN *Stud. Soldat.* (1880) 122 The hand implements used by printer's-devils fifty years ago. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. II. 24/1 Type, occupying exactly three-sevenths of the open page, the remaining four-sevenths being 'printer's-fat'. 1880 *Univ. Dict. Chem.* (1891) 708/2 Usual 'printers' ink is a black paint, smooth and yellowish in its composition. 1898 *Printer's Prof.* XII. 256/1 Printers' ink may be considered as a black paint, writing ink ...as a black dye.

Hence **Printerdom**, the 'world' of printers.

1901 *Bell. & Col. Printer* 19 Nov. 4/1 The list of present customers is being spread abroad through printerdom. 1904 *Ibid.* 10 Mar. 13/1 There are enough failed men in printerdom to give a little point to a sympathetic [etc.].

Printery (printəɹi). Chiefly *U. S.* [f. prec.: see -ERY. Cf. *imprimery*.]

1. A printing-office.

1858 H. PETERS in *J. Mass. Hist. Coll.* VI. 59 Was here a printery here. 1867 W. KING in *Gosswell's Life Farmer* II. 58 He would cause the Vatican Printery to be set on work again. 1882 WESTCOTT, *Perfection*, also, sometimes, to printing-office. 1892 *N. Devil. Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 2 The American Government,...and some of our colonies, had even blessed Government printeries.

2. A cotton-printing factory; = PRINT-WORK 1.

1848 in WHARTON'S *Amer. Treas.* 1903 *Publish. News* XIII. 1496 (Hol) was head of a big calico printery.

+ **Pri'nt-field.** *Obs.* [f. PRINT *v.* + FIELD *sb.*] An establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes = PRINT-WORK 1.

1799 J. HARRISON *Agric. Perth* 382 Printfields for rendering cotton cloth have been established at Cromford-bough, Huntingtower, Stobwoods-field and Tulloch. 1808 *Gentlem. Scotl.* 208, 21 1/2/2 The banks of the Leven...are covered with spacious Greenfields, printfields, and cotton-works. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 224 One of his foremen...worked for a year in a print-field in Lancashire.

+ **Print-house.** *Obs.* [f. PRINT *v.* + HOUSE *sb.*]

1. = PRINTING-HOUSE.

1667 WILKINSON *Pilgr.* 61, 13 Father Wheat, overseer of the Printhouse. 1668-9 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 6 Mr. Twiggenden, who lived by the house near the little printhouse. 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 201 They are about pulling down our Print-House.

2. *Print house.* + **a.** A cotton-printing factory. **b.** A house of business selling prints (PRINT *sb.* 6).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 240 Fibres for the cotton shop of a print house are best made of wool.

Printing (printiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PRINT, in various senses; an instance of this.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. iii. (Tollem. MS.) In comparison to be former party [of the head] be be mainly bones, but be prentynge of chappis [orig. *forcep impressio*] and of lippes be bettere be longer holde. *Ibid.* xix. ii. (Bodl. MS.) Be prentynge of be vttere heres is stronger in lowe places bannes be lippe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 342 She ornamented his with the printing of her seale. 1530-1 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No manere vnder the degree of a Baron...shall vse any manner embroderyng, peinctyng or printing with golde, siluer, or sylke. 1708 *Hy Fox Pluss Exp. Commerce* 198 It is but a few Years ago since we each Thing as painting or printing of Linen or Callicoe was known to England. 1832 L. BAXTER *Mem. Cotton Manuf.* 255 In some parts [of the East] block printing is wholly unknown. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 220 Unsized paper fit for printing upon commerce. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 5/4 Engraving, first suggested and practically applied by Sir William Herschel, of the Indian Civil Service.

b. In *Typography*. (See PRINT *v.* 6.)

1552 PILKINGTON *Exhort. Scripture* (1845) 6 Printing, *impressum*. *a* 1598 HOLL *Chron., Hen. VI* (1618, in which annals (c 1422) the craft of Printing was first mentioned in the time of Henry in Germanie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 458 Their printing is not by composing the letters as with us, but...they make for every leafe a Table or board, with characters on both sides. 1771 LOCKMAN *Hist. Print.* 30 Caxton distinguished the books of his printing by the following particular device. 1837 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1846) II. iii. § 19. 148 The invention of printing, from moveable letters, has been referred by most to Gutenberg, a native of Mentz.

c. In *Photography*. (See PRINT *v.* 14.)

1853 *Pamela Herschel* 3 Dec. 3/2/3 The printing of positives will take from three or four minutes to one hour and a half, according to the sun. 1859 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 189 Photographic Printing....A. The exposure to light, or printing, properly so called.—B. The fixing and colouring (etc.). 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 49 These papers are somewhat quicker in printing.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *printing-hammer*, *-material*, *-pad*, *-process*, *-roller*, *-works*; in Typogr., as *printing-letter*, *-plate*, *-room*, *-sail*, *-type*; in cotton-printing, as *printing-shop*; in pottery-printing, as *printing-colour*; in Photogr., as *printing light*, *negative*; **printing-body**: see QUOT.; **printing-cloth**, cotton cloth made specially for printing; **printing-cylinder**, in some printing-machines, the cylinder by which the paper is pressed on the flat forme of type, the impression cylinder; **printing-drum**, a revolving drum in a printing-machine serving to guide the paper; **printing-frame** (*Photogr.*): see QUOT. 1875; + **printing-irons**, implements for colouring; **printing-machine**, a printing-press of the kind used for printing rapidly and on a large scale, generally one in which mechanical power is employed; + **printing-mould**, ? a set of matrices for type: see MOULD *sb.*² 2, MATRIX 4; **printing-paper**, (*a*) paper used for printing on; (*b*) in *Photogr.* sensitized paper on which pictures are printed (also *printing-out paper*, abbrev. P. O. P.); **printing-wheel**: see QUOT.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 209 These kinds of gums are used in Staffordshire; one...for the less principles ware to receive impressions, called 'printing body'. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 5/1 Cotton goods. 'Printing cloth quiet, and rather re-steady. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 222 As to the mangle:...It is covered with a glass composed of 3 parts of the 'printing-colour for. 1790 *Patent Specif.* No. 1748, A is the 'printing cylinder covered with woollen cloth. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 208 The paper is thus conducted from the first printing cylinder F, to the second cylinder G. *Ibid.* 207 There accompanying the last named side and under portion of the 'printing drum...a groove in contact with the...rollers. 1883 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 229 With sensitive paper...the picture will look well on its first removal from the 'printing frame. 1879 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Printing-frame*,...a quadrangular shallow box in which sensitized paper is placed beneath a negative and exposed to the direct rays of the sky or of the sun. *Ibid.* 1891/1 The type-wheel is continuously rotated by an independent motor, the circuit of the 'printing-hammer being closed when the letter is opposite to the printing-pad. 1887 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 1 Mar. 271/1 The 'printing of the film with the 'printing inks to the address. 1908 *Encycl. Brit., Textiles*, a linked, a percentage print, whereby vessel is printed. 1771 LOCKMAN *Hist. Print.* 101 The Nuns of St Ursula's Convent would not perhaps have been carried home that Evening. 1889 *Salisbury's Photogr. Bull.* II. 269 Good 'printing light. 1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 400/1 Hand-presses are now for the most part superseded in large establishments by steam-presses, generally called 'printing-machines. 1884 *Athenæum Dogs Printing* 4 Thomas Bourchier, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, moved the then king (Hen. the fifth) to use all possible means for procuring a 'Printing-Mold;...to be brought into this Kingdom. 1898 *Print. Trades Year Bk.* 80 The 'printing negatives. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 6/2 The sensitive paper—ordinary gelatine-chloride 'printing-out paper answers well. 1879 'printing-pad (see *printing-hammer*, *-mark*). 1868 WARREN, *Printing-paper*, paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, &c. 1892 *Bartholomew's Illustrated Man. Photogr. App.* 264 The printing paper of the future. 1903 WEBB, Gen. 11 Mar. 44/1 Close contact between negative and printing-paper. 1772 *Patent Specif.* No. 1007 'printing rollers and felt; brown sugar must then be mixed. 1890 W. J. LOCKETT *Founding* 188 Printing a Cotton Gown,...The linen roller receives in the colour, and distributes it

over the printing roller, which in its turn presses against the printing cloth. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1071 The "printing shop" is an inking apparatus. 1887 "Printing Tools [see Pantograph]. 1878 Knight *Mech. Dict.* 1 "Printing-wheel, one moved in paging or numbering machines as it rotates printing impressions.

Printing, *ppl. a.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ING².] That prints, in various senses of the vb.

1598 Mrs. Sherwood *Amer. Lodger* v. Sig 'Ah', Sald I, 'my dear Lord Hows, you shall not speak To a printing woman who has not her place . . compliments, As if she were a woman'. 1873 Knight *Dict. Mech., Printing-telegraph*, an electro-magnetic telegraph which automatically records its signals in legible characters. The most in however, generally employed only to those which record in the common alphabet.

Printing-house. Now only *Hist.* A building in which printing is carried on, a printing-office.

Printing House Square, a small square in London, the site of the office of the *Times* newspaper; hence *transf.*

1906-9 *Rep. Privy Council Appl.* II. 283 The printing house and contracts is approaching theatre. 1922 T. B. *Un-Professed. Fr. Agent* v. 137 Rosey was allotted to his own office . . in to her secret to the printing house. 1883 Mozley *Mech. Engin., Printing* 14 They say, Such a One has set up a Printing House . . thereby they mean to be furnish'd with Printing Tools. 1901 *Argument Terms Cal.* Nov. 12 (1734) 51 Of all the sumptuous edifices which of late years have risen up in Oxford, and adorn'd the habitation of the muses, the new printing house . . strikes us with particular pleasure and veneration. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 The perfect organisation is in printing-houses.

Printing-ink. The ink used in printing, printers' ink; *fig.* printed matter, print.

1808 Marshall *Rur. Economy* 1 Such [books] as are not to take for the Rims of Printing Inks. 1789 *Encl. Arts & Sc.* s. v. Ink, Black printing ink for engraving on Copper. 1874 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 918 Printing Ink . . is essentially a combination of lamp-black . . with oil. 1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 637/2 Amid all the flood of printing-ink English readers have had to wait till now for any connected and detailed account of this new branch of physics.

Comb. 1893 J. Southall *Dom. Adm.* 27 Printing-ink rollers.

Printing-office. An establishment in which the printing of books, newspapers, etc. is carried on.

1820 *Oxford Guide* 179 The Clarendon Printing Office. 1862 A. Mackay *Mod. Millennium* 134 His printing office, at which the pieces of Burns were first put into type.

Printing-press. An instrument or machine for printing on paper, etc., from types, blocks, or plates: = PRESS *sb.*¹ 13; sometimes restricted to a hand-press, as distinguished from a *printing-machine*, worked by machinery, with cylinders.

1568 *Inv. Parr. of* ? 141. 1655 CULPEPER *Ephemeris Advert.* At his Shop at the sign of the Printing Press in Cornhil, near the Exchange. 1704 Montgomerie *Nath. Hom. Poems* 1. 356 Would you . . break down the Printing Presses, melt the Founds, and burn all the Books in the Island? 1882 Mulready *Ry-reminis* 127 It is only because cheerfulness was natural, and printing presses unknown, in those times.

attrib. 1883 *Mozley Mech. Engin., Printing* 21 ¶ 1. The Wayside for Printing-Press Speeches.

Printle, obs. form of PRINTLOCK.

Printless (*print*lĕs), *a.* (*adv.*) [See -LESS.]

1. Making or leaving no print or trace.

1600 Shakes. *Temp.* v. i. 33 Ye, that on the sands with printless foot Do chase the ebbing Neptune, and do fly him When he comes back. 1832 Milton *Comus* 891 Wrapt in a pitchy cloud Of silent, dark, stealthy brooding night Over the Cretan Virgin's head. 1895 G. W. Hervey *Poems* 73 I heard the spirits' printless tread, And voices not of earthly sound.

2. That has received, or that retains, no print.

a 1700 Mary Wollstonecraft *Posth. Wks.* (1798) IV. 161 Feeling over the printless grass. 1809 Irving *Salmi.* II. 193 We have his tablet ready to the woods, and engrave upon his printless heart, in the first morning of life the feeling of pain. 1879 H. Taylor *Prophet* II. iv, Wandering lands . . Shifted their way across the printless sea.

B. *as adv.* Without leaving, or without receiving, a print.

1590 Wilkinson (F. Finder) *Gifts to Kiss Lamp* sig. viii, Let the widow's and the orphan's tear Fall printless on thy heart as on a stone. 1808 Milman *Samor* 198 The room wrings printless, up beneath her feet.

Print-seller. A person who sells prints (PRINT *sb.* 12); or engravings.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4663/2 Sold by C. Bugnion, Print and Map-Seller. 1816 *Connoisseur Pol. Reg.* XX. 111. 161 We conversed at a print-seller's carrying away a great many valuable prints. 1887 Robert Allen *Drawing* 9, 170 Any print-seller who have filled . of old drawings, or facsimiles of them.

Print-shop. A print-seller's shop.

a 1697 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 402 To take views, landskapes, buildings, etc., which was one way at the print shops. 1786 T. Hutchins *Hist. Cornwall* II. 281 An engraving of Isis . is still to be seen in the print-shops. 1859 Jerrold *Servitude* viii. 300 Circular frames, which rendered after the manner of those in the print-shops.

Print-work. [f. PRINT *sb.* + WORK *sb.*]

1. (Now usually *printed-work*, often *concr.* as *plur.*) A factory in which cotton fabrics are printed.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 400 Employed in the dyeing room of a cotton print-work. 1844 H. Dixon *Fairlie Manor* I. 34 A large print-work . consists of several distinct departments, such as the mechanical department, the chemical department, the artistic or designing department, the printing department, &c. 1885 *Manch. Examr.* 10 Sept. 5/1 Manager of the cotton print-works.

2. Lettering imitating printed characters. *rare.*

1894 Miss Mitford *Village Sec.* 1. 68 [*Lucy*] first wrote out with . . Hogbin . . in the print-work of that sampler.

Printype, obs. form of PRINTER.

Priodont (*prəi*dŏnt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Priodōn*, *-ont-em* (Cuvier), generic name, f. Gr. πρί-ων to saw + ὀδών, ὀδοντ- a tooth, later altered to *Prionodon*, f. πρίων, πριον- a saw, whence PRIONODONT.] Saw-toothed. **a.** Belonging to the genus *Priodon* (*Prionodon*, *Prionodon*), or the subfamily *Priodontinæ*, of armadillos (the balas-hounds), characterised by very numerous teeth set lozenges, each of which is cylindrical and closely set.

1834 Owen *Hist. & Teeth* in Orr's *Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 491 The primitive armadillo . has ninety-eight teeth. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 809/3 These very distinct phases of development in their mandibles, which the author proposed to term 'prodont', 'amphidont', 'tetradont', and 'teleodont'. 1899 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 155 In such species (of *Lacunella* 1014) bottled these variations (of the tapir-like Skull . . into distinct names, so that it is impossible to describe them as 'teeth', the largest developments being called tolerodont, the smallest prodont.

† **Prion**, obs. form of FAIR-ROSE.

1592 Hen. Hudson in *Purch. Lett. Ed. Richardson* (1801) I. 141 If the highest bee a print of rose all the company give five gallons each.

Prion (*prəi*ŏn). *Ornith.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πρίων a saw.] 'A genus of Petrels established by Lacépède, on account of the denticulated or serrated edges of their mandibles, and used as an English word by many writers' (Newton *Dict. Birds*); a saw-billed petrel.

Prionodont (*prəi*ŏnədŏnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prionodon*, or f. Gr. πρίων, πριον- a saw + ὀδών, ὀδοντ- a tooth: see PRIODONT.] Having teeth serrated or resembling the teeth of a saw.

a. Of an armadillo = PRIODONT *a.*; so of a prionodont armadillo, a balasbound.

So the genus *Prionodon* or subfamily *Prionodontinæ* (the lizzards), having only one tubercular molar on each side in each jaw; so of a prionodont civet-cat, a linsang.

Transversely pleated, as the kings of the bivalve shells of the genus *Prionodon*, or *Hippurites*.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prior (*prəi*ər), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 prior, 4–6 priour, -e, pryour, (3 priowr, pryo(u)r, pryowre, prior), 6– prior. [Late OE. *prior*, a. L. *prior*, *-ōr-em* former, superior (see ERST), 22 mod.L. as sb. the superior or chief officer of a society, spec. a prior; in ME. reinforced by OF. *prior* (with *c.* in HALE-DARE.), *prieur* (mod.F. *prieur*), whence the ME. form *priour*, etc. In sense 2 b cf. PRIORESS.]

1. A superior officer of a religious house or order.

a. In an abbey, the officer next under the abbot, appointed by him to exercise certain authority, maintain discipline, and provide over the monastery in his absence (*prior claustralis*); in a smaller or daughter monastery the resident superior (*prior conventualis*). In certain cathedrals, in which the Bishop took the place of Abbot, the Prior was the actual working head of the abbey. In some large foreign abbeys, e.g. Cluny and Pécaing, there were several priors, the chief of whom was called *Grand Prior*. **b.** The superior or head of a house of Canons Regular (Augustinians, Premonstr., and originally Premonstratensians). **c.** Also the superior of a house of Friars.

Grand Prior, the commander of a priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or of Malta.

1094 *Charter of Waltham* in *Chron. Engl. Augs. Sax.* (1861) 449 Here God gerefrede þæs he wæard prior & lædde þæt halige cwellende regolan. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1107 Ernulf þe wæs ærer prior on Canterburiȝ. *a* 1150 *Hist. Abb. Ram.* in *Pol.* 70 priores, quorum unus canonicus fuit postea ab ipso ordine ex Regis iussu. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 259/840 And he prior with processioun to be gate comen. *c* 1350 R. Baddby *Cleric. Wisd.* 569 He schuld bene ano prioure To speke with Covenant. *a* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 330 Þis [Hatch] ordre hath ben, þat 36 þer han ben þer priours þere. 1423 *Cal. Ann. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 287 The Priorettes of the Rosen Ordeyns of Freppays. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/20 *Hic prior*, -oris, a prior. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* iv. 250 To the same house whereof I was vnworthy and pryour. 1550-4 Latimer *Serm. Rom.* (1868) 250 Laurence his minister, brought Monks into the house, the head whereof was called a Prior, which words . was to double but the name of a mynistre officer, because the Bishop himselfe was accompted the very Abbat. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3918/1 The Grand Prior is at present with the Duke of Vendosme, his Brother. 1708 Phillips, *Priory Alien*, were certain Priors born in France, that had the Governance of Monasteries founded for our faithful Men in England. 1708 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 18th C. II. 10. 221, 373 The general Chapters, or the Visitors of the same Order, shall appoint Priors-Claustral, or Sub-Priors, in the Priories in which there is a Convent, to exercise Correction and Spiritual Government. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In the monastery of St. Denys, there were anciently five priors; the first whereof was called the grand prior. . There are also grand priors in the military orders. 1901 J. T. Fowler in *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) III. Introd. 3 In Durham, as in Winchester, Ely, and other monastic Cathedrals, the Bishop was the honorary and titular head, while the true head of the house was the Prior.

2. a. In foreign countries, the title of the elected head of a guild of merchants or craftsmen. **b.** The title of a chief magistrate in some of the former Italian republics, e.g. Florence: cf. PRIORATE 1 b. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1869 *Munich News* in *Reynolds's Newspaper* 6 June, The Municipal Council . . shall choose out of the said number three officers, viz. A Prior and two Councils, to remain in their authority for one year. *c* 1898 Marriott (title) in *Vl.* (1913) 33 Still the citizens had their second Magistrate called Confaloniere, and their Prior of Justice. 1948 *Lucchesi-Palli & Perry* 1. in The Court of Commerce [= the Consolato, where a Prior and two Consuls preside. (1832 tr. *Sismondi's Hist. Repub.* x. 224 His two Consuls, three in 1780, was prison in 1406.] 1876-83 Gardner & Stephens *Mediæval Add.* (1898) II. 200, 316 The working classes placed the Priors of the Guilds at the head of the Government.

† **3.** A superior. (After L. *prior in Evang.* John I. 15.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 35 He is to come after Jesu, al if he be Jesuis *pryour*. Þus he was not made Lifter Jesu in tyme. for Jesu spekiþ of hymself of manhode of God lifter Jesu in grace, and also in worþynesse. *Ibid.* 77 After wan is to comen a man, he schuld to make lifter Jesu, for he was nouzt ere pleisid [cf. *Evang.* John I. 15 qui prior me erat].

† **4.** The first or greatest; the chief. *Obs.*

1591 Bunman *Cleitus*, 127 Plato, the Prior of all ancient Philosophers.

5. *Commerce.* The head of a firm. *Now rare.*

1833 Millington *Trident. Impl.-Stat., Prior* (title), trade principals, directors. 1884 *Circular of Messrs. A. Gibbs & Sons*, We beg leave to inform you that we have this day admitted as partner in our House Mr. George Louis Mauch (title, nephew of our prior. 1908 *Morning Post* 1 Jan., Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons announce that they have admitted into partnership the Hon. Gerald Gibbs, son of their prior, Lord Aldenham.

Hence **Priorship**, the office of prior: = PRIORATE 1; **Prioral** *a.*, of or pertaining to a prior.

1899 E. Mary Thornton *Hist. Somerset Carthusians* 21 St. Hugh's immediate successor in the priorship was Dom. 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 417/2 The Abbot of Bath, who thereon had an oath around a prioral cell.

Prior (*prəi*ər), *a.* (*adv.*) [a. L. *prior* former, earlier, older, anterior, superior, more important, f. OL. *porg. pri* before.] Preceding (in time or order); earlier, former, anterior, antecedent.

1714 R. Fiddes *Practl. Disc.* iii. 38 Whether we become partakers of it by a prior or an after-consent. 1794 Richardson *Pamel.* IV. 21 (1796) 39 That is what he meant by a Thing's being prior to the Order of Nature, that it is some Way the Cause or Reason of the Thing, with Respect to which it is said to be prior. 1789 Blackstone *Comm.* I. iv. 436 The first of these legal disabilities is a prior incapacity. 1792 Washington *Lett. Writ.* 1892 XII. 17 The assembly of a prior session to those duties. 1856 Mrs. Merrick *S. Maidstone* xi. I was fully acquainted with all the prior history of her illness. 1889 H. Phillips *Annals. Paper-Cases.* II. 12 The naming in the print your was under different circumstances.

b. *Comb. to.*

1714 R. Fiddes *Practl. Disc.* ii. 37 The sin is prior to and independent of the action. 1720 Hutch. *Moral. Nat.* I. ii. (1724) I. 306 One simple Impression may prior to their correspondent Ideas. 1774 J. Bicknell *Mystical Ill.* 183 Those (sins) are said to have been . for prior to the foundation of Rome. 1907 H. Jones in *Hibbert Journ.* July 747 They come in obedience to a necessity prior to their own will.

B. *as adv.* with *to*: Previously to, before.

1778 Butler *Anal. Introd.* Wks. 1874 I. 6 There is no presumption against the one prior to the proof of it. 1780 Mrs. S. Pennington *Lett.* I. 127 It existed prior to the formation of these bodies. 1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1856) 126 Prior to the year 1215, a man . might be perfectly orthodox, who denied Transubstantiation. 1872 Stanhope *Lect. Type & Text.* 6 [In] terms, prior to capitulum, very improbable.

Priorate (*prəi*ərĕt). [ad. late L. *prioratē-us* (Turtull.) priority, preference, in med.L. the office of prior, a priory, f. *prior* PRIOR *a.* 1 see -ATE¹.]

1. The office and dignity of a prior; also, the term of office of a prior: **a.** of an ecclesiastical prior.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 21 Was euer chek taken priuate, religious, bischopes, or dignite of pe kirk. 1737 M. Johnson in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 62 Sir John Wenne, to whom pleasant the exchange was made to confirmed. 1775 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxiv. II. 112 Bench's nomination to the priorate of saint Genevieve was not equally attentive to the interest and piety of his monks. 1804 Milman *Lect. Chr. Hist.* 362 The founding holder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric, the metropolitanate.

b. The dignity of prior in the Florentine republic: see PRIOR *sb.* 2 b.

1818 Cranstoun in *Lit. Rem.* (1858) I. 36 Members of this family (the Pazzi) were five times elected to the Priorate, one of the highest honours of the republic. 1872 Longf. *Divine Poem* Wks. 1892 IV. 2 Long before his assumption of the priorate, however, a new complication had arisen. 1874 M. Carrington *Hist. Ann. L.* (1900) 68 This present Dante calls the source of all his woes.

2. A priory; also, the interests as a community.

1720 *Hist. of Sodor* viii. 192 The Manner, or Priorate of Hutton, in the County of Hereford . . with all and singular its appurtenances. 1760 tr. *Duhamel's Syst. Navig.* IV. 180 Bathonia, a princess, or college of regular canons, dependent of St. Augustine. 1899 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 191 An address from the priorate of the order of Malta, to the prince of Brazil, spoken by one of their Commendatori. 1844 S. R. Maitland *Dark Ages* 221 On the empty he found that his uncle was dead, and that the see of Pelagius, as well as his own prisoners, was filled by a monarch.

Priore, obs. variant of PRIORY.

Prioress (*prəi*ərĕs). [ME. a. OF. *prioresse*, *prieuresse* (1318 *c.* in Godef.) = med.L. *prioriss-a* (1134 in Ablard): see PRIOR *sb.* and -ESS¹.]

A nun holding a position under an abbess similar to a cloistered prior; also, one governing her own house like a conventual prior: see PRIOR *sb.* 1 c.

c 1250 *Ancrene Riwle* (Camd.) 6 Þe ilke þe is ibroht to þe prioresse, þe ilke þe is ibroht to þe hus-wimmon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þe prioresse ne schal nouȝt ȝeue ne ȝyue to none, for hyre godnesse, ȝ ȝeuene, y ȝyue

a priorate. c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 118 Ther was ... a Nonne a Prioresse That of hir smylyng was ful symple and coy. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Preyerynesse, *priorissa*. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 130 The two priorisses made out confesse that...our sone of the monies. 1603 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* 1. iv. 17 When you have vowed, you must not speake with men, But in the presence of the Prioresse. 1739 *Jeremiah Paradise* 282, [the] wicked only to fill it with pious maidens, and to be made priorss of the order. 1826 Scott *Mavmion* v. xix, Tyrrwhitt's haughty Prioress. 1880 Cases *Illust. Eng. Lit.* I. 30 Wickhewgardens a courtesy...he first addresses himself to the modest Clerk, and the proude Lady Prioress, and the Knight.

† **Pri·oressy.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ɛʏ.] A nunnery or convent presided over by a prioress.

1572 in M'Crie *Life A. Melville* (1819) I. 130 note, His bairnes chalmerlain and factor to the said priorisse of the Sanct. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1678) V. 164/2 It is fund...That the title of superioritie Off all landis...pertaining to ychamecanonis ecclesias pryorias pryoressis [etc.] pertenit to his Majestie.

† **Pri·orhede.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Prior *sb.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Priorship; priorate.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Preyerhede, *priorissa*. 1 1442 *Pynnar. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Hayre sumtyme vaste and offices of the priorhede.

Priori, *a.* : see *High priori* (High *a.* 17 g).

1782 *Gentl. Mag.* 348 Most of you have the great highland. 1803 J. Grahame *Antiquity Rhet.* iv. 59 The schoolmen undoubtedly followed the priori road.

Priorie (prōi,ərĭi), *a. rare.* [f. A Prior + -ie.] Of a *priori* character.

1895 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 796/1 If we consider that the *posteriori* of one inference becomes the *prius* of the next, so that a conclusion may be *priori* though drawn from premises obtained posteriorally, the priori and posteriorie seem to have no connexion with Kant's *a priori, à posteriori*. *Dict.* [see Posteriorie].

Priorily, *adverb*, var. of Probably *adv.*

Priori·stic, *a.* [f. Prior *a.* + -istic.] Of or belonging to Aristotle's *Prior Analytics*: opposed to Postpraedicamental. Hence **Priori·stically** *adv.*

a 1660 Hinton *in.* 36 (Brake, Soc.) 67 Thou art moved formally, principally in the thing considered, not materialiter, principally in the manner of considering. 1850 *Chief. Dict.*, Priorists. 1902 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos. & Psych.* II. 740/1 *Prioristic dictum de omni* and *Prioristic axiom of*: universal predication as defined by Aristotle at the end of the first chapter of the first book of the *Prior Analytics*...We say that anything, P, is predicated universally (*dictum de omni*) when nothing can be subsumed under the subject of which P is not intended to be predicated.

Priority (prəi,ə·rĭti). Also 5 priorte. [ME. a. F. *priorité* (14th c., Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *priōritās*, f. L. *prior*, *-ōrem* : see Prior *a.* and *-ity*.]

1. The condition or quality of being earlier or previous in time, or of preceding something else.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 166 In diuers thynges, and in diuers places vsurped, without gouernaunce or priorite. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 273 The moste of Canterbury and of York...ne to be subiecte in eny wise to other after the constitucion of Gregory, except that the oon to passe afore that other for the priorite of tyme. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 16 The preeminence of priorities in birth. 1660 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 7 Though there might be some priority in order of causes between them, yet there was none in order of time or duration. 1679 St. George *Visit. 2 Pret.* 101 (1881) 302 No priority of appropriation can give a right which will bar those equal rights of others.

2. Precedence in order, rank, or dignity.

c 1400 *Chester Pl.* xxiii. 1720 (Cott. Galba) Pride...thyselfe...For worldes hap,...Kiddy honoure, or priorte, Welth, or freedome, or power. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 248 Per is in semonde pat ye father suffer pe son to lede a prorite. 1534-1704 [see Portionarius 2]. 1608 Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 86 The Measures themselues, the Planets, and the Center, Obserue degree, priority, and place. 1803 Bisset in Burke *Wellington's Desp.* (1837) II. 259/2 The priority of his rank to that of Major General Wellesley would render his presence to the northward of the Kistna incompatible with a due exercise of the powers...delegated to the latter officer. 1861 *Ind. Exam.* 164 Thus, God The reasoning of the American duckyard officers would probably grant to a British post-officer priority over several merchantmen when sent in case of similar accommodation.

3. *Law.* † a. See quot. 1607. *Obs.* b. A preference among claims, or a preference in order of payment.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 23 b, The lords that the tenaunt holdeth of by priorite shall haue the wardo of the body, be it heire male or heire female. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Partitorie*, A man holding lands or tenements of two lords, holdeth of his auncientest Lord by priorite, and of his later Lord by consequence. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii. 511 In payment of debts he must observe the rules of priority; otherwise, on deficiency of assets, if he pays those of a lower degree first, he must answer those of a higher out of his own money. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict. c.* 46 § 1 In the administration of the estates of every person who shall die...after 31 Jan. 1870 no debt or liability...shall be entitled to any priority or preference by reason merely that the same is entered by or others under a bond, deed, or other instrument under seal, or is otherwise made or considered a specialty debt. 1884 Sir J. Pearson in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 178 At that time the law of Ireland gave judgment creditors priority over simple contract creditors.

4. = † Apriority (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *attrib.* : **priority-bond** = preference bond (Preference 8).

1849 Dawson in *Ch. & Exch. Cases* (1880) I. 368 If I, a priority man called a specialty, D. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 3/1 New issues of Turkish Tobacco and Priority bonds, of Spanish, and even of Russian bonds. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2/2 [Noted] in the importance and significance of the "priority pledge"; which he asserts is always given by Liberal candidates.

Pri·orly, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Prior *sb.* + -ly 1.] Proper to or befitting a prior.

1858 *Prosser's Mag.* XVII. 62 Hardly to pretend his priorly pursuits.

Pri·orly, *adv. rare.* [f. Prior *a.* + -ly 2.] As a prior step; previously, antecedently.

1792 Gilbert Transl. *Bible* I. Pref. 2 Whether, priorly to that aera, it had ever been inhabited ... is a question which it would be rash to decide. 1834 J. Rennie *Autobiogr.* xvi. 331 That people may confirm marry our country without priorly obtaining permission from the provincial.

Pri·orship. [f. Prior *sb.* + -ship.] The office or dignity of a prior.

1513 Bycon *Soliloquy of Exiled* (1563) 20 b, Those byshoppe stocke will...priorshipe, or any other ecclesiasticall dignitye, should be adiudged simoniakes. 1626 *Bill. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, misc. bks. 200 Whereas Thomas Cooke...hath purchased his Priorship for terme of his life. 1630 Wodenoth *St. Teresa* 2. xviii. 200 Father Antonio quitted his Priorship with great willingnesse. 1761 tr. *Rowley's Syst. Geog.* IV. 88 The order of St. John has likewise a priorship or grand priorship in Bohemia. 1892 Cunningham *Hymns* (ii. 1889) 89 In Dante's Priorship, the Guelf Ghibellines, Bianchi Neri, or some other confused distinctions rose to such a height, that Dante...was with his friends cast unexpectedly forth into banishment. 1900 Gasquet *Eve of Reformation* ii. 24 Election to the Priorship at Canterbury.

Priorite, obs. form of Priority.

† **Prio·rums,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [L. *priōrum*, as in the usual Latin title in 15th c., *Analyticorum priorum libri duo*, the two books of the Prior Analytics (of Aristotle) : with Eng. pl. suffix -s.] Aristotle's Prior Analytics, or questions taken from them.

1526 Skeltonian *Magnyf.* 1830 (1843) 4 That he had before in his primsums. 1665 J. Beck in Pepysian *Lib. Cambridge* (1911) App. B. 7. 1668 All the Questionists between the time of their Admission and Ash Wednesday are to make their Priorums.

Priory (prəi·ərĭ). Also 3-6 priorie ; *pl.* 3-6 -yrours, -yrowre. [ME. *priorie*, a. Anglo-F. *priorie* (*a* 1140), med.L. *prioria* : see Prior *sb.* and *-y*. The form might also arise from OF. *priorei*, med.F. *prioreï*—L. *prioritūtem*; but in Eng. *prioure*, *priorel* is of late occurrence.]

1. A monastery or nunnery governed by a prior or prioress ; generally an offshoot of an abbey on which it was more or less dependent ; also, a house of Canons Regular. *Alien priory* : see Alien *sb.* 2. Sometimes the name of a dwelling house on the site of a priory.

c 1290 *St. Kng. Lay.* I. 71/10 In pe priorie of wircestre. 1295 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5999, & pere pleb conseil chicken wole ne be, pere & ailleye ; pryoryes ssolle ber & pere. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 423 The priory of Nutteley in the province of Chestre was founded this tyme by William sone of Nigelles. a 1533 Leland *Itin.* III. 31 Here was a Priorie of Nunnes lately suppressed. 1708 Ancient *Exemption* 6 The Churches which are given to them (priors) by Tythelem, or by way of Title, are called Priories. 1806 *Gentlemen Instit.* (ed. 2) 46/1 Colchester...was anciently the seat of a priory of nuns of the Cistercian order. 1843 Rees. St. Swithin, Gwinwell 1, The modern Priory...had no connexion with the old religious house except that of bearing the same designation. 1889 Isaacs *Crossing of Priors* iii. 136 A priory was a monastery which in theory or in fact was subject to an abbey.

2. c 1400 *Melusine* 210 Ye maye doo fonde a Prynces of twelue monkes, & the prynce, in suche place there as my lady shal ordeyne. 1550 Priest, *priest*

attrib. 1450-81 Mallory *Arthur* xvi. i. 645, I wil ought to knowe you...al though I be in a priory place.

b. *Grand priory*, a province, next below a 'language', of the order of the Knights of St. John or of Malta, under the rule of a Grand Prior.

Cf. Prioress 2, quot. 1609, and Provincial, quot. 1562.

1665 *Camb. Mod. Hist.* XIII. 15 The Hospitallers...After the order had attained its full development, it was divided into eight languages...Each language was divided into grand priories and bailiwicks, which again were subdivided into commanderies.

3. = Priorate 1, Prioress.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 423 After pe Prioresse pere of his goinede Herkeweye aldest of Seuen sistris, and Azarias was i-made aldest in his stede. 1859 tr. *Monteiembert's Monks of West* VIII. viii. note, During the fifteen years of his priory.

¶ 4. = Prioryt. *Obs. rare.*

1600 *St. Acts Pas. Vict.* (1608) IV. 198/2 Anent pe priorie in plaices and voting the conuening of all his tennentis of conuentionis.

Pris, obs. form of Price *sb.*[1], Prize *sb.*[1]

Prisable (prəi·zăb'l), *a.* Also prizable. [a. AF. *prisable*, f. *prise* Prise *sb.*[1] : see -able; cf. *disbleable*.] Liable to the custom of pelage.

1292-3 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 466/1 Prises par chescun bussel de Vyns prisables Vyns (blancs). 1880 Rhys *Hibbert Lectures* VI. 290/2 The primary meaning of the term prisage—viz. that the Crown took prisable wines at its own price. 1889 — *Welsh Customs* II. 106 An equivalent of the Custom of 20s. paid by aliens, namely, 20d. for every prisable pipe, and 10d. for every other pipe.

Prisage[1] (prəi·zĕj). *Now Hist.* Also 7 pry-, prizadge, 7-9 prisage. [f. as prec. + -age.

Spelman mentions a med. (Anglo-) L. *prisagium* "his primis captendi vel ipse actus", which may have been the immediate source.]

1. An ancient custom levied upon imported wine; in later times correlated to and often identified with Butlerage 1. (Abolished 1809 by 49 Geo. III. c. 98 § 33.)

For the nature of the impost, its charges, and its relation to Butlerage, see Hubert Hall *Hist. Customs* (1885) 11, 91 et seq. "The "Recharge" was...the concentration of the prisage into a party reserve, and was paid by others alone, who consequently paid no prisage. Prisage was the ancient toll in kind retained for choice by natives, who therefore paid no butlerage, as it was afterwards called." (H. Hall in *Archæologia* (1888) VI. 190.)

1304 in *Parliamentary Writs* (1883) II. Rec. of William Sparrow for butlerage & prisage of the ports of Ipswich etc.) 1. 1316 *Act* 10 *Edw. II*, c. 3 § 4 Any Officers...constituted...for the conveyings or deliverings for Queene Majestie ...of any Customes Tonnage Poundage Subsidie Voyages or Prisage. 1633 *Cal. State Papers, Domestic* (1861) 56 Your late Declaration reviving the Act for Prisage of Wines will ruin us unless suspended. 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 230 They have a right by prescription to appoint and clear markets in the said city [London], and to ascertain tolls and prisages thereon. 1738 Cases *Oriental* II. 233 The Marquis [of Ormond] did not receive any part of his revenue so much as he did that which arose from the prisage of wines. 1793 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* xv. ii. Wks. X. 402 The last general head of his [the king's] revenue were the customs, prisage, and other impositions upon trade. 1810 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 218 Wine entered for prisage; at the Cape of Good Hope; in 9 Hogsheads-both Reds, the tax 12 19s 6d; in 2 Pipes White, the tax 4 9 6 ; 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV* c. 24 § 20 For...Surrender of the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest...in the...Duties of Prisage and Butlerage within the said County Palatine (Lancashire). 1882 [see prec.].

† b. Short for *prisage wine* : see 2. *Obs.*

1 1305 in 1108 *Rich. Hist. Misc. Comm. Rep.* v. 191 The customers were called) prisage.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prisage-fleed, lucre*, wine.

1386 J. Shirwen *Mist. Inst. in Holinshed* II. 1390/1 Also that they have the prisage wines and the jurisdiction of the admeralte, within the limits of the said river. 1600 *V. Tim. Hemerol. Chol. Edit. Ill.* § 68 (1608) 41 I am him presently seeke the prisage wines, & the wines for tuen bought, presently to be carried & lodged. 1624 in *N. Eng. Trial & Com. Exp.* XLVII. 128, I gave unto my daughter...one eleventh part of the 'prysadge' wine and fifty pay'nes...the other eleaventh part of the same prysadge lease I have sold, which prysadge leave I did give my husband...in lieu for me. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Oct. 5/3 The Prisage Fund is, I believe, now represented by coal mines to about 3,000 acres, producing a present gross rental of £1,250 per annum, the net rental being £1,026.

¶ 2. (See quot.)

1869 Consul *Schrepf.*, *Prisage*, amounts to be that portion or share, due belonging to the King out of each merchandize, as are taken at sea, by way of lawfull prize, some 30 Elle. cap. 5. 1870 *Bouvier Law Dict., Prisage*, in ships Claimed as Droit, that belongs to the King, or Lord Admiral, out of such Merchandizes as are taken at sea, by way of lawfull Prize, which is usually a Tenth part. 1898-89 in Wharton *Law Lex.*

Thus this seems to be merely a misnomer of Cowell, accepted as fact by his successors and handed down in the law dictionaries. Act 31 Edw. c. 3, referred to by Cowell, contains nothing about prizes taken at sea, but mentions passage, 499. in arrear 11 are quoted, 1738-9 there.]

† **Prisage**[2]. *Obs. rare*—0. [a. obs. F. *prisage*, f. *priser* to prize, reckon, value : see Prize *v.* and *-age*.] Valuation, appraisement. (Perh. only a misuse of the word by Cotgr.)

1611 Cotgr., *Prisage*, a prisage, pricing, prizing, valuing.

† **Pri·sal, pri·zal.** *Obs.* Also 7 prisel. [a. AF. *prisel*, f. F. *prise* seizure, taking, Prise *sb.*[1], Prize *sb.*[2] : see -al, and cf. Reprisal.]

1. The taking or seizure of a thing as by legal right or custom.

In 1481 Littleton *Tenures* § 694 (1556) 258 b) that *prisal de estate en soit par fait evident*.] 1626 Cases *De Libr.* 311 How shall know the priest to be good and rightfull, as to lords or Tenements so charged with his discharge, &c. 1632 St. Bonav. *Disp. Concl. Engr.* x. (title) 111/2 The 10th feature is his [Elie, I'd catch your hair a sling in the bal-chest was as ill as his saving of another sorts and priests.

2. The taking of anything (a ship, etc.) as a prize of war. With *a* and *pl.* an act of such capture ; also *concr.* an article so acquired.

1590 Sir R. Sidney in Motley *Netherl.* (1867) III. 174 notify, They complaine of two ships taken on the coast of Portugal...They of Ireland did send unto Hatfil to let them know of these prisals. 1594 Dekker *Cleopatra* sig. D, The greatest Trophy that any Thresh gain, Is to bring Home a Prisel of rich Wards. a 1625 Sir J. Beaumont *Aphrod. Ch.* (1629) 60 What Crocks were those Cupid sunke in the Sea? (Saies Stanford) was he himself, the Prisel of it [from the Dane] by the Christians was of no little Consequence. 1632 Heywood *Fredge by Bur. the Venetians* Treat the Turks from the ships...with great slaughter of the enemy, and prisel of many rich bootes.

Prisar, obs. form of Prizer[1].

Prisal, *a. rare*—1. [f. as next + -al.] = next. 1831 *Examiner* 181/1 Prisal measure, confirmed by corruption.

Prisan (prĭ·zăn), *a. nonce.* [f. L. *prīsc-us* old + -an.] Ancient, primitive, of early times.

1877 Rolleston *Anc. Harmony* 340 A pack of wild dogs re-operating with primeval man in driving a herd of wild cattle...along a reach in which a pitfall had been dug. 1880 Duncker *Epoch Man* vi. 223 The wide area occupied by this primeval population. 1881 Smithsonian *Rep.* 308 We seem to hear...the echoes of our own primeval history.

Priscian (prĭ·shĭăn). [ad. L. *Prīscillān-us*.] Name of a celebrated Roman grammarian, c 500-

530 : used esp. in the phrase *to break (Priscian's head* (*pate*), to violate the rules of grammar (L. *diminuere Prisciani caput*).

c 1325 Durham *St. Pierre* 126 Pelphus had broken pene hastily quarte, *Inde Inter Alia*[a] is reknyd for a fole, [a] c 1533 R. Lye in *Wills Doty. Lett. Ser.* 12. II. 292 Mercy a prisse whare he (Parson Perne) hath purchas'...I have broke pone whare he (Parson Perne) hath purchas'...I have broke pone xxx other holes Master Prescians hede. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 35. 1626 *Bp. G. Goodman's* 1. iv. In Before *O. Fr.* 111. 26 Will spoake false Latine, and breake Prisc: head. 1633 Gregory *Posthuma* (1649) 104 Knocking poore Priscian's pate (we familiarly as it were murther evidences every day. 1684 Bunyan *Wks.* II. 624 (Title) hold on not so *Scripty* out, As that of breaking Priscian's Head. 1708 Penn *Quak.* 10, you frame this from Priscian's Head. 1708 Penn *Quak.* 10, you frame this from Priscian's Head. 1708 Penn *Quak.* 10, you frame this from Priscian's Head. 1708 Penn *Quak.* 10, you frame this from Priscian's Head. and rhyme or reason, rule or check, Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. a 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* 1851) II. 124 If he has not broken Priscian's head, he has at least bruised his ears.

† **b.** *transf.* A grammarian. So **Prisci'nist.** 1708 Monstrous *Pygmal.* 10 84 Has thou it in what piety Priscians Will needs *sleep* up to be Conscious. 1811 *Correct Creditor* 63 He had a little laggardly and unwise lads, as much as a Prisscianist may have.

Priscillianist (prisi'lianist), *sb.* and *a.* [—*F. Priscillianiste*, sb. mod.L. *Priscillianista*, *f. Priscillian-us* Priscillian: see -IST.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A disciple of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the 4th c., who taught doctrines alleged to be Gnostic or Manichæan.

1566 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 11. 326 Manie...amongst the Christians have transgressed (that the truth of your text was the substance of God). I need to speake of the heresikes, as the Priscillianists, & some others that have been of this opinion. 1686 Bulkeley *Answ. Appleyard.* Invin. 55 Our Quakers are much like the Priscillianists. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 1262/1 The doctrines of astrology was among the errors imputed to the Priscillianists.

2. A name sometimes given to the Montanists, from Priscilla, the name of one of the two women associated with Montanus.

1874 in J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects.*

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Priscillianists or their doctrines.

1887 *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. 456/1 A specimen of the Priscillianistic allegorical treatment of the Christian Scriptures. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 359 The smaller Priscillianist movement in Spain. 1902 *Encl. Brit.* 504 The last mentioned is among the interpolations in a Priscillianist and therefore immortal source.

So **Prisci'llian, Prisci'llianite** = A. 1; **Prisci'llianism,** the doctrines or principles of Priscillian.

1880 Bulkeley *Answ. Stillingfl.* Invin. 55 Those Bishops supporting men that Vented and Taught such, as for Priscillianists. 1890 *Pr. Mass. Hist. Mem. Ch.*-97 I. 21, 82, being suspected of "Priscillianism, were officially against that heresie. 1880 *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 840/2 Priscillianism is usually considered as a phase of Gnosticism. 1581-7 T. Rogers *tr. Fox. Martyr.* (Parker Soc.) 335 The..."Priscillianites,...who for same, and to avoid troubles and persecution, dread not to swear and forswear themselves. 1656 W. Bridgman *Happiness of People* 40 The success of capital punishment inflicted on the Priscillianists.

Prise (prēz, † prīz), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *Hist.* Also † **prys,** † **preze,** 6-7 **prize.** [a. F. *prise* a taking, seizure, capture, sb. fem. from pa. pple. *pris*, *prise* of *prendre* to take; in sense I.1. *prīse* (Du Cange). The original form of the word now spelt *prize* (Prize sb.[2]), which has been retained in some early uses (senses 1, 2) now historical or archaic, and is the only spelling found in other senses now obsolete. For the specific sense in hunting, see Purse.]

1. The taking or seizing of anything by a lord for his own use from his feudal tenants or dependants; a requisition; a thing seized or requisitioned for the king's use by his officers or purveyors, or for the use of the garrison in his castles; the right of such seizure. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1090 Gervase *De Combat.* Et de omnibus prisis inquisitio capiatur et testimonium. 1259-73 *Stat. 3 Edw. I.* c. 7 (Stat. Westm.) Purveu est que nul Constable ne Chastelayne desormeis nule maniere de prise [Statut. 1340 prisee] ne face dautre homme...qui de li. Vile ou son Chastel ne soit. *Ibid.*, Si nus ne nul autre...prise dune ou Roy ou si Chastel ou si lavayne del Chastel.] 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 12036 He hadeet de here...Arnaud wile to be King of spot) after prise. c 1400 *Brut* (1906) 235 De Quenes Inkiel and ys Hostyynes had a grete manie of her reuenue, but Edwarde restreyned be Kynges courte, and wrot and tok be Kynges prises for her purueyaunces at gode chepe. 1500 Ashmole *Chron.* 31 Vi the Constable of the tour of London made no preest be londe ne be water of ynglonde or any other thinges what so euer that hym of ony of yr Parsed 1661. 1822 Boldon *Stat. Prel.* c. (1613) Edw. III For asmoch as merchants and the common people of this land are much impoverished and oppressed by the prises of great Lords. *Ibid.*, That no such prises be henceforth made without ready payment. 1730 Cases *Mod. Eng.* II. 324 That the king might live of his own without taking unusual prises. 1911 *Antiq. Journ.* I. 43 The former used to make claimes upon the latter of hay, oates, beer, and other things under colour of prise demeasnes, to wit, Prise, Tour of Castle, Forage, &c. That the Constable of Dover Castle and the Soldiers, were accustomed to take from the Knights-tenants, wines, hay, vittles, peas, beans, oats, and other things. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 72, 151 All tallages, Hidages, and prises levied...in the country.

2. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The king's customs; that is, portions taken by him from goods brought into the realm, or duties levied in lieu thereof. Cf. Prisage[1]. *Obs.* (or only *Hist.*)

1290 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 59/1 Case Dupleine Roy reddit per Vicecomites...Prises sunt vt Cuttonus dicebat de Pannis...vendendis, de qualibet sarra vini duo dolia ante et retro sancta, qualibet dolium pro viginti solidis.] 1455 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 325/2 Delyuered to the said Prynce...the said Duchie of Cornewayll, and all...Wardes, Mariages, Fechfermes, profittes of the Sea, prises of Wyne, Customes Hoverage, Tolles, Cusage of Tynne, Stannaries [etc.]. 1461-2 *Ibid.* 563/1 A Tonne of Wyne, to be taken of euery Tonne within our Port of Prisoner. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1096/1 Paine de Orleil...parlias of all the forest of England, of all the carlenins, of all the ports of the sea, and of all the prises of England and Ireland. 1897 Cornell *Prin. Anglo-Saxon* also a customs due to the King.

† **3.** *Her.* Anything assumed; a bearing. *Obs.*

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* b. 126 b, That those prises in coates armories, which are of more called Fusils, that is to say lozenges, may aptly be taken for pelotes.

† **4.** A small piece of gold or silver coin taken for the assay at the Mint. (= F. *prise d'essai*, "monnoie de monnaie pour essayer" Littré.) *Obs.*

1587 in *Archæologia* XV. 230 Where the said prises of gold and syluer be made and paste in a box to make the assaie.

† **5.** The quantity of medicine to be taken at once; a dose, a pinch. [Cf. F. *une prise de tabac.*] *Obs.*

1683 Salmon *Doron Med. Prof.*, They are to be found, together with their certain prises by the Ounce.

6. *attrib.* (sense 1) **prise ale** (see quot. a 1600) ; (sense 2) **prise wine,** wine taken as purage.

1330 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. I* (1787) 13 Vnus de prisa.) 1350 *Mem. Lit. de Scacario* 20 July 24 Ed. III. Hore *Hist. Winchford* (1911) 234 Disturbing the rites of Waterford in the use of a certayn grauice of prise wynes, made and confirmed ouer theres, as they alleged, by the Kynges progenitors. 1350 *Stat. 28 Hen. VI, Rob. Engl. Stat. Irel.* 50 The prise wines of Waterford, Wyne Irysshe, Dublin, Drogheda and Trymbith. 1412 Bp. Gilbert *Sermon* (1861) 45 *Prise ale* is corne, coorse ground, by custome used within the said bounds [of Kendal], of all those that sell ale within the said bounds, bought or eaunce aforesaid, viz., vd. for every bushell, bought or eaunce aforesaid, viz., vd. for every bushell, which is due to the lords there by custome, and cleer out of myndes.

† **Prise,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin obscure. Known only in the work cited in which the number of occurrences is 6, and *pr-* is extraordinary. The only conjecture offered is *that prise* was a shortening of F. *reprise*, pa. pl. of *reprendre* 'to reprehend, blame, check, reprove, rebuke, find fault with, carp at', but examples of the *sb.* in the appropriate sense are very unknown even to OF.]

† Reprehension, reproof, rebuke, angry check; utterance of angry disapproval or rejection.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2030-4 The proude wordis & be prise of Pelleus the kyng; The loue and the louhe of Tolamon after; The Regrede and prise of Pellas & Caistur; The yore and be more greue of Nessis the Duke. *Ibid.* 2042 That his message was thairet o be more ofl, And requeued with prise in proue proude yre. *Ibid.* 3024 With prouocacions & prise of his proude lore.

Prise, *sb.*[3] and *v.* : see Prize *sb.*[2] and *v.*[3]

Prise, obs. f. Pize, Peise, Peyse.

Prisian, a frequent misreading of *persic*, *prasic*, Pizes *sb.*[1], senses 2–5, Pizes *v.*[1] 16, 17, in E.E.T.S. ed. (1869–74) of *Destruction of Troy* (c 1400).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1020 Many perpoint is be prise or be preue [MS. preue] wroth. *Ibid.* 1351 Frotten...Priuat Actbe into prise [MS. preue] and fell vnpaes made. Bere the hardi o-lake, many bourye quelled bi. 1503 Pust Faith into preue, passed hym thre-fol. *Ibid.* 12048 Eneas egerly ...Put hym in prise & prouede to ner.]

Prisel, variant of Parsel. *Obs.*

Prisor, *obs.* form of Prizer[1] and [2].

† **Prisshode.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Prise, Prize *a.* + *-hede*, -head.] Worthiness, excellence, valour.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1907 The prisshede of gestys was praisid so nerely.

† **Prisk,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prisc-us* old, primitive, old-fashioned.] Ancient, primitive.

1622 Balfour *Lett.* I. xiii. (S.T.S.) I. 73 Be fludes gainst of prisk lairgis. *Ibid.* 76 Or ells be prisk lairgis owrs, bot fairgis or dues haiuis againis be cairdines & commone people.

Prism (priz'm). Also 8 *errone.* **peyzm.** [ad. late L. *prisma* (Martianus Capella), a. Gr. πρίσμα a thing sawn, a prism (Euclid), f. πρίζειν to saw. So F. *prisme* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. Geom. A solid figure of which the two ends are similar, equal, and parallel rectilineal figures, and the sides parallelograms.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xi. 28. 322 Euery parallelipipedon...may be resolued into three...like, and equall Prismes. 1598 Frampton *tr. L. Tramezzan Prisme*, a kind of Prism whose two opposite flaces are Triangles alike, parallel and equal. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 331 A Prism takes particular names according to the figure of its bases or ends, whether triangular, square, rectangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, &c. A Right or Upright Prism...has the planes of the sides perpendicular to the planes of the ends or bases. 1847 Emerson *Problem's Mem.* 150 To find the solidity of a Prism.

2. Any body or object of this form.

1661 J. Cunningham *Bull. Romanus* 61 In little Cabinets, or Prisms as no such long or more. 1728 Keill in *Maupertuis's Chem.* I. 151 An iron grate, the bars of which are quadrangular prisms of half an inch square. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Treat.* II. 229 The salt expands itself in compressed prisms of great length. 1858 Mohnike-Hunt tr. *Humboldt's Travels*, 232 A graceful prism, terminated by a flat surface crowned with a tuft of trees, rises to the height of 213 feet. 1880 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 303 Hexagonal or octagonal prisms made to extremely fine and thin Terra Cotta.

3. *Optics.* A transparent body of this form, usually a triangular geometrical prism, of which the refracting surfaces are at an acute angle with each other. *Mical's prism* = Rhon.[2]

1802 Phosbrooke *Gentl. Encyc.* 121 A most pleasant and delightful experiment...is a three square crystal prism, wherein you shall perceive the blue to be nearest unto the end. 1858 W. D. tr. *Comettes' Gaz. Lat.* (ed. 4) 180, 159 Prisms—called fresh parallelos—which transform the colours of things into a thousand shapes. 1708-48 Thomson *Spring* 208 Here, useful Newton, the dissolving clouds Form, frowning o'er the cave, the shimmering prism. a 1723 Ld. Hervey *Memoirs to Fielding's Pam.* Wks. (1808) 48 In a prism to the deluded eye Each picture's richer taken a rainbow dye. 1847 De Morgan *Formal Logic* ii. 33 Wollaston and Fraunhofer have discovered black lines which always exist in the spectrum of other colours given by a glass prism, in the same relative places. 1872 J. P. Cooke *New Chem.* 27, I have a prism...made of flint-glass, and called a Nicol prism.

b. *fig.*

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 229, I had surveyed the landscape through the prism of poetry, which tinged every object with the hues of the rainbow. 1841 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. viii. 190 A ray of wealth is a fine prism to see fancies by. 1854 Soames *Compleat Virtuoso* I. 21 Thoughts and its expression are but the two sides of the same prism.

c. Loosely used for a spectrum produced by refraction through a prism; *pl.* prismatic colours.

c 1840 Mrs. Owen to Miss Bridgwell *Mem.* xviii. (1892) 221 Oh! the exquisite luxury of the prisms on my ceiling just now. 1860 Tennyson *Day-Dream, Sleeping Pal.* v, The beams, that thro' the Oriel shone, Make prisms in every room, And beaker brimm'd with noble wine. 1868 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 318 A glass decoy chandelier, quaint and old-fashioned, reflected it (the light) in bright prisms.

4. *Cryst.* A 'form' consisting of three or more planes parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal. (Cf. Dana *op. cit.* 5 b.)

1816 Gessner *Crystallogr.* 31 A group of tetrastral faces is in some cases called a prism. 1893 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* v. § 108 The prismatic forms...are contained each of four planes, the four forms being technically termed a prism.

5. *Engineering.* A length of cutting or embankment, treated roughly as a prismoid or a parallelepiped, of which the content is calculated by the *prismoidal formula*.

1906 *Rep. Board Consulting Engineers Panama Canal* 25 Very accurate cross sections of the Canal Prism included between Obispo and Pavaita, seven miles and a half, were obtained. *Ibid.* 28 There is much rock to be removed from the Canal prism to Obispo.

† **6.** Sawdust. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1658 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prisme*,...the powder or dust of those things that are cut with a saw. a 1700 E. E. *Dict.* Cant. *Crew*, *Prisms*, Saw-dust.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prism-form*, *-glass*, *-maker*; *prism-hued*, *-lily*, *-shaped* adjs.; **prism-battery,** an electric battery in which the materials forming the positive pole are compressed into a prism or block (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **prism-train,** a combined series of prisms used with the spectroscope to give increased dispersion.

1668 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 38 Three crystals...would show two prism-like figures, as we have seen. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 302/1 Prisme Glasses...represent things of diverse colours, as red, green, yellow, like a Rain-Bow. 1782 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* xx. 228, (1812) 339 The Pentagonian lit. -prismatic. Prism-shaped. 1839 Bailey *Festus* vii. (1848) 68 Joyous feelings, prism-hued. 1892 R. F. Burton *Comm. Afr. to Treat.* (1893) 200, XXIX. 154 The prism-shaped casking is composed of thin pales extending from the long walls to the centre. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* vii. § 316 One of these varieties (of pennatite) includes the vertical or ortho-prism...usually distinguished as the prism-form, the faces of which lie in the zone.

Prismal (pri·zmăl), *a.* [f. Prism + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by a prism; prismatic.

1832 Alexander *Poems, Dublin* vii, Prismal the tempting, Waiting without sound. 1833 B. Taylor *Poems of Orient. Travel* 23 Gathering from every land the prismal hues. 1880 Lytton *Str. Story* (1908), Compactness of all prismal hues.

Prismated (pri·zmătĕd), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **prismāt-us* + -ED[1]; after F. *prismé* (Hatz.).] Formed as a prism; see quot. So **Pri·smate** *a.* in same sense.

1805-17 N. Jamieson *Chem. Min. Dict.* 3 A crystal is named...Prismated ..., when the prismatic form is composed of two pyramids, joined base to base, and the pyramids separated by a prism. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Prismated*, ...presenting a prism between two pyramids...as prismate bispar.

Prismatic (prizma·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. πρισματ-, stem of πρίσμα Prism + -ic. So F. *prismatique* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a prism; having the form of a prism or prisms; prism-like.

Prismatic specular : a speculum the grains of which are hexagonal prisms.

1709 Pope *Rape Lock* 321 False Eloquence, like the prismatic glass, Its gaudy colours spreads on every place. 1802 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 72 Certain saline substances (borax) that shoot into prismatic crystals. 1823 Partridge *Gent. Mag.* The truly prismatic basalt is confined to narrow limits. 1881 *Times* 27 Dec. 5/2 Prismatic pouches was exclusively used during the gunnery trials on board.

b. *absol.* Short for *prismatic specular*.

1894 Sir A. Noble in *Nature* 26 July 300/1 The speculum

effect of conflict ... is very slightly greater than that of known prismatic, but very much higher effects can, if it be so desired, be obtained with caseine.

2. Of or pertaining to the optical prism; formed, effected, separated, or distributed by or as by a transparent prism; hence, of varied colours, bright-coloured, brilliant. Also *fig.*

Prismatic colours, the seven colours into which a ray of white light is separated by a prism. *Prismatic complexion*, a varying complexion so arranged that by means of a prism the angle of position of the object sighted can be read in the same eyes as the object itself is seen.

1708 *Phenomena Nature* 7 Philos. 332 The result ... of mixing together all the prismatic colours. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. lii. 97 All the hues of the prismatic spectrum. 1800 HAMLET *Lect. Dream. Life* 326 [Jeremy Taylor's] style is prismatic. It unfolds the colours of the rainbow. 1859 F. A. CHRISTIE *Artif. Mem.* (1860) 211 The reversing may be performed ... with the Prismatic compass. 1861 LIEBREICH *Ophthalm. Hosmann* (ed. 3) 477 The light of this Nebula, unlike any other as-terrestrial light which had yet been subjected to prismatic analysis, was not composed of light of different refrangibilities.

3. *Cryst.* = ORTHORHOMBIC *a.*

1815 WARREN *Explan. Lat., Prismatic System.* ... that derived from the great number and variety of the prisms it contains. 1816 DANA *Min.* Introd. (ed. 2) 10 Orthorhombic system, (Also called Rectangular, Prismatic, Trimetric). 1823 GOLDEN *Crystallogr.* 31 There may be three planes of symmetry at right angles. Such crystals ... belong to the Prismatic System.

4. *Comb.* **prismatic-cellular**, of prismatic cells. 1834 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11. 192 The shell structure is prismatic-cellular, as first pointed out by Sowerby. ... In Cardium the outer layer is only corrugated or obscurely prismatic-cellular.

Prisma·tical, *a.* Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = PRISMATIC *a.* 1.

1674 T. WHITE *Euclid's Data Theor.* to *Apol.* 66, 2Is Prismatical glasses, in which we are pleased to know our selves deligthfully deceiv'd. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4096 The exquisite uniformity of shape, so admired in (comparatively) the Prismatical one in Crystal. 1705 Sir W. HAMILTON *Hist.* LXXXV. 68 The prismatical form of basalt columns. 1849 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1858) 13 *Prismatical*, when, being tubular, it [the calyx] is also regularly angular. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Prismatoidium*, prismatical cellular tissue.

Prisma·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prismatic manner; like a prism; with, or as if with, prismatic colours.

1680 BOYLE *Suspic. Chem.* v. Wks. 1772 I. 256, I might ... demand, what addition or decrement ... befalls the body of the glass by being prismatically figured. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais Epros* I. xvi His colour changed almost prismatically. 1847 HOWITT *Lamell. Lion's Head* 17 The coloured forms of the Lion's Head were prismatically outlined against the sparkling sky.

Prisma·tico-, combining form of PRISMATIC, as in **Prismatico-cla·vate** *a.*, *Nat. Hist.*, club-shaped with polygonal section like a prism.

1848-9 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Crepsodactyla.—Antennæ prismatico-clavate or fusiform.

Prismatid (prizmătid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Cryst. rare.* [f. Gr. πρισματ-, stem of πρίσμα PRISM + -ID 2.] Applied to a crystalline form consisting of faces parallel to an axis and thus constituting the sides of a geometrical prism. Also *sb.* A prismatid form.

1851 SIDNEY-MACLEOD *Crystallogr.* vii. § 321 The designation of the horizontal prismatid forms as domes, the vertical ones a prism, have already been given in article 109. *Ibid.* § 328 Among the varieties of prismatids, of which the prism always be in a more perpendicular to the zone-circle of symmetry, two are especially noticeable.

Prismatize (prizmătaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *Trans.* To make or render prismatic; to cause to consist of prismatic crystals. Hence **Prismatization**, the process of rendering prismatic.

1834-5 PARNELL *Mem. Geol.* (1837) 189 Tiles of greenstone ... producing upon the roof the effect of clearing and partial prismatization. *Ibid.* 280 The prismatizing of shale by the action of basalt. 1869 *in Proper.* 31, 63 The lava is rather earthy in texture, except at the end, where it is compact and prismatized.

Pri·smato-, repr. Gr. πρισματο-, combining form of πρίσμα PRISM, as in **Pri·smato-rhombo·idal** *a.*, having the form of a rhombohedral prism.

1801 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral* 130 Emerald ... Cleavage prismato-rhomboidal, or prismatoidal.

Prismatoid (prizmătoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. πρισματοειδής prism-shaped, f. πρισματο- : see prec. and -OID. So mod.F. *prismatoïde*.]

A. *adj. Cryst.* Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, parallel to one of the three axes of co-ordinates and intersecting the other two; so called because a group of eight such planes would form a prism. Opposed to *octahedral* and *rhombic*.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polymorphic* ... *Mineral.*, resembling a prism; applied to a single cleavage face that is parallel to the axis; (otherwise) also erroneously translated prismatoidal. 1864 SYDNEY-MACLEOD *Crystallogr.* ii. § 16.

B. *sb. Geom.* A solid figure having parallel polygonal ends connected by triangular sides.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prismatoi·dal, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] **a.** Resembling a prism. **b.** 'In the form of or connected with a prismatoid' (*Cent. Dict.*). **c.** = PRISMOIDAL.

1860 *Usw. Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Zeolite*, Prismatoidal zeolite, or stilbite. 1860 [see PRISMATOID 1]. 1876 [see prec.]. 1876 *Catal. Int. Exp. U. States Mus.* I. 10 *Rotascope*. A sliding rule, by which the volumes of prismatoidal bodies parallelopipeds, ditches, cuttings, &c., pertaining to the construction of railroads, canals, fortifications, &c.] is calculated mechanically.

Prismatory, erron. form of PRISMATORY.

Prismed (prizmd), *a.* [f. PRISM *sb.* + -ED 2.] Produced by refraction in a prism; having prismatic colours, bright-coloured.

1800 C. PINKERTON *Query's Coast Island* 17 Two more life's misery whirlwind must come to sweep the primed vapour into nothing. 1878 Mrs. HOPKINS *Ever Forty*, I. iv. 72 The sunbeams came and made primed glories in her hair.

Prismenchyma (prizmeŋkimă). *Bot.* [f. as PRISM + Gr. ἔγχυμα infusion, after PARENCHYMA.] Vegetable tissue consisting of prismatic cells.

1866 [see PRISMATOID]. 1870 in *Ind. Soc. Lex.*

Prismatic, *a. rare*—1. [f. PRISM + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a prism; PRISMATIC *a.* 2.

1824 W. C. Taylor *Kidderster* I. I. 41 Broken prismatic lights.

Prismodia, *a. rare*—1. [f. PRISM, after *spicuodic.*] Like that of a (transparent) prism.

1852 W. WATTERWORTH *Eng. & Roma cat Prejudice*, which distorts and multiplies with prismodic power every object subjected to its action.

Prismoid (prizmoid), *sb.* (*a.*) [= F. *prismoïde*, f. *prisme* PRISM: see -OID.]

1. A body approaching in form to a prism, with similar but unequal parallel polygonal bases.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Prismoid*, is a solid Figure, contained under several Plains, whose Bases are rectangular Parallelograms, parallel and alike situate. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 218 Let *NP* be a Prismoid, whose Bases are eight angled Parallelograms, through not similar. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 317 In this neighborhood, he saw ... several prismoids of basalts, rising to the height of fifty or sixty feet. 1892 TAIT in *Encyc. Brit.* XX. 469/1 The greater end of a prismoid measures 12 in. by 5.

2. (See quot.)

1855 *Ind. Soc. Lex., Uhrold prismoid*, I. Thompson's name for the refracting watery fluid found in the central reflexion of the conjunctiva of the eye. [Also called] *watery prismoid.*

B. *adj. rare.* = next.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1846) 4 The shaft is cylindrical or prismoid in form. *Ibid.* 84 The shaft of the bone is prismoid at its upper part, and flattened from before backwards below.

Prismoidal (prizmoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the form of, or pertaining to, a prismoid.

Prismoidal formula, a formula for the measurement of railway cuttings or the like, based on the consideration of a solid body as being composed of prismoids. *Prismoidal railings*, a railway in which the wheels run on a single central prism-shaped rail mounted on posts: a mono-railway.

1846 KNOT & SE. *Enlarged IV. Abst. 168 Prismoidal* ... having more than four sides and whose horizontal sections is a polygon. 1874 F. SEVEN *Our Indust.* ii. 18 After shipping of the prismoidal angles and edges. 1884 *Knowl. Dict. Mech. Suppl., Prismoidal Railway*, a wooden or iron beam is supported on posts, the cars are mounted saddle-fashion; the engine grips the rail. Used in South Africa.

Prismy (prizmi), *a.* [f. PRISM + -Y.] Like those of a prism; prismatic; refracted; refracting.

1799 H. GRANGE tr. *Abraham Cahlil & Fiorde* VII. 14 Round beaten wreaths of diamonds fix'd. Their prismy rays gratefully pour. 1821 W. R. HAMILTON *Poems* 149 So still those rainbows, brightest when Wrath lights the diamond's prismy fire! 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 190 Light wings of prismy gossamer.

Prison (prizn), *sb.* Forms: 2-5 prisun (*Ant.* 2-4 -uun), 4-5 -une; 3- prison (*Ant.* 3-4 -oun), 4-6 prisone; 3-6 -un (3 -unne), 4-5 -own; 4-6 pryson, -one, -oun, -owne (3 -yn); 6 prinoun. *β.* 4-5 preson (4 presoune), 4-7 preson(e, -oun(e, 3 -oen, 6 presoune. [Early ME. *prisun*, -un, a. OF. *prisun* (11th c. in Littré), *prison*, the action of taking, imprisonment, captivity, a prison; a prisoner; altered (prob. by assimilation to the syn. pple. *pris* taken) from earlier OF. *preson* :—L. *prensiōn-em*, contr. from *prehensiōn-em* a seizing; apprehending, n. of action f. *prehendĕre, prendĕre* to seize. So Pr. *preizo*, *-on*, It. *prigione*, Sp. *prision*, Pg. *prisão*. Sense 2, which existed also in OF., It., Sp., and mod.L., appears to have arisen from a person taken (in war) and held as a captive, being considered as a capture, prize, or PRIZE.]

1. *orig.* The condition of being kept in captivity or confinement; forcible deprivation of personal liberty; imprisonment; hence, a place in which such confinement is ensured; *spec.* such a place properly arranged and equipped for the reception of persons who by legal process are committed to it for safe custody while awaiting trial or for punishment; a jail.

a. without article. Here the primary sense is that of the condition, though the notion of a definite place of confinement is now more or less present. Often with certain verbs, as *to break prison* (BIBLE n. 19); *to cast* (CAST *v.* 32), *put, set in prison*; *to keep, lay, lie in prison*.

a 1225 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1100 Robert de Bellesme let his prisun, and on prisune dyde. 1154 *Hist. acc.* 1137 He passede hi be nacht, & dihte hem in prisun. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Se hedd [engel] nomen fremde to prisune. c 1250 GEN. & EX. 2970 Hire dudes hey set for to cumen, Ha sculi hen al of prisun cumen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 875 Pe quene hur sende to hastede hit rome & to strenge prisun bynde hi zet. (Rolls, print). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22326 Til kinnes la bihou Wit be-taght for to pitten in prisun, presoun, presone, prisoun). c 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) x. 40 A place where men Lord was done in prisoun. c 1440 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 189 Longe and grisely have been remembraunce, Trowest thou I write ought in prisoun? 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 24 Item he is prysoned in the Jeyll at Cornehyll. a 1500 in *Archæol. Cantiana.* (1911) 264 If any thing in this letter be evyrsen, I am evyrsen that your Grace give vnto me therfore perpetuall prison. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlvii[i]. 7 The Lorde loseth men out of prison. 1599 *Merry Wives, Ind.* 28 Falstaffe his Head in a Basket, thrust into the Riuer, out of Windsor Prison. 1627 MARKHAM *Bk. of Horse* 169 The King caused him to be clapt in prison, for he broke prison. 1641 *Exemption at Progne in Hazl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 411 Remain in perpetual prison. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 460 While I Myself languish in dismall prison-like. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/1 Prison for bailbreach, in the last, and not the first, resort.

b. with *a*, *the*, or a possessive, or in plural, referring more distinctly to a material structure.

Trade prison: (*a*) a prison for the confinement of political offenders; (*b*) *U. S.* a prison under the control of the authorities of a State.

c 1125 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Se mon pe hiis sik. seoneß to pan prisoun. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Selue ihesus Iaspinus wes biheueded in heruðes prisune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13068 Iohis .. bout sal in ert presun bi. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 69, I com with pine tythynges, pay trone bytyme, Pyne me in a prysonk, pat me in wrikken. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* v. 21 We founden the prisoun shit with al diligence, and the keperis stondinge at the yatis. c 1400 *Beryn*, Prey 3518 The kyng pan commaund to ..bringe hir last in a fre prisoun,—A stithie house of stone. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxii. 120 Thus exchanged Sedasius sone of the prynce of Mynon beynge at Crete. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Prison a dongyon, *chartre*. a 1552 *Rauls Hist. Reg.* Wks. 1748 I. 363 The other [was] in wyde generous castell. 1820 J. POOLE tr. *Lyell's Africa* 23 There are no prisons in all his empire: for crimes are not committed out of land. 1837 *Documents appl. Prisons* (Camden) 41 The order to send Doctor Bastwicke, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Prin to their severall remote prisons. 1849 LOVELACE *To Althea from Prison* 10, Stone Walls do not a Prison make, Nor Iron bars a Cage. 1877 *Howards Visit* The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, with Preliminary Observations, and an account of some foreign Prisons. 1795 *Statutes* II. 77 Cause the air of a strong prison to the apartment. 1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV.*, c. 64 § 16 Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to the Prison of Bridewell, nor to the Fleet Prison, or to the Prison of the Marshalsea. 1885 *Mayor Corporation in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 845/2 The specialities incorporated in 1708 by the keepers of the chief debtors' prisons in London. *Ibid.* 1852/2 Where the sentence passes beyond two years, the prisoner becomes a convict, and undergoes his penalty in one or more of the convict prisons. 1889 *Nat. Q. Congress in Weston Gaz.* 20 Mar. (1900) 2/1 Every time I hear of a new school being opened, I say to myself 'There goes another prison'.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (Issue a and b.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 79 Eue .. heng .. ower hes walle to helle, for hit hefde hel pe prisuns nomen pereinnes & pe wraðe. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xx. 196 Reason seid .. ouereste Iuge in assyses, And garten hym abie in a prisone to purgeaunce to lenthe. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* iii. 19 To hem that weren closid in prisoun to comynge in sighte perchaide [1611 He went and preached vnto the spirits in prison]. 1587 TURBERV. *Heydon* (Rollo) VI. 227 Alcumbas .. lacke ancestrye and worry lyt in pe wast countreys of Bessarabia .. Alcumbas com out of prisen. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy. Penn.* xxviii. (Percy Soc.) 117 The Fidle Regestre hath broken prisone, With his owlspil vnable and evyll tresone. 1598 FLEMING, *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 b, The Clot is to see a prisone, and the scabbynes a prisone. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* II. ii. 240 Sir, this is a prison. 1606 SHAKES. *Macb.* v. i. 13, I have not heard prisone, till I have heard by report. 1709 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 111 The island was certainly a Prison to me. 1839 JAMES *Louis Xiaret. and Tyr.* xxxiii. 273 One where prisoners were before me. 1880 E. H. PLUMPTRE tr. *Dante Cho. Sing.* (D. 1908) 80 Cyril of Jerusalem .. speaks of Christ as descending to Hades .. The souls that had been long in prison were set free.

†2. A person held in prison; a PRISONER. *Obs.*

1154 *Charter Rich. I* to *Ryuse Faithew* I. 301b His gaolers are with Comes Leicestrie, et omnes Prisones, et homagii Pictonum. [Hereditaments.] a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Se ne ginne hes prisuns beliefe; hes prisuns beoð ouer alle pinges forsiuenesse. [1292 BRITTON I. xii. 52 Et si le prisoun ait si grous enchaps.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24176 (Cott.) All pe prisones [G. OF. presones, prisoneis] pat par was, pai alse in prisun war or band. 13.. *Sir Orfeo* 301 In Hierig's Arabie LIII. 422 A prysun pat had xxiiii knyhtes. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 28 Pitoufliche and pale as a prisoun pat deyeth. 1438 *St. Alexander Cod.* (Bann.) 4 They toke pe toun to pair presonis. 1552 FARNAB. *Chron.* 102, 250 They .. take with them all prysoners men, & the goyaris of Nimegen, Lutgaris, & of bothe Cleuereis.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive: (*a*) of or pertaining to a prison or prisons, as *prison-accommodation, -bed, -buildings, -cell, Commission* (COMMISSION 6), *-discipline, -dress, -door, -gourmet, -ground, -house, -industry, -labour, -library, -official, -pays, -rime, -roof, -stairs, -thrall, -torture, -wall*; (*b*) confined in a prison, as *prison-author, -alien, -woman*; (*c*) serving as a prison or place of confinement, as *prison camp, chamber, fort, fortress, hold, island, ship, pit, place, room, ship, tower*. **b.** objective and object. gen., as *prison-cleaner, -keeper, -making; prison-herding; -escaping, -fancy-*

ing adj.s. c. instrumental, locative, etc., as *prison-born, -bound, -crossed, -frustrated, -made, -taught*; also *prison-free, -like* adjs. d. Special combs.: also *prison-bird*, one who has been often or long prison-bird, one who has been often or long in prison for felonies: cf. JAIL-BIRD; prison-breach, -breaking, a breaking out of a lawbreach, -breaking, a breaking out of a law-breach, -breaking, a breaking out of a law-breach, -breaking, a breaking out of a law-bre

A game boy knows, though a most admirable one, to... 'a prisoner's base'. 1880 Prisoners' base [see BASE sb.1].

† **Pri'son-fe'llow.** Obs. A companion in prison; a fellow-prisoner.

1548 TAVERNER *Cat.* lv. 10 Arbanactus my parents fellowe [edd. 1560 prisonner] adopted you. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1124/2 The lord Thomas Grobi being my prison fellow. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 111. xxxiii. 259 Ryding Bochas, who was prison-fellow with him.

Pri'son-ga'te. The gate or entrance of a prison. Also *attrib.*, esp. in reference to the rescue and reclamation work for discharged prisoners on leaving the prison.

1592 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 56 Sighing shrubs shall breath the locks of prison gates. 1594 HAK. SE. WILLIAMS *Lett. on France* (1595) 6, as He went through the lonely day to count the hours till the prison-gates were closed. 1900 WILLIS. *Gen.* 8 Jan. 5/1 As a leading member of the Society's 'Prison Gate' branch, Archbp was in his element, and many an old gaol-bird was brought to a better frame of mind... by Archbp's judicious administrations. 1907 *Ibid.* 16 Aug. 5/2 The Salvation Army never turns a deaf ear to any appeal of the kind, near the applicant is now to the prison-gate home.

Pri'son-house. A house of imprisonment; a building that is or serves as a prison. Often *fig.*

a 1575 *Piers Ploughman's Crede* (1906) 62/2 Ye [*sc.* friars] ben the prison-house, and maken the doore be shut after them. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. v. 23, I am fetched To tell the season of my Prison-House. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 60 See we in this prison-house, the world. 1805-6 WORDSW. *Italian Journal.* 66 Heaven has about us in our infancy! Shades of the prison-house begin to close Upon the growing boy. 1884 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kirkmichael* 79 In the old prison-house of the town. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 23 Apr. 6/1 To escape from the prison-house of London streets and recover once the 'great spaces of nature'.

Prisoning (pri'z(ə)nin), *sb.*1 Now rare. [f. PRISON *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb PRISON; imprisonment, confinement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22279 Sipen efter prisoning, His mast he yald to houen king. a 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 378 Dulia hap two partes principals,..be Moises tymes and Jeremyes prisoning. 1581 T. WORTON *Calfhill's Answ.* 1, 108. 63 b, I speake not of persecutions, tumults, robberies, open violence. 1907 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 30 Past...The wayward for the sake of God's prisoning.

Pri'soning, *ppl. a.* [f. PRISON *v.* + -ING2.] That prisons or imprisons; imprisoning, confining. Usually *fig.*

1632 KEYMOR *Thoughts*, i. 1, Souls...Enfranchi'd from their prisoning clay. 1866 NAPOLEAN *Dreaming* 141 Spring, which has freed the mountain from its prisoning breastplate of snow. a 1892 J. STERLING in *Poet. Mind* (C. of Aph. 1850-60) 61 My soul...Wears that has passed beyond life's prisoning bars.

Pri'sonment. Now *rare.* [f. PRISON *v.* + -MENT; cf. IMPRISONMENT and obs. *F. prisonnement* (? 16th c. in Godef.).] The action of imprisoning, or fact or condition of being imprisoned; detention in a prison or place of confinement; = IMPRISONMENT. Also *fig.*

1580-6 T. THO. *Tract. Love* II. xi. (Skeat) I. 92 For prisonment or any other doom, [if] he take it patiently, disconsolate he not, the Granite cast he aside no power made him. 1608 *Middleton, Essex, Letter R.M.* to L. Nor...without license of the Bailiffes, upon all duress prisonment and a groats fyn. 1626 TOMKIS *Lingua* v. *Cor.* vi. 54 In suppositio, to arrogate, to prisonment, to stryfe, to labour. 1807 J. CARTER *Flame Mines Plough* 126 Stockings, scourging, bands, prisonment, stockings. 1840 J. YEATES *Theol. Theol.* vii. 108 The taking away of...the good Mordecai by exile, prisonment, and death. 1893 *Colombier Obiit Diabetes* 17 Aug. The manifestation from prisonment in thrilling liberty is so inexpressibly complete.

b. An imprisoning or confining condition.

1900 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* 6 If he may not sometimes ...[w]e relish his hearty prisonment of scenery and that such a thing as this.

Pri'sonous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PRISON *sb.* + -OUS, after *poisonous*, etc.] Characteristic of a prison.

1899 DEVONS *Tarrel* v. 61, His son began...to be of the prison prisonous and of the street streety. 1901 J. ASHBY-STERRY in *King. Electr. Mag.* 109, Housebreaker Lane Gaol ...as an impressive, Sepia-distinctly prisonous in every line and circumstance.

Pri'sonry. *nonce-wd.* [f. PRISON *sb.* + -RY.] State or place of imprisonment.

1832 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 384 For worse than death awaited me in this unpolished prisonry.

Prisoptometer (prizɒptɒ'mĭtəɹ). [Arbitrarily f. Gr. πρίσ-ις sawing (allied to *πρίειν* = *saw-in* saw) + -ΟΠΤΟΜΕΤΕΡ.] An optical instrument: see quots.

1864 A. L. ADAMS in *19th Cent. Sup. Illinois Invalid Hosp.* 9 *Stand-by*, I found Culbertson's Prisoptometer invaluable as a means of discovering the amount and various kinds of astigmatism. 1894 *Lyd. Stn. Lens., Prisoptometer*,...an instrument designed for the estimation of varying degrees of anomalous of the eye, by means of two prisms fixed together at their bases.

Prisor, obs. f. PRIZER1, **Prisoro,** obs. f. PRIZE *sb.*1, PRIZE *v.*1 **Prist,** -o, obs. pa. pple. of PRIZE *v.*

Pri'staf. Also ? -alfe, 9 -ff (-ɒf); ? prevaue. [Russ. ПРИСТАВЪ *pristavŭ* an inspector, commissioner, bailiff, lit. one appointed or commissioned, a prefect; f. *pri-* before + *stavŭ* to set up, place, post.] A commissioner, police officer, constable.

1680 J. DUNTON in *Gleaner' Pop. Anthem.* 176 To his knowledge, the Prista was a person of honour. 1691 CHARLES *Judicium*, Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 27 A Russian, sir! a prisaffe's son of Archangelo. a 1692 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 326 The Pristaves or Officers under it to have the care of his entertainment. 1892 *Du Quesne Records of Tartars* Wks. 1851 VII. 386 He was styled the Grand Pristaw, or Great Commissioner, and was generally known amongst the Tartar tribes by this title. 1889 D. KINNEAR in *Century Mag.* Apr. 899/2 The original report of a Russian police prisaff, written upon a printed form.

† **Pri'stinary,** *a. Obs. rare*—1, [f. L. *pristin-us* PRISTINE + -ARY1.] = PRISTINE.

1652 UNIDENTIFY *Nemo* Wks. 1674) 125 If there hath been no new thing under the sun, according to the...sense of those pristinary libraries.

† **Pri'stinate,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. L. *pristin-us* PRISTINE + -ATE1.] = PRISTINE.

1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I. C The pristinate authorite and maiestie of a kyng. *Ibid.*, Kynge Edgare...restored the monarch to his pristinate estate and figure. 1600 FULBECKE 1st *Pt. Parall.* 1 The pristinate wildnesse and savagenesse of nature. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 356 To this day they would never answer their pristinat fortunes.

B. *sb.* The first or original state. *rare*—0.

1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* v. ii, Slid, I am no changeling, I am Juniper still, I keep the pristinate.

Pristine (pri'stin), *a.* Also 6-7 pristin. [ad. L. *pristin-us* former, previous, early, original, primitive (L. stem *pristi-*, as in *pristi-nus*, *pristi(s)-cus*: for suffix cf. *crue-linus*, *diu-tin-us*). So OF. *pristin.*] Of or pertaining to the earliest period or state: original, former; primitive, ancient. (Now usually commendatory.)

1532 Q. ANNE BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.*, Ser. 1. II. 46 Restored to his pristine freshness. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 10 To restore the saidis parties to thair pristine estymis. 1603 FRANCIS *Polyæneus* E. 1183 the expeditions,..for the recoverie of their pristine possession. 1636 PRYNNE *To King, Diss. Compl.* 75 Hence then, that Ambush and pretended War, Drawn to your pristin Seats of Night repair. 1780-92 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1859) IV. 30 Was speak and prophesy like a sage of some primæval æra. 1780 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. v. 151 To restore it to its pristine purity. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen.* *Lit.* (1867) 126 The venerable letters...have happily preserved for us the pristine simplicity of our Saxon kingdom. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist.* I. 221 The science of pristine charm. 1873 STEARNS *Cirk. Poets* ii. 53 Empedocles believed in a pristine state of happiness.

Pristly, variant of PRISTLE *sub.* *Obs.*

Pritch (prɪtʃ), *sb. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 3 prische, 5 preysch, 7-9 prich. [1530, a by-form of PRICK *sb.*, with palatalized *c*: perh. a southern repr. of OE. *prica* from *pricā* (cf. *milche*, *much*, from *miolc*, *micel*; from *ricu*), or possibly assimilated to PRITCH *v.*]

1. = 1. A prick, goad, or spur; an incentive. *Obs.* Cf. PRICK *sb.* 13.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Elles hedi þe earewen & te eorene wrenn of herberia prischen.

2. In local dialects, the name of various sharp-pointed tools or implements. Cf. PRICK *sb.* 15.

1802-25 FOSBR. *Brit. Monach.* (1843) 1. 46 A fish-prich is [but with which holes are made in the ground to receive fish-stakes...a fig. fish-prich is a spear for taking eels. 1847 E. MOORE *Suffolk Words.* 1867 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.) *Prytch*,...a heavy pointed iron for making holes for stakes. In W. Suff. a stick, iron shod, hanging at the tail of a cart, and acting as a prop when resting on a steep road. 1875 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Prytch*, a long pole furnished with an iron fork at one end, used by farm boatmen for propelling their boats on river trans. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pritch*,...the iron-pointed stave often fixed by a joint to the outsides of carts and wagons, to prevent their turning back when the horse stops on an ascent. The word no doubt is *pritch* or point.

II. † **3.** A grudge, spite, offence taken (against any one). *Obs.*

1550 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xli. 1 All of them with one consent talking grimly against a good man. *Ibid.* xxxix. 3 How taketh prytch, that him is not duly with more meekly. 1600 DEAT *Psalm. Heaven* 221 If a Nobleman Secretarie be cast out of favour with his Lord, so that he taketh a prich against him, it is a matter of great weight. 1640 BOOKER *Mansion* 220 Ob.: the least caught taken, or prich,...is enough to make mirth. *Ibid.* 272 The first Suits with a stranger, the more she will take prich if she be debarred.

III. 4. Small or poor beer; perh. originally watered beer: cf. PRICK *v.* 8, PRICKED *ppl. a.* 2. *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 204/2 Wort of the last drawing ...is...of some called pot ale, others enough, or penny prich. *Ibid.* 205/1 Prich Table,...drinks sweet and sowre, though a toilet that is bak taken through the bushmen of the Vessels. 1892 ELY *E.C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Prich*, thin drink. 1896 *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Prich*, small beer, thin drink.

Pritch, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 prische. [A by-form of PRICK *v.* with palatalized *c*, partly at least representing OE. **prician*, **pricsian* 'in *spiritum*', from W.Ger. **prikjan*: see PRICK *v.* Pa. t. is 3-4 *prighte*, *pricte*:—OE. **prihte*.]

1. *trans.* To prick; to affect with a pricking sensation. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1290 *Nicolas Pilg.* 22 in *Relig. Poems Med. Aevi* 236 In an engyn, on þe se, to bende, as ofte where. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 440 And with his look he lanst his mark to the prighte. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 31 If ooldem come þorw þan shalle þou knowe, If leugh shalle be prischid, If mouth shalle be blode. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 103 His nostrils so pritcht. 1893 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v. *Suffolk*, I ha got such a lamentable pain, an at night to bak an in pritch, an so gassive. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., (Worcester) I've got sharp pricking pains.

† **2.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 294/1, Gickbuckle's Weekly *Pritching*, is to find the colour of the Piece to be washed.

3. To prick or punch holes in. *dial.*

1748 [see 5]. 1778 *Kennar Scolding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *To Pritch*, to prick Holes in; to make Holes for the Wires in the Leathers of Wool-Cards. 1880 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pritch* v.t., to punch or prick holes in anything, chiefly in horses' shoes, with a pritchil or punchil.

4. To catch (eels) with an eel-pitch or PRIG (*ob.* 13): also *intr.* to use a pritch. *dial.*

1892 E. CLODD *Pilgrim's Grave* I. Blades whereto dubbined eels are pritched.

5. *Pritch that!* an imprecation. *dial.*

1748 *Kennar Scolding* 293 When the young Spunker Youths and they strip up all the Sleeves a mauling o' Tatties, pitch the rest me! *Ibid.* 294 The rest o' Pumple, Clues, pitch the! we another Pitch. [1796 GLOSS. to *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 402/2 *To Pritch*, to stitch, or withstand. *Note.* A term for making holes in the leathern of coats to admit the wind.]

† **Pri'tch-aule.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Couch. of PRITCH *v.* and AWL, or false spelling of PRITCHEL.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* (C.) ...subtle pitch-aule, sponge, blacking-tub, and punching iron.

Pritchel (prɪ'tʃ(ə)l), *sb. dial.* Also pritchell, pritchil, pyrchill. [A southern parallel form of PRICKLE *sb.*1, repr. the uncontracted forms of OE. *pricel.*] A sharp-pointed instrument or tool of various kinds for pricking, cutting, making holes, etc.; h. esp. for punching the nail-holes in horse-shoes.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/20 *Prunaculum*, a pryrchell. 1677 J. HOLLAND *Manag. Metal* II. 237 The orpine [in wax-drawing plant] is...brought to the proper size by the intervention of what the workmen calls a *pritchel*, or long bigger needle. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pritchel*, an iron shaft fixed on a thick mill for making holes in the ground. *Kent.* 1858 *A. Anglian Gloss., Pritchel*, a kind of hard chisel for nail-makers. c 1900 *Price List of Middlesex Tools*, Pritchels and Chisels for cutting Nuts, boring in driving irons, etc.

b. 1800 BLACK CLERK *Diary, New Horse Shoe* 14 Nor was there so much trouble in reducing them [the pitched lumps on the outside of the shoe]...with the pitched remaining in the hole to prevent the closing. 1875 KNIGHT *Pract. Mech., Pritchel (Forging)*, the punch employed by horse-shoers for punching out or enlarging the nail-holes in a horse-shoe. 1880 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pritchil*, a *Pritchel*, the square point used...to punch the nail-holes in a horse-shoe. [So in *Pritchard Gloss.*] 1898 *Farriers' Price List*, A finish can easily...with his rasp and pritchel, make a hole.

Hence **Pritchel** *v. dial.*, to goad (a beast).

1877 *Glossarial Gl.* in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Prithee (prɪ'ðɪ), *int. phr. arch.* Forms: 6 prey'the, pree-thee, prethe, 6-7 pre-thee, 6-9 prythee, 7 pree thee, prethee, prethy, 8 pr'ythee, prithy, pri'thee, 8- prithee. Archaic colloquialism for 'I pray thee'. (Cf. PRAY *v.* 8 b.)

1530 *Inscription in Almondbury* 3 *Huddersf. Collog.* 2, 200, Quarles prey the thy Swerying lay be-l. 1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 72 But, prythe me, where Wilgrefe cum. c 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 462 Oh deigs, I prythee, then, with speed, To help thy servant now at need. 1600 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Pree the observe the customs of the world. 1600 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 111 Prethee no more: thou dost talke nothing to me. 1689 *Total Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Wms. & *L. Ch. Just. Ap.* prethy tell us. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 3 Pr'ythee don't send us up any more Stories of a Cock and a Bull. 1728 T. BOSMAN *Voyage* I. (1754) 23 Prithy and ten the Truth. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg.* iii. 180 I hunger, fellow! prithee give me food! 1831 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiv. 319 Come, I prythee! come again! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2) III. 224 Prithee, friend, be obliging and exhibit your wisdom.

Prittle, *v.* : see PRITTLE-PRATTLE *v.*

Prittle-prattle (prɪ'tl,prɑ·t'l), *sb.* Now *rare.* [Reduplicated extension of PRATTLE *sb.*] Trivial, worthless, or idle talk; also, light, easy, familiar conversation, small talk; chatter, tittle-tattle; childish prattle. Also *attrib.*

1596 GABR. *Antithrift* 53, I could easily contemne their prittle prattle talking. *Ibid.* 91 To make such prittle prattle of holinesse unspoke. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 708 Every man's mouth was full of prittle prattle and scandalous words. 1648 VERMUYDEN *Pros. Wks.* no. 1. One prittle-prattle will open your spleen. 1714 HANMER-LEE *Pub. Spir.* (1715) I. 267 We took delight in the...Prittle-Prattle of the innocent Babe. 1738 *Gent. Mag.* XXV. 409 Not hear a part in private gossips Or cursory loving tittle-tattle. 1774 *Bramble Mag.* II. 402 He is sure to be a prittle-prattle fellow. 1858 MRS. MOWATT in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vi. 83 Friends, being the very language of club-chat and prittle-prattle, is not reason why I like to mark the 'admirers' and letters of that gossiping nation.

b. A silly chatterer, a gossip.

1600 T. HUGHES *Anal.* 22 Being in high Credit...with my Gossip Prittle Prattle.] 1727 HANMER *Reason. Collog.* 13 Don't be a prittle prattle, nor prate apace.

† **Prittle-pra'ttle,** *v.* Obs. [Reduplicated from PRATTLE *v.*] *intr.* To chatter, prate, talk idly. Hence † **Prittle-pra'ttling** *ppl. a.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm., Notes &c.* 2 (1584) 208 b, As one Pagliou doo, which prittle prattle a while, and at length burbleth, making our Ladies Psalter. 1589 *Pride and Jealousie* [see PRATTLE *v.* 2]. 1600 T. HAUGH, *Anal.* 22 Fidlers, prittle-prattling Barbers. 1607 J. DAVIES in *Corpus Cruellian Faragon*, Venus, fie, for my Venus, his mother's tittle-tattle: That's Mother-compact the Gossips are prittle-prattle. 1634 HANMER *Ann. King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 9 Wiclifeans, Anti-mass, pure priests and prittle-prattling but lovings and sociable. a 1660 CHAMBERLAIN *Knight* etc. in *Child Ballads* x. (1882) 290/1 Then I prittle-prattle, my pretty parrot, Nor tell no tales of me.]

Priuable, bad form of *privable*, PRIVABLE.

† **Prius** (prəi·əs). [L., neut. of *prior* former, earlier, also adv. before. See also NOTE PRIUS.] **a.** That which takes precedence; the superior, first, chief. **b.** That which is prior, *esp.* that which is a necessary prior condition.

1851 H. James *Becoming one* That final perfection which...is first in order of necessity,—the *prius* of all things. **1890** S. CAIRD *Rel. Life* & *Philos.* II. 302 Thought is not an *ens* to an absolute prius, but on the prius of experience.

Privacy (prəi·vási). [f. PRIVATE a.: see -CY.] The state or quality of being private.

1. The state or condition of being withdrawn from the society of others, or from public interest; seclusion.

c **1440** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 81 To have hym in privacie. **1616** SURFL. *Dw. & Ox.* 20, 18. **1741** *Acad. Of this my privacie, I have strong reasons.* **1760** But gained your gratitude The moment you were present and betrayed. **1832** HALLAM *Constit. Hist.* I. 6 Age, frame then to spare; some principles and subjects from business; some breathing for from the affairs of the Venetians. **1879** T. PRIOR *Personal Recoll.* 168 Verplanck during his Privacy, Lord such a Life, no wine Extravagance. **1759** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 32 ¶ 2 Those that narrowed them to their domestic privacies. **1830** LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. iv. Your privacy will never be disturbed. **1858** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 The motive and end...is to guard the independence and privacy of their hearts.

2. *pl.* Private or retired places; private apartments; places of retreat. *Now rare.*

1576 E. L. EDWARDS *Spenser's Mor.* (1758) 343 It must abide, and secret into the privacies of Nature. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. viii, Do you think yourself at Liberty to invade the Privacies of Women of Condition, without the least Decency or Reason? **1858** LAMBE *Poems* (1884) 24 Beautiful gloom...Wildwood privacies, chasms of lone dells.

† b. A secret place, a place of concealment. *Obs.*

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Having retired to Penshurst two days, one in the Oak; the Night in a privacy behind the Chimney in one of the Chambers.

3. Absence or avoidance of publicity or display; a condition approaching to secrecy or concealment.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 24 Let her descend; my Chambers are honourable: Fie, privacy? Fie. **1625** WILKINS (title) Mercury; or the Secret and Swift Messenger: Shewing how a Man may with Privacy and Speed communicate his Thoughts to a Friend at any Distance. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 61 The Duke...took a resolution once more to make a Visit to that great Lady, which he believed he might do with great privacy. **1700** PEPYS (title) Archbishop Ussher's Letters to Mr. Samuel Pepys...written with some Privacy. **1829** WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) V. 581, I have also to observe, that privacy is inconsistent with every just notion of punishment. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 402 The execution...was made, with all privacy, next to the organ of Monmouth in the chapel of the Tower. **1878** J. SALVERTE *Lives to Point* I. A marriage...was celebrated with strict privacy in the chapel of Leigh Court, Yorkshire. **1879** R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* II. 77 No darkness conceals from our view, and no privacy hides from its knowledge.

† b. Keeping of a secret, secrecy. *Obs.*

1598 ALEXANDER *Eng. Lat. Dict.*, Privacie, or keeping of counsel, secretnesse, y. celarities, a.

4. A private matter, a secret; *pl.* private or personal matters or relations. *Now rare.*

1591 HARINGT. *Orl. Fur.* (Hall Soc.) 158 Sons other princes confined to any charge had ben as acquainted with...privacies. **1609** MILTON *Eikon.* vii. Wks. (1847) 292/1 What concerns it us to hear a husband divulge his household privacies, extolling to others the virtues of his wife? **1700** Eng. *Theophrast.* 46 A Man, and one that shall make a privacy as public as a proclamation. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xi. If he descend to the privacies of life, their habitations are more inviting, and their joys more secure.

† b. *pl.* The private parts. *Obs.*

1658 EARL MIDDX. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. P.* I. xxxvi, Pinching up her clothes, and shewing them her privacies.

† 5. Intimacy, confidential relations. *Obs.*

1638 BARON tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (ed. II.) 29 At that time...you gave me leave to boast of your friendship, I dare not now use the privacies of such matters. **1653** *Wicked Policy* (Camden) II. 17 He...observed (for there was great familiarity and privacy between that Col. and Sr John Henderson). **1685** A. D. *Art Converse* 41 Those that are our equals or have made us such by their privacy or intimate friendship.

6. The state of being privy to some act; = PRIVITY, *rare.*

1529 VERGE. *Eccunge* n. 3 And now I come a second friend to him, Without the privacy, so as you know it. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 1/2 The arrangement leaves the whole question as to the privacy to crime alleged against Mr. Parnell and his fellow members before the Commission.

‖ **Privade** (prəi·vā·de). *Obs.* [Fr., private, particular, familiar, a favourite.] An intimate private friend, a confidant; the favourite of a ruler.

1584 *Lelamptes Cleanders.* (1640) 46 The good Rinde answered his Servant and Privade verteously. **1637** HEYWOOD *Challenge for Beauty* I. iv The pages were not with upon the Vine, but to some one or other of your Privadoes about those parts. **1679** *Oliver Newes* 3 The Priests, who were their Confessors, and Privadoes in the Plots. **1704** PEPYS *Cabinet Lover & Lad.* May I. Letter xxx Favorite *T. Bard.* What can I every time, my Privade? **1708** HOUSMAN *Complete Clavigus* (1800) VII. Lucinde. 327 His heart is a very profligate character...and is Mr. Lovelace's more especial privade. **1808** SCOTT *Sir M. Perth* xiii. A sweetly knight...and privade, as they say, to the young princess.

† An alleged sense 'a private soldier or subaltern commissioned officer' in many recent Dicts. is founded on a misreading of 'latus privadum' [in Harl. MS. 4031 f. 141] see LATUS PRIVADUM.

† **Privancy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. obs. F. *privance* familiarity: see -ANCY.] Intimacy: = PRIVACY 3.

1630 MASSE tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alfar.* 1. 80 A kinde of friendship was begun betweene them (if any such thing may be found betweene master and man)...it is commonly called by the name of Privancie or Iawardrobian.

Privant (prəi·vănt), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [al. f. *privilegium*, pers. pple. of *privare* to deprive.] **A.** *sb.* A privative (quality). *Obs.* **B.** *adj.* Indicating a privative opposite.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* xii. 37 In the absence of one quality is not...an inducing of the other; but only in privants whereof the one is a mere absence. **1892** *Cent. Dict., Privant*, using *privative* opposites.

‖ **Privat-docent, -dozent** (prəi·vă·tdōtsĕnt). [Ger., a private teacher or lecturer: see PRIVATE a. and DOCENT B.] In German and some other universities: A private teacher or lecturer recognized by the university but not on the salaried staff.

1881 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 901 His money to habilitate as a *privat docent* when he returned. **1892** *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 6/2 The Queen found the then privat-docent ...busy on a chemical experiment. **1893** J. STRAHAN *Christian Views* 8, 70 One of those times in Spain by which the German Privatdozent seeks to correct public attention.

Private (prəi·vĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–6 pryvat, -e, 4–7 privat, 6 privtt, -att, pryvette, *Sc.* prevat, 6–7 privet. [ad. L. *privāt-us* withdrawn from public life, deprived of office, peculiar to oneself, private; as sb. a man in private life; prop. pple. of *privāre* to bereave, deprive: see PRIVE v.] In general, the opposite of *public*.

† **1.** ? Withdrawn or separated from the public body: by Wyclif applied to the orders of the friars. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sermons* Sel. Wks. I. 87 His sone and his fole bey comen to hire prayvat mete, but not to alle Citezens room. c **1382** — *De Antichr.* 1. 1184 Ill. 322 Comonly pan prayvat prisones hemen pat klaymen hare to go out.

2. Of a person: Not holding public office or official position.

1450–70 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 63 A cryc was made, that pribate persones bere, *private personas* schulde bringe hare gloues to pe place of trewage. *Ibid.* **1.** 91 [see PETTY a. 5]. c **1480** PASTON LETT. III. 9 *Libr. Mem.* 82, (1865) 119 He lyved...in more pompouste than dede a private person. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ceremonies*, The appointment...pertayneth not to private persons. **1579** J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* B iij, Whereby marchants the meanest (important matter none to the prevenest person that lyes vpon the all his life long. **1622** MEXIA *Apoph.* (Bohn) 92 No Prince should so much as read to any private man, what he had written. **1718** STEELE *Spect.* No. 402 ¶ 8 A Woman of Quality...married to a private Gentleman. **1827** J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 72 It was a most convenient thing for a private man, and a commoner, to be honoured with so long an audience. **1858** HAWTH. *Jour.* 28 May, 1/3 *Sic* for the weaver who advertises himself as a private gentleman. **1871** James Blackie said that he would make him a "private gentleman" for nine days.

b. *Private soldier*: an ordinary soldier without rank or distinction of any kind; also † *private man*. Cf. *common soldier* (COMMON a. 12 b).

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 119 They can doe no more then Priuat Souldiers. **1597** BACON *Ess.* (1862) 477, I cannot put him in a private condition, that is the Leader of so many thousands. **1642** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2809/2 We lost 6 private Men, and had 12 wounded. **1658** LISLE-DEW *Mem.* I. 190 Proceeding...to keep the private soldiers, for they would no longer be called common soldiers, from running into great extravagancies and disorders. **1708** PRINCE *Examples* (1814) *Supplication...on behalf of a private man* that had deserved from an independent company just as they were embarking for North America. **1842** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 178 All the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Private Men, who may be at Home, are to be mustered for...**1898** R. J. HARDY in *United Service Mag.* May, 146 Another expression, which is far more objectionable than the name 'Tommy Atkins' is to speak of a 'common soldier' instead of a private soldier.

c. *Private member*, a member of the House of Commons who is not a member of the Ministry.

1883 H. COX *Instit.* I. iv. 178 The portion of each session allotted to measures promoted by private members is...limited. **1887** *Public Mors. Circular* 26 Sept. 605/1 It is almost hopeless for a private member to get an opportunity of bringing on a Bill before half-past twelve.

d. *Private trader*, one who trades on his own account, as distinguished from an agent of a public company.

1816 in W. Foster *Lett. E. Ind. Co.* (1901) V. 109 With the intelligence concerning the private traders of Captain Dawkins's purchases.

† **c.** Of a city or town: That is not a seat of government. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 224 This CITY...was once the Capitall seat of the Kingdom, though now...it is onely become a private place.

2. Kept or removed from public view or knowledge; not within the cognizance of people generally; concealed, secret.

1429–3 *Rolls of Parrl.* VI. 395/1 After that tyme of the Lordes and Knyghtes of the Shyres were departed, by auenture priuee lettres, a Bille signed by the Kyng was brought to the said Counceil...conteyning an Ordynaunce to be made. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, V. ii. 61 In his private Closet he was the first, That shall salute our rightful Sovereigne. **1615** DRUMMOND *Conspirac.* (1656) 120 Which he supposing, for to private end, To vanish the knave. **1884** E. MONTAGU in *Nineteenth Mill. Illust.* MSS. Comm.) I. 440 She desired...to send it over to my name, because that way it would be private. **1887** LADY ELIZ. BRANDLING in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 123 They have not announced you yet Lady Anglesea's private wedding. **1901** TENNYSON *Hist. Sing.* II. 240 He has private, till his Peace was made with the King. **1708** LOCKE *Advertis. Arnald.* I. 346 If the sound comes to you loud, and far, it is a sign of some private (D. *heimelijk*) lukewarmness. **1840** *Littell's Mus.* Jan. 19 It should be kept private for a time.

b. *Private parts*, the external organs of sex, the pudenda.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A cloth which should cover those parts, made to be private.] **1883–8** FOTHERGILL & FOX-DAVIES *Hosp. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 188 She mentioned that she had severe pain in micturition, and that her private parts were swollen.

4. Of a thing: Not open to the public; restricted or intended only for the use or enjoyment of particular and privileged persons.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xxix. (Add. MSS.) De private way longe to ryde twies and is schort and rist and ofte y grave wip gras. **1477** *Rolls of Parrl.* VI. 183/1 In prynte and privileged places. **1538** STARKEY *Comm. Com.* (Early E. T. S.) 83 Ordeyne for vs some hauen to our owne place. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 28 May it please you, Noble Madam, to withdraw Into your private Chamber. **1648** HERRICK *Hesperides Dirges* (1856) 180 This place is a private. **1807** W. SELWYN *Laws Mist Prisc* (ed. 4) II. 1040 A person having a private way over the land of another, cannot, when the way is become impassable by the overflowing of a river, justify going on the adjoining land. **1858** LYTTON *Alice* II. ii. A private staircase conducted into the garden. **1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 140 News which reached him through private channels.

† b. *Private* (*play*) *house*: see CLOSE. **1891.** *Obs.*

a **1625** FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i. I hope To serve my lordship gentlemen a-month by th' Week with be very good fit for private house. **1637** MASSINGER (title) The Guardian. As it was presented by her Majesties Servants At the private House in Drury-Lane. **1641** R. W. LOVE *T. Artaxerxes* (B. 6) The Cockpit in Drury Lane...a small theatre, one of those which, before the Civil War, were called 'Private Houses'. In them the performances took place by candle-light, whereas the largest, or public playhouses, being partly open to the weather, were used only in daylight.

c. In many connexions *private* is used to distinguish something that is not open to the public, or not publicly done or performed, from a thing of the same kind that is 'public', esp. when the normal or usual condition is that of publicity, or when both conditions are common. In this distinctive use, the sense may also be 3, 6, or 7, or may include some notion of 3. Such are *private assembly, function, meeting*, etc.; *private baptism, communion, education, funeral, marriage*, MASS; *private boarding-house, brougham, carriage, chapel, hotel, theatre, thoroughfare*, etc.; see the sbs.

Private view (n. *g.* of an exhibition of pictures or the like), whence *private viewer, viewing*.

1580 PRISON *mon* [see MASS *sb.*] 31. **1581** PUTTENHAM *Partheniades* xxxiii. (heading) Of private and publike solemnities, with their ground goods and ills. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Ministration of Private Baptism of Children in houses. **1693** LOCKE *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 70 The Faults of a Private Education. **1704** MADAME D'AC. *Sir T. Reynolds to Lyle* (1937) 31, It, When not engaged in some publick or private assembly, or at the theatre. **1828** *Quar. Rev.* XXXVII. 31 A private meeting of the Friends [i.e. Quakers] was appointed to be holden at his father's house. **1831** D. E. WILLIAMS *Sir T. Lawrence* I. 10 Nor did he ever take part in any private theatricals. **1838–9** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* (1887) 108 Private Theatres. **1851** *Times* 7 May 8/2 (heading) Exhibition of the Royal Academy (Private View). **1861** W. RANNEY *Mech. Eng. Academy* II. 235 It had...been the custom to regard the anniversary dinner as more of a private nature—a gathering of the members of the Royal Academy and of the friends and patrons of art. *Ibid.* 240 The admission for the newspapers, etc., were admitted to the private view of the exhibition. **1884** *World* 3 Dec. 23/1 There were no fewer than five 'private views' on Saturday last. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 583/2 In all private Masses the priest must have at least a server to represent the laity of the faithful. **1887** ROBERT FRANCOIS II. i. 27 The private view day of the Old Water Colour exhibition. **1890** *Daily News* 18 Apr. 6/6 The gallery...soon to be relilled by the artists, the private viewers, and the outside crowd. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Apr. 3/1 On the whole the private viewing ladies have had the smallest taste of coming in the morning to morning dress.

5. That belongs to, or is the property of a particular individual; belonging to oneself, one's own.

1502 ARCHBISH. in *Da Fontibus* 21, 322 The said chaplain, the time of peyment thereof, of moneys with beneth the perfete goodnes of mannys spirite. **1538** FARNE. 322/1 Private, belonging to a persone some selle, *peculiar*. **1580** LYLY in *Arber's Comm.* 127 They reache here it is not lawful for the christian...to have any strange goods, or at things ought to be common. **1620** SHAKS. *Pal. C.* xx. 8. 235 He hath left you all his Wishes, His private Actions, ...On this side Tyber. **1648** JEREM. TAYLOR *Sermons* 147 As for private Libraries, Manifold vanities we see in them the Images of such Writers as were not surviving, might have subsisted. **1849** R. JAMES in *Sermons, Marriage Office* II. 210/1 The divine purpose of the institution of private property is, in general, very inadequately represented. **1859** *Worlds, Lec. to Sept.* 3/1 He hoped it would not go forth from the Conference that they wanted to stamp out all private tuition schools. **1901** J. T. FOSTER *Durham Univ.* 3 His private goods were all seized by his creditors.

b. *Private house*, the dwelling-house of a private person, or of a person in his private capacity; with implied or expressed distinction from a public-house or inn, a shop or office, which are open to

the public or business, and, in modern use, from a public building or official residence. *Private family*, the family occupying a private house. *Private man of war*: see PRIVATEER sb. *Private school*, a school owned and carried on by a person or persons for their own profit, as opposed to a *public school*, founded and carried on primarily in the public interest; often with admixture of other senses. So *private schoolmaster*.

1540 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 400 If[ther] ordenry mony excede wages to paynat knowne shoppis or sellers and not to the common howsse. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Eliz. Com. Prayer, Communion*, When the holy Communion is celebrated in private howses. 1583 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Nav.* iv. 268 All Buildings, as well publike as private. 1607 EDELEN *Chary's Aug., Dis.* Wks. (1620) 3 It was a private house in Plazis Nomia. 1780 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 231 The private houses of Antioch and the places of public resort. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, There was another private house besides Miss Tox's in Princess's Place. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. (1861) I. 244 By the Petition of Right, it had been declared unlawful to quarter soldiers on private families. 1867 HUMPHRY *Tom Brown* I. iii, A private school, where he went when he was nine years old. *Ibid.*, Were I a private schoolmaster.

6. *Private judgement*: see JUDGEMENT 7 c.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 2 His interpretith it after his owne fleshy and private iudgement.

6. Of or pertaining to a person in a non-official capacity.

1613 PEACHAM *Of Gardening* (1634) 186 So is a prisone holde to be visited the Markets, and hanged vp the founders of mines. 1713 HERMANN *Conversations* No. 84 p 2 The private letters of great men are the best pictures of their souls. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. vii. 75 A private pupil is my guest of a man. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 7 Those to whom I have recommended the infusion and of the Hospital, or among my private patients. 1832 CRESY, *Ep. Archit.* (1841) The eldest of these sons of the grand-duke Charles-Frederick, by his morganatic, or private marriage, with Louise-Caroline, countess of Hochberg. 1863 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* iv. 93 In private practice the physician is called at an early period of the disease. 1879 KNOWLES *Lect.* (1888) II. 83 Private correspondence, private conversation, private example may do what no legislation can do. 1889 ELLA *I've wound Clock* xxii. While the least banishment or cause outside into private life. 1889 GEE in *Proceedings*, A tribute to private worth and public usefulness.

7. Of, pertaining or relating to, or affecting a person, or a small intimate body or group of persons apart from the general community; individual, personal.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 Onely for their private profyte. 1580 DIGGES tr. *Stratioticos* Comm. 29 b, Certain private dyspleasures did growe betwixte them & the Frenche kynge. 1600 SHAKES. *Twel. N.* v. iv. 73 For mine owne priuate satisfaction. I will let you know. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 121 His, whose private interest is to be obtained. 1658 TRAHERON *Stoics* II. xv. 280 To reckon they had only consulted their own private satisfaction. 1698 (2) St. Leonards *Forest Proc. Lancs.* 21 If you conceive you were deceived in agree to sell an estate by public auction, a sale by private contract is not within his authority. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 597 That the censure had been made wholly and from motives of private malice.

b. *Private bill, act*: a parliamentary bill or act affecting the interests of a particular individual or corporation only: see BILL sb.[1] 3. Hence *Private Bill Office*.

1678 SCOTLAND *Hand* 12. ii. 302 Who Can...Lay Publick Bills aside, for Private; And make 'em one another drive out. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 310 An estate tail, granted by Richard III. to the Derby family...which by a private act of 4 Jac. I. was limited to the heirs male of the family in a different manner from that in which it had been limited by the former patent. 1844 MAY *Treat. Law, etc. Parl.* 309 The functions of Parliament in passing private bills, have always retained the mixed judicial and legislative character of ancient times. 1849 in *Jrn. Irish Ho. Com.* 30 Nov. (1850) 2317 *Please* to attend 104 new schemes were deposited to-day in the Private Bill Office. 1884 H. COX *Inquiry* 1. iv. 171 In order to the first reading of a private bill in the House of Commons, a petition for leave to bring it in is first presented, by being deposited at the Private Bill Office. A certain interval of time is required to elapse between the first and second readings, during which the bill remains in the custody of the Private Bill Office.

†8. Peculiar to a particular person or body of persons, a people, etc.; particular, special. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* I. 20 Ye that ye fyrst knowe this, that no prophesy is the scripture hath any private interpretacion. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1590) 11 Not vnlike to the priuate conceites of Painters; Cimons rude prophesie...is done of very priuate interpretours; Cimons is of very priuate nature; Whose is made by priuate interpretours; 1611 is of very priuate interpretation.) 1633 EARL *Decades* 298 [They] have a private language differing from the Mexicanes. 1730 in *Scraps Hist. Bell* (1793) I. App. viii. 20 The rights of Englands hath been always governed by private lawes and customes. 1753 *Scots Mag.* (Aberd.) Ch. viii. 36 Neither was this grande to Dunolme, but...it was vsuall in the Agnelan times. 1851 C. CAYWOOD *Corr. Relig.* x. 120 How can any man presume to blaspheme freedom from Rating by the assistance of a private Spirit?

9. By one's self, alone; without the presence of any one else.

1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 24 Aunty from light steales home my louing Iewell, And priuate in his Chamber pennes himselfe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 15. I left him private, Full of sad thoughts and troubles. 1732 FORTH *Feake* 1. Why, true; I'll let us be private.

†10. Intimate, confidential (with a person). *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Epist.* (1580) 173 The Court is not but for men that be priuate and in favor, that can gather the fruit thereof. 1647 W. MONTAGUE tr. *Bacchiaca Mist.* (Hen. VIII. Comm.) I. 168 The King is often very private with Eighty and Brereton. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* 107 A great Politician, and very familiar, private, and secret with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

b. Of a conversation, communication, etc.: Intended only for or confined to the person or persons directly concerned; confidential.

1580 DIGGES tr. *Stratioticos* Comm. 113 b, The Sophyans haue priuate talke with the Queen. 1590 W. BARTHOL *Lat. V. Pract.* 1 Feast 222 Private Confession is retained in the reformed churches. 1734 ED. *Toryism Lat. to Tindal* 22 Jesus, I shall put off my defence till I have the pleasure of half an hour's private conversation with you. 1837 THIRLWALL *Herodotus* I. xlvii. His received a letter, in an official cover, marked 'private'. *Mod.* May I have some private conversation with you?

†11. = PRIVATE *a.*[4]; having secret, unacknowledged, or confidential cognizance. Const. *to*, with. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Had Eccho been but private with the Rocks. 1622 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 85 Not making any private to her flight, She quits the house, and steals away by night. 1740 *Cervantes' Novels, Lady C. Rambeville & Thos Mediterranean* of mine, who was private [*ed.* 1820 privie] to my Actions.

12. Of a place: Retired, unfrequented, secluded.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clii. 140 V[e sayd lymbergens were deprived of their dignities, and put into private houses of religyon. 1600 HAY *Theat. Hon.* 11. 160 We went to Shap, ...where we saw the ruins of the abbey, very pleasantly situated in a private valley. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 190, I reserve to out of my own house, and then only to two or three very private places, where I am nobody that really knows anything.

13. Of persons, etc.: Retiring; retired; secluded.

1585 FERRON *Chr. Expers.* to L. 150 S. Antony...a little before had professed a private and a solitarie life in Egypt. 1704 DRAPER *Idea* 149 O God from You, that I could private be. 1830 *R. Tolmarsh's Kinsf.* & *Common.* 18 Their women are very private, hardly to attend. 1839 FEATHERS *Rio. Wm.* 1840 III. 330 Gentlemen, it is true, but as very private, that in the land of gentry they are hardly to be found. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xvii. 269 The presence of all public men found himself complimented.

†14. Of a person: Secretive, reticent. *Obs.*

a 1627 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* v. i, You know I am private as your secret wishes, Ready to fling my soul upon your service. 1660 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 19 We hope you will be private in these things, communicated to very few out of Sold-Company to your interest.

†15. *Private seal* = PRIVY SEAL. *Obs.*

1532 in *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) 35 To grawnte vnto yone said Orator yone seuen Greid writtis of priuatis seals to be dyrected vnto the said shirr.

†16. *transf.* and *fig.* Privately, secretly. *Obs.*

1590 CHETTLE *Def. Pan.* Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 191 No'th bad me? Lord Iabn into thine assistants. Which we will gerley private to ourselves. 1599-60 *Pasquil's Cobler* Mar., Every body now drink the King's health...whereas before, it was very private that a man dare do it. 1704 J. THOMAS *Abra-Mule* i. 1. 115, I came private, and unattended.

17. *Comb.*, as *private-hearted*, *-spirited*.

1660 PITCAIRNE *Translator* 58 Secret meetings of malecontents, phanaticks, and private hearted persons. 1677 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philosophy* 19 The Doctors privately-spirited opinion. 1695 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 368 Unpatriotic and...private-spirited reasons.

B. *sb.* I. Of a person.

†1. A private person; one who does not hold any public office or position. *Obs.*

1568 *Cath. Angel.* 292 b A Priuate, *privatus*. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V*, iv. 1. 235 And what have Kings, that Priuates haue not too, Saue Ceremonie, saue generall Ceremonie? 1631 MASSON *Sermon* 1703, I was no private but a person raised to With...compared from Homer's Tu has no Countrey.

†b. *The private*: private people, opposed to *the public*. *Obs.*

1708 POPE *Let. to Yorke* 29 Nov., You have already done enough for the private; do something for the public. a 1721 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 274 Who hath neither by fashion nor reputation to court the *public*, or flatter the *private*.

†2. An intimate, a favourite. *Obs.*

1612 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 158 In the middle of her house (no private), we. [With play on sense 7.]

3. A private soldier: see *a* b above.

1781 JOHNSON *Pers. Lett. Lives XV*, III. 372 This party consisted of a Colonel, four Captains, and 160 privates. 1800 WELLINGTON *Gen. Disp.* (1838) VI. 43 One officer, four sergeants and fifty privates of the 23rd light dragoons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 292 Even the privates were dedignated as gentlemen of the guard. 1866 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 843 The Wives and Children of Non-Commissioned Officers and privates are entitled to medical attendance.

II. Of things or affairs.

†4. A private or personal matter, business, or interest; *pl.* private affairs. *Obs.*

1549 ROGER *Let. to Somerset* in *Lifter Cranmer* (1833) 241 [Letters] to signifye...the privite of my last and coveniences. 1592 UPTON *Serv.* (Heath) 189, I will no longer hold your Lordship with this my private. 1626 WILSON *Hist. Regn.* 270 revol. 363 Powers for his Private; Some the Supreme Sea prosaed. 1812 E. JORDAN *Castilian* 31, I, Nor must I be reminded of my private. 1840 T. MARRIOTT *Augt. conc. Mistress* 7 When it concerns my owne private.

†5. Private opinion, one's own mind or thought. *Obs.*

1588 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* 1. (1625) 125 You may you conclude in your owne private to rather one with the greater in willingness.

†6. A private or confidential communication. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKES. *John* IV. iii. 38 The Count Melunes,...Whose private with me of the Dolphines loue, Is much more general, than these lines import.

†7. Retirement, privacy. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKES. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 220 Be off, I discard you; let me enjoy my private. 1659 WINSTON *Augt. & Virg.* 21 I see there's nothing to such private done, But you must trouble after. 1693 G. DANIEL *Idyll* 5. 58 Perhaps I have To my own Private, had reflects, as grave On my Condition.

B. *In* (*to one*) *private*: privately; not publicly; in private company; in private life.

1580 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 189 Dark can that deserue to be liked on in private, which is thoroughly tryed being shewed forth in common? 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 28 Blue wadeles ore prease with weapon hue fayshful dyfiaunce. 1813 D. SANDYS *Trav.* 211 Confesse they do, but not grossly in private. 1824 DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* (1826) 228 Laugh and quiz not So's be in private, burst thy sides with laughter. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi, Let each family cup in private. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* i, Her opinions, founded on observation of him in public and private, were, that...his ordinary course of life would be successful.

7. *pl.* The privy or private parts. (See *a.*)

†8. = PRIVY *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1600 HARRISON *Fun. Tranvelle to Cath. Tranvelle* (S.T.S.) 133 Young women...casting their new borne babes in Rhine privies, others in cellers, and in other secret places.

†**Private**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *privāt-us* deprived, pa. ppln. of *privāre*: see next.] Deprived, bereft, dispossessed. Commonly used as pa. ppln. of PRIVE *v. Obs.* = PRIVATED.

1490 ROBERT *Pierre* xx. 1 *In Archiv. Stud. Neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 188 Of his owne prisse me is. 1502 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1874) I. 1 Thou shewest by sentence Thy wife of Bathsepha priuate and banysse. a 1545 WYATT *Absent Lover* v, All worldly ioliuy now am I priuate, *Ibid* 108 In desert most solitarie. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Quhia ar privatit of ernistie. 1573 J. TYAS *Exhal. to Caith. Translator* (S. T. S.) 19 It is evident the sone to be priuat and destitute of licht, nor the lamb to be ony way vnwyse.

Private, v. [Originally and chiefly in pa. pple. *privated* (prob. *privated*), f. L. *privāt-us*, pa. pple. of *privāre* to deprive (PRIVE *v.*) + -ATE[3]: cf. prec. The finite parts of the vb. are later and rare. In II (*privative*) cogn. f. PRIVATE *a.*; in III (*privy*) f. PRIVATE *sb.* 3.]

I. †1. *trans.* To deprive or dispossess (a person) *of*, to cut off *from* something. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Pynnel. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 23 Both the clippe of her countenaunce And the of all ioye are privated. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvii. 84 We shall be privated by her gracious sighte ayenst. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B. ij b, They ought to be privated fro the company of an euyll person. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. III* 41 b, Dyuerse...be lyuelyhode...that they would...be priuated of their lyues and worldely felicitee, rather then to suffre Kynge Richarde ...to take and reigne ouer them.

II. †2. To keep private; to seclude. *Obs.*

1550 CRANMER *Examinat.* xxxiii. 83 The women priuated & kept, that be described in 40 halls. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 187 Children to be put up within prisons down, though it withdrw the childerling, in priuating the person. 1612 W. PARKER *Cortisan-Cr.* (1887) 20 Their vnlawful and bestiall conuersations must be priuated and couered with the Curtaine of Secresie.

III. 3. To furnish (an army) with privates: cf. *to officer*, *to man*, *armour-ize*.

1664 *Spt. Rem.* 23 Nov. (1871) Between a league of this sort and an army priuated by persons like the Three Witnesses, cheapened by Mr. Rogers, and officered by Mr. Wren, there ought to be a very pretty battle, which also may in its time figure in the Chamberlaineid.

Hence †**Privated** *ppl. a.*, deprived, robbed.

1638 S. H. *Gold. Law* 18 They hang not...but reserve their Dilliquents for useful service, private in publike, yet to give the priuated satisfaction, which done, they return to themselues, and are their own men again.

Privateer (prəiveti·ə), *sb.* [f. PRIVATE *a.* + -EER, prob. after *volunteer*; in sense 1, app. orig. colloq. for *private man of war*, the name in earlier use. (*Privateer*, used in the Calendars of State Papers from 1651, does not occur in the original papers before *c* 1664.)]

1646 (Oct. 29) *MS. Orders & Instruct.* (Adm. Libr.) 10 Instructions and a flat to the vessell here with this day signed by Capt. Wm. Davies employeing of the ship the 3 kings of dover being of 250 tons and 15 guns as a private man of warre in her way of merchandize. 1647 *Cal. State Papers Dom.* I. 32 p. 23 Thos Warrant to be issued to the Judges of the Admiralty to grant letters by a Private Man of Warr to John Mohr. *Ibid.* I. 131 p. 24 Commissions for Private Men of Warre or letters of reprisall. 1665 *Cal. St. P. Dom.* (1867) 182 Obligation...entered into by private men-of-war furnished with letters of reprisal against the Dutch.

1. An armed vessel owned and officered by private persons, and holding a commission from the government, called 'letters of marque', authorizing the owners to use it against a hostile nation, and especially in the capture of merchant shipping. (See MARQUE 2.)

(The first quotation may belong to sense 2.)

1664 CH. T. LOCKE in *Cal. State Papers Colon.* (1880) 225 The calling in of the privateers will be but a remote and hazardous expedient...What confidence can be expected from men...that have no other shelters but the sea, or trade but privateering. 1665 *Pepys Diary* 27 Aug., How three Dutch privateers are taken in new situated Kinsale's war in captains. 1667 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 1667 S. EDGEHILL *Rocke-springs* 48 There are several other pinks and yawles, which are often hastened by the privateers. 1708 *Royal Duchess*, Letter to Lord Chan. No. 36/37 His Majesty having Empowered the Lord High Admiral of England to grant Letters of Marque, or Commissions to Privateers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.*

xi. xlv. 223 Men of war are much better provided with all necessaries from privateers. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp. (1852) XI. 143 The capture of a Mediterranean packet by an American privateer.

2. The commander, or *pl.* the crew, of such a vessel.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1840) I. 111/1 D. was received [1660] not only possible encouragement should be given to privateers, 1680 *Legal Remains*, 48 Impr. *Sir Lewd, Gen.* No. 27/3 His Majesty will...grant unto such Pirat or Pirats, Privateer or Privateers, a full Pardon for all Piracies or Robberies. 1708 *Answer to Paper*, &c. 1. 12 The *Spanish* Vessels of the Buccaneers and privateers. 1740 (*more*) GRANGER in Ser. VIII. 259 Lavender sent off the Milanian privateer Thermopylæ to proclaim it (the victory) at Sparta. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 66 Privateers were little scrupulous as to what kind of cargoes they pounced upon.

†3. A volunteer soldier, a free-lance, a guerilla.

1676 I. MATHER *N. Philip's War* (1862) 58 Hearing many perilous oaths among some of our Soldiers (namely those Privateers, who were also Volunteers). 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative of Our Troubles* with the whole body of the Privateers under Captain Mosley ...are violently drawn upon them.

4. *attrib.*, as *privateer brig, captain, schooner*, etc.

1679 *Cal. State Pap., Colon.* 1675-6 1813 Want to due to the Lord Admiral from the privateer captains and their crews, passed and under his commission. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 332 That King, the nobility and gentry of France, have subscribed to a new bank (which they call the privateer bank), designing to fit out yearly a certain number of privateers to disturb the trade of the allies. 1743 BELLAMY & CUMBERS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 The Commodore sent out a Privateer Sloop. 1798 *Times* 28 June 2/2 A French privateer brig of 14 guns.

Privateer (prəivəitə·r), *v. rare.* [f. prec. Chiefly used in the vbl. sb. and ppl. adj. *privateering* (see next).] *intr.* *To manœuvre, perform evolutions*, etc.] *intr.* To play the privateer, to practise privateering.

1692 *Conviction of Pirates* 17 As Jean Admiralty Point Papillon...to privateer and upon the ships of all persons whatsoever (only excepted [etc.]). 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 58 To persuade the [French] King...to fit out all the frigats he has, and to privateer this summer.

Privateering, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ING¹.] The occupation or practice of a privateer. Often *attrib.*, as *privateering trade, practice*.

1664 [see PRIVATEER sb. 1]. 1698 C. DAVENANT *Disc.* II. 113 The Profits and Advantages they have gain'd...by Privateering. 1744 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 8315/1 Commissions for Privateering are much demanded. 1890 GEORGE GROVE in *Sea* VII. 140 To grant what we may call letters of marque, to any one, for privateering against Athenian commerce. 1883 H. COX *Introd.* to *R.* 538 At the conference at Paris, in 1856, it was declared that, as to these Powers..."privateering is and remains abolished".

b. *attrib.* as *privateering*: see A *fresh*.

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 80 Several vessels are fitting out...to join a privateering with the Imperial squadron commanded. 1760 *N. Terry Archipel.* XX. 305 They have both been a Privateering. 1892 CONYBEARE *Sterling* A. x. (1894) 62 That they should...fall to privateering 'in the Eastern Archipelago'.

c. *fig.*

1668 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* IV. 63 When our lovers are married, We'll make no words, but fall to privateering. 1673 MARVELL *Rehr. Transp.* II. 50 It is a predatory course of life, and hath been but a privateering, or meer roguish. 1850 T. H. DYKE-WARD *Hilary's Nights* I. 140 In all privateering on gold-fields...the unlaced are aware that the alliance of capital with labour is indispensable. 1851 C. HARDY *Two Wills* Mr. Clare...stepped out of line, and began privateering about for the need.

Privateering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Following the occupation of a privateer.

1702 CAPTAIN WOODWARD *Vindex. Pirate Harrison* 160 The Wealth...of different Shores...destroyed by privateering Fleets. Or Privateering Fleets. 1888 *Dooley's Voy. Muddy Creek* 31 The design was that of a general privateering voyage.

Privateerism. [f. PRIVATEER *sb.* + -ISM.] 'Disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

Privateer-woman. *U.S.* [f. position of PRIVATEER *sb.* + MAN *sb.*² Cf. *landsman*, etc.] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

1814 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 241 There is but a slight step from the privateersman to the pirate; look them for the most of pirates. 1836 *Southern Mon. U. S. A.* 1. 208 An act which deprived American privateersmen or pirates. 1883 *American* VI. 360 His wife...of the life of a merchant captain and privateersman between 1771 and 1783.

Privately (prəi·vətli), *adv.* [f. PRIVATE *a.* + -LY².] In a private manner, ways, or capacity.

1. In a private capacity; unofficially.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1191 *Swadlings.* Priests that use there Tithes priuately. 1590 J. SOOTHE in *Lett. Lib. Mem. Cambri.* (1) I, lendinge priuately many yeares hanged the wall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 422 Has went privately to Constantinople, and had sight of the Citie, with all kindenesse from the Emperour. 1677 FRANCIS *Short Disc.* (1683) IV. v. 61, 74 Several...gallants wrote privately to the ports to entertain him to transport.

2. Without publicity; without the participation, presence, or cognizance of the public, in private; in a retired or quiet manner, quietly; secretly.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 31 He had priuadelye had traditionally given him of Anguelo of Elizabeth, of Sussery, of Anne, of [sic] Magdeu. 1550 *Ab. Com. Images Pref.*, All Princes not Dauides shulde learne to say daylye the Miserere and Exaudiat prayer, either priuately or openly. 1580 *Forms Prayer Ground Seek.* 121. 267 Of the separate priuilege from the...place. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 124 How hast pat privately, or openly Attended the dumb of Hermione, visited that removed House. 1620 SHELT. *Quix.* xxiii. 3. 1827 HOOKHAM *Jun.* I. 222 All hiding on our knees, ...praying many days privately and silently in Hamelin. 1848 *Instr. to Sir Ellesmere* 201 To be buried in the night privately. 1850 HUGHES *Scouring*, iii. xiii. 277 If my Brother offend thee, tell it him privately. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 453 ¶ 1 He had been privately married to him above a Fortnight. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 383 Having been acquainted, both publicly and privately, to give my opinion of the good qualities of the *Lisbon Solanderum*. 1813 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 230 Leaving [Scotland] this morning, privately minded never to return. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 10 Lysis...whispered privately in my ear, or that *Menexenus* should not hear.

3. In a manner affecting an individual; individually, personally.

1580 DIGGES *Tectonicon* 11 If the head do rise, it privately for one of the members, taking the name to appertain privately to every of them. 1588 GRATTON CHEKE II. 30 He...so lovingly spake unto them both generally and privately, that every man conceived thereby great hope of his good government to come. 1748 WARBURTON & V., He is not privately benefited.

4. *Comb.*, as *privately-minded, -owned*.

1859 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 5/1 The mischief of the privately-owned railways. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 6 Aug. 5/1 The one person who is a drag upon progress towards a...happier social life, is the privately-minded person.

Privateness. *Now rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being private, in various senses; privacy, the opposite of publicity; withdrawal from society, seclusion; †secrecy; † the pursuit of private ends; † the quality of being a private person or of living privately; †confidential intercourse, intimacy.

1587-7 [see OBSCURENESS]. a 1588 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 389 All familiar words, shewed rareness, couched lushes, All privateenesse, all-seeming, kissed vices. 1604 ROBIN *Apol. Whit.* 1619 I. 432 This difference in two points so main and material, lieth in greater obscurenesse of privateness. 1607-12 — *Eccl. Great Plaue* (Arb.) 180 May, rather were reason when they would,...but are impatient of privateness, even in ease and sickness. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 243 To attempt the defacing of them in the open assembly, where our privateness cannot extend. 1727 SIR WYNNE *Rise King's Counsellor.* (1868) 56 Into the highest chambers, where Privateness reconquered the nearness of the Accommodations. 1878 TENNYSON *Dendigeth* 440 Difference?...by the publicness or privateness of the things.

Privation (prəivē·ʃən). [= F. *privation* (1478 in Littré), *sb.* f. *privātus-um* a taking away, deprivation, *n.* of action from *prīv-āre* to bereave, deprive: see PRIVE.]

1. The action of depriving or taking away; the fact or condition of being deprived of or † cut off from something; deprivation. *Now rare.*

1390 HARDING *Ch. Conn.* clxi. He may be sable...a privation of be life, When it parten fro be body is sette. 1483 CATHOL. *Angl.* 111, A man ought to suffre for a vertuous cause privacion of all worldly goodes. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 30 King Richard had here to greate inquirie either of pronocion of his enimes or losse of his life or both. 1586 tr. *Charron's Covenant. Infirmes* 13 Necessity...constrayned them to suffer...the youngest, and to fly him in the Desert, 370 to the Privation of his olde Kingdom. 1758 ROMAN *Nat. & A. Hist.* 61, All general privations were great because they are all terrible; Vacuity, Darkness, Solitude, and Silence. 1893 *Man in Moon* (1894) 47 He added it is a state of privation from the greatest extent of religious bogs. 1898 LYTTON *What will he do?* III. 6 Condemned to the painful choice between his society and that of nobody else, or that of anybody else with the right privation of his. 1899 *Athenæum* 5 *Sept. Mod. Hist.* III. 130 Richer may be protected artificially to animals by absolute privation of them.

b. *Law.* The action of depriving of office or position; = DEPRIVATION 2; in *E. C. Ch.* = SUSPENSION. *Now rare or Obs.*

1449 WESTON in *Cron. ver.* 1727 *Bp. Kyrgo Edwardo qui necnon And decus* of his provocation For his his rebellions. a 1538 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 39 I charge and commande you under paine of privacion (that ye [etc.]). 1542 tr. *Lattimer's Treatise* (1562) 126/2 The wardaile is expired by his (the Abbot's) privation or by his death. 1608 *Close Ch. Life* 329. 1620 BISHOP *Lent Lect., Petrus...* most commonly applied to a Bishop, or Rector of a Church; when by Deposition, or otherwise, they are deprived of their Bishoprick or Benefice. 1889 *Cath. Dict.*, Privation, see *Suspension*.

2. *Logic.* The condition of being deprived of or being without some attribute formerly or properly possessed; the loss, or (loosely) the mere absence of a quality, a negative quality.

Often called the negative or negation of the eighth *Aristotelian* category, Greek στέρησις, the fact of having.

a 1398 TREVISA *Bartk. De P. R.* xi. 1 (Tollem. MS.), Privacion of matter and forme is nouȝt elles but destruccion of all kinde. 1533 ELYOT *Dictionary* To geue substance to priuation, (that is) subiect to new beinge. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 45/2, The affirmation is called the habite, ij. *habitus*, figure the negation the priuation thereof. 1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logicke* 107 Habites signifieth dispositions, powers, and acts, or which priuation is opposite. 1654 J. GREW *Logicæ Privatiue Disputation*, in the fighting hitherto holds and privation. 1689 DEVIS *Rep. Nature Man* 20 Vice Death, which is said to do so many and such wonderful things, is neither a substance, nor a Positive Being, but a meer Privation. 1878 TENNYSON *Achbrook, Cantl., Mem. Wks.* (Globe) II. 190 Evil is merely privative, not absolute; It is like cold, which is the privation of heat.

3. Want of the usual comforts, or especially of some of the necessaries of life.

1592 CERV. GRANGE *Lett. Zelot.* 67 When you reflect on the many privations which people who cannot help themselves suffer when any of their attendants are out of the way. 1858 LYTTON *Odes* iii. vii. 'It can be a privation only to the'...and Maintenon. 1864 S. AUSTIN *Reader's Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 21. 331 A rarely heard of succession, urged by hunger and privation. 1883 I. H. NEWMAN *Mod. Sk.* (1885) II. i. iv. 103 Prepared by poverty and hard fare for the privations of a military life.

Privative (prĭ·vətiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *privātīv-us* denoting privation, in Gram. privative, negative, (†ppl. stem of *privāre* (see PRIVE *v.* and -IVE). So F. *privatif*, *-ive* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Having the quality of depriving; tending to take away; †having power to prevent (*obs. rare*).

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. App. i. § 26 We may add that negative or privative will also, whereby he withholdeth his graces from some, and so in sort to cast them away which he suffereth not vigilant. a 1639 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* (1624) 8 No one of them had voice enough to exclude the other from making a Dyte: for to this Privative Power are required sensitive Ears at least. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Error.* 283 The power of a Synod, as I told you, is not *privative*, but *cumulative*. 1692 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exact. Disciplin. Protestt.* 45 If the thing proved should become privative of, or opposite to, the publick good. 1879 POSTE *Gaius* i. Introd. 101, 2 Title...is not but Collective or Privative of a Right and Imperative or Exonerative of an Obligation.

2. Consisting in or characterised by the taking away or removal of something, or by the loss or want of some quality or attribute normally or presumably present; also, in looser sense, by the simple absence of some quality, negative.

(In quots. 1398, *privative* is the Latin adv., after the preceding L. *positive* in the L. and Eng. sense, though both words were common for English in the period of 1400.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. clxxviii. (Stedl. MS.), *Positiue*...but declareth not by comparison of some goode, the [text 'pe'] ille be present or absent, but *privatiue* [1535] & be absence of offence (*non positiue sed per privationem et absentiam*).

1598 BACON *Interp. Medic.* 26, Ens. (Arbe) 191 They ...lying in against God a principle negative and privative, that is a power of not being and subsisting. 1604 WILSON *God in Mount* 183 Remarkable worries both by Yea and Land, both privative and positive. 1632 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* v. iii. 131 The very privative blessings, the blessings of innocency, safeguard, and integrity, which we all enjoy. 1640 BAXTER *Cath. Magis.* 28 Their minded which, was but negative, was now privative. a 1649 *E. Bowne to Spurgeons Treas. Jam. Ps.* xxxix. 1 Only privative dubiete discovered a thing, and not those that are negative. 1665 *Monthly Mag.* LX. 137 As we deprive a body of part or all of its natural share of fluid to produce what is called negative electricity, whether the words privative electricity would not be more proper? 1838 [see PRIVATION 1]. 1866 T. HARDY *Under Gr. Trees* 309 note, We cannot by it [evening]...something which is not positive, but privative,—and so on, ad infinitum.

3. Of terms: Denoting or predicating privation, or (loosely) absence of a quality or attribute.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 132 Although they had neither eyes nor sight, yet could they not be termed blinde: for blindeness being a privative terme upon sight, the superfluous is not admissible to propriety of speech. 1698 *R. Holder Elem. Philos.* (1842) 56 The true distinction of names is, that some are positive, or affirmative, others negative, which are also called privative and indefinite. 1892 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ii. § 4 All which negative or privative Words cannot be said...to signify no Ideas...but...relate to positive Ideas, and signify their Absence. 1869 Jos. MAYOR *Intuit. Mind* (1869) 18 *note*, 171 Privative terms are marks for objects, as not present or not existent. [Note by J. S. MILL:] 'It is usual to reserve the term Privative for names which signify not simple absence, but the absence of something usually present, or of which the presence might have been expected.'] 1872 HERBERT *Crit. Min. Sec.* I. *Carlyle* (1878) 181 The substance of a crowd of privative or negative epithets at discretion.

4. GRAM. Expressing privation or negation; esp. applied to a particle or affix.

1590 HOCKENHULL *by Greenwood Collect. Islington Ant.* (1) It is, Know you what a is here, it is a privation. 1638 FIGULUS *n. v.*, A Privative Particle in Grammar. 1837 G. FINLASON *Syntax Greek.* 108 The particle ...placed before adjectives assigns a privative significance to them. 1846 *Prov. Philol. Soc.* II. 184 Bopp's theory of the Greek privatives...being formed by the addition of the particle called a privative.

B. *sb.* A privative attribute, quality, proposition, word, or particle.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xi. 40/b, Priuatiues they call those whereof one denieth only in what subiect whereto the affirmative agreeth by nature. 1647 DANIEL *Tyrocin.* (1840) 96 Man hath more privatives, than positives in him. a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 109 In them sin is but a meer privative of good, The limits, and defect of flesh and blood. 1692 H. *Hedgeworthian* 8 Negative is a name for Privatives, The one most of Necessity be in the Capacious Subject, the other not. Ay, He is blind; and therefore does not see. 1884 SCRIVEN *Logic* vi. 220 One is merely the Contradictory or the privative of the other.

Privatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In a privative manner; by the taking away or absence of something; negatively.

1589 H. MORE *Answer to Searle*, xi. 67 To This Indifference of the Matter to Motion or Rest may be understood two ways: Either privatively, that is to say, That it has nothing real or active in relation to Rest, more than to Motion, or

...vile navel... 1884 tr. Ranke's Hist. Comput. viii. 311 In this Manner the Romish is effected privatively, not positively. 1887 Watson Coll. Misc. (1892) 301 To be in pain, is not Privatively, but contrarily opposed to being happy. 1907 tr. Troeltsch Humanity II. 87 The man who is a sinner is not only negatively, but privatively imperfect. 1910 Watson Diss. etc. I. 3 (1777) 172 The Devils... being determined to do Evil in the General, and that only privatively for want of Motive or Inducement to do otherwise.

†2. To the deprivation or exclusion of others; exclusively. *Obs.*

1610 Sylvester *Pleasd. Cit. Birth* subs. (1614) 1317 The power of coynage does...not belong so privatively to the King, but Lawyers, Bishops and others enjoyed it. 1634 W. Tirwhitt tr. *Balduin's Lects.* (ed. 1) 187 Avoiding yourself those is no one more to the world worthy to enjoy you privatively.

So **Pri vativeness** *rare*, the quality or condition of being privative.

1888 Webster *Noah Chas.* ii. I. § 3, 28 Privativeness. 1889 St. Mivart *Nature, Glimmerer's Lect.* D. 201 Indiscernibility... of an Atom, from imperfection and privativeness. 1917 Bailey vol. II. *Privativeness*, depriving Quality, or Faculty of taking away.

†**Privatior.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. L. type **privatior*, agent-n. f. *privāre*: see PRIVE v.] One who or that which deprives or takes away.

1630 J. Lane *Cont. Spen's T. (Chastity Sir.)* 33 note, All Virgins Assailers, as bains dire privatior, In spite off tym outlived by their crimes.

†**Prive,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 preve, 5- prive, 4-6 pryve. [a. F. *priv-er* (1307 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *privā-re* to bereave, deprive, rob, deliver, pack, orig. to isolate, make solitary, f. *privus* single, individual, private, peculiar, deprived.]

1. *trans.* To deprive, strip, bereave. Const. *of*, also with double obj.

c1325 *Reinaud* 1440 in Hartley's *Archiv* LIII. 408 Pour lui ne voluntatz veinen Anel privaz ni de mon pouz. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 110 Whan he had done many, And though eyes was privad of bleo. c1420 *Anturs. Arth.* lxv. Pur he privez himself power of handing and hearing. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxxi. 200 Pat ouer...pryue pe pin inward liberte. c1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 199 By the meanes were kyng Edwarde & persons enclosed besieged, & to conclusion priued of their libe. 1594–96 Edm. Gosson *Pleasaunt Dialog.* (1878) 180 He priues me of my hope.

b. *spec.* To strip or divest of office or dignity; to depose.

c1325 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 23 Abbot & prioure, pore of Religion,... Were priued of pur offices. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 200 Lesinche Was to therapite of Rome serued, Pat which in hast with swerdpe priued The pontife Iustinian. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 454/1 Alleggid pese pre to be deposed and priued, and to hide disposed pore and priued pore of the astate of Kyng. 1423 *Pilgr. Lovely* (Caxton 1483) iii. l. 30 Pere pan remeuede pat I myghte priuen hym his power. 1426 *Pecock Lett.* I. 27 By this prouocacion of pis hyerpapistis, he hath preyed hym self of the title pat he obteyned in Rumelesse. 1539 *Mem. Mag., Northumbld.* 21, To preyse the kyng, and pank him for restorie to him S. R. *Noble soldier* 2 b, In Dedam 23. Pl. I. 190 To prive thy sonne, Against hehe Appanent.

2. To take away, withdraw, cut off *from*.

c1325 *St. Lag. Soules* l. (*Nationes*) 230 I dout but sum gentlee has now tha ours goddis priuil pe. 1380 Wyclif *Prof.* i. 3 Pride and coueitise of clerkis ...priuen him pe seruyl vndirmeuyng of holy writ. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 339 pe pope...misused his pouwer, bynymmyng and rynggyn pat were to Archebisshe Lanfrank pe-to apriuyd, I. *perhaps*]. c1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 24 Nor pe kirk may not lawli gaine pe recouryg of catoun nor, nor taking of pe sacramentis. 1534 St. Cuthbert's *Archipelat.* in *Collect.* 10 Sowes ordeyned Baleine to prive him and from dispar.

Hence † **Privīng** *vbl. sb.*, depriving, privation.

c1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 289 Anoyntynge to bere...nature for drede of pese, pilcage of heuedis & schawdie. 3 penaunce & bruesynge. c1400 Hoccleve *Letter to Duke* (Ritson) VII. 339 pe pope...misused his pouwer, bynymmyng and rynggyn pat were to Archebisshe Lanfrank pe-to apriuyd, I. *perhaps*]. c1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 24 Nor pe kirk may not lawli gaine pe recouryg of catoun nor, nor taking of pe sacramentis. 1534 St. Cuthbert's *Archipelat.* in *Collect.* 10 Sowes ordeyned Baleine to prive him and from dispar.

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Prive, *obs. dial.* form of *prove*, Prove.

Privet[1] (pri·vit). Also 6–7 -ett(e, 7 -ate; *dial.* 6 privy, -ie. [Instanced from 1618 s. *origin unknown*; cf. the synonyms *prim-print*, *primp*, and *prim*. See Note below.]

1. A bushy evergreen shrub, *Ligustrum vulgare* (N. O. Oleaceæ), a native of Europe, having elliptic-lanceolate smooth dark-green leaves, and clusters of small white flowers, succeeded by small shining black berries; much used for garden hedges.

1562 Turner *Libellus* (1538) 1 Ligustrum...that tree liethe grewe in many places, as wythowe and salowes do, and beareth a blacke berie like to an olive tree: they whiche doe take it for the Lawrer (called) *Privet*, be muche deceyued. 1568 Turner *Names of Herbes* B iij b, Ligustrum is called in...englishe *Prim* print or privet, though Ritson argues boldly that himself, defend the contrary. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. xxxv. 685 Privet is a faire plante, very ordinarie growing wylde. 1634–5 Bulwer *Treat. Chalybeat Waters* 43 Commodius walkes under like privets. 1779 Mason *Engl. Gard.* iii. 224 The lofty Thorn, Holly, or Box, Privet, or Pyracanth. 1820 Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 38 A thin fat chant and whine as privet when it flowers. 1879 W. B. Cocking *Wordsworth* (1880) 142 The clustered white flowers of the Privet appear about midsummer, and are very ornamental.

2. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 53 See prune or prin, for loue like litle. 1580 in *Lupt's Wks.* (1916) I. 432 The 3. and last was a Sweet nosegay [spiked mosse], thicke, to weare clothes of greene privie hedges. 1593 Shakesp. *Cymbeline* v. 5/1 The Sardian sinnel whose, are not with prunie sweets.

3. In southern U. S. = *Swamp privet*: see 3.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. With distinctive prefix, applied to other species of *Ligustrum*; also, to other shrubs, chiefly evergreens, in some respect resembling the true Privet; as **Barren privet**, *Xiomeria Alabamensis*, an evergreen shrub of S. Europe; **California, Japan,** or **Japanese privet**, *Ligustrum japonicum*; **Egyptian privet**, the HENNA of the East, bearing panicles of small white sweet-scented flowers; **Evergreen privet**, any evergreen species of the genus *Ligustrum*; **Mock privet**, the evergreen genus PHILLYREA, N. O. *Oleaceæ*; Jasmine Box; **Swamp privet**, *Adelia* (*Forestiera*) *acuminata*, N. O. Oleaceæ, a small evergreen tree of the southern United States, of the same order as the Common Privet, and closely resembling it in general appearance.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iii. lix. 1009 Of smoke Privet. 1 *Phillyrea angustifolia*. 1812 Curtis *Amateur's Gardener*, Barren privet. 1869 Farrington *Paradise* 803 *Alaternus*. The same genus, Privet. 1878 Prescott *Hist. C. S.* v. 71 There is also a tree called *Mock-privet*, in Latin *Phillyrea*. 1880 J. Lee *Orchard, Shr. Appr.* 304 Evergreen Privet, *Ligustrum*, 1888 *Treas. Bot.* 908/2 *Privet*, Barren, *Xiomeria Alabamensis*. —, Egyptian, *Lawsonia alba*. *Ibid.* 1893/2 Henna is the Persian name. In England it is often called Egyptian Privet. 1888 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1889) 197 For...many propagation, and ample foliage of shining evergreen color, there is no plant superior to the Japan privet (*Ligustrum Japonicum*). 1897 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* (*Phillyrea*...Japanese Box; Mock Privet. 1902 Meehan *Flora* 158 *Alabama Country*, *fr. U. S. National Herbarium* VI.) 667 Swamp Privet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *privet berry*, *blossom*, *bush*, *flower*, *hedge*, *leaf*; *privet-like*, *-trunked* adjs.; † **privet-dy**, an old name of a Pisces-moth, *Pterophorus*; **privet hawk** (-moth), a large species of hawk-moth which deposits its eggs on the privet; so *privet-hawk caterpillar*.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 344/1 *Privet* Berries grow in bunches, and are all black. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 3. 336 And there she stood apart,...pale as *privet* blossom in St June. 1890 T. Rivers *Horrida Parietina* 125 If all yonder fragments were but so many *privets* broken. 1909 in *Traitbook Rarely* (3) *Mich.* (1918) 183, Pickon and *privet* flowers. 1749 J. Harvey tr. *Virg., Geo.* iv. 68 The white privet flowers droop on the ground lying. *white Ligustrum vulgare*]. 1793 Cranbrook *Cycl. Supp.*, *Privet-fly*, so named Aurelia, the name of a species of fly very common on the shrub from whence it has its name. It is called the primrose. 1846 Knapp & Sr. *Entomol.* III. xxvi. 266 *Privet-hawkmoth* (*Sphinx Ligustri*). 1850 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1880) 134 The *Privet*, being the *chief food of* the caterpillar of that very beautiful insect the Privet Hawk Moth. 1901 "Privet hedges (see v 18). 1898 Miss. Bowdler *Ann. Lords* i. 256 As grass as any privet hedge a bird Might choose to build in. 1931 Lawson *Miss. Wks.* 1898 II. 512 They the pre-glistening "privet-covered lane.

Misc. Privet has been suggested as be a corruption of **primet*, a word erroneously used in Price's *Names of Plants* to occur in the *Greek Herbal* as a name of the primrose; no such word occurs there. Another suggestion is that *primetry*, *primet*, are the same as *privacies*, *privy*, and applied to the shrub from its use as enclosing hedges to one of a private part of a garden, to conceal dung-heaps, etc.; but of this there is no evidence. *Primet* or *Primelt* occurs more than once as a place-name in Hampshire, and the name *Primrose Banks*, app. in that county, is found by 1614 (O.E. Chron.). But no connection of this with the shrub is known. *Primet* also occurs in a 1781 p. deed, where it is doubtful whether it is a proper name: 1456 *Feet of Fines, Oxford Trin.* R. O. A. 8633, In crastino Sancti Hilarii apud Gretyngton ad villam de Farlingtone [Farrington, Hants], Isabella uxor...primet...per nonpotestatem ejus in presencia et Cecilia uxor Reginaldi le Long, que est tercia pars...tercia. If we had other evidence of the name of the shrub in ME., it would be tempting to render this 'consent of privet' as is done in Cath. Anc. *Deeds* 1901, IV. 2082.]

† **Privet**[2]. *Obs.* Also 6 **pruvet**. [Corruption of *provet*, from F. *éprouvette*, in 16th c. *esprouvette*, f. *éprouver* to try, search out.] A surgical instrument for searching a wound; = PROBE.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5 b/2 The Privet, or searching irons...as wounds the depths of the sores with this searching iron. *Ibid.* 10 b/2 The Privet, or Needle to religate the sinewes. *Ibid.* 63 The bullet may be felt with the privet or searching iron.

Privet, *obs.* form of PRIVATE.

† **Privign.** [ad. L. *privign-us*.] A stepson.

1680–6 R. Johnson *Masonic Hymeneus* Wks. (1880) 207 note, A step-mother insulting on the repulse of her two *Privignes*, Hannibal and Hercules.) 1692 R. Coxeter tr. *Dallon* 92 Let it be committed to the people to be the guardian of Archilles, the privign of Dionedius.

Privilege (pri·vilēj), *sb.* Forms: 2. 2–4 privi-, 4 privy-, pyrve-, **prevylegie**. *β.* 3- **privilege**; also 4–5 pryve-, 4–6 preve-, previ, provy-, privy-, pryvi-, pyryy-, 4–8 prive, 5 preeve-, pryve-, pyrve-; 4 -lidze, -leg, -leg, -legge, 4–5 -lege, 5–6 -ledge, 6 -lidge, 7 -ledg. [In form *privilegie* (only ME.), ad. L. *privilegi-um* a bill or law in favour of or against an individual; later, a privilege, prerogative, f. *privi-us* private, peculiar + *-legium*, *lēgem* law; in form *privilege*, a F. *privilège*, -*ilge* (1216–c. in Littré), ad. L. *privilegium*.]

A. Forms: a. **privilegie**, etc.

a. 1292 in Black Cart. *Bain.* I. 158 Et Rabbatus hedes to Ion Wennesens hyssage and to Abbotds Mynona hyssage hys *privilegies*.] c1325 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) Manie ahlot...he to Rome, and hegat thore privilegies. c1350 *God Cancelor, Courts in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 And suppose he hath privilegie proud of the pope. c1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 178 Crist opposide to pes holy wommen, for he grauntide a privylegie to womanes kynde. *Ibid.* II. 182 Dignitees and pryvylegies pat hen now grauntid to pe pope.

β. **privilege**, etc.: see B.

B. Signification.

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A special ordinance having reference to an individual.

(Late in English.) In Roman Law or Hist. (*a* etymological.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 290/1 A Pryvylege, *privilegium*, grand *primitive legium*. 1548 Elyot *Diet.*, *Privilegium*...a lawe concerninge private persons, also a priuate or speciall lawe, a priuilege. 1742 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 334 It was not properly a law, but what they called a privilege; or an act, to inflict penalties on a particular Citizen by name, without any previous trial. 1795 Macpherson *Stand. Law. Wal. to early Privileges*, in Roman jurisprudence, means the exemption of one individual from the operation of a law.

2. A right, advantage, or immunity granted to or enjoyed by a person, or a body or class of persons, beyond the common advantages of others; an exemption in a particular case from certain burdens or liabilities.

a 1325 *Prov. Serv.* (ed. A.) 14 *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 80 *And* order by privelegies of pe Burgage. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maried Wemen* 207 Had I thair plesand previlege to past quhen me lyk. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 40 To order other as he hath granted vnto yourself privileges. 1534 Moleyn *Assoyl.* (Arb.) 56 The priuiledge and dignity of Lowrers. 1576 Gilmour *Disc.* 4 *N. ann.* I. are The privileges which had exalted Italy above the rank of the provinces, were no longer regarded. 1844 Worcester *Revisal of Statutes*, Dist. city Partners, woodsides, mill-sites, with the privileges ...and appurtenances. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* II. 28 A monopoly of privileges is always invidious.

b. In extended sense: A special advantage or benefit; with reference to divine dispensations, natural advantages, gifts of fortune, etc.

c1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Pes hole priuileges schruuedi hit pruhliche kwenche bron pe wunden ti sundrelt hare bron pe sahle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 13 Ye orbe ne ye nas hali nopo pes wrap parfeccion bezuld ake pe manere of mende, wypnoute special priuilege of grace. c1380 Wyclif *Serm.* (1887) I. viii. 107 To be the Children of God is the greatest privilege under the Gospel. 1561 Golding *Decl. of P. xxviii.* III. 37 The priuiledges of Christianity, temporall as well as spirituall, were confined to the Iewes onlye. 1649 Milton *Eikon. Wks.* 1738 II. 69 To vse now him as the Romans vsed to honor his Gladiators on a new play, was regarded as a priuiledge. 1882 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1887) I. xiv. 310 All the greater Prophets claimed, and most of them enjoyed, the privilege of married life.

†c. A special distinction; a speciality. *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Lawrence*) 710 Vnneg of athere wh hef he speciale priuelege ther. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xxii. (Bodl. MS.) The priuylegies of pis daie (Good Friday) were offrynge of ydres, spekynge of bulle, and pe ceremonyes of dirige. *Ibid.* xvi. lv. 581 Iewes [Iudas] hab pryncs priuylegies for pey dispeyred pe coueray of pe beloued sone pis pe coueray of reyelesnesse, pat is pe dignite Iewery and Iudas.

†d. An advantage yielded, superiority, pre-eminence. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, iv. i. 101, I would see his heart out, ere the Prior should ouer-get that priuiledge of me.

e. See WATER PRIVILEGE.

3. A privileged position; the possession of an advantage over others or another.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 250 Largesse it is, whos priuilege That stal non Avarice abregge. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 14567 Lest he put hym from priuilege & his place wider. c1450 *Pilgrim of Jesus* 775 (Ingilby MS.) Pouere hym of Cristes *Iesu*, ou, ye, pat shall. MS.) The priuyleges of his feste (Good Friday) were offrynge of ydres, spekynge of bulle, and the ceremonyes of dirige. *Ibid.* xvi. lv. 581 (Iesus) hab pryncs priuylegies for pey dispeyred pe coueray of pe beloued sone pis pe coueray of reyelesnesse, pat is pe dignite Iewery and Iudas.

†d. An advantage yielded, superiority, pre-eminence. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, iv. i. 101, I would see his heart out, ere the Prior

House of Commons, and demanded the persons of Hon members)...great ado was made about this breach of the privileges of Parliament. 1663 *Pilgrim* 20 *O. Cromwell* [ships] ay learned from an Instrument by his priveledge as a Member. 1680 *Trial Sir. 24* If in the Priviledge of the Peers of England. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 167 An observation, that the principal privilege of parliament consisted in this, that it's privileges were not certainly known to any but the parliament itself. 1807 HANSARD *Comm. Mem.* (1818) III. 168 n. If a commoner were likewise into custody for a breach of privilege. 1840 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1846) III. 108 xv. The common word *licence* first occurs in a bench of privileges. 1840 HANSARD *Parl. Debates* 3rd S. LIV. 1 Privileges is to common speech applied in connexion to Prerogative. *Ibid.* The Privileges of the Commons, the Prerogative of the Crown. 1883 H. COX *Parish* I. ii. 104 A peer is, by the privilege of peerage, always present when such writs...are issued. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Peers*, The House of Lords, on the report of a Committee of Privileges, held that he (Baron Wentworth) was not entitled to sit and vote in parliament. *Ibid.* 1892 LOWELL *Sp. Lond.* v. 1. *Lovers*...I think the girl extremely beautiful. *Don C.* Almost begged the privilege of woman!

b. *Bill of privilege*, a petition of a peer demanding to be tried by his peers. *Writ of privilege*, a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

1453 *Cal. Ann. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 259 *Goff* any man within the said citie will grant any writtis of privilege. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Writ*, A writ of priuiledge is that which a priuiledged person bringeth to the court, for his exemption, by reason of some priuiledge. 1707-40 CHANCERY *Cert.* s. v., A person belonging to the court of chancery cannot be sued in any other court, certain cases excepted; and if he be, he may remove it by writ of privilege. 1763 CUNNINGHAM, *Author* 122 Who would a bill of privilege prefer, And treat a Poet, like a Creditor.

8. *E. C. Ch.* A special ordinance issued by the pope, granting exemption in the case of all such acts as are necessary for the purpose for which it is obtained; cf. DISPENSATION 8.

c 1390 *P. Pl. Crede* 469 (The friars) purchaseth here priuyleges of popes of Rome. c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 10 pei bei3 pe3 moo for indulgences, exemptions, & priueyleges, ony lord pei3 3eue euere sip[ce] crist dyde. c 1425 *Wyclif. Concl. Sent.* 30 The figures of they priuyleges, as they are ordeyned in the Court of Rome a layene, 3it myghte I not comly amoue yo Englyshe. 1883 Cath. *Dict.* s. v., A private enactment, granting some special benefit or favour, against or outside the law...A privilege may be granted by word of mouth as well as by deed.

b. *transf.* A license, permission.

1713 POPE *Iliad* v. 363 Has Jove real approach a privilege from Heaven?

6. A grant to an individual, corporation, community, or place, of special rights or immunities, sometimes to the prejudice of the general right; a franchise, monopoly, patent; †*spec.* the sole right of printing or publishing a book or the like (formerly often signified by the Latin phr. *Cum privilegio imprimendi solum*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 41 (MS. *a*) Bellous [*v.r.* bryng]...made frape bise bryng wiues [*v.r.* priuileges] wib al priuileges. 1530 *Royal Proc.* in *Pollard & Redgrave* 210 The Kynges Graces Preuylege. Here foloweth the copy of the Kynges Graces preuylege, graunted vnto the authour for the space of xxvij yeres...Our fauourable letters of preuylege. 1542 CONSTABLE *Complet. Steadfast Tr. Rob.* (1556) D8, The choyse is it of all Englandes, the valor is the kinges priuilege aboue worcester, gaunarone, or elsewhere vnto it pertyne should be prepred. 1579 *Reform. Laws* (1641) *Prelates* 20 Ipocrites and Pharisees granted to my Office, place, estate, or successors, by the Queenes great charter, letters patentes, or acte of Parliament. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1871) The Printer...was bent to get a priuiledge beleeue, *Ad imprimendum solum*. 1598 in *Rymer's Fœdera* XVI. (1715) 331/2 Of the antiquities, ethnologie, and priviledges of parishes in England. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., A personal priuiledge is that, which is graunted to any person, either signiall, or besides the course of the common law...A priuiledge reall is that, which is graunted to a place, as to the Vniuersities, that none of either may be called to Warre, but vpon any contrary made within their seuerall precincts. 1683 *Plowd. Last Will in Tweats* (1784) 9 viii. The copper-plates for the maps of Ireland with the king's privileges, which I take at 100*l.* per ann. 1723 N. TINDAL *Contin. Rapin Thoyras* 108 The French Book was also published by Privilege of the King of France. 1890 FISKE *Cit. Creat.* I. 2. 65, 150 The charter of Maryland conferred upon Lord Baltimore the most extensive privileges ever bestowed by the British crown upon any subject.

b. A document or deed by which this is granted. 1618 HOLLAND *Mist. Agst* I. v. 46/2 In the famous priuiledge of Austria granted by Frederick I in 1156.

†7. The right of affording security from arrest, attached to certain places; the right of asylum or sanctuary. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 241 He is to be put to priuilecte and fraiton [*orig. immediately inaugurated*] to kingdom. 1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 192/2 He was forse...to take sanctuarie and priuiledge of the Sanctuarie of Westm. 1503 *Mem. Hen. VII*, Wks. 463 It would be...to the...kynges displeasure of Goode, yf the priuiledge of that holye place should soone be broken. 1544 BRINKLOW *Compl. Rom. Rabbit* (1874) 46 God forbid We should infringe the holy Priuiledges Of blessed Sanctuaries. 1638 *Penn Wolf. Cabb.* The priuiledge of a great town, called Lorette, drinking the Governors of St. Salvador, and Nicaragua. [Cf. PRIVILEGED *ppl. a.* 1.] 1883 *Cath. Dict.* 29 That the Wards leading to the Temples and the Knights of Great Cities, should have the Priuiledges.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *privilege debate* (verse 4 above), *leave* (LEAVE *sb.* 8 c), *paper* (PAPER *sb.* †*d*), *-part* (PART *sb.*² 8 *d*), *system*, *ticket*; † *privilege book*, a book issued with the royal privilege; *privilege oak*, a oak situated to stand for him to mark private plots (esp. a railway station) from which collier cats are excluded.

1897 in *Pioneer Mail*. *Wills Eng. Printers* (1902) 42 The "privilege books" covers and leadings at the price I paid for them. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 4/3 All are agreed that the "privilege-oak system ought to be abolished. 1898 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 7/3 Many of the "privilege cabdrivers ...had petitioned to throw up their privilege and run in their lot with the Union of their trade. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 4/3 It was decided in a "privilege debate in the House of Commons in 1840 that a solicitor in Parliamentary practice cannot occupy a seat in the House. 1906 *Ibid.* 10 July 10/1 His was damaging an officer, house on "privilege lines, and they had to be back in India by a given date. 1895 *Gaunt Map.* XCV. 1. 6 A few persons of titled or more marked to give evidence against a white, in any Court of Justice, save producing his "privilege papers. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 3/1 The "privilege ticket system, by which the employés of every railway company were enabled to travel over all parts of the Kingdom, or any part, over all the leading lines, at...one-half of a single third-class fare for the double journey.

Privilege (privilij), *v.* [*ad. F. privilégier* (13th c. in Littré), *ad. med.L. privilegi-are* (1190–) in Howeden); f. *privilegium*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a privilege or privileges; to grant a particular right or immunity to; to benefit or favour specially; to invest (a thing) with special honourable distinctions.

1414 in *Rymer of Howeden's Chron.* (Rolls) III. 72 Homines penitus priuilegiavit Hugonem Dunelmensem episcopum[.] 1833 [see PRIVILEGED below]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 963 Certes it [the purse-mone] is priuyleged of thre thynges in his degree, for which it is more digne than any other penyes. 1580 [see PRIVILEGED *ppl. a.*]. 1583 *Coth. Anal.* 190/1 To Priuiledge [*cf.* Privyledged, *privileyaunce*]. 1592 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* V. 76 Quha haveand Lady priuiledge and gunnis to thame that they cause within thair boundis. 1597 BACON *Theories Gov't. Tedyon.* (1670) 274 How infamous a thing it is...to priuiledge and allow golden places for adulteries. 1688 HOLMES *Pens. Nimrod Ilustrd* (1688) 18 He (Christ) had a mind...to priuilege the worst of sinners with the first offer of mercy. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. ii. 22 The law of England does in some cases priuilege an infant, under the age of twenty-one, as to common misdemeanors. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 140 Let this woman who believes her sacred May privilege her hatred, see the fire Consume Her. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 2/1 They are certainly privileged institutions, and if the country wants universities at all it must "privilege them. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 5/3 (*heading*) Privileged cabs. *Ibid.*, We do not privilege any vehicle unless it is a good one and the driver a steady and respectable man.

†b. *refl.* To avail oneself of a privilege (in quot., to take sanctuary). *Obs. rare.*

1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 326 He allured out of Sanctuarie his Sister Nevves...who with the Queene-Mother...had of long time priuiledged themselves there.

2. To authorize, license (what is otherwise forbidden or wrong); to justify, excuse.

1592 DANIEL *Complt. Rosamond* 18, Kings cannot priuiledge what God forbids. 1604 *Lond. Prodigal* I. 1, His words may priuiledge his wantonnesse. a 1688 DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *Life* (1886) II. 1, This Priuiledges cowardice, to weare fine colours. 1789 BUCKINGHAM *Comm. IV.* 2. 28 The law of England...will not suffer any man thus to priuilege one crime by another. 1876 R. SIMPSON *Countess Pembroke* 82 Nor did Spenser priuilege his own...by pleading drunkenness.

3. To give (a person, etc.) special freedom or immunity *from* some liability or burden to which others are subject; to exempt.

1540 CROMWELL *Remem. Absyth.* 235 b, He was exempted...or priuiledged from bearyng diuerse offices of charge. 1597-8 WILTON *Acts, Dioceses* (Bath) 18 Swans Hanges are priuiledged from lost. a 1614 F. LACEY *Two Serm.* (1629) 32 Though appeare for priuiledged from hearing of sermons. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cr. Mar* 20 Mar., She represented to him...that she was priviledged from his insolence. 1726 MASON *Answer*, Geog. I. 430 Noblemen have not priviledged from arrests or mesne process. 1838 DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby* xx. 270/2 Gentlemen are privileged from arrest, except at rehearsal, going to, coming from, and sitting in court...; so clergymen as to divine service.

Hence **Pri·vileging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pri·vilager**, one who grants a privilege or privileges.

13... *Cursor M.* 22744 (Cott.) Quat is leues o mani ping, O crown, nan o priuilaging. 1589 HARRISON *Englands Q.* xii. 69/2 In Holinshed, King Athelstane is taken from the chiefe priuilager of the towne.

Privileged (privilijd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. or *vb.* + -ED1.] Invested with or enjoying certain privileges or immunities. a. Of things.

Privileged altar, in *R. C. Ch.*: see quot. 1883. **Privileged common-stallion**, in *Law*, (a) a commonstallion which a person keeps by legally compelled to do so; (b) a commonstallion made between such persons and in such circumstances that it is not actionable, unless made with malice. **Privileged oath**: see PRIVILEGE *sb.* 5. **Privileged debt**, a debt which has a right to satisfaction. **Privileged deed**, in *Sc. Law*, a deed which is valid without witnesses' signatures, as a holograph deed. **Privileged share, stock**, preference stock: cf. quot. 1841 s. v. PREFERENCE 3. **Privileged summons**: see quot. 1858. **Privileged villeinage**, in *Law*, tenure of villeinage in which the service was defined, as distinguished from *pure* villeinage.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De Propr. Rerum* XVII. lxxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), Pese bodies were presented...but pe likamus of hem were wasti3 to be set in sokeryge and figure to be mirrour and myknesse of be chef prince. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 183/2 In priuat and priuyleged places. 1588 *Shakespeare Love's L. L.* I. ii. 182 In other priuiledged English translations [*v.r.* And they two]. 1590 SPENSER *Faerie Queene* III. ii. 5 Priuiledged testamentes are those, which are sanctioned with some special formlesse or beastly, seruyceable to the common weale of sea. *Ibid.* 25 Of priuiledged testamentes there are three sortes...a testament made by a Souldier, a testament made by a father amongest his children, and a testament made for good and godly vses. 1707-40 CHANCERY *Cert.* s. v. *Debt*, *Priviledged Debt*, is that which must be satisfied before all others; as, the king's tax, &c. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Priviledged Debts* are those which humanity has rendered preferable on the funds of a deceased person, and which an executor may pay without decree; as, Funeral and funeral expenses, ...&c. Mournings for the widow [&c.]. 3. A year's rent of the house, and servants' wages since the last term. *Ibid.*, *Priviledged Deeds*. A legal deed impetrat certain statutory solemnities; but, from this rule, exception have been made in favour of certain deeds and writings on grounds of necessity or expediency. *Ibid.*, *Priviledged Summonses*, ...a class of summonses in which, from the nature of the cause of action, the ordinary *induciæ* are shortened. 1893 H. J. GRAHAM *Syst. Civ. Mod. Introd.* Lect. 2 note, The Monk Hospital became for several years a privileged hospital. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 21 Aug. 5/2 Guaranteed, privileged, and debenture stocks were less strong than of late. 1883 Cath. *Dict.*, *Privileged altar*, (1) An altar...by which certain indulgences may be gained. (2) An altar in which Votive Masses may be said even on certain feasts which are doubles. ...(3) Altars with a plenary indulgence for one soul in purgatory attached to all Masses said at them for the dead. 1898 *Privileged cab*: see PRIVILEGE *sb.* 13.

b. Of persons.

1433 Rolls *Pleas of Lane* 1. xxiii. 29, I of oure priuileged speak, for lyte of gistis take to to gladly wedde or lesurely assoyl lobabilliarly for to be takyn. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 10 His mother is not can but a marchaunte or priuileged man. 1708 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 33 Where a scholar or priuileged person is one of the parties. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) I. i. § 16. 80 The descendants of the freemen in one age become the privileged order in the next. 1888 Francis Leary to *Ld. Mon* I. 4. 36 He was scarcely ever seen except by a privileged few.

c. Having the privilege of sanctuary attached to it. ? *Obs.*

1802 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 208 A priuiledged place for all fugitives. 1848 GOOD *Wool Ind.* xxi. 284 This River is privileged in this manner, that if a man commit any heinous crime or murther on [sullen] plain...if hee can flie to get over this River, he is free so long as hee liveth on the other side.

†**Pri·vilegement**. *Obs. rare.* [f. PRIVILEGE *v.* + -MENT.] The granting of (ecclesiastical) privilege.

c 1450 HARDING *Chron.* CXLII. x. Thus stode this lande... Holy exemplus from all holy sacramentes, That none was done, without priuylegement.

†**Privilegiate**, *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also ? -ed. [*ad. med.L. privilegiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *privilegiāre*: see PRIVILEGE *v.*] a. *ppl. a.* Privileged. b. *sb.* A privileged person. So †**Privilegiate** *v.*, to privilege.

c 1535 HALL-HOLINSH *Historie Hen. VIII* (Camden) 203 The see apostolic of Rome ...is ever to such matters exempted and priuiligiated. 1540 HARPSFIELD *Lord Ego.* vii. F 1 v/1, As if they had the Spirit of Infallibility, and were...the only Priuiligiats not to erre. 1658 in *Harl. Misc. Pooley's Case* (1793) V. 93 None have a special and privilegiate call from heaven.

†**Privilegious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1, [f. L. *privilegi-um* PRIVILEGE + -OUS.] Having privilege (in quot., of sanctuary); privileged.

1599 R. LINCOLN *Anc. Hist. Rich.*, Whereupon ...had fled to those priuiledgious places, had bin freed from any pursuing danger.

Privily (pri·vili), *adv.* Now *arch.* or *literary*. Forms as in PRIVY (also 4–6 priva-, preva-, 5 pryva-, 6 *Sc.* preseve-, *Sc.* prevle-); with 3–4 -liche, 4–5 -lich; 4–5 mod. -lik, -like; 4– -ly (4–5 -li, -le, 4–6 -lie). [f. PRIVY *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a privy manner; not openly or publicly; secretly, privately; stealthily; craftily.

a 1290 *Poem* 125 in *S. Engl. Leg.* I. 207 Fraunkliche hire dede for Clobarri Amansque stonie and slou. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21252 (Cott.) He...wit his seuil al fast to be Priorie it sar, preuili, pewely] and lait hir ba. 13... *Rauf Col. Benet* 20 Priuelike wan al amoreuse hous, Pat ner nouzte pouzte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress's T.* 58 His mother pleyde and waited prively [*v.r.* pryuyly, priuely, priuely, priuelyl. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 29, 132 Wold ye thus pruely murder a man? 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ii. 2 Pruenlik he went hym from the kynges court. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* vii. 20 Than wont he also vppon vnto the fone, nott openly: but so it were preuely [WYCLIF in preyal, 1611 in secret]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 172 He prelude on pow the was the feild. 1536 HALL (Ed.) *Hen. VI* 14 He was wyndied preuely to departe from the Frenche to pat hee myght monethy, 1611 priuily]. 1580 DIXON tr. *Gardiner's Comm.* 45 That pickling of Leathers...be taught priuely or openly. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 70 This Pilydor...Prouisyon by Priamus...Too king Tirbitus sum send. 1588 FENTON *Mons. 2 Dec.*, The Prince of Wales and greate treasure sent priuilie to Portingale. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eccles. Comp.* III. xiii. 230 He took him aside, and told him the cause priuily and briefly. 1600 TOURNEUR *Fedom* v. I. 40, I talk it priuily At Florence, in her private.

†b. Closely, so as to conceal. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 130 He...put hem in smal hoyses, & schit hem priuelie in gret hoke[s] and hid mike hoke.

†2. In a private station or rank. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 239 Pus he lyuede...pe pe kyng...pe wip a sympple knyzte but was priuelokor pan.

†**Pri·vimeut**, *adv. Obs.* Also 3 privue-, 4 privu-, privie-, 5 pryvy-. [ME. *privyement*, a. OF. *privéement* (Roy. 19356 *privéement*), mod.F. *privément*, adv. f. *privé* PRIVY *a.*] = PRIVILY *adv.* 1. *Privément enuiné*: see ENCHANTED *a.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Pe gode wule pet he hulthet him priuemeiit. *Ibid.* 152 Pet pet hauld priuemeit hun sulf. c 1380 *St. Augustine* 320 in *Horstm. Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 72 Mr. him seyd To a place, to bi led priuement. 1398 TREV.

Alias (Surtees) VI. 197 Alias of thyne Marie, my self to appeasance bycome. 1559 *Will of W. Tipdes* (Somerset Hse.), Wt my wife be perpetuate executrix wt 2 yeare childe. a 1569 Sir H. Force *Lathe* (1638) 34 A man hath issue a daughter, and marieth his wife privisant twelve.

† **Privisant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. Also 5 **pervisant**. [Form and meaning obscure; perh. errors.] c 1400 *Eng. Conq. Ireld.* lix 30 (1772) Kynges sonne, & Kynges doughter, & Kynges sone, & Kynges doughter, & Kynges sone, & Kynges doughter, & Kynges sone

This *Wday, or Milder Evil, is a glottonous Stomach, a greediness to eating, and devouring. 1550 *Pooper Dialogue in Roy Reede 102, 102. (Arb.) 158 Passage of riches and *privy* gotten by spoiling. 1565 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. xi. 378 A spare and *privy* diet. 1579 *Ibid.* IV. xvi. 378 A particular share of the spoil...called *privy*, small, or particular shares. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 20a b, After they be *privated*, &c. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 20a b, After they be *privated* from the Court to their own, give a *private* verdict before any of the Justices.

† **b. Privy court.** a court of small worth under the ordinary ones. *Obs.*

1530 *Acts of T. Hawkins* (Camerar Soc.) A privye court. 1538 J. HAWKINS in *Lett. Eighteen. Monasteries* (Camden) 190, I have secret warning by one of his counsell to write you, I have secret warning by one of his counsell to write you, a privey note. 1599 BARNE *Lett.* to Stubbing *Life & Lett.* (1860) II. 180, I have the privy seal of 3 good remembrances. a 1625 WOTTON *Cases for Clerks* xii. 1, I want a privy seal.

† **c. Privy house** (also 3 privehouse) = B. 3. So † *privy stool*, a close-stool. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. ROSSELL *Nt. Hurbert* 922 In his privehouse for nessesse he fayre, some, & clene. 1526 *Test. Eborac* (Surtees) V. 224 In his owne chamber...A pewter pote, *vjd.* 1560 WOOTT. *Cyth.* 82. St. 80 I. 356 A common privy house belonging to Peckwater Quadrangle. 1659 *Hist.* 30 Jan. II. 425 He threw'd it in the privy house.

d. *Privy members, privy parts*, the external organs of sex; the private parts. *Obs. or arch.*

So formerly privie chare (of a Knight), *Knyhte*, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11732 Hii ne bihuede nouht Hii, Ber bifle pyken wymmen till ut come of pelt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 413 Here body...al i-cumd...out-take he thombe and here wombe wip pe prive chose bytwene. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xxxix (1495) 436 Pe nauyre pe prik ...pe wees wommely & shamely to vnkele pe *preuy* [1535 *Stow* v. *privie*]. (Heal. MS.), The preuey prouse of Eselles bene smale after pe tyme pat pe yerdeyonil to hare to gendre, *Hist. Anim.* xviii. 8 Pe female hap in hire pe a membre in pe priue chose. 1460 *Knights of Temple*. VI. xxvi. 6 Thei ne reuerse nat pe *preuey membres* ageyn, ne neuere shewe pe *preuey* pertiez of pe preuey membres and fundement. 1598 W. TOMKINS in Halliwell *Pop.* (1858) 126 They goe all naked except some thing before their *private* parts, which is like a cloke. 1487-87 PLUM. *A. & M. Comedy* 1916 Then in his *private* parts he had a plaster read drawn in with horrible paine. 1617 TURNER *Func. of Society* (1618) 300 Of a Dog...the gut of his *privy* place stubbes to this, is a very good and sovereign remedy. 1882 *Trial T. Coleridge* 240 C. J. T. ...Your Privy-parts...shall be cut off, and your Bowels taken out and burnt before your face.

9. Privy purse. a. The allowance from the public revenue for the private expenses of the monarch. b. Short for *Keeper of the Privy Purse*, an officer of the royal household charged with the payment of the private expenses of the sovereign.

1624 *Parl. Hist.* IV. 1. 1. 1

1442 in *Nicolas Synod. Prov. Pref.* 187 The kynge (of the Lite. sende for the Prilapelin, and made[d] him privey counsellour. 1519 *Dr Fox Grace* v. xx. (1540) 362 My principal guide and privy counseller, was my good maister widow. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. xxxii. 198 The old chief and his privy counsellor, the gable, had another mysterious colloquy.

2. *spec.* in Great Britain: One of the private counsellors of the sovereign; a member of the Privy Council.

Indicated by the addition to his name of P.C., and styled *Right Honourable*. See more in PRIVY, sense 2.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 42 Having ..married a near ally of the Duke's, with whom[se] acquaintance was made a Privy-Councellour. 1659 HOWELL *Hist. Cond.* I. 165 The Privy-Counsellors to the late King, with all the Lords Spirituall and Temporall then about London, were in the Council Chamber at Whitehall by Eight of the Clock in the morning. 1689 BLACKMORE *Comm. L.* v. 232 The privileges of privy counsellors, as such, consist principally in the security which the law has given them against attempts and conspiracies to destroy their lives. 1824 [J. HOWARD] *Wks.* (1826) *Cavendish's Wolsey* I. 22 He left it..to about the age of fifty, a knight, a privy counsellor, and the owner of estates. 1828 *Carlisle Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 277 A deed executed in the presence of four privy councillors. 1830 *J. CHAMBERLAIN in Times* of Nov. 22/3 There are those who sit upon the front bench who, by reasons of not being Privy Councillors, have no right to sit there. 1907 *Whitaker's Peerage* 42 In the official list the members are termed Privy Councillors, which is correct, in view of the reasons they are supposed to give; but they are equally Councillors as being members of a Council.

fig. 1837 *North's Plutarch, Addr. Liber* (1878) 10 Some.. joldly to leave to themselves, that they are the Almighties Privy Councellours. 1912 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 4 Avarice ..had likewise a Privy-Councellor who was always at his Elbow, and whispering something or other in his Ear: The Name of this Privy-Counsellor was Poverty.

Hence **Privy-Councillorship, -Counsellorship** [SEE -SHIP].

1880 DISRAELI *Endymion* ch. He retired with the solace of a sinecure, a pension, and a privy-councillorship.

Privy seal I. Forms: see PRIVY and SEAL. [PRIVY *a.* 2: In. private seal.]

1. The seal affixed to documents that are afterwards to pass the Great Seal; also to documents of less importance which do not require the Great Seal. In Scotland, A seal which authenticates a royal grant of personal or assignable rights.

A Clerk of the privy seal (also, the keeper of the privy seal); also, one of the four clerks formerly employed in the office of the privy seal. *Keeper of the privy seal*: see KEEPER 11c. [1292-3 in E. DELPIT *Etudes de Diplom. anglaise* (1926) 11 Tenus est ipse apud Hastenud to the documents that [Queen private] sigillo nostro fecimus sigillari. 1355 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 274/1 Quar eisse estoit privee seal, a Englesche. 1367-8 *Ibid.* II. 298/2 Nostre Seignour le Roi ad assetz ore Lettres Overtz sus Privie Seal q'n son Chancellor.]

1405 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 595/1 Keeper de nos Kynge Privie Seale. 1432-50 in *Reich. Rolls Scott.* IV. 302 *notis.* Gavin ..notar cure et clerc tabellion Edynburgh. 1437 in *Lett. & Papers Eich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 124 The Bisshop of Durham, keper of our pryvesaill. 1443 in *Act in Wich. St.* (1) To seyn or tell any false enuey..of the chancelle, tresore, chokp of the pryvee seale [orig. Dieu. du Privie Seal]. 1827 CORNEL *Interpr., Privie seale*..is a seale that the King vseth some time for a warrant, whereby things passed the priuy signet and brought to it, are sent further to be sealed with the great seale of England. *a* 1880 HARDING *Lincoln. St. Wm.* 1084 IV. 389 That Privy Seal of his annexed to the Patent. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 361 He [Chas. I] had issued letters of privy seal ..to those in every county whose names had been returned by the lord lieutenant as most capable, mentioning the sum they were required to lend.

2. A document to which the privy seal is affixed; *spec.* a warrant, under the privy seal, demanding a loan; hence *transf.* a forced loan, a benevolence. *Now only Hist.*

1423 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 245 We have ..entered togidder..for to exyleit of the prive seale for every parsh in our bi..the kedge of the Counsil. 1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 58/2 That your said Iuisdictions may have ..the privy Writes and Privie Seals, as shall be behoveful. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 *Privy seale, mandement de par.* 1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 3 § 6 A Privy Seale, concerning the same here to under passed appearance in the Court. 1627 J. WATTS *Plaid. Cit. Sing.* 38 May they send out their private Seals, or Troops, to fetch in money or cattle. 1647 [HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 244 She [Q. Eliz.] did not abstain from the ancient practice of exacting private seals to borrow money of the wealthy. *fig.* 1660 T. WILKINS tr. *Sprengen Privil. Ecc. Pr.* (1662) 10 In the meanwhile God..gives them a taste of his love, and a privy-seal of his love.

3. *a.* The keeper of the privy seal; now called *Lord Privy Seal*.

c 1420 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 339 Maistre Reynold Lebyn, Privey Seall, with xvij men of Armes, and xij Archers on horsebacke. 1423 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 190/2 Deceased..by yn and Archebysshop, Duke, Bisshops, Erle, Privie Seal, and Lord Cromwell. 1536 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 60 The lorde Russelle that was then lorde privelde. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1506/3 His Majesty has been pleased to confer the Office of Lord Privy-Seal upon the Right Honourable the Marquess of Halifax. 1794 G. BUSH *Darwin* (1880) I. 193 Lord Somerset is to be the Privy Seal. 1874 LIBERMAN *Reigns* VII. 203/1 The Lord Privy-Seal is now the fifth great officer of state, and has generally a seat in the cabinet. His office is conferred under the Great Seal during pleasure.

†b. The office in which documents were prepared and the privy seal affixed to them. *Obs.*

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1262 So longe as hem semeth in the priuee seal lowid haue.

c. abstr. The office of keeper of the privy seal.

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1820) 255 The privy-seal was reserved for him.

Priya, obs. form of PRIZE *sb.*, PRIZE *sb.*[1]

Prizable, prisable (prīˑzăbl(l)), *a.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* Also 7 **prizeable**. [f. PRIZE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or worthy to be, prized; valuable.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 898, I finde it [life] to be both prisable and contemptible. 1632 W. TENNEY tr. *Bacon's Lett.* (ed. 2) 202 The very carriage of my letter was extraordinary, more prizeable, than Philosophical Meditations. 1688 *Grand Cabinet Rarities* 72 Reb. 2, I hope this our Principle is as much the more prizable, that it [etc.]. 1826 SOUTHEY *Penn.* I. 208 Clothed with that dedicate.. Quaker gloss so prizable for the flesh and the dairy. 1880 *Sir H. Taylor Ed. Clement's Hist.* I. A prizable possession.

† Ib. Comparable in value (*with*). *Obs. rare*[—1].

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas* 2 *B.* 30 Is't a poor cloy of earth (to call inheritance) prizable with his greatness?

Prizable, *a.*[2] *Chess.* [f. PRIZE *sb.*[2] + -ABLE.] That can be taken or made a prize; exposed to capture.

1808 *Treat. Chess* II. 102 In case you touch a piece not prizable, you..must play your king if you can.

† Prizal[1], *Obs.* [f. PRIZE *v.*[1] + -AL.] Estimate of worth; appraisement; valuation.

1600 W. FULBECKE *Art of Survey* 1. 2. 24 With us Pidgeon dung ..carries chief preheminence for the prizall of worth. *Ibid.* (c. 1. 34 The Valuation of Possessions consists in the due Estimate and Prizall of all Parts and Parcenders Essentially and Accidentally thereunto belonging.

Prizal[2], late form of PRIZAL *sb.*, taking.

Prize (*prois*), *sb.*[1] For earlier forms **prie, prys, prise, price**, etc.) see PRISE *sb.* [A differentiated variant of ME. *pris, prise*, now PRISE *sb.* The latter was formerly, and in some dialects is still, *prize, prize* (*prois*), and its plural in 16–18th c. was very commonly *prizes, prises*. The corresp. verb is also *prize*. PRISE *v.*[1] Cf. also the forms of PRISE *sb.*[2, 3].]

I. A reward, trophy, or symbol of victory or superiority in any contest or competition.

Consolation prize, a prize won in a consolation match: see CONSOLATION 3b.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10363 (Cott.) For oft in wers has ye righteus Thare bernding wex has to hair prie [so Gött. *F.* prise]. 1382 WYCLIF 1 Cor. ix. 24 That that renneth to a bering, alle forsothe renneth, but oon taketh the prys. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 143 So that the baner hield he [Manchus] hadde And victorie of his enemys, And worsch honoured with his prys. *c* 1460 *Towneley* 277 To the prys of that nature Was delyuered to Lucifer that day. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 196 Shooting for wagers..and for like rewards and prizes.

b. 1503 LD. ERNEIGH *Prizes* I. *clerick any All..to playsely* scolers ..to gyffe you the prise and chaulenge. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 239 The onely way to obtain the prize was of right to be adiudged. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* 8 239 Certain *Academies* or prizes for such as shall do best. *c* 1726 SHADW. *Mercen. P.* (c. 2) To fight, that I did it onely to receive from a Gentleman, not a prize-master, the Instrument which he used and forgotten. 1899 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/1 Look at the prize gunners, the prize bowmongers, the prize bombardiers, the prize darrainge, the prize stitchings..suspended by instruments on the backs to the wall.

b. In colleges, schools, etc.: A reward in the form of money, books, or the like, given to the pupil who excels in attainments, usually as tested by a competitive examination. Formerly FREMIUM.

1732 *Cambr. Univ. Statutes* 21 Dec., Mr. Finch apd. Mr. Townsend having proposed ..to give Ten Pounds of Fifteen Guineas each to ten Senior Batchelors of Arts..who shall compose the best Exercises in Latin Prose. 1768 M. HOWARD *Gough Quarter. Honoured* with the Prize given by the.. Chancellor of the University of Oxford, for the best English Verses on this Subject. 1789 SIR J. REYNOLDS (title) A Discourse, delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the distribution of the prizes. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* 413 The prize of beauty in a woman's eyes Not brighter than to those the scholar's prize. 1798 (*Dresden*) *Classical Schools, Liverpool. Foundn.* Rulers of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen to whom the Annual Prizes were publickly adjudged. 1800 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 21 Classical Prizes. To the gold medals, value 15 guineas each, are given annually by the Chancellor of the University. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 263 You love The serviceable I used and earn our prize, A golden breach.

2. A premium offered to the person who exhibits the best specimens of natural productions, works of art, or manufactures, at a competition designed to promote the study, cultivation, or production of such objects, or at an exhibition or "show" arranged for the instruction or amusement of visitors.

1629 *Orgl. Memorials Trade & Mar.* (in *N. & Q.* 10 Feb. 1928) There will be a show of Tulips..Every person's flower shall be his own sewed property and of his own blowing, or they will not be entitled to either of the prizes. 1722 [VERE & *Weekly Entertainment, or Author's Whim* 7 6..The Prize of Industry. Taken from a Prize given in Oxfordshire for the encouragement of industry amongst the Villagers; and intending the Spinning for the Prize Medal. 1804 *Lond. Mag.* 418 *Florist's Feast* 109 The fine prize for 12 Ranunculuses entwined closet was awarded (viz.) *Ibid.* The infant to whom the first prize was awarded at the baby show.

3. A sum of money or a thing of value, offered for competition by chance or hazard, as by tying who shall throw the highest or other specified number at dice, or draw a particular ticket from among a large number to which no advantage attaches, called *blanks*. Often *fig.*

1569 *Lottery Cheest Reg.*, A very rich Lotterie generall, without any Blanckes, containing a great number of good Prizes. 1711 *Spectator Lpool.* No. 190 ¶ 2 A Ticket in the Lottery, and..to come up this Morning a Five hundred Pound Prize. 1728 *Voyage Lame Fanno* 25, 284 A benevolent citizen, or corporation with Are prizes in the lottery of life. 1842 MRS. MEETKIN tr. *L'Ermitage Lpzig* (1852) III. 12, 1 A twenty thousand prize in the lottery. 1883 W. C. SMITH *in Temple Bar* II. XV. 225 The word lottery..may be applied to any process of determining prizes by lot.

3. *fig.* Anything esteem for or worth striving for; a thing of value won by or inspiring effort.

1626 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 83 (Qo.) *Ulyss.* Then, Achilles, and Troylus, Priame of excellent as vile as worst. 1800 — *Temp.* v. ii. 40 But this rich furniture Comes to my vse almost when I shall turne aged, Inst too light wiening Make the prize light. 1702-14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 110 The Lock..by every plaint to sought, but sought in vain: With such a prize no mortal must be blest. 1858 LONGF. *Hiaw.* x. What a prize to win your younger sons in the Mowan family. 1899 MACLEAY *Mem. Sing.* II. 328 There were still indeed prizes in the Church: but they were few. 1876 GLADSTONE *Life* xxii. (1879) 171 Life has a prize for every one who will open his heart to receive it.

b. An advantage, privilege; something prized or highly valued.

1333 BRUCE *Poems* 1 *Hon. Wf.*, 3 It..is the prise to my last act remarkyt. *Ibid.* ii. 1. 10 (Fif.) Me thinkis the prise [MSS gude] enough is to be his Sonne. 1636 WILSON in C. Roberts *Hist. Magn Command.* Verses 11 If thou would be a Merchant, buy this Books: For 'tis a prize worth gold.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* (*a*) That gains a prize; for which a prize is awarded in a competition or exhibition; also *fig.* such as would or might gain a prize; supremely excellent of its kind, first-class. (*b*) That is offered or gained as a prize. (Often Neighbourd.)

1823 D. WILSON (title) Common Sense: A Prize Essay, recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 13, 1823. 1827 (title) Oxford Prize Poems: being a Collection of such English Poems as have at various times obtained Prizes in the University of Oxford. 1862 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 430 January Mill obtained his prize-peg, but his competitor disputed the right. 1864 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/1 There was a prize ox, a prize pig, and ploughboys. For Henry was a sort of jubilee throughout. 1881 *Jewish Chronicle* 1. 13 My history is an overlasting protection, not a prize composition which is heard and forgotten. 1899 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/1 Look at the prize gunners, the prize bowmongers, the prize bombardiers, the prize darrainge, the prize stitchings..suspended by instruments on the backs to the wall.

b. *Comb.*, as *prize-giver, -giving, -holder, -lover, -seeker, -winner*; *prize-taking, -winning, -worthy* adjs.; **prize-book**, a book gained as a prize; **prize-fellowship**, a fellowship in a college given as a reward for endeavour in an examination, as distinct from an official fellowship; hence **prize-fellow**, one who holds such a fellowship; **prize-list**, a list of the winners of prizes in any competition; **prize-medal**, a medal offered or gained as a prize; **prize-question**, a question or subject for the answer to or discussion of which a prize is offered.

1858 LONGF. *Wand'ring to the Sea* viii. 24, The poor relics of her luxurious lingers gathered..—the "prize-books, that have the comely mark inside. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 1/1 A "prize-fellow in his seventh year is one of the most debonair sights in the world. These "prize-fellowships ought to be multiplied, and the money invested..in relieving the intolerable strain on the University chest. 1900 G. C. BOURNE *Mem. & Impress.* 150 'Prize fellows' as they are supposedly called, elected for seven years only. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 3/6 Endowed and more interested "prize-givers and prize-seekers received Mr. Wright and his supporters. 1884 *Bromsgrove Guild Ann.* 1/3 24 They were certainly the "prize-holders. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Prize-list.* 1. A detailed list of the winners in any competition for prizes, as a school examination or a flower-show. 1733 "Prize Medal [see 1 c]. 1880 *Cassell's Household Encycl.*, Art. II. 800, 1500 Prizes and prize-medal artificial eyes, &c. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 268 The subject of the Odes was proposed as the "prize-question by the Academy of Sciences in the year 1740. 1895 *Century Dict. Suppl.* I. XXII. 1462/1 The English is the "prize-winning essay large enough to contain the best of the skippers. 1839 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bunsen's Hymn's & Clerg.* 3 Endowments for handmaidens as others have made "prize-worthy.

† Prize, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **prys**, 5–7 **price**, **prise**. *fl.* 5–8 **prize**. [Of uncertain origin: possibly the same word as the prec. in a transferred use: cf. Gr. *ἆθλον*, "the prize of contest, a prize", also "a contest, hence conflict, struggle". The forms are the same as the contemporary ones of PRISE *sb.*[1]; but, not being found before the last third of the 16th century, this has not the earlier *pris, prys*.

In ASHTON'S Tr. transl., 1520, of *Pinabene's Libro*, Peridot v. 2, the Gr. *ἀγωνιεῖ πάσῃ τοῦ μουσικοῦ ἀγῶνος*, "contest of music", "the musical contests", are rendered *pour la prys de tout manyere de musique*, "prize-plays of music"; in this Noels, 1529, has not "prize" but "games for muskes".]

A contest, a match; a public athletic contest; *pl.* the public games of the Greeks and Romans; in late use, a prize-fight. Also *fig.*

c. 1577 Stonyhurst *Diary* (1849) 126, I mention not to condemn such publicke games or prizes, as are appointed by the magistrates. 1598 Shakes. *2 K. IV.* v. v. 62 My brag, through his late bodacious prize, Was ready to receive. 3. 1598 Barret *Alvearie* *U* 10, A race (Qu. obsol.) Like one of two contending to a prize That thinke he hath done well in peeping eyes. 1597 Bacon *Thanks God's Twitpens.* (1641) 342 The people being gathered together to behold the Princes prizes were little thousand of them hurt and maimed ..by the Amphitheatre that fell upon them. 1651 W. Bacon *Plain Gent. Rep.* ii. 16 (1739) 32 The Prize was now well begun concerning the Pope's power in England. 1683 Penn *Diary* 2 June, Here I saw the first prize I ever saw in my life: and it was between one Mathews, who did beat an old sergeant, call one Wentworke. 1689 *Ibid.* 10 Apr., Here we saw a prize fought between a soldier and a country fellow.

b. esp. in phrase *to play a prize*, to engage in a contest or match, esp. a fencing-match: also *fig. to play one's prize*, to play one's 'game', play one's part.

a. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* B 2 b, Inviting vp and downe like the Duke of a Prizon-ordo about to play his Prize. 1597 Tofte *Laura* 1. iii, Like to the blackeneste night I euer compare My Mistres grieue, when darkenes prizes his prime. 1598 B. Jonson *Every M. in H.* Prol. Then hast placed the prize, my precious Muse.

3. 1588 Shakes. *Tit. A.* v. i. 59 Go, thou lie Barabrian, you have play'd your prize, God give you lay me in your gallant Drift. 1602 Dekker *Satiromast* (1880) 12 Crabl, the little Fencer plaid his Prize At nouvell weapons in Adrem's yeue. 1640 Brome *Antipodes* v. iii, A Woman Fencer, that has plaid a Prize, At single, with Lions of blood. a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 147 Attributed to the Chaplain's dexterity, who could play his prize in all weapons.

a. in pl. *To play prizes* (= 1.): *to fight prizes*, to fight as gladiators; to engage in a prize-fight, or practise prize-fighting; *to run prizes*, to run races. Also *fig.*

a. 1585 Cagnolus *Amen. Travel. Course* F 5 b, When ye masters of defence come to play their prizes, he[Nero] would behold them in his ring. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. xx. 792 The years were erected to the great race called Circus, the Bankers, from whence the horses and their chariots are let forth, when they run their prizes. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 131 This base carnality plaies his prizes one way or other, and darts out her pox upon Gods image.

d. 1598 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 1 Dick of the Cow...who plaid his prizes with the tool before he knewe it. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* Ibid. V. 233 Another player his prize is prize. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 206 When the Prizes of Germanicus Cæsar were played: there were many Elephants which acted strange historical parts. 1683 Penn *Diary* 1 June, The New Theatre, which ..is this day begun to be employed by the Masters to play prizes at. a 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* lx. (1743) I. 291 He there saw, that some of the cruel Roman spectators, take pleasure, to see them play bloody prizes before him. 1708 W. J. *Steele's Trip. Consort* 78, I A Circus or Amphitheatre, wherein Prizes were anciently Fought. 1712 *Spectator* No. 289 ¶ 1, He...went about through all the country fairs, challenging people to fight prizes, wrestling, and cudgel-play. 1725 *Laws Pastmaster's Award.* (1730) 5, 27 The whole Fraternity came there together, to see the Athletes or Fencers and Wrestlers play their prizes.

d. *Comb.* prize-playing, the playing of a prize or prizes; acting as an athlete or gladiator; in quot. *attrib.*, as was is athletic contests. See also Prize-fight, -fighter.

1847 R. Stapylton *Turnstall & Oat* subject closing prize-playing ornaments Or a genre basket-accomplishing gavel: 1870 (?). Rustics (by 1910 exist: tweedledum, Quatre, &c associates for showing collar)

Prize (praiz), *sb.*[3] Forms: a. 4-7 prise, 5-7 price, 6-7 pryce. *β.* 5– prize, 6– prise. [a. F. *prise* the action of taking, capture, esp. the capture of a ship, the booty taken, a captured ship or cargo = Pr., Sp., It. *presa*:—early Rom. *prisa* (= *prensa*, L. *prehensa*, fem. sb. from pa. pple. of L. *prehendĕre* to seize: see Prehend. (In origin, a special sense of Prize *sb.*[2], which late in 16th c. began to be phonetically spelt *prise*, and thus to be identified with Prize *sb.*[1].)]

† **1.** The action of taking; capture, seizure. *Obs.*

1324 *Act* 2 *Hen. V*, Stat. 1. c. 2 Quele...facent plein restor[acion]...a la compaignie de la port...de la dite prise et de la quantite dicelle.]

1439 *Mem. Castle. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 276 The 19th of Octobre[1036]...was taken by the Turke...by whiche prise Crowne fayth purposed to Grece. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* (1956) 119 By the prise of this tyre. *Ibid.* Glossa. 251 *Awaiting*, Of the prise and takynge of thenemies. 1611 Cotgrave *Head* s.v. *Sac*, And all men overcome, both inside his prise and out. 1648 J. Harrison *Pan. Daily* 21 Opposites to this is the Arch of Titus Vespasian, erected to him for his prize of Jerusalem. a 1649 Winthrop *Hist. Eng.* (1825) II. 14 He said he got them by prize, but it was supposed he got them by price. 1721 De Foe *Mod. Plunderer* (1834) 181 The [reading of a bundle of] glass, jewellery, &c.] was the greatest and the worst prize that ever I was concerned in.

† **2.** Anything seized or captured by force, especially in war; booty, plunder, prey; a captive of war. *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

a. c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 1 781, I will departe my prise or my praye by deliberacion. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 246 Gret prise upon the werre he hadde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* (1865) 33, I have longe litille mayne a grete prise; Hyll hire helde of al kinde of prise. c 1450 *Merlin* ii. 340 That hadden gote the richest prise that ever were in his warynge. a 1508 Limmour (Maitland) *Chron. Scot.* 18. T. 8.] II. 19 Batailze betuix ane ostyne with grete preyss of men and goudis. c 1600 Chapman *Iliad* v. 235 Would thou exhortation to cure abode Which even prize and delight me of mine? 1693 *Mem. Ott. Turkey* 1. 40 To shelter the Prizes which the Crosse had taken from the Turks. a 1732 Morte *Essays*. i. ii. § 134 (1736) 100 His Neighbour's Pigs and Hens used to be his Prize, when he could catch them.

3. 1598 Barret *T. C. D.* iv. 2. 6 His owne prize, Which formerly he had in battell wonne. 1608 H. Tapp[e] *Eng. Fol. & Mer.* 69 Many have had the victory amisse...and themselves become the dishonourable pryze of whome they had euer most honourably conquer'd. a 1626 Anonymous *Brit. Merchant Wonder* Misc. Wks. 1732 I. 193 He took Shipping afterwards with his Prize, and safely landed at Tower-Wharf. 1689 Roxb. ed. Dorset *Iland* 2, see Ile's from thy seat, myself, to hear thy prize, The fair Britain.

b. *esp.* A ship or property captured at sea in virtue of the rights of war; a legal capture at sea.

a. 1552 in Rymer *Fœdera* XIII. 708/2 One Shippe Royall ...with the Ordinance and Apparell of every such Prize that shall fortune to be taken by them. 1588 Greene *Perimedes* 9 Carrying away both vessell and mariners as a prize. 1632 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 186 Calicut, a great City but inferior otherwise to some our prize [1638 sea prize]. 1670 C. Manning in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 12 We take every day some considerable prizes, which may pay for the wars. *fig.* 1593 Shakes. *Lucr.* 179 Desire my Pilot is, Beauty my prize.

c. 1598 Shakes. *Per.* iv. 1. 93 *Pirate.* I. A prize, a prize. 1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 747 They took a prize of nine hundred tonnes. 1625 G. Sandys *Trav.* 30 The galliot...towing at their sternes three or foure little vessels no bigger then fisher boates. A ridiculous glory, and a prize to be ashamed of. 1637 Dekkers *Vip. round World* (1638) 172 We were now 6 Sail, 2 Men of War, 2 Tenders, 1 Fire-ship and the Prize. 1708 *Ansen's Voy.* v. iv. 184 The Commodore ordered the first Lieutenant, to take possession of the prize. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 178 Insurance...would be the real prize—if prizes are to be made at all.

c. without *a* or *pl.* Property seized as in war; esp. in the phr. *to make prize*. Also *fig.*

[In this and the following, *prize* seems to have hovered between sense 1 'capture, seizure', and the concrete sense 2.]

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d. In *good, fair, free, just, lawful prize*, with reference to the legality of the seizure. Also *fig.*

1590 *Eng. Privy Council Scot.* I. 192 The saidis schip and guidis...to cause ane new suyte fand ane prize. 1761 *Ibid.* iv. Declaring the schippis and guidis to be lawfull prysis. 1806 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. iii, Have now? Good prize! 1632 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 183 [The junk] was a good prize and worth the longing. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 168 Pimpery Privateers, That all Mens Swine and Penny rates, And make free Booty of what they please? 1707 Gent. *Cur.* 41 Not all that temple...your heathen hearts to lawful prize. 1838 Alison *Hist. Europe* viii. I. 72 (1849) IX. 362 The English Admiralty courts...declared good prize several vessels carrying colonial produce from the enemy's colonies to the mother state. 1854 J. R. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxii. 330 If the colonies were conquered, a hospitable welcome, and the peaceful enrichments became lawful prize.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prize bounty, cause, goods, property, ship*; **prize agent**, an agent appointed for the sale of prizes taken in maritime war; *no prize agency*; **prize court**, a department of the admiralty court, which adjudicates concerning prizes; **prize crew**, a crew of seamen placed on board a prize ship to bring her into port; **prize-list**, a list of persons entitled to receive prize-money on the capture of a ship; **prize-master**, an officer appointed to command a prize ship; **prize-office** (see quot. 1706). See also Prize-money.

1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 323 The absence of "prize agency". 1800 Nelson *Pocket MS.* 58, 21 Dec. *Ibid.* 103 Translations...with copy of the letter to the agents. 1780 Burke *Letter to Sheriffs Bristol* 18, *Agent, Prize agent*, one appointed for the sale of prizes, and nominated in equal numbers by the commanders, the officers, and the ship's company. 1902 *Westminster's Almanack* 201 Navy and Prize Agents. 1887 Dicconson & Lascelles *Compend. Pr. L.* Title 35 *Prize bounty*. 1747 *Gentl. Observations on the Course of Proceeding in Admiralty Courts in* Prize Causes. 1810 J. F. Pitt (title) Observations on the Statutes of Prize, and the Practice of the Admiralty in Prize Causes. 1890 Hansard *Debates* 3 Ser. ccccxxvi. 1748 The crew of the Asperie. 1894 *Independent* 18 Sept. 1 Sir Frederick Leighton...left £16,000 to the National Gallery. 1706 A. Duncan *Nelson* 323 The absence of "prize agency". 1800 Nelson *Pocket MS.* 58, 21 Dec. *Ibid.* 103 Translations...with copy of the letter to the agents. 1780 Burke *Letter to Sheriffs Bristol* 18, *Agent, Prize agent*, one appointed for the sale of prizes, and nominated in equal numbers by the commanders, the officers, and the ship's company. 1902 *Westminster's Almanack* 201 Navy and Prize Agents. 1887 Dicconson & Lascelles *Compend. Pr. L.* Title 35 *Prize bounty*. 1747 *Gentl. Observations on the Course of Proceeding in Admiralty Courts in* Prize Causes. 1810 J. F. Pitt (title) Observations on the Statutes of Prize, and the Practice of the Admiralty in Prize Courts. 1890 Hansard *Debates* 3 Ser. ccccxxvi. 1748 The crew of the Asperie. 1894 *Independent* 18 Sept. 1 Sir Frederick Leighton...left £16,000 to the National Gallery.

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c1390 Gower *Sir Amen* 281 As they're worthy of the title of a squire, That dare, for good, of thy affection And for thy sweetest favour, prize thy blood. 1590 Greene *Perimedes Blacksm.* 264 But never love and beauty taught to prize: And proud death prizing not the rash bonny boy. Et le grossein nest mie marchande à tous coups.

3. To value or esteem highly, to think much of. (The current sense.)

a. 1575 Harington *Brunet* c. 230 And sold think fredome nere to prize Then all the gold in world that lie. c1590 *Gal. & Gam.* 1107, I might as precise him to prize for his presence, c1604 Sir W. Mure *Lament.* 61, Ey heavy, thow's owre object, eastwin eight Dark some paraline perfection gripe [read gripe]. 1616 Bonar *Chron. Kyle* vi. ii. That we...prize many [understand] of our own nearly because we never conquered them.

β. c1386 Chaucer *Pardoner's Pr.* C.T.C.G.E. 2, My God, how I chese studie prime, That dine my hidden werkings shere! 1618 S. Elton *Exp. Rom.* viii. (1630) 138 A blessing that cannot be sufficiently prized. 1661 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxxiv. 383 When we would express the value of a thing, we say, we prize it as our eyes. 1715 *Pure Mosaic.* 259, I...prize as equal ease The short-liv'd friendships, and thy groundless fears. a. 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1722) I. 53 Prize your time now, while you have it. 1892 *Speaker* 15 July 56/1 The Swiss count more and more to prize...the Referendum and the Initiative.

b. 1572–1863 [see Prize v. 5].

†b. With negative: Not to value at all, to think nothing of, care nothing for. *Obs.*

c1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxiii, Nor prizing her poore infants discontent. 1612 — *Wint. T.* v. iv. 36 [Had I] fave and knowledge More than the wan outer seats, I would not prize them Without her Love.

II. †4. To command or extol the worth, excellence, or merit of; = Praise v. 3. *Obs., northern.*

a. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 726 Of this child...The Erll was prisit greitumly. 1488 Sir G. Hay *Lawe Armz* (S. T. S.) 11 The man did nocht thing that was nakkit to lowe and to prik. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii. 47 Sic ladyis wylys They ar to prize. 1567 Gude. *Pastime Richeous* v. 96 Gif he ye thanke...And prayse his name with all your mynde.

Prize, prise, *v.*[2] Forms: a. 6 **pryse,** 6–7 **prise**; *β.* 7– **prize.** [f. Prize *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To seize, take, capture; to seize as forfeited, to confiscate. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

a. 1532 Cromwell *Doc.* Id. 19 *All* people...which speake ayre Blasphemy against the God of Mytine, Mase and Mahomade, shal dye, and their bonnes shalbe prysed. 1580 Lottesford *Rivers.* iv. iv. (1588) 117 If any [sic, afterward] found offending,...their armour and weapon shall be prised, ...to the use of the Queenes Maiestie. c1620 [see Prizer (Naut.) 2]. 1631 To till the Sire Hippocrine And prise their arms. *Ib.* 1800 W. Spence *Alb. Rep.* v. 80 (1815) 143 The Queene of Scots from Dort almost hir Crowne and life had prisde.

b. 1560. To make a prize or seizure of; to seize (a ship or her cargo) as a prize of war.

a. 1588 C. Wesse *Triple. Sol.* Sv. The Russian being both ware to conduct and valiantar man, prised her [the Rhodians' ship] without labour and take the Rhodian. 1600 Haklvyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 236 The one [ship]...being prised once before by a ship of which I am part owner. 1601 Hakluyt *Anc. Love-Merch.* 143 If it happen a Ship to be prised for Gods or otherwise in the Sea-bord, yet the Marchers have it to be prised. *Ib. Assertion* XII, (2) It was explained that the Castell S. Adriano was prised for commoding late enemy and late sailing part.

Prize, prise (prəiz), *v.*[3] [f. Prize *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To raise or move by force of leverage; to force up; *esp.* to force open in this way.

1688 Pool *Shipbreder.* 320 They easily prize up leaches, forms, or bevels by the very room. 1690 R. Holme *Armoury* II. xx. (Roxb.) 240/1 The Forked end is sometimes long to the ground; such are the Iron and Brasen to prized up. 1808 Jamieson, *To prize up*, to force open, to press up a lock or door. 1818 Scott *Nov. Midd.* vi, The door was...studded with sledge-hammer, iron screws [etc.]...with which they pressed, hasped and barred for some time with lively effect. 1820 — *Pirate* vii, Three people pushed a chest, from which the lid has been just prised off. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxiv, Many men...were seen...striving to prize it (the jail door) down with crowbars. 1892 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 159 The lock was broken, and the bit here signs of having been prized. *Ag.* 1894 Punch *Barrel Organ* 6/2 Then this famous measure...became the lever by which to prize its authors out of office.

2. To compress (cured tobacco) in a hogshead or box. *Southern U. S.*

1887 *Harper's Weekly* 28 *World's Fair Prizing*... also, the act of pressing or squeezing an article into its package, so that its size may be reduced in stowage. 1889 *Harper Pictor. Virginia* 58, To the moment that the leaf is prized in the hogshead.

Hence **Prizing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] ; also *attrib.*

1887 [see 1]. 1892 *Daily News* 24 July 5/8 This [rod per-mitted the upholstering of wood, although the prizing process would be the same. 1893 Appendix *Lord of Manor-Officers* 288, More hammering and more prizing with the gavelocks and crowbars.

Prizeable : see Prisable.

Prized (prəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. Prize *v.*[1] + -ed.[1]]

1. Greatly valued; highly esteemed.

1598 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 109 The printed manuscripts and perpetuall reserved Bookes of the Religious persons of Ireland. 1638 Lane *Amat. Exped.* II. 408, the Tree of our most prized conceaders. 1673 Ramesay *Lett.* 3 May in *Winton. Gen.* 2 Aug. (1908) 302, I am glad you have seen my prized friend, your Uncle Hastings.

†2. = Praised. In quot. 1642, High-prized, supercilious. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1642 Herrick in *Hesper. Mag.* XLV. 1848 Some princes (shall have, but not prized ones; for I will spare your purses as much as may be. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 24 The is how prized, commonly in my eyes. 1750 Hoadly *Collect.* in Misc. (1788) II. 36 The *privy Councillors* were [*Prized* is still so pronounced by some.]

Prize-fight (prəi·zfəit). [1935, a late back-formation from next.] A public contest between prize-fighters; a boxing-match for money.

1864 W. N. Hodgson *Recreations* 308 There had just been a 'prize fight' well attended by noblemen and gentlemen. 1877 Holmes *Tom Brown* ii. v, The reverse he had heard of was being killed in prize-fights over up heavily before him. 1898 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 4/3 Sir John Bridge said this current was not, in his opinion, a sporting match, but a prize-fight. He held that fighting for money was a prize-fight, and that was illegal.

Prize-fighter (prəi·zfəitəɹ). [orig. f. Prize *sb.*[3] + Fighter, from the phr. 'to fight a prize' or 'prizes'; in later use associated with Prize *sb.*[2]]

†**a.** *arch.* One who 'fought a prize' (see Prize *sb.*[3]); one who engaged in a public fighting-match or contest. *Obs.* **b.** In mod. use. A professional pugilist or boxer, who fights publicly for a prize or stake; 'one that fights publicly for a reward' (J.).

1709 Loveman's *Benef. Bail* (1710) V. 32 Yesterday, one Cook, a prize fighter, was confined at the Old Bailey for killing a constable last May but was twelve months. 1725 *St. Mary le Bow, Durham, Par. Reg.*, Jane, daughter of Thomas Barnes, Prize fighter, bap. 28 April. 1726 Pope, etc. *Art Sinking* 122 It is proposal...that Mr. Figg with his prize-fighters, and Vickaris with the rope-dancers, be admitted to partnership. 1733 Swift *Lett.* (1768) (1735) The sword...he handled over the shoulder's head, with the dexterity of an old prize-fighter. 1736 Monro *Amer. Geog.* II. 104 The encouragement given to prize-fighters and boxers. 1848 Scott *N. & Q.* 4th. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 566 He...laid the wit and back to bring over that lucky prizefighter [Heenan] to make a sensation in England.

Ib. 1869 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) II. 17 Not that we would say Vidocq was a mere prize-fighter.

Hence **Pri·ze-fighting** *vb.* and *sb.*

1720 Swift *T. Tub, Mod. Martin* ¶ 3 Hence the origin of that genteel custom of Prize-fighting. a. 1763 Shenstone *Virgil Æneid* x. *Footnote* 5, Long was the great Figg, by the prize-fighting faction, Sole Monarch o'er wond'ring Mary-bone Plains. 1798 Monro *Amer. Geog.* II. 108 The barbarous diversions of boxing and prize-fighting. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 289 Countries that have not been civilized by prize-fighting. 1890 *Knights of Kor.* II. 210/2 Prize-fighting is the ordinary name of the term—i.e., a fight for money with fists, fought out to the bitter end—is absolutely illegal.

Prizeless (prəi·zlis), *a.* [f. Prize *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without a prize; not having gained a prize.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 3/2 The blind old lady who were almost rewarding the prizeless dogs at Crufts. 1898 *Ibid.* 5 Aug. 2/3 On the return of Harry and Robert home from school: Robert (after with prizes, Harry prizeless.

Prizeless, *obs.* form of Priceless.

Prize-list : see Prize *sb.*[1] 4 b, *sb.*[3] 3.

Prizeman (prəi·zmăn). [f. Prize *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*[1]] A man who wins a prize (esp. for excelling in learning or art).

1800 *Camdn. Grad. Cal. Tibrig.*, A list of the...Medallists and Prizemen. *Ibid.* 13 Members' Prizemen. *Ibid.* 20 Senatorian Prizemen. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 113 The same prize-man is often dismissed in a few hours. 1836 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* xiv, He's more than that...he is the great prize man of the year in Trinity. 1898 *Contract Print.* (Buffalo) VI. 481 In his third year he [Lord Kelvin] came out as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman.

†**Pri·zement.** *Obs.* Also 6 prisement, 7 prizements. [f. Prize *v.*[1] + -ment.] The act of 'prising' or valuing; valuation, appraisement.

1588 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 189 All lands to remayne at the home there without prisement so longe as any of the Phillipson name shall dwell in the said house. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 134 According to the prizements of the supervisors, assigned by Katrin *13 Eliz. Regin.* vi. (1583) 201 When sufficient men are sworn to prize children's goods...the executors...must take all things according to the prizement.

Pri·ze-money. [f. Prize *sb.*[2]] Money realized by the sale of a prize (esp. one taken in maritime war), and distributed among the captors.

1597 J. Lane *Lett. Harv.* 1. 23 All ships are equally entitled to their share of prize-money. 1689 [see 3]. Where in *Queen Wellington's Desp.* (1837) I. 128 Likely to obtain neither fame nor prize money. 1887 Bennett *The World went very*, The prize-money...consisted to a very pretty sum.

Prizer[1] (prəi·zəɹ). Now *rare.* Forms: 5 **pryser,** 5–6 **pryse·r,** 6 **prizer, pryser,** -or, 6–7 **priser,** 7 **prizor, prisor,** 7– **prizer.** [f. Prize *v.*[1] + -er.[1]] One who prizes.

†**1.** One who estimates the value, or determines the price, of something; an appraiser. *Obs.*

1497 in *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.* 2nd Ser. I. 241 The prizers of the Prynce, if he be negligent & punish not...c1540 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Prysare, or prysar or price, to a merket, or other place. 1500 *Berwick Reg. in Rolls Ser.* 353 Cowers, *Fur. Collect.* I. 7 No brewiour...shall brake nor cut out any breid to sell except the said prysers be their presence. 1549 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 92 Alexander Winchester [and five others] chosin prisers of Beschs. 1552 in Ficon *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) I. 39 Assessors and Prysors. a. 1605 Sir H. Percy *Last* (1826) 272 The prince to take three of the prize if they price too high. 1634 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 194 Charges of driving to be set by a prizer of the livings.

2. †**a.** One who values or esteems something at a specified (high, low, etc.) rate. *Obs.* **b.** One who values or esteems something highly.

c1612 Chapman *Iliad* xxii. 360 Too much prizer of thyself. 1857 *Mem. Michael's Bowie the Chronicler* Ch. A. A despiser of ye vaulté and a high Prizer of ye Lord Christ.

1890 Kipling *Primr. Dim.* 32 But men are the Children of Light each Prizers of Time!

Pri·zer[2], *sb.*[3] Also 6 **prizer.** [f. Prize *sb.*[3] + -er.[1]] One who engages in a 'prize' or contest; a prize-fighter.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. v, I have a plot upon Orsa prizer. 1600 Shakes. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 9 Why would you be so fond to overcome The bonnie prizer of the humorous Duke? 1879 Mrs. Edna *Pelgrid Caprices* v, And fought like prizers, not as angry rivals. 1897 Scott *Quentin D.* xxxvi, You shall be fought for by real noble. Only...the successful prizer shall be a gentleman. 1899 Stevenson *Lovers* v. 72 The bouts of prizers fairly matched Princes with princes.

Prize-ring (prəi·zrĭŋ). [f. after Prize-fight: see Ring *sb.*[2] 13.] A ring or enclosed space (now a square area enclosed by poles and ropes) for prize-fighting; hence *transf.* the practice of prize-fighting (*cf. the turf* = horse-racing); also *attrib.*, belonging to prize-fighting, characteristic of prize-fighters.

1840 Bulwer *Lucret. Rom. Sports* I. 1000 Two of the members of 'the ancient prizering' to actual combat. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, Captain Rook with his horse-jockey jokes and prize-ring slang. 1861 J. Crawford in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* I. 360 One of the men had nearly carried off the championship of England in the prize-ring. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 21/2 Botany...not unreasonably into political controversy the language of the prize-ring.

Prizing (prəi·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Forms: see Prize *v.*[1] [f. Prize *v.*[1] + -ing.[1]] The action of Prize *v.*[1]; †determination of price or value, appraising; valuing, estimation; (*abs.*) high estimation.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Prysynge, *dyffinicio.* 1490 *Lords Rolls Guild.* XI. 438 The prising of the said lands. 1530 Huloet, *Prisynge or estymynge price, dyffinicio.* 1678–9 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 2 The same end of this council came out his respective proclamation for prizeing of wines. [The proclamation has 'to set the Prizes of all kinds of Wines.'] 1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 Oct. 6/4 It was a fit prize for a fine that stood above all prizing.

Prizing, *vbl. sb.*[2] : see Prize *v.*[2], 2.

Pro (*prō*). The L. preposition *pro* before (of place), in front of, for, on behalf of, instead of, in return for, on account of, etc. [Cognate with Gr. πρό forward, before, in front of, earlier than, Skt. *pra* before; more remotely related to O'Teut. *for-, fora*, Eng. *for, fore.*]

A. as *prep.* in various Latin phrases, more or less used in Eng. (See also Phr. and con.)

1. pro aris et focis, for altars and hearths; for the sake of, or on behalf of, religion and home.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. i. iii. (1676) 326/2 When I see two superstitious Orders contend *pro aris & focis*, with such fury and hold, *de lana caprina.* 1710 *Hearne Coll.* iv. 48, I won'd only persuade Men not to contend, as if they were fighting *pro aris & focis.* 1893 Lowell *Biglow P.* 17 They serve cheerfully in the great army which fights ever more cheek *pro aris et focis.*

2. pro bo·no pu·blico, for the public good.

a1716 Gilbert *Cases in Law & Equity* (1760) 113 It is *pro bono publico*, to which they are intended.

3. pro confe·sso, for or as confessed or admitted: chiefly in *Law.*

1631 in *Cal. S. Papers Chas. I* (1858) II. 140 As if they had taken it *pro confesso* that he is living. 1778 *Claim of Kay Bride Clarke* 13/1 In *Trial N. Fowler*, etc., The Court...had informed them, if they did not support their case by affidavit, the negative of the question put would be taken *pro confesso.*

4. pro fo·rma (-ā), for form's sake; as a matter of form; in the way of formality. Also *attrib.*

1571–80 H. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 77 To give the choyce of a deceased thinkes for every goungeon; and sumtymes men for very pouse Nullus at it were only *pro forma* sumtime. 1824 J. Chamberlayne in *Cal. S. Papers Dom. I* (1898) II. 402 Which is thought to be done rather *pro forma* than *ex animo.* 1888 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 334/1 The consuls of the Colonia by the Porta was contrary to the Alcayde, and was therefore admitted merely *pro forma.* 1880 Russell *Conciliar Ins. Dict.* (1893) 9 n., When a document is drawn up or a process gone through after a prescribed model, and solely the special object of complying with some legal requirement it is said to be done *pro forma.*

5. pro hac vice, for this turn or occasion (only).

1823 in Rashdall & Rait *New. College* (1901) 178 Who therefore shall *pro hac vice* nominate the 15 Seniors and Officers for the carryings on the government of the said Colledge. 1905 S. Brooke *Diary* 29 May, Mr. Little Clack *pro hac vice*, Mr. Coates being sick of the Gout. 1873 *Oxford Univ. Gazette* 28 Nov. 310 The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Professors to examine *pro hac vice* this Term.

6. pro indi·viso (*Law*), 'as undivided': applied to a right shared by two or more persons without division: see quot.

1869 Cowell, *Interpln., Pro indiviso*, is a possession, and conception of lands, or tenements belonging unto two or more persons, whereof none knoweth his severall portion, as Coparceners before partition.

7. pro ra·ta [-ā] [= for the rate]: Rate *sb.*[1] 2], in proportion to the value or extent (of his interest), proportionally. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*, proportional.

[1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 281/1 *Ordr. Lex Tonnagii non charg.* ...le tonnemoles des pessoles don dite exemt et forsan Pro rata solvendis.] 1628 *Reg. Privy Council Scott.* II. 468 To make payment of their part of the said taxations pro rata. 1640 tr. *Perkins' Profit.* 208, ij. & pro (1727) 116 His wife shall not have dower of that which the other coparcener had pro rata. 1857 L. W. M. Lockwood *Mem. in Tribune* 201 (Org-

1:34 Ut take my *pro-rata* allowance. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 9 Mar. 5/7 The Professor must still be allowed *pro rata* to share holidays as usual.

B. pro re na'ta (ā), 'for the affair born, i.e. arisen'; for some contingency arising unexpectedly or without being provided for; for an occasion as it arises. Also attrib.

1598 in Southwood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* xx. (1899) 295 It is in the power of the Kirkeday to send out qualified persons to visit *pro re nata*. 1783 Blagdon *Comm.* I. 8 174 It was formerly left to the crown to nominate, *pro re nata*, the most deserving towns to send representatives to parliament. 1885 A. F. Peters in *Law Times* LXXIX. 360/1 Such orders are only granted *pro re nata*, and must be renewed on each fresh occasion arising. *Mod. As a pro re nata* meeting of the Town Council, it was resolved, etc.

† **b. So pro-re-nascent** *a.* (obs. neo-wd.), arising unexpectedly.

1641 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 30 In *pro-re-nascent* occurrences, which cannot be foreseen.

9. pro ta'nto, 'for so much', so far, to such an extent. Also attrib.

1580 Baynam *Priem. Logical.* ii. 54 Any one who approveth only the least particle of gleanes as such...is *pro tanto* a partizan of the principle of anarchism. 1880 *Mason. Mag.* XLVI. 431 Anything which reduces the amount of payments to be made out of the country *pro tanto* reduces the loss. 1883 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 360/1 The land can was redeemed and *pro tanto* personal estate exonerated from real estate.

10. pro te'mpore, for the time, temporarily; *attrib.* or as *adj.* temporary. (Abbrev. *pro tem.*)

1568 Fraser *Lett.* II. 315 The ryghtuise deid grunde *pro tempore*. 1624-6 J. Chamberlain in *Cal. S. Papers Dom.* (1858) I. 13 The Lord Chamberlain is likely to be Lord Steward this parliament, *pro tempore*. 1748 J. Lind *Lett. Navy* ii. (1757) 71 Another ought to be appointed *pro tempore* to command his ship. 1759 E. W. Montagu, jr. *Acc. Negroish.* 313 The *pro tempore* Dictator soon came to be perpetual. 1828 *Eng. Del. Congr. IV.* 187 President Pro Tempore.—The Senate proceeded to the election of a President pro tem. 1840 H. Greville *Diary* (1883) 139 Called to-day upon Cowper, who is *pro tem.* private secretary to Normanby.

B. Pro- *pref.* **1.** As argument for or in favour of something, as opposed to one against it. (Now usually in Pro and con, q. v.) **2.** A person who votes or votes in favour of some proposal.

c 1300 *Seynt* xxiv. That I may the lef possesse al innocentes, Dyan, pro, cyuere, and antiquite. Thank your declaracions. 1709 Hawes *Pract. Pleas* vi. (Percy Soc.) 18 Proving the pro well from the contrary. 1785 Gen. III in G. *Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 82 Mr. Pelham...should have voted amongst the Pros. 1790 M. Cutler in *Life, etc.* (1888) I. 462 The pros are afraid to bring it forward until the return of several members on their side of the question.

2. *Tally of pro*: see Tally 18.

Pro, pro., a familiar abbreviation of various words, as *professor* and other combs. of Pro- *prof.*[1] q. also *professional*.

1848 J. 16, Newman *Loss & Gain* iii. 19 When he came to Oxford...he recovered even the notice of the Pros. 1871 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xiii. He had just got the Pro's at Magdalen tarnation, and they never thought of stopping him....Both the Pastors were down on Colchester barracks. 1880 St. Pancras *Mem.* (1889) 229, I had acted as prosecutor to Green, the other pro being Kay. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 30 The poor players helped each other as well as they could, but professional Pros. are—or, at least, were—not a wealthy class. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 19 Dec. 4/1 A match...between my professional readers and an amateur resolved in favour of the 'pros.' by three holes. 1890 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5/5 Master in Pro. ...the burning question of whether school cricket should be under the direction of the schoolmaster or the professional cricketer. 1903 *Cent. Dict. Supp.* 462 Taverns frequented by 'pros', as music-hall artistes are popularly called.

Pro-, *prefix*[1] The Latin adv. and prep. (see above), used in combination with verbs and their derivatives, and sometimes with other words not of verbal derivation.

(Unlike the Gr. προ-, the L. was originally and usually *prō-*; but in some compounds it was occasionally and in others usually or always shortened to *pro-*.)

A large number of Latin words so formed were retained in popular use in French (as in the other Romance langs.); many others were taken into French in earlier or later times as learned words, and were thence taken into English. In later times words of this kind have been adopted or adapted in English directly from Latin, or have been formed immediately from Latin elements.

In OF. the prefix had often the popular form *pur-, pur-, pour-* (see Purvey, Purloin), but this in many words was subsequently changed back to the Latin form *pro-*.

I. As an etymological element. The following are the principal uses in Latin and English. (All words of this class appear as Main words.)

1. a. Forward, to or towards the front, from a position in the rear, back, out, into a public position; as *prōcēdere* to call out, Proclaim, *prōdūcere* to lead forth, Produce, *prōicere* to cast forth (Projection), *prōlātare* to throw forth, Prolate, *prōmittere* to put out (Promissory), *prōnūntiāre* to speak out, Pronounce, *prōpāgāre* to put forth, Propagate, *prōrumpere* to thrust forth, Prorupt.

b. To the front of, down before the face of, forward and down; as *prōiicere* to fall forward or down (Projection), *prōlābī* slipping downward, Prolapse, *prōmulgāre* to trample down, Promulgate, *prōnunciāre* to fall down forwards (Pronunciation), *prōpēllere* to clash down (Propulsion), *prōsilīre, prōsiluīre* to skip down forwards (Prosaic), *prōtervus, prōtervīre* to stare or lay the face before one, to Patronize.

c. Forth from its place, away; as *prōdūcere* to give away, betray (Traducent), *prōfugere* to flee away, dissipate (Profligate), *prōpellere* to fire away (Propulsion).

d. Forward, onward, in a course or in time; as *prōdūcere* to Produce, *prōficīscī* Proceed, *prōvehī* to drive on, *prōgredī* to step forward, Progress, *prōmināre* to drive onward (Promontory), *prōmittere, prōmōtī* to move onward, Promote, Promise, *propellere* to drive forward, Propel.

e. Out, with outward extension; as *prōdūcere* slide to be drawn out, Production, *prōlāmā* Prolate, *prōlīgāre* to plant out, Propagate, *prōtrahere, protrūdere* to drag out, Protract.

f. Before in place, in front of; as *prōdūcere* to build in front, hold back, Produce, *prōcurāre* to order in front, Procure, *prōfugere* to cower in flight, Profligate.

g. Before in time, in anticipation of, in provision for; as *prōdīgium* Prodigy, *prōlīgāre* to speak before (Prolocutor), *prōvidēre* to foresee, Provide.

h. For, in preparation for, on behalf of; as *prōcūrāre* care for, Procure, *prōvidēre* to take care for, Provide, *prōspērus* wished for, Prosperous, *prōfitēri* to declare to, Profess.

i. With noun-done or obscure form; as *prōcūrus* tall, Procerous, *prōlīxus* Prolate, *prōbundus* deep, Profound, *prōtervus* abusing (Protervity), *prōnurus* to dismiss, Pronounce, *prōximus* nearest, Proximate, *prōtervus* Protervous, *prōvincia* Province.

2. Frequently prefixed in Latin to names of relationship, answering to Eng. 'great' or 'grand', F. *grand* and *petit*; as *aviā* grandfather, *prō-avus* great-grandfather, *amita* aunt, father's sister, *prō-amita* great-aunt, grandfather's sister, *gener* son-in-law, *prōgener* grandson-in-law, granddaughter's husband. So *prōnepōs* great-grandson, great-nephew, Prowessen, Prepost, *prōnepōtis* great-grandchild, great-niece, Prodigal, Parasit.

B. Pro- for Pre-, Per-. In late and mediæval Lat. *pro-* was sometimes substituted for *præ-, per-*, partly through confusion of sense, partly perhaps under the influence of words from Greek, such as *prōlogus, prōphēta*, Procanation. Examples of this are frequent in ML., where, however, as in med.L. MSS., it is often difficult to say whether *pro-* was intended, or was merely a scribal or copyist's error, due to confusion of the written *e* and *o*. Examples will be found among the cross-references.

II. As a living prefix.

4. In Latin *prō-* in the sense 'for', 'instead of', 'in place of', was prefixed to a sb., esp. originally in prepositional construction, as *prō cōnsule* (one acting) for a consul, afterwards combined with the sb., as *prōcōnsul* = deputy-consul; so *prōlēctor, prōlīctor, prōpāstor, prōpōlus, prōpraetor, prōquaestor, prōrēctor, prōspōlus*, etc.; also in a few names of things, as *prōlētrum* Prodigy, *prōtūtēla* deputy-guardianship.

English has examples of *pro-* prefixed **a.** to names of persons (officials or functionaries), 'acting as deputy'; as *pro-Grand Master, pro-gustation, pro-legate, pro-provincial, pro-provost, pro-regent, pro-synodal, pro-tabarack, pro-treasurer, pro-tribune, pro-warden*, etc.; also Pro-consul, Proractor, Proractor, etc. **b.** to names of things, as *pro-rectitude* (something serving the purpose of a reality), *pro-shrine, pro-sword* [after *pro-consul*], etc.; also Pro-cathedral, Pro-log, etc. **c.** to an adj., as *pro-ethical*, serving as a substitute for what is ethical: *pro-ne* **betantive** (see quot.): hence *pro-substantively* adv.

1892 H. Spencer *Princ. Ethics* I. ii. § 4 129, 392 We must class them as forming a body of thought and feeling which may be called 'proethical'; and which, with the name of sanction, stands in place of the ethical property so called. 1901 R. R. Marett in *Personal Standard* 250 Religion...as often as it happens to take the side of salutary practice...is probably (a) more effectual 'pro-ethical sanction' than law's. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 3/1 Having served with great distinction the office of Deputy Grand Master, he was in 1874 elected 'Pro-Grand Master, a distinction which can only be understood when it is recalled that the Prince of Wales himself is Grand Master. 1888 *Engler's Pop. Month. Pref.* 17 Engler's 'pro-guardian was a man of considerable celebrity. 1898 Hoover *Glasgow*, A 'Provost', a Deputy Legat, or one that stands for a Legate. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 4/2 In the name of the Trinity, Thomas, 'Pro-Provincial of Canterbury, Joseph, Provincial of York, Lawrence, Provincial of Canada, declare the evil state of the Established Church. 1898 in *Stud. Duke. Oxford* (1902) 198 'Pro-Provost. 1902 E. H. Coates *San Patrik* 61, 181 This kind of idealized symbol or concept serves as a 'pro-reality, which we can reason about as though it were real. 1908 Hilda M. Williams *Four Switzerland* I. xiii (Ltd.) Don Antonio Solari 'pro-regent, professor extraordinary, and umpteen numerous other titles. 1897 W. Rand in *Cornwall's Life Parson* ix. In Confirmation 'Pro-tempore of Elgin. 1888 H. Spencer in 19th *Cent.* May 769 There is produced a new idea, or rather a 'pro-idea. 1704 R. Bassnett *Rec. Provo. Colleges* I. 108 Such compositions ...assume the form of substantive colours, without being such in reality;...I beg leave...to call these 'pro-substantive *ignited colours*'. *Ibid.* 190 Of the Uses of Opposition Black, by introducing Topical Yellow and other Colours, 'pro-substantively, upon Canvas and Linen. 1897 Times *Centen. Lake* viii. 3 His vice-general, or 'protonotary. 1899 Wood *Life* Jan. 11/1, 2/1 For the space of three years he was a 'protohouse (origin protohouse) of boys under Charles Lewis almost Palatine. In 1640 he was sent into Ireland...where he served in the quality of a tribune for two years. 1907 J. M. Gleason *Studies N. Test. Bible* 19 *Tir* is sometimes used as a 'pro-verb, to avoid repetition of an antecedent verb. 1880 Bishop Rome *Ordination*, etc. 169 'Pro-Vicar of the Bishop in the southern part of his diocese. 1897 in *Stat. Unio. Oxford* (1899) 83 'Pro-Warden.

3. In sense 'for, in favour of, on the side of'.

This use is entirely modern, and has no precedent or analogy in Latin. It appears to have arisen from the use of *pro* in Pro. 2, 3, or in Pro and con. 'As a certain manner, combinations with *pro-* take the place of those with *Franco-*, as *plain-Turk, plain-publican*. They appear to have begun c 1815, but to have been comparatively rare up to 1856, since which date they have swarmed in the journalistic press, usually in antithesis to formations in anti- expressed or understood. *Pro-Boer* and *anti-British* were terms of opprobrium during the South African War, 1899-1902.

a. Prefixed to a sb., sb. phr., or adj., forming adjs. with sense 'favouring or siding with (what is indicated by the second element)'; as *pro-slave, -American, -annexation, -Asiatic, -Boer, -British, -Catholic, -Chinese, -clerical, -educational, -English, -foreign, -French, -Irish, -Japanese, -moral, -negro, -opium, -papist, -patronage, -papery, -rebel, -Russian, -slavery, -tariff reform, -transubstantiation, -Turk, -Turkish, -war*, etc. Where the form of the second element permits, as in *pro-Boer, pro-Catholic, pro-negro, pro-papist, pro-Turk*, these are also used as sbs. = 'one who is on the side of, or favours . . ., a partisan or adherent of . . .'. **b.** In comb. with a sb. (or verb-stem) + -ER or -ING, forming a noun-sb. = 'one who favours or sides with . . .'; as *pro-Boerism* (one in favour of a School Board), *-brancher* (a partisan of branches), *-flogger* (one who favours flogging), *-slaver* (a pro-slavery man); *pro-liquorite* (one in favour of the unrestricted sale of alcoholic drinks). **c.** In comb. with a sb. or adj. (or directly from those in **a.**) + -ISM, forming abstract sbs. = 'the principle or character of being in favour of . . .'; as *pro-alcoholism, -Boerism, -capitalism, -clericalism, -Russianism, Semitism, -slaverpism*. Many of these are of opprobrious or hostile use.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 6/1 Owing to the 'pro-American tone of the English Press. 1899 Fitzpatrick *Transvaal* vi In demolition of Sir T. Shepstone's 'pro-annexation representations. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 7 May 5/3 The 'pro-Boerism was not related. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 1/3 Liberals need not trouble to be more 'pro-Boer than the Boers themselves. 1901 J. Chamberlain *Sp. Hs. Comm.* 18 Feb. We have had no pro-Boers speaking to this debate...and not one Liberal Imperialist. 1900 *Standard Advertiser* 23 Aug. a Lord Rosslyn brings the novel charge of 'pro-Boerism against us. 1900 *Daily News* 28 June 3/4 This compact bloc of Triumphant Democracy ...almost unanimous in her 'pro-patriotism. 1892 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 382 The Roman Catholics and the 'pro-Catholics, and those infidel allies, had incessantly employed the periodical press in aid of their cause. 1899 *Morn. Herald* 10 Oct., The opinions of the 'pro-educational and anti-slavery parties throughout the country. 1898 M. Davitt in *Windsor*, Gen. 14 July 2/1 The 'pro-English minority in the United States...are arranging a very hazardous enterprise for the future peace of the Republic. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 3/3 The 'pro-Boerism in the United States are constantly appealing to the sentiment of fellowship in proof of the silliness of flogging. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 2/2 If Russia can arrange a 'pro-Greek settlement, do not let us denounce her. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 Dec. 4/3 Some of the pro-Greeks [those in favour of rescuing Greek in the Previous Examination] at Cambridge would be ready to vote for an anti-Greek motion in the Oxford line. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 2/3 The 'pro-Hellenic manifestations in the streets ...have ...produced an unfavourable impression among businessmen. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 4/1 Mr. Chamberlain ...described Sir Henry Campbell-B.'s Mr. Chamberlain ...described Sir Henry Campbell-B.'s Mr. Chamberlain ...described Sir Henry Campbell-B.'s

that some of our strongest anti-Turk politicians on the Armenian question should at the same time be in favour of a "pro-Turk policy in Egypt. 1899 *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 6/3 The "pro-reversion statistician.

Pro- (*prō*), *prefix*, repr. the Gr. preposition πρό, meaning 'before' (of time, position, preference, priority, etc.), forming in Greek many compounds—verbs, substantives, and adjectives. Of the sbs. and their derivatives more than 60 were adopted in late Latin as technical terms of rhetoric, philosophy, natural history, art, and Jewish or Christian religion (e.g. *problēma, prothesis, prodromus, prolepsis, prologus, prophēta* (*prophētēs, prophētissa, prophētidus*), *propatia, praxiarchus, procylon, propaedia*). With the revival of learning many more Greek terms were latinized. Many of these latinized forms of both periods have been adopted or adapted in the modern languages generally, and have subsequently served as models for the formation of new combinations from Greek (less commonly from Latin) elements, in the nomenclature of modern science and philosophy. The older and more important of the English words so derived appear in their alphabetical order as Main words. Those in which *pro-* is more obviously a prefix to a word itself used in English, or which are merely technical terms, follow here.

1. In sense 'Before in time': forming (*a*) sbs., chiefly scientific terms denominating the earlier, or (supposed) primitive type of an animal, plant, organ, or structure (with derived adjs.); (*b*) adjs. meaning 'previous to or preceding that which is expressed by the second element'.

Pro-agnosis (-*ăgnō'sis*) *sb.*, *Path.*, preceding a paroxysm. **Pro-a'mnion**, the primitive amnion in the embryonic stage of some animals; hence **Pro-amnio'tic** *a.*, pertaining to the pro-amnion. ‖ **Pro-amphi'bia** (-*ămfi'bĭă*) *sb. pl.*, *Zool.*, the (hypothetical) primitive or ancestral amphibian animals. **Pro-angiosperm** (-*ă'nd͡ʒĭōspĕrm*), *Bot.*, a primitive or ancestral angiosperm, from which the existing angiosperms are supposed to have been developed; hence **Pro-angiosperm'ic** *a.* **Probapti'smal** *a.*, preceding or preparatory to baptism. **Prochorion** (-*kōr'ĭŏn*), *Embryol.*, the vitelline membrane or integument of the ovum, which develops into the chorion. **Pro-di'alogue** (*sense-wd.*), an introductory dialogue. **Prodinoceraah** (-*dīnŏsĕrăh*), *Zool.* [Gr. δεινός terrible + Ceratodus], a name suggested for the early shell of the ostrich. **Pro-ethnic** (-*ĕ'thnĭk*) *a.*, *Philol.* [see Ethnic], anterior to the division of the primitive Aryans into separate nations or peoples, or of any people or race into separate tribes. **Progametange** (-*gămĭtæ'nd͡ʒ*), **-gametangium**, *Biol.*, 'an immature or resting gametangium' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Progaasid** (-*gæ'sĭd*), *Ichthyol.*, *a.* of or belonging to the primitive (fossil) ganoid fishes; *sb.* a primitive ganoid. **Progaaaaur** (-*gæ'nŏsŏr*), *Palæont.* [Gr. γάνος brightness + σαῦρος lizard], *sb.* a member of the order *Progaaaauria* of extinct reptiles; *adj.* belonging to this order. **Progymnosperm**, *Bot.*, a primitive or ancestral gymnosperm, from which the existing gymnosperms are supposed to have been developed; hence **Progymnosperm'ic** *a.* **Prokaryontal** *a.*, *nonce-wd.* [Gr. κάρυον world: see Cosmos], existing before the cosmos or universe. **Promammal**, *Zool.*, one of the (hypothetical) *Promammalia* or primitive mammals; so **Promamma'lian** *a.* **Promeristem**, *Bot.*, primary meristem, protomeristem. **Pronymph** (*prō'nĭmf*), *Entom.* [see Nymph *sb.*], a stage in the development of some dipterous insects, intervening between the larval and pupal stages (cf. *protopupa* below); hence **Pronym'phal** *a.* ‖ **Pro-oestrum** (-*ĭ'strŭm*, *-ĕ's-*), *Zool.*, the period immediately preceding that of the œstrum or sexual excitement in animals; so **Pro-o'strous** *a.*, preceding the œstrous; belonging to the pro-œstrum. **Propeptone** (see quot. 1894). ‖ **Properitoneum** (-*pĕrĭtōnī'ŭm*), **Properitoneo** (-*pĕrĭtōnī'ō*), *Embryol.* [cf. Peritoneum], the lip of the primitive mouth of a gastrula; hence **Properito'neal** *a.* ‖ **Prophy'llum**, *Bot.* (pl. **-phy'lla**), [Gr. φύλλον leaf]: see quot. ‖ **Propupa** (-*pĭū'pă*), *Entom.*, a stage in the development of some insects, as the cochineal-insect, intervening between the larval and pupal stages (cf. *protopupa* above). **Pronasal** (-*nē'săl*) *a.*, *Embryol.* [see Nasal], belonging to the primitive kidney or segmental body. ‖ **Pronephos** (-*nĕ'fŏs*), *Zool.*, pl. **pronephoi** (-*nĕ'fŏĭ*) [Gr. νηφός] (Gr. νηπύς worm), the first embryonic stage of a cestode or tape-worm, from which the scolex is developed by budding; hence **Pronephrotic** (-*nĭfrŏ'tĭk*) *a.*, pertaining to a pronephros. ‖ **Prospora'gium**, *Bot.* (pl. **-ia**) = *prosporangium*. **Protozyma** (-*tŏzĭ'mă*), *Phys. Chem.*, a substance formed in the pancreas, and afterwards converted into trypsin; also called *trypsinogen*. **Prosporange** (-*sprŏ'nd͡ʒ*), *Bot.*, a stage in the development of certain fungi, which produces a thin-walled process into which the protoplasm passes and divides into zoospores.

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Proal (*prō'ăl*), ‖ **praha** (*prā'ă*). Forms: 6-7 *paras, paros*, 7 *paro*, 7-8 *pasco*; 7-9 *pras, praw*, (7 *prawe*); 7-9 *prow*, (7 *provus, prou*); 9 *proe*, 8- *pros*, (9 *prosh*); 9 *prahu*. [ad. Malay *perahu* (*prāhŭ*) a boat, a rowing or sailing vessel; in Pg. *parao*, Du. *praauw*, F. *prao*, *pra*. The forms *proa* and *prau* are assimilated to the Eng. Prow (*sb.*²) and its Fr. equivalent *proe*.]

A Malay boat propelled by sails or by oars; *spec.* a sailing boat of a particular type used in the Malay Archipelago.

It is about thirty feet long, has both stem and stern sharp, adapting it to sail equally well in either direction; one side is curved as in other vessels, the other is flat and straight and acts as a lee-board; to steady the boat a small canoe or the like is rigged parallel to it in the manner of an outrigger (see Dittmann *sb.*).

1580 B. Lagenholo tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* v. xxv. 61/b, The next day...there came in two little Paraos, to the number of twelue men. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 1. 108 We left our boats or Paraos. 1608 Middleton *Two Gulls* ii, An honest sober...master o paros or o canoe from Dunkirk. 1613 *St. Papers, Col.* 188 Others violently kyst their oars from crossing Lieut's praa. 1619 Purchas *Pilgrimes* I. xi. 2. § 2 979 The King sent a small Proa. 1623 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 19 His interpreter hasted to answere...Subersam Paroa. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 20 They are Owners of several small Proaes...and Canoaes. 1726 I. L. tr. *Pyrard's Voy. E. Ind.* 30 They were carried off in little Praw's, or small Boats, to Board the Men of War. 1726 Pyrard de Laval *Voy. round World* 431 We saw several flying proes, but none came near us. 1745 P. Thomas *Trav. Adam's Pilg.* 130 The Prenses...brought with her an Indian Paroe, which you may see very well described by Capt. Cooke. 1785 Pharaxon *Lett. Wks.* 1798 VI. 225 We have no sailing boats equal to the flying proas of the South Seas. 1832 Tennemann's *Hist. Philosophy* Int. I. 200 They are called by Europeans, owing to the wonderful rapidity with which they sail, flying proas. 1850 W. Swanton in *Mem. Marine Mag.* (1866) VII. 107 Proas frequently anchor here. 1883 C. A. Fredenburg *Customs, Fun, Cer.* 331 As Dyaks every proa and boat was formed from its anchorage and flung on the coast.

attack and Cond. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 121 The Dutch ...do often buy Prize Negroes for a small matter of the Malagoes...and convert them into Slaves. 1704 *World Mythgy. Apr.* 1171 His hasty proceeders peddled too slowly.

† **Proach, proche,** *v.* *Obs.* [= AF. *prochier* (Britton).] Aphetic form of APPROACH *v.*

1292 BRITTON iii. xxiv. § 2 Sauvement garder qe vus ne lui proachez jeloes autrement ge il vous respondra.) 1296 [see PRO- 2 1]. *De Gest. Pilgr.* 1870 Into those he hardly and laden Fee to proche in his presence. 1297 HARDY *Wessex Poems* v. 367 The proche in his presence. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 24 He ...they was ferreste, and pondered ouer the vyrde. 1583 STOCKWOOD *Mem. Reg. Ireland.* \ The worthily whose priuiledge ye a peere. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xxxix, To make their forces greater; preaching dire.

† **Proadju'tor.** *Obs.* rare—°. [f. PRO- 2 + L. *adjūtor* helper, aider.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, A cloth helper, *proadiutor.*

‖ **Proæ'resis, -æ'resis.** [n. Gr. προαίρεσις a choosing one thing before another, f. προαιρεῖσθαι to choose before.] A deliberate choice; a resolution.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1851 IV. 389 That act of reason which is called Prohæresis.

Pro-agenbite: see PRO- 2 1.

Proagne, Proak, obs. ff. PROG *sb.*, PROKE.

Proal (*prōˑwl*), *a.* *Physiol.* [f. Gr. πρό before + -AL.] Having a forward direction or motion: said of the lower jaw in ruminition.

1888 *Cent. Dict. Anat.*, *Nat. Jun.* 7 note, The propalinal movements in so far as distinguished from the proal, from behind forwards,...and the palinal, from before backwards.

† **Pro-allear.** *Obs.* rare—°. [f. **proallie* (ad. Gr. προαλίζειν to collect before) + -AR 1.] An emplric, a herb doctor.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 131 *Cardus Benedictus*, or blessed Thistle, which the Empirikes, or common Prouleares, doe commend for sundrie...Vertues.

Pro-amnion *v.* **-amphibia:** see PRO- 2 1.

Pro-anaphoral (*prōˌænɔˈfĭrăl*), *a.* [f. PRO- 2 + Gr. ἀναφορά offering + -AL.] Applied to that part of the Eucharistic service (esp. in the Greek rite) which precedes the *anaphora* or more solemn part (the consecration, great oblation, commemoration).

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 70. 1 § 8. 312 In every Liturgy...finally there is one Liturgy, or at most two, which supplies the format or prototypical portion to all the others. 1866 *Rivista Annual. Sh. C. P.* 148. 1876 C. E. HAMMOND *Anc. Liturgies* p. xxxii, Another division of the anticatechumenate Anaphoral and the Pro-anaphoral part.

Pro and con. Forms: 5-7 pro et contra, pro and contra, 7 pro et con, 6- pro and con. (Abbreviation of L. *pro et contra* for and against. The *and* instead of *et* probably originated as an English reading of the character &.)

A. *adv. phr.* For and against; in favour and in opposition; on both sides. *Sic pro et con.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3803 I lauhte fulfyn to argue Pro & contra, yong & olde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* ccxlii, Whanne arose a grete Altercacion...pro and contra. 1532 E. H. tr. *Lancerotte Gherini* To Rdr. (1568) A ij, The matter throughly handled *Pro and Con.* 1577 DEE *Corr.* 9 *Euery Mem.* in Wards...may be here spoke *Pro, et Contra.* 1636 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. G. § 6, I will not determine pro or con, that [etc.]. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 224 ¶ 3, The whole Argument pro and con in the Case of the Morning-Draught. 1819 PEACOCK *Maid of Athens* 23 Jan., The case has never yet affected any human production 'pro or con'. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xxxvii, I have no objection to collect the evidence pro and con.

b. *attrib.* or *as adj.*

1705 M. DOUGLAS *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 25 Several Pro and Con-Pamphlets.

B. *sb. plur.* (now always in pl., *pros and cons.*) Reasons for and against; reasonings, arguments, statements, or votes on both sides of a question. (In quot. 1809, favourable and adverse fortunes.)

[c 1400, 1509: see PRO- 2 1.] 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 Such a quodle about *pro* and *con*, such vsing of *Reynes*. 1592 *Troub. Raigne K. John* I. 402 Why stand I to expostulate the other With *pro* & *contra*? 1640 HOWELL *Lexic.* 20 In the pro's and contras in the windings, workings And carriage of the cause. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* I. § 64 A Quill wore to the Pith in the Service of the State, in *Pro's* and *Con's* upon *Popish Plots.* 1713 *Humble Plead. for Cal. Old Whig* 222 Seeing the *pros and cons* did run equal so that the determination depended on the moderator's casting vote. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* viii. vi. I 54 A...true narrative of all my pros and cons, my ins and outs, down that...exposition of men. 1880 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. ii. 20, I felt justified in stating all the pros and cons of the case.

C. *as vb.* To weigh the arguments for and against; to debate both sides of a question.

1594 CAMDEN *Danelh.-Disput.* Dial., When a man is sollicited reasons with himself, and *pro's* and *con's*, and weighs all his designs, we ought not to imagine that this and either talks to us or to himself. 1596 SHAKES. *Tw. Kinsmen* VI. xvi, My father's resolution of parting me into branches...And...here *pro'd* and *con'd*, and sufficiently talked over, terrified him, and my mother above a month before. 1808 KNOX *Lett. Wks.* 1824 III. 256 The topic was the Duke of Wellington—very amusingly pro-and-con'd. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 111, 304 He was no philosopher, who ever wanted a precious moment to pro-and-con-sider.

Proana, Proanaesa, obs. ff. PROPANE *sb.*, PROPANESA.

Pro-angiosperm, -atlas: see PRO- 2 1, 2.

Pro arts et foeris: see PRO 3.

Proase, obs. form of PHASE.

Proat (*prōˑăt*), *v.* *dial.* Also **prota.** [Origin obscure: cf. PROT *v.* and PROD *v.*] To poke. Hence **Proter** *dial.*, a poker.

1832 FULLER *Comm. Exeth* (1888) 121 Like rollen children ...pruning under an old wood-table. *a* 1847 FOSSE *Vis. E. Anglia, Prentice*, a poker. 1888 *Shepton Mallet Journ.*, *Prota*, to poke.

† **Proau'ctor.** *Obs.* rare—°. [a. L. *prōauctor* remote ancestor, founder: see PRO- 2 2.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Proauctor*, the chiefe author.

‖ **Proaulion** (*prōˌɔˈlĭăn*). *Architect.* [a. Gr. προαύλιον a vestibule, L. *prōaulium*, f. πρό, PRO- 2 + αὐλή a court, with dim. ending -ιον.] A portico or colonnade outside a church or temple, opening into the narthex.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. &c.*, *Pronaulion*, in Architecture, the space in vestibule. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 70. 1 § 8. 312 The *Pronaulion*, or porch, is ...sometimes a lean-to against the west end of the narthex. 1889 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 78 The *pronaulion*, or porch, a corridor supported on the outside by light pillars. *Ibid.*, Passing onwards from the *Pronaulion*, we enter the narthex.

Prob, dial. variant of PROBE *v.*

Probabiliorism (*prɒbăbĭlĭăˈrĭz'm*). [f. as next + -ISM.] The doctrine of the probabiliorists; according to which, in opposition to probabilism, it is claimed that that side on which the evidence preponderates is more probably right and therefore ought to be followed.

1845 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VII. 192 Probabilism is by no means the universal or compulsory doctrine of the Roman theologians...It is confessed by a system called Probabiliorism; which teaches that, when in doubt among several alternatives of conduct, we are bound to choose that which has the greatest likelihood of being right. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1931 Probabiliorism...demands that the more probable opinion shall always be chosen. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 670 *Moral Theology.*

Probabiliorist (*prɒbăbĭlĭăˈrĭst*). [= F. *probabilioriste*, mod.L. *probabiliorista*, f. L. *probabilior* more probable, comparat. of *probabilis*: see -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of probabiliorism.

1707-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Probabilism*, Those who oppose this doctrine [of the Probabilists], and assert, that we are obliged, on pain of sinning, always to take the more probable side, are called probabiliorists. The Jansenists, and passionately the Port-royalists, are probabiliorists. 1748 J. EDWARDS *Ans. Waterl.* 7 *Conf. Hist.* II. 23 The wide disputes between the...Probabilists and the Probabiliorists, have long divided and filled into equally equal parties. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 670/1 The Probabiliorists put no outward sign to mercy, when a man was convicted on solid grounds that the balance of evidence was decidedly in favour of his liberty.

Probabilism (*prɒˈbăbĭlĭz'm*). [= F. *probabilisme*, f. as next: see -ISM.]

1. *R. C. Casuistry.* The doctrine, orig. propounded by Molina, a Spanish Dominican, in the 16th century, that in matters of conscience on which there is some disagreement among authorities, it is lawful to follow any course in support of which the authority of a recognized doctor of the Church can be cited.

1640 in BAILEY *Hist. Sol.*, etc. 1845 W. G. WARD *Ideal Ch.* Ch. ed. 2) 326 The very interesting controversies of the last and previous centuries on probabilism. 1845 [see PROBABILIORISM]. 1870 JESUIT Guillois *Ch.* II. v. 184 The doctrine of Probabilism ...popularly identified with the Jesuits, did not strictly speaking, originate with that body. 1882 EDWARDS *Mod. Ethics* vi. 121.

2. *Philos.* The theory that there is no absolutely certain knowledge, but that there may be grounds of belief sufficient for practical life.

1902 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos.* II. 344 The term *probabilism* is also used to describe the theory which mediates between a sceptical view regarding knowledge, and the needs of practical life.

Probabilist (*prɒˈbăbĭlĭst*). Also 7 **probabilist.** [= F. *probabiliste* (1576 C.), mod.L. *probabilista*, f. L. *probabilis*: see PROBABLE: see -IST.]

1. One who holds the casuistic doctrine of probabilism.

1657 J. ISSACHAR *Schism Dispatch'd* 25 Then indeed I shall not refuse to...reade them [men who call us Papists] in Dr. H's Predicament of Probabilists. 1707-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Probabilists*, a sect or division, among the Romanists, holding, that a man is not always obliged to take the more probable side, but may take the less probable, if it be but barely probable. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1931 In 1665 Alexander VII was compelled to disavow a number of the propositions of the Probabilists.

2. *Philos.* One who holds the philosophical theory of probabilism.

1857 WHEWELL *Probabilist*, p. A term applied to those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions.

Hence **Probabili'stic** *a.* [see -ISTIC], pertaining to probabilists or probabilism.

1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 230/1 In that [R. C.] church has [happened] moral theology...a modification of the so-called 'probabilistic system,' of the ages immediately before its own, is largely used in the direction of conscience.

Probability (*prɒbăbĭlĭtĭ*). [ad. F. *probabilité* (1456 C. in LITTRÉ), ad. L. *probabilitātem*, f. *probabilis*: see PROBABLE: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being probable; the appearance of truth, or likelihood of being realized, which any statement or event bears in the light of present evidence; likelihood.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 30b, In...gathering of coniectures that are doubtfull, whose probabilitie onely and not assured knowledge, headeth out the truthe of a matter. 1613 J. MEDE in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* 1. III. 330 Other reports there are, but without any probability of truth, and therefore I will not mention them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal. Introd.* 3 Probability is the very Guide of Life. 1853 J. GILLIES tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* ii. xxiii. 348 Truth and probability are the causes of assent. 1882 FARRAR *Silent Voice* (1888) IV. ii. 111, 292 The soundest arguments...want no further than to establish a probability.

b. *In, † by probability*: probably; considering what is probable. (Now always with *adj.*)

a 1600 W. FULKE *Confut. Canon Coran.* (1625) 140 In probabilitie there could not but either envy or greed. 1603 W. LEVINUS *Country Housew. Guard.* (1616) 15 The compasse and round that doth runne by probabilitie will take and fill. 1637 MONTROSE *Mem.* 31 (T) The Lord Deputie going into the field,...in all probability could not be but some two months after. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 400 Otherwise in probability they had fallen into the hands of the French. 1880 HISTORICUS *Phys. Geog.* ii. 30 These cloths corresponding in all probability to ancient lines of faults.

2. An instance of the fact or condition described in 1; a probable event, circumstance, belief, etc.; something which, judged by present evidence, is likely to be true, to exist, or to happen.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 301 The highwards...with the Ishmele of Alexandre which opened manifolde and manifold probabilities of things which came afterwards to passe. 1600 T. CAMPION *Diff. Layde to Many probabilities* concurring prouable truth. 1789 *Pennsylv. Lond.* xvii. (close) 70 Arguments...have been drawn from inherences and probabilities. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 130 Wolsey's return to power was discussed openly as a probability. 1858 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xi, You must not create probabilities in that way.

b. *pl.* Probabilities of the weather; weather forecasts. *U. S.*

Old Probabilities, a humorous name for the chief signal-officer of the U. S. Signal Service Bureau.

1879 G. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life, Crime & Amusements* (1911) 207 No priest or soothsayer that ever lived could hold his own against Old Probabilities. 1880 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 508 The official publications entitled the 'probabilities' and the so-called 'weather-maps'.

3. *Math.* As a measurable quantity: The amount of antecedent likelihood of a particular event as measured by the relative frequency of occurrence of events of the same kind in the whole course of experience; estimated by the ratio of the number of successful cases to the whole number of possible cases.

1718 DE MOIVRE (*title*) The Doctrine of Chances: or, a Method of Calculating the Probability of Events in Play. 1738 *Hist. Chandler Cycl., Probability* of an event, in the Doctrine of Chances, is greater or less according to the number of chances by which it may happen, compared with the whole number of chances by which it may either happen or fail. 1836 DE MORGAN *Rep. Probat. Prel.* At the end of the seventeenth century, the theory of probabilities was considered by a few isolated problems, which had been solved by Pascal, Huyghens, James Bernoulli, and others. 1864 H. *Lotze's Logic* II. iv. 384 For each draw the probability of a white ball being drawn would = $^1/_{100}$, so that the probability of two whites being drawn in succession would = $^1/_{100} \cdot ^1/_{100} = ^1/_{10000}$. 1892 H. COMPAYRÉ in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 80 To speak of a certain possible event as having a probability of three to one...is to use language in a strictly defined sense.

Probabilize (*prɒˈbăbĭlaĭz*), *v.* [f. L. *probabili-s* PROBABLE + -IZE.] *trans.* To render probable or likely.

1820-23 ENCYCLOP. *Londin. Techn. World* (1830) III. 13 By means of it the fact is probabilized: rendered, to a greater or less degree, probable. *a* 1832— *Dissertl.* iv. (1844) 18, see The considerations which tend to probabilize success. 1846 S. H. MACLEANE *Ess. Reform. Eng.* (1849) 304 That he may also be sure of probabilizing [the story], and pass it on.

Probable (*prɒˈbăbl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *probable* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *probabil-is* that may be proved, probable, credible, f. *probā-re* to try, test, approve, make good: f. *probus* good: see -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being proved; demonstrable, provable. *Now rare.*

1589 *Martins Mar.* (1888) 43 Which...duly examined by learn...and no thing probable can be brought against the same, this...Master...honored and finally determyned [etc.]. *a* 1598 HAKL. *Colyer, Hen. VII* 53 It is probable by an indubitable reason and an apparant falsifitie. 1629 MASON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1887) V. 350 No man is obliged to property or interest...but what is probable by ordinary tradition or explication not probable by arbitrary. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Cases. Laws Scot.* 31, xiii. § 2 (1699) 209 Execution by a Bayliff Officer are valid, though not given in Writ, and that the same are probable by Witnesses. 1885 *Gazette Police Cases.* 356 Matters proved are probable.

† **2.** Such as to approve or commend itself to the mind; worthy of acceptance or belief; rarely in bad sense, plausible, specious, colourable. (Now merged in the modern sense 3.)

1587 THOMAS *Hyginus* (Roll) 1. 330 It hapned probable and more skilfull (= reasonable), but his lord was slain by treason. 1589-8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 600/2 As it appeareth by probable presumpcions of Philo. V. 600/2 As it appeareth by probable presumpcions of Philo. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* s.v. *Probabile*, Probable, likely, credible, what I would say, your reasons are so probable. 1623 SHAKES. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 236 It cannot be but he was murdered here, The least of all these signes were probable. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 26 Of Cannot *Albert*, *Hawk* 109 One of his most probable excuses was to frame many discourses out of nature. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 6 are His schemes were probable. 1780 *Transactions Corr. Wks.* 1790 I. 180 He assigns the most probable reasons for that opinion. 1870 JOWETT

tradition (A. H. v. 28) it was prohibited that an inhibit was probable, and might therefore be safely followed in practice, whilst but the mention of any single theologian of established reputation.

†b. Of a person: Worthy of approval, reliable. 1597 Bright *Treatise God's Providence* (title) There is set down examples here mentioned, but is both a credible or probable Author for the assurance of it. 1680 G. Tuckney *Rome's Trust.* 223 If this be but the single opinion of a probable Doctor, we may have the same assured by as infallible one.

2. Having an appearance of truth; that may in view of present evidence be reasonably expected to happen, or to prove true; likely.

1626 Sharp *Anal.* 4 Cl. v. ii. 396 Most probable That so the food. 1690 T. Goodwin *Dis. Legible* 152 The birds neither nest, couple, &c. as you doe, Ergo its most probable that they should be fed. 1697 Bonnet *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 134 The necessary or probable consequences of the action. 1728 Woodward *Wks.* (1787) 469 This were a probable opinion, though not warranted by holy writ. 1829 Richard *Reasoning* 67 Is it probable that a man will forfeit if his property that he will be pardon? 1874 D. Stewart *Philos. Hum. Mind* II. ii. iv. § 4. 140 In our ordinary prediction of unrecorded phenomena, philosophers are accustomed to speak of the event as only probable; although our confidence in its happening is not less complete, than if it rested on the basis of mathematical demonstration. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Philos.* I. i. § 322 The Probable Error of an observation is a conventional quantity such that the error of the observation is as likely to exceed as to fall short of it in magnitude. 1890 E. Peacock *N. Evandus* II. 310 This was the more probable solution.

†b. with infinitive as complement: Likely *to be* or *to do* something. *Obs.*

1603 Gallops *Hierurgia* 224 Those rustick and rash understanders...are only probable to misprench themselves. 1680 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacra* iii. iv. § 10 Noah is conceived as probable to have first preached Gospel, as he whose name was preserved...after very little alteration. a1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 223 'Tis probable to be the truest one.

c. Resting in or indicating probability.

1728 Bolgar *Anal. Introd.* 1 Probable Evidence is commonly distinguished from demonstrative by this, that it admits of Degrees.

d. Likely to be (something specified).

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 223 He essayed to make choice of a probable companion.

†B. as *sb.* Something probable; a probable event or circumstance; a probability. *Obs.*

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Prophs.* vi. § 8. 117 These probables are badges to serve every turn. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 79 What talk ye of some (reasonable and likelihood probable, such as seem some may phrase it)? 1659 Sir Ch. Lucas (*subscr.* J. Lisle) If a thing is *de esse* be granted, let it make for presence and it shall be raised at least into a Probable; and if a truth be certain, and thereof interest, it will quickly reach it down to be a Probability.

†**Pro'bableness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being probable; probability, likelihood; plausibility.

1609 Thynne *Rights* in *I.* 135 If a treatise be known such by probabilities and likelihoods, and not words. 1661 Dixon tr. *Bellinger on Apoc.* (1775) 101 I, His omitteth to reason probably...but this probableness is of vacuous Stuff, not of Deal. 1690 *Vind. Dr. Hammond's Addr.* § 12. 4 Nor shall I...free the probableness of his answer'd groundless supposition.

Pro'bably (prǫ'băbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a probable manner or degree; with probability.

1. In a way that approves itself to one's reason for acceptance or belief; plausibly; in a way that seems likely to prove true; with likelihood (though not with certainty). Now rare.

1532 Sturdy *Lat. in England* (1870) p. xxv. You wrote so probably that ayr nor see in a state of dangerys to come. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 115 Logike is an Art to reason probably on both parties, of all matters that be spoke forthe, as farre as the nature of every thing canne beare. 1632 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. 3 The first of these bookes probably garnisht the diuorce of Bladud. 1656 Hobbes *Elements.* viii. 100 This your Hypothesis by which you learne to probably salued the Problem of Gravity. 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 192 With a party of thirty men only, as Nepos says: but, as Xenophon more probably says, of near seventy. 1813 J. Bloomfield *Farm. Annuals.* iii. Many there be would probably hope to enable by any connection in the Altar.

2. As a qualification of the whole statement: As is likely; so far as evidence goes; in all probability; most likely. Now the ordinary use.

1813 Sidmouth *Treas. Parish* 20 Now that we have judged of all, we must resolve...of that which is probablest best. 1847 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. § 6 A union, from whence those worms of divisions have probably bred. 1850 G. Williams *Gold. & Rom. Mont.* 88 Seraphs, no Hatchet, probablier a Knife, to kill the Beast. 1873 Pembury *Time Test.* iv. 1731, 222 The present means were probably substituted in place of those [which] it is probable that the present Saviour would have substituted. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. (Lond. ed.) 26, § 322 The River Tigris is probably augmented from the upper half of this sea by those winds. 1880 *Acad. Penny Syst.* I. 102 Probably both causes operate to account for the failure to perceive the difference.

†**Pro'bancy.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *probāre*, with suffix-substitution: see -ANCY.] ? Probation, evidence; ? affirmative proof (editor's margin in list, etc.).

c1400 *Rowley* (1907) The lawes of Ine Cante [Falstone] stone in probancy. They were some conquests, he wrought for to try.

†**Pro'bal,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [? Alteration of Probable.] Such as approves itself to reason or acceptance; ? calculated to bias the judgment, satisfactory (Schmidt).

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 344 Were this advice is free I give, and honest, Probal to thinking, and indeed the course To win the Moore again.

Probality, error for Probability.

Probang (prǫ'bæŋ). Also 7 **provang**(e. (provango). [The name given by the inventor was *provang*, of unknown origin (but cf. *provat* = Privet q.v.), subsequently altered, prob. after Probe *sb.*] A surgical instrument, consisting of a long slender strip of whalebone with a sponge, ball, button, or other attachment at the end, for introducing into the throat to apply a remedy or remove a foreign body. Also, a larger form of this employed in the case of choking cattle.

1697 Hobbes in W. Ramsay *Organum Salutis* 2 viii. To Judge Ramsay, upon his Provang, or sure particular Instrument. *Ibid.* 3 iv. Touching your Provang, or Whale-bone Instrument...it hath purchased much repute abroad among Foreigners. 1861 Pulvert *Glanogr. and Anat. Provangos*, an instrument made of Whalebone, to cleanse the stomach. 1892 Wood *Anim. Curios.* II. 168 Walter Ramsay...was the first that invented the Provang, or Whalebone Instrument to cleanse the throat and stomach. 1893 S. Pegge *Lond. Mod. Dicts., Probang*, a flexible piece of whalebone, with sponge fixed to the end. 1823 E. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxv. 310 An inflamed state of the oesophagus, caused by a choky pudding roughly passed. 1834 Veterinarian *Mt. Farms* (ed. 2) I. 296/1 The probang is 3 feet 1 inch in length, three quarters of an inch in diameter, with pewter cup and ball ends 19 diameter. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii. (1883) 63 There were...Probes and Probangs.

Probant (prǫ'bănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *probant-em*, pr. pple. of *probāre* to prove: see -ANT.] Proving, demonstrating.

1908 *Month* Jan. 105 The true probant force of intuitive experience regarding the existence of God.

Probaptismal: see Pro- § 4.

Probate (prǫ'bēt), *sb.* Also 4–8 -bat. [ad. L. *probāt-um* a thing proved, subst. use of pa. pple. neut. of *probāre* to Prove: see -ATE.]

†1. The act of proving or fact of being proved; that which proves; proof, demonstration; evidence, testimony. *Obs.*

1532 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* ii. 109 What maner a sorr They have made probate of this probise. 1620 Bond *Exch. Comm. Admit. & Augh.* Wks. (1629) 61 Abraham assuredly believed God before, but his offering up of Isaac was a greater probate of his faith. 1732 in *Gold Reg. Acts Privy Council, Colon.* (1910) VI. 180 There are innumerable proofs of this position...among them our late research reveals a monumental probate. 1840 G. S. Faber *Prim. Calif.* (1844) I. 130 Here, then, we have another probate of the object of the Tree-Goddess.

†b. A putting to the test, experiment. *Obs. rare.*

a1645 J. Smith *Prolegom. to Horrys* (1648) 5 As I would not encourage you upon the long-suffering of God, to make a probate, and trial of his patience.

2. *Law.* The official proving of a will; also, the officially verified copy of the will together with the certificate of its having been proved, which are delivered to the executors.

1483 *Surtees Wills Cantabrig.* 43 I will it be worne...in the rolle that my testament and last will is in, after the probat be read. 1532 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* K 3 b, The hypocrites...made a reformacion of mortuaries and probates of testamentes. 1550 Bergomon *Testamente* 224 The iudge doth thereupon...assigne his probate and seale to the testament, whereby the same is confirmed. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 216 The Probate of Wills, and letters of Administration are determinable by the Civil Law. 1708 Blackstone *Comm.* III. vii. 96 Wit. And it...asserted, that it is but of late years that the church hath had the probate of wills. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 211 The Lordship of Norway is the proprietor of which holds his spiritual court, and grants marriage licenses and probates of wills, under the seal of the religious house to which the lordship belonged before the Reformation. 1872 Sweet *Everybody's Lawyer* 472 An executor, upon obtaining probate, is not required to enter into a bond.

b. *attrib.* **Probate Act,** an English statute passed in 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), by which the jurisdiction of matters of probate and administration was removed from ecclesiastical and other courts and transferred to a new Court of Probate. **Probate bond,** a bond in which an administrator other than an executor gives a guarantee that he will administer the estate in accordance with the will or with the law of intestate succession. **Probate court,** a court having jurisdiction of probate and administration. **Probate duty,** 'a tax upon the gross value of the personal property of a deceased testator' (Wharton *Law Lex.*); since 1894 merged in the *estate duty*. **Probate judge,** a judge having jurisdiction in probate and testamentary causes; hence *probate judgeship*. †**Probate law,** the law of the ecclesiastical probate court (*obs.*).

c1400 *Rowley* 208 They were gone Swillonne, & said probate true; What wyfe-mon offereth shall passe his owne store. 1844 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 855/2 Probate duty. The holders of personal property are...entitled to reckon, either that the probate and legacy duties should be abolished, or that they should be extended to real property also. 1883 W. Fraser *Disraeli* vii. 114 Probate judges are the guardians of widows and orphans. 1892 *Statute Everybody's Lawyer* 473 A non-resident is required to enter into a probate bond. 1898 *Whitaker's Alm.* 450/1 Probate Duty: In the case of every person dying after 1st August, 1894 (prior to which date Probate, Affidavit, or Inventory Duty is payable). 1900 *Ann. Reg. Intern. Law.* 24 Probate engrossments as well as the probate plate were to be on paper.

†**Probate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *probātus* tried, proved, pa. pple. of *probāre* to Prove.] Proved, demonstrated. Also (spot, 1615) of a person: Having received proof; confirmed or established in a belief; convinced.

c1500 *Nought Arrouthe* (W. de W.) 2 The essay true and probate assertyones of historyal men touchynge and concernynge thantiquytes of...Glastenbury. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1034 Verbula, confirmed and in the depth probate, Full diverse to his fate. 1620 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 84 If daily experience did not make it manifest and probat enough.

Probate (prǫ'bēt), *v.* [f. prec. stem of L. *probāre* to prove: see prec.]

†1. *trans.* (*probate*) To prove. *Obs. rare*—°.

1572 Lettis *Manage* 39/2 To Probate, *probare*.

2. To obtain probate of, to prove (a will). Chiefly *U. S.* Hence **Pro'bating** *vbl. sb.*

1732 Chitham *Amer. Law. Rep.* (1872) 32 C's will has never been probated. 1837 Thoreau *Walden* 80, 'Ye yea! I acclaimed then,—' 'tis time to prove, and probated, and swore to, and all manner o' formalities.' 1885 *Proc. N. Hamp. Hist. Consist. Soc.* 2 Jan. 10 Wills...probated as early as 1713. 1890 *Bloodbo. Mag.* CLI. 322 The coroners over the probating of wills would not allow the unscrupulous, blackhearted ingratitude of children.

†**Proba'tic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *probatic-us* (in Vulgate), a. Gr. προβατικός belonging to sheep, f. πρόβατον a sheep. So F. *probatique.*] Of or pertaining to sheep: in *probatic fountain, probatic pond*, rendering L. *probatica piscina* of the Vulgate in John v. 2. Also † **Proba'tical** *a. Obs.*

c1450 Lydg. *Conmend. Our Lady* 134 Thine misty robe, probatic playnes. [1582 N. T. (Rhem.) John v. 2 There is at Hierusalem vpon Probatica a pond.] 1638 Ranew *Glasgow, Protestk Feast* ...a Pond at Jerusalem, where (how often) were washed, that were by the Law to be sacrificed. 1818 J. Hilles *Rod Holy Contem.* ii. xiii. 72 note, The probatical pool was endowed by an Angel with a miraculous power of healing.

Probation (prǫbē'ʃən), *sb.* [ME. *probacion*, a. OF. *probacion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *-ation*, ad. L. *probationis* gen. n. of action f. *probāre* to prove, test.]

†**1.** The action or process of testing or putting to the proof; trial, experiment; investigation, examination. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2).

a1400 Higden *De Reg. Princ.* 326, I lerne is good, ere lerne is lust. 1530 Palsgr. 240/2 Probacion, or assay, *probation*. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 88 (Hen. VI) Was it by negligence of the foe?...If I were a man, I should discredit to be grounde of so vile a probacion, whether of both these religions is the better. 1680 Roman *Holy War* 221 Thy lying Ministers we have had and made sufficient probation of. 1708 Nels. *Hist. Parvil.* III. 492 It was published by way of probation, that they might enjoy the issue of the matter. 1805 Mather *Mirac.* viii. 282 We see a broad distinction, arising...from the character of the witnesses, the probation of the testimony.

†b. *Surg.* Examination by or as by means of a probe; the use of a probe. *Obs.*

1812 Woodhouse *Surg. Mem. Wks.* (1851) 17 The Probation there is much about of this instrument oftentimes by making probation as the phrase is. 1813 Cooke *Memorial Chirurg.* v. 5 3 Probation, made either by hand, instrument, or both.

†c. Trial by ordeal. *Obs. rare.*

1633 S. Mather *Cases of Consc.* (1862) 277 The Pledges Probation by casting into the Water practised upon Persons accused with other Crimes as well as that of Witchcraft. *Ibid.* 284 When they were brought to their neighbor Probation, they[?] sunk down under the Water like other Persons.

d. The examining of students as a test of proficiency; a school or college examination. Now only in U. S.

1708 Penalty, *Probation*, ...the Trial of a Student, who is about to take his Degrees in an University. 1788 *Revew London* IV. 137 There is an order appointed for the probation of the school. 1898 *Pendl's Travel. Dict., Probation*, ...Specifically: (1) In universities, examination of a student for degrees.

2. The testing or trial of a person's conduct, character, or moral qualifications; a proceeding designed to ascertain these; esp. in reference to the period or state of trial. a. Of a candidate for membership in a religious body, order, or society, for holy orders, for fellowship in a college, etc. (Cf. Probationer.)

1532–52 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 This pople [Essenes]...not lokinge any man to thinke more welfauerly perteinge to the vsage of a pore. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiii. § 3 They first are set for time, some long (the supposed probation most requisite). 1613 Shute *Nisse, for M.* v. 71 1880 Thorne & Fr. *Philander* iv. 11. She that hath never enough about her heart. *Mod.* for a man without probation. 1879 O. Sawyer *Glass, Sand, Flame* x. 71 Monks. They were subjected to a probation, but did not take solemn vows.

b. In theological and religious use: Moral trial or discipline; the divinely appointed or arranged

sensing and denaturation of character and principle, esp. as taking place in this life in view of a future state of rewards and punishments.

Probary probation, a similar mixed trial after death, which some believe will be granted to those who have not accepted, or have not had the offer of, the Gospel in this life, or to those who depart this life insufficiently purified.

1548 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 To wene clean in these purgatorye or deserte. 1599 Mirr. *Magist. Amulio* Wks. (1936) (margin) The probation of purgatorye. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 28 Is. 66. 8 *Jerusalem* to come, is either sent to purgatory for reason, or its probation, is either sent to purgatory for reason, or its probation, is either sent to purgatory for reason, or its probation

mortain Statist appellat 320. 12 1901 *Council's Interpr., Probator*, an Accuser, or Approver, or one who undertakes to prove a crime charg'd upon another.

2. An examiner.

1893 Maymond *Naval Law.* 182 Some nominated, and appointed for Probators.

† **Pro'batory**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *probātōrium*, neut. sb. from *probātōrius*: see next.]

1. A house for probationers or novices.

1670 Hollman *Camden's Brit.* II. 131 In the same years Chevercus, Bishop of Lismore ... and Pope Eugenius a venerable man, with whom he was in the Probatory in Clairvall, departed to Christ.

2. (See quot.) *rare*—0.

1892 Bowers *Glossogr.* 316, 31 *Probatory*, from *probo* the place where gold or coin is made of any thing, or the instrument that tries it.

Probatory (*prō'bătĭrĭ*), *a.* [ad. med.L. *probātōrius* belonging to trial or proof, f. *probāt-* stem of L. *probāre* to prove: see -ORY 2. Cf. F. *probatoire* (1762 in Dict. Acad.).]

1. = PROBATIVE 1; testing. *Now rare.*

1625 Usher *Answ. Jesuit* 170 Although it be a probatory, and not a purgatory fire that the Apostle Gentilmatch of. 1660 Bunyan *Body Div.* 1. 230 These infirmities ... were really profitable, to try his strength. 1799 *Coxe's Trav. in Swit.* *Reg.* 411/1 Perception of the new packaged Liquor (= sparkling liquid). 1831 Bushnell *Forgiveness & Law* ii. 130 In a climate of probatory discipline.

† 2. = PROBATIVE 2; proving. *Obs. rare.*

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 303 I will attempt to achieve Incredulity, to the visible, and palpable confusion of the Terror Probatory. 1658 Phillips *Transcendent.* 179 That (these words) are not argumentative or probatory. 1658 *Acrid. Hamdoun.* 326 His other kind of arguments are only matutory, not probatory.

Probatum (*prōbē'tŭm*), † *Obs.* [L. *probātum* a thing proved: see PROBATE *sb.*]

1. A thing proved; a demonstrated conclusion or fact; *esp.* a means or remedy that has been tried and found efficacious; an approved remedy.

1592 Nashe *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 251 He is a worth-buying Pennilesse, having not past one or two Probatums for all diseases. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 42 To give vnto all probatums in the conclusions. 1633 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. viii. 249 The very Probatum for a Lethargie. [1800 Coleridge *Wallenst.* iv. ii. 130 That's probatum. Nothing can stand 'gainst that.]

† b. A proof or demonstration.

1613 Jackson *Creed* v. xxxii. § 7 His people might have a *probatum est* to either to themselves or others. 1617 Bingham *ann. Introd.* I. 273 A good *probatum est* that observation of Sabbaths, ... When a means wrops thus the Lord, He maketh every his enemies to be at peace with him.'

† c. Short for *probatum est*: see 2. *Obs.*

1632 Massinger *Very Woman* iii. 1 Feed him with figgs: *probatum*. 1709 O. Dykes *Eng. Pract. Rhet.* (ed. 2) 203 It has every one's Probatum in't. 1740 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. xviii. § 4 He ... recommended it to all his friends, since he could set his probatum to it for seventeen years.

† 2. *Phr.* **probatum est** [L.] = it has been proved or tested', a phrase used in recipes or prescriptions; also in general sense. Hence as *sb. Obs.*

1573–80 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 136 Try it: it seems all, all is naught, Probatum est; I much as I was taught. 1653 C. Merryn *Wound Surg.* *Worthy M.* 5 b, (The third) has had the Encouragement of a Probatum est, upon these horrid Methods. a 1721 Prior *Epigram to Dr. de Moulin* iii. Loud him, but they loud-d'st: And you shall never see time more: Take my advice, profession est. 1797 *Mod. a Mind, Advice* I. 4 b, To the above Receipts, I can therefore say *Probatum est*, from its powerful effect upon myself.

Probe (*prōb*), *sb.* [ad. late L. *probe* a proof, in med.L. also an examination, f. *probāre* to try, test, Prove. Cf. Cat. *probe*, Pr. *prova* a probe, a sounding line; also med.L. *tenta*, Sp. *tienta*, f. *tentare* to try (see TRY).]

1. A surgical instrument, commonly of silver, with a blunt end, for exploring the direction and depth of wounds and sinuses.

1582 Holcroson *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne petite Rapponnette*, a small instrument wherewith Surgeons do search wounds, a probe. 1601, 1636 [see PROVE 16, 15a]. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) I. 60/2 It was the longer part of Probes, with eyes like readers. 1708–9 J. Pitcairne *Assem. Divert.* v. 56, I'm, the Daughter—while I get the Lint and the Probe and the Plaister ready. 1807–08 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 371 The source of many narrow sinus cannot be easily followed by a probe. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 203 When I poured my *probe* into it, I did not feel the bone hard, but only its resistance.

fig. 1671 Dryden *Tyran. Love* I. i. Those whom he subdued to the operation of his ethical probe. 1806 Lemaire *Cato* 407 *Trial* iv. 75, We, who believe Life's hours cost Beyond the probe of chemic test.

2. *transf.* a. The proboscis of an insect. b. *Angling.* A baiting-needle.

1674 *Powers Exp. Philos.* I. 2 As his (the flea's) power is fitted a Probocis, or hollow trunk or probe. *Ibid.* 2 The Butter-Fly ... The Probe (which you see lies in the mouth in spiral involutions). 1881 Cholmondeley *Angler's Vade-mecum* 8 b (1885) 237 Others use the Probe to draw the Awning Wire under the Skin only. 1878 Wilcox *Angling* viii. 230 The better to avoid hurting the fish, some have a kind of probe to open the way, for the more easie passage and passage of your wyre or worme.

† 3. A jailer's guard. *Obs.* rare—1.

Perhaps an error for *prove*, Proof 18.

1563 Gerrard *Let. to Sir W. Cecil* in Jnl., The Bankbearing for the queen's majesty's preservation ... ye shall see to the probe of the poor, and after judge.

4. [f. PROBE *v.*] An act of probing; a piercing or boring, a prod.

1890 *Athenæum* 22 March 373 As the Agnes was gradually working itself out we tried probes to the west in the adjoining fields. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 108/2 The fish felt a probe in the rib, 1907 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/1 A probe test a pin is inserted to unfold it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *probe-end*, *-point*: **probe-trocar**, a needle used in the manner of a probe (cf. *probe-scissors*); **probe-pointed** *a.*, having a blunt point, like that of a probe; **probe-scissors**, scissors used for opening wounds, having a button on the point of the blade.

1863–76 Cyclopæd. *Dis. Horses* (ed. 4) 105 Using the "probe end of the director as a guide, the surgeon may make an external artificial opening. 1878 Worrall *Chirurg. Treat.* II. v. 231, I prepared a ligature, and with a "Probe-needle passed it up into the Gut. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 382 The puncture is enlarged ... "probe-point knife and it. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 133 The extremity of the "probe-pointed knife. 1889 *Q. Lancet Obs. Rep.* 1889 (1894) 72 Like this opening I insert a pair of small probe-pointed scissors. 1878 Wharton *Chirurg. Treat.* 27, iv. 428 The sinus ... may be ... wide open by a pair of "Probe-scissors. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 133 The probe-scissors. It is in this case particularly hazardous and improper.

Probe (*prōb*), *v.* Also 7 proob. [f. PROBE *sb.*; in some uses perh. influenced by L. *probāre* to try, test: see PROVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To examine or explore (a wound or other cavity of the body) with a probe. Also with the person as *obj.*

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 80 Yet there the sat too deeply probe the wound, As healing still the rather parts were sound. 1708 J. S. *La Dreux's Observ.* (1713) 220, I probed him carefully, and found no Stone. 1808 *Scots' F. M. Perth* 228, The leech ... when the body was found, was commanded by the magistrates to probe the wound with his instruments.

2. *fig.* To search into, so as thoroughly to explore, or to discover or ascertain something; to try, prove, sound; to interrogate closely.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 28 She proofed (I say, may heart) with her constancie, And found no flaw nor sleight in her. 1730 Bramley *Alcibiades* I. ii. 8 I found him, while I probe your profession. 1804 Wellington in *Gurw. Disp.* (1837) II. 561, I was anxious to find out to what extremity they had claims, and probed them particularly upon that point. 1818 *Scots Rel. Mag.* VII. 8 I carefully enquired, which I was determined to probe to the bottom. 1873 *Hours Soc. Pretns.* iii. 52 If they were probed as to their motives.

b. To ask or inquire probingly. *rare.*

1839 Lady Lovell *Carmela.* 301 iii. 6 'Anything about Denham to it?' probed Hodges.

c. To find out by probing or similar action. *rare.*

1899 Weyman in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 264 But I made shift to probe out a few of them myself.

3. *transf.* To pierce or penetrate with something sharp, esp. in order to test or explore.

1785 G. White *Selborne* xl. (1813) 72 Which the owners ancient time diligently procured, by probing the soil with spits. 1851 Emerson *Addr., Mich. Univ.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 220 As soon as he probes the crust, behold glaciers, planed-line, and grinding; into a lateral direction. 1865 Lyell *Antiq. Man* ii. 31 The log or peat was ascertained, on probing it with an instrument, to be 21 feet fifteen feet thick. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 Sept. 680, I counted thirty-eight (notes fixed) probing the body of a large member I had shot.

b. To thrust (a piercing instrument) for the purpose of examination or exploration. *rare.*

1889 Gustave *Aimard's Nootka.* 129 One of the soldiers probed his bayonet between the legs under which he was lying, and just grazed him.

4. *intr.* To perform the action of piercing with or as with a probe; to penetrate, as a probe.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 372/2 Which [fibrils] have occasion to probe for their food in muddy or sandy soils. 1898 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breaks. P.* 201 Your question... has probed right into the centre of our belief.

Hence **Pro'bing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pro'ber**, one who or that which probes.

1880 *Gentl. Orphan* II. vi. 130 Every probing pains me to the heart. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 5/1 That greatest prober of the secrets of science, the microscope. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 May 604/1 Probers of feminine hearts.

[Probend, in Wright *Voush.* 201, Wr.-Wülcker 664/10, error for PROVEND.]

Probing (*prō'bĭŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. PROBE *v.* + -ING².] That probes; piercing so as to try. Hence **Pro'bingly** *adv.*, **Pro'bingness**.

1593 Southwell *Triumph Ant.* iv. 289 Conscious of guilt The Monarch sees, your words conceive his fame, His lamentations frown. 1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* X. 320 There is often a tenderness or a protraction in the pallor. 1862 Browning *Ring & B.* II. 1288 She feels The probing spear of the huntsman. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Jun. Jun.* 21 He could have no conception what the demand was to the hearer—how profoundly it touched the hidden sensibility.

Probity (*prō'bĭtĭ*). [ad. L. *probitāt-*, *-ĭtās* goodness, honesty, modesty, f. *prob-us* good, honest: see -ITY. So F. *probité* (1572 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Moral excellence, integrity, rectitude, uprightness; conscientiousness, honesty, sincerity.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 23 What is ... more repugnaunt to fayth & probyte? 1560 Lever *Manage. Ministers* Prohibit, *probitas*, piety. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. § 109 Of such reputation for probity and integrity of life. 1792 Burke *Rep. & Treat.* (1777) I. 246 Probity and superstition, or even probity and heathenism are not incompatible. 1898 Eastman *Rep. Prairie*, Would Who. (Stoke) II. 13 'To act, I suppose, upon principle, as much as the tyranny of fools, which necessitates a perpetual compromise of understanding. 1897 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxvi. 603 The Governor, ... a man of strict probity.

Problem (*prŏ'blĭm*). Forms: 4–7 **probleme**, *pr-* **problem**. [ME. *probleme*, a. F. *problème* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *problēma*, a. Gr. πρόβλημα, -ματ-, lit. a thing thrown or put forward; hence, a question propounded for solution, a set task, a problem, f. προβάλλειν to throw (see, to put forth, f. προ, Pro- + βάλλειν to throw.]

† 1. A difficult or puzzling question proposed for solution; a riddle; an enigmatic statement. *Obs.*

1589 Wilmot *Tancred*, xiv. 23 Finde to this mute (with glose this hemlocke) and voyce from, that he shewes no cheer what tenderneth the problems. *c* 1598 Chapman *Iliad.* 7, 371 How battle the cheef this transgression To shrive which a problème to the Sons. *c* 1630 Lord. *Mist. Fancie* (Percy Soc.) 179 Problemes of nine Sisters and Sphere, Whether general loue fourteen of sentence. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Problema, *as* quod, *problema*, *enigma*. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 190 b, The wife of Warwicke ... thought better to prose him a late of, as it were to a problemes, and after to open to him. *The secret imaginations of his mortalis.* *a* 1561 F. Merrye *Comm. Troylus* xiv. (1564) 108 b, Greece sent were with 12 part forth riddles or problemes, conteyning dangerous tales. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxvii. (1612) 332 However those Oracles of more were understood, Double construction were makes their Problems Problemes good.

2. A question proposed for academic discussion or scholastic disputation. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 160 *In Academia* Parrot does no problems keep; For Gospel here accomplyssht the charge, That *Lucifuges fiat* may fall to one and elope. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 Small for maister gentlemen to dispute upon. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Faust.* I. 113 I, that have with concise syllogisms Graveld the pastors of the German church, And made the flowering pride of Wittenberg Swarm to my problems. 1603 Heywood *Philocothonista* Explan. Words, *Problemes*, Questions propounded for to be Discussed. 1614 Sir Macchiavel *Second. Addr.* 108 It is ... not of time to conclude a Divinity problema. 1846 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 21 Herod drew what not many examples in Scripture, though all the books of the Apocrypha can shall instance only in three of his Problemes. 1851 Collier *Lect.* v. Pan. I 63 He attended the common-place, and the problem, which were Latin dissertations read in the chapel by the gentlemen.

b. *Logic.* The question (expressed, or, more usually, only implied) involved in a syllogism, and of which the conclusion is the solution or answer. (In quot. 1656 restricted to one form of this.)

1656 Blount *Glos. Philos.* 11. vi. (1902) 197/2 All Disputation is of things controverted, either by Problem or Proposition. *A Problem questions both parts, as is Living Creatures; Is it the Genus of Man or not?* A Propositions questions but one part, as, *is not Living Creatures the genus of Man?* 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., A logical or dialectical problem, say the schoolmen, consists of two parts; a subject, or subject matter, about which the doubt is raised; and a predicate or attribute, which is the thing inquired whether it be true of the subject or not. 1832–6 Whately *Logic* iv. (1866) I. 281 (note). *Ibid.* There are as many syllogism Dem.—negations.—et. A dealer,—which of two contradictory predicates must be affirmed of a certain subject,—such problem or question (*problema*, *quæstio*) : or, The application of a doubtful general rule to a particular case. The general rule itself. *Ibid.* 282 The Conclusion is the Problem (*problema*), Question (*quæstio*, *positum*), which was originally asked, stated now as a decision. The Problem is usually omitted in the expression of a syllogism; but is one of its essential parts.

3. A doubtful or difficult question; a matter of inquiry, discussion, or thought; a question that exercises the mind.

1592 Canon *Hooker's Remon.* Wks. (1618) 196 It is a problem often demanded, ...For what cause a Doctor being a great man in the Schooles, and in writing and learning of rare learning, yet getting up into the Pulpit, cannot skill of preaching. 1600 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* (1718) 102 Why melancholy men are witty ...is a problem much controverted. 1795 Burke *Th. Scarcity Wks.* VII. 426 It is one of the finest problems in legislation, ... What the state ought to take upon itself to direct ... and what it ought to leave, with as little interference as possible, to individual discretion. 1832–4 Emerson *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 183 Nor can one step be made toward the solution of the problem of friendship. 1859 Mozley *Ess. Contr.* (1862) II. 175 Mohammed remarks ...on female problem: his character, his motives, his designs, are all equally obscure. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 364 Elizabeth...had hardly mastered the theory...when she found the problem of social discontent.

† b. Problematic quality; difficulty of solution. *Obs. rare*—1.

1641 J. Jackson *True Emag.* I. vi. 130 In it not enlightened and full of Problems, to weak wits is blind?

4. *Geom.* A proposition in which something is required to be done: opposed to *theorem*.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. Introd. ii A Problème, is a proposition which requireth some action or doing. 1656 Sir T. Browne *Cand. Error* iii. 23 Which ... is become a point of art, and makes two Problemes in Euclide. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Problems*, in a Proposition which relates to Practice or which proposes something to be done; As to make a Circle passe through three given Points not lying in a Right Line. 1887 Lewis-Gordon *Clement's Geog. Geom.* 121 The solution of the problem, To construct, by means of its tangents the parabola which is determined by four given tangents.

5. *Physics* and *Mech.* A question or inquiry which starting from some given conditions investigates some fact, result, or law.

Many problems in Physics and Mathematics are caused by the persons who propounded an solved them: e.g. *Apollonius's, Kepler's, Pappus's, Viviani's problem*; *solution by a parabola, on the problem of Diophantus of the ratio, of proportion of the circle, of description of the hexagon in a circle, of three bodies* (qqs. 1800-18), etc.

1900 Encyclopædia Euclid 111 Consider how ever this conceit to the famous Problems of doubling the Cube, or (qui Kepler to *Megethrius' Ethics* (1758) 41 It is soon that the solution of these Problems must give the true Figures the celestial Bodies may be of, by fixing the Last according to which Gravity increases and decreases proportionally to the distance from the Centre. 1708 Hutton *Mathematics* (1811) I. 1 *A Problem* is a proposition or a Theorem requiring something to be done; either to investigate some truth or property, or to perform some operation, so that we are constantly in view of all the three heads of it, as that we are constantly in view of all the three heads of any triangle. ...*A Limited Problem* is that which has but one answer or solution. *An Unlimited Problem* is that which has innumerable answers. *And a Determinate Problem* is that which has a certain number of answers. 1810-18 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 229 The great problem in gunnery, viz. having given the weight, the magazine, the direction, and the velocity of a projectile, to determine its path through the air, is very difficult. *Ibid.* II. 144 If there are three bodies, the action of any one on the other two, changes the nature of their orbits, so that the determination of their motions becomes a problem of great difficulty, distinguished by the name of the Problem of the three bodies. 1883 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Elect. & Magn.* I. 91 The actual solution of this problem consists in the determination of a function F, the potential of the system, to satisfy the [following] conditions (a) F is constant over C; (b) [etc.].

6. *Chess.* An arrangement of pieces upon the chessboard for play in accordance with the rules of the game or other prescribed conditions, in which the player is challenged to discover the method of accomplishing a specified result. Formerly called 'jeopardy', 'situation', 'position'. See quots. 1890, 1894.

1847 Morphy *Investigations of Chess* iv. These situations are in reality so many problems, the solution of which is required to be found. 1851 W. Lewis 10000 Chess Problems. Being a selection of original positions. 1890 *Boston Chess Conference* 3 A chess problem is an idea, or combination of ideas, expressed upon the board in accordance with a number of generally accepted principles of construction. 1894 E. F. Gerard *Chess Problems* have come to be a study almost entirely distinct from that of the game proper.... Their composition is regulated by elaborate rules.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *problem-manager, -play*; *problem-noise* adv.; (*b*) 'in which a problem is treated or discussed', as *problem drama, novel, play, poem, story*; (*c*) in sense 6, as *problem-composer, -constitution, -editor, -tourney*.

a 1859 De Quincey *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 37 An idea that had problem-wise. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 5/1 The healthy, rude English intellect...is generally suspicious of merely problem-mongers. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 3/2 The problem spot in Africa now is the Congo.

1878 *Whitby Gaz.* 26 July 1/1 Who lengthened the term 'problem play'?...The phrase is new...the thing itself dates from twenty years, to go no further back. 1883 A. W. Pinero in *Daily News* 27 Nov. 3/4 The problem drama is, after all, nothing new. 1892 *Ibid.* 3 Dec. 5/2 Mr Yeats...gives a fuller expression of himself in powerful 'problem' poems. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 2/1 A problem play...a piece supposed to prove some particular proposition.

Id. 1890 Harper's *Chess Problems* 6 The history of problem composition. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 3/3 In 1887 he became problem editor of the *British Chess Magazine*, and that assigned, with his work as judge in problem tourneys, none of his time or his. 1901 S. S. Blackburne *Modern Problem Terms and Characteristics*.

Hence † **Pro'blemacy**, problemical or scholastic discussion: see 2; **Pro'blemize** *v. intr.*, to discuss problems, theorize, speculate.

1651 J. Webb *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 28, I fall to Common pleading and petitioning (as it is called in the Colledge). 1884 Clark Russell *Jack's Courtship* xxxii, To drive all this problemizing for the present from my mind. 1892 — in *Nat. Rev.* Jan. 678 It was a thing to set me problemizing.

† **Proble'matary.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. πρόβλημα, -ατ- + -ARY 1.] = PROBLEMATIST.

1781 Megerlin *Prolusio* xxxiv. (1827) 129 All natural problemataries, dogmatophiles, sycophantes,...and such as made with any particular suspicion of paradox.

Problematic (*prɒblɪmæ·tɪk*), *a.* Also ? -ique. [a. F. *problématique* (1578 *c.* in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *problēmaticus*, a. Gr. προβλητικός, f. πρόβλημα: see PROBLEM and -ATIC.]

1. Of the nature of a problem; constituting or presenting a problem; difficult of solution or decision; doubtful, uncertain, questionable.

1609 *Bp. Watson fr. Hayn.* v. I. iii Tullius *De Fin.* IV. All which in me are problematique matters, Obscurely fulgurant. 1708 H. Wharton *Mod. Doubts* 23 Were that inspiration true, which is very problematick. 1800 Coleridge in *Life, Lett.* (1836) I. 163 The very existence of any such talent, dual (Homer)..., is more than problematic. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 32 The value of true expectancy is consequently problematic.

2. *Logic.* Expressing or supporting what is possible but not necessarily true.

1660 Hallet *Jr. Aleph Cabbi of God* 280 A problematique form of argument. 1837 [see PROBLEMATICISM]. 1839-6 tr. W. Hamilton *Logic* xiv. (1868) I. 180 A proposition is called ...Problematic, when it enounces what is known as possible. 1865 E. T. Welch *Anal. Th.* 6 *Prob.* 242 The judgment 'If this house has more floors it will be for-given' is as much a problematic judgment as 'the house could be for-given' is a problematic judgment as 'the house could be for-given' is a problematic judgment as 'the house could be for-given' is

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 450/1 Malacopoda. Animal furnished with a proboscidiform muzzle. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Invertebrates* iv. 118 With a second hollow muscular proboscidiform organ, which may be termed the frontal proboscis.

Proboscif·ormed (*prŏbŏ·sifĭmd*), *a.* [f. Proboscis + *-iformed*.] Proboscis-shaped.

1831 Dekay *Cerrigholm* I. 136 The surface of the proboscidiformed mouth. 1839 — *Orig. Spec.* 226 (1862 230) The larvæ in the first stage have..a very simple single eye, and a proboscidiformed mouth.

Proboscigerous (*prŏbŏsi·dʒĕrŏs*), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + L. *-ger* bearing + *-ous*.] Bearing a proboscis.

1840 in Cent. Dict.

Proboscis (*prŏbŏ·sis*). *Pl.* **proboscides** (*-idēz*), **proboscises** (*-isĕz*); *erron.* **probosces**. [L. *proboscis*, *-cidem* (Plin.), a. Gr. *προβοσκίς*, *-ίδ-* an elephant's trunk, lit. 'a means of providing food' (Liddell & Scott), f. *προ*, Pho- 2 + *βόσκειν* to feed.]

1. An elephant's trunk; also applied to the long flexible snout of some other mammals, as the tapir and proboscis-monkey.

1598 Florio *tr. Frischmuseus' Voy.* 10. iv. The number of cornels of the elephant (which of the Latines is called Proboscis or Probocida). 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 193 1869 Sir W. Harcus *Essays, Narratives* (1878) 272 As the Elephant used her proboscis or trunke. a 1632 Donne *Progr. Soul* 330 Like an adder bows carelessly His snowy Proboscis (so usually he, 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 347 Th'unwieldy Elephant To make them mirth us'd all his might, and wreathed His lithe Proboscis. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* (1878) 158 With their Snouts or Probosces...they drink up Water. 1900 S. L. in *Pebble's Voy. E. Ind.* 326 He has he liked up his Probosces, and made a horrid noise. 1813 Scholl's to Gazet. *Wellington's Disp.* (1837) II. 388 note, To each pair of men, as provisions, an elephant is attached, which seizes them in their mouths...they apply their proboscis...to the mouth. 1872 *Nature Elem. Music* 91 (1877) 235 The upper lip (or) with its nose to form an elongated proboscis, as in the Elephant.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The human nose.

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* iv. ii, No Battery for't, No Scholar, pair of losing your proboscis. 1708 *Dyal of Princes* v. The World's Profpects near the Globe's Extreme. 1841 M. Scott *Tom Cringle's Log* I. A fair enough proboscis as noses go.

3. *Entom.* Applied to various elongated, often tubular and flexible, parts of the mouth of insects.

a. The beak or rostrum of the Rhynchophora or snout-beetles. b. The long coiled haustellum, coalesced at the *Lepidoptera*. c. The barrel apparatus of the *Hymenoptera*. d. The sucking mouth of a fly.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Jan., These joints of water gushing out of the mouthes or proboscis of lions (the armes of Orleans Prince). 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd.*, Insects have many a proboscis like Man. 1664 Inst Pepys 16 24 1750 J. Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 177 The male of the humble bee, which collects its own food, has no long proboscis, or tongue, as the female. 1826 Jane Pentherch II. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 815 Amongst ... the Bugs ... the mouth is armed with a tubular and cylindrical proboscis, directed downwards and backwards. *Ibid.* § 826 Amongst the Flies ... the proboscis ... represents the under lip, and often, beside, parts of its base. ... Sometimes this proboscis acquires an enormous length; sometimes on the contrary it is hardly visible. 1863 Hayes *Sict. Arctowers* vii. (1864) 173 Their habit is to attack themselves to the skin by plunging their proboscides into it.

4. An extensible tubular structure of varying function in other invertebrates, *esp.* a sucking organ in various worms, and the tongue of some mollusks.

1796 Bell in Southey *Life* (1849) II. 27 These spawn... drift about in all directions. ... Some of the largest have proboscises. 1830 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 361 *Entozoa*... the head furnished with hooks, suckers, and one or more naked or armed proboscides. 1852 Richardson *Polarward* 119 The aperture of the anus ... is usually placed excentrically in one of the spaces between the arms, and ...generally ...carried at the end of a longer or shorter tubular extension or process ...called the 'proboscis'.

5. Short for *proboscis-monkey*.

1880 Dr. Wise's *Expedition* 203 Excitement as to whether the 'nasique' was but a common proboscis or was not.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *proboscis-like* adj.; **proboscis-monkey**, a large arboreal ape, *Nasalis larvatus*; = Kahau; **proboscis-rat** = Elephant shrew (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1849 *Mr. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 58 The Indian tapir ... has no snout, and the snout is longer and more "proboscis-like." 1893 Pocock (*Sarawak*) *Jrnl.* 31 II. 190 "Proboscis Monkey"—the nose projecting very far beyond the mouth ... in the profile it exactly resembles a long proboscis. 1895 Hornaday *Two Yrs. in Jungle* xxiii. 333 The proboscis monkey ... is found only in Borneo.

Hence **Proboscised** (*prŏbŏ·sist*) *a.*, furnished with a proboscis.

1883 Thompson in *Müller's Fert. Flowers* 393 Long proboscised varieties of insects.

Proboscoid (*prŏbŏ·skoid*), *a.* [irreg. f. Proboscis + *-oid*.] = Proboscidean *a.*

1851-5 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. *addt.* By means of their prehensile nostrils they grasp the object on which they are placed.

† **Probo·se.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [= **probose*, shortened from Promoscis.]

1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 199 Drawing down an Elephant to taste; He was struck Dead, by the Nasty Probose.

Proboscidean·tic, *a. Gr. Hist.* [f. Gr. *προβούλ* + *βαίνειν* belonging to the *βουλή* or council, deliberative; cf. *προβουλεύειν* to pass a preliminary decree.] That deliberates preliminarily; *spec.* applied to the Athenian senate, which discussed measures before they were submitted to the Assembly.

1842 Grote *Greece* iv. 24 III. 161 the [Solon] created the preliminarily or proconsulting senate. 1879 W. F. Allen in *Penn. Monthly* Feb. 124 (*OED.*) A prohedrotic body, like that of Athens, which prepared business for the Assembly. 1904 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* III. 66 In Nobles, barons, and burghs should all elect their own representatives on the proboscidean board.

† **Pro·bra.** *Obs. rare.* [adj. L. *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] A reproach, an insult.

c 1480 *Chronyc Hayer.* 205 Yppon summe dogges or polles, harlotes, vicenons, and other many wronges.

† **Proc, prock.** *Obs. U.S.* Abbreviation of *proclamation money*: see Proclamation *sb.* 3.

1778 J. Murray *Lett.* (1901) 78 The Money I got since the Proclation Currency came out is 20 pces. 1788 *N. Carolina Col. Rec.* VII. 235 To the amount of Five Pounds Prock. 1778 *N. Jersey Acts, Sess.* 11. I. 61 20 pc. proc. the season. *Ibid.* 72 Joseph Archer...has this day obtained of us...a Note of Hand for Twelve Pounds proc. money.

† **Procaccio** (*prăkæ·tʃĭo*). *Obs.* Also 8 -cia, procacio. [It. *procaccio*, prop. purveying, provision, procuring, diligence: hence obs. F. *procace* 'the Post, or Carrier that goeth weekly betweene Rome and Naples' (Cotgr.).] A regular provision for the conveyance of passengers or goods in Italy; a transit agency.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 29 Jan., The last of our Procaccio did not suffer us to dwell so long on these objects...as we desired. a 1745 Orrery *tr. Boccalini's Aristot. Advertisement.* (1742) 167, I was going, one Day, to Naples with the Procaccio. 1787 Beckford *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. 282 A procaccio sets out every day or twelve o'clock. 1824 W. Irving *C. Tour.* iii. Liddell and The procaccio and its voiturier is a kind of caravan...for the transportation of merchandize, with an escort of soldiery to protect it from the robbers.

Procacious (*prăkē·ʃəs*), *a. Now rare.* [f. L. *procāc-*, *procax* (*-ācis* (see next) + *-ous*.] Forward, insolent, saucy, pert. Hence **Proca·ciously** *adv.*

1660 Reyner *Self-Denial* 180, 137 The temptations of wanton and procacious youth. 1685 — *Pleasures, &c.* 7 Pet. iii. 3 A rude, proud, procacious, tempting mind. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 230 Denying procaciously what he wishes to confess. 1879 J. Brown *Locke* (1906) 156, I smack to M. Arnold's brilliant and procacious humour.

Procacity (*prăkæ·sĭti*). *Now rare.* [ad. F. *procacité* (1518 q. in Godef.), ad. L. *procācitās*, *-ātem* impudence, f. *procāc-*, *-ācem* forward, bold, petulant, insolent, f. *pro-* (*-ōre*) *-āre* to ask, demand.] Forwardness, petulance; sauciness, pertness.

1620 Bp. Montagu *Diatribæ* 423 Let theologi pay for their malapert procacity against Pareus, concerning ignorance. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* 111. ii. vi. 1. (1676) 319 In vain are all your flatteries, ... Delights, dotages, procacities, blabs, blurs, and compliments. a 1677 Barrow *Pope's Supremac.* v. 20 (1680) 91 Purgatives with a good colour of reason might have objected peculity to S. Paul in using his bottom. 1859 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* Ser. ii. *Rom.* (1861) 360 The procacity...arch and kind, with a beautiful precocity or petulance about it. 1865 J. H. Stirling *Secret Hegel* I. 222 Fichtean procacity and pretentious levity.

† **Procacy,** *sb. Obs. rare*[-1]. [adj. late L. *procācis* insolence.] = prec.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* v. xvi. § 4 (1622) 289 Such blockish or audacious, but petulantly and procacie.

‡ **Procambium** (*prōkæ·mbĭŏm*). *Bot.* [mod. L.; see Pro- 2 i and Cambium.] The young tissue of a fibrovascular bundle, before its differentiation into permanent cells of wood, bast, etc. Also *attrib.* Hence **Proca·mbial** *a.*, of or pertaining to procambium.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 34 This form of tissue of the young bundle, which has not yet undergone differentiation, may be termed *Procambium*. *Ibid.*, As soon as a procambium bundle has become transformed into a closed fibro-vascular bundle, all further growth ceases. 1876 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 592/2 A procambial bundle being first formed, which differentiates...into xylem and phloem tissue.

Procarp (*prōkā·rp*). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *procarpium*, f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro- 2 + *καρπός* fruit, close, seipocarp.] The female organ of some algæ and fungi, which when fertilized develops into a sporocarp.

1881 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 111 In the Florideæ it is the procarpium (procarp), which consists of a single cell or a small cell-group. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 189/2 The female organ is a procarp, whose structure varies in complexity in the different orders of Rhodosperms.

Procatalasotle (*prōkătălæ·sĭtik*), *a. Pros. rare.* [f. Pro- 2 + Catalectic.] Of a verse: Incomplete at the beginning; wanting the unaccented part of the first foot.

‡ **Procatalepsis** (*prōkătălē·psis*). *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *προκατάληψις* anticipation, n. of action f. *προκαταλαμβάνειν* to take up beforehand, anticipate.] A rhetorical figure by which an opponent's objections are anticipated and answered.

1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 56 *Procatalepsis* or *Prænumeratio*, when we doe anticipate that we know will be objected, or thus, what doe you object unto me the Great, against those matters and wars we newly waged? 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 179 *Anticipatio*, Procatalepsis, or the prevencion, otherwise the figure of Prevencion.

† **Procata·rctic,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [= F. *procatarctique* (16th c. in Littré), ad. mod.L. *procatarcticus*, a. Gr. *προκαταρκτικός* antecedent, f. *προκαταρχειν* to begin first.] *Med.* Applied to an external cause which is the immediate occasion of a disease. Also applied *gen.* to the immediate or exciting cause of any effect, as distinguished from its predisposing cause or ground. (Opposed to Phthegmenal.)

1693 Holland *Fisherick* Explan. Words, *Procatarctick* causes of sickness, be such as are evident and coming from without, which yield occasion of disease, but do not maintain the same as the heat of the Season, standing brackish or the ayres. 1697 W. Salmon *Bath.* 2 *Theor.* (1699) 187, I can but wonder at Avicenna and others, making Cold the remote of Misery, the Procatarctick Cause of Erection. 1888 G. Harris *Morb. Angl.* 281, 132 The procatarctic or external causes of Paleolithique Consumptions. 1727 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 234 No procatarctic Cause appears of so great a Perplexity in the Night. 1800–32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 199 In early times the causes of diseases chiefly contemplated were protagonistical or predisponent and proximate or occasional. Thus an hereditary taint...may be regarded as a protagonistical cause of gout, and catching cold ...may form its proximate cause.

† **b.** By some applied to the primary cause.

1698 Fryer 1. v., *Procatarctick cause*, that cause which foregoeth or beginneth another cause (that led. 1) subsequent (sometimes with others which are subsequent). 1781 tr. *Wells' Exam. Med. Who. Faculty, Procatarctic*, remote, not next cause of a disease. 1883 Andrew Lewis, *Louisa Lacy* (1898) I. 152 It is better and wealthier the King's army, than 'twas the procatarctique cause of his ruine. 1699 Tryon *Dreams & Vis. App.* 198 Pride was justly to said to be the chief Procatarctick, or remote original cause of Madness. 1704 Hearnshaw *Pub. Bath* (1707) I. 311 Whoever would assume Ignorance, Stupidity, and Distemperature, as the first, and what Physicians call the Procatarctic Cause, let him examine into the Liver...and doctrine of ordinary Regress and our common Fibres, and he will find the reason as to be true.

B. as *sb.* (elliptical, for *procatarctic cause*).

1894 Westcott *Script. Herd.* 222 It is a *procatarctic* of the enemy.

† **Procata·rctical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1601 Sir W. Raleigh *Defence* 32 The procatarctical, or first meaning cause. 1643 T. Goodwin *Childe of Light* (1658) God often quits even the gods of that very sense to instill them...; it is both the procatarctical cause and the extermer of it. 1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 46 His death was ...looked upon...as the procatarctical, or outward working cause of the translation out of God to justification. 1697 G. Hickes *Jubilee for Light* 1. xxvii. 87 Procatarctical, or Exciting Causes, which Extraordinarily excites the principal Cause to Action. The Protagonistical, which towardly disposes, or also excites the principal Cause to Action.

‡ **Procata·rxis.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *προκατάρξις* a first beginning: see Procatarctic.] A 'procatarctic' or exciting cause, or its operation.

1653 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Procatarxis*, the proximate Cause of a Disease, which immediately operates with others that are subsequent; whether it be external or internal, as Anger, or Heat in the Air, which begot ill Juice in the Blood, and cause a Fever. *Procatarxis*, the same. 1692 'Misodiscus' *Honour of Gent* 24 And I suppose the Procatarxis of the Gout. 1719–46 *Quincy Lex. Physico-Med., Procatarxis*...is the pre-existent Cause of a Disease.

Pro-cathedral (*prōkăpi·drăl*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Pro- 2 + Cathedral *sb.*] **a.** *attrib.* Used as the substitute for a cathedral. **b.** *sb.* A church used instead of, or as a substitute for a cathedral church.

1888 A. E. H. Boyd *Last. Mitre Age* 134 The ancient parish church of the Holy Trinity was indeed as pro-cathedral when episcopacy was restored for a while under its hearts. 1874 *Catholic Calendar* (R.C.) 38 Pro-Cathedral of Wexford.—Our Lady of Visitation. 1902 *Standard* 21st July, 1887 *Mid.* 30 Diocese of Beverley...York...Pro-Cathedral of S. Wilfrid. 1884 *Church Assembly* 20 Oct. 3/1 The Bishop of Liverpool laid his pastoral visitation to the pro-Cathedral. 1902 *Guardian* 1 Mar. 359 At a few minutes before twelve the Bishop of Birmingham knocked three times at the south-west door of the Pro-Cathedral, and on his being opened he was received by the Archdeacon of Birmingham and the rector.

† **Proca·tion.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [adj. late L. *procātion-em* asing, wooing, n. of action f. *procāre* to demand.] An asking in marriage, wooing, suit.

1650 Fr. Hall *Comm. Comm., Addl. Ill.* 108, it 426 She ought to have made his sensible of so serious a proposition.

Procatour, *obs.* form of Procurator, Proctor.

Procecy, *obs.* form of Prosecy.

‡ **Procedendo** (*prōsĭsē·ndō*). *Law.* [L. *procedendo* (*ad judicium*), 'of proceeding (to judgment)': see Proceed *v.*] (In full (*ab*) *procedendo ad judicium.*) A writ which formerly issued out of the common law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, commanding a subordinate court to proceed to judgement, either when judgement had been wrongfully delayed, or when the action had been removed to a superior court by *certiorari* or other writ on insufficient grounds.

1593 Perle Cleven. *Edw. I.* Wks. (Rldg.) 1826 Shak's Hen'y a *certiorari* for your *procedendo*. [Answer (with the staff.)] 1830 [Taylor (Warw. *Pl. from.* Wks. iii. 84/2 Quarles, Quoddles, Dorcas, Holmes Corporate, Surpoundle, Procedendos. 1892 *Terms de la Ley* 199 Then the plaintife shall have this writ of Procedendo, for to award again the matter into the first bow court, & there to be determined. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. viii. 109 A writ of *procedendo ad judicium* issues out of the court of chancery, when judges of any subordinate court do delay the parties, for that they will not give judgment, either on the one side or the other, when they ought so to do.

Procedure (prəʊsi·dĭu). Also † **proceder**, -or, 5-9 **proceadure**. [a. F. *procédure* (1257 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *procéder* to PROCEED: see -URE.]

1. The fact or manner of proceeding with any action, or in any circumstance or situation; a system of proceeding; proceeding, in reference to its mode or method; conduct, behaviour.

1600 CECIL, *Premonitions*, a procedure; a course, or proceeding. 1680 BOHEMIAN *Pygmalion* 21 The best husbandry ..that bears in Bedfordshire, where this procedure is general. 1871 R. MACWATTERS *True Manning* 206 Their necessary manner of procedure. 1874 M. MACDONALD *Maritime Laws*. v. 89 Of the Procedure and Operations in carrying into effect, according to their various Circumstances. 1898 WESTLAKE *Hist. in Encycl. Britannica* I. 203/1 This is precisely the procedure which, in Egyptian, we expressed. 1890 *Gentl. Grocer* 11 Sept. VIII. 2 Testing the difference between Spencer and Adcroids procedure.

b. With a and *pl.* A particular action or course of action, a proceeding; a particular mode of action.

a 1667 HALE *Pleas. Orig. Hen. v.* I. at Many times the distinction of these several procedures of the Suit do not always appear distinct. 1688 CAVEAC 10 *Montaigne* (1877) I. 10 This was, indeed, a procedure truly Roman. a 1700 *Impartial Survey* (1717) V. I. 30 note, Clara justifies such procedures. 1812 WORDSWORTH *Sonnets*, xxiii. 290 We may adopt a contrary procedure. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (ed. 8) We see his former by dishonest procedure.

c. *spec.* Legal action or proceeding; the steps taken in a legal suit, collectively; the mode or form of conducting judicial proceedings (as distinguished from those branches of the law which define rights or prescribe penalties).

1876 TOMLINS *Dictionary* 288 The manner of the Jews procedure in their several courts of judicature. 1887 *Royal Lett. to Prince Comm. Acad.* 22 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25513/1 If any shall in or hold to or draw any Cloke of the Out Profession. 1728 LAMBERT *Wks.* (1758) I. 67 The treatment of Paul in Judea, on his not there to any appointment of a legal procedure. 1827 Jas. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. v. 641 The system of procedure; or the round of operations through which the judicial services—reports, summons, and enforcement—are rendered. 1880 *Scot. Rev.* IX. 189/1 The blending of native customary law and English civil and criminal procedure in the administration of justice.

d. The mode of conducting business in Parliament.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* I. (1858) 3 To a certain observer of Parliamentary procedure it seems surprising, to see what course this question accepts in the Debates of the Nation. 1883 H. COX *Instit.* v. ix. 136 The Standing Orders are rules and forms of procedure which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 363 The rules and forms of parliamentary procedure.

†2. The going on or continuance of an action or process; progress, course. *Obs.*

1644 (HOWELL) *Merc. Hibernicus* 1 Whether one can lie upon the beginning and procedure of the worke...or upon the late Cessation. 1703 MAYNE *Mech. Exercit.* 255 The hindrance of the Procedure of the Work. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 425 The Confidence reposed by Men in their own Hearts will to the Procedure of this Discourse appear to be inexcusably foolish.

†b. The action of proceeding or going on *to* something. *Obs. rare.*

1683 OWEN *Vind. Animadv.* Wks. 1721 XIV. 426 Your next procedure is to your discourse of figures or images and my animadversions upon it.

3. The fact of proceeding or issuing *from* a source; origination. *rare.*

1851 C. CAYLEY-BEAR *Cert. Relig.* v. 58 You will say, your Religion is so ancient as ours; having its procedure from God. 1875 CROMBIE *Treat. Cultiv. Plants* 1. 1 Cultivation, &c. *Proc.* XIX. 163 The procedure of modifications from an absolute unity.

†b. *concr.* Something that proceeds, issues, or is derived from something else; proceeds, produce. *Obs.*

1614 T. CHEFFINCH *Way to Wealth* 6 They...reserue for the procedure of fish and feathers, the fore-named quantities. 1628 BACON *Sylva* § 330 There is not any known Substance, but Earth, and the Procedure of Earth (as Tile, Stone, &c.) that prohibit any Moss or Barky Substance.

Proceed (prəʊsī·d), *sb.* Also † **proceede**. [1 sense.]

†1. The action, or manner, of proceeding or going on; proceeding, procedure; course. *Obs.*

1628 in CH. & Times *Chas. I* (1648) I. 341 He now looks for a present proceed in his affairs, laying by all unnecessary things. 1633 H. ISAACSON *Thesaurus* 1 For you have nobly proceed into the body of the Work. 1634 OWEN *Vind. Theor. Concessions* Wks. 1850 II. 491 His proceed in the same page is to accuse against that revelation of the wisdom of God which I affirm to have been made.

2. That which proceeds, is derived, or results from something; that which is obtained or gained by any transaction; product, outcome, profit. Now almost always in *pl.* **proceeds.**

1699–1843 *Statist. Catastrophe, Bell. Intl.* 46 Sallet Malle in France, where the Hides were sold, and the proceed returned unto him in the said Ship. a 1843 HOOKER *Lect. Gehazi* I. v. xxiv. 97 The only proceede (that I may use the mercantile term) you can expect is thanks. *Ibid.* II. 105 The proceede of this exchange will come for about of any Gentleman expectation. 1787 S. PATERSON *Scottish Tour* I. 198 The total proceed of the same scale, expanded in the same given time...will amount only to [etc.]. 1841 Blackwood's *Fashion Lect.* viii. (1842) 74 Debt and not flesh is the proceed.

pl. 1665 *Farm Diary* 11 Dec., About £1000000 sterling was raised out of the French nation, the proceeds of Dunkirke. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Proceed*, that which arises from a thing; as The Nett Proceeds among Merchants. 1841 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 187 The net proceeds of the customs amounted in the same year to five hundred and forty thousand pounds. 1883 Sir W. R. BARRY in *Law Rep.* 24 Q. B. Div. 370 Handing over the proceeds of sale to the executive creditor.

Proceed (prəʊsī·d), *v.* Forms: 4–8 *proceede*, 5–7 *-eede*, 6 *-eade*, *-ide*, *-eid*, *-ead*, (*-eede*, *proceed*). 6– proceed. [ME. *proceden*, a. F. *procéder* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *procēdĕre* to go forward, advance, go on: see PRO- and CEDE.]

1. *intr.* To go, move, or travel forward; to make one's way onward; *esp.* to move onward after interruption or stoppage, or after reaching a certain point; to continue one's movement or travel.

c 1330 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 129 The lyng proceding forthe upon his way, Kouth to the Cuntre made in eerde wise. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Before we procede to our matery. a 1529 *Sir A. Barton* in *Ancient. Mus.* (1888) 70 Put up in haste his old pennell, 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 2) 20, 204 Then proceeding on their way, they rode on Asses. 1749 J. HUMPHREYS *Serm.* xii. 183 Elisha...did not proceede on his intended journey. 1768 *Wonders of Home* 114 In this intention of love, to proceed for Lancaster. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 18 Accompanied by our guide, we proceeded to the glacier.

2. *trans.* To 'go on' with or carry on an action or series of actions, a discourse, an investigation, etc.; esp. with reference to the manner or order observed. Also with indirect passive.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 25 To be worship of our Lord Jhesu Crist, it doe scribe procedend as he gospel. c 1440 *Destr. Troy* 2195 To holde A counsell in the case...And proceede as hee pleases, as prise sure of woe. 1447 BOKENHAM (Arundel MS.) Two things...To adverteysen [Speaker bread. Shalle]; Two things...To adverteysen beginnyng a werk If he procedyn wyl ordinerely. 1580 HOLYBAND *Treas. Ital.* Proceder, the Emperor proceded or thus was against them. a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps. cxix.* Who doo proceede, for aye to sacred mouth shall reign. 1647 H. MORE *Divine Dial.* cont. *Key* v. 170, 20 Matters also of private regard were there proceeded upon. 1708 *Proceedings* No. 17 p 2 The 1710 Philosophy must always proceed with a safer Pace. 1884 J. CAMPBELL *Christ. Ecclesiol.* v. (1886) 100 Science proceeds in the discovery of causes by trial of some theory as a working hypothesis.

†b. To carry on as argument, to argue, debate. *It is proceeded* = it is argued. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 PECOCK *Repr.* 208 As for answere and soulling to the same argument, y proceede thus. *Ibid.* 363 Agens al this thanyng...it is proceedid in othere gloos of my writyngis. 1564 A. CULLEN *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 220 Who proceeds with them on the supposition of a lost New Testament.

3. To deal with; to treat, act (in some way, esp. judicially) with regard to. (With indirect passive.)

c 1440 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 191 Ye to be juge, and lete as to proceede. We shal obeye to your ordynaunce. 1478 *Lett. Medna. to Bonner Dilat. corpt. Reg.* 1. 19, 20 Matters also of private regard were there proceeded upon. 1708 *Proceedings* No. 17 p 2 The 1710 Philosophy must always proceed with a safer Pace. 1884 J. CAMPBELL *Christ. Ecclesiol.* v. (1886) 100 Science proceeds in the discovery of causes by trial of some theory as a working hypothesis.

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†**6.** *trans.* To proceed with, or cause to proceed; to carry on; to prosecute, of legal proceedings. *Obs.*
1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 442/1 John Duc of Norfolk... landes...yat to yis counsel nothing is proceded, nor yerto is execucion, to his disheritaunce ..., during his nonage agst. 1502 Lo. Brabant *Feodal.* II. 240. [ch.] 307 Then I begin to wake, to proceede this historie more than I dyd before. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 5 That nothing sall be proceidit aganis hir be reason thairof. 1736 Blake Wolcomonic *Rights Wom.* I. 36 So that the men may only have to proceed, not to begin, the important task of learning to think and reason.

7. *intr.* To go or come forth; to issue. **a.** Of *from* (†*of*), *out of* a material thing or place; and in directly derived uses. In quot. 1705, of position or direction, to arise or spring *from*.
1580 Wolde *Tobia* xv. 18 A spirit of errour, the which proceedeth [*place or counsel. both*] of the Deile, he shal have wonning of me. 1590 †Lyon *Assembly of Gods* 1809 Outs of whas hyll proceded a gret lycht...lyke a sun lemes. 1592–99 Bunyan *Pilgrim* 221. 41 For wealth cometh fair words proceedin. 1598 Tyndale *Matt.* iv. 4 Every worde that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. 1598–9 (*Man*) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Minist. Comf.*] Inform in the holy ghost, the Lorde and giver of life, who proceedeth from the father and the sonne. 1580 St. Leonard's to Canterbury's Cong. *E. Ind.* 1 (O. 1) [Commercio] Letter in a kinde of goun that proceeded of the Ass. 1604 R. Glanvill *Dr Obedie's Hist. Indies* iv. xvi. 190 There are many other Lakes in the high mountains, whence proceeds brooks and rivers. 1705 Hickes *Spirit. Idolat.* 30 It is first...by two small Banks proceeding from the Edge of the Spring. 1873 La. Charnw. xvi. 1 I...cry daily unto that Love proceeded from Catherine's bed. 1884 Jeanne *Coming of Fitzroy* II. 264 The most outspoken wish that has ever proceeded from the Cambridge Press.

b. *spec.* To be the issue or (incorrect *of*) to be descended, spring *from* (a parent, ancestor, or stock). *Now rare or Obs.*
1580 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1502) 291/1 Maria Cleophe the whiche was wedded to Alphe of whom proceded James the lesse. 1598 T. N. tr. Camd. *W. Indie* 1 They were both of good birth, and proceeded of brave renowned houses. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 382 I hope Mother Hight, High in the favour of Heav'n, yet from my Loynes Thou shalt proceed, and from thy Womb the Son Of God most High. 1728–34 Thomas *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 195 We all proceed from the loins of Adam.

c. *fig.* and *gen.* To issue, spring, arise, originate, emanate, result, be derived (*from*, †*of* a source or cause). Formerly also with other constructions: To arise, come into being, come to pass, happen.
c 1393 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* Alke from whens that ye proceede. 1589 Caxton *Fables of Poge* iv. Whereof proceeded so our grete wise and plenyous. 1594 Bancroft *Dang. Epist.* 4 (Heading) Of the Originall and proceeding of the Puritanes. (Preface Sect. 3) VI by what iniuste proceeded many exclusions. 1611 T. Howe tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* v. (1577) 118 Whereby occasion is proceeded that...commeth...which at sometyme have beene in price, become not regarded. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 180 Touch me the various Labours of the Moon, And whence proceed the Eclipses of the Sun. 1730 *Gentl. Mag.* 1158 Whose darkness proceeds from an obstruction of the auditory duct, by wax. 1892 McClure *Dis. Gent.* 94 Id. (1874) 423 One-half of man's sinfulness, and more than one-half of his happiness proceeds from hope.

Proceeder (*prōsī·dər*). Also 6 **proceder**. [f. prec. vb. + -ER¹.] One who proceeds.

1. One who carries on some action, or acts in some particular way; an agent, doer.
1533 R. Pynson (*title*) *Le Premier Volume* (R.). The lenger proceders have knaulen the wily people that every man shoulde sett over be a iudge of conscience. 1648 *Eikon. Camf.* (1650) 324 Which the Devil seeing, brought it to execution to trip up the proceeders heels.

b. One who carries on a legal process.
a 1628 Raleigh *Rem.* (1684) 227 By this [Christ] my speaker, (saucius Phaidus, Unlearned Lawyer), was Proceeder.

2. One who is proceeding to a university degree. ? *Obs.* (Cf. Inceptor 1.)
1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 241 Are not the proceeders to reside in any of these seminary? 1605 Br. Montagu *Eccl. Canons* ix. 6. 244 To neither were Proceeders this Proposition, 'The Pope Is Antichrist'. 1744 Tanner *Notitia Monast. Prof.* 42 A little before the Reformation the greatest part of the proceeders in divinity at Oxford were monks and friendet orders.

3. One who advances or makes progress.
1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Babylon* 1. 1. And may you prove an Master of your Art. *Lond.* While you sweet dares prove Mistresse of my heart. *Hor. Quinctio proceeders*, thirty, 1890–91 Rudyard Kipling *Stalky & Co.* (1898) 179 The master will make him a sounde proceeder thoughe by other purveyinges.

Proceeding (*prōsī·dĭŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROCEED.

1. The action of going onward; advance, onward movement or course.
1503 Thynne *Animadv. Pilgr.* (1864) 42 At the proceeding out of the...Chapell...They likewyse go in ord. &c. 1598 *Pilgr. Parf.* (W. de W. 1531) 191 b, There is no more marriage or ordenede processyones, or this seconde sleuenth. 1622 Bingham *Gaug. & Graft.* viii. (1624) 124 Plinie, in the declination of water, inculcateth one cubit of declining, to euery foot of proceeding. 1697 Capt. Sorrie *Seaman's Grammar*, x. 72 In the proceeding of your Log forward, there should bee allowed one foot of proceeding. 1832 Lonsd. *Bernard* 7 To see my dear proceeding brighter soon, Than golden seeds.

†**b.** A company of people marching along in regular order on a festive occasion; a procession.
1600 *Englands Joy* in Somers Tracts 4th Collect. (1752) II. 148 From this Text the Proceeding was then ordered, viz. First, The City Marshal...Next the Sheriffs Trumpets; then the Sheriffs Men in Scarlet Cloaks [etc.]. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5079/6 Those who formed the first part of the Proceeding...came down in Sidnam Poyntmens. 1727 *Hist. Coronation Coronation* 13 About 12 of the Clock the Proceeding begins to move.

2. The carrying on of an action or series of actions; action, course of action; conduct, behaviour; = PROCEDURE 1.
1533 Bellenden (J. Cæsar) iv. 31 The Tyrians were so diligent to lourge all such things as might give impediment to their proceeding. 1663 Dryden *Rival. Ladies* Ep. Ded. 2 It observes order? Publishes none Lawes, Shifts his Proceeding to the varying Cases. 1710 Fiddes *Life to Wolsey* iv. (1724) 101, 1 VI. 238 My enquiries, as the manner of my friend's method of proceeding was. 1736 Bishop *Lord. a. L. Prot.* We must make use of a caution, I had almost said, a circumspection, in our method of proceeding. 1868 A. C. Hutchinson *Penal Obs. Surg.* (1868) 134 This line of proceeding...will more close the list of such persons, of the description we are adverting to, as have any zeal or feeling.

b. A particular action or course of action; a piece of conduct or behaviour; a transaction; = PROCEDURE 1 b. Most usually in *pl.*: Doings, actions, transactions.
1533 Bellenden (J. Cæsar) vii. 140 b, The emdenall felicite he win wont to have, to all his proceidingis. 1641 (title) The Diurnall Occurrences, or Daily Proceedings of Both Houses in this Great and Happy Parliament, From the third of November 1640. to the third of November 1641. 1731 Tindal (J. L. From the earliest ages of christianity, there were...a procedure of such a proceeding. 1800 Mad. Knowsmen *Moral T.* (1826) I. ii. 35, I...shall inform myself ...of all your proceedings. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 10 The law stepped in to prevent a proceeding which is regarded as gravely unjust by the commonwealth.

c. *pl.* A record or account of the doings *of* a society; sometimes *spec.* a record of the business done, with abstracts or reports of the less important papers not included in the *Transactions*.
1830 (title) Proceedings of the Royal Society. 1843 (title) Proceedings of the Philological Society for 1842–43. 1904 (title) Proceedings of the Polish Academy (vol. I.) 1903–04.

3. *spec.* The instituting or carrying on of an action at law; a legal action or process; any act done by authority of a court of law; any step taken in a cause by either party.
1598 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 66 Eleubergis the ... officiaris, of arressing, attaching, reiffeaving, calling or proceeding agaynis the said Georgis. 1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 11 Think you some lawyers could be such purchasers, if all their pleas were shorn, and their processe, pages, lyuings and priuiledges? 1843 Mozley *Lectures, Acts, Prof.* 5 Proceedings were begun against the Pagans, upon the Statute of 2 Edw. 1870 J. H. Hore *Life &. Monkey* (1877) II. 253 Having already so much law proceedings on his hands as he could manage. 1895 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 268 With these criminal proceedings were joined civil proceedings scarcely less formidable.

4. The action of going on with something already begun; continuance of action; advance, progress; advancement. Now *rare*.
1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* A. (1895) 167 To here whome they accyteth the beginninges, the encreasinges, the proceedinges, the chaunges, and the endes of all thynges. 1563 *Homilies* to *Idolatry* iv. (1859) 223 The beginning, proceeding, and successe of idolatry. 1580 Mulcaster *Posit.* Manie Wits. (1581 V. 422 When they shall see the beginnings and proceedings of these Constitutions prospered.

b. The taking of a university degree; graduation. 1572 W. Fulke in *T. Lett.* III. 228, I understand that my enemies and you would know what the cause of my proceeding should be.

5. The action of coming forth or issuing from a place or source; egress; emanation.
1587 Golding *De Mornay* v. (1592) 61 Then let them be baptized...In the proceeding of the holy Ghost. 1877 W. Bruce *Comm. Rev.* 37 Divine Truth in its going forth or proceeding bears witness to Divine Truth in its origin and issuance.

Proceeding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That proceeds; in quot., progressing, advancing.
1827 Examen in *Scholar* (Weekly) (1830) June 241 The proceeding effects of electric telegraph will give a new importance to such arrangements.

Proceleusmatic (*prɒsĭlĭusmæ·tĭk*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *proceleusmaticus*, a, Gr. προκελευσματικός, f. προκέλευσμα incitement, f. προκελεύειν to move to action beforehand.]

1. Serving for incitement; animating, inspiriting.
1772 Jortin *Mist. Ed., Essays.* The ancient proceleusmatick song by which the rowers of galleys were animated. 1826 C. Mills *Crusades* (1844) I. 55 note, In an army...there were as many proceleusmatick words as there were tongues. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 215 The cry-song of the Hebridean, which resembles the proceleusmatic cries by which the rowers of Grecian galleys were animated.

2. *Pros.* **a.** *adj.* Epithet of a metrical foot of four short syllables; pertaining to or consisting of such feet. **b.** *sb.* A proceleusmatic foot.
1796 Pinnock *Proceleusmaticus Pes*, the Greek foot. A foot consisting of four short syllables; as Philippus. 1797 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 35 5 Proceleusmatic, which is four short. 1808 Hallam *Mod. Acad.* iv. (1866) 389 The proceleusmatic foot, or four short syllables, instead of the dactyl. 1837 C. F. Hoare *Immortal Poverty* 13 Thus long being equal to two shorts, the admissible feet are the spondee, dactyl, amphibrach, anapæst and proceleusmatic. 1910 H. W. Seeds-Gr. *Metr. Pindar* 322 Marbled Victorious says that proceleusmatics were used in Satyric plays, whereas they are often to other compositions to antagonists.

Procellarian (*prɒsĭlē·rĭăn*), *a.* and *sb.* *Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Procellaria* (f. *procella* storm) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Procellaria* or family *Procellaridæ* of web-feet. **b.** *sb.* A bird of this genus or family, a petrel. So **Procella·rid**, a bird of the family *Procellaridæ*; **Procella·rine** (-rīn) (*erron.* **procellastine**), *a.* belonging to the subfamily *Procellarinæ*; *sb.* a bird of this subfamily.
1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 128 The great families of Auks, Auks, and procellarian birds...during the same brief passages of the far north. 1884 Western *Procellarian.* one of a family of oceanic birds...the petrel. 1892 H. N. Moseley *Notes Nat. Challenger* 201 Besides the Prions, there is the 'antarctica' of the whalers (*Æstrelata Lessoni*), a large Procellaria, as big as a pigeon.

†**Procelle.** *Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [a. OF. *procelle* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *procella*.] A storm.
1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2344 Lych vnto a procelle which dryueth all vnlusely a Shippe vn-to grounde or-ynyelle.

Procello (*prɒse·lō*). *Glass-making.* ? *Obs.* Also 9 **procellos** (*pl.*), **procellas** (*erron.*), **procellas, prisellites**). [a. It. *procello*: cf. PRICKER.] A tool used for modifying the form of a glass vessel or object while being rotated on the end of the pontil (e.g. for pinching in the neck of a bottle).
[1689 Shadwell's *Working Glass.* The instruments marked F. serve to finish the work, which the Italians call Pezzaglia, Pinzaga, Pezzello, Spiet, and also Borsello.] 1788 Rees *Chambers' Cycl. s.v. Glass.* The quarrats, opened diversly, they further augment, and widen with the procello. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 172 Taking in his right hand an iron instrument, called a procello, the blades of which are connected together by an elastic bow in the manner of a pair of sugar tongs. 1849 Pellatt *Glass Manuf.* 81 The pincers is somewhat like a pair of sugar-tongs, the prongs resembling the cutting part of shears, but blunt. 1869] Lecomte in *Engr. Mech.* 3 Dec. 281/2, 3rd, the procellas, exactly like a pair of sheep-shears. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Procellas, (Glass-working).* *Ibid., Procellos,* ... a pair of tongs whose flat jaws rub upon the exterior surface of an object to reduce its diameter while it is being rotated. *Mod. Procellas.*

†**Procellous,** *a. Obs.* [= obs. F. *procelleux* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *procellōs-us* stormy: see PROCELLE and -OUS.] Stormy.
1650 B. *Discoblemnion* 22 It is ill building of Steeples in an earth-quake, or sowing up weather-cocks in procellous whales. 1732 Mitchell tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerard* II. 269 An happy voyage over the procellous coasts of your Several provinces.

Procephalic (*prōsĭfæ·lĭk*), *a.* [f. Gr. πρό, Pro-¹ + κεφαλή head + -IC. In sense 2, f. Gr. πρωτοκέφαλος 'long-headed', also in Prosopic.]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the fore part of the head; applied to certain lobes or processes in Crustacea and other Arthropoda: see quots.
1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 42 This portion is divided by a median furrow into two lobes, which...will be termed the 'procephalic lobes'. 1879 Huxley *Anat. Invertebrates.* vi. 272 The second form of the embryo is fashioned first, and its somites and appendages in two successive segments—the procephalic lobes, 1880 — Crayfish iv. 211 Two flat calcified plates, which appear to be to the exterior of the head (though they are really situated in its upper and front wall)...called the *procephalic processes*.

2. *Anc. Pros.* Having a syllable too many at the beginning; applied to a dactylic hexameter having a syllable in excess in the first foot. [See πρωτοκέφαλος in Hephæstion, A.D. 130.]
1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

(**Procession**, error in J., whence repeated in later Dicts., *for prescription* (in *Eikon Basilike*): see PRESCRIPTION.)

†**Pro·cer.** *Glass-making. Obs.* [app. of It. origin: cf. PRICKER.] (See quot.)
1682 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 363 *Procers* are Irons hooked at the extremity to settle the Pots in their places. 1870 Bohemia Glassgow 66. 31. *Procers*, [adds to pots.] used by makers of Green-glass.

†**Proce·re,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōcēr-us* high, tall. Cf. *procere*.] Tall, lofty, high; long.
a 1580 Bacon *Fabul. New Atlantis* Wks. I. 201 It shall cause you to delight but lyttle in your body, to be vnapt to sweat, ...abatement in wrath, penance and mirth. *a* 1652 Brome *Late-wit Court* iv. ii, A perpetual spring of youth preserves And keeps them [*sc.* trees] alwaies green. 1884 Evelyn *Sylva* (1706) 3 By Trees here, I consider ...such Egregious and woody plants, as are hard of Substance, procere of Stature. 1697 — *Numism.* iv. 314 What is large, procere, goodly, and beautiful to look on.

Procesbrum: see PRO-¹ 2.

‡ **Proceres** (*prō·sĭlēz*), *sb. pl.* [L. *proceres* (nom. sing. *procer*), leading men, chiefs, nobles.] Chief men, nobles, magnates.
1848 Lytton *Harold* IX. ii. In that chamber met the thanes and grooves of his realm. 1879 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xvii. § 294. II. 600 In 1308 it was with the consent and consent of the godmen and 'proceres', earls, barons, and commons, that Edward resigned his claims on Scotland.

Procerite (*prō·sĕrīt*). *Zool.* [L. Gr. πρό, Pro-¹ + κέρας horn + -ITE² 3.] The many-jointed terminal segment (forming nearly the whole length) of the antenna in certain Crustacea, as lobsters. Hence **Procerītic** (*prōsĕrī·tĭk*) *a.*, pertaining to the procerite.
1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 372 The last segment, or pro-merite, consists of a long multi-articulate filament.

Procerity (prɒ·sɛ·rĭtĭ). *Now rare.* [ad. obs. F. *procerité* (13th c. in Godef.) or mod. L. *proceritās*, f. *procērus*: see PROCERE and -ITY.] Tallness, loftiness, height; length.

1530 LAUDER *Lond Lizon. by Rohe. Pij* (1568) 110/2 They were Giantes for their quantity...and not in respect of procerity of body. 1604 WOODALL *Pathologie of Ch.* 13 All these were out of due proceritie or groweth. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1. 300 [Thou] Com'st as rose a Wife, as darke as Mab in procerity Heard Aurora. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ch. 2 Yet by a Years or 400 an ordinary growth the proceritie to 777 by a Years of age in an ordinary growth the proceritie to 777 by a Years of age in an ordinary growth the proceritie to 777 by a Years of age in

cause of the still more mighty Helvellyn. 1873 Bowen *Mod. Hist.* V. iii. 59 The auxiliaries turned the cannon upon the former promoters of the tumult.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* chiefly in sense 6 c, as *process block* (a block to print from, produced by some process other than simple engraving by hand), *cut, -engraver, -owner, picture, plate, work*; **b. process-server,** a sheriff's officer who serves processes or summonses (sense 7 b): = BAILIFF 2; so **process-serving.**

1827 Kenyon *Statist. Misc.* 4 *Minding* 3 Both parties are...interested in a favourable result: the eye-owner, because it may lend new value to some hitherto refractory and unprofitable material; the process-owner, because it may enlarge the field of his operations. 1892 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* xi. 213 Half their time is lost in the difficulty of all process investment. *Ibid.* 216 The lines in the process-block may be thickened in three ways—either by the final planing or by the dusting on of the inks or by the coarse grain of the *dots*. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 4/2 Prisoners of the sterlings..., and workers in what is known in the trade as 'process work'. 1900 *Longcl. Instr.* XXVI. 236/1 A portable process kettle has made cooking possible on the farm.

b. 1811 Sharon *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 102, I know this man well, he hath been since an Ape-bearer, then a Process-server (a Bailiffe), then [etc.]. 1832 [S. C. Hall] *Ireland* II. 56 The pleasures of the law, called 'Process-serving'. 1848 Lever *Adventures of Lor. M.* xxxiii, It is such cowardly, process-serving, eavesdropping, would-be-thief-taker sort of work.

Process (see prec.), *v.*[1] [In sense 1, a. OF. *processer* to prosecute (1240 in Godef.), f. *proces*; in senses 2, 3, f. PROCESS *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To institute a process or action against, to proceed against by law, to sue, prosecute; to obtain a process or summons against (a person); to serve a process on. Originally *Sc.*

1532 *Act. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 111 That scho wald be persewit for non payment of hir tent. 1573 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* II. 284 Being presentit and put to the horne thairfore. 1639–50 *Rec. Mid. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 67 John Dede maide a longe narration how and for what he had been processed before the King and his Councell. c 1679 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. § 62 The Chancellor of Scotland told him...that all England would join against him as no man to persue and depose him. 1804 Mod. Eloquence *Lennox* viii. 82 One of the quarter sessions processing his brother. 1883 Y. Stuart *Egypt* 137 The debt for which they were processed was made up entirely of interest at most usurious rates.

2. *intr.* To go on, take place: = PROCEED 10. 5 a. *rare*—[1].

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 883 The hollow warrens of the earth in the spring season, which some take to be the mound of vegetation, in its multitudinous forms, proceeding on her surface.

3. *trans.* To subject to or treat by a special process (see prec. 6 c); e.g. to reproduce (a drawing, etc.) by a mechanical or photographic process; to prepare by an artificial or special process; to preserve fruit, fish, flesh, etc., by some process.

1884 *New York Times. Post* 28 Jan. (Cass.), Every cut in Mr. Pyle's admirable book was processed—to use a new verb invented to fit a new thing. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 826/3 The illustrations...appear to have been 'processed' very successfully. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 3/1 It is often not made on the premises, but in brewer's yeast imported from England, there processed, and sent back to England. 1900 *Longcl. Instr.* XXVI. 236/1 As a general rule fruits and vegetables are only processed once, meats and fish twice.

Hence **Processed** *ppl. a.* (in senses 3 and 5); **Processing** *vbl. sb.* (in senses 1 and 3).

1626 Wotton *Lett.* (1907) I. 324 They have three [Roses] newly proposed...the processing of the Duke by way of Inquisition. 1676 W. Row *Contin. Blair's Autobiogr.* xii. (1848) 418 Their processing and deposing of Mr. John Forrest. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/6 The business of processing is killing woodpecking, which will soon probably be a lost art. 1890 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 5/3 The charges ...that we unlawfully 'used' 'processed' and 'had' land belonging to the troops in the field in the recent war. 1901 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Jan. 9/1 The renovating and processing of leather is carried on all over our country.

Process (prəʊ'ɛs), *v.*[2] [A colloquial or humorous back-formation from PROCESSION *sb.*, after *progress, transgress*, etc.] *intr.* To go, walk, or march in procession.

1864 J. Tuke *Montclair Music* 63 An assembly as when they Process on Thanksgiving day. 1874 Lady Granville *Lett.* 2 Jan. (1894) I. 243 On Christmas Day we processed into the chapel. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *E. Elsmere* xxxviii, The catechist monk like clergy might preach and 'process' in the open air as much as they pleased. 1897 'Lee Mac-Lennan' in *Scribner's Mag.* (Apr. 400/2) So sure of themselves that they do not need to groom nor groove, but carry their flag in their heart.

Processal, *a. rare.* [f. PROCESS *sb.* + -AL. Cf. PROCESSUAL.] Pertaining to a legal process.

1849 Rogers *Lett.* (1850) I. 224 All sorts of damages, and personal charges, over to effect repeated reverses. 1892 J. Lucas *Herself's Lett.* I. v. xxxiv, Counting principal and interest and processal charges.

† **Processar.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PROCESS *sb.*² + -AR.²] ? A process-server.

1552 in *Hist. Northumber* (1786) II. 204 from, grope to the processar, to cary all the accions with.

Procession (prəse'ʃən), *sb.* Also 3–4 -ium, (4 -ione), 3–5 -ioun, (4–5 -ioune), 3–6 -yon, 4–6 -eon, 5 -yone, -youn, -iowne; 4 **processioun, -sioune, -seasoun,** -sessyoun, (4 -yon, 5 -ioni), 5 **-cession.** [Early ME. a. F. *procession* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōcessiōn-em* a marching onwards, advance, in late and med.L. a religious procession, n. of action f. *prōcēdĕre* to PROCESS.] The action of proceeding.

1. The action of a body of persons going or marching along in orderly succession, in a formal or ceremonial way; esp. as a religious ceremony, or on a festive occasion.

1295–97 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1103, After cuoste Michaeles messan on ark. Rad. Nyv' he wes mid procession vnder fangen to abbeie. 1434 *Misc.* 20. 1034, Was ordeyn longen mid mycel worschipe at North mid mycel procession. c 1500 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 50 Nuste we ȝeorne ȝette ȝif ure procession [MS. *Camb.* after ure bitweden processiun]. c 1590 *L. Hay. Law* 1. 114/20 A-doun of be bellis wends be Assemprie with fair processione. 1597 R. Glover *Rutlnd* 1788 Masons & processions 8£ made session. 17.. *Sir Bevis* (A.) 4732 And trumpis bisun in to be toun Wit a fair processioun. 1768 Gentlm. Cham. II. 387 The King [Rich. II]...forbad sovereignty all Bishoppes and Prelates that such Procession should be no more used. 1813 Pilgrimage (1823) 61 When they would have rain, an Virgin clothed in habiliments garments of red colour, danced a procession. 1904 Nelson *Fast & Feast* vi. (1706) 225 At the Reformation, when all Processions were abolished. 1870 R. Ellis *Catullus* xvii. 6 Purple under a Sultan god's most lowly procession. 1904 W. M. Ramsay *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xiii. 280 After the analogy of a religious procession on the occasion of a festival.

b. Phr. *to go, walk* (etc.) *in procession*; † *formerly also on, in, with a.*; *to go in procession.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Al bat folc wolde bar forb to gromsien to wenne ahaeli. a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Du, mihtes Palmaren. It is custome bat reb chirchmenne gob bi dai a procession. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 19 Pat to gone with processioun wib hor cundel. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizens London* (Camden) 162 The lying and the sporne...went in processyon through London. 1466 in *Archæolia* xlii. (1871) I. 1. 42 Alle be [the sextons] shall bere the crosse in procession. 1561 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 417 The French men...go a procession almost all the Chamber in Rome. 1580 M. Lok(enie) tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. 2 b, All the religious men...went in Procession here found, and in their owne with many Candles in their hands. 1622 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 122 Within twelve months after this act, all the inhabitants of every such tract of land adjoining, shall goe in procession and cut the marked trees of every main land...to be renewed. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* xiii. Rome (1696) 321 As we go once a Year in Procession, about the Bounds of Paradise, and renew them. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. II. 259 The Commons were to proceed to Whitehall with their address on the subject of the test.

c. *transf.* Of boats, barges, etc.

(At Oxford, 'a Procession of Boats' over the rowing course on the Thames formerly took place annually in Commemoration Week. Described, but not under this name, in Pardon's *Oxford Term.* of 21 June 1830.)

1843 *Bentley's Oxford Term.* 7 July 3/1 In the evening [of Tuesday 27 June] thousands of persons were congregated on the banks of the river to witness the procession of the racing boats. *Ibid.*, After the procession had passed a splendid display of fireworks took place. 1857 *Pretsident's Bk. Oxf. Univ. Boat-C.*, The Procession of Boats took place on Monday June 29. 1893 *Secretary's Bk.* 240, Oct., The Procession of Boats was abolished unanimously. 1900 W. E. Mansfield *Oxford Rowing* 92, 96. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 3/1 As the battleship London were leading by fully three lengths, and from Fowley it was simply a procession, the London pair winning anyhow.

2. *collect.* A body of persons marching in this way.

13.. *K. E. Alis.* P. A. 1095 Suddanly on a wonder weye, I wate nere of 3 processyons. 1451 Caendar *Lyb. St. Gildard* (E.E.T.S.) 103 In his mannerbille be procession went bre be toun. 1596 Tofte & Breton *Fr. Iarvis to Tabitha*—, And Nephthali...(The grand Procession to compleat) Sent my Unkle Tribus, a Princely Host. 1709 Addison *Italy* 150 (Ogilby) My First Days at Naples were taken up with the Sight of Processions. 1888 Nicols *Pop. & Hymns* 130 Again shall long processions sweep through Lincoln's Minster pile.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A regular series, sequence, row, or succession of things, such as suggests an orderly march.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. viii. 1/Consists in the second plant of the chapter is...a further Procession of Tradescan Tools. 1818 Byron *Beppo* Carthage is The majestic procession of stately aqueducts which so barbarians has been able to destroy.

3. *transf.* A litany, form of prayer, or office, said or sung in a religious procession. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1543 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. i. 384 Being resolved to have continually...general processions...said and sung with such devotion & reverence as appertaineth. 1580 Daniel *Middleton's Comm.* 432 By the 1559 her fathers commaundement procession was usedle in the vulgare tongue. 1592 *1st Pt. Contention* (Shakes. Soc.) 62 Come let us hast to London with speed, Then solemne processions may be sung. 1618 *Marriage's Funeral.* 10, 1. Who (Bishop) first Sung Liturgy Direct: Monks and Friars, singing their processions. 1904 A. F. Pollard *Cranmer* 67, 172 note, The use of litanies had early given up in the Western Church and from the fact that they were sung in procession they were often themselves called processions.

† **b.** A book of such offices; a processional.

1320 *Winchcombe MSS* I. 24 To by a processioun and other ornamentes to ye said church ornamentes lijs. iijd.

4. The action of proceeding, issuing, or coming forth from a source; emanation. Chiefly *Theol.* in reference to the Holy Spirit (cf. PROCEED).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. cxviii. (1488) Mf.) By procession be holy goost comeb of be fader and of be sone. c 1440 Caendar *Gild St. Katk.* 10 Supp After that bat spekes...of the holy goost and his procession. 1865 A. Watson *Assem. Pulp. Articles* 56 It absolutely inherit every the nature of a person, and consequently the admirable procession of the second person. 1890 Fuller *Holy Wars* II. v. (1840) 163 The Greeks...maintain the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Father alone. 1890 Bramley in *Ref. Ch. Trust* 108 The Article of the Procession of the Holy Ghost, and all that follows it, is not in the Nicene Creed. 1705 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. vi. v. 223 The Procession and Mission of the Holy Spirit are nothing, according to him (Servetus), but the Action of God, by which he acts on his Creatures. 1884 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 283 As the Council of Florence states, the Greek and Latin Fathers, though using different language, meant the same as to the Procession of God the Holy Ghost. 1901 J. E. Illingworth *Divine Personality* v. 78 The doctrine of the Trinity...continually underwent development...by the adoption...of such terms as substance,...circumincession, double procession.

5. The action of proceeding, going on, or advancing; onward movement, progress, progression, advance. **a.** *lit.* ? *Obs.* or merged in 1.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 122 There is a double procession or way of Order. 1609 C. Butler *Feminine Mon.* 144 The women in large Canonns, being clothed with the shrewd procession. a 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* xxiv. 72 And lead the bright procession of the year.

b. *fig. Now rare.*

1589 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Nav. T.* 2. 2 b, Of the further procession of our Navigation. 1683 Cowley *Pindaric Odes, Ess.* xxxiii. Notes, The motion of the Spirit of God, for it is a Procession of his will to an outward Effect. 1708–14 Wodrow *Sufferings* IV. 23 An unusual belief That the procession of our fate...is ordered by a Being Of infinite benevolence and power. 1874 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* 3 S. 321 The flesh is antecedent to the sound of the explosion, but the flash is not the cause of the sound; it has no procession in the sound.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *procession-aisle, -gailling, -note, -pace, -road, -way*; *procession-mile* MILE 3; **procession caterpillar,** moth (PROCESSIONARY a. 2); **procession-flower,** a name for the common milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), from its blossoming about Rogation week and being worn by persons taking part in the processions (cf. GANG-FLOWER); **procession-week,** a name for Rogation week, from the processions then made (= GANG-WEEK).

1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 84 The choir-screen being the 'procession-aisle are beautifully treated. 1892 *Church Bells* 21 May 510/1 Interesting recommendations...concerning the 'procession-caterpillar (*Bombyx processionea*, Linn.). 1680 *R. Cust. Forest & Subj.* 135 If a man means another at any time, let him make his arrestment, either he shall in open 'Procession-days. 1888 *Prose Rhapsy* 30 Sept., In the Dolphin tavern, there to treat our neighbours...this being Procession-day. 1833 *Lowndes's Herbal* 2, (note 364 Milkwort is called by Bishoprics, *Flos Ambarvalis*; so called because it is both especially fruitful in the Crosse or Gang weeks, or Rogation weeks; at which seasons the maidens which use in the countries to walke the Procession doe make themselues garlands and nosegaies: in English we may call it Cross-flower, 'Procession-flower, Gang-flower, Rogation-flower, and Milkwort. a 1552 G. Marsh in Pyne *R. & M.* (1563) 1563/1 Holy water (saying, 'procession gabling, Matins mumbling. 1637 Dedham *Psalms* 32, What a host of shallow, poverty-stricken men hang about the wags of a large establishment—men regularly engaged actors, but ballet people, 'procession men, runners, and so forth. 1808 Kane & Sr. *Entomol.* iv. (1828) I. 130 The 'procession moth (*N. processionea*, L.) of which Reaumur has given us interesting an account. *Ibid.* 131, II. 8 The larvæ live in society and undertake in this the the caterpillar of the procession-moth. 1892 Evelyn *Diary* 23 June, Within three miles of Bromley, at a place call'd the 'Procession Oaks. 1722 Shelley *Quix.* (1807) IV. 4 The twelve damsels and their lady advanced at a 'procession pace, their faces covered with white veils. 1588 in *Archæologia* (1881) L. 1. 32 That shal...suffer to graze nor grass to be made in the 'processure way. 1548–9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 214 Payed to the 'procession weke to the bayes leaueres and bell ringers. 1572 B. Googe *Popish Kingd.* III. (1880) 73 (marginal note) Gang-dayes, Rounds are beates. 1599 Hamlet *Ham.* II. i. 38 A great company of virgins go 'procession-wise two and two in a rank singing before him.

Procession, *v.* [f. prec. sb. So med.L. *processionāre* (Du Cange).]

1. *trans.* To honour or celebrate by a procession; to carry in procession.

1548 Hall *Eng. Votarios* 1. (1550) 70 b, When they have finished dayes come, they [images] are put in the pulpyt, & churches of Englande, with so small subsequyte maintened, mused, vanished, lighted, processyoned, and worshypped. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vii. [see Jacques 10]...must be dug up from Ecouen-cemetery, and processioned, with pomp, ...to the Pantheon of the Fatherland.

2. *intr.* To make a procession, religious or other; to go in procession. (See also PROCESSIONING.)

1892 in *Bickmansw's Friends Rom. Monthly* xxi. 3/ 362 To go a Processioning with great Crosses of Wood upon their Shoulders. 1892 Mrs. Kathleen Caxton *de Rondeville Fonb. Wks.* 1898 I. 85 As he turned out of the gate, he met the Frère...and a long train processioning, all in full ceremony, bearing precious reliques, to welcome his Highness. 1893 Tennyson *Wont Jubilee* xviii. (1894) 268 The whole town was processioning from morning...till evening.

b. *spec.* To perambulate the bounds.

1851 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II. 225 June 1. Holy thursday, St. Peter's [in the East] parishioners came a-processioning and took in half Alban hall. 1892–4 *Bristol & Gloucestersh. Parish Tasks* 88, (1898) 25 It is enjoined that Godley Forbe Just and black Moor procession from Mooring Creek to the Extent of the Parish.

3. *trans.* To go round (something) in procession.

spec. in sense of the N. American colonies (and still in the states of N. Carolina and Tennessee), to make a procession around a piece of land in order forcefully to determine its bounds (with the land, or bounds, as obj.): = PERAMBULATE v. 2 b. Also to walk along (a street, etc.) in procession.

1732 *Acts Assembly Virginia* (1794) 292 The bounds of every precinct shall be processioned or gone round, and the landmarks renewed...such processioning shall be made in every precinct. 1737 *Bristol (Virginia) Parish Vestry Bk.* (1898) 31 To procession the lands on the South Side Pripett Riv. 1828 E. IRVING in *Fraser's Magazine* (1830) II. 6 Once in every four years the vestry, by order of the county court, divided the parish into precincts, and appointed two persons in each precinct to 'procession' the lands. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 4/1 Meetings of the unemployed were held yesterday in Trafalgar-square, and certain streets of the West end were processioned by the crowd, with a red flag at their head.

†**Processionarde.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PROCESSION *sb.* + -ARDE.] **a.** An epic of a procession. *nonce-wd.*

b. A ceremonial procession.

1595 (1610) The Processionarde, in Panegyricall Stile: Contributed Versifies, by Peregrine Pelagius. 1761 CHURCHILL *Ghost* III. 1113 Pitchin, a Grand Processionarde —He ask the City Pomp display'd. 1809 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XIII. 283 If you could transpose Hamlet into a comic opera, with an annual procession.

Processional (*prose*|*fanl*), *sb.* [= F. *processional* (1363 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *processionāle*, neut. of *processionālis* adj.: see next.]

1. *Eccl.* An office-book containing litanies, hymns, etc., for use in religious processions.

1485 *Rec. in Wr.-Wülcker Voc.* II. *Processionale, a processional.* 1527 in *Glanusck Rec. St. Michael's Ep. Aberford* (1882) 127 Item v processionalis in paper and ij parchyne quarbukis. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 2 All Books called ...Grailes, Processionals, Pies ... shall be ... abolished. 1570 GRINDAL *Injunctions* 8 b, That the Churchwardens and Minister shall see, that Processionals ...be wholy defaced, rent, and abolished. *a* 1642 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 98 A Circumstance of the Chapter *In rented* now to their Processional. 1846 HASKELL *Mon. Ritv.* I. p. cxiii, The printed Processionals of Sarum or York (for which, in one sequential respect, vary from the earlier MSS.

b. A processional hymn: see the sb.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June, The 43rd Psalm was sung as a processional. 1898 M. HEDDON *New Ritualism* iv. 51 It was for this book that Mr. Elkerton wrote his spirited processional: 'Onward, brothers, onward!' 1898 *Weekly Sun* 8 May, 6/2 The processional was 'Blessed City, Heavenly Salem'.

†**2.** (*prose.*) A procession.

1880 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1324 Pelagius I. in 556, after the litany was said in a certain church in Rome, had a processional from there to St. Peter's. 1900 *Massey's Mag.* XXVI. 60 By some strange chance I stood where streams The long processional of dreams.

Processional, *a.* [= OF. *processional* (1472 in Godef. *Compl.*, mod.F. *-sional*), ad. med.L. *processionālis* (*J. de Janua*, Admont *a* 1050): see PROCESSION *sb.* and *-AL*.]

Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a procession; characterized by processions. Of a hymn, psalm, litany, etc.: sung or recited in procession, e.g. by the clergy and choir in proceeding from the vestry to the chancel at the opening of a service: cf. RECESSIONAL.

1621 CARTER, *Processional, processionael*; belonging to, serving for, a procession. 1698 BISHOP GIBBON, *Processional*, pertaining to process or proceeding. 1880 SHEPHERD *Hist. Mosques* I. 100 This done, he was carried in the usual processional manner to the Dowlatchen Hall. 1897 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 14 His immediate successor, Cardinal Morosi, had the same processional route. 1830 CROCKETT in *Harris Mem.* (1831) III. xiii. 280 We entered in processional order. 1897 A. E. KNIGHTON *Up Nile* vii. 168 The ceremonial of Egyptian worship was essentially processional.

b. Used or carried in processions.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Alfieri & Salomon* Wks. I. 191/1 The Lilies Banners and Cross Staves of the Neapolitan rabble...even processional idols,...which are regularly carried home with broken heads. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 251 After Vespers the choir, preceded by a processional cross, walked down the nave. 1894 MRS. H. M. CRAKER *Village Tales* (1898) 80 The great processional elephants...had a superb shield of gold canopy.

c. Walking or going in procession; forming a procession (*lit.* and *fig.*); *Anomurous*, forming a long series or 'string' (e.g. of words). *Processional caterpillar*: see PROCESSIONARY *a.* 2.

1859 THOREAU *Fire Lights* 118 Which gentleman processional and fine, Holding a candle to the Sacrament, Will wink and hit his fill a plate and touch The droppings of the wax to sell again. 1861 J. L. NORRIS *Isabrae* 111 Long processional lines of broken ice. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 3/1 Processional exemplifications, suits of surface sizes and sorts, sextons, master bens, carpenter bees, and such casual fry. 1903 J. ORR *Problem O. T.* vii. 206 These processional Js and Es, however, should not be studied as an arbitrary.

Processionalist, *nonce-wd.* [f. PROC. + -IST.] = PROCESSIONIST.

1780 T. DAVIES *Misc. Garrick* (1780) I. xxix. 339 The stage...amidst the parading of dukes, duchesses, archbishops, governors, heralds, &c., was crowned with a thick fog from the smoke of the fire, which served to hide the tawdry dresses of the processionalists.

Processionally (*prose*|*fanli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY* 2: in ME. directly after med.L. adv.] In a processional manner; in procession.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 203 That person, whom he useth to a certayne place of the citie comenyge processionally (orly processionaliter) to the nyghte. 1440 HONEYMAN *Sayings* (Roxb.) 193 The Bishope & the with a gret company Thes ageynys wentyn processionally. 1631 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 190 Processionally the Father Prior accompanied with all the rest (with Torches in their hands) brought him the holy Sacrament. 1708 SOUTH *Mem. Music* (1823) 74 In times of calamity the Litanys were sung processionally about the streets of great cityes in diuers chorasses. 1839 CAMPLIN *Fr. Rev.* I. xx. 14, Stocker's Postman...is borne processionally, aloft on a perch, with banners.

Processionary (*prose*|*fanări*), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *processionārius* one, comp. next. of †*processionārius* adj.: see next. So OF. *processionnaire* (1348).]

†**1.** = PROCESSIONAL *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 27 Item j processionary written in be xiij^e tale, Kaxton in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 290/1 A Processionary, *processionarium, processionale*, 1 *ymnal* in *Liturgk. Fratris Joannis* (1505) 22 Item, bookes in the Church: j mass booke, j portehewe, j manuell, j processionarie.

2. *U. S.* = PROCESSIONER 4. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Processionary, *a.* [f. med.L. type †*processionāri-us*: see PROCESSION *sb.* and *-ARY* 1. So F. *processionnaire* (16–17th c. in HATZ.-DARM.).]

1. = PROCESSIONAL *a.* 1 *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xli. 2 v Decreed, that the whole Church should bestow yearely at the feast of Pentecost three dayes in that kind of processionarie seruice. 1689 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 211 The Pagans in their superstitious and idolatrous Processionary pomps carried the Images of their Gods. 1703 HALIFAX, *Trans. Tryal* (1721) 21 With Tapers and Crucifixes, and other processionary solemnities.

2. *Entom.* Applied to caterpillars which go in procession; esp. those of the moth *Cnethocampa processionea*; hence, *p. moth* applied to this species.

1763 *Projects in Arts, &c.* 140/2 M. de Reaumur marks this species of caterpillars among those which are called processionary, from their marching from one place to another, in large bodies...and in great order. 1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1818) II. 23 A still more singular and pleasing spectacle, when their regiments march out to forage, is exhibited by the Processionary Bombyx. 1861 HOLME tr. *Hayden Timehri* II. iv. 1. 172 Studying the habits of the Processionary Moth.

Processioner (*prose*|*fanăr*). Also 5 -YONAR(E. [f. PROCESSION + -ER1; so OF. *processionnier* (book, c 1469 in Godef.).]

1. A person going in procession. †*Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10344 Whanne, befor [it] is to fore3e, cytes they be ryt processioners, to gete them [prelates whos they may. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxv. (1896) II. 279 The Processioners returning into their former order, did prosecute their way. *a* 1732 JORTIN *Disc.* ii. 220, The processioners seeing them running towards them.

†**2.** *Eccl.* An office-book used in processions: = PROCESSIONAL *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1[3]...*Rites* in Wm. Wickhet *yeat's Rec processionals*, a processioner. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Processionyr, or pyxe breuyarere. 1542 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 28 Item v. processioners written and ij pryntid. 1598 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* XLII. 21, ij wrytten bokes, one processioner, another Legend. 1708 in *French Eng. Lex. Amendment* (1866) 72 The mass booke, the processioners, the manuell, and all such pelfrei of the popes ridicul service.

†**b.** A processional (candlestick). *Obs.*

1466 *Wills of Northumber* (Surtees) 80...*Per candelabrorum* ij^s. [sic] vocat. processioners, et unum par candelabrorum de latton vocat.

3. A processionary caterpillar.

1743 ZOLLIKOF in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 456 They may be ranked among the Processioners, or those that follow one another.

4. *U. S.* (See quots., and cf. PROCESSOR 2. b.)

1882 BARNARD *Dict. Amer.*, *Processioner*, an officer in Kentucky and possibly in other States, whose duty it is to determine and mark out the bounds of lands. 1884 WEBSTER, *Processioner*...2. An officer appointed to procession lands. (*Local in North Carolina and Tennessee*) *Bartlett.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Processioning (*prose*|*fanĭŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROCESSION *sb.* or v. + *-ING*1.] The action of going in procession.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 93 You Pilgrims...weare the plaine of your feete,...by barefoot processioning...to the Sepulchre. 1784 COLMAN *Man & Wife* I. Intro. Wks. 1787 II. 240 Days in seeing and drinking, and processioning, and manoeuvring, and horse-racing, and fire-works—for days—and so merry as the day is long. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. iv. Next are proceedings along the Boulevards. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 31 Jan. 4/8 To have to observing applies to pass through Victoria Park...on condition that they did not there engage in racing or processioning.

b. *attrib.* = PERAMBULATION 3; esp. in N. America: see PROCESSION v. 3.

1710-[see PERCESSION v. 3]. 1845 HOSMER *Hist. Sketch* 21 The ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of a parish ('processioning', as it was commonly called in later times) is no unmeaning old cant. 1898 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 324 In case an altercation arose between two neighbors in the course of the processioning, as to the boundaries of their estates, the two surveyors...were required ...to agree upon the lines in dispute.

attrib. 1883 WOOD *Law* 171 H. S.) I. 320 The parishioners ...made their processioning tours (upon a wet).

Processionist (*prose*|*fanĭst*). [f. PROCESSION *sb.* + *-IST*.] One who goes in a procession.

1804 *Sketches Hist. NY.* 180 The next Members of the processionists, the most learning of the adherents. 1822 St. Hilda *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii. (1826) 330 The processionists had a noble theme in the head [in]. 1885 *Lond. Rev.* 16 May, 503/1 Mr. Booth's processions and preachers.

Processionize, *v.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *Intr.* To go in procession.

1704 *Weston. Mags.* II. 289 Tobacconist carry shall roll, and miserable plays) We can go processionize as well as they. 1880 *Stat. Kim.* 6 Vespa, any Highness of the incorporated companies processioned in all their bravery. 1884 *Stat.* 30 Aug. 1056 The liberty of processioning is not...an sacred as the liberty of prophesying.

Processive (*prose*|*sivi*), *a. rare.* [In sense 1, f. L. *procer-*, ppl. stem of *prohibēre* to PROCEED: cf. med.L. *processivus* (a 1250 in Albertus Magnus).]

†**1.** Of the nature of a process or summons (see PROCESS *sb.* 7 b); serving to initiate legal proceedings. *Obs.*

1892 MAINE tr. *Alcuna's Gaimans d'Alif* 2. 191 They fell to Law about it, where bills, and answers, together with other writings, processes, justifications, and rebuttes other the like...came to use.

2. Having the quality of proceeding or going forward; progressive.

1859 CRAMER in *Lit. Rem.* (1868) II. 308 There can be no galaxy in poetry, because it is language, only processive —steps every the smallest size must be seen singly. 1894 Miss BRADDON *Gerahdine* v. 429 His own Processive harmony ...In swooping in a chord triumph by. 1898 *Reader* 26 Oct. 582 Recognize in its successive and changing phases the varied animal forms, rising higher and still higher in the complexity of their structure up to the advent of Man himself.

Processual (*prose*|*sĭŭăl*), *a. Eccles. Law.* [ad. L. type †*processuāl-is*, f. *processus* (= next): Pacchius *sb.* : see *-AL*.] Pertaining to a legal process.

1827 PERRY *Canon* 12, Comm. ord. of 401 The principal faculties of the Archdeacon ...seem to have been processual agency. 1880 MURRAY'S *Gaius* 175 § 180 note, These two processual with what has been called accessory or processual remedies, in contradistinction to the voluntary or conventional remedies described in those immediately preceding.

Processus (*prose*|*sŭs*). [L. *processus* a going forward, advance, also a projection, process.]

1. *Anat.* = PROCESS *sb.* 12. *Obs.* exc. as used L.

1683 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* v. xii. § 3 (1712) 87 The Thenar Muscle[s]...by virtue of his Processus Cubitus can draw Forward or draw back that part of the Eye. 1684 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.* 108 Like the *processus* of a bone in a mans leg.

2. = PROCESS *sb.* 5 or 6. *rare.*

1892 tr. *Sabatier's Faust* iv. II. 276 A logical and inevitable processus.

†**Procès verbal** (*prose* vrbal). Pl. **procès verbaux** (-*bo*). Sometimes anglicized as **process verbal.** [F.: see PROCESS and VERBAL.] A detailed written report of proceedings; minutes; in *Fr. Law*, an authenticated written statement of facts in support of a criminal or other charge.

1839 *Globe* 2 Relation of the Thrift Baleen Departure out of the Body of the Mother Princess of the Ursuline Nuns of London,...with the Extract of the process verbal, touching the Exorcisms wrought at London. [1839 Verbal process: see PROCESS *sb.* 4.] 1864 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 230 All this was stopped by a *procès-verbal*, signed by the magistrates of the municipality. 1867 Barrister *Espreville's Law* 111. 281 The process-verbal of the conference has been printed. 1879 Scotty Gaz *M.* 2, [It] rushe up the written report, *procès verbal*, or paragraphes, as it is technically called. 1908 *Athenæum* 19 June 772/1 Mr. Somers Clarke wishes that the honorary members...could receive the *procès-verbaux* from time to time containing their views on important elections before these are irrevocably carried into effect.

Prochain, *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5– -ain, 5 -ayn, -yn. [= F. *prochain* (*proʃɛ̃*), *procain* (12th c. in HATZ.-DARM.), f. *proche* near :—L. *propinc* adv., compar. of *prope* near.]

†**1.** Neighbouring, nearest, next. *Obs.*

1444 *Compl. Jyst. Edw. 4* Godefrid of Dilton...dyffendit him...ralmonis of lowes, tha his prochane nemmis that lyis contigus ateist his contre. 1522 *Inst. Gentlemen* 14 b, An wel against our prochane and next cosyn, as also to frende wele. 1550 WHITE *Armorie* 116 All the prochayne ground We ouer, and talk' dogs brought what we found.

†**2.** *Prochain amy.* [F. = 'near friend': see AMI.] In *Law*: The next friend (NEXT *a.* 3 b), one who is entitled to sue on behalf of an infant or a person of unsound mind.

1628 *Earle Microc.* (1732) 62 He als ought commonly to prochein amy to all le heritage to prove descendes our ancestor.] 1672-3 in *Cal. Pres. Chanc. (C. Rolls,* 1[6]98) II. 6[0]. 1[6]72 The replication of Johan Snowden, by William Cooke, her prochein amy, to the answer and rebly of John Saunder. 1892 *Encycl. Laicorum, Prochein Amy*...is used by our common laws, for him that is next of kin to a childe in his minage: and is to that respect allowed by laws, to sloth for him the managing of his affaires. 1709 M. DANIEL *Abbas. Brief.* I. 330 For ought I know Pat's Heirs, per Descent, or even per Pro chein-amis, might bring their Action for that Debt, and so re-mote. 1809 *U. Rev.* Feb. 103 Had such a grande Jour. delivered in Westminster Hall...the learned Council would have been recommended to the care of his prochein amy.

3. *Prochain avoidance* [10, next voidance], a power to appoint a minister to a church when next it becomes vacant. 1722 in *Jacob Law Dict.*

B. *sb.* One near of kin.

c 1500 *Wyse Chyldr & Seruy. Advisen* (1862) 12 That they looke that love to your thryfte prochayne and nerare of bloode.

†**Proche,** *v. Obs.* [app. either a palatalized form akin to PROKE *v.*, or due to metathesis of

prode and *brocke*, BRIGHT v. in a similar sense.] *trans.* and *intr.* To prick, pierce, spur.

(The first quot. is obscure, and the word may be different.)

a 1300–50 *Alexander* 1508 For sare he prochen [*Dublin MS.* prickes] he pricht & prouyde he wolde, For-bi him hous to be lost as a lasse fulle. 1513 *Scot. Field* 323 in *Percy Folio* I. 206 They prached to with speares & put many arse that they vdered out bout pe thies brokis hanselis. 1513 [v. Douglas *Virgil*, I. viii.xiii. 32] The englysche-men and gascoyns prached their horses with their sparres.

Prochein, var. form of PROCHAIN.

Prochlorite (prōklǫ·rəit). *Min.* [f. PRO-[2] + CHLORITE [1], on account of 'its being the earliest crystallized kind recognised' (Dana 1868, 322).] A species of chlorite, occurring in foliated or granular masses of a green colour, translucent or opaque; a hydrous silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Allied to Rhodolite, and so called in Brit. Mus. Cat.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* ser. II. XLIV. 236 It is accordingly designated...Prochlorite. 1900 *Encyclopædia's Min. Phys.* 182 Prochlorite is crystallographically and optically like clinochlore.

‡ **Prochoos** (prō·kōǫs). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πρόχοος, Attic πρόχους a jug, pitcher, f. πρόχεω to pour forth.] A jug of elegant shape, used for pouring water over the hands before meals.

1850 LEAKE tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 363 ed. 2) 437 The Deluo Antonii...with plaid and pitcher, stands beside Apollo. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 34 Another jug was the *prochoos*, with an oval body, tall neck and round mouth, but without a handle.

Prochordal (prōkǫ·ɹdăl), *a. Embryol.* [f. PRO-[2] + CHORD [3] + -AL.] Anterior to the notochord.

1881 *Academy* 22 Apr. 303 The prochordal part of the rudimentary is segmented off from the parachordal part.

Prochorion: see PRO-[2] 1.

Prochronic (prōkrǫ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. PRO-[2] + Gr. χρόνος time + -IC, after *chronic*.] Pertaining to a period before time began. Hence **Prochro·nically** *adv.*, before the beginning of time.

1847 GOOD *Covenus* 85 The two creations—...the geocosmic and the diachronic—have arisen. *Ibid.* 173 It has been shewn...prochronically, by the omnipotent fiat of the Creator.

Prochronism (prōkrǫ·nĭzm), [f. PRO-[2] + Gr. χρόνος time + -ISM: cf. ANACHRONISM. So *F. prochronisme* (1760 in Acad.).] The referring of an event, etc., to an earlier date than the true one. A particular case of ANACHRONISM, q.v.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 104 An error...Jerome is called Anachronism: ...either such may reach, and that is a Prochronism; or two Hills, and that is a Metachronism. 1677 CAVE *Chronology* ii. 1. 1. 103 Which seems to be a Prochronism of 19 Years. 1858 *Archæologia* XXVII. 251 The prochronism in these [Llewelyn] Memorials are very remarkable. ...Categories might mean. 1894 J. A. COBBE *Cobbold Village* ind. xi. 136 It is a prochronism to talk of the May-day; for, as a matter of fact, the first ten days of June usually celebrate the merry season.

Procidence (pŏ·sĭdĕns). *Path.* [a. F. *procidence* 'a falling downe of a thing out of its place', or sel. L. *procidentia* (Cels.) in Path. prolapsus, f. *procidēre* to fall forward. Often used in L. form.] The slipping of an organ or structure from its normal position; prolapsus.

1811 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. 22/2, Vitices have a peculiar virtue...to help the procidence or falling downe both of teeth and nayles, and to reduce them again into their places. 1840 E. CHEVALIER tr. *Piorry's Treatise Melancol.* ii. 13 Those women were troubled with the Procidence of the Matrix. 1860–74 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 122 This [prolapse of the vagina]...may...be a retraction, procidence, prolapsus or complete inversion of the organ.

So **Procident** *a.*, falling forward; prolapsed.

1669 J. M. DUNCAN *Last Dis. Women* ii. 342, 417 On her side, a woman can easily pass out a replaced procident uterus. *Ibid.* i. 417 When the patient came to me, the womb was not procident.

† **Procidentous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *procidēn-tem* falling or falling forward or down, f. *procidēre*: see PRO-[1] and -OUS, and cf. *decidentous*.] Falling down or forward from the proper place.

1658 RAUWOLF *Itinerary...Frankincense*, that falls down out of the right place. 1657 TORDINUS *Romer's Disp.* 321 It (gum-arabick) ceaseneth procidentous eyes.

† **Procinct,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *procinct-us*, -*ū* (Du Cange), for L. *præcinctus* PRECINCT: see PRO-[1] 3. So OF. *procincte*, *procinte* (1376 in L. variants of *precincte*): see PROCINCTE *sb.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 402 In whiche procinct (L. *in hac prouincie* (Wallis)) were seuen to be fre cuntres. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 315 Alouns the gardynes and alle the prouinct of the place. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 1. Within the said Towne of Coventre Yerewerk and procinct thereof. 1585 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 688 The scholers, clerckes, subsidyers, and procinct of the late Priory. 1618 *Bisnop. Acts & Epistles Mallorie* 34 A Prebend then hath been...of large procinct, and large revenues. 1820 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 211, 265 For the priest...shall bear a ruby crown in his right hand, adhering to the cattle, in the very procinct of the press.

† **Procinct,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *procinctus*, vbl. sb. f. *procingĕre* to gird up, equip, in phr. *in procinctu* in readiness for action.] The condition of being prepared or equipped; readiness for action; only in *In procinct*, ready, prepared.

c 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xx. 89 And great up each chariot and stand. To their directors to be kept, in all prospect of wars, There, and on that side of the alley. a 1639 WOTTON *Let. to Bailly* (1651) 451 Being then in procinct of his travels. 1687 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 19 Were his procinct, what to produce, and found Already known what he for news had thought To have reported. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 108 What! War in procinct! The comforts of Greatness. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 613 In short, all Rome, and at all times was 'in procinct'.

† **Procinct,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **procint.** [ad. L. *procinct-us*, pa. pple. of *procingĕre* to gird up, equip (Pho- [1] 3): cf. *precinct*.] Ready, prepared, equipped.

1608 H. ESSEX *Hieromnemon* (1), sunlit. 38 Many things are now become procint and fortfull to man, which of the first was prosie and serviceably to him. 1624 CALDWALL, *Prosint*, readie. 1773 J. ROSS *Fruitwoods* 20, 21 (MS.) And from a building frame, prosinct and pure, Takes proper portion and shares the dunghil.

Procinctive (prōsĭ·ktĭv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *procinct-*, ppl. stem of *procingĕre*: see PROCINCT *a.*] That girds itself for action.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 170 To retire of those days the procinctive brass belong.

† **Procinction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *procinction-em*, n. of action from *procingĕre* to cut short in front, f. PRO-[1] 1 + *cingĕre* to cut.] A cutting short in front.

1850 ROGERS *Anthropomet.* 313 The shortness of the Prepuce,...whether it be original, or adventitious by an artificial procinction of it.

Prock: see PROG. **Prockesy,** obs. f. PROXY.

† **Proclai·m,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. PROCLAIM *v.* So F. *proclame*, used L. *prōclāma* a proclamation.] The action of proclaiming; proclamation.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 19 Quhen the bissell had maid his proclame, He nane lat lef, it wes to speid him haist. 1568 T. TAYLOR *Preacher* I. Diverti, de Ardeno derive all their authority from lawfull superiours, and not from *public proclaim*. 1610 KEMYS *Pygmeion* 1. 150 Voices of soft proclaim, and silver air Of strings in hollow shells.

Proclaim (prōklē·m), *v.* [ME. *proclame*, ad. L. *prōclāmāre* to cry out (esp. before a judge, in one's defence): see PRO-[1] and CLAIM *v.* (whence altered to the present spelling). Cf. F. *proclamer* (1525 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To make official announcement of (something), by word of mouth in some public place; also, to cause this to be done by officers or agents. The object may be a sb. or clause.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 2 He will make it to be cryed & proclamed in the royalest place of a towne; so that the thing [*sic*] be appreciated...many merely serouche to alle parties. c 1420 *Morte* 103 The parties that the legal ladde graunted and proclayned throughall cristendom. 1533 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 22 He caused it be proclamed through out all his empyre. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 1. 1

1681 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 3 § 1 In a proclaimed district a person shall not carry or have any arms or ammunition save as authorized by the conditions set forth in the proclamation herein after mentioned. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct The chancellor hastily offered, and the police should fall proposed that in proclaimed districts the police should have power to search for implements of crime.

Proclaimer (prəklēˑmər). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who proclaims or publicly announces.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 49 The kyngdome of heauen...whereof I am the author or proclaimer and preacher...whereof I am the author or proclaimer and preacher, especially appointed to me by open preacher, and proclaimer. 1579 FULKE *Stubbes's Paradox* 57 How changeth the proclaimer with slaundering their Charitie. 1604 HOOKER *Pref.* 3. 300 Spreaders abroad and proclaimers of Gods truth. 1670 MILTON *Q. E.* 1. 28 Now had the great Proclaimer with a voice More potent then the sound of Trumpet, utter'd Repentance. 1839 MATTHEW *St. Mark* xiii. 136 The Colossian or Proclaimer of the Feast.

b. *spec.* The official who proclaims the number drawn in a lottery.

1772-81 HORACE *Essays* (1889) II. 1263 The proclaimer is not to suffer that boy who draws the ticket[...to leave the wheel without being first numbered by the manager.

Proclamation (prɒklămēˑʃən). [a. F. *proclamation*, OF. -*acion* (1330 in Godefroy *Compl.*), ad. L. *proclāmātiōn-em*, n. of action from *proclāmāre* to PROCLAIM.]

1. The action of proclaiming; the official giving of public notice.

1383 *Act* 7 *Rich. II*, c. 6 Que chescun Viscont Dengleterre soit tenus issint chay en avant en propre persone de faire proclamacion de suertee [variant *seurtee*] [*c.* 1490 TRAV. *Assembly of Gods* 43 Then was there made a proclamacion, By Pridaps wande commaundyd where...That Dayes and Houres myght have audience]. 1532 CROMWELL to Mortimer *Lett.* & *Pap.* (1900) V. 330 It lacke not but men may see hard that any darkenes...doubte perceyve to make proclamacion within this your realme but onelie in your graces Name. 1598 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 436 The dearest ding in Venice will I give you, And find it out by proclamation. *a* 1631 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 298 An edict was published by open proclamation, that no man were furth of the Realme without licence. 1789 BURKE *Pres. Fr. Nat. Wks.* II. 139 The evidence issued...A proper space must be given for proclamation and for the election. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 6933/1 To prevent bigamy and incestuous marriages, the church has introduced proclamation of banns. 1864 BRIGHT *Sheff. Rom. Empl.* in (1867) 131 Interior funds were expressed by the proclamation of a public peace.

b. *spec.* The public and formal announcement of the accession of a king or ruler; the fact of being proclaimed king.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 377 b, 1st ye Kynges Trompet, Edward that he hath proclaim'd: Crane, fellow Souldier, make thou proclamacion. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lix. 320 Pharnabazus says that his troops received his cousin's proclamation with shouts of applause.

c. The action of denouncing by a public notice, or of declaring a person to be outlawed, a thing to be illegal, a district to be under legal restriction, etc.; the fact of being so proclaimed; prosciption.

1581 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 78 The almightie nothing, that God procured the tables of his covenant from the bloody proclamation of Antiochus. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 163 The bloody proclamation to escape That follow'd me so neere—(...taught me to shift Into a mad-mans rags). 1661 *Act* 13 & 14 *Chas. II*, c. 3 § 1 Any such proclamation for a county or district[] may set forth the conditions and regulations under which the carrying or having of arms or ammunition is restrained. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1138 The proclamation of the League by the Government under the Crimes Act.

2. That which is proclaimed, either as to its substance or its form; a formal order or intimation issued by the sovereign or other legal authority, and made public either by being announced by a herald, or by being posted up in public places.

In Eng. Hist. applied esp. to decrees issued by the sovereign, in the 16th and 17th centuries, by which it was sought to legislate without the assent of Parliament.

1415 LORDS *in* COMM. *in Rolls Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 3 As for yis bene of a proclamacion, wich schulde lastis fore ayple in ye Kin[g]s name, as [yis kepis to the Comyns of Yngland agreyse pem, ney lepe lord. 1552 FRANCIS CLERK, tr. *Calvin*, 131 The duke...maids his proclamacyone & ordre, that no man shuldo...do any hurt to the people. 1595 *Eng. Privy Council Acts*, I. 10 Ordered and forbid, after the forme and manner of the proclamations direct hereupon. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 17, I know of none but the new Proclamation, That's clapp'd upon the Court Gate. 1631 LADY M. BRUCE in 1968 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. Appx.* 11. 23 They say the King hath put out a Proclamation to forbid maskerades. 1708 *Brave Challenger* 1, A proclamation was soon issued to forbid it, upon pain of death. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess., Burghley* (1860) 240 The Elizabethan[] governed by power of legislating by means of proclamations. 1883 *Ld. Cas. Instit.* 3. v. 27 Proclamations...are usually issued in pursuance of Orders in Council. 1875 TAUNTON *Lawmaker Eng. Const. Hist.* (1880) 298 The King (Henry VIII) then appealed to Parliament to give to his Proclamations the force of statutes. *Ibid.* 360 (Under Chas. I) In lieu of Acts of Parliament, Royal Proclamations...were issued from time to time and declared to have the force of laws. 1880 JESS, PRESCOTT *id.*

†**3.** *Law.* a. *Proclamation of a fine*: see quot. 1607 and PROCLAIM v. 1 d. *Obs.*

1483-4 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 7 § 2 The Justices of Peas...do make open and solempne proclamacion of the said fine in the generall Countie of Pese to be holden the same yeas. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 1, 1488-9 *Act* 30 *Edw.* c. 1. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Proclamation of a Fine*, is a publike openly, and solemnly given at all the Assises that shall be holden in the County within one yeare after the beginning of the fine, ...and these proclamations be made vpon Sundayes of the fore, next by the Iustices of the Common place, to the Iustices of Assise, and the Iustices of peace. 1796 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. App. viii.

†b. *Proclamation of rebellion*: see QUOT. *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Proclamation of rebellion*, is a publike notice given by the officer, that a man not appearing vpon a *Sub pœna*, nor no attachment in the Starre Chamber or Chancerie, shalbe reputed a rebell, except he excuse himselfe by a day assigned. 1850 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., *Proclamation of Rebellion* is a Writ so called, whereby publick notice is given, where a Man, not appearing [sic., as above].

†4. *transf.* Open declaration; manifestation; favourable or unfavourable notice. *Obs.*

1502 HALIBURTON *Governor's Pater. Rp.* (1577) 133 Vpon that day, that the gentlewoman doth begin to receiue vp mennes, from thence forth, he geueth his fauor by proclamation. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. the Inuention is ashamed Against the proclamation of thy passion. To say thou dost not Gent. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. iii. Here a Dame, Country, neyther takes pleasure nor is dare To ascribe proclamation.

5. *Comb.*: †**proclamation-horn**, a horn blown to call public attention before making proclamation; **proclamation hour**, an hour fixed by proclamation for some specified purpose; e. g. for retiring within doors; **proclamation money** (in N. Amer. Colonies), coin valued according to a table prescribed in a proclamation of Q. Anne on 18 June, 1704, in which the Spanish *dollar* of 17½ dwt. was to be rated at six shillings in all the colonies; **proclamation-print**, the type used in a printed proclamation; **proclamation writ**, a writ directing a proclamation to be made.

1868 G. BRANDES *Danish Mem.* I. 321 Neither of these Corporals...or...Drinking-or"Proclamation-Horns,-in Honor of Cavendish now exist. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 2/2 Duplicate acknowledged chair he had been in the company of Grace and Cardus at night after "proclamation hours. 1718 *St. Peter Archives* XI. 430, I do hereby promise to Pay to the said Discovrer the Sum of Thirty Pounds, "Proclamation Money. 1758 *N. Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) V. 902 His Majesty has recommended that my salary should be fixed and Paid in Sterling at Proclamation money. 1772 *Chron. to Ann. Reg.* 86/1 The general assembly...have passed a bill for making Sterling, Proclamation money, a paper bills of credit. 1773 GOLD. *Hermit in Spectator Life* 8 *Wks.* (1856) I. 72, 40 shillings each per day, Proclamation money. 1856 Hist. Wales *Money & Banking* 15-16 Six shillings was considered by the home government a fair average of the various colonial valuations of the Spanish dollar. This valuation came to be known by the term proclamation money, or proc. money. 1900 NORRIS *F. Pemliver Wks.* (Grant) II. 10 The Kitchin...was no bigger than the Cook-room is a ship, with a bulk-coast chimney, about the compass of a Pantellous in "proclamation-print. 1883 H. COX *Instit.* I. iv. 13 The writ of them [the Assize] was allowed to "proclamation writs, and directed by the sheriffs to be proclaimed as law in their counties.

Hence **Proclama'tion** *v. trans.* rare—1, to issue or decree by proclamations.

1864 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 455/2 If religious disputants had been...proclamationed into silence.

†**Proclama'tor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *prōclāmātor* one who cries out or proclaims, agent-n. f. *prōclāmāre* to PROCLAIM.] One who proclaims or makes a public announcement; *spec.* an officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

1850 BLOUNT *Fict. Personality* 84 Ministers...were...proclamators of new engagements. 1898 *Practick Part of Law* 7 The Proclamator of the Court; the Keeper of the Court. 1614 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. ix. 156 Are to also by inheritance Proclamator of the Court of Common Pleas. 1722 *Anniversary Verbs Poet's* 16, Fees to Judges, Prime Judges, Clerks, Under Clerks, Proclamators [etc.].

Proclamatory (prɒklæˑmătĕri), *a.* [f. L. *prōclāmātōrius*: see prec. and -ORY².]

1. That proclaims or makes public announcement.

1656 JAMES *Cruel Inq.* 120, ch. § 12 Has uttered it, once verbal, with a proclamatory voice. 1830 WORDS. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) III. 420 The honourable...gentleman would of course make a speech declamatory and proclamatory of his determination. 1882 *St. James' Gaz.* 1 May 5/1 The thunder of the proclamatory canons.

2. Of, pertaining to, like, or of the nature of a proclamation.

1833 G. J. CAUSEY *Law Advocate* I. 30 I wrote...a short notice in the By-leaf of my pocket-book, setting forth, in proclamatory style, "who I was, and what was to be done with my body, in case it should be found". 1882 T. HARDY *Two on Tower* III. iv. 25 To make this progression for a wedding of ordinary publicity...with...a fanfare, and other of those proclamatory accessories.

Proclī'ne, *v. rare.* [ad. L. *prōclīnāre* to lean forward, f. *pro*, Pro-¹ + *-clīnāre*, as Gr. *κλίν-ειν* to bend.] *Intr.* To lean forward; in *Dialling* = INCLINE *v.* 10 b.

1677 *Gunpil. Bor.* VII. 129/1 Inclining dials...were further distinguished as reclining when leaning backwards from an observer, proclining when leaning forwards.

Proclitic (prɒklĭˑtĭk), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *proclīticus* (Hermann, 1801), f. Gr. *προκλιτικός*, f. *προκλίνειν*, f. *πρό*, Pro-¹ + *κλίνειν* (see Pro-), after Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός* ENCLITIC. So *F. proclitique*.]

A. adj. In Greek Gram., used of a monosyllabic word that is so closely attached in pronunciation to the following word as to have no accent of its own; hence, generally, used of a word in any language, which in pronunciation is attached to the following stressed word, as in *see me do it*, *so save, at home, for society, to comprehend*.

1846 KEY *Lat. Gramm.* p. ix. The term *proclitic* is adopted from Hermann's treatise: 'De monosyllabis quibusdam Græcorum Commentatio'.

B. sb. A proclitic word.

The proclitics in Greek are certain forms of the article, viz. ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ; and certain adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, viz. ἐν, ἐκ, εἰς, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, ὡς.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1872 KEY *Language* v. 75 *In* and *on* are not in themselves words but always attached as proclitics to that which follows. 1897 SWEETSER *in Class. Rev. Mar.* 135/2 What[...] the proposition is a *proclitic*[...] Hence he finds himself compelled to say that adds *I Dithi* is equivalent to a single word like *ebrithere*.

Procli've, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [a. obs. F. *proclive* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *prōclīv-is* (also *-us*) sloping, descending, inclined, prone, f. *pro*, Pro-¹ + *clīvus* a slope.]

†**1.** Sloping steeply forwards and downwards. *Obs.*

1594 FLOY *Lab. in Hon. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xl. 20 The Mountes [were] so proclive in discente. 1608 G. WHETSTONE] *Hist. Justine* xxxv. 90 The temple...is situate vpon the Mount Parnassus, on the top of a cliffe from euery side and proclive steep downe.

2. a. Of persons: Inclined, prone, disposed; having a proclivity or inclination *to* or *towards* any course or action.

1596 BALLARDYNE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 130 The highe of mind to seke greifles and readily to evil werkis than to gud. 1640 LITHGOW *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 22 A woman is thrifti and proclive vnto all euels. 1802 H. JAMES *Jr. Man in Paris*, Qu. 270, If, As that lazy-or easier bear deals thereon. Which to smooth-fronted peace is most proclive. 1860 *Saints' Rest. Ct. Bell.* 70 vii. § 22 They incensed the Pope [into practice of himself to set forth his owne commandes]. 1906 BAYNARD in Sir J. Fryer *Hist & Cold Bath*, 12 (1909) 170 People were generally Pale, and proclive to Sweat.

b. Of things: Leading or tending towards some course of action (usually one considered bad).

1583 PAGE *A. & M.* 251 Howe maybe more prone and proclive I leave the reste to hast. 1893 GERARDE *Plaid. Scourt. Tyr.* 98 Astrologie...doth gaue a plaine and proclive path to Idolatry.

3. Handling, hasty, forward.

1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* I. iv. A foolish felow, somewhat proclive and hasty. 1898 Miss. BRADDON *Asp. Lodge* 22 156 In measure to the proclive weight and rash Of His inner nature.

Hence † **Procli'vaness**, proclivity.

1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 73, I speake not of them, which may proceed their excuse from the frayltie of our nature, and our proclivaness to sin. 1638 *Pened. Cast.* (1652) 298 The proclivaness of many nature to things less honest also.

Procli'vitous, *a. rare.* [f. next + -OUS: cf. *calvitious*.] Steep.

1839 N. F. SWITZER *Constr. Arb. in Penal. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 102 Many of the ascents and descents are so proclivitous that donkeys must be relieved of their loads.

Proclivity (prɒklĭˑvĭti). [ad. L. *prōclīvitās* a tendency, propensity, f. *prōclīvis*: see PROCLIVE and -ITY, and cf. *F. proclivité* (1603 in Godef.).]

1. A condition of being inclined to something; an instance of such condition; inclination, predisposition, tendency, leaning, propensity. **a.** Const. *to* or *towards* some active, habit, or thing; also *to do* something; esp. said of what is evil.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 420 He hath no proclivity or willingness of himself to come. 1596 B. ALDRICH tr. *Lipsii de Rep.* III. ix. Impetus of nature, and proclivitie vnto vice. *a* 1637 WOTTON *Life* (1.), *Buckhus.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 78 To which bounty he had such a generous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. 1837 HUMAN *Geol.* & *Nat. Hist.* I. § 22. 13 This universal proclivity of rivers, to bear each other. 1742 R. KAYE tr. *T. à Kempis' Godly Treat* xiii. 101 Knows none thee it is, how great a Proclivity there is in my Nature to fall. 1813 Edw. SAUNDERS *Anecd. Painters...* found with such a proclivity to scurrility. 1884 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. iv. § 165. 182 The vitalized molecules composing the tissues, show their proclivity towards a particular arrangement. 1898 BARTRUM *Thr. & Pract. Med.* (1898) 140 A proclivity to catch cold.

b. *absol.*

1659 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp. Dim.* III. § 15 The mastering of their first Appetites...humbling the proclivity of habits. 1838 HUMPHRY *Lib. Nurses* 9 Change (they) not That which he calls a necessity, is no more but a proclivity. 1908 in *Forster Mem. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 263 Persons with Jacobite proclivities. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* I. 8 Thackeray in whose first young Milton was consigned was speedily noted for Aristidean proclivities. 1892 *Tillotson's Spec. Mark* VIII. 250 The family proclivity is onto...a local name proclivity.

†**2.** A steep slope: an acclivity. *Obs.*

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* 1 Feb., We alighted, travelling up the east of the proclivity with great difficulty.

Proclivous (prɒklĭˑvəs), *a.* [f. L. *prōclīv-is* (see PROCLIVE) + -OUS.]

1. Inclining downwards. RARE.

1790 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. Inclined or sloping forward: applied to teeth inclined nearly in the line of the axis of the jaw, as the inferior canine teeth of the hippopotamus.

1848 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Proclivous* [Lat.]: as in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Proclivous*.

Hence **Procli'vousness**, proclivity. RARE.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Proclivousness*, inclination downwards, propensity.

Pronomial: see PRO-¹ 2.

‡ **Procœlia** (prəʊˈsiːlɪə), *Anat.* Pl. **-iæ.** [mod. L. (Wilder), f. Gr. πρό, Pro-[2] + κοιλία a hollow: cf. Cœliac.] A prosencephalic ventricle; either of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

1882 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Techn.* 267 *Procœlia* ... the lateral cavity of the prosencephalon, communicating through the ports with the æds and thus with the rhinocœle, and with the usual series of cerebr. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Procœlian (prəʊˈsiːlɪən), *a.* (*sb.*) [In sense 1, f. mod.L. *Procœlia* (f. Gr. πρό, Pro-[2] + κοῖλ-ον hollow) + -AN: in sense 2, f. prec. + -AN.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** = PROCŒLOUS. **b.** Having procœlous vertebræ; pertaining to the *Procœlia*, a suborder of *Crocodilia* including all the extant and recent crocodiles; also as *sb.* a crocodile of this suborder.

1874 R. Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Encyc. Brit.* I. *Org. Nat.* 178 The vertebræ are 'procœlian'. *Ibid.* 199 The vertebræ of the trunk have the same procœlian character, 6-7 with the ring complete and the ball behind.

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the procœlus or prosencephalic ventricles.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Procœlous (prəʊˈsiːləs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. Pro-[2] + Gr. κοῖλ-ον hollow + -OUS: see prec.] Concave or capped in front: applied to vertebræ; distinguished from *opisthocœlous* and *amphicœlous*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* transl. 30 The anterior surfaces of these centra have the procœlian appearance. 1872 HUXLEY *Vertebr. Animals* 347 The dorsal vertebræ are 'procœlous' or concave in front. 1892 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 22 The ball may be post caudal in each vertebral body, a structure termed *procœlous*, and found in existing crocodiles.

‡ **Pro confesso**: see PRO.

Proconsul (prɒkˈkɒnsʌl). [a. L. *prōcōnsul*, from the earlier phrase *prō cōnsule* '(one acting) for the consul': see Pro-[2] 4 and CONSUL.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* An officer who acting as governor or military commander in a Roman province discharged the duties and had most of the authority of a consul; in the later republic the office was almost always held by an ex-consul; under the emperors, the governor of a senatorial province.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 7 A fals prophete, Jew,... that was with the proconsul Sergius Paul, prudent man. 1430-40 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 They were drawen after that he Agelon by Marchus the proconsul of Rome. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iii, He (Marcus Antonius) advanced hym (Pyrandus) to be proconsul. 1582 STANY. *Æneid* III. viii. 3 The province [Achaia Pro-Consull. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Happ. Cl.* 87 The vsurious gouernor of Sir Proconsul of Asia. 1761 GOLDSM. *Hist. & P.* xxii. II. 36 The proconsuls of Asia, Achaia, and Africa, claimed a precedency, which was yielded to the remembrance of their ancient dignity. 1893 TOZER *Islands Greece* VIII. 160 The proconsul, P. Sempronius... endeavoured to retain the adjacent Illyrian tribes against Macedonia. 1901 ROBERTS *Lett. to Scots Ch.* 10, 50 The provincial administration remained the full authority of the Roman Empire, delegated to the Proconsul for his year of office. *Ap.* 1903 STEPHEN *Acts. Hist.* v. (1892) 61 One Proconsul, and chief Prætor, Christ Jesus.

b. *transf.* Applied rhetorically to a governor of a modern dependency, colony, or conquered province.

In the earlier period of the French Revolution the title was borne by certain commissioners who accompanied the revolutionary armies to insurgent departments, etc.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 177 Another Jacobin proconsul. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1887) 624 Such was the spirit with which the great Proconsul possessed himself by his judges. 1864 TREVELYAN *Campbell-Walsh* (1866) 103 It is a fine thing to see a homely old pro-consul retiring from the government of a region as large as France and Austria together, with a clear conscience and a good digestion. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 2 The jests and proconsuls who made the Bonaventan rule illustrious.

2. (*pro-consul.*) A deputy consul (CONSUL 8).

1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 81 Had the Dey yielded this point...I should have had no difficulty in placing a Pro-Consul at Algiers...I should have appointed Mr. M'Donough Consul *pro tempore*.

Proconsular (prəʊˈkɒnsɪlə), *a.* [ad. L. *prōcōnsulār-is*: see prec. and -AR[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to a Roman proconsul.

1685 H. More *Paraclet. Prophet.* xii. 83 He was invested with Proconsular Authority for the more successfully performing this Use. 1778 *Eng. Gentleman* 196 *A.* 2, v. *Tillery*, The 4 proconsular ways made in Britain by the Romans crossed each other in the town. 1830 GOSTRIDGE tr. *H. Ist. Pearl* (1861) I. xii. 93 Gaëlle is seated on that proconsular chair from which judicial sentences were pronounced by the Roman magistrates. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xviii. 297 The Christians were tried in the proconsular courts.

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a governor or modern provincial governor.

1798 HIST. M. WILLIAMS *Switzerland* I. xiv. 200 Every late disobedience to some act of proconsular tyranny, they took up arms against their sovereign.

2. Of a province: Under the administration of a Roman proconsul.

Proconsular Asia, the Roman province of Asia, including the districts of Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia, the western part of Asia Minor; the 'Asia' of the New Testament.

1689 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xix. 10 The Gospel was spread through all Asia proconsular. 1830-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsar Wks.* 1851 X. 208 note, Throughout the secondary or proconsular provinces, all taxes were immediately paid into the exchequer, or treasury of the state. 1840 *R. Parish Sunday Serm.* 320 Alcibius, a city in the proconsular province of Africa. 1883 T. H. LEWIN *Acts* II. 44 Lasea (Cyprus) became imperial and still later again proconsular. Lasea is strictly accurate.

Hence **Proconsularship**, the position of a proconsular province.

1880 J. *Ilchef's Hanpol. Kalig. Hismol.* I. 3021 Augustus raised E (Sicilyside) into a proconsularship xii. 77.

† **Proconsulary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY[1].] = prec.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. v. (1622) 6 He (Tiberius) removed .. that proconsulate authority might be given Germanicus Cæsar. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* ix. (1658) 809 Hadrian .. was made Colleague with his father in the Proconsulary power. 1708 MODERN *Algiers* I. ii. 17 Tiridates continued of the front the Roman Proconsulary Province was in.

Proconsulate (prəʊˈkɒnsjʊlət). [= F. *proconsulat* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōcōnsulāt-us*: see PROCONSUL and -ATE[1].] The office of an ancient Roman proconsul; the district under the government of a proconsul.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 609 He governed the proconsulate of Asia little to his credit. 1676 MARITIME *Rem. Emp.* IV. xxxiv. 140 The proconsulate of Syria became the object of every hardiman ambition. 1873 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 213 The Proconsulate of Pontius.

b. *transf.* Cf. PROCONSUL 1 b.

1776 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I, Wks. VIII. 123 Cities flourished had been established ... at Basle; where, with his proconsulate of Switzerland and the adjacent parts of Germany, he was appointed as a sort of factor to deal in the dispositions of the converted heads of Europe.

Proconsulship, [f. PROCONSUL + -SHIP.] The office or position of a proconsul.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 200 Now the power was at hand, when as the Proconsulship of Asia or Africke should be allotted vnto him. 1892 MANDELL *Bellarm. as We Like It*, 5, dead, shouldst thou begge your proconsulship, *Of you* bend low, 'Tyrant, I am thy life. 1721 MIDDLE. *Tom Cheare* (L.), This is shewn by the history (of Christ) during his proconsulship. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 403 One of the...confidants of the sanguinary Collot d'Herbois, during the dreadful period of his proconsulship at Lyons.

Procrastinate (prəʊˈkræstɪneɪt), *v.* [f. L. *prōcrastin-āre* to put off till the morrow, to defer, f. L. *prō*, Pro-[1] + *crastīno-us* belonging to tomorrow (*cras* to-morrow): see -ATE[3].]

1. *trans.* To postpone till another day; to put off from day to day; to defer, delay. Now *rare*.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 114 The significations of this Ceremonie happening to the whole Tragen, are procrastinated or prolonged until after nine Centuryelers in militarie banings. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1226 The shortnes of time, which allowed us no leasure, to procrastinate the matter. 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 158 Many such dealers they found to procrastinate the time. 1775 *Sheridan's Lord. Nouvs. Combs.* IV. 296, I think to take a view of myself and world procrastinate a scrutiny which harrows me at reflection. 1872 DARWIN *Biological.* 236 It was the opening years of that great heart, To keep back [sic] procrastinate the truth.

2. *intr.* To defer action, delay; to be dilatory.

1598 Sir T. Hanmer *Troub. Ireland* (1633) 82 Bothwellan having commission to persecute Carroon, procrastinates not. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 21 To procrastinate in matters clear ... may be dangerous. 1748-9 HARTLEY *Observ.* I. (1749) 408 While we procrastinate, a fatal circle may intervene. 1892 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* v. ii. (1874) 43 He hesitates and procrastinates till the time for action is over.

Hence **Procrastinated** *ppl. a.*, **Procrastinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Procrastinatingly** *adv.*

1594 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. 32 The President seeing the procrastinating of time was to course to Ease. 1633 EARL MANCH. *All Mistaken* (1638) 104 There is no advice in procrastinating. 1665 MARLAM *Cornelius' Loss* C, Whereat like Great Words and Sate...caused a procrastinating Delay by the Trampling of many Asses. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Nat. Wks.* II. 402 A timid, unenterprising, procrastinating ministry. 1789 M. MALONE tr. *Perrault* (1791) 130 note, Procrastinated time will always be on. 1892 BRYANT in *Life* (1902) II. xxi. 384 I was too procrastinatingly lazy to respond with the amount of energy.

Procrastination (prəʊkræstɪˈneɪʃən), [ad. L. *prōcrastinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōcrastināre*: see prec., and cf. F. *procrastination* (16th c. in Godef., now rare).] The action or habit of procrastinating, or putting off; delay, slackness.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 167 Without longer procrastination, he assembled together the C. horsmen. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1093 Most weighty business ... and such as could admit no procrastination or delay. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 393 Procrastination is the thief of time: Year after year it steals, till all are fled. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* 150, 139 They branded prudent caution as mean procrastination.

b. The putting off or deferring of something.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 324 That benefice of the consummation of my life. 1820 PEACH *E. Ind. Mis.* in *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 66/2 Whether he would consent to the postponement of his motion or not.

Procrastinative (prəʊkræstɪnətɪv), *a.* [f. L. *prōcrastināt-*, ppl. stem of *prōcrastināre* to Procrastinate + -IVE.] That tends to procrastinate or put off action. Hence **Procrastinativeness.**

1864 *Cornhill Mag.* X. 72 The number of merely procrastinative calls...swells the number of cases decided. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 811 The procrastinativeness is the chief of crimes: Year after year it steals, till all are fled. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* 150, 139 They branded prudent caution as mean procrastination.

Procrastinator (prəʊˈkræstɪneɪtə(r)). [agent-n. in L. form from PROCRASTINATE *v.*: see -OR 2 c.] One who procrastinates or defers action to another day or some future time; one who habitually delays or puts off attending to matters.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 134 So is he no procrastinator. 1711 *Secret Hist. to Studie v Nov.*, Lord Tommore ... is the greatest procrastinator in the world. 1883 T. WEMYSS *Mist. Caricatures* 228, 229 The procrastinator is pictured by another fool, with a parrot perched on the head, and a waggle on each hand, all repeating *cras, cras, cras*.

Procrastinatory (prəʊˈkræstɪnətərɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY[2].] Given to or implying procrastination; dilatory.

1898 WORCESTER, Procrastinatory, implying procrastination, *&c. Rare.* 1892 *Black & White* 5 Feb. 175/2 A procrastinatory belief in the protection of Providence.

† **Procra·stine**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *prōcrastināre* to Procrastinate, or a obs. F. *procrastiner* (13–16th c. in Godefroy).] = Procrastinate.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 7 Thinking that if that parties were any longer space procrastened or prolonged, that ... Sir Thomas Broughton ... should sodenly make a new insurrection against him.

Procreant (prəʊˈkrɪːənt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *procreant-em*, pr. pple. of *procreāre*: see next. So F. *procréant*, 16th. pple. of *procréer*.]

1. That procreates or begets; producing young; generating; producing, as in *procreant cause*.

1588 FRANCIS *Lawyers' Log.* i. iii. 16 b. The procreant and conservant vapor. 1634 THOM. COMBE, *Pa.* (1815) 11 She is as the bosome of all social societies, as the procreant center thereof. 1677 (see CONSERVANT). 1820 *Pantr. Nat. Theol.* xviii. 322 But the loss of liberty is not the whole of what the procreant bird suffers. 1839 CLEAVER *Dispensation* v. iii. 91 The procreant heat and fervour of our youth Escapes, as fast, in smoke.

2. Of, pertaining or subservient to procreation.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 6 No lesse deere, Vertue, nor Cogent of Vantage, but this Bird Hath made his pendant Bed, and procreant Cradle. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* xli. The wonderful 'procreant cradle' (a harvest-mouse's nest). 1867 WORDSW. *Farewell* (1st ed.) Her procreant rights Nature keeps Amid the unfathomable deeps. 1894 W. IRVING *J. Trues.* I. xxv. The creation of children seemed and confined to every procreant chamber of this form.

† **2.** *sb.* rare. One who or that which procreates; a generator. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 68 Lunar Procreants above, and shut the doors. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 26 God the Father, Sonne, and holy Ghost, are Procreants and Conservants of the world. 1640 HEXTER *Ammonds.* 252, Wks. 1870 III. 252 Putrid creatures that receive a crawling life from those Procreants, sun-beams, the Sun and starres.

† **Pro·create**, *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also -at. [ad. L. *procreāt-us*, pa. pple. of *procreāre* to bring forth or beget, produce, cause, f. *prō*, Pro-[1] 1 a + *creāre* to create.] Procreated, begotten. (Usually construed as *pa. pple.*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 381 Diuers kynden of beestes whiche be procreate of corrumpcions. *c* 1477 *Songes & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 64 Syns that Eve was procreat out of Adames syde. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII, c.* 21 § 4 All the same lands and premises, or hereafter to be had and procured by reason of your Highnes and...Quene Anne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. v. 112 b, Of more Bounty ... than procreate bakwes with like son of his wife. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 270 Some of those Kings, dying without procreate Heires.

B. *sb.* The product of money; interest.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 308 If the Farmers be half Yearly or Quarterly,...let the Log. of the Yearly Procreat be multiplied accordingly by 2 or 4.

Procreate (prəʊˈkrɪːeɪt), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *procreāt-*, ppl. stem of *procreāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To beget, engender, generate (offspring).

1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII, c.* 7 § 4 That the issue there and procreated under the same value which marriage between your Highnes, and the said Lady Katheryne, shall be taken deemed and accepted (legitimate to all ententes and purposes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xvi. (1599) 747 There...hope to procreate children. 1633 EURETTE *Ep. to Quiet. Compl. Conf.* 24 Ashleigh...do not PROCREATE their Elect, but where they see to their Vogue. 1750 T. ROBERTS *Mem.* I. 5 Poor brothers and three sisters, procreated betwixt John Bunton and Alison Trotter, a woman prudent and virtuous. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1872) 71 A pair of animals, producing ... two hundred offspring, of which ... only two on an average survive to procreate their kind.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To produce offspring.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. 32 If that be female which procreates in a calle;...all plants are female. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trans. France* 408 Couples marry and procreate on the idea, not the reality, of a subsistence; they increase beyond the demand of towns and manufactures.

c. *trans.* (*transf.* and *fig.*) To bring into existence, produce; to give rise to, occasion.

1548 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* v. iii. 2 The Riuer Nilus, whiche for the fatte substance of the slime, doeth procreate diuerse kyndes of beastes. 1588 FRANCIS *Lawyers' Log.* i. iii. 17 b, The causes efficient...doth either procreate or bring forth that which was not before, as God the worlde. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Corpus...procreates nothing worth-worthy, but excepted. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 305 The value of Unexpressed Barles multiplied progressively ariseth Hexagonal Numbers. 1707 ROMEYNE *Stat. Annuit.* (1708) II. v. 40 The offspring of the sun, procreated...in the regions of the east.

Hence **Procreated**, **Procreating** *ppl. adjs.*

1592 BUNNY *Procreated, procreating* *ppl. adjs.* 1892 MARTIN *Eng. Nature* v. 64 Was 1882 IV. 59 The true procreating union

of sin is to every man's soul. 1893 *Harper's Bazar* 2 Sept. 722/1 Has procreated race. Which holds valiant to and fetches the plays. 1894 E. A. Ashmead *Cotton Plant* 10 An urgent demand for labour will increase the procreated supply.

Procreation (prōkrɪēi·ʃən). [ME. *-acion*, *-acyon*, *-acyoun*, *-acyon*, *-acyon*, *-acyon

was the organization of Nations and student Proctors called into actual existence—for which purpose it has lasted down to the present day.

b. In modern use, as at Oxford and Cambridge, each of two officers appointed annually to discharge various functions in connexion with the meetings of the University and its various Boards, the examinations and conferment of degrees, and the like; they are also charged with the discipline of all persons *in statu pupillari*, and the summary punishment of minor offences.

In the old English Universities, they were formerly called *Rectores* and *Scholares Procter* respectively (see PROCTOR 3); they are now distinguished as *Senior* and *Junior Proctor*, in accordance with their university seniority. They are appointed or elected by the various colleges in rotation. At Oxford they are the representatives of the body of Masters of Arts, and, as such, are nominees of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor; they are officio members of the Hebdomadal Council and of almost all University Boards and Delegacies; they exercise a joint veto upon the proceedings and decrees of Congregation and Convocation, and appear for degrees in the Ancient House of Convocation; nominate delegates not otherwise specially appointed, supervise the examiners and examinations conjointly with the Vice-Chancellor, and concur with him in the conferring of all degrees. At Cambridge their powers and functions are similar, but less extensive. Proctors also exist with certain functions at Dublin and at Durham.

Proctors' days or *holidays* (*Oxf. slang*), the seven consecutive days accompany the proctors in their nightly perambulations of the streets for the purpose of preventing disorder.

[For the sake of historical continuity earlier examples to the Latin form *procurator* are also given here.] **1248** *Rot. Claus.* 33 *Hen. III*, m. 13 *dorso* (in Rashdall II. 380 note). Procuratores apud Wodestocke [see PROCURATOR 1] eidem universitati quam frequentibus Oxon. **c 1250** in *Mon. Acad. Oxon. Bulla* in De nonnis Capitellis et Procuratoribus Universitatis. **1297** *Ibid.* 30 Faciant Procuratores congregationes bis...in anno ubi videbunt eas opportune. **1314–15** *Rolls of Parl.* I. 301/1 Quatenus...per Cancellarium & Procuratores Universitatis Scotie generales, et Procuratores Scholarum Universitatis Oxonie. **1411–12** *Rolls of Parl.* III. 651/1 Victorie Cancellarii et Procuratorum dicte Universitatis...eorum sessione Doctorum, Magistrorum, regentium et non regentium, ac Scolarium quorumlibet Universitatis.]

1538 *Exon. Statutes* 18 In Oxford...the name of the northern, and southerne proctors, hath been the cause, that many men have been slayne. **1558** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 326 Y^e Proctor did charge his poleyes at him. **1573** G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* 3 M. Alen. thou and some senior proctor. **1574** M. Stonye in Foxcroft *Stat. Camebr.* (1840) 249. A. 9. iii. Then shall the Proctours appoynt them [Determiners] their Senioritie. **c 1613** Overall *Convoc. Convoc. Scholer* Wks. (1856) 88 University pens are his universall discourse, and his parens the dyuinity of the proctors. **1663** *Wood's Life* 24 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 403, of Masters in proctors' gowns. **1795** *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 140 Proctors are two officers chosen annually from the regent house of arts on the 10th of October: they are called proctors, from their managing (*procurando*) the affairs and business of the university, and also rectors from their superintending or governing (*regendo*) its schools. **1826** Gunton *Ceremonies Cantab.* 3 Cycle for the nomination of proctors. **1840** Proctor *Stat. Cantab.* 24 The senior proctor, after the chancellor or vice-chancellor were the most important administrative officers in the university. They were chosen annually by the regents. **1841** Tennyson *Princ.* Prol. 112 'We, sometime tutor Of college: I was tluck'd across the quibus...And he had brought the Proctor's dogs. *Ibid.* 141 Pretty were the sight If our old halls could change their cry, and flaunt With proctor for proctors, dowagers for tirones, And senior girl-graduates in their golden hair. **1883** 'Quiz.' *Hold on* Bowlogar (1890) 94 I had been thrown up before the proctor on no less than six separate occasions. **1890** *Lady Instr. Coll.* 3. 3166. Cycle for the nomination of proctors...1890. Trinity Term. 1900 Morton [Lincoln Inn.] *Ag. & 1880* Clement *Kingy V. Littleton* 31 Ho...might deal A little Academy in his mind: Where...Reasons, and Holy Fear the Proctors were, To apprehend those straits, those Thoughts that err.

4. *Law.* One whose profession is to manage the causes of others in a court administering civil or canon law; corresponding to an attorney or solicitor in courts of equity and common law. (Now in England retained only in courts of ecclesiastical and Oxford university jurisdiction.)

King's (*Queen's*) *Proctor*, an official of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, who has the right to intervene in probate, divorce, and nullity cases, when collusion between the parties or suppression of material facts is alleged. (The Office is a survival from the time when these cases belonged to the ecclesiastical courts.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 300 Proctoures to have a grete summe of money in that day to solicite as a proctor a fore a iuge and have be victory in his causes. **1528** Stanbury *Baptism* I. B8 b, Prolocutyes and lyeutenys of both howses...are to many. **1598** Lambarde *Pol. Proc. De Parocat.* viii. 2. 343 Post the II...instituted the new College of Solicitors & Proctors by whose Counsell and advice it is ordered and ordained, &c. **1613** *Court & Country Stud.* I. 133 The loud and continued cries and clamours of proctors in the courts of the archbishop &c., *troublesome* and offensive to the judges and advocates. **1805–8** *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 5 § 8 His Successors...shall...practise in the Common Law...as a Counsellor, Clerke, Attorney, or Solicitor...nor shall practise the Civill Lawes as Advocate or Proctor. **1823** Constance Dowdy *Dealer* xv. 81 I've a cousin who is a proctor in the Commons. **1844** Dickens *Dom. Cupb.* xxiii, 'What is a proctor, Susan?' said I. 'Why, he is a sort of monkish attorney...He is, to some extent, what courts held in Doctors' Commons...what solicitors are to the courts of law and equity'. **1860** *Act* 23 & 24 Vict. c. 144 § 3 In every case of a petition for a dissolution of marriage it shall be lawful for the Court...to direct all necessary papers in the matter to be sent to Her Majesty's Proctor, who shall...instruct counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to such matter. **1879** *Stat. Univ. Cal.* 21 Proctors in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, William Henry Walsh [etc.], Solicitors. **1908** *Whitaker's Alm.* 161/2 Treasury...Department of Solicitor to the Treasury, Director of Public Prosecutions and King's Proctor.

† **5.** An advocate, patron, defender, guardian: = PROCURATOR 5. *Obs.*

c 1413 in Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* (1548) 21 Henry Percy our eldest sonne...and Thomas Percy erle of Worcester having procurors and possessours of the comon wealth. **c 1440** Chron. *Vilod.* 5910 Swetholtus, for was hardour he, Was made chefe procutour of her place; And as he was president and gret helpar boute, For a fulle holy monke forsothe he was. **c 1450** tr. *De Imitatione* II. l. 4 He that be hi prouisour, he your procutour in all bingis. **1548** Udall *Pr. Matthe* iii. 11. Diuyditis *Life* (1896) App. 1. 74 Whether he bee an harde hearte or procutour of the sayd nunne. **1553** Brende *Quintus of Rome* (1584) 87 The Bene procurators & chiefe procurs to have Images in churches. **1594** Southwell *M. Magd. Flem. Teares* (1609) 172 They teares were the procurs for thy brother's life. **1608** Torsell *Serpents* 235 Imputing that to the Patron and Procter sometimes of Monick, which ought rather to be attributed to Monicke's wife. **1634** H. Cogan tr. *Pinda's Treas.* xxvii. (1663) 208 This hard proceeding much astonished these two Proctors for the poor.

6. A deputy elected to represent the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church, or the clergy of a diocese or archdeaconry (*proctors of the clergy*), in the Lower House of Convocation of either province.

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Ireland* in *Holinshed* II. 120/1 The bishop ought...to summon and warne all deanes and archdeacons within his diocese to appeare in proper person at the parlement, vnlesse they have some sufficient and reasonable cause of absence, in which case he may appoint by his proctor, hauing a warrant or procle for the same. **1607** Cowell *Interpr.*, *Procters of the clergie*...are those which are chosen and appointed to appeare for cathedrall, or other Collegiat churches, as also for the common clergie of every Diocis, at the Parliament, whose choice is in this sort [etc.]. **1613** Lincoln *Visit. Regr.* VI. 441 To doubt the opposition of the clergy, their procters, who had hitherto rested in the Irish parliaments, were by a declaratory act pronounced to be nothing more than assistants, whose advise might be received, but whose assent was not required. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. 267, 1295 The archbishops and bishops are to bring [to Parliament] one proctor for the clergy of each cathedral, and two for the clergy of each diocese. **1878** *Ibid.* III. 21, 227 On the occasions on which the clerical proctors are known to have attended, their action is insignificant, and those occasions are very few. **1888** Lit. Churchman in *Low Rep.* 20 Q. B. D. 744 In the Northern Convocation the parochial clergy are and have been for centuries represented by two proctors from each archdeaconry within the province of York.

† **7.** One who collected alms on behalf of lepers or others who were debarred from begging for themselves; *esp.* one having a patent or license to collect alms for the occupants of a 'spital-house'. (Held in evil repute from the abuse of the system.)

1503 Monk *Suppl. Jenkin* Wks. 250/1 And they be also our professours & beggs in our name, and in our name receive your money. **1536** Pynkerton *Treat. Poor* 201 b, Al procures and pardoners goinge about without sufficient auctorite...shalbe punyshed by whyppynge. **1580** Anonym. *Prov. Pasnil.* (1876) 74 Procter is he, that will tary long, and bring a lye, when his Maister sendeth him on his errand. **1587** H. Arnold *Caveat* (1865) 46 Procters and Pardoners all of spyritual houses. **1597** Bluemantle *England* 2. 6. 2 (1870) 1. 220 Among rogues and idle persons...we find to be comprised all proctors that go up and downe with counterfeit licences. **1608** Dekker *and Pt. How. Hornbook* Wks. 1873 II. 149 Ye've been got a clap-fish, and say ye're Proctor to some Spittle-house.

Hence **Proctorage**, management by a proctor; **Proctoral**, **Proctorly** *adjs.* = PROCTORIAL; **Proctorship**, a petty or subordinate proctor.

1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 69 As for the haggling "procturage of money, with such an eye as steadie...Simon Magus with a purse, to buy the holie Ghost. **1673** G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 42 Talking in his Proctorly vein that I should send no lessons there; as he is his "Doctoral second: but respondit non habeo. **1708** Gent *Let. to E. Weet* in W. Maule *Mem.* (1819) I. 121 The University has ...created half a dozen new Bells "proctorships to use its orders exercised. **1821** Dekker & Webster *Sportle & Dimple* 64 Horsecourse your wife may legly stand in some needs of a "proctorly bribe: my cause, it seemes is in needs of bribe-pocking.

Proctor, *v.* [f. PROC. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To officiate as a university proctor.

1808 Maitland *Mr. Sackville* 35 If a man went out by night or Travelling, or Batfowling, or Poaching, he might catch those Rogues by Dozens.

2. *intr.*: (See QUOTE, and cf. PROC. 7.)

1730 *Distrets. Vic.* (MS. in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VIII. 49/1), *To proctor*, to scold or bull it. **a 1849** Poems' Pet. *E. Anglia, Proctor*, to beg, borrow, pauper, bully...The Proctors connected with this verb were, deeply beggars.

† Wachsmuth in his ed. of Blackmore, 1746, substituted 'proctor' for 'project' in *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 241, remarking 'Project signifies to forward a cause, not to plead it; which in the sense here required...It is plain then we should read, "I cannot proctor you."' The technical term, to plead by an advocate'. But an example of *proctor* in this sense has been found, while *project* is abundantly supported: see PROJECT *v.* 3.

Proctorial (*prɒktōˑrĭăl*), *a.* [f. PROCTOR *sb.* + -IAL.] *cf. procuratorial.*] Of or pertaining to a proctor (**a.** at the universities, **b.** in the ecclesiastical courts).

Proctorial cycle, the order in which the various colleges elect proctors; *proctorial vote*, the power of the two proctors conjointly to veto any decree of Convocation or Oxford *proctorial year*, the annual period for which the university proctors are elected.

a. 1862 Thirlwall *Corrupt. Wadham* (1866) 58 The constitution of Oxford or Cambridge on the right of nomination to a Proctorial stall. **1882** *Nature* XXIII. 307/2 He...shall have proctorial authority over members of the University. **1882** *Standard* 13 Apr. 5/8 The outgoing Senior Proctor...enumerated the events of the past proctorial year. **c 1893** W. L. Courtney in *Temple's Life* (1897) II. viii. 192 The traditional policy...was represented by the Senior Proctorial bull-dog.

b. 1883 *Law Times* 13 Oct. 398/1 The two deans are inserted in the proctorial charges as 'Probate under seal and court fee.'

So † **Proctorial** (*-prɒkōˑrĭăl*), *a.*, in same sense.

1618 Peacock *to Life* (1638) 111 Every Table, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have Proctorial authority over his Pupils.

Proctorize (*prɒˑktŏrəiz*), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* Of a university proctor: To exercise the proctorial authority on (an undergraduate, etc.); to arrest, summon, and reprimand, fine, or punish (an offender). Hence *Proctorizing vbl. sb.*

1835 Cradock *Lit. & Hum.* I. 'I have only been prosecuted once, for not having my gown on.' **1861** Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, One don't like to go in while there's any chance of a real row...and so gets prosecuted in one's old age for one's patriotism. **a 1865** M. Pattison in *Mem.* (1885) II. 181 Such time as was to task for the colour of his great-coat—proctorized him, my father said.

b. *intr.* To officiate as proctor. *rare.*

1882 'F. Anstey' *Vice Versa* v, Somehow he never would proctorize any more—it spoilt his wine.

Hence **Proctorization**, the act of proctorizing or fact of being proctorized.

1883 in Wilshire *To Cook & Grove* (1892) 156 Did you break the songs, and hope to escape...Proctorization? **1903** *Athenæum* 17 June 741/2 The proctorization of Jacobson (the well-beloved).

Proctorrhagia to **Proctuchous**: see PROCTO-.

Proctorship (*prɒˑktəʃĭp*). [f. PROCTOR *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of a proctor, in various senses of the word.

1532 in Ord in Wilson *Wolfe Wks.* (1890) 178 To This [my son]. I leve my parte in the bargen for the procto-shyppe of the Apostelage [i. e. episcopal] of Upsen. **1592** Greenham *Testaments* 248 If the raines be withheld, for samuell, as in the proctorship, for stewardship. **a 1636** Thomas *Hist. vi.* (1638) for He...was forced...to undertake those the Proctorship and Stewardship for the King. **1708** Hearne *Collect.* 10 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 190 [He] was a little after his Proctorship prefer'd. **1760** [see PROCTRACY 1]. **1888** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 625 The proctorship for minors, rarely assumed for matters within his province as a student, is rather hastily extended to matters which he himself declares to be beyond it.

Proctress. *rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ESS[1].] A female proctor.

1808 Wilson *Brit. Recorder* I. 1003 (Justice speaking to Mercy) Thou hast Proctresses his For lewdness...That bind securing which he did extend, The Messenger of God, to apprehend.

† **Procu'late**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōcul-dĕre* (f. *prō*, Pan- + *calcāre* to tread) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To tread or trample down; *fig.* to despise, spurn. Hence † **Procula'tion**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōculcātiōn-em*], a treading or trampling.

1623 Cockeram, *Proculcate*, to tread under foot. **1641** J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* iii. 150 Who should have proculcated and trampled under foote most false hopes of temporality your glory. **1656** Bloount *Glossogr.*, *Proculcation*, a treading or trampling under foot. **1668** H. More *Div. Dial.* iv. xxv. 191 The Proculcation of the outward Court by the Gentiles for 42 months.

† **Proculatant.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *prōcul* afar + *sĭlient-em*, pr. pple. of *sĭlīre* to stand, as a pun on *Prefatant*.]

1589 Pvttenham *Martin Marprelat* 27 Both (Dr. Andrew Perne and Dean Bridges) old standards, both procurators, both cunnings, both priests [etc.].

Procumb, *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *procumb-ĕre*: see next.] *intr.* To prostrate oneself.

a 1784 *Black Ode* in Boswell *Johnson* (1816) IV. 448 Ogle'st thou this gigantic frame, Procumbing at thy shrine; Shall I be dust?

Procumbent (*prōkə·mbĭnt*), *a.* [ad. L. *procumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *procumbĕre* to fall forwards, bend down, f. *prō*[1], Pan- + *cumbĕre* to lay oneself: see CUMBENT.]

1. Lying on the face, prone; prostrate.

1720 Bailey, *Procumbent*, lying along. **1755** Johnson, *Procumbent*, lying down, prone. **1791** Cowper *Odyss.* IX. 180 Procumbent, each obey'd. **1820–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 229 It [bleeding] will most often benefit the head forward, or when lying procumbent. **1884** Bowen & Storer *Dr. Barry's Primer*. 368 Medullary rays with procumbent cells are...easy to distinguish from parenchyma of the bundles.

2. *Bot.* Of a plant or stem: Lying flat on the ground without throwing out roots; growing along the ground; having a prostrate or trailing stem.

1688 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4 In Weeds procumbent stalks, full of Joynts. **1756** *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 822 The common Tormentil is very frequently found in a procumbent state. **1857** T. Moore *Brit. Ferns* 125 *Lycopodium selaginoides*...has a slender, procumbent, often branched stem.

Procurable (*prōkiˑŏ·răb'l*), *a.* [f. PROCURE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be procured or obtained.

1611 Cotgr., *Procurable*, procurable, procurable. **a 1664** Hammond in *Reliquiæ Baxt.* (1696) II. 23 His transfer...

...I...would gladly see and have it so myself, if procurable. 1734 Lucas in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 647 It is not to be brought into fashion by the greatest degree of the procurable brought into fashion by the greatest degree of the procurable in the ordinary manner. 1807 Lond. Becomer *Pop. Education* 20, (1878) 263 No sins of which being procurable on the premises.

† **Procuracy.** *Obs.* Also 3–6 -acie, 3–4 -atie, 4 -acye, -aze, -ezr. (3 **procuracie**, 6 *Sc.* **proury**): see also PROXY. [ad. med.L. *procuratia* (1245 in Du Cange), for cl. L. *procuratio* PROCURATION. So also It. *procurazia*, *procuratia* 'a procuratorship, alias a presentation' (Florio).]

1. The office or action of a procurator; management or action for another. *Letters of* ~ = 2.

[1303 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 351/1 By his Letres de Procuracie a lui presentz avaunt ces heus le Seal le dit Count.] c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 139 Such procuracie is grisful and yuele taken. 1480 in *Reports Dignities* (1707) XII. 1751/1 Letters of Constitution and Procuracie under the Great Seale. 1583 *Inter. Points Eyliens.* I. 134. I meen...Lawe the Scottish? was ordeyn with procury to procede. 1632 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* Misc. (1721) Letters of procuracie signed, and sealed by the King his master to redeemed diners great summes of money. 1780 tr. *Bunning's Syst. Geog.* IV. 220 The procuracy or proctorship of Lorich.

b. A deputy, proxy, legate. *rare*—0.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Hedwige* 30 When this procuracie was come to the King, these articules were offered of the lords.

2. A document empowering a person to act as the representative of another; a proxy, a letter of attorney.

1405 *Pauken Lett.* I. 29, I have, by advys of counsell, to makyng a procuracie ad agendum, defendendum, prosequendum, et appellandum to your...; the which procuracie I shal sende to youre person. c 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 211/2 His mayd he would should receive a notificacion procurable and commission procure, & caused to see the Quenes commission. 1607 CowELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Procurator*, Procuracy is used for the speciall act, whereby he is authorized. [1842 LD. COTTENHAM, *Chancellors* (1850) I. xii. 180, I, William Tyrrell, procurator of the prelates, early, and barons, and other people in my procuracy named, having, &c.]

3. *Eccl.* The provision of entertainment for the lodging or visitor by the parson or religious house visited; hence, a sum paid in commutation of this; = PROCURATION 3, PROXY 3. (= Anglo-L. *procuratio*, Mart. Paris, med.L. *procuratia*.)

c 1250 *St. Edmund Conf.* 333 in *C. Engl. Lay.* I. 440 Fro...tenebus [*Ward. MS.* -ment procurakes] hoy geuen hym also... Of persones to thes largeliche. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 292 Whanne bischopis & here officeris comen & feynen to visite,...arrerchid cursis ben wrokt to forse hem alliche to gyue procuracie & synagge. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419 Procuracye of holy chirch, *procuracio* [MS. *procuracyo*] ecclesie. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 67 They shuld paye...to the Archedecon of Bokyngham, *procuracio*.

4. The office or official residence of a Venetian procurator (= It. *procuratia*).

1640 tr. *Emblazon's French Rem. Mystic* (ed. 3) 235 He ...went up to the Procuracies of S. Mark. [1904 LORD *Palladio's Architt.* (1742) I. Prel. 6 In Venice...the new Palace of Procuracy.]

Procural (prŏkiū·răl). [f. PROCURE v. + -AL.] The action or process of procuring; obtaining.

1880 OWEN in *Athenæum* 27 July 109/1 Alexander the Great devoted large parts of money to the pursuit of objects of Natural History. 1883 *Cal. Words* 188 Their chief object is the procural of food.

Procurance (prŏkiū·răns). [f. PROCURE v. + -ANCE.] The action of procuring; the action by which something is attained or brought about; agency. So also † **Procurancy** *Obs. rare*—1, agency, advocacy.

1523 HALL VI *Lyc. Bp. Ridley* 5 Jesu is Greke *Kirie Alison* (1550) II. viii. 40 We will and command you, that neither you nor any for you, or by your procurancie...shall advoe him. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) G iij, He thought it best by polytyke procurance, To joine the kyng and ye comune bye bond. 1844 G. S. FABER *Sacred Calendar* (1845) II. 101 A knowledge of the Hebrew Law was brought into China during the Seventy Years Captivity, either by the procurance of Ladocus himself, or in consequence of the emigration of this very Colonie. 1887 J. C. ROBERTSON *Life St. T. Cromwell's Age.* (*Bedf. Mem.* (1899) 28 Chit...with Acquaintance...which by procurance have...enriched the South Kensington Museum.

† **Procurate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [L. *procūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *procūrāre*: see PROCURE v. and -ATE3.] *trans.* To do (something) as agent *for* another; to *do, perform, etc.*, by or through an agent. Hence † **Procurated** *ppl. a.*, † **Procurating** *vbl. sb.*

1639 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 262 The principles of Christianity...require from them, not procurated, but a personal, and actual faith, repentance, obedience. 1721 BAILEY *Amer. Quest.* 96 There is another Board, spoken of, that was Dexterously Conceiv'd to Procurating all for the Royal Branch.

Procuration (prŏkiū·rē·shŏn). [ME. *procuracioun*, a. F. *procuration* (1378 s. in Littré, also OF. *-acion*), ad. L. *procūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *procūrāre* to PROCURE: see -ATION.]

† **1.** The action of taking care of, looking after, or managing; management, superintendence, administration, agency; attention, care. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xv. 123 Eke planeris han ille procuracioun. c 1500 *Melusine* 318 Ye haue had great multiplicacion. 1562 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* 199 By procuration of the queene, Roger Martinuse was made set of Kent. 1583 CAWDRY *Godly Exp.* 1617) Theophyla was removed into the grace of the Bishop by the procuracion of the Deuyll. c 1592 LAMBARDE *Diet.* 114, 174 The 2. Towers in the Hauen Mouth were begun in King Edwards time 4 Tymes. King Henry the viij endyd them at the Procuration of Fox Bishop of Winchester. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Dav. II* 30 All they quha are desirous...salbe vnder the Kings procuratione, and protection within his Realme. c 1677 HALE *Prerogatives Advow* 24 He avoided the procuration of the Commonwealth, not for slack, but in judgment.

† **b.** Management for another; stewardship; procuratorship. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Fables of Alcuin* 3 b, To thende that my lord deuyse me not of my procuracion. 1508 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (S. T. S.) 197 Machabeus...aduertand quhairfore the procuratione of Iehosuie till Eleazelus, pasand in Egipt. 1585 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 35 [They] think that a Kingdom is not a procuration committed to them by God, but rather a prey put into their hands.

2. The appointment of a procurator or attorney; the authority or power thus delegated; also, the authorized action of one's agent; the function of an attorney or representative. *Letters of procuration* = 1c. *By procuration*, by attorney or proxy.

(The person so appointed signs *p. p.*, or *per proc.*, = *per procuration(em)*: see PER I. 5.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. ii. 251 If a man giueth a procuracion to another for to doo and execute certeyn thinges of his cure is it not therfore to be vnderstande that he graunteth hym a generall procuracion. 1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 491 This marriage was forthwith made, and solemnized by procuration from the king of England. 1594 *Eccl. Polity Councils Treat.* II. 404 He shall have of procuration under the seall of the same court. 1682 SHADWELL *Rat-charmer* 139 When any one dyeth by the Order, Bill Power and Authority of another, which is called among Merchants Procuration. 1736 BURKE *Regin. Peace* (ed. 8) Wks. VIII. 323 Without a letter of attorney, or any other act of procuration. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Pol. Const.* iii. (1862) 43 [He] could, if any Member himself were past cases, appear by his procurator or proxy. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Dec., They nominate for London, vow to die for their country, and then wish to do it by procuration.

b. A formal document whereby a person gives legal authority to another to act for him; a letter or power of attorney. *Now rare.*

1408 W. FOSTER in *F. Lett.* I. 21, I write this day a cesse agaist you and your procuratours. c 1440 *Promp. Parv. Manlyche* 11. 406, (1865) 198 'Bat' hire procuracioun be seled with dentelons. 1503 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiii. 27 There the pardons was sealed, by a sufficient procuracion, brought fro the kyng of Englande. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Lex Mercat.* 56 For that purpose he hath a Letter of Attorny, called a Procuration. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 217, 320, I caused a procuration to be drawn, empowering him to act my business. 1883 W. LOCKHART *Ch. Scot.* in 19th C. 40 They...sent on their procuration by some ministers to Rome.

3. *Eccl.* The provision of necessary entertainment for the bishop, archdeacon, or other visitor, by the incumbent, parish, or religious house visited; subsequently commuted to a payment in money (last use 1805).

c 1250 HOLKHAM *Herodot* 100 The Knyyte...Was deye tunan...At thanis and parsonis, For the procurakeuns, Oyuen[ful] fell ensens. 1322 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xvi. 140 Lasted by the said Bishops from gathering of procurations. 1534 GARDINER *Disc. Apol.* 58 The Annual payments of Tenths and Subsidies to the King, the Procurations to the Bishop and Arch-deacon, the Assessments for the poor. 1662 J. STEVENS (title) Historical Discourse on Procurations. 1708 *Archives Parishes* 405 Procurations ...are certain Sums of Money which Parish-Priests pay yearly to the Bishop or Archdeacon, under Visitations. 1860 *C. B. Rep.* (N.S.) XII. 426 At the...visitation, the churchwardens...attend the vestries...[and] pay the 'procurations and synodals' claimed as due from the clergy to the archdeacon. 1879 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) II. 1188 § 2. 1731 It seems...that where the estates of Bishops have vested in the ecclesiastical commissioners under 23 and 24 Vict. c. 124, these procurations have become payable to the commissioners, who have, however, abandoned their collection.

4. The action of procuring, obtaining, or getting; procurement.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 2 Bonds of moneye...paied at the next feaste of Ester for procuracion or expedicion of any suche bulles leuyes or paied. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 172 He wickedly did let the procuration of children. 1897 WILSON *Logike* 38 Of these in *Rodle*, c. 17. His procuration of Philologers and courtesies with the Germane Princes, and the Republick of Venice for the English Merchants. 1693 WODROW *Nat. Hist. Kurile* (1712) 25 Procuration of Shells from several Parts of this Island. 1808 *Months. Mag.* XXIII. 224 Such brotherel...belongs...regard the difficulty of procuration as one of the most valuable qualities. 1880 *Standard* 16 Dec. 3/1 Those [roads] used in the procuration of steam power.

b. 1840. The obtaining or negotiating of a loan for a client; also, the fee for this.

1638 H. L'ESTRANGE *Jonas's Mem.* (1702) 183 As to Judgments and Statutes, Protections, and Commissions-Money, these are only...the Drones of Attorneys. 1829 PRAED *Free Whig. Pop. Pilot* 30 He would not let go or get out for the Months, but he would have 40*l.* for Procuration,...and yet the full Legal Interest was enough. 1880 *Times* 12 May 6/3 The action...was one brought by the plaintiffs to recover £ as their commission of 1 per cent for the procuration of a loan of £10,000.

c. The action of a procurer or procuress; pimping.

1698 FRYER 108 & 2 n., Procuration, is also taken in an ill sense, for the Act of a Bawd or Pandar. 1892 [see 3].

5. *attrib.* **Procuration fee, money:** see quots.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Procuration, or Procuration-Money*, a Duty which Parish-Priests pay yearly to the Bishop or Arch-Deacon, upon account of Visitation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 280 If any archdeacon or bishop takes more than five shillings *for* cert. procuration-money, or more than twelve-pence for making a bond, he shall forfeit 20*l.* with costs. 1846 WORCESTER *Lam. Eccl., Procuration, fee*, a sum of money taken by archdeacons in exhorting heads of houses. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 260 He agreed to find the money for a long time as a procuration fee. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 5/1 The Chester procuration case...A servant...was charged with procuring her daughter...; agent three years.

Hence **Procurational** *a.*, of or pertaining to procuration: see sense 2 above.

c 1720 *Case of Procurationalists Considered* 13 Now, when there is no such Return made, and...seldom thinner Procurational Letters upon the Choice to Parliament.

Procurative (prŏkiū·rătiv), *a.* [f. PROCURE v. + -ATIVE.] Having the quality of procuring; tending to procure or obtain.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 There is a procurative sentiment(ment) that...helps forward the destruction of sots. 1897 TOMLINSON *Encyc. Dict.* 939 Caustic...is thought procurative of fetishism. 1898–99 BENTLEY *Offic. Adv. Mauritius, Extract Const. Code* (1899) 32 Those...by whom...are exercised the several functions, prorogative, executive, legislative, reparative, and adjudicative.

Procurator (prŏ·kiŭrĕ·tŏr). Also 3–7 **-our** (3–6 **-oure**, 6 *Sc.* **-ure**, 3 **prokturour**): see also PROCTOR *sb.* A. [a. OF. *procurateur* (1378 c. in HIST.-DOCT., mod.F. *-eur*), or ad. L. *procūrātōr-em* manager, agent, deputy, collector in a province, attorney, agent-c. 1. *procūrāre* to PROCURE.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* An officer who collected the taxes, paid the troops, and attended to the interests of the imperial treasury, in an imperial province; sometimes he had the administration of part of a province, as in the case of the Procurator of Judæa, which was part of the province of Syria.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 18025 All hir gabid o þe tun, And sent to pilate hir procurator (Gött. provisour), And did him hider bring. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* v. xiii. 4103 Blade he calde Lucyus procuratour, Quhar þat he calde kyng emperour. 1580 SALVIN *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 130 Whereas in former times they had rarely one king, now were there two (from vpon this) the Lieutenant to vnder them stood, the Procurator their witnesses. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supper*, Ito An Earl demaund himselfe...before the 1500 Romane Procurators of that Province, Felix, and Festus. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* xviii. 242 (Chamb.) made him [Antipater] procurator of Judea. 1877 C. GRANT *Christ* iv. (1879) 133 Herod's palace had been taken...as the residence of the procurators.

2. One who manages the affairs of another; one who is duly authorized to act in behalf of another in any business; an agent, an attorney. † **a.** (In earliest use) The official agent of a church or religious house. *Obs.* † **b.** The steward or manager of a household, estate, or the like; an overseer, a bailiff. *Obs.* **c.** The agent, deputy, proxy, or representative of a non-ecclesiastical person or body; one who has a power of attorney for another, to sign for him *per procurationem* (see PROCURATION 2). *Procurator general*, an agent-general. † *Procurator of parliament*, an early name of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

a. c 1290 *St. Brandan* 326 in *S. Engl. Leg.* I. 204 Þis procuratour bicom ouer, spek and wiboutende hende a-non, And cauht mid brenbrondes his and þe Monekes nelles. [1296 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 104/1 Master William Testa, le lur autres clerc & procuratour l'apostoill. 1326–7 *Ibid.* II. 9/1 Qe nul Prelatz...ne procurours de par vus ...n'aillez le Terre.] c 1400 *Plantenoyt's T.* 233 Speake ouerall here a gedering procuratour That can the pore people englede, And subtell here as a tayllour. c 1440 *Gesta Romanorum* 250 He shold be wele lawfull to the feruell aldresse and Counsel and to thy successours or to thy procuratour to dyetyrye. 1845 FULLER *Dialog. on Mar.* The Procurator of the Committee preaching on our Savior's feeding the multitude.

b. c 1325 *St. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Matthias*) 251 He made hyre [Judas] his procuratour, To be wyser he sulde be taujhte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 254 A maide ywaxe...Was procuratour & my reue. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* 221 Whanne stewardis was maad, the lord of the vyne send myth to his procuratour, Clepe the workmen, and yelde to hem her hire. 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 93 Nouht as a gouernour of hir owne, but as a procuratour and a stewardd of oþer mennes richesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 21 Alphonsus Nonnius...who also was lyke to haue byn chosen procuratour of this voyage.

c. 1325 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 415/1 The Estate...made thre auter Procurs þat hen comen hein to gete newe her Pardouns, and gaten hem full auctorice. 1434 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 413 I William Tressel, to the name of all your of this lande of Englande, & procuratour of this parliament, enerpse to yf Edwarde yf bolonge that was made to graunte ayde. c 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 134 The Bayliues of Suffolke, as procurator to Kyng Henry, enjoyned the said Lydle, to the churche of saincte Margyte. 1561 *Regr. Privy Council Scot.* I. 173 At the instance of Johne Ogilvie, de Cowtertoun, procuratour generall for the Maistirfe nacioun. 1600 FULBECKE 1st *Pt. Parall.* 39 Ardente doe not passe, but the generalls if he will leave the generalls to take any boundy by the ground, must make the generalls or one of them his procurators to use in his name, and in respect to their owne vse. 1882 SCHMITT *Bankruptcy* 136 A prudent Merchant...will advise all his Correspondents (as when his Procurator shall have occasion to draw, &c.)...that he hath granted to such and such a one such a full Power to draw

to the Home Rule of Exchequer, 1777 Rousseau *Mod. Amant.* II. vi. 196 They elected him procurator general of the Spanish nation to Peru. 1874 *Irvine Const. Hist.* I. viii. 234 The early representative members ... were frequently ...invested with the character of procurators or proxies.

3. In the mediæval universities, one of two or more representative officers, of whom one was elected by each of the 'nations' into which the students and Regent Masters were divided, having financial, electoral, and disciplinary functions. Hence, at the present day, in some of the Scottish universities, the name of the student representatives, elected, one by each 'nation' of the whole body of students, to preside over the election of a Rector. See also PROCTOR, the modern form of this word in the English universities, under which (sense 3) its later history is given.

An Paris and Cambridge, and prob. also originally at Oxford, they were called indifferently procuratores (procurers) and regentes. At Paris there were four 'nations' and four procurators, as the English Universities two, called Procurator Australis and Procurator Septentrionalis, the Southern and the Northern Procurator or Proctor.

1409 in *Bulæus Hist. Univ. Paris* (1668) III. 54 Quod regat hoc anno Procuratoribus contingens ordinatis. 1432 *Rot. Parl.* in *Rashdall Univ. Europe* (1895) I. 514 *note* Pretii, Ut nullus coetus universitatem magistrorum vel scholarium seu rectorem vel procuratores eorum ad quemcunque alium pro Universitate vel facta vel occasione facta. 1794 *Statutes of Faculty of Arts, Paris* in *Rashdall* III. 135 Quo vegeo pro qualitate et quantitate delicti vel transgressionis Mandari Venerabilis Rectori vel Procuratori pro Visitatione Sedis ad plenum et pro quovis culpabile satisfactum. 1872 in *Munro Archiv. Comp.* (Maitland) I. 6 Rectores, decanos, procuratores nationum, regentes, magistros et scolares.] 1375 M. STEWART in *Francis Mark Cassilis* (1840) App. A. p. v. Thes shall testifie ... unto the Father the two Procuratouris. 1884 *Pamph. Accord. Aberdeen* (1848) II. 11 The colledge being fullie conveened and divided in four nationes ... did ... nominat ... procuratours for electing of ane Rector. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 422 In Paris, each of the Four Nations elected its own Procurator. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 2/2 In the nomination of the Middle Ages the Chancellor had little power; the Rector, elected by Procurators of the Nations, exercised authority in his own right, or more commonly along with the Procurators, and subsequently, with the Deans of Faculties. In Scotland all these elements of mediæval organization are still salient and active. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 3/3 The students at Aberdeen do not give a direct vote for the Rectorial candidates. They vote for a student who represents them, called the Procurator. After the recording of the votes, the 'Procurators' meet in another room, and the successful candidate is he who has a majority of Nations. If the Nations are equally divided the answer is he who has the numerical majority of votes.

4. *Law.* An agent in a court of law: = PROCTOR 4; used in countries retaining the Roman Civil Law (cf. also PROCURATOR), and in England in the ecclesiastical courts; *spec.* in Scotland, a law-agent practising before the inferior courts, an attorney. (*Now rare.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prior's T.* 298 (Hnt). 7356 May I not axe a lyte in Scripture, And answer for my procuratour To saufe [*Hnt.* save] me and myne wel oppon sonf? 1456 tr. *G. Marc. Lane Arms* (S.T.S.) 229 My procuratour, that I sende on myn, with cost to defende me. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 6a2 There is one procurer for the king, and two advocats, to looke to the kings prerogatives. 1587 *St. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 460/2 All subsequent leages of his undew account of tennentis ... indwall pas and remanis and procuratour to ws and be handlit ... dilitnent. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4618/3 Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint ... Thomas Smith Esq.; Her Majesties Procurator in all Causes, Maritime, Foreign, Ecclesiastical and Civil. 1730 LEONARD *Forms of Process* ed. 2) 32 His Majesty's Advocate, or other Advocates, or Procurators for the Poors, were ordained to defend the Reformers otherwise. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 31 The *proctors*, otherwise *procurators*, are he that their practice for their clients. 1792 ROBERTSON *Sobriety* 4 June 10, 1781, The Society of Procurators, or Attorneys, entitled to practise in the inferior courts in Edinburgh ... had taken care to have their ancient designation of Procurators changed into that of Solicitors, from a notion, as they supposed, that it was more genteel. 1823 S. ADAMS *Admiralty Pract. Scot.* I. 277 That *plea will did not arise* from his good lords and friends the bishops, but from the judges, officials, and procurators, who sought ... only their own profit.

5. Short for PROCURATOR-FISCAL.

1859 *Daily News* 6 May 2/1 Four pleaded guilty of stoning only. The plea was accepted by the Procurator, and the men were sentenced to thirty days each with the alternative of £3 fine.

† 5. An advocate, defender, or supporter of the cause of any person, system, trust, proposal, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 129 We wolen not pute for oure men, but witnessinge but for here procuratours of pore men. 1580 CAXTON *Psalter of Alfonso* 38, He sente to a philosopher which was the procuratour of the poure people and gaaf him for charyte that he wold gyve to hym good conseyll of his gode lords. 1598 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* (1602) 338 Iulius Frontinus ... was made his procurator: For who but he, being a lyuelie lyuelie on the lor riper. 1609 DOUGLAS, *Cln. Wares* 15 seeke, To confirm and seal Their substracking, with their dearest blood, As Procurators for the Commonweale.

† 6. One who or that which brings or helps to bring something about; = PROCURER 2; in quot. 1647, a producer, generator.

1580 *Bell's Mem. VII.* v. 2 Sack Mrs-dears, schars and procuratours to the secret and receptionis, ... [shall be ... hanged or jebriked schaw. 1652 W. BOYD *Mag. Honor* 44 Change him with Nebuzaradan, or to be a procuratour thereof, or adversary thereunto. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 280, 190 The planet Mercury being a very sharpe hunter and procurator of blonds.

† b. The procurer of a loan: cf. PROCURATOR 4 b. *Obs. rare.*

1677 VERNATTI *Eng. Improver.* 8 The Gentlemen gets ... Friends ... to be bound for his Covenants, whom if they (the bonded) accept, then the Promoter and Undertakers have their Game to play.

7. (1721. ll. *procuratore*, † *-adove.*) In some Italian cities, A public administrator or magistrate; also rare, *V. procuror* (see PROCURER). *Procurator of St. Mark*, a senator, afterwards each of two senators, of the Venetian Republic, charged with high administrative functions.

c 1608 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. vii. (1903) 103 These Procurators, namely the old Dukes chosen for life, and the old Governors chosen for two years, have care of the Treasure, and other publique affaires, and are of great reputation. 1645 EDWARD *Theory Jews.* The Doge's vest is of crimson velvet, the Procurator's, &c. of damask. 1796 BURNEY (*Google*) 2. v., In the Republique of Venice the Procurator in the second rank in dignity. 1797-98 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Procurator* is also a kind of magistrate in several cities of Italy, who takes care of the public revenue. 1832 SCOTT *Pref. to Bristol's Addr.* Wks. VII. 304 The Westchester Mercury was procurator of the Common-hall. 1832-60 MARTINEAU *Hist. Eng.* lx. 202 They nominated, distinguished by the title of procurators of St. Mark, were charged to attend to the cause. 1883 MARRIOTT *Regional Life* II. 175 The elaborate regulations framed by the royal procurator ... contain some passages which are worth preserving.

8. = AGENT 6, as *procurator pecuniæ*.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4545/1 He was there (at Venice) created by the Pretender Treasurer.

Pro-curator (prōkiŭrē·tăr). *Sc. Law.* [f. PRO-[1] 4 + CURATOR 1.] One who performs the duties of a curator though not legally appointed as such: see CURATOR 1.

1680 Scots *Interl. Law Sent.* 3. iii. § 10 Whosoever ... medled with Pupils Estate or Minors, as Possessors, or Procurators, should be lyable ... as Tutors or Curators, for intromission and omission. 1773 ERSKINE *Instit. Laws Scot.* i. vii. § 48 Procurators and pro-curators. By these are understood persons who act as tutors or curators without having a legal title to the office. 1838 W. HALL *Dict. Laws Scot.* 798 The same principle regulates the claims to a procurator or pro-curator against the estate for reimbursement of money expended for the minor.

Pro-curator-fi·scal. In Scotland, the public prosecutor of a shire or other local district, appointed by the sheriff or magistrates. He initiates the prosecution of crimes, and takes the precognitions, also performing some of the functions of a coroner.

The term appears to have originally designated the official who had to collect and administer the fines, fees, and other payments accruing to the crown, church, and ecclesiastical courts; by way the *procurator fiscal* was at who had to do with the fiscal or revenue matters of the court. (Cf. PROCTOR *Fiscal* 2 b.) For history of the office see the *Journal of Jurisprudence* Vol. XXII. (1878) 321-341, 481-491, etc., Vol. XXIII. (1878) pp. 257-85.

1583-4 *Decreta Arbitrall of Tun. VI in Trial Torphichen* XXI. 141 Mr. Johnne Bayne, procuratur fiscall. 1584 in *Littlejohn Aberd. Sheriff Court* (1904) introd. 44 Andrew ... to the intentis off our Soverane Lord and Mr. George Bartley his M. Procuratour Fiscall. 1628 *Act. Secret Council x. Feb.* (*Trial Jas. XXI.* 69) Peyne not duren to the Procurator-Fiscal, to be taken thairafter for forseing of Testimonie. 1708 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* iv. xii. § 4 (1699) 102 The way of Procedure before the Sheriff, is by an Action, and the Procurator-Fiscal is Pursuer in place of his Majesties Advocat. 1720 J. LOCHHEAD *Forms of Process* ed. 2) 254 Application shall be made to the Sheriff by Petition, signed by the pursuer's Party complaining, or by the Procurator-fiscal, setting forth the Nature of the Crime. 1818 *Report of Commissioners to Prov. Burghs* XXI. 98 The Procurator-Fiscal likewise receives a certain proportion or share of the fines levied in the Sheriff's Court according to an established rule. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 814 The city's procurator-fiscal, upon whom the duties of superintendent of police devolved. 1879 W. MACKENZIE *Guide Wigtownshire* 93 On the ground floor is the office of the Procurator-Fiscal.

Procuratorial (prŏkiŭrătō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. late L. *procuratōrius-ar* PROCURATORY (f. *procuratōr-em* PROCURATOR) + *-AL*. Cf. F. *procuratorial*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a procurator or procter, in various senses; proctorial.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 324 A Procuratorial Exception is twofold, viz. First, that A. is not a lawful Proctor: and, Secondly, That he cannot be a Proctor. 1778 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 239 Who ... were proctors with procuratorial letters. 1824 CHARLES *Pretenders' Rights* 26 All the procuratorial voyages circulated in Jacks from A.D. 1-30. 1874 IRVINE *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 251 The ecclesiastical practice of which such procuratorial representation was a familiar part. 1899 W. M. ROBERTS *In Edgbaston Jail*, 48 Pamphlet was a distinct procuratorial goodbye.

2. Of or pertaining to university proctors.

1663 *Wood Life* 20 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 492 To be pro-proctors and exercise procuratorial power. 1893 MURRAY *Lond. Rem.* (1908) I. 198 The procuratorial cycle was his remedy for the disorders then attending the periodical visits of the proctors. 1894 LINDSAY, etc. *Times* I. xvi. 326 Rashdall ... deeply observed on hearing the procuratorial veto, that 'others also might play at that game'.

Procuratorship (prŏkiŭrătŏrʃĭp). [f. PROCURATOR + *-SHIP*.] The office, function, or period of office of a procurator.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit. Hist.* (1878) 12 The fourth [year] of the Procuratorship of Pontius Pilate. 1582 in *Munimenta* I. *Syst. Geog.* V. 124 The other ... holds also the procuratorship of Ahoff as a mortgage from the Empire. 1858 *Priory Cnst.* V. 1035/2 In Statu Causa, and during the procuratorship of Canon Dickinson.

Procuratory (prŏkiŭrătŏrĭ), *a.* and *sb.* [adj. late L. *procuratōrius-ar* belonging to an agent or manager: see PROCURATOR and *-ORY*[2]; hence mod.L. *procuratōrium* sb., whence B.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a procurator or procurators, or to procuration. *Now rare or Obs.*

1424 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 360/1 The Procuratorie House or Priorie of Wales. 1550 PRICE *A. & M.* 208 a) 1556/1 Appo to purpose of God-ships power procuratory. 1910 WILKINSON in Diggle *Compl. Arithmetic* (1827) 183 He was no longer a Proctor then he kept himself within the limits procuratory of the letter procuratory.

B. *sb.* **† 1.** = PROCURATOR 2 (= med.L. *procuratorium*). *Obs. rare*[—1].

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 440 Worldliche procuratoris shal not bynne assoyed, in cursed by procuratorye, no merite of werkis.

2. *Civil and Sc. Law.* Authorization of one person to act for another; an instrument or clause in an instrument giving such power; esp. in *letters of procuratory*. *Procuratory of resignation*, a deed granted by a vassal authorizing his procurator to return his fee to the superior, either to be retained by him, or to be given out to a new vassal, etc.

1390 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Sc.* VII. 182 For making of the procuratorie to resign the baillerie of Tarbrene in the Kingis hand. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 553 An procuratour ... to thair bailzies of gressumes ... haveldbaile notwithstanding. 1589 *Ibid.* II. 8 (Title) produceit ane procuratorie subscrivit be the Quene. *a* 1592 SKYNNER *Relig. Ch. Scot.* xi. (1671) 222 A number of persons ... procured a Procuratory under the Seal of the Town, and the Subscription of the Clerk thereof. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Procuratory*, is the Instrument by which any Person or Community did constitute or delegate their Power or Practice to represent them in any Judicial Court or Cause. 1708-7 *Act* 10 *Geo. II.* c. 30 § 10 *R.*...conveyance, containing a procuratory of resignation in favours of such purchaser or disponee. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 26 It shall not be necessary to insert in any such conveyance a procuratory or clause of resignation. 1880 MACKENZIE *Comm. Digest* 376 Under the system of the *Acts without procuratory* was incorporated *strept pro papisti, pro libertate, et pro salvatione*.

3. = PROCURACY 4.

1840 STEPHEN in *Life & Corr.* (1843) I. viii. 267 The long array of the ancient threats, procuratory, and Dismal Falsen [*sic* Verdict].

Procuratrix (prŏkiŭlā·trĭks). [n. L. *procūrātrix*, fem. agent-n. corresponding to *procūrātor* PROCURATOR.] The inmate who attends to the temporal concerns of a nunnery; cf. PROCTRESS 2 a.

1851 USLEGHORN *Plea Rights & Lib. Relig. Wors.* 11 The second superioress, the procuratrix, who manages the temporalities. 1884 J. G. ALGER *Eng. in Fr. Rev.* 107 The procuratrix produced the little paper money the land.

† Procuracy. *Obs.* rare[—1]. [adj. L. *procuratia*: see PROCURACY 4.] The official residence of a procurator in Venice: see PROCURATOR 7.

1646 tr. *The Monk's Pict. Lenaut* xxvii. 369 The Front of such Procuracy is supported by a large Portico.

† Procu·re, *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* prouire. [n. OF. *prouire* (13th c. in Godef.) prosecution, agency, f. *prouver* to PROCURE. So med.L. *prōcūra* (1389 in Du Cange).] = PROCUREMENT 1.

1430-40 *Hymns* (Rolls) V. 37 This Consistor...was ordeyn ...thro the prouire and cure of his wife. 1580 LAMB. *Perist. Reflexes.* iv. 141 Of Anyte Martine we find the great misbehaviour...Made be Lambeis at Tarnagaffe prouire.

Procure (prŏkiū·r), *v.* Forms: 4- *s.* 3-5 *pro-cure-n* (3 *-curi*), 4- *procure* (4 *-cuyr*, 5 *-cure*, 6 *Sc. -cuir*). *fl.* 4 *procure*, *-cuse*, 4-5 *prouse*, 5 *procour*, *prokse*. [a. F. *procurer* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōcūrāre* to care for, take care of, attend to, manage, to act as procurator: see PRO-[1] and CURE *v.* In ME. usually stressed on the first syllable, *prōcure* (from F. ind. *procure*[3]); hence the weakened *fl*-forms *procur*, etc., here illustrated.]

13.. *Cursor M.* 18000 (Cott.) I wald he were ye-dere at ded. And both i present him wit red. *c* 1390 *Prouse* (see 3). 1390-70 *Prouse* [see 3]. 1575 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 532 And studyed bidde to that we To procur vengeans tuay be. 1581 THYNNE *Animadv.* (Roxb. Vill. 25) (MS. Univ. Tib.) On Alandus [he] buddie reported his deth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9008 He sholde procour the paines, & the prise gedere, To pas for his prouesse, prayse him somers. *Ibid.* 11333 Hee prayet hym greatly...to...procur hir pas with his prise wordis. *a* 1400 *Wisd.* 6b3 Al thoo that ...procuren whan thurgh body ouzeth is payned. *c* 1400 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 863 To procur pes be ony manor off ours.]

† 1. *trans.* To care for, take care of, attend to, look after. [So in L., and OF.] *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. lv. 332 (Cott. MS.) Bot he procuryt to pwnyse [Wemyss of]...wrest]...scipe hamaide, And lefandoune of vschire. *Ibid.* viii. 2410. *Ibid.* Our Kynge Dauid was wrath in Fraunce, Quhar he...was...procurryt be a curyt in al wise fe ded.

† 2. *trans.* To put forth or employ care or effort; to do one's best; to endeavour, labour; to use means, take measures. Const. *inf.* with *to* (*for* 16); *for*, *to*, *unto* a thing. *Obs.*

c 1390 R. BROWNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1982 [He] procured ...to...make a...bridge. 1580 *Acts Privy Council*, 27 July (1891) 119 Cite Scott from ...to...Stirling, & effect; he procures fast to have it. *c* 1580 *Sir Ferumbr.* 3899 Thei for ere procure hyllynge, To getten[e] hym to slee. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 249 Pil were his enemyis...and procurede fortu make debate and

comyk bikenne hire and his sone. *c* 1330 *Lyf-Grower* (Roxb.) 1010 Vnto his dedaynyous he procured, 1530 *Pard. Complaint* of Ba., Who that will for heuy presente, Kepe him fro the dampnyd conference. 1598 Uoxus *Primer. Pur. Prol.* 3 To procure for the conuersion and weith of England. 1761 T. Hunt tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* v. (1577) D 1 b. Such a commaundement as this is...and yet ye refte and vnmanish so many prouers to hym. 1782 M. Lonsdale tr. *Cadenus & Vanh's Comp. E. Ind.* v. 1. 7 Has gone there charge, that they shoulde procure to advise to the right of Bantam Iland. 1796 M. Jackson *Amer. Chronology* II. 112 It...becomes ...the people to defend her with zeal and offend her enemies. ...did procure to defend her with zeal and offend her enemies.

† **2.** *trans.* To contrive or devise with care (an action or proceeding); to endeavour to cause or bring about (mostly something evil) *to* or *for* a person. *Obs.*

c 1390 *Baker* 1458 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 191 A-morwe comen his meiniynes and pe sarles also, To procuri what Oistun of pat wat best him myhte do. *c* 1400 *Torpin Sag.* (W.) 1202 He pat procureth slight and fals, At the iuggement shal be mals. *Cursor M.* 12730, I pat pine fare, Pe Tauber king, Procure pe pine and pining. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsope* v. Oftyn ...the wyll wikkede is procured to other comyth to hym wiche procureth it. 1550 Pilkington (title) *A prouerbe, I cannot a thyng to be done, or I deuyse meanes to bringe a thyng to passe, to procure.* 1573–80 Baret *Alv. P* 342 *To procure* indeed, or shall will to men, *struere edictum in aduersos.* 1600 J. Williamson *Courts Last* 136 You shall reasonably and honestly procure the ouerthrow of this Treason.

† **b.** ? To care for; ? to endeavour to get or do. 1594 Holloway *Gismond's Poem. Ep.* (1597) 308 For women be of such quality, that they procure nothing (our *adagiums your tunes procureth*) so much as that which is most forbidden them.

II. 4. To bring about by care or pains; also (more vaguely) to bring about, cause, effect, produce. **a.** with simple object. *Now rare.*

c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxiii. 12 Sua manir of wikkid pelfrynge procurede ouer ani prayer ogaines hymself. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 213 He empereour Basilonis bad i-procured he sal passinge (*procuraret ad victoriam*) of him. *Ibid.* VI. 245 He sente Abrahame, for to procure pees. 1552 Recorde tr. *Huttyn. Antiq. Moon.* (1557) III. App. 100 b, It is we...that have shewed and procured thy glorious worke vpon vs. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 2 66 A drinke called Coffa ...which inflameth...digestion, and procureth wakefulnesse. 1677 tr. Hamon le *Gentil's Chym.* (1688) 348 It is good to procure sweat. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xl, This accord never procured another laugh against him. 1861 O'Curry *Lect. MS. Materials* 122 His uncle Colabhach soon procured his death by means of a poisoned drink.

b. with subordinate clause: *anxd.*

c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxiii. 12 Sua prayed he[t] I, sesid eye, 1350 Rolle *Commun. to Mercy's Exp. Ep. P. Gilas* (1839) I. He is myndet to procure that he synne be soon shrifne. 1879 tr. *Matthew's Comp. Christ* 226, I will procure all Europe shall understand the fame of Christ glorifyeing mortalities. 1911 *Medley* 80 They procur'd that Money shou'd be lent at 3 per Cent. 1894 R. Bridges *Feast of B.* v. 30 Could you procure that I should speak with her?

† **c.** with *inf.* To manage (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) H vb, Rather I must procure to set them downe, then I...to challenge as a trophie, some my labour. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1378/2 Sir Roger Mainwood...procured to put another act of parliament, whereby it further provision made for the said lordes. 1638 R. Baillie *Lett. Ipothetes* vi. 68, 1 Mr. Saxe procured to be ordained as Masters of Civilitie, by certain *Artificial* Tricks.

d. with *obj.* and *inf. passive.* To cause or get (a person or thing) *to be* treated in some way; to get something done to (a person). Now *rare.*

a 1440 Mirk *Festial* (Add. MS.) 1 Alle pat wolde pat pe Sonne schuld procure to set them, dwel. Or for contempt as a vagabond, *sone to be* punished. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1378/2 Sir Roger Mainwood...procured to pas another act of parliament, whereby it further provision made for the said lordes. 1638 R. Baillie *Lett. Ipothetes* vi. 68, 1 Mr. Saxe procured to be ordained as Masters of Civilitie, by certain *Artificial* Tricks.

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5. To obtain by care or effort; to gain, win, get possession of, acquire. (Now the leading sense.) In early use, to gain the help of, to win over (a person) to one's side.

1297 R. Gloue. (Rolls) 10483 He him ... tuende *pat* he dorste[d] pe procurede after me. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 109 Mid hi. Bifore[n] latynes fiftí sendes, Bi messangers wise, Sybi procure frendes.

1380 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 391 He was pe firste pat ordeyned euerys weke at Cristendom ...and procured feolefe and pe worshipes to euery prikke to pat ordre. 1422 Coventry *Leet Bk. Angl.* 80 The first pat he schuld euery prayer we wyl to us lane. 1548 Brasbridge *England* v. I. 7 Hys ye better...for a man being in great poverty, rather to procure many riches than in great plenty. 1598 Barckeloye tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 198 To him selfe he procured the fame of all nacions. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. 1 Hannibal ...procured to him great affiaunce. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 27 Sept., Things that vb very easy to procure him at...1776 Catholic *Mag.* I. 1915 She endeavoured to procure employment as a needlewoman. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 134 Books were difficult and sometimes even impossible to procure. *Mod.* Could you procure me some oysters?

b. To obtain (women) for the gratification of lust. Usually *absol.* or *intr.* To act as a procuress (sense 4) or procurer.

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6. To prevail upon, induce, persuade, get (a person) *to do* something. *Obs. or arch.*

1390–91 *Alton.* 8 *Ibid.* 347 Nic we agaye hem to do [*sc.* pis] ne[i]pur procure. 1580 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 How pat Clement left his office and procuride oper to helpe him. 1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 25 Why procured thei more to yeue the holy ghoost? 1588 Gratian Clerk II. 184 Pope Hadrian being informed and procured by the Romans, and his letters vnto the king of England. 1593 Fenton *Guicciardi* 16 (1599) 17 The owners of the vessell of Masters, procured the King ...to make vse. 1667 Rycaut (Digby) tr. Sagr. I procur'd him to honour them [the Assembles Marsilius] on the University of Oxford. 1736 *Hale's Pleas. Crown* I. 613 *An accessory before* is he, that being absent at the time of the felony committed doth yet procure, counsel, command, or abet another to commit a felony. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 194 The writer is informed of projected to write for the use, against the other. 1828 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. iv. 2. 245 Charlemagne commanded to him (Offa)...his sorrow in procuring the contempt of Rome to adopt Christianity.

† **b.** *spec. Law.* To induce privately, to suborn, to bribe (a witness, juryman, etc.). *Obs.*

1292 Britton i. 6. § 11 Et si defendons a tous Clercs...qe nul face ne procureons...par nule procure.] 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 476/1 Whether they...be procured to chuse any persone...to any maner Office...and yf any persone ...be frawde procured, that then he or they be removed. 1573–80 Baret *Alv. P* 342 A witnes procured with money, or bribes, *corruptus pecunia testis.* 1600 J. Williamson *Coroners & Sheriffs* 42 Ye shall...make your panells your selfe of such persons, as you...and suspect, not procured.

† **c.** With adv. of place: To induce or prevail upon (a person) to come; to bring, lead. *Obs.*

1386 J. Hooker *Hist. Ireld.* in *Holinshed* II. 1301/1 [They] agreed to come Thither[r] Lemongh to present to the Duke. 1592 Shake. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 56 What vnaccustom'd cause procures her hither? *a* 1604 Hooker *Christ. Prof.* (1614) 126 Neither were any good cause hither to be alleg'd, for their disloyalty. 1625 Bacon *Essays Friends* (R.) II, Yonder man is a great speaker, procure him thither.

† **7.** To try to induce; to urge, press. *Obs.*

1550 Bale, VI *Lay. Sir Jo. Fisher-Parish* 20 Doc. in *Lib. Reas.* (Roxb.) I. 69 If you be vehemently procured your wyfe now as walking on the king. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ.* 1577 Where did he ever shake of the obedience of the Allegeance? or procured any Subiectes to rebellion against their Governours? 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 1 The Ryuers Bryan, Peleus and Thoey Knight, ...Of the Faire Alma greatly were procur'd To make them longer sojourne and abode.

III. †8. *Intr.* To act as a procurator or legal agent; to solicit. (In quot. 1401, To act by a proctor or attorney.) *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 383 Many tymes men, bope spirituels and temporels, weren pe pryuetz in a cours bifore pat pei hadden it, 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 31 You need to send or procure to the court of Rome, to be made cardinals or bishops of the pope chaplens. 1526 Wilkins *In St. Paul's Hist. V*'*III*, I. 745 What profayne I demeaned and the said Emperours Ambassadour, who could be weele percyue for ourselues. 1536 in Strype *Cranmer* ii. (1694) 16 Thus should he as many...admitted to persue there as shall be most convenient to my said Lord of Canterbury. 1539 *St. Acts Two. P.* (1874) 81, 1556/6 Any writing subscribed by the kinges grace ...changing him & certayn others his officiers to procure for his said Graces.

† **b.** *fig.* To plead, make supplication. *Obs.*

1563 Winjet *Four Scofe Three Quest. To Rdr.*, Wha I...to Fal to dobeyss of that thing only pertenit to God? ...(be haill Kirk of God...pulist clerlie approvit). *a* 1568 K. Mariage *O most auncuall King!* 40 in *Maitland Pl.* (1830) II. 38 You to God for grace procure: His that wold bid stand leave to dy. *a* 1568 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* ii. 208 (R. T. S.) I. 356 The king...procure for his wife at the Hierlyngis hands. *a* 1613 *Fortune Crue. Knight of Rose* (1632) 11 He procured to him, by certaine indyght to follow such counsell, to seek war in his favour.

IV. †9. *Intr.* ? To proceed, advance. *Obs. rare.* (Sense and etymology obscure.)

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xlii. 47 To her thoughte the wounde of misfortune dayly ... to so procured that she was nyh vnto to ouer longer. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 148 His sacred proceeds from neighbor to weare, like friendship like Indies that carried the pease.

Procurement (prōkiū·rmĕnt). Forms: see Procure; also 5 prokyr-. [a. OF. *procurement* (1378 c. in Godef.), f. *procurer* to Procure: see -ment. (In ME. orig. *provour-*.)]

1. The action of causing, compassing, accomplishing, or bringing about, esp. through the instrumentality of an agent; management, arrangement; authorization, instigation; pursuing, contrivance.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9911 Pat foul lyves ende out of mynde Porgh prelle or Porgh procurement, Pise prowdé gostly ye myght schewe. *c* 1400 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* 9 710 (Harl. 7334) He pat hath hegen euydences...pe bi his procurement into pese procuryngis] or by dyuerse prayers of his frendes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 Prokyrement, *procuracio.* 1582 Hist. *Jesus Christ. Rolls of Rom.* (1632) 11 His procure to him, by certaine indyght to follow such counsell, to seek war in his favour.

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1861 Weekes *Hist. Merc. Bill* 82 By Bogus Acts, in the prizes flagbearers, Of any escape was thought the chiefs procurement.

2. The action or process of obtaining by care or effort; acquisition, attainment, getting, gaining.

1620 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* I. 9 By all good means they labour the procurement and presence of it. 1649 Stearne *Advt. Parl. Eng.* A 4 b, The wilie industry of some about the procurement of artificiall seals. 1720 S. Pegge tr. *Chiara's Tr. Fischer* I. 25 Frugality...Pain and Labour power, a necessary Means towards the procurement of Riches. 1840–8 H. Miller *First Impr.* viii. (1870) 110 Examples of different procurement. 1880 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World* 20 Apr. 251/3 Within proper bounds, the procurement of riches is tending to morality.

† **b.** A thing procured or obtained; an acquisition. 1599 N. Tomkins *Bishopthy* 4 Nay is there now for Him any Treasure or Procurement whatsoever without Labour to be had.

Procurer (prōkiū·rəɹ). Forms: 4–7 procuratour, 5–7 -or, (4 *Sc.* -ur, 5 -owre, 6 *Sc.* provisitour). *See* -er. procurour. [ME. and AF. *procurour* -*r*, = OF. *procuratur*, -*ateur* (1371 c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *procurateur*)—L. *procuratōrem* Procurator. In later ME. *procurour*; in 15th and 16th c. changed to *procurer*, esp. in senses arising from or naturally associated with the vb. Procure: see -er 1.]

I. †1. = Procurator, in various uses. **a.** *Rom. Hist.* An imperial procurator. **b.** A steward, a manager. **c.** An attorney; an advocate, a defender. **d.** A deputy, commissioner, representative.

a. *a.* 1450–80 Merlin *Arthour* v. l. 160 The Emperour Lucyus whiche was called as that tyme Dictateur or procurour of the publyke welle of Rome. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 40/1 Annonyus hym that he had [wonne] with the doughter of the procurour. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 20. 187 Fitt to this feild Quintius Dapsilus bgnit. Hiesie the Emperours Prokonsur in Britannie [*sic*.].

b. *c.* 1475 *St. Leg. Saints* xvi. (Magdalene) 132 He had hir hir thedlynes, & procurour to do pe way be wyll hys hab. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 100 Make him the procurour and receyuour of thy money. 1589 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. ii. 171 It were a grete damage that the procurour shulde be agreyue the purpos.

c. *a.* 1300 Gower *Conf.* II. 104 Thei make here yelwe procurours, To telle hem fals. 1408 Sir G. Hoyt *Lane Jurors* (S. T. S.) 109 The Empreour wald be procuratore to defend holy kirk. 1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* F iv, Two olde Lawyers, the one an Athenian, the other a Procurer.

d. *a.* 1535 Lo. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I iij, He wente to the college, where to all the procurours and ambassadours of all prouinces were.

2. 1580 Dalb. tr. *Steinhowel's Comm.* 30 He by his procurers sheweth causes why he ought not come. *Ibid.* 401 The Emperour, and lyeng Embassadors, ...appointed their procurers with large and ample commission, whether should treate and followe the cause, in their names, at Rome.

† **c.** = F. *procureur* in its equivalents in cognate langs.: see Procureur. *Procurer fiscal* = F. *procureur fiscal*: cf. Procurator-fiscal. *Obs.*

a. 1575 Gascoigne *Fr. Flatt. Venet.* (1587) 74, I have learne by the Procurer generall, (who especially summoned to appeare before the great Gods in their Councell chamber. 1647–8 Cotgrave, *Dondat's Hist. Fr.* (1676) 37 Procurer Fiscal to the King.

3. 1580 Baret *Alvearie* C 360 Both the kinges procurer, and also the aduocate of Paris...retained with a great wage. 1604 E. Grimeston tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xv. 249 He was in suits against the Procurer fiscal. 1720 Stanyan tr. *Neuugnant's Lett. to Walpole* (1817) 81 *Revl. Mem.* (1717) I. 1. 15 Elect de la Rive, high procurer of the City [Geneva]. 1780 H. Walpole *Forbes's Answ. Foster* (1783) III. 1. 67 His married...Mary Van Gamaren, daughter of a procurer at Utrecht.

II. 2. One who or that which brings about, effects, or induces something; *esp.* one who causes something to be done by the agency of another or others; a promoter, prime mover, instigator, contriver, ultimate author. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

b. 1297 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 105/1 Which shall not be partie to any such offence, as Procurer, Counsellour, nor Abbettour to the doyng thereof. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. VI* 170 Affeering him to be...the chief procurer of the death of the good duke of Glocester. 1580–1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 1 § 1 The said Maior Mynglet or Corrupter Corner or Procurer thereof, shall forfeyte for euerye pounde, Two Shillinges. *c* 1635 Weever in *Walton Angler's Lond.* (1893) 23 Angling...was ...a procurer of contentedness. *a* 1652 Chamberlayne *Mist. Khan* (1654) II. 306 He was sworn of his to the king, and the chiefe procurer of the match. 1765 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* (title) Mr. Beardsley...hoped that the head of those cruel conspiracy would be a warning to all others ...and that the procurers ...as well as the perpetrators, were not exempt, by custom, from the catastrophe. 1776 Adam Allen in *Pamphleteer* (1828) XXXII. 160 How shall the miserable wretches who have been the procurers of this dreadful scene...be drove with the load of guilt upon their souls? 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, To be set on to provoke search which procures the present hatred.

3. One who procures or obtains.

1598 Stanyan *England* I. iii. 81 All such strangers as...desire to be procurers only of the most precious of mankind. 1599–80 Baret *Alv. P* 342 A procurer, or procurer of thinges, *coemptor*, etc. 1680–3 Ochard's *Elmpt. Knlg.* I. 120 Having been one of the procurers of the Charter, I...to Hauing been one of the procurers of the Charter, I...to Hauing been one of the procurers of the Charter, I...to Finally set out patent by Massachusetts Colony (1868)...to finally set out patent by Massachusetts Colony (1868)...to finally set out patent by Massachusetts Colony (1868)...to

be shrubbed in velvet, half a cornered veil Tom her for a grave matron. 1698 Congreve *Cathleen* iv. iv. Shall I?... Prithee the proud adulterer to my coach, And let Procuress to my cost, reproach? a 1708 Settle *Siren.* (1720) II. 180 Strategems to their Vanity were Procuress in their Age. 1880 Mitchener *Ulysses* xiii. § 1 Ovidian persons of Sea-birth are forbidden to marry. A fruitlessness occasioned by a procuress or procuress, or one that has been an actress.

Procuress (prōkiū·rĕs), [ME. *procuresse*, syncopated from *OF. procuresse* (14th c.), fem. of *procureur* PROCURER: cf. *governess*.]

† **1.** A female advocate or defender. *Obs. rare.*

1513 *Compl. Scotl.* 169 in *Hawlowe's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) III. p. lvi, An advocate for ones, fi procuresse. How he neyer helpe a lokkid quenys. c 1550 *Flyte. Lyf Mankinde* (c. 1565) 1. 1808 Thai hath nyngon...Ne to nonne dye thay nonnage lafyre god for mankynde, and fi procuresse whan none is to see him.

2. A woman who makes it her trade to procure women for the gratification of lust; a bawd.

1512 Sydall *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 4 Who should I see there but the most artful Procuress in the Town. 1758 J. Grainger tr. *Tibullus' Elegies* I. vi. 61 From you my Boys, your Procuress, runs. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxi, For true (thine Philosophy should push beyond her touch, and be Procuress to the Lords of Hell). 1880 Jas Payn *Canon* xi.

Procurer (prōkiū·rĕr). [F., agent-n. from *procurer* to PROCURE :—*OF. procurour*, *-eur*, *-dur*—L. *procūrātōr-em* PROCURATOR.] **1.** A procurator (esp. in sense 4); an attorney, agent, or legal representative. *Procureur du roi or du la république*, in France, a public prosecutor; *procureur général*, the legal agent of the state, in a court of appeal or court of cassation.

1708 Darlington *Mark. Trav.* 23 There are of this Court, of Presidents, Councellors, Procurers, Advocates. 1882 Warrington *Hist.* (1887-99) (title) to The three Orders of Colleges..., sent his procurer, or agent. *Ibid.* 56 The King's Procurer, ...He is properly the King's Attorney. 1791 Cheyney *Ann. of Marl.* (Not the head of a procurer, or a scolding-master. 1863 Bernays *Trans. R.* (1868) I. 10 To have the leaden examined on the spot, by the ...*procureur du roy*, or the subalternes of the latitudinarii. 1864 *Edinb. Rev.* April 412 Rougon, procureur-general of the department of Cahorden. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3/2 Sir E. Baring...goes on to say that he would... have preferred making the Mudir a magistrate to having the procureur system. 1903 Oswald *Concordance King* I. 1 A *procureur* attached to the local courts of Rivers.

b. = PROCURATOR 2 a.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 5/1 The words...of La Grande Chartreuse...were governed by priors and procurators...the latter (loaded) with the temporalities, or revenues and supplies.

Procuring (prōkiū·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 5 *prou-kering*. [f. PROCURE *v.* + -ING¹: in ME. *procuring*.] The action of the verb PROCURE.

† **1.** Doing one's best, labouring, striving. *Obs.*

1448 Unkn. *Reform. Pref.* 5 Spending his lyfe in procuring for our wealth.

2. The action of causing or contriving to bring about; the fact of being the prime agent; = PRECURRENCY 1. *Now rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 59 Genere perles, for whiche hire mulleghes ne to suiche procurings. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Pis was al vnkl. Harolde his procuryngge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13080 Though he prokeryng greatly of alle pare Troiens, Were dalleste yolte bede, it neuer ar her wille. c 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 81 Though prokering of princes. c 1540 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 59 He was there by myne vnderstande and procuryng by haste slain the foresaid Prince there in the battle. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xi. (1840) 233 Henry...was chosen King of Jerusalem, by the especial procuring of King Richard his uncle.

3. The getting or obtaining (of anything) by effort; = PRECURRENCY 2.

1608 Hieron *Wks.* I. 233 We may easily discern our selues to be procurers, of the present and eternall good one of another. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 108 The procuring of [sic] Iron Wood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 235 The procuring of refreshments. 1880 *Weekly Notes* 1971 The evidence proving a bankruptcy is not actionable unless the adjudication is set aside.

4. The action of a procurer or procuress.

c 1532 Rabelais *Address of Thanks* xvii, Your procuring is now one for four being a return.

Procuring (prōkiū·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That procures, in various senses: causing, producing; obtaining, winning; pandering, pimping.

c 1618 Middleton *Hon. Ord.* (1858) 407 If any man, by blandish or by any bread, makes moane to be chaire Rector, he must pay 20 *Lyons*, and big procuring fraid 30. 1870 Cave-Prior. *Liber* I. 66, (1877) 32 The procuring cause of all these misdeeds and calamities. 1893 Ordinary Personal I. 80 With what fragrance must the Muse inhale The Wife by her procuring flighted wife? 1708 Cibber tr. *Boileau Sat.* (1716) To permit their clergy from...distinguishing on the procuring cause of marriages. 1887 Russell in Lakhon, etc. *Law Penny* (1893) I. xxiii. 407 Newman strongly insisted...that the Atonement alone was the grand procuring and meritorious cause of our pardon.

† **Procu·rrall**, *a. Obs.* nonce-wd. [f. PROCUR-ER + -AL¹.] Like a procuress.

1887 Sidney *Arcadia* III. i. She...begins to look something procurrall.

Procurer, -our: see PROCURER.

Procursive (prōkē·rsĭv), *a.* [f. L. *prōcurs-*, pa. t. stem of *prōcurrĕre* to run forward + -IVE.] Characterized by running forward; *spec.* applied to a kind of epilepsy in which the fits are marked by an anxious running forward.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 183 Running or procursive epilepsy.

Procurva·tion. [n. of action from L. *prōcurvāre* to bend or curve forward.] A carving or bending forward; forward curvature (as of the spine).

1800-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 260 This species differs in the four following varieties:—a. Accurvation. Lessened procurvation [etc.]. *Ibid.* IV. 240 Lordosis,...impaired perpendicular of the head and shoulders, or sternbo-crookedness.

Procurvated, *a.* [f. PRO-¹ + CURVATED: cf. prec.] Curved in a forward direction.

1658 *Phil. Trans. Lond. Soc.* 634 Another row strongly procurved, bigness slightly larger than ordinary.

Procuside, obs. form of PROXY.

Procyon (prōsĭ·ŏn). [a. L. *Procyon*, a. Gr. Προκύων (in sense 1), f. πρό before + κύων dog: so called as rising a little before the dog-star Sirius.]

1. The principal star in the constellation of *Canis Minor*; also formerly the constellation itself.

1638 Phillips, *Procyon*, the lesser Dog-Star. 1840 Jane Dolittle 23. 1866 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 224 Hooligans, Sirius, and Procyon form a triangle.

2. *Zool.* A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, inhabiting N. and S. America, including the racoons, typical of the family *Procyonidæ*.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 350 *Procyon.* 1862 Cassin, *Procyon*, the Racoon, a genus of quadrupeds, placed by naturalists immediately after the Bears.

Hence **Procyonid**, an animal of the *Procyonidæ* or racoon family; **Procyoniform** *a.*, resembling the racoons in form, racoon-like (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Procyonine** *a.*, of or pertaining to the subfamily *Procyoninæ*, containing only the racoons; **Procyonoid** *a.* = *procyoniform*; also as *sb.*

1867 W. H. Flower in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 441/2 This name [Ailuropus] has recently (1876) been given to a distinct modification of the same type.

Prod (prŏd), *sb.*¹ [f. PROD *v.*]

1. An act of prodding; a thrust with some pointed instrument; a poke, a stab.

1800 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 30 Come, Johny, gi's the fire a prod, Then stook the sorry thatch. 1820 Hone *Perils of Man* I. 2. 247 Ant may wind a blow on the brain, but a prod at the back's no fair. 1844 Dickens *Nich.* II. 40 Giving many of them a sharp prod on the shoulder. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 6 Aug., The prisoner...made what he called a 'prod' (thrust) at him with his bayonet. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* v. 76, I stepped up sunday pools from the effect of a little counsel by his side.

b. *On the prod*: looking out for something to prod; on the attack, on the offensive.

a 1904 A. Adams *Log Cowboy* ix, When he [a man] came near enough to us, we could see that he was angry and on the prod. *Ibid.* 21 Several times shrewd fights and when released went on the prod for the first thing in sight.

2. A name given to various pointed instruments, as a goad, a skewer, a brad, a thatcher's pin, etc.

1580 Unton *Corresp.* (Camd. Soc.) 22, 20 *Item*, for a prod, 2d. 1597 Jennings, *Prod*, a pin of wood. *Ibid.*, *Prod*, *Cruse-prod*, a pin fixed in the top of a girdle, to which the ropes, fastening the end of a cottage, were tied. 1677 Hancocke *M. C. Glouc.*, *Prod*, a pricke, a skewer. 1846 Craven Gloss. (ed. 2), *Prod*, a goad. *Ibid.*, *Prod*, an iron pin fixed in pasture. *Ibid.*, *Prod*, a short stake driven in the ground. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Ultens.*, *Prod*, an iron pole: at the end of a stick. 'As on prod', as on guard. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. ix. 10, 50 To denote more additions to his camp, he valued sharper spurs and stronger prods.

Prod, *sb.*³ *slang.* [app. a variant of PRAD.] An (old) horse.

1890 E. Kinglake *Australian at H.* 219 The correspondent terms...have led Mr. Hawksmoor to suppose that his mount is most likely the quietest old 'prod' on the place. 1900 G. Hamon in *Academy* 4 Aug. 92/1 The horse was a prod, the cart a dray.

Prod (prŏd), *v.* [Known from 1535; there is no related word in the cognate langs. Perh. of onomatopoetic origin, related on one side to *pead*, *prade*, *prick*, and on the other to *brod* (all of which express piercing or stabbing action of some kind).

The word has been thought to come into the OE. vocab. *prod-dare*, *prod-bora* (Aelfric), in Wadeworth Gospels, Matt. xi, 16, xx, 3, as the gloss on *forc* 'in the market-place', but which has been emendated to *mann*, 'negro' or 'bargained'. OE. *-bora*, however, glosses the L. having been erroneously construed by the glossator with L. *fore* 'I bore.']

1. *trans.* To thrust or stab; to poke with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a stick.

1535 Coverdale *Baiblia* xxxviii. 25 He that holdeth yͤ plough, & hath pleasure in prodding? & clyuyngs yͤ cattle. c 1550 in Rogg *Recorder Bath* (1892) I. 70 Also prodded her in the fak. Stabbe amonk the rest. 1608 Chester Glos. (ed. 2), *Prod*, *Prodde*, to goad. 1837 Thackeray *Ring & Bride* xvii, With his fishy sword...his Majesty kept poking and prodding Isabella in the back. 1854 — *Rebecca* (1898) A prodding daughter...prods down this butterfly with a pin. 1880 Rickards *Rimella Dic.* 21, 25 Please take a long rod and prod him well and let the wind out o' him. 1887 Ruskin in *Life* (1900) II. 16, 184 I have always enough to kick ... when provoked.

b. *fig.* To goad mentally; to stir up, instigate, incite; to irritate.

1871 J. R. Green *Lett.* (1901) 192 The restlessness of trying...to prod them into action. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1710/1 You complain of Italy,—well, leave off prodding her. 1892 *Daily News* 6 June 6/2 Poor little things! I felt it was cruelty to even prod them with my few questions.

2. *intr.* To thrust, to poke. Const. *in*, *into*, *at*.

1898 *Money-master* xiii. 183/2 The sinking Gold-Seeker with his white Soul, In common or in private fokes still prod. 1899 *Ibid. Mon. in Eng. people* To prod into the fat sides of the Standard on or Daily Telegraph. 1900 Fitzpatrick *Shane Leo* 122 Assailed by them all, and no stopping back, fell; they prodding at him.

Transf. To make by prodding.

1887 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. x. The lady has prodded little spelling holes in the cherry seed...with her parasol.

Hence **Prodded** *ppl. a.*, **Prodding** *vbl. sb.*

1899 G. Masseres *Egypt* 1366, Must as a prodded ox or a pair of prongs. 1883 R. Jefferies in *Hodder's Mag.* Jan. 106/1 Under resounding threats and promises of an iron-tipped goad, the...cattle make the log and mire down the hill. 1898 L. Norman *Good Magic* II. iv. 137 You were subject to a vigorous course of prodding and rousing.

Prodatary (prōdē·tărĭ). [ad. med.L. *prōdātārĭ-us*: see PRO-¹ 4 and DATARY 1.] The title given to the presiding official of the datary office at Rome, when a cardinal.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 848 Pope Leo [XIII] appointed...Cardinal Sanseverino prodatary.

Prodder (prŏ·dĕr). [f. PROD *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which prods.

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/1 For coarse work Macdonald uses electric needles, which he calls 'prodders'...The largest number of needles which his prodders contain is eighteen. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 3/2 He prods him in the spine... The sailor is blinded...the prodder gets his money, and runs off. 1907 *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 4/3 The punchers and prodders are small boys, from eight to twelve.

Prodder, Proddest, obs. comp. and sup. of PROUD. **Prode**, obs. f. PROUD. **Prodegate**, **Prodege**: see PRODIGATE *ppl. a.*, PRODIGE *v.*

Prodelision (prōdĭlĭ·ʒŏn). *Prosody.* [f. L. *prōd*, elided form of *prō*, PRO-¹, used before vowels + ELISION.] Elision of an initial vowel.

1908 *Academy* 17 Mar. 293/1 Crushing Iambic measure (Scheme)...by prodelision and even quadrisyllabic feet.

Pro-dialogues: see PRO-² 1.

† **Pro·dig, prodigue**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 5 *prodygue*. [a. F. *prodigue* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōdīg-us* wasteful, lavish, f. *prōdīg-ĕre* : see PRODIGE *v.* Perh. in part direct from L.] Prodigal.

(c 1440 Lyd. *Serpent* 347 Whoo is not mercyable To his Kyndrede, but dissolute, Is Called prodigus.) 1457 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. 180/1 A woman cyte R. nette ... she was prodigue & lyberal. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit* iv. 5 I. *Edw.* 305 Whare prodig Nature ourflowd her hoard Of richest benefeis.

sb. A prodigal.

a 1600 Montgomerie *Cherr. Flowre* iv. 4 I am not worthy to be call thy styvfe,...Nor lyk thy sonn, bot lyk the prodigus wyfe.

Prodigal (prŏ·dĭgăl), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) [a. obs. F. *prodigal* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. **prōdigāl-is* (*prōdigālĭter*, *Ambrose*, *prōdigālĭtās*, Booth.), f. *prōdig-us* : see prec. and -AL¹.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Given to extravagant expenditure; recklessly wasteful of one's property or means.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xix. 29 [I] be nobill, gentill and fre, A prodigall man I am to prufe. 1548 Hooper *England* I. iv. 20 If the sone be prodigall and given to all vyce and folly. 1600 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 158 The nobility is very gallant, prodigall in expences, spending many times their fortunes in that and apparell. 1647 T. Jackson *True Remeg.* 7. v. 91 The elder and thrifty brother [represents] the Jew; the younger and prodigall, the Gentile. a 1716 South *Serm.* (1737) IV. v. 208 It is hard, if not impossible, for a prodigal person to be guilty of no other Vice, but Prodigality. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* viii, Lothair was profuse, but he was not prodigal.

b. with *of*. (Often passing into 3 b.)

1689 Bisshop *Cautions' Law C. Warren* 140 You have thus proved to be prodigall, both of Wealth and Life. 1723 Ozell tr. *Moyle's Lett.* 134 Perhaps no nation on earth is so prodigal of life as the English. 1884 Kinglake *Essays.* I. *Trist.* i. 15 Nature is prodigal of human life.

c. *Prodigal son, child*: in reference or allusion to the parable, in Luke xv. 11–32: cf. II. 2.

c 1440 Jas Prompton (perh. error for *prodigalis*) 1508 Fabian v. *Fourth Ed.* (1516) 268 The covetous appetite of this prodigall childe whiche hath spent his substaunce. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* 20 *marginal note*, parable de filio prodigo. 1551 Robin (Shirburne) *Luke* xv. *heading*, The parables of the looste sheepe, of the grote that was loste, and of the prodigall sonne. 1611 Bible (*Authorized Version*) *Luke* xv. 30 Thou hast consumed a Morion of the Prodigall sonne, and married a Tinkers wife. 1682 [J. Dunton tr. *Chamvigny's Voy. Arabasco.* 46 A Cook, on which was represented, in relievo, the Parable of the Prodigal Child.

2. Of things or actions: Wastefully lavish.

(In Shakspere sometimes by a kind of hypallage attributed to another noun in the sentence.)

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 104 Prodigall spending, but reuch of peine follis sending. 1530 Palsgr. 361 Some by flyes, some by prodigall expences. 1559 Harsn. *Jud. Jos.* I. ii. 61 How I would make him...spend his prodigall wits in bootless sinnes. 1607 — *Tobias* iv. 12 Thou shalt scarcely prodigall him keepe Slaues and Pensiue This eight yeeres. 1630 Cath. *Feake Ch. Ep.* 32, (1663) 58 Our lords imagine they trudson as prodigal. 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 4 Feb., The woman's apartment, now noble or three pound dyes and rebate to satisfie her prodigal and expensive pleasures. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 356 Under the energetic and prodigal administration of the King William Pitt, the state rapidly swelled to a hundred and forty millions.

3. Lavish in the bestowal or disposal of things.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. xxv, Too prodigall was nature then to doe, To spend in one age, what should serue for two. 1603 Bacon *Hen. VIII*, 67, 13 My Noble Grandpa, y'haue beene too Prodigall: I thanke ye heartily. 1630-80

Heaven Consorge, iii. 1780 ye lavished with prodigal vein of Gold and Silver. 1856-9 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* II. ii. I. § 2. 6 more prodigal accumulation of quarterons. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.*, *Limpopo* I. xii The prodigal fulness of thought and imagery.

b. with *of*: lavish *of*; also with *in* (*rare*).

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. 3. 3 Be not so prodigall of all deare grace. *As Yours was* by making Grosse Loues. 1662 Merryweather *Parl. Hist.* IV. 536 those things I shall be very prodigal in my discourse. 1745 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 272 Rec. 1923 ...a servant Man,...supposes a wealthy young Man, prodigal in his Work, and much so in his Speech, Man, prodigal in his Work, and much so in his Speech, 1778 Hist. *Monit. Fleets* I. 183 When...May is prodigal of Storms. 1830 Tennyson *Palace of Art* 124 Rooms of stupendous dimension,...prodigal in gold. 1876 Freeman *Hist. Eng.* I. 6. 137 Nature had been prodigal to him of her rarest gifts.

†4. 'Fond' (Halliw. *Dict. Arch.* 1847). (Perhaps.)

B. *sb.*

1. One who spends his money extravagantly and wastefully; a spendthrift, waster.

1596 Shakes. *Merch. V.* ii. 1. 47 A lushyoun, a prodigall, who dare scarce show his head on the Rialto. 1600 T. Gainsford *Rich. Cupido* (1) To plot the shipwracke, or prodigall. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) I. 360 The greater part of the money,...would be lost to prodigals and profligates. 1880 Symonds *Ben. Cellini. First* I. 143 Pursuivy, I was rich and a prodigal.

b. with *of*.

1839 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 107 No wonder for those who were prodigals of their own persons. 1883-91 St. Bernard *Script & Popular Man.* 210, The prodigal of an immortal day For ever spending, and yet never spent.

2. In pregnant sense, with reference or allusion to the career of 'the Prodigal son': see A. 1 c.

1596 Shakes. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 24, 26. 1601 R. Jonson *Sir Man in Mum.* (1874) 5 I, ye Where to be? the garden of the prodigall, go to, do home the selfe thing *Ep* you ar my observant. 1703 *Dr Foe Crocet* i. 9, I would, like a true repenting Prodigal, go home to my Father. 1722 *Tyrrell, a Paraphr. Ch. Eccl.* 21, 22, The grieving prodigal herself is the fullest he had done. 1840 Barry *R. Ch. Parish* ii. Should you I be prevented, like him, herculean my poor prodigal by affection as well as severity? 1883 S. Cox *Expositions* III. 87 Though a prodigal, he was still a son.

3. *To play the prodigal*: to act prodigally, be wasteful or lavish; to act like 'the prodigal son'.

1600 Shakes. *Hen. V*, ii. 2. 93 Why, this is he that willed me to play the prodigal. 1611 Cotgr., *Prodigaliser*, to play the prodigall, or vainly spend. 1880 S. Rogers *Italy, Fountain* 2 The water ...reflected; Then disdainfully, playing the prodigal, And soon was lost.

C. *as adj.* Prodigally, lavishly.

1600 Shakes. *Hen. V*, ii. 2. 96, I do know Nym the Hand hence, how Prodigall she lends unto the tongue verie.

Hence †**Prodigal** *v. trans.*, to expend wastefully, extravagantly, or lavishly; **Prodigalish** *a.*, that is somewhat of a prodigal; **Prodigalism**, the conditions and action of a prodigal; a course of life like that of 'the Prodigal son'.

1548 Patten *Expedic in Scotl.* (1) 22 b, by this prodigalice Mise of Exordonnic, that hearden a cruse Desires to see approved Authority. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 4 'Nemo se ibi satis...Nemo se ibi satis...Nemo se ibi satis...

Gentleman's Pocket Account, Rev. 31 What is a prodigie, but some thing that comes to passe besides, beyond, above, or against the course of nature? 1677 W. Hubbard Narrative of Indian Wars (1865) 134 Quicksilver is a prodigy among Metalls. 1748 Anson's Voy. v. vi. 189 A chimera, whose sale is considered as a prodigy, and is not seen in many years. 1832 Miss Yonge Unknown (1850) I. xxviii. 298 Did not my heroism generously restrain me, I would confound him, and make him a prodigy to all the world!

†b. Of a person: in bad sense. A monster. *Obs.*

1599 *Andr. Fr. Commendation* (1605) 120 Or where is that sullen Crosbiaste prodigie? 1636 *Prodigies* in *Chas. I's* ex Chronicles *Hist. Eng. Sov.* ii. 4 123 Three prodigies of nature, that oppressions of mankind, . . who now calls himself our Defender.

3. Anything that causes wonder, astonishment, or surprise; a wonder, a marvel.

In 1638 Mass. *Rec.* (1854) 177, I cannot but think it a prodigious thing that any man should think otherwise.] 1660 Sanderson *Pagenadus Ep. Ded.*, A multitude of monstrous accidents, and prodigies of Men. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 321 It is a most incredible prodigy . . that he should so quickly expect what he had so deservedly received. 1701 Mather *Remark. Rel.* II. 70 It's a Prodigy, how so wise a People as the Knglish can be pulled by such Pitch-Pockets. 1814 W. S. Rockstro *Jethro Tull* v. 61 The hand and breath of one Enthusiast, is made to convey to another the power to perform invisible and unfathomable prodigies.

†b. A wonderful example *of* (some quality). *Obs.*

1648 Exercise *Dainty Age*—Jesus, Italian Canon Scullion, that prodigie of learning. 1689-90 Temple *Mem. Affairs Europe*, Wks. 1731 I. 154 Alexander was a Prodigy of Valour. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 177 This bird, in nature, is a prodigy of industriousness. 1844 W. Irving *Dan. Gr. & Rom. Biog.* (1860) III. 190/2 Proclus, perfumed prodigies of valour. 1867 Lord Hanmer *Crucifix* v. 88 The knights . . by prodigies of valour, maintained their position. 1874 Dasent *Norse.* xvi. 81 Christianity is a prodigy of success, Hellenism is a prodigy of beauty.

c. A person endowed with some quality which excites wonder; *esp.* a child of precocious genius.

1658 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Jan., This my dearest son Richard, . . a prodigie and 3 days old only, but at that tender age a prodigy for wit and understanding. 1704 Swinburne *Spousals* iv. 5 Ages, that has scarcely will affect you—she is, she! I say it, who am her father, a very prodigy. 1804 W. Irving *J. Trott* I. 204 The juvenile prodigy, the poetical youth, the great genius. 1832 D. E. Williams *Life Sir J. Lawrence* I. 21 This infant prodigy had received so much attention that his literary was inferior, and engrossed by Sheridan. 1882 Bernard Charles. (1887) III. v. 472 Whose almost incredible achievements enable them to be termed the prodigies of the human race.

d. *attrib.* (chiefly appositive).

1883 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 6/8 The 'prodigy' season . . began yesterday, when Master G— H— made his *rentrée* in London. 1892 *Black & Jan.* 5/2 The deceased . . made his début as the age of thirteen as a prodigy pianist. 1900 *Idler* 15 June 367 He was a 'prodigy' violinist at the age of eight.

Prodissoconch : see Pro-1 2.

†**Pro·dited**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *prodit-us* betrayed + -ED1.] Betrayed.

1623 Cockeram, *Prodited*, betrayed.

Prodition (*prodi·ʃən*). *Now rare.* [ME. *proposicion*, a. OF. *prodicion* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prōditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōd-ire* to betray, f. *prō-*, Pro-1 + *dăre* to give.] Betrayal, treason, treachery.

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxiv. (1555) *Of doublenesse and of false treason*: Undersprongen with prodycyon. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii. 4 Thocht he oursaikens Iesu for prodytioun. 1509 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 72 The prodition of his realme succedis to the hart of the publik veil. 1527 Sir *Thos. Gaytford & Sermond* 9, xv, *A traytor guilte of false prodicion.* 1620 Shakspere *Winter's Tale* v. iii. 122 They are likely to decrease, through the prodition and hollowness of the people which are contrary to them. 1624 Aldis. *Hospital Ship. Country Rog.* 32 The Leviticus of Judas . . lighted the Traitor to the perdition of my Blessed Saviour. 1704 T. Taylor *Parænesis* II. 398 All those who were charged with prodition. 1887 W. 1st G. Bruce *Dunsany* 82 In. 125 Walkford does not appear to have opposed upon this perilous path of prodition with any intention of saving upon it.

†**Prodi·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. type **proditīcius-us*, f. L. *prodītīc-ius*: see prec. and -ous.] Treasonable, traitorous.

1655 Heywood *Hierarch.* iv. Canon. *viii* By the prodicitious intervention of the Devil.

Prodito-mania, *rare.* [Arbitrary f. L. *prodit-*, ppl. stem of *prodĕre* to betray + -MANIA.] 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* May. 591 The concomitant prodito-mania. (*Prodito-*, a morbid belief in the ubiquity and omnipotence of treason.)

†**Pro·ditor**. *Obs.* [ME. and AF. *proditour*, = OF. *proditeur*, ad. L. *prōditōrem*, agent-n. f. *prōd-ire* to betray.] A betrayer; a traitor.

1438 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 109/2 In endamagement of youre Pais & vers Rebelles and Adversaries, 1446/7 *Paston Lett.* I. 13 As excellent sayenge and gentilnesse to the Crystes proue. 1492 Salem. *Use Pref.* 2, 6, 21, I doo, thou most wrongful *Proditor*, depriue of the Kyng or Royalme. 1587 Holinsh. *Scotland* II. *M.* 32 (Hol.) was betrayed by his Servant, whom . . they . . as a Proditor pursuyted from the Emperors owne. 1678 Rutl. *Mancuvring Cities. Letter Scot.* v. 66, § 16 (1699) 69 The Measure of Perfidious.

Prodito·rious, *a. Obs. or arch.* [f. prec. + -ous, as if from L. type **prōditōri-us*.] Traitorous, perfidious.

1 1575 Hard. *Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 302 By suspicion of that prodicitious commission. 1577-87 Hol. *Contin. Chron.* (1807) II. 487 This reward reaped he for his prodicitious attempts. 1641 Perkins *Antith. Ep.* 1 The Capitalnesse of such a Concubenesse to those prodicitious times.

†2. *fig.* Apt to betray or reveal what is hidden or in the mind.

1 1639 Wotton *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 399, I will now hasten to those more solid and substantial Characters, which . . are compared from the Minde: and which oftentimes do most one of Children when discoveries least think of it: For let me tell you, Nature is Prodicitious. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 32, 3/1 Blind as Bessus, however they might seem, Or Prodicitious as Reckless. 1824 Southey *Colloquies on Soc.* (1829) 140 The eye, then, for Thomas, is prodicitious eye, for no dislike Can lurk dissembled there.

†**Prodito·riously**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a perfidious or treacherous manner.

1 1575 *Hard. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 300 They that did this prodicitiously Slew Brute and Syrous Rufe. 1590 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 37 Their nefarious and prodicitously prophaning & prostituting our holy fathers proverbs. 1604 *Trial v. Sanderson* 9, vii. 4317 They . . fell to killing one an other, prodicitously massacring their very best friends.

†**Pro·ditory**, *a. Obs.* [A. Procetor (1601 cited ?): as if 1630, a L. **proditōrius*.] Traitorous, treacherous.

1613 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-comb* 2, 238 The ambition . . of all . . prodicory or treacherous attempts. 1633 Milton *Eikon.* 8, Wks. 1851 III. 331 That prodicory Aid sent to Rochel and Religion abroad.

Prodroma (*prɒ·drōmă*), *sb. Path.* usually in *pl.* **prodromata** (*prɒdrō·mătă*). [mod.L., an erroneous formation, appy. in imitation of such etymological forms in *carcinoma*, -*omata*, *sarcoma*, -*omata*, etc.; possibly originating in a L. *prodroma*, neg. for Gr. πρόδρομα a running forward, or in mistaking the neuter pl. πρόδρομα (see next) for a sing.] = Prodrome 3, Prodromus 3.

1839 Sarah Stickney *Sis.* To young children, I have always met with the following prodromata. 1870 Maudsley *Body & Mind* 89 The sufficiently of the prodromata and of the symptoms of the attack. 1880 *Med. Temp. Irnal.* 2611. 70 The Inclusity . . coming from physical causes was marked by a long prodroma before the insane state appeared.

Prodroma, *sb. pl.* [mod.L., = Gr. πρόδρομα, neut. pl. of πρόδρομος, -ον adj.: see Prodromus.] Premonitory symptoms.

1880 J. W. Lees *Hist.* 348 Yellow fever usually begins very suddenly, with slight prodroma. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 488 The period of its prodroma [i. e. those of tuberculous meningitis].

Prodromal (*prɒ·drō·măl*), *a.* [f. Prodrom-ous + -al.] 1. Of or pertaining to a prodromus; forerunning; introductory, preliminary.

1726 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 460 Their Works and Writings were the Prodromal Copies and Consonant Originals to the Nicene Creed. 1 1732 *Med. Ess. Edinb.* I. 1 That Learned professed Profession of the 12th Christian Century, Rogerius Taldenus. 1

2. *Path.* Precursory or premonitory (*of* disease).

1880 Bowditch *Vis. Res* (1892) 629 Vertigo is a prodromal symptom. 1882-3 Tweed. R. Practitioner *Trans. Med.* 108, 11 I. 100 If the patient has been seized for a few days previously, the disease is said to have had a prodromal stage. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 487 The more common prodromal symptoms seen in small-pox.

Prodroma·tic, *a.* [f. the synonym Prodromic, pl. -*omata*: see -ic.] = Prodromal. So **Prodroma·tically** *adv.*, as a preliminary or introductory step.

1871 Hammond *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 74 Impossible to predict with accuracy, from the symptoms of this "prodromatic" stage. 1876 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 219 Both together (1648) and Low Church) should "Prodromatically instrumental dispose" advance with Ceremonial Revolution. *Ibid.* 223 So happily lucky as to lead Pygmalionically and Prodromatically to the Metropolitan Crosier.

Prodrome (*prō·drōm*), *sb.* (*a.*) Better prodrom, *cf. anadrom, atom.* [a. F. *prodrome* (a 1584 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. mod.L. Prodromus.]

†1. Something that is a forerunner; a precursor. 1643 *Lisbon Inquisition* 21 These . . may prove the Prodromes . . to the union of our Monarchy. 1651 H. More *Second Lash* 16 In *Antitus. Tri.*, sec. 14 (1656) 260 Sober Morality . . is like morning light collected from the light of Nature, and a certain Prodrome of the Sunne of Righteousness to arise.

2. An introductory or preliminary treatise or book; a prodromus.

1666 Cocke (title) Prodrome of a Work on the Ophthalmy of Arbitrary Tyranny, &c. *Prim. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1911) (Council Sought.) Mr. Sandby discussed and reviewed Hoppius's recent prodrome of palæontic insects. 1907 *Academy* 17 Jan. 51/1 What is "Dromica" to "We Two"? Perhaps prodrome, process, growth or introduction might be used.

3. *Path.* A prodromal or premonitory symptom.

1860-70 *Gaud's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 696 The symptoms of lowness, or accesses, the prodromes of M. Dercum. 1884 *Thomas Med. Dict.*, Vertigo is sometimes said to be a prodrome or precursor of apoplexy.

†b. *attrib.* = Prodromic.

1882 H. Moore *Annual. Glasscraft's Law* (1) xiii. 119 The first Prodromatic and prodromic [misprinted into the author [manual, synchronic Metaphysic the Heart].

Prodromic (*prɒdrō·mik*), *a.* [f. as next + -ic: cf. F. *prodromique*.] = Prodromal.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 10 The medical treatment of cholera is necessarily chiefly as it is directed to the prodromic symptoms. 1892 H. F. Brewer *Rambles* p. vii, An essay of this kind can never be more than prodromic and tentative. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 490.

†**Pro·dromicist**. *Obs.* [f. as next + -IST.] A precursor, forerunner.

1726 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 208 There were several other Predecessors or Precursors of Arminius in that third Century. *Ibid.* 304 The Popish Clergy made these former Professions of the Reformation to pass for Heretics.

Prodromous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πρόδρομ-ος (see next) + -OUS.] Introductory, preliminal.

1832 *Lex Exhor Vindic.*, A Protestants Discourse to a subsequent Tract. 1846 in Worcester.

‖**Prodromus** (*prɒ·drōmŭs*). Pl. **prodromi**. [mod.L., a. Gr. πρόδρομος adj., running before, as sb. a precursor, f. πρό, Pro-2 + δρόμος to run, δρέμειν running, race, course.]

1. A forerunner, a precursor, a premonitory event. 1659 in Boston *Hist. Coll.* 10. I. 131 Boston Castle, a white before the taking of Chester . . is a *Prodromus* of its neighbouring Cities fate was yielded to the Parliament. 1682 T. M. Cl. *Winthrop's Hist. Independ.* iv. 25 The *Prodromi* of whose miserable end might be those and the like. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 76 The *Prodromi* of the ensuing Rains. 1708 T. Ward *Eng. Mgf.* (1718) 36 An *Prodromus* to its Invasion.

2. A book or treatise which is introductory or preliminary to some larger work.

1670 *Jacobus Lorm. Rom.* viii. Prof. § 2 This Volume . . I publish as a *prodromus* to what is yet to come. 1728 *Compl. Mag.* XCVI. 403 The next year Linnæus published his *Fundamenta Botanica*, which may be considered as the *prodromus* to many of his succeeding works. 1864 Hallam *Mid. Ages, Chron. Rich.* Time First, This Prodromus is followed with the hope that it will be expanded and completed by some one who has more bibliographic facilities.

3. *Path.* A premonitory symptom of disease; = Prodrome 3.

1853 tr. *Simonin's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 6), *Prodromus*, a phrase that comes before a grosser, as the stubborn of the breast precedes a Consumption. 1860-70 *Gaud's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 389 The tic [of gout] is often preceded by certain prodromi.

†**Prodromy**. *Obs.* [?ad. Gr. πρόδρομη a sudden attack, f. πρόδρομ-ος adj.: see prec.] = prec. 1.

1647 Ward *Simple Cobler* (1843) 30 They are the certain prodromie of assured judgement.

Produce (*prɒdi·ūs*), *sb.* [A. Produce-n. (Formerly stressed *prōdu·ce*, like the vb.)]

1. The fact of producing; production. *rare.*

1769 E. Hasselquist *Voy. Levant*, tr. (1766) 246 This place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 62 They say they cannot compete with the foreigners in the produce of grain.

2. The amount produced, yielded, or derived; the proceeds; the return, yield. Now chiefly in the assay of ore.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* II. 76 They use it with Barly, allowing 3 Bushels of Seed to an Acre. Its common produce is 20 Bushel. 1708 Ancaster *Bachelder* No. 20 ¶ 4 This Tax has already been so often cried, that we know the exact Produce of it. 1848 Cobden *Pamphl.* (ed. 2) V1. 289 Not only the largest but the produce of the real and personal estate was to be applied by such trustees. 1851 *Examiner* 14/2 They had sold their stones, . . and were getting lucky with the produce. 1871 J. S. Fellows *Engineer's Guide* 102 A weight of 400 grains for assaying ores . . is divided into 1000 hundredths and again into eighths of one unit of such gradations to represent the market "produce". 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Produce*, . . the amount of fine copper in one hundred pounds of ore.

3. The thing (or things collectively) produced, either as a natural growth or as a result of action or effort; product, fruit. Also *fig.*

1697 Dryden *Æneid.* iv. *To Dryden* 118 You found out Heath's for your own private use; But let the publick spend the rich produce. 1709 Dr Fog Cream 1. 30 Two Pieces of dry Flesh and some Corn, such as is the Produce of their Country. 1771 *Trustees Lett.* &c. (1820) 287 They are the produce of his invention.

b. More generally: Result, effect, consequence.

1730 Cause Collection of Tracts 371 If the actions of men are not the produce of a free choice or election. 1749 Edward Pemd. *Mem.* II. 2, 11/242 (J. & W.) were possible, that every free Act of Choice were the Produce of Effect of a free Act of Choice: yet even then . . no one Act of Choice would be free, but every one necessary. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 498 It was the produce of no former laws, a clear consequence, and a speedy relief. 1870 Emerson *Eng. Trait. Wealth* 70, 156 Such the days of Boils, And such their product to encourage mice!

c. Offspring, progeny. *rare.*

1842 Youatt *Dog* iv. (1846) 104 The Asiatic dog . . is a product of the shocking and the pug. 1862 Carlyle *Frank. Rev.* III. vii. (1872) V. 96 Comte de Saint-. . was . . the produce of the Bas Auvois and Kriegsrath.

4. Agricultural and natural products collectively, as distinguished from manufactured goods. Also *raw produce*.

1742 *Dr Pat's Rep. Tradesmen* Introd. 6/240 § 3 The . . British product . . whether we mean its produce of the growth of the country, or its manufactures or the labour of her people. 1832 *Mr. Mackintosh's Discourses* (ed. 2) 72 The cry for higher barriers on Wine Bills produce. 1865 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 27 The vegetable trade . . consisted chiefly in raw products, wool and hides, corn, beer, and cheese. 1883 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 82 The proposers . . tempted the farmers to sell to them their produce.

5. *Index.* Materials produced from breaking up ordnance or other military or naval stores: chiefly to phrase *brought in produce*, i. e. broken up, and the material assorted into various kinds or classes, which may be separately disposed of.

1904 Circ. C. F. Hanson *Let. to Editor*, A gun carriage brought in produce is broken up, and steel, brass, &c., separated, and disposed of as so much metal.

Produce (prodiːs), *v.* [ad. L. *prōdūc-ĕre* to lead or bring forth, extend, prolong, produce, f. *prō-* PRO-[1] + *dūc-ĕre* to lead.]

I. *trans.* To bring forward, bring forth or out; to bring into view, to present to view or notice; to offer for inspection or consideration, exhibit. Often used of bringing forward witnesses, as well as evidence, or vouchers, in a court of law.

1495 *Rolls Scotl.* XI. 472 To compar to produce his rakkis and rychtes of the tenyie lands at Murray gif he ony has. 1530 PALSGR. 760/1 I produce witnesses, *je produyse* tesmoignaige. 1580 W. LAMBARDE tr. *Cantocidoris Comp. E. Ind.* 5 vi. 27 They also produced to sight and views of him certaine horsemen or archers, wherein he also excelled much. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1. 108, I...am counsaile eater, that I may Produce the bodye to the Market-place. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 363 In a most curious Mantle, wrought by the hand Of his Queene Mother, which for more probation I can with ease produce. 1612 BRERE *Jrn.* 28 *Produce* [*orig.*] canst to come round your cause, saith the Lord, bring fourth your strong reasons. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagneus. Addr.* 132 To make this good, Saint Augustine is produced. 1662 HUTCHINSON *Orig. Amer.* 1. v. § 3 Joseph Scaliger who first ... produced them into the light out of Georgius Syncellus. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 1. 84 *Produce* the Plough, and yoke the sturdy Steer. 1776 *Trial of Woodhouse* 163 The books must be produced, or we cannot receive parole evidence of their contents. 1846 SCOTT *N. M. Perth* viii, So saying, he produced, from the hawking pouch already mentioned, the unfledged hawk. 1857 *Act 21 & 22 Vict.* c. lx § 3 Any person ... may, on producing ... a copy of his authorization ... enter by day such canal boat.

b. To introduce; now, rare, to bring (a performer or performance) before the public; *esp.* to come forward, come 'out'.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxxv. 158 Orpheus was he which produced and introduced the first tunables into Lidea Pacon. 1688 tr. *Chorier's Hist. Dauph.* 114 They had an extraordinary desire to produce me. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ 4 My Design of producing obscure Merit into publick View. 1709 *Lover Lib. Knlg.* ¶ 2 The poet...humourist of several young singers to divinity upon their first preaching themselves into the world. 1734 tr. *Walker's Anc. Hist.* V. 99 Plato...sought every occasion of producing him to the publick. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 8 Hilarius received me with an appearance of great satisfaction, produced me to all his friends. 1786 SHERIDAN *Trans.* iii, I wish they had ambition enough to produce themselves in their own genuine English dress. 1846 BAD. BROWN *Comic* I. 31 They (girls) were always ready to sing and play, but did not take the pains to produce themselves to conversation. 1864 *Standard* 31 Dec. 8/3 There is a unique competition going forward amidst musical managers as to who shall produce her [a singer].

†c. To bring (to a specified condition); to advance, promote, *obs.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1331 Till with advantage gracious Heav'n to produce Their Wished Unmolested hour arrive and see. 1646 D. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. ii. The Act. It is by the Brotherhood of the Rosie Cruse, Prodest: I was produced. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 235 Tribunician ... was wholly at our ease and the remains of Catiline's power, who produced him through all the honors of the State, to his late censorship of Rome ninth.

2. *Geom.* To extend (a line) in length; to continue; hence *gen.* to lengthen (anything) out; to extend, enlarge, or develop longitudinally.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 13, To produce a right line finite, straight forth continually. 1664 SYLVIUS *Mercator's Mag.* 1. 2. 21 Parallel Lines...produced infinitely on both sides, do never...concure. 1696 GREGORY *Astron. Phosphor. Appl.* § 10 The Horizon, is either Reduced towards the Top, as in Ground-Sery; or Produced upon the Heath, as in Prospect-Sery, &c. 1840 HOPKINS *Camb. Math. J.* II. 92 When one side of a triangle is produced, the outward angle is greater than either of the two inward opposite angles. 1864 THOMSON *Notes Lect. Light* 36 The reflected rays are here divergent; but on being produced backwards, they intersect at the principal focus behind the mirror. 1877 ELDRIDGE *Pennsh. Orthicks* vi. 108, if the the lower with the extremity of its abdomen produced into a sharp point slightly on the Rowe.

1882 MIVART in *Nature* XXIV. 350/1 Each eyebrow is produced into a flexible horn-like prominence.

†b. To extend, stretch out. *Obs.* 1599 [see 1].

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. i. *Mod.* O, his leg was too much produced. 1600 *And* his hat was carried scarcely.

†c. To extend in duration; to prolong, lengthen, spin out. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sejanus* iv. iii, Perhaps our stay will be thought too wild protracted. 1619 C. BRYAN *Rom. Mem. Prince to Rdr.*, The E. silent ... seventh early to produce the vowel precedent. 1645 tr. T. BROWN *Relig. Med.* 1. § 42 These give a great deal of providence to produce a man his own circulator.

II. To bring forth, bring into being or existence. 8. *generally.* To bring (a thing) into existence from its raw materials or elements, or as the result of a process; to give rise to, bring about, effect, cause, make (an action, condition, etc.).

1513 [implied in PRODUCER 1]. 1581 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 87 The One is the Producer or mother fountain, the Vnderstanding is the thing produced or budded forth. 1611 FLORIO *Worlde's Labyrinth* (1660) 114 Double Effects Five-Cornered Bodies produceth. 1693 HOBBES *Leviath.* v. xxvii. 191 There are few Crimes that may not be produced by Arguments. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 77 Nor Hardness, or Worn Flesh, produce A worse venomed Mass of Gummy Juice. 1700 STRYPE *Pref. Wheat. Rememb.* § 21 That Eternal Invisible Mind which produces and ruleth all things. 1748 HUME *Ess.* xviii. (ed. 3) 193 Art may make a fault of Clothes. But Nature must produce a Man. 1752 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *Eighty Wom. Ser.* 124 To save an ugly French turn of expression, she is going to produce a sensation. 1802 LUCATELLI *Elem. Astron.* v. ix. *Idleness* to produce by bearing water by coal. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 67 Cuttle...insects produce a noise by rubbing one of their abdominal rings against another. 1892 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 1/6/2 The coal was cut in large blocks ...the small coal was produced by the friction of the blocks.

b. Of an animal or plant: To generate, bring forth, give birth to, bear, yield (offspring, seed, fruit, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 111/1 He may not be used to be the holy ground, whiche is produced of ye fallow & vile mese. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 225 Eunuchs...are smooth, and produce not a Beard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 683 Why...by reproduction said, Produce prodigious Birds of liquid mould. 1713 DE FOE *Farm. Instruct.* i. 1 (1841) I. 6 Every creature is produced by its own kind. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 14 The goat produces but two at a time. 1837 HOOKER *Elem. Bot.* § 10 Flowers...capable of producing seeds. *Ibid.* § 28 The anthers, previously golden, and the carpels, produce crystals. *Ibid.* § 432 The Vine ...when the temperature is...too high ...runs away to leaf and does not produce fruit. 1900 D. MCKENNEY *Garden Comp. Gen.* II. 38 It is these early blooms that ...produce the finest pods.

c. Of a country, region, river, mine, process, etc.: To give forth, yield, furnish, supply; in *quot.* 1664 to grow, raise (plants); in *quot.* 1897, to yield or bring in as profit. Also *absol.*

1583 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* v. v. 254 b, A great quantity of vines producing great abundance of good wines. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 11 To Produce them immediately of the seed in the better sort. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 126 Considering ye severall Countryes y^t produce wood. 1732 TENNENT *Acrelius*. (c. 1) England hath of late produced great philosophers. 1847 ROGERS *Pop. Contr. Amer.* 242 The other goods produced are about one hundred dollars. 1856 TORRENS *Brit. Empire* (1858) I. 372 What London, the Thames, produces Burial in great quantities. 1879 TENNENT *Ford's Anec.* 266, 341 The earth produces to an abundance unknown to other regions.

d. To compose or bring out by mental or physical labour (a work of literature or art); to work up from raw material, fabricate, make, manufacture (material objects); in *Pol. Econ.* often blending with sense c.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* A ij, I had produced...my observations of the manner of painting in use among the ancients. a 1679 ABERCROMBIE *To Scots Chamber* 78 This wonder of the produce's hand Produced, his age was 21 & shewn. a 1691 GALE *Hist. Ct. Nature* (1710) 1. 1 Nature that the laws produces. 1703 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 2. 3 When the spirit is produced from the drawing by the artist's own hand. 1758 FRANK *Mod. Reg.* (1858) II. vi. 32 Such ordnance...were here produced, as fast as the guns could produce them. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 297 Not a single book of any real value, ... was produced north of the Alps during the fifteenth century. 1876 JEVONS *Pol. Econ.* iii. § 12 As Shrewton much as manage to produce, there are still many other things which we want to acquire. 1901 WATTS-DUN. 6 Sept. 3/2 The true principle is to produce for one's self what one can best produce, and with the product buy elsewhere that which others can best produce.

Hence **Produ'cedness**, the condition of being produced.

1894 NEWMAN *Christ. Ps.* 71 The same genius, but a little more produced and matured. 1897 [see PRODUCED *ppl. a.*].

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xxiii. 301 Producing the line *OB* above the diameter till the produced part is equal to the parameter.

1880 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 69 Not from the mere fact of its being uttered by a person, can one say there is producedness of a thing by that person.

Producedible: see PRODUCIBLE.

†**Produ'cement.** *Obs.* [f. PRODUCE *v.* + -MENT.] The fact of producing, or the condition of being produced; production.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 12 The produncement of an excellent a creature. 1640 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 302 The produncement of such glorious effects was conperceiv'd in the Church. 1653 — *Tetrach. Wks.* IV. 155, I am loth of novelties and strange produncements.

Producent (prodiːsĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *producēnt-em*, *-entem*, pr. pt. of *prōdūcĕre* to PRODUCE.]

A. *adj.* That produces; in *Eccl. Law*, that brings forward a witness or document. *Now rare.*

1604 *Dispute. Matter Private Answ.* to § 12 Witnesses... that either speake nothing, or sth contrary to the party producente (whereby...) 1893 GRUEBER *Rudiments Ecclesiastical* v. § 9 God himself the ...producente cause of all men. 1893 CHAMBERS *Aids Stud.* (1880) 156, *A. v.* being the two producents, and *A...F.* the producent causes.

B. *sb.* One who or that which produces; a producer; the party producing a witness or document under the old system of the Ecclesiastical Courts. *Now rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Hist. Love-Stock.* 470 That they bee entered, and the producent payed his charges. a 1617 BAKER *Prim. Orig. Man.* 1. v. 116 Such a producent cannot by any possibility be so ancient as the producents. 1708 ATTERBURY *Peregrine* 307 If no Instrument be produc'd with a Protestation in respect of those Parts of it which make in Favour of the Producents. a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) IV. 23 A gradual dissolute from the producent or a order from its akin. 1839 in Curtis *Rep. Eccl. Cas.* (1840) I. 403 The producent and the cessured did not stand to any other relation to each other, than ordinary and citizen.

Producer (prodiːsəɹ). [f. PRODUCE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which produces; in various senses: see the verb.

1503 DUNBAR *Maner* 220, xlii. 30 Jupiter the...producer of men and every thing [*orig.* hominum rerumque rapacis]. 1587 tr. *Pezelius* v. 53 1676 TORRIANO *Decalogue* 330 Hatred is our mother...yet it is...at least the producer of it. 1732 J. GILL *Polarity* vi. 113 The first general, integral fluid, or producer of every sensation. 1840 *Penal. R. Agric. Inc.* v. 1. tr. Pusl [schopf]—Very white, compact ore, and great producer. 1881 M. ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* May, 36/1 The producer of such poems could not but publish them. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 13 Apr. 3/2 Mexico, the greatest silver producer in the world.

2. *Pol. Econ.* One who produces (grows, digs, or manufactures) an article of consumption. Opposed to *consumer*.

1750 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 291 In every prosperous community something more is produced than goes to the immediate support of the producer. 1892 HY. MACDONALD *Mill & Fielley* 14, 21 How many classes of producers do you reckon? 1894 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* ed. 2. I. 373 He ceases to be a producer, and becomes simply a channel through which the produce of others is conveyed to the public. 1898 MCNEILL *Pilgrimage* 227 The pilgrim is a consumer, not a producer. 1899 KEMPE in *Cornell Techn. Educ.* IV. 63/2 The means for bringing producer and consumer together.

3. Short for *gas producer*, a furnace in which carbon monoxide gas is produced for use as fuel in another furnace, or in an internal combustion engine; hence *producer-gas*, gas so produced as fuel.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Glos., Producer*, see *Gas-producer.* 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 13 Here are the half-dozen producers, to give the gas for the two Siemens's furnaces. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/1 The motive power ...supplied by a large Crossley gas engine worked by producer gas and there as horse power dynamos.

Producibility (prodiːsĭbĭlĭtĭ). [f. late L. *prōducibĭl-is* PRODUCIBLE + -ITY; cf. med.L. *producibilitās* (c 1300 in DUCA SOURCE).] The capability of being produced.

1798 HOWARD *Lab. Mines.* 4 *Classes* (1851) 367 They largely test the actual production, but the producibility of the effect. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 730 The scale passes over, of necessity, from the relative producibilities of things to their relative sensibilities.

Producible (prodiːsĭbl'l), *a.* Also **-cable**. [In form *producible*, ad. late L. *producibĭl-is* [JEROME], f. *producĕre* to PRODUCE: see -IBLE; in form *producable* from PRODUCE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being produced, brought forward, or presented to the eye or mind; adducible; procurable, obtainable, available.

a 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* II. (1642)224 There were orphan proclamacies, which were either not written before the Incarnation. 1709 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. viii. 382 They are not in themselves of a producible nature. 1809 *Philadel. Trans. Printed* 92 They are considered as producible, and are really producible in the coasts of Japan. 1834 *Orig. Chron. Bible* I. 283 The greatest account of producible knowledge. 1888 BINNIE *Lives to Gd. Men* I. v. 201 No producible recollection remains of that early period.

2. Fit to be produced or introduced; presentable. 1800 DEB. Derby *Dr. Pace* Wks. 1874 I. The county phrase was, that Dr. Pace was not a producible man. 1813 KEAN, *at* Drury *Lett.* 24 Dec., He will never be able to have him out a producible Emperor. 1844 *Whistle. Corr.* 11 Dec. 2/1 The Vote Catchers was written by the plaintiff, and if this had been producible nothing would have been heard about the non-production of the burlesque.

3. That can be produced or extended in length.

a 1656 SERENUS *Euclid* (1705) 31 They are producible infinitely both ways.

4. That may be caused or brought about; capable of being brought into being, generated, or made.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. To suppose it producible or possible to be effected. 1677 GILBERT *Diamond* (1689) 32 Such as are in themselves producible by nature, but not in such an order. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 421 Mr. Boyle...became solicitous to know whether a fluid of so great impatience [*sic*] was not producible by art. 1806 *J. Commentator* 24/2 Treaties, producible by the protection of Mrs. Wate. 1850 *Spectator* 10 May, There will be no labour unemployed, wealth being to more producible without painful toil than any other thing is.

Produ'cibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being producible.

1888 *Month Orig. Papers & Quest.* 11. v. The producibleness of an Advent out of Limbo of another nature. 1889 ...*Pendle. Chron. Prince* 111. 108 That part of these Notes, that treats of the producibleness of Vision Spirits.

Produ'cing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PRODUCE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PRODUCE; production.

1627 RALEIGH in *Rushw.'s Archiv* To Mar., The producing of many noble works and effects. 1697 LOCKE *Lowndes' Interest* (1741) 18 Trade then is necessary to the producing of Riches, and Money necessary to the carrying on of Trade. 1702 CHAMB. *Ir. Hush. & Gard.* 25 Generation is not the Producing and Manufacture of an Animal...there's a few days after the Creation of the Sun.

Produ'cing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That produces; productive.

1887 HOPKINS *Course Math.* I. 10 Multiply the producing terms of one line, and the produced terms of the other line, continually, and take the result for a dividend. a 1891

Gaeric *Edit. Progym.* I. (1876) 26 The producing cause of pleasure or of pain. 1907 *G. Eve. July* 208 Birdes of woodlands live upon the producing Cattell.

Product (*prǫ·dʌkt*), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *product-um* a thing produced or brought forth, sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of *producĕre* to PRODUCE; in sense 1 in Albertus Magnus *Metaph.* v. iii. vi.]

1. *Math.* The quantity obtained by multiplying two or more quantities together.

a 1450 *Art of Numbering* 8 In multiplicacion ye nombres proporcionelly ben compared... the nombre multiplying and the nombre to be multiplied... Also... the .3. nombre, the whiche is double product or provenient. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. viii. D j/2, Multiplye the length...by 12, and the products double by the energe in whiche you founde the threede. 1614 T. Bedwell *Mat. Gnom. Wonders* (ed. 2) 23 The products of 12 by 2, and of 6 by 4, are equall. 1867 Hymers *Course Math.* I. 2 A Compound Number is one which is the product of two or more numbers.

b. *Product of inertia* of a body or system of bodies, with respect to two given planes at right angles to each other, or to the two axes perpendicular to such planes: the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the product of its distances from the two given planes.

1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) II. 294 We may call the coefficients of the form a_{11} Moments of Mobility, and those of the form a_{12} Products of Mobility. 1879 H. Williamson *Integral Calculus* (ed. 2) v. § 149 Z-axis, Z-axis. Xyaxis are called the *products of inertia* relative to the same system of coordinate axes.

2. A thing produced by nature or a natural process; also in collective sense, = produce, fruit.

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* v. v. 81 (1712) 98 He [man] is the Noble and chief of all the products of Nature upon this Globe of the Earth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 62 These are the product Of those ill-mated Marriages thou saw'st; Where good with bad were matcht, who of themselves Abhor to joyn. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. v. § 48 Land, where lies but the Hopes of Commerce, to draw Money to him by the hire of the Product. 1714 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 3 The Exportation of our own Product to Ireland, the Foundation of all our Trade. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* IV. 82 The purest product of the chrystal spring. 1731 [Johnson] *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 5 Enquiries after the products of distant countries. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 237 Among the products of volcanoes there are only three combustible at a moderate temperature. 1892 Warbeck *Gospel of Life* 10 The product of any particular seed is found within the limits of a type.

b. *fig.*

1682 Dryden *Religio Laici* 66 These truths are not the product of the mind. 1693 *Humorous Tryals* A 6, The unprecedented Products of my Fancy. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. xv. § 99 By analysing either the products of thought, or the process of thought. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 131 Intellectual products common to both Animal and Man.

† **c.** A quantity produced or obtained; a supply, provision, stock. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 21 A yearly product of Victuals or other service was reserved and allowed to the Saxon Kings by the people. 1780 tr. *Beccaria's Acct. Pestilence* I. 60 Will [1679] not Weather be brought to work of any gallant Indian Product, or of any taking Fleet lately Prized? 1837 Carswell *Speech* 6 May in *Carrick, The* things are very honourable and honest, and the greatest worthy of a Parliament. 1720 Dennis *Pythagoras Philos.* 230 The fruit and product of his labours past. 1730 Gentl. *Gild Marvel.* I. 101 His...sold the products of his handiwork to his chefs. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 133 The product of the flaking operation was a leaf-shaped blade. 1903 G. Masterman *Night Miss Bibb* Ser. v. 282 She liked a literary product round the spirit of its age and be silent as to the spirit of an author!

4. That which results from the operation of a cause; a consequence, effect.

1655 Vicars *Jud. Recov.* 208 Diseases of Reward or Punishment in the immediate Product of Heaven or Threatning. 1814 Gilbert *Cary. Phys. Agricult.* 20 Heat is an immediate product of chemical affinity. 1874 Greene *Short Hist.* v. § 2. 204 The long French tumults were the product of an age of wealth and ease.

5. *Chem.* A compound not previously existing in a body, but formed during its decomposition. See also RE-PRODUCT. Opposed to EDUCT *sb.*

1664 Hooghare in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 293 So far the first experiment is was obviated, as a product, and not an educt. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 422 The products of the combustion, besides the soot, are water and carbonic acid. 1844 G. R. Gray tr. *Liebig's Anim. Chem.* I. 180 Products of the metamorphosis of a substance of an immensely complex composition.

† **Product**, *sb.*[2] 1513. a corrupt form of PRODUCE.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5881/2, I...have...appointed a Production to be...of Europe Prizes, to ship 42 Vessels. 1720 *Du Pan Pilgrim* (1728) 198 Four Ships...being stocked Prudent, as they call it, went on to Turkey, and were finely admired. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1740) 109 The governor presently gave us product, as we call it, and leave to buy what provisions we wanted.

† **Produ·ct**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *product-us*, pa. pple. of *producĕre* to PRODUCE.] Produced; continued as pa. pple.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxviii. (1495) 740 In an instant to prove that is product [Bodl. all the world of hyghe and alowe]. 1531 Wotton *Dialogue* (1560) 10 (*Lat.*) 124 Large ample products out of the law of nature... dothe challenge vnalyes and haue.

Product (*prǫ·dʌkt*), *v. Obs.* or *rare.* [f. L. *product-*, ppl. stem of *producĕre* to PRODUCE: cf. *conduct*, *deduct*, *traduct*, etc., and the prec. ppl. adj.]

† **1.** *trans.* To bring forward: = PRODUCE v. 1.

1 1535 Hamerton *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 272 Many reasons are produced in the said dialogue. 1585 Foxe *A. & M.* 1093/2 More than the articles whereupon they were produced doth contain. *Ibid.* 1482/2 Being produced to his last examinations before the whole bishop.

† **2.** To bring forth, beget: = PRODUCE v. 5. *Obs.*

1577 Harrison *England* I. viii. in *Holinshed* I. 183/2 In these Isles also is great plenty of fine *Ambar* to be had, which is produced by the working of the sea upon those coasts. 1620 Markham *Triumphs Peace* 3 In Our Great King, who hath produced the most Noble Prince Henry... for the generall height of his good fortune. 1683 E. Hooton *Progr. Pardoner's Mystic. Dis.* 109 All other Runners, Chiens, Worlds, produced, educted, or brought forth out of the Womb of pure Nature.

3. To extend, lengthen out, prolong: = PRODUCE v. 2, 3 c. In later use chiefly *Anat. Obs.* or *rare*.

a 1680 Hacket *Abp. Williams* (1693) 69 He that doth mark in a short life products his morning. 1758 P. Browne *Jamaica* 401 The shells are produced to a sharp point at both ends. 1816 Keate & *Sc. Eustachii*, III. xxxv. 258 In many of the species...the proboscis is produced generally into a long membranous horizontal lace.

Hence **Produ·cted** *ppl. a.*; whence † **Produ·ctedness** *Obs.*; † **Produ·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

1594 R. *Parsley's Theat. Hon.* 1. i. 5 For the producting of Illustrators bodies. 1608 Fulbeck *Readings* (c. 3.) xxv. 95 For consumption, and fostering the produncted limb. 1626 Heywood *Hierarch.* vii. 191 Time is the aide producting instrument. 1864 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xxv. The present Time may intimate a productedness of the Action as being in *Acti.* 1868 Keate & *Sc. Eustachii*, IV. 308 Proboscis... Produncted... When behind it terminates in a long sensible hose process.

Produ·cible, *a. rare.* [f. L. *producĕre*, ppl. stem of *producĕre* to PRODUCE + -IBLE.] = PRODUCIBLE.

1850 in MAUNDER *Dict.*

Hence **Produ·cibi·lity**, the quality or fact of being producible.

1832 S. Turner *Anat. Hist.* (1836) I. iv. 127 There are demonstrations of the latent and indefinite productibility of vegetable nature. 1849 *Ill. Stat. Hist., Mammalia* III. iv. The test of excellence is productibility, a readiness to become fat, small bone, and the quality of the whole animal when converted into bacon. 1860 Baden Powell *Orig. Law* ii. 73 note, No produce ever maintains a convenient rate of productibility.

Produ·ctile, *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *productīl-is*, f. as prec.: see -ILE.] Capable of being drawn out or produced.

1727 Bailey (vol. II). *Productile*, drawn out at length. 1753 Johnson, *Productile*, which may be produced. 1798 tr. *Mercier's Prospect. Pol.* & *Mor.* II. 221 Prior to the existence of a law, there was a law which, happening a law, received it productile. 1900 Lewis & *Short Lat. Dict.*, *Productilis* adj., that may be drawn out, ductile, productile.

Production (*prǫdʌ·kʃən*). Also 5–6 -cion. [Late ME. *a.* F. *production* (1376 *c.* in Littré), ad. L. *productiōn-em* a lengthening, n. of action f. *producĕre* to PRODUCE.]

I. 1. The action of producing, bringing forth, making, or causing; the fact or condition of being produced; with *a* and *pl.*, an act of producing.

1483 Caxton *Cato* A ij b, God is the supreme and universelle cause of all our productyon. 1562 Mem. *Apologie* x. Wks. 1609/2 By generation & production. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 100 Both wittingly & naturally. 1694 R. Gleanvill *Of Scarcity* (*Hist. Judaic* 10) I. 103 Metalls are (as plants) hidden and locked up in the bowels of the earth, which have many combustible in themselves, in the forme and manner of their production. 1851 Beattie *Inf. Bapt.* 102 What alteration was in the Deity at the production of the effect? 1886 Sayce *New Exp. Pilgr. Monk. Discover.* 196 The Production and Modulation of the Voice by the Organs of the Air, the Larynx, &c. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. vii. (1869) I. 81 The demand for men...necessarily regulates the production of men. 1879 H. J. Barton *Infirmd. Crystallogr.* 25 The manner in which these molecules are aggregated in the production of crystals. 1900 *Trans. Soc. Chem. Indust.* XVI. 4 The production of delicate and bright shades of pink.

b. *Pol. Econ.* (See quots.)

1824 M'Culloch *Pol. Econ.* II. i. 62 By production, in the science of Political Economy, we are not to understand the production of matter... but the production of utility, and consequently of exchangeable value, by appropriating and modifying matter already in existence. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* v. iv. (1876) 98 Capital is wealth which has been appropriated to some future production. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* I. ii. (1881) 30 *Production* is always the creation of wealth.

2. That which is produced; a thing that results from any action, process, or effect; a product. In quots. 1692 and 1884 collective, = produce.

a 1450 *Art of Numbering* 9 What the right workplache a nombre compownde... Afterwarde leyne the productoures, and here wyll be the same totalle. 1664 Manchester *Synagogue* 27, 5. Nature, the great parent and author Of all productions. 1858 Carlyle *Essays, Frnst.* I. iii. § 63. 150 A wonderful way traced, and the production may be a result. 1862 Petermann *Academ.* I. 115 Any of the Productions or Manufactures of Europe not Legally Imported to the said Province. 1908 Hous. *Rec. annot. tech.* 3/2 His utmost Art and Industry can never equal the sweetness of Nature's Production, either for Beauty or Value. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* ii. 20 We constantly talk of the productions of a country meaning its products. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/3 The station is reported to be ghosted, and the productions has of late been largely going less ready.

b. A product of human activity or effort; *spec.* a literary or artistic work. Chiefly in *pl.*

1632 Hinton *Gord. a Jas. Ep. Ded.*, We lay a partial estimate upon our own productions. 1709 Addison *Study Prof.*, It is the great fulness of Models and Patterns, and contains in it all the richest Productions of Statuary and Architecture. a 1808 H. Neele *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 98 Chapman's Homer is a production of great value and interest. 1831 Thomas *Am. Brit. Ch.* iv. 68 (1846) 51 Two short writings...deemed by the whole orders to be the genuine productions of the apostle. 1879 Francis *Caesar* iv. 100 The finest productions of Praxiteles or Zeuxis.

† **c.** An effect: = PRODUCT *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare.*

a 1660 Hickey *Epistolical Mem.* (1678) 28 To follow...the causes and productions of all that unwonted warfare. 1677 Jeffrey *Jus. & Cl.* Wks. 1700 I. 172 They're Cleopatra's Subjects; let that be A Rich Production to our Victory.

d. The total yield, produce, or proceeds *of* (something): = PRODUCE *sb.* 2. *rare.*

1856 Ansley *Ucalia* I. 140 The one Especial procedure was to increase the production of the royal domains.

II. 3. The action of bringing forward or exhibiting; in *Law*, the exhibiting of a document in court. *To satisfy production* (*Sc. Law*), to produce and submit a document called for by a court of law (and thereby to admit the title of the pursuer and competence of the court).

1582 *Rog. Privy Council Scot.* I. 202 Efter the productionis maid be the pursuit conformitie...deputit thairto within...1586 *Ibid.* 443 Summondis of wrinte for production and exhibitionis of the said declaratour. 1640 *Acts Parl. Scot.* V. 220/1 Ane Act for Production of Writtes in Civill Mynnis. *Rec.* (1686) II. 384 That the Soverayn thy Sutteth the Mayor for production of the next Council with a plea. 1696 *Act of Sederunt* 11 July § 36 If the defender...be object to the title of the pursuer...or to warn any other action against satisfying the production, he shall return defenses conform to these points. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 720 Production of articles or criminal trials. *Ibid.* 730 If he [the defender] mean to defend the action on its merits...he merely returns the summons, which implies that he means to satisfy the production, as it is expressed: i.e., to produce the document called for, and to contest the reasons of the reduction. 1858 E. Robertson in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 744/1 Public documents in general must be proved either by the production of the original or by the official copies. 1883 Sir R. Lingen *Contr. Engl. Law* (Chant. Ser. 4) There is a broad distinction between a general application for discovery of documents, and an application for production of documents referred to in the pleadings. 1894 Wallis *Cas. Law* (ed. 3) 107 The great event of the year 1868 has been the production of the Greek play. *Mod.* shall call for the production of the document.

b. *Sc. Law.* A document produced in an action.

1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law. Scot.* s.v., In judicial proceedings, written documents produced in process, *the* modern *productions*, are technically called productions. To refer to an action of reduction, the writ, or deed, or decree, called for, is called the production.

III. † **4.** Leading or carrying forth, *rare*[−1].

1851 Warren *Diar. Par. Hon.* 10 Men of coarser curbs were not allowed the private kinds of production to their grapes.

IV. 5. Drawing out, extending, or lengthening in + time (*obs.*) or space; prolongation, extension.

1538 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 184 To that fee, that King Gregorius away, in production of long time, said ink wrinkle. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* v. (*Animals long-liv'd*, being fed upon, conduce much to the production of life. 1658 Phillips, *Production*,...also a lengthening, or making longer. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* xiii. Hence a tangent may be drawn to a parabola from any point T, in the production of the axis.

† **6.** *Anat.* An extension of or projection from a bone or other part: = PROCESS *sb.* 12. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 18 These bones are endowned with three notable productions, or Processes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 401 Through these passages & productions also and organs aforesaid as dauncs, to respiration, through the nostrells...are carried vnto to the lungs. 1709 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 264 There being no such production on the upper chap. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Productio*, a gemination; a production.

V. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1884 W. Smart *Mod. Economics* I. Production goods...may be shortly described as ...all the forms of land, capital, and labour that go, proximately or remotely, to provide and produce the consumption goods and services. 1897 Lt.-Maseres in *Worm. Lond. an. Jan.* 56/2 When capital ceases to be invested in any productive industries. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 28 This is and either for production order or for sales order.

Hence **Produ·ctionist**, as in *co-operative productionist*, one who believes in or advocates co-operative production.

1888 *Co-operative News* 21 Sept. 1118 The ideal co-operative productionist begins by ignoring or defying the existence of competition.

Produ·ctive (*prǫdʌ·ktiv*), *a.* [ad.] [ad. F. *productif*, -ive (16th *c.* in Hatz.-Darm.), or (its source) med.L. *productīv-us*: see PRODUCE *ppl. a.* and -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of producing or bringing forth; tending to produce; creative, generative.

1600 R. Southam *Serm. St. Matthi's* 22 What...new existencies are made of one Christ, by your production, creation, and further augmentation in your renewing fine words? 1704 Hickeringill *Priest Will* v. 17 Thou art

many Things which have no such positive productive Influence. 1830 R. Knox *Richard's Anat.* 103 These observations...have all their origin and appear in the form of the bone...never all their origin and appear in the form of the bone...never all their origin and appear in the form of the bone...never

† Profana'tic, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [1599, f. PANTASTE, with word-play on FANATIC.] Infatuated with profanity.

1589 T. PLUMMER *Chast. Cod. Contemnenders* 22 What a strange Prophanatick Age is this, When Truth is scorn'd, and Sathan trusted so?

Profanation (*profănēi·ʃən*). Also 6–8 **prophan-**. [Early mod.E. a. OF. *profanation* (1376 c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *profa-*), or act. late L. *profānātiōn-em* (Tert.), n. of action f. *profāna-re* to PROFANE.]

The action of profaning; desecration or violation of that which is sacred; defilement, pollution.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, That the Communicants should not presume to come to the holy Communion, to receyue the prophanacions and abuses which ... ought of right to be reuoked and reformed. 1589 *Martin Prerogat. M. T.* 2 Con. 18 Lest your prophanation of so holy a thing bring down God's iudgements on you. 1590 BUNNY *Pr. Refp.* 136 To preserue the ministers from prophanation and stain. 1603 R. HALL *Wks.* (1839) I. 256 In no nation, has the profanation of sacred terms been so prevalent. 1657 FERGUS *Short Disad.* (1863) IV. 1. xi. 330 A wall was built round the tenth to preserve it from profanation.

b. By extension: The degradation or vulgarization of anything worthy of being held in reverence or respect; cheapening by familiarity.

1588 *Shakspeare Lucr.* (Arb.) 90 You have trespast the prophanation of the magistracie, to the corruption of the subiects. *a* 1637 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 41 Were prophanation of our joyes To tell the layties our love. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 238 (Posteript) Distorted from its use and just design, To make the pitiful possessor shine, ... Is profanation of the basest kind. 1864 CONGREVE *Addr. Eccl.* 54 About this time was the profanation of the word, LAITY, risen to its height. 1882 HARRISON *Alt. Monster* (1887) 225 This morbid terror of the profanation of the monsters committed to their charge.

Profanatory (*profæ·nătĕri*), *a.* [f. as PROFANATE + -ORY.] That tends to profane; profaning.

1854 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxvi, Every one must feel sorrow and regret the wanton, cruel, impious, whose *par the fire on the fantastic* nobody thought of interrupting to offer so profanatory a thought.

Profane (*profē·n*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **prophan**, 6–7 **-phain**, 6–8 **-phane**. [a. obs. F. *prophane* (1248 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *profane*, ad. L. *profān-us*, in med.L. also *prophān-us*, lit. 'before (i.e. outside) the temple', hence 'not sacred, common'; also, 'impious': see PRO-[2] and FANE[1].

The spelling *prophane* is med.L., Fr., and Engl. evidently due to reverence (reduction of such words from Gr. as *prophēta*, *phantasia* (see note under PHI), occurs as early as 1225 in *prophitalder* (De Cange). *Prophane* was the ordinary spelling in Eng. down to 1750, and occurs as late as 1788 in the Ordinations, *prophanation*, *prophanely*, etc.]

1. Not pertaining or devoted to what is sacred or biblical, esp. in *profane history*, *literature*; UNCONSECRATED, secular, lay, COMMON; civil, as distinguished from ecclesiastical.

1483 *Bath of Forth* VI. 241/1 The said ... Marioge was made priuely and secretly, ... In a priuate Chamber, a prophane place. 1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 44 We neyther as well speake that tyme in reading of prophane hystories, of auncient wryters tyme, as in the of Robert Holme. 1552 *Pore. Ch. & M. Ord.* 2 553 In a conuenyent place and honest, or conuenyent in a prophane cotage. 1581 W. STEVENSON *Exam. Compl.* 5 (1878) 28 Scholers that come to learne his prophane sciences. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Pleyes of People* cap. 6. All civill actions, that are not *Judicial paramount* (aforesaid) are devill, and prophane: and therefore pertaines not to the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* II. xxvi. 288 If there be any truth in prophane antiquities. 1726 *Free-thinker* No. 1 ¶ 2 The most celebrated Examples of an Heroical Death in Prophane Story. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Clink.* (1815) 58 Scholars that came to learn his prophane sciences. 1809 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Pleyes of People* cap. 6. All civill actions, that are not *Judicial paramount* (aforesaid) are devill, and prophane: and therefore pertaines not to the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 1814 ROBERTS *Hist. World* II. 128 All if there be any truth in prophane antiquities. 1726 *Free-thinker* No. 1 ¶ 2 The most celebrated Examples of an Heroical Death in Prophane Story, are, Socrates amongst the Greeks [etc.]. 1828 BURTON *Phil. Progr.* 4 You WILT you will; I will talk of ... things Sacred, or things Prophane. 1708 LEIBN *Alberti's Morals* 83/1 Things sacred ... opposed to civil or public worship: ...things profane ... regard the welfare and good of the Society. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* vi. xii. 100 The best guide to the knowledge of prophane history. 1875 ROBERTSON *Lect. Treat W. Text.* 4 Not of the Bible only, but of those precious remains of profane literature.

b. Of persons: *orig.* Not initiated into the religious rites or sacred mysteries; *transf.* not participating in or admitted to some esoteric knowledge; uninitiated, 'lay', Philistine.

1616 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (Riddy.) 555/1 Bid all profane away; None here may stay To view our mysteries, a child COWLEY tr. *Horace's Odes* III. i. Hence, ye Prophane! I hate ye all; Both the Great Vulgar, and the Small. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 488 For hence he feels profane (The lilly'd crowd). 1784 FANNY *Burney* II. 'Prin. 1791 I. 320 The ignorant, the profane (by much the majority), will in age to think it an occupation ill suited to my time of life. 1866 HOUGHTON *Poems*, *Cath.* 142 We one profane to the profession of artist ever acquired a just notion of any picture by reading. 1874 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 89 Let the uninitiated and other profane persons close the doors of their ears.

2. Applied to persons or things regarded as unholy or as desecrating what is holy or sacred: unhallowed; ritually unclean or polluted: esp. said of the rites of no alien religion: heathen, pagan.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 78 The age inferiour and prophane [MS. profound], 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 362 Let there be no Sacrifices, or prophane persons as those, which for a penalty of death saide his hyeth sight. 1598 DALLINGTON *Zanthe's Hist. Scot.* 11. 136 marginal, Tongalla, to prophane Gods. *Ibid.* 12. 188 Prophane rites of the Ethnicks. 1608 CHAPMAN *Homer's Il.* (1) Olive in Thyes (1874) I. 103 Instilled wherein I pour a pagan plant, a prophane words And a most sinful speeches. 1609 HOLME (Gwyn) *Ess.* bev. 4 A people ... that nine tedious feeth, and profane pottage in their vessels. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 16 Hypocrites, and unsanctified and prophane, and such as are in the state of damnation. 1637 Bishops *Prog.* Gangr. 11 Are not the Gods asleep with Bishops prophane. 1708 WESLEY *Pr. Wks.* 1872 II. 10, Nothing profane can dwell with Thee. 1808 MONTGOMERY *Cath.* iii. 141 [He] was rewarded by seeing many were from their profane ways.

3. Characterized by disregard or contempt of sacred things, esp., in later use, by the taking of God's name in vain; irreverent, blasphemous, ribald; impious, irreligious, wicked.

c 1580 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 47 Yor prelates ar prophane, Thair bodies to reprufe. 1666 Jos. LENTON *Lucas., Whole Duty* (1692) ii. 202 He is a prophane person who neglects the extreme part of Religion: and that is as ofte a crime, that hypocrisie while it is unobserved is not so much acknowledged an open prophanenesse, or a neglect and contempt of external Religion. 1682–3 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 210 The Bill against Athiesme and prophane Swearing we have sent up to the Lords. 1702 DE FOE *Reform. Cowards.* 1. 1 (1840) 28 Wy need we profane husbands to keep us back? a brute, irreligious husband, is a dreadful snare. 1733 JOHNSON, *Profane*, irreverent to sacred names or things. 1840 W. SPALDING *Hist & Lit. Ind.* III. 191 The Testaments of this personage, which may usually be purchased at any stall ... is a very profane production.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* One who is profane.

(The first example may be the pl. of the adj. as in Fr.; the last is a Gallicism.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 108 Howe none of you do earn Ye Lordes seruice duske nere,...Man call you duskie prophanes. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 8 Who are stand against such an army of emperors, kings, magistrates, prophets, afflicters, all-prophaners,...an ayre by him brought for catching his aspreyers? 1631 M. O'REILLY *Franciscus in Amer.* 494 They will declare you a profane, unworthy to live.

Profane (*profē·n*), *v.* Also 4–8 **prophane**. [ME. *prophane* = OF. *prophaner* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *profaner*, ad. L. *profāna-re*, in med.L. *prophānāre* to render unholy, desecrate, violate, disclose, f. *profān-us* PROFANE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To treat (what is sacred) with irreverence, contempt, or disregard; to desecrate, violate.

1380 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiii. 38 They *prophaneden* [1382 or maden vnholi] my sabatis. 1545 *Joye Exp. Dan.* iii. 12 He commaundeth ... to prophane their places and tabernacles ouer to make them lothely and abominable. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 12 Ye shall not sweare by my Name falsely, neither shalt thou prophane the Name of thy God: I am the Lord. 1625 CARPENTER *Prophane*, to put holy things to a common vse. 1715 DE FOE *Pers. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) I. 56 You have been guilty of profaning the Lord's day. 1726 *Gentl. Mag.* July (1915) (12 France) whose blaspheming ... prophaning the sacred name of liberty, has gloried in the destruction of order. 1814 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. viii. (1864) II. 374 Feasts and revels profaned the most hallowed sanctuaries. 1823 LAMBE *Pilate* (ed. 2) V. 48 It is an execrable rule not lightly to profane the names of the Gods.

b. To misuse, abuse (what ought to be held in reverence or respect); to violate, defile, pollute.

1583 WOLFE *Wyll.* (S. T. S.) II. xi Maxie women defyle, wedlocks spoyle, virgins prophane. 1597 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 101, I feele me much to blame, So idly to profane the precious time. 1680 PENNANT, *Archbishop* I. 32 Lest men prophane God's temple by an unbecoming use of it. 1708 *Gen. Treatise* x. 73 Impostors May Have'to choose Gifts, prophane. 1822 IMMANUEL *Cosmogony* viii. 2, There was no malicious design, no callous cheater to profane his sacred. 1870 E. RICH *Cartwright* 328 Once her body profan'd, her Sire [of chastity highest].

† c. To make (anything of value) the property of the vulgar crowd; to vulgarize. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1603 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. 4 Well understanding that wholsome is not prophan'd unto the World, and 'tis the priviledge of a few to be Virtuous.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To act or speak profanely; to blaspheme. RARE.

1890 PEELE *Edw. I Prayer. Quadrare* I. (1594) 17 They grow very troublesome to the better part of People, and furnished the house with an occasion to Profane.

HENCE **Profa'ned** *ppl. a.*, **Profa'ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 840 Myn auenue eek...Saith this prophaned thyng may nought wonie. 1548 EDWARD VI *Orth. Paradise Prol. Gilbert* 3 It is a prohibiting of knowledg, and a meanes to bring in into contempt. 1850 *Sir Roberts Purbeck* 202 Simon...Of sensuall and profaning mirth. 1870 E. RICH *Catholic* 20, 14 But should laymen hear or intermeddle concerning Tithe, their wilfulle, wrench, to such profaning. 1884 BLACK *Trad. Shades.* iii. The profaning of sacred places will bring a punishment.

† Profa·neling, prob.-. *Obs. rare*[—1], [f. PROFANE *a.* + -LING.] One given to profanity.

a 1640 W. FOWLER *Spir. Hawk Disapt.* (1649) 22 As if drunkards, and whore-masters, and Atheists, and prophanelings, were holyer than they.

Profanely (*profē·nli*), *adv.* Also 6–8 **prophanly**. [f. PROFANE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a profane manner; by profanation; irreverently, impiously.

1552 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 56 Sacrifices to be made...with holy fire, and not with strange fire, or fire prophanely kindled. *c* 1580 C. FERRERS *Pr. Lords.* 4 Thy temple...is now prophanely stained. 1623 LAMBE *Diary* (Stats.) 56 He was cast of for profanelie taking the name of the diuill in his ordinarie swears, especiallie vpon the last Sabath the communion was given to Lyngo. 1722 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxii. ¶ 2 What they profanely term Corpus Christi of Conclaves. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 1772 The bell[s] ... rouse (rude men, perplexedly bold !) 1852 PEARSON *Philip II.* I. v. 68, 272 The holy oil was profanely used to anoint their shoes and sandals.

Profa·nement, *rare.* [f. PROFANE *v.* + -MENT.] = PROFANATION.

1872 HOUSE *Let. to Lady Dunsany's Tidy to Man.* (1898) VIII. 156, I rather think you would have it to the ground after such profanement.

Profaneness (*profē·nnĕs*). Also 6–8 **prophan-**; 6–7 **prophanesse**; *8.* 6–8 **proph-**, **profanes**. [f. PROFANE *a.* + -NESS. For the *8* form see note under -NESS.] The quality or fact of being profane or unholy, or of openly violating what is sacred; profanity; profane conduct or speech. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this. (Now somewhat RARE.)

1552 T. E. *Lo Primaudé Fr. Acad.* II. To Bale, Seeing the grossell prophanesse of mens liues almost euery where. 1600 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 752 Apollo pardon My gross prophanenesse 'gainst thine Oracle. 1630 TAYLOR (*Water*) *Last. wks.* 19 All the prodigalous terms, [&c.] and prophanenesse in the world. 1708 BOYLE *Myster. Revel.* ii. (1716) 202 Profaneness and avowed Disregard to all Religion. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 51 Apr. 239/1 It cannot amount to profaneness to withdraw the oath of canonical obedience in the sense in which he was prepared to take it.

b. 1592 DEKKER *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612 ed.) To be that road for his vile prophanesse and abusing his holie things. 1633 PRYNNE *Misercmastix* 322 Stage-players are the Ledgermen, the Mimes, the common treasuries of all obsolete, wanton, prophanesse. 1639 PRYNNE *Fatal Mask's Funerall* 56 Wicked men, partaking in their profanes. *c* 1700 EDWARDS in *Camd. Anal. Jos. Comenius.* III. 133 Which at no other time is enclosed to be Profaneness.

Profaner (*profē·nəɹ*). [f. PROFANE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who profanes; a desecrator, violator, defiler.

a 1552 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1586) 380 Prophaners of thy holy name. 1630 G. H. *Hist. Carolorum* 20. 1. 238 There were such as forbad him a Hawbuck, a Prophane, and so forth. *a* 1661 W. CROMWELL *Hist. Theol.* I. viii. 238 Intruders into the sacred office and profaners of sacred things.

Profa·nish, *a. rare.* [f. PROFANE *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat profane. Hence **Profa·nishness**.

1605 T. DEKKER *Mock Tempest* v. 1, He is sweetly in his Sinnogo-stick of Prophanishness.

† Profanism, prob.-. *Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. L. *profān-us* PROFANE + -ISM, or f. OF. *prophanisier* to PROFANIZE.] Profaneness, profanity.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* iv. 1, Ere is spoken without prophanism, has hath risen to this vision.

Profanity (*profæ·nĭti*). [ad. late L. *profānitās* (Tertull.): see PROFANE *a.* and -ITY; or OF. *profanneté* (a single instance of 1492 in Godef.).

App. a re-Eng. dictionary before the 19th c.: not in Todd's Johnson (1818); stated by Ogilvie (1882) to be 'not authorised'; referring to which, Worcester (1846) says 'It is in common use in America and in Scotland, and is in also used by respectable English authors'. But examples occur both in Eng. and Sc. writers from 1600, though *profaneness* was the usual word with the former down to 1800.]

The quality or condition of being profane; profaneness; profane conduct or speech; in *pl.* profane words or acts.

1603 J. CASTERMAN *Pilate Mans Thought* iii. 24 Salomon, the greatest voyce of all mankind, profanity implety, naughtiness and vice. 1620 Mr. MONTAGUE *Diatribe* 23 Comparisons, (because these resemblances are prophane, and [you] so much admired Hatery. 1630–31 *Rom Hist. Rich* (Weather Soc.) 174 The people perish in ignorance, sickenesse, and profanity. 1649 *Prophet Prophet for Scots* 18 The wrongs and open Profanity ...corresponding the whole land. 1783 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Lit. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 326 Lord Temple...could not justify his (WILKES) profanity, but thought the making of his papers a wrong thing. 1869 *Spirit Pub. Trials* IX. 267 This very unseemly exercise of the law against profanity. 1875 *Lublin. Rev. July* 183 There is a time of blasphemies—two nearly one and no other word—both in his indecency and his profanity. *a* 1891 M. CLARKSON *Rec.* (1891) II. 84 The unreligious profanity of his schoolfellows. 1893 MRS. VINCENT *Hints of Kind.* (1898 state, the lab is a sort of profanity to boy. 1894 *Guardian* Gleam. 1289 VI. xlix. 130 Indecency in public worship is actual profanity and is grossly irreligious in its effects.

Profanize (*profē·nəiz*), *v. rare*[—1]. [f. PROFANE *a.* + -IZE: cf. OF. *prophaniser* (Godef.).] *trans.* = PROFANE *v.*

c 1875 J. ANNE *Bibliotheca Scotica* (1891) 20 How he put poison in the Sacred Chalice, And profanized the Holy Mysteries.

So **† Profa·nize** *n.*, in same sense. *Obs. rare*[—1]. 1598 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 13 The exile of warre is this...Christians are prophanized and sacrilegious.

Profe, obs. f. PROOF, PROVE. **Profecie**, obs. f. PROPHECY.

Profect, obs. by-form of PROFIT *sb.*

Profection (*profe·kʃən*). Now *rare*. [Partly a. F. *profection* a progression, in Amyot. (1510 in Godef.), f. L. *profect-*, ppl. stem of *profic-ĕre* to get forward, go forward, advance, progress; partly ad. L. *profectiōn-em* a setting out, n. of action f. *profectī* to set out, start.]

1. L. The action or fact of going forward; progression, advance. *Obs. exc. Astrol.*

1597 J. KING (*De Voss.*) (1608) 203 The great wonell of election...confoundeth his profection and going forward; 3 enchanters are with to that which is before. 1609 W. BULLOKAR *Thoughtful Prouerbs.* (1662 B iv b, In the state of this mortal life, there is no means betwixt profection and declination. 1656 SIR T. HERBERT *Travels* 87 (1677) the Which together with other Planets, and profection of the Horoscope, into the seventh house, or opposite signes every seventh year, represents being natures. 1850 WEALTHE *Alchimist's Chronic.* Wks. (1889) 638 The Profection, or

Revolution of the Sun, comes to the Opposition of Mars, in the year 1600, about the 20 of November. 1819 J. Wilson *Compl. Elect. Astrol.* 326 *Profection*, the progression.

† **b.** The degree of advancement attained; proficiency. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* 1. Ded. 10 King § 2 Those moveth us in no lesse measure between the excellencie of your Majesties gifts of Nature and the reformation and proficience of your learning. 1625 T. Adams *White Devil* (1636) *Ep. Ded.*, Your attention to divine knowledge, good profection in it, and much time spent towards the preferment of it. 1631 Heywood *London's Jus Han.* Wks. 1874 IV. 276 If Kings make it their profession To try Successors, or Election.

† **2.** A setting forward in process or rank; furtherance, advancement. *Obs.*

a 1550 *Commonw. in Bowyer Hist. Rel.* (1680) II. 191 Their said Protection or Profection [MS. the same (Bishopric)]. 1647 J. Webb *Differ Apprehend* 85 The latter propagation and profection of the Divine work.

II. ✣ **3.** A setting out, setting forth, starting. *Obs.*

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 288 The time of the yeere hasting the profection and departure of the Ambassador. 1830 *Gaz. Magazines.* 311 In his profession unto Alcon, as he went out of the ship, he chanced to fall flat upon the ground.

Hence † **Profe·ctional** *a.*, *Astrol.*, of or relating to 'profection' or progression.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* (1718) 623 To consider with which of them, the Profectionall Figure, in all the Revolution, doth agree. 1647 Webster *Martial Angl. Errata* Wks. (1856) 361 I have considered the Profectional Figure of the last Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter.

Profecti·tious, *a. Rom. Law.* Also -itious. [f. late L. *profectici-us*, -*itius* that proceeds from some one (f. *profect-*, ppl. stem of *proficisci* = prec.) + -ous.] That proceeds or is derived from a parent or ancestor. Opposed to *adventitious*.

1838 in Burton *Glossogr.* 1881 Gwyer *Dict. & F.* 1180. IV. 302 The threefold distinction of profectitious, adventitious, and professional, was ascertained. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* vi. § 3 A dowry is either profectitious, given by the woman's father or ascendants, or adventitious, given by some other person.

Profe·ctive, *a. Rom. Law.* [a. F. *profectif*, -*ive* (Legall), f. L. *profect-* : see prec. and -IVE.] = prec.

1759 tr. *Hevelius's Fragm. Pol. & Mil.* I. 263 We have our descriptions of goods movable, immovable, profective.

Profe·r, *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *rare arch.* Also 4 profre, 4–7 pro·fir, 6 profierre. [1299 a. F. *profferer* (13th c. in Bonnet Lat.), succeeded in sense 'offer, pronounce, *dire tout haut*' (see senses 3 here), = Pr. *profrere*, Cat. *proferir*, It. *profferire* (? *proferire*, Florio) to offer, pronounce, speak, ad. L. *profer-re* to bring forth, produce, utter, bring forward, adduce, also (rarely) to offer, proffer. From the interchange of *f* and *ff*, often confused in form, and sometimes app. in sense, with *proffer*, to which sense it may even belong.

It is only in late examples that *proffer* distinctly appears.]

† **1.** *trans.* To put forth, extend; in first quot. *refl.* for *refl.* to project. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1483 Pissaldes pyes bot agaynt hat profert hatwyen. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* II. xxii. 342 Pe passion is purely pe bonde and profiteth herby pe Apostle To represente and to make. 1398 Trevisa *Higd. Rolls* VI. 95 That no herbar snakke...out of his kynder part profereth Aractes to the spouses of the elder.

† **2.** To bring forth, produce, yield. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Prose Life Antichrist's* (E. E. T. Ser.) 20 Neyr the tyme that the fruyt shulde be profered forthe. 1440–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 252 The fruytfull swete bulle profered a hyrthe. 1600 Holland *Pliny* (1601) III. 249 The said Islands...owne to profier...plenty of all kinds of our graine.

3. To bring out (words), utter, pronounce. *Now rare.*

a 1300 *Destr. Troy* 1198 When the gospell were perit, he profferi þes wordes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 426/1 He comynge to the last houre...and profferyng the last wordes I commende my soule in to thyn handes dayest. ? 1589 — *Blanchardyn* xxxiv. 125 After many wordes profered & myste. a 1590 in *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 273 Whether pleasis can profere [*printed* profere] the wordes off the auter and baptym. 1780 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tongue*, *Prononcer*, pronouncing or profering of words. 1830 *St. Tatiana Ilist. Saint Genie, Poetry* I. 229 Not a word had either of us yet profer'd.

† **4.** To bring or put near or into contact with something; to present. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 136 Then profere thy gaule to to the sicke. 1698 Fryer in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 426, I took my Knife,...and profering it to the Needle, it drew the North Pole.

† **Profe·r,** -**fe·rre,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? a. OF. *profferer* = *proffrer* (Godef. *Compl.*).] A by-form of (or *Variæ lect.* for) Prefer *v.* (see Pre- I 3); to promote, advance. Hence † **Profe·rring** *vbl. sb.*

1482 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 114 For good will that the said Sir John Fastolf had to the profferring of your said brother. a 1500 in *Arnold's Chron.* 710, Every true counsaillor...ought...to...procure, enquere, profere and assaiere the weal and prosperite of his lord.

Profer, -ere, -erre, obs. forms of Proffer.

Profert (*pr*ō*f*ə*r*t). *Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* [L. *profert* (*in curiā*) 'he produces (in court)', 3rd sing. pres. of *profer-re* to bring forward.] The production or exhibition of a deed in court.

1509 Lisle *Penal. Regr.* II. 362 Where the Plaintiff declareth upon a Deed, or the Defendant pleadeth a Deed, he must do it with a *Profert in Curia* to the end that the other Party may see My own Charges have a Copy of it. 1765 *Comm. Law Brit.* 1849 Qual: Upon every common writ whereby there is a profert made of it to the court, so that it appears to be the same on the declaration and in the enrolment. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV, c.* 39 § 39 It shall not be necessary to make Profert of any Deed or other Document mentioned or relied on in any Pleading. 1884 Sir H. C. Lewis in *Law Times Rep. L. 380/2* A plaintiff suing as executor could not maintain his action without making profert of the probate. 1887 L. O. Pike *Pleadings* 19 § 13 *Rolle. Rep.* III, having declared that a deed had been made by the defendant, and the deed had been denied by the plaintiff.

† **Profe·ss,** *sb. Obs.* In 5 professe (**profesce**). [Late ME. *profesce*, either from Profess *v.* or from L. *professus* sb., profession of faith, or a Romanic **professa* fem. : cf. obs. F. *professe* in same sense (1610 in Godef.).] The declaration made by one entering a religious order; = Profession 1; the document containing this. Also *attrib.*

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (1411) 58 When she will make his profesce, In pe Kirke bifore pame sal sho pe haue stablenes and lowenesse, vp-bere god and alle his bodyes. *Ibid.* 59 Pe lord of his profesce of pe same haue, bot in pe water of pe gate. 14.. *Pulpacium Eternal* (MS. 140 Ash) Ne be beggynge of pe zonge pe maydyn pat calles maydo-hode nil sho in pe yeres wonne a state bolde be profesce made with hir promesse in hir hande. *Ibid.*, Schoo with hir profesce-boke in hir hand. 1444 When scho haue red hir profesce.

✣ **Profe·ss,** *v. Obs.* Also 3–4 profes, 4 -esse. [ME. a. F. *profès*, *professe* = Pr. *profes*, Sp. *profeso*, Pg., It. *professo*, 'that has taken the vows of a religious order', ad. L. *professus* 'having professed or declared publicly', pa. pple. of *profitēri* to profess.] Professed, that has made a profession, that has taken vows of religion. In early use const. also as pa. pple. Also *absol.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9944 Ac ber-to he ches in ober of ire ordre pe wide of ermes ben vnbe, Ac ine twelfe here profes vnpe make a newe wise. (1325) *Statutes Pontef.* I. 238 Monek, ermeyte, or oo bynde, Ne no man of religioun, *Profes of* þat he vore. 1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Pet ssolleste to ne vynde hy vorsaket, nebbe hi nyste profes. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. 1 (Skeat) I. 130 Violet which hem [and vyolettes] bothe pertaine & regarde non obedience as touchinge to the Margaret perle, & hy knowe of bodi nouzte. [1850 *Rambler Mag.* Aug. 169 Young Fathers are, but do not seem [lately]: Profess Fathers both seem and are.]

Profess (*profe·s*), *v.* [f. L. *profess-*, ppl. stem of *profit-ēri* to profess, f. Pro- I + *fatēri*, *fass-* to confess, own, acknowledge: cf. Confess, also It. *professare* (Florio 1598), Sp. *profesar*, Pr. *professar*, mod.F. *professer* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.). Before 1500 only in religious sense (see below); the earliest part occurring being the pa. pple. *professed* (answering to earlier *profès(e)*), L. *professus*, F. *profès*, *-fesse* : see prec.]

I. 1. *trans.* **a.** Orig. in passive form, *to be professed* (cf. Professed *a.*, Professing *ppl. a.*), to have made one's profession of religion; to make one's profession, to take the vows of some religious order, esp. to become a monk or nun (= 4); afterwards app. viewed as passive in sense, whence, in 15th c., by the active voice *to profess*, to receive the profession of (a person), to receive or admit into a religious order.

[The form *to be professed* app. arose directly out of *to be profess* (see Professed *a.*), *F. être profès*, or was due to confusing the L. deponent *professus sum* as a passive.]

c 1325 Speculum Vitæ 1. 1731 Relessed schal bym nouzt be ordeynes, Bot he be ryzte professed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 357 His wif...Which was *professed* to the queen, As who that was Alderne there. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Science in Early Sc. Surgt.* 161, 143 Efter pe gospell sal pe clerc pat sal be professe, his maistres sal cum til him & leris hym til pe gyrse. And pare sal he resaf pe profession. 1429 Pecock *Chron.* v. 1222. 688 Thanne he sent his sone vnto Paris, and there caused hym to be professed in an hous of religioun. 1503 Hornman *Pueros* 1. 1532 Professed, *Professus*. 1540 Elyot *Image Gov.* xxxii. 258 They be all onely professed to god by the mis and workes and to none other. 1620 Hollyband *Liby* xxxiii. 28 1599 When she was a very young wench... dust, together with her mistresse, was there professed and consecrated. 1630 Dryden *Assignation* v. 1. A Nunne of Benedictines, call'd the Vowes & Spousall, whose only Ladies of the best Quality are professed. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* iii, Vivaldi was told that a nun was going to be professed.

fig. c 1400 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 3824 Folkys that ben professyd, Professed in Cristendam. 1560 Daus *Bullinger's Decad.* (1592) 1. 1. 1.

1788 Lit. Hist. Europe (1839) I. 168 Wax was the only art which he professed. 1808 in Lady Morgan *Annesley* (1850) 147 Playing on the harp and piano, which instruments she professes. 1861-3 *Schaaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1966/1 When passing his examination, by Sir W. Hamilton] professed the whole works of Aristotle.

d. To teach (some subject) as a professor.

1580 Dicis tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 1 The same time was Martin Luther an Augustine Frere, & professed diuinitie in the Vniuersitie of Wittenberge. 1614 *Content Church* 220 In The universall Schooles wherein the seuen liberall sciences are professed. 1658 Rolle *Num. Under. Advt.* (1796) 2 That common learning which is professed and taught in our Universities. 1870-1 C. J. Monro in *Life Lord Maxwell* xii. (1882) 279 I hope to be near you as to profess experimental physics at Cambridge. 1906 Sir O. Lodge in *St. George* IX. 6 Several Streets ... professing different subjects at the University College in Liverpool.

b. *absol.* To perform the duties of a professor.

1810 *Camden's Brit.* 533 No students in Oxford should publickly profess or reside at Stamford. 1708 tr. *Dugdale's Hist. Hist.* 1818 C. II. iv. ii. 450 The University ... do resolve, Who they were? and by what Right they undertook to Profess? 1892 Bonwick *Christmas Eve* 216, I was in pain, the pain of pain. Professing here in Göttingen. 1887 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 227 If I live this life much longer I shall do nothing but profess and review.

Profe·ssable, *a. rare.* [f. PROFESS *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being professed [in quot., of being publicly taught or lectured on by a professor].

1837 tr. *Hallam's Constit. Hist.* 125 We are founding chairs of Manuscript and Mss. and discussions on texts professable (to rate a word) as the literateurs of the South.

† **Profe·ssant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. as PROF. + -ANT, or immed. a. F. *professant* pres. pple.]

A. *adj.* Professing (to believe in or worship).

1611 Annotations *Amos* Frontisp. *Gen.* vi. 3 These also ... are my peculiar professant people. 1613 Tourr Course, Gen. vi. 2 His peculiar professant people, called sons of Jehovah.

B. *sb.* One who professes (in various senses).

1613 Sherwood *Dictionaries* (1856) 24 Buy of professants, which compose their own. 1 To a stranger Arrogant 1 This lay they wrong Florerio Florentines. 1658 — *Accord. Pr.* 137 Promises ... are meeting objects to necessary professants. 1662 — *Comment Three Tracts* 17 One trick ... wherein some of all his fellow-professants or Astronomical Professors on ever come near him.

Professed (prŏfe·st, prŏfe·sèd), *ppl. a.* Also 5-8 **profest.** [f. PROFESS *v.* + -ED[1]; see also PROFESS *a.*, in earlier use.]

1. That has taken the vows of a religious order. Also *absol.* as *sb.* (= mod.f.. *professus*, PROFESS *a.*)

a 1300 *P. Pl. Crede* 348 A prechour ȝ-professed hadde pilȝ[r]ymage to Rome. a 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 289 A professe of be ordre of Premonstratenses ... his professe stoppid his eres & herkid bat lesonedde. a 1450 *Lyf St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1963 Pe lauerday bad Jesum be profest Monekes, or ga and do bair bess. 1530 T. Morton *Order & Treatise* ...plainly proving, that the pretensed warrings of Priestes and professed persones, is no warrings, but altogether unlawfull. 1588 Allen *Admon.* 14 She hath ... suppressed all the religious houses...dispersed the professed of the same. 1598 L. Owen *Spec. Yorwel* (1894) 58 These professed Iesuites are employed to hearing Confessions, saying of Masses, Preaching, and Writing. 1788 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xv. 237 One who entered into religion and became a monk professed was incapable of inheriting lands. 1870 Freeman *Norman Conq.* I. v. 467 A natural daughter of Eadgar and already a professed nun.

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to professed persons.

1596 *Bridge. Pract. (W. de W. 1521)* 10 b, All through the years ran in the professed habyte of religyon. 1610 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Travels* 99 We dined at the Professed House of the Jesuits. 1708 tr. *Dugdale's Epil. Hist.* 1818 C. II. iv. 22. 422 They [the Jesuits] have Professed Houses for their Professed Members, and those Coadjutors.

2. Self-acknowledged; openly declared or avowed by oneself; sometimes with an implication of 'pretended'; and so = Alleged, ostensible, pretended. (Of persons or things.)

a 1589 Kyffin (title) *Confl. Satan* (1608) 13 A professed Satan to all the children of God. 1592 Nashe *Have. 4 Ned.* (1. 2) My Friend pickes. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 277, Loue well our Father: To your professed bosomes I commit him. 1611 Beaumont & Fl. *Knt. Burning Pestle* (1635) 41 What I have given them, I would have bestowed on any professed knaue. 1714 Mrs. Manley *Pale Pearl* I. i. 156 He bears the noble Character of the Professed Wits. 1841 Carlyle *H. Sinner. Ind.* II. (1872) 203 A professed, and I think, sincere Methodist.

3. Followed as a profession or vocation.

1598 Stow *Surv. Lond.* (1603) 140 In these dayes many men liuing by his professed trade, ouer-ouer intermedling an others.

4. That professes to be duly qualified; professional (as opposed to *amateur*).

1672 R. Hubert (*title*) *Certain Doc.* 101 Though he were not a Professed Diuine. 1712 *Spectator* No. 275 ¶ 2 You professed Authors are a little severe upon us, who write like Gentlemen. 1728 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* (ed. 2) I do not pretend to teach professed cooks, but my design is to instruct the ignorant and unlearned. 1874 Coppinger *Manx Plays* I. I. 8 *ad init.* In The professed Antiquarian may find much to do ... to determine what is the precise state of each of the months enumerated.

Professedly (prŏfe·sèdlĭ), *adv.* Also 7 **profestly.** [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. By or according to profession or declaration; avowedly.

1590 Pope *A. & M.* (ed. 2) *Epist.* His soldiers wrote professedly against the superstitions of the people. 1640 Montagu *Ch. Govt. Prof., Wks.* 1672 III. 99 The sermons [were] not one formally and professedly set down. 1643 Ward *Simple Cobler* (1848) 17, I should ...suspect ...that faith that can professedly live with two or three sundrie sins. 1687 Penn *Plainness* 3 Jas., The Commons do it professedly to prevent the King's dispensing with it. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* (1697) p. 168, Only Virgil, whom he professedly imitated, was surpassed him, among the Romans: and only Mr. Waller among the English. 1732 Lediard *Kanzlier* No. 272 ¶ 13 Many there are, who openly and almost professedly regulate all their conduct by their love of money. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 360/1 Professedly writers, ...not for the lawyer, but for the commercial world.

2. Ostensibly, under more profession or pretence; opposed, implicitly or explicitly, to 'actually' or 'really'.

1637 Montrose *Hist. Eng.* II. ii. 21 Buckingham ... furnished with a body of adherents, professedly to ioine the king. 1646 Prideaux *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 182 Her portions, though all professedly by Holland, are absolutely within each others. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 350/1 The persons of the court had been sued by the sheriff or professedly for one purpose, to levy a debt, but really for another purpose.

Professing (prŏfe·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROFESS *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the *vb.* PROFESS. **a.** = PROFESSION 1. **b.** Avowing, acknowledging.

a. 1300 *Pelay Parve Kng. Edit. of York* (1836) 47 The professing of a nonne of Rippon. 1689 Wesminster *Remark. Occasional Mercy* 8 For the professing them, a very great Regiment to republick.

b. 1580 Dicis tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 493 For the true professing of the Gospell they be expelled. a 1683 Owen *Posth. Serm.* Wks. 1850 IX. 196 This is a professing that brings conviction.

Profe·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That professes; that professes to be such.

1633 Owen *Serm.* Wks. 1850 IX. 320 Believers shall be saved and a professing church shall be preserved. 1894 J. MacDonald *Mem. T. Bowyer* 126 He counsels himself for things which too many in the professing world would look upon as too many common imbecilities. 1840 Maurice *Lincs., Mysts.* Ess. (1848) I. 26 What is practice in God's world is a professing atheist! 1908 D. S. Cairns *Chr. Mod. World* iv. 102 The Church is the visible community of professing Christians founded by our Lord for the propagation of the Kingdom.

Profession (prŏfe·ʃĕn). [ME. a. F. *profession* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *professiōn-em* a public declaration; a business or profession that one publicly avows, n. of action f. *professī* to PROFESS.] The action or fact of professing; that which is professed.

I. 1. The declaration, promise, or vow made by one entering a religious order; hence, the action of entering such an order; the fact of being professed in a religious order.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Mon seuve ...ne schal nabbin profession, ȝef he, bihoten ane hord, lure bene hingen, ȝef te, cherlaunce, chastite, & wunlezhednesse. a 1300 *Relics* 1409 As my professioun ich bihote to Jesu Crist ido. 1340 *Ayenb.* 255 Bigeaton ha beheste to nolleynesse ase ha byeth of zoȝtlal oder be profession of religion. c 1380 Chaucer *Sompn.* T. 131 Nay quod this Monk by god and by seint Martyn ... This yeere I wyl out of my profession. c 1400 *Lanercost Hymnal* in *Rish. St. Annal.* viii. 243 She [sc. Christina] ...professed in *Rish St. Annal.* viii. 243 She [sc. Christina] ...professed in Rish St. Annal. viii. 243 She [sc. Christina] ...professed in Rish St. Annal. viii. 243 She [sc. Christina] ...professed in Rish St. Annal.

formerly a poor and beggarly thing to belong to any other than the three learned professions.

b. In wider sense: Any calling or occupation by which a person habitually earns his living.

Now usually applied to an occupation considered to be socially superior to a trade or handicraft; but formerly, and still in vulgar or humorous use, including these.

1598 Florio *Worlde. Epist.* 388 Why do not you supply your wife, as some one kinde of profession, or other, wherin there is certainty and easy of living? 1777 R. Cumb *Horseclefe's Mask.* i. (1788) 5 A Peasant, delighted with the profession of husbandry. 1820 J. Peat in *Lect. Agricult.* 364 Their profession is to ride and guide from their Age, 30s. Their profession is to ride and guide from their neighbours, and to make them dinner. 1861 Temple *Bar.* I. v. 7 Being Mechanically you ought not walke Upon a labouring day, without the signe Of your Profession. Speake, what Trade art thou? 1868 *Mechanics Enclosed Spenser* 71 The Professions of these persons, as unfortunately expressed, were:—1. a Haberdasher; 2. a Taylor; 3. a Butcher; 4. a Weaver. 1884 Rock *Church. Mod.* v. 121 The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland...though primarily professional man (sought and recognized his honours. 1888 R. Hunt *Astronomy* iii. 126/1 A Grazier...is also used for many uses about the Pleasures Profession. 1732 Gent *Bigges* 22 Smith her Spouse, by Profession a Carpenter. 1736 Chetwin *Adjud. Compl.* I. 113 The different conduct of these rival actors may be of use to others of the same profession. 1780 H. Walpole *Farmer's Assoc. Pamph.* (1878) 6 n. An Anabaptist widower-painter in this reign was John Rogers, who, if he threw no great lustre on his profession, was at least a benefactor to it's professors. 1848 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii. The forehead of Henry Gow, or Smith, the...lusty words usually indicated the gentleman,' was high and white. 1868 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 221 The second shall assess the sum not of lofty port and high-toned consequence over the juniors of the profession, than the veteran warrior...does. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 1/1 He is doing a very nice trade in the maths 'profession'.

c. By extension: *by profession* = professed, professional.

1808 † J. Bannister *Minerva Mens. Lib* VII. x. The rectory of never was by profession.

d. The body of persons engaged in a calling.

The profession, in theatrical use, occurs as a body: *public professional gentlemen*.

1620 Wilbye *Theagilis Dun.* 23 To take revenge of the whole profession, and to punish one for an others offence. 1636 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* (1674) 348 Lawyers are too wise a Nation, T'expose their Trade to Disputation:...To which whosoe'er the duty, The whole Profession's sure to pay. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 82 A Company of the Common Profession in Drollidge. 1840 *Chief Bar.* 4 *Arch. Trad.* III. 30/1 [Specifications] ought at all times...to accompany the Drawings, as they are more necessary to the profession the exercise of the mechanician. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 2/1 A heavy forgotten and hitherto hardly...confessing a provincial lassitude. 'The pun (or equivocation to—do—the profession)'.

IV. † **7.** The function or office of a professor in a university or college; = Professorship, Professoriate; public teaching by a professor. *Obs.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 436 There are...in this Island two famous Universities, the one Oxforde, the other Cambridge, both for the profession of all sciences. 1636 Heylin *Life Laurod* Wks. 1849 VII. 321 There will need but one hour, and the ordinement of a few professors. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xi. x. (1707) 483 There is a new Profession erected in the University of Edinburgh, for the Law of Nature and Nations. 1714 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 351 His Lecturer upon the Profession of the Greek tongue.

8. *Scots, Anc.* The public registration of persons and property [literal rendering of L. *professio*].

1636 Minutes *Parl. Scot.* (1661) IV. xxxiii. 407 The provincial Professors, as it was designated, extended whereever the land tax was exacted.

9. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *profession-book*, *-ring*; *profession-making*; *profession-like* adj.

1a. *Profession Ritual* in *Cath. St. Manual*, etc., 137 Informal...but the 'profession-book is open for entry, & he (1719) written. 1837 G. Dyson *Coll. Cath. Relig. Ceremonies* 312 From the profession-book of Lamlagrieg Abbey, I learn that he was born at Ramsbury. 1887 Gilbert *Dowered.* (1889) 97 That under a smoother and 'profession-like behaviour, when they are stirred up to passions, the figure might seem just. 1894 *Owens Coll. Annals' Parent.* Wks. 1875 XII. 600 Look on one may breathe the external profession of Christianity, or cause 'profession-making. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 3115 Je ladyes...Lokes noyse Wakinde Yore fondlinge voyage, And alwaye the nobler boye knaggynde his profession. 1683 *Wks. of Mercy, Danger Soul.* Bb.1 My profession Kyrug.

Professional (*profe'fənăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -al. Cf. med.F. *professionnel*.]

I. †1. Pertaining to or marking entrance into a religious order. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1440 *St. Alkelmund* 330 in Hearne. *Alkenyl. Leg.* (1881) 200 He was knave professionalle vyage. [Cf. *professione* ‘ig to Professione §.]

II. 2. Pertaining to, proper to, or connected with a or one's profession or calling.

1747-8 Resolutions *Christian Ch.* Professional, as well as national, offendings are to be avoided. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. iii. 8 It is the last get into reputation with the public by a certain professional stamp. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* xiv. I dislike doing anything professional in private parties. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 332 It was in these rank priests...who had not the smallest chance of ever attaining high professional honours, that the professional spirit was strongest. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 408 An perfectly professional as the mousing of an undertaker. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* x. 6 *Education*, special or professional (education)...aims to fit one for the particular vocation or profession in which he is to engage. 1901 Scott *Ch. & Chapt. Aberdeen* 266 (Aberdeen Univ.) Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and...of Surgery must undergo four professional examinations.

3. Engaged in one of the learned or skilled professions, or in a calling considered socially superior to a trade or handicraft.

1593 Shakespeare *Midsummer N.* I. v. 74 Called mine, not only as a professional man, but as a man of reputation. 1824 *Mod. Breed.* XIV. 361 The College invites all professional men, who had an opportunity of seeing the yellow horse, to communicate their observations. 1831 Miss Bannerman *Encyclopæd. Rom.* iii. Sometimes there was a party, consisting of professional people...with a sprinkling of the wealthy country gentry. 1868 Freeman *Norman Conq.* (1870) II. 560 There has been a great upward movement of the professional class.

4. That follows an occupation as his (or her) profession, life-work, or means of livelihood, as a *professional soldier, musician, or lecturer*; *spec.* applied to one who follows, by way of profession or business, an occupation generally engaged in as a pastime; hence used in contrast with *amateur*, as *professional cricketer*. Disparagingly applied to one who ‘makes a trade’ of anything that is properly pursued from higher motives, as a *professional politician*.

Professional beauty, humorously applied to a lady with the implication that she makes it her business to be a beauty, or to be known as such.

1803 Susan *Wonder in Land* (1806) II. 203 Professional and amateur singers. 1844 *Mem. Bachelorhood Prince* II. 31 Professional dancers and singers are usually engaged upon these festive occasions. 1850 ‘Bat’ *Cricket. Mem.* 41 The way to ensure good practice is by engaging a professional bowler. 1880 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* v. xx. § 500 The growth of a revenue which serves to pay professional soldiers. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* I. v Mere to fear from young liberals...than from professional thieves and throttlings. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 4/1 Ladies inland...to the now extinct position of ‘professional beauty’. 1888 Baden *Powell Cavalry* I. xii. 30 Professional politicians...confuse what is called a ‘campaign’. *Mod.* He is a professional agitator.

b. Of play, sports, etc.: Undertaken or engaged in for money, or as a means of subsistence; contrasted in by professionals (as distinct from amateurs).

1864 *Cyclist* 15 Feb. 142/2 A rule prohibiting the holding of professional events at amateur athletic meetings.

5. That is typical and skilled in the theoretic or scientific parts of a trade or occupation, as distinct from its merely mechanical parts; that raises his trade to the dignity of a learned profession.

1880 Tennant (title) II. iv. 277 Having constructed, by a professional engineer, a map of the entire glacier. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 1/2/3 A woman described herself as a professional gardener...‘There is a vast difference between professional and ordinary gardeners. I can sometimes be given a lecture on botany and horticulture.’

† **6.** = Professorial. *Obs. rare.*

1795 *Mod. Trav.* I. 418 Klaudius filled a professional chair at Leipsig. 1804 Duncan *Lect. to Aug.* The Scotch professional chair left vacant by Anyone's death.

II. 10. One who belongs to one of the learned or skilled professions; a professional man.

1848 Dickens (*Sunday*) I. The *family* practitioner opening the street door for that distinguished professional, upon Westm. Gaz. 19 Mar. 2/1 Some of the speeches of the learned Generals make us glad to think that the ‘professionals’ (as Lord Salisbury says) are not the politicians.

2. One who makes a profession or business of any occupation, art, or sport, otherwise usually or often engaged in by amateurs, esp. as a pastime: see the adj., sense 4.

1817 *Trans. Society Encour. Arts* (1824) II. 86 There is to be some very good music—five professionals,...besides amateurs. 1840 ‘Bat’ *Cricket. Mem.* 63 Averages of Batters—Professionals. 1859 Lord Wood *Indian* 316 In nearly all these cases, the witnesses are professionals; that is to say, men who are accustomed to sell their oaths, and who thoroughly understand their business. 1888 *Boy's Own Paper* IX. 80 Our amateurs are improving, and the interval between them and the professionals is growing beautifully less.

3. *Univ. slang.* Short for *professional examination*.

In the Scottish Universities, the four necessary examinations for the degree of M.B.C.M. are commonly known as First, Second, and Third Professional, and Final.

1908 *Ir. Univ. Mod. & Hang. Acad.* XXII. 308 Those who have failed in one or more of the subjects of the Second Professional.

Profe'ssionalism. [f. prec. + -ism.]

1. Professional quality, character, method, or conduct; the stamp of a particular profession.

1858 J. Geeve in *Cassell. Etc.* II. 80 The question of professionalism, or specialism, in education is closely connected with...that...of the suitable ages for different parts of education. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 492 *Professionalism* stamps its merit more deeply upon the ecclesiastical mind than upon the followers of the non-clerical, but liberal, occupations. 1892 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 504/1 The illustrative professionalism ...[of] decidedly characteristic of the Napoleonic warrior. 1899 *Edinburgh Rev.* Sept. 269 The...student should not lose sight of general cultivation and fall into stock professionalism.

2. The position or practice of a professional as distinguished from an amateur; the class of professionals: cf. Professional *n.* 4, *sb.* 2.

1884 *Edinburgh Rev.* 167 Lord Grant...may be very good, but in the majority of cases it takes before proper professionalism. 1886 *Kipling in Pall.* 1 Has Amateurism lost a things just the same as professionalism. 1892 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. Oxford 31 The modern tendency to professionalism in athletics. 1894 [see Paternism 3].

Profe'ssionalist. [-IST.] One who follows an occupation as a profession; a professional man; a representative of professionalism.

1893 Francois *Journal. Antiq.* I. 92 Crockets, so called by M. Hawkins *L'History of Gothic Architecture* 1, by professionalists named 'crabbingers'. 1890 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 363 There certainly are two sets of prejudices—those of professionalists, and those of anti-professionalists. 1898 J. Geeve in *Cassell. Etc.* 90 Against these, then, whom we may call professionalists.

Professionality. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Professional quality or character; professionalism.

1888 *Century Mag.* Jan. 399/1 There is one characteristic in which it is well for every country to imitate France: that is, the honesty and 'professionality'. If I may invent such a word, of its work. 1904 Col. L. Hale *Fourth's Wife* 56 How the 'professionality' of these men is in subjection to their recruiting 'human-ness'.

Profe'ssionalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render or make professional.

1898 J. Geeve in *Cassell. Etc.* 89 The more professionalizing the education will not better the matter. 1888 *Bicycling News* 20 Jan. 29/1 We do not think that any member of the present committee will professionalize themselves at once. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 June 728/2 Perhaps it is the fate of every form of recreation that it should become more or less 'professionalized'—if I may coin a word—and degraded from its original pure healthgiving aim.

2. *intr.* To become professional; to proceed in a professional manner. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Profe'ssionalizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Profe'ssionaliza'tion**, the action of making or fact of becoming professionalized.

1899 *Speaker* 2 Sept. 244/2 It will be interesting to see if its popularity will survive the professionalizing of workmen. 1900 *Nat. Rev.* 24 Aug. 1030/1 Batting has...greatly risen,...due in part to...the process which we may perhaps be allowed to call by the clumsy name of professionalization. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 421 The professionalizing of religion.

Professionally (*profe'ʃənăli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a professional manner; with regard to or by way of one's profession.

1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 698 Art thou a man professionally tied? 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 289 Yet do I not speak professionally. 1879 Miss Eagleton *Chin. Pearl* II. xiv. 260 Do you wish to consult me professionally? 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 5/6 For Overseas officers, the best professionally trained officers in the world, no preliminary specialization is required.

† **Profe'ssionary,** *a. Obs.* [f. Profession + -ARY 1.] Of or pertaining to a profession; that is such by profession; = Professional *a.* 2, 4.

c 1750 North *Lives* (1826) III. 221 He resigned himself entirely to the order of his parents, and particularly to their professionary direction of him. *c* 1760 Lloyd *Cowley, Essays* & *Verse* 1 In all professionary skill, I have never seen, nor ever will for excellence, or exhibition, But fools are up to opposition. *c* 1817 A. F. Tytler *Univ. Hist.* (1840) I. xv. 167 The great advantage which Rome had gained by her system of professionary soldiers.

† **Profe'ssionate,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -ATE 2.] = Professional. Hence † **Profe'ssionately** *adv.*, professionally, in the exercise of a profession.

1660 *Trial Regicides* 180, Cook. I say it was professionately. *L. Ch. J.*...The profession of a Lawyer will not excuse them...from Treason.

† **Profe'ssionist.** *Obs.* [f. Profession + -IST, after G. *professionist* an artizan, tradesman.] A person of a particular profession or trade.

1604 Rudolph de Acton *Tale without Title* II. 276 There is seldom more than a stated number of respective professionists in such a church. 1609 W. Taylor in *Arb. Jew.* III. 249 The accumulation of successful professionists is interrupted by them. 1834 in *Rep. Fact. Law Comm. App.* F. 260 In Dresden, professionists (St. W. Seidel's testimony p. xxvii: by which word artisans are probably meant) may not marry until they become masters in their trade.

Profe'ssionize, *v. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To follow or exercise a profession.

1856 W. Jerome *Sonnets* 63 Professionizing moral men Thereunto adores what pleased them then.

Profe'ssionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a profession; having learned no profession.

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 15 Sept. 2/1 An unfortunate and professionless gentleman. 1823 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 69 The learned parsons of half-a-dozen parishes [etc. and as many professionless boys. 1880 H. James *Portr. Lady* vii. A frank-looking, professionless gentleman, whose leisured aspect...was a decided advantage.

† **Profe'ssively,** *adv. Obs. rare*—0.

1611 Cotgr., *Professionnel*, professedly, or by profession. Avowedly, expressly; = Professedly 1.

1839 *Gentl. Magazine*, 36 [To] make a voluminous collection of testimonies and authorities perfectly against their acts. 1880 J. Cantuarius *Vita Hildebrandi Orland.* 183 A decision, which I will at sometime profusely touch as to a Book, professively.

Professor (*profe'sər*). Also § -OUR, 3-5 -OUR; 6 -OR. [a. L., *professor*, agent-n. f. *profiteri* to declare publicly, to Profess.]

I. † 1. *Eccl.* One who has made profession; a professed member of a religious order. *Obs.*

c 1400 Test. *Cantabrig. of Gods* 324 Charitees, & necessyte, beeldeth professoures. 1580 *Claims. to Hen. Eng.* 1101/2 In France in the year 1572, there were...five hundred colleges ...and 24 professors houses of that society.

† **2.** One who professes or publicly declares. *Obs. rare.*

1587 Turner *Defence Bullin.* I. 7 Stoole is witnesse of your...many wonne passyng degrees, more passyng for-

...hire professorum livig, *mercede præmiget professores*]. Dedicated words in last stroke ruled.

3. One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or beliefs, or of his allegiance to some principle; one who professes (sometimes opposed, implicitly or explicitly, to one who practises).

1538 *Starkey England* I. iv. 135 *Professoris of Christis name and doctryne.* 1554 *Knox Godly & Faithfull Admon. Wks.* 1900 I. 1 The professours of Gods truthe in England. 1586 *Nat. Pretty Consult. Sent.* III. 227 Machiavels and professors of popishrie. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. 1810 Those Turkes which are professors of Mahumets and Sergios. 1658 Walker *Wond. Lab. World* v. 1. § 98. 488/1 In the county of Pasaw was granted Liberty of Conscience to the Professors of the Augustane Confession. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xiii. § 17 There is no Error to be named, which has not had its Professors. 1720 Ammon *Whig Exam.* No. 1 p. 8 If the Professors of Non-resistance and Passive Obedience would stand to their Principle. a 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 294 The profession of one creed would augmente the profession of other creeds as stubborn.

b. *spec.* One who makes open profession of religion; a professing Christian. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *U. S.*

[Cf. 3rd Assocn. *Oath. Conf.* 13 Colnaplum religionis... professores.]

1597 Bacon *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 33 Both they looking for professors in that place. 1634 *Westminster Lett.* (1850) 490 Ye know many honourable friends and worthy professors will see your Ladyship, and that the Son of God is with you. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 233 Then the Name of a Professor was odious: now specially in some parts of our Town...Religion is counted Honourable. 1714 S. Edwall *Letter-Bk* 17 Aug., Give warning to professors, that they beware of worldlymindedness. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxx, An excellent blacksmith; 'but as he was a professor, he would drive a nail for no man on the Sabbath'. 1832 Mrs. Sydney *Daisy Tom's C.* xvi, Not a professor, as your home folks have it; and what is worse, I'm afraid, not a practiser, either. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 238 He had never ordained me as a strict professor would have done.

II. 4. A public teacher or instructor of the highest rank in a specific faculty or branch of learning; *spec.* one who holds an endowed or established 'chair' in a university or one of its colleges. Also frequently applied to the tutors or lecturers on the staff of theological and other professional or technical colleges, academies, and seminaries.

In the mediæval European Universities, at first simply a synonym of *Magister* or *Doctor* (degrees being originally qualifications to teach); but in this use not common as an English word. The right originally possessed by every Master or Doctor to teach publicly in the schools of his Faculty was gradually exercised to an inner circle of teachers, and the term *Professor* came eventually to be confined to the holders of salaried or endowed teaching offices, or to the highest class of them, such appellations as *Reader*, *Lecturer*, *Instructor*, being given to teachers of lower rank. In the old English Universities the ancient usage survives in the letters S.T.P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*) for D.D.; the modern use is largely due to the creation of five *Regius-or King's Professors* by Henry VIII (a number in recent times increased to seven). The endowed teachers of some other subjects were at first called *praelectors*, but this has gradually been superseded by *professor*. See Rashdall *Univ. Europe Mid. Ages* I. 21, 292.

a 1382 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 121 But now his scholiers be professoures of science of God system many wives above his scholers. 1507 *Statutes Corpus Chr. Coll. Oxford*, Quoniam ex non modo ex Latinis linguis notitiam et plantatur, qui Lectores seu Professores nostros honestatis suppleat.] 1520-1 Rolls *Inquis Gen.* 2 b, By his commendacions, the professours of those sciences purposed openly questions. 1536 *Strangbow's Let.* vii. 22 (Title) conveyned him to bee the Chiefe professor in Dublyne. 1580 B. Young *Angel* 4 Cyrenens, (1581) 89 Cyrenens...the professor in divinity...the professor in law...the professor of philosophye...the professor in Greeke. 1620 Bristow *Answ. Mot.* To Rdr. (1638) 9 Our Regius Professours of physick. 1633 Ford *Ch. Hist.* III. § 82 Dr. Richard Smith kings professour of Divinity in Oxford. a 1648 Clarendon *Contemplations*, How lately the Margaret-Professor Disputed. 1822 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 18 The magistrates of Basle established a professorship for their Countrymen [Paracelsus]. 1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 407 It was to the salaried professors that the title of *Professors*, in academical language, was at last peculiarly attributed. a 1856 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. *Prof.*, Only half of the following Lectures were delivered by me, as the Professor of Architecture, at the Royal Academy. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Europe Mid. Ages* I. 21 The three titles, Master, Doctor, Professor, were to the Middle Ages absolutely synonymous.

b. Formal as title to the name (sometimes shown *Prof.*), and used in addressing the person.

1708 *Phenix Cant.* I. 236 Pray tell Professor Cotes, that the book...is presented by Sir Isaac Newton. *Ibid.* 239 [address] To Mr. Professor Cho, at Trinity College, in Cambridge. 1726 S. Sewall *Letter-Bk.* 2 Feb., You may...communicate this to Mr. Professor. 1732 *Dr. Bentley's Dishonesty Stripped* 22 James, Sufferant; Dr. Rundle, Professor Young, Principal Dean, Professor Talbeigh, Masters John Craigie, Henry Ramsay (etc.). 1783 Byron *Lit. to Cartwright* 21 Dec. If you know anything of Professor Georgius, you will neither doubt of his abilities nor his sincerity. 1790 Cowper *Lett. to Mrs. Bodham* 3 Oct., I do not feel among them the name of Mr. Professor Martyn. 1805 *Memoirs King's Coll. Aberdeen* 3 May, Professors Paul, Pollock, and Scott. 1856 (1 W. Hamilton *Autobiography*, 16, Stand in the light of the window, Professor said Kerr. The Professor took up the desired problem. 1888 *Athenæum* 30 June 830/1 Prof. Bell exhibited...a specimen of a talking-drawing machine...in its infancy.

c. Loosely applied to a professor-like person.

1858 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 They hate the French, as Hotspur...they hate the Germans, as professors. 1884 Mayhew in *Leader* 5 Apr. 322/3 The orphan, whom Mr. Grant perhaps more rightly calls the professors of Greece, who might bear the name of Critics more properly than either.

5. One who makes a profession of any art or science; a professional man. Also, in modern use, a 'professional' as opposed to an 'amateur' in any form of sport.

1583 T. Gale *Inst. Chirurg.* 22/b, It would come to such confusion, and be a wonderfull grievance to the professors. 1727 B. Green *Horseback'd Knight* v. 31/80 (L) A greater shame is it for a professor of husbandry, to be ignorant in the ground wherein his whole trade lyeth. 1787 Pilton *Cowper's Life. Cowp.* i. (1788) 47 n. This built is peculiar to ministers, schoolmasters, and other professors of learning. 1809 Holland *Amon. Mirandi* 327 Jubelius, a professor of wrestling. 1847 Cunningham *Hist. Kist.* v. 3 116 The Lawyers...found they carefully have preserved their Professors and its Professorate from being profaned by those brethren. 1859 Mozley *Ess. & Rev.* (1878) II. 218/2 Mr. Jackson...forms that useful link between the amateurs and the professors of pugilism. 1891 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 1/3, I think the professionalism in Rugby football is the North of England is inevitable, and that it will bring with it a rupture between the North and South is no less certain...In this case...there will be no international cups for the professors and no North v. South match.

b. Assumed as a grandiose title by professional teachers and exponents of various popular arts and sciences, as dancing, juggling, phrenology, etc.

1864 Bosanquet *Lect. Aller.* IV. v. 133 The word Professor—now so degraded in its use that we must not translate with it in connection with dancing-schools, jugglers' booths, and veterinary surgeries. 1893 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 4/3 Professor T. E. Ellis, World's Champion High Diver.

6. *Comb.*, as *professor-like* adj.

1808 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 253 The letter...displays more understanding...than all the professor-like verbiage of Dr James Stewart.

Hence **Profe'ssoress**, the domain or sphere of professors; professors collectively; **Profe'ssorling** [see -LING 2], a petty or embryo professor.

1670 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 21 In long combat with Germain Professorlings. 1892 *Cath. Mirror* 13 Jan. 5/3 The tyranny of professorlings and tyranny of the state. 1903 H. G. Wells in *T. P.'s Weekly* 24 Nov. 1056/2 A provincial professoress in the very act of bathing.

Professorate (profe·sərĕt). [f. prec. + -ATE¹; so F. *professorat* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

1. The office of professor; professorship.

1860 Kingsley *Lincoln Round Sermons* The whole of such small professorships [names will be devised to the Professorate. 1874 H. Fitzpatrick *Canonbury to Pic* will do better things in time—that is the cry of these years of the Gerontic professorate. 1881-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1348 Calls to other charges and to theological professorates.

2. A body of professors; = Professoriate 1.

1872 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 280 Either Oriel or Corpus, and learn lessons of your given Professorate. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 841/1 A complete organization for the higher education, with a regular professorate.

Professoress (profe·sərĕs). [f. Professor + -ess¹.] A female professor.

(Also used for Gr. *Professorin*, wife of a professor.)

1740-87 *Lett. Mor. Subj.* etc. (1808) 34 Now can [I] be so happy as to have any assistance from the professoress in her speeches. 1841 *Athenæum* Feb. 104 A Symphony by a Parisian professoress, Madame Farrenc, was performed. 1848 Sara Coleridge in *C. Kent, Mor. xxv* Descriptions are given of the College, and some lecturing of one of the professoresses is reported. 1850 Kingsley *Alton. L.* I. 7 engaged with The female college, with its professoresses, and boarders-rooms, and other Utopian monsters. 1888 W. J. Tucker *N. Europe* 330 The wonderful Mrs. Professor Zacharias, and—but with the unpopular Mrs. Professor Zacharias.

Professorial (profĭsōə·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *professōri-us* belonging to a public teacher (see Professor 1-AL. So obs. F. *professoriel* (18th c. in Littré).] Of or pertaining to a professor; characteristic of a professor or body of professors; pedagogic, dogmatic.

1513 Bradshaw *Life, Dis. Frideswide* I. 43 Three persones, for their Professorial interest, and to keep the Papist tyrany in some countenance against the objections of Christians, had spoke about the the Schemes of Philosophy. 1732 *Mist. Litterarum* III. 284 The mask of the Professorial or Sophistical Spirit. 1818 Fraser *Ch. Hist.* iii. 101, They endowed a professorial chair for the expounding of his tenets. 1886 F. Pollock in *Antiquary* Feb. 63/2 Our learning...professorial and tutorial alike...to be entirely superseded.

Hence **Professo·rialism**, the professorial system, constitution, or practice; **Professo·rially** *adv.*, in a professorial manner; in the manner of a professor.

a 1841 *Bp. Rep.* (1861) in Worcester, Professorialism. 1864 Wharton, *Professorialism*, the character, manner, or habits of a professor. 1901 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 204/1 An...invasion of the ordinary processes of professorialism by a petulant lecturer. 1882 *Daily News* 27 June (in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*), Merely lecturing professorially.

Professoriate (profĭsōə·rĭĕt). [f. as prec. + -ATE¹.]

1. A body of professors; the professorial staff of a university.

1858 W. M. Campion in *Camdr. Rev.* 169 The establishment of a teaching professoriate. 1880 *Nineteenth Cent. Suppl.* VIII. 1260, 260 Even the extensive professoriate of the Prussian and later Imperial universities...is chiefly for the teaching of mathematics. 1892 Rashdall *Univ. Europe Mid. Ages* II. 276 The Universities [in Germany] were thus provided with a permanent Professoriate, and the Professorate succeeded to that to exciting the unendowed Regent Masters from all real academic power.

2. The office of professor; a professorship.

1880 Rashdall *Contemporaries* 24 So he disclaimed himself from the professorate, and became what we call in our Universities 'a private tutor'. 1883 *Times* 3 Feb. 9/1 Young men who were studying for the priesthood or for the professorate.

Professorship (profe·sərʃip). [f. Professor + -ship.]

1. The office or function of a professor.

1641 Heylin *Hist. Sabbat.* iv. (1650) 283 After his return, he looks upon him the Professorship in the Schools also void. 1658 Wilkins *Sermon* 5 July, He...Phillanus succeeded him in the Professorship, in which he continued till the year 1620...and then one more Precise Mr. Sanderson succeeded him in the Regius Professorship. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* 21 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 222 The Regia Professorship of Divinity. 1874 R. Willis in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 187 The private room and laboratory of the Professorship are placed on the ground floor.

b. with possessive, as a humorous title.

1658 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 191 Your professorships could not forbear to take occasion thereby to command your zeal against *Leviathan* in your dominions of Geometry. 1710 *Addresser Tower Pill. Wks.* 3 (1734) 23 'Indeed', quoth his professorship upon this, 'yes, really, I have heard of strange things there'.

2. The position of a professor of religion. *rare.*

1689 W. *Assoc Life T. Hamilton* iv. (1691) 180 The easy well-meaning ways of modern professorship.

†**Profe·ssory**, *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *professōri-us*; see Professorial and -ory².] *Of* or pertaining to professors; professorial.

1609 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. *Dedi.* to King § 6 This dedicating of Foundations and Donations to professory Learning hath ...had a Malign...influence upon the growth of sciences.

Profet, -ett, -etto, obs. ff. Profit, Profett.

Proff, *n.* obs. forms of Proof.

Proffer (pro·fəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 profre, 4-8 proffer, 5 profre, -ere, -yre, etc.: see the vb. [ME. *profre*, n. AF. *profre* (a 1240 in Godef.), OF. *parofle*, **paroffre*, vbl. sb. f. *parofrir*: see next.] An act of proffering; an offer.

1. The act of offering or presenting something for acceptance, or of proposing to do something; an offer; a proposal. Now chiefly *literary*.

a 1300 *Wild. Poèmes* 4411 Of he *queynte profre* he *pride* hadde reuke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 346 Whei profren hem to his service; And he hem chiteth of here profre And seith himself he wol gon ofte. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* (Dodsley) 2201, 133 Thi labore haue bot ay ensuyed to litte profres. c 1440 Lydg. *Chron. by Hartwell Studies* (1897) V. 200 The kynge, Cree profres made...of golde & remiere. 1591 T. Lodge *Orig. Troy* (1736) 31/2, How refused the money when lawful profre was made of it. 1892 T. Watson *Dicty. Amors.* 32 Though the profrers of Salvation be contemned. 1596 Bacon *Relig. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 93 Hoping that the money...would make a profre of peace. 1892 Dekker *Lanthorn* 1016, Accepting the profre with a delicate white hand.

†**2.** An act or movement as in beginning or attempting to do something, or as if one were about to do something; a show of intention to do something; an essay, attempt, endeavour, trial.

(The alleged sense 'a valiant bearer' in Halliwell, and thence in recent Dicts.) appears to be founded on a misunderstanding of the one in quot. 1377.)

1340-50 *Hampole Psalter* 18[9] We sulle libelee thaire lyues for alle thaire halde profres. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 8829 (Trin.) For so profre hat pai did (Fr. ore) wilde wat here stande in stede. 1436 in *Cott. Corp. Chr. Plays* App. iii. 108 That no felt tokkinge, no cruell dessese, shall in any wise make profre to your lande. 1536 in Muse *Comber. Troubles Wks.* (Abr.) The priest...played out the same under silence with signes and profres, with nodding, backing, and mowing. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxiii. (1587) I. 138 Comes in nothing profers and bobs to bread in, have scraped them (either) out of the ground. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1094/1 After some resistance...and profer of smart made by their horsemen, they were put to flight. 1606 Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 2 Sir, there is one Container yonder; do you know him? 1608 Dekker *Jests Prince Pigg* B. It is done...for little and little and with many Essays and Profers. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 52 You may observe, how many proffers they make to sing. 1725 Monroe *Mech. Exerc.* 228 With your Compasses find the Center on the Backside of the Round Board (with several proffers if need require).

†**b.** In extended or loose use: An indication of something about to happen; a very slight manifestation of some quality; a sign, a token. *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvii. 182 Yf Jerusalem signes & profres towardes yᵉ comynge of yᵉ worde. 1559 Cooper *Apol.* (1536) L. 1b/2 The character I have used...cannot have the least cast or profer of the semble in them.

3. *Law.* A provisional payment of estimated dues into the Exchequer by a sheriff or other officer at certain appointed times.

(Frequently explained in Cowell and later dicts. as the case of such payments, etc.)

1290 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 58/1 Quod non venerunt ad proferum...nisi quia non venerunt super compotum Vicecomitis Wigorn. 1330 *Stat. V.* 1331/2 Hilarelle, Exchequers, or any other payments that shall make their profers between the Feast of Easter, and the first day of July. 1390 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 2 The said terms...shall...begynne the Monday next after Trinite Sonday...for the begynnyng of thexchequer profers comprised in that statute. 1689 Cowell *Interpr. Proffer* (*Profferum*) *vel proferum*, is the time appointed for the accompt of Sheriffes, and other officers in the Exchequer, which is twice in the yeare, *scilicet* 32 *H.* 8, 21. *cited.* 1800 J. Williamson *Coventry & Sheriffs* 45 He hath entered Recognizances for his proffers. 1902 *Cassell's Interpr.* s. v. *Profits Vice-comitis*, *Alias' three Profers are given, but if upon conclusion of the Sheriffs Accompts, it appears that...he is charged

with more than indeed he could receive, to fault his Profites paid or allowed to him again. 1634 Stratton Count. Hyde 3. iv. 272 Each of these employments...paid to me the Exchequer such an headsome as proffer as he could afford.

Proffer (*prǫ·fəɹ*), *v.* Forms: 3–5 profre, (4 profry, proufre), 4–5 proffre, 4–7 profere, profiere, 4–8 profre, (5 prouffer, prouffre, paroffre, prophre, 5–6 profor(e, profar), 5– proffer. [ME. *profr-en, profre*, a. AF. *profrir*, *-er*, later OF. *poufrir* = OF. *porofrir* (c 1080 in Godef.), *parofrir*, f. OF. *par*, *por* (L. *per*) + L. *prō*, Prov.[1] + *offrir* = L. *offerre*. Regularly type **pōfrīre* or **offerīre*—L. *offerre* to Offer. From the interchange of *f* and *ff* the early forms are often identical with those of Proffer *v.*; and in certain senses (L. *proferre* having sometimes the sense 'proffer', and It. *profferire* combining 'proffer' and 'prefer') the two verbs are difficult to distinguish: see also Profer.]

1. *trans.* To bring or put before a person for acceptance; to offer, present, tender. Now *literary* and usually in Profferer *ppl. a.* 1.

Const. with direct and indirect (dative) obj., the latter with or without *to*. With direct or indirect passive.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4338 (Cott.) Sco...profert him to moth to him. c 1378 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 254 Oyre offrandes bat we offry, And oyre profres bat we profre. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 74 To him he profreth his service. c 1450 Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 207 Lookys...profre me bread, with ale and wyne. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 172 And he proffre reasonable treasure. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* vii. 2 Verily as ye mesure vnto other, euen soo proffer (so some v. offer) he vnto you. 1611 Bible (*Authorized Version*) 2 Sam. xv. 33 He shall be profered in marriage the best...virgin of their land. 1632 Chapman *Tullia's Trans.* Wks. 1873 I. 56 Five thousand crowns are proffer'd Ye to any one that will Answer him. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii. 20 Wrinkle seized the weather bottle which his friend proffered. 1877 Bloxam *Gothic Archit.* xvi. 268 Before proffering him this promised help.

b. *refl.* To offer or present oneself (or itself).

Const. *to* with simple obj. or inf., or *that* with clause.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 64/28 Seuene Yer...profreb him to be vnderfonge. c 1330 (Heal 1580) *Jerusalem* 80 profreb him to fizt. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Ase of be gyftes...bat Iudas...schuld...come bider and profre hem self to be Iuged. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* 16, I've thinke I profere me to them. 1600 Fairfax *tr. Tasso's Gier. Conq. Jer.* xi. lxxxvi, Others, as ransomers profered themselues. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 1 I...profer myself to the candid Reception of the Fair Sex. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 16 Five thousand crowns are profer'd to me if I will prove...that it is not as they have given in their verdict.

c. *absol.* or with indirect obj. only: To make an offer. ? Obs.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* v. 63 Or men of lawe Wrong lokede and largelich here profereden. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 298/1 If any man will come and profre us to be seruaunt. c 1432 *Tryv. Portugal* 211 The king of Castell profred him Nyne: 'Wel my dowghtres and myn Eyre'. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 191, I profer you fair: You shall be my full executor and heir.

2. with *inf.* To make a proposal or offer, propose (to do something); = Offer v. 4. Rarely with clause (*pret.* c 1330), or simple *obj.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3908 Thus God alweyes, ...Profrede hym to lenge to lyuery. c 1330 *Will. Palerne* 3282 Pe prouost deis perfi profre...What man...may ze bere here, His wiked gere, or gold gederen. 1368 *Gentleman Mag.* (1868) 2 John Brewer profered to sette hym a bone of nouzaunce. c 1450 *Merlin* 30 Ye muste to hem...shue that yelde you the castell...and profre hem to go out with their lyves. 1646 Sir Lo. Seymour *Lone Ep. Ded.* (title) a A secondary person...profer'd to sell the Copy. 1687 Marvell *P. L. v.* 415 Now ...he hastily to go To proffer or accept Alone the dreadful voyage. 1722 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Commodus* 1. 19 They proffer'd to submit upon his own terms. 1823 Lamb *Elia Ser.* II. *Poor Relations*, He proffereth to go for a coach and has the servant go.

†3. with *inf.* To make an attempt, to endeavour; = Offer v. 5 b. Also *refl.* with *inf.* (1402, c 1475). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 276 An ympes had bei bo to, & profred for to hast. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10056 Forne ...Pat bere to gelde it profered to say. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 721 The King profred him to pray, and grant non stranger fute. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 121 When the Pompeians...perceived in armor, the Englishmen lay down of wild fyrbes. 1609 Fulke *Ch. Hist.* vi. ii. 8 b This priuiledge ...was profered afterwards by seuen Bishops of London to be restored; which Tunstall would neuer receiue vnto.

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a movement as if about to do something; to begin to set or move, and then stop or turn back: *spec.* of a ship: see quots., and cf. Proffer *sb.* 2 and Rencontre. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 263 There they lay two dayes and two nyghtes, and no party profered come to hem. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij, The hert...He profereth...and so ye shall say: For he wyll not byde nother vp ne downe. 1573 Tusser. *Pointes vse* When he (an hare) maketh haste vnto the water and commeth out againe the same way, then he profereth. 1620 *trans. Pt. Nicholas* 36. *Pleymouth.* 2. 2. 302 The Hart...being in the water, profered, and regarded, and profered again. c 1630 Chronicle *Corrupt. The Modern Wits.* (1902) 223 To plow the amorous spies, And prove and proffer to the spanking Thetis. 1685–98 Baxter, *Proffer*, to dodge any way, *Devon.* [Not now known, E.D.D.]

†4. *trans.* To offer (battle, injury, etc.); to attempt to inflict: = Offer v. 3 f, 5. *Obs.*

1430 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 103 Daily he prophered hatrede his enmys diuers tyme frighte. c 1480 Caxton *Reynard the Foxe* xxiv. 107 To proffre me outrage. a 1536 Bale *Chron. Illust. W.* (1548) 56 b. The citezens...manfully profered to defende them, but their enemyes were verye sturdye backe. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 69 Which of them hath proffered me the greatest villany.

Hence **Proffe'rable** *a.*, that can be proffered.

1822 G. Darley *Errors of Ecstasie* 38 Doth thou not spie No proffrable means removed why, The truce?

Proffered (*prǫ·fəɹd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. Offered for acceptance.

c 1380 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 213 Swich profred seruyse stynketh. *as* witnesseth thise olde wyse. 1530 Tyndale *Exod. Prol.* (1534) 22 Profered vnto vyrgines ye is willyngly offered in the moost pure to be suspected. c 1550 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866) II. 73 The very best worthy do refuse profered preferment. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 9/2 Most commonly, profereds ulcerous is superfluitable. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* iii. 966 Methinks such terms of proffer'd grace you bring, As once Moses to the Indian King. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) II. xxx. ii. 251 The candidates accused to the proffered indemnity. 1806 E. Bonnor *Raleigh* I. xxx. 464 The Dean refused the proffered notes.

†2. Attempted; offered, as an injury. *Obs.*

1598 Florio *Famoje Epist.* 320 Through the proffered iniuries of naughtie people.

Profferer (*prǫ·fərəɹ*). [f. as prec. + -er1.] One who proffers; one who makes an offer.

1513 Douglas *Eneados* vi. (1710) 83/1 So many wones, Inuoks well lookers, Flatterers, liers, and leasie profferers. 1597 Hooker, *Tree Good.* v. § 38 Maides, to modesty, say no, to that, Which they would haue the profferer construe, I. 1897 Colleton *Rec. n. Carolina* 38 He who always refuses them an proferer with indiscretion. 1713 *Postmaster* 31 May 2 The best Purchaser (at a Sale) shall have a Remarkable Prize.

Proffering, *vbl. sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [-ing1.] The action of the verb Proffer.

1. The action of offering for acceptance or sale; an offer; a proposal: = Proffer *sb.* 1.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxiii. 18 The profferyng [1382 profer] of hem pleside Ezau and Sichem. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 391/1 Inde [wode] as shal be opened at Calays at the sale or profereng of sale be theym. 1647 tr. W. R. *Williams Abp. Grandees Co.* (1867) 103 That no person free of this Society ...hearer about the Streets...may buy any goods of Hucsters or Cogger, by the way of Hawking or Proffering.

†2. = Proffer *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1526 J. Heywood *Pron. (title)* In la such signes and profering Many pretty takes...hail they.

†Profice'tious, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *profic-ere* to make progress, profit + -acious. Cf. *efficacious.*] Advantageous, profitable.

a 1660 *Contempl. Mod. Irel.* (in Ancient. Soc.) I. 224 It would prove somewhat profecticious, if the Council did send Gerrit Fagell...to advise plainely the poore Gentrell to forgoe distempers and surbuses.

†Profi'ciary. *Obs. rare*—1. [appy. f. med.L. *profician*, var. of *profectum* profit, after use of neuter of late L. *profic-us* beneficial, advantageous (see **proficiens*), f. *proficere* to be advantageous, to profit.] One who profits.

1621 Bp. Mountague *Diatribe* 110 Being ignorant what your question is, and how you thinke Gretzius, commonly the best expositour of a good Proficiary in that kinde.

†Proficiat (*prǫ·fiʃiæt*). *Obs.* [obs. F. *proficiat* (1611 in Littré), a. L. *proficiat* 'may it profit', 3rd pers. pres. subj. of *proficere* to be advantageous, to profit.] A friendly greeting when meeting; payment to ensure a friendly welcome: cf. Proface, Footing *sbb.* 2b, 3, Handsel *sb.* 2.

1611 Cotgr., *Proficiat*, a fee, or benevolence bestowed on Hostess, in manner of a welcome, immediately after their installments. 1673 Ungentle Solitary 1. 308, These towards will leave me to pay them here my welcome hither, and my *Proficiat*. *Ibid.* 1676 *Preface* 12 Here to all good fellowes. *Ibid.* v. 222.

†Profi'cience. *Obs.* [f. Proficient: see -ence.] Movement onward, progress, advance, improvement; hence, the degree of advancement attained; skill, proficiency.

1605 (title) The Two Bookes of Francis Bacon. Of the proficience and advancement of Learning, diuine and humane. a 1620 Hooker *Ecclesiastes* (1632) 9 The talent of proficiency in gentlenesse. 1623 Massinger *Vnnat. Combat.* v. i, Implicit faith, even learning not more taught, much bowing and small proficience. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 23 ¶ 2 Epicurus...has retained to great proficience in his art. 1783 Johnson *Let. to Miss Thrale* 14 July, Your proficience in arithmetick is not only to be commended but admired.

Proficiency (*prǫfi·ʃĭənsi*). [f. as prec. + -ency.]

†1. Progress or advance towards completeness or perfection; improvement in skill or knowledge, as distinguished from perfection.

1540 Cranmer *Let. to C. Hubert* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 397 John Dodman,...I trust, has by this time made such proficiency in the Germen language, that I should not of his being able to discharge the duties of his office to the benefit of the church. 1624 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 7 Haeres is not a place of a proficiency, but of present perfection. a 1660 Hunton *Lawful Authority* (1668) 360 The Hebrew and Chaldaick Tongues...because to be so generally embraced, and so cheerfully studied, that is rejoiced a wonderful proficiency. 1699 Norden *Beatitudes* (1891) I. 228 We are now in a state of Proficiency, and of Perfection. 1833 Macaulay *Mist. Eng.* vii. II. 164 Meanwhile he made little proficiency in fashionable or literary accomplishments. 1854 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. 5 In sculpture and painting he also made some proficiency.

2. The state or degree of improvement attained; an advanced condition; the quality or fact of being proficient; adeptness, expertness, skill.

a 1633 Weever *Epigrammes Edw. in Italy.* (1600) 91 Pleasing themselues more in opinion of some proficiency in terme of hearing or knowing things. 1699 Bentley *Phal. Prol.* 64 He has shown his Proficiency in the noble Science of Detraction. 1726 *Swan Gallant* 22, I, A tolerable proficiency in their language. 1738 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. i. 37 The clergy in particular...were peculiarly remarkable for their proficiency in the study of the law. 1859 C. Bearne *Exmoor Scolding* 11 A proficiency in the use of those weapons being acquired...by athletic games. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 23 Feb. 2/1 Men of over two years' service will be eligible for this proficiency pay (threepence or sixpence extra a day) by the attainment of a defined standard of skill in musketry, signalling, or some other branch.

b. (With *a* and *pl.*) Progress made or adeptness attained in a particular subject, etc.; *esp.* in Mathematics, and partly by the good reason which was half of his Father, he was considered...even a scholastic place in that House. a 1729 J. Kinnier *Serm.*, 1 Cor. x. 12 (1733) 104 Boasting with too much Satisfaction on their own Proficiencies.

Proficient (*prǫfi·ʃĭənt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *proficient-, -ans*, pres. ppl. of *proficere* to advance, make progress, profit, be useful, f. *pro*, Pro-[1] + *facere*, *facĕre* to do, make. So OF. *proficient* (14th c. in Godef.) productive.]

A. *adj.* **†1.** Going forward or advancing towards perfection; making progress, improving; opposed to *perfect*. *Obs. rare.*

1624 W. Hull *Mirr. Maiestie* 108 He is all-sufficient; neither deficient, nor proficient, because he is perfect and all sufficient. 1638 Prelion, *Proficient*, helping forward, or profiting.

2. Advanced in the acquirement of some kind of skill; skilled; adept, expert.

c 1390 Merlinge *Fragm.* iii. 16 Who would not be proficient to this art? 1584 Cogan *Haven* iv. 125 No powder'd gust, proficient in the art Of sweetning an alnole. 1800 Southey *Let. to C. W. Wynn* 21 Feb. in *Life* (1849) II. 132 The art...in which they were so proficient, may now be turned successfully against them. 1856 Robinson *Hagg. Brooke* 31 There are some subjects more easy, because proficient in. 1892 *Gunton's Branch Leader* 169 To become proficient in the use of the gun.

B. *sb.* **†1.** A learner who makes progress in something; opposed to one who is perfect. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 19, I am no good a proficient in one quarter of an hours, that I can drinke with any Tinker in his owne Language. 1678 B. L. Esprella *Scanda's Mor.* (1678) 220 There...are but proficients, and not yet arrived at the state of wisdom. 1742 R. Keene tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit. Christ* 102 He is the Way to Begginers, the Truth to Proficients, and Life to the more Perfect. 1792 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 169 The world's a school Of wrong, and what proficients swarm around We meet, or imitate, or disapprove.

2. One who has made good progress in some art or branch of learning; an advanced pupil or scholar; an expert, an adept.

1620 Healey *tr. Aug. City of God* x. xxvii. 398 The great proficients of righteousnesse. 1808 Bellamy *Rel. Experi., Proficient*, one that hath well profited. 1832 *Life Father Lacey* (1876) 8 Who...became in short time so great a proficient, that he was capable of the more subtil Arts. 1881 R. Bagnall *Pen. Sermo. Lady St. Cuthb.* 4 Every person may in no humble sendse man, and never reckons himself a perfect proficient. 1911 Sanders, *Chorus.* (1936) 111. Miss. v. i. 256 A Man of reading and advanced in Letters, (Not a Profficient in the kind). 1818 W. Blanch *Dream of Pindar* 67 He...became so distinguished a proficient in polite learning, that he opened a school in his monastery for teaching the arts of the noble...companions of conquerors. 1888 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. v. 458 The architect, painter, and general proficient in the arts.

†3. A thing that helps or conduces to progress. *Obs.*

1602 Harington *Ulem. Ajax Wks.* 1872 II. 220, I am confident in all Artes: The riches of my thoughts, and of my time, Hauz beene a good proficient.

Hence **Profi'ciently** *adv.*, with proficiency; with some skill; skilfully.

1832 Browne *Rustic* 104 Thoughe some may not proficiently. 1843 Hogg in *Fras. Magaz. Mar.* I. 328 If...they could not proficiently tie their woollen cloth.

†Profi'cuous, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *profic-us* (Cassiodorus) beneficial (f. *profic-ere*: see prec.) + -ous.] Profitable, advantageous, beneficial, useful.

1660 Calvin *Stat. Synods* (1856) 102 The Law inioyns the immediate possession of such Tenements which he possessed. 1683 H. Hickes *Advice agst. Plagues* 18 You may now believe nothing more profitable against the Pestilence then Phisicians. 1708 J. Pullein *Cedar* v. 58 He for ever blest With the Knowledge, and to future Times Professors.

Profight, occasional archaic error for *perfight*, obs. f. Perfect.

Profile (*prǫ·fil*, *-fəl*), *sb.* Also 8 profil. See also Purfle. [ad. obs. It. *profilo*, now *profilo*, a border, a lining or drawing of any figure, *sb.* f. *profilare*, now *profilare* to Profile; from It. also mod.F. *profil*, formerly *porfil*, *pourfil* (1539–c 1700), profile, outline, contour, from which some of the Eng. senses may have been directly taken.]

1. A drawing or other representation of the outline of anything; esp. of the human face, outlined by the median line.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Profile* (fol. *profilo*), that design that shows the side with the going or falling of any work; As a place drawn sideways, that is as we vsually saw side or moyety of it may be seen, is called the *Profile*; and is a term in painting. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Profil*...a

Face or Head set sideways, as usually on Medals, and such a Face is said to be in Profil, or in a Side View. 1731 tr. *Boddè's Anc. Hist.* (1750) I. 139 Invented the profile to represent the side face of a prince who had but one eye. 1833 R. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 3) II. x. 182 The shadow of a face on the wall is a correct profile.

2. *In profile*, as seen from one side, as opposed to a front view.

a 1668 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. (1670) 229 The head in Profile of Alexander the great cut into marble. 1702 Addison *Trav. Medals* (1726) 284 Till about the end of the 16th Century, when there was a general decay in all the arts of designing, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman Emperor drawn with a full face. They always appear in *Profil*, or see a French mean of art. 1706-7 Hearne *Medal.* (1708) 288 Sometimes, the appears in profile, and drawn as only half her enlightened face. Adam, a radiant crescent but just adorns his brow. 1883 Lennox *Pract. Times* xiv. (1889) 318 He sucked great consolation among the Blues by drawing one of their great chiefs in profile. "Why was half his face left out," they asked.

3. The actual outline or contour of anything, esp. of the human face; in quot. 1732 the horizontal contour-line of a hill.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* I. 13. I continually begin to measure the projectures of every Profile from the Central line of the Column. 1778 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 225, I...discovered him at my elbow, modelling my antagonist profil. 1792 Newte *Tour Engl. & Scot.* 232 Leading travels around the profiles of hills. 1887 Spectator *Sidewards Lp.* 23 Round Saint Helena...sculpted them by the boldness of her profile. 1892 T. Hardy *Tess* I. Throw up your chin a moment, that I may catch the profile of your face better.

b. *transf.* A barometric curve.

1880 Mayer *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Lovell 1216) § 129 There is merely a resemblance between the profile of the atmosphere over the land and the profile of it over the sea.

4. *Arch., Surveying, and Engineering.* A sectional drawing, generally vertical; *esp.* in *Fortif.*, a transverse vertical section of a fort.

1669 Stevenson *Fortification* 2 The Profile or Section of a Fort with a Fausse-Bray and Counterscarp. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc. Smith.* 141 This Profil of a Chimney, cut by a Plane perpendicular to the Hearth and to the Back. 1823 Woodforde in Gave. *Wellington's Desp.* (1837) II. 250 The profile and elevation of the western front of the Fort. 1858 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 146/2 A profile of the river was constructed, exhibiting the depth of water from end to the rock. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 26 The profile is a vertical section at right angles to the trees, and shows the true lengths and breadths of the object.

b. *transf.* The comparative thickness of an earthwork or the like (as it would appear in transverse section); hence *allgt.* an earthwork of strong or weak thickness.

1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* (1838) VI. 29 This line ought to be taken up generally by a chain of works, closed in the rear by a weak profile connected by a line. 1805 *Examiner* 4 Mar. 141/2, 177 guns of position spread over a distance of five miles, which space was fortified by field-works of the weakest profile. 1850 *Daily News* 31 Nov. 3/3 A strong profile will be required on account of the great power of penetration which is given to the present bullet by the smokeless powder employed.

c. A light wooden frame set up to serve as a guide in forming an earthwork.

1852-57 J. G. Macgregor *Field Fortif.* iii. (1870) 31 When a work is traced on the ground...two profiles should be set up on each line, to show the workmen the form of the parapet, and to guide them in the execution of their task.... These profiles, often made with straight slips of deal, or other wood, show with great accuracy the form of the parapet, &c.

†5. A ground-plan. *Obs.*

1663 Marvell *Mech. Observ.* in *Rem.* (1776) 170 *Profile*, the same with *Ground-Plot.* 1901 J. Collins *Hist. Geog. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Cumbala*, It is true, that the Profil or Draught of Cumbala, which the Portuguese have at Lisbon...differs from that of Peking, which the Hollanders brought.

6. In *Pottery* (and *Bell-founding*). A plate in which is cut the exterior or interior outline of one side of the object to be made.

1796 *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Founders of Bells*, The core is judged to be in perfection, when the profile carries the fresh cement entirely off, without leaving any upon the last dry loam. 1803 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 462 With his fingers, ...he gives the first form to the vessel; then with different profiles, or ribs, he forms the inside of the vessel into whatever shape may be required, and smoothes it by removing the...irregularities. 1839 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 28 The instruments employed for this purpose [giving the first form to a vessel in "throwing"] are called profiles or ribs.

7. *Theatr.* A flat piece of scenery or property on the stage of a theatre, cut out in outline.

1709 *Tatler* No. 25 Jan. 1/2 A piece of 'profile' was left standing in contact with the gas-pipe for twenty minutes without effect. 1908 *Punch* 30 Dec. 481/1 Another 'cut-in' and myself had to cross the stage in a boat designed on lines usually known as 'profile'.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *profile board, iron, painter, saw*; **profile board**, a flat board or plate cut to a pattern, used to test the outside measurements of an object; a gauge; **profile cutter**, a cutting tool in wood- or metal-working machines, which corresponds in shape to the profile to be produced; **profile instrument, machine**, an apparatus formerly in use for taking silhouettes; **profile machine**, a machine for shaping the profile of small parts of machinery, in which the cutting tool is guided by a pattern; **profile paper**, paper ruled with equidistant vertical and horizontal lines, for convenience in drawing to scale; **profile piece, Theatr.**, = sense 7; **profile-wing**: see quot. 1873.

1761 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Painters* (1786) V. 201 John Clarke ...did two profile heads in medal of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, for *Aaron Olyn.* 1787 Morris in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 293 A profile view of a small plate. 1788 Stones *Lett. to F. Mundy* 23 June, Mr. Mosé, profile painter in your town, has executed a profile of Dr. Hailstock for me. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiii, Your likeness was took an uncommon short time. Here's over a likeness was took by the profile machine. 1840 Thomas *Dict. Arts, &c., Silhouette, or Profile Instrument*, a contrivance for taking the exact outline of an object, particularly the outline of a person's side face. 1873 Routledge's *Pop. Encycl. Mag. Apr.* 276/1 Side screens cut out from are termed *profile wings*. 1892 Harrison *Milling machines* 192 Fig. 134, Single-spindle profile milling machine ...used in small screw factories for milling articles of irregular shape. 1892 *Appleton's Cycl. Techn. Drawing* 132 Profile papers can be obtained from stationers, on which are printed horizontal and vertical lines. 1897 *Cassier's Mag.* XI. 119/1 The shell rounded with a slight pink—profile line nearly straight.

Profile (*prōfil*), *sb.*[1] [ad. obs. It. *profilare* (mod. *profilare*) to draw in outline, *t. pro-* :—L. *pro*, Pro-[1] 12 + *filare* to spin, †to draw a line :—late L. *fīlāre* to spin, f. L. *fīl-um* a thread. So mod.F. *profiler*, formerly *profiler*, *pourfiler* (Cotgr. 1611). See also Purfle.]

1. *trans.* To represent in profile; to delineate the side view or outline of; to draw in section; to outline. Also *fig.*

1719 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 21. I have profil'd the Imposts of the Arches. *Ibid.* 30 The method of profiling each Member. 1880 E. F. Hoyt in *Lippincott Mo. Mag.* 111 Impasses in which he then profiles his consecutive points. 1900 *Cornhill. Rev.* Dec. 758 The delicate tracery of the leaves [were] profiled against the russet sky.

Hence **Profiled** *ppl. a.*, **Profiling** *vbl. sb.*; **profiling machine** = *profile machine*: see prec. 8.

1719 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 22 The profil'd Architrave, mark'd F. 1892 W. P. Lowrie-Lee in *Lockhart's Mag.* III. 446 One of the secrets of good profiling. 1892 Harrison *Milling machines* 170 Fig. 121 is a two-spindle profiling machine, and the cutter will profile or surface to the extreme limit of the table area. 1900 *Knowl. Instr. Archit.* XXVII. 9, 221, The profiled figures in low relief.

Profiliet (*prōfilĭĕt*). [f. Profile *sb.* + -iet.] One who produces profile portraits or silhouettes.

a 1880 *Inscription Profile Portrait* in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VI. 501/1 Charles Seely, the first Profilist in England. 1898 *Lond. Lit. in 18 Manning & Bas.*, Mrs. Beetham, the Profilist or Patent Maggie woman, opposite St. Dunstan's. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 80 Silhouettes...of our best and his lady, taken by Gleave assisted by an ingenious profilist. 1903 Bleaden-Hunt *Pre-Daguerreotype* II. 208 The profilist who did the silhouette.

Profilograph (*prōfĭlŏgrăf*). [a. F. *profilographe* (as named by its inventor Dumesnil), f. Profile *sb.* + Gr. -γραφος writer, delineator : see -graph.] A machine which traces mechanically the contour line of the ground over which it travels.

Exhibited at Paris Universal Exhibition 1900: the subject of Eng. Patent No. 1984, but not then named. See *La Nature* 9 Mai II. 359.

1890 in *Century Dict.*, and later Dicts.

Profilometer. [ad. F. *profilomètre* (Brunet) ; in Ger. *profilometer* (Mantig) : f. Profile *sb.* + -meter.] An instrument for measuring and delineating the profile of the face, by means of adjustable rods sliding in a frame, so as to give with their ends a continuous outline.

1890 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

† Profilure. *Obs. rare*[—0]. [obs. F. *profilure*, f. *profiler* to Profile : see -ure.] A border.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. 8 Together with Tuscan Profilures [*les profilures Toscanes*] both at the Base and Capital.

Profit, -ite, obs. forms of Proffer.

Profit (*prŏfĭt*), *sb.* [a. OF. and mod.F. *profit* (= earlier OF. *preufit* (a 1140 in Godef. *Compl.*), *pro-, pruefit*, in 13th c. *prouffit*, *-fut*) :—L. *profectus* advance, progress, profit, f. L. *proficĕre* (pp. *profectus*) to advance : see Proficient.

The OF. forms in *pro-*, *prou-*, immediately represent L. *prō-* ; those in *pur-*, *pur-*, *pruef-*, agree with the usual OF. representation of the L. prep. and prefix *pro*, in mod.F. *pour-*. Of the various HE. types, *profet* coincides with later OF. and mod.F. ; *preuffit*, *-fut* reproduces the 13th c. *Pr.* ; *profect* was a learned direct imitation of L. *profectus* ; and *profight*, *-fyt*, an erroneous spelling after *profight*, L. *profligāre* FIG. With *profyt*, *profyte*, cf. the similar *perfyt*, *perfyte*, under Perfect *a.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. **4- profit** ; **4-5** *-ite*, *-yt*, **4-7** *-et*, **5** *-et(t)e*, **5-6** *-ett*, *-itte*, *-yte*, **6** *-ette* ; **5-8 proffet**, *-ette*, *-it*, **6** *-yte*, *-ayte*, *-ette*, *-yte*, *-ett*, **7** *-itt*.

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1. 1 Pis profit [see B. 1]. *c.* 1330 *Prov. Hending* 1 For profite pat he bihit. 14.. *Customs of Maldon in Jnrlstns Miss.* (1868) 38 All pe profittes of pe said walles. 1380 *Lollards' Doc.* 253 To the Lolleares profitte. 1382 *Reg. of Penrith V.* 30/2 Wodes, or profites of Wodes. 1388 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 2, 30 A reuglar profette kyrgyth and harwyth a comyn welle. 1413 Cath. Angl. 292/1 A Profitte. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xix. 23 They think on nin, nobair profitt nyntis betwene. 1521 Cheke *Hurtfull Wilde* (Pearson) I. 11 Of the most pitifullest. *c.* 1535 Lo. Berners *Huon* lxvi. 226 Wyt hym hath but smal profyte. 1552 Gau *Richt Way* 20 And seikkis his awen wil and profeit. 1556 *Aut. tr. Alex. Willi.* c. 40 b, The profeites yerely grouing to and for the subuention. 1598 in *Reg. Glebe (Abbot Ag.* Barrowby 83 profittes. *a.* 1626 Andrew Melville in *Autobiog.* (1819) 114 The profitt...could contenance with the table. 1788 Priddle (D. G.) 14 Profitt (D. G.).

B. **4 pronfyt, -fyt, 5 -fyte, -ite, 5-6 -fyte, -fyte, -fyte.**

c. 1325 Gloucester *Poems* vii. 422 Inf hy hade in mod profyt, Wy nolde ich haued vre ne profyt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 Medycyne is gyfte profytable and ordeyned [orig. *utile dicta*]. 1447 Bokenham *Legendys* (Roxb.) 30 To profyte of the churche. 1548 Anglus in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 192 More...then ony profight to the realm. 1565 Bannatyne *Compl.* 12/1 That it make for the profyght of Antichristes Kyngdome.

7. 4 prophit, -ite, -et, 4-5 -ete, 5 -yt.

c. 1325 Prophitable [see Profitable 1]. *c.* 1378 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii (George) 694 Pat I gif be for be prophit And eik of wynnyng for pairs. 1387 Prophete [see B. 1]. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 10 The Kynge ... take the prophete of the Archebysshoppryche.

8. 5 preuffit, -ite, -yt, 5-6 -yte.

1426 Sir G. Hoby *Laus Acetic* (S. T. S.) 42 The commune preuffit of the toune. 1466 Canton *Chas. Gt.* 2 For preuffyte of euery toun. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Chas Richemond* Wks. (1876) 302 We should more regarde our owne preuffytes.

c. 5-6 profect, 6 profiet, profecte, -fict.

1485 More, Pageaunt in *P. Lett.* II. 186 That she may not have the profects of Clyve to place. 1508 Lydgate *Dreme* 910 To thies singulers profitet. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* Prol. More to their profects & benifite. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* b For commune profict.

II. Signification.

1. The advantage or benefit (of a person, community, or thing); use, interest; the gain, good, well-being. Formerly sometimes *pl.* when referring to several persons.

c. 1325 [see A. 1]. *c.* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (Harl. 4196) 60 Pat wende pis lore and mi dede, And to mi soule a gret profyt. *c.* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 122 It is no profit to wast Pat wille pan lande. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 253, I have gete out of my purchasyng pus grete profytes [*fructus commodi nostri*]. 1432-50 *Loll. Bod. 581 Ireland* (1902) II. 156 He...schal be assessid to 16d. to the comoune profite. 1561 Caxton *Joseph.* v. iii. 10 He doth it more for his owne profyte than he doth it for other. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 30 Pe thou neuere consider what to serue profit. 1593 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 30 Where I speake of profite, vnder the name is comprehended the getting of goods, and the inclosing of barnes. 1648 *Rehea Bon. mo.* 158 Profit is the Companion, by which Fashion may assure their course in all seditious Commotions. 1709 *Account Tatler* No. 100 P 8 Poets of Honour, Dignity, and Profit. 1712 J. Lyons tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 142 Set Wood in, for its use, Use,...so that it is a Tree of no Kind of Profit. 1800 Bateman *Packing* (1801) 184 The honest gentleman...of whose trusting we have already made our profit. 1873 Bateman *Kind Cult. Mr. Lang* 10, 240 This proves you hold for profit of myself And all the world of mind.

b. *transf.* That which is to the advantage or benefit of some one or something.

1605 Bacon *Advt. for M. Lect.* iv. 61 A man...who...Doth refuse, and there by cutteth edge With profits of the minde. 1609 — *Coll. to H. Prince* 4 I thanke you for this profit.

† 2. The advantage or benefit of or resulting from something. *Obs.*

a. 1300 Hendyng *Proverbe* in *Sp.* What profit has he to the owre many thei? 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (E.) 2 What profit of circumstance? Marke by the mirre. *c.* 1394 *Crede of Rom-seynge* (MS. Egerton 1821, ff. 140), Neuer hem nost knowe... nost is he profet of his craft. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* vii. 14 The gentiges of it is better then any merchandise of syluer, & the profit of it is better then golde. 1611 Bible *Ecclesiast. Prol.* He had not atteined vnto profit to come by any Symbole. 1628 Bonnor *Thapsel.* (1629) 134 Both Justice and profit of revenge...can never possibly be found together in the same thing.

† b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a good result or effect of something. *Obs.*

1500 *Ord. Crysten Man* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 96 Twelue other prouffytes the wiseles counsell of good wedres done to mortall synne. 1513 Trevisan *Higden's Citronyc.* v. i. 1 In the which Assistens the vertues and profettes of the seuen arte declared.

† 3. Progress, advance, improvement; = Proficience, Proficiency 2. *Obs. rare.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 7 My brother Jaques he keeps at schoole, and report speakes goldenly of his profit.

4. That which is derived from or produced by some source of revenue, e.g. ownership of land, feudal or ecclesiastical rights or perquisites, taxes, etc.; revenue, proceeds, returns. *Chiefly pl.*

1292 Britton II. iii. 44 Tut le profit qe il prist par le mariage soit rendu as heirs de sa femme le baron. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 3 De tercia hundela [of tythyng, wel] pe fruyt and profyttes. 1447-8 Rec. Corporation *Lett.* (Camden) 72 The emolumentes, rentes and profites thereof coming. 1580 Digby tr. *Mexham's Comm.* 116 What profites arryse of the christening of children, of marriages, pilgrimages (etc.). 1616 tr. The Duke of Saxon. Hall kept the town and Castel of Gotha, with all the profites. 1622 Hollands *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 388 The Rent, profits, emoluments, and other profites growing out of the lands of such manors. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 374

The Invitation to F. M. to enjoy and take the profits during his life, and after his decease to the lawful male of his body.

3. The pecuniary gain in any transaction; the amount by which value acquired exceeds value expended; the excess of returns over the outlay of capital: in commercial use chiefly in pl. In *Pol. Econ.*, The surplus product of industry after debarring wages, cost of raw materials, rent, and charges. † In early use also including interest.

1604 *Edwardes Reges* (1626) II. 256 The income of one hundreth marks. Seuenth...in the reuers...and to pay...the arrerage of five pounds, for the profitt of the said arrere for the halfe-yeare past. 1647 Denbigh *Pirg. Georg.* 1. 137 Nor is the Profit small, the Peasant makes, Who wanders with Horses, or who guards with Rakes The crumbling Clods. 1784 *Bees Four Letters* 124 The profits of any work that may be done in said hospitals or be also added to the account of the said hospitals. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. vi. (1784) I. 74 The revenue derived from labour is called wages. That derived from stock, by the person who manages or employs it, is called profit. 1824 M'Culloch *Pol. Econ.* II. v. 191 The profits of capital are only another name for the wages of accumulated labour. 1845 Penn *Manchester Spain* v. 74 Nobody would be an innkeeper if it were not for the profit. 1852 *Law Times* XCV. 361 His profits diminished at the rate of 60 per cent.

4. *Phrases.* **a.** *Profit and loss* († *profit or loss*), an inclusive expression for the gain and loss made in a series of commercial transactions, and the gain or loss made in one transaction; esp. in *profit and loss account*, an account in book-keeping to which all gains are credited and losses are debited, so as to strike a balance between them, and ascertain the net gain or loss at any time. In *Arithmetic*, the name of a rule by which the gains or losses on commercial transactions are calculated.

1588 J. Mellis *Bright Instr.* E iij, Of the former accompt called profite or losse, or otherwise Interest or Discount, and how to make it in the Longer. *Ibid.* 1b. xviij, Instructing the accomptant of profite and losse of merchize in more than one accompt proper to some one place of your Longer. 1620 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 371 Whereas you made over the sum of 250*li* sterling, your mere moytie hereof 125*li* 10*s*, whereby your profit is 85*li* 10*s*, of the which you make your Factor Debitor, and the account of Profit and Loss Creditor. 1707 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxvii. 172, 300 Chests of Japan Copper...were brought into Account of Profit and Loss, for 20 mands 22211 lbs by the white Ants. 1882 Rowell *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 194 If the Profit and Loss Account shows a new gain the balance is placed on the Cr. side of Capital Account; if a loss, on the Dr. side. 1892 T. Hardy *Tess* lvi, She was too deeply materialized...by her long and enforced bondage to that undiscerning demon Profit-and-Loss, to retain much curiosity for its own sake.

b. ‖ *Profit à prendre* [F., = profit to take], see quot. 1876. † *To fall profit*: see Fall *v.* 46*b*. *In profit*, said of milch cattle: giving milk, in milk. † *To profit*, to remunerative employment. † *Upon profit* (*&c.*), at interest.

1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 392 The ransoum of the horses quilk put to profitt be the, to the ransoum of four duddronis and ane rone. 1588 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 320 Money (to be) gotten vpone profitt for making thair charges. 1622 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 234 The soume of ane hundreth merkis to be...vplifft vpon profitt be the thesaurer. 1648 tr. *Cobb's Rep. vs. the Scholars*, They claim not a charge, or profit appendant to the soil of another, but a challenge in their own land. 1876 *Digest Real Prop.* iii. 124 If the right is to take a portion of the soil or the produce of the soil of another, the right is called a *profit à prendre*. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 23 Sept., 24 excellent dairy cows and heifers...to sell or profit.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *profit income*, *-monger*, *-mongering*, *statement*; *profit-proof adj.*; *objective* and *obj. genitive*, as *profit-grinder*, *-producer*, *-snatcher*; *profit-earning*, *-hunting*, *-making*, *-pooling*, *-seeking*, *-sharing*, etc. and *adjs.*

1552 Huloet, *Profite taker.* 1599 Dekker, *Masse of Gulles* 1, Other delights then these, other desires This wise profit-seeking Age embraces. 1881 *Quarterly Progr. Manufac.* 161 No more than 6 profit-proof, not woman-proof. 1896 Bevington *Sc. Reform* 25 A fiscal increase to the multitude of profit-yielding sins. 1888 *Chambers's Organist. Ann. Jan.* 19 The founding premises of the profit-monger's real middleman. 1891 Miss Porter in *Daily News* 28 July 5/1 The upper and middle-class...demand the services of the profit-making trades. 1893 Hobson in *Macleod. Lab.* (1894) II. 292 The struggle against the profit-grinder of the profit-grinder. 1898 Cen. Mercer in *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/4 In the early days, a Colony was regarded as a profit-yielding settlement. 1903 Fowler, *Gen.* 13 Nov. 1/1 Germany also has a large profit-income, though on a much smaller scale than ours.

8. Special Combs.: **profit-rent**, a rent of which the amount is due to a tenant's improvements; **profit-sharing**, the sharing of profits, *spec.* between employer and employed, as between capital and labour; so *profit-sharer*; **profit-taking** (*Stock-exchange*), the act of realizing the profit obtainable by the sale of stock, etc., in which a rise in price has taken place.

1839 Tennyson *West Indies* xiv. The small, grasping, "profit-rent landlords. 1880 H. Taylor in 19th Cent. May 800 (title) "Profit-sharing. 1889 — (title) Profit-Sharing between Capital and Labour. 1892 *Chambers' Journ.* VIII. 430/1 Those who have tested any system of profit-sharing declare that it requires much time and pains to produce substantial results; and a difficulty...is that "profit-sharers are not infrequently unwilling to share the losses of the concern. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/4 A jump of 1 to 7 in prices...brought out enormous "profit-taking sales largely by houses which bought early in London. 1897 *Ibid.* 17 July 5/1 Stocks contract under heavy profit-taking. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Sept. 3/1 At Paris the Bourse opened firm, but fell away on profit-taking.

Profit (prɒfit), *v.* Forms: see the sb.; also 4 profiti, profetye. [ME. a. F. *profiter*, earlier *OF. profiter* (a 1140 in Hatz.-Darm.), *pro(u)fiter*, *f. profit*, *profit* Profit *sb.*]

1. † *1. intr.* To make progress; to advance, go forward; to improve, prosper, grow, increase (in some respect). *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 6 Ay he ware I profete in be-hal of Jhesu be ouerer I fand it. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* ii. 52 And Jesus profitide in wisdom, age, and grace anentpis God and men. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 432/1 Prouffityng from vertue in to vertue. 1550 R. Wyrcester in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. cxv. 305 Lo!...yee se that we profete nothing at al. 1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* IV. v. 13 My husband sees we know nothing in the world at the Garter. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 298 The seeme of Man is more cheared, and refreshed by prohibage in small things, then by seeming at a stay in great.

II. 2. *trans.* Of a thing: To be of advantage, use, or benefit to; to do good to; to benefit, further, advance, promote. (Orig. *intr.*, with indirect obj. (dative), which was at length treated as direct.)

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 198 Ivry pese vs gaste ryst so to hepse Vs to profyt, and god vs spede. 1388 Wyclif *Fruit. Penit.* xii. (Percy Soc.) 31 It shuld bynn profitt yf he wyll apply Twelue thinges to conuersely. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xvi. 26 What shall it profite a man [1388 Wyclif, what profitith it to a man], yf he shulde wyn all the whole worlde: an he lose his owne soule? 1601 Twine *Quarrell.* 1. xiii. 61 [They] doe confer and are profited by their first beginnings. 1741–2 Grey *Arrangem.* 12 Twill profit you, And please the reading. 1874 Seaman *Mast. Ribbis* v. (ed. 3) 119 The most careful nurture of a girl's possessor... would not much profit a young woman.

b. *intr.* To be of advantage, use, or benefit; avail. Const. *to* (= *dative*). In later use, without const., regarded as absolute use of 2.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 304 Bis profitib vnsele to preche of euele dedes. *a* 1450 *Castor M.* 13510 (Faitl.) Gode is to wiste wanbi bay Kinge hat prophetis to be ley. 1477 Earl Rivers (*Caxton*) *Dictes* 119 The good Cathon myght profyte yet vnto prudyt to a lorde. 1588 *Bk. St. Albans, Hors* (1595) b, Yet shall they [rules] profyte for thys scheu gentyl. 1589 Fynes Moryson *Ireland* 203 They profit white to yt more. 1687 Milton *P. L.* viii. 572 Of these nothing profits more Then self-esteem, grounded on just and right Well manag'd. 1840 Thoreau *Walden* (1910) 1 In little profits that no alls king ...I more and more Compell love unto a savage mate. 1904 H. Beach *Practice Self Culture* ii. 38 Bodily exercise does profit for some things.

† **3.** Of a person: **a.** *intr.* To be profitable, being *profit* or benefit, do good (*to* some one); **b.** *trans.* To be profitable to, benefit, do good to; **c.** *refl.* To benefit oneself, make one's profit; see 4.

a 1325 *Cursor M.* 3413 (Trin.) His lord he profitid vnto and lere. 1333 Bishop Kinninghame *Test.*, I bewighs profyte to thaim whilke...wolde ryde it. 1561 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 66*b*, Haue your benefits rather to profite those which should reuile them, than to delight them. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 630 His Courtiers (especially those who had profited themselves of Abbies).

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To benefit oneself; to derive profit or benefit; to be benefited.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollf.* 29 To withdraw profit prouded in weore, not only for ones persu, or be hous, but for be peeplen. 1509 Fisher *Pen. Serm. Cæsar Richemond* Wks. (1876) 292 Thyngis...of scripture & substaunce whiche the scripture prouydyth the worlde not for ony payne or labours to take vppon hande.

b. *refl.* with prepositions † *with*, *by*, *of*, *from*: To derive benefit from, be a gainer by; to avail oneself of; to make use of, take advantage of.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3269 If we shall profite with goodes, or any free wyll. 1548 *Polyd. Verg.* (R.) *De W. inuen.* 1, I haue be all these yeares occupied & profited by this worke to ensure for me. 1568 Timon *Cadeau en Lim.* 172 He profited nothing with his coming. 1576 Dionys Agarsta, tr. *Of You might have found a necessary Sun*, To profit of the Sunne in her west wane. 1598 Barret in *Archiv. Stud. n. Spr. Literatur* 131 (1913) 361 Mrs. Barret...has not profited of the bathing. 1758 Bennet *Mem. Montastruc* I. 389 If it be not too late for him to profit from the information. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 231 All of them...profited by the opportunity to effect their escape. 1851 G. Hennessy *N. Richmond* III. 150 He was prompt in an emergency, and quick to profit of a crisis. 1873 H. Alford *Lit. & Dogma* (1878) 142 To profit fully by the New Testament, the first thing to be done is (*sic*).

† **5.** *trans.* To render profitable. *Obs. rare.*

1598–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 109 To harbour and profitt the ground.

III. 6. (?) To bring forward, present. *Obs. rare.*

1611 *R. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 202 The executors of the late Rich. Simpson, Threasurer for the Hospitells, shall profitt his accompt at Pickering on Aprill next.

Hence **Profitted**, **Profiting** *ppl. adjs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 201 Offitious Churchwardens in the profitted house. *c* 1605 in T. Hatton *Returns for Enfield* (1899) 28 Sundry places of the Scripture...left out in your profitting or edifying. 1648 in W. Aston *Life S. Hamilton* I. (1852) 23 For years I have been a profited member of your congregation.

Profit, *a.* obs. form of Proper.

Profitability (prɒfitəbi·liti). *rare.* [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being profitable; profitableness.

a 1720 Hickman *Positive* xxix. 11 (1735. 2) What profitability is in my trade? 1893 A. A. Mayne in *Econ. Rev.* III. 191 If the heavenly profitability was cut off...the faith of pleasurable seeking perished.

Profitable (prɒ·fităb'l), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) Also 4–6 prophit-, profet-, profyt-, profett-, profeit-, etc.: see Profit *sb.*; also 5 provfitable. [*a. F. profitable* (*profitable*, 12th c., Littré): see Profit and -able.]

1. Yielding profit or advantage; beneficial, useful, serviceable, fruitful, valuable. (Rarely of persons.) Formerly, also, useful as a remedy.

c 1290 *Lyr. Gr. Worc.* 4 Pat I wolle spoke...is wolle profitable. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cvi. 38 Somuel nere most profitable. 1382 Lever. *P. Pl. A.* xii. 282 'Helpe Piers!' quod pees: 'pese bede profitable wordes'. 1580 Wyllie *a Titus.* iii. 16 All scripture of God ywrayted is profitable to teche, to argoyen, to reppenne, for to lerne in vertuousnesse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Prin.* 191 More Profitable pe to vs a man to governe hymself than other wone. 1550 in *Wars Hen. the Eighth in France* (1870) I. 324 Marchandises...as shal be thought most behoveful and profitable. 1598 tr. *Petit Tractatus Monasteriis* (Camden) 3 To cause and appoynt...siche imp as your grace shall thinke meete more and profitabelle for the place. 1760 Mountenay in *Archæologia* XI. VII. 140 Pleasant houses, faire gardens, and goodly meadow, whiche these profitable grasinges. 1849 *Lysander & Cas.* v. 9 Silence or flight were much profitabler for you. 1858 *Whole Duty Man* iv. § 1 Thing was intended to make us more profitable, not more idle. 1925 Berkeley *Time Study* Wks. 1871 IV. 388, It...adds Regret...to profitable to the libertine, upon occasion and ages. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 220 If we are good, then we are profitable; for all good things are profitable.

2. Yielding pecuniary profit; gainful, lucrative, remunerative.

1708 E. Brown *Compl. Farmer* (1721) 79 Cheese are profitable to many ways. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. xi. (1784) I. 272 It becomes as profitable to employ the most fertile...lands in raising food for them [cattle] as in raising corn. 1824 M'Culloch *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 193 The richest channel for the profitable employment of millions upon millions of capital. 1849 — *Taxation* v. (1852) 122 One shipowner has a ship at sea, makes a profitable voyage, while that of another is lost unexplained.

† **B.** *quasi-adv.* Profitably. *Obs. rare.*

1659 Whitlock *Zootomia* Pref. 2 (L.) That then mayest be thine own Auditor, and write profitable for thine own profit.

C. *absol.* as *sb.* A thing that is profitable.

1660 R. L'Estrange *Tully's Offices* I. Of Two Profitables whether is the more Profitable?

Profitableness (prɒ·fităbl'nės). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being profitable.

1. Advantageousness, usefulness, value, beneficial quality.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (1495) g iv b/1 The natal [of the eye] that lyghte This seruen, and lyghte yes for profytableness ryuned to be shet & hyde to the spirite. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. v. 7 We vsen in scriptures rather to seke profitableness pan highnes of langage. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* 206 To the ende that the profitableness of this doctrine may be the better knowen. 1652 Culpeper *Lect. in Min. to Coroll.* To approve any herbs and life to Him in more faithfulness and thankfulness, and to those I serve in more profitableness and diligence. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Wkly Nat.* xi. 12 The profitableness of holiness, not only in the world to come, but also in this life.

2. Remunerativeness, lucrativeness, gainfulness.

1886 H. Dunckley in *Manch. Exam.* 15 Feb. 5/5, I say speaking only of the profitableness of labour. 1892 J. J. Lanier in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 324 Equal in profitableness of operation to that of any city of equal population in the Union.

Profitably (prɒ·fităbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a profitable manner.

1. With advantage or benefit; advantageously, beneficially.

1580 Wyllie *Tullyvet.* 5 These things are verie profitablie set vnderie to meditacion. 1598 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xi. 3 b/1 Angels haue this vertue of workynge mightily swiftly and profitablyly wythout ensynge. 1598 Barret *Alv.*, *Profitably*, profitably. 1892 Hunter *Lancash. Hero* & Cent. 390, I think it may be profitably printed, and more profitably taught in the Universities. 1902 *Academy Synt. No.* 317 § 48 One Hours may very often be more profitably laid out. 1899 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 611/2 Will...the forest personality may profitably be bred with this working ally.

2. With pecuniary profit; lucratively.

1839 De la Pryme *Rep. Geol. Comers.* etc. v. 187 Locality where the tin or copper can be profitably mined. 1883 Gilbert *Mongrels* xxxii. 363 A customer with whom I Chinaman can trade profitably.

Profiter (prɒ·fitəɹ). [f. Profit *v.* + -er 1.] One who profits. † **a.** One who advances or makes progress, an improver. *Obs.*

1548 *Polyd. Verg. Hist.* (R.) *De W.* 1911 b, The fame of profiters, that is, of those that profitteth in vertue and perfection. *Ibid.* 259 The pilgrymes...are yet...but profiters in religion, not of grace, or els be as yet but profiters in religion.

b. One who makes profit or gain by anything.

1800 Coleridge *Comm. Thomson* 18, 1798 Seven Hundred may have been Profiters by the excessive Plenty. 1833 *Tait's Mag.* II. 248 They were profiters, not inventors: eagerly adopting every improvement suggested by strangers. 1872 Chandos *Ry Travels* III. i. 23 The affluent profiters by exchange, trade or foreign sales, occupy the ground floor.

† **Profitero·le.** [a. F. *profiterole* (Littré), f. *profit* Profit *sb.* + *-erole*, dim. suffix. In Cotgrave *pouchteroule* 'a cake baked under hot imbers', and *profiterolle*, the latter also explained (in *Sc.*) as 'the small vayles, as drinking money, points, pinses, &c.,

gotten by a valet or groome in his maisters service'. The etymological sense is thus 'small gains'.] Some kind of cooked food: see CYMA, and QUOTE.

1525 BARCLAY *Eclogues* iv. (1570) C iv b/2 To taste white cheuers and to make prophecies And often talking oft time to fill the bowles. 1597 BEARLEY *Form. Hosp.* 2 b, *Carve.* They likewise make a passage of profession with Cary fish minced.

Pro-fitful, *a.* nonce-wd. [Sce -FUL.] Profitable.

1593 NASHE *Christ. Christ's Cr.* xii. 208 Order and discipline are not onely profitfull but also needfull.

Profiting (*prŏ*·fitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROFIT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROFIT: † improving, advance; benefiting, etc.

1580 WYLEY *1 Tim.* iv. 15 Think then thus thinges, is there be three, that the profytyng be schewed [*gloss* or knowne], to alle men. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xx. 12 Wee ar be profityngis of religion allone in outwarde observaunces. 1594 CARPENTER *Worcest's Remon.* *Why* (1618) 1 Where...be almost...fewe many examples and profitings of strangers. 1646 HAMMOND *Wks.* Ded. 8b, An argument of a many obscure profiting by other exercises of godliness. 1709 STRYPE *Anna. Ref.* I. xi. 134 The Bishops once a year to examine the profiting of the parishes.

Profitless (*prŏ*·fitles), *a.* [f. PROFIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of profit; unprofitable, useless.

1592 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 4 I pray thee cease thy counsaile, Which falls into mine eares as profitlesse. As water in a sieue. 1641 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 2 Profitless and fruitless. 1647 HAMMOND *Serm. Poor Sinners* (1684) 1 Profitless, unprofitable, unprofitable. 1809 MAYERS *Gil Blas* xii. vi. F 3 He was of an invariable and profitless age. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Mar. 5/6 After four hours of merely profitless talk a division was taken.

Hence **Pro·fitlessly** *adv.*, **Pro·fitlessness**.

1800 *Aberdeen Mag.* XII. 260 Our preparations ... must return in profitlessness and fatigue. 1857 H. MILLER *First Footn.* I. 18 Human thought is not profitlessly revolving in an idle circle, but progressing forwards. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Agnes* III. 120, 159 Dissection and inspection will be alike profitlessly practised.

† **Pro·fitly**, *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. PROFIT *sb.* + -LY¹.] Profitable.

1450–83 HOLLAND *Howlat* xxxii. vi. 239, I calle hym now one of the foure knyghtes...and the most profitefull euer.

† **Pro·fity**. *Obs.* In 5 **profitee**, 6 **profitye**. [f. PROFIT *sb.* + -Y (If the examples are not erroneous f. *profite*, pl. of PROFIT).] = PROFIT *sb.*

1450 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 426/1 In voyage for the gode and profitee of oure saide Soverayn Lork. 1493 *Cal. Inv. Mss. Dublin* (1886) I. 318 Fees and wages and other profitees to the said offices pertenyng. 1584 in *Peacham Blazon* (1895) 320 All the rents, reuersions, pensions, profitryes, belonginge to the collegiate churches.

Profla·ted, *ppl. a.* nonce-wd. [f. l., *profflā-re*, pa. pple. of *profflare* to blow forth, puff out (f. *prō*, PRO-¹ + *flāre* to blow) + -ATED¹.] Puffed out by blowing.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1880) 287 Preparing the audience for the most surprising series of wry faces, profflated remarks, and lunatic gestures that ever were 'launched' as an audience to 'roar the more'.

Profligacy (*prŏ*·fligăsi). [f. next: see -ACY 3.] The quality, state, or condition of being profligate.

1. Self-abandonment to dissipation; reckless licentiousness or debauchery; shameless vice.

1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* (1749) xiv. Williams is but here brought the highest pitch of profligacy to own, instead of concealing crimes, and to take pride in them, instead of being ashamed of them. 1767 GRIFFITH *Lett. to Y. Hill* iii. 30 The shocking accounts of the most detestable scene of profligacy and riot that can be imagined. 1813 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* xii. (ed. 2) 203 The decorum of behaviour which profligacy preserves in the public places of Paris. 1823 BYRON *Don. Juan* viii. 123 In ... the Bastards, Archdukes attacked the profligacy and immaturity of the rising generation.

2. Reckless prodigality or extravagance; wastefulness; hence, immoderate profusion or abundance.

1680 EARLOM *Cond. Life, Wealth* (1681) 63 Profligacy consists not in spending years of time or sheets of money, but in spending them off the line of your career. 1688 P. S. ROMANUS *Twelve Tuberoses Trees* 120 The prodigious luxuriance and profligacy of the bounty of the virgin. 1790 *Edin. Rev.* July 182 This profusion or profligacy of pleasure.

Profligate (*prŏ*·fligăt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *profligāt-us* overthrown, ruined; wretched, vile, desolate, abandoned, pa. pple. of *profligā-re* to dash to the ground, cast down, overthrow, overwhelm, ruin, dispatch, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ + *flig-ĕre* for *flĭgĕre* to strike down, dash.]

A. *adj.*

I. † 1. (Const. as *pa. pple.*) Overthrown, overwhelmed, routed. (Cf. next, 2.) *Obs.*

1532 LORD & RICH *Lett. to Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lvii. 134 The Cases here...with their Author, are profligate out of this realm. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 166 By which only politike, the league seemed was profligate and dissipated. 1575 *Rep. Privy Council Irel.* II. 274 The conspiratours...are profligate and dissipated. 1645 PRYNNE *Sion Flower Parish* 21, 23. 1653 HUMPHREY *Jewel* I. ii. 708 The foe is profligate and ran.

II. 2. Abandoned to vice or reckless indulgence; recklessly licentious or debauched; dissolute; extremely or shamelessly vicious.

1697 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39 When States are so reformed that they conforme such as are profligate into good civility; such men, into religious sobriety. 1732 *Gentleman's Magazine* No. 27 p. 22 Profligate in their lives, and Enemies in their principles. 1780 PEMBERTON *Contempl. Char.* I. 5 p. 63 Pride, instead of humanity...and to have been of a profligate life.

1827 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 310 To corrupt the House of Commons into a profligate submissiveness to the views of the ministers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 68 Sir Charles Sedley, one of the most brilliant and profligate wits of the Restoration.

b. Recklessly profligate, extravagant, or profuse.

1772 *Junius* lii. 279 Should I barter my soul to save one so profligate of his? 1873 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 92 V. 229 The miserly had is in general profligate, and therefore poor.

B. *sb.* A profligate or dissipated person.

1709 STRYPE *Abp. Parker.* Who. 1711 II. i. 59 Like a nest of corresponding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were advised to be vicious, provided she be not a profligate. 1798 H. MOORE tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 194 Every profligate in the Country...they take care to assemble once to strengthen their party. 1879 GEORGE *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 400 The wretched profligate found himself again plunged into excesses.

Profligate (*prŏ*·fligĕt), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* profligat(e. [f. L. *profligāt-*, ppl. stem of *profligāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To overcome in battle or conflict, to overthrow, rout; to put to flight, chase away, dispel, disperse: **a.** persons (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 179 b, I...which hath scattered so many rumors, and profligate and dissolued so many of them in right barnishe. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 194 b, If my spyes deceyue me, profligate and expell all the traytors and rebelles. 1548 (8 LAWRENCE *Comm. Augustin* 121 If you...may not (as the victory be gotten, ye) your enemy be profligated and abased. 1592 W. WILSON's *Dict. Pop.* 181 R's Wks. 1591 VII. 141 You have not yet profligated the Pope quite.

b. things (usually abstract, as evil, disease, error, etc.).

1592 BRIDGE *Christmas Banquet* B vij, With how fervent heate should we profligate and chase away our sloth. 1604 DOWNE *Serm. 1st. Alleiah* V. 274 When Christ is dissolued and dispossessed, his Truth profligated and thrown out of a nation that professed it before. 1637 RAINE *Pious Prophet.* (1674) 134 To profligate your chosen, and to subject you to your former bonds. 1654 EARBERY *Bolt's Diaphron.* i. (1731) 40/2 It no profligates the Rumours which cause them, that it once raises away those Diseases by the Roots. 1704 MONTAGU *Ridiculer* v. (1708) 253 Profligating all Enchantments. 1845 *Life St. Augustine* xiii. 139 A dignity...which did not a little tend to profligate [Latin word] 'profligatos' calumnias,—most merely words it is, but sounds, and explodes, and chases it.

c. To overthrow, ruin, destroy; in quot. *a* 1660, to waste by reckless expenditure.

1643 *Character Ridiculus* 13 Those by Sea and Land profligated. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Worcestersh.* (1662) 10. 121 From the Profligating of the lands of his Bishoprick.

d. To banish to, dispatch. *rare*.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 333 Dedicated to the glory of the *carnifex* sentence that profligated the German war to those woodes.

† **2.** *refl.* To abandon oneself to dissolute courses, to become profligate. *Obs. rare*—⁰.

1708 PRIDEAUX, To *Profligate one's self*, to give himself up to all manner of Vice, Lewdness and Debauchery.

† **Profligated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [In sense 1, f. prec. + -ED¹; in sense 2, f. L. *profligāt-us* pa. pple. + -ED¹: cf. PROFLIGATE *a.* 2.]

1. Overthrown, vanquished; wasted, squandered; dispersed, dissipated.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 222 Of that profligated labour, yet my lowest pieces and labours. *a* 1639 FETHERSTON *Athenæ* v. ii. 8 (1650) 67 To have known, in all seuen ages, so abject and profligated, as to be able to get no more defenders. 1680 STILLINGFL. *Answer Excommun.* § 22 (1686) 23 The other letters and profligated arguments. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 367/1 It doues forth the Impure and profligated Blood, and removes the Warmth of the Part.

2. Abandoned, vicious; = PROFLIGATE *a.* 2.

1692 *Gentle Magazine*, 328 Darkness, a most profligated magician, was so audaciously addicted to contentment, that [etc.]. 1693 *Lady's Calif.* i. v. § 24 The most wretchless profligated state of sin. 1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 272 Three profligated Ashers, every Macedonians, miserable Nonsuiting and wretched Eurychians.

Profligately, *adv.* [f. PROFLIGATE *a.* + -LY².] In a profligate manner or degree; with reckless indulgence or open wickedness; dissolutely; with reckless prodigality, profusely, wastefully.

1694 F. BRAND *Disc. Paradise* 24 Yet do utter want of that Native grace, which they so profligately wanted while they had it. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. iii. 175 He was here, therefore, not profligately wicked. 1758 ROWNTREE *Sobriety* 27 May. 20. 1775 note. It is related, that he who devised the oath of allegiance, profligately boasted, that he had framed a test which should 'damn one half of the nation, and secure the other'. 1858 DICKENS *Hard. Hard.* xvi, Mr. Gradgrind ...looked like a man who had been most profligately liberal, but is determined not to repeat of it. 1888 F. W. NEWMAN *in Mem. Star* 5 June, The best-earned wealth of our middle classes, and the honour of our nation, would be profligately squandered.

Profligateness. Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being profligate; profligacy.

1688 WILSON *Kind Chap.* 135 Sensefulness, Profligateness. 1736 BUTLER *Anal. n. Conclus.* 192 Others, who are not chargeable with all the Profligateness. 1788 A. FOX *Exam. Contempl.* I. v. 70 The singular profligateness of our time. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Scheme Perfectibility* 8 Extravagance of mind, and profligateness of the means of improvement.

Profligation (*prŏflig-ē·*ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *profligātiōn-em* ruin, destruction, n. of action f. *profligāre*: see PROFLIGATE *a.*] The action of 'profligating', overthrowing, routing; discomfiture, overthrow, rout; ruin, destruction.

1548 *Ed. Paghare Hen. VIII*, I. 183 In the distressing of the Scottes army by sea, and profligation of the Lorrainoughton. 1608 BP. J. KING *Jonas* 3 *Wks.* 10 To the ruine ...extermination of Christ and his Gospell out of the kingdomes, profligation of learning and religion. 1637 TOMKINS *Ferne's Disp.* 130 Convenient for the profligation of diseases. 1653 *J. Rev.* XIII. 331 A more profligation of the opinions of many opinions...witness.

Profligator. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Agent-n. in L. form from PROFLIGATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which 'profligates'; an overthrower.

1654 ELLIOT *Butler's Dialogues*, (1703) 309/1 That stupid Hollowness are the chief Profligators of those Diseases.

† **Profli·ge**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *profligā-re* to overthrow.] *trans.* = PROFLIGATE *v.* 1 *a.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden)* I. 207 The brave wanes to sche route that Alanders was profligat of the Danes.

† **Profluate**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. L. *profluā-re* (see PROFLUENT).] *intr.* To flow forth.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 213 That the blood may easily profluate.

Profluence (*prŏ*·flŭĕns). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *profluentia* a flowing forth, f. *profluĕ-re* to flow forth: see PROFLUENT and -ENCE.]

† **1.** A flowing forth or onward; current, stream, flow. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. xvi, A wherlish mote: In whose soft waues, and circling profluence, This Cleio, like an Isle, might safely rest. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 49 This will will grow dry, when a constant profluence perhaps of eight or ten years. 1693 SIR T. P. ELYOT *Med. Wks.* 139 So long as there is a profluence of Water through them, there is no Danger of their Enervating such Drugs.

b. *fig.* The onward flow or course (of events, etc.). *rare*.

a 1639 WOTTON *Parad. in Reliq.* (1672) 6 In the profluence of proceedings of these Natures. 1903 MORE *Nem. Parvenu* xiii. 189 We are in disgrace the Cosmic march and profluence into a manner of childish play.

† **2.** *fig.* **a.** Ready flow of words, fluency. **b.** Abundance, profusion. *Obs. rare.*

1598 BARRET *The Pest* (1866) 18 Nature ...changeth by ordinarie profluence of weeke. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 191 Africanus had the grauitie;...Gallio, his profluence; Carbo, his perfluence. 1647 CROMPTON, *Profluence*, a flowing plentifully, abundance.

† **Profluency.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Fluency (of speech) = prec. 2 *a*.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 170 A Profluency of Speech, reaching itself on all occasions.

Profluent (*prŏ*·flŭĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *profluent-em*, pr. pple. of *profluĕ-re* to flow forth, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ + *fluĕre* to flow; cf. *effluent*.] Flowing forth or onward; flowing in a full stream: in first two quots., proceeding or running out of the main body.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 58 Rut is holde The rouge to kytte, and mak on every side The lesses profluent for froste to abyde. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 32 For the subdiuision of...branches of sinewes, profluent from the spinall marrow, through the holes in the vertebres. 1687 MARVELL *P. W.* 210 Those who shall believe Baptizing to the profluent entrance. 1688 *Phil. Trans. Abridged.* 98 The great and profluent river of Tyber. 1727 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 178 The Power of the Bladder opposed by enforcement by the Motion of the Profluent Urine. 1880 J. TAYLOR in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (1881) 32 My profluent warmth perish out from this.

b. *fig.*

1848 J. ROBBINS in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 308 In mild sequence forms of profluent grace Move, meek in paper adapting every face. 1888 DICKINSON *St. Luke* (1892) I. vii. 159 Elizabethanisms ...in profluent, profuse of emotion. 1903 G. JACKSON in *Independent* July 23 A babbling profluent way of talking.

† **Profluous**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *profluo-us* flowing forth + -OUS.] = prec.

1589 BYFIELD *Apost. Creed* 1 (title) 104 note, As some be over largeous and profluous herein, so other some are sparo enough.

† **Profluvious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next, or L. *profluvi-um* adj., flowing forth + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or causing, a profluvium or flux; in quot. *fig.*

1704 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 47 Many, both a special...efficacie against the profluvious issue of the mouth, called Gonorrhœa. 1808 J. DYSON *Tobacco Tortured* Title-p., The lowest taking of Tobacco fouls, is ...a too profluvious for many of their purses.

‖ **Profluvium** (*prŏflū·viŏm*). Pl. **-ia**. [L. *profluvium* a flowing forth, flux, f. *profluĕ-re*: see PROFLUENT. With variant *profluvion* cf. L. acnth. form *-ionis*, *-ione* (*salivone*, *diluvio*) beside *-ium*, *-io*.] A flowing forth; a copious flow or discharge, a flux. (Chiefly Path.)

1693 FLOYER *Mountagw* 20. xiii. (1698) 213 An acute profluvion or abundant running of gravell. 1832 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2072 The blood...swells and opens the vessels, and breaks out into a Profluvium. 1835 THOS. HARVEY in *Mem.*, etc. (1837) II. 361, I melt away in many and lachrymal profluvia. 1845 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 292 The second or inflammatory stage with its well-known profluvium. *Ibid.* 1882 R. BENTLEY *Pamphlet* II. 108 Discovered seamed the lass with a profluvium of black hair.

Profluv, obs. forms of PROVEN.

Profluve, **proflus**, illiterate Sc. f. PROVOST.

‖ **Pro fornia**: see PRO A.-4.

Profound (*prŏfau·nd*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also *6–7* **profund-e**. [a. OF. *profund*, *profund* (c 1175 in 181

Godef. *Compl.*, *parfund* 11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), adj. L. *profund-us* deep, high, vast, obscure, profound (also *profundus* sb.), f. *pro*, Pre-[1] + *fundus* bottom. The *o* of Eng. is as in *abound*, *found* vb., *round*. The *fo*-form *profund* was chiefly a conformation to L., but partly a Fr. phonetic variant.

In Latin *profundus*, the physical sense was the original, the intellectual and moral sense being transf., but in Eng. the literal sense was already expressed by *deep*, so that *profound* with its freely use first used in a transferred sense, and only later in the literal sense, either to vocab. terms, and only those in the literal sense, either to vocab. Friends or Latin, or as a more learned and impressive word than *deep*. But it is convenient here to follow the original sense-development.

1. Deep (as a physical or material quality). **a.** Having great or considerable downward (or inward) measurement; of great depth.

a 1400 (implied in PROFOUNDLY 1). c 1550 Lo. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* xlii. (1814) 139 An hydeous river, deep & *profound*. 1552 J. CALFHILL *Ans. Harding* § 124. (1846) 210 A hyrug that wolde be losse of the sea, must have... grete and profounde waters and herynn to hope his shyp in. 1611 SPEED *Hist.* vi. iv. 301 Not...for all the fathoms, or the close earth wonders, or the profound sea hideth in voluminous darkness. 1613 G. BENTON *Theor.* 23 Galeot Tyne more making head, he... flung me from the profound side. 1647 MARINE *Hymn Heavenly* xxix, Naught but profoundest Hell can be his shroud. 1719–20 PORE *Iliad* vii. 409 Swayle gates. For guarding Achaia's and a trench profound. 1817 *Sunday Quarterly* I. xxx. Surrounded by strong bulwarks and *profound* moats. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 51 A series of profound crevasses.

b. c 1475 *Partonope* 1180 The chiefe prebode lieggs lowde and *profounde*.

b. Situated or extending far beneath the surface; deep-seated, deep-reaching.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 123 Of my wordis the rynd pryme resteth *profounde*. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 88 O *profounde* cause of all my wherynne. 1603 DRAYTON *Moses, &c. Ad. L.* 16 Which of your kings has the most *profound* Counsel? 1610 WOTTON *Sanp. Mat's Wks.* (1672) 30 Wounds made...by a direct *profound*, or superficial. 1837 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. v. 61 *Profundus*, Certain reaches are distinguished by the names *profound* or *deep-seated*, and superficial. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/1 The agency of heated water or *profound*-position. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 302 Insular gangrene is generally more profound than symmetrical gangrene.

c. 1593 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 368 The *profound* Pulse of the Lungs imitateth Hæmorrhoides, and Heat and Death.

c. Originating in, or coming from, a depth; deeply drawn, deep-fetched (as a sigh); carried far down or very low (as a bow or inclination of the body).

?a 1550 *Cent. of Cartesy* 184 No reuerence...sounde he take, Nor obeisaunce lasse his *profounde* syghynge. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, i. 34 He wets'd a sigh, so piteous and *profound*. 1603 DRAYTON *Owle* v. 31 Let me a Mine deuise, and to Dewgion *profound*. 1738 LEONARD *Accius* II. ii. 320 The *deep* salutation...made a *profound* reverence. 1799 HAWKINS *Life Canterbury* I. i. 120 Why? said Dorset..., with a *profound* sigh. 1807 J. CHARMAN *Abs. Worship* 326 A *profound* inclination of the body.

2. a. Of a person: Characterized by intellectual depth; that penetrates or has penetrated deeply into a subject of knowledge, study, or thought; having great insight into or knowledge of something; very learned. In quot. 1611 (app.) Deep or subtle in contrivance, crafty, cunning (cf. DEEP a. 17). (The earliest sense in English.)

c 1386 *Edmund Conf.* 511 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Of no be rulde be yer...& ofte be *profounde* counseyllers be chosen. 1480 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 89 A counsyng man and a *profounde* clerk in many scyences. 1576 DIGGES *Pantom. Pref.* v The constant profound Philosophers. 1600 HOLLAND *A. V. L.* v. ii. 67 As Magitian, most *profound* in his Art. 1611 BIBLE *Exodus* v. 5 The rulers are *profound* to make disorderly. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) i. 221 Their Abbot...was pious, prudent, and a *profound* Scholler. 1736 BISHOP *Sermons* I. 3 Those who in this age pass for *profound* statesmen. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. i. The greatest captain and the *profoundest* statesman of the age. 1884 FRANCIS *Horse, Cong.* III. xii. 100 The *profoundest* of metaphysicians and divines.

b. Of personal attributes, actions, or works: Showing depth of insight or knowledge; entering deeply into a subject; marked by great learning.

c 1400 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 363 In sothnesse clergie, Endowyd of *profound* sharpnesse. 1407–8 PAST. *Paston. Desyderata Curiosa Misc.* II. 27 Thei purte outte of dore out dori or oponr be cause they lakke not the *profounde* wyt and bust of it. 1552 HULOET *Moreus Wks.* (1562) 263 If a man praise a very fool, and think him wel good and *profound*, they in whom good judgement fayleth...will take him for the other. 1598 BARAM *Merch. V.* i. 4. 92 To be drest in an opinion Of wisedome, gravity, *profound* conceit. 1604 PEACHAM *Resp. Philos. Pref.* 2b/1, Their *profoundest* Schoolmen. 1680 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* (1759) I. 222 Leonard Mascenius has a deeper Reach, Than many Divines, and seems far more *profound*. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* (1820) II. 422 Some of the *profoundest* things which have been written. 1834 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lucretia Pilgr. &c.* 202, (1862) 292 A most *profound* mathematical inquiry. 1852 ROBERTSON *Sermons* II. 208, 132 His *profound* and beautiful lesson on the existence of the Deity.

3. 1452 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 16 In the mentioned of his dispositon to be *profound* counsel of our Lord. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 772 He was admired by great Politicians...for his *profound* divinity.

3. Of non-material things figured as having depth.

a. Of a subject of thought: Deep in meaning; demanding deep study or research; abstruse, recondite; sometimes connoting Difficult to 'fathom' or understand; having a meaning that does not lie on the surface.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4198 Neuer yet was rad non songe...so worthy of renoun, To spoken of philosophie, Nor of *profounde* poetrie. 1509 MORE (*Quotes* 5 Wks. 1557) 82/2 Which is there so conning, but he may finde in these thynges...howe to *profounde* to prove unto. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* 450, 1/2 A higher and *profounder* doctrine. 1598 FLORIO *Ane. & Mod. Ital. & F.*, *Alto*, Hi conceites *profound*. 1599 SIR H. SIDNEY *Faith & Philos.* (1862) 23 Christianity...is simple as to light to the eye of the child, & *profound* as to light to the eye of the sage.

b. 1556 DECEMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 88 That wt the greater facilitie we may prepare the way unto things to ensue more profounde.

b. Of a condition, state, or quality: Having depth or intensity; intense, thorough, extreme, very great; in which one may be intensely interested or engaged; unbroken or undisturbed (as *profound silence*, *sleep*, *rest*, *peace*); deeply-seated; deep-rooted; deeply-buried, hence, concealed or involving concealment (as a *profound secret*, etc.).

1500 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) 1. 198 *Prov.* He is by nature Come...In most *profound* nature. 1620 MELLANT *Comedye's Bird.* (1638) 377 Being of a lewd disposition and *profound* perdicamentis. a 1639 CHARLES *Charm. Pacific Wks.* (1653) 273 The fear of hasting into greater misery, or *profounder* Ailment. 1652 STERRY *Spirit.* Wks. 113 ¶ 2 How followed Ailment. 1652 STERRY *Spirit.* Wks. 113 ¶ 2 How followed a profound Silence. 1797 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* iii. 10. In the *profoundest* peace. 1798 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 332 The sublime suspension which they produce becomes still more profound, when they avail us as some sentiment of virtue. 1809 SYDNEY *Lett.* 11 May (in *Gentleman's Cabal.* 6-9 Dec. (1910) 157) My departure for the West Indies...was with long & profound regret. 1833 L. HUNTER *Wand. St. Louis* 22 Wearied travellers buried in profound sleep. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 264 The chief, and all present, listened with profound attention. 1841 HOOD *Calth. Th.* xi. 43 A language is most impaired when feeling is most profound. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect. & Addr.* ii. (1858) 22 In profoundest ignorance of the opinions. 1877 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* (1894) iv. 192 Profound melancholy seemed to haunt the hollows of the mountain ridges. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 456 Profound nervous lesions. *Mod.* It is a subject in which I take a profound interest.

c. Said of reverence, respect, submission, or the like: often having some reference to the notion of bowing low, lowly reverence (cf. 1 c).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b, The holy fathers & saynctes...had this *profounde* meknesse. 1609 DEKKER *Gen. Inf.* Wks. 1873 I 62 Into My Countries grant, with a respect more tender, More holy, and *profound*, then mine owne life. 1688 *Holy Table, Name & Thing* 3 Those extraordinary respect, and *profoundest* submission. 1702 in *Sheriff's Lett. Gerard* 228 Profoundest submission. 1711

Profound, -ds, obs. forms of PROFOUND.

‖ **Profunda** (profe·ndă). *Anat.* [L. fem. *of profundus* deep, PROFOUND (sc. *vena* or *arteria*).] A distinguishing name of various deep-seated arteries and veins, in the neck, arm, leg, and other parts.

1811 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1840) 326 The Profunda Vein is formed by the convergence of the numerous small Veins. 1846 SPURGEON *Madagascar's Mem. Queen Ranp.* 180 The profunda (thoroughfare) of the town occupies as the crowd (proved). 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 308 The profunda was divided by a fibrous band.

† **Profu·ndour.** *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [adl. F. *profondeur*, f. *profond* PROFOUND: cf. *grandeur*.] Depth, profundity.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 180 They strictly make good their profundour or depth. 1661 Boyle *Usefulness Nat. Ph. Profundour*...profundity, depth, deepness.

Profu·ndify, v. nonce-wd. [f. L. *profund-us* PROFOUND + -FY.] trans. To make profound.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 196 They are superseded by dropping of inspiration from a stone, in which the measure and the meaning are most happily profundified.

Profundipalmar (profe·ndipa·lmă), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *profundus* deep, PROFOUND + *palma* palm of the hand + -AR¹.] Deep-seated in the palm of the hand, as a tendon or other structure; belonging to such structure. So **Profu·ndiplantar** *a.* [L. *planta* sole of the foot], deep-seated in the sole of the foot, or belonging to a structure so situated.

1888 *Lab V.* 122 The paper concludes with remarks...on the profundipalmar nerve.

† **Profu·nditude.** *Obs.* [f. L. *profund-us* deep + -TUDE: cf. *altitude*, etc.] = next.

1626 R. *C. Times' Whistle*, etc. (1870) 149 The body three dimensions doth include,—length, breadth, profundituds. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb. A tube...reported of that profunditude to the middle that it is bottomless. 1650 *Interpos. Cleric. Calmck* 49 A due measure of Longitude, Latitude, and Profunditude.

Profundity (profe·ndĭti). Also 6 profundyte, -itie, 7 -ity. [M.E. *profundite*, a. OF. *profundité*, mod.F. *profondité*, ad. late L. *profunditāt-* depth, immensity, f. *profundus* PROFOUND: see -ITY.] The quality of being profound; that which is profound.

1. Depth, in a physical sense. † **a.** *gen.* in use of the three dimensions of bodies: Measurement or extension downwards: = DEPTH 1.

1577 EUSTACE *Comp. Addit.* to *Adam. Theat. Chron. Bevil.* (1650) 131 Abiatah, Leopards, and Dolphins...were Drawn Prisons, *Mirth. Mus.* ii. V (1), A right angled Quadrangular Stone Prism, longing for its lengthen, latitude and profundity three Cubit foot. 1604 R. CRAWSHAW *Comp. Obed* b. vii. (1632) 224 The depth or profundity in the distance betwixt the Romane and the Superficies of the Water. 1656 J. EDWARDS *Democrit. Rank. Prem. God* v. 132 Its longitude was...reckoned to its profundity.

b. The quality of being (very) deep; deepness; great or vast depth; extreme lowness (of a tone).

1604 R. CRAWLEY *Table Alph., Profundidie, deepnesse.* 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 10 233 The depth...of an incredible profundity. 1754 SCHLOSSER *Hist. Nat.* I. 22 How striking the profundity of the abysses! 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 180 That there is life at much greater profundities in the ocean than was formerly supposed. 1878 BRANDT & RAE *Cooke's Arith.* 108, With another tone of greater profundity than would have become an Englishman.

c. *concr.* or *quasi-concr.* A very deep place; the very deep or deepest part *of* something; a (vast) depth, an abyss. Also *fig.*

1592 tr. *Hopkins Bible* I. 59 The wyndes engrossed and contayned in the profundities of teh...earth. 1592 HUDSON *Judith*, *Argument.* 1614 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 150 A great square profundity, greene, and uneven at the bottome, into which 4 leaves spring dash daily. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 229 Through the vast profundities obscure. 1832 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 57 A repository of unending profundities.

2. Depth of intellect, insight, knowledge, learning, or thought; depth of meaning or content; *concr.* a recondite matter.

1592 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiv. 143 Thou...art he only of all guides, he keeneste of sight, he profundities of intelligence. 1598 FLORIO *Pref. Fr. Alph.* (1878) 131 Here is the profundity of their learnedste wisedome. 1784 HOOLE *Prop. Greene's Menaphon* (1826) 14 Which [an wooded man] closely evades darke fables profundities. 1879 C. NORRIS *Antichrist* 134 It cannot be to admire the profundity of the sculpture. 1880 BYRON *Hely Wor* x. 256 To encourage you in the profundity of your study. 1788 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. xxv. IV. 193 In [my Comedies] we may suspect the profundity of learning, in the other [Shakespeare] we must admire the subtlety of genius. 1813 HAZLITT *Lect. Poets* vii. 238 The admirable which every student of Shakespeare must find for the profundity of his design.

b. *pl.* Depths of thought or meaning; 'deep things'.

1580 N. T. (Rhem.) *1 Cor.* ii. 10 The Spirit searcheth all things, yea the profundities of God. 1661 BOYLE *Acad. Mel.* v. (1675) 163 I am...not able to dive into these profundities...not able to understand, much less to discuss.

3. Intensity, thoroughness, extremeness of degree. 1598 NASHE *Lenten's Complaint* (1613) 92 In some persons it is not to be measured, so much by the number of hours, as by the soundness and profundity of sleeping. 1708 H. HAMMOND *St. Peter's Mast. Anal.* (1847) II. 72 The profundity of our own ignorance. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 61 The profundity of his observation.

‖ **Profundus** (profe·ndŭs). *Anat.* [L. (sc. *musculus* muscle): see PROFOUND *a.*] Used as distinguishing name for a deep-seated muscle, esp. the *flexor profundus perforans* of the fingers.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Profundus*, a Muscle, which bends the Fingers. 1707-40 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Muscle*, Names and offices of the several muscles...*Profundus, Perforatus*, bend the fingers. 1832-47 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Chirurgical, Profundus*, deep-seated; also, the flexor profundus perforans muscle.

Profur, obs. form of PROVER.

Profuse (profiū·s), *a.* [adl. L. *profūs-us* poured forth, spread out, lavish, immoderate, profuse, prop. pa. pple. of *fŭnd-ere*, *profundĕre* to pour forth, *f. pro-* PRO-¹ + *fund-ere* to pour. So F. *profus* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Of persons or agents: Expending, bestowing, or producing abundantly; lavish, liberal to excess; extravagant, wasteful, prodigal. Const. *in*, *of*.

1532 tr. *Hopkins Bible* VII. 130 He was mighty in battle, liberalle in giftes, and profuse in maintayninge feastes. 1570-83 [implied in PRIDEAUX]. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Profuse*, wasteful, lauish in spending. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. II. Many spoiles are in that other extreame too profuse, sumptuous and prince of their lands, to eat to make Physick upon every small occasion. 1703 FRANCIS *Eu. Wks.* (1892) II. 239 Working-men...are thereby inclined to be more profuse and extravagant in the expence. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. (1862) II. 567 Justinian was so profuse that his conduct can be limited. 1845 BANCROFT *Lett.* (1896) I. 242 Mr. Forster came yesterday and was very profuse of gratulations. 1868 E. ROBERTS *Ewelme* I. i. 12 He was...somewhat too open-handed and profuse in his ordinary expenditure. 1877 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 288 Or a green double Bank profuse of Flours.

2. Of actions, conditions, or things: Very abundant; sumptuous, bountiful; copious; excessive.

1 1620 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* xl(vi) 66 Let not thy laughter be profuse, nor let it be by every light occasion [of jest, that is Pleasant]. 1708 TOTTEL *Lord Fanny* 71 The only graces to profuse expence. 1800 *Med. Trad.* VIII. 102 Profuse sweating, great debility and loss of appetite, had begun to take place. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. States Mod.* (1878) 413 With pulmonary hemorrhage...A profuse...the sympathetic and sympathetic are in the highest degree given. 1883 *Times* (N. Y.) 17 Jan. 4/2/6 The letters of an enemy are profuse.

† **Profuse** (profiō·z), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *profūs-*, ppl. stem of *profundĕre*: see prec. (At first perh. to pa. pple. *profused* from L. *profusus*: see next.)] *trans.* To pour forth; to expend, bestow, or produce freely or lavishly; to lavish, squander, waste.

1 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 251 Mercury, thy help hath been profus'd Ever with most grace in consents of mouthers thereto'd. 1615 — *Odyss.* xxi. 136 Teucer to excuse For been delay, our ears much time profuse In easy to draw this bow. 1 1634 DONNE *Sermons* (1640) 58 Men scratch'd...a new way of profusing his life to Martyrdome. 1702 ROGERS *Ghost* No. 26 P. 2 If I had laid out that which I profused in Luxury and Wantonness, in Acts of Generosity or Charity. 1771 J. FOOT *Primrose* ii. 34 Was there [money] profused in drowning the sorrowing earth.

† **Profu·sed,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *profūs-us* (see PROFUSE *a.*) + -ED¹; or pa. pple. of PROFUSE *v.*] = PROFUSE *a.* Hence † **Profu·sedly** *adv.*, profusely.

1618 D. TUVIL *Em. Fol. & Mor.* 9b/2, Affects profused laughter [C L. *profusos hilaritas* (Cicero)] as a fault. 1640 NORDEN *Progr. Pide. Jester* (1871) 15 To what purpose does Dr. Wh...lay himself out so profusedly to prove that the Creatures are good?

Profusely (profiū·sli), *adv.* [f. PROFUSE *a.* + -LY².] In a profuse manner; in profusion or abundance; without stint; wastefully, lavishly.

1620 BACON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 19/1 At this speech Democritus profusely laughed, (his friends...weeping in the mean time, and lamenting his madnesse). 1692 DRYDEN *Virg. Pastl. Pref.* (1721) I. 93 A Shadow, where to shew this of the Spring are profusely blended together. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, After drinking profusely of some mild liquids. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 3 July 4/7 The shipping in the harbour was profusely decked with flags.

Profuseness (profiū·snės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being profuse; lavishness; wastefulness; profusion.

1575-83 ANT. SCHOYE *Secrets* (Pythar Soc.) 400 There be two grand enemies of hospitality. The one is covetousness, the other profuseness. 1650 MARMION *Cup Maiden* iii. 2, I That knew profuseness of expence the parent Of wretched Poverty, how fatal daughter. 1720 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 67 P 1, I was convinced that their liberality was only profuseness, that...they were equally generous to vice and virtue. 1830 *Florist Mag.* 81 In cheerfulness and profuseness of bloom continue to make it a very desirable thing. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 632 Few have been happy men [who married with such professions in the reign of Louis XIV.] and in no age have they been so much ridiculed.

b. With a and *pl.* An act of profuse expenditure. 1656 KARL. MORAL *tr. Boccalini's Advert. fr. Parnass.* I. xlv. (1674) 92 One of those inconsiderate profusenesses used by shallow-pated Princes.

† **Profu·ser,** *Obs. rare.* [f. PROFUSE *v.* + -ER¹. So obs. F. *profuseur* (Cotgr.), late L. *profūsor*.] One who or that which lavishes; a spendthrift.

1618 *Rich Cabinet* 132 Vanity is wonderfull in words,...is a lavish professor of promises thus. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Embroy.*, Fortune's a liberal professor of her own, Too much she gives to some, enough to none.

Profusion (profiū·ʒŏn), [a. F. *profusion* (16th c., Montaigne), ad. L. *profūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *profundĕre* to pour forth.]

1. The action of pouring forth; outpouring, effusion (of a liquid); spilling, shedding. Now rare.

1604 R. CRAWLEY *Table Alph., Profusion*, pouring out wastfully. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 148 Some men in this country suffer more fearful diseases, proceeding of seed, becauses of vapors, 1713 tr. *Boerhaave's Chem.* II. *The effects...are generally Producers of Blood.* 1820 *Sir Good's Study Med.* (ed. 2) II. 223 (Collins) has known both obliged to transfer the whole of their [hemorrhage] to profusion from the skin. 1878 *Lancet* 1 Jan. 10/2 Good's name of profusion instead of by their own proper denomination.

2. Lavish or wasteful expenditure or bestowal of money, substance, etc.; squandering, waste.

1543 *Lords Rep. Cons.* 21 (1) Because of his prodigalite & profusione of gifftes he might not spare other goodis, ...1633 MASSINGER *Program. King* (Arb.) 40 Which proved to the end a most fatall work, both to the profusion of blood and treasure. 1732 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 180 Be upon your guard against the idle profusion of time. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. i. 7 Charles the First has never been accused of a wanton profusion of the public wealth.

3. The fact, condition, or quality of being profuse; lavishness, wastefulness, extravagance.

1592 DANIEL *St. Emerentie's Ess.* 104 Thou, that take away with violence, to dispense with profusion, are much more excusable. 1709 *Spect. Adv. Relig. Dod.*, The name of that most noble family...which the unreasonable profusion of successors for many generations had not much eclipsed. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 36 They were entertained with the utmost profusion and magnificence after the Spanish manner. 1848 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. (1868) 256 The profusion...with which he lavished his gold. 1878 J. PARTON *Voltaire* I. 400, 1764 You are amazed by the profusion which is characteristic of Nature; no money a one here and there, but millions beyond all conception together.

4. Abundance; lavish or copious supply.

1709 ADDISON *Italy* 184 To have Seen'd all one as many glorious Palaces with such a Profusion of Pictures, Statues, and the like Ornaments. 1784 COLTON, *Trans.* 46 Ye fields, where serene sprouts perfusion sound. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, How nature seems still to profuse over her bosom. 1864 H. G. HUTCHINSON *Art Days at Ridgewood* 80 Wheat was growing in profusion.

Profu·sive (-si·v), *a.* [f. L. *profūs-*, ppl. stem of *profundĕre* (see PROFUSE *a.*) + -IVE.] Characterized by or tending to profusion or lavishness.

1638 BAXTER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (ed. III) 88 Your Worthiness...is a severer Censure wealth than 100% would be called a profusive Want. 1683 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 111 Churchill and even profusive Charities. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 216 Her gifts to vain profusive Pleasy Boggs. 1861 R. *Queen Heather Lintie* (1866) 39 Profusive smiling graces.

Hence **Profu·sively** *adv.*; **Profu·siveness.**

1640 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 230 Kinsey how profusively does spring heads are not dried up. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. v. § 24 His profusiveness...not only spending the great Treasure left Him by His Father: but also vast wealth beside.

Profuyr(e, obs. form of PROFFER.

Profyt, obs. form of PROFIT.

Prog (prŏg), *sb.*¹ Also 7 **progg**(e, 8-9 **progue.** [Origin obscure; perh. a variant of PRAD *sb.*¹; cf. also TRAD, and PROG *sb.* and *v.*]

1. A pricking instrument or weapon; a spike; a skewer; a stiletto; a prick or prickle.

1614 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 20 Shining in their little goblets, which is as a prog of iron, and being 12 in a fortnight. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* ii. 76 The water having drank's his glandes, and lost his Spanish progge in the bottome, the Indians swimme him out by the sleeve to the shore. 1685 R. FRASER *Poems Buchan Dial., Ulysses* 31 Ith the Turn fan orders gi'en To bring the progues [=arrows] to Troy. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Prog*, a curved spike or prong, to drag what is mired by it....A prog would be of no use if it could not hold and draw as well as pierce. Such prog-like implements were formerly used in spring heads are not dried up. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Glass, Prog*, a prick—*Progly*, a prickly.

2. An act of progging; a stab, thrust, sharp poke; a prod. *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *fig.*

1810 *Gent. Manor Rent* viii. 135, I...could thole her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasure and composure. 1856 *Lord's Matthew* iv. 24 (E.D.D.) He...glad to progue that weasle lads. 1892 BARRIE *Window's Window* xi. He'll nobble you with another prog. You are said snuff.

Prog (prŏg), *sb.*² Also 7 **progge**, 7-8 **proge**, **progue.** [perh. f. PROG *v.*] = that which is progged or got by progging.] 'A cant word for provisions, goods, or money laid up in store' (Dyche, 1748).

1. Food, victuals, provender; esp. *colleg.* provisions for a journey or excursion; *slang*, food generally, 'grub'.

1659 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. 190 The Abbot...every Saturday was to visit their beds, to see if they had not shuffled in some other matter, or purloined some progge for themselves. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Intr. Praise K. William* Wks. 1730 I. 60 When first I came to town with hundred crag, Kingly wealth, and so forth, fairly went to prog. *a* 1748 SWIFT *Direct. Servants*, Cook, You can barely together at night to your own progue, when the rest of the house are abed. 1772 Miss. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 400, I had a letter last night from your father, who has sent me some good Kensington reading provisions. 1803 LORD BROUGHAM *Lett. Ghost* 13 We are obliged to carry with us all the 'prog' we want on the road. 1840 COCKTON *Comic Tales*, Ess. I. 6 Unless the Turk...do freely give them prog and lodging. 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermons* 1st Ser. 40 What a contrast when the prog-like refined suppression by which schoolmistresses teach others the refined delicacies which tickle their palates!

b. *fig.* Food for the mind.

1785 MORE *D'Arblay Lett.* 21 Apr., If my humor will give you any amusement, I will write oftener...and supply you with all the prog I get myself. 1824 INGRAM *Sanditon*

remains of George Eliot are over now with ceremonies both. And for prog straight produces his Glasses Perks.

2. *dial.* A hoard (of money). Cf. Prog n.¹ 4.

1834 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., He's got a fine prog of money somewhere.

3. = Progger ².

1868-72 Wharton, *Prog*, one that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

4. *Camb.* **Prog-basket**, a provision-basket, or a journey or 'outing'.

1893 Hallowden *Nat. & Hum. Mat.* I. 223 Taking out a pair of plovers and lots of ammunition from the bottom of a prog-basket. 1895 *N. Brit. Rev.* Sept. 103 During the season a vast hungry tribe of dogs were waiting outside as his 'prog-basket'. They opened it; quite a gamut.

Prog, *sb.*⁸ *Underground slang.* Also **progging**. [Perversion of Procror, on the pattern of *Jupiter* and the like.] A proctor at Oxford or Cambridge. Hence **Prog** *v.*⁵ = Proctorize v.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 30 Cambridge! His conversation is...about...the Dons or the 'Proggins'. 1900 G. Saint *Cassocky* 137 When you lifted your arm to take your cap off to the proctor, you pulled the reins and banged the horse's head round into the prog's mouth. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 5/2 The chief offence for which the boys are incepted—or, to adopt Varsity parlance, for which undergraduates are 'progged' [at Cambridge]—seem to be those of smoking when wearing cap and gown, and appearing in public on Sunday evenings improperly dressed.

Prog (prɒg), *sb.*⁵ *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 **progg**, 7 **provgan**, **progen**. [Origin and acme-history obscure; it is not certain whether all the senses belong to one word.]

†**1.** *trans.* (?) *Obs. rare.*

1566 *Painter Novant* I. A j, Who gaue, who gaued, who gaues, who geues, who geuyng he made her his?

2. *intr.* To poke about *for* anything that may be picked up or laid hold of; to search about or beat about, *esp.* for food; to forage, (?) to pawnew; also, to solicit, to beg, to go about begging.

[1616 *tr. Pasquier*] 1620 — see Progging *ppl. a.*] 1624 *Quarles Sol. his Maiesty* 1. Hee never rests,...He stirres, and progs, though in the iawes of death. 1634 — *Emblems* v. 5, We travel on; we toyle, we prog, we pound, We sweate, and we grow from pole to pole. 1641 *Milton Reform.* 2. Wks. 1851 II. 84 Recommendations never for cavilling with them, but to prog, and scrape for hire. 1650 Webster *Witchcraft* 1. 1. 18 This Lady had lodged a month in with the Scottish Nymphs, progging for Suits, and bribing them to fill their Purses. a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* 1. (1692) 58, I never saw one of our Masters more enamoured than their studies, continually progging at the Parliament door. 1690 R. L. Shoemaker *Perkin* 31 He went out progging for provisions again as before. 1703 A. B. *Law Instructor to Bumpkins Year.* 32 With an indistinct Croft like this [Dodie's] you may prog for your own Beg. a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Prog*, to pry or poke into holes and corners. Those who go progging about...are likely enough to steal whatever they can lay their hands upon. 1838 Mary Howitt *Sarah & Fr. Home-pictures* 63, Come in to-morrow, and we'll prog about. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Progging*, ...foraging, as an animal searches for food.

†**3.** *trans.* To search or hunt out; to poke out.

1634 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 111 The nobles engrosse all, beagle from old records progs and hunts out an ancient Precedent of making a Tax upon the hole Kingdome, for nothing finds a Navy to ease all charges. 1646 Boyse *Examinat. Vindiciæ* 109 An old Mothling Statute, which ...was pulled and exposed to open view, and therefore needed no such progging and boiling out, as is elsewhere spoken of.

†**4.** [?] *trans.* See quot. (Cf. Prog *sb.*⁸ 2.) *Obs.*

1709 Stoker *Dutch Dict.*, *Potten, gold potten*, to Hoard up money, to prog.

Prog, *v.*⁶ *dial.* Also 9 progan. [f. Prog *sb.*⁵ Cf. Prod *v.*, and Brog *v.*, in similar sense.]

1. *trans.* To prick, stab, pierce; to prod.

1811 *A Sussex Farmer* 212 (Jam.) I got a my Pigeons the 1811 ... An' one he flank I've progged. 1822 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 69 While children...prog the hens'd bee from the corner's wall. 1893 Essex Lincoln *Jrl. Yorkshire* II. 186 (Jam.), I was progging up the old witch a little, to...make her confess. 1895 Inchbold *N. C. Gloss.*, *Prog*, *Progg*, to prick, to pinch. 1896-99 E. Peacock in *Archæol. Journ.* (Lincoln Gossip) 'Ah! we progged 'em in the battle o' real Waterloo, blow they pricker and pegged the French fine' and then'. 1901 J. Spence *Thir Notandums* 20, 103 He progged them wi' his fork.

2. *intr.* To poke, to pierce; to prod.

1856 *Dial. Notes* II. 83 E. Sx. (E. D. D.) *Prog*, to search for anything imbedded in the mud, as clams, lampreys, or other logs, by means of a mooding rod. (But this may belong to Prod *v.*?)

Prog, *v.*⁷, to prostitute: see Prog *sb.*⁵

Progamotangus, **Progamousness**: see Pro- ³ 1.

Progamic (prɒgæ·mik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. πρό, Pro- ³ + γάμος marriage + -ic.] That precedes the specialization of the gametes (sexual or pairing cells). So **Progamous** (prɒ·gămŏs) *a.*, applied to an ovum which has not been impregnated by a spermatozoon.

1892 Hartog in *Nature* 27 Sept. 484/1 Progamic pregnancy: the Fucus ovules are the normal gametocysts of the progamous cell (even which has formed 1 polar body).

Progenerate (prɒdʒe·nĕrĕit), *ppl. a.* [In sense 1, *adj.* L. *progenerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *progenerāre* to beget, engender: see Pro- ³ and Generate *ppl. a.* In sense 2, nonce-formation after *degenerate*.]

†**1.** Propagated, begotten. (Const. as *pa. pple.* = Progenerated.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1620 Hooker *Eccl. Angl. Cleric of God* 310 Honors he can shew to no progenitor of mention.

2. More advanced in development or type; opposed to *degenerate*.

1903 Mivart *Human Personality* I. 56 Our 'degenerate' ancestors would be in truth *progenerate*, and their peculiarities very much an evolution.

Progenerate, *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *progenerāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To beget, propagate, procreate. Hence **Progenerated** *ppl. a.*

1620 Cocks, *Progenies*, to progenerate; young ones. 1730 in *Archæologia* (1773) II. 190 They were all progenerated subsists from a Scythian or Tartar race. 1824 Lawson *Interp. Const., Forfeiture & Treas.* Wks. 1846 I. 143/2 He who is put to progenerate a more numerous and far better race.

†**Progenera·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [pub. L. *progeneration-em*, n. of action f. *progenerāre*: see above.] Procreation, propagation, begetting.

1598 Barckley, *Felicity, Priv. Lodge* xx. 161 b, Wordsworth succeeded by any other possible measure has continued in procreation of man. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Progeneration*, a breeding or bringing forth.

†**Proge·nerative**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *progenerāt-* (see Progenerate) + -ive.] Having the quality of progenerating; tending to produce.

1892 Maurice *Bodily Diseases* (1893) 169/1 In certain of the progenerative Cases of the Scurvy, Dropsy, Stone and Gout.

†**Proge·nial**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *progeni-es* Progeny + -al.] Of or pertaining to progeny.

1637-83 Evelyn *Mist. Relig.* (1850) I. 139 Whether immediately produced, without any progenial traduction or radication, as...the tarpole.

‖ **Progenies** (prɒdʒe·niiz), *Obs. rare.* [L. *progeniēs* Progeny.] = Progeny 1; race, generation.

1630-3 Gage *Answ. Rando* 2, § 4 36 A rare Progenies of Rocks, from the old Head or Body, in the room of those that die yearly.

Progenital, *a. rare.* [L. as next + -al. Cf. med.L. *progenitālis* (1493 in Du Cange).] = next.

1876 Lyttle *Athena* 2. vii, Homer is clear in proof of the progenital heredity.

Progenitive (prɒdʒe·nitiv), *a.* [f. L. *progeniti-*, ppl. stem of *progignĕre*: see next and -ive. So late L. *progenitīv-us* (Boeth.).] Having the quality of producing offspring or progeny; possessed of reproductive power or properties.

1678 *Phillips*, Progenitive, the power of generation. 1845 Daubeny *Exp. Nat. Sc.* (1848) 66 The Creatures call the former [crystals of Gypsum] the 'Father Oil nut', and the latter [crystals of sulphate of soda] the 'Mother'; they state that these progenitive salts always occur on the backs of the animal when the outer bright is evaporated. 1880 T. Mozley *Reminis.* II. 352 The mighty, prolific, progenitive sense. 1893 F. C. Constable in *Academy* 25 June 542/1 That a fairer woman should bring forth a child was an ordinary progressive act, but a result of the divine power.

Hence **Progenitiveness**, reproductive quality.

1868 K. D. Cave *Orig. Mental Affect.* (1869) 111 Metaphysical peculiarity or prognosticuous as inducing species.

Progenitor (prɒdʒe·nitŏr). Also 4-6 -our. [ME. *progenitour*, a. obs. F. *progenitour* (1481 c. in Godef.), ad. L. *progenitōr-em* ancestor, agent-n. f. *progignĕre* to beget, *f. pref.* Pro- ³ + *gignĕre* to beget.]

1. A person from whom another person, a family, or a race, is descended; an ancestor, a forefather.

1340 *Ayenb. of Inwit* 11. 160/1 En advocate de Ich de almes de ure progenitours.] 1382 Wyclif 2 *Tim.* i. 3 I do thankyngis to my God, to whom I serue fro my progenitours. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 4 The most renomed of alle his progenitours. 1542-3 Boorde *Introd. Knowledge* (1870) 102 Let them consider how tyrannously the bishoppes kynges done hath vsed their progenitours, Kynges of Englonde. 1620 Shelton *Quixote's Deeds To Rdr.*, The English-tongue progeny which our Progenitors, the Englishe spoake. 1742-3 Sir. Lonsdale in *Parliament's Debates* 23 Feb. (1778) II. 228 Another principle of government which the wisdom of our progenitors established, was to suppress riots with the utmost diligence. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. vii. 230 Their fabulous progenitor, Deucalion, was called by some a native of Hesperides. 1879 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 72 He supposes that in the course of ages every man has had numberless progenitors.

b. *Biol.* An ancestor or ancestral species of animals or plants.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1872) 208 We may believe that the progenitor of the ostrich genus had habits like those of the bustard. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent of Man* 190 The progenitors of birds and the progenitors of Man as a rule remain united were probably one.

2. *fig.* **a.** A spiritual, political, or intellectual 'ancestor' or predecessor.

1577 Hanmer *Ans. Jewel. Hist.* (1582) 227 We take them for our progenitours, who (as I haue saide) are ready to follow after. 1598 R. L'Estrange *Answer's Mor.* (1708) 310 All these worthy men are our progenitors, if we will but...become their disciples.

b. The original of which anything is a copy.

1879 Salvianus *Lect. Text H. Vul.* 3 Two several manuscripts which, having been the same progenitor. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Herald* 4 May 2/3 What are precedents, and how do they originate without progenitors?

Progenitorial (prɒdʒenĭtō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. type **progenitōri-us* (f. *progenitōr-em*: see prec.) + -al.] Of or pertaining to progenitors; of the nature of a progenitor; ancestral.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 289 It presents us neither with progenitorial gods, to be stylized upon the bosom, nor with produced catenation to be inflicted. 1839 G. Harrison *A. Fennel* xviii, Families against whom neither...lawyer nor...physician could recollect a progenitorial bar, either on the male or female side, were not numerous. 1880 Wallace *Rock-climber* xviii. 196 In the Wordsworth plate there are no less than sixteen of these 'progenitorial' stands.

Progenitorship. [f. Progenitor + -ship.] The position or fact of being a progenitor.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 191 Their dead would thereon deem as worthily as Cæsar would the intellectual progenitorship of a Cicero. 1839 *Pro Bono Scripto & Anon.* 50 All land animals were created to pair or other suitable modes of propagation, on one spot upon the earth's surface. 1850 Tennant in *Life & Lett. Hamley* (1901) I. 226, [to Anything that touches progenitorship interests them.

Progenitress (prɒdʒe·nĭtrĕs). [f. Progenitor + -ess ¹.] A female progenitor, an ancestress. Also *fig.*

1621 Cardo *Hist. Gt. Brit.* 22, xvi. § 34 Her wife a Queene, and a Progenitresse of three glorious Kings and Queenes which followed. 1859 Maywood *Maywoods* iv. 343 You are first progenitress. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 251 She was a worthy progenitress of a long line of most deserving women novelists. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 483/1 Those old cookery-books seem to bring us much nearer to our dead and gone progenitresses.

‖ **Progenitrix** (prɒdʒe·nĭtrĭks). [n. late L. *progenitrix* an ancestress.] = prec. †Also with French ending, ‖ **Progenitrice**. *Obs.*

1620 Hooker *Sel. Eccl. Cleric of God* 111 His grandmother[s] set for any progenitrix, as is often used. 1630 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc., Add.* (1654) 367 The gracious progenitrice of the saviour of the world. 1798 *Wyatt Schweitzer* 13 Oct. 2/2 There is now living at Allaway...a widow...who is the progenitrix of fifty eight persons. 1884 *Knowle* 3 Mar. 3 In this young woman, hale, yellow, shrewd and hard, we have the type and progenitrix of the strong-minded Yankee female sex, with its keen angularity.

Progenitura (prɒdʒenĭtiū·rā). [f. L. *progenit-*, ppl. stem of *progignĕre* to beget + -ura: cf. *genitura*. So F. *progéniture* (1834 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. Begetting of offspring; generation.

1620 Hen. St. William *Lib. Fr. Exp.* I. v. 36 His lawfull domain which descended to long succession of progenitura from his remote ancestry. 1630 T. Hoby *Rec. Dwight Man* II. 21 All organic and living individuals after a time acquire the power of propagating their species by a new progeniture. 1839 W. H. Mill *Applic. Fossils, Privat.* (1861) 223 All animal instincts respecting the Carnivorous ascribe to them also the notion of the purely celestial progeniture of the Christ.

2. Offspring, progeny.

1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* I. 58 A score of highly-strung nerves in our progenitura that may some day lead them in continuous revolution. 1894 Mary Sharpless *Addr. Brit. Assoc. Oxford* 2 Aug., It is effected by their action in crossing, by their skill in bringing the right mates together to produce the progeniture they want.

Progenity, *nonce-wd.*

†**1.** Humorous blunder for Progeny (sense 4).

1600 Haywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, 21, Wks. I. 41 Narrow of the old house of Lancaster; and that progenity do I hate.

2. [after *humanity*: cf. Casuistry 2]. Consideration for offspring or descendants.

1902 L. Ivimey in 19th *Cent. May* 737 Progenity, or as Mr. Kidd calls it, 'projected efficiency', makes no stable for the good of our descendants.

Progeny (prɒ·dʒĕni). Also 4-6, 4-5 -yne, 4-7 -ie, 6 proginie. [ME. a. obs. F. *progenie* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *progeniēs* descent, family, offspring, f. *progign-ĕre* to beget.]

1. The offspring (of a father or mother, or of both); issue, children collectively; more widely, descendants. (Rarely with indef. art.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1282 Ill him and til his progeni Wit pin sal be sorn his seruis. a 1325 in Horstm. *Allegor. Leg.* (1878) 241 Ye Eue was nobe schuld dye, bobe cropped forb hir progenie. c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 830 He semeb nobe dyn...and al his progenie in be werld. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* (1710) Cvj/1 In it remayneth the worthy generacioun, A stocke and kindrage of noble progeny. c 1566 Cyrus Freemont *Ps.* cv. 8, His servaunts you, O Abrahams progeny. 1604 *Dk. Lenox, Prayer, for Jas. Family*, All the King and Queenes Royall progenie. a 1618 Raleigh *Maluezzi* (1637) 58 The Romans are the progeny of such Sentinels as after their Conquests seated themselfe in that part of Affrica. 1707 *Ess. Pres. Interest* 6 It obliges 13 Indies thick. 1711 Addison *Spectator* (1712) C 171/1 In it is remarkable the weekly generations, A stocks and kindrages of noble progeny. c 1786 Cyrus Freemont *Ps.* cv. 6, His servaunts you, O Abrahams progeny. 1804 *Dk. Lenox, Prayer, for Jas. Family*, All the King and Queenes Royall progenie. a 1818 Blamire *Madonna* (1842) 58 The Romans are the progeny of such Sentinels as after their Conquests seated themself in that part of Affrica. 1907 *Ess. Pres. Interest* 6 It obliges 13 Indies thick. 1811 Nash's *Lexicon* (1822) C 13/1 In it is remarkable the weekly generations, A stocks and kindrages of noble progeny. c 1386

d. More vaguely, expressing relation or character: cf. CHILD 16, 17.

1596 *Pilgr. Perf. (W.* de W. 1531) 90 b. Certainly they be the bastelds of bastlues & progeny of pryde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 600 Hyer all yo Angels, Progenie of Light, Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers.

2. *fig.* That which originates from or is produced by something (material or immaterial); issue, product, outcome, result.

1590 GREENE *Conj.* II. 490 Of Arsacies progenie What vice search'd not? 1592 *Introduction Ramedius* Bja. 96 ♀ Falsehood was the progeny of Folly. 1632 WARWICK *Hist. Independ. Sir.* (1636) I. 253 Art is the parent, not the progeny of Science. 1653 KARE *Grimaldi Expl.* 16 (1738) 248 It is true of it as found a progeny of beings, crowded together so close that we could not count them. 1879 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 92 Like earth's myriad hum, spring's progeny, rose'd to the treetops. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 31 Are not those most rapid vibrations the progeny of the slower?

†**3.** = GENERATION 5. *Obs. rare.* (Chiefly a literalism of translation, 1050, L. *progenies.*)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii(1). 20 Je wicked and wreche ware be progenie [1647 elues, Vulg. *de progenie*] of his bidres, and he shal se no 3ht wrb-outen ende. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxiv. 7 Into the thridde and the fyfthe progenyes. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vi. 50 His name always followed be...from progeny to progenye.

†**4.** A race, stock, or line descended from a common ancestor; a family, clan, tribe, or kindred.

1580 WYCLIF *Ezechiel* viii. 3 Lest he spoke vnto of the progenye [Vulg. *de progenie tua*, 1582 of thi kynrede]. 1590 GREENE *Conj.* III. 10 Which al the hole progenie Of Iosti folk hath undertake To feede. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 The progenye of theyren descendeth from Sem; seconde and nombre of Israel. 1585 STANYHURST tr. *Stella's Hist. Ch. King.* 23 The Marchies and all the progeny of the Northumbrer, that is, of that people which inhabiteth the north side of the Red Hyndine. 1609 SMITH *Eng. Map* x. 30 Exacte resolution is given with consent of the progenie and friends of him spoken to vnlawfully shone. 1650 EARL MIDDL. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* ii. 56 Llenllian, the last Prince of the British Progeny, being slaine. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* vi. 1104 Now the your sight, and stand intent, to see Your Roman race, and Julian progeny.

†**5.** Lineage, parentage; descent, genealogy. *Obs.*

1580 WYCLIF *Gen.* xliii. 7 The men asked vs bi ordre ouer progenye, if the fadir lyued, if we hadden a brother. 1594 FRANCIS *Chron.* v. 102 b, Antiochus, a woman of great birth, how he in vayn vaunte...declarde not her progeny. 1598 CHAPMAN *Odyssey* xv. 541 I never saw the convert with his progenie, offices, calling, state and degree. 1597 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, iii. 81 All French and Flemish exclaimes on thee, Doubting thy birth and lawfull Progenie. 1644 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 240 This Zoophaniah, For his Progeny, is considered to be the son of Cheshi, the son of Gedaliah. 1705 R. CRAGGES *Pope, Iliad M.* (1715) I. 292 The race of silent holy Saviors, of the same progeny as the Turks.

Progermination, *rare*—1. [Noun of action f. L. *prōgermināre* to shoot forth + -ATION: see PRO-[1] 12 and GERMINATION.] Springing forth; birth, propagation.

1646 HERBERT *Hodgen, to Sir T. Berkley* Sold (the other towers and cities were) for gold, By those ignoble births, which shame the name That gave progermination unto them.

Progger[1], *Now dial.* [f. PROG *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who progs, begs, or solicits; a beggar.

1587 R. LINDE *Notforbeare* (1896) I. 180 How far should I prefer the...inconvenience of a poet...before the Verser sort of servile philosophick proggers! 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Proggerer*, beggar.

Progger[2], *dial.* [f. PROG *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who or that which progs or prods: **a.** One who prods for clams, etc. (*C. S.*); **b.** A butcher's stabbing instrument.

1828 MACKAY *Univ. Cant. Lang.* 442 Being called to assemble about sixteen of the Chaos, they fell to progging and mobbing the gardeners...for a new setting of their tubs and shrubbery. 1830 NARRAWAY *Case Cowcross.* 34 A People ...poor in Body, Purse, and other Accommodations, save what they have purchased by progging here in England. 1864 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Wulf. Exch.* (1737) 87 All their plodding and progging is for themselves. 1883 HALIFAX *Anne Neale* 432 Careful for nought but progging for lucky finders.

attrib. 1883 J. LITTLEWOOD, *Macdonald Dict.*, The progging gangers of an ambitious proprietress. 1892 *Weekly Sun* 26 Dec. I. 389 (Met) punished for divers years progging tricks in employing necessitous persons...to get contributions.

Progging (*prɒ*·*gĭŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That progs, solicits, begs, or forages. (The usual sense of PROG that is not clear.)

1600 FLORIO tr. *Moris. Adgius, Carnale* 121 Ill. That runs to the Grocer to try sophisticke Confects like a progging knave. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sion* ii. 3. ii. 216, But where to plunder his quick arms is fit, And progging phrases, then upon her guard She gives to stand. 1850 WILSON *Cyc. Prac. I.* 2. 183 Progressing Pensioners, and progging fellows.

Proggine: see PROG *sb.*[3]

Proglottic (*prɒglɒ*·*tĭk*), *a.* [irreg. f. PROGLOTTIS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a proglottis.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Proglottid (*prɒglɒ*·*tĭd*), *Zool.* [f. Gr. προ- PRO-[1] + γλωττίς, γλωττίδ-, stem of γλῶττις: see next.] = PROGLOTTIS. So **Proglotti·dean** *a.* = PROGLOTTIC (*Cent. Dict.* 1892).

1858 HUXLEY *Cyclopedeana's Comp. Anat.* 149 In this way the Taenia-chain is formed, the last connexions of which (the so-called *proglottids*) break off as a certain stage of development, and form more or less independent individuals. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Proglottid*, the same as *Proglottis*.

Proglottis (*prɒglɒ*·*tĭs*). Pl. **-ides** (-ĭdīz). [mod.L. (Félix Dujardin, 1843 *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 2. XX. *Zoologie* 341), a. Gr. προγλωττίς, *προγλωττιδ-*, adj. point of the tongue, f. προ, PRO-[2] + γλῶσσα, γλῶττα tongue, γλωττίς glottis, mouthpiece of a pipe. So named from its shape.] A sexually mature segment or joint of a tapeworm.

Applied by Dujardin to a detached living joint; by F. J. Van Beneden, 1850, and by subsequent writers, to the joint whether attached or detached.

1842 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 136 When the gemmæ has grown into an adult worm (*Proglottis* of Van Beneden), the indentations, separating each from the one preceding it, increase in depth until...the segments are successively thrown off as so many distinct animals. 1850 HUXLEY *Mem. Zool.* 141 After their discharge from the body, the proglottides decompose, and the ova are liberated. 1857 *Kölliker's Lect. Man.* II. 1007 A tapeworm may therefore be regarded as a colony, and each individual proglottis as an animal complete in itself.

†**Progman.** *Obs.* [f. PROG *v.*[1] (or ? PROG *sb.*[2]) + MAN 22.?] A man appointed to forage for victuals, etc.; a forager, purveyor.

1618 in *Webster's Lett.* (Camden) 79 The same days five progmen, common soldiers who were sent with money to their purses to buye victualls, were cruelly murdered.

†**Progmate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ed. L. *prōgnātus* born or sprung from, as sb. a child, descendant, f. *prō*, PRO-[1], forth + (*g*)*nātus*, pa. pple. of (*g*)*nāsci* to be born: cf. *cognate.*]

A. *adj.* Innate, congenital. (*Jocularly.*)

c 1600 J. LEACH tr. *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 25 Not seven years senior...but your natural, honourable progenie, and come from your ancient progenitours.

B. *sb.* Child, offspring; in quot. *fig.*

1587 WARNINGTON *Five Lamd.* to If he speake no *Ass*, fully is the best progmate of our contrivances.

Progmathic (*prɒgmæ*·*θĭk*), *a.* [f. as PROGNATHOUS + -IC.] = PROGNATHOUS *a.*

1850 R. G. LATHAM *Var. Man* Introd. 8 When the insertion of the teeth is perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular to the base of the cone, the skull is orthognathic; when projecting upwards, progmathic. 1860 BUSH in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* I. 343 It is to him [Professor Retzius] that we owe the terms brachycephalic and dolichocephalic, with their respective modifications of orthognathic and progmathic. 1903 *Syd. Med. Trans.* 28 Aug. 453 The head small and distinctly dolichocephalic, the jaws progmathic.

Progmathism (*prɒ*·*gmăθĭzm*). [f. as next + -ISM (cf. *gnathonism*, *-ognathism*).] So F. *progmatisme.*] The condition of being progmathous; progmathic state or condition.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1866 LEWIS *Prob. Rem. Caithn.* 63 The degree of progmathism, as shown by the projection of the upper jaw and teeth...is equal to that of the lowest specimens of the Negro and Australian races. 1880 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 88 (In the Ainos) there is no tendency towards progmathism. 1898 [see ORTHOGNATHISM].

Progmathous (*prɒ*·*gmăθəs*), *a.* [f. PRO-[2] + Gr. γνάθος jaw + -OUS. In mod.F. *progmathe.*] Having projecting jaws; having a low facial angle: said of a skull or person; also of the jaws: prominent, protruding. Opposed to *opisthognathous* and *orthognathous.*

1858 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) I. v. v. § 2. 281, I shall give the following terms to these two varieties in the figure of the cranium, viz. to the narrow elongated form, that of *Progmathism* from the prominence of the jaw. 1859 D. WILSON *Prehist. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 152 Pyramidal and progmathous skulls. 1885 [see ORTHOGNATHISM]. 1889 *Nature* 7th Febr. ix. (1892) 38 They are exceedingly black, resembling the negro, but without the flat nose or progmathous jaw.

Prognathy (*prɒ*·*gnăθĭ*). [f. as PROGNATH-OUS + -Y[3]: cf. *anaemal-ous, anaemal-y, inflam-ed, inflam-y.*] = PROGNATHISM.

1892 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xiv. 339 With slight progmathy of jaws. 1894 *Contemporary Rev.* LXVI. 43 Their features are nearly regular without that...marked progmathy of the true negro.

2 Progne (*prɒ*·*gnē*). Also **5 proigne.** [L. *Prognē*, variant of *Procnē*, Gr. Πρόκνη, name of the sister of Philomela, according to Greek mythology transformed into a swallow. So F. *progné.*]

1. A poetic name for the swallow. (Cf. note on PHILOMEL.)

But the poets appear to have thought it some ways like.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* ii. 63 (89) The swalow pleyne with a sowful lay, When morwe cam gan make lees sorwenynge. [1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 328 And of his Sonne Progne I rede, How ofte was torned...Into a Swalwe with of shape.] 1477 B. GOODGE *Shepherd's Kal.* 50 (1586) 108 And Progne, on whose brest as yet is seene The bloudily marke of hands that lyte slewe. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 3 Alreast ane lark...The swyfte and sweete quicke as arre, The Progne and the Philomeen. *a* 1584 *Jamieson Dub. to Darkness* v. Soft glowing wone my heart bounds, As Progne greets the melting day. 1863 H. S. WATTS *Chiffon Green* 230 Lora Progne's note from thence came softly lulled.

2. *Ornith.* An American genus of *Hirundinidæ* or Swallows, including the common Purple Martin of the United States (*P. purpurea* or *subis*).

Prognose (*prɒgnōz*), *v.* [f. TEST, or its F. form *pronostr-*: cf. DIAGNOSE.] *trans.* To make a prognosis of.

1900 *Lancet* 20 Jan. 210/2, I venture to think that apoplexia cannot be correctly prognosed until it is possible to infer from the clinical symptoms the pathological changes proceeding within the appendix.

Prognosis (*prɒgnō*·*sĭs*). Pl. **-oses** (-ōsīz). [L., *prognōsis*, a. Gr. πρόγνωσις a recognizing beforehand, foreknowledge, in medicine a prognosis, f. προγιγνώσκειν to know beforehand: see PRO-[2] and GNOSIS. In F. *pronostic.*]

1. *Med.* A forecast of the probable course and termination of a case of disease; also, the action or art of making such a forecast.

1633 CELSUS *Kilnerius* i. 2, 3 As to the Prognosis, or Prognostical part concerning this Distemper: It is hard to cure. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 2) 274 There will be little Difficulty in forming a just Prognosis of our Patient's Disease. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 195, I had arrived to that certainty of prognosis, that I could have insured the life of an individual by the treatment I recommended, and his death by any other. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* 11 Aug. 343/1 Pathology...was merely natural history: it registered the phenomena of disease, classified them, and ventured upon a prognosis, wherever the observation of constant coexistences and sequences, suggested a rational expectation of the like occurrence under similar circumstances.

¶ **b.** A symptom: = PROGNOSTIC *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

1708 PEMBLE (Kersey), *Prognosis*...in the Art of Physick, is in the same as Prognostick Signs.

2. *gen.* Prognostication, anticipation.

1706 PEMBLE (Kersey), *Prognosis*, a knowing before, Foreknowledge, Foreknowledge. 1879 B. HARTE *Science of Real Dog* (1879) 54 It is one of the evidences of original character that it is apt to baffle all prognosis from a mere observer's standpoint. 1894 *Saturday Rev.* July 33 It is...too soon to attempt a prognosis of English culture.

†**Prognostable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. To 3 PROGNOSTIC *a.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 118 An prognostable choris heere whenne.

†**Prognoster.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Gr. προγνώστης one who knows beforehand.] A prognosticator; a foreteller.

1634 GAULDEN *Obs. Apol.* 1, I were perceived, that I had proved a true Prognoster, and much more than Lilie.

Prognostic (*prɒgnɒ*·*stĭk*), *sb.*[1] Also 3–6 prognostik. [ME. *prognostike, -ique*, a. OF. *prognostique* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *pronostic*, ad. L. *prognōstica* (-*ōrum*), a. Gr. προγνωστικά a prognostic, sb. use of neut. pl. of προγνωστικός: see next.]

1. That which foreshows or gives warning of something to come, or from which the future may be foreknown; a pre-indication, token, omen.

Originally applied to things supposed to be occult or supernatural, including many now known to be natural antecedents, as the astrological signs of the weather.

1422–30 LYDG. *Chron. Troyes*, xxxv. (MS. Digby 232) ff. 144/2 Pe Eglo...Pat no thyng was but tokne of Tempest, Prouostyke and declaracioun. 1471 *Ordre. Knhw. Pr.* (Chambers) 73 Goode prognostikys of goode governaunce. 1494 FABYAN (Rowe) vii. 201/2, A great comete or blasyng starre, the which...with also the fornamyd eclypses, they accludyd for prymest prognostyk token of the kynges deth. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 117 Alexander received those gifts as a prognostick of his good fortune. 1693 W. MOSELY *Comm. grand Assizes* 160, 340 Words ...others...else suddenly whatever any Prognosticks. 1728 GAY *Trivia* ii. 122 From sure Prognostics learn to know the Skies. 1781 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xlix. 66 A great court appointed about the time of her death, and the vulgar esteemed it the prognostic of that event. 1832 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xiv. 321 Land felt it an...the prognostic of his own doom. 1882 E. ARMSTRONG in *Nature* 23 Oct. 592/2 In common parlance any particular 'look' of the sky is called a prognostic, and it is a natural extension of the idea to call the 'look' of the sky absorption spectrum a prognostic.

2. A prediction or judgement of the future drawn from such an indication; a forecast, prophecy, anticipation.

1534 W. TYNDALE *Baalam's Lett. Invd.* L.) 293 When this young Lordmaire to Rome...Sent the battaile of Pauye. I can well witnesse...of thegreat Prognostike all such gaue of him. 1702 EARL OF CLARENDON in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 208, I could not but think it odd...that a man...should give such a prognostick. 1724 BOLINGBROKE *Correspon.* V. 162, 274 Reflexion and Prognostic are two inexplicable parts of the composition of people who have lived long. 1879 *Zadkiel* II. 185, I thank you for your inauspicious prognostics. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 49/1 Every unpleasing phenomenon of our Parliamentary life supplies fresh material for these despairing prognostics.

3. *Med.* A symptom or indication on which prognosis is based; † formerly also = PROGNOSIS.

1594 PLAIN *Regim.* Cxvii (1596) N vj, Herein lose many wise physicians...been deceived, and have evil judged of the successe presently. 1615 BARYN (title) The Anatomy of Melancholy, What it is, With all the kindes, causes, symptomes, prognosticks, and several cures of it. 1733 St. Thomas Gospel Tree 7 Thread of Hippocrates...made a favourable Prognostic in the Squinancy, when the Humour of the Throat tended outwards. 1820–32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 2) III. 461 In forming our prognostic, a special regard must be had to the peculiar character of the disease. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 108 Prognostics are those circumstances on which a prognosis is based.

Prognostic (*prɒgnɒ*·*stĭk*), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [ad. med.L. *prognōstic-us*, a. Gr. προγνωστικός foreknowing, f. προγιγνώσκειν to know beforehand: see -TIC. So med.F. *prognostique* (Ambr. 1835).]

A. *adj.* Characterized by prognosticating; foreshowing, foretelling, predictive.

1613 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Esphes.* Words, *Prognosticke*, foreknowing and foredeeming: as the signes by a diuine

which favourable (forth or recovery. 1603 HART *Anat. Ur.* v. ii. 24 There are...diuers prognosticke signes foreshewing life or death. 1739 D. HOWARD, *Coll. Pieces Prof. Jo. Mair.* 161 Of *Trials* (1592) 236 A Discourse about Limbs in relation to their prognostic natures. *Ibid.* 224, I have marked the chiefe which appear to be most prognostic with an asterisk. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1861) I. 161 Movements of the heaven during a silent night, prognostic of the losses that lay just around us.

b. *Med.* Of or pertaining to prognosis.

a 1646 LO. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 30 To know more knowledge in medicine, especially the diagnostic part, as also the prognostic part. 1890 *Alibutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 110 The prognostic importance of optic atrophy.

† B. *sb.* One who prognosticates; a foreteller of events. *Obs. rare.*

1603 GUILLIM *Disp. Armor.* Pref. 32, I might a little question the skill of Mr. L. himself, and some of his fellow Prognosticks, in that part of the Mathematicall Sciences. *Ibid.* 272 Those noble Wizards as well...as our modern Prognosticks.

† **Prognostic,** *a.* *Obs.* Also 5–6 **-ique-.** [M.E. *prognostik*, a. obs. F. *prognostiquer* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) (mod. mod.L. *prognostic-ire* (Duns Scotus, *a* 1308)), f. L. *prognostic-um*, or F. *prognostique*, PROGNOSTIC *sb.*]

1. *trans.* = PROGNOSTICATE v. 1; 1 b.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 29 Many other things [of prophecies] are to be seiden of hir lyvynge. 1477 NOR. & J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 230 The worshipfull and virtuous disposicion of hyr Kuht and mastir, whyche prognostikyth...the mayde shalbe in vertuous and gode. 1512 BALLENDEN *Livy* xl. xx. (S.T.S.) II. 30 He wald nocht gif credit to, e. prognostik[it] nor devyne na vth, bargan to cum on hym. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 61 The adversaries have good sport...to pronounce the likelihood. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. v. 309 When the Sun obtains westerly and prognostick rule.

2. *intr.* = PROGNOSTICATE v. 2; in 1400, 1541, to make a (medical) prognosis.

1480 BOURDE *Pryde in Old Age* (Caxton) C iv b, They told me[e] also monsterles...how the aagarys...shulde destroyen and prognostike vpon the dyspleysyns and chaunge that he hir to come. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydo's Quest. Chirurg.* B iij, A Cyrurgyen...ought to be prouyd in his practyses, wyth in prognostyque. *c* 1580 STEVENS *Perfumes* C. viij, *In Aesculap Templ. Rhod. Apes* (1840), Your daughter is well, even as I did prognostik. 1632 TAYLOR *Anal. Animals.* 380 The present temperature, which unmercifully weather thunder and prognosticke to us for our mortalls.

Prognosticable (*prɒgnɒ·stikăb'l*), *a.* [f. L. *prognostic-āre* to PROGNOSTICATE + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being prognosticated.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 301 Comets...which cannot indeed be regular, and therefore their effects not prognosticable like Eclipses. 1659 GAUDEN *Hagiastes.* 122 It is for any prognosticator to know any thing that is prognosticable. 1887 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* 14 Feb. 348/2 One of the most marked, although not at all one of the most prognosticable, properties.

† 2. Capable of prognosticating. *Obs. rare*—1.

1580 HOLLAND *Habend. Disc. Spencer* 6 *Obs.* 156, As in the one, he numbred tokens of death: so in the other he prognosticable signes.

† **Prognostical,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. as PROGNOSTIC *a.*, or f. PROGNOSTIC *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by prognostication; prognostic.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 29 Strange and almost incredible conclusions, as well in the Diuinatorie, as Prognosticall kinde. 1630 WODDEROEPHE, *Sandwich's Chr. Wives Apparr.* 144 They trusted in Southsaier's Prognosticall judgements. 1678 [W. MARSHALL] *Mirabil. Agricol. Observ.* 182, I have...given a Prognostical Arrangement of popular Maxims relative to this subject.

B. *sb.* = PROGNOSTIC *sb.*[1] 1. *rare*—1.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Bondage's Batch* 1182 Wondring much, the King awoke without Conceiving it some high Prognostical.

Prognostically, *adv.* [f. PROG. + -ICAL + -LY.] In a prognostic manner; by or with prognostication.

1600 MARSTON *Tryumphs Pan. I* 60 It portendeth prognostically the most dangerous Climacterical age of...the Prince. 1683 G. STUART *Holland's Vind.* 31 By Rules we have to guess out the future (Augurically), to discover the designs of it Prognostically, and to advise for care of it. 1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 409 To hold Prognostically and Professionally to the Metropolitan Crosse.

† **Prognosticant,** *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. mod.L. *prognosticant-em*, pr. ppl. of *prognosticāre* to PROGNOSTICATE: see -ANT 1.] Prognosticating, foreboding.

1609 Bp. J. KING *Serm.* 11 Apr. 31 As significant, and prognosticant of the wrath of God on any of those wanders.

† **Prognosticate,** *sb.* *Obs.* [f. mod.L. *prognosticāt-um* that which is prognosticated: see next.] A sign or token of some future event; also, a prediction, forecast: = PROGNOSTICATION 4.

1581 T. HOGE tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) E j b, Yet were they...a token of libertie, where there hadd been a prognosticate of bondage. 1597–99 SHAKESPEARE *Chron.* I. 1531 They never sippe/Of it but in prognosticate of thriftinesse. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 320 Behold what truth is in the vain prognosticates of fond astrologers!

† **Prognosticate,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *prognosticāt-us*, pa. ppla. of *prognosticāre*: see next.] = PROGNOSTICATED.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol.* (Arb.) 51 Thou who thinkest, by thy prognosticat hoodwink, That Muses eyes unapast should gaze with virtue's abundant.

Prognosticate (*prɒgnɒ·stikĕt*), *v.* Also 6–7 **prog-**. [6 *pa. t.* and *ppla.* -ate, -at. [L. ppl. stem of *prognōstĭcāre* to prognosticate, foreshow, foretell: see PROGNOSTIC *a.*]

1. *trans.* To know or tell of (an event, etc.) beforehand; to have previous knowledge of, to presage; to foretell, predict, prophesy, forecast.

a 1529 SKELTON *Ch. Parrot* 138 To prognosticate truly the chances of futurys tyme. 1549 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 51 A philosopher in Plato his time had prognosticate of weather of the seasons. 1561 SHAKESPEARE *Merch. Ven.* III. (Arb.) 61 By Wisemens *Iudgment* a most prognosticate apples. 1611 WOODALL *Surgeon's State Wks.* (1653) 91 To know the manner of the hurt, that he may wisely prognosticate the danger. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 4 Wizards and conjurers prognosticating that she should not live out a year. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 24 Prudent men prognosticated evil. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Jan. 1/2 Other cogent reasons for prognosticating such a revolution.

b. Of things: To betoken; to give previous notice of; to indicate beforehand.

a 1533 FRITH *Another Boke agst. Rastell* Prol., Who...[shall] see Truth not the pretty pagiant...signify & prognosticate that tragedy they will play hereafter? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The rainbow seweed, he causis the gray gost nan generallie nan sone storme. 1580 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. i. 919 Knew the very first beasts that were duly prognosticated for the nuptiales. 1589 *Cooper's Admon.* 20, *Mors* 3. 2. (1593) 108 The Death of a Shepeard...Prognosticated by an Eclipse or Comet. 1708 H. WALKER *Hist. Dunkirk* 108 Yet those presents were but from prognosticating a tyrant. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 263 Everything seems to prognosticate a hard winter.

† 2. *intr.* To make or utter a prognostication; to prophesy *of*. *Obs.*

1580 DEE tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 1196b, For Christ him selfe...did prognosticate of great stormes. 1605 BALTHAZAR *Commend. True Tales* (Chetham Soc.) 3 Alleis he could judiciously prognosticate of seasons.

b. Of a thing: To give promise or indication.

1590 NASHE *Anti. Mart.* 296 If the aggregation of men in the Military Way goes on as it prognosticates—for ages.

Hence **Prognosticated** *ppl. a.*, **Prognosticating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 56 If any more father be rich, the son straight goes with the...prognosticating prieste. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 69 Purser...confuteth their false kinds of prognosticating. 1720 BURNET *Pr. Ref.* Wks. I. 411 In order, by a proper foresight, to prevent the prognosticated evil. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 238 All the prognosticating sights and sounds.

Prognostication (*prɒgnɒstikē·ʃən*). Also 5–6 **prog-**. [ME. & OF. *prognostication* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), late *progностicatiun* (Corrgr.), s. of action from mod.L. *prognosticāre*, PROGNOSTIC *v.*]

1. The action or fact of prognosticating; foreshowing, foretelling; prediction, prophecy.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 20 In prognostycacion rightes happy is dede hauynge and voyage. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scot. Arm.* (1), To note the Prognostication, whether successe of his future enterprise in this hys enterprise. 1588 JAMES *Flood Canons Nat. Things* iv. 169 The prognostication of weathers that may be made in the morning by their keeping within their holes, or flying early abroad to breath themselues with easy or proper foreslight, to prevent the prognosticated evil. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 238 All the prognosticating sights and sounds.

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b. With *a* and *pl.* An act or instance of prognosticating; a foreknowledge or foretelling of something; a forecast, prediction, prophecy.

1596 J. BARLEY *Delin. K. Tarnus* (1818) 13 The which accord may well be deemed by vaine dreames, visions, and idle prognostications in the King, if his dedes and sawdan. *c* 1600 *Merry Plotte Wks.* 1876 Which prognostication one Parkhurst making much of, expressed it to signifie [etc.]. 1638 JAMES *Flood. Answers* 142 The Athenians for his divine prognostication erected him a statue with a golden tongue. 1732 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 ¶ 8 This prognostication...the wise ordered to keep secret. 1908 *Lightfoot Fifty Yrs.* 172 His gloomy prognostications of coming doom.

c. A conjecture of some future event formed upon some supposed sign; a presentiment, foreboding.

1580 *Jacobus Ellor* No. 32 ¶ 3 Will Pande...foresaw many thing before it will happen, though he never reckon his prognostication. 1588 MARP. *Epitome* Wks. (1843) 3 Cuddle to it, for his sight, his prognostication of it lasteth strongest. 1802 J. J. HOUSE *Compl. agst. Quarter* 22 A prognostication resulted in my mind, that we should all die of mere debility in those wilds. 1884 *Spectator Lett.* 9 Jan. 37 The prognostications of evil thus formed very often bring about their own fulfilment.

† 2. An astrological or astrometeorological forecast for the year, published in (or as) an almanac; hence, an almanac containing this. *Obs.*

See list of such Prognostications in Farewell to *Leven-Anne's Letter*, *&c.* extract at end.

1508 [KENNEDY] The prognostication of maister Iasper late translated into englishe, out the historye of iii moost noble & victorious kynge Henry the vii[i] by...Nicholas Languedon. 1511 (title) A Prognostication or an Almanacke for the yere of our lorde MCCCCCxi. made by Andrewe Boorde of Pevysshe Pentone. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 86 The writers of prognostications, or almanacks for the yeare. 1603 OWEN *Pandectes Bible* (1840) 130 The small order annexed to the prognostication [i. placing the signs of every month together]. 1623 CYPRIAN *Mart's Almanack*, *Dic.* to Reader C b, *All Soules Day* (title), by Master prognostication ltd.

† 3. *Med.* = PROGNOSIS 1. *Obs.*

1599 BARET *Quest. Nativitie* (1) The Rules of Hipocrates in his seuenth booke of prognostications. 1600 ELYOTSON *Math. Physick* 10, tr. (1650) 288 There needeth no cipher, but that prognostication is sufficient. 1787 GREGG *Transl. Wizards* I. 98 To regulate our judgment in prognostications, we must consider, what wounds are mortal, and what not.

4. Something that foretells or foreshadows an event; an indication of something about to happen; a sign, token, portent, prognostic. Now *rare*.

1532–50 tr. *Higden's Chron.* VII. 492 The 38[th]...did bifore whome was a prognostication contrary to the victory of the Kynge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 51 Which likewise tempest some said it was a very prognostication of trouble and hatred to come betwene princes. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & C.* v. ii. 34 Nay, if an ouly Fulnes has not a faithfull Prognostication, I cannot scratch mine eare. 1850 CRAWFORD *Essays* (1874) V. xxxviii. 254 Labouring to fix the position of the Church for our own time according to the established and the prognostications which the time itself sees often only but rather thwarts and forces on our view.

Prognosticative (*prɒgnɒ·stikătiv*), *a.* [ad. OF. *prognostikatif*, -ive (1564 in Godef.): see PROGNOSTICATE *v.* and -IVE.] Characterized by prognosticating; tending to prognosticate.

1596 CLEAVE *Hearth's Exam. Wks.* 62 (1636) 160 A phisicall...method...all the rules and considerations of the art prognosticative. 1823 HORNECK *Journey* (ed. 3) 377 The comet...was thought prognosticative of the fall of Babylon. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 283 The opening of a new volume of poems...accompanied by a poem, prognosticative of the specific nature of its contents.

Prognosticator (*prɒgnɒ·stikētŏr*). Also 6 **prog-**, **-our(e**, [Agent-n. in L. form from *prognōstĭcāre* to PROGNOSTICATE: see -OR. So OF. *prognostiqueur* (13–16th c. in Godef.).] One who or that which prognosticates; one who pretends to a knowledge of the future; a soothsayer, prefictor, foreteller.

1532 HUMBT. *Pronosticacions, prologue.* 1552 BULLEYN *Q. Cartther* 10 *b*, He denied the prognosticator & caused all his men to returne. 1580 SIDN. *Ellmon's Jas.* xlvii. 13 Like now the astrologers, the starre gazers, & prognosticators, and yet were they from their charge. 1604 HOLCROFT *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Rudol. VIII. 60 Answering to prognosticator (10), That says, some great men fall, their lives run. 1796 HANNA *Regist. Priest* IV. Wks. IX. 20 Mr. Bradford...was a melancholy prognosticator, and has had the fate of melancholy men. 1841 S. E. MAITLAND *Eccles. Hist. Infl.* 107 To speak of Hallo and a train of late important prognosticators. 1850 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 3/1 A sensitive, living prognosticator, like the 'Aleni prognosticator,' is profitable to the innocent humanity, weather guages, on account of the vital force which dwells in it.

† b. A maker or publisher of almanacs containing predictions of the weather and events of the coming year; also, an almanac containing these. *Obs.*

1600 J. CHAMBER *Apol. Pseudo. Admod.* 2 Astrologers, prognosticators, almanack-makers. 1698 THOM. *Misc.* II. 19 The Annual Prognosticators are generally Men of little Learning. 1708 [W. HORNSBY] *Mirabile Astrol. Observ.* 130 Almost every supposed Prognosticator has contradicted itself.

Prognosticatory (*prɒgnɒ·stikătŏri*), *a.* [f. as PROG. + -ORY 2.] Of the nature of a prognostication; serving to prognosticate.

a 1652 *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. xx. 188 The intended purport of the Prognosticatory Emprosem. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 584 The rest of his name in prognosticatory of posterity. 1852 E. A. BUTLER *Nineveh. Lincoln* 147 So devil clinging, prognosticatory, according to popular belief, of cloudiness and gloomy.

† **Prognostication,** *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 **prog-**. [L., n. of act *prognōstĭcāre*.] = PROGNOSTIC *sb.*[1]

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 32 Is not this perpetuall Prognostion think you, no deuine, and more generall to be vniuersally true? 1621 BURTON *Melan. Ded. Bodl.* III. 216 I am like...prognostikers, and ordinary Writers. 1660 BOSTON *Anat. Mel.* x. iv. 2. (1676) 1341 The Rabbi Moses Aphoden, the prognostication of Antichrist, Rhasis, Abtifon.

Hence † **Prognostication** *v.* = PROGNOSTICATE *v.* 1.

1600 in *Archæologia Cantiana* (Camden) II. 158 I do hear that Sr. Walpole doth pronosticate that the prisons shalbe inhabited. I prognosti & he not a pronosticon, but a practise.

† **Prognosticous,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. as PROGNOSTIC *a.* + -OUS.] = PROGNOSTIC *a.* 1.

1660 WILKINSON *Ophthal. Chirurg.* (1664) 130 All diseases to which prognosticous of some event to fall out, or little disposition. *Ibid.* 142 Those...diseases...has prognosticous of ending good or badde successe.

† **Prognostify,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 5–6 **prognostify, -yfy, -efy.** [ad. mod.L. type **prognōstĭfic-āre*, or OF. **prognostifier*: see PROGNOSTIC *sb.*[1] and -FY.] = PROGNOSTICATE *v.* Hence † **Prognostifying** *vbl. sb.*

1425 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xx. xxvii. (W. de W.) vi. Dreames...bee sometyme vayn & playne, and sometyme wrapped in typycall myrcle and derkenes & darke prognostifyinge & sygnyfyinge as it fareth in Pharoos dreame. *Ibid.* xx. lx. v (1), They [planets]...bee messengers and prognostifyers the perylle of heuenesse. ? *a* 1500 *Coventry Corp. Chr. Plays Addit.* 70, I pray the Lord to know my prognostifying. 1530 PALSGR. 251/1 I prognostifye, I prognosticate. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlvii. 13 Let vs haue now thy prognosticatours (if thou and cure be old prognostifying How hyt approcheth vnder what fashion.

Program, programme (*prōugræm*), *sb.* Forms: 6 7- program, (7 -gramm). 8- programme. See also PROGRAMA. [In 17–18th c. So, too, in spelling *progrann*, ad. Gr.–L. *programma*, which was itself in 16th–18th also commonly used unchanged (see PROGRAMMA); about the beginning of the 19th c. reintroduced from F. *programme*, and now more usually so spelt (though not pronounced as F.); the earlier *program* was retained by Scott, Carlyle, Hamilton, and others.

and is preferable, as conforming to the usual English repr. of Gr. -γραμμα, in *anagram, cryptogram, diagram, telegram*, etc.]

† **1.** A public notice; = PROCLAMA 1. *Sc. Obs.*

a. 1633 W. Stirling *Trew Magistrat* 38 The beginning of his discourse ...Is this a program affixed on the entrie of a close. 1680 *Decreit in Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 4 (Thes) determined ... without offering any previous programe or using any examinations to appoint the said Mr. J. Y. 1707 [title as in Proceedings] *The Solemn* (1714) II. 380 The Professor of Greek his place being vacant by the ceiling of St Andrews ... there is a program emitted, inviting all qualified to dispute and undergo a comparative trial. 1708 *Scott. Antiq.* x. Will there challenge transport me to Queensberry, agreeably to the treacherous program? 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xiii. The transactions of the morning were... announced by the following program.

2. A descriptive notice, issued beforehand, of any formal series of proceedings, as a festive celebration, a course of study, etc.; a prospectus, syllabus; in current use *esp.* a written or printed list of the 'pieces', items, or 'numbers' of a concert or other public entertainment, in the order of performance; hence *transf.* the pieces or items themselves collectively, the performance as a whole.

a. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 41 The program of the Pyrotechnic Affairs essentially in the exhibition. 1819 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 1 Anticipating the amusements of the month, by a regular program (that is a bill now used I have just imported from France, to supply the hackneyed common place of a 'bill of the play')—a regular program, I say, on the second page of your coloured cover. 1830 CARLYLE *Sterl. Ess.* i. (1857) 20 In these His own ... to the half-official Program expressed it, 'when all things are, rightly or shortly, resolving themselves into Chaos'. 1842 Sir E. Perry *Kind's-Eve Over India* xxviii. 284 A program of the whole was sent on the night before. 1858 O. H. Mahon *Port Regarde* 3 In classical words these are, as the analytical programs tell us, first subjects and second subjects (etc.).

b. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 88 The...catalogue sold at the door is better conducted. Incorporation in this work than these programmes of festivals. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xiv. Mrs. Kenwigs and Miss Petowker had arranged a small programme of the entertainments. 1876 Grant *Bersyn Life, Scott.* x. xiii. 320 According to the programme of study drawn up for the grammar school of Glasgow. 1880 in Green *Dict. Mus.* III. 351 Programmes are now commonly restricted in length to 2 hours or 2½ ...Formerly concerts were of greater length.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* A definite plan or scheme of any intended proceedings; an outline or abstract of something to be done (whether in writing or not).

a. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. v. i. 60 From the best scientific program...to the actual Sabbatical, what a difference! 1853 J. Stirling *Ess.*, etc. (1858) I. 230 All suggestions of the true and beautiful, which he cannot provide and lay down in program. 1880 Mozley *Reminisc.* (1882) I. iv. 114 In accordance with this program Philip proceeded steadily. 1883 Brownson *Essay & Rev.* 1912 1870 I've to the secret of the comedy—Part of the program leaked out long ago! 1892 *Sunday News-Exp. Comm. Prof.* 3 A less ambitious program would further allow of greater thoroughness within its narrower limits.

b. 1839 *Eclectic Mus.* x. 321 The general satisfaction which had been produced by the ministerial programme. 1840 Mill in *Life & Letters Fraserianae* (1874) 32 They [the Ministers] have conformed to my programme. 1880 W. Collins *Hum. White* v. 227 Observe the programme I have prepared. 1891 J. Morley *Sp. Newcastle* 1 But, we have had a programme outlined which is calculated to stir the deepest energy and to rouse the sincerest convictions of every man with a spark of Liberalism in him.

3. = PROGRAMMA 2; *spec.* (prob. Ger. *Programm*) in German schools, an essay or dissertation on some subject, prefixed to the annual report.

1832 Carlyle *Early Germ. Lit.* in *Misc. Ess.* (1899) III. 181 A series of Salutatory Editions, Editions, Translations, Critical Dissertations, some of them in the shape of Academic Programs. 1850 — *Latter-D. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 8 Voltaire, Lessing, Programs, Professorial Encyclopædias. 1852 See W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 456 (Treuden Primary Education) The director, or one of the masters, in an official program, is to render an account of the condition and progress of the school. 1880 J. Hamilton in *Expositor* XI. 281 (with is the destination given by Niemeyer in his Programm on the expression. 1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* V. 302 He admires greatly Hermann's program on 'Interpolations in Homer'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *program-card, -seller*; in sense 2 b, with reference to political 'programs', as *program-maker, -making, -monger-ing, -spinner, -spinning*; **program, programme-music**, music intended to convey the impression of a definite series of objects, scenes, or events; descriptive music.

1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 351 The Artful Trifler... was ... a great writer of programme-music. 1888 Krehbiel *Beethoven. Pastoral Sym.* 28 Programme-music is a term of recent origin. 1890 *Daily News* 23 June 3/7 Mr. Chamberlain is above all things a programme maker.—In the year 1885 he concocted what was called an 'unauthorized programme' for the Liberal party.

Program, programme, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To arrange by or according to a program; to draw up a program of; to scheme or plan definitely.

1856 *Weekly Gaz.* 13 Sept. 48 This month was programmed to start particular, but owing to the state of the weather had to be postponed. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 7 July 6/2 Meetings, he declared, were wrongly programmed. 1903 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 7 The development scheme was programmed and published on September 16, 1901.

Hence **Programmer**, one who draws up a program.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The official programmer of the Jockey Club.

§ **Programma** (prōgra·mă). *Obs.* Pl. **-gra·mmata.** [late L. (Cassiodorus, Justinian), a proclamation, manifesto, a. Gr. πρόγραμμα a public written notice, f. προγράφειν to write publicly, f. πρό (see PRE-) + γράφειν to write.]

1. A written notice, proclamation, or edict, posted up in a public place; a public notice. (In *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.*, and formerly in universities.)

a. 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 300 Magistrates have understands by edictum, not the praetor's edict, but a *programma*, as Ulp. 50 lib. ad Sabin. 1678 Wood *Life* 6 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 426 Programma stuck up in every College hall under the vice-chancellor's hand that no scholler weare the scollers...in the night watches that they keep at the Gild hall, Pardoe Brock, and at most inns-of-court. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2890/1 Publick Programma's of his Expulsion from Oxf. [Duke] are already Affixed in the three usual places. 1724 *Prof. Easter Exeter Coll.* 13 We will recite the Vice-Chancellor's Programma at large. 1800 Southey *Wesley* I. 47 The vice-chancellor had, in a *programma*, exhorted the tutors to discharge their duty by double diligence.

b. Such a public notice relating to a function or celebration about to take place, with a list of the proceedings in order; hence, a play-bill, prospectus, syllabus, PROGRAM (sense 2).

1789 M. Mason tr. *Voltaire* (1792) 43 note, A programma, a kind of play-bill, which was stuck up in every town, on a morning. 1813 Hudibras *Inhuman Lett.* (1818) I. 400 A programma of the fête for France, together with the order from the minister of police was fixed to the walls. 1820 T. Hughes *Travels* (ed. 3) 221 The Programma...informs the inhabitants of Cambridge, that on the following day, a meeting will be held in the Senate-house, at which will be laid before the members of the University the plans which have been adopted by the Syndics for the improvement of the town. 1824 Lytton *Pelham* xxxiii, Programmas of the day, announcing the performances.

c. An announcement of the subjects to be treated in a course of lectures or studies in a foreign university. (So *F. programme, Ger. programm.*)

1787 Mair tr. *Knebel's Trans. Germ.* In. III. 143 When a young man comes here they commonly lay a *Programma* before him, on which all the lects are disposed according to their several order.

2. A written preface or introduction; in *plural*, = prolegomena.

1712 tr. *Wernsdorf. Logomachia* 122 Prefaces, Inscriptions, and Programmata abound with Phrases...worthy Cicero and Gellius. 1799 Hudson tr. *Ross.* (1801) I. 234 Dr. Gardiner...in a 16 p. programma he hath published. 1761 Warton *Sidbrook* 221 (Dr. Sidbrook's) programma, or preaching...is no agreeable and lively piece of writing. 1763 J. Rogers *Human Understanding* (1764) 36 The peculiar features of this arrangement of his [Locke's] ideas are prefaces, programmata, lists of quotations with reference to the authors...from whom they come.

Programmatic (prōgrămæ·tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πρόγραμμα, -γραμματ-, PROGRAM + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a program; in quots., of the nature of program music (see PROGRAM 2b, 4).

1896 *Grove's Mag. Apr.* 401/2 The symphony is not as all programmatic. 1898 *Century Mag.* LV. 779 A 'literary hero' which is rather programmatic.

So **Progra·mmatist**, one who composes or draws up a program (in quots., in senses 2 b and 3).

1894 *Weekly Sun* 20 May 7/1 The organised system of gambling, which, so far as the 'programme' of the entertainment is known...it is the main purpose of the programmatists to suppress. 1899 J. P. Postgate in *Classical Rev.* Oct. 296/1 Each programmatist in his turn feels it his duty to set out with a polite examination of his predecessors.

Programme: see PROGRAM.

Progrede (prōgrī·d), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *progredī*: see next.] *intr.* To go forward, advance: = PROCEED 10.

1866 Pinpoint *Handlb. Stars* 7 If the globe were fixed and the other circles moved—we must mainly by retrograde about the polar axis, the true nature of the variation due to precession would be illustrated; but supposing the axis to be fixed, we should ...retain as effectual an illustration by making the globe progrede about the polar axis.

Progredient (prōgrī·dĭent), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *progredient-em*, -*ientem*, pr. pple. of *progredī* to go forward, proceed, f. *pro*, PRO- 1 2d + *gradī* to step, walk, go.] Going forward, advancing. b. as *sb.* One who advances. So ? **Progre·diency**, the quality or action of going forward, progress.

1892 Blount *Anthropomet.* 230 An Index ...of the Muscular progressive faculty; and of that either temperate, and progredient, or contrarie. 1892 Blount *Full Personality* 34 He that is an Progredient, needs must be a Retrogredient. 1901 Reynolds *Apol. Quest.* 10 The Continuation, and Progrediency of the Fourth, or Roman Monarchy.

Progress (prōu·grĕs, prŏ·grĕs), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 progresse, 6 progres, (progresis, 7 progrese), 7– progress. [In 15th c. *progresse*, app. a. obs. F. *progresse* (Latt. of Louis XII, 1513 in Godef.), repr. a Romanic **progressa*, fem. sb. from *progressus*, -*us*, -*um*, pa. pple. of *progredī* (see PROCEED). In F. and Eng. the word subsequently became *progrès*, *progress*, by confusion with L. *progressus* a going forward, advance, progress. Cf. *egress, ingress, regress*.]

a. 1840 Timbuctoo in Lit. Souvenir *Misc.* (1840) II. 21 Sometime spoke of Diplomacy and Progress. "Oh!, said my father, 'who do you pronounce the word like that? pray give the s long.'

1. The action of stepping or marching forward or onward; onward march; journeying, travelling, travel; a journey, an expedition. Now *rare*.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3199 Off his the wayes the fairest dirk desire, Anon shall I go have Assail quikly. To Eyn faith progresse Godfray made redy. 1590 Shakes. *1 Hen. VI*, iv. iv. 30 In faith they hath yther made their progresse. 1626 R. C. *Times' Whistle* 1170 1000 li. was my footings with...others... One summers day a progresse for to goe Into the country. 1820 Keats *Lamia* *Mrs.* ii. 11. 1876 Bennett *Anc. Mariner* 284 The most prominent of all outward postures, is...to make a merry progress, a merry journey. 1678 Bunyan (title) The Pilgrim's Progress from this world, to that which is to come. 1725 P. Thomas *Treat. Steam's Pip.* 180 The Officers and People made a Progress round the Island. 1738 Thornhill *Grotes V.* 21 (2) Their progress through the Persian provinces was a kind of triumph.

† **b.** *transf.* A region or distance traversed.

1600 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 212 His dominion ...stretcheth from the promontorie Bayssilor to Tangar, and from the Atlantike Ocean to the river Malvia. In which progresse is contained the best portion of all Affrike.

2. *spec.* A state journey made by a royal or noble personage, or by a church dignitary; a visit of state; also, the official tour made by judges and others, a circuit; an official visitation of its estates by a college. Now somewhat *archaic*.

1580 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 173/2 The King ...being in his progresse in the said Counte. 1593-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 The position of estates in their progresse or progresse in their shyres. 1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* I. iv. 5 In the time of King Henry the 5th ...at his coming to Progresse. a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 232 Several Judges going Progress yearly under pretence of Visitation. 1698 *Order of Lord's Masq. Coll. Oxf.* 21 Feb., That Bills for Country Banks be accepted as the Progresses, but that the Bearer be desired to negotiate them as soon as possible. 1708 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* II. 49 Comprehended in six circuits, or annual progresses of the judges. 1811 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 1 June, That the Norfolk Progress do take place this year and at the expiration of three years from this time. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 593 He was President of Wales and lord lieutenant of four English counties. His official train ...were scarcely inferior in point to royal progresses. 1900 Rashdall & Rait *New Colleges* 210 *New College* is one of the few Colleges in which an annual 'Progress' still takes place. The Warden or Sub-warden accompanied by a Fellow known as 'Chaplain', and the Steward, still visit the farms or some part of the College estates.

† **b.** A state procession. *Obs.*

1553 Chronicle in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 37 Whytche and Progresse ...extended half a myle in lengethe by estimacion. 1613 Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (1769) I. 358 Return from the Progresse to his house at St. James, where pieces were delivered unto him. 1633 Jermyn *Protestant* 56, 58 Where the Emperor was about to express himself in a pastoral and progress.

3. a. Onward movement in space; course, way.

1588 Shakes. *Tam. Sh.* I. i. 140 Vellum then let his silliest Sheep keepe A peaceful progresse to the Ocean. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. i. 3 I assure thee, by the progresse of the Starres, Give guesse how neere to day. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 115 For win the Mayn...begins Heir vnto progresse sending. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 26 ¶ 1 If the Chaces of the Tyme stand wide asunder, the sweep or progress of the...Bar will be greater than if their stand nearer together. 1708 *Pure Knife Luck* 1. 230 The Syllabs...passes in progress thro' the tubes. 1754 *Gent. Mag.* 4 A thousand ells their many progress take. 1878 Stevenson *Lo Inslowe* 42 Up and up we went...Still progress toilsome!

b. *fig.* Going on, progression; course or process (of action, events, narrative, time, etc.). *In progress*: proceeding, taking place, happening.

1452–70 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 200 The matter of this present Epistle transferre to his progresse other persones rather Wales than Englonde. *Ibid.* VI. 322 Of the happy voyage, progresse, and ende [of] whom [orig. *de eyus initio, progressu, et fine*] it is to be advertisede here. 1598 Florio *Pref.* (W.) 16 W. (1598) 26 Of the brave & divers progresse we may learne. 1613 Sharp *Mem. Pref.* 1. 81 In all the Progresse Both of my Life and Office, I have labour'd... that [etc.]. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 122 This vicious deception in progress of Time (as all Others do). 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* iv. 202, So ought it in the progress of the thought. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 179 While these changes were in progress. 1850 *Spectator* 2 May 424/1 To trace the progress of chemical knowledge and research from the earliest times.

4. a. Forward movement in space (as opposed to rest or regress); going forward, advance.

1590–91 Duncan *Poems* (1868) 31 Through straicht seas may mak progres (since losses, bot, For cry of swerds, blud, and bone. a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 333 Whose progresse and regresse in this journey we have set down out of Strabo. 1665 Boyle *Machines in Motion* 12 After some progress made in your Voyage. 1684 Contem. *Pract.* i. 330 The lifted gates would bar my progress now. 1877 Bayne *Transcendentalism* (1878) 31 The most acute of motion without progress, which those who have crossed the ocean know so well.

b. *fig.* Going on to a further or higher stage, or to further or higher stages successively; advance, advancement; growth, development, continuous increase; usually in good sense, advance to better and better conditions, continuous improvement.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) To Rhe., If you consider the beginning, progresse and prosperous fortune of this the Ottoman Empire. 1688 tr. *Chamberlayne's Present Stateof Hungary* 190 no further prospect in his Business. 1713 *Account Guardian* No. 104 P 7. I am ashamed that I am not able to make a quicker progress through the French tongue. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. (1757) Nature delights in

progress: in advance From worse to better: but, when beliefs amend, Progress, to past, depends upon themselves. 1848 Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* (1869) 38 The very idea of God's kingdom is that of progress, of a gradually fuller God's kingdom is that of progress, of a gradually fuller consecration...of Himself to men. a 1861 Buckle *Misc. Works* (1872) I. 343 As civilization advances, the progress of mankind becomes greatly entrusted to the progress of agriculture, manufactures greatly entrusted to the progress of agriculture, manufactures greatly entrusted to the progress of agriculture, manufactures

1849 *Howitt's Mag.* XI. 320 Opposed to the influence of her missionaries. Torrens, a Progressionist of unexplained temperament might be in charge of abandoning his epitheton. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 595 Were not liberals in progressionist would seek to make out. 1880 S. L. Lee *Life Lit. Hereford Introd.* 40 A sure sign that Herbert was a sincere progressionist.

2. One who holds that life on the earth has been marked by gradual progression from lower to higher forms.

1859 H. Spencer in *Universal Review July* 80 Sir R. Murchison, who is a Progressionist, calls the lowest fossiliferous strata, 'Protozoic'. 1867 — *Princ. Biol.* II. § 340 Were the geological record complete, or did it, as both Uniformitarians and Progressionists have habitually assumed, give an insight of the earliest organic forms.

3. (See quots.) *rare*—[1].

1884 Webster, *Progressionist*, one who holds to the progression of society towards perfection. 1886 Dublin Review *Progressionist*. 1. One who maintains the doctrine that society is in a state of progress towards perfection, and that it will ultimately attain to it.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 5 The unqualified modern readers of the progressionist school. 1883 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 303/2 The progressionist tendency of the age.

So **Progressionism**, the theory or principles of a progressionist, or sympathy with progress.

1880 Benson *Hone Eccl. Contrib.* 1908 C. 145 That wise spirit of moderation and unimaginative progressionism.

Progressist (*prōgre·sist*, *prŏg-*). [ad. F. *progressiste* = Sp. *progresista*, It. *progressista*: see Progress *sb.* and -IST.] One who favours or advocates progress, esp. in political or social matters; a reformer, a progressive. (In later use chiefly in reference to foreign countries.)

For a short period *c* 1850, the term was used in London Municipal politics, but soon superseded by *progressive*: see Progressive *a.* 4.

1848 O. A. Brownson *Wks.* (1884) V. 227 Socialists and progressists generally...to defend it on humanistic principles. 1858 T. A. Trollope *Garibaldi Cath. ch. Middle Ages* 122 The two ancient and inevitable parties...conservatives and progressists. 1864 *Harper's Mag.* May 831/2 These Arabs...were the progressists of Europe. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News Christmas No.* 3/2 A most determined Progressist in the City Council. 1892 *Tablet* 20 Aug. 304 The chiefs of Bleu and those of Granada—the former play being the stronghold of the Catholics, and the latter of the Progressists. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 3/2 In your leader to-day you speak well in my opinion, correctly of the Progressive party. On Page 6 the word 'Progressist' is used. 1894 *Cornwall Hist. Soc.* 8.) IV. 432 The new [Services] cabinet consisted of progressists and liberals.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Progressive *a.* 4.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 9/2 (London County Council) The progressist party...in the favour of carrying out a programme as advanced [etc.]. 1907 *Hibbert Trnl. Apr.* 498 An expression of the progressist spirit in Catholic thought.

Progressive (*prōgre·siv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *progressif*, *-ive* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *progress-*: see Progress *v.* and -IVE.]

1. a. Characterized by stepping, walking, or otherwise moving onward, as in the locomotion of men and animals generally; executed, as a movement, in this way. *Obs.* or merged in b.

1641 Brown *Christ.* 87 In matters of progressive motion, the arteries and legs the more immediately, but in motions both together. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 177 These animals so easy, as to be almost imperceptible to the progressive traveller. 1816 Sir R. Hosie in *Phil. Trans.* 149 Some account of the feet of those animals whose progressive motion can be carried on in opposition to gravity.

b. *generally.* Moving forward or advancing (in space); of the nature of onward motion.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 127 This [the planets'] sounding motion, Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. 1708 Fiennes *Newton's Philos.* 235 The moon...would...have no sense of all the progressive motion of the earth. 1800 *Gent. Lect. Drawing* v. 201 Waves, when smooth, and having more the progressive motion, reflects the surrounding objects.

2. Passing on from one member or item of a series to the next; proceeding step by step; occurring one after another, successive.

1600 T. Gibbons *Rar. Logicke* 191 Concerning progressive opposition of members [*Dividing of parts into parts*]. 1703 *Virgil's Æn. Bidgior's Behold the Mighty Months* Progressive Skies. 1730 Jortin *Remarks Eccles. Hist.* 41 ¶ 7 That the idea of the one was impressed at once, and continued through all the progressive changes of the species, without variation or improvement. 1801 Strutt *Dict. Mod. Progressive Names*, those names which succeed each other, either in descent or descent. 1858 Mahometanism *Fc.* 4 *H. Note-Bks.* II. 24 Pictures, arranged...in a progressive series, with reference to the date of the painters.

b. Applied to certain games at cards, as euchre or whist, when played by several sets of players simultaneously at different tables, certain players passing after each round from one table to the next, according to specified rules.

1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 1/4 The City Marshal of Leavenworth, Kansas, has announced that he will henceforth arrest...all persons found playing progressive euchre. *Mod.* Progressive whist was one of the evening diversions on board the coal steamer.

3. Characterized by progress or advance (in state or condition). **a.** Of persons or communities: Making progress, advancing (in notion, thought, character, fortune, social conditions, etc.).

1603–12 Bacon *Ess.*, *Ambition* (Arb.) 220 It is good for Princes, if they use ambitious Men, to handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not retrogrades. For if they can not with Good service, they will take order to make Justice service fall with them. 1848 Fullom *Napoleon* ix. [x.] Despite the ill he is not truely prudent, that is not progressive, in the Maxims of aspiring politicians. 1859 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1872) II. i. iv. 183 Whatever be the natural excellences of the Turks, progressive they are not. 1867 Bourke *Chronic.* I. viii. 222 For a progressive nation, there is required a progressive policy. 1869 Mill *Liberty* iii. 127 A people...may be progressive for a certain length of time, and then stop.

b. Of things, conditions, etc.: Characterized by progress or passing on to more advanced or higher stages; growing, increasing, developing; usually in good sense: advancing towards better conditions; marked by continuous improvement.

a 1625 Fletcher *Sprag.* (1648) 119 The life as well as the light of the righteous is progressive. 1732 Pope *Ep. Mem* i. 211 Above, how high progressive life may go! 1792 Young *Resist. Fr.* 22, xx. By a human progressive, I reduce to complete. 1811 Rosse *Dict. Mus.*, *Progressive*, an epithet ...applied to lessons expressly composed for the purpose of practical improvement, and...so constructed in point of increasing execution, as to lead...by insensible degrees to those difficulties [etc.]. 1859 C. Robson *Amer. Privy L.* 42 During the fifteenth century crimes continued to be regularly and rapidly progressive. 1884 F. Thomas *Nobel. Kidg.* 4 Jo. vi. He had to teach that the creation was not merely orderly, but progressive.

c. *Path.* Of a disease: Continuously increasing in severity or extent.

1796 Buchan *Domest. Med.* i. 1 Who, 1874 I. 29 Thinking that a progressive disease...will destroy those persons, 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. XVI.* 642 In progressive paralysis, obvious anæmic neuroses have been observed. 1879 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 692 Progressive dementia with general paralysis.

d. *transf.* Characterizing or indicating progress.

1888 *Amer. Antiquarian* I. 72 Eden ...assumes that unusual length [of the index finger] is a progressive character.

4. Favouring, advocating, or directing one's efforts towards progress or reform, esp. in political, municipal, or social matters.

Used from *c* 1885 as a party term in municipal politics, esp. in London, to include those who were liberal in reforming its municipal and social questions, though they may not support the Liberal party in national or imperial questions. In Cape Colony the self-adopted appellation of those who opposed the Bond or Afrikander party, corresponding generally to the British party as opposed to the Dutch.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan. 8/1 The Progressive Bookworm, or, as they call their church, the 'Hadena Road of India'. 1889 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 1/2 From the point of view of the Progressive majority, this is the only way to make the seat secure. 1892 *Daily News* 24 *Daily* 5/2 Progressive Conservatism is to adopt Liberal principles, and say they were always your own. 1898 Ld. Rosmead *Ibid.* 2 May 5/6 One very simple demonstration of how carefully the Progressive party have cut themselves aloof from Imperial politics.

II. *sb.* One who favours, advocates, or aims at progress or reform, or claims to be in favour of it. (See note to A. 4.)

1885 Rosebery *Peter. Mansion* 19, v. 277 The disappointment I may inflict on certain progressives, or disciples of the New Gospel. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 6/1 Henceforth the two parties of the Parliament were known as the Conservatives and the Progressives. 1892 Ld. Rosmead in *Daily News* 2 May, 2/6, I mean that there were Progressives who are not Liberals, but that I think there are no Liberals who are not Progressives. 1894 *Athenæum* 7 July 23/1 An attractive sketch of a Progressive of the epoch of the reform of Alexander II. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May, 3/2 The Cape will shortly be polled again, and it seems...that the result will be to give the Progressives a very small majority.

Progressively (*prōgre·sivli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a progressive manner; in the way of progression or progress; **a.** by continuous advance; step by step, gradually; successively; **b.** straight forward or onward; directly (*obs.*).

1600 T. Gibbons *Dic. Logicke* 191 But the considering, adapting, and disposing of them being invented progressively, methodik from videmedik, as the most specialle, or individuall. 1634 Heylyn *Cosmogr.* III. 89 The reason why they fall in that order...from the greatest Epacts progressively to the least. *a* 1728 Sharp *Serm.* (1754) VII. i. 3 Nothing that subsequently fits a place, can move to that place, unless it moves directly [*sic*] and progressively to it a direct line is impossible. 1788 Mor Fenn *A Lett.* (1789) 96 Mountains...rising progressively to view. 1858 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* i. iii. 56 The action of the sun on the moon was progressively changing.

Progressiveness (*prōgre·sivnĕs*). [-NESS.] The quality or character of being progressive.

1797 Beaufoy tr. H. *Progressiveness*, the Quality of proceeding or going forward. 1798 Bentham *Plan Model Parliament* 10, 184 Those two Wheels through the jobbist progressiveness. Complete our perfect bliss. 1824–6 Tennant *Pleds. Last. Sec.* i. 10. 17 This progressiveness of Scripture is an important element in its Beauty for the education of man. 1883 H. Evans in *Edin. Daily Rev.* 8 June 3/8 One progressiveness consists in the fuller discovement of all parts of revelation.

Progressivism. [f. Progressive + -ism.] The principles of a progressive or progressist; advocacy of, or devotion to, progress or reform.

1892 *Fr. Farmer's Gaz.* 2 May, 387 London had been converted to Progressivism—that is to Radicalism. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 3/1 The state of this country (Russia), in which privilegium—if I may be permitted the expression—and progressivism are sometimes so oddly mixed.

So **Progressivist** = Progressist *sb.*

1884 A. V. H. Cameron in *Glasgow Advocate* 1 Jan. (1885) My Tories are...no more unpresentable progressivists than those who clamour for a repeal of all laws. 1904 1918 *Cent. Dict. Sup.*, see *Ag.* ardent young Progressivists.

Progressivity (*prŏgresi·viti*), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = Progressiveness.

1882 tr. *Gould's Young Chemist* 60 This [sense?] progressivity, if I may use the word, has no limit but that of the absolute good, to which he aspires. 1883 F. A. Walker *Pol. Econ.* 422 In 1848...the idea of progressivity [of taxation] was received.

Progressor (*prōgre·sər*). *rare.* [a. late L. *progressor*, agent-n. f. *progredi*: see Progress *v.*] One who progresses or makes progress; in quot. a rider, one who makes a state progress or tour.

a 1626 Bacon *Digest Laws* Wks. 1879 I. 870/1 Advise...being a great progressor through all the Roman empire, wherever he found any flaunge of bridges, or highways...gave substantial order for their repair. 1874 Mahaffy & Lupton *Lond. Ep. cent.* IV. 284 The beginners, the progressors, and the perfect.

Pro-guardian: see Pro-[1]. **Progue**, var. Prog *v.*

Progymnasium (*prōjimnē·siŏm*, *-zium*, Ger. *prōgümnā·zium*). Pl. -ia. [Gr. (from med.L.): see Pro-[1] and Gymnasium[1].] (See quot. 1886.)

1893 tr. W. Harrison *Diseases* (1911) 101 Establishments called Progymnasia and superior Burgher Schools. 1900 J. F. Hosmer in *Evangel. Rev.* XX. 1/2 The classical schools proper (in Prussia) consist of Gymnasia and Progymnasia, the latter being simply gymnasia wanting the higher classes.

Progymnasma. *Obs. rare.* Pl. -mata. [ad. Gr. προγύμνασμα a preparatory exercise, f. προγυμνάζειν to train beforehand.] A preparatory or preliminary exercise or study.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 220, I consider'd that...some of these Observations...might shew me the true Quantity of the Equations of the Suns Orb...I turned over the Progymnasmata, and perused its two. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst. Cosmos* p. v. 1042 A *Progymnasma* or Preliminary attempt, towards the proving of a God from his Idea as including necessary existence.

Progymnosperm: see Pro-[1] 2.

Pro hac vice: see Pro 3.

Prohein, -hene, -hemy, etc.: see Proem, etc.

Prohesian (*prohē·siăn*). *Math.* [f. Pro-[1] 4 + Hesian *sb.*[2]] (See quots.)

1882 Salmon *Conics, Three Dimensions* xi. 358 The Hessian of any surface being of the degree $4n-4$, that of a developable consists of the surface itself, and a surface of $n-1$ degree which we shall call the Pro-Hessian. *Ibid.* 371, 426. 1884 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 287 The Pentbian Pl[1], which for the developable replaces as it were the Hessian S[1], is termed the Prohessian; and since if n be the order of U the order of HU is $4n-6$ we have $p=4$ for the order of the Prohessian.

† Prohi·bit, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prohibit-us*, pa. ppl. of *prohibēre* to hold back, prevent, forbid, f. *prō* in front + *habēre* to hold.] Prohibited, forbidden. (Also *absol.* as pa. pple.: see next.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 Whiche...hadde not knowinge of hym noth, whiche is comparable to brede leven in drawinge to thynges prohibites. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* 1. xxiii. § 2 (1699) 158 By the Civil Law likewise, the prohibit Arms were confirmed. 1683 Lovegrad *Brief Rel.* (1811) I. 277 Discharging merchants...to sell or exchange any prohibite commodities with them...or amongst others in the Kingdome of Scotland. 1714 *Pic. Bk. of Rules* 400 Arrest of the King's Council, for levying of 30 Sol[1]per ton upon all Cloaths from Foreign Parts, except from England and Holland, which remains prohibit.

Prohibit (*prohi·bit*), *v.* Also 5 -hibet. [f. L. *prohibēre*, ppl. stem of *prohibēre*: see prec. For pa. pple., *prohibit* was used down to the 16th c.; but *prohibited* also appeared as early as 1432.]

1. *trans.* To forbid (an action or thing) by or as by a command or statute; to interdict.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 235 A table of brasse prohibinge certain thing *Sacerdotes prohibuit*, where the *sapphyr* prohibite of the lewe betre written. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fools* (1570) 198 The damnable lust of cardes and of dice...And other games prohibite by the lawe. 1530 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 500/1 Such fish I suppose ever before prohibited lawyers. 1580 Dyer tr. *Lindanus's Caveat.* 91 b, Was to prohibite this lewse sanguinem. 1689 W. Harris *Method. Chym.* 178 They altogether prohibite the use of wine in Sweat. 1772 *Parl. Deb.* Lords, (1810) 328 They considered...what the thing was which the legislature meant to prohibit. 1824 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 14 In England no act of parliament was passed in 5th year of reign of Henry IV prohibiting the exercise of transmutation, without making them felonies. 1874 Grimm *Short Hist.* ix. 84, 1st The Statute of Mortmain...prohibited the alienation of lands to the Church under pain of forfeiture.

2. To prevent, preclude, hinder, or debar (an action or thing); by physical means.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 59 The Frenchmen...gathered together a greate number of men of warre redy to defend and prohibite the passage. 1634 R. St. Serfan *Kingdom.* 66 They confirme the Statutes, and prohibite rapines and fraus. 1689 Milton *P. L.* II. 437 Name of burning Adamant Bard I ever yet prohibit all vigour. 1834 Mr. Martineau *Deerbrake* iii, Having seen them...drive away, or shut their eyes so as to prohibit conversation, or mark as if they were.

3. To forbid, stop, or prevent (a person); **a.** *from doing something*; also, *to do a thing* (*arch.*).

1503 Lp. Berners *Froiss. I. Prol.* 1 [The reading of history] prohibyth reasonable persones to do vnhonestee dedes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 55 b, For the rape

of the enemy, and committe of the wyndes, her ship was prohibited diuerse tymes to approche the shore and take lande. 1603 in *Rushworth MSS.* (Add. MSS. Comm.) I. 340 Quere why...his Majesty's subjects should be...prohibited from any place. 1758 C. Lucas *Rec. Workers* III. 281 The packers...are peremptorily prohibited to bathe on Sundays. 1840 Macaulay *Ess.*, Clive (1861) 550 There is an Act...prohibiting the secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from being in the pay of mahometan princes. (Cf. Forbid.)

† **b.** With various obsolete constructions. (Cf. Forbid.)

1450-80 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 253 That he schulde prohibite eyen of dyuerse whiche schulde not be dom. 1537 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 96 b, Wyschinge to medle with counterfeate to prohibite a Jury of men & dames (viij) there be agreed. 1680 H. Dodwell *Two Lett.* (1692) 36 Mr. Ambrose...prohibited none for coming to him at any time.

† **c.** With direct and indirect object (*dative*). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1530 Palsgr. 683/2 He hath prohybyte me his house. 1639 Donuson *Pagit.*, *Rel.* vi. 99, To small dust, blower not to prohibit, Which is by fans prohibited removing. 1693 J. Spencer *Scholem Digression* 436 Those Authors, whose books are prohibited publishing in England under great penalties. 1851 S. Maclean *Free Navigat.* 180 A Synod in England did prohibite the Scots any function in their Church. 1740 Monmouth *Chron.* II. ix. 331 He prohibited Aubrey the company of his Province.

† **d.** Formerly with following negative expressed or implied: To command *not* to do something; to cause a thing *not* to happen or take place. *Obs.*

1535 Exon *Disorder* 103 The princes of the lands are prohibite in paine of death to absente from such strange shrifes. 1599 Hakluyt *Gentleman's Voy. Pt.* (1600) 193 They (the) prohibite that no man should...sell openly...wine of Candie or Spaine. 1661 Dugdale *Imbanking* 120 b, Holpen through the power of God, did prohibit that it should not recure. a 1677 Hale *Pleas. Crop. Marr.* v. 1. 31 It cannot effectually prohibit the Heart not to grieve, or the Hand not to simulate. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 239 The gravity prohibiting that they cannot recede from the customs of their Nations. 1707 King in *Rymer's Fœd. Gen. Ne. extat.* (1710) I. Catch-makers, that they do not use Vaudeli's Bullion Stalk.

Hence **Prohi'bited**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.] Forbidden, interdicted, debarred. *Prohibited degrees*: see DEGREE 18. 3.

1552 Huloet, Prohibited, vetitus. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 183 Prohibited consequents of perfect cordes. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 171 They say, that they marry within prohibited degrees. 1724 Hist. Rebellion *Mod. Ubiquit.* I. Conveying prohibited goods over the Pyrenees. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* vi. iv. 368 The smuggling of prohibited and over-taxed articles.

Prohibiter (prōhi·bitəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER1.] One who prohibits or forbids; = PROHIBITOR.

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 250 God...is a prohibiter of sinne. 1643 Milton *Divorce* ii. xviii. Wks. 1851 IV. 130 The prohibiters of divorce. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* iii. viii, Cecilia...cast her eyes round the church, with no other view than that of seeing from what corner the prohibiter would start. 1880 Muhammad *Caliphate* iv. § 223 The discovery would subject the prohibiter to a heavier penalty.

Prohibition (prōhibi·ʃən). [a. F. *prohibition* (1137 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prohibitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prohibī-re* to PREVENT.]

1. The action of forbidding by or as by authority; an edict, decree, or order forbidding or debarring; a negative command.

1587-8 T. Uss *Test. Love* iv. iii. (Shaw) I. 54 This...seemeth to some men less exercise, that is to salue, consentyng, or els prohibicion that is forbiddyng. 1632-50 B. *Higden Diodati* VII. 287 Persius despiseage this prohibition. 1658 Sparrow *Explained* vi. 5, The Text must be a prohibition as not by contrary authority. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 847 So ghastly'd she stee Snakes, and two fraid Led Eve...to the Tree Of prohibition. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 1 Apr., The prohibition of wine was a very wise maxim. 1815 Jowett *Pilate* Ind. 41 V. 202, The prohibition of excessive wealth is a very considerable gain in the direction of temperance.

2. *Law.* **a.** A writ issuing from a superior court, formerly from the Court of King's Bench, and sometimes from the Court of Chancery or of Common Pleas, now out of the High Court of Justice, forbidding some court, and the parties engaged in it, from proceeding in a suit, on the ground that this is beyond the cognizance of the court in question.

1390 *Statt. of Pardt.* I. 28/1 Case of par audita querela, omni prohibitione. 1398 *Act* 12 *Ric. II* c. 15 If any Party...for any Matter...suit before the Ecclesiastical Judge, do sue for any Prohibition to any of the King's Courts. 1595 Kitchin *Jurisdict. Courts*, Prohibition...hath where a man is impleaded in ye spirituall court of ye thing ye temporall ought not meddle nor intermit, but that temporall ye kinges courte. 1680 Burnet *Rights Princes* 224 A Prohibition was moved upon those Words. 1716 Ayliffe *Parergon* 452 Every Statute Prohibitory is a Prohibition of Law. 1803 H. Cox *Instit.* x. ii. 322 The courts of law frequently issued 'Prohibitions' against proceeding in the Ecclesiastical Courts with suits not lawfully cognizable there. 1883 *Engish. Rep.* XIX. 292/1 A writ of prohibition is a prerogative writ—that is to say, it does not issue as of course, but is granted only on proper grounds being shown.

b. *St. Law.* Each of the three technical clauses in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling an estate, contracting debt that would affect it, or altering the order of succession to it.

1848 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 36 § 32 Disentailing the entailed estate...and the issue of same)...of all the prohibitions, conditions, exceptions, limitations, and clauses [etc.] and restraints, of the entail. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* (ed. 6) Before the passing of the act 11 and 12 Vict. c. 36, cited, it was doubted whether an estate could be effectual which did not contain the whole of the three prohibitions *per* against alienation; against the contraction of debts, so as to affect the estate; and against the succession; but it was decided, that a deed of entail containing any one of these prohibitions, properly devised, was effectual so far as it went.

3. The interdiction by law of the importation of some foreign article of commerce.

1670 Temple *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 324 Another Point...is the Prohibition of French Commodities. 1825 *M'Culloch Pol. Econ.* I. 33 Heavy duties and absolute prohibitions were imposed to prevent the importation of manufactured articles from abroad. 1870 Yeats *Growth Commerce* 310 Manufacturers in want of customers cried out for trade prohibitions.

b. A thing prohibited, *rare*.

1909 *Post Office Guide* 1 Jan. 455 Ens de rabgne is a prohibition into these islands.

4. *Spec.* The forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for common consumption.

1893 (Mar.) *Annual Rpt. Exec. Committee Assoc. Temp.* (Union 27 The State of Vermont has struggled authorably to secure as the earnest level of entire prohibition. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Sept., The majority of the people of the State (Massachusetts) are opposed to prohibition, though they would favour a good license law. 1891 (title) The Cyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition [U. S.]. 1893 Rowntree & Sherwell, *Temperance Problems* iii. (1901) 40/1 The agitation in favour of prohibition in Maine began early in the fifties. The effects of Kennedy Appleton and Dow[...] resulted in what is the passage of the first Prohibitory Act.

5. *Astrology.* (See quot.)

1658 Phillips, *Prohibition*, in Astronomy is it, when two Planets are applying in Conjunction, or Aspect, and before they come to joyn themselves, another comes in Conjunction, or Aspect of the Planet applied to. 1893 J. Wilson *Occult. Astrol., Prohibition*, the same as Interdiction.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 3 and (especially) 4). Also **Prohibition party**, a political party in U. S., formed in Sept. 1869 to nominate or support only persons pledged to vote for the prohibition of the liquor traffic; **prohibitionward** *adv.*, towards prohibition.

1869 G. W. Bain in *Voice* (N. Y.) 29 Nov., It is delightful to see the tendency of public sentiment prohibitionward in the South. 1877 *Boston Com.* 31 Dec. 2/2 He carefully studied the Prohibition Question while there...In 1876 Prohibition votes he was taken to various hotels by the Democratic M.P.—who...was elected on the Prohibition card—for the purpose of having a whisky-and-soda. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 12 July 7/2 Maryland, by a law, known as the 'Liquor Law', which was passed last year, endeavoured to make itself into a 'prohibition' province. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 5/1 The outcome of this foolish scheme which's extension of the Prohibition Order in that now no American Music Trade in title to enter the price that must be paid for trade by poor English consumers.

Prohibitionary, *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY 1.] Relating to prohibition.

1870 *Pall Mall Monthly* June 108 The author has overlooked the fact that prohibitionary laws were enacted in Judea, Egypt, Greece and Rome.

Prohibitionist (prōhibi·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or favours prohibition, *spec.* of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Also *attrib.*

1848 Worcester, *Prohibitionist*, an advocate for prohibitory measures. *Eve. Q. Rev.* 1854 (title) The *Prohibitionist* [a monthly journal in favor of New York]. 1855 *Rem. Standard* 11 July 6 You would probably perceive the existing struggle as one between the Prohibitionists and Prohibitionists. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 23 Oct. 5/3 If the commodity is really intoxicated, to have no prohibitionists to use carry out his wishes by filling the Town Councils with a majority of prohibitionists. 1888 *Harper's Amer. Commun.* II. 101 701 *spec.* The Prohibitionist platform of 1884.

So **Prohibi'tionism**, the principles or practice of prohibition.

1889 Golds. Smith (title) Prohibitionism in Canada and the United States.

Prohibitive (prōhi·bitiv), *a.* [a. F. *prohibitif*, *-ive* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); see PROHIBIT *ppl. a.* and -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of prohibiting; that forbids or restrains from some course of action; prohibitory.

1650 Fuller *Pandæa* 22 When it is apparent that such meanings are not made of such terms, the prohibitive Law ceaseth. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 46 *Preamble*, [They] should convey, settle, and bind the lands...with all the proper, prohibitive, restraint, and resolutive clauses. 1842 M'Culloch *Taxation* v. ii. (1852) 213 Prohibitive and protective regulations...have crippled and hitherto have been productive chiefly than those into which they would otherwise flow. 1887 *Law Times Rep.* LVI. 7/2 Mar. The decrees of nullity being always wholly due to the special prohibitive power of the Judges of the Divorce courts.

2. Of conditions, as taxes or prices: Such as serves to prevent the use or abuse of something.

1888 *American* XII. 100 A tax whose effect will be prohibitive. 1888 M. Arnold *Civilis. U. S.* iv. 163 The cabmen are prohibitive—more than half of the people who in England would use cabs must in America use the horse-cars. 1898 *Pall Mall* 8 Jan. 57/1 The book was published at a well-nigh prohibitive price.

3. *Gram.* That expresses prohibition; negative in an imperative use.

1874 Roberts *Egypt. Gram.* 56 The prohibitive use is frequently placed before [etc.]. *Mod.* The Greek μή and Lat. *ne* with the imperative have a prohibitive force.

Hence **Prohi'bitively** *adv.*, **Prohi'bitiveness**.

1887 Carlyle *Reminis.* (1881) II. 296, I waved my hand prohibitively at the door. 1893 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 829 A spirit of inevitable prohibitiveness.

Prohibitor (prōhi·bitəɹ). [a. L. *prohibitor*, agent-n. from *prohibēre*: see PROHIBIT *ppl. a.*] One who prohibits.

1611 Cotgr., *Prohibiteur*, a prohibitor. 1653 Bulkley *Hist. Psalm.* 121, (1720) In's fountain...never needed any enforcer, but sometimes a prohibitor. 1832 Kreb *Eucharist, Advert.* Make it still more impressive upon the prohibitors to produce some irresistible authority.

Prohibitory (prōhi·bitəri), *a.* [ad. L. *prohibitōri-us* restraining, f. *prohibitor*: see -ORY.]

1. = PROHIBITIVE 1; esp. with reference to the common sale of intoxicating liquors, as in *prohibitory law, movement, party*, etc.

a 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 226 Which words be more prohibitory. a 1600 W. Perkins *Cases Consc.* (1604) 322 Lust may be restrained...without prohibitory lawes. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxxii. 436 This law is entirely prohibitory. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. VIII. 390 We have been obliged to guard it from foreign competition by very strict prohibitory laws. 1884 Dowell *Taxation* v. II. I. 132 An enactment prohibitory of the importation of a certain article or weed. 1893 Inst Phonetics 43.

2. = PROHIBITIVE 2.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 377 The cost of conveyance amounted to a prohibitory tax on many useful articles. 1881 Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* 8 Sept. 450/1 This...is obviously prohibitory of every scheme for economising wind energy by means of artificial dock-masters.

Hence **Prohi'bitorily** *adv.*, in a prohibitory way, with prohibitory effect.

1876 E. Hart *Land of Simeon* (1906) 101 That foreign goods...are taken differentially or prohibitorily taxed.

Proif, obs. Sc. spelling of PROOF.

Proince, Proiner, obs. forms of PRINCE, PRINCER.

Pro indiviso: see PRO 6.

† **Proina**, *v. Obs.* Sometimes used in sense of PRINE *v.*[1]

(In the 16th c. *proine* was a very common variant of *prodne*, *prune*, both as used of a tool pruning itself and of pruning a vine, tree, etc.; for the latter Prune *v.*[1] was also a 16-17th c. synonym. But there is no evidence of a form *proine* answering to Prune *n.*[1] As applied in 1592 *proine* is slightly earlier than Prune in this sense.)

1592 Garrard's *Art of Warre* 10 His peece muelle charged, loaden with her Bullet and primed with touch powder. 1620 *Rusat. Ship of Portsal' Exchanges* 7 It is [Mich. Garner IV. fecit] And Rawlins hauing proined the Touch-holes.

Project (*pro·dʒekt, prəɹdʒe·kt*), *sb.* [ad. L. *project-um* something thrown forth or out, neut. sbst. of *project-us* pa. pple: see next. So F. *projet* (*pourpet* 1318 in Hatz.-Darm., *projet* in Cotgr.).]

† **1.** A plan, draft, scheme, or table of something; a tabulated statement; a design or pattern according to which something is made. *Obs.*

a 1500-20 *Alexander* 3322 A mesure, nere be cordone bat were lyng weght, Or be proiecte of quantite bat were prince here. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* v. vii. (1588) 523, I will now adventure to run through all the states of Manslaughters and Felonies...which the the more light I have believed in this project be Table following. 1600 (title) A Projecte, conteyninge the State, Order, and Manner of Commencement of the University of Cambridge. Artic. 1 in his Instance. 1610 Holland *Camd.* II. 251 Many other pleas and projects there doe remaine of his (Hannibal's) drawing. 1617 Wing *Astrol. King* 5 My sonne, here God; &c. My sonne, grave God; &c. My sonne, obey God;...My sonne, feare God, is a Project and Promise of them all.

† **2.** A mental conception, idea, or notion; speculation. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 29 Flat'ring himselfe with Project of a power, Much smaller, than the smallest of his Thoughts. 1598 — *Much Ado* iii. i. 32 She cannot love, Nor take no shape nor project of affection, She is so selfe inclined. 1727 De Foe *Acc. Scot.* 130 A great deal of project and fancy may be employed to find out the noblest shape of the Church.

3. Something projected or thrown out; a projection, an excrescence (of some being). *rare*.

1611 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1) IV. i. 20 Oh! bounty in a Prince of some power, Thereby when opportunitie attends her. 1693 G. Dodwell *Math. & other Lect.* (1888) 408 The beam should be a project of the counter who inhabits it.

† **4.** The (fact of) being thrown out or put forth. 1652 Benlowes *Pilgr.* I. 335 The unit branches immediately from their project over rise somewhat upright in manner of fingers, standing forth from the palm of their hand.

5. Something projected or proposed for execution; a plan, scheme, purpose; a proposal.

1611 B. Jonson *Masque of Queenes* (1609) 6, Till they enjoyed...having performed the project of their journey. 1804 T. Wright *Passages* v. 83 The Orators, whose project is persuasion. 1817 T. Scott *Mighty God* to All our Projects of desiring succeeded grandly. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes, Hero-Worship* v. 230 Were Projects ever wrong? Projects are always right: they are the thing to be done; the old eternal duty of Heroism, which never ends, to all men and times. 1911 Accident Ins. No. 5 p 3 There was actually

a Project of bringing the New River into the House, to be employed in Jennets and Water works. 1664 Gen. Rider *Kinsale Prize*, We Florentines were too full of great building projects to carry them all out in stone and marble. 1672 Grew *Rarities* 10, § 2. The moral support which the project was expected to receive from the Parliament.

†6. A projectile, a missile. *Obs.*

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 9 (title) Propositions concerning ...the Motion of Projects. 1708 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* b 3, The Doctrine of the Motion of Projects, particularly applied to Gunnery and Throwing of Bombs. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, Projectile or Project.

†7. = Projection 6. *Obs.*

1667 Hevelius *Cometa Math.* II. 139 [A] set of theorems, relating to projects made on any given inclined planes.

8. *Comb.* (from 5).

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gt. Water Knot* 4 Some got their livings...by their bribes, as politicians, monopolists, project-mongers, suit-suppers, and wax-gnawers. 1909 *Longm. Mag.* July 280 The old project-monger boasted with her frail mien here.

† **Project**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *project-us*, pa. pple. of *prōicĕre*, *prōjic-ĕre* to throw forth, stretch out, expel, reject, give up, etc., f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + *jacĕre* to throw.] 1. Construed as *pa. pple.*

1. Stretched out, extended.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 293 This promon, projecte by the longitude of the occean, bordre on the este to Ile Taverna, where the floode calleth Ligeris flowethe aboute.

2. Given up, abandoned.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 87 Projecte in the lustes of lechery, [pel] haue gotte damnacion in wemen.

3. Projected, thrown.

1432 Rolls of Comp. *Addr. Prod. L. to Admn. Theol. Chron. Rent* (1850) 119 What thereon set or projecte... That Hevenly tryncyth perseuerantly. 1647 H. More *Cupid's Conflict* xxi, Whose peculiest eye into my truest project Would burn like perseuerant Comet in my sight.

11. *as adj.* [= L. *projectus* immoderate, abject.]

4. Abandoned; abject, base.

1589 Cheyney *Pasqu. D'Andoui* a 3 Pleps 1873 II. 29. I would soone put that project face of his To a more test, than did his Dutchmaship. *c* 1611 — *Hind* in Comm. (1847) 56 For which yet his Grasses hath the project impudence to face Horace. 1708 — *Hymn Apollo* 43 With minds project, exempt from lie or lawn.

Project (prŏ·jĕkt), *v.* [f. L. *project-*, ppl. stem of *prōicĕre*, *prōjicĕre*: see Project *ppl. a.* (which occurs earlier than the finite vb.). OF. had in same sense *purjeter* (13th c.), *porjeter* (14th c.), *projetter* (1432 in Godef. *Compl.*); in 16th c. Rabelais used *projecter*, Amyot *projetter*, mod.F. has *projeter*. L. had also a freq. *projectāre*, in the senses 'drive out' and 'reproach'.]

I. Of mental operations.

1. *trans.* To plan, contrive, devise, or design (something to be done, or some action or proceeding to be carried out); to form a project of. a. With simple obj. or clause. (Now a leading use.)

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 10 For to imagyne and prouyse the deth of his nyeuoux Jason. 1581 Sandys *Faithful Mind* 12 St. (1596) 88 The rest of the Legions...projected wayes to enter vnseen [orig. *Inferre inuisibilem*]. 1584 Edgar *Diary* 13 Oct., My Lord Chancellor...carried me to see their palace...and to project the garden. 1603 Florio *Montaigne*, *Pr.* (1618) 9 Who, 1587 I. 422 That hath God wisely projected, that all his children should both effectually and speedily be provided for. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* iii. iv. (1713) 328 Having projected the subjecting a neighbour kingdom to his own dominions. 1708 Franklin *Antidote*, Who, that I, 178, I projected and drew up a plan for the order. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 124 He was a critical artist, projecting a system to which he strictly adhered. 1885 Gardn *Paris* I. iv. 131 Sketches projected but abandoned.

b. With *indef.* To plan, devise, or design *to do* something. *Now rare or Obs.*

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 184 For that Emanuel of Portugal who had projected to make the Prior King. 1688 Richard Wiseman, *Surgery* (1686) 121, 1705 King Richard... presently projecting to repair himself by a new Marriage. 1707 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* I. iii. 108 He was projected to shelter the people when he took along with him its most peculiar garments. 1820 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 253, I project already to complete of the acquaintance of the detail.

†2. *intr.* To form a plan, design, scheme, or project; to scheme. *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 190 Who he was to projecting. 1640 — *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xii. 108 About this time John Dudley Duke of Northumberland projected for the English Crown. *c* 1680 Baxendine *Spirit.* (1702) I. 64 The devil...projects and contrives against the church.

†3. *transf.* To put forth, set forth, exhibit; to present to organization. *Obs.*

1608 Shaks. *Mac.* I. *Cf.* 6, I, 101, I cannot project mine owne cause so well To make it cleare. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. 811, 46 The case that this great Emperour had for the wrongs of his subiects is projected by his predecessor in making waste passages from place to place. 1657 Hevelius *Prog. Comet.* 1 Nov When the fourth projects a winter Day, And when the clearing Storm will pull the Clouds away.

†4. To put before oneself in thought; to consider, imagine. *Obs.*

1620 E. Sand. tr. *Serm. St. Martin's* 4 By their ambitious thoughts they projected to themselues a Monarchie like unto Nimrods Lord. 1637 R. Powell *Pol. Hydra-Ser.* 44 Which (whatsoeuer some have projected in impossible

II. Of physical operations.

†5. *trans.* To throw or cast away (*lit.* and *fig.*); to reject. *Obs.*

c 1537 Anr. Prayer *Ps.* xxvii. 63 Project not me; displeasantly, O Lord, my humble, do not dispise. 1552 Huloet *Abced.* c 7, 77 Abstinence and fasting, are as Cyrurgie to see out the dead flesh of gloteny, drunkennes, and concupiscence...which so projected and taken out, Christ...will soone heal the sin was wounds. 1615 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1305 There is no reason and probability, that any one should project this sentence also.

6. To cast, throw, heal, shoot, impel, or cause to move forward, or onward in any direction.

1598 Sylvester *F. Q. tr.* I. 48 Before his foot her selfe she did project. 1600 Vicars *Ps. Rhythm* viii. 148 It projecteth...those excrements which sticke to the bowels. 1647 J. Jackson *True Bishop* 37 22 sec. Ex Wist, holy things are projected to dogges. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v. *Projectile*, The Line of Motion which a Body projected describes in the Air...is...the Curve of a Parabola. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* (1837) II. 130 If a body be projected upward, with the velocity 2, acquired in any time by descending freely, it will rise 2 in velocity in the same time. 1834 Penny *Cyclopædia Commun. Impr. Sc.* I. 128/2 If A body projected in space will move in a conic section. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 73 The best which would otherwise be projected into space.

b. To throw or cast (a substance) *in, into, on, upon* something. (Chiefly in *Alchemy* and *Chem.*)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 125/1 Take fine wallnuttes, with their shelles, giues them in the fyre, then prouoke them to a goldist with oyle vive. 1600 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i, The great medicine! Of which one part projected on a hundred Of Mercurie, or Venus, or the Moone, Shall turne it, to ten many of the Same. 1600 Hexham *Rem. Chem.* (1678) 267 When projected on red-hot nitre, is [strangled] should decrepate. 1832-4 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 128/1 The gullet...is projected or falls upon the pituitary. 1845 D. Campbell *Surrey. Chem.* 181 Five parts of Mercury of sulphur and eight parts of iron bongs are mixed together, and projected gradually into a red-hot crucible.

c. *trans.* In *Alchemy*: To make projection, i.e. to throw powder of projection (see Projection 2) into a crucible of melted metal, for the purpose of transmuting the latter into gold or silver.

1600 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, You could be chidde? on if you, coolly, had The patience to prouect with? *Ibid.* II. ii, My vnruly cure is, Where to get stuffe, enough now, to project on? Throwne with the hottest hand vpon the Center. 1666 [see Projection 2].

7. *trans.* To place (a thing) so that it protrudes or juts out; to cause to jut out, stand out, or protrude. *Now rare.*

1624 [see Projecting 1]. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* viii. 148 The latter way is...to project it an Inch and a half beyond the side of the Building. 1700 Dryden *Fables*, *Tr. Duchess of Ormond* 72 The keel had cast many feet projected, cast a mole, and jutted to the sea. 1785 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 284 Going to project our Bow windows from their houses. 1803 *Greenhouse Compl.* I. 7 A noble conservatory or greenhouse may be projected from the south front. 1860 Mayne *Expos. Lexicon* s.v. 1. 1810 Strong structures, supported upon piers, had been projected, reaching...five hundred feet into the stream.

8. *intr.* To jut out; to stick out or protrude beyond the adjacent parts. (Now a leading use.)

1708 Penn *Solomon* 1. 193 The craggy rock projects above the sky. 1725 Bradley *Address Mem. Ironwork* 34 So the boughs all may equally project. 1830 Mechlan *Mod. Egypt.* II. 7 30 The booths...projected far into the streets. 1850 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 187 The pronunciation of Tyre, Sidon, and Beirût project further...than those of Akabah, Jaffa, Dar or Acre.

9. *trans.* To throw or cause to fall (light or shadow) upon a surface or into space.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 25 The smallest Atom...was perceived as big as a Bumbrel...Pea, and projecting a shade. *Ibid.* 33 If with a Prism you strike the Rainbow-colours upon a wall, and observing where a veil is projected. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reflt.* iv. vi. The Shade my body projected. 1667 Newton *Opticks* (Horsley's *Newton*) (ed. 3) 160 In all the other positions...the lower parts of them is projected into spaces away from the Earth. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 210, 320 The shadow is said to be projected on to the flat surface.

b. To cause (a figure or image) to appear or 'stand out' on or against a background.

1850 Rossetti *Nat. Magic* 8, 1874 (1) If a living figure had been projected against the evening light which imprinted those charming specters of the sun. 1880 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vi. 73 He...saw Huxley's form projected against the sky as he stood upon a pinnacle of rock. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* II. 71/2 The mode of projecting views of objects or what-ever angle they may be placed in relation to both glasses.

10. *fig.* (From senses 6 and 9.)

1630 Eglamour *Agreem. Soc.* (ed. 2) 127 Then we project everything stamped with the impress of our own feelings. 1648 *Dove. Legal Chr. Pacific* 10, § 8 (1) This we project into the realm of space a moral cause. 1869 Gladstone *Piers. Holborne* x. 94 The very image of Christ...as it was projected upon the mind of the Jew. 1870 E. Peacock *Manf. Gloss.* I. 27 The evidently teaching of Holy Scripture projected itself strongly upon their unenlightened minds. 1874 Stevenson *Mr. Monty & Crowne*, *Glasse of Time* 100 Time projected from her vivid fancy upon the empty air around her. 1878 S. Cox *Salv. Manual* iv. (ed. 3) 54 Can we not project ourselves on the loss the future as to anticipate the then when [etc.]? 1879 Harper *Exercise* iii. 33 Astonished or disquieted brain may project some phantasm of its own surprising...and see it as distinctly as if it were a tangible object. 1903 Myers *Human Personality* I. 15 The disembodied powers of some agent to project himself phantasmally to make himself manifest, as though in actual presence, to some percipient at a distance.

11. *Geom.* To draw straight lines or 'rays' from a centre through every point of a given figure, so that they fall upon or intersect a surface and produce upon it a new figure of which each point corresponds to a point of the original. (With either the rays, the original figure, or the resulting figure as obj.) Hence, to represent or delineate (a figure) according to any system of correspondence between its points and the points of the surface on which it is delineated.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* iii. 130 The manner of projecting them, is copiously taught in many Books of Architecture. *Ibid.* 132 Working Draft, are projected on a round Profile. 1831 Herschel *Optics* § 9 The truth of this rule may be found by projecting the...rays in a large scale. 1864 Holmes *Mineral Youth.* I. Prof. 23, I did not use instruments in projecting the outlines. 1868 Phillips *Mandib. Stones* 19 The whole hemisphere is projected into a circle whose radius is twice that of a great circle of the sphere. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 796/1 Any conic can be projected into any other conic. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Drawn.* (1892) 136 Draw and complete the two views, as shown,...and add an end elevation, properly projected. 1893 Sidney-Marzetti *Crystallogr.* 16, still it may happen that we wish to project the two crystals on a plane perpendicular to the two faces.

b. *Chartography.* To make a geometrical or other projection or representation on a plane surface of (the earth, sky, or any portion thereof).

1833 Brewster *Newton.* I. 3, 21 We were not able to project(ion whether they [shall at Woolsthorpe] were executed by a mechanical process, or were more accurately projected, from a knowledge of the doctrine of the sphere). 1858 Hargrave *Cycl. Astron.* iv. § 103 (ed. 5) 183 A spherical surface can by no contrivance be extended or projected into a plane without undue enlargement or contraction of some parts. 1868 Phillips *Mandib. Stones* 19 A single method of projecting the meridians and parallels for any small portion of the celestial sphere. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1871) 170 As if Shakespeare's world were one which Mercator could have projected.

Projected (prŏ·jĕ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.]

1. Thrown or thrust forward; placed so as to protrude; cast upon a surface: see the verb.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 108 That all the projected or jetting Parts (as they are termed) be very moderate. 1630 Bentley *Holy Last.* 198 A projected transverse impulse, or tangents to their several orbs. 1656 Blount *Glossogr. Pr. Archit.* 21, 182 They...with projected Eaves over Men passed. 1708 Lewis *Transl. Latin Names* 296 (1) 290 They to the males' projected shafts retire. 1834 Hoppus *Nav. Magic* iv. (1855) 45 The projected image of this figure...may then be accurately copied.

fig. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 3/2 The concerned is still to know thyself; for only by means of an overjoyed and projected self can we know the minds of others.

2. Put forth as a project; planned, devised.

1708 Phillips, *Projected*, designed, contrived. 1808 *Trimmer Chas. I*, I. vi. 180 The difficulties of a projected invasion. 1883 *Ill. Cent. Archit.* 111. v. 831 Projected counties of commerce. 1894 S. Paine *Holiday Travels* (1901) 13 The projected railroad...was a fact to be thought over.

Hence **Projectedly** *adv.*, in quot. in sense of Projecting *ppl. a.* 4, completely, abjectly.

1680 tr. *Aristotelis' Treat. cons. Reliq.* 1. 1. 2 There is no Motion so projectedly Savage, as to be above to the belief of existence of some Deity. 1883 J. Spencer *Fulg. Prophet* 19 For they...believe no man to be so projectedly debauched, as to entitle God to the Visions of his own brain.

Projectile (prŏjĕ·ktil, -əil), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 -ill. [ad. mod.L. *projectīlis*, f. *ppl.* stem of *prōicĕre* to Project. So in F. (Dict. Acad. 1762).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of motion or velocity: Caused by impulse or projection. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1638 Wilkins *Fly. Earth*, *Lemmata* I From the Uniform Projectile Motion of bodies in straight lines. 1704 Cotton *Philos. Pretens. Reliq.* 1. (1708) 198 To have Motion of the projectil Motion. 1791 J. Reid *Anim. Oecon.* (1798) 191 The projectile Velocity of the Fluids. 1868 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 108 In case of great projectile velocities.

2. Of force, etc.: Impelling or driving forward or onward; projecting.

1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* (1726) I. 59 The augmentation of the projectile Force. 1800 Playfair in *Lond. Pantol.* III. (1806) 208 The laws of attraction, the projectile and centrifugal qualities of the system. 1858 Goodeve *Geometry* 20 If we fire two guns for fireworks, then on an arithmetic projectile force. 1861 Lawson *Sir. Story* xxxi, In this manner there is an extraordinary centrical acceleration projectile force grows to the semidiameter from the axis.

3. Capable of being projected by force, esp. of being thrown or used as a missile.

Projectile machine, in *Mounting apparatus*, an anchor adapted to be shot out of a tube towards the place where it is intended to grapple.

1883 *Mech. Mar* 17 June, Everything that was projectile was brought into requisition. 1887 *Fisheries Exhibit. Catal.* 42 Model Carts, Mortars, Projectile Anchors, Signal Guns and Rocket Signals.

4. *Zool.* Capable of being thrust forward or protruded, as the jaws of a fish; protractile.

1864 Cope in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 108 Tongue papillose; terminal portion projectile on glosso-hyoideus.

B. *sb.* A projectile object; a body impelled through the air or through space; *spec.* a missile adapted to be discharged from a cannon by the force of some explosive.

1685 A. Kinloch *Mariner. Deliverance* 1. v. 3, 10 He saves projectiles, pocaloons, or what else (Heathen) 1689 *Phil. Trans.* II. 909 Of the Motion of heavy Bodies, or Pendulums, or Projectils. 1704 Harris *Artillery* 1.

1721 Under the head of Missiles, by which to vanquish Fortifications, we will range Fire-Darts, Arrows and Javelins, Fire-Pots and Flasks. 1772 J. Bonnycastle *Elem. Conic Sects.* Prob. 1 Any projectile is acted upon by five forces, the impetus or projectile force, and the power of gravity. 1837 Wheewell *Hist. Inductive Sc.* (1858) II. 42 The parabolic theories of Projectiles. 1840 *Courtney Mod. Arts* 8 Projectiles used in mutual warfare... sometimes striking ...as in the Missile, Parrott, and Lyle life-saving projectiles.

Fig. 1826 *Blackwood's Mag.* XIX. 722 The projectiles of wit.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *projectile-matter*, *-trouble*, etc.; *projectile-throwing adj.*; **projectile theory**, (*a*) that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of projectiles, as affected by gravity and the resistance of the air; (*b*) = the emission theory of light: see Emission 4 b.

1834 *Faraday's Exper. Light* 2 The Newtonian hypothesis, or the projectile or emission theory, was started when our knowledge of the facts was but in its infancy. 1849 *Daily News* 15 May 3/4 A welcome stimulus to the projectile trade. 1907 Pierce-Gallery (*title*) A Summary of the History, Compromises and Effects in Warfare of the Projectile-Throwing Engines of the Ancients.

Hence **Projectilist**, one who studies or experiments with projectiles.

1892 Cox, Howard *Diary* (1895) II. 358 With gunmakers, projectilists, general officers, Ordnance authorities.

Projecting (*prŏdʒe·ktiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. Project *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Project, in various senses; = Projection.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. (1684) 139 It despises all projectings for gain or advantage. 1668 Merrick *Hist. & Dymethiq.* 5 All the Authors I have met with seem to presuppose their Reader to understand Geometry, and the projecting of the spheres already. 1688 Bonnecil in W. Hamilton *Life* (1878) 40 Vain projectings for your escape and safety. 1708 Lucas *Gilbert's Archit.* I. 46/2 The Well may be defended by the projecting of the Counter. 1708 G. Stanhope *Building in Water* 23 Plan of the Bridge, in projecting of which, I found myself...moved with Precedents.

Projecting (*prŏdʒe·ktiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That projects.

1. That puts forth projects; scheming or contriving; inventive.

1638 Jackson *Creed* VII. xiii. § 4 Although men be a restless, wilful and projecting creature. 1657 Trimnell tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 213 Dapnis was of a more projecting wit than she. 1708 *Dr. Fox Juve. Lib.* 11. 89 Orthodox and Ubiquists of Projecting Statesmen. 1881 Swinburne *Triumph. Cl. & Sept.*, being of a projecting spirit, some of his schemes succeeded.

2. That throws or impels forward or onward.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Projectile*, Both the projecting and the gravitating force are found to the same line of direction.

3. Jutting or sticking out beyond the general surface or adjacent parts; protruding.

1756 Watkinson *Boil. Plants* (1758) II. 272 Myosotis... stands closed with projecting scales. 1835 Macgillivray *Hist. Birds* xvi. III. 610 Eleonora...with high gables and projecting upper stories. 1902 *Nature. Mag.* Dec. 81 A projecting twig offered a convenient prop.

Hence **Projectingly** *adv.*, in a projecting manner.

1774 Pennant *Tour Lond.* (ed. 2) 1773, 160 A cape, placed to our design far too projectingly. 1881 Oswald *Pictur. Europe* I. 380 Cant...has...projectingly and out of all proportion cubed lobes.

Projection (*prŏdʒe·kʃən*), *sb.* [ad. L. *projection-em* a throwing forward, extension, projection, n. of action f. *projicere*, or a. F. *projection* (13–14th c. in Hatz.–Darm.).: see Project *ppl. a.*]

I. 1. The action of projecting; the fact of being projected; throwing or casting forth or forward; impulsion, ejection.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 109/1 It is commodious for the projection of phlegme. 1640 H. More *Song of Soul* (1647) 24 Wo [the Soul's] rays have subdued Projection. 1692 R. Coxeter *Lett.* (1892) 61 To persuade him that this was done...by the vain imagining of his upon the Paper, or by the lucky Projection of so many Letters at all adventures. 1775 Wesley *Serm.* lix. 10 Wks. 1872 IX. 108 Consider the force of projection and attraction how you can, they will never produce a circular motion. 1892 Mabie *Short Studies* 117 The fall of the Viceroy's good character and the projection of his color fell too low over his head.

1880 G. P. Scrope in *Nature* 24 The immense obstruction they sustain in the process of repeated projection and fall.

fig. 1650 J. Sterry *Serf. Man.* iv. 270 Shewing how all that which we call body, comes round forth by an infinite projection from mere mind.

2. The casting of some ingredient into a crucible; esp. in *Alchemy*, the casting of the *powder of philosophers' stone* (*powder of projection*) upon a metal in fusion to effect its transmutation into gold or silver; the transmutation of metals.

1594 Plat *Jewell-h.* iii. 31 You shall make a perfect projection your selues upon Mercurie. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Projection is an exaltation chiefly in Mercury, by a medicine cast upon them, which will sodainly penetrate and transfigurate them. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* 3 as Alchymists that labour to make gold by projection. 1649 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 17 To do the Rie touching the Philosophers stone, the powder of Projection, and possible gold. 1660 Boyle *Examen.* xxiii. I will do projection in thy presence, my son,...and these eyes shall witness the truth. 1678–91 Barrow *Chem. vol.* 31 (1) At other times the performers...purchased what was termed a powder of projection, prepared by the adepts, consisting a portion of gold.

b. *fig.* Change from one thing to another; transmutation.

1830 R. Jennings *Mem. Inst.* 20, II. I feel that transmutation of any kind, As I were quite become another creature, And yet upside It is projection. 1832 Jeaffreson *Rambles* No. 112 P 2 We laugh at the tiresome delays of planting industry, and fancy that, by lavishing the fire, we open of diamond accelerate the projection. 1860 Hawkins *Lect. Drama. Lit.* 56 Public opinion was in a state of projection. 1898 Saturday in *Q. Rev.* CLXXVIII. 349 The golden opportunity is arrived, they have reached the moment of projection. 1899 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. 2. 1887) 234 The lucky moment of projection was closely noted.

II. 3. The forming of mental projects or plans; scheming, planning.

1599 Shakes. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 46 Which of a weake and nigardly projection, Doth like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting A little Cloth. 1650 S. Purchas *Pal. Pilgrim.* (ed. 3) 140 After the projection of Divers experiments. 1708 S. J. Penny *Propos. Propos.* II. 229 The *Good of the whole* is generally my Scope for projection. 1822 Owen & Tudor IV. 13 He was endeavouring to alter the good plans that were in projection. 1838–9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* (1889) 87 The projection of a canal. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xxi. II. 233 The whole plot against the projection, from the beginning down to the death of the satrap.

†4. That which is projected or planned; a project, plan, design, scheme; a proposal. *Obs.*

1633 Nicolas Torriano *Court* 21. ii. The planting of hoppes was a rare projection in the Dutch. 1650 Weston *Colonge* 2. 258 Having wished good passages and high projections. 1654 [Z. Cawdrey] *Catholicon* 3 My projection is...that this Stipulation should once be solemnly made. 1659 Jeremias *Adventurer* No. 108 ¶ 2 Men are so frequently cut off in the midst of their projections. 1802 Eclectic *Rev.* Active *Take* without *Take* III. 218 Many other airy projections, which vanished as soon as they were formed.

III. 5. The action of placing a thing or part so that it sticks or stands out, or projects beyond the general line or surface; the fact or condition of being so placed as to project.

1644 Bulwer *Chirom.* 30 The gentle and well ordered Hand thereon forth by a moderate projection. 1659 Hutton *Bridges* 27 The perpendicular projection will be equal to half the breadth...of the pier. 1660 J. Dallaway (*title*) *Rays Anatat.* 107 The crystal Rose is rendered more...by the...projection of the wings. 1674 Blagrave *Epist.* 28 Let Mar...sit direct, with his back to the light, and a full free projection of the beard. 1677 Hartlib *Gen. Mast Advice* (1678) 3 The compasse...beyond the Danske considered a deep projection of Roman civilization into the wilds of barbarism.

b. The representation of an object in a picture in such a way as to make it appear to stand out in relief.

1603 K. Harvard in Drayton *Barons' Wars* Prol. Verses, whose affection by judgement's touch, in shadow and projection to Lucanike, make that which is low seeme high. 1637 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 297 The idea of projection is not so strongly excited: nor are we able to discriminate with the same certainty between a well-painted picture, and the object it is called. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 194 The incredible projection of the stars themselves.

c. *concr.* Anything which projects or extends beyond the adjacent surface; a projecting part.

1736 Bishop *Subl.* & *B.* (ed. 2) 200, Any ruggedness, any sudden projection, very sharp angles, &c. contrary to that Idea. 1813 T. Hope *Household Furn.* & *Decor.* I. 178 The projections at the corners...are called buttresses. 1883 *Law Rep.* 23 Q. B. Div. 328 A catch or small projection at the end of an iron pin.

IV. 6. *Geom.* The drawing of straight lines or 'rays' according to some particular method through every point of a given figure, usually so as to fall upon or intersect a surface and produce upon it a new figure each point of which corresponds to a point of the original figure. Hence, each of such rays, or of such points of the resulting figure, is said to be the *projection* of a point of the original one; or the whole resulting figure is said to be the *projection* of the original.

In *central projection* (often called simply *projection*), the rays are all drawn from one point or 'centre' in *axial projection*, a number of planes are similarly drawn from one line or 'axis'.

1572 W. Martyneare *Perspective* 22 Whereto, draw a Line to the Point of Distance: then is BH the Projection. 1819 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 550 The most useful kinds of architectural drawing depend upon the Theory of Projection. 1832 Encyclop. Metrop. XIX. 741/2 *Axis* figure, plane or in space of three dimensions, may be projected by any surface from any point which is called the centre of projection.

fig. 1689 J. Taylor *Anthon.* 2. 30 Metaphysical projections of the moral system, have made uneven and crooked, and plausible they may seem.

7. The drawing according to scale, and on mathematical principles, of a plan, chart, or map of a surface, or a diagram on the flat of a machine or the like; *spec.* the representation of any spherical surface on the flat, e.g. of the whole or any part of the surface of the earth, more fully called *map-projection* (see b).

1597 Bacon *Wisdom* 81 b, It serueth as many waies, in building: in projection of plattes, for measuring of ground, dyalles, or mines. 1652–62 Pulverer *Stat. Philo.* II. 87 In the construction of maps...by the projection of the spherical surface on a plane, such as it would be were the eye supposed to be placed in a particular point; or by the developement, that is, the spreading out of a spherical on a plane surface. 1893 W. Bacon Allen *Treas. Math. Physics* 8, 1 (1896) 19 The difference between perspective drawing, or stereographic projection and orthographic projection. 1869 Thomas *Metal Work* 1, 3/2 Take two drawings—projections, as they are called—of the features of a man; the one as it is seen by the right eye, the other as it is seen by the left. 1887 D. K. Lee *Machine Drawn.* (1891) 103 Whilst the notion of projections had been imparted, projection lines being drawn, yet the student had utterly failed to realise from the sketches the form of the object he was drawing.

b. *Cartography.* A representation on a plane surface, on any system, geometrical or other, of the whole or any part of the surface of the earth, or of the celestial sphere; any one of the many modes in which this is done.

The earlier modes were actually the result of geometrical projection; but the name has been extended to representations which by quite outside the etymological sense.

The projections (in this extended sense) that have been used to represent the whole, the half, or parts of the earth's surface, are more than thirty; they have been classified by Major C. F. Close (*Sketch of Map Projections*, 1901, *Text-Bk. of Topogr.* & *Geogr. Surveying*, 1909, 62) under the following heads: 1. Orthographic (conform, or conformal), preserving the *forms* of areas (but not their relative sizes); 11. *Equal areas* (equivalent, or authalic), in which equal areas of the surface are represented by equal areas on the map, but the forms of these, when large, are distorted; III. *Perspective*, representing the surface as seen from some point of view at the centre, on the surface, or at various distances from it; IV. Zenithal (§§ 6, 7); V. Conical (§§ 8, 9); VI. Cylindrical (§§ 10–13); VII. *Conventional*, produced by arbitrary rules for convenience of drawing and the approximate representation of a number of properties; such is the *globular*, commonly used to adjust maps of the two hemispheres. Of the varieties in actual use, many belong to two, and some to three of these classes; thus *Mercator's projection* is orthographic and cylindrical. For *gnomonic*, *stereographic*, *orthographic*, *polyconic*, *zenithal*, *stereographic*, etc. *projections*, see these adjs. Many projections are also named after their inventors, as *Mercator's*, *Ptolemy's* (modified conical equal-area), *Sanson-Flamsteed's* (sinusoidal equal-area), *Airy's Balloon* (of stereo), *Cassini's* (rectangular cylindrical) used in the 1:25 inch Ordnance Maps of England, and 1:2500 of Great Britain, the six different projections of *Lambert*, etc. For those see the works cited above, and other special treatises.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* xxvii, Of making the projection of a Sphere in plaine. 1695 N. Cornelius Cogg. *Ent.* 1. viii. (1699) 182 The Polar projection. This kinds of projection, though more unusual,...comes not to special use in describing the parts of the Earth near the Pole. 1789 Steuart *Mariner's Pract.* II. viii. 72 Charts, according to Mercator's or Wright's Projection. 1794 J. Ellicott *Lect. Tricks.* I. *Projection of the Sphere in Plane*, is a new Geometrical Delineation of the Circles of the Sphere, or any assigned Parts of them, upon the Plane of some one Circle; as in the Horizon, Meridian, Equator, Tropicks, etc. *Ibid.*, *Polar Projection*, is a Representation of the Earth, or of the Heavens, projected on the Plane of one of the Polar Circles. 1796 Pinkus tr. Kovacz's C. v., Astrolabes, Quadrants, Sun-dials, Maps, &c., are Projections of the Sphere; which are of three sorts, viz. Gnomonick, Orthographick and Stereographick. 1798 Hutton *Amer. Geogr.* I. 56 General maps...are projected upon the plane of some great circle...and from this circle the parallels is said to be rectilineal, equiangular, or horizontal. 1866 Preston *Navigation. Notes* 22 *Note*, The term projection has come to be applied to mapping by any mode of representation founded on some certain geometrical principle. 1867 Downes *Solom. midland Math.* 13 In Mercator's projection, which is a favourite one for maps, the globe is supposed to be stretched out on the inside of a cylinder which touches it all round the equator, and the cylinder is then cut and opened out flat or 'developed'. 1905 C. F. Close *Topogr.* & *Geogr. Surveying* xl. 91 The term *projection*, though sanctioned by long usage, is an unfortunate one. The great majority of useful map projections are not obtained in any geometrical way. A map projection is to be treated as the representation on a plane, by any law, of the terrestrial meridians and parallels.

c. *Cryst.* The projection of a point in each face of a crystal upon an imaginary containing sphere, called the *sphere of projection*.

From the centre of the sphere a line is drawn perpendicular to each face of the crystal; that is, each of these lines corresponds to a point on the sphere; a plane map of the sphere showing all these points is called a *projection of the crystal*.

1868 Greg & Lettsom *Mineralogy* 32 The diameter of the sphere of projection which is at right angles to the zone plane is called the zone axis. 1892 Ryan-Maskelyne *Crystallography* 8, 17 On the sphere of projection, and the principles of its stereographic representation. *Ibid.*, 18 Fig. 2 represents a stereographic projection of the faces and the plane of the cube, considerable. *Ibid.*, 19 The *plane of projection* then bounded by a great circle of the sphere is represented by the plane of the paper on which the circle is drawn, which latter will be termed the *circle of projection* or primitive circle.

8. The action of projecting, or fact of being optically projected, as a figure or image, against a background: see Projekt v. 9 b.

1882 T. Wise in *Nature* 3 Nov. 10/1 Why, when a satellite passes behind the Sun, is it sometimes visible before or through it, either from optical projection, as stars have been seen in front of the moon, or [etc.]? 1899 Gilbert's *Spat. Mind* VI. 303 Excessive projection and complex.

fig. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 303 The projection of his reputation against a background of foreign appreciation, more or less luminous.

9. A mental figure or image visualized and regarded as an objective reality.

1838 Emerson *Nat.*, Glory Wks. (Bohn) II. 187 The world proceeds from the same spirit as the body of man. It is but a projection of God in the understanding. 1858 — *Lit. Ethics* Nature, Wks. (1883) 137 The youth, intoxicated with the

...addition of a hero, fails to see that it is only a projection of his own soul which he admires. 1892 WATTS-DUNTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 37/1 If there is in any literary work a true projection of life, it must be classed as poetry. 1909 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 69 n. I had...been studying...various cases of astral projection in Phantasms of the Living,...making up my mind...to try...to accomplish a projection of myself by force of will-concentration.

V. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *projection motor, word*; **projection fibre**, a nerve-fibre of the projection system; **projection measurement**: see quot. 1892; **projection system**, the nervous system by which impulses received through the senses are projected upon the consciousness.

1680 J. J. BECHER (title) Magnalia Naturæ: or, the Philosophick-stone Lately acquired to publick Sight and Sale,...now Wonderous-believed. The late Famous Projection-maker,...made away with a very great Quantity of Powder of Projection, by projecting with it before the Emperor. 1892 BALLANCE *Med. Dict.*, *Projection measurement*, distance between three tangent tetrapolar areas of the body, measured vertically to a given plane. 1893 *Alienist & Neurol.* VII. 38 Degeneration of the first afferent (sensory) projection systems of neurons. *Ibid.* 508 The cerebrum could...contain not only projection fibres...but also fibres which connect the cortex with the optic thalamus. 1903 *Dublin Med. Trnl.* 27 May 1132 A room fitted-up for stereoscopic, photo-chronographic and other 'projection' work.

† **Projectitious**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *projectitius*-or cast out, exposed (f. ppl. stem of *projicĕre* to PROJECT) + -ITIOUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Projectitious*, cast out, and scrubbed of a stranger: flung away, as of no account.

Projective (prŏjĕ·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *project-* (see PROJECT *v.*) + -IVE. So F. *projectif*.]

† **1.** Having the faculty of projecting; scheming. 1632 BROME *Court Beggar* v. Wks. 1873 I. 224 They have all projective brains I tell you. *Mrs.* Pray of what nature are your Projects Gentlemen?

2. *Geom.*, etc. Of, pertaining to, or produced by the projection of lines or figures on a surface.

1682 LEYBOURN (title) Dialling: Plain, Conical, Cylinder, Projective, Reflective, Refractive. 1706 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Projective Dialling*, is the way of Dialling, by a perchael of Projection, the true Hour-lines, Parallels of Decl., &c. on any kind of Surface whatsoever. 1854 WHEWELL (title) An Elementary Treatise on Projective Geometry. 1874 JEVONS *Princ. Sci.* (1892) 318 A lady exhibitor demonstrating an ingenious projective gonimeter. By means of this instrument, the projection of a crystal on a sphere is accomplished, enabling in practice the fundamental assumption of the theory of crystallography. 1900 *Nature* 10 *July* 260/1 A purely geometric representation of all points in the projective plane.

b. Capable, as two plane figures, of being derived one from the other by projection.

1685 LEYBOURNE *Cromaan's Progr. Geom.* 120 If *C E* is the point of intersection of *QS* and *FT*, then *ATPE* is a projection of *ACAPE* from *Q* as centre, and *ATPE* is also a projection of *ABAPC* from *S* as centre; therefore the figures *ACAPE* is projective with *ABAPC*, and therefore...with *APCAB*. *Ibid.* 183 If the point *X* is such that tangents can be drawn from it to the circle, each of them will be a self-corresponding line of the two projective series of tangents ...and *ATC*.

c. *Projective property*, a property (of a figure) which remains unchanged after projection. *Projective Geometry*, that branch of Geometry which deals with projective properties.

1685 LEYBOURNE *Cromaan's Progr. Geom.* 30 Projective Geometry, dealing with projective properties (i.e. such as are not altered by projection), is chiefly concerned with descriptive properties of figures...Since the magnitude of a geometric figure is altered by projection, parallel properties are as a rule not projective. But there is one important class of metrical properties (anharmonic properties) which are projective, and the theorems of which therefore form a branch in the Projective Geometry. 1908 ATKINSON in *Mag. Geom.* I. 180 On the Projective Geometry of some Covariants of a Binary Quintic', by Prof. E. B. Elliott.

3. Jutting or sticking out, projecting. *rare.*

1705 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 20 This Entry, or projecting Building. 1894 Mrs. HUMPHRY *Lett. N. Mother* (1897) II. 80 The columbine lips, to be noticed more—a nose and chin projective without trouble.

4. Of or pertaining to projection or casting forth. *rare.*

1839-48 *Hooker Fragm.* 270 (MS. d) 272 From the projective exertion of all light The moon was in the sun, and in the sun The force of earth was.

5. Having the quality of being mentally projected, or the power of projecting: see PROJECT *v.* 10, PROJECTOR 9.

1834 *Colombian Mith Reff.* Aug. C. 1 (1838) I. 209 There is an equal intensity both of the instrument and the projective representation. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 200 Kingsley's practical qualities including a quite peculiar projective imagination were out of all proportion to the reflective.

6. Having the power of projecting or throwing itself forward with energy.

1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 372 His [Samuel Brown's] fancy, projective subtle quick could not linger in the same tracks of mere observation.

Hence **Projectively** *adv.*, in a projective manner.

1870 T. L. CUYLER *Heart Life* 97 He follows Jesus so heartily, so projectively, that he carries others along with him by his sheer momentum. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. v. 92 A gentleman in the young when their imaginative energies hold naval unconcealed and are projectively dangerous. 1883 LEYBOURNE *Cocoonia's Progr. Geom.* 60 The necessary and sufficient condition that two ranges, each consisting of four elements, should be projectively related.

Projectivity (prŏjĕktĭ·vĭti). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] Projective quality; power or capacity for geometrical projection.

1900 *Nature* 27 *July* 296/1 He then takes up the subject of chains of points, throwing their application to the general theory of projectivity.

† **Projectment.** *Obs.* [f. PROJECT *v.* + -MENT. Cf. F. *projettement* (16th c.).] The formation of a project; a project formed, a scheme, plan, design.

a 1633 WOTTON *Hypocrisy Anatomiz'd & Satyr in Italia* (1651) 25 Men that were...never so fashioned in their projectments for such other's confusion. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 403 Whether Posterity will believe...That so many great and notable Projectments could be comprehended in one Noll. 1663 PEPYS *Rp. Hamber* (1881) 120 Embassy to the carrying on his great projectments for piety and charity.

Projector (prŏdʒe·ktər). [a. L. type **projector*, agent-n. f. *projicĕre* to PROJECT: see -OR. In F. *projecteur* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. One who forms a project, who plans or designs some enterprise or undertaking; a founder.

1598 ESSEX or ESSEX in *Cabala, Cert. Lett.* (ed. 3) IV. 131, I think the action such as it were disadvantage to be thought the projector of it. a 1619 J. GORDON *Pilled w. the Spirit* (1881) 408 How happy, then, above all worldly projectors and designers, are they whose hearts are persuaded to hearken to the counsel of God. 1658 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* Introd. 49 To finden a Patent granted...to all useful Projectors. 1841 MILLS in *Nineteenth C.* I. 7 The great design of the projectors of this paper. 1885 *Law Times* 10 Mar. 379/2 The committees were not paid either by the projector or the company.

b. In invidious use: A schemer; one who lives by his wits; a promoter of bubble companies; a speculator, a cheat.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. v. 18, I'll What is a Projector? I would convince. *Fitz.* Why, one Sir, that projects Ways to enrich others, and himself goes rent. 1636 PRYNNE *Canon Apost.* xxxiv. 477 Let not the Projector pretend the publike good, when he layeth but invisible the title and to cheat the poore. a 1640 SIDNEY *Hist. Arc.* (1912) 158 The women...think no gift either precious or conducive. 1704 R. WELTON (*Dr. Faith's Pract.* 472 The Feaths, the wealthy projector. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* Ep. to Pitt, who...are distinguished by the unfavourable appellation of Projectors. 1825 WILLIAM LIGHT in *Knight. Mornpl.* (1840) I. xxxiv. 1/1 The hapless projectors on the hypothesis that he who forms a project must be a projector; whereas the bad sense that commonly attaches to the latter word, is one at all implied in the former.

2. One who or that which projects or throws something forward.

1674 WILLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 368 Which augmenth perception to be compounded of an indefinite motion impressed from the projector. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 3/1 Automatic railway fog-signal apparatus...a kite which contains the explosive cartridges or signals, and a projector which automatically places them on the rail.

3. One who forecasts.

1832 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* (1874) I. 30 We combined projectors of the people's activity to vote for a little modified as their registering more closely than we wanted they would.

4. a. An apparatus for projecting rays of light; a parabolic reflector or a combination of lenses.

1883 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/1 The electric light will be employed on both sides of the harbour, each of the four projectors displaying a light of *sixty* two thousand candle power. 1892 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/3 Projectors used as search lights are destined to play an important part in modern warfare. 1893 *Field* (*N. Y.*) 14 Sept., The reflecting low mirror used in this projector is the same in character.

b. A camera with electric, magnesium, or oxy-hydrogen light, for throwing an image upon a screen. (*Knight Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

Hence **Projectoress**, **Projectoria**, a female projector; also *Geom.* : see quot. 1892.

1709 *Spect. Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 4 A Lady who...was the Projectoress of the Foundation. 1880 'OUIDA' *Maremma* xviii. 199 It is extremely possible that Vera is the projectoress and possessor of it all. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Projectoria*, a curve derived from another curve by composition of projections.

Projecture (prŏdʒe·ktiŭ). *Now rare.* [= F. *projecture* (1629 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *projectura* a jutty, a projecture in buildings, f. *project-*: see PROJECT *v.* and -URE.]

1. The fact or state of projecting or jutting out beyond the general line or surface; *concr.* a projection or prominence; in *Arch.*, a projecting architectural member or moulding. *Now rare.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B iv b, Then shall your viterouse cornice be for the protecture, or casting out or bearing out of the frize of the pillar, which Protecture the Greeks the name of ὑπὸ τὸ Epphoron. *Phil.* C iij b, In both open Edifices a fitte edge, which maieth fayre Pilentes or a most beautifull Protecture. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* I. Sept., All the ornaments, columnes, freezes, capitals, and projectures of marble Farnesi stone. 1778 H. MARSHALL (*Minutes Agric.* 28 Aug. 20, 1778, The ends of the roof should have a gentle projecture. 1823 C. R. BROWN *E. Neasby* II. 49 There was no projecture which might be freely laid by the hand. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Epharus*,...the projecture of a member or moulding of a column.

† **2.** A projection on the flat; a plotting out, delineation. *Obs.*

1670 W. FULKERSON *Art of Surveyor* v. 28 40 Generalities are projectures, elevations, and all fundamentall conclusions, distributed and accumulated to some speciall and proposed ends. *Ibid.* v. i. 46.

† **3.** = PROJECTURE 6. *Obs.*

1676 HALES in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 3 Amongst all the gibberish...some there was which gave me not full and sufficient satisfaction, nor fully accepted,...that in concerning the projectures of an oblique circle.

† **4.** = PROJECT *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1658 EVELYN *Let. to Ld. Cornbury* 16 June, Now in execution...encouraged, or rejected without reproach, as projectures, or running the unprescribed pursuits to ridicule.

‡ **Projet** (prōʒe). [F., ad. L. *projectum*-see PROJECT.] A proposition, proposal; the draft of a proposed treaty, etc.

1818 *Investment Writ.* (1840) IV. 108 It [the form of treaty] should be considered but as a *projet*. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* Nov. 373 After various *projets* had been offered and rejected, she made these three conditions. 1823 SCOTT *Let. to J. Ballantyne* 26 May in *Lockhart*, After many *effets* and *non*, and so many *projets* and *contre-projets* as the treaty of Amiens, I have at length concluded a treaty with Constable.

† **Projicient.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *projicient-em*, *-ens*, pres. ppl. of *projicĕre* to PROJECT.] One who or that which throws a thing forward or forth.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 27 Through the perfidient do so throw it, that it strikes at right angles with the wall.

Proke (prōk), *v.*[1] Now only *dial.* Also † prook. [Early ME. *proken*, app. cognate with I.G. *proken*, to prod, poke, scratch, scrawl; cf. the dim. or frequent. LG. *KProke*, *prokeln*, Saterland *prökeln*; also, I.G. *prökel* prickle, pointed instrument (Danne.-Koolman). Not known in OE., but frequent in southern Early ME., also in late 16th c. writers, and still dial. Etymology obscure: the form and sense suggest relations with PRICK *v.*[2], also PRICK *v.*, and PORK *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make a thrust at; to poke; *fig.* to stir, goad, instigate, incite: = PORK *v.*[1] 1, 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 Hwenne he schal ouer to schupen and ouer-cumen þene ilke deouel, & þenne he schal ouer-proken, & herpen eften hiderward. *Ibid.* 298, & schlegged he ȝemeð þerof mid swuðle bisene, ou prikið hi mid ureisun as oreðe. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Al for þere þeines he prokeð me to ȝeornen. *Ibid.* 32 Ne...luðt me to nan ðe þench ðe prokie þer bezte. c 1305 *Poem Times Kebe.* 21 ȝet in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 322 So the feend hem prokede with ernes to wrenchen ordre. 1598 J. HEYWOOD *Gerard* & *F. Iarvis*, 30 Nature proketh me...To take peace with the foes... Reason proueth me...publicke to flee. 1869 HOLLAND *Anim. Biography*, 201, I...The Queen now at his elbow to prick and proke [L. *stimulare*] him forward. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Proke*, to poke. 'Proke th' fire a bit.'

2. *intr.* To make a thrust (*at*): = PORK *v.*[1] 4. Also *spec.* to fish for eels by thrusting bait into their lurking-places, to SNIGGLE.

1801 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 267 The said dyuers ... carry about with them certaine sharp pricks or goads fastened to long poles: for without they [the sea dogs] be prouked or and pricked with them, they will not turn their backs. *Ibid.*, Will easy soone from shipboord proke at the dogs aforesaid with forks: others thrust in them with Tines spoares & such like weapons. 1888 [see PROKING].

3. *intr.* To stick *out*, project: = PORK *v.*[1] 3.

1801 HOLLAND *Liby* xxxviii. vii. 987 From the lid or cover ...there stood pricking out long sharp pikes...for to keep off the vermine. 1801 *Pliny* I. 397 There bee hornets with little horns proking out before their eyes.

† **Proke,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [prob. ad. L. *provocāre* (PROV) to ask, demand, with which it is identified by Levins. Cf. PROKER 2.]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 159/20 To proke, *provocare*.

Prokeccra, obs. form of PECKY.

Pro'ker. *dial.* [f. PROKE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; or alteration of *poker* after *proke*.] = PORKER *sb.*[1] 2.

1792-1800 G. CRABBE *Sir Gibes, Lady of Wreck* v. 11, Before the antique Hall's tall fire Was stretch'd the Porter ...his proker in his hand. [1812] *Gloucester Archive, Angling* poke. 1892 *Berwick Journ.* 27 Dec. 10, *Old Wessons in Crop*, The "pechers" are not half so fast, or so long, fly as such or two, unless in handle or prong.

Proker, obs. f. PROVER. **Prokerstour, Prokestowra,** obs. ff. PROVENDER, PROCTOR. **Prokat** : see PROCKET.

Pro'king, *vbl. sb.* Now only *dial.* [f. PROKE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PROKE; poking, thrusting; sniggling for eels; *fig.* instigation. Also *attrib.* as *proking eel* (in quot. humorously applied to a reptile), *proking stick*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Hes ilche ane cnuche ȝeinne ðen ilke gost, bezzle his preiunges. *Ibid.* 294 Þet luuð ȝe wrat þe-ȝeines þet ureisun þet ancrene is wlonkinde. 1747-8 In. HALL *Jrnl.* 11, 37 With a bound from, or proking right of Spencer. 1888 E. HOLME *Arcanacy* III. 1946/1 *Proking*, is a kind of Fishing for Eels in their holes. 1892 G. SAVILE *Lubricating* II. 256 A sniggling or proking stick for eels.

† **Prokke,** *v.* Obs. *rare.* [Apparently a form of PROKE *v.*[1], but perh. an adaptation of OFR. *L. provoke* to ask, demand. Cf. PROKE *v.*[2]]

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Prokkyn, or asyke ownyn, *precor, precibus*.

Prokonsial : see PRO-[2] 1.

Prokyrument, obs. form of PROCUREMENT.

Prola'bial, *a.* [f. next: cf. LABIAL.] Of or pertaining to the prolabium.

1892 *Lancet* 16 Jan. 180/2 The left side of the lip was found the more suitable for supplying the prolabial flap.

‡ **Prolabium** (prōlē·biŏm). Pl. **prolabia.** *Anat.* [mod.L., *prolabium*, f. L. *pro*[1] PRO-[1] + LABIUM.] The prominent or outer part of a lip.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolabium*, the outmost prominent parts of the Lips. 1707-41 Chamberlayne *Cæsar* 2 tr. *Lips*, The lips, the first and prominent parts of which are red, and called *prolabia*. 1780 J. Hunter *Venereal Dis.* (ed. 2, 1786) 328, I have seen a chancre on the prolabium so large as a sixpence, caught the patient did not know how. 1893 J. G. Wenham *Handwriting* 3 *Anim. Kingd.* I. 4. 32 Enclosing the mouth, gums, and prolabia.

Prolapse (*prōlæ·ps*), *sb.*[1] [ad. late L. *prōlāpsus* : see PROLAPSUS.]

†**1.** Gliding forward or onward ; lapse, passage (*of time*). *Obs.*

1580 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 36 b, By long prolapse of time...the Empyre...was brought vnder the dominion of the Genuoueses.

2. *Path.* = PROLAPSUS.

1800-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 110 A prolapse of the ovum. 1829 tr. *Lawrence Obs. Hyp.* (1834) 40 They often almost frequently perforate the cornea, and cause extensive prolapse of the iris. *Ibid.* 124 If the wound in the lens is complicated with injury to, or prolapse of the iris.

†**Prolapse,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* nonce-wd. [ad. L. *prōlāpsus*, pa. ppl. of *prōlābī* : see PROLAPSUS.] One who has lapsed or slipped into error (in religious faith or practice).

1583 Pena & *M.-Adam's Exposition* was pronounced both an heretick & relapse. *Ibid.* 283/1 Pantoculmus...disputed ...he was not to pretended that Expositor can be called a relapse, for so maybe as he myghte in the first, receyue you in the seconde disobedience (for violence hee fayleth). *Ibid.* 283/2 This occasion...this offence it wrought, that afterwards this words relapse was taken out of the conclusiones and in steede thereof this word *prolapse* put in.

Prolapse (*prōlæ·ps*), *v. Path.* [f. L. *prōlāps-*, ppl. stem of *prōlābī* : see PROLAPSUS.] *intr.* To slip forward or down out of place.

1736 Abstract in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 331 The Intestines of the Tumour had been chicked, and the Reduction of the Parts prolapsed thereby, rendered impracticable. 1815 *Trans. Cæsarean Soc.* II. 2 In one or two...cases the ova was supposed to prolapse. 1837 *Hibbert's Syst. Med.* 413. 772 Often the bowel prolapses.

Hence **Prola·psed** *ppl. a.*, that has slipped down.

1736 Abstract in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 384 It wraps up and keeping the Gut prolapsed. 1874 Garrod & Bayley *Nat. Med.* 489 Its great use when applied to prolapsed parts.

†**Prola·psion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōlāpsiōn-em*, a. of action f. *prōlābī* : see next.]

1. A slipping or falling away into sin or error.

1602 Dr. W. Bradshaw *Defence* 224 Neither by his prolapsion into any sinne, his function should be annulled. 1625 Bulkeley *Keep. o' Vines.* (1626) 109 Particular Sins we are not exempted from...but from prolapsion, whole falling away. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vii. 23 From lesser sinnes, *prolapsion*, from great and execrable falling away, they are freed.

2. *Path.* = PROLAPSUS. *rare.*

1775 in Asp. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 582/2 *Prolapsion*, in surgery, a prolapsion or falling out of any part of the body from its natural situation. 1826 in Webster ; and in later Dicts.

†**Prolapsus** (*prōlæ·psŭs*). *Path.* [late L. *prōlāps-us* sb., f. ppl. stem of L. *prōlābī*, *prōlāpsi*, to slip forward or down : see PRO-[1] and LAPSE *sb.*] A slipping forward or down of a part or organ, esp. of a part of the viscera, from its normal position into a cavity or through an opening ; *spec.* that of the uterus or of the rectum.

Prolapsus of the iris, the protrusion of the iris through an ulcer or wound of the cornea.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolapsus Uteri.* 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Prolapsus ani*...*Prolapsus vesicæ*.] 1799 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 402 One of the most common diseases of the vagina is its retention, or prolapsus. 1807 Benjamin Commins *Midwif.* 313 Either a simple descent, or an incomplete or complete prolapsus may occur. 1873 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 234 Where the iris is not the stretch from prolapsus. 1890-4 Gilbert's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 513 Sometimes...associated with piles and prolapsus.

†**Prolata·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *prōlāt-āre* to lengthen, extend, enlarge ; to defer, delay ; freq. of *prōferre* (see next), or †f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *lātus* broad : cf. *prōlongātus*, *prolongation*.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prolatation* (*prolatatio*), a delaying, an enlarging, a deferring or prolonging. 1658-76 in Phillips.

Prolate (*prōlē·t*), *a.* [ad. L. *prōlāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *prōferre* to bring forward, produce, prolong, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *ferre* to carry.]

1. *Geom.* Lengthened in the direction of the polar diameter : said of a spheroid formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its longer axis. Cf. OBLATE *a.* *Prolate cycloid* : see CYCLOID 1.

1694 Halley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 120 His Comprehension of a Shell of Earth into a perfect Spheroide. 1733 Short *ibid.* XLVIII. 10 It will approximate into the prolate spheroid, whose polar axis is 2 and 3. 1850 Kaines & Lardner *Mech.* 82. 122 The elliptical oval, which is called a prolate spheroid. 1867 Thomson *Astron. without Math.* 7 Drawing out in the poles, the egg with two small ends, which is called a prolate spheroid.

2. Extended or extending in width ; *fig.* widely spread.

1846 Dixon *Laugh.* iv. (1848) 23 By the prolate mode of grinning, the corners gradually extend outward, and soon both ears, from time to time, a short distance from the edge.

1870 E. G. Wilmshurst *Ap. Wilberforce* III. 6. 3 That we had no means of measuring prolate leeway.

Hence **Prola·tely** *adv.*, **Prola·teness.**

1727 Wotherell in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 58 The prolateness of his figure. 1874 Cassell's *Educ.* I. 371 Some [eggs] are elliptoidal, or prolately spheroidal, having both ends of the same size and shape.

†**Prola·te,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōlāt-āre* : see PROLATATION.] *trans.* To 'bring out', utter, pronounce ; *esp.* to lengthen out in utterance.

1620 Dekker & Wilkins *Jeron. to Lionel* 69 [At] base commanding word, produced and uttered almost in the eyes with a swelling sound. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* III. i, *Prud.*...I wish he may be hanged. *Pis.* Prolate me not. *Prud.* Prolate it right. 1640 Herbert *Dodona's Gr.* 12 The other delights to long breathed accents, which he prolates with such pauses, that before he be at a period of his sentence, one may reach a second thought. 1775 Mason *Ch. Mus.* 261 For the sake of what was deemed solemnity, every note was prolated in one uniform mode of intonation. 1808 J. Moore *Zeluco* (1820) II. 68 Many people...prolate words which create no admiration at all.

Prolation (*prōlē·ʃən*). [ad. L. *prōlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōferre* : see PROLATE *a.*]

†**1.** The bringing forth of words ; utterance. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 236 Throughout the Troiane lore thy Eye Pyn hevene as though a vois it were, To sownd of such prolacions. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* (1850) 63 At the prolacion and expulsion of this sayenge, that tabulacion ceased. 1548 Wright *Hemynges Exerc.* 317 One [accent] serueng for the accenting and prolacion of the word. 1598 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* i. iv. Wks. (1640) 816, I...subtly blandish against the teeth in the prolation. 1680 J. Lacon *Prelec. Educ.* 66 The prolation of the words of benediction. a 1732 North *Lives* (1826) III. 74 The greatest elegance of the Greek tongue is the position of a clear plain accent.

2. In mediæval music, A term used to indicate the relative duration or time-value of the notions to the semibreve in the rhythm of a piece ; see quot. 1597, and cf. Moon *sb.*[1] 3 a, Time.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 90 Which [grave] taketh the quantite Of note and the condicion. a 1529 Skelton *Treat. betw. Trouthe & Informac.* (R.), Who alterations and prolacions sette to prikked songe. 1597 Morley [*Introd. Mus.* 19 What is Prolation?...It is the measuring of Semibreefes by Minimes, and is either more or lesse. The more prolation is, when the Semibreefe containeth three Minimes, his figure be three O O. The lesse prolation is when the Semibreefe containeth but two Minimes. The Signe...is the absence of the pricke then O C. 1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. v. 240 The time of the musical characters from the want of long and the use of Triplets and prolation is sometimes difficult to ascertain. 1880 W. H. Hadow in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 493 The Theme and Answ of the Lesser Prolation, they are, represent the beats of the human pulse. *Ibid.*, The Greater Perfection=nine, as we should now call it, Triple Time...The Lesser Perfection=the Common Time of the modern system.

†**b.** Used vaguely : Measure, strain, melody.

c 1330 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. 4. 32 Musice is dampned al maner lustes but vertuous ryght as musike or prolacioun were hoggery. 1382 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 Singand ordanlie regarde of natural musik in accordis of sonnans of diapason proclatione, triplis and quadrupplis.

†**3.** Bringing forth, production. *Obs. rare.*

1546-77 Vicary *Anat.* v. (1888) 43 That it might helpe the prolacion of vrinine. 1822 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* i. iii. 8 Prolation and sowings of corn and herbs.

†**4.** *Theol.* The 'emission', originations, or procession of the Logos or divine 'Word'. *Obs.*

1892 tr. *Duplin's Eccl. Writers* I. *introd.* They [then again] take the word Generation in another sense than we do, giving this Name to a certain Prolation, or Emission of the Word, which they imagine was done, when God resolved to create the World. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Proba. Fathers* (1702) 58 One might have distinguished of Tertullian, whether by that Prolation he speaks of, the Reason has existed as Light from a Torch, lighted by another Torch, unless as more as it is lighted? 1720 Kidd *Of Nonconformist Argum.* 28 Whether we have learned, that he [Christ] proceeded out of God, and by that Prolation was begotten, and therefore was said to be the Son of God.

†**5.** Advancement, progress, growth. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1660 Hartlib *St. Aug. City of God* xxi. v. (1610) 79 How should our Celestial City have ever come to originall, to prolation or to perfection, but that the Saints lost all to acclaim unto?

†**6.** A deferring, putting off, delay. (Latinism.)

1658 Robert Gibbings, *Proration* (*prorogatio*), a delaying, 1736 Ainsworth, *Prolation*, or prolonging, *Prolatio*. 1788 in Johnson.

Prolative (*prōlē·tiv*), *a.* [ad. late L. *prōlātīv-us*, f. *prōlāt-us* : see PROLATE *a.* and -IVE.]

†**1.** Characterized by being uttered or spoken. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1632 W. Nicholas *Assem. Naked Gospel* 23 The learned Fathers in the Church have been always careful, to distinguish between...the prolative, or enunciables word, and the essential and substantial one.

2. *Gram.* Having the function of extending or completing the predication.

1867 W. Johnson in *Trans. Eth. Soc.* 158 The so-[Society which is already making]...predicate verbs therefore to the household of many country gentlemen. 1876 Kenrick *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* (ed. 2) Index 1, *Predicate Relative*,...that by which Predication is extended by an adjective added to Verbs, Participles, or Adjectives. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 84 The standard of Flemish must remember the translations, partitive, predative, translative, native, and instruction. 1902 P. Edgcumbe *Princ. Engl. Gramm.* 107 In predicating such sentences as...The cause having been given the Veto with the Infinitive may be often regarded as forming a sort of Complex Verb. An Infinitive so used may be called *Predative*.

Prola, obs. form of PROLE *a.*

†**Prolecta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **prolectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlect-āre* to entice forth, freq. of *prōlicĕre*, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *lacĕre* to entice.]

1. Extraction of the juices, etc., of something.

1660 Wotton *Symp. Medic Wks.* (1672) 203 Predestination is extraction by ignitudes of select parts, as that by the inclination of their ramified nature, they may be elected from the more gross parts. 1892 Tomlinson *Nature's Dispt.* 698 Predestination of chosen Spirits.

2. (See quot.) *rare*[—0].

1893 Worcester *Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolectation*, pleasant intercourse, delightsome pronunciation.

Pro-leg (*prō··leg*). *Entom.* [f. PRO-[1] + LEG.] One of the fleshy abdominal limbs or tubercles of the larvæ of some insects, e.g. of caterpillars ; distinct from the true or thoracic legs.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi. (1828) II. 132 They oppose, holding strongly with their prolegs the branch on which they are standing. *Ibid.* 288 Sphinx...they are exogenous...scarcely used as props to hinder its long body...form trailing on the ground...Lobed therefore call these prolegs (*prapodes*). 1839 James tr. *Fren. Stories, Stat. Liber* I. 80. 2, 200 is also common into fleshy tubercles or prolegs. 1854 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 1. 3 Larvæ...very much like caterpillars, having 3 pairs of legs, and...abdominal pro-legs as well.

Pro-legate : see PRO-[1] 2.

‖**Prolegomenon** (*prōlĭgō·mĭnŏn*), *pl.* **-mena** (-*n*). [a. Gr. προλεγόμενον, neut. of pres. pple. pass. of προλέγειν to say beforehand, f. προ, PRO-[2] + λέγειν to say.] A preliminary discourse prefixed to a literary work ; esp. a learned preface or preamble ; chiefly in *pl.* introductory or preliminary observations on the subject of a book.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* v. i. (1660) 11 And prolegomenous or preface to what we shall afterward discourse. 1654 Dr. Walton *Considt. Considered* 40 Not at all impeached by any thing contained in the Prolegomena. 1657 Evelyn *Numism.* ii. 69 His Prolegomenon to the Polyglotte Bible. 1708 Pope *Odyss.* The Dreadful ; with Notes Various and the Prolegomena of Barbinus. 1828 Scott *Hist. Scotl.* To Rob., Therefore have I chosen, in this prolegomenon, to unload my burden of thanks at thy feet. 1864 Robertson *Lect. to S. D. Maurice* 16 Jan., They are meant...as prolegomena to natural theology.

b. (*pl.*) Spoken preliminaries ; prefatory remarks.

1830 Neligan & L. Oddeman *Preacher* 160, We, after some prolegomena, prolegomena, roundly proposed I should go shares with Mr.

Hence **Prolego·menal, Prolego·menary** *adjs.*, prefatory, introductory ; **Prolego·menist,** one who writes prolegomena ; **Prolego·menous** *a.*, (*a*) = *prolegomenary* ; (*b*) given to making tedious preliminary statements ; long-winded.

1897 Rhys Davids in *Mind Apr.* 249 To have collected and expanded these in one "prolegomenal" essay. 1898 Wheatley *Prolegomenous* (*Edinb. Rebels. Bord.*). 1907 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 2/6 Mr. Pierce suggests as...by a prefatory sentence of five hundred words and a score of prolegomenary notes. 1836 *Hist. Literaria* II. 383 There is also an Epistle from Joan. Gracian to the "Prolegomena." 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* viii. i, It may not be amiss to the "prolegomenous or introductory chapter, to say something of that species of writing which is called the marvellous. 1800 *Encl. Brit. Mag.* XI. 182 On the title-page unknown, dead to prose prolegomenous. 1881 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* iv. In A words, prolegomenous ladies will often add three new offences to the process of cooking one.

Prolepsis (*prōlē·psĭs*). [f. next + -SIS, as in *metathesis*, etc.] One who explains something on the theory of a prolepsis.

1892 J. Smith *Doctr. Lord's Days* 31 The prolepsists have a help for this : for in the room of this precept they place Ecclesiastical Constitutions. In not this...to pilfer from God one of his to make room for the Churches Laws ?

‖**Prolepsis** (*prōlē·psĭs, -lĭ·psĭs*). Pl. **-pses** (-*sēz*). Also 7 **prolepsie**, 8–9 **-sy**. [L., a. Gr. πρόληψις a preconception ; in rhet. anticipation, f. προλαμβάνειν to anticipate.]

1. The representation or taking of something future as already done or existing ; anticipation : also, the assignment of an event, a name, etc. to a too early date ; an anachronism, prochronism.

1578 Timme *Calvine on Gen.* 164 The answer is easy to be made, if we grant that the figure *Prolepsis* is in the speech of Moses [see Gen. xi. 32, xii. 1]. 1587 B. Jonson *Volpone* Ded., Such disorder of person, as hold prolepsie's, or mocks conquest's. a 1633 W. Ames *Marrow of Div.* (1642) 313 This was spoken by a prolepsis or anticipation. 1659 Bonnart *Heal.* vi. 180 A close figure in the art of Rhetorick, called *Prolepsis* or Anticipation ; viz. when Poets and Historians call any place by a name, which was not yet known in the time they write of. 1696 Tryon *Misc.* 222, I find 431 in. Maddow will then relate by prolepsis... the whole of the event where he first introduces it. 1907 W. Sanday in *Expositor* May 395 This prolepsis, or provision and apprehension of holiness which we call faith.

b. Path. ' Return of a paroxysm before the usual time ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

2. *Rhet.* and *Gram.* †**a.** A figure in which a matter is stated in a brief summary manner, before being set forth in detail. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* ii. (1625) 61 *Prolepsis*, when something generally first spoken, is afterwards diuersie into parts, as thus, Let us take vpon us one selfe charge, I to direct aboue, you to order at home. 1893 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 230 Prolepsis is also a figure of Conversation, ...when the Congregation, or the whole doth aptly agree with the Text, or Argument, and then the parts of the whole are ordered

to the same Verb or Adjective, wherewith notwithstanding they agree not.

b. A figure in which objections or arguments are anticipated in order to preclude their use, answer them in advance, or prepare for them an unfavourable reception; = PROCATALEPSIS.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 37 This Verse is added to the former by way of prolepsis, for leading gainsaid his duties to our Saviour, but now it might be demanded why he cannot rule. 1637 GOODWIN *Jacob.* II. 62 He thought it needful .. by way of prolepsis, to prevent whatsoever might be accounted in that kind. 1787 SIERRA *Tr. Homily* IX. xxviii. I know it will be said, confessed my father [striking himself of the Prolepsis, this fact.].

c. The anticipatory use of an attribute.

1892 DARMESTETER *New Conception* III. v. § 305 (ed. 2) 480 In all these cases there is a prolepsis or tertiary predication. 1895 SCRIVEN *Stoich. Law* II. 1401 Prolepsis or anticipation, that is, an effect to be produced represented as already produced, by the insertion of an epithet: .. 'Hang his poison to the sick air'. 1911 CRUDEN (Annandale) *Prolepsis* (in rhet.), a figure by which a thing is represented as already done, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described.

†3. A pre-assumed notion, a presupposition. *Obs.*

1637 JEREMIE *Serm. Matt.* iv. 17, 58 Who VI. 179 For the more perspicuous and facile solution of these .. doubts, I must crave leave to interpret certain prolepses or præsumptions. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2 The existence of God, and immortality of the soul; both which seem to be supposed as general Prolepses in the writings of Moses. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1693) 133 That Nature should form real shells, without any design of covering an Animal, is .. contrary to that known Prolepsis we have of the Prudence of Nature.

Proleptic (*prolē·ptik, -ĭ·ptĭk*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. προληπτικός anticipative, f. προλαμβάνειν: see prec. and -IC. So F. *prolептique* (1578–1881 q.v.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by prolepsis or anticipation; anticipative, anticipatory; *spec.* in *Med.* predictive, prognostic.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann. To* 8lb. (1658) 4 Having placed therefore the heads of this Period in the Kalends of January, in that proleptick year, the first of our Christian vulgar account must be reckoned the 4714 of the Julian Period. a 1684 LEEUWENH. *Arcan. Nat.* (1688) 672 Reasonable digressions, proleptic and exegetic. 1832 CRUDEN *Parenthesis, Interpol.* (1860) 92 The proleptic mind of genius may be needful to discover the law. 1880–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 976/2 The earliest proleptic signs of consolation are to be looked for in Simon Magus. 1890 BRINTON *Rel. Mod. Orbis* 1 Prolaptic, .. pertaining to prolepsis; anticipating; prognostic. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 1 He suggests .. that this behaviour is, as grammarians say, rather proleptic (anglice, 'previous').

2. *Path.* Applied to a periodical disease, of which the paroxysm occurs each time at an earlier hour.

1833 H. *Blanchard's Fidys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolepticus*, a Disease always anticipating; as is the Ague once an day at four of the Clock, then to morrow one hour sooner, and so on.) 1898 PARKES (ed. 3), *Prolaptic disease.* 1907–27 In CALKINS *Cycl.* 1927 In C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terms.*

†3. Of the nature of a pre-assumption; pre-conceived; a priori, axiomatic. *Obs.*

1666 Bp. H. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1669) 58 Propositions depending upon and subject defined from your first Prolepticke Principles. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* I. iv. (1713) 103 That God had thus foreknown the sinner with such a stock of prolepticke principles of knowledge.

4. *Gram.* Of, pertaining to, or exemplifying prolepsis: see PROL, 2 c.

1868 JAMES *Gr. Gram.* 113 *Proleptic Use of Attributive Adjectives.* An adjective is sometimes applied to a substantive, though the property expressed by it does not exist in the substantive till after the action of the accompanying verb is completed. In this construction the verb and adjective together generally form a pleonastic predicative notion. 1870 R. C. JOHN *Sophocles' Œdipus* (ed. 2) 135/1, *dovλοσύνα* is not proleptic.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) *Med.* Prediction or prognosis, as a department of medical science.

1803 *Rep. Instr. Asses.* In Only wisely-intended and well-ate observations .. can form the foundation of a scheme of visual prolepsis. 1833 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1836 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Prolaptics*, term proposed by Laycock for the science and art of prediction or prognosis.

Proleptical (*prolē·ptikăl, -ĭ·ptĭ-*), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. in various senses.

1647 W. SCLATER *Expl. 2 Thess.* (1652) 227 A prolepticall Apostrophe to the people orderly demanding (heretofore) after the Canon for silence. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rebell. Apol.* 132 Our Knowledge here is .. in order of nature, before them, and prolaptical to them. 1837 Sussex Pamela *Observational Prediction* 63 Some of the last commentators have regarded the passage as prolaptical, or anticipatory. 1880 *Academy* 8 May 317 A sufficient answer must always be prolaptical.. it must anticipate every possible objection.

b. Antecedent to historical time or to record; said of a past event, etc. fixed by astronomical or other calculation, not by actual observation.

a 1646 J. GREAVES *De Mensis et Epochis Vet.* (1650) 170 Historical Time is that which is deduced from the *Æra* Olimpiadis Condita. Prolaptical is that which is fixed to the Olimp. 1859 PLANCIANI *Comet* I. (1859) 83 Hip.. who should tell the Egyptian people one the description of so many eclipses of the sun and moon, could not be assured that they were all taken from real observation, when they might be as well described out of prolaptical supposition. 1872 *Nature's Mag.* XX. 204 The old Egyptian chronicle, which disposes of the prolaptical time of the great national period of 36,525 years, .. at once annihilates that series.

Prolaptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL²] In a prolaptic manner; by prolepsis.

†2 a. See PROLEPSIS 2 a. *Obs.*

1612 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 66 They know it, verse 19, which is penned prolaptically, verse 20. by the particulars of this knowledge.

b. By way of anticipation; antecedently.

1832 UNIVERSITY *Annual Reg.* (1834) 290 Displaying their introductory part .. prolaptically, with the referables whereon of anticipation and satisfaction. 1898 CUTHBERT *Pentat. Spec.* 133 Knowledge and Understanding, appointed ordinary Prolaptically to their Existence. 1905 WORCESTER *Elem. Logic* II. 491 [Job] speaking prolaptically, as knowing what God in a future age would do. 1907 POWYSLAND & HALES in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 229 Sir Edward Stanley (prolaptically styled Lord Monteagle in the ballad).

Prolar, obs. form of PROLLER.

Proles (*prōlēz*), [Lat. *prōles* offspring.] Progeny, offspring; in phrase *sine prole* (abbrev. *s. p.*), without offspring or issue.

1670 Council's *Interpr., Proles*, in English *Progeny*, is properly made as proceed from a lawful Marriage. 1708 in PHILLIPS, 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Proles*, the issue of a person's body; an offspring, stock, or race. 1848–83 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1888 in Cassell's *Suppl. Dict.*

Proletaire (*prōlĭtēr·ĭ, prŏl-*). Also as Fr. **prolétaire.** [A. F. *proletaire* (*prolaire*), 1748 in Hale-Dere. (Montesquieu, of ancient Romans, Rousseau in mod. sense), adl. L. *prōlētārĭ-us* a Roman citizen of the lowest class under the Servian constitution, one who served the state not with his property but only with his offspring; also adj. low, common; f. *prōlēs*, -*em* offspring. The derivatives imply an orig. stem *prōlētā-*.] = PROLETARIAN *sb.*; one of the PROLETARIATE: a. in sense 1 2 b. *Pol. Econ.*, in sense 2 b.

a. 1800 *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 28 A Deputy is then the natural representative of the proletaires. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 402/1 The movement at Lyons was a Republican movement.. It was not made by boys, or apprentices, or proletaires. 1839 KINGLAKE *Mids. Stand World* I. 197 It [House of Commons] is not chosen by educated men, any more than is by proletaires.

b. 1833 F. BASTIAT *Eco. Pol. Econ.* 48 It creates and makes to clash two opposite interests—that of the capitalists and that of the proletaires. 1850 G. R. GRAY in *Fabian Eco.* 19 Introduction by Ferdinand Lassalle said: 'Society consists of seventy-six proletaires and four capitalists. That is your State.' But in Lancashire there was neither capitalist nor proletaire. *Ag.* 1876 MULHALL *Int. Memento* (1906) 61, 132 The giant is the third *prolétaire* of the living world, the worker who produces.

Proletairism (*prōlĭtēr·ĭz'm*). Also **prolétairism.** [f. prec. + -ISM.] The condition of proletaires; proletairs as a body; = PROLETARIANISM.

1892 *Todd's Mag.* XVII. 246/2 The change from proletairism to peopledom. 1892 W. H. GREG *Polit. Problems* 292 Which threatens .. to separate the *prolétairism* of the nation from the holders of property. 1900 *Lpool Catal.* VII. 24 The people are sinking into a very abyss of proletairism.

†**Proleta·riarus**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *prōlētārĭ-us* (f. *prōlēs*, **prōlēt-*, with ending *-tārius*: cf. *artificarius*) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Proletarious*, of a poor and base condition, that has many children, and little maintenance, or that gives nothing to the Commonwealth, but only a supply of children. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in WORCESTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Proletarian (*prōlĭtēr·ĭăn, prŏl-*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *prōlētārĭ-us* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lowest class of the people. †**a.** In hostile use: Vile, low, vulgar. *Obs.*

1683 BURNET *Hist.* I. 5. 190 We that are wholly removed higher. Like Spectators should foresee.. Fantastical Miscreants further down Lose Proletarian Tithing men. 1698 *Discourse of Devils* 56 Much wiser fools only than the Proletarian rabble, but than they too, who profess themselves to be the grossest Philosophers. a 1722 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 135 (1740) 113 To have let in the rest of the Proletarian Rout of Villains, that waited without to be employed as Witnesses.

b. Of ancient Rome: cf. PROLETARIATE 1.

1833 DR QUINCEY *Casuistry Rom. Mondy Misc.* I. 250 Every citizen, if he were not a mere proletarian retired upon at the public cost, with a view to his *proles* as offspring, held himself a soldier-elect.

c. Of or pertaining to the proletariate in the modern sense.

1850 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 42 The proletarian populace of the great cities. 1862 LORD CARLISLE *Addr. Glasgow* I. 24 A class contemptuously or rather female of the proletarian classes. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/3 Typically the proletarian and suffering part of the metropolis.

B. *sb.* A member of the poorest class of a community; *esp.* one who is without capital or regular employment; one of the proletariate.

1698 W. STAFFORD *Hist. Antim. Und.* 2 The happiness I enjoy by my Interest in my Husband's Rights (though a great Profession). 1758–92 ANDREW *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 481 Even the proletarians, or the poorest class of citizens.. were now called out and embodied. 1879 *Cornhill Mag.* XXXVI. 290 It is almost impossible for any but a born proletarian to understand the hands, the wants, and daily lives of the proletarian. 1898 SIDNEY *Primer* I. v. 68 Covering as proletarians politicians who utilise the illness as a lucrative symbol.

Proleta·rianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The condition of a proletarian; a state of things characterized by the existence of a proletarian class: the political principles and practice of the proletarians; also *transf.* proletarians as a class, the proletariate.

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* I. 31 We speak of the perils of modern proletarianism, and we have cause. 1870 W. R. GREG *Publ. Problems* 326 Under the very first condition ..in which property and proletarianism, statesmen and economists, are prone to take opposite sides. 1884 *Americus* VIII. 422 The descent of the classes into a hopeless proletarianism.

So **Proleta·rianize** *v.*, to render proletarian.

1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 293 The helpless pauperized and proletarianized the populace of the great city.

Proletariate, -at (*prōlĭtēr·ĭĕt, -ăt*). [ad. mod.F. *prolétariat* (*prolaitrik*), f. L. *prōlētārĭ-us* PROLETARIAN + F. *-at*, *-ATE*¹.] Until at first with the Fr. ending, afterwards with the Eng. *-ate.*]

1. *Ancient Hist.* The lowest class of the community in ancient Rome, regarded as contributing nothing to the state but offspring. Also with reference to other ancient states.

a. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* I. 43 In the days of Marius, its old aristocratical distinctions were abandoned in the ranks, and the proletariat admitted upon terms of equality. 1871 YEATS *Wilts. Mod.* v. the Athens had her slaves, Sparta her helots, Rome her proletariat.

b. 1888 'OUIDA' *Princesse* I. 138 Rome—with her vast proletariate and her vast armies hailed the hungry city. 1889 PEARSON *Ist. Pop.* I. 438 It was from this city [Corinth] and amid its plunkered proletariate that the Apostle dictated his frightful sketch of Paganism.

2. In reference to modern society.

a. Applied to the lowest class of the community. Often with *hostile* connotation.

a. 1851 *Times* 19 Nov. 6/3 We are encouraged to fling the boroughs into the hands of a poor, ignorant, and venal proletariat. 1856 *N. American Review* CXXVIII. 3 A disinterested proletarian bayonet. 1870 H. CAUNTER *Sport.* 6 *Fox.* viii. iv. (1880) 236 To avoid the votes of the proletariat who had nothing to sell but their votes.

β. 1883 MANNY *Scripsand I.* 56 It [it] would produce .. the voluntary effect ..of destroying that savage proletariate. 1893 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Freethinking* 113 What a Church loses as hold on the intellectual classes, it can no longer maintain its sway over the 'proletariate'. 1895 MRS LUTTER *in Mission. Mag.* XLIV. 333 He had all the cast of the advanced school; never spoke of poor people save by the term 'proletariate'.

Ag. 1881 L. STEPHEN tr. *Berthold's Afgh* vi. 42 The proletariat of vegetation, the common people of the creeping grasses, the aggregate of which forms the rich pasturage.

b. *Pol. Econ.* That class of the community which is dependent on daily labour for subsistence, and has no reserve or capital; the indigent wage-earners; sometimes extended to include all wage-earners; working men, the labouring classes.

a. 1862 *Daily News* 19 Aug., [The system] of Partnerships of Industry .. may tend for its development a more cultivated proletariat and a capitalist class less anxious to be rich. 1880 WORLEY *Communism & Soc.* iv. § 1. 122 The *proletariat*, as the agitators delighted to call the startling class of operatives: meaning by this Roman term .. those who had only hands to work with and no laid-up capital. 1883 HYNDMAN *Socialism* 10 The growth of the powerful capitalist class on the one hand, and of the proletariat or hand-to-mouth wage-earners on the other.

β. 1848 *Doyle Q. Eliz.* LVI. 491 Who will make up his 'proletariate', or, in unambitious English, 'labouring classes'. 1884 *Chamb. Lond. Notes* 18 Feb. 109/2 That it is directed against the liberty of the proletariate.

†2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* *Obs.*

1833 G. LONGWORTH in *Quart. Retrospect Pamf.* 42 Implies no employer of labour .. placed in the dock before a Proletariat Magistrate. 1868 *Reader Mag.* May. 556 The French Revolution, by destroying the aristocratic character of the clergy, gave birth to a class of proletariat priests. 1884 *Academy* 29 June 440/1 Effects of philanthropy or the improvement of the proletariate classes.

Hence **Proleta·riatism**, the principles and aims of a proletariate; cf. PROLETARIANISM.

1837 THOMAS-CLERIA *Germany* II. 289 The future battle between property and proletariatism.

†**Proleta·rious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prōlētārĭ-us* a PROLETARIE + -OUS.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the proletariate; vulgar: see quot.

1898 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* n. v., A Proletarious Speech (*proletarice scribendi* the common and vulgar speech, compliment or words of course). *As* when one says to his friend: *Paradise my holdness*, and the other answers, *You are not to hold so* welcome, or the like.

Proletary (*prŏ·lĭtĕrĭ, prŏ·lĭtrĭ*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōlētārĭ-us* a PROLETARIE.]

A. *adj.* = PROLETARIAN *a.*

1809 HOLLAND *Essex, Harwich* 158 He should gain a number of profitable subjects to prolific and loyal wives. 1898 J. HARRISON *Oceana* Why, [you] cry The south [class] being Proletary, that is .. such as have their poverty overbalanced nothing to the Commonwealth but Children. 1822 T. MARTINEAU *Progressive Pop. Rep.* 1850 iii. 303 The increase of a proletary class. 1884 LOWELL *Democr.* (1887) 7 The change from an agricultural to a proletary population.

B. *sb.* = PROLETARIAN *sb.*

Used in 18th and early 19th c. Rejected as 1918 as substitute for *proletaire.*

1772 J. JONES *Prospect. Bulky & Lords* 6, 160. 35 The Assyrians and Babylonians bought their wives.. but afterward marriages, regarding expressly their Proletaries, as the Spartans liable them that begotte their own children. 1800 MASSIE tr. *Wirtz' Ch. Hist. Cliffs of God* 122 A Proletary or Blood-man .. esteemed only to begat children. 1801 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1806) 19/2 Of 1500 proletaries slain in a battel, scarce fifteen are recorded in history.

1865 SALA *Americ. in War* II. 101 The proletaries—this word, in a solitary sense, is not mine, but Burton's, of the 'Anatomy'—whom Columbia has summoned, or forced beneath her star-spangled standard. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Gypsy* lx. 103 The bitterness which capitalists and employers often feel to be a reasonable moral towards obstructive proletaries. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 361/2 How Socialist husband [introduces their profane doctrine into] his drawing-room.

† **Proletical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. **proletic-us* (see PROLETARIAT) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the lower orders of the community; hence, vulgar, common, popular.

1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Proverbs Prol.* a 11, Let the mercenary Reader take this Rule along with him, that Proverbs being Proletical, and from Smaller Countrey sayings do assume the Liberty to be sometimes in plain, down-right, and homely terms.

Prolicide (*prō*·lisəid). [f. L. *prōl-es* offspring + -CIDE.] The killing of offspring; *spec.* the crime of destroying offspring either before or soon after birth. Hence **Prolici·dal** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by prolicide.

1892 WOODWARD *Medicine* 99, 391 The subjects are studied by paths to a double value for 'prolificness' understood with the stress to the right of the hyph. 1898 ELLIS *Gigantism's Comp. Anat.* 350 We find, just as in the Anakim, prolificness antigeneralis, namely, the sixtoes. 1904 *Amer. Pamph.* 490 They felt...the sterility in common with the corresponding 'prolificness' of Babylonia. 1899 — *Pseudo, & Cardiacs. Taries.* xxvi. (1887) 362 Yet she has a terrible, infective prolificalness, a hideous progeny.

Prolificate (*prōlī*·fikēt), *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *prōlificāt-us*, or f. *prōlific-are* PROLIFIC + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render prolific or fruitful; to fertilize.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Rfs.* iv. xxviii. (ed. 3) 151 The sperm of the Cock prolificates and makes the oval unconceptive fruitful. 1893 LEIGH *Lect. to Scattered* vi. In His gift of mercy is infinite, and though eternity removes and prolificates blessings.

Prolification (*prōlifikē*·*ʃən*). [ad. med.L. *prōlificātiōn-em* (1431 in Du Cange), n. of action from *prōlificāre* to PROLIFICATE. Cf. F. *prolification* (1550 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The generation or production of offspring; also, reproductive power; fecundity, fertility.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 120 Thus maist prolification And fast the children ben begotte. 1626 TOMKIS *Serpents* (1878) 204 The Wizards...making a sacrifice, gave answere that it betokened prolification, or birth of children. 1702 R. GRAHAM in *First Dutch War* (Navy Rec. Soc.) 58 It is confessed on every people. To help this evil...prohibit all French wines (the tartar, &c., hindering prolification). 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Hymn. Interpreter* 250 Specimens of the metaphoric prolification of the genera literature.

† b. Offspring, progeny. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 134 The off-springs of monstrous creatures and prolifications descending from double originals.

2. *a. Bot.* = PROLIFERATION 2.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xx. (1765) 61 In umbelliate Flowers, the Prolification is by the Increase of the Umbellule. 1887 *Wychnor's Bot. Gard.* 2, v. 3 Prolification affects the inflorescence, it consists in the formation of leaflets, or of an unusual number of flower-buds.

b. *Zool.* Reproduction by budding; = PROLIFERATION 1.

1869 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 368 O. F. MÜLLER, in his 'Zoologia Danica' (1788) figured a small Annelid (*Nereis prolifera*) in the act of reproducing itself by fission.... Quatrefages and Milne Edwards...observed proliferation in Syllis and Myrianida.

Prolificity (*prōlifi*·*sĭti*). [f. med.L. *prōlific-us* PROLIFIC + -ITY: cf. *elasticity, exactitude*, etc.] The quality of being prolific or fruitful.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lawns* 77/2 Excess of Vigour is a Hinderance of Prolificity. 1808 COLERIDGE in *Friend.* Rev. XII. 369 The known prolificity of the Hindu under very unfavourable circumstances. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* Introd. 14 The foreign cells acquire themselves much in the same that cancer cells...do, exhibiting a like power of prolificity so active as to rapidly invade the whole economy.

Prolifically (*prōlifi*·*kăli*), *adv.* [f. PROLIFIC + -ICAL + -LY 2.] In a prolific manner.

1895 H. CALLIS *From Clyde to Tweed* xxiii. 256 The potato would grow prolifically on the sandy soil.

Prolificness (*prōlifi*·*knĕs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being prolific; prolificity, proliferacy. **a.** Capacity of bearing offspring or fruit. **b.** Great or abundant fruitfulness or productiveness.

1658 R. HOOKWORTH *Soul of World* (1892) 72 As to the Prolificness of Matter, I doubt there has few will allow thereof. 1758 MALTHUS *Popul.* ii. (1826) II. 6 It is probable that the natural prolificness of women is nearly the same in most parts of the world. 1873 *Trans. R. Agricult. Soc.* XIV. 11. 288 The black Tartarian [oat]...stands high for prolificness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/6 The extreme climate of England and Wales...showed remarkable prolificness last year. 1887 A. J. BALFOUR in *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 1/1 The newspaper organisms have shown even more than their usual prolificness of resource and fertility of imagination.

Prolified (*prōlifīd*), *a.* [In form pa. pple. of next.] In quot. = PROLIFEROUS *a.* 3 *a.*

1886 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* 1901 The Water-cress, *Cardamine pratensis*, is frequently found in a prolified state, that is, with a bract or a second flower in the centre of the original one.

† **Prolify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *prōlificāre* to PROLIFICATE.] *intr.* To produce offspring.

1603 TOURN. *Cruelty*, ii. xiv. 67 The white [of eggs]...having in [it] the prolifying power, whereof chiefly the bird is begotten. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* (1774) V. 108 There remained in the heart of such some place of [damages

3. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by proliferation. **a.** *Bot.* Producing leaf- or flower-buds from a leaf or flower, or other part which is normally terminal; also, Producing new individuals from buds, as distinguished from reproduction by means of seeds.

1790 J. PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 1080 The main difference ... is in parasitic, which is here termed or proliferous. 1799 J. HILL (Abbé) The Origin and Production of Proliferous Flowers, with the Culture at large for Raising Double from Single, and Proliferous from the Double. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xx. (1765) 61 Flowers are said to be *Proliferous*, when one Flower grows out of another. 1832 LINDL. *Princ. Gent.* II. 91 These hydrophytes are in general proliferous, so that the smallest fragment of a branch can be developed into a perfect plant.

b. *Zool.* Reproducing itself or multiplying by budding: *spec.* producing sexual or gemmative (as opposed to nutritive) zooids.

1846 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 191, 391 The salivary are attached by pairs to a double tube for 'proliferous' ovules ') connected with the ovary to the right of the heart. 1898 ELLIS *Gigantism's Comp. Anat.* 350 We find, just as in the Anakim, prolificness antigeneralis, namely, the sixtoes. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 158 The proliferous Polypes develop generative buds on their walls.

c. *Path.* Spreading by proliferation; = PERI.

1879 ROSEN *Dis. Ear* 168 The tendency in age to be more troublesome in the proliferous than in the catarrhal form. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 193 A 'proliferous' cyst by elongation and protrusion of its contents may give rise to a multilocular tumour that may readily be mistaken for a large cyst. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Proliferous cyst*, a cyst whose lining membrane proliferates, giving rise to numerous growths. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 301 Proliferous tubes infiltrated with cells and containing tubercle-bacilli.

Hence **Proli·ferously** *adv.*, by proliferation.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, sometimes intensive and proliferously extended. 1884 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. 121 Fronds originating proliferously from other fronds.

Prolific (*prōli*·*fik*), *a.* Also ? -IQUE. [ad. med.L. *prōlific-us*, f. *prōl-es* offspring: see -FIC; or ad. F. *prolifique* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Generating or producing offspring; generative, reproductive; fertile, not barren.

1630 BOWMAN *Antihexameron*, 235 The latter portion of the Prologue Saint Rosen drawn from the Feast and ofsiul Martyr. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 780 Male Organs fore'd, not will, but with warpe Prolific humour soft'ning all her Globe. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 6 The brood of such Monsters [of dogs] being prolifick. 1742 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* lx. 54 By Hippocrates, the prolific Virtue was quite extinct in him. 1881 MIVART *Cat* I. The domestic cat begins to reproduce by the end of the first year of her life, and she is prolific to her death.

b. *Bot.* Producing fertile seed.

1846 tr. J. E. Smith *Engl. Flora* II. 100 Pastinaca. Parsnep. ...Fl. all regular, uniform, perfect, and generally prolific.

2. *a.* Producing much offspring or fruit; abundantly productive; fruitful. Also *fig.* of things.

1633 JER. TAYLOR *Gunn. Or Year* I. xxiii. 300 Covetousness being...so original a crime, such a prolific sin. 1725 JOHNSON *Tale, or Tyr.* 7 To attach a nation that prolific animal. 1734 S. WILLIAMS *Virtuoso* 84 The soil is a very prolific ground. 1832 HE. MARTINEAU *Rhode Farm* viii. We should have no fine, how prolific the soil might be made. 1840 CARLYLE *Hero. (1858)* III. 293 The prolific heads—that prolific source of corruption in the hands of the profligate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. xxxiii. 283 One of the most prolific bird-colonies of the coast. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 Some he made to have few young ones, while those who were they prey were very prolific.

b. Abundantly productive of; abounding in.

1633 PRYNNE *Lord's Lib. Mens Conscience* 223 This age being now very prolifique of customers for such a commodity. 1799 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply* 2nd *Pt. Pleasure* 29 Whether ancient times were prolific in such stupid beings as these. 1840 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 141 The lanes and the downs were prolific of the honeydew. 1884 THOMAS *Midn. Sky* 70 This constellation is very prolific in stars of the fourth and fifth magnitudes.

3. Causing abundant production; fertilizing.

1589 GOLD *Crt. Gratiæ* 3, it will not This Sun having such a prolific and powerfull influence on all inferiours. 1729 BERRY *Modest Proposal* Wks. 1735 II. 2, the Fish being a prolific dyet, there are more children born in certain catholick countries about nine months after Lent. 1738 CHAMBERS *Lexicon* s. v., By Nile's prolific overflow during it's...1798 LORENZO *Lodi, & Sov. Alleg. Poem, Poetry* Wks. (Bohn) III. 258 The prolific sun, and the sudden and rank plenty which his heat engenders.

b. Characterized by abundant production; fruitful, teeming. 1599 LD. PROMOUR *Sketch. Prof.* 4 Born in an healthful and prolifick Climate. 1830 W. IRVING *Mahomet, Successors* xvii. (1850) 58 The country...was...adapted for the vigorous support and prolific increase of animal life. *Mod.* This has been a prolific year for apples.

Prolificacy (*prōlifikăsi*). [irreg. f. med.L. *prōlific-us* (see prec.) + -ACY. The regular derivative is PROLIFICITY.] The quality or state of being prolific; fertility, productiveness, fruitfulness.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 224 From the natural prolificacy of the negro race. 1800 *Encyc. Perthensis* VIII. 401/2 Females do not degenerate by point of prolificacy. 1832 H. *O'Brien Round Towers Irel.* 200 Consider...the prolificacy of the soil. 1884 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 1 Nov. 376/1 Dulse, which all the verminkley and all his prolificacy, would has one Robinson Crusoe.

Proli·fical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as PROLIFIC + -AL.]

1. = PROLIFIC *a.* 1.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 200 Other parts, affixed unto it prolifical vessels. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Psalm* c. 42 Place to his prolifice to the powerful operation of the word, when by the Spirit it is made prolifical and generative. 1659 *Gentl. Calling Prof.* (1660) 313 That you would weep at your own sins, till that moisture had rendered them prolifical, and you saw how spring out of her Urn.

b. *Astrol.* Favourable to the production of offspring; cf. PROLIFIC *a.* 3.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 85 If the 5 and principall Significators be in Prolifical signes, and strong, there's no question but he shall [have children]. 1698 FRYER *A. 70. Prolifical* signes are *Cancer, Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

2. = PROLIFIC *a.* 2.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 874 They are exceeding fruitful and prolifical, and therefore also in Mesopotamia they are made to signifie fruitfulness. 1698 HARVEY *Climate, Prolifical*, fruitful, that breeds or brings forth most apace. 1698 TANNAHILL *Decalogue* 16 Each woman he gave it becoming strangely prolifical, and two heads craving up where there was one lopt off. 1858 H. YOUNG *Hymn, at Carlsbad* 17 Feb. 18 An Evil more prolifical in us than that of Adam.

Hence **Proli·fically** *adv.*, in a prolific manner; = PROLIFICLY. **Proli·ficalness** = PROLIFICNESS.

1725 JOHNSON, *Prolifically*, fruitfully, progenerally. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 1/2 Novae [are the blood of the martyrs proved, so prolifically] the seed of the Church. 1880 PUSEY *Minor Proph.* 490 They felt...the sterility in common with the corresponding 'prolificalness' of Babylonia. 1899 — *Pseudo, & Cardiacs. Taries.* xxvi. (1887) 362 Yet she has a terrible, infective prolificalness, a hideous progeny.

Prolificate (*prōli*·*fikēt*), *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *prōlificāt-us*, or f. *prōlific-are* PROLIFIC + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render prolific or fruitful; to fertilize.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Rfs.* iv. xxviii. (ed. 3) 151 The sperm of the Cock prolificates and makes the oval unconceptive fruitful. 1893 LEIGH *Lect. to Scattered* vi. In His gift of mercy is infinite, and though eternity removes and prolificates blessings.

Prolification (*prōlifikē*·*ʃən*). [ad. med.L. *prōlificātiōn-em* (1431 in Du Cange), n. of action from *prōlificāre* to PROLIFICATE. Cf. F. *prolification* (1550 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The generation or production of offspring; also, reproductive power; fecundity, fertility.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 120 Thus maist prolification And fast the children ben begotte. 1626 TOMKIS *Serpents* (1878) 204 The Wizards...making a sacrifice, gave answere that it betokened prolification, or birth of children. 1702 R. GRAHAM in *First Dutch War* (Navy Rec. Soc.) 58 It is confessed on every people. To help this evil...prohibit all French wines (the tartar, &c., hindering prolification). 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Hymn. Interpreter* 250 Specimens of the metaphoric prolification of the genera literature.

† b. Offspring, progeny. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 134 The off-springs of monstrous creatures and prolifications descending from double originals.

2. *a. Bot.* = PROLIFERATION 2.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xx. (1765) 61 In umbelliate Flowers, the Prolification is by the Increase of the Umbellule. 1887 *Wychnor's Bot. Gard.* 2, v. 3 Prolification affects the inflorescence, it consists in the formation of leaflets, or of an unusual number of flower-buds.

b. *Zool.* Reproduction by budding; = PROLIFERATION 1.

1869 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 368 O. F. MÜLLER, in his 'Zoologia Danica' (1788) figured a small Annelid (*Nereis prolifera*) in the act of reproducing itself by fission.... Quatrefages and Milne Edwards...observed proliferation in Syllis and Myrianida.

Prolificity (*prōlifi*·*sĭti*). [f. med.L. *prōlific-us* PROLIFIC + -ITY: cf. *elasticity, exactitude*, etc.] The quality of being prolific or fruitful.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lawns* 77/2 Excess of Vigour is a Hinderance of Prolificity. 1808 COLERIDGE in *Friend.* Rev. XII. 369 The known prolificity of the Hindu under very unfavourable circumstances. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* Introd. 14 The foreign cells acquire themselves much in the same that cancer cells...do, exhibiting a like power of prolificity so active as to rapidly invade the whole economy.

Prolifically (*prōlifi*·*kăli*), *adv.* [f. PROLIFIC + -ICAL + -LY 2.] In a prolific manner.

1895 H. CALLIS *From Clyde to Tweed* xxiii. 256 The potato would grow prolifically on the sandy soil.

Prolificness (*prōlifi*·*knĕs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being prolific; prolificity, proliferacy. **a.** Capacity of bearing offspring or fruit. **b.** Great or abundant fruitfulness or productiveness.

1658 R. HOOKWORTH *Soul of World* (1892) 72 As to the Prolificness of Matter, I doubt there has few will allow thereof. 1758 MALTHUS *Popul.* ii. (1826) II. 6 It is probable that the natural prolificness of women is nearly the same in most parts of the world. 1873 *Trans. R. Agricult. Soc.* XIV. 11. 288 The black Tartarian [oat]...stands high for prolificness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/6 The extreme climate of England and Wales...showed remarkable prolificness last year. 1887 A. J. BALFOUR in *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 1/1 The newspaper organisms have shown even more than their usual prolificness of resource and fertility of imagination.

Prolified (*prōlifīd*), *a.* [In form pa. pple. of next.] In quot. = PROLIFEROUS *a.* 3 *a.*

1886 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* 1901 The Water-cress, *Cardamine pratensis*, is frequently found in a prolified state, that is, with a bract or a second flower in the centre of the original one.

† **Prolify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *prōlificāre* to PROLIFICATE.] *intr.* To produce offspring.

1603 TOURN. *Cruelty*, ii. xiv. 67 The white [of eggs]...having in [it] the prolifying power, whereof chiefly the bird is begotten. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* (1774) V. 108 There remained in the heart of such some place of [damages

ennoblement, which in time prolifed, and sent out great and wasting wars.

Proligerous (prŏlĭ·dʒĭres), *a.* [f. L. type (or mod.L.) **proliger* (f. *proles* offspring + *-ger* bearing) + *-ous*; cf. F. *proligère*.]

1. Bearing offspring; generative; germinative.

Proligerous disk or layer (Embryol.), name given by von Baer to the aggregation of cells on the outside of an ovum, formerly supposed to be germinative. *Proligerous pedicle*, the disc or membrane formed on an infusion, to which the organisms found in the infusion were supposed to originate.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 208/1 The centre of a granular layer...to which he [Dutrochet] gives the name of proligerous disc or layer. *Ibid.* 1837/1 A whitish opaque spot...indicating the layer of granules or proligerous disc. 1839-40 *Ibid.* IV. 1210/2 The internal vesicle is the vesicle of Purkinje, or the proligerous vesicle. 1860 *Nature* 30 June 172/2 What Beneden termed the proligerous pedicle of organic infusoria is made up of an aggregation of monads and bacteria in a transparent jelly-like mucous.

2. *Bot.* = PROLIFEROUS a. 3a.

1830 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prolix (prōʊ·lĭks, prŏlĭ·ks), *a.* [a. F. *prolixe* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *prolix-us* extended, long, prolix, etc., app. etymologically, 'that has flowed forth', f. *pro-*, Pan-[1] + **lix-ui*, *-ere* to flow, to be liquid.]

1. Of long duration, lengthy, protracted. †**a.** In general. *Obs.*

1422-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 393 Innocence...exercede the lawes of the Romayns, wenynge an alleasaunce...to a ful verray, as it profite [L. *prolixa*] deuocioun, within one volume of all bookes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 214 What shold I bring forth prolixe or long talkyng? 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* A iv, To speake thus particularly of all the seuerall humours and customes, would bee very prolixe. *a* 1652 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 732 Prolixe prayers, hindering the preaching of the Word. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 311 Should I, my friend, at large repeat...The head-still of her vicious wishes? My quere will be too prolix. 1884 GREEN *Prolic* I. vi. 137 They are inveterate of all that is prolix, circuitous, or essential to the point of the thing in hand.

2. Of a person: Given to or characterized by tedious lengthiness in discourse or writing; long-winded.

1597 R. Thomas in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 293 I should be too prolixe. 1597 Morgan *Subpol. Mon.* 184 Were men shall think me prolixe and tedious in this place, I must for that point crave pardon. 1683 J. Chamberlayne *Coffee, Tea & Chocolate* 108 That I may not seem too prolix, and to trespass on the Readers patience. 1738 *Gentleman's Mag.* No. 1 p. 11 Cowdrow Gibbons has little right to be prolix. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Republic* vii. But not to be too prolix, it will suffice to say, that we made no progress during several months. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxviii. 1 Ashe seems lowby rebukes, some prolix murder a judgment?

3. Long in measurement or extent. Now *rare*.

1630 BRAYNE *Antherotomia* viii. (1631) 191 Men that were lowly heard..., whose Ears are so prolixe, that they hang downe even unto the ground. 1656 *Antip. Reformation* 180 (A) fatherly, prolixe, and reverentiall beard. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 68 Such large and prolix Shadows might Christianity cast. 1708 PRIOR *My Lady's Lamentation* 72 My lingers, prolix, Are too crooked sticks. 1784 COWPER *Task.* 360 With wig prolix, down flowing to his waist. 1857 BOSCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 424 Long prolix beards appear...on some figures, to mark the visits to remote ages.

†**Proli·x**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. adj.] *intr.* (with *it*). To be prolix or tedious.

1626 S. H. *Gold. Law* 16 I am afraid that I have transgrest both in quantity and quality, in my encroaching on your Highnesse patience in prolixing it.

Prolixed: see PROLIXT.

†**Proli·xious**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **prolixeous**. [The regular form was *prolixous*, f. L. *prolix-us* + *-ous*: *prolixious* was due to some false analogy.]

1. = PROLIX *a.* 1 b, 2.

1597 R. Thomas in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 778, Your Lordship overcounted me to be long, and I take licence to be prolixious. 1597 FERNYHOUGH *Joyfull Newes* 2 (1858) 17 To requeste it, it shall be too long and so prolixious, because it is sufficiently declared before. 1840 J. TAYLOR (*Water Po*) *Prolix sicuere Linaces* Dwl., To fetche my prolixious...and tedious fetchings. 1851 LONGFELLOW *Tragi* IV. 383 Many singular observations..., the which to recite, would prove prolixious.

2. Long in extent or duration: = PROLIX 1 a, 3.

1599 NASHE *London Prodg.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 274 Will knowne unto them by his prolixious superscribing. 1603 DRAYTON *Moses, bk. M.* 11. iv. 160 Lay by all slender, and prolixious blushes. 1604 DRAYTON *Mooncalf* 1. 438 Who for the way the scrip was so poor... Most part by water, more prolixious was Than prosper yeeld nor with commended.

Prolixity (prŏlĭ·kĭtĭ). Also 5–6 *-ite*, *-yte*, *-ytye*, etc. [a. F. *prolixité* (13th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *prolixitāt-em*, f. *prolix-us*: see PROLIX and *-ITY*.] The state or quality of being prolix.

1. Lengthiness of spoken or written matter; length of discourse; diffuseness and minuteness of detail; *esp.* tedious or tiresome lengthiness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1315 (1376) But for no more prolixite unto yow, 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I iij, For to eschewe prolyxyte and longe wordes. *c* 1488 HARDYNG *Chron. Hen. VIII* (Camden) 84 Which for avoiding of prolixity I do pretermit. 1496 R. WHITTINGTON in *Grafton* A. D. 31, 64 Without prolixity or tediousnesse of Words. 1702 WARMESTRY *Lett. Wits.* 1689 I. 207, I hope your Honor will...excuse the prolixity of this. 1884 HARRISON *Scot. Hist.* II. ii. 133 The confusion, ambiguity, and verbose prolixity of the narrative.

b. Tedious clearness of action. *rare*.

1807 LAWSON *Fulham Ivill*, An opposite race thrown away with never, till the cruel prolixity of the gastric agents is over, be regained.

†**2.** Of time: Long or wearisome duration. *Obs.*

c 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 52 Twenty other, whiche for prolixite of time I thinke necessary to be omitted. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Scotl. Hist.* (1805) 187 Where he hath exactly edified every one of you by experience and profitable of time.

3. Material length. *Now humorous.*

1542 in Sharpe *Cal. Lat. Bk. D. Lond.* (1901) p. 21 [Wearing a beard] of more sizable prolixyte or length. 1850 ROGERS *Anchorphemost.* 56 Blake long or short,...the prolixity or brevity whereof we cannot positively determine. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 283 Those chestnuts rang'd in corresponding rows;...The obedient prolixity of chairs. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Mr. Lee. Golden* xi, The member...with a thick tail curling out into preposterous prolixity from beneath his tartans, took his station as the Italian's foot.

†**Proli·xively**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1, [f. **prolixive* adj. (f. L. *prolix-us*: PROLIX: see *-IVE*) + *-LY* 2.] In a manner tending to prolixity; diffusely.

1633 J. DOVE *Hist. Sophistical* 52 It seemes the Law intermeds more prolixively than properly.

Prolixly (see PROLIX *a.*), *adv.* [f. PROLIX *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a prolix manner.

1. At great length; with many words or details; copiously; verbosely, tediously.

c 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 2. I go upon a theme which many have treasured before me prolixly, or curiously, or learnedly. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 93 On these prolixly thunderbolt, the subtle[1]. 1739 POPE *Let. to Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 67/2 You ask me the same question again prolixly which I have prolixly answered before. 1893 HARVEIAN *Epist. of Hierobite* 183 His pardon for this long and tedious case. Unduly dwelt on, prolixly set forth?

†**2.** For too long a time; to a tedious length. *Obs.*

1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 222 Pursued prolixly, even to the greatest ill events of health.

Prolixness (see PROLIX *a.*). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] = PROLIXITY.

1684 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* Pref., The Reason of the Prolixness thereof stands upon this threefold ground. 1750 T. SHERIDAN *Mem. Aug.* (1778) 10, I hope you will pardon the prolixness of this. 1818 J. DISCIPLINE *Philos. Hymn.* 63 The philologer of more vapid and laxative perception, will bear with my prolixness in this part of my work.

†**Proli·xt, -xed**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [Sc. var. of *prolix* (cf. Sc. *text* = *tex*, *next* = *nex*, etc.), afterwards mistaken for a pa. pple.] = PROLIX *a.* 1.

c 1420 HOLLAND *Howlat* 34 All thir names to rawyn...Is ane prolixt and long. 1498 SIR H. HAYE *Laws Alexand.* II. T. 51 Y It was ane long and prolixit thing to reherse all. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 102 His oratours, the speach was so prolixt, Wald ane day neyd and I had with it fyrt. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 81 The schollyfeld, euyth his prolixt colleris. 1585 Jas. I *Rem. Poesie* (Arb.) 60 The easiest and shortest of all the difficile and prolixt Poems.

Hence †**Proli·xtness** = PROLIXITY 1.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 181, I left for grete prolixtnes, To tell quhat tithis that was in Pikhardy.

Prolk, -o, Prolke, obs. ff. PROWL *v.*, PROWLER.

†**Pro·locute**, *v. Obs. rare*—1, [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōlīqu-ī*: see next.] *intr.* To speak out.

1570 LEVINS *Manip. vocab.* To Prolocute, *prolocuti*.

Prolocution (prŏ·l-, prŏlŏkiū·ʃən). [Partly ad. late L. *prolocūtiō* a preamble (Cluniensis Manuscr. *fl.* 470), *n.* of action from *prōlocūt-ī* to speak forth, declare, here identified with *prōlīqu-ī* to speak before, premise: cf. F. *prolocution* a discourse (14th *c.*); partly f. PRO-[1] + LOCUTION.]

1. A preliminary or introductory speech or remark. *rare*.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 239 The causes of this commiseration and punishment are contained in the prolocution, in these Ninivites and vaine speeches that are five hath dreame. 1886 IRVING-GRIFFIS *Rhetorical* xxvii, 'But', said he, 'these are rather alarming prolocutions'.

†**2.** The use of ambiguous language so as to mislead. *Obs.*

1679 GREEN in *Spanheim Jesuits* 6, I do not...make use of any Equivocation, or mental Reservation, or material Prevarication, or any such like way to palliate Truth. 1691 MASTRICHT *Petrinism* 174 Their skill of Prolocution, that is, to say, *Words of such a sound*, when they do not intend such a thing by them, as one would think they did. 1708 H. DODWELL *Athens. Brit.* II. 242 If he in the Author himself, which he seems flatly to deny (not yet without some mental Reservation and material Prolocution) for his Spanish Newspaper lies, and agrees to the Gallican turn of things, as well as to the Spanish or Side of the Book).

3. A speaking for or on behalf of others; acting as prolocutor or spokesman. *rare*.

1826 G. S. FABER *Eight Remonstr.* v. iii. 313 Had Peter been the divinely-appointed vicar of Christ upon earth; he, no doubt, acting as the Lord's special representative, would have appointed...the new suffragan apostle...But we do not find that this was the case. From these recorded circumstances I infer, that the prolocution of the assembly and waxen-hearted Peter was rather incidental than official.

Prolocutor (prŏ·l-, prŏlŏkiūtŏr, prōlŏ·kĭtə). Also 6–7 *-our*; 6 *-ore*, *-er*, 6–7 *-ours*. [a. L. *prōlocūtor* pleader, advocate, spokesman. f. *prōlocuī* to speak out: see F. *prolocuteur* (c 1300).

In mod.L. the word appears to interchange with *praelocutor* (see The Cange), and the same senses to have between 'one that speaks *for*', and 'one that speaks *before or in precedence of* others'. Cf. the function of the 'Speaker' in the House of Commons.]

One who speaks for another or others; a spokesman.

a. In general. Now *rare*.

[*a* 1259 MATT. PARIS *Chron. ma.* 1234 (Rolls) V. 403 Cinguegrin, ordinatus, prolocutor Lemovicensium regis et omnium eorum legati, &c. etc.] *c* 1475 *Hart. Comica Alfgolus* (Keller VIII. 472 The prolocutor as for the nurse was cyt Thomas Percy. 1500 FISH *A. & M.* (1) 2 Bishop Caddo was appoynted Prolocutor for both parties in that Parliament. 1850 HUGHES *Lavengro* xx. xxxvii. (1858) 402 The name of prophet signifieth in Scripture, sometimes prolocutor; that is, he that speaketh from God to man, or from man to God. 1708 CHESHAM *Fol. W.* 26 Olivia undertook to be our prolocutor. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. xx. 156, 490 Margaret, who was the principal prolocutor, could only speak Saxon. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/5 Sir William Harcourt had called Mr. Russell the Prolocutor of the Catholic Revival.

†**b.** *Sc.* A legal spokesman in a court of law; = ADVOCATE 1. *Obs.*

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 167 Maister David Makgill, prolocutour for the saidis pursuaris quoyntlie and pairtlie for ordour, expenssis, and interes. 1584 *Act Sederunt* 17 June (1936) 7 The said Lords hes ordanit the same to all the prolocutouris at the bar. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Lawes Scot.* tit. xx. § 2 (1699) 230 Advocats which use to Criminalls are called Prolocutours. 1785 ANDREW *Pursuit* (1814) 12 The lieftyment being read, the prisoner...declared that trusting to his innocence he desired no prolocutor.

c. The chairman of the Lower House of Convocation of either province of the Church of England; he is spokesman of that body in the Upper House.

[1324 ANNAL. WINTON in Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1900) III. x. 17, 33 The Reverend Fathers, had...enjoined them to conclude upon the Choice of a Referendary, which they commonly called a Prolocutor.] 1580 DAVID *Gladstone's Consc.* 208 b, Doctor Weston, that was prolocutour, pronounced him to be shamefully. 1850 WILSON *Lives* I. 47 The next Parliament...he was chosen Prolocutor to the Convocation. 1861 CRAIK in *Anon. Eng.* (1754) The convocation of the province of Canterbury met at St. Paul's cathedral, and...afterwards chose a prolocutor. 1892 S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1880) II. iv. 140 There can...be no question as to the right of the Lower House to elect, or of the Upper to refuse to confirm the election of a Prolocutor. 1894 in *Times* 5 Feb. 14/3 That the Prolocutor be requested to convey the foregoing report and resolutions to the Upper House.

d. The presiding officer of an assembly; a chairman, 'speaker'.

1390 LYDGATE *Assembly* (1554) 47 He [the holder of the Green Seal] is a great Parliament, a Prolocutor of the Knaves, and Protector or Maste of the higher House of Fooles, mees. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1099 Synods are mystical Boar-gardens,...For Prolocutor, Scribe, and Boarward. Do either only in a mere ward. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 66 Two of the eldest were the moderator, or prolocutor of the assembly. 1836 H. ROGERS *E. Essays* (1856) II. 87 Mr. Charles Hoole was chosen...Prolocutor of the Westminster Assembly. 1876 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 402 This...is organized assembly like that of the commons would seem have dispensed with a recognised prolocutor or foreman.

Hence **Prolocutorship**, the office of prolocutor.

1797 BURKE VI. 18 *Prolocutorship* the office, etc., of a Speaker, or Chairman of a Synod in Convocation. 1861 CRAIK in *Lect. & Lett. Queen* II. 228, I see that you are thinking of giving up the Prolocutorship. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 10/2 The talk as to the possibility of the Dean of York resigning the Prolocutorship [of the Convocation of the Province of York] was renewed.

†**Prolo·cutory**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *prolocutōri-us* adj., f. L. *prolocūtor*: see prec. and *-ORY* 1.] A prologue, preface; an introduction.

1447 BOKENHAM *Sayntys* (Roxb.) 149 The prolocutorye is to Marye Magdelen ful.

Prolocutress (see PROLOCUTOR). *rare*—1, [f. PROLOCUTOR + *-ESS*.] = next.

1739 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 104/2 They voted...that—Miss Polly Pen should take the Chair, and be the Prolocutress of this House.

†**Prolocutrix** (see PROLOCUTOR). *Obs.* [a. L. *prolocutrix*, fem. of *prolocutor*.] A female prolocutor; a spokeswoman.

1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1618) 340 Lady Cassandra, both the Lords made hers a charter, and gave you (for that time) not an eloquent speaker; to be their advocate and prolocutrix? 1660 HOWELL *Parly. Hearts* 32 A furious shark fell betwixt them who should be the Prolocutrix.

Prologist (prŏ·lŏgĭst, prōlŏ·l-). *rare*. [f. next: see *-IST*.] The writer or speaker of a prologue.

1708 M. DARTIS *Athen. Brit.* III. 3111, [Terence's] The following Play...The Prologist and Epilogist represent the whole Course of Literature. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. xii. 206 Such a prologist as Sir Dudley seemed scarcely to threaten.

Prologize (*prō'lǒjəiz, prŏ'l-*), *v.* See also PROLOGUE. [ad. Gr. *προλογίζειν* to speak the prologue: see PROLOGUE *sb.* and *-IZE*.]

intr. To compose or speak a prologue.

1608 BARNS & Fr. *Amer Plays in Our Inherit.*, Prologues are Shadows have before the wine: Why may not their go Hidden Prologue? *a* 1680 MARVELL *Wks.* (1776) I. 3. 1816 *Times* 2017 prologize for [Lord of Phillip Howard's Brother. 1860 *Macdon. Mag.* XII. 376 His Lordship might as dramatically...have brought forward a god or devil to prologize as of old. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 166 Any who could speak A chorus to the end, or prologize, Roll out a chorale,...had prompt reward.

b. *trans.* To preface with a prologue; to epitomize in a prologue.

1729 *Coll. Eng. Prologues & Epil.* I. p. iii, Making every actor prologize the part he is to perform, 'I am to do so and so'.

Hence **Prologizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Prologizer**.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 389 In the old dramatics of Greece, prologizing ...formed...an integral portion of the structure of the piece. 1832 *Examiner* 149/1 The Westminster prologizer has been led into his error by the spirit and pure idiom of the English translation.

Prologue (*prō'lǒg*, *prŏ'lǒg*), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 prolog, -loge, -logue, 6 -logge, 5- prologue. *β.* 4-6 prologe. [ME. *prolog*, a. F. *prologue* (c 1213 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prologus*, a. Gr. *πρόλογος* the prologue of a play, also its speaker, I. 896, PRIOR'S *Alcyon* speech. The *β*-form *prologe* in Chaucer and Gower) represents the OF. by-form *prologe* (12th c. in Littré.)]

1. The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; a preliminary discourse, poem, preface, preamble; *esp.* a discourse or poem spoken as the introduction to a dramatic performance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 263 Now a bit prolog [MORE. prologe, prologg, prologg] wil we take To schir vnto our bok to gas. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 865 (859) This shorte and playne prologe of my menage...For-pe...May to an hegge prologe as wele serende. 1380 WYCLIF *Acts* Prol., Jesus in his owne prologis on Matheu seith: pleyeli don. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 5 What the prologe is to despended Who hath schal after ward ben ended. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 113 Here endeth the prologe, and begynneth the translacion. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alcop* I. Here begynneth the prologe or prologue of the tyenne book. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 47 As he lusteth himself...to his prologe. 1579 in Fenelonne *Kennilw. Q. Eliz.* (1908) 101 Injure for the prologues & epistelles. 1587-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1/2/1 The hearing and reading of the new testament in English translated by Tindall...forbidden...that thereto were any prologs and prefaces annexing to bemade. 1588 HARM. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 302 Their shallow shames, and Prologue vilely put-ti. *a* 1619 HOTTEN *Abst.* 22. xiii. (1661) 190 In other kinds it [the Powers] resembles the Prologue of a Play. 1628 *Pract. Doct.* 1, 377 How Prologues into Preface ouer, And then to Notes are drive & quite away. 1778 SWINBURNE *Cradle* 1. 1. IV unchastely to told you the whole from beginning to end, with the Prologue and Epilogue. 1780 CRABB *Hist. Reg.* I. 1. 1. 1. The general Prologue [of the Canterbury Tales] is a gallery of pictures almost unrivalled for their air of life and truthfulness.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An introductory or preliminary act, proceeding, or event.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 191 My death...Is made the Prologue to their Play. For Duncan is gone. Will not convince their glutted Tragedie. 1603 FLO. TARLTON (*i.*) *Seven.* 13. Dost...wish to God both provided for an eternal prologue of judgement and hope to waking with shame. 1772 *Twenty Lett.* xii. (title) our Accept of this address...as a prologue to more important scenes. 1872 MAUPIED *Poem. a Cure Dis.* I. iii. 30 The second childhood of the aged may be the prologue to a second youth.

2. One who speaks or recites the prologue to a play on the stage.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F i, She is dressing her Prologue to send him to, treate him out. 1599 [see 3]. 1626 *Charac. Chamer.* 201. (1871) 45 A spruce coxcombe...who is...as if he had like a prologue to a play, still a stale and meagre thin beginn. 1780 [see PROLOGUIAL]. 1783 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xxvii. 189 The Prologue [of Chloe] commends that complaint trip of Genevra, that is, he tells you who he is, and what is his Errand.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prologue-speaker*, *-writer*; *prologue-like* adv.

1580 BARNABE *Nath. Child* A ij b, How the Prologue speaker goeth out. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Exeter Prologue, —Admit me Chorus to this History; Who Prologue-like, your humble patience pray, Gently to hear, kindly to judge our Play. 1613 *Pure Lat. to Me* 87 Translated to Age. This was the Case too of the Prologue-writer. 1780 GRANGER *Prol. Colman's Musical Lady*, We'll the star prologuemonger's hands. 1898 S. EDGAR *Holy Grail* 183 The Prologue-writer called Minstrel Creation.

Prologue, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*: cf. obs. F. *prologuer* (c 1400 in Godef.). Formerly (*prolog'*.)]

1. *trans.* To introduce or furnish with a prologue.

1592 *Pal Pleas-fortn Eng.* iv. 122 His fame [therefore] generally appear, Prologu'd with his own resplendent Character. 1720 *Panegyrick Sir H. Wilkinson* Prol., One mother here, in front their late senate, Prologued their sons, by donning other plays. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 795/1 Mr. Austin Dobson...prologues and epilogues the selection with charming verses of his own.

2. *fig.* To introduce, preface.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 91 Time for his special nothing runs prologues. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Memor.* 9 How were our Murders...Prologu'd with a Noise of Arbitrary Government in the Case of Ship Money? 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 201 A smart lesson, prologued with wicks rails, and prologued by a red dose, with a brass knuckles.

†3. To spend (time) in introductory remarks.

1600 CALLOP *Stud. Sentenc* (1647) 119, I account the time to be almost lost or misspent which is prologued out in generalities.

Prologuer (*prō'lǒgəi, prŏ'l-*). Also 5 prologer. [f. prec. *sb.* or *vb.* + *-ER* 1.] The speaker of a prologue at a dramatic performance.

1500 LYDGATE *Mumm.* 80/12 A Prologer, *prologista*. 1903 WARNE *Gen. v. Dev.* 136 It [may be] that the title of Prologuer to the Ducdon Play [Duc-Ammenego].

Pro'loguist. *rare.* [f. PROLOGUE *sb.* + *-IST.*] = PROLOGUIZER.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 455 He received...to endow the establishment of what his prologuists call 'cash-box State'.

Prologuise (*prō'lǒgəiz, prŏ'l-*), *v.* See also PROLOGUIZE. [f. PROLOGUE *sb.* + *-IZE.*] *intr.* To write or deliver a prologue. Hence **Pro'loguising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pro'loguiser**.

1760 LLOYD *To G. Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 119, Till defect raises on his back (Your prologuisers all must black) The prologue comes. 1808 JAMIESON in *Scottish Scenes* xvii. (*Jam.*) Hamilton, The place of the prologuising minstrel is but ill supplied...by the epistolary dissertations which are prefixed to each book of the present poem. 1822 DYCHE *Lel. to Ld. Holland* 10 Sept., Prologuising is not my forte. 1823 BLACKWOOD *Old Pub. to Pilgrims* xxxiv, How we shall prologuise, how we shall perorate. 1824 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interchapter* 21 In vain would I try to play the part of a prologuiser before this latest rival of the Hellenic dramatists. ...His phiz is fit, as Euripidean fashion, to prologuise for himself.

†**Prolong**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [*a* obs. F. *prolong* a delay (1342 in Godef.), f. *prolonger* to PROLONG.] Delay, procrastination.

c 1420 HARDY *Wallace* VIII. 279 Ilk man prolong throuch Lawrencetoun that stall.

Prolong (*prŏlŏ'ng*), *v.* [Late ME. *prolonge*, a. OF. *prolong-ier* (13th c. in Littré), variant of F. *prolonger* (*prolongier*, 1219 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *prolongāre* (in Vulgate, etc.) to lengthen, extend (f. *pro*, PRO-1 + *longus* long), which gradually displaced the earlier OF. forms *porlongier* and *prolongier* to put away, defer (see PROLATE, PARLONG.)]

1. *trans.* To lengthen out in time; to extend in duration; to cause to continue or last longer; to continue, carry on.

1450–80 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 253 Julius Cesar...prolonged his office [L. *prorogavit officium suum*] by his awne auctorite by x. yere bifornne. 1542 *Abrenden Regim* (1640) I. 111 To set and prolong all and sundrie their feedings and tasks, [with] to laugh and to bord, now walkand and bound in their hands. 1552 ROBERT CRET. *Bibbles* (1576) 31/b, Pithie prolonged his life manyon dayes with the evaporation of honey. 1597 DRUMMOND *Trag. Pass.* iv. 63 To sing thy Praise, would Heav'n my Breath prolong. 1598 WYRLEY *Pr. Arm.* 51, To prolong God, while He prolongs My Breath, I will that Breath employ. 1603 DEKKER *Wonder* b. (Arber), Now the prolong'd but yields and has nak. 1879 MACCRAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 193 To prolong the interregnum till the autumn.

†2. To extend (time or a period) so as to cause delay; to protract, waste'. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 19275, I...dryde, and tryste Alwey [1426, 1531 ; running many his dolayes, and prolongs forth my dayes, Sithe Rosaure here regnes. *c* 1580 J. MARHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 84 Quentin prolonges I the tyme? nothyng to quick undyn be That I schal dye. 1610 FLETCH. *Sea.* Maid II. iii, But where's now should I prolong my death? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 109 We were with the wicked servants, my Lord prolongeth his coming. 1880 SCRUTT tr. *Grimbert's Crotland* 228 Much displeased to hear of his departure, ...that...advised him to prolong it, until a time of better convenience. 1885 J. PARKER *Trust. Inland Navig.* 22 The difference of expense...cannot now be an object considerable enough to prolong so useful an undertaking.

†3. To put off, defer, delude, keep waiting (a person). *Obs.*

1450–80 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3228 Pe kyng requeryng to longer hym prolonge. But gaudy granted pe fyn of his requeste. 1520 T. GRESHAM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. ii. App. C. 148 That they [the Council] would have them [the King's creditors] prolonged for another year.

†4. To prorogue (parliament) : see PROROGUE 2. 1483 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 48 On the saterday after our Lady day, the Parliament was prolonged unto the xxvij day of January, & then is begonnen again. 1509 MEDYN *Fisher* 4 He never procured the writ out of Parliament, but put them off, and prolonged them.

†5. To postpone payment of (a debt). *Obs.*

1552 T. GRESHAM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. ii. App. C. 148 He is content to prolong the terms I owe to the 20th of November for six months.

†6. *intr.* To delay, to put off. Also with *inf.*

c 1450 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 182 He...that dothe prolong not large Wrthe figure, letterid, and fourm his processe vaile. 1552 ROBT. *Recorde a Ho.*, appointed sharpe dayes, and prolonged day after day. 1598 GARNIER *Theodor. Ann.* 25, 2. 3800 (1631) 138 Pharnabazus thus they prolonged from one day to another. 1603 LODGE *Wks. Leodor. Saxe Saxon. Exeter* 294 Prolong not to come over Land, but this time quoth they through the sea swymme.

†7. *trans.* To lengthen the pronunciation of (a word or syllable); to draw out (a sound).

c 1580 in *Angelia* XIII. 284 In 3rd letter ends of 3rd syllable to prolong the sounde. 1586 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. (Arb.) 132 Rules of shortning and prolonging a syllable. 1761 GRAY *Metrical Inference to Pair* and while the iambic prolong. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xx, 'Father!' (she cried;) the rocks around Loved to prolong the gentle sound.

6. To extend in spatial length; to make longer, lengthen out. *rare* before 19th c.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 256 To Prolong, to drawe in length, to stretch out. 1733 [ARBUTHNOT, *Prolong*', v. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. 1796 [see PROLONGED]. 1818–30 WEBSTER, *Prolong*, v. 4. To extend in space or length. 1820 LYELL *and Visit* II. 3. (1821) II. 236 We know not how much further north or south the motion [the rise of the land] may be prolonged under water. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 77 Up to which the bank had prolonged itself as a cornice.

b. To extend in scope or range. *rare*.

1880 *Conf. Surv. U. S.* in *Nature* XXI. 199/2 To authorize the work of the Survey to be prolonged into States adjoining the Territories.

c. *fig.* To lengthen out; to extend.

1820 BYRON *Ch. Harr.* IV. 180, This page which from my recruits I fend, Till it means prolonging without end.

†7. *trans.* To put away, remove. *rare*. To make off with oneself; to stay away, absent oneself; = PROLONG v. 5. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Prolongyn, or prolongyn, or put fro a-wey, *prolongo, adiuno*. 1540 in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 432 From his service unless by day out by night shal absente or prolong himself.

Prolongable (*prŏlŏ'ngăbl*), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ABLE.*] Capable of being prolonged or lengthened. *a* 1864 RUSH (*Webster*). Each syllable is a prolongable quantity. 1889 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVII. 14 Had the rod been really indefinitely prolongable.

Prolongate (*prŏ'lŏngĕt*), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *prolong-āre* to PROLONG; see *-ATE*^{3}; cf. *elongate*.] *trans.* To prolong, lengthen. Hence **Prolongated** *ppl. a.*; **Prolongating** *ppl. a.* (in quot., † extending in length).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b (R.) An Oxide figure, rounde, and somwhat prolongated like an Egge. 1861 COOKE *Tr. Syntax*, Wks. (n. d.) 180/2 Which the prolongated nose Should guard the growing mouth from blows. 1818–32 WEBSTER, *Prolongate*, v. To extend as longlines in space; as, to prolongate a line. 2. To extend in time. (*Little used.*) 1832 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 3 Everything is hooked on closely, and every thought and its predecessor into an expression of the most prolonged sequence. 1860 *Ch. Rev.* 3 *Jan.* 22/2 We can but be deeply sorry for the Bishop of Capetown's prolongated trials.

Prolongation (*prŏ'lŏngē'shən*). [a. F. *prolongation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. type **prolongātiōnem*, n. of action f. *prolong-āre* to PROLONG.] The action of prolonging.

1. Lengthening or extension in time; extension of the duration of anything.

1533 *Compl. Scot.* v. 51 Owre cuphle countenanis is to desire prolongatione of owre dais. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Arabi* (1636) 113 Prolongation [of life] is my pleasure, but so long as it goes well with us. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 198 The prolongation of our cruize was a very prudent measure. 1843 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 389 The average of 8,000 lashes...occasioned the prolongation of military operations. 1862 SIR D. BREWST *Martyrs Sci. Introd.* 11, 109 The advancement of knowledge...tends to the prolongation of the average duration of human life.

†2. Extension of time that defers action; delay, putting off, postponement. *Obs.*

1450 CAXTON *Knyghte* xxiii. 82 Attonen aythoris prolongacion or tarying. 1552 T. GRESHAM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. ii. App. C. 148, I offered them a bargain...for the prolongation of 3 years and to have taken 3 years in further. 1600 MALDON *Ans. Lane-Match.* 470 That they shall not require or without just cause crave times of prolongation.

3. The lengthening or prolonging of a syllable, note, or other sound.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xiii. (Arb.) 197 The licence of the Greeks and Latines, who made not their thesps among any necessary prolongation of their times, but vsed such syllable superfluous long sometimes short as their measure. 1688–92 HOLME *Ill. Ac.* I. 177/2 Prolongation of the first sound is the absence of silence and the presence of the wavering,...feeble sound during the interval between the first and second sounds. 1900 H. W. SHEVEN *Grd. Music Porte* 189 A feature of great importance, [which] points...to an extensive use of the principle of prolongation of vowels.

4. Linear extension in space; increase of length; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this; an addition by which the length of anything is increased.

1670 GLAND *Anat. Plants* 1, II. 3 The Ligneus Body...being nothing else but the prolongation of the Seminal Root. 1719 KENNET *Cond. Eas.* 419 The old notes of Dunstete, evidently denoted unto the sea, is now by the prolongation of the land, a league from it. 1800 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. (ed. 2) 272 Two remarkable processes or prolongations of the bones of the leg. 1858 HOLME *Explic. Lat.* 2/2, The medullary prolongation of the nerves.

b. *pl. Zoöl.* = PROCESSES, 7 'continuations'.

1820 E. D. MANNING *Elements S. Africa* II. 190 Nine, elongated transverse wave substituted for white prolongations.

5. Extension of scope or range; continuation.

1848 E. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1851) 128 The ascending line of Christian truth was only the prolongation of that first principle of the Gospel, that Christ was perfect God and perfect man. 1907 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 70/2 After the prolongation of similar work to the point of safety, the book abruptly ends.

†**Prolonge** (*prŏlŏ'nj*). *Mil.* [F. *prolonge*, f. *prolonger* to PROLONG.] A rope composed of three pieces joined by two open rings, and having

a hook at one end, and a toggle at the other, forming part of the equipment of a gun-carriage, and used for various purposes, esp. for moving a gun when unlimbered.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Prolonge*, a gunner's instrument. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artill. Man* (1862) 109 One prolonge between the horses, above the washer box. 1873 L. Wallace *Fair God* viii. xviii. 363 All recognized a signal of attack, and behind, the slave by his prolong [sic], the knight on his horse.

Prolonged (*prǫlǫ·ngd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Prolong *v.* + -ED¹.] Lengthened, extended (in space or time).

1756 *Instr. 4 Reg. Cavalry* (1850) 173 The adjutant... marks the prolonged point towards the other flank. 1865 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 401 Each century is a prolonged victory over the destroyer of all human things. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 245 Tired of Lewis' prolonged sojourn at Rouen. 1873 H. Tuttle in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/1 The bills are neither too prolonged nor too abrupt. *Mod.* Loud and prolonged cheers followed the close of the speaker's eloquent appeal.

Prolonger (*prǫlǫ·ngəɹ*). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which prolongs; see the verb.

1598 Florio *Dict.*, *Cunctatore*..., a tarrier, a deferrer, a lingerer, a prolonger of time. 1614 J. Jones *New Discovering Cross Things* 42 Prolongers of life. 1659 Pegge *Beckherus Rediv.* (1846) 69 These common prolongers of all suits, the bane of men's wages, and the bellows of instruments gaping by law. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 23 Apr. 7/1 He...would not be called the founder of a Monarchy [Queen in the Netherlands, but only the prolonger of the House of Orange-Nassau in the female line.

† **b.** A kind of save-all for a candle. Also *fig.*

1630 Fuller *Pisgah* iii. iv. 428 Temperance is the best prolonger of the candle of life. 1846 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* I. 70, 3 prolongers and an extinguisher. a 1879 R. Wyatt *Remains* (1881) 44 If Parsons and Mawson had had Prolongers, they had not gone out yet. 1888 E. Hodson *Accessory* 20, 220. (Rook.) 3/6 Prolongers or snuffers...are things made after the form of a candle socket and are set in the stick as the socket is.

Prolonging (*prǫlǫ·ngiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb Prolong: *spec.*

† **a.** Putting off, delay. *Obs.* **b.** Lengthening of duration.

a. 1526 Lyne. *Dyrlegt. Pilgr.* xxxix. That Rud Rosendo...must be answered to appere...agayne a certayn day, Without prolonging or delaye. a 1540 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 203 b, The lords suppose...without any delayes or prolonging, provided vitaile, artillery and munitions. a 1644 Digges *Of Hearts Mist. Jas. I* Wks. (1720) 1 All exactitude...in observance, without longer prolongings, to work the delivery of their native power.

b. 1598 Fenton *Tailour's Ragtio.* Dijj b, Prolongynge of tyme in voyage moderately (as an howre space) to observe and enclose any season well, is allowable. 1611 Bible *Dan.* viii. 12 Their lives were prolonged for a season [marg. a prolonging of life was given unto them]. 1722 De Foe *Plague* 183 After several prolongings of their confinement.

Prolongment. *rare.* [f. Prolong *v.* + -ment: cf. F. *prolongement* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The fact of prolonging or condition of being prolonged; prolongation.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 178 The prolongment of a four monthly dayes. 1811 Sharpe. *Chronol.* xx. 2. 8 To decline death, and endeavour the prolongment of his own ag-eligible years. a 1824 Lamb *Homer & Interest* v. 1 In *New Brit. Theatre* III. 260 The languishing prolongment of action. 1884 *Cassell's Dict.* 300 The prolongment of the actual boundless causes confines.

† **Prolong-ne,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 -ongen. [a. OF. *prolongier*, *-ng-*(stem of *prolongier*, *-ongier*, *-ungier*: see Prolong. In form, *prolongier* is intermediate between the popular OF. *porlonger*, and the learned or latinized *prolongier*; so in Eng. *prolonge* is between *porlong* and *prolong*; it has also arisen coincidingly with both, and is therefore placed separately.]

1. *trans.* To entice away, kidnap (a person); to make away with, to steal: = Purloin *v.* 2.

1366 Wyclif *Bible Prol.* 7 He that prolongeth [*L.* *subripit*] which is a Fre tunge and sellith hym, shal be slayn. 1449 *Lett. Rich. III. Bristol* (1906) II. 154 That no maister...take nor prolonge, or cause nor to take nor prolonge any servaunt of the said Cradok, bering in Cornewaill and servaun of any other, owte of his servaun. 1561 Pecke *Conscience's Chr. Court.* xx. (1581) 180 b, Not content with flicking from their maisters to deliuering of their seruice, and with prolonging from them otherwise, they will not be behinde in euicted tempting their honeste and credible.

2. To put for away; to put away, remove; = Purloin *v.* 1, Prolong *v.* 7.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 125 (Harl. MS.) Also! for my dawtrugge place is prolonged or I wiste hit.

3. To put off, postpone; = Protract *v.* 3.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1944 Be blacheope na lengar it prolonge. *Ibid.* 6242 Forto wone more tarme, nere, And noght for na pouerte Mesdyng of pair tyme prolonge.

Prolusion (*prǫlǫ·ʒən*). [ad. L. *prōlūsion-em* a prelude, preliminary exercise, n. of action f. *prōlūd-ĕre* to play or practise beforehand.]

1. A display introductory to a game, performance, or entertainment; a prelude, preliminary essay or attempt.

1602 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 8 And this for our prolusion, now we passe. 1636 Prince *Comedy Match.* 104, 179 The Prophet Sem...speaks...no prolusion after the manner of Rosicrus. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 482 That these Apparitions were eminently the appearing of the Son of God, and certain Prolusions to his Incarnation. 1725 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 47 Its extemporaneous *prolusion* should first try with that equable and easy Modulation, which, while it gratifies the Ear, should not too strongly affect the intellect. 1841 Worcester *Hist. Eccl.* II. xxxi. 356 That, which in Germany was fierce and noisy conflict, was a mere skirmish and prolusion among the Swiss.

2. A literary production intended as a preliminary dissertation on a subject which the author intends to treat more fully; a preliminary essay or article; a slight literary production.

1647 Hammond *Apol.* 22. 76 § 2, 229 Which Fundanus Nevola, in the first books of his Academicall Prolusions, relates of Francis Sforza. 1681 Evelyn in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 141 My Treatise...was intended but for a prolusion. 1713 *Account Guardian* No. 113 ¶ 4 His prolusion on the side of the most famous among the ancient Latin poets is one of the most entertaining, as well as the most just pieces of criticism. *Ibid.* No. 122 ad fin., The sequel of this prolusion shall be the work of another day. 1882 Saga in *Chamb. Jrnl. Notes* 15 Jan. 37 Passing a prolusion on Chinese symphytes.

Hence **Prolu·sionize** *v. intr.*, *nonce-wd.*, to deliver a prolusion.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 27 May, There were two merry old stagers present, who had themselves prolusionized on various addresses and lectures at country institutes.

Prolusory (*prǫlǫ·sŏri*), *a.* [ad. med.L. *prōlūsōri-us* (in Prudentius, as var. reading of *parluserius*) belonging to a prelude: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or belonging to prolusion; preliminary, introductory.

1668 *Continent. Nov.* IX. 170 To prepare us, by his prolusory and morally cogatory debates, for the time when we shall be engaged in combat to double laureate wreaths. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 113 The time comes when a man should cease prolusory gymnastics.

† **Promachos** (*prǫ·məkŏs*). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πρόμαχος, f. πρό before + μάχ-εσθαι to fight.] One who fights before or on behalf of another; a champion. Also *fig.*

1909 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 436 It was partly chance that made Wheeler such a "promachos" in this question.

Promaenad, etc.: see Pre-².

† **Promana·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Late L. *prōmāna-re* to flow or drop forth (Zeno Veron. in Quicherat) + -ATION.] A flowing forth; effluence, emanation.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 174 Concerning the propagation and transmission of the Mass of Light.

† **Promc.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *promc*, *promec*, *promenc* DEM, also ES 3. a neighbour (=L. *proximus* assumed.] A neighbour.

(1292 Britton II. iv. 8 § 2 Si merpot homme par nuyt entroit le grenger apelle a nom graunt.] 1340 *Hall. St. Read* 8 *Lond.*, il grome ala li-meff. *Ibid.* 20 Pur ce gadle wills, hat yn fells yore ordy, and hane fil yane penne.

Promeda, obs. form of Promise.

Promena·dable, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Promenade *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being used for promenading or walking about.

1844 E. Warburton *Crescent & Cross* I. ii. 23 There are, probably, not less than five hundred acres of promenadable land in, or, rather, on, the city.

Promenade (*prǫmĭnē·d*, *-mē·d*), *sb.* Forms: 6 *gurmenade*, (*gurmenado*), 7 *pourmenade*, 7–*promenade*. [a. F. *promenade* (1537 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *promener* to lead forth, take for a walk, act., *se promener* to take a walk, altered from OF. and 16th c. F. (1611 in Cotgr., 1621) *pourmener* a walk, *pourmener* 'to walke (trans.), to stirre vp and downe'—late L. *prōmentre* (Appul.) to drive onward (a beast), f. *prō* forward, forth + *mentre* to threaten, in vanity and late L. *minitre* to drive (beasts), La. with cries, It. *menare*, F. *mener* to conduct, lead. See also -ADE, -AGE.

1618 Tuke, *Pourmenade*...is a common phrase of many times.]

1. A walk taken (usually at a leisurely pace) for exercise or amusement, or (esp.) to and fro for display, or in a formal manner as part of a social ceremony. Also applied to exercise taken in this way in a carriage, on horseback, or in a boat.

1581 Pettie *Pleas. Disc.* 19 The other gallowflye & gurmenades he vseth by the gate of bys Publik. *Ibid.* 129 His forget not euery day...to make his gurmenade vp horsebacke in the street. 1629 H. Wharton *Gentleman's Comp.* 24 Your Pourmenades or walks. a 1632 Morton *Answ.* 22. viii. ¶ 31 (1708) 608 She passed, with the Sword before him, through the Crowd. This Progresse was done more than once. 1785 G. A. Bellamy *Apology* V. 44 The only horse here to make triumphs, to ring 'Hail to Villa', and take the promenade. 1827 Scott *Pirate* I. Misc., To see the exhibition in my fit for a promenade. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. vi. 135 He had little taste for the Sunday promenade by a lover.

2. A place for walking or promenading; a walk; *esp.* a paved public walk for social promenades.

1698 W. Montagu *Devout Ess.* I. xix. § 6. 384 This little inconvenience of a Gardenwalk or parade...may be up an pleasant walk or promenade for the uncombined portion of some solitary Princess. 1838 Bulwer *Calamities of Authors*, *Promenade*, see *Pourmenade*. *Ibid.*, *Pourmenade* (Fr.), a Walk. 1750 A. Young *Trans. France* 20 The promenade is finely situated; built on the highest part of the ramparts. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Court. Connecticut* I. 327 A street, running for along the shore of the Mediterranean, from which it is separated by a promenade, finely planted, and adorned with statues, fountains, &c. 1883 Gen. Baker *Rambles* xxviii, The streets were not altogether a pleasant promenade for well-born women. 1886 Asquith *Lin. Life Regin. Cl. Assoc* xxviii. II. 142 A very large barge with a saloon, and promenade on the top.

3. *colloq.* Short for *promenade concert*: see 4.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/1 The Promenades are with us again. 1902 *Ibid.* 11 Sept. 4/1 The Promenades go on from triumph to triumph,...if the audiences might appear to be larger, they could not possibly be more appreciative.

4. *attrib.*, as *promenade dancer*, *deck*, *platform*, *terrace*; **b. promenade band**, a band that performs at a promenade concert; **promenade concert**, a concert at which the audience walk about instead of being seated.

1883 *Figaro, Music*, etc. Dec. 12, 1. 184 Fashionable for promenade bonnets. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* 1906 The timber piles which carry the passengers promenade platforms. a 1880 Ann. *Swiss Lond. Stud. Stud.* (1882) 88 Mr. Jones taking refreshment with a hemisphere and two colonels at a promenade coffee-stall near Charing Cross. 1892 Hawkins *World. Towns.* (1892) 194 The ladies drew their chairs together on the promenade deck.

b. 1833 *Inquirer's Advocate* 3 Oct. 1/2/1 The Massed Promenade Band...will assume its performance at the Lyceum. 1839 *Mus. World Apr.* 253 The 'gentleman performer' of Drury with his Sons and his promenade concerts. 1865 *Pall Mall* II. 26 Aug. 7/1 When promenade concerts were first introduced into England they really deserved their name. They were then given at a place called the 'Adelaide Gallery'....The promenade concert...was an importation from France; and Musard, Lecarpe, and Jullien were its importers.

Promena·de (see prec.), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* pramonade (in vbl. sb. pramonading). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a promenade; to walk about (or take exercise on horseback, or in a carriage, etc.), esp. for amusement or display; to parade.

1588 See Pramonading, below. 1802 *Stone Splendid Misery* I. 136 As they were thus promenading. 1810 Crabbe *Borough Lett. Lodg. Wand.* II. 260 The newspapers suffer nobody to walk—they must *promenade* (which, no need, is no word in any language). 1842 Tennyson *Amphion* v, The panpipes in long order due, With reverent promenade, The double-bread willows two and two By rivers gallopaded. 1892 Collins in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1911) I. 174 Promenading gently on horseback. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iii. 57 Restlessly promenading up and down within sight of the windows. 1887 Wemyss Reid, *Memoirs* I. 3 The *grandes dames*...promenaded in their gilded phaetons on the magnificent Avenue of the Champs Elysées.

b. With *it*, or with cognate (or advb.) acc.

1819 *Metropolis* II. 45 After promenading a few turns,...Lord down... *Ibid.* 54 A very high person was...promenading it in soft whispers with his aged Venus.

2. *trans.* To make a promenade through, to walk about (a place) in a leisurely or stately way.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, The dancers promenaded the room. 1877 Mrs. H. Grace *Low Mass* I. I beheld two companions to waterproof promenading the place.

3. In casual sense (= F. *promener*): To lead (a person, etc.) about a place, esp. in the way of display. Also *fig.* (Cf. Parade *v.* 4.)

1850 Mayhew *Lond. Prod.* II. 228 pre Mystic ebos, ostensibly connected with familiar fables, were promenaded from land to land. 1873 Ruskin *Fors Clav.*, xxx. 10 The Easter on that they had promenaded as Bacchus. 1886 Boston *Acad. Nights* I. 266 The Prelate...gave him an hundred ladies with a whip and, mounting him on a camel, promenaded him round about the city. 1892 in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 1/3, I do not wish to be interviewed...I do not want to be promenaded in the papers.

Hence **Promena·ding** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1588 in Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* (1885) I. iv. 198 That all myddingars...be tane off the hall gaitis and passagis...and all vther prominading places of the seruyne...That ...the plaice of prominading be cleanyt of all weid. 1804 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* iv. 201, 1 can One countryman...now the promenading ladies. 1832 Chambers *Tour Holland*, 291 To afford space for promenading, there is a bridge of boats across the Lake, leading to some beautiful wooded banks opposite. 1889 *Reader* 26 Aug. 244/1 A promenading audience is not fitted to Handel or Mozart.

Promena·der. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who promenades.

1830 Mackay *King's Own* xiv, 'Look there!' observed one of the promenaders. 1870 E. Ellis *Latrobe* iv. 3, I had a walk lady promenades. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *Mr. Kenrick* I. xviii. 279 The boulevards are always densely full of promenaders.

Hence **Promena·deress,** a female promenader.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. 80, Wilhelmville promenaderess, in green parasol.

Promeristem: see Pro-² 1.

† **Prome·rit,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *prōmerēr-i*, *-ĭt-*, ppl. stem of *prōmer-ēre* (also dep. *-ēri*) to deserve, merit, also, to earn, gain, win, gain over, hence to Vulgate to earn the favour of, render favourable, propitiate. See Pro-¹ and Merit *v.*]

1. *trans.* To win the favour of; to please, gratify, propitiate.

1560 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xiii. 16 Beneficence and communication do not forget, for with such hostes God is promerited. a 1640 Bp. Hall *Apol. Abus.* xii. (1654) 326 As if God were promerited with such washing service. 1683 *Orient Church of Death Wks.* 1672 X. 183 The Vulgar Latin puts *reddi promeritus*...and the Rhemists, to preserve the sound, have rendered it *promerited*.

2. To merit, deserve; to win or procure by merit. 1800 Bp. Coleridge *Pastor.* 201 The Princes of ancient

thanks...when they came to make petition for the Ingrafted cyrenian, were wont by some worthy office to promerit the favour of the Church of Rome. 1624 Br. Hall *No Power* vi. *Rom.* § 10 That which the meritorious of Christ have promerited for us. 1659 Pearson *Creed* ix. (1692) 101 From him alone, must we expect salvation, as his sufferings...there is...nothing in any other creature which can promerit or procure it to us.

3. † To deserve well of. *rare.*

(This seems to have arisen from an erroneous analysis, connecting it with *pro merito bene* or *in* or *on account of merit*.)

1641 Br. Hall *Short. Vind. Par. Gov.* 8 Rom. Wks. (1660) 87 He knows our God...to not suffer his [God] presently him with his favours. 1654 *in Scrin. Beh.* iv. 30 (Jod. 110 A people that God had not what promerited by his favours.

So † **Prome'rit** *sb.* [ad. L. *prōmerit-um*, pass. sant. pa. pple. of *prōmerēre*: see above]. merit, desert; † **Prome'ritor** [agent-n. in L. from *l. prōmerēre*], one who merits or deserves.

1650 J. Trapp (*Water* P.) *Trans. Dod.*, Wks. 19. 36 If it fall out not according to my Promerits of merit; but out of mine own expectation of your...expended's disposition. 1654 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 34 Whatsoever mischiefs befel...their posterity, though many Ages after the decease of the Promeritors.

Promerops (*prō'mĕrŏps*). *Ornith.* Pl. **promeropes** (-*ōpz*). [mod.L. (*Kitaibel*) f. Gr. *πρό* before + *μέροψ* bee-eater.] A South African genus of birds, of mountain whidry, including the Cape Promerops, *P. cafer*, a small bird with a long curved slender bill and a very long tail, and the Natal species, *P. gurneyi*. The name has been also applied to various other slender-billed birds of different families.

1807 *Pieria & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 54 The browning birds, the red birds, the parroquets, the promerops. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 203 The Promeropes ...are not crested, but possess a very long tail. 1844 *Nouv. Dict. Hist.* 700 The *Philedonia magnirostris* (Twelled) of New Guinea—the 'Promerops' of many writers. 1848 *Ibid.* 303 According to Mr. Layard, the habits of the Cape Promerops...are very unlike those of the ordinary Nectariniæ.

Promos, -eus, -eite: see Promus, Prosit.

Promethean (*prōmī'thĭăn*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also (erron.) 6–7 -ian, 7 -æan. [f. Prometheus + -an.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Prometheus, in his skill, art, or punishment.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. 90, 304 Wonders eyes...are the Ground, the Books, the Academes, From whence doth spring the true Promethean fire. 1597 Daniel *Musophilus*, Wks. (1717) 1. 211 Those vultures to eate Irons Gripe my Promethean heart both night and day. 1620 Melton *Ch. Govt.* v. 44 Wks. 1651 III. 260 With a look of Prometheus still to shape and fashion this outward man into the similitude of a body. 1741 Anderson *Hist. Inscr.* 331 With Promethean art, him to proper vehicle to breathing The fair conception. 1853 *Chicago Advocate* 26 Sept., Fanciful invention, promethean in catching a flame from the very heavens.

†2. Applied to a kind of match: see B. 2. *Obs.*

1637 Inst Lights 58. 1645 Digby *Pow. Nat.* (1669) 41, I injoyed with me some promethean matches, which I ignited by boring. 1667 Boyle *Usef. Exper. Nat. Phil.* (1671) 2. 1 Promethean light was an ornamental sconce of paper quill, one end of which contained a small glass tub of sulphureous acid (etc.).

3. Nothing a kind of silkworm: see Prometheus 2.

B. *sb.* 1. A person likened to Prometheus.

1697 Boyle *Anc. Pottery* (1728) II. 23 By the Athenians, potters were called prometheans (Προμηθεῖς), from the Titan Prometheus, who made man out of clay.

†2. A contrivance used, before the introduction of phosphorus or lucifer matches, for obtaining a light readily: see quots. *Obs.*

1640 Bloom *Dict. Ed.* 211, *Prometheum*, a term applied to small glass tubes containing concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which they ignite on being pressed, and thereby give instantaneous light. 1848 Simmons *Dict. Trade*, *Promethean*, a bottle match. 1889 Tate *Story of Tinder Box* 28 In the year 1828 Promethean were invented. They consisted of a small quantity of Chlorate of Potash, and Sugar, rolled up tightly in a piece of paper. Inside the paper-roll is placed a small sealed glass bubble containing Sulphuric Acid. On breaking the bulb the mixture fired igniting the paper-roll.

Promethe'rically, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* [f. next + -ic + -al + -ly².] In the manner of Prometheus.

1826 T. Taylor in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 37 She is bound in lucky Promethetically and Titanically.

Prometheus (*prōmī'thĭŭs*). [L. *Prometheus*, Gr. *Προμηθεύς*.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* Name of a demigod (son of the Titan Iapetus), who was fabled to have made man out of clay, and to have stolen fire from Olympus, and taught man the use of it and various arts, for which he was punished by Zeus by being chained to a rock in the Caucasus where his liver was preyed upon every day by a vulture. Hence used allusively.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iv. 3. 27 Poore hearts to Aaron thousing eyes. Then to Prometheus will we Caucasus. 1592 Peele *Anglorum Feria* 180 Like Prometheus' life-feeding fire. 1721 Shuttleton *Charms* 20 Of Ll. 207 This...made me think of the manner of our modern Prometheus's, the mountebanks. 1824 Barclay *Prometh. Unb.* i. 447 Prometheus, the chained Titan.

2. *Entom.* a. Specific name of a large silkworm moth (*Attacus prometheus*, or *Telea* or *Callosamia prometheus*), or its larva. b. Hübner's name, 1816, for a genus of Hesperia butterflies, otherwise called Carcina.

3. *Ornith.* As American species of warbler.

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 302 *Dendroica* (subgenus...Blackburn's Warbler, *Prometheus*...Ohio, Ontario, and New Jersey, thence south or Sonora-color.

Prominence (*prŏ'mĭnĕns*), *sb.* [n. obs. F. *proéminence* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōmĭnentia* a jutting out, projection: see Prominent and -ence.]

1. The fact or condition of being prominent.

1601 Chesn., *Prominence*, a prominence: a standing, insting, or seeming, out. 1698 in Bonnet *Glasgow*. 1780 Cowper *Conversation* 125 His evidences...For want of prominence and just relief, Would hang an hundred ways, and save a thief. 1880 Tyndall *Glac.* i. ix. 62 Hiding by its prominence everything that might raise hatred it.

2. That which is prominent; a projection, protuberance.

1598 Florio, *Promitenza*, the extending or luning of a thing out or over. Also a prominence, a protuberance, by which word the Anatomists understand what portion soever doth notably surmount the parts circumstanced to thickness. 1680 tr. *Wilkis' Rom. Med. Wks.* Vocabl., *Prominences*, knockings forth, those parts that notably skew themselves above the rest, as a hill in a plain. 1693 Grew *Anat. & Cosm. Sacr.* vii. 124 Descending into the hollows and ascending over the prominences of the nails.

b. *Solar prominence*, a projecting cloud of incandescent hydrogen, etc., above the photosphere of the sun, best seen during an eclipse. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prominence-spot*, *-spectrum*.

1870 tr. *Schuller's Spectr. Anal.* iii. 190 No bright lines were seen by Young at the prominence-spectrum. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 167 Rewards do not extend above the chromosphere, except to prominences; and he has not as yet obtained any prominence with the calcium lines comparable by hydrogen, and corresponding to the white prominences observed at eclipses. Mr. Evershed obtained numerous prominence-spectra, using the red hydrogen line. 1903 Astron M. Clerke *Astrophysics* 112 Professor Hale's daylight photographs of prominence-spectra. *Ibid.* 123 Newcomb tells, he was then prominence-pots, are resolvable into lines.

3. The quality or state of being conspicuous; distinction, notoriety, conspicuousness.

1828–32 Webster, *Prominence*, *prominency*; conspicuousness; distinction. 1884 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1918) 220 The prophet thereby gives prominence to the opposing contradiction. 1891 Sidgwick *Outlines* i. (1892) 5 Latimer and Colet...brought into splendid prominence their new ideas of moral order. 1894 *Spectat. Court. Hist.* I. viii. 394 Subsequences raises into historical prominence.

4. Any conspicuous or salient point or matter. b. A prominent personage (*somewhat slang*).

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 46 There are prominences related by his whole audiences. 1833 Emerson *Nature* II. xxvii. 339 He bore down with instinctive sagacity on the prominences of his subject. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 3/2 All the prominences—aristocrats, musicians, men of letters, ...&c.—sat down to a sumptuous collation.

Hence **Pro'minence** *v.*, to bring into prominence.

1897 T. Knollys Williams *Loves. on 'Twixt us I am'* 2 Jesus emphasised and prominenced in me life and death what God is ever doing.

Prominency (*prŏ'mĭnĕnsi*). [ad. L. *prōmĭnentia*: see prec. and -ency.]

1. = Prominence 2. *Now rare.*

1643 Rous in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) V. 6 A perpendicular hollow cliffe...with now and then a craggy prominency jetting out. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 183 Cut off the prominencies that are not answerable to the Axis. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Nov. 703/1 All obstacles prominencies are levelled down. 1870 Rolleston *Forms Animal Life* i. 10 The prominency of the organs of vision.

Prominent (*prŏ'mĭnĕnt*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *prōmĭnēnt-em*, *-ēre*, pres. pple. of *prōmĭn-ēre* to jut out; *l. pro*, Pro-¹ + **mĭnēre*, f. root of *mŏnēre* projecting points or pinnacles, hence threats. Cf. F. *proéminent* (16th c.) and Eminent, Imminent.]

1. Jutting or standing out above or beyond the adjacent surface; projecting, protuberant.

1725 Jobn *Exp. Dan.* viii. 129 The prominent great horns of the Goat (a his most strength broken of. 1748 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 160 In the pictures of Jonah...Whales are described with two prominent spouts on their heads. 1901 Bradley *Philip. Arist.* 87 In *Rel.* 23 The Eyes of the Crab are more prominent from the Body than those of Lobsters. 1846 Keary & Sc. *Exhumed.* IV. 303 *Prominent*, when the head is in the horizontal line, and forms no angle with the trunk. 1854 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* i. (1849) 8 The prominent zones at the terrestrial equator. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 219 An aether with prominent round lips.

2. Standing out so as to strike the *eye*; conspicuous.

1759 *Irnham Estates* 9 To exhibit to his parishes of Nature such prominent and striking features, as must the attention of every mind. 1883 W. Gilmore in *Science Gossip* May 99 The most prominent object was a mountain on the other side of the valley, composed of three peaks.

b. *Ag.* Standing out so as to strike the attention or notice; conspicuous; distinguished above others.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I, 100 Attachment to France had been prominent among the crimes imputed by the Commons to Clarendon. 1892 Rhys-Davids *Hibbert Lect.* iii. 111 God is there, accordingly and is not prominent. 1893 Cassel *Mythic & Dr.* 5 vi. 113 Assume—wrongly...was the prominent feature of the old Aryan religion.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A protruding or projecting part; a prominence, an eminence. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xi. 624 A cornelo (fit) oliues Upon a lofty prominent. 1616 tr. *Tell Inferno* (fit) highest prominents, Hill tops, low meadows, and the fields...are hot.

† **2.** A prominent person. *Obs. rare.*

1628 Chapman *Byron's Tragy* v. 1. Plays 1873 II. 313 *Byr.* Where shall this weight fall? on what region Must this declining prominent pour his lode?

2. *Entom.* Collectors' name for Cuspidate moths of the genus *Notodonta*, containing many species, European and American.

1893 Sanderson *Reference Catalogue.* 418 Notodonta subgenus. The genus Prominents. 1892 Barnes *Compleat Entomol.* 4 *N.* 32 The Pale Prominent. 1889 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 255–271 The Coxcomb Prominent,...Maple Prominent,...Scarce Prominent,...White Prominent,...Swallow Prominent [etc.]. *Mod.* The Marbled Brown belong to the same genus as the Prominents.

C. *Comb.*, as *prominent-eyed*, *-haired*, etc.

1893 S. S. Buckman in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 370 The small-jawed, long and prominent-haired individual. 1903 *Daily Mail* 10 Sept. 4/7 The narrow-chested, the fat, the flabby, the prominent-eyed.

Prominently (*prŏ'mĭnĕntlĭ*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a prominent manner or degree. **a.** Projectingly, protrudingly. *rare.* **b.** Conspicuously, eminently.

1784 Essex *Diary* 23 Feb., We came to Justice's garden,...is prominently built so threatning every moment to fall. 1792 Stillman *Penn Nat. H.* 177 In Africa, how prominently they appear. 1843 Browne tr. *Pictorial Illustr.* 16 To bring the simple elegance of her form more prominently into view. 1883 S. B. Tylor in *Nature* 3 May 8/2 A consideration I wish to bring prominently forward. 1887 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 32 All the parts were men and women, except one, which was prominently clean.

So **Pro'minentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Promi'nulous, *a.* [f. L. *prōmĭnul-us* rather prominent + -ous.] Slightly prominent.

1819 Somerville *Botanical Compend.* 102 Prominulous ovate. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Prominulus*...applied by Haüy to a crystal having ridges upon its surface, which form a very slight prominence; rhomboidous.

Promiscable (*prŏ'mĭskăbl*), *a. rare.* [f. Promiscu-ous + -able.] That can be promiscued.

1798 Beddoes *Hints.* 9 Cent. Wks. 1824 X. 324 Hybrid races prosperous and scarce profitable (are in the wheel of fortune transient...the shoulder into a leg.

Promi'scuous, *a. rare*; now only *dial.* or *vulgar*. [f. L. *promiscu-us* (collateral form of *promiscu-us*) Promiscuous) + -ous.] = Promiscuous.

1901 *Stanley's Hist. Philos., Engr.* 11 The Eastern Learning was not taught in Schools to a promiscuous Audience. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* v. v., He came in quite promiscuous like. [E. Kent.]

Hence † **Promi'scuously** *adv.* = Promiscuously.

1632 R. Carew in *Lismore Papers* Ser. iv. (1888) III. 218 In the hall...they ate promiscuously, not observing of place or qualitie. 1658 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crime. Lover* 200, 2 vols. I. 4 (1695) 8 That absurd custom amongst Turkers, of living promiscuously.

† **Promi'scual**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōmiscu-us* Promiscuous + -al.] = Promiscuous.

1624 Purchas *3rd Pt. Tibris Concern. Eng.* 56 They assent...to have permitted promiscuall copulation. 1630 Bulkley *St. Aug. City of God* iv. xxiv. (1610) 135 Yet worshipping those promiscuall gods they cannot...shunne themselues of this question of Concord and Discord.

Hence † **Promi'scually** *adv.*, promiscuously. *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 135 They proceeded ...to draw great persons, Nobles, Monsters and Graues promiscually very there. 1660 Hickman *St. Aug. City of God* 221 This he grossly promiscually to greet and bad.

Promiscuity (*prŏmĭskiū'ĭtĭ*). [ad. F. *promiscuité* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *promiscu-us* (see next) + -ity, -ety.]

1. The condition of being promiscuous; indiscriminate mixture, confusion; promiscuousness.

1849 Fox *Margravine* lxxx. The Globetrotters of the modern polytheism are nearly in as sad a state of perplexity and promiscuity as were the more subsocietal deities of the Greeks. 1860 W. R. Greg *Life & Gos. Tertium.* 69 Men, women, and children huddled together in dirt, disorder, and promiscuity like that of the lower animals. 1894 *Queen* 3 Dec. 1056/1 The average Continental traveller likes a sound, shelter, promiscuity of acquaintanceship.

2. Promiscuous sexual union, as among some races of low civilization.

1889 Mrs. Jeune *Prim. Marriage* viii. 180 Promiscuity in the intercourse of the sexes. 1896 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 660 Promiscuity may be called indefinite polyandry mixed with polygyny. 1900 A. Lang *Hist. Lit.* I. i. 3 The natives...were in stages of culture which are not usually found associated with promiscuity or polyandry.

Ap. 1895 Sacramento *Eve. Bee.* 3/2 The adjective applied to its proper combination, not indulging in wantonly promiscuity.

Promiscuous (*prŏmĭ'skiŭăs*), *a.* [f. L. *prōmiscu-us* mixed, indiscriminate, fr. Gram. *ephiceus* (f. *pro*, Pro-¹ + *miscēre* to mix) + -ous. Cf. late L. *promiscēre* to mix up.]

1. Consisting of members or elements of different kinds grouped or massed together without order;

of mixed and discretely composition or character; also, with *pl.* ah., of various kinds mixed together.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 983 *Among* them...the promiscuous common people, dwelling and wandering the prince of the King, and Mahomet. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* II. Wks. 1874 I. 20 Hee told him that hee saw a vast multitude and a promiscuous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 380 While the promiscuous crowd stood yet aloof. 1690 BEVERLAND *Sinful Lusts* II. 40 The Agents who were to speak to such a promiscuous Assembly. 1732 HOME *Elem. Criticism* (1777) II. 220 The characters of princes are very promiscuous in the corporate classes. 1832 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1823) I. x. 88 He conceived the events to have resulted down from this promiscuous mass. 1843 HALLAM *Lit. Hist.* xx. 292 What Silvestris contemplatively would call our miscellaneous and promiscuous essays.

b. Rarely of a single thing.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 99 It had an odd promiscuous Tone, As if it had talk'd three Parts in one. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 12 Sudden I heard a wild promiscuous sound.

3. That is without discrimination or method; done or applied without respect for kind, order, number, etc.; confusedly mingled, indiscriminate.

1609 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 Antops which are promiscuous and indifferent to several natures. 1630 HOSKINS *De Coog. Pol.* 172 To forbid the promiscuous Use of Women. 1678 R. L. ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1756) 326 The common and promiscuous. In both of good ones and bad. 1731 JAMES *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 3 Secrets are not to be made cheap by promiscuous publication. 1772 — *tr. Mrs. Manley's* Prosecution hospitality is not the way to gain real influence. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix. The profane custom of profanation dancing.—But in all men and women dancing together in the same party. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1879) II. v. 1. 18 At Mass he [Arius] mentioned in one prominent manner priests and children.

b. Of no agent or agency: Making no distinctions; undiscriminating.

1633 E. FULLER in *Donne's Poems* 429 Why should death, with a promiscuous hand, At one rude stroke lamentable a land? 1688 E. HULME *Astrology* 15 1656's Providences Birds...feed on Flesh, Insects, Fruit, or Grain, as the Ravens. 1765 HARMOUNTH *Ess.* vi. (1768) 91 A well-disciplined landscape was...to be preferred to a distant and promiscuous scene. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 3 People...still polyandrous or promiscuous in the relation of the sexes.

3. Of common gender: epicene. *rare.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gramm.* i. 2 The promiscuous, or epicene, which understands both kinds. 1678 WILLIAM *Life & Times Mackintosh* (1846) I. xii. 130 There were divers swans, males, females and promiscuous.

†**4.** That forms part of a promiscuous or mingled company; hence (*slang*), a term of depreciation or contempt. *Obs.*

1733 SWALLOW *Cat. Fathers* (1813) I. 160 One may see with half an eye that he is no better than a promiscuous fellow. 1785 CRADOCK *Xenophon* 133 This, like the public inn, provides a repast. Where each pronounces aloud who's to eat. 1889 GRIFFITH *Hymeneus* v. (Garth) 56 Go back to bed, you promiscuous old bird! 'Promiscuous' was but then a term in vogue see.

5. Casual, carelessly irregular. *vulgar or colloq.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv. I walked in...just to say good morning, and went, as a promiscuous manner, upstairs, and into the back room. 1883 L. CLEMENTS *Athleta Puer* I. 3 On the beach, where he will, in the most promiscuous and accidental manner, certainly go for a stroll.

6. *quasi-adv.* = PROMISCUOUSLY 2. *vulgar.*

1851 MAYHEW *P. M.* III. 126 Glory be unto the Franciscans from all Scotland, Jews, or Greeks. 1854 ROBINSON *Whig!* 110 And Pindar, and Aeschylus, and Mrs Browning flow'd promiscuous! 1947 FRANCIS D. *Horses.* (1948) 12 Rosa, and hold it, when you pronounce me, When love and duty fail to contribute most. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* to 253 Old age and infancy Promiscuous perished.

b. = PROMISCUOUSLY 2. *vulgar.*

1883 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xiv, Colin only kissed her now and again quite promiscuous like. 1900 A. FORBES *Cold Pink* 92 You get a hazard o' the rein, and send it almost promiscuous like.

Promiscuously (prəmi·skiuəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a promiscuous manner; without distinction, discrimination, or order; indiscriminately; at random; in confusion.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 100 Those [tribes] passed promiscuously as many from one to another. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xvii. (1648) 104 Both which names are sometimes used promiscuously. 1653 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 28859/1 The Infantry of their Fleet lay promiscuously to Leeward of our number. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 229 Romances and falsehood plunged to promiscuously. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1866) 340 The dead bodies, a hundred and twenty-three in number, were flung here promiscuously and covered up.

†**b.** *colloq.* Without standing upon the order of one's going; unceremoniously; promptly. *Obs.*

1699 ROWLANDS *Diseases of Clothes* 56, I bad him vanish most Promiscuously, And not Circumstance my company.

2. *colloq.* Casually, accidentally.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 119 Whereas promiscuously found the battle...amongst some rubbishing things, quite empty. 1843 MRS. ROBERT *Rising, Darrell*, etc. II. 300 'Let me go to Advice;' muttered a friend of mine quite promiscuously (as the Cockneys have it). 1870 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* vi. The stone was dropped promiscuously by a flying dragon, and picked up by a passing peasant.

Promiscuousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being promiscuous; promiscuity.

1797 BAILEY 2nd. II, *Promiscuousness*, mixedness. 1779 in ASH. 1828 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Promise (prɒ·mis), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **promis**, -yse, -isse, -yce, 6–7 -ise, 7 -ize, 5– **promise**. [f. 3 *promise*, 3–6 -es, -esse, 6–7 -is. -eis. [ad. L. *promissus* a promise, sb. use of neut. pa. pple. of *promittĕre*: see PROMIT v. The *b* forms represent F. *promesse* (13th c.)—med.L. *promissa* a promise.]

1. A declaration or assurance made to another person with respect to the future, stating that one will do, or refrain from, some specified act, or that one will give or bestow some specified thing. (Usually in good sense, implying something to the advantage or pleasure of the person concerned.)

Breach of promise: see BREACH *sb.* 3 b.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 40 It is strongeste counsaile bifore him, but that he maketh him sure promys and graunt, of that the tresoun asketh. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 59 This man for trust of dangerous promysse, Wilde wilt not abide. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 203 Geuyng them faire wordes, and makyng large promises. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. of Venus* viii. His promyse he will not breke. 1600 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. viii. 20 Those bugling Feasts,...That boast the word of promise to our ears, And breaken it to our hopes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 531 Which Sultans offer with the perfidiousness, and breach of promise, required in those thousand Mamalukes. 1788 REYNOLDS *Comm.* III. iv. 138 A promise is in the nature of a verbal conveyance. 1789 FALCK *Mor. Philos.* 211 A promise is not binding, where the performance is unlawful. 1838 W. HALL *Disc. Lower Animals, Promise and Effect*...the effigies is not bound until the offer is accepted. A promise is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made. 1845 STEBBING *Chron. Eng. Lit.* (1864) II. 23 There is no difference a distinction between a promise and a contract; for the latter involves the idea of mutuality which the former does not. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1883) IV. v. 1. 21 Byrhtel had broken his promise to submit to the Conqueror.

fig. 1 1400 HANDLYNG *Sin Reg. Prolog.* 1771 Whanne I be moste, it ys my promysse, Of comfort, som, made I be possessor. 1577 HOLME *Wallace* II. 326 A prisers maid to make Wallace but bis. *Ibid.* 11. 340 The sym was past by Of the promise the rabbit at he was hard. 1589 CAMPION *Reasons of S. pr.* in *Arb.* 238 How generous and affectuous made. 1592 PEELE. 1583 *Honour. promises.*

2. In religious use: One of the Divine assurances of future good or blessing, recorded in the Scriptures as made to particular persons on various occasions, or conceived as given to mankind through Christ; *spec.* that made to Abraham with respect to his posterity (Gen. xii. 2, etc.).

1502 ARCHBISHOP *Dr Incarnation* (P. 1518) 211 The promis of god. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* vi. 12 Them, which thorow faith and pacience inherit the promises. 1587 GOLD. & GASKE *B. Of C.* E.iij b The threatning of God tended to them that broke his commandements, and his promise made to them that kept them. 1659 T. ADAMS (title) A Choice of Scripture Christology...to VII parables, viz., From the Creation to the Flood, the Flood to the Promise, the Promise to the Law, the Law to the Temple, the Temple to the Captivity,...the Captivity to the Return, the Return to the Church of Christ. 1707 WATTS *Hymns*, 'Begin, my tongue' ii, Sing the sweet promises of his grace, And the performing God. 1889 HENRY *Comment* xxxiii. 10 Help me the promises;...yield him...[as] an oath intends more engaged my Epis.!

b. *Land of promise* (tr. γῆ τῆς ἐπαγγελίας, Heb. xi. 9): = PROMISED *land*. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* xi. 9 By faith was he a straunger in the londe of promise (Wyclif, the lond of thyngis). 1660 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 6 Nay...namely a Covenant for the Land of Promise. 1667 TRAPP *Nt. Pract.* VI. (1870) 131 To all those noble men Abraham was the Land of promise. 1885 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1850) 370 Their land of heaven is our land of promise also.

c. *Bow of promise*, the rainbow (in allusion to GEN. ix. 12–17).

1597 SHAKS. K. MILES *Hymn*, 'Thou who didst stand before' 13, To see a Father's love Beam, like a bow of promise, through the cloud. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* viii. Thoughts that shining through To-morrow's tears shall set in our worn cloud The bow of promise.

3. *transf.* The thing promised; *concretely* (with *clothes*) = the fulfilment of a promise.

1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 25 This is the promes that he hath promysed vs, even eternall lyfe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 140 To cheyne that promise in your Graces hand. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 288 They hope to attaine the promise of God, that is, the thing promised. 1884 TENNYSON *Em. Arab.* 231 His mood once more before her face, Claiming her promise.

4. *fig.* That which affords a strong or reasonable ground of expectation of something to come; esp. of future good; a pledge, earnest, forerunner, prefiguration (*of* something); something that leads one confidently to expect (good) results.

To give (afford, etc.) promise: to afford expectation of something, esp. good. *Of great* (*high, etc.*) *promise*: such as leads one to expect future excellence; very promising.

c 1550 *Dr Wm Instruct. Pr. to Prelate*, 300 *b* 43/2b. A token of owre promyse. 1598 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 24 A young Florentine...He hath borne himselfe beyond the promise of his age. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 25 Fragrant Herbs (the promises of Spring). 1700 — *Cymon & Ifh.* 305 Like a fiery meteor mark the sun, The promise of a storm. 1748 *Great Alchymist Extinct.* 6 Gold, or The vernal Promise of the Year. 1808 MACAULAY *Hist. Hallam* (1877) 53 A bloodless novel of high merit, and of still higher promise. 1892 H. MACPHERSON *Hist. Pract.* I. 38 Something on the face promises of fruit. *Mod.* This scholarship is given for promise, rather than for attainment.

†**b.** A mental feeling of assurance. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* IV. iv, I have a constant promise she's my own.

5. *Comb.*, as *promise-breach, -breaker, -maker, -monger*; *promise-haunted, -crammed* adjs.; *promise-breaking, -fulfilling, -forging, -making, performing* sbs. and adjs.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 139/1 He, whiche is a promise breaker, cannot be vnto men true. 1590 NASHE *P. Penilesse Wks.* (Grosart) II. 124 I am quite undone through promise-breach. 1600 SHAKS. *Hamt.* III. ii. 50 I saie the Ayre promise-crammd, you cannot feed Capons so. 1604 — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 77 He was euer precise in promise keeping. a 1625 W. WHATTHEW *Pretended* sig. (1626) 48 A wonderful inventing of Gods promises...proveth liable to the promise-maker. 1651 WITHER *Wks.* (1872) VI. 87 It is hard to speak of these promise-mongers, as they deserve. 1770 FERGUSON *Logica Genet.* (1817) 8 A merciful, gracious, promise-keeping God. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xii. An promise-breaker. 1814 TENNYSON *Ea. Arab.* 233 Arab and promise-breaker she believes.

Promise (prɒ·mis), *v.* Forms: see prec. [Appears early in 13th c.; f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make promise of; to give verbal assurance of; to undertake or engage, by word or writing addressed to another person, to do or refrain from (some specified act), or to give or bestow (some specified thing); usually to the benefit or advantage of the person concerned. Often with dative (with or without *to*) of the person to whom the promise is made. **a.** with simple direct object, expressing the thing or act promised.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Legend. Assembly of Gods* 210 One thyng surely I will you promyse. ?a 1300 *Cleanness* (*Pol. Poems* I. 26) 6 Whyl whom I was promised, before the world began, to pay thee vengaunce and to become man. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De. Rer.* XVIII. (1582) 25 He promyseth dampnacion to them that refuseth penaunce; to them that doeth it, forgyvenes. 1548-9 (title) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Catechisme, They did promise and vowe three thinges in my name. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 118 I warrant'd them against the Frost. 1738 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 64 The manifold graces and gifts...promised to the Jewish nation in the Scriptures. 1800 MRS. HUNTINGTON *Moral T.* (1818) I. 182, 97 She would not promise what...she could not perform. 1870 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 3. 227 All the princes promised firm conditions to their people.

b. with obj. clause, expressing the act.

c 1400 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 480 Ye me promysed That my neighe of mine should have be dyspoyed. 1472–83 *Memoirs Arthur* v. lv. 313 I promyse you that I shalle be with you by that day. If I be violayne or vyntuysed. 1548-9 (*Mar.*) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Catechisme, Yare God-fathers and Godmothers...[of] persons for you that ye should keepe Goddes commaundements. 1630 DAYRELL *How to Attaine Perf.* I have boldly promise for this Play, that to the Roughness of the Numbers...you will see somewhat more masterly...than in any of my former Tragedies. 1708 SWIFT *Gentlem.* v. viii, I made him promise he would come to see me at my house. 1884 TENNYSON *Arthur's Feast* 411 Him...she promised that to Sirrah, Percivalem, no, not death could alter his.

c. with *inf.*, expressing the act.

1487 *Mirour, & Homark. Exp.* (Roxb.) 138 [The patient] hathe promysed me to make it as well as he kane fare can. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 208 The Constable had promised to the king and the duke, to receive up to them the towne of auburt Quintyne. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 72 He promised to marrie me two howres since. 1738 *Gent. Mag.* 8/1 Which we promise our best Friends to repeat no more. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli. The Baronet promised to take charge of the lad at school.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a promise; to engage to do or give something. In quot. 1865, to undertake responsibility, stand sponsor *for* another.

1447 BOKENHAM *Legendys* (Roxb.) 18 Now hyd I ayenspryed Trefly, lych as I you promysyd In the prologe. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 266 Charles bym to receive to you your landes as he promysed. 1632 MASSINGER *Levidot.* ii. 22, 100 He that promiseth, binds no right to the thing promised. 1662 *Catherine Cath.* (1842) II. 142, I cannot promise upon this as very sure, we having much public business. 1777 BURKE *Speech E. Bristol* Wks. VI. 82 Words promised lies, and performed but ill. 1820 TENNYSON *Poems* 42 Days promised, being much. 1889 — *Pelleas & Ettarre* 13 There were those who knew him near the King And promised for him: and Arthur made him knight.

3. *spec.* (*trans.*) To engage to give (e.g. a daughter) in marriage to another; to betroth. *To be promised*, to be engaged or betrothed. *arch.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 60 The lady Mary...was promysed to prynce Charles. a 1555 URSULA *Register D.* in *Ellis. Lett.* 2d Hause you be with the tayrle and hase you to mete. *C. Castlemaine*, I am promised during my life, that is lust. 1598 SHAKS. *Taw. Shr.* I. ii. 260 Her father...will not promise her to any man, Until the elder sister first be wed. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* i. 53 If she has't marry'd, at least she's lately promis'd. 1884 TENNYSON *Ea. Arab.* 233 Arad and promise besides the Sultan.

†**b.** *pass.* To be engaged; to have an engagement. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 293 *Casca.* Will you go see him to-night, Cicero? *Cass.* No, I am promis'd forth.

4. *To promise oneself* (something): to entertain the (pleasing) expectation of. Const. as in 1, 2, b, c.

1647 MORTON *Disc.* I. 40 Nothing were more pleasant...than...navigate, if a man might promise himselfe a good wind, and a reasonable gale. 1839 H. H. in *Mr Grey's Complt. Women* I. 21 Those are some who promise to themselves, never to discover their secrets. 1748 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 42, I promise myself that you will be grateful to some less unexplainable Method. 1854 HT. MARTINEAU *Eccl. & Art.* iii. 53 She was not, promising herself that she would be back in ten minutes. 1889 MARK TWAIN *Yankee, Adv.* viii, We promised ourselves that we would call around some time and finish the game.

5. *colloq.* With *obj.* cl. as *parenthetically*, and

with *dat.* of person: To convey assurance of some fact, to assert confidently or emphatically, to declare; almost always in 1 phase *I promise you* = I assure you, I tell you plainly.

4. with reference to the future, as a strong assertion of one's intention. (Nearly extending with 2 b, but often implying a threat of something disadvantageous or unpleasant.)

c 1440 *Generydes* 1870 The shalt dye to morow ... And what that ever be... That waite for the entrete... He shall not spede I yow promyse. 1558 HARRISON *England* I. v. 25 I promise you I salute never passenger unknowne ... of helping my conning. 1777 JOHN *Dunbar* v. 1 You wont get it back out of our fold, I promise you. 1802 TRENCH 111 *Thiodi's Pathway* in Weld, I promise you, you shall find I do not come again.

b. to assurance of a statement as to the present. (Cf. EXPERT v. 6.) *Now arch. or dial.*

1483 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 326 He loythe sory bys tyme but I promyse you. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 74 The contynuance, I promyse you, have bene very necessarie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 47, I do not like the ladies I promise them. 1655 R. *Cox. Hist. Francion* 20. 37 The Nights, I promise you, are very cold. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* (1710) 211 *Wit*, I promise, I have for it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1750) I. I promise thee it is what I never desired. 1841 F. E. PAGET *Tales of Village* (1852) 286, I promise you I'm prominently timid already. 1882 TENNYSON *Rizpah, Poems, Final of Sixth*, Magdalene dweller, I promise you, none of us were.

d. *fig.* To afford ground of expectation of; to cause or lead one to expect (something good or bad); to give justification of. Const. as in 2 a or c.

1592 *CHAPMAN *Iliads* (1598) *My* life foreguard to Flaccus's court Promises weak resistance in the fight. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 3 The houses promise more beauty outwardly then they have inwardly. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 Berry is a Village which promises much at a distance, but when there, forsakes the expectation. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 4 His promised to be much what grown up. 1830 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* v. 36 A glass ... which promised fair to supply the barrier with an eyehole. 1833 TENNYSON *Mariana* i. v. xvii, I pray if with the girl whom a child I the promised thou to be felt. 1868 H. H. GIBBS *Quebec* 19 If his own hand be such as not to promise him at least two or three tricks. 1892 *Law Times* XCI. 449/2 An atmosphere of public discussion which promises future success.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To encourage expectation, to give tokens: usually with *adv.*, as *fair*, *well*.

1621 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 146 Oft expectation fails, and most oft there Where most it promises. 1681 T. *Churchill's Corrupt Judgment* 18 The Shot-rent...promis'd to better them the last year. 1697 A. LOCKE tr. *Thuanus's Hist.* v. 114 The weather promising fair. 1728 J. BURTON *Hort. Pamphrica* (1758) 125 He promised the fairest for holding out, being a very strong young man. 1841 MARRYAT *Childe. N. Forest* iv. Honeydew, the second, promised well. 1880 HARDY *Thomas* I. ii. 21 It promises for another fine day tomorrow.

Promised (prǫ·mist), *ppl. a.* [f. PROMISE *v.* + -ED 1.] Undertaken to be done or given; of which promise is made. *Promised land*: the land of Canaan, as promised to Abraham and his posterity (Gen. xii. 7, xiii. 15, etc.); hence allusively applied to heaven, or to any place of expected felicity.

1538 BALE, *Ipsaeus* ...promysed. 1545 *Bird., Deuteronom.* xi. explained, affirmed or promised to mariage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 130 Over the Promis'd Land to God so dear. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 155 The fiery Courser ...Pants, and provokes the promis'd Fight. 1861 ST. G. WORMESLEY *Hymns, O day of rest and gladness* iii, Yours then, like Peggy's resources, We view our Promised Land. 1880 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 140 Edith was Lord Ivo Ashby's promised bride.

Promises (prǫ·misiz). Also promisses. [f. as prec. + -ES.] The person to whom a promise is made: esp. in legal use, correlative to PROMISOR.

1533 SWIFT *Advice to Freeman Dublin Wks.* 1745 VIII. 139 The promisee ...possessed of the sole executive power ...; and hundreds of expressions, bespeak such promissees. 1789 PEAKE *Mem. Pitcairn Is.* v. 1. 108 The promisee is to be questioned to that purpose by which the promisor apprehended at the time that the promisee received it. 1846 GROTE *Greece* v. xxi. 11. 140 The tie which binds a man to ...any special promisee towards whom he has taken the engagement of an oath. 1879 POLLOCK *Contract* (ed. 2) 11 The interests of the promisee must accord with that of the promisor. *Ibid.* 12 Comm. 201 The person, promisee, or creditor, indicated by the above term 'bearer' or 'holder'.

Promiseful (prǫ·misfūl), *a. rare.* [f. PROMISE *sb.* + -FUL.] **1.** Full of or accompanied by promises. **b.** Full of promise or pre-indication of good: promising.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* v. ii. 11. *Babylon* 36 Sion his wife with promiseful breasts, ...and sons with daughter throats. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 29 Jan., From the Rocky Mountain Districts, never more promiseful, comes the unchanged cry. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 3/2 Our News are promiseful enough of sport.

Promiseless (prǫ·misles), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of promise.

1880 J. A. HARRIS *Sunrise Songs* 3 The promiseless calm of the present Was dull with the dusk of night.

Promisor (prǫ·misər). [f. PROMISE *v.* + -OR 1. (See also PROMISOR, PROMISSOR.)] One who or that which promises; the maker or giver of a promise.

1530 THOMAS *Acts. Rites* iv. xi. Wks. (1573) 526/1 Faith shall remaine according to the truth of the promisor. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. 2, I must be A loser, not a promisor. 1772 HEN. GRIFFITH *Disc. Lately Married* 11. 110 That never promises Hope. 1775 JEREMY TAYLOR *Ser.* on *Dec.* in An idle promisor of kingdoms in the clouds. 1864 *Reader* 8 Apr. 1 We may always distrust the universal promisor.

Promising (prǫ·misiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROMISE; the making of a promise or promises.

1913 DRAYTON *Moses* xxvi. v. 58 Lo, my reward hope, and my promising Faithful hath been. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Promysyng, *promise promyssyon*, *promissio*. 1897 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 72 Promising, is the verie Arte of the Take:...Performes, is ever the duller for his acte.

Promising, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That promises.

1. *lit.* That makes a promise or promises; that engages to do or give something. *rare.*

1590 SWIFT *Faerie Cleopatra* Wks. 1755 II. v. 30 He was hardly drawn to attend upon some promising lord. 1738 E. BROWN *Serm.* 88, 137 Will the promising God ever permit the name of Christ to be forgotten?

2. *fig.* Affording expectation of good; showing signs of future excellence or success; likely to turn out well; full of promise; hopeful. (The prevailing sense.)

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 3 We...lay our best love and credence Upon thy promising fortune. 1634–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 342 My Prince's condition was so promising. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr. N. T.* 322 That so promising and plentiful a crop might not be lost. 1772 HARRIS in *Phil. Lond. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 134 He is a very promising man; and will I think do honour to his name and his country. 1880 TENNYSON *Globe* v. iv. 37 The weather was not quite clear, but it was promising. 1898 HOWE, *Storm Carthage* 30 This was not a promising beginning.

Promisingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a promising manner; so as to cause expectation of good.

a 1650 ROGER *Holy Ado* (1656) 49 I speak the less promisingly of what I am to say by the remaining part of this paper. 1728 SOMERVILE *Chevalier* (1731) V. xxxii. 222 Elelsus must be the name, if promisingly lovely. 1861 W. BARNES in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 1860–61 V. 201 The weather cleared, and left the summits of the surrounding mountains promisingly covered with snow.

So **Promisingness**, promising quality.

1683 ROGER CRAIG *Repl. to Transition* (1748) 189 Notwithstanding the Sweetness and Promisingness of the Matter. 1707 in BAILEY vol. II.

Promisor (prǫ·misər). *Law.* [f. PROMISE *v.* + -OR 2: cf. PROMISEE, PROMISSOR.] The person who makes a promise: correlative to PROMISEE.

1846 in WORCESTER citing CROKE. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. 201, p. 122 The obligation of the promisor. *Ibid.* IV. I 190 A stipulation to convey on the day before the death of the promisee or promisor is invalid.

† **Promi'sus**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 7–later. [ad. L. *prōmissus* as hanging down, prop. pa. pple. of *prōmittĕre*: see PROMIT *v.*] Hanging down; long and pendent.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial. to Wks.* 1874 VI. 190, I know him by his promisus beard. 1657 TORLLIANO *Rimini's Disp.* 372 Promisus and not broad hats.

† **Promissary**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōmiss-*, ppl. stem of *prōmittĕre* (see PROMIT *v.*) + -ARY 2.]

1. (?) = PROMISSOR.

c 1485 *Digby Mysts* (1882) iii. 1236, I am sykar yt [=thou] may nat [=be] promissary and promittor.

2. = PROMISEE.

1655 T. WHITE (*Grounds*) *Obed. to Govt.* 36 He who maketh a promise to another, so it be a perfect one, puts himselfe into his promissary into a mode of agency and prisonry.

Promisse, obs. form of PROMISE, PROMISS.

Promisses, variant of PROMISES.

† **Promi'ssion**, *Obs.* [ad. F. *promission* (1280 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōmissiōn-em* a promising, n. of action from *prōmittĕre*: see PROMIT *v.*] = PROMISE *sb.* (esp. in sense 2): orig. and chiefly, in 2 b, in phrase *land of promission*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4132 (Mätzner) Sua he land of promission. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6501 Pis land, bat wit vr-selues, ho-so be land o promission. Thirin wonyes on mare bot vnght. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 *Holy Lond*...*many callen...the land of Promyssion*. 1580 CALVIN *Christ. Relig.* x. (1596) 6 b/2 Kingdom and lands compiled the lands of promyssion or of abydyons of herself. 1588 FRAUNCE tr. *Matuvius's Hist. Christ* 378 So great store of promises y' it seemeth to be y' land of promission.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Katrin.* iv. 1403 *At* this eyte dayes xxxix. to was promysed to Cesayr, Cesayr was holy wyth hyght myne from eyster. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiii. 134 (Harl. MS.) This is a grete promission that thowe makest to me. 1509 *Pilgr. Perfic. (Cott. Lib. Wks.* (1531) 269 We...are the children of promission as Isaac was. 1580 DIGGES *Stratioticos* Comm. 117 b, Children...which are also partakers of the godly promission.

Promissive (prǫmi·siv), *a.* Now *rare.* [adl. late L. *prōmissīvus* promising, applied to the future tense: see PROMISE and -IVE.] Conveying, implying, or having the character of a promise; promissory.

a 1641 MASTERTON *Propos. Rep.* (1871) 12 She amused them with a kind, of promissive dispensation. 1650 HOWELL *De Caup. Pol.* (1891) 61 Declarative...concessive...promissive Actions and Omissions, are either Promissive, as 'I will do, or not do'; or Provisive, As for example, 'If this be done or not done, this will follow'; or Imperative, as 'Do this, or do it not'. 1657 USHER *Cert. Gentiles* (J.) 11, 326 God's Will revealed in his Word, is either promissive or preceptive. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* xi. 21 Which words are both comminative and promissive. 1844 L. MORRIS *Engl. Grammar*, ed. 9 I. vi. 129 Instead...of making a separate mood for every auxiliary verb, and introducing words Interrogative, Optative, Promissive, Hortative, Permissive, &c. we have established such only as are obviously distinct. 1850 *Penn. Philol. Trans.* IV. 139 Shall (2, 3) and will (1) have called promissive.

Promissor (prǫmi·sər). [a. L. *prōmissor* a promiser, agent-n. f. *prōmittĕre*: see PROMIT *v.*]

† **1.** *Astrol.* = PROMITTOR. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 2. i. 170, If by his revolution, or transition, shall offend any of these reduced prominents in the genitures. *Ibid.* III. iii. 4. (1651) 396 By direction of the significators to their several promissors. 1648 PHILLIPS ed. 2) *Promittors or Promissors*, a Term in the Constellated part of Astrology, so called because they promise by the Radix something to be accomplished, when the Time of direction is fulfilled.

2. *Law, Law, etc.* One who makes a promise: = PROMISOR.

1641 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 12 This wide gaping promissor. 1859 SARGENT *Insolv. Tractatus* 10. xv. (ed. 2) 403 If the promissor attempted to defeat the condition by preventing his being fulfilled, he was treated as if he had performed *pure*, and the thing could be demanded from him at once. 1875 POSTE tr. *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 21 The intention of the promissor must accord with that of the promisee. *Ibid.* IV. Comm. 360 A unilateral convention is one where there is a single promissor and a single acceptor.

Promissorily, *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a promissory manner; in the way of a promise.

1846 for T. *Succession Found. Eccl.* v. xiv. (1850) 127 Nor was he [Sabellius] obliged by oath to give a strict observation of that which promissorily was unlawful.

Promissory (prǫ·misəri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *prōmissōri-us* (*Bonvesinus a* 1274), f. L. *prōmiss-*: see above and -ORY 2.]

1. Conveying, containing, or implying a promise; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a promise.

1644 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exampl.* II. Disc. (ed. 2) 113 [It] requireth the sanction of promissory oaths. 1696 LOCKE *Common Conduct* Wks. 1812 II. 8 Some of words which ...was...promissory of Eternal Life upon a possible condition. 1786 MISS EDGEWORTH *Castle Rack.* viii, Her imagination,—this source of promissory enjoyment. 1832 BP. MONTEAGLE *Hints. Eng. Aristocracy* II. 6. (1878) 239, Popham's *Complaint to the British merchants*, promissory of much pain. 1890 FREDERIC *Blunders & Forgiveness* iv. 107 The binding power of a promissory oath.

b. *Promissory note*: a signed document containing a written promise to pay a stated sum to a particular person (or to the bearer), either at a specified date, or on demand.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4802/4 A Bill to make Promissory Notes more effectual. 1721 SWIFT *Prod. to Stella* 20 May, To lend Stella twenty pounds, and to take her note promissory to pay it to half a year. 1786 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 292, 296 If a man ...gives a promissory note, he shall not be allowed to urge the want of a consideration in order to evade the payment. 1855 BP. MARTINEAU *Birthday Bk. Reader* 11. 80 A bank note is a promissory note for a definite sum: and it must be stamped.

2. *fig.* Conveying a 'promise' or indication of something to come, esp. of good; full of promise, promising; prognosticatory.

1832–46 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 108. 4/ 234 A promissory Being unfulfilled. 1851 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 209/2 The tender glow of evening, ...so promissory of the splendid days to come. 1865 *Kep. Agric.* 326/1 She nodded her head with a look promissory of business.

† **Promit**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. next.] = PROMISE *sb.* 1, 2.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. Invit. To fruit promitis they made ware from wid plane. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 113 My beleve is to thy word, And all thy promitis maist sure bide.

† **Promit**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–6 promitt, -itte(n, -yt(te (3 *pa. t.* promitt, -yte). *B.* 5 promettle. [ad. L. *prōmitt-ĕre* to let go or send forth, to put forth; to promise, give hope of; to foretell; f. *pro*, PRO-1 + *mitt-ĕre* to let go, send. The *B* form f. F. *promettl-re* (10th c. in Godef.) to promise.]

1. = PROMISE *v.* 1, 2.

1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Prouerbes and lubrynges ...to lie, leue, obserue and fulfille ...al yat shall be decreed. 1340–50 tr. *Wyclif's Works* VI. 52 Promyttynge if he myghte wisely bet gouernaunce but he kepte not his promyttynge. 1426 Sc. Ld. HAIS *Law Arms* 26. T. 83 (a) He has payde Gawin yll that he promyttit thame. 1507 in *Fabric. Wardr.* (1708) 140 Promytting ...that from hensforth I shall never ...[do] agayn to the said hostess. c 1580 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1231 Promitting, speiking, fone beckis into mouth baikand.

B. c 1440 *Morality Scrutiny* 3736 Pat Hyme gaden Yow nat promette. 1456–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 361 Y promette forbeden to be rebels by hym. c 1460 CAPGRAVE *Abrahamydes* 1018, 58 "Brest," seyd the prest, "I promette you that yowre hous shalbe al to gydes contented of you".

b. = PROMISE *v.* 3, 5.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xvi, I promette and swere the that of thow canst ryghte nat I shalle nat the wyth this grete gyfftes.

† **2.** Erroneous for PERMIT: perh. scribal error.

c 1300 *Beket. Avenc.* (E. E. T. S.) 31 He...commaundeth hym he shulde prouyste and suffre the sacrament of almyghty god to passe out of prysun. 1523 (CHAPUYS) *Gest. Lord & Nine Orig.* F.1. They were [promised and] suffred to entrance. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scott.* I. 230 The Quenis Majestie promittis thame to tak of her awin moyane as may serve to the bigging of sundrie houssis for the labourarris.

¶ The alleged sense 'To disclose, to publish, to confess' is a figment founded on a misquotation: see below.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 213b, Pardons of all offences and crymes committed and prouisions and cesquelles for charges to the kynges reuenue. [Misquoted in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 'of all offences and crimes prohibited'; wherein in *Cent. Dict.*, and *ibid.* in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*].

Promittor (prɒ'mitəɹ). *Astrol.* Also 7 -er. [L. prec. + -OR.] Cf. PROMISSOR.] A planet which 'promises' or prognosticates that some event will take place on its arriving at some particular aspect with another planet, star, or point of the heaven (the *significator*); also applied to such an aspect.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* (1676) 379 Consider the Positions of Significators and Promittors. 1651 WILKINS *Gen. Mod.* I. xxviii. 71 The Quality of the Climate shall be discerned from the Promittor or afflicting Planet. 1656 PHILLIPS (title) Promissor (2). 1814 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s. v., If 1 and 7 are oriental degrees, and position to destroy the life of the native when the lying is deemed to them. 7 and 9 are prudences of good when dissolution to them are fulfilled.

† **Promnesia** (prɒmnī'ziă). *Psychic Science.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πρό, PRO- 2 + -μνησία memory.] (See quot.)

1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 9 *n.*, *Promnesia*, the paradoxical sensation of recollecting a scene which is only now occurring for the first time; the sense of the *déjà vu*. *Ibid.* II. 284 That sensation of already remembering what is happening or is just about to happen, to which some authors have applied the too wide term paramnesia, but for which *promnesia* seems a more exact and distinctive name.

† **Pro'mont.** *Obs. rare.* [Shortened from PROMONTORY, as if f. PRO- 1 + L. *mont-ēs* MOUNT 18.] = PROMONTORY.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. 151 A Promont jutting out into the dropping south. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Changeling* v. 1, One chamber Are placed conspicuous to outward view On promont steps. 1632 CARTER *Trapp Shepherdes* B3b, Deire (saie promont) tops, and dyen spraie, What shepeards pas-tyme weares the belgique sun Casts from her fiery windowes.

† **Pro'montore.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōmunt-urium* PROMONTORY: cf. F. *promontoire* (13–16 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = PRO-.

1605 LEVINUS *Trans.* 1. 22 Capo Bianco in Calabria, being the farthest promontore of Italy. *Ibid.* v. 228 With out it is quadrangled, and addes round; hauing two degrees of including promontories, supported by Marble pillars, and Alabaster arches. 1637 THOMSON tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* to Coming to a Promontore which ran into the Sea.

Promontorial (prɒmɒntɔ'riăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōmontōri-um* PROMONTORY + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a promontory.

1875 ALEX. SMITH *New Writ. Attributed.* I. 1 From its mountainous shape it may be called promontorial.

Promontoried (prɒ'mɒntɔɹid), *a.* [f. PROMONTORY + -ED 2.] Formed into or furnished with a promontory or projection.

1804 G. DANIEL *Trivarach., Hen. V* cxxxvii. The fleur-de Bodies, promontoried, Bodies Art Exhibition. 1841 *Comic Sir Launcelot* (1850) 72 The green hill-tops and promontoried stumps. 1850 *Cornh. Mag.* June 644 They run the promontoried backs and small heads and long necks of some of those angular beasts (camels).

b. *as pa. pple.* Pierced as by a promontory.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* II. xxxii. 251 In bays and warm of rolling grass, pronounced, here and there, by jutting copse or massive tree.

† **Promontorious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [L. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of a promontory; lofty and prominent. (In quots. *fig.*)

1623 T. ADAMS *Exp. Second Peter* ii. Who, like a promontorious rock, stands in the midst of their contrary multitudes, and preeminently celebrated. 1628 — *Happiness Ch. Unit.* 15, 227 The ambitious man's mountain is his honour, and who dares find fault with so preeminent a celebrity?

† **Promontorium** (prɒmɒntɔ'riŏm). [mod.L.: see next.] *n.* = NEXT, 1. b. = NEXT, 2.

1630–60 HOWELL *Londinop. Instruct.* (1892) 295 Promontorium, is a high Mountain which shooteth it self into the Sea, the utmost end of which is called a Foreland, or Cape. 1832 [see NEXT, 1]. 1871 *Daily News* 23 Jan., This long bluff .. in pronominatio thrown forward, as it were, two shelving wings for harbour enclosed in the narrow waist behind.

Promontory (prɒ'mɒntɔɹi). Also 7 -ary, pro-montory. [ad. med.L. *prōmontōri-um*, alteration (after *mont-em* MOUNT 20.*) of L. *prōminatorium* a mountain ridge, a headland, promontory; referred by some to *prōminēre* to jut forward.]

1. A point of high land which juts out into the sea or other expanse of water beyond the line of coast; a headland.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxii. 4ff Barnabas and Saul went to Seleucia, which is a great promontorye, or poake out in the west parte of Asiamelde. 1552 ROBT. RECORDE *Urin. Pract.* (Add.) 2 Ekne, vnto the prominence or tendre ende of the penyle, called Glande. 1592 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 61 The peninsula ..gulfe by the promontory of good hope. 1629 GILLS *Cal. Gentiles* I. 1. viii. 24 Cenchreæ ..called in the Gentiles .the Honey Hauen; because of its many Promontories, and neighes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 221 From gentle Promontory's brow, I view'd the coast. 1826 GEORGE *Voyage Iceal.* to Norway means on a promontory of rock which falls in bold cliffs into the sea.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 [tr. *Pontificalia* (1850) 196] The beginning of his Reigne is the Period or furthest Promontorie of the utmost endeauors of his Realme. 1632 W. JEWEL *Allowables* I. xxi. 305 They doubled the promontory of the mountain, and arrived in sight of the famous Fortune del Pino. *a* 1634 H. KING *Last Instr. Poets* (1651) II. xv. 109 Standing on the promontory of the present, to feel the air doing from the distant waters of the past. 1880 TYRRELL *Gen.* I. iii. 83 The orthodox .. was hidden from us by a rocky promontory.

2. *Anat.* Applied to certain prominences or protuberances of the body.

Promontory of the sacrum, an angular prominence formed by the junction of the last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum. *Promontory of the tympanum*, a prominence of the inner ear caused by the projection of the cochlea.

1831 R. KNOX *Cleghorn's Anat.* 111 The sacrum is articulated to the fifth lumbar vertebra.. Its junction with the spinal column forms a projecting angle named the Promontory (*promontorium*). *Ibid.* 320 The Promontory (*Processus cochleariformis*)..is another pretty broad tuberculer eminence, of a variable form, which limits the foramen ovale below. 1881 MAUNDER *Cyc. sub* Another opening, called the foramen rotundum, lies below and behind the promontory.

3. *attrib.* (or *adj.*). Resembling a promontory, projecting, outstanding.

1578 FERNE *Gentrie* (1586) 183 On the top of the mountaine called the Promontorie hill. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iv. 8 Wilsonne ..To Englands shore, whose promontory shrowe, Shewes Albion is another little world. 1633 DRAYTON *Nimphid* vi. 122 A Promontory Wen, with grisely Gnarr, Stood high, upon the Hanche of his Fore-Thigh. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xvi. 161 His bending head Over which a promontory shoulder spread. 1804 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* II. xxv, Each bold and promontory mound.

Promorph (prɒ'mɔɹf). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *promorph* (Haeckel), f. Gr. πρό, PRO- 2 + μορφή form.] A primitive or fundamental form.

1889 *Nature* 28 Feb. 409/2 An addition of three pages on 'the fundamental form (promorph)'.

Promorphology (prɒ'mɔɹfɒ'lŏdʒi). *Biol.* [ad. Ger. *promorphologie* (Haeckel): see PRO- 2 and MORPHOLOGY.] The morphology of fundamental forms; the branch of morphology that treats of organic forms from a mathematical standpoint; stereometric morphology. So **Promorpholo'gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to promorphology; adverse **Promorpholo'gically** *adv.*; **Promorpho'logist**, one who is versed in promorphology.

1898 BEDD, *Cogwheeler's Compl. Mech.* 2 Universal Anatomy has to do with the fundamental forms of animal organisms (Promorphology). 1889 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 804/2 note, An promorphology develops the crystallography of organic forms, as mineralogy .. becomes parallel to morphology. *Ibid.* 804/2 The classification into bilateral and radiate forms which usually does duty for more precise promorphological conceptions. *Ibid.* 804/1 These homeplastic or homeomorphic forms, as Haeckel has shown, come to fairly within the province of the promorphologist. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Promorphologically. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Promorphology*, morphology, as relating to a few fundamental types.

Promotable (prɒmɒ'tăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be or is to be promoted; deserving of promotion.

1718 ST. DAUBEN *Alcilia. Bird.* III. 21 Senses unfeasible, much less promotable or conceivable *Ibid.* 1887 MORLEY *Sp. in Scott. Leader* 31 Mar., Resident Magistrates are removable, and, if I may coin a word, 'promotable' by the Executive Government.

Promote (prɒmō't), *v.* [f. L. *prōmōt-*, ppl. stem of *prōmovēre* to move forward, advance: see PRO- 1 and MOVE *v.* So obs. F. *promoter* to instigate (1481 c. in Godef.).]

I. 1. *trans.* To advance (a person) *to* a position of honour, dignity, or emolument; *esp.* to raise to a higher grade or office; to prefer.

1587 TURNER *Hippocr.* (Rodd.) VII. 141 Ye emperour Lucyvius 1500 promoted hym vnto a bishop[r]ik. *Pronouns* 227 (*s. ephes-pronn*). 1590 *Pol. Planer* (Rolfe) II. 10 Pisander, who to fain heredium would be promoted. 1595 CONSTABLE *Ps.* xxxvii[i]. 34 He that so promote thee, that thou shalt haue the lande by inheritance. 1685 BOULTER. *Quip. Brit.* iv. 287 London his way was, to promote many thanie in the Church, he was beholden here of. 1804 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 3. 140 Brethren .. was promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

b. *Chess.* To raise (a pawn) to the rank of a piece. (Cf. to QUEEN.)

1889 [see PROMOTION 1 b]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 1/3 Compelled to promote a Pawn to a piece. 1904 H. J. W. HOWARD in *Brit. Chess Mag.* Dec. 468 (In Blindfold chess) a pawn may be promoted to the rank of any superior piece, but promotion takes place, not when the Pawn reaches the eighth line, but only after a further diagonal move.

2. To further the growth, development, progress, or establishment of (anything); to help forward (a process or result); to further, advance, encourage. (Formerly also with *on*.)

1511 DAMIAN *Epigram* 10. (1560) C vj/1 Such cupcids drawes promoted by Thals, ..Or by smiles other news forged Moues eies. 1596 *Polyc. Pearl* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b, The gothe expelled all vices, and promoted all vertue. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 8 Which thing .. hath much promoted the Emperour .. to procure christian religion. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* v. § 3. 320 All the causes and helpes that promote or further imperant desires. 1658 J. WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. ii. 188 The Journal of the Blazing Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1705 J. TUTTEN in *Lett. Eld. Hen.* (Camden) 302 You will promote the Sale of it as much as possibly you can. 1785 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 201 If by Vegetation is promoted .. by communicating to the earth the food of plants, and enlarging their pasture. 1844 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 92 It would in no way promote the national interest. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 1. 60 Commerce and trade were promoted by the justice and policy of the Kings.

b. To support actively the passing of (a law or measure); now *spec.*, to take the necessary steps for obtaining the passing of (a local or private act of parliament).

1510 *Col. Rec. Plymouth* III. 158 The parties concerned in promoting this Bill. 1883 H. COX *Insolv.* 170 Many bills promoted as private bills, largely affect public as well as private interests.

II. † 3. To put forth or forward into notice or attention; to publish, promulgate; to assert, advance (a claim). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxv. 230 The kynges sonne were put forth and promoted to ouercome the kyngdom of Fraunce. 1533 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlvi. 130 The false pretended surplus presented by Hugh Rochford, prieste. 1563 SHUTTE in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxiv. 341 That the oath shall be promoted to open place, where there shall be a conuenient assemble of people to witness the same. 1682 STILLING. *Mist. Unbelief. Pref.* (1697) 18/2 An Intellectual incorruptible pattern, the Point of whose Form Its promoted through the World. 1683 MARVEL *Mich. Exerc., Printing* 5, Gutenberg .. promoted his claim to the first Invention of the Art.

† **4.** To incite, prompt, move (*to* something). *Obs. rare.*

1530–1532 *More our Ladyes* The exaple of god .. to helpe vs to time of prayer, & to prouoke our prayers towarde god. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 60 The Angell keepers .. promote to all good, oppose all evill.

5. To cause to move forward in space or extent; to extend. *Obs. rare. Hist.*

1632 NETTLETON tr. *Sedulius's Miner Cl.* 274 None of them ever attempted to promote their Empire beyond the bounds thereof. 1680 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 5 (title) Of Other eminent Astronomers would promote the Confines of the Atmosphere to exceed six or seven times that number of Miles. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 5, William Caxton .. who first brought it to Oxford; promoted it to London also. *a* 1725 ROY *Creation* v. (1731) 201 Francis Pizarro promotes the life of the Feruillians beyond the term we have set it. 1870 *Spectator* 5 Sept. 1133 'Sure it's I will promote her for your honour,' cries the stout peasant-woman used ..in its other meaning of 'cause to move forward'.

III. † **6.** To inform against (a person); to lay an information of (a delinquency, etc.); also *intr.* or *absol.*, to act as informer. Cf. PROMOTER 3. *Obs.*

1[1]. *Chester Pl.* (Shakes. Soc.) II. 82 Tanners, masters of this craft, Shalbe presented heare by me, For breakinge statutes of this cuntrey. 1550 LATIMER *Lent Serm. Ref. Edw. VI Serm.* (1596) 130 (OED) There lacke men to promote the vnspen officers when they do amisse, and to presente all offenders. 1588 DIGBY *Horace, Sat. iv.* C 3 b, I am not one that shall presume, who art thou forgete of me? 1598–1603 [see PROMOTING *ppl. a.* 2].

7. *Eccl. Law.* To set in motion (the office of the ordinary or judge) in a criminal suit in an ecclesiastical court; to institute (a suit *ex officio promoto*) by promotion of the ordinary.

1680 *Convict. Privat. Spir. Courts* 1, II. § 1. 13 (OED) [If] the Official [or, of the Court of Arches] to the proper and competent Judge to take cognizance of all Ecclesiastical Causes whatsoever not only at the Instance of Parties, but also of his meer Office, or when 'tis promoted. *Ibid.* 1. I. § 3 (1700) 7 It is left to the election of the Plaintiff to elect in which Court he will institute or promote his Cause. 1789 SIR W. SCOTT in Haggard *Eccl. Consist. Court* (1827) I. 74 This is a case of Office promoted [= *ex officio promoto*] against Thomas Calcott, for erecting tombs in the church-yard .. without leave of the Ordinary. 1827 LUSHINGTON in *Curteis Rep. Eccl. Cas.* (1840) 600, Mr. Williams (Vicar of Hendon), who promotes the office of the Judge, has brought a charge against a parishioner of chilling and howling. 1849 JACKSON *Dom. Chapl.* xxiii. The office of the judge promoted by Tipkins against Ewbank for his soul's correction. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 21 Apr., Because in *Read v. Bp. of Lincoln* (Ritual) the archbishop's office was promoted against him [*Bp. Wood of Litchfield, 1880*]. *Ibid.* 30 The suit (*Lamp v. Bp. St. Davids*) was promoted ex officio before the archbishop. 1892 Sir R. PALMER *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) 837 In every ecclesiastical court there are two modes of proceeding—the civil and the criminal. In criminal proceedings the office of the judge is promoted, [i. e.] inasmuch as all spiritual jurisdiction is in the hands of the bishop or ordinary, his office or function is set in motion. *Ibid.* 938 The Criminal Suit is open to every one whom the ordinary allows to promote his office, and the Civil Suit to every one showing an interest.

† **Promote,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōmōt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōmovēre* (see prec.); or abbreviated from *promoted*.] Promoted.

a 1550 *Cut off Lime vale* For where a lame faldeath hits promote, Every will grauele, tapping at his gate.

† **Promotement.** *Obs. rare*[–1]. [f. PROMOTE *v.* + -MENT.] = PROMOTION 2.

1870 ROBERT *Tables* xxiii. (ed. 2) 102 Some commend the shining a fox Ears at the bottom of the Bases or plin..for a great promotement of their taking.

Promoter (prɒmō'tɔɹ). Forms: 5–6 promotour, -oure, 6 *Sc.* -or, 6–9 -or, 5– -er. 5–6 promocitor, 7 -monitor. [AF. and early mod.L. *promotiator* = F. *promoteur* (1376 in Hatz.-Darm.)] one who promotes, an official prosecutor in an ecclesiastical court, † a business agent, *sb.* med.L. *prōmōtor*, agent. s. f. *prōmōt-us* to PROMOTE. But from 16th c. commonly spelt with *-er*, as if f. PROMOTE *v.* + -ER 1. The *fi* forms occur only in sense 3.]

1. 1. One who or that which promotes, advances, or furthers any movement or project; a furtherer, an encourager.

1530–1532 *More our Ladye* 117 A numbrere to them that are faithfull, a promoter to the righteful, an helpere to the vpright. 1588 FRAUNCE *Chron.* viii. 242 Of whome opportune

...a great furtherer or promoter. 1553 Brende *Quintus Curtius* (1561) 83 The three promoters, to have Images in churches. ✦ 1578 Lanham *Torkelton.* (Add.) 80 It myght then be Procurators and Promoters of causes. 1587 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* in Holinshed I. 58 A powerfull Mainelie, or Promotor of Vices. 1587 Fl. Williams in *Vicissitudes Answ.* (Arb.) 88 Money is the best promoter of merchandize. 1640 *Prerog. Parl.* (1771) 12 In 1637 the bills for making four distinct lines of railway to Brighton had been referred to one committee. An unprecedented contest arose between the promoters of the competing lines. 1847 Illustr. *Friends in C.* I. 108 These are two great classes of promoters of social happiness. 1848 *Lancet Rep.* in 1861 (T. H. v. 2) [The leading promoter of the University] was the Chancellor, Bishop Eglintoune.

b. *Legisl.* One who takes steps for, or actively supports, the passing of a law; now *spec.* one of those who take the necessary steps for obtaining the passing of a local or private act of parliament.

1727 Middleton *Cicero* I. vii. 441 Cicero himself was the promoter of it, and procured a decree to his satisfaction. *Ibid.* 551 Cæsar was the promoter of this law. [Cf. 1840 in 3.] 1803 H. *Cox Instit.* I. 1. iv. 20 With respect to those [local acts] various preliminaries ... are ... required to be observed by the promoters of the several bills. *Ibid.* I. ii. 310 The promoters of such bill are required to prove compliance with the standing orders of both Houses.

c. *Finance.* One who promotes, or takes the requisite steps for, the formation of a joint-stock company; one who is a party to the preparation or issue of the prospectus; a company-promoter. In consequence of the amount of swindling too often exacted by, the term has in popular use acquired an opprobrious sense: cf. PROMOTERISM.

1824 *Mirror* V. 82 A promoter, *quasi* promoter, is one successfully a bad man. 1824 W. C. Bates *Kidderminster* 82 He ...cursed Himself, his friend, and all the promoters of the Old jobbers and projectors. 1825 *Times* 18 May 2/1 The promoter of a company is accountable for what he omits to do, as well as for what he does. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 64 § 3 A promoter in this section means a promoter who was a party to the preparation of the prospectus. 1854 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 5/1 (*Official Assignee*) 'It is a company promoter!' *Without.* Oh, no; he is far too respectable for that.

2. One who promotes or advances another in dignity or position.

14.. [see PROMOTED]. 1850 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* 93, 96 They are dishonoured, and on passionate promoters of their Kindred. 1868 Freeman *N. Conq.* II. viii. 80 Harold ...appears as a special promoter of German churchmen.

II. ¶ 3. One whose business was to prosecute or denounce offenders against the law; originally an officer appointed by the crown; later, one who prosecuted in his own name and that of the sovereign, and received a part of the fines as his fee; a professional accuser, an informer. *Obs.*

a. 1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 340/1 The Office of ayen Promotours, by us graunted unto hym by oure Lettres Patentes. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fools* (1570) 146 b, Sergeaunt, Attorney, Promoter, Judge or Scribe, Will not doo thy matter without a proper bribe. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council* in Nichols, *Progr. Eliz.* I. 58 A proclamation upon penall losses and likewise, commonly called promoters. 1609 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.*, 400 Aristophon the accuser or false promoter, being condemned to death for troubling men with wrongfull inquisitions. 1803 [see RELATOR 2]. 1879 Cornhill *Magazine* 'In those days, which is popular and penall actions for fines (in nature of complaint of offenders, having part of the profit for their reward). ...They belong especially to the Exchequer and kings bench. ✦ 1681 *Parish Without, Gentlemen* (1682) 6 Formerly (Henry VII) made Empson Promoter General, to press the Penal-Statutes all over the land.

b. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 197 His aim be promoters, some compass to spie. 1598 Chettwynd *Further Disc.* in 16 (1600) 49 The promoters [L. *delatores*], a sort of men found out for a common mischiefe and destruction. 1607 R. Cleaver in *Ketocke's World of Wonders* 136 Prowling promoters. 1633 Milton *Hireling* Wks. 1851 V. 358 Tyrannies and Rebellion, two mercenal Promoters. 1870 *Rogers Low Dict.*, Promoters.

† b. As offices appointed to prosecute students before the Rector for debts or offences, in some of the Scottish universities. *Now only Hist.* rare. mod. L. *promotor.*

1480 *Statutes Univ. Glasguensis* (Maitl. Club) II. 9 De assistente Procuratoris Universitatis ut sine offendi.] 1894 *Mod. Lit. Table* 9 In St. Andrews a Promotor is General Sindic to be elected annually for the recovery of University debts, and the dismissal of contraventions of the Statutes. The Promotor to bring offenders before the Lord Rector. ... The Promotor's oath.

c. *Eccl. Law.* The prosecutor of a suit in an ecclesiastical court.

1734 Hyde *Hist. Reg.* I. viii. 191 Laics should not be admitted in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses. 1827 Lamb *Alla Sm.* v. Oxford *in Vacation*, Amid an incongruous assembly of attorneys, attorneys' clerks, apparitors, promoters, vermin of the law, among whom he sits 'in cycle and out shadow proper'. 1876 Lt. Phillimore in *Wilde v. Rg. of Dof.* in *Law Rep., Prob. Div.* II. 156 The promoter in this proceeding of 'duplex querela' complains to his Bishop that having been duly presented ...the bishop has refused to institute him. *Ibid.* That the result of the examination satisfied him (the defendant) that the promoter was *non idoneus ad munus sufficiens in Ecclesia.*

Obituary. 1889 R. S. Simpson *Rp. of Educ'n Cases* 2 The promoters in the suit were E. Read, W. Brown, T. F. Wilson, and J. Marshall. The respondent was the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. 1892 Sir R. Phillimore *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) 492 The promoter of the office of the judge is bound not only to give in articles, but also a correct copy to the defendant.

III. 4. A descriptive appellation in the Scottish universities (or some of them) of the official who presented students for degrees. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Properly in Latin form *promotor*, but sometimes represented historically by the Eng. form.

1892 W. L. Low *St. Thomas* iv. 35 It was his turn to act as Promotor or 'Father' at the new graduation. 1898 A. C. Fraser *T. Reid* iv. 48 In the last year of each course, as 'promotor', he presented his undergraduates to receive the Master's degree (at King's Coll., Aberdeen).

Hence **Promotorium**, the reprobated practice or conduct of promoters of joint-stock companies.

1880 [title] Last Words of Thomas Carlyle on Trades-Unions: Promotorium and the Signs of the Times. 1880 *Edin. Courant* 29 Oct. 6/7 Word-painting of the diabolical promotorium of the day.

Promoting (prəmōʊ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROMOTE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROMOTE.

1. Advancement, furtherance, helping forward; the 'getting up' of joint-stock financial companies.

1581 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 167/2 The...gathering of...Justice and proceedings and remembrage Verses. 1599 Russell *Pastimes, Hist. Engl.* (1821) 32 [He was accused] for procurings of benefices by money. 1648 Milton *Observ. Artic. Irish Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 360 To give the first proceeding... to his care, tyrannical designs in England. 1693 Lowndes *Hints. Peripl.* 42 For the promoting of their pious designs. 1850 *Punch Hall* O. 3 July 2/2 Company-promoting has become a business.

† 2. The action of a PROMOTER (sense 3); soliciting, denouncing. *Obs.*

1581 Sussex *Tractate* (1840) 12 n. (1592) 38 Anoke Fenton ...confessed of promoting.

Promoting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That promotes, in various senses.

† 1. That lays an information; that is a promoter or informer. *Obs.*

1596 Shakespeare *Merch. Venice* Add. Let some laughs ...watching fellows should beg it as a commandment. 1604 Dekker *Owle* 347 Stops in this false age, this promoting world, Closely hereafter how that he grows to such. 1613 Shakespeare *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 72 Informing, and promoting, and purchasing make-bates.

2. That furthers, assists, or fosters. Chiefly in comb., as *company-promoting, health-promoting.*

1871 'M. Lemmon' *Camelot Breaker.* 250 Hunting the Dong ...is no exercise, no health-promoting, and in every way no praiseworthy act whatsoever. 1904 *Pharm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 104 Colonial company-promoting swindlers.

Promotion (prəmōʊ·ʃən). Also 5–6 -cion(e, -cyon. [a. F. *promotion* (1478 *c.* in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *promotiōn-em*, n. of action f. *promov-ēre*: see PROMOVE.]

1. Advancement in position; preferment.

On promotion, on the way to promotion, on trial: *to be on one's promotion*, to conduct oneself with a view to promotion (also *colloq.* to marriage).

1479 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 79/2 No fee for promotion or furthering of any person to Offices. 1505 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxix. 511 With his promocion of pupilege the remayne were opposed. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 119, I give to Dorithe and Anne my doughters vl li. to be repaide at theyr full mariage Dayes towarde their mariadge or other promocion. 1613 Speed *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 23 The high promotion of his Grace of Canterbury, Who holds his State at once 'mongst Parliaments, Pupils, and Poor Suitors. 1693 Lottrell *Relief Ext.* (1820) III. 80 Imagined that he was not in the late promotion made a marshal of France. 1732 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 19 In point of power and revenue, such a dignity might be esteemed an inconsiderable promotion. 1785 Cowper *Retirement* 322 Promotion's ladder, who goes up or down. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. 4. 601 In that period promotion depended solely on merit.

1836 *Lett. fr. Madrid* I. 183 A Second Irish girl apparently on their premises. 1841 Thackeray *Com. Pair xxvii*, The Irish kitchen-maid on her promotion. *Ibid.* xliv, 'I remember when you lived we, though ...' That was when I was on my promotion, Gosney, she said. 1888 W. E. Hodder *Life Shaftes.* I. 6 square, apart room in order on promotion. 1900 Miss L. F. Thomson in *Good Words* Dec. 783 When the cancelled orders have been worked out, he has recourse to them, as it were, 'on their promotion'.

b. *Chess.* The elevation of a pawn to the rank of a higher piece.

1869 F. Tuely *Studies of Chess* (1894) I. 30 Of promoting a pawn to be a queen, rook, &c. When a pawn has gone round to the further rank on the adverse side of the board, he is rewarded with promotion to the highest named dignity. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 3/3 If a player ...is forced ... to the promotion which involves the loss of the game. *Ibid.* 20 Dec., 3/3 A trio of promoting problems, representing three different types of promotion side by side.

2. The action of helping forward; the fact or state of being helped forward; furtherance, advancement, encouragement.

1583 Carter's *Chron. Reg.* v. M vij b, To the greate ease of the churche and to the promocion of the feyth. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 310 In the possessioune and furtherance of the gospell. 1604 Perers *Regr. Dalkeith* 10 An Authentick Instrumentum to the promotion of the Arts and Sciences. 1705 F. Thomas in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 100 There is a navigable river ... which is a great promotion of the trade of the town. 1842 S. Austin *Wonder's Hist. Rep.* III. iii. Institutions for the promotion of learning. 1880 Sir R. Baxter *Psychol. Inq.* II. vii. 251 The great agent in the promotion of civilization is the advancement of knowledge.

3. The getting up of a joint-stock company.

1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 309/1 The plaintiff ...was interested in the promotion of the Georgia Gold Mines Company Limited. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 3/1 He had not personally reaped the benefit of some of his promotions.

† 3. The laying of an information against any one. *Obs.*

a. 1548 Thomas *Exp. Matt.* xxvii. 21 Countenaunce & promocion muf much like, ...are that ryghte hand and right eye that must be cut of & plucked out that the whole man perysshe not. [But this quot. perh. belongs to sense 2.]

† 4. ? Motion or stirring of the mind. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 Poperion of ye mynde, ellandcolye, wonder or other promocyons. 1648 Herrick *Hesp. Philos.* 20. (1796) 174/1 They held...That nothing judgeth but by interior promotion, and the judgment of true and false consists of inward touch.

† 5. Advance, getting on, progress made. Cf. PROMOVE v. 5. *Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Sect. 3. 128 Whether it were truly or in appearance, in habit or in exercise of soul... it is certain the promotions of the holy Childe (Luke ii. 40) were great, admirable, and as full of wonder as of sanctity.

6. *attrib.* (in sense 3 b): *promotion examination, expense, money*; (in 1) *promotion examination.*

1880 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 6/1 The General Hydraulic Power Company ... 800 promotion money is to be paid. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 32 note, The Edinburgh arbitrator took the actual cost of promotion as the test of the promotion allowance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 1/2 To look into the promotion expenses. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 Oct. 5/3 The...promotion combinations are at hand.

Promotive (prəmōʊ·tiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PROMOTE *v.* + -IVE, after MOTIVE *a.* Cf. Anglo-L. *promotivus* (1357 in Du Cange).] Having the quality of promoting; tending to the promotion (of a thing).

1642 J. Goodwin *Imput. Triumph.* (1648) 78 They will use [it] rather to a destructive, then promotive way thereunto. 1680 Kelly *Duties* 2. 46 Promotive to the advancement of Christian Religion. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. Misc. 2. iii. 48 Conclusive of Religion, and promotive of true Faith. 1804 Mme Mirvenne *Voyage Sec.* I. 272 The air is so promotive of growth. 1880 Fawcett in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 860 Agriculture powerfully promotive of human progress.

B. *sb. nonce-use.* That which promotes or furthers something.

1793 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XII. 288 To evolve its real promotives.

Hence **Promotiveness,** the quality of being promotive; tendency to promote or further.

a. 1866 J. Green *Extens. Theol. Philos.* (1892) 231 He has defined utilitarianism as the philosophy which values one thing simply in regard of another, viz. their promotiveness of happiness. 1874 F. Sawyer *Our Inher.* 26, 194 To set forth ...their promotiveness to the fulness of thought as well as the material comforts of...man.

† **Promotor.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. med. L. : see PROMOTER.] A procurator, prolocutor, or proctor.

1506 tr. *Duplex Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. 22. 1 *e Hermolaus Sermolinus, Promotor* of the Council.

† **Promotorial** (prəmɒtōʊ·riăl), *a. Obs.* [f. med. L. *promotor* (see prec.) + -IAL; cf. obs. F. *promotorial* (1589 in Godef.), = med. L. ** promotōrius.*] Of or pertaining to a promotor; *promotorial letters*, letters of attorney.

1630-3 J. Dunn in *Peculiar Rec.* (1881) 300 [The King] had petitioned to give unto Promotorial letters to Arthur the second. *Ibid.* 303 How ...to give to the King of Swethes for his Promotorial Letters towards ye Ladbrook princes.

Promotress (prəmōʊ·trĕs). [f. PROMOTER + -ESS 1.] A female promoter. So [tr. L. form] **Promotrix,** in same sense.

1800 H. Stebbing *Jesus, Sol. Occ.* 11 (1811) 107 A promotress and bawd to sense. 1878 Anth. Walker *Pastoral C.* xxiv *Wrongful* 41 The greatest Ministers, and Promotrixes ...of a new Science—The Art of obliging. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 19 The promotress of matters' meetings. 1860 J. Lucas *Prim. Epist.* 17 A zealous promotrix of the Schism of the Donatists.

† **Promoval.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. PROMOVE *v.* + -AL.] Promotion, furtherance, advancement.

1585 Reporter *Scots...* 111. 2/2/18 *pro* For promoval and defence of Reformation. 1587 in Sheikh *Ancestral Contendings* (1916) 210 For the prosperal and defence of these wretchedes. a. 1592 Urquhart's *Rabelais* III. xxix. 146 Insuitable for the promoval of the good of this Work.

† **Promove,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *promovēre* to move forward, promote; see PRO-[1] and MOVE *v.* Cf. OF. *porc-, promouvoir*, mod. *promouvoir*, perh. the immediate source.]

1. *trans.* = PROMOTE *v.* 1.

1447 *Bokenham, Sts. Barthilmewe's* (E.E.T.S.) 34 The wyse of Sirrye...the whiche promovyd Theodosie... in-to the Archebischope of Constantinop. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. Prol., Lat many colyd Pryncis...hef verray and nobyll hart, wyss, prayss, worth manis, and prowes, and pete. a. 1548 Leland *Itinerary* (Oxford Univ. *Hist.* (S.C.S.) I. 69 (Hi) labori dayke to promove his fellolis to honour and dignite. 1887 J. Bayles *Land-Reg. Stability* 4 *Constructively* a Nobility being then a Quality or Dignity, whereby a Man is ...promoved out of, and above the Estate of the vulgar.

2. = PROMOTE *v.* 2.

a 1400 *Alph. Lell.* 21 Perkyn proveaunde, or meruke lordis prouenge his hat cloth lord to hys mayne, hys prynce hondly. 1586 *Lett. Gen. Assembly Ch. Scotl.* in Pogs. Ch. 63 To promove the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. a 1625 Sylvester *Lessay A Beloved Frinne* (1641) 5 It is impossible, nor can Imagine your ends promove. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 19 Making use of the Christian Religion only as a kind of politic medium to promove their gain. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1820) 97 The 'sons of the prophets', whose constitutions 'in the passes teach', I am under no obligation to promove.

3. To move mentally, provoke, instigate, incite.

1477 Caxton *Jason* 12 To this promoved him envye and diuerse enemitie. 1837 Goldsmith *Hist. Eng. Comm.*

Hen. VIII, 3, A Law ought to draw back men from evill,...it ought also to promove them unto good.

4. To move onward, remove to another place. *rare.*

1599 STOW'S *Cron. Scot.* (Holl.) 13. 109 This war promoued till ane other place At will...of the kingis grace.

5. *intr.* To move on, advance, make progress.

1590 BUCHANAN *Chamelion Wks.* (1892) 43 This monstrous prosecutis to the eastirdis of aege as it would manifis thame and mairay euery manis consciance. 1647 N. WARD *Simplicity of Primitive* 38 We can doe but nothing, but lye bedrabled and vnable to moue or promove as a Ship on the Sea. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 77 How few are there who endeavour to promove in their spirituall state.

Promovent (*prŏmōʊvĕnt*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *prōmovent-em*, pr. pple. of *prōmovēre*: see prec.]

† **1.** That 'promotes' or promotes; causing advancement or progress. *Obs. rare.*

1604 *Belvidis Ha. Comm.* (Camden) 88 To shew ... the remedyes both removent and promovent. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. vi. 184 Religion is both the conservent and promovent cause of States. 1809 KAYE & JAMES *Contr.* I. 140 In fact, I never wish to be promovent to any thing.

† **2.** Promoting; using. *Obs. rare.*

1655 WOOD *Athenæ* in *Life & Times* (O.H.S.) IV. 17 *Hem.* That the book entituled *Athenæ Oxonienses*,...ex-hibited by the party promovent in this cause,...was first entred in the book of the register of the company of Stationers of London.

II. *sb.* The promotor of a suit in an ecclesiastical court; = PROMOTER 3 c.

1677 *Wilde v. Bp. of Ches.* in *Law Rep., Prob. Div.* II. 191 This was a suit of *Jactitation* arising out of the refusal of...the Bishop...to institute the promovent...to the rectory. *Ibid.* 193 Dr. Trevor on behalf of the promovent, moved the Dean of Arches. *Lord Penzance*...to give leave to the promovent to bring in his libel. *Ibid.* 205 Dr. Swabey ...moved the Court to dismiss the defendant from the suit; the promovent being dead. [So all though the case; but in the judgement Lord P. used 'promoter': see PROMOTER 3 c.]

† **Promover.** *Obs.* [f. PROMOVE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which 'promoves' or promotes: = PROMOTER 1 (in quot. 14... = PROMOTER 2).

14.. WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. 2209 (Wemyss MS.) His promotwere (Scottre MS. promotour) was off smerk. Hone of his part he held him perle. 1535 *Jove Exp. Dan.* vii. 199 Rubi & hæmina as they call golden weede, to be prohibited, pruned drawne, & burned with all the promovers thereof. 1564 BP. PARKER *Comm. Rev.* xiii. 199 The dragon...substituteth this viceroy ...the most effectuall promovere of idolatrous that ever was. 1598 M. GRIFFITH in Hearne *Collect.* 3 Jan. an. 1708 (O.H.S.) I. 160 A ...zealous promovere of good Works. 1640 *Rec. Diagnosall Presbytery* (O.H.S.) 171 Pointers and prime promovers y^reof.

† **Promowing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*Late* prec. + -ING¹.] The action of promoting, promotion; moving.

14.. *Sir Degrevis Append.* App. 190 *Of promowing of Rudy.* 1600 HOLLAND *Pseudo-martyr* 224 For the promoting of Christs glorie. a 1630 — *Serm.* viii. (1640) 81 Those works of mere ...that ...confess them to the promowing of others to glorifie God. a 1639 SPOTTISWOODE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 72 To have his advice for the promoving of some worthy person unto the place. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Sufferings Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. 170 The promoving of real religion in themselves and others.

Prompt (*prŏmpt*), *sb.* [In branch I. ad. L. *promptus* manifest, f. ppl. stem of *prōmĕre* (see next); in II. f. PROMPT *v.*; in III. f. PROMPT *a.*]

† **I. 1.** Readiness; promptedness. *In prompt* (= L. *in promptu*), in readiness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1425 *Prompt. Pt. Barthelomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 34 He hathe yt in prompte what manere he owhte vnto to spake yt sempely.

II. 2. An act of prompting; instigation; something said or suggested to incite to action, or to help the memory. Cf. PROMPT *v.* 2.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 27 Common drunkards and carnall tyrans...esteeme themselues as honest and as truly religious as the best, and bothe by a naturall prompt of the diuell. 1711 CIBBER *Com. Lovers* v, You won't forget,—to give me a Prompt upon occasion. 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty C.* III. 12 But...was glad to accept a prompt from her neighbour.

b. *spec.* in *Theat.* The act of the prompter on the stage. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as prompt-book, the book used by a prompter in a theatre to maintain an actor; prompt-box, the prompter's box on a stage; prompt-centre, the position on a stage half-way between the centre and the prompt-side; prompt-copy = PROMPT-BOOK; prompt-side, that side of the stage to the actor's right, where the prompter usually takes up his position when there is no prompt-box.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 8. 2 There circumstances the mode of the revived Ghosts...after their coming the customary "prompt bell." 1859 SALA *Twice round Clock* (1861) 265 I happened to be almost born in a "prompt-box and scared to a scene-painter's elm-kettle. 1862 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/1 The prompt-box was placed in the centre of the stage; but, owing to there being no floor below the stage, the prompter ...had to raise a trap-door in the stage, and to crawl along on hands and knees. 1884 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS in *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 829/1 An old "prompt-copy may have wandered out of England. 1898 DOUGLAS-MACK *Private Acad.* Nicholas found himself close to the first entrance on the "prompt side. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 12 Oct. 3/4 On the prompt side some microscopic little bananas are being fitted up.

III. 3. *Commerce* (ellipt. for *prompt date*, *day*, *time*). A trade term for a limit of time given for payment of the account for produce purchased; the limit varying with different goods being stated on a note of reminder called a *prompt-note*; hence = due-date.

1719 *Maxims Insurance* I. 326 This 1 per Cent, which was left out on account of the different Prompts for Payment, must either be deducted on some or both the Accounts. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 64 The speculation went on at advancing prices...till nearly the explosion of the prompt. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Prompt-note*, a term of reminder of the day of payment and note then, etc., given to a purchaser at a sale of produce. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 1/3 In goods like tea, where the prompt, or time allowed before the goods are taken up, is long, a deposit of something like one-third of the value has to be made at the time of purchase....In such...leading goods the prompt is short. *Mod.* If you offered me corn at six months, I might reply 'At what prompt?' or 'What is the prompt?'

b. See quot.

1882 BRYDEN *Consulship-Ins. Pilot.* (1893) 292 *Prompt*...In commerce, the setting forth in a written document the record of a bargain or sale, in such a form as to render it negotiable. ...A prompt is an agreement between a shipper or importer on the one hand, and a merchant on the other; in which the former engages to sell certain specified goods at a given price, and the latter to take them up and pay for them at a specified date....It implies...that the goods shall be 'promptly' paid for on delivery, if delivered before the specified date, and at the specified date, whether they are delivered or not.

4. elliptical, for *prompt goods* (see PROMPT *a.* 3): Goods sold under an agreement as to a prompt or time-limit.

Prompt (*prŏmpt*), *a.* (*adv.*) [a. F. *prompt* (1219 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *prompt-us* brought forth, brought to light, manifest; as hand, ready, quick, prepared, disposed, inclined; pa. pple. of *prōm-ĕre* to bring forth or out, produce, bring to light, f. *pro*¹ Pro- 1 + *em-ere* to take, to buy.]

1. Ready in action; quick to act when occasion arises; acting with alacrity; ready and willing.

1450–52 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 93 A sure of lewe Woode of Bukingee, Carnoden by name, but promptir in counsel [L. *consilio et manu promptior*]. 1592 FAYRFAX *Chron.* v. cxvii. 31 She that was prompte & redy to all myst, saue in her myndo that she chylde was chrysto by prayer. 1640 *Compl. Lady. Pref.* 22 That no male prompts to regard like what (prevent felt, nor to commende nor gyk serviceable act. 1888 *Eliot Decades* 38 A man of prompt wytte. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 23 Tell him, I am prompt To lay my Crowne at's feete, and there to kneele. 1708 *Pers. Quest.* 2. 382 Three poor Templars came...Each prompt to query, answer, and dispute. 1808 BYRON *Hours* iv. 108, A manly, free horse, though something old, Prompt to his pace, cool and bold. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-day L.* I. (1858) 3 The prompt and bold beginning of men. 1870 BOWEN *Hist. Logic* (1881) VI. xxiii. 290 The friend who had ever been prompt in the time of peril. *Ag.* 1903 I. ZANGWILL *Premier.* II. cxxxiii. [xxxix.] 273 That they were ...trifling by the sea frankly: ...no one was so prompt and so agreeable to them.

† **b.** Ready to speak; loquacious, eloquent. *rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 90, I cannot sing...Nor play at subtle games; fair virtues all; To which the Grecians are most prompt and pregnant.

† **c.** Hasty, forward, abrupt, blunt. *Obs. rare.*

1708 SWIFT *Lett.* (Jones 1767) I. 35 A prompt French nobleman, at our ambassador's table, reproached Mr. H——y for not being at the play? No, said H——mbly—— *I would not*, replied the Marquis.

2. Of action, speech, etc.: Characterized by readiness or quickness; done, performed, etc. at once, at the moment, or on the spot.

1596 *Edgar. Pamf.* (W. de W. 1528) 219 Contemplacyon is a fine & a prompte or redy syght of the eye of the myndo. 1599 (title) Aspatia[gon], that is to say, prompte, quicke, acute and premeditate odygnes, of certain Emperours, Kynges, Philosophers and Oratours,...compiled in Latyne by...Maister Erasmus...And now translated into Englyshe by Nicolas Udall. 1604 WOTTON *Booklet to Battle* (1624) 180 The reception of Light into the Body of the building, was very prompt. 1677 MILTON *P. L.* v. 140 Such prompt eloquence Flowed from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Prompt Payment*, a present paying of Money, a Term in Merchandize. 1760 W. GORDON *Gent. Counting-ho.* 370 His creditor...demands prompt payment in cash...in ready money. 1792 BYRNE, *Jobbers Advis.* The stomach of salad and prompt pudding. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1887) 310 Those qualities which enable men to form prompt and judicious decisions. 1877 W. S. GILBERT *Sorcerer* v, We deduct 10 per cent for prompt cash.

† **b.** *Impers.* Suddenly emergent; demanding instant action. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 122 Very apt in prompt occasions, to demonstrate valour and readiness.

3. *Commerce.* For immediate delivery (and payment); also, due at once, or at the date fixed. Cf. PROMPT *sb.* 3.

1879 *Explanation in London Tradesmen*, When are the promised time prompt? [The regular word for due in reference to the proceeds of sales of tea and other merchandise.] 1883 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 2/7 BOSTOCK—Oct 27th, 3rd prox., well grown 4t 10s. 1898 *Ib.* 22 Farmer's Club, 28 Sept. 7/3 Rates for prompt hams are not well maintained. 1888 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 The prompt figure for No. 3 [clay lime] has been 77s. 6d.; and to 31s. 3d. is quoted January to March. 1892 *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 2/8 There have been a few cold prompt lots sold at 32s. No. 3. 1898 *Ibid.* 28 May 2/6 Sometimes 40s. 6d. will be taken for prompt Irish by merchants.

II. as *adv.* Promptly, to the minute or the fixed time; sharp.

Mod. She must be called prompt at seven o'clock.

C. *Comb.* of adj., as *prompt-witted*; of adv. as *prompt-paying* (that pays promptly).

1599 CLEMENT ROBINSON *Handf. Wits* viii. (1598) 102 Many, who is promptwitted, can learne to read without spelling. 1892 *Daily News* 6 June 8/8 Good, prompt-paying, established tenants.

Prompt (*prŏmpt*), *v.* Also 4–5 promte, 5–6 promp, 6 prompte, 6–7 prompt. *Pa. pple.* prompted, rarely in 7 prompts. [f. prec. adj. or its F. or L. original, in sense 'to render prompt or ready to do something'.

The grounds of the verb is not clear: the first example of certainly is earlier than any known instance of the use of the adj. in Eng., and suggests the prior use of a noun.]

1. *trans.* To incite to action; to move or instigate (a person, etc.) *to do*, or *to* something.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiv. 7 Þe Angel Sithand & prouidand. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Promptyn, *prono, incito, instigo.* c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 524 Another was with the at hym sare vnto, but stode wrae and prompted the vi week longhe. 1550 ABERD. *Reform.* § 3 Pref. 21, [I] By whose direction found it then not this place?...By Lucas that first did promp me to requyre. 1607 — *Timon* II. ii. 130 When I have Prompted you in the ebbe of your estate, And your great flow of debts. 1837 S. PERCEVAL *Pol. Effects Jas. II.* 8 A bill...was offered to restore nine towns to Wharton will audibly prompt them out of their Hives. 1853 C. WALKER *Eidos*, *introp.* in *Dubo* what your pardon presses you to do. 1742 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 58 Their pride prompting them to put it to the utmost trial. 1832 DISRAELI *Venetia* iv. 3 A mysterious instinct prompted her.

b. *absol.*

1830 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Middleby to* Records of the past That prompt to love-worship. 1855 RANE *Sermon* 4 *Jud.* ii. 6. § 3 (1864) 104 When two feelings prompt in opposite ways, the one that determines the conduct is said to be victoriously the stronger. 1898 KAYE *Anal. Engl. Lit.* iii. 121 They suppose in numbers no child exercises prompt.

2. *trans.* To assist (a speaker when at a loss) by suggesting something to be said, or (a reciter) by supplying the words that come next. Used esp. of one helping a pupil in his recitation, or an actor in speaking his part. (Cf. PROMPT *sb.* 2 b.)

1508 *Dunbar Misc.* (1888) 2 John Lydgog came into kyth and prompit lytill, and had lytill wit to[o.]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 240 Whereby such rulers...should become to subject & rul euery chesone by his owne without the helpe of any bydders to prompt hym. a 1568 ASCHAM (*Arb.*) 89 Let him translate it into Latin againe, shadyng in such place, where no other scholer may prompte him. 1619 *Middl. Tast* 8 To stand behind the Scene, and prompt both Parties, to find the blouddy Tragedy. 1708 Mr. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* xxx. 10 Those men shall hear the word prompting them before. 1874 ROBERTSON *Sky Time* viii. 89 It was like being prompted to an examination, and being unable to catch the word.

† **b.** To remind, put (one) in mind. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 308 All prompting mee how fairre young Hero is.

3. To urge, suggest, or dictate (a thing); to inspire, give rise to (thought, action).

1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xxv. (1612) 593 That to me Two or three Gods in sleepe prompt by thee. 1600 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. ii. 420 It goes on, I see As my soule prompts it. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* xvii. [Br. Poems (1717) 56] She the prompteth how to break Her languages. 1675 TRAH. *Prudence of Rome* 13, I shall not request that I prompt those intimations unto you. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* viii. Wks. 1769 Angels prompt her golden dreams. 1732 THE FOX *Plagiat* (1736) 22 To prompt the Impression of the Awe of God on the Minds of Men. 1822 *Secret Lady of L.* iv. 5, The morning prompts the lover's blithest lay. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvi, Lawrence knew well what prompted those cheerful comments on Rorie. 1887 ROBERTSON *Prog. Mankind* 12 The reasons that prompt this policy now.

† **b.** With direct and indirect (dative) obj. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 34 Nor...by O'mastor Which your loues prompts you. 1630 JOS. T. HAWKINS tr. *Matthew's Unhappy Conformist* 101 Nature so sweetely ouraged, prompted him those imprecations.

Hence **Pro-ompted**, **Pro-ompting** *ppl. adjs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 322 The prompting eyes, Or humaine tongue. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 10 Inspire As thou art wont my prompted Song. 1808 FORTUNE *tr. Life & Corr.* (1818) II. 61 A prompting impulse to go and look for him.

Pro-ompt-book. [f. PROMPT *sb.* 2 b + BOOK.] A copy of a play prepared for the prompter's use, containing the text as it is to be spoken, and directions for the performance.

1824 MALONE *Old Plays* viii. 158 n. 2 An invaluable a rule as any in the prompt book. 1880 *Blackwood's Lond. Drama. Lib.* 158 The characters of their heroes have not been cut down to fit into the prompt-book. 1887 DIXSEE *Lett.* 18 Sept., Going over the prompt-book carefully, I see one change in your part to which...I positively object.

Prompter (*prŏm'ptəɹ*). Also 3 -er(e, -ower, 7 -or. [f. PROMPT *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who moves or incites to action; an instigator, mover.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Promptare, or he þat promptyth or ȝeuyth, *promptuator*. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 156 The Maior answered that he...would publish of promption, nor yet of Counsaylors, either to defend or gaynesay the edicte. 1837 HOOKER *Ecclesiastes* iii. 5, Cities are here compared with barbarous edicts Lot's evil disposers. 1720 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 194 The devil is a...prompter to wickedness, if he is not the first mover of it. 1879 ROSS-LEWIN *Legends* 130 No greater promoter of good fellowship.

2. One who helps a speaker or reciter by supplying him, when at a loss, with a name, word, or something to say.

1592 CHETTLE *Cruel's Br.* 1870 (1891) 13 He stands like a trumpet that lacks a Prompter. 1597 W. MARSH *Comm. prayer Book* 20, 136 The very serpent was a kinde of prompter to mischiefe then of late. 1661 *Papers on After-Prayer* 38, 51 Wagers without a Monitor or prompter because written from the heart, or from our own breast. 1850 ARNOLD *Miscellan. Misc.* III. iii. 90 After two or three years, she was able to spell out her words without a prompter.

b. *spec. Theat.* A person stationed out of sight of the audience, to prompt or assist any actor at a loss in remembering his part.

1604 HOLME 168 b, Were it my Cue to fight, I should have heaven & Without a Prompter. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 255 ¶2 A Letter from your old Domestick the Prompter, wherein that Relation of the Theatre desires my Advice. 1824 PEACOCK *Mr. Time* xvii. 144 Everybody being more or less insensible, with the solitary exception of the Prompter.

Prompting (prǫ·mptiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROMPT; an incitement to action, an instigation.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 96 Sir, Dauid, thou dreddes to many fals prompyngis. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 252 By prompyng of be Holy Ghoste. 1580 SIR R. MORYSON in *Bodl. Speculum* (1936) 231 In such [schools] exercises, prompenings and helping one of another to be more punished then lack of well doinge. 1893 MARIA EDGE *Lady Hunt. novels*, In spite of the promptings of our squadron.

Promptitude (prǫ·mptitiūd), [a. F. *promptitude*, § 5 (1) a. in Hatz.-Darm.], or ad. late L. *promptitūdo*: see PROMPT *a.* and -TUDE.] Quickness or readiness of action; promptness.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxiii. 51 Labour of penaunce, prouokinde of obedience. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 173 His Hienes doubtis not of the lyke readines, promptitude, and guide will. 1598 R. WARD tr. *Diple's Frond. Symph.* (1866) 13 They take with more promptitude. 1732 *Servants Encomium* No. 132 ¶ 8 Assurances of address and promptitude of action. 1867 A. ROBERTSON *Mem. Sir Blandford* II. ix. 163 His promptitude was remarkable: with him a matter would be completed, while another would be only thinking of it.

†**b.** Readiness of mind, inclination; prompting. 1580 Jas. VI *Quair Deer. Poetic.* IV. i. xxiv lii. ¶ 1 If not inclinacion ... become facilitie and promptitude to vice, they are not innocent. 1710 STEELE *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 7 Those who were restrained by Law without Reproach, and had no Promptitude in their Minds towards Crime.

Promptive, *a. rare.* [f. PROMPT *v.* + -IVE.] Tending or calculated to prompt; apt to move or give rise to something.

1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 2 It is properties of certain collocies that some of the greatest thinkers of your ages answered in this way for the manifestation of Mind in providence.

Promptly (prǫ·mptli), *adv.* [f. PROMPT *a.* + -LY².] In a prompt manner; readily, quickly; directly, at once, without a moment's delay.

1552 CALFHILL *Answere* xxvii. 224 Yelle her that she leyssur with her promptly Or elsse [&c.]. *a* 1598 HIERON *Christ., Mrs. Vill.* 30/2 He ... could tell all that was neede him promptly without any difficultie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 291 A stranger that understandeth not promptly the Italian tongue. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) I. 245 To give display to the promptly-reckoned articles of fashionable luxury. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/4 A House was made ready promptly as a quarter past to o'clock.

Promptness (prǫ·mptnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being prompt or quick in action, performance, etc.; readiness, promptitude.

1598 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b, Promptnes in prayer. *Quicknes of heauenly spirites.* 1788 WESLEY *Sing. Festival* (1877) 9 The ready will of framing unto thing in vain, besides the natural promptnesse which many have thereunto, is much helped by Arts. 1796 MORRIS *Agric.* II. iv. 318 With wonderful Promptness and Diligence, the Land-Forces, Artillery, &c., were put on Shore. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Man. Hind.* 304 It possesses the same virtues as morphia, but acts with more promptness and energy. 1868 *Freeman Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 119 The hopes of an immediate attempt to be promptness and energy.

Pro·mptress. *rare.* [f. PROMPTER + -ESS.] A female prompter.

1788 CRADOCK *To Fortune* i Promptress of amendment's sighs, ...O look, and smile!

Promptuary (prǫ·mptiŭări), *sb.* (*a.*) Now *rare.* [As sb. sc. loc. f. *promptuārium* a storeroom, repository: cf. F. *promptuaire* n. carnal; as adj. cf. L. *promptuārī-us* ready for distribution, f. *promptus* sb. (see PROMPT *sb.*).]

1. A place where supplies, etc., are kept in readiness for use; a storehouse, a repository; the source whence anything is derived. ? *Obs.*

1552–70 tr. *Diodor* (Rolfe) I. 301 Things that lede as a promptuary of the Romaines thinges. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* ii. (1882) 53 It hath pleased God to make the promptuarie, the treasurie, or storehouse of all true virtue and godlines. 1693 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 32 The Water is self-restored to its original Fund and Promptuary, the Earth. 1754 GRAINGER *Biog. Hist.* (1806) I. xvii. 56 The earth, the common promptuary that supplies nourishment to man, animals, and vegetables.

2. Applied to a handbook or note-book containing a summary or digest of information, etc.

1577 FULKE *Antw. Three Cherleston* 108 There he alas... Promptuaries of lyes, Footholds of lyes, and other lothsome bookes of lyes. 1630 HAYMAN *Life Alfonso* i. (1678) 19 Such a promptuary for any one that lacks not leisure to peruse... the Alfonsian Antiquities. 1708 tr. *Erpenius Rud. Hist.* 1616 C. II. v. 137 A Hand Promptuary upon the Gospels.

1633 GOUGE *Promptuary of matter for preaching...suitable for sermons, for sermons on Sundays, and other occasions.*

†**B.** *adj.* In *promptuary art*, the art of collecting information for future use. *Obs.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Sadeel's Auth. Letters* v. 38 To prepare this ready Provision for discourse,...Augustine more he before hand learned, and stored up, almost such things as are frequently hidden, and come into disputation: and this we call promptuarie Art, or Preparation.

Prompture (prǫ·mptiŭ). *rare.* [f. L. *ppl.* stem *prompti-* (taken in sense of PROMPT *a.*) + -URE.] Prompting, suggestion, instigation.

1803 SOUTHEY *Misc. for Bk.* ii. 70, 218 Though he hath since by promptures of the Devil. *a* 1823 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1868) 180 His Confession namely the promptures of the Spirit. 1708 CHARNOCK *Recall. Lett.* vi. Love's prompture deep. 1877 HALDEN *Who Are we?* 191 Not from the promptures of mere own counsel, Or spur of private vantage.

†**Promu·lgate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *promulgātus*, pa. pple. of *promulgāre*: see PROMULGE.] Promulgated, set forth. [Use, as pa. pple.]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 As soone as his holy lawe of the gospell was promulgate and published. 1530 PALSGR. 668/1 Nowe that it is promulgate, we maye boldely speake of it. 1532 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 13 Whose heroicke fame was vniuersally promulgate in this Mediterrall greenche. 1604 *Anglos Danger Exhibit.* 35 If they had not been soone searched by a promulgate Law.

Promulgate (prǫ·mŭlgăt, prǫme·-), *v.* [f. L. *prōmulgāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōmulgāre* to expose to public view, publish: see PROMULGE. The first pronunciation is that now usual: cf. CONFEDERATE, CONTEMPLATE.] TRANS. To make known by public declaration; to publish; *esp.* to disseminate (some law, decree, or tidings).

1532 PALSGR. 668/1, I promulgate, I publyshe, or declare openly, *je promulgue.* 1580 DIGGES *Stratioticos*, Table 2 Those tenets, the Bishop promulgat as Rome in the latter ende of December. 1630 PRYNNE *Coll. as Supposes 17* The Gospell cannot be duly promulgated. 1689 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 2 To promulgate the knowledge and worship of the true God. 1749 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1892) 183 The arrogant pedant does not communicate, but promulgates his knowledge. 1804 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. 322 Terminations ending in *ry, ral*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable: as, "prōmulgate I ...unless the middle syllable has a vowel before [and consonant]: as, "Promulgāte. 1903 A. ROBERTSON *Rom. Cath. Ch. in Italy* i. (1904) 28 The Decrees of the Ecumenical Council was promulgated in December 1854.

Hence **Promulgated** *ppl. a.*; **Promulgating** *vbl. sb.* and *adj.*

1533 BARNES *Supp. Princes Hen. VIII's Conduct* 13 Before the promulgating of the law of Moses. 1630 LORD CARL. tr. *Aurelius* (1736) Promulgated unwilling here. 1838 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. The promulgated will of Him who is the King of Kings.

Promulgation (prǫmŭlgē·ʃăn, prǫme·-). [a. F. *promulgation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōmulgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōmulgāre*: see PROMULGE.] The action of promulgating or fact of being promulgated; publication.

1604 E. CATURET *Table Alph.*, *Promulgation*, publishing openly, or proclaiming. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. To Rel. d 61 Named in the age immediately following the Gospels promulgation. 1733 SOMERVILLE *Hyp. Nat. V.* 291 Before the promulgation of Christianity, the world was infinitely divided on this important head. 1822 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 273 The promulgation of these designs went far to effect their fulfilment. 1858 BOSWELL *Croake.* (1889) II. v. 235 They felt themselves bound to prevent its promulgation.

b. *spec.* The official publication of a new law, decree, ordinance, etc., putting it into effect.

1828 *Statute Jeffries* (1838) 20 The day of promulgation of the Law was come. 1829 BURNET *39 Art.* xxvii. (1700) 304 The preaching of the Apostles was of the nature of a promulgation made by Heralds. 1860 ERSKINE *Nugacomic Engl. wks.* (1861) 131 One of Henry's greatest acts was the promulgation ... of the celebrated Edict of Nantes. 1872 *Roman Catal. Mod. Ed.* xv. 103 note, The Writ of 1217 for the promulgation of the Charter orders the sheriff to publish it, 'in pleno comitatu suo.' [*Mod.* Publication.]

attrib. 1800–10 *Scottish Station. Tracts. Field* (1817) II. 370 The use of promulgation papers, provided with a printed header, pressing, in terms as to the way of reference, such promulgation of law as are applicable to the subject.

Promulgator (prǫ·mŭlgē·tăr, prǫme·-). [agent-n. in L. form from PROMULGATE: see -OR: cf. late L. *prōmulgātor* (Ennodius, *a* 520).] One who promulgates or publishes.

a 1682 J. GREGORY *Pillar to the Truth* (1826) 440 Clerke... to the dispenser, or promulgator, or minister of God unto the world, of a new spiritual economy. 1708 WARBURTON *Serm. Pobs x.* 10 Wks. 1788 V. 350 An odd Legacy to the promulgators of the Law of Liberty! 1860 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 198 Dr. Jenner's claim of being the promulgator or inventor of vaccine inoculation. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Feb. 5/2 Mr. C. ...has contented his solicitor to deal with the personal estate of the absolute.

Hence **Pro·mulgatress**, a female promulgator. 1880 *St. Mona Mag.* Gaell. v. ix. 197 The Flea was the promulgatress of the Jewish, the Saxon of the Christian law.

Promulge (prǫmŭ·lj), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *prōmulgāre* to expose to public view, publish; perh. altered from *promulgāre* in same sense (see PROMULGATE) by the influence of some other word. Cf. F. *promulguer* (Oresme, *a* 1400).] = PROMULGATE 2.

1. *trans.* To publish or proclaim formally (a law or decree). *Now chiefly as official archaism.*

1488 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 419/1 All obligacions and acts of the said Confederacion in the said speciall mater promulged. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 19 *Proamble*, An whole open Acte [of Henrypes promulged. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxv. 8 pat. 1042 Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus ...when hee promulged an Agrarian law, that [&c.]. 1700 KENNETT *Prim. St. Constantine* 2 Their final Acts were fully promulged. 1788 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxvii. 271 The king... has the right of promulging to the people all acts of state and general remit. 1879 *Q. Rev.* CXLVIII. 345 They would have claimed to promulge their canons and constitutions...without license from the Crown first obtained.

2. To set forth, declare, or teach publicly (a creed, doctrine, opinion, statement); to bring before the public, to publish (a book, etc.).

1834 JAMES *Convid* III. viii. § 10 If confessed spirits may not be permitted to promulge this, or like divine mysteries. 1778 ROGERS *Anal.* x. vii. Wks. 1824 I. 180 A book of this nature, and thus promulged and recommended to our consideration. 1840 CARLYLE *N. Amer. Ind.* I. iii. 61 From these [traditions and historical facts] when they are promulged, I think there may be a pretty fair deduction drawn. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1313 Apostles announced visions, and promulged prophecies.

Hence **Promu·lged** *ppl. a.*, **Promu·lging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1617 MOF. *Lucan* iv. 306 The popular law promulging Druft. 1638 R. ROBINSON *Christ. old* (1868) 234 His promulging of it to the world. 1699 T. PRICE *Parnassus Poetry*, the Tibullus by a promulg'd Relict, Published Solemn. *a* 1708 SIR W. TEMPLE (1740) IX. 6 As the promulging of the law from Mount Sinai. 1874 MAS. *Jew Hidden work Cords* 450 The recently promulged theory of Gall.

Promulger (prǫme·lj̆ăr). [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who promulges; a promulgator.

1639 PRYNNE *Cruel* II. (1640) 130 The first founder and promulger [sic] to the house of a carpenter ...despised by... all the learned in the religion of his nation. 1733 WESTON *Thoughts, Faiths*, xvi. 9 It is He [we] herself hears the promulgers of your decrees. 1824 G. S. FABER *Difficl. Infidelity* (1839) 158 A task common to be a falsehood by the very promulgers themselves.

Promu·scidate, *a.* [f. L. *prōmuscid-is*, -*idus* (see MUSCID) + -ATE².] Formed as or furnished with a proboscis or proboscis; chiefly of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 328 Much promuscidate. 1892 WESTWOOD *Classification Insects* II. 412 Mouth adapted for the under and basilar surface of the head, promuscidate.

Promuscis (prǫmŭ·sis). [f., altered form of *proboscis*, Cf. obs. F. *promuscide* (1536 in Godef.).]

†**1.** The proboscis or trunk of an elephant. *Obs.* [1398: see PROBOSCIS 1.] 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Afr.* 906 Their Elephants ...will stande vp to the mid-body forrell, as The elephant ...will stande vp to the mid-body therein, barking the edge of his tuske, and other parts with his long promuscis or snouke. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 151 His snout called *Probosis* and *Promuscis*, is a large Gristle hang hanging from his nose. 1709 BLOME tr. *Pitt. Traveller* XXVII. 58 The *Probosis* or *Promuscis*, as some call it, is English the Trunk).

2. *Entom.* The proboscis in certain orders of insects: cf. PROBOSCIS 3; *spec.* that of the Hymenoptera: see QUOTS. 1826–8.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 961 It hath very long mandibles, and the promuscis or snout doubled in as rolled up together. *Ibid.* 990 A long blade of compact fine substance, which like a promuscis supplies the place of a mouth and tongue. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 360 The promuscis, the real instrument of Hymenoptera, in which the ordinary Triplet are replaced by a jointed sheath, covered above at the base by the *Labrum*, ...and containing four long capillary bristles, and a short tongue. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 219 [In the Hymenoptera] All these parts, as well as the labium, are often much elongated, and compose together a species of trunk or probuscis, which Illiger names *promuscis*, and which Latreille calls a spurious proboscis. 1836–8 W. CLARE *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 371 *Clavipalpi* [—Lablata; not in form of a promuscis.

†**Promuta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRO-¹ 5 + MUTATION: cf. OF. *promutation* (1339 in Godef.).] Exchange, barter.

1580 DIGGS tr. *Stratioticos's Comm.* 176 In case he become... Mistresse of another Exchire, through promutation, or any other cause. 1880 R. CORE *Primer & Duty* 230 If in Promutation a man sets such a value upon such a thing, and does not respect the person or quality of any buyer. *Ibid.*, To observe this Arithmetical Rule which Interest proceeds in Promutations.

†**Promycelium** (prǫmĭsī·lĭŭm). *Bot.* Rarely in Eng. form **Pro·mycele.** [mod. L., f. *pro-*, PRO-¹ + MYCELIUM.] The filamentous product of the germination of a spore.

1887 J. ROSS *Mycetes.* x. 1. 251 We see the Uredospores passing through the generations of promycelium, sporidia, and sporobasis. 1894 COUES *Key* 196 To distinguish them from such spores as are reproductive without the intervention of a promycelium. 1880 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 728 The sporangiospore ...produces promycelia or germ-tubes.

Hence **Promyce·lial** *a.*, of the promycelium.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v. 277 The promycelial tube is divided by successive walls into a series of...short cells.

Promys, -yse, -yase, obs. ff. PROMISE.

†**Pronaos** (prōnē·ŏs). *Gr.* and *Lat. Antiq.* Also 7 -on, 8 -os. [L. *pronaos* (-*um*), a. Gr. *πρόναος* (-*ον*) the hall of a temple, prop. adj. 'situated in front of the temple': see PRO-² and NAOS.] The space in front of the *naos*, cella, or body of a temple, enclosed by the portico and the projecting side walls; the vestibule. Also, a similar vestibule in some early Christian churches: = NARTHEX.

1613 T. Gregory *Rem. Anatiz.* 10, (1852) 17 They had their position, or Church-porch. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pronaos* or *Pronaus*, ...a Church-Porch, or a Portico to a Palace, great Hall, or spacious Building. 1725 Pococke *Descr. East* II. ii. 21, 189 The architrave...continued from the front of the portico or pronaos to the side pillars. 1854 *Penny Cycl.* I. 1470/1 Inner portions formed by the lengthening (or extension of the front walls,...forming what are also regarded as the pronaos and opisthodomos.

fig. 1641 Milton *Lond. & Parl. Pref.* I. 87 I had attempted to reply to fail to the antichrist,...I know not what certain of ground would have been secured by my pronaos. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 460/1 A sunny clime in the pronaos of Peru.

Pronate, *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. late L. *pronātē-us*, pa. pple. of *pronāre*: see next.] Bent into a prone position; bent forward and downward.

1823 Kant *Critique of Rsn.* vi. (1836) 47 Such leaf, where the true growths of more favored regions have become grown and shrunken.

Pronate (prōnēt), v. *Physiol.* [A late L. *prōnāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōnāre* to bend forward, f. *prōn-us* PRONE *a.*] *trans.* To render prone; to put (the hand, or the fore limb) into the prone position; to turn the palm downwards: an exact. Opp. to SUPINATE.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 1866/1 The forearm and hand were rapidly pronated. 1839-52 *Dick* IV. 1310/1 The patient in assisting to attempt to pronate or supinate his hand. 1879 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 750/1 The range of movement of the radio-ulnar joints enables us...to pronate the hand and fore-arm by throwing the radius across the ulna, so as to make the thumb the innermost digit.

Pronation (prōnēi·ʃən). *Physiol.* [= *F. pronation*, ad. med.L. *prōnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōnāre*: see prec.] The action of pronating; the putting of the hand or fore limb into the prone position, i.e. with the palmar surface downwards (if the limb be stretched forward horizontally) or backwards (if it be hanging vertically); the position or condition of being pronated. (Sometimes applied to a similar movement of the tibia in the hind limb.) Opp. to SUPINATION.

1660 J. Smith *Old Age* (1678) 81 They [the muscles] can perform adduction, abduction, flexion, extension; pronation, supination. 1745 Ancona in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 136 A protuberance bending upon the upper Head of the Radius on the right Side, checking the Motion of the Bone in Pronation and Supination. 1879 Huxley *Myology* 42 In the hind limb...the muscular force is...less expedient for the pronation of the tibia.

† b. The action of placing (a body, etc.) in a prone position. *Obs.*

1698 Tozer in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 128 The First Pair of Muscles...which...serve to be directed, upon the Pronation of the Animal.

Pronato-flexor (prōnēi·tōfle·ksəɹ), *a. Anat.* [f. *pronāt-* (prop. advb. combining form of L. *prōnātus* pa. pple., pronated, but taken as repr. PRONATE) + FLEXOR.] Applied to the name of *pronator* and flexor muscles of the fore or hind limb.

1872 Humphry *Myology* 12 Below the knee the plantar aspect...is occupied by a broad thick pronato-flexor mass.

Pronator (prōnēi·təɹ). *Anat.* [n. med.L. *prōnātor*, agent-n. f. *prōnāre*: see PRONATE *v.* Cf. F. *pronateur* (1615 c. in Littré).] A muscle that effects or assists in pronation; spec. one of two muscles of the fore limb, *pronator (radii) teres* and *pronator (radii) quadratus*. Also *attrib.* (Opposed to SUPINATOR.)

1683 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict. Ind.* 76 *Pronatores digiti*, one is named the other Interperes, both serve the Radius.] 1707-41 Cleaveland *Cyclol.* s.v. *Pronatio*, There are peculiar muscles whereby the pronation is effected, called pronators. 1776 Pennant in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 393 The tendinous muscles...have much the same effect on the tail as the supinators and pronators have in turning the hand. 1806 Kidd & Sir *Astronol.* IV. 1788, 170 At first it may seem that supinators...should have the Supinator and Pronator muscles; but some muscles of this kind must be...in those that have a rotatable hand. 1872 Mivart *Anat.* 299 The muscles of the fore-arm consist of pronators and supinators, flexors and extensors.

Prone (prōn), *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **prona.** [a. F. *prône* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *proine*, *oeig.* a grill, grating, railing, hence a place enclosed by such, spec. the grating or railing separating the chancel from the nave of a church, the place where notices were given and addresses delivered. Ulterior origin uncertain: see Körting s. v. *prosciun*, and articles there cited.]

† 1. A part of a church from which notices were read out: hence the notices there given out. *Obs.*

1580 Cotton *Rhetorica* v. 303 Upon Ash-Wednesday the churches...in his Excommunication against the Lieutenant of the Castle. ...in the Prones of all the Parish Churches of the City. *Liturgies*: The Prones are the Publications of the Feasts, and Fasts of the Church, Banns of Matrimony, Excommunications, etc. 1888 — tr. *Montaigne* II. 38 Causing it to be Proclaimed at the Prone of her Parish-Church.

2. An exhortation or homily to be read or delivered in church.

1580 Hanmer *Anc. Writers* v. (1892) 38 A saying...out of a prone or homily, made on purpose to be read before the clergy and laity in all Visitations. 1708 M. Dixon *Abbess. Work.* 61, 273 One Basilius...is said to have written three Prones or Exhortations upon the Gospels. 1837 Gardner *C. Eng. Bible* 63 Parochial sermons were, for the most part, prones upon the Scripture lessons proper for the special Sundays.

Prone (prōn), *a.* Also 4 proone, 6–7 proane. [ad. L. *prōn-us* bent or leaning forward; inclined downward, sinking; disposed, prone (to anything); favourable, easy; cf. obs. F. *prone* (1488 in Godef.).]

1. Having the front or ventral part downwards; bending forward and downward; situated or lying face downwards, or on the belly: said chiefly of persons or animals, or of the posture or attitude itself. Of the hand: with the palm downwards (or backwards): also, of the fore-arm, or the radius, in the corresponding position: see PRONATION. Often predicative or quasi-advb., esp. after *lie*, etc. (cf. FLAT *a.* 2). Opp. to SUPINE *a.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 62 The office of those two [muscles]...is to prone order to turne Radius, 1600 tr. *Fioravanti Chirurg.* I. 21 b, And the lowest [part With prone obeyssance]. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 468 The position or motion of lying of the sickenesse, either prone that is downward, or supine that is vpward. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 506 A Creature who not prone And Brute as other Creatures, But...With Heaven ward. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 460/1 A Creature who not prone And Brute as other Creatures, but erect...With Heaven ward. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 460/1 The dogs lie prone upon the ground, their legs extended for ye frost and behind. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 775 Falling prone he dug His fingers into the wet earth.

b. Of a part of the body: So situated as to be directed downwards; under, rather, ventral.

1546 [see PRONELY 1]. 1615 Lorkin *Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd.*, Their fines are fyues, two in the prone part, two in the raples. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 420 Prone Surface...The under surface. *Ibid.* 426 Mouth...Prone...When the mouth is wholly under the head.

2. In inexact or extended sense (as if opp. to *erect*): Lying (or so as to lie) flat; in (or into) a horizontal posture; prostrate. Often predicative or quasi-advb., with *lie*, *fall*, etc. = flat down.

Permissible of things that have not an upper and under side; but improper of men and animals, unless the position is as in 1. *To lie prone*: to use position of lying prostrate.

1692 Petyus *Antiq. Greece* 18, (1715) 109 The Beam...did not fall prone upon the Ground. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 119 Ancient time is...Fall prone. 1835 Milton *Malcolm* 180 The broken cylinder, vast and prone. 1842 Browning *Count Gismond* 206, Prone lay the false knight, Prone as his lie, upon the ground. 1850 R. Bucheneroy *Life Highlander* (1851) 300 One man...lay on his side with face half supported...The wrong man had fallen prone, as if struck by lightning.

b. *fig.* Constructed for lying prone upon.

1883 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 1021/1 Prone Couches. Recumbent Chairs.

3. Having a downward aspect or direction; having a downward or descending inclination or slope. Also *loosely*, simply or vertically descending, heading. Often predicative or quasi-advb.

1627 May *Lucan* IV. (1631) 121 Let us betweene Gods power-passage to the Main. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 108 Edenburgh...seated on the prone and descending part of an Hill. 1833 Blackmore *Fr. Arch.* III. 80 The Way's so wondrous smooth, so prone and level. 1868 Pusey *Daniel* v. 130 From high Olympus prone her flight she bends. 1890 Lindsay *Wyon & C.* 25, Down the prone vale. 1894 C. Brooke *Welfare* xxxix, The stone seemed to have burst at the mouth; it rushed down prone. 1884 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 67 Just where the prone edge of the wood began To flatten toward the hollow.

b. *fig.* = DECLIVITOUS *ppl. a.* 4 b.

1870 Tennyson *Gar. & Lyn.* 29 Some considerable lands and fair, to grace Thy dashing life, and therein my prone Devotion.

4. *fig.* Directed or inclined 'downwards', or towards what is base; 'grovelling', abject, base.

1645 Milton *Colast. Wks.* 1851 IV. 304 Nothing...but a prone and savage carnality, not worthy the name of marriage, unaccompanied with love. 1726 Young *Sat.* I. (J.) 161 Prone to the centre; tending to the dust. *Ibid.* viii. 1197 Prone to pursue, averse to aspire! 1832 [see 5]. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* 208 Prone and restless votaries who Cut their lords to the ground at the hests. 1863 Pusey *Daniel* (1865) 58 It is a moral prone to...change his former purposes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 100 A promotion to excite in the base exertion of strength. 1869 Jowett *Select Epist.* (1880) 358 What is democracy and aristocracy among slaves but base and prone?

† b. Readiness of mind, willingness, eagerness. *Obs.*

1630 Massinger *Believe as You List* v. (L.) ...with a gentle importunities lessen Your forwards prosecution. 1642 T. Tully *Siege of Carthage* (1840) 9 Of great prudence and prowesse in arms.

2. Prone position of the body. *rare.*

1898 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 280 Though in Serpents and Lizards we may truly allow a pronenesse...perfect Quadrupedes, as Horses, Oxen, and Camels, are but partly prone, and have some part of erectness. *Ibid.*, Birds or flying animals, are so farre from this kinde of pronenesse, that they are almost erect.

† 3. Downward direction or slope; declivity. *Obs.*

1666 *Diary Colonel Norton* II. 6, 188 The River ebbs by the Pronenesse of its Situation.

Pronepos: see PRONEPS.

† **Pronephew.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **pronevow**, **-nevowe**, 6 **-nevoy**, 6–7 **-nepuey**. [f. PRON-[1] + NEPHEW, after F. *pronepveu* (1488 in Godef.), L. *pronepōt-em* PRONEPOS.] A great-grandson.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. 86, 372 (Cal. MS.) For he dede ...Ebrawdutis pronevow lynyally to be sable, or be clepit, degre, Nowne, or pronevowe [v.r. pronevoy], with be

Pronephron, -nephros (prōnĕ·fɒn, -nĕ·frɒs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πρό before, Pan- + νεφρός kidney.] The anterior division of the primitive kidney or segmental organ in the embryos of lower vertebrates. Hence **Pronephric** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pronephron; also **Pronephrotic** *a.*

1877 E. R. Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVII. 449 The pronephros (*Segmental duct*), the pronephric duct becomes the oviduct; it is frequently called Müller's duct. 1880 Balfour *Comparat. Embryol.* II. v. 226 But this body is...related *histologically* to the pronephros appears to be indicated...(3) by its exclusive connection with the pronephric ducts in a special compartment of the body cavity. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 568 Van Wijhe's opinion...that the primitive Cranlota had no pronephric duct, the pronephros opening outwards by a pore from the gland.

† Pronept. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pron-epos, pronepte, -tis* great-grandson, f. *pro-* Pro-1 + *nepos* grandson: see Nephew.] = Pronephew.

1536 Balnaves *Contempt. R. to Crom. Scots Chron.* (1800) I. 9, 10, The Romes was regnit, or elles pronpot, to...Eneas. 1579 Monypenny *Genealog. Cadbol.* (in H.S.) II. 191 Sir Thomas Maule his Pronepot...was killed at Flowdoun.)

† Pronept. *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pronept-is* great-granddaughter, f. *pro-* Pro-1 + *nept-is* Nepos.] A grand-niece: = Pronepos.

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* V. 331 Leaving behinde Him none only daughter the Kynges Kinghorn pronepte. 1549 in *Gaillard's St. Papers & Lett.* (1861) I. 250 He did well perceyve...how much your highnes myghte tendred the suerty and preservation of your pronepte. 1549 in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 299 He shall forsake that the Kings Pronept be not conveyed out of Scotland, but rather by all the power you his custody. 1565 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 420 The Quene of Scotland,...His Highnes pronept.

Pronepney, -nepvoy, obs. ff. Pronephew.

Pronos, pronesse, obs. ff. Prioness.

† Pronesyr (pronīr). [F. *prôneur*, agent-n. f. *prôner*: see Prone *v.*] One who praises another; an extoller, eulogist, flatterer.

1820 Mod. Engagements *Tristan* 181 This depreciator...of Virtue...had been his political *pronesyr* and unbounded flatterer. 1820 Mallett *Tablet of Love* 10, 16 (1889) 230 These *pronesyrs*, or more fitter, reputed all their good things (viz.). 1823 De Quincey *Autobiog.* Sk. iii. Wks. 1860 XIV. 224 Her duties...to the dentist, as their receiver, and the *pronesyr* of their orders.

Pronevow, -nevoy, obs. ff. Pronephew.

† Prong, prang, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* In 3 **prange**, 3–6 **pronge**, 6 **preng**. [Known only from *c* 1440: app. = M.L.G. *prange* a pinching (Franck), Du. *prang* a pinching, confinement, † *prangs* † shackle, neck-iron, horse-muzzle' (Hexham), † *prangha* 'constrictio, compressio' (Kilian); f. *P*GerL. vbl. stem **prang-* to pinch, squeeze: cf. Prangle, also Frist and Pang *sb.*]

1. Urgent distress, anguish; a pang.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Thorow, wommanys *pronge* (*K.* sorowe, *prangha*). 1497 Breerwood *Sayster* (Rush.) 150 As thow the *prongis* of deth dede smyte Hem hart rote. *c* 1450 *Cast. Mod. Chaste* (Sc.) 589 Thre *prongis* ryve hertis asonder that do reede. *c* 1550 *Crt. of Love* 1132 The *pronge* of lust or malyce[h] then to crie.

2. ? A trick, a prank. *Pronge*[1].

Perhaps a different word.

c 1508 Dunbar *Maygret* 321 Hy Iesukis, whow hant ye bene so lange? ..I haue ben absent a yeare prange.

Prong (prɒŋ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 **prange**, 6 **prangge, prang**, *β.* 5–7 **pronge**, 6 **prongue**, 7 **prung**, 9– **prong**. See also Strong. [Known only from *c* 1300; origin and etymology obscure; perh. related to prec.; cf. M.L.G. *prangle* a pitching, also a pitching instrument, a horse's harness (Franck). But in sense more akin to Pass *sb.*[1], Pass *sb.*[2], as if a nasalized variant of these.]

1. An instrument or implement with two, three, or more pointed points or tines; a forked instrument, a fork. In many specific uses, now chiefly *dial.*; e.g. a fork to eat with, a table-fork; a long-handled fork for kitchen use; a kind of fire-irons; a rural implement, a pitchfork, hay-fork, dung-fork, digging-fork.

1297 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) I. 4 In *Arabie* [*Iud.* mss. *Spr.*] LXXXIX. oxi Dedie lacha bilde ine with ich prange. [Cf. Isaac 3 Whan duckehil dedi to the chil cnaue And smeot the with his sprange.] 1301 *Wyll. of Precthy* (Somerset Ho.), A Prange of silver for gross gynger. 1304 *Nicol. My Lord* prongs for gross gynger. 1348 *Lanc. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. iv. 2407 In making prongs for to cast fyre and liggour. 1349 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 321 Prongis of yron. 1358 *Wyman Abr.* (1588) 19 b/1 A prongis, fidkes. 1459–60 *Wills of T. Eyston* (Somerset Ho.), A prongs of silver with thre nayles lacked. 1560 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I. 272 An Iron Chymney, 2 pair of tongs, a prong &c. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 168/30 A Prongue, *bicuspis furcula*. 1620–21 *Ct. Nonsuch Child's Mar. Acct.* (1826) 167 Her husband...Tooke downe a Paire of Iacons with a prong. That long had to the candle (*Granny* long. 1697 Hayward *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1871 VI. 284 Expell me With forks and prongs, or ere I'll be scar'd with me. 1698 Sir T. Brown *Pseud. Ep.* to Reader 8 with no. 1698 Fryer *Trav.* 56 In Culinary utensils and Irons that often bear the form of Ox, or rough, Bredstock, prongs and Andirons. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 487 Its spindle...With Iron Teeth or Rakes or Prongs, to move The unactive Earth. 1706 Phillips, and Prongs, to move The unactive Earth. 1706 Phillips, and Prongs, a Pitch-fork. *a* 1732 J. Hamilton *Cursus Equest.* (1741) 221 I'll prune the Spade, or weild the weighty Prong. 1760 Fauconer *Udipus* 11. 54 One Hook, globe unhappy Fork, a two tine prong. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 570 Busy with spit and prong. 1813 T. Dicey *Agric. Wilts* (Glouc.) *Prong or Fork*, a fork for the stable, or for harrowing. 1827 *Auctioneer's Catalogue* (title-pagel.) (K. D. D.), Six superior quality electroplated dinner prongs. 1861 Jeffreys *Wood Magic* I. ii. 46 He wanted a prong, and a stout stick with a fork was cut and pointed for him. 1881 Q. *Rev. Apr.* 332 He shouldered a prong and assisted his companions. 1887 'Q.' *Quiller Couch Noughts & Crosses* 79 He...always dipped at a plate last by his place, alongside the knives or prongs.

b. Any forked object, appendage, or part.

1846 Grimm tr. *Germany* 143 Two iron bars, the one fixed, the other loose. In the latter there is a prong or notch to receive one end. 1902 E. Chambers *Doubting of Thomas* vi. 103 The muzzles and prongs of the Roman matchlocks.

2. Each pointed tine or division of a fork.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2587/2, 2 Forks with 3 Prongs. 1719 *Entry Lst. to Gap* 19 Mar., I also with Forks that have but two prongs. 1763 Shollett *Trans.* (1768) I. 6/2 The prongs terminated in Scorpions tail...silver forks with four prongs. 1873 [J. Masson] *Capital* xxiv. You were lean as a fork with the wind whistling through the prongs.

b. Any slender stabbing or piercing instrument, or projecting part of a machine or apparatus.

1849 G. Daniel *Triumph, Hen. V* xxii, The Stranger beauties of the French fell in Upon the growing stakes;...'mongst them officious prongs Sought[st] their horse on benighted prongs these were Through many wounds, to Death. 1875 [see *prong-closet* in 4].

3. A projecting spur of any natural object (esp. of one with several such), as a tooth, a deer's horn, a rock, etc. In Southern U.S., 'a branch or arm of a creek or inlet' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860).

1802 *Mod. Trav.* VIII. 120, If Mr. Rose's description of the prongs or stumps [of teeth] was correct. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/1 The prong or antler [of the pronghorn]...is black and compressed, points forwards and a little outwards. 1843 A. Wayne in *Geologist* I. 24 The antediluvians are unanimously developed...resulting from each prong a spirt of a distinct substance. 1844 *Encyclopædia* XVI. 80 The chalk stands upon a narrow prong of the lias. 1858 *N. Y. Jrnl. Tribune* 9 Mar. 6/3 A man who lives on a prong of Middle Creek (Kansas). 1866 Chr. G. Rossetti *Songs for Strangers* Friars (1904) 134/1 Fair do flocking round with her prongs. 1895 Barnes *Glossar. Bk. of Wisd* I. vii. 124 Strike for some prongs of rock that appear south-east.

3. ? A prawn.

c 1820 J. B. Trusler *Cadwallo Fun* (1858) 19 Some are rightly borne along On the curled shrimp or the prickly prong.

4. *Comb.*, as *prong-like adj.*, *prong-maker*; **prong-chuck** (see quot.); **prong-fork**, a large fork for agricultural purposes; **prong-hoe** *sb.*, an agricultural implement with two curving prongs, used like a hoe; = Hack *sb.*[1] 1; hence **prong-hoe** *v. trans.*, to break up or dig with a prong-hoe; **prong-pin**, a hairpin with two prongs; **prong-staff** (pl. -staves), the handle of a *prong-fork*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Prong-chuck*, a tumbling chuck with a steel prong. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 181, 245 The use of the ...prong-fork that I have done my land with. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* iv. 42 The very *prong-hoe*, so that the blade with a Hilem, called here a 'Prong-Hoe. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, The prong-hoe consists of two hooked points of six or seven inches long, and when struck into the ground will answer both the ends of turning up the weeds and opening the land. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 181, 241 A prong-hoe, which is used to hoe grounds. 1842 *Board of Agric. Circular* 100, *Raspberry Weed*, Scot, the hoe-action...might be forked or *prong-hoed into the ground. 1848 J. Fenwick in *Gard. Chron.* 1850 In The three *pringles-like portions of the stem. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 308 Made perfectly round, and of equal Diameter from one End to the other, by the *Prong-Maker. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 13 July 8/2 Tumbrel-dwell...It...is great support for the *prong [prov. that gets stuck in the thick end of hair bolster] does earn. *a* 1552 Lord *Hunt.* II. 136 Another part of the ash may serve for *prong-staves, rake-staves, and ridgeles for waggons.

Prong, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To pierce or stab with a prong; to turn up the soil with a 'prong' or fork; to fork.

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 45 In *Libr. Useful Knowl., Husb.* III, Improved by deep pronging or trenching between the rows. 1848 Thackeray *Pen. Fam.* ii. Silver forks with which they prong all those who have not the right of the purse. 1852 E. S. Norton *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1892) 172 'No, sir, no', he continued, pronging another orden.

2. To furnish with prongs, or prong-like points.

1884 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xi. The inflammable element of the liquids was snatched and pronged by chimneys.

Pronghawk (prɒŋhɔk). [f. Prong *sb.*[2] + Hawk *sb.*[1]] = Pronghorn (strictly, the male).

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/2 The pronghawk inhabits all the western parts of North America from the 52° of north latitude to the plains of Mexico and California. 1902 T. Roosevelt in *Outer Fly* (Spectator, Libr.) 58 The pronghawk or pronghorn antelope, known throughout its range simply as antelope, is the only hollow-horn ruminant which normally sheds its horns as deer do their antlers. 1903 *Ch. Eng. Mag.* 24 The pronghawk ...and the opossum of America being unknown in the Old World.

Prongbuck (prɒŋbʌk). [f. Prong *sb.*[2] + Buck *sb.*[1]] = Pronghorn (strictly, the male).

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/2 The prongbuck inhabits all the western parts of North America from the 52° of north latitude to the plains of Mexico and California. 1902 T. Roosevelt in *Outer Fly* (Spectator, Libr.) 58 The prongbuck or pronghorn antelope, known throughout its range simply as antelope, is the only hollow-horn ruminant which normally sheds its horns as deer do their antlers. 1903 *Ch. Eng. Mag.* 24 The pronghawk ...and the opossum of America being unknown in the Old World.

Prongdeer, the female of the pronghorn.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Pronghorn*, The pronghorn regularly sheds [its] horns.

Pronged (prɒŋd), *a.* [f. Prong *sb.*[2] + -ed[2].] Furnished with or having prongs.

1589 Calfhill in *Pilk. Trans.* Ecclesiol. Soc. (1908) 48 The pronged teeth are like to spades. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. viii, Wither'd oak...And prong'd pottrells. 1850 Hayes Rede *Lamb Hunt.* v, I observed a pronged head disappearing behind a swell in the prairie. 1882–7 Caird. *Dic. Fractures* (ed. 3) 30, I...generally use the pronged forceps.

b. Often in comb. with a numeral, as *four-, three-, four-pronged.*

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 July 3/3 Eating...with a three-pronged fork. 1840 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii. Very commendable of two-pronged forks. 1847 *Darling* (U.S.) Feb. 42/1 A four pronged hook and a big one running together.

Pronge, obs. Sc. form of Prune *v.*[1]

Pronghorn (prɒŋ·hɔrn), *sb.* [short for *prong-horn(ed antelope)*: see next.

Prong-horned (prɒŋ·hɔrnd), *a.* [f. Prong *sb.*[2] + Horned *a.*] In *prong-horned antelope*; also *prong-horn antelope*, and *prong-horn*: A North American ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*), resembling a deer, the male of which has hollow deciduous horns with a short 'prong' or snag in front; popularly reckoned as an antelope, but scientifically regarded as the sole surviving representative of a distinct family *Antilocapridæ*. Also called Cabree or *cabrit*.

c. 1825 C. Cist *N. Amer. Zool.* (1829) 308 The Prong-Horned Antelope is found in great numbers on the plains and the high-lands of the Missouri. 1831 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/1 The prong-horned antelope seems...to have been associated [by the ancient Mexicans] with the deer, on account of its branched horns. 1870 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. viii. 252 In the prong-horned antelope, only a few of the females have horns. *β.* 1826 J. D. Godman *Amer. Nat. Hist.* II. 322 The prong-horn antelope is an ordeal of wonderful fleetness. 1902 [see Pronghorn]. 1903 *N. Rev.* Jan. 182 Prong-horn antelope were shot; but weight was scarce and dry.

γ. 1826 J. D. Godman *Amer. Nat. Hist.* II. 324 The prong-horn...is usually called a goat by the Canadians. 1829 Warren, Prong-horn. 1877 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 361 The tact and caution required in the successful pursuit of the wariest prong-horn.

† Pronicce. *Obs. rare.* In 6 **pronece, -nepce.** [f. Pro-1 + 2 + Niece: see Pronept.] A grand-niece.

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 251 Quen Eleonore and Maister, your moste nephu, is departit for vij yeirres his...and has left ane Princes, grand pronepp, to be heresy and Quene of vis Realme. 1543 *Ibid.* 272 Quen Eleonore Ladye, Quene of Scotland, quene last levit presence. *Ibid.* 281 For the performance of the mariage betwene my Lorde Prince of Grace and the douglase of Scotlande, the Kinges Majestie pronepce.

† Pronity. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pronitās*, -*tātis* inclination, propensity, f. *prōn-us* Prone *a.*]

1. Steepness of descent: cf. Prone *a.* 3. *rare.*

1542 Pilk. *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. 16 xx, I durst not...look on thy left hand, for the pronity and steepness to the rebel.

2. Propensity, proneness (chiefly to evil).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 b, A pronite or redynesse to all vyces. *a* 1533 Frith *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 2, 240 Considering the pronytie of mans harte to be inflamed with Concupiscence. 1579 Gosson *Conf. Incon. Orders* 252 An eagernesse and pronity to evyls. 1677 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 708 Gravity or Heaviness is...opposed to the said Conatus or Pronity to move downwards. 1711 Richardson *Theor. Vis.* (1715) 201 What Remedies shall we lay upon the vicious Pronities and Indinations of Human Nature?

Pronominal (prōnǫ·mĭnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *pronōminālis* belonging to a pronoun (Priscian), f. L. *pronōmen*, -*in-* Pronoun: see -al. So in F.]

† 1. Serving to indicate things, instead of naming them. *Obs. rare.*

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 162 The naturall validity of his ledi-nation or pronoun, and pronominall nerve of this Finger.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pronoun.

1680 Dallaway *Disq.* 2 *Transl. Tudor* 139 One very English pronominal words are ye sons of the most grateful parliament. 1791 Horne *Horæ* in A. (1868) 235 There antecedent. 1791 Horne *Horæ* in A. (1868) 235 There are...the Pronominal Articles, such as, *This, That, Any, Other, Some, All, No* or *None*, &c. 1844 J. Wetherell *The French Words* vi. The French Pronominal Adverb *Y*. 1857 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 42 What are called pronominal affixes, which are added to the end of nouns, 1902 Greenough & Kittredge *Words* 170 To the second class we give the name of *pronominal* words, because a great number of them occur in pronouns, and because they seem to express ideas of a relative nature, such as are found also in pronouns and indefinite adverbs.

B. *sb.* (The adj. used absol.) A pronominal word.

1857 Kennedy *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 227. 273 When the Accusative of the Master is a Noun or Pronoun or Pronominal. 1878 *Ibid.* § 51 (ed. 3) 243 The interrogative pronominals *quantus, quantum, quot.*

Hence **Pronominalize** *v. trans.*, to render pronominal; **Pronominally** *adv.*, with the force of or as a pronoun; by means of a pronoun.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 477 We have also some substantives which have been *pronominalized to this effect, as *person, people, body, folk*. *a* 1884 J. Grimm *Kollar ad loc.* (Stroll (1889) 108 The...particle is to be taken adverbially *Ich Stroll* (1889) 108 The...particle is to be taken adverbially *Ich Stroll* (1889) 108 The...particle is to be taken adverbially *Ich Stroll* (1889) 108 The...particle is to be taken adverbially ...and not merely nominally or *pronominally. 1876 in Sweet. 1888 Hoffmann-Krayer *Kilchen* xxx. What was the custom of the village usually spoke of the minister pronominally.

Pronomination (*prəʊnɒmɪˈneɪʃən*) [irr.]. [In sense 2 f. PRO-[1] + NOMINATION, imitating Gr. *ὀνοματοποιία*, ANTONOMASIA; in sense 1 f. L. *pronōmen* PRONOUN + -ATION.]

† **1.** = ANTONOMASIA. *Obs. rare.*

1622 COTGR., *Antonomasie*, a Pronomination, or Surname. 1629 MASSE tr. *Pinsard's Divorce Controvers.* 134 Called...by an *Antonomasie*, or pronomination, 'The Reign of Unrelish'.

2. Indication or reference by means of a pronoun.

1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 228/1 Has any rule been laid down for pronunciation or pronomination of this word [church]?

† Pronounce (*prənaʊnˈsiː*), *sb.* [Fr. pa. pple. of *prononcer* to PRONOUNCE.] Pronounced, emphasized; strongly marked or defined; conspicuous, noteworthy.

1638 MAS. *A. de Vigny* Dim. & Dim. (1650) I. 231 A certain mediocrity of goodness...and a degree of distance for pronounce characters, as being nearly allied to 63 regulated ones. 1680 Mrs. FORRESTER *Rep. & V.* II. 121 When the Extinction between her and D'Arcy became more pronounct.

Pronoutie, etc.: see PRONOUTIE, etc.

† Prono·tary. *Obs.* Also 7 *-notory*, 8 *-nothary*. = PROTHONOTARY. Cf. also PRENOTARY.

1583 ARD. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 196 The prothonotary...obliged for one Lenton's son, a pronotary. 1605 HARRIS *Queen's Arcadia* 12, I know you a pronotorie boy. That wrote Indentures as the towne-clearke does. 1680 H. CARE *Power & Liberty.* 232 The oath...shall be taken of...Under Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Keepers, Auditors, Prosecutors (viting *Stat.* 4 *Edw.* 1. 1, which has Prothonotaries). 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4030/1 The Prenothary read the Oath.

† Pronotum (*prəʊnəʊˈtəm*). *Entom.* [mod.L. *pronōtum*, f. Gr. πρό, PRO-[2] + νῶτον, NOTUM, back.] The dorsal part of the prothorax of an insect; the anterior division of the notum, as distinct from the *mesonotum* and *metanotum*.

In regimen or idiom see *the pro pronoun*, *pronotary*, *pronunciation*, *pro-pronunciation*.

1836 SWAINSON tr. *Burmeister's Man. Entom.* 78 They [Kirby & Spence] think they have observed that some insects (*Staphylinus*, *Cimbex*) possess both a *collar* and a pronotum. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals*. vii. 366 The ventral portion of the prothorax (pronotum) is a wide shield, which overlaps the head.

Hence **Prono·tal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pronotum (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Pronoun (*prəʊnaʊn*). [f. PRO-[1] + + NOUN, after F. *pronom*, L. *pronōmen*.] One of the Parts of Speech: a word used instead of a noun substantive, to designate an object without naming it, when that which is referred to is known from context or usage, has been already mentioned or indicated, or, being unknown, is the subject or object of inquiry.

Personal pronouns of the first and second persons (*I, thou, we, you, you*), with their cases used instead of the names of the speaker and the person spoken to. Those of the third person (*he, she, it, they*, with their cases, originally demonstratives) avoid the repetition of a noun already mentioned or indicated. Interrogative pronouns (*who? what?* added *which?*) ask the question of a person or thing unknown. Relative pronouns (*who, which, that*) combine the function of a personal or demonstrative pronoun with that of a conjunction, and subordinate one sentence or clause to another, as 'I met a friend who told me' for 'I met a friend, and he told me'. Possessive pronouns are adjectives arising out of the original genitive case of personal pronouns. In Eng., as in many other modern langs., they have developed two forms, one attributive or strictly pronominal (*mine, thine, ours, yours*, etc.), the other adjectival (*my, thy, our, your*, etc.).

In addition to these, several definitive adjectives are very commonly used absolutely or pronominally, and classed as *adjective pronouns* or *pronominal adjectives*. These include the DEMONSTRATIVES, *this, that, these, those*; *yon, yonder*; DISTRIBUTIVES, *each, every, either, neither* (of which *every* as a pronoun is now archaic); INDEFINITES *universals*, etc., *any, some, one, other* (another, *none*, to which some add *all, both, many, few, enough, such, same* used absolutely. *One* is often used as an indefinite personal pronoun (*One ate*) and the words *self* and *own*, used to strengthen the personal and possessive pronouns, are sometimes classed with them.

1530 PALSGR. 214 *Pronowne*, he seche se, *standynge* in the stede of substantifes, may governe verbes to be of lyke nombre and person with them. 1587 W. FULKE in *Confer.* (1588) 7 Ff. Whereto do both the *pronowne* (*Hoc*) belong? 1600 PASSINGER *Lond. Lik.* (1826) 21 They are either Nouns, or Pronowns. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 20. 14 § 2 As Nouns are names or signs of things, so Pronouns are of Words; and are therefore called *Pronomina*, quasi *vice Nominum*, as being placed commonly instead of Nouns. 1730 HABER *Aleyron's* v. *Pronoun* 73 The Genuine Pronoun always stands by itself, affecting the Power of a Noun and supplying its place. 1847 HALF. GRAMM. (1858) 187 They are strange and mighty words, these two little pronouns, *I* and *Thou*. 1904 CHOMPSON *Adv. Eng. Syntax* § 60 Adjective Clauses are introduced by Relative Pronouns ... Relative Adjectives ... or Relative Adverbs ... referring to a noun or noun-equivalent called the Antecedent, expressed or implied in the Principal Clause. *Ibid.* § 103 (3) a) also employed colloquially, like 'you', as an Indefinite Personal = 'one'.

Pronou·nal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PRON, + -AL: cf. NOUNAL for *nominal*.] = PRONOMINAL.

1883 J. W. F. WHITE *Greek & Latin* 1. iii. 21 Pronominal Power, I myself. 1884 *Bull. Johns Hopk. Univ.* III. 129 Hirt [Rogers' pupil] has various defects. Such expressions as 'nounal' and 'pronounal' grate horribly upon the ear.

† Pronou·nce, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next: cf. obs. F. *prononce*, f. *prononcer* (see next): cf. It. *pronunzia*, mod.L. *pronuncia* (Du Cange).]

1. = PRONUNCIATION 2.

1600 DUNBAR *Scotland* (1645) 32 Orators, all of them having their particular excellencies in barbarisme, bardisme, and nonsall both pronounce and action.

2. = PRONUNCIAMENTO 1.

1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 122 That all controversie may end in the final pronounce or union of our Arch-priest, or Protestant Pope.

Pronounce (*prənaʊnˈs*), *v.* Also 4–5 (*Sc.* 6–7) *pronunse*, 4–6 *-nownse*, 5 *-nunse*, *-nownse*, 5–6 *-nownce*, 6 *-nowne*. [ME. *pronuncie*, *pronuncy*, a. OF. *pronuncier* (1277 in Godef. *Compl.*), for earlier *pornuncier* (mod.F. *prononcer*):—late L. *pronunciāre* for orig. *prōnuntiāre* to proclaim, announce, rehearse, narrate, pronounce, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *nuntiāre* to announce: cf. ANNOUNCE, ENUNCIATE.]

I. 1. *trans.* To utter, declare, or deliver (a sentence or statement) formally or solemnly; to proclaim or announce authoritatively or officially.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 303 To wenne be pope, Be right forto declare ... & bergh he deme be pis processe a fore. *c* 1400 *Brut* 133 Pe Pope ... graunte hir power to bis knyghte to pronounce be sentence, if it were nede. 1483 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 7 This messagere...had pronounced the lettres. 1548–9 (Mar.) *St. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, I pronounce that they bee man and wife together. 1552 *Abbr. Morn. Prayer Rubric*, The absolucion to be pronounced by the Minister alone. 1586–7 *Rec. Privy Council Lett.* IV. 140 He pronounced a Wo against the inhabitants of Edenburgh. 1680 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trans.* 133 Then the first Prince, whose office it is, pronounces with a loud voice, that it is but necessary they should have a Prince to Govern and Rule them. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* x. 168 The pronouncing of Sentence of Death is not a certain mark of Sovereignty. 1743 J. MORTON *Nova. viii.* 183 When he had pronounced the same. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 193 The day and hour on which he pronounced his vows as an Augustine Friar. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* II. ii. And hath King Edward not pronounced his heir? 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wedding-ring* 202 Excommunication, solemnly pronounced, must be observed.

2. To declare aloud, proclaim, announce, make known; to tell, narrate, report. *Obs.* or merged in 1.

c 1380 *Sermons* in Todd's *Trust. Wyclif* (1851) 247 To pronounce wele here tenthe is 'begge of pe people'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 7 Now I pronounce wherinne pat I goone, And thanne my bulles shewe I alle and sone. *c* 1400 *Rom. St. Rosal* 1203 I sal pronounce...All my myseises ere self sayyes. 1526 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (1575) Amidde the thickest throngs...I will pronounce his bloudie deede. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 34 A Courier ... appeared before the Persians, and pronounced the dreadful tidings, that the King of Macedon had taken possession of Elatea. *c* 1845 HOOD *Lament* I. 7 Have I'll do shown and watch: 'tis his last first Pentecost him to my ear. 1883 THOLUCK *Hebrew Sch.* iv. 98 Inspirational words, in which she pronounced her ideas of what should be the religious duties of a woman.

† **b.** *fig.* To 'declare', display. *Obs.*

1605 J. SYLVESTER *Bib.* & *Chur. Worldy Part* (1637) 124 His workes that...pronounce both excellencies, delight and admiration to the regions ends. 1777 W. DARYMPLE *Trip. Sp. & Port.* cxlix, Costly decorations to the capital, that pronounce false pride and vain glory.

3. To affirm, assert, state authoritatively or definitely; to declare as one's opinion or judgement, or as a known fact. **a.** with simple compl. or *ref.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 32 Whi schulde curatis pronounce here bedemen a curssyd. *c* 1440 (?) *De Imitatione* II. xi. 19 Lete him...pronounce himself as vnprofitable seruant. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 84 The Uncle of Apollo, pronounced the Children and Hebrewes to be only wise. 1699 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 233 God view'd his Creatures, and pronounc'd them good. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 57 ¶ 2 Pronouncing you a Goliath, Titan, Beautiful Woman. 1848 E. DUKE *Remarks. Hom.* (1851) I. *Confessions* by the twelfth century, which even Bellarmin pronounces to have been a great age. 1880 TENNYSON *Ballads* 11. 178, I'll Professor Forbes ... pronounces this portion of the Star the Limen Immobile. *Mod.* The apples were pronounced excellent. The child was pronounced out of danger.

b. with simple obj. or objective clause.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 440 Who can not pronounce aide [sic] any certaine of so high a nature as is that of the soule. 1829 DISRAELI *Contar. Fleck.* xxiii. (1846) 141 Do not pronounce...that every man is in error, even though he was not just as thou thinkest. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 298 Remember, how decidedly Mark all those acts to pronounce one's State by. 1880 WESTCOTT *Introduct* II. 24 He could pronounce nothing ... as to the result of the injury. 1879 W. S. HOWARD *Lotte* 1852. *Wurzel* v A stranger would at once pronounce that the three young men were brothers.

4. *intr.* To make a statement or assertion, esp., now always, an authoritative or definite one; to pass judgement, give one's opinion or decision. Now usually const. *on* or *upon*; also *for* (*in favour of*) or *against*.

c 1505 WYNKYN *Comp.* v. 2082 Hitchen of he Aple Beale ... Has tempt her master especially Mas sufficiente hee to pronounce on I. *c* 1580 CYRIL PEMBERTON *Pr.* (1630) 5 They wanted grace, and to meditate rather Talking of wrong pronounce or from the skies! 1606 T. SPENCER *Logicke* 38 This ... signifies properly two sentences set one against each other. *Ibid.* 136 Some propositions that pronounce of the creature be necessary, and some contingent in their kinds. 1631 HEXHAM *Lyndrach. ix.* xxvi. 146 Twelve men of the common People ... pronounce simply for the Complainant, or for the Defendant. 1725 WODEN *Logic* 111. iii. § 1 Some weaker People, pronounce against the Use of the Bath or Opium upon all Occasions whatsoever. 1830 PENNY *Mod. Eng.* II. 405 He will not presume to pronounce upon the fate of those who lived before under the darkness or the light. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. II. 491 The majority ...pronounced in favour of William's understanding. 1859 *Intimate Britannia* xviii. 208 Where all France pronounced for schism and anarchy. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 May 5/2 Nor are we in a position to pronounce on the fulness of the scale fixed.

b. *refl.* To utter or avow one's opinion or intentions; to declare oneself.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vi. The nettlesome pronounces themselves with a decisiveness, which in Bastille rooms is uniform. 1840–3 CARLYLE *Corr. Fdgn. Revol.* (1898) 23 Without pronouncing myself positively upon the question... I think it will be safer to regard the action on Photographic compounds as resulting from a function of light.

II. 5. *trans.* To give utterance to; to utter, speak, articulate (a word or words); † to make, or produce (a vocal sound) (obs.). Also *absol.*

1588 WYCLIF *3rd treatis.* 1 And Holye pronounsede and spak also these thingis (*Vulg.* Prononciauit magna. Eliu. illam hec locutus est). 1590 COOPER *Conf. Hl.* 91 Though some of accordance. The whistle may pronounce alofte. 1592–50 tr. *Stapleton Bk. Hist.* VI. 121 Instructe in the language of Greece, to whome...he hath lefte one to understande for then to pronounce his. 1593 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 101 Dionysius hayng not able to pronounce the three letters of that name, but would ofte, for *Rhetorike*, *Latalike*, vsed to powre little stones vnder his tongue, and so pronounced, whereby he spake as longe as plainly, as any orateur in the worlde could doo. 1597 *Guide to Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 122 They can pronounce no vord fairly of their tacens. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 553 Language of Man pronounc'd by Tongue of Brute. 1792 J. *Government Eng. Crimes.* 190 They say that the American humbug an New England ... cannot pronounce either an *l* or *r*, but use a instead of it. 1842 LANE *Arad. Nts.* I. ii. 103 When she ... pronounced some words that I understood not.

b. With reference to the mode of pronunciation of a letter, syllable, word, or language. Also *absol.*

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 O the south pronounceth, quhen the syllab beginnis or endes at it, as ee, ea, for to, and ommes manna for mone women, quhilk I keep I sal not need argumentis to prove it wourg. 1688 tr. *Charron's Treat. Private* 360 The word is sometimes pronounc'd with a S. 1708 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 9 My Friends Letter ran, that I pronounced these Words with a tolerable good Accent. 1728 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. II. In speaking, they pronounce through the nose and throat. 1779 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 191 He pronounces English quite different from other Foreigners. 1861 CRAIK *Eng. Lit.* I. 233 Wallis ... suggested that the origin of the silent *e* probably was, that it had originally been pronounced, though somewhat obscurely, as a distinct syllable.

6. To deliver, declaim, recite: with reference to the manner. Also *absol. Obs.* (or passing into 1).

1580 DIGGES tr. *Stratioticos's Comm.* 321 To se the priest... standing at the aultare, pronouncing al things in a strange language. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 2 Speake the Speech, I pray you, as I pronounc'd it to you trippingly on the Tongue. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 21 That Barnes Gentle Orator, when he was asked, what was the chief grace or excellency in Rhetorick, what was the second and third; he still answered, To pronounce well. [1761 CHAS. *Dialect of Cibber* 25 Thefe fe ... pronounc'd, in accents dread, The ftarling tones that make the ftreet.]

† **b.** *intr.* To deliver a sermon or address; to preach. *Obs. rare.*

1683 CONGLE *Cutler of Colemans St.* 21. v. Brother Almsbags, will you not pronounce this Evening like before the Congregation of the Spoons in Colemans Street?

Pronounceable (*prənaʊnˈsəbəl*), *a.* [f. PRON. + -ABLE. So F. *prononçable* (1611 Cotgr.), late L. *pronūntiābilis*.] That can be pronounced.

1671 CYRUS, *Pronunciable, pronounceable.* 1685 WYNNE *Lord's Prayer* 15 There is no Name pronounceable by Man or Angels, which can deface God as he is. 1879 WESTBY *Life Lang.* iv. 88 A mere succession of consonants, though pronounceable by sufficient effort, would be an intricate and disagreeable sputter.

Pronounced (*prənaʊnˈst*), *ppl. a.* [See -ED[1].]

1. Spoken, uttered, articulated.

1577 *Treatise of Prayer* B ij, He that by the vse of pronounced prayer is carried into the inward consolation of the soule. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 4/1 Hymns ...chanted by the delicate choir in ill-pronounced Latin.

2. *fig.* Clearly expressed, strongly marked; such as to be clearly, easily, or really perceived or recognized; decided.

1597–40 CALDERWOOD *Hist. MS. Pronouncings.* Thus the pairtens, to speaking of a piece, say these or these parts are well pronounced. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1792) II. xlvi. 74 The contour of the body being so distinctly pronounced through it [the light drapery] as if the figure were naked. 1818 CRUIKSHANK *Inquiry Calendar Corr.* 71 Kings and Queens Europe has not yet taken a pronounced direction towards Southern Africa. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 54 When regarded obliquely their colour is not so pronounced. 1880 BRIMLEY *Ess. Camb.* (1882) 178 *C. MS.* 272 Even in the little round church of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, of pure Norman or Romanesque, there is a pronounced suffusion. 1892 T. F. O'CONNOR *Ld. Beaconsfield* 87 Mr. Disraeli sought election at Maryleboue as a Radical of the most pronounced type.

Pronouncedly (*prənaʊnˈsɪdlɪ*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a pronounced manner or degree; succinctly, decidedly, distinctly.

1887 F. H. LEWIS *Fleeting in Carolina* 143 The surf was an elegant, though most pronouncedly British type of heavy surf. 1887 TIMES 11 Oct. Spanish was pronouncedly dark, and all vowels closed with a plainly appreciable *u*. 1892 *Speaker* 2 May 530/2 Both...theologies were in their decline of the most pronouncedly Augustinian.

Pronouncement (prənau·nsmĕnt). [f. Pronounce v. + -ment: cf. OF. *prononcement* (14th c.).]

1. The action or an act of pronouncing; a formal statement, esp. one authoritatively made; an opinion or decision given; a declaration, assertion.

1593 Nashe *Christ's Tears* (1613) 48 Regard not, and I will repent no of the pronouncement against them. 1660 J. C. *Pilate* (Dodsley Coll. vi. 4) The first and lowest step or degree is a bare and simple affirmation and negation, a pronouncement of the matter without more, in no sort...'Mr name is John'. 1880 W. G. Ward *Ideal* & *Church* v. 87 The Catholic pronounces to himself, or rather says, that his conclusions are duly in accordance with the pronouncements of sound Theology. 1881 F. Hall in 1918 *Cent. Impr.* 424 Pronouncements and unanswered pronouncements as to what is bad English are not the least of the minor pests which we can see advanced age.

2. The fact or condition of being pronounced or strongly marked. *rare*.

1908 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 270 It was not till the approach of the Renaissance that the feeling attained any definite pronouncement in Europe.

Pronouncer (prənau·nsəɹ). [f. Pronounce v. + -er 1.] One who pronounces.

c 1330 Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. 56. iii. 27 (Cott. MS.) Thise Rethoryens or pronouncers of kynges pronounce destruccions ofwrys al with out of Kingesrike. 1580-2 Sidney *Psalter Ireland Supp.* I. 197 Quhat is the grete and pronounce of the sand dureth. 1618 Sharpham's *Apol.* Epil. b., Heare now I appeale from the Readers to the pronouncers of iudgement. 1692 Wotton *Ath. Oxon.* I. *Fasti* 698 A Pronouncer of the men of this World to be vain, to whom the knowledge of God supporteth not. 1813 Lamb Hunt in *Examiner* 19 Feb. 98/1 The pronouncers of my sentence. 1830 Sir J. Rae, &c. *Rep.* Every intelligent pronouncer and adopter of the formularies of the Church.

Pronouncing (prənau·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Pronounce.

1. Utterance, articulation, pronunciation.

1551 Cranmer *Lyfe St. Aug.* [E.E.T.S.] 21 His forhed, cheke, his eyen and all his members in maner ichanged in pronouncyng of hem wordes. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 31 Our spelling is barbel, our pronouncing barbelar. 1597 Hollyband (title) The Italian Schoolemaister; Containing Rules for the perfect pronouncing of the Italian tongue. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. xii. 368 Those Letters are called Characters in the pronouncing of which the Breach is pronounced, by some Collision or Closure.

2. Authoritative or official utterance, delivery (of a sentence, or the like).

1587-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 198 For the hurdour pronouncing of ane decreit against him. 1631 Heywood *Lovedell.* iv. Aiij. 235 Besides the Iudgment, there is necessary also the pronouncing of Sentence. 1884 *Law Times* 1 Nov. 5/2 The decree *nisi* is not to be made absolute until six months from the pronouncing thereof.

b. The giving of an authoritative opinion: a decision, judgement, pronouncement.

1586 Jameson *Wyt.* (1595) L. 2b There is no pronouncing of future events. 1589 Shakespeare *King* & *Jn.* v. 148 More by the last pronouncing of the Church. Her sentence that submits unto this day.

3. *attrib.*: **pronouncing dictionary**, a dictionary in which the received pronunciation of the words is indicated.

1764 W. Johnson (title) A Pronouncing and Spelling Dictionary. 1791 J. Walker (title) A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary. 1857 Pryse (title) English-Welsh Pronouncing Dictionary.

Pronou·ncing, *ppl. a. rare.* [-ing 2.] That pronounces; expressing a pronouncement.

1648 T. Stanley *Loyalt* 123 Axiome signifieth no more, but a declarative or pronouncing sentence.

† **Pro·nouncist**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pronounce v. + -ist.] One who favours the use of pronouns. So **Pronounciza·tion** = Pronominalization s.

1649 J. Fergus *Way to Heaven* 81 These Pronouns *thy* or *Thine* in the phrase *Usher Lord*, that it is become a distinguishing note of a Romish Catholike. 1899 [see Pronominalize v.].

‖ **Pronuba** (prōn·ĭubă). *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *pronuba* a woman who attended a bride, f. *pronubere* (found in *perhibere*) to arrange a marriage, f. Pro-[1] + stem of *nubere* to marry.] A woman presiding over or assisting in the ceremonies and arrangements of marriage.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Pr. 38 Eith, the first moolis, maid a noble off my, And eik off wedlok the pronuba Juno. 1892 Lecky II. *C. O. Mather's Rev. Ref.* I. 429 (ed. 2) Yet The bride...is pushed forward by the pronuba to the husband who is seized with a horse. 1898 Daniel's *Dict. Gr.* & *Rom. Fabliy* (ed. 2) 230/1 At the end of the repast the bride was conducted by matrons who had not had more than one husband (*pronubæ*), to the home prepared for her.

Hence **Pro·nubal** *a. rare* [after *connubial*], presiding over or promoting marriage.

1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring lore* 303 Pronubal or pledge rings passed between the contracting parties among the Romans.

1898 Cervantes *Exemplary N.* I. 89 (tr. Jarvis) Juno, Athenian nuptiae.

‖ **Pronucleus** (prōnĭū·klĭŭs). *Biol.* [mod.L. (E. van Beneden), f. Gr. πρό, Pro-[2] + Nucleus.] A primitive or prior nucleus; in *Zool.* the nucleus of a spermatozoön or of an ovule, before these unite to form the definitive nucleus of the fertilized ovum; in *Bot.* the nucleus of a gamete, which, by coalescing with another of the opposite sex, forms the germ nucleus.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 868/3 In this egg...there is before impregnation, a clear nucleus in formed vitelline which the pronucleus of the egg (so-soon ordinarily entered. This is known as the female pronucleus. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 3 One of these is the nucleus of the oosphere, and may be termed the 'female pronucleus'; the other appears to have passed into the oosphere from the pollen-tube, and is the male pronucleus' (abbreviated). There are no cell-nucleus to form the definitive nucleus of the oosperm. 1900 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* Introd. 21 The two pronuclei approach each other, and the granules of the surrounding protoplasm are arranged round each of them, so as to form a star or aster with a pronucleus as a centre.

Pronuncy, -quntia, obs. forms of Prognostic.

Pronunciability (prənʌnsiăbi·lĭti, -nʌnʃĭă-). [f. next + -ity.] Capability of being pronounced.

1818 Pantheon Characters, App. Who, 1643 VIII. 1918 The several properties...discussed in language, may be thus enumerated:—1. Character. 2. Correctness. 3. Euphonism. 4. Completeness. 5. Non-redundancy. 6. Consistency. 7. Pronounciability. 8. Melodiousness [*sic*]. 1880 Murray *Dr. Johnson* ii. 138 More pronounciability was not enough for him, and musical beauty had to be superadded.

Pronunciable (prənʌ·nsiăbl, -ʃĭă-), *a.* [ad. late L. *pronunciabil-is*, f. *pronunciāre*: see Pronounce v. and -able.] = Pronounceable.

1693 Jas. Taylor *Gl. Etymol.* 1. Ad Sect. 2. In Like vowels, pronuciable by the insertion of a Consonant. 1708 Mather *Magn. Nov.* I. iii. 190 Words rendered pronuciable by placing more simple in their Sound.

Pronuncial (prənʌ·nʃĭăl), *a. rare*—°. [L. stem of L. *pronunciāre* to Pronounce + -al.] Of or pertaining to pronunciation.

1897 in Webster; also in late Dicts.

Pronunciamento (prənʌnsĭămĕ·nto). [ad. Sp. *pronunciamiento* (pronunciación-ar), lit. a pronouncement, repr. a L. type **pronunciātiōmentum*, f. *pronunciāre* to Pronounce: see -ment.] A pronouncement, a proclamation, a manifesto; often applied to one issued by insurrectionists, esp. in Spanish-speaking countries.

1823 W. Irving in *Life* & *Lett.* (1866) III. 287 The haughty calculated...upon a pronunciamento in favor of the monarchical government. 1824 Tom Hamilton *Sketches* v. 300/1 Malaga shared with Lugo...in taking the lead in the Royalists Pronunciamentos. 1866 *Chol. Times, Chol. Gaz.* June 213 The pronunciamento of well-pensioned priests sounded startling. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 835 Marshal da Fonseca...made a pronunciamento, in Spanish fashion, against the Ministry.

† **Pronu·nciate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pronunciāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pronunciāre* to Pronounce.] Pronounced.

In quot. 1430-50 'announced, proclaimed' (cited as pa. pple.) in quot. 1508 = 'publicly known, declared to be'.

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 253 And [it] seemed to prevaylen [L. *praevalere* seemed *significare praevalentia*] to the wele temporal, [for to say, Israel, Ysaac, Sampson, and Iudas, and [] onely in the olde testamente, Iohn Baptiste and Crist. 1508 Kennedy *Flyting w. Dunbar* 370 Renoun, renownit, pronit. Pagine pronunciate.

† **Pronu·nciate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. In 7 -iate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pronunciāre* to Pronounce.] *trans.* To pronounce, declare.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 202 To pronunciate to the wicked and reprobate their undoubted judgements and sinnes.

Pronunciation (prənʌnsiē·ĭʃən). Also 6-8 -nun-, 7 -non-; 6 -cy-, -sy-, 6-7 -ti- ; 5 -cion. [ad. L. *pronunciātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pronunciāre* to Pronounce. Cf. F. *prononciation* (*pronunciation*, 1281 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of pronouncing.

1. The pronouncing or uttering of a word or words; the mode in which a word is pronounced.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Hit is to be hede in authorite that the proper tongue of Englischis men schulde be made to discese in vse; lyche yis in pronunciacion. *Ibid.* III. 191 The olde Englisse kende vowes lenges, whiche were more lyche to the sownge and pronunciacion. 1530 Palsgr. Introd. 20 They have wholy neglected the fourthe manner sourse of pronunciation, and so reds English as their fantesy or opinion dyde bede them. 1551 Eden *Decades* 119 For the right pronunciation of the names. 1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 4 Diodor thinketh that Cadmus was first Author of this pronunciation *Iohnas*. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4694/3 This William Charlton...speaks according to the Northern Pronunciation. 1889 J. D. Rogerson in *Gloucester Citizen* 5 Oct. 1 I have attended a fair proportion of were 'pronunciations' which a more competent and educated ear would have relegated to a Glossic Appendix.

† 2. Oratorical utterance; elocution; delivery; *spec.* elegant or eloquent delivery. *Obs.*

1530-46 Lyndesay *Pathwa* 11. 40 (Bann. MS. 293) It ma[n] be maist to lauide a speciall counsaige Fourme quhairin to pronunciatioun. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) Pronunciation is an vpright ordering both of the voyce, countenance, and all the whole bodye, according to the worthines of suche wordes and matter as ye speache are declared. 1670 Ramsay *Lond. Lib.* 101 Pronunciation, being that which either makes or mars the most excellent speech. 1748 [Mauld Ethics] It By Pronunciation, the Auditors understand both Elocution and Action; and comprehend in it the right Management of the Voice, Looks, and Gesture.

† 3. The action of pronouncing authoritatively, or proclaiming; declaration, proclamation; a pronouncement. *Obs.*

1475 *Rawl. Cowrie. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 310 The Archbyschoppe of Yorke hade a pronunciation in the mayre of a prouince. 1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life* & *Lett.* (1902) II. 102 For advoidinge...of the pronunciacion of Scrowbies sentence who and diuerse qualifications. 1564-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 371 Quhill the pronunciatioun of the decreis aduerse. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. (1623) 758 The forme of pronunciation was *for the Name of God, Amen.* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Lucilius*, 1806) 310 It be to be verified with that dismal Pronunciation, *If we are multiplied* [etc.].

b. = Pronouncement, *rare*.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 102 The declarations and "pronunciations" of the rabble.

† 4. The action of speaking; articulation. *Obs.*

1588 tr. *Charelle's Treas. Fertile* 387 He wrought that Miracle, onely by the pronunciation of one word. 1708 tr. *Duplin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 330 That Jesus Christ condemned the Pronunciation [of the Words] all the while he Thou'd, and Spoke and disobeyed the Exhortation.

† 5. *fig.* (See quot. and cf. Pronounce 2.) *Obs.*

1737-47 Chambers *Cycl. Pronouncing, Pronunciation*, in painting, the marking and expressing the parts of all kinds of bodies with that degree of force necessary to make them more or less distinct and conspicuous.

Pronunciative (prənʌ·nsiătiv, -ʃĭă-), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pronunciātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *pronunciāre* to Pronounce + -ive: see -ative.] Characterized by pronouncement; declarative; hence, † dogmatic (*obs.*).

1839 tr. S. Cloots in *Scots's Wkly. Rep.* xxvi. (1866) 102 The confident and pronunciative school of Aristotle.

Pronunciator (prənʌ·nsiăɹ-tŏɹ, -ʃĭă-). *rare.* [a. L. *pronunciātor*, agent-n. from *pronunciāre* to pronounce.] One who pronounces.

1846 in Worcester, citing *Ch. Ob.* 1856 *Life W. S. Jackson* viii Mr. Sheridan, and other speakers at that time, began to be considered in a great degree the standard of pronunciation.

So **Pronunciatory** *a.*, of or pertaining to pronunciation; of the nature of a pronouncement.

1826 M. Sharp in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 230 Our pecuniary endowment in the pulpit and the theatre. 1840 in Worcester, citing Ramsbotham.

† **Pro-nyeasel**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [prob. or altered form of *pan-pasel*, Poshlast, path. after *prison, prisel*, etc.] Poignant, pricking. So † **Pronyeaslie** *adv.*, poignantly, piercingly.

1552 Balfour *Lib.* tr. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 310 Ane other sentence, remand mans prosperall and vthers, was prouyne...to be ane course, bischoist in was sendit of na grete effect. 1598 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. (S.T.S.) 152 Pricked as proyneaslie with this law.

Pronynph, -al: see Pro-[2] I.

Proo (prōu), *int. Sc.* and *north. dial.* A call to a cow or horse, inviting it to stand still or come near.

1808 Scott *Nov. Mins.* xiv. (To cow) Proh, my bonny-preds, my woman. 1824 Macdonald Caldwell *Tragical Poems*, 107, at horses when they are wanted to stand still, or, as boys, not to gallop. 1893 A. Inglis in *Weekly Scotsman* 18 Jan. Mess, mess, proddy lad! Proo, Hawkie, proo, Hawkie!

Proo, obs. form of Prow *sb.*

Pro-ode (prōu-ōd). [ad. Gr. προῳδός: see Pro-[2] and Ode.] An introductory ode in a Greek chorus; an overture or prelude; also, a short verse preceding a longer one: opposed to Epode.

1850 Mure *Lit. Greece* III. 58 The words, when prefixed to the Iambic and anapæstic systems the name of Prode. 1900 H. W. Harris *Cat. Medic Fasti* 284 A glyconic proode followed by a dimeter.

Proomise (prōu·mĭsk), *a. rare.* [all. med.L. *proemisc-us* (Du Cange), n. Gr. προοιμιακός, f. προοίμιον Prooimion, Proem.] = Prooimial *a.*

1850 Neale *Eastern. Ch.* I. 298 The 104th (Psalm) is the Pyxandine, because it commences Proper.

Proomial, variant of Prooimial.

‖ **Proomium** (prōu·mĭŏm). Also 5 proheminium, 8 proemium, 9 prooemium. [L., *proœmium*, a. Gr. προοίμιον: see Prooem.] = Prooem *sb.*

1598 Sir G. More *Last Sickn.* (C.T.S.) 2 Doctour Bennet Prolor of Sallust made his last lesson, oration and proheminie. 1632 R. Gell *Sermon* 8 Aug. 2 The *Proœmium*, wherein he calls heaven and earth to witnesse. 1775 M. Dixon *Amer. Brit.* I. 310 As it appears in the very Proœmium of that Decree it self. 1837 Lt. Gleanings *Chief Justices* III. xxvii. 219 The proœmium and the perpetion of his speech. 1888 Tennyson's *Lucretius* 57 Forgetful how my rich proœmium makes Thy glory My along the Indian dusk.

Pro-oestrous, -estrum: see Pro-[2] 2.

Proof (prūf), *sb.* Forms: a. 3 preve, prefe, etc.; 3- prove, proof, etc.: see below. [ME. *preove, prefe, prefe*, etc., a. OF. *preove* (= 1224 in Godef. *Compl.*), *preove, preve, prueve* (from 13th c. and in mod.F. *preuve*) = Pr. and Pg. *prova*, Sp. *prueba*, Cat. *proba*, It. *prova*, † *pruova* :—late L. *proba* (Ammianus a 400) a proof, f. *probāre* to Prove. The a forms were the original, corresp. to OF. and to Sp. *prueba*; they continued longer in Sc. The *b* forms (also in late OF. *preuve, prove*, 14th c. in Littré) are assimilated to the vowel to F. *prouver*, Eng. Prove *v.* The development of *v* to *f* ensued upon the loss of final *e*: cf. the relation of *v* and *f* in *believe, belief, relieve, relief, behove, behoof*, etc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 3 preove, 4 preoun, prieve, 4-5 pref, preef, 4-6 prefe, preve, Sc. preiff, 5 proef, preff(e, preef, preyf, preewe, 5-6 prieff(e, preif, 6 prefle, preef, preeue, preyve, Sc. priaff: 3-9 prove, prief, pfief, preef, prief, preif.

a 1592 *Acolastus* E. 134 b/b thralle, of his vnto, whereunto nothinge is greuous. c 1593 *Pl.* Pref (see B. 2). 1596 *Edward* 1 (1776) 178 Without other proofes. c 1599 *Sir Leg. Sanders* (Percy) 187 An men may proff both things. c 1580 Prob (see B. 4). c 1588 *Canadian Charity* P. 150 This Markus ys the wyf to temples mother To the outermise greuous iniuries, proue, proof, proff, of his courage. 1587 Thomas *Virgilius* (Bodl.) I. 71 *b* Soothe witnesse and proof. 1590 *Govern. Cont.* I. 227 Scribleche I have And diuerse sarsen if he geaves. c 1600 *Ragmans Roll* 120 in Black *E. P. P.* I. 74 For your thefte proff. c 1600 Lyly. Thefte 1506 That the thought first with a proof. 1602 tr. *Sponde Introd., Pref.* 108 Without longe Proues. c 1630 Prof; 1636 Profe (see B. 1, 6). c 1640 (*title*) Oliue was thought he could make the proff. 1655 *Bloch. Bulls Scott.* XI. 436 The proves that Sir Patrik Home offerit to produce. c 1660 *Frieds & Lond.* (1890) 38 Of truth and verite for to endure proof. 1674 Profe; c 1684 Prof (see B. 1 c). 1690 Profe, Prof (see B. 3, 10). 1691 Sprigge *St. Hubbard* 308 Has readie word and to make proffe. 1692 *Contr. Times* (1881) 26 He chooses to hazard his life of strength the present. c 1708 Boston *Trader in Amelia Land of Darien* (1850) 188 Let's see How he'll get this to point to me.

B. 4-5 prouff, 4-5 prof, proff, *Sc.* prufe, 4-6 proue, profe, *Sc.* prowe, 5-6 proufe, -ffe, provve, prooue, 5-7 proofe, proffe, *Sc.* prufe, 6 proufe, 7 *Sc.* proufe, 5- proof. (*Sc. proefe*, etc. (3, 6).) *Pl.* proofs; also 4-7 proues, 5 prouves, 5-7 proves, 6-7 prooves.

c 1350 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 241 Bi profe it godis sonden es. c 1400 *Lancer H.* (1870) Thou prouis [*rime* proff] is nothyn dedis. c 1470 *Sir Leg. Saints* xxiii. (1) 37 *Adyeuyd* to the verray proues. *Ibid.* xxvii. (*Matthew*) 542 Was with proufe of mychehil dede he restorde alway gode, wele. c 1580 Wicliff *Wks.* (1880) 56 *Be* dede dogynge is proff of loue. *Ibid.* 290 Knowyge here proues. 1585 Pynkerne 1 c 1590 Proufe (see B. 1 c, 4 b). c 1590 *Prompt. Parv.* 414/1 *Prowe*, idem quod *proof*. c 1598 Prof (see B. 2). c 1600 *Not-br. Magaf* 450 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 392, I see the proues. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 24 The proufe of yours here. c 1620 G. Cavendish *Poems*, etc. (1825) 18, 111 To proue it true ye may plainely in the vew. 1630 Dod *Math. Prof.* 23 In this burden...are good proufe. 1680 Mouxworth *Prentices* (1688) 21 No proufe at all. c 1705 Stanyhurst *Æneis* (1808) II. 38 So many proufe would perswade thee. 1809 Proufe (see E. 2 b). 1850 *Proufe* (see B. 3). 1892 S. De Vismes in *Camera' Admir. Enquiry* 341 Proufes of the greatness of my friendships. 1883 Proves, *Proverbs* (see B. 13, 16).

B. Signification. I. From PROVE *v.* in the sense of making good, or showing to be true.

1. That which makes good or proves a statement; evidence sufficient (or contributing) to establish a fact or product belief in the certainty of something. + *To make proof*: to have weight as evidence (*obs.*).

a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 50 Þer bi3 þri witt3 to þere þrowe, *&* þrowe is þe þridde witt3 to þere þrowe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8618 (Cott.) Prouis þou wil þat þai ne tuin. c 1385 Chaucer *L. C.* 187 *Prol.* 28 Wo hath myn herte peyne. 1432 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 500/2 Till the said examinacion and proufe be fully determined. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 50 b, Very pleyges and sure proues of the kynges fauours. 1580 Baret *Alueare* Couetous, 149 Hereof they bring euerye day proofe. 1593 Daniel *Def. Rhyme* (Arb.) 160 (1623) XVI. 322 Light vrgencies neither giue nor reuiuers for his vrdenion. 1778 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* II. 182 (1813) I. 332 Those suppositions are confirmed by the most direct proof. 1832 E. & J. Landor *Exped. Niger* I. 16, 1 was As a proof of his perfect confidence. 1883 W. E. Norris *Thirlby Hall* xxxii. Which was proof positive that he had thought better of his intention.

b. *Law.* (*generally*) Evidence such as determines the judgment of a tribunal. Also *spec.* (*a*) A written document or documents so attested as to form legal evidence. (*b*) A written statement of what a witness is prepared to swear to. (*c*) The evidence which has been given in a particular case, and entered on the court records. (See also 3.)

1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 472 No fynded matters but such as shall be proved be credible proues in writyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 If the proues of the aduerse langages were fayled. 1609 Ireton *Rep. Max.* 1. 67 It is in the election of him qutho is accused, to voluntly the proofe of the witness, or to purge him by Judgement, or non guilty saying of the owne oathe of himself to be accused. *Ibid.* 128 b, Qui the partie defendant that day of proffe, he absent; and the partie followed being present with his proffe in his hand and then the partie defendant is not ready or present to receiue the proffe against him. a 1719 Robert *Chron. Theol.* xix. (1818) II. 443 The proof did not carry it beyond conjecture. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxii. 368 Written proofs, or evidences, are, 1. Records, and 2. Ancient deeds of forty years standing, which prove themselves. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 432 It being to proof that the draft was not tendered till the morning after instructions had been given for preparing it. 1883 H. Cox *Instit.* I. iii. 170 A statement showing all matters required to be proved, and opposite each proof the name of the witness to prove it. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 50, *Sched.* II. 2 Every condition who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors.

†c. A person who gives evidence; a witness: = EVIDENCE *sb.* 7. *Obs.* (After 1300 only *Sc.*)

1423 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 269/1 That the same Murthere...be brought...two persons of Murthere. 1448 (1861) V. 149/2 Other reasonable witnesse and persons inowne. 1488 Sir G. Mayr *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 73 Of men sald be proffe thame self. 1500 *St. Andr. Jour. Pl.* (1824) III. 305 That the disobedient obstinat and rebell personis...sall nocht be admittit as people witnessis or Assyzouris aganis ony persone fleeing in ony Religioun. a 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* (S.) Fal Lingwell can be now proff And witnese thairintill.

2. The action, process, or fact of proving, or establishing the truth of, a statement; the action of evidence in convincing the mind; demonstration.

c 1386 *Story of Vespasian* 251 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 And I am rady and make a proef. 1456 Sir G. Hoyle *Lanc. Ancest.* (R. T. S.) 74 Gif I faile of my proef ... the lage may pronge my party. 1480 Coventry *Leet Bk.* 462 In proue hereof the procession yerely on be South syde of the said Churche ... was where the south bere of the said Churche ys nowe. 1647 *Star Chamb. Decree* 5 21 In *Mildmay's Annot.* (Arb.) 74 Vpon complaint and proofe made thereof. 1708 Hickes & Nelson *Y. Kettlewell* 91 Sel. 253 They put the King upon the Proof that they had promised such a Pension. 1858 Keble *Serm.* 386 The burthen of proof was of course thrown on the latitudinists. 1880 Trench *Gain.* ix. v. 259 This is all capable of experimental proof. *Mod.* In proof of this assertion, I may state [etc.].

3. *Sc. Law.* Evidence given before a judge, or a commissioner representing him, upon a record or an issue framed in pleading; the taking of such evidence by a judge in order to a trial; hence, trial before a judge instead of by a jury.

This distinctive development of sense has gradually taken place since the introduction of trial by jury into Scotland in 1815.

1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 513 The duties of commissioners in taking proofs, under authority of the Court of Session, are pointed out by the act of Sederunt 11th March 1809, and acts there cited. 1843 Perkins in *Knapp. Marriage* II. 8134 The proof is taken in the presence of a commissioner appointed by the Lord Ordinary, who examines the witnesses, remarks their demeanours in writing, and reports the whole, either to the Lord Ordinary or to the court, according to the circumstances. 1879 Mackay *Pract. Cod. of Session* II. 10 Under the ordinary practice a certain character is conferred by the Court to...determining what causes are fitted for proof before a Judge and not by jury trial. 1892 Watson *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* (1338) By § 4 of the Evidence Act, 1866, proof may be taken before the Lord Ordinary, without a jury, in any cause. "*A* both parties consent thereto, or *B* special cause be shown. 1903 J. Kennedy *Prelim. Law Scot.* 332 When the Lord Ordinary takes a proof, each party addresses witnesses to prove his statements, and the proof is followed by a hearing on evidence (L. 2, 2, a hearing of counsel on the evidence). *Ibid.*, Where the parties are agreed as to the necessity for hearing regarding the facts, the Lord Ordinary appoints a diet of proof, or in certain cases orders issues with a view to the trial of the cause by a jury. 1908 *Scots Law Times* 24 Mar. XV. 926/1 The Lord Ordinary held that the case was one for proof not jury trial. 1913 2nd's Lord Guthrie. "I think it ought to be sent to proof and not to jury trial."

II. From PROVE *v.* in the sense of trying or testing.

4. The action or an act of testing or making trial of anything, or the condition of being tried; test, trial, experiment; examination, probation; assay. Often in phrases *to bring, put, set*, etc. (something) *to, unto, to (the, a) proof.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 384 We mot take hede to þe merite of profe...by lore writen in holi Goddis lore. c 1386 (see A, 2). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Proef, or wyttynge, *experimentum*. 1503 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 13 b, That there may be made due proues without Sessers, bollers, or extortioners. 1663 Merry *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 103, Without several Proofs and Triples (the middle one to be wrought to be perfectly true). 1797 A. Hamilton *Rem. Acc. E. Ind.* I. 9, 6111, I leave them to my Readers, with the old Proverb to accompany them, that the Proof of the Pudding is to eating it. 1805 Southey *Madoc in W.* vi. 62 Sec. If thy heart be harden'd to the proof, come when thou will. 1840 Thoreau *Lucheon Hall* 77 Drag the meadows, but then leave it, but try least be put to proof. 1881 Fairbairn *Prim. Manuf.* 130 Some large pump-rods...were required to stand a proof of 1200 lbs. per square inch.

b. *Arith.* An operation serving to test or check the correctness of an arithmetical calculation.

(Sometimes understood as in sense *a.*)

c 1250 *Art Numbryng* 6 The subtraccion is none other but a proufe of the addicion, and the contrarie is his wife. 1552 Recorde *Grou.* 1. fo. 18/2 b He making which proufe or triall you cannot likely erre. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Multiplication*, The Proof of Multiplication can only certainly be effected by Division. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 40 The method of Proof, and the reason of the Rule, are the same as in Simple Multiplication.

†5. The action or fact of passing through or having experience of something; also, knowledge derived from this; experience. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19903 (Cott.) Pe spousels...Pei did þam-selues at ai grome, O dad for þair lauerd he-hone. 1509 Lancel. *Black. Robsire* Prol. 17 It greuith my parcell, and my proufe also, How on euerichoffell worlde reuth hane no rede. 1520 *Chyrm. Prog.* 1535 Epiphanius, to grene, was his gere ynone. 1544 *Ingels. to Henry VIII in Four Supplic.* (1871) 20 Of whom they haue proue & euer knowledge. 1590 Shakes. *2 H. VI*, I. iii. 63 Good gracious of wife proufe. *Ibid.* iv. 1. 48 Tell what faith, proufe hath, with no more addicions you opposite. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 397 A Sorcerie ...of Tacos, whereof was had good vse and proofe in our ship.

†6. A trial, attempt, essay, endeavour. *Obs.*

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 178 Yet diuers persons were made the beasts to view, And some were playne, that dyd assayle the same. 1628 Hooker *Discipl. iiiiote* 102 They thought this accident (especially being their first proofe) was very much against reason.

†7. That which anything proves or turns out to be; the issue, result, effect, fulfilment: esp. in phrase *to come to proof*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sir Tristr.* (A.) 2230 Pe king Yuor hadde a lef: God hire quite euel pref, For þat he kouþe on wel euele! c 1330 *Lives of Ten Wise Masters* (1850) 60 Sire he, in *Rubrica Ma.* (1888) 90 And for al pesibeste to wit and dede Lest þou come to yuel proef. c 1384 Chaucer *Sonnet of Aymeon* vii. 160 Some of you spoken now yore, that when the dede shall come to proef, he shall be full Loue. 1579–80 Am. Sidney *Serm.* 101 (Parker Soc.) 201 The Gentiles took them cowards to their proof. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 1. 69 The most part of the said wines came to no profit though they put fire to them. 1603–12 Bacon *Ess.*, *Parents & Children* (1876) 103 The proofe is best, when Men keepe their authority towardes Children, but not their purse.

8. *trans.* The fact, condition, or quality of proving good, turning out well, or producing good results; thriving; good condition, good quality; goodness, substance. Now only dial.

1438 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 161 The wells of Spayne bi-comeb not to profit, but if it watered be round and stanged wells Amongste Englysshe wells the greene dale.] 1808 Jamieson, & Mearns *Counting Flowers* 1. xxiv. 100 When you have fed your horse to his full pounds. 1825 Brockett *Gloss. Dial.* s. v. *Sarvelus*, This sort of Grass has always the Preference above Clover-Grass in England, as continuing longer in Proof than it. 1834 *Trans. R. Agricl. Soc.* XV. 1. 403 This is not found to deteriorate their milk, or the calf proof or quality of keeping. 1860 *Ch. Rep.* Apr. 189 Sandals...the aforesaid is invaluable for securing the light and rapid proof of lambs. 1867 *Willis. Gloss., Proof*, of manure, hay, &c., the strength or goodness....A thriving tree is said to be in 'good proof'.

9. The testing of cannon or small fire-arms by firing a heavy charge, or by hydraulic pressure. *Proof of (gun)powder*, the testing of the propulsive force of gunpowder.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. vii. 63 What Powder is allowed for Proof, and what for Action of each Piece. 1757 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 380/2 *Proof of Powder*, is an order to try its goodness and strength. 1839 F. A. Genevrier *Artill. Maxim.* (1862) 32 All Ordnance are subject to the Water proof. This is done by means of a forcing pump.

b. A place for testing fire-arms or explosives.

1760 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 146/1 At a proof at Woolwich warren, a smoke-ball burst. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 5/1 The box...proved, on investigation, to contain about 200 lb. of nitroglycerine....A sample was kept, while the bulk was taken to one of the 'proofs' on the premises.

10. The condition of having successfully stood a test, or the capability of doing so; proved or tested power; *esp.* of armour and arms, whence *transf.* and *fig.*: impenetrability, invulnerability. 1674.

Often in phrase *armour (etc.) of proof*: cf. Proof *a.* 1 *of the proof*, so as to be proof; *to the proof*, to the utmost, to the highest degree. *Proof of lead* or *shot*: cf. Proof *a.* 1; the quality of being proof against bullets.

1498 Sir G. Hayr *Late Arms* (S. T. S.) 81 The right that he has to his gude armouris makis him hardy.... Sir that ar of proue. 1535 *Sir A. Barton in Harleian Misc.* (1808) 71 Then he put on the armure of proufe. c 1585 Warn *Ane Ex.* iv. Should they haue prothered it, but chiefe reuole hart-grode enough to preuent it. 1590 Shr. I. *Taming Shr.*, *Induction* 14 Master Carpenter and Officers of Seamen were armed at the proofe of the Harquebuse. 1590 Shakes. *2 H. VI*, I. iv. 24 Salues and ointments, which haue passing proof. 1600 Fairfax *Wond Godfr Christ* xii. 3, We must be patient; I am vnable to it; *proof* too. 1606 *Bodleian Pledge*, 5, 123, I was chamber with Armour of proofe. 1610 *Holy Roode* (1911) 1910 Pentapolis 30 (Dan.) Knowing he had proof of hand, Did slay him with a silver hatton. 1891 Fairbairn *Life, Person* 109 Nor whether he should be of proof.

†b. Proof armour. *Obs.*

1598 Dallington tr. *Lantz's Hist. Turk.* 0. 429 Corslets of proofe. c 1603 Fletcher *Chronicle* 2, 70 *Clap on proof upon* me.

c. The process of stiffening hats and rendering them waterproof. Cf. Proof *v.* 9.

1901 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 6/3 The hatening of a straw is what is called the proof shop of the works, where hats are dyed after proof.

11. The standard of strength of distilled alcoholic liquors (or of vinegar); now, the strength of a mixture of alcohol and water having a specific gravity of 0·91984, and containing 0·495 of its weight, or 0·5705 of its volume, of absolute alcohol. Also *transf.* Spirit of this strength.

1709 tr. *Ramazzini's Gardens* 403 For Proof [of the brandy] there was a little Spanish Snuff chop'd here in, and the Scum of the Soap pann'd on them for the Proof. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4790/2, 5 Pipes of French Brandy, full Proof. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6457/1 Brandy or Spirits above Proof. 1798 H. Ellis *Hudson's Bay* 175 All the Liquors under the Proof of common Spirits, frozen to a State perfectly solid. 1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 862 The bar was crowded with applicants for 'full proof', and 'the best cordials'. 1838 Knox *Anct. Egypt.* I. viii. 246 A bottle of Hieroglyphic whiskey of good old proof from under Mr. Bonaparte's head.

b. In sugar-boiling: The degree of concentration at which the syrup will successfully crystallize.

1733 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Proof*, in the sugar trade, a term used by the refiners of sugar for the proper state of the dissolved sugar when it should be set to harden.

III. That which is produced as a test; a means or instrument for testing.

12. *Typog.* A trial or preliminary impression taken from composed type, in which typographical errors may be corrected, and alterations and additions made.

Applied esp. to the *first proof*, a second or later one being called a revise: see Revise *sb.* 3 and also proofs, 1890.

(1683) see Facsim. *ib.* 3, 1 when Mr. Weekes *Dictionarium* (1800) 345, I was not present ...nor had I the sight of one proofe vntill the wholle booke was cast in print. 1820 Jas. Nayler *ib.* 3, 1820 Chatham *Manager Journ. of Comm. Prof.*, Pappa 1823 III. 98 The Printer...never sending me a proofe till he have past three speeches. 1835 tr. Com. *Stat. Procedure* 2. 24 We did all go to the Printers house, where we did find him correcting Proofs. 1883 Mowat *Mech. Engrav., Printing* 1, The Corrector [should] see neat Proofs. 1901 Livingston *Engl. Printer* 220, Deliver them to the Pressman to pull a Proof of them. 1892 Reading *Pract. Tr.* xv. 1. 1, First proof ...is the impression with all the senses of workmanship. After, it is

read and corrected. ...another impression is printed with more care, is sent to the author; this is termed a 'clean proof.' 1858 Mozley *Reminisc.* Prof. 9 I have carefully revised the Proofs of every chapter.

13. *Engraving.* Originally, An impression taken by the engraver from an engraved plate, stone, or block, to examine its state during the progress of his work; now applied to each of a limited or arbitrary number of careful impressions made from the finished plate before the printing of the ordinary issue, and usually before the inscription is added (in full, *proof before letter*(s)).

Artist's or engraver's proof, a proof taken for examination or alteration by the artist or engraver: *signed proof*, an early proof signed by the artist. *Lettered* or *Inscribed proof*, a proof with the signatures of the artist and engraver, and the inscription. *Marked, remarque, touched, tinted, rose proof* are these words.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 190/1 Proofs of Prints were anciently a few impressions taken off in the course of an engraver's process...and when they were complete. 1853 'C. Pierce' *Pyrotechnical Grotto* vii, The panels were covered with the choicest engravings (all proofs before letters). 1854 *Fait Mail G.* 16 Apr. 3/1 An artist's proof...originally meant that proof of an engraving which was sent to the artist for approval and remarks. But the term...is now applied to a certain number of early impressions carefully made, and signed by the artist.

† **b.** *Photogr.* A first or trial print taken from a plate; also used as equivalent to PRINT (sb. 13), *Obs.*

1853 Hunt's *Photogr. Chem.* v. 50 It is necessary to remove the unaltered Chloride or Iodide of Silver which surrounds the image, in order to render the proof permanent. *Ibid.* x. 180 On the use of the hyposulphite of gold in toning photographic proofs.

14. † A coin or medal struck as a test of the die (obs.); also, one of a limited number of early impressions of coins struck as specimens.

These often have their edges left plain and not milled; they may also be executed in a metal different from that used for the actual coin.

1789-91 R. Walker *Oratory Ancient, Palmi.* (1788) III. 178 On the proofs were the king's and queen's heads on different sides, with a rose, a ship, &c. but in 1694 it was resolved, that the heads should be coupled, and Britannia be on the reverse. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Nov. 5/1 A limited number were issued in metals different from the ordinary coins, these coins being called 'proofs'—a course which was followed in the Jubilee issue.

15. An instrument, vessel, or the like for testing.

† **a.** A surgeon's probe. *Obs. rare*[1].

(Perhaps only an etymologizing invention of Cotgrave.)

1611 Cotgr., *Cuvette*, a Chirurgians Proofe, or Probe: an instrument wherewith he sounds the Bladder [etc.]. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Probe or Proof* (fr. Fr. *cuvette*) a Chirurgeons Instrument, wherewith he tries the depth of wounds [etc.].

b. (*a*) A test-tube. (*b*) An apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder.

1750 Cantrans in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 357 A portion of the corrosive virus, diffused through distilled water, was introduced into a small proof. *Ibid.* 368 The liquor...was put into a proof, to try the lemons of which last was supplied. 1800 (*title*) N.C. *ext.* 8 common gunpowder proof, capable of containing eleven grains of fine gunpowder, was filled with it, and fired in the usual way. 1808 Hodgson in *Lancet* 3 June 492/1 Blown into some little phials, called in the glass-houses *proofs*. 1880 Parkes *Pocket Med. Ref.* 737 note, Thick Glass Vessels...called Proofs or Bologna phials.

† **16.** *Typog.* A definite number of ems placed in the composing-stick as a pattern of the length of the line. *Obs.*

[The width of pages is expressed according to the number of 'ems': *Encycl. Brit.* 1880.]

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing* 201, He sets up his Pearces in the Composing-stick.

17. *Bookbinding.* The rough uncut edges of the shorter or narrower leaves of a book, left in trimming it to show that it has not been cut down.

1850 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* 37 A few leaves should always be left not cut with the plough, to show that the book has not been cut down. These few leaves are called *proof*, and are always a mark of careful work. 1908 A. W. Pollard *Lec. to Bibliog.* Our binder's hand may tell me that when I write 'not to be cropped' he translates it to the one under him as 'leave proof'.

IV. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General Combs. in senses 1–4, as *proof needle, object, paper, passage, part*[1], *place, test, text*; *proof-producing, proof-proof* adjs.; in sense 9, as *proof-butts, -charge, -ground, -house, -mantle, -mortar* (Mortar 2b), *-sleigh*; in senses 12–14, as *proof-correct* vb., to correct in proof, *proof-correcting, -correction, -galley, -impression, -plate* (Plate sb. 8 b), *print, -printer, -puller, -pulling, -set, -state.*

1909 *Daily Chron.* 2 Jan. 3/1 A serious accident...at the 'proof butts on Plumstead Marshes. 1909 Boyer *Art Fol. Lying* Wks. 1732 III. 11 not A proof-lye is like a 'proof-charge for a piece of ordnance, to try a standard strength. 1854 *Field* 9 June 615/1 The proof-charge of powder with the shot is 10 per cent. greater than the proof-charge of the 8-inch. 1883 Lang *Lett. to Colvin* 30 May, I feel myself...necessary to the solution, which I am so 'proof-curious. 1850 *Fait Mail G.* 23 Aug. 2/1 To have it written by other people is time for himself to proof-correct it. 1839 *Hr. Martineau Autobiog.* II. 30, I slightly enjoyed the 'proof-correcting. 1904 A. E. Brae *Stories of Exemptions Proof*, 3 Little leisure for 'proof-correction. 1898 T. L. De Vinne *Modern Mech. Exerc., Printing* 201 The long 'proof-gallery of type. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3818/3 The Place now used for a 'Proof-house. 1856 Grimaldi *Ann.* Gunnery 207 The Company of Gunmakers of the City of London instituted a proof-house, to which the barrels of respectable makers were all sent to be proved. 1891 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5/6 There are in Europe five 'proving houses', or testing places for firearms. Of the Birmingham and London 'proof' houses all people have heard. 1898-9 J. Stevenson *Materials Mech. Engin.* (1908) II. 208, 'Proof' impressions of the grain of the fireman's thumb printed off upon the die of your plate. 1901 Chambers's *Encycl.* VIII. 'Proof-shells' are those which have undergone the 'proof-test'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 3/1 If the heavy machine-made crowns were regarded as well as mere 'proof' it would not be a bad thing. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Nov. 3/1 Fireproof...and burglar-proof, and every other 'proof, except visible proof!

2. Of distilled alcoholic liquors: Of standard strength; cf. Proof sb. 11. See Proof-spirit.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 3. 2/2 Brandy of Spirits are *Proof*.

† **B.** *adv.* To the fullest extent; to the utmost; utterly, entirely: cf. *to the proof* (Proof sb. 19).

1623 Fletcher, etc. *Captain* i. ii, Such distemper'd spirits Open out of motion, though they be proof-rallied. 1661 — *Lal. Prisoner* iii. 1, Looks melancholy. Wounded proof melancholy. 1683 Roberts *Pers Clim. Sc.* 19 She had been blood...lot, with that, well-conducted and proof-hearted [Gomez. *F.* fidèle à toute épreuve].

Proof (prūf), *v.* [f. Proof *sb.* or *a.*]

1. *trans.* To test; prove. **a.** *Sc.* To estimate the content of (a corn-stack); cf. *proof-mete*, s.v. Proof *sb.* 18 b. **b.** To take a proof impression of (an engraved plate, or the like); = Prove *v.* 1 e.

1840 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg. Sc.* (1869) 136 He was engaged to what is called proofing the stacks of a corn-yard. 1884 *World* 3 Dec. 13/2 The processes in a contraption of stitching, which is being 'proofed'.

2. To render proof against or impervious to something; *esp.* to render (a fabric or article of dress) impervious to water, to waterproof. (Hence **Proofed** *ppl. a.*; **Proofing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1883 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 3/1 Fabrics which are to be 'proofed' by spreading. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Feb. 398/1 *Proofing* or *stiffening* is of two kinds: (a) *Water Proofing* to render with chemicals and make dissolved in water such fabrics. *Ibid.* 398/2 The process of spirit-proofing and the subsequent drying of the 'proofed' hats. 1901 *Ibid.* 15 Sept. 633/2 The...draining of a single pool, ...the 'proofing' of a single room.

† **Proo'fful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Proof *sb.* + -ful.] Full of proof; convincing.

1632 Chapman *Caesar & Pompey* v. i. Plays 1873 III. 250 As their situation did long to merit With proofless action.

Proo'fless (prūf-lĭs), *a.* [f. Proof *sb.* + -less.] Unsupported by proof or evidence; unfounded.

1820 *Mr. Carleton Buried* 242, I will not disown some of its proofless positions. 1795 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 146/2 The proofless upholders, being penniless, fell to the ground. 1879 Tennyson *Promise* 132 Accusation vast and vague, Splenetic,...and proofless.

Hence **Proo'flessly** *adv.*, without proof.

1879 Rovle *Ecclesiasticus Introd.* 8 Ridley, v. Whitgift IV. 371 The statement considered...which the schoolmen and others have peculiarly delivered upon philosophy. 1883 — *Rev. Notices Wisd.* 16 It has been peculiarly asserted, and...I do not think we are bound to admit it.

Proo'fs, obs. form of Prayers.

Proof-sheet. *Typog.* A sheet printed from a forme of type for the purpose of examination and

correction, before it is finally printed off for use: see PROOF sb. 12.

a 1825 FARMER *New Palmer* 10. 1 Stage down... Extra Gallonline with a Proof-Glass and a Table. 1833 CLARENDON in *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) IV. 22 That the said Mr. Wood did...surrender all or any brass stamp of the five printed sheets or proof sheets of the said *Athenæ* (Commission, 1721 LONGMAN *Mod. Privat. Law* A Proof-sheet ought to be pulled at-times and read as any sheet, that is without all. 1841 *Repert. Patent-Invent.* 228 Proof-sheets ought to be pulled at-times and read as any sheet, that is without all. 1841 *Repert. Patent-Invent.* 228 Proof-sheets ought to be pulled carefully called, seemingly fresh from the press. 1888 HARPER *Lives to Old Men* II. x. 363 The proof-sheets, elaborately corrected throughout, I often saw in his hands.

Proof-spirit. Spirit of wine, or any distilled alcoholic liquor, of proof strength: see PROOF sb. 11.

1700 BLOUNT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 338 It may appear still, that no mention has been made till now of proof-spirit, the standard to which most of the regulations of the excise have hitherto been referred. 1870 R. V. TAYLOR *Land Dogs* (1878) 360 Proof Spirit...is merely rectified spirit diluted with a certain proportion of water. According to the London and Dublin Colleges, its specific gravity should be to that of distilled water as 920 to 1000; while the Edinburgh College orders it of the gravity of 930. The former ...contains 44 parts of pure alcohol and 56 of water in 100 parts; the latter...49 of pure alcohol and 51 of water in 100 parts. 1878 *Act* 38 *Geo. III*, c. 28 To ascertain Proof Spirit than which, at the Temperature of Fifty-two Degrees by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, weighs exactly Twelve Thousandth Parts of an equal Measure of Distilled Water. 1892 HARLEY *Med. Mod.* (ed. 6) 326 *Proof Spirit* is alcohol containing 49 per cent. by weight, or 49 per cent. by volume of water.

b. Formerly often in plural form, in accordance with the popular use of *spirits* for alcoholic drink.

1721 *Compl. Pract. Distill.* 70, 191 Take Mint a Handful, Proof-spirits a Gallon and a half. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* 67 (1868) 93 Proof spirits contain, half of pure spirits, called alcohol, and half of water.

Proofy (prū·fi), *a. dial.* [f. PROOF *sb.* 8 + -Y.] Having the quality of turning out well or producing good results.

1848 W. BARNES *Poems in Dorset Dial.* Glos., *Proofy*, having much proof; likely to thrive. 1862 *Trans. R. Agricult. Soc. N.S.* VI. 498 A cut of grass like a vigorous swarden of the most 'proofy' kind. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Proofy*, ...v. Of cattle or sheep—of a kind likely to improve in size or condition...3. Of land or soil—rich in fattening qualities. Very proofy ground for young stock.

Proole, Proome, obs. ff. PROLE *v.*, PROVE *a.*

Pro-opic (prōōpi·k, -ō·pik), *a. Anthrop.* [f. Gr. πρό, PRO-1 + ὤψ, ὠπ- face + -IC.] Having the nose and central line of the face prominent or projecting, as compared with the lateral parts: the opposite of *platyopic* or flat-faced.

1883 G. THOMAS in *Trans. Anthrop. Inst.* May 334 Individual skulls or races having (mean-index) indices below 103·3 might be called *platyopic* or flat-faced; those 103·3 to 110·0, *metopic*; and above 110·0, *prosopic*.

Pro-ostcon: see PRO- 2 *f*.

Pro-ostracum (prōōstrēi·kŏm). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πρό, PRO- 1 + ὄστρακον potsherd, shell.] The anterior prolongation, usually lanceliar, of the guard or rostrum of a fossil cephalopod, as a belemnite.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* xxvii. 593 The form of the 'pro-ostracum' varies greatly in different types, and is scarcely important characters in the discrimination of specific and generic forms in the Belemnitidæ. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 342 The pro-ostracum and the rostrum together represent the part in the Teuthidæ. 1889 MOLLUSCA & LANKESTER *Palæont.* I. 876 A horny or more or less calcified sheath, known as the pro-ostracum ... corresponds with the 'pen' of the ordinary cuttlefishes, and from its extreme tenuity is never perfectly preserved.

Hence **Pro-o'stracal** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pro-ostracum.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pro-otic (prōōtik, -ō·tik), *a.* and *sb. Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. πρό, PRO- 2 + ὠτ-, ὠτο- ear + -IC.]

A. adj. That is in front of the ear; applied distinctively to one of the three bones which together form the periotic capsule.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 92 A greater cavity which is formed...by the squamosal, opisthotic, and prootic bones. 1879 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 790/2 The fenestrum arch ...almost always becomes connected with the prootic region of the skull.

B. sb. The pro-otic bone.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 92 One for the prootic and the other for the squamosal. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 108 The Prootic is the largest and most important element of the three to Vertebrates below Mammals.

Prop (prŏp), *sb.*1 Also 3–6 proppe. [Not known before 1440: = MDu. and early mod.Du. *proppe* a vine-prop, a support (? *podium, fulcimentum, fulcrum, sustentaculum* Kilian); ulterior history uncertain. Wedgwood compares 'Pedamentum *fruits, bropa*, a vine-prop, Wallachian *propina* a prop, *propiu* to prop, lean on'. Irish *propa*, Gael. *prop* are from English.

MDu. *proppe* is in form identical with, and by Kilian treated as the same word as *proppe* 'one handle on the other', 'stoorwerck, stutwerck, verrenbout' (Kilian), mod.Du. *prop*, MLG. *proppe*, LG. *propp*, Da. *prop*, Sw. *propp*, Ger. *Pfropf*, as a plug, stopper, pimple, thing: but the connexion of sense is not clear. The noun is true of MDu. and early mod.Du. *proppen* to prop, stay, lean up, connected with Du. *proppen* to cram, stuff full, fill up, MLG. and LG. *proppen*, Ger. *pfropfen*, Sw. *propsa*.

With the latter group cf. also OHG. *stuphôn, stuphôn* a cushion, clog, stock, and Gael. *proiptas* to grub, which are referred to **proipâ-* a set, layer, clip, or stock. It is thus certain that *prop sb.* and the Low Germanic in Dutch; but the connexion of the two Du. words for 'prop' and 'plug', and of the latter of these with the Ger. word for 'graft', is uncertain. See French and Kluge. Cf. PROP *sb.*2]

1. A stick, rod, pole, stake, beam, or other rigid support, used to sustain an incumbent weight; esp. when such as appliance is ancillary, or does not form a structural part of the thing supported. Often in comb. as *clothes-prop*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Proppe, longe *(K. stadle, stadia)*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 296/2 A Proppe (*K.* Prompt, cervus, *palatium*... *Palatinum, Palitinatium*. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Proppe to underset any thyng, *estaye*. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 34 The foure proppes vpon the foure corners of every stade were handes to the stade. 1552 HULOET *Dictionarie* 208 Thays houses are...buylded aboue the grounde vppon proppes & pyles. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 384 The vine must be set vp with props. c 1603 D. SWAINE *Sermon Churches Ann.* (1608) 107 To vnder & proppe to supporte the Roofe. 1645 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 10 The proppes and standardes vpon which the Tower Hall did stand. 1789 MARTIN *Economia's Bot.* xxxi. (1791) 182 What he [Linnæus] calls *Fulcra*, props or supports of the plant. 1850 BENNET *Gilead* II. xvi. 2 Mighty cedar Have worn away the props that held it fast.

b. *spec.* in *Coal-mining*: A piece of timber set upright to support the roof or keep up the strata. (Also *pit-prop*.) **c.** In a vehicle: see quot. 1875. **d.** *pl. Eastern.* See quot. 1826. **e.** *Mil.* or *slang.* The leg; also, the arm extended to boxing; hence, a straight hit. (Usu. in *pl.*)

b. 1758–9 tr. *Kepler's Treas.* 1760 IV. 158 A fragment of a prop of fir, which had been used in a shaft in the forest of Hartz. 1841 CHARNOCK, *Coal-trade Terms Northumbrl.*, *n. Durh.* 40 *Prop*, a piece of wood, cut off or 3 inches shorter than the thickness of the seam of coal, and set upright beneath the end of a crossman, or under a bindrees, for the support of the roof. 1857 J. STEWART *Sk. Sc. Charac.* 91 Coal may be largely used for coal-pit props. 1883 *Law Times* LXXIX. 126/1 Timber props for supporting the roof[s]...a. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Prop*, ...a term fastened to the carriage low for the attachment of the swingle-tree, known as the *prop-plate*, and upon which the latter rest when drawn. **c.** 1796 ROBERT & ST. *Eastwood* IV. 222 *Prop* (Footman), a leaping-pole; gladiatorial engine essential from between the legs of the great Leicestershire Lout, and employed by the militant to support itself when his legs fail it. **d.** 1703 *Carving Green in earth*, 87 The stiff thrift ...An thick upon it his weight grips. 1826 CRAVEN GILBERT *Lect. xi. Props*, legs. 1851 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXVI. 74 You take of your coat and put up your 'props' to him. 1887 *Lds. Print Com. 3 Rep.* 256/1 Will you each rest on his props? (Footman), a leaping-pole; gladiatorial engine essential from between the legs of the great Leicestershire Lout, and employed by the militant to support itself when his legs fail it. **e.** 1703 *Carving Green in earth*, 87 The stiff thrift ...An thick upon it his weight grips. 1826 CRAVEN GILBERT *Lect. xi. Props*, legs. 1851 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXVI. 74 You take of your coat and put up your 'props' to him. 1887 *Lds. Print Com. 3 Rep.* 256/1 Will you each rest on his props? (Footman), a leaping-pole; gladiatorial engine essential from between the legs of the great Leicestershire Lout, and employed by the militant to support itself when his legs fail it.

f. fig. Any person or thing that serves as a support or stay; *esp.* one who upholds some institution.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphr.* 1. xxviii. 51 To have sixty the prop of God's blessing. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 70 The Iury was the stay and the prop of my age, my very prop. 1632 HEYWOOD *Hill Portraiture* 40 The wicked lyeth on Priest was a prop to the Bishops Kingdom. 1788 FRANCIS *Horace, Epp.* Wks. (1789) I. I. 71 You shall live to be the prop...of late ago. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xii. (1866) 111 He needs no prop:...no support but his faith.

†2. A pole or stake, e.g. a boundary stake: cf. PROP *sb.*1 3. Also b. A butt for shooting at.

1508 *Reg. Aberbrothic* (Bann. Cl.) II. 85 The nerthe cyde of the seyne sal ly to ennemys passage ...to the proppe or stell fra the est to the west, agane the nerthe cyde thrugane the seyne lordely. ...And fra the west cors nerthe as it is proppit. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI* 202 b, Cliffe to the King himself to adopte at the prop with James Harrot...p.a. 1593 *Diad.* II. 401 Item, to Strachlegy, to the King to play at the prop, 6 s. 8 d. 1599–6 *Diad.* III. 172 Item, to the King quhilk he tynt at the prop with George Campbell, 13 French crownis.

3. [f. PROP *sb.*1 4.] A sudden stop made by a horse when going at speed. *Australian.*

1880 A. C. GRANT *South Lds Queensland* I. 160, 201 A sudden fierce prop, and Rosary has shot behind Sam's horse. 1884 *E. Boldrewood Robberies Mine.* xvi. 113 The 'touchy' mare gave an outdoor a 'prop', accompanied by a desperate plunge, that he was thrown.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prop-iron, prop-wood*; **prop-cutlt**, **prop-joint**, **prop-mast**, **prop-stay**: see quots.; **prop-foot**, **prop-leg** (of a caterpillar) = PRO-LEG; **prop-man**, a man who places and extracts to the props in a coal-mine.

1880 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Prop-cutt landership*, shaft timbering with cuts kept at the proper distance apart by means of props. 1890 JULIA P. BUTLER *Among Moths & Butterfl.* 88 The [cater-] *prop-feet were a dark brown, the rest yellow. 1881 *Nature* 10 Mar. 450 Long and *propless, both and brown. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Prop-joint*,...the jointed bar which spreads the bases of a raised step. 1883 PARKER *Gentle Heart Sermons* (1892) 72 These 'dales' or '*prop-legs' are soft and fleshy, and without articulations. 1880 *Echo, Manch.* (Cath.) III. 388 The [garden-worm] has no legs forward, and four small prop-legs behind. 1888 *Times* 17 Sept. 5/3, 20 men, chiefly '*propmen,' continued to descend into the pit to bring the workings upon and to repair. 1841 CHARNOCK, *Coal-trade Terms Northumbrl.* & *Durh.* 40 **Prop-wood*, an iron stand, with a handle 3 feet long, used by the deputies in drawing props. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Prop-stay*, a temporary water-tube crossing a boiler-flue ...increasing the fire-surface by the exposure of its exterior surface to the heated current. 1889 *Daily Inv. Acts* Collectors of *prop-wood are warned against the prevention and the real

Prop (prŏp), *sb.*2 [= MDu. *proppe*, Du. *prop* breach, skewer, plug, stopple. Auto-stem, merging.]

†1. A plug; a wedge. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Cf. PROP *sb.*3

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. 86 The mekill vellis of the warrys tre With wedgis and with proppis fast dervyd.

2. A nail-pin. *Tinners' Lond. Slang.*

Also, a slang application of 'brush', 'shaver'.

1850 DICKENS *Artful Touch in Extr. Pieces* (1888) 210 In the shop-front there's a beautiful diamond prop,...a very handsome pin indeed. 1892 *Sporting Times* 11 Apr. 1/1 He is a gambler...of the pin,...presented to him by the Heir to the Throne. John was wearing this prop in the Paddock at Epsom.

Prop (prŏp), *sb.*3 *colleg. or School slang.* Short for PROPOSITION.

Temple Gard. Mag. VII. 241/2 This Author draws by way of Corollary from the preceding Prop. (but [etc.]) 1891 'M. LAMARCH' *Camelot Preacher* 222 To demonstrate the props of Euclid by cutting them out in some paper, and carefully pasting them together.

Prop, *sb.*4 *U. S.* [Derivation unknown.] Usually in pl. **Props**: A name given to cowrie shells, used as a gambling game, and hence to the game itself, in vogue in New England chiefly from *c* 1830 to the beginning of the Civil War.

The cowrie backs of the shells were ground down, and the hollows thus made filled up flat with red sealing-wax. Four of the shells were shaken in the hand or in a box, and thrown after the manner of dice on a table, the stake being won or lost according to the number of white or red sides coming up. When two or four shells turned up alike, it was called a 'nick' and won; any other combination was an 'out' and lost. *Round props* were loaded shells used in cheating. HELEN H. CODE, *Glossary of Nantucket*, in *Wm. & Mary Quarterly* (1896) IV. 3 SWALLOWS *Letter Carrying Nantucket*, 72 We advanced to the prop table and held forth our hand for the props between two different blackguards. *Ibid.* 73 Almost fifty persons were playing props. The Box eventually won the greater part of the money, by means of loaded props. 1868 *New Gamblers Man* (N. Y.) 50 It is said they [here in use a prop-house in the city of New York. *Ibid.* 52 The professional provides himself with what are called dead props, with which he can throw 'nicks' or 'outs' at pleasure. 1868 A pastime as stupid and monotonous as Props. 1903 *Boston Trans. Transcript* 14 Jan., When I was a boy, knowing people used prop-dice. But we boys scorned that.

Prop (prŏp), *v.*1 Also 6 proppe. [Known from 1511; *c* 1440 directly f. PROP *sb.*1; cf. obs. Du. *proppen* 'fulcire, stabulare' (Kilian), 'to prop, stay or bear up' (Hexham).]

1. *trans.* To support or keep from falling by or as by means of a prop; to hold up: said both of the prop or support itself and of the person who places it. Also with *up*.

1440–3 [see PROPPING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1538 ELYOT, *Statumino*, ware, to proppe vp, or vnderset, to make sure...*Suffulcio*, ...to proppe vp. 1580 BARONIUS *Annals* II. (1612) 31 Three wheels were prop with a number Of beams and rafters. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. Comp.* II. 283 To prop the Rudder, but the Fabrick fell. 1726 *Voy. Clipperton*, etc. 208 Props us as a staff, a beggar old and lame. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fields Consid.* Eng. i. Your shoulder propped my head. 1888 RANDOLPH *Childr. Colleen* II. i. Valentine made Lotty lie down ...and propped her up with pillows.

2. *fig.* To support, sustain: esp. used in relation to some weak or failing cause or institution.

1540 (Implied in PROPPING). 1550 BECON *Pr.* xx. E. With bravely strength, thy sorry strength to prop. 1614 SELDEN *Hist. Tithes* (1618) 350 Being was prop by Antonyny, whose grace Charles Successors their way. 1648 FAGGE *Serv. K. Charles* 8 P. 191 Propped by these Persuasions, the Witness freely Sacrifices themselves. 1783 J. BICKERTON *Piety & Mor.* v. 56 An ingenious Writer, building ... on prop a mistaken Principle. 1843 E. MILLS in *Nineteenth C.* III. 109 Justice should not be propped up by injustice, disinterestedness by cupidity.

†3. To mark out with posts, onions, or other erections: cf. PROP *sb.*1 2. *Sc. Obs.*

1498 [see PROP *sb.*1 2]. 1500 in 5th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Boyd's Market and marche ...begynnand ... in the myddis of the rwd...as is proppit be us. *Ibid.*, Ascendand up the hill, quhow he cume in ane land proppit to the land of the said hill.

4. *intr.* Of a horse: To stop suddenly when going at speed. *Australian.*

1870 E. B. KENNEDY *Four Yrs. Queensland* II. 194 When almost against it, the animal would stop in his stride or propp, when the rider vaulted lightly over his head on to the verandah. 1880 *Daily News* 7 June 6/3 Another horse propped suddenly at the water-jump hereby, and sent his rider over into the very middle of the pool. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* I. (1891) 8, I didn't think he'd be propped like that.

5. *trans.* To hit straight; to knock down. *slang.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 363/1. If we see an 'old bloke' (man) we 'propped him' (knocked him down) and robbed him. 1890 *Pall Mall Gazette* 20 Feb. 3/1 Give me a strong fellow any day down in Whitechapel. Nobody there that can prop you in the eye!

†Prop, *sb.*5 *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [app. a. MDu. MLG. *proppen* to cram, stuff full: cf. PROP *sb.*2, and note in etymology of PROP *sb.*1] *trans.* To cram, stuff, load.

a 1568 *King Berdok* 58 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 216 Their wardis gorde to the hilltop hicht, And proppit gansh with bulrelis of raw dulch [= dough].

†Prop, *sb.*6 *Obs.* [app. a variant of *dial. brob* vb.: see *Engl. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Brob.*] *trans.* To probe (for minerals).

1747 Hutchinson *Moses's Dict.* I ii, When a Minor discovers any Signs of a Vein by Proving, he fails to crying a Sussex Hole, about a Yard every Way. *Ibid.* II ii, The Person who finds out the Lead where the Miner Props and makes search for Ore. *Ibid.* P iii b, If any Miner meet by himself, he hath nothing but his Proving Spade, if two meet together each will take a Stack and Spade to Cast with. [1748 they would take a Stack and Spade to Cast with.] 1748 *Compleat Collier: or, Whole Art of Sinking Coal-Pits and Working Mines Properly Explained* 20 Hardly *Miner's Dictionary* 18 If any Miner wants the Rhyp's Head, do lynk or make any Holes for the finding of any Veins or Rakes.]

Propædeutic (prōpĭdiū·tik), a. and *sb.* [f. Gr. type *προπαιδευτικός adj., f. προπαιδεύειν to teach beforehand, f. πρό, Pro-[2] + παιδεύειν to teach, educate: see PAIDEUTICS.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of preliminary instruction; supplying the knowledge or discipline introductory or preliminary to some art or science; preliminarily educational.

1839 Monod. *Philos. Early* 170 Judaism was Propædeutic to Christianity. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 2, 282 The university course is almost wholly special; the liberal and propædeutic studies are relegated to the grammar-school. 1880-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1702 The study of philosophy has a propædeutic value.

B. *sb.* **1.** A subject or study which forms an introduction to an art or science, or to more advanced study generally.

1836 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 283 If Mathematics ...do constitute the true logical exclusion, the one practical propædeutic of all reasoning. 1859 HASKARLOUT *Kant's Critique Pref.* 10 Logic is properly only a propædeutic—forms, as it were, the vestibule of the sciences. 1909 *Athenæum* Feb. 170 Psychology ranks in claim to be the proper-deutic of metaphysics, with close results to identification.

2. *pl.* **Propædeutics.** The body of principles or rules introductory to any art, science, or subject of special study; preliminary learning.

1832 HAMILTON *Discuss.* 282, 290, *Propædeutics*, a term used by German writers to signify the preliminary learning connected with any art or science: that is which it is necessary to be instructed, in order to study with advantage the art or science itself. 1877 A. D. ALCOTT *Table-T.* 104 Rather is it [our secular life] the preparation of human creatures—their soul conversion, their moral life becomes a reality.

Hence **Propædeu·tical** *a.* = PROPÆDEUTIC *a.*

1867 J. H. STIRLING *Schneider's Hist. Philos.* (1871) 201 Logic precedes both as propædeutical of the study of philosophy in general. 1893 *Nature* (N. York) Sept. 1050/1 The propædeutical narrative of various well-chosen questions.

Propagable (prŏ·păgăbl), *a.* [f. L. *prop-, pagāre* to PROPAGATE + -ABLE. Cf. med.L. *propagibilis* (Albertus Magnus *Metaph.* v. vi. v.).] Capable of being propagated.

1837 Boase *New Disp.* 2 To And carry about with them propagable opinions. 1882 *Sir* T. Browne *Tracts* 48 The Dove not being successfully propagable by seed. 1707 J. FIENNES *Diss. Second Flight* 56 Whether this Second Flight to Heresiarch, or propagable from it to Son. 1801-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 73 A specific cause of infection as to other cases of propagable contagion.

Hence **Pro·pagableness**, the capability of being propagated.

1683 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* v. 46 We must grant in our brethren a wonderful propagableness of motion. 1882 W. R. CATTERMOLE in *19th Cent.* Oct. 634 The propagability of the microcosm of tubercle by the milk of cows affected with tuberculosis.

Propagand (prŏpăgæ·nd). Also **-anda**. [ad. F. *propagande*: see next.] = PROPAGANDA.

1800 HIS. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Rev. Eur.* I. xi. 115 To...form a propagande of the rights of man. 1832 *Examiner* (title) Europe considered the past, and asked whether no propagand[ists] propagated would arise amongst them. 1879 H. FAWCETT *Million* iv. 41 A grand scheme for the union of Protestant Christendom, and for propagand of Cranmer's school-reform.

Propaganda (prŏpăgæ·ndă). [a. It. (Sp., Pg.) *propaganda* (F. *propagande*), from the gerund L. title *Congregatio de propaganda fide* 'congregation for propagating the faith': see sense 1.]

1. (More fully, *Congregation* or *College of the Propaganda*.) A committee of Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church having the care and oversight of foreign missions, founded in 1622 by Pope Gregory XV.

1708 Ozell tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* II. 237 The Congregation of the Propaganda gives them at present but twenty five Ruines Crowns a Man. 1814 T. HYDE *Annotations* (1820) I. 82, 168 An Italian subsidiary of the Propaganda. 1862 GRUBBINGS *Faith* II. ii. 70 The Propaganda was busy in Paraguay, or Oubkota.

2. Any association, systematic scheme, or concerted movement for the propagation of a particular doctrine or practice.

Sometimes erroneously treated as a plural (= efforts or schemes of propagation) with singular *propagandism*, *-ism*, *-ist* unwarrantable, etc.

1842 BROWNE *Diatr. Ant.* etc., x. v., Derived from this celebrated society, the name *propaganda* is applied in modern political language as a term of reproach to secret associations for the spread of opinions and principles which are viewed by most governments with horror and execration. 1882 M. K. C. *Three Fish. Lives*, 36 Their *propaganda* represents nothing more than a mere shamrockism. 1889 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 228 It seems unlikely that Saul should at once have been able to establish a propaganda for an inquisition. 1898 *Irish Weekly* XXIII. 340/2 The opportunity and occasion for a vigorous and effective propaganda.

b. *attrib.*

1839 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. 18. 197 Aware that a propaganda war was impracticable as long as Russia should continue allied to France. 1848 *Whitby Gaz.* 25 Jan. 3/3 We would rather see our money spent in propaganda work than paying election expenses. 1899 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Jan. 2/1 Propaganda meetings will be conducted in the Conservative Club and the Labour Institute. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 3/1 A propaganda play.

Propaganda, a. *rare*—[irreg. f. PROP- + -ADE: cf. *F. propagandiste*.] Pertaining to a propaganda or its propagandism.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Propagandism (prŏpăgæ·ndiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. *F. propagandisme*.] The practice of a propaganda; systematic work at propagating any opinion, creed, or practice.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 230 If the liberty of the press is curbed, the liberty of the tongue is taken to a wonderful degree, and I can only remark that its propagandism is not the manager of the two. 1832 GALIGNANI *Italy* II. 23 The results of French propagandism in Central Italy in 1831. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 231 The last Jews destined all amongst at active propagandism.

Propagandist (prŏpăgæ·ndist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. *F. propagandiste*.]

1. A member or agent of a propaganda; one who devotes himself to the propagation of some creed or doctrine; a proselytizer.

1809 SOUTHEY *Life T. Adam* (1850) I. 322 The propagandists of Atheism and the Jesuit both find fertile converts. 1861 CHANNING in *Transc. Ethical Soc.* I. 31 The early Portuguese conquerors in India...very active and zealous propagandists. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks. Ser.* 2. 224 Both of it for more covering and penetrating propagandist than Ghent. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May 713/2 To counteract the teachings of Radical propagandists.

2. *spec.* A missionary or convert of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Propaganda.

1833 S. CROLEY *Hist. Arabia* I. 1, 29 note, He exposed the errors and superstitions of the Church of Rome, so as to alarm the Propagandists, who employed a Franciscan friar to refute it. 1840 *Tablet* 8 Sept. 563 Two Catholic factions, called respectively Patriadists and Propagandists. 1843 *Dublin Rev. Jan.* 54 The Gomers, to whatever part of India they wandered, kept themselves distinct from the Catholics, whom they termed Propagandists.

B. *adj.* Given or inclined to propagandism; devoted to the propagation of doctrines or principles.

1858 FARRAR *Eng. Traits, Race Who Ruled* II. 30 They are still aggressive and propagandist. 1887 C. LOWE *Nineteenth* 26. II. 310 The authorities had been ordered to deal with the Catholic Press, and with propagandist societies under the influence of the Jesuits.

Hence **Propagandi·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to propagandists or propagandism; **Propagandi·stically** *adv.*, in a propagandist manner.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb., Nicholas was opposed to France, because she was propagandistically dangerous to his form of government, pure absolutism. 1890 in *Webst. Int.* Yet...[the objects of the society] are entirely propagandistic.

Propagandize (prŏpăgæ·ndīz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To disseminate (principles) by organized effort; to subject to a propaganda.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 233 We did not fight to propagandize monarchical principles. 1876 *Ibid.* XVIII. 30 They...mean...to propagandize their political and literary notions. 1892 *Echo* 2 Feb. 2/3 All the...places...where tenets can be preached, will be visited and propagandized.

b. *intr.* To carry on a propaganda.

1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 1 Aug., Unselfish, disinterested citizens, propagandizing for the sake of principle.

Pro·pagant, *a. rare*—[ad. L. *propāgant-em*, pres. pple. of *propāgāre* to PROPAGATE.] Propagating, prolific, productive.

1899 F. HALL *3 Treatises* 20, I predict that it [the term 'colonies'] will live. Many who know that it may not get to be anniversarily propagant, engendering...attention, attraction, assentiveness...sometime [etc.]?

† Pro·pagate, *ppl. a.* Obs. *rare.* [ad. L. *propāgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *propāgāre* to PROPAGATE.] Propagated. (Const. as pa. tense.)

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 70 Because he was propagate and descended of the house of Lancaster. 1630 R. *Hist. Whole Proc. Marriage* 180 A spray of Rome's hierarchie, propagate by her scribbles and deeds.

Propagate (prŏ·păgēt), *v.* Also 6–7 *erron.* **propo-**. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pass. propāgāre* to multiply (plants) by means of layers or slips, to breed, to enlarge, extend, or prolong the stock or race of, cognate with *prō-, propāgo*, *-ĭnem* a layer (sep. of a vine), a shoot or slip from which a new plant is produced, f. Pro- [1 a, forth, out, + (*pan*-) *pag-*, root of *pangĕre* to fix, fasten, set, plant; hence, 'to plant or set out layers'.]

1. *trans.* To multiply specimens of (a plant, animal, disease, etc.) by any process of natural reproduction from the parent stock; to produce as offspring, procreate, reproduce, breed; to cause to breed; *refl.* to reproduce itself (i.e. its kind).

1530 LAURAN *Manip. vulg.* Propagare, *propagare.* 1608 D. WOOLCOMBE *Hist. Heritage* (1. 47 Nor had many other men propagated from unlawful women. 1622 TURNER *Powr. of Beasts* (1658) 230 The French Dogs are derived or propagated of the Dogs of Great Britain. 1671 J. WARREN *Mirabilium* 81, 20 [They] have no mediary principle to propagate themselves by. a 1680 BOYLE *Rem.* (1759) I. 113 To plant, and propagate a Vine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 171 Hen...nevertheless continue to propagate a race of

chicks. 1778 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* lv. (1813) 70 Plants are propagated by seeds, suckers, slips, offsets, division, cuttings, layers, and grafts. 1843 E. F. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* (1858) 1. 240 It is then not syphilis, but the original morbid diathesis modified by syphilis which becomes propagated. 1859 DARWIN *Orig.* (1860) I. 42 Pigeons...can be propagated in great numbers and at a very quick rate. 1859 W. S. CHADWICK *Woodlands* (1866) 104 The Mistletoe may be artificially propagated by shaving the back of a tree and inserting one of the seeds. *Mod.*, Thistles seed and propagate themselves rapidly.

b. *absol.*, or *intr.* for *refl.* To breed, to produce offspring; to reproduce itself, i.e. in kind; to multiply or spread by generation or other form of reproduction.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Explan. Words, *Propagare*, to grow and increase, after the manner of Vine branches, which being drawne along in the ground from the mother-stock do take roote. 1640 RANDS *Revolt* v. i, T' increase And propagate was the sum and of marriage. 1730 PORE *Hist. Man* ii. 64 Fitch'd like a plant on his paternal spot, To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot. 1772 TUNBRIDGE *Treat. Relig.* (1782) I. 72 *Carnivorous* [animals] propagate very slowly. 1858 CHR. ROSSETTI *From Manger to Home* 21, Fat souls were there to long to plod And propagate in peace.

†c. *trans.* To produce, yield: as produce. *Obs.*

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 116 The greatest part of the Island of Sumatra propagates this Plant [pepper].

d. *transf.* To hand down from one generation to another; to pass on to one's descendants; to reproduce in the offspring.

1600 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 102 My low and humble name to propagate With any branch or image of thy state. 1734 BERKELEY *Disc.* (1735) § lv. 142 Those Faculties were propagated from Father to Son. 1806 HARVEY *Orig. Spec.* II. (ed. 2) 27 It may be doubted whether...great deviations of structure...are ever permanently propagated in a state of nature.

†e. To people (with a race or progeny). *Obs.* rare.

(Cf. PROPAGATION 1 b.)

1784 *Unfortunate Gentleman* II. 135 It has always appeared to me ridiculous for people who propagate the world with nothing but miserable dependants, to make any rejoicing at their birth.

2. a. *fig.* To cause to grow in numbers or several; to cause to increase or multiply. (Often passing into 3.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. of Err.* I. i. 103 Gentle of mine cause he breede in my breast, Which then will propagate to have it prosper With store of riches. 1593 PEYTON 1st *Pt. Historie M.* prean With store of riches. 1593 PEYTON 1st *Pt. Historie M.* 80, 82 This practise therefore of acting Vices, doth easily propagate them, not restraine them. 1599 DYMOCK *Treat. Wks.* 1833 II. 202 It is the very nature of this vice to propagate itself in a peculiar way of its own. 1873 SPENCER *Sociol. Tract N. Trad.* 3 The pernicious effects of this second fault will propagate themselves rapidly.

b. To extend (anything material or immaterial).

1641 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebl.* I. § 56 Not to enlarge it, by continuing and propagating the river. 1704 PRIDEAUX *Rel.* (1858) K. 70 A person...Purchased certain lands, and propagated other Estates as Goods, Cattell, and Chattells. 1800 TENNANT *Educ.* II. 208, 317 A narrow cave, spread beneath his feet, and propagated itself through the ice.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To increase, multiply itself, grow more numerous.

1630 G. H. *Hist. Carolinah* 2 b. 23 As Hazels did propagate and increase. 1822 H. LEE *Summer Ride* (1823) 32 [Sin] quickly propagates and lawfully extends.

3. *trans.* To spread from person to person, or from place to place; to disseminate, diffuse (a statement, belief, doctrine, practice, etc.).

1600 [see *propagating* below]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 2 Before the 720th of Christ was...it was propagated, as Tacitus writes, to places of Britaine...whither the Romanes never reached. 1647 W. HAND tr. *Commenius's Life Pictures* 31, 360 The Family of the *Fabricii*, had its Original from it. 1670 The Family of the *Fabricii*, had its Original from it. 1670 The Family of the *Fabricii*, had its Original from it. 1670

1810 J. Pert tr. *Lacé's Africa* 330 The propagating of the cinnamon-bark. 1838 *Quarterly Mycrograph.* v. 161, Or is it a propagated Speck, take it out. From *Nature* outside? a 1839 G. Downe *Lepid.* ii. 39 Such propagating bellyes were chiefly Without their Mandibles; whose feet bindings fell. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1867) 320 The efforts of the phylloxerists ... or their propagating establishment at Bordeaux(Ed). 1879 *Gillman's Syst. Med.* VI. 161 The starting point of a continued or propagated dyspnœa.

Propagation (prɒpăgēi·ʃŏn). [a. F. *propagation* (1315 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *prōpāgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōpāgāre* to PROPAGATE.] The action of propagating.

1. The action of producing as offspring, or multiplying by such production; procreation, generation, reproduction.

a 1450 *Mankind* 181 in *Manere Plays* 7 Of be orth & of be cley we haue ouer propagacion. 1548 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 126b, He that by natural propagacyon hath grenesse or begynne to. 1660 Hickeringill *Ceny* xviii. 218, 311 The works of nature, in sending out these springs, taught us the feat to search and lay pots in the ground by way of propagation. 1781 Susan *Sp. Marriage Act* Wis. X. 136 Matrimony is ordained not only for the propagation of men, but for their nutrition, their education, their establishment. 1859 Huxley *Bot.* § 255 In the lower Algæ...the plants are continually undergoing propagation by division of the constituent cells. 1863 Goode *Fish. Indust. U. S.* 2. 19 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The machinery for propagation [of fish] on a gigantic scale by the aid of steam.

† b. The action of propping with offspring. *Obs.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* iii. 1. § 2 The propagation of the world after [the flood] by the sons of Noah.

† **2.** That which is propagated; offspring, generation, issue, race. *Obs.*

1556 *Richard, de the North* 36 in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 397 And with that cruel custome, his nacion put in vre Against the poor lyenes of bore propagation. 1598 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxvii. (1602) 283 With Marriage, that legitimates your propagation. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 43 The Lacedæmon women brought forth a propagation of men of haughty courages.

† **3.** *fig.* Increase in amount or extent; enlargement (extension in space or time. *Obs.*

1603 Bacon *Mean. for M.* I. ii. 134 This we cannot call to, Onely for propagation of a Dowry Remaining in the Coffer of her friends. a 1616 Sylvester *Lawes* (1641) XI. ii. 39 You spoil and waste they had made ...for the propagation of their empire, which they were still enlarging in their dealings. 1711 Middleton *Cicero* I. iii. 217 Not for the propagation of his own life.

4. Dissemination, diffusion, esp. of some principle, belief, or practice.

1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 666 The propagation of the true ...religioun. 1603 Lithgow *Pilgrimes Regist.*, For the propagation of the noble report. 1701 *Charter Will. III* (6 June, (Tit.) be one Body Politick and Corporate, by Deed, and in Name, by the Name of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. 1721 Jurors *Examiner* No. 144 ¶ 6 Calumny is Effected by all arts and methods of propagation. 1859 Mill *Liberty* ii. 58 Facilitating the propagation of error. 1877 Stanley *Sinai*, ix. 111 The main use of agencies...in connection with religion, is the propagation of the truth.

5. Transmission of some action or form of energy, as motion, light, sound, etc.

1658 tr. *Robbins' Rhon. Philos.* (1672) 332 Where...one body, having opposite endeavour to another body, recruits the cause, and that succeeds a third, and so on, I call that action propagation of motion. 1710 J. Clegg *Richard's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 191 The Propagation of Sound may very well be compared with Circles made by the Water, by throwing a Stone into it. 1804 Sir J. Leslie (title) An Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat. 1847 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 158 We must consider the transference of the hydrogen to take place by the propagation of a decomposition through a chain of particles extending from the zinc to the platinum. 1854 Faraday's *Pol. Light* § The Propagation of Light—Light emanates, radiates, or is propagated in straight lines.

† **6.** The action of branching out as a shoot (L. *propagō*); *concr.* a branch, ramification. *Obs. rare.*

1650 Fuller *Holdenhurst*, 30 The narrow of the Trees depriued from the third and fourth Propagations, and so diffus'd themselues into the topps.

Propaga·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to propagation.

1878 Ld. Kelvin in *Nature* 17 Nov. 36 How and about what range do we pass from the propagational velocities of 3 kilometres per second?

Propagative (prɒ·păgĕitĭv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *prōpāgāt-*, *propāgāre* (see PROPAGATE v.) + -IVE.] Having the quality of propagating; belonging to, characterized by, or tending to propagation.

1660 Wethamsted *Arraz. & Arms* 118 If the design of Lords ...were...propagative of the faith of Jesus. a 1677 Mede *Poem. Occas. Mem.* iv. vii. 311 Every Man owns more of his Being to Almighty God than to his natural Parents, whose very Propagative Faculty was at first given ...by the only active, efficient, and energy of the Divine Concupiscence and Inclination. 1857 Hawkins *Bot.* § 918 In the Hepaticæ and Mosses the propagative structures do not yet arrive at the condition of buds. 1863 H. Drummond *Stat. Laws in Spir. W.*, 2nd ed. 358 A church without propagative power is the worst censure in other than a calamity.

Propagator (prɒ·păgēitŏr). [a. L. *prōpāgātor*, agent-n. from *prōpāgāre* to PROPAGATE: in F. *propagateur* (1516 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who or that which propagates.

1. One who begets or produces offspring.

1688 Gen. Calend. *Harlot* 2. iv. 31 [They] must needs depend on some prime Propagator, as all Families do. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 223 ¶ 7 Were I to propose a Punishment for this infamous Race of Propagators, it should be to send them...into our American Colonies...to people those Parts...where there is a want of Inhabitants.

b. A plants; a sower of plants.

1669 Worlidge *Agric.* (1681) 236 *Propagator*, a Planter.

c. A forcing-house for plants; a propagating-house.

1885 *Banner* 30 Mar. 1224/1 A well made propagator, also, can be heated with gas in oil lamp, very useful for raising flower seeds or striking cuttings.

2. *fig.* One who spreads abroad, disseminates, or diffuses (a statement, opinion, practice, etc.).

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 32 The propagator of true Religion. 1684 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 281 The Propagators of the worship of the Beasts. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 115 Those writers, like the propagators of all novelties, pretended to a great zeal for the poor and the lower orders. 1812 Ld. Ellenborough in *Examiner* 26 Dec. 820/2 The delusion was not proved to be the Inventor, but only the propagator, of the libel. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 453 A zealous propagator of Cluniacensy.

Hence **Pro·pagatress**, **Propaga·trix**, a female propagator.

1653 E. Bagshe *Distract. Vind.* (1656) 12 That heaven for its great and prime propagatrix had Maximus Matchiavel. 1660 Howell *Parly of Beasts* 83 The prime Propagatresse of Religion and Learning. 1864 *Edin. Rev.* I. 236 This industrious propagatrix of the species.

† **Pro·pagatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as PROPAGATE v. + -ORY 2.] **a.** = PROPAGATIVE. **b.** Subject to propagation; = PROPAGABLE.

1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 244 Which power God delegated unto men...by that propagatorie benediction, *Crescite & multiplicamini*. 1659 Gauden *Hagiastrum*, 196 Prophecy, as it is not hereditary by nature, so neither is it propagatory by art.

† **Propa·ge**, *n. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *propāgōre*, or F. *propage*.] = PROPAGATE 2.

1633 Sir Patrick Cumin (*in litt.*) [They have] in the beginning soon brought out of the Earth, with their Head in them, to propage them ever after. 1641 Conjuror's *Last Sur. C.* 7) Body o' me, what a nasty-headed Monster have I propagated!

Propagule (prɒ·păgĭūl). *Bot. rare.* [mod. L. *propāgŭlum*, dim. of L. *propāgo* a shoot laid down in layering, a runner.] See quot.

1858 Masters *Explan. Lex.*, *Propagulum*, Bot. Applied by Wallroth to the round corpuscles which are scattered or agglomerated upon the surface of the thallus of the Lichenes: a propagule.

‖ **Propaideia**. *rare*—1. [a. Gr. προπαιδεία preliminary teaching, f. προ, Pho-1 + παιδεία teaching.] Preliminary teaching or education.

1866 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* May 781 The marvellous propaideia of the Jewish history.

† **Pro·palate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *propalāre* : see PROPALE and -ATE 3.] = PROPALE.

1598 in *Archæol. Cantiana* (Camden) I. 209 We...almost stand disdeine to propalate what surreptitiously they have received to some very grave, learned and worthy persons. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* 108 Christian love, which delights to cover, not propalate and divulge some slippes. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 82 Mr. Howard...declares's propalates his ignorance so far as to say, The Swissers have no University.

Hence † **Propala·tion**, publication, divulgement.

a 1677 Hale *Pannphrast Atheism* 137 They would immediately before the propulsion of such businesses, send for persons of genuine reputation and credit.

Propa·le, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *d.* [ad. late L. *propalāre* to make public, divulge, f. L. *prōpalam* openly, manifestly, f. *prō*, Pho-1 + *palam* openly.] *trans.* To publish, divulge, disclose.

1598 in Fiddes *Wolsey* 11. (1726) 310 Never to propale the same to any man living. 1672 Winwood *Mem. Inglish Ch. Scot.* (1808) I. x. 8, 170 The apology of such weeping divines...are either sincere, or else very ill to be propaled. 1700 T. Rogers *Mem. Augs.* 29, I do not desire it to be propaled. 1800 Scott *Minst.* 16, Anxious to propale their remembrances.

Propalinal (prɒpæ·lĭnăl), *a. Physiol.* [f. Gr. πρό, Pho-2 + *palin* backward + -AL: cf. PROAL, PALINAL.] Having a forward and backward motion: said of the lower jaw in mastication.

1888 Cope in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 1 (Title) The propalinal mastication in to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, ...and the palinal, from before backwards. *Ibid.* 2 A fifth effect of the development of the trochanter, and of the propalinal mastication, is seen in the position of the molar teeth.

Propane (prɒ·pēin). *Chem.* [f. PROPIONIC + -ANE 2 b: introduced by Hofmann, 1866.] The paraffin or saturated hydrocarbon C_3H_8, the third member of the series C_nH_{2n+2}: a colourless gas occurring in petroleum, which liquefies at −20° C. Also called *Propyl hydride*.

1866 Hofmann in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XV. 58 note, The following names are formed: Methane, (CH_4), Ethane, C_2H_6; Propane, (C_3H_8), Quartane, (C_4H_{10}) (etc.). 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* 306, 307 (tit.) 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 932 Propane. C_3H_8. Propyl hydride. This hydrocarbon, the third member of the marsh-gas or paraffin series, occurs among the gases evolved from the petroleum springs of North America. 1880 Commercial *Weekly Advert.* 7 Dec. 1/3 The three carbon atoms of the new hydrocarbon, propane, will thus form a chain firmly united by the very affinities which would have separated them from each other. *Ibid.* All Propyl hydrids or propane may be formed in different ways.

Propanepteral, **-on**: see PRO-2 a.

Propanesaeve (prɒpæ·nĭsēĭv, -pănĭsēĭ·vi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. προπανεσαίνειν a previous preparation: see PRO-2 and PANACEUS.] A fore-preparation; something that precedes preparation.

1646 Trapp *Comm. John* vi. 55 They had their panaseeve and preparatives, their preparation and fore-preparation. 1808 H. N. Coleridge *West Indies* 173 Turtle...is the preparative of our mandatory energies.

† **Pro·-pa·rent**. *Obs. rare.* [f. PRO-1 4 + PARENT.] One who takes the place of a parent.

1633 G. Yaxee *Sober Reply* 14 For your Proparent, and Adoptor, I want now answer. 1661 *Pagitt on Allow. Prayer* 88, 96 Who made them Interim Guardians of the Infants that are neither Parents, nor Proparents, nor Owners of them? 1680 *Grand Debate* 19 We thinke that the two first Interrogatories may be put to the Parents...; and the last propounded by the Parents, or Proparents.

Propargyl (prɒpā·rdʒĭl). *Chem.* [f. *prop-* in PROPIONIC + *argy-* (in allusion to the fact that one of its properties of hydrogen is characteristically replaceable by silver, *argentum*) + -YL.]

A hydrocarbon radical, C_3H_3, = $CH \equiv C\text{-}CH_2$, also called *propinyl*, which is found isolated in the form of DIPROPARGYL, and occurs in *propargyl alcohol*, a colourless, very fragrant liquid, $CH \equiv C\text{-}CH_2\text{-}OH$, formed by the action of KOH on monobromallyl alcohol; *propargyl bromide*, $CH \equiv C\text{-}CH_2Br$, etc. Hence **Propa·rgylamine** $C_3H_5NH_2$; **Propa·rgylate**, a compound of propargyl with another radical, as *ethyl propargylate*, $CH \equiv C\text{-}CH_2(OC_2H_5)$; **Propargy·lic** *a.*, of or containing propargyl, as *propargylic ether* = ethyl propargylate.

1866 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 728 Propargylic ether. 1870 *Ibid.* VI. 938 Propargylic ether...is a liquid having an offensive odour, boiling at 70°. 1872 *Ibid.* VII. 1007 Propargyl compounds. *Ibid.*, Ethyl propargylate or propargylic ether...was discovered in 1865 by Liebermann. *Ibid.*, Propargyl Alcohol...is a colourless liquid of peculiar odour, boiling at 114°–115°. *Ibid.* 1008 Methyl propargylate. Amyl propargylate. Propargyl Bromide...Iodide,...Acetate,...Sulphocyanate.

Proparoxytone (prɒpæroksĭ·tōun), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [ad. Gr. προπαροξύτονος: see PRO-1 and OXYTONE: so F. *proparoxyton*.] **a.** *adj.* In Gr. *Gram.* Having an acute accent on the antepenult. Also applied to words in Latin, and sometimes to other languages, having the tonic accent or stress on that syllable. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented.

1764 W. Parsons *Accentus Restit.* 108 When they [the Ionians] turned properispome nouns of the...declension to προπερι, as the same time they made them paroxytones. 1883 J. Lockyer *Pocket Phrases in Academy* 24 Jan. 63/2 We may even predict that at some period...there will be nothing but paroxytones and properispomena (in French), since those accentuations are now tending even exclamatory and interrogative phrases, while conclusive phrases are lacrytone already. 1887 'Q.' (Quiller Couch) *Dead Man's Rock* 183 It is a great thing for struggling youth to have a three-syllabled name with a properispome accent.

Hence **Proparoxy·tonize**, † **Proparoxy·tonize** (*rare*) *adjs.*, having or characterized by proparoxytone accent or stress; **Proparo·xytone** *v.*, *trans.* to accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

1732 H. Gally *Dissert. upon pronouncing Gr. Long according to Accents* 245 All the Compounds of ποιεω are properispomena. 1867 A. Hume *Words in Shakesp. Bowdl. XXII.* 349/2 Caitiff may be said to be essentially a paroxytonic language, though it does not altogether refuse properispomic accentuation. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Proparoxytone* vb.

Proparta, **-tie**, obs. forms of PROPERTY.

† **Propa·ssion**. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *propassiōn-em*: see PRO-1 2 g and PASSION *sb.* Cf. F. *propassion*.] A feeling that precedes or anticipates passion; the first stir or beginning of a passion.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 631 They were rather your passions and torments into passion than passions, rather inflexions than infexions. 1607 Rt. Hall *Paroms. Serpt. Pass. Pr. Henry* Wks. 284 As touch, or passions are the compulsions of infirmity: whereupon some that have been too thin have called those which were builded into Christ propassions. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exampl.* II. Dis. ix. 121 Not the first motions are forbidden, the propassions, and sudden and irresistible alterations. 1670 Eachard *Hist. Relig.* (1671) I. 238 For a wise man should not be without his passions, but always there...Keep a steady hand, regulated and free from excess: for so did our Lord and Master; and therefore have divines called them propassions.

† **Propatagium** (prɒpătē·dʒĭŏm). *Ornith.* [mod.L. f. PRO-1 2 + PATAGIUM.] The so-called patagium of a bird's wing; = PATAGIUM b. Hence **Propatagial**, **Propatagian** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the propatagium.

1887 *Science Acad.* 7/1 The question as to the function of the propatagial web. *Ibid.*, A new drawing of the propatagian muscles of the swallows. 1901 *Ibis* 640, 641 A muscular pectoral slip ends in tendons which constitute the long and short propatagial tendons.

† **Propathy**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. προπάθεια: cf. προπαθεῖν to suffer beforehand. Cf. F. *propathie* a preliminary symptom.] = PROPASSION.

1597 Bacon *God's Peace* 23 Whether...a mere weakness, proving delight or propathy, that out of it adds sauce thereto. 1598 Hooker *Eccles. Laws*, *Preposition*, term for the pronunciation or first apprehension of a thing: propathy.

Propel (prɒpe·l). *Statics. rare.* [ad. med.L.

propel, pl. *propelli*, f. PRO- 1 + *pellere* to drive.] = PRO-LER. Hence **Propellal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the propellers.

[1808 *Propeller*: see PROPEL.] 1822 BARROW *Diet. Sci. etc., Propels, Propulsa*, the name given by Klöpfer to the soft, fleshy, muricated, prolifous appendages of certain larvæ, placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the mature insects.

Propel (prōpe·l), *v.* [ad. L. *propellĕre* to drive before one, push or urge forward, f. *pro*, PRO- 1 + *pellĕre* to drive.]

† **1.** *trans.* To drive forth or away; to expel. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1034 *Yet many propelle* Hayward whose of kyches, lasts, gowrde. 1598 FLORIO, *Propellere*... thrust out, or driven forward. 1668 CH. *Harmon Mod. Augl.* 1000 *By Arabians* doth witness, the blood to be finally there propell'd out of a Vein of the Breast.

2. To drive forward or onward; to impart an onward motion to; to cause to move onwards.

1598 See 1. 1632 SHERLEY *Conplat. Athalanta* iv. (1807) 19 The feeble and languid to propell as vast and ponderous a Body with that prodigious velocity. 1760-9 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 24 Propell'd by fluttering gales, the vessel glides. 1770 *Remarks Patent Specif.* No. 1138. 2 To cause the vibrating water...to propell the vessel. 1840 E. THOMPSON (title) Treatise on propelling Vessels by Steam. 1860 PEARSON *Sc. & Art* I. 102 Among the...applications of steam is that of propelling vessels by it, without the aid of sails or oars. 1862 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 644 Each galley was propelled by fifty or sixty large oars.

b. *fig.* To give a forward impulse to; to impel or urge onward; in quot. 1762, to accelerate.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* I. 389 The rate of succession may be retarded by limiting upon one object, and propelled by dismissing another before its time. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I* III. xiii. 179 The nerve of Ironsides propelled Puritanism. 1902 E. E. MORRIS *Ess. Annwn* II. 158 He was propelled not only by the desire of glory, but by the urgent necessity of money.

Propellable (prōpe·lăbl'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being propelled.

1833-4 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 135 Stones [barges] are calculated to be drawn by horses; others are propellable by oars.

Propellent (prōpe·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 errou. -ant. [ad. L. *propellent-em*, pr. ppl. of *propellĕre*: see PROPEL and -ENT.]

A. *adj.* Propelling, driving forward; *spec.* (of explosives) Adapted for propelling a bullet, etc. from a fire-arm.

1844 HOLMES *Chivers* 45 The Hand propellent to the left-wards. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery in Gunpowder* it an explosive propellent component... The terms, *explosive* and *propellent*,...are not interchangeable; for a chemical substance may possess the explosive power to a much higher degree than the propellent.

B. *sb.* Something that propels; a propelling agent; *fig.* an incentive, a stimulus; *spec.* an explosive for use in fire-arms.

1814 JANE in *Knox & J.'s Corr.* II. 189 Providence has placed me in a narrow sphere, without any of the propellents which variety affords. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 51 In all salvo rifles and guns the propellant is invariably powder contained in a steel copper case. 1890 *Engineer* 7 Feb. 107 Though not as a solitary propellent [gunpowder] has been used with great success in sporting cartridges.

Propeller (prōpe·lăr). [f. PROPEL + -ER 1.]

1. *gen.* One who or that which propels.

c 1665 in W. H. Ireland *Life of Shakespeare* Knott. To try all Authors' known propellers, I vote my boys, reverend Rudiantbus! 1813 LAMBE *Misc. Prose Wks.* (1868) III. xx. 233 Every man has in his own temperament peculiar propellers to the movement of his thoughts. 1831 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 32 The Kangaroos did not use their tails as propellers. 1872 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 63 Mr. Bryant was the first man...in his profession who perceived the capabilities of the screw as a propeller.

2. A mechanical contrivance for propelling something, e. g. for driving machinery, or giving motion to a vehicle. In quot. 1770, a turbine water wheel.

1770 *Patent Specif.* No. 1129 A Grate, over William Bache of Birmingham, for his new invented instruments or machines which he calls by the name of a Propeller. *Ibid.* Propeller for the use of communicating power to mills, forges, and sundry other important purposes. 1827 *Lond. Mag.* XCVII. 2. 396 A single pedal,...beneath which two propellers, in going up a fall, may be set in motion, somewhat similar to the action of a horse's legs.

3. *spec.* An appliance or mechanism for propelling a ship or other vessel, fixed upon the vessel itself and actuated by machinery (usually by a steam-engine); most commonly applied to a revolving shaft with blades, usually those or four set at an angle and twisted like the thread of a screw (also called *screw propeller* or *simply screw*).

1829 PATTEN *U. S. Patent Specif.* The ascended concussion of steam boats depends on their parts being well proportioned, whether wheels or any other propellers be used. 1838 *Civil. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 382/1 The engine will be placed amidships, and the propeller or paddle, which is under the stern, will be worked by a communicating shaft. 1839 *Mech. Mag.* XXXI. 208 The idea of a screw propeller seems to have lurked very early in the history of steam navigation. 1843 *F. Pardoe's Amer.* IV. 298 A splendid boat...of a new construction, having what is called a propeller. 1848 *Pat. Off. Abridgm., Marine Propulsion* 32 In 4 S. 1580 Log-King used an engine for his boat with the fluke feet propellers. 1850 *Daily News* 10 Apr., The City of Bremen left New York on the 26th March, and has her propeller three days after wards. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1. 13 1788 Dr. John Allen patented the hydraulic propeller, having water through the stern of the ship at a convenient distance under water...In 1788, Rumsey propelled a freight boat on the Potomac by means of the hydraulic propeller...; the water was drawn in at the bow and expelled through a tourie astern. 1885 KNIGHTON *Shippers & Sh.* 7 The thrust of the propeller ceased.

b. *transf.* A steamer with a screw propeller.

1880 CAPT. HAINES in *Harv. Monthly Mag.* VII. 133 Two propellers...might be sent out. 1891 *Rides* 19 Dec., On the Kaiser Canal the ice is three inches thick, and eight propellers and other vessels are locked in.

4. *Angling.* An artificial bait having blades which cause it to rotate when drawn through the water.

1883 KENNEY *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* 2. v., 2. (Fishing.) Chapman's Reversible Propeller.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *propeller-blade, -screw, -shaft, -shafting, -stern-shaft*; **propeller-engine**: see QUOT.; **propeller-mower**, a mowing-machine driven or pushed forward by the team: see quot. 1875; **propeller-pump**, a rotary pump in which the wheel resembles a screw propeller; **propeller-well**, a vertical cavity at the stern of a ship into which the propeller can be hoisted when not in use; **propeller-wheel** (cf. *paddle-wheel*), a screw propeller: not 5.

1858 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/1 Shellaki supplies stanks, crank shafts, propeller shafts, propeller blades, and anchors. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Propeller-engine*, the introduction of the screw propeller has brought into use a new class of engines of short stroke, a number being ranged in a line embedded with the line of the propeller-shaft. *Ibid.* s. v. *Mower*, One other mode of draft is to be noticed, and that is the propeller, in which the cutting apparatus is ahead of the horses, which push the machine before them.) *Ibid.*, *Propeller-pump*, a form of rotary pump in which the wheel resembles the propeller-wheel of the marine service. *Ibid.* s. v. *Propeller*, The pitch of a "propeller-screw is the length, measured along the axis, of a complete turn. 1879 *Cassell Eng. & Archit. Jrnl.* 1. 1/2 The propeller consists now of two half turns of a thread...placed diametrically opposite to each other on the 'propeller-shaft. 1882 A. S. Evans *Real Money Propelling Night* 11 The propeller shafts may be disabled. 1898 *Daily N.* 9 Mar. 4/1 The Strongarm...was disabled last week by an accident to her "propeller shafting. 1870 R. B. FORBES *New Rig* 39, I believe that "propeller stern-ships...can successfully compete with paddle-wheel steamers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Propeller-wheel*, the blades are sections of spiral flanges winding around the shaft like screw-threads...Generally called a screw-propeller.

Propelling, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [f. PROPEL *v.* + -ING 1, 2.]

a. *vbl. sb.* The action of PROPEL *v.*; propulsion; also *attrib.* **b.** *ppl. a.* That propels.

1879 FLORIS *U. S. Patent Specif.*, I give the preference to a water wheel or wheel with propelling boards. *Ibid.*, The superior advantage of a propelling wheel or wheels. 1882 STUART *Thunder's Ex.* xxxiii. 438 Three propelling vessels were sold by Le Arrantes, and the remaining vessels were considered as Votes. Such is the theory of the circulation of the Sap, laid forth by the earlier physiologists. 1887 *Mech. Mag.* 3 June 130 Whether it be great speed or great propelling power. 1877 W. THOMSON *Proc. Challenger* I. 1. 38 The propelling engines are...high-pressure direct-acting vertical engines of six horse-power.

Propelment (prōpe·lmĕnt). [f. PROPEL *v.* + -MENT.] **a.** The act of propelling; propulsion. **b.** *concr.* The propelling mechanism of a clock or other recording instrument; *spec.* an escapement in which the pallets drive the escape-wheel (instead of the reverse, as in an ordinary clock).

1850 in Cent. Dict.

† **Prope·nd**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *propend-ēre* to hang forward or down, preponderate, be inclined or favourable, f. *pro*, PRO- 1 + *b + pend-ēre* to hang.]

1. *intr.* To hang or lean forward or downward; to incline or tend in a particular direction; of a scale, to weigh down, preponderate.

1599 BARNFIELD *Encth Handmade* in This sense or lyon... propending, holding, hanging or leaning downward as to a scale or scepyarde of 36 pounds. 1600 SHAKES. *Hamlet* *Qtos.* 1603 iii. 81 To make true diet of the hurtes, to which they shall propend. 1610 HEALEY *Theol. Med.* 10. ii. 1. His eyes are like a balance, apt to propend each way, and to be weighed down with every woman's looke. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. 1. 323 The least...is not so imperfectly to the midst of the body, but that...it propends to the left side. 1842 HOOKE *Hist. Rom.* (1738) 1. 1. 1.

†3. Premeditatedly, intentionally; = PREPENSELY. (See PROPENSE a. 2.) *Obs.*

1692 tr. *Milton's Lett. States* II. 3 Who, 1672 VII. 283 Not can we apprehend, that the Blood of the Innocent, shed by a prepensely malicious Murther, is apt to be among G. 1778 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin. exvii.* (1783) IV. 95 One fellow-creature act his heart propensely against another! 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Edw. & Cecil* Wks. 1846 I. 261/1 Those are the words of subjects, who voluntarily and propensely melt or unfreeze their bones.

Propenseness (*prōpe·nsnés*). Now *rare*. [*f.* as PROP. + -NESS.] The quality of being propense.

1. Proneness, inclination, propensity; favourable disposition; liability.

1598 BARRET *The Theor* (1880) 13 Gods appetit, and propenses to sleep. 1624 DIGBY *Bodies Immortall* 20 Wee finde in a man a propenseness to diseases in the body. 1686 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Oxon.* xviii. 314 A proper...conceived in the heart, and not yet uttered..., is often anticipated by the propenseness of free grace. 1698 BURNELL *Sacred Theor. New Life* To Consider the vice of envy, and the general propenseness of men to be in it.

†2. Premeditatedness, deliberateness. (See PROPENSE a. 2.) *Obs.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 100. 1/1 The Sin of Causing is...aggravated by the Propenseness of the Malice.

Propension (*prōpe·nʃən*). Now *rare*. [= F. *propension* (1554 in Godef. *Complt.*), ad. L. *prōpensiōn-em* inclination, propensity, n. of action f. *prōpendĕre*: see PROPEND.]

1. The action, fact, or quality of 'propending' or inclining to something; inclination, 'leaning'; propensity. **a.** = PRONENESS 1 a.

1592 WOOLTON tr. Ilia *Christ. Lect. Sac.* 1. II. 11 Knowing his Graces excellent propension to pitie and mercy. 1596 RAWLEIGH *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1618) 124 In respect of our great propension to abuse his gifts. 1640 GLANVILL *Vanities* iv. 22, I finde A strong propension in my brains, to count Sheepe. *a* 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. iv Those are certain ... Propensions in our Natures after certain Objects. 1725 BRADLEY *Farmdict.* (1729) IV. 268 A strong Propension to Seasonality. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Inductive Sc.* II. 48 The impetus, energy, momentum, or propension to motion.

b. Favourable inclination; = PROPENSITY 1 b.

1626 J. KING *Serm. Sept.* 45 Whensoever they have not with any word...that bewrayeth any...propension and favour towards the rebellious. 1632-80 HOTTON *Cassuge.* 111. (1874) 362/1 The natural propension of the People to one of their own Nation. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1775) 256 The propension of ranks to this or that place. 1867 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 18 The political song which each side uses to express their aversions and their propensions.

c. Liability, tendency; = PROPENSITY 1 c.

1626 BACON *Sylva* 12. Instead, The aptness or propension of air to water to corrupt or putrify. 1661 PATERSON *Remedies* 11. xxviii. (ed. 3) 139 Bodies placed above the vaporous Orb of Air...rest there, without propension of descent, or falling. 1684 tr. *Boate's Nat. Caraghil.* 220, 308 When you see the propension of Nature, you may come safely to Disembolm.

†2. Tendency to move in some direction or to take some position; inclination, as of the scale of a balance. (Cf. PROPENSITY 2.) *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 103 Bodies that of themselves have no propension upon any determinate place. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* viii. 89 He defines Gravity to be a Naturall propension towards the Center of the Earth. 1705 C. PITFIELD *Mech. Magnetism* 169 If the Needle were under the Equator, it would have no Propension more one way than another. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 324 A certain propension which some things have to one another, whereby they attract, retain, and alter each other.

Hence †**Propensioner** *Obs.*, one who or that has or causes a propension to something.

1637 *Divine Lover* 10 To the greater...number of such as become Propensioners, and God-fearing souls.

†**Propensitude.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōpensi-us*, PROPENSE + -TUDE.] = PROPENSENESS, PROPENSITY. **a.** Mental inclination, liking. **b.** Physical inclination, leaning.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* iv. E, As you have a propensitude to him, he shall to you. 1683 HOOKE *Mech. Explan., Printing* xxiv. 82 If it have a propensitude to one side more than another, the declivity is on that side.

Propensity (*prōpe·nsiti*). [f. as prec. + -ITY: cf. F. *propensité* (Florio).]

1. The quality or character of being 'propense' or inclined to something; inclination, disposition, tendency, bent. Const. *to, towards* (rarely *for, of*) with *sb.*, or *to* with *inf.* **a.** Disposition or inclination to some action, course of action, habit, etc.; bent of mind or nature.

1610 C. TURNER *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 A propensitie, and disposition to every good worke. 1704 DE FOE *Pacif. Sacheverell* 11. (1840) II. 21 A natural propensity to sin in the evil. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 220, 22 An early propensity to public letters and poetry. 1813 SOU. *Omniana* (1812) I. 225 That dreadful propensity which young men have for writing verses. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1861) 190 His would greatly his propensity to amendment. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* I. xxiii. 392 From my knowledge of the bragging propensity of the plainspeaker.

b. Disposition to favour, benefit, or associate oneself with some person, party, etc.; favourable inclination, good will.

1590 FENN *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1092/1 Of good will and more propensitye of hart; he is...ready to favourers your grace. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* *Voce* and *propensione*, ity in the service of the King and State. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. x. 130 Knowing the forwardness of the Duke's nature, and his great propensity towards him. 1737 GRAY *Wks.* (1819) II. 199 If I had any little propensity to woo in Italy. 1820 MONTG. *Mem.* (1850) V. 256 Lord Liverpool, with all his kingly propensities, could do this (manage the King) upon occasion.

c. Tendency or liability to some physical condition or action.

1660 TRAPNELL *Vegetables* 140 Why have those plants...a propensity of sending forth roots? 1750 ANSTRUTHER *Hist. consid.* vi. (1752) 170 A great Propensity to the permanent absolute Condition of the Fields.

†2. Tendency to move in some particular direction: cf. PROPENSENESS 2. *Obs. rare.*

1649 H. MORE *Poems* 183 Nature...Shelling all those with their propensities.

†3. An overhanging part. *Obs. rare.*

1711 LEONARDO *Hist. Perfect* 141 The *P* is formed, that its propensity may cover the back of the preceding angle of *A*.

†**Propensive,** *a. Obs.* [f. as PROP. + -IVE.]

1. Having an inclination; = PROPENSE 1.

1599 NASHE *London Stuffe* 12 Edward the thirde, of his propensive regards somewhat more, refused to Yarmouth Ile the rents. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 44 He that doth know...to what his Inclinations are most naturally propensive, ...may thereby...shun many Inconveniences.

2. Hanging or leaning forward. *rare*—1.

1619 H. PEAS *Buoyant* 181 30 The sloth, propensive from the lightning's smoke, to vale outlives to taller civil oak.

Propenyl (*prōpe·nil*). Chem. [f. PROPENE + -YL.] The hypothetical hydrocarbon radical C_3H_5 (CH_2·CH=CH_2), the trivalent hydrocarbon radical of the propyl or allyl series. Chiefly *attrib.* or in *Comb.*

1866 HOFMANN in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV. 58 note. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 83 Nitrate...of thetetrethyl-indole (Harpeth) by changing the final *e* in the names of the tetrahyl-indoles, methene, etc., into *yl*. C_9H^{10} Methenyl, $C_9H_9^{11}$ Ethenyl, $C_9H_9^{12}$ Propenyl (etc.). *Ibid.* 24 Among these [acids] special mention must be made of a group consisting of nitrogen combined with a tetrahedral hydrocarbon-radicle, such as (CH_3)$_4$N Methenyl nitrit, (C_2H_5)$_4$N Ethenyl nitrit, C_3H_5)$_4$N Propenyl nitrit... = CN·C_3H_5 Ethyl cyanide. 1894 MILLS & MULLER *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 309 Propenyl Phenol or Anethol. *Ibid.* Propenyl Bromide = Bromo-propylene C_3H_5Br. *Ibid.* Propenyl Carbinol = Butenyl Alcohol.

Hence **Pre-propenic** *a.*, the amine or compound ammonia of propenyl, CH_3·CH=CH·NH_2.

Propeptone: see PEP- 2 1.

Proper (*prō·pər*), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) Forms: 3-6 *propre* (4-6 *propir*(*e*, -*yr*(*e*, -*ur*(*e*, 6 *propper*), 4- *proper*. [ME. *propre*, a. F. *propre* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) :—L. *propri-us* one's own, special, particular, peculiar, whence It., Sp., Pg. *proprio*.

The sense had already undergone great development in Latin, Romanic, and French, before the word was taken into Eng., when the chronological appearance of the senses does not correspond with the logical development. As in language, our earliest evidence for the word appears in the sub- PROPRIETY sense 3, corresp. to 9 of the adj.]

I. 1. Belonging to oneself or itself; (one's or its) own; owned as property; that is the, or a, property or quality of the thing itself, intrinsic, inherent. Usually preceded by a possessive (cf. OWN *a.* 1); sometimes also by *own*. arch. exc. in special connexions (chiefly scientific).

Proper motion (Astron.), that part of the apparent motion of a heavenly body (now usually of a 'fixed' star) supposed to be due to its actual movement in space; any observed motion of a star other than those due to the rotation of the earth, to parallax, and to aberration. *In proper person* (= *in propria persona*), in his (or one's) own person. † *Proper thing* = one's own thing, a property.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2821 (Cott.) Ar i ned bot propre thinges [= properties] gon. *Ibid.* 17182 Wit his ayn propre mightis, his ane sun to pas alle sightis. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 To bid to bataylle...als a propre thyng, hat wonn conquest tille him. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4258 For to spire in dome to proper persones. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 58 With his own proper sword he was slayn. 1552 TURNER *Herbal* I. Note L. 21 (1568) 48 b. Some call themselues goose, without hauyng any thyngs proper. 1564 E. GRIMESTON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vii. 241 This proper and usual motion of the heauen. *Ibid.* iv. xxxiii. 300 Neither haue they any maner to whom they are proper. 1600 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 60 Euen with such like valure, men hang, and drowne Their proper selues. 1692 WOOD *Life.* (1848) II. 300 The said Hugo's book which was then my proper book, is now in Bodlian Library. 1708 J. SERVIN *Freeholders Catech.* 3 It is the Diet that eats his proper Bon. 1783 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 169 Astronomers have...observed what they call a proper motion in several of the fixed stars. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii, To shroud me from my proper scorn. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 72 Ireland. Dante To judge...with my proper eyes. 1881 PALEY *Sermons in Nature* XXIV. 430/1 He concludes that the cause of the 'proper' light of the comet is the illumination of its constituent molecules by electric discharge. 1893 *Sir R. Ball Story of Sun* 132 One of those stars which has a considerable proper motion.

2. Belonging or relating to the person or thing in question distinctively (more than to any other), or exclusively (not to any other); special, particular, distinctive, characteristic; peculiar, restricted; private, individual; of its own. Opp. to *common*. Const. *to*.

In Sturgion, applied to a section, pulse, tissue, etc., specially appointed for a particular duty or season. Thus also C. L. and PHYSIOL. cit. 2.] To quot. 1377, *eventual*, separate, distinct: cf. PROPERTY 1b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24990 (Cott.) Sal ans...quat[likewise. Of her we sal vnnit his servise, tha bar ne propre nan i hous. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 258 Three propre persones, as witnesse holy scripture, For vch is god and god and noon is god bote oon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 The Jewis Cotes...his proper vers Hath in the galle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roch.) xvii. 77 In Feld of Calidoe hap a propre herbage and propre trees and figures. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matins. Propers*, Then shal follow certaine Psalmes by order as they stand appointed...except there be proper Psalmes appointed for that day. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 3 Their feet are proper, and not like mens,...for they are five grete hoofs. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lat. Friend* § 14 Ecclesiall and local Iuhsdiction proper unto certain Regions. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* v. 144 (1765) 98 A Proper Receptacle, is that which belongs only to the Parts of a single Fructification. 1832 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 150 Flowers...having an involucrum which is either common or proper. 1872 TYNDALL *Electricity* § 68. 13 The cotton of two kinds of electricity, one proper to vitreous bodies, the other proper to resinous bodies. *Mod. Hymns*, with proper Tunes. The Psalms and Canticles, with proper Chants.

b. *Gram.* Applied to a name or noun which is used to designate a particular individual object (e.g. a person, a race animal, a star, planet, country, town, river, house, ship, etc.). Opposed to COMMON *a.* 17 *a*.

A proper name is written with an initial capital letter. The same proper name may be borne by many persons in different families or generations, or by several places in different countries or localities; but it does not connote any qualities common to and distinctive of the persons or things which it names. A proper name may however receive a connotation from the qualities of an individual so named, and be used as a common noun, as a Hercules, a Cæsar (Kaiser, Czar), a Calvary, an atlas.

c 1450 *L. Eng. Leg.* I. 464/18 Hue was ichoȝed in proper name "Jo Blankelevn". *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302 Clastyn, propyr name, *Carolus*. 1530 J. WILLIAM *Lupilus* (1536) 4 b, In that Proposition Cato is the Nowne proper, whiche belongeth to one onely quality. 1840 LOCKE *Nature Unif.* iv. 18. ¶ 2 If we had Reason to mention particular Horses, as often as...particular Men, we should have proper Names for the one, as familiar as for the other; *and Bucephalus* would be a Word as much in use, as Alexander. 1700 WITHERSPOON *Eight Serm.* 127 Supposing Jehovah to be merely a proper name. 1833 MILL *Logic* I. v. 3 ¶ 2 Proper names have strictly no meaning: they are mere marks for individual objects.

3. *Her.* Represented in the natural colouring, not in any of the conventional tinctures.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 35/b, Three Cupres were couped Sable, corronped and beckt Or, proper. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1611) 125 By proper is expressed vnderstood the naturall colour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 419/2 The Lily of Oxford beareth Argent, a Rose upon, proper: with seven Seals between them Counter Or. *c* 1720 CAELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 193 A turkey Cock on each End in stone and painted proper. 1884 ROUTLEDGE *Nat. Hist.* 4 *Pop. Ed.* 512 On a peacock in its pride, proper.

II. 4. Strictly belonging or applicable; that is in conformity with rule; strict, accurate, exact, correct; † literal, not metaphorical (*obs.*).

c 1440 PROMPT. *Parv.* 402 v. 286 In proprete manere of speking. 1583 WIDLEY *Four Sonn Thre Quest.* § 4 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 72 Quhy denieddis ye to tak[e] away...the text and gropit sentence fra vs, of this part of our Catholik belief? 1579 FULKE *Stapleton Fort.* 256 The cross of that place is proper, and not figurative. 1581 [see UNPROPER a. 1]. 1588 PARAGRAPH in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 96 The proper name of those birds is Penguin....It has been corrupted to Pengwin. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Sev.* 22, 23 As I was walking along the common—Mavis, along would be the proper phrase. 1879 *Gospel Birth* II. 272/2 Arachnids are not, in a proper sense, subject to metamorphosis.

† **b.** Very, identical. *Obs.*

1593 LD. BERKELEY *Epistle.* I. (1620) 426 The same proper night that Thomas Grantson was departed. 1596 SHAKESPEARE *Merch. V. Ded.* 29 But love, the proper image of your conceited opinion in deuotion to Hide. 1604 SHAKESPEARE *Lear*, Sec. 2. iv. (1608) 108 *Bast.*...Here is the proper seal.

5. To which the name accurately belongs; strictly so called, in the strict use of the word; genuine, true, real; regular, normal. In mod. use often following its noun. † *Proper sheet* (*obs.*): see PROPER-SHEET.

a 1300–50 *Alexander* 3819 May ben hald nor his lauz... And prete ben in my proprete to a propire wife. *c* 1440 PROMPT. *Parv.* 184 It is lawful in propriȝ manere of ielousie that Pilgremage be doon. 1809 DOBIE (Dyer) *Pr. with Comm.*, The Hollo Ghost is the proper name, and a name in the verbe. 1839 ROSS *Cornwall Fossils.* Dict. 5/2 Quandrel = Proper Arabic is by the oriental writers divided into two problems. 1856 F. PAGET *Hebrew Canon* 81, Vowels are X Proper...and IV Improper, i.e. which are scarcely sounded. 1862 T. TOMKINS *Chem. ord.* 31 II. 69 The earthy proper do not unite with oxygen....Characters of the alkalies and proper earths. 1892 RUSKIN *Ses. Lamps* I. § 1. 7 Extending principles which belong...to building, into the spheres of architecture proper. 1892 ROBERTSON *Serm. Inst.* 211, 291 Some assume that to the mass a true and proper sacrifice is offered. 1895 *Athenæum Apr. Mod.* VII. 458 The concussion...may be limited either to the cerebrum proper, or to its ventricle and pons.

b. *Arith. Proper fraction*, a fraction whose value is less than unity, the numerator being less than the denominator.

Proper prime: applied by W. H. H. Hudson to a prime number such that, when it is the denominator of a vulgar fraction, the recurring period of the equivalent decimal fraction consists of the highest possible number of figures, i. e. one less than such prime.

1864 JAMES *Arith. Operations* Proper Fractions always have the Denominator less than the Denominator, for then the parts signified are less than an Unit or Integer. *Mod.* the

Nicodemus this is to be understood of Proper Position.
1861 Hussey *Course Math.* I. 30. 1864 W. H. H. Hudson in *Messenger of Math.* II. 1 If the partial of *U* consist of *Z*—*z* places, *U* is called a *proper* series.

6. Answering fully to the description; thorough, complete, perfect, out-and-out; cf. 7. Now *slang* or *colloq.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 377 Quhen the king his fell has sene Wappis to dalis, for proper wene, His cumpany gan he ane Weppyn to dele. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 192 (MS. Cg. 4. 27) Ha ony . . . a proper Scot to be Thankfull for gifts in the mont *Aloth.* xxviii III. 194 Not to be Thankful for gifts in the most proper, that is, the most base ingratitude. a 1625 Fletcher *Pilgr. Z. Angelica* v. 6, 'The mistemerous boy got a proper fobbing', 'Twas to a proper purpose'. 1853 Miss Yonge *Heir of Redclyffe* xxiii. Old Rigthorn means to a proper tuning. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 47 These will be a proper blow-up about this.

7. Such as a thing of the kind should be; excellent, admirable, commendable, capital, fine, goodly, of high quality. (Also (ironically): *cf. fine.*) Now arch. or vulgar.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Baptista*) 731 John his proporne proffit was Of al his spirit to mayn hauch. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 91 Hope is proper werker; quod Patience, 'her fareth as grysen hetere'. c 1386 Chaucer *N. Prest's T.* 218 I wile Telle the a propre skile. 1393 *Lib. Benedict. Vitalis.* I. xviii. 129 Thre wes maner a propper Lin. Benedict. *Vitalis.* I. xviii. 129 Thre wes maner a propper fast of seuen dawes. a 1548 Hall (Chron.), *Edw. IV* 26 b, She had a proper wytte & mouthe both mouth and wytte. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 40/1 A good humanitarian, and a proper philosopher. 1593 Shake. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 152 A proper wit, and never heard before. 1599 — *Much Ado* iv. 1. 321 This villain is one of the most notable, a proper villain. 1609 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* I. ii, Ay, she is a proper piece! that such creatures can breede Sir. 1708 J. Wall *Trad.* 4 *Lett.* (1811) 80 Many Thoughts come into a proper hearing . . which I subscribe. 1808 Dibdin *Tom Long* iv. 5, There have indeed been proper times. 1809 *Kendall Cumb.* 1867 Mennessier *Four Five Gallants* ii. 6, 'Tis a pity such a proper-quoted gentleman should want (see Plate xi. 12).

b. Of good character or standing; honest, respectable, worthy. *Obs.* or merged in 7 b.

1550 Bale *Image Hen. IV*, A. ii. 164 A proper Gentlewoman. 1602 — *Ill's Will* iv. iii. 140 An advertisement to a proper youth in Florence . . to take heede of the acheivement of one Count Randolfus. 1649 Lilburne *Mod. Rob.* 10 Any Thomasines, or Philip Stephens, was a proper man for such imployments. 1783 Gent. *Shakespeare* 3 'Tis Willy Hugh, twas a right proper man. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* II, 'What about you?' 'I am not a—proper woman'.

8. Of goodly appearance or make; fine-looking, 'fine', good-looking, handsome, well-made, elegant, comely, 'fair'. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

13.. *E. E. Alit. P. A.* 625 Agaynes he what bot proper stele. c 1386 *Sir Ferumbras* (1879) 3840, Nerueus, 'cumbe me, And seruy a proper yifte'. c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 103 That was the proper Pape Iuys, prowde in his apparale. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 68 Lusty Nede, A proper wench, the smocth well. 1546 Thersites *Orat.* vi. (1), This same three men Moses Iustice, and was a proper clarke (Whether late or soundly I iudge a proper fellow). 1548 Gates *Writ Ind.* 77 These Indians . . were very strong, tall and lusty men. a 1561 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 307 One of the greatest buildings north of Trent. a 1710 Child *Thankful Christ* (1788) 220 One of whom marvile . . the likeness and reason . . so finely drive on to appear very proper. 1813 Scott *Quentin D.* ii, By St. Mike! but he is a proper youth. 1841–66 Macaulay *Lays*, Ivry, If his head but have a head taller than had every man a proper man.

III. 9. Adapted to some purpose or requirement expressed or implied; fit, apt, suitable; fitting, befitting; *esp.* appropriate to the circumstances or conditions; what it should be, or what is required; such as one ought to do, have, use, etc.; right.

a 1225 (implied in Proverbs xxiv. 3). 1467 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 70 To disorder goode things, and put them out of their proper places. 1530 Palsgr. 320/2 Proper or apte or that serueth to a purpose, *Adoyne, idoyne.* 1604 Shakes. *Oth.* v. 2. 136 'Tis proper I obey him: but not now. 1680 F. Brooke tr. *La Calprenède's Cleop.* 150 The Fish of Cocus . . of great virtue to purge all humours, and proper for all diseases. 1769 Lavington, *Benef. Rail.* (1838) III. 198 To acquire of the properest methods to carry on our trade. 1783 Monro *Mach. Essays*, 130 They sometimes use the Ax, . . when the Ax, or some other proper Tool, lies not at hand. 1791 Perkins *Lett. Irish. Orthod.* 337 He might introduce whatever novelties he thought proper. 1795 Cowper *Fearing Time* 64-5 Chrone not alone a proper mate, But proper time to marry. 1840 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 Boiling the chips . . until the hardened juice has acquired a proper consistency. 1879 Hodgson *Synoptic* vi. 70 The proper time to commence using glasses.

10. In conformity with social ethics, or with the demands or usages of polite society; becoming, decent, decorous, respectable, genteel, 'correct'.

1594 Lodge *T. Tod Sixth Epist.*, How the author came to be without his papers is a story not proper to be told. 1711 *Spectator* No. 101 ¶ 2, If it had been proper for them [ladies] to hear . . the Author would not have scrupled it to say so. 1728 Lediard *Pol. Commercial* 73 That won't be proper; you know. To-morrow's Tuesday. 1860–73 Samuel in Bowden *Life* (1888) I. 392 Say you do not know whether it is proper to write to me? 1892 Phœbe *Thomas Barnacle* iv, Then Gabi will read the proper books, And, Polly says the silliest looks. 1892 Mrs. Stuart Wade *Tom* xvi, When will you learn what's proper?

b. (*transf.* of persons.) Conforming to social ethics or polite usage; strictly decorous in manners and behaviour. (Somewhat *colloq.*)

1818 Mosse *Finden Fam. Fourth* v. 72 We dined at a tavern —La, what am I say'n, a *Restaurateur's*, dear; Where your proper-est ladies go after every play. 1870 Eliza. *Four Generat. Indian* 50 Also many very proper people . . . are not against users of it.

II. adv. = Properly.

1. Excellently, finely, handsomely; genteelly, thoroughly. Now *dial.*, *vulgar*, or *slang*.

c 1440 Holland *Howlat* 901 His tabit to his tybame. So proper pissed of prent. c 1470 Gol. & Gaw. 315 Proper pynnit of prent. 1618 T. Wilson *City of Plagues* 9, whose schaue the ten. 1628 T. Wilson *City of Plagues* 9, 15 As proper beare a man as ere was bild Under the hatt. 1829–40 Halliwell-Phillipps (Cheshire, (1886) 102), I can proper plead you agree with me, replies, said he. 1898 Dialect *Peng.* Kentish Is, 'Had 'em that time—had 'em proper!' said he.

†2. Suitably, appropriately. *Obs.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 2 b, Ordering each part thereof proper to its particular use. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 136 The Joints to end proper for the second Story. 1708–74 Thomson (J.), *Seasons* (1788) II. 56 Which to perpetual drink so those seasons when our thoughts are fresh.

C. *adv.* or quasi-*adj.*

(The adj. used *absol.*, sometimes with *ph.* as a *sb.* Cf. I., *proprietum* neuter, used *absol.*, and *even* used predicatively (*ibid.* 31, 32, 102) as *absol.* (*spake of your deeds*).

†1. That which is one's own; private possession, private property; something belonging to oneself.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2380 Þey noble wolle leyn nought to rake, Hyr owen proper for to make.) c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 40 Lyuynge in obedience, without proper. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Poems.* 230 How prestes shuld nought despende of þeir owen proper. 1456 *Reg. de Aberbrothoc.* (Bann. Cl.) II. 89 The peopile that pleids amangst hereris the people and the commonis. 1524 in *Surtees Acct. Mem.* (1901) I. App. viii. 26 Redowed to their bowsers & gownes, and to their proper. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 20, I fear ij. wafer my profession and preserue obedience to God, to S. Francis, to live without proper and to chastite according to the rule of the said order.

†b. *In proper*: in individual possession; as private property; as one's own. (Opposed to *in common.*) *Obs.*

c 1370 Chaucer *Parth.* 11. pr. ii. 22 (Camb. MS.) Yif these seuyn thynges ne ben nat in-comune, euery man hath resonable part of the thinges in hem self, in proper. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 101 We seyen we han nyȝt in propre ne in comune. 1413 Rolls *Parliament of Rome* (1833) 213 Christ and his Apostles had no possessions neyther in propre nor in comune. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. vi. (1614) 788 They have their lands and gardens in propre. 1630 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iii. § 4 (1727) 170 They could not have that in propre, which God made to be common.

2. *Eccl.* An office, or some part of an office, as a psalm, etc., appointed for a particular occasion or season. Opp. to Common *sb.* 10.

[c 1400 *Table of Lessons*, etc. in Wyclif's *Bible* IV. 683 How bat ech sonedai schulde haue his propre, and after that the sanctorum, bat is holy seruyce and gestis togidre, of al the yer. *Ibid.* 856 Here endeb the Propre Sanctorum, and now bigynneb the Comoun Sanctorum.] 1548–9 Chhac. *Eccl. Chron. Prayers, Order, etc.*, The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel, appointed for the Sonday, shall serue all the weeke after, except there fall some feast that hath his proper. 1851 [Rogers] *Hymns & Anthems Introit.* 22 The Proper of the Season and the Proper of Saints, for which [the Prayer Book] provides Epistles and Gospels. 1874 Jane Cousins 56 *Sch. Sch. Schools Engish Relig. Restrict.* 1884 The regular [R. C.] orders have also in most cases a Proper, containing offices of saints belonging to their rule.

†3. An attribute specially or intrinsically belonging to something; an essential quality, property, characteristic. *Obs.*

1619 Bp. Andrewes *Serm., Acts* v. 32. 58 (1629) 721 The anointing of the Holy Ghost, is a more noble measure [of] *spes dei*, the proper of this Day. *Ibid.* (1660) 408 That [is] Christ's proper. 1634 T. Cooke *Logick* 9 Every proper Result from the Essential beginnings of his subject. 1647 tr. *Sanderson's Sir Logic* 47 Propers either flow immediately from the Essence of the Subject: . . Or, by the Mediation of some other Property.

† Pro·per, *v.* *Obs.* [f. Proper *a.*: cf. L. *properāre* to make one's own, obs. F. *properer* corresponding in form and use. In some cases perh. aphetic for *approper*, Appropre *v.*]

1. *trans.* To appropriate (to oneself), to make one's own, take possession of.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 402 Men . . þat seemen to alle þe profeyng of churche lawe to cristen lawe. 1426 *Pilgr.* to *Perf.* (W. de W.) vii. v. 182/2 They progres to themselfe by coueytous that is comun by kynde.

2. To appropriate, to make proper, to apply or ascribe specially or exclusively (*to* a person or thing).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 351 Þese seyb þat he [Christ] seyneb he had no power to ȝeue here lone to eib on his rist side, but to be guyded bi his fadere is propred his power. 1526 Tindale *Barth. Ep. P. R.* 19. xxvii. (Tolpuddle MS.), De Monte but we seyb to seemende we . . propede to him be names of his lingis, for likenes of his lingis II. *propior assimilationem vis appropriamus*]. *Ibid.* xxiii. col. (Ibid. MS.), Bethsaw chue Bethsa is a name ȝyngered her to a schadelue but lowly while lasche. c 1400 *Pylgrim* 50 God to whom it is propred to be merciful euere.

b. † To make wonder (*of* something).

1500 *Orol. Cognitor Mon* (W. de W. 1506) 11. xvii. 170 The person contemplatyf is by the grace of god so wonde propred of all his desyres & pleasaunce rayse & wordly.

¶ The alleged sense 'to make proper, to adorn', cited in Cent. Dict., is due to a misreading of Halliwell: see quot. 1840 s. v. Proppe sb. 8.

† Pro·perant, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *properantem*, pres. pple. of *properāre*: see next.] Hasty.

1598 Barckham Com. *Intel.* (1810) I. 138 *Julius*, was the more hot and properant against the Scottis. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 12 The hymen [action] is passive, looking for: the other is properant, hasting to.

† Pro·perate, *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *properāre* to hasten, f. *properus* quick.]

1. *trans.* To hasten, to go quickly.

1623 Cockeram, *Properate*, to hasten. 1652 Vilvain *Virgil* v. 42 A while to keep off death, which properates. 1656 A. Cokayne *Lucifer* (1658) 6 Mercogallus, Capnarus, Eulabius, and Quadratilla properated before, with a rapid resistance. (Here a burlesque of pedantic language.)

2. *intr.* To hasten; to quicken the growth of.

1623 English *Turon* (1878) 100 Some [ashes] . . are . . deadly to plants . . others properate [thine] too fast: and some are thought, and assist advance them at all.

† Properation. *Obs.* [ad. L. *properātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *properāre*: see prec.] The action of hastening (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1628 Feltham *Resolves* ii. lx. [Anon.] 69 Often handling of the subject. Plautus . . is a properation of more swift theory. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 14 Death's preparation prevents their preparation.

† Pro·perchant. *Misc. Obs.* [f. Proper *a.* + Chant *sb.*] Applied to those hexachords which begin on the note C (nearly corresponding to the modern 'natural scale').

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 4 What is Properchant? . . It is a properche of singing, wherein you may sing quite *fa* or *mi* to *F sol* ♮ and according as it shall be marked ♭ or then ♮ and is when the *mi* is in *E la mi*. 1667 C. Simpson *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 22 From these six Notes, *Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*, did arise three properties of Singing; which they (Latine) named, *B Quarre, B Molle*, and *Properchant* or *Naturall*. *Ibid.* 23 Properchant was when their *Ut* was applyed to C . . But in our Modern Musick, we acknowledge no such thing as Properchant.

† Pro·perhede. *Obs.* [f. Proper *a.* + -hede.] The quality of being 'proper', i. e. of pertaining or relating to oneself.

[1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 Pe v. spesse lengthe of pe handle of pe sheet is superfluous sinne be propyrhede: pat is to seyn, thynke of pin owen persone & not of oper mennys. 1598 *Florio* 2 *Frutt.* (W. de W.) vii. v. 182/1 Ther is three maner of properties and propyrhede.

Properispome (prɒpe·rispōm), *a.* and *sb.* *Gr. Gram.* [abbrev. of *properispomenon* (also in use) = Gr. προπερισπώμενον, neuter pr. pple. passive of *προπερισπᾶν* to circumflex on the penultimate, f. πρό, Pro- 2 + *περισπᾶν*: see Pericope.] *a.* *adj.* Having a circumflex accent on the penultimate syllable. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented.

1818 Elsworth tr. *Matthiæ Gr. Gram.* 398 *Properispomena*, which have the circumflex on the penultima. 1867 tr. *Curtius' Grk. Gram.* (ed. 5) § 93 Properispomena and properispomena . . receive only the following modification: a circumflex accent on the last syllable. 1880 Cresswell *Grk. Accentuation* § 11 No word with a final syllable long by nature can be properispome or properispomenon. *Ibid.* § 272 A properispomenon followed by an enclitic receives on its last syllable . . but changeable enclitics after properispomena ending in *ῶς* or *ῶν* are not. 1905 *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 250/2 He knows that an enclitic in ancient Greek throws back the accent upon a properispomenon, and consequently he writes τὸν μάστιγα τὸν which by not to be pronounced in modern Greek. What he actually heard was τὸ μάστιγα τὸν.

Properistome, etc.: see Peri- 2 i.

Properly (pɒ·pəɹli), *adv.* [f. Proper *a.* + -ly 2.] In a proper manner (in senses of the adj.).

1. In its own nature, in itself, intrinsically, essentially; in one's own person, for oneself; as one's own, as private property, privately. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 30 Þei han grete lordis propid to lone self, and myche bid trewe: . . and þis trewpe is longe properly to idel men or fooles. 1530 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 1 b, To give vprightt and to speake, are properly to all persons generally. 1607 Shake. *Lear* I. ii. 20 My Addition Are Sanctioned to oldest: Though I owe My Bastardy properly, my condition Is Generous. 1648 Cyprianus Anglicus 1. 1. 1. 370 The whole world is heires. . . is second property to vse.

b. Particularly, distinctively, specially.

1340 *Ayenbi.* 32 And specialliche and properliche of the vuo of seurize gode out mayde emale vuive. 1387 *Bk. St. Albans* D 5, That vuose clyuelliche vuvue. 1486

speaker, according to the definition of the word. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 9 He keeps no cowkinds at home, or (to speak more properly) stays not home at home outwards. 1634 ADAMS *Danger Exercised*. 228 Carefully avoiding to take words properly, which are spoken metaphorically. 1790 *Paine Horse Fund*, Rom. ii. 17 Greece properly so called, that is, as distinguished from Macedonia. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* i. iii. (1874) 60 Virtue is not virtue, properly speaking, when it is compulsory.

3. Fittingly, suitably, appropriately; as it ought to be, or as one ought to do; rightly, correctly, duly, well; in accordance with social ethics or good manners, becomingly, with propriety.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Ichulle ou, ha properliche þe hefd is Cristin, ... þeruoȝ ou, hi hire seoruen, ha se nohulnes nuggen. 'Ec cliuerlun nemne'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Blaunne he. ... ssolle hii gaderi ower ane gode gouernelhche, ase ane ȝe wordle. *c* 1395 *Sir Leg. Ladies* 18 (*Egerton* 2 Pardon) 89 He seed til Kynge Jesse a prysoneare. ... To gaune his figge properly. *c* 1440 MAUNDEV. (*Roxb.*) xxix. 134 In his land or many pastnes ... and his castes of lasse arme hynde als properly as a mane. *a* 1535 PAUYN *Delphat. Peregrd.* Wks. (1884) 90 Mark ...how properly that substantial mason, wherewith they go about to establish purgatory, concludeth. 1680 F. BRANDON *La Riana's Trav.* 372 Those houses (being called *Pisces* which serve as property for carriage on horses. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. v. (1784) I. 382 Law can never regulate them [wages] properly. 1821 L. M. HAMILTON *Cicero to Friends* III. 15 He took leave affectionately and not properly. 1830 MRS. TROLLOPE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi, Take the horses back, and those two properly. 1868 LOTHROP *Edem. Actress.* vi. xxxiii. (1879) 203 If the object-glass does not perform its part properly. *Mod.* Why don't you behave properly?

4. In a goodly fashion, excellently, admirably; with goodly appearance, finely, handsomely; well. *Now arch.* or *dial.*

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 621 Þe Ordenar...of oyper Aunkeres þat ne properly to gyue Mass. *c* 1440 MAUNDEV. (*Roxb.*) xxii. 105 Made of perlous stones so properly and so wonderfully þat it seme as it were a ryght gyrnelle. *c* 1440 *Hymns Virg. &c.* (*Appendix* 30 *propell.*) *quasi* Pricks. 1509 *Introd. Wyse Kinge*, in Hall, *Chronicles* I. 42. I can prayse a prosperite. 1552 HUTCHINSON *Image of Gov.* (1560) 6 Whose properties ... observed. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Gard. Lewd Posture* VI. (1880) 1 Never saw Gills so properly and so finely clothed. 1740–87 *Lett. Miss Talbot*, &c. (1808) 19 A dream dreamed 1242 got up 1262 a year, and from thence hanseged them very properly.

5. *Of degree*: Thoroughly, completely, perfectly; utterly, entirely, quite; exceedingly, very. (Now *slang or colloq.*)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3283 (Dubl. MS.) Þes properlis and gode property me liȝnyfyd. *c* 1550 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 57 For certayne I thought property it had ben you. 1564 PEPYS *Diary* 29 June, Such variety of pictures, and other things of value and rarity, that I was properly confounded. *Ibid.* 13 July, All which, I did assure my Lord, was most properly false, and nothing like it true. 1816 *Scots Lal. to T. Scott* 29 May in *Lockhart*, Recovery to the order of the day, and I can assure you they are shewing property cheek. 1837 MARRYAT *Japhet* I. (1839) II. 302 They beat us properly ... we pulled about half what they did. 1856 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 5/6 The accused said he got 'properly drunk'.

Properness (*prɒ·pənnĕs*). *Now rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being proper.

1. The fact of belonging specially to something; special quality or character, peculiarity.

1630 *Lond. Remonst.* 5 The Woman to whom God had given that understanding, to be capable of the properness of his speech. 1632 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* 191 Clouds. 173 The Ladies in regard of the properenesse of the forme, name [*Diadema*] *Triangulum*. 1707 BAILEY vol. II, *Properness*, Peculiarness.

2. Excellence, goodness; esp. of appearance: goodliness, handsomeness, elegance, comeliness.

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Properenesse, *Beaulte, bonte*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmus Par. Acts* vii. 19 The properenes of the children. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* iv. i, Yonder is a lolly nell'd; For properness beyond comparison. 1705 FULLER (1711 *Comm.*) (1840) 136 The queen, upon parley of marriage, always demanded the properness of person in ordering her servants. 1726 PHILLIPS, *Properness*, Tallness of Stature.

3. Fitness, suitableness; becomingness, propriety; conformity with what is 'proper'.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* Pref. (1618) 18 Shall the properenesse of words, and truth of sense be both wisely and faithfully translated. 1702 ADD. KING *Lat. to Steele* 18 Sept., I am not courtier enough to know the properness of the thing. 1813 MRS. WARTER *Cyder Girls* vi, Standing off in separate properness, as people do who 'go into society'.

† **Proprietary**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* In 5 **proprietarie**, **propyetarye**. [f. PROPERTY *sb.* + -ARY 1: cf. PROPRIETARY (to which *propyetarye* leads); also the forms of PROPERTY.] = PROPRIETARY B. 2, A. 2.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 132 Þe lathynes þan in wirldli poserty. ... And þe lis ought purpurid and falle in owre-hogh dayngn ennose in religion. 1437 ID. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* D i, When the religyous were thered ... into propyetaryes. 1598 *Filips. Purg.* (W. 1911) 27 Somedeinges dyvideth that all owthe properyye be commonnesse & accursed.

Propertied (*prɒ·pərtid*), *a.* [f. next + -ED 2.]

† 1. Having a specified property, quality, nature, or disposition. *Obs.*

1608 SYLVES. *Astr.* 4 *Cr.* v. ii. 63 His vapor was prospected As all the round Spheres, and that to Friends. 1634 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 9 Else appointed you To be most lightly propertied. 1660 F. HALL *Humble Petition, Synod.* 194 The expression *Pharisæi dicentes&c.* 'because of the non-difference of a property and that which is propertied.']

2. Possessed of, owning, or holding property.

1780–90 H. BRAHAM *Hunt of Quad* (1809) III. 30 You are still in the field, in a cursed ill-propertied world. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 687 They are the propertied class. 1887 M. ARNOLD *Fort. Rev. N.S.* XLI. (1887) 198 Whatever the propertied and satisfied classes may think.

3. Furnished with theatrical properties. *nonce-use.*

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 3/1 The great picture of 'An Audience in Athens during the Representation of Aganemnon' ... is too 'staged' and 'propertied' to be very convincing.

Property (*prɒ·pərti*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 **proprete**, **-tee**, **-tie** (4–5y-); 4–6 **properte**, (4–5 **-ie**, **-ye**, 4–6 **-re**, 5–6 **-er**, 5–7 **-tee**, 4–6 **-te**, 5 **-ty**, 5–6 **-tie**); 5–7 **propertie** (5–6 **-tee**, 6–7 **-tye**), 6– **property**. *β.* 4 **propetie**, 5 **propryte**, **-tee** (6 **-tye**). [ME. *proprete*, 13th. ME. *et* AF. modification of OF. *propriété* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *proprietāt-em*, n. of quality from *proprius* own, proper. The *β* form *propriete* corresponds to a *F. dial.* form *propriété* cited of 1293 in Godef. *Compl.* The F. *propriété*, which corresponds exactly to ME. *proprete*, is not cited before 17th c., and is viewed by Hatz.-Darm. as directly L. *proprietāt-em*. *a* 1616 *Dict.* All the forms are ultimately French or Eng. representations of the L. word (whence PROPRIETY) with or without conformation to the adj. *proper*, PROPER.]

1. The condition of being owned by or belonging to some person or persons (*cf.* PROPER *a.* 1); hence, the fact of owning a thing; the holding of something as one's own; the right (*and*, the exclusive right) to the possession, use, or disposal of anything (usually of a tangible material thing); ownership, proprietorship; = PROPRIETY 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 307 Þis title of Baalleuus was Deuiles in mon propere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 337 When that a riche worthi king... Wol save and stryve propreté to thing to which he hath no right. 1489 *Paston Lett.* III. 349 Tyll it myth be undyrstond wether the gyvyn ware to the Kyng or to my lord. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 301 Landis...perteining to the said David, Erle of Crawfurd, ... in propertie and possessioun. 1642 TAYLOR *de la Luz* 106 *Propertie* is the highest right that a man hath or can have to any thing, which no way dependeth upon another mans curtesie. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. ix. § 42 God ...has given no one of his Children such a Property in his peculiar Portion of the Things of this World. 1714 *Treaty of Utrecht* in Magnus *Instructions* (1735) II. 310 Inscriptions or Passports, expressing the Name, Property and Rank of the Ship. 1768 *Blackstone's Comm.* III. v. 190 The right of possession (though it carries with it a strong presumption) is not always conclusive evidence of the right of property, which may still subsist in another man. 1858 J. DARGAN *Introd. Lat. to Tidyman's Magistrates* 18 App., In R. O'Brien *Life* (1859) 284 Property has its duties as well as its rights. 1876 *Digest Real Prop.* v. § 1. 304 *Rights of property or ownership* over land, meaning by property or ownership the enjoyment of those indefinite rights of user over land by virtue of which in ordinary language a person is entitled to speak of land as his property.

fig. 1600 SHAKS. *Phœnix & Turtle* 37 Either was the other's mine. Property was thus appalled, That the self was not the same: Single Natures double name, Neither two nor one was called. [? = Either was claimed by the other as 'Mine': Grosart's emendation. (But Schmidt takes 'property' here in = 'particularity, individuality'.)]

2. That which one owns; a thing or things belonging to or owned by some person or persons; a possession (usually material), or possessions collectively; (one's) wealth or goods. (In quots. 1436, 1526, private as distinguished from common property.) Also *fig.*

(Comparatively few examples before 19th c.)

14.. *Chester Pl.* xviii. (Coll.) And haue I not hath sight and I O haue not had no propere. *c* 1440 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xlii. 113 Þat þou neuer be disposed of oȝt owone propete. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* (W. & W. 1922) 24 They...had no property, but all was in common. 1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, ii. 192 A King, Upon whose property, and whose dues lifs, A dozen of dukedoms was made. 1630 LORD *Lord.* xi. ix. § 103 He...is willing to join by Society with others, for the mutual Preservation of their Lives, Liberties and Estates, which I call by the general Name, *Property*. 1776 JOHNSON *Lett.* No. 14 ¶ 3 You therefore might, should all other kinds of property be free from invasion. *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trans. Aristot. Octhod.* 31 She was the property, I understand, of Mr. Francis, who had brought her some time before. 1804 BYRON *on Across Vale without Title* I. 13 The sole disposal of a property to the amount of a hundred thousand pounds. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* iv. *Lacedæm.* (1874) 220 In 1838...the personal property of an English Bishop who had died within the last six years amounted to £1,140,000. 1849 COBDEN in Morley *Life* (1881) 670/1 Rent property always falls in value in the vicinity of factories. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2. 302 The growing power was making letter the common property of all.

b. A piece of land owned; a landed estate.

1519 *Dr. & Stud. Comm.* (1896) I. xx. 196 They...had their properties set apart for them. 1592 A. YOUNG *Trans. Pharaoh* 411 Small properties, much divided, prove the greatest source of wealth: Great ones to be considered. 1805 *Trials at May Assizes* 1 Lord Ebrington ...possessed one considerable property in Durham, and another in Devon.

† c. Something belonging to a thing; an appurtenance; an adjunct. *Obs.*

a 1350 *Lamb. Cross* 38 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 216 Also he gan be rode bete; Propreme be passe gyn. 1382 *Wyclif's Versions Acts* xxvii. 20 Al hope of sauyng of vs was don fro vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxvii. 20 Yee all hope was then gone from vs. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 20 All hope that we should be saued was then taken away from vs.

2. Property in land; estate, possessions.

1297 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 92/2 Ne pur le Realme ne pur Richard de Rouers... Ne pensa le pouerte pere ne mere ne ta... in *Salmon Mss.* (1878) 230 If it be property of A granddame To me the same for to own. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayers Sick Persons*, O God, whose nature and property is ever to have mercy and to forgive. 1583 HOLL *Art Caroleo.* (1593) 77 The Rose of prospering doth often carry al vnspeaces leaues and sweetes. 1627 ELYOT *Def. Rights.* to It is the property of wise to consider it well. *a* 1703 BURNET *Own Times* (1766) I. 6 It is the property and practice of profane men, to take occasion...to despise their betters, and to reject their doctrine.

† 7. The quality of being proper or suitable; aptitude, fitness; the proper use or sense (of words). = PROPRIETY 3 b. *Obs.*

1580 WILLIS *Wks.* (1860) 251 Put it good lose of Je fit of charity, and is chefel bestowed by peoples of wood. *c* 1590 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 13 So hath the worre as that to prophet. 1591 ELIOT *Gen.* i. 30, All kyndes of mouing moue also be straight for: not for the blastedes only, but also for the propacie of woodes, whereto consequently the moisture therof seruethe of noble nature. 1607 W. STAFFE *Reg. a Thou.* (1609) 255 Which, though in large sense it may bee called Excommunication...yet, in property of speach, is not so. 1675 HON. ROBERT GREVILLE *Comm.* (1710) 72 The owners and property of your Clothes...Property, I call a certain acquaintance and convenience betwixt the Clothes and the Person. 1792 *Cannon Regiment* 136 With bellicke Variety, Justness, and Property.

8. *absol.* and *Comb.* In sense 1 or 2, as *property-class, -holder, -interest, -lawyer, -market, -owner, -taxation*; *property-building*, *-owning*, etc. adjs.: **property qualification**, a qualification for office (e.g. of a member of parliament), or for the exercise of a right (e.g. of voting), based on the possession of property to a certain amount; **property tax**, a direct tax levied on property.

1683 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 17 Feb. 6/2 A great deal had lately been said about the "property classes, and there had been a great deal of wild talk about property. 1898 GLADDEN *New Study* 179 A question so important to the "property-holders of the times. 1908 J. F. RHODES *Hist. U. S. VI. Prof.* 5 The educated and "property-holding people of several States. 1820 T. HUTCHINS *Antiquit.* II. 227 Sueno, the great "property-lawyer of the Athenians, assures us that this was a point in very common practice at Athens. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 May 3/3 Indications that the "property market is emerging in the confusion of healthy activity. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 3/2 Many...district councils are under the complete domination of certain "property owners. 1880 MONTAGUE *Exam. Budg.* (1889) IV. xxxii. 10 We raised the "property qualification to twelve hundred thousand sesterces. 1883 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 126 All property qualifications of members of Parliament are now abolished. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. Q. 740 The strange notion...that a property qualification was needed for a seat in the Witenagemôt. 1809 HALL *Hosp. Calais* I. 2. 178 That abominable "Property-tax, unless we quite a-beggar. 1844 *Comptes Lect.* 3 Dec. (in *Tregoskey's Catal.* 18 Supp. (1911) 158), As a bargain we must not take up the question of direct "property-taxation, but individually I go with you entirely.

b. In sense 3 (THEATR.): (*a*) appositive, applied to any article (often an imitation) used as a property or stage accessory, as *property bandwood, cittern, doll, fowl*; also, to a person who appears in a scene but takes no part in the action, as *property boy, child*; so absolutely *property client*; (*b*) ordinary attrib. and Comb., as *property-maker*: **property-man, property-master**, a man who furnishes and has the charge of stage properties at a theatre; **property-plot**, a list of the properties required for a play; **property-room**, the room in which the properties are kept.

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* to. 8, The Salute advances, To fill the Dance, And the "Property Boys come in. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 2/1 It was then a main wound with a "property tomahawk having a quarter of hours. 1889 J. *Inverness Courier* 3 (1891), 3. I had seen many rehearsals...having been taken on "it's arms" as a "property child. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1890) 145 We also shared a "Property" clerk, who did nothing at all. 1898 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Dec. 1/2 The man who can't say a "property fowl is no actor. 1599 to Faulkner *Revels O. Eliz.* (1908) 110 Wages of taylours, hatters, "propertie makers, women & others. 1582 *Stat.* 5*th* Property makers being Payntors the first of the Day. 1633 SHIRLEY *Triumph of Peace* 13 Three maids in A Carpenter. A Property...A Feather-maker's Wife. A "Property-Mans Wife. 1749 W. R. CHETWOOD *Hist. Stage* 251 Property-man is the person that receives a bill from the prompter for what is necessary to every play; as purses, wine, cuppers, pennies (etc.). 1898 EDWARD *Eng. Theatre, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 120 The religion of the day is a theatrical State, where the Members are required by the property man. 1888 *Lockhart's Mag.* Oct. 440/2 While the "property-master and his men were furbishing the god Telepathia, the scenic artists had sketched and modelled the scenery of the opera. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 322 Rust and slippery dust both a third-rate artist on a second-hand "property-voyage. 1898 LEVINE *Wheat would be dear* 6, 16, (the hall left in the "property-room of the theatre) has value of spangles and shoes. 1889 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 86 The Crossing-sweeps from rows of wooden shoddy were straight over the property room, and never reached by means of a flight of steps.

Property, *v.* Obs. or *rare*. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a "property" or tool of, to use for one's own ends, to exploit. Obs.

1598 BARRY *Ram Alley* v. 2. 79, I am too high-borne to be perceived, To be a...mean-man, and Instrument To any Honourable State throughout the world. 1708 *Hannah* I. Dod. 7 There must...be a vast Band of stupidly amongst mankind, to make them...be continually property'd away for the interests of a few crafty leaders.

2. To make one's own property, to appropriate, to take or hold possession of.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. 1. 57 His large Fortune...Soldiers and purposes to his love and conduction All sorts of hearts. 1633 T. HEYWOOD *Fortune's Mist.* i. v., A being like Barmy-whose sentiments, whose character, are propertied by no one, nor engrossing person.

3. To imbue with a property or quality: see PROPERTIZE 1.

Propertyless, *a.* Also **propertiless** (cf. *merciless, penniless*). [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of property; having no property.

1880 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 The population still always be the propertyless, pauperised labourers. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Probl.* 223 The fear of the unscrupulous numerous, with all its danger for the propertyless.

Pro·portyship, *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The condition of being property; the constitution of property: the correlative of *ownership*.

1884 L. GRONLUND *Co-operat. Commw.* vi. 140 It will be decidedly incompetent in that commonwealth to destroy any of the essential qualities of propertyship.

Prophain(e, -phan, *a.* obs. forms of PROFANE.

Prophase (*prō·fēz*). *Biol.* [f. PRO-4 + PHASE.] A preliminary or preparatory phase.

1887 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 2oth. 363 With this the preparatory phases of cell-division, the *prophases*, are completed. —Now begin the phases of separation and rearrangement of the daughter-segments, the metaphases of division. 1898 *Ibid.* A. I. 61 The changes occurring in a nucleus during preparatory to division are termed the prophases of the karyokinesis.

‡ **Prophasis** (*prō·fāsis*). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πρόφασις (Hippocr.), f. προ, PRO- 2 + φάσις PHASE.] (See quots.)

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Prophasis*, the appearing or shewing of a thing. 1693 tr. *Simcocke's Pharm. Dog. (ed. 2), Prophasis*, a Foreknowledge (in Diseases) also an Occasion of accidentary Causes. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Prophasis*, old term for the remote, or procatarctic cause of disease; but Lindenius seems to have taken it for the antecedent, or proximate cause, and the predisposition of the body to disease. 1878 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Prophasis*...the occasion which renders active or effluent a previous disposition to disease.

Prophecie·grapher. *nonce-wd.* [f. PROPHECY + -(O)GRAPHER.] One who writes down or records prophecies.

1617 SHUTTER *Mallory's Arthur* I. Pref. 13 One of his clerks, by name Master Authelm, succeeded to the office of Prophecie-grapher.

Prophecies, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PROPHECY + -IZE: cf. PROPHETIZE.] *Intr.* To utter prophecies.

1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 87 Lord Rivers[ton] whispering, protesting, and prophecying.

Prophecy (*prō·fĭsi*). Forms: 4- **profecie**, 4 -*fesye*, 4-5 -*fesye*, -*fesie*(3 *pl.*), 5 -*fesi*. *S.* 3-7 **prophecie**, 3-6 -*phesie*, 4-5 -*phesi*, -*phesye*, 4-6 -*phecye*, -*pheasye*, 5 -*phesij*, -*phesi*, -*phicie*, -*phase*, -*phasy*, 5-6 -*phesy*, 4- **prophesy**. 7. 5 **prophetsye**, 6 -*phe*(*a*)*tie*. [a. OF. *profecie* (12th c.), mod.F. *prophétie* (pron. *profesi*) = Pr., Pg. *profecia*, Sp. *profecía*, It. *profezia*; ad. late L. *prophētīa* (in *Hosle*), -*ēcia*, a. Gr. προφητεία prophecy, f. προφήτης PROPHET. The variant spelling *prophesy* is found as late as 1709, but is now confined to the verb.]

1. The action, function, or faculty of a prophet: divinely inspired utterance or discourse; *spec.* in Christian theology, utterance flowing from the revelation and impulse of the Holy Spirit.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 He [Saint John the Baptist] ios his þreonesse oppenede his holie earpe into prophecie. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 364/30 For prophesie and eke witnesse hyy bredde al þat he wrote. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiii. 2 If I schal have prophecie, and knowe alle mysteries. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xix. 10 I am your brother, yea...with them that haue the testimonye of Iesus: worshippe God. For the testimonye of Iesus is the spirite of prophecie. 1563 WINJET *Four Score Three Quest.* § 22 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 50 Imagines, quha...wes illuminat be the spark of prophecie. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expl. 1 Thess.* (1878) 370 Of Prophecie we find two sorts. First, Extraordinary, that stood partly in foretelling things to come, by immediate reuelation; partly, in interpreting Scriptures with sounding faith. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Paraph. 1 Cor.* xii (1705) 28 Gods ordaining first Apostles, secondarily Prophets, thirdly Teachers, whose severall employments distinct from these things. Prophecies, Singing by the Holiness of the Spirit, and understanding and explaining the mysterious hidden Senses of Scripture by an immediate Illumination and Motion of the Spirit. 1805 KIRBY *Introd. Entom.* III. (1828) 24 Prophecy, or the authorized declaration of God's will. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Basis of Faith* viii. 299 Prophecy, in the sense in which it is used in the Bible, signifies not prediction, but divinely inspired speech. Prediction was merely one function of the prophetic office, subordinate to its moral aim. 1888 C. A. TOWNE *Monument Prayer* i. 2 Prophecy in religious instruction. It is an essential feature of the religion of cultivated nations.

2. The spoken, or especially, the written utterance of a prophet, or of the prophets.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9256 Þat time was prophet Jeremi Spirelond to his prophesi. 1382 WYCLIF *Jeremiah* i. 1 The lie be side lay to reuen Ruth in prophesye by wrokis. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xv. 19 Wythoute...in the wordis of Achie of Silo, and in the visioun Ydeon other prophesiis of Addo, the prophete. 1500 JAMES *Complaint* i. *Poems* xvii. 1 The haly writ...Prophesie and Visioun. 1 The wordis of king Lemuel: The prophesie with his mother taught him. 1581 DEES tr. *Sleidanus' Com. Affairs* (1593) 20 b, All the Scripture is called a prophesie, which is as much to say as Oracle. *c* 1593 W. HUGHAN (title) *Revelation Dan.* The Revelation of God, and his great Prophesie, which God sent to the last Dayes, both shewed unto his Elect. 1680 BISHOP *Eschatology* 140 The 53rd Chapter of the Prophesie of Isaiah. 1707 DE FOE *Jure. Weigh.* v. 1. (1840) 33 The wise men of Babylon are shortsighted to the prophesie of Daniel into four climes. 1893 HUNT *Hist. M.E. Church* Salisbury v. The lamps assigned were bright. The prophecy in view. 1900 FARRAR *Philip. Ch. Relig.* ii. v. 410 To be the Christ of prophecy was to be the Crucified of Judaism.

†3. A conspiracy or body of prophets. *Obs. rare.*

1535 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1308 He be lyng hase conspyred & be with women...& be prysyt of be crulleste prisoners lurked.

4. The foretelling of future events; orig. as an inspired action; extended to foretelling by any means; an instance of this. Now the ordinary sense.

Originally, one of the notions included in sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24111 He cum for to dul vr wil, And wit [= prophesie to vs. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 A prophesie was he sette on. 1483-6 *Hampton Corr.* (Camden) 50 It is to wete, that all manner of prophesyes is many Seuery. 1588 PHAER *Lloyd's Cambrian* 3 Heard also prophesies of Merlin should be fulfilled. 1602 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 8 So the spirites & Prophecie use I you. *Ibid.* 86 This prophecie Merlin shall make, for I liue before his time. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Prophecy*, a Prediction or Foretelling. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 273 Prophecy is nothing but the history of events before they come to pass. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxiii, Old Allan-bane foretold your plight,...But blight I held his prophecy. 1835 *Tin Mountain Min. Probab.* 213 Theories in prophecy, but not of particular events, and derived, not from inspiration, but from observation. The astronomer predicts—and all the world knows that his predictions daily come true. 1844 H. *Discoveries Ancient Mex.* 221 The confirmation of the Struggle for Life is the most certain prophecy of Science. 1897 SIR W. LAWSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 2/2 One of Disraeli's delightful sayings was, "that of all forms of vain prophecy is the most gratuitous."

5. *fig.* A foreshadowing of something to come.

1592 YORKE *Alc. Pref.* 12, 1 The world's a prophecy of worlds to come. 1600 E. GRIMESTON *Loadstone Queene* (1870) 6, Methinks she was A beautifull prophecy of thee.

6. The interpretation and expounding of Scripture or of divine mysteries: a function of the prophet in the apostolic churches; applied in the 16th and 17th centuries, and sometimes later, to expositions of the scriptures, esp. in sermons for that purpose, and to preaching. See PROPHESYING 2.

1382 (see 1). 1580 WILLIS 1 *Cor.* xiii. 2 Charite fulfilles not down, whether prophecyes schulen be voydid, other language schulen cesse, other science schal be destroyed (1612 Whither there be prophecies, they shal fade). 1596 GERARDE *Lett.* in *Illustr.* (1770) 25 That Exercise in the Church St. Paul calleth *Prophesie*, and the Speaker *Prophesier*, tooke very Offence in our Days to name, because they are not rightly understood: for indeed, Prophets in deed, and the like Places of the 12th St. Paul...signifieth thereby the Arguer and Conuers of the Scriptures.] 1677 HALE *Contempl. Moral.* II. i. (1687) 2. 12 In matter of our ordinary discourses we have no exercise,...called a prophesie or interpretation, and second audite by the examination or tryall of the diligence of the cleargie by their studie of holie scripture. 1677 in Sacred *Introd. Canon's Novels.* (1849) 22 Forbidding the exercises called Prophecies, as being practices and rites belonging to religion, and established by parliament and law authority. *a* 1840 WORDSWORTH *Nine Eccl.* (1853) I. 69 Mr. Wilson, praying and exhorting the congregation to love, etc., commended to them the exercise of prophesy in his absence. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxiv. 343 One Thursday in March, as a prophesy (so it was called) in the Dutch Church in London, where Nicolas one of the ministers preached upon the doctrine of regeneration.

b. *Eccl.* **a.** An Old Testament lection, *esp.* in the eucharistic office (e.g. in the Ambrosian rite). Cf. *prophetic lesson* (PROPHETIC 1 b); PROPHESY 5 b.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 304 Sayn Arsheve he bisshoppe was ate mas...and as he lesyd on be altar, bihold, be gloriouse & be aperell, he fell on slepe. 1893 DAVIS in *Baldwin's Commercial Law* 82 When the Scripture has finished singing the Prophecy, he genuflects to the Altar. 1894 SCRIVENER *Notitia Crit.* 205 In the Milanese [rite] there was...a verse or two sung from the Psalms...between the Prophecy and the Epistle.

b. The canticle *Benedicite* as used in the Gallican liturgy.

1889 MEALE & FORBES *Anc. Lit. Gall. Ch.* 74 merg., We learn from the exposition of the Gallican service ascribed to S. Germanus that the *prophetia* was the song of Zacharias.) 1894 SCRIVENER *Notitia Crit.* 205 note, The reader must not be misled by the title Collects, or Orisis post Prophetiam in the Old Gallic, Frank, and Gothic Lectionaries: for by 'the Prophecy' is there meant the *Benedicite* or *Prophecy of Zacharias*. 1880 — in *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1728/1 The prophecy was, on some days, in front of the Gallican liturgies, followed by an "Oratio" or "Collecta post Prophetiam".

Pro·phecy-mo·nger. [f. PROPHECY + MONGER.] One who deals in, reports, or occupies himself with prophecies.

1659 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 46 An old prophesie among the English (observed by Bale) seems to be the answer Prophecy-mongers. 1898 H. W. FREEMAN *2,50 Yrs.* (1899) 30 Such as me in the Bible when the pragmatic prophecy-mongers of the twilight of Athenian laws trafficked in fruits and untasted its flowers.

Pro·phesiable, *a. rare.* In 7 -yable. [f. as next + -ABLE.] Capable of being prophesied.

1652 *Gentle Magistrates.* 124 It is not for every prophet to know every thing that is prophesyable.

Prophesier (*prō·fĭsiəɹ*). Also 5-7 -*ciar*, 6 -*eyar*. [f. PROPHESY *sb.* + -ER1.] One who or that which prophesies; *esp.* one who predicts or foreshows; a prophet; a prognostic; in 17th c. applied to Puritan preachers: cf. PROPHESY *v.* 2 c.

1422 KARL. RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicton* 21 God...hath established prophetes & prophecyers. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 20 The Lorde Percy and Owen Glendor were vtterly made lesmen by a Welsh Prophesier that King Henry was the Malthewspe. 1598 YORYS *Advice* (1880) 17 Like to the Persone (Tresparer prophesier) I pray beleue the reporte of me and Tresore. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 272 Using faith this counterfeit medicine, and deceiuing vs, like a double-meaning Prophesier. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Pros. Mor.* in *Macintosh, Prophesiers, Inchiffers.* 1722 SOMERVILE *Chron.* 11. (1784) 107 Temporal Prosperity was not included from the Prophesier's Thoughts. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 408 Wiser sooth than all priest and prophesier!

Prophesy (prɔ·fĭsi), *v.* Forms: 4-5 **profesy**, 5 **-esie**; 4-5 **prophesien**, **-esien**, 5-6 **-esie**, 5-7 **-esie**, **-esy**, 5- **prophesy**. [ME. a. OF. *profesier* (1249 in Godef.), *-phetier*, *-fecier*, *-fetier*, 6 *prophecir*, *-fesir* PROPHESY. The modern differentiation of *prophesy* vb. and *prophecy* sb. was not established till after 1700, and has no etymological basis, *prophecy* being at first a mere spelling variant in both sb. and vb. For the pronunciation of the final vowel cf. verbs in *-fy*, also *amplify*.]

1. *trans.* To speak by (or as by) divine inspiration, or in the name of a deity; to speak as a prophet.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 25 And whanne the spiryt hadde reste in hem, thei profesyeden, ne euere more ceesiden. **1382** — *Jer.* xix. 14 Cam Jeremie fro Topheth...to profesie. **1382** — *Ezek.* xxxi. 2 Sone of man, profesye thou, and seye, Thus thingis seith the Lord God. **1382** — *Rev.* xi. 3 And I shal yyue to my two witnessis, and thei shulen profesie a thousynd dayes two hundrid and sixty. **1526** COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxi. 23 And ye spirite of God came vpo him [Saul] also, and he wente & prophesied likewise before hymsel... Here of came the prouerbe: Is Saul also amonge the prophetes? **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* iii. xxxvii. 191 The Prophet that was sent to prophecy against the Altar. **1660-6** J. SHARP *Chr. Life* (1946) III. 109 He came down immediately from the Pulpit, to prophesy to us. **1881** R. GRANT WEST *Rise to Dign. Eng.* 304 I would...call upon the Pastor to act me while I prophesy against this new thing.

b. *spec.* To utter predictions, to foretell future events (by inspiration, or generally).

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* i. 10 Profetes...that prophesieden of the grace to comynge to vs. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 321 Therefore there were 12. Metelynes; and of them prophesied in thretynne yeres. **a1440** *Sir Gaw. & the Carle of Carl.* 1198 Hyt...was the quene of the whyte Hillis spake and prophesyd. **1583** WEBBE *Exam. Lords' Three Quest.* § 29 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 230 Quhere he (St. Paul) prophesies of the heresies, that suld forbid mariage. **1802** SOUTHEY *Thal. C.* xv. 1. 254 Once thy wounds, now do I Prophesie...A Curse shall light upon the limbes of men. **1817** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xii. 61. 3 Half-extinguished words, which prophesied of change. **1848** *Whistler Lect.* 19 May 21/1 "Never prophesy till you know", is a safe American saying.

c. In the Apostolic churches, To interpret or expound the Scriptures, to utter divine mysteries and edifying communications (as moved by the Holy Spirit); hence, in the 16th and 17th centuries, applied by the Puritans to the interpretation and expounding of Scripture and the preaching of the Gospel. See also PROPHESYING *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 4 He that spekith in tungis, edifieth him silf; forsoth he that profesieth, edifieth the chirch of God. *Ibid.* 39 So, bretheren, coue ye for to profesie [1388 prophecie], and nyle ye forbede for to speke in tungis. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1882) 72 It were good...that all could preach, that is, that all could preach and expound the texts. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 99 To *prophesie*, in Scripture, signifieth...ordinarily, exactly and soundly to interpret the Scriptures: to which sense the word is often applied in the New Testament. **a1642** PARTRIDGE *Different Light Spirit.* B3b. They hold their Conventicles weekly in our Parish Church, and there prophesie by turnes. **1701** WILKINS *Wks.* (1812) V. 28 O that, as I prophesy, there might now be a noise and a shaking! **1880** POTT *Apoc. Proph.* 118 These sons and daughters of the sons of Zion, having received the Spirit, prophesied, i.e. in divers tongues they spoke of the heavenly mysteries.

2. *trans.* To announce or utter by (or as by) divine inspiration; *esp.* so as to announce (a future event); to predict, to foretell. **a.** with obj. clause expressing the matter announced.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xix. 16 Patriarkes & prophetes prophiyced hiderto, þat eldren creatures shulden breken & leuen. **1388** WYCLIF *Judg.* xi. 31 He prophesiede, that Jhiues was to die for the feith. **1530-63** *Misfort. Arthur* v. 2. 419 Merlyon prophecyd that in that same place shold fyghte two...kynghtes. **a1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 283 She prophecyed that my father...shulde reygne the twelfthe. **1582** DUNCON *Mir. Fr. Ir.* 87 For ancient Dedon prophesy'd long since, That in this pile should reign a mighty prince. **1800** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. T.* (1836) I. vi. 72, I prophesy you will not succeed better than I have, since Tremayne *St. Alm.* (1911) 272 By the warning of the Holy Ghost, I prophesy that I shall die to-night, A quarter before twelve.

b. with simple obj.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Last Age of Ch.* (1850) p. xvii, And lest he in prophetical schal conne. **1382** *Prov.* xxix. 8 Them that shulle be birled, and alle the freendes, to whyche thow profetisidist beying (*gratias prophetizasti mendacium*). *c* **1400** *Three Kings Cologne* 37 He was he same yere but was prophecied by balaam. **1580** CAXTON *Myrr.* v. v. 294 *Philosophemon* that...prophecied. She holy tonne of the comyng of these crysten. **1583** L. WAGENHOFER tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* v. viii. (1878) The five Sibille...prophesied the myracle of the five loaues and two fishes. **1589** HIERON *Troubles* 6 Cr. Ep. Dedi, I am almost ready...to refuse not, and Prophesy the Man, who was loth for to loue an Vnderhaking. **1897** TAUSSERAT *Prefat.* 6 150 Dismal hymns, prophesying things beyond all reason.

c. *fig.* To indicate beforehand, foreshow.

1603 DRAYTON *Legends* v. 83, 1 He thought the very sun did prophesie A Royal Bridegroome.

Hence **Prophesied** (prɔ·fĭsid) *ppl. a.*, uttered prophetically, foretold, predicted; **Prophesying** *vbl. n.*, that prophesies.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Profecyed, *prophetizatus*. **1820** SHELLEY *Sel. Zoroaster* (1872) 32 The Angre hasang tell behind him his Ouzoor or Prophesying birds. **1908** SWINBURNE *Chastelard* iv. 1. 32 The new prophesying Star. **1912** J. WILLIAMS *Battle of Edward* 16, *Edward* 223 Unlikely this and other prophesied events may appear.

Prophesying (prɔ·fĭsiiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [E. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROPHESY; speaking by divine inspiration; foretelling the future; expounding divine mysteries or preaching unto edification, as practised in apostolic times.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 6 Except I speake vnto you either by reuelacion, or knowledge, or prophesying, or doctrine. **1533** COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxv. [xxxvi.] 3 The children of Israhel...whose prophesynge was to geue thanckes and to prayse the Lorde. **1607** R. PARKER *Treat. Ch. Rome* 113 To enforme abuses concerning Pryests, and Prophesying in the Church of Corinth. **1820** KEATS *Hyperion* i. 174 So wan, so beautiful, so smooth to mould...To prophesyings of the midnight lamp.

b. Applied in the 16th and 17th centuries, and by some in later times, to the expounding of Scripture by those who spoke 'as the Spirit gave them utterance' in special meetings, or to preaching in public services.

1560-2 tr. *2d. Helvidi Ch. Sc.* 4b, That Exercise, which Saint Paule calleth prophesiyng. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 42 The woman...ought to preserue the prophesying at her pleasure. **1589** GRANGE *Hemmages Fun. Dwl.* 2 Hee ouerlay the Gospels after the manner of our prophesyings. **1592** in Strype *Parker* iv. xxxvii. (1711) 460, I am commanded...to the Queene her Majesty's name, that the Prophesyings throughout my Diocese should be suppressed. **1614** *Becon Pacif. Ch. Wks.* 1844 I. 1056/1 (The exercise called prophesying, which was then...That the ministers within a precinct did meet upon a week day in some private pari towne...There every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture. **1642** T. ERASTUS *Plain Dealing* (1867) 40 There is Ministery preached and exercised, prayer every Lords day, which is called prophesying in such a place. **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* § 45 S. Cyprian had not learn'd to forbid to any one a liberty of prophesying or interpretation. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. 6 2 These prophesyings were first...set on foot in the Apostles...time. For, 'tis most probable one by one, that all may learn, and all be comforted'. **1710** CIBBER *Myst. Reg.* III. 105 Setting up certain meetings, which, by the misapplication of a text of scripture, they called prophesyings. **1847** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1855) I. iv. 191 The clergy in several dioceses met up, with encouragement from their superiors, in certain religious exercise, called prophesyings. **1849** STOVEL *Introd. Cowper's Hymns* 80 The prophesyings here prohibited, formed an administration of Divine truth, to which the Puritans adhered as being of Divine authority.

c **1710** C. NESSE *Antichrist* 184 When their prophesyings-work is done.

Prophet (prɔ·fĭt), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 2-5 **profete**, 3 **-fetie**, 4 **-fyt**, **-fyt**, 4-5 **-fett**, 5 **-fet**, **-fyt**, 6 **-fite**, 7 **-fit**. *β.* 3-6 **prophete**, 4- **prophet** (4 **-phyte**, **-phite**, 4-5 **-phett**, 5 **-phytt**, 6 *fr.* **-phite**). [ME. *prophete*, *-fete*, a. F. *prophète* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prophēta* (*prophētēs*), a. Gr. προφήτης an interpreter, proclaimer, spokesman, esp. of the will of the deity; an inspired person, a prophet; f. προ- forth, before, for + φήτης speaker, f. φάναι to speak.]

I. 1. One who speaks for God or for any deity, as the inspired revealer or interpreter of his will; one who is held or (more loosely) who claims to have this function; an inspired or quasi-inspired teacher.

In popular use, primarily connoting the special function of revealing or predicting the future. (HEBER senses 3.)

The Greek συμβίβας was originally the spokesman or interpreter of a divinity, e.g. of Zeus Dodonæus, Apollo, or the deliverer or interpreter of an oracle, corresponding generally to the Latin *vates*. By the LXX it was adopted to render the Heb. נָבִיא *nābī'*, in the O.Test. applied indiscriminately to the prophets of Jehovah, of Baal and other heathen deities, and even to 'false prophets', reputed or pretended soothsayers. In the N.T. it is used in the same senses as in the LXX, but mainly applied to the Hebrew prophets of Jehovah, also to John the Baptist, as well as to certain persons in the Early Church, who were recognized as possessing more or less of the charisma of the old Hebrew prophets, or as inspired to utter special revelations and predictions: also applied likewise to Balaam, and by St. Paul, in the old Greek sense, to Epimenides the Cretan, while 'false prophets' are frequently mentioned. The Greek word was adopted by L. as *propheta*, chiefly in postclassical times, and largely under Christian influences; and this is the regular rendering in the *Itala*, Vulgate, and Christian Fathers. From Ecclesiastical Latin it has passed down into the Romanic and Teutonic languages. In English the earliest uses are derived from the Scriptures; but the word is expressly used in all the ancient senses and in modern ones derived from them.

c **1275** *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Þis bi-com Ysaies þet spaken þe prophete, þe profetes. *c* **1290** *Beket* 2161 Ysaye was an holy mones & an worthyful prophete. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 20181 (Cott.) Prophet he was of ordeyl. *c* **1325** NOVGOROD 16, 60 he lokede he hete of godes And prophetesse gonne. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 14 Thise be profetes — 1 *Kynges* xviii. 19 The prophetis of Baal fourti hundrid, and fifti, and the prophetis of idoumes wodis foure hundrid, that eten of the bord of Jesebel. **1382** — *Acts* xiii. 1 Ther weren in the chirche that was at Antioche, prophetis and doctours. **1382** — *Tit.* i. 12 The propre prophete of hem [1388 her propre profetour], seide, Men of Crete, ben euermore lieris. *c* **1400** *Maerl.* *Troy* 4903 Of whom the profete of grete plentie can say, Ben way no comen to somme thinke hym above. *a* **1450** *Myrc Festial* 110 Knee þey were betyd by clerks of pe parysh; for pey spak bettyn þan a prophyt. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 290/1 A Profete [cf. Profecy, *prophetia*, ..mystic; ..exercise, catechism] *Clericus*. **1508** TURNEUR *Art.* viii. 6 A covetyse sorsarer, a false prophet which was a lyere, named Balem. **1534** — *Matt.* xiii. 57 A Prophet is not with out honoure, saue in his owne countre, and amonge his awne kynne. **1559** Bp. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. xii. 24 Abrahām the God said by the prophet. **1648** *Assembly's Shorter Catech.* Q. 23 Christ, in the Redemption executeth the Office of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 16 Philosophi...The first...were those wisemen, and messengers to deliver his oracles, and divine Prophets. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 508 In the Carpathian Bottom thither strode The Shepherd of the seas, a Prophet and a God. **1733** GENT. *Barnet* 11 With a Master's hand, and Prophet's fire. **1858** TROLLOPE *Granby* II. xii He (Epimenides) was a poet too as well as a prophet, and the divine afflatus given of his works arose from the fecundity of his genius. **1892** LIAS *Anal. Bib.* I. ii. 80 Subsequently to the Prophet of God. **1890** ROBERTSON *Lorne, &c.* xxiii. (1892) 183 A prophet was one commissioned to declare the will of God and reminder of truth; it might be of facts future, as the far higher truth of the meaning of facts present. **1894** H. H. RISLEY in *Publ. Bibl.* xiv. 180, 194 The true *Rishi*...is the worshipper, the interpreter of God to man. This is conventionally the true significance of the word 'prophet'.

†**b.** In vaguer sense: rendering L. *vātēs* or *fatīdicus*: 'inspired' bard. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 73 So calle the prophetes [Hebrew *Jhesta cadrinoes*] *Nares*, i.e. the poetes [*nares*]: i.e. Horace, *Ars Poet.* 304, 'I love as the whatsoun þat nakyd yyue charge and leue'. **1393** *Q. Eliz. Boeth.* xx. *passim*. **1530** The Troian prophet wone His wives funerale wailing. **1580** CAWDREY *Table* (), 300 fr. a Roman month, the graceful name Of prophet and of poet was the same. **1840** LORD HOUGHTON *Nervers* (C. 1858) 224 Poet and Prophet differ greatly in our loose modern acceptation of them. In some old languages the titles are synonymous; Vates means both Prophet and Poet.

c. Sometimes applied to those who preach or 'hold forth' in a religious meeting, by those who take them to represent the 'prophets' of the Apostolic Church. Also, the official name of a grade of ministers in the 'Catholic Apostolic' or Irvingite Church.

Founded upon the references to prophets and prophesying in 1 *Cor.* xiv. 1-5, 24: **1526** TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 29 Let the prophetes speake two ore three, & the other iudge. **1611** — For ye maye all prophesy one by one, that all maye learne, and all maye have comforte.

1580 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 179 At this same tyme the chiefest Prophet amongst them, for that name they doe vsurpe to themselues, John Matthew commaunded them. **1632** E. TAYLOR in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* (1891) II. v. 178 After I have preached, I will preach a little, so that then the prophets may have an opportunity of prophesying if the Spirit should come upon them; but I never said that the prophets should not prophesy at any other time. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Randle's Hist. Rep.* II. 92 Of what use, said he, would learning be henceforth? They had now among them the divine prophets of Zwickau, Storch, Thomæ, and Stubner, who conversed with God, and were filled with grace and knowledge without any study whatsoever. **1854** W. WILKS *E. Irving* 180 The Albury School of Prophets. **1863** R. M. SIMPSON *St. Irving in Scotland Irvingite* 289, 180... Friday, April 3 [1835] the apostle, laying his hands on Irving's head, ordained him 'Angel of the Church'. At the same time elders and *deacons* were set apart, and the functions of prophet and evangelist were more exactly defined than hitherto.

d. *fig.* (In non-religious sense.) The 'inspired' or accredited spokesman, proclaimer, or preacher of some principle, cause, or movement.

1848 E. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1851) 407 Those [Hebrew and Hellen] and such prophets of humanity have opened to us secrets, which...ordinary intellect...would have been unable to discover. **1874** MRS. HUMPHRY *Mod. Paint.* 6 Jacobus à Voragine is likewise the prophet of symbolism. **1893** LILLEDAL 421, *Life Pusey* I. ii. 41 Byron was in a sense the prophet of the disappointed...and, as such, he threw a strange spell over Pusey as a young man.

2. *spec. The Prophet*: **a.** Mohammed, the founder of Islam; a rendering of the Arabic title النبي *al-nabiy*; often used by writers on Islam. (Sometimes put for another Arabic title, الرسول, *al-rasūl*, 'the apostle', or 'messenger', esp. in the formula 'There is no god but God [*Allāh*]; Mohammed is the messenger of God', often rendered 'Mohammed is his prophet'.)

The Christian sometimes designs him as 'the False Prophet'.

1625 G. SANDYS *Trans.* 2. 93 Some shaking their heads lamentably, perhaps in imitation of the supposed ruinous of their Prophet. **a1626** ALLEYN *Mahomet* (1631) 56 The title of Prophet which he had obtained. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 159 Their (a sect of Persians) God, the great Lord and Mahomet is his Prophet. **1708** POPE *Dunc.* iii. 97 His cursing tribes th' Arabian prophet damns. **1732** tr. *Boulainvilliers' Life Mahomet* 208 He says that the Prophet rehearing only the bare words from [etc.]. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1896) IX. 289 The flight of the prophet from Mecca to Medina has fixed the memorable æra of the Hegira. **1813** BYRON *Giaour* 679 He called the Prophet, but his power Was vain against the rebel fiend. **1824** MOORE *Mem. Magd. Duke* (1852) I. v. 72, I swear by the beard of the Prophet, that if you do not behave well, I'll burn your father. **1888** FITZGERALD *Omar Khayyám* xii. 36 Set, to the Vine and Love-abjuring Band Are in the Prophet's Paradise to stand.

b. Applied by (or after) the Mormons to the founder of their system, and his successors.

1844 In *The Messenger* (N. Orleans) 16 Aug. 2/2 On the morning of the martyrdom of our beloved Prophet and patriarch, you will doubtless need a word of advice and comfort. **1852** *Hist. c. of the remarkable career of Joseph Smith, the Prophet of the Mormons.* **1879** J. H. *Revivr Dark Lands* 190/1 The Prophet, his brother Hyrum, and other leading Mormons were seized. **1893** GUNNING *After Dreamland* 141 Don't you know ...that the prophet up there'; he nods his head in the

direction of Brigham Young's private residence, 'and some of the other leaders of the Church are beginning to be afraid of Tuanpon'!

B. *pl.* The prophetical writers or writings of the Old Testament.

By the Jews the Scriptures of the O. T. are divided into the Law (תּוֹרָה Torah), the Prophets (נְבִיאִים Nebi'im), and the Hagiographa (כְּתוּבִים Kethubim). The Prophets are divided into the Former Prophets, including the books of Joshua, Judges, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, and the Later Prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets, Hosea to Malachi. A compendious name for the O.T. Scriptures, often used in the N.T., was the Law and the Prophets or Moses and the Prophets. In Christian usage, the Prophets or Prophetical Books are the Later Prophets of the Jews, with Daniel (which by the Jews is placed among the Hagiographa). The seven Minor Prophets are as a rule omitted. Major Prophets are also in current use.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 40 In these two maundementis hongith al the lawe and profetis. 1526 — *Luke* xvi. 29 They haue Moyses and the prophetis; leete them here. 1598 TRESHAM *Serv.* viii. 19 After the letter of the lawe and the prophetes, the rankers of the synagogue were wont thrice, 1611 DANIEL *Transl. Prof.* 1 Iosias onely out of the Prophets. *Ibid.*, 2 Moyses, 200. 9 Combining those out of the lawe, and the prophets. 1632 J. HALES (title) A Commentarie upon all the Prophets. 1880 PUSEY (title) The Minor Prophets.

b. *Literary.* The Old Testament or Prophetic lessons at Mass.

1850 PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 197 The liturgy of Milan is found to consist of the following parts...The sixteen called 'Ingressus' (= Κρυπτὰ ἀναγνώσματα = Ἄγιος ὁ κύριος = the Collect—the Prophet—the Psalm—Epistle—Alleluia—Gospel and Sermon [sic.]). *Ibid.* 208 The Prophet and Psalm were only more frequently used at Milan than Rome.

† 4. *pl.* Applied to certain actors (? personifying prophets) in the church plays before the Reformation: see quots. *Obs.*

1529 CHAUCER *Ans. T. Stephen, Wallbook MS.* Gaddi. Lelf. f. 2 b. If a lay brother of a house for a profyt on paine sendeth [*i.e.* livers for] dressing of the profyteres. 1504-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 307 Paul. For the Wages owe for North Aysle of the church, 20s 1c for 20 profetes on pentecostday. *Ibid.* 1536-7 *Ibid.* 363 Item, paid to Watkyn *the making of 30 wagys for 30 profetes* 6*l.* 6*d.* 1559 *ib. Ibid.* 382 Payed for lend & dyynke for the prophetis on paines sonndays 3*d* ob.

II. 5. One who predicts or foretells what is going to happen; a prognosticator, a predictor. (Without reference to divine inspiration.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 Þannen ligheð heoȝ þet...maliciu cheoseð, and wreccheas ich wot nout?...Þeos beoð hore owune profetes [*Corpus Christi Coll. Cambr. MS.* wrecchene profetes; 1584 PETTIE *Guazzo* (1586) 76 The disorders of that age, and specially the pride of the Romane Clergie, of whose fall he [Longland] seemeth to be a very true Prophet. 1619 SANDYS *Lond. v. (R.)* It hapned *to the great Prophets.* 1883 *Pamphlet, Archbishop* 3 To My Friend Braithwait was I ever Profft. 1789 H. MILLER *Lett.* 30 Jan., I profess, I know no more than a prophet what is to come. 1858 A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 30 Nov. 6/4 They prophesied, and they were subject to the weaknesses of all prophets—the worst commended them.

b. Of things: An omen, a portent.

1591 JONSON *1 Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 31 Now thine is he tooth! like a Comet of Reuenge, A Prophet to the fall of all our Foes. 1647 TRAHERON *Prem.* iv. 237 The Aquila flew on a dead beast, Prophet of storm.

6. *slang.* One who predicts the result of a race, etc.; a tipster.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 1/2 The skilful arguments of the 'prophet' of a daily or weekly newspaper. 1894 F. LEGGOTT *Sk. at Cambr.* (Daily News 5 June 2/6), He remembered a prophet in a north of England town. He did not mean a racing prophet. He meant a real prophet, a sort of man who foretold the end of the world once a week.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Appositive (= 'that is a prophet'), as *prophet-bard, -king, -patriarch, -poet, -preacher, -statesman, -statesmen*, etc. **b.** Of or pertaining to a prophet, as *prophet-eye, -mantle, -mind, -soul, -speech, -story, -voice.* Also **c.** *prophet-bearing, -like, -tongued* adjs.

1844 FERRIER *Hymn, O thou to whom in ancient time* v, The lyre of prophet bards was strung. 1859 EMILY *Mystic* 108, 2/6 The previous chair of prophet-lore. 1733 ANONYMOUS *Harmony in Operas* (title). Wks. 1731 II. 19 *Further than Mahomet was here on his* "Prophet-bearing Ass. 1821 DYER *Poems* 10, 1918 That large black "prophet eye would to others. 1880 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 576 The prophecy ...was framed to prepare the Jews to expect a "prophet-king. 1908 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 411 Animals in Mohammed's "prophet-mantle. 1832 TENNYSON *Of old sat Freedom* 2 Still gather'd in her "prophet-mind. 1903 *Nonconformist Man.* 104 An honoured place among the "prophet-poems of literature. 1879 W. *Cong. Lect.* 2 Every reform was the ardent "prophet preacher's work—confidence in God's truth. 1881 CARLYLE *Early Poems* II. 71 In these no "prophet-soul. To days, ordinarily week. The Deity to such? 1814 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laki* 22, 2 When first gave Heaven His "prophet-speech had spoken. 1871 E. ROSE *Cathedral Sets.* 199 Hush ...when "prophet-harp the Seraph Open sends to thine.

† Pro'phat, *v. Obs. rare. pa.t.* (in 3) **prophet.** [ad. late L. *prophētāre* to prophesy, f. *prophēta* a Prophet: see OF. *prophetier*.] *intr.* To prophesy. Hence † **Pro'phating** *ppl. a.*

c 1290 *St Cuthbert (Surtees)* 2288 How cuthbert prophet, his le tunglas. *Ibid.* 3103 As cuthbert prophet, 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 83 (*Bodl.*) 35 Nor prophesing Habacuc ...Euripide this buried monarching.

† Prophetation. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *prophētātiōn-em*, n. of action from *prophētāre*: see prec.] Prophesying.

1592 R. WILSON *Cobbers Prophe.* 2. 1. 256 But now soon Ralph trudges about his prophetation.

Prophetess (*pro'fitės*). Forms: 4 **prophetes**, 4–5 **profetesse**, 4–6 **prophetisse**, 4–7 **-esse, -esse**, 5 **-yesse, -ise, -as, -ese**, 6 **-ise**, 4– **prophetess**. [ME. a. OF. *prophetesse, -esse*, ad. late L. *prophētissa* (*a* 200 in Itala, Lidz ii. 36): see PROPHET *sb.* and -ESS 1. (The L. form was sometimes retained in earlier English use.)] A woman who prophesies, a female prophet; a sibyl.

In Isa. viii. 3, the meaning may be 'a prophet's wife'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11356 (Cott.) O prophecy soth his word es, For his sons was a prophetes (*Gött.* -esse). *c* 1378 *Wyclif Exp. Isaiah* viii. 1 (*Bodl.*) 20 Þese he her owne wyf anna, for ouþir was prophetesse. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 36 And Anna was a prophetisse. 1388 — *Isa.* viii. 3 I ioynede to the profetesse [*1731* a prophetesse], and sche conseyuede, and childide a sone. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4402 Þanne Pronopyon, a prophetesse of pouir prayid leire, *c* 1400 *Pilate, Assembly of Gods* 1189 The sothe prophetysse, Sybyll nam hyr call. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 369 He called Sybilla þe prophetesse vnto hym. *c* 1440 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) No. 29[3] 51 Ioane the mayde, the prophetisse of God, as the Commune use termed her. 1540 [UDALL] *Erasm. Apoph.* 201 His hoste...sende a herauld to Delphos, where the prophetisse there vsed [etc.]. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 29 The prophetesses of the olde lawe. 1597 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, 2. iv. 100 The Delphis, with one Iaquy de Pauf reports, A holy Prophetesse, now risen vp. 1624 K. LEIGH *Speculum* 1 (1636) 1, 25, 64 When she had uttered many things in that Prophetickie fury, falling to a lamentable shrieking, she reuoked a true penance Prophetesse. 1763 J. HUNTER *Poems* 9 *Mem.* x. 180 Miriam, a distinguished Prophetess. 1880 G. SALMON in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 926/1 The Montanist utterances of the Montanistic prophetesses.

b. *fig.* A woman who foretells events.

1390 *Gesta Conf.* I. 203 For so my dowhter prophetesse Edith with the foul hondes doth Betsheath. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 61, yes O but remember this another day...And when you were Margaret I was a Prophetesse. 1761 GRAY *Descent of Odin* 83 Ye loving Maids of chill divine Art thou, our Prophetess of good. 1827 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xx, Cythna shall be the prophetess of love.

Prophet-flower : see PROPHET'S-FLOWER.

Prophethood (*pro'fithud*). [f. PROPHET *sb.* + -HOOD.] The position or office of a prophet.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. (1858) 268 That notion of Mahomet's, of his copious Prophethood. 1888 *Nonconformist Sermons* I. 20 For her sake, he would give up all his power and prophethood. 1895 S. TAYLOR in *Oxford Univ. Y. Theol.* II. 314 A review of the historical development of the prophethood. 1898 C. ANDER in *United Presb. Mag.* Oct. 432 The Universal prophethood of believers.

Prophetic (*profe'tik*), *a.* [a. F. *prophétique* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *prophēticus* (*a* 200 in Itala), a. Gr. προφητικός: see PROPHET *sb.* and -IC.]

1. Of, pertaining or proper to a prophet or prophecy; having the character or function of a prophet.

1604 SANDYS *Ovid*, 121 Ye, to A Sybill...In her Prophetick Rage mock'd the Gods. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 174 Till old experience do attain To something like Prophetic strain. 1636 tr. T. HOCKER'S *Trans.* ind. 2 135 Shaw-meer-Ally-Hussey a prophetique Mahometan. 1780 GREY *Bernard Gilpin* to The Asse of the prophetic Maid. 1849 R. ANDER *Kunde's Hist. Rel.* II. 193 That these preachers should confine themselves wholly to the Gospel and the prophetic and apostolic Scriptures. 1865 GOSSE *Viale* II. xxiv. 267 A prophetic woman named Phoebus. 1896 LEWIS *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 322 Publication showed forth the strength and weakness of his prophetic powers.

b. *Liturgics. Prophetic lesson* (L. *lectio prophetiæ*) : see quot. 1878.

1870 SCHMIDT *Homilia Exod.* 108 [tr. St. Germanus] The Prophetic Lesson keeps to this place, rebuking evil things and announcing future. 1878 HAMMOND *Liturgies Liturgic Gloss.* 364 *Prophetic lectio* or *Prophetia*, Gall. The Lection from the Old Testament, which ...in the Gallican Liturgy preceded the Epistle and Gospel.

c. *Prophetic present, perfect*: the present or perfect tense used to express a certain future.

1880 HADDAN *Early Chr.* xxii. II. 67 note, The perfects [in Jesus v. 3, 5] are prophetic perfects; they express absolute certainty as to the ultimate result. 1884 C. H. WATSON *Grace. Nov. Test.* 126 Both the Historic and the Prophetic Present are a past and a future, as though they supplanted the present of absolute time. *Ibid.* 127 A Prophetic present occurs when the simple present is used in the description of future contingent events.

2. Characterized by, containing, or of the nature of prophecy or prediction; predictive, presageful.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 126 How leave we speake with a prophetick spirit. 1609 — *Much* v. iii. 18 Say...why Were this blessed Hearb you stamp one way With such Prophetique greeting? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. ii. 40 He quickly found how Prophetick the last King's Predictions had proved. *a* 1725 *Gent. Diseases of Mind* Prophecies of my Virtues. 1880 LORD MORNER *Ballads* 24. I feel that woman's words are prophetic.

3. Spoken of in prophecy; predicted.

1851 HERMAN *Leviath.* ii. xxxii. 183 Thus may he attributed to God, a two-fold Kingdome, Natural, and Prophetique. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin Mag.* I. 1(1799) 201 before plodding Money-lenders...little by the hope of lending their Funds on prophetic Mortgages.

4. *Comb.* **Prophetic-eyed** *a.*, having a prophetic eye or outlook.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, May-day* 61 The sunrise search, prophetic-eyed, what seas besides the snow-drift sweep.

Prophetical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, belonging or proper to, or of the nature of a prophet; of or pertaining to prophecy (= PROPHETIC 1).

1548 CRANMER *Lect. Mk.* 167 Verily, replete with he spirite prophetical. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 77 As the Prophetical Psalmist singeth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 461 One of those youths, in that Prophetical distraction before mentioned, uttered these or the like words. 1632 HOMILY *Gent. & Soc.* viii. 4 (R.) 341 The Apostolical works indeed was universal; the Prophetical to declare their some revelations to the Church; the Evangelicall to preach, or to be publishers of the Gospel. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* xx. vii. (1715) 69 They had Recourse to the whole Train of prophetical Divination. 1806 HAMILTON *Grose's Pict. Port.* 18 The poetical imagery of the prophetical books.

2. Of the nature of or containing prophecy, predictive (= PROPHETIC 2).

1609 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 The superfluities of Saint Paul were not only proper for those times, but prophetical for the times following. 1624 BREWER *Lingua* or *Exhort.* 169 The Muse, whom the Pope in a Prophetical dream saw supporting his Lateran Church from falling. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. ix. 200 A prophetical oration commenced that the future line from Charles would not be less numerous.

† B. *sb.* A prophetical utterance, a prophecy. *Obs.*

1625 SIR CYPRIAN *Memoirs of Marguerite Wks.* (Cornett) II. 194 One night, two diuerse times two prophetickes: Three, of the Coffer; mine, of thy Funerals. 1633 H. WESTCAR *Copiale Inf. Bathhouse* 77 By plain conference of those Prophetickes it appeareth.

Hence **Prophetica'lity** (*-kæ'liti*), **Prophe'ticalness** (*rare*), prophetical quality.

1797 BURKE *Wks.* II. *Prophetic-phrase*...prophetical Nature or Quality. *a* 1830 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 284 (of E. Irving's *Fourth Ecclr An* odd sort of propheticality in this Nonage and old Nick!

Prophetically (*profe'tikăli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a prophetical manner; in the manner of a prophet; by way of prophecy or prediction.

1597 tr. *Bellinger's Decades* (1592) 453 Saint Peter and S. Paul doe...apply this ...as a thing spoken Prophetically vnto Christ Iesus. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 340 Which our enemies too prophetically fear'd. 1750 J. GILL *Tribute* iii. 61 Title is prophetically expressed in *Isa.* lxiii. 1. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 356 Kirwan was one of those men of whom the preacher spoke prophetically.

Propheticism (*-fe'tiziz'm*). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. An expression characteristic of the Prophets.

1884 H. MORE *Apoc.*, ep. 150, I suspect it to be a mere Propheticism, if I may so speak, that is, a prophetick schism or prophecy of speech, marked for remembrance.

2. Prophetic system or practice.

1901 BROWN *Apoc. Quest.* 20 Which Propheticism of the Churches, His Flowing being Across so, I will not From that upon Son.

† Prophe'ticly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. PROPHETIC + -LY 2.] = PROPHETICALLY.

1598 J. HOSKINS *Lord v. R.* (1848) 25 Although this was prophetically foreseen by diuerse merchants of London. 1704 *The Storie* 16, Others he has those Gates Prophetickly express.

Prophe'tico-, comb. form of L. *prophētic-us* PROPHETIC, prefixed adverbially to an adj., e.g. *prophetico-Messianic*, of or pertaining to the prophetic Messiah.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life* Trans II. 21 Isaiah 124 We have here a prophetico-Messianic myth of the clearest stamp.

Prophetism (*pro'fitiz'm*). [f. PROPHET *sb.* + -ISM.] The action or practice of a prophet or prophets; the system or principles of the Hebrew prophets. *False prophetism*, the practice or principles of a false prophet.

1901 SPEARMAN *Hebr. Quest.* Prof. x. 2 v. 3, To be united for with Reverence: and not Reproach'd as False Prophetism. 1827 KNOX *Cent. Addr., Lib.* x. v. *Theology*, The four religious mohammedans which...had prevailed in the nation in the form of Prophetism. 1861 A. M'CAUL *Rel. Prophecy* iv. *Acts to Revel.* 90 To have received a call and message direct from God and to declare it constituted the essence of prophetism. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* x. *Miracles* 199 Prophetism attained its apogee among the Israelites of Palestine.

b. *Philos.* In the teaching of Algazzâli, an Arabian philosopher of the eleventh century, the fourth stage in intellectual development (the three preceding being Sensation, Understanding, and Reason), in which a man sees things that lie beyond the perceptions of reason.

1897 LEWIS *Introd. Philos.* (1898) 320.

† Prophetisa'tion. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. next: see -ATION.] The action or faculty of prophesying.

1630 GAULE *Magastromm.* 221 Take the state which is called Ecstasies or Raptures, and it will give prophetisation.

† Pro'phetize, *v. Obs.* [ME. a. F. *prophétiser* (-izer 12th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *prophētiz-āre* (*a* 200 in Itala), a. Gr. προφητίζειν (see PROPHET *sb.* and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To prophesy, predict.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16808 Til her tyme come For Merlyn til Arthur prophetysed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 407/1 He prophetized that a certain maydyn sholde ouercome man by the vyce of couetyse. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 20 In the nomeyre of them that fainze þair prophetizede in the spreit spoke so vprechtlie. *Ibid.* vi. 56 Þis hailwe Adrian had prophetyzit. Þat the warld sal end be vanyte and be the fyre.

2. *intr.* To utter predictions; to prophesy.

1598 A. KING tr. *Canzons' Calech* 113, I send vnto yu Prophets and they did thus, I spak vnto yu and they

prophetized. 1614 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 2. 160 Elisæus... desiring to prophetize, called for a minstrel. 1723 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 263 Had not he prophesi'd against the Corruptions of the Church of Rome.

Hence † **Pro'phetizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1533 Daniel *Def. Whorley* (1609) 19, Talk, Dreames... doth deserue small liu prophetizing dreames. 1598 Barckley *The Garden* 21. 1. 11. *Handfast.* 263 The prophetizing spirit beareth him so. 1713 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 60 Monks and Priests, who adorned their Prophetizing Imposture.

Pro'phetless, *a.* [f. PROPHET *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a prophet or inspired teacher.

1900 H. H. Kimball in *Watch. Gen.* 26 Jan. 6/1 In prophetless despair We hear through cloud of doubt and misty air The vocal Churches cry unanimate cries. 1906 *Examiner* June 557 The priest...bans rule over a kingless and prophetless people.

† **Pro'phetly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] Prophet-like, befitting a prophet.

1547–63 Bullinger *Mor. Philos.* (1628) 12 A worthy and prophetly saying.

Prophetocracy. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -(O)CRACY.] Government by a prophet.

1882 *Pall Mall Budget* 6 Apr. 3/1 There is little to be brought against the Mormons, except the galling prophetocracy of their government and their marriage laws.

Pro'phetry. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -RY.] The prophetical office, the body of prophets.

1884 Milman *Hist. Jews* (ed. 3) I. 340 Elijah...appears in the solemn scene of the Transfiguration as the representative of prophetry.

Prophet's-flower, prophet-flower.

[A rendering of Persian گل‌ی پیغامبر *gul-i paighāmbar* 'rose or flower of the Apostle' (i.e. Mohammed).] A name, of Oriental origin, given to two species of *Arnebia*, N.O. *Boraginaceæ*, viz. *A. echioides*, a perennial, native of the regions west of the Upper Indus, having primrose-yellow flowers, marked with evanescent purple spots; and *A. Griffithii*, an annual, native of India.

1834 in A. Benson *Trans. Sabbatai* I. iii. 86 The violet has the name of 'gul i peyghemberi', or the rose of the Prophet, par excellence, I suppose, from its fragrance. 1862 *Bot. Mag.* tab. 5406. 1866 Treas. *Bot.* *s.v.* *Prophet's-flower*, the name given by Indian Mussulmans to *Arnebia echioides*. 1869 J. L. Stewart *Punjab Plants* 230 'Prophet's flower'...is liked by the Pathans on account of its delighted spots, and is also held in veneration by them, as the five dark marks on the corolla are said to be those of Mahomed's fingers. 1880 *Gardener* 24 Oct. 392/2 In flower just now ...*Arnebia echioides* (the Prophet's flower).

Prophetship (*prō'fĕtʃip*). [f. PROPHET *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or function of a prophet.

1641 J. Eaton *Honeyc. Free Justif.* 238 We give to Christ the glory and truth of his Prophetship. 1872 Fremeaux *Introd. Philos. Religr.* & *Morals* (1891) 102 It is no matter of much moment where the idea of prophetship originated. Israel alone realised it. 1899 Gaskell *Katechetical Theol.* 19 It is not Christ but Israel's consciousness through his crucial prophetship and priesthood.

Prophoric (*prŏfo'rik*), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. προφορικός, f. προφορά utterance, f. προφέρειν to utter, to bring forth.] Characterized by utterance, enunciation, or eruption.

1831 J. H. Newman *Arians* v. iv. (1876) 192 A declaration had already been applied by the Arians to the Pascha Logos, which they represented under two aspects...The terms were received among Catholics: the 'Eucharistic', standing for the Word as fed from everlasting in the bosom of the Father, while the 'Prophoric' was the Word sent forth into the world, in apparent separation from God, with His Father's quasi-upon Him, and His Father's will to perform.

Prophragm (*prŏ'frăm*), † **prophragma** (*prŏfræ'gmă*). *Entom.* [ad. Gr. προφράγμα a fence in front, f. προ, PRO-² + φράσσειν, στυγ φραγ-, to fence in.] (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 301 *Prophragma* (the Prophragm). A portion of an elastic substance, rather horny, connected posteriorly with the Interdigitum. *Ibid.* xxxv. 390 The anterior margin of the dorsulum (to) outward so as to form a septum called...the prophragm.

1850 *Cent. Dict.*, Prophragma.

Prophylactic (*prŏfĭlæ'ktik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. προφυλακτικός-ός, f. προφυλάκτειν to keep guard before: see PRO-² and PHYLACTIC. So F. *prophylactique* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* *Med.* That defends from or tends to prevent disease; also *transf.* preservative, precautionary.

1974 J. Jones *Nat. Bathing Conc.* 7 Things as Prophylactick (that preventeth diseases). 1804 Dickens *Quarto* 20. ix. You have not very careful lovers, I observe the prophylactick regimen Of your own body. 1822 in Robert Glasgow Intr. to *Prophylactic.* 1903 Watts *Logic* v. vi. § 10 Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. 1932 W. Stukeley in *Mem. Illustrat.* I. 308 An antichrist, preternatural or prophylactick symbol. 1758 W. Buchan Sibbald's *Friend* 2 Strictly enforcement of proper prophylactic regulations. 1800 *Lond. Rev.* 29 Feb. 169/2 (Vaccination) their means to have proved...both a prophylactic or mollifying influence. 1884 J. E. Bloomfield in *Lay Mission* iii. 118 With them, as with animals, suffering is largely prophylactic.

B. *sb.* A medicine or measure used to prevent, or as a precaution against, disease. Also *transf.*

1542 *Phisycalle Art Boot* 13 Water is an a Prophylactick against them. 1577 G. Fenton *Pleas. wonnd Worke* I. 33 It is one of the best prophylactics against the sore-accurry. 1708 *Miscellan. Misc.* XXIII. 300 A serpent's skin is still looked upon in Egypt as a prophylactic against complaints of the head. 1837 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 633 Vaccination, which has now stood the test of practice for a century, remains to-day one of the greatest medical prophylactics the world has ever known.

† **Prophyla'ctical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. *A.*

1608–9 Dr. Hall *Chron. Acts* ii. 37–40 Wks. 1863 V. 409 Historical and prophylactical receipts of wholesome caution. 1657 W. Child *Advice to Edw.* (1658) 31 to use only Theoprofessed or restorative, but Prophylactical or preventive all.

Hence **Prophyla'ctically** *adv.*, by way of precaution or disease.

1839 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Trans. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 121 note, A shepherd who had been treated at Medial prophylactically against the pain and venom of the scorpion. 1844 *Western Gaz.* 26 Oct. 3/6 In the matter of vaccinating prophylactically to secure that a child shall be insensible.

‖ **Prophyla'ctticon.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Gr. προφυλακτικόν, neut. sing. of προφυλακτικός: see PROPHYLACTIC.] = PROPHYLACTIC *sb.*

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 329 The several best Prophylacticons or Preservers of Health, in the moderate use of Medicinal Water-Drinking [etc.].

‖ **Prophylaxis** (*prŏfĭlæ'ksis*). [mod.L., f. Gr. προ, PRO-² + φύλαξις a watching, guarding, after PROPHYLACTIC.] *Med.* The preventive treatment of disease. Also *trans.*

1840 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 340 An elaborate and critical history of the pathology, prognosis, and treatment of syphilis. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1886) 109 The prevention of disease ...constitutes a division of medicine called prophylaxis. 1892 A. Duchesne in *Harvey's Rem. Anglais* 376, I should call it the Prophylaxis of a primitive race.

Prophylaxy (*prŏfĭlæksi*). [= mod.F. *prophylaxie*, f. mod.L. *prophylaxis*.] = prec.

1840 *Lancet* 25 Jan. 618/1 The discussion on the prophylaxy of tuberculosis was then resumed. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Jan. 93/1 Certain views in the future of prophylaxy.

Prophyllion: see PRO-² 2.

† **Propi'cious,** *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 -pyce, 6 -pice, -pyous. [ME. a. F. *propice* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *propitius* favourable, gracious, kind.]

1. = PROPITIOUS *a.* 1.

a 1325 *Cursor Mundi* 1184 He shal be propice to be leode of this lith. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* v. 20 Yf whom fortune was so propice. 1508 Ane. Lat. *Ld. to Worcy* (MS. Cott. Vesp. C. iii. 103), I humbile beseche his Magestie not to geve eare and prophte vnto any such reportis. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 75 The Romanes ...worship the greater power of Gods, as propice and merciful vnto them. 1798 Bisset *Glasgow-, Perthshire*, 112 Highland, merciful, favorable, propice, gentle.

2. = PROPITIOUS *a.* 2.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 6 The knightes...drew hem vnto a place propice for the lystes. 1588 Shakspere *Comm. Err.* II. ii. 208 Were the fate propice and conuersant. 1608 *Barnstaple's Addr. Prof. & Pr.* I. A more propice and fit occasion at the Altar of Prosperity. 1800 Thomas *Lat. Dict.*, *Favourable*...lucky, happy, fortunate, propice.

Hence † **Propi'ciously** *adv. Obs.*

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 198 The purchase of certayn landes there, lying propicyly for them. 1542 *Ibid.* V. 587 The tyme shall more propicyly serve Us.

Propiciable, etc., obs. f. PROPITIABLE, etc.

† **Propi'ciant,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *propitiant-em*, pres. ppl. of *propitiare* to PROPITIATE.] = PROPITIOUS *a.* 1.

1533 Ballenden *Livy* III. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 191 We have in goddis mare propiciant to us nor euer we ar forbtand. 1548 *Hy. Aiste Mary* (1814) II. 48/2 To aide and defend us his power this tender princes ... as propiciant and helpfyle brother.

Propiciation (*prŏpĭʃĭē'ʃən*). [ad. L. *propitiation-em* a drinking to one's health, n. of action f. *propitiare* to PROPITIATE.]

† 1. The action of offering drink to another in pledging; the drinking to the health of any one.

1598 Barret *Glossary*-, Propiciation, a drinking to one, a bidding one drink. 1607 Peyton *Aarthy Gramo* 31, 32, (1636) 302 Pottage...drank it off, and presented his libation to Alexander in another of the same Dimensions. The Propiciation was carry'd about towards the right Hand. *Ibid.* 338 The Propiciations, and methods of Drinking, which other Nations observ'd.

† 2. Giving, presenting, administering. *Obs. rare.*

1608 Towson *Serpents Subtil.* 280 Confessions...if you fail in their due and skilful application or propiciation...drive men into most intolerable grievous symptomes.

3. [= Ger. *propination*.] In reference to Austrian Poland: The seigniorial monopoly of brewing and distilling and selling the produce.

1888 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/3 This addresses him the 'propiciation' or sole right of selling spirits in this part of the world. 1888 *Spectator* 22 Sept. 1/2 The Galician landowners by the Spirit Tax Act gained the Swedish...have been deprived of the right of 'propiciation'—that is, of distilling and selling spirits on their estates.

Propine (*prŏpī'n*), *sb.*¹ *Sc. Obs. or arch.* [a. obs. F. *propine* (16th c. in Godef.) 'drinking money, or somewhat to drinke' (Cotgr.), f. *propiner* to PROPINE; so Sp. *propina* a present, a 'tip', It. *propina* a drinking, a 'health'.]

† 1. Drink-money. *Obs.*

[This is etymologically the earlier sense, but early evidence for it is lit. has not been found.]

1538 Rothesmoye *Lett.* 21 June (1836) 230 To have the lukkepynie hereto thare his gifte, his propine, or drink money.

2. A thing presented as a gift; a present.

In the first quotation a present of wine.

1548 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 13 To mak a propine to our soverane lord the Kingis grace...of ten tunnes of Gascoyne wyne. 1573 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 189 He sal gyve to ws in name of propyne a ox or a bull. 1597–7[2] *Dioces. Dunkeld* (Bann. Club) 67 With ane coffar quhairin to wine the copburd and propyne quhilk sald be presentit to the Kirnis. 1598 J. Melville *Diary* (1842) 68 A Spirituall Propine of a Pastour to his People. *a* 1619 W. Cowper *Memoirs* (Spottiswood) 11, Deir, That I bear continuand your Maiestyes in the participatione of this small propine of the first fruits of my labours. 1628 *Scouer Hist. Mirill worke*, We muste think of some propine for her, since her kindnes hath been great. 1689 Mrs. A. S. Mackenzie *Lyon Kind & Cook* (1830) 72 'Twas my first hansel and propine to heaven.

3. The power to give; gift, disposal. *rare.* (Doubtfully correct.)

a 1603 *Lady Anne* vii. in Child *Ballads* x. (1860) 100/1 If I were thine, and in thy propine, O what wad ye do to me? 1819 Pearce *Poems* II. 72 The richest gift in Heaven's propine.

Propine (*prŏ'pin*), *sb.*² *Chem.* [f. as PROPANE + -INE⁵ 2.] Hofmann's systematic name for the gaseous hydrocarbon C_3H_4, the tri-carbon member of the acetylene series, C_nH_{2n-2}; usually called ALLYLENE, and formerly also *propinene*.

1866 Hofmann in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV. 58 note. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 256 Ethine and propine are gaseous at ordinary temperatures. 1877 *Watts' Dict.* (ed. 11) II. 83 Allylene or propine C_3H_4...is produced by the action of sodium-ethylate on bromoform.

Propine (*prŏpī'n*), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs. or arch.* Also 3–7 -pyne, 5 *dial.* -peyne. [ad. L. *propīn-āre* to drink to one's health, pledge; to give to drink, administer, furnish, ad. Gr. προνίν-αι lit. to drink before or above, to drink to another, to give one to drink, also to give freely, to present, f. πρό, PRO-² + νίνειν to drink.]

1. *trans.* To offer or give to drink; to present with (drink); *fig.* to offer or give (a 'cup' of affliction, etc.). *Obs.*

1530 Lyne. *Commend. our Lady* viii. 32 Sum drope of grauntid drinc to se propyne. 1563 Winzet *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 27 That he wolde to propyne the cuppis of famine to nobillis. *a* 1568 Ringelan *Passion* in *Catech.* 92 The Father hath propined vnto mee a bitter coupe of affliction. 1597 Gualtier *Eng. Pap. Canons*, 22. ii. 31 Whiles she propineth to the world the cup of her fornications. 1613 J. Sayer *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 71 That deadly Potion of their Religion that was propined from the Scarlet. *a* 1619 Fotheringham in Maidment *Scot. Pamphl.* (1868) 317 A health to the King I do thee propine.

2. To offer for acceptance or as a present; to present; to put before one, propose.

Perhaps first used of a present of wine.

c 1530 Lyndsay *Answ. Kingis Flyting* 208 My guyte resistance fi my gret discipline, With my corruptbe to gyve it actual propine. 1560–61 Daniel *Poems* (1718) 61 Ane riche present they did vnto his propine. 1598 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 113 That that be propynit to the kingis grace, ane puncheon of wyne. *c* 1580 Ballard *Lewis Lapez* 74 Of their pretch to me ane quart propine. 1598 Dalrymple tr. *Leslæus's Hist. Scot.* viii. 92 The king propynit him the custome Kinapens and Kinalys. *a* 1605 Fotheringham *Arthuret.* v. ii. § 2 (1620) 12 Vithout we would propine, both our selues, and our cause, vnto vgliest and best derision. 1610 Jer. Taylor *Disc. Prophl.* 1. iv. 226 § 4 It is propined to us the subtlest, the highest, and the heauen pleasantest of the world. 1807 J. Symes *Poems by Our own misfortunes we'd propyne I' rhime.* 1814 Scott *Rokeby* xxxix, In expectation of the sought donation, or *scot-scot*, which Cedric had propined.

3. To present (a person) with something; to endow, reward.

c 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 6928 For mochel worschepe hy hym schuld have ze And ful gret sesine to the and hayne, And thow hit worschepe & hit propyne. 1594 *Edin. Comm. Rec.* 19 Dec. II. 8 (MS.) Ane other guidlet, with quhich we gaue the Quenis Grace. *a* 1598 Rollock *Passion* ii. (1626) 20 If the Lord propine thee with a cup of affliction. *a* 1600 Stalpart *Trinal. Chir. I.* (1946) CC. II. 80 He, with his Queue ... was handsomlie ... and thairefter propynit with 10,000 lib. sterling to ane full cup of gold. *a* 1728 Sewall *Three Sermons* to And bought him...Money, Bills [sermon] to propine a gipsie lasse. 1869 Coventry *Man of Mere-Hays* xlix, Elsie God that you have had a husband ... to propine thine with.

4. *a. trans.* To wish (health or the like) to some one in drinking. *b. intr.* To address a pledge or toast *to*; to drink a health *to*.

a 1500 C. Smart *Hist Garden* x. Poems (1816) 98/1 The lovely nosegaye now it, and to the prince Health, peace and joy propine it. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 410 And that did he at the king propine: 'Long live the King!'

Hence † **Propi'ner** *Obs. rare*⁻¹, one who 'propines', offers, or gives.

1589 Bacon *Serm.* (Winslow Soc.) 26 There is two propiners, two persons that offers and gives the Sacrament.

Propinquant (*prŏpi'nkwănt*), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *propinquant-em*, pres. ppl. of *propinquāre* to bring near, approach, f. *propinqu-us*: see PROPINQUE.] Near, neighbouring, adjacent.

1659 T. Alcock *Exp. 1 Peter* ii. 3 That cannot be called closely propinquant...which is actually present. 1903 *T. P.'s Weekly* 4 Sept. 407/1 Small wars...motived by various apparent, propinquant or hazy motives of the day.

† **Propi'nquate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *propinquāt-us* brought near, pa. ppl. of *propinquāre*: see prec.] Immediate, proximate.

1685 J. Gadbury *Loyal. Delin. Predictive Coeli.* 40 The diverting up of People in a time of Sickness .. is not small propinquate cause .. of the increase of the Contagion. 1693 — in *Wharton's Wks. Pref.* 44*b* .. distinguished into Causes Remote, and Propinquate.

† **Propinquate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [L. ppl. stem of L. *propinquāre* to bring near, to draw near.] = next.

1623 Cockeram, *Propinquate*, to approach.

Propinque (prɒ·pĭŋkwē), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *propinqu-us* near, neighbouring, derivative of *prope* near: cf. *longinqu-us* distant, from *longe* far.]

1. Near in space, neighbouring, at hand.

1639 Sheaf *Spir. M.* v. § 2 (1649) 81 The matter of Heaven .. as it is propinque or near, is consimili of Zabulations.

1840 J. Arnott *Synopsis in Graphic.* 16 Apr. 424/1 They did not disdain .. the handy matter from the propinque public-house. W. Mumby in *Rhodes. Mag.* Jan. 80/1 Poets more propinque to the highways of the world.

† 2. Immediate, proximate, direct. *Obs.*

1649 Bulkley *Pathenapol.* 1. iv. 18 Some more propinque and outward cause of motion. 1660 E. W. *Compl. Chirurg., Gal. old Compl.* (1684) 63 The devil's the nearer cause, and their hearts the apparentest and more propinque cause.

† 3. Nearly approaching accuracy; approximate.

1680 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) II. 76 Mr. Lancelot Moorhouse .. wrote against Mr. Francis Potter's booke of 1(0), and falls upon him, for that 22 is not the true route, but the propinque root. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 459.

Hence **Propinquial** *a.*, close in proximity.

1891 C. James *Rom. Rejuvenis* 228 In the course of a week's progressional current my message continue.

Propinquitous, *a. nonce-wd.* [L. next + -ous: cf. *calcaneitous*.] That is in propinquity; close at hand.

1892 *Litterateur* 10 Mar. 160 A propinquitous and eyes-to-hide brother-in-arms is a welcome ally indeed.

Propinquity (prɒpĭ·nkwĭti). [ME. *propinquite*, a. obs. F. *propinquité* (1240 in Godef.), ad. L. *propinquitās*, *-ātem* nearness, f. *propinqu-us*: see Propinque.] Nearness, closeness, proximity:

a. in space: Neighbourhood.

c 1460 Mirour Wks. (E. E. T. S.) 248 He concludeth .. that the same schuld, for her propinquyte, verely to dyspeyre .. more. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 102/24 Propinquity, *propinquitas*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 322 By reason of the propinquity and neighborhood of that region. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Wind. The propinquity of the Sun, being to be consider'd. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 307/2 It should not be to too close propinquity to the stable.

b. in blood or relationship: Near or close kinship.

1534 Caxton *Reynt.* x. 32. ii. 15 (Camb. MS.) The moost propynqui kynde of any propynquite or alyaunce [ed. 1490 nyghe consanguinite] that may be. 1560–4 T. Gal. *Trst. Lawy* 11. ii. (Shrew) I. 121 The .. nearest nigh consanguinitie, (for cause propinquite or alyaunce is spent now, to double bane be. 1598 Knox *Hist. Reform.* (1846) 35 It is not [with] vnsafe nor dispropinquite of blood. 1803–08 Dugald Call. *Stat. Exp.* (1818) 229 The next day .. was not but nearly, pretending .. propinquity of blood. 1788 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 202–3 That in the second degree, the issue of George and Caroline [alike and of Andrew and Esther Baker .. are each in the same degree of propinquity. 1880 Hutchins *Comm.* II. § 27 He does not call them to the second class immediately after the said females, but to the third class, on the ground of propinquity.

c. in nature, disposition, belief, association, etc.: Similarity, affinity.

1588 A. Dee *Exp. Secretary* 2. (1605) 117 An assured propinquity or opposition of good and bad, virtue and vice. 1892 J. Vallance *Andrew Stapleton* 8 There is in Nature a Certain Chain, or subordinate propinquity of Complexions between Visible, and invisible. 1863 Gillon *Aristotle's Ethic.* 11. x. 197 The objects of many senses always be characterised by numerous in time, place, age, reputation, in short by a sort of propinquity.

d. in time: Near approach, nearness.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Epi.* VII. v. 321 Thereby to declaime the propinquity of their dissolution. 1843 Lord *Bacon Wks.* II. *Inform. touching Men*, Each day need to be individually felt by me..in his distance from, or propinquity to, the next Sunday.

Propinquous, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *propinqu-us* + -ous.] Near, close at hand, in proximity.

1832 Bentham *Dumont. vii.* (1838) I. 229 Impossible of being brought into the mind with the vividness of that which is propinquous.

Propio-, propion-, *Chem.*, a formative derived from Propionic, entering into the names of compounds related to propionic acid. The chief are:

Propiolic *a.* [dim. f. Propionic], in *propiolic acid*, $CH{\equiv}C.CO_2H$, obs. synonym of Propargylic acid; *phenyl-propiolic acid*, $C_6H_5.C{\equiv}C.CO_2H$: see quot. **Propiolamide**, the amide of propiolic acid, $C_2H_3O.N.H_2$: see quots. **Propionate**, a salt of propionic acid. **Propitone**, di-ethyl ketone ($C_2H_5)_2.CO$, a colourless mobile liquid lighter than water, in smell resembling acetone; discovered by Friesz in 1853, and called by him *Metacetone*. **Propionitril, -ile**, the nitrile or nitrogen compound of the propyl series, C_2H_5N, derived from propionyl by substitution of N for O. **Propiosyl**, the monovalent radical C_2H_5O of propionic acid; formerly called *metacetyl*.

1852 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 560 *Phenyl-propiolic Acid*, $C_9H_6O_2$, ..related to phenyl-propionic acid in the same manner as stearolic to stearic acid .. It crystallizes from water or from carbon bisulphide in long white silky needles melting at 128°–130°. 1861 *Times* 3 June 5 Competition with the material thus sold is not to be thought of until the makers can reduce the price of dry propionic acid. 1892 Muter *Elem. Chem.* III. 238 *Propylenamide* C_3H_5NO; *Butyramide* C_4H_9NO; and *Valeramide* $C_5H_{11}NO$,..are all to obtained by the action of ammonia upon their respective ethers. 1875 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1009 Propionamide is colourless, readily soluble in cold alcohol and ether, from which it crystallizes in radiate crystalline masses. ..Boils obtained in crystalline or pearly scales. 1880 Muter *Elem. Chem.* III. 330 Most of the "propionates are soluble and crystallizable. The propionates of potash and soda are deliquescent. Propionate of lime is efflorescent, but very soluble. 1892 R. I. Moeller in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* IV. 1 (heading) On "Propione, the Ketone of Propionic Acid. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 729 Propione, $C_6H_{10}O$ ..is sometimes called ethylpropionyl. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 160 (*Compds. of Ethyl*) *Hydrocyanate Ether*; "*Propionitrile* ($C_2H_5C_2N = C_3H_5N$) ..is obtained ..by the distillation of sulphethylate of potash with cyanide of potassium. 1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 711 Cyanide of ethyl. *Propionitrile*, ..is decomposed by Potassa in 1839 ..in a colourless liquid, of specific gravity 0·78. It has a strong ethereal odour, and is very poisonous. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 321 Propione..chloride of "propionyl. 1870 Watts *Fort. Chem. Ph.* 462 *Propionyl iodide*, C_3H_5OI.

Propionic (prɒpĭ·ŏnĭk), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *propionique* (Dumas, Malaguti, & Leblanc 1847; *Comptes Rendus* XXV. 780), f. Gr. πρό, Pro-2 (or πρῶτος first) + πίων, πιον- fat, in reference to its being the first in order of the actual fatty acids (formic and acetic acids, which precede it in the series, not forming acetonous derivatives).

From *propionic* are derived the terms Propene, Propine, Propyl, and the terms under Propio-.]

1. **Propionic acid**, the monatomic monobasic acid of the propyl or tri-carbon series, the third acid of the fatty series, $C_3H_6O_2$, discovered by Gottlieb in 1844, and by him designated *Metacetonic acid*. Its salts are Propionates. Also in *comb.* as *bromopropionic acid*, etc.

1851 R. I. Moeller in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* IV. 1 The substances were carbonylene or *metacetic acid*, only lately discovered by the appropriate appellation of *propionic acid*, now universally adopted. 1859 *Pharm. Chem.* 401 Under the influence of oxidizing agents, propylic alcohol is converted into an acid analogous to acetic acid, which is called propionic acid:—a colourless, transparent liquid, of a pungent, somewhat pungent odor, similar to that of acetic acid. 1873 Ellis *Pract. Chem.* 46 Formic, Acetic, and Propionic acids are present in cream.

2. **Propionic aldehyde**, $C_2H_5O = C_2H_5O.H$, (*propyl aldehyde, hydride of propionyl*), a limpid neutral liquid, having an ethereal odour. So *propionic ether, salts*, etc.

1850–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 722 Propionic aldehyde .. discovered in 1840 by Cockelbergen. 1880 *Libby. Unic. Knowl.* IX. V. VIII. 402 Acetone is isomeric with propionic aldehyde C_3H_6O.

Propir-e, -te, -tie, obs. ff. Prover, -ty.

Propitiable (prɒpĭ·ʃiăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *propitiābil-is* easy to be appeased: see Propitiate v. and -able; cf. obs. F. *propitiable*, -*iable* (1581 in Godef.).]

†1. Able to propitiate. *Obs. rare.*

1653 T. Watson in Crawley *Expl. Dr. Watson* K (1658) 130 Graces good Lord, that this sacrifice..be propitiable in it's nature to obtayne mercy. 1661 Pierce *A. M. pro.* 1 In the Mean time the Daily sacrifice of the Church, which is propitiable as well for the quicke as of the dead.

2. Capable of being propitiated or made propitious.

1627 Sanders *Prisoner, Divine* I. 13 Manhitie onemall God, ..but propitiable to the souls of the servants. 1680 H. Hesse *Philem. Wks.* (1716) 16 It could never come into my mind, that he [God] was either loveable or propitiable, by the vanishing or unthinking of any means and benevolent services. 1890 Salmon *J. Dowson Elem. Dogmat.* (ed. Dow) is propitiable, and walks the dark daily with her sweet colloquies.

Propitial (prɒpĭ·ʃăl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *propitiāt-us* Propitiate + -al.] Propitiatory.

1892 Nelson *Mod. Hymns* (1897) 208 Like the ox, in form propitial, An a creature sacrificed.

† **Propitiate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. *propitiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *propitiā-re*: see next.] Propitiated. (In quot. const. as *pa. pple.*)

1552 Bp. Gardiner *Explic.* 196 With such sacrifices God is made favourable, or God is propitiate, if we shall make Englishe.

Propitiate (prɒpĭ·ʃiĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *propitiā-re* to render favourable, appease (f. *propitius* Propitious): see -ate³.]

1. *trans.* To render propitious or favourably inclined; to appease, conciliate (one offended).

1643 Walker *Fr. Historic Examination* Preface 137 You (how grieved soever Your offences may propitiate the Fates. 1708 Jeremiah Fawcett 24 That the supreme Being may be more easily propitiated by one than by another. 1730 Bp. Hoadly *Sermons* II. 1 Sacrifices, which..God..was pleased to accept, as a means to propitiate the sinners by sanctifying him. 1813 Forsyth *Italy* (ed. 2) V. 222 That they (the Gods) can be propitiated..is not to be allowed or admitted for an instant.

† 2. *fntr.* To make propitiation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1703 Vicars *Sermon* II. 26 The sorrows of our Lord were propitiating for the sins of Rulers.

† 3. *trans.* To treat propitiously. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1708 [W. Dimsdale] *Life for R. Sutcliffe* I. xiv. 191 The Governors..used to watch their visitors, by tapping his horn with gold, in order to bribe the customary God to propitiate their appeal.

Hence **Propitiated**, **Propitiating** *ppl. adjs.*; **Propitiatingly** *adv.*

a 1701 Kay *Hymenthus* Post. Wks. 1713 III. 68 And on the cross breathing his paschal last, To his propitiated grace Father pass'd. a 1802 A. M'Leod *Comm. Rom.* (1838) II. 226 Christ is represented as the meek and propitiating Lamb. 1803 Symmons *Grk. Poets* iv. 192 The old Oedipus,..is made a blessed Daemon through the mercy of propitiated deities. 1830 E. L. Adams *Flora* vii. 'Now', said the noble propitiatingly.

Propitiation (prɒpĭʃiē·ʃŏn). [ad. late L. *propitiātion-em*, n. of action f. *propitiā-re* to Propitiate; cf. F. *propitiation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action or an act of propitiating; appeasement, conciliation; atonement, expiation.

1388 Wyclif *Lev.* xxv. 9 In the tyme of propitiacioun. 1508 Fisher *Prophication*, the Act of propitiating, an appeasing of the Divine Anger by Sacrifice, or Prayer; an Atonement. 1559 Jeannes *Humbler Wks.* 11. v 81 By what propitiation, therefore, may I atone for my former guiltes? 1890 R. I. Wilberforce *Holy Eucht.* 150 The propitiation which our Lord effected on the Cross for the sins of men. 1873 Tytler *Reigns. Sc.* (1872) II. i. 1 Propitiation of these invisible powers was the consequence.

b. A propitiatory gift, offering, or sacrifice. *arch.*

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion (1) 1 John ii. 2 He is the propitiation for our sinnes. 1849 Jos. Lupton *Gl. Evangl.* v. Hos. viii. 14 Christ is our Advocate, and he is the propitiation.

† **2.** The condition or state of being propitiated or rendered favourable; favour. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1634 G. Dunne *Revlon* xviii. 34 That in the Day, the Day of visitation, God may looke on Him with Propitiation.

† **Propitiatori-a**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. F. *propitiatoire*.] = Propitiatory *a.*

1580 Hay *Panegyric to Cath. Francisco* (S. T. S.) 69 The sacrifice of the mother ..by propitiatorie and obsolute remission for God to dissave for quhilkis it is offred.

Propitiator (prɒpĭ·ʃiēĭtŏr). [n. late L. *propitiātor*, agent-n. from *propitiā-re* to Propitiate; so F. *propitiateur*, in 1519 *propitia-* (Hatz.-Darm.).] One who propitiates.

1561 Knox *Bk. Com. Order* (1888) 60 Look Thou in Thy first Son, our Head ..Mediator, and only Propitiator. 1624 Daniel *Briefe of Historie* vi. 93 Our Eternall Priest and Propitiator. 1742 tr. *Saurin's Hist. Var. Prof. Ch.* (1811) I. 130 The whole Church, who acknowledged Jesus Christ for propitiator and author of justification.

Propitiatorily (prɒpĭ·ʃiĕtŏrĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. next + -ly 2.] In a propitiatory manner; by way of propitiating.

a 1555 Ridley *Serm., Lord's Supper* (1559) Lvj b, Being preserued and vsed in a certayne ende, as of auoydyng ye yre propitiously for the sinne of the quicke and of the dead. 1653 W. Assheton *Expository Papers* (1658) 184 There is not a shadow of evidence that Christ made an Offering of that kind, and went to his Father, either sacrificially or propitiatorily.

Propitiatory (prɒpĭ·ʃiătŏrĭ), *sb.* and *a.* [As *sb.* ad. late L. *propitiātōri-um* (a 1200 in Ital.) place of atonement, also propitiation, rendering Gr. Δαστήριον (LXX and N. T.); *sb.* use of next, neut. of late L. *propitiātōri-us adj.* atoning, succouring (whence the sb.), f. *propitiātor* Propitiator: see -ory. So OF. *propiciatorie*, -*a sb.* (a 1200 in Littré), mod.F. *propitiatoire* adj. and sb. Cf. Mercy-seat.]

A. sb. **1.** The mercy-seat.

[c 1000 Ormin 2018 Tan ofer hatt strike wass an oferwerre, wal tiemdenedd Þatt wass Propitiaciuneun. O Latin tiepetthe nepmenedd.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* Rolls 8180/1 And [a lot hall gobel was uerrun wand. Pe gilden cyst, be propiciatori, Pan cherubins. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxv. 5 Vpon whiche thingis were cherubyns of glorie, schadewynge the propiciatorie. c 1450 *Pecock Repr.* 2. vi. 174 The ark or chest of witnessing with propiciatorie. 1564 Bremeley *Amitie, Introd.* xiv. 149 Two Cherubins of beaten golde, .. spreading abroad their wings,..their faces turned towarde the propiciatorie. 1643 Lightfoot *Gleanings, Ex.* (1658) 23 That cover..is called the Propitiatory, namely in our English, the Mercy-seat. 1888 Cath. *Inquirer, O. Test.* v. 248 Lower, separated from the Propitiatory of the Tabernacle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. applied to Christ.

1388 Coverdale, etc. *Romans, Pat. Serm.* 35 b, Put cure hath God declared Christ to be vnto all people the very propitiatory, temple table, and sacrifice. 1615 Hakewill *Pap. England*, 118 The ancient renowned glorious Religion pretched up in the Popes Propitiatorie at Rome. a 1635 Francis Cooper, *Christ's Sufferings* 4 There were two propitiatories, one at the head, another at the feet, to shew that power was to be expected in the true propitiatory, Jesus Christ. 1800 A. Bicknell *Serm.* 9 *Lord* I. 18 Here is the mercy-seat, the true propitiatory, the throne of grace.

2. *Theol.* A propitiation; an offering of atonement; esp. said of Christ. † *Obs.*

1580 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvii. (1634) 290 Christ, whom God hath set to be the propitiatorie by faith which is in his blood. 1630 W. Bradshaw *Serm. Prov.* (1664) 289 Thou hast a propitiatory for all above all thy provocations. 1746 Tr. *Rom. Hist. Devot.* v. I. (1760) 220 If Christ was put to death he would become a propitiatory.

B. adj. That propitiates or tends to propitiate; of or pertaining to propitiation; appeasing, atoning, conciliating, expiatory; ingratiating.

1592 T. Wilson *Logicke* (1580) 94 b. No humaine wisdom, no Propitiatorie blessing, no meritorious praying,

... are not to be allowed before God. 1644 COCKERAM *Corrupting Christ's Cause* 11. 24 The propitiatory sacrifice of Christ. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 322 The general providence of propitiatory sacrifice over the heathen world. 1840 URQUHART *Life C. Magd.* L. Mr. Bassadier... thinking about him with a propitiatory smile. 1846 GROTE *Greece* V. xx. II. 150 A propitiatory payment to the relatives of the deceased.

Propitious (prəpi·ʃəs), *a.* Forms: 3 propycious, 3–7 -pisi(c)ious, 6– propitious. [LATE ME. a. OF. *propicious*, *-ieus* (a 1140 in Godef.), f. L. *propitius* (see PROPITIOUS): see -OUS.]

1. Disposed to be favourable; well-disposed, favourably inclined; gracious.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Rolls) 20 To them is ryth that the wyse and lyst Be ever propycious. 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 73 Nature, which is propicious to hem, had withdrawe nature fro hem. 1598 SYLVESTER *Hymns* 1. ii. Viscount the face of this new Prince, And make thee more propitious to my song. 1667 R. WOOD *Nativ. Hymenæi* 38 Astrology considers some of the Planets to their influences as propitious to Mankind. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 296 They all endeavoured to render God propitious by Sacrifice. 1880 ANNA E. GREEN *Kokosing Cloud Diary* iv. If the fates are propitious we may succeed.

b. Inherentive of, or characterized by, favour; of favourable import; boding well.

1586 MARLOWE 1st *Pt. Tamburl.* v. 3. We entreat... That this device may prove propitious. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. 298 God hath ratified by all prophetic and evident signes... that such a sentence ... will ... was ... a grateful ... Sacrifice. 1725 MACDONALD *Trav.* Jersey (1922) 48 Having first seen our Pleasure... to procure a propitious reception. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. vii. 168 Being told that the auspices were not propitious. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 71 So Almighty Jupiter Flung down his lightnings on the right and gave Propitious omens.

2. Presenting favourable conditions; favourable, advantageous.

1612 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1842) 22 The goodness of the aire, with the fertilite of the ground,...is so propitious and compact for the increase of fruits. 1623 *Sermon King* 22c May Heav'n's propitious gales attend thee home! 1780 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxv. (1787) I. 722 The circumstances were propitious to the designs of an usurper. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 208 Thurcil looked upon the moment as one propitious for revolt. 1870 L. EDWARDS *Miss Shipford* I. ii. 33 The weather was most propitious.

Hence **Propitiously** *adv.*, in a propitious manner; **Propitiousness**, the quality or fact of being propitious.

1595 SYLVESTER *Christ's Tr. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 6/2 If I had but favoured the thousand part of the propitiousness I have bestowed on the progeny of Abraham. 1621 BURTON *Anat. o. Melanch.* 383 Yet oh that Fate propitiously inclined, Had raised my birth, or had delayed my mind. 1656 TOMLINS *Jus. & Mod. Lawes.* Wks. 1720 I. 155 The Propitiousness of Climate to that sort of Tree. 1834 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ii. (1858) 38 The wreck of matter and the gusts of wonder was thy element and propitiously wafting thee.

Propitiatic, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [As sb. ad. mod.L. *propitiatio*, n. Gr. type **προϊλαστικὴ* (sc. τέχνη) the art of moulding, f. προϊλάσσειν: see prec., also PLASTIC; as adj. ad. Gr. type **προϊλαστικός*, f. προϊλάσσειν: see prec.]

Pro plasm. *rare.* [ad. L. *prōplasma* (Plin.), a. Gr. προϊλασμα a pattern, model, f. προϊλάσσειν to mould or form before: see PRO-[2] and PLASM.] A mould, a matrix.

1851 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 182 Those Shells, by that means, serving as Propleasms, or Moulds, to the Matter which as they [*sic*] hardened, took the Figure of them. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Propleasm*, the same with a Mould in which any Metal or soft Matter, which afterwards will harden, is cast. *ib.* *Trans. of Science* No. 104. 240 (Cent. Dict.) We gather but the imperfectest light to identify the occurrence or propleasm of physical and psychical phenomena.

Proplastic, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [As sb. ad. mod.L. *proplastice*, a. Gr. type **προϊλαστικὴ* (sc. τέχνη) the art of moulding, f. προϊλάσσειν: see prec.]

A. *sb.* The art of forming moulds for casting.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 1. 2 *Sculpture* ... was apply'd to several things; as, ... *Proplastice* forming the former, work as rude, or some such matter, as the *Protypon* was of Wax for Ædification, and the *Modulus* of wood.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/2 Lydiatus...found out the Art of Perspective, or casting of Figures in Moulds. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Proplastice*, the Art of making Moulds, in which any thing is cast or framed.]

B. *adj.* Of or relating to the making of moulds; forming a mould or cast.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table. *Prophastic* Art. 1820-2 COLERIDGE *Confess. Ch.* iii. 21 The first fermente of the great affections,—the prophastic waves of the metempsychic chaos.

Propless (prɒ·plɛs), *a.* [f. PROP *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without prop or support; unsupported.

1597 SHAKESPEARE *2n. Richard* v. iii. 24 The dull Earth's gravity doth keep Bull Stands steddy still. 1892 BRIDGES *Thought.* v. xiii. 'Tis true good cannot Rattle loose propless Ball things rolled in the Brain Hall Of thinking Air? 1726 DYCHE *To Thrasus*, Ye shall my propless lays pale and lame, Since the short sandbox which they carry lasts.

† Propleuron (prɒplĭ·ərɒn). *Entom.* Pl. **-a.** [mod. L., f. PRO-[2] + PLEURON.] Each of the two lateral portions of the prothorax, or first thoracic somite of an insect, lying one on each side of the prosternum. Hence **Propleu·ral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the propleurons.

Each propleuron consists of three pieces named *præpleuron*, *propleuron*, *propleuropleuron*. Cf. *mesopleuron* and *metapleuron*, with their derivatives *mesopleural*, *metapleural*, etc.

1842 E. NEWMAN *Linnæa* 198 The *propleural* lobe is *pleuropleural*, and vice *propleuria*.

Proplex, **-exus**: see PRO-[2] 2.

† Propleratty. *Obs.* [*For propleatly*, by confusion of *pratique*.] Perplexity.

1587 *Barlow's Jesuit* 101 *Epistle.* MS.) See in all hard propleratty. 1590 KENDALL *Passion of Christ* 1331 He so vexed with grie propleratie. 1597 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kyfing gyngor*, Propleratie. 1598 in *Shakespeare Forest* (Shakesp. Soc.) 204 Peace is scarce, theeves in all propleratie.

† Propodeon (prɒpōdĭ·ɒn). *Entom.* Improperly **propodeum.** [mod.L. (Newman) f. Gr. προ- PRO-[2] + ὠδεῖον (ὠσφύς) the neck or mouth of a wine-skin, or of the bladder; hence, any narrow end.

(The Latinized form in *-deum* was app. founded on the misconception that the Gr. word is a neuter in *-εῖον*.)

That part of the thorax, principally in Hymenoptera, which precedes and partly surrounds the petiole; originally the first abdominal segment.

1839 E. NEWMAN in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 400 The fifth segment is the Propodeon, and is, of the whole thickness, the most difficult to determine, because in others of the same class it appears in different modes. 1839 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 302 (The term 'Propodeum') was proposed by Newman, under the form of propodeum, and appears to be on the whole the most suitable term for the part. 1892 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* iv. 108 The partial or entire fusion of the first abdominal segment (*propodeum*) with the thorax.

Propodial (prəpōdĭăl), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *propodialis*, f. PROPODIUM + -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the propodium of a mollusc.

2. Of or pertaining to the proximal or upper segment of a limb, as the humerus or femur.

1880 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 41 The bones of the proximal segments are the *Ossa propodialia* [= propodial bones] (sc.).

B. *sb.* (Also in L. form *propodiale*, plural *propodialia*.) A propodial part or element; a propodial bone, as the humerus or femur.

1889 CUNN in *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 834 (Synopsis of Cretaceous) Limbs consisting of one basal element, two propodials, and metapodials and digits...*Batrachia*.

Propodite (prɒ·pədəit). *Zool.* [f. PROPOD(IUM + -ITE[1] 2.] The penultimate joint of a developed ambopodite limb, as of a crustacean.

1872 HUXLEY *Anim. Life* 90 The two terminal joints, which are known as the 'propodite' and 'dactylopodite'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 183 The ambopodite is divided into five joints, named...ischiopodite, meropodite, carpopodite, propodite, and dactylopodite.

Hence **Propodi·tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a propodite, or the propoditic joint.

† Propodium (prəpōdĭăm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. προ- PRO-[2] + ποδ-, πούς foot: cf. Gr. προπόδιον adj. before the foot.] The anterior lobe of the foot in some molluscs.

1852 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. i. 28 The fin or propodium is flattened and fan-shaped. *Ibid.* The posterior edge of the propodium carries a cup-shaped disk... This is commonly called the rudder;...it may be called the mesopodium. 1875 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 280. 108 *ad* 292 To the *Heteropoda*...and to the Wing-shells...the foot exhibits a division into three portions—an anterior, the 'propodium'; a middle, the 'mesopodium'; and a posterior lobe, or 'metapodium'. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 593/1 The foot of the *Aeolidiadæ*...often divided into a long, middle, and hind lobe, pro-, meso-, and metapodium.

† Propolis (prɒ·pəlĭs). [L., (Plin.) a. Gr. προπόλις a suburb, also bee-glue, f. προ before + πόλις city. So in F. (Paré *c* 1560).] A red, resinous, aromatic substance collected by bees from the viscid buds of trees, as the horse-chestnut; used to stop up crevices, and by the monks to the hives; bee-glue.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xli. (Bodl. MS.) Pepel vyne wher-with men stoppe ouere goten myne and pit, and bet is pe stablenesse and fastenesse of pre honye combes, and euery wex clepid pat name Propolim. 1398 FLORIO, *Propoli*, that which Bees make at the entrance of the hives to keepe out cold, called Beeglue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 502 But Propolis commeth of a more solid matter...and setteth as a good defence against cold, and to stop the passage of wasps and such hurtfull creatures as would do hurt to the bees. *Ibid.* II. 508 With the like quantity of ...the cerosum mentor in the Bees hive called *Propolis*. 1706 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Bee*, She begins by lessening the straw hive from the board on which it stands, and to which the bees had fastened it with propolis. 1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xv. (1818) I. 310 M. Huber ascertained that this substance was actually propolis collected from the buds of the poplar. 1882 *Gard. Weekly* 721 Propolis, an adhesive vegetable secretion, obtained from various sources, the bud of the chestnut being the chief favourite.

Hence **Propolize** *v. transf.*, to cover or secure with propolis.

1882 PRICE *Dict. Adulterants* 55.

† Propomata. *Obs.* [L. late L. *propōma*, a. Gr. πρόποσις or πρόπωμα a drink taken before eating + -ATE[1].] (See quotations.)

1623 in *Blancardi's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). *Propoma*, a Drink made of Wine and Honey, or Sugar. 1847 *Lond. Dis. Lexic. Propomata*, a potion of wine and honey taken before meat; ...also applied to other drinks and medicated wines taken before food.] 1857 *Physician's Dict.*, *Propomata*, all kind of drinks made with sugar and honey.

Propone (prəpōn), *v.* Now only *Sc.* [ad. L. *prōpōnĕre* to put or set forth, expose, declare, propose, intend, f. *prō* PRO-[2] 1 + *pōnĕre* to put, place. Cf. PROPOUND, PROPOSE.]

1. *trans.* To put forth, set forth, or propose for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; to propound as a question or matter for decision. Since 17th c. only *Sc.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (Johannes) 192 Proponand þam þat dowtyt. þat thare bot ane god, þat is þe Trynyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. *Scoldyr.* The gret fird proponyt his wonnis. Duilacie Jewis worldy and mutabyll. 1598 GRENEWEY tr. *Perron's Eccl. Hist.* I. 159 To call my clerkes unto me, and to propone the matter unto amongst them. 1681 T. WARMESTRY tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 3 viii. 93 b, He would gladly agree to the matter proponed. 1840 LAING *Sc.* 80 (1856) III. 318 These articles were next year read, not to be proponed to the church, but to be treated amongst the ministry thereof. 1856 W. ROSS *Cronic. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) 125 Mr. Livingstone proponed as overture. 1883 E. MAITLAND *Pract. Penelope's Mystic. Doc.* 77 If her proponed and Quotations to end. 1844 *Trinity Mem.* 201 It did not ... become them ... to propone their preaptic. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* v. 6, I'm sure of nothing else! I have to propone to you are rather ... unbefitted.

2. *Civil and Sc. Law.* To put, bring, or state before a tribunal.

1449 WESTON *Cron.* 170 a. 1585 *Pit. Middelb. Gild Lendon* 420, And her proponyt his quarel. 1598 HAIL *Chron. Hen. VI* 183 b, Such articles, as against him should be upon parliament be duelie proponed and proved. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 11. Table to *Acts* unless he compeire, he may propone his exceptions declarator, and others. 1786 *Edinb. Advert.* 21 Oct. 3/2 If their thoughtless, passion less advised, Would have propone deliberate. 1858 W. BELL *Dict. Law Sc.* 732 Pleas proponed and repelled are those pleas which have been stated in a court and repelled previous to decree being given.

† 3. *refl.* To offer oneself, to offer. *Obs.*

1500 *Lancelot* 1982 So that that can there ready propone hi, the service that lyeth to dispone.

† 4. *trans.* To set before any one as an example or aim; to propose or offer as a reward. *Obs.*

1591 CAL. *Privy Cal.* in *Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 337 The great sufferer and father of all lies...proponing unto that which is most agreeable to the same. 1593-7 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* (1611) 1. 10 Whereunto Their noble two Immortal proponed to be given solemnly to the two that make best composition. 1596 A. DENT *Sermons* v. (1614) 123, I think the examples already proponed to be sufficient. 1603 HOLLAND *Livy* (1848) 511/1 It might endure the Christian trials [*tent*] unto us, that God proponeth Himself as the patterne of it.

† 5. To put before oneself as something to be done; to purpose. Also *absol. Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON tr. *Lucan's Hist. Civil* IV. 111 He proponeth to quicken them with all exquisite confidence to Justice. 1598 D. FENTON tr. *Pers. Comm.* (1883) 23 Was proponed, but lost Opinion.

Hence **Proponed** *ppl. a.*, put forward, proposed, 'given' as a datum; **Proponing** *vbl. sb.*, purpounding; also **Propo·nement**, proposing, nomination; **Propo·ner**, one who proponed, a proposer.

1599 *Mem. Assem. Proponed St.* Wks. 1709/1 Our motion ... said to the proponing thereof very short times when. 1632 CROMWELL tr. *Hevelius' Life & Lett.* (1926) I. 401 Proving you to be very instrumental in the proponing of the provisions to the French king and the great Master. 1633 CAL. *Privy Council* (1896) II. App. lxxv. 304 Concerning the whole. In the proponement of the parties, that hath to performe the same. 1657 BOULTON *Diurn.* 51 to. Were any able member to be proponed ... wednesday that proponed number by 2 mells, and it will make a square number. 1708 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 174 Some severities of certainty touching this proponed consequence. 1836 W. ROSS *Apol. Mem.* (Wodrow Soc.) 262 The proponers were quickly cut off.

Proponent (prəpōnĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōpōnent-em*, pres. pple. of *prōpōn-ĕre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* That brings forward or proposes; that brings an action; that makes a proposal.

1589 DEVISES *Blunt & P.* 1. 222 And for mysterious things of faith rely On the proponent Heaven's authority. 1832 WOOD *Allegation in Life & Times* (O. H. S.) IV. 17 The party proponent doth alledge that ... there was and is no present note in force as act of parliament, entituled [etc.]. 1847 HALE *Every-day Sh.* II. 81 The landlord ... sworn in the party proponent.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who brings forward a proposition or argument; a propounder, a proposer.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. 50. 208 b, The Proponent who defendeth proposition or position. 1892 NORRIS *Protest. Ethic.* 83 Those two Kinds considered Absolutely and Simply in themselves, are alike valued by their respective Proponents. 1893 WOOD *Allegation in Life & Times* (O. H. S.) IV. 17 The proponent doth further allege, that the aforesaid book, published *Ordinum Conventus*, Volume the Second, exhibited in this cause into the [Vice-Chancellor's] court...by the party proponent in the same, was, and is printed...and published in London. 1702 KENNETT *Presb. Ch. Constitution* 72 The only proper Rule for interpreting the Speech of the Proponent. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 298 Attempt to enforce...doctrine, by arguments drawn from mathematics, the proponents being persons unskilled in that science.

2. A kind of government agent in Ceylon under the Dutch.

1680 SCHREUER *Life Sp. D. William* I. xiii. 410, These men were selected by the Government, paid salaries varying from 4 to 5 or 600 per annum, and called 'Proponents'.

† Propons (prɒ·pɒnz). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PRO-[2] + PONS *n.*] (See quot.)

1890 in BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Propons*, term for the medullary mass, where they cover the anterior pyramid of the medulla immediately below the pons Varolii.

‖ **Propontis.** Also 7 Propontey. [L., a. Gr. πρόποντις the Sea of Marmora, lit. the 'Fore-sea', f. πρό, Pro- 2 + πόντος a sea, spec. the Euxine.] The ancient name of the Sea of Marmora; also *transf.* a narrow channel (obs.).

1692 Bohemia *Exp. Trans.* xi. (Acts) 50 Over the Propontey to divers places in Asia. 1693 J. G. tr. *Cassiop's Friends* 47 Thence they' a small peninsula termed Acron, which makes the port, and takes the left side Sestos. 1697 Sherwood *Sidonius* (1887) 120 Where the narrowing Propontis washes westward the strake of Propontis with spray.

Hence **Propontic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Propontis; *sb.*, the Propontic Sea, Sea of Marmora.

1609 Sandys *Ovid.* 10. iii. 456 Like to the Pontick Sea, Whose Iron Current...keeps due on To the Propontick, and the Hellespont. 1614 Chapman *Odyss.* 291 The Pontick Sea from the Propontike Spring. Fifti adi th' Egean with their assisting Oxen.

† **Proport**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Short for *proportion.*] = Proportio *sb.* 4.

1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* l. 383 Nature formed my haile' bodie in such propart as admireth my pride.

† **Proport**, *sb.*[2], orig. Sc. f. Purport *sb.*, bearing.

1550 Scots *Tr. York Missp., Prophetialis, proportable* answir, the propart, report, declaracion, or addressans of ane goddis.

† **Propo'rt**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *proporte-r* (1118 in Godef.), variant of *porporter* to Purport.] *trans.* To convey to the mind, to suppose; to mean, to hint; to set forth; = Purport *v.* 1.

1567 *Charters &c. of Edinb.* (1871) 55 This Endenture... conteins, proporte, and beris witnes. 1572 *Reg. St. Andrews* 208 (Jam.) The tenderness maid at Saint Andrewis ...proporte and berys witnes (1572). 1913 Douglas *Æneis* vi. Prol. 18 Virgile...hereunde, as heroine gan proport, His his knawledge in schawis. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 109 In sklate number as the dait proport. 1827 Lauder *Complaynt Scotl.* Take for an instance him whom we proport. 1869 Blair *Address to Worthies Sc. Mss.* (1942) 378 The Historie proporteth that man of their kyndome maire wes absent nor infect. 1878 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* v. xxv. § 4 (1698) 210 In our saids Laws and Acts of Parliament in themselves proporte.

Proportion (*prəpō·ɹʃən*), *sb.* [ME. *proporcioun*, a. F. *proportion* (1378 c. in Littré), ad. L. *proportiōn-em* proportion, comparative relation, analogy, app. derived from the phrase *pro portione* for or in respect of (his or its) share: see Portion.]

I. In general use.

1. A portion or part in its relation to the whole; a comparative part, a share; sometimes *simply*, a portion, division, part.

1386 Chaucer *Cant. Tales. Prol.* 8 *f.* 2[1] What sholde I reherse eche proporcion Of thynges eke? (or we worche ryme) 1585 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 213 According to the working of euerie part in his proportion. 1599 Sandys *Trav.* 17 b. 304 Therefore we can not proportion out these Wonts to euerie collected. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 169 What proportion of maintenance shall be allowed her for Alimony? 1654 R. Cleaveland tr. *Instit.* iv. 97 To distend their proportion in the spoile. 1700 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials. Rec.* (1833) I. 251 Persons may renew and petition for proportions to build on. 1721 *Hanford Mill. in 20th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 181 The major part of them subscribed...about the beginning of December... Another proportion of them departed on the 22nd of December. 1822 Cracraft *Ch. Gov. Assembly* Wks. XVI. 238 Each parish is divided into district or called proportions, over which an elder is appointed. 1841–3 Emerson *Lect., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 72 The strong bent of nature is seen in the proportion which this topic...assigns in the conversation of society. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 73 The sea which covers so large a proportion of the earth's surface.

2. The relation existing between things or magnitudes as to size, quantity, number or the like; comparative relation, ratio. Also *fig.*

1587 Turbev. *Ovydius Nasoes* (Rollo) I. 25 In proportion of be transformation almost of 2 cocks is to be leste as is be proportion of ten and twenty to seaven. 1588 Shakes. *Lr.* III. i. *Away*, o, nowhere vnder heau' cognizance and proportion surmount, although thou be nonpareilla. *Ant.* & *Cl.* II. v. 1683 Shakes. *Coriolan* v. vii. The Proportion of the Two cast Moon. 1687 S. Lobell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 34 They put in this Powder, to the proportion of a good spoonful for three Dishes or Cups full of Water. 1692 Locke *Cons. Und.* v. wks. I. 150 Points of any Magnitude, holds the same proportion as to Infinity. 1704 Brerewood *Royal Lands* 81, 34 The proportion of Barley to Barbels is found to be yearly to Fifty to Forty. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* vi. 124 It is part of my delight, to measure Our wages with the merit; and admire The close proportion. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* v. 46 To make this longer as large as we please, and to keep proportion to the object. 1848 Miss *Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 3 The population subsists, in every uncivilized country, a smaller proportion of births to the population.

b. In phrase *for* (†*for*, †*of*, †*until*) *proportion.* Const. to, *unto* (†*of*). *arch.*

1530 Gower *Conf.* II. 201 After that who hath richesse, Hir love is of proporcion. 1639 G. Sandys *Trav.* ii. 111 His tongue, of a marvellous length for proportion kindly cold. for the 91 of Mr. Isaby. 1660 Worlidge *Syntax Centur.* i. 82 proportion unto the rate it may be sold for. 1677 Gilpin *Demon.* (1678) 198 There being no Nobleness (with proportion as well extraordinary as they) to not the Hugs himself. 1683 *Kay Corr.* (1848) 134 Small wings to proportion to the bulk of his body. 1703 Petyvard tr. *Bacon's* L. 63 Ordering how many Men each Governor in 70 ranks to Proportion of his Jurisdiction. 1760–72 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 36 The rooms large, but some of them not lofty in proportion. 1843 Robert Hist. *Pocket* I. ii. ii. 83 Every truth is valuable in proportion as it is characteristic of the thing of which it is affirmed. 1851 Prescott *Philip II*, I. ii. xii. 284 Margaret's curiosity seems to have been in proportion to her interest, and her hatred in proportion to her former friendship.

3. *transf.* A relation, other than of quantity, between things; comparison; analogy †an analogue.

1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.*, *Analogia*, consonancy or proportion, whose property is to confesse that which is doubtfull, with that whereto it like or is agreeable, to make it more plaine. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 4 Neither is [there] in a humane Monarchie what hath not (in think [i. e. for Rom.] Commonwealth some remarkable proportion. 1634 Bulker *Mod. tr. II.* 129 Darkeness but lenitie, and words but Wood. And hold with deeds proportion, as do shadows to a substance do. 1650 Norden *Pourtraiture* (1840) I. 2 He was to be a Law-giver, as well as Moses: and, to carry on the Proportion yet further, he thought fit to imitate Him in the very Manner and Circumstance of delivering his Law. 1844 Macaulay *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 12 Jan., Wks. 1898 III. 480 What proportion does the criminal bear to the property in which it perishes?

4. (= *due or proper proportion.*) Due relation of one part to another; such relation of size, etc., between things or parts of a thing as renders the whole harmonious; balance, symmetry, agreement, harmony.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 230 *Sundly* [= Chiefly] what measure he hold, bifore proporcioun of his parts he bright agreen by his bewtee holde. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lii. (1495) 0 vij/1 Dyuynesse is the worste qualyte when it passyth the proporcyon in bodyes. 1440 Caxton *Faydos* xxix. 112 Wel made of her members, echo in his qualyte, and right wyll in proporcyon, without any dyffawtye. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiii. § 2 Choise ordereth either proportion to the absolute perfection of goodnesse. 1640 Parker *Reply* 2 *Prof. St.* 21 obs. 287 Let the foundation...bear proportion with their age. 1703 Chamberlayne tr. *La Croy's Present. Ireland* I. 24 By Proportion I don't here mean, a Relation of Ratio's in the Geometrician's; but a Subsistence of parts, founded on the good Taste of the Architect. a 1832 Macpherson *Introduction of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 10 His army consisted in proportions which have any proportion to his great abilities.

b. Phrase. *Out of proportion*, having no due relation in size, amount, etc. (sec. implying excess).

1500 Pilgr. *Perfecc.* 339 If the sonne exceed the chaunce, and be out of Cost of proportion. 1632 Knox *Servit.* v. (1846) 116 Civil liberty...is usually allowed to [it] a space to use thoughts, out of all proportion to that which it has in the plan of happiness drawn out in the Bible.

5. Size or extent, relatively to some standard; relative size; also *fig.* extent, degree. *At full proportion*, full size. **b.** Now only in *pl.* Dimensions. (Cf. Dimension *sb.* 2.)

1500 Gower *Conf.* III. 208 Hem [the planets] reccke more or lesse be, Hid after the proporcion Of thombe. 1551 Turner *Herbal* i. 1 b, The proporcion of the bone is much like vnto a mule bone, or vnto the bone of a mannes thigh. 1641 J. Jackson *True Bounds*. T. 16 b, 250 Cornelius à Lapide, whose relations are verified to that proportion that they take up halfe a Classe in our publique Libraries. 1652 Nedham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 36 It may in a certain proportion be called Servitude. Likewise in the Republick both here mentioned to assume the total Dominion and Government thereof. 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* 125 Hung with pictures are full proportions of ye Royal family.

b. 1638 Junius *Painting. Antiquity* 21 A few very moderate and small measures of some proportions. 1824–9 Lardner *Geog. Cyc.* Wks. 1848 II. 1553 Few...have beheld their contemporaries in those proportions in which they appeared yesterday here. 1850 Robertson *Serm. Ser.* iii. 16 (1870) 52 Measures, with many feet long bearing the drawings square of a glass, and others showing the proportion of a dwarf. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xvi. 96 The ice-stage...instead of gigantic proportions.

†**6.** The action of proportioning or making proportionate; proportionate existence, reckoning, or adjustment. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Franklt. T.* 198 When he builde founde his first mansion. He knew the measure by proporcion. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Household Ord.* (1790) 69 To make proporcion for the expenses of xiii hundred for xx hunde yeres. 1605 Shakes. *Macb.* I. iv. 29 Would those hadst been deserv'd, That the proportion both of thanks, and payment, Might have been mine.

7. Configuration, form, shape; a figure or image of anything. *Obs. exc. fml.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3046 A portanyme in presaire nobe peyre...to pas, And his personely proporcions in perchasours lyue bring. 1530 Palsgr. 250/1 Proporcyon of a beest, *Semblance.* 1535 Coverdale *Wisd.* xiii. 13 A cunnyd peice of wodde...be grauen in sondry proporcions, fashioneth it after the similitude of a man, or maketh it like some beest. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* iii. iv. 78 b, The figure following doth lively represent many yeas the proportion of the Sanisary. 1598 Wore *Ecclo* II. 411 In the top of the said monument hyms the short proportion of 3 men. 1851 Tennyson *Two Voices* xv She gave him mind, the lordliest Proportion, and...Dominion in the head and hand.

†**8.** A relative quantity, amount, or number *of*. (But the relativity is often not thought of.) *Obs.*

1611 S. Jannsen *Kingd. & Commw.* (1615) 21 It falleth out hard Rules our Acres, but of large (which is proportion, c 1616 Monsoon *Nav. Ir.* (1907) 370 The Netherlanders, who make infinite preparations of hangings for houses. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, Jer.* 87 God hath indeed his acts as infinite proportion thereof. 1650 Howell *Lond.*'s *Ans. Anglia* 6. 10 They handle a huge proportion of blanket.

II. In technical senses.

9. *Math.* An equality of ratios, esp. of geometrical ratios; a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second is equal to that of the third divided by the fourth.

This was formerly distinguished as *geometrical proportion* (see Geometrical *a.* 2), in contrast to *arithmetical proportion* (see Arithmetical *a.* 2 *b*).

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol. Prol.* 2 Alidius to have sondrie teachinge nameliche & proporcioune. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl. Prol.*, Geometrie...is soone pruued for that he diuide compare the sides of their common matche Forse the proportion Arithmetical to a proportion geometricall. 1551 Thomas *Proctor., Math. Dict.* T j b, Any lyne or number is saide to be diuided by arithmetic and musike proportion, when the diuision...is suche...that the whole lyne or number conteyned the same proportion to the greatest parte that the greater doth to the lesse. 1683 Sherburne *Manilius's Mag.* i. 8, 72 Two...Lines being given, to find a third which shall be in proportion unto them. 1696 Phillips (ed. 3) *Arithmetical Proportion* is when Three or more Numbers proceed with the same difference. Geometrical, when Three or more Numbers have the same reason, or when every Noniber bears the same proportion to that which proceeds. 1728 Hutton *Course Math.* (1812) I. 120 If two or more couplets of numbers have equal ratios, or equal differences, the equality is named Proportion, and the terms of the ratios Proportionals. 1831 Brit. Sessn *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 8) 432 Proportion is the relation of equality subsisting between two ratios.

b. *Arith.* The rule or process by which, three quantities being given, a fourth may be found which is to the same ratio to the third as the second is to the first, or (what is the same thing) in the same ratio to the second that the third is to the first; the rule of three.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 190 The rule of Proportion ...whose vse is, by three nombres knowen, to find another vnknowen. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) s.v., In Arithmetick, the Rule of proportion...is otherwise called the Golden Rule, or Rule of Three. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 109 In 1682 he transported into France the Rule of Proportion, having a little before been invested by Edm. Gunter of Gresham Coll. 1697 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 70 *Compound Proportion*, is a rule by means of which the student may resolve such questions as require two or more statings by simple proportion.

10. *Mus.* and *Pros.* †**a.** Metrical or musical rhythm or harmony; hence, an air, tune, melody. Cf. Measure *sb.* 16, 17. *Obs.*

1597 Rosseter *Lessons* (Rimbt.) 43 Orpheus...of me wolde never take hede Nor of his seruaunce or prayer me vnder la musical proportyon comes to hede. 1613 Drayton *Moses* 71. x. 43 Orpheus of Times...Playnest proportions and sprightly hymns upon his harp. 1789 Petyvmann *Disq. Music* 87 And the one proportion Poetical reasons to five points: Stops, Measure, Caesural, Schemes and figures all which shall be spoken of in their places.

b. Ratio of duration of notes, rates of vibration, lengths of strings, etc.): = sense 2, in specific applications.

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 22 The Art of Musicke doth only consider of the Proportion of inequalitie. 1658 Phillips *Musick Mens.* vi. 20 Notes in Musick have two Names, one for Time, the other for Time or Proportion of sounds ...Here according to the ordinary Proportion of Time we account two Minums to the Semibreif. 1694 Holder *Transl. Harmonics* v. (1731) 86 It was said...that Mercator's Eye was strong with four Glasses, having three Proportions, 6, 8, 9, 12. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 180, The system of proportion was used not only with reference to intervals but also to the comparative length of notes.

11. *Chem.* = Proportional B 3.

1787–72 Watts *Phil. Chem.* I. 432 Davy...introduced the word proportion as a substitute for Dalton's word atom. *Ibid.*, Every...symbol is used to express not atomic proportion of to particular element.

Proportion (*prəpō·ɹʃən*), *v.* [ME. a. OF. *proportionner* (1418 c. in Littré), mod.F. *proportionner*, ad. med.L. *proportiōnā-re* (Isidor), f. *proportiō*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To adjust in proper proportion to something else, as to size, quantity, number, etc.; to make proportionate. Const. *to*, *with*.

1499 in Cath. *Pros. Chron.* (J. Ellis 1830) II. Prol. 55 All the vnmanest of the tyuelle...shall be well and reasonably proportioned after the resemblance of tymbe aboue written. c 1580 Fortescue *Abs. & Low. Hom.* vi. (1869) 122 Who also that [his expenses] weigh his reuenues to be proportioned. 1592 Peacham *Gent.* (1634) 5 A proportyon a therwyth, to make it of iuste measure and quantyte, *et proportionne.* 1665 Sydney *Mariner's Mag.* v. 22, 46 A Gunner ought...to proportion his Charge according to the diameter bore of the Metal. 1702 Fridaux *Orig. Tythes* I. 5 To proportion the quantity to the end. 1834 Bp. Maltbie *Botany Coun.* ii. 31 You can proportion your supply exactly to the demand. 1862 Miss Dixie. 85 The punishment should be proportioned to the offence.

2. To adjust or regulate the proportions of; to fashion, form, shape. *Obs. exc.* in Proportioned.

a 1580 Sir Pandarus *Troy* 56, a. 58 c 1590 *Death Troy* 3253 Cassyo by crafte, colored with hande, Proporcionyd pretty with quaynesse deuyse. c 1600 J. Bereblock *Ad. Northam* 210 Three great squares & proportioned by lord Chancellor Audley. 1642 J. Taylor *Plain. Plead.* 137 A Painter that had disorderly proportioned a Hog. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 144 To proportion the heat to each 9 temperate degree, that there be neither too much nor too little. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 321 For this proportioning the Divisions to the Semi-circle, you may proportion the Diameter and Sub-divisions of Semi-circle, you may proportion the Diameter and Sub-divisions of Semi-circle (1678) 271 Their Success had proportion'd their Virtues.

†**4.** To divide into proportionate parts; to measure or mete out; to distribute in due shares.

1538 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 The maydz churchfloat .. shall also proporcion the said religious houses and other the premisses in due manner. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxvii. (1739) 167 The Judges likewise had their time proportioned out to every Circuit. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 3 Proportioning the Glory of a Battle among the whole Army. 1714 *Da Fon Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 42 They agree to proportion their forces.

†**5.** To allot or assign (a thing) to a person as his portion; to apportion. Also, To assign (a person) to a lot or portion. *Obs.*

1580 Peter Gaunt's *Chr. Const.* xi. (1888) 98 They doe all things better than we are able to proportion them out unto them. 1622 Sir R. Dudley in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 7 note, Upon the sale of those landes, I have proportioned a thousand pounds for you. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 63 Samuel proportioned Eliab to a Course of good nights. 1711 Kay *Indonesian Poems* (1870) 34 They'd no proportion when for me it beat. 1758 Cooke in Green *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 393 It will then remain to proportion to several posts into the different branches.

†**6.** To compare or estimate proportionately; to estimate the relative proportions of. *Obs.*

1592 *Trans. Ralgne K. John* (1611) 62, I doubt not when your Highnesse sees my plot, You may proportion all their former price. 1618 B. Jonson *Forrest, To Fincham?* 39 Nor, Fincham, they that will proportion thee With other soldiers. 1633 Quarles *Emblems*. iv. ii. Feed oxen? Proportion not my meaning here To my long story. 1701 Swinton *Chronol.* (1727) II. 1. 9 To finish with more Equality of Nature, and to proportion her Defects a little better.

Proportionability. *rare.* [f. next: see -ity.] = Proportionableness.

1697 J. Sturmy *Solid Philos.* 277 Take Divisibility.. Proportionability, Improvability, Space, Place, etc. They have all .. names in a Formality, .. which distinguishes them.

Proportionable (prəpō·ɹʃənăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. **proportionable* (assumed from the adv. in *-ment*, 1319 in Godef.), or ad. med.L. **proportionabilis* (assumed from the adv. *-liter*, Boeth.), f. *proportionare* (see Proportion *v.*) + *-abilis*, *-able*.]

1. That is in due proportion; corresponding, agreeable, commensurate, proportional. **a.** In number, amount, or degree.

a 1579 Calfhill *Answ.* to *Apol.* (Add. MS.) Pen hardest to measure by soundest proportionables [*Lond. MS. punctuation*]. 1598 Stanihurst *Englished* v. (ii. 8) The parts of this body be not proportionable one to a nother. 1599 Sandys *Relig. Rom.* (ed. 2) 118 It is as hard to bring parts proportionable to the enemy, to all impossible. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. (1739) 103 No more of the Inhabitants can be conveyed to any of the Children, than those proportionable parts will amount unto. 1731-41 *Bailey's Fam. Mod.* (1761) I. 1. 180 Twenty gallons are fifteen round of a proportionable height. 1808 J. Winters *Mat. Philos.* 17 The infinite time is proportionable to the number of parts that touch each other. a 1832 Mackintosh *Life* xv. *P. Mora* Wks. 1846 I. 464 When his son with a wife, three daughters with their husbands, and a proportionable number of grandchildren, dwelt under his particular roof.

†**b.** In nature, quality, or function: Suitable, appropriate; consonant, agreeable; analogous. *Obs.*

1598 Perne, *Sabeum's Epistle*. ¶ 3. They .. regarded Middle speciality proportionable to the Saints. 1599 Daye to *Puritan-Ape* (1908) 113 The Lord is sodainly in much more proportionable to the spirit that he will put into it, and finish the same to the ability of the body. 1631 J. Weemes *Metallogia* iv. 61 They have their spirites peculiarly and spirituall substance proportionable to soul. 1734 Edwards *Freed. Will* ii. iii. (1762) 94 That it has a Clearer proportionable and agreeable to the Effect.

†**2.** *Music.* Of sounds: Having definite relations of pitch and length. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Assoc., Franchinus Gaurarius (ill-liaith, sayeth) thus .. A disjunction of proportionable sounds deuided by equ distances. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* x. ii. 292 This harmony of proportionable voices and instruments, which feed the eare. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 103 There has[1] an artificiall manner of clapping their hands, to a certaine measure or proportionable tune.

3. Well-proportioned; symmetrical. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 K. Lewis to *Barclay's Argenis* iv. viii. 280 Nature having done her part in giving him proportionable lineaments. 1658 *Hist. Christina Alexandra Qu. Swedland* 253 She [Christina] .. hath her great mind and not extreamly comely and graceless, of a proportionable stature, a fresh colour, and roysall features. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 69 It is almost night inclining way proportionable.

†**4.** Relative, comparative. *Obs.*

1604 Fourth *Part Sermo.* 24 Each of them (Jeroboth and Baasha) by proportionable Computation, about thirty years of age. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* II. xvii. § 10 The Consequences that we have gathered touching the proportionable Gravity of Water and Quicksilver. 1789 S. Vancouver in *Trans. R. British Acad. Prof.* 10 The proportionable density of the air at his various distances from the surface of the earth.

†**5.** Capable of being proportioned. *Obs. rare*—1.

1683 Moxon *Mechanick Wks.* 1870 V. 322 The Lubarus; wanty sections of circle, sections of double Hooes, not proportionable by Tables.

†**B.** *as adv.* = Proportionably. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* III. 663 That there be nothing found out of order or lacking .. which every shippe proportionable to her burthen ought to have. 1693 Bulwer *Chirog. Falls*, A canon of about 10 parts long, proportionable broad and high. 1761 tr. *Bailey's Mod. Physick & Surg.* 28 All .. of all proportionable to the quiet of Wife contained in the Vessel.

Proportionableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being proportionable.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 17 This is the proportionableness of it [i. e. punishment]. 1658 Artemedon *Interr.* (1725) I. 190 The Reason and proportionableness of their exceeding great recompence. 1722 Bentley *Charac.*, (1732) II. 2. i. 58 There is found generally an exact Proportionableness .. and Regularity in all their Features.

Proportionably (prəpō·ɹʃənăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a proportionable manner or degree; in proportion; proportionately.

1483 *Pilgr. Lovede* (Caxton) v. xxx. (1859) 34 He shal be punished proportionably after the tyme of his absence. 1552 Records *Cast. Kenvel.* (1778) 81 Every one of the Parishens in the bounds hath a lyke circle in the earthe proportionably drawen. 1658 Rowland *New Lessons* Wks. 1891 VIII. 201 Equal bodies of the same nature weigh proportionably to their magnitudes. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xx. (1846) I. 350 As he gradually advanced in the knowledge of truth, he proportionably declined in the practice of virtue. 1837 Thomson Smith *Parish* 108 Every occupier within the Parish is declared proportionably liable to contribute labour to the needful work.

Proportional (prəpō·ɹʃənăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *proportionāl-is*: see Proportion *sb.* and -al. So F. *proportionnel*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to proportion; relative; also, Used in obtaining proportions.

Proportional compasses, compasses having two opposite pairs of legs turning on a common pivot, which is adjustable to a stride, so as to vary the distance apart of the points at each end in any desired ratio. *Proportional scales*: see quot. 1710; also called *logarithmical scales*.

1581 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* i. 6 b, To wey .. the knitting together, the proportionall agreement, the transite, and waie in the frame of mennes body. *Ibid.* xx. ii. (1634) 289 To whom farmes of rents be standerd, a proportionall relation. 1570 (see *Math. Progl.* 4 (e) i, The Proportionall, and Parmicall Conjunct of two Inaequall. 1650 Lucke *Hymn Usef.* ii. xxviii. § 3 Three Rabatmes depending on the Equality and Excesse of three simple Mixt, in several Subjects, may be called ..Proportional. 1690 (see Logarithmical). 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Proportional Scales*, sometimes also called *Logarithmical*, are only the Artificial Numbers or Logarithms placed on them, for the ease and advantage of Multiplying, Dividing, Extracting Roots, &c. by means of Compasses or by Gliding Rules. 1807 T. Young *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 20 Proportional compasses are of great use in reducing lines and figures to a different scale.

2. That is in proportion, or in due proportion; having (suitable) comparative relation; corresponding, esp. in degree or measure.

1696 Sandford in Phototypeslice v.] 1570 Dee *Math. Progl.* Sundry .. With some proportionall consideration for our time, and being. a 1637 *Owner Lives* xxvii. (1640) 300 We must hold them to an easy be reckoned, proportional, agreeable to the Articles of our Faith. 1689 Shadwell *Scowrer* ii. To draw the Proportional Dimension of a Regular Fort of 6 Sides. 1789 Hamilton *Class V.* III. viii. 31 *Aristotle* adds a *third* in defence of their religion proportional to the firmness with which it had been attacked. 1831 Brewster *Optics* vii. 72 Taking as much of each as more to be proportional to the rays in each coloured space. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 3/1 Proportional Representation finds little favour with the electors.

3. *Math.* That is in proportion (sense 9); having the same or a constant ratio.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. def. 3. 131 Magnitudes which are in one and the selfe same proportion, are called Proportionall. 1594 Blundeville *Exerc.* v. xxiii. (1636) 51 Multiply the two numbers, .the one by the other, .the square Root of the Product shall be the meane Proportionall number betwixt them. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Mathesios* 66 The Powers of Proportionals are also Proportionals. 1738 Hoxton *Conic Math.* 1. 3 The Three (quantities are said to be Proportional, when the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the second to the third. *Ibid.* 129 Triangles which have their Sides Proportional, are Equiangular. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* v. (1855) 89 The planet of 4 orbital are said to be similar when their corresponding edges are proportional. 1877 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 13 The heat is proportional to the square of the velocity.

b. *Proportional circles, radii, spirals*: see quots.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Proportional Spirals*, are such Spiral Lines as the Rhumb Lines on the Terrestrial Globe, which because they make equal Angles with every Meridian, must also .make equal Angles with the Meridians in the Stereographick Projection on the Plane of the Equator. 1804 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 40 When three two-circled (representing wheel and pinion) are so placed that their outer rims shall touch each other, a line drawn from the centre of the one to the centre of the other is termed the *line of centres*; and the radii of the two circles the *proportional radii*. These circles are sometimes called *proportional circles*, but by self-evidence in general *pitch lines*.

B. *sb.* †**1.** That which is proportional; a proportionate part; a relative quantity. *Obs.*

a 1588 Cavendish *Franckl. T.* 250 And him proportionably consolatory For his expenses in many things. 1598 Yong, *Jr. Agesil. Ins.* XVII. 1. 127 We gett blighted leaves and straw, with too small a proportional of corn.

2. *Math.* One of the terms of a proportion.

1570 Dee *Math. Progl.* (1651), Between two lines given, finde two middle proportionals, in Continuall proportion. 1698 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 168 If there be never so many continual proportionals, their difference will be proportional to them. 1704 J. Harris *Fluxions* 132 Let the Number of proportional Proportionals be increased .. and so the arithmetick Proportionals be in like Manner increased. 1708 Hoxton *Conic Math.* (1801) I. 120 The four proportionals, 4, 2, 6, 3 are not Duo, 4 : 2 :: 6 : 3, which means, that 4 is to 2 as 6 is to 3; or thus, 4 : 2 :: 6 : 3, or thus, $\frac{4}{2} = \frac{6}{3}$, both which mean, that the ratio of 4 to 2, is equal to the ratio of 6 to 3. 1847 *Ibid.* 229 The mean proportional between two numbers is the square root of their product.

†**3.** *Chem.* The smallest combining proportion of a chemical element or compound; a combining equivalent: the proportional weight of an atom or molecule. *Obs.*

1819 Pearson *Nicholson's Phil. Pharm.* 224 In its dry state it [Nitric Acid] consists of—3 proportionals of Oxygen ..4 [of] Nitrogen. 1830 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 124 Silica, boracic acid, and oxide of lead, brought together in single proportionals. 1838-42 Dumas' *Chem.* (ed. 2) 431 The chromogen oxides ..furnishes a good illustration of the theory of definite proportionals, both in volumes and weights. 1855 Gregg *Chem. Phys. Powers* (ed. 3) 181 No compound is known in which twenty-seven grains of lead will combine with two proportionals or sixteen grains of oxygen.

Proportionalism. [f. prec. adj. + -ism.]

1. *Arch.* The system, doctrine, or fact of the combination of elements in definite proportions.

1834 Sidrophel in *Civil. Sc.*, Chem 34 The laws of definite chemical proportionalism.

2. The theory or practice of the proportional representation of electors in parliamentary and other elections.

1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 252 A sounding blockade for proportionalism.

So **Proportionalist**, **a.** one who pleads the proportions of anything; a designer; **b.** an advocate of proportional representation. Also *attrib.*

1837 Rickman *Fine Parish* iv. 149 Will your architectural proportionist do as much? .. You are of one, certainly; but, gentlemen, only as builders—not as proportionists. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 72 According to the strict proportionalist theory, seventy or eighty members] would come to the share. 1884 *Nineteenth Cent.* Dec. 974 For two or three nights this week the Proportionalists had it all to themselves. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 3/2 The anomalies, as they seem to proportionalists, in our electoral system.

Proportionality (prəpō·ɹʃənæ·liti). [ad. F. *proportionnalité* (1468 c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. *proportionalitāt-, -itas* (Scotus Erigena, 875): see Proportional and -ity.] The quality, character, or fact of being proportional.

1789 J. Sinclair in *Agriculture Cons. Arctic* 251, In the manner of proportion and proportionality, and of their species. 1792 *Gazz Court. Gazza* n. ii. § 3. 38 All Sense, so far as Grateful, depends upon the Equality, or the Proportionality, of the Motion or Impression which it marks. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 132 Proportionality of the effect to its cause. 1834 Sidrophel in *Civil. Sc.*, *Chem.* 31 Definite proportionality [i. e. the fact of combining in definite proportions] may be said to be the .characteristic of chemical combination.

Proportionally (prəpō·ɹʃənăli), *adv.* [f. Proportional + -ly 2.]

1. In a proportional manner or degree; in proportion; in due proportion.

1398 tr. *Bartk. Anglic.* XIV. 103, ij. c. [marke] to be goyn in the place of four semes proportionally. 1435 in *Rolls Scott. Lords.* IV. 287 note, Ten numbers of scotis money of corne realme at the intrese of the place proporcionally. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* ix. iv. (1634) 197 Such a consonance of nature .. as may proportionally answer the greatness of the limb. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* v. xx. F iv, If a parallelon line be drawen to any side of a triangle, it shall proportionallye cut the two other sides. 1680 H. Care *Pacata Hiber. Hist.* 4 *Ir.* 29 Horizontall proportion increases neither equally nor proportionally: nor do the extremes added or multiplied produce the like number with the mean. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 341 As elephant's teeth, those with long and proportionally thick, were found on the banks of the Saal. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* ii. In His Worships were lions and his buckskins more than proportionally bitten.

†**b.** With due or proper proportion of parts; to a well-proportioned manner. *Obs.*

1631 Gouge in *Fuller Abel Redev.*, *Whitaker* (1867) 111 A body well compact, full of sinews, spirits, proportionally limbed. 1708 Curios in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 18 They are .. as well and proportionally made as ever I saw people in my life.

†**2.** Correspondingly, analogously. *Obs.*

a 1694 Dodwell *Reflections* iii. (1844) 29, I presume them to speak proportionally and analogally to their other doctrine.

†**Proportionary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Proportion *sb.* + -ary 1.]

1. Proportional arrangement of parts; proportion.

1444 *Pateon Colwan. Prol.* (1935) 2 So to worke it after his proporcionary That it may appere to all that shall it se A likinge right perfyte, and well to ethe degre.

2. One who is skilled in comparing proportions.

1647 Phil. St. *Esq.* to *Mark Noble.* (Mall.) III. 192 Proportionaries of a new and strange art or science, who are called Proportionaries. ..If you deliver one of them a lease of your grandfather's little finger, he will by that find the proportion of all his bones, and tell you to an inch how tall a man your grandfather was.

Proportionate (prəpō·ɹʃənăt), *a.* [ad. late L. *proportionāt-us* proportioned, f. *proportiōn-em* Proportion + -ate: see -ate 1.]

1. Proportioned, adjusted in proportion; that is in due proportion. (In early use const. as *pa. ppl.*)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. ii. (Tollem. MS.) The last schulde be mene betwene grete and lytele, and proporcionate in quantite to other membres [L. *ad talia membra in quantitate proportionatus*]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 182 A gentle fulfilment of the myrthe is requisible where the membres be nedle proporcionate as ye se figures, colours [etc.]. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 252 No more is your gloing proportionate to my biting. 1603 Timme *Quersit.* i. iv. 17 The which .are so proportionate together, that a marvelous signe .is found in this resemblaunce. 1692 Bentley *Anthropomorph.* vii If they be reciprocally equal, the Head is called Proportionate. 1758 *Scientific Idler* No. 7 ¶ 10 Pendulous bodies Recoil into velocity more with violence

proportionate to their weight. 1823 Hoare *Gr. Poems* xxvi. 401 That the justly proportionate observance was the sole tie which we fondly exercised our admirers.

† b. Adequately adapted; adequate. *Obs.*

1624 Sanderson *Visible Mon.* 222 The speaking to them, in the singular Number, is very proportionate to their proper persons. 1680 *Antid. Popery & Loyalty* Pref. 4 When circumstances resolved others [sentiments] more accordant and more proportionate to his end.

† 2. Corresponding, analogous. *Obs. rare*—1.

1622 Sclater *Illustr. Scripture Fulfilmth.* ii. 32 It is evident . . that some lodgers, proportionate to those of the Grecian Games, (who always . . pulled down the statues erected, if they exceeded the true symmetry of the stature) had given such exorbitant fictions their owners.

† 3. *Mus.* = Perfect *a.* 10a. *Obs.*

1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 46 The Proportionant [part] in that, whereby these Semibreefes are vttered against the 1st in 2. Triple.

Proportionate (*prəpɔ·ɹʃənət*), *v.* [f. prec.] ·ATE 2 3; and cf. med.L. *proportionātus*.]

1. *trans.* To make proportionate or proportional (*to* something); to adjust in proportion; = Proportion *v.* 1.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 15 Proportionating to the Sentence beginneth the Consideration of who part. 1804 Towns *Quarrell.* ii. 21, 126 Safe, subject, and mercable, . . being . . equally ballanced and proportionated . . unlie gold to be counterpoiz'd. 1823 G. Soames *Trust.* 38 The number of the contracts or private entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were under three, proportionating themselves unto the Graces and Muses. *c* 1850 Inscr. *Lich. Arch.* 4, 284 To proportionate them, so as to maintain time regularly, in the design of calculation. 1890 Cassells *Natural Hist.* III. 122 A coat toward spreading, what one calls an architectural harmony, might to E. proportionate it all.

† 2. To be proportionate or in proportion to, to correspond to; = Proportion *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1575-80 (see *ppl. a* below). 1805 J. Kirk *Seven Sight.* 30 Nature doth the figure of these proportionate, not the latter longer any such predestary as is now exacted. 1832-46 Eng. Cyclop. *Pantom.* (1846) 487 Our powers of gradients proportionated our canons. *Ibid.* 501 Their sufferings have at least proportionated their Creator.

† 3. To mete out in due proportion; to allot, apportion; = Proportion *v.* 4, 5. *Obs.*

1630 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* I. § 2 (1727) 30 He proportionates out our trials, and supplies us with a remedy.

† 4. To form in the full proportions; to mould, fashion; = Proportion *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1643 R. O. *Man's Heart*, i. 2 When God had modelled, framed, and completely proportionated Adam out of the Dust of the ground.

Hence **Proportionated** *ppl. a.* = Proportioned; **Proportionating** *vbl. sb.*

1572-80 Norris *Pilchards* (1878) 21 If they found the shell fish, and well proportionated of all his Limbs and strong. 1620 Hilliard *St. Aug. City of God* v. 8. (1610) 189 This . . might have much power in the proportionating of both their natures alike. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Athlem.* v. ii. 4 (1640) 108 Some saying and proportionated Object. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* ix. iii. 130, I am clearly of Dr. Willis's opinion that the Use of the Ear-drum is chiefly for the proportionating Sounds.

Proportionately, *adv.* [f. Proportionate *a.* + -ly 2.] In a proportionate manner or degree; in or with due proportion; correspondingly.

1633 Pearson *Creed* xii. (1820) I. 599 To this internal perfection is added a proportionately happy condition. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 13 That Brightness and Splendor . . is preserved to us answerable proportionately to our Capacities and Faculties. 1847 Lewis *Dion. Phobus* (1867) I. 21 It would be impossible for all to be arranged duly and proportionately. 1877 Lady Fremantle *Pop. Sentiment* iv. (1878) 131 It is always rainy, and the vegetation is proportionately dense and luxuriant.

Proportionateness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being proportionate.

1634-66 Eng. Grammar *Faculties.* (1676) 158 The length of the trunke would have been absolutely required by the . . proportionateness of the Present. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 2 The Forms and proportionateness of those objective Impressions, Qualities, or Motions, upon their respective Faculties. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Tides*, ix. 153 The wonderfulness . . his feeling is not real; or if real has no proportionateness to a right subject.

† **Proportionative,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. as Proportionate *a.* + -ive.] Analogical. Hence † **Proportionatively** *adv. Obs. rare*—1.

1715 R. Seaton in *Remarker* (1821) 31 [Jesus Christ] is the Word analogically, or proportionatively, in as far as he is like unto and bears the resemblance both of a mental and vocal word.

† **Proportionator.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Agent-n. in L. form from Proportionate *v.*] One who proportionates.

1620 Hilliard *St. Aug. Citie of God* 587 Why then doe those bad proportionators allow the earth to lye so high, and yet deny the water to mount higher?

Proportioned (*prəpɔ·ɹʃənd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Proportion *v.* and *sb.* + -ed.]

1. Adjusted in due proportion, measure, or relation to something else; proportionate.

1626 T. Hooker] *Casuist's Holy Cvt*, 241 The mast of the Galaxie . . is so proportioned to the hull, as if it were sawed to her body. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* i. 6, 40 In Right-angled Triangles all their sides are proportioned. 1722 Wollaston *Relig.* (1724) II. 182 Even when they have little prospect of being able to make any proportioned entrance. 1832 Macaulay *Mist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 320 Great as were the offences of him had man, his punishment was fully proportioned to them.

2. Formed with 'proportions'; composed.

a 1580 *Sir Augustine* 736 in Hazlitt, *Adagia.* (1578) 72 Ells as 1 scheatle [take] a rudeyon Proportioned, both good and fyn. 1633 Lynn. *St. Edmund's* 9, 967 A hardy company, well proportioned and proportioned after this sort. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleasant Dramaticus* Wks. 1730 I. 37 How strong and large are his legs, fit and proportioned to support the whole structure above! 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii. Another apartment, proportioned like the first.

b. In combination with an adverb, as *evil-, ill-, well-proportioned.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 284 The lure of love, on high sete, and so lewed and long [sewed proportioned for to bere strenge. 1500 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 12 Scho that bed ane veil proportionat body, bed evil proportionat feit. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 25 My fortunes (save an ill proportioned as your legs. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 61 It shall teach me not to think him highly of well proportioned clay. 1803 W. Taylor *Pop. Ballads* I. ii. 113 Supported by low, gracefully proportioned . . arches.

Proportioner. [f. Proportion *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which proportions.

1590 Greene *Pop. Exch.* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 260 The Poet calls them unequall proportioners of Justice. 1807 J. Cleghorn *Visitor Horse Friends* 183 A Measurer, or Proportioner of Numbers. 1901 *Academy* 9 Mar. 221/2 Earth is the great measurer of values, the great proportioner.

Proportioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Proportion; relation or adjustment of proportions.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 16 b, In sundry his other occasions, . . Measurynges and proportionynges. 1641 Jos. Hall *Answer unto Nineteen Quer.* 10 Not S. Peter, nor the Church it selfe, but Antichrist, by the . . proportioning of these particular Canons upon your Lordships, then by the ancient Rights and Privileges of Parliament they might. 1643 Rutherf. *Div. Lawyer* v. § 13 (1844) 152 The proportioning of the talionem and 'wall of the . . ox-story is not lawful and to be rejected. 1883 H. Spencer *Amongst Am.* XI. III. 13 A rational proportioning of work . . of relaxation.

† **Proportionist.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Proportion *sb.* + -ist.] = Proportionary 1.

1642 J. Rous *Diaries Oxvid* 14 As that proportionist did draw the whole custom of Hercules by the point of his bow.

Proportionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] That is without or is wanting in proportion; disproportionate, shapeless.

1689 Brotherton *Universal Four Tales* (Chetham Soc.) 86 What was she, but a useless mere stock without symbol? a proportionless burden without fervor? 1778 S. Chandler *Poet. Genius* (1824) II. 230 An example of the rough out-line and proportionless sketch, from which is [Art] rose to correctness, perfection, and sublime expression.

† **Proportionly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. as prec. + -ly 2.] = Proportionately.

1542 R. Copland *Gyndeo's Quest. Chivalry* b ij b, It is proportionly made to the yerde.

Proportionment (*prəpɔ·ɹʃənmənt*). [f. Proportion *v.* + -ment.] The act or fact of proportioning; proportional distribution, adjustment, or arrangement; † allotment.

1697 Manwaring *Let. to Locke* 20 July, Locke's Lett. (1708) 150, I doubt not but Sir R. Blackmore . . had a regard to the proportionment of the respective stories to the six capitals. 1847 Tennyson *Exp. under 2 Administrations* (1850) I. 72 The proportionment of the fees . . for certain offenders is left to the discretion of the Magistrate. 1850 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 156/2 The machinery . . in every particular of its structure, proportionment, and disposition, manifests the most refined engineering ability.

† **Propos** (*prəpɔ·*). [F. *propos*, f. *proposer* to Propose, formed to represent L. *prōpositum*.] A proposition, thesis, statement.

1890 Symonds *Clifford Lect.* 280, etc. It is decidedly in contradiction of his (Hume's) own propos that 'anything may be the cause or the effect of anything'.

Propos, variant of Propose 2*b*. *Obs.*

Proposable (*prəpɔ·zəbl*), *a.* [f. Propose *v.* + -able. Cf. F. *proposable* (1803 *c*, in Littré).] Capable of being or fit to be proposed.

1827 Britton *Pract. Architect.* Introd. 120 Candidates named or proposable. 1834 Robert *Tenure Pens.* III. App. 18, 206 The rents which are proposable to the men, or agreeable by him.

Proposal (*prəpɔ·zăl*). [f. Propose *v.* + -al.]

† 1. The action, or an act, of putting before the mind; setting forth, propounding, statement. *Obs.*

1633 H. More *Antid. Ath.* v. x. (1712) 90 That which all men admit true, though upon the proposal of another, it unhesitantly to be received here. 1667 Phrase *Chr. Piety* i. 7 On this clear proposal of the premises it must proper to encourage and inspire our endeavours. 1678 Owen *Mind of God* ii. 13 Revelation is the discovery of anything, whether by the proposal of it unto us, or [etc.].

† 2. A putting forward of something for acceptance; an offer. (Obs. exc. as in b.

1673 *Lady's Call.* i. ii. § 4 God's Love. . . are inlarged upon us by the proposals both of punishments and rewards.

b. *spec.* An offer of marriage.

1709 Pamphlet *Two Years* xvii. 51 Some Persons both made Proposals to Miss Wesley, which the Ladies of the Family approved. 1780 Miss Burney *Cecilia* ii. vii. Her unaffected avowal to the proposals she had received. 1900 E. Glen *Visits Ellis* (1906) 35 Dearest Mamma,—I have had a proposal! Isn't it too harassing?

3. The action, or usually (now always) an act, of proposing something to be done; an offer to do something; a scheme or plan of action proposed.

1837 Carmichael *Sp. on Agr. in Carlyle*, What comes from the Parliament in the exercise of their Legislative power, as this Proposal does. 1848 in Pierce *Lynch Memor. Rev.* (1886) II. 136 A Committee . . to receive proposals for doing the whole work. . . And that all proposals be given in to them . . against 1850. 1858 Merivale *Rome. Emp.* II. 382 A proposal of assembling all the races. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 4. 621 The proposal was welcomed with . . enthusiasm.

b. *Law.* (Not quot.)

1898-9 *Wharton's Law Lex., Proposal*, communicated in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of a chief clerk in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application *ex parte*, in a decretal order of the court. It is either for maintenance of an infant, appointment of a guardian, placing a ward of the court in the university, or in the army, or [etc.].

4. *Comb.*, as *proposal-form*; **proposal-paper**, a paper proposing a person for admission to a society, club, or the like.

1859 Lady *Wood India* 23 A lady . . actually sent round a proposal paper to her own hard-working, well by one of her own servants. He failed of course.

Proposant. *rare.* [a. F. *proposant*, pres. pple. of *proposer* to Propose: see -ant.] One who proposes or offers himself as a candidate.

1813 A. Bicker *Life Adam. Horne* ii. 10 All examiners of proposants for the Ministry. 1833 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 30 (Among the Protestants in French Switzerland) the theological students, after certain examinations, be received as 'Propósants' by those who exercise the pastoral office, and employed as a lay-helper, or catechist, in their parishes.

† **Propose,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 propos, 6 *St.* propoose. [ME. *propos*, n. F. *propos* (1371 *c.*), f. *proposer* to Propose, under the influence of L. *propositum* see a thing proposed. See Purpose *sb.*]

1. Something proposed for discussion; a subject; a proposition.

a 1400 *Pearl* 1018 Pe gentyle, What *Austyn* was klosed, bot of hym no propoos. 1500 *Spir. Lamb.* 30 Pe propoos, What *Austyn* was klosed, bot of hym no propoos. 1500 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 1 All the propose which then was discoursed upon, was Musicke.

2. Purpose, intention.

1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 31 Wyllyng in the said propose. 1580 Caxton *Paynter of A.* 1. xxix. b, Thy propose thou oughte to say or dawe with the fulles. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 108 The commendame of the seasun . . were in propos & wille for to yeld the toun & chastell ouer to the kyng *Rolfyus*. 1596 *Danielle & Lond.* (1618) 8 b, The kinge of portingale thereupon his purpose. 1973-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 304 The said Robert . . is on purpose . . to purches ane licence to depart. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 17 If to withdraw my voice of that which is but to propose only bequeathes, . . be a sin.

3. A proposal: something proposed to be done.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. xxiii. 1112 When the same propose was put to the voyces of the people. 1673 In Pepys *Diary & Lett.* (1879) I. 265 After the Maior hath made his propoose every Alderman . . shall have liberty to speake. *a* 1721 Prior *Ecclt Robert's Mice* to *Jobn the Mouse*, Who ne'eth oft propos fell quoted . . cried To Murderer . . Come frame us our cause . . plaguest thouse on yonder mice.

Propose (*prəpɔ·z*), *v.* [a. F. *proposer* (12th *c.* in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pro-*, Pro-1 + *poser*, Pose *v.*]; substituted for L. *prōpōnĕre* (pf. *prōposŭi*): see Prepone and cf. Purpose *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To put forth, hold forth, or present to view or perception; to exhibit. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1548 Cranmer *Pr. Manner in H. G. Dugdale Life* (1842) App. 9, 107 Lest we . . be grievously beholde the beames and cleare prospered and set before our eyes, but to feythe conceyued the bonde of God. 1598 Chettle *Hoffm.* To Rde., The words of a skilfull and worthy translator is to observe the sentences, figures, and formes of speech proposed in his author. *c* 1600 *Pericles Sonnets* 77 The orator . . the blushing . . at Envy doth take forth, and propose it to the people to be adored. 1615 Quarles *Barnabas & R.* 31 Propose to mine eyes the evidences of my duty. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* xvi. x. § 3 I will that [the decree] be openly proposed in a table of brass.

2. To put forward or present for consideration, discussion, solution, imitation, or other treatment; to put before the mind, bring to one's notice, call attention to; to set forth, state, propound.

1548 Cranmer *Pr. Manner in H. G. Dugdale Life* (1842) App. 9, 107 Lest we . . be grievously beholde the beames and cleare prospered and set before our eyes, but to feythe conceyued the bonde of God. 1598 Chettle *Hoffm.* To Rde., The words of a skilfull and worthy translator is to observe the sentences, figures, and formes of speech proposed in his author. *c* 1600 *Pericles Sonnets* 77 The orator . . the blushing . . at Envy doth take forth, and propose it to the people to be adored. 1615 Quarles *Barnabas & R.* 31 Propose to mine eyes the evidences of my duty. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* xvi. x. § 3 I will that [the decree] be openly proposed in a table of brass.

† b. To set before one's mind as something to be expected; to look for, anticipate; in quot. 1588,

'to look forward to, to be ready to meet' (Schmidt), to face, confront. *Obs.*

1588 Shakes. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 80 A thousand dunks would I propose, To eschewe hir. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 146 I propose an honorable and dutiful ire. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iv. 4 What lady she her lord. You'll none? Then me speak of her, I think you know her not. 1623 Cotgr. *Eschermir Apologie*, What soldier may we not propose to our selves, from the great examples both of the one, and the other? 1705 De Foe *True-born Englishman* (1826) 27 The men could propose nothing to themselves but hardships. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 86, The pleasures he proposed in seeing her married.

6. To set before one (usually, before oneself) as an aim, end, or object; to put forward as something to be attained.

1601 Shakes. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 119 But see we could notice the Point propos'd, Cause yours. Helps me Cassius, or I sinke. 1610 — *Ham.* III. ii. 204 What to our selues in passion we propose, The passion ending, doth the purpose lose. 1638 Baxter *Poems*, Faith. vi. (1700) 79 We most propose an End worthy of God. 1712 Arbuthnot *Hist. John Bull* xvii. (1756) I. 119 The great Ends and Designs he proposed to himself in their Sufferings. 1818 J. H. Reade *Aph. Eng. L.* 69 *An* if the Cardinal had proposed it to himself simply as a ready assistance of his ambition.

†**c.** To contemplate as a supposition; to imagine, fancy; = Proponed v. 5 b. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Shakes. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 40 Make the case yours: Be now the Father, and propose a Sonne.

d. *Mus.* To 'give out' or sound (a subject) for imitation or contrapuntal treatment.

1679 Gouge *Dict. Mus.* I. 69/2 *An answer* is made in, in which consequence, the repetition by one part or instrument of a theme proposed by another.

3. To put forward for acceptance. †**a.** To set before or hand to some one for him to take; to present. *Obs.*

1588 A. Hee *Kgs. Secretary* 11 (*title*) If Having no other or better reason..., than their submission from I. propose Dem very pos...confessing that if any make I have not yet yeeld yet...It was but as a young man. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Matt.* xx. Comest. The mother being consented, which all conditions proposed, the Master secretly inconsequently answered to his disciples. c1611 Chapman *Iliad* xx. 334 Which to weighey was the sun, That being proposed hanisht of wine, one scarce could lift it up.

b. To proffer or offer for mental acceptance or assent. In quot. 1602, To state the terms of 'an oath' to be 'taken' or sworn.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 69 He whose wife is most obedient,..shall win the wager which we will propose. 1600 — *Hem.* I. v. 130 *Hor.* Propose the Oath my Lord, *Ham.* Never to speake of this that you have seene, Sweare by my sword. 1604 tr. Nevizan's *Treas.* 102 The knights elected (the Pope) have not proposed as rewards for such as were either victorious in armes or exercises. 1680 tr. Cluverius' *Trans. Florida* 320 A Man may have seen the Maid, propos'd him for a Wife, especially when she was little. 1780 tr. *L'Ecole d'amour Corrected* 208 'If it be so, I will not...to hear the secret of terms that are proposing between the countries. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Franchard* iii. in *Merry Men*, 211 (1900) 170, I propose no wages.

c. To nominate for acceptance for some office or position, esp. as a member of a society.

1718 Attendant *Spectat. Manl. Assist.* 23 (1734) I. 120 Pilate ...then proposes to the Mob to vote for Christ to be released at the Passover. 1772 *Foote Lame Lover* i. 15 There is to be a ballot at one for the Ladies' Club...and lady Rib Ranks has proposed me for a member. 1850 Rintoul's *Ref. Rep's Assn. Feb.* 210, I propose the head here...*Sir Abnel*.

d. To make a formal proposal to the company to drink (a health or toast); to offer for acceptance as a toast.

1752 W. Rogers *Voy.* 43 They were very merry, and in their Cups propos'd the Pope's Health...; to keep up the Humour, we also propos'd William Pen's to them. 1803 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 7 Another anniversary of the great princess proposed a health, the bottle drawn and toasts circulated. 1890 *Lant Times* XCIII. 1459/2 The second part of his duty was to propose the health of the honorary Fellows.

e. *absol.* To make an offer of marriage. (*colloq.*)

1714 Gent *Candidate* 10 Divinity learn'd, between waking and dozing, like sisters chirping, and fortune proposing. 1800 Mad. Hoffany *Montalbert Pastor.* I. 190 If a man now say three words to a girl, she immediately expects he is to propose to her. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. 44 Pedantry Physical,...who proposed, but in vain, to Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi.

4. *trans. spec.* with an action as *obj.* **a.** To put forward as a scheme or plan to be adopted; to lay before another or others as something which one offers to do, or wishes to be done. (With *simple obj., obj. clause, or inf.*)

1625 Charnock *Hist. Ref.* v. 342 Not to commemorate the thing proposed, before he had first taken his Own resolution. 1714 Ld. *Wm. Manc.* Cavalier (1840) 202 The king proposed the marching to London. 1788 Chas. Reeve *Joseph* II. 256, I proposed to my wife to reside at Bruges. 1789 Mrs. Lee *Canfield. T.* v. 108, vi. I. 386 Lisbon...at length proposed coming. 1832 Knightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 88 King James...proposed to his nobles an invasion into England. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 101 It had been proposed to marry the Princess Mary to a son of the French king. 1873 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 108 He proposes that they shall remonstrate on the following day.

b. To put before one's own mind as something that one is going to do; to design, purpose, intend. (With *inf.* or *ndl. sb.*) Now usually with some notion of having formed a decision or intention.

1500–20 *Richard, Infl. Commun.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* 1882) III. 328, V charge you...that no man neither woman that this day proposeth here to be commoyed that he go nere to Goddis bord, but that he tryste meffurthyth, that you].

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 6 Now propone thi...Of Wemis fowt to fang ane fill. 1528 *Pilgrimage Pt.* 2 It is To complayne the Ordynaryous I se first proposed to make upon these Fraternities. 1598 Chapm. tr. *Hesiod's Georg.* (1599) I. 73, I...propose being there on the 100th day. 1893 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1894) II. 18, 240 He had proposed to consult Jerusalem, and to have submit it, had God granted him life.

c. *absol.* To put forward a scheme, make a proposal or motion; to form a design or purpose. In quot. 1484, *to withdraw*, or purpose to go.

1490 *Eneid.* viii. Prol. (Ky bryng, now he awaketh, now he wythdrawe, now he proposeth, now he is besene. Because to look and be embraced, but to cope he stande, but like unto and like wynde. 1583–6 Hollyband *Treas. Frenche Tong.* (1593) 70 The King purposeth northward hastily after the Parliament. c 1590 [see Dunbar v. 13]. c 1595 Lo. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G v b, I know the famous orisons Tullius propose Rome vpraise in the senate. 1625 Bacon *Apophth.* Wks. 1870 I. 391 An Arbaces were not that proposeth, and hath disposes. 1698 *Danip Nature* 20 Dec. 2/3 *Ibid.*, Man proposes, God disposes.'—how everlastingly true is that old saying of the good Thomas à Kempis!

†**5.** *absol.* or *intr.* To carry on a discussion; to confer, converse, discourse. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 2.)

1599 Shakes. *Much Ado* III. i. 3 There shall thou finde my Cosin Beatrice, Proposing with the Prince and Claudio. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 27 The Ilowkes Thereafter: Whereto the Liegard [*1st Quarto* regard] Consult can propose As Maiestie in her.

Proposed (*prəpō·zd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Propose v. + -ed 1.] Put forward for consideration or adoption; 'given' or stated (in the premisses); intended, etc.: see the verb.

c 1450 *Art Numbryng* 5 Multiplicacioun of nombre by hym self other by a nother, with proporcioun as nombred, [is] the fynding of the thirde. 1633 Sailor *Spec. M.* C. (1640) 19 Then should he a proposed point or mark. 1780 *Westgate Conf.* 3 Her mother...was a secret friend to the proposed match. 1823 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. III. 703 The proposed law, they said, was a retrospective penal law, and therefore objectionable.

Hence **Propo·sedly** *adv. rare*, intendedly, purposedly.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scandal* I. xiii, They had purposedly [*orig.* purposedly] not yet proposedly been allowed and palmed against him.

†**Propo·sely**, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. Propose *sb.* + -ly 2; cf. *purposely*.] On purpose, purposely.

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 324 Proposely proponeth, as appeirs, no leaulest pretendment of ordinar ordour vsyment.

Proposer (*prəpō·zəɹ*). [f. Propose v. + -er 1.] One who proposes: in various senses of the vb.

a. One who presents to view or exhibits something. *Obs.*

a 1650 J. Cotgrave in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 43 I should view it [a picture] as curiously as I could; yet the proposer would...substitute to view me something to it which I did not observe.

2. One who proposes an argument, a question, or the like.

(In quot. also erroneously explained by Schmidt 'Aspasker, orator'; where it seems to mean client (Aspasia).)

1600 Shakes. *Ham.* II. ii. 297 Let him continue you by the rights of our fellowship, by the consonancy of our youth,...and by what more dearer, a better proposer could charge you withall. a 1715 Asp. Sinclair *Fascic. Quest. & con. Cath. Wr.* 1719 VII. Apx. 300 Q. May a man, wilfully dying a Roman-catholic, be saved? *A.* When the proposer assures by wilfully dying a Roman-catholic, I know not.

3. One who makes a proposal; one who brings forward or offers a scheme or suggestion; *spec.* one who formally makes a motion, or who proposes or nominates some one for a position.

1660 Marvell *Corr. Concern. Wks.* 1872 V. 248 Queen Elizabeth...neglected and persecuted the very Proposers thereof. 1780 B. Wilkinson *Portland's Annals. Parlt.* (1788) II. 1, 43 One of the first proposers of raising money by a grant, instead of the former manner of borrowing. 1872 Tristram *Moab* vii. 117 Schwartz is the proposer of this identification. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 12 Jan. 5/6 This proposer and seconder will conduct him to the chair. 1886 *Lant Times Rep.* LIII. 161/1 In a form of proposal to an insurance office ...the residence of the proposer was stated to be [etc.].

†**b.** One who tenders for a contract.

1750 in Pitcher *Chard Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 170 Parker, partner, the lowest proposer. [Cf. Proposal 3: quot. 1746.]

Proposing (*prəpō·zing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Propose, in various senses.

1630 Lucas *Hosm. Conf.* v. ii. 3 21 Or doth the proposing Oven, prove them clearer in the Mind. 1730 Bayward *Nat. & Rel. Hosm.* I. 118 To oversee the proposing of Glass Bath, Ring to be again chosen chairman of the committee. 1830 tr. *Hemsterhuis' Inel. Fr.* 18, 193 To begin with what they called proposing; that is, taking at first from some celebrated author, either sacred or profane. 1879 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. App. E. 819 The proposing and supporting of opposing candidates.

†**Propo·site.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōpositē-um* a thing proposed, *sb.* use of neuter of *prōpositus*, pa. pple. of *prōponere*: see Propose.] Something propounded, put or set forth; a proposition.

1600 T. Gracious *Dis. Logicke* v. ii. 2 Of Logicke there be two parts. The former is of the purpose, or matter propounded...The Propolite is the explication of the conclits, or opening of the matter, handsome or handsome according to moral reason. *Ibid.* iii. 3 There be two parts of every Propolite, or matter proposed, viz. the chosen, and the segregate.

Proposition (*prɒpŏzi·shən*). [ME. *proposicioun*, a. F. *proposition* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōpositiōn-em* a setting forth, purpose, theme, statement, *n.* of action f. *prōpositus*: see Propose.]

1. The action of setting forth or presenting to view or perception; presentation, exhibition. In quot. 1384, representation by a figure, delineation (cf. Proponed v. 3). Now *rare*.

† *Lessons of proposition*, in *Jewish Hist.*, the show-bread; *no table of proposition*, Obs.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 182 Be holy lessons of proposicioun. 1382 — *Ezek.* xxiii. 31 Thow shalt putte vpon the hond lessone of proposicioun (1388 proposicioun), wommen in my mut. 1392 *Compl. Stat. ca.* of Rio. (1618) the golden altar...stode the table of proposicions. 1484 Lyte *Caxtonage* 22 *b.*, Alice. Where can you first begin, when you desire any picture? *Alfred.* The proposition of the face is last complete, as I can. c 1580 Lincestrian *Resolut. Learn. in Philosophy* (1908) II. 462 That is lawful of proposition. 1666 *Liturgy Ch. Sarum* 87 note, A proposition of Christ under the sacramental veils, to receive the adoration of the faithful.

†**2.** The action of putting forward or offering for acceptance; an offer. *Obs.*

1606 Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 3 The ample proposition that hope makes In all designes. 1639 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exampl.* v. Ad Sect. iv. 30 His...sweetly allures us by the proposition of rewards.

b. The action of proposing a person for election or admission. *rare.* (In quot. *attrib.*)

1901 *Statement* 21 Nov. 874 The proposition book did show entries of a considerable number of names.

3. The action of propounding something, or that which is propounded: the setting forth of something as a subject of discourse; something proposed for discussion, or as a basis of argument; *spec.* an introductory part of a speech or literary work, in which the speaker or writer sets forth the subject to be treated. In quot. 1646, the speech with which the Emperor opened the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire. *Now rare or Obs.*

a 1500 Hoccleve *Poems* xxiii. 41 I will oppre in poesy my propositioun. 1580 Wyllie *Pr. Secretis* 1. 1 I shall speke propositions for the beginning. 1591 Wilkes 1. 14, A proposition is an argument or matter proposed to be disputed and reasoned upon. 1594 T. Watson *Absol.* 27 Propositions to a short rehearsall of that whereof my minde is to speake. 1633–36 Gouge *Jacobite* 2 Note 1. The summe of beginning of Psalms, with a Proposition of the whole worke, and an Invocation of some God for his assistance to go through with it. In...Married by all the ancient Poets, 1780 *Feminine Expedition* No. 158 P 17 The proposition of the Earl...came with dignity. 1778 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 11 The plan...derives...one great advantage from the proposition and vigilance of that noble body, 1845 St. Antony *Knight's Hist. Eng.* I. 322 The Proposition with which he opened the diet sufficiently showed that the young emperor was determined to avail himself of it. *Ibid.* III. 183 The first thing was to appoint a committee to deliberate and report upon the Propositions.

†**b.** A question proposed for solution; a problem: a riddle. *Obs.*

Also in Logic in a special sense: see Paradox 1 b, quot. 1826.

1580 Wyllie *Prog. Arts*, 18 If ye haddes not told to my ere said, ye shuldes not have founden my propositiones. — *Dan.*, viii. 23 There shal rise a king...vnderstandyng propositiones (*alias* or sentes). 1600 Shakes. *A. Y. L.* iv. 3. 136 It is a nice thing to court Atalanta as to resolue the propositions of a Lover.

c. *Music.* The proposing or 'giving out' of a subject for contrapuntal treatment; the subject so proposed.

1730 in *Cent. Dict.* 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 2/1, Subject, In a fugue the subject is called also the exposition, *ibid.*, proposition.

4. The making of a statement about something; a sentence or form of words in which this is done; a statement, an assertion. (*Fr.* in *Logic*, a form of words in which something (the Predicate) is affirmed or denied of something (the Subject), the relation between them being expressed by the Copula; sometimes extended to the form of thought or mental process expressed by this, more strictly called a Judgment (9 b).

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* v. L. (Skeat I. 72) Your mercy that passeth right. God grante that propositions to be verified in me. c 1392 Hoccl. *Assem. Fowls* Wks. 1892) 80 Ther were dayes fyftene propositions passe, and come more to the seconde,...that is, that the body of Cipyone cannot be at ease in all places. 1589 Ramus tr. *Talaei Pract. Ded.* 2 (title) Though it be not in the power of any Counsell...to make that proposition hereticall,...which was not hereticall vnto him, the Apostles. 1600–12 Bacon *Rawleigh Sentt. Essl.* Wks. 1629 VII. 61 That the propositions were not many more then, to mention more was to make a proposition concerning the import of words. 1879 Hamlin *Rhetoric* I. 10 A proposition too plain to admit of argument.

†**b.** 1550–90 in *Nigelus Mundi* VII. 281 If ye relate togither, reason is to make a proposicion. 'That strange relation hurtes effects in the hole, holds effects in the parts. 1725 T. Wilson *Logick* (1736) 18 A Proposition, is a perfect sentence spoken by the Indicative mode, signifying either a true thing, or a false. 1858 Bronson *Mem. Phillips* iv. (1902) 180/2 Of that speech which we call Proposition, there are two kinds; *Affirmation* and *Negation*. 1903 Watts *Logic* II. ii. 1 Propositions may be divided according to their subject into universal and particular; this is usually called a division arising from the quantity. 1897 Watson *Logic* II. i. 82 (*title*) An act of apprehension expressed in language, is called a term; an act of judgement, a proposi-

tion; an act of reasoning, an argument. 1838-9 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxvii. (1870) II. 236 The whole mental judgement, formed by the subject, predicate, and copula, is called, when expressed in words, proposition.

b. *spec.* Either of the premisses of a syllogism; esp. the major premiss: opposed to ASSUMPTION 12c. *Now rare or Obs.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 21 The matter [i. e. the middle term] is rather obserued in the home and secunde Proposition, and seldome and fewe the conclusion. 1604 [John I *Cowdroll.* (title)] ans Of this Argument, both the Proposition and Assumption are false, and so the Conclusion cannot but be void of it selfe. 1726 T. Spencer *Logick* 286 We learne from Aristotle, cap. 46. that, the proposition and assumption may be vniversall, yet the conclusion not vniversall. 1725 *Watts Logic* III. ii. § 3 There is also a fourth figure, wherein the middle term is predicated in the major proposition, and subjected to the minor. 1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 281 Of the premisses, the one which announces the general rule or the relation of the greatest quantity to the lesser, is called the Major Premiss, or Major Proposition; or the Proposition simply.

5. *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed (in the former case called distinctively a *theorem*, in the latter a *problem*); in common parlance often including the demonstration.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. 6 Propositions, are sentences set forth to be proued by reasoning and demonstration. *Ibid.*, Propositions are of two sortes, the one is called a Probleme, the other a Theoreme. 1660 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* iv. § 4 § 6 The finding out of that demonstration, which is now considered to the 47 proposition of the first of Euclids. 1728 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 16 Those Propositions, which are demonstrated in Hydrostatics. 1800 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 4 A Corollary, is a consequence drawn immediately from some proposition.

6. The action of proposing something to be done; something put forward as a scheme or plan of action; a proposal; *spec.* = sex quest. a 1747.

1561 Wright *1 Kings* xviii. 24 At the pryde sommetyme with, Sent the propositions, that Hellas spac. a 1646 Hall *Chron., Edw. V* (1), When the protector had learnt the proposition, he liked very strangely thereof. 1678 Prynne *Unbrand.* x. (1681) 24 This proposition had no weight passage into the eares or harts of the great Lords of France. 1685 Sir E. Hyde in *Rawlin's Mem.* (1864) II. 206 Any such propositions and resolution which you thinke fit to offer for the preventing his service. a 1707 in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. (Anne)* *Ixii. 40 Without laying down either Bases or any Rule or Measure, as we always do when we make Propositions. *Ibid.* The word Proposition has always been used by the Commissioners for the Indian Affairs as Affairs, to signify Proposals or Articles. a 1806 C. J. Fox *Hanps Nas. Tr.* (1808) 101 That a proposition to the Prince of Orange, to connect himself in politicks with Lords, would have been rejected. a 1823 Wilberforce *Mem.* (1874) II. 322 We held it essential to our success . . that the proposition of Sir George Clerk should be adopted.

† b. *In proposition for*, in treaty for. *Obs.*

1637 Verzascha *Eng. Impost.* 39 To procure him Ireland to betray unto him, with Wealth and Lands which they were to possesse for.

Propositional (prəpɒ·zi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a logical proposition; consisting of or based on propositions.

c 1725 Prior, etc. *Hym. M. Intellexer* i. iii, When two of these propositional Channels empty themselves into a third, they form a Syllogism. 1725 *Watts Logic* II. ii. § 1 If a proposition . . has an indefinite subject, it is generally to be estimated and formed in the particularized sense. 1847 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. to Dr Morgan* 31 The second criterion is that which logically extends the expression of quantity to both the propositional terms. 1883 St. Dominic *Nat. Law in Spec. Ref.* 16 Living 300 There is no worse enemy to a living Church than a propositional theology.

Hence **Propositionally** *adv.*; **Propositionalness**, the quality of laying down propositions.

1884 Manner in *Mackn. Mag. July* 208 A quality . . which cooling a mistaken want for my purpose, I will venture to call propositionalness. It is to the main threshold with that question the intellectual ground-motive which we often speak of as particularly visible in the French mind. 1892 *Lancet* 10 Sept. (877) 600, If he only uttered them [propositions] as random, or if they were only signs of emotion, they would not serve propositionally.

Propositionize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To make or utter propositions.

1888 Emerson *Farm. Living Index* 72 By much thinking, propositionizing, ultimatizing and ideavorthizing, we drive it bullied together for the very ends and uses we have reasoned for it. 1890 *Lancet* 10 Apr. 1891 note, To speak in our merely technical words, led to propositionize.

Pro-postaestellar, -STIL : see Pro- 8 g.

† **Propo·sture.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Propose *v.* + -URE: cf. *composture, exposture.*] The act of proposing or proposending.

1653 Owen *Vind. Animg.* Wks. 1853 XIII. 124 The proposers of a question . . in the next part of our enquiries.

Propound (prəpǫ·nd), *v.* Also 6 **propownde**, **pounde**. [A later form of Propose, through the intermediate *propoune, propounen* : cf. Compound, Expound.]

1. *trans.* To put forth, set forth, propose, or offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; to put forward as a question for solution.

a. 1552 Knoxe *Lett. to England* (1558) p. 1, What parell of distruction he declareth in his boke, and propoundeth to kynge; certainly nane our herits. 1590 Ulpian *Knowes. Apost.* 58 A certain person had propounded an hurtle reede. 1680 D. Vocan in *Gleanor's Ch. Cust.* 11, the Without ever question propounded to her at all. a 1693 Culverwel *Nat. Light* (Wadrow Soc.) II. 48 Who . . spoke nothing against the doctrine propounded.

2. 1597 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 61 He propounded the same vnto him, and thought thereby to haue gotten leyre a fole. 1780 Burke in *Almon's Corresp.* 14 To whom, what conditions should be propounded to the Emperor. 1814 Pegasus *Pilgrimage* I. x. 48 An image-seeker, and propounded his images, as Gods to be worshipped. a 1818 Mackintosh *Hist.* vi. (1830) 104 He once boldly [should] also dashed into speculation of any thing in the great Counsell. 1834 Sir T. Hanmer *Trans.* 18 They propounded Articles of peace and friendship. a 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1722) II. 111, 63 To answer such questions as they shall propound to me. 1838-9 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxiii. (1870) II. 418 In the thirteenth book . . this theory is formally propounded. 1857 Grove *Grace* v. 21. III. 121 The most extensive scheme of constitutional reform yet propounded. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 104 No one, to my knowledge, has propounded such an idea.

b. In *Eccl. Law.* To bring forward (an allegation, etc.) in a court: cf. Produce v. 2. (See also sense 6.)

1683 Consist. Court *Spec. Orig.* 1. ii. § 1 (1708) 11 If the Plaintiff . . does [not] propound any Plenary matter, to hinder the giving of Sentence. *Ibid.* iv. iii. § 1 This Allegation is to be propounded plainly and severally, and is to be admitted as in other Causes.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a proposal: to speak. 1570–6, to bring forward a charge or complaint: cf. Produce v. 2 (obs.).

1570–6 Lambarde *Perambl. Kent* (1826) 108 If any Gentleman of the same Townes had cause to complaine of any . . he shall be at liberty to propound against him. 1598 Dekker & Chettle *Tinsell. Jests*, sig. B, (Arber) 142 There he [Gondon] propounded in Senate touching the colledge of southwarke, least that the more spacious Kingdome of Italie should come to naught by diuidilees. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 63 To propound, not to conclude, is the decency of men.

2. *trans.* To propose or nominate for an office or position, as a member of a society, etc. *Now U.S.*

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 The Presidents were also forthwith propounded. 1625 Edmund *Neophron* 109 They first propounded Chrisophon for an Ambassadour. a 1649 Winthrop *Hist. New Eng.* (1825) I. 132 He was likewise to be propounded to be assistant; a matter of great trust in the church. 1673 *Rec. Towne of Lyn C., Essex* 183 His name . . is by the Secretary so drawn . . with the name of him who propounded him, and the act of Election he was of. 1689 Kennett *Prim. Ch.* vii. 83 Nor shall any persons be chosen newly into the congregation, which was not propounded in some general court before, to be nominated the next election. 1708 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) I. 132 He was likewise desired by the neighbours

tended from an engine on a parallel line, so as to push it along; a dangerous operation now illegal.
1900 *Act* 63 & 64 *Vict.* c. 27 Sch., 1. Boats towed on both sides of waggons. 2. Labelling waggons. 3. Movement of waggons by propping or tow roping. 4. Steam or other power locks or engines. 1901 *Board of Agriculture* 13 May 4 Tow-roping and 'propping'...practices which have resulted in many accidents, are forbidden.

Pro'pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That props; supporting.
1587 Daniel *Hymen*, *Epist.* 206, ¶ vii, Propping stones that last with statesmen's fate. 1820 Clare *Shepherd's Cal.* 139 in *Life, Misc.* I. 77, I...hill'd my garden a propping tree. 1879 Browning *Jean Jacomelli* 89 Down fell her face upon the good friend's propping knee.

Pro'ppy, *a. colloq. nonce-wd.* [f. Prop *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling or suggesting a prop or prop.
1870 *Daily News* 8 June, Arbuthi has the weight, but rather proper feelings, while Marston excels in quality and has the most hunting character about him.

Pro-præcostal, -COSTAL : see Pro- 2 a.

Proprætor (prōprī·tŏr). [a. L. *proprætor*, originally *pro prætore* (sc. acting) *for the praetor.*] A magistrate of the ancient Roman republic who after holding the office of praetor was given the administration of a province not under military control, with the authority of a praetor. Also, one who acted in place of a praetor.
1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 1110 Junius Virolus being Propraetor of Gaule. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxx. 780, P. Lentulus the Propraetor. 1707-42 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1858-9 De Quincey *Cæsar* Wks. 1864 X. 208 note, In the transmarine provinces, where the governor bore the style of Propraetor, there was provision made for a military establishment. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1856) 360 The [East India] Company's servants might still be called factors.... But they were to wield governors, propraetors, proconsuls of extensive regions.

Hence **Propræ'torship**, the office of a propraetor.
1600-33 T. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 9 The second Year of Julius Agricola his Propraetorship, or Lieutenancy in Britain.

Propræto'rial, *a.* [f. prec., after Pæ-TORIAL.] Of or pertaining to a propraetor; under the rule of a propraetor.
1885 J. G. Frazer in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 614/1 Thus the distinction between consular or proconsular and pretorial or propraetorial provinces varied from year to year with the military exigencies of different parts of the empire.

So **Propræto'rian**, *a.*, in same sense.
1858-9 De Quincey *Cæsar* Wks. 1874 X. 208 note, The whole revenues of the proprætorian or imperatorial provinces, from this time forward, flowed into the *Aerarium*, or private treasure of the individual emperor. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 73 The proconsular as distinct from the proprætorian status of Cyprus.

Propre, obs. form of Proper *a.* and *n.*

Propræfect, -prefect (prōprī·fĕkt). [f. Pro-¹ 4 + Prefect. So L. *propræfectus* (Inscr.), *v. propræfect.*] A deputy prefect or commander.
1891 *Words Athenæ Oxon.* II. 213 He...was entertained by William Marquess of Monmouth, and by him made Propræfect or Lieutenant General of his Ordnance. 1707-42 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The chief inscriptions mention proprætors of the provinces under Gratian, in the city of Rome, and the neighbouring parts.

Propræfecture. [f. as prec. from Prefecture.] The office of propræfect; deputy praefectorship.
1883 *Monthly Mag.* XVII. 201 Plus the Sixth,...who was pleased...to intrust me with the charge of the Propræfecture of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide.

† **Pro-præmian**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *proprement adv.*, f. *propre* Proper.] Properly, naturally.
a 1525 *Ayenb.* 8 196 Pet fleoh pat proprement toward zuetnesse & toward vlee.

Propraste, -tie, etc. obs. forms of Propaste.

† **Pro-priary**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *propri-um*, as short for *proprietary.*] A proprietor, owner.
1626 Wilkins *Alch. Reg.* 200, (quoted) 197 Ye eldest Proprietor was either Reuben spilt it or else Reuben killt Reuben.

† **Pro-priate**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *proprietā-tus*, pa. pple. of *proprietāre* to make one's own, f. *proprietas* Proper.]

1. Appropriated, assigned to a particular person; annexed as an attribute, special, peculiar : = Appropriate *ppl. a.* 3, 4.
1639 *Lord Say. Rec.* in Campbell *Baltimoriana* (1825) 403 The matters, finding that towns and places are peculiar to any other, 1800 Cornish *Consol.* viii. (1809) 206/2 Widows whose properties [properties *Wks.* 1811] be neither strong nor wise.

2. *Rom. Cath.* Of a benefice : Appropriated to a religious house or corporation : = Appropriate *ppl. a.* 2. (In 1926, 1897 loosely applied to the rector of such a benefice.)
Cf. under 2, 3 sb. Impropriate 2; 3 and Impropriator 1.
1626 Bingham *De sacr. Ecclesiæ Minist.* (1846) 2. The Tithes, whether propriate or impropriate. 1897 Bp. Gibson *Addr. Clergy* 21 Our rectors but wonder...that Bishops as well Impropriate as Propriate, should not take more care to fit them Churches for this purpose.

B. *sb.* One to whom something is appropriated; a possessor, proprietor. *rare*—⁰.
1680 Bunyan *Bad. Adjure rebels* 25 The Scepter...should not rest on, or in a direct line, fall in course to the Enrichment of the Bishop of Rhage, the proprietor of Hell. Barnabas Barebone.

† **Propriate**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *propriātus* (see prec.) + -ATE³.] *trans.* = Appropriate *v.* 2.
1624 Donne *Serm.*, *Pent. xxv.* (1640) II. 404 The covetous desires of the world, that is, the covetous propriating (propriating, propriating) of all things to our selves.

Propriation (prōprĭē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. type **propriātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *propriāre* : see above. Cf. Of. *propriation* (1418 in Godef.).]
1. The action of making or condition of being made one's own (or some one's own) : = Appropriation 1. **b.** *Zool.* = Appropriation 2.
1620 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 183 By reason of most particular respects of propriation or otherwise. 1800 *Ast.* 40 *Edw.* c. 2 Every Occupier of Lands or Houses Tithes impropriate or Propriations of Tythes, Colmoynes or salvable Customarily. a 1880 *Cantemp. Hist.* (1778) (Dr. Archæol. Soc.) II. 192 To be one and the same united in common without division, or propriation. 1890 *Act* 53 & 54 *Vict.* c. 69 *Proviso.*

2. ? The action of taking in a 'proper', i.e. literal or strict, sense : cf. Proper-ize, 2.
1824 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 63 This proposition of a metaphor, namely, forgiveness of sin and adoption of grace through the redemptive power of Christ's love and of his perfect obedience during his voluntary assumption of humanity, by transferring the sameness from the consequences to the antecedence in the one point of orthodoxy (so called, I mean) to which I will consent or issue.

† **Pro-priatory**. [f. L. *propriāt-us* Propriate *a.* + -ory.] = Possessory *sb.* 2.
1589 Dr. Fulke Cooper, in *2nd Repl. Ritual Comm.* (1606) 404b That no Patron Ward, proprietorie or farmer of any benefice, the admit any Minister or Curate to serue his said benefice, without [etc.]. 1641 Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 311 Examinations of large portions of land.

Propriatage (prōprĭē·tĕdʒ). *rare.* [irreg. f. *propriet(or* or *ra)propriet* + -age.] **a.** The property of individuals collectively; the whole body of personal property. **b.** The body of proprietors collectively.
1830 Coleridge *Ch. & St.* Introd. 23 (a) In the same sense as I am now oppose well consider the Nationality to the Proprietage : (b) the same antithesis and comparison I was and understand the phrase, Church and State. *Ibid.*, The Possessions of both orders, taken collectively, into the Proprietage of the Realm. 1844 J. Mortimer *Farmer* (1850) II. 58 The interests and concerns of the whole Proprietage.

† **Proprietaire.** *Obs.* Also 7 *Sc.* -ar. [a. F. *propriétaire* (1535 in Hatz.-Darm.) : see also -ary.] = Proprietary *sb.* (in various senses).
c 1450 *Chast. Goddes Child* 28 This man that thus entreth upon his owne lond to his proper profyte may well be called a proprietaire. 1619 (in J. Adams *Antiquity Stamford App.* 17) Why shall the Princes under the Law be debarred from Tithes comming from Secularies? Heerefore, we have the Prior, the true proprietaire.

Proprietarian (prōprĭĕtē·rĭăn), *noun and adj.* [In sense 2, f. as Proprietary *sb.* + -an ; in sense 3, f. Proprietary *a.* + -arian, as in Anti-trinitarian, etc.]
† **1.** ? An advocate or supporter of proprietary government in the N. American colonies. *Obs.*
1776 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 421 The Quakers and proprietarians together have little weight.

2. A stickler for property.
1888 *Montana Penal. Code* 116 The Communistical of the right proprietarian when people sit down to a kind of hopeless wine...and say nothing.

† **Proprietarious**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as next + -ous.] Pertaining to a 'proprietary' (see next, A. 2) ; self-seeking, selfish.
1657 *Divine Lover, Sermon-in Prophet.* 12 Contrarie to the proprietarious or unengaged will of our corrupt nature.

Proprietary (prōprĭĕtĕrĭ), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. late L. *proprietārĭ-us* (Paulin.) proprietary, in next L. also *sb.* a proprietor, f. *proprietās* Property : see -ary ¹, ².]

A. *sb.* † **1.** One who has 'property' or property in something, or to whom something belongs as property ; an owner : = Proprietor 2. *Obs.*
1423 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 69/1 The first or former proprietaries and owners of the same. 1511 *Declar. Wage &c.* in Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1548) 208b, One most proprietarie, ...amongst it, as very proprietary and owner of the matter. 1600 Maynard *Arr. Lamb-Mercer* 1153 If a Factor...giueth not advice to the owner or proprietarie of the sale of the said goods. 1707 Norris *Theol. Miscellan* 118 We are not receivers, but original proprietaries of what we have. 1750 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 262/2 The assigned proprietaries, with them...surround the plantations.

† **2.** A member of a religious or monastic order who, in violation of his vow of poverty, reserved goods for himself as private property. Hence *fig.* A self-seeking or selfish person. *Obs.*
c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxviii. 107 All proprietaries & louers of hemself. 1522 Antwerpe *Mist.* 208 All proprietaries & louers of them selfe be shamed and put fro. 1598 Dallington *Method of Travel* (1605) 21 Of this number was he, hardie purpose of proprietaries, for he had to a proprietarie vnto the verie of his dearest. 1598 Rose *Three Letters* 108, We are such mercenaries, And subtyle proprietaries.

† **3.** The holder of an appropriated benefice : = Appropriatary. *Obs.*
c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 183 pe formide pilor and Comet of Rome, proprietarie and persone of pe parish church of Dunstowne. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 The persons proprietaries and parsonnes of the parsonages vicarages [etc.]. 1618 Sheldon *Tr. New Testam. Rom.* (1688) 98 Upon these reasons Proprietaries are still said to be Parsons of their Churches. 1887 J. Stevenson *Presentations* 30 In such Grants...of Impropriate Rectories those payments...are...left as a charge...upon the Proprietaries.

4. *Amer. Hist.* The grantee or owner, or one of the grantees or owners, of any one of certain North American colonies : see B. 3. Also *Lord Proprietary.*
1632 in *Archives of Maryland* (1883) I. 23 Insolencies, outrages and outcryes against the Lord Proprietary and the government of this place. 1683 (title) A Letter from William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of Pensylvania in America. 1776 T. Bowdoin in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* I. 3rd Ser. 300 ...the lands proprietaries. 1856 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* I. vii. 180 To the proprietary was given the power of creating manors and ereate baros.

5. A proprietary body, a body of proprietors ; proprietors collectively.
1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Reg.* I. 408 An insensible but constant gain of estates which will disturb the proprietary into hostile factions. 1849 Bennet *Sp., Burdens on Land* 13 Man, under any Certain burdens...being exclusively for the landed proprietary and real property of this country. 1858 Fawcett *Nat. Eng.* I. 1. 14 The advocates for a peasant proprietary. 1884 Bryant, *Exchange & Short Ex.* [see *Bank's Of the greatest importance to the proprietary of a paper.*

6. The holding of something as property ; proprietorship.
1844 Dixon *Dunstan*, III. 161 Rent in pleasure, and in pains, there is a proprietary, a season and tenure. 1868 Contract *Law* VIII. 200 There is a special consensuality...by which he can claim no exclusive proprietary. 1886 H. Gibbons in *N. Amer. Rev.* April 392 'Private proprietary' or 'occupying ownership'...the tenure European economists give to that system of ownership.

7. Something held as property, a possession ; esp. a landed property or estate, Tithe.
1696 Norton *Conder's Nunns* D 6, That what Land or Estate shall need to sell for ten years, and that at the end of the saying up of the proprietaries. 1800 *Ecc. Cases in Assist. Ann. Reg.* 1801 Nor could the estate be divided or parcelled into shares or several proprietaries. 1846 Sinclair *Hemp*, LIX. 408 To one-half of the great proprietaries of the kingdom, a diminution of rent, even by a third, would make their possessors personally bankrupt.

B. *adj.*
1. Belonging to a proprietor or proprietors ; owned or held as property ; held in private ownership.
In mod. use applied esp. to medicines or other preparations of which the manufacture or sale is, by patent or otherwise, restricted to a particular person or persons.
1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiii. (Arb.) 62 Worldly goods they come and go as things not long proprietary to any body. 1700 Gen. Crim. Sp. 24-25 in *Ir. Tracts* (1893) 4, which are Proprietary, are against Statute, yet they are not apt to struggle. 1708 Hallam *Nat. Agric.* (1731) I. ii. 1. 147 Acids and lixivia are commonly opposed to butchery's or bonds ; the former being strictly proprietary. 1886 G. Meredith *Diana* (ed. 3) xxxiii. 1. 8 Had formerly officiated as curate in a proprietary chapel. 1900 *Westminster Gaz.* 20 Mar. 4/2 [They] are now charging a shilling a pound more for certain well-known proprietary tobaccos.

2. Holding property ; that is a proprietor, or consisting of proprietors.
a 1709 *Scottish Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 409 He would be the great Proprietary Owner and Disposer of all Estates. 1783 M'Culloch *Pol. Econ.* Introd. 45 The second, or proprietary class, consists of those who live on the rent of the land, or on the net surplus produce raised by the cultivators. 1834 Lo. Brougham *Brit. Const.* vi. (1856) 32 The classes who are without any property ...would overpower the proprietary classes.

3. *Amer. Hist.* Pertaining or subject to the proprietor or owner of any one of certain N. American colonies, which were granted by the Crown to particular persons ; being such a proprietor : see A. 4.
1704 W. Penn in 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 73 How much better the Colonies thrive in proprietary hands than under the immediate Government of the Crown. 1764 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1829 I. 16 The backwardness of these two colonies might be ascribed partly to the influence of proprietary power and connections. 1892 *Hawks. Gen. Ch. Amer.* I. 370 The provincial governor was either royal or proprietary, and his authority was imposed on the colony by the Crown directly, or by the proprietors through rights granted by the Crown.

4. Of or relating to property or proprietorship.
a 1850 Bentham *Research, Judicature* Wks. 1843 II. 302 Property stands secured on the full...proprietary rights are in the number of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 74 The complicated question of proprietary right to lands that had repeatedly changed masters. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 181 Wilkes could defend the proprietary rights of the Crown only by putting his negative on the bill.

Hence **Proprietarily** *adv.*, in a proprietary capacity ; as a proprietor.
1834 Yankee *Theol. Treat.* 18 Are Their property ...enjoyed it [the promised land] proprietarily for many ages.

Proprietor (prōprĭĕtŏr). [Accidentally formed and substituted in 17th c. for the etymological word Proprietary : cf. also Proprietory. App. first used of the 'proprietors' of the North American colonies.

An OF. *proprietour* (more in Godef.) and its fem. *proprietouresse* (Rabelais) occur each time in a legal document (1407-1538). There may have been a Law Latin **proprietator*, but it does not appear to be recorded.]

1. *Amer. Hist.* = Proprietary *sb.* 4. Also *Lord Proprietor.*
1633 in E. Hazard *Hist. Coll.* (1792) I. 436 I do Confirmeth the two Lord proprietors and owners of the province of Maine in New England [etc.]. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 230 The Chief Proprietor and Governour...knows that he had little more to say. 1747 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 187-8

g) We have petitioned the Proprietor to send us some from England. 1892 *Lincoln Nebraska Weekly Call* 25 Nov. 2/1 The Nebraska land proprietor of Pennsylvania.

2. One who holds something as property; one who has the exclusive right or title to the use or disposal of a thing; an owner.

Planned proprietor: a man of the peasant class who is the owner of the land he cultivates.

1645 *Col. Ent. Mass.* (1852) III. 27 Mr. Glover [and 3 others] are appointed a committee to lay out ye way and [adge of ye meadow]es ye plaintiff shall give to ye proprietors. 1680 *Carteret Bay Papers & Prints, Agric. Hist.* (1964) 99 They who are Proprietors of the Land are either no proud, or fit want of that kind of Education, too ignorant to impress their Estates. 1681 Locusta *Brief Rel.* (1850) I. 141 The proprietor of the barren grass here...hates ordinary; and to disguise of them. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vii. 229 The Maker and Proprietor of the World. 1842 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxx, One of the travellers was the proprietor of a giant. 1893 *Geographical J.* (R.G.S.) I. 299 A large proprietor and worker of gold mines. 1901 Crake *Hist. Eng. Ch.* I. 56 A large proportion...of the lands[s] landed proprietors.

fig. 1736 Young *Nt. Th.* vi. 283 Stones are proprietors of all applause.

b. *absol.* (usually appositive).

1848 *Whistler Gaz. & Agr. Mo.* The proprietor lashes; insisted on a grass sheep. 1901 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 6/2 Even a proprietor-manager could hardly afford such regal garments. 1903 *Nation* (Lond.) 30 May 251 An engineer and landed proprietor-farmer.

Proprietorial (prəˌpraɪəˈtɔːrɪəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹: cf. *dictatorial*, *senatorial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a proprietor.

1832 Dixon *W. Penn* xvii. 136 [For the Council...financial, civil, proprietorial, and judicial. 1866 *Fall Mall G.* 2 June 2 [To] discharge the social and proprietorial obligations devolving upon them.

b. That is a proprietor; consisting of proprietors: = PROPRIETARY *a.* 2.

1866 *Local Rec.* 24 Nov. 188 'Stop, stop', exclaimed the proprietorial tenant, 'that won't do'. 1904 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 304/1 Dissent, set towards the removal of the old proprietorial class,...but towards facilitating their removing to the country.

Hence **Proprietorially** *adv.*, as proprietor.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Dec., Editorially and proprietorially connected with the *World* newspaper. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 10/1 Alderman H. was proprietorially connected with the *Dispatch*.

Proprietorship (prəˌpraɪəˈtɔːrʃɪp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The position or condition of a proprietor; ownership. (In earlier quots. in reference to the N. American colonies: see PROPRIETOR 1.)

1684 J. Locke *Draft Const. Carolina* § 6 in *Fr. Doc. Hist. Eng.* 158 Those who are then lords proprietors shall not have power to alienate or dispose their respective ships. 1730 *Lancaster (Mass.) Proprietors' Rec.* (1917) 104 An act...for the final Settlement of the Proprietorships of the Town of Lunenberg. 1817 Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII. 10 Mr. Hammond...offered to me the proprietorship of one of those papers as a gift. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* v. With an air of joint proprietorship with Richards in the entertainment. 1866 Rogers *Agric.* & *Prices* I. 61 In A.D. 1256,...whenever peasant proprietorship is prevalent...hired labour...is scarce and dear. 1888 *Act* 49 & 50 Vict. c. 33 § 7 To grant the existence or proprietorship of the copyright of any work first produced in a foreign country.

2. A piece of land owned by a proprietor.

1837 J. S. Moore *Summer in Pyrenees* II. 133 Divided as the soil is into small proprietorships, each owner of an acre or more of land possesses a horse.

Propri-story, *sb.* and *a.* [ad.Fr., or rare f. PROPRIETARY, going with the anomalous PROPRIETOR.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** = PROPRIETARY A. 1, 4. *Obs.*

1643 Petition *Jos. Protest Papers, App.* (1) If the king is not the proprietorie of the Realme. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 100 The King of Golconda...is proprietory of all the Lands in his Kingdom. 1764 *Cases in Chancery on Proprietary Const. Maryland* 4 The Lord-proprietory (who is hereditary governor) or his lieutenant-governor.

2. = PROPRIETARY A. 3.

1802 *Mist. Europe in Aca. Reg.* 180/2 This correspondence gave great uneasiness to the proprietory. 1869 *Daily News* 30 July, It is in the neighbourhood of a rich proprietary and large towns.

B. *adj.* = PROPRIETARY B.

1893 *Sea J.* Rarmouth *Soc. Brit. Sons* (1932) 105 By the common Law of the land the King is proprietory Lord of our seas. 1908 Lottman *Rotary Encl.* (1910) VI. 18 (A bill) for better regulation of charter and proprietory governments in America. 1938 *Aldred's Ind. Mail.* V. 613 An unknown this of one is other of the proprietory preserved funds.

Proprietress (prəˌpraɪəˈtrɛs). [f. PROPRIETOR + -ESS¹: cf. obs. F. *proprietresse*.] A female proprietor.

1650 R. J. Reynolds *Fidelis* II. (untitled, 16) The Proprietress...bemoaned Possession again, but the Other heard it for Excuse. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvii, With his eyes fixed on a very fat old lady in a turban—evidently the proprietress of the establishment. 1875 Mayne *Dict. Inst.* 93, 334 When the proprietress dies, there is a special order of succession.

Propri-strix. [f. as prec. after L. fem.] = prec. 1837 J. D. Lang *New S. Wales* II. 402 The convict Wall...supported himself into the favour of the proprietrix of 'The Rising Sussex'. 1884 *St. Mary Child's Mail* 3 Aug. 4/3 Last night for the proprietrix of the island.

Propriety (prəˈpraɪəti). Forms: 5–6 proprietie, (-prete, 6 -pretee, -tetye, -yetie), 6–7 proprietie, 6– propriety. [ME. *propriete*, a. F. *proprieté* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *proprietāt-em*: see PROPRIETY.] The quality of being proper, or that which is proper (in various senses of the adj.).

†**1.** The fact of being owned by some one, or of being one's own, 'ownness'; the fact of owning something, right of possession or use; ownership, proprietorship: = PROPRIETY *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

In quot. 1300 *fig.* in spiritual sense: cf. PROPRIETARIAN *sb.* 2.

1408 *Petition to Hen. IV* in *Materials Hist. P.C.* (Rolls) I. 290 An other copie, with a seven gilt,...the proprietie whereof (as they be informed) belongith to oon...maister, the covenaunt of Richemond & Darby. 1502 Arbuthnot tr. *De Confutatione* 20. xiii. 230 Stands thus...without all proprietie, & then shall alway were. 1581–92 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 418 They...can challenge no more proprietie in that greenplot, then may every severall Colledge of that Vniuersitie. 1632–62 Harlan *Lineage*, 21. (1862) 42 The people...live like Beasts, without proprietie or order in their Wives or Children. 1850 *Fraser's Magazine* LXII. 91 When men give, they transfer Property to another. 1727 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* 22 In Ind. 20 are Many Fairrats high such a Gift and absolute Property to his Cousin, That no Taxes, legally can be imposed upon them, without their own Consent. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1828) II. xi. 304 The Clergy themselves had never enjoyed that temporal wealth which is done in full propriety.

†**b.** The fact of belonging or relating specially to a particular thing or person; peculiarity, particularity, specialty. *Obs.*

1625 Bacon *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 422 The Duke of the Gentiles (by Paull for Propriety of whose Vocation, gave him to haue a special care of those without) saith [etc.]. a 1648 Lo. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 94 The Seeming Scruple could be for the propriety by which it seized on the English Nation chiefly under Anglicans.

†**c.** *Path.* (Of a pain or disease.) The fact of belonging specially to or subjecting to, the part affected: see quots. 1627, and cf. IDIOPATHY 2 a. *Obs.*

1634 Cotgrave *Body of Man* 190 The name of the Kidneyes is knowne to Anatomists from their of the Bladder by. The proprietie of the paine, by the situation, and by the diet-drinke. 1695 Culpeper *Rotterdam* xvi. 148 The Breath is hindered by divers Causes, either by sympathy or propriety of parts. The hinderances of breathing by propriety, called *Idiopathia*, comes from the Lungs themselves. 1727 *Physical Dict.* s.v., A pain by propriety is when the cause of the pain is in the part pained, as when the headach comes from the humours in the head it's called a pain by propriety; when it proceeds of vapors sent up from the stomach or any other part it's called head-ach by consent or sympathy.

†**2.** Something owned, a possession: = PROPERTY *sb.* 5. *Obs.* (exc. as in 3).

1577 *Instr. Prince Referm.* xxviii. 70 How [sic] ...[to] preserue that peoples proprietie. 1660 Feltham *Resolves* ii. xlvi. (ed. 3) 274 How can he have a good conscience...[to] ...inhance every man his proprietie? a 1687 [Sir T. Urquhart] *Jewel* (1834) 60 Which [the Large Shoeing-horn] was to be ranked in that power (Friend). 1844 *Nation* (N.Y.) 11 July 24/1 Lucky is 1775 to remind to Lenox, Mass., was at once elected Clerk of that 'Propriety', and was sent as its delegate to the General Court of the Colony.

3. Proper or particular character; own nature, disposition, idiosyncrasy; essence, individuality; sometimes, proper state or condition. Cf. PROPERTY *sb.* 5. Now rare.

1456 Sir G. Hayo *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 29 At mair the essence of proprietie of battle, A exemplum is as a worm of the erth. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* Pv, I shall tell you your Grauncaple of the lyes and of his proprytes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 32 To paynt vnto discriue the vnlyquor vnto proprietis of the earth. 1634 T. Heath *Clk. Ass.* 218 Silence that deadlish Bell, it fights the Tide, Every her proprietie. 1645 Hooker *Dissuas* ii. 14. Wks. 1612 IV. 61 It holds a strange and lawlesse proprietie from all other works of God under heaven. 1655 Fuller *Church Hist.* V. iv. 6 Yeddi's proprietie with these Particulars: First, the Action itself...'is vox quia'. Secondly, The unity, quality, and property of that Resonance (viz. 'no more than the same'). 1795 Jane Porter *Scots Chiefs* (1809) II. 122 Under Crete, viii. (1831) 178 This property, or characteristic in the individual, which he receives from a Divine source, is a sacred deposit with him.

†**4.** A quality or attribute; esp. an essential or distinctive quality; a characteristic, a peculiarity: = PROPERTY *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Hayo *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 63 He wes lathe hardie and hyrsomble,...and full of all gude proprietes. 1589 R. *Scott Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xxxiii. (1886) 367 Sathanas ...had full and perfect knowledge of all their proprieties. 1600 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 518 A secret propriety of this ground. 1615 Pemble *Vindiciæ Fidei* (1629) 4 All the proprieties of God are infinite: so they are incomunicable to Himself. 1636 Heywood *Dialogues* (1637) 101 To tell you the several properties of the Magnet. 1720 Sewell tr. *Lucretius' Paradise* I. 22 Impertinence is not worse a Property of Power. 1760 Brownell *Serm. Living Unity.* 13 Proprieties of the Immortalities.

†**5.** The special character, or a special characteristic, of a language; peculiarity of diction, idiom. Often, with mixture of sense 6: Correctness or purity of diction. *Obs.*

a 1568 Ascham *Toxophilus* ii. (Arb.) 87 In Lat. Can. Construction...in verse, the required properties of the Latin tong. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* viii. (1592) 108 The Psalmes compiled was but a kinde of assorted proprietie of the Hebrew. 1601 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Virgilmed* 3 A word, which according to the Ethos and propriety of the language whereto he speaks, may be translated Rest. 1650 *Lucius Gent.* 1. iv. § 31 To give the Propriety of the Hebrew Tongue had not called *Fathers of Men*, instead of *Children of Men*. 1739 *Wks. Learned* I. 140 The neglect of not observing the proprieties and beauties of the Idioms of their Mother Tongue. 1748–58 (title) An Essayon Scolding, in the Propriety and Decency of Billingsgate Language.

†**b.** The proper, strict, or literal sense of a word; strictness of meaning, literalness. *Obs.*

1647 Walkers *Math. Magick* n. i. (1648) 125 In his strictness and propriety, it is rarely applicable unto Stark Inventions. 1653 Fan. Tattoon *Gt. Burnish* x. Disc. vi. 73 The word devotion which in propriety of language signifies consecration. 1656 [J. Sansbury] tr. *T. White's Fortified. Sanct.* 326 God, therefore, can...a thing upon Adam: the Propriety is, and He made a deep fall. 1658 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 491 If we add that the propriety of this word Jupiter, does not express a Divine, but only a Humane form.

6. Fitness, appropriateness, aptitude, suitability; appropriateness to the circumstances or conditions; conformity with requirement, rule, or principle; rightness, correctness, justness, accuracy. (Cf. PROPER *a.* 4, 9.)

1613 Beaumont *Troutpade* (1876) 69 Displaying motion in the eye Courtship in cloths, to speake propriety. 1659 Hickocks *Ch. Ch.* 22 Not that was to the Greatness of Absalom,...to which the Psalm hath no propriety. 1725 Dunlap *Serm. Prof.*, Wks. 1874 II. 8, I shall now...justify the propriety of preaching...Discourse no abstruse or vain of these arts. 1804 J. Mitford *Eng. Grave.* 168. 56 I am Propriety of language in the selection of such words as the best songs has appropriated to those ideas, which we intend to express by them. 1824 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 103 They...appointed a committee to consider the propriety of inscribing Arlington. 1870 Fawcett *Pover. Comp.* (ed. 2) II. App. 3 Nor, in some manuscripts...the propriety of the title is formally disputed.

7. Conformity with good manners or polite usage; correctness of behaviour or morals; becomingness, decency. *The proprieties*: the things that are considered proper; the details of conventionally correct or proper conduct.

1582 Mrs Evans *Caltha* v. 1781 Such propriety of mind as can only result from the union of good sense with virtue.] 1776 Burke *Considered on Lords' motion Another Remedy* Wks. 1842 I. 488 Propriety could produce rules Wants favour easy criticism. 1799 Hon. Mrs. *Ellis. Mem.* (ed. 4) I. 76 The discussion, the propriety, the elegancies, and even the graces, as far as they are simple, pure, and honest, would follow as an inevitable consequence. 1838 T. Hook *G. Gurney* II. v. 250 She talked of some elderly lady, in the shape of an aunt, who was to accompany her, and play Propriety. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* (Bohn) II. 10 The keeping of the proprieties is an indispensable act of their lives. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xi. 118 Her taste for decency of demeanour and propriety of life.

Proprita, obs. form of PROPRIETY.

Proprium (prəʊprɪəm). Pl. **-ia.** [L., neut. sing. of *proprius* PROPER; in sense 2 a rendering Gr. ἴδιον (Aristotle).]

1. a. *Logic.* = PROPERTY *sb.* 3 d.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 4 Of the five predicables, either wise called the five common words, which are spoken of other....Genus. The generall words. *Species.* The kinde, or speciall. *Differentia.* The differences. *Proprium.* The properte. *Accidens.* The thing chaunsing or chaunge to the substance. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 247/1 *Proprium* is that which declareth...not what a thing is, but to it only, and Reciprocates with it. 1885 Dutchess *Logic Cookery* 46 A logical operation which...grasps the essence of a thing (to the exclusion of its accidents and proprie).

b. An attribute essentially belonging to something, a distinctive characteristic; essential nature, selfhood.

1708 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* § 183, tr. ed. (1710) Whatever worshippeth Nature instead of God, or its Professors to God, and in Consequence of such Worship ascribeth Man, self, and his own *Proprium*, the Centre and Fountain of his Thoughts. [Note] By *Proprium*, as here applied to Man, is meant his own Property, or all that he has of himself, when separated from Divine Influence. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* ii. (1864) 57 What we call God's character is the majestic proprium of their personality. 1883 H. James *Subst. & Shadow* xv. 258 Religion has [as] but one legitimate spiritual aim, namely: the subduing of the selfhood or proprium which is in fallen man.

†**2.** Something given to a person for his own; a perquisite. *Obs.*

a 1734 Norris *Lives* (1826) I. 206 The allowing *proprietors* to the attendees, in tasting of coals, was a very great abuse.

Pro-proctor (prəʊprɒktər). [f. PRO-[1] 4 + PROCTOR.] orig. One who acted for the proctor of a university (see PROCTOR 3); an officer under the control of the proctors, who assisted them in executing their duties of keeping order, etc. (sometimes specially appointed for the occasion); now, an assistant or deputy proctor in the universities.

1640 in Wood *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) I. 183 At a meeting of the Delegates...Mr. Hancock pronounced the last years did revoke the Delegates that one Gribbwhite a scholer had served him with a writ out of the Common Pleas for false imprisonment. 1663 *Diar. 10 Sept.*, 431 The 24 masters of Art,...that were to be 20 pro-proctors and exercise procommercial power over scholars. *Ibid.* 25 Sept., The 25 pro-

presence placed...the Deacons and Bachelors of Divinity next to Mr. Ch. upon, and the Masters on both sides against me in the Hall Isles. 1790 ANDERSON *Tryal Pil. Pract.* 10 One of the propounders for the last and the present year. a 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1889) 229 For the ensuing year 1647 I had acted as propositor to Green.

Pro-provincial, Pro-provost: see PRO- 1 4.

Propryete, -tie, Propcyte, etc., obs. ff. PROPRIETY, PROPERTY.

Props (pɒps), *sb. pl. Theatrical slang.* [Short for *properties*.] Stage requisites: see PROPERTY 3. See also quot. 1884.

1884 *Sheep Dicks, Props, stage properties.* 1887 *Referee* 6 May 7/2 At the Theatre Royal...the scenery and props were sold by auction. 1889 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 30 It was ...the property room, the things therein being properties, or, more commonly 'props', as called, I believe, because they help to support the drama. *Ibid.* 46 Scenery and properties are very jealous word as this, the first, rehearsal. 1889 *New York Trib.* 14 July (Cent.) The property-man, or, as he is always called, props for short.

Propa, gambling game with shells: see PEAS *sb.*1

Propterunptial (prɒptərʌ·nʃĭăl), *a. Eccles. Law.* [f. L. *prae. propter nuptias* on account of marriage + -AL.] That is made or given on account of marriage.

1875 PHILLIMORE *Eccl.* I. 508 The party who made a clandestine repudiation...was punished by pecuniary losses in respect of his and prospective spiritual donations.

‡ **Propteryginm** (prɒptĭrĭ·dʒĭŏm). *Ichthyol.* [mod.L., f. PRO-1 + PTERYGIUM.] The anterior cartilaginous portion of the fin in elasmobranch fishes. Hence **Propteryg·ial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the propterygium.

1876 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebrata* 180 The propterygium and the mesopterygium are evidently derived from rays which still remain attached to the shoulder-girdle. 1889 MACALISTER & LANKESTER *Palæont.* II. 502 In the pelvic fin of the Selachians the mesopterygium is absent, and the propterygium more or less rudimentary. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Pterygium*, Having...the propterygial, mesopterygial, and metapterygial bundle and radials.

‡ **Proptosis** (prɒptōʊ·sĭs). *Path.* [late L., *prolapsus*, a. Gr. πρόπτωσις a falling forward, prolapse, f. πρόπτωτος to fall forwards.] Prolapse or protrusion of some bodily part, esp. of the eye.

1706 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 223 *Staphyloma*...To its progress it receives several Names, as when the Uvea sits before the Cornea: 'tis called *Proptosis*. 1782 E. FOTHERGILL in *Med. Commun.* I. 95 (title) Was brought to me...with a *Proptosis* of the left eye. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 19 During the examination one of the eyes got distressed forwards, and had to be replaced...The proptosis is probably accounted for by shallowness of the orbits.

So **Propto·sed** *ppl. a.*, prolapsed, protruded.

1840 *Lancet* 1 Feb. 748/1 A small portion of the bladder itself was projected through the deficient neck. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 May 1360/1 An elderly woman whose Right Eye on Standing became Proptosed.

† **Propu·dious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pudibundus* shameful, infamous, f. *pŭdēre* to be ashamed: see -BUND.] Shameful, infamous, disgraceful.

1609 MARKHAM tr. *Herodian* (1635) 112 Calling upon Night ...to vindicate the Roman State, and hasten to free them from that propudious Commander. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Propudious*, (Lat.) shameful, filthy, dishonest.

† **Propugn** (prɒpjŭ·n), *v. Obs.* [adj. L. *propugnare* to go forth to fight; to fight for, defend, f. *pro* PRO- 1 + *pugnāre* to fight.] *trans.* To contend for; to defend, maintain, champion, vindicate (an opinion, doctrine, or the like). Hence † **Propu·gning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1532 HERBERT *Henry VIII* (Camden) 48 To stand stiffly against our adversaries and to propugne our saide. 1587 BOURNE *Treat.'s Triumph* 228 Scriptures and Fathers were...so strongly propugned and maintained by Luther. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 910 To give a quietus-quietus unto all their shifts they propugning Obstinacie. a 1660 HAMMOND (J.) For propugning of the faith. 1671 TRAHERON *Theologia* 73 Divinations which they...were beg...conceived to propugn as true.

† **Propu·gnacle**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *propugnacle* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *propugnāculum* a defence, bulwark, f. *propugnāre*: see prec.] A bulwark, rampart; also *fig.* a defence, protection.

1550 J. COOKE *Exp. 2 Pet. Herodath* 8 201 (1870) 119 A great strength, provision and bulwarke for the noble realme of England. 1612 R. SHELTON *Quix.* II. *Martino's* to His propugnacle and defence of Christian religion which so Pontifician doth ever yet stir up to combate. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 46 The Tower of London, it being the prime Fortresse and propugnacle of the City.

Hence **Propu·gnacled** *a.* nonce-wd., having ramparts, battlemented.

1873 BLACKMORE *Alice L.* III. xxvii, 241 The swallow of them [castle] is larger and finer than that...which is called Tree-building; from the propugnacled form of its nest-entrance.

‡ **Propugna·culum**. [L.] = PROPUGNACLE.

1884 LOCKER *Favorite Poems* 233 No classic propugnaculum had been interposed between the body and the dark, as there are not, as it were, on purely classic ground. 1898 *Gunpowd. Invest.* VI. 1156 The Roman colonies were...valuable as *propugnacula* of the empire.

† **Propu·gnate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *propugnāt-*, ppl. stem of *propugnāre*: see PROPUGN.] *trans.* = PROPUGN. Hence † **Propugnating** *vbl. sb.*

1657 TRAHERON *Reason's Guide* 144 If they equally conduce to the propugnating of one affection, and exhorting one part.

† **Propugna·tion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *propugnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *propugnāre*: see PROPUGN.] Defence, protection, vindication.

1588 PARKE *Rites Genevis* 2 In Signifying that this Scottish Lyon depended wholly upon the propugnation and defence of French Flies. 1608 ANDREWES *Tr. & Cr.* (1629) 136 1647 HAMMOND *Fundam. Right Govt.* (1659) 113 Arguments alledged for the propugnation thereof.

Propugnator (prɒ·pjŭgnēi·tŏr). [ad. L. *propugnātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *propugnāre*: see PROPUGN. Cf. obs. F. *propugnateur* (1552 in Godef.).] One who champions; a defender, champion.

c 1550 *Mirour Salvacioun* 1183 She offrid a sun to be to the joues propugnatours, Maist fore sun to be of alle this world possessours. 1588 *Compl. Scot. Ep. Ded.* 4 Of them that hes been propugnatours for the libertie of their cuntrie. 1648 CRADOCK *Christian Mem. Pieces* 73 The warriors and propugnators of the Presbyterian Discipline in Scotland. 1732 ROWE *Curio* (1744) IV. 42 One of my father's earliest and most able propugnators. 1892 RAMSAY in Mary R. L. Stiven *Mem. Prof. Veitch* (1896) 198 The stoutly, quaintly-protesting propugnator of any question which he took up.

fig. 1 **Propugnatrice** *Obs.* [prob. a. OF. fem. of *propugnateur*], a female champion or defender.

c 1450 *Mirour Salvacioun* 3324 Oure cosyn helpe And ale the propugnatrice succurse his fowle cure owsly.

Propugner (prɒpjŭ·nəɹ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. PROPUGN *v.* + -ER 1.] A defender, a champion; = PROPUGNATOR.

1592 T. KYD *Ghost Time* (1608) 270 The daily exclamations of the Dominicans at Athens against the Orthodoxes...was, that they were traitorous against the holy bodies, and consolations for propugners of them. 1624 W. NICHOLAS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 98 Those were the chief Propugners of this Heresie in the Primitive times. 1840 GALLOWAY *Inquiry* II. v. 1. 326 Daily found seamless propugners and disciples.

† **Propulsa·tion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *propulsātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *propulsāre*: see PROPULSE. So obs. F. *propulsation* (Cotgr.).]

1. A driving forth; = PROPULSION 2. *rare*—1.

1708 BOTANY *Mod. Mans.* 96 As touching...propulsation of the lymph in women, nature succeeds by Dam [DAMSON] muscles; a large benefit.

2. A driving away; repelling.

1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1660) 225 The Snails and fin which militants professes is instituted via propulsation or revenge of wrong. 1649 *Bp. Hall. Cases Consc.* iv. viii. (1654) 244 The just cause of war is the propulsation of unjust injuries. 1650 SCOTTUS *Encyclandia* (1658) I. 27 Two Kingdoms after themselves...*Chus* by removing the Propulsation or Repelling of Injuries; the other by removing the Revenging of Injuries already done.

Propulsatory, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *propulsāt-us*, agent-n. f. *propulsāre*: see PULSE and -ORY 2.] = PROPULSIVE *a.* 2.

1840 VINCENT *Dog* ii. (1845) 32 It is by the propulsatory efforts of the muscles of the loins and thighs that the race is run.

† **Propulse**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *propulsāre*, frequent. of *propellere* to PROPEL.] *trans.* To drive off, chase away, repel. Hence † **Propu·lsing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 19 By which useful inuented inuencion they might either chase or propulse from them all enquiries. 1574 NORTON *Heshusius' Narr.* 10 The same H[eshusius] and others...procured and dispersed the lawyers to make answer, demaye and bookbill. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxxvii. (1713) 398 Those Reformed Churches that can do that right to themselves by propulsing their Enemies.

Propulsion (prɒpə·lʃən). [a. F. *propulsion* (1642 in HATZF.-DARM.), or f. L. type * *propulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *propellere* to PROPEL.]

† 1. The action of driving forth or away; expulsion, repulsion. *Obs.*

1621 FLORIO, *Protubération*, a repelling...a propulsion, 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 703 In Joy it worketh it diversely; viz. by propulsion of the moisture, when the spirits dilate, and subtilize more roum. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 210 We see bathing...promotes the propulsion of moisture outward.

2. The action of driving or pushing forward or onward; the condition of being impelled onward; also, propulsive force or effort.

1792 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 224 The materials...are...unremittingly carried forwards by the circulation and propulsion of water into the subterraneable regions of the sea. 1807 *J. K. Smith Phys. Inst.* 59 To conclude this subject of the pulsation of the veins. 1829 *Mechanics' Mag.* XI. 3. 372 He had succeeded in constructing a rude steam engine, which he pronounced to be an admirable and most flexible instrument of propulsion.

b. *fig.* Impelling influence; impulse.

1800 LORD *Coll., In Memoriam* 2 Man, I set to, with as unconquerable propulsion for toils, as irresistible a sense of what to write. 1848 WHITTIER *Supernat.* xxiv, God works in all things: all obey His first propulsion from the night. 1878 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* 2nd ser. ix. 222 The common population of an unbending will.

† **Propu·lsity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next + -ITY.] Propulsive quality; propulsion.

1600 J. DOWSA *Tortoise Triadic Garment* 208 Eternity...was o'er Time and course To shire it selfe, by Heau'ns propulsity.

Propulsive (prɒpə·lsĭv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *propulsus*, ppl. stem of *propellere* to PROPEL + -IVE.]

† 1. Having the power, quality, or tendency to drive off or away; expulsive. *Obs. rare.*

1648 *Rispah Apol.* 25 London-Tenents is of a temporary nature, and propulsive of Vertues from the Heart. 1670 BOYLE *Confirmed Scept.* (1675) 222 Children...having then no further need for this propulsive cause.

2. Having the quality of propelling, or the tendency to propel; that drives or urges forward or onward.

1758 SAVILE *Madness* v. 30 The propulsive action of the heart. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 30 (1879) 50 The propulsive movement of the foot in walking. 1893 EDERSHEIM *Christ in Mod. Theol.* v. 111 We see An unmoved, yet energetic, impulsive and propulsive being endeavoring to escape.

b. *sb.* A propulsive agent or principle.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 58 Heavy, low, lofty, fierce, tremendous...and all the host of propulsives, which to name were would be to fill divers pages.

Propu·lsory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.] = prec. 1 (obs.). b. = prec. 2; propelling.

1658 ROBERT *Glossogr., Propulsory*, that serves to put away or drive back. 1804 KNOX & JESSE *Cases* I. 108, I had various purgatory for every one of them: and various injunctions, for three out of the four.

Propupa, Propygidium: see PRO- 1 1, 2.

Propur·e, -te, -ty, obs. ff. PROPER, -TY.

Propyl (prōʊ·pĭl). *Chem.* [f. PROPIONIC + -YL: so called as being the radical of propionic acid; cf. *propane, propene*, etc.] The hypothetical alcohol radical of the trivalent series, C_3H_7; also called *Triityl*. *Chiefly attrib.* = PROPYLIC, as *propyl alcohol, aldehyde, bromide, hydride, nitrate, nitrite*; *propyl series*, etc.

Of propyl alcohol, C_3H_7OH, there are two isomeric forms, *normal propyl alcohol* $CH_3 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2OH$, and the so-*called propyl* or *secondary propyl alcohol* $CH_3 \cdot HCOH \cdot CH_3$...to which other propyl derivatives.

1859 *Pharmac. Mem. C. Sem.* 401 Propylic alcohol, or hydrated oxide of propyl. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 252 The propyl compounds...closely resemble the foregoing ethyl series of bodies. Propyl alcohol, when oxidized, yields propionic acid. 1873 WATTS *Newer Chem.* 108 Propylic alcohol was discovered by Chancel in 1853 in the least part of the residues left in the distillation of woody fibre wine. 1874 J. COOKE *Chem.* (1875) 303 Propyl hydride [= Propane] is the third in a series of homologous compounds.

Hence **Propyl·ate** see the *n.* = VALERIC; **thence** *propyl-acetate* = PROPYL-ACE·TYLENE = *pentacetate* (see PENTANE). **Propylamine**, an amine of propyl, as C_3H_9N, a bright, colourless, highly refracting, very mobile liquid, having a peculiar, strongly ammoniacal odour. **Propylate**, a salt of propylic acid. **Propyl-he·xatrite** = CUMENE.

1880 *Sc. Spl. Sec. Year-Bk. Med.* 304 By adding very concentrated Solution of lime the 'Propionate' is obtained. 1888 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 691 Isolation of propylamine is crystalline and deliquescent. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors...have then prepared allenic acetylene, which...'propylene. 1873 WATTS *Newer Chem.* 102, 111 113 'Propyl bromide is a liquid which boils at 71°.

Propyla, pl. of PROPYLON.

‡ **Propylæum** (prɒpĭlī·ŭm). Pl. **propylæa**. [L., ad. Gr. προπύλαιον, usually in pl. -ον, sb. use of neuter of προπύλαιος adj. 'before the gate', f. πρό, PRO- 1 + πύλη a gate: see PROPYLON.] The entrance to a temple or other sacred enclosure, esp. when of architectural importance; *spec.* the entrance to the Acropolis at Athens. Hence, A gateway, porch, or vestibule.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Propylæum*, in *Architect.* the Porch of a Temple or great Hall; a Gate-House. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. ii. 10. 1. 161 The propylæum was probably about the third gate, which was built at a great expence. 1849 FERGUSSON *Illustr.* 71 These propylæa had also a large open court. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Auth. in Relig.* v. 81 In The inscrutable Stone...lingers still at the propylæum of the temple of Duty.

b. *fig.* An introduction; *pl.* prolegomena.

1707-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Hence Propylæum is also used figuratively in matters of learning, for an introduction, preparation, or preliminary to some greater work. 1893 *Nation* 18 Feb. 126/1 The magnificent propylæa, metaphysical, psychological, historical, through which, in chapter after chapter, he advances to the sacred precincts of his particular theme.

Propylene (prōʊ·pĭlī·n). *Chem.* [f. PROPYL + -ENE.] The olefine of the tricarbon or propyl series, C_3H_6, a colourless gas; called also *propene* and *tritylene*.

1850 J. W. RENDALL in *Trans. Chem. Soc.* III. 124 It is chlorhydrolene...to which I propose to give the name of Propylene. 1850 Dictionary *Atom. Phil.* 208, 218 The discovery by Captain Reynolds of another homologue of olefiant gas, namely propylene. a 1883 LAYCOCK in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. 126/1 *Propylene*...or the vapor-olefiant gas of Dutch and others.

Propylic (prōʊpĭ·lĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to propyl, containing propyl, as *propylic* (or propyl) *alcohol*, C_3H_7OH.

1850 J. W. RENDALL in *Trans. Chem. Soc.* III. 124 The corresponding alcohol...and ethereal, for which the appellation Propylic alcohol has been suggested by Dr. Hofmann. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 148 Triylic [or propylic] Alcohol. 1890 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 Other members of the alcoholic series—amylic, butylic, and propylic alcohol ...may cause a decidedly toxic action.

Propylite (prōʊ·pĭlaĭt). *Lithol.* [f. Gr. πρό- PRO- 1 + ὕλη matter + -ITE 1. So named by Richthofen, 1867, as opening the Tertiary volcanic epoch.] A volcanic rock occurring in and considered to be characteristic of various silver-mining regions; also called *greenstone-trachyte*.

Believed to be a portion of the metamorphism which

accompanied the formation of the metalliferous deposits.
1883 HUTCHINSON in *Mem. Geol. Scotl.* VII. I. 11 Propylite.
1897 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 280 Propylite.
1899 *Mineral. Mag.* XII. 259 Propylites also occur in Transylvania and Hungary.
1889 [J. PARK *Geol. Inv. Otago* XLV. 102, I hope shortly to be able to describe some of the chief types of these rocks,...their altered forms (the 'propylites'), and their Pliocene representatives (dacites and quartz-dacites).

Hence **Propylit·ic** *a.*, pertaining to propylite.
1889 *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 109 These rocks...including interesting examples of the so-called propylitic modification.

† **Propylon** (prō·pilŏn). Pl. **-pylons**, or in Gr. form **-pyla** (-pilă). [L., a. Gr. πρόπυλον, f. πρό, Pref. + πύλη gate.] = PROPYLÆUM. Also *transf.*
1832 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* vii. (1850) 277 Between these obelisks and the propylon are two colossal statues. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 192/1 Many of these (Pyramids of Meröe) have propyla attached to one side, as if forming the entrance to the building. 1865 FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. i. iv. 114 The cells of the temple have been excavated from the rock, but their doors and propylon are conceived (although added) in front. 1879 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 4003 O hall, my palace, my hearth's propyla! 1880 *Academy* 11 Dec. 416/1 Exits...looks down between two huge propylons of red rock to the blue expanse of sea.

Propyn(e, variants of PROPINE *Obs.*

Propyr·e, **-yrite(s**, obs. ff. PROPER, PROPERTY.

† **Proquæstor** (prōkwē·stŏr). *Rom. Antiq.* [Late L., *prōquæstor* (Gloss. Cyrill., Gl. Philox.)] *for* earlier *pro quæstore* (one acting) on behalf of a quæstor.] One acting in place of or on behalf of a quæstor; an officer who was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province after having fulfilled the quæstorship at Rome.
1708 PHILLIPS, *Pro-Quæstor*, a Deputy or Vice-Treasurer.
1727 LAUNCELOT *Hist.* (1736) I. 81 Cyprian Antonius one of Mark, proquæstor and proprætor, to the magistrates, senate, and people of Smilis, greeting. 1832 GIBB. *Pompeiana* II. xiii. 31 Of sufficient importance to have had a proquæstor.

† **Prora** (prō·rā). Pl. **-æ**. [L., *prōra* PROW.]
1. The prow of a ship; = PROW. *rare.*
1850 LESLIE tr. C. O. *Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 431 Naked, guarding the right leg with his shield, a prora or a dolphin, bearing thereon and looking aloward, is victor in combat and ruling over the vanquished.
2. *Zool.* Either of the two points of a cymba or C-shaped sponge-spicule.
1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 s.v. *Sponge*, The limit of the 'C' [-shaped spicule] is the first or *fragilis*; the point is the *prora* or *proreæ*.

Proral (prōrăl), *a.* [f. L. *prōr-a* PROW + -AL.] *b. Anat.* in *proral horn*, one of the original elements of the occipital. *Obs. rare.* **b.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the prora of a cymba: see PROC. 2.
1831 R. KNOX *Cuvier's Anim.* 31 At birth the occipital bone...appears to be formed by four centres...These four pieces form at this period so many distinct bones, which have been described as each under the name of the genital or sphenoidal, occipital and incisive bones. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 s.v. *Sponge*, By growing towards the equator the opposed proral and gonoral proreæ may coalesce.

† **Pro rata**: see PRO 7.

Pro-rate (prōrē·t), *v.* Chiefly *U. S.* [f. *pro rata*.] *trans.* To divide or assess *pro rata*; to distribute proportionally.
1884 WEBSTER, *Prorate*, to divide or distribute proportionally; to assess *pro rata* (Corrupt. *U.S.*). 1886 *Chicago Times* 23 June, As to the basis for prorating business between the subsidized and unsubsidized portions of the railroad. 1892 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbia* II. 260 The Baltimore and Ohio (Railroad) to operate and maintain the road, and prorate such rate per cent of the gross earnings ...that is to pay the Central Ohio thirty-five per cent of the gross earnings.
b. *intr.* or *absol.* To make arrangement or agreement on a basis of proportional distribution.
1887 *Chicago Times* 21 May, As to ascertaining the charter of the Rockford and St. Jo Road, by which the latter is bound to 'prorate' with any and all roads coming to Rockford. 1892 *Tribune* (New York) 8 June (Cent.), The Santa Fe (Railroad)...will hereafter refuse to prorate with them on shipments of grain and live stock.

Hence **Pro-ra·table** *a.*, 'capable of being pro-rated or divided proportionately' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879).

Prore (prōr). Now *poet.* and *rare.* Also 4 **proore**. [a. obs. F. *proue* (a 1325 in Godef.), ad. L. *prōra* PROW 2.] The PROW of a ship or boat.
1483 CAXTON *Paynim of A.* v. 8 The prooere whiche is the foremest partye of the shippe. 1490 — *Eneydos* vi. 29 The proore or fordele whiche lay towarde the coostes of Dan, toward aryere towarde the Reydoure of Cipre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Q. Curtius* II. v. 86 The proore did stryke against the poppes. 1580 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 101 They carryed certaine Ordinances in the proore of their Boates. 1718 POPE *Iliad* x. 323 Twelve galleys with vermilion proore. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xxi, The tall ship, whose lofty prore Shall never stoop the billows more. 1868 CROSTHWAITE tr. *Mandeb.* 3 Toward the sea they turn their proore.
b. *poetically.* A ship.
c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. xlv. 178 (*The Poet*) Now I begin to a successful proore, The Fates have fix'd me on crown Englands shore. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. xxiii, She...ing with overloaded proore, While backs unbent hasted reach the shore.

Pro-rector (prōrĕ·ktŏr). [f. PRO- 1 + RECTOR; also med.L., 3 Gen. *procurator*.] The deputy or substitute of a RECTOR in a university, college, or other educational institution; a vice-rector.
Formerly in use in the Scottish universities; now chiefly in those of Germany, in some of which the king or prince of the state is nominal Rector (MATTHIA 416, and the person who exercises the duties of the office is pro-rector. (Cf. the positions of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.) Also in some other German institutions of higher education.
c 1618 MOFFETUS *Hist. tr. vi.* 1 (1905) 306 But if it happen that any Baron or Prince be Student in the University, they use to chuse him Rector for the yeare, and he vseth to chuse for his Procurer or Substitute, him who by order and course should haue otherwise beene Rector that yeare.
1683 (Feb. 19) *Acta Facultatem Univ. St. Andr.* III. 451 Nouerint (omnes presentes & Collegio D. Leonardi R. D. Wallaco Comitissa per Rectorem, Collegij Dec Magistr principalis.)
1698 (Mar. 1) *Minutes Univ. St. Andrewes* XVII. 417 (MS.) The Senatus appointed the ex-Rector to act in the meantime as pro-Rector and Prymtor. 1866 *Fall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 4/2 The pro-rectors ...of the several [German] universities represented (at Heidelberg) were their gold chains of office.
1896 *Daily News* 12 June 5/2 The Emperor ...was received ...by the Rector and Pro-Rector of the Polytechnicum, in their long brown gowns and caps. 1908 J. MAITLAND *Annotated Lett. to Rektor* 3 Mar., [At St. Andrews] During the dies of the Ordinations following on the Universities Act of 1858 there was always a pro-Rector, or, as he was sometimes called, a vice-Rector, whose duty it was to act for the Rector in his absence.
Hence **Pro-rectorate**, the office of a pro-rector.
1856 in Worcester (Ohio) Wm. Howbert. 1883 DENISLE *Lett. Collector* xvii. 203 The duties of the pro-rectorate have occupied and disorganized me.

Pro-regent, Prorsenal: see PRO- 1 2, PRE- 2 1.

Pro-re-nascent, pro re nata: see PRO 8.

† **Prore·ption**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-ēion**. [n. of action f. L. *proripi-ere, proripī-* to creep forward.] A creeping on; a slow advance.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Proreption*, a creeping forward, a crooking forward by little and little, a growing, spreading, or coming forth. 1658 J. ROBOTHAM *Exhalation* 6 In the slow proreption of every Sphere, out of his proper Sign.

† **Pro·rex**. *Obs.* [f. L. *pro*, PRO- 1 + *rex* a king.] A deputy king: a viceroy.
1566 MAINWARING tr. *Fr. Tarchmel* 1. 1 Comes him princes of all Africk. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Epist., As I have no portion in any rapes opinion, so am I the Prorex of my private thoughts. 1594 RICHARDS *Comm. Rich.* 156 In the 17. year of Iehoshaphat, Iehoram his son began to reigne as Prorex, or Vice-Roy to his father. c 1675 T. GOODWIN *Knowledge of God* iv. 182, Whilst the world stands he [Christ] governs it, stands God of that burden, and is his *prorex* for ever.

† **Pro·ritate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōrit-āre* to provoke, incite, excite. Cf. PRORITE and IRRITATE *v.*?] *trans.* To provoke, irritate, incite.
1600 VERSTEGAN *Odde Words* v. (1662) 109 By reason of their wrath and unbridled nature, they prorritate Venus. 1623 W. SIMMON *Hydrol. Chymica* 80 By prorritating the grut. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compital.* 111. 302 Fasciculus...prorritate and refill us & were the coole surface of the Skin.
Hence † **Prorita·tion** *Obs.*, provocation, irritation, incitement.
1641 *Harm. Chief Transylvanie* 43 Your Malecontits (after all your protestation) holds no other than faire termes with our Sacredest Christian. 1657 TORKINGTON *Comenius' Orbis* 322 It helps such as labour under the Dysentery, or the frequent prorritation of the belly. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compital.* 11. 222 The Rats...may be overcome by a gentle prorritation of the blood.

† **Prori·te**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōrīt-āre*: see above. Cf. obs. F. *prorite* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* = PRORITATE.
1594 *Newton Health Mag.* 71 It doth prorite and tickle them to evacuate it.

Prorogate (prōrŏgē·t), *v.* Pa. pple. in Sc. also **prorogate**. Chiefly *Sc.*; now only *St. Law.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōrogāre*: see PROROGUE.]
† **1.** *trans.* = PROROGUE 1, 2. *Obs.*
1532–50 tr. *Myrdin* (Rolls) IV. 193 In that he had prorogate his office by the space of v. yeare. 1550 *Rep. Privy Council Scotl.* I. 107 With power to them to prorogat their decreits. 1607 EDM. STANLEY *Tullius Cæsar Angl.*, He sent to the Senate to have his government of the Gaules prorogated for five yeares. 1680 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 420/1 The aydes of Inland and forraign Commodities Granted in King Charles the Second ... by the fourteenth act of the Parliament 1661...and prorogat by the eight act of his Parliament 1681 to five yeares therafter. c 1693 *Elizabeth's Exhalat* in *Ill. Sp.* 350, I prorogate,...wyre-drawe, and dish off the Time.
2. = PROROGUE 2, 3.
1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* II. 31 To prorogat the said day of their sitting. 1646 *Sc. Multrees Bord. Records in Pamela* (1908) II. 198 He gave order to prorogate it [the Assembly] to another and longer day. 1656 *Sc. Acts* VI. (1820) 361/1 Prorogating the Sessions of Justice Courts, *Latter Lent*, &c. (1699) 292 The Council was prorogat also the Dyets appointed for Executions. 1828–32 TYTLER *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) I. 88 note, The day of assembling was afterwards prorogated to the end of August. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict. c.* 100 § 21 It shall not be competent ...of consent of parties to prorogate the time for complying with any statutory enactment.
3. *Sc. and Comm. Law.* To extend (the jurisdiction of a judge or court) to a cause in which it would otherwise be incompetent: cf. PROROGATION 4 *b*.
1820 J. WALLACE *Treat. Comm.* 29 All Clerk sessions, arbiting between or among the brethren,...who either may or will prorogate the Jurisdictions of the said Companie, and their court. 1858 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* (1699) 189 Circumstances had in this prorogate the power of inferior Judges. 1858 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Prorogation of Jurisdiction*, Where the proper jurisdiction of the judge is confined to causes amounting to a certain value, parties may prorogate the jurisdiction to causes above that value, unless the statute confining the jurisdiction prohibits it.

¶ **4.** *pa. pple. prorogate*, appz. used for 'called, summoned'. *Obs. rare.*
c 1450 HOLINSH. *Chron.* (1577) I. (MS. Arch Selld. B. 10), Edmonde Ironside...After Edelredde his fadir was prorogate Vnto the Crowne of alle the reale land.

Hence **Pro·rogated** *ppl. a.*
1845 RUTHERFORD *Peter's Tri. Faith* xviii. (1849) 223 The unchanged and prorogated [*sic*] consecration and adoration of Jesus Christ...must have a daily use. 1873 EDMOND *Stat. Law Scotl.* I. 8. § 27 Prorogated jurisdiction is that which is, by the consent of parties, conferred on a judge, who, without such consent, would be incompetent. 1890 *Act* 53 & 54 *Vict. c.* 36 § 2 The original or prorogated period, as the case may be, for lodging a revised condescendence.

Prorogation (prōrŏgē·ʃən, prŏrō-). [ME. a. OF. *prorogation* (1313 in Hatz.-Darm.), med.F. *-tion*, or ad. L. *prōrogātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōrogāre* to PROROGUE.]
1. The action of lengthening in duration, or causing to last longer; extension of time; prolongation, protraction, further continuance. *Now rare or Obs.* exc. in *St. Law.*
1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 283 Thus the prorogacion of his lyfe by one day. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 256 b, The senate would not grue no grauntie vnto Catoues prorogacion, that is to saie, a longer time in his dietrone. 1647 H. MAY *Lucan's Pharsal.* Notes (1758) Distance of the stolen time, and the prorogation of the accustomed time. 1706–7 *Act* 6 *Geo. II*, c. xxi § 10 By virtue of the prorogation of any lease or term. 1858 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Prorogation*, in judicial proceedings, a prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or observing any other judicial order....*Prorogation of a Lease* is the extension of it. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 223 He himself was court on particular occasions of existence.
2. The action of proroguing an assembly, esp. Parliament; discontinuance of meetings until the following session, without dissolution.
1512–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 31/2 Your Parliament...by myeen prorogacions and adiornamentes, vnto the xxi day of Januarie...compassed. 1586 BP. SCORY *Serm.* in Elton *Orig. Eccl. Anc.* 1. iii. 17 We...did procure this prorogation for the other 6. moneth. [Cf. PROROGUE v. 2, Cent. 1586.] 1638 IN. HOSKYNS tr. *St. Papers* (Camden) 48 A great matter of them came to enjoy to have protested against the prorogation [of the General Assembly]. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 187 A prorogation is the continuance of the parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from day to day. 1828 SCOTT *P. St. Ford* vii, Bailly Craigdaillie...who had advised the prorogation of their own consent to the present place and hour. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 171/1 The effect of a prorogation is at once to suspend all business until parliament may be summoned again. *Ibid.*, A bill must be renewed after a prorogation, as if it had never been introduced, though the prorogation be for no more than a day.
1876 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 368 III. 280 n. The distinction between adjournment and prorogation...is a modern distinction. The necessary adjournment from day to day, as well as the commemorating of a parliament called, and the longer intermission of the session, was known as prorogation. *Ibid.* note, The word 'prorogation' is constantly used for commemorating or delaying the day of meeting.
b. *transf.* The time during which Parliament stands prorogued; the interval between successive sessions.
a 1726 HIST. *Chron., Hen. VIII* 130 b, During which prorogation, the common people called to the Sharpenes, &c., we hear one you will grant (if...) of the people, to advise you to doe so that you make no haste. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Feb., This day the Parliament met again, after their long prorogation. 1704 HOWE *Drapier's Lett.* 2 Wks. 1735 V. 61 If it would seem very extraordinary, if an inferior court in England should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament during a prorogation.
† **3.** The action of deferring to a later time; postponement. *Obs. rare.*
1658 PHILLIPS, *Prorogation*, a deferring or putting off to another time. 1705 KALEBY *Serm.* 15 He often obtained Pardon, or a Prorogation of the Punishment.
4. a. *Sc. Law.* The extension of the jurisdiction of a judge or court to causes which do not properly come within it: allowed in certain cases by consent of the parties.
1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Prorogation of Jurisdiction*, In order to render prorogation effectual, the judge must have a jurisdiction susceptible of prorogation.
† **b.** *gen.* Extension. *Obs. rare.*
a 1626 SIR ANDREW *Serm.* (1638) I. 223 Good will is a kind of peace, but...with an extent or prorogation, a kind of peace peculiar to men which the other parts of the earth are not capable of.

Pro·rogator. *rare.* [a. L. *prōrogātor*, agent-n. f. *prōrogāre* to PROROGUE.] One who prorogues.
(In quot. app. a meaningless Anglic.)
1830 GALT *Magnanimous* 326 Against all Hardiehall accusations, prorogators, derogators.

Prorogue (prōrō·g), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **proroge**, (5 **-roge**, 6 **-rog**), 6– **prorogue**. [Late ME. *prorogge*, a. F. *proroger*, obs. F. *prorogue-r* (both 14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prōrogāre* to prolong, extend, esp. a term of office; to defer; lit. to ask publicly, f. *pro*, PRO- 1 + *rogāre* to ask.
The etymological sense, according to Scholiast, was probably 'to ask the people whether the term of an office or the like

may be prolonged to a person', as if to ask him *cui*. But of this no example is extant in Latin.]

†**1.** *trans.* To prolong, lengthen, extend (in time or duration); to cause to last longer; to continue, protract. *Obs.* (exc. as a Latinism.)

1405 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 585 The which Graunte was lengthed and prorogued yet the last Parliament. By other two yeres. *c* 1500 MORE *Picus* Wks. 25/1 If he might have had 5^e^ space of his life prorogued. 1578 FLEMING *Comment.* 1618/2 The truce was effectuous prorogued for a few dayes. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 550 And besides [they] did prorogate the time of his Government five years further. 1883 MANDE CREIGHT *Lect. C. Warren Hist.* The States prorogued the space for deliberation...from that present time, until the first of September. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 263 As long as the Spirit prorogues his workings after an obstinate resistance of them. 1878 BOSE. SMITH *Carthage* 237 The command of Scipio was prorogued, not, as on previous occasions, for a fixed period, but till such time as the war should be brought to a conclusion.

†**2.** *trans.* To put off for a time, defer, postpone.

1422 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 253/1 To forbere and prorogge, and to putte in respyte, th'execucion of the Iugging of the saide ... men Archers. 1492 HEN. VII *Let. to Khan Acad. Cienc. Cl. H. S.*) II. 618 Prorogge your said desires unto the time ye shall have further knowlege from us. 1510 BARNS *Eccles. & Treat.* (1573) 48/1 I know thou must not nothing prorogue it. Oh Thursday must be reserved to this Church. 1632 PRYNNE in *Rushw. Collect.* (1721) II. 278 The Kings Journey into Scotland must be prorogued until another yeare. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. 136 To stop a stream in his course to God, by pretending his corrupt hours, time he may prorogue that errant with safety.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To delay, procrastinate. *Obs.*

1553 NAUNTON *Christ's T.* 71 b. Why doost thou prorogue till thy wrinkled life be at his wayes end?

3. To discontinue the meetings of (a legislative or other assembly) for a time, definite or indefinite, without dissolving it; to dismiss by authority until the next session. Originally and chiefly in reference to the British Parliament.

Originally a particular application of sense 2: the ceasing being to 'put off, postpone' the assembly at sittings of a parliament which had been summoned or was in session: cf. 1401, 1858 in PROROGUING *vbl. sb.*

1422 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 486/1 This present Parliament to prorogge, sitteynge, or dissolve. 1534 FABYAN *Chron.* cc. 344 In this 28th. yere, the kyng helde one parlyament at Westminster, & another at Yorke, prorogyd fro Westmynster to Wynchestre. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 40 Vpon this poynct ... the parliament was prorogued to Westminster. 1586 BOWDLER in Elks *Orig. Lett. Ser.* 1. III. 13 We had great reason to prorog our session which is now till the 29th. *c* 1603 BACON *Addr. Sir C. Villiers* 9 § 18 By the king's authority alone, and by his writs are they [the two houses of peers and commons] assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may adiourne themself. 1789 HUTCHINSON *Cumb. T.*, &c. Wks. 1813 III. 23 The Pope...recalled them and prorogued the Council. 1840 D'ISRAELI *Am. Lit. Explan.* (1841) II. 13 Parliament is called together by the King, who may prorogue or dissolve it at pleasure.

b. *intr.* in *pass.* sense: To be prorogued; to discontinue meeting until the next session.

1641 *Vieus Print. Book* (*Harrod*) 4 He may commaund them to prorogue, or adiourn for time or place. 1660 *Hist. Parl.* (1807) IV. 646, I acted as the Musicians, and noticed of Lawes, Lat 'em fit or Prorogue as his Majesty pleased. 1848 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1849) X. 60 No opportunity was afforded...of discussing the question before Parliament prorogued.

Hence **Prore·gued** *ppl. a.*, **Prore·guing** *vbl. sb.*; †**Prore·guement** [cf. AF. *prorogement* (1378 in Godef.)] = PROROGATION; **Prore·guer**, one who prorogues (in quot., one who puts off or defers).

1552 HULOET, †*Prorogued, prorogatus.* 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 1 The King...went privately...as if it had been to a return of a prorogued or adjourn'd Parliament. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 235 The day for the convention of the Parliament after their †Prorogement. 1727 *J. Pavon Regist Kirck.* 3 These †prorogers of and delinquenting wherewith, are here justly reproved. 1781 in W. H. Turner *Select. Oxford* (1880) 421 A proclamation for the †prorogueing of the Parliament. 1822 in *Parliam. Proc. Ill. xi. 360* That the cause of the proroguing of his behaviour was in his owne default. 1886 SIR C. LITTLETON in *Harlow & Pagan Greenbag* 138 The prorogation or parliament for to-day.

Prorsad (*pɔ·rsæd*), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *prorsus* forwards + *-ad*: see DEXTRAD.] Towards the front, forward. So **Pro·rsal** *a.*, forward, anterior.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Prorumple**, *v. Obs., nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prōrumpĕre*, f. PRO-[1] + *rumpĕre* to burst.] *intr.* To burst forth.

1616 B. JONSON *Pastorate* v. iii. *Cyth. O*—h—prorumpeth. *Time.* Prorumpeth? what a noise it makes! as if his spirit would have prorumpt with it.

Prorupt (*prɔrɔ·pt*), *v. rare.* [f. L. *prorupt-*, *ppl.* stem of *prōrumpĕre*: see PRO-[1].] *trans.* To cause to burst forth: hence **Prorupted** *ppl. a.* So **Proruption** (*prɔrɔ·pʃən*) [ad. late L. *prōruptiōn-em*, n. of action], a bursting forth.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 149 The latter broad hypothesis, by a forcible prorruption publisheth their period of exclusion. 1658 MAYNE *Expos. Lam.* Prorruption, Rent by a bursting or breaking forth, as of the blood; prorruption. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 430 The lodestar is in the celestial pole, the Pergamene to the prorupted mountain.

Prosaic (*prɔsē·ik*), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. mod.L. *prosaicus* (16th c.), f. *prōsa* PROSE: see -IC. So F. *prosaïque* (1581 *a.*, adv. *-ment*) in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to prose; consisting of or written in prose; (of an author) writing in prose. Now *rare* or *Obs.*: expressed by PROSE *g* attrib.

1648 HERON *Glossogr., Prosaick*, that is in Prose-and not in Meeter, pertaining to Prose. 1709 H. ELLWOOD (title) *A Prosaic Translation of...Pentus Flaccus's Six Satyrs.* 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Inq.* II. iii. (1786) 52 In modern Rhythm, (or is Prosaic or Poetic, he [the reader] must expect to find it governed by the greater part by Accent. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 13 His [Herder] publications...many works, chiefly prosaic, which widely extended his literary reputation. 1878 ROBERTSON *Lr. Antient Israel*, Verse which, here, succeeds Prosaic reminiscence.

2. Having the character, style, or diction of prose as opposed to poetry; lacking poetic beauty, feeling, or imagination; plain, matter-of-fact. Hence **b.** *transf.* Unpoetic, unromantic; commonplace, dull, tame. (Of persons and things.)

1598 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iv. 27 'Tis not enough to close the flowing Line, And to my Syllables your Verse confine. Or mine is more prosaic Rhimes like me, Then can deserve the Name of Poetry. 1735 MIDDLETON *Mem.* (ed. 2) II. 168 The verses were very small...prosaic enough to be intelligible to the meanest capacity. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 283 *Ships of Fools*! The verse being prosaic, preserves its editorial tame.

b. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 10 When you are fast, prosaic, and insipid (which, under favor, you sometimes are). 1859 BRIMLEY *Cabl. T.* III. 40 Do you get impatient with the prosaic life around you—the dullness, and the unselfishness, and the humbleness of men? 1877 BLACK *Green Pool* vii. Meetings and businesses are very prosaic things. 1890 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* viii The Christian can consciously hold to be a prosaic people.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A prose author: = PROSAIST 1. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiii. (Arb.) 58 Which occasioned the many writers to chuse an higher stile to for his subiect, the Prosaicke to prose, the Poet to measure.

2. *pl.* Prosaic things or subjects.

1890 CLARA ROBELL [Doris *Tyng*] I. vii. 163 He [a city] hardened rapidly into the familiar grimness of timber, mud-flats and tracking.

Prosa·ical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1632 L. *Wright's Liberty* 7, as for us we may observe both from these Poets, and Primordial writers. 1732 RAY, *Glossary Remarks Bodd* (1760) 210 Consider the primitive words of Milton, you will find their more common names elegant. 1808 BRADY *Sir T. More's Utopia* Introd. 23 The first translated work with which Robert's prosaical pen appears is called 'The Life of John Picus'.

2. = PROS. 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 218 As familiar and prosaical, as the Character would suffer it. 1848 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 73 I found that now too prosaical for my romantic circumstances. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 1. 19 In the practical, prosaical Saxon, who does the work.

Prosa·ically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL 2.] In a prosaic manner.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Let. to Pickering* (*Kenyon's Catal.* June 1895, Sir Walter Scott, tho' a poet...manages them [stories] somewhat more prosaically—i.e. with more room and discursion. 1839 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* III. iv. § 2. 455 La Salle [of Tarentel...considers good advice to mothers ...very prosaically delivered. 1885 *Manchester* 3 Mar. 2/2/1 The visits...may be prosaically described as 'a ballout here an pudden hang'...of wits, and weighing about 8½ ounces.

Prosa·icalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PROSAICISM.

1842 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* 42 As to pronunciation in general, it is sometimes indulged to by young writers on the plea of its being natural. 1878 MRS VENUS *Wisdom bound* xxi. 182 The keenest prosaicalness of common life is shown in the Paston letters, where the girls pray for husbands, with apparently perfect indifference as to who they may be.

Prosaicism (*prɔrē·isiz'm*). [f. PROSAIC *a.* + -ISM.] = PROSAISM.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin's* 188 Those long trains of comparative prosaicism, even which we yawn. *a* 1849 *New Monthly Mag.* LXX. 182 [It] was fit to be the prosaicism of these two natures to which in spring their imperial queen is kind. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 401 People are never weary of inveighing against the prosaicism of our time.

Prosa·icness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Prosaic quality or character.

1787 *Anal. Educ.* 1 Feb. 79 That Dutch picture...in its minute detail, painstaking and prosaicness. 1850 *Athenæum* 9 Mar. 302/3 The vulgarity and prosaicness of these people and their surroundings.

Prosa·i-co-mi-e-pic, *a. nonce-wd.* Combining the prosaic, comic, and epic.

1792 FERLAND *Tom Jones* v. 5 We have laid it down as a Rule necessary to be observed in all Prosai-comi-epic Writing.

Prosaism (*prɔrē·iz'm*). [ad. F. *prosaïsme*, f. L., *prōsa* PROSE: see -ISM.]

1. Prosaic character or style. (In quot. 1855, Dull or commonplace condition or prospect.)

1787 Anna. Inverary *Lett.* (1824) I. 356 Every have you found me ready to acknowledge the presidom of many lines which you have pointed out to my most favourite poets. 1824 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 709 Not a picturesque bit of building was to be seen;...nothing but the most arid prosaism. 1869 LEAKE in *Peoples Mag.* I. 204, 1 Dec. 1870 Nor could a Frenchman...find the whole premium of Wordsworth's lines—' Thus adequate provision should be made For all the people to be taught to read'.

2. (with *pl.*) A prosaic phrase or expression.

1787 CRANCOUR *Belg. Lit. notes* (1880) 183 The substance of premium...must...be amended. *a* 1850 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) II. 63 Critics, who, when they assemble upon these prosaisms, as they call them, imagine that they have made a notable discovery. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 10 There are premiums and colloquial turns which every one uses and then remind us of the nineteen.

Prosaist (*prɔ·zəist*). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who writes in prose; a prose author.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Mon. Rev.* I. 300 Known to the public as a poet, and a premier of eloquence and erudition. 1827 *De Quincey in Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 10 The prosaist is gratified if he impresses clear and distinct ideas. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* vi. 91 There is no other prosaist who possesses anything like Milton's command over the resources of our language.

2. A prosaic or unpoetic person.

1834 CAROLINE BOWLES in *Misc. Rem.* (1892) III. 72 A man who decided that Schiller was a Poet, would himself be, from every side, declared a Prosaist. 1853 CHARLES *Poems*, etc. (1882) I. 198 Now that five of English prosaists was inspired with those (poetic lines), remains a problem.

†**Pro·sal,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *prōsāl-is* (6th c., Cassiod.), f. L. *prōsa* PROSE: see -AL. Cf. F. *prosal* (14th c.).] Pertaining to or composed in prose; in quot. 1634, written or printed in the form of prose (not in measured lines like verse).

1634 WILLIAM *Third. Feast.* vi. 137 These Analyses in a prosal method...are plainer...for the vulgar sort, than such as are set in Sections. *a* 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* xi. (1683) 175 The Friars not easily or at once composed his prosal fragments into Verse.

†**Pro·sapy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōsāpi-a* (also *-es*) a stock, race, family. Cf. obs. F. *prosapie* (1387 in Cotgr.).] Stock, race, lineage.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 Not the litterale discourse of the prosapy [L. *prosapiam*] or kynrede of Nemanothe forbode by man, but but monymede in Saxlide nowyn to Engelonde. 1540 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 81 Bueyng a mayne, and beginne to of a mannes prosapie, to wonly wise. 1634 CALVERT *Apol. Eve.* iv. xxvii. 53 Two Tempest sprung from Cornish prosapy.

†**Prosateur** (*prɔsătœ·r*). [F. (*Mélange* 1666), ad. L. *prosātor* (in Florio): cf. med.L. *prōsātor* (Du Cange).] A prose-writer.

1880 E. W. COOKE in *Academy* 4 Sept. 164 Shelley ceased to come before the world as a prosateur (not as he began to do as seriously as a poet. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 452 There are few better examples of his charm as prosateur.

Also in med.L. form **Prosa·tor.**

1892 SHERWOOD *Lett.* (1901) II. 16. 191 Not that I set much store by any person, who is not the prosator of Pomfret.

Prosc(a)pula, -**ar**: see PRO-[2] 2.

†**Prosco·rah.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *prōscarabæus*: see PRO-[1] and SCARAB.] = F. *prosarabe*.] A name of the Oil-beetle, *Meloe Proscarabæus*.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1026 Called *Proscarabeus* by Latines...in English & many Eily be called the Oyl-beetle, or the Oyl-[illegible]. 1666 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Ins.* II. 8. 2. 223 Insects...like a Bottle without wings, but seeming to have many little rudiments of wings, round for being 240 upon a touch to smell out a yellowish oily substance from his joynts.—Prosorah.

Proscenium (*prɔsī·niəm*). Pl. **-a.** [a. L. *prosc(a)enium*, ad. Gr. προσκήνιον a proscenium, also in late Gr. a stage-curtain, f. πρό, PRO-[2] + σκηνή a booth, stage, SCENE.]

1. a. In the ancient theatre, The space between the 'scene' or background and the orchestra, on which the action took place; the stage.

1616 BULLOKAR *Institut.* 164 These Games...he beheld from the top of the *Proscenium* [margin The five stage]. 1648 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Proscenium*, the Ground of the Scene: so Killen as high as the last Pavilion of the Theatre, whose Face or Front was adorned with many ranges of Pillars. 1839 *Ainsworth Lect. in Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 180 The two wooden pillars still standing in the *proscenium* of the theatre, contained one of the Forum at Rome. 1889 TODD *Night. Tuesday* II. 201 Of...the proscenium there are no peoples.

b. In the modern theatre. The space between the curtain or drop-scene and the orchestra; often including the curtain itself and the arch or frame-work which holds it.

1807 *Director* I. 144 This sublimal proscenium, as it were, done-nails the house with the stage. 1880 *All Year Round No.* 42. 417 The appearance of the audience, as seen from the proscenium, is highly remarkable to the actors of various rank comparisons. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 422 The one determining characteristic of the Elizabethan stage...is its lack of anything like a proscenium.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** The front, the foreground.

1648 HERRICK *Hesperi.*, *Upon his Verses* (1869) 260, All crown'd and...head a muse that is the grace And proscenium of her face. 1795 EARL MACARTNEY in *J. Barrow Life*, 491 (*Diary* II. 270 Several persons passed backwards and forwards in the proscenium or fore ground of the tent. 1830 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xiii, Those thoughts...for a good while...kept possession of the proscenium of his mind.

b. 'The stage'; dramatic art.

1812 G. COLMAN *Poet. Vag.* (1826) 98 During his time, from the Proscenium to the Pit, Thalia and Melpomene had vanished. 1907 *Edin. Rev. Jan.* 149 The Comic is still enthroned above the proscenium.

3. *attrib.*, as *proscenium arch, box, door.*

1823 Miss MARTINEAU *Strange Wedding* I. ii. 36 That official ...ushered a door behind the proscenium box, a door seized by the manager, and let Powell in through. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 486/2 I was in the box that used to be built behind the proscenium arch so that the actors themselves could watch the stage during their waits.

Proscession, obs. form of PROCESSION.

†**Prosch(e)olium,** -**lion** (*prɔskō·liəm*, -*ŏn*). [med.L. *prosch(e)olium*, f. Gr. πρό, PRO-[2] + †L.

schools, sch. Gr. σχολή school.] The name of a covered court forming the eastern entrance to the Divinity School at Oxford.

1636 in *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) II. 321 Bound to be in the Proscholion of the Divinity School during the sitting of his grace. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 190 He did not stand [for] in the Proscholion (commonly called Fig-market) of the Divinity School, as he ought to have done.

† **Prosci'nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōscindĕ-re* to tear open in front, rend. f. *prō,* Pro-[1] + *scindĕ-re* to cut, rend.] *trans.* To rend, to tear; also *fig.* to revile.

1535 COVERDALE *Treat. of Cr.* IV. 22, 173 They did not much grieue and prouoke (as it were) the Imperiall people. 1670 R. MACWARD *Trag. Mourning* 56 Tim...Reproaches, wherewith your Clergie during those unhappy times did not cease continually to prosecute the people of God.

† **Prosci'sion** (*prōsi·ʒən*). *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *prōscissiōn-em* breaking up (of land), first ploughing, f. *prō,* Pro-[1] + *scind-ĕre, scisc-um* to break or tear asunder.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Prosission* [sic] (term for *proscission*), a cutting up, a slicing, a ploughing, a conveying of land.

Prosciutto, -**scuttor**: see PRO-[2] 1 b.

† **Prosco'lla** (*prɒskɒ·lă*). *Bot.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L., f. Gr. πρός to + κόλλα glue.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot., Prosculla*, a viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids, to which the pollen-masses become attached.

Proscribable (*prɒskrəi·bă'l*), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being proscribed, or placed under legal prescription.

1682 *Ecclo* 18 Feb. 3/2 The offence had to be considered as a proscribable disorder; and it was declared that the receipt must not be conclusive evidence of the prescription of the clothes.

Proscribe (*prɒskrəi·b*), *v.* [ad. L. *prōscrībĕ-re* to write in front of; to write before the world, publish by writing, offer in writing for sale, etc.; to 'post' a person as condemned to confiscation or outlawry. f. *prō,* Pro-[1] + *scrībĕ-re* to write.]

† **I. 1.** *trans.* To write in front; to prefix in writing. *Obs. rare.*

Perhaps a scribal error for *prescribe*; see PRE-[1].

1431-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 When the consulare [throughout *consulare*, the letter shall be punctuate [i. *praenominare*] as the same followynge [R.].

II. 2. To write up or publish the name of (a person) as condemned to death and confiscation of property; to put out of the protection of the law, to outlaw; to banish, exile. Also *fig.*

1580 DIGGES *Stratioticos* (1590) 353, He...doth confesse, & proscribe him as author of Schisme. 1598 STOWE *Annales Eliz.* Wks. (1600) 1227 Ro. Vere, Earle of Oxford, was...banished the realme, and proscribed. 1656 E. L'ESTRANGE *Answer to Alm.* (1708) 200 He that proscribes you today, shall himself be one on morrow. 1690 TEMPLE *Gen. Groans* VII. Wks. 316 He was himself outlawed and proscribed in the name of his sovereign. 1841 ALISON *Hist. Europe* X. (1858) 84 A declaration was signed by all the Powers, which...proscribed Napoleon as a public enemy, with whom neither peace nor truce could be concluded.

b. To ostracize, to 'send to Coventry'.

1680 EARL ROCHES tr. *Horace's Art Poet.* 31 That Poet, more in their raging fits...detested and proscribed by Men of means.

3. To reject, condemn, denounce (a thing) as useless or dangerous; to prohibit, interdict; to proclaim (a district or practice); = PROCLAIM 1, 2, 6.

1620 MASSE tr. *Alberici Gentilis De Jure* 6 Yea Custome is that uncontrouled Lord, that prescribes, and proscribes Lawes at his pleasure. 1708 HUME *Eccl. & Treat.* (1777) II. Notes 310 They [plays] have been zealously prescribed by the godly in later ages. 1772 PENNANT *Zool. Brit.* (1776) I. 219 The Brain...prescribed...Conjunction. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 70 61. 411 Poisons of taste or elegance seem to prescribe it [close] even from the table. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 240 The ecclesiastics in vain prescribed these licentious novelties. 1852 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1861) 194 Before their religion was proscribed and their convents confiscated.

† As a literalism of rendering in Rheims's N. T.

1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Gal.* iii. 1 O senseles Galathians, who hath bewitched you, not to obey the truth, before whose eies Iesus Christ was proscribed [Gr. προεγράφη; Vulg. *proscriptus est*; 1526 WYCLIF *notbi*]; TYNDALE, COVERDALE *described*; also routinely as *bath...ben described*; *openly set forth*], being crucified among you?

Hence **Proscri'bed** *ppl. a.*

1612 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i, I bid for thee Thy murder of thy brother,...And with him in the list of my proscribed. After thy fact, to save thy little shame. 1680 BRADSHAW *Stoica* 87 In the proscribed emperor was by his partizans besieged. 1688 J. H. *Rome Safe* Ch. *Engl.* 7, 68 A well-known firmness of the proscribed soldiers. 1689 RAMESAY *Ane. Mod.* 417 The property of the proscribed was confiscated.

† **Proscribe,** formerly for PRESCRIBE: see PRE-[1] 3.

1530 PALSGR. 668/1, *I proscryde* (*I-dygne for I prescryde*).

Proscri'ber. [See -ER[1].] One who proscribes.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., Rm. ind. Kni. II. 109 The cruelties and proscriber had descended to us by a more hideous form than they now appear. 1889 *Daily News* 19 July, Where frequent revolutions have divided parties into proscribers and proscribed.

Proscript, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōscript-us*, pa. ppl. of *prōscrībĕ-re* to PROSCRIBE. See also *V. prescript, V. prescri.*]

† **A.** *adj.* (*prəskri·pt*). Proscribed: see PROSCRIBE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1580-8 *Hist. Tames* VI (1804) 19 The disobeyers were sundi proscript and forfaulit, to the end he myght be altogidder with the bones of their lands and rents. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* (1600) 1261 Cn. Domitius, one of the proscript citizens. 1628 tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus Amulius* 29 A Proscript man who to enioy the goods of his wife, told her that he would kill himselfe, she added that she would accompanie him.

B. *sb.* (*prō·skript*). One who is proscribed.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 148 L. Cæsar, his brother, when hee was a proscript or outlawe. 1632-60 HOWELL *Cleveland* v. (1680) 250 So high an outlaw did they set upon the cursed head of this Proscript. 1859 SEGRAVE tr. *Chateaubriand's Treas. Introd.* 108 [I] set Principia never open a public school of philosophy. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Jean was's No proscript could find a refuge beyond the reach of the Czar.

† **Proscript,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōscript-um*, pa. pple. neut. of *prōscrībĕ-re* to PROSCRIBE.] A prohibition, an interdict.

1580 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1747 He should be within the danger of the proscript. *Ibid.*, Priests to accept the pains of this proscript, were ready to do whatsoever the pope would have them...&c.

Proscription (*prəskri·pʃən*). [ad. L. *prōscriptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōscrībĕ-re* to PROSCRIBE. Cf. F. *proscription* (1486 in Godef.).]

1. The action of proscribing; the condition or fact of being proscribed; decree of condemnation to death or banishment; outlawry. Also *fig.*

1587 TURNER *Hippius* (Rolls) VII. 325 In [sic] 1320 [in] England was celebrate under king William de Rede, and proscriptions and executiones and tauntage [*read* tyrannye] hand. 1422-30 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxxiii. (MS. Bodley 632 f. 139) Exile, sorry, chrystes, and penaunce, Proscripcioun and exyliaunce. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij, The tyme of Sylla, when he made the vnlawefull proscription agayne the Romayns. 1600 DYMOCK *Forbush* (1843) 19 This canon...was very well quoted by a proscription of the O'Connors made by Charles of Kildare. 1738 DARTMOUTH *On Purples* (ed. 2) 72 In hang up the Tables of Proscription, without the Power of reading. Conversion to one off every Head that wears a Face civilized at Court, would in Manners make a Prince. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 8. 173 William ...was resolved that no bloodshed or proscription should follow the revolution.

2. Interdiction, interdiction, prohibition by authority; exclusion or rejection by public order.

1859 in *Parton's Humour* (1868) IV. 164 The saving of their rights is the clear proscription of their rights. 1878 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 61 A proscription published by a Colony against the Mother-country. 1891 HUXLEY *Lect. Chr. in Ch.* 16, (1894) II. 342 Iconoclasm...was a mere negative Gothism, a proscription of those sentiments which had [sic] possession of the popular mind. 1897 C. GEORGE *Christ* iii. (1899) 69 A land affected by racial proscription.

Proscriptive (*prəskri·ptiv*), *a.* [f. I. *prōscript-us*, pa. pple. stem of *prōscrībĕ-re* to PROSCRIBE + -IVE.] Characterized by proscribing; tending to proscribe; of the nature or character of proscription.

1727 EDMD. *Author* 1. Wks. 1795 I. 134 A most noble illustrious; and...as proscriptive and arbitrary, as the fatalest Romes ever. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1788) VI. 134 The harmful measures pursued with proscriptive zeal, and ineffectual arms, the rebels whom they had made. 1859 DEILLON *Hist. T. Sadyer* I. (1859) 23 The powerful and established party...became proscriptive towards dissent and weaker organizations.

Hence **Proscri'ptively** *adv.*, by way of proscription; **Proscri'ptiveness,** the quality of being proscriptive.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), Proscriptively. 1888 RAMSAY *Progr. Th. Cri. Study* v. 71 The proscriptiveness of ecclesiastical intolerance is a characteristic of a dead church.

Prosecutal, Prosecutallar, etc.: see PRO-[2] 2.

Prose (*prōuz*), *sb.* Also 6 **prouse, prosse,** 8- **proze,** proze. [a. F. *prose* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōsa* (*prōrsa*), lit. straightforward discourse, sb. use of fem. of *prōs-us*, for earlier *prorr-us* adj. straightforward, straight, direct, contr. from *prōvors-us*, pa. pple. of *prōvert-ĕre* to turn forwards. Hence med.L. *prōsa* as essential hymn, in which the prose pronunciation and order is used.]

1. The ordinary form of written or spoken language, without metrical structure; esp. as a species or division of literature. Opposed to *poetry, verse, rime*, or *metre*.

c 1550 R. BECKET *Chron. Wace* (Rolfe) 1497 But fforsothe men writen hit in prose, Rightt as he dide, here for to glose. c 1580 CHRISTOPHER *Middle. Poet.* 14 Gladly would I lay grabling verse aside, That I may write a final thyng in prose. 1583 CAMPION *Cobbe* 3 Two partyes...the first is in prose and the second in verse. 1595 LODGE *Rosalynde Lab.* (1878) 15 The thing which best I request in rapsodicke prose, was these pronounced in good meeter and metre. 1598 DALLINGTON tr. *Estella's Hist. Sent.* 2. 468 Morale other things both in prose and verse be wrote. 1687 MARVELL *Corr.* 2. 2. 26 Things unacknowledged yet in Prose or Rhime. 1708 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 30 John, I...will continue the rest of my account in plain prose. 1800 WORDSW. *Lyr. Ball.* (ed. 2) Pref. 2000, Much confusion has been introduced into criticism by the contradistinction of Poetry and Prose, ...The only strict antithesis is to Prose is Metre. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 3 July, The definitions of good prose by—opposite words to their proper places. 1880 M. ARNOLD *Mix. Crit. Mod. Poet.* (1887) 31 The twofold relations for a fit prose are regularity, uniformity, precision, balance.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A piece of prose, as opp. to a poem; a composition in prose; a prose exercise. *Now rare or Obs.* exc. in school or college use.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 184 The Grekes vsed a manner of speech or writing in their prozes, that went by clauses, finishing the words of like tone. 1648 *J. Hall. Poems* 2, I meerly to excide in a Yorkshire proze. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* III. xiv. viii. V. 160 New Verses or light Proses. 1901 *Punch* 9 Jan. 20/1 When my tutor first suggests I am writing Latin proses.

†c. In M.E., A (prose) story or narrative.

(The pl. was also sometimes confounded with *proses, prozes, Processus* sb. 3; this being, as in F., sing. and pl.)

c 1290 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He fond hire holie leofue tales... In alue proses and in romances. c 1400 *Rowley. Prov.* 21221 All the people in her proses, Per the prose herd, Alexander hit as fyn per he bydde said. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 1080 And alike a pas, saith pe proue, to Percy he rideb. *Ibid.* 2321 A cronicle of chere gode, chaunid with gestes, Of ryhtfy proue with pe prayse, as pe prose telles.

2. *Eccl.* A piece of rhythmical prose or rimed accentual verse, sung or said between the epistle and gospel at certain masses: also called a *sequence*.

Called *prosa* in Latin in distinction from *versus* applied to the ancient quantitative metres: see *F. Wagner Introd. Gregorian Melodies* (Eng. transl. 1901, 170, etc.).

c 1440 PROMP. *Parv.* (Rolfe) 402 *Misa* is the prose clepid a sequence which is songen in the Messe of the Crosi in Hieng, whir that masey speche there bee said to the crois. 1488 *Bk. St. Mary ad Mill.* 16 Emery gressom...repayng a Rengard of Sayntes Sanghes with the prose thertu. 1561 J. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. (1634) 499 In all those Leaders, Hymnes, and Proses, where no Saincte is left vngiuen to dead Saints, there is no mention of Christ. 1802 R. DIXEY *Pronotil. Hym.* 10, (1848) 29 The custom of the new worship proposed as more worthy of God than the ancient proses of the Church. 1880 ROSSETTI in *Grosart Diet. Hym.* III. 462 In the Middle Ages it [Sequence] was called a Prose: because, though written for the most part in rhymed Latin...the cadence of Sequentiales was governed, not as in classical Poetry, by quantity, but by accent—a peculiarity which deprived it of all claim to consideration as Verse of any kind. 1883 *Catal. Paint., Sculpture, &c.* The revision of the Roman Missal in the sixteenth century, only four sequences were retained: 'Victimæ Paschali'...; 'Veni, Sancte Spiritus'...; 'Lauda, Sion ...; the 'Dies Iræ': ...A fifth prose, 'Stabat Mater'...must have been added very recently, since neither Le Drou nor Benedict XIV. recognise it.

†b. Hence, *in prose* is used in the following instances=*in* = in closed, as opposed to quantitative verse. *Obs.*

1488 *Liverton Mayor.* (1881) 34 Which shall salute the king w' wordes folowing in prose...Most reverend, righte-wise regent of this regalme, Whose primatiue patronat I praye to your presence to here this ...perlyprocessus. *Ibid.* 39 Saying the wordes folowing vnto the king in prose...Most prudent prince of proved provision [etc.].

3. *fig.* (from 1). Plain, simple, matter-of-fact, (and hence) dull or commonplace expression, quality, spirit, etc. (The opposite of POETRY 4.)

1581 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 For the plaine prose hereof is to refuse to be subiect to any confidence at all. 1640 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. Prol. Wks. 1680 III. 143 Striking less below to the soul element of prose. 1710 VERNEY *Nt. Th.* iv. 645 That Prose of Piety, a lukewarm Praise. 1814 LAMB, *Lett.* 468 *Jrnp* 30. 88, To say things so prosy are, or shall be sure, In the harsh prose of undisturbing sense. 1900 'SARAH GRAND' *Beth* xx. Mrs. Normanton was a broad embodiment of the prose and commonplace of her class.

4. a. A dull, commonplace, or wearisome discourse or piece of writing; a prosy discourse.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 173/2 Mr. Guillim had not needed to have used such a long prose. 1813 BYRON in *Diary Nov.* (1830) 29 June 8/1, I have sent you a long prose. I hope you answer will be equal in length. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 300 All this is a miserable prose. 1837 *Life & Lett. B. Trimmer* I. v. 129 He received many a 'prose' from Jowett on the philosophy of law and on the various questions of the day.

b. *Cold collog.* Fondling-talk, chat, gossip; a talk.

1805 Mrs. CRADOCK in *C. Papers*, etc. (1991) I. 88, I had a great deal of comfortable prose with her. 1807 EARL HARDWICKE *Diaries & Corr.* III. 389 Long prose with the Duke of Portland till one in the morning. 1829 DISCRETY *A. C. Ghost*, 'Pose, talk, conversation—author of the gossiping kind. ...Let us have a bit of prose. 1848 B. D. HAMILTON in *Lonsd. Mem.* (1871) 180 She does not forget the long friendly proses that you have had together, and the longs to have another talk out with you.

5. *attrib.* (often hyphened to the following word).

a. Consisting of, composed or written in prose.

(In this and the following, substituted for PROSAIC 1.)

1591 SPENSER *Compl. Ruines* 1, Wks. (1611) 511 Which after the manner of my homelie prose-verse I presume to celebrate. 1708 *Prose Lett. to Dk. Buckhm.* 3 Sing...There had been a very elegant Prose-translation before. 1867 *Countryman Mag.* Lit. 23 In verse or prose, as in prose-text added to prose-comments. 1880 *Spectator Pros. Ch.* (1897) 2, 21 not. Have we here...the prose account. 1893 LOWELL *Spenser* Wks. 1890 IV. 320 Rucquet...is the Ulysses of his own prose-epic.

b. Composing or writing in prose.

1598 DAVISON *Rhapsody's Lame* 10 I, The prose-wits playing, and the verse-wits rushing. 1902 SHAFTON *Chron.* [1737] I. 233 Poets and prose-authors in every kind. 1880 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 171 In...First Principles we have a kind of prose Lucretius.

c. *fig.* Having the character of prose; plain, matter-of-fact, commonplace: = PROSAIC 2.

1818 KEATS *Eng. Poets* 108, 'tother you are not blind lodgers: but have their prose-eyes. 1864 WEBSTER 1, 671 The prose-duties of life. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 487 For the poor the aesthetic value of the Gospels is independent of their prose-truth.

6. *Comb.*, as *prose-inditing* sb. and adj., *prose-like* adj.; † **prose-master**, a master of prose, one who excels in prose composition; **prose-poem**, a prose work having the style or character of a poem; **to prose-post**, **prose-poetry**; † **prose-printer**, a printer of prose (in quot. = prose author); **prose-writer**, one who writes or composes prose, an author who writes in prose; so *prose-writing*.

1580 WEVER *Ref. Pref.*, The life distinctions that lieth with prose endining in women. 1740 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace's Art P.* 178 For Tullius as Poets...soon complain to Cæsar like Virgil. 1856 EARL MORLEY tr. *Ruppius's Fol. Tendencies* (1864) 270 "Prose-Master Major to his Majesties. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 13 Jan. 3/4 The so-called "prose-poem" is very rarely attempted. 1913 THOMPSON *Chance.* (1931) 1. 180 They have vulgarly pass'd for a vein of "prose-poets." 1880 TREN. D. TAYLOR *Scott's Ath.* III. (ed). 402/1 The prose-poet Bunyan's 'Holy War'. 1887 HAWTHORNE *Hist. Edward. Ch.* II. 41 Sidney counts himself...to the proudest beauty of "prose-poetry," saying that verse is 'only an ornament of poetry'. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 Pleasure in Verselers, and...not...among "Prose-printers. 1811 WORDSWORTH in *Cowper's Coadjutor Poetical Verses* 61/2, The most graceless Poetical "Prose-writer. 1849 DOUGLAS *Engl. Epit. Georg.* (1910) I. 222 Where the Prose writer tells us plainly what ought to be done, the Poet often conceals the Precept in a Description. 1892 GREEK LITERATURE 6. xxix. IV. 130 The philosophic Phonétypists of Syros, about 500 B.C., is called by some the earliest prose-writer. 1789 M. WOOD *Eccl. Hymns* 60 It is allowed on all hands, that "Prose writing was unknown in Greece, till long after the Poet's time. 1581 SIR J. HARINGTON *Orlando* 293 A name to metals, in gaming, and prose-writing.

Prose (*prōz*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *proser* (a 1613 in Littré) to turn into or write in prose.]

1. *trans.* To express, compose, or write in prose; to translate or turn into prose.

c 1325 CORBICHON *Propr.* xi Al schal pouyo hat sum poete or ryme. c 1450 J. SIMEON in *R. M. Addit. MS.* 18,036/8 a Balade..to..confessour pressed in Rauluche by Chaucier. 1589 HARVEY *and Pap. to N. Lichefield* 18 *Nor if ye* woone such a clerk, By love I'll prose it! 1613 JACKSON *Marr. Eng. Fairie* 7, (1848) 30 vii, I have had to struggle in prosing a ballad or reducing down over-abundant dulness.

b. *intr.* To compose or write prose. Also *to prose it.*

1609 SKETTON in Riddeck *Mem. W. Zagelor* II. 73, I am growing, and altogether against my will. 1612 CHAPMAN *Odyssey* 23 (Chandler) 7 I'll prose it here, I'll verse it there, And picturesque it every where. 1634 *Caleb's Hagg.* I. 316 I've rhymed, I've prosed...In short done everything.

2. *intr.* To discourse in a prosy manner; to talk or write prosily; *esp.* *colloq.* and *dial.* to converse loudishly, chat, gossip.

1797 TWAMLEY *Dame*, xxiii. (1841) 131 The time that you and I, my good Mother, used to prose over the parlour-fire, till you drove me away to bed. 1813 MARIA *Fleet Ann.*, xvi. 96 To wait till the Irish affairs were decided. That is, till both houses had ground and divided. 1819 KEATS (1884) I. 189 Pray, do not prose, good Richelieu, but speak. What is your purpose. 1879 A. LANG in *Academy* 11 Jan. 25/1 That sceptical stage of man's existence when he was generally prosing about the weather. 1885 PALMER II. Tancred to Coningsby 10 Feb. 1905/1, I won't keep you here prosing with me.

b. *trans.* with *adv.* or *phr.* To bring into some specified condition by prosing; to talk or lecture *one* or *it* (across *state*).

1824 R. H. FRANCIS in *Rem.* (1838) I. 178, I think I must come to you to be prosed and put into a better way. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Cradock.* II. 230 In spite of my having proved you to death. 1892 KEN. GRAHAM *Pagan.* 272 The important things of the story may be made to coincide with the wishes and feats of prosaic reality, instead of being prosed away by the historian.

Prosect (*prosekt*), *v. rare.* [Formed (after next) on L. *prosect-*, ppl. stem of *prosecāre* to cut away or off, cut up, f. PRO- 1 + *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To dissect (a dead body, or part of one) in preparation for anatomical demonstration; *absol.* to perform the office of a prosector. So **Prosection** (*prosekʃən*), dissection for purposes of anatomical demonstration; the function of a prosector.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prosect...Prosection.

Prosector (*prosē·ktəɹ*). [a. late L. *prosector* (Tertull.) a cutter up, an anatomist, agent-n. f. L. *prōsec-āre* to cut up. So F. *prosecteur* (1815 in *Dict. Acad.*), after which the English designation was prob. introduced.] One whose business is to dissect dead bodies in preparation for anatomical research or demonstration, as assistant to a lecturer on anatomy, a surgeon, or a zoological society.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, Prosector, dissector. 1898 MAUDE *Expos. Lex.*, Prosector, term for an anatomist, applied to one who prepares the subject for the lecturer on anatomy; the same as Dissector. 1861 HUXLEY *Mosquitoes Tenebrio* ii. v. 1. 167 M. Robelli, Prosector to the Faculty of Sciences at Montpellier. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 5/3 The Council of the Zoological Society have decided to appoint a prosector, whose chief duty will be that of dissecting animals that may die in the gardens.

Hence **Prosecto·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a prosector; † **Prosecto·rium** [med.L.; see -ORIUM], a room or building for prosection; the place of operation of a prosector; **Prosecto·rship**, the position or office of prosector.

Prosecutable (*prɒ·sikiūtăb'l*), *a.* [f. PROSECUTE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

1800-10 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1807) V. 258 Crime prosecutable in the way of indictment. 1898 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* V. 577 Its violation shall be deemed prosecutable offence. 1899 WESTMINSTER *Across the Flames* 230 A claim not prosecutable in any court of law.

Prosecute (*prɒ·sikiūt*), *v.* Also 6 **prosequute**, -quut, 6-7 -quute; 7 *pa. pple.* (*Sc.*) prosecute. [f. L. *prōsecūt-*, ppl. stem of *prōsequī* to follow, pursue, attend, accompany; to honour or present (a person) with; f. *prō* PRO- 1 + *sequī* to follow. So obs. F. *prosécuter* (1539 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To follow up, pursue; to persevere or persist in, follow out, go on with (some action, undertaking, or purpose) with a view to completing or attaining it.

1532-50 tr. *Myrples* (Malh.) V. 22 Diligence needs an opportunitie...prayenge and conjuringe his father to prosecute [L. *prosequi*] this his lauhe begonne. 1569 *Founte Pure. Spirit. Wan. VIII* A ij, As this honorable endeuour now is here accomplish to prosecute the forsaid observaunces [etc.]. 1588 *Eng. Privy Council Rec.* I. 624 Quhill thay cause their friends and procuratouris thair lawsuit diligentlie prosecute. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* xv. (1634) 818 How the Army came into the Territorie of Syracuse, and there prosecuted the same purpose. 1643 DIGBY in Hamon *Maimonides* Wks. (1713) 192 That the late articles of the peace of...may be carefully and truly prosecuted. 1678 *Rec. Conc.* (1846) 126 If still you prosecute the same rebellion and impieties. 1734 ROBINSON *Gymnasium* xxxix. (1760) II. 231 Determined to prosecute their intended voyage. 1838 H. COLBURN *North, Northeast* I. 40 The Dutch war, commenced without necessity, and prosecuted...with ill-judged parsimony. 1872 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. This inquiry...has not until recently been systematically prosecuted.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To continue, go on.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 238 What shulde I prosecute, Or more of this to chaute? 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Nav. t.* 168, to [He] meant to have his purpose on his journey. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 355 How he doth prosecute in things which the saids fathers did use.

2. *trans.* To carry out, perform; to engage in, carry on, practise, exercise, follow.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 320 Those exercises, that are usually prosecuted in the common schooles. 1600 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 141 True repentance...may not be deferred or put off but speedily prosecuted. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) II. 177 It is a piece of great neglect amongst us, that the sowing of them is not more prosecuted. 1804 J. MONTGOMERY *Cannot.* (1830) 302 Those privileges...cannot be enjoyed unless the faith may be prosecuted. 1883 GREAT *Fish. Ireland* II.S. 21 *Fish. Rights, Public*) The various and other Subjects of Piggot found are prosecuted chiefly by the aid of Indian fishermen.

3. To follow out in detail; † to proceed in consideration or disquisition of (*f.*); to go into the particulars of, investigate; to treat of or deal with in greater detail.

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. 1. 160 VI I should particularly prosecute every thyng...pertayning to this matere, yt schold not suffyche our commendacyon thys or, days and more. 1577 HOLINSH. *Scot. Fact. Hist.* (1805) 10 The which I omit, both because I have not to do therewith, and also because Lod. Lib. viii. (1627) 198 Special rules and directions given, for writing their Theories,...prescribing the several parts of the Theame. 1630 CAUS *Preface Chr.* xx. iii. (1637) 304 This Argument Eusebius particularly prosecutes. 1713 *Gentleman Instructed* Pref. 24 As to the Reduction of Problems by infinite Series, I have been more sparing of that, because it has been well prosecuted by others. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (ed. 3) 63 I do not further prosecute this subject.

†4. To follow up (an advantage); to improve, take advantage of (an opportunity). *Obs.*

1591 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 21 They prosecuted this good happe of theirs further the next yeare. 1634 tr. *Martinez's Conq. China* 24 The Tartars...prosecute the victory with all quickness and diligence. 1654 HOWE *Hist. Rom.* (1661) I. ix. 192 The French Army...left Henry free to prosecute his Advantages against his other Enemies.

†5. To follow quickly with hostile intent (a fleeing man or beast); to chase; = PURSUE. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 168 The king...prosecuted Donald the brother of Lawfye, from towne to towne. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 14 These wild asses...cast backward with their heels against which such violence, as they throw the brains of them that prosecute them. 1638 CHAMBERS *Lect. 20 Aug. in Carlyle, Wks.* ...prosecuted them home to Wassington Town. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & Panther* III. 60 The Mastiffs prosecute the Hound...when for the Public Relief, Will prosecute with Cries the mightly Thief.

absol. 1549 LATIMER 1st *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 72 Please,...what cause be hath of the passage of Gualter people, ...he did prosecute after, unmerciful or distempre them. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 4 The Monkeys...fling stones at them that prosecute or take them.

†6. To follow with vengeance; to revenge (injuries, etc.). *Obs.*

1550 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (1551) 245 But whether it were rightes or wrong, it was with so cruell and mortal enmitie revenged...So rigorly the Utopiens prosecute the iniuries done to their friendes, yea, in mooing matters; and soo their sorre likewise.

7. *Law.* **a.** To institute legal proceedings against (a person) for some offence; to arraign before a court of justice for some crime or wrong.

1559 *Eng. Privy Council Lett.* III. 191 To be apprehended and prosequute be justice. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 11 *App* Person...who was not either immediately Prosecuted by the Court, or to answer Undercur them. 1789 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 311 If he made his peace with the king, still he might be prosecuted at the suit of the party. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 24 You prosecute him for the chase. 1818 *Scots Mag. Aug.* 2/2, Are you aware of the law of this country—that if you lodge this charge you will be bound over to prosecute this gang? *Mod.* Scots. Trespassers will be prosecuted to the law extent.

b. with the crime or offence as object.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* v. iv, If the offence be found Within my reach...I'll prosecute it with severest Vengeance. 1789 BONAPARTE *Chas. V, Turn. Ch. Europe* v. I. 42 Remonstrated with against the rash measure for prosecuting criminals. 1803 H. *Cox Instit.* I. x. 172 The House of Commons had given up the practice of prosecuting state crimes.

c. In phrase *to prosecute an action, a claim.* + Formerly also *to prosecute an accusation, the law.*

1508 BARON *Max. & Use Com. Law* ii. (1636) 12 How also their bodies to appeare there that give testimony and prosecute the accusation. *Ibid.* 64 If law prosecuted the law against the theefe and convict him of the same felony, he shall have his goods again. 1654 SIR E. SCRIMGER in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 31 The strange accusation violently prosecuted against Mr Rilie. Pryde or the Council Board at Paris. 1709 STERNE *Ann. Nyl.* I. xxiv. 240 They did not get an ecclesiastical to prosecute the law upon them. 1817 LD. CAMPBELL in *Parl. Deb.* 1817 Nothing but a deep sense of the duty which I owed to the public could...have induced me to prosecute these actions. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 142 That the parties included in the exception should have five years time from every disability there mentioned, to prosecute their claims.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* To institute or carry on a prosecution, to be prosecutor.

1620 B. JONSON *Catiline* v. vi, When they are done, the laws may prosecute. 1632 W. ROSS tr. *Lessius's Lyfe Fellow* ii. v. He doeth not prosecute against the party he supposed had stolen them. 1785 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 268 He [the king] is therefore the proper person to prosecute for all public offences and breaches of the peace, being the person injured in the eye of the law. 1827 *Pari. Deb.* 406 He had at that time prosecuted for high treason, because he declared it to being the person...before a jury for any other crime than that of which he was convicted, though symbol they were guilty.

†7. To seek to gain or bring about; to follow after, strive for. *Obs.*

1592 *Blandimore* vii. B iij b, Her beauty hath carryed with praise and commendation throughout the world, that all the neighbouring Princes have prosecuted her loue. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. (1), 14 Still does...beleeue, to prosecute the pleasures. 1640 *Jeames True Jonsey*, T. iii. 214 Let peace be prosecuted, and followed, by the safest and surest side of the pointe. 1722 WILLIAMSON *Relig. Mod.* iv. 71-76) 118 [We] at the same time [shall] prosecute our own proper happiness.

†8. To follow (*fig.*) with horror, regard, execration, or other feeling or its expression. (A figure from literally following a person with shouts of acclamation, execration, etc.) *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Vby Lancas* 198 To worship one God whose Soul lyes power neyther to prosecute with love. c 1550 *Jr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 228 The Danes (sic)...with honorable regulation, prosecute the corps of Hadus. 1630 HOSKINS *Life Madame* v. 66, Prosecuted with the hate of every Gentleman, noblest originis, and what else. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. v. 8. (1687) 10 Prosecuting the Lord Jesus Christ with a singular hatred. 1727 WARBURTON *Doct. Legat.* II. 288 The same Animal was prosecuted, in one place, with divine Honours.

†9. To pursue (a person) vindictively or with malice; to persecute. *Obs.*

1588 *Lett. to Hond. Mem.* (Malh.) II. 67 Not maliciously bent to have men prosecuted to death, only for their religion. 1685 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 80 The ethnic name of Xius Bahar; who was sadly prosecuted through the power and malice of Mirza Kamoran his younger Brother. 1848 CLOUGH *Lavish. Quot.* v. 1. 1 sp. 29 He acknowledged Demons or Angels; declaring that some of those fell from Heaven, and were since prosecuted by a Divine Nemesis. 1704 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 8 Prosecuting this Author with unjust and false accusations.

Hence **Prosecuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 190 Godly wars. Accompanying whereof he was...by his violence withdrawn. 1893 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Shrewsbury* Wks. (1711) 218 The prosecuting and afterwards of such a blessed and necessary work. 1898 DOUGLAS *Chambley* ix, The prosecuting of a ship's discoveries. 1870 *Standard* 7 Dec., The borough prosecuting solicitor.

Prosecution (*prɒsikiū·ʃən*). Also 6 **prosequutions**, -quicion, 6-7 -quution. [a. OF. *prosecution* (1294 in Godef.), or ad. late L. *prosecutiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōsequī* to PROSECUTE.] The action of prosecuting.

1. The following up, continuing, or carrying out of any action, scheme, or purpose, with a view to its accomplishment or attainment.

1587 *Eng. Privy Council Lett.* I. 319 Proceeding still in the prosequtione of that controuers quarrell. 1589 *Hist. IV. Aym.* The prosequutione of his iurnay. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 343 The same diseases, obligation, bilious, pestilentious, and abservations, are to be used in the hunting of the Fox. 1680 *Rep. Rhod. Affairs* 13 The Design, in prosecution whereof, they are so confident. 1693 *Coll. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 192 For the present to lay aside the prosecution of the intended Expedition. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess. Faith*

(1697) 148 In the prosecution of their object. **1884** *Manch. Examin.* 20 May 5/2 Nothing was to be gained by the further prosecution of the war.

† **b.** *concr.* A continuation. *In prosecution*, in the sequel, subsequently, in due course. *Obs.*

a **1642** Sir Margaret *Aubrey Mem.* iv. (1890) 102 Anticipate his eldest son, of whom we shall have much in possession. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 439/1 This Chapter is a prosecution of the latter end of the Bringing.

3. The carrying on, exercise, performance, or plying of a pursuit, occupation, etc.

1697 Western *Jrn. Prov. Mem.* To Rds. 3 In the prosecution of this business. **1707** Sessions *Pres.* 56 *Wor.* (1708) 1 Their Prosecutions of Conventicle, and Perverts of Universal Monarchy. **1823** Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 5, 10, The original design of the voyage, was the prosecution of the Whale-Fishery. **1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 195/2 Well calculated for the successful prosecution of agriculture.

† **3.** The following out of anything minutely or in detail; investigation. *Obs.*

1624 Causon *Body of Man* 320 My purpose was onely to touch the heads of things, reserving my skille to hereafter for the particular prosecution. **1649** T. Rogers *Philol. Abridgement of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory in Moral Prosecutions.* *a* **1667** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 1 It is not here reasonable to make a large prosecution of the particular instances. **17..** in *Wynne, Gen. 16 Oct.* (1906) 2/3 Prosecut...which he design'd, constantly to have comply'd with, but not a Title of more Things Rom' d to, and prevented the Method of his Prosecutions.

† **4.** The action of pursuing; a literal pursuit, chase, or hunting. *Obs.*

1587 *Regr. Privy Council Scot.* I. 340 The prosequutours of the transmittall of the said cruell murtherar. **1589** *Hist. III.* 63 In the prosequution of the said cruell murthir sum. **1610** *Gentlem. Recreation* xi. 101 (1621) 147 Dogges of prosequution, as Beagles, Terriers and such like. **1644** Jos. Taylor *Gt. Reward.* Exhort. § 26 Let us therefore press after Jesus, as Rebeka did after Eli Eliezer, with an unspeakable prosecution, even whilst[someone] he goes.

† **5.** Action or effort to obtain or get possession of property or a benefice. *Obs.*

1562 *Regr. Privy Council Scot.* I. 329 Quhilkis grudis the said Bonnatentur Buddoun and Conrok Van Rosbert meant to be prevent. And to the prosequitione thairof, the saidis parteis causis to that end, that the saidis grudis or pece, be restenarey, in the handis of certane inocentis. **1628** Prynne *Cons. Convoc* 41 These are to taken up with...the vaine prosecution of some fat Benefice.

5. *Law.* **a.** In strict technical language: A proceeding either by way of indictment or information in the criminal courts, in order to put an offender upon his trial; the exhibition of a criminal charge against a person before a court of justice. **b.** In general language: The institution and carrying on of legal proceedings against a person. **c.** Loosely: The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted and carried on. *Also attrib.*

1637 Massinger *Bashful m Fine Lady* III. 3, [To] commit Unto your selves meer the prosecution Of this imposture. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 268 In criminal proceedings, or prosecutions for offences, it would still be a higher absurdity, if the king personally were to judge: because in regard to these he appears in another capacity, that of prosecutor. **1769** *Hist. IV.* xxii. 269 Upon this and ordinary method of proceeding in the courts of criminal jurisdiction...may be distributed under twelve general heads, i. Arrest: 2. Commitment and bail: 3. Prosecution: 4. Process: 5. Arraignment, and it's incidents: 6. Plea and issue: 7. Trial, and conviction: [etc.] **1827** W. Selwyn *Laws Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 993 Of the Action on the Case for a Malicious Prosecution, and in what Cases such Action may be maintained. **1832** tr. *Bentham's Jud. Evid.* xl. 447 His third method of prosecution began, like the two others, with torture. **1841** *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/1 (Hal) contended that...two of the prosecution witnesses had really favoured the case of the defendant. **1901** *Hist.* 1 Mar. 313 The prosecution's theory was that prisoner wanted to get rid of his wife.

d. Director of public prosecutions: an English law officer, appointed in 1879 by Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 22, to institute and conduct criminal proceedings in the public interest. Cf. *Public prosecutor* below.

1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 22 § 2 A Secretary of State may from time to time appoint an officer to be called the Director of Public Prosecutions...It shall be the duty of the Director of Public Prosecutions, under the Superintendence of the Attorney General, to institute, undertake, or carry on such criminal proceedings...as may be prescribed by regulation under this Act. **1884** *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 58 § 2 On and after the passing of this Act...the person for the time holding the office of Solicitor to the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be Director of Public Prosecutions. **1900** L. L. Smith-Wood in *Longol. Irish.* XXXVIII. 562 The director of public prosecutions attends the vast [of election petitions] personally or by representative.

† **6.** = Prosecution 1. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Rebell.* III. 8 [To] *Set* histories of so great Animosity, and hollowe Prosecution,...as can be given. **1720** Hooke *Hist. Rom.* II. ii. 491 Requiring him...to desist from the further prosecution of his Queen's party.

† **Prosecutive,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -quitive. [f. as Prosecute v. + -ive: cf. obs. F. *prosecutif, -tive* (1589 in Godef.) and *executive.*] Having the quality or function of prosecuting.

1627 Donne *Pref. Sp. Eliz* v. 4 If the virtues of the prosequitive part take not the Antidotarial, but are ruled callive. **1799** R. Saumarez *Narr.* (1836) 211 Give place to Him in the absolute Sunship, the will; in the prosecutive Sunship, the affections.

Prosecutor (pr*o*·sĭkiū·tăi). [a. med.L. *prosecutor*, agent-n. f. *prosequi-i* to Prosecute.]

1. One who follows up or carries out any action, project, or business.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1638) 83 These Insolent... undertaker, to befriend that fantastick and obstinate in their wickednes, as to make them hote prosecutors of their owne opinions. **1632** Sherman *Math. Lucubrat.* (1648) 193 The Lord Counsell may commend to be the principall mover, and prosecutor thereof.

† **2.** A pursuer. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Fourfl. Beasts* (1658) 72 Shooting forth their darts, one against the brest of the enemy, and the other against the prosecutors and followers. **1742** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 259 She is observed to take her Measures from her Prosecutors, well knowing that she can run the Dogs at Pleasure.

3. One who institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of law, esp. in a criminal cause. (In quot. 1672 = Prosecutrix 3.) *Public prosecutor*, a law officer appointed to conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of the crown or state or in the public interest: *spec.* in Scotland, the Procurator fiscal in each county, etc.; the single officer recently appointed with this function in England is officially styled Director of public prosecutions: see Prosecution 5 d.

1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, Prosecutor, is he that followeth a Cause in an other's name. See *Prosecutrix.* **1683** Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 268 See Prosecution 5d. **1769** — *Hist. IV.* xxvii. 362 On a commission of larceny to pardonable, the prosecutor shall have restitution of the goods. **1781** W. Cowper tr. *Lloyd's Rem. Hist.* (1860) III. 86, 180 Wright was acquitted on the first prosecution. **1839** *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 7) XIX. 739/2 (Scotland) There seems little doubt but that in early times the king was public prosecutor,...In process of time...this office of public prosecutor naturally devolved upon the crown counsel. The principal of these is the lord advocate. *Ibid.* 760/1 The prosecution found on the county and burgh courts, who are the public prosecutors in their respective districts, may also be regarded as Assessors of the lord advocate. **1848** Wharton *Law Lex., Public prosecutor*, the Queen, in whose name criminals are prosecuted, because all offences are said to be against the Queen's peace, her Crown, and dignity. **1877** E. Robertson in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 190/1 The distinguishing feature of Scots criminal law is the existence of a public prosecutor. **1907** *Edinburgh Feb.* 269 Among those appears the name, a son of Prosecutor General.

† **4.** One who prosecutes with malice; a Persecutor. *Obs.*

1704 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 21 His malicious Prosecutors,afterwards scandalized him, as being the Author of such Counsels.

Hence **Pro·secutorship,** the office of a (public) prosecutor.

1892 *Scotsm.* 7 Dec., Mr. E. W. C—— has been appointed to the Senior Crown Prosecutorship of County Mayo.

Prosecutrix (pr*o*·sĭkiū·trĭks). Pl. -trices (-tĭsīz). [a. med.L. *prosecutrix*, fem. agent-n. f. as prec. + -trix.]

1. A female prosecutor.

1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxxi, Was one of them but compassion enough to mollify my prosecutrix. **1810** Cochrane *Adam & Lemarchi* I. 330 [*Note*] The prosecutrix stated that she was ravished. **1907** *Weekly Sun.* 28 July 5/1 One of the prosecutrices...described in detail how she gave the prisoner an different times various sums.

Prosefy : see Prosify.

Prosesity (prŏsĕ·sĭti). *Metaph.* [f. L. *pros sē* for oneself + -ity.] The quality or condition of existing for itself, or of having itself for its own end.

1899 A. E. Garvie *Ritschlian Theol.* ii. 48 The isolated thing will be thought of as an ens causa (aseity) and its own purpose (prosesity). *Ibid.* iii. 98 His (Frank) pure immanent (= [the absolute] the expression being through, in, and for self-unity, liberty, prosesity). **1899** P. T. Forsyth in *Speaker* 23 Dec. 350/1 He...calls attention to...the prosesity of Christ's work, to its nature as an ethical calling in which everything that he did was done for himself as a personality and not as an official capacity.

Proselachian (prŏsĭlē·kĭăn). *Zool.* [Pro- 8 f.] A hypothetical primitive selachian.

Proselenic (prŏsĭlĭ·nĭk), *a. rare.* [(Pro- 2) + Gr. σελήνη moon + -ic.] Existing before the moon.

1642 H. L'Estrange *God's Sabbath* 91 Though Papists inform their disciples of I know not what pro-adamique antiquity it hath, yet sure we are that...it was not in being above a thousand years after our Saviour.

Proselyte-tion. *rare.* [f. Proselyte v. + -ation.] Proselyting; conversion.

1826 G. S. Faber *Dedic. Horæsaicæ* (1832) 383 For the instruction and proselytation of the English Lady.

Proselyte (pr*o*·sĭlăit), *sb.* Forms: 4 prosolyt, -ilite, 4-5 -olit(e, 7 -ylite, 6- proselyte. [ad. late L. *proselyt-us* (Xtn. -os), *-um* in Italy, Tertullian, a. Gr. προσήλυτ-ος one who has come to a place, also a convert to Judaism, prop. adj. f. προσ(ι)λυθ-, 2nd aorist stem of προσέρχ-εσθαι to come to, approach. Cf. F. *proselyte*, OF. *proselite* (1376 c. in Littré).]

1. One who has come over from one opinion, belief, creed, or party to another; a convert.

1380 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiii. 15 Woo to you, scribis and Pharisees, ypocrites, that compassen the se and the lond, that ye make o proselite; [*other texts* an, a conuertid to youre sect] **1388** proselyte **1535** Coverdale proselyte. **1611** Bible, *Matt.* *l. c.* 1 ye Would the lorde a fault, subjet, make Proselytes Of who she but bid follow. **1638** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 27 The Portugall has preach't Christ, but have few Proselites. *a* **1734** E. Calamy *Funeral Whs.* (1834) 142 Both resided Hymen's proselites by thy means. **1739** *Hist. Treat.* I. 492 These difficulties pressed the theory of Bonifacius a great number of proselytes. **1871** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 18 The Danes were the pupils and proselytes of the English.

2. *Spec.* A Gentile convert to the Jewish faith.

Proselyte of righteousness or *of the covenant*: one such, after-c. *Proselyte of the gate*, a proselyte who did not submit to all the ordinances of the law, esp. to circumcision, nor participate in all the privileges of an Israelite.

a **1333** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (Baptiste) 1080 He [Herod] is proselit.) fed in til' oddstack, his toys, Of a joynit canyne a Jew. **1382** Wyclif *Acts* ii. 10 Jewis, and proselitis, men of Crete and Arabye. **1561** Mantuan *Bk. of Notes* 674 They were Proselites which were Gentiles borne, and embraced the Jewish Profession. **1611** Bible, *Transl. Prol.* 8 The Translation of Aquila a Proselite, that is, one that had turned Jew. **1837–43** H. Rogers *Ess. Biog.* iv. (1848) 84 The Proselytes of righteousness, i. e. Gentiles who adopted circumcision and every other ordinance of the Mosaic Law. **1879** Farrar *St. Paul* I. 134 One who was only a proselyte of the gate, one who held back from the seal of the covenant made to Abraham, would not be regarded as a full Christian any more than he would be regarded as a full Jew.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1648 R. Hooker *Ecclesiastes* (1840) 222 The right of proselyte infants under the Law to the Covenant and the sacrament which then did seal it. **1808** J. Gilchrist *Lect.* 33 It is certain that Proselyte Baptism existed among the Jews at and previously to the time of John the Baptist. **1838** J. Martineau *Rational Chr.* 119 How would the effect of this great revolution be described by the proselyte Gentiles?

Proselyte (pr*o*·sĭlăit), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a proselyte of; to cause to come over or turn from one opinion, belief, creed, or party to another; *esp.* to convert from one religious faith or sect to another; to proselytize.

1624 Br. Hall *Gaze To Rch.*, I then delivered unto my neighbour the parts that should have been proselyted. **1630–34** Rollos *Hist. Rollo* (1870) II. 153 he whose name they were to baptize and proselyte all nations. **1680** ? *Law Schools of E. Thompson* 2 In less than two years he proselyted many Anabaptists and Quakers. **1702** Eccard *Eccl. Hist.* (1720) 63 Thea Sichem...was the first place proselyted to the Gospel. **1831** Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 503 [He] endeavoured to proselyte them to his own miserable state of unbelief.

† **b.** *refl.* and *intr.* To become a proselyte. *Obs.*

1625–85 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) II. 124 Though many proselyted, yet remains there a spot, who would never be recovered to that Church. **1652** P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 104 Was reason'd long; but neither few proselyted to nor few I to him. **1708** M. Dutton *Athens, Anc.* II. 134 The Arian Court-Mungrels Bishops persuaded the Emperor Constantius to Proselyte him into their Arian Heterodoxy.

c. *absol.* To make proselytes, to proselytize.

1799 R. Hall *Wks.* (1831) I. 15 They would never disturb the quiet of the world by their attempts to proselyte. **1827** J. J. Gurney in *Memoir* (1854) I. 334 His liberality enabled him to proselyte more successfully. **1888** Law *Hist. Ingoldsthorpe* I. 140 To carry it on fully, they should have proselyted with the sword.

Hence **Proselyted** *ppl. a.*, made or become a proselyte, converted; **Proselyting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Proselyter,** one who proselytizes or makes proselytes.

1892 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Sept., Dined Cooke's proselyted son. **1660** Stillingfl. *Irenic.* I. ii. (1662) 67 The use of Baptism in proselyting. **1785** Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 329 A polemical and proselyting spirit. *a* **1834** Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 366 An eager proselyter and intolerant.

Proselytess (pr*o*·sĭlĭtĕs). [f. Proselyte *sb.* + -ess 1.] A female proselyte; *spec.* a female convert to Judaism.

1861 Hanneman *Ascent Penitent.* Disc. xxii. 24 A virgin as translations...an heathen that was become a proselytess...was free from the curse. **1871** J. Gill *Exp. Wisd. Hist. Jap. Sapl.* 398 A woman baptized or washed, for the uncleanness only, that nevertheless thereby became a proselytess or Jewess. **1879** Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 332 Among the women not a Ludian proselytess.

† **Prosely·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ical. Cf. F. *prosélytique* (Littré).] Of or pertaining to proselytes or to proselytism.

1581 Harris *Tesserton Succor* B 3/2, Who should shroud at the beginning of this parliament, to vphold the proselytical Papists, that they might in good hope the Reuolting religion would haue conquest presently in England. **1658–9** Whyte *Lett. to G. Take Jun.*, We must compare to Peter's denese the manners of tymes & mitigation of Proselytical fervours.

Proselytism (pr*o*·sĭlĭtĭz'm). [In sense 1 f. Proselyte *sb.* + -ism: in sense 2 from Proselytize.]

1. The fact of becoming or being a proselyte; the state or condition of a proselyte.

a **1680** Hammond *Serm. Con. xxxvii.* 13 Was. **1684** W. Sclater *Baptized Proselytism*, to which the Jew was wont to be receiv'd, as the Sacrament to Baptism. **1685** Humfr. Case *Infl. Baptism* 29 Capable of Proselytism, or entring into the Covenant after the Jewish manner. **1693** Lorimer *Hist. Eng.* V. 364 The convicts bestowed to diffuse the new light with all the fervour of proselytism. **1844** — *Script. Lect. Ch.* (1856) L. 2 23.

2. The practice of proselytizing.

1763 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1807) VIII. Suil. 290 Such was his zeal for proselytism, that...he plainly stepped out of his situation and equality. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* 196 The spirit of proselytism extends this spirit of fanaticism. **1829** *Edinburgh Mag.* XXV. 59 The very word proselytism was scarcely known to the English language, until it was added

to in a few years ago by the barbarous league of Catholicism.
1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., If any religionists...persist in making day schools engines of proselytism.

Proselytist (*prɒ'sɛlɪtɪst*), -*lɪtɪst*). [f. PROSELYTE + -IST.] One who proselytizes; a proselytizer.
1833 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 713 Other proselytes of edifying character were for gentler measures. 1856 *Mem. York Evangelist* xi. Jane (Cust,) The Mormon proselytism report caused success in their missionary work.

Hence **Proselyti·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to proselytists or proselytism.
1900 B. Cannaway *Miss. C. Pathway* II. iii. 39 He had resented the proselytistic raids which had been made on him and his first wife.

Pro·selytiza·tion (see next). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or work of proselytizing.
1832 H. Martineau *For Very Life* v. v., The parents, regarding the act in the light of proselytization to some chimerical heresy, took the child from the chapel. 1840 *Spectator* 19 Jan., A worthy old lady...whose heart is devoted to the work of Christian proselytization there [India].

Proselytize (*prɒ'sɛlɪtaɪz*, -*lɪtaɪz*), *v.* [f. PROSELYTE *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make proselytes: = PROSELYTE *v.* 2.
1679 L. Addison *Mahometism* 40, 50 As he was zealously proselytizing at Medina, news came that Mosaylima Pseudo-Prophet was gaining over Syria. 1832 Christian Instr. *Asia.* iii. 56 (1858) He was without some touch of the universal feeling, a wish to proselytize. 1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. 1854 X. 266 A sect that proselytized was at any rate a benevolent sect to Judea.

2. *trans.* To make a proselyte of: = PROSELYTE *v.* 2.
1778 Bishop *Let. Nobil. Ld.* Wks. VIII. 51 One of those whom they endeavour to proselytize. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* ii. v. His lordship...was all for proselytizing Ireland again. 1865 Morley *Mod. Characteristics* 83 We do not expect a bigot to live in much harmony with people whom he cannot proselytize.

Hence **Pro·selytizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1808 Coleridge in *Fr. Rev. & Cons. Mag.* II. 436 The influence of this proselytizing bigotry. 1840 Fraser's Child *Engl. Ch.* 58 In our own day, any exhibition of ourselves as a proselyting Church would unsettle many of our own children. 1861 Mozley Williams in *19th Cent. Mar.* 304 Proselyting has never been attempted by the Zoroastrians since Islam arrived on Indian soil. 1883 Fourth *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 164 A proselytizing religion was a new phenomenon.

Proselytizer (*prɒ'sɛlɪtəɹ*, -*lɪtaɪzəɹ*). [f. prec. *vb.* + -ER 1.] One who proselytizes; one who makes or endeavours to make proselytes.
1828 Disraeli in *Year's Mag.* XV. 282 He is the base in the world of a proselytizer. 1904 Sir R. Rees *Liv. W. Raleigh* i. 5 [He] with the zeal of a proselytizer, began to take her to task for carrying beads.

Proseman (*prɒ'zmæn*). [f. PROSE *sb.* + MAN *sb.*] A man who writes prose, a prose author.
1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 201 The figure which the Greeks call *Hyperbole*...must be used very discreetly...for although a proseman or other orator may be allowed beyond credit, it may not be beyond all measure, specially in the grossman. 1733 Pope *Ep. Sat.* ii. i. 82 Verse-man or Prose-man, term me which you will. 1867 Trollope *Last Chron. Barset.* I. iii. 21 For the institution reading of translated persons to illiterate] is perhaps the most delightful of English processes.

Proseminary (*prɒsɛ'mɪnəɹɪ*). [f. PRO- 2 + SEMINARY *sb.* So G. *proseminar*.] A preparatory seminary or school.
1774 Watson *Hist. Engl. Poetry* iv. (Mus) III. 180 note, Merchant Taylors' school in London...was then just founded as a proseminary for saint John's college, Oxford. 1893 *Home Mus.* (N.Y.) July 192 The German pro-seminary at Cory ...prepares students for the Chicago Theological Seminary.

† **Prose·minate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōlētūdere* to sow, propagate: see PRO- 2 and SEMINATE.] *trans.* To sow, to propagate; to disseminate.
1647 S. Clarkson *Answ. to Those errours...generated* and promulgated by Antichrist. 1650-85 Ecclus *Hist. Kirkby* (1862) II. 222 To prosseminate his various oddities, dissentions, and factions...in this goodly plantation.

So † **Prosemina·tion** *Obs.*, propagation by seed; spreading abroad as if sown, dissemination.
1601 Sheld *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 4. 38 That first beginning of the universall prosemination of Mankind. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Mank.* I. ii. 19 The eternall supposition of the Species, whether of Men, Animals, or Vegetables by natural propagation or prosemination.

‡ **Prosencephalon** (*prɒsɛn'sɛfəlɒn*). *Anat.* Pl. **-a.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *προσ* toward (but here used as if = *πρό*, PRO- 2) + *ἐγκέφαλον*, -on brain, ENCEPHALON.] The anterior part of the brain, consisting of the cerebral hemispheres and other structures; sometimes including the olfactory lobes (*rhinencephalon*) and the optic thalami and adjacent parts (*thalamencephalon*); the fore-brain.
1896 Owen *Anat. Vert.* i. 180 note, Influenced by the inapplicability of the term 'hemisphere'...I shall apply the term 'prosencephalon' to the common division of the brain in question, and prosencephalic lobes or prosencephala to its commonly distinct subdivisions. 1898 Thin & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 610 The prosencephalon now narrows in size, and becomes much larger than all the others. 1901 Gilchrist *Fichte* 92 The prosencephalon, mesencephalon, and metencephalon are contiguous.

Hence **Prosencephalic** (*prɒsɛnsɪ'fælɪk*) *a.*, pertaining to or connected with the prosencephalon; applied esp. to parts of the skull in animals.
1898 [see above]. 1899 Owen *Mem.* I. *Tenth in Owen Coll.*

Sc. I. *Org. Nat.* 251 The ethmocephalic frons...to the fore...is defined by a well-marked angle from the prosencephalic compartments. 1900 *Quarterly Review* 82 Prosencephalic arch, composed of pre-sphenoid, orbito-sphenoid, frontal and parietal ossa.

Prosenchyma (*prɒsɛŋ'kaɪmə*). *Bot.* Also in form **prosenchym**. [mod. f. Gr. *προσ* to, toward + *ἔγχυμα* infusion, after PARENCHYMA. So F. *prosenchyme*, Ger. *prosenchym*.] Tissue consisting of elongated cells closely placed with their ends interpenetrating, and often with the terminal partitions obliterated so as to form ducts or vessels; found in different systems of tissues, but most typically in the fibro-vascular tissue (wood, bast, etc.); hence sometimes used as synonymous with 'fibro-vascular tissue'. Also *attrib.*, as *prosenchyma cell*. (Distinguished from PARENCHYMA *a.*)
1830 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 9 Professor Link distinguishes Parenchyma and Prosenchyma [in ed. 1832: ed. 1848 Prosenchyma]. 1849 Lawrence tr. *Schleiden's Sci. Bot.* 56 Thus peripherous in the place of parenchyma a peculiar tissue which is called prosenchyma. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 78 If the cells are pointed at the ends, [etc.], then the tissue is termed *Prosenchyma*. *Ibid.* 79 The cells of such a tissue are usually elongated in the direction of its length,...and we then have Prosenchymatous bundles. The most important of these are the Fibro-vascular Bundles.

Prosenchymatous (*prɒsɛŋkɪ'mætəs*), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS. Cf. PARENCHYMATOUS.] Belonging to, consisting of, or having the nature of prosenchyma.
1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* ed. 4 I. 51 The tubes which stand in contact with prosenchymatous cells. 1861 [see PARENCHYMATOUS *a.*]. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 180 The accreting and descending lobes descending to a prosenchymatous termination.

Prosencliachal: see PRO- 2 *g*.

Proso·encondrical, *a. Crystl. rare.* [f. *F. prosoencondre* (Haüy) (f. Gr. *πρόσ* approaching to + *ἐνκονδρος* + -AL, after ENCHONDRAL.] (See quot.) Also **Proso·enondrous** *a. rare*—°.
1815-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 208 *Prosoenondrous*...having also faces on two adjacent parts, to the prosoenondrical tetrahedron...; in which the prism has two sides, and one of the terminations nine planes, and the other only three. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Prosoenondrous, Min.*, having nine faces upon two adjacent parts. Applied by Haüy to a variety of tourmaline...: prosoenondrous.

† **Proso·epi·logism**. *Logic. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *πρόσ* in addition + EPILOGISM. Cf. PROSYLLOGISM.] (See quot.)
1600 T. Cooper *Dic. Logike* 380 The proofe of the premises of the Proxy[Sophister, is called an Epilogisme: and the proofe of any part hereof also is called a Prosopilogisme.

Prosequi·e, etc., obs. forms of PROSECUTE, etc.

Proser (*prōʊ'zəɹ*). [f. PROSE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A writer of prose; = PROSAIST 1.
1667 Dryden *Essay D. Dramatic in Agincourt*, etc. 108 And surely Waller, though he a Prozer were A branch of Laurell yet deserves to weare. 1823 L. Hunt *Feast Poets*, etc. 14 Such praises as Johnson, and rhymers as Dryden, 1834 Lytton *Pelham* xxxi. Wks. 1840 I. 215 Poets and prosers have alike conspired her [Italy] to a beautiful woman.

2. One who proses; one who talks or writes in a prosy, dull, commonplace, or tiresome way.
1760 *St. Tammy's Cabinet* 25-32 Aug. 4/2 Here...My Father's Word for this inscrutable Animal was a Proser. 1820 Colman *Foresight* v. 32 The prosers who...bore tales of three hours' length. 1886 Dowden *Shelley* II. v. 200 He would find Godwin a proser, and a stove through which much burning had passed.

Proses, Prosession, -session, etc., obs. forms of PROCESS, PROGRESSION.

† **Prosest**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PROSE *sb.* + -EST.] A little or insignificant piece of prose.
1824 Lord *The Spectre of Nile* Ded. (Among the amiable women or persons which I have, or shall not out if you find some time interior of my younger time.

‡ **Prosesths** (*prɒsɛ'θiːz*). Pl. **-ēs** [= ? *προσ-αἴσθησις*, late L. (Jer.), ad. Gr. *προσευχή* prayer, a place of prayer, f. *προσ-εύχ-εσθαι* to offer prayers, f. *πρόσ* toward + *εὔχ-εσθαι* to pray.] A place of prayer in ancient times, an oratory; among the Jews, usually an unroofed place set apart for prayer, as distinct from a synagogue.
a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 86 Proseuchæ was a plot of ground encompassed with a wall or...other inclosure, and open above. A Synagogue was...a covered edifice. Synagogues were within the Cities, as Proseuchæ were without. 1877 J. Martineau *Hours Th.* (1882) II. 245 The unroofed proseuchæ that suffered by open-air disciples. 1891 tr. *Farrar Duke's Jesus Christ* I. 25 [The Jews] built synagogues and proseuchæ in the suburbs of towns.

Prosery, obs. form of PROSING.

Prosify (*prōʊ'zɪfaɪ*), *v.* Chiefly *humorous*. Also **prosify**. [f. late L. *prōsa* or PROSE *sb.* + -FY: in sense 2, after *versify*. The spelling *prosify* is app. after *stupefy*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To turn into prose; to make prosaic.
1774 Miss Cooper *Let. to Mrs. Montagu* 16 Jane, Kitty the poetry confounds...the lessons, or the lesson prosifies the poetry. 1850 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 180 In such a frozen atmosphere would not eloquence be congealed on the lips of an Ulysses, and poetry prosified on those of an Apollo? 1890 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 292/1 [He] undresses the glorious form of Byron, ...prosifying his poetry and swaddling his vigour.

2. *intr.* To make or write prose.
1816 Sidmouth *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 4 Feb., I cannot write verses in the presence of any person;...but I can prosify for who will be present. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 58 Prosifying where there was proper enough before, and versifying what was poetical enough already.

Hence **Prosification** (*prɒsɪfɪ'kēɪʃən*), the action of 'prosifying', conversion into prose, making prosaic; **Prosifier** (*prɒ'sɪfaɪəɹ*), one who or that which 'prosifies'.
1788 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) II. 10 The thief, the soldier, the sailor, and the orator, are prosifiers,...operations to the melody of verse. 1847 [L. Hunt] *Tour Stomp* iv. (1848) 42 This prosification of a few bit of poetry.

Prosilient (*prɒsɪ'lɪənt*), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *prōsiliēnt-em*, pres. ppl. of *prōsilīre* to leap forth.] *lit.* Leaping forth; *fig.* outstanding, prominent. So † **Prosi·liate** *v.* [PROS- form] *intr.*, to be prominent, project, 'stand out'; **Prosi·liency** [see -ENCY], † the fact of leaping forth (*obs.*); *fig.* prominent quality, great prominence; † **Prosili·tion** [n. of action f. L. *prōsilīre*: see -TION], the action of leaping or starting out.
1833 R. Bakewell *Physiogn.* 272 The nimble is...sparely interwoven in the eyes,...: the nimble resolute, the eyes prosiliate, being humble, they submissive. 1865 Glasgow *Dig. Family Expos.* 61 A Rejoinder 'Presidency [passing into Being]. 1847 Craigmyle in *Lib. Rom.* (1848) IV. 207 He has given it such prominence, such prosiliency of relief. 1900 Green, Anderson *Compositor* v. 1, Hamilton,...not exhausting Washington,...was to Europeans the most prosilient of Americans. 1837 Tomlinson *Homer's Iliad* 483 That the Panther...may pant...without any loss by 'prosilition.

Prosily (*prōʊzɪlɪ*), *adv.* [f. PROSY + -LY 2.] In a prosy manner; with dull and tedious elaboration; in a matter-of-fact way, prosaically.
1844 Miss Mitford *Children* xxiii. This speech, delivered rather gently and modestly. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. ii. 27 Oak knew her...as the heroine of the yellow waggon...: prosily, as the woman who owed him sixpence.

† **Prosi·metrical**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. med. or mod.L. *prōsimetri-us*, f. *prōsa* prose + *mētrum* METRICAL.] (See quot.)
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prosimetrical*, combining partly of Prose, partly of Measure or Verse.

Prosimian (*prɒsɪ'mɪən*), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prosimiæ*, generic name (Brisson 1756), *Prosimiæ* pl. (Storr 1780), *Prosimii* pl. (Illiger and Goldfuss 1811) (f. *pro-* (? PRO- 1 4, or PRO- 2 c) + *simia* ape) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the group *Prosimiæ* or *Prosimii* of Quadrumana, now reckoned a suborder of *Primates*, comprising the lemurs. So *sb.* An animal belonging to this group, a lemur. So **Prosi·miate** *a.* = *a.*
1898 Mivart *Essays Lem., Prosimiæ.* Applied by Illiger and Goldfuss to a Family (*Prosimii*...) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which, under different relations, approach the Simiæ: prosimiæ. 1899 *Cent. Dict., Prosimian* [adj. and sb.].

Prosiness (*prōʊzɪnɪs*). [f. PROSY + -NESS.] Prosy or prosaic quality; commonplaceness; dullness and tediousness of writing or speech.
1814 See G. Jacobus *Diaries & Lett.* (1879) II. 248 Setting down again to the prosiness of their every-day life. 1850 Lowell *Among my Bks. Ser.* i. (1870) 250 Those well-regulated minds which, having a good part of the last century, found out a way, through rhyme, to snatch a pleasure beyond the reach of prose.

Prosing (*prōʊzɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROSE.

1. Prose-writing, prose composition.
1589 Milton *Ch. Govt.* ii. *Prel.* Wks. 1851 III. 134 Prosing or versing, but chiefly this latter. 1821 Hogg *Morality & Dining Out* Books of rhyme and books of prosing. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 6 Should I ever get beyond prosing, my verses belong to her.

2. Dull or tedious talking; prosy discourse.
1779 Mason *Mem. Gray* G.'s Poems (1775) 139 note, But what shall we say...when a writer whom Mr. Gray so justly esteemed as Mr. Mallvane is now held in such contempt, that *Marivaudage* is a fashionable phrase amongst them (the Frenchy) and signifies neither more nor less, than our own fashionable phrase of *prosing*? 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxiv, The unceasing prosing of his worthy companion. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. 21, In His usual prosings account of the endless gossip over a dish of chocolate.

Prosing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That proses; talking or writing prosily; also said of a writing or discourse (= PROSY).
1779 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 62 Apr., Remember how prosing, affected, and very fine he is. 1849 G. Ellis in *Sudbrooke Mem.* 7 *Murray* (1892) I. vii. 232 A dull prosing piece of orthodoxy may have its admirers. 1884 Green *Short* I. 223 Prosing beggars, in sooth arrive and dirt.

Hence **Pro·singly** *adv.*, in a prosing manner.
1820 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 732 You will not need to hear us prosingly speak of it.

Prosiphon (*prɒsɪfɒn*). *Zool.* [f. PRO- 2 + SIPHON.] The primitive siphon in an embryonic ammonite, a kind of ligament attached to the protoconch. Hence **Prosi·phonal** *a.*, pertaining to the prosiphon.
1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prosiphon, Prosiphonal. 1893 Carpenter *Mod. Mysl.* III. 381 The protoconch is present, and contains a prosiphon.

Prosiphonate (prəsaɪˈfəʊnət), *a. Zool.* [f. *pro-*[1] + Gr. σίφων + *-ate*[2] 2.] Of a chambered shell: Having the siphonal funnel directed forward, as in the *Prosiphonata*, a primary group of chambered cephalopods now extinct.

Prosis, obs. forms of PROTASIS.

Prosish (ˈprəʊzɪʃ), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PROSE *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Partaking of the nature of prose; somewhat prosaic.

1797 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 103 The first lines are flat and prosish.

Prosist (ˈprəʊzɪst), *nonce-wd.* [f. PROSE *sb.* + -IST.] A prose-writer: = PROSAIST 1.

1824 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* 335 Leasing, the best German prosist. 1830 LEIGH *Thes. Prov.* ix. 134 Insignificant thinkers, whether they be poets or prosists.

‖ **Pros·lambano·menos.** [L. (VITRUV.) a. Gr. προσλαμβανόμενος (πε, νίτες) the note taken in addition, i.e. added below the *lowest*, HYPATE.] The name of the lowest note, added below the lowest tetrachord, in the later scales or systems of ancient Greek music.

1694 HOLDER *Harmonics* (1731) 104 In this Scale of Diapason... the Mese is an Octave below the Nete Hyperboleon; and so Consequently the Proslambanomenos. *Ibid.* 105 The Hypodorian Mixol. the Proslambanomenos whereof was the 6 upon the lowest clear and 8va. Mese of the Voice or Instrument...of the deepest settled Pitch. *Ibid.* 106 The Proslambanomenos of the Hypermixolydian Mixol was just an Eight higher than that of the Hypodorian. 1706 *Harmon. Alist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 86 The proslambanomenos or mese grave sound is all their system. 1892 R. C. HOPE *Mod. Music* ii. 19 The lower or deepest system comprised the scale of Aegidius, the proslambanomenos or added note below, with the upper tetrachord of Terpander's.

Pro-slavery, etc. : see PRO-[1] 5.

Prosna, obs. form of PROSE *sb.*, a heresy.

‖ **Prosneusis** (prəsnjuːˈsɪs). *Astron.* [n. Gr. πρόσνευσις a nodding to, inclination towards; in Ptolemy as in 8, below; f. προσνεύειν to nod to, incline towards.] In the Ptolemaic astronomy:

a. *Prosneusis of the epicycle.* A supposed deviation in the axis of the moon's epicycle, assumed as a correction to the lunar anomaly. **b.** The angle between the ecliptic and the great circle passing the centres of the moon and of the earth's shadow in a lunar eclipse.

1906 DREYER *Hist. Planetary Syst.* iv. 198 The principle of eigenvalue seldom misses. Last been violated both by introducing a point outside the centre of the deferent, with regard to which the angular motion was uniform, and by the prosneusis. *Ibid.* xi. 292 He [Ibn-Yunis]...showed that *Alm.* Verb. *Ibid.* xvi. 488 To add 'to' 'reduced' to the prosneusis, the latter not being included in the 'second anomaly.'

1906 — *Let. to Editor in Nature* (in reference to sense b) This is the prosneusis of the ecliptical part [of the moon].

Prosobranch (ˈprɒsəbræŋk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prosobranchia*, neut. pl., f. Gr. πρόσω forwards + βράγχια gills.] A prosobranchiate gastropod: see next. **b.** *adj.* = next.

1892 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 30 The sexes are distinct in the most highly organized or dioecious mollusca—the prosobranchs pair. 1894 CARPENTER in *Smithsonian Rep.* 131 In the Prosobranchs, the breathing cavity is at the back of the head. 1897 HOLT *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 510 In Prosobranch is ...symmetrical. 1897 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 250 A Contribution to the Embryology of the Prosobranch Gasteropods.

Hence **Pro·sobra·nchy**, the condition of being prosobranchiate.

Prosobranchiate (-ˈbræŋkɪət), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prosobranchia* + *-ate*[2] 2.] Having the gills in front of the heart, as the aquatic gastropod mollusca of the group or order *Prosobranchia*. **b.** *sb.* = prec.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 508 Nearly related forms are sometimes opisthobranchiate, sometimes prosobranchiate. 1880 G. W. TATE *Mus. Conchol.* II. 6 An external shell...in contrast to all the prosobranchiates.

Prosodal (prɒˈsəʊdəl), *a. Zool.* [f. PROSODUS + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a prosodus; incurrent.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 414/1 (*Spongia*) The extension of the prosodal or supply canals into long tubes.

Prosode (ˈprɒsəʊd). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. προσῳδία.] = PROSODIA.

1597 D. PARKER *Mirrhilla* (1599) H. 33 Prosode. Supreme of Kings, Jove; and thus friendly night (saie.) This ode... begins with a sublime and manly address to Jupiter.

Prosodia, L. = PROSODY; pl. of PROSODIUM.

Prosodiac (prəʊˈsəʊdɪæk), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [ad. late L. *prosodiac-us*, ad. Gr. προσῳδιακός, f. προσῳδία PROSODIA.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to or used as a prosodion; processional. **b.** Of or pertaining to the verse described in B.

1892 [see PROSODIAL].

B. *sb. Anc. Pros.* A verse consisting of three anapaests, the first of which a spondee or iambus may be substituted.

Prosodiac (prəʊˈsəʊdɪæk), *a.*[2] [ad. late L. *prosodiacus* = Gr. προσῳδιακός (Victorinus and Martianus Capella, 4th and 5th c.) (*pl. matres, matres*), with sense 'of or pertaining to prosody'. But Gr. προσῳδιακός is, according to Liddell and Scott, an erroneous form of προσῳδικός *ἡ*, προσῳδίον (when a processional song), an ode denoting the musical feet (—⏑⏑ is prosodiacal songs, still unconnected with προσῳδία, though very confused with it in Latin (which had only a for Gr. o and ω); hence in the mod. langs. referred to PROSODY.]

= PROSODIC. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prosodiacal (prəʊsəˈdaɪəkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to prosody: = PROSODIAL.

1772 MURPHY *Rev. Harmony Lang.* 132 A living writer, whose...extensive T..., admits, the slightest to combat his prosodiacal tenets. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 423 The measures and rhythm flower pass to prosodiacal propriety. 1873 WILSON tr. *Trogler's Hist. Rome, Lib. I.* 110 The prosodiacal features of the dramatic poets.

Hence **Prosodi acally** *adv.* = PROSODICALLY.

1898 in SWEET.

Prosodial (prəʊˈsəʊdɪəl), *a.*[1] [f. L. *prosodi-a* PROSODY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to prosody: = PROSODIC.

1668 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 119 The measure... to speak in the prosodial language, becomes purely metaphorical. 1789 — (title) A complete Dictionary of the English Language, ...to which is prefixed a Prosodial Grammar [pt. 1 Rhetorical Grammar]... The Second Edition, Revised, Corrected and Enlarged. 1883 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 168/3 A poet...not competent with...prosodial or metrical systems, or traditional models of...style.

Prosodial, *a.*[2] [f. PROSODIUS-US + -AL.] = PROSODIAC *a.*[2]

1874 SWINBURNE *Study o Victor Hugo* 213 Chaplerot youths singing the praise of Pallas in prosodial hymns.

Prosodian (prəʊˈsəʊdɪən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *prosodia*, Gr. προσῳδία PROSODY + -AN.]

A. *sb.* = PROSODIST.

1803 COMBERBACH, The Art of accenting, or the rule of pronouncing words truely long or short, prosodic. The skill in this Art, *prosodian.* 1848 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. I. 130 That the Forbidden Fruit...was an Apple, is universally believed,...and some have been so bad Prosodians, as from thence to derive the Latine word *Malum*; because that fruit was the first occasion of evil. 1892 BLACKIE *Gaud. Lyrics* 13 The word *female* is, according to the technical style of Prosodians, a Spondee.

B. *adj.* = next.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biographia* II. vi. 40 note, Commentators suppose us incapable that as a matter of the rule here taught; *and between, or and between and handicapped*, general rule of prosodian pronunciation; subject to modification in particular instances; as in metre.

Prosodic (prəʊˈsɒdɪk), *a.* [f. L. *prosodia* PROSODY + -IC. Cf. F. *prosodique.* (The rejected Gr. προσῳδικός, is, according to Liddell and Scott, an erroneous spelling of προσῳδιακός.)] Of, pertaining to or relating to prosody.

1734 WARTON *Hist. Engl. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. ii. p. xvi, The other...attention of those Latin poets to prosodic rules. 1806 J. KNOWLES in *Europ. Mag.* XXI. 409/2 The several instrumental stating A preserved for prosodic reasons. 1906 SAINTSBURY *Engl. Prosody* I. Pref. 8 To make the book a history of prosodic study as well as of prosodic expression.

Prosodical (prəʊˈsɒdɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL; see -ICAL.] = prec.

1574 WATSON *Mist. Engl. Poetry* (1840) II. xxxiii. 203 A burthenous Latin poem,...yet not destitute of prosodical harmony. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 334 He has attempted ...the 'absolute prosodical reproduction' of the original.

Hence **Proso·dically** *adv.*, in relation to prosody. 1889 in OGILVIE.

‖ **Prosodiencephalon** (prɒsəʊdɪɛnsɛfəlɒn). *Anat.* Pl. **-ephala.** Also in anglicized form **-o·phal.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πρόσω forward + DIENCEPHALON.] In Wilder's nomenclature, the prosencephalon and diencephalon taken together. Hence **Prosodiencephalic** (-sɛfælɪk) *a.*, pertaining to the prosodiencephalon.

1889 *Buck's Handb. Med. Sc.* VIII. 1916 The complicated mutual and sensory conductors between the prosodiencephal and the metencephalic. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Prosodiencephalic.*

‖ **Prosodion** (prəʊˈsəʊdɪɒn), *Gr. Antiq.* Also in L. form **-ium.** Pl. **prosodia.** [n. Gr. προσῴδιον (*μέλος*) a processional song, neut. sing. of προσῳδιος οδός, processional, f. πρόσοδος an approach, procession: see PARODOS.] A hymn sung in procession at a religious festival to ancient Greece.

1830 MUSE *Lit. Greece* III. 23 The procession was the hymn sung by the choristers in their procession to the altar or sanctuary... The procession, accordingly, is occasionally chanted under the general head of Paean, by the special title of Prosodion, or Processional paean. *Ibid.*, Such, apparently, was the style of the celebrated Delian procession of Simonides. 1872 TENNYSON *Gods. Poets* v. 126 Processional hymns, or *Prosodia*, were sung at solemn festivals by troops of men and maidens walking, crowned with olive, myrtle, bay, or chandler, to the shrines.

Prosodist (ˈprɒsədɪst). [f. L. *prosodia* PROSODY + -IST.] One skilled or learned in prosody.

1735–6 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 121 Here are the sentiments of the right lords, and the touch of slow-paced majesty, exhibited by the same poet in the same sequence of syllables, except that the nicer prosodist will find the line of confidence by one time longer than that of hesitation. ‡1800 J. WILLIS *Key to Classical Pronunc.* (ed. 2) Advt., If it sometimes future prosodists find it to not worthy of their attention. 1883 LEIGH in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 9, 10, Prosodists assumed that the quantity of an English syllable depended on the number of sounds it contained: that, for example, *and* was longer than *an*; inside Cicero.

‖ **Prosodus** (ˈprɒsədəs). *Zool.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. προσῳδός an approach, f. πρός to + ὁδός a way.] An incurrent opening or channel in a sponge.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 414/1 (*Spongia*) The prosopyles...may remain unchanged...or at the most be prolonged into very short tubes, such a *prosodus* or *aditus*.

Prosody (ˈprɒsədɪ). Also *ff.* 6–8 in L. form **prosodia.** [ad. L. *prosodia* the accent of a syllable, a. Gr. προσῳδία a song sung to music, an accompaniment; the tone or accent of a syllable, a mark to show it; later also, a mark of quantity; f. πρός to + ᾠδή song, ODE. Cf. F. *prosodie* (1580 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The science of versification; that part of the study of language which deals with the forms of metrical composition; formerly reckoned as a part of grammar (see note a, v. GRAMMAR 1), and including also the study of the pronunciation of words (now called *phonology* or *phonetics*), esp. in relation to versification. Also, a treatise on this.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 22 (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Amongis alle clerkys on lays the pryse, Of gramer, rasores, and of prosodye. 1580 H. HARVEY *Lett. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 78, I would gladly be acquainted with M. Dyars Prosodye. a 1640 B. JONSON *Engl. Gram.* i. xv. Scaliger). Prosody, and orthography, are not parts of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole. 1749 *Preceptor in Pond. Compl.* 10 There is a very wide Difference between the Latin and English Prosody. And it's in vain to think of translating the Rules of the former into the latter; since the English Language is not so framed as to admit of it. 1844 I. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 2) I. 242 Prosody consists of two parts: the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising accent, quantity, emphasis, pauses, and tones; and the latter, the laws of versification. 1877 R. ELLIS *Catullus* Pref. 22, I have found myself in several certain positions forbidden by the laws of ancient prosody.

2. 1588 W. WEBBE *Engl. Poetrie* Pref. (Arb.) 24 If English Poetrie were rightly reformed, and some perfect platforme or Prosodia of versifying were...sette downe. *Ibid.* As though our words can not well be framed to abyde the touch of Prosodye and other rules of Prosodia. 1633 DEVEREUX *Examen Poeticum* Dedic. Eng. (ed. Kerr) II. 11 For the benefit of those who understand not the Latin *prosodia*. 1722 ANDREW *Disc. Medals* I. (1976) 28, I should as soon expect to find the *Prosodia* in a Cimbrian Poetry as a Medal.

2. Correct pronunciation of words; the utterance of the sounds of a language according to rule; observance of the laws of prosody. *rare.*

1806 ROBINSON *Engl. Explan., Prosodia*, true pronouncing of words. a 1837 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i, A letter is an indivisible part of a syllable, whose prosody, or right sounding, is perceived by the power. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. v. ii. 278 She expressed herself with a purity, with a bravery and promptitude that made her language like music. 1841 MRS. GRAY *Francis* 128 He heard a pure and eloquent voice make with the most elegant and perfect prosody, these verses from the first satire of Persius.

3. *attrib.*

1837 HUGH *Spenser* (Globe) 9 xxviii, Adying himself with these Latin prosody logues, *Spenser* shined grievously against his terror times.

Prosogaster (prɒsəʊˈgastə), *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πρόσω forward + γαστήρ belly.] The anterior or upper section of the alimentary canal, extending from the pharynx to the pylorus, and including the œsophagus or gullet and the stomach; the foregut.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Prosogaster*, syn. for Foregut.

Prosognathous (prɒsɒgnəθəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. γνάθος jaw + -OUS.] = PROGNATHOUS.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Prosoma** (prɒsəʊmə). *Zool.* Also in anglicized form **prosome** (prɒsəʊm). [mod.L., f. Gr. πρό, Pro-[2] + σῶμα body.] The anterior or cephalic segment of the body in certain animals, as cephalopods, lamellibranchs, and cirripeds.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 271 The body in the Cirrhopoda is symmetrical...there is a tolerably distinct separation ...into an anterior cephalic portion (prosome) and a posterior part, enveloped in the mantle (metasome). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 293 The thoracic segments, which succeed the prosoma, gradually taper posteriorly.

Hence **Proso·mal, Proso·matic** *adjs.*, belonging to the prosoma or anterior part of the body.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prosomal, Prosomatic. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1901 W. H. GASKELL in *Jrnl. Anat. & Physiol.* July 482 The Prosomatic Appendages of the Merostomata. 1903 *Ibid.* 451 The mesosoma represents the fused last pair of prosomatic appendages, and so forward a ventral lip to a prosomatic or oral chamber.

‖ **Prosonoma·sia.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. προσωνομασία a naming, appellation, f. προσονομάζειν to call by a name, f. πρός to + ὀνομάζειν to name.] Properly, a calling by a name, a nicknaming. (By Day confused with PARONOMASIA.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 120 Hee is somewhat a Ridiculer, for he carries all his conceites about him (margin, *Prosonomasia*). 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 220 If any other name can geue him a fitter English name, I will not be angrie, but I am sure mine is very neere the original sence of the Prosonomasia, and is rather a by-name geuen to grace, then a nouuum proue of any earnest purpose. As, Tiberius the Emperour, because he was a great drinker of wine, they called him...Caldius Biberius Mero, in stede of Claudius Tiberius Nero: and so in seeing how that wine agreed vvith Emperors, called him...Epimax mus, and are mentioned by this figure Prosonomasia, or the Nicknamer.

† **Prosopalgia** (prɒsəpæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + *ἄλγος* pain: see -ALGIA.] Facial neuralgia; face-ache.

1831 *Trans. Critic's Pathol. Anat.* 424 It is not surprising that...prosopalgia, tedious nervous, &c. should be considered as arising from inflammation of the medullary part and sheaths of the nerves. 1880 *Atlanta Med. Surg. Journ.* XVI. 1 Case of Prosopalgia from a cranial tumour. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 190 Prosopalgia is one of the forms of neuralgia...most frequently met with.

Hence **Prosopalgic** (-æ·lʤik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with prosopalgia.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Prosopial (prɒsōʊ·piăl), *a.* Obs. [f. PROSOPI-UM + -AL.] Belonging to the prosopium.

1883 Hussey in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 389 On either side a large specimen, the two bearing the posterior prosopial spines.

‡ **Prosopia** (prɒsōʊ·pĭă). [In sense 1, late L. *prosopia*, a. Gr. *προσωπεία* (in unidentified plant), applied as generic name (Linnæus 1767); in sense 2, mod.L. generic name (Fabricius 1804).]

1. *Bot.* A tropical and subtropical genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, of the suborder *Mimoseæ*, often prickly or thorny, bearing spicate green or yellow flowers, and usually fleshy pods. *Prosopis juliflora* is the mesquit or honey-locust.

1832 Mirbel Hist. *Jungl. Mimol.* xxvii, Piercing constantly through the leaves of the prosopis.

2. *Zool.* A genus of solitary bees of the family *Andrenidæ*.

1887 Jameson *Field & Hedgerow* 178 *seq.* I think there were four species of wild bee at these early flowers, including the great bombus and the small prosopis with orange-yellow head. 1901 H. Allsopp in *Daily Chron.* 23 May 3/1 On the evidence of the time lost from the bee *highly organized Prosopis*—which has a short, simple tongue, no pollen or honey on the legs, and leads a solitary life.

Prosopite (prɒsōʊ·pəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *prosopit* (Th. Scheerer 1853), f. Gr. *πρόσωπον* face, -OSE + -ITE¹.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium and calcium, occurring in colourless, white, or greyish crystals.

1854 Dana *Min.* 322 Prosopite occurs at the tin mines of Altenberg. 1892 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XLIII. 51 If the assumptions made in the foregoing are justified, the Utah mineral is prosopite.

‖ **Prosopium** (prɒsōʊ·pĭăm). *Ornith.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L. (Milvart 1894), ad. Gr. *πρόσωπον* a mask, f. *πρόσωπον* face.] Term for the whole of the bones and ossifications in front of the cranio-facial articulation in parrots.

1894 Milvart in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 363 The Bony Mask or Prosopium. [*Note*] By this term I intend to denote the whole ossified mass in front of the cranio-facial articulation and the articulations of the zygomata and palatines. It includes the premaxilla, the maxillæ, maxillo-palatine processes, the nasals, and the ethmoidal and turbinal ossifications of the beak. *Ibid.* 364 The greater extension ventral of the apex of the prosopium.

Prosopostical (prɒ·sɒpɒ·stĭkăl), *a. rare.* [f. *prosopo-*, assumed comb. form of L. *prōsa* PROSE (see -O) + -POETICAL.] Properly 'of the nature of prose poetry'; but in quots. app. taken in the sense 'of the nature of metrical prose or prosaic verse'.

1836 C. A. Cole *Mem. Hen. V*, I. viii. The present Metrical, or rather Prosopostical, History. 1839 *Monthl. Jrnl.* 230 Theory of Elistan—is his...prosopostical History of Henry V.

† **Prosopo·graphy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *πρόσωπον* face, person: see -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *prosopographie*.] A description of the person or personal appearance.

1597 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 613 Prosopographie is a painting or representing of bodily likenesses. 1677-87 Hickeringill *Clerus.* (1697) II. 110 That face of the acts and deeds of Stephen; now...touching the prosopographie or description of his person. 1854 T. Cooke *English* xxx. 1874 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 330 An heroic character, with a Grecian profession, should consist of two parts, the *prosopography*, or description of the person, and the *ethology*, or description of the mind and manners.

Prosopolepsy (prɒsəpǫ·lĕpsi, -lĭpsi). † *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *προσωπολῆψια* (a Hebraism of the N.T.) acceptance of the face or person, f. *προσωπολήπτης* an accepter of the face or person, f. *πρόσωπον* face + *λαμβάνειν* to take, accept.] Acceptance or 'reception' of the face or person of any one (see ACCEPTION 2, PARSON 13); respect of persons, undue favour shown to a particular person; partiality.

1548 Hall *Hist. Eliz.* 177 Ibid., The Hieronymians, verifiable; See Bell 56 Prosopolepsy, or partial respect. 1658 Cotgrave *Introd. Epist.* 2 b, ¶ 56, 589 The Assumption of it was neither Forgiuen nor Partial, or with Prosopolepsie (the Acception of Persons) but bestowed upon it lawfully by the Hands of its Vertues. 1844 E. B. Elliott *Dry Leaves* 216 The English rule is a model of justice. There is no prosopolepsy to it; no respect of persons. All men are equal, and have equal rights.

Hence † **Prosopole·ptan.** *Obs.*, one given to 'prosopolepsy'; a 'respecter of persons'.

1607 J. Hayward *Diocese. Patriarchs* 21 God's no Prosopoleptan, he respects the graces as well as the skin.

Prosopologist (prɒsəpǫ·lŏʤĭst), *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + -OLOGIST.] One who studies or treats of the face. So **Prosopo·logy** (*rare*—1) the scientific study of the face, physiognomy.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 251 As this author links his observations to the face, we propose to save him, and all such prosopologists, discussion on the face. 1838 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Prosopologia*, term for a dissertation on the countenance; prosopology.

† **Prosopopey.** *Obs.* Also -opie, -opye. [ad. L. *prosōpopœia*: see next, and cf. F. *prosopopée* (16th c. in Littré).] = next.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 613 Prosopopeia is when those are brought in to speake that do not speake. 1609 *Anim. Sathyrand Diuers. Kinds, Diuide*, &c. 2 Mr warwick...against pusillanity or childishlie feigned Prosopopeis, and Chronicles of the ancient gentilitie. 1620 Dr. Montagu *Acts & Mons.* (1642) 89 The Prophet himselfe...speaks by Prosopopey concerning them. 1623 Upcher's *Rabshak* 22. Prof., Who with their very countenances...express their consent to the Prosopopeia.

‡ **Prosopopœia** (prɒsəpōʊpī·ă). Also 6 -ēia, 6-9 -eia, *perverse* 6-8 -æa, 7 -cia). [L. (Quintil.), a. Gr. *προσωποποιία* personification, representation in human form or with human attributes, f. *προσωποποιεῖν* face, person + *ποιεῖν* to make.]

1. A rhetorical figure by which an imaginary or absent person is represented as speaking or acting: the introduction of a pretended speaker.

1561 Daus tr. *Sleidanes Comm.* (1572) 51 We understand these things to be spoken by a figure called Prosopopeia: that is, by the feigning of a person. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 His notable Prosopopeia, when he maketh you or I were, any God conuersing to his Humaine. 1589 R. Harrison *Faithful Simple Sp.* Prosopopeia: the feigning of a person: when one being in deed mute speaketh, or else others doe take their person vpon vs, or giue vnto vnto senseless things. 1597 Shakespeare *Lover's Lett.* (1608) L. 188 Prosopopeia, or Personification. Of this figure there are two kinds: one, when reason and eloquence are attributed to Sciolists, Idiotisms, or even inanimate objects: the other, when a probable but fictitious speech is assigned to a real character. 1687 Miege *Gr. Mar. Ins.* iv. 123 This is his own peculiar literary Equivocation. It was reserved to...to give additional weight by means of a facetious prosopopœia to an argument for the subtlest of principles.

2. A rhetorical figure by which an inanimate or abstract thing is represented as a person, or with personal characteristics: = PERSONIFICATION 1. (Formerly included in prec. sense: see quots. 1609, 1767 there.)

1598 Timme *Cardane on Gen.* 141 Chimney and gentlemen...is attributed thereto, by a figure called Prosopopeia. 1649 Bramhall *Church-Gov.* 196 The universall triumph and gladnesse as it were of all creatures in this prosopopœia or personate. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 20 Sentiments, and views, which by a marvellous prosopopœia he converts into so many lives. 1884 A. Lang in *19th Cent. June* 941 Prosopopœia has no place even in popular science.

b. *transf.* Applied to a person or thing in which some quality or abstraction is as it were embodied; an impersonation, embodiment (*of* something).

1828 Disraeli *Vis. Grey* I. x. Dora's sister, and both the very Prosopopeia of Political Economy! 1887 Macdonald *Marriage* iv. (1892) 230 Everywhere as now...the prosopopœia of allegory.

Hence **Prosopopœ·ial, Prosopopœ·ic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving prosopopœia.

1597 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 611 To this place now doe belong the "Prosopopeiall speeches of God. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. 1834/290, I could have used...epicosmeticall and prosopopœetical divertisers. 1883 Contemp. *Rev.* (title) *Old Faiths* (1888) 72 A prosaic and "prosopopœic representation of the attributes of Deities whom we. 1976 Fleming *Panegyr. Epist.* 130 He hath a "Prosopopeiall speech to his conscie.

Prosopulmonate (prɒsəpʊ·lmŏnēt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πρόσω* forward + PULMONATE.] Pulmonate in front: applied to those pulmonate or air-breathing gastropod mollusca which have the pulmonary sac in front (opp. to *opisthopulmonate* (see OPISTHO-): cf. PROSOBRANCHIATE).

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 314 The animal is thus more or less prosobranchiate.

Prosopyle (prɒ·səpəil). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πρόσω* forward + *πύλη* a gate.] A small aperture by which an endodermal chamber in a sponge communicates with the exterior. Hence **Prosopylar** (prɒsəpəi·lăr) *a.*, pertaining to, having, or constituting a prosopyle.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 408/2 (*Olynthus*) Its special apertures are dual for the future discharge (ekdysis) [*sic*] of ripening or a prosopyle. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. xlv, The recesses, known as flagellated chambers, communicate with the cavity of the ani (paragaster) each by a single wide mouth (prosopyle), and with the exterior by a small pore (prosopyle). 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prosopyle*.

Prospect (prɒ·spĕkt), *sb.* [ad. L. *prōspectus* a look out, view, f. *prōspic-ĕre* to look forward, f. *pro*, PRO-¹ + *specĕre* to look. Cf. F. *prospect* (16th c. in Littré).]

I. 1. The action or fact of looking forth or out, or of seeing to a distance; the condition (of a building, or station of any kind) of facing or being so situated as to have its front in a specified direction; outlook, aspect, exposure. *Obs.* passing into 2.

1576-96 tr. Wyrley *Militar* I. 141 The water of Cilicia, which lieth prospectiue against the ile of Cyprus [L. *quæ est prospectui contra insulam Cyprum*]. *Ibid.* II. 11 Bringyng in...some as vnto the prospecte of Byrryn [*sic*] *prospectum Hispaniæ ultra est*]. 1580 Baret *Alueare*, *Estate*, M. 42 Without the lesse gate were the chambers of the seruants to the towards course...and their prospect was towards the South. 1602 Holland *Pliny* I. 119 Oftentimes [ostlimb upon the Medows, and hath a prospect to the Caspian sea. 1640 Bp. Cosin *Cranford* 11. (1842) 4 This [room] Figure is most convenient for Prospect, and looking about also. 1643 Bourchier *Homelie Bath, Bathe* (1644) 263 The atmosphere vehemently clear,...and the prospect, for the most part, clear and open: that is the reason, if women there be so Disrobing.

† **b.** A place which affords an open and extensive view; a look-out. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Franklin's Pr.* 111. 16, I...stode on the prospect of the Castel vpon the walle. Thy eye of south sawest thou lake. 1612 Cowper *Cymbeline* 184 People may from that place as from a most delectable prospect contemplate and view the parts of the City round about them. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 57 Him God beholding from his prospect high,...Thus...spake. 1683 Boyle (R. V.) *Kings* vii. 4 And there were prospects [1611 windowes] in three rows, and light was over against light in three ranks.

2. An extensive or commanding sight or view; the view of the landscape afforded by any position.

1598 Barrey *Prospective* ...a right facie of, a prospects. 1591 Norden *Spec. Brit. Pars Wiltshire* 23 A...heaven of pleasure upon the top of a mount:... It is rather fayr of, and hath most large and pleasant prospects [etc.]. 1613 Peacham *Polymnia* (1634) 228 The streets are large, pleasing prospect: from one gate to another. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 182 Hakem[a] gives a large prospect into the Ocean. 1637-43 Rutter *Shrt. Relig.* (1662) I. 28 Take we next a prospect of the earth's surface, and behold from the lofty promontory how the Sunrise radiates and clothes with verdure. 1778 H. Cotton in *Life*, etc. (1788) I. 62, I had a fine prospect of the whole army as it moved off. 1818 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. ii. 23 There is but one place in all Berkshire which has a really fine surrounding prospect. 1823 Pollock *Liberty Verified* iv. 128 A most striking prospect over sea and land. 1880 Tennyson *Ode*, v. viii. 40 The prospect was exceedingly fine.

b. *In (within) or into prospect*: in or into a position making it possible to see or to be seen; within the range or scope of vision; in or into sight or view; within view. Also *fig.* arch.

1599 Kyd *Soliman* 13 Within the prospects of the Impregnable of Cilia, he hauens a commodious haven. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* iv. 1. 231 Every louely Organ of her life, Shall come...into the eye and prospect of his soule. 1603 [see 6]. 1614 Raleigh *Hist.* v. iii. 488 The Knight...Was now in prospect of the Harbour. 1683 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* iii. 6 By all Kingdoms is meant, many that were within prospect. 1738 Gent. *Pocket* 1 We put in prospect one of the Indian ships. 1800-24 Cobbett *Peasant to You* pleasure-spots...would appal that warm, bold or clearly reasoned prospect.

2. That which is looked at or seen from any place or point of view; a spectacle, a scene; the visible scene or landscape.

a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 168 What a prospect is a well-furnish'd Table! 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 58 The windows of all the houses were beset with Ladies, before which were placed Vessels of Glass filled with waters of several colours, which made a very delightful prospect. 1693 *Humorous Trans* 3, I had rather look up to see the welcome prospect of your House. 1710 *Spect.* No. 261 ¶ 2 Hereof: what a goodly prospect spreads around, Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires. 1783 Johnson in *Boswell* 6 July, But, Sir, we see still you, the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high-road that leads him to England. 1798 Wordsw. *Peter Bell* i. xvi, On a fair prospect some have looked. 1859 Dickens *Lett., to Mrs. Watkins* 31 May, A long coast looking over a Kentish prospect.

‖ **b.** A vista; a long, wide, straight street; an avenue of houses. (Russian, esp. used of the great avenues of St. Petersburg: e.g. *Nevsky Prospekt*.)

† **4.** The appearance presented by anything; aspect. *Obs. rare.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 396 It were a tedious difficulty, I think, To bring them to that Prospect. 1709 Mrs. E. Smyth *Love a Premeditat* 36 In *Peter's Pictures*, On the Plain where the sea more appears, The Plain a dark and gloomy Prospect wears. 1749 Lord *Palmerston's Archit.* (1996) II. 6 By Prospect is understood the first show or appearance that a Temple makes to one's approach it;...Those which have their Portico only in front, may be said to have the Prospect Prostilos.

† **5.** A pictorial representation of a scene or the like; a view, a picture, a sketch. *Obs.*

1634 Evelyn *Diary* 21 June, I went to Putney and other places on the Thames to take prospects to convey to carry with me into France, where I thought to have them necessary. 1695 E. Bernard *Orb. Terr. Append. to Tentamen in Mon. Cant.* (1918) III. 129 We have since procured a Curious Prospect of those Noble Ruins, taken on the Place. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gr. Brit.* (ed. 19) 6 Over the Prospect of it [the Bast] as represented in Sandy's Theatrum Sextile, will sufficiently shew the Difficulty of Access to it. 1760-72 H. Walpole *Parent's Assist.* *Paint.* (1786) II. 180 His works are mentioned in the worst catalogues, particularly prospects of his majesty's houses in Scotland.

II. †6. A mental view or survey; a look, inspection, examination; also, an account or description. *Obs.*

1600 Rastell *Exp. Proverbs* (Arb.) 201 'To see the Browne...in the fyre below': to shewe, that this prospect, he saith Pyth. a 1648 Lo. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 10 Our King being thus ended to his Throne, took several prospects upon all his neighbouring Princes. 1670 Cost. *Famine* 188 Let us now take a Prospect of their Governours, I mean, consider the Manners and Humors of their Nobility. a 1718 Penn

Treatise Wks. 1706 I. 296 I take a further Prospect of the Spiritual Nature and Tendency of the Second Covenant. 1789 GIBBON *Decline & F.* xxvi. (1846) I. 761 A Prospect of Society. **7.** A scene presented to the mental vision, esp. of something future or expected; a mental vista.

1642 DENHAM *Sophy* v. i. Man to himself Is a large prospect. 1670 *Guide Anxt. Pilgrim, Idea Fulton. Misc.* 4 67 How far sooner we are, not the remembring of our calendar is wont to give us the prospect of another. 1758 BURKE *Abridgm. Hist.* Civil, Wks. 1852 I. 144 All expectation of commodity...opens an unbounded prospect to our hopes and our fears. 1769 T. ROBERTS *Disc.* 26 True knowledge will perpetually accord us with the prospect of our very weakness and ignorance. 1879 CROMBIE *Treat. Cultiv.* (1857) I. 122 The rosy hue which illuminated the pack of the youth, and opened new prospects to his eager views.

8. A mental looking forward; consideration or knowledge of, or regard to something future.

1609 BACON *Medit. Sacræ* 1 It is to King Macedon not within the prospect of Infinite. 1680 ROMAN *Charinger* 190 Nor without Prospect had to the benefit of such as will be glad of instruction. 1709 BERKELEY *Ch. N. Y. Jubil.* 160, 21 The providence of God hath a prospect beyond the understanding of all creatures. 1719-21 DURFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 270 The prospect of the advancement which it [navigation] shall receive from the Royal Society. 1880 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1887) I. 122, 130 In vain a Pagan, not of prospect, but of retrospect.

b. *esp.* Expectation, or reason to look for something to come; that which one has to look forward to. Often *pl.*

1667 MILTON *Gentlest Love C. Wagstaffe* 182 For the future, nothing remained, but a prospect of Tyranny and slavery. 1687 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 253 If anything be particularly to your prospects,...you will do well to give an timely advice. *c* 1778 JOHNSON *Lett., to Mrs. Thrale* (1788) I. 139 Our poor prospects have...ended in melancholy retrospects. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 532 The prospect which lay before Monmouth was not a bright one. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 181 Seeing no prospect of fine weather, I descended to Zinal. 1881 FREEMAN *Short Hist. Norm. Conq.* (1874) IV. xi. 188 He was certainly about his personal prospects.

c. *In prospect*: within the range of expectation; expected, or to be expected: now chiefly of something personally advantageous.

1579 BUDDE *Cant.* (1640) II. 188 Every thing in prospect appears to me so very gloomy. 1839 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 53 After longed-for...hopes all that had been done, and all that was in prospect. *Mod.* He has nothing in prospect or present.

III. †**9.** Short for *prospect-glass*: see 11. *Obs.*

1633 R. BAILLIE *Lett., to W. Spang* 28 Sept., The King himself beholding us through a prospect, conjectured us to be about 28 or 30,000 men. 1685 HONBLE *Lett.* (1686) 169, I looked on this Image...through a Wide prospect that I carried with me. 1743 HUME *Ess., Rise Arts* I. 9 (1760) I. 108 A man may as reasonably pretend to cure himself of love, by viewing his mistress through the artificial medium of a microscope or prospect.

IV. 10. *Mining.* **a.** A spot giving prospects of the presence of a mineral deposit.

1633 MARKHAM *Discov.* Sec. 3 II. 119 Finders, who search mines all over the country, for when they collect a good prospect, that is, every appearance on the surface of a good vein of metal. 1680 *Rep. to Hs. Repr. Proc. Mis. M.* 7, 180 There are also a number of prospects being opened up in the vicinity. 1852 in *Daily News* 12 July 3/5 The General [in California] is more for developed properties than for mere 'prospects' which may or may not become mines.

b. An examination or test of the mineral richness of a locality or of the material from which the ore, etc. is extracted.

1855 *Melbourne Argus* 10 Jan. 4/6 The result of a few prospects that have been made at a spot...has been very satisfactory.

c. A sample of ore or 'dirt' for testing; also, the resulting yield of ore.

1879 ANDERSSON *Sutherland* 125 The thrill of pleasure...with which the digger contemplates his first good 'prospect' in his pan. 'There now,—some bright and yellow, others very black, little rounded nuggets of every shape. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1891) 253 When the first 'prospect', the first pan of alluvial gold-wash, was seen up to be tested, we stopped work and joined the anxious crowd, who pressed around. 1891 *Melbourne Age* 2 Sept. 5/3 The average prospect will not exceed from 2 to 8 oz. per ton.

V. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (from 7 b) *prospect ground, tenure*; (from 10) *prospect hole, operation, pan, shaft, work*; **prospect-glass**, a 'prospective glass', telescope, field-glass.

1809 *Fight at Sea* 8, 63 Who is a 'prospect glass' presented them to buy the Turkish Men of Warre. 1851 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I. 193 Susan...had from her employers, with a prospect-glass, a present cut on the...desk of the steamer. 1858 HOSMER *Hand-bk* They rushed by the 'prospect-ground' and the mud-weaving big-toes. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 303 Most of these are in fact mere 'prospect holes,' and not more than a few inches deep. 1880 STEVENSON *Treas. of Somerset* 19 He stood up with the dripping 'prospect-pan' in his hand. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 56 As determined by the 'prospect-shafts,' the channel falls toward the east at a steep grade. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 5/2 The Lord of the Manor determined to restore it to the original purpose of a 'prospect-tower.' 1880 *Rep. to Hs. Repr. Proc. Mis.* 67, 6, 290 Prospect work in all that has thus far been done.

†**Pro·spect**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[. [ad. L. *prospect-us*, pa. ppl. of *prospic-ere*: see prec.] Open to view, clearly visible.

a 1619 WOTTON (J.), Of Corinth 21, I wear a Christall contexture Vere my breast...Let it be prospect unto all the world.

Prospect (see below), *v.* [In branch I, adapted L. *prospect-are*, frequent. of *prospic-ere*: see above; in branch II, a new formation from PROSPECT *sb.* IV.]

I. (prospekt).

†**1.** *intr.* To look forth or out; to front or face; to afford a prospect in some direction. *Obs.*

1599 ETON *Disaster* 23 It prospecteth towards that parte of Scithia. 1598 STEVENSON *Use Barrier* n. I. 17 *Mundi-Crucis* not dissimile hab' Trees...Whose equall Stand in quadrate form prospected As if of purpose Nature them ordained. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 452 Their houses are low, and prospect into the streets.

†**2.** *trans.* Of a person: To look out upon or towards; to look at, view, see at a distance. Of a building or the like: To front, face; to lie or be situated towards; to command a view of. *Obs.*

1588 EDEN *Decades* 191 The highest tower of his palace, from whence they might prospecte the mayne sea. 1598 BARRETT *Heat. Mon.* I. 20 Opening the window of light, on the clearest side, prospecting the Sunne. 1679 PRIDEAUX *Connection* (1858) 203 He cast a solar on that side which prospects Palestina. 1697 tr. *Pausanias* (ed. 2) 13 1698 PENN *Acc. E. Indie & P.* 130 The College of the Capuchins on an high Mount, prospecting the whole City.

†**3.** *trans.* To foresee, look for, expect; to anticipate. *Obs. rare.*

1650 GAULE *Magastrom.* 130 How many accidents fall out finally, that can have no second cause ordinarily assigned to them, much less prognosted to them. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xviii. Wks. 1711 II. 292/1 The infinite Wisdom, prospecting all this, ordained that Christ should first be deeply humbled.

II. *Mining*, etc. (prŏspekt). Originally *U.S.*

4. *intr.* To explore a region *for* gold or other minerals.

1848 [see PROSPECTING *infr.* a 2]. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* II. (1862) 18 Dr. Gilpin came down...with a companion, to 'prospect' for gold among the ravines in the neighborhood. 1872 BALLOU & RAE *Rivals Money Marriage* 24 'What prospecting in Mexico?' 'What's prospecting, Dick?' 'Looking for silver'. 1883 Mrs. C. FRASER *Island Stories* (new ed.) 84 I've sent my mate to prospect for a new claim. 1898 HOBSON *Austral. Eng., Prospect* 6, to search for gold. 'In the word, and in all its derivatives, the accent is thrown back on to the first syllable.

5. *fig.* To search about, look out *for* something.

1867 E. SMITH in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXI. 3 Mr. Webster...finding himself almost penniless...came to Boston, 'prospecting' for employment. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* (1871) 8 I hope she was prospecting with a view to settlement in our garden. 1872 E. B. MASON *Sunday Reas.* 141 A professional encounter...'prospecting' for subjects to criticise his powers upon after a leisure. 1884 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXVIII. 390, I have prospected in the records, from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth centuries.

6. *trans.* **a.** To explore or examine (a region) for gold or other minerals. **b.** To work (a mine or lode) experimentally so as to test its richness.

1848 *N. York Tribune* 20 Sept. 2/3 [title] Left Cherry Creek, near Vilas's Peak, on the 20th of July, having judiciously 'prospected' a rich gold region. 1865 VOICE, MAYER & CHARLES *N. W. Passage* 161 (1902) 102 The three miners...discovering that they were close to the Arbuckles, had turned back to prospect the sources of the M'Leod. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 280 A shaft is being sunk to prospect the ground.

c. *fig.* To survey as to prospects.

1884 U. A. WILLIS *Our Burden & Strength* 22 Let us prospectively prospect the resources of the future. 1887 T. FRASER *Aspects* 163 (1888) 284 Prospect the place, look for an open space. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 5/3 In prospecting the new year, he saw grounds for caution, but none for alarm.

d. *rare.* Of a mine, reef, or ore: To give (good or bad) indications of future returns; to 'promise' (well or ill). Also, to turn out, prove (rich or poor) on actual trial.

1868 *F. Wheeler Two Months in Apr.* 272 If a speculation promises well, they may answer, 'It prospects well'. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 60 The shaft on the ledge-rock is very rich, having prospected from $2 to $10 to the pan. 1897 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/3 This mine is very rich in places, and some of it prospects richly as ounces to the ton.

Prospecting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROSPECT.

†**1.** [. (prospektiŋ) Viewing, seeing. *Obs.*

1637 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 426 The supposition...intimateth that the way which Satan took was different from common prospecting or beholding.

II. *Mining* (prŏspektiŋ).

2. Surveying as to prospects; exploring or examining for minerals; the experimental working of a mine or reef.

1857 J. D. BORTHWICK *3 Years California* vi. 129 We abandoned it (our claim), and went 'prospecting'. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 183 Little real mining has been carried on, while much prospecting has taken place. 1887 R. MUNRO *Lond. & Paris. Geog. Palæotn.* 237 Tunnels...which,...in spite of careful prospecting, failed to yield gold.

b. *attrib.* Used, made, or done in prospecting, as *prospecting-drill, -mill, -shaft, -work*; prospecting *claim*, the first claim, marked out by the discoverer of the deposit.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 22 Prospecting-drills will be used...to make a thorough examination of the best-appearing veins on the whole estate. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., Hundreds of men...began to stick what are called 'prospecting shafts', and a vast amount of low grade mineral was brought to bank. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* v. This...would be but half the size of the provisor or prospecting claim.

Ap. 1892 *Athenæum* 23 May 680/2 Nothing would avail but work and prospecting...than the first appearances which...greeted Dr. Anderson on his prospecting visit to Barby.

Prospecting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

†**1.** That looks forward or foresees; provident.

1587 FLEMING *Holinsh. Cronic* Ep. to Rdr. 14 Man being a prudent and prospecting creature, hath the advantage of all other creatures in his reasoning faculty.

2. *Mining* (prŏspektiŋ). That prospects or searches for indications of gold, etc.

1848 *N. York Lit. World* 3 June (Bartlett), Two or three men with a bucket, a rope, a pick-axe, and a portable windlass...This...is a prospecting party. 1882 H. LINDSEY *Through Siberia* I. 213 There must be a prospecting party made up.

Prospection (prŏspe·kʃən). Now *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *prospic-ere*: see PROSPECT *sb.*]

1. The action of looking forward; anticipation; consideration of or regard to the future; foresight.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ix. (1713) 18 A Providence that has a Prospection for the best, that rules all. 1668 HORNECK *Bibl. Righteous* (1683) 183 This is great wisdom in prospection; in taking care of the future. 1800 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. (1802) 280 That the prospection, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator. 1831 CARLYLE in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 258 Such retrospections and prospections bring to mind an ailment common.

b. A seeing or beholding, a view.

1837 in *Chicago Advocate* 29 July 2/2/1 The higher sense gives prospection of a spiritual King and a spiritual Canaan.

2. The action of prospecting for gold or the like: see PROSPECT *v.* II.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 11/2 The directors authorised ...the prospection of the swampy land...with a view to ascertaining the possibility of working this.

Prospective (prŏspe·ktĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [As adj. adv. obs. F. *prospectif, -tive*, or med.L. *prospectiv-us* belonging to or affording a prospect, f. L. *prospect-*, ppl. stem of *prospic-ere*: see PROSPECT *sb.* and -IVE. As sb. a. obs. F. *prospective* (1553 in Godef.) a view, prospect; but in senses 1 and 2 short for *prospective glass*. Sometimes corresponding to the earlier PROSPECTIVE, q. v.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Characterized by looking forward into the future; also, †having foresight or care for the future; provident (*obs.*).

c 1590 GARNIER *Fr. Bacon* xiii. 31 By prospective skill I find this day shall fill our embrons. 1598 A. FOX tr. *Worlds' Surp.* ii. xiv. 120 So moderate, prospective, and cautious in reaching, and not too hasty. 1840 CARLYLE *Chas. Trade Pref.* (1841) C. 1/3, The French King and King of Sweden are...circumspect, industrious and prospective too in this affair. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. ix. 7 He was a retrospective rather than a prospective man.

†**2.** Used or suitable for looking forward or viewing at a distance (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Prospective glass*: cf. PROSPECTIVE GLASS 1. *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Metamorphosis* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 88 Desirous to know what the meaning of this monument stood so prospective to Neptune, should be. 1634 LOVELACE *Poems* 17, 139 Being clouds or sunbeams prospective heights. *Ibid.* 18, 406 A pleasant and prospective Causeway. 1824 *Aperçus* 111. ii. *New Brit. Theatre* III. 326 In ...cursus he, that can no great, he lofty and prospective in his views, Should not to such perditions. 1827 T. DOUGLAS *Trans. New Eng.*, etc. (1840) II. 226 Above this plain, after ascending a moderate acclivity, lies another, both of these handsome grounds, and the latter finely prospective.

4. That looks or has regard to the future; operative with regard to the future.

1800 *Prop. E. Ind. Mo.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 1807 The usages and customs of this country have authorised a certain species of cattle, which he would denominate prospective cattle, as they generally are so. 1860 *Pharm. Nat. Theol.* xiv. 332 (ed. 2) 223 It is not very easy to conceive a more evidently prospective contrivance, than that which, in all viviparous animals, is found in the milk of the female parent. 1868 MAGUIRE *Rome, Pontiffs* (1870) 38 A prospective law, however severe,...would have been surely itself conquered with the rebellious acts. 1869 H. FAWCETT *Academy Exp.* v. 116 The Fellowship should convey a prospective obligation to the prosecution of the studies intended to be promoted by the endowment. 1884 Sir J. PARKER in *Lords Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 339 The beginnings of the 16th section is entirely prospective and not retrospective.

5. That looks forward or is looked forward to; that is in prospect; expected, hoped for; future.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 322 No measure which bethinks prospective policy was taken. 1833 C. BUSHE *Fifteen* 16, All the people whose fortunes form a set of more prospective bridegrooms. 1883 *Fortnightly Rev.* 1 June, n. 811/2 Nor only a large prospective but even a large immediate profit would be extracted. 1884 *Punch* 15 Mar. 123/2 A jolly looking and prospective peer.

B. *sb.* Formerly (prŏspektiv).

†**1.** A magic mirror: = PROSPECTIVE GLASS 1. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

[a 1450 CHAUCER's *Sq.'s T.* 208: see PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 2.]

1591 Daniel *Delia* xxii, This heart made now the prospective of mine. 1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Life S. Drake* (1911) 76 Higher thence, wherein all vertues match their mate, True prospective of immortalitie. 1604 Dekker *Fitz* 2 Godsbrother Dial., And wicked deformes her a Prospective, wherein she might Behold the Figures of their Deedes, and thereby describe them. 1605 *Bacon Adv., Learning* *What* (Arb.) 103 It is a Ridiculous Thing...to see what cloths those Fortunellers have, and what Prospectives to make Superficies to succeed finely, that look Deepe and Bodie. 1626 — *Sylva* § 98 Such Superficiall Speculations they have; Like Prospectives, that shew things forward, when they are but Paintings.

†2. A field-glass, spy-glass, or telescope; *pl.* spectacles; = Prospective 10, 10a. Also *fig. Obs.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Howard's Defence* Wks. ii. 109/1, I hear lyes: meet with my best Prospective, And view'd the true of thy base Intention. *a* 1635 Cowley *Poems* 91 Lovely as Angels, glasses we confess, And every fair is made a prospective. 1637 W. Mason *Comm. grand Vicars* E. 25 Turning the wrong end of the Prospective, to make things of small room to be far off. 1639 Clifton *Concl. Treat.* (Shorter) 233 To follow his calling...of polishing glasses for prospectives and spectacles and microscopes. 1727 A. Hewetson *New Art. E. Ind.* I. 14 Those on board the Ships, saw, by their Prospectives, what was acted Ashore.

3. The action of looking out (*lit.* or *fig.*); cf. Prospect 1b, 2. †*At prospective*: on the look-out (*obs.*). *In prospective*: in view (*lit.* or *fig.*); in prospect or anticipation. *Now rare.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. Wks. (Folio) 240 A quarter past eleven, and we're a ready to prevention. 1618 J. Lane *Cont. Sir V. T.* 27 Sir V., to Canc. stands at prospective, His glass thrilled from his a tempes seive. 1708-9 Harvey *Medit.* (1878) 217 Now the day is gone, how does it appear? What is done? and (as behind in a prospective), it seemed a very considerable space. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* ix, Four thousand a year now, and its in prospective!

†4. A scene, a view; = Prospect *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. Dodsley VII. 269 An prospectives, the sooner that they be, Yeild better judgment to the judging eye. *a* 1630 Worsop *Life Sir Baldew.* in *Antig. Repert.* (1808) 93 The whole Scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France: there now lay the prospective. 1745 P. Thomas *Trad. Country Gent.* 168 When the Canal runs in a strait Line, as they usually do, it makes a Prospective at once stately and agreeable.

†5. A pictorial view; *fig.* a description: cf. Passage *sb.* 4, 6. *Obs. rare.*

1648 T. Higgons tr. *Busenello Idillii*, A Prospective of the Naval Triumph of the Venetians over the Turk. 1660 (title) A Landskip, or a Brief Prospective of English Episcopacy, Drawn by three skilful hands in Parliament: three other.

†6. A place for viewing, a look-out; = Prospect *sb.* 1 b. *Obs. rare*—1.

1626 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. 142 In the gland A prospective upon the top o' th' mast, Wherein to let that careful diligence Keep evermore his watchful residence.

†7. = Prospect *sb.* 7. *Obs.*

1627 Dekker *Dial. Hieron* II iv, Men, standing according to the proportion of their owne humours, seeme to see the selfe same things to appeare otherwise to them, than others they doe to other, or are subiect to themselues.

†8. The art of drawing in perspective; = Perspective *sb.* 3; also, a perspective view. *Obs.*

1611 E. Jonson *Portraicts* in *Ll.* Stalle architecture too... I'd have a house set of that prospective. 1620-35 L. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 42 The whole Work in Prospective, as often recited. *Ibid.*, The Rule yet remaining drawn in Prospective. 1661 Gerbier *Princ.* (1663) 5 An Exact Architect must have the Art of Drawing and Prospective. 1664 Cotgrave *St. Mark* 6, (1694) 12 Those who work in Prospective, will be pleased to know, that the Light entring only through some little Hole, you shall perceive beautiful and perfect Figures and Shapes.

b. *Hor.* (See quot.) Also *Comb.* **prospective-wise**, in perspective.

a 1618 Bishop *Rudsd. Herald.* I. Illus., *Perspective*, or *Prospective*, is used, in blazon, to express *Ordinaries* born forwards; a kind of *pourtraict* still *Ordinary*, expressing a perspective, as *pale barry, or barry bendy, in perspective, or prospective wise.*

†Prospective glass. *Obs.*

1. A magic glass or crystal, in which it was supposed that distant or future events could be seen. Also called *glass prospective.* Also *fig.*

a 1584 *Two Tragedie* 238 in *Hazl. E. P.* V. 11. 140 This crafting doctor tooke A faire prospective glasse, with which he did in secret looke Into his inchaunted bookes of glasse. 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* v. 120 In a glasse prospective I will show What hosts this day to slaughter Prussia yields. 1609 Rowlds *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 26 If every conjurer had such a prospective glasse of his owne, they would never desire so much as Dowll as their due. 1628 Middleton *Christian Exerc.* 72 A lyfull old...Chaf...in Times long and dark Prospective Glass Foresees what future dayes should bring to pass.

2. A spy-glass, field-glass, telescope. Also *pl.* spectacles, binocular glasses. *Cf.* Perspective *a.* 2.

1626 Carr. Sweyn *Antiph. Pop. Impost.* 23 The Gunners scale is made to answer at Tower Hill, with prospective glasses. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4064 He likewise shew'd us Highgate a little Prospective Glass, made according to Mr. Rowlands new Invention. 1698 tr. *The Mandy Pop. Lament* viii. 166 His frequently observ'd what was done in the City from his Seraglio, by the help of some excellent Prospective-Glasses. 1708 Nash. *Hist. Purit.* IV. 21 Discovering by prospective glasses that they were coming down to attack him.

fig. 1674 Wesden *Endeavours, Medit. on Plat.* A glimpse fairly off, through Faith's prospective glasse. 1841 Madden *Infirmities*, Wks. 1852 III. 191 Those from whom, and whose hatred was that we the eyes of their Country, and the prospective glasses of their Prince. 1878 Dowden *Shelley* 130 And with the Prospective Glasses of their Ambition daily surveyed all Italy.

Prospectively, *adv.* [f. Prospective + -ly².] In a prospective manner.

1. With outlook upon or consideration of the future, with foresight; also, in anticipation or expectation of something to come.

1808 *Edinburgh Mag.* XXIII. 426 Prospectively applauding the same harmony between the existing powers of the state, and the exigencies of its new situation. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* in 293 Advanced reading...is applied—prospectively to scholarship, or retrospectively as fellowship.

2. With bearing upon or application to the future.

1865 H. Cox *Instit.* i. Rules which...prospectively declare the rights and obligations which the State will enforce. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 188/1 The Judicature Act only...extends...equity prospectively to the Bankruptcy Act of 1883.

†3. = Perspectively *adv.* 3 (for which in quot. it may be an error); but cf. Prospective *sb.* 3 b.

1597 Richmond *Wealth* H 3, These numbers can not be expressed aptly in flame, but prospectively, as Dice made to make it understood.

Prospectiveness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or character of being prospective.

1809 Chalmers *Reg. Life* xxiii. (1811) 172 There is a want of that prospectiveness of mind, that service, which teaches a man to foresee the whole of what he is to convert. 1842 T. E. Hook *Jacques & Jemmy* III. 247 The symptomatic prospectiveness of the disease.

Prospectless (*pr*ɪ*spe·ktlĕs*), *a.* [See -less.] 1. Having no prospect or outlook.

1798 S. H. *Gold. Lane* 103 Went then home to some dark or prospectless ground room. 1799 H. Walpole *Lett.* to *Montagu* 11 June, A palace as closed and prospectless as if it stood on Solomon's watery wild!

2. Without prospects for the future.

1878 Tom. Mortmoigne *Tenfforth* 21, I, Your host...were born as penniless and as prospectless as mine. 1885 Mrs. Oliphant *Fiery Cross* (1886) II. ii. 23 A penniless, prospectless young man.

Prospector (*pr*ɪ*spe·ktər*, *pr*ɒ*spe·ktər*). Also -er. [a. late L. *prospector* one who looks out, foresees, or provides, agent-n. f. *prospic-ere*: see Prospect *sb.*] One who prospects; in quots., one who explores a region for gold or the like: see Prospect *sb.* 4, 5.

1857 J. D. Borthwick *3 Years California* vi. 104 A "prospector" goes out with pick and shovel, and a wash-pan; and...digs down till he reaches the clay in which it may be expected that the gold will be found. 1862 *Times* 8 Aug. 8/1 Directly news be of a good prospector, and he may make the best of his "claim", for the result is sure. 1884 *Athen.* 16 Aug. 216/2 All the trains...bring in new settlers and prospectors.

Prospectus (*pr*ɪ*spe·ktŭs*). Pl. **prospectuses** (rarely in L. form **prospectūs**). [a. L. *prospectus* (-*ūs*) a view, Prospect *sb.* So F. *prospectus* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A description or account of the chief features of a forthcoming work or proposed enterprise, circulated for the purpose of obtaining support or subscriptions.

1737 *Life Goldsmith* G.'s Wks. 1776 I. Pref. 12 A design for executing an universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, the *prospectus* of which he actually printed and distributed among his acquaintance. 1738 Boswell, Johnson an. 1747, His "Dictionary of the English Language", was announced to the world by the publication of its Plan or Prospectus. 1843 R. W. Horton *Dept. Labor.* iv (ed. 2) 82 The extent of injurious influence upon the public mind of certain *prospectuses* of education. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 310 To put forth a lying prospectus announcing a new stock. 1890 tr. R. Bosco in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 694/1 The plaintiff applied for shares in the company on the faith of the prospectus. *Mod.* He has obtained the prospectuses of several schools.

attrib. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 July 3/1 A rich specimen,...though not for prospectus purposes. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 April 3/1 The results...are distinctly disappointing when compared with the prospectus estimates.

†**Prosper,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ME, *prospere*, a. F. *prospère* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *prosper*, *prospĕr-us* favourable, fortunate, prosperous: of uncertain origin. The form *prospre* is a. OF. *prospre* (12th c. in Littré).] Prosperous, successful.

c 1375 Cursor *Mundi* 1. 92, iv. 8 (Cambr. MS.) Thilke ones...for maade alway answere ogaine the prospere [v. r. prosper] fortunes of goode feithe feithles. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. v. 29 We pray the visaige, that from now prosper hayle With prosper person and full happy fyne. *Ibid.* to xiii. 91 The prosper Tarasone...heard the counsaill and prosper chaire that I of the store doyle.

Prosper (*pr*ɒ*spe·r*), *v.* [a. F. *prospérer* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prosperā-re* to cause (a thing) to succeed, to render fortunate, also absol., to fare well, also to propitiate (God), in pass. to prosper, f. *prosper* adj.: see prec.]

1. *Intr.* Of a person, community, etc.: To be prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to flourish, thrive, succeed, do well.

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's Prol.* & *Tale* Mos. 216 (Bradley), How the Reeve was prospered wherein that hath a great commodity. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 b, They wente forth together, and prospered right well in their journey. 1552 Huloet *Lexicon*, to wexith, or encrease, or prosper. 1611 Bible, Deut. xxix. 9 Observe therefore the words of this couenant, and do them, that ye may prosper in all that ye doe. 1884 Tennyson *Em. Brut.* 48 Enoch...so prosper'd that at last A hollow in a hollow fishermen...did not breathe. 1884 Manch. *Exam.* 8 Aug. 5/2 No false knight or lying prince ever prospered, I believe, in any age.

b. *Intr.* Of things: To flourish; to turn out well. *c* 1375 tr. *Archbishop* (1882) XLVIII. 72 We will the said religion to prosper according unto the foundation of the house. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* i. 3 What soever he doth, it shal prospere. *a* 1592 Sidney *Nat. Quarters* (1912) II. 102 If such things as this ever prosper. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1890) III. 168 And did all things prosper in his hand.

c. *trans.* Of plants: To thrive, to flourish.

1573 Tusser *Pract. Husb.* (Arb.) 41 There were else vynes...planted in this Hands, where they prosper no wel, that (ye) l... 1882 Sir T. Browne *Corr. Misc.* vi. 8 4 Where such Plants grow and prosper.

2. *Trans.* To cause to flourish; to promote the prosperity or success of; to be propitious to.

1530 Palsgr. 666/1, I beseche Jhesu prospere you in all your busynesse. 1533 Nashe *Christ's T.* 60 b, God...Daniell and prospred them with all the blessings hee could. 1640 *Bp. Hall. Lords* & *Com., Ordinances* 17 Apr. 3 For prospering the common cause. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 100, Whose hopes you disappoint for vacant straits, Whose approbation prosper—ours miss. 1832 Knowles *Wonder, No!* xxiii, If Heaven prospered them, they might seize a Spanish ship.

Hence **Pro·spering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1350 Act. Parlm. *Pr.* 22, This prouth for kinges Good prosperynge, Thayr realmes to have Justice. 1604 Kind Stranger *Parænesis to Pr. Henry* heard, Every hour by long experience finds, That greatest blessings prosp'ring Peace regrets. 1834 E. G. Holland *Mem. S. Rudge* xviii. 320 The pastor of a prospering church.

†**Pro·sperable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -able.] a. Prosperous, likely to prosper. b. Able or inclined to give prosperity; propitious.

c 1500 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 122 Humble to thy prosperable and fel governaille To him for pray in stronge and prosperable. 1671 Digby *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiii. § 36 Unless God be prosperable to his purpose.

†**Pro·sperance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prosperāre* to Prosper: see -ance.] = Prosperity.

1500 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 180 God the prime of all goodes encrease the prosperance and happy success.

†**Pro·sperately,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. **prosperate*, adj. late L. *prosperātĭ* as prospered + -ly².]

1573 Sir Tanor *Arb.* P 7/2 Prosperately, fortunately, with good lucke, successe endlesse.

Prosperation (*pr*ɒ*spĭrē·ʃən*). *rare.* Now only *Hist.* [ad. late or med.L. *prosperātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prosper-āre* to Prosper. Cf. obs. F. *prosperation* (1312 in Godef.).] Prosperity.

c 1422 Hoccleve *Chron. concess.* 106 (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 26) Pr Charles Knight bare hir prouoost to grete prosperacioun. 1808 Cowper *Gloss. Ord. Pr.* 46, *Prosperation*, success, good luck. 1838 Hoccleve *Hist. Barthomley* 145 One old song...was always sung at these meetings [Annual Churchwardens' Dinner]...which I insert below. "Come, brave boys, prosperation fill by the Church and Nation"! 1883 Bishop Stubbs *Rolls Court* 431 [At March Wendock] each of the new burgesses was required to stand up in turn and empty the cup to the toast of "Prosperation to the Corporation".

Pro·spered (-*ĕrd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Prosper *v.* + -ed.] 1. Caused to prosper, blest with prosperity.

1852 Cumming *Lect. to Shepherds* 4 Days in Carmel, That the fear of the Lord, even for His mercies, may keep us Authority and a People so prospered, and blessed...humble and faithful. 1881 Bible *Apoc. of Script.* (1883) 230 Wherein her Prospered Bridegroom gave her an Undershanding much above her Age and Sex.

Prosperer (*pr*ɒ*spĕrəi*). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er¹.] a. One who is prosperous or flourishing. b. One who causes prosperity.

1633 D. Rogers *Treat. Sacrum* v. 181 A man that is no prosperer to grain. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 22 (Select works (1868)...The Prince-maker, The Prosperer.

Prosperity (*pr*ɒ*spe·rĭtĭ*). [ME. a. F. *prospérité* (*prosperitet* a 1140 in Littré), ad. L. *prosperitās*, -*tātem* good fortune, success, prosperity, f. *prosper*, *prosper-us*: see Prosper *a.* and -ity.] The condition of being prosperous, successful, or thriving; good fortune, success, well-being.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 Ure he were worldlepe to childrene in wlunke, & ure prapeste for himself in prosperite. 1382 Wyclif *1 Macc.* ii. 57 The werk hadde prosperite in her hondis. 1426 Hoccleve *La male regle* 74 Prosperite is hyed, & ioie no mate. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxv. 31 Gif God gaue the gold perapotis, Fair fortune and felicitie. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. ii. 18 You have, I know, petition'd all the Gods for my prosperity. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1656) II. 66 A Mediocrity in prosperity; and a guide in adversity. 1788 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 284 Prosperity is not apt to receive good lessons, but always to give them. 1882 Rogers *Unto this Last* iv. 143 The prosperity of any nation is to exact proportion to the quantity of labour which it spends in obtaining and employing means of life. 1894 Gladst. *Short Mem.* 68, I...ascribe the signs which prosperity had refused previous to the dark hour of persecution.

b. *pl.* Instances of prosperity, prosperous circumstances.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 De gardin of hap hath hepenesse, richesses, delices, and prosperites. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. Anat.* xx. v. (1495) 1161 The vikynge and bad vnlonagh with so grete prosperites. 1850 Sir T. Hanmer tr. *Matthew's Chronicle Prosperities not knowing all prosperities of the world were but bubbles, and counterfeit glass, compared with eternall felicities.* 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* iv. 487 What then, indeed, if mortals are not greater by the kind Than any of their prosperities?

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1847 Times *Comm. March* 31, 17 There are prosperity-provisions, holyday servants,...entire passive Christians. 1889 *Standard* 16 Apr., The Budget which Mr. Goschen introduced...might have been a "Prosperity" Budget, had

the supplements of the country been carried. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 699/1 Households, who shall watch the prosperity-bringing bee with mingled joy and awe.

Prosperous (*prɒ·spərəs*), *a.* [n. obs. F. *prosperous* (13th c. in Godef.) = It. *prosperoso*: see Prosper n. and -ous.]

1. Having continued success or good fortune; consistently successful; flourishing, thriving.

1579-3 *Bible of Parish* Vi. 30/2 The first yere of your most prosperous reigne. 1591 Thomas *Exp.* 1 *John* (1596) 58 Unto brethren want is prosperous unto them vs. 1597 Hooker 1 *Serm.* iv. 30 The Babylon of the Lord of Hosts he fought: The Christian Prophet maketh him no prosperous. 1598 Joseph *Funeral Anacreon* 81 In this more glorious and prosperous way of emulation. 1771 Smollett *Lett.* (1826) 160 In the most prosperous state of his fortune he was always the very man he is at present. 1806 Jeffries *Prem. Pol. Econ.* 1 Political Economy inquires into the causes which make one nation more rich and prosperous than another.

2. Promoting or conducing to success; bringing prosperity; favourable, auspicious, propitious.

1445-50 *Anglia* XXVIII. 277 Wiche goode he hathe behaued, more in prosperous chaunce he fulle. c 1480 J. Metham *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 131 Yt ys prouphyt in this day to pape the see with merchandyse, and to wedde a wyfe. 1595 Kirke *Decades* 147 We sayled ouer with prosperous winde. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 38 To say what kind of fish-meat was most wholsom and prosperous with a man's body. 1711-83 *Cudd's Pop.* (1736) 5 Hop We had a prosperous gale, and plenty of provisions. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 157 A prosperous hour shall bring to thee hoped returning.

3. *Comb.*, as *prosperous-looking* adj.

1899 Conrad *Lord Jim* xxi. 310 'But, Lilian, you are well dressed, and prosperous-looking', said the man.

Prosperously (*prɒ·spərəsli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a prosperous manner.

1. Successfully, with continued good fortune.

1377-9 *Act 52 Hen. VIII*, c. 38 § 2 That none while it should please God to prosper the Kinges Majestie prosperously to endure. 1642 Milton *Apol. c. 1659* Upon Friday the eleventh of October, we arrived prosperously. *a* 1704 Hickes (D.D.) V. iv. 193 We are willing to trust God with any other reasons, as long as that conscience goes on prosperously. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 72 For a time the intrigue went on prosperously and secretly.

2. Favourably, propitiously. *rare.*

1596 Drayton *Legs.* iv. 73 In the new abundant prosperously to make The Fen proper'd.

Prosperousness (*prɒ·spərəsnés*). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being prosperous; prosperity, success.

1548 Hall's *Chron.* (1809) 2 I seldom see malancholy wyues, whose prosperousnesse is more sufficient to vex, then those that aspire to serue Lucifarius. 1822 G. Chalmers *Diss. Econ. Ut. Brit.* 459 Yet was that prosperousness accompanied, by unfavourable exchanges, and severe embarrassments.

Prosphygmic (*prɒsfi·gmik*), *a. Phys.* [f. Pro-¹ + Gr. σφυγμός the pulse + -ic: cf. Systolic.] Preceding the beat of the pulse.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 564 This is the period of 'quiting up pressure', the 'prosphygmic interval' as Albutt terms it. *Ibid.* 570 This apparent origin of the current is suggested by the great prominence of the 'prosphygmic interval'.

‖ **Prosphysis** (*prɒ·sfisis*). Pl. **-es** (-iz). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. προσφύσησις a growing on or to something, an attachment, adhesion, f. προς to + φύειν to grow, cf. προσφυής to grow to or upon.] An adhesion; morbid adhesion of parts.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prosphysis*, a Coalition, or growing together, as when two Fingers are connected to each other. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. 1707-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. Adhesion, Sometimes observes prosphysis, or Adhesion of the lungs to the sides of the thorax, the pleura, and diaphragm. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Prosphysis*, adhesion,...In a more limited sense, the word means morbid adhesion of the eyelids, whether between themselves, or with the globe of the eye.

† Prospi·cient, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prospicient-em*, -*ens*, pr. pple. of *prospicĕre* to look forward.] Having foresight; provident. So **† Prospi·cience** *Obs.*, **† Prospi·ciency** *Obs.*, the action or quality of looking forward; foresight.

1634 R. Carpenter tr. *Justine* xliii. 402 Not forgot providence in the Original of Rome, did provide a Wolf to give suck to the children. 1658 Rawley (*Gauden*), *Prospiciency*, providence, foresight. 1671 tr. *Jovius's Hist.* in Waterton's *Pietas Pontif. Antecedents* 88 In this case prospicience and progression way of resolution. 1771 Smollett *Lett.* (1826) 60 In the most prosperous state of his fortune he was always the very man he is at present. 1806 Jeffries *Prem. Pol. Econ.* 1 Political Economy inquires into the causes which make one nation more rich and prosperous than another.

Prospi·cuous, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prospicu-us* that may be seen afar, conspicuous (f. *prŏspic-ĕre*: see prec.) + -ous.] Conspicuous; also, wise, distinguished, † fair to behold.

1603 J. Wyrley *Faire Mayd Prospine* E iij, Dardinell Leyden would monthly greete My Prospi, passing the prospicuous streete. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 322 The inhabiting Coast a seat of Corporations) and Mountaine Forth from the most Southern, the prospicuous scituate Sea mancloister Mistery. 1656 Blount tr. *Glanvill, Preexistence*, goodly or fair to see or behold, or which may be seen afar off. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 302/1 An Eagles head ...Is an adornment only added to the handle to make it more prospicuous.

Prosperogynium: see Pro-² 1. **Prosa,** obs. Sc. and weal. coal. f. Prose. **Prosac,** obs. erron. f. Prosaic; var. of Parce Obs. **Prosecon se,** obs. f. Process. **Prosecution,** obs. f. Prosecutrix.

† Prosyllogism. *Logic. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. προς in addition (added) to + Syllogism. Cf. Prosyllogism.] A syllogism added after either premiss of the principal syllogism, and furnishing the proof of that premiss.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logicke* 181 A Prosyllogisme is a reason, or proofe, set after the principall syllogisme, or some part thereof...Here both the propositions, and assumptions are proued by their Prosyllogismes.

Prostaphæresis, etc., obs. erron. f. Prosta-.

† Prostasy. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 prosta-. [ad. L. *prostasia* office of a president, a. Gr. προστασία a standing before or in front, f. προστάτης one who stands in front.] Presidency, pre-eminence.

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 41 (We) shall willingly allow him prostasie in that Act and Practice.

Prostate (*prɒ·stēt*), *sb.* (*a.*) *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *prostat-a* the prostate, ad. Gr. προστάτ-ης one who stands before, προ- from πρόσθεν to set before: cf. στατός placed, standing. (So F. *prostate*.)] A large gland, or each of a number of small glands, accessory to the male generative organs, surrounding the neck of the bladder and the commencement of the urethra, in man and other Mammalia.

(In first quot. app. confounded with the seminal vesicles.)

1548 Sir T. Hoskins *Parad. Ep.* (1879) An Ars Horse or Bull may generate after castration, that is, from the store ... of seminall matter, already prepared and stored up to the Prostats or glandules of generation. *c* 1590 W. Gouge *Surgeon's Guide* v. ii. (1678) 17 There are several glandulous bodies situated immediately before the neck of the bladder (in the horse) and are therefore called Prostates. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 124 The chief cases are those of enlarged prostates. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1281/1 In shape the prostate resembles a figure of 8 reversed. 1888 Encycl. *Britannica* (Robson) I. 94/2 On each side of the Myster Arteriosus are two small...openings the mouths of which come from the prostate gland. 1890 C. V. Ellis *Anat.* 582 The prostate gland...is situated at the front of the pelvis, and near the symphysis pubis.

Hence **Prostatic** (-*ti·k*), *a.* [as Prostate + -ic: cf. F. *prostatique* and Gr. προστατικός.] Pertaining to, produced by, or connected with the prostate. *Prostatic body, gland,* the prostate.

1838-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 439/1 Very little is known as to the uses of the prostatic bodies. 1840 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 199 The prostatic fluid, mixed with the semen, at the moment of ejection. 1870 Kölliker *Manual Histol.* 538 Instead of prostatic glands ...appended to the generative canals, ...are the Cowperian, the prostatic glands, and the vesicular seminales.

Prostemmate (*prɒstemmĕt*), *Zool.* [f. Pro-² 2 + Gr. στέμμα, -ματ- a wreath: see Stemma.] An organ of unknown function situated in front of the eyes in some spiderous insects of the lowest type of the order Cellulelæ. Hence **Prostemmatic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a prostemmate.

1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 193 Some of the Cellulelæ possess a very curious structure called the prostemmate or ante-ocular organ...The prostemmate is placed slightly in front of the group of ocelli.

† Prostern, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *prosterner* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prosternĕre* to strew in front, throw down, prostrate, f. *pro*, Pro-¹ 1 b + *sternĕre* to lay flat.] *trans.* To cast down, lay flat, prostrate. (Chiefly *refl.* or *pass.*) Hence **† Prostrating** *vbl. sb.* = Prosternation.

1483 Caxton *Man. Sacrifice* xxv. 91 The daughter Iherusalem ...prostrened or casted her self down to the earth before her lorde humbly. 1588 A. Kinge tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 79 We make humble and lowly prostrence our self. 1611 ‖ Cotgr. *Prosternements* S.m. to...prayers there is a threefold kinde of gesture...: the first is a falling downe or prostrating of the body; the second is...a bowing downe of the head to the ground. The third is kneeling.

Prosternal (*prɒstə·rnăl*), *a. Entom.* [f. Prosternum + -al.] Of or pertaining to the prosternum of an insect.

1888 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 1887 24 They [*Elaterida*] extend the prothorax so as to bring the prosternal spine...to the posterior part of the ventro-nasal cavity.

† Prosternate, *v. Obs.* [f. pple. stem of med.L. *prosterno-ĕre*, collateral form of L. *prŏsternĕre*: see Prostern.] *trans.* = Prostern *v.*

1597 Nicene Christ's *T.* (1614) 58 Wholy haue I humanited my selfe and my spirit, to the prosternating and annihilating the fountaine of them. 1603 Bruen *Expos. Psalm* 4 To bring my soul prostrated vnto strength. 1893 E. Chamberlain *Confid. Mod.* 294 Prostrating her lofty Spires, ...to the ground.

† Prosternation. *Obs.* [a. F. *prosternation* (1349 in Hatz.-Darm.), n. of action from *V. prosterner* or L. *prosternĕre*: see prec.] The action of prostrating or condition of being prostrated; prostration. Also *fig.*

1600 Dekker *Satiro.* (ed. Alford) V. 53 I shall rise...from the prosternation, from the grounsmidges of Death. 1892 Chillingw. *Foundations* 17 Before the Psalms back followed him great a prosternation of spirits. *a* 1633 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iii. 6, (1821) 55 Prosternations, uncouth gestures, and strange rites of worship. 1788 (W. Bingley) *Life Sir R. Sutphell* I. 28, 107 To the humbling attitude of prosternation. 1819 H. Best *Passport* 72 At Vac (till the tide) to witness the mouth, its prosternation at their aged feet.

‖ **Prosternum** (*prɒstə·rnŏm*). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Pro-² 2 + Sternum.] The sternal, ventral, or under segment of the prothorax of an insect.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 124 The sternum or breast bone of insects consists mostly of three distinct pieces...the first of these pieces, the sternum of the antepectus or *prosternum*. 1834 E. Doubleday in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 412 The prosternum...occupies the lower part of the prothorax. 1893 *Lincoln. Nat. Hist.* V. 120.

‖ **Prosthaphæresis** (*prɒsfăfi·rēsis*). *Astr.* Pl. **-eses** (-*ēsēz*). Also 7–8 erron. **prosta-**; 8–9 **-resis.** [mod.L., a. Gr. προσθαφαίρεσις: perhaps adtraction, f. πρόσθε(ν before + ἀφαίρεσις: see Aphæresis.] The correction necessary to find the 'true', i. e. actual apparent, place of a planet, etc. from the mean place; the equation of the centre. (In quot. 1677 in more general sense.)

1633 H. Gellibrand in T. Jones *Pop. Rec.* 8 4, The Prosthaphæresis of the ☉ also. 1689 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 20 To Resolve the Tables of the Sun's Declination, by Prosthaphæresis. 1697 R. Core *Clavigil.* ii. 1. 16, 19 The Mundus observantiæ of 29, and 30 Days, except where necessary old require a Prosthaphæresis, either a Subduction, or else an Adjection of one or more Days. 1800 Vince *Astron.* i. 36 The difference of these two angles is called the equation of the planet's *equant*, or *prosthaphæresis*. 1882 Morton *Accountancy* 32 Tables of the prosthaphæresis and synthæresis are given.

Hence **Prosthaphære·tical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or involving prosthaphæresis. *rare or Obs.*

1632 Gellibrand *Cur. Magn. Needle* 3 It...necessary to the Seaman who relies by his Compasse, continually to search the variation, that so by the Prosthaphæretical application thereof, the true point of the compasse...may be recoiled. 1892 Lilliman *Cure. Math.* 623 Called the Prosthaphæretical Time, because it is quite sometimes to be added to, sometimes...taken from the Time of the middle Signes.

‖ **Prosthecа** (*prɒsθi·kă*). *Entom.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. πρόσθεκα an addition, appendage, f. προσθήκη to put to, add. Cf. F. *prosthèque*.] A process on the mandibles in certain orthopterous insects. Hence **Prosthe·cal** *a.*, pertaining to the prosthecæ.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 398 *Prosthecæ*, ...a subcartilaginous process attached to the lower side, near the base, of the *Mandibula* of some *Staphylinidæ*. 1870 J. Wood-Mason in *Trans. Entomol. Soc. Lond.* 150, I refer to the prosthecæ of Kirby and Spence, and to the processes homologous with it in beetles under that designation.

Prosthenic (*prɒsθe·nik*). *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. πρό (Pro-² 2) + σθένος strength + -ic.] Having preponderance of strength in the anterior limbs or part of the body. *sb. pl. Zool.* Insects so characterized.

1863 Dana [see *Metathenic* in Meta- 2].

‖ **Prosthesis** (*prɒ·sθisis*). [L., a. Gr. προσθέσις addition, f. προστιθέναι to put to, add. Cf. F. *prosthèse*.]

1. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word.

(The qualification 'at the beginning' may have arisen from associating πρός with προ-.)

1593 T. Watson *Eclog.* 1589 (*In Prosthesin. Of Addition. Ad Gram.* Ita did ab) to breathe hym. Where apparently that s (Gilla is added to the words (ustlin). 1897 ‖ Sayce *Magd. Papyr.* 170 *Prosthesis*...A figure (contrary to *aphæresis*) whereby a letter or syllable is added to the beginning of a word. 1898 Isaac Taylor's *Lang.* 208 'Prosthesis' belongs to a ...class of terms...denoting arbitrary processes, whose intrusion into the realm of language should be viewed with...suspicion.

2. *Surg.* That part of surgery which consists in supplying deficiencies, as by artificial limbs or teeth, or by other means.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Surgery *Prosthesis* is taken for that which fills up what is wanting, as it is to be seen in Sandals and hollow Ulcers, filled up with Flesh up that Art: Also the making of artificial Legs and Arms, when the natural ones are lost. 1901 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 413/2 Dental Prosthesis.

Prosthetic (*prɒsθe·tik*), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *prosthetic-us*, ad. Gr. *προσθετικός* of the nature of addition, giving additional power, f. *προσθέτ-ος* added, vbl. adj. of *προστιθέναι*: see PROS- and -TIC. Cf. F. *prosthétique*.]

1. *Gram.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of prosthesis; spelled, as a letter or syllable.

1837 G. FERGUS. *Ignotus Graec.* 62 Some verbs are found to have Greek prosthetic. 1852 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 121 A prosthetic *s* in the Norwegian *skraede*, to shriek. 1855 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1871) II. 290 Prosthetic vowels are very common in Greek before certain double consonants. 1874 SAYCE *Assyr. Gram.* 63 The prosthetic use of *a* is not confined to words beginning with two consonants.

2. *Surg.* Pertaining to or of the nature of prosthesis: see PROS- 2.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 July 1896/1 The history of operative and prosthetic dentistry.

Hence **Prosthe·tically** *adv.*, in the way of prosthesis; as a prefix.

1875 RANDOLPH *Egyptic. Gram.* 63, *n* is also sometimes used prosthetically.

† **Prostibule.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *prostibul-um* a prostitute, also a brothel, f. *prostibēre* to stand forth publicly as for sale, f. *pro-* PRO- 1 + *stāre* to stand.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Prostibule*, an Harlot, or the Stewes.

† **Prostibulous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [L. as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to a prostitute, meretricious; addicted to the company of prostitutes.

1590 *Black Dogge Bull Ch.* B. G iv b, The great governours, and learned lawiers of the world, hath she made in manye of lasciyie drunkerdes, wilfoose, licentious, and gracelesse, by their prostibulous learning. *Ibid.* 12 A iv, The adulterous Cardinals...the prostibulous prelates and prieastes.

† **Prostibule,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. App. a shortening, for the sake of rhythm, of PROSTITUTE *v.* 2 c.

1597 D'URFEY *Orlando Furioso* 184 Forsooth, thinking none but Pranzas had For Youth's Ransoms dearly paid, Prostibuled her Body.

† **Prostitua,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *prostituer*, ad. L. *prostituēre*: see next.] = PROSTITUTE *v.*

1550 FULKE *Ath. Bellar.* (1633) 1/1 Bellarmine...to vpraile wedlocke...that they that to prostitue their wife will be as commendeuous of all others. 1635 A. WILSON *Swetnam* 22 b, I cause cut for what You prostitute to him. Am I less worthy?

Prostitute (*prɒ·stitiūt*), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prostitūt-us* (lit. *prostituta* a prostitute), pa. pple. of *prostitūĕre* to place before, expose publicly, offer for sale, prostitute, f. *pro-* PRO- 1 + *statŭ-ĕre* to cause to stand, set up, place.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Offered or exposed to lust (as a woman); prostituted; also more generally, abandoned to sensual indulgence, licentious. Sometimes const. as *pa. pple.* Now rare or *Obs.* (FIG. as *adverb*, use of B. 1.).

1532 tr. *Buchanan's Detectio Mary Q. Scots* G iij, One of the worst traines...our past all shame and of prostitute vnchastitie. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* vi. ix. (1886) 73 The deuil hath prostitute an harmelesse to the ruen. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, sig. (1638) 216 Shee hates her desires with a million of prostitute countenances and enformants. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 182 Noblemens daughters...were prostitute to every common souldier. 1708 *Ridler, upon Ridlesdi* 135 Women of a prostitute character. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Hymen & Lucina* 234 Made bold by wine, and prostitute for bread. 1756 C. LUCAS *Horace's Sat.* I. iv. (1760) II. 30 His dissolute son, mad after a prostitute mistress, refuses a wife with a large portion.

2. *fig.* Debased or debasing; abandoned; basely venal, devoted to infamous gain; corrupt. Now *rare.*

1563 MIRR. *Magistrates Commendt.* 43 These prostitute knaues speedie vnto my Lo. Cardinal doe this heroine, that they doe withdrawe mennes minddes...from the considerations of God's manifolde threatned to his lately Countries. 1598 MARSTON *In Ribs Orig. Lath.* Sat. i. III. 295 We might...draw a general contempt and hatred vpon the University as men of most prostitute flattery. 1599 SHAKES. *2 Hen. IV*, Induct. Rumour...Bringes ardlesse prostitute in their reputations, victuall to their foes and ruinall to their fortunes. 1534-60 HOOKER *Hist. Eccl.* (1676) VIII. 136 No coercion, even the most prostitute, could go further than the parliament itself towards a resignation of their liberties. 1788 A. HAMILTON *Federalist* No. 69 II. 298 So shameless and so prostitute an attempt to impose on the citizens of America.

† **3.** Given over, devoted; exposed, subjected (*to* something usually evil). Const. as *pa. pple. Obs.*

1609 DAVIES *Hist. Ireland* 1 (1612) 190 The Monosilaa (so whipped) but as her fall, and in her further passage from the Throne; then is the prostitute to shamefulnes. 1613 HARRIS *Lond. & Jas. Peil.*, As a matter of state, exposed and prostituted to every Misdemeanor, and to be assayed without any great care or study. 1708 *Kingsmen' Life Colet* in *Phenix* II. No. 15. 18 The Head's table, which...had been too much prostitute to excess, he refus'd to frequent.

† **b.** Debased by being made common or cheap; hackneyed. *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *New Inn*, *Ode to Himself* 2 Leave to trudge on posterior, And take the Alcaic lute. 1652 H. L. ESTRANGE *Alliance*, etc. *Preface* 19 This is so cheap and prostitute a custome all the World over. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxviii. 318 Yet was not the goodness recognized which she gave prostitute and confusing lustre.

† **4.** Laid low before some one: perh. confused with PROSTRATE *a.* (Cf. B. 2 c, and next, *a.*)

1600 GUILLIM *Heraldry* K iv b, Once more the Queene prefers an warrant vnto him humbly desiring prostitute Body lowly prostitute Soule before his Royall feet. *a* 1646 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 602, I your most humble subject prostitute at your feet, do most humbly beseech your Highness to be my good and gracious Lord.

B. *sb.*

1. A woman who is devoted, or (usually) who offers her body to indiscriminate sexual intercourse, esp. for hire; a common harlot.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 2) 625, I have seene houses so full of such prostitutes, as the schooles in France are full of children. 1649 ROGERS *Naaman* 28 Feb. (Darling) The Curtezan or Stews [The common name with prostitutes, loathsome, and all sorts of rabble. 1708 COLLIER *Stage-a. Manners* v. 1, Your friendship as common as a prostitute's favours. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1877) 391 A prostitute, seated on a chair of state in the chancel of Notre Dame.

† **b.** A catamite. *Obs. rare.*

1639 R. CARPENTER tr. *Pantheus* xxx. 380 Her Brother Agathocles, a prostitute of no aspiring conditions. *Ibid.* Agathocles the Prostitute being joined to the side of the King, did govern the city.

2. A person given over to infamous practices of any kind; an abandoned person. **b.** *esp.* One who debases himself for the sake of gain, a hireling, a corrupt and venal politician. Now *rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xiii. (1739) 134 To serve one man, a stranger, and a prostitute to all manner of licentiousness. 1649 DERHAM *Physico-T.* I. (1696) 40 Base Prostitutes, that dare thus gaze the Sunne? Thus dare thou fond their Eies, and thou art blind? 1788-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 30 The faithful and the perfidious, the prostitute and the patriot are confounded together. 1824 CARSON in *Country Papers* 1/3 (C.D.) 31 He [Lord Broughton] is a notorious prostitute, and is selling himself up to sale.

† **c.** A person entirely or abjectly devoted to another; a 'slave'. *Obs.* Cf. PROSTITUTE *v.* 3 b.

1624 DONNE *Birth of Mirvalde* Ep. Ded., Your Highness must be humble and pensiue prostitute Ah. Donne. 1634 CLARKE *Remed. Ded.*, Your most humbly devoted prostitute, J. C. 1721 *Amusier Terræ Fil.* No. 32 (1726) 241 All this did not satisfy the revengeful prostitute, and the slanderous prostitute, his creature.

Prostitute (*prɒ·stitiūt*), *v.* [f. L. *prostitūt-*, ppl. stem of *prostitŭ-ĕre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To offer (oneself, or another) to indiscriminate sexual intercourse, usually for hire; to devote or expose to lewdness. (Chiefly *refl.* of a woman.)

1530 PALSGR. 660/1, I prostytute, as a common woman doeth her selfe in a brothell house, *je prostitue.* 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. i, He prostituted his absolute body To that great gourmond, Sir Apicius; And was the chief pander of the court. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 29. 1654 R. JOHNSON *Pilgrim.* 39 Nor is it to Adulterers, Sodomites, prostitutes her self gratifying. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlii. (1869) II. 363 He recovered his liberty by prostituting the honour of his wife. *Ibid.* 1880 PEARS *Mis. Prophet*, 30 Israel, being wedded to God, wrongfully herself from Him and prostituted herself to her idols.

† **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To play the prostitute; to commit whoredom. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1632 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 145 Before I have defiled the bed of his reputation by prostituting to the adulterous imbracings of a Chin Scratcher. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* 255 Antiquaries Often prostitute for fame.

c. *trans.* To subject, debauch (a woman). *rare.*

1658 GUARINI *Chr. to Arms.* verse 14. 6. If it were a hard work for the adultery to convince her to would prostitute, that the fact is lawful. 1840 M. DODDS in *Relig. in Use.* 31 (1862) will not succeed in prostituting the best cause so easily as he prostituted the wife of his friend.

2. *fig.* To surrender or put to an unworthy, vile, or infamous use or purpose; to sell for base gain or lust; to defile, dishonour, profane, corrupt.

1593 WARNER *Christ's T.* 98 Then hadst a Prophesie that thy Innocency Chastd not be prostituted. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* i. xiii, When Eve to Satan her soul did prostitute. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 102 That Argumentation...made a great impression upon all Men who had not prostituted themselves to Counsel and the Party. 1682 NEVILE *Plato Redivivus* 64 Certain Wits, who prostituted the noble Name of Poetry...to flatter the Lust and Ambition of the Basest Tyrants. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. II. 197 note, Besides,...in whose favour the emperor prostituted some of the most honourable rewards of military valour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 540 Justice was prostituted in the ordinary courts to the royal will.

† **3.** *a.* To offer with complete devotion or self-negation; to devote. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Virg. Rog. Hist.* (Camden) I. 233 And here wee saith we prefer and medle nothe to prostitute with bodies and a faithful fast and mynde, or to shewe our selfe [etc. the noblemen of mine nemesis. 1611 BIBLE *Hamlet. Apo* (Percy Soc.) 12, I doe humbly thank, and I doe prostitute my selfe for ever to doe them humble service. *a* 1677 ROBERT. *Sermo.* (1681) I. 70, 100 If God should in regard of reach, that we...adventure our health and prostitute all our earthly concern to his service.

† **b.** To expose, exhibit, subject, submit (to any destructive agency). *Obs.*

1600 HARRISON *Casual.* iv. (1604) Dnb., To publish my rude collections, and prostitute to your censuring the crude of my knowledges. 1683 *Brief. Spec. Prot.* 3 [That] would prostitute the Lives of all his Subjects to the Arbitrary Power of any prevailing Faction.

† **c.** To expose to shame; to expose, in a disgracing manner to public view, or for public sale. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* xv. i. (1614) 233 The women cover their faces, contrarie to use with one the other: they vse to prostitute the whole face. 1637 G. SANDYS *Holyland's Land* 68 Are not all vulgar preparations of Minerals, prostituted in every Apothecaries shop? *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 322 To rail their Faces from public View, only to avoid prostituting the Majesty of their Persons to common Eyes.

¶ **4.** Misused for PROSTRATE *v.* (Cf. 1600, A. 4.)

1600 SHAKES. *Quip.* (1708) IV. iv. 63 He flung himself from his Horse, and with great Humility, came to prostitute himself before the Lady Tavern. 1604 DANIEL *Hist. of Marriage* 50 (in Prostituting themselues before the Images. 1680 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 92 Places wherein the Gentiles is immediately prostituted towards the City.

Hence **Prostituting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1621 CODD., *Abandonment*, an abandoning, giuing ouer, prostituting vnto others. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 247 She is plainly termed vagus, which signifies not so Historian, but a promiscuy and prostituting Harlot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 716 All how was turn'd to jealous wrath and scorn...Marrying or prostituting, as befell.

Prostituted (*prɒ·stitiūtĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.]

1. Devoted to lewdness, esp. for hire, as a woman.

1589 T. STAFFORD *Pacif. Pacific* 274 Hides...of professed common prostituted harlots. 1608 B. KNEWSTUB *Samuel's Mor.* v. xviii. (1638) 109 Forced to finish his Daughter Julia, for her Common and Prostituted Incontinence. 1781 HUME *Sp. Hosp. Act Enforced Bill* Wks. X. 190, I should feel for a man who married a prostituted woman, or a daughter who married a dishonourable and prostituted man.

2. *fig.* Devoted to base or shameful purposes, esp. to infamous gain; degraded, debased, unrighted. Of persons (also *rare*) or things.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63, I wonder...that all the Diuinest copyes of my more prostituted diction were buried. *a* 1599 GREENE *Wks.* (1617) 284 A too prostituted Practising towne common. 1598 FERRARY *Hecatodon* II. 124 The encouragement which his prostituted Majesty had given to vices. 1603 LODGE *Josephus* 2. i. That galaxy of prostituted genius of which Charles II was the centre.

† **Prostitutely,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PROSTITUTE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a 'prostitute' or abandoned manner; lewdly.

1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Night* Ded., To think that she should prostitutely show them her mistris, when she will scarcely be looked upon by others.

Prostitution (*prɒstitiū·ʃən*). [ad. late L. *prostitūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prostitū-ĕre* to PROSTITUTE. Cf. F. *prostitution* (1578 c. in HATZ.-DARM.).] The action of prostituting or condition of being prostituted.

1. Of women: The offering of the body to indiscriminate lewdness for hire (esp. as a practice or institution); whoredom, harlotry.

1552 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1580) 57 By which commandement the prouidence of the queene (as Cicero) be very well iudged that the chyldishe lustes of her sex not to be enuied as the vices. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 132 The more noble of that Nation there (obseruing what I say) set not prostituting their daughters; where after long prostitution with their Cookmen, they are glaste to marriage, more refusing such matches. 1711 *Britain Spect. No.* 131 ¶ 2 At Athens stood there to sell their Persons to Prostitution. 1856 C. L. WOOD *Ecol. Morality* II. 89 Prostitution seems never to have been recognised as Rome as a legal institution.

b. *personified.*

1589 CHAPMAN *Pand.* to. To Till prostitution allowes us wide To all our criminall wishes.

† **c.** *transf.* A prostitute, a harlot. *Obs. rare*—1.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* III. i, I may guess her with the name of a Courtesan, a Bachelaller, a Prostitution, or such a Toy, but where all comes to all to: but a plaine Puny.

2. *fig.* Devotion to an unworthy or base use; corruption, debasement, corruption.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 Forgive prostitution of...Civill Liberties and Properties) when they may lawfully helpe it, are prophane prostitutions. 1709 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. Dedi. 14 A prostitution of all Manners to contempt of all Government. 1722 SYDNEY *Speech* No. 103 ¶ 2 Many Professions of Kindness and Service...are a Prostitution of Speech, seldom intended to mean any Part of what they express. 1740 JOHNSON *Life F. Drake* Wks. IV. 427 The honour of knighthood...is an honour to that illustrious reign not made cheap by prostitution. 1815 L. STORRS *Hymn in Liberty* (1840) 7, 164 They live...on the prostitution of their talents to gratify personal animosities.

¶ **3.** *app.* misused for PROSTRATION, overthrow.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 39 Hungary...shall be made an Artillery-house of Noble-mens, and no Parent shall receiue any thing but prostitution and vanity.

Prostitutor (*prɒ·stitiūtŏr*). Also 7 -er. [a. late L. *prostitūtor*, agent-n. f. *prostitū-ĕre* to PROSTITUTE: see -OR. Cf. F. *prostituteur*.] One who prostitutes (usually in *fig.* sense: see the vb.).

1611 COTGR., *Abandonneur*, an abandoner...giuer ouer, prostituter of. 1683 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. viii. (1848) 302 Difference between the Circumcision of this cruel adjuster of Remedy, and that of a speedy and susceptible Prostitutor of its Heart to it. 1761 HUME *Ess. & Treatises* (1768) II. Lett. Liberal 310 A rigorous...of the Prostitutors of the Lord's Supper. 1856 *Voice* (N.Y.) 10 June 3/3 They believe they have been sufficient...to put some of the prostitutors of the ballot behind the bars.

† **Prostomium** (*prɒstōu·miŏm*). *Zool.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *προστόμιον*, lit. a fore-mouth, or something before the mouth: see PROS- 2 and STOMA.] The part of the body situated in front of the mouth in certain invertebrates, as molluscs and worms, and in embryos; the pre-oral region. Hence **Prostomial** *a.*, pertaining to, constituting, or situated on the prostomium; **Prostomiate** *a.*, furnished with or characterized by having a prostomium.

1830 Mackenzie *Man. Zool.* 143 There is always a considerable portion of the body obtained in front of the mouth, constituting the so-called 'proporal region', or proterotum. 1884 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 804/2 The Molluscs are sharply divided into two great lines of descent or branches, according as the proporal region is atrophied or much developed on the other. 1888 in *Cent. Dict.* 1890 in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 617 The development of a proterotic condition. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 284 [Medusæ] Ross shows on the proporal region of the adult. 1892 *Zool. Anz.* XV. 82 Proterotum (*Lamellaria perspicua*). The *Mitrata* anterior tentacle, ... the 'proporal segment' standing at the first.

Prostrate (*prɒ·strēt*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *prostrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōsternere* (*-ĕre*: see Prosternate.]

1. In strict use, Lying with the face to the ground, in token of submission or humility, as in adoration, worship, or supplication; more loosely, Lying at full length or with the body extended flat (on the ground or other surface), in a horizontal position. Often predicative or quasi-adv. with *lie, fall*, etc.

c 1380 *Sarmoun* 292 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 56 Prostrat here fel Jesu to grounde And preyed to God Jesu in his mouthe. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* v. xxiv. 56 He fel down prostrate to the pedeis before an auter in pe chirche. 1580 Calvin *St. Wrangle* 15 Here we lye prostrate for to offer our prayers to god. 1593 Elyot *Cast. Health* n. xxii. (1541) 48 To them, which haue feeble digestion, it is good to sleepe prostrate on their bealies. 1632 H. More *Song Soul* I. iii. 5 Where we on graune had did in prostrate. 1708 Lower *Lindisse* 253 Finding so all prostrate upon my Face, (for so I gave order) they perused us. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xv, O'er my prostrate kinsman stand The ruthless murderer. 1837 A. D. Eschenden *Up Nile* 6, 27 Some lay prostrate, their foreheads touching the ground.

b. Of things usually erect, as trees, walls, pillars, etc.: Levelled with the ground, overthrown.

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 191 Great quantities of subterraneous Woods, lying so and so Ells below the superficies of the Ground, prostrate towards the East. 1807 Wordsw. *Wr. Upr. Rydl.* vi. 340 The mournful waste Of prostrate trees.

†**c.** Sometimes const. as ppple. = Prostrated. Obs.

1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 338 For loffie tops of lowrie... to shrowe in that prostrate.

2. *fig.* Laid low in mind or spirit; submissive: overcome, overthrown, powerless.

1591 Spenser *1 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 119 Looke gracious on thy prostrate Thrall. 1734 Freeholder's Republic I. 4 Let us avoid the opposite extremes of ungodly complete, and prostrate fear. 1800 Wordsw. *Sonn., Calais*, Ye men of prostrate mind, A seemly reverence may be paid to power. 1847 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 108 The violent reaction which had laid the Whig party prostrate. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* xvii. (1880) 194 William III took active steps to restore the prostrate industry of the country.

b. In a state of physical exhaustion or complete weakness; unable to rise or exert oneself.

1587 Mirrour *Mon. Patience* ch. 90 Pure nerve and diary have the most prostrate arm. 1880 J. W. Sarsen *Carpenter's Daughter*, etc. 264 'How was she?' 'Very prostrate and at this hour feverish'. 1887 *Sportsman* 23 July 2/1 At the ground, moreover, we are so 'prostrate', that we have not strength enough to go to the entrance turnstiles.

3. *Bot.* In its habit of growth, lying flat upon the ground; procumbent.

1778 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 430 Stems prostrate, striking root. *Ibid.* III. 60 Stems and ramifications prostrate, longer than the branches. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 452/1 *Clematis prostrata*, the spreading cherry. A small prostrate herb, found on the mountains of Candia. 1864 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* I. 3 A prostrate stem runs along the ground, and never becomes erect.

b. Closely appressed to the surface; lying flat: as, prostrate hairs or setæ.

B. *sb.* One who is prostrate, or lying flat, as a supplicant, a vanquished foe.

1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* i. 20 The ancient Prophets and holy men were called *Sophoclea procidentes*, or Prostrates, that is worshippers or Fallers downe. 1676 Dryden *Don Carlos* v. i, To lie a Prostrate at her feet. 1691 Hickman *Min. Prayers* 40 'Twill only all your former glottons Turne To nere, Vox each a Prostrate confusion.

b. = Prostration 2.

a 1800 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. v. § 2 Being taken and adjudged to the next degree of prostrates, as the first yet behind the back of their superiors, or the last yet before the face of God. a 1721 Ken *Hymnarium* Post. Wks. 1721 III. 57 The Prostrates rose the Sacred Desk are plac'd, By lowly humiliations more detac'd.

Prostrate (*prɒ·strēt*), *v.* Pa.t. and pple. **prostrated**; also 6 **prostrata**. [f. L. ppl. stem *prōstrāt-* : see prec. Some 1 may have arisen out of the reflexive sense 3; but the latter has not been found so early. (Formerly stressed *prostrate*.)]

†**1.** *intr.* To become prostrate; to fall down flat before some person or thing, in token of reverence or submission: = sense 3. Obs.

c 1440 *Wisd. Sir. Reward*, etc. 143 Pan he worshipt all prostrata downe before pe gree, wher "Kaiserinne". 1804 R. Cleasby *Table of Ord. Prostrate*, to fall down flat on the ground. 1808 *Anniversary Yoke Fellows* 21 n. Where I am Lord of the Ore-ever, the ears shall prostrate and adore me! 1844 *Antony Mon.* (1765) I. 366 We must even prostrate before the Gods they call his images.

2. *trans.* To lay flat on the ground, etc.; to throw down, level with the ground, overthrow (something erect, as a house, a tree, a person).

1583 Cardin's *Chron. Engl.* 2 viii b, He prostrate many a Sir. 1592-3 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 To prostrate and overthrowe all suche myllen ... lockes ... hattinge weares, and other impedymentes. 1594 Spenser *Amoretti* lvi. A strawe, that all things doth prostrate (time subdue). 1692 *Rom. Hist.* II. v. (1734) 452 Those Trees... were broken down and prostrated by the force of ... tempestuous Winds. 1708 *Ibid. Oldys.* 222 (Hoyt's *Antq.*) Shall prostrate to thy second Fame *Oldys*. 1726 Keill *Anim. Exped.* II. 228, 273 They tied the dogs down, and prostrated themselves to escape being blown off by the violence of the wind. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* xxxiii, Pelids from sling Prostrate a giant.

†**b.** *fig.* To overthrow (ambassade, etc.). Obs. *rare*.

1692 Ambassador *Dicey* (1856) to My Lord of Newcastle... would not give any new commission unless some pan cause was shewn to prostrate ye ye King had given.

3. *refl.* To cast oneself down prostrate; to bow to the ground in reverence or submission.

1550 Pilkington *Godly Sermons* (1844) 9 Whilst he prostrateth himself before the sacrament, he prostrate bows unto him with most highest reverence. a 1598 Hugh *Chron., Hen. VII* 74 The Maiors ... prostrated and humbled them selues before the myde gest Maiors. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 49 When they prostrate themselues, that signifies that they adore God. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. v. 423 Sethos, upon seeing, prostrated himself at his feet. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 255 Going the rounds of the sacred place, prostrating himself at every shrine.

4. *trans. fig.* To lay low, overcome; to make submissive or humble; to reduce to helplessness.

1562 Knox *Lett. to Aug. in Dunedin, etc.* (1846) 9, xiii. 15, The greatest of idolatrie Papists...feel so maiche prostrate my myrde. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. v. 8 After Adversaries perceive; had she not been laid there, the happiness of England had been prostrated to the same ground. a 1721 Ken *Man. Prospero* Wks. (1838) 590 When you read any great mystery recorded in holy writ, you are to prostrate your reason to divine revelation. 1858 Thirlwall *Greece* xxx. IV. 199 It was adverse to any treaty which would not completely prostrate Athens under its rule.

b. To reduce to extreme physical weakness or exhaustion; said of disease, fatigue, and the like.

1689 H. Morley *R. Arnot*, Ill. on 1 Pet. 4 Sickness prostrated his body, but was told that she was 'quite prostrated', which an explanation proved to be ill to bed. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* 220, 145 He appeared exceedingly low and prostrated. 1865 Lancashire *Scandal* 20, 422 Fever rapidly prostrates the strongest.

†**5.** To lay down at the feet of a person; to submit, present, or offer submissively or reverently. Obs.

1583 H. D. *Godly Treat.* 4 Being bold in all humilitie to prostrate this little booke before your honour. 1588 Covenant in Burnside *Hist. Scotia* (1860) I. 2. 110 All which services, with myself, I humbly prostrate at her majesty's feet. 1589 Flemyng tr. *Reginal Cent. Sel. Mem.* (1641) [I. by This I desire I may have the liberty...to prostrate to the most illustrious Royal Society. 1680 S. Knox *Hist. Cyclon* 78 Before them they prostrate Victuals.

†**b.** To let down, lower *to* the level or cognizance of. *Obs. rare.*

a 1708 Penn *Travels* Wks. 1726 I. 601 God never prostrates his Secrets to Minds disinclined to what they do silently learn.

Hence **Prostrated** *ppl. a.*, **Prostrating** *obl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1545 *Joint. Exp. Dan.* vii. 9(1) A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be prostrated, and giuen of the man he deuoure subiect. Indian tales, and except it were a great hunger he neuer eate. 1608 Bedwell *Pantalia* prostrated people. 1580 Bedwell *Pantalia. Fr. Imp. Prostration*, a prostrating, or falling at ones feete. 1658 Evel. Mowr. II. *Bacchelor's Advice to Parsons*, i. 16b (1674) 10 By humble prostrating of their service. 1892 Chesterton *New Weekly* 8 Jan. 3/2 That gentleman repeated the prostrated leaps of the vine-wagons goldwards. 1892 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 17/1 Twilight so long and leisurely against the prostrating efforts of a waning moon.

Prostrately, *adv. rare.* [f. Prostrate *a.* + -ly 2.] In a prostrate manner or position.

1756 J. Harmer *Spicilegium* I. 69 The host is represented as the Sun rising, For which he walks, or prostrately bows to adore him, now joined as him.

Prostration (*prɒstrēi·ʃən*). [a. F. *prostration* (1461) or L. Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. late L. *prōstrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōsternĕre*: see Prostrate.]

1. The action of prostrating oneself or one's body, esp. as a sign of humility, adoration, or servility; the condition of being prostrated, or lying prostrate.

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, And there with genuflexions or bendynge, inclynacions, prostracyons, or other reuerence, to adre ye mercy of god. 1622 [see Prostrate]. 1649 Howell *Lett.* IV. xxxvi. (1650) 66 The comely prostrations of the body...in time of Divine Service, is very exemplary. 1852 *Cath. Pulpit*, Ser. xxi. v. (1867) 360 After his usual Prostrations in the Church or Oratory either to stand or kneel. 1758 J. S. *Le Dieu's Oliveto. Temp.* xxviii 183 No Prostration could relieve the Heroine. 1823 Galiani tr. *Archbishop's Kind.* I. 178 Among barbarians hunger is lessened by lengthy prostrations of the body. 1879 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* I. 584 Though the loss of power to resist which prostration on the face implies, does not reach the other deficiencations implied by prostration on the back, yet it is great enough to make it a sign of profound homage. 1883 *Church Worlds* I. 5 The villagers...came steadily around and made their humble prostrations.

2. *fig.* The mental attitude which is implied in prostrating the body; veneration; abject submission, adulation; humiliation, abasement.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. vii. 19 Nor is only a retained prostration unto Antiquity a perverted misery unto knowledge, but also a reckless adherence unto any Authority. 1772 Yearsl. *Confessor* iv. Wks. 1777 IV. 199 For that beautiful grace, what adoration is due? With prostration the profound I cannot but adore. 1824 Robert Stephenson's *Life* New (1858) II. xxxii. 321 The prostration of the heathen. 1844 Thomson *Life T. Macdonald* iii. 295 To read the record of his profound prostration and abasement is at once humbling and joyous.

3. *fig.* Debasement of any exalted principle or faculty.

1849 [see Prostitution 2].

4. Extreme physical weakness or exhaustion; also extreme mental depression or dejection.

1850 Barnes *Sch. Instr., Advt.* 14, I am hardly...speak above an hour without the prostration of my strength. 1852 Abbotsford *Tales of Chiv.* (1856) 356 There is a sudden Prostration of the Strength or Weakness overcoming the Cubick. 1863 *Med. Times* X. 100 Extinguished...by the general prostration of strength. 1868 Wharton, *Prostration*...3. Great dependency; dejection: as, a prostration of spirits. 1869 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. v. Exhibiting great weakness in the shivering stage of prostration from drink. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1351 An appreciable number of the guilty died of nervous prostration.

5. The reduction of a country, party, or organization to a prostrate or powerless condition.

1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 200, 470 The prostration of Greece under the Turkish yoke. 1846 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 223 The result of the war was the complete prostration of Persia before the power of Russia. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 222 The exaggerated notions of the utter prostration and dissolution of the empire then prevalent.

Prostrative (*prɒ·strătiv*), *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *prōstrāt-* (see Prostrate *v.*) + -ive.] **a.** Having the quality or faculty of prostrating. **b.** Characterized by prostration or abjectness.

1817 Bristow *Pract. Reform* Introd. 130 The more palpable the delusion, the more prostrative the state prostrate of the brain. 1850 Clark Robertson *Chron. Prog.* I. 200, 278 Not much subduing the prostrative nature of the fellow's respectfulness I wished of.

Prostrator (*prɒ·strēitəɹ, prɒstrē·itəɹ*). *rare.* [a. late L. *prōstrātor*, agent-n. f. *prōsternĕre*: see Prostrate.]

1. One who overthrows or throws down prostrate.

1839 Gleaner *Times* Ch. 11. 26, 189 Common people...are the great and infallible prostrators of all Rebellion, corrupt, honour, order, peace, civility and humanity, if left to themselves. 1848 Thirlwall *Ch. Eng.* 165 (Tit) Bishop of London... Prostrator General of understandings and wills.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* Used (chiefly *pl.*) as a rendering of Gr. προστάται, ὑποπίπτοντες, or L. *genuflectentes, prostrati*, the third order of penitents in the early Church (see quots.). Cf. Kneeler 2.

1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 57 Next above the Standers were the Prostrators, *Prostratores*, or rather because they were distinct with the Catechumens, yet not before they had prostrated themselves before Bishop, Clergy, and Communicants. 1710 Hickes *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 303 They set down those...into the station of prostrators and prostrators. 1843 Blanchard *Dict. Faith* (Lond. Councils) 32 The third order of penitents, called...kneelers or prostrators, because they were allowed to remain and join in certain prayers particularly made for them, while they were kneeling, or prostrate on the ground.

Prostyle (*prɒ·stail*), *sb.* and *a. Anc. Archit.* [ad. L. *prostȳlos* adj. having pillars in front, also sb. (Vitruv.) a. Gr. πρόστυλος: see Pro-[2] and Style *sb.* Cf. F. *prostyle* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* A portico in front of a Greek temple, of which the columns, never more than four in number, stood in front of the building.

1850 Eleven *Architects & Archæol.* (1851) 30 The Prostyle, whose station being at the Pteta consisted of only four Columns. 1901 J. Hudson *Gloss. Archit.* II. *Prostyle*... when Station was in the form of a Temple, or other great Building.

B. *adj.* Having a prostyle.

1846 Penrose (ed. 3), *Prostyle*, that which has Pillars before only; which was one sort of the Temples of the Ancients. 1850 Rudim. *Anc. Archit.* (1851) 103 *Prostyle*,... according to Vitruvius, the second order of temples. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 288 (ed. 2) 302 Temples are divided into...prostyle, with portico on the front, and amphiprostyle, or the two ends. 1883 J. T. Clarke *Baker's Anc. Art* 210 The next step was the removal of these side walls [anta]...and the prostyle temple was thus obtained.

Pro-substantive, -ly: see Pro-[1] 4.

†**Prosult.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [ad. L. **prosultāt-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *prōsultīre* to leap forth; or f. Pro-[1] after Result *sb.*] That which issues forth; the resulting issue.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 32 What is serious in the pulpit, will misbecome the prosult.

Prosy (*prōu·zi*), *a.* [f. Prose *sb.* + -y.]

1. Resembling, or having the character of, prose, sometimes = Prosaic 2, commonplace, matter-of-fact; but usually with emphasis rather on the tediousness of the composition. **b.** Having the quality: tiresome effect than on the intrinsic quality: commonplace and tedious; dull and wearisome.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* viii, During this prosy statement of the ghost's. *Ibid.* xxxii, This addition...was of a very prosy character. 1858 *Sir J. Dun. Chas., & the Pilgrim* (1861) 307 If public writing is vulgarly called *prosy* writing, it may that feeling of the distinction between verse and prose shows itself in the religionists. 1859 Miss Mulock *Christian Lord*, Mrs. Pennythorne...went on talking to his friend in her own quiet, prosy way. 1882 *Law Times* LXXIX. 331/1 To be perplexed to the prosy monotony of forensic life.

2. Of persons: Given to talking or writing in a commonplace, dull, or tedious way; prosing.

1796 Lytton *Alice* ii. II. A prosaic...though uncommonly prosy speaker. 1859 Gleanings *Engl. Synod* iv. 306 (O. H. S. 1861) The parents are all benevolent, affable and prosy.

Prosylite, obs. form of PROSELYTE.

Prosyllogism (prɒsɪlə·dʒɪz'm). *Logic.* [ad. mod.L. *prosyllogismus* (Scotch), ad. Gr. προσυλλογισμός: see PRO-[3] and SYLLOGISM.] A syllogism of which the conclusion forms the major or minor premiss of another syllogism.

1581 FRASER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 42 Which reason with the prosyllogisme of the concedent being ...reduced vnto a syllogisme...be manifest. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* iv. xxii. 98 A Prosyllogism is then when two Syllogisms are so coupled to five Propositions, as that the Conclusion of the first becomes the Major or Minor of the Following, as, For Example, thus: Every living thing is mortal: But every Plant is a living thing: And therefore every Plant is mortal. But no Stones are mortal: And therefore no Stones are Plants. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 5. 1864 tr. *Lotze's Logic* § 98 Every conclusion of a syllogism may become the major premiss of another syllogism: the first is then called the *prosyllogism* of the second, and each one that follows the *episyllogism* of the one which preceded it.

So **Prosyllogi'stic**, **Prosyllogi'stical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a prosyllogism.

1588 FRASER *Lamiæ Logic* 1. ii. 19 This news is a new and prosyllogistical argument, for from the very naturall definition of the organon is ...offth. 1692 UNTRAHT *Stoics Vind.* Wks. 1852 192 Resolving the scale of their gradation upon the prosyllogistick steps of variously-coupled connexions.

Pros-, the form of PROTO- used before a vowel.

Prosa'rctic, *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. προσαρκτικός-όν placed in front, f. προσάρκτω to place before or in front.] Placed in front; giving a previous explanation, introductory.

1837 in Webster.

Protagon (prɒtæ·gɒn). *Physiol. Chem.* [n. G. *protagon* (Liebreich), f. Gr. πρῶτ-ος first + ἄγειν, aor. pass. pple. of ἄγω to lead.] A highly complex crystalline substance, containing nitrogen and phosphorus, found in brain and nerve tissue.

1889 FOWNES *Elem. Chem.* 418 477 The fluids and other semi-centre contain a substance termed Protagon. 1892 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* 3rd. ed. II. v. 63 Fibrous nerve-tissue is classically distinguished from ...vesicular nerve-tissue by the presence ...of a substance called *protagon*. 1904 TITCHENER tr. *Wundt's Physiol. Psychol.* I. 324 Protagon, a highly complex body, to which Liebreich (*Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.* CXXXIV. (1865) 29) has assigned the empirical formula $C_{144}H_{240}N_4O_{39}$.

Protagonist (prɒtæ·gɒnɪst). [ad. Gr. πρωταγωνιστ-ής an actor who plays the first part, f. πρῶτ-ος first + ἀγωνιστής one who contends for a prize, a combatant, an actor, f. ἀγωνίζεσθαι: see AGONIZE. So F. *protagoniste* (1833 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. The chief personage in a drama; hence, the principal character in the plot of a story, etc.

1691 DENNIS *Rem. Loco Poet.*, Ess. incl. Key) I. 141 'Tis clear I spoke my Mind when I made *Achilles* Protagonist...my principal character, or the chief person of the drama. 1700 DRYDEN *Theocr. to Lond. to Cousin* III. 27 The Devil is...Spanish plays...in generality the protagonists of those in which he is introduced. 1847 BLACK *Mac. Prettyjohn* xxiii. I. 320 The methodist Poundtex, the sea god, appears as a subordinate in many scenes, and as a protagonist in others.

2. A leading personage in any contest; a prominent supporter or champion of any cause.

1839-42 BAILEY *Festus* xxxvi. (ed. 5) 554 Thou the Divine Protagonist of time, The everlasting sacrifice. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Conversat. Wks.* 1862 XIV. 269 The great writer—the protagonist—of the evening. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc. Ser.* II. 33 If social equity is not a chimera, Marie Antoinette was the protagonist of the most...execrable of causes.

Protamine (prɒ·tămĭn). *Physiol. Chem.* [f. Gr. πρωτο-, PROTO- 1, 3 c + AMINE.] One of the simple proteins, a basic organic substance $C_{19}H_{36}N_8O_6$.

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 HOWELL *Text-bk. Physiol.* 24 *Miescher* ...discovered that the heads [of spermatozoa of salmon] are composed...of ...nucleic acid united with a basic albuminous body, protamine. ...The protamines differ from most other proteids compounds by their relative simplicity.

Protamnion, obs. : see PROTO- 2 b.

Protandrous (prɒtæ·ndrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. PROT-O- + -ANDROUS.] = PROTERANDROUS; opposed to *protogynous*.

1879 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 810 Dichogamous flowers are either protandrous or protogynous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4 (ed. 6) 119 Dichogamous flowers are Protandrous or Protandrous, when the anthers mature and discharge their pollen before the stigma of that blossom is receptive of pollen.

So **Prota'ndria** *n.* = PROTANDROUS (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Prota'ndrism.** (Webster 1890), **Prota'ndry** = PROTERANDRY: opposed to *protogyny*.

1880 *Nature* (Anon.title) The mere protandry and protogyny used by Hildebrand to express, in the one case the development of the stamens before the pistils, in the other case the development of the pistils before the stamens. 1897 WILLIS *Flowers & Fertil.* I. 63 When the pollen is ripe before the stigmas ...termed protandry.

Pro tanto: see PRO 9.

Protarch (prɒ·tɑːk). *rare.* [ad. Gr. πρωτάρχ-ης, f. πρῶτ-ος first + ἄρχειν rule.] A chief ruler.

1656 BLOUNT *Glosso.*, 1730 In the age of the Apostles... the highest Order in the Church, under the Apostles, were termed Protarchs or Patriarchs.

† Protarsus (prɒtɑ·ɹsŭs). *Entom.* Pl. -si (-saɪ). [f. PRO-[3] + TARSUS.] The tarsus of the first or fore leg of an insect.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Protasis (prɒ·tăsĭs). [Late L., a. Gr. πρότασις a stretching forward, a proposition, (major) premiss, a hypothetical clause, a problem, the first part of a play, f. προ, PRO-[3] + τάσις, n. of action f. τείνειν to stretch.]

1. That which is put forward; a proposition, a maxim. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Protasis*, a Proposition or Declaration. 1733 in JOHNSON. 1808 *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 101 It is a universally received protasis among grammarians that the first moods of every language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by putting them in action.

2. In the ancient drama, The first part of a play, in which the characters are introduced and the subject entered on, as opposed to the *epitasis* and *catastrophe*. Also *fig.*

1626 H. C. *Timon* (Percy Soc.) 121 Thou shalt be both the protasis & catastrophe of my epistle. 1632 H. JONSON *Magn. Lucif.* v. i. Do you look, master Doctor, for conclusion to a protasis? I thought the law of comedy had reserved them to the catastrophe. 1723 BOYER *Female T. Dramat. Wks.* 1735 III. v. 243 I am sick...of the election, of the protasis, of the epitasis, and the catastrophe.—Also, what is become of the drama? 1813 *Mr. Decadence* I. 159 Time for by way of protasis to the matter...the epitasis whereof...comes anon.

3. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* The first or introductory clause in a sentence, *esp.* the clause which expresses the condition in a conditional sentence; opposed to the *apodosis*.

a 1656 BYFIELD *Wks.* (1660) 77 Let us examine and consider a little of the Protasis, where of the words I have now read are the Apodosis. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. § 1503 A subordinate relative, temporal, causal, concessive, or conditional sentence is often called the protasis, the principal (i. e. demonstrative, conditional, &c.) sentence is often called the apodosis.

4. *Ancient Pros.* The first colon of a dimetic line or period. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Protastachne, -astaemus: see PROTO- 2 b.

Protatic (prɒtæ·tĭk), *a.* [ad. into L. *protaticus*, a. Gr. προτατικός, f. πρόστατ-ης: see PROTASIS. Cf. F. *protatique*.] Of or pertaining to the or a protasis; in *protatic character, person*, appearing early in the protasis (MUIR 2).

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 61 There are beloved some protatick persons in the Ancients, whom they make use of in their plays, rather to hear or give the relation. 1881 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* XCVIII. 374 The protatic character of Baptist found a constant representative.

Hence **Prota'tically** *adv.*, in the protasis.

1889 F. HALL in *Englisch* I. Apr. 370/1 He will have made out his case completely on observing ...that *quia* or *ecce* was employed, so early as 1376, as equivalent, save protatically, to *ut* with, or rather to before, subsequent.

Protaxonial: see PROTO- 2 b.

† Protea. (prɒ·tĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L., *Pršton*, generic name (LINNÆUS 1735), f. *Prōteus* (see PROTEUS), in allusion to the great variety of form of the different species.] A large genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the natural order *Proteaceæ*, chiefly natives of S. Africa, bearing large rose-like heads of flowers; also, a plant of this genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Protea*, in the Linnæan system of botany, a genus...which takes in the hypoxylon-dendron, and the hypophyllocarpodendron of Boerhaave. 1805 Greenhouse *Comp.* I. 131 Banksias, proteas, ixorias, melaleucas, and a few other Cape and Botany Bay plants. 1830 E. G. CLEVELAND *Reader's Lib.* 2. *Adv. Bot.* II. 19 The splendid proteæ, whose crowns never fail to attract swarms of the insect tribes.

Proteaceous (prɒtēi·ʃĭəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Protace-æ*, f. PROT- + -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceæ*, a natural order of trees, shrubs, or (rarely) perennial herbs, mainly S. African and Australian, typified by the genus *Protea*.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 103/1 Multitudes of proteaceous plants, with their hard and woody leaves.[sic] Port Jackson, S. Australia). 1880 DAWSON *Early Mem.* ii. 26 There were cupressus and proteaceous plants allied to the banksia.

Protend (prɒtĕ·nd), *Bot. rare.* [f. PROTEA: see -AD 1 d.] Lindley's name for a plant of the order *Proteaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 550 A happier name than that of Proteads could not have been devised, for the diversity of appearance presented by the various genera in such as it would be hard to parallel in the entire Natural Order. 1880 *Garden* 10 June 556/1 Hakea cucullata and various other Proteads...cultivated in the temperate house.

Protean (prɒtī·ăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PROTEUS + -AN: cf. F. *Protéen*.] Of or pertaining to Proteus; like that of Proteus; hence, taking or existing in various shapes, variable in form; characterized by variability or variation; variously manifested or expressed; changing, varying.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iii. I shall stand in doubt What sex this glister is, since such Metamorphoses Such Proteus shadowes as defeate our sights. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 782 How escaped he his Protean Arts? now appearing like an Eagle, the second time like a Tyger, the third like a Serpent. 1679 *Estab. Test* 3 Their Protean Faculties of Dissimulation, Perjury, and Perfidy in so many Shapes. 1830-3 PHILLIPS *Gen. & Exegel. Mislcg.* VI. 190/2 In geological relations[sic] should always be corrected before deciding on the name of this Protean rock. 1839 DARWIN *Geogr. Spec.* ii. (1876) 39 Genera which have been called 'protean' or 'polymorphic', in which the species present an inordinate amount of variation. 1880 TROLLOPE *Hist.* i. xiv. 97 The scene had then to go through several of its Protean mutations. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 326 General paralysis is of necessity a protean malady.

b. *spec. Zool.* Varying in shape; of or pertaining to the proteus-animalcule; amœboid, amœbiform, proteiform.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 490 The Protean Vibrio. ...A species which has derived its name from its very singular power of assuming different shapes. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 649/1 The Protean animals...do not undergo ...any further metamorphosis.

B. *sb.* **† 1.** One who constantly changes; an inconstant or equivocal person. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* I. Thou same Proteian, whose injurious Doth still abuse our fixed credulity.

b. An actor who takes several parts in the same piece. *Obs.* [*Cf. L.*] 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Zool.* = PROTEID[2] (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Hence **Pro·teanly** *adv.*, *rare*[-1], in a protean manner, with variation of form.

1878 COLERIDGE *Introd. Dict.* 1. § 102 *It Nature* only Proteanly transformed into different shapes.

Protease (prɒ·tĭĕ·s, -ēz). *Physiol. Chem.* [f. PROTE(ID+ASE + -ase in DIASTASE.] A proteolytic enzyme or ferment.

1904 YEMS in *Annals of Bot.* XVIII. 289 (Article) The Proteases of Plants. ...Hitherto the presence of both plants and animals have been classified as 'pepsic' or as 'tryptic', in accordance with their general resemblance to either the pepsin or the trypsin of the animal body. ...But with the discovery of erepsin by Cohnheim, this simple classification of the proteases has become inadequate, for erepsin is neither 'pepsic' nor 'tryptic'. *Ibid.* 308 It appears...that erepsin is present in the seeds without any other protease.

† Protect, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *protect-us*, pa. pple. of *prŏtĕg-ĕre* to cover in front, protect, defend, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *tĕg-ĕre* to cover.] Protected. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 122 Like as a chylene is protect [*orig.* protegitur] of the moder, and enfoscid to her. 1542 tr. *Libellus* (Lowndes) (1554) 41 b, The things by which a man is protect & holpen.

Protect (prɒtĕ·kt), *v.* [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *prŏtĕg-ĕre*: see prec. Cf. rare obs. F. *protecter* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To defend or guard from injury or danger; to shield from attack or assault; to support, assist, or afford immunity to, esp. against any inimical agency; to preserve intact, or from encroachment, invasion, annoyance, or insult; to keep safe, take care of; to extend patronage to.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 120 b, Whome god alwaythe protected, defended, saued, and governed. 1560 BIBLE, 2 *Mac.* iii. 3 The Lord protect him...from whom him. 1632 HOMER *Lambeth. Ir.* 4166, 92 To every man remaines ...the right of protecting himselfe. 1750 *State Kings* 22, These lands from insult to protect. 1783 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 183, I trust that Providence protects you and your illustrious brother for some great purpose. 1837 WHARE *Chancery* I. xi. 648 Whenever a government undertakes to protect intellectual property, it will almost always protect them in the wrong place and toward the wrong ends. 1879 HOOLER *Epistles* vii. 36 The simplest forms of speech...are those used merely to protect the eyes from mechanical injury or excessive light.

b. To act as official or legal protector (PROTECTOR 1) or guardian of.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 29, I am no mouse, why a King of years should be to be protected like a Child. 1596 — *Rich. III*, v. iii. 21 Then the King. Shall vnderuse Vaines to protect his Graues.

2. *Pol. Econ.* To assist or guard (a domestic industry) against the competition of foreign productions by means of imposts on the latter.

1827-30 GEO. P. THOMPSON *Catechism Corn Laws* (1834) § 160 If no trade can be 'protected' but at the expense of some other trade first, and if the consumers a second time besides, it will be very difficult to make out a case for 'protection'. 1880 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xviii. (1896) 235 If every producer of every kind were protected, foreign trade might cease. ...It would be certainly futile, to protect everybody. 1883 LD. DERBY in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept. 4/8 Their industries were protected and ours were not.

3. *Comm.* To provide funds to meet (a commercial draft or bill of exchange); cf. COVER *sb.*[1] 23.

1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161 Please protect the draft as advised above and oblige drawer.

4. a. To furnish with a protective covering; *spec.* in reference to war-ships.

1859 *Gun Dict. Artillery* When the glider has protected the breeched points, he takes the piece. 1884 (see PROTECTED).

b. To provide (machinery, etc.) with devices or appliances to prevent injury from it.

1900 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 2/3 The different systems of 'safety' or 'protected' rifle cages in use.

Hence **Protected** *ppl. a.*; **Prote·cting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb; protection.

c 1650 *Submission Servt.* II. 223 The calling of the nut-sort, and the protecting of the other. 1658 WHARTON *Elem. Antiquat. Lapt.* I. ii. 63 The sovereignty of the inferior city or province...rests remains, though limited and qualified by the stipulations of the treaties of alliance and protection. 1872 BRANDT *Planter & Pol.* (1878) 8, This principle explains...why the 'protected' regions of the world...are of necessity backward. 1876 H. H. GIBBS *Shelves in Hedges* only the tramps and perhaps the King or at most a protected Queen. 1883 Sir T. SYDENHAM in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 3/2 Twenty-three battle ships...of which four are protected cruisers. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 579/2 Lord

[text] ... a protected state dependent upon France. 1888 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Dec. 434/1 Whatever increased profits our manufacturers of 'protected' articles got... must come from other classes...the consumers of their products. 1900 *Spectator* 15 Dec. 1 [The] Conservative electorate *Clement VIII* was elected Pope by the would be his friend, and would always be graciously protected of his Majesty.

Protectee (protekt^{i}). [f. PROTECT *v.* + -EE.] One who is under protection. 1760 *&c.* A protégé. One who is under protection, 1760: *&.* A protégé. † *b.* In 16–17th c., An Irishman who had accepted the protection of the English government (obs.). *c. Pol. Econ.* A manufacturer or merchant whose trade is protected.

1892 in *Harper's Mag.* (1893) LXXVI. 238 *By prey-known guises* from the Rebels, and good members had of the promoters,... we have used a great kind of sparing of the victuals to the 1600. 1659 T. STUCKLEY *Pan. Hist.* 1. 168 (1876) 140 If the Protectors had meant in their hearts as they professed with their tongues. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 198 Your projects, Wilks, was clash to my cousin. 1894 J. K. MORTON in *Forum* (U. S.) June. Protection...compels like the farmer to be always the chained customer of the protectée.

Protector: see PROTECTOR.

Prote·ctful, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PROTECT *v.* + -FUL.] Careful to protect.

1883 C. H. BUCHANAN in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 698/1 They are more penal and protectful of them than in most...Dutch towns.

Prote·ctible, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PROTECT *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being protected.

1858 LARDNER *Handb. Nat. Phil.* III. 25 Not more forcibly capable of being protected.

Protecting (prote·kting), *ppl. a.* [f. PROTECT *v.* + -ING^{2}.] That protects; preserving or shielding from harm or danger; extending patronage.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' Pr.* 130. iii. To thy wings protecting thide My self I entry will. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 194 Saint Denis the Protecting Saint of the French. 1628 COKE *Pref. Rep.* XXXIII. 304 Say, whether there be any protecting law for the people. 1820 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1842) II. 16 Lord Milton and Mr. Wortley both conceive, that a protecting duty of sixpence per lb. on the wool exported will be conveyed to the manufacturer if required. 1879 HUMAN *Evangelist* vii. 98 Protecting glasses are, and will worry as much as they should be.

Hence **Prote·ctingly** *adv.*; **Prote·ctingness**.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 49 One of Blackie's hands is protectingly placed across her neck. 1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 258 That little...child hovered about her handsome mother with a tender protectingness rather amusing. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 163 Edgar, drawing protectingly near her, as they turned a sharp corner.

Protection (prote·kʃən). Also 4 proti-, *4–5* proteccioun(e), 6 -cion, 5–6 -con, -yon, (4 -tacion, 6 -texion); 6 protectione, -ionn. [ME. a. F. *protection* (12–13th c.), ad. late L. *protection-em*, n. of action f. *protēg-ĕre* to PROTECT.]

1. The action of protecting; the fact or condition of being protected; shelter, defence, or preservation from harm, danger, or evil; patronage, tutelage.

c 1325 *St. Leg. Saints* lii. (*Andrew*) 943 I was first given unclothes, but to me in general wise, to vnder your protection. 1380 *Sir T. Usk Test. Love* III. 6 (Skeat) I...ran And ye mannisse...nekke night [shelter] to protection of wife confesse. 1423 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 262/1 That everyche other persone...owed and be pulte unto of youre protection. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 388, I bee this cyte to your protection & sauff garde. 1598 SHAKS. *Much. V.* v. 1. 231 He will abide't How you doe hinder me to yelde your protection. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 151 When there is no such Power, there is no protection to be had from the Law. 1705 HICKES *Chr. Priesth.* IV. 315 Realmes, constitutionally, or subjectively; politically, she can never be so. It is a struggle against nature. She must be protected, and there is no protection to be found for her, but either from France or England. 1809 *Procklam.* 9 Oct. in Hutchins *St. Pa.* III. 452 *Note.* We protect ourselves to you, Inhabitants of Cephalonia, not as Invaders, with views of conquest, but as Allies who hold forth to you the advantages of British protection. 1869 ENGLISH *Evening* 56 Offering the present Work to your kind protection. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* I. 43 The prevailing color of caterpillars is green, like that of leaves. The value of this to the young insect, the protection it affords, are obvious.

b. *esp.* The keeping of a consulate or diplomatic mission in a separate establishment.

1837 H. RANKIN in *10th Rep. Mist. Affs. Comm.* App. 1. 43 One Mrs. Johnson a lady of pleasure under his Excellency's protection. 1849 WHEATON *Sp. Rts Com.* 23 Mission, Consular *Pract. Dict.* XIII. 592 That which used to be called 'absolute'...was now only "being under protection"; 1874 J. HAYWOOD *Cyclo Geb.* 111 173 While she was living under his excellency's protection at Gloucester Gate.

2. A thing or person that protects.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 32 It is a...verye protectour ayenst persecucions of prelatis and of worldis lordis. c 1440 HONORIUS *Mother of God* 120 Be 3e 3ee cope holy and our protections. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38 Our singular defence and protectione. 1590 GREE *Lond. Mirror* 38 His palace and his sacred Cabbet that vnto vyce were no protection. 1803 F. CARDOZO *Answer Mr. Hume* 72 We oblige you on our walls, as a protection from the heat and light.

3. A writing or document that guarantees protection, exemption, or immunity to the person specified in it; a safe-conduct, passport, pass; *transf.* (also, *letter of protection*) a writing issued by the king granting immunity from arrest or lawsuit to one engaged in his service, or going abroad with his ambassador (*obs.*). In U. S. a certificate of American citizenship issued by the customs authorities to seamen.

[1320 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 360/1 Par Protections grauntes ne grantz qi ne Roigne d'alur ne venier le Roi.] c 1440 *Gesta Alex. Mag.* 665 A procession of kyng Richard, wiþth by wordes, after the princeden of kyng henry after London. a 1500 in *Archæol. Cliana.* (1812) 40 That our protections...or any persones to be made and granted of us to goo and dwelleu to our vsage...from henceforth shal not be allowed to pleas of dett by tymeyles...bought vpon ye vsage, whereof in such protections parcelles befallith to be made. 1500–2 *Pamphlet Corr.* (Camden) 104 It hath pleased the Kinge...highnes to grant many more lether the letter of protection. 1593 *Regist. Tarrens Lond.* 132/1, *Protection* is a writ, and is lyeth where that a man will passe ouer the Sea in the Kings service, then...by this writ hee shall be quit of all manner of plee, betweene him & any other person, except pleas of dower [etc.]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., *Protection* ... is the speciall signification is vsed for an exemption, or an immunite giuen by the King to a person against suites in law, or other vexations, vpon reasonable causes, him thereunto moouing. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 1 Moved that the speaker may give protections for such persons as are called before the Committee for inspecting Tyranny and Revenue. 1778 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. xvi. (1784) 244 Having been granted to asking protections. 1897 KIPLING *Capt's Worst* 119/2 [on Chinese cover bonds a protection spoken or written on paper.

4. *Pol. Econ.* The theory or system of fostering or developing home industries by protecting them from the competition of foreign productions, the importation of these being checked or discouraged by the imposition of duties or otherwise.

1828 M'CULLOCH *Adam Smith's W. N.* Notes 389 Without entitling them to a protection from foreign competition. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 122 Suppose then that every individual in the community was a professor of some kind, and that every one had a 'protection' upon his particular trade. 1846 C. P. VILLIERS 15 Mar. in *Free Trade Speeches* (1878) I. 4 What is the principle of the Corn Laws? I believe that I adopt the phrase which is correct in saying when I say that it is Protection—Protection of the landed interest. 1851 MILL in *Fortnightly* I. 128 Protection means anything but the best chapman and the best food. 1874 T. HILL *Trade Unions* 137 Rational defence...consisting partaken and free trade. 1881 *Times* 31 Nov. 5/1 Protection means the taxing of commodities imported from foreign countries, so that home manufactures or producers may be promoted from being undersold...by foreign manufacturers or producers. 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Bdfrd.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3 The object of protection is to encourage home industries. The means by which it attains that object is by the manipulation of a fiscal system to raise home prices.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, pertaining to, or for protection, as *protection fee, guard, plate, wall, word*; *protection-burdened adj.*; **protection act**, an act of parliament for the protection of classes of persons, of wild birds, etc.

1880 W. E. FORSTER *Let. to Gladstone* 7 Nov., in Reid *Life* (1888) II. 158, 36 We made up our minds to assist the leaders under the 'Protection Act'. 1888 *Rom. Hist.* II. vii. 308 The passing of the Protection Act [1881] had been succeeded by a lull in the progress of the outrages in Ireland. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 2/2 We are afraid that an exercise of orders under the Wild Birds Protection Act would render them safe. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 11 May 1/7 Contrast between social reform possibilities in Free Trade Britain and 'Protection-burdened Germany'. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 304 They never once think of paying their 'protection-fees'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 9/1 A large number of the claims so abandoned...were not worth protection fees. 1902 *Ibid.* 13 May 5/1 The 1888 'protection' works...have been seriously damaged by the gale.

Hence **Prote·ctional** *a.*, of or pertaining to protection; **Prote·ctionary**, that which provides protection; **Prote·ctionate** *a.*, of or pertaining to the economic theory of protection; = PROTECTIONIST *a.*; *sb.*; PROTECTORATE *sb.*

1888 J. T. GRIMM in *Lond. Soc. Year-bk., Lond.* XX. 128 'Provisional Separation' is Segregation from the use of different methods of protection against adverse influences in the environment. 1900 *Monthly Crossroad* IV. 1. 277 [In protectional establishment of national commerce. 1873 *Unpopular Rationale* 11, 16 The analogue "Protectionary" of five years ago. 1883 *Islandic. Mag.* LXXXIII. 264 What has become of all the 'Protectionists' crushing about low prices? 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 32 A solitary commander of, or British Protectionate over, Egypt.

Protectionism (prote·kʃənĭz'm). [f. PROTECTION + -ISM. Cf. F. *protectionnisme* (? from Eng.).] The economic doctrine of protection; the policy or system of protection.

1878 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 628/1 Up to the moment when Free-trade completed their triumph a world more of Protectionism spoken which arguments was hopeless. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 177 The leanings of America towards protectionism. 1885 *Times* 21 Nov. 5/4 Duty to the fine Continental country which has had the courage to break with protectionism. 1892 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 5/4 In the struggle against old-world protectionism...Mr. Villiers did scholastic work in the House of Commons.

Protectionist (prote·kʃənist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. mod.F. *protectionniste*.] One who supports the economic theory or system of protection; one who advocates the protection of domestic industries from foreign competition by the imposition of duties on imports, or by other means.

1841 LD. FITZWILLIAM in *St. Peters Anthology* (1910) 308 Protectionists, as they are now called, though I do not think it a good name to have given them, as I fear it will be rather a popular title. 1845 *Anti. Repl. U.S. Treasury* 183 The protectionist says, The tax on tea, tax on tea, until we have a home market for all our agricultural produce. 1849 CHARLES *Speeches* 34 If there be protectionists who think that the old protection principle can be restored, I am willing that they should vote against me on this occasion. 1858 FARQUET *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 2) 111. vii. 351 In America and Australia the great body of the working men are strong protectionists. 1903 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Edin.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3, I am proceed to say that I unhesitatingly am not a protectionist... The Conservative party, indeed, after the Peelite split, was a protectionist party. It was based upon protection.

B. *as adj.* Favouring or supporting protection.

1846 SIR E. PEEL *Speech* 22 Jan. (Pamph.) My plan will meet the approval of neither the Protectionist nor the protectionist party. 1881 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1882) II. vii. 91 Sir Robert Peel...ventured in the face of a protectionist Parliament, wholly to abandon the policy of protection. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. 6/4 The repeal of protectionist duties is among the wisest measures enchanted in our statute book. 1886 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. xv. 133 The protectionist shibboy were to remain in office, and to repeal the corn laws.

Protectionize (prote·kʃənaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render protectionist; to convert to protectionism.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 Sept. 3/3 Mr. Chamberlain...is confident of his ability to complete in Opposition the task of Protectionizing the Unionist Party.

Protective (prote·ktĭv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PROTECT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. mod.L. *protectivus*.]

1599 MINSH. PARE *Com. Abuses* misc. 1196, Many ingle...spot obtaine some defensive or some bonnet of protective.]

1. Having the quality or character of protecting; tending to protect; defensive; preservative.

1616 FREEMAN *Rambler* x. liv. (ed. 2) 320 [The] accidents of Life deny us any safety, but what we have from the favour of protective Providence. 1708–48 THOMSON *Spring* 780 The stately-selling swan...Retires beneath the long protective shade His sister-pride, Protective of his young. 1795 JEREMY *Lafayette* I. 438 To apply the protective code, before any one could be found. 1833 LORD *Lett. to Scotsmen Enlisted Vols.* Those power-destroying protective bills. 1857 DARWIN *Nat. Selec.* II. xvi. 224 There are twenty-six species...which manifestly have had their plumage enlarged in a protective manner. *Mod.* Examples of protective colouring are numerous among insects.

2. *Pol. Econ.* Of or relating to the economic doctrine or system of protection.

1824 *Edin. Rev.* L. 73 Such was the state of the silk trade under the protective system. 1878 TOMLINSON *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 3) ix. vii. 394 Few can now be found in England, who would favour the re-imposition of protective duties. 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Edin.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3 A Protective policy...as I understand it, is a policy which aims at supporting or creating home industries by raising home prices. The raising of prices is a necessary step towards the encouragement of an industry under a Protective system.

b. In comb., as *protective prohibitive*.

1908 *Month* Jan. 18 By adopting the protective-prohibitive system he [Canning] promoted commerce.

B. *sb.* Anything employed to protect; e.g. in *Surgery*, carbolized oiled silk used for the protection of wounds.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 589 *Protectives*...Those materials used by the physician as external applications to exclude the air and to prevent inflamed tissues or other tissues. 1883 CLIFF. *Myelin & Dis.* 1. 38 The passage...to the seat of charge as protectives against the evil-disposed. 1898 F. MARRIOTT *Trop. Diseases* xxvii. 487 In dressing it is of importance that the raw surfaces be covered by some aseptic antiseptic protective.

Prote·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a protective or protecting manner; by way of protection; so as to afford protection.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 681 Caterpillars were protectively of the hue of foliage. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes from Nature* 18 Butterflies close their wings and display only the under surface, which is protectively and protectively coloured. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 5/1 A style of protectively coloured ware that are fitted to a sandy island in the bay of Dublin. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 363 The bird up a palace tale...is protectively in front of her.

2. *Pol. Econ.* So as to protect from competition; by protective imposts, etc.

1872–3 W. H. WILLIAMS *St. in Short Chapters* (1882) 130 Protectively opened and richly heiresses of English textile factories. 1880 *Times* 2 June 9/6 To maintain...that the passenger duty operates protectively for the competing carriers and especially for the traction traffic.

Protectiveness (prote·ktĭvnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Protective quality, power, or function.

1847 MISS AIKIN *Home Influence* II. 1 The careful protectiveness of an elder for a younger. 1857 *Pharm. Exp. Hist. Vaccination.* Evidence in the protectiveness of vaccination must now be contested. 1892 T. HARDY *Tess* xxxvii. If he had entered with a pistol in his hand he could scarcely have discerned her trust in his protectiveness.

Protector (prote·ktər), *sb.* [ME. a. OF. *protecteur* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *protecteur*, ad. post-cl. L. *protector*, *-trem*, a protector, a body-guard, agent-n. f. *protēg-ĕre* to PROTECT.]

1. One who protects, defends, or shields from injury or harm; a defender; a guardian, a patron.

Cardinal protector, a cardinal who has charge of the interests of a country, or a religious order or college, at Rome.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomastyn*) 70 *Jesu* ydilis hold hi mary; for hi protectour sal I be. 1483 CAXTON *Cathon* C *Regr* xx. 221 The whom hyld the dragon whiche were enpryngen and protectours of the thyng. a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. 1, Iudg me, And protector bee Of my cause. 1670 G. H. *Mah. Cardinals* I. 72 So The Cardinals Protectors of the several orders about Rome. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* xc. 2,

By my kind Protector kept, Sith I last see down and slept. 1659 TATHAM Ess. Greece 161. VI. In his half indeed bore a settled ally: but he was something more: he was a powerful protector. 1901 in *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 6/3 It will give him (the King) great satisfaction to assume and bear the honorary title of Protector of the University of Wales.

b. A thing that protects; a guard; *esp.* a device or contrivance serving to prevent injury to or from something, the object being often indicated by a prefixed word; e. g. *chest-protector, cuff-protector, ear-protector, paint-protector* (for a pencil), etc.

1849 *Navy Estimates* (ed. 3) 240 When the metallic protector was fixed at 9 to 2½, there was no corrosion or decay of the copper. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. viii. 183 Such a mass is a protector of the ice beneath it. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 8/3 The second lapse was a head protector. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 8 Dec. 5/4 Footprints showing the marks of lean-pensioners were found in the garden. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 The boots had been moulded with English protectors. *attrib.* 1901 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 6/2 Venturing sensible upon the framework between the protector stone.

c. *Hist. Antiq.* A member of the life-guard or body-guard. *rare*[−1].

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 57 From the seven schools two companies of horse and four were selected, of the protectors, whose advantageous station was the hope and reward of the most deserving soldiers.

2. *Eng. Hist.* **a.** One in charge of the kingdom during the minority, absence, or incapacity of the sovereign; a regent.

1397 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 346/1 Yat ye be protectour and defendour of yis Lond, and so named and called. *c* 1440 *Jrnl.* (E. E. T. S.) 431 The Duke of Glouncestre, to be Protectour and defendour of the Reame. 1580 DEE in *Strickland's Corresp.* 108 An honorable style [was] given him, that he should be called the Protector of the King and his Realme. 1593 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 38 My Lord Protector, by his Highnes leaue, Doth craue to speake to you. 1678 *Articles* 8. *Albans.* 2 1748 GENTLEMAN *Antiquities of Protector Wks.* (1880) 343 What's a Protector? He's a mighty Thing, That lives & is the Non-age of a King. 1870 PATTISON *Isaac Casaub.* 23 John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, and Protector of England. *a* 1900 GREY *Corr.* (1847) 167 His great patron the protector, Hampden, Duke of Gloucester. 1883 H. COX *Inquest.* 20, 80, 823 The appointment of a protector, guardian, or regent, when the half-orphaned of the Crown has been very young.

b. The official title of the head of the executive during part of the period of the Commonwealth; in full *Lord Protector of the Commonwealth*: borne by Oliver Cromwell 1653–8, and by his son Richard 1658–9.

1653 in *Acts & Ords. Parl.* (1658) 1173 From and after the 16 and twentieth day of December 1653 the Name, Style, Title and Stem of the Lord Protector [of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland] shall be used. 1653–4 *Weekly Intelligencer* 13–20 Mar., The Privy Lodgings for his Highness the Lord Protector in Whitehall are now in readiness, as also the Lodgings for his Lady Protectoress. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Oct., Saw the superb furniture of the Protector. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. ¶ 23 The Declaration of the Council of Officers was read, whereby Cromwell was made Protector. 1697 WILLIAM *Lond. Mem.* (1868) II. 9 It was said Cromwell's assumption, therefore, of the title of Protector was a usurpation and wholesome usurpation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 122 The kingly prerogatives were intrusted to a lord high protector...called not His Majesty but His Highness.

3. *Law. Protector of the settlement*: see 1900, 1876.

1851 *6 & 7 Will. IV, c.* 74 § 22 The Person who shall be the Owner of the prior Estate, or the first of such prior Estates if more than One, shall be the Protector of the Settlement so far as regards the Lands to which such prior Estate shall be subsisting. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1 The general collision which is certain to take place between the Liberal and Conservative parties, now that 'the protector of the settlement', as the lawyers say, is gone, will pretty certainly produce the desire for Reform, if it does not now exist. 1876 DIXON *Royal Prop.* v. § 2. 219 The Protector of the settlement is usually the tenant for life in possession; but the owner of the lands may appoint to the place any number of persons not exceeding three to be together Protector during the continuance of the estates preceding the estate tail.

4. A rendering of L. *tutor* in college use.

1688 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. lxxvii. 90 The earliest traceable recognition of surrogate-tutors at Oxford is at Magdalen College (1479). ...Wayneflete's statutes [a copied at Corpus Christi College (1517)] where the number of such students is limited to four, or six at the outside, and a person is named who is to be responsible for them, termed protector (rather [cf. Statutes of C. C. C. 1517, c. 32, governeth and ruleth them or becomes as parent).

Hence **† Protectordom** *Obs.*, a state under the rule of a Protector.

1660 PEPYS *Mem. Cambridge* (1841) 107 We have been to further years a kingdom, commonwealth, protectordom, afterwards under an army, parliament, &c.

Protector, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* **a.** To treat or deal with as Protector. **b.** To make or proclaim Protector.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 169 When the army see they are yours, they will be protectored by you. 1660 PEPYS *Tenth Rescued St. Impact.* 25 The then English Army was the promoter of those troubles, that not only subverted the Kings Throne, but Protector'd Oliver Cromwell.

Protectoral (*prətɛ·ktŏrăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL[1]: cf. *doctoral, electoral, pastoral*. So F. *protectoral* (1668 *s.* in Littré).] Of or pertaining to a protector, *esp.* in *Hist.* to the Protector of a kingdom or commonwealth.

1655 *Harv. Lats Pacif.* 23 Lest Intrinsecous and chargeable to the people than the instruments of Protectoral Government, or the present Government. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 503 This body, during the civil wars, and during the protectoral republic, fostered an executive and the regal power. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 642 This was the signal for the advance of troops by the Protector of Russia in his protectoral character. 1889 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 191 The actions of the Commonwealth and Protectoral Ministers are good and trustworthy.

† **B.** *sb.* = PROTECTORATE *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Wars* 366 With the dissolving of this Parliament was an End likewise given to the Protectoral.

Protectorate (*prətɛ·ktŏrĕt*), *sb.* [f. PROTECTOR *sb.* + -ATE[1]; cf. *doctorate*; so F. *protectorat* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = It., type **protettorato*-*us*.]

1. The office, position, or government of the Protector of a kingdom or state; the period of administration of a Protector; *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* the period (1653–9) during which Oliver and Richard Cromwell held the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth.

1830 WARD *Alb. Gram.* II. *Pastil* 199 He [Richard Cromwell] being designed to be his Father's successor in the Protectorate, was...sworn a Privy Councellor. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § *Cromw. Govt.* 677/1 During the continuance of his protectorate, he was perpetually thwarted for money, to keep the wheels of his government going. 1898 H. GARDINER *Newsh. Worthies* (1902) I. 16 The Short Parliament of 1656–9, summoned after the death of Oliver, during the brief Protectorate of Richard Cromwell. 1898 HOLCOMBE *Anc. Brit. Empire* (1914) II. 329 During the Protectorate the solemnity [of Dublin] was nearly extinct, but was revived again,...according to its previous forms, at the Restoration.

2. The office, position, or function of a protector or guardian; protectorship, guardianship. In *Internat. Law*: **a.** originally, The relation of a strong to a weaker state to which it gives its protection. **b.** The relation of a suzerain to a vassal state; suzerainty. *c.* now *obs.* The relation of a European power to a territory inhabited by native tribes, and not ranking among the nations as a state.

With 2, cf. PROTECTION 2, QUOT. 1892; PROTECTED, QUOT. 1876. In sense 2, the term acquired international recognition in the proceedings of the Berlin Conference of 1885. See also Wheat. *Gent. Intella* (1858) vii. 427, *Internat. Encyc. Eng.* (1908) XII. 42.

1815 WHEATON *Elem. Internat. Law* 84 The city of Cracow in Poland, with its territory, was declared by the congress of Vienna to be a free, independent, and neutral state, under the protection of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. ...Its sovereignty and revenue, except so far as it is affected by the protectorate which may be lawfully asserted over it by protectors of the treaties of Vienna. 1844 S. AUSTIN *Kaudt's Hist. Ref.* II. 167 The King of England, it was hoped, would accept the protectorate of the alliance. 1852 GUIZOT *Hist.* v. 32 Not a word more was said about the high protectorate hitherto exercised by Austria on the entire Italian States. 1884 *Monthly Review* (1885) I. ii. 84 To request England and France to assume a joint protectorate over Zanzibar. 1884 WHEATON *Elements Internat. Law* App. v. (1889) 481 The seven Ionian Islands ...Great Britain's abandonment of her protectorate having been accepted—not in form a part of the Greek monarchy. 1885 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/1 The sealing up of a British protectorate over south-western New Guinea, to be announced ...a few days ago. 1885 H. *Acte Générale Congrès Berlin* 26 Feb. in *Parl. Papers Eng.* (1886) XLVII. 110 In all parts of the territory...where no Power shall exercise rights of sovereignty or Protectorate, the International Navigation Commission of the Congo...shall be charged with superintending the application of the principles proclaimed...by this Declaration.

3. A state or territory placed or taken under the protection of a superior power; *esp.* a protected territory inhabited by native tribes.

1884 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 5/2 The coasts even of our new protectorate [the Niger Coasts] are incompletely known. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 5/2 H.M.S. Egeria has just completed a remarkable cruise of annexation, formally declaring as protectorates of Great Britain no fewer than thirteen islands in the South Pacific. 1892 *Times* 9 Jan. 5/6 The commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Protectorate. 1899 C. W. C. OMAN *Eng. 19th Cent.* x. 298 The programme sketched out by Mr. Rhodes, of drawing a continuous chain of British protectorates from Cape Colony to the Nile valley. 1908 *Whitaker's Almanack* 557 The Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba form a British Protectorate, and the East Africa Protectorate extends from the Uganda to the river Juba.

4. *attrib.* (all in senses 2, 3), as *protectorate force, form, idea, official, ordinance, regiment, system, treaty*, etc.

1897 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/2 It was arranged that the Protectorate force should occupy the next place in the marching order. *Ibid.* 19 Oct. 7/5 An extraordinary change ...in the Benin country owing to the energy of Sir Ralph Moor and the Protectorate officials. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 3/2 A strong body of Protectorate troops has set out for the interior of Benin to capture Chiefs[hips]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 4/6 Political guardians...acting out of the Protectorate Ordinance of 1898.

Hence **Protectorate** *v.* *trans.*, *nonce-wd.* to assume or assign as a protectorate.

1887 GORDON *Let.* 21 May in *Forster's 1868 Cabal.* (1899) 491 England to Protectorate Egypt, France to do Dhis to Tunis. 1889 W. G. LEWIS in *Nineteenth & Today*, 24 Apr., If we are to be arrested, strangled, appropriated, or protectorated, it should be by the Imperial rather than by any Colonial Government.

Protectoress, *obs.* var. PROTECTRESS.

Protectorial, *a.* [f. late L. *protectōri-us* PROTECTORY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a protector, or a protecting state.

1806 NARES *Hist. Eng.* III. 30 He was in some degree, allied to the Protectorial family, by his uncle's marriage with Ann, a daughter of Richard Cromwell. 1883 *Month. Rev.* 3 *Jan.* 3/2 The fact that we either had or had not protectorial rights over New Guinea.

† **Protectorian,** *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Protector (Cromwell), or to the Protectorate; Cromwellian.

1659 J. HARRINGTON *Wks. & Memoirs* etc. Wks. (1700) 240 Now were the Protectorian Family, O man we had say up the royal Commonwealth! *a* 1660 FULLER *Worthies, Herefordsh.* (1662) 6. 47 During the Tyranny of the Protectorian times. 1682 *New News fr. Scotland* 13 Witness of late their Protectorian Praise, For which some say, Our Laureat was the Poles.

B. *sb.* A supporter of Cromwell's protectorate; a Cromwellian.

1659 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* XVII. 124 Lelet. Coll. Kingwell a greate courtier, and a Protectorian. 1660 J. DAVIES *Civ. Wars* 392 Was the Protectorians embarrassed to have made no question.

Protectorless, *a.* [f. PROTECTOR + -LESS.] Having no protector. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Protectorly (*prətɛ·ktŏrli*), *a.* *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY[1].] Befitting or appropriate to a protector, esp. to the Lord Protector.

1659 in *Nicolas' Synops.* I. (1680) 363 Eisbeworth in his Clerk...His task much Protectorly exercises. 1659 T. JORDAN *Love-feasts Triumphant* 14 The Capitals of a Treaty of Peace...The Crown, King and Kingdom did threaten; And just the Land was a Protectorly cotton, By Ecclesias.

Protectorship (*prətɛ·ktŏrʃip*). [See -SHIP.]

1. The office of Protector of the realm: = PROTECTORATE *sb.* 1; also, with possessive pronoun, as title of a protector.

a 1580 *Arms* 303 Pr Duke of Yorke was sent ouer to Gromwitche, & he was discharged of his protectorshippe. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, iv. iii. 50 Indeed, my Lord, I (*Q*F. Why, so you, my Lord, Am) like your Lordly Lords Protectorship. 1699 *Englands Conf.* 7 The most probable competitor for succession in the Protectorship. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 120 Cromwell's Protectorship was built entirely upon the authority of the Council of Officers. 1897 *Jrnl. Knights* I. 351 Under the 'protectorship' of the Knights.

2. The position, character, or function of a protector; guardianship, patronage.

1598 FLORIO *Pareggi Epist.* 12 The love of good men, obtained through his behaviour in the protectorship of the people. 1892 G. H. *Hist. Carolinas* II. v. 229 Those Kings knew not those Principalities under the Carribeals to receive, but to confer honour upon them. 1750 MARY WORTLEY-MONTAGU *Rights Wom.* viii. 262 Not the blindness, tenderness of gallantry, nor the sacred superstition of protectorship. 1867 ROBERTSON *Archaol. Scotica* I. 222 In Moravia, contending with Negrinus for the protectorship of Alboin. 1884 *Edwin Holy Rom. Empr.* iv. (1889) 346 Napoleon found that the protectorship of the Church strengthened his position in France.

Protectory (*prətɛ·ktŏri*), *a.* and *sb.* [As adj. ad. late L. *protectōri-us* as of or belonging to the body-guard, f. *protector* (see PROTECTOR and -ORY[2]). As *sb.* f. as PROTECT *v.* + -ORY[1]: cf. *refectory, reformatory*, etc., and med.L. *protectōrium* protectorship, sb. use of neut. of *protectōrius*.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of protecting; protective.

1758 CLEVELAND *Rights Exempted* Wks. (1760) 471 The King...sends his Letters Protectory to the Abbot in these Words.

B. *sb.* *R. C. Ch.* An institution for the care and education of destitute or vicious children.

1868 [see 1900]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 5/2 The Cardinal was very severe in...philanthropic work, having established protectories for destitute children. 1888 HOLLAND *Ireland under Coercion* (ed. 2) I. 1. 40 The Catholic demand for the endowment of Catholic schools and protectories. 1893 *Public Opinion* 4/2/2 The New York Catholic Protectory, founded in 1868.

Protectress (*prətɛ·ktrĕs*). Also *fl.* 7–8 **protectoress.** [f. PROTECTOR + -ESS.]

1. A female protector; a patroness.

1570 FOXE *A.-S. & M. Introl.* 20 Much wrongfully esteeming you...to worship our Lady Mary the mother of God, and our patroness and protectresse, contrarie to all scripture. 1612 BRINSLEY *Diadelia* 304 Pallas, Patronesse of Athens, and Protectresse. 1754 POWNALL *Treat. in Intr. to* 1775, 296 The fair protectress of a fugitive adventurer. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* ii. 19 Athenè, the personal protectress of Achilles, of Odysseus, and of Diomed.

2. 1680 HEYLIN *Cosmogr. Myrror* Ded. 3 In making Choice of such a Protectoress. 1682 WHEELER *Journey Greece* 10, 185 Inap of Samos, the Protectoress of that Island. 1704 *Addit. Diana* 3 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4086/8 A Protectoress of Your own Dominions.

b. Applied to a thing.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 3 26 Children; whose poverty is their only safety, and protectresse. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 203 If the Papacy were inherently the protectress of humanity.

2. A female Protector or regent of a kingdom or commonwealth; also, the wife of a Protector.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 708/2 Katharine Parr...was by priuate mens protectresse of the realme of England, when king Henrie the eight went in person to the warre of Bullongne. 1649 PRYNNE *Gen. Plaine Pard. App.* 30

Ferdinand the Fourth...being but a cribble when his father Sancho died, was in ward to his mother Queen Mary, his Protectress. 1843 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1868) III. 193 As Protectress. 1849 CRAIK *Romance of Peerage* (1856) III. 178 Mrs Scarborough...the Lady Protectress, Widow Elizabeth Cromwell, after the Restoration, found a minion.

b. 1653–4 [see PROTECTOR 3 b]. 1660 TATHAM *Rump* v. i. She will be a Protectress whether he be a Protector or no.

† Protectrice. *Obs.* Also 5 -yce, 5–6 -yse. [ME. a. F. *protectrice*, fem. *protecteur* (= med.L. *protectrix*, *protectorix*) : see PROTECTOR.] = next.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Lucy) 310 As vpright, my spouse fre, is protectryce of thi eyne. *c* 1440 *Alphabet Tales* (1904) 222 Hir grete wisdom is euer protectryse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. *Maroboge* v. 3729 Parcion of Chaone, protectrice of the cuntre. 1832 in Morley *Cromwell* v. 62 (1900) 432 At the table of my Lady Protectrice dined my Lady St. . . 1708 tr. *Du Mauley's Hist. Cromwell-Mock* (1712) II. 137 She found a Protectress, the Character she gives of her exactly suited Madame.

† Protectrix (prŏte·triks). [med.L., fem. of L. *protector*.] = PROTECTRESS.

c 1500 KENNEDY *Poems* (Schipper) lv. 9 Sanctis Maria, Virgo virginum! Protectrix tili all pepill prudent. 1580 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) 1. 39 Preis ay to be protectrix of he pure. 1647 A. ROSS *Hist. Ven.* viii. (1652) 232 Mercie was said to be the goddess or protectrix of witches. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 23 England, the mother and the protectrix of heroines. 1883 *St. Jas' Mag.* & *Gen. Rev.* XXXVII. 122 The drapery was an eminent protectrix of literary men and scholars.

† Protectura. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as PROTECT v. + -URE.] The action or office of a protector.

c 1485 WORCESTER *Wks.* (1865) 201 The Chronicle hath supported him and his reigning by accepting of his Protectura.

† Protégé (prŏ·tĕ·ʒē), **protégée** *fem.* (*prote-ʒe*). [F., = (one) protected', pa. pple. of *protéger*, adf. L. *protegere* to PROTECT.] One who is under the protection or care of another, esp. of a person of superior position or influence.

1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* II. iii. And very a protégé, here comes your befriended protégée. 1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 242 She looked upon me as her particular protégé. 1787 DARWIN *Bot. Garden* (1789) II. 208 An immense army of dread Protégés, which one of his hundred and fifty protégés had once bite. 1810 MRS. KNIGHTLEY *Belinda* (1818) II. 121, 136 He must be a protégé of Lady Anne Percival. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv., Mrs. Saddletree...discoursed about the character of her unfortunate protégée. 1829–9 Mrs. HEMANS *Lady of Manore* IV. xxiv. 170 The little orphan girl, who had been the protégée of my dear husband. 1908 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 126/1 As a distinguished physician and as the protégé of prominent personages in Church and State.

† Prote·ic, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. PROTE(IN + -IC.] Of, of the nature of, or consisting of proteïn.

1847 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 647 The proteic principles have been termed the plastic materials of nutrition. 1867 *N. Lond. Soc. Botanical Exchange Mod. & Geog.* 30 A merely chemical proteic compound.

Proteid[1] (*prō·tĭĭd*). *Chem.* Also **proteïde.** [f. PROTE(IN + -ID[2].] A term applied in England from 1872 to the class of organic compounds previously known as 'protein bodies' or 'substances' (Ger. *proteïn-stoffe*), and now by preference called 'proteins': see PROTEIN, and NOTE there.

1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 251 The name *proteïdes* is here used in the comprehensive sense, which permits the grouping together of the noncrystallizable nitrogenous animal and vegetable substances possessing reactions in common. 1872 — *Gen. Index of Treat. Chem. Soc.* 1840–72, Proteïds. 1872 SCHORLEMMER *Intel.* 68 It is a common and often a very convenient practice to speak of the various albuminoid substances or mixtures of substances as 'proteïds'. 1874 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) 922 Albuminates. Peptones. — Albuminoids, or Proteïds (ed. 10: *Index*, Proteïds). 1876 FOWLER *Phys.* v. 1, (1879) 14 Proteïds...form a large portion of all living bodies and an essential part of all protoplasm. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 8/1 Some months ago Mr. Hankin discovered a class of organisms to which he gave the name of 'Protective Proteids'. These substances...appear to be a sort of natural antiseptic, possessing...the power of destroying the bacilli of anthrax and other maladies. 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 610 The work of the accomplished author (Wm. Mitchell) on the various of the carnivorous, formed the first step in our knowledge of tyrotic proteids. 1897 WALLIS *Manure. Plants* I. 227 The first determined step in the decomposition of protoplasm into proteids. 1907 *Encyclopædia of Constables* to *Prot. Physiol., Inc.*, 36 Jan. p. viii. 1 The word Proteïd—which is used in different senses in this country and in Germany—should be abolished.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* = PROTEIN *attrib.*

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. 3 That compound known to chemists as proteïd matter. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 159 A term confined to a purely proteïd diet must not a prodigious quantity of it. 1883 *American* VI. 173 The contains various complex these distinct proteïd bodies. 1897 TURNER *Anæsth. Pathiatrist Soc.* IX. 130 The more proteïd material the body is called upon to metabolize the more likely we are to have an excess of lactic acid, etc.).

Proteid[2] (*prō·tĭĭd*). *Zool. rare.* [f. med.L. generic name *Proteus* + -ID[2].] An amphibian of the family *Proteidæ*, typified by the genus *Proteus* (PROTEUS 3 b). So **Proteidean** (*prōtĭĭ·dĭăn*) *a.*, belonging to this group of amphibians.

Proteiform (*prōtĭ·ifōɹm*), *a.* [f. PROTE-IN + -(I)FORM.] Changeable in form, or assuming many various forms, like the fabled Proteus or the 'protean-mindedness'; protean, multiform, extremely variable or various.

1833 R. G. REMONDINO tr. *Tucker's Black Death* 5. 1888/1 on This violent disease...is pestilence in its varieties. 1840–50 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1311/2 Proteiform organisms of the Amœba and other infusion animals. 1851 H. LONGUEVILLE *Stud. Water* (1852) 237 [They] must imagine to themselves such a being as we may suppose to have existed before the creation of the present species, and combining in itself...all the possible procedures, transformations of an absolute and imperial existence. 1860 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xxx. § 170 (1875) 474 When we turn from these protoform epochs of living life...we find differences of climate.

Protein (*prō·tĭĭn*). Also 9 -ine. *Chem.* [a. F. *protéine* (Mulder 1838), Gr. *πρωτεῖα*, f. Gr. *πρωτ-ος* primary, prime (so named as a primary substance or fundamental material of the bodies of animals and plants): see -IN[1].]

† a. Name given by Mulder to a complex residual nitrogenous substance, of tolerably constant composition, obtained from casein, fibrin, and egg albumin, to which he assigned the formula $C_{40}H_{62}N_{10}O_{12}$, and which he regarded as the essential constituent of organized bodies, animal or vegetable (*obs.*).

b. In current use, any one of a class of organic compounds, the *proteins*, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, with a little sulphur, in complex and more or less unstable combination; forming an important part of all living organisms, and the essential nitrogenous constituents of the food of animals; obtained as amorphous solids, differing in solubility and other properties, and usually coagulable by heat. Also called *albuminoids*, and very generally *proteids* (see PROTEID[1]).

When the advance of chemical knowledge showed that there was no such definite compound as Mulder's 'protein'; the albuminoid substances of which he had considered it to be the basis continued to be known as the *protein bodies* or *substances*, Ger. *proteïn-stoffe* (see C). To realize the latter, the term *proteïd* (at first *proteïde*) was used by H. WATTS in 1871 in his translation of Gmelin's *Handbook of Chemistry*, also in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, and the 1878 ed. of Fownes' *Chemistry*, 163), and became common (though not universal) in English use. *Proteïd* had however in German been applied to designate compounds still more complex, e.g. haemoglobin (see Hoppe-Seyler, *Handbuch*, ed. 3, 1867), 1906. There arose confusion in nomenclature, to remedy which a Committee on Proteïd Nomenclature was appointed, and in 1910 recommended the terms of the term *proteïd* in either sense, and the use of *proteins* as the collective name for the *proteïds* or protein bodies.

This recommendation was adopted by the International Congress of Physiologists at Heidelberg in the same year.

The simple proteins are the *protamines*, *albumins*, *albumins*, and *globulins* (derivatives of which are fibrin and myosin). The *conjugated* compounds are the *nucleoproteins* (e.g. globulin and hæmatin), *phospho-proteins* (e.g. vitellin, caseinogen, and casein), *compound proteins* (incl. *nucleo-proteins*), *glucoproteins* (e.g. mucin), *chromo-proteins* (e.g. haemoglobin). Derivatives of proteins are the *albumoses* (or *proteoses*), *albuminates* (formerly called 'albuminates'), *proteanes* (e.g. albumins, globulins, gelatines), *peptones*, *polypeptides*. See *Journal of Physiology* XXXV. *Proc.* 28 Jan. 1907, pp. xvii–xx, and *Proc. Chem. Soc.* XXIII. 98.

1838 MULDER in *Bibliothèque des Sciences Phys. en Néerlande* III. La matière organique, dans sa première forme de toutes les parties constituantes du corps animal, nommée *protéine* (*πρωτεῖος* de première grandeur). 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Proteine*, a product of the decomposition of albumen, &c., by potassa. 1851 CARPENTER *Mem. Phys.* (ed. 2) § Proteïn and Gelatine are remarkable, not only for containing four elements, but for the very large number of atoms of these components which enter into the single compound atom of each. 1854 Footnote in *Grey's Chem.* 167 I. *Org. Nat.* 41 According to a view which has evoked much attention, these three prominent elements (albumen, fibrine, and casein) are merely slightly modified forms of the one proximate element, proteine. Mulder [is] the author of this view. 1868 HUNTER *Phys. Bands of Life* in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. (1869) 230 All forms of protoplasm...yet examined, contain the four elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, in very complex union...To this complex combination, the nature of which has never been determined with exactness, the name of *Protein* has been applied. 1876 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 423 In many [foods] the amount of proteïn is too small. *Ibid.* 500 Of the true chemical character of the enzymes we are ignorant. They are probably proteïns. 1907 *Trans. Physiol.* XXXV. *Proc.* 28 Jan. *Hopk. on Proteid Nomencl.* p. xviii, The word Protein is recommended as the general name of the whole group...It is at present so used both in America and Germany.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 412 Acetic acid...renders them gelatinous and tough, but takes up no proteïn-compound. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1045 The main element of this material is of proteïn-basis. 1857 G. *Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 2) 52 Sort of translation things between the proteïn elements and urea. 1880 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* & *Surg.* 70 The pancreas as well as the stomach secretes a substance capable of transforming proteïn matters into peptone. 1895 H. *Watson Dis. Eye* 134 The proteïn elements, crystalline, is at its least quantity. 1900 *Monist Cat* 190 The result is a minute spheroidal mass of proteïn substance. 1913 *Chambers' Encycl.* x. 11 *Proteïn*, The name *proteïn bodies*, or *proteïn compounds*, is commonly restricted both by physiologists and chemists, as being the term connoted only by representing a class of compounds, which...reserve their name from their constituting the group which forms the main essential articles of food. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 830 The fibres become finely granular from the deposition in them of fine proteïn granules.

Hence **Prote·inaceous** (*-ēĭ·ʃĕs*), **Prote·inic** (*-ē·ĭnĭk*), **Proteïnous** (*prōtĭ·ĭnŭs*) *adjs.*, of the nature of, or consisting of, proteïn.

1891 HUXLEY *Med. Lect.* "Proteinaceous" membrane. 1868 MUNROE in *Forbs. Rec.* Feb. (1869) 135 If we use the term with...caution...it may truly be said that all protoplasm is proteinaceous. 1870 WILLIAMS *Mem. Lond.* I The proteinaceous matter or protoplasm which constitutes the physical basis of life. 1878 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 61 Yeast cannot elaborate "proteinic matter under these conditions. 1892 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1079/2 A "proteinous alimentary principle. 1899 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 390/1 Nucleated cells: the membranous walls of which consist of a proteinous substance.

Pro tem., pro tempore: see PRO 12.

Protemlyro, Protembryonic, Protentophalon: see PROTO- 2 b.

† Protenchyma (*prote·ŋkĭmă*). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρωτ-ος* first + *ἔγχυμα* infusion, after PARENCHYMA.] A term used by Nägeli for the primary meristem and those tissues (the epidermal and fundamental) which arise immediately from it: contrasted with *cheneïchyma*.

1879 BARRATT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 103 Nägeli says...that he would call the primary meristem and all parts of the tissue which arise immediately from it...Protenchyma (or Protoï); the cambium, on the other hand, and everything which...originates from it Epenchyma (or Epeï)...But...there is no reason for bringing into prominence only the contrast between fibre-vascular and non-fibre-vascular tissues (Epenchyma and Protenchyma)...; the protenchyma of Nägeli therefore splits up, according to use, into three kinds (primary meristem, epidermal tissue, fundamental tissue) of equal value with his epenchyma. 1884 SWAN & SORBY (*In Sorby's Pictures* 6.

Protend (*prote·nd*), *v.* Now *rare*. [ME. ad. L. *protendĕre* to stretch forth, extend: f. PRO-[1] 1*a* + *tendĕre* to stretch: cf. obs. F. *protendre* (1404 in Godef.) to extend, a variant of *portendre*: see PORTEND.]

I. 1. *trans.* To stretch forth; to hold out in front of one. Also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 227 In whiche yere K. Iacobus Stuartus apperede...protendynge [orig. *porrigens*] grete lineages from theyre into the northe. 1648 HERRICK *Hesperides, Protend, to* 161, 302, 1266, as stretch forth. *a* 1688 CLEVELAND *Journal, Hist.* (ed. 3, 1732) 127 Not regard or impression passively printed upon the soul from without, but when vitally protended or actively exerted from within it self. 1713 tr. *Pope Hiad* xv. 188 [Aias] Now clashes his spear, now lifts, and now protends. 1832 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiv. IX. 23 The spears were protended, the swingers sounded.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To stretch forward; to stick out, protrude.

1726 LEONI (*Alberti's Archit.* II. 66/1 Its two horns so wings protending forwards. 1898 CLIFFORD *Riddle* 22, Prone, with hands and feet protending.

2. *trans.* To extend in length, as in any dimension of space; to produce (a line); usually *pass.* to extend, stretch, reach (from one point to another). Also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The thridde parte, which is Affrica, is protendede from the weste in to the meridies in to the coste of Egipte. *Ibid.* II. 35 Kynge Otho ouercome a longe tyme in to mede...whanne...protendede his vie to the shore of the floode of Des Iahyede Chastre. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 126 One single street...protended to 8 right line from the Castle to Holy-rood house. 1778 *Phil. Trans. L. Frd.* 3 London is more protended in length. 1808 ALEXANDER *Hampton Lect.* (1827) 9 Whether, and how far, the thought and personality of the Psalmist were protended to, and absorbed by, the Divine object of their contemplation.

b. To extend in magnitude or amount.

1699 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 219 Protending and contracting it...according to the rule and power of the Office. 1873 E. BURROUGH *Comm. Tit.* 244 He begunneth as Principium the Number next to Nature, and that is Two, ...The Monad is Protended, which begetteth Two.

3. To extend in duration; to protract, prolong.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 189 His ayre so he protended [MS. he ete of the ayr] dayes. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 150 All High Feasts were celebrated and enacted in the morning; and...1858 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 311 The starry Heaven...portends it also to the immediate cause of their periodic movement.

II. † 4. To portend, foreshow. (In quot. 1589 *absol.*) *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 22 That Comets did presage of the Kne Starre. 1600 HOLLAND *tr. Livy* 1. 1. 1 Of God and Man This portendeth the Mirth of a feast and not of a war.

Hence **Prote·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Prote·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1699 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 267 The protending of the Hand towards the West. 1837 DICKENS *Hard* II. 222 They lie protected there, By her large backbone, and protended spear. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 98 A large protending rock. 1808 KNOX & DR. *Emmanuel* xxi. (1818) II. 224 The terrific and protended jaws of the sea-lizards.

† Prote·nse, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *protensus*, ppl. stem of *protendĕre* to PROTEND.] = PROTENSION 3.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 4 By due degrees, and long protense Lead and labor still persisted.

† Prote·nsed, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *protens-us*, pa. pple. of *protendĕre* to PROTEND + -ED[1].] Stretched forward, extended in length.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bart. Weeks* i. 710 The head of the hydre, after a certaine measure long, and upward protensed.

Protension (*prote·nʃŏn*), *rare.* [ad. late L. *protensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *protendĕre* to PROTEND.] The action or fact of protending.

1. A stretching or reaching forward. Also *fig.*

1682 tr. *Müller Rem. Mod.* 16 Ye Vessels, *Protension*, a stretching forth in length. 1834 tr. W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xli. (1870) II. 426 There cannot be any tendency, no protension of the mind to attain this object as an end. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 4 There are minds whose powers is dead, if not many are so, no protension, straightened forwards to narrow channels with hopeless tension.

2. Extension in length; freer extent; length.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. vii. 322 The rays...still in of an unequal protension.

3. Extension in time; duration.

1850 tr. W. Hamilton *Discuss.* App. I. (ed.) (1852) 603 Time, Protension or protensive quantity, called likewise Duration, is a necessary condition of thought.

Protensity. *rare*—[1]. [f. **protens*, ad. L. *protens-us* (see next) + -ITY.] The character of being protensive or of taking up time (*Cent. Dict.*).

Protensive (*prote·nsiv*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *protens-*, ppl. stem of *protend-ere* to PROTEND + -IVE.] Having the quality of protending.

1. Extending in time; continuing, lasting, enduring.

1643 [implied in Protensively]. 1677 Platts *Flower Life* title. Wks. 1732 II. 68 Our Patience it ...according to the Will of God, when it is as extensive as intensive, and as protensive as God requires it to be. 1696-7 tr. W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 322 Time is a protensive quantity, and, consequently, any part of it, however small, cannot, without a contradiction, be imagined as not divisible into parts. 1870 *Outline Hamilton's Philos.* 217 Examples of the sublime ...are manifested in the extensive sublime of Space and in the protensive sublime of Eternity.

2. Extending lengthwise; relating to or expressing linear extension, as magnitude of one dimension.

1656 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 320 In the study of Mathematics we are accustomed...to a protensive, rather than to either an extensive, a comprehensive, or an intensive, application of thought. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 763 Distance as a direction from the percipient or what we should call protensive distance.

Hence **Protensively** *adv.*, (in quots.) in respect of duration or extension in time.

1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* vi. 3 All the thoughts extensively are intensively vainly evil, and protensively continually. 1882-3 Schaff-Herzog *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2321 Space cannot be thought of except as extensively, nor time except as protensively, infinite.

Protensile (*prote·nsil*). *Min.* [f. Protens-us + -ile.] A synonym of Cubicalsaite, q. v.

† **Proteolysis** (*prōtiǫ·lĭsis*). *Phys. Chem.* [mod.L., f. *Proteo-*, assumed combining form of Protein + Gr. *λύσις* a loosening, solution.] A term for **a.** The separation of the proteins from a protein-containing mixture; **b.** The splitting up of proteins by ferments. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Although applied in turn to *electrolysis* and *hydrolysis* (decomposition by the agency of electricity and of water), *proteolysis* is not parallel in sense: see quot. 1907.

1880 *Lancet* 8 XXIII. 169/1 They record facts chiefly relative to pepsin and the digestion of proteids; digestive proteolysis; the milk-curdling ferment. 1888 *Lancet* 2 Feb. 234/1 An examination of the contents of the stomach proved that the gastric juice was considerable in quantity, and proteolysis energetic. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteolysis*, the separation of proteids from a mixture. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 57 Of these [substances] the more important are ferments, the results of proteolysis. 1907 *Environmental conditions in Trop. Hygiene* XXXV. *Proc.* 16 Jan., Derivatives of Proteins. Of these, the products of protein hydrolysis (a term preferable to proteolysis) are those which require special attention. (*Note.* Terms such as proteolysis fail to convey a meaning in harmony with that which is conveyed by the terms electrolysis and hydrolysis (on which they are modelled) of decomposition by.)

Hence **Proteolyse** (*prōtiǫ·lăiz*), *v. trans.*, to decompose or split up (proteins).

1900 in *Daily Chron.* 20 Nov. 5/6 Those experiments [of Professor Virey] definitely establish the fact...that no enzymes which actively proteolyse the simpler forms of proteid is present in all parts of the plant body. 1904 Vines *Professor of Physiol. in Aber. Brit. Ass.* 190 The results show that these Fungi can peptonise White-proteose, with formation of leucin and tyrosine, and can proteolyse fibrin.

Proteolytic (*prōtiǫlĭ·tik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *λυτικ-ός* able to loose, dissolving.] Having the quality of decomposing proteins.

1877 Foster *Phys.* II. iv. (1878) 323 As aqueous solution of the pendigestion to both amylolytic and proteolytic, i.e. capable to convert some of both the salivary (pancreatic) ferment and pepsin. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteolytic*, having the power to decompose or digest proteids. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 704 The suppuration of the primary seat of lesion presents a potent proteolytic energy.

Proteose (*prō·tiōs*). *Phys. Chem.* [f. Protein + -ose [2].] One of a class of products of protein-hydrolysis: see quots. and Peptone.

1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteoses*, primary therapic products formed in the digestion of proteids with gastric or pancreatic juices or their equivalents, or by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids. They are intermediate between the original proteid and peptone. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 87 Various contain proteids which possess characteristics of the albumins or globulins and others of peptones. 1907 Recommendations of Committee on Proteid Nomenc. I (Derivatives of Proteins). ii. Proteoses. This term includes albumoses, globuloses, gelatoses, etc.

Proter-, shorter form of Protero-, used before a vowel, as in the words here following.

Proteraudrous (*prōtĕrɔ·drŭs*), *a.* [f. Protero- + -androus: cf. Proterandry. In both senses opp. to Proterogynous.]

1. *Bot.* Having the stamens or male organs mature before the pistil or female organ.

1872 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* v. 130 Cross-fertilisation is favoured by the flower being proteraudrous. 1879 A. W. Bennett in *Academy* 31 Proterandrous & proterandrous (therefore cross-fertilized).

2. *Zool.* Of a hermaphrodite animal, or a colony of zooids: Having the male organs, or individuals, sexually mature before the female. (Cf. quot. 1887 s. v. Protogynous below.)

Hence **Proteraudrousness**, the quality or fact of being proteraudrous; so **Proterandry**.

1872 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* v. 131 Cross-fertilisation is ensured...in Rubiads and Bracts by proterandrousness (if I may be permitted to coin the word). 1887 *Nature* 29 Dec. 212/1 If the polypides are unisexual, then the proterandry refers only to the colony as a whole. 1892 *Cent. Dict. Lex.*, *Proterandry*, the condition, in a Phanerogam, in which the stamens of the flower mature before the pistil.

Proteranthous (*prŏtĕra·nthŭs*), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *ἀνθ-ος* flower + -ous.] Having flowers appearing before the leaves.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 402.

† **Proterical**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *πρωτερεσία* early-bearing, precocious (*πρωτερεσία συκῆ* a kind of early fig) + -al.] Early-bearing.

a 1680 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 72 This great variety of Plum Trees, as proteriacal, perennial, biferous, triferous, and always-bearing Trees.

Protero- (*prŏtĕro*), before a vowel **proter-** (*prŏtĕr*), combining form from Gr. *πρότερος* fore, former, anterior, in place, time, order, rank; used in a few scientific terms.

Proterobase (*-bās*) *Min.* [after Diabase], an eruptive rock resembling diabase, but in a more advanced stage of alteration. **Proteroglossate** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], belonging to Günther's division *Proterglossata* of batrachians, having the tongue free in front. **Proterograph** (*-grăf*) *Zool.* [Gr. *γράφειν* to carve], a venomous serpent of the group *Proterogrypha*, characterized by having only the anterior maxillary tooth grooved; so **Proterogly·phic**, **Proterog·lyphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Proterogrypha*. **Proterosaur** (*-sɔr*) [Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard], a marine of the extinct genus *Proterosaurus* or group *Proterosauria*, comprising some of the oldest known reptiles; so **Proterosau·rian** *a.*, belonging to the *Proterosauria*; *n.* a proterosaur. **Proterotomous** (*-ŏtŏmŭs*) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *τομ-ός* cutting], applied to mastication in which the molars of the lower jaw move forwards against those of the upper, as in the Carnivora. **Proterotrochal** *a. Biol.* [cf. Prototroch]: see quots. See also Protebanthous, Proterandrous, etc.

1893 G. S. West in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 803 It is undoubtedly the homologue of that structure present in the Vipsiroe and Proterogyphous forms. 1896 Newman *Zoology* 136 In the Permian Rocks the first undoubted Reptilian remains occur, the "Proterosaurus of the period being probably a Lacertilian.] 1898 Cope *Primary Factors Evol.* 24, 318 The inferior molar of *Stereognathus*, on the superior molar. "Proterosaur mastication. 1901 Cunningham & Salisbury *Gard.* II. 61, 162 To the "Proterozoic era is assigned the time that elapsed between the close of the formation of the igneous complex and the beginning of the lowest system which is now known to contain abundant well-preserved fossils. [*Note*] Proterozoic, as here used, is a synonym of *Algonkian* as used by the U. S. Geol. Surv. 1908 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 191/1 Between the close of this long Archæan period and the beginning of the palæozoic ages...there was another vast epoch of geological time, distinguished as the Proterozoic era.

Proterogynous (*prŏtĕrŏ·dʒĭnŭs*), *a.* [f. Protero- + -gynous. Cf. Protogynous. In both senses opposed to Proteraudrous.]

1. *Bot.* Having the pistil or female organ mature before the stamens or male organs.

1872 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* iii. 51 Callha *palustris*...The species are said by Hildebrand to be proterogynous. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl. Insect.* 10 Other individuals, called proterogynous, have their stigma mature before their pollen is ready. 1887 Tenniswood in *Müller's Fert. Flowers* 11 note, Amongst cells the species of dichogamy, *homogamy* ..., Hildebrand, *protogynous*; Delpino, *proterogynous*.

2. *Zool.* Of a hermaphrodite animal, or a colony of zooids: Having the female organs, or individuals, sexually mature before the male.

So **Proterogyny**, the quality or state of being proterogynous.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Proterogyny*, the maturation of the pistil of a flower before the stamens.

† **Proterve**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *protervus* forward, bold, pert, wanton, impudent; cf. obs. F. *proterve* (c 1477 in Godef.).

Etymol. of L. *protervus* doubtful. Webb suggests also **pro-terpuos*, f. *Pro-* + *-terpus*, of Gr. *τέρπομαι* to delight.]

Forward, wayward, untoward, stubborn; petulant. Hence † **Proterve·ly** *adv.*

1580 Wright *Passions* (ed. 3) 1620 whether he...vnderstand, perceiue [*sic*] or comprehend, finely perceiue[d]. 1596 Edgar *Prog. Pr.* (W. de W. 1530) 212 Who so euer by his owne reason or sentence will defende arrogantly or stoutly that thynge yt he knoth. 1567 Satir. *Poems Reform.* vi. 31 Man of his awin wrake maire it to poneise.

Protervious, error. form of Protervous.

Protervity (*prŏtɜ·rvĭti*). Now *rare.* [ad. Fr. *protervité*, ad. L. *protervitātem* forwardness, pertness, etc.: see prec.] Waywardness, forwardness, stubbornness; pertness, sauciness, insolence; peevishness, petulance; an instance of this.

1510 *Pynson's Ordre Chyualry* (1913) 19 Thay that of protervite will not vnderstande, Ps. xci. 10, theyre songe shal be in hell. 1613 *Dive Pinkhurst* viii. (1633) 123 If...we adde, Protervitie, disobedience, and rude Behauiour. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1656) 39 The queen, who formerly showed so much wrought generosity and worthiness, 1708 C. D'Avenant *Conformist* I. (1727) 10 The pertinacy and protervity of sects. 1838 G. S. Faber *Sufficiency* 308 The protervity of heretics in the very effects of their falsehood. 1882 Stevenson *Pent. Studies* 38 In his [Hogarth] poems and plays there are the same unaccountable protervities.

† **b.** *fig.* Applied obscurely (or erroneously) to a bodily deformity or disfigurement. *Obs.*

1661 Fuller *Worthies* II. iv. (ed. 2) 183 Some deformity in the mind...(as in certain natural) preservation in the body) then are seldome taking, but often begett a dislike.

† **Protervous**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 prtvus. protervious. [f. L. *protervus* (see Protervity) + -ous.] = Protervy.

1396 Bish. *Exon. Anne Aubeny* 63 b. Sholde ony gyue Pylate to the prestes...he deserued their protervous mallyce. 1614 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 8 No such apparent Victorie was gotten of protervious Heretiques. *Ibid.* 9 The Scriptures are a medicine to consult protervious error.

Protest (*prō·tĕst*, formerly *prŏtĕ·st*), *sb.* [ME. = OF. *protest* (1479 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *protêt* (= med.L. *protest-um*, It., Sp., Pg *protesto*), f. F. *protester* to Protest. Cf. obs. F. *protesto*, It., Sp. *protesta* fem.] An act of protesting.

1. A solemn declaration; an affirmation; an reservation; an avowal; = Protestation 1.

c 1400 *Rom.* 3903 And in prouer agayn; here a wrong gree all, Half my good. I graunt it here to Godfrey. 1598 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iv. 1. 160 Swears me a good mouth-filling Oath: and leaves it vnder's Breath. And such a peece of Pigeon Liuer-hearted, To Yellow-Feather, and Downy-Cheeke. 1634 Worcester *Institutio* 17 They would receive their Neighbours with Protests of good Usage. 1676 Measure *Trade Trans.* 1. 13 A statement or protest is, compared with the reality, a poor thing.

2. The action taken to fix the liability for the payment of a dishonoured bill; *spec.* a formal declaration in writing, usually by a notary-public, that a bill has been duly presented and payment or acceptance refused.

1822 Mariners *Acc. Tonga-Islands* I. 399 The Master may...leave afterwards the copies of the Protest with some of the house, or throw the same within doors, and keep a note of it against the next time. 1882 Shamrock *Exchanges* 31 If a Bill be presented for Acceptance, and the Acceptor refuse absolutely to accept it, then the Possessor of the Bill is obliged instantly without delay to make Protest for Non-Acceptance. 1698 *Act* 9 & 10 *Will. III*, c. 17 Which Protest...shall within Fourteen Days after making thereof, be sent, or otherwise due Notice shall be given thereof, to the Party from whom the said Bill or Bills were received. 1708 Swinocken *Trip. round World* 19, I gave the Protest to Capt. Clipperton in the South-Seas. 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 61 § 51 (2) Where a bill has been duly noted, the protest may be subsequently extended as of the date of the noting. *Ibid.* (3) A protest must contain a copy of the bill, and be signed by the notary making it.

3. A written declaration made by the master of a ship, attested by a justice of the peace or a consul, stating the circumstances under which injury has happened to the ship or cargo, or under which officers or crew have incurred any liability.

1729 Masters *Instructions* I. 81 The Insurers will for the Future (which is a Declension upon Oath, usually made by the Master, and some of his People, before a Justice, Mayor, or Consul, at any Place where they first arrive. 1848 Wheaton *Laws Law., Protest.*...a writing attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn up at the request of a vessel, stating the severity of the voyage by which the ship has suffered, and showing that the damage was not occasioned by his misconduct or neglect.

4. A formal statement or declaration of disapproval of or dissent from, or of consent under certain conditions only to, some action or proceeding; a remonstrance.

1592 *Parl. Misc.* I. 36 This Answer of the Barons to the King [in 1246]...being in the Nature of a Protest, to the Prejudice of that Kind of Answer with it History; we shall, therefore, give it at length as follows. 1789 Rousseau-Chas. *F. Ill.* x. 101 Protests and counter-protests were taken. 1820 J. Hamilton *Rep. Constit. Cor.* I. 5 The husband appeared under protest, and proved to be dismissed on the ground [etc.]. 1848 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 292 On the first day (18th May) of the meeting of the general assembly of 1843, the ministers and elders, members of that body, opposed to the right of patronage and to former of the veto, gave in a Protest, stating...that "The courts of the church as now established, and members thereof, are liable to be control by the civil courts in the exercise of their spiritual functions." 1889 Sir W. E. Baxter in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 808 The meaning of paying under protest necessarily is that the party paying the money does not pay it by way of rightful payment, but claims it still as his money in the hands of the person to whom it is paid. 1893 *Times* 10 Dec. 5/4 Montrose of protest began to be held all over Ireland.

b. A written statement of dissent from any motion carried in the House of Lords, recorded and signed by any Peer of the minority. (The earlier term was Protestation 3 b.)

1708 (title) The Protest of the Lords [upon Addressing] Her Majesty] for the Speedy Sitting of the Parliament. Lords. 1741 *Tryals Mr. Lords* XXI. 1977 Ordered, That the Protest now read, the House will take into Consideration on Thursday next, the Manner of entering the Names of Protests, and the Manner of entering them. 1741 [title] Another Protest of their Lordships, in Sir George Byng's Attacking the Spanish Fleet. 1785 *Mackrell's Journ.* I. 8, 188 Each peer has also a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons of such dissent; which is usually called his protest. 1834 Macaulay *Hist.* (1866) iv. Some of the most remarkable protests which appear in the journals of the peers were drawn up by him. [Atterbury]. 1875 Rogers (title) A Complete Collection of the Protests of the Lords... 1894-1911 *Dict. Parl.* 23 It was not necessary or usual to inform the Lord Chancellor, when the six Peers who make the first protest, with or without reasons, state that they 'demanded their right of protestation'. *Ibid. Prot.* 11 The first protest with reasons entered in the journals of the Irish House of Lords was in 1695...the practice was plainly borrowed from English precedents.

3. *absol.*, as *protest meeting, resolution.*

1850 Mudie *Our Antipodes* (1857) 109 The protest meetings occupied on the 16th and 18th. 1855 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/3 Lord Dungannon did not, as many expected... hoist the protest flag after the fourth. 1900 *Pall Mall Gazette* 31 July 1/1 A protest meeting was held at 10 o'clock.

Protest (prōtĕ·st), *v.* [a. *F. protester* (1461 c. in Littré), ad. L. *protest-ārī* (also in late L. *-āre*) to declare formally in public, testify, protest, f. PRO-[1] + *testārī* to be or speak as a witness, to declare, avow, assert.]

1. *trans.* To declare or state formally or solemnly (something about which a doubt is stated or implied); to affirm, asseverate, or assert in formal or solemn terms. Const. with *subord. cl.*, *compl.*, or *simple obj.*

1490 Henrician Da. Gloucr. *Address to Rysene Fardens* (1908) N. 26/1, I Protest, for myn Excuse and my Discharge, that I never was, am, nor never shall be Consenting ...to his Deliverance. 1530 Palsgr. 666/1, I protest that I wyll nothyng observynge Master Iues (etc.). 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* 1. 43 Likewise Thomas in protesting him to be his lord and his God, doth profess that he is that only one God whome he had alway worshipped. 1581 in *Calderwood Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 114 Foresmuche as so many speaketh against this thing, your S., calle protest hame, before God, and his holie congregation, that ye have taken, and are now consented to [save M... never greeved, for your lyeffull wife. 1611 Jas. I to Elliot *Corp. Cor. Ser.* 1. VII. 183 This I protest I can have no hope to the going out of my owne mountenes. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 3 ¶ 3, I protest to you, the Gentlemen are not spoken to. 1739 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1813 I. 320 She protested in the most solemn manner, that she was innocent of the crime laid to her charge. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 38 She then...with dignity and calmness solemnly protested her innocence.

b. *intr.* To make protestation or solemn affirmation.

1560 Bible (Geneva) 1 *Kings* ii. 42 Did I not make thee sweare...& protested unto thee, saying [etc.]? — Ier. xi. 7, I have protested vnto your fathers...rising vperly & protesting, saying, Obey my voyce. 1611 Bible, *Matt.* xx. 23 *Mark.* Madam, how like you this Play? 1711 The Lady protests so much, no thinker. 1822 Bible (Geneva) xxii. 3 The man did solemnly protest vnto vs, saying, Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you. — 1 *Sam.* viii. 9 Protest solemnly vnto them, and shew them the maner of the King that shall reigne ouer them. 1832 Rathbone *Lewis*, Sir (ed. 2) 73 Every mother...who ever, by her huge opinion of hope for some privileged, promised for a love deeper and wilder than that of society.

6. As a mere asseveration; *cf.* Declare 6, 6b.

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 156, I lords, I doe protest, And did of worthie men account that worthie knight the best. 1600 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 213 I will [*sic*] protest. 1701 *Twelfth Lett.* 186, (1810) 153, I cannot...call you the...Lovers Silver in the Kingdom, protest, my lord, I do not think you so.

2. *trans.* To make a formal written declaration of the non-acceptance or non-payment of (a bill of exchange) when duly presented. Also *fig.*

1633 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 134 Providing a Bill to be protested by Mr Wolstan. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 13 Dec., If the Bill of exchange...be not paid, I...do not help him about it, they have no way but to let it be protested. 1787 *Act* 3 *Geo. III*, c. 44 § 3. The person...who shall have procured such note. 1806 *Cruise Banking* 1. 112 The acceptor may prevent the future necessity to send for bill, and protest for being protested.

†**b.** To protest the bill of (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1620 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* iv. 1, I'm sure 'would not your hearts, to be protested, [1631 all for] another, 1630 *Monmouth Coffy Maiden* 1. iii, I swear not will have my money, Or I'll protest you first, and, that done, have The statute made for bankrupts served upon you.

2. *Football.* To lodge a protest against (a player); to object to as disqualified. *U. S.*

1905 *McClure's Mag.* June 158/2 Princeton protested Thomas J. Thorp, son of Columbia's best coach. Columbia returned the compliment by protesting Davis, Princeton's captain and end-rush.

†**3.** To assert publicly; to proclaim, publish; to declare, show forth. *Obs.*

a 1556 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 210 b, In case ye be the rightes so to do, then be [the herald] ryght prompt the hyrtes that should ensue, to the hurtes and losses, that to suche a case is appurtenaunt to be done. 1559 Bible, *Match Luke* v. 3 He the right, as I will prouue your cowardise. a 1600 [see Protestation 2]. 1640 (Dept. 3) to Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1835) I. 8 Therefore to wipe ourselues of the dangers and inconveniences that might arise...we do protest our dissents to this vote, and do there enter it as aforesaid. 1677 trans. G.[*Gerard's Jesuit Intrigues* 1. 1. 46 Remember thy Creator; O protest His praises to the world.

†**4.** To vow; to promise or undertake solemnly. *Obs.*

1580 Tuke tr. *Shirley's Concers.* 432 That maike [married children] as by the consent of their wives, will promete to maike a disseuerance they do hereafter more quietly. 1590 Shute. *Medit. Dr.* v. 1. 89 To the Diuines Altar to protest For ale, mercatly, and single life. 1604 *Brief Inform. Affaires Polistrande* 36 As for the Dignitie Imperiall, the Electur Palatine hath alwayes protested to recognize him for Emperour. a 1680 in Gutch *Coll. Curs.* II. 435 The Scots earnestly protested the performance of all these.

†**5.** To make a request in legal form; to demand as a right; to stipulate. Const. with *subord. cl.*, also *infin.* with *for*. *Sc. Obs.*

1598 Kincardine *Flyting w. Dunbar* 191 Syne gre Sinkis for the bit protest. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 520 The said Maister Johnne protestit that the said Lord Robert sould not be haldin to answer to the saidis letteris. 1676 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* x. xx. 8 3 (1699) 230 When Advocats make Protests, especially in Treason, they use to protest that no escape of theirs in pleading, may be misconstructed. 1792 J. Loudoun *Forms of Process* (ed. 2) 173 Of old, before entering the Jury, the Lord Advocate or Prosecutor used to protest for an Assize of Error against the Inquest, if they acquitted.

†**6.** To call to witness; to appeal to. *Obs.*

1595 W. Warrener *Parallo Fucatus* App. 350 Protesting God, that he intended not to worse matte, or hede...any thing that is another mannes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 480 Unreligious Night and Chaos-wilde...with clamorous uproare Protesting Fate supreame. 1673 Hickes *Jovian* (1683) 9 Protest the gods against their injuries; And let the whole world know your sins.

7. *intr.* To give formal expression to objection, dissent, or disapproval; to make a formal (often written) declaration *against* some proposal, decision, procedure, or action; to remonstrate.

1608 Armin *Nine Mens Morris* (1842) 28 This hasty jester...to fury draws his dagger, and begins to protest. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 3 It is much against manner I am not like, but protest against it. 1640 (Dec. 29) to Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1835) I. 5, I do protest against the deferring the debate thereof until Monday, as the end to discharge myself of any ill consequence that may happen thereby. 1718 (Feb. 20) *Ibid.* I. 240 We, whose names are subscribed, do protest against the resolution for refusing the other bye-reasons, moved to be given to the same Committee on the Mutiny Bill, for the reasons following: viz. Because [etc.]. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxiii. The I protested against, as being no way Christian. 1873 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. *Pref.* 12 A sentence of religion may fairly protest against being made a politician.

†**Protestancy.** *Obs.* [f. next + -cy.] The condition of being a Protestant; the Protestant religion, system, or principles; = Protestantism 1. In 17th c., *spec.* the system of the reformed Church of England, as distinguished on the one hand from Popery, on the other from Presbyterianism and Puritanism.

1624 *Sutcliffe, Matan Prelate* § 41 *Puritanisme* differing from *Protestancie* in 30 articles of doctrine (as their owne bookes and writings doe witnesse). 1670 J. Chamberlain in *Lett. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 362 He recounted all religions, Papistry, Protestancy, Puritanism, and all others, and took himself only to God. 1674 G. Hick (title) The Triumphs of Rome over Usurped Protestancie. 1687 *Expl. when Fast Calls to Presbytery* ...would crush Protestancy if it could. 1688 Penn *Tol. Wks.* 1726 I. 556 The Common Protestancy of the Kingdom. 1800 J. Mason *Vind. Ecclo Anglic. Londons.* 39 Retaining the whole system of Protestancy.

b. The Protestant community; = Protestantdom 2.

1711 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 136 This death inwardly constituted the whole Protestancy of the three nations.

Protestant (prŏ·tĕstănt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. Ger. or F. *protestant*, in pl. the designation of those who joined in the protest at Spires in 1529, ad. L. *protestāntes*, pl. *protestānt-es*, pres. pple. of *protestārī* (*-āre*) to Protest. In French also † one who protests in any sense, e. g. who protests devotion, sb. use of pres. pple. of *protester* (*cf.* assist 3 2c).]

A. *sb.* **1.** *Eccles.*

1. *Hist.*, usually *pl.* The name given to those German princes and free cities who made a declaration of dissent from the decision of the Diet of Spires (1529), which re-affirmed the edict of the Diet of Worms against the Reformation; hence, a general designation of the adherents of the Reformed doctrines and worship in Germany.

In the 16th c., the name *Protestant* was generally taken in Germany by the Lutherans; while the Swiss and French called themselves *Reformed*.

1539 Wyatt *Let. to Cromwell* in *Mrs. Cotton Vind. C. vii.* II. 208, The Lantzgreaves the Duke of Saxons and the other of the Lingue whiche they call the Protestauntes. *Ibid.* 210, This must be other against the Turk or the Protestauntes, or for Gulderis. 1540 Wyatt *Let. to Cromwell* in *Hall, Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 467 They tolden hym that the Protestauntes will make as longe our frendis with theRequestes, but under stacke manner, as shalbe able to preuaile the Duke of Cleue to. 1542 Commissar. *Index Depart.* Contents, The names of all those which are called protestants. 1542 J. Bale *Lett. &c. Augustine to Cicely* et Rpa. (L. F. Tho.,—Edw. VI, VI. No. 598, P. M. G.), In most places the Papistes and Protestauntes keep their seruyce in one churche, one after thother. 1559 In *State in Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. viii. 21 It is ordered...that

current coyn was made by the protestantes to have three shillings processed and suffered in his appointment within their realme [of Polonde]. 1580 Tuke tr. *Abridgment's Comm.* 62 b, Vppo this protestation of Protaxia, name of the chief' townes...for reliefe...this is by deade & fact originall of the name of Protestantes, which not only in Germanye, but also amongste forayn nations, is comen common and famous. 1624 Bilson *Lett. ii. 4 Protestants.* A name first given to the Princes and free Cities of Germany, that sought reformation in the Diet at Spire, Anno 1529. 1839 Milton *Eng. Hymn* Wks. 1738 I. 347 Which Protestation made by the first public Reformers of our Religion against the Imperial Edicts of Charles the fifth, imposing Church-Traditions without Scripture, gave their Successors, to the name of Protestants. 1781 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxv. 172 The Lutheran princes ...had combined in a league for their own defence at Smalcalde; and because they protested against the votes passed in the imperial diet, they themselves received the appellation of Protestants. 1844 B. J. Kidd *39 Art.* I. 1. § 2. 7 In church ornaments, while the Lutherans or Protestants were willing to retain everything that was not expressly forbidden in Scripture, the Swiss or Reformed excluded everything but what was positively enjoined.

2. A member or adherent or any of the Christian churches or bodies which repudiated the papal authority, and separated or were severed from the Roman communion in the Reformation of the sixteenth century, and generally of any of the bodies of Christians descended from them; hence in general language applied to any Western Christian or member of a Christian church outside the Roman communion. Opposed to *Papist*, *Roman Catholic*, or *Catholic* in the restricted sense.

1533 E. Underhill in *Hen. Eighteen. (Camden)* 190 Your highnes do knowe that in this controuersy there hathe ben, name be called papistes and some protestaynes. 1594 Carpenter *Lect. Matt* (1614) 343 The more parte doe parte stakes with the papistes and protestantes, as that they are lowsie amongst Mongrelles. 1596 M. Hutchins (title) The dogging of the Protestantes, & sundry their practises, with a description of diuers their shiftes...frequented within their assignments elsewhere. 1601 (title) The Confession of the Papists and Doctrine beleeued and professed by the Protestants of the Realme of Scotland. 1602 A. Scott *Pastor* 56 T. 8/1 Protestants vse to be Swiss and assistance, Brittle remonstr, but no candor mindy. 1604 Nashe *England*, *Prose* 80, I must ask to the shame of vs protestants, if good workes may merit heauen, they [Romanes] doe theirs, we (alias) of them. 1620 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 327 William Lambard...was the first Protestant that built an Hospitall. 1633 Rayner *Key Cath. Prof.* 3 A Protestant is a Christian that holdeth to the holy Scriptures as sufficient Rule of faith and holy living and practiseth against Popery. 1639 English *Papist* 30 Oct., A private Fast was kept by the Church of England Protestants to-day. 1678 *Stat.* 30 *Chas. II*, Stat. 2. § 2, *Declare* 3, I do make this Declaration ...in the plain and ordinary Sense of the Words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any Evasion, Equivocation or mental Reservation whatsoever. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 3 Nov., The French persecution of the Protestants raging with the utmost barbarity. 1686 *Ibid.* 9 May, The Duke of Savoy, instigated by the French King to extirpate the Protestants of Piedmont. 1689 Sancroft in Gutch *Coll. Curs.* I. 547 We are true Englishmen and true Protestants, and sincerely love our Religion and our Laws. 1708 Somers Lib. Cantord. *Tr., Young Ladys* 7, II. 293 He could not as a protestant, *Ibid.* 1/1 Protestants and true Protestants, and sincerely love our Religion and our Laws. 1708 Somers Lib. Cantord. *Tr., Young Ladys* 7, II. 293 He could not as a protestant, shake customary with the people. 1892 Lo. Acton *Stud. Hist.* (1896) 24 The extent of country, running from the Lake to the Tweed, has also passed from the Catholic to the Protestant. 1903 F. W. Maitland in *Camd. Misc. Hist.* II. 201 (1) The word 'Protestant', which is rapidly spreading [c 1529] from Germany, comes as a welcome name. In the view of an officially inspired apologist of the Elizabethan settlement, those who are not Papists are Protestants.

b. *spec.* In reference to the Church of England the use has varied with time and circumstances. In the 17th c., *Protestant* was generally accepted and used by members of the Established Church, and was even so applied to the exclusion of Presbyterians, Quakers, and Separatists, as is still usual in Ireland, and is still or was lately in some districts of England. In more recent times the sense has been disavowed or disowned by many Anglicans.

In the 19th c., 'protestant' was primarily opposed to 'papist', and thus occupied by Anglican Churchmen generally; a more recent usage, being generally opposed to 'Roman Catholic', or other common Continental and R.C. use to 'Catholic' (see German A. 7, B. 2, 3), it is viewed with displeasure by those who lay stress on the claim of the Anglican Church to be equally Catholic with the Roman.

1608 Charnock, etc. *Eastwood Hist.* v. 1, I have had of all sorts of men...under my Knyves and almost of all religions I the land, as Papists, Protestants, Puritans, Brownists, Anabaptists,...etc. 1618 D. Tuvell *Eccl. Pol.* 2 Being by birthright a Catholick and the Protestant, the Protestant and the Puritan, the Puritan and others. 1632 Mist. Rose in *Farmer Mem.* (1790) II. v. 46 Neither papist, nor puritan, nor anti-protestant, but will be the honest by it. 1661 Jer. Taylor *Serm. at Opening Parl.* (ed. 2) Mar. 13, I hope there is no papist, nor fanatick will join with the protestant, and say, that the papist, and the fanatick, and the independent, and the anabaptist, and the quaker, are guilty of rebellion and disobedience. 1682 tr. *Cassan's Trust* 303 The Parliament...were members of the Catholick, as also of the Protestants. *RCP* 9, 422 Protestants or those of the Established Religion.] 1892 J. W. Gallaher *Treatise a Shorter Irish Primmer* (1892) I. 182 The population of the Catholics on the one side, and of the Protestants and Dissenters on the other. 1892 Henry *Apostle Conscience*, 203, 1 say this memory is cherished not only by Catholics but by Protestants and some by Presbyterians also. 1900 Mrs. C. E. Mayne *Life & Letters*, Forty years back in Dorset, I frequently heard the word 'Protestant' used as distinctive name for members of the Established

Church of England, in distinction from 'Dissenters', 'Churchmen', and the like.

1813 A. Knox in *A. & Tell's Corr.* (1834) II. 210 What perverse influence the pick-nose of protestant has had on the church. 1902 A. Conan-Maskelyne *Church or Sect?* 5 I refuse to call myself a Protestant among...whom I wish to declare...that I am not a Papist.

II. *General.* Often assumed (protestāt).

3. One who protests. **a.** One who makes protestation or declaration; *esp.* one who protests devotion. [Fr. *protestant*.] = *protester, vower*.

1548 Hooper *Hopper, To Bertion* who *vow* answered, etc. I, Hil am to live, and I will live Thy Protestant to be. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 3/4 That is how we feel among the 'protestants' Mr. Denis O'Hara, whose love-chase is the theme of this, as of the earlier story.

b. One who protests against error (partly etymological, partly *fig.* from 1 or 2).

1636-7 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1890) I. v. 22 We must be protestants, not infidels in philosophy. 1903 G. F. Browne *St. Aldhelm* 197 Aldhelm was the first Protestant in these Islands, for Athelstan says that he 'protested'...A Protestant is one who asserts his own belief in a definite and positive form.

c. One who makes a protest against any decision, proceeding, practice, custom, or the like; a protester. (Often with allusion to senses 1 and 2.)

1693 Mayhew *Propt. & Whigs* xiv. 198 The protestant against personal and limited worship. 1861 — *Mist. & Myst. Philos.* IV. ix. 8 218 Say he hope that he would be the effectual protestant against all North West passages. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 798/1 No great moral value can be attached to a protest against evil-doing at which the protestant has exhibited. 1898 Bp. Gore *Rom. Cath. Claims* (1904) *App.* 3 not When John the Baptist appeared, he appeared as a protester against the actual development which the inspired religion had received. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 3/4 Lawrence Rivers, prominent against compulsory games, champion of the right to do with school-boy hours as schoolboy pleases.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Protestants or Protestantism. (In the earliest quots., = *protesting*, and, in reference to the Confession, = *Lutheran*.)

1529 Cromwell in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 610 The Swiss Protestation have given their petition more than 3 dayes passed, but as yet the Emperours Commissioners have given no answer thereto. 1540 Cromwell *Acts Deputy.* 140 There be the Princes and estates protestauntes & all which do stand to the confession, glosse or Apologie called the protestauntes confession. 1585 *Injunctions Commun.* (1846) 27 Complaining as all heads of the protestants Bishops and Clergy. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* Ep. Ded., D. Gerner...was a Protestant Physitian. 1624 Rainolds *Calvin & Mor.*, To Reader B. see the names of the Protestant Churches service. 1648 *Eikon Basil.* 197 That which may run [of them]...either was, or is a true Lawe, or Practice of the Protestant Religion, established in England. 1654 (Dec. 2) *Examination in Trials, &c. Commw.* VII. 1907/2 The True Reformed Protestant Christian Religion, as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures, ...shall be asserted and maintained, as the publick Profession of these Nations. 1673 Ramsay *Diary of Nov.* (1844) Duke (Monmouth), whom for distinction they call'd the Protestant Duke,...the people much fancy their side. 1687 Penney *Orig. Mem.* 1. (1902) 113 She does the protestant interest more service than all her Ministers can do it a prejudice. 1688 Kennett in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 231 There was a Protestant, or rather Presbyterial, wind. 1688 *Act 1 W. & M. sess. 2. c. 8* (Coronation oath), Will you to the utmost of your Power maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? 1689 Sancroft in Oxon. *Coll. Cart.* I. 248 The Bishops and Clergy of England are unanimously for the Protestant religion; and absolutely irreconcilable both to Popery and arbitrary power. 1700 Penn *Let. to Ayr., All the* King of France does against his Protestant subjects. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (ed. 2) 243 The term 'Protestant' nevertheless was coined by Mr. John Gifford...and became an epithet very final to the peace of Ireland. 1848 *Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 17.* § 2 Declaration: The Protestant Church as it is by Law established in England. 1894 [see Catholic B. 3]. 1899 Bp. Stubbs *Visitation Charges* (1904) 341 *The Protestant Religion* is, I think, the historical and reasonable expression for collective application. 1903 F. W. Maitland in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. 676, 702 It is Protestant principle which relies on to the primitive Church.

b. Protestant Dissenter: see Dissenter 2 c. **Protestant Episcopal**, official style of the church in U. S. descended from and in communion with the Church of England.

1870 Bp. Burnet. *Sp. in Pour. Ho. Lords* (1712) I. 182 That you would give me leave to bring in a Bill of Indulgence to all Protestant Dissenters. 1688, 1689, 1846, 1859 [see Dissenter 2 c]. 1780 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Americ. Episcopal Ch.* (1871) II. 72 On motion of the Secretary it was proposed that the Church known by the appellation of Protestant [entitled 'the Protestant Episcopal Church', and it was so adopted.

2. Also (protestānt). Protesting; making a protest.

1824 Lp. Holland *Mem. Manip. Sermon, Thirteen Abbeys* (by title of this latter, still protestant age). With priestly maledictions of the sect...Maintain this consecration. 1892 G. S. Hall in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* Jan. 62 A private protestant tribunal, whose personal moral convictions preside. 1895 *Indep.* 1 Nov. 1/4 Avowedly protestant against the vicious practices of court society.

Hence **Pro'testantdom**, the Protestant communion collectively; **Pro'testantlike** *a.*, like or after the manner of a Protestant; **Pro'testantly** *adv.*, in a Protestant manner; consistently with Protestantism.

1579 Fulke *Refut. Sanders* 129 An argument of authority regardles, it taught and protestantlike. 1893 Mercer *Ch. Primer* Wks. 1852 V. 301 To persecution...nothing more protestantly can be permitted than a free and lawful debate. 1896 *Doctrine of Devils* 21 If there have not been...ways in Protestantdom some one, that...give heed to such doctrines. 1898 D. L. Leonard in *Pilgrim* (Mar.) 6 *Hist. Soc.* VII. 98 Probably by most of Christendom, if not also by most of 'Protestantism', we are as yet ushered in.

† **Protesta'ntical**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ical.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a Protestant; inclined to or of the nature of Protestantism; = Protestant *a.* 1.

(Sometimes with hostile or opprobrious implication.)

1590 Robin Chapter *Libel Wks.* 1849 I. 280/1 A third kind of gospellers called Brownists...affirm that the protestantical church of England is not gathered in the name of Christ, but of Antichrist. 1602 T. James *Corrupt. Scriptures* 10, 52 They had euery where almost omitted Heathen words, being euer Protestantical in this Translation.

Pro'testantish, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISH¹.] = prec. Hence **Pro'testantishly** *adv.*

1680 H. L'Estrange *Reins. Letter of Liberb* 6 Something...which might give the Protestantish Authour occasion of foul Reveile. 1689 H. More *Exp. Apocalyp.* Ep. Ded. As if to manifest himself Protestantishly affected to one Booth. 1888 in *Flügel Eng. Germ. Dict.* (1892). Louis Philip has been very Protestantish in his predilections.

Protestantism (prō'testăntiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *protestantisme*.]

1. The religion of Protestants, as opposed to Roman Catholicism; the condition of being Protestant; adherence to Protestant principles.

1603 Melton *Sibbes* 10, 150 In the seeking of Protestantism, that [Papists] said was both unsavory and suspicious. 1706 Jos. Vance *Papers* 20, 103 There were Schisms...long before Popery, and consequently much longer before Protestantism...was in Being. 1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 53 But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance; it is the dissidence of dissent, and the protestantism of the protestant religion. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 31 It was still a law of hereditary descent...though an hereditary descent qualified with protestantism. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 24 When the Jesuits came to the storm of the papacy ...Protestantism...was stopped in its progress, and rapidly beaten back from the foot of the Alps to the shores of the Baltic. 1851 Sir. *Gram. Creed of Christians* x. (ed. 7) 80 The 37th (Ch. of Eng.) more than any other branch of the Church, Catholic, holds together Church authority, Bible authority, and individual conscience. The Church of Rome makes much of one; Protestantism seeks much of the other two.

2. Protestants, or the Protestant churches, collectively.

1680-3 Burton *Rem.* (1910) V. 62 The only thing that makes Protestantism considerable in Christendom, is the Church of England. *a* 1697 J. Hackbridge *Gwennap Memorials* II. 1 128 The slow assistances sent to his Daughter, in whose safety and protection Protestantism was at that time so much concerned. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 3/1 Protestantism, meaning by that all the non-Roman Catholic persuasions, has held its own, but the Roman Catholics are still steadily expanding.

3. The condition of protesting; an attitude of protest or objection. *rare.*

1894 H. Spencer in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 368 There, week after week, a protestantism in social usages. 1895 Theodore Wynnemere T. 276 How his protestantism against her doctrines should establish itself on the turf.

Protestantize (prō'testăntaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To render Protestant; to convert to or permeate with the principles of Protestantism. **b.** *intr.* To follow Protestant practices. Hence **Pro'testantized** *ppl. a.*, **Pro'testantizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pro'testantizer**, one who protestantizes.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 720 The grants which they still secure for the express purpose of Protestantizing Ireland. 1892 J. H. Newman *Corr. de Rom.* 329 Are Protestantizing priests and monks the right ordinance of the kind which they could get? 1895 Bp. R. E. Dawson, etc. *Abp. Tait* II. 226, 229 He would further 'Protestantize' the Church of England. 1899 *Daily News* 24 May 5/6 He belonged to a Protestantized Jewish family, eminent in the Spanish world. 1908 W. Watson *Collins* vii. 201 Another considerable element valued the Protestantizing of Geneva more for its political than for its religious results. 1908 *Dublin Rev. Apr.* 308 He was a Protestantizer who found a party of Calvinists in the Church.

Protestation (*protestā'ʃən*). [a. F. *protestation* (1376 c. in Littré), ad. late L. *protestātiō* (in Italic, a Mass. viii. 6), n. of action f. *protestārī* to Protest.] The action of protesting; that which is protested.

1. A solemn affirmation of a fact, opinion, or resolution; a formal public assertion or asseveration. *To make protestation*, to protest in a solemn or formal manner.

1390 Gower *Pr. Conc.* 3223, I make here a protestacion, For I will stond til he correccion Of this right wys lordes mon. c 1586 Chester *Miller's Prol.* 29 First I make a protestacion, That I am double I knowe it by my mon. 1596 *Edw. Fayre* (W. de W. 1531) 48 With a double protestacion doubt ye not, & shew your selfe. 1599 Jonson *Cynthia's Revels* iv. ii. Protestation, vii. 126 Pittenger, in our late protestation made before the honourable auditory in Westminster, so sufficiently set forth in few words the sum of our faith. 1792 Imison *Elem. Educ.* iv. iv. 333, I know there are small, with protestations, and full of new-found notions, which he will hardly do easily as I the truer his paper.

1883 Charles *Farnes & Kin., Cromwell* (1894) 54 If there had been any faith in some vows and protestations. 1733 Wash. Irving *Pract. Ill.* 251 They entered into a solemn Protestation to stand by each other with their lives and fortunes. 1898 Dickens *Pick. Pick.* xxviii. Many protestations of friendship, and expressions anticipative of the pleasure which must inevitably flow from so happy an acquaintance. 1899 Weeks. Gaz. 4 Oct. 12/1 The guess 'Church of the Protestants', which is being erected at Salem as a memorial of the origin of the name 'Protestant' at the famous Reichstag in that city in 1529.

† **b.** *By*, *with*, *under* (*a*) *protestation*, with the assertion of the reservation or stipulation, under the condition (*that*). Cf. Protest *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1405 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 566/2 You be neither spoken under protestation, to you made. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 252 With a protestacion that the said Prior & Convent may ye at their liberte at all tymes to reformyn it with assent. *Ibid.* 410 The assessers...made...to be bill of Complaynt made to the prince of Commens, be protestacion that his maister at all tymes hereafter may be allowed, admitt hym, and-also or otherwyse to defend in my tymes requisite. 1508 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 319 Under protestatione that they sal nocht grant the remanent...to be of resset.

2. *Law.* † **a.** In pleading, an affirmation or denial, introduced in form of a protest, of some allegation the truth of which the pleader cannot directly affirm or deny without duplicating his plea, and which he cannot pass over but he should be held to have tacitly waived or admitted 2. (see quot. 1628). *Obs.*

1628 *Protestation*, by way of or in the form of a protestation. 1475-5 *Y. B. Camb. Trans. Chapt. Q. Edw.* (1840) 11. Prot. 35 Thomas says, by protestation, that the matter contained in the said bill is insufficient to you him to answer thereto. 1597 in *Lansdown Ant. Cur. Civ. Exchequer* (Settler) 37 And he saying [replied] as myned dyed of such estate [denied by protestation] as hee concluded by any matter alledged or obiected against him, upon which he cannot take issue. 1628 Cowp. *On Litt.* 124 b, Protestation...is an exclusion of a conclusion that a party to an action may by pleading incurre, or it is a saluing to the party which keepeth him from being concluded by the plea he is to make, if the issue be found for him. 1792 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v., The use of a Protestation in pleading seems to be this, viz. When one party alleges or pleads several matters, and the other party can only offer, or take issue on one of them, he protests against the others.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1838.)

1501 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 92 They will present and number justice aiswell be getting of protestatioun and decreits. 1633 *Acts of Sederunt* 11 Dec. (1790) 46 Act anent Expenses in Protestation. 1732 *Ibid.* 7 July 313. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Where a pursuer, advocator or suspender, after having raised an action, fails to insist in it, his opponent, by means of protestation, may compel him either to prosecute or to suffer the action to fall...(This) is done by delivering to one of the Clerks' house clerks, a note for protestation in the minute book of the Court of Session...This note...is called a protestation.

3. A solemn or formal declaration of dissent or objection; = Protest *sb.* 4.

1640 *J. Jackson Three Sermons* T. 91 139 After a thousand Complaints, Dissertations, Protestations against their Errors. 1680 Wood *Life & Apr.* (O. H. S.) I. 391 Mr. Bruce desir'd them...to read a paper containing a protestation in the name of all the fellowes, under a public notary's hand, against the admission of Sir Thomas Clayton to the wardenship of Manton coll. 1703 *Acc. Proc. Convoc. again D. Freind* 124, I Robert Tyrwhitt, a non-regent master of arts, do within ten days, make this open and legal protestation against the said grace. 1889 Stevenson *Weir* viii. (1898) IV. 1 Spirit had entered into a protestation against our unification of the treaty. 1895 Bourne. Introd. *Canon's Yeoman's* p. xxxiii, In burning letters have perished...protestation, lamentation, dissent, in various forms, civil and sacred.

b. = Protest *sb.* 4 b.

1624 (May 16) in Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1872) I. 2 Therefore the Lords, spiritual and temporal, in the higher House of Parliament, now assembled, do hereby declare and pronounce, and enter this protestation to be entered in record in the rolls of this Parliament. 1641 Dugd. *Jrnl.* 6 (The first formal protest with Reasons in the Journals of the House.) We whose names are underwritten did dissent, and having, before the putting of the question, demanded our right of protestation, did accordingly make our protestation. That [&c.]. 1700 (April 4) *Ibid.* 139 We cannot but enter this our protestation against a second reading of this Bill. 1720 *Trials, Ho. Lords* XXII. 234/1 The reminding the Assertions, read in Protestations, as the Apprehension or Opinion of the Lords protesting.

4. *attrib.*, as *protestation meeting, money* (1).

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 36, I drew neere the olde saint whom I found quivering in two sheetes of protestation paper intending to the Marpriests court 'The Protestation' 1. 1681 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 394/2 July (1796) 78 The application of Richard Wilde, Serjt. Clerk of the Hall, under the usurpers, continuing him to have in his hands several sums of money, consigned as protestation-money. 1908 *Outlook* (N. Y.) 6 June 340/1 Protestation meetings have been held.

Protestator (*protestā'tə*). *rare*—°. [a. med.L. *protestātor*, agent-n. from *protestārī* to Protest.] One who protests; a protester.

1892 in Webster.

Protestatory (*protestā'təri*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *protestāt-*, ppl. stem of *protestārī* to Protest + -ORY 2. So F. *protestatoire*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a protest.

1864 Bp. M. Sadler *Sermons* (1890) 67 The sentence is partly indicatory...partly protestatory. 1887 *Standard* 27 Dec. 3/1 These conventions were not favourably received by the

National Party, who went to the so to threaten further pro-cessatory elections.

Prote·sted, *ppl. a.* [f. PROTEST *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Solemnly or publicly asserted.

1609 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* IV. i, And also all the offices of protested gallantries for your table. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & Mass. *Coll. Pr. Lawyer* v. i, Those wounds not willingly Live a protested coward, or be call'd one!

†**2.** That has made or passed in a protest or protestation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iv. Wks. 1650 III. 103 In this age .. God hath renewed our protestation against all those yet remaining Reigns of superstition. Let us all say, every one protested Iwitnesse throughout the 3 Kingdoms, and resolve thanks to God the Father of light.

3. That is protested against, objected to, or drawn or given under protest. *Protested bill*: see PROTEST *v.* 2.

1699 TALTARUM *Friendship* Wks. 1700 VI. 608, I will declare you, and not you off with a protested shilling. 1864 O. W. HOLMES *Reader's Lovers' Prov.* Wks. (1892) 320 The sound smallest had the worst clothes Of Virtue suffering from protested bills.

Protester (*prote·stər*). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who makes a protestation or solemn affirmation.

1602 SHAKS. *Tw. N.* I. v. 74, Were I a common Laugher, or did vse To stale with ordinary oathes my loue To every new Protester.

2. One who makes a protest or remonstrance.

1631 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 109 To answer their Religion as a subject to an appeal of a company of Protesters against a decree of State. 1634 BISHOP *Engl. Lament. Jewels.* Wks. 1642 II. 621 The reasons against the article, alleged by the protest, were by no means solidly bottomed in the practice of the church before, as if the same reliance of the protesters was upon that ground. 1810 L. MOORE in *Examiner* 27 May 329/2 The Grenvilles and other protesters against imperial expenses. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 6/2 The motion was carried by 21 to 4, the protesters being 300.

b. *Sc. Hist. pl.* Those Presbyterians who in 1650 protested against the union with the Royalists; also applied to those who on various later occasions formally protested against acts or decisions of the church courts.

1660 DOUGLAS in *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1721) I. Introd. 12 That it may in they ways intended for some of their Brethren the Protesters, to whom...the King's Return in Matter of Favors. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 630 The pieces he wrote in the debate with the Protesters contain many things as to the History of that Church. 1818 SCOTT *Lett. Demon.* v, They had carried ...authorities whereby kingdom of Scotland was divided into Resolutioners and Protesters. 1843 *Lauderdale Peerage* (*C. P. Cl.* 1 to May 1777 the Assembly refused to hear fully the reasons which the protesters had to urge. 1880-3 *Gladst. Hist. Engl.* xv. 1. 400/2 Of this latter...belonged to the extreme Covenanting party of Protesters.

3. One who protests a bill or other commercial document.

1749 DR *Gentleman Engl. Merch. Coach* Wks. 1880 IV. 231 If it is by [the acceptor] days after date that you are liable to change and protesters are the sort of wretches whose...shadows darken the house of life.

Prote·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PROTEST *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROTEST. **a.** Protestation, solemn declaration; remonstrance. **b.** The formal declaration of the non-payment of a bill when duly presented.

1588 THOMAS *Pass. Pilgr.* viii, Yet in the midst of all her pure protestings, Her faith, her vnion, her vowes, and all were meetings. 1594 RICH *Farewell.* (1845) 1. 194 Twas well my Hours was employed in following Thy Vaine, and thy Protesting. 1598 *Trials. Mr. Lopez* XXII. 240 The Liberty of Protesting, with Reasons, being an unquestionable Right and essential Privilege of the whole Parliament. 1809 R. *Lockwood Inland. Trade* 20 The ...act ...authorizes the protesting of inland bills for non-acceptance.

Prote·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That protests: in various senses of the verb.

1681 WOOD *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) II. 140 The outrage occasioned on the old lady Lovelace...they struck'd her out of her coach, and called her 'old protesting hatch'. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 140 The outrage occasioned on the old lady Lovelace...they struck'd her out of her coach, and called her 'old protesting hatch'. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 140 The outrage occasioned on the old lady Lovelace...they struck'd her out of her coach, and called her 'old protesting hatch'.

Prote·stingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a protesting manner; by way of protest.

1888 H. DOWTON *Mirmah Gold* I. vii. 121 She looked at him protestingly. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CII. 508 The most ...stood protestingly in the background.

Protester (*prote·stər*). [Early mod.E. *protestour*, *-or*, obs. *F. protestour*, f. *protester*: see PROTEST *v.* and -OR.]

†**1.** = PROTESTER 1. *Obs.*

1532 *Rolls Swaine Book* Ch. I. 1. 6a The present protestours of the realme, here living in the world. 1893 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 403 He was...a protestor for a Commonalty of wealth, as well as of women.

2. = PROTESTER 2.

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 256 Dr. Cave [a non-juror] was the same taken notice of upon Sacr' of the Bishop one of the Protestors. 1780 *Mirr. Par. in Ann. Reg.* 1781/2 Resolved, that the protestors...possessed property equal, if not superior, to the petitioners. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Feb. 5/3 It is asserted by the promoters that three names should have been set forward.

b. = PROTESTER 2 b. Also *attrib.*

1893 *Advt. Chicago Scot.* 78 They quarrel ...that the generality of the Godly did adhere to the Protestors, that the Publick Resolutioners had made defection. *c* 1713 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 53 A great division followed in the Kirk: Those who adhered to their resolutions were called the Publick Resolutioners: But against them came those of those indeed protested, and they, together with those who adhered to them, were called the Protestors. 1832 H. MARTIN *Sermon & Lect.* viii. (1850) 210 Orphans of Covenanty ...And lastly 'comprehend the Protestor'. 1900 *Cr. Ct. Mag.* May 209/2 When the descendants of the Protester [synod were left [1737-8], he was one of seven.

Protestorath: see PRO-¹ 1.

‖ **Proteus** (*prōˑtĭəs, prōˑtjūs*). [L., *Proteus*, a. Gr. Πρωτεύς proper name.]

1. *Gr. and Rom. Mythol.* A sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, fabled to assume various shapes.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5319 Proteus, that coude like chaunge In every shap, beestly and straunge. 1600 T. CRANLEY *Diss. Cupids* 119 More portable than Proteus. 1633 S. DU VERDUS tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 235, Polenbrod is capable of more different formes, than the ...Proteus of Poets. 1808 WORDSW. *Sonn., The world is too much* xxii. as ye the might I. Hence *fight of Proteus* rising from the sea; Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn.

2. Hence *allusively*, One who, or that which, assumes various forms, aspects, or characters; a changing, varying, or inconstant person or thing.

1587 J. HART *Hart's Fabric* 111 A Proteus...versifier in word and deed. 1589 CHETTLE *Kinds.* 36 Such a subtile Proteus has he, that he can turne himself into all manner of shapes. 1689 GEORGE *Chevalier's Chymic.* 76 He is a wise Protean that is busy with the body, natures with the spirits, and joyful with the quiery. 1703 MACKWORTH *Vindex. Treas.* 2 Mar. 11/2 If Being such Proteus's in religion, that no body was ever able to discover what shape or standard their remembrancers are ready of. 1813 E. BLOMFIELD *Milton* (1836) I. 60 Blessed phenomenon from a Proteus which is constantly changing its aspect.

3. *Zool. and Biol.* **a.** A name for the protozoon now called AMŒBA. (Now disused as a generic name.) Also *protean animalcule*, *-ule*, *-cule*.

1810 FRANCIS *Anim. Kingd.* (1856) III. 402 Some ...if viewed in a microscope, will be found to contain, among several other animalcules, the Proteus. 1828 PRICHARD *Vegetable Chem. Harvest.* ii. 23, I shall first identify of the Proteus kind as it. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 136 *Amœba Proteus* or *A. princeps*, the Protean animalcule...is to be found in the upper layers of soft mud at the bottom of still clear lakes, ponds, and ditches.

b. A genus of tailed amphibians with persistent gills, having four short slender legs and a long eel-like body, found in subterranean caves in Austria.

1838 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 409 The Proteus is about a foot in length...the body is cylindrical. 1854 *Chamb. Misc.* I. *Proteus in Owen's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 188 In the greatest the last segment of the limbs is double into three rays. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 18 The protean, a strange sort of salamander found in the lakes of limestone caverns in Illyria.

c. The name given to a group of bacteria, some of which are saprophytes and some pathogenic.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 309 The list of putrefactive organisms includes various forms of *proteus vulgaris*, *mirabilis*, *Zenkeri*, for which formerly the genus *micrococcus urem* had to do duty. 1897 *Dict. Ill.* 748 Dr. Booker states that a group which he calls the 'proteus' group of bacteria was represented in Simon out of numerous cases.

4. *attrib.* Changeable like Proteus, protean. *Proteus animalcule*, *insect* = senses 3 *a*, *b*. *Comb.* as *Proteus-like* adj. and adv.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 816 O Proteus Conscience, never to be tied! 1708 *Kalendarium* No. 34. 259 Who is it, that Proteus like has so often shifted his Meaning. 1723 CHEYNE *Engl. Malady* II. viii. § 2 (1734) 256 In such a Protean-like Distemper. 1830 *Tait's Mag.* I. 200/1 The Gentoo tribe of the Proteus principle, become most amazing. 1833 CHARLES CHAPLIN tr. *Ideler on English* connexion with its...innumerable Proteus forms-drones, snakes...all in a bewilderment.

Hence [irreg.] + **Prote·sticize** *v. Obs.* = PROTEAN.

1689 T. PITTWATER *Char. Gd. Commander* 31 Protestical prattle, unthought of mysteries.

Protevangel (*prōtĭˌvæ·ndʒĕl*). Also irreg. *pro-to-evange·list*: see PROTO-¹. [adj. next: cf. EVANGEL ².] See *Protevangelic*.] = next, 2.

1853 *Ecclesiast.* 341 It is usually given from him his interpretation of the Protevangel of Gen. iii. 1878 *T. Vincent Prot. Life Christ* x. 104 The meaning of Eden's protevangel. 1880-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 502 The given under which the patriarchal protevangel was delivered itself.

‖ **Protevangelium** (*prōtĭˌvændʒĕ·lĭŏm*). Also (after Gr.) -ion. [mod.L., f. Gr. πρῶτ-ον first, primitive (see PROTO-) + L. *evangelium*: see EVANGEL ².] A primitive or original gospel.

1. Name of an apocryphal gospel, attributed to St. James the Less.

1713 Proto-Evangelion [see PAPEBROCHIUS] 1851 LOBDELL *Gosp. Leg.* 91 *Nativity Introduc.* 13 The Nativity of our Lord, As written in the old record Of the Protevangelion.

2. Applied to the promise concerning the seed of the woman implied in the curse upon the serpent (Gen. iii. 15), regarded as the earliest utterance of the gospel. (In quot. 1892 in extended sense.)

1874 R. S. FERNECIDE *Rules Interp.* 2. 113 Going right back to the protevangelium uttered in paradise. 1892 WORDSW. *Gospel of Life* viii. The whole narrative of the Creation and the Fall, and not one isolated verse, containing, when rightly apprehended, the real Protevangelion, the primitive Gospel of the world.

Hence **Prote,vira·gnelist**, a first or original evangelist or bringer of good tidings.

1884 CHRIST. *Frankl. Gr.* xxii. VII. 391 *note*. The true protevangelist of the thing.

Protext (*prōˑtĕkst*). *rare.* [f. PRO-¹ 3 or PRO-² + TEXT *sb.*; cf. *context.*] The preceding context of a passage.

1840 J. JACKSON *Treat. Liturg. T.* v. 241 The...alliance that the text hath with the protext, or verse immediately foregoing. 1886 *W. & O. 27th Nov.* 11, 1731's 'Jon Bering, Gadd's 'Curious Myths of the Middle Ages', p. 600 Dd. London, 1721, and the protexts.

‖ **Prothalamion** (*prōˌthălēˑmĭŏn*). Also (in rare. Dicts.) -lamium. [Invented by Spenser, after *epithalamion*, ENTHALAMIUM: see PRO-³.] 'A preliminary nuptial song' (Stanf.).

1597 SPENSER (title) Prothalamion, or a Spousall Verse. 1602 DEKKER *Pleb. Cath.* xv. *Argt.* 2 At Oxford all the Masses must bee And with a Prothalamion grant ban. 1627 — *Mirrour O. Harquet Fames* (1728) 140 Poets write prothalamions to their praise Until men's ears were clog'd with the repeat. 1898 *Spectator* 31 Oct. 599/1 'Prothalamion'. Spenser must have invented this word, as it does not exist in either Greek or Latin, to express the idea of a song of greeting to happy lovers before the actual wedding-day had arrived.]

Prothallial (*prōˌthæ·lĭăl*), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a prothallium. So **Prothallic**, **Prothallious** *adjs.*

1878 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 760/1 In Ferns the alternation consists of two dissimilar generations, — a sexual or prothallial generation, and an asexual generation. 1880 J. M. CROMBIE *Intell.* XIV. 559/2 Their flourishing adhesion is rather exercised on the prothallious elements of the growing fronds. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prothallic*.

‖ **Prothallium** (*prōˌthæ·lĭŏm*). *Bot.* Pl. **prothallia**. [mod.L., f. PRO-² 2 + Gr. θαλλός, dim. of θαλλός: see PROTHALLUS, THALLUS.] In vascular cryptogams (ferns, horsetails, club-mosses, etc.), A minute cellular structure or thallus, produced by the germination of the spore, and bearing the sexual organs (antheridia and archegonia); forming the first of the two alternate generations, much simpler than, and as it were introductory to, the fully-developed (asexual) plant. (Sometimes including also the similar PROTONEMA of mosses.)

1848 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 402 This Marchantia-like expansion has received the name of *prothallium*, and it is on this little membranous body, that the archegonia and gemmiferæ under their appearance. 1872 HUXLEY *Elem. Bot.* ii. 288 From the germinating spore (of Ferns) arises a small, green, leafy expansion, called a prothallium, which gives off delicate root-fibres from its under surface. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 335 In the Ferns and Equisetaceæ the prothallium resembles the thallus of the lower Hepaticæ.

Prothalloid (*prōˌthælɔid*), *a.* [f. next + -OID.] Resembling, or having the form of, a prothallium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Naturalist* 178 The brown cushion are a prothalloid growth.

‖ **Prothallus** (*prōˌthæ·lŭs*). *Bot.* Pl. **prothalli** (-lī). [mod.L., f. PRO-² + Gr. θαλλός shoot: see THALLUS.] = PROTHALLIUM.

1892 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 249/1 *Equisetaceæ*. The spore when sprouting, produces a green-body or pro-thallus, which at first appears as a green-lobed leaf supported on a stalk. 1897 PENHALLOW *Cryptog. Bot.* I. 32 The spores germinate and produce a more or less filamentous tissue, which often resembles a liver fruit consisting bodies like the original spores, or a plant capable of bearing such spores, to which case it is called a prothallus. 1908 *Athenæum* 16 May 608/1 The fern plant...is typically a land-plant...But one phase of its life-cycle, the small green prothallus or fore-plant, is essentially an aquatic phase.

Prothalmirth, -le, -thelmis: see PROTO- 2 b.

‖ **Prothesis** (*prŏˑθĭsĭs*). [a. Gr. πρόθεσις a placing before or in public, as in the phrase *ἄρτοι τῆς προθέσεως* the showbread (LXX and N.T.), f. PRO-² 2 + θέσις placing; cf. προτίθεμι to place before, set out (food, etc.).]

1. *Eccl.* The placing of the elements, etc., in readiness for use in the eucharistic office; hence, the table upon which these are placed, a credence-table, or the part of a church where this stands.

In the Greek Church, the preparation and preliminary oblation of the elements, performed by the priest and deacon (more fully *office of prothesis*); hence, the table upon which this is done (*table* or *altar of prothesis*), or the place where this table stands (*chapel of prothesis*).

1853 CARD. PITRA *Chr. Ch. Greece* 1. 16, 1867 240 The Prothesis, or place where things were prepared in order to the Sacrament. 1901 HEBER *True Treat. Chr. Priesthood* (1841) I. 322 The use of a Prothesis, or another table from whence to take such things [bread and wine]. 1883 DEARMER *Hymn Of Parish & Choir* 59 We have the Altar with its attendant table of Prothesis.

2. (See quots.)

1820-23 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 93, I would thus class the general of operative Christianity:—

Thesis, *Prothesis*, Christ, the Word. *Antithesis*, *Mesothesis*, the Holy Spirit, the Scriptures. *Synthesis*, the Church.

1832 *Ibid.* IV. 429 note, *As a synthesis* is a unity that results from the union of two things, so a prothesis is a primary unity that gives itself forth into two things.

3. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word: commonly, but less etymologically, called PROTHESIS.

1850 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 48. 31 Real prothesis is pretty common in Greek.

¶ **4.** *Surg.* Error, used for PROSTHESIS 2.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lexic.*, *Prothesis* (ed. 1857 adds *Prosthesis*), that part of surgery, whose object is to add to

the human body some artificial part, in place of one that may be wanting.

Prothetic (prǫpe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. προθετικ-ός having a purpose in view, also of or for prefixing, prepositional, f. προθέτ-ειν to place before.]

1. *Gram.* Prefixed at the beginning of a word; also, less etymologically called PROSTHETIC.

1833 S. Kinnear in *Philol. Museum* II. 728 That the *a* in the longer form is merely prothetic and no part of the root. 1880 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 709/2 In O. 236 *Prof.* [Skeat] has again acknowledged this prothetic Aelan; read *ceglaw-ere*. 1900 H. Harrison tr. *Sc. & N. Test.* VI. 213/2 Wrayton...his prothetic w is due to false analogy.

2. That is posited before; antecedent, 1819–.

1839–50 Bendy *Psychol.* 182 (ed. 3) we live to know the great orthocentric, the all prothetic universal I.

¶ **3.** *Surg.* Erron. used for PROPHYLACTIC *a.*

1899 *Nation* 23 Nov. 376 The introduction of a motion upon prothetic supplements.

Prothe·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] †Having the quality of putting forth into view, or exhibiting.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 30 A poet is personally a synthetical, if, indeed, he be not rather a higher, a prothetical agent. *Ibid.* 398 The language of Scripture...the style not being an exact synthetical or typical or *prothetical*, if we may coin the word; the natural things which we too generally understand as figures of speech...being used not only as direct exponents of the spiritual,...but as one and the same with them.

Prothe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL 2.]

1. (Cf. prec.)

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 163 The genuine poet works synthetically, or even in higher guise, prothetically, and never analytically.

2. *Gram.* By prothesis or protasis.

1883 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 32 Letters added prothetically.

Prothistorian; see PROTO- 1. **Prothecall, -noll, -gail, -goll,** obs. *E.* Prefocus.

†**Protholaw.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. *prothe-*, Proto- + Daw *sb.* 2 a.] A prime simpleton, a noodle of the first rank.

a 1598 Hull *Chron., Hen. V* 13 That an Asche fode cannot forge a lyre for his pleasure, but a protholawe will have a glose to excuse his folish fantasie.

Prothonotary, etc., var. PROTHONOTARY, etc.

Prothoplasmator, -plas(ɯ)·ɪtə(ɹ); see PROTO-.

Prothoracic (prǫθǫɹæ·sik), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *prothorax*, -*thoracem* (see next) + -IC: cf. PRO- 2 *b*, and *thoracic*.] Of or pertaining to the front of the thorax; pertaining to or situated on the prothorax.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 422 The lower margin of the prothoracic cavity has a notch. 1838–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 663 In the Coleoptera...the pro-thoracic...segments are largely developed. 1877 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 518/1 The existence of prothoracic glands in certain species.

‡ **Prothorax** (prǫ́θǫɹæks). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. PRO- 2 and THORAX.] The first of the three thoracic sessiles, or divisions of the thorax of an insect, which bears the first pair of legs. Its upper surface consists of the *pronotum* or dorsal ridge, and the two *propleura*, one on each side.

1804 Abbott in *Trans. Am. Ac. Nat.* I. 319 Notes concerning *Troilorus* in genitale segment.—Le prothorax, in melolontha, et le metathorax riuste, constituent le Thorax.] 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 530, I adopt likewise the terms *prothorax*, *mesothorax*, *metathorax*, to signify the three segments into which the thorax of Linné, or the upper side of the trunk, is resolvable. 1827 Hooker *Lect. Bot., Botan.* vol. 439 The longicorn Beetles produce a sound by the friction of the margin of the prothorax upon a groove of that of the mesothorax.

Prothyaloscopal; see PROTO- 2 *b*.

Prothyl, -yle, variants of PROTYLE.

‡ **Prothyrum** (prǫ·þɪɹəm). [L. (generally in pl. *prothyra*), ad. Gr. πρόθυρον a front-door, a porch, f. πρό, PRO- 2 + θύρα a door.] The porch or vestibule of an ancient Greek or Roman house.

1706 Phillips, *Prothyrum*, a Porch or the outer Door of an House, a Frame of Poles or Stalls, to keep off Horses or Carts from the Door. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 53 The Roman Villa...the Vestibule...The principal features noticed are the Prothyrum, vestibule, or lobby.

Prothysteron, Protichnite; see PROTO- 2 *b*.

‡ **Protime·sis.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. προτιμησις, n. of action f. προτιμᾶν to honour before or above.] Estimation of one thing above another; preference.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 463, I will here passe and not meddle: it is in no Antithesis, but a Protimesis, that I find rather here mention then sacrifice.

Protiodide (proti·ǫdəid), *Chem.* Also proto-iodide. [*prot-*, PROTO- 3.] A combination of iodine with another element or radical, containing the smallest proportion of iodine: opposed to PER-IODIDE. Formerly also called † **Proto-iuret.** Now usually otherwise expressed, as *protiodide of iron* = ferrous iodide, $Fe I_2$; *protiodide of mercury* = mercuric iodide, $Hg I_2$.

1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 190 Preparation of the Proto-Iodaret of Mercury. 1838–42 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 3) 277 Iodide of Calcium...may also be obtained by digesting hydrate of lime with protiodide of iron. 1854 Scherzer in *Oest. Circ. Sci., Chem.* 449 The protiodide [of mercury]...is a beautiful red compound.

‡ **Protista** (prǫti·stă), *sb. pl. Biol.* [mod.L. [= Gr. Protistes, Haeckel 1868), n. Gr. πρώτιστος, sup. pl. of πρώτερ-ος the very first, superl. of πρῶτος first.] A third kingdom of organized beings, proposed by Haeckel to include those of the simplest structure, not definitely distinguished as either animals or plants (thus comprising the Protozoa and Protophyta, with those forms indeterminately assigned to either group); correspondling to the *Protozoa* of Wilson and Cassin (see PROTOZOA, 3).

1868 Pall Gazebuer's *Compl. Anim.* 73 The place of nothing all the lower organisms which cannot be regarded as Animals or Plants into the Kingdom of the Protista. 1908 *St. Harrison in Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 486 The physiology of the Protista (organisms which have the character of isolated cells).

Hence **Protist** (prǫ·tist), an organism of the group *Protista*, a protozoon or protophyte; also *attrib.* or *protistan*; **Protistan** *a.*, of or belonging to the *Protista*; *sb.* = *protist*; **Protistic** *a.*, of the *Protista*.

1869 Huxley *Crit. & Addr.* 281 (1872) 372 Some of the Monera accepted tentatively towards the Protista, others towards the Vegetal, and others towards the Animal series of life. 1877 F. Balfour *Darwinism* 13 The second group of the Protistic Kingdom—the desmidiæ or Protophyta. 1889 Thomas & Thomson *Text. Lec.* x. 109 In Volvox, which is best regarded as a multicellular protist. *Ibid.* 118 Loose protist colonies like Volvox or Amœbiform. 1897 *Biol. Science* Oct. 254 The modes of reproduction among Protists are many and various. 1908 M. Harvey in *Cambridge Rep. Appl.* 489 The Protists, parts that have no individuality in the offspring when it divides.

Proto- (prǫ·tǫ), before a vowel or *h* properly **prot-** (prǫt), or with *h* (prǫth), repr. Gr. πρωτο-, combining form of πρῶτος first, which becomes πρωτ- before a single, and πρωθ- before an aspirated vowel.

In compounds already used in Greek, and many of later formation, the Greek practice (represented by the forms *proto-*, *prot-*, *protho-*) is retained, but in modern formations, as in group 2 below, the tendency is to leave *proto-* unchanged: e.g. *protocopiatic*, *proto-hippus*.

Words in *proto-* requiring for any reason hyphenated treatment will be found as main words; those not so treated follow here, in three groups, showing the use of *proto-*, (1) in general language; (2) in terms of zoology and biology; (3) in chemical terminology.

1. In various words of rare occurrence or nonce-words, often self-explaining: *proto-* (which, when prefixed to a word already in English, is usually hyphened) denoting (*a*) 'First in time, earliest, original, primitive'; as in † *proto-historian*, *proto-apostate*, *bishop*, *-chemistry*, *-chronicler*, *-god*, *-lawmark*, *-ideal*, *-metaphrast*, *-parent*, *-pattern*, *-preacher*, *-sinner*, *-tyrant*; (*b*) 'First in rank or importance, chief, principal'; as in † *proto-abbaty* (= abbacy), *-architect*, *-chemist*, *-devil*, *-grammarian*, *-justiciaryship*, *-magician*, *-rebel*, *-traitor*; also the following: **Proto-deacon** (-diacon) [Gr. πρωτοδιάκονος], a chief deacon (in the Greek Church). † **Proto-fe·retter** (protho-) [med.L. *protoferetrius*], chief feretrar. **Proto-gospel** = PROTEVANGELIUM. **Protograph** [see -GRAPH], a first or original writing. **Proto-histo·ric** *a.*, belonging or relating to primitive history, or the beginnings of historical records. **Proto-Ma·rk,** an assumed original writing which formed the basis of the existing Gospel of Mark; so **Proto-Ma·thew.** † **Proto-na·tural** *a. Obs.*, primarily natural, belonging to the original nature of a thing. † **Proto-note·tor,** a first or principal recorder of a court. **Proto-patria·rchal** *a.*, belonging to a chief patriarch. † **Pro·to-plot** *Obs.*, an original plot or scheme. **Proto-pre·shyter** = PROTOPRIEST. † **Proto-pri·mitive** *a.*, earliest among the primitive, most primitive. † **Proto-secri·nary** (prɒtoʊ. *secrinarius*), a chief keeper of records, etc. **Proto-ty·pographer,** the earliest or chief printer. **Protove·stiary** [med.L. *protovestiarius*], the chief keeper of a (royal) wardrobe. **Protozoo·gma** (see ZOOG.). Also PROTOGASTRICAL, PROTOHEPATIC, PROTOPHYTE, PROTOTYPE, etc.

1642 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* v. viii. 63 All Histories and Chronicles...show Moses the "Protolawgiver of the world. 1661 Pepys *Diary* (1879) II. 21 Glastenbury being the "Proto-Abbany that all saints' yeares after. 1897 Hollar *Court. Writ.* xv. II. 272 note, Sir James Macgomery, the false and fickle "proto-apostate of whiggisme. 1844 Horsfield *Surv.* I. 23 Saxendun was "proto-architect to the orgies of St. Mark. 1840 Hoskyn *Mist. Ejnc.* ii. (1856) 18 James the "Proto-Bishop, the first that ever had a See Episcopall See, was ordained Bishop of Hierusalem, by Peter, James and John (the saints of Zebedee. 1907 *Hom. Rev.* Jan. 32 Sanctuaries...were the "proto-churches. *Johannes Jubilæus*, to end his Sanctuary career in the Province of Pisa. 1850 T. Vaughan (Anthroposophia Theomagica: Or a Discourse of the Nature of Man and his state after death) Grounded on the Creator's "Proto-Chymistry. *Ibid.* 9 He that knows how to imbue the Proto-Chymistrie of the Spirit by Separation of the Principles wherein the Life is Imprisoned. 1889 Pausanias *Descr. Three Centuries. Engl. Relist. Trial* 81 Through the help of the Protonotary "Proto-Secretaries. 1898 J. Cotta *Memoirs* 304 He hath also a "Proto-Deacon. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 May 6/2 Two archæologists, accompanied by proto-Hamites, crept forward. 1899 Matthew *Rabelais* v. 126, Or your Uncle, "Proto-Dwelle, Proto-Dwelle, you would need a Monk, would you? [after Mysnonic Dactyl, "Protoplasmatician, way by whom the ancient Kings of this Realme made choice of Wisemen Fooles.] 1835 Weaver *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 244 The Hugh was high Justice, Gaoller, or Protho[notary] of England. 1900 *Nature* 1 Mar. 427/2 In strangely complex a pantheon was set up that the "protogod was almost overlaid by the manifestations of himself. 1892 *Month Cath. Th.* xv. 3 46, 126 If it be admitted that an authentic "protograph of the Bible, with incontestable divine signature...does not exist. 1800 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 325 The "protogrammatic of the horse. 1894 W. Ray in *Henry's Lect. Hist.* III. 288 note, The words...may simply refer to the last of Simon's being the "proto-hermarch. 1880 *Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.* VIII. 191 The great school of "protohistoric mythology. 1900 *Pilot* 26 Jan. 109/2 Our knowledge of prehistoric and protohistoric races...increases daily. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dict. Phœnix* 40 The same "Proto-Ideal Purpose of drawing out the Principle-germs Physics of the Creation to its first aboriginal Offspring. 1810 Sharon Turner *Gt. Brit.* iii. iv. I. 311, 322 The Earls of Kent, whose...the King presumed from the "Proto-Institutions or high offices of his Child Instinct. 1892 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 292 Creating him a "protomagistrate of Persia. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 718/2 Jesus for the and the Hebrew Matthew ...as a last "proto-Mark. 1882 Dr. Mommsen in *Athenæum* 23 May 653/3 Billingsley, the English "protomystagogue of Kandia. 1845 Fraser's *Mag.* XXXI. 56 This is the "proto-natural obligation. 1700 Steele *Stage's Instr.* II. v. 42/2 (N.) The Master's Clerk, together with the Common Clerk of the City, and the Sheriff's Clerks of before them, to note...all the Masters absented...And after was "Protonotary, from whose Note all the rest took such his Copy of Writing. 1899 J. Dover *Mysteries.* (Gerard 134) None can "Proto-parent? Answer Me, One ordinary highest pitch (God) will be love. 1870 Colenso in *Life* Ken. (1838) III. 218 App.? Says in the sense...the proto-parent of the whole race of controversies. 1898 Bramhall *Schism Guarded* 10, 2, 2, His "Propatriarchal power was acknowledged. 1892 J. Waite *Creed Ch. Eng.* 80 We are to...see Christ himself there, especially, as the "Proto-Patriot. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 32 Their Archbishops or "Protophes which they follow it means the supremacy of Northumberland and Pedlike to King Edwards decree. 1880–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1911 There is a "primo-prelature or proto-pope at each patriarchal...in the Greco-Russian Church. 1894 J. Smith *Destr. Lord's Day* 10 Sunday was accounted by the "Protopistol. 1701 Fathers the Seventh day to the order of Creation. 1894 *Pastons and Pl.* (Text Contents. *Engl.* 159 One of the first "Protoplasmists of England. 1874 *Lancaster Mem. Officers Acct.* 9 His son...therein assumed the style of "protovicount. 1907 R. Lane *Illust. Acad. IV.* 31 St. Quentinberry, now regarded by Cavaliers as "the protoscribe' was Privy Seal. 1870 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 20, 83 He had under him twelve Subdeacons, and one "Proto-subdeacon. 1702 *Boulanger. Extravag.* (Gutsole 179 London, 634 "Proto-Surgeon of Majesty. 1892 W. Rossi in *Gazzetta* 1588 (Notes Ep. Del. a Nuncio) the mighty Master, and "Proto-Tyrant of the world. 1724 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 22, 233 "Protonotary or wardrobe keeper of the palace of Antiochus at Commentaria 1 xviii. 1897 J. Smith *Hist. Mod. Ch.* "Protoscopus...when the Verb is Adjective is expressed in the beginning of the clause or sentence; and omitted also.

2. In numerous modern scientific and technical terms (obs. and rare). The second element is properly of Greek origin, less frequently of Latin.

a. Prefixed to adjs. from names of countries or races, forming adjs. denominating primitive or original tribes, languages, writings, works of art or manufacture, styles of architecture, etc.; as *proto-Arabic*, *-Babylonian*, *-Caucasic*, *-Celtic*, *-Corinthian*, *-Doric*, *-Egyptian*, *-Elamite*, *-Greek*, *-Ionic*, *-Phœnician*, *-Semitic*. Also with nouns denoting natives or inhabitants, as *proto-Mede*.

1883 Essex in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 907 An alphabet and language which have been current, "Protosaxonic. 1889 J. Taylor *Origin Aryans* iii. 180 The higher culture of the Semites, which appears was derived from the proto-Babylonian people. 1892 E. Hulme *Prehist. Text* 93, 248 The burial customs are protests of the "proto-Celtic invasion which lies chronologically between the earlier megalithic chambers and the later Gaulish tumuli. 1894 E. Robinson in *Nation* (N.Y.) 31 May 403/1 Of the early styles,...and, most of all, the so-called "proto-Corinthian. 1907 *Athenæum* 8 July 29/2 In one of the primitive graves [at] Susa...was discovered from the Proto-Elamite period. 1901 A. J. Evans in *Mod. Quart. Gen.* 22 Feb. 330/1 A survival of this "Proto-Egyptian class in the Libyan regions. 1901 *Folk-l.* 28 Jan. 104/2 Hellenic, called "Mycenæan, or "proto-Greek art. 1892 Cust, *Obit.* 2, 2, (Paper) "Proto-Ionic Capital, discovered in the Troad. 1889 J. Taylor *Origin Aryans* iii. 184 Non-Aryan tribes, such as the "proto-Medes,...the Kassaeans and the Picts. 1893 P. Ayres *New Egypt* 38 An expedition of acquisition, a truly "Proto-Phœnician trait.

b. In terms, chiefly of Zoology or Biology: usually designating an (actual or hypothetical) original or primitive form, type, organism, structure, etc. ‡ **Proto·anthus,** a hypothetical primitive annelidic animal, the supposed common

ancestor of mammals, birds, and reptiles. ‖ **Proto·mœ'ba**, a genus of Protozoa having lobate pseudopodia like the amœba (cf. Parkinsonia); hence **Protamœ'ban**, *a.* belonging to or having the characters of this genus; *sb.* a member of this genus; **Protamœ'boid** *a.*, resembling a protamœba. **Proto·naphthime**, the ancestral type of the amphichine or double-nostrilled vertebrates. ‖ **Proto·nisean** [Gr. *Νεισεύς* lobster, crayfish], the ancestral type of the *Astacida* or crayfishes; hence **Proto·nisine** (-sain) *a.* **Proto·nist** *a.*, in *Morphology*, having the parts arranged about a single primary or main axis; of or pertaining to *Protonemia*. **Proto·nitrite** : see QUOT.; hence **Protonitro·sic** *a.* ‖ **Proto·no·phalon**, the first of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo. **Proto·no·mith** [Gr. ὄμμα, ὀμματ- worm], a protozoön of the order *Protholenellida*, comprising most of the *Infusoria*, regarded as representing an ancestral type of worms; hence **Protholeni·nitic** *a.*; so ‖ **Proto·no·mia**, a hypothetical ancestral type of worms. **Protohyaloni·mal** (*proto,haiəu'nəl*) *a.*, pertaining to the *protohyaloma* [Gr. ὑαλοειδὲς glass + -ωμα body], 'Van Beneden's name (1883) for the envelope of the nucleolus of an ovum' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Proto·hysteron** (*proto'histərən*) *Rhet.* [Gr. πρωτόϋστερον] = HYSTERON PROTERON. **Protolebaile** (-bēil), *Palæont.* [see LOBOLITE], one of the fossil tracks found in the Potsdam sandstone of Canada, supposed to be those of a trilobite or allied animal. **Proto·labial** [see -BIAL], (*a*) a cell of a primitive or simple form, consisting of a mass of protoplasm with no investing membrane or cell-wall; (*b*) 'the nucleus of the ovum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Proto·lia·stic** *a.* = HOLOBLASTIC. **Protolia·stoderm**, the primitive blastoderm or investing layer of the fertilised ovum. **Proto·ma·rinate**, *a.* belonging to those primitive birds having a sternate or keeled breast-bone; *sb.* one of such birds. **Protome·rual** *a.*, *Ichth.*, having a tail-fin of the primitive form, continuous with the dorsal and ventral fins. **Pro·tomere** (-miə) [Gr. αἶρα horn], the rudiment of the antler of a deer, the process developed in the first year. ‖ **Protome·tencum**, the anterior cerebral vesicle of the embryo, which develops into the cerebrum; hence **Protome·tencal** *a.* **Proto·mite·mate**, an animal belonging to the *Protomitemata*, a proposed division of *Metazoa* characterised by a primitive enteric cavity with simple enteric cast, as most sponges; hence **Proto·mitema·tic** *a.* **Pro·tomonth** (-*mɔth*) [see CYCLE], the embryonic shell in certain cephalopods; hence **Protomo·nthal** *a.* **Protodi·pnoan**, a hypothetical primitive dipnoan. **Pro·todoma** *Crystl.*, a primary DOME. **Protodyna·stic** *a.*, *Anc. Hist.*, belonging to the first or earliest (Egyptian) dynasties. **Protofo·rami·nifer** [pl. -*fəraminī·fera*], a primitive foraminifer. ‖ **Protoga·ster** [Gr. γαστήρ stomach]: see QUOT. **Protoga·stric** *a.* [as prec.], (*a*) a term designating two lobes, one on each side, towards the front of the gastro-hepatic area of the carapace in brachyurous Crustaceans; (*b*) pertaining to the protogaster. **Protola·mna**, a term including various extinct insectivorous mammals as the supposed ancestral types of the lemurs. ‖ **Protoma·la** [L. *malle* jaw], each member of the first pair of jaws or mandibles in the Myriapoda; hence **Protoma·tal, Protoma·lar** *adjs.* **Protomo·rphism** *Bot.*, the metaform or generating tissue of the youngest parts of plants; primary meristem (Rauwer (in Ger.) 1872). **Proto·nactin** [Gr. ἀκτίς part], the first or anterior segment of a polyzoïd gregarine, as distinguished from the larger posterior segment (*deutonucrite* or *deutonucrite*); hence **Protonacti·tic** *a.* **Proto·nasal** *a.*, *Entom.* [Gr. μέσος middle], applied to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects; now called the second, third, and fourth submarginal or cubital cells. **Pro·tonasyph** [Gr. ἀσυφή form], a primitive or original form; so **Protonasy·phic** *a.*, having the primitive or simplest form or structure. **Protonay·mid** *a.*, resembling *Protonaya* [Gr. ναῦς ship], a genus of myzopodous Protozoa. ‖ **Proto·ne·phros** [Gr. νεφρός kidney], the primitive kidney in the embryo of vertebrates, consisting of the *pronephros*, *mesonephros*, and *metanephros*; hence **Protone·phric** *a.* **Proto·no·vinula** *a.*, having a primitive nucleus; belonging to the *Protonuclida*, a hypothetical group of Protozoa regarded as the ancestors of all other animals. **Proto·o·rganism**, a primitive or unicellular organism, animal or vegetable; a protozoön or protophyte. **Proto·o·rthoid** *a.* [Gr. ὀρθός, ὀρθοειδής], of the most ancient or primitive bird-like type. **Protophlo·em** *Bot.*, the tissue from which the phloem is developed; the primitive phloem of a fibro-vascular bundle (Rauwer (in Ger.) 1872). **Protope·dial** *a.*, pertaining to a *protopodium*. **Proto·podite** [see PODITE], in Crustacea, the first or basal joint of a limb, which articulates with its somite; hence **Protopodi·tic** *a.* ‖ **Protopo·dium** [see PODIUM 2 b], a peculiar or typical foot in Molluscs. **Pro·toprism** *Crystl.*, a primary prism. **Protopy·ramid** *Crystl.*, a primary pyramid. **Protosé·smograph** [see SEISMOGRAPH], an instrument for recording the beginning or first trace of an earthquake shock. **Protosi·phon**, the primitive or rudimentary siphon or siphuncle in the protoconch of certain cephalopods: also ‖ **Protosiphu·nula**. **Protoso·mite**, each of the rudimentary somites or segments of the embryo in arthropods and annulids; hence **Protosomi·tic** *a.* **Pro·tospasm** *Path.*, a local spasm preceding a general convulsion. **Protospe·rmatoblast** [see SPERM and -BLAST], term for certain cells from which spermatozoa are formed: see QUOT. **Proto·spo·ngian** *a.*, designating a primitive stage in the development of a sponge. **Pro·tospore** *Bot.*, a primary spore or spore-like body in certain fungi, corresponding to the pentaliium in higher cryptogams. **Proto·stoma** [Gr. στόμα mouth] : see QUOT. for *protagaster*. **Protosygnæ·ma·tic** *a.*, *Crystl.*, belonging to a primary system. **Proto·te·rgite** *Entom.* [L. *tergum* back], the first dorsal segment of the abdomen of an insect. **Proto·te·sis** : see QUOT. ‖ so **Prototo·xoid** = *protoxoid*: see TOXIN and TOXOID. **Protove·rtebra**, (*a*) *Comp. Anat.* in Cuvier's nomenclature (1828) applied to the ribs enclosed in the first set of vertebræ; (*b*) *Embryol.* each of the segments, formerly considered as primitive (temporary) vertebræ, in the early embryo of a vertebrate; hence **Protove·rtebral** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a protovertebra. **Protove·rticrebe** *a.*, (*a*) furnished with protovertebræ; (*b*) belonging to the *Protovertebrata*, the hypothetical ancestral forms of vertebrate animals. ‖ **Proto·vum**, an ovum in its first or primitive stage, e.g. before impregnation, or (in the case of a meroblastic ovum) before the formation of the food-yolk (cf. METOVUM). **Protoxylem** (-zai'lem) *Bot.*, the tissue from which the xylem is developed; the primitive xylem of a fibro-vascular bundle. **Protozo·nite** *Entom.* [Gr. ζώνη girdle], each of the primitive or rudimentary segments of the body of an insect in the embryonic stage. **Protu·reter**, the primitive ureter, the excretory duct of the *protonephros*. See also PROTOPHYTE, PROTOZOÖTTE, PROTOZOA, etc.

1879 *St. Bundo's Fruit. New* xvii. II. 134 This unknown common parent-form is the Primitive Annulose Animal (*Protannelid*). In external appearance the Protannelid was most probably an intermediate form between the *Salamandridæ* and the Lizards. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* ii. 79 It is open to choice...whether either '*Protascaris*, *Protopterus*, or *Myzodictyon* is anything but one stage of a cycle of forms. 1883 J. E. ARY in *Knowledge* 15 June 396/2 The thousands of other 'protozoonoid' creatures. 1879 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* 187 (1873) 311 From this '*Protascaris*' were developed, by divergent lines, the true Sharks, Rays, and Chimæræ; the Ganoids, and the Dipnoans. 1880 — *Croonian* vi. 344 The common 'protascaris' form is to be sought in the Trias. 1878 in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 787 A Crustacean, which we may call *protozoonoid*, '*Protostoma*'. 1879 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 197 The stages of holoblastic ova may be...classified as follows...(1) The ovum or Monoplast...(2) the first stage of segmentation...; (3) the second stage of segmentation. We have proposed to classify these stages under the name of '*Protoblastula*'. 1887 T. J. PARKER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 37 The...acipital portion of the '*protoencephalon*' (*archicerebrum* Hatschek). 1879 in *Wonder's Book Mam.* 208. II. 76 The common general form of the whole Worm (the '*Protochetula*'). 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 45 Some of the most ancient vertebrates have their nerve-centres enveloped with a protective membrane ('*Protichnites*, first foot-prints). 1886 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 8.1 VII. 170 The membrane body which contain the *protochordata*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Embryol. Hand. Hexapodous Insects* Prelimby Anat. Sct. I. Mem. 61/2 The primitive thoracic-segments...in so far it might be named, '*protothoracic*'. 1901 *Nat. Sci.* 343 That in Man we have represented the '*protochordate*' sexual type of to-day. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* xv. 303 The tail of the somewhat fish-like tail is quite straight (*protocercal* and diphycercal). 1885 WILSON in *N. York Med. Trnsl.* 28 Mar. 352 'Protocerebrum, a term used...[signifying] equivalent to...cerebral ganglion. 1884 HUXLEY in *Proc. Boston Nat. Hist. Soc.* Assuredly, the Sponges may be called Metazoa protozoa...We can easily transform a '*protocyclonic*' into a trochosphere by changing the horizontal parts of the partition. 1886 *Med. & Surg.* 292 The '*protocranium* of Owen, in Cephalopods, is the early chalk which precedes the vesicle or true shell. Professors Wyder and Brooks consider the protoconch to embolise shell-like as...probably derived from the protoconch of Scaphopods. 1878 GEGENBAUR *Comp. Anat.* 32 The Sauria [should be] distinguished as the '*protodonta*'. 1900 *Zoolog. Chron.* 8 Oct. 5/1 The period of the less than Quaternary requires a designation of its own,—the word '*protodynastic*,' appears to be suitable. 1872 DARWIN *Descr. of Life* viii. 103 Ramus [sc.] our '*proto-Aryan*'-ancestors. 1879 in *Wonder's Fruit. Man* viii. I. 194, I shall call the general society of the Gasteda-body the primitive hymenium (*Protogaster*, and to speaking the primitive mouth (*protostoma*). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* vi. 243 The hinder is...subdivided into two epigastric lobes, two metagastric lobes, a median epigastric lobe, two metagastric lobes and two urogastric lobes. 1887 HUXLEY *Physiol. Anim.* iii. ii. 398 By Dollo...that certain mammals of tertiary age...are all ranged with the Ruminants as the group of the '*Protolamnæ*. 1883 PARKER in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* [xxi 198 (In *Myriapoda*) the 'protomala consists of two portions, the *cardo* and *stipes*, while the hemipodous mandible is invariably composed of but one piece,...which corresponds to the stipes of the myriapodous protomala. *Ibid.* 203 The 'protomala' and dyslomala' arthropterous. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 284/1 Dr. Jakob Reinhold describes in a lengthened paper the '*protomerites* of the cestoid Rhynchobothria. 1882 *Verh. Gesell. Bot.* 330 The young embryo consists at first of a small-celled proto-meristem in which a fibro-vascular bundle becomes differentiated lying in the axis of the commodon. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 358 (In) the *Polyzoa* (the body) is divided by two septa into three segments,...The first segment is the epistome; it is the part from which the other two segments bud out...The second segment is the '*protosome*', the third and by far the largest, the deuterosome. 1896 KERR & St. *Entomol.* III. 620 The medial ancestor of the Intersetalian Area...Save these darkest webs; these may be called the '*protomedial, deuteromedial, and tritomedial*, radiating from the proximal nucleus. 1878 J. G. WILKINSON *Manners, &c. Anc. Egt.* 38 The growth of evils from their first wicked thoughts or germs, from their true '*protonoëtic*, they are unperceived, to numerous destructions. 1879 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* V. 476/1 The integumentary '*protonephridium*. 1880 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. 190 II. 289 A protonephridial layer, which, differentiates in opposite directions. 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 840/2 The writer has arranged to explain the forms of fern and related cells as specialisations of a '*protonemoid*-cycle in which variations of functional activity are accompanied by the assumption of corresponding forms. 1879 in *Wonder's Fruit. Man* xxxv. II. 300 In all true Radial Animals (*Crossota*, without doubt...the primitive bilateria (*Protozoötrea*), though much modified...not permanently as colon-secreting glands. 1881 *R. Vet. Sct. Year-bk. Med.* 125 Genesis of the '*Protoorganism* fixed to Calcareal Air, and to Perpetuity. Sub-genera that have been instal to 1750'. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Protophyceæ*, one of the simplest of vegetable beings, capable of being referred either to the animal or vegetable kingdom. 1883 W. SMITH in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 391/2 Shells ...surrounding the...area of '*protoconchoid* forms of the Eocene [strata] [of 3] 4. 1884 BOWEN & *Bacon Dr. Barry's Planter*, 190 The Sea primitive elements of the planet, Bacon's '*protophloem*. 1898 in *Strasburger's Bot.* v. 1. 205 In fully-developed vascular bundles the protoxylem and protophloem come to perform their functions. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 34 (Common Centipede) The appendages of the...post abdominal segments consist of a biramous '*protopodite* [FIG. 1, 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* vi. 573 Two pairs of appendages, composed each of a protopodite, terminated by an endopodite and exopodite. 1882 GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 361 The valve of the siphon [in Cephalopoda] is a true foot or '*protopodium*, and the two lateral folds are pteropodia. 1895 WOOD-MASON & CAMPBELL in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. 6. XV. 1/1 The laryngeal '*protosegment*...is identical in function with the 'proto-pleuron'...The horizontal sections of the proto- and deuto-pleuron are regular hexagons. *Ibid.* 191 The trigonal '*proto-pleurale*' may be regarded...as being a lowering zone of the dorsipenal pentagonpleurale. 1882 *Proceed. Cambridge Philosophical Soc.* XXXVIII. 198 The '*protosegmentum*' and the metasegmentum,...with which Professor Palmieri... may denote the first faintest waver which hints the coming earthquake. 1893 HUXLEY in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 225 An aperture through which the '*protophloem*' communicated with the protocoele. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals*. v. 243 Generally, the development of the '*protosomites*, anterior segments might be called, does not occur until some time after the embryo has been hatched. *Ibid.* vi. 290 As with Annelids, the segmentation of the body tends to from the subdivision of the mesoblast by transverse constrictions into protosomites. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Sudoxonian *ophthpp* ...epilepsy in which the spasms are local...Such spasms are also called *protospasms*, or, when they are followed by general convulsions, '*protospasmus*'. 1889 *Athenæ Syd. Mod. Vil.* 289 With this accompanies or protospasm there is often a tendency to generalisation. 1885 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* [xxv. 291 note, The spermatozoon of the Decapods studied by him [Bobretzky] refer to large cells, the '*protospermatia*'. 1884 HEAPE in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 19 We have not been able to separate the '*Protospermium* stage of Hatschek from the second. 1878 GEGENBAUR *Comp. Anat.* 72 There are sometimes called the '*protospinosus* plates. 1897 *Strass-Marburger Cytologie*, 122, 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 567 We have these different forms with different vesicles and different activities in the epithelium, viz the '*protoplasmic*, the *deutoplasmic*, and the *tritoplasmic*. *Ibid.* 568 The protoplasm with the greatest activity for the assimilation and with the greatest mobility,...but...belongs exclusively [which changes after some time into '*protoplasm*]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 235 The mesoblast becomes divided into a series of quadrate masses, like the '*protovertebræ* of a vertebrate embryo. 1881 *Mayer Zool.* 327 On each side of the medullary groove and notochord a series of quadrate thickenings appear, termed *protovertebræ*. 1890 ROLLESTON *Nat. Hist. Dict.*, *Protovertebræ*, primitive segments of the mesoderm; myotomes. When the canal was given the appearance were supposed to be the rudiments of the vertebræ. '*Protovertebral column or plate*, a thick column of cells lying along the medullary groove, from which by segmentation the protovertebræ are formed. 1879 in *Wonder's Fruit. Man* I. 193 The '*protovum*' is that transformed into the ordinary (fish-egg) which is many times larger, but...is only a single...cell. 1887 in *Strasburger's Bot.* viii. 91 We have found...in the wood portion (the xylem) of the fibro-vascular bundle, the primary wood, the '*Protoxylem*, composed of primary wood parenchyma and of vessels. 1898 *Ibid.* v. 1. 193 The protoxylem occupies the innermost, the protophloem the outermost side of a protomedium strand. 1877 *Packard Zoology. Hand. Diptera* 220, '*Protozoëa* Anal. Ins.

1. Mass. (1) Of the primitive ordinances, or segments of the body (*protomeres* [*mēres*, *protomerites*] of Cleparède). **1872** — *Metapodius femoris* (Mosq. 10.) The cubitale below and succeeding protomedius are fenced. **1879** H. Hamilton's *Anat.* Man 250 II. 408 We find a long tube, the primitive kidney duct (*Protovirus*...), on each side.

3. In Chemistry. **a.** With names of binary compounds in *-ide* (formerly *-uret*), designating that in which the element or radical combines in the first or smallest proportion with another element: e. g. **Protoxide**, **Protochloride** (*† proto-chloruret*), **Protiodide**, **Protosulphide** (*† protosulphuret*), q. v. So **protobromide** (*† protobromuret*), **protocarbide** (*-carburet*), **protocyanide** (*-cyanuret*), **protophosphide** (*-phosphuret*), etc., a compound of bromine, carbon, cyanogen, phosphorus, etc., with another element or radical, in which the bromine, etc., is present in the smallest proportion, or in a smaller proportion than in another (designated by *per-*). Also in the generalized term **proto-compound**. Hence, in derived verbs, ppl. adjs., etc., as **Protoxidate**, **Protoxided**, *proto-or ethuretted*, *-phosphuretted*, *-sulphuretted*, now rarely used.

This use of *proto-* was introduced in 1804 by Dr. T. Thomson, in his *System of Chemistry*, ed. 2, for combinations of oxygen with a metal; *protoxide* being used to denote the first degree or 'minimum of oxidizement': see quot. s. v. Peroxide. It was succeeded by later chemists to similar combinations of other elements, as in 1811 by Pepys (Gilbert), and so on. In later chemical nomenclature, names in *proto-* have been to a great extent superseded by others with more definite numerical prefixes, or in which the constitution of the substance is differently expressed: e. g. *protoxide of manganese* by *manganous monoxide*, or *manganous oxide*; *protochloride* and *protoxide of iron*, by *ferrous chloride*, *ferrous oxide*; *proto-carburet of hydrogen* by *light carburetted hydrogen*, *methyl hydride*, or *methane*. But the *proto-* forms are retained to some extent, especially when they correspond with *none-* compounds, and in pharmacy and popular use.

b. In ternary compounds *proto-* was formerly used to designate salts produced from protoxides (cf. Protosalt), which thus contain the smallest (or smaller) proportion of the acid radical. Thus, *proto-carbonate* or *proto-chlorate of iron*, = the earlier expressions, 'carbonate' or 'chlorate of the protoxide of iron', i. e. the salts formed by the action of carbonic and chloric acid on the protoxide of iron. The latter is now *ferrous oxide*, and the salts are called *ferrous carbonate* and *ferrous chlorate* respectively. So with organic salts, as *protacetate*, *protacetate*; as *protiodate of tin*, the salt produced by the action of iodic acid upon the protoxide of tin (*stannous oxide*); now called *stannous iodate*. So *† proto-hydrochlorate* (*proto-muriate*), *† proto-hydrid* salt, a salt formed by the action, on a metallic protoxide, of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid or other haloid acid (see Haloid). *† Proto-hydrate*, the hydrate of a protoxide, as proto-hydrate of lime $CO.H_2O$. Hence *† Proto-combination*, combination of the protoxide.

These terms are common in chemical writings of the first half of the nineteenth century, but now belong mostly to the history of chemistry.

c. In Organic and Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacy, *proto-* occurs in senses having little or no connexion with a or b, but rather akin to its use in 1 or 2.

Thus in *proto-catechuic acid* $C_7H_6O_4$, the name was given because the substance has some resemblance to catechuic acid or catechu ($C_{15}H_{14}O_6$), but has a simpler composition. *Proto-albumin* were the albuminate first produced in the process of digestion from the 'acid-albumin', and are now called *primary proteoses*. *Protolactic acid* is the first product of the action of alkalies upon albumin or protein.

1858–91 Bentley *Chem.* (ed. 3) 1213 Acetic acid ... forms a well-defined class of salts, acetates ... Some of the peroxides can set part of this acid into carbonic acid and water, by which they are reduced to a *suboxide* state, and form 'protoacetates'. **1876** Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 85 The bromine and the iodin, in equivalent proportions, unite to form a '*protobromide* of iron'. **1878** Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 'Protobenzoic' ; protocatechuic ; protocholesterin ; protocinchonine ; protocotoïn ; protodextrin ; protoformic ; protogaïac resin ; protohydrocarbon ; protohydrocarbonet ; protoiodide ; protoiodinet ; protoiodinum. **1878** Dunglison *Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 13) 1 Iron may be precipitated in the form of the '*protocarbonate*, citrate, pyrophosphate, etc.'. **1878** Hayes *Expos. Lex.*, '*Protocatechuic*'. **1880** Hayes *Rhem. Chem.* 1. 311 Carbureted Hydrogen Gas. Two gas has been distinguished also by the name of ... gas of marshes, by Berzelius, '*proto-carburet* of hydrogen'. **1883** E. V. Gibbs *Wood's* 178 'Protocarbureted hydrogen and bicarbureted hydrogen ... are yet notably more compressible than air'. **1892** Maclay *Med. Med.* (ed. 6) 369 Vanillin is the methyl ether of 'protocatechuic acid'. **1889** Remsen *Org. Chem.* (1888) 302 Protocatechuic acid, $C_6H_3.CO_2H.(OH)_2$, is a frequent product of the fusion of organic substances with caustic potash. **1894** Bowman in *Oliver's Chem. Ind.* Chem. 438 In almost every case ... the normal [compound] will be found by the name of '*proto-combination*,—either as an oxygen salt of the protoxide, or as a '*protohaloid* salt. *Ibid.* 443 With '*proto-*' compounds of iron I [we] procure of potash yields white, wool precipitate, a blue precipitate. *Ibid.* 444 It ... is the 'protoprecipitate, or 'protocarbonet of mercury'. **1848** Hayes *Rhem. Chem.* I. 371 In this compound, the iron is to the water, according ... to Berzelius, as one to $0.11 = \frac{1}{9}$. It is therefore, strictly a '*proto-hydrate*'. **1858** J. M. Gully *Hydropathy Portrayed* (ed. 2) 97 A solution of '*proto-hydrate*' of iron. **1846** Hayes *Rhem. Chem.* II. 120 Corresponding with the two chlorides of copper, we have also a '*protocyanide* and *peroxocyanide*. **1858** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 63 When this salt is dried into a solution of '*protoxalate* of mercury, a copious white precipitate falls. **1848** Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, '*Protophosphuretted* ...', applied to hydrogen gas containing the first of the different proportions of phosphorus with which it is combined: '*protophosphuretted hydrogen*'. **1854** Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 458 Acid carbonate of potash or soda to a '*proto-carbonate of* ...'. **1858–91** Bentley *Chem.* (ed. 3) 1189 The 'protosalts [of iron] crystallizes in green prisms.

Proto-abbatyt to **Protoblast-**: see Proto-.

Protocanonical (*prōtokănǫ·nikăl*), *a.* [f. med.L. *protocanonicus*-us (see Proto- 1 + Canon) + -al.] See quots.; opp. to Deuterocanonical.

1566 A. F. Sevens Sermons *Bibl. Sources* 1. (1570) 13 Canonici primi ordinis, quos Protocanonicos appellare libet, ...de quorum canonicis nulla reperiri in Ecclesia catholica fuit dubitatio, aut controversia.)

1889 T. Adams *Models. Crystal Wis.* 1880 III. 91 (The Creed) is the word of God,—its protocanonical scriptures, yet the key of the holy Scriptures. **1884** R. S. *Cent. Hag. Ref. Bible App.* 263 In the first (Creed) he reckons those (Books) which he calls Protocanonical, or Canonical of the first Order. **1907–30** (see Deuterocanonical). **1842** W. Fitzgerald tr. *M'Gehee's Diptyc.* 45 The protocanonical [books] are those which are counted in the legislature and apostolic canon.

Protocarbide, etc.: see Proto- 3 a.

Pro·tochloride. *Chem.* [Proto- 3 a.] A compound of chlorine with another element or radical, containing the minimum proportion of chlorine; hence, antithetical to *perchloride*. Formerly also called **Protochlo·ruret**. (Now usually otherwise expressed, as *protochloride of iron* = ferrous chloride, $FeCl_2$).

1813 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 3) I. 160. 416 The different compounds of chlorine with other bases, might have been designated in the way proposed by Dr. Thomson for the oxides, the first being called proto-chloride, the second deutochloride, and so of the rest. **1836** J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 3) 289 Exposed to a moderate heat, it passes to the state of protochloride. **1842** Phipson *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 85 A solution of protochloride of tin containing a little perchloride of tin.

Protococcus (*prōtŏkŏ·kŭs*). *Bot.* Pl. **protococci** (*-kŏ·kăi*). [f. Gr. πρῶτος first, primary (see Proto-) + κόκκος grain, seed.] A genus of unicellular algæ, of spherical form.

The common species *P. viridis* is abundant everywhere on stocks of trees, old palings, walls, etc., forming green patches or layers; *P. nivalis* is an algæ species constituting the so-called 'red snow'.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 166/1 A field of green snow ... accompanied ... with the Protococcus, giving a red tinge. **1880** H. Spencer in *Nature* 8 Jan. 230 **1875** Hooker & Harvey *Ellen. Bot. Ichig.* 18 Our trees water that is quite green from containing a large quantity of Protococcus.

Hence **Protoco·ccal** *a.*, of or pertaining to *Protococcus*; **Protoco·ccoid** *a.*, having the form of or resembling *Protococcus*.

1879 *Trans Quekett Microsc. Club* 46 My impression, from an examination of many *Annelids*, is that they are the results of changes from the Protococcal state.

Protocolamate, **-atio**: see Proto- 4 b.

Protocol (*prōtŏkŏl*), *sb.* Forms: 6 grothecoll, protocolla, (prothegoll, 6–8 -gall, -call, 7 protocoll), 8 protocoll, 7– protocol. [Early mod.E. *protocoll*, a. Off. *protocolle* (a 1300 in Godef. *Compl.*), *protocolle*, mod.F. *protocole* (= Prov. *protocolh*, It. *protocollo*, Sp. *protocolo*), ad. med.L. *protocollum*, ad. Gr. πρωτόκολλον—or the first leaf of a volume, a fly-leaf glued to the rest and containing an account of the MS., f. πρωτο-, Proto- first + κόλλα glue.

The history of the semi-assimilation of this word belongs to mediæval Latin and the Romance languages, esp. French; in the latter it has received very considerable extension of meaning: see Du Cange, Cotgr., Littré, Hatz.-Darm., etc. The word does not appear to have at any time formed part of the English vocabulary to the same extent as the Italian and French, probably under French influence; otherwise used only in reference to foreign countries and their institutions, and as a recognized term of international diplomacy to sense 2.]

1. The original note or minute of a transaction, negotiation, agreement or the like, drawn up by a recognized public official, notary, etc., and duly attested, which forms the legal authority for any subsequent deed, agreement, or the like based on it; † sometimes applied to a book or register in which these were written by the official concerned, as they were drawn up by him; = *protocol book*: see 7 (obs.).

In the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the word is used for the original record of a grant, transfer, etc. of land; under the Spanish law this was an entry made in his book by the official recorder of such transactions.

1540 [see 2]. **1552** Huloet, *Protocoll, booke or writynge of the first doynges.* **1580** Benloise *Cri. Cases* 10. 300 The principall behind I will hold deposit. To write, for cost to me my Volumes. **1598** in *Muniments Ct. Misc.* (Hart S.) 8 The protocoll of the chancellarie of France. **1680** Scarlett *Exchanges* 201 In all Foke there are but few ... and in some but one Notary Publick allowed of, who is to possess, and must keep a Protocol of every Protest, to which every one must have free access to see and know what Bills he Noteth, accepteth, and what Bills for Non-payment are protested. **1708** Ancient Pleadings 304 An Original is in other Terms called the Protocol, or Scriptorum Matrix; and if the Protocol, which is the Root and Foundation of the Instrument, does not appear, the Instrument is not valid. **1749** in Scott *Waverl. N.* A corresponding entry was made in the protocol of the Lord High Chamberlain. **1772** J. Lettsom *Reports of Pennsyl.* (ed. 2) 263 The second Price of the Values or Purchases for the Time. For the first Sheet that it fills up of the Clerk's Protocoll or Notary 4 0 0.

b. *fig.* An original authority.

1580 J. Bell in *Cath. Tracts* (S.T.S.) 32 Having for ye knowing ane onlie protocolle of thair preachings, none Inglishe bukes, quhilk thairvnto may weilmeaude Inone wirken.

2. *spec.* The original draught, minute, or record of a dispatch, declaration, negotiation, treaty, stipulation or other diplomatic document or instrument; *esp.* a record of the propositions agreed to in a conference, signed by the parties, to be embodied in a formal treaty.

1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 201 The plenipotentiaries have agreed the point shall be entered in the protocol or register of the mediation. **1702** Boyer *Hist. Wm. III* II. 363 The Minutes or Protocolls of what was propounded. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5800/2 The Ministers ... have given in their Reasons to be entred in the Protocoll. **1814** Earl Cathcart in *Rep. Wellington's Disp.* (1838) X. 229 A copy of the Protocol of the military conference on the 19th Instant which has been signed by all the Field Marshals and general officers who were present. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. 1 June, Wks. 1898 III. 313, I consider the protocol as the minutes of a conference, in which the parties verbally agreed on certain important measures, which, being afterwards acted upon by others, became exclusively binding. **1888** *Daily News* 18 Sept. The representatives of all the Powers signed the protocol, whereby the question ... is unreservedly settled. This protocol is to serve as the basis of an international convention. *Ep. a* **1861** Mrs. Basevi in *Cornhill* 66. Mrs Basevi this must be Cleo, when the record could and frankly printed with every stroke.

b. *transf.* (*humorous*). A proverbial, a parliamentary.

1892 Mrs. Riddell *Typhoon Coast* xi. 148 Where all precepts were settled for worst sin, 'Can you come to or come?'

3. A formal or official statement of a transaction or proceeding.

1880 *Times* 9 Feb. 11/6 (In) St. Petersburg ... all—which the whole entry longer—are compelled to fight their battle simultaneously with the lighting of the street lamps. Should the coachman fail to comply with this regulations, the police draw up a 'protocol' of the case, which is handed to a justice of the peace. **1884** *Lit. Gaz.* 10 15 **1897** *Times Amer. Defensive Sys.* IX. 104 Autopsy ... Maids and protocol cleaned by Dr. Pepper.

4. An official of police in some foreign countries. **1883** Harper's *Gazette Pittsburgh* 421, When taken before the Protocoll at Dubbon.

5. In France, The formulary of the etiquette to be observed by the Head of the State in official ceremonies, relations with ambassadors, foreign sovereigns, etc.; the etiquette department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the office of the Master of the Ceremonies.

1856 *Daily News* 9 May 2/7 M. Crosier, who fills the, to the public, equivalent office of Director of the Protocol, came up to the President and informed him that Mr. Gladstone was in visit to Cannes, desired to pay him his respects. **1892** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 2/1 This will be a change indeed, for in M. Faure's time the contrary was the rule, thanks largely to the Protocol, to whose Statutory the deceased President so readily surrendered himself. *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 1/2 People interested in French matters have read something about the Protocol, which is virtually the ultimate department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6. *Diplomatics.* The official formulæ used at the beginning and end of a charter, papal bull, or other similar instrument, as distinct from the *text*, which contains its subject-matter.

The *initial protocol* consists, according to Giry, of the *Invocation* (e. g. In the name of God, Amen); the *Subscription* or *Superscription* (e. g. We, Edward, by the grace of God, King); the *Address* (e. g. To all our faithful subjects), and the *Salutation* (e. g. Greeting). The *final protocol*, sometimes called *eschatocol*, consists of the *Date*, the *Appreciation* (usually 'Whither', 'Dum gratiæ', or 'Anno'), and the *Validation* (signatures and seals of witnesses).

1889 De Sickel *Acta Karolinorum* I. 108 Une Protocole très Formulaire. **1894** A. Giry *Manuel de Diplomatique* 548 Le nom et le prénom de celui auquel le texte de l'acte s'adresse. **1908** Henry Hall, *Engl. Official Hist. Doc.* 189 The distinction between the Protocol, or official formulæ which occur at the beginning and end of the charter, and the Text, or body of the instrument, is not followed at all. *Ibid.* 191 The description of the 'protocols' as ... usually inserted between the Text and the Final Protocol.

7. *attrib.*, as *protocol book*, *register* (one in which protocols were written, a notary's register).

1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 64 Anent ... instrument maneand ane of Master Andrew Cleryis protocoll buik. **1857** J. Paterson *Hist. Ingatestone Manuscr.* 31 The bench had a protocol record. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 5/5 The 'Protocol' Book, as German newspapers delighted to call Christian IX., was really and truly the lawful heir and successor of Frederick VII. **1884** *Manch. Jan.* 103 A signed person acting on the other side of the table reads off and records in the protocol book the decisions of each committee. **1892** *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/8 M. Lanjuinais ...has no hope for those people and protocol examination which his predecessor so leisurely enjoyed.

Pro·tocol, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. med.L. *protocollare*, Gr. *protocollaein*.]

1. *intr.* To draw up protocols.

1830 Law *Proceedings* 566 (*L.*) **1833** Maseres' *Occ. Pap.* viii. Lord Palmerston, proceeded while Marshal Conrad bombarded. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. 181 Scouts Highwomen, who in these protocolling, and more-

...binding. 1871 *Daily News* 17 Jan. The diplomatists...will have an opportunity to pass and protocol over Turkey.

2. *trans.* To bring (into something) as by a protocol, or by diplomatic means. *nonce-use.*

1832 *Examiner* 663/1 [Hen] ludicrously...half-frolicking half-mystery of proceeding has been redundant was remarkable.

3. To record in a protocol.

1886 W. J. Tucker *St. Joseph* 188 They succeeded by protocolling their direct descent from the Romans, and even boldly laid claim to hereditary distinctions by the old Roman system of nobility which they most of various ancestral and heraldic legacies which they most cunningly devised. 1893 *Daily Chron.* 8 Nov. 4/3 We do not say the whole should be protocolled.

Hence **Protocolling** *vbl. sb.*

1832 *Lincoln Herald* 17 Jan. p. 6/1 That our wise whig ministers were completely overreached in the art of protocolling in the affair of Belgium. 1884 Da. Macgregor *Court & Soc.* I. xxiii. 307 In spite of all the protocolling...the young people...patiently bided their time.

Protocolic (*prōtŏkŏ·lik*), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to protocols. So **Protocolist** (*prōtō·kŏlist*), one who draws up a protocol; **Protocollize** (*prōtō·kŏlaiz*) *v.* **a.** *intr.* to draw up protocols; to diplomatize; = Protocol *v.* 1; **b.** *trans.* (*a*) = Protocol *v.* 2; (*b*) = Protocol *v.* 3; hence **Protocollizer.**

1838 Thirlwall *Correspondence Lett.* (1881) 210 To leave that his favourite portfolio was now in your Lordship's private custody. 1848-50 Wharton *Propertiana*, in Romans, a register or clerk. Tomes. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Aug., The second meeting of the Paris Conference was held at the Foreign office on Saturday...Mr. F. O. Walpole attended as Secretary, and Mr. H. Austin Lee as Protocollist. 1874 *Standard Extr. Jan.* (engaged bad), Will not the Whigs now protocollize Lisle to Portugal? 1878 F. Warre *Ital. Father Forest, Flora Filger* (1879) 21 note, The Irish Peers in large large proceedings with such promises and delusive delays. 1884 Baron Alfred Gerolt *Ger. To protocollize* for treaties of the Congress. 1898 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 107 The hopes and expectations of our great 'protocollist'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* Apr. 4/2 Lord Aberdeen,...the most pacific and 'protocolling' of British statesmen.

Proto-combination, Proto-compound, Protocyanids, -uret, *Chem.*: see Proto- 3.

Protocouch to **Protogastric**: see Proto-.

Protogenal (*prōtŏ·dʒĕnăl*), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. πρωτογενής: see Protogenes + -al. (A more etymological form would be **protogenal*: cf. next.)] First generated; primitive or primordial as an organism.

1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 603 Sarcode or the 'protogenal' jelly speck.

† **Protoge'neous**, *a.* (*Bot. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πρωτογενής (see next) + -eous. Cf. Autogeneous.] Of the first or highest kind or nature.

1660 Barrow *Euclid. Adams* (1860) 68 So Kings and Princes have the same more correspondent to their several Titles, and are Homogeneous and Protogeneous to the decreeing of Justice.

‖ **Protogenes** (*prōtŏ·dʒĕnīz*). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Haeckel, as Gr. πρωτογεν-ής first-born, primeval, f. πρωτο-, Proto- + γένος, γεν-, origin, race, nature, kind, f. γένα γεν- to give birth to.] (See quots.)

1868 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* § 55 In the *Protogenes* of Professor Haeckel, there has been reached a type distinguishable from a fragment of albumen only by its finely-granular character. 1870 Huxley *Encyc. Brit.* I. 487/1 In the lowest grade of the animal kingdom is a creature *Protogenes*, at once structureless and devoid of any form, as to shape varies like that of Proteus himself. 1884 Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 118 All along the line of evolution, from the 'protogenes' to the mammoth, there have been marked deviations to the right and the left.

Protogenetic (*prōtŏdʒĕne·tik*), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. πρωτο-, Proto- + Genetic.] = next, 1.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phanero.* 210 The account of the epidermis...as a special case of schizogenetic and gymnogenous spaces, which usually contain air. *Ibid.* 311 The occurrence of protogenetic secretory passages in the soft tissue has already been...noticed.

Protogenic (*prōtŏdʒe·nik*), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. πρωτογεν-ής first-born, primeval (see Protogenes) + -ic.] Primitive, or primitively formed.

a. Of or belonging to an original race or lineage.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 139 The former adhere to the metaphysic characters of the Celtic.

b. *Geol.* Applied to the primary or originally-formed igneous rocks: opposed to *deuterogenic*.

Ag. + 1870 H. Seaton in *Academy* 8 Oct. (1896) 305/2 [Weighing Secondary against Newton and Bacon, as a mere] unscientific of the tertiary formation] [Italics] protogenic.

c. *Biol.* Applied to intercellular spaces, etc. formed in early stages of growth: opp. to Hysterogenic.

1883 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 40 note, A distinction...between those intercellular spaces which are formed when the tissues begin to differentiate,—*protogenic*,—and those formed in older tissues,—*hysterogenic*.

Protogine (*prōtŏdʒīn*). *Geol.* [a. F. *protogine* (1808, Jurine, *Journ. des Mines*, Paris, XIX. 272), irreg. f. Gr. πρῶτο- first + γίν-ομαι to be born or produced (intended to express 'first-produced', the rock being assumed to be the most ancient of all).] A variety of granite occurring in the Alps, in which chlorite often takes the place of biotite (secondary white mica being sometimes developed), and in which a foliated structure has frequently been produced by dynamic action.

It was for a long time erroneously supposed to contain talc, and called *talcose granite*; its foliated structure also led to its being classed as a variety of gneiss. It abounds esp. in the chain of Mont Blanc, of which mountain it forms the summit.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 57 Crystalline compounds arranged in strata, such as saccharine marble,...gneiss, protogine, &c. 1845 Lyell *Geol.* viii. (1850) 183 Some of the veins in this Mellon Hill consist of protogine, or a granite, whose granular component is feldspar and compact talc. 1869 Bristow *in Flügel's World Bef. Deluge* II. 21 Protogine is a talcose granite, composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite, or decomposed mica. 1879 Nicholas *Stud. Rocks* xii. 322 Protogine is a gneiss in which, in addition to the ordinary constituents of granite, a greenish, pearly, or silvery, talcose mineral is present.

Proto-god: see Proto- 1.

Protogonous (*prōtŏ·gŏnŏs*), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πρωτόγον-ος first-born, first-created + -ous.] First-created, primitive.

1847 J. W. Donaldson *Vind. Protest. Prim.* 140 An obvious attempt to biographize the protogonous and archetypal man.

Proto-gospel, -groomship: see Proto-.

Protogynous (*prōtŏ·dʒĭnŏs*), *a. Bot.* [f. Proto- + -gynous.] = Protherogynous: opp. to Protandrous. Hence **Protogyny** (*prōtŏ·dʒĭnĭ*) = Protherogyny: opp. to Protandry.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 811 Dichogamous flowers are either protandrous or protogynous. *Ibid.* 813 In protogynous flowers the stigma is receptive before the anthers in the same flower are mature. 1890 *Nicholson's Illust. Elements* 56 Sometimes...the stigma ripens first. This is called protogyny.

‖ **Protohippus** (*prōtŏhĭ·pŭs*). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πρωτο-, Proto- + ἵππος horse. The Gr. word would have been **πρώτιππος*, **πρωτίππιον*.] An extinct genus of quadrupeds, essentially related to the horse, whose fossil remains are found in the Pliocene of North America.

1876 *Tenney's Dict.* (Stand.), In the recent strata was found the common horse; in the Pliocene, the *Protohippus* and the *Protohippus* or Hipparion. 1877 La Conte *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 1879) 505 Next came the *Protohippus* of the United States, and allied *Hipparion* of Europe.

Proto-historic to **Protolenus**: see Proto-.

† **Protology.** *Obs. rare*—1. [irl. Gr. πρωτο-λογία the right of speaking first; see Proto- and -logy.] 'Son cause.'

1623 Cockeram, *Protologie*, a preface. 1658 Phillips, *Protologie*, a Lucubration, or Preface.

Protomagnate to **Proto-Mark**: see Proto-.

Protomartyr (*prōtŏmā·ɹtəɹ*). Forms: 5 prothomartir, -er, 5-6 **protho**martyr, 6- **proto**martyr. [Late ME. *protho-martir*, a. OF. *prothomartir* (1346 in Godef.), mod.F. *protomartyr*, or a. med.L. *protomartyr* (in Beda), a. eccl. Gr. πρωτομάρτυρ: see Proto- and Martyr *sb.*] The first martyr; the earliest of any series of martyrs (or Christianity, or for any cause); *spec.* applied to St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

1432 Lydg. *Edmund* iii. 41 The prothomartir wyth Stonene wyth his stonys. *Ibid.* 58 Seynt Albon Protho-martir of this regione. a 1533 Bonner in Cavendish *Life Wolsey* (1962) 71 Against Edmund he set one Thomas Becket and of them your protomartir Rogers, that he was also...a protestantes preacher of London. 1564 Cooper *Thesaurus Athenæ*, Protomartyr, Thæ [Dedication] which S. Stephen the Protomartyr made in the presence of the Jewes. 1680 *Hist. Angelica Last Will in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 Archbishop, Marquis of Angyll, the Devil's viceroy in the Highlands, and the most sacred covenant's protomartyr in the Low. a 1722 Bonne *Triumphs Rel. Rome* (1810) 331/1 With Rampolus first martyr of her love, And protomartyr in the glorious cause. 1877 Samson *Primal Philos.* 213 As early as the twelfth century Arnold of Brescia,...proto-martyr of civil liberty, had perished.

‖ **Protome** (*prōtō·mi*). *rare.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πρότομη the foremost or upper part of anything, a bust or half-figure, f. πρότεμ-εῖν to cut off in front; cf. τομή cutting.] A bust.

1737 W. Stukeley in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 17 A very ancient protome of our Saviour's effigies over the north gate. 1888 *Archæologia* XLIX. 19 A finely handpainted head, or rather protome of the Saviour.

Protomeristem to **-metaphrast**: see Proto-.

† **Protomist.** *Obs. rare.* [For **protomyst*, ad. med.L. *protomyst-a* or *-a* (Salembier), a. eccl. Gr. πρωτομύστ-ης a chief priest, a bishop, f. πρωτο-, Proto- + μύστης one initiated.] A chief priest.

1632 Poste *Christianogy*, App. 13 They have a Protomist or Bishop whom they highly reverence. 1698 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 159 They (Armenians) have two Patriarchs or Protomists. *Ibid.* 161 The Mosque Protomist sends a sanctified Camell for an adopted sonne, who is ordered to Baptisme by many thousand Mussulmen.

Protomorph to **Proto-natural**: see Proto-.

‖ **Proton** (*prōtŏn*). *Biol.* [a. Gr. πρῶτον, neut. sing. of πρῶτος first.] (See quot. 1895.)

1895 *Nature* 21 May 59/2 Mark translates it (Ger. *geeignet fundamental*). Minot adopts it as an English word. Neither seems to have thought of screening to Aristotle, whose phrase, ἡ πρώτη αἰσθη, τὸ πρῶτον, τὸ πρῶτον αἰσθητόν. 1895 *Biolog. Monthly, Bost.* II. 124 note, The name PROTON [proton] is employed to designate the primitive, undifferentiated mass or substance of a gut, that is the mass of Analogy of the German embryologists. 1898 *Nature* 21 Dec. 178/2 Dr. Amber Wiley recently suggested in these columns the word *protomerism* as an

...synonym...rendering of *Anlage*. Prof. E. G. Wilder...thinks the shorter word *proton*, already familiar in numerous compounds, and used by many biologists, is a better equivalent.

‖ **Protonema** (*prōtŏnī·mă*). *Bot.* Pl. **-mata.** Also (in mod. Dicts.) in anglicized form **protoneme** (*prōtŏnīm*). [mod.L., f. Gr. πρωτο-, Proto- + νῆμα thread.] In mosses (and some liverworts). The confervoid or filamentous thallus which arises from the germination of the spore, and produces the full-grown plant by lateral branching. (Also called *pro-embryo*.)

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 309, 280 This moss...is called the Protonema, and is always distinguished by the cells resembling chlorophyl. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 758 When the spores of mosses are sown, they do not...directly produce a young moss, but they put forth confervoid-like filaments, which are called the *protonema*. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 130 A new Muscipore is...commenced by the formation of a leaf-bearing shoot out of a branch of the stem-like Protonema, which branches, unites now by root-hairs, and is independently nourished.

Hence **Protone'mal, Protone'matal** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a protonema; **Protone'matoid** *a.*, resembling a protonema.

1900 *Nature* 5 Aug. 340/1 Leaves which...with greater or less intervention of protonemal filaments give birth to new individuals.

Protonephron, etc.: see Proto- 2 b.

Protonic (*prōtŏ·nik*), *a. rare*—1. [f. Proto- 3 + Tonic.] A mere etymological form for Protonic.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Protonotary, protho(n)otary (*prōtŏnō·tări, prōthŏ(n)ō·tări, prŏthŏ(n)ō·tări*). Forms: 6 **-notare**, **-nothare**, (6-7 **-natory**, **-natary**), [ad. late L. *prothonotārius* (c 400 Ammianus in Du Cange), a med.L. also *protho-* (Hesychius); a. Gr. πρωτονοτάριος or (in Sophronius c 634), f. πρωτο-, Proto- + *notarius*, ad. L. *notārius*: Scriptor 58. In 15th c. also after obs. F. *prothonotaire*, mod. *protonotaire*.

The pronunciation *prōtŏnō·tări* is old in Eng., the absence of stress on *notary* being shown by the 16th c. spelling *-natory*, *natary*; of the corresponding spellings of Protonotary. It may have originated in the med.L. *prōtŏnōtārius* and F. *protonotaire*, with the English gradual change of the accidental secondary into primary stress. The analytical spelling *proto-notary*, and pronunciation *prō·tŏnōtări* are also evidenced from 18th c. Both pronunciations, with the variants *prothe-* and *prothe-* are now in official use in different quarters.]

1. A principal notary, chief clerk, or recorder of a court: originally, the holder of that office in the Byzantine court; also, applied by early English writers to similar officers in other ancient countries.

(But this latter application may have been suggested by the English use, sense 2.)

a. 1247 Roberdus *Signifer* (Rolls) 141 Qui Theophyl...With prothonotary was of his kingdom (Coppenhal). 1247-48 Chronicon [*sic*] *Prothonotarii*, *Protonotarius*, *Protonotary*,...was anciently the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople.

2. 1800 Holland *Livy* VIII. xvi. (1686) Shut up and locked all the offices of the Chancerie, and discharged for the time the publicke clarkes and protonotaris attending upon that court. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Protonotary*, in early times this title, which seems to have been first used at Constantinople, denote 'the chief of the notaries', and corresponded to primicerius notariorum, the term then in use at Rome. After this, the title of protonotary was introduced in the West.

2. In England, formerly. The chief clerk or registrar in the Courts of Chancery, of Common Pleas, and of the King's Bench; also, in other courts of law, in sense of which the term is still in use: see quots.

a. c 1460 [Rosarius *Bk. Nurture* 108] A protocolle, a dozeyne clerke, or bake lewes, Jene yow lere, A protho-notare squeke, or be pope collectoure, if he be there. 1483-8 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 208/1 Oure Prothonotary in oure Chauncerie. 1548 *Progress Pard. Lond.* xvi. 2 The Subordinate Officers [of the Court of Common Pleas] are...Three Prothonotaries (who by statutes and their Clarks, draw all pleadings and enter them, and exemplifie and record all common Recoveries). 1588 Extract *London* IV. 383 There are the same Judges as in the Marshalsea court, and a prothonotary, a secondary, and deputy prothonotary. 1824 *Act* 5 Geo. IV. c. 92 § 2 The...Deputy of the prize...in the hands of the prothonotary or clerk of such court. 1834 *Act* 10 & 11 Vict. c. 102 § 101 All the Functions...applicable to Masters of the said Courts or Masters shall apply to the respective Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and Court of Pleas at Durham. 1888 *Lond. Gaz.* 24 July 4256/2 The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Thomas White, Esq., to be Registrar or Prothonotary and Keeper of Records of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

†. 1720 *Life Sir T. More* in Works, *Lond. Reg.* (1826) II. 147 His Father...had procured for him the Prothonotaries office of the King's Bench. 1858 Burnand, Cassock, &c. iii. 108 Two of them were the Principal Public Notaries in England, that is, Anthony Rous, prothonotary of the See of Canterbury, and Thomas Argall Registrar of the Prerogative Court. 1874 H. Reeve *Greville Memoirs* II. 2 second Rank of Judgments...with Addition of some Notes, by George Townshend, Esq., Second Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. Very Useful and Necessary for all Prothonotaries, Secondaries, Students, &c.] 1797 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* II. 22, (ed. 16) 197 There are three Prothonotaries [of the Court of Common Pleas]...; they are chief Clerks of the Court, and by their Office are to enter and enroll all Declarations, Pleadings, ...Actions, Judgments

and Arthur.) to make use [called Wyte, etc. for all English Chronicles except Monmouth.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A member of the college of twelve (formerly seven) prelates, called *Protonotarii Apostolici*, whose function is to register the papal acts, to make and keep records of beatifications, to direct the examination of saints, etc. Formerly also a title of certain papal envoys.

a. 1440 Fasciculus Chron. (1574) 271 Munus Godfrey de Pisano, protonotarius of 3ª senata of Rome. 1550 *Rites Apol.* 32 Of [thatwhole 7ª are some protonotary of Rome. 1705 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* xviii C. I. (1) vii. 73 Anthony Gonzalo, Doctor in Divinity, and Apostolick Protonotary. 1845 S. Austin *Stanley's Mod. Hist.* (ed. 3) II. i. 417 How grand and stately was Rome on engraving in Germany with the new title of papal protonotary and canons.

3. 1555 Edmund Chancellor to the king of Spayne and Protonotarie Apostolicall. 1884 *Nineteenth Century* 78 The most renowned [John Baptist Lassis, Protonotary Apostolick, and Author of the Apostolick Watchmen in France. 1598 Justice Aylmer. I. to The Popes Protonotary of Ireland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 1/2 Monsignor Weld . . was the oldest Protonotary Apostolic attached to the Papal household.

b. *Gr. Ch.* The principal secretary of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

1839 F. Spencer tr. *Chateaubriand's Trav. Jerusa.*, etc. I. Introd. 2nd. 37 n. The first [letter] is addressed in 1371, by Theodore Zygomalas, who styles himself Protonotary of the great church of Constantinople, 'to the learned Maurice Cruzius [sic].'

4. A chief secretary in some foreign courts; also *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1500 *Pettyt Purse Regh. Kitty, of York* (1856) 3 A servaunt of the protkocoyce of Spayn. 1552 *Privy Coun. Lond.* (1542) 70, I wrote never day with protkonotary. 1708 Nicolas *St. Tour, Germany* II. 93 This senate [of Hamburg] consists of four burgomasters, . . twenty-four senators, four syndics, and four secretaries, the chief of whom is called Protkonotary.

†. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 2 They [] o the prophets] were the protonotaries of heaven, the registers of the truth, the secretaries of the Holy Ghost. 1652 Miss Venice Cameos (1870) III. xxx. 219 Bayard had come out of his ambush on noon, and only dispersed the rules of secretaries, protonotaries, and all the rest.

Hence **Proto-, prothonotarial** (-ōʊtēəl) *a.*, of or pertaining to a protonotary; **Proto-, prothonotariat** (-ōʊtēərĭăt), the college of protonotaries; **Proto-, prothonotaryship**, the office of a protonotary.

1540 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 322 Sir John Godsalve . . was required to enquire further to attend his office of the kingis and Protkonotariship. 1892 *Weem Arb. Corres.* I. 430/2 Her Majesty who also gave him [George Carew] a Prothonotaryship in the Chauncery. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 2/1 The secretary . . drew a profit from the Protkonotaryship, and shared in the subsequent profits.

Proto-notator, Protonuncleate: see Proto-.

Protonym (prōʊtŏnĭm). rare. [f. Proto(to- + Gr. ὄνυμα, δνομα name, after *synonym*.] The first person or thing of the name; that from which another is named.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Mar. 660/1 The weekest small bird, the Evening Thrush, . . quenching in the twilight, with his heavenly protonym celebrating in the vapor above it. 1882 *Daily News* 16 June 5/4 Dunglow-Bellagh . . a cub of no-years ehild's . . was, like his human protonym, bred in Ireland.

Proto-organism, -ornithoid: see Proto- 2 b.

† Protopapas (prōʊtŏpăpăs). Also 7 -pappa. [a. mod.L. *protopapas* (chief priest, f. πρωτο-, Proto- + παπᾶς priest (see Pope sb.²)); cf. mod.L. *protopapa*, and see Protopope.] = Protopope.

1680 William Knox *Greece* 1. 37 The Protopappa, or Chief Priest. 1708 Curll *Proceedings* 2 Nov. I. 272 The Greeks have Bell. see Popes subject to a Protopapa. 1800 T. S. Hughes *Trav. Sicily* I. iv. 141 They inhabit a certain quarter where they have a church called the Cathalicon, and a protopappas or high-priest.

Protoparent: see Proto- 2.

Protopathic (prōʊpŏpăpĭk), *a. Path.* [f. Proto- + Gr. πάθ-os suffering, disease + -ic: cf. for form, Gr. πάθο-s Pathic.] Of the nature of a primary disease or affection: opp. to *deuteropathic*.

1878 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Protopathicus*, term applied the same as *Primary*, to the symptoms of [sequel, *protopathic* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 778 This primary clothing of the heart . . constitutes the primary or protopathic malignity of the older writers. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 476 The atrophy was regarded as secondary to the lateral sclerosis, and hence those cases were called deuteropathic, in opposition to the protopathic cases of progressive muscular atrophy.

Protopathy (prōʊpăpĭ). rare. [ad. mod.L. *protopathia*, a. Gr. πρωτοπάθεια (Galen), a first feeling, f. πρωτοπαθής to suffer or feel first: see Proto- and -pathy. So F. *protopathie*.] Primary suffering; pain or other sensation immediately produced: in *Path.* a primary disease or affection, i.e. one not produced by or consequent on another. (Opp. to Deuteropathy and Sympathy.)

1656 Jackson *Creed* VIII. viii. § 6 The grief and sorrow which in the Garden he [Christ] suffered might not be known by sympathy. The protopathy was in Himself, and no man . . could or truly sympathize with Him in this grief, as he had done with them. 1847 H. Mayne *Surg. of Head Notes* 163/2 If any man strike me, I feel immediately; because my soul is united with the body that is struck; and this is protopathy. 1878 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Protopathia*, term for a first or original suffering, opposed to sympathy : protopathy.

Proto-patriarchal to **-phloem**: see Proto-.

Protophosphide, -uret: see Proto- 3.

† Protophyta (prōʊtŏ·fĭtă), *sb. pl. Bot.* [mod.L., pl. of *protophytum*, f. Gr. πρῶτος first, Proto- + φυτόν plant.] A primary division of the vegetable kingdom (corresponding to Protozoa in the animal kingdom), comprising the most simply organized plants (usually of microscopic size), each individual consisting of a single cell. (Formerly more vaguely used: see quot. 1858.)

1857 [see Protozoa]. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Protophytum, applied* (Protophyta, vol. pl. 2.) by Fries to the Algæ, which he regarded as the first productions of the organic kingdom. . . Meyen restricted under this name a division containing the *Mucores* and *Lichenes*: a geosphyte. 1860 H. Spencer in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 59 The lowest forms of animal and vegetal life—Protozoa and Protophyta—are chiefly inhabitants of the water. 1893 *Nature Cam.* 24 Sept. 3/2 The system thrive best upon the living protophyta and protozoa.

Protophyte (prōʊtŏfəɪt). [ad. mod.L. *protophytum*: see prec. So F. *protophyte*.] A plant belonging to the division *Protophyta*; a unicellular plant. (Used as the Eng. singular of *Protophyta*.)

1853 in Dungleson *Med. Lex.* 1860 Dana *Man. Geol.* ii. 1. 210 The plants that the observed are sea-weeds and Protophytes. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 78 The protophyte obtains the materials of its nutrition from the air and moisture that surround it.

Protophytic (prōʊtŏfĭtĭk), *a.* [f. Protophyt-a + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, derived from, or having the characters of the *Protophyta*.

1881 *Academy* V. 122 The protophytic origin of the mineral.

Pro-topine. *Chem.* [f. Proto- 3 c + Opium + -ine 5.] A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$, occurring in very small quantities in opium.

1894 Mills & Mason *Watts' Chem. Dict.* IV. 341.

Protoplasm (prōʊtŏplæzm). *Biol.* [mod. Ger. *protoplasma* (H. von Mohl, 1846), f. Gr. πρωτο-, Proto- + πλάσμα moulded thing, figure, form. (*Protoplastes* was used in late L. by Venantius Fortunatus 6 cent., in sense of 'first created thing, protoplast', and was prob. used in Chr. Greek.)]

A viscid, semifluid, semitransparent, colourless or whitish substance, consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen (often with a small amount of some other elements) in extremely complex and unstable combination, and manifesting what are known as vital properties, i.e. irritability, contractility, spontaneous movement, assimilation, and reproduction; constituting 'the physical basis of life' (Huxley) in all plants and animals, and forming the essential substance of the cells (see Cell, sb.¹ 12) out of which their bodies are built up. Also called Bioplasm, Cytoplasm, and (in animals) formerly Sarcode.

1846 Von Mohl *Saftbewegung im Innern der Zelle* in *Botan. Zeitung* 73 sq. Hereby (1836) it is rendered probable of the cell is more or less densely filled with an opaque viscid fluid, of a white colour, having granules intermingled in it, which fluid I call protoplasma. 1846 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 20 The first layer of matter is invariably soft and unstained, and now bears the well-conceived name of *protoplasm*, proposed by Professor Mohl. 1854 Emerson *Lect. & Addr. Amer. Poet* 9 Among Wits, (Sidney) II. 141 Infusing the very upward from the invisible protoplasm to the highest organism. 1866 [see Cell, sb.¹ 12]. 1868 Huxley in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. (1869) 129, I have translated the term Protoplasm which is the scientific name of the substance . . of the words 'physical basis of life'. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 3 Hence . . no further process of development can take place in the cells which no longer contain protoplasm, it may be concluded that the latter is the proximate cause of growth. 1903 Myers *Human Personality* I. 122 So the protoplasm or primary basis of all organic life there must have been an inherent adaptability to the nourishment of all bacteria which organic life has in fact manifested.

fig. 1854 H. Oxenham *Answer Miss* 185 These [primeval times] were the days of the protoplasm of speech. 1908 D. S. Cairns *Chr. Mod. World* iii. 130 Here is the true protoplasm of Christianity out of which all the theologies and all the creeds have sprung.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *protoplasm-mass*, -*nucleus*, etc.

1874 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 2 The cavity enclosed by the protoplasm-sac is filled with a watery fluid, the Cell-sap. 1880 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 7 The formation of a new cell always commences with the re-arrangement of a protoplasm-mass round a new centre. 1894 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/3 The protoplasm-containing cells of his brain.

Protoplasmal, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] = Protoplasmic. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Protoplasmatic (prōʊtŏplæzmæ·tĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. type *πρωτοπλασματ-ος + -ic: the etymological derivative after Greek analogies.] = Protoplasmic.

1888 A. Fleet *Princ. Med.* (1880) 40 By protoplasmatic offshoots from star-cubing capillaries. 1895 Sinclair *Dyst. Health* 198 The germinal vesicle, . . like the white pulp, consists of amorphous protoplasmatic spherules.

† Protoplasmator. *Obs. rare.* In 6 protho-. [f. mod.L.: see Proto- and Plasmation, and cf. Protoplast.] First framer or moulder, creator: = Protoplast 2.

c. 1550 B. Brewyn *Regyb Fortune* A iij, Thou knowest howe god the hygh prothoplasmator Of erth hath formed man after hys owne prange.

Protoplasmic (prōʊtŏplæ·zmĭk), *a.* [f. Protoplasm + -ic. So F. *protoplasmique*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of protoplasm.

1854 J. H. Balfour in *Knapsl. Bot.* xxi. 31 V. 191/1 The formation of nuclei or cells in a protoplasmic matrix. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 1151/1 The protoplasmic matrix . . forms divides into particles. 1861 Beale *Mem. Sci.* 56 All cells originate, either free in the cavities of older cells, or at least in the protoplasmic fluid elaborated by their agency; or by the division of such cells.

fig. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 15 The musical system of the farthest eastern . . have, no doubt, a primitive and even a protoplasmic simplicity. 1891 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 2/8 The latter-surgeon and medicine men of ancient times, who furnished the protoplasmic material out of which the art of medicine and surgery had been evolved.

b. Relating to protoplasm; acting upon or affecting protoplasm.

1878 *Rosenbach Mat. Med.* (1879) 148 Quinia . . is a protoplasmic poison, and arrests the metabolic movements of the white corpuscles. 1903 Mosso *Human Personality* I. 111 Which . . to avoid the ambiguities of the word Darwinism, I will call the protoplasmic solution.

Pro-topla·smist. rare. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who treats of protoplasm.

1884 C. A. Barrie in *Homiletic Monthly* (N. Y.) July 910 Amid the close protoplasmists tell of as the heroes of the day.

Protoplast¹ (prōʊtŏplæst). Also 6 **protho-plaste**. [a. F. *protoplaste* (16th c. *prothoplastes*), or ad. late L. *protoplastes* (14th c. *protoctes*), ad. Gr. πρωτόπλαστ-ος (LXX. *Wisd.* vii. 1), f. πρωτο-, Proto- + πλαστ-ός moulded, formed, vbl. adj. f. πλάσσ-ειν to form, mould.]

1. That which is first formed, fashioned, or created; the first-made thing or being of its kind; the original, archetype. **a.** The first man; the first created of the human race.

1536 Dr. Wm. *Second Pt. to Podage* 1542 Coming from God to the first father or protheplastes [Fr. *premier pere ou protheplastes*] it goeth and returneth to God from father to the sonne. 1600 W. Warner *Concordion* (1602) 201 Ev Adam (the man Adam our protoplast created. 1704 Collection *Brief Animad.* (1) Night A beauty-ordained Adam must first forth, where the (his Protoplast beheld. 1888 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 390 The Book [Wisdom of Solomon] has given to modern science the term 'protoplast', which it twice uses of Adam.

† **b.** The first mass of matter (not or series. *Obs.*

1644-7 Cartwright *Chron. Lond. Diurn.* 1 The original matter in this kind was Dutch, Gothicke, or the Protoplast: and the moderne Monsieur but Hanse Kethen. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 32 The Prolapsus are often by Clumsy or would produce a Diseases, or by quently as a Colonel, for his Protoplast.

c. The first example; the original, model.

1610 Stubbes *Metallicall Ag.* (1877) Further manifest that the resemblance now set up to ground work was the Protoplast subsequently from whence all other were copied and were derived. 1832 Blair *New Displ.* # 136 The protoplast or primitive architecture of a Church, had reference to an object. 1879 H. Rose *Farewell* v. 159 We must the protoplast of active insects. 1883 *Macm. Mag.* May 63 If Shylock was the protoplast of speech.

d. *attrib.* in apposition; or *adj.*

1617 Collins *Divt. Sat. Eds* v. (ed. 4) 48 Ignatius, the Protoplast Incubo. 1623 J. Smith *Arbuck.* viii. Wks. (1644) I. 272 Academie Melodie, the Protoplast Protopraxis to Musick.

2. *Biol.* A unit or mass of protoplasm, such as constitutes a single cell; a bioplast. Sometimes applied to a unicellular organism; *spec.* one of the unicellular *Protoplasta* of zhlopods.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Protoplast, Physiol.*, a primary formation.] 1889 *Standard Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 14 The three protoplasts seem to be in nowise different from the Foraminifera, except that the shells of the latter are usually calcareous. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 2/1 In Within the walled protoplasts, the granular protoplasm often exhibits internal flowing movements.

Protoplast². Also 6 **protheoplast.** [ad. mod.L. *protoplast-us*, a. Gr. *πρωτόπλαστ-ος, f. πρωτο-, Proto- + πλάσσ-ειν, πλαστ-ός: see prec.] The first former, fashioner, or creator.

1600 W. Warner *Concordion* (1602) 200 The followers of a protheoplast or first Author of a profession. 1689 Reliquiæ *Antichrysost.* Kp. Dedic. The honour and reputation of the great Archimest, man's Protoplastus.] 1698 Norris in *Miscell. Corr. Sel. Mem.* (1840) II. 369 Nature, . . become a complete imitator of the copies set her by the protoplast. 1874 Bennett *Philos. Creeds*, The three supreme writers, piled by the Protoplast Temple-wise in my dream!

Protoplastic (prōʊtŏplæ·stĭk), *a.* [f. Protoplast¹ + -ic: cf. Plastic.]

1. Of the nature of a protoplast (see Protoplast¹ 1): first formed; original, archetypal.

a. 1656 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* v. viii. (1660) 170 Which having forth from God. In the protoplastic virtue of our being. 1660 Howell *Lexicon Pharm.* 1 Where our Protoplastick the Lost Paradise. 1708 M. Bryan *Adam & Eve*, II. To Eve. 3 A more correct Edition of the Protoplastick Copy. 1892 F. Bacon *Idols* 4 This divine or protoplastic Adam . . the divine idea or exemplar of humanity.

2. *Biol.* = Protoplasmic.

1893 Roger Pocock *Rat.* 436 note, What the author terms the 'primary forces', 'selective substance', or protoplastic matter. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 4, 5 In Reagent is the more frequent form of protoplastic movement in the cells of water-plants, while in land plants circulation is . . the rule.

Proto-plot to **Protopodium**: see Proto- 2, 3 b.

Protopope (prōʊtŏpōp). [ad. Russ. *protopopŭ*: see Proto- and Pope sb.²; after mod. Gr. πρωτοπαπᾶς Protopapas. So F. *protopope*.]

A chief priest, or priest of higher rank, in the Greek Church.

1662 J. Davies tr. Olearius' *Voy. Ambass.* 178 A Protopope of Cassakow, whose name was Isaac Nevierou, began to lowlish against the honour done to Images. 1784 Cowper *Task. Protonot.* etc. II. 103 The highest dignity to which they can ever attain, as long as they continue married, is that of protopope of a cathedral. 1900 *Field* 7 July 8/3 One formerly a physician, but now the fiercest opponent of Nihon, the protopope Arsenius.

Proto-prosolyter to **-protestant**: see PROTO-.

‡ **Protopterus** (*prɒtɒ·ptĕrĕs*), *Ichth.* [mod.L., generic name (Owen, 1839), f. Gr. πρωτο-, PROTO- + πτερόν wing (taken in sense 'fin').] A genus of dipnoan fishes, formerly included in *Lepidosiren*, containing only the African mud-fish (*P. annectens*); characterized by having the pectoral and ventral fins reduced to long fringed filaments; also, a fish of this genus.

1839 (Jan.) Owen in *Mem. Cattel. Museum of Coll. Surg.* Prototypus. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 304/2. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth.* in *Owen's Cycl. Sc. & Nat. Hist.* 766 The protopterus and lepidosiren, which are the most reptile-like of fishes. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 5/4 The biggest protopterus at the Zoo is not more than two feet long.

Hence **Protopteroid**, *adj.* of the nature of a *Protopterus*; having a primitive or simple type of fin; *sb.* a fish of the order *Protopteri* (a synonym of *Dipnoi*); ‡ **Protoptic** (*prɒtɒ·ptĭk*) [= Fr. *protoptique*] = prec. *sb.*; **Protopterous** = prec. *adj.*

Protopterygian (*prɒtɒptĕrĭ·dʒĭăn*), *a. Ichth.* [f. Gr. πτερύγ-, PROTO- + πτέρυξ fin + -AN.] Introduced by Ryder to designate the first fin stage when the embryonic fin rays first appear.

1884 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Fish.* (1886) 980 The protopterygian stage of development of the permanent fin-rays.

Protopyramid: see PROTO- 4 b.

† **Protoquæquam**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PROTO- + L. *quæquam* although, albeit, notwithstanding that.] Humorous imitation of PROTOCOLARY, referring to the exceptive and assumptive conjunctions used in legal documents.

1630 G. H. *Hist. Cornbrash* II. 12. 160 Who in case of his Unclikes assistion, would be the *Protoquæquam* to Rome.

Protosalt (*prɒtɒsɒ·lt*). *Chem.* [f. PROTO- 3 + SALT.] A salt formed by combination of an acid with the protoxide of a metal, e.g. a salt of ferrous oxide, FeO, as ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4$.

1820 PARKES [see PEROXIDE] 1838-42 BRANDE *Chem.* 2nd. ed. 440 The protoxide of iron and its three salts peculiarly to those of tin, imparts to the resulting peroxide of iron is retained in solution, and the precipitated oxide is pure. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 22 Among protosalts magnetic substances are green salts of iron. 1869 ROSCOE-*Schorl. Chem.* (1870) 239 The ferrous or protosalts are distinguished by their light green colour.

So **Proto-acetation**, a solution which contains a protosalt.

1854 STENHOUSE in *Owen's Cyc. Sc., Chem.* 349 Add ammoniacal of potash or soda to a protosolution of iron.

Proto-seriorary to **-spasm**: see PROTO-.

‡ **Protospatharius** (*prɒtɒspæpĭ·rĭŭs*). Also in Fr. form **protospat**(h)**aire**. [mod.L. *protospathārius*, sb. Byzant. Gr. πρωτοσπαθάριος, f. πρωτο-, PROTO- + σπαθάριος SPATHARIUS.] Title of the captain of the guards in the Byzantine empire.

1708 Lexicon *Techn.*, s. *P.* Bk. (1738) V. 267 Whilst he exercised the office of *protospathaire*, or captain of the guards. Phabat was sent ambassador to the court of England. 1850 SCOTT *Ch. Kirk* II. Every one...hath understood this much, that the great Protospathaire...hath one ear hatred. 1874 J. IRVINGTON *Ch. Historians Eng.* I. 342 The protospathaire was sent to entertain Sergius. 1894 MARRIOTT *Lab. Chr. II.* 341 The protospathaire, the officer of the Emperor, was driven with insult from the city.

Protosperm-ate to **Protostoma**: see PROTO-.

Proto-sulphide. *Chem.* [PROTO- 3.] A compound of sulphur with another element or radical containing the minimum proportion of sulphur. Formerly also called **Proto-sulphuret**. (Now usually otherwise expressed: as *protosulphide of iron* = *ferrous sulphide*, FeS.)

So ‡ **Proto-sulphate**, a salt formed by sulphuric acid with the protoxide of a metal, as *protosulphate of iron*, = ferrous sulphate, copperas, or green vitriol.

1826 MITSCH. *Elem. Chem.* II. 326 Protoxides...combine with the above [sulphuric] acids...Five different proportions, KS, KS_2, KS_3, KS_4, and KS_5...The "protosulphate," KS (New Notation KSO_4 etc.). 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 376/1 The protosulphide is produced by passing sulphuretted hydrogen through a solution of a copper salt. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* II. 78 Two compounds of iron and sulphur have been proved to exist, the one with a smaller proportion of sulphur...which is distinguished by the property of being magnetic, is the "proto-sulphuret." 1869 J. G. CHRISTIAN *Chem. Anal.* 430 Sulphuretted hydrogen decomposes the solution of the red compound of arsphuret, as does...protosulphate of iron. 1885 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 256/1 Protosulphate of iron is well known under the name of green copperas.

Protosystematic to **-targite**: see PROTO-.

‡ **Prototheria** (*prɒtɒθĭ·rĭă*), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πρωτο-, PROTO- + θηρία beasts.] The lowest subclass of Mammalia (correlative with *Eutheria* and *Metatheria*), comprising the single order *Monotremata*, with their hypothetical ancestors. Sometimes confined to the latter, as the primitive mammalian type. Hence, **Prototherе** (*prɒtɒθĭ·rĭ*), a member of the *Prototheria*; **Prototherian** (*prɒtɒθĭ·rĭăn*), *a.* belonging to the *Prototheria*; *sb.* = *prototherе*.

1880 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 833 It will be convenient to have a distinct name, *Prototheria*, for the group which includes these, at present hypothetical embodiments of that lowest stage of the mammalian type, of which the existing Monotremes are the only known representatives. 1880 — in *Nature* XXIII. 109/1 There is no known Monotreme which is not vastly more different from the Prototherian type. 1889 W. K. PARKER *Mammalian Descr.* 6, 48 note, A thoroughly clear idea of what a primary mammal, an original, ancient 'Prototherе' must have been like. 1903 *Q. Rev. Jan.* 63 The metaspetsum and protothorax died out without descendants.

Prototoxin to **Prototraitor**: see PROTO-.

Prototypal (*prɒtɒ·ɪtəl*), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of the nature of, or constituting, a prototype; of or pertaining to a prototype; archetypal.

a 1833 TURNBULL'S *Rabelais* (R., ascribed) 329 Prototypal and primitating fool. 1876 M. DIXON *Meth. Hist.* III. *Arminius* 4 The prototypal Solomon and original Ideas of that Free-Grace primitive Anti-Christianity. 1888 Standard *Gold Mod.* (Cassell & Co.) 84 Survivors of that prototypal flora. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 280 The noble...& the prototypal savage.

Prototype (*prɒ·tɒtəip*). Also ? -ope. [a. F. *prototype* (Rabelais, 16th c.) f. mod.L. PROTOTYPUS, q.v.] The first or primary type of anything; the original (thing or person) of which another is a copy, imitation, representation, or derivation, or to which it conforms or is required to conform; a pattern, model, standard, exemplar, archetype.

1609 HOLLAND *Panegyric to King* xviii, These great Exemplars Prototipe of Kings. We have the good that dwel within thy Court. 1649 BP. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1906) 10 The Humility of the Publican having been commended to him, he had put the Prototype by him. 1761-71 H. WALPOLE *Painters Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 90 His and...Charles Bonnets were the prototypes of those illustrious heroes, with which Mademoiselle Scudéri has enriched the world of chivalry. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 100 The Agouti, as well as its gigantic extinct prototype (the Toxodon), possess only rudimentary representations of wings. 1884 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 184 For the prototype of this tale we must look to the story of 'Seyfulmlk and Bujeeah'.

Pro-totype-mbryo. *Biol. rare.* [f. as prec. + EMBRYO. (Hyatt.).] Term for a later stage of the embryo, at which it exhibits the essential characters of the group to which it belongs. Hence **Pro-totypembryo-nic** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prototypic (*prɒtɒti·pĭk*), *a.* [f. PROTOTYPE + -IC, after Gr. τυπικός = mod.F. *prototypique*.] = next.

a 1878 See G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 68 Derivation from the design of St. Stephen's which was at once modified by adding them to the prototypic building.

Prototypical (*prɒtɒti·pĭkăl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of or serving as a prototype; prototypal.

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 42 The Symbolical exterior Heaven from the Prototypical Heaven to the created sphere. 1850 H. MACMILLAN *Tree Fern* iii. 49 The leaf is the basis of the whole—the essential and prototypical object. 1892 E. JOHNSON *Rise of Christendom* 58 The prototypical myth of Romulus slaying Remus.

Hence **Prototypically** *adv.*

1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise of Christendom* 329 A dramatic scene in which Christ prototypically performs the act (washing of feet).

Proto-typographer: see PROTO- 1.

‡ **Proto-typon**. *Obs.* Pl. **proto-typa**, **-ons**. [mod.L., f. Gr. πρωτότυπον prototype, prop. neut. sing. of πρωτότυπος adj. (in mod.L. *prototypus*) in the first form, original, primitive: see PROTO- and TYPE *sb.*] = PROTOTYPE.

1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2372 The copie of the said letter [Chronicle agreeing with the prototypon or original]. 1820 W. SELLON *Nov.* (1830) 110 Whether their worship had the same in its images without reference to the prototypa, the things which their images represented. 1824 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxxii. § 1 There be the most part straight to prototypa for their prototypa also. 1825 M. DAUBENY *Atlantis* iv. 3 See Saints Prototypons of the Lord's Prayer, according to the different gradual changes of that Mission.

Protozygant to **Protozyma**: see PROTO-.

Protoxide (*prɒtɒ·ksəid*). *Chem.* [PROT-, PROTO- 3.] That compound of oxygen with another element or radical which contains the smallest proportion of oxygen, as *protoxide of hydrogen*, H_2O = water.

Now commonly otherwise named, as *potassium protoxide*, K_2O = potassium oxide (or monoxide); *protoxide of iron*, FeO = ferrous oxide.

1814 T. THOMSON [see PHOSPHORUS]. 1824 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 103. 1826 SIR H. DAVY [see PEROXIDE]. 1838-42 BRANDE *Chem.* 2nd. ed. 31 Sea Potassium...forms three definite compounds with oxygen, which we may call the *protoxide* and *peroxide*. 1847 TURNER'S *Elem. Chem.* 2nd. ed. 77 Water (protoxide of hydrogen). 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 610 Manganese forms four oxides of definite composition, viz. (1) Protoxide or Manganous oxide MnO...(4) Dioxide or Peroxide MnO_2. The protoxide is a strong base, forming salts with a class of very acids. 1880 Cyclopædia Wharton' *Amer. Ed.* 82 The composition of protoxides.

Hence ‡ **Proto-xidate**, ‡ **Proto-xidize** *vbs. trans.*, to convert into a protoxide. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Protoxidize*, to oxydize in the first degree. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protoxidation*, that which is converted into the state of a protoxide, as *Ferrum protoxydatum*; protoxidized.

Protozoid [*prɒtɒ·ʊ*]: see TOZOID.

Protoxylem, -zeugma: see PROTO- 2 b, c.

‡ **Protozoa** (*prɒtɒzō·ă*), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (Goldfuss, 1818 in *Isis*, June), f. Gr. πρωτο-, PROTO- + ζῷα animals.] One of the two (or three) great divisions of the animal kingdom, comprising animals of the simplest or most primitive type, each consisting of a single cell, usually of microscopic size: correlated with METAZOA (and METAPHYTA). Also in sing. **Protozoon** (*-ō·ŏn*), a member of the division *Protozoa*, a unicellular animal.

Under his *Protozoa* (= *Cellulosa*) Goldfuss included also such higher forms of life as sponges, hydroids, corals, echinids, *Rotifera*, Von Siebold, *Anatomie d. wirbellosen Thiere*, 1845, restricted it to the *Infusoria* and *Rhizopoda*, excluding the sponges, etc., which are now recognized as *Metazoa*.

a 1850 CALDWOOD *Addr. Roy. Soc.* (1851) 64 The lowest class of animals or *protozoa*...have neither head nor nerves. 1853 DONALDSON *Mod. Lat., Protozoa*, 1859 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. v. 371 Those lowest organisms classed as protophyta and protozoa. 1899 J. R. GARNER *Man. Anim. Kingd.* i. *Protozoa* I. 1 The sub-kingdom *Protozoa* includes a number of animal beings of simple organization, many of which have until recently been described with the lower members of the vegetable kingdom. 1889 *Spectator* 29 July 110 The analogy between the development of the species from the original protozoon and of the individual from the germ is quite Spencerian. 1901 C. M. CALDECOT *Protozoa* 18 note, The name 'Protozoa' given by Goldfuss, meant the same as Oken's 'Urthiere'. Its former acceptance in present signification dates only 1845, when von Siebold gave it a new meaning.

Protozoal (*prɒtɒzō·ăl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with protozoa; in *Path.*, caused, as a disease, by a parasitic protozoon.

1890 *Lancet* 6 Feb. 298/2 Blandford's classification of these protozoal forms. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* Introd. 13 In "fly disease", the protozoal organism which is the direct cause of the disease is carried from one animal to another on the mandibles of the same fly. 1903 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 17 Sept. 643 Malaria and other protozoal diseases.

Protozoan (*prɒtɒzō·ăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Protozoa* or a protozoon; also = prec. **B.** *sb.* An animal of the division *Protozoa*; a protozoon.

1884 DANA in WEBSTER 2 v., The protozoans...include the rhizopods, sponges, and many of the so-called infusorians. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 800 Conjugation...is generally if not universally connected with reproductive activity in some Protozoan classes. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 2/2 His contention is that the organism of cancer is undoubtedly a protozoon. 1904 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 17 Sept. 638 As to the nature of this new protozoan disease.

Protozoary, *rare*—1, [mod. f. *protozoa*-ire, f. PROTO- + Gr. ζῷον, dim. of ζῷον animal.] A protozoon. 1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Protozoic (*prɒtɒzō·ĭk*), *a.* [In sense 1, f. Gr. πρωτο-, PROTO- + ζωή life + -IC; in sense 2, f. PROTOZOA + -IC.]

1. *Geol.* and *Palæont.* Applied to those strata which contain the earliest remains or traces of living beings; also to fossils found in such strata.

1858 SEDGWICK in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* II. 684 Class 1. Primary unfossiliferous Groups...Should organic remains appear unexpectedly in any parts of this class, they may be described as the *Protozoic System*. 1892 J. PHILLIPS *Palæont. Pop. Geol.* 6 Cuvier, who Mr. Murchison [after Sedgwick] called the pet of the series to which his attention was next directed 'Protozoic', for which Professor Sedgwick [subsequently] proposed to substitute Palæozoic. 1894 MURCHISON *Siluria* (1872) 1 To develope the successions of deposits that belong to each protozoic system. 1899 FRAS. PEARSON *Geol. Terms, Protozoic*...Applied to the earlier fossiliferous epoch and strata; equivalent to Primordial.

2. *Zool.* and *Path.* = PROTOZOAN *a.*

1884 WEBSTER, *Protozoic*, of or pertaining to the protozoa. 1899 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* I. 47 A similar process takes place in sundry Protozoa and gives rise to a protozoic aggregate, which is rarely comparable to the blastula. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 111 Appearances characteristic of a protozoic life history. 1906 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 320 The protozoic origin of malaria.

Protozoölite: see PROTO- 2 b.

Protozoology (*prɒtɒzōɒ·lŏdʒĭ*). [f. PROTOZOA + -(O)LOGY.] That department of zoology, or of pathology, which deals with protozoa, esp. with parasitic disease-producing protozoa.

1903 *Lancet* 7 Nov. 1301/2 To establish...two new chairs, one for medical protozoology and one for medical helminthology. 1906 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 320 The establishment, by the aid of the Gaiety Inquest, of a chair of protozoology.

Protozoon, sing. of PROTOZOA.

Protozoum (*prɒtɒzō·ŭm*), latinized f. PROTOZOON. 1898 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

‡ **Protracheata** (*prɒtrăkĭē·tă*), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. PRO- + *Tracheata* = so called as representing the supposed ancestral form of all the tracheate *Arthropoda* (i.e. insects, myriapods, and most arachnids).] A class of arthropodous animals, represented by the single genus *Peripatus* (PERI-

PARTS 2). Hence **Protra'cheate**, *a.* belonging to the *Protracheata*; *sb.* an animal of this class.

1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 255 In the Protracheata the nervous system remains in a lower condition, 1879 *Athenæum* 17 July 83/1 One of his hypothetical animals, a protracheate, may be said to have been actually discovered ... in the peripatus sir Arundlay Anderson of Pentpatus.

Protract (prǫtræ·kt), *sb.* [ad. L., *protractus* a prolonging, protraction, f. *protrah-*, ppl. stem of *protrahere*: see next.]

†**1.** Prolongation or extension (*of* time); hence, delay, procrastination. *Obs.*

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 298 The doing thereof will aske a protracte of time. *a* 1640 Sir J. Oxon *in Life Sir J. Finch's Comm.* (1936) 141 By protract of time, and cunnidine of way, he forced his enemies passed. 1648 *Eikonoklastes Answer to Exord.* ¶ *Engl.* 4 The difference would only lie in the protract of time, not in the nature of the thing.

†**2.** A delineation, drawing. Cf. PORTRAIT. *Obs. rare.*

1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* v. xlv. 247b, I make the draughtes and protracts heere represented vnto you [orig. *si for les portraicts icy representez*].

3. [f. the vb.] A 'protracted meeting': see PROTRACTED 1, quot. 1860. *U.S. colloq.*

1908 *Mission Field* Jan. 342 There is always a great religious awakening at the annual revival or 'protract'.... While the 'protract' is over daily reunions are closed and many men return to his own 'rise and lig one'.

Protract (prǫtræ·kt), *v.* Also 7 -tracte. [f. L. *protract-*, ppl. stem of *protrah-ere* to draw forth, to prolong, extend, defer, f. *pro*, PRO- 1 + *trah-ere* to draw. With sense 6 cf. PORTRAY, the direct repr. of *protrah-ere* through OF. *portraire*.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To extend or prolong (time) so as to cause delay; to waste (time). *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 190 b, All these thyngs were vsed vainly delaies to protracte time. *a* 1680 *Cromwell. Hist. Frol.* (Sc. Archæol. Soc.) II. 84 His father would protracte time the best he could. 1784 ROBERTSON *Char. V*, v. Wks. 1813 V. 296 This they did merely to protract time.

2. To lengthen out (an action); to cause to continue or last longer; to extend in duration; to prolong. (The chief current sense.)

1563 (see PROTRACTING *vbl. sb.* 1). 1591 SPENSER *1 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 100 Else we're sould: let us long protract his speech. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethsabe's Reuenge* iv. 433 But, with thy Dolours to protract, Thou shalt from hence unto Bethsabe pack. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guiscard* 134 But I...Protracting life have liv'd a day too long. 1858 THOMASIUS *Christ Y.* xxxiii. 201 These may was protracted for seven weeks. 1859 MOTLEY *Dutch Repl.* v. 82 (1880) 659 The dance upon the vessel was protracted to late hour.

†**3.** To put off, defer, postpone (an action).

(The date of the first quotation is very doubtful.)

1449 *Norwich Dioc. Addr. Introd. to Admin.* (1926) 3 Sin. protracte the gifte of Heuenly [read] *Act 3 Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 16 If any Archbyshop ... willingly graunte or defer the collacion of the same Archedeacon. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 362 If the Interview must needs follow (which yet he wished were protracted). 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* v. (1787) I. 57 He attempted, however, to prevent, or at least to protract, his ruin. 1808 CLARKSON *Hist. Abolition Slave-Trade* IV. 204 Lent [evening] marriages, which had been protracted ...was celebrated in Grosvenor-square.

†**b.** To put off, defer (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1532 WILLIAM *Tyndales, Answ.* 21 b/1 I a Deuin...to delay and protract the Jewes in their sinne.

†**4.** *intr.* To make delay, to delay. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Neh.* ii. 5 Yet many yeres children shou[ld]est [marry, protract ease] thou. 1677 *Gentl. Trainer* 293 They had not lost the Battle of Vells, had they...protracted but two days.

II. 3. *trans.* To extend in space or position.

a 1656 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* xi. (1680) 31 Commanding Elohim Body on earth, or adoration of the humanities, or bodily presence with his Church, or his protracting of his Body. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. vii, To save his country, and protect his then Or glory, further still! *a* 1850 WORDSW. (Ogilvie), Many a cuckoo, he And wife protracted, through the inner ground Of chaos our undesignative days.

†**b.** To extend or amplify the signification of anything; to 'stretch'. *Obs. rare.*

1696 TRYON *Acc. E. India & P.* 363 If any thing happen to oppose common Sense, they protract the meaning [of the prophecy] Mystelously or Anagogically.

III. 6. To draw, represent by a drawing [so mod.L., *protrahibre*]; *spec.* to draw to scale; to delineate by means of a scale and protractor (lines, angles, a figure); to plot out.

1563 BIGGES *Archit.* With, An Architecte must ... have experte knowledge in drawing and protracting the things, which he hath conceyued. 1697 [see PROTRACTING 3]. 1805 STARKE *Mariner's Mag.* v. 8 After you have taken the Angles ... You must Protract or lay down the Figure. 1866 *Compl. Mariner* 2. v. *Surveying*, How to measure a close, or parcel of land, and to protract it, and also ... 1880 E. HULL in *Nature* 10 Dec. 157/2 If we protract to a true scale the outlines of certain tracts of the British Isles.

Protracted, (prǫtræ·kted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Lengthened, extended, prolonged; **a.** in time.

1548-9 HOOPER *Medic.* (1578) 3 b, Of Vomite. The divine Redeemer inspired to restore and protracted Torments. 1659 HEARNSHAW *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. I. 2 It is a gentleman that calculates to hold a protracted meeting here to night. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Protracted Meeting*, a name given to New England to a religious meeting, protracted or continued for several days. 1864 BIBLE *Holy Wars, Introd.* xxx. (1872) 229 The relation of a protracted war.

b. in space.

1784 COWPER *Task* i. 137 Their dusted wallet And long protracted beard.

2. Drawn out; = PROLATE *a.* 1.

1816 *tr. Laurella's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 162 The protracted or contracted cycloid.

†**3.** Delayed, tardy. *Obs.*

1838 tr. *Lavaters' Early Life Lutherus* Clergym. II. 12 A tart appeared with the protracted produce of the fields.

4. Drawn to scale; plotted out; see prec. 6.

1696 *Coll. Rec., Pennsylv.* I. 298 The Courses and protracted figure thereof. 1818 PLAY *Journey Mission*, 14 Apr. 31 Lieutenant Wilkinson has copied and sworn with him a very elegant protracted sketch of the route.

Hence **Protra'ctedly** *adv.*, in a protracted or long-continued way; **Protra'ctedness**, long continuance or extent.

1893 WORCESTER, *Protractedly.* 1880 E. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 79 Pursuing it with close heed, continuously, and protractedly. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 200 When ... he told me that he himself ... had received an order ... I attended promptly, and decided offhand on going up to Cairo. 1898 THOMSON *Scrm.* in *N. Y. Witness* 19 Feb., In regard to what is the protractedness and insensibility of influence of our good women in the church and world.

Protractile, *a.* [f. as PROTRACT *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being protracted or lengthened out.

1832 WEBSTER, *Protractile.* 1880 HUXLEY in *Nature* 10 June 141/1 Tentacles, but the pollex replaced by a longer protractile. 1880 HUXLEY in *Nature* 1 Jan. 181/2 A special organ...sometimes lobated and protractile. 1898 WILL. LIPPINCOTT'S *Comp. Anat.* 198 A muscular cloud contemporary of this leads to the protractile antennæ.

Hence **Protractility**, the quality or fact of being protractile.

1840-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1146/1 The Chameleon presents us with the most complete protractility of the organ [the tongue].

Protracting (prǫtræ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROTRACT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of PROTRACT *v.*

1. Lengthening out, prolonging, extending (*of* time, or of action in time); † dilatory action (*obs.*).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 89b, The duke of Bedford... not content with their whippersnapper protracting of time.

1583 GOLDING *Cæsar* v. (1908) 31 b, The Gallies were now wonne with long protracting of the war. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* (1620) 72 The tedious and idlest protracting of wars. 1620 CELLIER *Ghost, Sawney* (1896) 114 If any danger be likely to ensue by the protracting of time.

†**b.** The putting off or postponement of an action; deferring. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Pacifico, Wint. vi.* xx. (1912) 275 More dissolute profaneth and latterly lose by protracting, then recovering readily. 1608 *Mirr. in Bondwach MSS.* (1868, MUR. COMM.) 78 The protracting of a plantation untill the Wood cease to grow.

2. Extending in space. *rare.*

a 1656 [see PROTRACT *v.* 3].

3. Drawing or plotting out to scale; delineation.

1669 STURMY *Fortification* Title-p., The Scale, for speedy Protracting of any Plot. 1688 *Compl. Surveyor* 1. 2. *Surveying*, Those squares and long squares (used in protracting); for you need only to multiply the chains and links of the length, by the chains and links of the breadth.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, denoting instruments used in protracting (sense 3), as *protracting-head*, *-needle*, *-pin*; **protracting quadrant**, a protractor.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 136 To know the Rhumb between any two Places...by a Protracting Quadrant. 1700 MOXON *Math. Instr. xii. Protracting Pin*, a super pinne of brass with a Poke of Silver, to draw black Lines in Mathematical Papers and a small Head...which holds a fine Needle to prick off any Degree and part from the Protractor. 1708 *Compl. Surveyor* 470. *Surveying*, Having drawn lines with the joints of the compasses, or a protracting-needle, the intersections represent the angles. 1805 KENTISH *Dict. Mech., Protracting-board*, a planing instrument having a protracting sector and a prolongation of one radius, which forms a rule.

Protracting (prǫtræ·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That protracts, delays, or defers; delaying. Gen.-consuming.

1600 E. CAYLEY *Fansie's Hist. Hungarie* 22 He might rather subdue them by a protracting fight. 1806 T. GISBORNE *Duties Women, Introd. Sac. the Apostate* 3, Never! A dull, protracting, unlovely word! This is an alien language, falls despair.

Protraction (prǫtræ·kʃən). [a. F. *protraction* (1459 in Godef.), or ad. late L. *protractiōn-em*, n. of action from *protrah-ere*: see PROTRACT *v.*] The action of protracting.

I. 1. The lengthening out or extension of time or of the duration of anything; drawing out, prolongation; † delay, postponement (*obs.*).

1532 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 § 1 Without longe tarriage and protraction of time. 1548 [E. HALL] *Hist. Eccl. & Mor. 122* By reason of his protractions and delayes. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny's Comm. Hist. Nat.* (1634) 1. 3 Without protraction. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiii. 30 They that ... by his ceasing protraction linnened the fury of Hannibal. *a* 1677 BARR *Polem. Disp. Mem.* 30 As to the fabulous protractions of the age of the World by the Egyptians or others, they are contrary to the Traditions. 1732 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. 122, xiii. 87 Such are his usual protraction, delays, shifts and fruitful pretences. 1888 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xvi. 473 The long protraction of the suit must have been occasioned by difficulties.

2. Drawing forth or out.

1680 tr. *Wilde Rem. Med. Wks.* Youth., *Protraction*, a drawing forth at length. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Protraction*, extension; as of a foreign body from a wound.

3. A stretching out or extension; the action of a protractor (muscle).

1830 in *Cyc. Pract. Med.* 1834 *Alliott's Lyst. Anat.* VII. 263 In this way one may distinguish, more or less completely, protraction and retraction of the upper arm.

4. The lengthening of a vessel, syllable, or word; = PROLONGATION 3.

a 1849 POE *Fancy & Imag.* Wks. 1865 III. 381 He also too frequently draws out the word Heaven into two syllables—a protraction which is never well cogent.

II. 5. The drawing to scale or laying down of the figure of any surface, esp. of a piece of land.

1697 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 10, 128 The difference is easily in the protraction; for where the one protracteth the scales by the degrees, found by the fall of the standing Index: so the other protracteth from the degrees, wherupon the needle falleth. 1789 J. FLEMYNG *in Phil. Trans.* IV. 1729 The protraction of the line's way in this appearance will be liable. 1794 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 66 Protract carefully, with a large Protractor, the several Angles written in the Field-book; and also calculate trigonometrically the most material Distances: judge of the Accuracy of the Protraction by its Agreement with the Calculation. 1815 SHERRARD *Trad. Whaley Fish.* 168 The distances by protraction, and the estimated distances of five or six headlands, generally coincided to within 24 miles. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls* (1874) I. x. 250 By protraction Ilha Fiori was distant 33 miles.

b. That which is protracted; a sheet or plan drawn or laid down to scale; a survey.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. vii. 13 Any Chart or Protraction whatsoever. 1802 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. 60 Employing five years in drawing their protractions of the country. ...in a vast scale of 3000 feet to an inch.

†**Protra'ctive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *protract-* (see PROTRACT *v.*) + -IVE.] Characterized by or tending to protraction; lengthening out, delaying.

1626 SHARP, *Tr.* & *Cr.* i. 82 *in Our works*, ...sought the But the protractive wiles of great him. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iv. 1113 She saw, but suffer'd their Protractive Arts. 1796 *Mod. Universal Trans.* 149 By this protractive work, both sides were gainers. 1804 ST. ROCH *Universal in Ayr Protractive* always the nice grows dotters.

Protractor (prǫtræ·ktəɹ). Also 7–8 -er. [a. med.L., *protractor*, agent-n. f. *protrah-ere* to PROTRACT.] One who or that which protracts.

1. One who lengthens out or prolongs time or any action; † one who puts off, delays, or postpones action (*obs.*).

1620 CECIL, *Protractor*, a delayer, deferrer, protracter, prolonger, wonderer. ... *Prolongator*, a prolonger, protracter, wore-dreamer, delayer. 1662 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1st ed. *Protractor* [Lat.], a prolonger or delayer out. 1847 ROBERTSON *Hist. Eccles. Scotland* 144 The protractors and delayers of the preparation. 1907 BAILEY (ed. II.), *Protractor*, one who protracts. 1733 BOLINGBROKE *Lord & Use Hist.* xiii. (1777) 275, I know not what part the protractors of the war...intended to take. 1755 JOHNSON, *Protracter*, one who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. An instrument, generally having the form of a graduated semicircle, used in setting off and measuring angles.

1698 FRYER, *Protractor*, a certain Mathematical Instrument made of brass, consisting of the Scale and Semicircle, used in the surveying of Land. 1699 *Pepys Diary* 4 Feb., This parallelogram is not, as Mr. Sharp would, the other day, have persuaded me, the same as a Protractor. 1702 J. JONES tr. *La Blond's Gardening* 70 Measure the Angle marked upon the Plan with the Protractor. 1707 HALLEY and 1708 [see *Protractor*, 3]. 1882 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 421 The application of an ordinary brass protractor will at once show the angle included in every instance.

3. A surgical instrument: see quots.

1707-40 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Protractor*, an instrument used in surgery, to draw out any foreign or disagreeable bodies from a wound or ulcer; in the manner as the forceps. 1741 BLANCH, *Protractor.* 1778 *Dict. Arts, Protractor, Protractor, Protractor.* 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Protractor*, an instrument for removing foreign bodies from wounds.

4. *Anat.* A muscle which serves to protract or extend a limb or member. Also *protractor muscle.*

1680 HUXLEY in *Magnets-Tandem* 13 v. 2. 256 Four muscles, two of which are protractors, and two retractors. 1872 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 40 One pair of protractor muscles may be present. 1872 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Animals*, 92 The *pyramidalis nasi* ...is a protractor of the pinna.

5. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Protractor*, an adjustable sailor's pattern, expansible to agree in its proportions with the particular measurements and capable of being secured to the chosen adjustment.

†**Protra'cture.** *Obs.* Also *prove.* 6–7 -ure, -ur. [f. as PROTRACT *v.* + -URE: cf. *portraiture.*]

1. Representation by a figure; drawing.

1593 RICHARD *Further. Reason.* 2 Dedic., Without perspective knowledge, it is not easy to iudge truly the forme of them in their proiections. 1597 — *Warke* 6 b, I will ...set forth a brief explication of their names, with the protracture of the figures. 1613 M. ROCKET *Magn. Studies* to Blazing the Scenes and protractors of sweeping things... Drawn to just-lineal. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* 2. xx. (1865) 100 They make curious baskets, with intermixed colours and protractures of antique Imagery.

2. Figure, shape, form, outline.

1591 Ecclesiast. *Epistles. Answ.* (c. 1) Circles are regulare formes, that is to say, such formes as have in their protractions a iuste and certaine proportion. 1681 Dissenter *Plea for Jesuit.* (ed. 2) 15 His shrewd he made shorte...And bidde crosses more to you their musings pokeshares out. 1805 *Trans. Highl. Assoc.* (1958) 221 It is for fodder and litter protractor to those who use [the hammer] in surgery.

Protrusate, *obs.* form of PROTRACT *v.*

Protreptic (protre·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [as adj. *sb.* (*n.*), *προτρεπτικός* fitted to urge on, hortative, instructive, f. *προτρέπ.* PRO-[1] + *τρέπ-ειν* to turn, direct the course of; as *sb.* sc. *λόγος*, lat. *L. protrepticus* (-um) or Gr. *προτρεπτικόν*, neuter of the adj.]

A. adj. Directive, instructive, didactic.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Protreptick*, doctrinal, or giving instruction. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1872) I. 47 The discipline of the habit or character in [Chesare] would call protreptic.

B. sb. A book, writing, or speech intended to exhort or instruct; an exhortation, instructive.

1658 PHILLIPS (Gingell), *Protreptick*, a book of instruction, a directing. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 124 To seek Anaximander amongst the Divine Philosophers, as he (Clemens) doth in his Protreptick to the Greeks. *Ibid.* 321 That this Protreptick Prayer was directed to the Supreme Numen and King of Gods, Jupiter...is more than declared by his Contemporike. 1789 A. B. CROSE in *Classical Jrn.* XIX. 441 In the mind of Ischomachus' wife the hen-dance...indeed larger than the protreptics of her husband.

Hence **Protrep·tical** *a.*, of protreptic nature.

1667-8 Dr. W. LEWIS *Inglubrity* (1671) 3 The means and ...are partly Didactical, and partly Protreptical. 1840 R. C. HALIFAX *Proverbs* p. x, Early proverbs are philosophical, and protreptical.

Protrienne (*prō*·*trĭ*·*ĕn*). *Zool.* [f. PRO-[2] + TRIENE.] In sponges, a triene whose three prongs or club project forwards from the shaft.

1887 BALLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 430/1 (*Spongia*) The axial triene differs in angles with the shaft: when reversed a gradual or abortive is produced, when projecting forwards a protriene, and when extended at right angles to anterior.

Protribune : see PRO-[1] 4.

†**Protri·te,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *protrīt-us* worn away, in late L. 1686, vulgar, pa. pple. of *protĕr-ĕre* to tread under foot: see PRO-[1] and TRITE *a.*] Worn out, trite, threadbare, hackneyed.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* x. (ed. 2) 72 The fourth [Proofe] most pertinent and manifest were the words, in their Successions. *Ibid.* v. 114 What the reason [is] these protrite words of the Psalist. 1614 GILBERT THAT Ch. x. (c. 13) They are but old and rotten arrases, painted and pasted upon all the ancient Counsailes.

Protrudable (*prōtrū*·*dăbĭl*), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being protruded, protrudible.

1881 THOMAS *Voy. Mondell* (1884) 21 The part corresponds...with the protrudible tenals or pedicels of other annelids.

Protrude (*prōtrū*·*d*), *v.* [ad. L. *protrūdĕre* to thrust or push forward or forth, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 a + *trūdĕre* to thrust.]

†**1.** *trans.* To thrust forward (some detached body); to push or drive onward. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 110 They provide and drive downe the matter from the stomacke, before they be digested. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), When the stomach has pressed the fat offen upon the food, it protrudes it into the guts. 1789 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 174 The arrow is by a slight blast of air from the lungs, protruded through the cavity of the reed. 1820-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 101 A series of spasmodic contractions...gradually increase in strength...and protrude the chyle into the world.

fig. 1634 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 169 Nothing is more familiar than for several Factions...to protrude and drive on one and the same design.

†**b.** *intr.* To shoot out. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 708 If the spirits be not strongly detained, but permit a little and little motion to unfixed and tenellasses, there followeth putrefaction.

2. *transf.* To push or thrust into any position; to thrust forth or stick out (an organ or part) into a projecting position; to cause to project; to extend.

1648 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 136 If beholding a needle so protrude either upward or downward the point of one eye, the object will appear double. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Feb. 1660/1 I will appear double. 1664 PEPYS *Exp. Philos.* v. 56 Those black diagrams or uphick curves, which are described in her [the snail's] horns which she can retract or protrude. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1111 When young Spring protrudes the budding grass. 1848 G. W. DASENT *Jest. Prosperity* II. xv. 198 The linen jacket which he wore was protruded by a broken rib. 1851-70 T. H. JAMES *Arabia Petræa* I. 272 From such take a palpa is protruded, of a brilliant green-green colour.

†**b.** *transf.* To bring to the surface, as a rash. *a* 1676 H. JAMES *Obs. Fevers* (1708) 17 Let the physician but remove the fever, and...no solitary eruptions will be protruded.

c. *fig.* To obtrude, put forth obtrusively.

1850 TROCHENDE *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1910 XIII. 321 Critics, who...protrude their ludicrous egos for town. 1850 CARLYLE *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lviii. 224, I would protrude my opinion to the world.

3. *intr.* To stick out; to project or jut out beyond the surrounding parts.

a 1626 BACON (Webster 1828-32), The parts protrude beyond the skin. 1902 late PRINCESS[ES] [*sic*] below). 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 229 If the other hand should protrude, it may be encountered by a similar expedient. 1880 THOMAS *Odes.* I. xxii. 113 The rocks which protrude from the snow at the base of the low spur of the mountain. 1888 FARRAR *Sunbeam* I. vi. (1889) 75 A common sofa-bed had spied a pair of feet protruding from under the curtains.

Hence **Protru·ded,** **Protru·ding** *ppl. adjs.*

1572 LINCOMBE *Wks. Probat.* 242 The *P* is formed, that its progressory may cover the back of the protruding angle of *N*. 1800 SHOBERL *Rehearse* II. 16, The protruded brow. 1840-72 T. E. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 4 The protruded filamentous arm able to coalesce. 1900 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* Smyrna 322 A veiled serpent with raised head and protruding tongue.

Protrudent (*prōtrū*·*dĕnt*), *a.* [ad. L. *protrūdent-em*, pres. pple. of *protrūd-ĕre* to PROTRUDE.] Protruding, projecting, protuberant, prominent.

1851 LD. HOUGHTON *Rubbiana* in *Stray Verses* 4 Earnest reformers grandest. 1857 *Gardener's Mag.* Aug. 289/2 The hilly, protrudent corner made by the dropping of the high-lying ground into the various transverse valleys.

Protrusible (*prōtrū*·*sĭbl*), *a.* [f. L. *protrūs-*, ppl. stem of *protrūd-ĕre*: see prec. and -IBLE.] Capable of being protruded or thrust out.

1658-9 *Todd's Civil Anat.* II. *anat.* A sharp-hairy dart...readily protrusible through the aperture. 1870 EDMONDS *Scalp.* I. 330 Instead. 38 The tongue may be...protrusible, as in other Reptiles.

Protrusile (*prōtrū*·*sĭl*, -*aĭl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ILE, after L., type **protrūsilis*.] Adapted to be extended or thrust out, as a limb, tentacle, etc.

1847 in Webster (1864 Gossess. 1849 Jamieson in *Proc. Berwic. Nat. Club* II. No. 2. 56 Mandibles large and protrusile. 1881 J. HOOD *Marvels* (ed. 2) 374 The mouth is furnished with a protrusile proboscis.

Protrusion (*prōtrū*·*ʒən*). [a. F. *protrusion*, ad. L. type **protrūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *protrūd-ĕre* to PROTRUDE.]

1. The action of protruding (in various senses of the vb.); the fact or condition of being protruded.

†**2.** Thrusting forward or onward. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 382 He was...not to be removed by the force or protrusion of them arms. 1680 BOYLE *Orig. Forms* 83 Fire will finde the Cylinder forcibly carryed up to the top of the Cylinder, by the protrusion of the external Air. 1797 BROWNE *Farr. Dict.* s. v. Cauthavidy, Such Motions as are necessary for the Protrusion forwards or Ejectment of the Water.

b. The action of thrusting or pushing out or attached part; the condition of being protruded.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 146 That the digestive parts of seeds are rarely different in position, that is inversion or protrusion. 1683 PETT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 13 The falling down or protrusion of some part. 1835 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 320 The action of deltas...supposing the protrusion of mountain-chains. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 82 Shortly before the protrusion of the leaves.

c. The fact of projecting or jutting out.

1852 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 56 The protrusion of these shoaling floes into the waters of the sound.

2. *concr.* That which protrudes or juts out; a protruded part, a protuberance, a prominence.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. Wks. 1760 I. 103 (Titus) looked upon all supernaturary phantoms of that nature to be protrusions of soul, or spiritual excrescencies. 1825 *Mod. Trav.* XIV. 13 Between this ridge and the projected abutment...mentioned. 1862 S. LAING *Scandinavia* 56 The fantastic gables, chimneys, and pinnacles, which [arranged the sight]. 1884 *Rivers & Scott Dr Barry's Pioneers* 66 They ...are covered by a protrusion of the epidermis.

Protrusive (*prōtrū*·*sĭv*), *a.* [f. L. *protrūs-*, ppl. stem of *protrūd-ĕre* to PROTRUDE + -IVE.]

1. Having the power or tendency to thrust forward or onward; propulsive.

1656 H. MORE *Remarks* 172 Though it add nothing to the elasticity of the Air, seeing it has a pressive and protrusive force in it. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1742) I. iv. § 13 The Protrusive Motion of the Bowels. 1820-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 121 The protrusive force of the surrounding muscles.

2. Characterized by thrusting oneself forward; obtrusive.

1840 COLTON *Hours* II. (1858) 169 A true English heart breathes, calm and strong, through the whole business; not boisterous, protrusive. 1859 *Chicago Advocate* 18 Nov., His protrusive, unrestrained, ill-regulated idiosyncrasies.

3. Protruding, projecting, protuberant.

1658 CLEMENT *Pract. Arith.* (ed. 2) 1. 138 The "Arabian Sp —opposites underjoin, with hooky lip declined to dext. 1876 tens. ELIOT *Dan. Deron.* II. 178 The chin projected, and the upright vertebræ a little more outward.

Hence **Protru·sively** *adv.*, **Protru·siveness.**

1837 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x. To him thus, with sailing clumsy, will protrusively goodbye thy hand lump. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Protrusiveness.

Protrypsin : see PRO-[2] 3.

Protture, -**ouz,** *obs.* ff. *forsudge*, comp. of PROUD.

Protuberance (*prōtiū*·*bĕrăns*). [f. PROTUBERANT + -ANCE. So F. *protubérance* (1758 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The fact or condition of being protuberant; bulging out or projecting in a rounded form.

1678 tr. *Wecker's Eccl. Med. Wks. Protuberancie*, a bunching forth above the rest. 1776-80]. WARTON *Pope* (ed. 2) I. vii. 370 The firmness and protuberance of the Muscles in each limb. 1832 *Random Record. Mr. Lords* xvi. 340 His eyes have a modest appearance, owing to the protuberance of his cheek-bones. 1874 *Imperial Gazetteer* I. v. *Australia*, The whole figure...very well proportioned, but frequently marred by the protuberance of the abdomen.

2. That which is protuberant; a rounded prominence, projection, or swelling; a knob, a lump.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. 104 A cartilaginous substance without any apophyses, processes, or protuberances whatsoever. 1698 — *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 The Rhomboidal protuberance in Pineapples embroiding the Quincuncial order with each other. 1704 S. WILLARD *Personal Sin* Under the throat there's a fleshy protuberance, which is called the thyroid cartilage. 1820 W. S. CHADWICK *Woodlands* (1866) 108 On the leaf of the Poplar...large reddish-coloured protuberances.

b. *Solar protuberance* = solar PROMINENCE (3 b).

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 169 The so-called protuberances adduced as instant and crucial test of the truth of Kirchhoff's hypothesis. 1907 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 4 Attention was to the Mount Wilson observations of the solar protuberances, otherwise masses of blazing hydrogen.

Protu·berancy.

1. Protuberant condition; bulging out; = prec. 1.

1634 GEORGE *Plinii. Notes* to. xxii. 108 Where...a protuberancy of the lip should be the certaine signe of the true hair in the Cranion. 1640 RAY *Corr.* 2. 82 (1693) 34 The protuberancy of the *Os frij*. Land above the common superficies of the Ocean. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1732) II. xv. § 17 The Earth...is not perfectly globular, but has a greater Protuberancy under the Equator. 1820-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 180 The other causes of agitating urine) from an oblique position and greater protuberancy of the parietes.

†**2.** A rounded projection; = prec. 2. *Obs.*

1633 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 50 Why has he four Knees, as also a Protuberancy under his Breast to bear on? 1680 MILTON *Hist. Britain* I.I. 537 [said] protuberancies sometimes appear, like the knots of trees.

Protuberant (*prōtiū*·*bĕrănt*), *a.* [ad. late L. *protūberānt-em*, pres. pple. of *protūber-āre* to swell or bulge out, f. L. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *tūber* a hump, swelling. So F. *protubérant* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Bulging or swelling out beyond the surrounding surface; prominent.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 Thus...Moles are found in both sexes, though somewhat more protuberant in the female. 1661 GLANVILL *Lights Inf.* xxvi. (1662) 160 One eyes are more protuberant, and swelling out. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 102 Mountains visibly narrow and protuberant. 1827 H. COCKBURN *Memorials* I. v. 131 Eustia III. is remembered for his protuberant nose. 1889 PAULUS *Pepys.* iv. 130 The protuberant northern bust of the dome of Venetian.

fig. That forces itself upon notice, prominent.

1822 GALT *Provost* xxxiii. The effect of this, however, was less protuberant in my eyes than to many others. 1874 S. HAWTREY in *Nature* (N.Y.) Apr. 251 A foil to the protuberant salience of the theory.

†**2.** Moulded or done in the round; figured in relief, or rising above the surface. *Obs.*

1676 TOMKINS' *Decalogue* 229 God...forbids all images whatsoever, particularly all protuberant ones. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xx. 4 The Greeks use a protuberant Image, or a Statue made of Wood, Stone, &c. *Ibid.* xxviii. (1697) 238 Abarbanel saith the Letters were protuberant so that we upon Coins, or upon Wax.

Hence **Protu·berantly** *adv.*, in a protuberant, bulging, or prominent manner.

1858 LARDNER *Pneum.* 9 *Ibid.* 188, Wks. 1846 II. 410/1 They serve as grazing lenses, protuberantly eminent and gorgeously adorned.

Protuberantial (*prōtiūbĕrăn*·*ʃĭăl*), *a.* [f. L. type **protūberantia* a PROTUBERANCE + -AL. So F. *protubérantiel*.] Of the nature of, or belonging to (the solar) protuberances.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 436/2 The nature of protuberantial vapours in the sun. 1882 *Ibid.* XXVII. 101/1 The spectrum is that of non-luminous gases and of matter still unknown.

Protuberate (*prōtiū*·*bĕrĕt*), *v. rare.* [f. late L. *protūberāt-*, ppl. stem of *protūberāre* : see PROTUBERANT.] *Intr.* To bulge out; to form a rounded protuberance.

1706 PHILLIPS *Hist. Man* v. 68 The lower region...both swollen...which on the outer side appears do protuberate and give birth. 1892 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 17 Hippocrates...writes, That the head sometimes ends more remarkably protuberate at the nates, then either forward or backward. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Philos. Inc. Wks. Nat.* 126 We see the...Testicles hold out, and the other part beginning to protuberate through the skin. 1820-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 483 Mesenteric enlargement...felt in the form of knots protuberating in the abdomen.

b. *trans.* To cause to bulge out or project. *rare.*

1884 A. A. WATTS *Life A. Watts* I. 302 The nearly bone protuberated by waxwork fashioned like a double.

Hence **Protu·berated** *ppl. a.*, swollen or bulged out; **Protu·berating** *vbl. sb.*, a swelling; **Protu·berating** *ppl. a.*, bulging out.

1683 A. SMITH *Anat. Horse* v. xii. (1698) 221 The fourth Bone...is smooth, not being hollow nor protuberated as the rest are. 1788 NICHOLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 259 The circumference of which was fair, and protuberated. 1860 *Phil. Trans.* II. 464 Including generous "Protuberating of the bones in his Arms. 1823 CRICHTON *Body of Man* 277 These Rack-bones bear in the middle "protuberating, round and unpleased bodies. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 281 In others, the nectary is blunt, scarcely protuberating.

†**Protubera·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. late L. *protūberāre* to PROTUBERATE.] A swelling or bulged part, a protuberance.

1613 CHAPMAN *Body of Man* 107 The slot Nerves...nears the inner protuberation of the arme-cheekbeath many nerves...into the thicken of the cubit. 1650 H. PINNELL *Phil. Colloq.* 223 A...knobbiness...having grievous protuberations of the bones in his arms. *a* 1700 W. CLARKE *Farmer's Guide* I. vi. (1708) 92 The formers of which renders the Protuberation of the Nails loose.

†**Protu·bered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* 1611–1. [f. late L. *protūber-āre* (see PROTUBERANT) + -ED[1].] Swollen or bulged out.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 21 The cauities wherin the protuberant heads of the tibbia are seated.

† **Protu berous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [L. stem *protuber-* of PROTUBERARE, etc. + -OUS, after *tuberous*.] = PROTUBERANT. So **Protuberosity**, = PROTUBERANCE: a rounded bulge or boss. *rare.*

1668 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 183 The one being protuberous, rough, coarse, and hard; the other, round, smooth, spongy, and soft. 1854 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr. in Trans. Lang. Soc.* XXIX. 304 The forehead converges in a central protuberosity, whose phrenologists locate concentrativity.

Protu·rb, *v. humorous nonce-wd.* [adj. L. *protur-bā-re* to drive forth in confusion, f. *pro*, PRO-1 1a + *turbāre* to confuse: cf. *perturb*, *disturb*.] *trans.* To drive forth or chase out.

1849 Stevens *to Lilly* I. v. 32 Some underglaziers...are What rush out from the Thames—'protur'bed', as they imagined by the Bedell.

Protuverer: see PROVO- 2 b.

Pro-tutor (*prōtiū·tər*). *Sc. Law.* [f. PRO-1 + TUTOR *sb.* Cf. med.L. *prōtūtor*, F. *protuteur* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] One who acts as 'tutor' or guardian to one in the state of pupillarity, though not legally appointed as such. So **Protu·tory**, the charge of a pro-tutor.

1685 *Acts of Parliament* in Jaine (1736) 23 Whatsoever persons or persons shall intromett with the estates and effects of any minor, and shall act in his affairs as pro-tutors, having no right of tutory or curatory established in their persons, they shall be liable. 1687 (see PRO-CURATOR). *a* 1720 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 20 Kibbe had meddled with the charge-chest...which the Lords did not find sufficient to make him pro-tutor. 1773 Edinburgh *Inst. Law Instr.* v. vi. 6 all Pro-curat...may be sued by the minor in an action for accounting, even during the pupillarity, though proper tutors or curators are not bound to accounts till their office determine. 1838 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*

† **Protyle** (*prōtəil*). Also **prothyle**, -*yl*. [1879, f. Gr. πρωτ(ο-, PROTO- first, primary, primitive + ὕλη 'timber, material', in philosophical lang. 'matter'; see HYLE, and cf. πρώτη ὕλη first matter or substance (Aristotle *Metaph.*).

If a combination of the two words had been made in Greek, it would have been *πρωτύλη; in Latin from *protŭlit*. However, in Eng., his 2d element usually becomes *-yl*, as in *methyl*, *ethyl*, *carbonyl*, etc.: thus the regular form would be *prothyl*.]

A name proposed for the hypothetical original undifferentiated matter, of which the chemical substances provisionally regarded as elements may be composed.

1881 W. Crookes *Address in Repf. Brit. Assoc.* 588 Let us picture the very beginnings of time. Before even the sun himself had consolidated from the original protyle. [*Note*] We require a word analogous to protoplasm to express the idea of the original primal matter existing before the evolution of the chemical elements. The word I have ventured to use for the purpose is compounded of πρῶτος (first) and ὕλη (the stuff of which things are made). 1892 [F. C. S. Schiller] *Riddles of Sphinx* 284 Protyle, the undifferentiated basis of chemical evolution. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. 5/1 That hypothetical substance—the 'protyle' —of which the entire material universe, suns, planets, comets, and nebulæ, is made. 1903 *Academy* 4 Feb. 118/2 Sir James Dewar seems to suggest that this ether, originally 'generated' to account for the phenomena of light, and called the 'luminiferous ether', is really the *prima materia* of the molecule, the *Urstoff* of the Germans, the *protyle* of Sir William Crookes.

† **Protypon** (*prōtipŏn*). *Am. Arch.* Pl. -a. [a. Gr. πρότυπον, f. as next.] (See quots.)

1800 Holland *Vitruv.* II. 302 To set up Caryatic or Atlantes at the top of a Greek roof, as a finish to the rear view, which is the beginning he called *Protypon*. [marginal] Models or patterns. 1851 Hamlin *Anc. Polychr.* (1858) I. 26 These early reliefs, called *protypa*, or bas reliefs, and *acroteria*, or high reliefs, were also used for decorating houses and halls.

† **Protypus** (*prōtipŏs*). *Obs.* Also in anglicized form **protypo**. [f. Gr. πρό, PRO-2 + τύπος TYPE.] (See quot. 1658.)

1658 *Sidrophel Clitheroge*, *Protypo*... that is made for an example or copy; an image or form whereof models are made. In which things of metal or earth are cast. 1662 *Exodus Clitheroge* (1789) 18 The *protypus* was of wax for silversmiths.

Prou, obs. f. PROW *sb.*[1] and [2]; var. PROW *a.*, *Obs.*

Proud (*praud*), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*). Forms: see below. [Late OE. *prūd*, *prȳd* = ON. *prūðr* brave, gallant, magnificent, stately (whence Icel. *prudhr*, Mdw. *prudi*, MDa. *prud*); both prob. a. OF. *prūd*, *prod.* usu. *prōz*, *proz* (= **prōd-s*, **prōd-i*) valiant, doughty, gallant (1178 in Godef.), in mod.F. *preux* = Prov. *pros*, *pro*, Cat. *pros*, It. *prode* valiant, Kimro-Kom. *prar* gloss:—late L. **prōd-is* profitable, advantageous, useful (*prōdesse*, in Italy *a* 700); app. either the source of, or taken from, the first element of L. *prōdesse* to be of value, be good. See also PRAISE, PROW *a.*, and cf. PRUDE.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1-5 prūd, 5 prute, 3-5 prute, -e, 5-6 prowde. *Compar.* 4 prutture, -ure, 5 prutter,-ur.

a 1122 *Liber Scintill.* xlvi. (1889) 132 Prytelunga muneygil & oferspreþegia geate (*publicani*) geeadmodade. *c* 1205 *Lay.* 8. 256 Eadi ondfo to beon prut. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 105/197 Oure maister was so prute, Louelec, for his godnesse, þat he nil nere out. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2122 King stalke was he laddere & he prutture [v.r. prutture] ase he can. *c* 1440 *Hyg. Cong. Ind.* 37 Nis he no good chaunpe, he was not the Prutter [v.r. prutture]. *Ibid.* 149 Spare the mele, and wethe Hale in the Prowde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 180 (Harl. MS.) And when he was this lhord, he was prute. 1533 *Eurydice* (Stanbl.) v. vii. 17 To clothe prowde flaterynge.

β. 1-4 prūd, 4-6 prude, (4-5 prode), 4-6 proute, 4-7 prowde(e, 4- proud. *Compar.* 3 prudder, prudder, 3 proddar. *Superl.* 3 proddest, 4 prudddest, proddest, 5 prudd(e)st.

c 1000 in *Napier O.E. Glos. additions Arrogantia*, unalyfed prud. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Feond se wurmes se hat þes cnihtes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 He is þeoge prudest, and him is uilnunge leofost. *a* 1340 R. Rolle *Psalter* (1884) 181/2 He þe proude kyng Pharaon, þat chaced Israel. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1041 Þe proddest of hem alle. 13.. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 1300 Þe prudddest of þe prouinces. *Ibid.* 1771 Þe prowde prynce of Perce. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1425 (Cott.) Þai ben prudes bath bad for pan. *Ibid.* 27322 Oft bidilles þat wass so Elsewaun proute for knihtes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4373 (Ir.) Þe plaine pauyeyns are full of prude fuchis. *c* 1400 *Dauy. Troy* 1733 The proudest of payens, pulte nere of bonde. *c* 1450 Myrc 1119 Hast þou...be prudder in mod, For any office þat þou hast had? 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxiv. 12 Because of the wickednesse of proude tyrannis.

B. Signification.

Senses 6 and 7 come nearest to the OF. and ON. The unfavourable sense, so early in Eng., may be due to the aspect in which a Norman *preud homme* or *prode chevalier* presented himself to the English peasant or townsman. (Cf. the two senses of L. *superbus*.)

I. 1. Having or cherishing a high or lofty opinion of oneself; valuing oneself highly on account of one's position, rank, attainments, possessions, etc.; Usually in a bad sense: Disposed to take an attitude of superiority to and contempt for others; arrogant, haughty, overweening, supercilious.

c 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xvii. (1889) 63 Swæ preate swæ hyll Babilonie. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ne bes þu þerrogen þrud ne ydele. *Ibid.* 43 Prud bes wes on helle and neoh. *c* 1290 *Beket* 580 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 134 (Hrl.) In prouþe and vnbuhsum. 1388 Wyclif *Ps. Pref.* 2 Þe 151 Ps[alm] is to deposicion of proude mak a proud herte. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* iv. xx. None ought to be proud vpon his kynrede...for we ben W. ryght of Noe but we ben proude as Nemgodesones. 1580 Bible (*Bishops'*) *Genesis* 119 Then saw we Nemgot and as proude as possible. 1603 tr. E. Moze *Comenius' Gate* 51 How was it proud Sardana Delapata. 1711 Steele *Spect. No.* 251 ¶ 2 Nor is Lord Strafford in as proud an Dress. 1780 Miss Burney *Cecilia* (1796) I. 21 They may be as proud as Lucifer. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 58 Knowledge in pursuit of which he wanders so much: Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. 1800 Bisset *Mar. Soc.* II. 3. 170 The city are only vain: the great are proud. 1842 W. Howitt *Rural & D. Life* II. 187 Others not less arrogant than those of the proudest peers in the middle ages. 1854 Tennyson *Cenone* 4 *Enid* 341 Then, Fortune, vext thy wheel and lower the proud.

b. Const. *of* (the thing, quality, action, etc. which constitutes the ground of pride). See also 2.

1200 in *Surtees Societ., Pudz. Pudz.* 124 Hunc honorem of thy-selfe, and he not Proude of so lue[*sic*] creature. *c* 1300 *Metr. Horn.* (Vernon) 180/1 If thou haue excused it: why are thou grucche therof, as thoughe thou hadest not excused it. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. Crede* 71 Ich am Iowesteward, and be proud of thy victory. 1616 B. C. [tr. *Wilkins*] 10. 222 Many of our women are extreamely proud Of their faire lookes. 1706 Norris *Treat. Humility* viii. 313 If a man were to be proud of anything, it should be what the angels were proud of... their intellectual endowments. 1849–50 Cobbett *Protest* (1876) 140, I should be more inclined to be ashamed than proud of myself if they had. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* ii. An ornament of which she was much prouder than of her red cheeks.

c. Preceded by a sb. in comb. = proud of...

1688 tr. *Sev Petits-maitres* 183 W. C. Brathwait *Ar. Drunkling* viii. 364 I could make four or five spans of...good and well-mettled oxen...and I am now becoming a Sole ox-proud. 1904 Gibbs 27 Oct. 2/2 No one can prevent the woman who is jewel-proud from bedecking herself with gems on every possible and a few impossible occasions.

2. Highly sensible of, or elated by, some honour done to one; feeling oneself greatly honoured by some act, fact, or relation; taking pride or having high satisfaction in something; *to early use* (as still in *dial.*) sometimes merely = gratified, pleased, glad. Often const. *of*, or with *to*.

c 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 1412 Wiþ gold, and silver, and wiþ raid, Þis worde nam he naiþles preid. 1297 *Lamb. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 25 Patience was proude of þat proper seruice, And made hym maister with his mayn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 260 Fellons of the proffer was proude at his hert. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 192 Fane Cumlis, now, dothon your Dyonely Kaue, To make the lane Earth prowd with kissing it. 1577 Dutton *Apol. Harsnet. Poetry* Eiv, (Rom) I. 181 The author of the Flaile Dealer, whom I am proud to call my friend. 1588 Cogan *Haven of Health* 2 A diuine professour, and is not proude of his learned pupilse might be proud to find. 1589 Bynne *Tr. Jerem. exam. a. ibid.* 21, He'l be a credit to us all. We'l be proud of Robin. 1900 Lo. Kenyon in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 3/1 This...will, I am sure, be well understood by the Army I have been so proud to command.

3. Having a becoming sense of what is due to or worthy of oneself or one's position; unwilling to stoop to what is beneath one; characterized by lofty self-respect; feeling or showing a proper pride.

1598 Pore *Epist. Ded.* in sig. *P.* You're strangely proud, *P.* Be proud, I am so. Shew' fit impudent, I can't myself so Knave. 1761 Gray *Jrnls.* 1 You pore for it before and the proud to importune. 1808 Charles Mills, *Hawks* (1837) I. 159 Many a poor but brave person there [Paris] felt no one was ever proudly. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* ii. Your pride is put on mere for show, You proud to care how others know.

4. *transf.* Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from or indicating pride; arrogant, haughty, presumptuous; arising from lofty self-respect.

1300 Gower *Conf.* II. 372 Thei were...euery a proud word spake also. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* vi. 17 These be the thinges, which the Lorde hateth...A proude lobe, a diuersworldynge tonge [etc.]. 1700 Stanley's *Hist. Philos.*, *Hyog.* 3 This Philosophy (the Stoick) has...thrown a World of People by its Proud and Unreasonable Principles. 1750 Gentry *Author's Preserv.* 110 Higher for my proud prefermente now am I. The sin of parents pass'd into the plate. 1803 tr. *F. Brunner's Human Sacrifices* II. xxvii. 311 The Indians, like the Greeks before, look down upon the white race with proud contempt.

5. That is a ground or cause of pride; of which one is or may be proud (now usually in good sense); affording high satisfaction or gratification.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxx. 8 Þai are on lenghe, and has þaire delite in grondy honours and regis. *a* 1350 Gawayne *Perle*, Wrde, etc. Wks. 1936/1 304 Not one of these schadowly swarmes And yet precyously pyzed pyrrelikne. 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxv, Let those...Of publike honour and proud titles boast. 1598–9 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 58 (Folio) Where is Hymen, with her proud Trophies of Honour? 1832 Lady *Edn Int.* xi. *Ribbleshaws*, One proud day to me he took his exact station with us in the Temple. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlvii, 'It is a proud night', said the secretary. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 44 The proud inheritance of their stubborn loyalty.

II. 6. As a poetic or rhetorical epithet. **a.** Of persons, their name, etc.: Of exalted station, of high degree, of lofty dignity; lordly.

a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 3 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 Reades prute, kynhon eaglesche. *c* 1330 Chester *Plays* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 146 Kinges, lordes, prude and riche. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* iv. viii. 1148 Herald *Athelstane* Hyppyrland King was still, where proud. 1593 Shakes. *Hen. VI*, *Pt.* 3, I. iv. Richard may be at liberty a woman loues, Of prouder eyes then thee or Margaret. 1742 Gray *Spring* ii, How low, how little are the Proud, How indigent the Great! 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* vi. 1, High though his titles, proud his name, Boundless his wealth as wish can claim. 1832 Cor. G. Bonaparte *Poems* (1914) 180/1 In the grave will be no space For the pangle of the proud.

b. Of things: Stately, majestic, magnificent, grand, † gallant, splendid. (Referring to aspect.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302/92 A noble church he hys bysshop bare, with veiles faire and proude. *a* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2191 (Fairf.) Vnder a proud palais [Cott. riche] gentil. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2161 With pelre and pall & many proude trappis. 1552 Pilkington *Godly Treatise* 21 Stately, &c. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. Ye are yet prouder day. The most gay maskers of the Night's on vp. 1636 Wood *Life* 28 June (O. H. S.) II. 40 The valley...the above which it hath been a noble stately and proud fabrick. 1744 Mrs. Boscawen *Mem. Chatham* xv, And through the waters view in high The proud steps rise, and gay clouds move. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lv. 56 Eubœa...one of the proudest gems of the ancient world.

† **c.** *transf.* Highly pleasing (in other senses), † grand. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (Peter) (1890) 703 Presumyd proud sermone here Of scripture (noblist) bruke.

7. Characterized by great vigour, force, or vitality, such as indicates or suggests pride; in various applications. † **a.** Of warriors (or their acts): Valiant, brave; mighty; esp. in *the proud in prey* (*fenne*), valiant in conflict (see PREDE *sb.*[1] 2 b).

c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 37 To Marke he king hir sent With knigtes proude in pris. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1032 To purvey a gentil prudisse of mete. *Ibid.* 2004 Proud he is with prute of wit, With grende strokes. *c* 1300 *Beues* (Auch. MS.) 2800, Therne he went to the dore, Ne fore the prudest in prute. 1325 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. xcl. 391 The Frenche squyers wolde were ryght hardy and proude. 1592 Chettwynde *Trial Sir Roger Kinaston in Camden Misc.* I. 38 Then here you the most proud and valiant that any captain here can tell of to their remembrance. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 27 The youthful Princes, with proud aliens, Call out the vent'rous Colony to course.

b. Of animals: Spirited, high-mettled; marked by vigorous and fearless activity; moving with force and dignity. (Chiefly *poet.*)

c 1297 Lyric, *Kinges* 2 *Tem.* 3/24 Bestys that be proude: As horses, leperdes, and hounde. 1580 Sidney *Ps. A.* xxii. 1, I have diggers my Lord, Will count the proudest Panther to the Chase. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 858 The Fiend repli'd not,...but like a proud Steed reind, went haughtie on, Champing his iron curb. 1780 Cowper *Table-Talk* 303 Give me the line that ploughs its stately course Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force.

c. Of the sea or a stream: Swelling, swollen, high, strong, in flood.

1535 Coverdale *Jud.* xxviii. 21 Hee shal thee bee deuise thy proude and lyu-nawse. 1590 Shakes. *Mids. N.* v. 1. 52 Which falling to the Lord, Marks merrie petty Rivers made so proud, That they haue nere-hand their Confluence, after *Noahs Flu.* xxxix. 3 Then the proud waters had gone over our neck. 1808 Bucke *Ballads & Poems* I. 247 The wind was loud, the stream was proud, And all the streams good Willie. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 858/1 In the big rivers of upper Sweden and Norway, the grayling lives in the summer and 'proud' water.

d. Of organic structures: Overgrown, exuberant, too luxuriant; swelling or swollen, tumid. (*a*) Said of the sap: Swelling; rising or circulating vigorously; also, said locally of plants, or parts of them, as buds, shoots, grain. (See also WINTER-*proud*.) (*b*) Applied to overgrown flesh in a healing wound: see also PROUD FLESH.

1588 A. Dee *Rep. Secretary* 11. (1850) 56 *Mongskone*...as if we should say...crave by the manly temple and wrinkle were it earnest, to be proud.] 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iii. iv. 33 As ev. wound the Barke, the skin of our Fruit-trees, Least being over-proud with Sap and Blood, With too much riches it confound it selfe. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 109 Used by Physitians for taking away of proud evel-ling wounds. 1748 Mahomet *Hospit. Gazet.* 12, 2. (1766) 72 Wine sap is thinner in strong and proud. 1864 Ruskin *Sesame* 58 About the beginning of March (when the buds begin to be proud and turgid). 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 11 Sept. 5/2 The acres of wheat, which, after Christmas, seemed proud. 1892 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Proud*, luxuriant. "Corn's verra proud." 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 372 If the straw has been eaten and soiled, the manure is richer; it will keep greater luxuriantly;...so that a man have become *proud*, that is, to a precocious state of forward-ness for the season.

8. Sexually excited; "swelling", lascivious. †*Obs.*

1590 Greene *S. C.* (J. c. a. of In arbor and enclosed: he did write His dolorous verse, proud lessons to abuse. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 702 The flesh being proud, Desire doth fight with grace. 1641 Howe *T. Brooks* 254 12 Who having made love-lock proud by pampering, do now...can off all hues of God.

b. *spec.* Of certain female animals, as bitches, mares, elephants: In a state of sexual excitement; "in heat". †*Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 178, 17 A Spare Bitch...for which you may make to get proude in this wyse. 1590 Cogan *Treat. Hunting* B iij b, A Bitch is...then dam full proude. 1603 tr. *De Mandelslo's Trav. E. Indies* 15 To take them (with elephants), they make use of a female, when she grows proude, or *in* her heate (viz.). 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 1. By this Mare Hook-horned and of this glut her name to be or them, and she will lykelihy grow proud. 1761 F. Brunton *Hunting* (1820) 82 Watch over the bitches with a continual eye, and separate such as are going to be proud, before it be too late.

8. *Naut.* or *local.* 'Large; projecting in any direction'; of a roof: high-pitched'; also 'said of a fulcrum when it is placed too near the lever and' (*E. D. D.*); and in other transferred uses: see quots.

1805 Jamieson, *Proud*, applied to a projection in a boy-quack, during the act of sawing it, whence it needs cleaning in a particular manner. 1857 D. Cargenven *Comp. Chem.-mond's Guide* 73 It has been the manner to fill corn very square, to make them now proud; but there are few not capable of reducing proud ears for any length of time, by rowing the strike and is unthinkable to them proud fillings. 1886 *E. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'The nails [in a horseshoe] stand out...not driven quite home'. 'The board is a bit too proud, it wants quite shutting off'. *Mod.*, 'You are too proud' (said of or to a person who, trying to move something with a crow-bar or other lever, places the point too far under the object to be lifted or too far beyond the fulcrum).

10. *Phrases.* a. *Proud tailor*: a local name for the goldfinch, from its showy plumage.

1770 D. Rossmore in *Archæologia* (1773) III. 33 A gold-finch and sometimes to be called a proud-tailor in some parts of England. 1845 Gilpin's *Hist. Derby* I. 150 *Fringilla Carduelis*, Goldfinch, Thistle-Finch, Proud Tailor. 1876-82 *Parnell's Birds Ireland* 2nd. ed. II. 118 note, In some of the Midland counties it is termed 'Proud Tailor'.

b. *To do* (a person) *proud* (colloq.): to make proud, confer an honour upon, gratify highly.

1823 *Metropolis* I. 220 'You do me proud', said the general. 1837 Thackeray *Kotzwinkel's Husband*, you do me proud. 1884 *Milner (Diksted) Tablet* 27 Aug. The people of Milner have done themselves proud in building the school-house. 1894 *Daily News* 2 June 6/4 The are the honest proud...For once the tents were not actually crammed throughout the afternoon.

†c. *To make it proud*: to behave proudly or haughtily. *Obs.* (See Make v.1 68 b.)

1 1580 *Tomelity Mirrh.* 1010. 283 She can make it full proude with lapes and with gyrones. 1a... *Tomelity's Tr.* 286 He hogy bete...His arms to smite cowardes men for to make it proud and swipe.

†C. *sb.*1 *Obs.*

1. A proud person; one of high degree.

1 1300 *Dayte. Trag.* 1760 Pieres with that proude prest to the temple, Waldde for worth, & so will I[d]. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 24 Wes neuir proud of on auenturous Mair wirschip wan. 1 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 130 He hath that proude in parteuenis.

2. Pride. *rare.* (*Proude* (*a*) was also early southern M.E. spelling of *pryde*, Pride.)

1 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 5. 4 (Harl. MS.) Alle her is to be wordle after it is fals counfort of flesch, or fals counfort of yee, or prowde of lif.

D. as *adv.* Proudly, in a proud manner (in various senses).

13... *Cursor M.* 18273 Lesbei has don me scorn! Me self and here my bodi prud. 1 1405 *Cast. Perseu.* 1593 in *Hazlit Plays* 130 Hoyl, gallant, prestly prodyd to gadis ! 1578 Hunn *Troas. Passions* Wks. 1616/1 Men maye call him a fonde that beareth himselfe proude, because he heareth about he is honored. 1897 [see 3 above].

E. *Comb.* a. prosopothetic, as *proud-blushed, -crested, -in-bridal, -paced, -pillared, -pulsured, -spirited, -stomached*: see also Proud-hearted. b. adverbial, as *proud-blind* (blinded by pride), *-exulting, -glorying*, † *-plied* (proudly or splendidly equipped), † *-right, -pranking*.

1599 *Strachey's Lett.* 36 Put on your spectacles you purblinded *proud*-blushed Phaeton. 1798 Matthew Carey's *Int.* Preface 13 Like "*Proud-crested* soldier". 1598 Chapman *Iliad* 1. 1. To leave him, "proud-swelling in his pains. 1598 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* 11. i. 176, I am as peremptorie as she "proud pinkt". 1808 Marlowe's *Faust.* Wks. (Bullen) 220/2 Go, a "proud-pac'd steed, as swift as thought. 1 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xviii, When "proud-pide April drest in all his trim! Hath put a spirit of youth in every thing. 1 1400 *Lond. Trop. Bk.* 1192 Many a "proude plight prynces from a-lande that ydeynneth. 1900 L. F. Brown in *Academy* 58 Sept. 228/1 "Proud-prancing Assyrian words. 1898 *Daily Chronicle Mich. Week.* xiii, "Proud-resolved readers.

† **Proud,** *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *prūdian*, ME. *prouden*, f. *prūd* Proud *a.*]

1. *intr.* To be proud; to behave proudly.

a 1000 *Alfredus Glom.* 1161 in *Napier O. E. Gloss.* 72/1 *Fasta, i. elevatur, proudeth.* 1 1000 *Corp. Chr. Coll. Cambr. MS.* 191, 63 Hec bi wyllen mynegian ofdon prudan. *Ibid.* 168 Wratten hi mislicai magon ofdon prudan. 1 1393 *Dan Gratian* 18 in *E. E. Pr. Gilbert* 104 A sobur Hors prouoke to ride a pas. 1580 Wyclif *Tri.* xv. 20 Alle the dayes the wightes men prudeth. a 1618 Sylvester *Henry* G. 127 There governeth Pow'r, here Prowesse (where shines.

b. To be lively or wanton. (Cf. Proud *a.* 8.)

1 1350 *Arth. & Mod.* 264 Mirie tyme is Aunille—Ising mon wymmen yeld, & pan prouede man & wif.

2. *trans.* To make proud; to puff up with pride.

1 1405 *St. Mary of Oignies* 11. 8. in *Anglia* VIII. 132/10 Nor the non ordeyned wib vertues is prouded wib be prelacyons. 1548 Warren *Alb. Engl. Arts.* 281, 1077 Yon whom Nature hath or Fortune prouded. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 11. iv. 11. *Prophets* 1333 As his lowsie life, and Husband state's the Wife, Sister proude Sister, Brother lustful Brother, And one Corporall doth corrupt another.

Hence † **Prou-ded** *ppl. a.*, made proud, over-swollen; † **Prou-der,** one who behaves proudly.

1800 Wyclif *Hth. Engl.* 11. 11. 178 The proudid Flesh from ofte excesse to wilde. 1565 W. Allen *Def. Cath. Doctr. Purgatory* 11. 142, 191 Goddes Church...hathe by the ordre of God bineen downe your proudders, the Arelans; the Mancedonians; the Antiquitines. 1577 Fulke *Confut. Purg.* 298 Spouting pens [the preachers of Atheos.

Proudeira, obs. form of Frederick.

† **Prou-dfall.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Proud *a.* + (?) Fall *sb.*?] ? The front hair, the forelock.

1 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 3203 The shede burghe the shyre here shone as be lilly, wrought as a swirle, straght burgh the wyndes, Depertid the prowdfall perly in two, Aforn in tresis trasse full bien.

Proud flesh. [See Proud *a.* 7 *d* (*f*).] Overgrown flesh arising from excessive granulation upon, or around the edges of, a healing wound.

1 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 98 An foul eiht wounde but hab sumun grosse crudite or ille...som grei proud flesch to hise (Lat. *carnem superfluam grossiem*). 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* 30/2 Abate the ordinary flesshes, that is engendred in greate Bodies. 1683 Petyt *Engl. Nation Vind.* 151, 319 In wounds, proud-flesh, and perhaps fungous, are as well produced and entertained by the abusive hought to the wounded part, as the true and genuine flesh. 1719 (*cant. Mag.* XLIII. 61 If Fungus, commonly called proud-flesh, should appear, the dressing of dry lint will usually soon repress it. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 326 The formation of 'proud flesh' on the edges of the wound.

Hence **Proud-flesh** *v.* *intr.*, to cause a growth of proud flesh upon (in quot. *fig.*).

1806 S. Lanza in *Life & Lett. H. Taylor* (1814) II. xxviii. 290 The additional burning of such a tendency...becomes positively fearful through proudfleshing the patients conscience.

Proudful (*prau'dfŭl*), *a.* *Now dial.* [f. Proud *a.* + -ful (2) cf. Prideful.] Full of pride; abounding in pride; proud. (In quot. 1500 as *adv.*)

1500 *Ayenb.* 221 Proudful clobinge ne wyrp nou3t god. a 1508 Lydgate (Princeton) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) *I.* 51 (Titus) began to drive [= debate] his proudful ambicion And buildinge of the pryde. 1887 W. C. Smith in *Mod. Sc. Poets* III. 225 The brave his proudful soldier Dragoon through the down burkie. 1900 "Zack" (Gwyn Evans) *Tales Dunsdale Muir* (1901) 250 (Devon. dial.) He moved that free and yer that proudful I couldn't but call to mother to touch him.

Prou-d-hea'rted, *a.* Having a proud heart or spirit; proud, haughty.

† 1380 Chaucer *Rime Sir.* 1492 Proude-herted Nicolous, 14... in Horton, *Holl* Introd. 73 The hens hadly ayre properties...111 off a hyne...proud-herted, lend-herted, 111 good hegte, and a scornie yeere. 1426 Sir G. Hoeo *Laws Army* (S.T.S.) 116 Oft thair hastned proud-hartit men to wyn bair to schame. 1 1605 *Young Scholler in Child Ballads* IV. (1886) 484/1 And he was stout, and proud-hearted, And thought o't lidarkle. 1880 Tennyson *Promise* V. 1. 238 It is hardly possible that the proud-hearted should love those who despise them; and Lucy Roberts was very proud-hearted.

So **Prou-d-heart** *sb.*, a name for a proud-hearted person; *a.*, proud-hearted.

1580 Lodge, *P. Pl. A.* v. 45 Proud proud-harte [C. vii. 3 proude-herted] plante like to grasse...And beclippe to him bat ys alle spaede, Hee wolde [etc.]. 1899 Kipps *Lambs* ix. 283 Leaving that forlorn...*Pro* all those hopeless proud-heart sophisters. 1903 Murray *Odyss.* II. 304 Those young and proud-heart lords.

Proudish (*prau'dish*), *a.* [f. Proud *a.* + -ish 1.] Somewhat proud, rather proud.

1638 Chapman *Tragedie* III. 1, I do remember my self well enough, yet Ile, Men, and Arts, have made me something proudish. 1688 Prince *Guard Instruct.* (1850) 22 Especially when they are a little proudish. 1807 Dibdin *Pub. Gard.* III. 1, He said this with a proudish air.

† **Prou'dling.** *Obs.* rare. [f. as prec. + -ling 1.] A proud person; a "son" or "daughter of pride".

a 1618 Sylvester *Henry* G. 130 Mille to the Mark, to Proudlings, terror and terrors. 1618 Sir W. Mure *Dissuasive* 108 There, the Antichrist,...Of Sects conceipt is made the prince; The Proudling pointed dowre.

† **Prou'dly,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ly 1.] Of proud manner; proud-looking.

1 1400 [*Lond Trop. Bk.* 1036 Dok Nayon was *kl* of worthe and yre, Turned Antenor, that proudely sire.

Proudly (*prau'dli*), *adv.* Forms: see Proud *a.* and -ly 2. [Late OE. *prūdlice*; see -ly 2; ME. *proudeliche*, &c.] In a proud manner; with pride.

1. With excessive self-esteem; with an attitude or air of superiority; haughtily, arrogantly.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lviii. (1889) 158 Prudlice (*superbe*) wilnas. 1 1225 *Lap. Cath.* 377 Ba unsweredo be an vuille prudelicne, bes, to be prude princh. 1 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 3118 Pyrausdrus answarde him supyre proudelych & seyde [etc.]. Syk hym wolde wel conquere wib my sweord vnschamet. 14... *Tawrie Tottenham* 30 in Hall. *E. E. P.* III. 34 How proudly stoung ye thy dogge he cruste. 1580 Daleth *Shep. Aven's Comm.* 150/3, He answered contemptuously & proudlye. 1611 Middl. *Conscience Lib. Lidg.* 10. 9. 178 [She] thinketh the proudlier of herselfe. 1693 Mexon *Samson* 51 Proudly secure, yet liable to fall by weakest attempts. 1788 Cowper *Regret's Compl.* 56 Prove that you have human feelings, Ere you proudly question ours! 1870 Fearon in *Life & Corr.* (1948) II. 257 A long and proudly impudent reign of corruption.

b. With lofty satisfaction or self-respect; with a high sense of honour done to one, or of what is worthy of one; with elation or exultation.

1753 A. Murphy *Gray's New Trial* No. 23 Rather than drag a servitude Life under an Inglo Land of Misery, he proudly resolves to put an End to his Sufferings. 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 290 A rule which, as far back as the days of the Plantagenets, had been proudly declared by the most illustrious sages of Westminster Hall to be a distinguishing feature of the English jurisprudence. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 79 A conquest which is proudly connected with the petty exploits of the Red Cavalier in the same island.

2. With an aspect or manner suggesting pride; grandly, magnificently, splendidly; † gallantly, valiantly (*quot.* ? 1420); with spirited and dignified movement; with vigour or force, exuberantly.

1 1250 *Bestiaries in Anglia* (1872) VIII. 313 For his prudlice (*grandi ira*) ureschinchen gebrech. 1 1400 *Wars Alex.* 1107 Nis he no seal to prudelich him to clebe. 13... *K. Alis.* 3413 (Bodl. MS.) Many anele ther proudely lip. 1 1400 *Destr. Troy* 501 A chamber full clenie...; pat proudly was pained with pure gold ware. 1 1420 *Pol.* 370 Proudly & ready he quitte hym on his adversarye. 1549 Thomas *Æneid* vi. (1562) C ij, The pillers eke proudly bound with gold, And with his pa-lies of other tuchion. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 130 The Tale of Hood is out, Hath proudly flow'd in Vanity till now. 1870 Carr. J. Innes *Eng. Inspect. Scotland* 73 The best manor in which the Sup it ready to use, not when it is proudly stirring. 1877 Mayhew *P. E.* iv. 34 An Imperial City...With Towers and Temples proudly elevate Or serves small hills. 1890 F. T. Bullen *Way Navy* 40 We sweep proudly up to the anchorage off Burnham.

Proudness (*prau'dnĕs*). *Now rare.* [f. Proud *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being proud; pride.

1. Lofty self-esteem, arrogance, haughtiness.

1300-20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 108, I speak...to be stable arrogance and folye, Prowdnes, spechnes, sorow and vilanye. 1552 Latimer *Serm. Gospels* lx. 173 He fell...to such a hatred and proudeness against God. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* K.k., That proudnes is inexcusable. 1600 Peace *Mrs. Prudy*, 467 Inough accusation wordes, to express the haughtiness of Mouth...as if we were to say (prides, pridenes, proudenes, pridefulnes). 1900 K. M. Cowan *with Cowley Child* xii. (1907) 131 They [cycle] should be kept to a bucket for a week, add a small child freely, 'to take down their proudness'.

2. Proud show, splendour, magnificence.

1606 Warner *Alb. Engl.* xiv. ci. 401 Nature wrought by Arte, of Prowdnes more than need.

Prouns, -oes, -ones, obs. ff. Prowess.

Pronay(n, obs. f. Purvey. **Prouffar, -ffre,** obs. ff. Proffer. **Prounge,** obs. Sc. form of Prune *v.*1

Prousite (*prū'zəit*). *Min.* [a. F. *prousite* (1832), after J. L. Proust, a French chemist, the discoverer: see -ite 1.] Native sulphoarsenide of silver, occurring in crystals or granular masses of a cochineal-red colour; also called *ruby silver* or *light-red silver ore*.

1832 C. U. Shepard *Min.* 11. 11. 130 Prousite, Aphanitic Molybdic Blende. 1854 *Catal. Min. Pr. Needle* 20 Prousite in large crystals. 1892 Cornish *Pinafore Pocket.* 156 Prousite,...occupied 16 to 24 days at bright red colour.

Prout(e, Prouwis, obs. ff. Proud, Prowess.

Provable, proveable (*prū'vəbl*), *a.* Also 4-6 **provable**, (5 -bille), 6 **proov(e)able.** [a. OF. *prov(e)able* (c 1225 in Godef.) that can be proved, worthy of approbation, adl. L. *probabilis* Probable. The form *proveable* is f. *prove* (see Prove); *provable* (usual from 17th to early 19th c.) affects direct formation from Prove *v.*]

1. Capable of being proved; of which the truth or validity can be established; demonstrable.

1 1400 *Rem. Love* 3414 *And* if thou thinke it is doutable, It is thurgh argument provable [orig. c'est bien par argument prouvable]. 1 1420 *Apol. Lollf.* 7 It is not open be fals, or possible ingo be trowe. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Instit.* 1. xiv. (1634) 73 They seeme to say somewhat by reason provable, yet...there is no sufficient certainty in their reasons. 1632 Bastick *Def. Bapt.* 250 His makes it fully provable from Scripture. 1709 Boyse *Serm., Matt. Bull* 1. xvii. (Title) is a most constant...of fact...our miserable inconstancy by reason. 1873 St. Augustine *Life & Progress* (1876) 180 This being provable from Scripture. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., The steady prosecution of every provable case of sanitary neglect.

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† 2. Such as approves itself to the mind; worthy of acceptance or belief; plausible; = Probable 2.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 118 Whanne þou shal fynde dyuers knowynges & contrary, holde þe þe þynge to be beter & more preuable parte. c 1440 *Alphabet Tales* 1104 It is preuable þt child lafte the Stuggage with mare. 1530–4 LARGHAM *Pleasaunt. Knyt* (1568) 350 It is more preuentable to abstaine, than for man hastily to thrust hym selfe. 1588 *Pasquin tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 190 The Spaniards did giue their discharge to such preuable reasons, that the commaun.. were satisfied of the false opinion.

†3. Worthy to be approved; commendable, praiseworthy, meritorious. *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Sermons* xlii. 8 Thou shalt ben lernid in alle thingis, and preuable [1388 commendable] in the signe of all men. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 119 Of whom pre table preuable and famous þinges [L. *Memoriter fulcra recipies*]. c 1400 *Anturs. Arth.* xxxvii, *Be good knyghte, and preuable.* With schild and with spere. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 440 (g¹) Ha preudherped hym to god in al þynges preuables and vertuouse confesynge in his werkes.

†4. That proves or turns out well; that yields a profit. Cf. PROVE v. 10. *Obs. rare*.

a 1382 LOLL. *Wastl.* (1756) 474 The most preuable thig is the cheapest, though dearest at first sight. 1884 *Chambers Encycl., Provable*, and of corn that yields well.

Hence **Provabil'ity, Pro'vableness**, the quality of being provable; demonstrability.

1884 WORCESTER, *Pronableness*. 1900 *Month* May 471 The Church .. affirms the provability of the Divine existence. 1908 SIR R. RANALD in *Hibbert Jrnl.* July 772 There is no present no such evident provableness in them as can make them effective as motive.

Provably, proveably (prō'vəbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY². Cf. AF. *prouablement* (Act 25 Edw. III, Stat. 5. c. 2, 1351–2).] In a provable manner:

†**a.** so as to approve itself to the mind, with likelihood (*obs.*); **b.** so as may be proved; demonstrably.

1509 PECOCK *Remedy* (1630) 72 It semeth to hem [*sc.* faithful men that seen *determinations of Bodi*] probli to suspect of myche vilde of wrong. c 1440 *Apol. Lol.* 6 Þus preuabli a feithful man sijn in seying sumt wordis gob on a day seyned [MS. bewaid] bowand 3it of pardoun. 1460 *Reule of Parch.* C. (1598) If any persons .. haue preuably [or apparent] ye seruice. 1529 COVERDALE, etc. *Epistles, Pet., Titus* 2b If thou knowe my mynde of that matter and vprighte lyuinge, that ye farther can preuably be layed to him. 1837 *Hansd. Parl. Debates* 3rd. *Ser.* 4 Oct. 1911 The most provably consecutive of all religious rites.

†**Proval.** *Obs. rare*^{−1}. [f. PROVE *v.* 4–4d.: cf. OF. *prouuaille* proof (in Godef.).] also *trovel.*] The act of proving or testing; = PROOF *sb.* 4; something that proves or tests.

1600 MARSH tr. *Alstead's Gramm. Lat.* (f. 101 *b*) Prouall is .. a forced tryall of a mans patience .. a proouall of a mans friends, and a recompenser of his seruants.

Provand (prō'vănd). Also 4–5 **provande.** [= MLG. and early mod.Du. *provande* (Plantin, Kilian, Hexham 1678); app. ad. F. *provende*: see PROVENDE *sb.* In spec. 1481 immediately from Flemish; but in earlier examples perh. from OF.]

Food, provisions, provender; *esp.* the food and ballot provided for an army.

c 1340 (see 3c). 1a 1400 *Cursor M.* 5577 (Fairf.) Prouande [*other MSS.* bolle] and hay þou sal fynde noght. c 1440 *Alph. Cardinals* 608 in *Babees Bk.* (1881) 329 A pek of prouande on a day; Euery horn schalle ay resalle haue. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) So, I wolde alle maner thinge for your prouande [*orig.* ay prouision ou prouende]. 1500 [see 3]. 1611 *Dict. Wrightons Conf.*, Prouand, that thing whereupon, as stands of pay with money, should be payed in Prouand, which was bread and cheese. 1897 SHARP *Lett. to Lady Cassilis, Assist. Irish Peasant Charity for bringing Provisions.* 1898 CORNW. *Gloss. Gul.*, *Provand, provender.* 1830 G. MEREDITH *Poems* 241 The Marshal ..got some provand from that unwanted country.

b. *attrib.* Cf. PROVANT 3.

c 1342 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 340 In Cloutbo emptc pro [*Provendgek*, 1390 for 2 *Sarum Nos. Wrightons Del. Cleric*, Turning their Provand money .. into their consumption.

Provang, obs. form of PROBANG.

Provant (prō'vănt), *sb.* Also 5–7 **provante.** [1450–1 *in* MLG. *provant*, later form of *provende* PROVENDE; perh. sometimes confounded with PROVANT *sb.* Formerly *provant'st.*]

1. Provend, provender; an allowance of food.

c 1440 *Manifold Sin in Hamlet Fifpo*, The chaff, to horse and he greate provante; When a man's to be coldin, he noone may be leane. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 20 From the fresh pale of Eglin, to the Prouant of the Lowe Countryes. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure*, IV. iv. 1, One penny was a worldlers provant a whole day, at the destruction of Jerusalem. 1638 FORDE *Sec. & Indian* 1. iv. 30 On the Shoulders of the Coolies they load their Provant, and what Moveables necessary. 1689 W. TAYLOR *Rainbow* 19, 1680 to 1685 it seemed all a deep content, pudding, served with bread and cheese, which provision rolling among the waves, occasioned a fruitful meeting between the Swedes and Dutchmen. 1883 STAFFOR *Acad. Mar.* (1889) III. 90 Then she applied herself to making ready the vessels of the way, to wit provision and provender.

†2. One who deals in provant; a victualler. *Obs.*

1608 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One* v. i. Ob, gods of Rome, was Nicodemus To bear these breweries from a poor provant?

II. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** Of or belonging to the provant or soldier's allowance; hence, of common or inferior quality. (Cf. AMMUNITION 2b, 3.) *arch.*

1598 E. JORDAN *Etc. Mem in Hom.* 61 b, 62*b*.—He serues in was a Tobacko. *Mod.* A poor provant regime, no butter. 1607 HEYWOOD *Apol.* (1636) 108 The provant wine ordained for the army being spent, was divided with butchers. 1608 B. B. Courier-knight C 3, Commanders, That either some compell'd by want, With rustic swords, and Salis Peasant. a 1639 WOTTON *Apples & Vine.* (1651) 66 Our provant apparell's torn to rags. 1689 *Soldr Lag. Mysteries* 6, The great wherein leaves of the Flamingo were better than the greatest rye-bread of the Swede. 1883 SALA *Capit. Dangerous* I. i. 26 Those that handle the backward and are quick at finish with the provant napkin.]

†b. That serves or engages for provant; mercenary; also in *Comb.* as *provant-man*, a mercenary.

c 1600 LODGE-GREENE *Robert. Secon.* (1629) 43 Why pay do they not they were subsidy? The reason is, they are ..mercenary Souldiers, hired to it by the Princes with a large piece of money. The Venetians will undertake to say any thing, yea, to do any thing for money. 1883 KNOLLES *Turkish Hist.* I. 1, Hiring him, least, mercenary, prouant Magus.

Hence † **Provant** *v.* *trans.*, to provision. *Obs.*

1599 Nashe *London Lyckpen* Yarmouth, *Should not easily* supply his inhabitants with plentifull purueyance of sustenance, but pressed and victuall withouten this notorious army of strangers.

† **Provant-master.** *Obs.* [f. PROVANT *sb.* + MASTER *sb.*] : cf. Du. *provand-meester* (Kilian) mod. *provisioner*), G. *provisant-meister*.] The officer in charge of the commissariat; the commissary; also = a supplier of or dealer in provisions.

1597 THORIUS *Fiery Z. Dunois* (1858) 299 When the Scythians understood that Darius with his great Army stood in need of victuals, they sent unto him a Provant-master with these presents or gifts, a Bird, a Mouse, a Frog, and five darts. a 1618 MONTAGUE (title, 11, ii. v. 1599) 192 Agrippa our Provant master for apparelling the soldier, took no corruption as the rest, not minding gain: the proportion of Apparell due to the soldier. 1620 MASSINGER *Parens. Hosb.* v. 1666 (1908) 97 According to the opinion of antient Husbandmen and other provant Masters.

Prove (prōv), *v.* Forms: 1. PROVE, etc.; 2. PROVEN, PROVE, etc.: see below. Inflected **proved, proving**; Pa. pple. also (orig. in Sc. legal use) **proven.** [a. OF. *prover* (11th c. in LITTRÉ), to meet.F. *prouver* = Pr. *provar*, Sp. *probar*, Pg. *provar*, It. *provare*:—L. *probare* to 'test (a thing) as to its goodness, to try; to approve; to make good, prove, demonstrate; f. *probus* good. In OF. the Lat. *o* when unstressed became *u*, later *ou* (*probare, prover*; to *provant, provt, prouuoir*), but in the stressed syllable, as (*je, ou, il*), later *ue* (*probat, preuve*, later *prouve*), as in the sb. *preuve* PROOF. In modern F. all forms of the verb are levelled under *ou* (*prouver, prouve*). In ME. the two OF. inflexional types gave origin to two concurrent forms of the vb., *prove* and *proven, preve*. In Standard Eng. *prove* alone survives; *proven* is seldom found after 1500, but was usual in literary Scotch, and still exists (written *proeve, preive, preuve, proeuve*) in Sc. and north. Eng. dialects. Cf. the parallel phonetic history of MOVE *v.* The pa. pple. *proven*, orig. Sc., from *preve*, follows the strong vbs., e.g. *cleave, cleave, weave, woven.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

I. Present stem.

a. 2–3 **preuue**, 2–7 **preue**, (3 **peoui**, -*y*, 3–5 **preoue**), 4–5 **pref, prefe**, 4–6 *north. dial.* and *Sc.* **preve, prefe, prove**, 5 *Sc.* **pruff**, 5–6 **proeve, proefe**, 6 (**preoeve**) *Sc.* **pruiff, proife** (*An Abb. prute*), 6–7 **preoue, proove**, () **proov**), 5– **prove.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Ne.. preouede daþ he al monnen. c 1200 *Orm. Coll. Hom.* 93 Þrinn ech man hiss sellenn. c 1230 St. Brendan (Cott. Vesp. B.x.) 1080 Ȝiuen to mon, & þat [o.r. þeue] he dey. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 29 He preoeyned and ȝeuynd þe descryuyngis of Eldrik. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11282 As preue is of old. 1420 *Pilgrimage, Sowle in Inclusio Mirr.* (1888) 23 It may be ouercome, and preue it wele. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 377 As it myght well be preue [*error* preif]. 1549 COLL. *Scotch. Appels*, 182 b, Alexander in preuyng wickednes wrogit nan bot manefest lust with tyrrage. 1560 ROLLAND *Disobedience Comm.* 200 b, Prophecyes, whairof ane micht preuaueil some treuth. 1576 *Lichfield Guild Acct.* (E.E.T.S.) 17 Proueyinge the saide supplicacion. 1599 *Chronicle Mann. Depos. Morvik Wm.* 1673 L. 21 You are come to trappe and preuve vt kill the spirit of my wife. c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1033 Experience can preife. 1630 GUTHRIE *Ambassad.* 63 Death .. arguments proue nothing.

β. 3–5 **preoue**, 4–5 **preoeue**, -**ve**, **preofe** 4–6 **preoue, preve**, 4–8 **prieve**, 5–6 **proef, proeue, proif, preeve**, 6 **preaue, peyve**, *Sc.* **preif, preif, preif** (*N.Sc.*) **priva.** See also the contracted form PAZE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Hwon hes is ipreouued bi him self.—Vor al ure preoued God is treowe. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. 6*b*, 110 (Camb. MS.) No I am prieues and duiller euere more. c 1386 — *Merch. T.* 292 Thyn[e]ntente ys preeuyd many dale. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 36 Which je mow eke preve upon. balaam. Most noon than that mouse preeve. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 32 And preyede Reson pronounsen to preoue þe sothe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, *Preyyn, or preuyn.* a 1450 *Cursor M.* 3304 (Fairf.) Wele ye him has hap to preif. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 14 Þou proeue godds. c 1470 HARDYNG *Mon. Fab.* xv. (*Prol.*) (Camb.) xvii, Or feld, or fell, or peyvyshe be no preif. 1530 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 12 Nane he no pairt to preeue. Of thair seyis thidir to mak non king agane. 1598 BARRAZA *tr. Ort.* vi. 256, If Her countenance and her likely here .. do surely prieue What youth serue in your daughter. c 1600 *Sir. Peirce* 1858 (C. Hibbert II. 188) Peirce, prief your pen. 1634 T. H. *Noble Soldier* I. 8, In Rather II. Pt. I. 172 To preeue thy sooth. .. Spoken before Appeares. c 1710 *Rentier Masque* 184 Ikkit V.139, and let us preve.

2. *Pa. pple.* Illustration of the form **proven** (also 6 -*en*). (Properly in passive.)

c 1440 WYNNT. *New Test. to Amen* (S. T. S.) III. 320 It is evidently knawin vnto chesty preuin. 1832 W. STANDEN *True Happiness* I What a number servants too numerous, all are proven to be weak, ay.. *Erskine's Prince. Sc. Laws* (1890) 398 A verdict of 'not proven' is allowable—and common—in Scotland, and involves acquittal and dismissal from the bar. 1848 E. P. KINNEY *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 139 Some who had proven themselves prolific. 1868 LORNE *Imagy. Tales, Wolfgang & Misery of Medical Wis.* chap. I. 30/2 The one was named.. more still than a Miser? not having proven that much. 1898 MACLAGAN *Soc. Evil. Knights* (1864) II. 203 A verdict of Not Proven (ordinary suspicion, but a want of proof of guilt). 1892 GLADSTONE *Gleanes* (1897) V. 204 Whatever can be proved from his mouth .. may be regarded as proven *a fortiori*. 1892 THOMSON *Gandib a Lyre.* 1900 Being after all done foolish fears .. only proven a thinking boy. 1899 *Gilbert's Syst. Med.* VI. 240 It is generally assumed.. but this is by no means proven.

B. Signification.

I. To make trial of, try, test.

1. *trans.* To make trial of, put to the test; to try the genuineness or qualities of; to try, test, *arch.* exc. in technical uses (see 3, etc.).

c 1200 (see A. 1 c). c 1225 (see A. 1 d). 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5172 He nolleuede.. þer þe wonne ȝyrnede beb tiueldue & tiueldue. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8225 (Cott.) Þe might o haue þou late or parem. 1382 WYCLIF *Tim.* i. 3 The preuyng of youre feiþ worchiþ pacience. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 91 How he fadir ought his son for to preue his frende. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* vii. 8 This he myght to preue him. For he lyes wille knowe what he wolde do. 1585 JAS. I *Bas. Doron* (Arb.) 27 No Bird can here her Dam prof the bonnie ee from Pleds dettill. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* v. 21 Proue (WYCLIF 1380 preeue, 1388 preeue ye, *Rhems.* proue, TYNDALE to GENEVA examine) all things: hold fast that which is good. 1704 ORMEROD *Pindarique Odes*, To him they prove again the Bloody Field. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* 10, 340 Nor did he vain scruple to prove His Brothers wishes or their love. 1887 FRENCH *Short Stud., Coll. & Coal. Titles* 128, 2 We Tenants prove all things—to try the Spirits whether they be of God. (The prevailing use in *Bible* of 1611 (34 instances) and revised in Revised Version 1881–85.)

b. To subject to a testing process (any natural, prepared, or manufactured substance or object).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Syluyre examyned in fire, proued of he erth, purgid seuenfold. 1408 *Tarsers Mirr.* (1888) 1 Þei cornid .. wiþh was proued and fynaled fyn. 14.. *Med. in MS. Sloane* 1 Take of nutmygg.. schall be schaued and proved. 1500 ARNOLDE tr. *De Institutione* v. xvii. 180 As gold is proued in the fourneis. 1510 MAN. MONDAY *Power of Love* (1532) 316 He was a Cowheerde chargeyng and proeyng Swords. 1788 J. MAY *Trad. & Lett. collect.* 50 The observations I proved my rifle-gun. 1872 *Encyclopæd. Brit. Day's Ann.* 532 The manner cannot now only requires to be tested and proved.

c. *Archit.* To test the correctness of (a calculation). Also *contr.* in pass. sense.

Sometimes understood to mean 3.

1826 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 13 There are three different ways of proving Multiplication. *Ibid.* 18 Multiplication is also very naturally proved by Division. 1880 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 542 My friend's mental arithmetic was strongly exercised, and wouldn't prove.

d. *Coal-mining.* (Not quot. 1883.)

1839 MIDDLESBRO *Miner, Jrnl.* I. 166, 194 The coal has been proved, & not worked out, under every part of it. 1883 GERRARD *Coins, Coal Mining, Trade*, .. to ascertain by boring, driving, etc., the position and character of a coal seam, a fault, &c.. To examine a mine in search of fire-damp, &c., known as proving the pit.

e. To take a proof impression of (engraved type or an electro- or stereotype plate).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 500/1 (The engraver) proved a plate in different states, that he might ascertain how far his labours had been successful. 1897 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 598 The plate is .. sent to the printer to prove.

†2. *intr.* To make a trial (*of* something), esp. by tasting; to taste (*of*). Cf. PREE *v.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3896 Þou bidd him ete þe fruyt of no prune. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1213 Gene day of that ye had preue, Forgetandlye that ȝe haue beit. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 56 Some of my company proued of them, and they caused vomits and purging.

3. *trans.* To find out, learn, or know by experience; to have experience of, to experience, 'go through', suffer; also with compl., to find by experience (a person or thing) to be (something). Cf. APPROVE v.¹ 9. *Arch.*

c 1275 (see A. 1 a). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4284 Wi him þou sal no mar preue, Ar he had bidid te. Ar he bone. 1300 RUTEBEUF *Liber of Dogs* (1874) I. 106 That thoughe a man had Seyn dolyvernd thou The same perylt awhile he have proved ageyne. 1386 ALLEN *Admon.* 10 Other inconueniences which they had proued, and might easily fall vpon. 1880 CHARLES *Tragedy of Cabal* v. ii, I may prove The like and destiny Charles did. *Should* I become your Wife. 1728 WESLEY *Fr.* v. xiii. They only shall his Mercy prove. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Farewell* x, In the world I leave, what there Thou too wilt surely see, they prove, Thee will, thee energy, though calm, Are yet for, for love more than love.

†4. To try, endeavour, attempt, strive. Usually const. with *inf.*, also with *of, whether, how, and.* Cf. APPROVE v.¹ 8. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1218 Hem he penned with stithe mod ynd, To bring him into care. 1380 WYCLIF *Sermons* xx. 28 French Maumetrys and Arbaps preueden for to make vnto ydolatrie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1813 I shall proue with al my myghte To bende þeire bodies quite and dubbe. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 504 I will preif the worse .. To bring Colkin to the Cors. 1580 HANS. to *Disdaine's Comm.* 6 He wyl proue and do the best he can to make the same decree and

his questions to scandle. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvi. xlv. 987 They whilst the townes were driven ... to glaske off the water from their shields & backlers, and make them serue to shadding water, and power [*sonne*?] how they could an river. *a* 1600 PEMBROKE *Ecclesiast's Abstr.* (1898) 19. I did also prove To winne their hardnesse.

†**b.** *trans.* = 1c *absol.* To set oneself to do something; to try, strive, assay. *Obs. rare.*

1600 DAVENANT *Pol.-talk.* A 3. From any example, either of ancient or modern, that have proved to this kind. *a* 1639 CHARLES CHAPLIN *Turbo Wits.* (1653) 190 Yet he proved against this inconvenience, with as much caution as a subject ever is capable to attend.

II. To make good, establish.

5. *trans.* To establish (a thing) as true; to make certain; to demonstrate the truth of by evidence or argument. (The subject may be a person, a fact, evidence, etc.)

In this sense (8a–b; 9a, 10b) *proven* is often used, esp. in the verdict 'Not proven', which is attributed, besides 'Guilty' and 'Not guilty', to criminal trials in Sc. Law. See examples in A. 2.

a. With subord. cl., or obj. and compl.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 So het he witnesse of peonge heom selue. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Ha it as hundred dogen forbute ȝeweald. bruche hwil ha unbiwuhued hah, se þeo hwat prouende. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 230 (CAMB) Prouþ þat he on noȝte ne leie. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 193 Þei coude wel ouercome. 1400 *St. Nicholas Introit., Proc. Pres.* 228 Here is I-proued þat the seintes hadde the endelesse of the bodyes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 211 b. He went about also to proue him with a Cornemyne. 1594 R. ARMIN tr. *Caesar & Pop.* 63 b. Therefore goode aduise to proue that the world is eternall. 1613 DR TOE *Fawn Antiquary* Introd., I shall take my oe time to proving this matter to be a duty. 1674 *Gentles Short Mist.* 18. § 3. 137 Able to be proved himself, his task was out of his compass. 1788 J. BRADLEY *Lunar Theory Exp.* I. III. 60/2 The Gentlemen the surveyors proved that the *I.C. II.* carried proper lights.

b. with simple obj.

c 1300 S. Barnes *Medit.* clxV wel so hoȝe seyn þat ben ȝe proued by cronen fyre. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 510 Who so myste of trouthe ys sayde þat hyrde proved the soth ryȝhte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 391 As it is afterward be sede was I-proued. 1408 in *Statutes Misc.* (1888) 4 Any thynge against yt kynges power yat myȝhte be proued apon hym lawfully. 1527 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 52 An example is a matter of argumentation, where one thyng is proued by an other. 1609 CHARLES *Rem.* 35 If they should be forced to prooue diuorce. 1666 *Pleasant Mirth, Grace* in 126 A thousand witnesses cannot prove any point more clearly than one testimony of unquestionable truth. 1780 G. SHARPE in 1788 *Hist. Mem. Agric. Soc.* I. 67 The ordinance to prove too much has made many Abbots flay and look wans on purpose to establish holiday. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvii. (1866) II. 33 To prove, is to evince the truth of a proposition not admitted to be true, from other propositions the truth of which is already established. 1844 MRS. DELANY *Lady H. to Courtenay* (ed. Wise) 297 Nothing proved my coming.

c. *To find and prove*: see FIND v. 2.

6. To show the existence or reality of; to give demonstration or proof of by action; to evince.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1007 Proued was not his mil gride. *c* 1325 *Sir Tryam.* 1. 1262 Sondrine. He hethe wore ou to proef his arse. *c* 1400 *Lancelot* 3278 Ho sone shall eschef Frome þine thin dise, his vnabed hit to-pref. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. viii. Every Knight is proud to prove his Worde. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems* I. (1886) 2 They shall prove their love of him whom they had not seen, by love of their brothers whom they had seen.

7. To establish the genuineness or validity of (a thing or person); to show to be such as is asserted or claimed.

1527 TORMARTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 41 The holy stone was proved by many of a Duke mass. 1550 in *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (1898) 72 Your said Orator hath non opportunite to writyng proueng the said comenon. 1640 PRYNNE *Sloop* 2 *Progr.* (E. v. 8. 18. 3) It is very hard to prove a Witch. 1666 NEALE *Jrnl. 6 Hymns* 89 If the people proves the King.

b. *spec.* To establish the genuineness and validity of (a will); to obtain probate of.

1439 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 141/1 By the said Testament yat wrought preuered. 1520 in *Surtees Wills* (Camden) 110 Item to expenses of the will cured be proved. 1809 B. JONSON *Vill. Wives.* v. iii. You can prove a Will, master Doctor, you can prove nothing else. 1708 S. SEWELL *Diary* 18 Mar., I proved Elder Pynchon's Will. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 429 The heir's putting would empty the seat of proving his will. 1883 *Whitaker's Alm.* 410 Any [solicitor] above 21 competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions.

8. *recip.* for *refl.* To show itself to be (something); to be shown or found by experience or trial to be (so and so); to turn out (to be). **a.** with complement (sb., adj., or infin. phr.).

1535 *E. E. Abbr. P. B.* 304 Wel eyes pure partaker must proue to lastre. 1547 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 101 Which offence proued to be done by the consent [etc.]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 72 A rapped Colte maie proue a good horse. 1564 B. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. vi. (1886) 142 Dragons proove common. 1598 FLORIO *It. D.* 70, 20, 28 If old sayers proue true. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 83 One architect, that might have proved of great consequence. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 62 For Things said false, and never meant, Do oft prove true by accident. 1784 W. NORMAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 283 When the diseases prove violent. 1803 SOUTHEY *Trval. Whale Fish.* 197 The head...reserve to us was Wallerus Forehead, which, by my late servant, proves to be in latitude 72° 20'. 1870 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 1. 1 This gear whose collected proves to have the specific gravity of hydrogen.

b. With adv. or adverb. phrase, as *to prove well* (also, or that.), to turn out well; now only with such adverbs as *here, in otherwise.*

1527 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 113 So hit proueth by the seide letter of Domynyke. *c* 1580 MASSINGER *Virg.* (R.E.T.S.) 148 Howe the yare schuld proue, affter thes Cryssmes day Lyk to spun any day off the nelle. *Quelyke* (?) Lyckelie proue fayer or foule. 1593–95 App. SHAKES. *Sonn.* (Herbert Sec.) 301 Such marriages seldom or never prove well. 1598 GLOS. *Feud. Law*, 79 Steps which have proued as well as any, to shunt that are made in Spain. 1605 LEVERSEDGE *Bridg. Rat.* (1608) III. 480 Ringleader Richard has proued flat...now terrestrial martiall, which proued to otherwise. 1794 SHARPLESS *Reflections* I. § 58 In case the remedies should be less in one instance; but if proving otherwise, we returned to Plymouth. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'How did that beast prove?' Is a question often asked of the butcher by the farmer. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 197 Breeders are beginning to understand that it is to their interest to have their sheep prove well.

†**c.** *To prove well*: to be well seen, to be evident. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 708 (Hatt. MS.) Fol ryȝt he was of londe and ook of lustynes, That pryuetee wel, for owre al þer he were At wrastlyng he myghte bere away pe Ram. 1470–83 MALORY *Arthur* x. viii. 403 He is a grete enmye to alle good knyghtes, and that proueth wel, for he hath chaced mare of that Countrey out Tolentaus.

9. To come to be, become, prove, *quick.*

1380 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 This Thomas...went...after to Paris, and proued best learned of all men in his time. 1623 G. DANIEL *Trinet.* 138 Neither ...will other taxes in that wilde people breede. 1892 UNIVERS. *Prog. Geog.* to 624 To Hindu Gods Nadeu Hear ye contagious power, From Clouds deep fall, and leave these Lands adoure. 1892 TENNYSON *Lord of Burleigh* 80 Then her countenance all over Pride again to its cheek did prove.

†**10.** *trans.* To turn out well; to prosper; to thrive; to succeed. *Obs.*

c 1380 CHAUCER *Cant. Tales, Prol.* & *T.* 829 Ye shul as wel thryue. How þat euer þey prouen shul *thryue* & preuen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4052 *Proven, or thryven, prosperare.* 1545 *Joy to Com. Lyfe* 2, 17 b Shamble or bouche, likely to proue and to be Tiberiuses. ?*a* 1550 *Nice Wap.* in *Dyalogs &c.* 290 in Hawk. *E. P. P.* IV. 37 Inhabiten that holden shoppes and thynges, Seldom theyr getyng emy way proueth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxvii. 59 Oxymoe proueth well in moyst shadowy places. 1604 T. HEAD *Sp. Gold, No translation in Part I. P. Pas. Pithall* 102 Nothing grows where gold is there. 1636 FERNE *Blaz. Jr. Indyn* 2 *P.* 378 All the Kings had vnder him did not always proue.

†**11.** *trans.* = ATTRACT v. 3 b. *Obs.*

1587 TURNER *Hippiatr.* (Rolfe) VII. 350 KING William his death...Gualfr worthy to be I-proued. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9240 Part of þat pepell prompt hit for wit. 1548 T. PROWSE *Alex. & Lydia* (1848) 111. 162 Sardanell that...proued that adventure would be proued; for he smith...the cardinal is...greatly labored in Scotland.

12. Prove up. *U.S.* To adduce or complete the proof of right to (something); *spec.* to show that one has fulfilled the legal conditions for taking up (a grant of government land), so that a patent may be issued. Also *absol.*

1850 L. C. D'Orsay *Sketches* 40 As I had advertised to prove up, I persuaded him to stay a week longer...and be one of my witnesses. 1852 *Harper's Mag.* June 49/2 As they 'proved up' from claim to claim the doings of him, each will get his one hundred dollars. 1855 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1928) V. 91 'Money to loan to prove up' was the device on many a little board hanging.

†**Prova,** *int. Obs. rare.* [L. PROVE v. : cf. obs. F. *prouve* a probe (1549 in Godef.), also PROOF *sb.* 15 a.] A surgeon's probe.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L iv, The mouer to take thryse [*sentence*] of it to put the tayle of the probe vnder the fyst, & to cut the thirde of the sayd tayle of the probe, and to portynge the flat of the probe aboue the hyppe wherby yͤ thirde is drawne out, for drede of slyppynge the wounde.

Provable, -ably: see PROVABLE, -ABLY.

†**Prove'ct,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *profect-us* advanced, pa. ppl. of *proficĕre*: see next. Cf. obs. F. *provect* (1549 in Godef.).] Advanced (in years); mature, adult. b. *sb.* Something grown or become old.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 6, Little inferior neuyeth to Silues... the fairest and greatest of them that be presente in paris. 1636 DAVENANT *Cruel Brother* II., Dull Cuytlis, brute there worthies Proiects, And talke in the newest fashion. 1638 DAVENANT *Fam. Angl.* Pa. I. Ind. A 3, It is the nature of some things not to bring forth fruits until they come to be provect.

Provect (*provē·kt*), *v.* [L. *provect-*, ppl. stem of *provehĕre* to carry or conduct forward, to advance; *f. pro*, PRO- I 1 + *vehĕre* to carry.]

†**1.** *trans.* To carry forward or onward. *Obs.*

1632 GAULE *Magastrom.* 17 They were miraculously provected, 998, 10 S were, carried along in the air. *a* 1716 S. *Lambe Obs. Fevers* (1758) 103 A continual fever, which...is provected by putrefaction.

2. *Philology.* To change or 'sustain' a consonant in the direction of the sound-shift (*Lautverschiebung*) formulated for Teutonic in Grimm's Law (LAW 17); *esp.* in Celtic, to change a voice consonant into a breath consonant of the same order (e.g. *d* to *t*, *v* to *f*).

1861 WARREN STEARNS *Middle-Cornish Poem in Trans. Philol. Soc.* 893, 83 Observe the provection [*of d to t after p*] the reason being that *p* stands for *pt*=*ndt*; thus: *mang* (subject) [from *dendrepa*]. 1871 J. RHYS in *Rhind Lectures* II. 550 Other instances of this kind of provection will be found, in default of a name, described as the so-called provection. *Ibid.* 581 When it is said...that the *f* of [*Cattle*] is the *p* of [*pecus*] subjected to provection.

b. The carrying on of the final letter of a word to the succeeding one.

1868 KAY *Philol. Ess.* 157 The *t* [in *nether*] is due to...Provection, having been transferred from the end of the preceding word, just as in 'for the nonce', 'in place of' for 'then nonce', 'atte' for 'at the nonce'. 1870 F. HALL *Rec. Examp. Polite Philol.* § 8 The instances of the provection of *n* is seen in the 'an undue cause of suspicion' of Sir Thomas More.

3. The carrying forward of something into the place of something else; substitution.

1892 Rolls *Stand. Arithm. Log.* 18 The To be explained as a result of another mythological provection, which in some instances threw the Cabiren Horn into the place of the more ancient head of the Celtic pantheon.

Prove-cter. *Math.* [See VECTOR and PROVECT.] **a.** *Quaternions*: see quot. 1853. **b.** Name for a particular kind of operator in the theory of Invariant Algebra.

1853 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Quaternions* (1866) 7 Successive vectors, such as AB and BC, or E—A and C—E, are occasionally said to be vectors and provectors. *Ibid.* 9 If a provector BC be added to a vector AB, the sum is the transvector AC; or in symbols, I...B+A=A+B=D; and II...BC=B+B=A+C=A. 1898 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 324 The Provector operating upon any vector-invariant gives rise to a concomitant, which may of course be an invariant. Any such concomitant, or rather such contravariant considered as an invariant, may be termed a Provection.

Proved (*prūvd'*), *ppl. a.* Forms: see PROVE v. [f. PROVE v. + -ED 1.]

1. Tried, tested; hence, That has stood a trial or test; approved, trustworthy, trusty.

a 1300 HARDING *Pamphlet* 108, I'll be your conductour of proued men. 1552 CRANMER *St. Aug.* (R.E.T.S.) 14 He, with fyfe good men, and two Aungels, a proued company. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 38 The best proued men that they could finde. 1587 MARSHALL *Gest. Cambr. Worth.* Sweete hearts, and three stark Iouel, of prooued mercilesse quickly. 1850 TENNYSON *Than. Trin.* lx. 116 The sweet companies of heaven will be...happy societies of proved men.

2. Shown to be true, or to be as stated; demonstrated. Hence, † Known as such, notorious (*obs.*).

1. *Sketch. Mod. Mil. Ir.* 77 In *Anglia* XVIII. 195 He is proved things; for he saith [*MS.* wyth]. 1780 CHAS. *Hawthorn* 100 [She] said he was "a proved thief, & all his Lives"; and again that, he robbd her "proved houses". 1833 *Monm. Hist. Soc.* 21 36 A custom of proved antiquity.

3. Of which probate has been granted.

1850 *Whitaker's Alm.* 640 (heading) Where to find a proved will.

Hence **Pro'vedly** *adv.*

1648 PALMER *Eyesalve* 11. [1] Israell. 101 One would thinke it strange, yet it is prouedly true. 1892 H. RIDLEY in *Fruit Mind* II. 94 May 3/2 Having...commence only for that which was indubitably and provedly strange than themselves. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th S. VII. 491/1 Of the 'proved' contained in the general volume two only are provedly so.

Proveditor (*provĭ·dĭtəɹ*), also 6 PR-, former **Provedditore** (*provedditō·rē*). Also 6–7 **provveditour**, **-vidoto**(**u**)**r**, **-vidator**, 7 **-viditor**; *It.* (as D.) 6–7 **provveditore**, 7 **-vitoriere**, 9 **provv-**; *pl.* **-editori** (7 **-vitatory**). [ad. obs. It. *provedi-*, stem of *provveditore* (*provveditō·re*), f. *provvedere* to provide, purvey, supply, f. *pro-* PRO- + *vedere* to see, from *provedere* to PROVIDE: so in F. *provéditeur*.]

1. The title of certain officers of the Venetian republic; e.g. a commissioner or delegate who acted as adviser to the commander of a military force; the governor of a dependency; a governor, overseer, inspector.

a 1585 T. WILKINSON in *Archæologia* XL. 2. 30 We came too an other vppon good wyll and request of the Provveditor. 1612 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 59 With the seuerall Prouveditors of Cities, gentlemen of Italie or gouernours. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 302/3 The Proveditor of Candia Seignior Lorenzo Foscolo. 1693 ? EDWARD ASHTON, *Cl. & N. Vind.* 208 Joseph...was Grand Proveditor of that country. 1708 NICHOLAS DE PIPER, *Italy* III. 82 Besides these the Venetians have...a common prevedore who takes care of the bridges and keeps the city neat. 1832 W.

Nicholl's Rad. Refl. 106, 362 The parties, warned in time, avoided the provedore himself.

b. 1599 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 82 They create a *Provedore*, who (out of Venice) is of no lesse authoritie, than the Dictatour was wont to be in Rome. 1856 tr. *De Hesse's Prop. Londoners* 106, 240 Both the City and the Harbour are commanded by a very fine Castle, where the Proveditore resides. 1867 SIXTH *Publicc.* xxiv, 'I protest against such a course', said the Venetian *provveditore*.

2. A purveyor, caterer, steward. Also *fig.*

a. 1625 T. GODWIN *Rom. Conntrecastle* 39 (*R.*) Cæsar (1708) III. 30 Nor did I ever see any in their Fish-Markets, or any of them brought to the Ambassador's Table by the Provedour for curiosity. *a* 1708 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 163, 164 He...made the Friendship of heaven the instrument of his vanity and the very proveditor for his lust. 1720 *Da Vint Caffe. Magdalen* 12, (1840) 163 Our new proveditor ordered some of our negroes to place it. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 116, 188 Ready money in open market...being found upon experience to be the best proveditor of any. 1860 TREVELYAN *Four Georges* iii. (1880) 130 He...is grossly, he says, to be that gentleman's proveditor. 1872 *City Press* 20 Jan., A committee clerk of the Ironmongers' Company took place at the ball, Mr. Webster being the proveditor.

b. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 38 This well-minding Fabii *fourrier*, and provedittore and supporter of Vertumnus [the herring]. 1649 [tr. TAYLOR OF] *Contpl.* I. Sect. viii. 113 The entertainment, that St. John's Provedatore the Angel gave him. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. 420 Can any one dare to make him (Christ)...the providitore for such things as can only feed his pride, and flesh his ambition?

3. Comb. *Proveditor-general* [cf. GENERAL *a.* 10].

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3760/1 Provedittore-General Molino, who has the Chief Command of the Venetian Forces in Italy. 1724 *Swiftes No.* 13. 230 Visogni, who is Provedittore General of Cadiz...for the inferior Class of Gentlemen at the Bear-Garden. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 255 By the help of our proveditor-general we fared very well. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* to Physicians to the Proveditor-General of Candia.

Provedore (*prɒvĭdō·rĕ*), *sb.* Also 6 **provedor**, -vedour, 7 -vitor, -vitore, 7–9 -vidore, 8 -vicdore. [*obs.* variant ROMANCE *forma*, or Fr. *pourvoyeur*, Sp. *proveedor*, ? Venetian dial. *provedore*, all the agent-n. from the vb. repr. L. *providēre* to PROVIDE: cf. PROVO, and F. *fourrayeur* PURVEYOR.]

1. A chief officer; a commander, governor, overseer; = PROVEDITOR 1.

1558 tr. HAMILTON'S *Cat.* (1880) III. 202, I talked with the *Prouedor* and the Capitains. 1598 W. PHILIP *Lusiadas* 4/2 By famine and good will of the *Provedor*, which is the Chefe-officer of the Kinges table. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 The Governor of the Bank (Banco)...whom they call the Provedore, with two Comptrollers, all gentlemen of Venice. 1698 FRYER, *Provedittor*, ...an honourable Gentleman; a great Military Officer among the Venetians. 1803 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Nearch* 132 Till they should obtain the permission also of the provedore of the custom-house.

2. A purveyor, caterer, steward; = PROVEDITOR 2.

1588 THOM. *Cyprid. Bodley* 6 *vb.*, 123 A Provedore, who looks alwaie into the Cookrie for the supply of his Charge. 1619 DR. FOX *Crosse* 242 The Provedore, or Steward of the Monastery, had taken great Care all along. 1824 SCOTT *Quentin. Dur.* II. 21, (the nun) Mr. Richard Lutestring, a gingerman *Provedore* of the Barfoonah Club. 1858 LADY DUFFUS GORDON *Vign. Tyrolese* I. 281, 291 Watching our *provedor*, as he went about collecting things by sous and cinq.

fig. 1625 *The Bride, or Christian's Recital* Prol. A 2 b, (Bel) considers the whole Creation as only his Garden and Confectionary, and the God of it as no more than his Provedore. 1826 T. L. WILKINSON in *Pin. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 151 Jewels and diamonds to be sold by Robert Bell, humble provedore to the connoisseurs.

† **2.** A. A cutthroat; a bailer. *Obs. rare*—1.

1658 R. FRANCK *Merch. Mem.* (1821) 61 To observe...what much of provision is stored in their provisions.

Provelet, obs. Sc. form of PROVOST.

Proven (*prōv·'n, prōv·'n*), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. (orig. Sc.) of *prove*, PROVE v., after strong vbs. as *ta'en* (*taken*), *chosen*, *clave*, *clove*, *woven*, *women*.]

1. = PROVED 2. (Orig. in *Sc. Law*: see note 2, v. PROVE 10, 5.)

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Ind.* (1841) 62 This is an excuse to a proven challenge. 1819 *Lockhart Jrnal. Cases, Proc. & Ld. Pitsligo's Case* 1, 134/1 They never attempted to prove falsehood or an acquittance instead. 1837 *Chambers's Edinb. Jrnl.* II. 284 We must accept it as a proven fact.

2. = PROVED 1. pseudo-arch.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 130 He...Had got his proven sword into his hand. 1872 TENNYSON *Lancelot & E. (Guinevere)* And to me to tilt with him, the proven knight.

Provenance (*prɒ·vĭnăns*). [a. F. *provenance* (*pourvenance*) *Dict. Acad.* 1835, f. *provenant*, pres. pple. of *provenir* to come forth, arise, ad. L. *prōvenīre*: see PROVENE.] The fact of coming from some particular source or quarter; origin, derivation.

1880 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1888) 82 Supposing this statement as to the provenance of the hoard to be essentially true. 1885 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 13 He would have some difficulty in guessing the provenance, and naming the race from which it was brought. 1892 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* vi. 109 Details of doubtful provenance, though some of them may be considered as Egyptian of the Ptolemaic period. 1908 H. H. SWAIN *Apocalypse* Introd. 6 § 3. 25 How hard it is to determine the date and provenance of Jewish apocalypses.

Provençal (*prɒvĕnsăl*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **provenzal**, 7–8 **provenzall**. [a. F. *provençal* of Provence :—L. *prōvinciālis* PROVINCIAL: see PROVENCE.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Provence and its inhabitants. (See next.)

1587 MASTER *Progf. Greene's Alcmaedon* (*Arb.*) 10 Those that are neither provenzall men, nor yet able to distinguish of Articles. 1703 POPE *Let. to Lady of Sept.*, Poems of the old provençal poets. 1819 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 14 Dance, and Provençal song, and sunburnt mirth! 1835 HALLAM *Lit. Chr.* (1837) III. 200 The high Provençal patriotism of the Troubadours. 1900 *Speaker* 5 Apr. 5/2 The Provençal shepherd does not drive his flock but leads it.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of Provence.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* 31 The Gascoin is lot,...The Provençall is knowledge and cannot indure to be oppressed. 1804 C. E. BROWN tr. *Fabray's Hope Said C.S.* 136 A collected wind, called, by the Provençals, the mistral. 1825 KNIGHT *Hortus.* 161, Her mother was a Provençale. 1900 *Speaker* 5 Apr. 5/1 With all his imagination, the Provençal belongs to a curious coalition of the north.

2. The Romanic language spoken in Provence.

1821 J. GALLOWAY *Prov. St. Hedy* pref. 27 177 Almost Provençal...they speak a corrupt Italian, which bears most of the Provençal to it. 1843 COLLIER *Rep. to Hamner on Eliz. Stage.* 30 The old Provençal...must be Arno's utensil. 1902 *Ath.* Oct. 484/2 One wished that the provincial dignity of bi-lingual and the other that it should be solely in Provençal.

Hence **Provençalise** *v.*, *trans.* to influence by or assimilate to Provençal modes.

1903 H. LEIGH *G. Party Mod. Fr. Lit.* 53 It is probable that we have lost the earliest Irish poetry of the Provençalised school.

Provence (*prɒvĕ·ns, prɒ·vĭns*). [a. F. *Provence* :—L. *prōvincia* PROVINCE.

The southern part of ancient Gallia (*Narbonensis*, which came under ROMAN rule long before the other parts, was familiarly styled (*nostra*) *Provincia*, 'the (or our) province'.]

The name of a former province in the south-east of France east of the Rhone; used *attrib.*, as in *Provence oil*, olive oil from Provence.

In *Provence rose*, the word is an error for *Provins*, a town in N.E. France, where the rose was cultivated.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 10 3. 655 The third kind are they which some call Roses of Prouidence. 1763 H. *Sir Jonah Cut. Lucina* 21 Jan. in *Jesse S. & Contemp.* (1841) I. 342 My brother desires you would be so good as to send him some very good *Provence oil*. 1850 LINDLEY *Gynpod. Garol.* 1253/2, 35 *Rosa centifolia*...Provence or Cabbage rose. 1903 *Morn. Leas.* 30 July 10/1 The unmanned Provence rose was first introduced into France by the Crusaders at Provins (Seine and Marne).

† **Provenchon**, obs. errou. form of PAVENTION 2 a : cf. PAN-[1] 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 190 Also by his power Legislative he gaue by prouenchons, all benefices belonging to spirituall persons.

Provend (*prɒ·vĕnd*), *sb. Obs. or arch.* Also 4–6 **provende**. [a. F. *provende* (12th c. in Littré) ? a perfect. a supply of food, provender = It. *provenda*, ? *provanda*, provender, rad. L. *prōvenda* (13th c. in DU CANGE) :—ROMANIC type ? *prōvenda* whence also OSpan. *pobenda*, OIt. *provenda* (It. *provanda*), MLG., MDu. *provende*, *-ve*, ON. *prǿvenda*, *prǿfenda*, etc.)] altered form of L. *prōbenda*, *prōbenda*, PREBEND (with *pro-* for *prae-*, *prē-* (see PRE-[1] 3), and ROMANIC *b* from *v*): cf. PROVISE, and OF. *pourvéoir* for *pourvéer*.—*prestre-crasse* priest. See also PROVENDER, and PROVAND, PROVANT, PROVIANT, representing the same word.

(Cf. Tobler in Gröber's *Zeitschr.* ix. Koshig *Rom. Wb.* 20, 1580.) DIEZ (s.v. *provender*) suggests that the word has been influenced by L. *provīsio* (v. PROVISE.)

1. = PREBEND 1; also, the portion or allowance of food supplied to each inmate of a monastery; stipend.

[1292 BRITTON II. 208 § 6 Tout prelatz et religious domeins deuantz nommez serra apurtenaunt a lour office ou a lour provendes.] *a* 1350 R. BROWNE *Chron. Vilod.* (1810) 220 Pri esse bon provendas, longis posse pat pei bon. *c* 1400 *Maun. Mand.* (1839) II 70 Pese bysschoppes wynne bisnoo Kirkenes or gete purgh pe reuue Prouendis rent or dignyte. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 413/1 The other dayes he gaue his prouende to poore peple. 1597-41 CHAMBERS *Cant.* v. v., In monasteries, where the religious go to meals, they are said to go to provend. 1874 LINTON *Witch's Love* iii. *Monk of Canon Magdalen* vii. *Brother Anthony*...Drove him (the ass) before him...back with the provend to the convent gate.

2. Food, provisions; *esp.* (in early use always) dry food for horses, as corn and hay; = PROVENDER 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10050 More & myssom, & bere pennoude. 1370 LANGL. *Manip. Alph. Proverbs, Parkinson*, I. *a* 1387 LANGL. *Wynner* 220, With Hail hoteyed of Provend bel. 1823 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 212 He gives us an elaborate account of the provend and cuisine. 1833 MARRYAT *Monsieur Tonson* I. v., "Do a proud horse that won't carry his own provend. 1900 CHAUCER *Pilgrimage of Turks* iii. in *Lone Depths* (1901) 21 It shall never be said that Adam Horne took another man's horse and provend without asking his leave.

† **Provend**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To supply with provender; to feed, to fodder.

1481 A. HALL *Stud* n. 30 Dryfe roughly pressed and your Horses *provended* ; to feed, to fodder.

c 1726 [? COLLIER (The Rabbit) *Farr. Lexic. Dict. Wks.* (1862) by I'll fodder an Horse the Title for the.

Provender (*prɒ·vĭndəɹ*), *sb.*[3] Also 4–5 **provendre**, 5 **-dour**, **-dare**, **-dyr**, 6 **provendar**, **prawnder**. [a. OF. *provendre* (13th c. in Godef.), a 3 phonetic variant of *provende* PROVEND.]

† **1.** A prebend. *Obs.*

[1296 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 109/1 Le Roi de les dites Comtes & Barons...donnent pramesse à les Prouendres, & les Eglises Parochiales.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 409 Cathedral chirchis pat han prouendris appropril to hem. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 21 Pe moniker were dispaynted, and what ney lodde was i-ordeyned to prouendyn to clerkes [L. *prebendas clericorum ordinabit*]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xi. 91 And purchace pore prouendres whiles pouer pepes lasteth. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* vi. 61 In *Anglica* VIII. *prebenda Anglice*...what bis fulfille a prouendour usually sufficeth to hym...enioyned another prouendres pat was greatter of dignite and enterpe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 Prouendre...(*K. prouendre*, *Loughton*, *S. prebend*, *bredfyre*, *P. prebendre*, *bredfyr*), *prebenda*.

2. Food, provisions; *esp.* dry food, as corn or hay, for horses, etc.; fodder, forage. In reference to human beings, now *humorous*.

1350 *Lyrical* 35 Seruiens almaliche of lore, of curtesy, oper prouendres to haue, oper to haue children. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 243, I fynde payne for pe pope and prouendre for his palfrey. *a* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 400 (*Ashmole* 44, *Spec.* LXXII., Prouandre, corn and hay. 1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii, (1870) 256 The Camell...liueth diuerse to diuers maters, lyre prouendre. 1587 TURBERV. *Dogs's Epist.* 32 b, And in smelling round my nostrils and pleasant prouender grosse. 1591 SPENS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 13 They must be dieted like Mules, And haue their Prouender tyed to their mouthes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Persia* (1732) 2 Meat, Drink, Bed, Fire, Provender; with these it must be every one's care to furnish himself. 1838 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, The coxswain had stumbled the provender in the ship. 1883 HOLLAND *Lett. Jennie* iii. 57 Mr. —— salutes my dog under which he can only stumble and provender. 1903 *Times* Corr. 5 Jan. 13/1 The vacant canonry of St. Albans will present a small without provender.

3. *Provost' stirop.* (See quot.)

a 1700 E. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Provender*, he from whom any Money is taken on the Highway. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Provender*, Money taken from any one on the Highway.

† **Provender**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 **prouendere**, *-dre*. [In sense 1, ME. *prouendere*, a. OF. *provendier*, *-dir* (1175 C. in Godef.) :—L. *prō-*, *prōbendīrius* PREBENDARY, *I. prebenda* prebend : see PROVEND *sb.* In sense 2, perh. for *provender*, f. PROVEND *sb.* + -ER[1].]

1. A prebendary.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 61 Of pe bon is his bonne pat are was prouendere, now is religioune. *Ibid.* 262 Nouht Goddrich, ne persun, ne vicke prouendere (*Petyt MS.* prouendre) Ne wife, ne barne, ne knyght, ne squiere. 1380 *Wyclif & T. Usk Test. Love* iv. 8, (Skeat I. 91) Nouȝt is leeful for his seruaunt, prouendre and possessioner alone, with whiche many myȝtyne duelen ouermore.

2. A purveyor, one who provides supplies. *rare.*

1514 BARCLAY *Eclogues* iii. (1570) B vij/1 For if thou live in court, thou must remaine this table...Barbers and Butlers, prouenders and Bakers.

† **Provender**, *v. Obs. rare*[—1]. (? Perhaps an error of some kind.)

1641 MILTON *Prelates* (*R.*) 3 Even then most eagerly, while the importunity of a provender hunting is well enough appeas'd.

Provender (*prɒ·vĭndəɹ*), *v.* [f. PROVENDER *sb.*[1] Cf. OF. *provender* to furnish with or to take provender, to provide with a prebend, f. *provende* PROVEND.]

† **1.** *trans.* To provide with a prebend or benefice.

1388 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 140 She liuenede hire liuetayne ...Prouendede persones and penaunce ypreyntede.

2. To provide (horses, etc.) with provender; to fodder. Also *fig.*

1589 *Lancashire Concerns.* (1842) 131 The white Pantfrey when him is well provendred is proud and fierce. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Epist. Wks.* 1851 III. 40 Their resolved intent of reducing into Order their swarming and over provender'd Episcopants. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 107 That the Horse be well provender'd, and drink but little over Night. 1903 MILNER-HEMY *Fen-Rightsmen* I. 238 He had not hitherto stabled and provendered.

Hence **Provendering** *vbl. sb.*, the providing of provender.

1589 SPENCER *Quip* (1598) III. xxv. 151 Lay we make no End of provendering my Beast. *a* 1626 PARKINS *New Cust.* (1708) 183 The provendering of his horse is a dispatching of his journey.

† **Provendrer**. *Obs.* [f. PROVENDER *sb.*[2] + -ER[1]; cf. PROVENDIER *sb.*[2]; also *frutterer*, *spithal-steerer*.] The holder of a prebend; a prebendary.

1340-8 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 109/1 Thomas de Tylton Provendrer de la Provendre de Marton en Eglise de Wallas.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 143 Prouendreres, person, Prestes pat mayntenede. *c* 1386 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 101 Alle suche ben synnefulle pat occupien be symonye pe purchasynge of Cristis be pat pupis...or prouendreris.

† **Provendry**. *Obs. rare.* [f. PROVEND *sb.* + -RY.] = PREBEND 2, 3; cf. PREBENDRY.

[1340-8 *Year Bk.* 41 *Edw. III* (1801) 2 b, Le roy post Clerc ingardi vers W. lequeps de Garum del prouendry appelle Milone pars alterie in occlusis beate Marie Sarum.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Prouendry (*pr.* Prouendry) *prebenda*, *prebendarium qui habet prebendam*. 1708 *Terms de la Ley* 464 Prebendry in the Church of Sarum, is called the Lesser part of the Altar in the Church of St. Mary at Sarum, &c.

† **Prove'ne**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *provenir*, or ad. L. *prōvenīre* to come forth, arise, originate, f. *pro-*, PRO-[1] 2 + *venīre* to come.] *intr.* To come as proceeds or profuse; to proceed, arise (from any source of revenue or profit).

1509 *Wills & Inv. Clerks Somerset* (Som. Rec. Soc.) The occupacion proceding, 1585 *Records Tun. Ct.* (1629) III. 309/1 Tenementes be mesne and all others reparable and excludes and others, though proceding thereof, beyond one. 1592 tr. *Commander's Art. Fortif. & Chimes* 62 The fume proceeding

from this great Quantity of Gold are distributed to those of the Royal Household.

Provenience (*provī·nĭēns*). [f. L. *prōvenient-em*, pr. pple. of *prōvenīre* to PROVENE: see -ENCE. Preferred to PROVENANCE by those who object to the French form of the latter: cf. CONVENIENCE, CONVENIENCE.] = PROVENANCE.

1880 *Century Mag.* Aug. 540/1 Whatever the *provenience* is stated, I received the information from General Canedo to pursue. 1892 A. J. EVANS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* XIV. 1316 Engraved stones of other types ... of uncertain provenience were obtained in Candia. 1899 H. ELLIS in *Chas. Rom.* 1316 The readings reported as coming from the Gyroldinus seem not always to be treated as if we had any certainty of their provenience.

† Prove·nient, *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōvenient-em*: see prec.] Forthcoming.

1594 Sc. *Acts Mary* (1814) II. App. 604/1 We ... ordane ... all ... rentallis of new and resaling and dimissionis to be falling or provenientis ... be diverse of ... our said diverse lordis.

† Prove·nion, obs. anom. form of PREVENTION *n.*

1844 PUSEY *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 8. 138 The King ... promised to take order with the Popes Provisors and Provisions, that no learned man might be prevented.

† Provent, *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōvent-us* a coming forth, produce, supply, increase, f. *prōvenīre*, pa.t. stem of *prōven-īre* to come forth, PROVENE. So OF. *provent* (1382 in Godef.).] = PROVENDE.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 361 This kynge ordeyned alle his proventes [L. *proventus omnes*] into a garne. *Ibid.* VIII. 333 He assigned the tythes of alle tuns, and the [1-2nd pipes of alle cornes, of which proventus he commaunded bodies of tweene that were not to passe to gilde an answere. 1480 *Oxenty Reg.* 37 Obleygeis, and also paieand provendis or provent. 1544 CALVIN *tr. Hom. Pelt* (R.L.) 5 If there grouse hardships and oppressions, with the yerely provenues of the same. 1551 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1566) IV. 40/2 Jas. his maiestie is lykewyis ludgit in tyrones to ... all provendis rentis and emolumentis of the same prioralie. 1614 ENGLEF *Pyramus, Aphrodisias Cider* 23 A Neighbour having a good provent of Pumdage (as Apple of choice account with us).

Proventa, obs. variant of PROVAND.

Proventricular (*prōvĕntrĭ·kiŭlăr*), *a.* [f. next + -AR 1.] Pertaining to the proventriculus.

1851 *Owen in Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 319/1 The secretion of the proventricular or gastric glands is analogous to the gastric juice in mammalia. 1854 COUCH *Birds N. Brit.* III. 183 *Alcedinæ*, p. May. 4103 A description of the proventricular crypts has been found in ... the African tantalus.

† Proventriculus (*prōvĕntrĭ·kiŭlăs*). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *prō-* PRO-[1] + ventriculus VENTRICLE, dim. of *venter* belly.]

a. *Ornith.* The glandular or true stomach of birds, which lies between the crop and the gizzard.

1851-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 319/2 The proventriculus varies ... in form and magnitude in different birds. 1870 ROLLESTON *Forms, Life Introd.* 50 In which birds, the digestion-tract is characterised by the absence of ... and by the presence of a bony beak, and of a muscular gizzard placed posteriorly to a glandular proventriculus. 1888 *Athenæum* 30 Jun. 1715 The ostrich's proventriculus.

b. A glandular expansion of the lower part of the œsophagus in many Mammalia.

1879 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 32 The proventriculus of the Dormouse and Shrew.

c. In invertebrata: in some insects, the crop or ingluvies, an expansion of the œsophagus having thick muscular walls armed with horny prominences; in worms, a muscular crop.

1857 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 411 The proventriculus leads posteriorly into a narrow, thick-coated canal. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 661/2 The intestinal canal [of the larva] commences in a dilated œsophagus, which ends in a proventriculus.

† Provenue. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *provenue* (1670 in Godef.) produce, revenue, prop. pa. pple. of F. *provenir* to come forth, arise: cf. PROVENE.] The sum arising from something; the proceeds, returns, produce, profit, revenue.

1640 Dr. HALL *Chr. Moder. Ind. Words* 9/1 The rich and dainty provenues of our gardens and orchards. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xii. Respect I. 404 Rent is comme such an estate, and denotes the provenue of an estate known and certain. 1735 MACKAY *Independ.* I. 25 By the Provenue (or Product) of the Kernels and Tin, bought with the Corn sold.

Prover (*prōˑvəɹ*). Also 4 -ere, 5 -er, -owr, (prower), 5-6 **provour**; *pl.* 4 **provers**, 5 **provor**. [In sense 1, f. PROVE *v.* + -ER[1]: — OF. *prover, provere*. In 2 = Anglo-L. *probator* (Bracton, Fleta II. 32. §§ 42, 44), AF. *provour, provour* (HEITON).]

1. One who tries, tests, or puts to the proof. In quot. 1688, an assayer of metals. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* vi. 27 I ordeyned thee prouost [1388 prouere, Vulg. *probatorem*] ȝ se thee in my people, and thou shalt wite, and preue the weie of hem. 1440 tr. *Sir Secretaries* 27, 35, 70, I am rewarder of all gode men, & a myȝty prover of all ouelnes men. 1515 COCKERAM *Pro.* 16, ye The bare I am for a prouer of my harde people, to wite, yat yad to trye their wayes. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2394/3 Chief Prover to the Army-Masters General of the Empire of Germany.

b. An instrument or apparatus for testing.

1759 St. Jeremiah Frost *Diamonds* (ed. 2) 18 An Instrument useful for examining the size and depth of any diamond, called a prover. 1880 Catal. *Industrial Exhibit.* II. 822. 10 Winders and brass provers.

c. *Engraving.* A skilled workman employed to print proof impressions: cf. PROVE v. 12 c.

1879 *Cust. Dict. Archit.* II. 289 In the principal houses there are generally employed from two to six men...whose duty it is to print proof impressions only [of an engraved plate]; they are called provers. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 8/4 Proving block proved on Albion Press wanted.

II. † 2. One who confesses a felony and gives evidence against his accomplices in order to secure their conviction; one who turns king's or state's evidence; one who undertakes to prove a criminal accusation against another: = APPROVER[1] 1. *Obs.*

1292-4 *Britton's Nat. Ab.* (1865) III. 224 Appellum quis dicitur. Inter quemlibet proditorem et alium quemlibet vocatum ideo proditor de societate appellavit contra convenas ... Regis. 1275 *Act 3 Edw. I* (1st Stat. Westm.) c. 14 Cum quera sint appellus de proditore tenet tenet le proditor viu. 1292 BRITTON v. ii. § 21 Qe les Coronors receyvent les recordances de felonie fete par provours en presence del viscontes. 1440 *Abel. Lath.* 69 Offert les tribal charges de prouor, in ...tribal large per majority. 1494 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 115/2 His honourable diverse Felonies and Treasons, and become a prouour. 1496 *Stat. G. Hars. Lane Arrest* (S.T.S.) 284 Inquisicion is done before a Juge be a prouour and a defendour and witness. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. ii. 511 A Prouour ... must beginne with confession of his owne bonds, before he may be permitted to burthen an other man. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) Suffer neither the said prouor, nor defendor to take any of their weapons. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxv. 330 He is called an approver or prover, *probator*, and the party appealed or accused is called the *approvee*.

3. One who shows something to be true; a demonstrator, *rare*.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. ii. App. 34 He will bring several Testimonies to prove it; ... And on such Occasions ... he is a most successful Prover. 1850 EMERSON *Conduct of Life: Fate* iv, Truth remains true, the fools is the proverb.

Proverb (*prōˑvəɹb*), *sb.* Also 4-7 **proverbe**. [ME. a. *F. proverbe* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōverbium* an old saying, adage, proverb, in late L. also a byword, f. *prō-* PRO-[1] + *verbum* word + *-ium*, collective suffix, hence app. 'a (re-cognized) set of words put forth'; cf. *adlytium* adage.]

1. A short pithy saying in common and recognized use; a concise sentence, often metaphorical or alliterative in form, which is held to express some truth ascertained by experience or observation and familiar to all; an adage, a wise saw.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 250 Quad Proverbia layne ii nil I now and woon layen ful viue. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii. 22 Lord ! who man that seith ouery where, a proverbe in this that take ie to ... As the maide, so and his dominge. 1480 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. (1890) 7 It is a comyn *proverbe*, As fewe enuyes doth welle and wel. 1523 J. WILSON *Educ.* (1560) 120 What maide I longe all these togither, seyinge Honorables Proverbes are to Prince? 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 47 As the Proverbe is England is, but a Kingdom for Gentlemen, and you shall see him (besides a Knight) ... 1600 J. WARNER *Treas. Comm.* 38 For it is ouery in Hell, when beardy wagge all, according to that olde English Proverbe of our Ancestours. 1639 HOWELL *Lexicon, Proverbs* 2/2 Proverbs may not improperly be called the Philosophy of the Common People, or, according to Aristotle, the truest Reliques of old Philosophy. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 437 What is a proverb, but the experience and observation of several ages, gathered and summed up into one expression? 1840-2 WEBSTER & HEDGE-WOOD *Orthol.* The Proverbs of King Alfred. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. iv. 28. 139 Hence it was that those words ... passed into a proverb. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 169 Saints, with his stock of proverbs, the ready money of human exchange.

b. *spec. The Book of Proverbs*, a didactic poetical book of the Old Testament, consisting of maxims ascribed to Solomon and other authors.

1393 R. ERCHES *Homil. Sermo.* (1504) Salamon seyth, but yn wyll, Ye a boke of Proverbyes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 98 Of Salomon and the proverbes, Of Hester al the straughte of herthes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100/b, Than shall it be verified that Salomon saith in his proverbes. 1659 B. HARRIS *Compl. Appl. Comm.* I. 19 This Book of Proverbs is compared to a great heape of gold ringes rich and orient severally; and every one shining with a distinct verue by itselfe. 1680 W. W. *Solomon Serm. Steps* 9 (1681) 204 His sweet to the third chapter of Proverbs and read it over.

c. Phr. *To a proverb*, to an extent that has become proverbial; proverbially.

1568 FURNIVALL *Serm. Wore.* (1765) II. xlii. 150 That unthankful disposition, of which you see have been accused unto is a proverb. 1598 MUNDAY *Admon. Comp.* I. *Prol.* 1 To degree to flattering, partial, to a proverb, to their own infamy. 1823 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor, etc.* 280 A country, strange even to a proverb. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 370 The new Chief Justice, Sir Robert Wright, was ignorant to a proverb.

2. a. A common word or phrase of contempt or reproach, a byword; † hence *transf.* a person or thing to which such a phrase is applied: = BYWORD 2 (*obs.*).

1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* ix. 7 And Israel shal be into prouerbe and into fable, to alle peoplis (1535 COVERD. shall be eyther a bywurde and fabell amonge all nacions). 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* ii. 6 Shalt not all these take vp a prouerbe ouerme him, and mocke him with a bywurde ? 1560 ROLLE (Genev.) *Prof. xxvii.* 37 And then shalt be a wonder, a proverbe & a common talke among all people. 1580 BOTTNER *Euphues* 173 One of the Graces of his Age was become a Proverb. 1592 SHAKES. *Sonnets* (1640) III. 34 He should take care not to be made a proverb.

b. *transf.* A thing that is proverbial or a matter of common talk.

1644 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. 101 Alphen a Town of Thrace, noted for the simplicity of the Inhabitants which grew even to a proverb. 1709 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Engl.* I. 88, 206, 211 &c. Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef is a Proverb for their Goodness. 1710 *Spectator Spect.* No. 329 ¶ 1 Mr. Hobson, ... when a Man came for a Horse, obliged him to take the Horse which stood next to the Stable-Door. From whence by Interest a Proverb, for say 'Hobson's Choice'. 1859 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1878) II. i. § 6. 61 Siberia goes for a proverb for cold: India is a proverb for heat. 1875 BIRT *Sonnets & Int.* xx. 6 (1884) 111 The mental absorption of Archimedes is a proverb.

† 3. An enigmatical or conjectural saying that requires interpretation; an allegory, a parable. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 29, I haue spoken to hem thus thingis in prouerbis [*gloss* or derke sentencis]: the ouer comeb, whanne now I schal not speke to hem in prouerbis, but openly. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xv. His disciples axed vnto him: Ius tunes speakest thou openly, and then vsest no prouerbis. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* i. 6 To vnderstand a prouerbe, and the interpretation: the wordes of the wise, and their darke sayings. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* i. (1877) 7 These are called 'proverbs' in St. John, which, if not strictly parables, yet clothe much closer allegory in the parable than in the proverb, being in fact allegories.

4. A play of which a proverb is taken as the foundation of the plot. Called in French *proverbe*; in Eng. chiefly used of French plays so called.

1842 BAYLIS *Dict. Sci., etc. Proverb.* In dramatic literature...the term has been applied to short pieces, in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot... Carmontelle was the most successful writer of proverbs at the time of their highest popularity. 1879 JAS. KELLEY in *Athenæum* 28 June, [In reference to *the Comédie Française* then in England] The exposition of the proverbs of Monsieur remarkable both for translation, and their representation each for a class of acting of which one stage knows nothing. 1883 *Nation* (N. Y.) 20 July 50/2 She [Countess de Chambrun] ... was fond of acting in her own private theatre. ... Sometimes she wrote a 'proverb' herself, and created the principal part.

5. *pl.* A name for various round games played with proverbs or popular sayings.

A common form is the guessing of such a saying by asking questions of the circle of players, whose answers must contain in order each word of the proverb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *proverb-card, -hunting, -monger, -wisdom*; *proverb-like adj.* and *adv.*

c 1386 CHAUC. *Franklin's Pr.* 1020, Proverbelike one seith ful wel. 1709 C. DENNIS *Eng. Prov.* 4 *Expl.* 196 A Pack of Proverb-Cards, lately printed, and curiously engrav'd with Figures. 1837 MRS. GREEN *Lap. Tales* (1838) 2 A genuine proverb-monger—he who thinks all your conversation by a tame parable. 1900 F. E. HULME *Proverb-Lore* 89 Proverb-hunting is a very pleasant occupation.

Proverb (*prōˑvəɹb*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. med.L. *proverbi-are*, L. *proverbiare* to speak in proverbs.]

1. *trans.* To utter in the form of a proverb; to speak of (proverbially); to make a byword of.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 944 (952) Ne who clerkes that have ende hate many this proverbeth vs to-yore. 1390 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent. Abridgt.* (Percy Soc.) 41 Yee have most learnedly proverbed it, commending the virtue of patience in sufferance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 203 Am I not sung and proverbed for a Fool in every street? 1750-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curs. Lit., Philos. Proverbs*, Nations proverb each other; counties flout counties. 1841 LD. J. MANNERS *Eng. Trent* I. 24 One short month should have his damned name Proverbed as emblem of disgrace and shame.

2. To furnish or provide with a proverb. *rare.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. of E.* III. i. 76, I ... will proverbe with a Grandsire Phrase, Ile be a Candle-holder and looke on.

3. *intr.* To utter or compose proverbs. *rare.*

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 380 All this pains taken to seem so wise in proverbing, serves but to conclude them downright Hosea.

Hence **Prove·rbed** *ppl. a.*

1788 BURNS *Lat. to Mrs. Dunlop* 2 Aug., Unlike sage proverb'd wisdom's hard-wrung boon. 1845 S. TYRRELL *York. Hill, Pool.* I A regular story, corresponding with the proverbed King's real story, or rather biography.

Proverbial (*prōvə·ɹbĭăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *proverbiāl-is*, f. *proverbi-um*: see PROVERB *sb.* and -AL. So F. *proverbial* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Resembling, characteristic of, or of the nature of a proverb; expressed in a proverb or proverbs.

1530-50 [implied in PROVERBIALLY 1]. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. Brasses, Peru* 'Nahar nahi', pro'b. Jesus did reprehend by proverbiall terms by a riddle and a proverbiall saying. 1648 tr. ERASMUS *Parad. Ep.* 38 Although proverbs bee popular principles, yet is not all true that is proverbiall. 1710 *Spectator Spect.* No. 329 ¶ 2 Delivered in his own homely (Yorkshire Spect. No. 329 ¶ 2 Delivered in his own homely (Yorkshire Proverbial Simplicity. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 338 Popular expressions of proverbial wisdom.

2. That has passed into a proverb, or into common talk; used or current as a proverb; notorious.

1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 14 The cause of them their enmity shrode among proverbiall figures in way of reproche. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 71 That proverbiall saying, which sounds in euery mans mouth, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*. 1711 SPECTATOR No. 128 ¶ 2 What Huddibras says of such Disputants, which is no true, that it is almost Proverbial. 1808 BYRON *Pilgrim* 42 The proverbial hospitality of Albania. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx. The proverbial London fog owns its density and darkness to the smoke. bial London fog owns its density and darkness to the smoke.

† 3. Addicted to the use of proverbs. *Obs.*

1682 BEAUMONT *Constant Two Tales* 138 He was a most Proverbial Jacobite, and could rail his story With with some of such Proverbs in them.

† B. *sb.* **1.** One addicted to the use of proverbs.

b. A proverbial saying, a proverb. *Obs.*

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 39 Why, what doth this proverbiall with? a1625 J. Cleve in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* ii. 2 As in our proverbials, to take a thing in snuff, is to take it in anger. 1736 *Learning as it Lies* II. 197 A few more pretty Proverbials.

Hence **Proverbialism**, a proverbial saying.

1846 in Worcester, citing *N. Amer. Rev.*

Proverbialist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who originates, uses, or records proverbial sayings.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supernum. No. 3. 2/2 He [Solomon] was so celebrated a Proverbialist. 1813 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 327 note, Luckily for the proverbialist, the good Pope knew nothing of the Greek language. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. II. 430/2 If Ray is the only proverbialist who uses it.

Proverbiality. [f. PROVERBIAL a. + -ITY.] **a.** The quality of being proverbial. **b.** Addiction to the use of proverbs.

1892 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* 27 Feb. (1980) I. 216 To show why Books of that kind are dull: what sort of writers ought to be quoted for; proverbial weight; and what constitutes proverbiality. 1892 *Athenæum* 11 June 758/1 Unevenness and 'proverbiality' are the only leading features we can detect in the scanty fragment of Sophron.

Proverbialize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make or utter proverbs. Hence **Proverbializing** *vbl. sb.*

1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 103, I forbear from more lavish Proverbializing. 1828 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 229 Perhaps the best specimen of Sancho's proverbializing.

2. *trans.* To make or convert into a proverb; to use proverbially; to speak of in a proverb. *rare.*

a 1827 Good cited in Webster (1828-32).

Proverbially (prəvɜ·bĭăli), *adv.* [See -LY 2.]

1. In a proverbial manner; by way of, by means of, or as a proverb; according to the proverb.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 33 Of whom hit was seide proverbially that his tyle was lyke to his dawesyn, clappyng out in holis, and leuenge neither wynd ne flouthe. 1911 Columbia Calvin on Ps. lxxiii. 4 As we say proverbially in English, to looke upon one as the divill looketh over Lincoln. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 622 A coward compared proverbially called a Lion of Asia. a 1732 Fortescue *ref. Dyvorcium* (Seward, Wks. 1796 IX. 240 It is proverbially said, that if a man possesses the wealth he attains, he is greatly thankful to fortune. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. III. 104 His successors, though originally Englishmen, were among those early colonists who were proverbially said to have become more Irish than Irishmen.

2. To a degree that has become proverbial, or matter of common talk; notoriously.

1869 Gilmore *Dict. Family Dogm.* 13 So unsociable and proverbially inconstant a vassal as the Winds are. 1878 *Mount. Amer. Geog.* I. 323 The name of Benedict Arnold has become proverbially contemptible. 1892 Magruder *Without Law.* x. 98 The argument from silence is proverbially dangerous.

Proverbic, *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōverbi-um* or Eng. *proverb* + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of proverbs.

1900 F. E. Hulme *Proverb-Lore* 123 The Talmud as a mine of proverbic wealth.

Proverbiology. [f. L. *prōverbi-um* PROVERB + -OLOGY.] The scientific study of proverbs; (*transf.*) proverbs collectively. Hence **Proverbiologist,** a student or investigator of proverbs.

1868 *Q. Rev.* July 243 The richness of Spanish proverbiology is like a garden where one needs no book! 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 228/1 His excellent book is...sure to meet with a hearty welcome on the part of all proverbiologists.

† **Proverbize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PROVERB *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To style or call proverbially.

1550 Bulleyn *Dw Kartar* 1. 93, 633 For house-hold Bulles, read not the historial Wyles Of the Fayrydon (glory of good Wives): Nor his, whom Ouid, a Xenophone, for his hony-tongued wits, They proverbize'd via Article Muse yee-white.

Proverb's (prəvɜ·bz). *rare.* [Aphetic form of ENDEAVOURER.] An appareatus, an instrument for testing the strength of gunpowder.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* I. 127 Employed by the Board of Ordnance, to make their proofs by ascertaining the strength of gunpowder.

† **Proverxity.** *Obs. rare*—0. [Ultimately from L. *prōvect-us* advanced, pa. pple. of *prōvehĕre*: see PROVECTION. For the form, cf. *convex, convexity*.] An advanced condition or state.

1604 Barret *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Proverxity*, ... greatness of age, the being well grown in years, or well studied in any Art.

† **Provey**-, obs. variant of PURVEY *v.*

† **Proviable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *provi-able* (13th c. in Godef.), var. of *par-, pourvéable*, 'qui pourroit à tous les besoins': see PURVEYABLE.] Suitable, convenient; or ? get-at-able.

1440 *Pasion Lett.* I. 176, I *beseche* thee and [=if] John Dyvesy...can mete with Dudlyng, that fals under eschetre, in ony place proviable, that he may [be] by force brought to...prove...to be kept in hold.

† **Provia·nce.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **prouvyance.** [a. OF. *provisance* (13th c. in Godef.), variant of *par-, pourvoyance, -veance*, mod.-popular representatives of L. *prōvīsantia*: see PURVEYANCE.] Provision; providence.

a 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 223 Ik be tyme cume a knycht...I wes, of goddis prouisance,Quhare ye mycht be stad to chance. 1522 Lyndesay *Monarche* 8557 Thocht prouydens be Goddis prouisore, Beistis, fowlis, and fischis in the sey, Ar rewlyt, sure, be exacte gouernance.

Proviant (prōʊ·vĭănt). Also 7 **proveant.** [a. F. **provende.** [a. G. *provianat*, Du. *provianat*, in It. *provianda*, apparently an altered form of *provenda* PROVEND, influenced by OF. *provéant* parcelling, provisance provision. Brought into Eng. by soldiers who served in the Thirty Years' War, 1618–48.

The German word is treated by Kluge as from the It.; but *provianda* is not in Florio 1598–1611, who has only *provenda* 'provender for horses or fodder for cattle'. Ihre referred the word to L. *provisionalis* (things to be provided.)]

Provision; food supply, esp. for an army; commissariat; = PROVAND, PROVANT 1.

1632 R. Monro *Exped.* I. 7 Rendering all necessaries fitting for our march, as ammunition, provision, and waggons, for our baggage. 1647 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 400/1 That all Regiments...be put and kept in equalitie, either in Money, Proviant, or Provision, according to their strength. 1832 Carlyle in Froude *J. Sh.* (1882) II. iii. 323 We must first settle in the way of monthly provision, and have many reasons to be content and diligent. 1883 A. Favyn *Souvenirs* (1844) 156 On one occasion, before Pavia, his impecuniosity confined him to good meat in the matter of 'proviant'.

Pro-vicar: see PRO-[1] 4.

Pro-vice-cha·ncellor. [f. PRO-[1] 4 + VICE-CHANCELLOR.] One of the deputies appointed by the vice-chancellor of a university on his election; an assistant or deputy vice-chancellor.

1680 Wood *Life* 30 June (O.H.S.) I. 320 The same day the doctors and proto-chancellor sit down put off the Act. 1683 *Ibid.* 25 Sept. 422 When they were there the proto-vicechancellor and the 24 proctors placed them. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg. Pal.* No. 33 (1734) 163 The proto-vicar went to Dr. Dobson, president of Trinity college, who was at that time proto-vice-chancellor. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 3/3 The new Vice-Chancellor...appointed as his Pro-Vice-Chancellors the Principal of Hertford, the Warden of Queen's, the Master of University, and the President of Corpus.

Providable (prōvoi·dăbl), *a. rare.* [f. PROVIDE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being provided.

1641 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXVIII. 124/2 He would have provided for Rossenus had Rossenus been providable for.

Providator, providatory: see PROVIDITOR.

Provide (prōvoi·d), *v.* Also 3–6 *proveyde*, *Sc.* -wyde, -wide, 6 -vyd. [*adl.* L. *prōvīd-ēre* to see before, foresee, look after, attend to, be cautious, f. *prō*- PRO-[1] + *vidēre* to see. Cf. PURVEY, a doublet of this through OF., in earlier Eng. use. *Provide* was 13th introduced in 15th c. as a direct repr. of the L. verb in certain senses, and its use may have been promoted by the fact that *providence* was already in use for *purveyance*.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To foresee. *Obs.*

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lx, So vncouthly his wardis who dwellis, Nursly to wirk, that seldin ought prouidis. 1549 Raphelengius *Epistle Academyes* 50 Eighteen and twelue yeares, whereby ways is prouided & knowne the abominations before it come. 1607 B. Jonson *Volpone* Ded., Seuera and wise patients...preuailing the baits these licentious spirits may don in a state. 1650 Vicars *Jehovah Jireh* 137 Of especiall counsell and advice, in providing and foreseeing the arrest of any dreps designes.

2. *intr.* To exercise foresight in taking due measures in view of a possible event; to make provision or adequate preparation. Const. *for, against.*

c 1425 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 3326 Hugo bookys of vertu .. Bereden[e] al that kan be-syde; Ther kunde to man hym prouyde To saue him that he was bred. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 431 Men of Lacedemonie prouide for a londe ageyns men of Messene. 1523 More *Hyrdes's Wks.* 1126/2 Sin to Christes gospel & lake on his first miracle, whither ye might not haue prouided for wine without miracle. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 683 The olde adage, saieng in time of peace, prouide for warr, and in time of warr, prouide for peace. 1584 Bentley *Monum. Matrones* II. 21, 1 Wee may be often solicitous to provide against many Evils and Dangers that possibly may never reach us. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* (1842) IV. 303 The best duty of a state is to provide for its own conservation. 1808 *Jerome Peter. Pol. Econ.* I. 8 n. 10 Suffering from misfortunes which could not have been provided against. 1883 E. T. Potter in *Law Times* 25 Oct. 432/2 An inn or hotel is an establishment, the proprietor of which undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers, especially travellers.

† **b.** To see to it or take care beforehand; to make provision (*that* something shall not happen). *Obs.*

c 1450 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 188, I will be ware and allwe provide, That of no foeche I sell to more be japed. 1509 Fisher *Pos. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 To...provyde by her owne inspeccyonement that nothynge sholde lacke. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 161 We must provyd...that by to grettgrede be wurse agust the peopl any such authoryte tyrany. 1575 in Baker *Autb. D'ton* To provide that a thing happen not, *provisum*. *Ibid.* 605 To provide that one take no harme, *cavere sibi*.

c. To make it, or lay it down as, a provision or arrangement; to stipulate *that*. Cf. PROVIDED *f*, PROVIDING *for, pple.*, PROVISO 3.

1423 [see PROVIDING *for, pple.*]. 1580 Dyer tr. *Stubbes's Conclu.* 114 b, The Masters wyfe of the olde grounded in her wyll, that she would be bailed without any pledge or suretie. 1598 Dallington tr. *Estella's Hist. Scot.* 1. (S.T.S.) 118 Of an old lawe prouyded, that the eldest succeeder. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 23 Another regulation, providing that every person who was found clean should be supposed to be a Frenchman, unless he were proved to be a Saxon. 1892 *Law Rep., Probate Divis.* 250 The clause did not provide that the costs of references...should be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

II. 3. *trans.* To prepare, get ready, or arrange (something) beforehand. *Now rare.*

c 1440 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 106 What yeere or geeld ye for me provyde, Without any grutyng I shall hit abyde. c 1450 Henry *Wallace* v. 600 Wallace to hame provydit was his ma-ner. 1508 *Kalyc. Pyrot.* (W. de W. 1530) 8 b, Of vertuous bestyfyes that god hath prouyded for vs. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* vi. 7 In the summer she prouideth her meate, & gathereth her foode together in the haruest. 1637 Heylyn *Voy. Geneg.* 1. (1713) The wise Ant her winter fewrs provides. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. 1 Fury His host provided a guess of coarse dark cloth, and a little red horse-hair beard.

† **4.** *intr.* To prepare, make preparation, get ready. Const. with *inf.*, or *absol. Obs.*

1423 *Portsmouths Papers* (1913) 228 Followeth gan allone proverbe, Mengere Bacons, to lyue in surquydrie. 1588 Greene *Carde.* II. 183 He presently did to vendo arms and victuailes to strengthen the castels of Pisto and Bastonia. 1600 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 193 Let them not thinke to tingle auide long warre, much lesse to continue it, vnlesse they throughly prouide aforehand. 1608 Heywood *If Ye...* I. 3b Your respective adioining vs, your presiding to entertaine vs. 1628 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* IV. i. But 1633 my Princesse comes, prouide the while, I the call for't answer. 1690 tr. Gallucci's *Th. Sea-fight, provided, and...* 1915 all his Troops and Engines at work for Transferry to cajse Blanquer. 1749 Fort. *Th. Gar. Lady, Smith's Wks.* 1755 II. 3. 251 Very few men...live at present, but are providing to live another time.

† **b.** *trans.* with *obl. it.* (*provide your going* = prepare or make ready to go). *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 38 Prouide your going, Choose your owne company, and command what cost Your heart has's mind to.

5. *trans.* To supply or furnish for use; to yield, afford. Const. † *to* (*obs.*), *for*, or with dative.

1447 Bokenham *Legendys* (Roxb.) 32 Al that longyth to the sustenaunce Shal be prouyded be god and noo. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 22 Al thinge that God and nature hath prouyded to vppon. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Synod and wryte for the Communion shall be prouyded by the Curate, and the churchwardens, at the charges of the Parishe. 1581 in *Confer.* 111. (1584) B 1v, Prouide me ynke and paper, and I will write. 1634 Milton *Comus* 188 Sure the neighbouring Fold By this the rural Swaynards Wonne prouide. 1702 *Famous Lett. Intrig.* (1820) 304 The very act provides a remedy for such persons. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* (1858) xxvi, The contractors...do humbly provide the materials the rations prescribed by the Government.

6. To furnish or appoint (an incumbent) *to* a vacant benefice (rarely, a person *to* a pension); *esp.* of the pope: To appoint (a person as successor) to a benefice not yet vacant, thus setting aside the right of the patron. *Cf.* PROVISOR *sb.* 4. PROVISE 1. *Now only Hist.*

1538 *Acts & Mon. Ef.* (1563) Soon ye will begin the Boy... poore is euer...yee may prouide an preabancer neuer benefice de aduoc Regius ere euer ye come to de de residens. 1546 *Pasion Lett.* I. 24 That ani li. other persones prouided to the same byndesprieste yet lyving, before my said aduocatrie. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 324 His brother germane, being lauchfullie prouidit to ane yeirlie pensione...wes thane...to quhais place the said Alexander, being prouidit to the said pensione, leuplet the same peciablie. 1593–4 *Acts. Parl. Scott.* XXII. 595 Johnne Barbour, prouidit of auld to the chappellane of Sanct Thomas. a 1638 *Spottiswoode Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) 59 Sharpe gained to Rome...and was himself provided to the Archbishoprick. 1887 Lupton *Life Colet* 191 He was provided, in 1504, to the rectory see of St. Dunstan. 1894 Dublin *Rev.* July 158 It might see the Papal power of 'providing' to benefices.

III. 7. To equip or fit out (a person, etc.) with what is necessary for a certain purpose; to furnish or supply with something implied. In quot. 1628, to provide or furnish with a lodging.

1628 in *Rerds. Reds Scott.* VII. 301 *note*, Gavin...in parts of northerlaws of him unto the tyme that he be furnished, and provyded. 1638 *Mil. Mar. Ct. John's Mag.*, Cantwell, Pynd in Colmer for to provide him with newy *clid.* 1688 Penn tr. *Mondorf's Hist. Chines* 121 They do take no meals but, that they do provide the whole kingdome by all the years. 1848 Elsn. Manch. in *Blackwood Mag.* (Stat. Mon. Comm.) I. 268 Weeden tells me he hath provided you not for from the Parliament. 1856 H. Prideaux *Parish. Pract.* (1856) 81/2 The first Builder is sufficiently provided by his workmen to trouble his cost. 1858 Dickens *Wds. Nick.* xlii, I...mean to look upon the peculiar steamboat; to provide yourselves, gentlemen, if you please.

† **b.** *refl.* To equip or furnish oneself, to make oneself ready, prepare (*to do* something, *for* or *against* something). Cf. 3 and 4. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 161 [They] ordayned & prouyded theym self soo, that they fond but lytyl Subgetes or noone. c 1500 Cary *Wretch. R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 2 A special commendacion...that they should gouernelye provide themselues to goo with him the Sonday followenge...to the church. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 89 You Stake yourselfe your wife. 1600 — *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 7 *King*, ... Therefore prepare you...Gaild. We will our selues provide. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. v. 222 Hence the fine seeming Simile, provident ideal to represent a seasonable Book. a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* v. ii. (1658) 284 If we will provide ourselves against the devil who never misseth any opportunity to tempt us.

8. To furnish or supply (a person, etc.) with something. Often in indirect passive. **a.** Const. *with*.

a 1529 Br. Fisher's *Wks.* (1876) 98 With help of her...So prudently with vertu hee to provyde. 1590 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 7 How that this realme, with subtelte out of measure, Quhill, provokit to mony wrang, hes bene. 1609 Carew *Estate Ireland*, Provided with all complete provisions of Warre. 1708 Swift *Lett. Concern. V.*, Pap. *Lenity* V. 192

II. 262 His table [was] provided with phosphoric vinegar, by which he lost now & then a tooth. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. iv. Every provide themselves with sweet cakes, bread, dates, 1880 THOREAU *Cape C.* 5 add. 150 The waiter then provided me with a ham sandwich.

†b. Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xlv. (1870) 160 Herbrik the good cowpar he provided of viands. 1558 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) P iij, Thereby you of new munition and guidance. 1647 W. KING tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* 1. 191 Vlandus... providing him of a sloop, and 8 or 10 men. 1703 CHAMBERS tr. *La Croix's Treaty Artificial* I. 140 When an Architect is not provided of an able Painter for to manage a Work of this kind.

†c. Const. *in*. *Sc. Obs.*

1566-7 *Rec. Scott. Reg. Scot.* XXI. fo. [Her] self, provyid and furneis his regiment bous and hall tabillis...in tapetis, hyrneschell, and tymmerschell.

3. *trans.* with *for*: to make provision *for* a person, his needs, etc. Often in *indirect passive*.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 3 Therfore wyl I prouyde for him. 1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 102 His wounded Followers Shall all be very well provided for. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 134 The old King seeing he should then well married, and Philander so well provided for and setled. 1784 *Sheer Poor Lasses* 202 Think hath the wisdom of the nation...been employed for ages, in providing properly for the poor, and yet they are not properly provided for. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* I. 1. 43 The essential duty of every man being to provide honestly for himself and his family.

† Pro·vide, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *providus* foreseeing, f. *providēre*: see prec.] Prudent, foreseeing, provident.

1477 *Hard. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 253 He was moderate in cunctis temporalibus, provida in consiliis [*Westminster Chron.* 'in cunctis temporalibus providus'].

Provided (*provai·ded*), *ppl. a.* and *quasi-conj.* [Pa. pple. of PROVIDE *v.*]

I. *ppl. a.* †**1.** Prearranged, preconcerted. *Obs.*

1582 *Stanyh. Æneis* I. *Obv.* Ioue...Sore troubled being sent to vs in darkenes amiddest the multitude, stayd and vnkit, I saw not yet provided. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 315, I, I, vp With what a sharpe prouided rod to reuenge Dispiteous Censure, *Irel.* (1633) 89 Hardnesse came to the right. Not hasted to Adjuration Text, but he was provided, and in armes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 284 The company was...well armed, and provided for all events.

2. Furnished or equipped (with what is needed).

1673 THOMAS *Model* 211. 107 note, Offering an easy supplyment for a richly provided collector. 1681 J. W. *Wits' Pedl.* 58 (D.), I was sore well provided, as' deemed myself, thinking, A bonkin' an' sleeves' hold wale o' new sheetin'. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 2 Provided with a Pocket-Book. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* xxiii. 178 Well provided with cigars.

3. That is supplied, furnished, or afforded.

1678 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* III. iii. Mist. ...maker for the provided room Where the old Friends went then follow. 1840 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 3/2 Hologland...was not...to overrun tourist's haunt. It was true...in the matter of 'provided' accommodation.

b. *Provided school*, a public elementary school provided by the local education authority, under the Education Act of 1902.

1902 *Act* 2 *Edw. VII*, c. 42 § 7 A school maintained but not provided by the local education authority. *Ibid.* § 8 Where the local education authority or any other person proposes to provide a new public elementary school, *Ibid.*, That a school provided by the local education authority, or not so provided, as the case may be, is unnecessary, or not in the wants of a district than the school proposed to be provided.] 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 2/2 The House resolved to...the management of provided schools; the whole question of the Voluntary (or unprovided) schools has still to come. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 5/3 What guarantee is there that they would not turn the school into a 'provided' or Board School?

II. *pa. pple.* and *quasi-conj.*

3. With the provision or condition (that); it being provided, stipulated, or arranged (that): used chiefly in legal and formal statements; also, in general use, more loosely: On the condition, supposition, or understanding (that). **a.** with *that*.

1496 FITZHERB. *Abr. Plac. Corn.* 360. (1583) 143 Provided alway, that no man be exempt...in the parishes of such lands. 1568 *Act* 5 *Eliz. VII*, c. 3 Provided alwayes that this present Acte begyn to take effecte in the first of Auncient Quicke of such Lady next ensuing, and not before. 1592 SHAKS. *Titus Andr.* III. i. 25, I take your offer, and will live with you, Provided that you do not mingle Our wife with yours, or prate paramours. 1637 *Decree Star Chamber*, § 13 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 78 Provided that they exceed not the number of Twenty. 1846 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 221 Provided that, if such child should die before 21, the annuities should go to other persons named. 1859 EARL *Higher Eng. Gram.* 213 Provided that all is safe, you may go.

b. without *that*: = if only.

1560 E. HAYWARD tr. *Cranenburgh* 13 Always provided, if the Turk were not so wrath with [*sic*]. 1869 SHARP *Hare* v. 2. 20 (and Qu.) Now or whensoever, provided I be no older as now. 1870 — *Cyrus* I. iv. 168. 1887 A. LANG tr. *Theocrit.* 7 Yours is, So I've the common sort of People, provided you'll give them Drink enough, they are wholly at your service. 1916 *Appleton's Prehistoric* No. 30 ¶ 4 Provided there be a Pudding upon the Table, no matter what are the other Dishes. 1937 BOSTOCK *Chivalry* I. xiv. 360 The circumstance...may always be known, provided the evidence is ample and authentic. 1870 R. TOMLINSON *Elem. Physics* § 62 Provided the temperature remain the same the volume which a gas occupies is inversely proportional [etc.].

Providence (*pro·vidĕns*), *sb.* [a. F. *providence* (1265 in Hatz.–Darm.), ad. L. *prōvidentia* foresight, precaution, providence, f. *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE: see -ENCE.]

† 1. The action of providing; provision, preparation, arrangement; chiefly in phrase *to make providence*, to make provision. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In this sense, and in 2, *absol.* also (*pouvoidĕns*).

1426 LYDG. *Assembly Gods* (Percy Soc.) 68 Yit there lyst nakes prouydens Of any housyng or scripture. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 115 God schulde make providence [of a King] after hym (Warrina God schal provyde, L. *providebit Deus*). a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij b, Nothyng doubt ryse to the fathers, and no prouidence made for the dayngheres. 1547 *Bk. Homelyes* (1) I. b, That they muste make ouerlye providence and remedy that the vengeaunce of God be not fell on the poore people. 1658 *Cumberland Crimes, Pennsylvania*, a granting of victuals, etc.

† b. That which is provided; a supply, a provision. Cf. PROVISION *sbl.* 2. *Obs.*, EXC. *dial.*

[1292 *Rec. Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 1 Expens per providencia custus viagium Principis.] 1419 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) III. 62 In every castelle ...is vsaue to holde hole grete providence of vitaille, of corsyn, of lande, and beodine. [1526 PILGRIM. *Promptorium, Providence...*in some old Records, Provision of Meat or Drink.] 1886 *Antiquary Cleveland Gloss., Providence* (with the *i* long), the nursery or supply provided; to wit, the meat and other victuals for a 'field entertainment'; the caters...&c. for a tea party.

2. Foresight, purview; *esp.* anticipation of and preparation for the future; "timely care" [J.]; hence, prudent or wise management, management, government, or guidance. Also, an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 17 In his wisi it shal shewe itself to frendis, and gladnesse[li. alle prouydence [*gloss* or lifton ordeynyng, alle in every thought, *N. V.* purpos], & shal ayen comele them. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 203 He made Ector to his forsaunce, and thus he prouidence Of alle thinges wel began He tok his leve. 1477–83 MALORY *Arthur* v. vi. 42 The Archebisshop...by Merlyns prouydence hir prayed chaunge of the lord kynghtes that they sholde gete. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 194 b, In conquering and keeping great things is no peece, there lacked no lobardrie, nor prouidence. 1620 FIELDE *Hist. Ref. Eccl. Fran. Wks.* 1589 I. 196/1 to this matter the providence of king Henry the seuenth was in all mens mouths. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 369 This is not to exclude that providence of wearing pendulous ears ornamentary and canon for those effects. 1865 MOZLEY *Cathedrals & Lang.* vi. 136/2 214 The counsels who bears His image is intended to exercise providence.

b. Regard to future needs in the management of resources; foreseeing economy, thrift, frugality.

1626 HEYWOOD *Eagle Concert* (2), v. Wks. 1874 V. 209 We must be carefull, and with providence Guide the domestick businesse. 1820 R. BURNS *Poems & Songs* 260 They that spend more than their lawe, want governance: they that spend all, Providence. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. viii. § 1 (1876) 511/2 (It) renders the increase of production no longer exclusively dependent on the thrift or providence of the wealthier classes themselves. 1892 ROSEBERY *Pol. Rem. Art* 2 What then should have been providence there has been waste. 1893 LD. PEMBROKE in *Pall Mall G.* 25 May 3/1 The providence which is all that is necessary to a rich country like ours to bring material prosperity to the labouring class.

3. In full, *providence of God* (etc.), *divine providence*: The foreknowing and beneficent care and government of God (or of nature, etc.); divine direction, control, or guidance.

13.. *St. Nicholas* 262 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 283 Pe providence of pe prince pat parauile weldes. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 3 Thou, fadir, gouernest bi prouydence [Vlg. *gubernas, tua providentia gubernat*] alle thingis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 15 Allwayes god, after, providence Is hys ordinance holde long. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 121/1 He was to hym inyoyned, with to studye wherby thynges providence he myght to double science. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xl. 57 Nature by her prouidence hath ordeyned vnto vs a certayne inuerentable. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* lii. (1592) 532 What else is Providence, than the will of God exacted forth with Reason, and orderly disposed by vnderstanding? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 201 The Image of Providence...was miraculously translated by her [L. the Virgin Mary's] special providence. 1678 W. HUNNIS *Hedgmarke of Popish Sp.* Creation and providence are the names of the same Being and Power. 1707 DE FOE *Mist. Address* 30 (1840) 58 Providence which is...the administration of heaven's government in the world. 1839 HALLAM *Lect. Chr.* iv. vii. (1869) II. 130 That the ordinary providence of God gave place to a perpetual interposition of miraculous power.

†b. The lot assigned to one by Providence. *Obs.*

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Camd.* (1662) 2. 130 Stephen de Fulbourn...being every year bound to ask his Providence (reverently nicknamed his fortune)...became...Bishop of Winchester.

4. House applied to the Deity as exercising prudent and beneficent power and direction.

1800 WARTON *Adv. King*, xxx. Inscrib. 322 Whose if you Nature call (with Christ you call him not amiss...Or Providence, whose acting power doth all begin and end. 1841 NEWMAN *Prim. Chr.* 260 No Man is so little and despicable for the notice of Providence, however he may be overlook'd by his Fellow-Creatures. 1844 DR. FOSTER *Serm. Holy Mod. Church. App.* 10 If What Providence has reserved for me he only knows. 1846 *Sermons Mind. Europe* (1878) II. 203 Mormon represented a fact of general application, explained according to the intelligent ideas of the French Revolution, when he said, that 'Providence was always on the side of dense battalions'. 1894 ROBERTSON *Charles I.* II. 70, I am not one to fly in the face of Providence.

5. *transf.* A person who acts or appears in the character of Providence. *colloq.*

1898 Empress *Engl. Prophs. Arabians* Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 'They might as little Providences on earth', said my friend, 'and they are, for the most part, jockeys and fops'. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Tent.* Trees at Mass to the Providence of the genus and...it is well that we should...reasonably condemned to sympathy with it. 1892 *Daily News* 30 May 6/3 The Providence of the officers who were sent to sup at St. Petersburg was Mlle. Canapa.

5. An instance or act of divine intervention; an event or circumstance which indicates divine dispensation. *Special providence*, a particular act of direct divine intervention.

1643 [ANDREW] *Lawcraft. Polity of Arbor* 1 Gods manyall Councells...are to time named love...Prayers, Prayses into Providences, and Providences into Praises. 1651 Mrs. DENDRIDGE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 199 The King being by an eminent and high providence escaped the bloody hands of the Rebells is arrived at Paris. 1709 DE FOE *Cruise* I. x. 173 How can he mention the Minutest providences! 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 233 Here the years would see deeds be cleared by some modern syllogisms under the head of special providences. 1891 TYRRELL *Progress. Sc.* (1892) II. ii. 21 The miracle of the Thundering Legion was a special providence.

b. Applied esp. to a disastrous accident, or fatality, regarded as an act of God. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1790 WARNER *Wks.* (1801) I. 190, I was informed of an awful providence. 1803 KIPPIS tr. *Thuan. Hist.* III. 290 The phrase a providence...in New England...appears to be more frequently used for that which is disastrous but which is at the same time to be regarded and submitted to as the act of God. 1814 *Connecticut Courant* 1 Mar. 3/2 Distressing Providence.—On Wednesday last as John N. Olcott...was sawing on Connecticut river...he...broke in and drowned.

Hence **Pro·videnceless** *a.*, **pro·videncer**, *trans.* to act the part of Providence towards; to be a providence to.

1901 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 2/2 She grew up in an obscure country parsonage...providenced by a high-minded...father.

† Pro·vidency. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōvidentia*: see prec.] The quality of being provident; foresight and preparation; = prec. 2.

1800 W. WILSON *Demonology* (1819) 258, I have often doubted whether Isaac Ambrose deserved more commendation for his providency in attempting such a matter: or the censure for his pertness and obstinacy in taking the same in so good part. 1807 MORTIMER *Hus.* v. 104 Yet we have not been wanting in our providency. 1834 *Trans. Soc. Improv.* 1836 I. 2 Of providence or human caution, providency, the knowing of things some years before hand; and such other actions.

Provident (*pro·vidĕnt*), *a.* [ad. L. *prōvidēnt-em*, -*ia*, pres. ppl. of *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE. Cf. F. *prévident* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Foreseeing; that has foresight of and makes provision for the future, or for some future event; exercising or characterized by foresight. *Provident society* = *Friendly society* (FRIENDLY *a.* 8).

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 143 Provident, with Brutus Cassius; Hardy as Hector, whose name doth rejoice. 1487 (*implied in*) PECOCK *Repressor* 1. 1 Whanne...Moises, *Exod.* xx. 6/1, He is like to a provident and circumspect builder, that buildith his house, not for a vale longyne or shewe onely. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 30 By Solomon God sends the Sluggard to school to the Ant, to learn a provident Industry. 1699 ANCHER *Phil. Georg.* 10, 184 Such provident of cold, in summer time Their fields and woods to seek for new supplies. 1783 BURKE *Affairs India* Wks. XI. 303 The order was for no manner provident and well considered. 1846 *Lit. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 922/2 Provident and Benevolent Institution. 1847 MARRYAT *Childn. N. Forest* 216, It was fortunate that Humphrey had been so provident in making so large a quantity of hay.

2. Economical; frugal, thrifty, saving.

1596 SIR W. RALEIGH *Three Lawes.* ii. 133 Let the poore be provident in a plentifull Season. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Comm. Daniel.* (1737) 54 Then will be more providers of thy Time and of thy Talent. 1700 DRYDEN *Fal. & Arcite* 10, 227 A Prince so gracious and so good, So just, and yet so provident of blood! 1725 BRADLEY & CHAMBERS *Cyc.*, *Xerxes* 104 If we are not extraordinarily provident in Regard to saving our Provisions, we must all inevitably starve. 1888 F. HOME *Mem. Miller* I. iii. He still always be poor, because he never was a provident man.

Providential (*providĕ·nshăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *prōvidentia* PROVIDENCE + -AL. So F. *providentiel* (18–19th c. in Hatz.–Darm.).]

† 1. Of the nature of or characterized by providence or foresight; provident, prudent. *Obs.*

1683 DUNTON *Rebel.* 1. 1, 398 Never was a Prince more providential with Or fixt we investigate it. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vindic. Dutch War* 17 Neither is it providential for a weak Prince...to run Precipitately into a War. 1708 J. TAYLOR *Possession* I. 73, I especially admire...his providential care with respect to future contingents. a 1845 HOOD *Open Question* viii, The tender Love Bid me the fatal draft? The practical Cause—the providential Raven?

2. Of, pertaining to, or ordained by divine providence. † *Providential right*, the 'divine right' of kings (obs.).

1648 *Eikon Bas.* x. 63, I do not think that I can want any thing which providentially necessary is pleased to take from me. a 1680 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 54 The necessity of a Providential Regiment of the parts of the Universe. 1691 J. EARL *The Articles* Wks. 1844 I. 393 Here I am, here (I. e. in King's Lodge) is the providential right, no plainly taught that no glosses can elude it. 1778 BURKE *Amer.* v. 7, Wks. 1872 I. 94 A providential disposition of things. 1788 in Picton 2 *post Mortem. Rep.* (1886) II. 177 Unless sickness or other providential accident hinders him. 1889 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1889) 287 The existence of a fact cannot itself constitute a providential guarantee.

b. That is, or is thought to be, by special interposition of providence: opportune; lucky, fortunate. (Now the most common use.)

1514 Dr Fox *Comm* (1826) 169 Unaw nothing that right of the empire I was to receive by the providential closing of the ship under the land. 1730 Hearne *Pet. Rom.* 32 [It] was by them considered as a providential escape. 1858 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. 23 Peterson caught another providential fish.

II. *sb.* A providential occurrence; an interposition of Providence. *rare.*

1858-9 in Burton's *Diary* (1862) III. 260 If you consider affairs in the providential, all providences have rather been that way. 1863 *Boston Congregationalist* 14 Sept., Providentials...To consider whether certain particular occurrences were specially prepared for its certain suggestions.

Hence **Provide'ntialist**, *nonce-wd.*, a maintainer of the 'providential' or divine right of sovereigns.

1695 J. Sage *The Article Whs.* (1844 I. 342 [Knox] may choose to be honoured as a Father by the Providentialist.

Provide'ntially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL².] In a providential manner.

†**1.** With foresight; providently, prudently. *Obs.*

1634 Rainolds *Hist. World* v. 2. § 10. 368 The wickedness, which the Carmelit Fryers, more hastily than providentially, had sent before him towards Lhylstone. 1814 J. Cranbrook *Lett. to Cel.* 9 *Times Pec. I* (1848) II. 184 Enabling himself to live more providentially hereafter.

2. By the ordination of divine providence.

1859 G. W. in *Cornh's Jrnl.* 89 But there is another Species of accession which is providentially reserved and is made by the cooperation of divine and human nature from whence a property is acquired. 1864 Cornwall. *Church in Sept.* in *Corrispr.* A desire...to be rich of the power God had more providentially put into my hands, before he called me to lay it down. 1872 Smiles *Quer. No.* 432 ¶ 2 The Greeks were providentially ordained to save the Capitol. 1877 Richmond *Fed. Reform Act* 111 Firms and houses...don't grow Providentially sweet and large unless we look after them.

b. By special intervention of Providence; by special chance; opportunely, fortunately. (Now the most common use.)

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 129 *Providentially* is much to...1772 *Wesley in Ann. Reg.* 86/2 Providentially a happier temper prevailed in general. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xv. Several frowns and winks from Mrs. K., which providentially escaped him. 1888 Bunyon *Twelve Good Men* I. i. 30 A great regeneration was thus providentially averted.

Hence **Provide'ntialness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Providentialness*, the Happening of a Thing by divine Providence, Providential effect.

Providently, *adv.* [f. Provident + -ly².] In a provident manner.

1. With foresight and providing care; prudently.

1587 *Battle of Pavia* VI. 403/2 The King...hath been headed...as that [neither] his Grace nor yet his mame Honorable Councill might...providently make Letters [etc.]. 1622 T. Wilson *Rebels.* (1580) 73 Did he mean them, or else did he providently learne what them both, when he under them both from us. 1803 Kendall *Hist. Turks* (1856) 139 He providently foresaw to what danger the Ottoman state stood. 1784 Trumbull *Consp.* I. Introd. ii. 31 Our laws ought to be providently made, and well executed, but they ought not always have the good of the people in view. 1865 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) V. 60 He brought...a clergy handkerchief, which he had under-laid providently supplied.

b. With economy that looks ahead; thriftily.

1576 Pettie *Petite Pallace* (1908) I. 208 The...more providently employing her patient than the grandmaster. 1807 *Ann. in Hist. Worksfield Grant. Sch.* (1891) 27 Providently to lay out for the whole wants. 1842 *Epitaphs in History Monkton on Stand* (1877) 404 Prudently simple, providently wary. To the world a Martin, and to heaven a Mary. 1892 Matthew *Kathleen* v. Prol., Providently to save Charges.

†**2.** = Providentially *adv.* 2, 3 *b. Obs.*

1620 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 708 And also providently debarred their dangerous and almost inevitable five-works. 1680 R. Mossom *State Ireland* § 16 Providently cast John Mackworth going by.

So **Provi'dentness** *rare*, the quality of being provident or forecasting.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Providentness*, Thriftiness, Savingness. 1781 *Anchor's Wks., Thought.* 83 Companions of thriftiness, by providentness (another odd propriety), goods beside expence, true meetings, honest companions.

Provider (*prōvoi·dəɹ*). Also 6 -or. [f. Provide *v.* + -er¹.] One who provides or supplies; a purveyor. *Lion's provider*: see Lion *n.*¹ 5.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 34 No purveyor, provisor, or taker of victuals for the King's household. 1530 Bale *Eng. Votaries* v. Pref. The clergymen of the church was a general provyder for the cyuyll lyuers there. 1598 G. Trevisa *Perambulation of Cornwall* in Carew *Surv.* (1602) 8 We have of a Christian the Phœbe commonly called the Lion or Lyons provider which is a packet. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Hug.* II. viii. 88 Our skilful provider for popular curiosity brought poor Burton's confession. 1879 *Daily News* 13 May, 2/7 Mr. Winsley...equally well known as the Universal Provider.

Hence **Provi'deress,** a female provider. *rare*—⁰.

1660 Cotgr., *Pourvoyeresse*, a Prouideresse, or Purueyoresse.

Providetor, -our, obs. forms of Providitor.

Providing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Provide *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Provide; furnishing, supplying; provision; †preparation (*obs.*).

1605 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 289 More enough for the providing of all things needful. 1608 [see Provide *v.*]. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 122 The watchmaker and bricklayer proved of Mr. Stark's providing. 1884 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 747/1 Little or none of the money has been of English providing.

b. That which is provided; outfit; *spec.* a bride's stock of linen and household requisites (*Sc.*); also, a stock of food or equipments.

1810 *Glenfergus* III. 120 Rachel's apparel and 'providing'...were packed up in trunks, chests, and boxes. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 614 His sweetheart...harmonised...to own money enough to buy what is called her 'providing', which comprises the napery and other household linen. 1893 [see Outfit (U.S.) XXVI. 3/1 All our providings and personnel were such as in India nobody supposes he can do without. 1900 Crockett *Stickit Minister & Some Folk* (1901) 62, I will put plenty of providing for man and beast behind the pack-horse.

Providing, *pr. pple.* and *quasi-conj.* [The pr. pple. of Provide *v.* used absolutely.] **a.** *pr. pple.* with *that.* Making the proviso or stipulation *that*, it being provided or stipulated *that*; = Provided *v.* 5 a.

1405 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 128/2 Proveyding only more than shall...pass [1601] 1483 *Duch. Wills* (Camden) 33 Proveyding alwey that she be made ayer of hers herying. 1559 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 122 Proveiding alwyis that the said Andro...sall further avancere of the said money nor he dois of his awin proper geir and himself. 1630 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 246 Has cared little for our Faith, and Patience, proveiding, that our purses could answere his expectation. 1901 *Times* 5 Oct. 5/6 The owners have unanimously expressed their willingness to proceed to arbitration...providing that all sections...were agreeable to the course.

b. *quasi-conj.* (without *that*). On condition that; in case that, if only; = Provided *v.* 5 b.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 155 The Wool...is nothing inferiour to that...of Spaine: providing they had skill to sheare, dight, Weave, and fulloe it as they should. 1734 Rom. Mediterranean *Diaries* 6 Cent. III. 156 Praying requests a cessation, providing semelwise will pass for it. 1839 Gen. Rules in *Z.* 06 (1873) I. 50 Always providing our bounds is not circumscribed by them. 1874 Bylaws *Farn Cem.* 260, 1903 Providing they pay you the fixed rate.

Providitor, Providore: see Provedor.

Province (*prō·vins*). Also 4 (*Sc.*) provinss, 5 provynce. [a. F. *province* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *provincia* as official duty, a charge, a province. Of uncertain derivation: that which offers itself at first sight, from *pro*, Pro- 1 + *vincĕre* to conquer (although it may in later times have affected the application of the word) does not explain the earliest known use in Latin. See Walde *Lat. Etym. Wört.* s. v.

1902 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Oct. 241 It 'Province' to the Roman mind meant literally a 'sphere of duty', and was an administrative, not a geographical fact: the Province of a magistrate might be the ruling of law in Rome, or the superintendence of a great road, or the administration of a region or district of the world; but it was not and could not be, except as a loose and derivative way, a unit of country.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* A country or territory outside Italy, under Roman dominion, and administered by a governor sent from Rome. (In L. also the official charge or administration of such a territory.)

a 1380 *Sir Aungarre* 14 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 62 Amelie he chalenge...Burgoyn yate in he assaut he wan. 1380 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 34 Whanne he hadde red, and axide of what prouynce he was, knowinge for he was of Cilice. a 1400 *Alext. Trag.* 100 Yonnide...A prouynce appropre aperte to Rome. 1625 G. Sandys *Trav.* 144 His Eldership ordained into a Roman Province, and the government thereof committed unto Pontius Pilate by Tyberius Cæsar. 1788 W. Duncan tr. *Sal. Jugurth.* (1808) 182 You obtained a consular province. 1904 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Oct. 244 The Province was the aspect in which Rome presented itself to the people of Asia: and conversely the Province was the form under which the people of Asia constituted a part of the Empire.

†**b.** The country of Provence in South Eastern France, which was one of the earliest Roman provinces. *Obs.*

1580 Dyer tr. *Alciat's Comm.* 140 b, He marched through the confines of Italie...till he came to the mountaines of Provence. *Ibid.* 204 Then he in the French province a people called Valdois. 1583 *Montalbo in Edinburgh* 11 Edward of Maudle, the lord Towne of Gallia Narbonensis, now called the Province.

2. An administrative division of a country or state; any principal division of a kingdom or empire, esp. one that has been historically, linguistically, or dialectally distinct, as the provinces of Ireland, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Russia, India, and the old provinces of France. Formerly sometimes applied to the shires of England.

1380 Wyclif *Esther* iii. 13 And the letris...were sent bi the curseris of the king to alle his prouynce. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 163 Francoyis is, as it were, he myddel prouynce of Germonie, and lieb in he est side Thereynges, in he west Saxoin. *Ibid.* II. 87 The prouynce of Yorke stondeb in xviij seet from he arches of he bowe of Horsbe on to he Soule of Tyne. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 Pe land...is diuided in xij prouinces. 1422 Yonge *Chron.* v. 20, de Thouse Hongbate bigonne his Lordshep vppon the Prouynce of Rome. 1533 Morde, *Mon. Pl.*, a L. ye Aduise and Maine? My wife did wip them both: Those Frontiers, these Armies of mine old conquest. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 569 My present intendment through the Provinces or shires of Britaine. 1625 Montagu *Diss.* 21, 224 The Lord President...left the Province of Munster to meet the Lord Deputy at Galloway in Connaght. 1629 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* ii. 27 (1635) 180 Our mountainous Provinces of Devon and Cornwall bear not thousand so ill. 1708 Phillips tr. *C. Ulrard Provinces of the Netherlands, the Seven Northern Provinces* of the Low-Countries, that made a firm Alliance at Utrecht, 2. D. 1579, by which they united themselves, or as some to be divided. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* I. On the pleasant banks of the Garonne, in the province of Gascony. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 350/2 They divided the country into four provinces, viz. Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught, each of which had its King. 1841 W. Howitt *Visit to Remarkable Places* II. 38 Caernarvon...is still a province of that kingdom (France). 1908 *Scotsman* 7 Sept. 9/2 The Central Provinces [of India] were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Malwa.

†**b.** Applied to the North American Colonies of Great Britain, now provinces of the Dominion of Canada; also formerly to several of those which after the War of Independence united to form the United States of America.

Of the latter, chiefly applied to those colonies which were denominated *provinces* in their charters, some being so named from the first, others only at a later date. Generally, but not universally, colonies having a royal governor, and some having proprietary governors, were 'provinces'.

1620 [Eng. to] Grant to Capt. John Mason (Prince Soc.) 181 All that part of ye mayne land in New England...wch the said Sr Fardinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason...intend to name ye Province of Maine. 1688 (Mar. 4) Charter (Jas. II to B^p. Penn to Penn *Pref. & Lib. Canada*) II. 1320 We do hereby erect the aforesaid Country and Islands into a Province and Seigniory, and that call its Pensilvania. 1892 J. Mather in *Andros Tracts* II. 184 Now that the Massachusetts Colony is made a Province. 1703 Commission to *T. Wentworth* (*N. H. Provl. Pap.* II. 772) We have constituted and appointed Samuel Shute Esq. our Captain General and Governor in chief in and over our Province of New Hampshire, in New England, in America. 1738 Commission to *P. Bernard* (*N. J. Docts.* IX. 23) The Division of East and West New Jersey in America, which we have thought fit to reunite into one Province and settle under one entire Government. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 72/2 In the year 1791 it (Canada) was divided, by an act of the British parliament, into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. 1856 *Webster's Dict.* 248 By an act passed in 1867, the provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, were united under the title of 'Dominion of Canada', and provision was made...for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. 1898 E. P. Upham *Provincial Letters...in Eng. Colonies* (N. H. 1) When James Duke of York became king, New York ceased to be a proprietary colony and became a royal province.

c. *fig.* A main division of any 'realm'.

1884 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 172 Our nature is but a province of a wider realm. 1886 Stevenson *Mod. Wands.* 73 Their spoiled souls...browsing for an hour...on the confines of other provinces of hell.

3. *Eccl.* The district within the jurisdiction of an archbishop or a metropolitan (in post. 1377 applied to a diocese); formerly, also, that within the jurisdiction of a synod of a Presbyterian church.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 362 Every bisshop...in holden, Thorw his prouynce to passe and to his pople to shewe hym. 1405 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 292/1 Writes to the Clercks of York for their Provynce. 1532 *Tind. V.* 1950/1 The Clergie of the Province of Canterbury. 1580 *Edgar ago of Peter* (*Camd. Soc.*) 118, 272 The Bishe or province of Lanthonie. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 580 The Protestant Synods in Irish Provinces. 1644 Milton *An Apologetic Discourse of the Province of Canterbury* 1. The Presbyterial Synods in Irish Provinces. 1844 Milton *An Apologetic Discourse of the Province of Canterbury* 1. The Presbyterial Synods in Irish Provinces. 1892 Hook *Ch. Dict.* 651 1861 J. G. Stevenson *Hist. Rome* 418, 844 To the provincial cities were attached bishops, to the provincial metropolitans, to the dioceses patriarchs.

b. One of the territorial divisions of an ecclesiastical or ecclesiastico-military order, as the Knights Templars, the Franciscans, the Jesuits, or of the Freemasons.

1303-41 Chronicles (*Coll. A.-N.*) 47, The general of the order has several provinces under him. 1832 Penny *Cycl.* XIII. 160/1 Although they [the Jesuits] had another respective generals residing at Rome, yet their authority over the distant provinces of the various provinces was very limited. 1846 Jacob. *Templars* 194 Besides these officers of the Order [the Templars] there were the Grand-priors, Grand-preceptors, or Provincial Masters...of the three Provinces of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and Antioch.

4. More vaguely. A country, territory, district, or region; a part of the world or of one of its continents.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 230 His sorow Edward be prince, & Edmon for his sake, pis hasted of pe province, knyghtes alle he sente, for to helpe hym. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 They came in to the prouynce of the aforesaid Alcida. 1611 Speed *Theatre* 51 Drake came thence to the province (Carthagena) which bore greatest plenty of cassado apples. 1864 R. Glossop *Spectator's Miscellanies* 20, 231 Hitherto...nothing...has come from the Provinces they have...1892 Spencer *Recollect.* II. 240 The whole provinces flocks together as to a general festivity. *Ibid.* No. 163 ¶ 14 Some had long moved to distant provinces.

5. *pl.* A comprehensive designation for all parts of a country outside the capital or chief seat of government; e.g. of France apart from Paris, or England apart from London. Cf. Provincial A. 4.

1678 French relight, and referring to the old Parliament of France at Orleans from 1560 to Francis put the capital Paris. 'Le Libral, la province' all that is in France outside the capital refers with the names of that which is behind in fashion, manners, or taste)'. Sometimes also in the plural *les provinces* (also in Mme. de Sevigné). In reference to England chiefly in expression of the London newspapers, or of London writers who 'rate the provinces'.

1678 Butler tr. *Barbier's Lett.* (ed. III.) 91 This occasion gave all the wits occasion to say Provinciaux; that is, Fools. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 118 Those opinions are drawn by the small-coach, to regulate all matters of taste for the provinces. 1844 Thackeray *Fraserian's* xiv, She had...started the provincials

with great relief and had come back to London. 1824 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (ed. 2) III. 341 The provinces differ from Paris to the extent of the world's width. 1880 *Pioneer Mag.* Nov.-March 28 In the provinces, as in London, Liberal journalists outnumber the Conservatives. 1880 *Fortnightly Rev.* Aug. 1. 89 I have even known a New York paper speak of the rest of the United States as 'the provinces'. ... [see PROVINCIAL a. 4]. 1898 *Cosmopolitan* 'the provinces' ... [see PROVINCIAL a. 4]. 1898 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 240 Mr. Pastor's company all came back from giving pleasure to what English writers would call 'the provinces'. *Glasgow* is what English writers would call 'the provinces'. 1898 *Lond. Times Cl.* 1553/1 The full force of the Bench is required to deal effectually with the work in London and the provinces.

6. *Nat. Hist.* A faunal or floral area less extensive than a 'region'; a sub-region.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 19 Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants ... are found elsewhere. ... Such areas are termed Provinces of Distribution. 1885 Lydd. *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 98 The sea and land may be divided into distinct areas or provinces, each peopled by a peculiar assemblage of animals and plants.

II. 7. The sphere of action of a person or body of persons; duty, office, business, function, department.

a 1626 Bacon (J.) *Elis. Hist.* (Heinr.) 460 This is not a subject for the pen of a monk, or any such ordinary writer. ... Certainly this is a province for men of the first rank. 1631 Hobbes *Leviath.* xxix. This word province signifies a charge, or care of business, which he whose business it is, commendeth to another man. 1702 Clarendon's *Hist. Reb.* I. Pref. 2 It is a difficult province to write the History of the Civil Wars of a great and powerful Nation. 1773 *Life M. Francis* 30, I soon solidly, and devoted myself to Province I was given very early in. 1775 Sheridan's *Scud. Journ.* III. 190 (*The Critic*) My province was to carry home the goods. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 143, I presume it is within the province of our Practice. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1829) II. 103 It is neither in my province, nor in my power, to remedy them. 1808 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 160 The province of the cook, is to dress the meat according to the various customs, and to dish it up in an elegant manner. 1829 Macaulay *Mod. Eng.* v. II. 622 Jarvis had invaded the province of the legislature. 1880 M. Robertson *Lowland Sc. Mod. xix.* How he had secured an entrance ... it is not our province to enquire.

III. *fig.* from I.

8. A department, division, or branch of learning, science, art, government, or any subject.

1709 Berkeley *The Theory* § 103 The two distinct provinces of sight and touch. 1710 — *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 107 Thereby great provinces of speculative science ... Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. 1758-82 J. Watson *Rep. Prize-ess.* 4 H. 12, On this early heft the more peaceful provinces of his art, to become a royal, fatherly and saintly part. 1838-9 Hallam *Mod. Lit.* IV. xi. 28 § 16, 140 In the province of medicine and polite letters, some tendency towards a medieval league to appear. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* (ed. 2) II. 1 (1879) 304 In the provinces of Aesthetics and Morals.

†9. *Zool.* and *Bot.* A sub-kingdom. *Obs. rare.*

1826 Owen *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* I. Prel. 4 Illustrations ... will be found, by the chapters on the Articulate Provinces and other parts of the 'Lectures on Invertebrates'.

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, belonging to or pertaining to a (or the) province, as *provincial town, coast, island*; **province-like**, *adv.* quot. 1809.

1648 R. Symonds *Diary, Rom. & Hom.* (1859) 164 Having visited under the Province Seal my grant of my Manor of Haveil. 1758 L. Lyde in *Mem. Trade.* (1858) 24 There was a regiment of province men came up to Halifax harbour. 1778 S. Tolmache *Diary* (1898) 20 We eat supper and breakfast in Province room. 1783 J. Wesley *Jrnl.* (1898) VI. 514 Going down the coast to the province-state at Shandois. 1804 Kendall *Trav.* III. 225 The bay itself ... is contracted by what is called the province-lines; that is, by the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, which is the southern boundary of Lower Canada.

Provincial (prəvi·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *provincial* (1381 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *provincialis*, f. *provincia*: see prec. and -al.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a province or provinces.

1. Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical province.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 56 For whilus forsoth is bi bispis Patente ȝit be lasse ... ȝeal for be shrifte. To lere prestis prouincial & pardoner ferst bere. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 40 Pe wymmen ... prayeden, to whom, as to be generall lore to prouynce-lords. 1483 Caxton's *Cato*, Eng. (E. 1900) 356 If the cause were deuised in the prouyncyal counsel of lyuynge. 1599 Hooker *Ecclesiast.* v. Wks. 1648 I. 220 The charges of the Indian bishops ... for a competent provincial portesyllard any lake of scripture to bee translated into the vulgarest tongue. 1680 Dugd. in *Antiquary's Comm.* 10 It was necessary to have a Jewish counsel, either provincial, or general. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4451/4 A Provincial assembly we call lawful convocation of the pastors, doctors and other elders of a province. 1849 Malden *Libon.* 28 Wks. 1850 III. 441 Nor Presbytery but Arch-Presbytery, Classical, Provincial, and Diocesan Presbytery. 1708 *Amurry Panegyr.* 91, xxxvii, A Law made in a Provincial Synod is properly termed a Provincial Constitution. 1837 Hussey *Papal Power* 1. 4 By the usual means to appeal from a provincial judgment of his case.

2. Of or belonging to a civil province, *e.g.* an ancient Roman province, or a province of a modern country or state; rarely, of an English county.

1599 G. B. (Quart. *Prophe. Concerns.* 13, I am a poore wretched rudeling, and no prouincial man, neither warden of any company. 1633 T. Stukeley *Pan. Hist.* 1. ii. (1640) 38 By the persuasion of the Provincial rebells. 1657 W. Sclater *Eccl. Govt. Eng.* 1. iii. (1758) 4 In this provincial way of Government of Britain, under the Roman Lieutenants. 1691 Temple *Misc.* iv. iv. *Poetry* 36 The common People (and that Lacks language) still, but blended with the base alloy of their Provincial Speech. 1796 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 283, I believe that place has more of the stuff of a good provincial capital, than any town in England. 1804 *Edinb. Mag.* XLV. 352/2 At the head of these four provincial Kings (of Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught) was placed a supreme Monarch. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. viii. 307 The provincial land was necessary to the union. 1874 Parker *Goth. Archit.* vi. 183 These round towers, or campaniles of Ravenna seem to constitute a provincial type.

b. Of the American provinces or colonies of European states, *esp.* of the British colonies; colonial. Cf. B. 4 b. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 208 At a Meeting of the Deputy Governour and Provincial Council. 1780 *Mass. Acts & Resolves* (1892) The whole regiment, and no small part of the provincial forces, which remained in Canada. 1784 *Amer. Id Quarterly on Govt. Maryland* 18 Like the provincial oaths under which we, whose patriotick love preserved us from perjury. 1796 N. Strong *Freedom* Sec. 1. 13 Elected ... to represent the County of Bergen in Provincial Congress, to be held at Trenton. 1811 Pasmore *Lect. to Amer. Audiences* 11. iv. 301 The word *provincial* was, with a near approach to accuracy, often applied to your Thirteen Colonies, while they were still dependencies of Great Britain. 1898 E. E. Green *The Provincial Corps of the King's Colonies of N. A.* Pref. 3 The term 'Provincial Governor' has been chosen to designate the chief executive of the Royal and proprietary colonies.

†8. Having the relation of a province to a sovereign state. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 193 He being a Prince of a Prouincial subiection. 1614 Wilkins *Alc. Eng. Epist.* (1651) 383 As of the aforesaid Countries called Angel or Angelen, now provincial to Denmarke. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* Ep. Ded. 1 The Arguments of it [this Book] is Provincial to Physick. 1683 Trotter *Frnl. Albion* 9 *Albanian* Epic. 106 Nor! I, 170 The other parts of it ... are still as much provincial to Holy Land ... to the state of the Roman Empire. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. ii. 3 (1737) 7 The whole Provincial Britain ... was ... divided into Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, and Flavian Caesariensis.

4. Of or belonging to a province or provinces as distinguished from the nation or state of which it or they form a part; local; hence (inaccurately), of the 'provinces' (see PROVINCE 5) as distinguished from the capital (the usage of which is taken as national); situated in 'the provinces'.

1582 Franckliane, referring only to the provinces of France. 1638 Baker in *Reliquiae Baker. Lett.* (ed. 1) 140 You know provincial[ity] (1674 *Gentl. exercise*) unavoidably greedy. 1674 Davies *Prod. ad Upsalog. Mor. Hosp.* 10 That, like the ambitious monarchs of the age, They give the law to the provincial monarchs. 1702 Gen. Magaz. to *Gentl.* (1864) 16/2 Provincial readers are of three kinds, the first, either Nature or Death, in general ignore absolute from their ... 1809 *Edinburgh Review* (1810) 134 An article in a provincial paper of recent date. 1844 Lit. Illustrated *Lond. Comm.* II. 1 (1880) 100 To Paris and the great provincial towns. 1845 Macaulay in *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 140 Merchants resident at Ireland and other provincial emporia. 1880 Stevenson *Lond. Models* 103 His (Shakespeare's) patriotism was too universal to be provincial. 1880 Freeman *Lect. to Amer. Audiences* iv. 110 In Great Britain there are no provinces, for every spot of the land has equal rights with every other. Little Paddington is no more provincial than London.

b. *transf.* Said of inclosing outside the 'shires'.

1660 White Hall's *Hist. Hartf.* v. 35, I could have made you, sirs, a particular and provincial book; but with this pattern it's exceedingly difficult to attain the correct appearance for the Fifty counties. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 5/2 Good sport has not been confined to the shires. ... Provincial packs have enjoyed their full share.

5. Having the manners or speech of a province or 'the provinces'; exhibiting the character, especially the narrowness of view or interest, associated with or attributed to inhabitants of 'the provinces'; wanting the culture or polish of the capital.

[a 1735 Swift.] A country 'squire having only the provincial accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy.] 1739 Johnson, *Provincial*, ... rustick; unpolished. a 1774 Harte *Eulogius* Poems (1801) 363/2 His rules was awkward; genius he had none: Provincial were his manners and his tone. 1807 Chalmers *Advoc. Misc.* II. 18/2 Christianity is not so paltry and provincial a system as Infidelity presumes it to be. 1814 Hazlitt *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 126 'Thereon Stands' ... for north is ludicrous. It is provincial. 1824 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 77 The provincial spirit, again, exaggerates the value of its ideas for want of a high standard to bend by which to try them.

6. *Provincial Letters*, the collection of letters of Blaise Pascal 1656-7, called (in ed. 1657) *Les Provinciales, ou les Lettres écrites par Louis de Montalte, à un Provincial de ses Amis*, letters written by L. de M. to a provincial of (=among) his friends.

1659 [title] An answer to the Provincial Letters [of B. Pascal] Published by the Jesuites, Under the Name of Lewis Montalt. 1845 Macaulay *Misc. & Mod. Philos.* in *Edinb. Review* (1. 8/2) Whether these may not be something like the *Provincial Letters* of that very spirit which they are attacking.

†7. = Provincial, *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 202 A slight thou it prouyncial manere That lyke is bastarde vyntage.

†**b.** *spec.* Of money of Provins: see PROVENCE, 1800 Ingram *Mem.* 20, 6, 188 Would not this 20*l.* and a Forest of Feathers, with two Provincial Roses on my head Shoes, get me a Fellowship in some of Harvie? 1833 Tom *Broken H.* v. ii, That I myself ... have wrought To coerce thy wanton, this Provincial portent.

B. *sb.* [Absolute or elliptical uses of the *adj.*]

†**1.** A variety of the genus of lackgrammes. *Obs.*

13 .. *MS. Kings* 13 *A. XVIII* (Brit. Mus.) (*R.*) *Provincial.* Est minus color indus qui vocatur provincial.

2. *Eccl.* The ecclesiastical head of a province; the chief of a religious order in a district or province.

1380 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xiii. 278 A gowte hi[m] ȝ. pokehil of pacience for wib Prouincials 'bidde. 1380 Archbp. of York in Todd 3 Treat. *Wyclif* 229 To ellisten di persons, seyntis & warnyngis, & to bise provincialles & to be prouer chapelleyns. 1410 in *Lamb. Chartulary* (1894) 22 Frere William Colne, thanne bonde provincial of the Quater Frers of Scotlande. 1539 Lett. in *Lett. Suppressed, Monasteries* (Camden) 41 We receyved your letters by the provyncyall of the Augustyn Frers. 1599 Sanders *Europlus Quo.* (1626) 62 Their Generalls have under them their Provincialls as Governours in every Province or Tracts of Christendome. 1708 *Enlightener* No. 32. 253 A Hooker in his Country Cottage may be as upright and considerate as his Provincial invested with his Pastoral Staff. 1839 *Prosp. Cyct. XIII.* 111/2 The general [of the Jesuits] receives monthly reports from the provincials, and quarterly ones from the superiors of professed houses.

†**b.** Applied to a procurator (*cf. F. attaché*). *Obs. slang.*

c 1640 [Bernard] *Capt. Underwit* 20, I. Now yeares guifts from subord' virgins and their dine provinciells Whose wittes must be learn'd from our office.

†**3.** The governor of a province. *Obs.*

1590 R. Hickcock *Ordinarie. Wvj* 59 Those Cities which are vsed to fine fees, or accustomed to gratifie themselues to their Provincialls. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 Vices sufficient hau.. to resist the Romane Provincial Furie.

4. A native or inhabitant of a province (Roman or modern); *pl.* auxiliary troops raised in a province; formerly applied to the native Irish.

1609 Conway *Rem.* (1821) 34 They took Roman names when they were provincials. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 228 (Rolfe), Earl of Tyrone) So as if the Spaniards should land the Lord President might be enabled to keepe the Provincials from revolt. 1626 *Lord Bacon* with the Provincials under him. a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 619 The Inhabitants of Arabia Petraea, which were never yet Provincials of the Turkish Empire. 1681 Sedgwick *Disc. A. F.* xxvi. (1689) I. 613 The grateful provincials enjoyed the blessings of his reign. 1808 Pike *Sublime Mission.* 10, (1810) 108 To be sent to America ... to discipline and organize the Spanish provincials. 1907 Gravity [see *Fida fr. China* xi. 241 Mr. Peng was ... the name of his fellow provincials keenly embittered.

b. An inhabitant of the North American Colonies before the revolution; applied esp. to those engaged in military service. Cf. A. 2 b.

1758 *Mass. In Ann. Reg.* 251/2 He embarked upon Lake George with 2000 provincials and regulars. 1758 *Ibid.* 256/1 The French ... collected all the regular troops and provincials, which they could draw from all their posts about the lakes. 1775 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 49 We obtained an exact account of the number of Provincials that were killed and wounded in the battle [at Lexington] of the 19th ultimo. 1816 Rancocas *Hist. U.S.* III. 158, 198 Nine thousand and twenty-four provincials, from New England, New York, and New Jersey, assembled on the shore of Lake George.

5. One who dwells in or comes from the 'provinces' as distinguished from an inhabitant or native of the capital; hence, a 'countrified' person.

1591 Shakespeare *Chorus.* (1737) II. 91 iv. ii. 133 This we may observe in the hardy rustick Provincials. 1775 T. Harrison *Art Reading* 31 n., By the aid of which all Londoners and provincials may ... acquire a just pronunciation. 1845 C. Cuthbert's *Rambles of Cadet* II. 253 On the same principle that, in France, the Provincial distrusts the Parisian. 1865 Lowell *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 23 After that time they each rapidly lose provincials, narrow in thought, in culture, in creed.

†**6.** An ordinance of a provincial synod; also, a rescript addressed to an ecclesiastical provincial. *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Why* are the Rattes (1843) 1 Decrees or decretals ... Or else provincials. 1605 Camden *Rem.* I. 5 And the Kings of Scotland, as appeareth in an ancient Roman Provincial, had their place before Castile. 1689 H. L'Estrange *Addit. Alan. Copes* 111 Considering that Provincials do Undersell, where the Arch-Deacons are subjected to their visitations, diligently to take into their cure ... the Fabrique of the Church.

†**7.** A provincial synod: cf. Province 3. *Obs.*

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 17 A parsie concerning himself occupied by a minister, may appeal to the Provincial and Superintendent, (Presbyteries were not as yet erected). 1647 N. Ballon *Lett. & Treat.* (1840) II. 70 At our last Provincial in Glasgow we resolved to be no longer silent. 1654 Lamont *Diary* (Maitland C.) 71 The first appointed by the provincial of Fife, at Kirkcaldie, 1654.

†**8.** A kind of lizard. *Obs. rare.*

1555 Turner *Paliverie* 301 Take the dung of a Lyzart, (which is called a Provincial) and bruse it into powder.

9. In other elliptical uses: e.g. a provincial newspaper.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 1/1 All four seats included have not commonly given a full report to the Times, and on first-class occasions a full report to the greater provincials.

Provincialate. [f. Provincial *sb.* 2 + -ate 1.] The office or period of office of a provincial: ecclesiastical headship.

1906 *Tablet* 29 Sept. 480 It was during his Provincialate that the fourth Congregation of Westminster took place.

Provincialism (prəvi·nʃălĭzm). [f. Provincial *a.* + -ism. So mod.F. *provincialisme.*]

1. *Politics.* Attachment to one's own province;

its institutions, interests, etc., before those of the nation or state of which it is a part; provincial patriotism; desire for the autonomy of the province or provinces rather than national unity.

1810 *Mist. in Ann. Reg.* 1 1956/2 The prevalence of a spirit of provincialism—and the factions into which the capital was split. 1860 MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* III. iv. The inherent vice of the Netherland polity was already a tendency to decentralization and provincialism. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1026/2 The Welsh themselves admit that the meeting tends to nationalize their provincialism, their separateness, and their pride of pedigree. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 14/3 The keystone of Spanish life, both in town and country, is provincialism. His *pueblo* and his province are infinitely more to a Spaniard than his mother country.

2. Provincial character or peculiarity; the manner, fashion, mode of thought, etc., which characterize a particular province, or 'the provinces' generally, as distinct from that which is (or is held to be) national, or which is the fashion of the capital; hence, narrowness of view, thought, or interests, roughness of speech or manners as distinct from the polish of the court or capital.

1858 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1878) 198 There is a provincialism of mind as well as of accent or nationality of country. 1880 SWEET *Englishman* II. 433 It might be said that there was narrowness and provincialism in this. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 304 Perhaps the narrowest provincialism is that of Self. 1891 — *Democ. Prose Writ. Engl.* IV. 160 Dante was...incapable of intellectual provincialism. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 2/2 The idea was fostered by the London Unionist Press, but that Press was affected with a sort of metropolitan provincialism.

b. *with a* and *pl.* A peculiarity confined to a certain area; a local peculiarity or variety.

1893 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 122 Ecclesiastical architecture has its provincialisms like dialects. 1898 *Baedeker's Cent. Archit.* (ed. 3) p. xxxvii, Windows of this character are common in the northern part of Oxfordshire, and may be considered as a provincialism.

3. *esp.* The manner of speech characteristic of a particular province; with *pl.*, A local word, phrase, or peculiarity of pronunciation which is not part of the standard language of a country.

1793 MASON *Michaelis' New Test.* I. iv. § 15. 196 Inscriptions...of singular service...in explaining the provincialisms and idiotisms. 1798 SOUTHEY in *Biddulph Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 221 Perhaps you will find many of the expressions provincialisms, which are familiar to my ears. 1813 GALLOWAY *Hist.* I. ix. I. 307 The style was thought to be harsh and uncouth; the language full of Lombard provincialisms. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 16 Inchmahome, Inchcolme, and Inchaffray had their provincialisms and peculiarities, as I try the Parisian and Sabine bed.

Provincialist (prōvi·nʃălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A native or inhabitant of a province, or of the 'provinces', as distinct from the capital; = PROVINCIAL *sb.* 4, 5.

Originally in reference to the French provinces.

1698 EARL MARSH in *Bucanfield's Addit. St. Parware* 1. 18 (1874) 37 Provincialists are more troubled at the insolency of an Officer favorite, than at a full insolency committed by a Townsman. 1708 W. HARRIS *W. England* I. (if A book of which the most Provincialists do not appear to be yet sufficiently apprized. 1827 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 102 Such practical shift comes of itself to condemned masters of populations, and it is this which gives the Londoner his advantage over the provincialist. 1834 *Dandies' Mag.* XXXV. 369 He then opened the [ancient Roman] provincialists those burdens which more than have blighted upon them. 1872 H. R. HAWEIS *Thoughts for Times* (1876) 44 His ways are inscrutable to small minded provincialists.

b. (See quot.) *rare*—°.

1880 OGILVIE, *Provincialist*, one who uses provincialisms.

c. An actor in 'provincial' theatres.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 4/3 The grievance of the Theatre Français might well be eased by our 'provincialists', both male and female.

2. A supporter or advocate of provincialism, or of the rights or claims of a province. Cf. PROVINCIAL *sb.* 4, 4 *b*.

1708 CHARLES MORGAN (Bolton) 448 There was only a small party, supported by a few provincialists, in the interest of Middleton. 1716 *Gentleman* 11 Feb. 1/2 The latest accounts from New-York...seem to indicate, that a repeal of the Stamp Act will only increase those provincialists in further demands.

Provinciality (prōvinʃiæ·lĭti). [f. PROVINCIAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being provincial; the pettiness or narrowness of interests, feeling, or view that is apt to be associated with this; an example of this, a provincial trait.

1809 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 225 This Scotch spirit, this provinciality of public zeal, pervades the pamphlet before us. 1814 M. ARNOLD *Rev. de Crit.* 8. (1878) 50 In the lack of the intellectual work of a nation which has no centre, no intellectual metropolis...Alsace is observable a note of provinciality. Now to get rid of provinciality is a certain stage of culture. 1874 — *Lit. & Dog.* Prof. To what we call *provinciality* they [the Worcestershire] abound, but to what we may call *rusticity* they fall short. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 1/2 The petty provincialism, the mere ambitions, and narrow provincialism of too many of his opponents.

b. *esp.* In reference to speech or writing.

1780 T. WARTON *Obs. Fairie Queene* II. Gen. dissertation. tract. have, added greatly to the provincility, and consequently to the intelligibility, of the poem. 1798 *Anna Seward Lett.* (1811) V. 191 A hardness in sounding the consonants, which mark the provincility of Derbyshire and Lancashire. 1804 *Monthly Mag.* XX. 30 The provincility of their accent...greatly offends the English ear.

Provincialize (prōvi·nʃălaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To write or speak in a provincial dialect.

1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 306 As it appears that Peter provincialized and was somewhat, he probably wrote in the vernacular tongue.

2. *trans.* To make provincial; to give a provincial character or name to.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 171 That nothing be done which would have the effect of provincializing the Islanders. 1839 *Zoological VII.* 2391 Some of your correspondents have provincialized the names of our water-birds. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 4/1 Every branch of [Indian] expenditure, in fact, that cannot be provincialized...was provincialized.

3. *intr.* To become provincial.

1852 *Blackw. & White & Sing.* 1916/1 Men's minds do not always widen, they sometimes 'provincialize' with the process of the years.

Provincially, *adv.* [f. PROVINCIAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a provincial manner or capacity.

1646 J. HOWARD *Letters, Church-reformers* 19 Alsop Lant and Antinomus there ordained ministers provincially to be held. 1680 NEVILE *Plato Redivi.* 79 We have the same Founder from that 28 other Aristocracies have, who Governs but one City, and have no Territory but what they Govern Provincially. 1704 *Addr. Dearborn to Lond. Gaz. No. 4040/1* We...the Clergy of this Province, having been already Provincially Represented to Your Majesty.

Provincialship. [f. PROVINCIAL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or dignity of a provincial in an ecclesiastical or religious order.

1689 WADDINGTON *Flight* iii. 19 His place...was Perfect of the English Mission, which is now by dispensation from the Pope converted into a Provincialship. 1879 *Quart. Rev.* CXLVII. 2 The Father General of the Society of Jesus...had conferred the Provincialship upon Thomas White. 1887 E. FALCON *Life F. Howard* 74 The provincialship was made an honorary title.

Provinciate (prōvi·nʃiĕt, -ʃi,ĕt), *sb.* [f. L. *provincia* PROVINCE + -ATE 1.] = PROV.

1827 G. CRABBE *Cath. Emig.* Cornw. 463 Filling the office of the provinciate from 1808 to 1820.

† **Provi·nciate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 2.] Reduced to the state of a province.

1631 R. MACWARD *True Narr. Voy.* (1797) 19 Reducing the isles to their own LAWS, Religion and Laws, but only with a provincial STATE.

Provi·nciate, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a province or of provincials. Hence **Provi·nciated** *ppl. a.*

1649 MILTON *tr. Herodian* (1670) 201/2 Severus, He means the Provinciated part of Britain. 1692 BOHUN *Diabolus Oxon.* 47 When there was a Design to Provinciate the whole Kingdom. 1783 W. F. MARTIN *Hist. Maj.* II. 392 The greatest part of Britain becoming provinciated. 1881 W. HARRISON *Hist. Surrey Hunts.* 304 The provinciated Britons were employed to run down the woods.

Provine (prōvi·n), *v.* [ad. F. *provigner* (3rd s. *provigne*), *-vaigner, -veigner* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), f. OF. *provain*, mod.F. *provin*—L. *propāginem* young shoot, slip, or layer. See PROPAGATE *v.*] *trans.* To propagate (a vine or the like) by layering. Also *absol.*, and *intr.* in *pass.* sense. Hence **Provi·ning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 31 Now who to provyne is not the worst [L. *Nunc et propago vere docetur*]. *a* 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Engl.* II. iv. (1589) 74 The father and maister sendeth three out to conples as it were by provining or propagation. [Marginal Provining, or propagation, is when a man bendeth a branch of a...tree into the ground to take roote, to layer.

Proving (prōvi·ing), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see PROVE *v.*; also 3 **proofunge**, 6 **prooving**. [f. PROVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of PROVE *v.*

1. Testing, trial; probation; † experience. Now *arch.* or *in dial.* (See also 6.)

c 1325 *Spec. Gp. Worse.* 331 Man, wolney make a god proofunge, What to him be lyuinde ling? *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lii. 10 Put in hal Hild the saueure to fayre saule... and knawis it be prouynge. 1380 WYCLIF *Ser.* I. 3 The proovyng [1388 proeuyng] of goode hidde wordely goodnesse. *a* 1400 *Medit. Fathers* 16 High proeuyng of our fay. 1500 *Stanbridge Mf. Huddersf.* 1366 [Hic] fiel kyn esay se sone till fortune proeuyng. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 267 (Iron-smith) Proving...tends to handling each barrel with a ball of its own size upon an anvil *powder* as the ball weighs. 1848 THOMAS *Mirac.* I. (1882) 210 A proeing of men's vnsperance...in the midst of abundaunce.

† **2.** A proof, a demonstration. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Sunt preuhinge is þet hes wes mochel eie, þet herdd se oftenes.

3. The obtaining probate (of a will).

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 93 For proeyng of testimentys. 1532 ENGLAND *Pract. Wills* (1912) II. 125 The probate maister of proeving, publishing, or as we call it, proving of Wills.

4. The action of showing to be true, genuine, or valid; demonstration.

a 1225 FADR *Another St. apist. Ezechiel* 336 The proeing of good works doth neither make for purgatory nor against it. 1897 WESTCOTT *Gospel* iv. 78, [ref. to 1 *Cor.* ii. 4] Our weapon...is Proving, 'the assigning of a reason or argument for the support of a given proposition'. 1898 Sir W. CROOKES in *Daily News* 8 Sept. 8/3 It has been said that 'Nothing worth the proving can be proved nor yet disproved'.

† **5.** Turning out; issue; thriving. (PROVE *v.* 12.)

a 1300 SHELTON *Tr. Rasmussen* 183 God gyve it vs good proeynge.

6. *attrib.* chiefly in sense 1, in names of things used in some testing process: see quots.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Proving-press*, an apparatus for testing the strength of hose pipes, and other castings, by pressure. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Proving-machine*, one for testing the resistance of springs or the strength of materials. *Proving-pump*, a forcing-pump for testing boilers, tubes, etc. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Proving-hole*, a small heading driven to find and follow a coal-seam lost by a dislocation. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 5/2 Experiments are being made at the Sandy Heath *proving* grounds.

Proving (prōvi·ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That proves, in various senses: Trying, testing; affording proof; thriving: see the verb.

1820 *Poems of Ossian* in *Specs. South. Literature* Nos. VI (1910) 2 After experience both of the sensible gentleness and proving correctness. 1830 EDINBURGH *Cent. Cottage* 48 To them, that can such proving bad should make encompass Scripture many ways easy. 1894 H. CAMPBELL *Lone Lake. Many* (C. Scott Perf. 2 The proving argument was in them.

Provinour. In 3 **provynour.** [a. OF. *provenour*, agent-n. from *provigner*: see PROVINE *v.*] A propagator. (In quot. 1450, a multiplier or disseminator of a narrative.)

1426 LYDG. *Ct. Glad. Pelyc.* 127 Go forth thow *Fame*! I send the By all the playes wher thow hast be; I send the to thy *provynour*, Ey ad the gadyn & the toure.

† **Provi·sal.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. as PROVISE *v.* + -AL.] An arrangement, provision.

1641 ESSEX MERCH. 17. *Burrell's Civil Warres* 11. 28 To warn the Gibbonites of making new previsals wonderfully grave.

† **Provi·se,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōvīsi-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE; cf. PROVISO.] That which is provided or arranged beforehand; a provision, arrangement; a stipulation, proviso.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1780) I. 1. 31 Here is the Copye of the provyse for the lyvelode of the Abrehe. 1503 TYNDALE *Faith.* 21 21 The greatnesse sayes make a provyse for his goose...And this provyse hath the lorde he charged not the person disturbyd. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* (1867) A Proviso, *provisum*, i.

† **Provi·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōvīdē-re*, 3rd. stem of *prōvidēre* to foresee: PROVIDE.]

1. *trans.* To foresee; = PROVIDE *v.* 1.

1... in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 108 Men provysyde before the the voyage...shulde come unto Scheteis Hyth. 1545 WILLIAM DUNCE *Cassidori* 54 A Bee of seven or nine Bishoppes not for Nose, providing some counsayle to their estate, drew nere.

2. To provide, furnish, or supply beforehand.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alcop* I. 10, The foxe provysed and brought with hym his wyves.

† **Provision** (prōvi·ʒŏn), *sb.* Also 4–6 with *y* for *i*, *c* for *s*, *ss* for *s* (4 *Sc.* -wisioune, 6 -vysshion, -vytyon, *Sc.* -vision, 7 -vission). [a. F. *provision* (1340 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōvīsiōn-em* a foreseeing, forethought, precaution, providing, prevention, n. of action f. *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE.]

† **1.** Foresight, Providence; *esp.* (with trace of sense 2) foresight carefully exercised; looking ahead. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 For all cometh of Dieus.—Counsel, comfort, discression, and prudence, Provysion for right and providence. 1535 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj/2b, The quality vertue & holy merite ornate Within gramercie with great provision. *c* 1550 H. BALDWIN *Mir. Magistrates* 278 In Nabuz lik. (1610) 63 Glas with good will, and acquire thy sustenance with provision.

2. The action of providing; seeing to things beforehand; preparing, or arranging in advance; the fact or condition of being prepared or made ready beforehand.

1456 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 202 Payed to Joh. Wodeslyf...for provicions and makyng of thees pageauntes of the weddyng of oure Soueraye lady the quene. 1495 *Compt. Lond. Prod.* 13 (Thurnham) paymented the tua prieste with to his avde, ...for provicion, he began to ryche the ordure of the north. 1800 and *Pt. Rutland Pr. Pageants.* v. ii. (1827) 63 Lette both go speed our litle sone, In the provision of the herdesse. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 28. 1655 MAY, Westminster *Cont. Jac.* § 6 According to occasion given and reason offered. *Ex re nata*, and on need of Provision before hand. 1879 STUBBS *Hist. Const.* III. 73 The provision for education...is a right and, indeed, a duty of the state.

b. *esp.* The providing or supplying of necessaries for a household, an expedition, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* 71, This five Princes made no grete provycyon of Bene for to make their pylgrymage. 1557 *Order of Hospitals.* D viij b, Bath provisions and provision as are to be made, as of Butter, Cheese, Herring, Wood, Cole, and other whatsoever. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 125 I would not have him live at his own provision, especially in France: it will hinder his profitings, and study further him with cares how kitchen and market phrases. 1818 *Cruikshank's England's Colonial Cyclo.* 13 It is the same system of population above the provision of necessaries, that is evading for the prevention...of the acts of power.

c. Phr. *To make (a home, table) provision*, to make previous arrangement or preparation *for*, or for the supply or benefit of; to provide *for*. † *To*

put provision to, to provide against (obs.). † *To take provision of*, to have recourse to (obs.).

1431–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 397 The men impressionable ofttime require that he receive some ordinance and provision for his wife and children. *c* 1450 Henry *Wallace* VI. 1160 Quhill ok for him provisioune we may mak. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 422 Be wardeyns eveld.. pay for their costeme xiid. ech tyme that provisoes ought to taken hom ech charge ij. vjde. sholl be hom. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxvii. 110 Ther ye shal fynde a grete provysion ther dayly, thus shall ye ther dayes be passed, ne shy self shall nede within the yle. 1502 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 441 All this season the kynge of Scotlande made great provision to entre into France. 1558 *Scripture Enquired* b. 111 xpon to enter into France. 1558 *Scripture Enquired* b. 111 xpon to enter into France. 1558 *Scripture Enquired* b. 111 xpon to enter

victualled, but were still in want of water. 1892 MACPHERSON *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 404 The ships of war were not half manned or half provisioned. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 2/2 We clustered down to the second 'Hoogue'—a sort of provisioned hut—and took what hardtack we could get.

Provi·sioner. [f. PROVISION *v.* + -ER1.] One who provisions; one who supplies or deals in provisions. Hence **Provi·sioneress**, a female provisioner.

1666 HOWARD *Vind. Life of* ☞ 172 Provisioners ... who bring fresh milk to harbor. 1892 — in *Cosmopolitan* XVII. 38 The display was on either side of the provisioner's door. 1888 ROBERTS *Anal. Mix. Indus.* vol. I. 19 Then across the provisioners and ...on the table by the fountain.

Provi·sionless, *a.* [f. PROVISION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no provision; without provisions.

1726 CRADOCK *Zeuxis: Ecstasy at Harlow* 108 The *Ark* (that keen, the night was fenged with frost, And they provisionless) 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 19 June, There is the suffering of those whose interests are directly affected by the strikes, the penniless parents and the provisionless parents.

Provi·sionment. [f. PROVISION *v.* + -MENT.] The supplying or supply of provisions.

1892 SOUTHEY *Hist. Peninsu. War* II. xxiii. 363 His last remaining anxiety was for the provisionment of Barcelona. 1892 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 41 Nothing to the facilities afforded ...towards the provisionment of his capital.

† Provi·sive, *a.* *Obs. rare*1. [f. L. *provīs-*, ppl. stem of *provid-ēre* to PROVIDE + -IVE.] **a.** Conditional, contingent: = PROVISIONAL *a.* 3. **b.** Prudent, foreseeing: = PROVIDENT *a.* 1.

1892 HOOKER *Ch. Comp. Pol. cliii* Declarations ...concerning Future Actions ...Promissive, or Provisive, as for example, 'If this be done or not done this will follow'. 1657 GAUDEN *Tri. Gondolier* 11, 21. 341 God threatens in the Mosaic and Provisive, and his good will to the effective, commissive and promissive Virtue.

Proviso (prōvəi·zō). Pl. **-oes** (5–7 **-os**). [a. L. *proviso*, abl. neut. sing. pa. pple. of *provid-ēre* to PROVIDE, as used in med.L., legal phrase *proviso quod* 'it being provided that' (1350 in Du Cange).]

§ 1. The L. ablative absolute = 'it being provided', used conjunctively. *Obs. rare.*

1398 ROLLS *Hist. & Cir. Com. Law* (1858) 42 Not extending alike for the debts of the party after his death: *proviso*, not to put away the land from his next heir. 1688 HOLME *Cabinet Storehse* II. xiv. 320 If this be an exception, or to be pleaded, *Proviso*, that we conjecture that the Pleader have the great hand in this remarkable Tongue.

2. A clause inserted in a legal or formal document, making some condition, stipulation, exception, or limitation, or upon the observance of which the operation or validity of the instrument depends; a condition; hence, generally, a stipulation, provision.

1467 *Mem. of Hennock Exch.* (Rolls) 401 Item [the price] to be exchange of pewter is 10*s.* 1472 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 84/2 Grauntes made by us...except and forpoted alle of this proviso. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III, c.* 5 Notwithstanding any acte ordinaunce grauntes or proviso in this present parliament made. 1484 in *Travellers Papers* (Camden) 41 With the same conditions and provisoes. *Ibid.* 52 1509–10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII, c.* 15 The said acte of resumption with the Provysoes contayned in the same. 1611 *Hamlet* III. v. 136 Mine promises will not serue the turne. 1632 PRYNNE *Pol. Conseil* (1636) Advt., The studies *per proviso* were such as had precedence in that act (the Act of Settlement). 1685 *Musarum Rosa*, IV. 180 Laurus will grace very well in thy land, with proviso: the ground works well. 1864 BOUTELL *Engl. Ch.* 198 The Major Premiss of the sophism is not true except with a proviso or limitation. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 692 There are some other provisos with which I think it is necessary to guard Austin's analysis of primary legal notions.

† b. *Trial by proviso*: a trial at the instance of the defendant in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, did not proceed to trial. *Obs.*

[1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Proviso*, ...if the plaintiffe or defendant desire in prosecuting an action, by bringing it to a tryall, the defendant or tenant may take out the writte *Juratis* to the Shyriffe: which hath in it these words, *Proviso quod &c.* to this ende, that if the plaintife take out any writ to that purpose, the shyriffe shall summon but one iurie upon them both.] 1708 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 351 The defendant...willing to discharge himself from the action, will himself undertake to bring on the trial.—Which proceeding is called the trial by *proviso*; by reason of the clause then inserted in the shrieff's warrer, viz. '*proviso*, that if they will come to your hands...you shall execute only one of them'.

3. *Mass.* See quot. 1867.

1867 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* (ed. 4) 43 To moor a Proviso, is to have one anchor in the river, and a hawser or cable, which is secured with an hawse chock. 1902 [J.] HAMILTON *Lect. Tactics* II. 1880 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Proviso*, to moor, is to moor vessel to the shore to steady by. A ship will use anchor down and a shore line is secured ashore.

Provisor (prōvəi·zər, -zɔ). [ME. *provisour*, a. AF. *provisour* (1306, 1339 in 1) = F. *proviseur* (1456 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *provīsor-em* a provider, agent n. f. *provīd-ēre* to PROVIDE.]

† 1. The holder of a provision or grant (esp. from the pope) giving him the right to be presented to a benefice on the occurrence of the next vacancy. (See PROVISION *sb.* 4.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Statute of Provisors, the act 25 Edw. III, c.22, enacted to prevent the granting of these provisions by the pope; subsequent laws to the same effect were also so called.

1339 *Year Bk. Mich.* 13 *Edw. III*, pl. 3 (Rolls) 5 Et il...ount pretendu le prohibition, a la request dun provisour,... dit dure le lettre del Eu[e]que...en contempt de Roy. 6 encontre le prohibition. 1390–1 *Act 13 Edw. III*, Stat. iv. Et en cas qe les provisours le Roi ou les gentzes dautres patrons...soient...[en]suis par lieu ordinarie,...somons devers les dites provisours attaches par lour corps. 1 1586 LAMB. *Jr. Fl.* A. 10 340 How to prove with the Pope, Provisours his bounes. 1592 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 252/1 The pension of the Ministers of provisours. *a* 1646 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 345 The King...granted them a Pardon for all offences against the Statutes of Provisors. 1789 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 281, 111 Many and penal laws were enacted against provisors. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 104 Morton had gone beyond the limits of the statute of provisors in receiving powers from Pope Innocent. 1886 L. O. PIKE *Year Bks.* 13 & 14 *Edw. III*, Introd. 62 The Provisor became practically the King's presentee at a time when the Abbey was not vacant.

II. One who provides, purveys, or takes charge.

[In many specific uses in med.L.: cf. Du Cange: *Provisor Ecclesiarum* manager, [also] canon [who] governed and administered; ...*Provisores Eccl[esiarum]*, agent; *Provisores monasterii*, ...'ad quos pertinet temporis providere'; ...*Provisor Monasterii*, qui thesaurus Monasterii continet [etc.].]

† 2. One who is in charge; a manager, a supervisor; an agent, a deputy. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 124 There be too many such, I guess, That lich unto the purtenaunce That wolde have prive governaille, To rule how they is such a time, Which is worth to lese. *c* 1440 *Pr. Parvulorum* 2. 5 Whan how hast child...he shal be bi provisours, by vse ordeyned in al thinge. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. II. Kyn. Thus kynge is not wel furnysshed that hath here no wyues but ordenyte delyuerye vpon suche wyf...was prouyseres of al the regyone. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) 134 b, And euery wyfe is prouyseur dedeuerk.

† 3. One who provides or cares for another; a provider; a guardian, protector. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Example, Virt. viii.* xlv, A kynge to be...Vnto his subiectes...a good prouysour. 1600 HOLLAND *Tr. Livy* xxiv. 1 *Cicle of God* xxii. xxv. (1620) 724 The promises are the conditions, or the husband vnto his wife; parents vnto their children and masters vnto their seruants: and they that are prouided for obey. 1633 H. CAMPS tr. *Pineda's Treas. Invis.* 322 The poor Homeleſſe, Caſper Zeyer, who termed himſelf Auditor Generall of the Indians, ſpoke Prouiſory of the deceaſed and Orphalins, and Superintendent of the Treaſure of Malaya. 1677 [see PROVISORSHIP]. 1730 T. BOSTON *Three Conc. Coven.* (1771) 161 Their Shepherd, Provision, Protector, King, Husband, Head.

† 4. One who has charge of getting provisions; a purveyor; the steward or treasurer of a house, a monastery, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1296 *Acc. Ld. Wardr. Treas. Scot.* I. 190 Item, ...gifen to the Gray Freris prouisour in Stirkeda, for the lauging [etc.] ls. 16*s.* 1304–5 *Exch. Privy Council Scot.* II. 363 The saidis seruandis rebellis, and prouisour of vaine Seruingis Lordbanen. 1308–9 *Ibid.* III. 43 The said Alexander being provisour of the saidis houssis...payment sould have been maid to him. 1384 *Doc. Eris Colin*, and others provisouris of victuallis. 1632 HOUSE OF COMM. (1660) 196 The Caterer formerly, or Provisor generall of Hogsdon for the parish. 1683 CITY *Ambassadors*, *Ambassadors* 136 Provisor General of Pork for the Army. 1848 MOLESW. *Rem.* (1878) I. *Luther* 360 Iohn Rietzer of Wittenberg, provisor of the Cordeliers.

† 5. = PROVISIONER 1. *Obs. rare.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1599) 84 The army...hat little dispatch of victuals, especially the prouisors of the Venetians to put them ordinarie pay more in the settlements of Italians. 1596 HARVEY tr. *Commen* (1614) 180 In touching these prouisors whom they send to peruse with their armies vppon the land.

6. *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastic assisting an archbishop or bishop, and acting in his stead; a vicar-general; a deputy-legislator.

[Cf. Du Cange: *Provisor Officialis*, Qui olim vices gerit, nostris *Grand-Vicaire*.]

1580 FLEMYNGE *Narration in Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xx. 311, I was sent for, and brought before the Bishop, the two Inquisitors, and the Prouisor. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 411 The Bishop of Mexico, and his Prouisor. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 292 The Lord Nicholas Dauzel Generall Prouisor and Inquisitor in the Kingdome of Castile. 1629 *Canterbury his Appeal*, 22 Where all the Inquisitors...sit in their seates of Maiestie, and heare causes from the Prouisor, as they vse to doe, or deputy Ordinary of the Diocese. 1803 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 625 D. Francisco Castanedo, Canon of the holy Church of Jaen, Provisor and Vicar-general of that diocese. 1840 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) II. 18 A Roman Catholic priest...on his way to Guatimala by invitation of the Provisor, by the exile of the Archbishop the head of the church.

Provisorily (prōvəi·zərili), *adv.* [f. PROVISORY + -LY2.] In a provisory way; provisionally.

1822 *St. Papers in Cross. Eng.* 256 The statutes must provisorily be suspended. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 308 It was only...he admitted provisorily. 1890 *Monist* II. 150, I then formed provisorily the view that Nature has two sides—a physical and a psychological side.

Provisorship (prōvəi·zərʃip), *rare.* [See -SHIP.] The office or position of a provisor.

1823 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* v. 3, What's my place? The provisorship o' the horse? 1897 R. BAGOT *Hist. Canad. Eng.* x. xxvii. (1904) 201 The King took no graces thereby to confer Church livings by Provisorship.

Provisory (prōvəi·zəri), *a.* [ad. F. *provisoire* or ad. med.L. '*provisōri-us*': see PROVISOR, -ORY1.]

1. Subject to a provision or proviso; conditional. 1801 COLLIS, *Provisoire*, provisorie, conditionall; implying a limitation, including a proviso. *a* 1825 J. GOODMAN *Penit. in the Spirit* (1866) 442 'Abide in me, and I in you'; if we take it provisory, Abide in me, and know that I shall then abide in you; if he be able to join, or that I may abide in you. 1837 MOORE RICH *Wait-Treat* 101, 'If you'in time'—so, each provisory parenthesis was in my mind.

† 2. Granting an ecclesiastical provision. *Obs.*

1650 WESTON *Anc. Plea Mon.* 344 He was likewise by the Popes provisorie Bulles, translated to Canterbury.

3. = PROVISIONAL *a.* 1.

1788 JAMESON *Mech.* (1819) II. 190 There remains an expression in the *Annot.* that it is provisory only. 1830 R. KNOX *Blizard's Anat.* 103 Bichat, M. Desgenettes, and others, have admitted that there external and internal ossifications are provisory. 1895 *Daily News* 20 June 5/3 It has been resolved...that the commission of a Provisory Government will be the best way out of the difficulty.

4. That makes provision for eventualities.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 101 To communicate secrets, delivered to her in sincere confidence, and imparted by her agents with equal caution, and provisory care, was the choicest occupation of her life.

Provo, Provost (*pseudo*), a spelling of PROVOST, representing a pronunciation after F. *prévôt* (*prevo*, formerly *prévost*): cf. PREVOST *sb.* 7.

c 1875 WILLIAMS (Ch. Builder) *Smoke Fiddler Age* Why, bless my life I laugh when the court-concordat shows, To see the husky fusses dance provost;...To see the tester of cellar mark you give. 1892 *Stage Examiner* 6 The Prisoners were immediately put into the Provo's Custody. 1893 *Lond. Gen. Ntn.* 418/2 Bonnie Baldassare...was ...sent to the Provo's. 1896 M. HEWLETT *Prod. Late Rebell.* 7 The Duke ...ordered the seven Rebels should go down into the Wolf, take their final Bodies out and bury them; which the Captain of the Press saw done.

Provocable (prōvō·kăbl), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *provocābil-is*, f. L. *provocāre* to PROVOKE: see -ABLE.] = PROVOKABLE.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxiii. § 3 Vengeance ...cannot properly ...be called the sinne Rebuke should go down into the World, take their final Bodies out and bury them; which the Captain of the Press

and Provocation, and Daily Encouragement to every Man, to forsake Evil. 1648 W. H. Ravisht Zion to Pat. xiii (1892) 183 If the statesmen were true, he had more provocation to call them by some of the hard names which he bestowed upon them. 1658 Phrase Cr. Jesuit 101 In these not appear that we was always the provocation to cruel laughter.

5. The action or an act of provoking or exciting anger, resentment, or irritation.

1350 Will. Gloucs. Ps. xxxi. 2 Harden not yours hertes, as in yr provokacion. 1440 Act 31 Hen. VIII, c. 18 § 2 To the grete derogacion of their owne persons, and the provocacion of the vengible wrath of god. 1618 Bolton Comf. Afflict. (1631) 40 Supposition, that he must be impatient of offence and provocation. 1876 Blackie Musings C. 1876, You ought not to give way to your temper, under whatever provocation.

b. A cause of irritation, anger, or resentment.

1726 Aungier Frederiker No. 40 ¶ 1 Writing is indeed a Provocative to the Enemy and an Allarm to the Ignorant. 1829 Wesleyan Methodist Mag. 1. 178 This complicated provocative! A board of governors consulted. 1878 T. A. Cotton Printed Papers 170 A most irritating provocation in drawn into a torpedo at our feet.

Provocative (*prəvǫ·kătiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [As adj. a. obs. F. *provocatif* (1486 in Godef.), as ad. late L. *provocātīv-us*: see Provocate *ppl.* a. and -ive; as sb. ad. L. *provocātīv-um* neut. sing.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the quality of provoking, calling forth, or giving rise to (const. *of*); *spec.* apt or tending to excite or enrage; stimulating, irritating.

1619 Jas. Tryall Gt. Examples v. Ad Sect. xii. 59 Not to be hasty, rash, provocative, or upbraiding in our language. 1732 Prior Nights of Maudlin, 45 94 The people...provided you with exciting and provocative language. 1810 L. Hunt in Examiner 7 Dec. 769/1 Hand of signalize as provocative of laws. 1832 tr. Simonde's Hist. Rep. xv. 332 Prussia...determined on a provocative policy [instead of neut.]. 1868 H. Pettman Academ. Org. v. 216 Such endowments have not been found in practice invariably provocative of mental activity.

2. *spec.* Serving to excite appetite or lust.

1621 T. Williamson tr. Gentzer's Wise Virginian 63 To write after meats: not provocative things, to enflame and stirre up their beastly lustes. 1789 E. Margaret Gentzer 36 Onions...have been suppressed by modesty, with an unrelishing provocative air.

B. *sb.* **1.** That which provokes, excites, or draws forth; an incentive.

1658 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 118 The Pagans...make the fiery and eager of the English more provocative of oaths and laughter. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 47 ¶ 1 To consider [etc.] the several Provocatives of Laughter in Men of opposite Sexes and Knowledge. 1874 Salmon Infl. Cath. iii. Unity is another provocative of lies.

2. *spec.* Anything that excites appetite or lust; *esp.* an aphrodisiac. (The earliest sense.)

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1808 [bi reuoken sche] provocatyues Tregetrie han lerne. c 1650 Drayton *David & Goliah* 332 His bodie of liquor,...Text to and fro, fill with such pleasure mixes, As they had been provocatives for love. 1790 Bryant *Fr. Etym. Wks.* V. 147 Swallowing many repeated provocatives of cantharides. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xii. 136 Men of polished imaginations ...greedy after riches provocatives.

Hence **Provocatively** *adv.*, in a provocative manner, provokingly; **Provocativeness**, provokingness.

1661 B. D. *Hist. Libertin* 79 To conclude on, ever when he so provocatively reads. 1880 Spectator *New Anab. Ms.* II. 191 A red flower not provocatively in her corset. 1882 R. Dunsmore *Engl. Infinite Engl.* (1884) 63 Sensible of the great Provocativeness, and of the so great Usefulness and Uniformity of it. 1883 Nicholas in 19th Cent. Oct. 598 It is...only when he has lost his temper that the inherent provocativeness comes out.

Provocatory (*prəvǫ·kători*), *a.* (*sb.*). *rare.* [ad. late L. *provocātōri-us*, f. L. *provocātor*, agent-n. f. *provocāre* to Provoke: see -ory².] Calculated or tending to provoke; = Provocative *a.*

1732 J. Taylor (Worst P.) *Satisf.* Wks. II. 321/2 Another motive, provocatory perhaps, otherwise glaring. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 1 It is impossible that provocatory action should be undertaken. 1892 *Times* 2 Feb. 8/6 It is scarcely to be feared that any combative or provocatory course...will be adopted.

†**b.** As *sb.* (See quot.) Obs.

1660 Cowell, *Provocation*, a Prosecutor: a writing, etc., whereby one is provoked; a challenge.

Provocatrix (*prɒvŏkā·triks*). [a. late L. *provocātrix*, fem. of L. *provocātor*, agent-n. from *provocāre* to Provoke. So F. *provocatrice* (Littré).] A female provoker or challenger.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Feb. 4/6 Can this noble...be for England, the provocatrix, that H. Jones conceives her to be?

Provokable (*prəvǫ·kăbl*), *a.* [f. Provoke *v.* + -able: cf. the earlier Provocable.] Capable of being provoked or excited to anger or impatience.

1658 Cleveland *Rebell. Scot.* 2 Tr. 16 The nobility gods, ...being also tractible, and therefore provokable by our neglect of them. 1721 Shuckford *Chron.* xxviii. I. 40 An unruly, changeable, easily provokable, and revengeful man.

Provoke (*prəvǫ·k*), *v.* [a. OF. *provoke-r* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *provoquer* (learned word taking the place of the earlier *provoucher*), ad. L. *prōvocāre* to call forth, challenge, appeal, excite, f. *prō* Pro-¹ + *vocāre* to call.]

1. †**1.** *trans.* To call forth, call upon, call for, (oracles); to summon, invite. Also *absol.* Obs.

c 1412 Caxton *Jason* 19 The gode Jenelik drewe vnther him, and prouoked the golden vnto his ayde and helpe. 1483 *Caxton's Cato*, *Engl.* B1 (1900 ed.), Hermogenes late none ne prouoked to the symposyon. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 30 Homer,...president to his Successors of nature to Augustus & Emperors. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 225 I humbly provoke the Makers to Impeachment before God. 1892 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 551 The Herdsmen...provoke his Health in Goblets Crown'd. 1708 Pope *Ode St. Cecilia* 56 But when our Country's cause provokes to Arms, How martial music ev'ry bosom warms!

†**2.** *intr.* To call to a judge or court to take up one's cause; to appeal (*from* a lower *to* a higher ecclesiastical tribunal). Obs.

1533 Cranmer *Lett. to Sovereign* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. App. 46 I have provoked from his Holyness to the General Councell. 1666 J. Sergeant *Lett. of Thanks* 113 Tertullian in the unlimited ears to the world to provoke to the Scriptures. 1680 Dryden *Relig. Laici* 346 Even Arians and Pelagians dare provoke To what the ostrocism preceding spoke.

†**b.** *trans.* To bring or carry (an appeal). *rare.*

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 3 Where...any of the Kinges Subjectes...have cause to pursue provoke or procure any appeale to the See of Rome.

†**2.** *trans.* To call out or summon to a fight; to challenge, to defy. Obs.

1484 Tret. *Pennycuik* 15 1580 Dees to *Shirley's Comm.* 198 Thou evill he hast provoked to enermenshe. c 1598 Lisander (Phaedria) *Caron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 340 Thair was ane combatt of singular hatrell betuene the laird of Drumlarrick and the laird of Blanchfield quho provokit vther to hairos to fight to dede. 1655-83 Fuller *Hist. Brit.* (1840) I. 363 Tertullian...provokes all the world to combate; if they could. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IX. 152 Swells with applause, and shouting still at noon, He now provokes the sun-gods from the shore.

II. 4. To incite or urge (a person or animal) *to* some act or *to do* something; to stimulate to action; to excite, rouse, stir up, spur on. Also with *simple obj.* or *absol.* Now arch. except in involving sentence of §.

1456-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 41 Rufus Nunatus and the E. [earl] were greatly to the derke off Anselm. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Provokyn, or steryn to wrath, or lothe. 1482 *Lett. Rich. III. Richard* (1906) II. 108 Divers...Writers...for that singuler pride, provokyn and steve divers worthynesse and nobleye to bryng to...people...wil have vnder the Kynges obeisaunce. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* x. 24 Let vs consider one another to provoke vnto love, and to good workes. 1535 Coverdale *1 Kings* xxiii. 26 They ydol lusts, and provoked dyuersnesse with kynges & lordshipes. 1600 Shakes. *2 K. V.* v. 56, 102 Remain prouoked thereto sooner than gold. ? 1800 — *Sonn.* l. The bloody spurre cannot prouoke him on. 1671 R. Bac Wants *True Nonconf.* 20 To alledge, that the Prophets did not provoke to such courses. 1743 J. Mason *Serm.* I. 48 He...provokes them who seek to literality. 1868 W. Pittman *Academ. Org.* 3 In the hope that these pages may provoke others to more forward.

b. *transf.* To stir up, agitate.

1879 Blomfield *Odyssey* xii. 167 And with our Oars in hand provoke it the Deep.

5. To incite to anger (a person or animal); to enrage, vex, irritate, exasperate. Also *absol.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 30 Anddeose Magnus, perceivede that, had occupiede alle Egipte [Tanyras, Assurrus was wroth]. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 17 For all this they synned agaynst him, and prouoked the most hyest in the wildernesse. *Ibid.* xciii. [xcv.] 8 Harden not yours hertes, as when ye grouded in tyme of temptacion in the wildernes. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1756) 251 A shadow provokes the dog. 1713 Ld. Pet *Form. Imitated*, l. 16, (1841) I. 74 You had better let her alone, you will but provoke her. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mountain Nurse* I. 30 Mrs. Mauntry, quite out of patience,...exclaimed, 'you are really enough to provoke a saint'. 1880 Mrs. Kennedy *Fox & C.* I. 47 'Don't provoke me', exclaims Mytie.

6. To excite, stir up, arouse (feeling, action, etc.); to give rise to, call forth.

1533 *Gest Robin Hode* 56 They that provoke any evil deeds ...in their mirth or in jokes with sangis or wordis. 1600 Shakes. *Temp.* v. 8 Ye that my Tale provoke that question. 1633 Wilkins *Gift Preacher* vi. 91 The meditation of his bounty and goodness will be powerfull to provoke you. 1704 Gregory *Nat. Hist.* 117/2 III. 301 Their natures are the opposite way to provoke natural desire. 1804 *Med. Trans.* XII. 263 The discussion it has provoked, and the train of experiments it has induced. 1881 Proctor *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 9, v. 235 The Oxford revolution had provoked the storm, but had no spell which would allay it.

b. *transf.* To excite, give rise to, induce, bring about (a physical action, condition, etc.).

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Provo·ke, *sb. rare.* [f. prec.]

1. An act of provoking; a provocation; a challenge; a cause of offence.

1573 J. Ross *Friendship* 6. 259 (MS.) By just provoke made lawful. 1824 Scott *Let. to Lk. Montagu* 14 Apr., Were you to consider this letter as a provoke requiring an answer.

2. An invitation.

1892 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 373 He regretted to hear that Stanley was not only upon duty, but finally, summing up courage, he lamented a provoke for feasting.

Provoker (*prəvǫ·kəɹ*), *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -er¹.] One who is provoked.

1867 Charles Gives. *Rom.* III. 130 The provoker, therefore, determined that the [athletic provoker...should never more speak to him.

†**Provo·kement.** *Obs.* [f. Provoke *v.* + -ment. Cf. obs. F. *provocamenter* (15–17th c. in Godef.).] The action of provoking; that which provokes, instigates, or excites; a provocation.

1552 Benson *Q. Caroline* 11. 13 b, Thus hast done it without myne procurement [ed. 1570 procurement] of any parte. 1580 J. Hall *Haddon's Answ. Nowell.* 350 Spirituall pitches and provokements to starve vpp such as were fallen. 1597 Bacon *Thanks Lord's Vindicate.* (1630) 280 Gaps...vnequal for the crowne or the preuehement of the Queene his mistresse. 1644 Vane *God's Severity* (1645) 10 Notwithstanding the daily provokements and grievances that are done against him, by the children of men.

Provoker (*prəvǫ·kəɹ*). [f. as prec. + -er¹.] One who or that which provokes (in various senses).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 225 A noble yonge man, How by name...take the battelle for the kynge, and did the his provoker. c 1540 Wyatt *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. 10 My provokers...That without cause to hate me do not cease. 1604 Shakes. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 17 Dukes, Sir, in a great provoker of these things. c 1636 Dr. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 The Fear...is a great provoker of our tears. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 11 Men who are such Provokers of Mirth in Conversation, that it is impossible for a Club or Merry-meeting to subsist without them. c 1880 J. A. Alexander *Gosp. Christ* xxx. (1881) 401 The Redeemer a provoker of temptation.

Hence **Provo·keress**, a female provoker.

1611 Cotgr., *Concitatrice*, a mischeefe; incitresse, provokeresse.

Provoking (*prəvǫ·kiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Provoke; stirring up, incitement, provocation.

1430 Pallad. 250/1 Provokyng to angre, *irritatione.* 1535 Coverdale *1 Kings* xv. 30 With yr provokynge wherwith he displeased the Lorde God of Israel. 1592 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Aguzamiento*, prouoking, stirring vp.

Provoking (*prəvǫ·kiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That provokes.

1. That incites or instigates; provocative.

1430 Pallad. 251/1 Provokyng or movyng to a thynge, *instinctif.* 1630 Markham *Knavery in t.* iv. Provoking dishes passing by, to heighten Declined appetite. 1642 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 52 God therefore left him [Adam] free, not before him a provoking object, ever ahme to his eyes.

2. Causing anger or irritation; exasperating, irritating.

1640 J. Eaton *Zanah & Magor* (1641) 163 As he shall be provoked, so he will be provoking and cruell. 1658 *Whole Duty Man Prol.* (1684) 6 The abuse of money, which is of all the most provoking. ? 1704 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett., to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 25 It is a provoking thing to think...we should always be number so many days after. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. II. 597 This answer, for more provoking than a direct refusal. 1884 Pater *Ess. Jane Eyre*, unquestionably, must have been a very provoking younger brother.

Hence **Provo·kingness.**

1611 R. Hunt *Lay. Florence* II. 2. You take Ways ...enlarged provokingness to wreak it.

Provo·kingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².]

1. In a way that incites, instigates, or tempts.

1619 G. Sandys *Trans.* 38 The women did so, when abroad,...; for then to be along [was] assumed for provokingly licentious. 1730 A. Hill *Adv. Poetry Epist.* 12 What they daily learn, and see, so provokingly praised.

1887 J. Ashby-Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1891) 201 When rosy lips, like Cupid's bow, Assault provokingly invite.

2. In an irritating manner; so as to cause irritation; exasperatingly; to a provoking degree.

1706 Mrs. [? Addison] *Diary of Nice...* He smiled a little provokingly, and said, 'We agree'. 1880 Gilbert in *Mayfair Mag.* XXIV. 238 Your progress becomes provokingly slow and laborious.

†**Provolu·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. type **prōvolūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōvolūtus* to roll or tumble forwards, prostrate oneself (before another).] A tumbling down; prostration.

1669 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* v. xvi. 6 This Anniversary Profession therefore of a Penitent upon the floor at the feet of a Synod Confessor...is no part of true Christian Discipline.

Provost (*prōvŏst*), *sb.* Forms: 1. 3 *prafost*(*?prēf-*), -*ust*, -*last*, -*cast*, -*fost*. *β.* 1 *prōf*(*?prōf-*)-*fost*, 2–6 *provost*, 4 *prouast*, *prouse*, 4–6 *provast*, *Sc.* -*wast*, 4, 8 *prowes*, 5 -*veste*, 5–6 *prowest*, -*voste*, 6–7 -*vist*, 7 *Sc.* -*veist*, 4- *provost*. See also Prevost, Prevo. [Corresponds to OE. *profost* (*?prēf-*), beside *profast* (*?prōf-*), and also to early OF. and Anglo-Fr. *provost* (12th c.), found beside *provost* (mod.F. *prévôt*); representing early med.L. *propositus*, occurring beside and in the sense of *praepositus*, 'a prefect, president, head, chief, overseer, director, commander'; the use of *propositus*, placed, or set before or over, placed at the head, appointed as chief, pa. ppl. of *præponere*, L. *prae* before + *ponere* to place, put.

1. 3 *Cursor Mundi* 19 The gode Ioseph drewe vnther him, and provided the golden vnto his ayde and helpe. 1483 *Caxton's Cato*, *Engl.* B1 (1900 ed.), Hermogenes late none ne prouoked to the symposyon. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 30 Homer,...president to his Successors of nature to Augustus & Emperors. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 225 I humbly provoke the Makers to Impeachment before God. 1892 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 551 The Herdsmen...provoke his Health in Goblets Crown'd. 1708 Pope *Ode St. Cecilia* 56 But when our Country's cause provokes to Arms, How martial music ev'ry bosom warms!

†**2.** *intr.* To call to a judge or court to take up one's cause; to appeal (*from* a lower *to* a higher ecclesiastical tribunal). Obs.

1533 Cranmer *Lett. to Sovereign* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. App. 46 I have provoked from his Holyness to the General Councell. 1666 J. Sergeant *Lett. of Thanks* 113 Tertullian in the unlimited ears to the world to provoke to the Scriptures. 1680 Dryden *Relig. Laici* 346 Even Arians and Pelagians dare provoke To what the ostrocism preceding spoke.

†**b.** *trans.* To bring or carry (an appeal). *rare.*

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 3 Where...any of the Kinges Subjectes...have cause to pursue provoke or procure any appeale to the See of Rome.

†**2.** *trans.* To call out or summon to a fight; to challenge, to defy. Obs.

1484 Tret. *Pennycuik* 15 1580 Dees to *Shirley's Comm.* 198 Thou evill he hast provoked to enermenshe. c 1598 Lisander (Phaedria) *Caron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 340 Thair was ane combatt of singular hatrell betuene the laird of Drumlarrick and the laird of Blanchfield quho provokit vther to hairos to fight to dede. 1655-83 Fuller *Hist. Brit.* (1840) I. 363 Tertullian...provokes all the world to combate; if they could. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IX. 152 Swells with applause, and shouting still at noon, He now provokes the sun-gods from the shore.

II. 4. To incite or urge (a person or animal) *to* some act or *to do* something; to stimulate to action; to excite, rouse, stir up, spur on. Also with *simple obj.* or *absol.* Now arch. except in involving sentence of §.

1456-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 41 Rufus Nunatus and the E. [earl] were greatly to the derke off Anselm. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Provokyn, or steryn to wrath, or lothe. 1482 *Lett. Rich. III. Richard* (1906) II. 108 Divers...Writers...for that singuler pride, provokyn and steve divers worthynesse and nobleye to bryng to...people...wil have vnder the Kynges obeisaunce. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* x. 24 Let vs consider one another to provoke vnto love, and to good workes. 1535 Coverdale *1 Kings* xxiii. 26 They ydol lusts, and provoked dyuersnesse with kynges & lordshipes. 1600 Shakes. *2 K. V.* v. 56, 102 Remain prouoked thereto sooner than gold. ? 1800 — *Sonn.* l. The bloody spurre cannot prouoke him on. 1671 R. Bac Wants *True Nonconf.* 20 To alledge, that the Prophets did not provoke to such courses. 1743 J. Mason *Serm.* I. 48 He...provokes them who seek to literality. 1868 W. Pittman *Academ. Org.* 3 In the hope that these pages may provoke others to more forward.

b. *transf.* To stir up, agitate.

1879 Blomfield *Odyssey* xii. 167 And with our Oars in hand provoke it the Deep.

5. To incite to anger (a person or animal); to enrage, vex, irritate, exasperate. Also *absol.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 30 Anddeose Magnus, perceivede that, had occupiede alle Egipte [Tanyras, Assurrus was wroth]. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 17 For all this they synned agaynst him, and prouoked the most hyest in the wildernesse. *Ibid.* xciii. [xcv.] 8 Harden not yours hertes, as when ye grouded in tyme of temptacion in the wildernes. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1756) 251 A shadow provokes the dog. 1713 Ld. Pet *Form. Imitated*, l. 16, (1841) I. 74 You had better let her alone, you will but provoke her. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mountain Nurse* I. 30 Mrs. Mauntry, quite out of patience,...exclaimed, 'you are really enough to provoke a saint'. 1880 Mrs. Kennedy *Fox & C.* I. 47 'Don't provoke me', exclaims Mytie.

6. To excite, stir up, arouse (feeling, action, etc.); to give rise to, call forth.

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As to the etymological and phonetic relations of the OE. and Teutonic forms, see Note below.]

One set or placed over others; a superintendent, president, head, chief; used generally as an equivalent of the uses of PRÆPOSITUS in ancient and med.Latin, and of the descended terms in French and other languages, and *spec.* as the proper title of certain ecclesiastical and secular officers in England and Scotland, or as a rendering of French *prevost, prévôt*, formerly used to designate various officials: see Cotgr. s. v. *Prevost*, and cf. PREPOSITOR.

I. In ecclesiastical and scholastic use.

1. The head or president of a chapter, or of a community of religious persons; in conventual bodies properly the official next in rank to the abbot, = PRIOR 1 (in quot. *c* 1375 the prioress of a body of nuns); also the chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church, corresponding to the existing dean (but see DEAN† 4). Now chiefly *Hist.*

a. 1380 *Rimbastanus Rede Me, Stuart MSS. 1 cited* Introd. 169 He appointed prebends [MS. *P. 2* 1000 prebendes], Dean [MS. *P. 2* 1000 prebendes] and Provost [MS. *T. 1* 1373 prouoste] of Aldebrough. a 1086 *Charter of Eadmund to Ramsey Cart. Angl. IV.* 235 (Witnesses) Gisa bissop, and Ailfsie abbod, and Wulgeat abbod, and Æthelsi provost.

b. a 1300 *Martyrol.* in *Mus. 40* Ze ordrinc: se þises wæres ord sendde his þeses leofer þe Ezu stiftod, þes stywerne prabeste [*v.r.* prauost]. 1300 *Ang. 136 in MC. Ellesd of Durham* 38 Ze ȝe bid. 1840 *Ib.* 1833. Be vallen wolligen gastes ælcon se wæs ærmon on lareowlan mansad ðæt ze wolden ðæra æðlizes Særa bisceje in his þrohle stilled se prabest ðes ferowe collegiat on Ø cæstr stilne mynn se sanctum sancte. c 1000-1100 [see a. 1380]. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 Se casere ȝe ræsmade to abbot, Stigand prouost, Eadwi þam he wæs swelle god wæs. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints x.* (*Nicolas*) 307 *Pat chosschyne...of his hand he vnd nebe* [Edinburgh 158 ...& we sone gouen hat nome Of pre lauedyrche virgine chose. c 1440 HOLLAND *Howlat* 668 Abbotis of ordouris, Provestis and priouris. a 1500 LYDGATE *Min.* VI. 2 Prophane ... That is a Provoste, or Prebendarie, bothe whan Ministres of the Churche. 1561 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 194 All Deins, Archdeins, Subdeins, Chancellis, Subchantouris, Provestis, Personis, Vicaris. 1841 *St. Acts Chas. I Fisher's V.* 3501 Any dignitie or estate in the priorie and first prebendar of the Collegiat kirk of Crantzphine with advyce and consent of George Lord Forrester of Corstorphine vndoubted Patrone of the said Prebendarie. 1688 R. HOWARD *Arrogancy* 22, 1713 (Broadsheet) Humbly That the Power or Preposition be chosen by the Abbot to whom he must be subject. 1804 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. 10. 168, 300 In place of the deanery [of Lincluden], he established a collegiate church, consisting of a provost, and twelve canons. 1876 *Cornpl. Libr.* 458 The Episcopal Church in Scotland. United Diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness. ...Provost of the Cathedral [Inverness] the Bishop. Dalkeith (Episcopal Church) Parish] John Barron, Provost. 1898 *Statutory Chapter Acts Ch. Engl.* (Statutes) 1. Extract, 40 At York, Rugby the Charter says, on Thomas rebuilding the Canons' Hall he..."established a Provost [*Præpositum constituit*] to preside over them and provide for them".

b. In modern use, a rendering of Ger. *propst*, Du. *provest*, etc., as the title of the Protestant clergyman in charge of the principal church (*Hauptkirche*) of a town or district.

1580 DIETZ tr. *Stählin's Cronn.* 414 b. The Schoens or prebends of that Colledge [at Stuttgart = Tübing] have authority to chuse the Provost, as they commonly call him. 1780 tr. *Pont Thull's Iceland* 173 The powers and interests of Hierarchies...is justly celebrated. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 33 The Dutch clergy consists of bishops, provosts, and ministers. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 307 Suppose...from their two provosts—pastor-bishops of Nürnberg—in the appointment of evangelical preachers.

†**c.** Applied by Caxton to a Mohammedan servants [mistransl. obs. *F. provisire* a priest].

1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* 160, 230 Or the corone lies bye tawren, vpon whyche the prouostes were wonte to goo vp to sprynge Sowne for to warne and somone the people to prayn.

2. The specific title of the heads of certain educational colleges.

In earlier instances, a survival from the ecclesiastical establishments in which these originated; in later instances an extension of the name to subsequent foundations. The title is borne by the heads of Oriel, Queen's, and Worcester Colleges in Oxford, King's College, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin; also of Eton College, and now or formerly of certain other colleges in England, Scotland, the United States, etc.

1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 55/2 The Provost and the College of the same place [Bisnop] 1551-2 *Abp. Parker's Visit.* 6-19 Archdeacons maisters provestes presidentes wardens fellowes bachelores scholers. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 191 Being himselfe provost of the kings colledge in Cambridge. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Protest.* I. v. § 18. 270 That St. Peter cannot lawfully be Provost of Eaton. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 40 There is an University at Dublin...wherein are a Provost and seven Senior and Junior Fellows. 1687 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 42 Mr. professed Theology in the Coll. of S. Salvator at S. Andrews, whereof he was made Provost. 1819 *Orig. Charter Columbia Coll.* (1858) 31 The trustees of Columbia college have, by their petition, prayed that the provost of the said college may be eligible to a trustee of said college. 1876-9 MACKAY *Hist. Ed.* II. xv. 1. § 1. 372 Provost is a post established at Eton by himself, provost of that College. 1898 H. F. MOORE *Hist. Ch. Columbia Coll.* 78 The trustees determined to divide the powers and duties of the presidential office between a president and an officer to be styled Provost.

Transf. 1889 GREG *Cor. Gravelot* x. 120, 121 He concludes with a Curator or Provist of the whole Discipline [Plato's Second College].

II. A secular officer, etc.

†**3.** One appointed to preside over or superintend something; usually the representative of the supreme power in a district or sphere of action; formerly used as a translation of various Latin titles, *as præpositus, praetor, praesunal, procurator*, etc.; also in the sense of vicarcy, prime minister, and the like. Sometimes without explicit reference to his delegated or appointed position, = Ruler, chief, head, captain, etc.: see 4. *Obs.*

a. a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 13 Aug. 142 Valentianus, Duden prafost hire cumene. *c* 1000 MAXIM. *Kimbl.* x. 26 Se romere Iouuin Iohnes prafostes [Vollg. *præpositi*] Alexandriæ Iouuell & chrysolin to Pastasse & hire tweddon. a 1122 *Flor. tr. W.* Wilkins 309/33 *Præpositus*, prafa, uilike grafue.

b. *c* 1378 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Thomas) 9 Quenkilstone...hase kynge that send his prouoste hase Alowy [orig. *præpositum* Athanasi. Vnwilly hes to spare A man, hat he pelton-nes make. 1470-85 *Harpsf. of Virtue* (Lond. MS.) 201 in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840 II. 109 Pylye was gouernor under that peynim tyrde. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Katrin* 111. 1008 The prouost of peris was there also. 1456 *Sir G. Hoton Lanc. Wills* (R.C.P. 88) 2 kinges prouost may haue no more power ne hau his maistre. 1552 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Cross* (1846) 111 A Provoste or Capytayne of men of warre. a 1598 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 382 The grieuous prouoste of Vnkey lande. 1599 *Caraph. Lord.* xi. 69 He [Darius] send his prouost ouerthrowe vilde gold and siluer to bestowinde. 1781 SWINB. *Travels, Hist.* (1892) 27 Thanne Sultanes they ordeyned Provost of the citee [L. *unde prefuyssi*]. 1800 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xx. 189 They Prætor or Provost [*Prætor* rendered Mobilitius, spoke these words. 1850 T. TYRWHITT *Tour Alt Prados* (1856) 145 Five Schoolmasters, some of them...are commonly in the gift of the King, or his Provost or Substitute, in that behalfe.

†**b.** *transf.* Applied to the archangel Michael as leader of the heavenly host. *Obs.*

1423 *Feign. Lovers* (Cantab.) x. 6. (1820) 3. I will bringe him Mich Michael the prouost of heauen. 14.. HOLCOTH *Compl. Lover's Mag* Wks. 1567 III. p. 80, here present Michael gracious. 1501 in *Murdoch Hart. Records* (1896) 108 The holy Archangell Mychell, the provost off paradyce.

4. An officer or official in charge of some establishment, undertaking, or body of men; an officer who had the management of a royal or feudal establishment and the collection of dues; a ruler, manager, steward, overseer, keeper. *Now Hist.*

The title *provost, prévôt* was formerly extensively given in France to officials having administrative and judicial functions: see Littré s. v. *prévost*, and cf. PREVOST 2.

1300 *Ayenb.* 37 Ze grynte [Stiernes] lyuþ ...þe seruyse reuers, prisses, and leuides, and seruyse þet stiþþ to amendes, and wyþstoþ þe tuyes of hire Soudes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth. I.* pr. iv. 6 (Camb. MS.) Tyrgwille provost of the Kynges hous [*regie preefectus domus*]. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1855) 10, 18 And Pilatus, the sone of Kinder, sone of Kaym, was prouost of the lond. 1380— *Ser. Wks.* 13 Wenid in to Kyng, that lyuyde in the tabernacle, to Kenneus, prouost of the kynge. *c* 1400 *Mem. Ecclesiæ Tetfordensis* (1876) 108 Thes ben the Seruyces, Rentes, Medels, prouost, assessiones. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* (1651) The Architect ...is ...the Hed, the Prince, the Director...of all Artificiall wirkes, and all Artificers. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. 80, 278 A Provost over the horses which draw the Artillary. 1611 COTGR., *Prevost des Mareschaux*, the Provost of the Mars; the Iudge of contrauention arising by reason of the Mint, or moving Mintmen. 1667 BOHEMEN, *Acad. Prudes., Anal. Francs Rebelliens*, The provost of the faithful. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3393/2 Mr. Owen Brown, Provost of His Majesty's Mint at the Tower of London. 1788 ESTRUP *London IV.* 330 (At the Mint) A provost...Masters, wardens, &c. 1883 H. GIN *Inside* 10, 11, 197 Believing them [burglars] to be the superintendents of Royal provosts in the collection of the King's revenue.

†**5.** The chief magistrate of a town. **a.** In obsolete or historical uses, esp. (*β*) in reference to French, Flemish, or other foreign cities, in which also it sometimes passes into sense 6.

[In 1135 *Lapsi William. Conq.* (MS. *c* 1245) 1. ii. § 2 If of anyone Vicecomes a provost mediat se houses [de se hoffle]. [And if any sheriff or provost does wrong to the man of his jurisdiction.] *Ibid.* v. Cl. Ki is chained, shewed [ad gyvelet olivet al provost gyvet] per le vescomtes vil den. [He who chains them shall give to the provost for the service 2 pens.]

1200 *Charter Ipswich in Gross Gild Merch.* II. 103 Reddendo per annum vertum et solkam firmam ad festum Sancti Michaelis per manum Gilgeverdi prepositi ad scaccarium nostrum. [transl. I. 7, Paying annually at our Exchequer the right and customary farm at Michaelmas term, by the hand of the provost of Ipswich.] 1292 BRITTON I. 35 § 1 Le prouost de chescune ville. 1306 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 200/2 Les Provos des Villes.] 1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 208/1 The Office of Provost of your Towne of Middelton, to the forsaid Cornelis [Kant].

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 Pe prouost of be toun [Dreuges] wib vnwytyng & drauht, He broute to be prynce vppon his lande pe wrake. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 164 The cristene folk that through the streets weende...hastily...for the Provost wente. 1424 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. xxxviii. 267 The foresayde Charles was sore hated of the prouost of Bruggys. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 238 Than they sent for ye provost of Cleremont. 1597 *Ib. Merchantwife* (1875) The high provost of these marchants... keepth his hoth vnder nothing to all people...conuertynge trade into gaine. 1682 CROWNE *Ib. Provost, Provost the Merchants & Paris*, the Lord Major of Paris; different from the Provost of Justice, who is called, *Le Prevost de Paris*.] 1708 PHILLIPS, *Provost of Merchants*, the chief Magistrate or Mayor of the City of Paris in France.

b. *spec.* The title of the head of a Scottish municipal corporation or burgh; equivalent to *mayor* in England: cf. MAYOR 3.

The provosts of some of the more important corporations, viz. the royal Edinburgh (since 1296), Glasgow (since 1892), Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, are styled *Lord Provost*.

1579 *Acts Parl. Scot.* III. 165/1 Ane Act for the Provest of Edinburgh. 1587 *Chartulary Abbey of Kelso* 1. 1260/2 Sir Andrew Ymmyne provest of the Burgh of Roxburgh. 1599 *Acts Lds. High Privy Counc. Scot.* I. 104 The provest of the toune haueand presone. a 1625 *Fairfax Bulk. in* 10 *Chamber's Poems* (1870) 302 Provosts, bailies, officers, and honorable subsidiaries...Of all this fair throng. 1683 WINGATE *Four Years Time* (Quint. 8 my Wks. 76 T. 8.) I. 92 The provostship and bailies of every burgh. 1699 DR. HICKMAN in *St. Papers* (Camden) 70 A letter of yours directed to the provost and bailies of Edenburg. 1707-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The provost of Edinburgh has the title *lord*. 1806 *Caledon. Court. Jrnl.* 2 Aberdeen...Its civil government is vested in a provost, seven incorporated lord provosts, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and town-clerk, a town-council, and 2 deacons of the incorporated trades. 1882 GRANT *Old & New Edinb.* II. 256/1 In 1377 John of Quhitmure first appears as Provost or Præpositus, on the 18th of May. *Ibid.* 258/2 Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes [c 1566] was the first designated "my Lord Provost"; probably because he was a peer of the realm.

†**6.** An officer charged with the apprehension, custody, and punishment of offenders. *Obs.*

In France many of the officials called *provost* (*prévôt*) were specially charged with the keeping of public order and the apprehension, custody, trial, and punishment of offenders, for which they had considerable powers of summary jurisdiction: hence the military use in 7.

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1611 He tolde hem he permytte hit Partly in presence of barons, O payne and of perelle hit greatte Hem-selfe was. 1549 LD. SOMERSET *Protect.* II. (1892) 184 The king commanded hym and sayd: Prouost, go you owen vagabon well hanged, and pursuers that complayne yor Peace of Crown. 1603 VERSTEGAN *Restit. for M.* v. 151 How many Egyptian Chaulds, led by the Prouost to prison. 1606 *Ib.* ii. 114 Prouost, Chaulde must die to morrow: Let him be hanged with Diuines, and haue all charitable preparations. 1804 E. GRAHAME *Scotland's Hist. Indyes* 10, viii. 330 A few dayes after hee sent a prevost ...to take this Sopranet. 1811 [see 5 a 1615]. 1817 MONTAGUE *Aids.* 10, 184 (Netherlanders Commonwealth) Among the apprehenders, the chiefe are called Prouosts, and they of old had power to hang vagabonds. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxvii, Fetch the provost; unchained another. 1873 J. LAWSON *Voyage* 1671, 274 (Glossary) The provost or Queen's chief [*cf.* PREVOST 2 b].

7. *spec. Mil.* An officer of the military police in a garrison, camp, or the field: see PROVOST-MARSHAL, and *provost-sergeant* in 9.

In this sense usually pronounced *provō* (after F. *prévôt*) and sometimes written PROVO.

1640–1708 (see PROVO). 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* (1838) I. 37, I wish you would send the Provost here. Until some of the plunderers are hanged it is vain to expect to stop the plunder. 1844 'J. S. WARTER' *Ecclesiast* 44 Perhaps she had been eaten by lobsters...owing to her superior position as the wife of the Provost.

b. Short for *provost-cell*: see 9.

1890 in CASE, *Dict.*

†**8.** An insolent fooling master. (See F. *prévôt*.)

1542 ANDREW *Terence* i. (Arb.) 17 Of force...there is not many Masters to teache it, with his Pronomes [*Donat. Ars. min.*] prouosers] Virbes Scholers and other names of asse and Schole. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Revels* v. ii, Wo. ...do give leave and licence to our provost, Asotus-Polypragmos, Asotus, to play his master's prize, against all masters whatsoeuer. 1613 in Simon *Queen & Poet.* iv. 14 § 22 They which desire to be taught as their admission are called scholars, and, as they grow more vain they take degrees, and proceed to be provosts of schools.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **provost-cell**, a cell for confining military prisoners; † **provost-place**, in phr. *to sit provost-place*, to preside; † **provost-seal**, the official seal of a provost of a borough; **provost-sergeant**, a sergeant of the military police: cf. sense 7.

1900 Western Suppl., *Provost cell*, in the British service, a military prison for soldiers confined, by order of the commanding officer or by sentence of court martial, for periods not exceeding forty-two days. 1798 J. WALSH in *Gentl. Mag.* (1799) LXIX. 492 If the proud gentleman that thinks himself highest should happen to sit "provost-place as they call it, he sits at the head of his table in all the uproles of unmasked ill-nature. 1788 *Cal. Ann. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 372 Under the "Prevgat seal of the said city. 1888 *Engyd. Brit.* XXI. 809/2 The "Provost Serjeant is to cause the prisoners to wash themselves once a day.

Hence, chiefly *nonce-wds.*, † **Pro vostage**, some legant duty in some country; **Provostess**, a female provost; in *quot.* (after Ger. *propstin*) applied to the prioress of a (Protestant) conventual foundation; **Provostorial** a., of or pertaining to a provost, provostal.

1768 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 282 The duty Provostage of Bilbao, and those belonging to the other eight districts of Biscay...and deliverable "provost-age is 3 per cent. upon all fish. 1904 WESTC. GAZ. 10 Mar. 2/1 The diamonded apartments are hung with the portraits of the Abbesses since the Reformation. ...One looks instinctively for Agnes von Rüdigenmoos's and she, having been only "provostess, is missing. ...Certainly she is the lady of Quedlinburg. 1899 *J. Strang Glasgow & Clyde* (1898) 222 During her "provostorial sovereignty the provost bought was purchased.

[*Note.* The forms of this word in the cognate continental langs. are OHG. *profoster* (> cats in Norweg.), Icel. *profastr*, *Norw. provast*, and, Mhg. *provast*, and *provest*, and *provest*, Du. *provst*, MDu. *provester*, and, Du. *provist* (*provijst*), MLG. *provest*, *provist*, *prost*, MFris., MDu. *provest*, MDu. also *provest*, Du. *provost* (*provoost*), OHG. *probost*, mod. MHG. *probst*, Ger. *probst*, *propst*; all in west. senses. It is not clear whether the OE. *profost* was historically connected with any of these, except as representing the same Latin word; *profost* stands quite alone. The length of the stem-vowel in OE. can only be determined by inference; most lexicographers have marked it as long, as in OE.; but

Fugatchee (*Land. dor Gr. Lat. Lehrwerte für Akiosef*): given reasons for short *a* and *e* in Stevens and Naylor; the *o* in Gar. and Du. against also to have been short. *Provanchier* taken *provost* as root, late L. or Romanic *profectus* from *profectus*, and *prophet*, late L. or Romanic *profectus* from *prophetus*; which same gave OHG. *profast* and all the continental cognate forms. The early 12th c. *provost* = *provost* might seem either the OF. *provost* or the Anglo-Fr. *provost*. While the Teutonic kings have favoured the *provost*-form, the Romanic have preferred the *prophet*-form. *Provost*, though in earlier times they had also form in *pro*-. Cf. OF. *provost*, also *provoust*, *provoust*, *provoustz*, *provost*, *provoust*, *provoust*, *provoust* (Godef. Compl.), Anglo-Fr. *provoust*, mod. F. *prévôt*; Pr. *prebost*, Sp., Pg. *preboste*, It. *provosto*, formerly also *provosto* (Florio.)

Pro·vost, *v. rare.* Also prevo' (cf. Prove). [f. prec., sb. sense 7.] *trans.* To hand over to the provost-marshal to be dealt with summarily and (formerly) to receive corporal punishment. Hence **Pro·vosting** *vbl. sb.*

Apparently a short-lived word until *c* 1832.

1827 Magaz. Miscellany *Mem. Captain* II. 108 *d* 241 Men found to be incorrigible, have first been prevented, then marched forth disgracefully by beat of drum from their regiments. 1829 C. Shaw *Mem.* II. xxxv. 341 There is a good deal of provosting, all which I rather oppose, as it prevents serious punishments. 1830 A. Somerville *Hist. Polit. Lights* II. 82 His (an officer) was a finished enemy to provosting. *Ibid.* 87, 242 In four months he had been thrice disarmed, and once flogged by sentence of a court-martial.

Provostal (prō·vōstăl), *a. rare.* [f. Provost *sb.* + -al, after obs. F. *prevostal* (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. *prévôtal*.] Of or pertaining to a provost.

1611 Cotgr., *Prevostable, prevostall*, of a Provost. 1856 Blackw. Glengyle, *Provostry*, of or pertaining to a Provost. 1908 in Pamphlet. 1915 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 6 It is necessary to be keptd...that no 'confession' will be counted in any summary or provostal hearing by the sentence of such a duty as the 15th, and such a step as Friday.

[Provoster, coined for Provost.

The quot. cited in Richardson from Ascham *Toxoph.* is given as *o*, Provost 3, q.v.

a 1660 Fuller *Worthies, Buckingh.* (1662) i. 131 Fitlow and Provoster of Eaton.]

Provost-marshal. Also 6 **prophoost-**, 6, 9 **-martial.** [f. Provost *sb.* 6, 7 + Marshal *sb.*, commonly held to be an irregular representation of OF. *provost des mareschaus* (*de France*), 'provost of the marshals (of France)', 13th *c.* in Littré: see Note below.]

An officer (= Provost 6, Provost 2) attached to a military or naval force, whose duties and powers have varied at different times and in different countries. Now, in the army: An officer appointed to a force in camp or on active service, as the head of the police, having duties which include the preservation of order, the prevention of pillage, the custody of prisoners charged with offences till trial, the carrying into effect of the punishments awarded, etc. In the navy, the 'Master-at-Arms' of the ship in which a court-martial is to be held (being the Chief Petty Officer in charge of the ship's police) is appointed by warrant Provost-marshal for the occasion.

1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 231 They were...arrested before the prophoost marshal and examined, and then, upon their severe confession, condemned to die. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 120, The lords Dacres...sent forth the Provost Marshal, which executed with prayer rehersed the foresaid ordre. 1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 102 Tak the provestis, and ane thairof to pressonner, and deliver thame to the Provest Marschell. 1590 Garrard's *Art Warre* 137 They shall by the Provost Martiall be punished. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxii. xxiii. 772 Amongst whom was Hanno also the Provost Marshall. (*prophetes*), a noble young gentleman. *a* 1640 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 341/2 The Boatswain serves for a Provost-Marshal. 1708 Phillips, *Provost-Marshal*...also an Officer in the Royal Navy, who has charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea. 1803 Wyndham in Geo. Rose *Diaries* (1860) IV. 422 The appointment of Assistant Provost Marshals, I am sorry to say, is far too necessary. 1841 Hamilton *F. Simple* lii, I was put under the custody of the provost-martial. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 251 The Officer appointed to the situation of Provost-Marshal has the rank of Captain in the Army; the appointment is one of great responsibility, and requires the utmost vigilance and activity. 1847 Gen. H. Foster in *Cent. Mag. June* 202 Provost-marshal's guards seized all available soldiers...and impressed them into the service. 1908 *Admiralty Manual of Court-Martial Procedure* 23 The Convening Authority...shall, by warrant, appoint a provost-marshal to take the accused into his custody and safely keep him until he shall have been delivered in due course of law.

b. Used as equivalent of obs. F. *provost des mareschaux* and of other names of semi-military officers of public order.

1580 Hollybande *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn provost de mareschaulx*, a provosts Marshal, that hath in charge to hang vp theeues. *a* 1600 Florio in R. Mair *Life Sir Lancpr* to Ld. *Protocol.* I have been provost-marshal twenty years, And have made of 29 a thousand of those rascals. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* vi, They have the pales for the object of fear and execration; only worse hangings in France, unless it were their masters, Tristan l'Hermite, the renowned Provost-Marshal, or his master, Louis XI. *Ibid. passim.* 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 260 A provost-martial of the name of Archill traversed Swabia and Franconia...; it is calculated that within a small district, he hung forty evangelical preachers on trees by the roadside.

c. The chief police official of some of the colonies in the West Indies, etc.

1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 121, 204 Governors and Officers in the West Indies...Peter Fortin Esq., Provost Marshall. *Ibid.* 205 Bermudas...George Talbot, Esq.; Secretary and Provost-Marshal. [Given also as the title of an official in Barbadoes, Leeward Islands, South-Carolina.] 1908 *Whitaker's Alm.* 330 The Bahamas...Provost-Marshal and Commandant of Constabulary. *Ibid.* 341 Barbados...Provost-Marshal.

(Also. The functions of the *provost des mareschaux de France* in the 15th *c.* appear to have been those of a military provost-marshal, although they were subsequently extended and changed; thus Cotgrave also explains *Provost des Mareschaux* as 'A Provost Marshall (who in other both inferiours, Judge, and Executioner) punishes theeberdes bankbeate, Cheaters, Free-booters, high-way robbers, lasie rogues, or vagabonds, and such as weare forbidden weapons'. Littré has '*prévôté des maréchaux*, an officer appointed to watch over the safety of the highways within the limits of a *gîte-royale*, called also *prévôt de la maréchaussée* [i.e. *provost of the marshalsea*]'; in which the military functions have disappeared. For these Littré has *prévôté de l'armée*, *prévôté des régiments*, and in the 1877 *prévôté générale de la marine*, and *prévôté maritime*. The 15th *c.* *F. provost des mareschaux* might have been rendered 'marshals' provost'; but it was easy to see how it became *provost-marshal*, within certain limits under the influence of court-martial, into which perhaps under the influence of *marshal and martial*, whereby we find also *law marshal* and *provost martial*, showing that the latter was sometimes at least taken to be 'war provost'.)

Provostry (prō·vostri). *Now Hist.* [f. Provost *sb.* + -ry: cf. F. *Prévosterie*, local name (in Godef.), variant of OF. *prevostrie* the tribunal of a *prévôt*.]

†**1.** The office or jurisdiction of a provost. Formerly applied to a Roman praetorship or prefecture; also to the provostship of a Scottish burgh.

c 1375 Cursor Mundi 21 (Cott. Vesp.) Vnto the *Iugeise* of the *prouostrie* [*gouernaul* of Rome was whilom a grett power, now is it nothyng but An litel name. *Ibid.*, When thyng is now away out cast thatt dyffes prouostrye. 1413 *Pilgr. Lovede Manne's* xxxiii. (1859) 45 He thanke gaynes the the worthy seat of thy prouostry with grete charge and thendeship. 1443 *Abortion Regr.* (1844) I. 104 His office of prouostry yaffeth he hall of the said town. *a* 1630 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1655) 383 There has been a long and old emulation betwixt the two Faculties...for the Wardenry of the middle Marches, and the Provostry of Jedburgh.

2. The benefice of a collegiate provost: see Provost 2 *f*; the revenue derived from such a benefice; rarely, the office of provost of an educational college; = Provostship 2 b. *Now Hist.*

a 1450 T. Bekynton *Corr.* (Rolls) I. 184 *Annexyd and ympod perpetually vnto prouostrie of the saide college Royall.* 1508–9 in H. Green *Somerset Chantries* (1888) 3 The parsonage ther is appropede to the Provostrie of Wells. 1581 T. Grant *Knight* (Cl. Scott. ii. 20 (1828) 246 *An Act of Parliament ordaining all provostries and prebends to be given to scholars.* 1641 [see Provost 2 *f*]. 1722 *Brigade in Norfolk* 46 She had conveyed to her Lieutenant with the Provostry. 1889 Wharton-Duke tr. *Bellenden's Hist. Lords, Cl. Scot.* III. 190 To resign the provostry of St. Mary's and the rectorship of the University. 1898 *Records Chapter Act Bk. Stephen's* I. Introd. 36 In the latter part of its existence, the Provostry of Beverley was a peculiar preferment.

†**c.** The residence of a provost. *nonce-use.*

1885 Liverpool *Lect. vi. Jury in Lib. Scott.*, A request *de domo* in the Provostry [at Trinity College, Dublin].

Pro·vostship. [f. Provost + -ship.]

1. The office or position of a provost: e.g. **a.** of a Roman prefect; **b.** of the provost of an ecclesiastical or educational college; **c.** of the provost of a municipal corporation, esp. in Scotland; **d.** of an officer of public order (in quot. as a title).

a. 1446 Lydgate *Fal. Prince, De Fortune* iv. iii. 38 It, Dating that office [viz. of Dictator], all other magistrates were abrogated except the Tribunate or Prouostship of the Commons. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* xiv. 28, (1622) 253 For whom shall any more dignitie warrant, seeing the Prouostship (*praefectura*) of the citie availed not? 1678 Wheatley *Rational. Lit. Prayer* iv. § 22. 1908 The...was annexed to the Provostship of the City of Rome.

b. 1572 in Harrow *Hist. Monkgrange* 381 The prebendarie of the Prime of Dunc...to the provostship of Hemmingburgh. 1593 Latimer *and Sarra. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 67 Hauinge the gyfte of a Prouostrye and a Deanry, and a Personage. 1893 in *Cal. & Times Nat. Collect.* II. 290 The provostship of Eton seems not to be so annexed to the William Bowles. 1831 Wharton *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 199 He was preferred...unto...the Provostship of Beverley. 1874 *Lond. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 194 The Provostship of Oriel-College in Oxford. 1877 Francis *Life Berkeley* 6 Of His created Trinity College in June 1681...His was raised to the Provostship in August 1689.

c. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 190 Dundie...surchargit the said Richeves of his previledgis and maid the laird of Kinghorne provest and capitane of the toun. 1800 Rennie *Mem. Princes* VII. v. 3, 322 The townhall was rebuilt...under the provostship of the continued Milnes. 1892 Simon *Gilbt Murdoch* I. x. 178 On Thursday, June 23, the whole community of the borough (Sprowlie, by-the) elect two bailiffs to take charge of the provostship of the borough.

d. 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* vi, 'And it please your noble provostship' answered one of the clowns; 'he was the very first...to cut down the squad whose his Majesty's justice must deservedly hang up.'

†**2.** A collegiate society, house, or church under a provost. *Obs.*

1560 tr. *Bullinger's Sext. Comm.* IV. 201 A little royal town...containing a collegiate church or provostship. *Ibid.* 202 *Oberndorf*, a provostship of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. *Ibid.* 324 Cappenberg, a noble provostship of Premonstratenses...named in an agreeable eulogium.

Pro·vosty. *rare.* Now only *Hist.* [a. OF. *provosté* (13th *c.* in Godef. Compl.), var. of *prevosté*, mod.F. *prévôté*: = med.L. *prepositatus*; also repr. OF. *provostie* (13th *c.* in Godef.), MLG. *prevestie*, MG. *prabstie*, G. *propstei*, *probstei*, Du. *proosdij*: see -ty.] = Provostry, in various senses; esp. (= F. *prévôté*) the jurisdiction of the *prévôt de Paris*, the supreme officer of the Châtelet, and that of the *prévôté de l'Ile de France*, the chief officer who had charge of the safety of the highways of Paris and its environs.

c 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 30 Syrat the chiefe In Seamonye Of the lawfy of myn[n]e And of the prouosty [*de la prouosté*]. 1483 — *Cato. Lxp.* 183/2 In Philipp hastie taken of the Seignes the prouosty of Alhouardyn. 1495 Vayrand *Serm.* 101. 372 The provosty, or chief rule or office, was to the handes of the citezeyns of Paris. 1850 Caxton *Eyquem* I. ix. 66 One Nicholas Foulis, a Lieutenant to the Provosty of the Isle of France. 1849 Seymour tr. *Froiss.'s Chronicles* 124 Robert d'Estouteville, knight, keeper of the provosty of Paris [*garde de la prévôté de Paris*].

†**Provulgate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *provulgāt-*, ppl. stem of *provulgāre*: see Provulge.] *trans.* To make public, publish, promulgate; to disseminate, propagate.

a 1550 Ramsay *Hous. Fame* (1568) 1316 Thare decrees were proclaimit eane all Italy. 1588 Fraser *Hom. Canticle* ii. 40 Lyons, Leopards, Beares, Wolues, Hyenes, and such lyke...aforesaid being provulgated into these parts of Europe.

†**Provulga·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. of action f. L. *provulgāt-*: see next and -ation.] Publication, promulgation.

1548 Patten *Pal. Pleas.* I. Dedj. A ij b, Some which I thought most worthy the provulgation in our native tongue.

†**Provu·lge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *provulgāre* to make known publicly, f. *pro*, Pro-1 1 a + *vulgāre* to publish, f. *vulgus* the people. Cf. obs. F. *provulguer* (16th *c.* in Godef.).] *trans.* To make publicly known, proclaim; = Promulge. 1510 *Act 2 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 1 Any ordinaries...had or provulged agayust any person. 1539–8 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 22 Any excommengement...or any other censures...to be published, provulged, declared, or put in execution.

Prowesses, obs. f. Prowess.

Prow (prau), *sb.*[1] *Now chiefly literary.* Forms: 6 **proo**, 7 **proe**, **pro**; 6–8 **prowe**, 7 **prov-**, **-o**, 7– **prow**. [a. F. *proue* (in 14th *c.* *proe*, *proel*), or rel. the cognate *proa* (Pg., Sp., Cat., *proa*), or rel. the cognate *proa* (Pg., Sp., Cat., Genoese), in It. *prua*; all prob. ultimately from L. *prōra*, a. Gr. πρῷρα, earlier πρόιρα *proira*. For details, and the pronunciation, see Note below.]

1. The fore-part of a boat or ship; the part immediately about the stem.

1555 Eden *Decades* 230 They had a west and north weste wynde in the proo of their shippes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 199 To unbid the necessitie of turning about in these seas, the ships have prowes at both ends, and are coloured with wax. *Ibid.* 202 A duel-fish...fashioned with a beak like to a large or backe, with a proper sembowed and turned tip: eyes and armed on it were in the prow with a three-fashed yoke. 1620 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 644 He staid the Helene of a Ship for a Soule...Also an Pompeie Dwell the Sonnone or Pro thereof to his colyne. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* v. 178 The bending oars and brazen prow [*rostra ærea*, below]. 1733 Gray *Bard* 74 Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm. 1830 Tennyson *Acad. Sch.* v. The sparkling foam beneath the prow [*rostra iuxta*, Scott]. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wizard in Love* 21 The painted prow and the furious head of the horse. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 171 From this part it tapers to stem, and rises in middles, to the prow and stern. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* xi. 272 Anchors are cast forthwith from the prows, stems laid on the sand.

†**b.** Formerly sometimes applied specially to the fore gun-deck holding the bow-guns, and hence to a discharge of shot from these. Cf. Chase *sb.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

1620 Hexham *Vyage* III. 268 They...came upon our quarter and board: and gaining on that side places out of her power, they sought to lay us aboard. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 20 The Prow is the Decks aloft the Fore-castle, whereon lyeth the Prow pieces. *Ibid.* xiii. 89 Haue him...your prow and broad side so before. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I., *Prow* of a Ship, is that part of her Fore-castle which is aloft, and not in the Hold; and is properly that which is between the Chase and the Loof.

†**c.** Phr. *Prow and poop*, the whole ship; *fig.* the whole. *Obs.*

1581 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvii. (1634) 640 As if the anchoring of Christ vnder Israel were (as the proverbe is) the prow and poope of godlinesse. *a* 1632 in Lithgow *Trav.* vii. 318 Both Prowe and poppe, do answere to the Helme.

2. A point or pointed part projecting in front, like the prow of a ship; *spec.* in *Zool.* = Proma 2.

1598 Barckley *Felicitie*, *Prowe*,...Also a point advancing it self out of a building, as the Prow out of a Ship. 1820–23 Pantoon *Nat. Phil.* (1823) I. 102 If a prow, in the form of a wedge, be drawn through a fluid [etc.]. 1829 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 252 A gushing power dissolves the obsidian's prow [*hos ho vhumên skeuos*]. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 402/2 (*Zoogr.*) The back of the 'C'-shaped ophicleid is the *head* or *trophi*; the points are the *prows* or *proras*.

3. *transf.* A ship, *poet.* (Cf. Kent. *sb.*[1] 1.)

1738 Gray *Propertius* xi. 31 Prows, that late in fierce

Succession must. 1819 Bruce Poems II. Address, At last her father's prows put out to sea.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prow gun, ornament, side*; **prow-decked** *a.*, having an ornamental prow; **prow-shaped** *a.*, of the shape of a ship's prow, i.e. projecting to a point in front.

1842 CHADWICK (*title*) Sp. 102 Way about the neighbour Cyclops their dodgers, by bruze Vessellers "prow-decks" ships. 1790 BRUNTON *Narr.* & *Mil. Mem.* II. 42 The grabs attached as a distance with their "prow-guns. 1838 *Civil Engr.* & *Archit. Trnl.* I. 194/1 High pressure steam, length of stroke, and "prow-shaped bows...are not all necessary for speed. 1859 *Jeffrey's Spat. Mod.* VIII. 210 The small head, with narrow forehead presenting marked interbrowal ridge—the prow-shaped cranium—indicates the worst gutter-logical type. 1853 H. CAREY tr. *Carey's Princ. Soc.* III. 162 Knobs and shelves of sand, which were on the "Prow side.

Hence **Prowal** (prou'l) *a.*, having a prow.

1884 A. J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLIX. 46 A wooden bridge...supported on pillars...grooved so as to look like a row of vessels lowering the current. 1895 K. MAYER *Cap. Ships* I. vii The general shift in which Bow is

[*Note.* The loss of the *r* of L. *prōra* in the Romanic *proa* is universal, but is said to be accomplished in Genoese, which may be the source of the other Mediterranean forms, and of It. *prua* and F. *proue*. See F. *prune* might also represent a Romanic **prōda* (or **prōta*) preserved in It. *proda* prow, which may have arisen from L. *prōra* by dissimilation of *r* becoming *d* after *r* preceding, as in It. *rado*=L. *rārus* rare. But some would refer It. *proda* to OHG. *prord*, *prort* (=OLG. *brord*) point, brink. See Hirt in *Z.f.r.Ph.* XXVIII. 47, and articles there referred to.

The earlier Eng. spellings *prou*, *prow*, point to the pronunciation (prū). But *prow* may also have arisen (prō)=F. *proue*. *Prore*, *prowe*, are analogous to *Dryden* and Scott's *prore* with *before*, *plore*; Shirley with *More*, but also with more; Thompson to adopt with *Dore*, *Roar*, but also with *bore* and *more*. Walker 1791 cites 3 orthoepists for each pronunciation. Smart 1836 gives only (prou). It is possible that there were in 16th c. two forms (prō and (prou), corresp. to Romanic *prora*, F. *proue*, and to F. *prora* respectively, the form (prou) being in 16th c. diphthongized to (prau): but this pronunciation may also have arisen in the 18th c. as in *prowl*, mostly from the ambiguity of the spelling *ou*.]

† **Prow** (prou), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **pru**, **prou**, **prw**, 3–5 **prou**, 4–6 **prowe**, 4–7 **prow**, (5 **prowe**). See also PREW. [ME. *pru*, *prou*, *s.* OF. *pru*, *prou* (earlier *prod*, *prot*, *prut*, *prout*) profit, advantage (= It. *prode*, Sp., Pg. *pro*), substantival use of OF. *pru*, *prou* (*prod*, *prud'*), It. *prode*, *adj.*: see next. Cf. HERBERT 107.] Advantage, profit, benefit, weal, good.

c 1290 *Beket* 726 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 De Sinthesbirien fallen, leden, hevie be klagen Knuit, Forwi under-stunge al be prou hem-self. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5240 Thei ne sparede nouht prou ofonge. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10217 As weyl haue be worlde, be pru, As be vnto. *a* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 178 He lauzte hit also for be comune prow. 13.. *Gawayn & Gr. Knight* 80 Pe neuoz to be hit3 mon3t pryz3 & Gaffle prou3t. *a* 1380 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 7, 130 I shal my self to lurken lodien your That shal turne for youre bale and for youre prow. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxvii. 81 It were bee for his prowe, To thynke on it. 1535 COVERDALE *Lament. Jerem.* (Bodley) II. 14a Dissimblede...be gret him rom, That he wrocte ay for his pinnour and prow. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 31 Yet...gladlye would I coose ye prowe, If in this matter I had halfe the choyse.

Prow (prou), *bef.* 1600 (pro), *a.* arch. [ME. *a.* OF. *prou* adj. (earlier *prod*, *pro*, *prud*, *pru*, mod.F. *preux*, *preud'*), in later OF. *prou*, mod.F. *preux* = It. *prode*, Pr. *pros*, *pros*=late L. **prōdis*, nom. *prōdis* (in Italy), = the first element in L. *prōd-esse* to be useful or profitable, to do good: see PROUD, also the ME. forms PREU, *prou*, *prow*, *prout*, corresp. to later OF.] Good, worthy, valiant, brave, gallant.

(A doublet of the earlier *proud*, *prowd*. Prowess, introduced anew in the French sense, silver *prowd* was republished in its English sense—*singularis*. App. obsolete from 16th c. (cf. PROUD), but the superlative *prowest* was much affected by Spenser, whence it has come down in later poets. Some modern writers have also revived the positive form.)

c 1290 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Comm. Lambeth.* 103 He pat hauep a long mete mikinge to be mouth, pt prow and hardy. *a* 1325 *Prymer Exercise.* 4 *Weet.* (Parker Soc.) 360 Christ, our most prowest Master, beateth diverse of them. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 5 A. 41 The prowest knight that ever hadd old dayes. *Ibid.* III. 58 Proude of his prow valiaunce Thus thus shall rede. 1391 HARDYNGE *Chr. Plan.* xl.vi. vii. The noblest, meekest, and the prowest knight. 1870 MORRIS *E. M.* iv. 322 Angelica His Daughter, sought by many Prowest Knights Both Pagans, and the Peers of Charlemain. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 1. 16 Yet might claim to be the prowest knights in Europe. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* 12. lii. A man more wise of land is prow of hand. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 322 Pelleas to requite with I shout thy praises As prowest knight and truest lover. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 89 Carl Schwenningen was in the plot, And Blücher, prompt and prow.

† **Prow**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 4 **prowe**, **prou**. [f. PROW *sb.*[2] or *a.*; possibly, 'to prow', in *him to prowe*, *the folk to prow us* = 'for advantage to him, to the people'; was mistaken for a verb infinitive. Cf. *prow* sb.[1]] = PROVE *v.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3800 When he hoyng herde of pat vanne, Pat hey neyghed hale pe folk to prowe, He had longyng for hem to go...*pe* drome to Bretaygne for to hrynge.]

intr. To be of advantage; to be profitable or beneficial. Const. *to* or *dative*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 198 Pat 30 king gilt he folk, pat neyghe to England prowe. 1340 — *Medit.* 1050 (Cott.) And to ha fat a fole to wyve, *pat* will ought do hes me hes prow.

Prow, Malay boat: see PRAU. **Prowd**, obs. f. PROUD. **Prowdness**, obs. f. PRUDENCE.

† **Prower**. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **-or**, **-our**. [ad. OF. *prouveor* nom. (13th c. in Godef.), *obl. prouveur*, var. of *porveur* PURVEYOR, f. *porv-*, *purveir* to PURVEY.] 'Purveyor, provider of necessaries' (Skeat, *Notes to P. Pl.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 253 My prouour and my pitteuzien, Piers shal bee on nedw [C. xxii. 180 prouour, purueyour, purueyour]. (1442 PROMPT. *Parv.*, 'p. vbl. 4 Cibil. which was...once have power, ordeyned al that was best for us to have.

Prowess, obs. f. PROSE, prow of a ship.

Prowess (prou'es). Now chiefly *literary*. Forms: 3–5 **prouesse**, 3–7 **prowesse**, **prowes**, 4–5 **prouess**, 5 **prowes**, **-is**, **-ys**, **prouesis**, **prouese**, **-es**, **proes**, **-oos**, 5–6 **proese**, 5–7 **prowesse**, 6 **proise**, **prowse**, 6– **prowess**. [ME. *prouesse*, a. OF. *prou(z)e*, **-aise**, **-oise**, in mod.F. *prouesse* = Prov., Sp. *proeza*, Cat. *proesa*, It. *prodezza*: f. *pro*, *prou*, Prov. *a.* and *sb.* + *-eza*, *-esse*, *-ece*, *-ise*, *-ice*, *-ize*, in mod.F. *-esse*, = Pr. *-eza*, Sp. *-eza*, Cat. *-esa*, It. *-ezza*, *-ezzo*, *-ezze*, *-ezzi*, *-ezzie*, *-ezzie*, *-ezzie

†Prowlery. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ERY.] The action or practice of a prowler; a mode of plunder or dishonest gain; a swindle.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 32 Before the sword of Search-night'd, thirsty-eyed mongrelets, with other thrifty prudences, were decried to our predecessors.

Prowling, *vbl. sb.* Forms: see PROWL *v.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROWL in various senses.

a. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Prollynge, or rekynge, *perambulacio.* 1536 FISHER 230/1 Proffyng for a promocyon, *ambicion.* 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxx. 359 Inuenom'd Hooty...Of his Brethren Proffings much (as well he might) regarded. 1687 *New Atlantis* ii. 194 Much profiting is worthy our great Wages.

fig. 1598 BARE *Thre Lawes* 1564 By prowlynge and besyge ye Scrow walde all haue. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 272 There [could] not be that tendency of Popish Reasons, that forces of Kingdoms and monkeries, that prowling of Officers. 1708 *Daily News* 6 July 6 All the odds and ends that he picks up or his prowlings along the coast.

Prow'ling, *ppl. a.* Forms: see PROWL *v.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That prowls, in various senses.

a. 1565 DRANT *Reply to Kfut. on C. Scottie's K. Shepherd.* No golden Andyrons, ny of treds they ride no gold of thyne. A chest of Danths for prayse prince to vnto their prolling pine. 1607 R. CAWDRY tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 132 Prolling pettifoggers. 1710 *Life of Schilling-Slot* 108 The Prince [of Baden] taught a soldier a, was called a Prolling Parson and of no Effect in Law.

fig. 1580 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1597) 66 The goody oaths and prowling pelfe, that is neare filled. 1687 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 183 A prowling Wolfe, Whom hunger driues to seek new haunt for prey. 1880 EMERSON *Conc. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 264 There are arising eyes, asserting eyes, prowling eyes; and eyes full of loss. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 4/1 The system of prowling labourers may be useful to cabdrivers, and perhaps...contributory to the public.

Hence **Prow'lingly** *adv.* (in mod. dicts.).

Prowns, *obs.* Form of PROWL *sb.* and *v.*

Prowor, -our, variants of PROWER *Obs.*

†Prow'ous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PROW *sb.*² or *a.* + -OUS.] Brave, valiant: = PROW *a.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 50 He bat hetes is with hym shal be prowous and hardy. 1422 *Hoc. Prin. Poli.* 176 By Sparke of the Pepile, a steward may be an Prowe or Knyt of wer.

Prowse, Prowte, *obs.* f. PROUSE, PROUD.

†Prox (*proks*). *U. S. local* (*Rhode Island*). *Obs.* [abbrev. of PROXY: see quot. 1843.] (See quots., and cf. PROXY *sb.* 4.)

1638 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1860) III. 333 Voted, That Capt's Nathaniel Coddington, Capt's Robert Carr, are appointed to open the prox votes on the day of Election. 1766 *Ibid.* VI. 332 Upon this...only one vote will be printed, viz. Proxeorum Freed. C.S. v.v. *Proxies*, The abbreviation *Prox* is also used in Rhode Island, for the Ticket; that is, the List of Candidates at Elections. 1843 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms* 64 Each of the colony as could not attend the General Assembly had the right to send their votes for those officers by some other person: hence the origin of the terms *prox*, and proxy votes, as applied to the private mode of voting for state officers in Rhode Island.

†Prox'eneate. *Obs.* Also 7 -ete. [a. F. *proxénète* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *proxeneta*, ad. Gr. προξενητής a negotiator, agent, agent-v. f. προξενεῖν to be one's πρόξενος (see next), to manage for another.] One who negotiates something, esp. a marriage; an agent, go-between, match-maker.

1599 H. SWAN *Speculum Jud.* xi. 88 (1668) 201 He being the common procurer or contractor of all inward injuries and wrongs betwixt friend and friend. a 1603 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xli. 341 To supply the place of a...Proxenete or Medianer. 1613 T. DOUGLAS *Mar. & Mod. Lovers* 228 He then applies to some respectable matron ...who assumes the name and character of the ancient Proxeneta.

§ Proxenus (*proksinəs*). Also in Gr. form proxenos. Pl. proxeni (-ai). [mod.L., a. Gr. πρόξενος, f. πρό, Pan.-Ø + ξένος a guest, stranger.] In *Gr. Antiq.*, A resident citizen of a state appointed by another state to represent and protect its interests there: see quot. 1842. Hence *transf.*

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xvii. 253 Later use of Alexander, was *proxenos* of Sparta. 1842 SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 450/1 The office of proxenus...bears great resemblance to that of a modern consul or minister-resident...When a state appointed a proxenus, it either sent one of its own citizens to reside in the other state, or it selected one of the citizens of this state, and conferred upon him the honour of proxenus. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxv. VIII. 372 Kibdelus, the friend and *proxenos* of Sparta in Athens. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 5/1 Mr. Childs...has been to them a sort of British proxenus in Philadelphia.

Proxeny (*proksĭni*). [ad. Gr. προξενία, f. πρόξενος PROXENUS: so F. *proxénie.*] The office or function of a *proxenus*; the system of *proxeni.*

1842 SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 450/1 Proxenia...can scarcely be applied to the present day. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. 21, 318 No multiplication of promises for mutual tickets of hospitality between the respective cities. 1850 *Smith's Dict. Antiq.* I. 909/1 The Delphian decree...conferring the proxeny on the Athenian orators Chersis.

Proxically, *adv. Astronomical nonce-word.* [f. PROX + -ICAL + -LY².] In the way of a proxy or substitute; as representing another.

1848 *Sorrows Life* (1848) IV. 113, I must think you an ass, own part, as well as peculiarly for Mrs. B.

Proximad (*proksimăd*), *adv. Anat.* [L. *proximus* + *-ad*: see DEXTRAD.] In the direction of its point of attachment: opp. to DISTAD.

1889 RAMSAY *New Zeal. Mammal.* 183 In both kinds of antennules, Proximad will signify towards the prominent aspect. 1898—*Muscular Motions* 305 Where the clavicular is drawn proximad upon the coracoid aspect of the humerus. 1889 *Smith's Naturalist. Mod. Sc.* VIII. 196/2 The shoulder is pressed forward of the elbow, the elbow is proximad of the wrist.

Proximal (*proksĭmăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *proximus* NEAREST + -AL.]

1. ***a.*** Lying very near or close to something: in quot. *fig.* Obs. **b.** Proximate, immediate. *rare.*

1710 *Philip Quarll* 72 Quadrilaterous on proximal and remote to my inclinations. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1889 *American* VII. 253 The proximal cause of the glory.

2. *Anat.* Situated towards the centre of the body, or the point of origin or attachment of a limb, bone, or other structure: opp. to DISTAL.

1843 BENNETT *New Anat. Nomencl.* 7 The first, second, and third, or what I would call the *proximal*, middle, and *distal* phalanges. *Ibid.* 124 We may...denominate the end (of a limb) which is nearest to the trunk the *Proximal* end, and that which is farthest from it the *Distal.* 1857 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 213 A third bone...articulates only with the carpal bone on the proximal and distal sides of it.

b. *transf.*

1881 D. HANNA in *Standard* 22 Oct. 2/2 The drainage-pipes are...very respectfully...connected at their proximal or house terminations. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 630 A house or bunker made out of an unheaved piece of basalt, generally the proximal portion of some big branch.

II. as *sb.*, *elliptic.* for *proximal end* or *part.*

1886 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*

Hence **Prox'imally** *adv.*, in a proximal position; towards or near the proximal part or end.

1881 DUNCAN in *Trans. Linn. Soc. XV.* 140 The second is partly hidden proximally by the inserting of the side-membrane. 1890 *Alienist & Neurol.* XI. 380 The volume change beginning at the tips and advancing proximally.

Proximate (*proksĭmĕt*), *a.* [ad. late L. *proximātus*, pa. pple. of *proximāre* to draw near, approach, f. *proximus* NEAREST.]

1. Closely neighbouring, immediately adjacent, next, nearest (in space, serial order, quality, etc.); close, intimate (*rare*). 1597 [implied in PROXIMITY 1]. 1722 JOHNSON *Prof. to Tatler* ♦ 46 Words are seldom exactly synonymous...It was then necessary to use the proximate word: for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution. 1858 *Blackw. Mag.* XCVIII. 758 Parts of the valley are distinguished by [the names] of some prominent village. 1884 PERRY *Lect. Disciplines* (1886) 97 Cicero, with which both Assyria and Tyre were in proximate intercourse.

b. Coming next or very near in time, closely approaching.

1845 STRICKLAND CROSS. in *Knysna Herald* (1850) I. 8/2 A shorter form of imprecation for the proximate and future future, 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 13 Feb. 5/2 Increasing loss for their power, the nobles...may have looked to a nearer proximate vacancy. 1889 *Sidney's Out.* 242 The enormous consumption of petroleum and mineral gas...raises the question as to the...proximate exhaustion of the supply.

2. Coming next (before or after) in a chain of causation, agency, reasoning, or other relation; immediate: opposed to *remote* or *ultimate.*

Proximate principle, constituent, or *element* (*Chem.*), one of those compounds of which a more complex body is directly made up, and which are therefore first arrived at in the process of analysis: as *proximate analysis.*

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xii. 124 We hardly conclude that impossible, which we see not in the proximate capacity of its Efficient. 1721 BAILEY (*Hanger*). *Cf.* 6 May, The proximate cause of her breach with Sir Ulic Mackilligen. 1819 COLERIDGE *Chem. Acad.* 121 The proximate principles of vegetable and animal bodies. 1880 WHITCOMBE & HOLT *Crit. N. T. Introd.* § 193 Readings that are explicable by the supposition of a common proximate original.

3. Nearly accurate or correct: approximate.

1798 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 660 The proximate breadth [within] the two. 1883 KNIGHT *Century* I. 161, 360 In assuming for a proximate notion of the extent of the corrupt. 1813, 1901 [implied in PROXIMATELY 3].

†Proxi'miate, *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *proximāre*: see prec. and -ATE³.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Proximate*, to approach or draw neere.

Prox'imately, *adv.* [f. PROXIMATE *a.* + -LY².]

1. In an immediately adjacent situation (in space, serial order, etc.): next: closely.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chronog.* 31/b On that place which neere and proximately thereunto is situated. 1802 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 283 I manifestly drew near...and proximately adored them.

2. In the way of immediate agency, etc.; by direct relation; as the next (preceding or following) term in a series of causes or the like; immediately; opposed to *remotely* or *ultimately.*

1603 DANIEL *Coll. Theol.* ii. v. 105 Was it not proximately to my master Perron? 1647 — *Nat. Ch.* i. x The 8 month Dove removed and continually, it appeared the Sun-beames proximately. 1725 WODROW *Anim. Ch.* 18 Faith...is Proximately necessary thereto: Repentance, Remotely. 1878 GLADSTONE in 19th Cent. Mar. 372 Where our pursuits ...are both more proximately and more deeply concerned than ourselves.

3. With approach to accuracy; approximately.

1883 *Tenants' Pal. Essex.* 12, 76 This ...may proximately be regarded as the amount of gold which England annually requires to maintain her metallic currency. 1901 J. H. ROSE *Napoleon I*, I. xii. 297 The town retains to proximately true of the literary life of the First Empire.

Proximateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact of being proximate; nearness in position.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T. Pt. II.* 107 The question of the remoteness or proximateness to the two extant MSS. remains undecided.

†Prox'ime, proxim, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *proximus* NEAREST, next, adj. f. *prope* near.]

1. Next in position, adjacent: = PROXIMATE *a.* 1.

1650 [impl. in PROXIMALLY]. 1660 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xx. 200 The aggregate parts of the Brain beginning a motion in the proximo fibres. 1832 W. SOMERVILLE *Gentlehead Farmer* 60 They...Would stir proximo and snatch a stolen kiss.

2. Next in causation, reasoning, etc.: = PROXIMATE *a.* 2.

1660 HICKMAN *Body Dis.* 1 284 The punishment is off which is the remote term and the obligation on it, which is the proximo term of pardon. 1693 [—BEAUMONT *On Harvey's Th. Bloods* 1. 48 We must not look after proximo Causes in Nature for it. 1705 WATTS *Logick* iii. 1. § 3 The three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism; and the three propositions the proximo or immediate matter of it.

Hence **†Prox'imely** *adv. Obs.* = PROXIMATELY.

1650 BAXTER *New Disp.* ♦ 192 Although sinning doth proximely include Intellection.

§ Proxime accessit (*proksĭmē aksĕsĭt*). [Lat. phr., = 'he (or she) has come very near (or next).'] A phrase indicating that the person in question has obtained the next place in merit to the actual winner of a prize, scholarship, etc.; hence as *sb.* applied to the person himself, or his position. Also *collog.* abbreviated *proxime.*

1878 LOUISBURY *Hints to Thinkers* I. 41 224, I...was *proxime accessit* for the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge. 1882 for F. LAWRENCE in *Standard* 21 Dec. 3/6 They had...received an honorable mention, or *proxime accessit.* 1898 J. S. CARTER in *Academy* 17 June 486/1 He was the Ireland in his second year, though for the Hertford and the Craven he came out only as proxime.

†Proximi'ority. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *proximo-us* (see PROXIMOUS) + L. *-ior*, suffix of compar. degree + -ITY. (The correct formation f. L. compar. *propior* NEARER, would be **proprietas.*)] The fact of being nearer; greater proximity.

1710 STEELE *Tatler's Lucu.* I. 16, 92/1 If to the Proximity which the Moon has to the Earth, by moving in her Epicycle, there be added that Proximity which she hath in her Excentrick or opposite Angles).

Proximity (*proksĭmĭti*). [a. F. *proximité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *proximitāt-em* nearness (etymologically, state of being nearest, 'nearness'), f. *proximo-us* NEAREST: see PROXIMUS.] The fact, condition, or position of being near or close by; nearness, neighbourhood: **a.** in space.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* L. (1599) 18 The proximitie and neighbourhood of Mytilen with France. 1580 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 4 Times not Contagion by proximity, and hereof had thy self in the shadow of Carnation. 1709 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. 220, 87 The effect of the proximity was a strong adhesion of the bodies. 1841 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 100 Our proximity to Ireland. 1870 JAMESON *Canada Exp. Ladies* (1879) 186 Owing to the close proximity to the sea.

b. In abstract relations, as kinship (the earliest use: usually in phr. *proximity of blood*); affinity of nature, nearness in time, etc.

1480 CAXTON *Ordr's Mor.* xxi. ii, By cause of proximyte I ought bene thare, syth the cometh none nerer beyre than I am. 1502 LD. DACRE in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 2/2 By reason of the nerenes and proximite of blood. 1604 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 327 Marriages in proximity of blood are amongst us forbidden. 1708 WHEATLEY *Discr. Comp. Prof.*, A clark commits and a theft one have a great proximity in modern wit. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 12 201 Nor is it to the duty decided...whether the order of the stable, or the proximity of degree, shall take place. 1878 CLARENDON *Historic Sparks*, 69 The bitterness...are in favour of the Poet's proximity to time to the War of Troy.

Hence **Proxi'mitive** *a.* [irreg., on false analogy] of, belonging to, or arising from proximity.

1888 "H. S. MERRIMAN" *Phantom Fortune* II. vii. 84 To get further from a proximitive influence which was becoming too strong for her.

§ Proximo (*proksĭmō*). [L. *proximō* (sc. *mense*) 'in the next month.'] In or of next month. (Following the ordinal numeral denoting the day.) Abbreviated *prox.*

1833 *N. & Q.* 1st S. I. 22 Of the common phrases ultimo, instant, and proximo. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., On the 3d proximo. 1887 *Times Weekly* 9 Dec. 4/4 About the 1st proximo.

Proximocephalic (*proksĭmōsĭfæ·lĭk*), *a. Anat.* [f. *proximo-*, taken as combining form of L. *proximus* nearest + Gr. κεφαλή head + -IC: cf. *cephalic.*] *prop.* Nearest or next to the head.

1889 *Smith's Naturalist. Mod. Sc.* VIII. 196/2 In paralyzing the hollothuri shoween jobs, carpal bones) was found in the most proximo-cephalic, that is the simplest.

†Proximous, *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *proximo-us* (see PROXIMUS *a.*) + -OUS.] = PROXIMATE *a.* 1.

1588–94 TYNDALE *Lk. Nat.* (1834) II. 300 This righteousness then is the proximous cause spending to salvation.

Proxy (*proksĭ*), *sb.* Forms: 5 procuracie, prokesye, 6 prockesy; 5 proxy, proxi, 6–7 proxi, -ie, -ye, (6 proxe, 7 pocesy), 8– proxy. [= *procy*, contracted from PROCURACY, as *Proctor* from *Procurator.*]

1. 1. The agency of one who acts by appoint-

ment instead of another: the action of a substitute or deputy. = PROCURACY 1, PROCURATION 4.

Chiefly to obt. by proxy, by the agency of another; by or through a substitute; not in person.

c1440 Promptorium Parvulorum, *procuracio*. 1536 PILGRIM, title, *Pilgrimage, procuration*. *a1548* HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 146 b, (Duke) by proxie called the yonge Lady. *1548* WYRSLEY *Apol. Answere* 172 The voice by Proxie hold I not the least. *1647* N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liv. (1739) 124 They...appeared either personally or by proxy. *1761–72* H. WALPOLE *Lives of Painters* (1786) III. 141 Nor content to acquire glory by proxy. *1830* H. MARTINEAU *Man. Peace* II. iv. 168, 174 The marriage had taken place by proxy. *1857* TENNYSON *Maud* I. xxiv. Which latter may even vote by proxy.

†**2.** A document empowering a person to represent and act for another; a letter of attorney. = PROCURACY 2, PROCURATION 2 b. *Obs. exc. as in* b.

c1460 Oseney Reg. 149 By A procuratour, in whos procuracie whan I commyssyoned was [etc.]. *c1470 Henry Wallace* (Rolls) VIII. 502 This proxy ratifit and expremyt, syr John Ramsay, quahar...reknownit hase worde. *1483 Indenture* in St. T. Clark *Curia Ecclesiastica* (1834) IV. 296 A proxie alle thinke fulle auctorite commyssarie in the name Richarde. *1580 Nottingham Rec.* IV. 126 A sufficient proxye or letter of attorney. *1598* ARCHIDI *Parergon* 210 The Warrant and Authority...which we in English call a Proxy.

b. *Spec.* A writing authorizing a person to vote instead of another, at an election, a meeting of shareholders, etc., or as formerly in the House of Lords; hence, a vote so given. (Cf. also 4.)

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 177 The consent of (the) [appui] bones is given by such ones seuerallie, first for Ielandelle...there...for so manie as he hath letters and proxies obteined vnto him. *1642* COKE, *1 Answer to 19 Propos. Anti Ch. Pam.*, 19 They shall not be admitted to sit in the House of Peers, but onely to give their Proxies to such Protestant Lords as they shall chuse. *1648 Art. Peace* 21, in *Milton's Works* (1761) IV. 127 That no Nobleman or Peer of this Realm ...shall be hereafter capable of more Proxies then two, and that their Proxies shall be hereafter totally disallowed. *1808 Hansard's Parl. Debates* X. 1053 The house then divided on Lord Arden's motion: Contents 30, Proxies 32—82: Non-contents 40, Proxies 39—79. The numbers ...being equal, the non-contents, according to the usage of the house, carried it. *1836* EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 62 Has not the Duke of Wellington at this moment...the proxies of fifty peers in his pocket? *1868 Weekly Rec. Lords* 30 Mar. 596/2 Standing Order xxxii.a. Ordered, That the Practice of calling for Proxies on a Division shall be discontinued.

1832 LABOUCHERE *Cat & Ab. Pol. Terms* 28, 57 Representation, in the present political sense, means...holding another's proxy. *1840* ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. iii. 200, I cannot hesitate for an instant which side to take, and I will send you my proxy without a moment's hesitation. *1880 Bacon's Everybody's Lawyer* 1189 Whereas votes upon the authority of an unstamped proxy is liable to the same penalty as the person who executed it. *1900 Whitaker's Alm.* 410 *Stamps and Taxes* Proxy to vote at a meeting, 0. 0, 10/.

3. A person appointed or authorized to act instead of another; an attorney, substitute, representative, agent. (Cf. PROCTOR 2, PROCURATOR 2.)

1614 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxii. § 4 They...thus absolutely intrench them to his Proxy or principall Agent here on earth. *a1618* SYLVESTER *Knight to M. D., Hill* 136 Make mee thy Proxie. *1783* BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 61 *Old Statutes* 32 Hen. 8, that every peer...may make another lord of parliament his proxy, to vote for him as his absence. *1810* WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) IX. 137, I am very much ...flattered by your having been my proxy at the festivities of the Knights of the Bath. *1878* TROLLOPE *Life & Times Hon. Scattergold* (1938) I. iv. 161 Don Pedrigo her uncle as her proxy received the coquin ring.

b. *fig.* of things.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiii. (1840) 89 Where the devil could not be present, the dollar was a sufficient proxy. *a1683* OLDHAM *Famous Sophist. Poet.* Wks. (1686) 239, I should myself have gone Not made my Pen a Proxy to my Tongue. *1833* TENNYSON *Poems, Gipsy of All Periods* (1908) 221 Toilet list sharply lips, a violet French'd as a proxy for a cigarette.

†**4.** *U.S. local* (*Rhode Isl. and Conn.*). *orig.* A written vote for the legislative assembly sent by a deputy: hence, loosely applied to the voting-papers or votes generally (cf. *quot.* 1843 s.v. PROX); and hence to the election or day of election. *Obs.*

1660 (Apr. 16) in *Conn. Col. Rec.* I. 336 The towne of Pyatuxet...then they sent to send Prosper at the Election by their Proxie. *1679 Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1860) III. 30 Voted,...that Capt'n Samuell Gorton and Mr. Caleb Carr shall open the proxies. *1733* DOUGLASS *Summary* (1760) II. 39 (Shrieks I.) Formerly, ...the proxies or votes never exceeded 1500:...and since 1742, the proxies were only 888. *1809* KENDALL *Travels* I. v. 52 The written votes or ballots which through a mistake or else abuse of terms, the nation exceptionally call proxies. *a1816* *Connecticut Nymphs.* (Dickering), Republicans of Connecticut, previous to every proxie you have been assaulted on every side...On the approaching proxie we ask you to attend universally. *1826* PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.* 136 This use of the term *proxies* is not known...to any of the States, except Rhode Island and Connecticut. It is also used sometimes as equivalent to *election*, or *election-day*. *1848* in WORCESTER. *1859* in WEBSTER.

II. †**5.** *Eccl.* Provision or entertainment for a visiting bishop or his representative; an annual payment by incumbents to the ordinary, in commutation of this; = PROCURACY 3, PROCURATION 3. *Obs.*

1534 Hen. VIII in J. Bacon *Liber Regis* (1786) 31, xiiis. Except only suche accustu and perquisit rentis, pensions, ...profits, and fees for offices, as before specyfyed, ys mencyoned. *1662* J. STEVENS *Precedents* 37 The Bishop of Sherb. had a Proxie of 13*s.* 4*d.* payable yearly out of the Commandery of Kells. *Ibid.* 46 Twas noted that the same which we call Proxie or Procurac, is levyed by the Canonicks Prebendaries, because that in every Visitation the persons visited procured necessary provision for the Visitor...But afterwards...Proxies (were) reduced to a certain sum of money payable yearly in the nature of a Pension to the Ordinary, who had power of visitation. *1705* HEARNE *Coll. in Itinerary of Leyland.* The other fifty nobles go to a canon and visitation charges,—proxies I mean. *1848* in WORCESTER *Last. Exc.* [but see PROCURATION 3, *quot.* 1850.]

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: (*a*) *proxy*, as *proxy help, marriage, prayer, vote*; **proxy-man**, = *proxy* 3; **proxy-wedded** *a.*, wedded by proxy.

1696 Grounds Drawn 16 Whether an Oath of Abjuration laid upon the Incumbent Proxy-man, will put an end to this Conception. *1708 Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1860) IV. 108 This act has no reference to proxy votes, which are to be signed according to former custom. *1842* W. H. STEPHENS *Hist. Protestant Ch.* I. 284 Hoon *Mag. Hand Lady* vi, And command with proxy-prayers Mohammed's son. *1847* TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 33 She to me Was proxy-wedded with a lisping babe that might yet die. *1900 Everybody's Mag.* III. 374/1 In all cases of these proxy marriages.

Hence **Proxy** *v.*, *intr.*, to act or vote by proxy (*rare*); **Proxyhood, Proxyship**, the office or function of a proxy or substitute.

a1832 MACKINTOSH (*title*) in Worcester (1846) for Proxy *v.* *1778* in *Dorset Manor & Mansions* (1878) II. 102, 311 My "proxyhood" marks a pompous article in the Rules Countess. *1874* *Baronet's Sons at Under* VI. 224 The same Correspondence, and "Friendship between these Spirits, and their Images.

Proye, *obs.* form of PREE.

Proyn, -e, *obs.* form of PREEN *v.*[2], and PRUNE.

Prozone (*prōzōnik*), *a. Gael.* [prod. f. Gr. πρό, PRO-[2] + ζωή life + -IC; cf. *F. prozonique* (Hatz.).] Belonging to the period before the appearance of life on the earth.

1898 in MAYO *Kapoa. Lex.* *1899* F. M. ERSKINE in *13th Rep. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Territories* (1899) 66 The occurrence of prozoic rocks is one of great interest...We found that the prozoic granite...disappeared altogether in the main chain, except northward.

Prozoöcoprolite, -zygapophysis: see PRO-2.

Prozymite (*prōzəiməit*). *Ecccl. Hist.* [ad. late Gr. προζύμιτης, f. προζύμων leaven, f. πρό before, etc. + ζύμη leaven.] One who uses leavened bread in the Eucharist: a hostile appellation for members of the Greek Church. (Cf. AZYMITE.)

1890 TOMKINS *Stanislas's Ch. Hist.* VI. 416 [At Byzantium in 1054] The two parties called each other by the heretical names, Azymites and Prozymites. *1880 Cath. Encycl.* (U. S.) II. 36 The Latins retorted by the stigma 'azymites' with 'prozymites'.

Prozymogen (*prōzəimōdʒĕn*). *Physiol. Chem.* [f. Gr. πρό, PRO-[2] + ζύμη + -GEN.] A substance produced by certain cells in the stomach of a newt, afterwards converted into a zymogen.

1900 Lancet 11 Aug. 422/2 As the cell passed with its zymogen a new substance—prozymogen—was produced by the nucleus at the expense of the chromatin.

Prs, var. of PSALM 58 *b* and 91. PSALT, PSOL.

Prsan, -sant, *obs.* forms of PRESTE *sb.*

†**Prsance.** *Obs. rare*—[f. *prs*, PREZ, PRON. *a.* + -ANCE.] = PRESENCE.

1350 Will. Palerne 4 *Miscel.* 6150, Y so nilt it neuer fol euh, Pe prsance of Wanoures dwlh.

†**Prse.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 prayse, 4–5 prse, 4–6 prsse, 5–7 prsse. (5 powrse, prowse, 6 prsse, prsshe). [ME. *a.* *Prez*, *a.* AF. *Prez*, *Prest*, *Preyz*; *It. Prez*, *a.* AF. *Prez*, mod.F. *Prêt*, Prussia: see PRUSSIAN, and SPENCE 16.]

1. *Geog.* Prussia.

[*1300 in Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 238 De c de mulctandis omnium dni Prez, quart.] *c1386* CHAUCER *Prol.* 53 Alisaundre atte siedes in Prise. [*1390 Earl Derby's Exped.* 1 Rex tua partem du Barbarye et du Prus. *a 1440* WALSINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 197 Dominus Henricus...profectus est in le Prus.] *1458 Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 165 Of the commodities of Prusse. *1480* CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 214 In this yere [Sir Henry, sir of Emely, sailed into Prus. *1607* DEKKER *Lighthorne* 21 Sir Hollis from Hull...Which had taken (it) accompanied to Prsse.

b. *Of Prsse*: Of or from Prussia; hence, Made (*a*) of Prussian or sprusse fir wood, (*b*) of Prussian leather. *Cf.* SPRUSS *sb.*

[*1390 Earl Derby's Exped.* 229 Pourveantz dombesses assez (achatz communalx) de Prsse.] *1460 Maidstone, Essex Court-Rolls* Rentals 31, No. 4 b, 1 resina de prsse. *1492 Nottingham Rec.* II. 18 Pro cariagio iij*or* sarcofrancor cum prsse. *c1500 Rimeled's Pict. in Hatton Finch Pap.* I An hondreth marks of prsse money ffree.

b. *1448* in *Surv. Wills* (Camden) 10, 3 prsse bottis. *1463 Mod. Ant.* As for the prsse coffre where I wille remayne is my beste place. *1468 Maidstone, Essex Court-Rolls* Rentals 30, No. 3 Alnacloune, 22 pes 1 prsse tabell. *1480 Odd Bundle* 31, No. 4 Attachiatus est per 1 prsse chest. *1508* Harvest *Lamsas's Complaint.* (1633) 201 Of sadest dudes yellowish, like unto prsse Spec. *1580–90* in *Trans. & Collns* I. 330. vol. 3 II. 370 turned into prsshe or spruce beer.

Prud, prudder, -ent, *obs.* F. PROUD, *-er, -ent.*

Prude (*prūd*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. mod.F. *prude* adj. and sb., subst. of a woman in same sense as the Eng. (Molière in Littré), in OF. *prude, proude, preude*, in a laudatory sense, good, virtuous, modest, respectable; either a back-formation from *prudefemme* (cf. PRUDEWOMAN) or a later fem. form of *prud, pro, preu*: see PREUX, PROW *a.*]

A. *adj.* That maintains or affects extreme propriety of speech and behaviour, especially in regard to the relations of the sexes: excessively modest, demure, or prim; prudish: usually applied adversely. Now *rare*.

1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1896) IV. 306, I can't understand what you and my prude Cousin Arabella mean by being below'd. *1732* H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1848) II. 449 He is jealous, proud, and scrupulous. *1900* M. G. GRAHAM *Sue, Life Sept.* (1918 C. (1920) III. ii. 55 The prudest might go and enjoy Vauxhall's *Promised Husband*...under cover of temporarily listening to Cordi's Sonatas.

B. *sb.* A woman who maintains or affects excessive modesty or propriety in conduct or speech; one who is of extreme propriety: usually applied adversely with implication of affectation.

1709 Comm *Carolina Heads* v. 1, For you I have...found the little Insults of Disdained Prudes, that aren't to be perhaps your Friendship. *1709* STEELE *Tatler* No. 102 ¶ 3 *Prudes*, a Comedy Wrote by Female Hypocrites. *1786* MRS. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Aug., She is an actual male prude! *1847* TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 141 If one old bluff should change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for pastime, dowagers for dames. *1880* MRS. HARRISON *Mr. Bilgrad* III. ix. 193 Professional partisans may disapprove our present form.

Hence **Pru-delike** *a.*, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a prude; **Pru-dely** *adv.*, in the manner of a prude.

1708 Freethinker No. 143 ¶ 3 The same idle Chastity, by which the gay Pamphlet censured the prudelike Hypocrite. *1763* WILLIAM (*P. Pindar Esquire*) *Order* 18, as becoming Melancholy's Prude. She more. *1883 Manc. Mem.* Mr. Grant (21 March last year, so prudely gone.

Prude, *obs.* form of PREUX.

Prudence (*prū-dĕns*). Also 6 *Sc.* prevedence, prudens. [a. F. *prudence* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prūdentia* foresight, sagacity, skill, prudence, contr. from *providentia* PROVIDENCE.] The quality of being prudent.

1. Ability to discern the most suitable, politic, or profitable course of action, esp. as regards conduct; practical wisdom, discretion.

1340 Ayenb. 195 Pruidence liheb bare oreb bet hi] on hi lecnp. *c1430* LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 With a mantelle of prudens clad thou be. *1500–20* DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 77 Knawing me, With fortitude, prowdence, and temperance. *c1560* A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) 16, 53, I will ...[pray] hir grantyng to impart It. *a 1639* W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 101 Prudence is a virtue by which a man doth worke rightly to happinesse. *1732* HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 3 Beyond all bounds of prudence and discretion. *1800* FOSTER *Mem. Prof.* I. ii. 81 Were we forget All prudence in your harp. *1850* S. BRAMLY *Rowland* viii, Prudence, the soul's surest sanctuary.

b. An instance of this; a prudent act.

1607 WALSINGHAM *First Lond.* 30 In complight of those wrested prudences, and acted treacheries. *1890* R. BRIDGES-woods' *Coll. Keightmare* (1892) 231 A night when the ordinary prudences and severities of conscience might be...ground behind the precipices.

†**2.** Wisdom; knowledge of or skill in a matter. Cf. JURISPRUDENCE. *Obs.*

c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints II. (*Andrew*) 1029 For...gif 3owre wordis or prudence Do ancors questioned, he sald nocht can in gret grammere. *1580* WYLDE *Bp. Sal.* 2 As ye undoubtedly were traditionable my prudence in the mysteries of Christ. *1588* — *Sac. Proph.* In others episcobis...how maybe he more others making churchills, I leue to the prudence of the reders. *1609* BIBLE (Douay) *Introit* 68, 9 Hasten with your speed, that you may know prudence. *1669* STURMY *Mar. Dict.* 11 (1701) 300/2 He...resigned himself to the most exact prudence of the Magi to be found. *a 1839* E. CASSIO *Addresses* (1858) 235 In his (Webster's) profession of politics, nothing...worthy of attention had escaped him: nothing of the ancient or modern greatness.

†**3.** Foresight, providence. *Obs.*

a 1649 FLETCHER *Athem.* v. xi. § 6 (1616) 320 Thus must it be, either by Chance, or by Prudence. *1683* ROGER *Eng. Nation. Hist.*, vi. 239 To my settled opinion that Divine prudence is often at least concerned in a peculiar manner, about the actions of men.

†**4.** Alleged term for a 'company' of vixens. *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj, A Prudens of vixens.

†**Pru-dency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prūdentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] = prec.

1538 TOTTELL'S *Gram. Introd.* ix. 63, To these are adiu. agaynst the wyfe and maiden haue with reuerence prudencie. *1600* J. PORTS tr. *Hist. Ardres* I. x. 36 Charge to the latter, I call prudency. Due to the wiues eleuen small discretion. *1648* S. HERLAND *Farm* (1758) 72 How many Inclosements expect a period from the prudency of my Courage.

Prudent (*prū-dĕnt*), *a.* [a. F. *prudent* (c 1300 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *prūdĕnt-, -ans* foreseeing (very rare), knowing, skilled, experienced, versed in a thing, sagacious, circumspect, contr. from *providĕns* PROVIDENT, with weakening or entire loss of the notion of 'foreseeing'.]

1. Of persons (rarely of inferior animals): Sagacious in adapting means to ends; careful to follow the most politic and practicable course; having or exercising sound judgement in practical affairs; circumspect, discreet, worldly-wise.

1580 *Wyvar Lodr* vol. I The spirit of this world has more prudent [*Polydore* prudentiores] in her generations than the sones of light. *c* 1586 CALFHILL *Barlow's P.* 1116 How the sisters of light. *c* 1586 CALFHILL *Barlow's P.* 1116 How was so prudent and so honourable. *c* 1450 *Gen. Mysf.* 251, 146 At a prisoni most prudent I present here wemyln Mandeyne of the inne with all the circumstance. 1508 *Mandeley* v. v. (1866) 29 That most prudent Prince King Henry the Seventh. 1567 MAPLET *N. L.* 111 430 So under the prudent Queen Her second Voiage, born at Windsor. 1742 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 58 All such adventurers are condemned by the prudent part of mankind. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 432 The prudent partner of his blood...Wearing the rose of womanhood. 1879 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 74 A prudent man will avoid steering against the stream.

†2. Wise, discerning, sagient. *Obs.* (exc. as included in 1).

a 1425 *Wyclif's Bible* Matt. xi. 25 Thou hast hid these thingis fro wijse men and wore [*MS. New Coll.* sc. prudent]. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 75 Be the assaute of prudent Salamon. 1548 LINACRE *Rudim.* vi. 25 Thou hast hyd these thynges from the wyse and prudent, and hast opened them vnto babes. 1599 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 124 The philosophour societes, quhilk wes ingit to be the maist prudent men in the temporal veith. 1979 W. WARNER *Compl. Familie of Love* Ep. Ded., Salomon the wisest of holy Dauids prudent King.

3. Of conduct, action, etc.: Characterized by, exhibiting, or proceeding from prudence; politic, judicious. *The prudent*: that which is prudent.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. 3202 Reson for prudent werkmenshi...With hyng Thous the story enhaunsed ha. 1579 HANSON *Pract. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 32 They showed not many doubts or scruples, but voted it for prudent government. 1673 *Lady's Call.* ii. 2. § 17 'Tis prudent enough against the prudentest advice, that it comes from those parents. 1707 MARTON *Collect.* 30 Sept. 20 H. 8.) II. 37 'Tis the prudentest Way not to know it. 1730 *Systematic* 149 Then reasoning upon the prudent, he executed a mighty remote matter. Easy thing a mouse. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 22. i. 29 His...prudent and enlightened policy had ever been traversed with ultimate success. 1872 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Dec. 1 There were those to whom Wilkes found it prudent to be gentle.

Prudential (prudē·nʃăl), *a.* (*adv.*), *sb.* [f. L. *prūdentia* PRUDENCE + -AL. Cf. med.L. *prūdentiālis* (9th c. in *Acta Sanct. Boll.* (1887) 644).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of prudence; involving prudence; characterized or prescribed by forethought and careful deliberation.

1641 JER. DIXON *Ep. to Reps. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 107 We must not please up...the Definitions of Prudential Powers, with a Provision of Legal Juncto. 1652 E. WILLIAMSON (title) Arcana Aulica: or, Manual of Prudential Maxims for the Statesman and the Courtier. 1711 *Spectator Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 7 To this I might add many other religious, as well as many prudential Considerations. 1720 *Twelve Lets.* xii. (1820) 217 Here, too, we trace the little prudential policy of a Scotchman. 1863 LANCIANI *Pol. Econ.* iv. vi. (1878) 293 The life of a hotel keeper can seldom be influenced...towards cultivating prudential habits.

b. In New England: cf. next sense and B. 1 b.

1644 *First Cent. Mun. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 173 Power to order in all the prudentiall affaires of the Towne.

2. Of persons: Exercising prudence; (in New England) Appointed to conduct the affairs of a town, society, etc.: cf. B. 1 b.

1632 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. iv. Invis. Prudential men and of a mighty reach. 1658 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1895) IV. 31 It is this day ordered by...the prudentiall men for the affaires of the Towne that [etc.]. 1705 J. SEWALL *Mod. Maxims* 911 In the year 1680, seven men were chosen to take care of the town affairs, under the denomination of prudential men. 1823 INDEP. *Journal* 21 The aim of the Puritans was also directed at this period by a numerous class of more thinking and prudential persons, who never became fanatics till they became enthusiasts.

†3. *as adv.* = PRUDENTIALLY. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Serym* 583 The house of housbonde...at rising wrong prudential, as tolde may & wise.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* a. Matters that fall within the scope or province of prudence; esp. (in *U. S.*) matters of local government and administration for which there is no need to go to the law courts: cf. quots. 1644 in A. 1 b, and 1648, 1795 in A. 2.

1636 *Col. Rec. Massachusetts* 4 Nov. II. 180 Every townshipp, or such as are deputed to order the prudentialls thereof, shall have power to present to the Quarter Court all idle and unprofitable persons. 1640 T. HALL *Loves, Truth & Love* 30 Divers things may be...better, and more safely settled as Prudentials, as Humane Constitutions, than as Divine Constitutions. 1657 *Rutilus Rex*, (1680) VII. 228 Voted that the prudentials of the town is left to the judgment and discretion of the Selectmen. 1718 E. WELLSTOOD in E. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 262 Agreed with Frederick Kenrick...to take the care of the kitchen, and inspect and conduct the prudentials of it. 1841 F. CHASE *ibid.* I. 383 The condition of the College as to prudentials was such as might well have led any one to hesitate to take the helm.

b. Prudential considerations.

1658-9 in Savage's *Winthrop* (1826) IV. 23 Some prudentials much pressed upon us, why we should not call the old Peers. 1708 *Dr. Bray Mem. Devil* v. 2. (1840) 220 Prudentials evidently bore in all his other actings with mankind. 1858 *Buccaneer Lett.* (1858) IV. 363 As regards the prudentials of such an engagement, there will be additional weight more than equal to any additional expenditure.

†c. Prudential faculties. *Obs.*

1679 R. MAGNUS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dan.* Pr. (1865) 4 Will you a man that is not *defective* in his prudentials or will his jewels? 1690 C. MORE *tr. N. Vant. I.* viii He was from his prudentials to providing for his safety.

†2. A prudential maxim or precept; *Obs.*

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* 184 Religion joined to with this Prudentials, and I was convinced [etc.]. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Just.* xiii. (1789) 219 The maxims of that philosophy are everlasting truths; and his prudentials will stand the test in all ages.

Prudentialism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] A system or theory of life based upon, or having chief regard to, prudential considerations; also *pl.* prudential principles.

1832 De QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 321 With respect to Paley, and the naked prudentialism of his system, it is time that...Paley disclaims that consequence. *a* 1860 J. GROVE *Reason, Faith, Duties*, ii. (1876) 18, I have called utilitarianism...superficial, because...it rests as much on mere prudentialism. 1898 A. B. TAPPAN in *Edgewater* July 22 It is better far to have the heart with all its divine hopes than to have nothing in human life that rises above prudentialism, commonplace, and humdrum.

So **Prudentialist**, one who is prudentially guided by, or acts from, prudential motives.

1833 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 402 Mr. Locality, a prudentialist offering his calculations of consequences as the moral antidote to guilt and crime. *a* 1860 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* xxv. (1881) 318 Theologians of man's pre-destinators, prudentialists, etc. 1898 A. B. TAPPAN in *Edgewater* July 22 It is better for us to have the heart with all its divine hopes than to have nothing in human life that rises above prudentialism, commonplace, and humdrum.

Prudentiality (prudenʃiæ·liti). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being prudential; prudential nature or character.

1848 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 9 Being incapable of...sparable circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of others. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 203 Being more practical and subject to those apocryphal prudentiality would allow, at least in public worship.

Prudentially (prudenʃiăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a prudential manner; in accordance with prudence; on prudential grounds.

1641 J. DIXON *Ep. to Reps. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 107 What is Prudentially and Politickly fit for the good and preservation of the whole. 1710 STEELE *Lett. Gentler* I. viii. 72 This he ordered prudentially as well as piously. 1828 *Spectator in Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 372 Marriages...where prudentially dictated. 1855 GLADSTONE in *Wilton Gen.* 26 Sept. 3/2 The consideration of the opinion may have been prudentially postponed.

Prudentialness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PRUDENTIALITY.

1866 J. SPURGEON *Lect. N'castle* 83 The prudentialness of their obligations...was enough to make them necessary. 1881 *Imperial Rev. Nat. & Theology* (title *Addresses* 17 They would have weaved it themselves very...unadherent Judges of the prudentialness of their remedies of Royal Power.

Prudently (prū·dĕntli), *adv.* [f. PRUDENT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a prudent manner; with prudence, circumspection, discretion, or practical wisdom; discreetly, wisely, judiciously.

1580 *Wyvar Lodr* (ed. 2) 8 The lord prudentlie the keapour of worldlynges, for his taskis don prudentlie. 1584 CAXTON *Fables of Bonfant* ii. He doths prudently and wysely whyche taketh good hede to the ende. 1598 STANYHURST *Englond* ii. 5, 141 Naturally prudentlye to be applied to warre and dyscipline. 1634 KATHARINA *Compl. Parnassus* 151 Then I may review...or prudently, as not to prejudice myself. 1708 *Grimm Dict. & F. Ed.* I. 304 Commodus had very prudently divided his forces. 1826 DISRAELI *Cont. L.* II. ii. 88 It sometimes happens...that old officers are never prudently than happily. *Mod.* Owen prudently waited for further news.

So **Prudentness**, prudence (Bailey, II. 1727).

Prudery (prū·dĕri, prū·dri). [adj. F. *prudérie* (Molière 1666), f. *prude* PRUDE: see -ERY.] The characteristic quality of a prude; the character of being prudish; excessive regard for the proprieties in speech or behaviour; extreme or affected modesty or demureness.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 ¶ 2 If she has any Ambition to the Power of inspiring so great a Virtue, she is still to the State of Prudery. 1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 10 Sept., Good ladies long since retired to the country and cattle. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 49, I intend to have infinite fun with his prudery about the microbes. 1813 *Salem Gaz.* 2 July 4/1 A lady in the west end of the town has carried her prudery so far, as to separate the writings of male and female authors in her library. 1880 YEAR, *Last Stud. Study* iv. iv. 174 Sentimental prudery would suffer no women on the stage.

b. *pl.* Prudish acts or words.

1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv. She has stopped my mouth once long with her pruderies and her scruples.

†**Prude'ssame.** Also as Fr. †**prudʼhomme** (prudŏm). [n. F. *prud'homme* = *OF. prod'homme*, oblique case, f. *prou*, obl. *prod*, *pro*, PROUE *a.* + *om*, obl. *ome*, *domme* MAN.]

(The spelling appears to have been orig., as in PROU-*femme*, *prouom*, i. e. *prou* + *chivalry*, but *prudhom*, *prudom*, *ome*, appear with intrusive *d* from old *prudesse*. Tudor suggests in the 1534, *prou*, *prou d'ome*, obl. *prou d'ome*, with prop. *dz*.)

1. *Hist.* A man of valour and discretion, a 'good man and true'; a knight or freeholder who was summoned to sit on the jury or to serve in the king's council.

[1292 BRITTON i. xxxii. § 8 Tuentent hors jurer nil...the plus loyaux prodhommes qu'ou pusse trouver...] 1534 TUDOR *Hist. K. Edw.* § 5 Adjoine them to themselves some wise, prudent-homme [*prudes gent mes*, *Holin.* The most prudent-homme] as well as the noble ...*grand and haught.* 1535, lengthen the generation of a Prudhom[1]. 1792 *Connell's Interpr., Pendle Hornes*, this is a Title often given in our old Books to the Baron, or other Military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council, and was no more than *Discreet & Valiant Attendant.* 1823 KEMBLE *Saxons* vii. The chronicle went to Baldwin that the swineherd was a prudhomme of no common merit. 1883 W. J. LOFTIE *Hist. London* I. v. 126 The 'prudhommes' were accepted at every election, at every hustings, against the lower folk.

†2. A member of a French tribunal appointed to decide labour disputes.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 14/1 The English law ...confounds good humour with arbitrary, which in a capital built. The good humour called on to decide certain particular cases, before what in reality are judgements.

†**Prudhommize.** *Obs. rare.* In 3 **prudhommye**, **prudomeye**. [a. OF. *prudhommie* (1538 c. in Littré), in mod.F. *prud'homie*, f. *prud'homme* (see prec.) + -IE, -Y.] The character of a 'prudhomme'; approved loyalty and discretion.

a 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 98 b, I pas euyn aymes and my mes vnder the enseignie of yours prudhommye and your wyndom. 1490 — *Eneydos* I. xi Rassurned of beaulte, wysedome, and prudomeye, in prouesse, valyaunce.

Prudish (prū·dĭʃ), *a.* [f. PRUDE + -ISH 1.]

1. Having the character of a prude; maintaining or affecting extreme propriety of behaviour.

1727 PEAM *Challenge* iii, Should you catch the prudish ass, 1788 [Annstrel *Bath Guide* xv. 32 A prudish old Maid by fancy brought to Temple. 1880 Mrs. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Contrast* (1832) 229 Fanny was neither prudish nor coquettish. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Hours* II. 58 We could not be prudish in our judgment of impassioned poetry.

2. *fig.* Of things: Extremely prim, formal, or rigid.

1791 SPECIATOR *Strength. C.L.* 8 Aug. Let it, The trees are planted in prudish rows. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* CLXIII. 133 A voice, not lessened in its sweetness, or prudish in its expressions. 1889 LOWELL *Fire Admin's Library Poems* (1890) 200/2 There was a parlour in the house, a room To make you shudder with its prudish gloom.

Comb. 1893 J. NEAL *Rev. Jonathan* II. 136 The window was...not full of rich, prudish-looking...quaker flowers.

Prudishly (prū·dĭʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prudish manner; with prudery.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 144 Nor want Grub, Gin: wanting to the day, (Though Clarke chaste) they have probably aways. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 199 No parson's daughter could have acted more prudishly. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1880) I. vi. 259 They prudishly declined the anatomical study of the human figure.

Prudishness (prū·dĭʃnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being prudish; prudery.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 68 A shocking delicate female, with sensitive feelings, easily akin to prudishness. 1889 Miss BRADDON *Like & Unlike* vi. She withdrew herself suddenly from her lover's arm, with a touch of prudishness.

Prudist (prū·dĭst). [f. PRUDE + -IST.] One who makes a principle or practice of strict propriety.

1854 C. H. COOK *Thames Ballade* 113 The prudists are simply blasphemous. 1908 *Spectator* 11 May 7/2 Prudists to-day rob sexuality. 'What are we coming to?' Are we again to see the flower of the dandiacal period?

Prudity (prū·dĭti). *nonce-wd.* [f. PRUDE *a.* + -ITY.] = PRUDERY.

1851 M. MAGENIS *Old Maid's Love* I. ix. 98 He recoiled equally from the raw old woman's pantry-propriety—and from the other old woman's vulgar levities.

Prue, var. PEAU *Obs.* **Prum**, **prun(e**, obs. ff. PRUNE *sb.* **Prumose**, **pruloe**, obs. ff. PROVOSE. **Pruf**, **-e**, **-ff**, obs. Sc. ff. PROOF, PROVE.

Prulnate (prū·lnĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *prulna* bone-fruit + -ATE 2.] = PRUINOSE.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Prulnatus, Prulnosus*, prunose: pruinous.

Pruinescence (prūĭnĕ·sĕns). *Nat. Hist. rare*[1]. [f. as prec., after *efflorescence*, etc.] The condition of being pruinose. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pruinose (prū·ĭnōs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pruinōsus* frosty, f. *pruina* hoar-frost: see -OSE.] Covered with a fine whitish powdery substance giving the appearance of hoar-frost; frosted.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 384 *Pruinose*, when the splendour of the surface is somewhat obscured by the appearance of a bloom upon it like that of a plum, but which cannot be detached. 1847 W. K. SYKES *Field Bot.* 39 Pruinose grapes produce Hocks (*graph. Nassauic.* If *Pruinose* stem grasses. 1882 HOOKER (*graph. Nassauic.* If *Pruinose*: pr. Stalks yellow pruinose, with a broad superior brassy-brown stripe. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 262 Cup sessile, ...fleshy white, pruinose.

Pruinous (prū·ĭnŭs), *a.* [ad. L. *pruinōsus*: see prec. and -OUS.]

†1. Of or pertaining to hoar-frost; frosty. *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 97 Much like and professes still to be expressed. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 182 In a frosty morning the pruinous Atoms lye floating in the Air.

2. = PRUINOSE. *rare*[1]. See PRUINATE.

Prunable (prū·năb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PRUNE *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] Capable of being pruned.

a 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) I. 248 Of a less graceful and prunable kind. 1807 TRANSACT. *Hortic. Soc.* I. 1815 N. 310 The prunable matter would be consumed.

†**Prunall.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *prunelle* a sloe, also the pupil of the eye: see PRUNELLA [1].] The pupil of the eye.

1597 Lond. Chirurg. I. xii. (1634) 31 Eyes overwhelmed with some interest or flye which corrupteth the ground, called the windores of the eye. 1600 Surflet Countr. Farme (1616) 89 Some other saie (meaning the Prunell of the eye is gelded).

Prune (prūn), *sb.* Forms: see below. [a. F. *prune* (13th c. in Littré) :—med.L. *prūna*, fem. sing. from *prūna*, neut. pl. of L. *prūnum*, a. Gr. προύμνον, later form of πρόημνον or a plum.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

4 prunne, 4– prune; 5–6 proyne, 6 prown, preane, 6–7 preine, 7 prewyn, proine, 7–8 (9 *dial.*) prein, prean, prean, 8 pruant.

1340-4 Prymer (see B. 1). *c* 1420 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 71 *Dele* prunis [*v. r.* prunes] *of damesynes.* *c* 1430 Pryck (see B. 1). 1480-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 358 On Cryssenmesse even my Lord rennyved to the tayrym[e]. 1513 in W. M. Williams *Anc. Families Co.* (1867) 32 Ixiii. li. lb of Prunnys. 1530 Proine (see B. 1). *c* 1532 Mr. Wyn *Inform. Ir.* in *Ledger*, 1913 Pruanes. 1598 Prohem (see B. 3). 1600 *How to Choose Gd. Wife* sig. iii, (1614) G 3 b, Pies, with Raisins, and with prunes. 1603 Sharp. *Mons. Sir Al.* v. i. 25 Longing .. for stewd prewyns. *Ibid.* 1611 *Ibid.* 1.111. 1609 Cary Surve *Cornwall* 11. 158 The fruit .. preserues .. as Prunes. 1658 Phillips, *Prune*, a kind of Prune. 1698 Prune [see B. 2]. 1699 Wood *Life & Apr.* (O. H. S.) I. 251 Lemmons, oranges, prunes. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5910/4 24 small Barrels of new .. Prunatts. 1724 *Fr. Bk. of Rarest & Oth Roots*, Pepin, Carels, Preans, &c. 1729 *Accomplished Lady's Delight* ed. 10 21 To make Conserves of Prunes. 1729 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 94 Wines, Brandies, .. Prunes, Linsie and wrought Silk. 1733 Fruits mix'd (see B. 3).

B. Signification.

†**1.** The fruit of the plum-tree; a plum; also, the tree, *Prunus domestica*. Obs. (exc. as in 2 and 3).

1530 Palsgr. 229/1 Proune a kynde of fruite, *prune*. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* iv. 18 b, 37 Damasen... Called with... prunes, damas de sibilen. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 719 In Drying of Prunes, and Pruans, in the Oven, and Reasoning of them often as they begin to Sweat. 1658 Pitton *Art. S. Stella* x. P. 196 Peach, Apricot, Pruanello, Figs, Prunes, ..and all those we call Wall-Fruit.

†**b.** *Damask prune*: = Damask 2. Obs. exc. as A.]

1300 Rivers *Cust. Malthe* (1532) 16 The damaske prunes called Maidens thus bowsht. 1579 J. Lyly *Euphues & Ladie* 1. 218, 29 Also Medlers, Peaches, Cherries, Grapes, ..damaske prunes or they be ripened.

c. *U. S.* A variety of plum suitable for drying.

1900 *Weekly Gaz.* 14 Feb. 10/2 Prunes grow in many countries, and it is said California is "full of them".. The crop in 1900 was about 140,000,000 pounds. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 3/1 After three years the prunes grow, the fancy than ripe fruit, being most plentiful at the end of August and beginning of September.

2. The dried fruit of several varieties of the common plum-tree, produced in France, Germany, Southern Europe, California, etc., and largely used for eating, *raw* or *stewed*; a dried plum. Formerly distinguished as *dry prunes*.

(The finest kind imported from France are also called *French plums*.)

1391-6 *Eng. Invent. Rolls* (1905) II. 230 In ij lb. de Pruyns emptis xxiijd. ij ob. *c* 1400 *Dest. Troye* [see A 1]. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 In dates fruit, and raysyns and prunes also. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Thanne be defyntee aboute with Prunes, & with Dates. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* 170. (1636) 224 The Damasin Prunes are wont to be dried and preserved in Sugar, and are called in English, Prunes. 1598 *Epulario* B.ij, Stufe them with sweet hearbes, the prunes, some grapes. 1633 Hart *Diet Diseases* 1. 272, In France and Spaine ..they dry their plummes: those kinds were commonly call. prunes. 1752 Hamilton *Th. Turnstile* Wks. 1870 III. 350 Stewed prunes, and other diet of an opening kind. 1893 K. W. Bedell *Wand. Southern Waters* 193 Upon the oil were plums laid out on wooden trays to dry in the sun and become what English people call prunes.

3. *transf.* The dark reddish purple colour of the prune; also called *prune-purple*. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Chr. World* 17 Jan. 55/1 All wool Rich Ottoman Dress material ..in ..Prune. 1884 *Field Stud'd.* 6 Sept. 4/1 Prune and a large variety of grays are likewise on the list of fashionable colours. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 1/3 Miss Ethley arrayed in a prune silk gown.

4. Phrase. *Prunes and prism*: see quot. 1885.

These, applied to a prim and reincing manner of speaking, and to superficial 'accomplishments'.

1885 Dickens *Dorrit* II. v, 'Father is rather subject, my dear. ... Papa ... gives a pretty face to the lips. Pegs, pronunciation, prosiness, prunes and prisms, are all very good for the lips: especially prunes and prism. You will find it serviceable in the formation of a countenance, if you sometimes say to yourself in company or on entering a room, "Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prism, prunes and prism." *Ibid.* 1886 *Reading, Morality, Penmanship and Prunes.* 1888 *Brit. Weekly* 28 Sept. 369/1 His fine sense of the "prunes and prism" style, and he, perhaps, addicted to strong language. 1890 W. G. Jameson in *Sunday Mag.* Sept. 40 Some have accomplishments, the prunes and prisms of education.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (see also sense 3), as *prune-packer, plant, sauce, -stone*; **prune-juice**, the juice of prunes; also *attrib.* in reference to its colour (see 3); **prune-tree**, (*a*) a plum-tree (now in sense 1 *c*); (*b*) *Prunus occidentalis*, a West Indian timber-tree (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1883 *Harper's Bz.* 9 *Prune Mud* (1888) II. 109 The so-called "prune juice" experiment; characteristic of the third stage of pneumonia. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 21 A lump of prune juice (about. 1903 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 6 The French "prune-packers, as it is said, often import Californian prunes, ..repack them, ..and sell them to the Americans. 1892 *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 3/3 "Prune plums, damsons, and bullaces are the principal other fruit. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II. To-morrow I'll get a prune-stone, and with a needle make it very good eating. 1900 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Oct. 1/2 Wm. (Eddy) 500/1. This fine herb route we have myself with a "prune-stone that was not digested. 1897 *Sussex Lang.* 56 The "prune tree and cherry tree do wither with frost. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 3/1 A punch or syringe used to plunder, and when the little tree is a year old it is cut to the ground, and a piece of live prune-tree fastened to it.

Prune (prūn), *v.*[1] *Obsolescent.* [ME. *proine, proyne, proyne*, of uncertain origin, but in its phonetics apparently French: agreeing in form with Prune *sb.*[2], of which it has been supposed to be a specialized fig. application. This is not impossible; but Prune *sb.*[2] is not found till later, nor was it common till about 1550, and its original, OF. *provignier*, is not used in this sense.

To identify them, it would be necessary to ascertain that in Anglo-Fr. (in Falconer's) the verb had acquired this changed use, and been taken into Eng., long before its original French sense was adopted. Evidence of the kind in Anglo-Fr. has not been found. There appears to be some relationship between this and the synonymous *proin*, Prune *sb.*[1] Cf. the Chaucer quot. *c* 1386 in A. 2.

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4– prune, (3 prowne, 6–7 preawne).

1300- Prune [see B.1]. *c* 1440 *Sk. Nurseling* in *Eal. Ant.* I. 290 Pon hat vnto a gayn ye prowne and vpnich hornell, and pynne ofyr pan grapyng doun by ye aspys. 1590, *a* 1625 Peerage [see B. 4]. Peerless (*tit. obs.*).

β. 4 proyne, 5–7 proyne, 6 proine, proign, 6–7 proin, proyn.

a 1380 Prayers [see B. 1 b]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 708 (*Camb. MS.*) His lustes him nat proynde him not pleide[n] to Cupide, *Peter, Cotton*; Addison. proynede, *Hengw.* proigneth, *Harl.* 7334 (pruneth). 1508 Proyne [see B. 1]. 1573 Tusser *Husbandly* 155 That they may ..proine And pickethe feathers. 1586 Pridgo [see Prudge (*tit.*) *sb.*] 1604 E. Jonson *Daphnis & Chloe* Chorus v, Where I sit and proine my wings After flight.

†**γ.** *3.* 5–6 prunje, 6 prunja, prunje, prounje, prewnje, prunjin.

c 1440 Medicus *Herbal* in Medic.. Promised and prescribed to pay and be paid. 1568 Dyetary *Fruit Marvell Wynter* 304, I wold ye prunje pleasantly in prettie wedes. 1593 Nicholas *Marrie* c. iii. 21 A standard plum cyderd ..Medlin with fine brisk, Pudgum the sun, yellelin thasin prunje and belin. *c* 1596 Prunje [see B. 1 b]. 1611 Aarsl. *Turner Cyclopes, wonder. Medicines* ..by purging her prunjin. *a* 1685 Montgomerie *Flyting* 66 As proud as pee prunjin, your persone sal be plenzied.

B. Signification.

1. Of a bird (or any being so figured): To trim or clean the feathers with the beak: = Preen *v.*[1] 1. *a. trans.* (*refl.*, or with the feathers, etc. as *obj.*)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 73 For there he [i. e. the eagle] proineth him and pliketh, As doth an hauk. 1450 Castle *Knowledge* xvi. 63 As a birde that proineth or pycketh her. 1508 Fisher *Fruit. Sa.* xiv. Wks. (1876) 134 There she proyneth & smoth her fethers in order. 1590 Shakes. *2 Hen. VI*, iv. 10. of the sons her feathers clipped Proudly proineth in prune, and sett on every side. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks. Misc.* (1711) 253 Friend, said the Bee having now prun'd himself: 1758 Pope *Dunciad Add.* iv. 188 Where Contemplation prunes her ruffled wings. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxi, The falcon leisurely smoothed her feathers, and began to prune herself. 1874 Hallard *Mistr. Manor* v, The pigeon pruned his opal breast.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

a 1380 *Thrift of Septem* 6 *De aspidibus*, pecken and proynen her pennes. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xxiv, The birdis ..sikid, ..weld in to bruyne, ..Thy prayng and thy wirkyng dout and dangere'. 1615 G. Sandys *Travails*, *Man. IV* (1632), Heavy persons sale, and heaps their feathers to prune themselves. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxi, The falcon leisurely smoothed her feathers, and began to prune herself. 1874 Hallard *Mistr. Manor* v, The pigeon pruned his opal breast.

2. Of a person: To trim, dress up with minute nicety; to prink, deck out, adorn. **a.** *trans.* (or *refl.*): = Preen *v.*[1] 2. (In quot. *c* 1440, bonded.)

c 1388 [see A. 2]. *c* 1440 *Gen. Myst.* 3011 (Shaks. Soc.) 184 I and proine that praktike and preyse hym as a gest. 1513 Douglas *æneis* *Maner* iv. v. 61 His hair smyrar weill prunyst vndir thar. 1590 S. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* Induct., Another ..with more laced than lenie prunes his mustachio. 1629 Massinger *Picture* v. ii, The younger Prunes up himself, as if ..he were To act a bridegroom's part. 1737 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 210 Adieu the mind the more wicked, And prune thy proper hen. 1781 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 13 So Nimm pruned her mother's charms.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1380 A. Sayle *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiv. 93 Swa ladeis will ay sowpe Wyth wanis worthaith castis, Bot prunyth thair self, preuyis. Quhair gair is to be gotin. 1636 Heywood *All for Love* Epil. 13 He graves a lye, Proues it, and prunes his eares with his words, the glose, If pick or pardon but become the theme. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/1 Pert, empty Rogers, That can prate, dance, sing, or be very much.

†**3.** *refl. fig.* To plume oneself, pride oneself. *Obs.*

1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xl. 7 He named Nebuchadnezzar a young sapling beast, for pruning and priding himself upon this Babel. 1657 W. Hicks *Man. Politicks* viii. (ed. 2) 87 & 93. The Great Turk may justly vaunt and prune himself to the envy of the nations. 1658 Manwell *Rich. Preacher* I. 45 Drollers, who pruned themselves in the peculiar Vein-ty of their Puns.

†**4.** *trans.* To set in order. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Wodeson *Alb. Reg., Rawlin* 192 A hunting was generally appointed, ..the Standes were pruned: the Toyles pitched.

Prune (prūn), *v.*[2] Forms: α. 5 prounyne, 6–7 proin(e, prugne; β. 7 prun(e, prugn(e, 6– prune. [In 15th *c. prouyne*, in 16th *c. proine*, a. OF. *prooign-ier, -ign-ier*, later *provigner*, in 16th *c. provigner, provaigner*, to prune or cut back (the vine): cf. *Laudrie us vigna y provigne ou laisse* (E. Dumeril *ob.* 1905).

The classic history of the OF. is uncertain; it is quite distinct in sense and form from *provaigner, provigner* to layer a vine-shoot: Prevost in *c.* although it used F. *Bodenehr* the latter is *enlaced to provigner, provigner*.]

1. *trans.* To cut or lop superfluous branches or twigs from (a vine, tree, or shrub), in order to promote fruitfulness, induce regular growth, etc.; to trim.

a. 1547 *Boorde's Dyetary of Gd* (1609) 8b As long as a man doth prune his vines, doth dig at the roots, and doth his fresh earth to them, he hath a mind to them, he prospereth some token of fruitfulness. 1562 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 49 He is counted an good Gardener, that.. doth diligently prune his old Vines, and hack an regard either to grape or goodly young stocks. 1600 W. Nicholas *Compl. Vineyard* 15 In Germany ..they Prune not their Vines the first year.

β. 1573 Tusser *Gold. Pyrle* (1577) 94 The vine ..by the high way giues more shadowe to the passenger, then fruite to the owner that prunes it. 1622 Bacon *Ess.*, xxvi. 3 Men prune that shall prune the Vineyard. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 16 Vines, ..crowned with fruit, though never pruned nor manured. 1702 Boyer *Compl. Fr. Gard.* 58 *Les Vignes* were topped and pruned. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 78 In France, the vine is pruned down to the size of a gooseberry bush.

b. *absol.*

1589 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* iv. ii. (1886) 138 Times and seasons to sow, to plant, to prune. 1612 Davenant *Polyol.* iii. 330 Hours set, and those they name; hours pruning, and those they plant. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) II. 243 What Husbandman would plow and sow and plant and prune, if he did not hope.. to have the fruit? 1840 Emerson *Rep. Men., Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 321 On the whole, unlikeliness plants best, prunes best, makes the best commerce, and the best citizen.

2. To cut or lop off (branches, boughs, shoots).

a. 1530 Rimicall *Plant. & Graff.* (1550) 10 Ye must prune or cut the branch of cinnamon in winter. 1612 *Two Rabbi A.* 22, 23 The Jew must prune The straight young bowes that bloom with thornelesse blossomes? 1648 Evelyn *Sylva* § 439 A Year..[with] the lower boughes early maintained, and the higher continually pruned off.

β. 1812 Woodhouse *Song Music Wks.* (1856) 290 After the dead boughs are pruned off. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* ed. 3) I. 59 (Thorn) should have their lateral shoots carefully pruned, cutting them close to their stem.

3. *fig.* To 'cut down'; restrain (*speet*, 1585); to reduce, spoil (*speet*, 1640); *esp.* to cut down or reduce by rejecting superfluities; also to cut or clear *of* what is superfluous or undesirable.

a. 1526 Lyne. *De Conf. Fifge.* 144 Many a thyng, yt ye no ray, May be prospered, & had a way, And passage of grete wonder. 1585 Jones. *Bath. Mirrhay* (1611) 174 It is neither indifferent, nor wise Gnabeg, that to day, and to morrow the Doctours sayings. 1608 Middleton *Dissol. & Solace* sig. C F 3 b, Has pruned him well and brought him up to learning. 1640 Herrick *Dedicat. to Ld.* 30 They might appeare, spru'd, neat, pretty, pritty, and genteele thus up at pleasure. *a* 1694 Ralegh *Hist. Pontus* xi. (1702) 435/1 Were they (laws) are to be pruned and reformed from time to time. 1695 Stanhope *Mod. Philos.* xi. (1701) 455/1 When I considered, how difficult it were to prune it (a treatise), so as please all Persons. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 135 P 10 Some Authors ..begin to prune their Words of all superfluous Letters. 1728 Morgan *Lett. fr. Spain* (1739) 201 [The lawyer] has three branches; ..a small groove to prune it, and a hatchet to cleave the wood in. 1858 Pereguet *Prof. & Fr.* (1746) II. 271, 194 Pruning is of all superfluous pleasure.

b. To take away or remove (superfluities, disfeatures).

c 1680 Waller *Dr Earl of Roscommon's Horace* 118 Prune off superfluous branches prune. 1708 Blackmore *Creation* II. v. 77 Even *reason* (needs built...only pruned the luxuriant that had grown out of the ordinary measure. 1889 Times *Night Fowling* II. 211 Establishing a standard and pruning away deformities (in language).

Pruned (prūnd, poet. prū'nĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] arch. [f. Prune *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Trimmed, as a bird's feathers with the beak; also *fig.*: see Prune *v.*[1]

1589 Rosseter *Sonn.* viii, My silver bow is unstrung: Amidst the woes his pruned feathers trussing. 1892 H. Smith *Pamphlet Song Sol.* v. iv, Black as the newly pruned Crow.

Pruned, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Prune *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Trimmed, as a tree or shrub, by cutting off superfluous branches, etc.; cut off, as a superfluous branch; also *fig.*: see Prune *v.*[2]

1552 Huloet, Pruned and cutte, *resecatus, putatus.* 1640 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* pt. Disc. xiv. 11 Peace clasly as blood but of the pruned vine. 1893 Weeks, *Gen.* 11 Sept. 6/2 A pruned and smooth branch and is nearly swollen, so that the ground swallow have gone before. 1900 Athen. 1902 Encycl.] 1800 W. Falconer *Art of Survey* I. ii. 25 The

†Prunel. *Obs.* Also 6 -elle, 6–8 -ell. [a. F. *prunelle*, a variant of *brunelle* Brunel; so G. *prunelle* (obs. *brunnelle*), mod.L. *brunella, prunella* (obs. *brunnella*), mod.L. *prunella, prunella*: see Prunella 2.] The herb Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*); formerly often including the Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xv. 532 There be two kindes of Prunel. The first is called Bugle. And the second ..is named with the name of Prunell. *Ibid.* 533 Prunell ..is also a sovereigne remedie against that disease which the Frenchmen do name the Kinges euill, that is, when the tongue is inflamed and swolne blacke and is nearly swollen, so that the patient cannot speake nor take meate. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xlvi. 58 The first kinde [of Prunell] ..is called in high Dutch Brunelle. 1600 W. Falconer *Art of Survey* I. ii. 25 The

coming of the seeds of Trefoile, or Clusers, Mellot, Prunel, Hillocks, &c...doth much trouble Mariners. 1597 Bradley *Farm.* (1861) 2 b. Cut. Take some ground or else some nettles, and apply [it] to cut. *Comb.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 363 *Prunella-water.*

Prunelet (prū·nĕlĕt). [f. PRUNE *sb.* + -LET (DIM. suffix).] ' A liquor made from sloes or wild plums' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Prunella[1] (prunē·lă). Also 7–9 **prunello**; *8.* **9 prenel, 9 prunelle.** [Of uncertain history: identical with mod.F. *prunelle*, but this is cited by Littré only from 1780, though it may occur earlier. Littré derives the name from *prunelle*, sloe, in reference to its dark colour. The forms *prunella*, *-ello* have the appearance of It., or Sp., but do not occur in dicts. of these langs. in the 17th c.; they may have been merely Eng. grandiose alterations, as in some words in *-ella*, *-ello*, etc. The *b* form *prunelle* follows the French.]

1. A strong stuff, orig. silk, afterwards worsted, formerly used for graduates', clergyman's, and barristers' gowns; later, for the uppers of women's shoes.

Leather and prunelle: a misquotation and misapplication of Pope's 'leather or prunella': see LEATHER *sb.* 1 d.

1698 *Fryer in Bombay* 268 A Doctor...Habited in Black Wrought Silks called...Prunellos, broad, the Ells 90 Cs. to 100 Lyne *M. Register* to 14th *Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 41 Upon the Queene's Birthday next were...plaine black gowns of Mocetta, Hydrate, Prunella, and such stuffe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 190/1 Bachelors of Art...have a Scarf Gown...of Stuff, Silk, Prunella, or the like. 1735 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 204 Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow; The rest is all but leather or prunella. *a* 1780 CENTLIVRE *Platonic Lady* (1707) 19 *Hic...Have on a robe of think prunella.* 1811–2[3] [see LAURENCE *sb.*1 1 d]. 1824 *Sess. Papers Alms* I. 5, 6 Everybody...trips in soft-sandalled prunella, or white satin with high heels. 1882 Rock *Prophet's Dict., Prunella, Prunello*, a stuff only named from caprice. *Addenda* to Pope's Satires complete.

b. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6046/4 For Sale...black Prunels and Everlasters. 1840 J. F. KENRICK *Quadrilateria, Agamemnon*, Play...[a list] of fresh prunella. 1857 JAMES *Mod. Wrought Metal.* 2. 362 There were different sorts of bindings, as prunella wrought with three bands.

2. (See quot. A modern trade use.)

1904 *Woodbine Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutter* 4 Aug. 1906 *Woodbine Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutter & Ladies' Field's Prunella*, a superior make of mantle: having a fine diagonal twill on it.

3. *attrib.* Made or consisting of prunella.

1708 E. WARD *Wooden World Dis.* (1708) 21 He wears his Prunella Gown, as decently as he does his Hosiery. 1882 KINGSLEY *Dicky Monk* & *Sandy* (1889) II. 20 While [our women]...scrambled under a pair of prunella slippers. 1874–6 VOYLE & SHERWOOD *Mech. Dict., Lasting Cloth*, a material similar to prunella cloth. 1907 in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 9 [I brushed her (Marie Antoinette's] pretty black prunella shoes.

Hence **Prunella'd** *a.*, wearing prunella gowns.

1820 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xv, Hush the prunella'd bar, attorneys awake.

Prunella[2], *Bot.* [Bot. L., alteration of *Brunella*, generic name in Tournefort and Linnæus, recently restored in English Floras. *P. vulgaris* is said to have been so named from being a specific against the disease *brunella* or *prunella*: see BRUNEL, PRUNEL, and Note to next.] A genus of herbaceous labiates, of general distribution in both temperate zones. *P. vulgaris*, Self-heal, is a common weed in Britain. (Formerly also taken to include the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xc. 133 The second kinde is also called *Consolida media*, but most commonly *Prunella* or *Brunella*: in English *Prunell*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gerard's Herb. Appendix* 740 This vegetall is also excellent...for sore throats, when as no ointments the same with water of Prunella. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 May...Flowers in Prunel. ...Panick, Prunella, purple Thistle-top. 1708 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Prunella*...also the Herb Self-heal, good against a Quinsy, and other Diseases of the Mouth and Jaws. 1854 ROBINSON *Rur. Sec.* x. 114 258 All over the wide field of earth grows the prunella or self-heal.

Prunella[3], *Obs.* Also 9 **prunelle.** [mod.L., earlier *brunella*, according to 16th c. writers, orig. the L. name of an infectious epidemic called in Ger. *die bräune* or *braune* (German), in Du. *de braune*, lit. 'the browns' or 'brownness', in which the tongue was covered with a brown crust. *Brunella* was thus a dim. of mod.L. *brûnus* brown: cf. *jaunâtre*, F. *jaunâtre*, and such names of diseases as *scarlet*, *pellitus*, *blanc*, etc. The corruption *prunella* may have been due to High German pronunciation, or to a later fancied etymology, taking it as dim. of L. *prûnus* 'burning coal'. See also BRUNEL, PRUNEL, PRUNELLA[2], some of the herb reputed as a specific for the disease; and Note below.]

1. *Path.* A name given to the Hungarian or cancrous sore which prevailed among the imperial troops in Germany in 1547 and 1566, considered by Hunter to have been petechial. In later times, applied to other disorders of the throat or fauces, esp. to quinsy: see quots. In quot. 1658 app. used for inflammation.

1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* i. v. 10 Many use Philonium...supposing to prevent hardly the prunella in wounds. 1683 W. SALMON *Hydrost. Chym.* 63 The same water works excellent in...pleurisies, peripneumonies, etc. 1693 tr. *Blegny's Physic. Dict.* 108/1 *Prunella*, is sometimes taken for *Apthæ*. White, Black or Red, sometimes for a Quinsie or the Hungarick Feaver. 1805 *Lond. Sur. Lex.*, *Prunella*...term for *Anginal patients*; also, for *Cynanche*; also, for thrush, *Aphthæ stomatitis*.

2. *Pharmacy.* Chiefly in comb. **prunella salt, prunello salt,** in mod.L. *sal prunella*, *prunellus sal*, also *lapis prunellæ* 'prunella stone', SAL-PRUNELLA, name for a preparation of fused nitre.

So called as used for the disorder of the throat.

1617 *Pharmacopœia Lond.* (ed. 3) 164 Lapis Prunellæ. 1669 *Pharmacopœia Lond.* (ed. 4) 164 Lapis Prunellæ, Nitre calcinated or purged. 1681 [see SAL-PRUNELLA]. 1708 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sal Prunellæ*...is sometimes called *Lapis Prunellæ*, and *Crystal Mineral*; being usually given to cool and provoke Urine in Fevers and Quinsies. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. 103 Put to it a Pound of Nitre boil'...a Quarter of Prunella Salt. 1830 MACKNIGHT *Dict.*, *Prunella*, purified saltpetre. 1864 WEBSTER s. v., *Prunella salt*, or *prunella*, fused nitre, molded into cakes or balls, and used for chemical purposes. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 540 *Prunella (salt of Nitre)* is fused nitre, fused saltpetre.

[Note. For the etymology of *prunella*, and the derivation therein of the name of the herb, cf. quots. under BRUNEL, PRUNEL, and PRUNELLA[2]; also *Gerarde Herbal* (1636) 508.

As to the camp fever of 1546, 1566, see Hecker *Epidemics of the Middle Ages*, Eng. tr. by Babington, ed. 3, 1859, 211–8. Grimm cites Kirchhof (1600) *Mönch. Diarium* 201 'und musste sand kombrasten (an heard, sandarach or the brass', *Kilian* (1599) has 'Braune...pein vrbium cum tenuis tussis, exanguinatio, siccitas, & ingnidies: vnde et tussis tenuis, vehis humida; quo modo et tussis vocatur quæ huic morbo assidue'. *As to sal prunelle*, Boerhaave, *Chym. Chemist* (1732) 89, says the Fr. share 1732 II. 045) 'On has obtained the name of *sal prunelle* from the Germans, who observing that a certain kind of saltpetre crystallizes, attended with a dangerous black quinsey, which they call *die braune*, was happily cured by the use of this powder; they therefore called it by that name: and for the same reason they give the same appellation to the plant self-heal or prunelle, because this cures the same distemper.

Prunella, variant of PRUNELLO.

Prunelle: see PRUNEL, PRUNELLA[1], 3, PRUNELLO.

Prunello (prunē·lo). Also 7, 9 **prunella**, 8 **-ello**, 9 **-ellon.** [Altered from obs. It. *prunello* '..any kind of little plumbe or Prune' (Florio), dim. of *prugna* (south *prugna*) plum, prune. Cf. F. *prunelle* (-ele *c* 1270 in Godef. *Compl.*) a sloe.]

† **a.** Name for a variety of plum or prune, both as dried. *Obs.* b. The finest kind of prunes or dried plums, made from the greengage and other varieties.

1618 BOLLOKER *Eng. Expos.*, *Prunellus*, a Sybe like small Figges, good for nutrimtion, and to comfort the heart. 1622 FAITHORNE *Art Paint.* 20 A Nice judge, Not gentlemen, prunellos, complain [etc., they come not your old women. 1661 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 120 The fruit is first in green...4 Sorts bigger, like our Prunellons. 1712 tr. *Primi's Hist. Japan* I. 208 We sell abundance of Prunes and Prunellos, to the Lords and the Court. 1730 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* 2 ed. 139 Lay them drying till they be as dry as Prunellos. 1786 tr. J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1828) I. 193 Dried at Brignolle, famous for the Prunes de Brignolle, which we have corrupted into Prunellos. 1802 *Imperial Dict. of Cookery* (1850) 161 Prunellons are a sort of French Prunes, of which large quantities are annually gathered in Provence. 1805 *Lond. Sur. Lex.*, *Prunellos*, a peculiar name for the Provence *Brignolons*.

Prunello, variant of PRUNELLA[1].

Prunер (prū·nər). Forms: see PRUNE *v.*[2] [f. PRUNE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who prunes trees or shrubs.

1580 W. WARDE *Engl. Pastels* (1822) 23 (Virgil *Bel.* v. 57) Vnto a Rock: such here is good progyne planted [*Lat. pronubæ*] vnmet shadow. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxi. (1592) 316 The inspection...of the prunер of Vines. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xiii. (1614) 19/2 These grafts...were cut downe by the Prunер. 1761 BRATTLE *Magna* 86 An anxious Prunер...By prudent Care it's vegetated. 1887 BARON *Vine Disease* 1 (*Eulogia* 10, 40 Under shall he fear from the harrow, the vine no pruner fear.

Ap. a 1763 HERVEY *Aphorisms Economy* i. 236 Vouch he fair (fairer's answer, virtue then Requires the pruner's hand. 1878 SWINBURNE *Commonwealth* 4 Calvin...was no idolater nor pruner of trees.

Prung, obs. form of PRUNE *sb.*[2]

Prunі-ferous, *a.* rare. [f. L. *prûnus* sloe PRUNE *sb.*[2] + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing plums or stone-fruits; drupiferous.

1688 WILKINS *Real Char.* v. iv. § 7. 322 Trees may be distinguished according to their Fruit or Seed...Pruniferous. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 103/1 Pruniferous Trees...bear Fruit with Stones in them. 1793 G. HOLMES *Barbadoes* 134 Shrubs and plants of the Pruniferous kind.

Pruniform (prū·nifōrm), *a.* [f. mod.L. *prûniformis* + -I- + -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a plum.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pruniformis*, ...pruniform.

Pruning (prū·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] *and A.* Forms: see PRUNE *v.*[2]; pruning. **a.** Of birds.

c 1450 [see PRUNE *v.*[2] A. 2]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A 2. An hawke muste not be letted of his prunyng. 1598 UDALL *Pregnant Bird* 1. 1 If they keep them when they be prunyng, or moulting, looke for worse. 1820 COTGR., *Chaillure feathe*, the pruning, or preening which a Hawke gives her feathers, by the assistance she tacks from her Creppes.

b. Of a person: see PRUNE *v.*[2] 2.

1588 KING *Henoch. Plat.* Wks. (1901) 298 Those [women] that are busie with their filthy spreadings, gorgings, purlings, and polishing themselues. *a* 1592 *R. Wilmot Tancred & G.* (1) Your prunings, paintings, and bare necks.

c. *concr. fig.* from use in Falconry.

a 1625 Fletcher *Love's Pilgr.* III. i, Does she think ..My love so fond.. That I must take her prunings: stoop at that she'has [*sic*] upon?

Pru·ning, *vbl. sb.*[2] Forms: see PRUNE *v.*[2] [f. PRUNE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PRUNE *v.*[2]

1. Of plants: see PRUNE *v.*[2] 2.

1598 ELIOT *Dict.*, *Castratio arborum*, the ofis carying or pruning of trees. 1613 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1618) 6 Trees...bodies with wood, for want of prouyning. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 128 Pruning makes a tree lush handsome. 1898 GARNER *Gard. Everyday* 88. 1918 Pruning in winter does in the latter months of the year, when the leaves have fallen.

b. *concr.* (*pl.*) Portions cut off in pruning.

1850 *Planting* 4 to *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Hush.* 118, Affording a quicker return of profit in prunings and thinnings. 1864 ROE *Nat. Sur. Story* vii. The prunings of the shrubbery.

2. *fig.*: see PRUNE *v.*[2] 3.

a 1625 G. EDM. in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 22 I pluckt up the gouldsome herbs of sentences by pruning. 1625 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 9 Natural Abilities are like Natural Plants, that need Pruning by Study. 1907 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Nov. 471/1 The prunings and chastenings of his fancy.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, esp. in the sense of tools or implements used in pruning, as *pruning-bill*, *-chisel*, *-saw*, *-scissors*, *-shears*, PRUNING-HOOK, *-KNIFE*.

a 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. cxxxv.* iii, Thou...Nor planting vines takes stock, nor pruning pitches. 1600 LONDON *Lapidi. Gard.* 319 The Pruning-Bill is generally a hooked Bayle...wrasted to a handle of 8 or 10 foot in length. *Ibid.*, The Pruning-Saw is a blade of steel, serrated in what is called the double manner on one side. *Ibid.* 320 The Pruning-Shears differ from the common sort, in having a moveable centre for the motion of one of the blades, by which means, instead of a cracking cut, they make a draw-cut.

Pru·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. PRUNE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That prunes (*lit.* or *fig.*): see PRUNE *v.*[2]

1699 R. DANIEL *Primatch., Hon. IV* (1870), She stands the Vineyard of Humanities...Where pruning Lawes lye by. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Comic Nicholas* iv., Under the pruning and trimming hand of a skilful master.

Pru·ning-hook. *arch.* [f. PRUNING *vbl. sb.*[2] + HOOK *sb.*[1]] A curved cutting implement used for pruning. Also *fig.* (cf. PRUNE *v.*[2] 3).

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ii. 4 They shall beate their swords into plow-shares, and their speares into pruning hookes [marg. or, sythes]. 1688 *Sacra Sacra.* (1702) V. iv. 314 The great Husbandmen of Souls taken this Course with his spiritual Vines, to mold the Pruning hook of his Judgments to the sore parts Mourings of the Heart. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 277 When graceful Vines from Pruning-hooks are free. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 261 The Gard'ner...will have Occasion for a Pruning-Hook to take them.

Pru·ning-knife. A knife used for pruning. Also *fig.* (cf. PRUNE *v.*[2] 3).

1585 WASHINGTON *Eth. Fenge* 10 Wks. (1640) 127 Barchas (needeth) them[selves] for pruning Knives. *c* 1620 in *Allegan Papers* (1845) 21 And, if it thee please, use also thy pruninge knife. 1717 *Rescuers Time in Hist. Writ.* 1872 IV. 273 They were cut by his side a broad pruning-knife. 1893 DOBSON *Lyr. to Alice M. Stuart* 21 Feb., You still can be alarmed by any one of the pruning-knife.

Prunoid (prū·noid), *a.* [f. L. *prûnus* sloe PRUNE *sb.*[2] + -OID.] Having the shape of a plum; ellipsoidal. So **Prunoi·dean** *a.*, *Zool.*, belonging to the suborder *Prunoidea* of radiolarians, characterized by an ellipsoidal lattice-shell.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 624 A lattice-shell, ...in shape spherical, ellipsoidal (prunoid), discoidal [see I. 1892 *Nicol's Hand. Dict., Prunoidea*.

Prunt (prunt). [perh. a provincial form of *prent*.] A piece of ornamental glass, frequently of the blackberry form, attached or laid on to a body of glass, as a vase: also the tool with which this ornament is moulded or impressed with its pattern. Hence **Pru·nted** *a.*, ornamented with prunts.

1850 *Lect. Coutal. Glass Wks. Stourbridge*, No. 104 Pair of large fluted vases. 1851 These prunts. 1900 *Nat. Archæol. Journ.* Mar. 2 The 'prunts' on early glass. 1907 *Academy* 12 Oct. 971 The remarkable series of vessels from Anglo-Saxon graves, of which...the pruned vases appear to be the earliest, and to have been imported into England in the latter half of the sixth century.

Prunus (prū·nŭs). [L. *prûnus* plum-tree, sol. Gr. προύνος = πρόδρομος; also (*prûnum silvestre*) a sloe-bush.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, containing the common sloe, bullace, plum, apricot, myrobalan, and many other species or sub-species, bearing drupaceous fruits.

1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. In *Oriental Pottery.* A representation of a Chinese and Japanese species, *P. mume*, on porcelain, etc. Hence *prunus decoration*.

1876 A. W. FRANKS *Catal. Coll. Oriental Pottery* (ed. 2) 943 The plum-tree or prunus (Chinese *mei*, Japanese *ume*)...forms the favourite ...of the pottery, ornamented (round) sometimes or 'hawthorn' pattern. 1898 *Daily News* 12 July 1/3 A bowl of fine pale green jade, carved on the exterior with birds and prunus in low relief. 1905 SCHMELZ *Chinese*

1617 I. 111 The *Persians* [became] ... flowing robes from the Indians [which] ... extended to the ankles. 1908 C. F. Bell *Lect. to Editor, Present depression* is now more generally understood as discussion with the sprigs of the flowers and thorny stems of the Chinese wild plum.

Prunga, obs. So. form of PRUNE *sb.*[1]

Prunjeandilla: see PRUNELLADO.

Prurience (pū·rĭĕns). [L. as PRURIENT: see -ENCE.]

1. The physical fact or sensation of itching.

a 1680 CLEVELAND *Samuel. Rem.* (1687) 63 Pruritenes and Titillations of the Body.

2. *fig.* Mental itching or craving.

1609 [T. TAYLOR *Epithal.* in. 131 An insatiable prurience aching for the marvellous. 1837 [see PRURIENTLY]. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1880) 93 This literary prurience often now gets someone ex.

3. = PRURIENCY 3.

1761 COWPER *Conversat.* 31 There is a prurience in the speech of some, Which stops him, or the God would strike them dumb.

Pruriency (pū·rĭĕnsi). [As prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. The quality of itching, itchingness. *rare.*

1669 W. STEPHENS *Hospital. Chron.* 164 An incipient putrefaction which begets a proclivity or itching in the blood. 1804 CARY *Dante* (Chandler) 90 Each one Plies quickly his keen nails, through keenness Of active genial pruriency.

2. *fig.* The quality or condition of mental itching.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 ¶ 2 A general Impatience of Thought, and a constant Pruriency of inordinate Desire. 1824-9 T. COCKS *Symp. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 191/1 We have occasion to store for the pruriency of dissatisfaction.

3. Itching for or tendency towards impure or lascivious thought; an instance of this.

1795 ROGERS *Lorenzo de Medici* I. 5, 51 A pruriency of imagination, not unwearisome at any time of life. 1887 BOSTON *Mind. Lect.* (1892) I. vi. 107 The pruriency that stains the classical mythology. 1880 OUIDA *Under* 40 She will have learned what...the sweet-up pruriencies sound.

Prurient (pū·rĭĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prūrient-*, *-ens*, pres. ppl. of *prūrire* to itch, long, be wanton. Cf. obs. F. *prurient* (1538 in Godef.).]

1. That itches physically, itching. *rare.*

1839 *I find* the word in use in 1829, but in a passage not worth taking (Webst. 1828). 1848 BARNES *Rhythm, To Detractor*, Some members prurient are, and some of them Are wanton with their itchy scratch, and veil poison. 1852 THOREAU *Jrnl. Apr* 102 In filthy sloughs they [swine] roll a present skin. They grow and wallow.

2. *fig.* Having an itching desire or curiosity, or an unwary or morbid craving. *rare.*

1859 GILPIN *Hermas, Prol.* 14 [which abstracted ghosts, which grow as scurfs or scales, over those prurient novelties of opinion. 1864 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. i. 6, 211 Upon which heavy and perverse lack of due knowledge of Particulars Providence has cast this bridle. 1892 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* etc. The reading public...in its usual prurient longing after anything like personal gossip. 1893 THOMSON *Virtues* 363.

3. Given to the indulgence of lewd ideas; impure-minded; characterized by lasciviousness of thought or mind.

1708 SOMERVILLE *Reproof* 176 Debauch'd from sense, by morbid cravings run, The vagus convulsum, and the prurient pox. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 430 Hacket...gratifies the depravations of a prurient curiosity. 1798 *Jacobinism* I. 57 Infidels in the mere name of all prurient passions. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 202 His morality is...far superior to the prurient sentimentalism of Sterne.

4. Unduly forward or excessive in growth.

1820-32 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 66 The teeth [are sometimes]...buried...by a prurient growth of the substance of their own gums. 1849 M. PATTISON *Memoirs* (1885) 62 The grubbing off the prurient bud, good keeping being to be secured. 1852 R. SEYMOUR *Mem. Wortley* v. 71 To prune the prurient branches of some promising fir.

5. *Bot.* Applied to plants which cause an itching or slightly stinging sensation. *rare.*

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard. Prurient*, stinging; causing an itching sensation. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Pruritent, see *Prurient*. *Prurient*...applied to certain plants or parts of plants furnished with hairs, because these are readily driven into the skin and then detached, causing considerable itching.

6. *Comb.*, as *prurient-minded* adj.

1879 SWINBURNE *Shelley* II. 57 But about those three [boys]. Are they so gracious-minded?

Prurientness, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a prurient manner. **a.** With itching or uneasy desire. **b.** With lasciviously inclination or suggestion.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. ix. 4 All things...are yet but half and bitter pruriently; and must go on pruriently tormenting, to confused closings. 1840 *Hogg* II. 1839 *Remember the case who was* [sic] misery because he does not think above other men?...pruriently anxious about his gifts and talents. 1907 *Academy* 3 Mar. 1356 Pruriently preoccupied to the mind persons which have no merit but their notoriousness.

Pruriginous (prŭrĭ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* (Also 9 *gniuous*, 9 *gineous*.) [ad. F. *prurigineux* (1495 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *prūrīginōs-us* adj., f. *prūrīgin-*, *-ārīre*: see next and -OUS.]

1. Affected by or liable to prurigo or itching; pertaining to or of the nature of prurigo.

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prurigineous*, full of the itch. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Eschabotic*, 1822 Their Blood becoming Pruriginous...with it...produce Mange, Scabs and Leprosies. 1840 E. OWEN *Surgeon's* 2. 131 In like...pruriginous affections Pain is the Fluid. 1849 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 814 A general eruption which was to parts very pruriginous.

†2. Characterized by mental itching, curiosity, or uneasiness; irritable, excitable, restless. *Obs.*

1609 Dr. W. BARLEE *Answ. Nameless* (1618) 58 [He] hath not yet purged the pruriginous humour of his scolding brains. 1658 E. L'ESTRANGE *Answer's Mor.* 61, 62, (1698) 198 In these [breeding or nursed] Dispositions there is a kind of pruriginous Pleasure that makes some People take delight in Lettres, and Uneasiness.

†3. As a term of abuse; cf. MANGY *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1710 [ELLWOOD?] *Cabe Removed* 12, 1576 Hainous, unfortunately fell into that Prurigenous Maxime, by having too much regard for Jobbe Scullges. 1849 HOOD in *Athenæum*, *Mag.* XVII. 173 If there's a Carpenter by my soul, I'll split the pruriginous tool.

†Prurigo (prŭrĭ·gō). [L., an itching, lasciviousness, f. *prūrire* to itch.] An itching; *spec.* in *Path.*, a diseased condition of the skin attended by a violent and chronic itching, and characterized by the presence of flat slightly red papules, and a thickening of the part affected. Formerly including other irritant skin diseases. Also *attrib.*

a 1646 J. GERARD *Posthum.* (1892) 102 A Feuer hee had, but not of any great kinde: no considerable Prurigo crept all his body. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Prurigo*, an itching or tickling, an Itch. 1832 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 344 The skin becomes the seat of a very lively pricking, of prurigo, and of an exanthem eruptionless. 1846 BRITTAN *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1856) 332 According to the latest authority, prurigo is a disease of remarkable intractableness, if not incurable.

Pruriousness, *rare.* [f. **prurious*, irreg. late L. *prūrīsi-us* adj., L. *prūrīre* to itch (see -OUS) + -NESS.] = PRURIENCY 3.

1803 *Gen. Monthly Mag.* VII. 430 Outraged nature inviting them to assuage the mortifications of the body by the gratifications of the mind.

†Prurit. *Obs. rare*[-0]. [a. F. *prurit* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *prūrīt-us*.] = PRURITUS.

1597 LODGE *Chirurg.* v. xi. (1634) 126 Vegnis, Augmenteth after Opiat[e]s[sic] evil cured: it is accompanied with pearls, tauers, and exfoliation.

†Prurition, *a.* and *sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* Satirical perversion of *puritan*, in allusion to L. *prūrītus* itching.

1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Retorne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 253 *Pasq.* I frequented the Churches of the Prurition Preachers.... *Mast.* [print you, Sir, why doe you call them Prurizans?] *Pasq.* A prurizin. They have an itch to their name.

†Prurita'tion. *Obs. rare*[-0]. [n. of action from assumed L. **prūrītāre*, freq. of *prūrire* to itch.] A continual or recurring itching; *fig.* a restless desire, a craving.

1654 *J. Conn. Logick* 5 A profession and itch after knowledge incants to every mind.

Pruritic (prŭrĭ·tĭk), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pruritus.

1849 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 140 It [urticaria] is a frequent complication of many pruritic dermatoses.

†Pruritus (prŭrəi·təs). [L. *prūrītus* (-ūs masc.), f. *prūrīre* to itch. In med.L. sometimes errn. *prurisis* after words in *-ITIS*.] Itching; *esp.* itching of the skin without visible eruption. (Sometimes used as synonymous with *prurigo*.) Also *fig.*

[c 1300 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 258 Rybaldo *& al* suo rankene, *pruritus id est* lichinge.] 1615 [cf. TAYLOR *Love, for Vse* 1. 3 yeeld you it [love to a preacher or sect of talking, be it he is wanton of Religion. 1893 W. *Richmond's Pilgr. Dict.* 208, 21 *Prurities*, the Itch, is very Uncommon of the Eyes, caused by Sudden Sweat Pustules, pricking the Skin. 1706 HUNTER *Med. Dict.*, *Pruritus*, a violent itching of the skin. 1849 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 806 Mylius practised against the indiscriminate use of the names "prurigo" and "pruritus".

†Pru'rity. *Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. stem of L. *prūrīre* (see above) + -ITY.] = PRURIENCY 3.

1600 TAYLOR *Epigrams* 168 1 Prurities of wantons, by lecherous direction, loathe plurisie of sore.

Prus, pruse, pruss, obs. variants of PRUCE.

†Prusiano (prūsĭā·nō). [Sp., = Prussian.] A finch or bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) of Mexico and Texas, so called from its Prussian blue colour.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

†Prusm. *Obs. rare*[-0]. [var. of PRUCE.] Prose or spurious beer.

1781 [PRINGLE] tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 339 A liquor called *Pesua*, which is only an infusion of the bark of a tree.

Prussian (prŭ·shăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *Prussiān-us* adj., f. *Prussia*: see Note below. So F. *prussien*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Prussia or its inhabitants; also, designating things actually or reputedly coming from Prussia.

Prussian curl, a smaller form of the common curl, now naturalized in England and other countries.

1702 TOLAND *Acc. Court of Prussia* (1705) 36 'Tis at Berlin that his Prussian Majesty has commonly keep his Court. 1734 [W. FRANKENBERG] Regulations for the Prussian Infantry. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 491 A Prussian Author...has lately favoured the World with various productions. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 160/2 The Crichton Corp. or Prussian Curl...is another species of the genus now naturalized. 1844 W. STEVENS *Hist. War in 1813* 8, (1894) 67 The Commander of the Prussian Army in this memorable campaign, the veteran Marshal Prince Blücher von Wahlstadt. 1850 G. W. JOHNSON *Cult. Garad. Diet.* 331/2 *Lactuca*, Lettuce,...Imperial Green, Admirable, Prussian, Large Russian. 1881 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 613 This tendency to over-legislation has long been the pre-disturbing evil feature of Prussian administration.

2. Prussian blue: a deep blue pigment of great body and covering power, consisting essentially of hydrated ferric ferrocyanide, $Fe^{III}_4[Fe^{II}(CN)_6]_3 \cdot nH_2O$, generally mixed with varying quantities of potassium-ferrous ferricyanide, $(KFe^{II})_x \cdot Fe^{III}_2(CN)_6$. Called *Prussian blue* from being accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a colour-maker in Berlin, in 1704, and accurately described by Woodward published a process in the Philosophical Transactions for 1724. 1858 MRS. MERCER *Conversations Land & Water* xi. (1858) 124 Prussian blue and carmine are derived from the animal kingdom. 1866 E. L. CHESHIRE *Birth, Inc. Weight* 14 Prussian blue, known to mathematicians as mere-blue. 1878 TRAHERNE *Sk. Study* xxi. Her relations with the Prussian-blue trade.

b. *adj.* and *sb.*, as name of the colour of this substance, sometimes called *regnal blue*; also *ab.*, applied to a person dressed in a blue uniform or coat. In Dickens, prob. a variant or intensive of 'true blue'.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, 'Vell, Sammy', said the father. 'Vell, my Prussian Blue', responded the son. 1849 *Water. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 3/2 We have no doubt that the true solution [of 'my Prussian blue'] is simple enough. The expression is a reference to a public-house sign common enough in the Pickwickian age, and often pictorially presented, namely, the portrait of the 'King of Prussia' in a blue uniform. *Mod.* The colour varies from ocean to Prussian blue.

c. Prussian brown, Prussian green, pigments derived from or allied to Prussian blue.

1840 *Penny Dict. Arts, Prussian Green*, a celebrated pigment, consisting of an imperfect Prussian blue, containing excess of the oxide of iron, to which the yellow sediment of French berries is added. 1863 E. SHAW *Woodcuts Examples Sec. L.* (1888) 33 *Prussian Green*...The ordinary method of the process of making Prussian Blue from bullock's blood is as follows, before it has had the hydrochloric acid added to it. 1873 *Dict. Arts, Prussian brown*, a fine deep brown colour obtained by adding the yellow ferrocyanide of potash (*yellow prussiate of potash*) to the solution of sulphate of copper.

†**3.** HERB. *Chem.* **Prussian acid** = PRUSSIC *acid*; **Prussian alkali**, potassium ferrocyanide.

1706 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 134 Yielded a blue precipitate on adding the Prussian Alkali. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 361 *Prussian, or Prussiated* alkali, formerly called the phlogisticated alkali, is an alkali united to a particular tinging substance by the intermediation of iron, calcined. *Ibid.* 368 Iron...forms, with the Prussian acid, compounds of two different kinds; the one fully saturated, the other unsaturated. 1824 J. ROBISON *Mech. Philosophy* III. 8 A determinate quantity of the Prussian alkali must be used previously.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Prussia (the ethnic territory, the duchy, or the kingdom).

1637 E. BOWER *Trans. Germany* 82 To the Castle, or Natze Iacobsburg, were reduced Saxons, Prussians, Livonians. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 222 The King of Sardinia...has made himself as considerable in the scale as the Prussian. 1844 W. STEVENS *Hist. War in 1813* 1, (1894) 67 He was eminently fitted to be both the representative and the leader of the Prussians. 1879 *Smiles' Jasmin* (Murray) 244 [The Prussians retained every serve to reach the field [of Waterloo].

Note. The name *Prussia* (in early writers *Prussie*, *Prusslan*, *Prusie*, *Prussa*, *Prussi*) was a *Gentes*, of *Prusci*, *Prutheni*, *Pruzzi*, *Prussi*, *Prussi*, inhabited Europe, in the mediæval writers, of the name of a Lithuanic or Sclavonic people, who inhabited territory now included in the provinces of East and West Prussia, which was conquered in the 13th c. by the Knights of the Teutonic Order, and afterwards became a dukedom or duchy, at length under the rule of the elector of Brandenburg, who in 1701 there assumed the title of *King* now PRUSSIA, King of Prussia.

The German forms are *die Preusse* a Prussian, *Preussen* Prussians and Prussia. For the adj. the French and MF. forms are Prusse. Other mod.L. names were *Borussi*, and *Prutheni*, whence the adj. *Pruthenicus* PRUTENIC.]

†**Pru'sianated**, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. PRUSSIAN *a.* 3 + -ATE[3] + -ED[1].] = PRUSSIATED.

1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 321 Prussianated alkali of course occasioned no alteration.

Pru'sianism. [f. PRUSSIAN *a.* + -ISM.] The national spirit or political system of Prussia.

1856 *Mem. J. Purdon* II. xxiv. 180 Communism is a subtle thing unless it be a synonym for Prussianism. 1856 *Daily News* 12 June, Arrogant, overbearing Prussianism.

Prussianize (prŭ·shănaiz), *v.* [f. PRUSSIAN *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render Prussian or like Prussia in organization or character. Hence **Pru'sianized** *ppl. a.*, **Pru'sianizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Prussianization**, the action or process of Prussianizing; **Pru'sianizer**, one who Prussianizes.

1860 M. ARNOLD *Fort. Educ. France* 187 To Prussianize his people or to Americanize it. 1870 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1036 The attempted Prussianization of the impoverished provinces of France. 1883 *Fall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 1/2 The very embodiment of didactic hamminess and Prussianized pedagogy. 1891 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 300/2 The recent efforts of Japan to prussianize her institutions. 1893 *Cycl. Mus. Convent. Music* III. 853 III. 484 The Prussianizing of Germany. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 2/2 The Prussianizers have received a set-back by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lippe Detmold Regency case in favour of Count Ernest of Lippe-Biesterfeld.

Prussiate (prʌ·sĭ-, pre·sĭ(ĭ)t), *sb. Chem.* [n. F. *prussiate* (Morveau, 1787), f. *prussi-que* PRUSSIC + *-ate* 1.] A salt of prussic acid: a cyanide. Also, a ferro- or ferri-cyanide, *as yellow prussiate* (*of potash*) = potassium ferrocyanide, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$; *red prussiate* (*of potash*) = potassium ferricyanide, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$.

c 1790 tr. *Lavoisier's etc. Trad. Chem. Nom. (Chemical Nomencl.* Introd. p. IV. 308) Names newly invented or adopted... Prussiates of potash... Prussiate of alkali. 1792 Hamilton *Bertholet's use of potash* 1. Prussiate of alkali. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 360 The prussiates of strontites, lime, baryten, &c. 1820 Pamell. *Chem. Amal.* (1842) 68 The red prussiate of potash is an ambiguous and characteristic reagent for protoxide of iron, as the yellow prussiate of potash is for the peroxide. 1872 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 398 Ferrocyanide of potassium or Yellow prussiate of potash.

Pru·ssiate, *v. Chem.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To convert into a prussiate.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 304 They make use of the same sort of Berlin blue in Printing their chintz.

Hence **Pru·ssiated** *ppl. a.*, converted into a prussiate; combined with prussic acid.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 156 The prussiated liquids heated to redness. 1800 Hassenfratz & Adet *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 110 We are only acquainted with six mineral acids... They are, Lactic,... Saccharinic,... Prussic,... Sebacic,... Prussic acid. 1801 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 353 Schéele has shewn that the red oxide of mercury takes the colouring matter from Prussian blue; and this property is employed for obtaining Prussic acid. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 116 The vegetable prussic acid is procured by distilling laurel leaves, or the kernels of the peach, and cherry, or bitter almonds. 1858 *Pereira Lect. Mat. Med.* (1857) I. 566 (*Hydrocyanic acid*) obtained by Scheele in 1782,—as it was procured, though unsuccessfully, from Prussian blue, it was originally called prussic acid. 1881 *Med. Temp. Pract.* XLIX. 23 No more poisonous agent can be found than prussic acid.

† **Pru·ssin.** *Chem. Obs.* Also -ine. [f. PRUSS-IAN *a.* + *-IN*¹ (as in *chlorine*, etc.).] An early name for CYANOGEN, C_2N (or a polymer of it), as a derivative of Prussian blue.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 140/1 Cyanogen...is a gaseous compound sometimes termed *Prussine* or *Prussiene* gas. 1860 A. Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 742 *Prussin*, or *Prussine*, a name applied by Gmelin to a hypothetical radicle, C_2N_2, or Cy_2, or Pr, polymeric with cyanogen, which may be supposed to exist in the ferro- and ferricyanides.

† **Pru·ssite.** *Chem. Obs.* [n. F. *prussite*, f. *Prusse* Prussia: see *-ITE*¹ 4 *b* and PRUSSIAN *a.* 2.] *n.* (= *Prussian alkali*, potassium ferrocyanide. b. A sulpho-cyanide, as *prussite of potash*, $KCNS$. So † **Pru·ssous** *a.*, in *prussous acid*, early name for *sulphocyanic acid* ($CNSH$).

1791 Mascu in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 368 From this solution Prussite of Tartar... instantly threw down a very copious Prussian blue. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 426 Prussiates, by Scele would receive hence their name Prussite. 1809 R. Porrett in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVII. 56 This liquid I have named *prussous acid*, and its salts *prussites*, of which the liquid is contained one in solution, namely the prussite of potash. 1814 Children *Chem. Annal.* 505 Sulphocyanic acid was discovered by Mr. Porrett in 1809, he first called it prussous acid.

Prut (prʌt), *int.* and *sb.* Also 4 **tprut,** 5 **prute.** [Richards. repr. a slight explosive sound, as of breaking wind.]

1. An exclamation of contempt.

c 1300 in Langfell *Chron. Min. Verses* 20, II. 45. Tprut! blind rowling, fo cured rimyng coupe thu out of cage. 1393 R. Maidstone *Penitl. Sermon* 304 And with 'tprut for ?? cursing, prut!' etc. 1579 D. Gervase *Tarel-Clodder's Oratt.* Wks. (1883) II. 130 If they had tell'd me tales, or prats me, I had them o'er my knee, and a cundi smack for crack o'er their bumbase. 1870 Lowndes *Orig. Cowlib.* viii. 180 From 1550, or prob. before, following contempt.

2. The sound of a rifle shot.

1898 *Sturday. Mag.* Dec. 630/2 To the rear of the magazine there was added the spoke-shave of the clicking mechanism. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 2/1 Then caused the light, there was blow, doubled to grow...prut!...prut!...prut.

Prut, prute, obs. forms of PRUNE.

† **Prutenic** (prutenik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Prutenic-us*, f. *Prut(h)en-i* Prussians: see *-IC.* Cf. F. *prutenique.*] Prussian; in *Prutenic tables*, the Copernican planetary tables published in 1551 by Erasmus Reinhold (*Celestium Motuum Pruteniae Tabulae*); so named in compliment to Albert, Duke of Prussia. Also as *sb.* in *pl.*

Prute-nose, the Prutenic tables.

1613-26 H. Brigge *Lect. on Mar. to Dunbar's Lect.* (1888) 56 Concerning Reflexes...Mollerus in his *Fibris Tabulis* hath mightily discouraged me, for he hath vexhated the Prutenicke, my Propolition, in three places of his Book or more. 1893 Milton *Ephemeris* Wks. 1851 IV. 20, I trust more...to perfect such Prutenick tables as shall mend the Astronomy of our wide expansion. 1676 Phillips tr. *G. Prutenick Tables*, certain Tables for the finding out of the Celestial motions... First published in the year 1551.

So † **Prute·nical** *a.*, in same sense.

1594 Blundeville *Exerc.* v. xxiv. (1636) 719 Taught by Reinholde in the beginning of his Prutenicall Tables. 1627 Wingate *New Plianet* 1. (1776) 110 The Man that calculated the Prutenical Tables first Copernicus his Observations.

Prux, Prw, var. PRUE *sb.*[2] and *v.* *Obs.*, prob.

Pruwiance, Pruys, var. PRUSSIANE, PRUSE.

† **Pry,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 prie. [Derivation unknown.] A local name of the small-leaved lime or linden (*Tilia parvifolia*). Also *pry-tree.*

1552 Turner *Herb.* (1568) 50 Lop poples and pallow, elme, prie, and gele. 1597 Morrison *Herb.* 122 The wild kind [of Lime-tree] bearing a smaller leaf than the other, by which I suppose, he [Rowley] means the Tree which they call the Prytree, which grows the most plentifully in Essex.

Pry (prəi), *sb.*[2] Now only *dial.* Also 7–8 prie, 9 prye. [Derivation unknown.] A name given locally to various rigid glaucous grasses and species of *Carex*, esp. *C. paniculata.* Also *pry-grass.*

1622 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* v. iii. 7 Harsh, reedish, bleakish sickly and pale-grass bearing a cold, rushie ...soyle. *Ibid.* 10. 10 Reedish, rushie sorrie grasses, Pris and Quickgrasse. 1798 R. Dodsley *Agric. Surv. Leeds* 108 Different species of *Carex*, here called *pry*, and by Aberdeenshire farmers *clour-grass.* 1807 Sir W. Elford in *Hist. Agric. Mag.* I. 198 (1819 VIII. 321 note), *Pryes, Pry*, is called 'the horrors of spret', which alone is eaten by sheep when the spret gets old and hard. Several plants are included under this term, as—*Poa trivialis*...*Holcus lanatus*...*Carex paniculata* also is considered a pry grass, as are other species of *Carex.*

Pry (prəi), *sb.*[3] [f. PRY *v.*[1]]

1. An act or the action of prying; a peeping or inquisitive glance.

1799 C. Smart *Nose-Gaze* 20 Included from the taking cry Of Argus Curiosity. 1807 Keats *To* — 30 They seldom meet the eye Of the fair lover that by Bristol stood, with eager pry.

2. An inquisitive person. Cf. *Paul Pry*, Pauls 3. c 1845 Hood *Ode to Rae Wilson* vi, The spy On fellow souls, a tattling Pry. 1872 R. Buchan tr. *Cassell's Hist. France* III. xxix. 152 Fouquet is as insatiable pry who reveals to all the sights of his day.

Pry (prəi), *sb.*[4] Also **prey.** *dial.* and *U. S.* [f. PRAISE, PRAISE *sb.*[2], with final *z* (*s*) lost as in *pea, cherry*, etc.: cf. PAY *sb.*[2]] An instrument for prying or prizing; a lever or crow-bar; = PRIZE *sb.*[2] 1, PRIZE-POLE.

1823, 1828 [see PRY *v.*[2]]. 1829 [see PRIZE *sb.*[2]]. 1872 Tennessee Agric. 43 The termini of this book have ideal to mankind in their use the astronomer's telescope and geologist's pry. 1884 *Science* 20 Feb. 108/2 A dozen strong wooden poles served as so many oars many a lake and river has of wood, gravel, and mud.

Pry (prəi), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 prien, 4–7 prie, pryе, 5 pri. [ME. *prien*, of unknown origin. The verbs PRAISE and PRIZE, which come near in form and sense, are of later appearance.]

1. *intr.* To look, esp. to look closely or curiously; to peep or peer, to look narrowly; to peer inquisitively or impertinently; to spy.

c 1300 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 220 After sorrow of Scotland longe be never pryе, Ant after help of Thomas wel fayle ne lyе? c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 58 Ac he bar fulle a liht bole by fyules. Pere preid he to preuily. *Ibid.* 3205 Bergres wib hise hirdis, wepneles out ar wenderes...he gan to be ywar3 pat preised in be wente. c 1460 Henryson *Tu Mgr. Pers.* 114 Wharto...dar gang at my windowe to to pryе. 1475 Bk. *Alexander* (E. E. T. S.) 2 Pe lengbi3 day pan gan I pryе and pore Til glabon endit had his lappes bryght. 1591 *Lattimer's Serm. at Stamford* 90/1, Spying, looking, and looking, wanting & prying (ed. 1599 catching), what they might leave or see against the rest of Rome. 1599 W. Warner *Compl. Roundtree of Rome* 38/1 [They] bring their wares to the light, and pry, and gaze on them. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 159 Thus glide obscure, and prie In every Bush and Brake. 1720 *Gent. Lang.* xliv. 63 They...lose the Drawers and Chests pry'd. 1898 Dewar *Lect. Foods* 71 He went prying about into the corners of the hall.

2. *Pry into*: to search inquisitively into (something meant or private); to investigate curiously or impertinently; to make private investigations into.

1609 H. Holland *Treatise Triumph* 323 To pryе into the Arcanum. 1638 Jeremy *Paint. Academick* 4 To pryе into the most profound mysteries of Nature. 1704 Swinburne *Obscurity* 5, Ld. 129 Endeavour to pry into the names...of the Almighty. a 1800 Mackenzie *Mist. Exp.* xxiv. (1811) V. 196 A longing to pry into those mysteries of the grave from which human beings avert their thoughts.

b. *gen.* To inquire into or investigate closely.

1620 Duchess *Mirrabella* 11 viii. (1880) 92 To occasion them to pryе more narrowly into those matters and give occasion to hunting, which members of those so slightly passe over. 1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1707) 9 Not...to be rejected, but rather to be pry'd into with a diligent Enquiry. 1713 Thomson *Poems*, *Thad* v. 63, I'll meekly grief bear, nor to found owing to natural Causes. 1880 Mozley *Nature* (1886) I. ii. 34 He pries into all the arrangements of Camilla.

† **3.** *trans.* To look for, look through, or look at closely; to observe narrowly. *Obs.*

1552 *Resolution* (n. d.) 56 What news, brother Morison? what pryе ye this wide? Is there ani thing here that ye pryе, can ye mak? 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1613) 431 I prayed of spectators. 1630 J. Parr in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 276 An Information of the money prying the King unjustifiably in the face, and [etc.].

b. *Pry out*: to search out (and cut) by prying.

c 1598 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 92b, the secretly sent wise nightes...to searche & pryе out of what progeny they collateral Kynhede was diminished. 1780 Duke *Agreed to Ord. Nature Plants* (1781) 4 Never...to pry out Hellebore and Radix, Where men's riches ary grains.

Pry (prəi), *sb.*[5] *obsol.* and *U. S.* [Shortened from PRIZE, PRAISE *sb.*[2], 1599, through confusing the final consonant with the -*s* of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. (cf. PAY *sb.*[2])] *transf.* To raise or move by force of leverage; to force up; = PRIZE *v.*[2] Hence **Pry·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1847 E. Moor *Suffolk Words & Phrases* 199 *Pray*, to *Prahs*, or *Prize*, or *Pry*, to lift any thing with a lever... the lever is called a *pray* or *lewer*... To pray a door is to open it with a handspike, or lever of any sort. 1848 Worcester, *Pry*, to raise or attempt to raise with a lever. This is the common popular pronunciation of *prize* in America. The lever used is also called a *pry.* 1850 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. iii. 109 This seems to be the only way to pry them over with. 1858 [see PRY *v.*[2] 3]. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 56/1 You must pry it up with a stick or trowel. 1897 Gen. H. Parkes *Campaigning in Soudan* iv. 146 In prying off the cross-ties. 1901 [*In Rep. Dept. Dirt.* from Suffolk and Essex. Common with workmen in many parts.]

Pryan, prian (prəi·ăn), *dial.* [n. Corn. *pryan, prian* clayey ground (Jago).] A Cornish miner's term for soft white clay. Also *attrib.*

1901 J. Hobbs *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pryan Tin*, is a sort of Tin that is found mix'd with a Gravelly Earth, sometimes White, but usually Red. 1882 Kingdom *Mining Gloss., Pryan*, ore in small pebbles mixed with clay. 1882 Jago *Corniv. Gloss., Pryan dusty*, a friable kind, as a soft clayey vein of tin.

Pryanta, prychet'te, obs. ff. PRITCHET. **Pryce,** obs. f. PRICE, PRISE, PRIZE. **Pryck, Prycle, Pryef,** obs. f. PRICK, PRICKLE, PROOF.

† **Pryelle.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *preuel, prea(i)el, preail* (mod.F. *préau*) = med.L. *prælliāum*, dim. of *prēl-um* a meadow. Cf. MDu. *preyel, priiel* (mod. *prieel*).] An open space in the middle of a cloister, an open court.

c 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* 43 Rolands the hardwerker shall make my pryelle (F. *mon preayel*) As hegge about.

Pryer, var. PRIER. **Pryght,** obs. pa. t. of PRICK *v.* **Prygnatory,** obs. f. PREFIGNATE.

Pry·ing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PRY *v.*[1] + *-ING*[1].] The action of PRY *v.*[1]; narrow peering or examination; inquisitive search.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. i. § 9. 777 There with a narrow prying was sought out the Hive, or relics of the house on the left side. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 256/2 Their prying into every detail of private life.

Prying, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see PRY *v.*[2]

Pry·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. PRY *v.*[1] + *-ING*[2].] That pries; warily or impertinently curious; inquisitive; diligently inquiring.

1599 Hughes, Prijnge knaue, *Dimcrer servl.* 1608 D. Tuvill *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 90/1, A prying eye, a listening ears, and a greting tongue, are all likely of one wing. 1893 J. Edmund *Author*, D. 4 *N. Test.* 20 Such things as...the prying Historian is able to discerne. 1708 *Fourth Trip Cadiz* 61. Wks. 1709 II. 362 She is an outlandish and Prying as a commandress officer. 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 10 Analyzed to turn, by the most desirous and prying assessors of England, France, Germany, and Italy, but with no satisfactory result. 1845 Jamie *A. Neil* II. 10, They are a sad prying, gossiping race.

Pry·ingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*[2].] In a prying manner; narrowly, closely, inquisitively.

1628 Gauge *Popish Tr.* (1629) 10 That they will dare privately to edit one. 1720 S. Parker *Bellarm.* (1858) I. 427 Without examining too privately and sedulously into the reasons of so unparalled a Transformation. 1873 Chamb. *Jrnl.* XX. 449/2 The writer appears to have wandered prryingly into the abbeys and by-places.

Pryme, obs. f. PRIME *sb.*[1], PRIME *v.*[1] **Pryn(e,** obs. f. PRICK *sb.*[1] **Pryn'ell, pryny'l,** obs. ff. PRUNELLA. **Pryket, -ett(e,** obs. ff. PRICKET. **Pryll,** obs. f. DRILL *sb.*[1], PRILL[1].

Prymo, Prymer, obs. ff. PRIME, PRIMER.

Pry-pole. [f. PRY *v.*[1] or *sb.*[2] + POLE *sb.*[1]] A pole used as a 'pry' or lever.

1808 J. M. Sommerville *Hist. Gunner* xi. 178, 3. Assistants 2 to the lever, sling, and wedge; the gin, and tackle is to the pry-pole. 1829 F. A. Genevese *Artill. Man.* 0 Plat 103 One prymle, fitted with a pryпole cap.

Prys, obs. f. PRISE, PRISE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], PRYSE.

Prysage, Prysar, obs. ff. PRISAGE[1], PRIZER[1].

† **Prysauntere.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *prezantier, prisantier* (12th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *présentoir* presentoir in action, presentatress, f. OF. *prin saint* 'first leap'.] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Partonope* 6840 Comonly noche mynne wore not last Prysauntere noche fifte callyde he...Dedes but not but tytyde while. *Ibid.* Qui ne sont pas si primeraine Qui n'engagent lonnje'al dure pas.

Pryse, pyse. *Hunting. arch.* Also 4 **prise,** 5 **prise,** 6 **prys.** [ME. a. OF. or AF. *pris* 'taken', pa. pple. of *prendre* to take, or OF. *prise* 'taking, capture', thence formed: cf. PRISE *sb.*[3], PRIZE *sb.*[3]] In phrase *to blow the pryse*, to blow 'Taken!' or 'Capture!', to sound a blast on the hunting-horn as a signal that the stag is taken. Also *transf.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2249 Tristrem on huntinge rode...He blewe prise as he cud pre wist and wight. c 1400 *Master of Game* xxxix. (1904) 92 Pan sholde...who so is gentrous of pe hunynge blowe pe prise at ouepynge vp. 1450–83 Malory *Arthur* iv. 116 Thenne bygge Arthur blewe the pryse and fyrste the beste. 1523 Douglas *Æneis* v. xii. 124 And blew the pryis triumphall for his victorie) (ed. c 1553 Lo, Brenner *Horn* III. 377, I can nowe a yaplawche, and I can chase the hare and the wylde bore, and blowe the pryse.

1800 *Scott Cadyow Castle* xvii, Sound, merry huntsmen! sound the pryse!

Pryse, pryss, obs. ff. PRICE, PRESS, PRIZE.

‖ **Prytaneum** (prītăn·ĭ·ĭm). *Gr. Antiq.* Also 9 -eium, -eion. [L. *prytaneium*, a, Gr. πρυτανεῖον, ὁ πρύτανις: see next.] The public hall of a Greek state or city, in which the sacred fire was kept burning; esp. in ancient Athens, the hall in which those who had done distinguished service to the state (and also foreign ambassadors) were entertained at the public charge, together with the successive presidents of the senate.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. 1108 At Cirkeum, he gave freely to the Prytaneum. 1718 DIGBY, tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* II. iii. 330 A Publick House, or *Prytaneum*, wherein they are fed on the good Events of the publick Causes. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiv. I. 380 He assigned to the new town a consecrated spot in the strongest and most commanding portion of the Hieronitic peninsula. 1883 — *Plato* I. i. 13 Like the public hearth or perpetual fire maintained in the prytaneum of a Grecian city.

b. *transf.* A public hall or house.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 86 List of all Boats the Professors in the town called the *Prytaneum*, which is now used as the Divinity-Schools. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz. Comp.* III. 15, 21 The fourth and Prytaneion of the English nation. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 July 11/3 The poet and the novelist, the historian and the sage, will then live blithe and blameless in the Prytaneum.

‖ **Prytanis** (prī·tănĭs). *Gr. Antiq.* Pl. -nes (-nīz). Also 7 in Anglicized form **prytan,** -ane. [L. *prytanis*, a. Gr. πρύτανις a prince, ruler, chief, as Athena a president.]

1. In ancient Athens, A member of that division of the Council of Five Hundred which was presiding at the time.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 79 The Prytans were a Committee or Council sitting in the Great Hall of Parliament, 1593-41 CLEMENS *Cycl.* 2.6., All the fifty *Prytanes* of the tribe did not govern together during the five weeks: but in companies, but at a time, chosen by lot: seven days each company. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 219 The prytanes referred their case to the council.

2. The chief magistrate of a Greek state, as of Rhodes, Lycia, or Miletus.

1582 WHETSTONE *Promos Cassandra* III. 1887 He was Prytane, or Chief Magistrate among them. 1736 WARTON *Pompilius, Andip.* 400. n. § 42 The dresses of those of Prytanes:—'When Cleopatra was prytanis, on the first day of the month Dioscs'. 1888 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 3) 1. 1. 1. *Prytanes*, (Πρύτανις called *prytanis* (πρυτανεύω) were entrusted with the chief magistracy in several states of Greece, as Corcyra, Corinth, Miletus.

3. *transf.* A president, chief.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 101 It is probable also that the members of that senate (the Areiopagus), and those of the prytanes of the presidency, were of the most durable and confirmed nature. 1858 A. LANG *Making Relig.* xvii. 277 In polytheism that conception is necessarily obscured, throwing itself finally either in the Prytanis, as President of the Immortals, such as Zeus; or in Fate.

Hence **Pry'tan** *a. rare*, pertaining to or consisting of prytanes; presiding in the Council of Five Hundred at Athens; **Pry'tanize** *v. intr.*, of a division or individual: to exercise the prytany; whence **Pry'tanizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1888 FRYER *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. vi. 91 Every prytanizing body of fifty was divided into five committees of ten each; and its period of office was five of seven days each. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvii. IV. 464 note, Confirmation to their order in prytanizing, as shown by lot for the year. *Ibid.* 482 note, Five in the order of prytanizing tribes for the year.

Prytany (prī·tănĭ). *Gr. Antiq.* Also **prut-**, [ad. Gr. πρυτανεία, ἡ πρύτανις PRYTANIS.]

1. The presidency of the Athenian senate; the office or dignity of a prytanis. Also *transf.*

1683 TYRRELL *Anier. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. 164 If Schömann's other view is correct, the presiding officer...must always belong to the tribe which holds the prytany at the time. 1858 A. LANG *Making Relig.* xv. 268 Modified by a weak recollection of the old kingship in the not very effective sovereignty (or *prytany*) of Zeus.

2. Each of the ten divisions of the Athenian Council of Five Hundred during its presidency; also the period of five weeks during which each division presided.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xxii. 313 If these officers did not carry their cases before the ninth prytany, they were to pay double. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. III. 183 note, The division of the year into ten portions of time, each called by the name of a *Prytany*...[does] not belong to the Solonian Athens. 1866 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 228/3 A building called a Tholus, in which statues were dedicated and sacrifices were performed by the prytanies.

Prythee, obs. form of PRITHEE.

Prytt, obs. form of PRICK *sb.*[1]

P.S., a common abbreviation of L. *post scriptum*, POSTSCRIPT, often pronounced as written (pī·ĕ·sĭ).

1737 J. LOVE *Last Nurse* 2. 62 This defect is repaired by a line mentioned in the P.S. 1840 DICKENS *Cheap. exhib.* xv. As a little P.S.—we will here note. *Ibid.* The end of a letter.) P.S. Bores writing the above I have received your telegram, and am relieved to know that the missing luggage has turned up. Good-bye!

Ps., Words beginning with this consonant combination (with the exception of a few international monosyllables, *psa, psha, psi*) are all taken or formed from Greek, in which language the combination is frequent, and has been represented from about B. C. 540 by the single letter Ψ, ψ. The only words in *ps-* which go back to Old English times are the mathematical terms *psalter* sb. and *vbs.*, and *psalter*. *Psalterion* and *psaltery* appear in the 13th c.; *psaltry*, and some few of its compounds, occur in Wyclif. All the other *ps-* words are of Modern English formation, five before 1600, the great majority of the 19th c. In *psalm* the initial *p* was dropped already in O.E., as in OF. and the cognate languages, and in English has never been restored in pronunciation (as it has been in French and German). This appears to have caused as a precedent for dropping the *p* in the pronunciation of other words, an overwhelmingly general one often leading to ambiguity or to a disfiguring of the composition of the word. As the *p* is now pronounced in French, German, and other languages, as well as by Englishmen in reading Greek, and by many scholars in English also there being no organic object in the English mouth to prevent it), it is here omitted, except in the *psalm, psalter* group, as an optional pronunciation which is recommended especially in all words that retain their Greek form in *g. psoas, psychic*, and is scientific terms generally, which have not been irrationally mutilated by popular use.

Psa: see PSHAW.

Psalidodect (psălĭdŏdĕkt), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. ψαλίς, ψαλιδ- a pair of shears + δάκτυλος finger, f. δάκνειν to bite.] (See quot.)

1896 COUES *Palæont. Inaltrix Dog. Trad.* vi. 328 Inferior incisors work within superior molars, but not between them. Psalidodont mammalia.

Psalloid (psæ·lŏid), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *psalloides*, irreg. f. Gr. ψάλλειν (see PSALM) + -ειδής form: see -OID.] Resembling a stringed instrument: applied to a part of the *fornix* of the brain (*corpus psalloides*), from the fibres on it suggesting the strings of a musical instrument, whence also called *lyra* (see LYRA 4).

1878 HUXLEY in *Watson's Introd. Mem. Body* (ed. 2) II. 241 For which reason the Anchorites called it *Psalloides* and *Lyra*. 1811 HOLMES *Med. Dict. Psalloides*...Applied to the inner surface of the fornix of the brain.] 1828 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1040/1 Resembling a psalter, lute, or cithara: psalloid. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Psalloid*...Resembling a harp in shape.

Psalm (sām), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ad. L. *psalm-us*, a. Gr. ψαλμός a twitching (of the strings of the harp), the sound of the cithara or harp, a song sung to the harp, f. ψάλλ-ειν to twitch, twang, play (with the fingers), sing to a harp (in LXX. and N.T.). The OE. (*Vespasian*) was sealm, with ODid. *salm, salmo*, also *psalmo*, -*um* (MHG. *salme, salmen, psalme*, Ger. *psalm*, pl. -*en*, Du. *psalm*), ON. *sálmr* (mod.Icel. *sálmur*, Norw. *salme* m. (*salmen* f.), MSw. (*Psalm*, Sw. *psalm* (*Psalmen* pl. the Psalms), all from L.; whence also OF. *salme, saume, psalme*, (*Psaume*, F. from 13th c. *psaume* (= psôm), Pr. *salme, psalmeis*, Cat. *salme*, Sp., It. *salmo*, Pg. *psalma*. From the early forms in the cognate langs. as well as Eng., it is seen that the initial *p* was often dropped at an early period; in many of the langs. it has been restored after the L. and Gr. original, and in that case is also pronounced. Eng. is almost alone in spelling *ps*, and sounding only *s*. The ME. spelling (*p*)*sawme*, and modern pronunciation (sōm), are due to F. (*p*)*saume*: cf. *balm, calm*, etc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1– **psalm,** 1 **psealm**; 4–7 **psalme**, 7 *Sc.* **psahalme**, (6 **spalme**, 7 **sphalme**).

c 960 *Rit. Nig. psealmas* [see B. 1]. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 129/21 *Canticum*, psalm oðer lofsang. c 1205 *Lay.* 27 Beoren wes þeos seolf-seolfe sealm. 13.. *Cursor M.* 16889 (Cott.) Þe psalm [Gött. sealmd sais], þare is bidigan. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 9 Þis psalme is wryten in þe offise of ded men. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xx. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe songe and þe psalme...is a propirte of possession. 1599 *Sir Gilb. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 192 A service booke with spalmes. 1629 *Montgomerie's Poems* (S.T.S.) *Notes* 388 The xxxi. Sphalme translat. by Montgomery. 1808 BARBOUR *Bruce* (Jam.) Alone ymell ane A Psalme of mercy. 1894 *Dowd. Prayer-bk. Hist. Worship* 40 Singing of Psalms. 1849 ROBERTS *Classic Bible.* 380 Psalmes with instrumentes musicall.

β. 1–3 **sealm**, 1–5 **salm**, 1 **selm** (3 Orm. **sallm**).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciii[i]. 20 Sedes iz cwidho. c 961 *Rituale ex Cod. St. Benet Corbeiens.* (Jesus Coll. Oxon. MS. 28) 1 Ant. Ps. sealmas. c 1175 Of be sixte [see B. 1]. c 1200 *Ormin* 6 Þrimess tu þa sjerrh Þurh hiss sallm. c 1200 ORMIN 12559 Oppenn hiss sallmbe sallmes. 1388 WYCLIF *Nah.* v. 13 Sede he a salm (1382 psalme). c 1400 *Rawlin* (see B. 2). c 1400–50 *Primer* (E.E.T.S.) 51 Y schal sede salm.

γ. 3 **saume**, 3–6 **salme**, (4 **sarme**), 5 **saulme**.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 68/249 He hi-gan ane saume of mournynge. c 1300 *Saints* (see B. 2). c 1345 *Prose Psalter* xcviii[i]. 1 I shal synge and sain salme to me Lord. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 *Salme, psalmus*. 1530 PALSGR. 267/1 *Salme of sawlme, psaulme*. c 1550 HAMILTON *Prayer Anat.* (1722) 61 All singing salmes, and hymns, and spirituall songs.

B. Signification.

1. In a general sense: Any sacred song that is or may be sung in religious worship; a hymn: esp. in biblical use. (In quot. c 1175 applied to the Creed.) Also more generally, any song or ode of a sacred or serious character.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciii. [xcv.] 1 Singaþ dryhtne sealmas, and hymnas, and spirituale songas.

c 960 *Vesp. Hymns* iii. in *O. E. Texts* 405 Þe sealmas are we singaþ [*Jos.* xxxviii. and...] c 1000 [see B. 2]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Þa sealde þeo hore alle þeos welene and þeos sealmes and þe songes wiþ-al. 1382 WYCLIF *Col.* iii. 16 In salmes, and ymnes, and spiritual songis, in grace singynge in youre hertis to the Lord. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* (Add.) Introd. 3/61 Hymnes & saluznes & other commune laude diuyne. 1643 MILTON *Ad Salsonum Musco* 19 Hymns devout and holy Psalms Singing everlastingly. 1858 LONGF. *Golden Legend* v. Psalm of Life. What the heart of the young man said to the Psalmist.

2. *spec.* Any one of the sacred songs or hymns of the ancient Hebrews which together form the 'Book of Psalms' (see b); a version or paraphrase of any of these, esp. as sung (or read) in public or private worship. (The prevailing use throughout.)

Psalms for the day: the particular psalms appointed for each day as that the whole Psalter is said or sung in the course of a definite period, e.g. a week or (as in the Church of England), a month. *Proper psalms*: see PROPER *a.* 1. *Seven Psalms*: (spec.) the seven PENITENTIAL psalms.

c 960 *Rituale ex Cod. St. Benet* Corpus Cleh.] 2. His feta pungitus on ælðeodum tidum to singenne xxxi. ...xxxii. His feta ungitus þurh þa wyrhtan ðeða wæccan tunes gewrohtes. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lvi. 9 [see b. Gode swyðlic sealmas singe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þa wiscede David þe he salde wurp to þe þeawe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1565–70 (Cott.) Of al þe psalmes o þe sauter, þat psalmes [Gött. ...salmes] o penance ys pe pur. c 1390 *Rolle's Pr.* 284 Þis...salde þese þe sex psalmes (*E. Eng. Leg.* I. 237/218 be seuen salmes) and sithe be seuayn. c 1390, 1398 [see A. 2]. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1766 When gloria offer be first antiphe is said. 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Table and Kalender, expressing the Order of the Psalmes and Lessons to be read at Mattins and Euensong. 1880 *Wilts Q.-Sess. Rec.* (Ser. II.) I. 230 The singing of psalmes after supper...on the Lord's day. 1712 STEELE *Spect. No.* 28, ¶ 6, I had over Day-set the Hundredth Psalm. 1858 *Long Lessons* 15 They now read the psalms for the day, taking such a verse in turn. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 May 3/2 The Psalm (116) is usually read as part of the simple services which take place on Sunday in ships at sea. For that reason it is known as the Sailors' Psalm.

b. *The Psalter, the Book of Psalms.* Name of one of the books of the Old Testament, forming the hymn-book of the Jewish church, and used also in Christian worship from the earliest times; the Psalter. Often called *the Psalms of David*, in accordance with the belief that they, or part of them, were composed by David king of Israel.

In Luke xxiv. 44 used for that division of the Old Testament comprising the Psalms: = HAGIOGRAPHA.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* xxiv. 44 Alle þa awritenu...þa...in ebreo & wergu & salmas of me. 1382 WYCLIF and Alle thingis...which ben writun in the lawe of Moyses, and in prophetis, and in salmes, of me. 1580 *Sir Ad. Wyf* 'Prop in Antiquary XXXII. 103 Another lake of Sr Christofferson upp' the salmes. 1827 D'OYLY & MANT *Bible* II. *Psalms* Introd., The Book of Psalms...contains the productions of different writers. These...are called hymns; the Psalms of David, because a great part of them were composed by him. 1898 *Sunday Hour to read the Bible* 11 In the reading of the Psalms we cannot afford to neglect...the historical method.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *psalm-drawer, -expounder, -maker, -poet, -translator; psalm-quoting, -singing, -singing* vbs. and adjs.; **psalm-making** (*nonce-wd.*); **psalm-singer**, one who sings psalms; *spec.* one who maintains the singing of (biblical) psalms (as opposed to hymns) in public worship; ‖ **psalm-song** *Obs.*, (*a*) in OE. (*psalmsang*), the singing of psalms; (*b*) in Ormin (*sallmsang*), the Book of Psalms (or the Hagiographa: see 2 b); **psalm-tune**, any one of the Gregorian tones or chants to which the Psalms were (or are) sung; **psalm-tune**, a tune set to a metrical version of a psalm. See also PSALM-BOOK, -WISDOM.

1880 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 27 Who...gave...Each Infant cross To 'psalm-drawers And earring prisoners. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Esdr.* xviii. 1 A solempne 'salm maker of Israel. 1876 SHARPE & ROBERTS *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Psalm Melodeon*, an instrument invented in 1846 by Schiedmayer, Würtzb. It was a wind instrument with keys and voicings, imitating the tone of several orchestral instruments. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priestcraft* 10, (1721) 108 Hopkins and Sternhold, or the more modern 'Psalm-Poets. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1390/2 The 'psalmesinging friars brought him to the stocking. & there left him. 1606 *Mod. Trial* XV. 911 He was the best 'psalm-singer in the whole congregation. 1892 S. STEPHENS *Dorothy Love* C. Warren 22, 87 At this 'psalm-singing and these night-sermons, tunnels were raised in both cities, between such as favoured and such as hated them. 1842 L. *Short Men, Women & B.* II. vi. 280 The psalm-singing old women of the Commonwealth. c 1290 *Beket fragment's Homilies in Angelsa* (1887) VIII. 309 Hii 'salmesinge gode lof ay ahalleue. c 1300 *Orrmin* 6 Þe holenn 'sallmsanngess. 1900 OSBORN & SALTONSTALL & PERKINS W. S. BARNEFIELD in *Quart. Rev.* Apr. 716/2 The Gregorian 'Psalm-Tones are...the oldest Melodies now known to be in existence. *Ibid.* 716/1 The Psalm-Tones...are eight in number—one to each of the first eight Modes. 1709 WATTS *Lyric Poems* Pref. Wks. 1763 II. 204, I have one other Advice to give my thoughts in the improvement of our old 'psalm-translators. 1832 *Hood's Own* I. 1 The French 'Psalm-tunes with English words. Being a collection of Psalms accorded to the verses and tunes generally used in the Reformed Churches of France and Germany. 1898 *Encyclop. Rep. Theol.* Arminius Who (Robert II) for To re-Arminius, whose memory is whitewashed all over by accounting women...or named as a pinch from a psalm-tune. 1871 R. H. PATTERSON *St. Thomas' of Aquin* I. 120 In the above 'psalm-words, three things are touched upon.

Psalm, *v.* Also 1 **salwian** ; 4 **salme**. [f. prec. sb.; cf. *to hymn*.]

1. † **a.** *trans.* To sing psalms. *Obs.* b. *trans.* To sing or celebrate in psalms.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps. Thorpe*, Ms. H.) xvii. 1 Ic singe and sealmige [L. *cantabo et psalmum dicam*]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxl. (A.) 2 *salme* [L. *psallam*] to name of lauerd heighist to. *a* 1450 HYMNS *Youth First* (W. *MS* W. 1222) v. xiii. To psalme & synge the louynges of god with gronty wyrshe. 1508 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) I. 70 *Hemistichyis* be that we but halfpartis ... *Psalming* be person, may serue to That we but subjectis ... *Psalming* be person, may serue to That we but subjectis ... *Psalming* be person, may serue to That we but subject

a. c1200 tr. *Bede's Hist.* iii. xix. [xxvii.] (1891) 240 Þæt sealmbóc þætte *altare* nemde. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii. (1880) 300 Psalterium dicitur altare salterii. c1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 30 Hymnum dixerunt. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 30 Seiden hymnus. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 18 Every brother and sister shal paien, a penny to a sautier for to dedire sinain. c1400 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* 7782 Ne he hadde myght harpe nouther sautrie. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 508 Thow sings for cruse for pottes, pannis, or cruddis.

3. *transf. Our Lady's psalter*: a name given to the rosary on account of its containing the same number (150) of Aves as there are psalms in the Psalter; also, a book containing this. *Jesus psalter*: a form of devotion consisting of 15 petitions, each beginning with a tenfold repetition of the name Jesus (which is thus said 150 times).

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 200 *Sic mayst þou* do gabate to *oure* lady *þine* day a halv sautter. 1403 *Invt. Wintringham's Altar-loc.* in Rickh *London* (1886) IV. 324 *Item* unus or two sautres of oure lady at the bank: that is to say, broken sautres Ave Maries, with xv Pater Nosters, and three credos. 1500 *Will of Odingsells* (Somerset House, Hyl) A peire of small coral bedys with the bonde gaudye of *our* lady. 1619–4 *Act* 3 *Jas.*, c. 3 § 22 No person...shall bring from beyond the seas, nor shall print, sell, or buy any Popish Primers, Ladie Psalters, Manuells, Rosaries, Popish Catechismes. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 303 That we are so carefull in preparing the Bible as they are of their Jesus' psalter. 1666 *Gazetteer* 21 Nov. 1/1 The reasons why the Anglican manual strongly recommends...retaining the title of Verse Psalter, while by its direction that such principal portions should be said once, instead of two times, it abolishes the reason for which the name of Psalter was applied.

4. Applied to certain old Irish chronicles in verse (*Psalter of Cashel*, *Psalter of Tara* or *Temor*).

1685 HARRIS tr. *Ware's Writ.* v. 190 This Psalter of Cashel is one of the most Antiquick Histories among them, and so called because done in Verse. 1723 HALY in *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 220 A book...which we call the Psalter of Temor, to which are compiled the archives of the Kingdom. 1830–3 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cronici* 9 *Adorna Irish Poet.* (1861) 1 (*tit.*) Here follows the Psalter of Cashel, or the Chronicle of Ireland, in verse, from the first Colonization of Ireland, by Y...that came to the Island of Ireland, after the Confusion of Babylon, to the year 1408, when the Psalter of Cashel was compiled by George Mac Coghegan.

II. 5. A stringed musical instrument: = PSALTERY 1. *Obs. or arch.*

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 200 Cleiþiaþ *oðre* psalteras *oðre* stronges mettres sum hi getrecaþ. c1000 ÆLFRIC in Wr.-Wülcker 187/31 *Scambrum*, salterz. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxii[i]. 4 Ȝ...shal rejoise hi[m] in sautir myd propire. 14.. *Egerton* 2615 in *Reliq. Percy Folio* I. 487 Eles hath a sautry upon her Lees Thereon shee plaid full lamentably. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/2 A Sautre (*A.* Sautry, sautrye, sytarne, *psalterium*. 1552 HULOET, *Psalter*...also an instrument of musicke like a harpe. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Emblems* v. lxviii, Ten times the Strings, Creator upon the Psalter. 1876 D. TAYLOR *Troubadour* I. 14 The strings of the psalter. The singers to the sautrie, Our passing feathers.

†**b.** *Her.* Applied to a kind of wind instrument. *Obs. rare.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roch.) 362/1 He beareth Azure, a psalter. ...This may also be termed, a Recorder, or a Shawm, or a Wyth.—Note that all these kind of wind Instruments, or any other, which resemble the round from the wind of the mouth of a man are ever placed in Armes with their mouth upwards.

III. 6. *Comb.* **Psalter-book** = senses 1 and 2.

c1000 *Ælfric Coll. Hom.* 17 Dauíð is he salter boc. 14.. *E. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Horstm. *Archiv* LXXXIII. 308/2 Ic þe wæste bóc o[n] Ebreis sæde. c1450 HOLME *Wisdom* 21. 1535 A Psalter bok Wallace had on him each tyme *Kept*. *Ann.* v. 61 What else is the psalter book then the glasse of the most holy wisdom? 1551–2 in Swayne *Sarum Churches*. *Acc.* (1896) 98 For a sawter bookes, 2s.viij.d. *Rec. St. Mary-at-Hill* 411 Payed for iij sauter bookes, xij.s. 1551 in Nichols and Bliss *Hist. of Leicester. Wardwards* 4 Camels. (1771) II. 30 Also four psalter books in estre.

† **Psalterer.** *Obs.* In 4 **sautrerar, sautrer, sawtrer.** [ME. *sautrarer*, app. an Anglo-Fr. formation from *sautrer*; *sautery*, conformed to Eng. agent-ess, in -ER.] A player on the psaltery.

In first quot. usuf as = psaltery, app. for the sake of rhyme.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11388 Many mynstrales þeroo ore þe tuna, Some þeroo songe and clarioun, Harpes, pypes, and tabours, Fytholes, gyternes, sautrerers, Bellys, orgenes, and symfoun. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* iii. 15 Now fetende breyngith to me an sautrere. And whanne the sautrere songe [*1388* he].

Psalterial (psæl-, sɒlˈtɪərɪəl), *a.* *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. PSALTERI-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to the psalterium (in either sense): see PSALTERIUM 3, 5.

1783 J. HUNTER *Nat. hist. quad. Ovis* the psalterial Rumen. 1880 *Nature Dream* 204 The mode in which the Corpus Callosum and the Fornix are united posteriorly by the psalterial fibres. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Psalterial*, as the psalterial aperture of the reticulum; the psalterial lamina.

Psalterian (psælˈtɪərɪən), *a.* [f. L. *psalter-ium* PSALTERY, PSALTER + -AN.] **a.** Of, like, or having a sound like that of, a psaltery. **b.** Pertaining to, or having the style of, the Psalter.

1879 EDITH *Canterbury* 174 Then encompass the charmed God begun the mesh, and through the organ's many tone Warm, ruddy, mirrant, psalterian. 1893 A. B. KAINE in *Academy* 21 Feb. (1917) Mrs. Barbauld's *Hymns in Prose for Children* with their psalterian cadences.

†**Psalterion** (psælˈtɪərɪɒn). Also 3 **saltarion.** [In ME. a. OF. *sautr-*, *sautrerion* (Wace 11th c.), mod.F. *psaltérion*, ad. L. *psalterium*; in mod. use a transliteration of Gr. ψαλτήριον PSALTERY, PSALTER.]

1. = PSALTERY 1. *Now hist.*

c1205 LAY. 7900 Of harpe & of saltarion, of fiþele & of cytolen. 1330 PALSGR. 187 *Psalterion*, a psalterion. 1879 NORTH *Plutarch, Themistocles* (1895) I. 183 He could not skill to play a harpe, nor a viall, nor to playe of a psalterion. 1898 tr. *De Mott's Type. Levant* 273 The only valuable instruments they have in the Psalterion. 1879 ROSSETTI *Astarte*, *Appel.* (1913) 1 I saw the tablets, the psalterion, go forwarded freely. 1897 F. TAMAGNO *New Poems* 32 My fingers then had taught to me The flame-throbbed psalterion.

2. *E. C. Ch.* = PSALTER 1 or 2.

1893 *Month* Feb. 202 With regard to Vespers, the Psalterion here closes the list in this way.

Psalterist. [f. PSALTER + -IST.] = PSALTERER.

1892 F. TAMAGNO *Dolce Songs* (1893) 38 You Apollonian harpsichord, You wandering psalmist of the sky.

†**Psalterium** (psælˈtɪərɪəm). [L. *psalterium*, ad. Gr. ψαλτήριον PSALTERY, PSALTER.]

I. 1. = PSALTERY 1. (Not in Eng. use.)

1832 *Sacristy* Aug. 1. 201 The *psalterium*, which must not be confounded with the *psalterion* of the 15th century, was a little portable harp. 1878 *J. Kensington Not Handfull. Nos.* 3–35 The psalterium was a kind of lyre of an oblong square shape...It was played with a rather large plectrum.

2. = PSALTER 1 or 2. (Not in Eng. use.)

1882 in OGILVIE: hence in later Dicts.

II. 3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** = LYRA 4. Cf. PSALTER. **b.** The third stomach of a ruminant; the omasum or manyplies.

1835 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict., Psalterium*, Lyra. 1836 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Psalterium*, another name for the Lyra. 1868 OWEN *Parasites. Anim.* III. 477 The muscular walls...close the ostia to the first and second cavities, and, drawing that of the psalterium, nearer to the gullet, conduct the ingesta[d] below into the third cavity. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* viii. 319 When the psalterium of the stomach is cut open, longitudinally, the handle full upon the leaves of a book, whence it has received the familiar name of the Psalterium from anatomists, while butchers give it that of Manyplies. 1879 WATSON *Anim. Life* vi. After the meal has been thoroughly ground down by the teeth, it is again swallowed, when it passes along the œsophagus into the third stomach, called the manyplies, or *psalterium*.

Psaltery (ˈsɔːltərɪ, *sl.* Pɔltərɪ; *n.* Pɔːltərɪ), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–5 **sautre**, 4 **sawtre**, **sautory**, 4–5 **sawtrie**, -ye, 4–6 **sautrie**, 5 **sawtre**, **sautry**, -trye, 5–6 **sawtrey**, 5 (–9) **-ery**, 6 **sawtery**, **salutry**; β. 4 **psautery**, 6 **psautry**, 6–7 **psaltorie**; γ. **psaltery**. [α. OF. *sautere*, *sautere*, mod. *sautorie*, *psalterie* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *psalterium*, ad. Gr. ψαλτήριον: a learned form from L. for the name of the instrument, after *sautier* had become confined to the Psalter; subseq. superseded by *sautérion*, *psaltérion*. Retained in Eng. as the name of the instrument (rarely in error put for *psalter*).]

1. An ancient and mediæval stringed instrument, more or less resembling the dulcimer, but played by plucking the strings with the fingers or a plectrum; differing from the harp in having the sound-board behind and parallel with the strings.

Chiefly in Biblical translation or reference (after L. *psalterium* of the Vulgate, usually rendering Heb. *nēvēl*, or in vague poetic or classical use; mostly coupled with other instruments.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiii[i]. 2 Schriues to louand, in harpe and sautre Of ten strynges to him sing ȝe. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxii. 2 In prayere of ten cordis synge ȝe him. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 51 And all þynges ther by a gan hastife [*read* hastyf, acrefol] On which he made a ryghtful melodie. ?a 1400 *M. Glossator's Creed.* (Rolls) App. II. 249 Was ther nonoy to leede hir so moche of song, Wyn of swetnesse or of carlaa. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 31 (Bod.) gestlich gle[d] lyste to gle, To harp and to sautre. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 721 The psaltery, the symbale, the soft orthaule. a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 340 David...harped so melodiously...to his dyuynoble psautry. 1530 PALSGR. 263/1 *Psautry*...*psalterion*, *psalterium*. a 1550 in *Pennycuik Poems* (1815) 198 Bothe his harpe and sawtrey he [Apollo] pleide. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 21 The Trumpets, Sackbuts, Psalteries, and Fifes, Tabors, and Symbols, and the cheering Shawms. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 748 The sawtry, pipe, and hautboi's rudest bawl. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion*, IV. xxxv, Saukbuts sung, and psaltery, And wire-strung harp accordant cry. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. (1876) 73 The Psaltery, as described by S. Augustine, corresponded with the Chaldee[e], as recognized...on the bas-relief of Babylon.

†**2.** = PSALTER 1, 2. *rare.*

1626 J. HUSSEY *Jesus Dublin.* 7. In The priuately Psalter throughout all his Psalmes makes one yeerly generall confession of Gods blessings. 1800 LORD *Edw. Bell.* x. *Dramaticlibrum*, She knew all the Psaltery by heart, 25, and a great part of the Testament besides. 1832 HENRY *Decade Lord Jesus* 156 The entire psaltery seems to have been recited during the daily office at least on certain times of the year.

b. = PSALTER 4. *rare*[–1]. (Cf. PSALM 5.)

1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* vi. Thou who, they say, hast high organs, Who sang to Time's psaltery.

†**Psaltery,** *v.* *Obs. rare*[–1]. In 4 **sautrien,** [ME., prob. *sautr-* as AF. or OF. *sautrier*, L. *sautare*, PSALTER.] *intr.* To play on the psaltery.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. 221 nil fiþ nim...Nolde nullen to sautrien ne singe with þe gleemen.

Psaltress (ˈsɔːltrɪs), *rare*; now only *poetic*. 1535, short for *psalteress*, fem. of *psalter*, PSALTERER.] A female player on the psaltery.

c 1550 R. WILL *Life Father Ockog.* 3 (Addit'l Hand) was beg'd of King Herod, as a present of Wine by a Psaltress, or woman dancer. 1892 HAWTHORNE *Thorpe.* 170. 317, Rare Psaltress, with Hues redrape matchless. 1895 SWINBURNE *Tornadoes* v. 166 Earth is a wintry club; But apologizes, like a dancing psaltress, passes Over its breast to waken it. 1903 — *Astrophel. Apol.* 56 Chaucers and psaltress, Sorrow, standing still.

Psammite (*psæ·mait*), *sb.*[*ite*] *Min.* 1970. [a. F. *psammite*, f. Gr. *ψάμμος* sand + *-ite* 1: cf. Gr. *ψαμμίτης* sandy.] A fine or smooth-grained sandstone: see quot. 1833.

1837 J. T. Sayre in *Trans. Geological Soc. Pennsylvania* I. 1. Other words used for the purpose of denoting substances hitherto classed by us under a more general category...such as "arenite," "psammite," &c., I have thought it advisable to convert as often into English terms. *Mod. Aug.* 118 The species of sandstone called grey-wacke by the Germans, and psammites by M. Brogniart. 1839 *Penn. Monthly Geol. Terms, Pyromeride*, a term in common use among Continental geologists for fine-grained, flinty, clayey sandstones, in contradistinction to those which are more siliceous and gritty. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* 180.

Hence **Psammitic** (-*i*·tik) *a.*, pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of psammite; consisting, as a sandstone, of fine rounded grains.

1837 in Webster. 1879 (see Porphyritic).

Psammo- (*psæmo*, *-mə*), before a vowel **psamm-**, repr. Gr. *ψαμμο-*, combining form of *ψάμμος* sand, entering into some scientific terms.

Psammobiid (*-mobi,id*), *Zool.*, a bivalve mollusc of the family *Psammobiidæ*, typified by the genus *Psammobia* [Gr. *βίος* life]: so **Psammobioid** *a.*

‖ **Psammocarcino·ma**. *Path.* (*pl.* **-ata**), a carcinoma containing concretions resembling sand (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890).

Psammodontid (*-mŏ·dontid*), *Ichth.*, a fish belonging to the subtext *Psammodontidæ*, a family of rays with flat quadrate teeth, typified by the genus *Psammodus* [Gr. *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντ-* tooth].

Psammolithic (*-mŏlǐ·thik*) *a.*, *Geol.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone], consisting of sandstone: used of groups of strata.

Psammophilous (*-mŏ·filəs*) *a.*, *Bot.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving], sand-loving, frequenting or growing in sandy soil, as an insect or a plant.

‖ **Psammophis** [Gr. *ὄφις* snake, serpent], name of a genus of snakes, a sand-snake or desert-snake: hence **Psammophid**, **Psammophine** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the family *Psammophidæ*, and subfamily *Psammophinæ*, typified by *Psammophis*.

‖ **Psammosarco·ma**. *Path.* (*pl.* **-ata**), a sarcoma of fleshy tumour with sand-like calcareous particles.

1879 Thomas & Dyke *Elem. Medicine* 561 In the list of "pseudoplasms or specific...the majority do not show a decided claim for any rank. 1901 *Lancet* 16 Jan. 191/1 A "psammosarcoma as large as an orange had grown from the left carotid, compressing both pectoral lobes.

‖ **Psammoma**. (*psæmōu·mă*). *Path.* Pl. **-ata**. [mod.L., f. Gr. *ψάμμος* sand + *-oma* as in *sarcoma*, etc.] A tumour containing calcareous particles like grains of sand; usually occurring in the membranes or other parts of the brain.

1878 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 708 [1] 435 Psammoma is a for the most part very vascular tumor, most often of cellulo-parenchymatous nature...distinguished by the constant occurrence of variously situated, round or rounded concentrically laminated chalky masses. 1879 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 197 Occasionally psammomata are found attached to the choroid plexuses.

† **Psammurgical**, *a. Obs. rare*[1]. [f. Gr. *ψάμμος* sand + *-ουργία*, *-ουργος*, working, worker + *-ICAL*: cf. METALLURGICAL.] A word meaning literally 'pertaining to the working of (or in) sand': an esoteric term in Alchemy: see quot.

1599 Minsheu *Ductor in Ling.* Prof. A 3/2, A heavenly water or tailor drinke of the Chymicks...alias of possible gold, and that philosophers most high spoken of, but not yet found, considered. Hereupon also is the many greats used for art sealing is Psammurgicall and mercurial, and Arsophycall and holy, and greater; as thoughe it had certaine mediate bronze, and such as it should be convenient to hope and restrain the perfect conveyes people from.

Psarolite (*psæ·rolait*), *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *ψάρ* starling (or *ψάρις* speckled) + *λίθος* stone (see *-LITE*)]; app. rendering G. *staruolith*, f. *star* starling + *stein* stone.] Name for the silicified stems of tree-ferns found in the Permian or Lower New Red Sandstone, from the speckled markings which they exhibit in section. Also **Psarosite** [f. mod.L. *Psarosius*, the generic name (L. *fabronius*), name of some psarious stone, Pliny] = *-ite* 2.

1839 *Penn. Monthly Geol. Terms, Psarolite* or *Psarosilex*...From the speckled appearance, which is visible to the naked eye, these fossils have also obtained the popular name of Diamond-stone. 1884 *Mod. Psarosilex* also occurs in the Upper Coal-measures of France, United States, &c. 1885 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi. 129 The stems of the coniferæ of the Carboniferous [age] strengthened themselves by numerous bundles of woody fibre, which look like enormous fossil brooms, and are known under the name Psaronius.] 1886 Owston, *Psarolite, Psarosite*.

Psauter, psawter, -tery, -try, obs. ff. PSALTER, PSALTERY. **Psaw**: see PSHAW.

‖ **Pschent, p-skhent** (*pskent*). *Egyptol.* [a. Gk. *ψχέντ-*, = Egyptian Dynastic *p-skhent*, i.e. *p* def. article 'the' + *skhent* = Hieroglyphic *sekhem*, *sekhmt*, *sekhet*, *sekhi*, the double crown of Egypt.] The double crown of ancient Egypt, combining the white crown of Upper Egypt with the red crown of Lower Egypt, used after the union of the two kingdoms under Menes. (See Budge, *Decrees of Memphis* (1904) II. 32.)

The word *sekhem* has come through the discovery of the Rosetta Stone (c 1798) to rise, but 3 of the Egyptian text has a hieroglyph read *sekhet*, true at of the Demotic text has *p-skhent*, and later as of the Greek text has *ψχέντ*.

1880 Plumptre in *Contemp. Rev.* XXXII. 1018 In the mists of which shall be the crown called *ψχεντ* the Egyptian word probably. 1889 Pleyte in *Chabas Gesch. Morgenl.* 64 The Assyrian (after) *ψ-ŠCHENT*. 1894 T. Tylor in *Academy* 13 Oct. 298 There could be placed on the midst of these ...the crown Pschent, which crowned the three gods. 1897 Davis *Ass. Pottery* (1898) I. 81 *Mut*, the mother goddess, the companion of *Amen-Ra*, wearing on her head the *pschent* or Egyptian crown. 1897 A. E. Knobel *Up Nile* xvi. 231 The King is crowned with the pschent. 1908 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 626 These are the largest figures of Egyptian sculpture, being 46 feet high from the feet to the pschent with which the king's head is crowned.

Pselaphognath (*psɛ·lăfŏgnæth*). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Psilaphognatha* neut. pl., f. Gr. *ψηλαφᾶν* to grope about + *γνάθος* jaw.] A member of the *Psilaphognatha*, a division of diplopod *Myriopoda*, having the second pair of jaws pediform. So **Pselaphognathous** (*-ŏgnăpəs*) *a.*, belonging to this division.

Psellism (*psɛ·lĭz'm*). *Path.* [mod. Gr. *ψελλισμός* stammering, f. *ψελλίζειν* to stammer, f. *ψελλός* stammering. Cf. mod.F. *psellisme* (Littré).] Any defect of enunciation, as stammering, lisping, etc., due either to nervous affection or to malformation of the vocal organs. So **Psellismo·logist**, **Psellismology**, *nonce-wds.*

1709 Brown *Med. Dict., Psellismus*, defect of speech. 1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lexic.* 1898 Stedman, *Words Nerv. Sys.* Professors of Psellismology have existed for many years. 1899 *Cent. Dict., Psellism.* 1903 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Psephism (*psɛ·fĭz'm*). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in *Lat.*-*Lat.* form **psephi·sma**, *pl.* **-ata**. [ad. Gr. *ψήφισμα*, f. *ψηφίζειν* to vote, prop. with pebbles, f. *ψῆφος* pebble.] A decree enacted by a vote of a public assembly, esp. of the Athenians.

1858 Egerton *Glossogr., Psephisma* (*psephisma*), a decree, Statute, Law or Ordinance. 1897 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvii. 151 See Prophets shall pass to the Ceramicus, before [etc.]. 1880 Mrs. *Hugh Gunn* (1883) 411 By the Athenian Democracy...In the time of its most complete ascendency, the popular Ecclesia could pass Psephisms (usually decrees on single matters of policy), but laws, as such, could only be made or altered by...the Nomothetæ.

Psephite (*psɛ·fait*). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ψηφίτης*, f. *ψῆφος* pebble, round stone + *-ITE* 1 2b.] A breccia or conglomerate composed of pebbles or small rounded stones. Hence **Psephitic** (*-fĭ·tik*) *a.*, of, of the nature of, small pebbles; composed as a conglomerate of small rounded pebbles or stones.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* 180, 199 The clastic rocks, which he divides into the psephite (from *ψῆφος*, a small stone), the psammite, and the pelite.

Psephomancy (*psɛ·fŏmænsi*). [f. Gr. *ψῆφος* pebble + *-MANCY*.] Soothsaying.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Psephomancy*, ...a Divination by Pebble-Stones, distinguished by certain Characters, and put as Lots into a Vessel, which, having made certain Supplications to the Gods to direct them, they draw out, and according to the Characters, conjectured what should happen to them. 1892 Robert *Thessaurus* § 321.

† **Psetta·ceous**, *a. Obs. rare*[1]. [f. L. *psetta* (Pliny), n. Gr. *ψῆττα* a turbot or other flat fish + *-ACEOUS*.] Belonging to the group of flat fishes.

1681 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd.*, The Pectinacious, or plain and spinous, have a spine that ascends to be dorsal to the nape.

Psettine (*psɛ·tin*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Psettina* pl., f. *Psetta*, name of the typical genus: see prec. and *-INE*[1].] Belonging to the subfamily *Psettinæ* of flat fishes, including the turbot, halibut, etc. *b. sb.* A fish of this subfamily.

Psenhomachy, variant of PSYCHOMACHY *Obs.*

Psenhorlutist, obs. variant of PSYCHORRHUTIST.

Pseud-acoonitine to **-axin**: see PSEUDO- 2.

† **Pseu·dapostle**. *Obs.* Also **pseudo-apostle**. [Alt. Gr. *ψευδαπόστολος* (2 Cor. xi. 13), f. *ψευδ-* (see PSEUDO-) + *ἀπόστολος* APOSTLE.] A false or pretended apostle.

[1449 see PSEUDO-.] 1533 Lutheran *Lat. Sto-E. Baptism* in *Filed. d. d. St.* (1561) 1700/1 And what the pseudo-apostles [ed. 1583 pseudapostles], otherwise so named Peter, would so have taken them. 1564 Bp. Hall *Serm. Phil.* iii. 18 Rom. Who (1662) 14 *Pet. Some Philippian Pseudapostles*) Two ways were they enemies to the Cross of Christ. 1709 *Let. to Ld. Bolingbr.* 4 This contemporary Pseudapostle. 1721 Bailey, *Pseudapostle*. [1846 Worcester, *Pseudo-apostle*.]

So † **Pseu·depostolical** *a. Obs.*

1604 M. Stevenson *Brief Examin.* 6 As his dedicacion to prayse of the pseudapostoll speaketh.

‖ **Pseudechis** (*psiū·dĭkĭs*). *Zool.* [mod.L., generic name, f. Gr. *ψευδ-*, Pseudo- + *ἔχις* viper.] A genus of very venomous snakes of family *Colubridæ*, series *Proterogliphæ*, subfamily *Elapinæ*, including the Black Snake or Purple Death-adder, *P. porphyriacus* of Australia. Hence attrib. *pseudechis poison*, *poisoning*. Also **Pseudechis** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Pseudechis.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 810 The toxic proteids of the poison of pseudechis. *Ibid.* 819 Cobra poison contains proto-albumoses, and so does pseudechis poison. *Ibid.* 613 In the case of pseudechis poisoning. *Ibid.* 810 Effects of the injection of pseudechis venom.

Pseudelephant, -elmirth: see PSEUDO- 2.

‖ **Pseudepigrapha** (*psiūdĭpi·grăfă*), *sb. pl.* [a. Gr. neut. pl. of *ψευδεπίγραφος* 'with false title', f. *ψευδ-* PSEUDO- + *ἐπίγραφος* to inscribe (see EPIGRAPH). Cf. APOCRYPHA.] A collective term for books or writings bearing a false title, or ascribed to another than the true author; spurious writings; *spec.* applied to certain Jewish writings composed about the beginning of the Christian era, but ascribed to various patriarchs and prophets of the Old Testament. Also *sing.* in anglicized form **Pseudepigraph** (*-ĭpi·grăf*).

1850 Kay *Diss.* 37 The Verses now extant under the Name of Sibylline Oracles are all supposed to be false and pseudepigrapha. 1884 C. A. Briggs *Bibl. Study* 121 The book of Jubilees of the first century and other pseudepigraphs of the time. 1886 — *Messiah. Prophs.* 368, 410 We have an example of such a pseudepigraph in Ecclesiasticus. 1908 H. B. Swete *Apocalypse Introd.* 50, § 2. 170 The Jewish pseudepigrapha bear the names of Old Testament patriarchs, kings, or prophets.

Hence **Pseudepi·graphal**, **Pseudepigra·phic**, **-ical** [see EPIGRAPHIC], **Pseudepi·graphous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or having the character of pseudepigrapha; falsely or erroneously ascribed to some author; spurious; **Pseudepi·graphy** [see EPIGRAPHY], false ascription of authorship.

a 1856 Mede *Apost.* (1672) 588, I will not on my part upon a Pseudepigraphal Testament. 1873 H. Dodge *Antiq. Jesus* I. Pref. 8 Amongst these Pseudo-Epigraphal Pamphlets of such early Pretensions, must be plac'd St. James's Proto-Evangelion. 1901 H. A. A. Kennedy *St. Paul's Conceptions Last Things* 8, 19 The pseudepigraphic literature of Judaism presents no real contemporary with St. Paul. 1879 J. Jacobs in *1878 Cent. Sept.* 458 Its history is obscured by a mass of "pseudepigraphic writings. 1887 *Lit. Nat.* 30 Mar. 406/1 Into the wild chaos of so-called "pseudepigraphical writings...they threw their own gospel. 1898 Church *Semitic Introd.* 9 In § 27. 198 To conclude the Orphick Poems to have been "Pseudepigrapha. 1904 G. C. H. Douglas in *Expt. Miracles* 73 That the whole of the epistles and historical books are pseudepigraphous or pseudonymous. 1842 Eadie *Dict. Bible*, "*Pseudepigrapha*, the designation of false names of authors to works.

† **Pseudepi·scopy**. *Obs. rare.* Also ‖ **pseudepiscopacy**. [f. Gr. *ψευδεπίσκοπος* a spurious bishop: see EPISCOPUS.] The rule or existence of a spurious or pretended bishop or bishops.

1641 Milton *Animadv. Pref.* 1 A long usurpation and convicted Pseudepiscopacy of Prelates [printed in 1641: *edd.* to *pseudepiscopacy*].

Pseudeponymous (*psiūdĕpŏ·nĭmŏs*), *a.* *Gr. Hist.* [f. Gr. *ψευδεπώνυμος* falsely named after some one (f. *ψευδ-* PSEUDO- + *ἐπώνυμος* given as a name) + *-OUS*: see EPONYM, EPONYMOUS.] That gives an erroneous name to the year, that is wrongly named (as anchon of the year).

1883 Grote *Greece* II. xx. XI. 671 note, This degree...bears date in the 16th of the month Thargelion (June), under the archonship of Neaichmus. This author is a strong or pseudo-eponymous archon.

Pseudhæmal to **-imago**: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseu·dism. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ψευδ-ής* false + *-ISM*.] A false statement.

1877 *N. Am. Rev.* 422 Conventional pseudisms have been luminously noted and by him.

‖ **Pseudisodomum** (*psiūdĭsŏdŏ·mŭm*). *Anc. Arch.* [neut. of Gr. *ψευδισόδομος* adj. (Vitruvius), f. *ψευδ-* (see PSEUDO-) + *ἰσόδομος* (see ISODOMUM).] A method of building in which the courses were of unequal height, length, or thickness, but the blocks alike in each course. Hence **Pseudisodomous** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to this.

1820 Halliday *Vitruv* II. 311 In case they be not even laid on equal surfaces, but that some part of the wall is thicker than others, they name it Pseudisodomum. 1906 Dictionary, *Pseudisodomum*...a kind of building, the Walls of which are made of Stone of an unequal Thickness. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 102 (ed. 2) 199 The walls are isodomous or pseudisodomous, often with oblique joints.

Pseudo (*psiū·dō, siū·dō*), *quasi-adj.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) [The combining element PSEUDO- as a separate word.] False, counterfeit, pretended, spurious. † Also *absol.* (Now usually hyphened to the following word: see PSEUDO- 1.) † *b. sb.* (with *pl.*) A false person, a pretender. † *c. adv.* Falsely. *Obs. rare.*

c 1780 Wolfe *Wks.* (1860) 328 How men shd become such pseudos. *Ibid.* 419 Many pseudos may spoke myrthe with good grounde. 1922 Gower *Conf.* II. 190 So were there these Hid right Among the men to hiden thede Of that thei knewen Pseudo wille, Which can to come forto dwelle. 1902 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 53 Fike thou and other pseudo late mortid here in the way. † 1440 Promp. *Parv.* 410, 411 *Pseudo-martyr*, pseudo or false Apostle. *Ibid.* 349 What ay grete reprefeuil schulde to thisilkende hane cause in betwixtenesse of disciples to the pseudo, as cause is for penaunce to have, whanne that diffinicioun the tweye Apostlis. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 42 Such *Pseudo* apostles was among vs sometimes. 1879 in *Rep. Synod of Dunblane* (1877) 130 By the said Bishop and a committee of his pseudo Synod deposed from the exercise of any ministry. 1880 Scott *Lett. to Morrell* 11 May in *Lockhart*, Lucretius wrote, when long gradded, because a sort of pseudo commentator. 1894 Blue

Ordinance *M. Hopkinson* II. 210 'Your reverent worship has acquaintance with my lieutenant', said the pseudo youth.

Pseudo- [sū-, stădz], before a vowel usually **pseud-**, repr. the Gr. combining element *pseudo-*, *pseud-*, 'false, falsely', from stem of *pseudēs* adj. false, *pseũdos* falsity, falsehood, *pseudō-ai* to deceive, cheat, *pseũdesthai* to be false, speak falsely. Forming in Greek many compounds; with sbs., as *pseudomártys*, -*ru* false witness, *pseudoménias* false apostle or messenger, *pseudópous* a false member, *pseudóxynos* mock-silver; with adjs. or adj. formations = falsely, as *pseudotrópos* speaking falsely, *pseudoteuthḗs* feigned to be rich; and sometimes with verbs, as *pseudoneuō* to falsify.

Some of these Gr. substantives and adjectives were adopted in late Latin, esp. terms of natural history, as *pseudamphíbius* bastard alkanet, *pseudochírio* false wasp, *pseudocrocagrídes* false emerald, and words of Christianity, as *pseudapostolus*, *pseudochristus*, *pseudoprophḗta*, etc. In later times, *pseudo-* was prefixed also to L. words, as *pseudoflavus* bastard yellow, *pseudolapsides*, *pseudotutor* (Jerome). Thence it became common in mod.L., as in *pseudoalcter*, *pseudomuscae*, etc.: see Du Cange.

In English, *pseudo-* appears first in Wyclif, viz. in adaptations of L. words of the Vulgate, as *pseudochrist*, *pseudoprophet*, and in words formed after these, as *pseudo-christ*, *pseudo-frere* [= friar], *pseudo-priest*. Few examples occur in the 15th and 16th c., and in these *pseudo* was usually written separately, as an adj.: see PSEU. word. But after 1600 the combination of *pseudo-* with a sb. became common: at least 20 examples appear before 1700, and 20 more before 1800. By 1800 *pseudo-* had become a living element profitable at will, instead of the adjective *false* or *spurious*, to any sb., and the examples during the 19th c. are very numerous. To adjectives *pseudo-* began to be prefixed in the 17th c.; but examples are not numerous till the 19th c., when the use with an adj. became nearly as free as with a sb.

In the dictionary, words in *pseudo-* are dealt with in three groups: 1. Those in which the two elements have their obvious and ordinary sense, *pseudo-* being thus equivalent to an adj. or adv.

2. Scientific and technical terms, esp. in general use, in which either the element with which *pseudo-* is combined, is not a separate word in English, or if it is, the combination is a permanent term, with a special meaning.

3. Important combinations and compounds, in general use, or of long history, or having derivatives: these are treated as Main words.

I. Prefixed to any noun or adjective, forming combinations, mostly nonce-wds., with the sense 'false, pretended, counterfeit, spurious, sham, falsely so called or represented; falsely, spuriously, apparently but not really'. Here *pseudo-* is properly hyphened.

An *pseudo-* can be prefixed to any word almost as freely as *ti* can be qualified by 'false' or the like, the possible combinations are unlimited in number, and no purpose would be served by giving a long list. Instead of this, a course of quotations is given in chronological order to illustrate the use, a. with a substantive, b. with an adjective.

a. Prefixed to sbs.

‖ 1380 [see PSEUDO-CESAR, PSEUDOMESSIAS.] 1580 WHITGIFT *Def. Whs.* I. 378 Sithe nowethinn of pseudo-Paris studdies prelatis and alle sein anes standes. *Ibid.* 400 And so pseudo-christes...speeches speaple unto us wolves deare sheepe. *Ibid.* II. 113 Of pseudo-synods preachers assay. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 038 Mosaphanes manifesteth a Pseudo-Moses of the Iewes...instructed...with his Confederates in a like rebellion. 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. ii. ii. 86 In stead I reade...bitterly taxe those tyrannizing Pseudapostolicans. 1629 HALTON *Visitat.* 2 (Mayor) 11. To Mr. A Confutation or Faction of Pseudo-Politicians, and Pseudo-Theologicians, Heretics and Schismatics. 1632 *Lithgow Rare Trav.* 363 Pseudo-great murtherers, and pseudo-conquerors. 1637 TOMKINSON *Renon's Disp.* 132 We forbidde the Worke...of the Pseudo-mothes. a 1638 J. DONNE *Comp. Serv.* (1878) I. 200 This doctrine was urged against the Pseudo-circumcision. 1654 tr. Jacuacut (title) *Unchastitie Stigmatized, or, The Character of an Ordro-Orthodox and Pseudo-Christian.* 1680 G. HORNE *Spirit of Popery* 3 This Rebellious Pseudo-Minister. *Ibid.* 50 Twenty six ...of these Heroical Pseudo-Saviors. 1702 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 163 These may be (to call it a sort of pseudo-mystick). 1743 TUCKER *Light Nat.* (1768) I. 68 A certain Pseudo-Deity, Pseudo-Pope, or Pseudo-K. of the name of Tiberius. 1795 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1935) II. 344, 250 This pseudo-ambassador proceeded to visit the great church. 1773 — *Cent. Harbour* (1774) 268/1 The pseudo-parent was very much affected by this generous proffer. 1793 *Monitor* No. 2. I. 8 Pseudo-patriots, who under the mask of liberty and public virtue, concealed their self-interested...designs. 1798 HAWKESWORTH *Cowan.* III. 276, 296 The rest of *guars* implied communion the directors, the bishops, the pseudo-patron, and the chair, to permit the pseudo-to present a proper person...to such a vacant church. 1787 [ANTICANT *Wyll.* (1825) II. 291 These Pseudo-evangelists pretended to inspiration. 1800-12 HERMAN *Rattan. Pacific. Rival.* (1807) V. 107 Whether in the character of legislator or pseudo-legislator. 1804 BYRON *Parish* 2 *Lett.* viii. Of the loan exhibit these pseudo-bards generally. 1810 *New Monthly Mag.* 304 I...propose...that we use the term Pseudo-Gentleman, to signify gentlemen in life, almost mean. 1833 BROWNE *Psalter Ironside*, iv. III. 27 An justly entitled to the name of the Knave, or the so called pseudo-Holy Ghost. 1838-9 HALLAM *Mid. Ag.* III. iii. II. 318, 13 A legendo pseudo-philosophy, like that of Paracelsus. 1841 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1843) I. 347 The pseudo-tube of Parlenk. 1850 ROBERT *Sinner Fire.* (1874) 2.60, 212 Infidel with mock gravity to pseudo-scripture. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 416 They...have no pseudo gentility to support. 1859 SAVE *Pictorial Progress* 190 The march of Progress let the Mass explain to pseudo-science and empiric law. 1872 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 30 Those who...resisted their hatred of Paul in the Pseudo-Clementines. [Cf. *Ibid.* I. 327 The forgeries known as the Clementine Homilies, the Clementine Recognitions.] 1887 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 2/7 The artistic travellings...the sites of which were sold to pseudo-philanthropists at cheaply. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 3/3 Pseudo-abolition is spoiling local workers and stifling thinkers in the birth.

b. Prefixed to adjs.

(1564: see PSEUDO-CATHOLIC.) 1623 H. MORE *Brief Reply* App. 3 A wild superstitious...and by consequence, I understand pseudo-religious, if I may so speak, that is, false or depraved religious worship. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 233 A Pseudo-perpetual motion made by the descent of mercury cast bullets upon an inclined declivity. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Feb., A pseudo-pelvic adhesion to the French interest. 1807 CRUIKSHANK *Biog. Lib.* 19 Pages...translation of Homer, which, I do not mind more in regarding as the pseudo system of our pseudo-poetic fathers. 1814 DRUMM *Lake. Comp.* 383 The literary, or rather the pseudo-literary history of the first half of the eleventh century. 1847 THACKERAY *Hist. & Comic Wks.* 1900 XIII. 604 In a spirit of pseudo-military vein. 1890 GIBBON *Gen.* (1776, 1908) VIII. 290 In one of the Aristotelian or Pseudo-Aristotelian treatises. 1894 DR QUINCEY *Essenes*, Lib. Wks. II. 251 As far...false (says) the pseudo-romantic sage, had not evolved the most awful solitude. 1884 FRANZ *Essays.* 369 The pseudo-reformed and self-selecting policemakers of those times. 1892 LOWELL *Milton Prose Wks.* (1890) IV. 63 Inquisitive details of what we must call the pseudo-classic kind. 1892 PSYCHOLOGY *Stud. Schools.* 123 Lost deeply ingrained...to be prevented by any powerful or pseudo-patriotic gregarious spirit. 1900 *Macm. Mag. Mar.* 407 Schematic fancies...clothed with pseudological forms. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 628 The pseudo-bubbling symptoms...are apt to lead us to erroneous opinion as to the exact position of the new growth.

2. Special combinations: nearly all terms of modern science, (*a*) indicating close or deceptive resemblance to the thing denoted by the second element, without real identity or affinity with it; or sometimes simply denoting an abnormal or erratic form or kind of the thing; (*b*) denoting something which does not correspond with the reality, or to which no reality corresponds, as false perceptions, errors of judgement or statement.

The second element is properly Greek, but very frequently Latin, and occasionally English: in the last case almost always hyphened, but can so usually in the other two except when the whole form *pseudo-* is used before a vowel.

Those words, like those in 1, 2, 3, usually collected in number; the more important are entered in their alphabetical places as main words; others of less importance follow here.

Pseud-aco'nitine (formerly -i·tia) Chem., a highly poisonous alkaloid occurring in *Aconitum ferox* (also **pseudo-aconitine**). (Improper use of prefix.) ‖ **Pseudaesthe'sia** *Path.* [mod.L.: cf. AN-ESTHESIA], false or depraved sensation, as that occurring apparently in an amputated limb. **Pseudamoeba'ceous** *Zool.* (pl. -s), name for each of five genera or sub-genera of remarkably amœbiform Ceriozoids; as **Pseudamœba-ceæ** *n.*, constituting an amœbaceous (*Const. Dict.*). **Pseudame'boid** *a. Zool.*, deceptively resembling an amœba. ‖ **Pseudaphia** (-æ·fiă) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἁφή touch], false or perverted sense of touch (Mayne 1858, Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pseudo-poenu'tia** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *dreú* weep, *-ōpa* sign, mark], applied to deceptive markings or colouring of an animal, having a tendency to repel the attacks of another species, e.g. by suggesting something dangerous or unpalatable. † **Pseudarachnidan** (-dræ·knidăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to a division of the Tracheate Arachnida, also termed *Adelotheroscorta*, containing the Pseudo-scorpiones, *Solpugidæ*, and Harvestmen; so *sb.* an arachnidan of this order. ‖ **Pseudarthro'sis** *Surg.* (pl. -oses) [Gr. ἄρθρωσις articulation], the formation of a false joint, as when the two parts of a fractured bone fail to unite. **Pseudarte'ria** *a. Path.*, resembling but not really of the nature of artery. **Pseudaxi'nia** *a. Zool.*, applied to a group of *Corticide* or dust closely resembling the Axia (Axiidæ). **Pseudaxis** *Bot.* (also **pseudaxanle**: pl. -es), an apparent axis or main shoot formed by the series of stronger branches of the successive bifurcations in dichotomous branching. **Pseudelephant** *Zool.*, an animal resembling an elephant, as a mesotolite. **Pseudelmintli, pseudhelminth, Path.** [Gr. θηρίον, θηριδ- worm], something deceptively resembling an entozoonic worm. ‖ **Pseudelytron** (pl. -a) *Entom.*, a spurious or degenerate elytron or wing-sheath in certain insects. **Pseudembryo** *Zool.*, a spurious embryo; a term applied to various larval forms in sea-cucumbers, starfishes, and sponges: hence **Pseudembryo'nic** *a.* ‖ **Pseudencephalus** *Path.* [Gr. ἐγκέφαλος brain], a monster having a vascular tumour in place of the brain (Dunglison 1844). ‖ **Pseudepiploon** (-ĭpĭ·plŏn) *Gr.*, a membranous in the abdomen of certain birds, resembling the epiploon in mammals, but not investing the intestines; hence **Pseudepiplo'ic** *a.* **Pseudo-episema'tic** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ἐπί* upon, *σῆμα* sign, mark], applied to markings or colouring deceptively resembling those called *episematic*, which serve to allure or attract other individuals of the species. **Pseudhæmal, pseudo-hæmal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. αἷμα blood], of or pertaining to the circulating fluid in some invertebrates, analogous to but not really blood, and to the vessels which contain it. ‖ **Pseudhaltares** (-hælltē·rēz) *sb. pl. Entom.* [see HALTERES], a name for the *pseudelytra* (see above). ‖ **Pseudimago** *Entom.*, an imperfect image or winged stage in certain insects, as the *Ephemeridæ*, succeeding the pupal stage: also called *subimago*: hence **Pseudimaginal** *a.* **Pseudo-aconi'tine** = *pseudaconitine*. **Pseudo-a chaloid** *Chem.*, a substance allied to the alkaloids, but not strictly one of them. **Pseudo-a'ngle** *Geom.*, an angle in non-Euclidean geometry. **Pseudo-apoplexia** *n. Path.*, simulating apoplexy. **Pseudo-articulation** *Zool.*, a structure having the appearance of an articulation but not really forming one. **Pseudo-a'xis** = *pseudaxis* (see above).

(Continued on next page.)

(1893 H. C. WOOD *Thermal.* 1894) 122 Ether and Ammon have physiologically studied the alkaloid of Aconitum ferox under the name of '*pseudaconitia*.) 1876 HASKELL *Med. Mod.* (ed. 6) 337 The variety of aconite obtained from this plant has been very improperly termed pseud-aconitine or pseud-aconia. 1892 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pseudaconitia Maria.* 1893 J. B. HOWARD *Dis. Brain* 182 Pseudaconitine. Doses are uncertain. 1892 *Veterinarian Pathetol.* 133 Each pseudamœbacean is favoured by a longitudinal groove. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 81, 31 (Title) (see cover as well as p. 1) *pseud-amœboid and reptoid* mass. 1892 PSYCHE *Cabinet Anim. Artif.* 108, 137 'Pseudanomorphic' colours,...ocherial...instances of Pyrrophyllic colours...and deceptively common Apomorphic colours. 1893 KNOX *Stab. & Inst. Facies.* II. xiv. 310 'Pseudapophysis.' Condyloque. This Class, which is formed from the Trachenry Arachnidans of Latreille, differs from the preceding principally in the organs of Respiration and Circulation. *Ibid.* 313 The most remarkable genus of the second Order of Pseudarachnidans is one described in the Linnean Transactions in which the posterior legs exhibit a capricious character. 1892 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pseudarteriosis.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 8) 190 Rudimentary or lesser or so-called pseudo-organisms (identical to pseudarthrosis). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 386 There were many theories, at first 'pseudaxonic.' 1877 A. H. GARROD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1 Pseudo-exigent (10); are intimately allied to the 'Pseudoscorpion group. 1877 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 137 The apparent primary stem, which in fact consists of the bases of consecutive bifurcations, may...be termed a 'Pseudaxis or Sympodium. *Ibid.* 138 Two principal forms of Cymes may be distinguished, according as a Pseud-axis...is formed or not. 1887 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 58 A 'pseudcephalon, or *pseudo-cephalic* invagination. 1890 CHAP. *Dict. Chem. Coloss.* 1866 COSMOS *Impressions Introd.* 9 Sometimes these 'pseudobranchs are really no more like that a more ordered eye examination is sufficient to determine their nature. 1896 KNOX in *Sc. Endowed.* IV. 1006, 1392 'Pseudelytra ireland, attached to the anterior leg. 1890 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* II. 234 note, The pseudelytra [Mr. Newman] considers as analogous to the elytra of the Lepidoptera. 1872 'Pseud-embryo (see *pseudembryo* below). 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 190 The endowing amphibious mouth,...form by repeated supplementation a pseud-embryo, or so-called ciliated larva. 1883 W. F. R. WELDON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 640 In all the Arachnæ, the representative of the horizontal septum is attached to the ventral endothelial wall,...so that it does not cover any of the intestine cells. *Mem.* This septum has been mentioned by various authors....There is resemblance to a modified Mammalian mesentery. I would propose to call it '*pseudepiploön*'. 1892 PORTER *Coloured Anim.* xvii. 337 'Pseudepinomatic colours,...are special instances of Aristeptic colours...; and may depend for success upon the deceptive resemblance to Epinomatic colours. 1887 J. BIDDLE *Microsc.* ii. 88, 362 In the Hirudinidæ...a system of vessels homologous with the 'pseudhæmal system exists. 1892 HOWARD *Pseud. Inst. Anim.* I. 57 In the Arthropoda no segmental organs or pseud-hæmal vessels are known. 1890 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* II. 190 These organs have been termed pseudelytron, pseudotectrix, 'pseudalares, pseudelytra, or anterior wings. 1898-9 *Tuke's Dict. Acad.* II. 1800/2 The condition of the blood previously to this change [i.e. after throwing off the pupa-covering, but before leaving themselves in the delicate enveloping membrane] has been called by Mr. Curtis the 'pseudimago state. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1888) 199 6; is only a half complete insect, and is termed the *pseudimago*, or false image. 1779 A. RICHARDT *Trans. St. Amer.* IV. 31 pendants. 1891 'pseudo-acacia, or locust-tree. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 3/6 The search to be tried in the pseudo-aquila introduced from North America, where it is called the lesser one. 1887 A. M. BADEN *Anim. Athletics* 3 They ought to exist 'pseudo-athletic'...such as knockers or knuckle-duster, middle rather than athletic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 688 In 'pseudo-apoplectic attacks the application of cold to the head, shunning fans,)...are also beneficial measures. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. Possibly the last instance 'pseudo-aristocracy is necessary.

Pseudo-, combining form. **2.** Special combinations. *(Continued from preceding page.)*

‖ **Pseudo-basi'lixa** (*pl.* -æ), false basillar, one of the minute fat crystals sometimes found in sputum. ‖ **Pseudo-baste'rium** (*pl.* -ia), a formation resembling a bacterium. ‖ **Pseudobati'dium** *Bot.* (*pl.* -ia), name for formations resembling and accompanying the basidia in certain fungi. ‖ **Pseudoble'psia** (erron. -blepsia) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *βλέψις* looking, sight], false or perverted vision (= *pseudopsia*). ‖ **Pseudobranchium** (-*brǽ*-kiŏm) *Ichth.* (*pl.* -ia) [mod.L., f. L. *branchiæ* gills], the elongated base of the pectoral fins, resembling an arm, in pediculate fishes; hence **Pseudobra'chial** *a.* (Gill sited in *Cent. Dict.*). **Pseu'dobranch** (-*brænk*), ‖ **Pseudobra'nchia** (*pl.* -iæ), ‖ **Pseudobra'nchium** (*pl.* -ia), *Ichth.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], names for an organ or structure in certain fishes, resembling, but not having the function of a gill; hence **Pseudobra'nchial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pseudobranch, etc.; **Pseudobra'nchiate** *a.*, furnished with or having a pseudobranch, etc. **Pseudobro'kite** *Min.*, oxide of titanium and iron, occurring in small tabular crystals resembling brookite. **Pseudo-bu'lb** *Bot.*, the enlarged base of the stem resembling a bulb but solid) in many epiphytic orchids. **Pseudo-bu'lbar** *a. Path.*, applied to a form of paralysis in symptoms but not in origin, resembling bulbar paralysis (Billings 1890). **Pseudo-bu'lbil** *Bot.*, an outgrowth producing antheridia and archegonia, which sometimes takes the place of the sporangia in ferns. **Pseudobu'lbous** *a. Bot.*, apparently but not really bulbous; of the nature of or having a pseudobulb. **Pseudo-cu'rculatéd** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *κυκλόω* circle], applied to certain crustaceans and crabs which simulate brachyurous ones or crabs (Huxley). **Pseudo-cerastophorus** (-*sĕrǽstŏfŏrŭs*) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *κέρας*, *κερατ-* horn, *-φορος* bearing], apparently horn-bearing; resembling the bulb of horns. ‖ **Pseudocerca'ria** *Zool.*, a stage in certain *Gregarinida* resembling a *Cercaria*. ‖ **Pseudochræ'mia** (*-krēmiă*) *Path.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], false or perverted perception of colour (Dunglison 1857, Billings 1890). **Pseudochro'matism** (*-krō'mătĭz'm*) [after ANACHRONISM], a false dating, an error in date. **Pseudochro'nologist,** a false chronologist, one who attributes a false date to some occurrence. **Pseudo-chry'salis** *Entom.* = *pseudopupa* (see below). **Pseudochry'solite** *Min.* [cf. Gr. *ψευδοχρυσίδης* (*Diodorus Siculus*)], a mineral resembling chrysolite. **Pseu'docœlis** (*-sil*) *Anat.* [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow], (*a*) applied to the body-cavity of certain invertebrates, derived from spaces developed secondarily in the mesoblast, not directly from the blastocœle or original cavity of the embryo; (*b*) applied to the fifth ventricle of the brain; hence **Pseudocœ'lian** *a.*, in sense (*b*). **Pseudocœ'lic** *a.* in sense (*a*). **Pseudocœ'lome** [cf. COELOME] = sense (*a*). ‖ **Pseu-docolumne'lla** *Zool.*, a structure in corals simulating a columella (see quot.); hence **Pseudocolumne'llar** *a.* **Pseudo-co'nchinite** *Zool.* [mod.L. *pseudoconchinites*], a kind of nummulite, consisting of concentric tissue, not of nacre-substance [see CONCHIOLIN 4], joining the olfactory lobes in certain batrachians; hence **Pseudo-cerebral** *a.* ‖ **Pseudocorna** (*-kŏrnă*) *Ornith.* [see CORNEA 4c], a turbinated structure in the nose of birds, in front of and below the turbinal proper. **Pseu'docrass** *Entom.*, a fluid or gelatinous cone in the eyes of certain *Diptera*, as distinct from the solid crystalline cone in the eyes of other insects; also *attrib.* or *adj.* **Pseudo-cu'rsorous** *a. Zool.*, composed of a substance simulating true horn, as the base of the horn in the pronghorn antelope, which consists of agglutinated hairs. ‖ **Pseudocy'rtus** *Bot.*, a false ovules, as that formed by the secondary branches closely adpressed to the main branch in certain mosses (*Cent. Dict.* 1891, *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). ‖ **Pseudocy'sta** *Zool.* (*pl.* -æ) [L. *cysta* silk], each of the slightly projecting parts between the septa of certain corals. **Pseudocy'state** *a.*, (*a*) *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which the veins are scattered so as to form an apparent marginal or intramarginal vein (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (*b*) *Zool.* having pseudocysts. † **Pseu'docystyle-don** *Bot. Obs.*, a name for the pseudostiig thecæ of the spores of cryptogams, formerly considered analogous to the cephaloon of phanerogams (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). So ‖ **Pseudocystyle'donæ** (mod.L.) *pl.*, cryptogamous plants. **Pseudo-cyt'sis** *Path.* (see quot.).

Pseu'do-crow'p *Path.*, a disorder simulating croup, as *laryngismus stridulus* (Dunglison 1833). **Pseudo-cu'bic, -cu'bical** *adjs. Cryst.*, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the cubic system. **Pseudocu'mene** *Chem.*, a hydrocarbon isomeric with cumene, being a modification of trimethylbenzene, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, occurring in coal-tar oil. ‖ **Pseudocyte'sis** *Med.* [mod.L.; see CYSTOSIS], 'the apparent circulation of food-particles within the body of an amœba' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pseudocy'esis** (*-sāi,ī'sĭs*) *Phys.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κύησις* conception], spurious conception or pregnancy (Dunglison 1842). **Pseu'docyst** (*-sist*) [see CYST], (*a*) *Zool.* a protoplasmic body occurring in certain *Gregarinida*; (*b*) *Bot.* each of several parenchymatic bodies formed by the breaking up of the filaments of certain *Protophyta*; (*c*) *Path.* a false cyst, as a part of the peritoneal cavity closed by adhesion of the viscera in peritonitis. ‖ **Pseudodel'tidium** *Zool.*, a simple shelly plate which takes the place of the deltidium in certain brachiopod shells. **Pseu'do-di'ke** *Geol.*, a fissure filled up with sedimentary or other matter, having the appearance of a dike (DIKE 9, 9 b). ‖ **Pseudodiphthe'ria** *Path.*, a disease simulating diphtheria: also *attrib.* as *pseudodiphtheria bacillus*; so **Pseu-do-diphtheri'tic** *a.* [cf. DIPHTHERITIC]. **Pseudo-di'stance** *Geom.*, distance in non-Euclidean geometry (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pseu'dodont** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth], having horny epidermic teeth, as the *Ornithorhynchus*. **Pseudo-eryst'pelas** *Path.*, any inflammatory disease resembling erysipelas; so **Pseu-do-erysipe'latous** *a.* † **Pseudo-erythri'a** *Chem.*, 'an old name of ethylic-anelitate' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). ‖ **Pseudofa'cia** *Zool.*, a stage in the development of certain *Gregarinida*, resembling a three-worm of the genus *Filaria*; hence **Pseudo-fa'cian** *a.* **Pseu-do-fa'lsa'ceous** *a. Bot.*, simulating a leaf, bulblike. **Pseu'do-fru'it** *Bot.*, a fruit formed by growth and modification of other parts besides the ovary (e.g. a fig, a strawberry, etc.). = PSEUDOCARP. **Pseudogala'na** *Min.*, native zinc sulphide, resembling lead sulphide or galena: = BLACK JACK 2, BLENDE. ‖ **Pseudogas'ter** *Zool.*, a spurious gastric cavity produced by fusion in sponges. ‖ **Pseudoga'stralia** *Embryol.*, an invaginated blastosphere simulating a gastrula. **Pseudo-ge'neral** *a.*, in *Path.* applied to a kind of paralysis simulating general paralysis. **Pseudogene'sis** *a. Nat. Hist.*, apparently but not really genetic; having the character of a pseudo-genus. **Pseudo-ge'nus** *Nat. Hist.*, a spurious genus of animals or plants, e.g. one based upon forms which are really stages in the development of some species. ‖ **Pseudogy'nia** (*-jĭ'nĭă*), **-gynus** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *γένος* taste, reserve to be tasted], false or perverted sense of taste. **Pseudogy'ne** (*-jĭnē*) *Entom.* [Gr. *γυνή* female], one of the agamic females of aphides and other insects, which reproduce parthenogenetically; so **Pseudogynous** (*-jĭnŭs*) *a.* **Pseudogyrate** (*-jāi'rĕt*) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *γῦρος* ring], said of a fern having the annulus confined to the vertex of each sporangium (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Pseudohe'mal** *a.* = *pseudoneural* (see above). **Pseu-do-halluci'nation** *Psychics* (see quot.). **Pseu'do-he'art** *Zool.*, each of several tubular organs, formerly described as hearts, forming a communication between the body-cavity and the pallial chamber in brachiopods. **Pseudoher'maphrodite** *a. Biol.*, apparently hermaphrodite but actually unisexual; hence **Pseudoherma'phroditism**, apparent hermaphroditism, as that due to an abnormal structure of the external sexual organs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890; *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pseudo-hexa'gonal** *a. Cryst.*, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the hexagonal system. **Pseudo-hype'rtrophy** *Path.* [see HYPERTROPHY], enlargement of an organ by growth of fat or connective tissue, with atrophy of its proper substance; so **Pseudo-hypertro'phic** *a.*, applied to a form of paralysis caused by pseudo-hypertrophy of the muscles. ‖ **Pseudoi'dium** *Zool.*, a part in chlorophœan Myriopods (see quot.); hence **Pseudoi'dial** *a.* **Pseudo-i'nfra'l** *a. Bot.*, 'having a tendency to become lateral when it is normally terminal, as the fruit of certain *Hepaticæ*' (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Pseudoischæ'mia** (*-iskī'mĭă*) (erron. *leucæmia*, *-leukæmia*), ‖ **Pseu-doleucocy'thæ'mia**, *Path.* [see LEUCOCYTHÆMIA, LEUCOCYTHÆMIA], terms for HEMRITZ'S DISEASE, so resembling leucocythæmia, but not involving increase in the number of leucocytes. **Pseudo-leucocyte** (*-lū'kŏsāit*) *Path.*, a morbid formation resembling a leucocyte. **Pseudo-lichen** (*-lai'kĕn*) *Bot.*, a parasitic fungus resembling a lichen, but without the presence of an alga in the thallus. **Pseudo-lo'bar** *a. Path.* (see quot. 1893). **Pseudomalachite** (*-mæ'lăkāit*) *Min.*, hydrous phosphate of copper, occurring in dark-green masses resembling malachite. **Pseudo-me'mbrane** *Path.*, a false membrane (see MEMBRANE 1 *d*); hence **Pseudomembra'nous** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by a pseudo-membrane. **Pseudo-memory:** see quot. **Pseudo-meta'llic** *a.*, resembling, but not of the nature of, a metal; of lustre: see quot. **Pseudo-mi'ca,** a mineral simulating mica. **Pseu-do-mo-nocotyle-donous** *a. Bot.*, falsely or apparently monocotyledonous, either by union of the cotyledons into one mass, or by abortion of one of them; so **Pseu-do-mo-nocotyle'don,** a pseudo-monocotyledonous plant. **Pseudomo'rphia, -mo'rphine** *Chem.* [see MORPHIA, MORPHINE], one of the alkaloids contained in opium; also called *aspamorphine*. ‖ **Pseudomo'rula** (*-mo'rŭlă*) *Embryol.*, an aggregate of unicellular organisms or spores resembling a morula; hence **Pseudomo'rular** *a.* **Pseudomu'ltilo'cular** *a. Bot.*, apparently but not really multilocular; so **Pseu-do-multilo'culate** *a.* ‖ **Pseu-do-na'vicu'lla, -navi'cula** (*pl.* -æ) *Zool.* [see quot. 1857], an elliptical space with pointed ends, forming a stage in the development of certain *Gregarinida*; hence **Pseu-do-navicu'llar, -navi'cular** *adjs.* ‖ **Pseu-donemu'roptera** *sb. pl. Entom.*, an order of insects in some classifications, resembling the *Neuroptera* but with incomplete metamorphosis; hence **Pseu-donemu'ropter** *sb.*, **Pseu-donemu'ropterous** *a.* **Pseudoparalysis** *Path.*, a disease simulating paralysis; so ‖ **Pseudoparaple'gia. Pseudo-pa'rasite** *Biol.*, an organism apparently but not really or strictly parasitic; e.g. no external parasite, a commensal, or a saprophyte; so **Pseu-do-parasi'tic** *a.* ‖ **Pseudoparenchy'ma** (*-pārĕnkĭ'mă*) *Bot.*, a tissue in fungi resembling parenchyma, but composed of interlaced and united hyphæ; hence **Pseu-doparenchy'matous** *a.* ‖ **Pseudopa'rasis** *Path.*, a disease simulating paresis; an apparent or spurious paresis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pseudo-pa'rthenoge'nesis,** a form of reproduction: see quot. 1876. **Pseudo-pedi'form** (*-pē'dĭfōrm*) *a. Zool.* [L. *pes, ped-* foot: see -FORM], having the form of a pseudopodium, pseudopodial. ‖ **Pseudope'rculum** *Zool.*, a secondary lid or operculum closing the aperture of the shell in certain gastropods; hence **Pseudope'rcular** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a pseudoperculum; **Pseudope'rculate** *a.*, furnished with a pseudoperculum. ‖ **Pseudoperi'dium** *Bot.*, that form of peridium or investment occurring in an ecidium (1832 Lindley, *Introd. Bot.* 507). **Pseudo-perio'dic** *a.*, '*quasi-periodic*' (*Cent. Dict.*); 'approximately periodic' (*Fleeming Jenkin Dict.*). **Pseu-dophone** (*-fōn*) *Acoustics* [Gr. *φωνή* sound], an apparatus invented by Dr. S. P. Thompson for investigating the phenomena of hearing, and producing acoustical illusions, especially as to the direction of sound. **Pseu-do-pigmenta'tion** [see quot.]. **Pseu'doplasm** *Path.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*: see PLASMA], a tumour or morbid formation of heterologous tissue. **Pseu'dopore** *Zool.*, a '*false pore*' in sponges, connected with a *pseudogaster* (see above). **Pseudo-possessa'tion** *Psychics*, a mental state simulating 'possession' (see POSSESSION 5). **Pseudo-pre'gnancy** *Path.*, a condition or affection simulating pregnancy (1860 TAYLOR *Preps.* i. 3). **Pseudo-prese'ntiment** *Psychics* (see quot.). **Pseudo-pri'mitive** *a.*, apparently but not really primitive. **Pseudoproto'nema** *Entom.*, a structure simulating a proboscis. **Pseu'dopsent** *Zool.* [Gr. *ψευτις* tree], (*a*) the anal opening in the parenchymya of an echinoderm; (*b*) a term suggested instead of PSEUDOSTOME in relation to sponges; hence **Pseudopse'ntous** *a.* ‖ **Pseudo'psia** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὄψις* seeing, vision], false or perverted vision; a hallucination or illusion of sight (Billings 1890). ‖ **Pseudo-pu'pa** *Entom.* (*pl.* -æ), a name for the 'coarctate pupa' constituting one stage of certain insects, as those which undergo hypermetamorphosis; hence **Pseudopu'pal** *a.* **Pseudo-ra'mose** *a. Bot.* [L. *ramosus* branch], forming false branches, as the filaments of certain algæ, in which the terminal part detaches itself,

end then attaches itself laterally to a special cell (hatteneyet) of the filament. **Pseu'do-cay** *Geom.*, a ray or straight line in non-Euclidean geometry (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pseudogyrate** *a.*, † (*a*) applied to the elements sulphur and phosphorus, as possessing generally but not universally in organized bodies (*obs.*); (*b*) applied to inorganic formations closely resembling organic structures. **Pseudorhemma'tic** *a. Path.*, simulating rheumatism. **Pseu-do-rhombohe'dral** *a. Cryst.*, applied to a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the rhombohedral system. **Pseudoscinine** (*-sīnin*) *a. Ornith.*, belonging to the *Pseudoscines*, an anomalous group of Oscines, containing the lyre-bird and some other Australian birds. ‖ **Pseudosclerosis** *Path.*, an affection simulating sclerosis (see quot.). **Pseudo-soo'rgian** *Zool.*, an arachnid or pseudarachnidan of the group *Chelifera* or *Pseudoscorpionida*, resembling little scorpions, without tail or poison-glands. ‖ **Pseudo'sentum** *Zool.* [see OSCULUM 3 *a*], a "false oscules" in sponges, connected with a *pseudogaster* (see above); = PSEUDOSTOME 2. **Pseudosemia'tic** *a. Zool.* [Gr. σῆμα sign, mark], belonging to or characterized by deceptive markings or colouring imitating some other species or object; pertaining to or exhibiting mimicry. **Pseudose'ptate** *a. Nat. Hist.*, (*a*) apparently but not really septate; (*b*) having pseudosepta (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Pseudose'ptum** *Zool.* (pl. -a), a septum in corals not corresponding with or representing a mesentery. **Pseudosi'phon** *Zool.*, name for the vertical truce (continuous with the siphon) in the plug of the shell in certain fossil cephalopods; hence **Pseudosi'phonal** *a.*; also **Pseudosiphon'acle** = *pseudosiphon*. † **Pseu'dosimiak**, †-sēmiak *Obs.*, a kind of lizard resembling a skink. ‖ **Pseudosmia** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀσμή smell], false or perverted sense of smell (Dunglison 1843). ‖ **Pseudosperm'ium** *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. σπέρμα seed: cf. *-σπερμίον*], a small indehiscent fruit in which the pericarp invests the seed so closely that the whole fruit resembles a simple seed; so **Pseudosper'mic**, **Pseudosper'mous** *a.*, of the nature of such a fruit. **Pseudosphe're** *Geom.*, (*a*) a surface having constant negative curvature (as a sphere has positive); (*b*) a sphere in non-Euclidean geometry; so **Pseudosphe'rical** *a.*

(*Continued on next page.*)

1892 CASPARY *Pathol's Clin. Diagn.* I. 107–9 Its thickness [in Gram's] was generally less frequently. 1884 *Science* 13 June 539 "Pseudobacteria were produced by the heating of blood. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pseudalgia*, *Pseudalgia*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pseudalgia*, a generic name, used by Cullen, for perversion of vision. 1890 BALDWIN *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pseudalgesia*, false vision; hallucination of sight. 1884 *Trans. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 43 This gill is not functionally receives only already aerated blood, and is therefore known as a false gill or "pseudobranch. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Animals* 61 *A vein* advehit, which lies in the deep side of the hyomandibular bone, and sometimes has the form of a gill. This is the *pseudobranchia*. 1874 C. E. ROBIN *Zool.* 201 An accessory organ in the form of an operculate gill...different from a "pseudobranchium. 1858 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. 2, XVI. 398 "Pseudobrookite. Occurs in minute tabular crystals. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 98 The "Pseudobulb is an enlarged aerial stem, resembling a tuber, from which it scarcely differs. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 477/2 *Globularia* Caused by degrees large masses of pseudo-bulbs are formed by a single individual. *Ibid.*, Some of the species of Dendrobium are remarkable for having the "pseudo-bulbous form; at one end of their stem, and the common stem at the other. 1835 HOOKER'S *Jrnl.* 19 *Oxalis obtusa pubera*. A pretty little pseudo-bulbous plant; bulbs 2 inches long. 1880 CARPENTER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 205 The calcareous (in the greater part of "pseudo-hyaline epiphragm entirely covered by a hairy integument. 1888 RIDLEY-TON & JACKSON *Anglo. Life* 161 (Gregariniida) A "pseudo-blastic stage, followed by a "pseudo-navicula stage, i.e. one with a slender tail and large body like a Cercaria. 1883 T. SHEPP *Am. Prince in Myc. Cyc.* (1908) III. 61 Mycenae...in his Alcestis...is guilty of vile and almost "Pseudo-Shakespearean. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* I. ii. 61 Some will needs be such "Pseudo-Christophers, that they make Oxen throw Pumice to have flourished...more than any precedence. 1879 SCOTT *South Pacific* xi. 181 "Pseudo-cherry-tree...occurs as rounded patches in sand. 1887 A. ERANDON in *Trans. Microsc. Soc. Mar.* 290 The single body cavity [in the Copepoda of Peripatus] comes entirely from "pseudocœle; the mesocœle has no part in its formation. This statement applies also to the heart and pericardium. These are but "pseudocœlic, and have nothing to do with mesocœle. 1884 *Bush's Homebk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 136/2 These kinds of tumours...are: 1. sarcomata, lined by endothelia; 2. sarcomata, covered by skin and "pseudo-epithelium, with no distinct membrane. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pseudocœlom*. 1874 *Intell. Sc. Lect., Pseudocœlome*, false cœlom. One of the interstitial spaces found in certain of the Invertebrata, not lined with epithelium. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Microl. Sci.* XLIV. 602 The more primitive type extend to the centre of the annelids, and then either unite...or leave canal each other ...forming a structure to which the name of "pseudocœlom has been given. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pseudocœlomic-cellar*. 1892 in *Intell. Sc. Lect.* 1880 WILSON & HOLM *Anat. Turbo*, 440 In the frog...the lobes] are united by connective tissue constituting a "pseudo-commissure.] 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 347 This "pseudo-cœlula separates the vestibule of the nose from the forward nasal cavity. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 107 The "pseudocœlous sponge *Dictyocalyx Brocchi*...1888 *Q. Jrnl. Microl. Sci.* XLIV. 603 note, The flattened or rounded interspaces between the ranges of these canals, which stand out slightly in relief, are generally termed "*pseudo-canals*. 1870 LANKESTER *Nat. Encl. Brit.* 326 What green here are to Monas or Fucus, or other "Pseudonymphal form, more human than is Ulva? 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, "*Pseudoovule*. 1892 *Intell. Sc. Lect., Pseudo-ovules*, an apparent ovule occurring in the carpel of some lobed pseudofruits, consisting in a temporary fold of 3° F. to 5° F., with a subsequent rebound. 1892 Stone-Masonry *Copenhagen*, vi. 5 186 Conglomerate structure by which twelve orthoclastic crystals are united into a single "pseudo-cubic combination. 1882 *Nature* 24 Feb. 388 The bouquet of indian "pseudo-cubical groups. 1881 WHITE *Bull. Chem. Soc.* VIII. 1182 "*Pseudocumene*. 1889 *Roscoe Org. Chem.* (1888) 292 Pseudocumene has been made synthetically from bromo-para-xylene and methyl iodide. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 180 (Gregarinida) The protoplasm not used up (for pseudonavi) ...is "*pseudo-cysticus*, collects into a central spherical mass, the "*pseudocyst*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 848 The density of the walls of these pseudocysts and their very restricted vascularity doubtless explain this retention. 1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* 180 A triangular prominence called a "pseudo-deltidium. 1892 *Cassell's Fam. Phys.* III. 240 This pseudo-delirium is a primitive character, and arises in an early stage of the development. 1892 DANA *Geol.* 208 (Hydroida) Another small "pseudo-disc, six inches wide. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pseudodysthesia*, term for pseudo-hebetude pharyngeus or sensibilis closely resembling dysthesia in hypogeusia. 1892 *Cassell's Nature's Com. Things*, II. 108 A waterdragon...named the pseudo-dipthonic, or false-toothed. 1892 D. T. ARMSTRONG in *Trans. Am. Metallg. Eng.* XX. 170 The difficulty of distinguishing the "*pseudo-eutectic* from the "pseudo-alphabetic differentiation. 1892 *Intell. Sc. Lect.*, "*Pseudo-eyeglasses*...An instant term for occlusions resembling eyeglasses. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 341 Its invaded phlegmonous, or "pseudo-erysipelatous inflammation. 1758 T. THOMAS *Chem. Org. Bodies* 207 This subjection to the result of the action of boiling alcohol on erythrin....Hence has distinguished by the name of "*pseudo-erythrin*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* (ed. 2) 54 The "pseudofecal pouch and the condition of the adult Gregarina. 18.. UNDERWOOD in *Bulletin Illinois State Lab.* II. 6 "Pseudo-Fellowian forms, in which the thallus is lifted, the lobes assuming leaf-like forms. 1887 H. M. WARD in *Cantor Lectures Plant's revisit.* 454 The Fig...is a so-called "*pseudo-fruit*. 1798 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 247 As it has much the aspect of Galena, and yet contains little or no lead, it has been called "Pseudo Galena. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 194 (Peridinea) Each tissue is composed of the same elements (if spaces really external to the spongo-body, which form a false gastric cavity ("*pseudogaster*) opening by a false excurrent (pseudosculum) v. pseudostome; and false pores (*pseudopori*). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 194 The outer layer of the "pseudogastria is here [in Sycon] the wall of the embryonic vesicle. 1882 J. M. CHERRY in *Surgical Brit.* XIV. 1222/2 They must refer to a gradual or rudimentary state, considering the "pseudo-genus *Lepraria* of the older botanists. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life*, "*Pseudogemmæ*, false buds. 1892 *Ibid.*, "*Pseudogenetic pseudogenesis*. 1884 *Nature* 15 May 64/1 The solitary egg of the female [spider]...develops into a gill making spirit, the "pseudonaut "nymphyon. 1892 *Cassell's Nature's Com. Things* II. 314 The "pseudo-hexagonal...shape of many crystals is due to twin formation. 1892 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 70 To explain the relationship of the "pseudo-hermaphrodite condition to the gradual discharge. 1892 STONE-MASONRY *Copenhagen*, Index, "*Pseudohexahedral crystals*. 1888 P. L. SCLATER in *Brit. Soc. Nat. Hist.* IV. 343 To place the Australian representatives of Umrod...at the end of the Passerine series under the name "Pseudocinclus. 1892 ROLLESTON *Anat. Med. Dict.*, "*Pseudoinfarcts*, name given by Weigert to cases presenting many of the symptoms of thrombosis of arterioles, but in which no anatomical lesions were discovered. 1892 KANE *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. xix. 303 Two Orders...which may be denominated, "Pseudo-scorpions and Phalangiidæ. 1892 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Animals* viii. 518 The Pseudoscorpions resemble the Scorpions. 1892 POULTON *Colours Animals* xviii. 278 Mimetic Resemblance and Alluring Colours...are called "Pseudomimetic Colours, because they usually resemble Somatic or Warning and Signalling Colours. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudomonad*, belonging to parasitic diseases, as, e.g., the bad-like appearance of the bad-insect. 1889 STEVENSON & LUCKHARST *Pathobiol.* I. 20, 331 Tubules below of two sizes, the larger of these being furnished with numerous "pseudopodial processes. 1892 HEWITT in *Prov. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXII. 238 The internal ears compare with the "pseudoplasm of the plug. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, "*Pseudoplasmal*, "*Pseudoplasmic*. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pseudoplastic*. 1892 *Cassell's Nature's Com. Things* II. 314 There are...certain "*Pseudopolars*...solid by Apothecaries, that are nothing else but a kinds of waste Lime. 1892 HOOKER *Princ. Bot.* II. vi. 277 Its "pseudopolemic Fruits, we need hardly say, are those of which the pericarp is so closely attached to the seed, that it cannot readily be disengaged from one of its integuments. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, "*Pseudoporomous*. 1892 in *Intell. Sc. Lect.* 1892 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* ii. 230 Such fruits are called "*pseudo-racemose*...and are well seen in the grain of wheat. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudo-rest*, XV. 289/2 Wave upon really "pseudo-spherical, then wave would exhibit a real peculiar even if they were infinitely distant. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Microcl.* II. ii. 293 It is clear to us what we are to think of as a spherical or pseudo-spherical surface, but not clear what can be meant by a spherical or pseudo-spherical space, designations which we must with...without any help being given to us in comprehending their meaning.

Pseudo-, combining form. **2.** Special combinations. *(Continued from preceding page.)*

Pseudo-epi'nacie *Zool.*, a structure or marking in certain insects and arachnidans, resembling a spiracle but not perforated. ‖ **Pseudospore-a-ginax** (also sagittal -spore-ăg'ĭn) *Bot.*, an organ resembling a sporangium, but producing gemmæ instead of spores. **Pseu'dospore** *Bot.*, (*a*) a peculiar spore in certain parasitic fungi, also called a TELEUTOSPORE; (*b*) a sporoblastic bud: = GEMMA 2 b. **Pseudogna'nate** *a. Zool.*, apparently but not really squamate or scaly. **Pseu'do-stalacti'tical** *a.*, simulating a stalactite. **Pseudoste'reoscope**, a binocular microscope in which inversion of the image is not corrected; hence **Pseu'dostereosco'pic** *a.* ‖ **Pseudostri'gma** *Zool.* (pl. -ata), each of two respiratory organs resembling stigmata in certain acarids; hence **Pseudostigma'tic** *a.* ‖ **Pseudostra'tum** *Geol.* (pl. -a), a mass of rock resembling a stratum but not produced by deposition. **Pseudosymmetry** *Cryst.*, simulation of higher symmetry, as in certain composite crystals. **Pseudo-syphi'lis** (-sĭ'fĭlĭs) *Path.*, a disease simulating syphilis; hence **Pseu'do-syphili'tic** *a.* **Pseudo-tetra'gonal** *a. Cryst.*, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the tetragonal system. **Pseu'dotetra'merous** *a. Entom.* [see TETRAMEROUS], belonging to the division *Pseudotrimera* of beetles, having tarsi apparently four-jointed, a fifth joint being very small and hidden. **Pseudotrochi'al** *a. Entom.*, simulating a trochus; having a series of rings like those of the trochus. **Pseudotri'merous** *a. Entom.* [see TRIMEROUS], belonging to the division *Pseudotrimera* of beetles, having the tarsi apparently three-jointed, one of the four joints being very small and hidden. **Pseudo-uni'ty-ate** *a. Nat. Hist.*, apparently but not really univalvate. **Pseudo-u'ric** *a. Chem.*, an organic acid, $C_5H_6N_2O_4$, in composition allied to uric acid; hence **Pseudo-u'rate**, a salt of pseudo-uric acid. **Pseudo-va'lum** *Zool.*, a kind of velum in some *Scyphomedusæ*, distinct from the true velum of the *Hydromedusæ*; hence **Pseudo-ve'lar** *a.* **Pseudovi'perine** *a. Zool.*, resembling a viper but not venomous; belonging to the group *Pseudoviperæ* or *Aerochordidæ* of serpents, called in English 'sort snakes'. **Pseudo-visco'sity**, a property of some solids resembling viscosity; plasticity. **Pseudo-volca'nic** *a.*, apparently but not properly volcanic; belonging to or produced by a pseudo-volcano. **Pseudo-volca'no**, a burning mountain that emits smoke, flame, or gases, but no lava. **Pseu'do-wheat** *Bot.*, an apparent wheat produced by displacement of leaves or other members, originally arranged spirally, to the same level around the axis. **Pseudoxanthine** (-zæ'nthēin) *Chem.*, a bimolecular resembling xanthine, occurring in muscular tissue.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 704 In soldiers, (the open ventral spiracles of the nymphs are replaced by 'pseudo-spiracles; these ... *in Eperia concolorana*, ...are dark red spots with an obscure rim and centre exactly resembling spiracles, except that they are not perforated. **1900** B. H. JORDAN *Stud. Nerves*, 'Pseudo-synergy, pseudosynergia, a weakened synergism. **1854** COPLAND *Pathol.* II. These 'pseudogenes are at first produced in classes, but ultimately separate. **1900** *Gibson. Bot. Terms*, *Pseudogenes*, a gemma or asexual vegetative bud. **1892** DANA *Coral* I. 401 Either part is regular or 'pseudo-symmetric. **1841** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1870) 430 A hard 'pseudo-stalactitical stone. **1892** *Pall Gazette Miscell. Chat* July 48 Orthoteuse-engines and 'pseudoteuse-engines. *Ibid.* 50 note The first arrangement ... when applied to the compound microscope gave 'pseudoteuse-engine pictures. ... There was transposition without a cross-over; it was, therefore, a 'pseudoteuse-engine. **1889** MIVART *Nerv. Orthotide* I. ii. 178 The 'Pseudo-trigonæ. ... The conspicuous organs ordinarily called stigmata, are on each side. *Ibid.* 230 Each pseudo-trigona has an organ presenting from it—which I call a 'pseudo-stigma(?) organ. **1833-4** J. PRITCHARD *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 980/1 The genera [some of land] ...fall in a 'pseudotrizone of most irregular thickness. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, 'Pseudogeometry. **1893** STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr. Index*, Pseudo-symmetry. **1879** DUHRING *Derm.* 2 cases]. Their real type, or are 'pseudo-syphilids. **1893** R. J. GROVES *Spec. Chr. Med. wards* 293 Mercury, with its 'pseudo-syphilitic cutaneous affections. **1892** STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr. Index*, 'Pseudo-tetragonal crystals. **1878-9** *Trans. Cent. Acad.* II. 8 In the third series, *Pleurotomoidæ*, &c., composed of 'pseudo-tetramerous insects. **1900** *Music & Handmaid. Harlequin Fly* 8, 30 The solitary cacti. have a ring ('pseudo-lateral') structure. **1887** W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 201 Spirilla ... including 'pseudo-micrococcus. **1886-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 722 The 'pseudo-uranin may easily obtained by the action of zinc and on the corresponding hydrazon, carbazone, or acetazon. **1886** OSBORN *Amph. Chem.* 140 'Pseudo-uric acid is a tetrabasic dicarbonyl. **1880** LUBBOCK in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 322/1 The edge of [in the embryo] is thin ... is not provided with a velum [some 'Acraspeda' of Gegenbaur], excepting the rudimentary velum of Aurelia and the well-developed muscular velum ('pseudo-velum) of Charybdea. **1892** *Daily News* 20 Aug. 5/1 It is this 'pseudo-viscosity of ice that enables a glacier to accommodate itself to the bed over which it flows. **1798** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 334 The first from which many minerals derive their form and aggregation are either cubiform or 'pseudo-cubiform. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 209 Volcanic Rocks ...are divided into true volcanic and pseudo-volcanic; ...the second comprehending those real formations, fabricated and partially melted by the heat from beds of burning coal. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 419 'Pseudo-volcanos are so called, because, like volcanos, they emit smoke, and sometimes flame, but never lava. ... Most of these are coal mines which have accidentally taken fire. **1879** BARRETT & DUNS *Zacchi' Mist.* 368 Each cycle of segments, or turn of the spiral produces a whorl, which therefore, strictly speaking, is a 'pseudo-whorl, having resulting from subsequent displacement. **1887** A. H. BOOBY *Anim. Alkaloids* 83 'Pseudoacanthin, ... whose resemblance to aconitine has led to some confusion. **1890** BILLINGS *Nat. Hist., Pseudoneuroptera*, Insectoides found by Cassier in succular tissue...resembling ascidia.

Pseudo-apostle: see PSEUDAPOSTLE.

Pseudo-archaic (ps-, sūdŏrkē'ĭk), *a.* Having the appearance or profession of being ancient, but not really so; artificially archaic in style, language, etc. So **Pseudo-a'rchaism**, false or artificial archaism; **Pseudo-a'rchaist**, one who invents or uses sham archaisms, esp. in language.

1811 SYDNEY in *Mason. Mag.* XLV. 320 These fragments of a genuinely archaic composition make the pseudo-archaisms of the ballad ...more glaring. **1883** C. C. FOSTER *Brit. Sculpture* 70 fr. 349 seals, It is possibly a pseudo-archaic work of the fifteenth century. **1895** J. A. H. MURRAY in *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Oct. 259/1 The 'word' *decrepit-ude* is in a small belong only to wilfully-corrupt pseudo-archaists. **1901** H. FRANCIS *Making of English* 308 Spenser's language, 'pseudo-archaic' as it may be called.

Pseudo-articulation, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudocarp (ps-, sū'dŏkārp). *Bot.* [mod. f. PSEUDO- + Gr. *καρπός* fruit. In F. *pseudocarpe*, mod.L. *pseudocarpus*, *-carpium*.] Term for a fruit formed by the modification and enlargement of other parts of the flower besides the ovary, or of parts of the plant not belonging to the flower.

1835 in *Knapp's Mutiny* (1849) VII. 306 Of spurious fruits, or pseudocarps.—In *Fuchsia* the berries are fleshy, and therefore resemble fruit. **1879** BARRETT & DUNS *Zacchi' Hist.* 358 Sometimes the ...stems of ...changes induced by fertilization ostensibly to parts which do not belong to the ovary, and seem to some which have never belonged to the flower. ...Amentums of this kind (such as the fig, strawberry, and mulberry) may be termed *Pseudocarps*. **1887** BENNETT in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (ed. 2) 402 The fleshy calyx-tube, of the rose forms an edible pseudocarp known as the hip.

So **Pseudocarpous** *a.* (also -ca'rpious), of the nature of or pertaining to a pseudocarp.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1056/2 Pseudocarpious. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, *Pseudocarpous*.

Pseudo-ca'tholic, *a.* and *sb.* [PSEUDO- 1.]

A. *adj.* Falsely or erroneously called or claiming to be catholic.

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 413 The pseudocatholike papists. **1874** FRANCIS *Pilgrimage* II. xv. (1924) 316 Not without its band of that Nation, because there are Spaniards, but of their Pseudo-catholike Religion. **1908** *Western Gaz.* 29 May 2/3 The ...minority who wish to turn the Church of England into a pseudo-Catholic sect.

B. *sb.* A Catholic falsely so called.

In 1581 a hostile term for Roman Catholic.

1601 [W. WATSON *Decacordon* 108 The whole rout of Pseudo-catholikes. **1841** TRACT *Causes. Mod. R.* 17. **1845** W. FITZGERALD in *Whitaker's Disput.* 480 Such are the pupils of pseudo-catholics, who have defined their catholic errors not from the scriptures, but from the decisions of men.

So † **Pseudo-catho'tical** *a.*, **-cathe'licism**. *Obs.*

1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* 17 The whole cluster of Pseudocatholicall scriblers against us. **1659** *Hist. Trinit. Prof.* A 3/2 That Principle which oblidges them,...to Advance their Pseudo-catholicism, and to extirpate Heresie.

Pseudo-cerastophorus, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudo-Christ (ps-, sū'dŏkrīst). [ad. late L. *pseudo-Christus* (Itala *a* 200), Gr. *ψευδόχριστος* (Mark xiii. 22): see PSEUDO- and CHRIST.] A false Christ; one pretending to be the Christ or Messiah.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 402 Per shulen rise many pseudo-Cristis and pseudo-prophetis. **1600** W. WATSON *Thesaurolus* (1607) 103 That abused pseudochrist Hacket had so many followers. **1839** GALE *Ord. Gentiles* II. 91, 122 Many Pseudochrists or Antichrists, in the apostles times. **1863** tr. *Lange's Comm. Mark* 208, 13 and 6 175/2 Be on your guard against the seductions of the pseudo-Christs.

Pseu'do-Chri'stian, *a.* [= late L. *pseudo-christianus*, *c* 360.] Falsely called or professing to be Christian; of a Christian falsely so called, a pretended Christian. So **Pseu'do-Christia'nity**, false or spurious Christianity; **Pseu'do-Christo'logy**, a false or erroneous Christology.

1579 FULKE *Heshins' Pract.* 238 They questioned how it might be, seeing the Pseudochristians do. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 102 The Heathenish ... that the pseudo-Christian Church retains from us. **1883** *Pseudo-Prophet.* 6/1 All the Earthly Church drank up the flood by propelling these Particulars to its Pseudo-Christianity. **1889** tr. *Lange's Comm. Mark* 208, 5 (ed. 2) 175/1 Pseudo-Christs, pseudo-Christianities, false prophets. **1897** SCHAFF *Christ & Christianity* (1899) 252 The ...extraordinary pseudo-Christologies of the nineteenth century.

Pseudo-cla'ssic, *a.* That pretends or is mistakenly held to be classic. So **Pseudo-cla'ssical** *a.*; also **Pseudo-classica'lity**, **Pseudo-cla'ssicism**, false or spurious classical style, abuse classicism.

1866 LOWELL *Fables P. Introd., Poems* 1890 II. 200 The impertinence of our pseudo-classicality. **1870** in *Pope Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. I A pseudo-classicism, a distortion of real taste and principle. **1887** *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 463/3 Grieve over its recent triviality or obstruction pseudo-classicism. **1893** *Pioneer, Gen. xxxiii.* 2/2 A solid-looking stone mansion, ...built in the pseudo-classic style.

Pseudocœlic, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudodiptteral (ps-, sūdŏdĭ'ptĕrăl), *a. Arch.* [f. late Gr. *ψευδοδίπτερος* (Vitruv.) + -AL.: see PSEUDO- and DIPTERAL: in F. *pseudo-diptère*.] Having, as a temple or other building, a single peristylic or surrounding row of columns, placed at the same distance from the walls as the outer of the two rows in the DIPTEROS. So † **Pseudodi'pter**, ‖ **Pseudodi'pteros**, a building of this type; also, **Pseudodi'pterally** *adv.*

1848 PALLISY (ed. 3) *Pseudodipter.* **1906** *Mod. Pseudo-diptteros*, ...a kind of Temple among the Ancients, which was surrounded with but one Row of Pillars; yet the Row from the Wall was set at the Distance of two Rows. **1860** *Fine Monthly Mag.* II. 304 Wolters pseudodipteral, pseudodoxy, ...and many similar words. **1842** *Penny Cycl.* XX. 74/1 The temple of Venus and Rome, ...This main edifice was remarkable as being not only decastyle, but pseudo-dipteral also. **1852-78** THOMAS *Archit. Glass.* 2/1 *Temple*, The pseudo-dipteral temple was constructed with eight columns in front and one and with fifteen on the sides, including those at the angles. **1872** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 477/1 The portico of University College, London, is pseudo-dipterally arranged, the returning columns on the ends or sides not being carried through behind those in front.

Pseudodox (ps-, sū'dŏdŏks), *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ψευδόδοξος* holding a false opinion, *ψευδοδοξία* a false opinion or notion; f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *δόξα* opinion.] A false or erroneous opinion. So **Pseu'dodox**, † **Pseudodo'xal** *adj.*, of the nature of, or holding, a false opinion; **Pseu'dodoxy** [after *orthodoxy*, etc.], the holding of false opinions.

1613 T. ADAMS *Expl. Zachæus* 2. Wks. 1862 338 To maintain the atheistical ...'pseudodox, which judgeth evill good and darkenesse light. **1632** B. H. *Arraignm. of Lodd Creatures* 6, 13 Our Progenitors, truely Orthodox though, ... is nowe a Pseudox, or Pseudodoxe. **1658** HOWELL *Upper Ellory Introd.* (title) 8 In this the modern Arcadia, the pseudodox will forgive. **1700** T. GORDON *Creed Pacific. Writ* p. 1, There is not a Text which can justly be called 'Pseudodox. **1658-48** G. DYER *Indep. Inq.* 127 Strange 'Pseudo-dead fancies. **1692** HOWELL *French* 237 That the new name of Mad obedience...is a Pseudo-Ireland: word. **1880** PATTY *Fenny* 2, 4-6 There is no 'pseudodoxy or great, but may be enacted Pope doing much harm... without either death, imprisonment, or mutilation. **1879** MCCARTHY & ROBERTS *Cyd. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 760 Pseudodoxy...indicates a false or deceptive opinion, and hence is employed for superstition and error.

Pseudo-eryngicus, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudo-Go'thic, *a.* That pretends or is erroneously held to be Gothic (in style), and is such: abuse-Gothic; also as *sb.*

1856 VASSALL *Strict. Sh.* 20 The Renaissance inherited from the pseudo-Gothic of Italy. **1901** *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 136 It is difficult to understand how they could be deceived for a moment by the pseudo-Gothic style of the 'Castle of Otranto'.

Pseudograph (ps-, sū'dŏgrăf). [ad. late L. *pseudographus* (Cassiod.), a. Gr. *ψευδογράφος* writing or writing falsely, a writer of falsehoods: see PSEUDO- and -GRAPH.]

† **1.** 'A counterfeit writer' (Cockeram, 1623). *Obs.* rare—°.

2. A spurious writing; a literary work purporting to be by another than the real author. Cf. PSEUDEPIGRAPHA.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pseudograph, Pseudographia*, false writing. **1884** *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 274/1 The ...forgeries, ...people are ... deceived by pseudographs. **1888** *Reader* 31 Mar. 311/2 A genealogist of the thirteenth century. **1905** J. DEE *Prodr.* II. 7, xiii. 229 Views either as to how the book is to be regarded—a hoaxer as a pseudograph (forgery) or as a free composition in the name and spirit of Moses.

Pseudographer. rare—°. [f. as prec. + -ER: see -GRAPHER.] A false writer; in quot. one who counterfeits another's handwriting, a forger.

1828 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 438 M. Villenin, a pseudo-grapher of the greatest exclusion, counterfeited the handwriting and signature of Marie Antoinette.

Pseudographize, *v.* rare—°. [f. as PSEUDOGRAPH + -IZE.] *Intr.* To write (in quot. to spell) falsely.

1872 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 229 If we accept this view [*Pseudoxia* for *pseudoxi*] typographical, there must have been a wide-spread complicity among old printers to pseudographize.

Pseudography (ps-, sūdŏ'grăfĭ). [ad. Gr. *ψευδογραφία* false drawing, writing, or description, f. *ψευδογράφος*: cf. late L. *pseudographia* (*a* 525): see PSEUDO- and -GRAPHY.] False writing.

1. The writing of words falsely, i.e. not according to the usual, or not according to usage; false, incorrect, or bad spelling; an instance of this.

1580 G. HARVEY *Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 104 See what absurdities from all manner of pseudographye, or rather Pseudo-graphy, hath ingrafted. **1828** F. JOHNSON *Eng. Gram.* 1. 89,

To refill a superfluous letter, as there are too many in our pseudography. 1734 Hearne *Collect.* 17 Mod. Shrimpton seemed learning. He was guilty of pseudography, sometimes perhaps designedly. 1824 Mitford *Inquiry* 208 Those who would make our speech bend to what he justly calls our pseudography.

2. False argument. *rare.*

1803 Ign. C. Hutton *Trad. Astrol.* xxiii. 267 Most absurd Pseudographies to this or Astrologie.

Pseudogyne, etc. : see Pseudo- 2.

Pseudonism (psiū·dŏnĭz'm). *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Pseudo- + -nym : cf. Pseudonym.] (See quot.)

1879 M'Clintock & Strong *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 702 The moral *pseudonism* is of recent formation, and means a general inclination to the false, which shows itself in thoughts, words, and discourse, as well as in acts and in the animal economy of life.

Pseudolatry (psiūdŏ·lătri). *rare.* [ad. Ch. Gr. *ψευδολατρεία* (Cyril) : see Pseudo- and -latry.] False worship; the worship of false gods.

1879 M'Clintock & Strong *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 702 Pseudolatry has also penetrated into the Christian Church.

Pseudologer. [f. Gr. *ψευδολογ-ος* speaking falsely, a liar + -er¹.] A maker of false statements, a (systematic) liar. So **Pseudolo·gical** *a.* [cf. Gr. *ψευδολογικ-ὸς* false], pertaining or relating to pseudology (hence **Pseudologically** *adv.*); **Pseudo·logist** [in Gr. *ψευδολογιστ-ής*], *(a)* = *pseudologer*; *(b)* one versed in pseudology (*nonce-wd.*).

1856 Blount Glossogr., "*Pseudologer*, a false teacher, a liar. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 91/2 He was hampered by the inferiority of the "pseudological tools of his day. 1867 Vivia Perpetua *Seduction* (1869) II. 43 "Pseudologically speaking, the first instance...must not a moral question rather than a direct falsehood. 1869 *Miniature Nos. Articles* II. 63, I hear...that a work is in the press, and will speedily be published, entitled The "Pseudologist or Complete List, in twenty-one volumes folio, with complete indexes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 10 Everybody...becomes, by the very nature of things, a comparative pseudologist.

Pseudology (psiūdŏ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. *ψευδολογία* false speaking, f. *ψευδολογ-ος* : see prec. and -logy.]

1. False speaking; the making of false statements, esp. when luxuriously represented as an art or system; the 'art of lying'.

1577 *Fenton Conspl. Pareg.* 321 This part of reading where to you are better learned, called *Pseudologia*. 1658 Phillips, *Pseudologie* (Gr.), a false speaking, or lying. 1707 Hearne *Acct. Peterb. Leiger Wks.* 1735 III. 1. 102 Not according to the sound rules of pseudology. 1864 *Miniature Nos. &c.* (1868) II. 63 It is not my intention...to enter into a dissertation upon the noble art of Pseudology.

2. The science or subject of false statements; a false or pretended science.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 10 Laying the foundation of the new science of comparative pseudology. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 3/2 To prevent his further researches in the inaccurate science of the field of Pseudology ('sensitives').

Pseudomancy (psiū·dŏmænsi). [ad. med.L. *pseudomantia*, a. Chr. Gr. *ψευδομαντεία* (Cyril), f. *ψευδο-*, Pseudo- + *μαντεία* divination : see -mancy.] False or pretended divination. So **Pseudoma·ntia** *a.*, of or pertaining to pseudomancy; ‖ **Pseudoma·ntia** [a. Gr. *ψευδομαντία*], **Pseudoma·ntist,** a false prophet or diviner.

1632 Gaule *Magastrom.* 321 *Alexander*, a pseudomantist, ...cousned Inthonoüs, and so died, miserably eaten up of worms. 1856 Blount Glossogr., *Pseudomancy*, a false or counterfeit Divination. 1894 *R. & Q.* 8th Ser. VI. 508/2 The state...manifestly pseudomantic remark. 1901 *N. Notes & Queries* Aug. 145 A vulgar charlatan, strikingly like the pseudomantis, Alexander of Abonoteichos. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 398 Every kind of pseudo-mantic literature was to be rooted out.

Pseudomania (psiūdŏmē·niă). *rare.* [f. Pseudo- + -mania after *Logomania*.] A mania for lying; an insane tendency to make false statements. Hence **Pseudoma·niac,** a person affected with pseudomania.

1851 W. S. Lach in 19th Cent. Oct. 624 Most of us have pseudomaniacal sufferers from pseudomania. I once heard of a pseudomaniac who excused himself on the ground that he did not care to plagiarize from fact. 1903 — in *Fortn. Rev.* June 1009 There is a class of pseudomaniacs just as there is a class of kleptomaniacs.

Pseudomartyr. [mod. a. Gr. *ψευδομάρτυρ*, -υρος false witness, f. *ψευδο-*, Pseudo- + *μάρτυρ*, -υρος, witness, Martyr. So in mod.L. and F.] A false or pretended martyr; a martyr falsely so called.

1987 Fuller *Church Hist. Embarked* III. 136/2 What vessel is to be given to the words of such pseudomartyrs [as Campion]. 1610 Donne *Ignatius* Pseudo-Martyr. 1858 Blount Glossogr., *Pseudomartyr*, a false witness or martyr.

Hence **Pseudomartyrdom.**

1840 J. Jackson *Treat. Evang.* 7 n. 123 Beware of that dangerous Book of pseudo-Martyrdom.

Pseudo-membrane, etc. : see Pseudo- 2.

Pseudomorph (psiū·dŏmɔ·ɹf). [mod. f. Gr. *ψευδο-*, Pseudo- + *μορφή* form : cf. Gr. *ψευδομορφ-ος* disguising one's form. So in Ger.; F. *pseudomorphe*.] A false or deceptive form; *spec.* in *Min.* a crystal or other body consisting of one mineral but having the form proper to another, in consequence of having been formed by substitution, or by chemical or physical alteration.

1849 Rhees *Cosm. Appx.* to (1850) 732 This author...described certain dolomitic pseudomorphs. 1856 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* (1870) 67 We find crystals of Quartz having the exact shape and angles of a rhombohedron of Carbonate of Lime. Such a crystal is called a *Pseudomorph*...of Quartz after Carbonate of Lime. (*Ibid.* 183 These crystals [of salt] being afterwards dissolved leave a cast which is filled up by sediment, and so models in sand or mud are formed, known as Pseudomorphs. *mihid.* 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 511 Recent analysis of Pseudomorph Cornubiana.

So **Pseudomo·rphic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pseudomorph; **Pseudomo·rphism,** the formation or occurrence of pseudomorphs, or the condition of a pseudomorph (in quot. 1871 with reference to plants); **Pseudomo·rphose** (-ōz) *n.* = *pseudomorphism*; **Pseudomo·rphose** (-ōz) *v. trans.*, to convert into a pseudomorph; **Pseudomorpho·sis** (pl. -ō·sēz), conversion into a pseudomorph; **Pseudomo·rphous** *a.* = *pseudomorphic*. [Cf. mod.F. *pseudomorphique*, *-morphisme*, *-morphose*, *-morphoser*.]

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 199 The "pseudomorphique crystals of Cornwall. 1834 *Tilloch' Mag.* N.S. I. 342 Phenomena like the dovetailedness of natural glasses...seldom from paramorphic to pseudomorphic. 1849 Rhees *Cosm. Appx.* to (1850) 732 An article on "pseudomorphism. 1871 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin.* IX. 253 The term 'Pseudomorphism' suggested as a convenient substitute for those cases where a plant abandoned the habits of the Natural family to which it belonged, and assumed those appertaining to habits of another "pseudomorphous forms. 1878 *Q. Jrnal. Geol. Soc.* Aug. 472 A crystal of augite ...modified by hornblende and partially "pseudomorphosed. 1879 *Dowden Duties of Life* iii. 45 How strange and incredible "pseudomorphoses of scientific colleagues. 1898 W. Phillips *Introd. Min.* (1899) 52 Minerals exhibiting impressions of the forms peculiar to the crystals of other substances are said to be "pseudomorphous. 1892 Woodward *Mollusca* 40 Fossil shells are often pseudomorphous,—or mere casts of cavities once occupied by shells.

Pseudo-morphia, -morphine, etc. : see Pseudo- 2.

Pseudonym (psiū·dŏnĭm). Also -ym. [f. mod. or mod.L. type **pseudōnymum*, a. Gr. *ψευδώνυμον*, neuter of *ψευδώνυμ-ος* under a false name, falsely named, f. *ψευδο-*, Pseudo- + *ὄνομα* name. Cf. Homonym, Hyponym.] A false or fictitious name, *esp.* one assumed by an author.

1796 Worcester, *Pseudonyme*, a false name. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* 1892 Dr. Quinsey *Op. Mif. New Y. & Acs* Frenchmen assume...'Chance is but the pseudonyme of God for those particular cases which he does not choose to subscribe openly with his own sacred name!'. 1880 Browning *Miss Cliford* xiv. 302 We would not invade the secret of the unusual masculine pseudonym she has assumed. 1880 *Lit. World* 1 Oct. 293/1 Owen Meredith,...under which pseudonym the present Lord Lytton first appeared as an author.

b. *Nat. Hist.* A name erroneously applied to some other species than that to which it properly belongs; e. g. *Nasturtium* is a pseudonym of *Trifolium nasturtium*, or Indian Cress.

1882 Cooke in *Jrnl. Bot.* Oct. 310 *Pseudonym*...(In a special ecological sense) A nickname or a vernacular name, inapplicable in origin.

So ? **Pseudo·nymal, Pseudony·mic** *adjs.* [f. as next + -al, -ic] = Pseudonymous.

1856 Bailey Glossogr., *Pseudonymal*, that hath a false or counterfeit name. 1857 Bayward *Lit. Mar., Poems* (1901) 21 Which, I only print it...for such readers as the pseudonymic lawyer mentioned. 1874 *Supernatural Relig.* II. 1. vi. 141 The...pseudonymic literature of the first centuries.

Pseudonymity (psiūdŏnĭ·mĭti). [f. med. or mod.L. *pseudōnym-us* (see next) + -ity : cf. *anonymity*.] The character or condition of being pseudonymous; the use of a pseudonym or assumed name.

1877 *World* VII. No. 169 13 Shielded by the mask and cloak of pseudonimity. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 403/1 The necessity for anonymity and pseudonymity.

Pseudonymous (psiū·dŏnĭməs), *a.* [f. med. or mod.L. *pseudōnym-us*, Gr. *ψευδώνυμ-ος* : see Pseudonym + -ous. Cf. F. *pseudonyme adj.*]

1. Bearing or assuming, esp. writing under, a false or fictitious name; belonging to or characterizing one who does this.

1708 Phillips, *Pseudonymous*, that have counterfeit Names. 1713 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 3 The Pseudonymous Incendiaries,—of those Libelling bands. 1798 Pseud. *Anonym.* (1804) *Advt.*, Whether the person be of known and established character, anonymous, or pseudonymous. 1820 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 350 The pseudonymous refugees of political persecution. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 10 A Parisian has just taken the trouble to write a book...to unmask all his pseudonymous contemporaries.

2. Written under an assumed or fictitious name; bearing the name of another than the real author.

1707-41 Chandler *Cycl.* s.v., The genuine epistles of St. Ignatius, &c., are usually supposed to be pseudonymous. 1881 Halkett & Laing (title) A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain. 1908 W. B. Stevens *Apocalypse* Introd. xv. § 2. 150 A Christian apocalypse, if pseudonymous, would naturally have been attributed to an Apostle.

Hence **Pseudo·nymously** *adv.*, in a pseudonymous manner, under a false or fictitious name.

1838 in *Byron's Wks.* (1898) 448/1 Pieces published anonymously or pseudonymously. 1843 Fraser *Lect. Lett. Young Novels Wks.* I. 208 by Anonym must peculiarly usually termed 'translating'. 1880-3 Lobagl's *Linguist* 1. 1. 1.

Pseudoprophet (sjuː, sɪˈdɒprɪfɛt). [ad. late L. *pseudoprophēta* (Isaiah *a* 1060), Gr. *ψευδοπροφήτης* (Matt. xxiv. 11): see PSEUDO- and PROPHET. So F. *pseudo-prophète* (1378 c. in Littré.)] A false prophet; one who falsely pretends to be a prophet, or who prophesies falsely.

a 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. MSS.* II. 392 And hey wern redels... here Crist of Crist *pseudo-prophete*. *c* 1400 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 *Pseudo prophetes, false notewyches.* 1587 HOLINSHED *Cæsar.* III. *Hist.* 20/1 An hermit, whome some vse to terme, dwelling about Yorke. This pseudoprophet or false counseller of afterclaps. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 221 At Medina is the Pseudo-prophets Sepulchre. 1637 W. HOWES *Cogit. Bonnardo* III. 103 As soone as a preacher, or pseudo prophet...goes followers enough, he...sets up his or her independent chief and 'mothers none'.

So **Pseudoprophetess**, *n.* = false prophetess; **Pseudoprophe·tic**, -ical *adjs.*

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* II. 21 'Which calleth herself a Prophetess'; but is indeed a 'Pseudoprophetess... and enchants of my servants. 1682 — *Dis. Creat.* v. (1713) 408 That Chair of Infallibility that he and his 'Pseudoprophetick Body' boast they sit in. 1788 J. HARWOOD *Diss. Predict.* 45 The fantastical books of Beast full Enoch with such 'pseudoprophetical' narrations. 1884 H. MORE *Exp. Apocal.* (1689) 130 The Section and Pseudoprophetical power is burnt and destroyed.

Pseudoprostyle (sjuː, sɪˈdɒprəstaɪl), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* [f. PSEUDO- + PROSTYLE.] (See quot.)

1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. Pseudoprostyle*, a portico projecting less than an intercolumniation; a term used by Hosking. 1888 in *Encycl. Dict.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pseudopsela, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudoscope (sjuːdəskəʊp). [f. PSEUDO- + -SCOPE.] An optical instrument invented by Wheatstone, containing two reflecting prisms which can be so adjusted as to produce an apparent reversal of the convexity or concavity of an object.

1852 WHEATSTONE *Physiol. Vision* § 25 in *Phil. Trans.* 11 In this instrument corrects in the usual false perception of all external objects. I have called it the Pseudoscope. 1852 H. SPENCER *Prin. Psychol.* (1870) I. 12. v. 380 When looked at through the Pseudoscope, system exhibits many concave. 1870 H. GRUBB in *Proc. Royal Dubl. Soc.* 150 If we place it [a pseudoscope] as an instrument which enables us to see the right picture with the left eye, and the left with the right eye, made up into a solid body, just the reverse of the effect in the stereoscope.

So **Pseudoscopic** (-skɒ·pɪk) *a.*, pertaining to the pseudoscope; involving apparent reversal of convexity and concavity, or other optical illusion (hence **Pseudosco·pically** *adv.*); **Pseudoscopy** (-ˈskɒpɪ), the use of the pseudoscope: the production of optical illusions such as are caused by it.

1857 GEORGE COMBE *Sc. in Conv. Phys. Power* (1869) 242 With reversed vision the effect of the blemish...is to many inconceive pseudoscopic. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIII. 421 When we look pseudoscopically at the face of a plaster bust, as at the outside of a mask, it is only after a heightened grasp that such 'concavities of relief' occur.

Pseudoscorpion, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseu·dosoph (-səf). [ad. Gr. *ψευδόσοφος* falsely wise, f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *σοφός* wise: cf. *philosoph.*] One who falsely affects, or supposes himself, to be wise; a pretender to wisdom. So **Pseudosopher**, **Pseudosophist** *n.*, **Pseudosophy** [Gr. *ψευδοσοφία*]. (All *nonce-words.*)

1865 DE MORGAN *Prose Matter & Spirit* Pref. 15 This will only be done by the pseudosophs. 1882 HOUGHTON *Misc. Wisdom.* 4 Byron (1866) On The satyric which may be pleaded alike by the intellectuals and the unintellectuals, pseudosophs. 1883 *Ibid.* Lord & Writer 191 Disbelievers in the pseudosophs. 1900 — in *Q. Rev. July* 31 No consonance and pseudosophical a quack.

‖ **Pseudostoma** (sjuːdɒˈstəʊmə). Pl. **pseudostomata** (-mətə). [mod.L., Cf. Gr. *ψευδόστομα* the false or blind mouth (of a river), f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *στόμα* mouth.]

1. *Anat.* A point on the surface of a serous membrane, regarded by some as the mouth of one of the absorbents or lymphatic vessels which begin in such membranes.

1888 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Pseudostomata*, ... *Anat.* Flattened connective-tissue corpuscles passing up from the interior to the surface of the serous membranes. 1894 *Lond. Hosp. Lects.*, *Pseudostoma*, one of the irregularly-shaped areas seen under the microscope in a silver-stained section of endothelium. Klein believes many of these to be the stained portions of connective-tissue cells.

2. *Zool.* = PSEUDOSTOMIS 1.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudostoma*, ... *Mala*, the oral opening of an Echinoderm larva schizocœlomatous.

3. *Zool.* A synonym of *Geonyx*, a genus of American rodents with external cheek-pouches (called in Eng. *pocket gophers* or *pouched rats*).

1823 *Long's Exped. to Rocky Mts.* III. 230.

Hence **Pseudostomatous** *a.*, pertaining to a pseudostoma, or having pseudostomata (sense 1).

Pseudostome (sjuː, sɪˈdɪstəʊm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *pseudostoma*: see prec.]

1. The mouth or oral opening of the pseudembryo of an echinoderm.

1877 [see *pseudocyst* 2, *v.* PSEUDO- 2].

2. In a sponge, a false osculum or excurrent opening, the mouth of a secondary canal arising from fusion; also called *pseudosculum* (see PSEUDO- 2).

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 426/1 (*Sponges*) The opening...in the carcase being termed a false mouth or pseudostome. The lushy use of the term ostule...is here obvious; for in one sense the ostule is always a pseudostome.

Pseudo-stomine *a.*, belonging or allied to the genus *Pseudostoma*; having external cheek-pouches, as a pocket-rat; **Pseudostome·tia**, the formation of a pseudostoma (sense 2); **Pseudostomo·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or exhibiting pseudostomosis; **Pseudo·stomous** *a.* [Gr. *ψευδόστομος* having false mouths], belonging to a pseudostome, or having pseudostomes (sense 2).

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 426/1 (of some sponges) ...secondary independent openings, deceptively like oscules, are added. This pseudostomosis is due to a folding of the entire sponge, so as to produce secondary canals or cavities. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pseudostomia*, ... *Pseudostomotic*, ... *Pseudostomous*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudostomine*, ... *Pseudostomous*.

Pseudostratum, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudovary (sjuː, sɪˈdɒvərɪ). *Zool.* Also in Lat. form **pseudovarium** (-vɛərɪəm), pl. -ia. [mod. L., *pseudovarium*, f. Gr. *ψευδο-* (PSEUDO-) + *ovārium* OVARY.] **a.** The ovary or generative gland of certain imperfect female insects which reproduce parthenogenetically, and usually viviparously, as in aphides. **b.** = *Paragynæ pallidæ*: see PARAGYNÆ *a.* 1.

So **Pseudo·val** *a.*, pertaining to or containing pseudova (see below); **Pseudova·rian** *a.*, pertaining to a pseudovary; **Pseudo·vicine**, the dust of a pseudovary; **Pseudo·vum** (pl. -va), an ovum or egg produced by a pseudovary, and developing without fertilization; a parthenogenetic ovum.

1884 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 82 I. 218 In the *Aphides*...From the fertilized eggs laid by perfect females, there grow up imperfect females, in the genital canals of which there are developed pseudova. 1892 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life Introd.* 102 This form of asexual process is called 'pseudo-parthenogenesis', and the reproductive gland a pseudo-ovarium'. *Ibid.* The 'pseudovaria' (in certain digenetic larvæ) being distinguished from 'pseudovicine'. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Intern. Med.* VII. 36/2 In many the pseudoval ani. *Ibid.* 441 The young are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females...and may be termed pseudovaries. The terminal or anterior chamber of each pseudovarium [also in text] by an epithelium. 1898 HALL *Carpenter's Comp. Anat.* 302 The so-called pseudova have been distinguished from the eggs.

Pseudo-velum, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pshalmody, obs. form of PSALMODY.

Pshaw (ʃɔː, ʃɔ), *int.*, *sb.*, and *v.* Also 8 **pahah**, **pha**, **pshaw**, 8–9 **psha**, 9 **p'shaw**, (**pss**, **psow**). [A natural expression of rejection.]

A. *int.* An exclamation expressing contempt, impatience, or disgust.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing Master* III. *Hist.* Pshaw! not do you tell me of the ostrich! 1708 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 216/2 Pshaw, I mean your passport here in my hat: pshah, how silly that is. 1710 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bickerstaff's Burying* 15 Sha, sha; I tell thee thou art mistaken. 1726 PARNELL *Hy. to Anct. Poetry* No. 31 (1752) 174 'Pshaw!' what, were thundering Pindar, give me from the fair persons. 1842 *Sporting Mag.* XLIX. 182 Pshaw, scribes were all spoilsmen. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* iii. xi. 'Pshaw!' was the parish translation of Mr. Dare. 1887 J. W. CROSSE *Scenes* I. v. 110 Pss! it is impossible in a woman. *Ibid.* II. v. 161 Psaw!

B. *sb.* (*tr.*).

1708 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 236 ¶ 2 Pshaw and Pshaws, or other well-bred Interjections. 1708 BARETTI *Hanno & Carol. Dedy* I. 277 To answer me with an empty pshaw. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her precious Leg* v. She wrinkled with pshaws more than pish. And uttered 'pshaws!' and 'pshaw!' 1845 STEPHENS' *Green* in *Knight. Mainzer* I. 178/1 *Pish* and *pshaw*...express different shades of contempt, the latter showing more of ill humour and vexation than the former.

Pshaw (ʃɔː, ʃɔ), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To say 'pshaw!'. **Often with** *at*.

1739 SWIFT *Tr. Clonrel* I. 206, My father unveiled himself...in terms of the last of incivility—pshawing and pishing all the way down. 1820 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* viii, And why pshaw at my Lord Mayor, sweetheart? *a* 1864 [see PISH 1]. 1877 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 531 Don't 'Pshaw!' at me.

2. *trans.* To dispossess or show contempt for by saying 'pshaw!'.

1848 THACKERAY *St. Sauls* xxix. [xxii.], They pshaw'd the French fleet. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 240/1 He pshawed his melancholy vapours.

Psht, pshut (ʃʃt, ʃʊt), *int.* [A natural utterance of whispered sound: cf. *pst*, *whisht*.] An utterance enjoining caution or expressing impatience.

1772 FOOTE *Lame Lover* v, Wks. 1799 II. 84 Pshut [= Somebody's coming. 1868 VERE *Rich Admiral* v. viii, Pshu! said the old gentleman to himself.

Psicho-, **Psicro-**, error. ff. PSYCHO-, PSYCHRO-.

Psilanthropic (sɪlənθrɒ·pɪk), *a.* [f. as next + -IC: cf. *philanthropic*.] Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with psilanthropism.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) IV. 13 The purport was to give a psilanthropic explanation and solution of the phrases, Son of God and Son of Man.

Psilanthropism (sɪˈlænθrəpɪz'm). [f. *psil-*, as in Gr. *ψιλάνθρωπος* merely human (f. *ψίλος* bare, mere + *ἄνθρωπος* man) + -ISM.] The doctrine that Jesus Christ was a mere man.

a 1800 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 180 The conclusion is, that between the Homoousian scheme and mere Psilanthropism there is no intelligible medium. 1815 — *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 163 The true designation of their characteristic tenet...is Psilanthropism, or the assertion of the mere humanity of Christ. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 366 He subscribed...the 'Psilanthropism' of the sect.

So **Psilanthropist**, one who holds this doctrine = HUMANITARIAN 1; **Psilanthropy** = PSILANTHROPISM.

a 1800 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 190 Against those 'Psilanthropists who so falsely, so arrogantly, call themselves Unitarians. 1883 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XV. 280 Socinus...says he cannot trust Naturalists as a Psilanthropist. 1884 WILMOTT, *Psilanthropy*. 1898 E. MILLER *Princ. Church.* viii. 130 To allege that [they] are in the phrase, 'sons of man', nothing more than a barren psilanthropy.

Psilo- (psaɪlo-, saɪlə-), before a vowel **psil-**, combining form of Gr. *ψίλος* bare, smooth, mere, used in a few scientific terms:

Psilosaurite (-sɔːrəɪt) *Palæont.* [Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard + -ITE 1], a fossil ornithocoid of the genus *Pelecanus*. **Psilodermatous** (-dɜːmətəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, *δερματ-* skin, DERMA + -OUS], having the skin naked or without scales, as an amphibian of the *Psilodermata*. **Psilology** (-ɒlədʒɪ) *nonce-wd.* [see -LOGY], mere or empty talk. **Psilomelin** (-mɛlɪn) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *κνημή* shank + -IN], of a bird: Having the shank naked or without down; opposed to *pelioscelic*. **Psilosophy** *nonce-wd.* [see -SOPHY], shallow philosophy; so **Psilo·sopher**.

1888 *Pall. Review Lec. Syst. Hist.* 22 In studying the 'Philosophies of Central Europe. 1890–3 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 33 Schools of 'philology (the love of empty words) and mineralogy. 1884 CORNH. *Mag. N. Amer. Birds* xvi. 16 A more exact distinction may be drawn by using the terms *psilopædic* and *ptilopædic*...respectively for those birds which are hatched unfeathered or naked. 1888 OGILVIE (Alexander) Suppl., 'Philosopher', a would-be or pretended philosopher. 1897 COULTHARD *Mag. Zool.* III. (1833) 24 note, I was decided as a bigot by the grandson of French Philo-Jew to speak more truly. 'Psi-Sosophy'. *Ibid.* 2. In this adoption of French morals with French psilosophy.

Psilomelane (psaɪlɒmɪlēn). *Min.* Also -melan. [f. PSILO- + Gr. *μέλας*, *μελαν-* black.] A common ore of manganese, a hydrated oxide, occurring in smooth black amorphous masses, or in botryoidal or stalactitic shapes.

Chemically it is a mechanical combination of the hydrated dioxide and peroxide, the latter often partly replaced by other protoxides, chiefly baryta and potash.

1831 *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.* XI. 130 The name psilomelane...is formed in allusion to the black colour and smooth botanic shapes of the mineral. 1860 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 10. 11826 *Jrl.* The principal ores of manganese are *Pyrolusite* and *Psilomelane*, both binoxides, the former anhydrous, the latter containing 7 per cent. of water.

Hence **Psilomela·nic** *a.*, of or the nature of psilomelane; **Psilome·lanite** = PSILOMELANE.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 479/1 The ochre found in a manganese mine is dredged up by the 'Challenger' expedition]...a total of 20·04 per cent. of the psilomelanic part. 1893 *Dx. to Brit. Exh. Geol. Coronis*, 221. Six Psilomelanite [schistoid] Ores From Pyrn, midway Lawrencetown. 1897 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 139/1 Psilomelane and limonite ...are hydrated peroxides and sesquioxides of manganese.

‖ **Psilosis** (psaɪlōˈsɪs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ψίλωσις*, n. of action from *ψιλόω* to strip bare, make bald: see -OSIS.]

1. *Path.* A stripping bare, as of hair or flesh.

1842 in THOMSON *Med. Lex.* 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 388 In pellagra or sprue, the morphogen is denuded of epithelium. *Ibid.* 758 'Psilosis' (sprue, here) is suggested by Pick in one of its valuable papers as a substitute for 'sprue'.

2. *Grand Groom.* The substitution of a *tomaia* for an *epidesis*, as in *phren* for *pagos*, or of the *epiridos* knob instead of the *epiridos aglaos*.

1900 J. H. HEATON in *Expository Mag.* 361 Occasional interjection is part of the general tendency towards psilosis, which started from Ionic influences and became universal, as modern Greek shows.

Hence **Psilotic** (psaɪlɒ·tɪk) *a.*, of or pertaining to psilosis.

† **Psi·lother, -othre.** Also 5 **-otre**, 7 **psyl-**. [ad. L. *psilothrum*, or a. F. *psilothre*: see next.]

1. A substance that removes hair: a depilatory.

1563 T. WINCHESTER tr. *Nicholay's Pop. Ir.* xxi. 72 A Psilothre...is a paste made...doth forthwith cause the haires to fall out. 1597 TOBY *Comm. Roman's Dogg.* 104 Every Psylother...doth not only annoynte, but swell haire.

2. *Herb.* Bryony (*Bryonia dioica*), supposed to have a depilatory property.

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 463 Wanyld cucumber seed, or comyn grounde, Lupyne, or psilother, laue on the grounde.

‖ **Psilo·thron.** *Obs.* Also 7 **psylo-**, **psilothrum**. [L. *psilothrum*, a. Gr. *ψιλοθρον* a depilatory, f. *ψιλόω* to bare, with instrumental suffix.]

1. = prec. 1.

1599 *Langham's Cheque* 292 Non schalt nowhere of Jo place with psilaon [L. *cave psilatrio*]. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal, Sat. VI Paltrum, Psilothrum* (Stan.) 1680 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 77 The milk...With the gall of an hedghog, and lesive of a Rat, is in a psilothron. *Ibid.* 130 (title).

2. = prec. 2.

1802 HOLCROFT *Vind.* xxxv. I. 121 There is a certain wild white vine, which...abhors [still] Motherwell or Dalkeith.... This hence the carriers will who drama skins, for they are it much. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Psithiurus*, the Black Brizzy or white Vine.

Psithurism (psi·þiriz'm). *rare.* [Irreg. fr. *psithyrizein*, ad. Gr. *ψιθῠρίζειν* or *ψιθῠριᾰ́ειν*, f. *ψῐθῠρός*-*ος* to whisper.] Whispering; a whispering noise, as of leaves moved by the wind.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Christie* II. xiii. 208 Palmettos of multitudinous leaves made ghostly music. 1875 — *Blacksmith & Scholar* (1876) II. 21 The wind wooed them with a whispering psithurism.

Psittac (psi·tăk). *rare.* Also 5 **psittak.** [ad. L. *psittac-us*, a. Gr. *ψιττᾰκός* parrot.] A bird of the genus *Psittacus*; a parrot.

Tr. 1900 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 254 And there ben many Papeyayes that ther clepen Psittaks in here langage.] 1881 *Academy* 1 Oct. 250/1 To him parrots are psittacs.

Psittaceous (psĭtē·ʃəs), *a.* Ornith. [f. L. *psittac-us* parrot (see prec.) + -EOUS.] Of or belonging to the parrot family of birds, *Psittacidæ*; So **Psitta·ceen, Psi·ttacid** *adjs.* (in mod. Dicts.).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Animals* I. ii. 31 The PSITTACEOUS Parrot tribes.

Psittacine (psi·tăsin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *psittacinus*, f. *psittacus* parrot.] Of or belonging to a parrot or to the parrot family; *Ag.* parrot-like. b. *sb.* A bird of this family.

1688 *Sat. Rem.* 22 Sept. 2452 The glimmer of those psittacine polysiasms. 1830 A. B. HERVEY in *Ibis* I. 26 On the Colouration of the Young in the Psittacine Genus *Eclectus*. 1835 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 241/2 Showing that it was completely psittacine.

Psittacinite (psi·tăsinəit). *Min.* [Named 1878; f. as prec. + -ITE¹ 2.] A hydrous vanadiate of lead and copper, of a parrot-green colour, occurring as a pulverulent coating on quartz.

1878 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XII. 38 Psittacinite occurs sometimes associated with gold. 1893 CHESTER *Blowpipe Practice* 197 Psittacinite from Mendips.

Psittacoid, *a.* [f. Gr. *ψιττᾰκ-ός*, parrot + -OID.] Like or akin to the *Psittacidæ* or parrots.

1855 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

So † **Psittace·ia** (see quot.).

1857 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 1/1 The *British Medical Journal* sounds a note of warning to those who make pets of parrots. These birds are the source of a disease, psittaceia, which has lately occurred at Genoa. The disease takes the form of malignant pneumonia.

Psoadic (psōæ·dĭk), *a.* [irreg. f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the psoas muscle.

1883 *Owens Obstetrics* 166/1 The psoadic groove. 1898 *Medical Exper. Lect., Pyrmont*, ...of or belonging to the loin, or to the *psoas* muscles: psoadic.

Psoas (psōæ·ăs). *Anat.* [*Properly* pl. of *psoa*, s. Gr. *ψόα*, usually in pl. *ψόαι*, acc. *ψόας*, the muscles of the loins. From the rare occurrence of the sing., the pl. *psoas* has been erroneously taken as sing.] The name of two muscles of the loin: (*a*) *Psoas magnus*, a large fleshy muscle of the *hip-joint* which arises from the lumbar vertebræ and sacrum and is inserted along with the iliac into the lesser trochanter of the femur; cf. ILEOPSOAS. (*b*) *Psoas parvus* or *minor*, a muscle (SCIAMMACCA in 1686) which in many mammals forms a powerful flexor of the pelvis upon the spine.

a. sing. *psoæ*, pl. *psoæ*.

1681 in *Webster Rom. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Psoa*, a great muscle beginning at the 12th rib, and going through the bowels to the inner muscles. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Pharos.* (1696) 184 *Psoæ*, Muscles of the Loins, which proceed from about the two lowermost Vertebræ of the Thorax. 1707 HOOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 624 When the cakes passed over the psoæ and iliac muscles.

β. psoas taken as sing.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Psoas Magnus, or Lumbalis*...*Psoas Parvus*. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Animals* ii. 92 The *psoas minor*...is a protractor of the pelvis.

b. attrib., as psoäs abscess, muscle, etc.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 133 The disease called psoas abscess. 1854 ANSTIE *Surg. Obs.* 104, I...carried it upwards to the side of the psoas muscle. 1870 RALFE *Anatom. Table* 130 The two psoas muscles.

Hence **Psoa·tic** *a.* rare [irregular] = PSOADIC; **Psoi·tis** (see quot. 1840).

1840 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Psoitis*, inflammation of the psoas muscles. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 56 Psoitis also occurs...as an independent disease.

† Psora, (psōˈrā). [L. *psōra*, a. Gr. *ψώρα* itch, mange, = L. *scabies*.] A contagious skin disease; scabies, the itch.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Psora*, the scabbado, or scabbiness with pustles. 1683 tr. *Helvetius's Universal. Scab.* (1708) 112 There is an appearance exactly like a...rye differs from the wine pimp by being very little, if at all infectious. 1839 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Psora*, the Itch. ...Also, meaning, applied to roes and beans. 1859 *Aitken's Quer. Med.* VIII. 350 From his [Galen's] time down to that of Willan we find the names Psora and Lepra applied loosely to all kinds of squamous diseases.

† Psoriasis (psōrəi·ăsĭs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ψωρίασις*, f. *ψωριᾶν* to have the itch, f. *ψώρα* itch. The etymological pronunciation is (psōrəi·ăsĭs), but that given is in ordinary use.] A disease of the skin, characterized by the appearance of dry reddish patches covered with glistening imbricated scales.

1782 tr. *Bilguer's Pract. Dict.* (1805), *Psoriasis*, a dry itching itch. 1826 in E. Tennessee Calder's *Transl. Medical Jrnl.* 37 Psoriasis is not contagious. 1838 T. BEVAN *Pract. Surg.* I. 81 The psoriasis commonly appears on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

attrib. & *Comb.* 1839 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 248 A peculiar eruption, of a psoriasis character. 1898 [? DUTTON] *Archives of Surgery* IX. No. 36. 363 Covered with psoriasis-typed eruption of a very severe character. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 339 A psoriasis patient.

Hence **Psoriatic** (psōrĭæ·tĭk) *a.*, of the nature of or affected with psoriasis; *sb.* one who suffers from psoriasis; **Psoria·tiform** *a.*, having the form or appearance of psoriasis.

1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 1015 Applied to the psoriatic patches. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 339 Ichthyosis...is sometimes found in psoriatic families. *Ibid.* 356 There are parakeratoses, pityriasis, and papular forms of seborrhœa. *Ibid.* 371 The vice which would convert our psoriatics...into a class of neurotics and utopists.

Psoric (psōˈrĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ψωρικός*, f. *ψώρα* Psora. In F. *psorique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to psora or itch.

1810-34 *Good's Study Med.* ed. 4) IV. 103 He had psoric excoriations on the legs.

B. *sb.* A remedy for the itch [cf. Gr. *ψωρικά*].

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Pharos. Disc.* (1696), *Psorics*, Medicinary epithets the Scabb. 1845 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Psorics*...a medicine for curing the itch.

So **Psoro·id, Psoro·us** *adjs.*

1858 *Mayne Expos. Lex., Psoroides*,...having an itch-like pustules. *Psoricus*,...resembling *psora* or itch: psoroid.

† **Psorophthalmia** (psōrŏfθæ·lmiă), also **psoro·phthalmy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ψώρα* itch, or *ψωρός* itching + OPHTHALMIA: cf. F. *psorophthalmie*.] Scaly inflammation of the eyes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Psorophthalmy*, scurfiness of the brows, with an itch. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Pharos. Disc.* (1696), *Psorophthalmia*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Psorophthalmy*, an Ophthalmy, or Inflammation of the Eyes with Itching. 1780 WEBB (title) Remarks on the Ophthalmy, Psorophthalmy, and purulent Eye. 1803 WILLIAN *Unedr. Psychip* 139 Psorophthalmy is common among the Syrians and Egyptians. 1858 in MAYNE.

Hence **Psorophthalmic** *a.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Psorophthalmic*,...of or belonging to psorophthalmy.

Psoro·ptic, *a. Path.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. *ψώρα* itch, after *sarcoptic*.] Of the nature of psora.

1900 *Field* 3 Feb. 167/1 Sheep-keepers...when the harvesting rushes are the occasion of much pyrogenic energy when the common surface odor is the cause of the itching and other effects.

Psorosperm (psōˈrŏspəɹm). [f. as prec. + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] An individual of a group of Sporozoa (*Psorospermiæ*), parasitic protozoa found in the mucous membranes, muscles, and liver of domestic animals, and sometimes in man.

1866 CORNIL & *Tuberculosis* 6 The human psorosperm. 1876 *Beaudoin's Anim. Parasites* 253 The disease of silkworms, known by the name of 'pébrine', has been attributed to the development of psorosperms. 1880 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IX. 422 Psorosperms have thus far only been found twice in the liver of man. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1003 The prevalence of a disease caused by psorosperms ...in the horse animals.

So **Psorosperma·tial, Psorosperma·tian, Psorosperma·tic** [= F. *psorospermique*] *adjs.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of *Psorospermiæ*; **Psorospermo·sis,** the occurrence or development of psorosperms in animals.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 368 Observations on the psorospermial sacs obtained from the liver of a peasant. 1872 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* III. 633 The Misolenchia or Psorosperm or psorospermial sacs. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 1054 Psorospermosis could not be induced...by rubbing in psorospermial material obtained direct from the livers of other rabbits. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 674 The pelaian elements, which is caused by a psorospermial organism. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 679 The disease was a cutaneous psorospermosis.

Pst, *int.* [So in Ger.] A whispered signal for silence.

1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 256/1, I said, 'Pst, pst.' 'Qui vive?' he whispered.

Psuncology, *obs.* form of PSYCHOLOGY.

Psychagogic (psī, æɡŏgi·ʤĭk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ψῡχᾰγωγικός* attractive to the mind, persuasive, f. *ψῡχᾰγωγός* winning of the mind, persuasive, f. *ψῡχή* soul + *ἀγωγός* leading: see next. In mod.F. *psychagogique*.]

1. Influencing or leading the mind or soul; persuasive, attractive.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvii. I. 301 When we examine the psychagogic influences predominant in the society among whom this belief originally grew up. 1870 MORLEY *Voltaire* 1. *Gen. Misc. Intr.* 2. 23 Essential conditions of psychagogic quality.

2. (= Gr. *ψῡχαγωγικός*.) Conjuring up or evoking the spirits of the dead. *rare*—1.

1842 *Edin. Rev.* CLXXV. 423 In the play of the 'Choëphoræ' (Agamemnon's) royal shade, powerful in the realm of death, is wrought upon by the long psychagogic odes to recover his revenges.

3. *Med.* (See quots.)

1850 BRANDE *Med. Dict., Psychagogic*,...having power to arouse or restore consciousness or mental activity. 1859 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Psychagogic*,...epithet applied to restorative medicines.

So **Psychagogical** *a.*, that leads the mind; hence **Psychago·gically** *adv.*, persuasively.

1820 *Gentl. Annal. Lond. Nat. Evang.* n. S. I. 8 139 The mercurial (or psychagogical, after psychological) machinery of the grand-house is excellent; but there are unhappily deficiency in physical force. 1842 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 645 Has any more versed and profound master in criticism, before or since, authentically and authoritatively, ...psychagogically, propounded...the Dogma?

Psy·chagogue (-ăɡŏg). [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* PSYCHE + *ἀγωγός* leading, leader; in form = Gr. *ψῡχαγωγός* leader of departed souls, said of Hermes. So mod.F. *psychagogue*.]

1. One who directs or leads the mind. *rare.*

1897 tr. *von Frankenhäuser's Med. Psychol.* (1898 Sup.) 343 All this must be effected and enforced by the physician, as a psychagogue or instructor of the mind.

2. One who calls up departed spirits; a necromancer.

1843 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Grk. Lex.*, *Ψυχαγωγός*...as *subst.* a necromancer, psychagogue. 1882 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/4 Our modern psychagogues, the members of the Psychical Society, have not been much more fortunate in calling up spirits than their ancient models.

3. *Med.* (See quot.)

1867 C. A. HAMEN *Diet. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3), *Psychagogues*...medicines which reanimate, as in cases of syncope.

Psychal, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* PSYCHE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the soul; spiritual; psychical.

1844 POE *Mesmeric Revelation* Wks. 1864 I. 192 Certain psychal impressions which of late have caused me much anxiety and surprise. 1849 — *Marginalia* xxxvii. Ibid. III. 305 To reconcile the psychal impossibility of refraining from admiration, with the no-hardly attained mental conviction that, actually, there is nothing to admire. 1879 WHITTIER *Poet. Works*, 1900 WHITE. Let us hope, as Mr. Ab God, that [even should some be] There shows our psychal pains.

Psychalgia to **Psychasthenia:** see PSYCHO-.

Psyche (psəi·kĭ, -ki). [L. Gr. *ψῡχή* (in L. *psȳchē*) breath, f. *ψῡχειν* to breathe, to blow, (later) to cool; hence, life (identified with or indicated by the breath); the animating principle in man and other living beings, the source of all vital activities, rational or irrational, the soul or spirit, in distinction from its material vehicle, the *σῶμα* or body; sometimes considered as capable of persisting in a disembodied state after separation from the body at death.

In Mythology, personified as in 1-10. By Plato and other philosophers extended to the spiritual principle, conceived to animate the general system of the universe, as the soul animates the individual organism. By St. Paul (developing a current Jewish distinction between PNEU, SPIRIT, spirit or breath, and SOUL, soul, used for the lower or merely natural life of man, shared with other animals, in contrast with the higher or spiritual, conceived as a higher element free to receive influences supervening upon the original constitution of unregenerate human nature: see PNEUMA 2, 3, PNEUMATIC 2. (For this and other developments in pre-Christian Judaism, and the N. T. writings, see R. H. Charles, *Hist. of the Doctrine of a Future Life*, 1899.)

1. The soul, or spirit, as distinguished from the body; the mind.

1598 SIR T. HOBBES *Heraclid.* iv. 81 Why the *Psyche* or soul of Tyndeus is of the masculine gender. 1704 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* Nat. II. 235 The two essentials to the composition of all substantial things were, by the ancient Greeks, termed *psyche* and *hyle*, that is, spirit or materia, soul and body. 1867 H. FINCHAM in *Typical Progr. Jr.* (1869) II. 300, 302 If I explain attraction and repulsion as exhibitions of mind, as psychical phenomena, I simply throw the Psyche out of the window, and the Psyche comes in as a Psyche. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 13 The most accredited [animal] thinkers not only detached Man from Nature, but the Mind from the Organism; they invented a Psyche as the source of all mental phenomena. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* May 272 Psychology is the science of the *psyche* or soul. 1898 F. GODDARD *Socialmind Youth Mother* 24 The psyche, to Homer, is not in the least like the Christian soul, but is a shadowy double of the man, exacting alike in form and wishes. 1903 E. J. DILLON in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 287 It is difficult to realize the position and to picture the psyche of Rodzianko-yesky [the Russian admiral who fled in the North Sea fishing fleet].

† **b.** The animating principle of the universe as a whole, the soul of the world or *anima mundi*.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Cant.* Notes 136/1 Such is the entrance of Psyche into the body of the Universe, kindling and exciting the dead mass. 1652 CULPEPPER (title) *Expl.* 3, iv. § 20, 388 This is taken by Plotinus to be the Rational Psyche, that actively produceth All Things in this Lower World, according to those Divine Ideas. *Ibid.* § 23, 408 But in other places...he frequently asserts, above the Self-moving Psyche an Immortality and Guarding Nous or Intellect, which was properly the Demiurgus.

c. In later *Greek Mythology*, personified as the beloved of Eros (Cupid or Love), and represented in works of art as having butterfly wings, or as a butterfly; known in literature as the heroine of the story related in the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius. Hence *attrib.* in sense 'like that of Psyche', as in *Psyche-beast* (of both), *Psyche-mould, Psyche task.*

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lvi, In the Psyche-mould of Mirah's frame there rested a fervid quality of emotion sometimes readily supposed to require the bulk of a Cleopatra. 1894 S. B. KENNEDY in *Sterling* (U. S.) Oct. 8/2 Do you think this Psyche knit suits the special cut of my features? 1900 WESTON, Lisa, all May 2/2 After many Psyche tasks Eurynome[sic] now unravelled, Hoping there's no more to do. 1904 *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 4/2, I am not quite sure I know what is

'to Psyche Iron', which was when the lady's psychick hair was transformed to.

3. a. (After Gr.) A butterfly.

1708 Erasmus Jun. *Epistle Wks.* (Bohn) I. 373 The great gentle...expands her beautiful form with rainbow wings...; The female called by Psyche, a manifest emblem of the soul. 1848 *Cosmopolitan* X.K. 298/1 Lavender...has any psyche of the sun floating with azures all silver pin on wings of buyers' ideas.

b. *Entom.* A genus of day-flying bombycid moths, typical of the family *Psychidæ*.

1832 Brown *Compend. Illustrated. 2 Moths* 44 Psyche (Schrank 1802). The known Moths (*Psyche Fusch...*) are gentle insects, without spots; the female without wings. 1837 Stainton *Man. Brit. Entomol. 2 Moths* 185 *Family* 21. Psychidæ...The female of *Psyche*, with only wing-rudiments, but displayed of legs or antennæ...The males fly by day in search of the females.

2. *Astron.* Name of one of the asteroids.

1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Planetoids*, No. 15. Psyche, (discovered) 1852, Mar. 17 [by] De Gasparis.

4. A cheval-glass; also *psyche glass*.

[*Mod.F.* in *Dict. Acad.* 1835. Said to be so called from Mayhew's full-length painting of the fabled Psyche.]

1838 Lytton *Alice* I. v, 'How low the room is...!' said Caroline (...'And I am as Psyche.' 1887 *Athenæum* 18 June 805/3 A girl combing her fair hair before a psyche.

Hence **Psyche'an** *a. rare*, of or pertaining to Psyche; **Psy'cheism** (see quot. 1858).

1818 *Lights & Shades* II. 126 You might have spoken in lyrical odes with more grace to a Psychean quadrille. 1858 J. W. Mackail (1890) *Somnambulism and Psychism*, otherwise Vital Magnetism, or Mesmerism: considered Physiologically and Philosophically. 1892 *Lpd. Soc. Lore, Pyschoism*, the senseless confusion induced by mesmerism, now most commonly termed the hypnotic state.

Psychiater (sɪ·kəi·ătəɹ). [mod. f. Gr. ψυχή Psyche + ἰατρός *iatrós* healer, physician. So mod.F. *psychiatre* (Littré).] One who treats mental disease; an alienist.

1893 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Psychiater*, one who treats diseases of the mind—a Medicaster. 1894 Allbutt in *Ann.* The psychiater, to whom sympathetic care the unfortunate victim of mental tormentors...is to be more natural. 1900 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 4/3 Professor Krafft-Ebing, the renowned psychiater of the Vienna University.

Psychiatric (sɪkiæ·trɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. Gr. ἰατρικός of or pertaining to a healer or to medicine.] Of or pertaining to psychiatry.

1897 tr. von *Frankenstein's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) *Ed.* Prof. the earnest his attention to the revival of the study of psychiatric medicine. 1897 St. Ellis Cyclopædia II. 37 Illustrations [missing]...A psychiatric museum. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/2 The introduction of psychiatric institutions under State control.

II. *sb.* **Psychia'trics** (rarely -atric, -atrik). The theory or practice of psychiatry.

1897 tr. von *Frankenstein's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 7 When we come to the study of psychiatrics proper—the doctrine of the diseases of the mind. 1897 *N. York Univ. Med. & Surg.* 159 On Psychiatrik in its Legal Relations. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 3/2 Psychology,...sociology, criminology, psychiatrics, have grown used to it gaily.

So **Psychia'trical** *a.*; **Psychia'trically** *adv.*

1897 tr. von *Frankenstein's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 363 There is to these words ethically and psychiatrically an important intimation of the dangerous weakness of man. 1884 *Saturday* 30 Aug. Such psalms...the psychiatrical and the philanthropic. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 32 [They] work at the subject from the psychiatrical point of view.

Psychiatrist (sɪ·kəi·ătrɪst). [f. prec. + -IST.] A student or professor of psychiatry.

1892 tr. *Conn. Diet.* 1893 tr. *Lpd. Soc. Lore.* 1897 Ungemach in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LII. 320/2 It recalled...the attentions of psychiatrists to the physical basis of mental aberration.

Psychiatry (sɪ·kəi·ătri). [f. Gr. ψυχή Psyche + ἰατρεία healing, medical treatment (f. ἰατρός healer). Cf. mod.F. *psychiatrie* (1867 in Littré).] The medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

1896 in Worcester, citing *Monthly Rev.* 1899 *N. Zeal. Trans.* XXXII. 1. 1899 in Syd. Soc. *Lex.* 1900 A. R. Baron *Mental Element* Engl. to 1837 A problem in psychology and psychiatry. 1900 *Scott. Med. Surg. J.* May 1902 The intervention of psychiatry in the education of children.

Psychic (sɪ·kɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. ψυχικός of the soul or life: in mod.F. *psychique*, as in English.]

1. Of or pertaining to the human soul or mind; mental: = Psychical *a.* 1.

1833 Warren tr. *Tieftrunk's Hist. Rom. Lit.* I. 200 In his ardent description of psychic scenes the poem recalls Virgil's success. 1883 *Bull. Q. Soc.* July 24 The ruined already, psychic and physical. 1900 Richard Wahrlieb de Threnfield 132 Among women his psychic balance was so oddly upset that he gave serious and reasoned adhesion.

b. Characterized by being susceptible to psychic or spiritual influence.

1900 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 12 The Welsh are what is termed a 'psychic' race—that is, their senses are very highly strung, which gives them a tendency to second sight, or clairvoyance, also clairaudience and telepathy.

c. Physically deficient or frail; 'spiritualistic'.

1891 H. Hunter *Hits & Misses* 19 The girl was a frail and delicate creature...with limp, pointed, psychic, rosy-tipped fingers.

2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, the 'lower soul' or animal principle, as distinguished from the spirit or 'higher soul'; natural, natural: = Psychical 2.

After St. Paul's use of ψυχικός, 1 Cor. ii. 14, etc.

1838 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 139 It was necessary that the Logos...should...be preconceptible here inasmuch as the action of the natural or psychic element throughout all the years of his continuance among men. 1888 Gunsaulus *Pan. Mouth* iv. 136 What to Paul calls the flesh and the natural, the psychic and the bodily life. 1889 *Bibliotheca Sacra* July 399 The psychic, or animal, man, is the natural man of this present age.

3. = Psychical *a.* 3.

1888 *Chr. Globe, an Astrologer.* 39 When the 'psychic figure' disappears, it is sucked back into the body of the medium. 1889 *F. Leonard Mind Psychic Mind* I. 7 These studies are termed psychic in a modified sense; they pertain not to the ordinary operations of the mind, but to the unusual, such as thought-transference, somnambulism, mesmerism, clairvoyance, spiritualism, apparitions of the living, haunted houses, ghosts (etc.). 1895 Mrs. Burney in *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 3/3 A man...possessing some psychic gifts.

b. *Psychic force*, a supposed force, power, or influence, not physical or mechanical, exhibiting intelligence or volition, and assumed as the cause of certain so-called spiritualistic phenomena.

1871 W. Crookes in *Q. Jrnal. Sci.* July 17 Respecting the cause of these phenomena, the nature of the force to which ...I have ventured to give the name of *Psychic* (ψυχή). 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* II. xvi. (1879) 830 The facts were actually raised, either by his own *psychic force*, or by the agency of disembodied spirits. 1900 tr. *Flammarion's Dwellers* v. 208 We are compelled to admit the existence of an unknown *psychic force*, emanating from the human being, and capable of making itself felt at great distances. 1908 Sir W. Crookes *Lect. to Bankers*, It is not improbable that imagnent Con might have suggested the name *psychic force* to me in conversation before June 1871.

II. *sb.* **1.** One who is particularly susceptible to 'psychic' influence (see Psychical 3); a 'medium'.

1871 E. W. Cox *Lett. to Mr. Crookes* in *Q. Jrnal. Sci.* July 19 I venture to suggest that the force to succeed the *Psychic Force*; the process in which it is manifested to extraordinary power *Psychics*; and the utmost relating to *Psychism*, as being a branch of *Psychology*. 1874 — *What am I?* II. iv. xxiii. 289 He had previously exhibited considerable power as a Psychic. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 506/2 Hypnotism, mesmerism, spiritualism, and spiritism, the two latter logically separate by the orthodox psychics.

2. *Ck. Hist.* See quot., and cf. 2 above.

1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* (1886), *Psychics*, a party name given to the orthodox by the Pneumatikoi, who called themselves 'Spirituals'.—The distinction was drawn from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, where he writes of the *psychic* and the *pneumatic*.

Psychical (sɪ·kɪkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the soul or the mind; mental, as distinguished from *physical*; *spec.* in *Path.*, due to mental affection or influence.

1837 Henry More *Distinguished from Intellectual*; 1 = spiritual.) *Psychical Blindness, deafness*, inability of the brain to interpret impressions received by the visual or auditory organs (*psychical paralysis*, see quot. 1874).

1840 H. Mogan *Logic of Mind* iv. 61 Mind...The first we name Nature Mysterious, the second Night Life Intellectual, Third Psychical. *Mind* Introd. Gen. Qu. I understand by the Psychical, such mental life as is capable of Man and Mind. 1851 Carlyle *Lect. Rev.* 1. ii. (1858) 36 This psychical or psychical infirmity...I have...a single right to publish. 1847 tr. von *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 18 The proper subject of our inquiries—spirit in its relation to corporeal life, organism in its relation to psychical life. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 32 The psychical symptoms may then immediately arrest our attention...to the study of insanity. 1897 Foster *Phys.* iv. II. (1878) 227 The difficulty of distinguishing between the accumulation of physical and the retention or psychical factors. 1890 Richmond *Mind Mach.* 9 n., *Psychical blindness, word-blindness. Psychical deafness, word-deafness.* 1893 *Lpd. Soc. Lore., Psychical paralysis*, a paralysis dependent upon psychical defect...Hysterical paralysis may be considered a psychical paralysis. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 566 Such symptoms as hysteria, transcendentalism and psychical over-strain.

b. Dealing with mental phenomena.

1834 Blackie *Orion, Lounge* 14 The purely psychical school of beauty has scarcely gained a footing in the country.

2. Representing Gr. ψυχικός: Of or pertaining to the animal or natural life of man, as opposed to the spiritual (πνευματικός). (See Pneumatic, note.)

The Gr. ψυχικός in 1 Cor. ii. 14, xv. 44, 46 is opposed to πνευματικός spiritual, and is rendered in the Vulgate by *animalis* (whence in Wyclif *beestli*, in Tindale, Cranmer, Coverd., Geneva, and 1611 by *naturall*; in Rheims by *animal* and *animall*.

1708 H. Dodwell *Nat. Mort. Imm. Souls* 46 The Psychical Body must be clothed upon with a Pneumatical Body, must be transformed and transfigured, like the glorious Body of Christ. 1820 Lucius *Elem. Relig.* 68, 92 The word of God is described...as having...an analytical efficacy which separates as exactly between the spiritual and psychical elements of man's immaterial nature, as between the life of sensation and the life of motion in his corporeal nature. 1879 E. White *Life in Christ* xx. xx. (1878) 267 A life which, notwithstanding the possession of a celestial faculty, remains in being animal, or psychical, only in by divine decree transitory and perishable. 1880 C.S. *Rom.* xiv. 108 We say the office of psychical and carnal manhood, because opposite fellow-servants the use of spiritual manhood.

3. Of or pertaining to phenomena and conditions which appear to lie outside the domain of physical law, and are therefore attributed by some to spiritual or hyperphysical agency. *Psychical research*, investigation of such phenomena.

It has been claimed that, as these phenomena, etc. are not explained by ordinary known psychical facts and relations, it is an assumption to class them as 'psychical'.

1882 Pall. *Soc. Psych. Res.* 6 (1889) 9, 10. The name of the Society is...The Society for Psychical Research. 1885 Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 7 'Psychical' phenomena. [Note:] The specific sense which we have given to this word needs apology. But we could find no other somewhat terse term, under which to embrace a group of subjects that lie on or outside the boundaries of recognized science. 1886 Barrett-Gurney in *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Alter-Ideas*, In 1882 a Society for Psychical Research was founded for the scientific and systematic investigation of reported apparitions, clairvoyance, haunted houses, hypnotism, thought-reading, and the phenomena called spiritual. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 3/3 Why, he asks, call the subject-matter of their investigation 'psychical research', when it is really, so far as it is a legitimate matter for scientific inquiry, only a branch of normal psychology?

4. *Psychical moment*: see Psychological *a.* 3 b.

1904 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 633 The problem of vantage indicated as the psychical moment to strike in.

Psy'chically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a psychic or psychical manner; with reference to the soul or mind; mentally.

1899 H. Maudsley *Pathogenesis* (1911) 27 What is they psychically considered? 1897 *Lancet* 27 *Thought* ind. 3 1/2 A little Leo IX—more like him personally and psychically than any other pope. 1898 Gunsaulus, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 37 A state psychically or physically abnormal.

Psychicism (sɪ·kɪsɪz'm). [f. Psychic *a.* + -ISM.] The theory or study of psychical or so-called spiritualistic phenomena. So **Psy'chicist,** one who studies psychicism or pursues psychical research.

1889 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 241/2 We felt it our duty to submit this extraordinary case to an eminent psychicist. 1889 Gustave Tarchon (*Spd* I. 234 We psychicists require more Causes than the things that are Causer's. 1892 *Daily News* 2 May 5/1 More alluring than the theories of Psychicism.

Psychics (sɪ·kɪks), [f. Psychic *a.*, after earlier obs. in -ICS = Gr. -ικά: see -IC 2.]

1. The science of psychical or mental phenomena; psychology.

1811-37 Sampson *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 1840 Immatology,...or semeiotic; psychology, psychognosy, or psychics...is one or other of these denominations of every branch of science, which has for its subject the field of, or its perceptible existence;...be found referable. 1864 Webster, *Psychics*, psychology. 1908 Miss E. Harrison *Prolegom.* 324 The joint researches in psychics and physics.

2. = *Psychical research*: see Psychical *a.* 3.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Psychism (sɪ·kɪz'm). [f. Gr. ψυχή Psyche + -ISM; in sense 1, ad. F. *psychisme*.]

1. See quot.

1897 W. Fleming *Vocab. Philos. sect Psychism*...Is the word chosen by Mons. Quenze (*Lettres sur la Psychisme*, Paris, 1870) to denote the doctrine that there is a field, diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference which appears in their actions arises of their particular organization.

2. The attribution of a living soul to the universe, or to inanimate objects and natural phenomena; = Animism.

1890 Hatch *Influence Grk. Ideas* iv. 248 A survival of the primitive psychism which peopled the whole universe with life and animation.

3. The doctrine or theory of the existence of forces unexplainable by physical science in connexion with so-called spiritualistic phenomena.

1891 Jas. Payne *B.* 15 = Gross (1902) Psychism: Analysis of Things Existing.

4. The character of being psychic or mental.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Lpd. Soc. Lang.*

So **Psy'chist,** **a.** A psychologist; **b.** One who believes in psychic force, or who engages in psychical research (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1888).

1892 *Lpd. Soc. Lang., Psychist*, one who makes a special study of Psychics [= psychology]. 1900 W. W. Payne in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 451 The leading of a super-man's life done by suggestion, as the psychists tell us.

Psycho- (sɪ·kō-), before a vowel regularly **psych-**, repr. Gr. ψῡχο-, ψῡχ-, combining form of ψῡχή breath, life, soul. In modern use, since the 17th c., taken as a formative in the sense of 'mind', 'psychic organism', 'mental', 'psychical', mainly in scientific compounds, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places. The following are chiefly 19th century formations. (The second element is properly from Greek, but in some cases from Latin.)

Psycha'lgia. [Gr. ἄλγος pain.] (see quot.).

† **Psycha'sthic** *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ἀισθ-, ἀσθ- root], ? pertaining to the mind of man. **Psychaesthe'sia** [Aisthesia], (see quot. 1906); hence **Psychaesthe'sic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with psychæsthesia. **Psycho-ac'tivity** *n.*, connected with the mental perception of sound (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1896). **Psy'chocast** [-blast], the germ from which the psychic organism is (hypothetically) developed. **Psychocen'tral** *a.*, having its centre in the mind. **Psychocos'mus** [Cosmos], mental shape. **Psychodynamometer** [cf. Horsepower], an instrument proposed for measuring the exertion of mental processes. **Psycho-e'thical** *a.*,

of or pertaining to taboon moral ideas. **Psycho-fugal** a. [after CENTRIFUGAL], tending away from the mind. **Psychogeusic** (-gi·ū·sik) a. [Gr. γεῦσις taste], relating to mental perception of taste. **Psychognosy** (-gnǫ·sĭ) [Gr. γνῶσις knowledge], (*a*) the investigation or knowledge of mental phenomena; (*b*) thought-reading. **Psycho-histo·rical** a., pertaining to the history of the mind or soul. **Psycho-hy·lism** [HYLISM], the belief that the soul is material; so **Psycho-hy·list**, one who holds this belief. **Psycho·latry**, excessive reverence for the soul; worship of departed spirits. **Psychology** [Gr. λόγος relating], 'possession', memory; so **Psychole·ptic** a., characterized by psychology. **Psychomo·nism** [MONISM]: see quot. **Psychoneuro·logy**, the division of neurology which deals with psychology. **Psychoneuro·sis**, mental disease, *esp.* without organic lesion or recognized mental weakening. **Psycho·nomy** [NOMY], the branch of psychology dealing with the laws of mental action. **Psychonosology** [NOSOLOGY], the branch of medical science which treats of mental disease (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **Psycho-o·ptic** a., relating to the mental perception of sight (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Psycho-o·smic** [Gr. ὀσμή smell], pertaining to mental perception of smell (Billings *Med. D.* 1890). **Psychopa·rectis** [PARESIS], mental debility. **Psycho·petal** a. [after CENTRIPETAL], tending towards the mind. **Psychophony** [Gr. φωνή voice]: see quot. **Psychoptic** a., producing vision of the mind or soul. **Psychopy·rism** [Gr. πῦρ fire], the belief that fire is the substance of the soul; so **Psychopy·rist**, one holding this belief. **Psycho-re·flex** a., of or pertaining to 'reflex' action of the mind. **Psychorrhagy.** | **Psychorrha·gia** [Gr. ῥηγ breaking, rupture], detachment of the soul or psychic element; hence **Psychorrha·gic** a. **Psychorrhythm**, an alternating or rhythmic psychic condition (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Psychosa·rcous** a. [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκ- flesh], having a spiritual body. **Psychoscope**, a means or instrument for inspecting the mind or soul. **Psycho-sensorial** a., of or pertaining to percepts not produced by any real action on the senses; so **Psycho-se·nsory** a. (Billings 1890). **Psycho-sociolo·gical** a., pertaining to sociology as connected with psychology. **Psycho-soma·tic** a. [Gr. σῶμα body], pertaining to both mind and body (*Cent. Dict.*). **Psycho-sophy**, the philosophy or metaphysics of mind (*Cent. Dict.*); so **Psycho-sophist.** **Psychotheism** [Gr. θεός God], the doctrine of the absolute spirituality of God. **Psycho-vi·tal** a., pertaining to the mind as connected with life. **Psychozo·ic** a., of or belonging to the geological period of living creatures having souls or minds, i. e. the human period.

1890 BALLOCH *Hist. Educ.* 'Psychalgia, painful intellectuality of mind. 1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dict. Pyscol.* s. 'The great "Pyrosophick as well as Somnolick Spirit of the Chymical Grand Elixir. 1906 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 229 All the neuroses should be classified with neurasthenia under one generic title 'Psychasthenia. 1908 E. WORCESTER *Relig. & Med.* IX. 251 Psychasthenia...a form of nervous weakness in which the psychical element is dominant. *Ibid.*, 'Psychasthenic patients find it difficult to come to a decision...and this inability troubles them. 1889 *Athenæum* 5 Jan. 23/1 Instead of the contradictory of mental atoms, we are coming to the idea of agglomerations of a 'psychoblast. If we may invent such a term. 1892 *Monist* II. 591 In experimental psychology, psychophysical, psychological, and 'psychometrical processes are distinguished. 1887 GLADSTONE *Chr. Ch. Lect. Monster Dis.* 2, 16, I can devise no better name than the word *case of Susan*. '"Psychomania would express the condition. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Psychomimetics. 1892 D. HACK TUKE *Dict. Psychol. Med.* II. *Psychometer*, an instrument for measuring the rapidity of psychic events. 1892 'Psychological (see *psycho-centred*). 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, 'Psychophysic centre, supposed centre for perception of taste, in the gyrus uncinatus. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 2/6 '"Psychopoesis" at the Royal Aquarium.—This is the title which Mr Oscar Eagle has adopted for a new and certainly very remarkable combination of the draught-reading genius. 1892-93 'Psychoscopy (see PSYCHOSCOPE 1). 1892 LOWELL *Last. Mercury* I. 61, I am going to write a tragedy,...it will be 'psycho-historical. 1882 H. *Home Amusem. Chemist* 2 *Introd.* 19 There being nothing absurd in Psychopathism but as far forth as it includes 'Psycho-Hylism, and makes the soul material. *Ibid.* 129 There is no more harshness in calling you Psychopyrist, than if we had called him 'Psycho-Hylist. 1888 W. LEE *Last. & Souls* (1892) 229 There is this "psychodiary in it which is characteristic of the writer. 1878 MAX MÜLLER *Lect. Orig. & Growth Relig.* ii. 118 Psychodiary. Lastly, great reverence is paid to the spirits of the departed. 1888 MACDONALD *Wat. Unsent & Supernat. Antecedents* 226 Theologians and philosophers alike exhibit the emotional tendency of a sort of 'psychogony. *Ibid.* 230 His success in such 'psychogyny chokes all thought. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 392 These 'psychoneurotic sources...are things of the extra and that in my own mind. 1889 K. L. STEVENSON (title) 'Psychoneurology: A Treatise on the Mental Faculties, as governed and developed by the Animal Nature.

1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883 CLEVELAND *Chr. Lect. Mental Hth.* i. 18 The lowest temperament or manner (mania, or, to keep up antiquity of the classification, 'Psychonosus-mus). 1804 J. SYMMONS (*New Hampshire Title-p.*, 'Psychonomy; or, the science of the moral powers. 1841 *Penn. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 38 *Psychonomy*, or the laws of mind, comprising the study of Language, Metaphysics, Jurisprudence and Religion. 1889 R. DUDGEON (title) The Psychoscope of the Hand; or, the Hand as Index of Mental Development. 1884 CLEVELAND *Chr. Lect. Mental Dis.* v. 18 When the morbid condition is one of mental infirmity it is called Dementia or Amentia. It might be called 'Psychosmosis. 1892 'Psychospatial (see *psychosmosis*). 1808 A. BLACKWELL *Kendal's Mechanic's Mt.* 447 '*Psychotheism*, the communication of spirits by the voice of a speaking medium. 1744 ? PERCIVAL (title) The Golden Calf, the Idol Worship,...with Account of the 'Psychtogick Looking Glass, lately invented by the author. 1882 'Psychtypism (see *psycho-latism*). 1681 H. MORE *Annot. Lib. Psychopannych* To Rdr., in *Cambridge Antichristian* (ed. 2). The 'Psychurgists...make the Essence or Substance of all created Spirits to be Fire. 1892 *Lippincott's Quart. Mod.* VII. 356 The doubtful relation of the spirit theories to 'psycho-ethic science movements. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 363, I propose to use the Greek word δαιμονία...'to use the word [much here, and from which I form the words '*Psychorrhagy* and '*Psychorrhagic*. *Ibid.* 370 A clairvoyant sensation of a more serious type than the mere psychorrhagic already described. *Ibid.* II. 71 Those phantasms of the living which I have already classed as psychorrhagic. 1902 W. H. ALEXANDER *Personal Possession on N. Y.* I. 71 They [*Dæmons*] are 'half spirits' and are therefore possessed of a semi-structure of 'psycho-aerious constitution. 1883 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* May to Septemeber, doubles,—consciousness, epilepsy, insanity (such are all of them termed 'psychoses). 1888 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. *Introd.* 71 The first synopsis of his rude psychoscopes to give products and actuality to thought will gasp among 'sluggish elements'. *Ibid.* I. 463 If Bullarger did not carry his View of hallucination to this length, the whole development seems by implication to the term by which he described them—'psycho-sensorial. 1899 *Alienist & Neurol.* VII. 515 In those patients who experience such 'psycho-sensory auras there is a strong tendency to mental derangement. 1903 UNDERHILL tr. *Dugas' Psychol.* 2 Mental: A Treatise on the 'Psycho-Sociological Bases of Ethics. 1800 L. *Hygeian Indicator* No. 10 (title) I. 136 A part of wisdom which our modern 'psychosophists are so eager to forget. 1844 MRS. FULLER in *New World* I. 248 It would seem to approach the faith of some of my friends here, which has been styled 'Psychostasism. 1897 LE QUEUX *Eldon Case* (1898) 289 The 'Psychostic era, or era of Mind. *Ibid.* 370 The Socratic colossuses the Psychostic era, or birth of Mind.

Psychodynamic (sī-, sĭkōdaināmĭk), *a.* [f. PSYCHO- + DYNAMIC *a.*] Of or pertaining to mental powers or activities. Hence **Psychodynamics**, the science of the laws of mental action.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 134 *Psychodynamics*. From the biological mind-point our first division of the Organism is into Affective and Active, which divisions represent the reception of stimulus, and the discharge of force: sensation, and movement. *Ibid.* 140 Here we may note upon Psychodynamic laws, 1°, of Irradiation, and, 2°, of Reverberation. 1892 *Watch. Gaz.* 14 July 3/3 He was appointed assistant to the Professor of Psycho-Dynamics.

Psychogenesis (sī-, sĭkōdʒe·nēsĭs), [f. PSYCHO- + GENESIS *q.v.*]

1. The genesis or origin of the soul or mind.

1858 *Prosser's Mag.* XVII. 97 What there says tradition on the earth, below the earth, or above the earth, of the Psychogenesis? 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 228 *Psychogenesis*...teaches that instinct is organized Experience, i. e. unconscious intelligence. 1885 HUXLEY *Orig. Hum. Races* xiii. Whether we look to the psychogenesis of the individual or that of the race.

2. Origin or evolution due to the activity of the soul or mind itself.

1880 MIVART *Cat* 326 This mode of origin may...be opposed to the hypothesis of natural selection—he fitly termed Psychogenesis. 1881 — in *Nature* VII. 102 (CASE, Dict.) Specific change must be, above all, due to the action of an organism's innermost life:...it must be a result of a process of psychogenesis.

So **Psychogenetical** *a.*, of or pertaining to psychogenesis; **Psychogenetically** *adv.*, in relation to, or in respect of, psychogenesis; **Psychogeny** (-ǫ·dʒĭnĭ) = PSYCHOGENESIS 1.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 140 All such distinctions are psychological, not psychogenetical. 1874 J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. i. 161 Psychogeny...endeavours to interpret the genesis of mental phenomena and consciousness in the mass, and their slow modification throughout countless generations. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 135 The Psychologist must include Psychogeny in his investigations, or his Psychology will be but fragmentary. 1880 *Penn. Monthly* 1. 161 Hardly a day passes in which there is not an observation to enter in the diary, which is of value psychogenetically. 1883 *Athenæum* 5 Jan. 12/1 Psychogenetically Mr. Romanes's position is opposed to that of Mr. Spencer, who regards the beginnings of mind as the animal world or in the human individual.

Psychogenic, etc.: see PSYCHO-.

Psychogony (sī-, sĭkǫ·gŏnĭ). [ad. Gr. ψῡχογονία generation of the soul, f. ψῡχο- PSYCHO- + -γονία begetting, generating.] = PSYCHOGENESIS 1. So **Psychogo·nic** [ad. Gr. ψῡχογονικ-ός], **Psychogo·nical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to psychogony.

1808 COLERIDGE *Introd. Stud.* I. iv. 113 Plutarch...in his Thirteen psychogonies...does at large (extraordinarily elaborate the term!). 1874 SPENCER *Morals, Ethics* (1892) 169 The psychogonical question of their origin, and the ethical question of their validity. 1888 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 175/3 It deals rather with psychogony, or how mind came to be what it is, than with psychology, or the description of mind as it is.

Psy·chogram (sī-, sĭ·kŏgrăm). [f. PSYCHO- + -GRAM.] A 'spirit-writing'; a writing or message supposed to come from a spirit, or to be produced by psychical agency.

1885 in *Pebbles Earth's Troubled Ages* (1898 Pref. 13 Point in the lower part of the back, which come as soon as the psychogram is completed. 1892 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* 496 The psychogram, as Mrs. Rogers calls it, apparently commenced in unison with the new famous skeleton hand of Professor Rinegan.

Psy·chograph. [f. as PSYCHOGRAM + -GRAPH.] An instrument by means of which psychograms or spirit-writings are written; also = PSYCHOGRAM. So **Psyche·grapher** [see -GRAPHER], an instrument or medium by which spirit-writings are written.

1874 DUNBAR *Lect., to Kan.* 37 30 Oct. 3 Mss., A thing called a Psychograph, which writes as the dictation of spirits. 1878 A. BLACKWELL *Kendal's Mechanic's Mt.* 447 *Psychographer*:...A person who writes by psychography; a writing machine. 1880 'M. A. Oxon.' *Psychography* (tit. of tr. The book is illustrated by thirty fac-similes of Psychographs thus obtained. *Ibid.* 20 He...discussed his Psychographs by the simple process of putting blank paper on the table of his room.

Psychographic (sī-, sĭkōgræ·fĭk), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to psychography; in quot., in sense 2.

1884 *Munich. Examr.* 1 Nov. 3/1 Mr. Gladstone has paid a visit to...the spirit-writing medium...witnessing psychographic phenomena of a very high order.

Psychography (sī-, sĭkǫ·grăfĭ). [f. Gr. ψῡχο- + -γραφία, -GRAPHY.]

1. The history, description, or delineation of the mind or soul, or of mind in the abstract; the descriptive branch of PSYCHOLOGY.

[a 1850 cf. *Autobiography* s.v. ANTH.] 1887 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 10 Sept. 167/1 This faculty of what may be called psychography, of drawing the landscape of moods with atmosphere and environment complete and complete. 1892 W. ARCHER in *Daily Chron.* 6 Sept. 3/1 You may, then, as a sort of spiritual biography of your subject—what has recently been called a psychography.

2. Supposed 'spirit-writing' by the hand or intervention of a medium; cf. PNEUMATOGRAPHY 1.

1878 A. BLACKWELL *Kendal's Mechanic's Mt.* 447 *Psychography*, the writing of spirits by a medium's hand. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 3/1 We laughed at the Psychical Society. But he would shake-with before anybody. Psychography, he called it.

Psychohylism, etc.: see PSYCHO-.

Psychologer (sī-, sĭkǫ·lĭdʒəɹ). [f. PSYCHOLOG-Y + -ER¹; cf. *astrologer*.] = PSYCHOLOGIST.

1648 HERRICK (*verses* No. 1 *init.* to 49 *fin.*, may be a child) *Noble numbers* or pious pieces, but has no claim to the high title of a philosopher. 1892 MUNRO *Prolog. Logica* 8, 30 In the present state of Psychology...no one division having been so universally adopted by philosophers...as to render impracticable an adequate use the division as our 'logic of psychologers.

Psychologian (-ōlōʊ·dʒĭăn). [f. mod.L. *psychologia* PSYCHOLOGY + -AN.] = PSYCHOLOGIST.

1880 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Conse* i. 288 It is commonly held...by psychologians. 1873 — *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 122 We consider that no really profound psychologian can be...a pneumatist.

Psychologic (-ōlǫ·dʒĭk), *a.* [f. as PSYCHOLOG-Y + -IC.] = *Psychological*, *q.v.*

a 1787 MARY GRAHAM *Widower in 1780* (T.) His psychologic knowledge and sagacious. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Cent. Rev.* Sept. III. XXI. 433 The psychologic part of the commentary. 1873 WESTROP *Life Lang.* xiv. 304 Force is here a psychologic, mental and conative fact by psychologic methods. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 309 Interesting from a psychologic as well as clinical point of view.

Hence **Psychologic-ism**, rare, psychological matters or doctrines; psychology.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell Third* vi. 261, Five thousand unsaleable octavo pages Of German psychologism.

Psychological (sī-, sĭkōlǫ·dʒĭkăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PSYCHOLOG-Y + -ICAL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of psychology; dealing with or relating to psychology.

1800 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth. Pref.* 2, I would paint what has not been unhappily called the psychological character. [Note] From the Grecian *Psyche*, or the soul, the Germans have borrowed this expressive term. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lect. Sc. Method* 8, as Shakespeare was preparing two Methods of music, and besides the Psychological Method, he had also to attend to the Poetical. [Note] We beg pardon for the use of this barbarous epithet; but it is one of which our Language stands in great need. We have no single term to express the Philosophy of the Human Mind. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 380 Whether the minds of men and women are or are not alike; are obviously psychological questions. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour-Sense* iii. 17 To trace out a few of the main steps in the evolution of sensuous forms, from the strictly psychological point of view.

2. Loosely used for PSYCHICAL: Of or pertaining to the objects of psychological study, or of pertaining to the mind, mental: opposed to *physical*.

1744 G. ALLEN *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xviii. 260 Powers peculiar to that psychological unity which we call the mind. 1857 BUCKLE *Civ.* I. 6 Some physical process, to which is in many minds, the psychological effect in question has, by the influence of custom or weakness, been attached. 1892 FREEMAN *Hist. Mod. Mass* 63 The greatest barbarians, both in manners and in psychological characters. 1892 DARMESTETER *Lothair's Youth* I. Whatever action the State Church may be entitled or without any psychological effect. 1902 HARNACK *Outlines Christ.* 1. 20 Different generations have lived on very different psychological levels, and with very different degrees of psychological intensity.

b. *Psychological moment*, = *F. moment psychologique*, applied to 'the moment in which the mind is in actual expectation of something that is to happen' (Hatzfeld *Dict. Générale*); the psychologically (or rather, *psychically*) appropriate moment; often misused for 'the critical moment', 'the very nick of time', without any reference to psychology or to the mind.

The French expression arose in Paris in December 1870, during the Siege, when it was asserted to have been used by the German *Kronz Zeitung* in reference to the bombardment of the city, and explained to mean that, as the bombardment had as its aim to act upon the imagination of the Parisians, it was necessary to choose the very moment when the imagination, already shaken by famine and perhaps by civil dissension, was in the finest state to be effectively influenced. *Temps, La Légende de Paris*, 1871, p. 267; Eng. tr. p. 240. But the phrase with its explanation was due to an error of translation, in which the expression actually used by the German journal, *das psychologische Moment*, the psychological 'momentum', power element, or factor, in the case (see Hemsterh. *s. Momma* 56, was mistaken for *der psychologische Moment*, the psychological moment of time. The article in the *Neue Preussische* [Kreuz] *Zeitung* of 18 Dec. 1870, p. 1, col. 3, says that very urgent psychological considerations spoke against opening the bombardment before the beginning (sic) by the Parisians upon the raising of the siege by sorties of relief should be contemplated; and continued, 'in all consideration the psychological momentum or factor must be allowed to play a prominent part, for without its cooperation there is little to be hoped from the work of the artillery'. That misinterpreted to German pedantry, the commonplace moment *psychologique* was ridiculed by the Parisians, and became a peculiar phrase or 'slang' for 'the fitting or proper moment'; and with this connotation it has gained equally unwarrantable into English journalism.

1871 tr. *Sarcey's Siege of Paris* x. 241 The phrase became current and even fashionable. One used to say 'I feel hungry; it is the psychological moment for eating three or four times a day'. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5/4 Unless we listen to New York, there is nothing to do but to forgo taxes and economize at the very psychological moment. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 1/1 The Prince is always in the background, and takes up at the psychological moment—as on a very hard-worked and sometimes tortured phrase. 1901 *Contemporary Rev.* Mar. 373 This was the psychological moment of the whole operations and ... Dr. Weir took advantage of it. 1907 *Expositor* Sept. 190 'Hear' in the Gospel means a psychological moment in the evolution of the Messianic consciousness full of significance for the Saviour's purpose.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of *adj.*: cf. MEDICAL B. 1.). A student or professor of psychology.

1883 Boston *Herald* Cash II. 3/2. I have accumulated a large collection of letters from persons strangled in various degrees, and studied them minutely, more minutely than most Psychologists study anything but Pretoria, Stanley, and Verbiage. *Ibid.* III. 3/6 Dr. Ingis, of psychological.

Hence **Psychelo·gicalism** MOCO-*niz*., a psychological system or practice.

1893 J. Ruskin in *Athenæum* 1 July 14/1 Midway between the naturalism of M. Zola and the 'psychologicalism' the barbarous word must be forgiven of M. Bourget.

Psychologically, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a psychological manner; in relation to psychology.

1830 Macaulay *Edb. Philos. Wks.* 1898 I. 67 That the whole of Bodin's system ... depended on his political theory, not indeed logically, as conclusions depend upon premises, but (if the word may be excused psychologically), as the formation of one opinion may be influenced by a disposition to adopt it in others previously cherished. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 722 Which, contemplated identically, psychologically, morally ... holds out ... abundant source. 1879 Gladstone *Glean.* I. 5 A certain exception of Christ, not easy to describe psychologically.

Psychologism (-*ŏlŏdʒiz'm*). *Philos.* [f. PSYCHOLOGY + -ISM.] Idealism as opposed to realism(realism): see IDEALISM 1.

1858 O. A. Brownson *Works* V. 130 The philosophy of old school Presbyterianism, in so far as it recognizes the activity of the subject at all ... is mere psychologism. 1874 Morell tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* II. App. ii. 419 The philosophic revolution which began with Descartes ... manifested itself in the two forms of Psychologism on Scotchism, and Transcendentalism, represented by Descartes and Malebranche on the one side, and by Locke and Condillac on the other. 1903 tr. *Eucken* Italy 17 The transcendental logical tendency which, excluding all empiricism and psychologism, aims to deduce the fundamental characteristics and conception of knowing from pure concepts.

Psychologist (*sɪ*-, *saɪkŏ·lŏdʒɪst*). [f. PSYCHOLOGY + -IST: cf. *Mycrologist*.] One who makes a study of, or is skilled in psychology; a student or teacher of the science of mental phenomena.

1797 Encycl. Brit. II. 1. *Psychologist*, one who treats according to rational principles and psychologists reduced the term. 1834 Southey *Doctor* xi. (1862) 30 A contemplative man, or one of any contemplative would affect to say, a psychologist. 1849 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 392 The real point of separation between this [work] and the [] psychological psychologists.

Psychologize (*sɪ*-, *saɪkŏ·lŏdʒaɪz*), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To study or treat of psychology; to theorize, speculate, or reason psychologically.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 133 note, When a man comes to record the subjects of human enquiry, by showing how to ignore the human mind does, and can become possessed of the matter of its knowledge, he is then ... psychologizing. 1884 W. James in *Mind* IX. 1 Why, since the feeling has no proper conjugate name of its own, we should hesitate to psychologize about it as 'the feeling of that relation'.

2. *trans.* To analyse or describe psychologically. 1858 Masson *Ess., Milton's Youth* 26 When, by psychologizing a man, it is supposed we can tell what course of life he is to run. 1892 F. H. Wilson *Primer Browning* 16 It is as interested in psychologizing a Paris jewellier as a queen.

3. To render psychological.

(*Passage* implied in PSYCHOLOGIZED: see below.]

4. To subject to 'psychical' influence.

1889 A. P. Sinnett *Karma* II. 11 Quite unaware of the fact that he had been psychologized so as to wish this. 1896 *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 590/2 In the consciousness of the obdurate purpose in a righteous verdict owing to an honest conviction, or has he been unconsciously psychologized by the lawyer who has the biggest fee in his pocket?

Hence **Psycho·logizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Psychologization**, the action of making psychological.

1822-31 Southey *Lang. Wks.* 1849 VIII. 367 Spiritualization or psychologization, in so far as any name of such physical existence, operation, or quality be applied to any correspondent ... psychological substance, operation, or quality. 1880 *Chr. Examiner* XI. 477 We doubt that psychologizing is dangerous.

Psy·chologue (*-lŏg*), *rare*—[a. F. *psychologue* (Ch. Bonnet 1760 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. type **psychologus*: see next.] = PSYCHOLOGIST.

1850 Mrs. Jameson *Female Sov.* (1854) 158 Psychologues like Salem might declare that the scourge of edge shifting was to be found in those philosophers who ... assume that they have overthrown by a single smart trope truths only to be known by combining a multitude of observations.

Psychology (*sɪ*-, *saɪkŏ·lŏdʒɪ*). Also (erron.) 7 psycho-, 7–8 psych-, 8 psicho-. [ad. mod.L. *psychologia* (16th c.), f. Gr. ψῡχο- PSYCHO- + -LOGY; in F. and Ger. *psychologie*. See note below.]

The science of the nature, functions, and phenomena of the human soul or mind.

Comparative Psychology, the study of mind or intelligence as developed in man and animals.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) 1321 *Anthropologia*, the Description of a Man, or the Doctrine concerning Man. Bartholine divides it into Two Parts; viz. *Somatology*, which treats of the Body, and *Psychology*, which treats of the Soul. *Ibid.* 1671 *Pneumatology*, which Treats of the Soul. 1708 Hartley *Observ. Man* 1. 31, 32a Psychology, or the Theory of the Human Mind, with that of the Intellectual Principles of Brute Animals. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 187 A circumstance very interesting with respect to Psychology. 1838-9 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1870) I. viii. 129 Psychology ... certainly so denominated, in the Scholastic conception, from its pneumatic or mental part, or Nature of the Mind, or Conscious Subject, or Soul or Spirit, or Self or Ego. 1857 Buckle *Hist. Endust.* II. iv. ii. (1867) I. 641 Hugo de St. Victor ... the first of the scholastic writers who made psychology his special study. 1892 Pfleiderer *Nat. Hist. Man* 266 Psychology is, with respect to mankind, the history of the mental faculties. 1893 Bourne *Howe* v. I. Psychology is a part of the science of life or biology.—As the physiologist inquires into the way in which the so-called 'functions' of the body are performed, so the psychologist studies the so-called 'faculties' of the mind.

b. A treatise on, or system of, psychology.

1776 *Gent. Mag.* LXX. ii. 779 He [Mr. John Seymour] had thirteen just completed for printing of a volume from the French, intituled "Psychology". 1868 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* ii. 1. 191 The question taught by all our logics and psychologies. 1884 J. *Tait Mind in Matter* (1892) 110 The Philosophy of Spinoza results in the Psychology of Hume.

[Note. Hallaby this word not any of the group existed in Greek. *Psychologia* began, in the modern Latin form *psychologia*, in Germany in the 16th c. It is used by Velthemius van Velsenus, *Lehrbuch der Psychologie*, 1611, I. 38, to have been used by Melanchthon as title of a prelection, and it was employed by J. C. Freigius in 1503; but was introduced into literature, 1590-91, by Goclenius of Marburg and his pupil Casmann (*Psychologia anthropologica sive animæ humanæ doctrina*). It was thenceforth used to consider *Psychologia* and *Somatologia* or *Somatologia* as the two parts of *Anthropologia*, and, in this sense the word is found frequently in the medical writers of the 17th c., as in Blancard's *Lexicon Medicum*, 1679, and in French in Blondel, *Analogie de l'Homme*, 1690. One first Eng. quot. of 1693 is from a transl. of Blancard. In French, according to Hatzfeld-Darmesteter, it had been used in the 16th c. by Taillepied in the sense of 'the science of the apparition of spirits'. In a philosophical sense, it was used by some Latin writers, as by Thomas Gravis (*Arx Animæ sive Logica*, 1661), by whom *Physica* or Natural Science was divided into the domains of *Pneumatologia* the science of spirits or spiritual beings, and *Somatologia* or *Physiologia* the science of material bodies; *Pneumatologia* contained the three subdivisions, *Theologia* the doctrine of God, *Angelographia* doctrine of the nature and offices of angels (good and bad), and *Psychologia* the doctrine of human souls. The modern sense begins with Chr. von Wolff (*Psychologia Empirica* 1732, *Psychologia Rationalis* 1734) followed by Hartley in England 1748, and Bonnet in France 1755. The term was also employed by Kant, but was not much used by the modern languages before the 19th c.]

†**Psychomachy** (*sɪ*-, *saɪkŏ·măkɪ*). *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *psychomachia* 'conflict of the soul' (title of a poem of Prudentius *c* 400): cf. Gr. ψυχο-μαχία 'fight for life' (Polybius): f. Gr. ψυχή life, soul + μάχη fight.] Conflict of the soul.

1629 Gaule *Holy Madnesse* 119, I have prophesied the murders, rapes, and sweats of a Mystical Pseudomachia. 1656 Hunter *Gleas. Psychomachy*, a war betwixt the outward body and the soul. 1748 Phillips, *Psychomachy*, a conflict, or war of the Soul.

Psychomancy (*sɪ*-, *saɪkŏ·măn(t)sɪ*). [ad. Gr. type **ψῡχομαντεία*, f. *ψυχόμαντις* a necromancer: see PSYCHO- and -MANCY.]

†1. [See quot.] *Obs. rare*—1.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 185 Psychomancy, divining by some souls, affections, wills, religions or mental dispositions.

†2. Divination through communication with the spirits of the dead; necromancy. *Obs.*

1684 I. Mather *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 249, I dare not believe that the Holy God or the true Heaven would serve as for to countenance necromancie or psychomancy as this would be, should the soul of Samuel really return into the world when the witch called for him. 1700 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xxviii. (1852) 309.

b. Occult intercommunication between souls or with spirits.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 722 American novels ... are constantly reeling off into a strange religious transcendentalism, and psychomancy, and all sorts of mystic extravagances. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 11/1 He found as many facts beyond his power of explanation, that...he considered it more a rational search into psychomancy.

So **Psychoma·ntic** *a.*, of or pertaining to psychomancy. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Psychometer (*-ŏmĭtəɹ*). [f. PSYCHO- + -METER (cf. PSYCHOMETRY: in sense 1 as in *gyrometer*).]

1. One who has the psychometric faculty, or practises psychometry (sense 1).

1885 Denton *Nature's Secrets* 91, I have repeatedly tried to influence the minds of Psychometers, when making examinations, and at all times without success. 1898 J. R. Buchanan *Pop. Sophiosis. Sc.* 72 The psychometer is not allowed even to see the manuscript, which is used by placing it on the crown of his forehead. 1903 *Daily Chr.* 4 Nov. 10/2 Sept. 2 If you be a good psychometer you will by and bye be able to see as in a mental photograph the person who formerly possessed the object.

2. A means of, or (app.used) instrument for, appreciating the quality and powers of a mind.

1887 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* xiii. (1892) 139 To know whether a minister, young or still in favour, is in safe or dangerous paths, there are two psychometers. 1889 G. Bonwick in *Chicago Advance* 31 Jan., I sincerely believe that I have given an intellectual lash.—Is there such an instrument as a psychometer, do you know?

Psychometric (*-mĕ·trĭk*), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of psychometry (in either sense).

1853 J. K. Buchanan *Lect. Neurolog. Syst. Anthropol.* 129 Our manuscripts requiring an ordinary to decipher their strange old germanicks, were nearly hieroglyphed by the psychometric power. 1898 — *Psychophysical Sc.* 73 Physicians who...use their psychometric power for the diagnosis of the condition of patients at a distance. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 20 Mar. 7/3 According to Mr. Bradley, the psychometric influence of relics and charms has been proved.

So **Psychome trical** *a.* = prec.; **Psychoma·trically** *adv.*, according to psychometry, in the manner of a psychometer; **Psycho·metrist**, one who practises psychometry; = PSYCHOMETER 1; **Psycho·metrize** *v.*, *trans.* to practise psychometry upon; to deal with psychometrically.

1886 *Denton Soul. Wkrs* II. 225 She was a medium possessed of 'psychometrical powers'. 1887 Denton *Nature's Secrets* 130 A lady who, on examining a specimen 'psychometrically', not only gave to the spot from which the specimen was obtained, but has the sensation of travelling while doing so. 1900 *Review* 4 May 2, I enter into rivalry with the palmists and 'psychometrists and prophets and professionals. 1903 W. T. Stead in *Review of Rev.* July 50/1 A psychometrical...way to give a demonstration of her capacity. 1887 Denton *Nature's Secrets* 91 The complete identification in times of the Psychometer with the thing 'psychometrized'...is one of the remarkable facts developed by our experiments. 1894 F. Tyrrell in *Review Reviews* June 519 Through the organ of physical touch...one is drawn into, or 'psychometrizing' an object, into a vital perception of an aura or atmosphere surrounding it.

Psychometry (*sɪ*-, *saɪkŏ·mĕtrɪ*). [f. Gr. ψῡχο-, PSYCHO- + -μετρία measuring: lit. 'soul- or mind-measuring', but the application in sense 1 does violence to the etymology.]

1. The (alleged) faculty of divining, from physical contact or proximity only, the qualities or properties of an object, or of persons or things that have been in contact with it.

1854 J. R. Buchanan *Lect. Neurolog. Syst. Anthropol.* 122 The influence of Psychometry will be highly valuable...in the selection from candidates for appointment to responsible offices. 1885 Denton *Nature's Secrets* Introd. 5 Mrs. Denton, by means of this science of Psychometry, proceeds to describe, by putting a piece of matter ...to her forehead, to see, either with her eyes closed or open, all that that piece of matter, figuratively speaking, ever saw, heard, or experienced. 1903 W. T. Stead in *Review of Rev.* July 50/1 the experiments in psychometry.

2. The measurement of the duration and intensity of mental states or processes.

1885 *Athenæum* 7 July 20/1 He [Mr. F. Galton] has contributed by his ingenuity and initiative the science of psychometry, and pointed to the line of inquiry on which the scientific portion of psychology can alone become scientific. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 2/1 Dr. Sturgeon's experiments in the psychometry of time, energy, and space.

Psycho-motor, *a.* [f. PSYCHO- + MOTOR.] Inducing movement by psychic or mental action; involving such movement.

1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 699 Stricker divides motor ideations by the criterion derived from the use of the term 'psycho-motor' to denote voluntary movements. 1892 Billings *Med. Dict.*, *Psycho-motor centres*, basis-centres presiding voluntary movements. *P.-m. nerve*, efferent cerebro-muscular nerve-fibres. 1899 *Alienist & Neurol.* VIII. 595 This phenomenon has been described under the name of psycho-motor verbal hallucination.

Psycho-neurology to **-nomic**: see PSYCHO-.

Psychopannychy (*saɪkŏpæ·nĭkɪ*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *psychopannychia*, f. Gr.

ψύχειν, contr. f. ψῦχος cool + -σύνη rest lasting all night.] All-night sleep of the soul; a state in which (according to some) the soul sleeps between death and the day of judgement. So **Psy·chopanyr·chism** (psei·kə·pæ·nəi·kiz), **-pa·nyrchist, -pa·nyrchite,** one holding this doctrine; **Psychopa·nyrchism,** the doctrine of the psychopannychists; **Psy·chopannychi·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the psychopannychists or their belief.

1545 CALVIN (title) Psychopannychia, qua rebellibus [sectes] error, qui animas post mortem usque ad ultimum iudicium dormire putant. [1874 tr. *Lange's Comm.* 1 Thess. iv. 13–17] Calvin and others oppose with reason the "Psychopannychism. 1877 SHELDON *Hand Philos.* 293 The field of these views was known as "psychopannychism, or the total sleep of the soul. 1879 GEORGE *Fisher's Ch. Hist.* 383 No more...than the Sadducees might deny and overthrow the resurrection against Christ; or the "Psychopannychists, the sixth immortality. 1892 *New Ref.* July 19 Another state, either "psychopannychistic, that is, of sleep till the resurrection; or of reward, punishment, or suspense. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* bk. 1. xii, The new term "Psychopannychism! 1882 — *Annot. Ghost's Last Ch.* xxi Unless we will be so rash as to fall into the dreadful dream of the Psychopannychists. 1642 — *Song of Soul* bk. 1. iii, Plain truth's as good as such a "Psychopannychia. 1847 DUNN tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 139 A revival of the earlier notion of the sleep of the soul...under the milder form of the sleep of the soul (*Psychopannychy*).

Psychopath (psəi·kŏpæth). [f. PSYCHO- + Gr. -παθής, f. πάθος suffering. Cf. *neuropath*, etc.] One affected with psychopathy; a mentally deranged person.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 3/2 Psychopaths. 'We give M. Ballinky's explanation of the new malady. 'The psychopath...is a type which has only recently come under the notice of medical science...Beside his own person and his own interests, nothing is sacred to the psychopath'. 1890 *Chem. Nos.* 15 Mar. 310 He was what Scotchmen call a 'psychopath', a being whom Russian laws refuse to punish even for murder. 1900 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exper.* 7 From the point of view of his normal consciousness, Paul was a psychopath or deranged at the deepest dye.

Psychopathic (psəi·kŏpæ·pik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PSYCHOPATHY + -IC.]

1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of mental disease. b. Subject to or affected with mental disease, mentally deranged. c. Engaged in the treatment of mental disease.

1897 tr. *Forchhammer's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 63 A public address to the psychopathic physicians of Germany. 1901 *Lancet* 20 Apr. 1126/2 This committee...assists its psychopathic beds. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exper.* 157 He [Bunyan] was a typical case of the psychopathic temperament, sensitive of conscience to a diseased degree.

2. Of or pertaining to the treatment of disease by 'psychic' means, as by hypnotism.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *absol.* as *sb.* = PSYCHOPATH.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 Miss F. P. COBBE in *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/3 They are 'psychopathists'—a term which Prof. James, of Harvard University, employs to denote an inborn aptitude to unusual actions in our direction.

Psycho·pathist. [f. PSYCHOPATHY + -IST.] One who studies or treats psychopathy or mental disease; an alienist.

1852 BUCHANAN *Cerebr. Lunacy* 7 Whether the doctrines of spiritualism or of materialism find favour with psychopathists is of the utmost importance. 1879 tr. *Forchhammer's Spir. Calamities* iv. 147 The Psychopathist and physician are furnished with materials for the treatment of mental corruption in all its phases.

Psy·cho-patho·logy. [f. PSYCHO- + PATHOLOGY.] The pathology of the mind; the science of mental disease. Hence **Psy·cho-patholo·gical** *a.*; **Psy·cho-patholo·gist,** a student of or expert in psycho-pathology.

1897 tr. *Forchhammer's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) xv Psychopathology has not yet acquired sufficient light respecting these critical processes. 1899 *Ch. Advocate's Instructor's Life Interest.* 13 To the psychopathologist...this detail may serve to advance an important scientific purpose. 1900 *Mind* 16 (N. Y.) 13 Sept. 1032/1 A volume on suicide, to which the whole subject of hagiology will be investigated from a psychopathological point of view. 1903 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychopathology*, the science treating of the legal aspects of insanity. Also, the pathology of insanity.

Psychopathy (psəi·kŏpæthi). *Path.* [f. Gr. ψῡχο-, PSYCHO- + -πάθεια from πάθος suffering: hence sense 1 is etymologically correct; sense 2 follows *homœopathy, hydropathy*, etc.: see -PATHY.]

1. Mental disease or disorder; 'mental disorder considered apart from corporeal disease' (Billings). *General psychopathy*, mental disease connected with several disorders.

1897 tr. *Forchhammer's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 325 The cure of the psychopathies...is different according to their several forms. 1899 [see PSYCHOPATHIC]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 310 Delusions may set up psychopathy. 1900 *Lancet* 1 Dec. 1675 Professor Krafft Ebing's Swiss clients form the publication of his work on sexual psychopathy.

2. The treatment of disease by 'psychical' influence, e. g. by hypnotism.

1891 *Medchir. Mag.* 408 Mesmerism is to psychopathy what alchemy was to chemistry. 1893 *Contemp. Rev.* July 102 The importance of adopting psychopathy as a means for the relief of disease.

3. (See quot.)

1883 DARTON *Nature's Secrets* 37 All fossil remains of animals are infused with the feelings of the animals of which they formed a part, and, under their influence, the Psychometer...feels all that was felt by them....The branch of Psychometry may be named Psychopathy.

Psychopetal, *etc.* : see PSYCHO-.

Psycho-physic (psəi·kōfi·zik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ψῡχο-, PSYCHO- + φυσικός physical.]

A. *adj.* = PSYCHO-PHYSICAL, esp. in *psychophysic law*, 'the law expressing the relation between a change of intensity in the stimulus and the resulting change in the sensation' (Billings).

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 910 The psychophysic law requires that the just observable difference shall be a constant fraction of the sum of the two stimuli.

B. *sb.* Commonly in *pl.* **Psycho-phy·sics.** [= Ger. *Psychophysik* (Fechner 1859): see PHYSIC *sb.* 1, PHYSICS.] The science of the general relations between mind and body; spec. the investigation of the relations between physical stimuli and psychic action in the production of sensations; 'experimental psychology' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1879 Lewes *Mind Psychol.* 184 It has been found possible to introduce quantitative relations between stimuli and sensations, and a new branch of science, called Psychophysics, has arisen. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 2/1 Mr. F. Galton was to lecture at the Royal Institution on 'The Just Perceptible Difference'...It interested us to have discussed on the immediate vague science known to experts as psychophysics.

Psycho-phy·sical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *physical.*] Of or pertaining to psycho-physics; having to do with psychology and physics, or the connexion of the psychical and the physical.

Psycho-physical law = PSYCHOPHYSIC *law*. *Psycho-physical methods*, 'methods of experimenting to determine the sensibility for small differences of sensation' (Billings). *Psycho-physical movement*, 'a hypothetical activity assumed by Fechner to explain the discrepancy between the increase of the stimulus and that of the sensation' (Billings).

1879 tr. Wundt Sensat. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Microcosm.* 341 In my view, nothing is gained in the way of direction by the formation of the name 'psycho-physical movement', or 'psycho-physical process'. I admit that the expression may have a meaning when applied to a single element, in which, as I said before, we conceive physical and psychical stimulations to unite together. 1886 GUTHRIE, etc. *Phenomena of Living* I. Introd. 41 Artificial Experiments of the Psycho-physical threshold. 1903 MUNSTERBERG *Psychology* II. 121 The psychophysical parallelism—which insists that every mental phenomenon must have a physical correlative.

Psycho-phy·sicist. [f. PSYCHO-PHYSIC + -IST.] One versed in psycho-physics.

1886 GUTHRIE, etc. *Phenomena of Living* I. Introd. 41 We look...for aid to the most ancient group of physiological inquirers, to the psycho-physicists. 1901 *Oxford Mag.* 4 Dec. 140/1 The experimental school of the modern psycho-physicists is ignored.

Psy·cho-physio·logy. [f. PSYCHO- + PHYSIOLOGY.] The department of physiology which deals with mental phenomena; physiological or experimental psychology. Hence **Psy·cho-physio·logical** *a.*, of or pertaining to psycho-physiology; **Psy·cho-physio·logist,** a student or teacher of psycho-physiology.

1839 H. ATKINS (title) Psycho-Physiology, viewed in its connection with Mysteries of Animal Magnetism and other Kindred Phenomena. 1879 *Amer. Bibl. Repos.* Jan. 15 I. 261 The great centre of psycho-physiological sympathy. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 1 How far the mental state the case?—very much. From the psycho-physiological point of view. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Feb. 3/3 The modern experimental psycho-physiologist shows that the unity of consciousness on which the supposed unity of the ego is based is a mere illusion.

Psy·choplasm (-plæz'm). [f. Gr. ψῡχή soul, mind + πλάσμα anything formed, PLASM.] A name for the basis of consciousness conceived as a substance corresponding and correlative to PROTOPLASM. Hence **Psychopla·smic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of psychoplasm.

1879 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 108 The vital equation we have seen to be evolved from the Rhythms, and we may now see how the psychical equation is evolved from what may be analogously called the Psychoplasm. The movements of the Rhythmic condition Vitality: the movements of the Psychoplasmic condition Sensibility. 1880 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych.* (1882) 109 This leads to the question of the evolution of feel or sensels from impressional consciousness or psychoplasm. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, Psychoplasmic.

Psychopomp (psəi·kŏpŏmp). [ad. Gr. ψῡχοπομπός, f. ψῡχή soul + πομπός conductor, guide.] A conductor of souls to the place of the dead.

In Greek, a name applied to Charon: more commonly to Hermes, the Anubis of Egypt, and to Apollo (Phar. x. 156 *Bk.*).

1883 W. K. KELLY *Curios. Indo-Europ. Tradit. & Folk-Lore* 113 The other Aryan psychopomps, the sun. 1889 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. i. v. 101 The appearance of more pronounced and old-like appearance of the psychopomp raft-catcher and psychopomp.

Hence **Psychopo·mpal, Psychopo·mpous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a psychopomp.

1883 BARING ARNOTT, etc. 6 The god of psychopompous function, raised Circling the sun with fourfold form. 1889 *Contemp. Theol. New Study & Gloss.* xxviii. 191 The psychopompal miracle, the "fairy chariot" in which the spirit was conveyed.

Psychopyrism to **-sensory** : see PSYCHO-.

Psychosis (psəi·kōsis). Pl. **-oses** (-əsīz). [n. late Gr. ψύχωσις animation, principle of life, f. ψύχοω I give soul or life to: but in mod. use taken as = condition of the psyche or mind.]

1. *Path.* Any kind of mental affection or derangement; esp. one which cannot be ascribed to organic lesion or neurosis (cf. NEUROSIS 1).

1892 tr. *Forchhammer's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 61 The nosography which aims at establishing the phenomena, the mental history, and so to call system of psychoses. 1894 MAUDSLEY *Responsib. in Mental Dis.* v. 33 No wonder that the criminal psychosis, which is the mental side of the neurosis, is for the most part an intractable malady, punishment being of no avail to produce a permanent reformation. 1897 Lewes *Mind Psychol.* 18 Pathologists call it a psychosis, as if it were a lesion of the unknown psyche.

2. *Psychol.* A change in the psychic state; an activity or movement of the psychic organism, as distinguished from neurosis (NEUROSIS 2).

1870, 1880 (see NEUROSIS 2). 1900 SCHAFF in *Encyclop. Sept.* 713 Feelings, moods, emotional excitements or psychoses.

Psycho-socio- to -sophy : see PSYCHO-.

Psychostasy (-ŏstăsi). Also in Gr. form **psychostasia** (-ăstēʹziă). [ad. Gr. ψῡχοστασία, f. ψῡχή life, soul + στάσις putting, setting, weighing.] A weighing of souls; in *Zor. Mythol.* supposed to take place during a combat, the combatant having the lighter soul being slain.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 392 (ed. 2) 377 The *Psyche* or *Eidolon* opposes fleeting away from dying persons on the vase...to the psychostasy. 1851 F. SKENE *Anc. Hist. East* bk. 2 ii. (1881) 177 The judgement of the dead is often represented on coffins and in the Ritual, under the figure of weighing the souls (*psychostasy*). 1892 W. E. HARRIS *Trut. Abraham* 30, I have failed to detect any clear description of the Psychostasy in the Apocalyptic literature.

Psychostatics (-ăt·iks). [f. Gr. ψῡχή soul + στατικός pertaining to weighing: see PSYCHO and STATICS.] †**a.** = PSYCHOSTASY. *Obs.* **b.** *Psychol.* The study of the conditions of mental phenomena.

1719 *Freethinker* No. 140 ¶ 1 Sufficient to warrant my calling this Paper by the mechanical Term of Psychostatics; or, in plain English, the Weighing of Souls. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 119 The conditions of these [organic] phenomena...may be classed (by a serviceable extension of the term mainly under the heads of Statistics and Psychostatics. 1879 W. L. COURTNEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 326 The Criticism of Mr. Lewes on Kant is that he confused a question of Psychogenesis, or the genesis of intelligence, with a question of Psychostatics (if the expression may be allowed), that is, an analysis of the developed human mind.

So **Psychosta·tic, Psychosta·tical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to psychostatics; hence **Psychosta·tically** *adv.*, in reference to psychostatics.

1709 *Freethinker* No. 140 ¶ 1 Beneath this Psychostatical Experiment. One may see a nice multitude, made up of several of the Religious Orders in the Romish Church. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 121 Corresponding with the Empirical laws...there are those Psychostatical laws. *Ibid.* 316 The Mind, considered psychostatically. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, Psychostatic.

Psychotheism : see PSYCHO-.

Psycho-therapeutic (psəi·kōθerăpiʹtik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PSYCHO- + THERAPEUTIC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the treatment of disease by 'psychic', i.e. hypnotic, influence.

1887 Miss F. P. COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 799 Who will step forward and help to clear the way for this science of Psycho-Therapeutics? 1889 C. L. TUCKEY (title) Psycho-Therapeutics; or, Treatment by Sleep and Suggestion. 1900 HOWARD H. *Mad Hypnotiser* (title) Including a Study of the Chief Points of Psycho-Therapeutics and Occultism.

So **Psy·cho-therapeu·tical** *a.* = PSYCHO-THERAPEUTIC; **Psy·cho-therapeu·tist,** one skilled in or practising psycho-therapeutics; **Psy·cho-the·rapy** [Gr. θεραπεία medical treatment], the treatment of disease by 'psychic' methods.

1900 *Academy* 22 Apr. 383/1 For two and a half centuries a 'psycho-therapeutical' profession has flourished in hundreds of English towns and villages, but it is usually called a Friends' Meeting. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 4/2, I would suggest', said Mr. Arthur Hallam, of the 'Psychotherapeutics or Mind-Healers, 'that you come and see us at work'. 1904 *Month. Cons.* 1 June 471 Though the word "Psychotherapy" be new, and peculiar to America, the kind of Faith-Healer—sacred therapeutist acting through the "unconscious mind" is no new thing.

Psychotic (-ŏtik), *a.* [f. Gr. type *ψῡχωτικός, f. ψύχωσις: see PSYCHOSIS and -OTIC.] **a.** Of or pertaining to psychosis. **b.** = PSYCHOMANIC *a.* 3.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Psychotic*, psychogenic. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychotic*, belonging to Psychosis. Also, used as synonymous with *Psychogenic* or *Psychogenetic*.

Psycho-vital, -zoic : see PSYCHO-.

Psychrolute (psəi·krŏlūt). [ad. Gr. ψῡχρολούτης a bather in cold water, f. ψῡχρολουσία bathing in cold water, f. ψῡχρός cold + λοῦειν to bathe.] One who bathes in the open air daily throughout the winter; *spec.* a member of a society formed *c* 1840 to promote this practice.

1832 Tr. Statutes in Morgan's Unity Chron. (1837) 302 Many were also psychrolutists, bathing in winter in all states of the river. 1837 Chas. Stat. Mag. LI. 1320 (Bk. Knowl.) was president of the Society of Psychrolutists, the qualification for the membership being the daily practice of bathing out of doors from November to March.

So † **Psychrolutist** *Obs.* (prob. **psychro-**), an advocate of bathing in cold water.

1709 Floyer *Hist. Cold Bath.* 1. iv. (1998) 181 Every Psychrolutist will in the next Age be a Pseudochrolutist.

Psychrometer (*-ro-*mĭtəɹ). *Meteorol.* [f. Gr. ψῡχρό-ς cold + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the relative humidity of the air; a wet-and-dry-bulb thermometer; a kind of hygrometer.

1837-42 Chambers *Cycl. Psychrometer*, an instrument for measuring the degree of coldness of the air; more usually called thermometer. 1858 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 533/1 Two thermometers are now mounted on the same scale, and the indications of the wet and dry bulbs seen at the same time. This instrument has been termed a psychrometer. 1876 Davis *Polarctic Exp.* ii. 219 In it were placed the standard thermometer, the wet and dry bulb psychrometer.

Hence **Psychrometric, Psychrometrical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the psychrometer or to psychrometry; hygrometrical; **Psychrometry**, the ascertainment of the degree of humidity of the atmosphere by means of a psychrometer.

1864 Webster, Psychrometrical instruments...Psychrometrical observations. Psychrometry. 1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 426 The values deduced agree with the observed only with a psychrometric difference of 4°.

‖ **Psychrophobia** (*ps-*, -fōʊbiə). Also in anglicized form, † **psychrophoby**. [mod.L. f. Gr. ψῡχρό-ς cold + -PHOBIA.] Dread of or antipathy to cold; esp. dread of cold water.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Psychrophobia* (ed. 5) Psychrophoby, a Fear of, or an Aversion to cold Things. 1830 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Psycrophobia*, a dread of anything cold. 1847-9 in Dunglison.

Psychrophore (*ps-*, -fōəɹ). *Surg.* [f. Gr. ψῡχρόφορ-ος carrying cold, f. ψῡχρό-ς cold + -φόρος bearing: see -PHORE.] (See quot.)

1840 Barlow *Nat. Mod. Diet., Psychrophore*, a double current enclosure without an eye; for the application of cold to the scrotum, when called refrigerating vessel.

† **Psychrotechny.** *Obs.* Also ‖ -technia. [f. as prec. + Gr. τέχνη art.] (See quot. 1730-6.)

1665 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1141 Specious hopes to attempt something in Psychrotechny. 1730-6 Bailey (folio) *Psychrotechny*, the Art of Distillation by Means of Cold.

Psychurgy (*ps-*, -ɹdʒi). [f. Gr. ψῡχρό-ς cold + -ουργία working: cf. AUTURGY.] Mental operation or activity.

1856 *N. York Daily Mail* 10 Oct. 4 The Diocese of the Laboratory of Psychology and Psychurgy at Washington.

Psycology, obs. form of PSYCHOLOGY.

‖ **Psycter** (*psi*ktəɹ). *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* Also **psykter**. [n. Gr. ψυκτήρ a wine-cooler, agent-n. f. ψύχειν to breathe, blow, cool.] A jar for cooling wine.

1626 Sheth *Diet. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* ind. s. *Psycter*, a wine-cooler... sometimes made of bronze... or silver. 1837 Penn *Anc. Pottery* (1846) II. 61 The psycter, or cooler to prepare it [wine] for drinking.

Psyctic. *rare.* Also ψυκτικ. psychtic. [ad. Gr. ψυκτικ-ός cooling, sb. pl. τὰ ψυκτικά refrigerants.] A cooling medicine; a refrigerant.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* ind. s. *Psychtica*, cooling Medicines. 1696 Sennet *Suppl. Pyrotica*, refrigerating medicines. 1864 Webster, *Psychtic*, a refrigerating medicine.

‖ **Psydracium** (*psidrēʃĭəm*). Pl. **-ia**. *Path.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. ψῡδράκιον a white blister on the tongue-tip, said to be caused by lying, a lie-blister, dim. of ψῦδρα, L. *pydrax*, pl. *pydraces*, f. ψεύδ-ειν lying, false.] (See quots.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* ind. s. *Psydracia*, are first in Ulcers of the Skin of the Head, from which are wont to burn the Skin. *Ibid.*, *Psydracium*... are little Pustles or Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, the Bubbles, by reason of the Winter Cold.] 1708 Quincy *Lex. Phys.-Med.*, *Psydracium*, is a pointed white Pustule or Tumor upon the Skin, proceeding a serous Humour. 1830 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1850 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1880 in Syd. Soc. *Lex.*

Hence **Psydracious** a. (ψῡδρακι-ώδης), pertaining to or of the nature of psydracia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 413 note, Psydracious pustules may accidentally present themselves. 1842 Dunglison tr. *Cazenave's Man. Dis. Skin* 138 The successive development of psydracious pustules. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1880 Syd. Soc. *Lex.*

Psyllic (*psi*lĭk, *sĭ*-), *a. rare.* [f. L. *Psylli*, Gr. Ψύλλοι, an African people, famed as snake-charmers.] Of or pertaining to snake-charming.

1881 *Times Rome. Mail. Mint.* Jan. 11. 1878 Fast translations to these exhibitions of the psylic art now and then occur.

† **Psy'lly.** *Obs. rare.* Also in L. form ‖ **Psyllium** (*psi*lĭəm). [ad. L. *psyllium*, a. Gr. ψύλλιον, f. ψύλλα flea.] The herb *Plantago Psyllium*; = FLEAWORT.

1598 Stockton *Tr. Bartas* II. i. 51. *Psyllo* 276 The despite-breeding, serene-belonging psylly. Here called Bennwort. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 259 Psyllion, Fleawort, is good for the stones (feaver). 1708 Phillips, *Psyllium*, the Herb Flea-bane or Fleawort.

Ps. Words beginning with this combination of consonants are all (with the exception of the fancifully sub-spelt *ptarmigan*) from Greek, in which the combination is frequent.

In English, the *p* of initial *ps-* is commonly omitted in pronunciation, so as to confound words in *ps-* with those in *s-*. As the *p* is pronounced in French, German, and other languages, as well as by Englishmen in reading Greek, and by some scholars in English, the full form is here given, as an optional pronunciation often to be preferred. Five of the words are in familiar use.

Ptarmacon, -gan, obs. forms of PTARMICAN.

Ptarmic (*ptɑ*ɹmĭk, *tɑ*ɹ-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ptarmic-us*, a. Gr. πταρμικ-ός causing to sneeze, f. πταρμός a sneeze: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Exciting or causing sneezing; errhine.

1656 Morton *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptarmicus*, causing to sneeze sternutatory; pneezy.

B. *sb.* A substance that excites sneezing.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* iv. 76 The use of Ptarmicks does rather recreate... a reflexion of humours from the head. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 203 Those, who have habituated themselves to snuff for years, can hardly be excited to sneeze by the most violent ptarmics.

So ‖ **Ptarmica** [L., a. Gr. πταρμική] name of a plant, sneezewort, now botanically called *Achillea Ptarmica*; **Ptarmical** *a.*, ptarmic.

1597 Tomkinson *Renou's Disp.* 129 Pyrethrum or pyrethy parsley, which we call for Errhins. 1708 Lemery tr. *Wem Material Med.* 97 Ptarmica, or Eternal Flower. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* by Tho. Hale...Ptarmical, pectoral, carminative, cephalick, diuretick. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iii. 391 You have now in Flower...double Ptarmica or Sneezing-wort.

Ptarmigan (*tɑ*ɹmĭgăn). Forms: 1 *a.* 6 *tarmigan, tormigen*, 7 *tarmigant, tarmagant, tarmachan, tarmichan, tarmachan*. *β.* 7– **ptarmigan**, (9 **ptarmacan, -gan**). [In I. and land Sc. not before 1600; = Gaelic *tarmachan*; of unfixt history and origin unknown: see Note below. Originally with initial *t*; the spelling with *pt* appears first in Sibbald 1684, and was app. pseudo-etymological, after words from Greek, presumably *ptarmic*, *ptarmical*, then known in medicine. Being unfortunately taken from Sibbald by Pennant in 1768, it has passed into ornithological and general English use.]

A bird of the grouse family (*Lagopus alpinus* or *mutus*) which inhabits high altitudes in Scotland and Northern Europe, the Alps and Pyrenees. The plumage changes from ash-grey and black in summer to white in winter. Also called the White or Rock Grouse. b. The name is extended generically to other species of *Lagopus*, as *L. rubus* of Europe and Asia, *L. rupestris* of N. America, etc.

a. 1599 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 180/1 That thairfoure nane...tarmigantis...To sell *vnder* xxij ...*partrigis* and *tarmigantis* vnder xviij *pairtrikis* Tyrmigantis. 1600 *Ibid.* 196/1 Tarmigantis. 1621 *Ibid.* 628/1 Tarmigantis. 1627 *Jas. I Let. to Ld. Treasurer* in *Cotton Miscell.* (1651) 230 The known commodities you have to provide conservatives and tormigents. 1628 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* F 3... Capons, Chickens, Partridge, Mooregame, Heathcocks, Capercullies and Tarmagants. 1685 *Sc. Acts* Wm. *VII* (1820) VIII. 493/2 That all persons forbear to Hay any Moorfowle, as Muirfoul, Partridge, Quail, Duck or Mallard, Teale or Ansilie or Tarmichan from and after the first day of Lent to the first of July. 1708 *Mackenzie's Geog. Collect.* fo. H. 3/2 1. 222 Black cock, moore fowles, tarmichan, &c. 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. 189 The Tarmican is now about the Size of the Moor-Fowl (or Grouse). 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 461 Grouse, heath-fowl and Tarmichans in abundance inhabit every hill.

β. 1684 Sibbald *Scotia Illustr.* iii. 30, 60, 68 Lagopus Avis *Aldrov.*... Perdix alba *Jonstonio*...Nonnullibus vita *Pennant. gen.* 1768 Pennant *Zool.* I. 208 The bill of the Ptarmigan consists of sixteen feathers. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 214 A number of male fowl...ptarmacan, cock, mice &c. 1822 *Scots Lady of L.* ii. 122, His eagle eye The ptarmigan in snow could spy. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 538 Albert left me to go after Ptarmigan.

b. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 589 It is to the Willow-Grouse, *Lagopus salicus* [that belong, almost without exception, the thousands of birds sold in our markets as "Ptarmigan".

Comb. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/1 Ptarmigan-shooting would be time spent were it not for the savagery of the wildness and sterile surroundings.

‖ **Pteleo.** The existing Gaelic *tirmachan* evidently goes back, through the cited *tarmachan* and *tormican*, to the earliest to occur in any text, *tarcnichan*. It has the form of a diminutive of *tirmach* (cf. *balachan*, dim. of *balach* boy, *bodachan*, dim. of *bodach* hobnob, etc.) and elevated to a genus as a synonym to *lochy* (as in Armstrong's and the Highland Society's Dictionaries). The word has thus all the appearance of being native; *i faburi*, also, is to remind that the name of a bird found only on the Highland mountains should have been Gaelic. But *tarmach* has no obvious derivation in Gaelic; and some Celtic scholars think that it may be a foreign word which has got on a Celtic pedestal. On the other hand, the word, if not from Gaelic, is without any etymology in Lowland Sc., for *termagant* can only be remembered a popular perversion of the 'quarrow-gaun' order.

Ptenoglossate (*pt-*, *tʰnoglɒ*sĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πτηνό-ς feathered + γλῶσσα tongue + -ATE 4.] Of certain mollusca: Having no radulas teeth on the odontophore, but a large number of lateral teeth resembling the barbs of a feather.

Ptenopleural (*pt-*, *tʰnoplĭə*ɹăl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pteroplaura* (f. Gr. πτερό-ν feathered + πλευρά the side) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the *Pteroplaura*, a division of the *Anentomata*, represented by the flying lemurs; having the sides winged or alate; having a flying membrane.

Pternodont (*pt-*, *tɜ*ɹnodɒnt), *sb.* [n. of *Pelecani.* [ad. mod.L. *Pternodon*, f. Gr. πτερό-ν wing + ὀδόντ-, -odon- toothless.] A pterosaur of the genus *Pternodon*, characterized by the absence of teeth. b. *adj.* Belonging to this genus.

1880 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. xx. iii. § 2. 811 Pternodont have likewise been obtained characterized by an absence of teeth (*Pternodontia*). 1883 C. F. Holder *Marvels Animal Life* 166 The great toothless creature...was at one time very common in this continent [America], and was a flying reptile known as the Pternodon. It differed from the European Pterodactyles in being toothless.

‖ **Pteraspis** (*pt-*, *tɜ*ɹăspĭs). *Paleont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. πτερόν wing + ἀσπίς, ἀσπιδ- shield.] A fossil genus of ganoid fishes of the Devonian age.

1850 in H. Miller *Cl. H. Testim.* viii. (ed. 2) 149 note, Cephalaspis contrasts in a Pteraspis; and Prof. Huxley and Mr. Salter describe *Cephalaspis Lloydii* and *Lloydii* as *Pteraspides*. 1880 Geikie *Text-bk.* 332 Pteraspis, with the cephalic shield finely striated as granoid, composed of seven pieces.

Hence **Pteraspidian** *a.*, belonging to this genus.

1870 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* vii. 237 Remains of Pteraspidian fishes. 1887 *Athenæum* 3 June 745/2 A coral system...in the shield of pteraspidian fishes.

Pterp (*tɜ*ɹp, *tɜ*ɹ). *Zool.* [n. *F. ptère*, ad. Gr. πτερόν feather, wing.] A wing-like organ or part; *spec.* in sponges, A lobe of the prora, pleura, or tropis of a cyathus.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 468/1 Sponges by growing towards the equator the opposed proral and pleural pleura may coalesce.

‖ **Pterichthys** (*pt-*, *tɛ*ɹĭkθĭs). *Paleont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. πτερόν wing + ἰχθύς fish.] A fossil genus of fishes of the Devonian period, having a pair of wing-shaped lateral appendages.

1840 H. Miller *Cl. H. Testim.* iii. (ed. 2) 70 There are none of the fossils of the Old Red Sandstone which less resemble anything that now exists than do Pterichthys. *Ibid.* vi. 340 The oar-like arms of the Pterichthys and its tortoise-like plates. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* v. 98.

So **Pterichthyid**, a member of the family of fishes typified by the *Pterichthys*.

1881 Dana *Man. Geol.* 579 The Pterichthyids, or 'winged fishes', have no caudal fin for swimming, but, instead, a pair of powerful paddles.

Pteridæous (*pt-*, *tɛ*ɹĭdĭəs), *a. Bot.* [L. mod.L. *Pteridæ* (f. Pteris) + -OUS.] Belonging to the tribe *Pteridæ* of ferns, typified by the genus *Pteris*.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Pteridо- (*pt-*, *tɛ*ɹĭdo), before a vowel **pterid-**, combining form of Gr. πτερίς, πτερίδ- fern. **Pteridography** [-GRAPHY], a description of ferns. **Pteridology** [-(O)LOGY], that branch of botany which treats of ferns; hence **Pteridological** *a.*, pertaining to pteridology; **Pteridologist**, one versed in the study of ferns. **Pteridomania** nonce-wd., a mania or enthusiasm for ferns. **Pteridophilist** [Gr. φίλ-ος loving], a lover of ferns; so **Pteridophilism**, love of ferns. **Pteridophyte** [mod.L. *Pteridophyta* pl., f. Gr. φυτόν plant], a member of the *Pteridophyta*, a division of plants including the ferns and their allies; a vascular cryptogam.

1884 Bowers & Scott *De Bary's Phanero.* 295 The...literature...of "Pteridography and Palæontology. 1854 *Phytologist* V. 121 The author intends the 'glossary' as a general...nok as a "pteridological one. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 205/1 The British Pteridological Society. 1898 W. L. Lockyer *Pop. Hist. Bot. Lichens* 13 Many ladies have...taken a high stand as Algologists and "Pteridologists. 1866 Morris in *Trans. Bot.* 317 One of the principal genera into which the old genus *Aspidium* is broken up by modern pteridologists. 1856 *Publ. Mind* II. 62 Sept. 10 He has studied "pteridology for forty years. 1880 Moore in *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 670 Mr. James Backhouse, who, in the annals of pteridology is not unknown to fame. 1893 Kennedy *Chemist* 108 A Year Gingham...have been edited with the prevailing "Pteridomania, and are embossing and buying [sic] fronds. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 10 Our own "pteridophilism being of a less pronounced and practical kind. 1856 "Pteridophilism being, after all, in plain English, nothing but lovers of ferns. 1892 *Nature* 17 Nov. 45/2 The hygrophytic-like monsters of the "pteridophytes.

Pteridoid (*pt-*, *tɛ*ɹĭdoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. πτερίς, πτερίδ- fern + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Of the nature of or allied to the ferns, Filicoid. **b.** *sb.* A fern-like plant; a pteridophyte.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 10 His treatise on the cultivation of pteridoids...Cultivation of the pteridoid forms of life.

‖ **Pterion** (*ptɛ*ɹĭŏn). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πτερόν wing (referring to the wing of the sphenoid): one of a series of terms in *-on* (after *sphenion*, *inion*) used in craniology and craniometry.] The H-shaped suture of the wing of the sphenoid with the parietal, frontal, and temporal bones.

1858 Barclay in *Todd-Bowman's Anatomy* II. ii. 231 *Pterion*...is the region where the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones meet, in the form of an H. 1880 Flower in *Academy Zoological Treat. Mag.* 3 In the region of the pterion in the

ventle, the squamosal articulates with the frontal on the right side for a space of a mm. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 168. The anal [of pregnant bitches] is about opposite the gambit on each side.

‡ **Pteris** (ˈpterɪs, tɛˈraɪɪs). *Bot.* [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. πτέρις a fern with feathery leaves.] Name of a widely diffused genus of ferns, of which the best known is *P. aquilina*, the common Bracken.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pteris*, Fern or Brake; the Herb Osmund. 1875 BENTLEY & MASTERS *Elem. Bot.* (1877) 61 *Pteris* presents a remarkable case of the alternation of generations.

‡ **Pterna** (ˈtɜːrnə). [mod.L., a. Gr. πτέρνη heel.] + **1.** *Anat.* The heel-bone, *os calcis*. *Obs.* **2.** *Ornith.* The hind-part or sole of the foot in birds.

1684 tr. *Bonnard's Phys. Dict.*, *Pterna*, see *Calx*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pterna*, the second Bone of the Foot. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ptero- (ˈptɛrɔ), before a vowel **pter-**, combining form of Gr. πτερόν feather, wing; an element of many scientific words. **Pterobranchiate** (-brænkɪɛt) *a. Zool.* [Gr. βράγχια gills], of or pertaining to the *Pterobranchia*, an order of ptenopods in the classification of J. E. Gray, or a subsection in Lankester's classification of mollusoids; so **Pterobra'nchiomate**. ↑ one quot. **Pteroce'rdiae** *Zool.* [Gr. κερδία heart], (*a*) *adj.* denoting an ossicle in the stomach of the crayfish, which is wing-like in shape; (*b*) *sb.* the pteracardiac ossicle. **Pterocarpous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having winged seeds or fruit (Mayne). ‡ **Pterocarpus**, a genus of tropical timber trees, N. O. *Leguminosæ*. **Pterocy'mba**, a cymbate flesh-spicule of a sponge having winged or expanded points, giving an anchor-like figure; hence **Pterocy'mbate** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pterogle'ssate** *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], having a tongue finely notched or divided like a feather, as a taxon of the genus *Pteroglossus*; so **Pteroglo'ssine** *a.* **Pterogrypher** [Gr. γρύφειν write], a writer on feathers or plumage. **Pterography** [-GRAPHY], the description of feathers or plumage; hence **Pterogra'phic, Pterogra'phical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pterography. **Pterolite** *Min.* [Gr. λίθος stone]: see quot. **Pterology** [Gr. λογία, -ology], the department of entomology which deals with the wings of insects; hence **Pterolo'gical** *a.*, pertaining to pterology. ‡ **Pteropæ'des** *pl. Ornith.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παῖς, παιδ- child], birds which are fully fledged when hatched; hence **Pteropæ'dic**, of or of the nature of the Pteropædes. ‡ **Pteropa'gium**, pl. **-a** [mod.L., f. Gr. πάγιον fastened], the socket of the wing of an insect; hence **Pteropa'gial, Pteropa'gous** *adjs.* **Pterothine** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. θίς, θῖν- sand], of or pertaining to the *Pterocletes*, a division of *Alcidæ* or auks having the nostrils feathered (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pterotil'gous** *Entom.* [Gr. στίγμα spot, mark], a peculiar mark or spot on the wings of some insects, esp. Hymenoptera; the stigma; hence **Pterotil'gmal, Pterostigma'tic, Pterostigma'tical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by a pterostigma. ‡ **Pterothe'ca** *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. θήκη sheath], the wing-case of an insect in the pupa.

1883 S. H. LEONARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 438/1 A series were too much in comparing the tentacular nodi of the *Pteropodidæ* (epitypic to the '*Pteropus*' or fruit-bat mammary of Endolyna. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pterobranchiæ*, applied by Hancock to an Order ...of the ... *Pteropoda*, having the branchiæ in form of wings or fins: *Pterobranchiata*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 103 A small nodule, the '*pterocardia*', articulates with either outer angle of the cardiac. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 333 A small curved triangular sensory lamina or pterocardiac ossicle. 1886 LANKESTER *Zool.* 'Vert. subkg.' I. ii. 48 One pair of which bears chaetæ in males, '*pteromerpa*', in absentees. 1887 SHARP in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 445/2 A common form of nicthemus, the '*pteropoda*, results. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 585 Further studies of infestation of the cubital covers with certain structural peculiarities...serological, cephalogical, visceral, and 'pterographical. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names*, '*Pteroglis*...an almost hyaloneuron, found in fan-shaped or feather-shaped aggregations. 1883 *Standard Nat. Hist.* IV. 3 A few birds remain so long within the egg that the feathers are developed when the shell bursts. ...These might be called '*Pteropædes*'. 1898 KNOX & SH. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 322 '*Pterotheca* (the Wing-sheath), the space in which the organs for flight are placed. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pterotypus*, *Entomol.*, applied by Kirby to the portion of the mandibulate and metathorax to which the superior and inferior wings are attached: '*pterotypus*'. 1887 HAYES *Sympt. Nervous. St. Anser.* 3 '*Pterotrigona tricuspidata*. *Mad.* Wings with obscure black veins, '*pterotrigoni* upon shores. *Ibid.* 121 Two angulose bands, the one jugal, the other '*pterotrigonatus*. 1886 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 283 The wider variation and...the lower pterygiums without further notice separate this species from all related ones. *Ibid.* 288 Wings pale, yellow in the pterostigmatical part. 1898 KNOX & SH. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 320 The breast (*pectus*) ...from which proceed the wing-cases (*Pterotheca*) and legs (*Podotheca*).

Pteroplasmorphic (ˌptɛrɔplæzmɔˈfɪk), *a. Ornith.* [Irreg. f. mod.L. *Pteroplax* (f. Gr. πτερόν, Ptero- + πλαξ lay) + Gr. μορφή form + -IC.] Having the structure and affinities of the *Pteroplacidæ*, a family of sand-grouse typified by the genus *Pteroplax*.

1882 WILLIAMS in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 304 The nares metaboloous to resemble Pteroplacomorphic.

Pterodactyl (ˌptɛrɔˈdæktɪl). *Palæont.* Also **-yle**. [ad. mod.L. *Pterodactylus*, f. Gr. πτερόν wing + δάκτυλος finger.] A winged reptile or pterosaur of the extinct genus *Pterodactylus*.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 The pterodactyle might fly again through subterranean groves of trees-ferns. 1837 HUGHES *Earth & Man* viii. 102 The Pterodactyles, the reptile lions of the Mesozoic. 1880 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* 11. xi. iii. § 2. 613 The earliest known birds present characters of strong affinity with the Dicynodonts and Pterodactyles. *mod.* 1893 *Century Mag.* Dec. 202/2 Colossal monsters of the Pterodactyl period.

Hence **Pterodactylian** (ˌptɛrɔdæktɪlɪən) *a.*, of or belonging to the pterodactyl, or the genus *Pterodactylus*; *sb.* an animal of this genus; **Pterodacty'lic, Pterodac'tylous** *adjs.*, of the nature of a pterodactyl; **Pteroda'ctyloid** *a.*, having the form or characters of a pterodactyl.

1848 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Pterodactylous. 1884 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 2/2 The very pterodactylic-looking thing that lichens. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pterodactylian. 1893 *Food's Island Dict.*, Pterodactyloid, *sect.*

Pteroid (ˈptɛrɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. πτερόν feather, wing, or (later) πτερίς fern + -OID.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Resembling a wing.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. *Bot.* Resembling a fern; fern-like, PTERIDOID.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *sb.* A slender bone or ossified ligament in the pterichactyl extending from the carpal region towards the humerus. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Pteroma** (ˈptɛrɔmə). Pl. **-ata**. [L. *pteroma*, a, Gr. πτέρωμα the colonnade of a temple.]

1. *Arch.* The walk between the cella and the columns of the peristyle of a Greek temple; the *ambulatio*.

1848 PUGIN *Glyth. Hand.* I. 32 The walks round the exterior of the body of the temple were called *pteromata*.

2. *Ornith.* Also *pteroma*. (See quot.)

1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pteroma*, applied by Illiger to the tegumental investiture of the wings, which are generally longer than the others: a pteroma.

Pteropæ, -opid, -opina: see PTEROPUS.

Pteropod (ˈptɛrɔpɒd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pteropoda*: see next.] A mollusc of the class *Pteropoda*.

1833 KNOX *Hist. & Zool. Anim.* I. ix. 162 The Pteropods,...having no means of fixing themselves like most of the bivalves, float continually in the ocean. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191/1 With what grace the little pteropod Clionides moves along! *mod.* 1894 R. J. HARKER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 470 The pteropod ooze has only twenty-five per cent. of carbonate of lime.

‖ **Pteropoda** (ptɛˈrɒpɔdə), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., = Gr. πτεροπόδια, neuter pl. of πτερόπους wing-footed.] A class or division of Mollusca, having the metapodium or middle part of the foot expanded into a pair of lobes, like wings or flippers (the *pteropodium*), with which the animal swims.

1835 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 113 Pteropoda,...Able to swim by means of two lateral membrano-muscular fleshy expansions. 1852 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 7 The pteropoda only inhabit the sea, and swim with a pair of fins, extending outwards from the sides of the head. 1872 *Woods Nat. Hist.* 691 The Pteropoda or Wing-footed Mollusks.

Hence **Ptero'podan** *a.*, pertaining to the Pteropoda; *sb.* a pteropod.

‖ **Pteropodium** (ptɛrɔˈpɒdɪəm), *Zool.* [mod. L., f. as prec. + -IUM.] The foot, or metapodium, of a pteropod: see PTEROPOD *sb.* Hence **Ptero'podial** *a.*, of or belonging to the pteropodium.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 670/2 The pteropodial lobes of the foot. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pteropodium.

Pteropodous (ptɛˈrɒpɔdəs), *a.* [f. PTEROPOD-A + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the Pteropods; pertaining to or characteristic of a pteropod.

1 1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 1870/2 *Pterocephalus*. By this term Blainville designates Cuvier's Gasteropteres and Pteropodous Classes of Mollusca. 1857 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 310 Mr. Adams observed the pteropodous fry of Cymba membranacea ...adhering in masses to the mantle of the parent.

‖ **Pteropus** (ˈptɛrɔpəs, tɛˈrɒpəs). *Zool.* Fl. 4. Also in anglicized form **pte'rope** (-*ep*). [mod.L., ad. Gr. πτερόπους wing-footed.] A genus of tropical and sub-tropical bats having membranous wings, known as flying foxes or fruit-bats; an animal of this genus. Hence **Pte'ropid, Pte'ropine** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characteristics of the *Pteropids* or flying-fox family.

1839 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 111. 149 Mr. Bennett called the attention of the Meeting to a Pteropine Bat...recently...received from the neighbourhood of the river Gambia....In one of the two other species of *Pteropi* previously obtained,...the same backward position of the wings exists. 1887 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 411/1 A new genus of pteropine bats. 1890 *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 158/1 Not unlike a Pteropus or flying fox. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pteropi.

Pterosaur (ˈptɛrɔsɔː). *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *Pterosaurus*, f. Ptero- + Gr. σαῦρος (= σαύρα) lizard.] A member of the *Pterosauria*, an extinct order of Mesozoic saurian reptiles, having the fifth digit of each fore-foot prolonged to a great length for the purpose of supporting a membrane for flight.

1882 DUNN *Man. Geol.* 228 Pterosaurs, or Flying Saurians. 1882 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* vi. iii. § 2. 510 According to a recent enumeration made by Mr. Cope ...there were known 18 species of dolosaurs, 9 pterosaurs, 19 crocodilians.

Hence **Pterosau'rian**, *adj.* of the nature of a pterosaur; of or belonging to the order *Pterosauria*; *sb.* a pterosaur.

1882 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* vi. iii. § 2. 708 The pterosaurians or flying reptiles...were likewise provided to Mesozoic times. 1888 *Nature* 19 Apr. 594/1 The Pterosaurian skull...resembles more the Lacertilian than any other type of Reptile skull.

Pterotic (ptɛˈrɒtɪk), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. πτερόν wing, + -OTIC: in *parietic*, *pro-otic*, etc.] Applied to a wing-like expansion of the petrosal bone or petrotic capsule, occurring in some vertebrates. b. as *sb.* The pterotic bone or expansion.

1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mammalia* x. 230 A lamelliform expansion of the upper edge of the petrotic (*pterotic*, Parker) forms part of the lateral wall of the cranium. 1872 HUXLEY *Elem. Anat.* 106 In Fishes, it appears as a bone projecting at the postero-external angle of the roof of the skull. It is called the pterotic. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pterotic, *a.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πτεροτός winged + -IC.] Winged.

1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* II. vi. 84 A fusion of several elements, partaking rather of the pterotic character.

‡ **Pterygium** (ptɛˈrɪdʒɪəm). [L., a. Gr. πτερύγιον little wing, fin, dim. of πτέρυξ wing.]

1. *Anat.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonnard's Phys. Dict.*, *Pterygium*, is the Wing or round Rising of the Nose or Ear, or the Process of the Nose (*Mamillaris* which is like a Wing. ...Also the Nymphæ of a Woman-sweet Parts.

2. *Path.* **a.** A diseased condition of the conjunctiva of the eye: see QUOTS.

1855 *Physical Dict.*, *Pterygium*, or how in the eyes called nigella. 1874 H. WARREN *Dis. Eye* 144 Pterygium generally grows as a flat triangularly-shaped tumour on the ocular conjunctiva, at the outer corner of the eye. 1884 G. TURNER *Tumours* 61, 132 Concerned with diseases of the eye, pterygium is common.

b. A growth of the epidermis over the nails.

1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives of Surg.* X. No. 38. 147 The nail-fold over the lunula is prolonged forwards, over the bed, as a fan shaped, fleshy pterygium.

3. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 361 *Pterygium*,...in some wings this is a small string like appendage, fixed at the base of the wing in some Lepidoptera.

4. *Bot.* Term applied to petals and other appendages when shaped like wings.

1858 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pterygo- (ptɛˈrɪgɔ), before a vowel **pterygo-**, combining form of Gr. πτέρυξ, πτερυγ- wing, fin.

1. In general sense of 'wing', 'fin', or 'wing-like appendage'.

Pterygobla'st *Entom.* [Gr. βλαστός germ], a germinal fin-ray. **Pterygobra'nchiate** (-brænkɪɛt) *a., Zool.* [see BRANCHIATE], of a group of lepodora crustaceans: having feathery gills. ‡ **Pterygoce'dium** *Ichth.* [Gr. κοιλία belly], one of the claspers of a shark, etc. **Pterygospermous** *a., Bot.*, having winged seeds (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‡ **Pterygo'steum** *Entom.* [Gr. ὀστέον bone], one of the nervures or veins of an insect's wing. **Pterygostome** [Gr. στόμα mouth], the space between the anterior edges of the carapace in crabs and other crustacea; hence **Pterygosto'mial, Pterygosto'mian** *adjs.*

1884 J. A. RYDER in *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Fish* (1886) 985 The nerve, '*Pterygobasian* other to the pterygobasis, begins from which the embryonic fin-rays are developed. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Textbk. Zool.* II. 135 In all recent Elasmobranchs the main bar, connected with the pelvic fins, a pair of grooved appendages—the claspers, or '*pterygopodia*'—which subserve copulation. 1892 DUNN *Coral.* 1. 36 The '*pterygostome* has a smooth channel parallel to the sides of the buccal area. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 331 The edges of the carapace pass completely in front of the bases of the limbs, and then turn suddenly forwards, parallel with one another and with the axis of the body, as the '*pterygostomial plates of Milne-Edwards*. 1892 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 380/1 'Pterygostomian portions of the carapace. 1893 FRANCIS *Crustacea* v. 52 On the outer side [are] the pterygostomian regions, 'the wings of the mouth.'

2. Used as combining form of PTERYGOID, denoting attachment or relation to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

Pterygo-malar (-mæˈlɑː) *a.*, belonging to or connected with the pterygoid process of the sphenoid and the malar bone. **Pterygo-maxillary** *a.* [L. *maxilla* jaw], belonging to or connected with the pterygoid processes and the superior maxillary bone. **Pterygo-palatal, -palatine** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the pterygoid and the palatine bones. **Pterygo-pharyngeal** (-fărɪnˈdʒɪəl), **-pharyngean** *adjs.*, connected with the pterygoid process and the pharynx. **Pterygo-quadrate** (-kwɒˈdreɪt)

a., pertaining to or combining the pterygoid and quadrate bones. **Pterygo-aphe'noid** *a.*, belonging to the pterygoid and the sphenoid bones; sphenopterygoid. **Pterygo-api'cous** *a.*, pertaining to the pterygoid process and the spine of the sphenoid. **Pterygo-ate'ptine** *a.* [Gr. *ἀπτηνός* wingless]: see -OPTIC. **Pterygo-basi'sphenoid** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pterygoid and the basisphenoid of the skull. **Pterygo-cana'lian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pterygoid canal of the skull. **Pterygo-ma'xillary** *a.*, pertaining to the pterygoid and the maxillary (bones); esp. applied to the pterygo-maxillary ligament. **Pterygo-pala'tine** *a.*, pertaining to the pterygoid and the palatine (bones); esp. applied to the pterygo-palatine canal, the canal which runs between the pterygoid process of the sphenoid and the palate bone. **Pterygo-pha'ryngeal** *a.*, pertaining to the pterygoid and the pharynx; esp. applied to the pterygo-pharyngeal muscle, a muscle which arises from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and inserts into the pharynx. **Pterygo-spi'nous** *a.*, pertaining to the pterygoid process and the spine of the sphenoid. **Pterygo-ste'ptine** *a.* [Gr. *στερητικός* privative]: see -OPTIC. **Pterygo-tarsi'tarsal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pterygoid and the tarsometatarsal bones. **Pterygo-temporo-sphe'noid** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pterygoid, temporal, and sphenoid bones. **Pterygo-tra'chean** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pterygoid and the trachea of the skull.

1839 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. XVII. 1056/1 On the inferior surface the palatonasal, the pterygo-sphenoid and the "pterygo-scalar vacuities. **1840** G. V. BROWN *Anat.* 68 The countenance is attached behind the "pterygo-maxillary ligament. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 89 The pterygo-maxillary (fissure) runs up between the posterior border of the maxilla and the adjacent pterygoid process. **1831** R. KNOX *Cheselden's Anat.* 37 The "Pterygo-palatine canal, …gives passage to vessels, and is completed by a process …from one of the palate bones. **1848** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "*Pterygo-pharyngeus.* **1886** *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 300 The "pterygo-quadrate cartilage…varies considerably in depth at different points. **[1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. "*Pterygoquadrilateral muscle (Cowper)*, is a Muscle which moves the Uvula]. **1848** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pterygoquadrilateralis*, of or belonging to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and quadrilateral cartilage. **1886** *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 200 A well-marked "pterygo-trabecular vacuity.

Pterygode (te·rigōud), *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *pterygoda* pl., f. Gr. *πτερυγώδης*: see next.] Each of two processes of bone diverging (on each side) from the junction of the body and great wing of the sphenoid bone.

The *external pterygoid process* is a process or extension of the sphenoid, or great wing of the sphenoid, having no independent centre of ossification, and is in consequence a distinct part. The *internal pterygoid process* is to origin a distinct bone, the pterygoid bone or bones, which in lower vertebrates remains distinct and freely articulated, but in mammalia is ankylosed with the sphenoid, and covered with the palatal bone. (In fishes there are several distinct pterygoid bones). The external and internal pterygoid processes are termed are also called the *pterygoid plates*.

1702 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* 304, II 12 *Sphenoi Maxill.* are Muscles arising from the Pterygoide Bone, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw. **1710** MORGAN *Anat.* 128, § 114 It goes above the lower Wing of the pterygoid Process. **1828** BAILLIE *Muscular Motion* 304 The pterygoid processes of the sphenoides. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 161/1 The auditory bone…and the pterygoid apophyses are fixed to the skull as in the tortoise. **1881** MIVART *Cat* II. 21 Two complete bony plates…each of these is called a pterygoid plate.

b. Connected with the pterygoid processes.

Pterygoid bone, the bone situated between the external and internal pterygoid plates. *Pterygoid muscles* external and internal), the muscles of mastication which arise from the respective pterygoid processes, and are inserted into the lower jaw-bone, conducive to forward and backward and lateral movements. *Pterygoid ridge*, the ridge connecting the outer surface of the sphenoid which gives attachment to the external pterygoid muscle. *Pterygoid tubercle*, the small projection on the lower jaw for attachment of the internal pterygoid muscle.

1746 S. JAMES *Introd. Mayflet's Health's Improv.* 4 The external Pterygoide Muscles, and some Fibres of the Masseter, draw the Inferior Jaw forwards. **1869** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XI. 183 A single pterygoid tooth was found in the mastic. **1872** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41 Standing on the orbit behind, and lying up the wide space (gap) from on the side of the skull. **1881** BELLAMY *Cat* 72 The very small space included between this last and the lacerate foramen, is called the pterygoid fossa.

2. *Pterygoid chest*, a form of the thorax in which the shoulder-blades stick out on each side.

1870 E. GEO. *Anatomy & Physiology* 1. 6, 20 It is instructive to compare the setting of the shoulders and the prominence of the shoulder-blades with the opposite conditions in the opposite form of chest, the pterygoid. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 100 The first [abnormal form of chest] named after or pterygoid by Galen and Aretæus and in our own day by Dr. Gee.

B. *sb.* **1.** The pterygoid bone. **b.** Each of the pterygoid muscles.

[1683 tr. *Bidloo's Phys. Dict.* 2nd. ed. *Pterygoides*, the Processes and Muscles of the Wedge-like Bone.] **1831** R. KNOX *Cheselden's Anat.* 139 In the substance of a muscle, as in the masseter and pterygoid. **1834** OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Todd's Cyc. Sc. & Lit. Org. Nat.* 179 The palatine and pterygoids forming the roof of the mouth. **1875** HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 774/2 Each pterygoid is a triradiate bone.

So **Pterygoi'dal** *a.*; **Pterygoi'dean** *a.* (*sb.*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., *Pterigoidæi Musculi*, The Twelve of this genus come the Pterygoidal Process. **1854** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 362/2 The descending part of the parietal and pterygoidean bones. *Ibid.* 363/1 The jugal proceeds from the posterior angle of the orbit …touching a little behind and below the pterygoidean. **1857** MAYNE, *Pterygoideus internus* M. § 2. 199 Sometimes without pterygoidal notch.

‡ Pterygota (pterigōu·tă), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πτερυγωτός* winged.] A primary division of Insects, containing all the winged kinds. Hence **Pterygote** *a.*, furnished with wings, winged; belonging to the *Pterygota*.

1858 NEILL in *Cyclopædia of Comp. Anat.* 245 This indifferent condition of the organization is developed among two distinct lines in the Pterygota. **1858** PATRICK *Talents. Explained*, 63 In the subject of pterygote insects, an intermediary segment has not been yet detected.

‡ Pteryla (te·rilă). *Ornith.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L. (Nitzsch 1833), f. Gr. *πτερόν* feather + *ὕλη* wood.] A definite clump, patch, or area of feathers, one of a number on the skin of a bird, separated by *apteria* or featherless spaces.

Of such patches or areas Nitzsch in his System of Pterylography (Eadie 1840, Eng. ed. by Dallas 1867) recognised eight, viz. the spinal, cervical, ischiac, wing-, tail-, shoulder-, femoral, and crural tracts, to which Prof. Newton adds the head-tract, and tract of the oil-gland. The distribution of these varies greatly in different orders and groups of birds.

1867 tr. *Nitzsch's Pterylography* (Ray Soc.) 3 The feathered regions of the bodies of birds, to which I give the name of feathertracts (*pterylæ*, *Federfluren*). **1892** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 744 Feathers…are generally restricted to well-defined patches or tracts, which are distinguished from Nitzsch…the term of *pteryla*…or 'feather-forests', in opposition to the *apteria*, or featherless spaces, which intervene.

Pterylography (te·rilŏgrăfi). *Ornith.* [f. PTERYLA + -GRAPHY.] The scientific description of, or a treatise on, the pterylosis of birds.

1867 (title) Nitzsch's Pterylography, translated from the German. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* introd. 29 The classification by "pterylography"…of pterylography.

Hence **Pte·rylogra·phic**, **-phal** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pterylography; descriptive of pteryla; **Pte·rylogra·phically** *adv.*, in respect of pterylography.

So **Pte·rylo·logist** *n.* [as if f. **pterylology*], of or pertaining to pterylosis.

1867 tr. *Nitzsch's Pterylography* (Ray Soc.) 43 The most important pterylographic characters of these [Diurnal Raptores]. Birds] speak in the presence of an aftershaft on the contour-feathers. *Ibid.* 63 This group, although intimately related to the preceding in external, nevertheless, much more variable pterylographically. **1898** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (second) 62 He [Dr. Cones] also seems to have been aware of some pterylological differences exhibited in Birds.

Pterylosis (te·rilōsis). *Ornith.* [f. PTERYLA: see -OSIS.] The arrangement or disposition of the pteryla, or of the feathers, of birds.

1872 *Encyc. Britt.* IX. 790 Of the pterylosis it may be observed, after Nitzsch, that the general character is perhaps undisputable. **1889** *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 171 The pterylosis of the Cuckoos is not widely different from that of Cuculus.

‡ Ptilinum (ptĭlai·năm). *Entom.* [mod.L., arbitrarily f. Gr. *πτίλον* down, a plumelet.] A peculiar structure in some dipterous insects: see quot.

1893 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 220 About one-half of the Diptera possess a peculiar structure [in the form of a hood-like sac] called 'ptilinum'. In the fly emerging from the pupa this appears as a bladder-like expansion of the front of the head; being susceptible of great distention, it is useful in rupturing the hard shell in which the creature is then enclosed. In the Muscidæ the ptilinum is sometimes partially introverted and can be found only by dissection.

Ptilo- (te·lo, tĭlŏ), before a vowel **ptil-**, combining form of Gr. *πτίλον* a soft feather, a plumelet.

Ptilocercus (-ō·sĭkŭs) *Zool.* [Gr. *κέρκος* tail], an elephant shrew of the genus *Ptilocercus*, having a long tail with distichous hairs towards the end; the pen-tailed shrew. **Ptilogo·nesis**, the genesis or growth of feathers (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Ptilolite** *Min.* [see -LITE], "hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and potassium, found in delicate tufts made up of short capillary crystals" (Chester). **Ptilopædic** (-pī·dĭk) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *παῖς*, *παιδ-* child + -IC], of birds: hatched with a complete covering of down.

1893 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, "Ptilosarque. **1886** *Amer. Jrnal. Sc. Ser.* 3, XXXII. 318 "Ptilosis, derived from *πτίλον*, down, in reference to the light, downy nature of its aggregates. **1882** *Mon. Mag.* VII. 115 Ptilosis is gradually encompassed by strong sarkosis. **1884** *Cassin's Key E. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 18 Precocial or ptilopædic birds are also "psilopædic, and all psilopædic birds altricial, but…many altricial, as hawks and owls, [are] also ptilopædic. **1885** *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 196/2 The owls and cranes, the typical members of which are precocial and ptilopædic.

‡ Ptilosis (-lō·sis), *Path. Obs.* [a. Gr. *πτίλωσις* disease of the eyelids, f. *πτίλωσ* acre-eyed: see -OSIS.] A disease of the eyelids, attended with inflammation and loss of the eye-lashes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1884 tr. *Hirschberg's Phys. Dict.*, *Ptilosis*, when the lashes of the eyelids being grown thick, the lashes of the Eyebrows fall off. **1799** HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Ptilosis*.

Ptilo·sis -, *Ornith. rare.* [f. Gr. *πτίλωσις* soft feather, down + -OSIS.] Plumage; also, the arrangement of the feathers, = PTERYLOSIS.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptilosis*, term applied by Illiger to the assemblage of feathers or to the plumage of birds. **1870** COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 3 All a bird's feathers, of whatever kind and structure, taken together, constitute its *ptilosis* or Plumage.

Ptisan (tizăn, tizŏn). *sb.* Forms: **a.** 3 thisane, thisanne, tysane, 5–6 tysan, 6 -ane(e, 6–8 tisan, 6–9 tisane, 8 tisanne. **β.** 6 ptysan, ptisant, 7 ptisand, -anne, ptisean, 8 ptisen, 8–9 ptisane, 9 ptisanne, 8–9 ptisane, 6– ptisan. [a. F. *tisane* (14th c. *tisanne*, 16th c. *ptisane*) = Pr. *tizana*, *ptizana*, Sp. and It. *tisana*, ad. L. *ptisana* (also in med.L. *tisana*), a. Gr. *πτισάνη* peeled or pearl barley, also a drink made from this, f. *πτίσσειν* to peel, to winnow, to crush or bray as in a mortar.]

1. A palatable decoction of nourishing and slightly medicinal quality; originally a drink made of barley, barley-water (simple or with admixture of other ingredients); now often applied more widely.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxv. (Bodl. MS.) Of barlich leched and loude is wonne to a medicinable drinke ynnede þat phisicians clepen Thisan. **c 1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 In 30 or 40 dayes he may drinke tisanne [v. r. tysane]. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 494/1 Tysane, drynke, *ptisana*. **1567** TURNER, *Aphrodisi.* sig. Aa 5 b. They will refuse the Tysanne barle. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslæus* (1884) 19 A Syrie of the tyran the Earle had drunke of. **1709** MRS. MASHAM *Court Mem.* I. 236 He could not continue himself to Wine and Water, or Tisanne. **1834** BLACKIE *Scotland.* 129 Food of Highlanders advises that the patient quaff a light tisane.

β. 1522 ELYOT *Castel. Helthe* II. xiii. (1541) 34 b. Ptysane is none other than pure barley, boiled to a mucke, and sodden in water. **1544** PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) D j b, Drynke a ptisane made of barley, hyppocras, greece, and the iuice of kine. **1580** BULLEYN *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* 61 b, And of cleane Barly and pure Water, is made that excellent Water called Ptisana. **1620** *Venetian Med.* 9, 259 In the stead of wine, was grant vse Ptisand. **1633** J. BOOLE tr. *Exp. Chirurg.* viii. 30 Let his drinke be ptisane. **1660** J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 13 The breath I had by the drinking of Ptisanne. **1699** GARTH *Dispens.* III. (1706) 58 Those happy sons those Golden Days of old When deep in Burgundy, Ptisane were sold. **1778** T. PENNANT *Jrn.* (1776) I. 302 He had drank about a pint of the ptisen. **1858** *Lancet* 15. **1883** BLAKIE *Anal. Nat.* III. 94 The old woman found not 2/- 3d. this with potatoes and dirt-drinks.

†2. Peeled or husked barley. *Obs. rare.*

1598 TOURNE *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxv. (Bodl. MS.), Tisane…is barlich ymaged in a mortar & barre deuid & schelid.] **1600** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 59 Volums it be taken with Ptisane, or hulled Barly alone. **1658** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptisana*, barley pounded and made into barley cakes; also a drink made of barley-cream: sometimes boiled in water and sweetened: a gruel, thanne, more correctly, perhaps, *ptisan*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ptisan-broth*, *-caudle*.

1599 HANMER *Mirr. Physick* 108 *Mixture against* Ptisane broth. **1823** *Pierce Clitheroe* (1826) I. 82 Nature-tolerant beer, to only for ptisan readers.

Hence **Pti·sane** *v.* DIAL., to feed with ptisan; **Ptisa·nery** [Fr. *tisanerie*], the making of ptisan; the place in a hospital where ptisan is made.

1844 TUPPER *Proverbs* 126, I am obliged to coddle her, and feed her, and ptisane her, like a sick baby. **1849** LE FANU *Life Fren. Phys.* I. 161 He would not allow that anything French could be innocent, not even his ptisanery.

† Ptish (pĭsh), *int.* and *sb.* *Obs.* = PISH!

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 56 Snarling pishes, Bumbombing, shaking of their heads, and diuerse vaine distasteful exclamations.

Ptisio, -tok·o, -tke, -kus, obs. ff. PTYSMUS.

Ptochocracy (te·, tŏkŏ·krăsi). [f. Gr. *πτωχός* poor, a beggar + -CRACY.] Government by beggars, the rule of paupers; a governing body consisting of the poor; *humly*, the poor as a class.

1776 BURKE *Pol. Disquisitions* I. 11 iv. 30 The British government …is neither absolute monarchy nor limited monarchy, nor aristocracy, nor democracy…but may be called a ptochocracy (the reader will pardon a new word) or government of beggars. **1832** *Examiner* 194/2 Considerately the King has a Premier. List for Charity or the Ptochocracy. **1878** GLADSTONE *Gleanes.* (1879) I. 162 To make its argument good, it should have shown the humbleness of a ptochocracy.

Ptochogeny (te·, tŏkŏ·jĭni). [f. as prec. + -GENY: begetting, generation.] The begetting or production of beggars.

1850 PROC. Statist. *Lett. to Archbp. Stapleton* 18, 8 of The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a ptochogeny—a generation of beggars. The purpose…to create a dependent living of 150 per annum each. **1852** H. L. MANSEL *Lett. to Oxford Univ. Commission Bvd.* 2, 20 It is…desirable that the dark as well as the bright side of statistical geography should be fully considered.

Ptocho·logy. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The scientific study of pauperism, unemployment, etc.

1892 W. TUCKWELL in *Reasons of Character* 13 Dec. 771 The parson…is, by virtue of his office, an adept in what Dean Mansel used to call ptochology, the science which estimates and classifies pauperage, mendicancy, worthlessness.

Ptolemæan (tŏlĭmī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 -mæo-. [f. L. *Ptolemæ-us* (see next) + -AN.] = PTOLEMAIC *a.* 1 and *sb.*

1842 BOYLE *Lect. to Mariners* 2 Apr., Who, 1734 I. Life 13 The dissenting admirers of the Ptolemæan, the Tychonian, the Copernican. **1861** MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* I. 17 Although the Ptolemæan system was a wrong one, yet even from its accurate point of view, facts were discovered corroborating the true movements of the heavenly bodies.

Ptolemai·an, *a.* [f. as next + -AN.] = next, A. 2. **1905** *Blackw. Mag.* May 699/1 [See] description of the Ptolemaian epoch.

Ptolemaic (tŏlĭmē·ĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *Πτολεμαϊκ-ός* (L. *Ptolemæus*) Ptolemy + -IC.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ptolemy, a celebrated astronomer who lived at Alexandria in the second century A. D.

Ptolemaic system or *theory*: the astronomical system or theory discovered by Ptolemy in his *Megiste-sē* (revolts of Almagest), in which the relative motions of the sun, moon, and planets were explained to take place around

the earth, which was supposed to be stationary; it was, with modifications, the accepted theory till the time of Copernicus and Kepler.

1879 Brooke *Astronl. Theol.* v. v. 229 After the Ptolemaick number and order of the planets had past unquestioned for very many ages. 1710 *Astronom. Object. No.* 332 p. 3 The chief Points in the Ptolemaic and Copernican Hypothesis are described with great Conciseness and Perspicuity. 1788 *Gentleman Remarks St. Gilgo* VII. ix. 42 The fountain of the Sphere...embraced the exposition of Ptolemaic astronomy.

2. Of or pertaining to the Ptolemies, the Macedonian Greek rulers of ancient Egypt from the death of Alexander the Great to Cleopatra.

1772 Hoares tr. *Pilat. Trans.* LXI. 484 The Ptolemaic gold coins in the Pembroke collection. 1879 Benedict *Egypt. Greece.* 63 Those of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. 1902 E. C. Love *Encyclopædia* (Proc. Eng. Acad.) 2 The Mile is a Ptolemaic unit, with traits of the Persian type.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the Ptolemaic theory (see A. 2); a Ptolemaist.

1659 Hobbes *Eng. ref. of* 1st *Copernicus or Ptolemaick, who supports each his different System of Astronomy.* 1908 *Midland Weekly Rep.* 304 There are left a few Ptolemaics who believe that the earth is the centre of the heavenly host.

Hence (all in reference to A. 1.) **Ptolemaˈical** *a.* = A. 1; **Ptolemaˈis** *sb.*, resembling the arrangement of spheres, etc. in the Ptolemaic theory; **Ptolemaˈism**, the Ptolemaic principle; **Ptolemaˈist**, one who holds the Ptolemaic theory.

1683 H. More *Antid. Ath.* a. ii. (1712) 40 The same Argument urged from the 'Ptolemaical Hypothesis. 1822 G. Barker *Pyramids, Hist. C. ichnusa.* To involve the Study Within his Sphere; a Structure "Ptolemaick. 1874 *Masonic Mirror* (1877) I. 48 The "Ptolemaism of Milton's astronomical scheme. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 169 Until the Copernicans have convinced the "Ptolemaists.

Ptomaine (tōˈmēin), *sb.* [f. Ptoma-(πτῶμα) + -ine.] The etymologically correct form would be *ptomatic*: cf. next.] Of or pertaining to ptomaine.

1904 *Daily News* 18 June 5 Some time ago he was seriously ill through ptomaic poisoning.

Ptomaine (tōˈmēin, -mĭn), *Chem.* [ad. It. *ptomaina*, bloodcurdly formed by Professor Selmi of Bologna, f. Gr. πτῶμα fallen body, corpse: see -INE 5. As the Gr. containing stem is πτωματ-, the correct form of the word is *ptomatine*.

Prof. Selmi's first paper in *Annali di Chimica* (1878) I. xlii. 183, announced the body as 'la *putrescina* o prima sostanza del cadavere'; but this was partly corrected in his work of 1878 to *ptomaina*; it is to be regretted that the full correction to *ptomatine* was not made at the inception into English, which would also have prevented the rise of the illiterate pronunciation (tōmēˈin) like *clematis*.]

The generic name of certain alkaloid bodies found in putrefying animal and vegetable matter, some of which are very poisonous.

1880 *Pharm. Jrnl. Pharmacy* 40 The identification of these alkaloidal substances, or *ptomaines*, is of great interest to toxicologists. 1881 *Pharmaceutical Jrnl.* 28 May 1896/1 The discovery of Professor Selmi as to the formation of poisonous alkaloids, which he calls ptomaines, in the human body after death. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 524/3 These 'cadaveric' alkaloids, or 'ptomaines' as they have also been called. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 752 The chemical ferments produced in the system, the albumoses or ptomaines which may exercise no disastrous an influence.

b. attrib., as *ptomaine absorption, poisoning.*

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 3/3 All the medical witnesses agreed that death was due to ptomaine poisoning. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 225 Ptomaine erythemas, due to shell-fish, etc., may present considerable resemblance to small-pox initial rashes.

Hence **Ptomained** *pple. a.*, infected with ptomaine; **Ptomaˈnic** *a.*, of or pertaining to ptomaine or the ptomaines (*Spec. Soc. Lex.* 1898).

1898 G. W. Stevenson *With Kitchener to Khartoum* xi. 92 We went to a Greek café and lunched on ptomained sardines.

So **Ptomato-a-treptine, ptomatreptine,** *Chem.* [f. Gr. πτωματ- + Atreptine], a ptomaine which resembles atropine in its physical action.

1892 *Lond. Soc. Lex., Ptomatreptine.* 1897 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* v. 206 Mention should be made also of ptomato-atropine, a liquid compound which has been discovered in the latter by E. Poehl (1897).

† Ptosis (tōˈsĭs). [n. Gr. πτῶσις falling, fall.] A falling, prolapsus: a. *spec.* Drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis of the elevator muscle.

1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1763) I. 390 Of Relaxation and Tumor of the Eye-lids, termed Phalangosis and Ptosis. 1880-96 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 3) 310 Wounds of the lower part of the forehead or eyebrow, not sometimes followed by the disorder named *ptosis*, in which the upper eyelid hangs down. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 161 Ptosis of the right upper eyelid appeared.

b. Prolapsus of any of the viscera. *rare.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 370 To discuss ptosis of the abdominal organs. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 1361 *Lancet. Med. Lit.* 34 The relative frequency and importance of ptosis of the various organs.

Hence **Ptotic** (tŏtˈĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with ptosis.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ptyalagogue (tĭˈælăgŏg). *Med.* [f. Gr. πτυαλ-ον saliva, (f. πτύ-ειν to spit) + ἀγωγός leading, eliciting.] (*Now quots.*)

[1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ptyalagoga*, a word used by physicians to express such medicines as promote a copious discharge of the saliva.] 1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptyalagogue*; applied to medicines which promote or increase the flow of saliva. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ptyalagogue*, the same as Sialagogue.

Hence **Ptyalagogic** (-gŏˈjĭk) *a.*, of the nature of a ptyalagogue. 1892 in *Cent. Dict.* (misqu. -gogal).

Ptyalin (tĭˈælĭn). *Physiol. Chem.* [f. Gr. πτυαλ-ον spittle, saliva + -IN 5.] An amylolytic ferment in saliva, discovered by Leuchs, 1831.

1843 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 73 Pyrolic acid may be regarded as water-ferments of saliva and gum. 1870 Rutherford *Physiol. Exp.* 142 The saliva...contains a small quantity of animal matter, called Ptyalin. 1907 A. Ransome *Pract. Hygiene* 288 The ptyalin (the active ferment in the saliva) of which the function is to convert insoluble starch into soluble sugar.

Ptyalism (tĭˈælĭz'm). [ad. Gr. πτυαλισμός expectoration, f. πτυαλίζειν to expectorate, f. πτύαλον: see prec.] Excessive secretion or flow of saliva; salivation.

[1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med.* Wks. Vocab., *Ptyalismus*, ptyalism, or a great flux of spitting.] 1683 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compbt.* v. 362 Mercury...is a cause of the copious secretion of the Saliva, which is the cause of a Ptyalism. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 57 Harnessed by an almost incessant ptyalism. 1878 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 200 Bismuth was of mercury, short of ptyalism.

So **Ptyalize** *v.* (trans.), to induce ptyalism in, to salivate. **Ptyaloze** *Chem.*, the sugar formed by the action of ptyalin on starch (*S. S. Lex.* 1895).

1879 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 390 It is not necessary to ptyalize the patient severely.

† Ptychode. *Bot. Obs.* [f. Gr. πτυχώδης in folds or layers, f. πτυχή a fold: see -ode, -form.] Hartig's name for a supposed membrane lining certain vegetable cells; in reality the contracted protoplasmic layer in contact with the cell-wall.

1849 *Rep. Soc. Bot. & Pat. Bot.* 122 He was led to these researches by Hartig's investigations upon the structure of cells, and his assumption of their possessing a more internal membrane which from their position, and which he consequently called a Ptychode.

Ptychodont (tĭˈkŏdŏnt). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. πτυχή fold + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] Having the crowns of the molar teeth folded, as in the fossil genus *Ptychodus*.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ptysmagogue (tĭzˈmăgŏg). *Med. rare.* [f. Gr. πτύσ-μα spittle, expectoration.] = Ptyalagogue, 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Ptysmagogues*, a medicine which discharges spittle, whether it procures quite to a salivation or not. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Ptyxis (tĭˈksĭs). *Bot.* [n. Gr. πτύξις folding.] (See quot.)

1882 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 108 (*Ι*) *valvate*, *Ptyxis*...in passing into one or a general term for the folding, etc., of single parts. *Ibid.* 111 The *Ptyxis* (or folding) of an individual leaf...should be distinguished from the arrangement in the bud of the leaves of a circle or spiral as respect to each other.

Pu, pu', Sc. forms of Pull.

† Puˈant, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *puant*, pres. pple. of *puer* formerly *puir*:—pop. L. *putire* for L. *putēre* to stink.] Stinking. Hence † **Puˈantly** *adv.*

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* 61, 143 Your breths yt yu so fyll, And so pnaintely dothe smelle. 1620 T. Williamson tr. *Gouldon's Mat. Physicall* 162 The bodies of the Insects...are more passe and stinking then the bodies of great beasts.

Puarpure, variant of Purpure *Obs.*

Pub (pŭb), *sb. low colloq.* [Shortened from Public *sb.* 4.] A public house, an inn.

1864 E. G. Clayton *Cruel Doctrine* II. 233 The wealthy proprietor of a large 'pub'. 1890 F. W. Edmonds *City Liverpool Formerly* 70 A barmaid from a Waterloo Road pub.

Hence **Pub** *v. intr.* (with it), to frequent 'pubs', 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/1 We doubted that we would...bowl it, and (as it, and pub it...when it was over.

Puˈbble, *a.* Now only *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Effris *pumpel*, LG. *pimpel* a fat lively person.] Fat, well filled, plump.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* II. F 3 b, If they bathe be drunk, The Pumpkin, and the pubble fish, the Pyrodes taketh heed. 1567 — *Epist.* x. iv. (1748) Then shall Syrtis see fat, and well fed, or pubble as may be. 1892 *East Sussex Mid. Gleanings* 25 If the wheats be a pubble, grounds and well-skinned corns. 1892 *East N.C. Words* 98 *Pubble*, fat, full: usually spoken of corn, fruit and the like. 1895 Robinson *Whitby Glossa.* s. v., 'An pubble as a partridge'; broad-bottomed, stout.

† Puber (pūˈbər). *Obs.* [a. L. *pūber*, also *pubes*, -er-ere adj., that has attained puberty, as sb. a youth, f. *pubis* Pubes.] A youth; one who is between the age of puberty and maturity.

a 1513 Dunbar *Poems* i. 1742 My bak inclynit rudnere, Bot hes a wynd of lave. 1593 *Records of Elgin* (Marr Spalld. Cl. 1903) I. 82 Thomas Young, puber.

Puberal (pūˈbĕrăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *pūberāl-is* (Glosses. Cyrill. in Quicherat), adj. f. *pūber*: see prec. and -al.] Of or at the age of puberty.

1898-9 tr. *W. Hanover Managh.* (1902) I. App. 511 They are found in all puberal crises. 1898 tr. von Zeissler's *Cycl. Med.* V. 483 The period of pubertal development.

Puˈberate, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pūber* (see above) + -ATE 2.] = prec.

1880 Mitchell tr. *Plutarch* viii. 8 7 Both males and females, and whether pubescent or impubescent, may be adopted.

Puˈbertal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. next + -al.] Of or pertaining to puberty.

1897 *Allbutt's Manchy Syst. Med.* 113 Until the beginning of the pubertal changes, growth is relatively very slow.

Puberty (pūˈbərti). [ME. *puberte* = F. *puberté* (1474 in Hatz.-Darm.), adl. L. *pūbertāt-, -tās*: the age of maturity, the signs of puberty, f. *pūber* or *pūbis*: see Pubes.]

1. The state or condition of having become functionally capable of procreating offspring, which is characterized by various symptoms in each sex, as by the appearance of hair on the pubes, and on the face in the male.

In England the legal age of puberty is fourteen in boys and twelve in girls, but the actual time of development varies in different climates and environments and with different individuals.

1382 Wyclif *Mat.* ii. 13 Rivelyn thee and the wijf of thi puberte [other text, the tyme of maryage]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. v. (Bodl. MS.) Ri þei come to þe age of puberte. 1540 (*Compl. Scot.* iv. 29 Ane yong illaute preyis he ane tendir pegil, ande wardit anis in the age of puberte. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 144 Though he knew old age he was never acquainted with puberty, youth, or infancy. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 68 When they arrive near the age of puberty. a 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 351 In towns, women reach puberty sooner than they do in the country.

b. *attrib.* Connected with the attainment of the age of puberty.

1908 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 444/1 Puberty rites, which are found in full vigour notably in Australia. *Ibid.* 444/2 Dr. Webster enumerates those societies to arise on the basis of the puberty institutions.

2. *transf.* Of plants: The state or stage of bearing flowers or fruit. 1902.

1847 Stockhardt *Planter's G.* (1856) 424 All Trees have, I think, after they arrive at the age of puberty...more slender shoots at the extremities of the branches. 1852 *Prompt. Conf.* IX. 1134/1 We've guessed the fell flow of the sap ...and thus advanced the age of puberty and bring on a fruit-bearing state.

Puberulent (pūbĕˈrūlĕnt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pūber* in the sense 'downy' + -ULENT, after *pulverulent*, etc.] Covered with down; pubescent. So **Puberulous** *a.*

a 1884 Gray cited in Watson for 'Puberulent. 1881 Bicker in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 256 A shrub...with puberulous, white...branchlets. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 230 Cuscuteæ ...pedicellate, puberulous, scarcely "pubescent. 1888 in *Encyc. Brit. Index* V. 811 Leaves...puberulous or hoary beneath.

† Pubes (pūˈbēz). [L. *pūbis*, -*ēs*: the pubic hair; the groin, private parts.]

1. The pubic hair.

c 1550 W. Watre *The Songes these Sonet* 1550 (Brandl) In adolescie when Pubes was springing. 1651 tr. Giovanni's *Phys. Phil.* (ed. 2), *Pubes*, the Hair on the Privy Parts. 1706 in Phillips.

2. The hypogastric region, which in the adult becomes covered with hair.

1680 T. Gibson *Anat.* (1697) 7 The Pubes, which in the adult or ripe of age is covered with hair. 1840 G. V. Elton *Anat.* 284 The pyramidalis muscle is placed in the abdominal wall close above the pubes.

b. Ellipt. for *os pubis*, the pubic bone: = Pubis 1.

1870 Richardson *Palæont.* 304 The pelvic arch...consists (on each side) of three pieces—the ilium, ischium, and pubes —which are usually ankylosed together.

c. Ellipt. pl. of Pubis (in sense 1) for *ossa pubis*.

1840 Hooper-Craig *Obstetr. Med.* 19 In the female...the canal of the ischia and pubes are smoother on their inner surface. 1870 Morant *Elem. Anat.* 190 In Reptiles we find a pair of separate bones, usually called the pubes.

† 3. = Pubescy 1. *Obs.*

1637 T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 140 After her infancy under the age which they call Pubes.

4. *Zool. and Nat. =* Pubescence 2, 3.

1826 Kidd & Sr. *Entomol.* III. xxiv. 58 The acquisition of certain organs, &c. as of teeth, palea, feathers, &c. 1898 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pubes*...*Nat.*...a term for the kind of down on the leaves...of certain plants; pubescence.

Pubescence (pūbĕˈsĕns). [n. F. *pubescence* (= med.L., *pubescentia* in Du Cange): see Pubescent and -ence.]

1. The fact or condition of arriving at puberty; also = Puberty 1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 216 Solon forbidd it into two degenerations, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation, in the first in Dedentition or falling of teeth; in the second Pubescence. 1820-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 50 Young men when entering upon or emerging from pubescence.

2. *Bot.* The soft down which grows on the leaves and stems of many plants; the character or condition of being pubescent or downy.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 226 (1765) 221 *Pubescence*, is an Armature, by which Plants are distinguished from external bodies. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 251 Herbaceous plants, with a simple pubescence. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 228 *Marrubium*...Hoary, pubescence almost woolly.

3. *Zool.* The soft down which occurs upon certain parts of various animals, esp. insects.

1826 Kirby & Sr. *Entomol.* IV. 280, 203 In this disease when the animal [Rodents] is dead...its almost invisible pubescence grows into long hairs. 1834 Kirby *Gryllus Exot.* 1822, (1836) 26 The downy pubescence of the eyes.

† Pubescency. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *pūbēscentia*: see prec. and -ency.] The quality or stage of being pubescent, puberty.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Garth. Cyrus* iii. 32 Metopidion, from ample pubescency quite perfection. 1664 tr. *Power's Mem. Compbt.* iv. 126 The Genuine Tooth, which first appear before Pubescency.

Pubescent (pi(ū)be·sĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *pubescent* (1536 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *pubescent-*, pres. pple. of *pubēre* to become downy or hairy, to attain puberty, to ripen, flourish; inceptive verb f. *pubes* PUBES.]

1. Arriving or arrived at the age of puberty.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 220 That women are menstruous, and soon pubescent, at the year of twelve or thirteen, is accounted a received truth. **1823–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 81 Occurring, not only in pubescent, but even adult males.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having pubescence; covered with short soft hair; downy.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* i. xiv. (1765) 73 *Pubescent*, downy. **1828** Sharp *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 347 Antennæ filiform or somewhat hairy pubescent. **1857** Hodgson *Bot.* § 58 A pubescent surface is covered closely with short soft hairs.

B. *sb.* A youth at the age of puberty.

1834 C. S. Hall in *Forrest* (U. S.) May 302 The young pubescent often shows signs of many troubles of intellect, will, and especially feeling.

Pubic (pi(ū)·bik), *a.* [f. PUBES + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the pubes or pubis.

1832 E. Rigby *Chapel's Anat.* 125 Passing out of the cavity of the pubic arch. **1842** E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 110 The posterior pubic ligament...among the pubic bones posteriorly. **1852** Mayne *Elem. Anat.* 179 The pubic, or public bone, forms the inner part of the thigh-socket.

Pubi·gerous, *a. Anat.* [f. L. *pubi-*, stem of PUBES + -GEROUS.] Bearing downy hairs.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* **1895** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pubio-, assumed combining form of PUBES (of which the L. stem is actually *pubi-*).

This appears to be the usual form in modern L. anatomical terms, as *pubio-femoralis*, *pleuroperitoneus*, etc., whereas also in the English equivalent terms *pubiofemoral* (or *-femoral*), *pubioprostatic*, *-urethralis*, *-ureteral*, *-urethral*, *-urethral*, *-urethral*. But in Billings, *Nat. Med. Dict.* (1890) only the corresponding forms in PUBI- are given as Eng., and in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1893) most of those in *pubio-* are referred to *pubi-*.

Pubiotomy (pi(ū)biy·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. PUBIO- + -TOMY.] The operation of section through the *symphysis pubis*, esp. in obstetric practice.

1886 Allbutt & Playfair *Syst. Gynæcology* 634 It is beyond the scope of my article to deal with symphysiotomy, pelviotomy, and pubiotomy.

Pubis (pi(ū)·bis). [In sense 1 short for L. *os pubis* the bone of the groin; in sense 2, variant of PUBES.]

1. That portion of the innominate bone which forms the anterior wall of the pelvis.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* 32/b/b We ... place the Brane on the bone Pubis in the Sinciput. **1683** tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pubis os*, the share Bone. **1708** Phillips (ed. 6), *Coxæ Os*, Is Infantis is consists of three Bones, viz. Ilium, Ischium, and Os Pubis.) **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Innominatum*, Os Innominatum ... composed of three bones; viz. the Ilium, the pubis and the ischium, only connected by cartilages. **1854** Owen *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 64 The pubic and ischiatic os on each side have coalesced with the ilium to form the lower boundary of the widely-perforated acetabulum.

2. Erroneously = PUBES 2.

1680 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pubis*, that part of the privy-parts, where the hair grows. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 184 If I could succeed in bringing the subject to the pubis. **1811** A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 18 Applied to the pubis as a poultice.

Puble, obs. variant of PUBBLE.

Publee, **-leech**, obs. forms of PUBLISH.

Public (pe·blik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: α. 3–6 peblyke, 3–7 -ike, -lique, 6 -lyque, -yque, 6–7 -icke, -ick, -icque, 6–8 -ick, 7 -ique, 6– **public**. β. 5 **pupill**, 7 **-icke**, **-ique**. [ME. *publike*, *-ique*, a. F. *public* (1321 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *public-us*, in early L. *poplicus*, f. *poplus* (later *populus*) PEOPLE. (The change to *publicus* appears to have taken place under the influence of *pūbes*, in the sense 'adult men', 'male population'.)]

In general, and in most of the senses, the opposite of PRIVATE.

The varieties of sense are numerous and pass into each other by many inconsecutive shades of meaning. The exact shade often depends upon the substantive qualified, and in some expressions more than one sense is vaguely present; in others the usage is traditional, and it is difficult to determine to what sense precisely the thing in question was originally called 'public'.

I. Pertaining to the people of a country or locality.

1. Of or pertaining to the people as a whole; that belongs to, affects, or concerns the community or nation; common, national, popular.

1513 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge*, *An other Ballade to another* in *E. E. T. S.*) 201 One of the chanies...Hath changed cruelty, a mayde...Thy legende helpe to our language publique. **1583** Wyrley *Armr.* (E. T. S.) II. 30 To ...continued ad, hearth priest and public sacrifices and prophane. **1570–6** Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 7 So that they be well employed, both in the publique service, and in their own particular. **1632** Sherwood *Jovius*, Eq. Dod., Who...can say of private wrongs works publike good. **1637** Heylin *Hist. Ref.* I. ii. 23 The publique Liturgy in the vulgar tongue. **1687** A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 247 In the month of November there was an Ecpe, a publick Supplicating, because the Turks had taken two Castles in Hungary. **1780** Bentham *Prin. Legisl.* xviii. §4 Those may be termed public offences or offences against the State. **1812** Sir H. Dove *Chem. Philos.* 19 As this period there was no taste in the public mind to entertain vague imaginations. **1848** *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 422/2 It may be said that there are common words ought to be declared void for reasons of public policy, or, to use a more correct expression,...reasons of public utility. **1904** Whitaker's *Almanac* 405/2 Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. *Mod.* The event was celebrated by a public holiday.

2. Phrases from 1.

a. In various phrases (usually obsolete) rendering or suggested by L. *res publica*, as † *public state*, † *thing* (also † *thing public*), the commonwealth or state; *public good*, *weal* (also † *good* or *weal public*), *public wealth*, the common or national good or well-being; † the commonwealth or state; † *common public* = common good. Cf. COMMON *a.* 5 b.

1436 *Libel Engl. Policy* 61, in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 193 This was his labour for the publique thinge. **1440** in *Wars Engl. in France* (Rolls) II. 442 The gode publique of youre royaume. **1447** *Bokes of Nurture* V. 1170/1 Ayeyn alle vertue and ordenel welle peuplike. **1450–85** Malory *Arthur* v. 5 the Emperour Lucyus...Distroyer or possessour of the publyke wele of Rome. **1478** *Rt. Kelhaue* Title, The ensuenyng and gadryng the comyn publicacyon of the Reconcylyng of Englond and of Fraunce. **1483** Caxton *Cato* Prol., I (Camden) 9 This first institucion of the thynge public there made by Romulus. **1490** Caxton *Eneydos* vii. 33 He...that for his particulre wele wyll leue ye publike & comyn wele. **1538** Bale *Thre Lawes* 720 A great occasyon of peace and publyque welth. **a 1626** F. Cheyney *Inquis. Patriæ* 4 *Hen.* VII. Pleas (1675) 2. 54 It dureth not much conveneth such publike State To keepe these restlesse wights up in the Skye. **1630** tr. T. Hawkins tr. *Matthieu's Unhappy Prosperity* 181 The affairs ...is of so great consequence, that ...the weale-publike is either shaken, or confirmed. **1671** Milton *Samson* 887 To the public good Private respects must yield. **1752** Duke *Plaint* 21 Poems (1780) 102 To the public weal Attentive were his [James's] hours.

b. *Public* (formerly *common*) *act*, *bill*, *statute*: a parliamentary act or bill which affects the community at large; cf. PRIVATE *a.* 7 b.

1658 Public Bills [see PRIVATE *a.* 7 b]. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 86 In likewise are either general or special, public or private. A general or public act is an universal rule, that regards the whole community. **1883** H. Cox *Parish* 1. iv. 19 Of modern Acts of Parliament, the principal division is into *public* and *private*.

c. *Public office*: a building or set of buildings used for various departments of civic business, including the POLICE OFFICE (q. v.), judicial, police, and coroner's courts, the meeting-place of the local authority, the departments of municipal officials, etc.

1732 *Act 37 Geo. III*, c. 23 § 2 A certain Publick Office within the Liberty of Westminster known by the Name of The Public Office in New Street. **1826** *Dent's Every-Day Bk.* I. 228 On the 5th of June, 1821, a publication...was charged at the Public Office, Bow-street, by Mr. John Fleming Pyschand, a foreigner. **1830** [see POLICE OFFICE]. **1883** J. T. Bunce *Hist. Corp. Birmingham* II. 197 Formerly, and until the opening of the Council House, the Town Council met at the Public Office, and the Borough Treasurer's department was established there, as also were the offices for the police. **1891** *Pall Mall Budget* 2 Mar. 376 Birmingham Public Office. Fire Court.—Saturday.

d. († *The*) *public opinion*: the opinion of the mass of the community: see OPINION *sb.* 7 b.

3. Done or made by or on behalf of the community as a whole; authorized by, acting for, or representing, the community.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 81 He should be commanded to stand to the publique judgement appointed by you. **1620** Tr. *Montalvo's Diarrhœa* 248 Those grand duties, and publique performances of Piety, or of Parts. **1637** *Scotch Prayer Bk.*, Communion Rubric, For the decent furnishing of the Church, or the publike relief of their poore. **1796** H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 223 To return to our *public* functionaries. ...Nothing can be more inconsistent with the gravity and wisdom of a deliberative Assembly than ostentation. **1839–72** Public prosecutor [see PROSECUTOR 3]. **1839–1902** Public prosecution [see PROSECUTION 3]. **1850** Lib. Entert. tr. *Lamy Times Rep.* LXIII. 734/1 A public prosecution, ordered by an official of the Crown, for what was considered to be a public object.

b. In the ancient universities: Belonging to, made or authorized by, acting for or on behalf of, the whole university (as distinguished from the colleges or other constituents): ex. *public disputation*, *examination*, *lecture*, *schools*, *hall*, *theatre*, *library*; *public orator*, *lecturer*, *professor*, *reader*, etc.

In some of these connexions, 'public' has given way to 'University': ex. *University Library*, *lecturer*, *professor*, *reader*, or to special designations as 'examination schools', *Bodleian Library*, *Sheldonian Theatre*, etc. In others the adj. is now often taken to mean 'open to all members of the university' or even 'open to the public generally', as in 4, or 'pertinent publicly', as in 5 b.

[**1520** *Camb. Univ. Stat.* (*University of Commissioners*, 1852, I. 211, Statutum ordinatum et volumus ut unus aliquis orator publicus eligatur.] **1550** Cranz tr. *F. Martyr* (1581), A discourse or treatise of Free Will, the publique reader of diuinitie in the Universitie of Oxford. **1804** in Wilis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 31 There is an intention of erecting a new publique library in Cambridge to imbodien of that of Oxford. **1836** *Corpus Statut. Universit. Oxon.*, Tit. vii. § 1 (1866 Edit.: conducunt ut Scholares non solum sub publicis sed etiam sub privatis magistris studiis continuentur; Statutum est quod omnes Scholares ... in aliquod Collegium vel Aulam describantur. *Ibid.* Tit. xv. The Lecturelius Publicus. ...in Tit. vi. § 3 to Schools Archives publicis Disputationes...Indicantur. in Tit. xvii. vii. De Publico Universitatis Oratore.] **1845** Public statute of the University [see Oxford 3]. **1898** Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 109 Dr John Wilkins, the publik professor [of Mixed], the best at the lute in all England. **1730** (*title*) Lectiones in Lambian Club (1888) Appx. 120. The Public Librarian. *Ibid.*, The University Orator...is to make a Speech to Commencement of the Benefactors to the University in the Public Theatre once in the year. **1773** [J. Sargaunt] (*title*) Considerations on the public exercises for Three and Second Degrees in the University of Oxford. **1810** *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 36 The Public Examinations are held twice a year. *Ibid.*, A testimonial will be given him by one of the Public Examiners. **1864** Bywe *Mod. Univ. Cond.* I. 249 You enter the quadrangle that forms the public schools through the portico of the public library. **1880** *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 134 The First Public Examination before the Moderators, ...the Second Public Examination before the Public Examiners. (In 1909.) **1900** *Camdr. Univ. Cal.* 163 Unless the Fellow held the office of Professor, Public Orator, Registrary, or Librarian to the University.

4. That is open to, may be used by, or may or must be shared by, all members of the community; not restricted to the private use of any person or persons; generally accessible or available; generally levied (as a rate or tax). Also (in narrower sense), That may be used, enjoyed, shared, or competed for, by all persons legally or properly qualified.

Sometimes involving the sense, Provided or supported at the public expense, and under public control: as in *public elementary school*, and often in *public baths*, *parks*, *library*, *public park*, and the like. A thing may also be 'public' as open to access; and 5, as *public meeting*. See also PUBLIC *sense*, in various senses.

1540 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Xenocrates...readyngs a publique lecture in philosophie. **1561** T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) 18/b, To make great Theatres, and other publique buildings. **1617** Minsheu *Ductor*, 3. 77 Each Church hath a Style wherein prayer, and a publike Well. **1624** *Homil. Publ. Worship* Title-p., The Publique Worship of God. **1631** Feltham *Ch. Hist.* tr. I. § 21 In publique assemblies, if the weaker party can so subsist as not to be conquered, it conquers in reputation. **1707** Charnelhouse *Pres. St. Eng.* 20, 26 A fair publick Library for all Strangers in Three-tuns. **1761** Sheffield *Edmund L.* I 12 His property was sold at public vendues. **1829** *Sporting Mag.* IV. 102 There was a public road, right from one place to that of our 'admirals'. **1860–72** Lt. Colonel *Mem.* vi. (1878) 348 We were...very angry to find ourselves to one of these new things called public meetings. ...It was held on the 21 of December 1855. **1855** *Act 18 & 19 Vict.* c. 120 § 3 In the construction of this Act ... the following terms shall have the respective meanings hereby also assigned to them ... 'Public building' shall mean every building used as a church, chapel, or other place of public worship; also every building used for purposes of public instruction; also every building used as a college, public hall, hospital, theatre, public concert room, public ball room, public lecture room, public exhibition room, or for any other public purposes. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 21 Jan. 5/2 On January 23, 1849, the first public baths in London, those at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, were opened. **1908** Dec. 10 *Edw. VII*, c. 44 § 1 An act to prevent disturbance of Public Meetings. ...1 This Act may be cited as the Public Meeting Act, 1908.

b. *Public education*, education at school, as opposed to being 'privately educated'; also education at a PUBLIC SCHOOL as distinguished from a private school.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 183 Of private and publike education, with their generall grounds and rules. **1707** *Curiosities Literature* I. viii. 79 Public education is best for ...the...healthful mind. **1859** Aytoun *Lect. to* Stanley *Life* (1540) I. 401 Public education is the best where it succeeds...I should certainly advise anything rather than a private school of above thirty boys.

c. Professionally at the service of the public: as a tradesman, dealer, etc.

1689 Coventry *Compl. Trad.* I. 244 A public dealer can always afford to keep up a free display of plants...than any private gentleman whatever.

d. *Public woman*, † *commune*: a prostitute; = *common woman* (COMMON *a.* 6 b).

1587 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xiv. 56 b, [He] caused to be clothed two publique Turkish women, with very rich apparell. **1624** Smith *Ord. &c.* ii. 24 Of...thou publicke Commune. **1662** J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Trav. Ambass.* 267 To banish thence all the publick Women. **1892** E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 134 The houses of the 'public women' (as they are still styled in modern phrase).

5. Open to general observation, sight, or cognizance; existing, done, or made in public; manifest; not concealed. Also of an agent: Acting in public.

a 1598 Hall *Chron., Edw. III* 28/b, Thus towards grudge could not reforme but cryc out in places publike, and also private. **1597** N. T. (*Genev.*) *Matt.* i. 19 A publike example of tokens. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlv. 8 v The Church, by her publike reading of the Books of God, preacheth onely as a witnesse. **1641** Bruce *Ten. Conc.* i. 4 Will you go to the hill-top of spurs...? Nay, that will be too publique for our Recreation. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 2 The Court of Malta...had made this Publick Entry into that City with much State. **1874** Beasley *Sel. Coll.* 73 A certain awkwardness and difficulty in the public utterance of thought.

† **b.** Easily seen, conspicuous, prominent. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/b The cole veins is very publique, lyinge in the necke, and is called the basilicke vayne.

† **c.** Of a person: That is before the public. *Obs.*

1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 19 He is not so openly manifested to be wicked as the publike profane person. **1720** *Tr. Priv. Let. Peter* (1840) 187, I was not so public here as to be very well known. **1720** P. Walker *Life Cameron* in *Rel. Fried.* (1728) 292 Mr. George Barclay...was very publick at that Time, and had his Hand at many a good Turn.

d. Of a book, writing, etc.: (chiefly in phr. *made public*) Made accessible to all; published; in print. ? Obs., or merged in 5.

a 1640 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 139 The Prophets, whose writings were publique and extant amongst the Jews. 1659 Austen *Fruit Trees* Ep. Ded., Your *Legacy of Husbandry* (and other pieces made publique by your means). 1726 Bradley *Calleg.* (O. H. S.) V. 264 Dr. Stuch ..hath many publick Works extant. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 230 The first of his despatches has never been made public.

6. Of, pertaining to, or engaged in the affairs or service of the community; esp. of a person: occupying an official or professional position; also, holding a position of general influence or authority.

1575 Gallimeter tr. *Childebertus' Instit. Chr. Princes* (1603) A Hystoria...very necessarie to be red not only of all Nobilitie and Gentlemen, but also of manie publike persones. 1594 Thorp *Comm. Horm.* 1. 3 Men of publike places. 1763 J. Brown in *Bonnell* (1887) IV. 178 With how little real superiority of mind men can make an eminent figure in publick life. 1807 *Pearl. Def.* 10 July, The consistory at large, who know Mr. Peabody only as a public man. 1881 Eng. Illustr. in *Times* 26 Oct., When I remarked in public life. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 1/3 Public men are made for public offices, not public offices for public men.

b. *Public notary, notary public*: see NOTARY 1b.

7. Of or pertaining to a person in the capacity in which he comes in contact with the community, as opposed to his private capacity; official.

1558 Bannatyne *Baptismes* 1. ii. 87 Both in the private and publyke estate of every man. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 307 Two publick servants of the king were there. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 1 Effects...upon the publick and private Actions of Men. 1725 Bulkley *Serm.* v. 80 Every man is to be considered in two capacities, the private and publick. 1884 [see Private A. 6].

8. Devoted or directed to the promotion of the general welfare; public-spirited, patriotic. Now chiefly in b. *public spirit*.

1587 Newton *Summ. Heal.* v. 200 Some will be generous, and noble, and blesse the best publike action that is. 1692 Bunyan *Greatness Kgm. Nightly* ii. 18 Known to be a good Patriot, and of a publike soul. 1693 Tryon & Hewlin *Indian Queen* iv. 1, Would it not breed Grief in your publick heart to see her blind? 1697 Lessius *Rules Mor. Nightcap* Who (Rules) I. 300 Magdeburg had been the first seat of the world, if his wish had been purely public.

b. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 360 Private Persons with publike Spirits, sons of a gentleman Ampthill. 1692 T. Hall *Acc. New Invent.* p. xix, Men of publick Spirits. 1710 Steele *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 1 The greatest Instances of publick Spirit the Age has produced. 1803 *Cruiser* Sept. 277, I am not influenced by motives of private revenge, but by a public spirit. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xxiii. 269 Discretion, knowledge of mankind, public spirit, a spirit of justice.

II. 9. With extended, international, or universal reference. a. Of or pertaining to the nations generally, or to the European, Christian, or civilized nations, regarded as a single community; general; international; esp. in *public law*.

1580 Dees tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 304 A publique war was attempted against the Barbarians. 1581 Hamilton *Catech. Treachour in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 119 Quhat other are the Romane kirk...bot publict pernicius lies condemnit all haneis. 1683 Brown *Occas. Refl. tv.* xvii. (1686) 274 For almost all the publique Quarrels in Christendome. 1750 Burke *Pens. St. Affairs* Wks. 1808 VII. 39 In consideration to the whole system of the publick law of Europe. 1840 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1850) XIII. xxiii. § 68. 332 A declaration was ..signed by all the powers...which...proscribed Napoleon as a public enemy, with whom neither peace nor truce could be concluded. 1864 Maguire *Mist. Eng.* I. I. 9 Races separated from each other by seas and mountains acknowledged...a common code of public law.

b. Of, pertaining, or common to the whole human race; = Common a. 5 b. *rare*.

1693 St. Wenefrida *Cabinet Def. Nightcrow* 3 Whereby the gentlemen of Athens (as the publique Trustees for Mankinde) originally taught Children. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 850 The Sun...In Stole Closely conceals the Publick Light. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Notebks.* (1872) I. 91 Enjoying the purest sunshine as if it were their own human right.

III. 10. *Comb.*, as (from 8) *public-hearted, public-minded* (Webster 1828), adjs.; hence *public-heartedness, public-mindedness*; *public-voiced* adj. Also Public-spirited.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 246 Their publick-heartedness, and joyful concurrence in the good Cause. 1650 South *Serm.* (1692) I. 400 By the *publick-mindedness* of particular Persons. 1737 Dyer *Fleece* ii. Poems (1761) 102 Publick-hearted Rye. *Public-voiced* Pea. 1884 *Spectator* 20 Dec. 1/3 Public men are made for public offices, not public offices for public men.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used absolutely or elliptically).

I. †8. The community or people as an organized body; the nation, the State; the commonwealth; the interest or well-being of the community; = L. *res publica*. Usually construed as singular. *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Prophet. Proph.* v Whatsoever stranguleth any thing for the publike. 1621 E. Johnson *Castilians* vi. Here's nought a friend unto the publike. 1640-9 *Rushworth. Hist. Collect. Misc. Pt.* (1659) 92 For the better Performance of the service of the publick. 1673 Ray *Travels Low C., Flanders* 130 Though the publick be not so rich as it hath been, yet will it never perish. 1699 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1711) II. i. 90, 85 In a civil State or Publick, we see that a common Administration...is of the highest service. 1764 Burke *Four Letters* 109 Translated, not at the expence of each parish or place, but of the country...but of the publick, to be paid out of some such rate as the land tax. 1789 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xi. 151 If both these points are against the defendant, the offence against the public is complete.

b. The community as an aggregate, but not in its organized capacity; hence, the members of the community.

In the latter sense now usually const. as plural.

1683 Boyle *Orig. Relf. Pref.* (1848) 5 The favourable Reception that the public has hitherto vouchsafed to what has been presented it. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 398 ¶ 2 Another Project which...will give the Publick an Equivalent to their full Content. 1780 Cowper *Lett. to T. Newton* 1 Mar., One would wish, at first setting out, to catch the public by the ear, and hold them by it as fast as possible. 1798 Burke *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 103 The publick is the theatre for counterfeiters and imposture. 1828 *Times* 6 Feb., The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed, that [etc.]. 1860-70 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* vi. (1888) 373 There was a feeble murmur against the ejection of what the two successors termed 'The Public'. 1876 E. Jenkins *Statistics at Haughton Court* in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. (1892) 3/1 'The public is supposed to protect what is interested like the public enjoyment.' 1883 *Law Times* 10 Oct. 408/1 The public and the Truthseeker were alike urgent in calling for sweeping reforms.

†c. The world at large, mankind. Cf. the adj. 9 b. *Obs. rare*.

1699 Sheffield *Charac.* (1711) II. i. n. (R.) 32 The Mind ...readily discerns the Good and Ill towards the Species or Publick.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A particular section, group, or portion of a community, or of mankind.

1709 Sheffield *Charac.* (1711) I. ii. 10, (R.) 101 They...enjoy the common Good and Interest of a more contracted Publick. 1734 Pilkington *Evidences* 19 That general disbelief...which...prevailed amongst the intelligent part of the heathen publick. 1823 W. H. Ireland *Confessions* 30 note, They would make no impression on a public accustomed to opposition of original poetry for the stage. 1827 Coleridge *Biogr. Lit.* I. 66, 43 A shelf or two of Bunsters, elegant Extracts and Anns, form nine-tenths of the reading of the genteel public. 1843 Ruskin *Architect of Chaos* (1880) I. 21 There is a separate public for every picture, and for every book. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* 3 The British public will not long suit this question without bringing itself to the answer. 1882 *Manch. Examr.* 24 May 5/3 The outside public manner disposed to take Mr. C——— at his own valuation. 1894 M. D. Tabor in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLV. 458 While it is the most experienced publicist it is also the most sleepless.

3. *In public*: a. In a place, situation, condition, or state open to public view or access; openly, publicly; opposed to *in private*; so *into public* (rare). †Also, in or into a published form, in or into print (*obs.*).

a 1550 *Mirour Salvacion* 326 Not enuse for home to passe in corners to publike [*gloss* in comon place]. 1672 Marvell *Whal. Transp.* i. 137 Follies vi, We are to speake in publique. 1742 Richard. *Nameless* 158 They helpes to both publique and private, being few. 1842 T. Lecombe *Plain Speaking To Rds.* (1867) 3, I have...presumed to write into publique, for those reasons. 1880 Browning *Ling. & Art* 19 Arrow vi. 2. ii. (1886-1905) They read it at home, and hear it preached assembly in the publick. 1884 Evelyn *Lett. to Pepys* 10 Aug., The reason where he will is to save that close to publick. 1727 *Sweet Country Fair* 2 Sag., Wks. 1772 III. 177 They having of late appeared very much in publick together. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) I. xxii. 119 She would never more take me into public. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 86 § 13 The inquiry shall be held in public before an officer.

†b. In a public or collective capacity. *Obs.*

1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Persian Wars* i. 1 Bestowing many benefits upon their City in publique, and on particular men.

4. Short for Public house, *sollog.* Cf. Pub.

1709 *Charities, &c. St. Dunstan's, Limerick*, For the Improvement of its (the newly-erected tower's) ground, situated in the publick and included in the Rent. 1722 *Sir Harry Let. to T. Smithy* 3 Jan., What, don't you keep a publick? 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xv, He is a stupid man, though he keeps a publick. 1840 Ainsworth *Tower* xi. *Jolly in Stanley Life* (1848) II. App. C. 408 Iron founders and publics have no connexion with more book literature. 1887 *T. Thomson Sunday at Hampstead* 11, We can take our beer at a public. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 3/1 In the Times was a 'public' called the 'Half-Way House'.

b. *attrib.* Of the public house.

1728 Westfield *Life & Trials*, 3 My Mother...kept me in my tender Years from intermeddling in the least with the publick Business. 1807 Crosse *Parish Reg.* ii. 124 He...Felt the poor parson, and sought the public door. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxii, I suppose it was something in the public line.

†**Public**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *publicquer-r* (in Godef.) or ad. L. *public-āre, f. public-us* Public.] *trans.* To make public, to publish.

1487 *St. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 179/1 That none of hence tak upoune hand...to publis or use ony bulls or processis purchest or to be purchest. 1550 *St. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 414 *, To publicle his commissionis. 1570 Levins *Manip. Vocab.* To publish, publicare.

†**Pu'blical**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as Public *a.* + -al.] = Public *a.*

a 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 458 Per sold all publicall house and weddyng ane herwis he falde & he nan.

Publican (pe·blikăn), *sb.*¹ Forms: *a.* 3–6 poupe-, poplikane, 4–5 -ik. *β.* 4 publyean, 4–7 publican, 5– publican. [a. F. *publicain* (1268 C. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *publicān-us* a farmer-general of the revenues, later a tax-gatherer, f. *publicum* the public revenue, neut. of *public-us* Public. In the ME. form *poplican*, a. OF. *poplican*, a by-form influenced by *peple, people*, Fr. Peuple *sb.*]

1. *Rom. Hist.* One who farmed the public taxes; hence, a tax-gatherer. (Chiefly in Scripture quotations or allusions.)

a. c 1200 Ormin 9050 Poplikenes nemnenn hem; Att himm to worrpenn fulliheld. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 396 Ihesuth schal beon schend, ase wes he Poplikenes. It mint ase wes he Pharisewes. c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel.* Wks. I. 297 Wil ech poun Mathu wip poplikene? c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 414 Of poplikenes ase prinse am I.

β. 1340 *Hampol.* 103 Pe famous...counsaile bene publycan. c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 910 (Harl.) Swilk ben he confessours of pe publican [so 3 texts; *Ellesm., Lansd., Gold. Poplikan, etc.*]. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 12 Publicanes, that is to seye, the customers and cahiers vp of sales. 1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 42 How like a fawning publican he looks. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. i. 742 The captains...had beene advertised a Publican or farmer of the citie ransomes. 1653 Rowlands *Seven Sts.* 20 The publicans were nationly among the Jews, because, having accepted the office under the Roman government of collecting the taxes imposed by Rome upon their brethren, they were regarded as traitors to the cause of Israel. 1834 J. H. Newman *Callista* 205 (1881) 187 A clerk...in the Offices of the society of publicans or collectors of customs.

b. *transf.* Any collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like. Also *fig.*

1844 Mayhew *Accomp. Clerk* 84 Nothing wider's last what passes through the custom-house of certain Publicans that have the mangling and the pounding of all free spirit to truth. 1850 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iv. § 4. 122 We are not angry with Stanchers and Publicans...; but when they break open trunks, and pierce vessels, and search packs, and open sealed letters. 1853 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. III. 37 Outrages and exactions such as have, in every age, made the name of publican a proverb for all that is most hateful. 1891 Weekly Sun 23 Apr. 3/1 Next to Dutch, the greatest Publicans of the British Exchequer are Death and Gambling on the Stock Exchange.

†2. *transf.* One who is regarded as 'a heathen man and a publican' (Matt. xviii. 17); one cut off from the church; an excommunicated person.

1371 R. Baldwin *Homil. Sermon* (1629) A godlyman ys, yo wyll have, A cyvyll man, sure of ye lawe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (Matthew) 23 Quha in heuyne wyll in haue, Be ourgayd ouths 'publicane'. a 1650 Chamberlayne *Holy Rivals* (Windsor Soc.) II. 81 We're not one or two, but the whole church, must hold him as a publicane; that is, as our text cal hymn the lodm of Christ.

3. One who keeps a public house; a licensed victualler; a keeper of an ale-house or tavern.

1708 Butler, *Publicans*...also a Keeper of a publick House, a Victualler or Alehouse-keeper. 1744 M. *Sir Jasper Pres.* 31 Universities I. 428 It seems now to be the business of most Publicans to propagate Vice and Disorder. 1817 W. Selwyn *Laws Nisi Prius* II. 1033 An action by a publican, for beer sold. 1861 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Nov. 4/2 A proposal, published in the 1570 of a metropolitan publican. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. 141 The large proportion of the publicans carried on a respectable trade.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *publican* † *lode* (= road), *rite, state, tenant*; *publican-ridden* adj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13240 (Cott.) O pupplicane lode was he, And als a man o god pouste. a 1850 *Durh. Rit. Fun.* (1851) 182 The Northerne, nor seipon, nor godly of any publicane-like. 1883 Bunyan *Pharisee & Publican* Wks. (1846) 103 Love...did cover with silence the his publican state. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/1 'A prison ridden people is to be pitied, but a publican-ridden people is to be despised.' 1908 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/1 To say...that the publican-house is by any means a free agent is absurd.

Hence †**Pu'blicana** *n.*, *nonce-wd.*, *fem.*: in treat or regard as a publican. (Cf. Luke xviii. 10, 11.)

1648 C. Wilkin *Hist. Indulgent* 1. 1 To Pharisee themselves, and Publicans all the world besides.† Processe 12.

Pu'blican, *a.*[1] *Eccl. Hist.* Forms: 5 Popelicane, -ycan, † Poblican, 6– Publican. [ME. *popelican*, a. OF. *popelican, publican*, adj. med.L. *Pop(u)licān-us, Publicān-us*, altered from med. Gr. *Βασιλικανός* (= q.v.) Paulician, in allusion to, or by confusion with, L. *publicānus* Publican †.]

A name applied to the Paulicians of the South of France in the 12th c.

In 1565 Reuen or Chassenolle *Chron.* (Rolls) 122 Tres-pernicious Ladoricz regni Francie, qui grandi regnum Philippum, cum eorum quamplurimis haereticis qui vulgo appellantur Publicani, per plures provincias Gallie pronipserunt. c 1590 Marl. Faust. *and Amm.* (1616) Gallica misere clerorum ab aliquibus Popelicani.] 1780 Cotton *Calliope* 26 Ah, Brygh by was a castel right strong, wherin alle the populicanes of the lande were withdrawen. *Ibid.* 31 And there was degasted utterly this populican. 1872 *Encic Amer.* (1906) 403 There came into England 30 Germanes...who called themselves Publicans...They enjoyed much liberty, and the counties of Ingelsam, and the Lords empire, with other articles. 1899 Milman *Lat. Chr.* iv. 282 IV. 160 The Archbishops of Lyons and Narbonne...unite in solemn judgment on them, & should seem, poor and ignorant men called Publicans.

Publicanism (pe·blikăniz'm). [f. Publican[1] + -ism.] The fact or profession of being a publican: in quot. 1903, antithetic to Pharisaism.

1598 W. Stanton *Serm. Experimental* 119 Among his many admonitions; Matthew his Publicanisme; Paul his persecution. 1903 D. M'Laie *Mod. Apostles* x. 145 We believe the whole bitterness of Pharisaism to have been a main cause of the revolt into Publicanism on the part of many Jews.

†**Pu'blicate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *publicāt-*, pple. stem of *publicāre* to Publish.] *trans.* To publish, make publicly known.

1540 in Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1548) 248/1, Many other errors hidden, saied, publicated and taught by him. 1589 Greene *Tears of Cit.* 2 Sig. 2 b, Little shot he shoot [the Cuckoo] of published good grace by their counsell and messages. 1595 Falconer *Four Letters* 80 2 Wks. 1672 IX. 300, I have communicated my thoughts to you thereon, which you may suppress or publicate as you think meet. 1608

Society *Lett.* 1848 II. 99 The 'Monthly Review' publication was said Dupps to being one D. Manuel.

Publication (*pŭblikē'ʃən*). Also 5 **perpplication.** [ME. *publicacion*, a. OF. *publication* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in med.F. *publication*, or ad. L. *publicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *publicāre* to PUBLISH.] The action of publishing, or that which is published.

1. The action of making publicly known; public notification or announcement; promulgation.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 431 Anselme...demede þat Sodomyte schulde be assoyled euery Sonday. Þat ofserued he pedde þat doynge, for publicacion [HARDY *Addition*] of vice. 1427 CAXTON *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 107, xl þer after his death was no gret preachinge ne solempne feest made of hym, ne publicacion. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 140 To thair publicatioun and intimatioun before all the myeris courtis. 1639 *Proclamation* (R. I.) *Ann.* (1845) II. 84 Ordeyn'd yt ye Publication of marriage shall be vnder ye hand of a Magistrate not vpon some ordinary Tyme as ye Lords ayreed. 1708 HEARNE *Collect. Hist.* O. 1. 91 The Publication of the Gospel to the Gentiles. 1880-12 SHERMAN *Forjett. Pacific Rail.* II. 277 Who could be allowed to speak of secret publication?

b. *spec.* in *Law.* Notification or communication to those concerned, or to a limited number regarded as representing the public. Cf. PUBLISH 11. 1 b.

1390 *Statutes Tadcaster* 72 viii. 103 The Judge may and...proceede to the publication of the testament, without there be looked goods, or sufficient prouidence for the necessary dueth. 1858 *Hansard Glossary.* 1-2, In Chancery... we say a cause is ripe to Publication, when the Plaintiff hath exhibited his Bill, the Defendant answered, and witnesses are examined. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi. 190 The commencement of a libel to any one person is a publication in the eye of the law. 1852 *Act 5 Vict. c.* 36 § 13 Every will executed in manner hereinbefore required shall be valid without any other publication thereof. 1857 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 5/1 The Law of Libel...A man may tell his wife a thing, and that is not publication; or he may tell his next door neighbour, and that is.

2. The issuing, or offering to the public, of a book, map, engraving, photograph, piece of music, or other work of which copies are multiplied by writing, printing, or any other process; also, the work or business of producing and issuing copies of such works.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 226 My bookes,...with the publication of which you charge me so likewise. 1669 BOYLE *Orig. Forms* 8 Ref. (1848) 20, I should not be dismayed at a very little Expence for the Publication of it [this Treatise]. 1788 LOWTH *Lett. to W. Churchey* 15 Dec. in *Sotheby's Catal.* 19 Apr. (1897) 21, I know well that publication is necessary to give an edge to the poetical taste. 1870 HOLMES *R. Dwight to Wife* 26 Author's anxiety to rush into publication. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 3/1 Some publishers think that to deposit the usual copies required by law at the Public Libraries constitutes publication.

b. A work published; a book or the like printed or otherwise produced and issued for public sale.

The first quotation may belong to 2 c.

1638 CHILLEY *Papers Prof.*, I have lost the Copy...which makes me seek it in the publication. 1781 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1848) 628/1 One instance...of a Foreign publication in which mention is made of Gillaurry Lockman. 1790 PETTY *Harm Lond.* 1. 3 They were originally separate publications. 1832 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* I. 141 Writers in the periodical publications of the day. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 230 The diffusion of books and periodical publications.

†3. The making of a thing public or common property; confiscation. [A Latinism.] *Obs. rare.*

1621 R. JOHNS *Cattiline* 1. 1. The rich men...prepar'd[d] And publication made of all their goods. 1630 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. viii. 304 To redeem surgeons from prosecution and publication of their bodies.

Publicatory (*pŭblikā'tŏri, -ătəri*), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *publicātor*, agent-n. f. *publicāre* to PUBLISH: see -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to publication; intended for publication.

1700 *Parl. Orig. Rights Lower Ho. Comm.* 30 A Manifesto Publicatory of Archbishop Tenison's. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 150 Byron's House of Idleness was not without publicatory endorsements.

Publice, obs. Sc. var. of *public*, PUBLIQUE.

Public house. (Now often with hyphen.)

1. A building belonging or open to the community at large; one provided for some public use or purpose; a public building. *Obs.* exc. with allusion to sense 2.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 21 That he was the firste that ordained in Greece to haue publique or common houses founded at the charges of the rich men, wherin the sick might be cured, and the poore releeued. 1627-28 [see PUBLIC HOUSE 1]. 1708 HEARNE *Diss.* (1902) 319 The publike house of the City, where this and all publike feasts are kept. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. 8. (1710) 320 The Town of Glasgow have built a new Port, and named it Port-Glasgow, with a large Publick-House. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 10/2 Lord Avebury...said there were public-houses all over the country, not for the sale of beer, but for the use of books.

2. A house for the entertainment of any member of the community, in consideration of payment. **a.** An inn or hostelry providing accommodation (food and lodging, or light refreshments) for travellers or members of the general public; usually licensed for the supply of ale, wines, and spirits. Now commonly merged in b.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agr.* (1675) II. 187 He was advis'd to go to a publick house (for his money), because he was a under master, and because his relations lived in Oxon. 1679 *Present State Prot. Pilot* 22 Nor lodging it home, but set up a publique House [and by 1701 *Private Spect.* No. 115 P 2 Mr. Spectator, I Keep a Coffee-house,...Good Mr. Spectator, ...but is it possible a Woman may be modest and yet keep a Publick House. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 3 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4499/3 Taverns, Chocolate-Houses, Coffee-Houses, or other Publick Houses. 1798 *Hist. Ned Kinge* II. 122 Every night they were entertained by private families, their being no public-houses at so remote a distance. 1849 H. J. RICHARDS *Answ. Pembrey Vol.* (1850) 183 Favouring some of the earliest breeds, in order to supply public houses, and such families as require turkeys early in the season.

b. In current restricted application: A house of which the principal business is the sale of alcoholic liquors to be consumed on the premises; a tavern.

1768 *Tryal David on Two Libels* 11. (1770) 23 Step into the first publick-house to refresh you. 1810 COLERIDGE *Lect., to Southey* (1897) 298 A large public house frequented about one o'clock by the lower orders. 1824 MARY MITFORD *Village Sec.* 1. (1863) 9 Lucky would it be for his wife and her eight children if there were no public-house in the land. 1882 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 31 XIV. 668/1 It scarcely all countries the number of the works carried on in public-houses has rendered them to a much more rigorous police supervision than ordinary trades.

†3. A brothel. Cf. F. *maison publique*, Ger. *öffentliches Haus*. *Obs. rare*—1.

1785 THOMAS *Med. Theol.* I. 57 Who never loses sight of her till she is picked up and taken to a public house.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *public-house clock, chapter, license, partner, scene, sign, trade*, etc.

1704 in *Trans. Lancs. Arch. Hist. Assoc.* (1912) 236 No Publick House keeper within this Province [New Jersey] shall suffer any Person or Persons to tipple and drink in his House on the Lord's Day. 1708 (title) The Publick-House-Keeper's Monitor. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. ii. 87 The lubberly wag...overwhelming me with publican-house civility. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, They talked about them over their pints of beer at their public-house clubs. 1874 H. STEBBING in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 142 Much as public-house scenes are kept now. 1882 *Blackwood. Mag.* CXXXI. 39/2 [in Ireland] Public-house licenses are generally held by shopkeepers. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vi. 190 [He] wanted to promote himself to some honour or other in the public-house line. 1895 J. ACHAT *Squeaky Lord* v. His would have...passed muniment and public-house sign.

Publicist (*pŭ'blisist*). [a. F. *publiciste* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), Ger. *publicist*, f. L. *(jus) publicus* public law: see -IST.]

1. One who is learned in 'public' or international law (PUBLIC *a.* 9); a writer on the law of nations.

1792 BURKE *Pres. Th. Affairs* Wks. VIII. 32 The two German courts seem to have as little considered the publicists of Germany, as their own true interests. 1811 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) I. v. 113 A distinguished publicist, to use the German term, the eminent natural writer and statesman Friedrich Gentz. 1829 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 307 The champions of land is...justly considered by Vattel and the publicists, as a chief purpose of political association. 1861 *St. Jrnl. Rev.* May 563 There was a publicist who, in writers in the Law and the Republic; Aristotle was a publicist when he wrote the Politics;...Machiavel was a publicist in the Prince, Milton in the Leviathan, Montesquieu in the 'Esprit des Lois'. 1868 *Rogers Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 126 Problems which baffle the publicist and amaze the economist.

2. *loosely.* A writer on current public topics; a journalist who makes political matters his speciality.

1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 193 We hear of editors, reporters, writers in newspapers, and sometimes 'publicists', a new-fangled term; but the world...does not assign the definite meanings to these terms. 1883 S. EDWARDS *Polish Captivity* I. 78 Certain German publicists point with an air of triumph to the fact that Prussia has conquered a national foe. Posen to Breslau. 1894 GEORGE *Short Hist.* v. § 2. 772 The books of Greek Street were superseded by publishers of a high moral tongue and literary excellence.

attrib. 1899 F. WHITEHOUSE in *Athenæum* 8 July 63/3 The influence of the political economists of the past.

Hence **Publicistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to publicists. So **Publicism**, the occupation or profession of a publicist; public journalism.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 130 To divide his Biography, as Moser did his Political Materials, into separate heterogeneous. 1874 POOLE *Letter to Comm. Ind.* 21 (17) The political or publicistic elements of election. 1884 *Society in London* 159 He has taken up publicism as he has taken up many other things. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 634/2 Of publicistic and photographic accounts of Japan...we have more than enough.

Publicity (*pŭblī'sĭti*). [ad. F. *publicité* [a 1634 in HATZ.-DARM.], ad. med.L. *publicitāt-, -ātas*, f. L. *public-us* PUBLIC.] The quality of being public; the condition or fact of being open to public observation or knowledge.

1797 HAMILTON in *Berkeshire's Diary* I. Introd. 4 The sacrifices of vanity to publicity, are amply compensated by the advantages it derives from it. 1838 BENTHAM *Deontology or Code* iv. Wks. 1843 IV. 326 Publicity is the very soul of justice. 1842 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 611 The multitude consumes their books without any view to their publicity. 1869 BROWNE *Hist. Chronology* I. 89 The only guarantee of public honour is publicity, for the only penalties, regnes have to answer.

attrib. 1898 in *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. (1902) 5/1 [Manchester] ...the new 1898 regiment as an article of utility and improved publicity condition. 1901 *Journal. News Dept.* 4/1 The...fantastic publicity schemes now in vogue.

Publicly (*pŭ'blĭkli*), *adv.* [f. PUBLIC *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a public manner; in the presence or with the knowledge of people generally; with publicity; in public; openly; without concealment.

1587 *Mirror's Mag. Antiquities* Title p., The same here hath ...been publikely preached, and also reuiewed in the Saxons tyme. 1589 in Dunlop *Confess.* (1719) II. 637 Thereunto war added seuen Preistes publicklie resident within the Heuen. 1590 BOURN. *Conc. Rev.* 7. 1. 120 The same againe proclaime it publikely. 1624 *Homil. Perils Worship* 3 All the Canonicall Books of the Old and New Testament...shall be publikely read in the vulgar Tongue. 1709 STRYPE *Parker* No. 8 P 12 The Soldiers murmured publikely for Want of Pay. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 379 Those books were not publicly exposed to sale.

2. By the public or community; by or with public or common action or consent; officially; collectively, as a community; also, † in a way common to all, commonly, generally, universally (*obs.*).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 90 *marg.* 222 b, Three Surgens [master cookes]...are waged either publikely, or of som in particular. 1636 JEREMY TAYLOR *Sermons* 130 The Athenians erected him such a one publickly in the market place. 1739 S. CLARKE *Serm.* (1744) III. 86 Able to be publickly beneficial to Mankind. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 2/1 Provisions which will very largely close the door to all publicly-managed elementary schools. 1908 *Daily Citizen*, 23 Apr. 4/2 Essentially an publicly-paid teacher would be allowed to give denominational teaching.

Publicness (*pŭ'blĭknĕs*). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being public, in various senses; publicity, notoriety, openness; the fact of pertaining to or affecting the community as a whole; † devotedness to the public interest; † the condition of being commonly accepted, prevalence.

1802 A. WARREN *Amer. Pop. Articles* 16 The wealth of schools depends not upon the publicness of an exposition, but upon the soundness thereof. 1842 W. HAMMOND *Liberties of Lodgings* 132 The King may not exact money for passage in and out of his Court gates, because of the publicness of his Person. 1843 W. GARNESEL *Life at Rest* Exp. Dedic., Publicpossession of Gregory's gifts for the performance of spiritu. 1862 BISHOPRIC *Pulpit Alleg. Pref.* (1867) 28 Pope Alexander VII. not ordering the publicpossession of the Church's property, were taken from its Romanists. 1878 *Cincinnati Quarterly* 111. 441 Different from each other by the publicness or privateness of the things taken away. 1798 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. xxix. 173 His objections as to the publicness of the place. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., The publicness of a sale. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Rep. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 305 The fidelity of our public opinion in our choices, or, shall I say, the publicness of opinion, the absence of private opinion. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The publicness of a record.

Public office: see PUBLIC *a.* 8 c.

Public school. A school which is public, in senses varying with time and place.

The Latin *publica schola* goes back under the Roman Empire to the fourth (and by implication, the first) century A.D., and also appears in the Capitula of Louis the Pious A.D. 825, in the sense of a school maintained at the public expense, national or local.

1380 PS. JEROM. *Introduc. Chron. Euseb.* (L. 12. 11. 25), Quintilianus ex Hispania Calagurritana, qui primus Romæ publicam scholam et salarium a fisco meruit, claruit. 1894 *Capitula Misso rum Pis* (Mon. Germ. Hist., Leges) 371. Stephanum ut eorum pauperum corporibus serviens in ecclesia nostra [monasterii regard veniri locis scolæ publicæ fiant.]

1. In England, originally, A grammar-school founded or endowed for the use or benefit of the public, either generally, or of a particular locality, and carried on under some kind of public management or control; often contrasted with a 'private school' carried on at the risk and for the profit of its master or proprietors. In recent English use (chiefly from the 19th century), applied especially to each of the old endowed grammar-schools as have developed into large boarding-schools, drawing, from the well-to-do classes of all parts of the country or of the empire, pupils, who in the higher forms are prepared mainly for the ancient universities or for the public services, and to some large modern schools established with similar aims. As it is a general characteristic of these large schools that order is maintained and discipline administered to a great extent by the elder pupils themselves, this has come to be a recognized feature of the English public school, and is often the prominent notion in such phrases as 'a public school education' or 'training', 'the English public school system', and the like.

The Latin form appears in the 16th c., and is frequent from the 19th c. as applied to an endowed free grammar-school. The English form *public school* is known from 1580, and was in double use early. Down to the 18th c. it was very generally opposed to 'private school', and subsequently to a 'public school' was also contrasted with schools of lower grade in a sense. The term was officially used in 1861 in the appointment of a Royal Commission, and in 1867 in 'An Act for the better government and extension of certain Public Schools'. To this are applied the two ancient endowed grammar-schools in colleges of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Harrow, Rugby, Charterhouse, Shrewsbury, three have somewhat later orders of as "the Seven Public Schools"; but the name is generally used to include these and many more (now twenty or more large schools, ancient and modern, of similar organization, which are not separated by any definite line from other endowed schools that depend upon a more local constituency.

a 1580 *Mirr. Magy.* (R.) *Edmonds* (Rollo I. 126 His eyes [Constantine] rann...hastigue...bene mentionatur ei per te hec et opposita, publicas inuitauam scolas magistris exercitia... posuit. Scientia nobilis inducendus de ratione locali tempet.

...

Pu·blic-spi·rited, *a.* Characterized by public spirit (PUBLIC *a.* 8 b); animated or prompted by zeal for the public good; directed to the common welfare.

...

Hence **Pu·blic-spi·ritedly** *adv.*, with public spirit; **Pu·blic-spi·ritedness**.

...

Publish (*pœblĭʃ*), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. *papliȝt, -ish, pœblie*, etc., and *publicate, publiare*, etc.; f. OF. *publier, poplaier*, (later) *publier*, ad. L. *publicāre* to make public, publish, confiscate, f. *public-us* PUBLIC. The OF. *pœp-, pœb-* forms either represented a popular L. *publicare* (cf. early L. *poplicus, publicae* = *publicus*, and med.L. *popplicare* in 12th c. ecclesiastical documents), or were due to later influence of OF. *pœple, peuple*, ad. L. *populus* PEOPLE. The normal Eng. repr. of OF. *publier* was PUBLY *v.*; cf. CARRY *v.* *Publish* may stand for an AF. **publir*, **puplir* (not found), but was app. due to imitation of verbs in -ISH (-ISS 3), cf. *astonish, distinguish, flourish, vanquish*. The spelling *publive* may have been influenced by L. *publicāre*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4-5 puplic(e, -lisch(e, -lich(e, poplie, pupplie, -lisch(e, 4-6 -lish(e, 5 poplysch, -lise, pupplee, -lys(e)h(e, 6 pupplisse, lyshe.

...

B. In Scotland, British colonies and dominions, and the United States of America: A school provided at the public expense and managed by public authority for the use of the community of a defined district, as part of a system of public (and usually free) education.

...

arrived at the Hall, put your rings and shafts in your pockets, and, if practicable, publish a pair of spectacles.

1689 W. W. *Satire Flowers, Eng. Stud. to H. Of* (ed. 2) Whatever, like Swea, publish your face to every Madonna, Effigy, and Saint.

4. *spec.* To issue or cause to be issued for sale to the public (copies of a book, writing, engraving, piece of music, or the like); said of an author, editor, or *spec.* of a professional publisher.

†1 1490 Paston *MS. In Quarterly's Catal.* (1887) I. No. 345 That no person cause...after sufficient proportioning of the book to him whereto have any recognizance for that that book may not the leave...of his said god.] 1599 Hoon *Dredge* 5 Prof., Who sold't, I am now driven...to this thirde barrow of publishinge and pestyng my boke to prove my selfe. 1617 Bacon *Transl. Prof.* to He would no sooner write any thing, but presently it was caught from him, and published, and he could not have leave to reuse it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 113 ¶ 6, I shall here publish a short Letter which I have received from a Well-wisher. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 193 Literary productions, when they are circulated abroad and published with the author's consent they become common property. 1908 *Clifford Cases, Com. No. 1251 (Imprint)* Printed by Horace Hart, M.A., Controller of the University Press, at his Office in the Press, in the Parish of St. Thomas; and published by him at the University, and High Street...in the City of Oxford.

b. To make generally accessible or available for acceptance or use; to place before or offer to the public. *Obs. exc.* as said of doing this by the medium of a book, journal, or the like.

1638 Jeremy *Polit. Antinoüs* (1) The old Artificers...would not have their wrokes smothered up in some private corners, so were they very careful in publishing them. 1772 Lessing *Hist. Polite. a Two Jewish Rabbins...were the first who published the Hebrew character in separate types.* 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 281 Mr. W. assures us that he will publish his medicine as soon as its efficacy is established. 1849 in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VI. 105/1 (A small box of the Duke of York...for the task are regarded the world.) Published by T. Hamlet, Esq. (b. 1810)...1862 Gentl. *Cont. Phys. Forces* (1874) 63 The celebrated Leonard Euler had published a somewhat similar theory.

†5. a. *trans.* To people, populate (a country, etc.). b. *refl.* To propagate itself; to multiply, breed. *Obs.* (Cf. PEOPLE *v.*)

1530 R. Bacon *Chron. Wars Gaddes* (1542 Petyt MS.) *Fortes* populus he bred & libe. c 1579 Chester *Rarik.* xv. pr. 10, 17 (Camb. MS.) How great is the diligence of nature, the wise designe executed and perfect how with seed multiplyed. c 1580 Lyrical *Grand Answer.* 301 Forte multiplicies that Cadmus [Fr. *pour peuplier le monde*]. 1597 Hooker *Ecclesiastes Christ.* 143 This couple [of Pairs] to multiplie was most needfull, ...with presence made published, and so mankinde most educated.

II. †6. *trans.* To make public property, to confiscate (rendering L. *publicare*). *Obs.*

1532 Billingdon *Lawe* 21 a. (S. T. S.) If any Thyng was ons for euelle fact made forfaytyd, and be publike and dyvlin ensuyng be payde. *Ibid.* 27, 160. II. 27 Bath he gode of oppon absolon and Spa. Opplas was confessor and pubbis to be wrkmin. 1580 Hoon tr. *Gardiner's Comm.* 437 His goodes also ought by the right Magistrate to be published.

Publishable (pə'blɪʃəb'l), *a.* [f. PUBL(ISH *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be published or made public; liable to, fit for, or intended for publication.

1800 Monthly *Lett.* (1858) II. 216 They...would...have been fond before that part of the correspondence was publishable, according to her will. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 317 The two new cantos of this poem, which he says have been sent back to Lord Byron, to be softened into something like a publishable shape. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* July 246 It is not a publishable story.

Published (pə'blɪʃt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 -ished. [f. as prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Made generally known; publicly announced or declared; officially promulgated or proclaimed; of a book, etc., issued or offered to the public.

1609 Skene *Lees* tr. xi. 146 How-ve then suppose a published Writter? 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 One of your published Orders. 1893 No. 3 *Queens Gard. Chr. Mod.* xi. 113 In my published lectures, I have endeavoured [etc.].

2. Exposed or exhibited to public view. *rare.*

1830 Baxter *Parker* iv. (1850) 279 The published bosom and the covering robe—The ring succeeded. 1885 Knowles *Problem Of* 2 I. xix. 292 The profited Corner and the long-pegnered group of Captains—sitting published on the backs of real horses.

Publisher (pə'blɪʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who publishes or makes something public; one who declares, announces, or proclaims publicly. Now *rare.*

1495 in *Rec. Aberd. Univ.* (1.H.S.) I. 300 The first publisher of this noble scheldrik surprising. 1598 Barckley *Felicity* 1. 4 (1706) 9 publishers of Heresies. 1599 *Lett. of Mayor to Soldiers in Norfolk* in Norton *Hist. Rec.* (1861) II. *Rec.* 15 No. 14 272 The Authors and Publishers of these vain Prophecies and vainer Books. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angels*, 138 Preachers and publishers of peace. 1708 *Lord of Misrule* 24 The Publisher of the Gospel of the Grace of God. 1806 Newcome *Fug. Address*, 11 1, not The first publisher of a result or discovery, supposing such result or discovery to be formally his own, now takes the place of the first inventor.

2. One who publishes a book or literary work: a. One who as author, or esp. as editor, gives it to the public; 'one who puts out a book into the world' (J.). Now *rare.*

1652 *Wilkins's Zoometria*, The Publisher (Mr. John Hartlibius) to the Reader. 1657 Barclay *Barcl.'s Argenis* (1673) 121 Written by his Lordship in Latin; and Englished by the Publisher. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 50, (Book) 23/1 Publisher, is one that spreads a books to be printed after the death of the author. 1726 Avery *Catalogue*, The Publisher to the Reader. The author of these Tracts, Mr. Samuel Gallaker, is my servant and intimate friend. 1772 Jeremy Taylor *Worst. Ad.* Wks. (1828) VIII. 313, I have yet suggested no inquiries but to the publisher.

b. *Comm.* One whose business is the issuing of books, newspapers, music, engravings, or the like, as the agent of the author or owner; one who undertakes the printing or production of copies of such works, and their distribution to the booksellers and other dealers, or to the public. (Without qualification generally understood to mean a *book-publisher*.)

1726 Dunton & Pearson, *Publisher*,...among the Booksellers, is one that has his name put at the bottom of pamphlets, news-papers, &c. though the property is in another person, to whom he is accountable for the sale, &c. 1797 *Encycl. Britt.* (ed. 3) III. 396/1 Every bookseller or vendor of small wares, like our pedlarders. 1801 Mathews (title) The Law of Copyright, being a Compendium of Acts of Parliament and Adjudged Cases, relative to Authors, Publishers, Printers (etc.). 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxvii. 280 The Publisher, is a bookseller; he is, in fact, the author's agent. 1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will. IV*, c. 76 § 20 Be it enacted, That the Printer, Publisher, or Proprietor of every Newspaper shall, within Twenty-eight Days after the last Day of every Calendar Month, pay or cause to be paid the Duty chargeable on all and every Advertisement...contained in or published with such Newspaper. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* Introd. 1 On handing Rose my Publisher that as one short formulate the whole impression of the present work had been taken off his hands. *Mod.* Mr. Henry Pounds is the publisher.

3. One who puts anything into circulation; *e.g.* one who issues counterfeit paper money or the like; an 'uttерer'. *rare.*

1808 in Webster.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *publisher-dealer*, *-fighter*.

1892 *St. Rev.* July 59 How many of the modern publisher-fighters would work a proud heart to death in trying off a coloured cloth? 1902 *Daily News*, 23/Nov. 9/4 The French publisher-dealers of the (eighteenth) century.

Hence **publisher-ship**. **Pu'blisheress**, a female publisher; **Pu'blishership**, the position or function of a publisher.

1892 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 21 Authorship and publishership have become so identified in our common interest. 1888 *Zion Folk's Weekly* 21 June 396/2 Mrs. Frank Leslie, the American publisheress.

Pu'blishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. PUBLISH, in various senses.

1. = PUBLICATION 1.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. 3826 Pat folly dusety dayis fortonn of God or hungyngis, Be halelye in wrys has publikyngis. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 401 Longe after he publishyng or opnyng of the matere aforsaid. 1580 T. Bilson *Calmo's Gov.* 1. vii. § 7. 57 In the very publishing of the law we have our choice. 1660 *Feversham* (*R. S.*) *Rec.* (1899) II. 126 In hating the first time of publishing [of banns]. 1722 Tryon *Tracts* II. Wks. 1759 I. 74 Will not the publishing of our virtues trumpet forth your folly?

2. *spec.* The action or business of issuing a book or books, etc.: see PUBLISHER 2 b; = PUBLICATION 2. Also *attrib.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Publication de livres*, a publishing, or setting forth of bookes. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 532 This Author...provides the publishing of a Treatise about Insects. 1708 *Lucrius* (*S. Arms to Timon*, He hath ...humbly besought Us to grant him Our Royal Privilege and Licence for the sole Printing and Publishing thereof for the Term of Fourteen Years. 1868 *Secret Lab. to Mrs. Lankhurst* 24 Oct. in *Life*, In book shops and publishing houses. 1883 *Athenæum* 28 Sept. 402/1 One of the mysterious which surround current French publishing.

†**Pu'blishly**, *adv.* *Obs.* In 4-5 **publis-**, **publisly**, **puplisshly**. Irregular form for PUBLICLY, PUBLISHLY *adv.*

c 1400 *St. Trophee Marg.* 21, 1727 Thathenesyne publisly [MS. publesly] Affermand pat he cruelly Of his bondes sold thole pe ded. c 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 329 That the byshope elected hyme and my lorde, bothe the seasons, and in lyght wyse pursuyd Frensch publisshyng.

Publishment (pə'blɪʃmɛnt). Now *rare.* [f. PUBLISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of publishing; publication, proclamation, announcement; *esp.* in *U. S.*, publication of the banns of marriage.

1432 tr. *secreta Secretorum*, vii. 1 Pis Cauelyngli made pese pryncen agayn pratys, pe nominall cruelte merytes, & reheted them by open publyschement. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. 29. (1650) 565 The before-said publishment of ammerces at Pasch-Crosse. 1720 St. Service *Diary* 19 Feb. (1889) III. 302 Went to St. James, and order'd our Publishment [i.e. of intended marriage]. 1750 *Acts & Laws Connecticut* 144 If any Person...shall presume to Publish or put forth any Publishment out of his Writing, as aforesaid, before the expiration of eight Days,...every such Person...shall be fined the Sum of Six Shillings. 1887 Holland *Bay Path* 20, His fourteen days of publishment as had expired. 1887 in *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 2/1, I...must request the publishment of this letter in your next issue.

†**Pu'bly**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 **puple**. [a. F. *publier*, ad. L. *publicāre*.] *trans.* To publish.

14.. *Sir Gawayne* 309 In Wendy's *Arabbe* LVII. 65 pis was bi pupled, & sonne fond, pat of pe northen was lion pere. 1485 Caxton *Knyghte of T.* 3, vi. xx He made his ire to be cryed and publyed throghe al his oost. c 1500 *Melusine* 161 Whiche name within few dayes was so publyed, that it was knowen throgh all the land.

Pubo-, unusual combining form of L. *pubis* (of which the actual stem is *pubi-*, and the nominative, and *F.* assumed form PUBO-). The form *pubo-* is indefensible etymologically, but is recognized in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893, as the current English form in combinations having the sense 'Of or belonging to the pubes or os pubis, in conjunction with (some other part)'. Such are the adjs. **pubo-femoral**, belonging to the pubes and the femur (as in *pubo-femoral ligament*), **pubo-iliac**, **pubo-ischiatic** (as in *pubo-ischiatic bone*), **pubo-prostatic** (as in *pubo-prostatic ligament*), **pubo-tibial**, **pubo-vesical**, belonging to the pubes and the bladder (as in *pubo-vesical ligament*), *mons pubis*, etc.

1890 in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* *Pubo-ischiatic bone*,...the confluent ischium and [os] pubis (Hyrtl). 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Puccinia** (pʌksi·niă). *Bot.* [Named after T. Puccini, an Italian anatomist.] A large genus of minute parasitic fungi, N.O. *Uredineæ*, the species of which are heteroecious. The best-known species, *P. graminis*, grows as an æcidium on the leaves of the barberry, and its spores produce the *Uredo* or rust on wheat, rye, oats, and grass.

1880 Miss Pratt *Flowers*, &c. II. 220 A small fungus, the Roestelia *Penicilata*. 1883 Brandis & Dyer *Indian For.* 245 The second form of fruit [produced upon the leaves of Barberis] was at one time considered a distinct genus of fungi, and described under the name of *Æcidium*; but this term is now only used to designate a particular form of fruit in the cycle of development of Puccinia.

Hence **Pu'cciaid** *a.*, allied to form to Puccinia.

1879 Cooke *Fungi* 202 The Æcidium which from the same disc produces the preceding resting spores.

Puccoon (pʌkū·n). Forms: 7 pohoson, pochone, poughkone, 7-8 *pl.* poconas, 8 pochoon, pocon, pocoone, puckoon, 8-puccoon. The Virginian Indian name of a North American plant or plants yielding a red dye: originally, as it appears, of the Red Puccoon or Bloodroot, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, N.O. *Papaveraceæ*, and Hairy Puccoon, *Lithospermum canescens*, N.O. *Boraginaceæ*. Now applied also to the Hairy Puccoon, *L. hirsutum*, and Yellow Puccoon, *Hydrastis canadensis*, N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*, the root of which dyes yellow.

1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 18 Pocones is a small roote that groweth in the ouerflowes, which being dryed and beate to powder turneth red. *c* 1616 Strachey *Trav. Virginia* (1849) 64 Their heads and shoulders they paint otherwise, and those red, with the roote pochone. *Ibid.* 132 Poughkone, the red paint or ele. 1705 Beverley *Hist. Virginia* II. iv. (1722) 120 They have the Puccoon and Mockernuts, two Roots, with which the Indians use to paint themselves red. 1714 Lawson *Hist. Carolina* 270 They sometimes use poccon root, which is of a colonein colur. 1738 *Gentleman's Magazine* 213 The blood-root, sanguinaria, or puccoon, as it is termed by some of the native tribes. 1880 T. Hamerton in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 677 Puccoon, and clematis with plumy buds.

Puce (pjūs), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *puce* sb.—L. *pūlex*, *-icem* a flea; *couleur puce* flea-colour (1781 *q.*).] **a.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* (orig. *puce colour*): Of a flea-colour; purple brown, or brownish purple.

1787 Bage *Mount* (ed. 2) I. 82 His a feather in upon *turtle*, put it on the table, and it will make a movement...or under a pace, or like galop. 1792 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. 2. 32 Colours tending to red or the one hand and black on the other, such as purple and puce colour. 1800 Cleves in *Ann. Reg.* 1956/2 A rich twilled amount pelisse, of a puce colour. 1832 Mrs. Calcott *Lett.* I. 20 The old black gown (which was dyed puce for me at Dorchester). 1893 J. Aspet Symons *Naughty Girl* 12, 70 His puce silk sash, his muslin cravat.

b. As *sb.* = puce colour.

1880 *Garden* 26 Sept. 260/1 Blooms of...rich dark puce, suffused with maroon. 1892 *Daily News* 25 June 2/7 The mourners and all put on...the purple puce of twilight. 1900 F. H. Orr in *Local Lett.* 26 Jan. 1351 Varying shades ...from palest peach to deepest puce.

c. Comb. *Puce-coloured*, adj.

1812 tyn H. Dave *Chem. Philos.* 322 The puce-coloured resin of lead. 1830 Gosse & Barnes *Mer. Mod.* 400 Cochineal yields when crushed a puce-coloured powder.

†**Pu'celage.** *Obs.* Also 6 **puselage**, 7 **pucellage**. [a. F. *pucelage* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *pucelage*: see PUCELLE and -AGE.] The state or condition of being a 'pucelle' or girl; maidenhood, virginity.

c 1536 *Collect. & Wills.* II 6, To inlay your rough & pucellage. 1589 *Pap. Pasquile to Scalig. Pasme Referre* 2, He bendes against with to his pucelage. 1593 Sir T. Overbury *Fyrfly*, *Maid.* 1. 3 20 The beauty of the Partridge and Virginity of women. 1783 Cham. in *Ann. Reg.* 142 Their state of pucelage is denoted by their having rings...on their waists.

Pucelle. Forms: 5-9 pucelle; 5-7 pucell, 5-6 puselle, 5 puschall; 5-7 pucel, 6 pusel, -elle, pusel, -ell, pu'sel, pusele, 7 pusell, pusle, pussel, pussle. [a. F. *pucelle* (pysɛl), OF. *pucele*, earlier *pulcele* (11th c.)—*pulcella*, *pulcella* (c 881 *Eulalia*)—late L. *pullicella* (c 511 *Capitul. Childeberti*, in Paris IV. 5) a young girl; so Pr. *pizelle*, *pivela*, OCat. *pucela*, Olfp. *puc-*, *pucelle*, OFg. *puzelle* (from F.), Rhæt. *pucrella*,

b. *pulicille, pulcelle.* With sense 2, cf. LG., Du. *pucerel* (? from F.) a dirty sluttish person, esp. woman, a slattern (Doornik–Kuelenaer).

For the origin, Diez suggested a late L. **pullicella*, dim. of med.L. *pulla* chicken, pullet, fem. of *pullus* young animal, chicken; the difficulty of which is that the Romantic form of *pulla* is *poule*, which ought to have given OF. **pulcele, F. *poucelle.* Gröber *Archiv Lat. Lex.*, IV. 439 suggests a popular L. **pullicella* (cf. *domnicellus*, dim. of *pinella*, q.v. L. for *pusella* or *puella* beautified as in *Dial. Amazet. F. Mel. Vrael.*, *Sat.*). From **pullicella*, the forms *pulicelle, pulcelle* (as *pulcelle, pucelle*, Rom.) a regular phonetic not graphic guise for F. The late L. *pullicella* might also be a dim. of L. *pullex, pulicis* (see Diez: but such a derivation is inconsistent with the sense.]

1. A girl, a maid. *Obs.* (exc. as Fr.).

c 1450 LYDG. *Consayved Our Lady* 24 Modyrne to maydenes, pucelle without pere. 1535 in *Archæologia* XXI. 56 So that other parties ys a pusell leveyng or a lasshe. *c* 1589 CAXTON *Jason of Apmete* vi. 120 Whan the pucel understode this worde she was right glad. *c* 1550 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brytt.* (1814) 402 A Damoysell pucell? make good cheere. 1552 MORE *Comf. Agst. Trib.* II. xiv. 113 b. This Gixte is a meately good pusell to a lyuyng, verye like, but some wrangled and hury. 1575 CUDDINGHAM *Cheapbe* (1676) 147 Lyke pusell pees, a pearle in peace and warres. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard.* (1633) 17 These pirry pearls as bright as a tyrant of hurcn. [1864 HOOD in *Moxon Lyrics* (1870) I. 153 My passion can wait, till the *pucelle* is more housewives.]

b. *spec.* The Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

(Usually mentioned as her French appellation: in 16th c. sometimes taken as her surname.)

c 1450 HEN. VI in Monstrelet (Chron. II. IV. cc. 440 Celle femme, qui se faisoit nommer Jehenne la Pucelle.] *c* 1450 *Brut* 432 The siccelle of Pontein that was called [sic] *Pousselle*]. [*a* 1491 WILL. WORCESTER in *Hearn Collect. Cur. Disc.* (1771) 198 Hearyng in his company how the Pusel, whom he used as an oracle. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 122 Excellent Pusel, if thy name be so. *Ibid.* v. iv. 102 Pusel or Pussel, Dolphin or Dog-fish, Task'st [marry. He mazzeps me with my Heroic lovne. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 38 Pusell dost thou dally with my excrement, with my mustachio? 1618 BOLTON *Hist. to. Lady's Assoc.* 283 Or Joan de Pucel's brave mind. 1874 GARDNER *Lancaster A Poem* vii. (1875) 171 The Pucelle...threw herself into the town (of Compiègne).

† **2.** A freak, a whim, a contrivance. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Merry. of London Skene* 32 Hail *C. P. P.* III. 161 Here happeneth the marriage of London Stone and the layes passe the bone of Billingesgate.] 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1595) 78 Yet shall not lasse any Gentlewoman abroad, no, not yet any Lorde or prude in the Country, but every wife carrye in their hands compasses, 1607 G. *Stephens Apol. Herodot.* 48/2 [Scythian] Ploughs, especially one peculiar of Paris. 1617 MORYSON *Itinin.* I. *Paris*, wall, or striking watch. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *A shitty Pucelle*, a very Prude or Slut.

‡ **Puceron** (*pūserŏn*; *pūsĕrŏn*). [F., dwin. of *puce* flea: cf. CHARNOCK.] A plant-louse or aphis. (Applied by Tucker to some insects (Coleoptera or Heteroptera) which dart about on the surface of water; also, erroneously, by Hill to the *Podura* or spring-tail and its allies, *Collembola* of Lubbock.)

1759 J. HILL *Hist. Anim. to Pedora*, ...This genus comprehends the Pucerons of Reaumur, and others of the French writers. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* (1834) I. 198 The little pucerons in water skating merrily about, as if delighted with their existence. 1840 HARDWICK *Gardener's Lect.* II. 151 Aphis Brassicæ, Rose Louse...Synonyms.—Puceron. Rose Louse.—Red puceron.

Pucheritte (*pūtʃĕrĭt*). *Min.* [ad. G. *pucherit* (1871 Freund), after the Pucher mine in Saxony, where it was found.] Vanadate of bismuth found in brilliant reddish-brown crystals.

1872 DANA *Min.* App. I. 31 Named pucherite from the locality. 1892 *Ibid.* 753 Pucherite...in the closed tube decrepitates.

† **Pucherum,** *a. Obs.* (?)

(The editor suggests 'dwelled'; but *pulcer, pulcrum*, is not found till 150 years later; *Pulcher, pulcher*, which might have given *pulcherume*, 'wonderment, perplexing, difficult', is also much later.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 21681 (Cott.) Japheth had sone seuen, Aperil pucherum to neuen [Gött. *dwelid* for to neuen]. Gomer, modreu, sons, magog. Tubal, tiras, and mesoq.

Puck (*pŭk*), **pouk** (*pauk*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 *pūca*, 3–4 (3 *Jc.*) **puke**, 4–7 **pouke**, 5 **powke**, 6 **pooke**, 9 **pook**, **pouk**. *pl.* 6–7 **pooke**, 7– **pouk**. 7. 9 *dial.* **pouken**. [OE. *pūca* = ON. *pūki* a mischievous demon. Cf. W. *pwca, pwcal*, Ir. *púca* (PHOKA). Cf. PIXIE *sb.*[3], PUG *sb.*[3]

The obscure history of the name and the question whether it was originally Teutonic or Celtic, is unsolved.]

An evil, malicious, or mischievous spirit or demon of popular superstition. **a.** Treated as a unique being, and in middle Eng. (*the pouke*) commonly identified with the biblical devil; from the 16th c. (with capital P) the name of a fanciful mischievous or tricksy goblin or sprite, called also Robin Goodfellow and Hobgoblin. (In this last sense commonly *Puck*.)

a. 1000 in *Napier O. E. Glosses* with a *Lorebook* (in Arundel, 393). *c* 1275 *Seasons Summer* 120 in *O. E. Misc.* 58 Hwych deip schal cumen bi [to wom] beoth bi tuenne, And bi bloode be pouke [other bruket]. 13.. *St. Gregory* 243 in Horstg's *Archiv* LVII. 60 Jesu send pe grace vppon pis feast Pinne hit noon hem be pouke. 1380 LYDG. *S. Fit. A.* v. 63 Pouke hab be Pouke pouwer Pere Pouwer dauer nouzt, Daye nacht Maze Mes. *Ibid.* 25 158 Blasphemynge and pursuynge be pouke to bire ende. 1577 *Holl. B.* 1109 He Na redder hate, no hatier, no more hatit pouke. *Ibid.* 311. 264 Unto of be pouker powchtes no happiness may be Socke. 1592 SHAKS. *Sprtbnd.* 321 He be the Pouke, nor other euil spright... Pray vs. 1597 W. THOMSON *Epistle to Mar* cxxiii. 8 He be Lucifelle, or the pouk, profane With thaimself glare the light.

b. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 40 Yon are that shrew'd and knauish sprite Call'd Robin Good-fellow. Are you not he, That fright the maidens. 3 Those that Hobgoblin call you, and sweet Pucke, You do their worke, and they shall haue good lucke. *Ibid.* v. 1. 438–40 *Ay* I am an honest Pucke. We will make amends ere long: Else the Pucke a [me call...And Robin shall restore amends. 1629 DRAYTON *Pyrethdos-sonnet*, He merrieth Pucke, which men may call Hobgoblin. *Ibid.* sonnet 8. This Pucke seemes but a dreaming dull, Still walking like a ragged Colt, And oft out of a Bush doth bolt, Of purpose to deceive us. *a* 1633 CROMWELL *Her Sir. Poems* (1640) 21 Turne your chiken Quell'ets, for Pucke [to Pucke in these Dales. 1633 HEYWOOD *Loves Maiden Pucke* 7. 21 Pucke, alias *Robin Goodfellow*, in the most [active and extraordinary fellow of a fairy that we anywhere meet with. 1634 MILT. HOBBES *Ch. Stat. Mist., Hawkins, Monkies, little merry fellow...* Full of fun, so Puck could be: Harlequin, origin taken of this? 1864 *La Fame Dumb Lilac* II. vi. 81 And why the puck don't you let her out?

b. with *a* and *pl.* One of a class or number of such demons, goblins, or sprites.

c 1000 *Sachsen Gloss. to Prudentius in Germania* N. S. XI. 386 *Lugantes Avernum*, wanthyndle pucas. 13.. *Cur. de L.*, 386 I wis, mon lyvyth, quod pe Pouke, I wole that hoyght ous a pouke. *Ibid.* 4308 He is no man, he is a pouke. 1587 GOLDING *Decl. Mah.* IX. (1596) 199 The country where Chymæra that some poake Hath grutch broke, Some head and breast, and dragon tayle. 1614 *Jas. Tower* (1858) 34 And that they may perceive the heavens frown, The Pookes & Goblins and the meetings there. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1.ii. 1. ii. (1624) 43 Those which Maulder cals Antiliones, that walke about midnight on great Heathes and desart places, which...fraie men out of the way, and leade them all night a by way;...we commonly call them Pucks. 1624 J. MAYNARD *Hyphil. Epist. H.* 320 They are here, many spirits, and pucks, and witches.

c. *transf.* A person having the character or habits attributed to Puck; in ME. a wicked man, a 'devil'; now, one given to mischievous tricks, esp. a mischievous child or youngster.

c 1320 HOUGHTON *Sir Eg. Prior.* 1302 *A dowepoun...Good* [is a man unclene with a pouke. 1850 MORRIS *Gov. Gentlemen* xxiii. 230 (Diary for 1668) Intelligent, but a wanton spirit, nothing could be done...without the interposition of this little mischievous Puck. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 1/3 How much longer is a political Puck to be allowed to play the very mischief with a national interest of such present importance?

d. Often entering into place-names.

1518 in Birch *Court. Sess. H.* 303 He hath assaulted & wounded [him to Peter wylle, &c. *Chron. Monast. de Bello* (Hamilt. 1838) 21 Per Puckeholle vergit et Westhoo, [Anta terram *de* Bodiham. 1532 *Chas. Rolls Lathe* (1835) 146 Lady Anne Percy—Anne Pucke, Yorks). 1908 KIPLING (title) Puck of Pook's Hill.

e. Comb. † **puck-bag,** a beglar, a malignant spectre; **puck-led** *a.* (*dial.*): cf. PIXY-LED.

1580 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 That night in Ferrey to vs pooke bagg[s]. *Ascanius* reuerted gastlye he trembled. 1853 ALLEN *Addy. Wonderful.* (ed. 2) 408 The peasantry in Addis (Worcs.), and those on the west coast, they are sometimes what they call Pooka holden; that is, that they are mysteriously wrapped in the night by a mischievous spirit whom they call Pooka. 1889 GERARD *Stark of this Parish* I. xii. 198 To be apprehended by fancy.

Puck, *sb.*[2] [Origin uncertain: see Note below.]

1. (Also *puck-hawk.*) The nightjar or goatsucker.

1683 TORRIANO *Diction. New. Ital.* & *Eng.* The 'puck' would fly before her, and the did not dare to swear by puck. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 97 In many places it is considered that animals either becomes blind or are infected with disease after being sucked [by the nightjar]. The country-people in West Sussex call this nocturnal 'puck' or 'pucklebird'—perhaps from Puck, a malignant spirit—and the best 'knell' puck bird.

2. A disease in cattle attributed to the nightjar.

1854 VINCENT *Cattle* 382 In some parts of Sussex, under the name of the *puck*, the farm-yard, on the side, in the part usually affected. 1879 DARBISHIRE *Diseases Dogs* (1890) 24 Anthrax,...a disease of cattle, known in the vernacular as...quarter ill;...[also ill;...'pest';...'puck,' 'shoot of blood', &c. [Note. *Puck-fistula* and *puck-ridge* are all rural names of the Goatsucker or Nightjar: it is not clear whether the two latter are compounds of *puck*, or whether this is itself short for one or other of them. As the bird is the object of much superstition and even superstitious dread, it is quite possible that the name is derived from *Puck sb.*[1]; either as 'belong. Puck's bird', or itself a puck or demon-bird; but the composition and meaning of *puck-ridge* then remain unexplained. The conjecture of some that the name may be derived from Puck *v.* to lie, stoke, and ridge, OE. *hrycg* back, from the notion of its carrying the backs of sleeping cattle and thus inflicting on them a fatal disease (see PECKHORSE, 1901, 1789) would app. withdraw the group from any connexion with Puck *sb.*[1], except as a secondary association. But *ridge* may be an oral corruption of some other word.]

Puck (*pŭk*), *sb.*[3] [Origin obscure: cf. PUCK *v.*] A flat india-rubber disk used for a ball, in hockey or hockey on the ice in Canada.

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 320/1 The ball (or 'puck'; and it is called by that name of India-rubber, circular in shape, about two inches thick, and with a diameter of about four inches. The game is played with wooden sticks, and no striking with the stick is allowed, only pushing the 'puck' along the ice. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 493/1 These two handle the puck somewhat rather puck as Pulsometers handles the black keys of a piano.

Puck (*pŭk*), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [? f. root *puh-*: see PUSH *v.*?] *trans.* To hit or strike; to butt.

1671–2 J. SMITH *Lives Berkshire* (1883) II. 21 He also would be the chastising of the cock, pucke with head, blindfold, and the like. 1681 CLARKE *Present of Damsell* 37 The ball was struck here and there, often pucked up in the air, then let again before it reached the ground. 1830 KENDRICK *Friendly Instructions* 108, 59 (E.D.D.) The cow and the cow pucked her with their horns.

Hence **Puck** *sb.*[4] (*dial.*), a stroke; a stroke at the ball in the Irish game of hurling.

1900 *Spectator* 8 Sept. XLVIII. 328 The rival hurlers...must hurry in wild anxiety for a puck at the ever flying ball. 1906 DOMVILLE-FIFE *Rose Irish Universities* 32, I gave William a puck to the ghost.

Puck, *sb.*[5] Short for PUCKFIST 2, q. v.

Puck, *dial. var.* POCK *sb.*, a hayrick.

† **Pucka, pakka** (*pŭkă*), *a.* (*adv.*) *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8–9 **pukka, pukker,** 9 **pucca, puckah, pukkha.** [a. Hindī *pakkā* (*pŭkkā*) cooked, ripe, mature; hence, thorough, substantial, permanent: cf. CUTCHA.] **a.** Applied to the larger of two weights of the same name: Of full weight, full, good; also, genuine, thorough. † **b.** Strong, severe; intelligent, as a lover. *Obs.* **c.** Sure, certain, reliable; thorough, out-and-out. **d.** Permanent, esp. as an appointment. **e.** Permanent, as a building; solid(-built), of stone or brick and mortar.

a. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 101 The Maund *Pucka* at Agra is double so much [as the Surat Maund]. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 43 It should be in sufficient quantities to give 20 pucka rounds for each load. 1837 LD. LAWRENCE in *Indian Lands* (1879) II. 1. 21 Your Lordship must have done nobly...Dromio, Roberts, Hay, and Clark are all of them, *pucka* troops. 1894 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 12 That's a good word...It is a pucker English, I wonder. **b.** 1785 MARVEN in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 319 Malignant fevers,...here termed *pucker fevers*, according to the native language: strong fevers. 1774 FORBES *Hist. LXX.* 108 Pucker Fevers. 1788 *Seventeen Indian Fevers* (L.), *Pucka*, or violent fevers. **c.** 1778 *Treat of Hindostannee coins* Rupia *pucka* is not necessary to express it to make it *pukka*. 1898 COL. KEITH YOUNG in *Diary* 9 *Corr.* (1901) App. II. 300 On receiving *pucka* information, that the insurgents were at Sangpur. [d. 1800 *Hon. Tracts to Assists Asiat. Rsg.* (1801) Note 8 the Barbarian sprung from a small pucka tunnel or well that furnishes a perennial stream. 1810 TRAVELLER (*a Printer's Mag.* LXXIII. 273 The Dark Kingdom) 71, 72 See Appointment Packs? *e.* 1784 *Calcutta Gaz.* 22 Apr. (N.), The Wages, cook-room, kitchen, stores, godowns, etc., are all pucka-built. 1811 MRS. FAY *Journal Mistress to a Husband* 1 A lady, who lived...in a large pucka house near the river. 1880 TOWERS *Trans. Tertiary* 311 *Pucka* is an adjective, and when applied to a road, means it is a metalled one; when to a well, that it is solid masonry. 1897 *Daily News* 13 June 5/7 At Dhulia all pukka buildings have been demolished.

B. *sb.* **a.** A weight or system of weights which is larger than 'catcha'. **b.** A copper coin not now used; also *pucka piece.* **c.** A building material of permanent nature, such as brick.

1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* xxviii. II. 3 Fort William was built...of Brick and Mortar called Pucka, a Composition of Brick-dust, Lime, Molasses, and raw Hemp. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lapsd & Lordly* I. 12 I'll make her a present of two pockali, to purchase cotton for a beginning.

‡ **Puckaly** (*pŭkā·lĭ*). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **buzzaly,** 8–9 **puckally,** 9 **pookalie, pasanly.** [a. Hindī *pakhāl* a water-carrier, *C. pakhāl* a large water-skin.] A water-carrier; also, a water-skin.

1784 MUNRO *Narrative* xlii. 263 Another very necessary establishment, which is two *Saccalies* to each company: these are two large leathern bags, for holding water, slung upon the back of a bullock. 1799 *Hind Appendix* 61 Dec. 9.) Black dittoes, authorized Puckalys, Dromedary. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1844) I. 322 A puckalie from each corps of Native infantry to camp. 1813 FRANCKLIN *Capitan* v. 102 Water, brought by natives of inferior in leathern bags, called here puckally bags.

[**Puck-ball,** alleged syn. of PUFF-BALL 1, PUCKFIST 1: app. a misprint in Bailey's Folio.

1708 KERSEY, *Puck-Ball or Puff-Ball*, a kind of Mushroom full of Dust. So 1730–1800 in various.] 1731 BAILEY (folio) *Puck-ball, Puck-fist*, a Kind of Mushroom full of Dust. 1755 JOHNSON, *Puck-ball or puck-fist* (from *puck* the fairy, a fairy's ball. Hence in mod. Dicts.)

Pucker (*pŭkəɹ*), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. A ridge, wrinkle, or corrugation of the skin or other substance, or a number of small wrinkles running across and into one another; esp. one caused in sewing together two edges of cloth, etc., by keeping the one edge fuller than the other, or by drawing the thread too tightly, so as to make the seam shorter than the cloth on either side.

1706–32 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. 10. 54 The Tether does not make use of those swinging horizontal Strokes...if he does, he will beat up the Straw in Pockets. 1773 JOHNSON, *Puck*, s. Any thing collected into puckers or contractions. 1811 HARTSON *Puckering* (1821) 138 If, on the back of every...there be but a single leaf that has a pucker in it. 1856 MISSOURI *Welsh. Sheep* 2, The skin...was drawn in with several coarse and puckers. 1890 H. LONDE *Hounds Early* 3, His face...was covered up to the scrubbing pucker. 1893 *Field Shuffleboard* 14 If this be done, even by one skilled performer, a pucker must necessarily ensue.

2. *fig.* A state of agitation or excitement; a flutter, a fuss. *colloq.*

1940 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 263 Mrs. Jewkes...set down by me, and mean'd it as a great Pucker. 1860 MRS. EDWARDES *Ought we to Visit?* I. 16 Is not it a pet, or a pucker? 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xiii. The few things that did not agitate Mrs. Sothoron, or, to use her own homely phrase, 'put her into a pucker'. 1888 HAWKINS *Annie Sutherland* xviii. I told Willing when we first missed her...and he was in such a pucker about her...that time.

3. *Comb., as pucker-mouthed* adj.

1851 SOMERVILLE *to Mrs. Indiana Trotter* 272 A tall, wet puritanical-mouthed, and pucker-muzzled male.

Pucker (*pʌ·kəɹ*), *v.* [Evidenced in the end of the 16th c., prob. earlier in colloquial use. The form is that of a frequentative: see -ER 5. The root is prob. to be found in POKE *sb.*[1], *v.*[2] (*dial. pok, puck*), POCKET, the notion being that *of* forming small bag-like or purse-like gatherings; cf. PUCK *v.* in sense 'to wrinkle up', and F. *pocher, faire des pochez* to bag, to pucker. Verbs of this class often shorten or obscure the original vowel: cf. *clutter, flutter, sputter, stutter*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To contract or gather into wrinkles, small folds, cockles, or bulges; to become drawn together into irregular wrinkles or corrugations; to cockle. Often with *up*.

1598 FLORIO *Ximenes*, to pucker or gather or cockle as some cloathes do being wet. 1600 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. ii. May I be cursed with horns, and my values Pucker with sing'ing tortors. 1870 *Sir* S. CROW in 11th *Rep. Weld. Mill. Comm. App.* v. 22 The silks, being ill wound, will shrink and pucker. 1894 HOOD *Tom Tidler's Ground* xxx. Ancient lips that puckered up in scorn. 1897 *Ann. Scott. Col. Publish. Arch.* 118/2 235 His waistcoat...had a propensity to pucker up over his chest. 1913 *Manchester's Pictures, Chron. xvi.* Tenfold 388 To ensure a hard Sur... which will not pucker up.

2. *trans.* To draw together or contract into wrinkles, bulges, or fullnesses; to draw (the skin, lips, etc.) into ridges and furrows; to draw a seam too tight, so as to make the material bag on either side; to gather one side of (a seam) more fully than the other, either as a fault in sewing, or intentionally for some purpose. Often with *up*.

1616 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Corr. A Times Var. J* (1638) I. 443 The other party...was strangled and puckered unmercifully. 1639 R. VERNEY *Sea Dispensatory* 19 Then boil them and set being able to the matter but his belly puckered together like a bachell, before the chandelrie could come to help him. 1710 ELSTOB *Spect. No.* 302 ¶ 2 An hideous Spectre,...his Skin puckered up in Wrinkles. 1790 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 235 These cloaks is very becoming; with pockets, the sleeves puckered and tied to goth, with coloured ribbons. 1893 *A. Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 1713/2 A continuation of the canal puckered up into numerous folds. 1898 MRS. HODGSON *T. Haggard's Dau.* III. 62 Cynthia had finished her dozen of shirts, without a gusset set awry, a seam puckered, or one deviation from a right line. 1900 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* x. 118 Your pretty face will not be always puckered into wrinkles.

b. *absol.* To make puckers or bulges in sewing.

1882 FRANCES WARNER *Maiden of Our Day* 58 While she showed your Pa's big stitches and tendency to pucker. 1881 MISS BALDERN *Sewn.* II. 190, I get very stressed entangled, and begin to pucker, and the whole business goes wrong.

c. *trans.* To form by puckering or gathering.

1753 in *Lond. Mag.* Sept. 396 Full and pucker up loose on your gown and your cap; Make your petticoats short.

Puckered (*pʌ·kəɹd*), *ppl. a.* [f. PUCK *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Drawn into puckers, wrinkles, or folds, as the skin, or as cloth, purposely or unintentionally, in sewing.

1821 COBBE, *Kirtlington*, furrowed, as an angry brow; wrinkled, crumpled, puckered. 1788 JOHNSON, *Ruff*, a puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. 1796 J. C. HOUPE *Diseases & Cures Introd.* 183 My leftside horror I have had shaved...; it is now ready in what they call a puckered bonnet. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 80/2 Six fascinating rows of puckered muslin. 1850 MRS. HOWITT *Rural Life*, II. 10, 131 He heard the shipmen speaking low With anxious puckered brows.

† **Pu·ckeral.** *Obs.* Also 6 **puckrel.** [dim. of PUCK *sb.*[3] with suffix *-eral, -rel*; cf. *cockerel.*] A little puck or demon; an imp.

c 1580 JOHNSON *Euphues* 31 (E. D.) *Archive Stud. Mod. Lge.* (1896). Puckes, puckerells, lob lowbell, urgens and Robin Good-fellow. 1593 G. GIFFORD *Dial. conc. Witches* (Percy Soc. 7) She had three or four imps, some call them puckrels, some like a grey cat, another like a weasel.

Pu·ckerer, *rare.* [f. PUCKER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which puckers.

1778 in Ash. 1848 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Puckeridge (*pʌ·kəɹidʒ*). [Origin obscure; connected with *puck-bird*; see Note 5. c. PUCK *sb.*[2]] A name of the nightjar; also, a disease of cattle attributed to the stroke or bite of the nightjar.

1769 G. WARNE *Salisbur., Farm-Yard* (1870) 224 The country people have a notion that the farm-yard, or chicken cock, or even hen, which they also call a puckeridge, is very injurious to breeding calves, by following, as it were, at them, the head dropped, known by cow-keepers by the name of puckeridge. 1885 [see PUCK *sb.*[2] 5].

Puckering (*pʌ·kəɹiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUCKER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PUCKER, or its result; a drawing together or gathering of cloth, the skin, etc., into wrinkles or irregular folds.

1820 FLORIO, *Crispatura*, a puckering in any cloth or clothes. 1790 H. BAILLIE *Hosft. Acad.* (1810) of Specimens from the Bordering of the same Handsome of the Counterpane. 1848 CLOUGH *Gazal. Story-Bk.* 1858 The Brave should be concise, without puckering or Filling. 1870 *Engr. Mech.* 9 Mar. 805/2 How can one sew by hand...without puckering? 1883 *Girl's Needlework* 13 Puckering is meeting is caused by the children holding the right elbow close to the right side.

Puckering (*pʌ·kəɹiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That puckers, (*transf.* and *fig.*)

1796 (Amer.) *Farm Guide York*, 287 Where oak, I mean, the Boston's Cauldron flows With Elder's mawkish juice, and puckering Sloes. 1829 *Anthony's Chirurgic. Rem.* II. 380 A double "puckering string", such as our grandmothers used to their workbags. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 554/1 A puckering frown of dignity upon the pool.

Pucker-needle: see PUCK-NEEDLE.

Puckery (*pʌ·kəɹi*), *a.* [f. PUCKER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Given to puckering; marked with puckers.

1798 CARMEN *Fredk. Cl.* v. vi. (1802) II. 121 A...thunderstorm old gentleman...with puckery mouth-watering eyes. *c* 1880 *Fashion Forces Diet* 5 as The gold-leaf is puckery. 1888 F. M. CRAWFORD *Witch* (Immortal) I. iv. In a militant of puckery, peppery, self-satisfied nineteens.

2. That draws the mouth together; astringent.

1798 HAWKINSON *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1881) II. 180 These grapes are better than puckery cider apples. 1887 H. P. WALLIS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 450 To the human palate it is dry, insipid, and puckery.

Puckery, obs. form of PUCKERAS.

† **Pucket.** *Obs. dial.* (See quots.)

1689 WARWICK *Epit. Agric.* (1687) 100 Gather them off in the Winter, taking away the Puckets which clasps about the Branches, and burning them. *Ibid.* 320 Puckets, nests of Caterpillars, or such like Vermine. 1674 RAY *S.-& E.-C. Words* 74 *Puckets*, nests of Caterpillars, *Sagl.* 1787 in Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* Suppl.

Puckfist (*pʌ·kfɪst*). Also 7 **puck-, pukfist, puckfyst, 7–9 pookfist.** See also *King, Dial. Dict.* [app. f. PUCK *sb.*[3] + FIST *sb.*[2] Cf. PUFF-FIST, -FIST, which appears about the same date.]

1. The Puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*. Also abbreviated *puck*.

1600 B. JONSON *Fortunate Is.* v, I'll blow him into ayre, when I make him mett: His name not light with a puck-fist. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. (1634) 74 Mans vain Inference (for smelling hard is the smoake of Beer or great Pockets, Tuchwood, or Mushrome). 1706 *Compleat Farmer* s.v. *Bee*, The nervous, or stupefying Juice, is made with the...large mushroom, commonly known by the name beer, puckfist, or frog-cheese. *Ibid.*, Cut off a piece of the puck, as large as a hen's egg, and lay it in the end of a small stick,...which, place in that the puck may hang near the middle of an empty hive. 1893 *S. E. Worc. Gloss.* s.v., I should like a drap o' drink, for I feels as dry as a puckfyst.

2. A term of contempt for an empty braggart.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Humr.* I, To be nicknam'd of my fine fancy word, This (God, a mercyment puck-fist. 1605 *Travels Three Eng. Brothers* (C. *Pr.* III. 326 Give me leave to reconcile this puckfist, and if I doe not make him cry *Peccauí* say Dicke Sharpe's a powdered Mackrell. 1637 SHIRLEY *Example* v. i, Coch, he is no man...A very puckfist. Tailor, What's that, I guess? 1678 A. *Wilson*, a saucy pluckfist. 1820 SHORT *Kendal*, 2/112, A base braggart, and a pukfist.

1678 J. TATLOCK (Water Fl.) *Eremita* 2260, Who (what) pox Was Thou base hang'd-by-the-heels-for-pongo whoreson, † **3.** A close-fist, a niggard. (? an erroneous use.)

1626 E. MONTAGUE *Elegy* (1640) 23 Old father pooke hoards his monies, First strokes, then calls on Ram's relations. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. ii, Pierce. A greater's nay—*Host.* O! they are pinching pucklers! Pierce. And ampliores.

Puckish (*pʌ·kɪʃ*), *a.* [f. PUCK *sb.*[2] + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of or characteristic of Puck; lewish, mischievous, capricious. Hence **Pu·ckishness.**

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 572 Her delight...broke out in a thousand puckish freaks. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. iv. 51 His Puckish fancy jacks-of-lanterning over it. 1900 *Academy* 18 Apr. 323/1 The jesting was bad; pucklishness enough to return again to stage.

† **Puckle.** *Obs.* [Of. *pukrel*, f. *puke*, PUCK *sb.*[3] + *-el, -le* 1.] A kind of bugbear.

c 1000 *Sædlinga Glossæ to Prudentius* in *Germania* N. S. XI. 334/130 *Famen*, wudu nunna. *Penates*, uncuðe, *c* 1450 *Voc.* in PUCK-NEEDLE. 1580 R. *Scot. Discov. Witchcr.* (1886) xv. 433 The Self water, the Sowbrake, the puckin, Tom thumbe, fast goddin, and such other bugs. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* xiv That Thou is a Chike, superstitious from which the word Puck or Puckle was derivation derived.

Puckle (*pʌ·k'l*), *sb.* [f. PUCK *sb.*[2] + -LE 2.] Like, or in the manner of, Puck; cleverly mischievous, puckish, imp-like.

1842 DOWLING *Sybil* II. 22, There was something of a Puck-like malignity in the temperament of Lord Marney. 1846 WORDS. *Lond.* 19 Feb. 471 In a delightful mood of Puck-like satire.

Pu·ckling. *nonce-wd.* [f. PUCK *sb.*[2] + -LING 1.] A little Puck.

1890 N. P. *To Sylvie* in *Life Lewis Carroll* (1898) 389 Though I still shall hold Thee, and that puckling sprite, thy brother, Dear.

Pu·ck-needle. [f. PUCK *sb.*[1] + NEEDLE.] A name for different woods having needle-like or beaked fruit, as Shepherd's needle (*Scandix Pecten*), and Stork's-bill (*Erodium*). So **Pucker-needle.**

c 1440 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 1 Acus mulcris major, pugillus gemelumbelle.] 1805 E. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agricult.* I. 354 *Puck-needle* is a weed that is often abundant on such lands as are land tilled. 1836 W. D. CONRAN *Fairly Gossip.* 27 *Puckneedle*, Cocks, or Shepherd's needle. 1855 *Hist. & Traditions Cocks.* or Shepherd's needle...Thereupon and of the said vessel of the wild geranium, probably Saxon

wealth;...called *Beggar's needle* in Worcestershire. 1861 M. DE PEREY *Flowers, Fr.* III. 77 Common Shepherd's needle. ...These fruits are bright green...and sharp enough to...pass the names applied to the plant of...Pucker-needle [etc.].

Puckoon, variant of PUCCOON.

Pud (*pʊd*). [Of unknown origin. Cf. PAD *sb.*[3], also DIAL. *foot pace.*] A nursery word for the hand of a child or fore-foot of some animals.

1859 GEORGE *Phys. Rides* 1. iv. 14 Recollection or Stoking the Pudds (may be set up as equivalent for giving herbal to the Pudds. 1860 LADY *Ellin Inc.* v. *Natural Curiosities*, The Kangaroos...with those little short fore-pads. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 696 The child's tiny white pads put the jelly shocks and quell the yellow board.

Pud, pudde, obs. ff. POOD, a Russian weight.

Pudden, puddening: see PUDDING *sb.* and *v.*

Pudder (*pʌ·dəɹ*), *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of unknown origin: the quot. from *Ancren Riwle* *c* 1225 appears to contain the word, which otherwise is not known till near 1600. App. distinct from *fuddle*, collateral form of POTHER *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *intr.* To poke or stir about with the hand or a stick; (of an animal) to poke or root, with bill or snout; to dabble in water, mud, or dust.

[*a* 1225 *Ancren R.* 214 (Bod) Ich ware ibon mines. & facoh ofcoten mines & ofdichie oncoh him. & ofcowell berkene. & ofdoni him self; pudrewil *Lbid. T.* pudrunil. & makeh berkene figures of engeles.] 1530 SKELTON *Ten Bearded* (c. 127) Fishes...Some almost drinken puddur in the mud. Of sleepy Pools. 1620 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 1xxii. I. 328 Some pech wood-pluck is with their bodie bils, others pudder into their bod with their broad nebs. 1820 CLARE, *Shepherd's...* to paddle, or puddur, in the water. 1839 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman.* 133 His wife was drinking out of a pail, pudding her bill (as true to the water. 1847 WARD *Simp. Calder* (1849) 2 To puddur in the rubbish, and to raise dust in the eyes of more steady Reasoners.

2. *intr.* To go 'poking' *about*; to potter; to muddle and meddle, to dabble (*in*).

1824 BRIGGS *Lect. to the St. Mary.* You may perhaps think me partial to Purgatory, that have been ever puddering in physic all my life. 1843 T. GOODWIN *Priest Christian's Growth* v. ii. (1849) 89 Many...who have good gumption in 'em I may so speak) in the use of other weapons. *a* 1877 ELLWOOD *Autob.* xxii. Wks. 1887 I. 302 We shall obtain our bounds, much greater than we can hope to get by puddering in the designs or doings of others. 1883 CORNISH *Classic. Studies, Cæsar.* xvii. 443 Leaves to the natural talk of those carriers, puddering about with their tasseons.

Hence **Pu·ddering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, poking, pottering, muddling, meddling; † *puddering-pole*, a pole to poke with.

1809 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 139 In other cases letters they keepe a puddering, they open and reade them. 1824 N. FARRAR *Shift & Lett.* To Rdr., Leave to lay his pages in his own case, which is built beyond the reach of every mans puddering pole. 1892 LADY *Verney Memoirs* IV. *Parlt.* Wks. (1896) 420 Our feels the safety of Wildlife guiding away out of the reach of the humours, Conveniences, Officials, Fuctions, Doctors and all the puddering rout of contrivances of the impotent reign of the baffled Council.

Pudder, *sb.* 1161–[1], archaic or erroneous variant of PUDDLE *sb.*

1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* II. We found the body of a Chevalier...lying in a pudder of his blood.

Pudder, obs. or dial. var. of POTHER *sb.* and *v.*

Pudding (*pʊ·dɪŋ*). *sb.* Forms: 3–4 poding, 4–6 podyng, (5 -ynge), **pudyng**; 4 **podding, ynge,** (5 -ynge); **poodyng; puddingh**; 5–6 **puddynge**; 6 **pooding, peoddyng**. *Sc.* **puding**; 6– **pudding**, (5 -inge, 6–9 *dial.* and *vulgar* **pudden**, -in, 8 **pudan**). [ME. *poding, puddyng*: derivation uncertain: see Note below.]

I. 1. The stomach or one of the entrails of a pig, sheep, or other animal, stuffed with a mixture of minced meat, suet, oatmeal, seasoning, etc., boiled and kept till needed; a kind of sausage: for different varieties, see BLACK, HOG'S, WHITE PUDDING. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 59 In pleyne hel for podinges Rich ant fo prikes and stinkes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIII. 60 He ete euery vnsaly meles, swatyng and puddynges. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 Podyng of purpaisse...gotes fet to be made of pe purpaisse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Pudyng, *botellus*. *Ibid.* 383 Sawsage a podyng. 1564 *Comm. Nature Scottish Lake* (1878) 146 Of the inward of beasts are made Puddings, which are four of an hog. 1592 NASHE *Pierce Penn. Compl.* (1593) 18 Barry thing hath an end, and a pudding hath two. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 136 Pudding which is called the Haggas or Haggus, of whose quickness it is vain to boast. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, 35, II. In Irony Germany they supply the roads with Sauces and great dried puddings, which puddings are sauory and so pleasant. 1659 HOWELL *Proverbs, Lett. Advice*, There must be Sour as well as Oatmeal to make a Pudding. 1702 *Accomptes Apoth. Ho.* 167 ¶ 8 Ho beef and a string of Hogs-puddings...to every poor Family in the Parish. 17... *Sad ne'r to for the Poor* vii, In Hoof Greyell, And first they ate the white puddings, And then they ate the black. *a* 1800 R. GALL *Elegy Pudding Lament* vii, The puddings, loaves, are just in season—They're newly made. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* V. 32 In Suffolk, black puddings made of goats are called Rides.

† **b.** A stuffing like the above, roasted within the body of the animal. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 92 That roasted Manning Tree Ox with the Pudding in his belly. 1791 E. LORD *Triad of Dogs' Parties* 'At Hood's dinner-party, Ed. II. 303 His waiting had him in here) roasted, with a pudding in his belly.

3. (Chiefly *pl.*) The bowels, entrails, guts. Now *dial.* and *Sc.* [So OF. *boiyau*, bowel, 14th c. in Godef.]

1552 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 308 Quod nullus deinceps haver' he pocchyngers ad le sanidoors tark coquinell' extra. 1552 Lyndesay Test. *Papingo* 1235 Tak thame, and hir the puddingis, for thy pietie. 1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Mist.* (1653) 143 The Fox . . did saw and scratch the young ones so sore, that his guddings gushed out of his side. 1597 Lever *Chirurg.* (1634) 201 They [wounds transuerst] are sometimes in the . . capacity betwixt the guddings and periton. 1598 Florio *Montayne*, (1632) 508 An answer answereable to those of a Knight lying prisoner in prison, with what they call his puddings, or guts, reduced round his left arme, and hanging down to his belly. 1647 Le Fevre *T. O Bodin* 253 They so touch me, sword I'd let the light into your puddings.

†3. a. ? Some kind of artificial light or fireworks. b. A kind of fuse for exploding a mine. (Cf. *F. boudin* and *saucisson* in Littré.) Obs.

1507 in Shaw *Cor. Mynd.* (1892) 183 Prayd to hym his boyes pe gostynge for botts xvjdon. viij*d*. 1540 *Mid. Parl.* 12 *pe* boyes had lost *pe* goddynge [*sic*]. 1631 *Trinity Accts. Exp.* 6 [Spent] in Magnus Tarrowmen (1535) II. 634 Under Cornehand Goods are mentioned . . Cannons, Muskets, . . Gunnelows, Puddings, Tarthes, Carriages for Ordnance.

4. *Naut.* a. A wreath of plaited cordage placed round the mast and yards of a ship as a support; a dolphin. b. A pad to prevent damage to the gunwale of a boat; a fender. c. The binding on rings, etc., to prevent the chafing of cables or hawsers. (Se F. *boudin*.)

a 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 1911 ff. 91 b) *Puddings*, are Ringes rubbin rounde to the Yards-armes . . close to the rande. *To* saue the Rubbinn from galling is vnder spun *pe* yards. . . Also the seruing of the Anchor with Roapes to saue the Cleeke of the Cable from galling against *pe* fore is called the Pudding of the Anchor. 1708 E. Ward *Wooden World Dissc.* (1906) 80 Shew me the Gentleman, 1771 he, that was born in spikes, or make a Pudding as he should be. 1880 R. C. Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* 193 The bow of each boat is protected by a large fend-fender, or 'pudding,' of twine-and-flax rope.

5. *fig.* Applied to a stout thick-set person.

1638 Rawlinson *Fr. & It. Rem. Bks.* II. 72 What could generally have allured up the pudding of a woman?

II. 6. A preparation of food of a soft or moderately firm consistency, in which the ingredients, animal or vegetable, are either mingled in a farinaceous basis (chiefly of flour), or are enclosed in a farinaceous 'crust' (cf. DUMPLING), and cooked by boiling or steaming. Preparations of batter, milk and eggs, rice, sago, tapioca, and other farinaceous substances, suitably seasoned, and cooked by baking, are now also called puddings.

The earliest use connecting this with (1) apparently implied the binding of the composition in a bag or cloth (*pudding-bag* or *-cloth*), as is still often done; but the term has been extended to similar preparations otherwise boiled or steamed, and finally to things baked, so that its meaning and application are now rather indefinite.

a. with *a* and *pl.*, as an individual thing.

1390 Form *Eryeus. Lyfe* (1534) fol. 'Take eyght of cowes, creame of bread, yolkes of eggis, & cowes mylke, myx a like nubbon, seeth them together a lytle as ye wolde make a pudding. 1589 Rider *Bibl. Scholast.* 1170 A pudding made of milke, cheese, and butter, scorpicus, farcimen porrinum. 1592 Tryon *Good Housewife*, 61, 73 To Puddens & to sauce for Flower, Eggs, Milk, Raisins or Currants, and sometimes both Spice, Suet, the Fat or Marrow of Flesh, and several other things. 1730 Penn *Kit. Gardener* 316 One mild dish for week-day meal affords, As mildest pudding scorned a due Lord's. 1736-7 Lds. Commissioners *Corr. to Treas.* 15 Jan., Your puddings . . are the best penny thing I ever eat. 1749 Mrs. Delany *Corresp.* vii. 72 In boiled Puddings, take great Care the Bag or Cloth be very clean. . . If you boil them in Wooden-bowls, or China-dishes, butter the Inside before you put in your Batter: And all boiled Puddings, butter the Pan or Dish, before the Pudding is put in. 1795 Jamieson, *Pudding*, a kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs. 1851 *Exp. Navire* 63 *Kedgeree* (Anglo-Ind.) . . *Cooked Dishes*. . . Mulligatawny . . commonly called . . 'curry-stew' in the U. S., is extremely used for puddings and other purposes in that country.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*, as name of the substance.

1670 Ray *Nomencl. Catalogi* 67 Mr. Clerk's Lives of famous men, . . such as Mr. Carter of Norwich, that used to eat much shoulayon of pudden. 1685 S. Wesley *Maggots, Tobacco Pipe*, For that can beat as you may quickly prove Settle the wife an Pudding neither Love. 1708 Ford *Lett. to Earl Rochester*, If you can draw open a piece of beef, together with a piece of pudding. a 1721 Prior *Merry Andrew* 33 Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong, But eat your pudding, sleep, and hold your tongue. 1808 G. Meredith *Branch. Career* xviii, Our English pudding, a sometimes convenient of all the comforts in the grocer's shop. *Mod.* Pudding is usually eaten after meat.

c. With defining word, expressing the essential ingredient, as *apple-*, *bread-*, *fish-*, *lemon-*, *marrow-*, *meat-*, *milk-*, *peas-*, *plum-*, *potato-*, *rice-*, *sago-*, *steak-*, *suet-pudding*, etc. Also *Christmas pudding* (CHRISTMAS 4), *Indian pudding*, *Yorkshire pudding*. (See also these words.)

1808 [see MARROW *sb.*1 3]. 1901 [see PEAS SUBSTANCE]. 1708 ANONYMOUS (*Nat. Dumpling*) 6 The many sorts of Pudding to name, such as Plain Pudding, Plum Pudding, Minced Pudding, Oatmeal Pudding, Custard Pudding, Sausage Pudding, Bread Pudding, Flower Pudding, Suet Pudding. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* vii. 87 Calf's Foot Pudding. *Ibid.* 292 Steak-Pudding.—Let your Steaks be . . Beef to Mutton. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 261 To make a Yorkshire Pudding to bake under Meat. 1893-9 Mrs. Somerville *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 141 Their having a savory pudding at Easter. 1880 Mrs. H. Ward *Mrs. Humph. I.* iii, A delicious lemon pudding. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 699/1 A Boston pudding, or great boiled dumpling filled with suet instead of flesh.

d. Trousers. (See also PRIDE *sb.* 4.)

1682 N. O. *Bathurst's Ghost* 10, Asp. 59 The proud of th' Pudding's ears [? the waist]. 1700 Wycherley *Operdon Fool*, 2 Mar. (1760) I. 189 Let us apply to the British Constitution a homely adage,—that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating'. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 90/1 After all, the proof of a pudding is in the eating.

7. *fig.* Material reward or advantage: esp. in allit. antithesis to *praise*. (Without *a* or *pl.*)

1728 *Poor Dumb* 6 To Whom, in vain Salutes, dash with gold the weights, And solid pudding against empty praise. 1810 Byron *Trans.* 20 Ianin, the tuneful, prefacing pudding to our praise. 1823 Cobbett *Pref. to Pol. Ann.* 5, 10, Your own degree of worth (or value), as it . . measurable by the magnet of praise or pudding it has brought you in?

8. *transf.* Anything of the consistency or appearance of a pudding (in sense 6).

1730 P. Shaw *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 61 Without the danger of making what, in the Language of Distillers, is termed a Pudding. 1737 R. Lucena *Dædalus* 1. 1. (1776) 7 Despair of completing the Halt, or what Distillers call, making a Pudding. 1900 Conyers *Naturalist Thames* 30 The sinking mire have made a pudding, even of the pasture.

b. *obs.* (In recovering oil from waste wells.)

1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 51 Tanks are prepared to receive the soda. . . The thicker portion of the bottom is . . run into a filter-bed of sand and gravel, through which the . . water gradually filters, leaving the solid and greasy matter behind. This is laid in cloths and called 'puddings', which are pressed in hydraulic or steam presses till all the oil is squeezed out.

9. *slang.* Poisoned or drugged liver, etc. used by burglars, dog-stealers, etc. to destroy dogs or render them insensible. (Cf. PUDDING *sb.*1, q. 1858.)

1887 Horsley *Jottings fr. Jail* I. 17 There was a great tyke lying in front of the door, as I pulled out a piece of pudding, and threw it to him. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 5/1 She was found in possession of a dog collar and lead, 7 vessels, and a quantity of prepared liver known as 'pudding'.

†10. = JACK-PUDDING. Obs.

1 1675 Volpone (Dk. Buckhm.) *Sat. Follies* 152 Who (1732) 101 And play the pudding to a May-day farce. a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 161 No Pudding shall be suffer'd to be sold, Unless it be in order to raise Pye.

III. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of a pudding or puddings, as *pudding-eater*, *-eating*, *-eater*, *-manufactory*, *-race* (RACE *sb.*9 3); also *pudding-like adj.* b. Used in the making or consumption of pudding, as *pudding-basin*, *-bowl*, *-cloth*, *-crock*, *-dish*, *-mould*, *-pan*, *-plate*, *-spoon*, *-stick*.

1883 *Mrs. Marshall's Cookery Book* 'Pudding Book, containing above one thousand Receipts. a 1584 Lodge *Wounds Civil War* (1594) Wks. (1883) I. 161 He was upon the 'Pudding Hooke, the candle fit to hold. 1895 Kipling *Seven Seas* (ed. Tauchn.) 177 Dyked a labial mouth above the lips like spudding-bowl wrong side up. 1599 *Wit of Cuckolds* (Somerset Hse.) 'Pudding trinkle. 1824 Lough. in *Life* (1892) I. 167 The Devil dressed like a cobler, with measure face and 'pudding-stick face. 1708 Anonymous (Nat. Dumpling 23 Let our Englishmen therefore be ashamed of the Name of 'Pudding-Eaters. *Ibid.* 6 In the Enemies of this 'Pudding-eating Monarch. 1590 Puttenham *Arte Eng. Poesie* I. xvi. 28

1789 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1876) s.v. *Anchor*, The ring is...covered with a number of pieces of short rope,... called the puddening, and used to preserve the cable from being chafed by the iron. *Ibid. Puddening*...a thick assemble, or circle of cordage, tapering from the middle towards the ends, and fastened about the main mast and fore-mast of a ship, to prevent their yards from falling down, when the ropes by which they are usually suspended are shot away in battle. 1868 W. HAMMOND *Field Lore N. Counties* 11 Much importance attaches to the baby's first visit to another house, on which occasion it is expected that he should receive three things—an egg, salt and white bread or cake. Near Leeds this ceremony is called *Puddening*.

Pu·dding-bag. A bag in which a pudding is boiled. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. *pudding-pole*.

1626 in Notes (Hollw.) (A piece of Sail-Cloth] whose half a yard long, of the breadth of a pudding-bag. 1703 STRYPE *Anglicanæ* Mc. 40 180 From the purple Bishop and his learned Friars to the bare-legged Capuchin with his picked Pudding-bag. 1776 WESLEY (T. Pooles) *Presbyterian Wks.* 1820 IV. 207 Turning the Pudding-bags Non-intrusion. 1880 DICKENS *Dom. Quer.* II. 236 The house of this lady is as a pudding-bag without any opening at the bottom. 1885 in Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* (a The pendulous form of the nest [has] obtained for the bird [British Long-Tailed Titmouse] the names of...Poke pudding or Poke bag,...Pudding bag (Norfolk).

† **Pudding-grass.** *Obs.* Pennyroyal.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* (*Originanum*...an herba quam vulgus appellat Penny royall, aut puddinges gisse. 1562 — *Herbal* n. 126 b, Pudding grasse. 1629 GERARDE *Parad. Eden* 427 Pennyroyall...could so be put into puddings...and therefore in diuers places they know it by no other name then Pudding-grasse. 1788 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 304 *Pudding-grass, Mentha*.

Pudding-pie. A name for various forms of pastry; *esp.* a dough pudding containing meat, baked in a dish; a tart made with pie-crust and custard: see quot. 1849.

1593 *Involce Novelty in Hunt. Misc.* (1848) II. 210 He brought with him a pudding pie, prettily powdered with such hot spices as his country...delighteth. 1636 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iv, Exchange women Coming from eating pudding pies are a Sunday At Pimlico or Islington. 1667 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 332 Some say'd the Confusion instead Of Pudding-pies and Gingo-bread. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Puddingpie*, a piece of meat pledged in batter and baked in a deep dish, thus partaking of the nature of both pudding and pie...a 'mud in a hole'. 1825 HONE *Year-Bk.* 31 The pudding-pies are from the size of a sixpence to that of a small tea-saucer. They are not...made with a raised crust, to hold a small quantity of custard, with common slightly sprinkled on the surface. *c* 1900 *Rustic's Every-day Cook. Bk.* 40 *Lucy's Yorkshire Pudding-Pies*.

b. *attrib.*, as *pudding-pie nose*, mustard.

c 1680 *Knack. Knave* (1960) VII. 77 At every Corner...and in every street, The Pudding-pye-Woman be seen to cry. 1708 BRIDGES *Cotgrave's Dict.* s. *Dru*. (O.H.S.) I. 117 A Pudding Pye man with whose Puddings...the first Founders of the Society were...pleas'd.

† **Pudding-prick.** *Obs.* A slender wooden skewer (see THOR xi. 14) with which the nuts of a pie containing a pudding were fastened. Often in similative phrase: see quots. 1562, 1611.

a 1548 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1102 As baltrons they lurke and they marke, And gyrnche at the payement of a puddynge pryche. *a* 1555 HEATH *Answ. Micro* (1908) I vi. Hyp. prouse shall not be worth a puddynge prycke. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* xi. 182 A puddyng prike is one, a purpose is an other. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Aviler*, (We say of one that hath squandered away great wealth) he hath thrown a million to a pudding prick.

Pu·dding-stone. A composite rock consisting of a mass of rounded pebbles cemented together by a siliceous matrix; conglomerate.

1753 Universal *Cyc.* (1998) s.v. *Conglutinate Lapis*, What we call the pudding stones, a stone formed of a great number of pebbles, of a small size, immersed, and intimately bedded, in a flinty cement, little less hard than the pebbles themselves, [of] one of the...1774 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 40 Conformably cemented together, like a pudding stone. 1830 *Civil Eng. & Archit. Journ.* II. 430/1 Pudding stones differ from breccias, by being composed of rounded fragments, either of marble or hard stones.

b. *attrib.*, as *pudding-stone marble*, *rock*, *structure*.

1806 GENTLEMAN *Depict.* 208 The pudding stone rocks near the village of Oban. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 199 Puddingstone marbles; a conglomerate of rounded pieces. 1894 Mrs. DYER *All in a Man's L.* (1899) 55 A sweet little between the grey puddingstone rocks.

† **Pu·dding-time.** *Obs.* The time when puddings or porridge are to be had; hence *fig.*, a time when one is in luck; a favourable or useful time.

1598 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Ep.* (1867) 80 This grace much euer to pudding time rightly. 1607 DEKKER & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* II, How he comes to pudding-time to receive the guerdon. 1706 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 ¶ 4 The ordinary Salutation is, Sir, I am glad to see you, you are come in Pudding-time. *a* 1740 *Jemmy Twitcher of Drury Lane* in *Pudding-time* came o'er, And scarcely ever lov'd Sig. &c. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.*, S.W. *& by W.* I. 18, the cause is pudding-time, and was invited to dinner.

Pu·dding-wife.

1. a. A woman who sells puddings or sausages. † *Obs.* b. A professional or expert maker of puddings (cause 1). *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). *Now dial.*

1496 *Naldon, Essex, Court Rolls* Bundle 22 No. 13, Cristina pudingwyf dixit dictum vel verbum infamosum fatidicum in publico. 15—in Douglas *Manual. Angl.* (1762) I. 443/2 Sche shall pay for a goos to her goose cole and her pudingwif by the pes [&c.]. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 207 When Pudding-Wives were insolent to sixpenny Hacks: For selling foul on Oyster-women's Schools.

2. The Florida blue-fish (*Platygistrum radiatus*); also called *pudding-fish*.

1772 MORGAN *Carolina & Louisiana* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 392 The Pudding-Wife. Round the Eye spread seven blue Rays. 1898 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 17 *Pardus ocyale radiatus* (the Pudding-Wife) is a young specimen of *Chætodon radiatus*.

Puddingy (pu·dingi), *a.* [f. PUDDING *sb.* + -Y.] Having the appearance, shape, or consistency of a pudding; pudding-like.

1799 *Naval. Pocket-Cycl.* 1 The Shark, in his Puddingy Robes. 1805 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 440 A late ruddy, shiny and puddingy. 1888 E. S. HARTLAND *Folk-tales Hall* 41 A soft puddingy white sandstone replaced the sandgrave silk case. 1898 *Daily News* 11 May, 3/2 Some soft, puddingy figure, stuffed with comfort, with something lovely resembling a human face upon the...head.

Puddle (pu·d'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 podel, (4 -elle, 5-6 -ell), 5 pojel, pothel, 5-7 puddel, (5 -ells, -ill, 6-7 -ell), 6 poddell, podle, 6 *Sc.* pwdyll, 6-7 puddle; 6– puddle. [ME. *podel*, *puddel*, appl. dim. from OE. *pudd* ditch, furrow (*puddas* "sulcos" in Prudentius Gloss.; cf. dial. *pudge*, *pudgell*), = G. dial. *pudel*, *pfudel* a puddle. W. *pwdel* is from Eng. Cf. next, also PUDD.]

1. A small body of standing water, foul with mud, etc. or with a muddy bottom, now always shallow, as those left in depressions of the ground in a road or footpath after rain; a small dirty pool.

† Formerly in wider sense, including larger collections of water, as a pond, or a pit full of water, or even an extensive slough or swamp (quot. 1596).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 He did Hauuk Sedy to drowre vp also this, & hogh he podels a drouh, pat hors wore ill stepped. *a* 1400 *Cath. Angl.* (MS. Ducar. 370) a *Pyt*, *Pyt*, or *Podel* [MS. *Pyt* wanteth here to be pudel] wib mukke of fyhel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 *Podel*, or *puddyl*, *lutum*, *cenum*. 1530 CAXTON *Fifteen Toes* (W. de W. 1491) 2 chap. 1531/1 A man doeth lave himself in a foule puddel. *c* 1572 NOWELL *N. Fox. in Wars, Prod. Rem.* (S.T.S.) III. 347 That thou noble reuerend an arse serpent vsest thine vsuall poodyll against us. *a* 1596 HAKL. *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 40 His precept seeme to a small poddel was wrangled & drowned. 1605 EARL *Dunbar* 112 The village it selfe, is in a morrish, and in manner a moorlyge puddle. 1610 HOLLAND, *Pudle*, or drove. 1632 SHERB. *Locr.* 633 The one wishes a puddle seeming to breed, that out the puddle in thy sea Depressed. 1678 E. BOHUN in *Phoenix Britannicus* (1823) II. viii. x. 1739 They being unacquainted...leave her a long puddle or morish ground, almost four miles long, to travel in some seven or eight Rods. *a* 1832 G. HUNTLY *Sandie Pendicuiar* Wks. (1859) 308 Every path hath a puddle. *a* 1880 CARTWRIGHT *Hist. Inst. Ch. Scotland. Introd.* II. 108 Preferrings the puddle before the pearls, 1740 H. BAKER *Microsc.* (ed. 2) 1. 90 Every Puddle can...present us with living Wonders. 1858 HOLLEY *Navigation.* 236 A way-side puddle which receives the muddy drainage of the road.

b. *transf.* A small pool of any liquid. See also quot. 1726.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Arch.* I. 30 The Air to the East of Malden will give Milk and nourish; such a Valley near... by call'd a Puddle, or Bog of Ass. 1883 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* 20 July 30/2 Pale plots of moss opened out in a hyle puddle of pale, watery liquid.

2. *fig.* or in figurative allusion, esp. with reference to moral defilement, or to false doctrine, etc. regarded as polluting: cf. *slush*.

1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 834/2 The preacher stumbleth at thy mere stocke, and falleth into the mere puddell that I speak of. 1548 UDALL tr. *Erasmus' Par. Matt.* iii. 30 The puddle and sprike of al mischiefe. 1632 LD. *Fairfax Bible*, tr. 170 Dost thou see then in what a Puddle of filth haplely doth swelter. 1787 J. HOWES *Plain Reasons for Dissent.* 139 Swimming down the impure puddle of Erastianism. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederk.* (1872) IX. 119 By guide he luckily through this puddle of a world, en route of his own.

b. *fig.* A confused collection or heap; a state of confusion or embarrassment; a muddle, mess. Now only *colloq.* or *dial.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (a. 1726) 121 Seeing that in the middest of that Puddle of humors ech living wight hath a finde dwelling. 1648 HERRICK and *Pr. Nonsol* 38 S. Wks. 1013 II. 178 I am never out of one puddle or another. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 103 This thoughtless bustle of trade, this confused puddle of pleasure. 1820 CRABBE in *Mrs. Crabbe's Life* (1857) II. 197 The dreaming creeps...without her would have been a puddle of wasteful failure.

3. Foul or muddy water such as is found in puddles (= *puddle water* in 6 a). Chiefly *fig.* or in figurative allusion: cf. 2. *Now only dial.*

1533 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 137 I rather fauour...to follow the footesteps of the first Authours, then the leaues of ouerlyers, which often bring with them much puddle. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/b Ills drinck, Ease and impare puddle, yea, & standings water. 1611 CHAPMAN *Hom. Il.* xi. 84 Most roots are only food, Foul puddle all my drink. 1792 BURNS *Afft.* (1877) Wks. VI. 98 When that monster was obliged to fly with his Spaniss, and to drink puddle. 1893 LITTLE *Hawaii* vii. ii. Dan...of a great house; the least drop of whose blood was worth an ocean of plebeian puddle.

4. A preparation of clay, or of clay and sand, mixed with water and tempered, used as a watertight covering for embankments, lining for canals, etc. Also called *puddling*.

1795 J. FARRIZON *Brit. Inland Navig.* 363 *Puddle*, or puddle of great use in completing canals where the soil is leaky, or unfavourable for holding the water. 1838 STORER *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 29 Water...must be excluded...by a lining of puddle. 1880 SMILES *Engineers* I. 233 Puddle is formed by a mixture of well-tempered clay and sand reduced to a semi-fluid state, and rendered impervious to water by manual labour, as by working and chopping it about with spades.

attrib. 1859 *Civil Engr. & Archit. Journ.* II. 1256 They are formed...with an upright 'puddle wall' in the centre. *Ibid.* 1259 The want of a puddle lining. 1872 *Daily News* 12 July, The officers of the corporation...as well as the puddle waggons and working plant, were stacked away.

5. *dial.* A muddler; a bungler.

[Eng. Dial. Dict. has 'One who is slow, dirty, inefficient, or unintelligent at work, a bungler, a muddler.']

1780 MRS. BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. v. I remember when I was quite a boy hearing her called a bungling old puddle. 1893 *Cornish Dial.* I. 344, in *Trevaks C.*: *Little as Lowdon* 'll A fear which a puddle of a maid cudded throw water agin.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (See also sense 4 and PUDDLE-B. 7) a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (in sense 1 or 5): Such as is found in puddles; dirty, muddy, thick, polluted: said esp. of water.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 222 Þei gruchchiden eyren þei weren, and drunken puddel water of þe ryuer. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 980 To see *Antonius*...so weary to drinke puddle water, and to eat with Frogs and Toades. 1613 R. MUNDAY *Drunkard's Cup* 22 How knowest how of puddle ale, to make a cup of English wine. 1840 J. EARLE *Hymns v. Free Church.* 272 As if one, to put away one spot in his face, should wash himself in puddle water. 1842 LETTICE *Russia* I. 58 I would fain let their puddle-bread alone an hour or two longer. 1852 BARROW *Lavengro* xxiv, I would consent to drink puddle-water.

b. *Comb.* as *puddle-hole*; *puddle-drop*, *-like adjs.*; † **Puddle dock**, † **Puddle wharf**, names of a place on the Thames at Blackfriars (see quots. 1598, 1720); **puddle-dusk**, the dynamic duck; **puddle-poet**, a contemptuous designation.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov., Imperiosum Aluredianum* 3 They make a verse as smooth, as soft as cream.... They are cream-laved, as last 'puddle-deep'. 1637 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* II, To carpenter here, pop her in at 'Puddle-dock, and carry her to Gravesend in a pair of oares. 1646 JOHNSON *Blind Guide* 1 If He seems to dip his pen, or rather his pin entire, in puddle-dusk. 1680 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 4 (1713) I. 23 Sir Label, Coleorator, and Doctor Puddle-dock. Wo is the Pen of happiness. 1720 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* I. 20, 29 On the Banks of the River Thames, are the Wharfs of Puddle Dock, used for a Legend for the Soil of the Streets; and much Improved by Rotten and Lighter, for which the same stands. 1820 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1886) II. 193 A 'puddle hook which he or his family dish use [sic] a priest. 1833 *Boston, Lincoln, etc. Herald* 28 Apr. 4/2 John Hays...found drowned in a puddle-hole used for washing potatoes. 1835 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 3 It seems the Spanish Expert did hope that the Jingling of the rhymes would drown the sound of his false quantity. 1908 *Straw Norv.* 197 Then in there...Puddle Wharf, a water gate into the Thames, where horses use to be watered, and (before being filled with their supplies) sand reeds puddle like,...it is (as I suppose) called Puddle Wharf.

Puddle (pu·d'l), *v.* Forms: see prec.; also † **poodle**. [f. PUDDLE *sb.*; cf. Du. *poedelen*, LG., G. *pudd(e)ln* to dabble or splash in water, also G. *fuscheln*, *fuddeln* to dabble or puddle in mud, etc. F. *pouddler*, G. *puddeln*, etc. to puddle (iron) are from Eng.]

1. *intr.* To dabble or poke about, esp. in mud or shallow water; to wallow in mire; to wade through puddles; *fig.* to busy oneself in an untidy or disorderly way; to 'muddle' or 'mess' about.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 *Podelyn*, or *podelyn*, or *pudlyn* yn the erthe. 1548 UDALL, &c. *Erasm. Paraph. Titus* 76 The dames of the Riddle or Sieve seek be cast about the edges of the Pond: and also within the same, to cause them to be puddling in the water. 1856 FRANCILLON *Cradock* iv. *Canes* v, Children...are playing and puddling about in the dirt everywhere. 1888 *Routledge's Bk. Sea's Anec.* 302 The little creatures pass half their day puddling about in the water in all the beauty of nakedness.

fig. 1592 BRIDGE *Lovers* vi. M viij, This workman...hauegone to matchmoore, peacemen, & vnknowne language, wherein they puddel of loue. 1633 *Eyr. Brieve Trial in Hamilt. Acc. Scott.* (1906) XVIII. 230/344 Let horror and puddle and work in they thes. 1639 H. JESSEY *Life Edmond. Prol.* (T.), I were very much to blame to...engage in a song's mess, and think to purchase mine by't. 1680 BURNET *Mr. Bedlowe To Rdr.* (1902) 5 I know 'tis ill puddling in the Corbenbeau dec. 1708-39 TOLAND *Ex. Stat.* (1741) I. 223 We may puddle almost for ever without getting up a drop of ink to write with. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederk.* (1872) xi. viii. (1870) I. 259 They then puddled considerably...In the general bustle of the Retch. 1864 *Hist. Acts*, v. VI. 251 His paddles about, at a great rate.

b. trans. To bring or get into some specified state by 'puddling'; in quots. *refl.*

1739 [ANST. *Lett. another Gd.* (1818) 68 173 Mrs. Langford...puddled herself into a passion. 1824 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* xvi. (1872) V. 193 Men enough did puddle themselves to death on the clay roads.

2. *trans.* To bemire; to wet with mud or dirty water.

1533 LINDESAY *Satyre* 2018, I fell into ane riddling...At I was puddle deale, God wait. But neuir my claiss I could delaue. 1633 DEKKER & JOHNSON *Witch* viii, Tabbithe hopeskirt puddled with pudsel tye.

3. To render (water) muddy or dirty. Also *fig.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supper* 108/b, The other...shall cause paddle or annoy the course of the cleere running water. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. & Engl.* s.v. To stir...to trouble, to puddle with the Mail of Honny. 1870 ROGERS

Nosey xxi. So the life-blood of this race, Puddled with shameful knowledge, flows.

b. To muddle, confuse; to sully the purity or clearness of.

1604 Shakes. *Oth.* III. iv. 141 Something nature of State... Hath puddled his clearer Spirit. 1630 R. Mocke *Gibeon.* 11 *Heathen. Trib.*, etc. (1658) 81 His pleasure is pulled or and puddled in the Limbes or Humble of the Mazey. 1647 Trapnoon *Perer.* ss. 130 Such carnemen, I told her, will make her. The woman's cream. 'Not more than now', she said, 'So puddled as it is with fermentation'.

4. To reduce the surface of the ground, earth, clay, etc., into mud or puddle, by trampling and 'pouching' it when wet; hence, *gen.* to knead and temper a mixture of wet clay and sand so as to form a plastic mass impervious to water, used for various purposes. See PUDDLE *sb.* 4.

1562 [see PUDDLING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1598 *Trans. Sec. Arts* XIV. 193 The soil dug over and puddled as a base. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 135 Rendering the surface completely puddled, to use a term employed in general works, and thereby to retain water readily with any close. 1837 *Civil Engr. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 187 The soil in these puddled round dams. 1861 Mechanic *Exercises* 64 This layer had been levelled to receive a stratum of clay, 2 feet in thickness, and firmly puddled. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 63 The rice crop...needs to be 'puddled' three times, *i. e.* for all the people to turn into the slush, and grub out all the weeds and tangled aquatic plants, which weave themselves from raft to raft, and puddle up the mud about round the roots.

b. To cover or line with puddle; to render water-tight by the application of puddle.

1810 in Bentley *Constr. &c. Bk.* IV. 351/1 Mr. Tate... furnished...To seven of the above mentioned, one gallon *for puddling* him up in his grave. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 179 It will be necessary to puddle the seams of the rock on that side of the well in which it dips downwards. 1850 *Rock's Pictorial* 273 If there is a small leg contained in a rocky corner, by puddling the bottom of a basin of stones with some tenacious clay. 1857 Bessemer *Pract. Treat. Armour* 246 Puddling the roots [of trees]...to be stopped any distance...consists in causing the roots in a thin mud or paste of clay.

5. *Iron Manuf.* To stir about and turn over (molten iron) in a reverberatory furnace, so as to expel the carbon and convert it into malleable iron.

1798 [see PUDDLING *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 710 The fine metal obtained by the coke is puddled by a continuous operation, which calls for much care and skill. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 253 This iron was...puddled in some such fashion into blooms or masses weighing about a hundred.

6. *Gold-mining.* To work (clayey or sticky washdirt) with water in a tub so as to separate the ore.

1850 [see PUDDLING *vbl. sb.* 4]. 1864 Rogers *New Rush* v. 68 There, in a row, the tub and cradle stands. The coarse puddling with unchurned hands. 1869 *Gentlefolk's Lib. Boy's Own.* 257 These buckets were hoisted up, and their contents emptied into a big tub, where they were puddled.

7. *Comb.* (from sense 5: perh. orig. PUDDLER 4, *cf.* PUDDLING-*vbl. sb.* 3 b): **puddle-ball**, a rounded mass of iron formed in puddling; **puddle-bar**, a flat bar formed by passing a *puddle-ball* between *puddle-rolls*; **puddle-steel**, steel made by puddling. Also, **puddle-roll**: see quot. 1858; **puddle-train**, a train of *puddle-rolls*.

1837 *Civil Engr. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 109/2 Improvements in rolling puddle balls or other masses of iron. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Puddle-rolls*, a pair of large heavy rollers with grooved surfaces, between which [puddled] iron is passed, to be formed into bars. 1861 Pereira *Iron and Steel* (to this date it is called a puddle-bar). 1883 P. Barry *Dartmoor Rivers* 134 Turning out the tons of malleable iron and puddle steel weekly.

Puddled (pu·dld), *ppl. a.* [f. PUDDLE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Rendered muddy or turbid by stirring, as water in a puddle; dirty, miry, foul. Also *fig.* (formerly sometimes, Muddled, confused, puzzled).

1539 Moreover *Examen.* 17 Fill a great pot with the puddled water, etc. 1590 Shakes. *Com. Err.* v. 173 Great gulfes of puddled teares. 1634 H. More *Second Lash to Anthea, Pref.*, etc. (1656) 221 The order and shape of the puddled brain. 1800 Hawkins *Cabell's Sm.* v. 1. 1885) 3 Something not unlike the puddled gelatin from his mouth. 1859 J. Rogers *Naturalist.* II. v. 170 Water go to the river original spring...these drink from puddled streams.

2. Turned into or filled with puddles.

1640 Dedham *Serm. Exodus* 108, One...let the Stagnant of his teeth fall blazing on the puddled ground. 1887 Eliza *Stile Treshes* 88, & All were wet from paddling through the puddled ground.

3. Converted into PUDDLE (*sb.* 4); covered or lined with puddled clay so as to be water-tight.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 240 Earth in this puddled state becomes so dense as to resist the impression of water, which can by no means penetrate it. 1861 Spelman *Anglicum* I. 311 The canal...is confined within a puddled channel to prevent leakage. 1871 *Daily News* 20 Sept., A very considerable quantity of the puddled clay...had been removed.

4. *Iron Manuf.* Purified from carbon and rendered malleable by stirring up and turning over in a reverberatory furnace: see PUDL. *v.* 5.

1838 Simms *Public Works, Gt. Brit.* 49 The puddled ball to be put under the dingling hammer and rolled into rough bars, by some called 'puddled bars'. 1861 Pereira *Iron* 170 The production of puddled steel.

Puddler (pu·dlə). [f. PUDDLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who puddles: chiefly in technical senses.

1. A workman employed in puddling loam.

1850 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 84 When in this semi-fluid state the puddler introduces an iron rod. 1854 Bessemer in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 220 The flame may be made oxidizing, neutral, or reducing, at the will of the puddler.

b. An implement or machine for puddling loam.

1873 *Engineer Dict. Mech.* 210, Mechanical puddlers have obtained very favor. 1. The Mechanical Rabble...2. The rotary puddling furnace. 1894 Bowers in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 211 The so-called 'puddlers' invented by Mr. Samuel Dodge of Cincinnati.

2. One who works clay, etc. into puddle, or who covers or lines something with puddle: see PUDDLE *v.* 4.

1884 C. G. W. Lock *Worksbop Receipts* Ser. iv. 240/1 This is considered even with 'puddlers' skins' which is a soft leathery made into a paste with water. 1899 *Daily News* 7 June 9/1 The puddlers, who must touch the clay, have had to go down as far as 63ft.

3. One engaged in puddling for gold: see PUDDLE *v.* 6.

1883 Kennaway *Where are You* 22 The puddlers' homes are all of rude. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 163 He was now a miner, a speculator, a trader, just an engine-driver, a clerk, or puddler.

Puddler, dial. var. PUDDLE (young coal-fish).

Puddling (pu·dlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUDDLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PUDDLE; also *concr.* (see 2). **1.** *gen.*: see the verb, sense 1.

1798 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 210 Weeks will after four hours' walking, wondering, and puddling.

2. The process of converting clay, etc. into puddle, or of lining or covering something with puddle to make it water-tight; also *concr.* = PUDDLE *sb.* 4. Also *attrib.*

1762 J. Brickner in S. Hughes *Mem.* (Wedg.) Papers Co. Kingsb. 1894 I. 40) It is said that when in his residence he was making [repairs] use of the expression[s] puddling, [some of the members were anxious to know what puddle really was.] 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 238 The system of puddling is not universally made use of in the sea. 1834-47 J. S. Mackenzie *Field Fortif.* (1851) 125 To construct the interior of the dam with well-compounded, called puddling. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* I. 333 So to work the new layer of puddling stuff so as to unite it with the stratum immediately beneath.

3. The process of decarbonizing cast iron by stirring and turning it over continuously in a furnace, so as to render it malleable.

(The operation is described minutely by Dr. Bakewell in *Phil. Trans.* (1792) LXXXII. 171, but the word not used.)

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 709 This second operation completes the first, and is called *puddling*. 1861 Pereira *Iron* 3 In 1783-4, Mr Cort of Gosport introduced the processes of puddling and rolling. 1882 Raymond *Mining Glass.* 440, Rolls and grindstones are also largely removed by puddling.

b. *attrib.*, as *puddling forge, furnace, process, roll* (= puddle-roll, PUDDLE *sb.* 7).

1798 D. Mushet in *Phil. Mag.* II. 24 One of the principal operations well known by the name of the Puddling Process. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 159 When the rake of metal is broken into lumps of a convenient size, it is taken to the puddling furnace, where it is heated with coals, without the aid of an additional blast. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 704 Cylinders...which serve to drive out the ball, called puddling rolls, or roughing rolls. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* CXVII. 226 Cinder is the refuse of the puddling forge.

4. In *Gold-mining*: see PUDDLE *v.* 6. Also *attrib.* as *puddling machine, tub.*

1849 Cumberland *New World* I. 121 The cradle...proved very ineffectual in liberating it [the gold] from the stiff clay ...which suggested the use of a puddling tub in its stead. 1850 'R. Emmerson' *Miner's Register*, The wash-dirt has to be...subjected to a puddling machine.

Puddling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That puddles, in various senses: see the verb. (In quots., a vague term of contempt: = MUDDLING, PUDDLING *ppl. adjs.*)

1584 Foote *Mayor of Q.* ii. Who, 1598 I. 184 You paltry, puddling prayer. 1777 Lady Sarah Lennox in *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 360 At a little puddling bathing place of my brother's by the sea. 1893 *Mod. Customs Hyde & Mrs. Jekyll* 103 Removed...from the almost self-puddling management of its incumbent mother.

† Puddlish, *a.* Obs. [f. PUDDLE *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Partaking of the nature of a puddle; puddly.

1633 T. Jones *Fuga* 24 Here the colour of the water changed; and was of a puddlish and sandy red colour. *Ibid.* Thick puddlish water.

Puddly (pu·dli), *a.* Also 6-7 **pudly**, -lie, † **pudley**. [f. PUDDLE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Having the quality of a puddle, or of 'puddle' (*sb.* 3); muddy, baleful, as water or other liquid; more generally, foul, dirty. *Now rare or obs.*

1552 Huloet *Synonyma* 75 They will drive down the pudly matter to the bottom. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* (L. 2)16, 650 In a puddle and muddied water. 1722 Swift *Lett. to Vanhomrigh* Wks. 1841 II. 292/2 It is not sufficient to see a hostessry like this now shining in a meridian beam, but must not be seen in a puddly cloud? 1880 Clifford *Friend Of Domett* 63 (I) to see him tossing in the mud and in the cast and cap all puddly.

2. Full of or abounding in puddles.

1859 Hotson *Two Years* 1. 16, Plashing in the cold puddly rain. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men* in Vest find a place...not quite so puddly as other places.

Puddock, Sc. var. PADDOCK *sb.*[1], frog; obs. f. PADDOCK *sb.*[2], shallower; dial. var. PUFFOCK 1.

Puddy (pu·di), *a.* † *dial.* [cf. PUD, hand, paw; also *pud* Sc., belly.] 'Short, thick-set' (*Hing. Dial. Dict.*); stumpy; pudgy.

1840 Ald. Sayers in *Punch* II. 24 The other branches... poking their little puddy fingers into the cream. 1849 — *Forbidden Lap.* 183 One or two little girls had squeezed the bespatter...so tightly in their little puddy hands. 1854 Jefferies *Nebo Scribb.*; *Shandy in Victory of Field* (1892) 198 Their red 'puddy' feet made the...

Pudency (pi·dĕnsi). [ad. late L. *pudentia*, f. *pudēre*, *pudens*, pr. pple. of *pud-ēre* to make or be ashamed: see -ENCY.] Susceptibility to the feeling of shame; modesty, bashfulness.

1811 Sharp *Crook* ii. 9, 10 She...did it with A pudency so Rosie...That I thought her Ay chaste, as we there'd been. 1824 C. Pitts *Female Pocket-Cab.* 4 Where Hypocrisy too often puts on the mask of pudency. 1880 Eastwood *Cycl. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 422 There is a pudency about friendship, as about love. 1900 Gilbertscave in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XXIII. 133 Unless we are taught to observe, we do not notice the pudencies of Homer.

Pudendal (pĭudē·ndăl), *a.* [f. PUDEND-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pudenda; pudic.

1756 [see PUDENDA *a.*]. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 501, I have never divided with it the pudendal artery. 1898 W. Munson *Treat. Diseases Jews.* 441 It (gonorrhœa) is practically confined to the pudendal region.

Pude·ndous, *a. rare.* † Obs. [f. L. *pudend-us* (see next) + -OUS.] To be ashamed of; shameful.

1680 Contemplative 36 Disclosing those pudendous secretions which he had from...1803 Mrs. Inchbald *Wonder's Lady* II. 59 A loving hospitable host is generous, profuse,but (God chasten[it] us a prize!)

† Pudendam (pĭudē·ndăm). Usually in pl. **pudenda.** [L., neuter gerundive of *pudēre* to cause shame, ashame, lit. 'that of which one ought to be ashamed', used as sb., commonly in pl.] The privy parts; the external genital organs.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Also he [ybone] bere parties hatte *pudenda* in scholastik parties. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 19 She (Hermaia) well remembered my gall by her lips, and discovered her pudenda. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iv. 492 The original Sensation of the Shame relating to the Pudenda are probably the Privity requisite too.). 1840 Encyclopædia *Obstetr. Med.* (1856) 75 These parts, (leading and surrounding the genital Organs, altogether constitute the pudendum.

† Pudeo·wade, obs. form of PADDYWADE.

1698 *Sir. Fishers to Seybell Acts & Orders, Pens.* (1858) 474 Wrought Silks called...Pudeowades.

Pudge[1] (pudʒ). *dial. and colloq.* Also 5-, **poodge** (pudʒ, pūdʒ). [Origin obscure; app. to a certain extent identical with PODGE. Not known before 19th c. Connexion with Sc. *pud* belly, and with *pud-* in PUDDING has been conjectured: but the phonetic change would need explanation.] A short thick-set or fat person or animal; anything short and thick.

1808 Jamieson, *Pudge*, any very small horse, a nag. *Perths.* 1880 *Ibid.*, *Pudge* (*id.* 1825 *Pudgel*), (1) a term applied to a short, thick set animal or person; also, to a person who lives well; (2) anything short and small, or small and compact, as a house, a hat. 1892 E. L. Wharton in *Cornhill Magazine* July, The old town has always seemed to me the glasses of immortality on its own account; for its wigged pedigree of realms, its wicked old close comforts. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 6/3 The tight shoe ages the face appallingly, the tight glove makes a shapeless 'pudge' of the hand.

Pudge[2] (pudʒ). *dial.* [? Connected with OE. *pudd* furrow, † ditch (see PUDDLE *sb.*). Cf. Sw. *pudd* puddle, plash.] A puddle.

1800 Clare *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 50 With countless swarms of darting gnats Each water pudge surrounds. 1841 — *Vill. Minstr.* II. 72 He whisk'd o'er the water-pudge thirsting and dry. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Pudge*, a dash or grip.

Pudgy (pu·dʒi), *a.*[1] [In form and sense a deriv. of PUDGE[1], and a doublet of PODGY, both forms being frequent in Thackeray, to whom the current use is app. largely due. If PUDSY, *pudsey* (1754) was the same word, it would be the earliest member of the group, which otherwise appears only in the 19th c.; but its connexion is doubtful.] Short and thick or fat.

1848 Dickens *Lib. Fun, Our Parish* i. The vestry clerk...is a short, pudgy little man in black. 1857 Thackeray *Newcomes* i. Their fingers is always so very fat and pudgy. 1870 — *Catherine* ii. A fat, pudgy pale-faced woman...leaning on the Captain's arm. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 401 A very short, pudgy omnibus.

Pudgy (pu·dʒi), *a.*[2] *dial.* [f. PUDGE[2] + -Y.] Muddy, miry.

1847 Clare *Lhgds. Cab.* 180 And there'd snow in all the pudgy sloughs.

Pudibund (pi·dibund), *a.* rare. [ad. L. *pudibund-us* readily ashamed, bashful, modest, also shameful, f. *pudēre* to make or be ashamed: cf. F. *pudibond* (16th c. in Littré).] † **a.** That is a subject of shame; shameful. Obs. **b.** Modest, bashful, prudish. Also † **Pudibu·ndous** *a.* Obs.

1500 Dunbar *Dregarny* 2, (1834) 253 And of my sham...doth betyde in the pudibundis places. 1696 Shipman *Gamagin...Pudibund...Pudendous, shameful, bashful, modest, honest.* 1888 *Lad. Rev.* 29 Dec. 783/2 To outrage the pudibund soul of their countrymen. 1900 A. Lang in *Blackw. Mag.* May 684/2 English literature became the most 'pudibund'...the world has ever known.

Hence **Pudibundity** (*jocularly*), **Pudibundness**, bashfulness, prudery.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 71 Pudibundness. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 110 Only the pudibundity of the Editor of the Review prevents us from at once vindicating...the Great F. B. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 1/2/2 We cannot appreciate the editor's pudibundity in omitting a few 'indecent words'.

Pudic (*pū-dik*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 -ique, -yke, 6 -ick, (*Sc.* -ock), 9-7 -ike. [n. F. *pudique* (14th c. 6 -ick, (*Sc.* -ock), 9-7 -ike. [n. F. *pudique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), adj. L. *pudic-us* shamefaced, in Hatz.-Darm.), adj. L. *pudic-us* shamefaced, modest, chaste, f. *pud-ēre* to make or be ashamed.]

†**1.** Having a keen sense of shame; modest, chaste. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Rondels* vii. 30 To maintenyn his pudenysse [*Cambridge* to perpetuall wydewhed. *Ibid.* 70 To kepe the chastyte (*Cambridge* perpetuall) wydewhed. *Ibid.* 70 To kepe the pudyke chastyte vehicle. *Ibid.* 72 Knyt pudyke chastyte vehicle. *Ibid.* 72 Knyt pudyke chastyte vehicle. *Ibid.* 72 Knyt *Kenewing Cristenedom* (1563) 116 As honest & pudick *Kenewing Cristenedom* (1563) 116 As honest & pudick matrons. 1580 N. Breton *Pilgrim. to Caith. Troubadour* (C.T.S.) matrons. 1580 N. Breton *Pilgrim. to Caith. Troubadour* (C.T.S.) 17) Modest and pudicke behaviour combs for women. 1620 17) Modest and pudicke behaviour combs for women. 1620 *Warm. Hon. Acad.* 20. 141 Modest and pudike Cynthia.

2. *Anat.* = PUDENDAL.

1803-28 J. Cloquet *First Lines Surg.* 2nd ed. 1 171 The external pudic branch of the femoral artery. 1865-76 Cassell's *Dic. Science* 23 The pudic...deeply seated in the pudic region.

B. *sb. Anat.* = PUDIC *sb.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 463 The origin and course of the external pudicals are very fully traced.

Pudicity (*pūdi·siti*). *Now rare.* [ad. F. *pudicité* (1417 in Godef.), substituted for *Of. pudicitée* (13-15th c.), ad. L. *pudicitia*, f. *pudic-us*: see PUDIC.] Modesty, chastity.

1587 Fraser *Treas. Dec.* I. (1858) I. 40 Abandon experience of her undoubted pudicitie. 1643 Prynne *Hierarchy* (1645) 19 They broke the bonds of all pudicity and honesty. 1780-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 229 Her pudicity awed me in the midst of transport. 1873 H. Patterson *Hidden Sk.* 37 The passivity of his behaviour and language evinces a cool transition with emotion.

†**Pu·dify**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *pudi-ēre* to make or be ashamed + -FY: the L. form would have been *pudidefie*: cf. *putrefacere*, *rubefacere*.]

1658 Rawley *Glasgow Pudify*, to make ashamed, to make to blush, to be ashamed.

Pudiway, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

†**Pudlay**. *Obs.* See quots.

1670 *Mercht Mark. Exerc.* 31, 171 *Pudlais*, Hares of Skiff (=timber) to do the Office of Hand-Spikes. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 172 *Pudlays*, Pieces of Skiff to do the Office of Leavers, or Hand-spikes.

†**Pu·dor**. *Obs.* Also 7 -ore, -oure. [n. L. *pudor* shame, modesty, f. root of *pud-ēre* to make or be ashamed. So F. *pudeur* (1606 in Hatz.).] One sense of shame; bashfulness, modesty.

1623 Cockeram, *Pudor*, shamefastnesse. 1639 G. Daniel *Eccles. Ballads*, 15 The Nurse...Has seene the Semaine of devine Pudour. His sacred Love, the Darling of his bookes. 1659 Heylin *Hist. Cal. Lat.* (1719) 1. 21 Pudor, or vain-glorious ambition. 1660 Allestree *Whole Duty* iii. 121 An Air of Pudour and Sanctity that strikes the Spectator with Respect.

Puday (*pū·di*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 8 pudwy. [Connected with Pud (wk), paw. If related to *pud(d)y*, it is an earlier form.] Plump.

1734 Northumb. Gen. Advice (1760) VII. 188, 321 He...took the little pudy hand, and kissed the forehead, the cheek, the lips, the little pudwy hands. 1772 T. Hutchinson *Diary* 30 Oct., I was determined...to hide one of their little pudwy hands. 1830 Fr. A. Kemble *Record of Girlhood* (1878) II. 164 A fat, red, round, dimpling, pudwy thing! 1869 Mrs. Wagner *Alchemy* v. His pudgy hands upon his dimpled knees.

B. *sb.* A term of endearment (primarily to a baby).

a 1756 Mrs. Hervey *Wife to Last* 12, Here, Pudsy, read this...Read, Pudsy, it's prettily turned.

†**Pudu** (*pū·du*). [Native Chilian name.] The weasels, *Putlus humilis* or *Cervus pudu*, a very small species of deer, native to Chili.

1788 *Gent. Mag.* 1788 (1858) 1. 1. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 41 The tiny little pudu-deer of the Chilian Andes.

Pue, obs. f. PEW, PEWE *sb.*1, 2, 3.1; var. PEWE *v.*2

†**Pueblo** (*pwe·blo*, *pwe·blo*). [Sp., = people, population, town, village :—L. *populus* PEOPLE.]

1. A town or village in Spain or Spanish America; esp. a communal village or settlement of Indians.

In American Archæology applied to a communal or tribal dwelling of the aborigines of New Mexico, etc. *Pueblo Indians*, peaceful communal and self-governing Indians, dwelling in pueblos, in New Mexico and Arizona.

1818 *Amer. St. Papers, Foreign* (1834) IV. 399 There was in almost every valley a pueblo of peaceful and submissive Indians. 1845 W. H. G. Kingston *Lusitanian* II. II. xxvii. 255 Pueblos scattered about in every direction showed that the land was still the habitation of man. Many such pueblos were conveying horses and cattle for sale. 1873 T. W. Higginson *Hist. U. S.* II. 10 The Pueblo Indians, in New Mexico,...seem to have a civilization of their own. 1879 H. Gannett *Progr. & Pov.* vii. 71, 1/2(1) 146 Reduced to private ownership,...as were the pueblo lands of San Francisco,...were reduced. 1892 C. Romero *Adolph Amer.* 86 The Pueblos, or small walled towns that are scattered over this valley, are eminently picturesque.

2. Short for *Pueblo Indian*: see above.

1850 G. A. McCall *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 405 The Pueblos were admitted to the rights of citizenship by the Mexican government under [treaties. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 460/1 The Pueblos...are making steady progress in civilisation and education.

†**Puella·rity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *puellār-is* girlish (f. *puella* a girl) + -ITY.] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram, *Puellarity*, girlishnesse. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 175 In many cases [they] are trivial and puerilities. It we may be allowed to coin a much-needed feminine for puerile. 1892 *Guardian* 19 Apr. 624/2 [The rule] would be no puerile—may we coin a word?—for measures, had not the wives challenged them, by law [productive.

Puer, obs. f. PURE *a.*, var. PURE *sb.* (sense 3).

†**Pu·erice**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *puerīti-a* boyhood, childhood, f. *puer* a boy, child; cf. obs. F. *puerice* (16th c.).] Boyhood, childhood.

1481 Bokenam *Twelfe ye Old dyys* (Cambr.) 1-13 They ran 1481 Bokenam *Twelfe ye Old dyys* (Cambr.) 1-13 They ran very so ensure how olde age stretch nyeer in the mene after adolescency, so euer than death yeldeneere after puerice, child childhode. 1660 Gataker *Hermogenes* 145 We speak in hearing not...by drops, but as a sponge...even to his puerice or minority.

Puericulture (*pū·rikiū·liūi*). [ad. mod.F. *puériculture* (Littré), f. L. *puer* a child + *cultūra* CULTURE.] The rearing of children, as an art, or branch of sociology.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 6 Apr. 830/2 The defence of child-hood (pseudo-hate, rocking, weaning). 1904 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6 Prince is...realising the enormous importance and the urgency of this question of 'puéri-culture', as the experts call it.

Puerile (*pū·rail*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *puerīl-is* boyish, childish, f. *puer* a boy, child: see -ILE. Cf. F. *puéril*, *-ile* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or proper to a boy or child: youthful, boyish, juvenile. *Now rare* exc. as in 2.

1621 R. W. *Conf. Chevres* To Rdr. (1880) 15 Let the...reader (amid what he sees noted in these puerile exercises, 1625 Wood. *Life.* (1891) II. 80 [Hamelton Junior] was...educated in puerile Learning at Leyden in Holland. 1764 Cowper *Poems* 458 Our public haves of puerile years. 1852 Tulloch *Rational. Relig.* I. There is no subject of puerile speculation that more imperatively calls for a good teacher.

b. Of inspiration: Characterized by the basilar pulmonary murmur found in children, which in adults is usually a sign of disease.

1892-94 *Gould's Study Med.* 3rd. 4/1 It...can be distinguished by M. Lannec by the name of puerile or tracheal. 1894 J. Fenwick *Lancaster's Dis. Chest* (ed. 2) 169 Respiration was sometimes very like what of the right side, but was puerile on the left. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 151 Should the opposite lung be healthy and free to act, puerile breathing will generally be heard on that side.

2. (*Depreciative.*) Merely boyish or childish, juvenile; immature, trivial.

1584 *Romeo & Juliet* in *Farmer Tracts* I. 227 Moved with no less of being in Print, they publish their own 1584 *Romeo & Juliet* in *Farmer Tracts* I. 227 Moved with no less of being in Print, they publish their own puerile Conceptions. 1727 Bp. Chandler *Remarks Bagot* (1728) 28 They are talking and I had almost said puerile. 1829-42 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 156 It is more puerile than a mere omission. 1868 Farrar *Seekers Greek* (1870) 332 The puerile superstition, which we have had to point out in Seneca.

B. *sb. pl.* (= L. *puerilia*). Childish things, conditions, or productions.

1629 Gataker *Times Ch.* 2. 1. 19 Which seek to reduce manlier Churches...of long growth, of tall and comly stature, to their puerilles, their long coats and cradles. [1892 'Anthony Hope' *King's Mirror* 84, *As man's puerilia are to himself not altogether puerile*; they are parcel of the complex explanation of his existence and.]

Hence **Pu·erilely** *adv.*, in a puerile fashion; **Pu·erileness**, = PUERILITY; **Pu·erilize** *v.* (rare), to make puerile.

1727 Bailey vol. II, Puerilely...Puerileness. 1732 *Female Friendship* I. p. v, A Succession of Events which are weakly fictitious,...or puerilely circumstanced. 1732 J. Lancaster *Power in Providences of Things* And playful verses hold their feet. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 300 Its long-sacrificed luxury will bear an endless repetition of them. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 2/3 He...is positely guarded for the present of a wooden spoon.

Puerility (*pūĕri·liti*). [a. F. *puérilité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *puerilitās*, *-ātem*, f. *puerīl-is*: see prec.]

1. The condition of being a child; childhood; in *Civil Law*, the age between seven and fourteen.

1510 *Mirfyne* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 34 Selyge the indigest puerylite of them. 1575 Pantos Guild *Epistl.* (1877) 104 Puerilitie, being the seconde age, continueth from seven to fourteene yeares. 1628 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 24 A Knaves or Fooldge may have not shaken off from Schools. 1892 Kinloch *Inst. Lawyer* I. § 3. 139 There would be hope if we could change puberty into puerility.

2. The quality of being puerile; (more) childishness, triviality.

1598 Florio *Powpol. Epist.* 182 Who...playeth preachers of puerilitie and childishnesse. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. § 2 In nothing did Ephraim more discover the weakness and puerility of his judgement. 1722 Addison *Spect.* No. 223 ¶ 2 Downright Puerility, and unpardonable in a Poet that is past thirteen. 1827 Macaulay *Ess., Machiavelli* (1877) 45 That is shrewd statesmen...should, at nearly sixty years of age, descend to such puerility is utterly inconceivable. 1907 *Academy* 28 Nov. 1251/2 The puerility of this attempt to...scandalize.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of childishness in behaviour, work, or speech; a thing that embodies or displays childishness. (In quot. 1779, juvenile productions.)

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* in *Macro Plays* 30 Every to offend, & euer to make payere, but ye a puerilite. 1892 Dryden *St. Evremond's Life*. 36) Behaving sometimes to very great Puerilities. 1710 Addison *Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 5 Those trifling Poems and Puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid. 1779 Jortin *Life Erasmus*, Wks. II. 7 Of the learned puerilities of Cowley there is no doubt, since a volume of his poems was...printed to his thirteenth year. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* iii. 128 The genius of Milton alone could shroud all these vulgar puerilities. 1833 Kane *Universal Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 292 But a wrestler-doubled pugilistic, with a glory in Dutch beef...but a gross, gorman, hearty representative of English flesh and blood.

†**Puerper**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 3 *corruptly* **puerpore**. [ad. L. *puerper-us*: see next. Cf. OF. *puerpere* PUERPERA.] Puerperal.

a 1250 *Moneie Salmedeie* 1238 Thi puerpore wombe chilring gedon temein and clom.

Puerperal (*pūə·rpĕrăl*), *a.* [f. L. *puerper-ium* parturient, bringing forth children (f. *puer* a child + *-par-ĕre* bringing forth) + -AL. So F. *puerpéral* (1833 in *Dict. Acad.*).] Of, pertaining to, accompanying, or causing upon parturition.

1768 T. Denman (title) Essays on the Puerperal Fever, and on Puerperal Convulsions. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xvi. 203 Hebon, schisms Of purge puerperal. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 99 The term Puerperal Insanity, Mania, or Madness, is by different writers employed in a restricted or a comprehensive sense.

Hence **Puerperally** *adv.* (in *Cent. Dict.*).

†**Puerperial**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *puerperi-um* PUERPERY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to child-birth. **b.** *As sb.* (*pl.*) things or matters pertaining to child-birth.

1548 Gutch *French. Tho.* (1609) 136 What preparation for Puerperials? What ready helps of a Midwife? 1648 Herrick *Hesp.* 22 With puerperial pain. 1700 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 256 The Title ...It is blessed...Remedy for Puerperial After-Pains.

Puerperous (*pūə·rpĕrŏs*), *a. rare.* [f. as PUERPERAL + -OUS.] = PUERPERAL.

1658 Rawley *Glasgow*, *Puerperous*, that beareth children, or inclineth to bear and bring forth, or to be delivered of a child. 1658 in Phillips.

Puerpery. *rare.* Also in Lat. form **puerperium**. [ad. L. *puerperi-um*, f. *puerper-us*: see PUERPERAL.] Child-birth; 'confinement'.

1620 Fletcher *post Ph. Parall.* 60 As there is one exception of two cyclones, so there is one puerperie, though it be doubled at diuers times. 1692 J. Mayer *Comm. Prophets* 56 [They] make it plain that such a puerperie was to be expected. 1840 *Lancet* 5 Sept. 730/2 Illustrating the whole natural history of impletion to pregnancy and puerpery.

Puet(**t**, **Putellow**, obs. ff. PEWIT, PEW-FELLOW.

Puff (*puf*), *sb.* Forms: 3, 6 *puf*, 5-7 *puffe*, 6 *puffe*, *Sc.* *pwf*, 5- *puff*. [n. of action cognate with PUFF *v.* 1, 2.]

1. An act of puffing; a short impulsive blast of breath or wind; an abrupt emission of air, vapour, or smoke; a whiff. Also *fig.* † *By puffs* (*puffes*), by fits and starts, intermittently.

(A possible OE. instance of *puf* has been suggested as the original reading in K. Alfred's *Boeth.* xx. (1899) 42: *Ac wes swiðlices gastes* ascyrodne swaðer winden [gyst]: where MS. B has *ðyf*=*ðyst*: *gesta for gast*. See Napier in *N. E. Dialect Soc.* XXIV. 242 Note 1. Others would read *ðyo* or *ðyst* =(OE. *ðyos* spirit, storm.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hwo eauer leneden beonne wunder of an eauere þet a wimmes puf of a wreð aneðeð? *Ibid.* 192 Þes deadlese puffes, þet deoð temptacions. a 1300 Hendyng *Reads Pref.* W. de W. (n. d.) 1/1 (1903) 8 In, & dryf puffe of smoke...Chelde cometh vpon hym drawen. 1530 Palsgr. 259/2 *Puffe of wynde*, *bouffee*. 1579 Tomson Calvin's *Serm. Tim.* 422/1 It is not enough for a man to touche by puffes, but he must frame himself ready to bee wonne to taking paines to edifie the Church of God. 1589 Pasquin's *Night.* 2 (1815) 26 Euche pelting puf doth annoye me. 1687 Plaues. *Infant Indeed* (1714) 60 Like a candle blows out with a puff of breath. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 141 The pipe, with solemn interposing puff, Makes half a sentence at a time enough. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Frederic the Great* (1887) 619 Surrender the path of the pipe. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* iv. 337 Cerberus hears and swell with the puff of the South wind gills.

b. An act of puffing as an expression of contempt; a scornful gesture.

1585 *Nowe Sawes.* (1598) 1. 2 Iwo, We answered it was by act of common consent, whereat he made a puh. 1598 Dekker *Satiro-Mastix*, *Trag. Hor.* This is a better purchase than the Italian bulls of the shoulder, or the Dutch gaffe with the pot, or the French spinkum, which many Trauellers bring home.

c. The sound of an abrupt or explosive emission of air, or the like.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest*, intl. *di* 399 The glossy crepitus which I have named the muricular puff, simple, or veiled, frequently accompanies the catarrhous respiration and cough. 1858 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 411 [Waiving rising of fetor-ish through the ice in a body, and breaking it up with an explosive puff that might have been heard for miles. 1858 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1020 This murmur ...may be a short systolic 'puff' lasting a very limited area of auditory.

d. *collect.* A small quantity of vapour, smoke, or the like, emitted at one momentary blast; a whiff. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's From East* (1) Giving to the wind

the puffs of smoke from their pipes of red clay. 1858 Lonsd. Mag. Translated v. 31 Suddenly from her side...Darted a puff of smoke, and blurred answered. 1889 Pall Mall Gaz. 10 Feb. 1/2 Puffs of vapour were rising at various points.

c. slang and dial. Breath, 'wind'.

1827 Sporting Mag. XXI. 135 Taking the puff out of man of the 1820. 1883 W. C. Bellew Art. Hunting 12, 187 Considering these seven savage charges, the last...far from pleasant, as my horse had all the puff taken out of him.

2. A swelling caused by inflation or otherwise; a blister, tumour, protuberance, excrescence.

1598 Florio Dict., Bozza, a bunch puffe, whicher cloth in bruishe whereon it is taken. Ibid., Cisposo...also puffes growing to the stomake of great trees. 1681 Mahometan Paradise 108, (1811) 56 The voluminous upright wrestling tabacco smoke betweene...puffes, and swellings. 1696 Maidman Mr. Sandys 31 Having that glistened him of that puffe of Prophesie, with which he hung it himself up in the Air. 1719 Lister Philosophy Ancient, (1742) I. 2 The Iron to be without knots, puffs, or flaws. 1897 Mary Kingsley W. Africa 32 Most bad women often wear armlets, and so...the women...you see puffs of flesh growing out from between them.

b. In costume, A rounded soft protuberant mass formed by gathering in the stuff at the edges and leaving it full in the middle as if inflated. Also, a similar mass formed of ribbons or small feathers, or by rolling in the ends of the hair on the head.

a 1661 Manning Passport & Mark 1. 124 Not the I-wide Polysphenian puffin, Subjam sloppi gentlemen. 1808 Sir C. Grandison xx. 31, in Ballou (U. S. Pt. III. 32 See my wife...busied to receive her French guests, and her guests. 1817 [see Puffed, ppl. a. 1b]. 1888-7 Pepys Diary 4 Feb. Mrs. Steward, very fine, with her locks done up with puffes, as my wife calls them. 1888 R. Blome Accessary 71, 361's Half Sleeves...are made...with Puffs, or ruffled in the fashion. 1729 Mrs. Delany in Life & Corr. (1861) I. 194 Her sleeves tied with puffs of scarlet ribbon. 1880 Ellacott Local Notes 21 May 4/2/1 Bonnets...with velvet flowers and delicious puffs, composed of a mass of small feathers. 1889 Lasies' News 7 Sept. 7 Puff of muslin, forming a pocket. 1900 Wyvern Gen. 20 Sept. 3/2 The beautifully arranged Gathead puff that atones all Parisian effect.

3. A kind of fungus; = Puff-ball 1. Also.

1538 Elyot Dict., Tuber, a puffe growyng on the ground lyke a mushrome or spunge. 1598 Lyte Dodoens 10. 1 3/1 The fourth is the round and swollen like to a Puffe or Tuberon. 1600 Holland Pliny II. 253 All the sort of those Puffes and Toadstooles. 1847-78 Halliwell, Puff, a puffball.

†b. Some kind of apple: also called Puffin [? 3].

1664 Mackay & Mackay Health's Improv. (1746) 292 Apples be no diverse of Form and Substance...some consider more of Air than Water, as your Puffs called Maids preserves.

4. †a. An instrument like a small bellows, formerly used for blowing powder upon the hair. Obs. b. A small pad of down or other fleecy substance, for applying powder to the hair or skin. More fully Powder-puff.

1598 Sturbs Crutamen (Percy Soc.) 163 To sleek powder in your hayre, Have in a pritty puff. 1599 Jonson Ev. Man, Yo. 4/2 I'll On the other [side], Powder Beggs, Puffs, Combs and Perukes. 1738 Common Sense No. 17 P. 11 If the hair has but to powder, a lady has a puff. 1800-32 Lord's Study Med. ed. 4 IV. 307 The profession point is best developed by coloured object with starch powder, and applied by means of a down puff. 1908 Lady 10 Dec. 1026/3 'Beauty Box' containing:...one box of face powder, with camelshair puff...in one pot free.

†c. A small vessel for sprinkling scent. Obs.

1598 in Trat. Elizt. (Sussex) II. 13 with Urnes puff wrought pro xxjs contein spargendo.

5. A name for various kinds of very light pastry or confectionery: now esp. a piece of puff-paste (usually three-cornered), or a light porous cake, containing jam or the like; also, a light confection resembling a macaroon. In quot. 1908 = Puff-paste. (So LG. puffe, puffe-brodt.)

1658 Liber Albus (Rolls) I. 333 Panis levis qui dicitur 'puff'. 1769 Mrs. Raffald Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 284 To make German Puffs. 1775 Mrs. Harwood New Present 127 Lemon Puffs...Chocolate Puffs...Rasberry Puffs. 1795 Nicholson Lect. Sc. Agric. (1808) II. 11 The biscuits there had just made some puffs, and begged me to eat one. a 1841 Hood Comic of Youth 3 I used to treat him to a pie, or puff. 1884 Jam-puffs [see Jam 2b] 1/3. 1908 Wyvern Gen. 13 Aug. 2/1 In pastry nothing is so heavy as puff that has failed.

6. fig. An inflated speech or piece of display; an empty or vain boast; vainglory or pride; vain show, showy adornment; inflation of style, bombast; brag, blaff. Puffery.

1582 Dicars Mirrour, Arct Poetry A iij Put not to puffes, nor thundrying words. 1632 E. H. Armipotent Soldier 251 The Unlearned Politicks...all in their Puffs, and Infirmities, swelling with pompe and pride. 1680 H. More Apocal. Apoc. 200 A blind guid of pride and vanity of Mind. 1692 W. Mather Pract. Navig. (1718) 21, 166 It's all Puff, he has but a very indifferent Person. 1814 Sporting Mag. XLIII. 83 A real or pretended challenge...generally believed, however, to be mere puff. 1829 Secret Lett. II. Lil. Montague I. Ox; to Lockhart Life. We gave one apology such additional dignity as a pair of bonbons could add, and sent it to some lion [Prince Leopold] to fall puff. 1861 Annual Reg. 82 App. in Stanley Life & Lett. I. 65 Any thing like puff, or verbal ornament, I cannot bring myself to.

†b. Anything empty, vain, or unsubstantial: a 'thing of nought'. (Cf. breath.) Obs.

1580 Hamilton Cat. Lord's Prayer (1598) 98 He cannait mit for the puffes of this world, blists, bonnets, weirdis or sex. 1583 Golding Calvin on Deut. (1583) 237 A man would have thought, that all that were had better done by the person of Daniel had been but a puffe. 1600 Shakespeare Tw. Nights II. iv. 20, Magnet 136 Honour is but a puffe. Life but a vapour.

7. Undue or inflated praise or commendation, uttered or written in order to influence public estimation; an extravagantly laudatory advertisement or review of a book, a performer or performance, a tradesman's goods, or the like.

(In quot. 1800 the inflated praise of a flatterer.)

1800 Monthly Mag. & Mar. 10. Wits. 1836 I. 46 Blowes up with the flattering puffes Of spongy sycophants.] 1730 London Mag. I. In Puff is a cant word for the applause that writers and booksellers give their own books &c. to procure their sale. 1740 Cibber Let. to Pope 75 I am really driven to it (as the Puff in the Play-Bill says) At the Desire of several Persons of Quality. 1754 Grainger Lisbon 120 The puff of a dancer, he intends it for hers. 1779 Sheridan Critic I. ii. 1792 C. Pitt Female Bishop Chel 78 The unusual...is considered in paying newspaper puffs. 1807 Scott Jrnl. 23 Dec., My name would be only useful in the way of puff, for I really know nothing of the subject. 1819 Blackw. Pantaloniana III. 21, 139 The last puffs written for a morning contest.

8. Applied to a person. a. One who brags or behaves insolently, or who is puffed up or swollen with pride or vanity; a boaster, a braggart. arch.

1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. iv. iii, The one a light vainglorious coxcomb. The other, a strange accounting puffe, both impudent and ignorant enough. 1660 Trapp Wrestlers, Nonpareil (1682) 2, 253 John Francis, Knight...the Stage hath been overlaid with his measure, making him a Theatrical Puff, and unbidden at Mask-revels. 1850 Warren Int. 4 Exp. xvi. 315. 330 The egg grounded under a company of loud, shallow-brained puffs, members who seemed to have mixed themselves into another kind of species.

†b. One who praises extravagantly or unduly, esp. from interested motives; a writer of puffs: = Puffer 2. Obs.

1737 Corresp. Lett. to June (1774) III. 109 Lady Hervey, who is your puff and panegyrist, writes me word...that you dance very generally. 1762 Foote Patron 1. Wks. 1799 I. 333 The fellow has got a little in fash, by being puff to the playhouse this winter. 1785 Reynolds Crit. v. 5 [Name of a character] Mr. Puff, a gentleman well known in the theatrical world.

c. slang. A decoy in a gambling-house.

1791 Cent. Mag. I. 257/1 Officers established in the most notorious Gaming-Houses...4. Two Puffs, who have Money given 'em to betray others to play. 1793 Hist. Capt. H. Trads II. x. 215 [They]...now and then ventured a Guinea at the other Banks in Kennel, to prevent any Suspicion of my being a Puff.

9. attrib. and Comb. (Some of these may be from the stem of Puff v.) †a. attrib. or as adj. That is like a puff in senses 2-6. Puffed, inflated, swelling (lit. and fig.). Obs.

1450 in Sawyer Facsim. Charters, Ass. (1898) 2 I put of him puffe hatter to request of subjugate. 1598 E. Guilpin Skiad. 1. (1878) 36 Like a Swaterwitch from his puffe thoughts swell, With prattle scribbles. 1598 Marston Sco. Villanie v. vii, Meate'st thou that wanted leg, puffe bombast bum?

b. Comb., as (in sense 1) puff-cruet, -mixed; (in sense 3) puff-dart; (in sense 7) puff-master, -practiser, -trade, -writing; †puff-bugged a., wearing puffed 'bags' or breeches; puff-box, a box to hold toilet-powder and a powder-puff; puff-breeches, puffed or inflated breeches; †puff-cole, a variety of cole or cabbage (see quot.); †puff-doctrine, vain or empty doctrine; puff-fish, a fish of either the Tetrodontidæ or Diodontidæ; also called, from their habit of inflating themselves with air, globe-fish, swell-fish, or puffer; in quot. a Tetrodon; puff-leg, a hanging-leaf of the genus Hieracium, having tufts of down upon the legs; puff-netting = loof-netting (see Leaf sb. 17); puff-pig, local name in Newfoundland for the porpoise (= puffing-pig, a v. Puffing ppl. a. 1); †puff-ring, (pun.) a counterfeit ring made hollow instead of solid; puff-shark, a Californian species of dog-fish, Catulus mitis; puff-stone, local name for the soft porous sandstone of the Middle Lias; puff-throated a., having a puffed or inflated throat; puff-wig, a puffed or full wig; †puff-wing, an inflated or prominent 'wing' or projection on the shoulder of a dress.

1855 Ungewaer Rockstuff II. 8, Great drops of water, such as fall from a 'puff-cropped' man in a top sweat. †1643 Cowley in Hotch. Ch. Par. 7 & Chas. I (1848) 360 The huge 'puff-breeches of the time. 1892 Yeowell Pic. Encic. 178, 135 The top-leaves and heads of Cole that are but a little closed, which are commonly call 'Puffe-cole. 1899 H. Frances Frith's Prisoners 10 This Fanshawe 'puff-doctrine of pecuniary worthies. 1885 Lady Barker Pet Trouble 227 There were little 'puff-fish, sometimes as round as a puff-ball, sometimes as flat as a pancake. 1879 Wood Nat. Hist. 316 The Copper-bellied 'Puff-leg...The 'puff-...look like inflated potato's down. 1876 Montgomerie Cobbe Church Doctors Ed. Let., To the Queen of Chasers, and 'Puff-Master-General of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. 1880 'Puff Netting [see loof-netting s. v. Leaf sb. 17]. 1881 L. L. Noble Anthropo 32 At the mention of the 'puff-pig, the long[-]snout for the common porpoise, we indulged ourselves in a childish laugh. 1598 Allhallowes 10 Apr. 4to's According to Hamlet...the reformed 'puff-pursuivant was none other than Charles Lamb. 1772 Minor Lond. 24pd. Pub. 10, Who...can't...Like a 'puffer voyage of Paris, Salmon, lights and cockerels to dinner. 1901 Graves Pref. Countries 6/1, Puffe-ringes, and quaint concetts. 1880 Nicholson Manual 1. (Ref.) 57 Fins, erect and 'finlet-like, with 'pubescent neighbour...ramping. 1908 C. J. Holmes Cat. Canoe at Lee 108 (Illustration), The 'Puff Shark of California and its Eggs. c 1840 J. Smith Handbook of Birdkeep (1849) 171 In this genus [Bunting] is a species of a strange genus called a 'Puffe-throat. 1892 Du Puy's Penn Gaz. 1818, 3/1 That puff, soap-to-be wrought: Sooner or Great Barrington, called Puffington, prodigiously strong and lasting. 1824 Glover's Hist. Derby I. 200 Tufts, rushes, puff-grass or inferior stores to a person well aware. 1908 Wyvern Gen. 2 Aug. 3/3 Buffers made more wide ways a 'puff hair and a gloss of ginger-beer. 1883 Baker Nat. Answers II. (1884) 38 A species of 'puff-throated ouzelbird, a little bird which flies considerably across the road. 1726 Mod. Gulliver's Trav. 272 Newspapers, 'puff-trade, public supply of paper. 1722 Pamphila Intermarried v. 1. Mem, sirrah, here's two guineas for thee; go thyself a dragged cart and a 'puff-wig, and so I dub thee Gentleman-Usher. 1580 Stubbes Anat. 11. (1882) 69 Much like to a 'puffe-ynd, or trap that entrapped lapwyn. 1820 B. Jonson Poetaster 111. 1, You shall see how finely above you with their 'puffe wings, and aske you, where you bought your lawne. 1897 Scribner Especially Lett. III. 36 'Puff-writing is one of the strange callings in London.

Puff (puf), v. Forms: 3-5 puffe(n, 4-7 puffe, 5 pouf(f)e, 5-7 puffe, 7- puff. Pa. t. and pple. puffed (puft); 5, 6 puffe (pa. t.), 4 puffed, 6 puffe (pa. pple.), 5-6 puft. [ME. *puf(f)en, and *puffen vb. appear together in Anzren Riwle, early in 13th c., as well-established words, the verb implying an OE. *puffian, existing beside the recorded form *pyffan (imper. pyf, pa. t. pyfde):—OTeut. *puffjan and *puffôn. (Or OE. *puffan might perh. itself give ME. *puffen in the same way as OE. hycgan appears in Anzren R. as ruggen, later cuggen.) Of onomatopoetic origin, representing the action and sound of emitting from the lips a puff of breath. Kindred forms, either from OTeut. or formed afresh, appear in MDu. puffen to puff, blow, early mod.Du. puf "bocca, buccarum inflatio; bombus, flatus, sclopus" (Kilian); puf 'puft', puffael "ball blowen or puffed up" (Hexham); puffen, 'blaze, suffiate, buccas inflare; targon, anxiatus' (Kilian); "to puf, blow, swell up, to boast, brag, vaunt" (Hexham).

Other senses of puffen, puffen, in LG. and Du., and cluster in modern Du., Du., &c., as to strike with an audible knock, to gasp, pump, hang, creak, or simply to strike, and of the high, ch. in the corresponding verbs of an audible blow, etc., may have been developed from the same original word, or may be later echoic formations expressive of sudden noise: cf. F. pouf! 'an exclamation expressing the noise of something falling'; with derived vb. pouffer; also F. souffler, from souffler to blow.)

1. intr. To blow with a short abrupt blast or blasts; to emit a puff of air or breath; to escape as a puff. 'To puff out, off, to issue, arise in puffs. 1577 tr. Bullinger Decades (1592) I. 188b, Universitie, & vniuersitie, [sic] difference. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. Country Farme 1056, as different, puffes. 1 1888 in Tschamer's Ztschr. (1889) II. 111 PO on Brown's 1/10 Sugar.)

a 1625 Fletcher Pilgr. v. iii, The Gentlemen are used to puffe and to blaste. 1708 Farquhar Pamph. Epist. 320 When the winter comes puffing. 1800 Smith, &c. N. E. Lit. 10, 30 Like foggy South, puffing with winds and rains. 1858 Trans Comm. Pass. Sc. 14 The breath is in the nostrils, ever ready to puff out. 1891 Runcie Zimmer 21, 3 1. 33 The tailless puff-ball the zeal to exhibit to a famous glow. 1889 Boston Globe 8 November 10/1 The air puffing up off the blue rebuking Bay of Biscay.

b. To breathe quick and hard, as when out of breath from rowing or other exertion; to breathe hard, pant violently; often, to puff and blow; hence, to run or go with puffing or panting. Also (b) trans. with out: to utter breathlessly or with panting (quot. 1599); (c) trans. in causal sense: to cause to puff, to put out of breath (chiefly in pa. pple.: see Puffed 3).

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xvi. 87 He shal haue a penaunce to his paunche and puffe as ofte. 1580 Middleton Puritaine (1888) 129 To be hoot and chafe, to puffe and blow, to sweat. 1599 Sharpe London Mouse (1876) 32 [He] came lazily waddling in, and puffed out, Puck, Puck, Puck. 1600 Shirley, Cav. v. i. 230 Fiercian Duc...puffs To wrest a vulgar anchor. 1700 Atterbury Tatler No. 182 ¶ 4, Puffing and blowing as if...very much out of breath. 1826-7 J. Bonnycastle Mississippi Mem. I. 170 Quite out of breath. After toiling and puffing up to the very top of the building. 1898 Alldutt's Lyric Mod. V. 203 They puff after snakes.

c. To send forth puffs or whiffs of vapour or smoke, as a steam-engine, or a person smoking tobacco; to move away, in, out, with puffing, as a locomotive or steamboat.

1761 Cowper Conversation 448 The dozing sages drop the drowsy strain, Then pause and puff—and speak, and pause again. 1893 H. G. Hutchinson Golf Yesterday & To-day 11 The railway engines are puffing out of Paris. 1862 Illustr. Time Scenes at Orly 18, Steamers...puffed away at his rigging. 1870 Mrs. Riddell Austin Friars I. Within the trains were puffing to and out of Cannon Street Terminus. 1876 Darling Ill. Ed. XXIV. 3/2/2 A light rain was falling as the steamer puffed away from the South Stack Lighthouse.

†2. intr. To blow abruptly from the lips as an expression of contempt or scorn; to say 'pooh!' or the like; to speak or behave scornfully or insolently, to swagger. Puff at, to express contempt of, to defy scornfully, to push-push. Obs.

c 1485 Digby Mysteries (1882) 69 Ye shall not puff at me. 1530 Palsgr. 707/1 I puffe at one, I set nought by him. 1548 Udall Erasm. Apoph. 1. 1 Whan he was in his greatest glorie, he puffed at the Romaines. 1553 Lindesay Pat. Pl. 1. 1. 1

house. 1620 Rowe *Pt.* v. 2 As for all his enemies, he puffeth at them. *c* 1660 J. Howe *Vanity Vindicated* (1677) 127 Thus he that lives who did most proudly puff. 1677 Gurnall *Christ. in Complete* iv. i. One that frowns, puffs, and looks big at all Mankind.

B. *trans.* To drive, impel, or agitate by puffing: to blow *away, down, off, out, up*, etc. with a quick short blast; to emit (smoke, steam, etc.) in puffs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 If a miracle were but puffed adoun from heouene! 1611 Bible *Isa.* lvii. 13 Shall carry them all away; vanity shall take them: but he that putteth his trust in me shall possesse the land. 1677 Lassels *P. Pt. Ital.* ii. 28 Three and fourteen were puffed [L. *ter et quater exspuebant*] at her within. 1688 *Prideaux's Epistle Dr. P. E.* 200 (Anal. (W. & W.) I. 1702/3) Powder...hath that cause for it to puff with its wynds. 1787 Dilly *Horace, Epist.* II. i. 61–63, That bullies it up and puffs it down. 1789 Shakespeare *Merry W.* (Bell.) 74 In three days nothing was that into Candyes he puffed. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiii, I then puffed the clothes which puffed up the white dust all round him.

† **b.** To blow about blasts (with mouth or bellows) upon (a fire) to make it burn up. *Obs.*

1620 E. Jorden *Aleth.* 11 C, That's the fire-drake, like bugs, his Bellowes, he that puffes his cynders. 1658 Torrent *Wonderful Ire Pt.* II, Embers,...Which Nuns puffe up with a blast. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Columbus* 31 She...Fosters the infant flame, and puffs it into life.

c. To blow out, extinguish with a puff.

1549 *Bk. Homilies* (1859) I. 60 Some quench holie...mychefe up a candell upon a pulpit, and cure murtherers escape mischefe and pufflers it not. 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. *P.* (1808) 72 That breath shall puff thee out. 1750 Young *Brothers* v. i, Those That would make kings, and puff them out at pleasure. 1879 J. Thomson *Atlantis* 102 Yet we go on, Like candles puffed, not willingly. We die.

d. To smoke (a tobacco-pipe or cigar) in intermittent puffs or whiffs.

1609 W. Barker *Banchett.* 72 B. (1620) 179 Were the old knighte would sit...puffing his pipe. 1660 Gen. Elect (Oct. 28) 10, Then they fell to puffing a pipe of tobacco. 1838 H. James *R. Hudson* I. Resolved...To have a cigar and puffed it awhile in silence.

e. To apply powder with a powder-puff: with the powder, or the surface, as object. Also *absol.*

1676 D. Jennings *Man of Character* (1822) 3 Joh. ...tried to puff, but his unsteady hand...sent forth the powder above, before, about, but not upon the head. 1708 *Lucky 7 Jests* (1817) *Afterwards* puff on a little the powder. *Ibid.* 21 Jan. (1678). The skin should then be puffed over with her Beauty Powder.

f. To drive or cause to move with puffing.

1703 *Smart Set* IX. 127/1 He puffed his nostrils up like Eyes.

4. To cause (something) to swell by puffing or blowing air into it; to blow *out* or *up*; to inflate; to distend by inflation, or in any way, as by stuffing or padding, or, in costume, by bunching up the stuff in rounded masses.

1530 in *Wright's Anal.* (1888) Appx. II. 271 Assembled in white linnen puffed out with feythers unseene. 1592 Greene *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 69 When any was to the Butcher...that hath pollicies to puffe up his carkis to please the eyes? 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 11 He should dance, puff up his Cheeks, making therewith a sound. 1735 Somerville *Chace* iv. 260 The Hedgehog...puffs his Cheeks to vast size. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 130 This method of puffing itself up, is similar to that in pigeons, whose crops are sometimes greatly distended with air. 1839 *Alfred's Anal. Stud.* VII. 108 The cheeks drawn in and puffed out by the respiratory movements.

b. *intr.* To swell *up* or become distended or swollen.

1705 *Brantley's Farr. Dict.* s. v. *Lemon*, Should the Lemon-Hogs happen to puff or turn sower in the Vessels, wherein they are kept. *Ibid.* s. v. *Inoculation*, Wet Inoculations are...subject to sour and puff, which proceeds from the moisture of the Bud. 1732 Berkeley *Further Inquiry* (1737) II. 238 They [wind-galls] will not rise and puff up. 1824 *Mod. Pract.* XII. 119 When exposed...it is gradually narrowed first, it [orpine] begins to melt and to puff up.

c. *trans.* To adorn with puffs; to dress the hair in puffs. See Puff *sb.* 2 b.

1693 Sedley *J. Dunton Amor. Gild in London* 293 The Sempstress...dress'd and puff'd.

5. *fig.* (*trans.*) To 'inflate' or cause to 'swell' with vanity, pride, ambition, or the like; to make vain, proud, or arrogant; to elate, exalt in mind; *esp.* to cause to swell with anger, to enrage (quots. 1555, 1815). Usually with *up*; most commonly in pa. pple. *puffed up*.

1526 Tindale *Cor.* ii. 18 Goodnesse puth vppon vs. 1529 More *Dyalogue* iii. Knowlege puffeth vp with pryde. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Cor.* viii. 1 Knowlege puffeth a man vp, but loue edifyeth. 1555 Eden *Decades* 190 Kynge Iohn...was puffed vp with pryde. 1594 Shakespeare *Midsummer Night's N.* v. 78 Hip. (1864) 11. iv. 32 Wishing him prosperity, to...puffe me out, Against the wit of man. 1611 Bible *Acts* v. 36 Before these rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be a certaine man. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* 1. 18 Which puffed up with anger. 1714 Tit. Fair *Mercy, Consolator* (1841) 107 Vexed and not puffed him up. 1824 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 156 Being puffed up with anger, they commenced an attack on the temporary pulling. 1883 R. V. Noble *Anal. Pt.* 2 *Nat.* 225 In tendency is to puff some up with a persuasion of their own greatness.

† **b.** (with *up*.) To exalt unduly in position or authority. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Judg.* ix. 11 Shal I leaue my swetnes and my good fruite, and go to be puft vp above the trees? 1612 Weever *Ess. Funerall* (Arb.) 476 Puffing a Court up beyond her bounds for their own wrongful and advantage.

1640 Milton *Animadv.* 288 If we were Gods a special inducement could make to puffe up the fourenes of a Jury.

6. To praise, extol, or commend in inflated or extravagant terms, usually from interested motives; *esp.* to advertise with exaggerated or falsified praise. Also with *off* (*more rare*) or *abs.*

1732 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 190 Full-blown Bufo, puff'd by every Quack. 1742 *Gent. Mag.* XII. 216 Sir Charles Williams has puffed you (as the mode is) to the skies recently. 1750 *Ibid.* 20 Oct. (1751) III. 71 Where she will presently...puff away, if I may use so low a word. 1759 Sarah Fielding *Cleora & Dalliance* II. 167 The Captain proceeded ...by puffing off himself. 1760 Ellis Sloper *Gen Auctioneer* II. 60 To puff his performances into notice. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 130 The only way a quack-medicine gets very celebrated, is, by its being constantly puffed off in advertisements. 1813 *Scots Mag. Lett.* 29 June, Each puffed the other in alternate compliments, which were mutually accepted. 1858 Lo. Ed. Leveson-Gower *Handy Bk. Prop. Lore* II. 3 You may falsely praise, or, as it is vulgarly termed, puff your property.

b. *absol.* (also with dependent clause). To toil or say to the praise of *any* one.

c 1730 W. Stukeley *Mem.* 12 He wanted me to...puff for him (as he called it) that he had a large estate in Warwickshire. 1792 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VII. 280 Do not *you* puff, whatever such things about myself—But God forbid that I should puff!

c. *Intr.* To bid at an auction for the purpose of inflating or raising the price: cf. Puffer 2 b, Puffing *vbl. sb.* 4 b.

7. *Comb.*, as † **puff-loaf** *n.*, that 'puffs' loaves, i. e. causes them to swell up. (See also quot. 9 b.)

1599 Shakespeare *Doubt. Troil.* iii. in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 1/2 In subtracte sweeping of a peltish baker.

Puff (puf), *int.* Also 6 **puff.** [Echoic. So also Mlg. *pof.*] A representation of the act of blowing in puffs; also, of blowing abruptly from the lips; hence, an expression of contempt (cf. Pooh).

c 1560 *Constable Myst.* ii. 177 Puf! this smoke dus me myche offende. 1581 Castle *Eyquemf* xcvii. (1626) 93 *Puf* said the Fox,...he ye so sore sited here? 1606 *Sir G. Gosselyne* v. 1, in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 69 Puffe, is there not a feather in this eye? A man may challenge for her! *c* 1620 Rowlands *Poems of Sir Thomas* (Hunter. Cl.) 20 Ch'hath...To take Tobacco like a Cuzzborn. Then drue the vapor through your nose, and say, Puffe, it is gone, fuming the smoke away. 1622 Shirley *Arcadia* I. i. 8 Ant. Puffe, give me some ayre, I am almost stifled, puffe, Oh, my sides! 1870 Miss Braddon *Sir. Lease* I. iv. 59, 'I have found it so myself, puff (smoking a cigar).

Puff-adder. [s. S. Afr. Du. *puf-adder*: see Puff *v.*] A large and very venomous African viper (*Bitis* or *Clotho arietans*), which puffs out or inflates the upper part of its body when excited.

1624 Bucquet *Trav.* I. 169 It is well known to the colony by the name of the *Puf-Adder* (Puff Adder). Its weight is said to be most fatal. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* viii. 194 The puff-adder...is a heavy, sluggish animal, very thick in proportion to its length. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* ii. But who will call the Puff Adder of the Cape...anything but ugly and horrible? 1878 *Lit. Anim. Kingd. Ser.* 643 *Bitis arietans*, Puff-Adder, *Hab.* Africa and Arabia.

Puffatory, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Puff *v.*, after words in *-atory*.] Having the quality of 'puffing', or of a 'puff': see Puff *v.* 6, *sb.* 7.

1825 *Gardens. Mag.* XIV. 85 Used as a peg to hang a satisfactory epon. 1894 G. Gissing in *Watson Lett.* 4 Prets. (1897) 295 Authors are better at seeing all reviews, unless the laudatory, puffatory or malignantly abusive.

Puff-ball. [f. Puff *sb.*, (sense 3) or *v.* + Ball *sb.*[1] so Du. *pof-bal*: see Puff *v.*]

1. A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon* or of some allied genus: so called from the ball-like shape of the ripe spore-case, and its emission of the spores in a cloud of fine powder when broken. (Some of the species are edible in an unripe state.)

1599 Bauhin *Engl. Improvem. Physic.* (1651) 24 And Gluth the Roots with Wind...and makes it swell and rise like a Puff-ball. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1362, I find the Dust of the...Puff-ball to be the smallest Powder that I ever saw. 1763 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 200 Common Puff-ball is roundish, and discharges its dust by a mere aperture in the top. 1824 *Encyclop. Brit.* IV. 731 Inhaling the hot vapour by filling the hive with the smoke of an ignited puff-ball. 1867 H. Macmillan *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 199 The giant puff-ball (*Bovista gigantea*)...increases from the size of a pea to that of a melon in a single night.

fig. 1626 Prime in Hildrop, *etc. Life* (1851) I. iv. 31 (Writing from Berlin...he means that) Thisbeth was initiated a few days since,...and that great puff-ball, Mathetheke Arbroad addresses to Lucky. 1873 Lincoln *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 120 A poisonous puff-ball of pride.

b. *collect.* The powdery spores of a species of *Lycoperdon* used as a styptic.

1787 Gentl. Trust. Wounds I. 173 Dust which...it will still be right to apply Puff-Ball,...or some such substance,...to retard the fall of the coction as long as possible.

2. = Puffer-puff 1 a; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1820–1 Shakespeare *Lect. Hamlet.* II. Pass on The disproportionation of the head [of the puff-ball] is produced more conspicuous by the bird raising its feathers so as to appear not unlike a puff ball. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 380/1 The puff-ball of the discussion. 1892 *Knowledge's Illus. Sheph.'s Chron.* 326/1 The exquisite little white puff-balls of dogs.

Pu-ff-bird. Any bird of the American family *Bucconidæ* or fissirostral barbets, so called from their habit of puffing out their feathers.

1821–2 Shakespeare *Temp. Illustr.* II. Plate 29 There is something very grotesque in the appearance of all the Puff-birds.

1892 C. Dixon in *Nature. Rev. Apr.* 124 The Bucconidæ or puff-birds with forty-three species.

Puffed, puft (puft), *ppl. a.* [f. Puff *v.*]

1. Blown up, inflated; distended by inflation.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 587 It is as a blowen bladder, or a puffed thing, as ye marcat it here. 1598 Florio, *Pufficte*, a Kinde of thin light puft paste meate made in Italie. 1626 Bolton & Mason, *Country Farmer* 187 The best is that which is called puft paste, being of all other the most delicate and pleasurous in taste. 1632 Tomkinson *Pal. Art* 63 When with puffed cheek the tabret Bauer blew His wrinkled bagpipes.

b. Swollen or distended in any way; stuffed or padded so as to swell out; gathered in so as to produce a puff-resembling mass, as in costume.

1538 in *Archæologia* (1826) XVI. 64 There must be provided ... a cast or puffed Trunge of a reasonable quantitie in her Robes of Estate. 1591 Shakespeare *Two Gentlem.* ii. 7 Thy hair is...puft'd, pointed, curl'd, puff'd unciem Fields. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 180 They weare great large puffed breeches, gathered close about the knees, and such puffe maies of a diuers light colour. 1660 *Ladies' Gen. Fashion* 3 *Jan.* 8/1 Very small puffed under-sleeves.

2. *fig.* Inflated or swollen with vanity, pride, etc. Also *puffed-up*: cf. Puff *v.* 5.

1552 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 88 b, Puffed persuasion, passeth not a peyrot. 1598 Florio *Worlobee* 16, [L.] Inde. They are but puft wizards, that babble thus above Iohannes. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* ii. xxiii, Poor man of puffed up Vanity, not Fame. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 317 The puffed-up agents of great English manufacturers.

b. Inflated or bombastic in language or style.

1687 Flatman *Cowley. Pindarick* III. 1/2/2 With similitudes of words, and not with puffed eloquence. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women & B.* II. i. 13 (Hz) has something of a puffed and swaggy gossip.

3. Put out of breath by exertion; 'blown'.

1823 Moore *Fourthly* ii. In Or his Lordship's entering puffed. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 191 First I was puffed and ... behind I heard the puff'd patient. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* xviii, You look rather puffed.

Hence **Puffedness** (*pa.*[1]/2,401); also **Pu-ffed-up-ness** (*nonce-wd.*).

1658–80 Hickman, *Salutauchiskyzelli, Puffedness*, or Swollen up in the cheeks. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 24 July 1/2 A Quaker lady ...gave a session in a single sentence [beauty of puffedupness].

Puffer (puf·ər). [f. Puff *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which puffs.

1. A person or thing that blows in short abrupt blasts, or emits puffs of smoke, steam, etc.: as a tobacco-smoker, a steam-engine or steamboat, etc.

1849 Anc. Harrietts *Rudy Chigwell Sch.* in *Phil. Co. Hist., Essex* (1907) II. 344 [The Latin schoolmaster was to be] a man...of a grave behaviour, of a sober and honest conversation, no tipler nor Haunter of ale houses, no Puffer of Tobacco. 1869 Cotton Scarron, i. Who, trudging here...made him [Esdras] King of all the Puffers. 1890 in *Western Gaz.* 19 Dec. (1908) 10/2 On Christmas Eve, 1810, the first load of passengers ever moved by the force of steam was conveyed by Trevithick's locomotive[sp] 'Captain Dick's Puffer' (as it was called—through Cornborne). 1902 *Scotsman* 19 Dec. 8/2 One of the crew of the puffer had fallen overboard.

b. Local name of various birds: see quots.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 204/1 Among upwards of the species of birds, natives of or killed in England, are the following,...a kind of Puffer not described. 18.. Atkinson *Forest Scenes Birds*, Puffer, North England for Blue Titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*. 1902 *Rep. Fish. Dist., Puffer*... 1. The little grebe, *Podiceps fluviatilis*. (1908) Vicomte *Ill. Worlds Past* (Dec. 25, 1898).

c. A puff-fish: see Puff *sb.* 9 b. (*U. S.*)

1846 Worcester, *Puffer*...a small sea-fish. 1874 Wheeler, *Puffer*...3. A fish of the genus *Diodon*; globe-fish.

d. A porpoise: cf. *puff-pig* (Puff *sb.* 9 b), *puffing-pig* (Puffing *ppl. a.* 1). (*U.S.*)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. One who extols a person or thing in inflated terms, and usually for some interested reason; a writer of 'puffs' (see Puff *sb.* 7).

c 1756 Hogarth in A. Dobson *Life* iv. (1884) 72 What the puffers in books call the great *Co-adjutor* painting. 1779 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 10 Oct., He is...a prodigious puffer— now of his fortune, now of his family. *a* 1788 W. Cotton *Public Poems* (1800) 119/1 Now, like the dunces of to day [Hoy] Retains his puffers to be pay. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 273 The general assistance rendered to by puffers of quack medicines.

b. A person employed by the vendor to bid at an auction for the purpose of 'inflating' or running up the price and hurting others to buy.

1760 C. Jenkinson *Chrysal* (1821 III. 103 It is only employing a puffer or two at them ...and they may be raised to any price. 1818–19 Lonsdale *Mem. Pict. London* (1850) 101 (Black Auctions) Auctioneers, called puffers, are in waiting to raise the article beyond its value. 1887 *Act* 50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 28 § 1 'Puffer' shall mean a person appointed to bid on the part of the owner. 1887 Williams *Real Prop.* 188 The sale of real estate by auction is now regulated by an act which renders invalid every such sale where a puffer is employed.

† **c.** A teacher who 'inflates' his pupils with superficial knowledge; a 'crammer'. *Obs.*

1766 Cumberland *Observer* No. 61 I. 177 The Polishing Puffers...who are endowed with the happy faculty of instilling arts and sciences into their disciples, like fluid air into a liquid menstruum.

3. Something that puffs up or inflates one with pride or the like. Cf. Puff *v.* 5.

1789 J. Brown *Sel. Exam.* (1790) 140 My knowledge but an assistant puffer to?) A murderer of my soul:

4. A hacking-knife: see Hooking *vbl. sb.*[1] and Knife. Also in comb. *puffer-pipe*.

1829 Kennet *Dict. Mech., Puffer*, a vat in which goods are boiled in an alkaline solution.—*Puffer-copper*, the vertical steel pipe in a kier in which cotton goods are washed during the bleaching process.

Puffery (pʌ·fəri). [f. Puff *v.*, or Puffer : see -ery. Cf. 17th Du. *poffrie* 'boasting, bragging, or vaunting' (Hexham).]

1. The practice of the 'puffer'; inflated laudation, esp. by way of advertisement.

1782 V. Knox *Essays* (1802) II. lxvi. 48 There would be no partial judgments, no puffery. 1837 Carlyle *Navy. Rev.* I. ii. An epoch when Puffery and Quackery have reached a height unexampled in the annals of mankind. 1843 *Times* 20 Feb. 2/2 By puffery and an ostentatious untidiness about the Rooms on the private boxholders.

2. Puffs collectively, fulls or filling of puffs : see Puff *sb.* 9 b.

1880 *Sheerness Lead. News* 23 Feb. 1/6/1 All that tongue, powder, and puffery can do for them has been done. 1892 Helena Lee *St. Geoffrey* iii, The whiteness of her neck [was] veiled with white gossamy of tulle. 1894 *Punch's Mag.* 100 In profusion of all sizes dressed.

† **Puffiat, -fiast.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Puff *sb.* or *v.*, after *a* Fiat *sb.*, Fiast *sb.*, *confiteor*. Cf. Fuciatus of same date.] = Puff-ball 1.

1599 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. clxxii. 1256 Puffes Fiates [*Index* Puffe Fiates], are commonly called in Latine *Lupi crepitus*, or Wouffes Fiates: ... in English Puffes Fiats, and Toorshels in the north. 1634 Wither *Emblemes* xxiii. To This continuely tendes our Soft Which is none countries woe a Puffiyat call.

Puffin[1] (pʌ·fin). Forms: 4 poffyn, -in, (5 poplyn), 6 puffing, 4-7 poffyn, 7-8 poffen, 6- puffin. [ME. *poffin, poplyn*; in latinized form, pl. *puffones*; also *puffyn*. Origin unascertained: see Note below.]

A sea-bird of the genus *Fratercula*, of the family *Alcidæ* or Auks; *esp.* the common *F. arctica*, found abundantly on the coasts of the N. Atlantic, having a very large variously-shaped furrowed and particoloured bill.

Formerly erroneously supposed by some to be whitings, and by others reckoned as a fish, on both having a fishy taste and being allowed to be eaten in Lent.

1337 *Captivm of Saint Iohn* (Skilly) i. *Mayd Duchy of Cornvvall, Rockefaced de Albo Monacello count Trendano de Scilly ni Cardifal inde ad idem Episcopo Dimidiano* ensemble all ye puffinons. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xii. (1495) xxi. Among ouglades ne to the gentyle hue annes. 1565 *Hist. Extra* ordinarie embolisonnes at Poffonas. *a* 1592 Sackville *Eve.* (1608) 38 Ioseph Rabbin ... laughs vpon Cardinalls at mitten vocatis prophetes. 1602 *Acts, Lit. Misc. Privy. Scot.* II. 238 Knox. ... to the said vnjust of the laird of Cassindilie that breakit puffingis to the King, enviet. *a* 1625 Sackville *Fls. Quarrels* 232 The puffin and the rats Money they shall make To poore folke as large. 1630 Prynne *Anti-*? Player a Stroke like a rattle. *a* 1652 Lilgrow *Trav.* VI. 251 Puffins, Rudes here than Dublin having grey Feathers like Dublins. 1662 Carew *Cornwall* 36 b. The Puffyn...whose young ones are likewise fattened out, being exceeding fat, kept salted, and reputed for fish, as exceeding supreme thereto in their taste. 1675 Merchant & Barnaby *Mariner's Magaz.* 166 Puffins, which I may call the feathered fishes, are accounted seen by the holy fathershood of Carthusis to be no flesh but rather fish. 1678 Phillips (ed. 5), *Puffin*, a sort of Cock or Seagull, supposed to be so called from its round belly; as it were swelling and puffing out. 1758 Immanuel *Lett. to Swift* 22 May in *Swift's Corr.* (1768) IV. 239 I have twenty lately...on plumps or puffins. 1805 Gilpin *Lakes & Sea Coasts* 30 Known by the fishermen on sea parties or conferences: but never generally designated by books as puffins.

b. Extensively applied to a species of Shearwater (*Puffinus anglorum*, family *Procellaridæ*), found in the Isle of Man and the Scilly Islands.

1879 Rev *Calliet. Words, Water Fowl* 34 The Puffin or Cornish Puffinus Anglicus. This bird builds on a little island called the call of Man at the South End of the Isle of Man and also upon the Scilly Islands, but in nothing such a thing as is described in Abbreviation; for that is feather'd and can fly swiftly. 1678 — *Willoughby's Ornith.* 333 The Puffin of the Isle of Man, which I take to be the *Puffinus Anglicanus*. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 296/1 The Puffin of the Isle of Man, or the Manks Puffin. is something less in bulky than a Tame Pigeon. 1789 *Pennant's Brit. Zoology* IV. 21 The Manx Shearwater is the commonest species of the genus in the British seas.—It owes its vulgar name to Willughby, who speaks of it as the Puffin of the Isle of Man.

c. Applied locally in Ireland to the Razor-bill.

1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 217 Razor bill (*Alca torda*)...Puffin (Ireland).

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *puffin-neck*, *-bill*; **puffin-auk**, = a.

1796 Coxhorne Smith *Manchester* II. 139 The color of the small-piper, the puffin-auk's the scooping gull. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 135/1 Mounted in the parlour of perching puffin-holes in search of eggs. 1902 W. Hewitt *Riverdale* v. 50 Nay, they shall fight like puffin-cocks.

Phrase. Suggestion as to the origin of the name *puffin* have recently supposed some connexion with the verb or *sb. puff* or the adj. *puffy*. Thus it has been conjectured to refer to the 'puffy' or corpulent appearance of the bird (1902, 1903, 1904), to the plumpness of the young, formerly considered a delicacy (cf. the simile 'as plump as a puffin'); also to the soft downy clothing of the young (Prof. A. Newton). Others have sought an explanation in the remarkable 'puffed-out' beak, or in a puffing sound uttered by the bird or by young when asleep. Cahir (1902) expressly declares that the name is derived 'a natural vice *puffin*'. But, as the MS. forms of the name are spelt *poffe*, and the earliest known pronunciation of the bird under this name was with Cornwall and Scilly, it is evident that these conjectures rest on erroneous bases. The name may even have come from Cornwall, and its change to 'puffin' may be due to 'popular etymology' in English. The erroneous sense 1, in this to Rep, who retained young specimens of the shearwater from the Isle of Man for puffins, and applied to them the name *Puffinus anglorum* (applied by Gesner to the real puffin), which has unhappily been retained in ornithological nomenclature.]

† **Puffin**[2]. *Obs.* [app. f. Puff *v.* or *sb.*: in sense 2, perh. with some notion of connexion with prec., which by 1600 was prob. popularly associated with puffing. The other senses appear to be more or less distinct formations from *puff*.]

1. Applied in contempt or reproach to a person puffed up with vanity or pride.

1600 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. ii, What shall we doo with this same Puffin (Dapper) here Now here's the spirit? 1631 Heywood *If Ye Know.* *Nonsuch* 67 What will this puffin come to in time? 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 3 Before... that wretch Puffin rose to that growth and immense grandeur.

2. Some kind of fish, also called *fork-fish* : see Fork *sb.* 16. Also *puffin-fish*.

1598 Florio, *Anatraggine*, ... a forke-fish, it is like a ray: some call it a puffin-fish. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 260 The *Puffins* or Fork-fish...both in smell...ready to strike the fishes that passe by with a sharpe rod or prickle that in hath. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A Puffin, or Forke-fish. ... Ens vocis Scoticè candle as seabeall, vt supra.

3. Name of a variety of apple : = Puff *sb.* 3 b. Also *puffin-apple*.

1589 Markham *Bk. Salad.* 47 A Puffin, otherwise called an ons shillings, *Malum pulmonium*. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, A puffin apple, *Malum pulmonium*. 1795 in Jamieson.

4. = Puff-ball 2. *rare*—[1].

1722 Jamieson, *Puffin*, ...3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

5. *pl.* Human lobether kind of small or flour : see quot.

1587 J. Higgins *Decay. Enemie* in *Holinshed Chron.* III. 1722/1 In this catalogue the bakers and brewhalters were driven to make up their old store of puffins and bran, wherewith they in times past were wont to make household.

Puffiness (pʌ·finés). [f. Puffy + -ness.] The quality or condition of being puffy.

1. Puffed-up or inflated condition (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1600 *H. More's Dis. Blad.* 1 To B.D. A 14. The Lambs and Puffiness of their Spirits has carried their consultations, above the level of common Sense. *a* 1750 J. Hall (J.), Some of Mr. Vallans's pieces are so swelled with this preposterous puffiness. 1892 Lefroy in *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* I 224 (ed. 2) 193 A puffiness in the treatment of the folds is observable in the draperies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 771 The patient is a woman in the prime of life, distinguished by the puffiness of the lower eyelids.

2. Inclination to puff or pant, short-windedness.

1613 *Examiner* 10 May 255/2 His breathing puffiness, his continuance remembered.

Puffinet (pʌ·finet). [f. Puffin[1] + -et *dimin.*] A local name of the Black Guillemot.

1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 328. I guess this ...to be the same with the Puffinet of the Faro Islands, which they take to be one of the legions of a Devil. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 216 Black Guillemot...Puffinet (Faro Islands).

Puffing (pʌ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Puff *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Puff: and derived senses.

1. The action of blowing in short blasts, panting as one out of breath, emitting puffs of steam, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* x. v. (Tollem. MS.) A litel gulfynge of wynde quyckely and swyftly ryse. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* B iij b, No stope he there lurkes or eyther ayde and thyse... than who goeth straight doone shulbe in daunger of stumbling, & the sooner vp to ease of puffyng & payne. 1580 Mollineux *Practicke* 63, (1886) 84 To stoppe walking ...surrounde puffing and blowing. 1704 *Spect.* No. 338 ¶ 2 Another, after a great deal of puffing, threw down his luggage. 1849 F. B. Head *Stokers & Pokers* ii. (1851) 42 The loud puffing of an engine announces the approach ...of empty carriages.

† 2. *concr.* ? A puffed-up gall. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Gervase Plain *Rules to Health* 10 Let [it] never want without a small Box of Powder, or dried Meats and his Puffings.

3. The action of distending anything by blowing; blowing up, inflation. Also *fig.*

1592 Percival's *Earth. Dy. P. R.* v. 168 (W. de W.) b. 1/2 Puffynge and wyndynge of the guttes. 1598 Florio, *Soffi*, Puffings and wyndings of the guttes. 1599 Florio, *Soffi*, Puffings and inflations. 1883 [see 2]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 431 A Mushrom...doth become and dissolve all into puffings or windiness in the interior parts. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 282/1 Thrush-ess Wheat has no pith for Bakers, for fear of Puffing and Footsore.

b. The action of distending anything by stuffing or padding, or by gathering in; esp. in costume, the making of puffs (Puff *sb.* 2 b); also *concr.* a puffed formation.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 It is not...your fleecy leggings, superfluous wastecoats, and puffings vp, that can any way offend God, but the pushing vp of your necks. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Albion & Albanius* 1. The puffing of his Pudding. 1624 Mem. Heywood *Pilgrim* Sat. i. 225 [*Mrs. Mayet* A noble client honored to a peculiar love, inuolving between a love and a puffing behind]. 1636 A. H. Bullen *Marsthes. Alx.* iv. 161 A black waistcoate, edged with a puffing of white ribbon.

4. *fig.* The action of praising or extolling in inflated language for a purpose, esp. by way of advertisement; inflated laudation or commendation.

1732 A. Murphy (1754) *Jour. Prol.* No. 30 The stones is not in the ordinary Way of puffing, but to promote the real Sounds of the Community. 1850 Rawlinson *Anc. & Contl. Monarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 109 In this life of show, puffing, advertisement, and manufacture of public opinion.

b. Bidding or an auction for the purpose of inflating or raising the price.

1838 Lit. Sc. Lansdale *Handy-bk. Prop. Laws* iv. 22 You may...appoint a person to bid for you at the sale, in order to prevent the estate from being sold at an undervalue. This is generally termed puffing.

attrib. 1901 *Times* 16 Nov. 14 By the Puffing Act, 1882, it is provided that...).

5. attrib. **Puffing tube**, a blow-pipe.

1883 *Rep. Indian Fish* 56 (Pub. Kotch. Publ.) Malabar puffing tube, with dates used for lifting fish.

Puffing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That puffs : see the verb.

1. Blowing in puffs; panting violently; emitting forth puffs of steam, etc. *Puffing-pig*, a name for a small species of porpoise (U. S.).

a 1616 Beaumont *Passwater* 291 If the puffing gales from The They transport her huffing sails. 1820 Southey *Omniana* (1880) I. From whence comes it then to such a puffing beast? 1868 Cranston *Chronicle, etc. Indiana Tribune*...the puffing, or spouting Whale. 1892 Daviden *Trip. Geog.* iv. 248 One leeway finish the puffing Britons prize. 1893 J. Cochran *Adv. in Pacific* iii. 28 Shoals of a small kind of porpoise, commonly called puffing pigs.

2. Uttering sounded ejaculations; haughty in demeanour; swaggering. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1583 Golding Melville Wks. (Grosart) II. 37 A puffing cards of meditation to pluck down yt puffing pearle of presumption. 1687 T. Brown *Saint in Chimney* Wks. 1730 I. 61 Thus hulling, puffing, noses-holding rufflers.

3. Becoming inflated or swollen; swelling up.

1601 Bodl. *Phys. Chem. Ess. Salt-Petre* § 8 Dishes is chance, that the puffing matter do flow the coal too soon out of the crucible. 1856 Kane *Arct. Explor.* I. xx. 259 The willows are upper and puffing.

† 4. *fig.* Bombastic, 'swelling'. *Obs.*

1587 Golding *Contn. Ant. Poetry* Wrks. 60 One that doth belch out puffings vpon. *a* 1592 Greene *Upon Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 203 The puffing gloria of the latin still shadowing wanton conceipts.

† 5. That puffs up; inspiring pride or arrogance; elating. *Obs.*

1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* 10, Thou whom (Philosophie) hath taught to moderate Thy mounting thoughts, not to be elevated With puffinge fortunes. 1632 Rankins *Thoughts* xxx. 66, No puffing hopes, no climbing fears there them blight.

6. That praises extravagantly; putting forth 'puffs' or inflated commendations.

1788 Cowper *Gentle. Mans Epit.*, As puffing quacks some valued watch proclaim, To some the gift, to fame has wrought a cure. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 183 Without the quackery of puffing advertisements.

Hence **Pu·ffingly** *adv.*, with puffing.

1598 Florio, *Tronfolamente*, swellingly, puffingly. 1611 Cotgr., *Soufflement*, puffingly. 1780–90 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 137 Delilah said his cheek looked puffingly, quickly but puffingly as the proverb says. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 96/1 A fat Turkish gentleman puffingly struggles up out deck's side.

† **Pu·ffkin.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 puffkin. [f. Puff *sb.* + -kin.] A little puff : applied to a light or flighty woman.

1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* iv. 1, The best ...are but flesh and blood, flesh now and then ..., when the fit comes on 'em, Will prove themselves but flirts, and trifling puffkins.

Pu·ffless, *a.* rare. [f. Puff *sb.* + -less.] 1. Breathless, out of breath. *doing not slist.*

1782 J. Wolcot *Peter to Auld Reekie* 150 To sprachel puffless up to these high-series, O! what a task.

2. Of dress: Without puffs or fullness.

1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/1 Flat, high collars without cuff lining, puffless sleeves, and the slight fulness at the waist.

Pu·ffet. *nonce-wd.* [f. Puff *sb.* + -et.] A very little puff or whiff.

1898 Lowell *Biglow P.* Post. Wks. (1899) 108 The merry dimmidle puffet of smoke and dust in a revolution. 1883 *Daily News* 14 May, A puffet or airy stream of...smoke.

Puff-paste. [f. Puff *sb.* or *adj.*-stem + cf. *puff pasty* in Pudding 1.] *Cookery.* A fine kind of flour paste, made very light and flaky by successive rollings and butterings.

1620 Cogan, *Gastaux feuilleté*, a cake of puffe-paste. 1671 Flower, *Feuilletes*, light-paste or puffe-paste [sugh puff paste]. 1683 Blenkinsop *Trav. Women.* 2. ii. 23 For the making of puffe-past of the best kind, you shall take the finest wheat flower (no.). 1683 Mackintosh *Entertainment* 10. 1, An artificial loaf made of puff-paste. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 163, 12 *Puff Paste.* Take a quarter of a Peck of Flour, rub five half a Pound of Butter, a little Salt,...roll it up, and roll it out again; and so do three or four times, till you have rolled in a Pound and half of Butter. 1880 Truman's Gloss. A. S. I followed up the observations...and had several puzzling hours in the manufacture of puff paste and other laminated confectionery.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons or things of a light, flimsy, or unsubstantial character.

1800 Mathias *Rur. & Mod. Lit.* Wks. 1856 I. 36 (T.) *a thought* Avoids, puffe paste, quibble. 1822 Hazlitt *Lit. Remains* (1836) I. 189 Such stuff as this puffe-paste of value-glory had I swallowed before my time. 1874 Morley *Rob. Peregr.* II. 182 There is indeed material enough [in Rousseau] for a profound but confused Puff-paste; Pyramidal but nothing like it. 1892 *Gard. Mag.* 2 June's It is seldom that Guides...in what are called Watering places...are anything more than puff-paste.

Hence **Pu·ff-pa·sted** *a.*, Flaked in or made of puff-paste; so also **Pu·ff-pa·stry**, fine pastry made with puff-paste; † **Pu·ff-pa·sty**, a 'pasty' or pie made of puff-paste.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iv. xxviii. 191 Puff-pastied cock. 1706 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo, Knight's Fortune* 21, Thanks you told me baby also to buy Puff Pasties of? 1893 Miss Sherwood *Ch. Gardener* 161, Boiled custards, puff pastry, and our choicest preserves.

Pu'ff-pu'ff. [Echoic: cf. Puff *int.*] An imitation of the sound of repeated puffing by a steam-engine; hence, a nursery name for a locomotive, or a railway train.

1870 Miss Braddon *Rt. Lynne* II. xiv. 300 With a puff-puff the train slowly passed out of Hampton Station. 1888 Rudyard Kipling *Plain Tales from Hills* (1890) 82 In this present age... people don't give their children toy bricks, but toy *puff-puffs*. 1889 F. H. Eamshaw *Eng. Idylls* 64 The stillness was broken only by the short thirty puff puff of the engines. 1894 H. Dickinson *Aboard an Atlas* 104 The child who says *moo* for cow, ...or *puff puff* for train, is an authority on the origin of human speech.

Puffy (pu'fi), *a.* [f. Puff *v.* or *sb.* + -y.]

1. a. Of wind: Blowing in puffs or short intermittent blasts, gusty; also, characterized by such wind. **b.** Of a person or animal: Easily eased to puff, or breathe quick and hard; short-winded. **c.** Of a sound: Dull, muffled.

1626 T. Adams *God's Bounty* Wks. 1861 I. 436 He lives at a high seat, that the puffy praises of his neighbours may blow into him the enchanted wind, vainglory. 1720 J. Hamilton *Agric. Pamph.* 22 The former gives them [Barrels] better wind; the latter renders them puffy. 1832 Babbage *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 22 The glass loses its power of steaming, and seems only a disagreeable and puffy sound. 1842 J. S. Hewitson *Parsons & W.* 5 I am too puffy to enjoy full cheering. 1854 *Times* 25 July 11 A strong *puffy* off shore wind was blowing.

2. Swollen or inclined to swell, by or as by puffing or inflation; turgid, tumid, puffed out; of persons, fat, corpulent: usually also implying ank, flabby, wanting in firmness.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 32 Horse-Spiders ... have a very puffy light body of an Oval figure. 1678 Wharton *Chirurg. Treat.* (1682) 143 Emphysema is a light puffy Tumour easily pushing to the pressure of your fingers. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* vi. 47 Puffy Land, which naturally swells up, instead of subsiding. 1848 Lawson *Image. Conv.* Wks. 1848 I. 320/2 The colossal trunk and puffy carkass. 1869 Miss Braddon *Sir Jocelyn* xiv, Blanche Harding lounged in the easiest and puffest chair by the fire in her spacious bedroom. 1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 256 The [owl's] round, puffy head, the little hooked beak just appearing from the downy plumage. 1899 Watson *Grasm.* & *Agr.* 3/2 The shoulder deserted by the puffy sheep.

b. Having the quality of puffing up, or causing to swell as if inflated. *rare*—1.

1728 Rowe tr. *Lucan* IX. 1356 The puffy Poison spreads, and heaves around, Till all the Man is in the Monster swell'd.

3. *fig.* Having an empty or unsubstantial air of importance; puffed up, vain, swelling, inflated, turgid, bombastic. 1579.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie, Lect. perverse indignos, Pann.* 20 ye vaine Bombaste bumpe vill puffie pride. 1608 Chapman *Iliad*, Epist. 1. 21 A puffy conceit and opinion of knowledge. 1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cress.* Pref. Epis. (Kerr) I. 194 He distinguished not the brave puffy style from real sublimity. 1790 Langhorne *Letters Abrah. & Papirius* II. (1794) Pref., Puffy Pretensions to extraordinary Revelations. 1879 *Westminster Rev. Notes* 680 (1879) II. 137 A rather puffy not consequential man.

4. *Comb.*, as *puffy-bodied*, *-faced* adjs.; † **puffy-light** *a.* (*obs. nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, To give a puffy lightness to.

1822 W. Hazlitt *Am. of Surreys* v. 116 Being...surrounded by the glow with the style, & puffy-lights and parry colours the mean. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* Mar. 304/1 A puffy-faced little man, with an overgrown body. 1894 Atkinson *Waldo & Twelve* (1896) 160 One of the puffy-bodied, pasty-faced Sunbury lads.

Pudlosh: see Puff *v.* 7.

† **Puft.** *Obs.* [An early by-form of Puff *sb.*; cf. Tuft.] = Puff *sb.*

1598 Thomas *Ravith. Du P. R.*, 2nd. E. (Tollem. MS.), With a strange blaste, after a puffe of wynde. c 1600 *Lr. Cockburn* (Surtees) 1846 All his [a spider's] webb A puft of wynde away rente. 1613 Drayton *Moses* IV. 201 With a puft of Aprill, the 15th March went. 1819 Chronicle (Edinb.) V. 83 With open an speedy as a puft of wind. 1883, 1898 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Puft, *ppl. a.*: see Puffed.

Pug (pŭg), *sb.*[1] *Now only dial.* [Origin unascertained. It occurs much earlier than Pug *sb.*[2], and does not appear to be connected with it.]

1. The husks of any kind of small seed which are separated in cleaning it; the chaff of wheat or oats, the awns of barley, etc.; the refuse corn separated in winnowing.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 1070 Mast, chasteyn, pyf hen [beans] poggys of the corn [are] vilde excrementis. 1600 Holland *Pliny* XVIII. vii. I. 580 The chaffe and pugs [*pulsci*] that come of Barly, is supposed to be as good as the best Hay. 1616 tr. *Du Bosc* Of the best way to keep oxkine, in the corn (hay, and such like pugs. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 348 Clean seed, cleansed of the black bush, or pug, as we call it. 1854 Miss Baker *Northnorf. Gloss.*, *Pug*, the lumpsman or chaff of small seeds, mixings, sweepings, &c.

2. The refuse from the cider-press. Hence **pug-drink**, water cider (Grose *Prov. Gloss.* 1787); *obs.*

1839 *Wilts. Gloss.*, *Pug*...*the pulp of apples* which have been pressed for cider.

Pug (pŭg), *sb.*[2] [Of unknown origin and history; it is not certain that branches I and II belong to the same word. Exc. in sense 1, the earliest examples of which have *puggye* (? pl. used collectively), not known before 1600; but some senses may have been earlier in colloquial use.]

I. Applied to a person, etc.

† **1.** A term of endearment for a person (rarely an animal); also applied to a harlot or doll. *Obs.*

1596 Dekker *Hornest.*, Lad. v. iii. G 2 b, If in a coache, a fyne Bonds backe a hugs shoulde quake to ryde, And gone it ingenious smate and gay ... My Lady is puggie and pretty pusse [*Englishe our Parishioner applauded*]. 1598 Warcestre and *Fl. Prince & Cass.* I. iii. Nay, nay, nurse, be good puggie no more of this. 1600 See D. Carey in J. H. *Jesuit. Lethal. Chastizon Berkeley Castle* (1890) 230 My reverent puggie, ...the silences will make the reverse of the severe carriage the more welcom to me. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* A. i. (To Lucia boy) Hah Catso, your monsterials for your diminutive attendance...Good puggie, give me some pappin. 1602 — *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv, I have had fayre husbands my wife. The first, I called, sweet duck: the second, dove heart: the third, pretie puggie. 1611 Cotgr., s.v. *Mignote*, Mie belle mignote, my prettie Pug (so fooles, hugging their babies, terme them). *Ibid.*, *Mignonnelle*, a little puppie, or pug to play with.

† **2.** A courtesan, mistress, harlot, punk. *Obs.*

(Quot. thus apparently belongs here.)

1600 Sir R. Cecil *Lett.* 24 Sept. (Camden) 33 If you did ...remember the Lo. Admirall and the Lord Thresaurer with a couple of Pugges or some enough heapt up some such stuff, it would shew that you do not neglect them, when, I perceve, are to you wonderfull loyalls. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Whore. Nov.* II. ii. D 2 Wha. 1612 II. 301 The Lord has His Lazars, ...the Worme has His Pug, the Serpent has his Purbo. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Guuge*, ...a Strumpet, or *Pugg*;...a Scrubbies Pug, or Pushe; a Whore that followes the Camp. *Ibid.*, *Soffrette*...a Slut, sasse, glut, pug, punke. 1633 Underwit *Embodied* 1. iii, He married Gargantula,...a pilfring pug (with a pregnant belly) and married wench. 1676 Uncivil *Kind Keeper* Epil. 16 But all the female fry turn pugs, like mine. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pug*, *Paginesby*, a sweet *Pug*, a tasty Slut, a nasty Jade, of a Woman. 1708 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* (1716) II. 38 Pugs were term'd Bona Roba's in Queen Elizabeth's Days, the Strolling-men his Purbo. 1811 Cotgr. s.v. *Guuge*, *Guuge au Pugg*;...a Scrubbies Pug, or Pushe; a Whore that followes the Camp. *Hist. Sheffield*...a Slut, sasse, glut, pug, punke. 1823 Underwit *Embodied* 1. iii, He married Gargantula,...a pilfring pug (with a pregnant belly) and married wench. 1676 Uncivil *Kind Keeper* Epil. 16 But all the female fry turn pugs, like mine. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pug*, *Paginesby*, a sweet *Pug*, a tasty Slut, a nasty Jade, of a Woman. 1708 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* (1716) II. 38 Pugs were term'd a

to the ring. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *Rabbits under Ice* xv. He was fond of talking about 'pugs' as he'd known intimate.

Pug (pʌg), *n.*[3] Now only *dial.* [Origin obscure: perh. more than one word.]

1. *transf.* To pull, tug.

1623 *Adv. Virginia* 10 Hist. *Dublin* IV. 120 What matter is it when pugging for the nose. 1717 *Mercurius Dunus* 30 Mar. in *Comm. Ancient. Coll.* (1815) XXV. 380 George pugg'd down to the Sermon. 1730 *Gentl. Preceptor.* Glouc. Int. 25. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 272 Was thing, was prospects' there and thrivin', Was birkie' tooth and nieve-clink', And gallin' drawn and pujin'.

2. To dirty by overmuch handling.

1883 SHAFTESBURY *Wages Devon. Village* iv. 51 To learn to handle things without pugging and pawing them.

Pug (pʌg), *n.*[4] [Origin obscure: cf. PUG *sb.*[2] and PUG-MILL.

If the group began with the vb., and sense 1 is properly put here, the word is perh. onomatopœic, expressing the action and accompanying dull heavy sound of pounding or ramming a stiff but yielding body such as clay.]

I. 1. *transf.* To poke, punch, strike.

1869 WHARTON (F. Fisher) *Middlemore Education* 2. xxiv, I'd quickly pug their gats.

II. 2. To temper (clay) for brickmaking, by kneading and working it into a soft and plastic condition, as in a pug-mill. Hence **Pugged** (pʌgd), *ppl. a.*; **Pugging** *vbl. sb.*

Originally done by treading and stamping with the feet, which was prob. the original 'pugging': cf. *Pro. Inst. Arts* (1854) 184 'The next step is to temper the clay, which is generally done by the treading of men or oxen. In the neighbourhood of London, however, this process is performed in a horse-mill. The kneading of the clay is...the most laborious but indispensable part of the whole business [of brickmaking]...The more it is worked, the denser, more uniform, and more durable, the bricks which are made of it.'

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 193 The most useful properties of 'cement'; when well pugged or kneaded with the clay, was to hasten the drying, and to diminish the contraction. 1847 PARKES in *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. v. 373 It is requisite that the clay be well worked and moved before pugging. 1853 *Camb. Engr. & Archt. Jrnl.* VI. 348/1 The bricks were all burned in close kilns constructed with soft bricks set in pugged clay. 1884 C. G. W. *Lock Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 103 The compound was pugged, moulded, and strongly pressed.

b. To trample or tread (ground) into a muddy and sticky mass, as is done by cattle near gates or drinking-places; to POACH or *puddle*.

1880 *Daily News* 4 June 5/3 The pugged and sticky sheep-folds could not be brought by plough and harrow into anything like suitable mould.

III. 3. To pack or fill up (a space) with pug, cement, etc.; *esp.* to pack the space under a floor with earth, old mortar, sawdust, or other substance to prevent the passage of sound: cf. PUGGING *sb.*

1823 [implied in PUGGING *sb.*]. 1830 *Engr. Mech. & Jour.* 1881/1 Will any kind reader inform me of a material that will answer all the purposes of pugging floors? 1880 *Labr. Chem. Journal.* (U.S.) V. 806 Wood, well pugged with cement, is strongly recommended by many architects...for girders and beams. 1908 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 9/1 Residents in semi-detached villas with the usual slender walls, or prone to flats with the floors inadequately pugged.

4. To thrust, poke, or pack into a space, *dial.*

1854 MRS BAKER *Northward. Glees* 11, 'That small house is pugged in between two high ones.' 'The two families live pugging together.'

Pug (pʌg), *v.*[3] *Anglo-Ind.* [f. PUG *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To track by footprints. Hence **Pugging** *vbl. sb.*

1810 NUMAN, *Eastern Hunters* 5 You never would take the trouble to learn pugging, though it is so essential an acquirement in wood craft. 1880 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* xl To commence with considerable point on such false scent the young man made in his pugging (tracking).

1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 37 We called up the headpoint of the boar and asked him if he could pug...'Of course I can pug. My work is pugging criminals.'

† **Pug-gard.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? *Thieves' Cant*, [perh. f. PUG *sb.*[2] + -ARD.] A thief.

1812 MEGGARTH *Rowing* 110 v. i, Chasers, fibres, rips, fogs, puggards, curbers.

Puggaree, -ery, var. forms of PUGGREE.

Pugged (pʌgd), *a.* [f. PUG *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Formed like the nose of a pug-dog.

1847 H. MARRYAT *Jacob* xx, With a villanously pugged nose.

Pugged, *ppl. a.*: see PUG *v.*[2]

Puggee, variant of PUGGY *sb.*[2]

† **Pu'ggered**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Perh. a variant of PUCKERED.

1634 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 73 Nor are we to gaze at the red pugger'd arches of the Envie, and the long Excrescency that hangs down over his Bill. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Puggered*, as the red puggered Arches of the Turkey.

Pu'gginess. *dial.* [f. PUGGY *a.*[2] + -NESS.] Moistness from perspiration; clamminess.

1858 *Mrs. Gaffer Jones' Tooth's T.* ii. (1859) 28 Whenever ...some active exertion has brought a universal puggyness over the juvenile frame.

Pu'gging, *sb.* [f. PUG *v.*[2] 3 + -ING[1].] See quot. 1823, and PUG *v.*[2] 3.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 321 *Pugging*, Omissorials composed of bricks and mortar, &c., introduced between the joists of floors, in order to prevent the communication of sound, or to confine it to the interval from one story to another. 1884 from *Mechanic's Own* 88, 1893) 341 A thick layer of old mortar or plaster, known as 'pugging'.

Pugging, *vbl. sb.*: see PUG *v.*[2], 3.

† **Pugging,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Meaning uncertain.

Usually taken as = thieving, thievish: if so, it may be = prim. of PUG *v.*[2] as if = pulling down or off: cf. PUGGARD. But some think it a usage of PUGGING.

Shirburn page-roots in *Archæologia* (S.D.U.K.)

1827 GRAVE. *Wilful. T.* iv. 82 The white cheeks bleaching on the hedge...Both set me pugging teeth an edge, For I knew of Ale in a disk for a King.

Pugging screw. [PUG *v.*[2]] A screw for compressing peat, etc.

1880 *Nature's Mag.* Nov. (1916) [Mr. Rosenthal] propose to substitute feeding-dog gear to the action of a pugging screw, working in a conical race, the bottom of which is pierced by small holes.

Puggish (pʌ·gɪʃ), *a.* [f. PUG *sb.*[2] + -ISH[1].] Resembling or characteristic of a pug, in various senses (as monkey, pug-dog), or a pug-nose.

1740 ECHARD-ROSCOE *Pamela* III. xxx. 231 The space of imitation...were wont to buy and ship about, and play a thousand puggish Tricks. 1805-8 in *Sporting Mag.* (1810) XII. 10, I much not what concerns their pujas, Or wrestles their puggish paws with bags. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Sto.* ii. 316 [*Young Gipsy*] Nothing visible but two's tails, (the last, the long puggish locus of which I have already made mention, the other a nerine like stump). 1846 *Sporting Diary* June in *Lockhart*, His nose, a puggish boy, follows up the theme. *a* 1849 POE *Works* (1864) I. 136 Doomed to perpetual contemplation of their noses—a view puggish and snubby.

Puggle (pʌ·gl), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Freq. from PUG *v.*[2] + -LE 3.] *trans.* To push or poke a stick or wire down (a hole, etc.) and work it about in order to clear the hole.

1883 *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* II. 188 *Puggle*, to poke out, as to puggle the ashes, a drain, or anything that is encumbered with rubbish. 1899 *Lit. to Rev. C. F. Hoare*, The man gave me a wire and told me to puggle the pipe. I have puggled it several times, but the water does not come. 1905 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 486/1 To get a rat or rabbit out of a hole by inserting a stick and working it about was to 'puggle'.

Puggree, puggaree (pʌ·grɪ, pʌgrɪ·). Also 7 pukkory, 8 pukree, 9 pugree, -ree, puggri, -ery, -eery, pagri. [a. Hind. *pagrī* a turban.]

1. A light turban or head-covering worn by Indian natives.

1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 140 Eastern People...such...as wear Turbants, Mandils, Pukkories, and Puggarees. 1698 GEMELLI-CARERI *Voy.* (Awnsh.) 304 With a Puggaree, or Turbant upon their Heads. 1698 TAVERN *Acc. E. India* 2. 57 A Green Vest and Pachery or Turbant. 1845 SIR W. NAPIER *Cong. Scinde* II. i. 124 The Mohammedan Beloochs always distinguish him who wears the Puggree. 1893 FORSYTH-MCDONALD, *Kooroo. Cit. Mashop* 287 The latter wore voluminous thick puggries round their heads.

2. A scarf of thin muslin or a silk veil wound round the crown of a sun-helmet or hat and falling down behind as a shade.

1844 DICKENS in *All Year Round* 20 July 150/1 A 'Puggaree' is a long slip of white muslin, which is wound round the hat, and formed into a handsome veil behind. 1868 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 742 A silk cord, a puggree, boots, and white cords, adorned the waistcoat. 1883 *Times* 10 Feb. 6/1 Officers and men were attired in red serge tunics,...sun helmets and puggarees. 1911 R. SWAN *Three Days for Peril*, *Capt. Broadhurst* 11 He wears the cap behind and pagri, the neutral-tinted spectacles, and the white canvas Spanish sand shoes.

Hence **Pu'ggaree'd** *a.*, covered with or wearing a puggree.

1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 13 A broad-brimmed puggaree'd hat. 1900 *Daily Mail* 2 Aug. 3/1 A gauzed sleeve of his green, puggaree'd cork sheath hat.

Puggy (pʌ·gɪ), *sb.*[1] [f. PUG *sb.*[2] + -Y.]

† 1. A term of endearment used to women and children. See PUG *sb.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* III. v, Begone, begone my sweet, my honey, begone my love, my dove. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 42 My Doxey, my Puggy, My Honey, my Honey. 1721 BAILEY, *Puggy*, a nickname or endearing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour, as *My little Puggy*.

2. A monkey; = PUG *sb.*[2] 5. *Sc.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 390/1 'See that wee lordy dirtie' on the swan's shoulder !...That's a puggie, man'. 1824 C. M. CAMPBELL *Dublin Tech.* I. 69 I've heard talk o' some missing lords, several sirs and puggys.

3. Quasi-proper name for a dog: = PUG *sb.*[2] 8.

1869 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 134 Puggy, thinking it time to shift, got into a drain.

‡ **Puggy** (pʌ·gɪ), *sb.*[2] Also **puggee.** *Anglo-Ind.* [Hindī *pagī*, f. *pag* PUG *sb.*[2]] A teacher.

1813 *Times of India* Overland Suppl. 10 May (Y.) Good puggee or teachee should be employed to follow the darkey. 1883 LD. SANDHURST *Dispatches* II. 198 The puggy' is one of a caste, who...obtain the name from their skill in following foot-tracks, or 'pugs'. 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 38 In pugging boars, the usual method is for four or five trackers or 'puggees' to meet together.

Puggy (pʌ·gɪ), *a.*[1] [f. PUG *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Resembling the face or nose of a monkey or pug-dog; having such a face or nose; squat-faced; pug-nosed.

1772 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* xx. 78 'Tis good that make some great men shiny, And puggy lasses fair and pretty. 1823 GYFFARD *Calvosus* 111 My affection for my King, God bless the puggy face of him, is under more control. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 8/1 Its puggy little nose has quite a smashed-in appearance, and when the animal looked in a mirror it also must have noticed that, for it smiled an almost cynical smile.

Puggy (pʌ·gɪ), *a.*[2] *dial.* [f. *pug* vb. *dial.*, to perspire (Halliwell).] Moist, clammy.

1824 *J. Pigot's Anecd. Eng. Lang., Suppl. Gloss.*, *Puggy*, moist, sticking from gentle perspiration. A sugar loaf. March. 1829 in SHROPSHIRE *N. & Q. Gloss.* 1846 HOOD *Story My Life* III. xv. 329, I remembered being dirt as a child from the puggy smell of my hideous mumbo. It was just as puggy to day, but I was not sick.

Pugh, obs. form of POOH.

Pugil [1] (pjū·dʒɪl). *arch.* [ad. L. *pugill-us* a handful, *i.* root *pug-* as in *pug-nus* fist.] Etymologically, A handful; but from the 17th century defined as much as can be taken up between the thumb and the next two (or sometimes three) fingers [; a little handful or big pinch.

1598 BARRET *Nosoll of Health* 150 b, Have a certain Physitian...of this sick can lyttle handfull or Pugill. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 10 Take Violets, and infuse a good Pugill of them in a Quart of Vinegar. 1739 *Inquiry Cooper Rights. Pro.* 42 Take of Roman Wormwood two Pugils in Pugil is what two Fingers and a Thumb hold. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic.* (1878) 16 Add two Pugils of dry'd *Elder Flowers*. 1898 G. W. HUGHES *Anc. Remedies*, In The old gentleman's opened is (a small fee) and 'life' for the wasted pugil.

† **Pu'gil** [2], *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *pugil* a boxer, *i.* root *pug-*: see PUG.] One who fights with his fists; a boxer, pugilist.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 201 That which represents pugils, that is, men fit for combat and the exercise of the fist. *a* 1680 HICKMAN *Hist. Wilkinson* I. § 16 (1896) 37 He was no little one, but Sagittarii corporis dedicus, or Corpus pugs of Dionippus the Pugil.

Hence† **Pu'gilar** *a.*, pugilistic.

1656 SANDERSON *Serm. on Ps. xxx.* 13 ♣ 30 He doth St. Pauls exercise, 1 Cor. 9. which is an athletique pugilar word: as those that beat one another with their fists.

Pugilant, *a. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. *pugilant-em*, *pugilans*, pres. pple. of *pugilāri* to box, f. *pugil*: see PUGIL.] Boxing, fighting.

1880 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 430 Robert Grosseteste, pugilant, he, as well as literary, fighting his way to self-justification in most English.

† **Pu'gilate.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *pugilātus* boxing, f. *pugilāri*: see prec. Cf. F. *pugilat*, *-ilate* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Boxing.

1708 *Witness of Honour* III. 31 A gallant complaisance,...crowned those black-guard battles into the dignity of the pugilate of the ancients. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* X. 15 note, It seems as if the Gymnic exercises were more common in Palestine than the pugilate.

† **Pugilation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pugilātio-em*, *n.* of action f. *pugilāri* to box.] Fighting with the fists, boxing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pugilation*, the exercise of Champions, or of those that fight with fists. 1708 GEMELLI *Travels over Europe* II. 108 Very skilful too at boxing, and at that kind of exercise which was called Pugilation.

Pugilism (pjū·dʒɪlɪz'm). [f. L. *pugil* boxer, PUGIL[2] + -ISM.] The art or practice of fighting with fists; boxing. Also *fig.*

1790 HARRISON *Mem. T. Wooler* III. 48 Pugilism and cock-fighting, and the rest. 1820 *Gilbert Pantaloe, or a History of Pugilism.* 1823 THOMSON *Sermo*, 222 Men have made it the ring in which to display their scientific pugilism. 1826 MESSRS. *to Messrs. Mag.* XLV. 130 Feats of strength, pedestrianism, and pugilism. 1840 *Spectator* 9 Aug., We do not find him lamenting from the dinner-table to the library, to occur up his last achievements in conventional pugilism. He leaves that to a friend.

Pugilist (pjū·dʒɪlɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises the art of boxing; a boxer, a fighter; *fig.* a vigorous controversialist.

1790 T. PEPPERELL *Boxiad* Boxing Reviewed,...Containing a complete description of the Principal Pugilists. 1819 E. MOORE *Fresh. Jrnl.* 76, 136 One scene represents two pugilists with a crooked lawyer between them.

Pugilistic (pjūdʒɪlɪ·stɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pugilists or pugilism.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 101 He reached the summit of pugilistic fame. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lv, He had been engaged...in a pugilistic encounter.

b. as *sb.* A pugilist. *nonce-use.*

1824 SOUTHEY *Lett. to C. C. Rayford* 21 June, What! will not, still-at, are we thrust among the Cyclopolitan—The overmanned sons of nations, Rebellion's pugilistics.

So **Pugili·stical** *a. rare*; hence **Pugili·stically** *adv.*, in a pugilistic manner.

1840 HOOD *Eckhoniana*, *Her History* xvii, Pugilistical books, And fighting talks. 1847 LETTICE *Lavengro* II. Post (1851) 142 Now that it was a proper thing to round pugilistically or circumstance a metaphysic. 1849 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 136/1 They were most pugilistically inclined.

† **Pugillary.** *Obs.* [f. L. *pugillār* writing-tablet, f. *pugillār-is* adj. that can be held in the hand: see PUGIL[1] and -ARY[1].] A writing-tablet.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 600 Many pugillaries, styles, and pencils with ink to them.

Pugio-uniform, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pugiōn-em* dagger + -(I)FORM.] Dagger-shaped.

1848 MODEL *Expos. Lexic. Phytotheoretic.*, *pugioniformis*.

Pug-mill. [app. f. PUG *v.*[2] + MILL *sb.*[1]; but the vb. has not yet been found in this sense as early as *pug-mill*, so that the relation may be the reverse.] A machine for comminuting, thoroughly mixing, and working clay and other materials into a plastic state for making bricks and pottery; also, a similar machine for triturating ore, etc.

1624 *Work. Mfrs.* No. 22 36 The introduction of machines called pugmills, into which the prepared earth is wheeled. 1819 J. Nicholson *Operat. Machanic* 333 [The wood of trees and vessels] has of late been superseded by the clay or pug mill, which is a very eligible, though simple machine. 1877 GWILT *Archit.* § 2818 Like the brickmaker's blind horse which goes round and round his pug-mill.

Pugnacious (pʌgnēi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *pugnāci-*, -*ax* (f. *pugnā-re* to fight, f. *pugn-us* fist) + -OUS: see -ACIOUS.] Disposed to fight; given to fighting; quarrelsome; contentious.

1640 H. More *Song of Soul* iv. xiv. Plato affirms [that Aristotle with his pugnacious love to the Sciences sadly turns Arabic. 1778 *Pennant. Zool.* (ed. 2) I. 326 [The whitethroat] A shy and wild bird ... ; owing to a pugnacious disposition. 1807 Mrs. GUTHRIE *Modern Hist.* I. 50 Those pugnacious Flevonians, whose perpetual feuds and hatreds were infinitely more real and vivid.

Hence **Pugnaciously** *adv.*, in a pugnacious manner; **Pugnaciousness**, pugnacity.

1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pr. 64 The strength and pugnaciousness of the Ram well represent Cyrus and his performances. 1819 PEARMAN *Cephalonia* 2 *Pellew* 1820 I. 178 If the nation is overflowing with so much pugnaciousness. 1841 WEBSTER, *Pugnaciously*. 1870 E. P. WHIPPLE *Success & its Conditions* 89 A politician weakly and unwisely to the right is as much for [our] tranquillity and progress as openly in the wrong. 1875 *Lowell Plato* 326 II. 331 We valorously and pugnaciously insist upon the verbal truth.

Pugnacity (pʌgnæ·sĭti), [ad. L. *pugnācitāt-*, f. *pugnāc-*: see prec. So med.F. *pugnacité* (1555).] The condition or character of being pugnacious; tendency or inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

1624 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 4 If the better disposition of man which contendeth passionately...does then, when contention with pugnacity and contumely. 1813 CARLYLE *Table-talk*, ed. 3) *Pugnacity*, striking, or contending. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 370 The turbulence and pugnacity of the heroic age. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 133 Bentley had generalised readers by his common pugnacity.

† **Pu·gnant**, *a.*1 *Obs.* [ad. L. *pugnānt-*, *-diens*, pres. pple. of *pugnā-re* to fight.] Conflicting, hostile, opposed, repugnant.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* (1593) 120 Time flies an pugnant, God, his own weight stifled in darkness. 1645 *Human Body Pan.* (1648) 228 Rites of Religion, which are pugnant to God's word. 1660 HOOKER *Consid. Nunn.* xiii. 192 Governed by ...sentiments of pugnant harmony.

Hence † **Pu·gnancy**, conflicting quality.

1660 BOOTHE *Rash Abuse* (1667) 208, I go...bear rule in these great Courts, that the Professors of Justice are kept even, Prerogatives and privileges having no pugnancie.

† **Pu·gnant**, *-ant*, *a.*2 *Obs.* [An intermediate form between POIGNANT and PURSENT. Cf. OF. *poignant*, *poignent*, early variants of *poignant*, from *poindre*, *pointdre*, *poignere*:—L. *pungĕre* to pierce.] Piercing, poignant.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1703 The God of Love an arrow toke; Full sharp it was, and pugnant. 1599 MORE *Sheltie* iii. Wks. 1058/1 Your words...be somewhat pugnant and sharp.

Pugnation, *sb. pl.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pugnāre*, after *gyration*, etc.] Pugilistic performances.

1830 H. ANDREW ROSCOE II. 63, I must leave my readers, who were taken into a house during my pugnation.

Pugna·tic, *a.* *rare*—1, [irreg. f. L. *pugnāre* (see prec.) after *dramatic*.] = next.

1808 *Edinb. Mag.* II. 432 On the 11th, while he employed the pugnatic method, he had a distinct printing mistaken in his thumbs.

Pugnatory, *a.* *rare*—0. [ad. L. *pugnātōri-us*, f. *pugnātor* one fighter, f. *pugnāre* to fight: see -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to a fighter or fighting.

1656 BLOUNT, *Pugnatory*, of or belonging to a fighter.

† **Pu·gne**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [a. OF. *pugner* (1478 in Godef.), or ad. L. *pugn-āre*.] *intr.* To fight.

c 1400 *Lanfr. Treat.* 266 (1533) Among Cyrgeis he gave his [Urebat] pugne, That they made many a battaile grymme.

Pugnient, Pugnience, -yence, Pugniesine, obs. forms of PUISANT, PUISSIENCE, PUISNE.

Pug nose, pug-nose (pʌg-nōuz). [A Pug (*sb.*2 6 or 7 + NOSE *sb.*] A short nose with a wide base sloping upward; a short upset or snub nose.

1758 MRS. BOSCAWEN *Rambler* 100th (1760) I. 230 Perhaps, you may persuade her that her pug nose is all the fashion. 1818 DIBDIN *Vis. Grey* I. iv, A pallid wretch with a pug nose ... and marked with the small-pox. 1850 [see PUG *sb.*2 1880] EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 320 A squint, a pug-nose, mark it bale,—heavy character.

Hence **Pug-nosed** (pʌgnōuzd) *a.*, having a short snub nose; whence **Pug-nosedness**.

Pug-nosed (*pug-nose*) *adj.* a descriptive epithet of all *Simocephalus parvirostrus*, found on the Newfoundland bank, having a short and blunt snout.

1852 *Cogd. Echoes Mag.* I. 304 I well remember Gilbert, a limey-pugnosed fellow. 1893 MARSHALL *Mem. & Mid. Fishes* (1898) I. 51, 12, v. 188 It is obvious also that all notions of an ideal form of full-grown eel or pugnosedness (to use Aristotle's favourite illustration) must be out of the question. 1898 CASSELL *Amateur Fisher* 250 The Horn-fish ... was called by Dr Kay 'Short-nosed Shiner' ... This name, sometimes varied to 'Pugnosed Shiner' [etc.].

† **Pu·gny**. *Sc.*, *Obs. rare*—1. [Variant of PUNNE, *punie*, OF. *pugnie*, L. *pugnāle*.] Fighting.

1456 Sir G. HAYS *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 216 Suppon he pas to the mast pugne of ware that he prouffitable to his lorde.

Pug-pile, *sb.* *Hyde. Kingdn.* [f. PUG *sb.*2 (? 4) + PILE *sb.*3. (But the sense of *pug* is not clear.)] One of a series of piles dovetailed into each other.

1882 OGILVIE (Annexation), *Pugpiles*, piles mortised into each other by a dovetail joint. They are also called *Dovetailed Piles*. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

So **Pu·g-pile** *v.* *trans.*, to plank or line with pug-piles; hence **Pu·g-piling** *vbl. sb.*

1883 *S. Alliance Navig. Thames* 23 Stile at the bottom of the River to be pug-piled. 1893 F. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 392 *Pug-piling*, dove-tailed or pile planking.

Pugree, **-ry**, variants of PUGGREE.

Puh, Puhn, obs. ff. POH *int.*, PUNE (a tree).

Puind, obs. f. POIND. **Puinde**, obs. pret. of PUNE *v.*1 **Pui·nes, puiney**, obs. ff. PUISNE.

Puir, Sc. form of POOR, PURE.

Puirsuit, puirsuite = poor soul, poor people. 1513 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 301 Syne lufy the puirsuit, to the cuist recreitit. 1581 *Hist. obit. Sp. Patrick* (*poursuit* that an vther wald preasse.

Puirtaith, -tith, Sc. var. POORTITH.

Puisans, variant of PUISSE *Obs.*

Puisne (pi·ne), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 pui'sne, pu'sne, puiney, puesny, 7–8 puisny, 8 puisnee: see also PUNY. [a. OF. *puisne* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in mod.F. *puîné* (see PUNY), f. *puis* = L. *postea*, or Romanic **postius*, -*ium*, f. *post* after + *né*:—L. *nātus* born.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Born later; younger; junior (in appointment, etc.). Now only in legal use.

1534 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 292/1 Morice Hoyel de Colchest in puisne. 1559 [see PUNY *a.* 2.] 1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), Puisne, younger borne. 1618 SHUTTEVEN *Progress Mercy* (1856) 21 Under her Virgin-envy Her puisne Orphan-sisters to Defray. 1703 in *Reports Collect.* 50 Hen. (O.H.S.) I. 331 Being the Puisne Chancellor by 3 years. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/1 The Four Knights...begin the Procession. 1820 Palsgr. going forward.

b. Applied to an inferior or junior judge in the superior courts of common law: for the present official definition, see quot. 1877.

Obs. now in common parlance, but in England, but current in the colonies and dominions beyond the sea.]

[a 1535, 1543 etc.: see PUNY *a.* 2.] 1688 in Eliz. *Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. IV. 156 Mr. Serjeant Pilsinger...to make puisne judge of the King's Bench. 1708 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 58 The judges of this court are at present four in number, one chief and three puisne judges. 1834 MRS. VENNEY *Lessons* (1837) IV. v. 93 Sir John, though nearly ninety, still sat as senior puisne judge in the Court of King's Bench. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 58 § 2 A puisne judge of the High Court of Justice means for the purposes of this Act a judge of the High Court other than the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron. 1882 SIR H. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxv. 198 The puisne judges who have occupied the Bench during the last generation. 1907 *Judic. Ltd* 191 Puisne Judges of a High Court.

2. Later, more recent, of subsequent date. Now only in legal use.

[1628: see PUNY *a.* 2.] 1629 PRYNNE *Hist. Camd.* 89 No mention in the ordinance of Queen Hall (the Puisne House to Cambridge), as if no such hall...than the Cloysterstones did overrun it. *a* 1677 MARY *Prim. Orig. Man.* 111 There would spring such a Superstition before Eternity that had a beginning, as Eternity that was prious to some other Being or some other Eternity. 1683 SIR R. BAGSHAW in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 430 As regards the further advances they were mistakenness paines to the plaintiffs. 1883 SIR A. KARSLAKE in *Law Times* LXI. 713 Powers of sale are to be found in second and other puisne mortgages.

† **3.** Small, insignificant, petty: now spelt PUNY. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 40 *As a puisny Tilter*, that spurs his horse but on one side. 1632 (GUILLIM) *Lords Mother* 10 It is Bellua *O. Pl.* II. 238 How cunning then to be not reacht by puisne revenge. 1708 C. LOVER *Em. Widow* 313, etc. (in: can not be [puisny] at the puisne Rents of my Sister Indian. 1760 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1824) III. 284 etc. Frighten a puisne race of people.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A junior; an inferior, an underling; a novice; = PUNY *sb. Obs.*

[1548, etc.: see PUNY *sb.*] 1598 E. GRIMS *Stiml.* (1878) 40 Why then young puisne art thou put to barres, A harpes from a shilling to threeme? 1600 E. JORDAN *Footmeter* 10 To a poor vpon 10 pound and honest children for necke, or lurking. 1608 — *Apoyr.* 2011. *To P. Dreme*, Let pol'ones, gentes, players prate delight. 1640 HERBERT *Cath. Conferred* 21, I) Fellow *O. Pl.* II. 320 French to the puisnes of the Inns of Court. 1683 *Clapham, or O. Crumwell* (1891 as Wheeler Mr. Pym, Hamilton, and other Puisnes with Cromwell, mainly busied themselves.

2. *spec.* A puisne judge: see A 1 b.

[1628: see PUNY *sb.* 2.] 1660 BOOTHE *Pooling* (1660) 189 In the court's room or seat, viz. some 1705, the Puisnes were not in the report. 1727 CHAMB. *Mod. Hist. Prerogative* 63 The Lord Chief Justice, the Chief Baron and five puisnes uphold the plea that no patent for sole printing restrained the rights of the University Press.

Hence **Pui·sneship**, the office and function of a puisne judge. Cf. PUNYSHIP.

1889 *Scottish Cliv. Appt. Mansfield, Observ. Prof's Sp.* 1780) 63, The emoluments a year, salaries of the senior and puisne law Clerkships, and Puisneships and Masterships.

Puissance (pi·sĭăns, pĭu·ĭsăns, pwi·săns), *arch.* Forms: see below. [a. F. *puissance* (11th c. in Littré), f. *puissant*: see PUISSANT and -ANCE.

Not reflecting the final *e* the F. is a doublet (*pui-sa-ns*) hence the shortened pronunciation in King... exemplified from Langham to J. M. Neale, *Hymns* (*pui-sans*, *puis-* (*pui-sĭăns*); had a trisyllabic (*pu,ĭsăns*), now half-lost, appears in 1815 in *esp.* in Spenser, and is found in some later poets, and since 1500 has been favoured by the Ecclesiastic, although before Walker (*pi-sănsens*, etc. Shirley had (*pui-sans*) or (*pui-sĭăns*) the last is also used by some 19th c. poets. Shaks. and Tennyson have both (*pui-săns*) and (*pui,ĭsăns*): Milton always (*pu,ĭsăns*).]

A. Illustrations of Forms.

5 puisse-, pyssaunce, pyssehaunce, pewsow(n)ce, 5–6 puisa-, puysa-, puis-, puys-, puissaunce, 6 puyssance, -saun, puissencon, puisans, *Sc.* puiss-, puss-, pissaunce, pissorce, 6–7 puissence, 7– puissance.

1420 G. Sinclair *Let. to Hen. V* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* (ser. 1), I. 70 The great marbole mighyenesse and puissaunce. 1422 in *Liturgia Sacra*, *Frois. Pelin.* 139 That his Puissance be not embleuplide. 1497 Bernardus Ignotus (Reade) de Quon lorde god sent of paynhamyon. 1499 J. Maskall *Answ. to Chapter* 300 Restored to Rome with [yt] one & xxtie[th]. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 118 Strenthe that lastis of mair pussence. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 163 So great and large of puyssaunce. 1513 Douglas *Aeneis* VI. x. 79 The plesaunce quhilk in yow hereof stakis in defence of thare hyrsit sourane bell. 1539 *Interlude Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 31 A lorde I ask of gretter puissaunce. *a* 1548 Hall. *Chron., Rich. III* 191 b, Of puyssaunce sufficient to invade, and likely to conquer the duchie of Guyen. 1583 Wright *Four Sonis Aymon* (Camd. I. 19; Wks. (S. T. E.) I. 34 Albeit he half wit and greatter puissaunce. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxv. 15 My pen the priuely possessioun will regaist. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 112 Such is Loues puissaunce.

B. Signification.

1. Power, strength, force, might; influence.

1420, 1422 [see A]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 Where lieth...Rome and Carthage, moost sovereign of puissaunce? *c* 1440 *Promptor. Parv.* (Camden) 399 This wyll helpe to promocte me to the attayninge of her puyssaunce. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 53 He spairis no lord for his puissance, No clerk for his science. 1550 CROWLEY *Pr. Q. Conc.* 3 To prove his puissance to battell bidee. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 52 O for to Scotland, Till that the Nobles, and the armed Commons, Have of their Puissance made a little taste. 1634 BULWER *Chiron.* 128 The puissance of the Right Hand proceeds from a valor *sine pari*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 884 Our puissance is our own, our own right hand Shall teach us highest deeds. *a* 1680 ROCHESTER *Charls* & *Corn.* i. (1874) 240 This stroke...From some of this much puissance was shed. 1806 ROBT. SOUTHEY *Spirit* v. *Hymns* 72 All they [the] know the Puissance of the Cake of Barley Bread! 1868 LOWELL *Dante's Inf.* v. 36 There they blaspheme the puissance divine.

b. The puissance in whom power is vested.

1870 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxiii. 83 Now to revenge his Helen, had Argos' chiefs, her puissance, her chaste shield.

† **2.** *concr.* An armed force. *Obs.*

1430 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 422/1 If this pernaunce come into this Reame. 1431 *Acts Privy Council* (1835) VI. 100 To have the leding ...of such able puissance upon the sea. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 201 There was a grete fraught and puyssaunce of men of warre. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 180 b, Whether the other puissance approued purpoynon. 1598 BARCH. *Sicily* in L. 339 Greece, gin these our puissances forgive.

† **b.** A number, a crowd, a 'power' of people. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Coy. Myst.* xxviii. (Shaks. Soc.) 261 In so wyche puyssaunce of people dowyth hym to, *Ne* the more[s]tyn that he hath wrowth, *c* 1500 in Grose *Antiq. Repl.* (1808) II. 288 note, In a subscription was a grant and a right pleasant puyssance of people.

† **Pui·ssancy**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of being powerful; power, potency.

1580 BULLOKAR *Bulwark, Sb. Simples* 63 b, Some greater, and of more puissancie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 310 Alexander...had ceased his debarred allies, but for the puissancy of his horses.

Puissant (pi·sănt, pĭu,ĭsănt, pwi·sănt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–6 puysse-, puissaunt(e, 6 puys-, puis-, -aun, -auncte, -a(u)nte, *Sc.* puiss-, pissant, 6–7 puissaint, 6– puissant. [a. F. *puissant*, earlier *poissant*, also *pessant*, *puissent*, *poessant* (Godef. *Compl.*)—Romanic type **potentĕ-ent*, pr. pple. of L. *posse* to be able, substituted for L. *potent-em*.

Some scholars explain the F. form by *posse*- as influenced by the verbal form *puis*, *puisse*; others suppose a Romanic **pessĕ-ent* for *possent-em*. The Fr. *puissant* is a duplicate (*pwisăn*), as is also historically the Eng. (*pwisănt*, *pyu,ĭsănt*). From 1586 to Matthew Arnold it is always in Sidney, Shaks., Drayton, and Milton, while Henry More, Shenstone, and others have (*pĭu,ĭsănt*), in 3 syllables; one or other of these was approved by all 18th c. orthoepists except Sheridan and Walker; these, following Spenser, give (*pwi·sănt*), which is generally preferred by later authorities.]

Possessed of or wielding power; having great authority or influence; mighty, potent, powerful.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 20 A right and a puissant women. *c* 1500 *Gesta Rom., Addit. Stories* I. 403 In Rome a puyssaunt Emperour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 62 Wit quhair ye ching in worthy war or peace. 1530 CROME *Pr. Q. Conc.* 12 Marriage is worthy and puissant among. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxxvii. 513 Yf xxvtien rode on a puyssaut horse, and Huon...folowed hym on the pleasant mare. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 156 More puissant *Troye* to ruyn. 1567 WYGGE *Five Sonis Aymon* (Camd. I. 8; Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 138 A pleasant pastoure of great cause. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 261 It was greate hearde to beleeue, there payment army. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 84 Who Consumeth...your Captiues, puissant Kings. 1595 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 103 This Queene is combing with a puissant Host. 1598 EARSTON *Metam. Sp.* xvi. of Or who from France a puissant Armie brings? 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. iii. 72 Armies, And whole puissant navies the Seas to brake. 1865 PATTISON *Pope.* I. i. 331 His puissant friend soon his side Near his undeserved fruit was tyed. 1872 SAINTSBURY *Ode to Indolence* viii, And Don...pursued queen! to bind. 1887 W. ARNOLD *Parchment* 63 The puissant crowned, the wise and low.

Hence **Pui·ssantness**, puissance, power, *rare*—1. 1592 J. ARTHUR in *Archaeol.* XV. 8/2 (1904) 243 Not by the puissantnes of silkear who were traverse to be his open enemyes.

Puissantly (*see* prec.), *adv. arch.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a puissant manner; with power, strength, or influence.

1472 *Sir Hallibrus* (Roxb.) 25 When yonne noble castelle and towne of Calis was besiegid...he puissantly encrased it. 1563 Lit. Sessions *Pooles* f. 1 b (MS.) pur le temps presently against his enemyes. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 190 Puissantlie the Frenchmen doth he chase. 1598 J. WARD *Cleopatra* viii. sc. 11 Who more puissantly served the Queen's sweetness?

Puit, **-e**, *obs.* forms of PEWIT, PIT.

Puitterwell, *obs.* Sc. variant of PETTERWELL.

Puja, **pujah**, variants of POOJAH.

† **Puke**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also 5–6 **pewke**, (5 **pewyke**), 6 **puuke**, **peuke**, **pewk**. [Late ME. *puuke*, *puke*, a. MDu. *puuc*, *puyck*, name of the best sort of woollen cloth (1402 in Verdam); in mod.Du. *puik* the best, the most excellent, the choice of anything, also as adj. 'excellent'; so Lüer. *puik* (as in *puike weave* ware of superior quality, as cloth or linen), WFris. *puuwk*, NFris. *puik*: whence origin unknown. Its use to designate a colour is found only in Eng. Not connected with F. *puce*.]

1. A superior kind of woollen cloth, of which gowns were made. Also *attrib.*

1466 *Manip. Vocab. Engl.* (Roxb.) 372 *He wantyn for makynge of a longe gowne of pewke*, 6 *s.* 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 102, 1½ *yede of bastre of pewke*. 1552 *Lydg. Wardr.* (Cockburn Sale) 11 *A new gowne of Rennishe puke lyned with sarse.* 1553 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 86 Item vj yards of black puke, xvjd. 1562 *Dial. agst. Pol.* 180 One gowne of blue puke garded with velvett and faced with budge, xxvj*s.* viij*d.* 1568 *Q. Eliz. Stat. E.* C. (Statutes) I. 297 In the Shopp. A yarde and an half broade cloth of pewke xiij*s.*...a pewke viij yerde dimy. 1598 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 76 Wilt thou not ride this Leadenhow berlin, Clothed? buttoned? Puke stocking, Caddice garter? 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. (1896) 2 The rest and remnant thereof was spent on a livery of fine Puke jerkin, *super de valoris*).

2. A colour formerly used for woollen goods: as it was produced by galls and copperas, it must have been a bluish black or inky colour, but it is variously described: see quots. Also *attrib.*

Prob. originally the usual colour of the cloth name (1).

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Pewke, a colour, *perse*. 1538 ELYOT, *Puellus*...excuses, sometyme blacke, but rather puke colour, between russet & black. c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 61 Some strange coulor or die as french puke. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 172 His coat, gowne, and cloake of broade, blue, or puke. 1598 FLORIO, *Paonazzo* the puke, a deepe darke purple or pukie colour. 1607 TOURNEUR *Revenger's Tragedy* 52 The colour of this Carroll is for the most part betweene or puke. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1660) 124 To dye wool of a puke colour, take Galls...and boyle your wool or your Cloth therein...Galls an hour: then take them up, and put in your Copperas into the same Liquor, then put in your wool again. 1705 *Brooksby's Diary*, 12 Oct. in *Mining volume*, H. 370, would needs have your Cloth of three Colours, as of two dark and one light, or wanting 1 wanting Crimson, Yellow or Puke.

Puke (pjūk), *sb.*² [f. PUKE *v.* (But the omission of sense 3 is doubtful.)]

1. An act of vomiting, a vomit.

1552 *Huloet*, *Fiery pyll*, *Fiery pyll*, or *Puke*. 1599 *Discovery Fraternity Jesuits* (1758) I. 80 This (Pill) generally begins its Operation with a Puke of yellow choly Matter. 1708 RICHARDSON *Chevriae* (1710) VII. 61, 1 gave him first a puke, then a fever. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 48 Sea-sickness...had two pukes, which might have been occasioned by throwing the squibb to too great a...

2. An emetic, a vomit.

1725 *London & Country Brew.* 30, 1 oz. of ext. Which Compound, one would think, must be for a Puke, than a grateful cordial, somewhat like Bitter. 1775 ASHE, *Asarum* in *Pharm. Lond.* (1788) 52 Yesterday Pleury was seized, and took a puke. c 1840 H. GRANVILLE *Poems* (1896) II. 130 He never once applies to purge or puke.

3. *U.S.* **a.** *slang.* A disgusting person. **b.** *nonce-wd.* A nickname for a native of Missouri.

1838 HALIBURTON *Clockmaker* 3rd. ser. II. xix. 189 The nickery of Illinoy, the pukes of Missouri, and the corncrackers of Virginia. 1847 KNOX *Campaign* 246 Captain and all hands are a set of cowardly pukes.

4. *Comb.* **Puke-weed** (*U.S.*), *Lobelia inflata*, employed as an emetic.

1819 in DOMINION *Med. Lex.*

Puke (pjūk), *v.* [Known first as used by Shakspere; but the derivative *pukishness*, which implies an adj. **pukish*, and this a *sb.* or (?) vb. *puke*, is found of date 1582. Origin unknown.

It has been suggested that it might represent an earlier **spuke* (unrecorded), from the Indo-Eur. root *spyu-*, *spyū-* (whence Gk. and Lithu. *spiuein*, to spew, spit, L. *spuëre*, etc.), which is app. also the origin of a mod.Flem. *spuikken*, Du. *spuiken* (whence mod.Ger. *spucken*) to spew, spit: but the late appearance of the English word and the absence of historical links make this a very conjecture.]

1. *trans.* To eject food from the stomach; to vomit.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 144 At first the Infant, Mewling, and puking in the Nurses armes. 1615 WITHER *Abuses of Magd.* 9 Some diseases loathe nothing, the pukes, but stomach nothing. 1892 SHAKESPEAR *Economics* (Wks. 1910) IV. 300 You puke it in the sight of her. 1732 POPE *Dunciad* 3rd. iv. 152 So one of Woodward's patients sick, and sore, I puke, I nauseate,—yet (in throwe to more. 1800 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* ii. 8, Thair breithit and gaudy beauty, Wherwith some jukkrig and some pukrig pit. 1803–34 *Gosse's Tragic Mind.* 308. xi. 486 A most debilitating sickness supervened, with excessive efforts to puke.

2. *trans.* To eject by vomiting; to vomit.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 102 It helpeth them that puke up choler. 1633 CLEVELAND *Rebellion* 10, 16, 163 Pouking forth a thin watrish Humor by Inference. 1689 G. HARVEY *Caering Disc. by Kindness* 80, 19 They run no small risques of pulling their gross filthy Humours into their Lungs. 1720 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* ed. 4) II. 242 After the child had pukedup a great quantity of mucousness. 1840 CARLYLE *N. Cromw. Lett.* II. lix. (In Ehe is bleeding from his mouth, she is puking up all her blood.

3. To cause to vomit, to treat with an emetic.

1730 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 680, I then ordered him...Eight or Ten Grains of Tartish mixed, which always puked him. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Trade* 156 Intoxicating for the chicken pox...and puking infant rudiments.

Puke, *obs.* and dial. form of PUCK.

Puker (pjū·kər). [f. PUKE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who pukes or vomits.

1546 in Worcester.

† **2.** A medicine causing puking; an emetic. *Obs.*

1714 *Gentl. Diploma* 21, 28 The Grains Senna, and the Puker Rue, The Sweetner Sassafras are added too.

Puking (pjū·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. PUKE; vomiting. Also *attrib.* **puking fever** = *milk-sickness* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1708 *Franc Lover's Med.* 11, I feel a horrible puking motion. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Improv'd* I. To be rubbed with perpetual puking. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* ed. 4) I. 102 This spontaneous puking is not attended with any violence to the stomach.

Puking (pjū·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That pukes; also *fig.*

1692 *Wizard* I. 4 If puking Conscience does not make you scratch. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 934 Nor envious try, How best (still to the puking world indulged) spare. 1736 H. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* ed. 4) I. 103 It is a saying with some experienced nurses, that a puking child is a thriving child.

† **Pu·kish**, *a.*¹ *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. PUKE *sb.*² + -ISH¹.] Somewhat puke-coloured.

1568 DIGBY *Humour. Lat.* viii. D iij b, Base Scots, her bodyes almost hye bonde, yealowe in yeahoode bonde (L. nigra amicitiæ vinculo pulla).

† **Pu·kish**, *a.*² *Obs. rare*—⁰. [See PUKE *v.*] Addicted to puking. Hence † **Pu·kishness**.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 56 Such, as be troubled with weakenesse, or pukishnesse of stomache.

Pukka, var. PUCKA. **Pukrose**, *obs.* f. PUCKERS.

Puku, variant of PHAKOU.

Pu·ky, *a.* *rare.* [f. PUKE *v.* + -Y.] Inclined to puke or vomit; sickly.

1809 C. MACKENZIE *London Sailors' words*, He was suspected quaky and puky only by people supposing him so.

Pulaine, Sc. var. POLAYN, *obs.*, knee-armour.

Pulas: see PALAS, E. Indian tree.

Pulaxe, **Pulse**, *obs.* ff. PULE-AX, PULSE.

† **Pulch**. *Obs.* A kind of small fish: see quot.

1633 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 122, *the Gulls, Codds, Pulches, Cheviss, and Millers thumbs* are a kind of lob-headed Cockpins.

Pulche, *obs.* f. PULSE *sb.*¹; see also PULQUE.

Pulchrify (pu·lkrifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pulcher*, *pulcri-*, beautiful + -FY.] *trans.* To beautify, adorn, embellish.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. Sp. Speake* (1797) 53 It was necessary that Sense [for Reformed Parliament] should publickly pulchrify her Sister Dear Reformed Anarchy should publickly bis person. *Ibid.* viii. 96 (A hat) sent to be pulchrified by a hatter at Cirella.

Pulchritude (pulkritiūd). Also 5–7 **pulcri-**, 6 **pule(h)ry-**. [ad. L. *pulchritūdo*, *-tudin-*, (f. *pulcher*, *pulcr* beautiful: see -TUDE.] Beauty.

Rare in British use since 1708; it is now used in U. S.

c 1450 *Merlin* 1049 Of soo fair lady lady, but of pulchritude was excellent al other. 1456 *Sir Gen. & Sir Metabas* (Halliw.) 11. 203 Equalize of complexion...pulchrede of stature, and pulchrede of figure. c 1540 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 90 b, Your noble personne is formed and figured in shape and nature with favor and pulchritude. 1693 RAY *Creation* I. 108/2 22 There is great pulchritude and comliness of Proportion in the Larvæ. 1737 WARBURTON *Discipline, Appx. Spleen* (1738) IV. 368 He represented God as a carpenter to all mortal conception in pulchritude. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 213 Both mother and grandmother stood out against me, notwithstanding my present pulchritude. 1847 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 288/2 Possessing little or no pulchritude.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A beauty.

1649 SHARPE *Lover-Trickes* iii. 8, To make divine and fierce spirits but mirrors' beauties and pulchritudes. 1656 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Disciple.* 383 It was thought to be a pulchritude in their eyes.

So † **Pulchritudeness** (*nonce-wd.*) in MEDS MORE.

1597 BARLEE *Second Memorial* (1860) 104 Studie a heppie of pulchritudeness, that in all the worlde there is none lyke. 1597 — *Poem. Nourish* (1860) 30 b, Beauty, liquesse, or pulchritudeness, the whiche is a decayeable grace.

† **Pulchrous**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **pulcrinus**, 6 **pulcrous**. [f. L. *pulcher*, *pulchr-* beautiful + -OUS.] Beauteous, fair.

c 1475 *Partenay* (1911) 7211 Sche sette child Florence...lady wel formed, pulcrinus of face. c 1540 BARCLAY *The Ship fool* xv *Lovers* A iij b, It ...transporth a mannes harte to se...the pulcrous prospecte.

Pulcrow: see *pull-crow* in PULL- v.

† **Pulder**, *obs.* Sc. f. POWDER: cf. PUDER.

1573 *Rec. Privy Council Scott.* II. 289 Thre dusone of pulder pistolet pistolis.

Pulder, **-ir**, **-re**, *obs.* forms of POWDER.

Puldron, *obs.* form of PULDRON.

Pule (pjūl), *v.* Also 6 **powle**, **pull**, **poule**. [In 16th c. also *poule*, *poule*, *pulle*, *sel.* F. *pioul-er* (16th c. *piuler* in Littré), dial. *piouler*, *piouler*, to chirp, chirp, whine = It. *pigolare*, Neap. *pulare* to sheep as a chicken; of echoic origin. But the Eng. may be merely parallel to the French.]

1. *intr.* To cry in a thin or weak voice, as a child; to whine, to cry in a querulous tone.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* ii. xiv. Wks. 1180/2 Yet pulleth they perydde girls more cause whining and pulyng for fear. 1536 CRANE *Antichrist* 248 Ye smyte that lye pewling in the garden spyrtes of his pleasaunt purgatorie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. *Mid.* xv. Wks. 1636 I. 41 We wring our selves into the wretched world, To pule, and weepe, cuckleare, to crave and raile. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* v. i. 3, Wherefore should I pule, and whine, like a girl, For fingers to the eye? 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 132 ¶ 2 When he is puling for bohea tea and cream. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 31 Don't come puling to me when it's too late.

2. To pipe plaintively, as a chicken, or the young of any animal; also said of the cry of the kite.

1598 FLORIO, *Pulleare*, to crie or pule like a kite. 1611 COTGR., *Piailler*, to peepe, cheepe, or pule, as a young bird in the nest. — *Huer*, *Piauler*...to pule, or howle (as a young whelpe). 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creatures* v. 40 Shrogue...makes the Lyons roare, the Chicke chirpe, the Kite pule. 1703 *Brooksby's Diary. Mod. w.* Pewtrer, to cause the lesser any one pule, the most presently see if the little Animal does not require some Help to get out of the Shell.

3. *trans.* To utter or say (something) in a whining or querulous tone.

1550 *Crowley Orthues, Dialogue* (1548) 130 We have...already pyled forth, a certain sort of pratles ...for the souls of our Christian brethren and sisters. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* v. 6, I sing, You Lyre, you pratle me out a Song. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Temple* 43 A second [puppet priest] pules, 'Hasten hence ye dust'. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 199 In feeble gasp it pules a curse.

† **4.** *intr.* To pine or waste away. Cf. PULING 2.

1599 THOMAS, *Fumy'd Beasts* 214 All other kinds of Cattell when they are sicke consume and pule away by little and little, justly Goates parish suddenly.

Pule, *sb.* [f. PULE *v.*] The action of puling; whining or plaintive utterance; a whine.

1633 F. EDWARDS *Lib. Stand.* 31, *pro* The melancholy look...made by Matthew Arnold the thesis of some of his melodious pule.

Pule, *obs.* f. PULLEY; Sc. var. POLE *sb.*¹

Puleal, **-eol**, variants of PULIOL.

† **Pu·lege**. *Herb. Obs.* Also 3 **pulegre**. [a. F. *pouliot*, L. *pūlēgium* (also *pūlēium*), supposed to be f. *pedes flea*.] The herb PENNYROYAL: cf. PUDDE.

c 1200 tr. *Sextus Simeon. Sim. Londesh.* 76 Tak...be vertu of Pelegin, bet yt ordrel. c 1440 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) 5 Whan bat pasture of ac herbes, bat ben is cleped Serpil Pirioyn], and bis other pelegin [wort, pelegrain, pelegrain], bei be swonge and bedrevyngrape. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 364/2 Take Rue, Sauorye, Pulegie, Agrimonie, Mintes.

Puler (pjū·lər). [f. PULE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who pules; a whining, weakly person.

1579 tr. *Nicol. Florio's* (1896) III. 7 Whom they were other...tenderly brought up like pulers. 1600 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Master-Counsailer* 11, 6, Plants hated men are such pulers, and such pittifers, and such chicken-hearts. 1611 R. CORDEROY tr. *Ruggle's Ignoramus* v. ii, I am not such a puler as Master Kathedra to be bra-clob. 1652 *Benedict. Mag.* XXXI. 440 The pulers at bed for children.

† **2.** A young bird, a fledgeling. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Poitrail*, a pewet, cheeper; *puler*. 1626 LATIMER *3rd. Fridaymas Sermon* (1635) 56 To leave her, and returne to the Kyte, Buzzard, or Puler.

† **Pu·leray**, *Obs. rare*—¹. ? Name of an obsolete fabric of silk or silk and worsted.

1574 [Bridges'] *Spittle-sermon* 108 Many woollen stuffs, and wollen mixed with silk, and even silke themselues are laid aside:...some of them are quite lost...and thrown out of sale, such as brilliants and paperies, sattenynes and bombasines.

† **Puleyn**. *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **puleyan**. [a. OF. *pol(e)iane* (1180 in Godef.), transf. use of *poulaine* adj.] A slide for lowering casks into a cellar: = POLLEY *sb.*²

1408–9 *Close Roll* 10 *Hen. IV* m. 20 *Sol.* [6] pulleys facturales ad *Cherrecoude* vilas regis Anglie. 1413–14 *Calendar of Inq. post mortem* V. 260 (Bordeaux) ...in 46 vaults of the castle of Norwich for a custom called 'Pipe and Puleyn.' c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Puleyn, *instrumentum per quod vina in cellis mercatorie facundis...colligit.* 1573 tr. *Ribey Lond. Mem.* (1868) 389, xv. puleyans, a wyndyng engyne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Puleyn, *trudicula.*

Pulhall, variant of POLHOS.

Pulian-rhoos, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pūlliāri-us* of or belonging to fleas, f. *pūlex*, *pūlic-em* flea; cf. *pilliāria* (sc. *herba*) flea-bane: see -OUS.] Of the nature of a flea, of the flea kind.

1850 ROBERT *Pyro Class. xviii.* 4 Has he multiplied himself into a host of pulicarian dragons—bug-dragons?

So † **Pu·liary** *a. Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 321 Psyllium is a pulicary herb, so called from...its smell.

Pulicat(**e**, variant of PULLICATE.

Pulicine (pjū·lisin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pūlex*, *pūlic-em* flea + -INE¹.] Of or relating to fleas.

1798 HENRY GREGORY, *Pulicine*, of or pertaining to a Flea. 1863 *Zoologist* IX. 3, only My own pulicine experiments would excite some surprise.

† **Pulick mountain**, **pullmountayn**, *obs.* ff. *pulk-mountain* (PULK *sb.*²): cf. also PULICK M.

1697 C. BOYS *Chron. Charac.* K 3, Pullick mountain. 1580

Turner *Herbal* II. 133 b, Serpillum that is in gardines is called for the more parte in Englonde creping thyme, and almoste Cluses pulmonarie.

Pulicous (*pū·lĭkəs*), *a. rare.* Also *errom.* pulicious. [ad. L. *pulicōs-us*, f. *pulex* flea: see -OUS.] Abounding in fleas; fleay.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pulicous*, full of fleas. 1720-40 in BAILEY. 1823 *La Pucelle* (*Lib. Pract. Phys.* 1. xviii), A pulicious house, cleared by tying upon an old husband with, prevented the coming by tying upon an old husband with, prevented the coming by tying upon an old husband with, prevented the coming

1804 MARY CRADOCK *Wife* 4 *Mistress* II. 244 It's of no use my trying to get in more than a word at a pull, he would stop me twenty times. 1870 'M. LEGRAND' *Comdr. Freaker* 14 The opportunity both desired of having the first "pull" at their new reasons.

4. The power or capacity of pulling instead of being pulled; advantage possessed by one party, course, or method over another; esp. in phrase *to have a or the pull of, on, upon, or over* some one. *The pull of the table*, in gambling games, the advantage possessed by the dealer or banker.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches*, v. xii. (1886) 80 They have a certeine pull of this place, which is the speciall point of sorcerers aforesaid of them. 1781 BISHOP GASTRELL *Life of Mancius.* I. 80 (R.) Have not the pull of me in simplicity. 1810 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Pull*, an important advantage possessed by one party over another. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xli. That they may know what their chances are, and who naturally has the pull over them. 1890 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xv. 295, I think, on the whole, I have the pull of him. 1890 'E. BELLAMY' *Col. Ryderman* (1891) 130 There's no particular pull in it. 1893 *Spectator* 11 June 787 Economy is the unquestionable 'pull' of republicanism.

b. *spec.* Personal or private influence capable of being employed to one's advantage. *U. S. slang.*

1883 *Chic. Daily News* 28 Ye ye Jan. 68 The sole difference being that B had a 'pull' on his teacher; Board and A had none. 1894 ERSKINE *If Christ came to Chicago* 51, I have got a pull, and any one who has got a pull can do a great deal. 1897 in *Daily News* 18 May 6/4 Appointed to somebody because, to use an American expression, they had a political pull.

5. A long or deep draught of liquor.

[Pull, in origin a different word; cf. POLL v. 12.]

1575 GASCOIGNE *Grimlie* v. ii, And when ye smale ale doth pot, he shall have the first pull. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. of Bo.* (1708) 310 He swallowed down both...at two or three pulls. 1727 *Philip Quarrel* 74 He calls for a Quart, and bids the Child take a hearty Pull. 1839-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 304 Which for a pull of grog? suppose we have a pull, gentlemen—a good pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, eh? 1883 W. C. BENNETT *Afr. Yeoman* ix. 101 The coast...seemed to entice, not a little, a vigorous pull of good rain water. 1887 BARON *Mile Trefoot.* iv. (1892) 61 A long and deep pull at the water-skin.

II. Concrete senses.

6. That part of a mechanism with which a pull is exerted; a handle or the like; often in *comb.*, as *door-pull* (the handle of a bell-pull), *bell-pull*; also, an instrument or device for pulling.

1802 in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 228 She...held the pull of the bell over the end of the bed. 1823 in CRIBBET *Fam. Rides* (1885) I. 344 There was a parlour, fire, and a carpet and bell-pull too! 1824 Bell-pull [see *Fam.* 3]. 1846 A. MORRISON *Child of the Page* 91 The handle of long hereditary use, now parts to the bar. 1878 *Daily Chron.* 22 Apr. 3/3 'Pulls', too, may be practised; rubber pulls, threads, and tubes that run beneath the outer perfumer's clothes as the pipes and wires run foolishly under London.

† 7. Some kind of draw-net. *Obs. rare*[1].

c 1503 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotland.* (Rolls) III. 40 Dene ingrow coppe vocatur "Tid or Pul".

8. A part of a road where more than ordinary effort is necessary; *esp.* a steep ascent. (Cf. 2 c.)

1708 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Pict. Philos.* IV. 130 This dairy woman was fain to get out to help up this pull. 1810 SIR F. BURDETT *Hist. Parl. Irish. Const.* v. 63 If the roads were without pulls, a greater weight might be taken. 1833 CARLYLE *Sart. Transcr.* III. iv. 200 The...track...is a severe pull, and a most disagreeable, lagging one.

9. *Combinations*: see PULL-.

† Pull, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. *F. poule* fowl, orig. chicken—late L. *pulla*, fem. of *pullus* young of any animal. Cf. PULLET.] A bird of the poultry kind, a fowl. In comb. *pull-fowl*. Also *pull-bird*, *-cull* (poultry-bird, -fowl).

1604 in *Manners, Cust.* (1905) 211 The gleaning of allowance of all the Poultry as the Pull-Birdes, Pull Birds, and other particular Benevolence of the Household. c 1660 J. WALLACH *Answ. Dyvour* (1691) 18 Have in plenty both of wild and tame Fowls, Pull-Fowls, Hens, Dukes, Geese, &c.

Pull (pul), *v.* Forms: 1 *pullian*, 4–5 *pullen*, *-yn*, 4–7 *pulle*, *poul*, 4– *pull*, (5 *poyll*, *polle*, *powll*; Sc. and *obs.* 5–8 *pow*, 8–9 *pou*, *pu'*, 9 *poo*, *pough*). [OE. *pullian* (with compound *a-pullian*), rare, and of uncertain etymology.

It has been compared with Lil. *pulso* to shell (peas, etc.), husk, decorticate, strip, pick, pluck, pinch, tear (*Dressler Wörb. Lil.* 321; also *pulsus*, *pulsus*, MDu. *pulen*, 'decorticare' (Kilian), Rfris. (Sandland) *pûlzje*, MFris. *pulliza*, *pulia*: cf. MLG., LG. *pulk*, Du. *pulk* husk, rind, shell). But there are great difficulties both of sense and form. If *pull* and *pluck* both went back to *UTeut.* a primitive connection between them would be reasonable, but historical evidence of this is entirely wanting.

The OE. instances below show already three senses or uses; but all belong to the general notion of *pluck*, *pinch* (with fingers, claws, or beak), rather than to that of *draw with sustained force or effort*, as in modern use. The former is therefore assumed as the primary sense.]

I. In senses akin to *pluck*.

1. *trans.* To pluck or take away (anything) by force from where it grows or is set or attached; = PLUCK v. 1. **2.** To pluck or draw out (feathers, hair, etc.). *Obs. or dial.*

In some late *Leechd.* I. 362 Se oðrum wealhe mearh and nyrpest mid healle 3a sceawn 3e he hær heall of spelled [tr. *vellit*]. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* l. 6 I 3af my bodi to smytynge, and myn cheekis to pullynge [*Vulg.* to the cheekes for to strike and that men shuld pulle him whiche forsoken sueryinge].

c 1440 of *Pol. Poems* etc. 21 Bones forheve were pulled, the weight ran fo. 1566 MAPLESON *Pl. Timothee* 1. 1. This Timothalitee That...so I lose, doth cause, to pull my plumes. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 7 We'll pull his Plumes.

b. To pluck or draw up by the root (plants, e. g. turnips, carrots, flax). See also *pull up* (31 b).

c 1350 *Nom. Coll.-Angl.* 108 *Hanone en garedyn arose weed.* Man[n] in the gode pellith tarpes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 How it [flax] should be sowen, weded, pulled, repeyled, watred, watchen, dryed, brake. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiii. (1614) 508 The herbe is...serves an other herbe, to fine time pulled and dried. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* x, To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks [cabbages]. *Ae* hand their Hallowe'en. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* ed. 4) II. 340 Their tops being of a darker green and stronger, which continued...until they [turnips] were pulled.

c. To pluck, gather, cull, pick (fruit, flowers, or leaves) from the trees or plants on which they grow. Now chiefly *Sc.* (*pu'*, *poo*, *pute*).

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 328 Jif non-manere lowsse...growing] fast none to pulle. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxvi. 3 They shal not pulle grapes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Pullyn, or pullyn fruyte, *vellico*. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 92 To wheiche Roses were gon...the flowres to pulleu to gret hast. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 26 An old gaid wyse, Schoot furth...to pull the cluver. 1583 DAVISON *Myst. Rhode* I. 30 He goes to pull the ripest grass. c 1592 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 108 Hops yards where they were at work pulling hopps. 1598 ROBERT TOFTE *Metr. Vng. Laird & Lass. Lady* 31, We'll goo the thicket on the green. 1724 — *Expos. Leaders* (heading viii, Hence to the garden then Indaeus, The rose and lilefel gone. 1732 LD. BOLINGBR. *Corr.* (1860) III. 140, I pulled above 300 peaches and nectarines. 1834 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vii. (1858) 136 We had delayed...until the latter fruit had been pulled.

† d. To gather or collect (*others gen.*). *Obs.*

1583 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* v. iv. 74 They put from the said Seignes [it ?=seignes] a hundreds of roses.

e. *intr.* To beat or admit of plucking or pulling.

1840 BARF *Farew. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 They [violet] will thy best when they are the most advanced together. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Sept. 26. 1774 They [leaves] may not pull so readily in dry weather.

2. *trans.* **a.** *To pull caps*: to snatch or pull off one another's caps; hence, to scuffle, to quarrel: see CAP *sb.*[1] 9. So *to pull wigs*.

1736 MRS BOSCAWEN *Bowles* (1908) II. xxxiv. 215 If either of you have any inclination to pull caps for the title of Miss Bellamy, you must do it with all speed. 1785 ETC. [see CAP *sb.*[1] 9]. 1807–9 W. IRVING *Salmag.* vii. (1824) 120 A pair of Amazons pulling Caps. 1823 J. FENIMORE *Mohicans* xiv. (1826) 163 Twelve bales of cotton might be provided—for the sound of which the judges at Westminster would pull wigs.

b. To snatch, steal, filch. *slang.*

1821 HOGGART *Life* (ed. 2) 63 I pulled a scout, and passed it to Graham. 1837 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 404/1 We lived by dancing, and I do still—by pulling fish.

† 3. *trans.* and *intr. Cards.* To draw a card from the pack; hence *fig.* *To pull for prime* (also *to pull prime*), to draw for a card or cards which will make the player 'prime'. (Cf. PLUCK v. 2 d, FRUMP *sb.*[2] 6.) In last quot., to draw lots. *Obs.*

1592 DONNE *Sat.* ii. 86 How...spends he, much time Wringing such Arts, to cozen falling Prime. 1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* iv. iii, Faith let me pull for it too, And what I now pull, shall as truly effect me Then if I should at mawcocketts. c 1625 — *Women's Prize* v. ii, 36) cast to my wench, and I pull for that Will make me most famous. 1632 LD. STERLINE *Tragedie Darius* (D.), Riddle who lots, for me, and pull for Persia. *Ibid.*, *Cr. Alcibiad* 134 The world came both with hands and purses full To this great lottery, and all would pull.

4. *intr.* To snatch at or tear at something; *spec.* of a hawk: To tear at (*pluck at food*); to feed by snatches.

1846 for J. S. SKINNER *Observ. Handling* 24 [The young hawk may be] allowed for a short time to pull upon a dunging or plucking, from which he can get but little profit. 1852 E. P. DENISON *Falconry Valley Indus* 81, by sometimes she is allowed to pull upon a dunge. 1883 SAUNDS & BENNETT *Falconry* (ed. Jesse Gloss., *Pull through the head*, to eat through the opening in the front of the head. 1888 F. HEATH *Mem. Birds* v. 86 The cards...lingering...to pull at a particularly tempting tuft of bent grass growing in the moist ditches which in places mark side of the highway.

5. *trans.* By metathesis of object: To strip (a bird) of feathers, or † (a sheep or other beast) of wool or the like (*obs.*), by plucking; = PLUCK v. 3. Now *rare or dial.*

To pull a sheep with murther: see CROW *sb.*[1] 1 b.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 158 Gif him [geese *sic*] be sorwy pullige, ne lib [*see* *gif*]. c 1350 *Nom. Coll.-Angl.* 320 Hic[si] pevedo a gose gose...And pullith [*sic*] gosis a coppil lacke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 27 What Schep that is full of wulle Upon his back, thei [the shepherds] comen and pulle, What thei it may thing to pulle. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 3 Take quale bredys, or pulle hem as dooue bredys. 1530 *Ibid.* 78 Pleasaunt counsel...pull him dry. 1573 *Sir Eustace Adv.* P 2vb To pull or pluckle geese, signifieseeth answere. 1590 LODGE *Catharp* (1614) 73 Take no oths Cocke nor pull gull him quicke, braue him with, and kill him. 1662 [see CROW *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1707 *Philip Quarrel* 17 One cast the Ankerd, and the other two pull'd the Fowls. 1832 *Bird's Florist* 23 [A labourer says] I'd pull a lot of sparrows, or rather, some blackbirds and thrushes, and then run 'em down the beds, and fill their bodies full of bread.

b. In *Tanning*, To remove the hair or wool from (hides or skins) with a pulling-knife; also, in *Hat-making*, To free (fur) from the long hairs.

1678–9 *Freedom. Q. Alls of Feb.*, From Bevois Tuesday ...we'll the last day of June...no manner of person or persons ...shall pull or *Sleyn*, or cause to be pulled or slayned, any manner of wool fell. 1900 *Scott. Mod. Trad.* 19 Feb. 3/1/1 The fur—in these 'pulled' rabbit is the long hairs or 'beaver' are removed with a current knife, and sold to upholsterers.

† 6. *fig.* (or in *fig.* phrases). To strip (a person) of his property or money; to fleece; to despoil, rob, plunder, cheat; = PLUCK v. 6. *To pull a finch, pigeon, plover*, etc., to fleece a simple or unsuspecting person: see the *obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 624 And priuely a fynch eek koude he pulle. 1388 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* v. 108 Ye plucked and pulled him anon to be shyreue. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7584 If I may gripe a riche man, I shal so pulle him, if I can. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 922 Ye pretis...That pullis the pure as. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Extasie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 191 The same King Lewis...urged with extreame necessitie ...presses to the last to pull the Church houselle. 1600 W. HOWARD *Apols. Lifemong* 71, In 31 Hen's a yong fat gosling to pull. 1632 S. ER. Verona tr. *Guevara's Admon.* (1907) 147 They pull pigeons in gaming houses.

11. To draw with force; to move or try to move or remove by such action.

7. *trans.* To exert upon (anything) a force that tends to snatch, draw, or drag it away; to drag or tug at.

c 1000 *Ælfric Admon. ad Servient.* in *Anglia* IV. 150 *Þær wæs* twegen knyhtenge...and *þa* an wæs cnihtlican gearuhes and se oðerlices. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6993 Pat...wold haue led the lord a-lyue to his tentes, But the sowre was so sadde & stedie in stirke, That pullid hym with paine, per passid bot ought. 1513–80 RASTELL *Edw. V* B2b To pull or pluckle the haire, tullire. 1589 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* &c. xxii, Ethes they [the disappointed lions well pulled and punished your person. 1850 TENNYSON *Progress Just.* (1864) I. 4 The sea and the earth mutually pull each other. 1878 SWINBURNE *Locrine* XXIV. 8252 I shall pull your curtains. *Mod.* Don't pull my hair; you hurt me. He complains that another boy pulled his ears.

b. *To pull by the ears, nose, cheeks*, etc., orig. path. to chide or move by pulling at these parts; *colloq.* to gain attention, or to inflict corporal chastisement or insult, by such means.

13–. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1267 Pulden *generally* he pulle it plat of her lockes. 1500 T. NORTON tr. *Ordal's Catech.* (1633) 116 Such is our dulnesse and forgetfulnesse, that we must oft be taught and put to remembrance...and, as it were pulled by the ear. 1877 HUNNEWELL *Cf. Law Council* (c. 1700) 146 This would pull them by the ears, and bid them look on the common Cutlass. a 1680 W. CLARKE *13 Serm.* (1694) 330 Their consciences had pulled every one of them for it as certain times. 1710 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 P 2 A very sleepy requested him to remove his Hand, for which he pulled me by the Nose. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Lt. Barrington* 72 Compelled to pull him by the tail.

c. *To pull a bell*: to pull the bell-rope or handle in order to ring the bell; so *to pull a peal* (i. e. its rope).

a 1864 in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 438 He put out his hand to pull the bell. 1883 F. H. CAMPBELL *Mr. Jones's L.* 15, I was engaged to pull a peal to the house of an English lawyer.

d. *To pull (also draw) one's leg*: see LEG 1. *To pull the long bow*: see LONG-BOW 2.

1822 THORPE *Yeomanry* xxx, What is it makes him pull the long bow in that wonderful manner? 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Mrs.* Green *Observer* xvi He had pulled his leg as far as he wanted it. 1903 *Athenæum* 31 July 150/1 'It's ...respect that some Irish lawyer was 'pulling the author's leg' when he gave it.

e. *To pull the strings, wires*: see the *obs.*

8. To draw, drag, or haul with force or effort towards oneself (or into some position so viewed or pictured); generally with an adv. or phrase expressing direction. For use with particular adverbs, see senses 20–32.

c 1300 *Lay. Brad.* (1871) 82 A cauduon he let fille Wip milking ale vel hwenne pei him to hore palle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 219 Pi gardeyneres hauel pise and pulled hire leues fouwe. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 15831 (Trin.) And as pei to it fer bise palde: his body was grounde. 1560 CHRIST-MASTOCKE 99 As she was passyng for Tarves, he...pulled her by [read to] him. 1680 *New Hampshire Provs. Papers* (1867) I. 381, I did with much difficulty pull Wiggins off the dewty governor. 1887 A. LOVELL tr. *Thomas à Kempis* I. 38 Holding a Handkerchief about their neck with both hands they pull it sometimes this way, and sometimes that way, as if they were out of their wits with thirst. 1898 THACKERAY *Fam. Pair* 222, He pluckily pulled his nightcap over his ears. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 32 She had pulled her blonde perruque all awry in her emotion. 1898 ROSEN, etc. *Evening Studies.* 120a.) 28 The carriage [will] soon fall out. By this phrase is meant that he will pull his body to his car or box (stead of his car to his body, thus very considerably shortening his stroke.

b. *To pull in or to pieces*, etc., to separate the parts of (anything) forcibly; to destroy, demolish; also *fig.* to analyse and criticize unfavourably; = *pick to pieces* (PICK *sb.*[1] 12). *To pull an old house on one's head*: see HOUSE *sb.*[1] 18.

1552 HULOET *Abced.*, *Diduxabo*...to pluckle or pull in peces. 1597 M. S[UTCLIFFE] *Answ. unto* to The Captaines, Stating into Paul should have been pulled in pieces of them, commanded the soldiers [etc.]. 1842 C. VENNER *Consid. Epich.* 88 Many how they pull an old house upon their own heads. 1879 ROSE *Pract. Pocket Dict.*, *Public Conversations*, when nearly body pulls and is pulled to pieces. 1890 BISHOP *Fr. Ren.* 254 The complacent disposition of some of your guides to pull every thing to pieces. 1894 H. SWEET *Primer Phil to Plato* 20, But what cannot one pull to pieces?

9. *intr.* To perform the action of pulling; to

exert (tearing, dragging, or tugging) force. Often with *at* = sense 7. Also *fig.*

a1… *K. E. Alfr. P.* ii. 22 To set him pulls & he pleo sprecche on be botest. (1432) *Tract. Purchased cities* 188 he pulled at his order, he had le to the dede 3 rides. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxiii. 121 Than gaue with pennone no quarter, And euer did Pease on ane gave. 1605 *Bacon. Adv. Learning* II. (1711) 141 Notwithstanding that the Popes of *Rome* pulled hard, and drave very hard. 1722 Addison *Spect.* No. 282 ¶ 3 When Antichrist pulls one Way, Interest another. Inclination a third. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* I. v. Taking the best in my hand, (I) began to pull; but not a step would stir. 1823 J. Baker *Pomeranian Sc.* & *Arct. E.* 403 The least at which is the spring of a scarce pulls is lengthened as it grows weaker. 1829 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 179 In double-acting engines ... the piston-rod forces upwards as well as pulls. 1840 Barham *R. C. Ghost.* x. v. *Poor Tom many an hide* ... 1841 Lane *Arab. Soc.* I. 14 ... at He pulled, but could not draw it up. *Mod.* You want a horse that pulls well.

b. (*Sc.*) Of a horse: To strain (esp. habitually and persistently) against the bit.

1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* ii. (1805) 116 My horse, who pulls like the devil, was off with me in a jiffey. 1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1258 When the free-going horse is pulling somewhat harder than (his rider) thinks it prudent to indulge him in, he is checked by a steady and firm use of the bit. 1907 Lovatt *Training Hunt.* Staff War Office iii. 84 Many horses never pull unless they are going beyond a certain pace, when...they go so excited that they pull very hard *to run away.*

c. To struggle, wrestle; to exert oneself, work hard. Cf. Pull at 3. *rare.*

1636 Heywood *Dead Alive* (1638) The sweat ran down his limbs; he could be well, Though unwieldy he brought he pulled, couples. 1829 Tallentyre *Life* in *Pembroke Papers*, I have been pulling away on the Greek play and (trigonometry).

d. For *Pull devil, pull baker* (= *parson*), *Pull dog, pull cat*, an instrument to effect as a contest between two persons or parties for the possession of something; hence as *vb.* denoting such a struggle; *also attrib.*

The origin of pull devil, pull baker, is conventional.

1730 Swanton (P. Fowler *Odes, to Miss Lang.* 8, 108 That most important contest then, to wit: Pull Devil, pull Parson, will be seen no more. [1806 Hurst *Old Arm.* xxxviii. Then my sister and her quarrelled, and pull'd me two ways at once. *Mod.* Punch and the Devil (1906) 4 About to the Baker as the fact.] 1828 Annesley *Lect. Scold. Amer.*, etc. 276 It is such a regular pull-baker pull-devil sort of a system (looking. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* v. 'Pull devil, pull baker!' cried the women. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 2/2 In practice tariffs are determined by the 'pull-devil-pull-baker' principle. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 10 May 3/6 It is quite [sic] pull tail to! man and woman, even unto the dogs of the square.

e. To move, go on, or proceed by pulling or by some exertion of force; *cl.* 28 d.

1677 M. Hayward *Canons, Engines Drilling* v. 181 (*cd.* 3) The gimrel go up on the top of the engine, when they pulled pretty down to the green. 1850 Rankine *Useful Arts Manufact.* (1901) 251 We'll pull out of the place, then, and get away as far as ever we can.

†**10.** *trans.* To take away forcibly or with difficulty; to tear off, to wrench away. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9283 His gray [coat] he him pulld, & his propell dayes. 1535 Rampall *Pol. Purpose* iv. vii. 3 Then the enemie...is constantly pulled and separate from the body or maine battaile. 1592 *Shakespeare Lucrece* (1624) 1137 It is highly time to pull from them their wicked Harnesse. 1603 Daniel *Ciuil Warres* lxxi. 1 As I, that have seen my father Pull'd from his Crowne by vnruld spoile. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* l. 321 *Scintilla thrifelye* only for private gaines, Which you pull from the people at your list. 1625 Fenner *Fens. Tilbies* 12 To pull the power weapon (wood or of the belly.

†**b.** *Mentl.* To subtract. *Obs.*

1579 Digges *Pantom.* v. xiii. D iv b, If you haue made two numbers, pull the least Quarters from the great. 1582 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* (1936) 30 You must get the length of the Equinoctiall from the Horizon.

11. *fig.* **a.** To draw or move by force or influence other than physical; to bring forcibly into or out of some state or condition. Now *rare or Obs.*

c1300 *Beues* (Auch.) 1. xiii. D iv b, If you haue made two numbers, pull the least Quarters from the great. 1582 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xi.

salmon or apple.] 1530 PALSGR. 269/1 Pull how downe out of the tre. 1605 J. KEYMOR *Positive Assert.* 114 That tempered yardstone which the Gardener now pull'd downe upon their heads. 1660 DENHAM *Cit. Rebuilt.* 1261, He should pull down the blind.

b. *trans.* To demolish, lay in ruins, destroy (a building).

1513 in G. F. Scrope *Castle Combe* (1852) 250 note, Beyond hym wold pulle doun the vylleye of my lord. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 293 The house should be pulled downe. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* I 481 To pull downe their heads. 1660 DENHAM *Cit. Rebuilt.* 1261, He should pull down the blind.

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c. To take and bring to the ground; to overcome (a horned animal).

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) I. 168 b, The last thing that was pull'd down. 1660 HARLEY *Short Quotidie* I, You would rather half a Belt of the fair unknown when they pulled the fox down.

d. To lower or depress in health, spirits, size, strength, value, etc.; also, to 'bring low', to humble, humiliate. † *To pull down a side* = to pluck down a side: see PLUCK v. 3 b.

a 1588 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxvi. vi, I did pull down my self, hating the reach. 1607 *3rd Eng. Mod. Reuiv. Comm.* 1310 They haue two tons of tobaffas, which if thrown on the market... will pull down the price for a long time. 1638 MASSINGER *Gt. Du. Florence* IV. ii, If I hold your card, I shall pull down the side. I am not good at the game. 1723 BLAIR *Grave* 180 A fit of common sickness pulls their down With greater ease. 1820 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 3 Mar. 610 Paper-money pulls down the value of gold. 1840 *Spectator* 23 Aug., To pull down the average.

e. To depose or dethrone (a sovereign); violently; to overthrow (a government) by force.

1628 MASSINGER *Bon. Matthew* (1870) 23 In such times a sovereign like Louis the Fifteenth...would have been pulled down before his misgovernment had lasted for a month. 1833 — *Mod. Reign* xiv. III. 440 One at least of the Spanish appears to have lived to see four Emperors pulled down in little more than a year. *Ibid.* xvii. IV. 183 That the nation...wished to pull down the existing government there could be little doubt.

20. Pull in. **a.** See simple senses and IN *adv.* *To pull in one's horse*: see HORSE *sb.* 3 b.

† **b.** *trans.* To get into one's possession. *Obs. rare.*

1549 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 2 Whan money pull they vs by probates of testamentis.

† **c.** To withdraw from use or view. *Obs.*

1593 CORBET *Iter Bor.* (1647) 3 You say, pull in the Serpents, for we will have no knowledge of Christ. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* III. i, All my spoiles...Pull in those pieces, and give me up to Dunbey.

d. To rein in (one's horse); hence *fig.* Also *intr.* or *absol.* To check or bring oneself to a stop in any course.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. v. 42, I pull in Resolution, and begin To draw my Speculations in the Hands. 1708 C. TOMKINS in *Kennet & Lamb.* (1862) 56, I must pull in, or my horse will runne mad. 1710 SOUTHER *Lett.* (1856) I. 3, I pull in apace already, and slowly succeed. 1805 W. H. HOWARD *Lone Appl. World* II. 161 to pull in a little, and take it quietly.

20. Pull off. **a.** See simple senses and OFF *adv.* *To pull off one's hat*, etc., to uncover the head in salutation or reverence.

a 1200 [see senses 15]. *c* 1350 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 92 *Pik al* be vnspen, and clippe hem with a payre sheris on smale peces. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 137 Thow pluckis the peikis, and tethe pullis off the peralis. 1588 A. HUME *Day. Iniquitye* 21, (1842) 83 Pull off my bonnes and spairis. 1673 [R. LOVELL] *Triumph. Pyth.* 21 Every man has his the good fortune...to pull off his hat and make a leg with an air. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. 81, I pulled off my clothes. 1778 WARBURTON *Shirl. Speech* (1758) I. 259 Carefully and slowly pul off the panels. 1834 L. ROCHEAD *Lord St. Clair* 42 They pulled off their hats to one another with great civility.

b. *Mustery.* *To pull off*, to pull the trigger so as to deflect the shot from its true aim.

c. *Sporting.* To win (a prize or contest); hence (slang) to secure (some benefit); to succeed in gaining or effecting (something).

1870 *Pigeon's Nov.* 5/1 Those sweepstakes, to which the commissioners are always to 'pull off' the money. 1883 Mrs. E. KENNARD *Right Sort* v. How and when did Cinder manage to pull off some 'good thing' on the turf. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 126 We haven't pulled it off this time, mother. 1902 ELLIS. L. Bowen *Straphanger Girl* 41 'I've got a fine thing for you, if you can pull it off.'

27. Pull on. **a.** See simple senses and ON *adv.* † **b.** *trans.* To induce, promote, cause; *to pull on weine*, to provoke thirst. *Obs.*

a 1388 SIDNEY *Ps.* vi. 16, Ages *pull'd on* with pulses, vil freshness fleeteth. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* G iij, To know some thinking horse to pull on your wine, as a rather of the ruler, or a reeple hireling. 1609 TOURNEUR *Rev. Plain Dealer* I. i, Two old Panderesses that lately pull'd On death. 1632 R. LOVER *Bartholomew* 37 For a weaknesse, to pull on a cough of wine, we have deyed Neates tongues. 1650 DENHAM *tr. of Pol. Conc. Grenade* iv. 56, That others then knowest. Shall on unknown and greater crime pull on. 1824 SCOTT *Redg.* lii, Boots pulled on without stockings. 1834 *Tweed Mem. S. Palmer* I. 3 He pulled on his large sandstock.

28. Pull out. **a.** See simple senses and OUT *adv.*

1390 HAWKINS *Pr. Conc.* 1514 If hee to wey the pulled oute...with all his might alonge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3118 He pouke in-to be palais to pull out be queene. 1526 TIN-DALE *Luke* xiv. 5 Whiche of you shall have an asse, or an oxe, fallen into a pit, and will not straight ways pull him out on the saboth daye? 1595 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 61 We are the first to bear biding Hotspur Vrging his mood, he pull'd out. 1842 J. EASTE *Homeopat. New Sheriff* 208 The Doggs...will presently file to oven fyers, and bee ready if he may to pull out oven thynes. 1901 HARDY *Collect. to Mus. Hil.* 150 He pull'd out a pocket-book & mark'd Mr. Hardy. 1910 *W. Pharmac.* 11 *Mem. Ant. Pantry* 628 He fell in on purpose, and...Will hardly thank you if you pull him out.

† **b.** *trans.* To draw the lining out through slashes in (a sleeve or garment) so as to display it. Const. with, usually in the pa. pple. See PULLED *ppl.* a., PULLING *vbl. sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1553 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I. 14 Unum par caligarum de panno lanei pulled cum white ferrandis. 1598 in *Feuilleat Records Q. Eliz.* (1908) 38 Undersleeves of playne yellowe cloathe of gouldes pulled owte under the sleeves with greene golde sarcenet. *a* 1625 G. *Eliz. Wyatt*, in *Lismore Pp.* (1914) 2/2/2 A pair of sleeves of gold, pulled out with lace.

† **c.** To extend in length; to draw (a line). *rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxv. L ij, Pull out from the centre a right line to the like number of degrees.

d. *absol. or intr.* Of a locomotive engine or train: To move out of a station; to draw out; hence, of a person: To go away, take one's departure; *cf.* 9 *a*; to row out: see 15. Also, to withdraw from an undertaking, to 'get out'. Chiefly *U. S.*

1884 *Missouri Republican* 24 Feb. (*Farmer Amer.*), He knows that if he keeps his money in the...business...he will lose it all, and so he has pulled out. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Mocassin* viii. 146 For a minute or two they stood looking at one another, and then Dick pulled out. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 18 The train that was to take us in...was nearly ready to 'pull out', as the phrase goes in America.

29. Pull through.

a. See simple senses and THROUGH *adv.*

b. *trans.* To get (a person) through a difficult, dangerous, or critical condition or situation; to bring (a thing) to a successful issue; to accomplish.

1636 REID *Name too Long* 6, Youth with a sound constitution beggs to pull him through. 1880 BLACKM. *Christowell, Tour.* viii. 'We shall pull him through, please God', said the Doctor. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 3/1 The work...is now in good hands, and will be pulled through.

c. *intr.* (Also *refl.*) To get through sickness, a trial, or an undertaking with effort or difficulty; to succeed in successfully bearing or enduring something difficult or severe. Also with *through* prep.

1832 DICKENS *Pickw. Pa.* xxxvii, How your head...? I shall be all right. I shall pull through a little now. 1838 DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby* xxiv. 'You pulled through it, and so will he, I'll be bound.' 1879 E. K. KANE *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* I. x. 133 She is very ill...but she may pull through after all. 1883 *Boston (Mass.) Weekly Advert.* 28 June 1/3 He is likely to pull through and make a hundred cents on a dollar. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xiv, I must pull through the business alone.

30. Pull together.

a. *trans.* See senses 8 and TOGETHER.

A rider is said to 'pull his horse together', when, by means of his legs and his reins, he makes it 'collect' or gather itself together.

b. *To pull oneself together*: to gather with an effort one's faculties or energies; to rouse or recover oneself; to rally.

1872 *Punch* 29 June 263/1 The process of pulling myself together and poking myself up. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* viii, I realized that to a moment, and pulled myself together with an effort. 1888 ROSE *Angry Corporal* 218, xvii. 321 If [the Republic] can pull itself together in moments of danger.

c. *intr.* To act in unison; to work in harmony; to co-operate; also, to agree, 'get on' together.

1719 *Hist. in Gen. Reg.* 1918 In the merest beginnings of sail and Market, they pulled heartily together. 1805 WILKINS, *Wrangham* v. 133 So pulled together with one mind. 1832 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, It was a ship's company which *pulled pretty well*, as the saying is, when there was nothing to demand union: but let...danger appear...then they all *pulled together*. 1884 SIR R. ROMILLY in *Law Times Rep.* 15 June 161/2 When interests for life and business did not pull together, union could not be much cause be effected.

31. Pull up. **a.** See simple senses and UP *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 0208 *Pull* or *pyll up a pyll*, *lit. hoc quasi* Evelle. 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 11 He saw pyth pil pulled up and it stode in wilde frute &c. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 208 To pulle up the trees that drowne corne with thaire roots. 1708 *Weekly Jrnl.* in *G. Gallagher & Cantrop.* (1825) II. 42 After he has pulled up his stockings. 1858 HARE *Serv. Right* II. xxvii. 264 One by one are pulled up the boats.

b. To drag out of the ground, or from where it is rooted or set, with the object of removal or destruction; to root out, demolish.

1580 WOOLT *Ser.* I. 102, I have set thee to thi vp...that thou pulle vp, and destroye, and springe afresh, and waste. 1584 CAMDEN *Politic & Moral* 1. xx, Whereas the Rose was growen and pulled vp. 1592 *Def. 39 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 The said Subjectes, spies, traitors, and other enymies...to be executed, and pulled vp. 1668 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1861) VII. 243 Molesting him...in pulling up his fence. 1683 A. DICKSON *Tryal Apost. Intl.* 61 The weeds themselves seem to pulled up by the root. 1880 BRITTEN *Dict. Amer.* 298 The allusion is to pulling up the stakes of a tent.

† **c.** To lift up, raise with an effort. *To pull up one's head, pull oneself up*, to assume an erect attitude. Also, to pluck up, cause up (one's heart, spirits, courage). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 103 With that he pulleth up his hed And made yhim a gret visage. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2074 Pan pulle him vp be proude kynge. *c* 1440 *Promptorium Parv.* 0208 Pyll vp thi chaucle when thou dest goo, *Pelle* vpon thi hose to Chist, amen. 1580 *Lattimer Serm.* (1758) 'Up to pullaske hys horse. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 162/2 Now they pull up their spirits. 1634 SIR HARB. *Travels Persia, Pref.* iii, Let those that are weake and fearefull pull up their spirits. 1732 WESLEY *Thoughts, Mist. etc.* vi. 8 The people...pulled up their courage for a while.

d. To cause to stop; to stop; to arrest, to apprehend; *esp.* to apprehend and take before a magistrate; hence, to reprimand, reprove, rebuke.

1589 in *Cal. S. Papers Ven.* (1898) II. 390 A man, thinking nothing, pulled up by his coate, and so made the horse start a little. 1600 in *Spenser Soc. Trans.* IV. 274 A few evenings since I had pulled him up on Shrovetide Hearth. 1602 J. H. *Vaux Flood, Disc., Pull to pull up*, to accuse; reap; reprehend; to take him custody; as to pull up a Thief, is to stop a pedestrian on the highway. 1660 C. W. WORTHINGTON'S *Rep. Life* I. 170 He was sent for; pulled up before the big wigs. 1678–9 DRYDEN *Sp. Fri., Last Conference*, [He] pressed his unalterable determination to 'pull up the rebels in the morning. 1683 M. CHRISTIAN *Lett.* 24 Aug. in *Life & Lett.* (1909) I. 3, To Fellows, one's name being pulled up for breaking the school rule, when they know you break another. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 114 It is difficult...before the engagement, to 'pull up' a boy, or to instruct a girl.

e. To tighten (reins) by drawing them towards oneself; to bring (a horse) to a standstill by doing this; also *transf.*, to check (a person) in any course of action, esp. a bad course.

1587 T. HUGHES? *Trial Treasure* (1805) 35 Of course you keep the reins tolerly on that side, and pull them up short, with both hands, at the other. 1607 DEKKER? *Dr. Lamp* 16 L Two horsemen pulled up their steeds beneath a wide oak. 1674 MARVELL *Corr. Lib. Growes* v. 255 Socrates is at once pulled up: if he will not...Answer. 1711 *New Mystery* 169 Well, I'll go slower; but pull me up if I forget to keep the bridle on.

f. *absol.* Of a driver, etc.: To bring a horse or vehicle to a stop; also, of a horse or vehicle: To stop, come to a standstill.

1644 J. T. HUNLOKE *Persuas.* § 87, 'tis...The coachman pulled up. 1847 MARRYAT *Children N. Forest* xxiii, He pulled up at an inn. 1869 TODD *Hospit. Journey* I. 272 [The horse] soon might, and galloped off...After he had gone about three-quarters of a mile, he pulled up, and one of the men was sent to secure him. 1874 ROBINSON *My Time* v. 86 A carriage pulled up...close by the bridge.

g. *refl.* and *intr. for refl.* To check or stop oneself in any course of action.

1808 J. S. BARRETT *Heads of Counsel* 42 He pulled up soon, saying 'I—No—played upon tick. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlii, He pulled himself up short, in the fear lest he were going again to be funny. 1883 LD. ROSEBERY *Cromwell* (*Cabinet*) 20 Dec., It is time, and high time, to pull up. Cromwell nothing more to Mr. Parnell.

h. *intr.* To advance one's position in a race or other contest.

1843 OSBORNE (U.S.) XXII. 222/2 At forty yards Harding leisurely led by a yard or more, but from this onward Cary pulled up, passing her at about sixty yards.

Pull, the stem of PULL *v.* (*sb.*[2]) in comb.

1. *With adverbs, forming sbs. or adjs., as pull-away, -in, -off, -out, -over, -through, -to, -up, (a)* ch. the act of pulling in the direction specified; *(b)* *adj.* that pulls or is pulled in the direction specified; also *pull-off* (*of a gun*) = PULL *sb.*[2] 2 *d*; *pull-out*, withdrawal from an undertaking or affair; *pull-through*: see quot. 1891; *pull-to*, *(a)* in *Weaving*, = *lay-rod* (see LAY *sb.*[6] 1 b); *(b)* see quot. 1899. Also PULL-BACK, -DOWN, -OVER, -UP, *q. v.*

1899 MARY ROBERTS *Pr. Children* App. 1 1908 Turning with an opposing look to the reader, he points out the lawyers of the royal 'pull-away' boys. 1908 WESTON *Gaz.* 20 July 2/3 Then there is the 'pull-in (of the fish), the flash of the brilliant bit of mirror leaping its life out on the deck. 1899 *Mountain Sunshine* 17 It is erroneous to suppose that by loosening the nose or any other pin an easier or lighter 'pull off' is obtained. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 3/3 A fine copy of Charles Lamb's 'Essays and the Essay...', enclosed in a specially-printed paper pull-off case, on which is printed the title-page. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 3/2 The Chronicler...were also agreed as to the drag pull-off recommended [for the rifle]. 1845 C. M. WHITMARSH *Rep. Agr.* II. 135 Something good for the 'pull out'. 1880 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/6 Fine Tay Sea with a fair...breeze and pull-to with a dose...then the perfumed 'pull-out' dinner. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 2/3 Others have been heard that a "pull-through" is always to be used in front, this consisting of a piece of sweet gimp or similar material with which the eye or ring for clearing the barrel is pulled through from breech to muzzle. How long will that 'pull through' last on service? 1908 *Rimless Mag. Apr.* 332/2 Running a pull-through down the barrel of his rifle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pull-to* (*Weaving*), the upper part of the lay, lathe, or batten, which is used to beat up the weft. Also called the lay-cap. 1899 H. C. HART in *Daily Inc. Trades* 10 The weft is dragged in to the bench as it flows over with a pull-to, a very long handled, two-pronged fork with hook or hooked thorn.

2. With obs.: used *attrib.* to name 'used by, for, or in pulling', = PULLING *vbl. sb.* 5; as *pull-line*, *-rod*, *-trigger*; also *pull-bell*, a bell rung by a cord, as distinct from a handbell; *pull-boat*, a boat that is propelled by pulling a rope; *pull-cock*, a tap worked by pulling a handle or lever (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *pull-crow*, † *pul-*

screw *n.*, for pulling crows: cf. PULL *v.* 3 j. **pull-devil**, a handle of fish-hooks fastened back to back, to be jerked through a shoal of fish (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pull-drive**, **pull-stroke**, = PULL *sb.*² 21; **pull-iron**, (*a*) in a horse-drawn car, the iron tongue by which the swingletree is attached to the car; (*b*) in a railway car, a bolt or lug to which the chain of a draught horse may be attached (*Cent. Dict.*); **pull-piece**, a string or wire by which a cock may be made to strike at will; **pull-tail**, **pull-tow** (*dial.*): see quots.

1932 *Sec. Cl. Stock Gazette* No. 491 33 One fails "pull tail.
1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 175/2 It is a treat to see a powerful young Dutchwoman handle a rope on a "pull-boat. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 583/1 Like the bookmarks and the "pull-drive, it is well illustrated here. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 5/3 He played for rain. [Most heroes of all his strokes was his pull-drive. 1873 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pull-drive*, the piece at the hind end of the tongue of a streetcar by which it is attached to the car. 1876 M. BOSWELL *Pract. Tramdriving* 8, 23 Tramcars...two-motor-fuel cords of some strength, called the "pull for and the locked for, which latter is attached...to the two cranks nearest the third catcher at the intersection of the top line. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pull-dress* (*Horology*), the wire or string...by pulling which the clock is made to strike. 1903 *Motor Ann.* 296 Look for scratch in the "pull rods, and wear off the braking surfaces. 1904 *Daily Citron.* 13 Aug. 5/1 Trott was not out though tossing a doubtful one off a "pull-stroke of his garden's first scarcely only to be dropped by Blythe. 1892 T. HARDY *Tess* viii. She...reclined on a long of "pull-tails—the reins after the straight stave had been drawn—between cap at the farther side of the barn. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Pull-dore-dorty*, the coarse and heavy parts of the tow, which are carefully pulled out and thrown aside, before it is fit to be spun into yarn. 1883 *Daily News* 17 July 5/1 The energy effusive began turning the "pull crippled for all who had made scores of 80 and upwards.

Pullable (pu·lăbl), *a.* [f. PULL *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being pulled.

1852 *Punch Mail* C. 26 Apr. 1/2 If he and his rivals were waylaid stocks once round by "pullable" vagabonds.

† **Pu·llacke**, *v.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [app. an error, variant of PULLEY (perh. handled on the pl. *pullaci*, influenced by *pulacke*, *pulladium*).] A pulley.

1588 R. HARRIS *Answeare* 29, 1050's *Pullacke*, hauing things on the top of the (reuering) frame, by which with the help of the riuder the springsauers are raised up and down. *Ibid.* 1082 (Rash.) 1592 Drawing it [a battering ram] higher or boring it lower, by means of chaines and pullacke as is hang in [MS] carriage.

† **Pullai·le**, **-ay·le**. Obs. Forms: 2. 4 polyle, 4 -alle, -ayl(e, -aylle, -aille, -aile, -ayle. [a. OF. *pulaille* (1372 in Godef.), *poulaille*, f. *poule* chicken, fowl (see PULL *sb.*²) + *-aille*, collective suffix :—L. *-alia*: cf. PT. *pollaylla*, It. *pollaglia*.] Poultry.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 37 My polyle hit is prene-fed & gentylest kynde. 1402 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1872 *MS. R.*) The kyte, That nat hireself wolde eny pollaille hire pollaille]. c 1450 LOVE. *Mir. Passio* (Pepys) 2202 (of The chillyng for pyne) pollayl doth appetite. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 59 How goo your eyen to whos the pyrie? 1507 ANDREW BARCLAY *Shyppe Fooles* 1 (R.) The kytchyn pulleyn skyppe of reuers of the pooll.

fig. c 1450 *Rom. Rose* 7049 With colewyrt, or with pollaille, With cunrayes, or with fyn vitaille. 1481 RICHARD *Pilate* 20 *Old Age* (Caxton) Vij, Grete habondaunce...of ...honeye sapone and of other pollaile. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord.* (1790) 97 The diverse kindes of pollayle, sowrse, with fowl & fisshe.

† **Pullan**, var. of PULLEIS, a kind of sail-cloth.

1508 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 46 Item, for vj^xx ij ell of ten of sarete pullan and plank to the said schip and sark pece of haverik j li. ix s. of ilverik.

Pullane, Sc. var. of POLLAIN *Obs.*, KNAP-SYRINGE.

Pullen, variant of PULAN.

† **Pulla·rian**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pullāri-us* (*i. pull-us* young animal, chicken: see PULL *sb.*²) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to chickens or fowls (in quot. the sacred chickens used for divination).

1650 GAULE *Magastromm.* 330 Papyrius Cursor opposing Auspitiously, the pullarian suspicion.

Pullastrine (pŭlæ·strin), *a. Ornith.* [f. Zool. L. *pullastr-a*, pl. of L. *pullastra* young hen, pullet (f. *pullus*: see PULL *sb.*² + -ASTER) + -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Pullastræ*, a group of gallinaceous birds, comprising the Curassows, Mound-builders, and Pigeons (Lilljeborg 1866).

As proposed by Sundevall, 1836, *Pullastræ* included the Curassows, Lyre-bird, Pheasant-tavers, and Pigeons.

1873 COUES *Check-list N. Amer. Birds* 250 Struthiones, Pullastrinæ, and Charadriidæ. 1887 — *Orig. Names* 1. § 114 The Pullastrine birds are a generalized group.

So **Pullastriform** *a.*, having the pullastrine form; resembling the *Pullastræ*.

1887 COUES *Orig. Names* 1. § 110 Inferior to possessing...Pullastriform and Struthious birds.

† **Pulla·tion**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *pullātio* hatching, *f. pull-us* young animal: see -ATION.]

1660 CHARLETON, *Pullation*, a hatching of chickens. So 1658 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Pullayle, var. of PULLAILE *Obs.*

† **Pullay·ly**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 polaly. [a. OF. *pollaille* (1412 in Godef.), var. of *poulaille*, PULLAILE.] Poultry.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pollayly, or pullayly (*MS.* oullery, *?* pullayly, or pullaylle), *ollicia*, *pollatrix*. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 280 For purveying of ...certain piggs and pollaly.

Pu·ll-back. [f. PULL *to pull back*, PULL *v.* 23.]

1. The action or an act of pulling back.

1668 Dryden *Evening's Love* Epil. 14 In the French scenes, and the pull-back o' the arse. 1900 G. MOORE *Sister Teresa* 246 An occasional wrench and pull-back of the arms gave him considerable pain. 1903 A. MACHEN *Large Lavender* ii. 21 There is very little conscious check or pull-back when we contemplate doing these things.

2. That which pulls back; that which opposes progress or action; a retarding influence; a check; = BACK-SET *sb.* 1, DRAWBACK *sb.* 4. (Very common in 17th c.) *Now colloq.* and *dial.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* on 1 *Cor.* ix. 24, Wks. 1867 II. 38 Let us not fear all or any of our adversaries or pull-backs. 1604 ROBSON *Wks.* I. 322 There are so many delayes, pull or rubs to be passed. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Dec., I fear when all is done I must be forced to undertake my father myself...which will be a very great pull back to me in my fortune. 1722 SWIFT *Tread. to Stella* 21 Oct., Your shoulders are a pull-back for your good qualities. 1726 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 224 Which having expended much to relieve her; was a great Pull-back, as the good old Woman called it. 1834 Miss EDGEWORTH *Ormond* xxiii, He has had no many pull backs, he could not get on.'

3. A contrivance or attachment for pulling something back. a. See quot. 1703. b. A contrivance for pulling the fullness of a woman's skirt to the back, so as to make the front hang quite plain.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 100 Smiths in London with 6 pr. of, per Pound for Casements...; if they make them with Turn-Joints,...or Cock-spurs, and Pull backs at the Hinge-side to pull them to with. 1884 'THE ROVER' *Art. Dress* in *Cent. Mag.* 105 She had her scissors on the pull-back. 1890 *Standard* 10 Mar., As for the "pull-back", it seems to be on the wane, not so much because it was a hindrance to progression, but because it did not take more than a small amount of fabric.

Pull-ball to **Pull-devil**: see PULL-.

Pull-doo (pu·ldū). *U. S.* The American coot.

1880 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Pull-doo*, a small black duck found in the bays and inlets of the Gulf of Mexico....The word is probably a corruption of *pouli d'eau*, i.e. water fowl.

Pu·ll-down. [f. phr. *pull down*, PULL *v.* 24.]

1. The act of pulling down, or fact of being pulled down. In quots. *fig.*

1582 R. BARROW *Holy Vnct's Guift* (1591) 74 Yet all their workes the pulldowne of Antichrist. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* 1 *Pet.* v. 3 ℣ 3 Though he have many heart-breakes and pull-downs, and many times no countenance to shew it.

2. In the organ, A wire which pulls down a pallet or valve when the key is depressed, thus admitting wind to the pipe.

1832 BADDELEY *Organ* 30 The lower part...lying outside the great wood-board, is called the pull-down. 1876 HULL *Church Organ* v. (1878) 59 The pull-down [is] a small piece of wire connected with the trackers by another hook; and which by pulling the pallet open, admits the wind to the pipes. 1880 C. S. EDMONDS *Organs* 49 Valves...is accurately fit the pull-down wires.

Pull-drive: see PULL-. **Pulle**, obs. f. POLE *sb.*¹

Pulled (puld), *ppl. a.* [f. PULL *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Plucked (as feathers, fruit, flowers).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 Bolsters and pillows made...of manded feders and pyle pulled feders to gedre. 1903 RAVEN & *Mariner* 49 To a couch of new-pulled heather.

2. Denuded of feathers, etc., as a fowl; plucked: stripped of wool or hair, as a skin or hide.

Pulled head, food boiled, then skinned and boned, and the flesh cut up and put into a rich white sauce.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 173 He yaf nat of that text a pulled hen. 1598 SANDYS *Piteous Complaint* 118 Vnmeetly like to sterile or a pullde hen. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Priest-craft* 84 Pullets must wear their feathers, Till a pull'd Cock that Nature undervalues. 1897 *Lady's Realm* 758 The other half is covered with pulled skin sending to be taken into 'shop'.

3. Drawn; moved, extended, etc., by pulling.

Pulled bread, irregular pieces pulled from the inside of a newly baked loaf, which are put into the oven again, and so baked till crisp. *Pulled cheese*: see quots. 1900.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 422 Toast or "pulled" bread or biscuits often well replace bread. 1900 *Daily Mail* 7 Feb. 10 *Agric. Expts. Cantr. Ltd.* of Yiu abnormal condition known as "pulled sheep"...supposed to be due to malnutrition of the head of the endive.

b. *Cricket* and *Golf*. See PULL *v.* 18.

1892 *Field* 5 Mar. 340/1 "Pulled" balls will invariably meet with punishment in some shape or form. 1897 *Bleeding. Rep. Rock.* 38/1 Heyhoe may count a success punishment for a "sliced" or "pulled" ball.

4. (Also *pulled drawn.*) Reduced in health and strength, or depressed in spirits; 'dragged'; fagged. Cf. PULL *v.* 24 d.

1821 NELSON *Let.* 2 May in *Sotheby's Catal.* 23 June (1896) 107, I am dreadfully pulled down. 1832 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 104 Found him looking a good deal pulled. 1884 G. VENABLES *More Leaves* 320 His leg [is] now really fairly well, but he looks pulled.

Pullein, obs. form of POLLAIN.

Pullen (pu·lĕn). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 2. 4 pullan, 3 -layne, 6 -lain, -lyn, poullayne, 6–7 pullayn, -e, -lain, -en, -lin, 7 -lyne, poulain, 8 *dial.* pulling, 6– pullen. 3. 5 polayn, 6 -eyn, pol(l)ayne, pollaine, -en. [Origin obscure; app. a. OF. *poulain*, *poulayn*, *polain* (12th c. in HATZ.-DARM.) young of any animal (=prov. L. *pullān-us*, -*um*, deriv. of *pullus* young animal), identified in Eng. with *poullaille*, PULLAILE, poultry.]

1. Poultry; barn-door or domestic fowls; the flesh of these as food. Also *attrib.*, as *pullen market*.

c 1305 *Man. Rimes* (Stevens) II. 100, xij pullan pore, *chil.* c 1450 *Two Cookery-Bks.* 69, v. chicon pullayn for Gelly, xij. 66, to roste. 1504 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxiii. 700 M[ille, chese, pulleyn, and other thynges. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 177 Where pullen vse rightly to pearch in the yard. 1591 NORDEN *Progresse.* 10 Hennes, Capons, Geese, and other pullen. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 299 To mingle bason or pullen dung especially with their meat. 1705 *Boudley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Turkies*, They are rear'd in the same manner as Pullen is. 1825 BRICKETT *N. C. Gloss.* 2 s. v. The Pullen market in Newcastle. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Mail. Addl.* II. 130 I've not a grain to lay' my pullen and lambs can't away.

fig. 1488 *Bk. St. Albans* C j b, Take where...and fede hemyn or chykyncen therwith, and fede yowre hawkes with thenamen pulayn. 1593 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 18 With right good chere, as well of pullen, as of other vitaille. 1903 FOLKARD, *Mark.* § 146 *Time for gatherin mussis in Old Pullaines. Mark.* § 146 *Time for gatherin mussis in Old* Pullaines. *Mark.* § 146 *Time for gatherin mussis in Old* Pullaines. 1949 CAMDEN *Hist. Scotl.* (1585) II ij b, Diuers wyuish distresses came, till Pullein.

2. Chickens collectively; young; rarely, a chicken; *fig.* a child. (Cf. OF. *pulle* girl.)

1632 CHRISTIAN *Prol.* A xij, Your cannon fedes prest upon our Pullen, hunkring over them euen as our cocks hennes, and offring to take them euen from under the hens wings. 1881 GEORGE *Heavens* I. vi. 73 Whatever they [Pullets] eat in the day, they disgorge a good part of it in the night into the mouths of their Pullets. 1896 *Weekly Sun.* 5 Jan. 2/2 Those little unmarried pullets', you know, mother child.

Puller (pu·lər). [f. PULL *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which pulls, in various senses of PULL *v.*

1. One who plucks, draws, or drags (often with an adverb, as *puller down*, *on*, *out*): a plucker, a drawer; a gatherer or reaper; a rower.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* 3, 6 My bull I set to the sweetnes, and my cheken to the pullers. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. Crede* 750 Pound nother pig, ner puller downe of Kinge. 1623 MASSINGER *Maid Honour* v. 1, I was but a preparer, that is, a puller-on of gentlemen's prunes. 1844 J. STANLEY *Farriery* 3 187. 40 We were really good pullers [of oats]. 1849 *Trans. R. Agricl. Soc.* X. 1. 174 The pullers walk in the furrows, between the ridges. 1883 Mrs. LEAH LESLIE *Stabbed in Dark* iv, It was a heavy cloth, even with the pullers and pushers.

b. In specific and technical applications: see quots. (Often with prefixed word indicating the thing pulled, as in *fur-puller* (FUR *sb.*¹ 10), *pulp-puller* (PULP *sb.*¹ 5 c), etc.)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses, Printing* xxiv. 2 23 Though the Puller Leps or Sheers, Lays downe the Frisket, Lays downe the Verniers and Frisket, Pares in the Carriage, [etc.], Picks the Pyres, Takes off the Sheet, and Lays it on the Heape, yet all three Operations are in the generall supplied and beat by the name of Pulling. 1880 *Illustr. Times* 9 Oct. 221 To each gang of four-pickers there is appointed a pole-puller. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 5/1 Fur-pulling is hard and dirty work. ...At the best, the pullers can only earn 12s. or 13s. a week. 1892 GARDNER *Board-Leader* 198 A running trap which simply drives whichever on the part of the trap puller or his assistants. 1894 Dundee 15th *Cent. Gazetteer Sec.* 2. 338 He was his own puller, cutter, sewer, forwarder, bundleader, carrier, and broker [in bookbinding]. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/6 Jute-mills.—Puller out for bench.

2. An instrument or machine for pulling: see quots.; in quot. 1542–3 † *pullers and = pullingers and* (PULLING *vbl. sb.* 4).

1542–3 *Privy Purse Exp. Princ. Mary* (1831) 98 A payer of wrought Sleves, & pullers and for xv Ruffes greene wrought.
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 402/1 The Valuella, or Pulley, or Tweezers...is an Instrument...by which they take hold of a piece of a hops which is corrupt and unsaleable. 1892 *Daily News* 28 June 5/1 The pullers are stated to be fixed at the end of the room, to ascertain that each machine is pulling over 30 pounds.

3. A horse that pulls: see PULL *v.* 9 and 9 b.

1832 R. S. SURTEES *Jorrocks's Jaunts* (1869) 107 Mr. Wake called the thong of his whip round the stick, to be better able to encourage his puller. 1880 Miss BRADDON in *World* 24 Jan. 17 He's one of the best horses I ever rode, but a confounded puller. *Mod.* A capital draught-horse, a willing puller.

† 4. *Puller on*: a provocative of thirst: see *pull on*, PULL *v.* 27 b. *Obs.*

1626 HEARNE *Diaries. Notes Worcester* A service of stocking-horses...of all sorts, silk-caules, veil-hatchings, Anchovies, and Caperings of Bruges,...and abundance of such pullers on.
1692–1733 D'URFEY *Com. Litt. Detect. Cant.*

† **Pu·llery.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 pulure, 6 pullery, -rye, -rie, 7 pullary. [app. a. *F. poulerie* a place in which fowls are reared = POULTRY *n.*] A place where fowls are reared; also, domestic fowls collectively; = POULTRY *n.*, 3.

1388 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 90/2, xviij pulure price of pe pese iij d. 1535 Bp. GARDINER in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 183 That such pullery and wylde-foule many passe by Guysnes or ells vppon the Sandes. 1552 HULOET, *Pullerye or pullerye howlynge as fowle, poulerie, pouraille.* 1616 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1625) 308 They...had in one night...all the whole progenie of their Pullerie taken away. 1637 RAVEN *God's Plea* 53 Thou art afraid of Mice by the pullery.

Pullery, obs. form of PULLORY.

† **Pulleson**, var. PELESSON *Obs.*, a fur gown.

1683 in 1028 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* VII. 109 3 halfsyes and one pulleson with several old...swilled coats.

Pullet (pu·lĕt). Forms: 5 *pl.* 4–5 poletes, poletties, -ys, 5 poullettis, poletis, 6 pullettes: 4–5 poullet, 6 poulet, 6– pullet (7 pullit). [a. F. *poulet* young fowl, chicken, dim. of *poule*

Cf. also *F. poulette* fem. young hen. The early instances, being pl., do not show whether the sing. was then *pulet* or *pulette*.]

1. A young (domestic) fowl, between the ages of chicken and mature fowl; but formerly often used more loosely; *spec.* and *techn.* a young hen from the time she begins to lay till the first moult, after which she is a full-grown hen or fowl.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 260 'I have no pony', quod gyle, 'Poleyes ne oþer, poletes, pultrye: R. VI. 162 poletes; C. III. 304 *polettes*] ne bugges'. *c* 1440 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Take Polettys ymorvyd, & sye hem. *c* 1485 CAXTON *Dictayses* xx Gyue vnto the poletes, Eye pewderie, One peyllet [Fr. *pouillet*] & two chekens, But no capon his ne conne kenge. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Poulter, *poulaylier, pourcelet.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158/1, The young Pullets are leaues for buying them arying. 1693 MOXON & FARMER *Hoskin's Surgic.* (1708) 182 A Lark, that nothing but Chickens or young Pullets fed to the Coop; should be brought to him to his Meals. 1880 *Weekly Exam.* 28 May 6/3 H.S.: 'If ..she lay an pullets' eggs. 1884 SHELLEY *Trans. with* (1888) I. 284 Chickens and pullets are extremely meagre. 1896 J. HASTINGS *Lib. Practl. Agric.* 106. 4 II. 227 Pullets commence laying before sitting-hens, as they do not moult the first year.

Sp. & 1535 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Lat. viii. (1539) 122 Ye that be annoyous vnadvysed ye, and yee chyldren, ne ebbe fathers and yonge pullettus, lodge in the tentes of the enmyes.

2. Name of a bivalve mollusc, *Tapes pullastra*, more fully *Pullet Carpet-shell*.

1850 in *Trans. Dist.* 1901 E. STAT *Shell Life* 158 The Pullet Carpet-shell (*T. pullastra*)...The colouring is to some specimens very suggestive of the plumage of a speckled hen, whence probably the methods has got the name of Pullet, which is usually applied to it in parts of the Devon coast. *Ibid.* 197 The Banded, the Pullet, and the Cross-cut are used in different parts...as human food.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pullet-breed, -pigeon*, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 31 *Bard.* With Capons, Sir? *Fal.* Simple of it selfe: Ile ha Pullet-Sperme in my Vessenage. 1797 H. *Andrew's Farmer* 176 He may use simple or sophisticated pullet-broth.

Pullet, error in Phillips, etc. for PALLET *sb.*[2] 2.

† **Pulletiery.** *Rem. Antiq. Cib. repos.* [a. OF. *pouletier* poultry-keeper, poultry-dealer, *f. poulet* chicken.] The keeper of the sacred chickens observed for purposes of augury. Cf. PULLARIAN.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. 362 The principall pullets thereof to be written with a Greeke. 1620 tr. *Pliny* x. xxi. I. 279 They that by their *respondens solitumque* (i. their hungrie feeding) observed by the pullitiers, there good successe.

Pulletrix, *obs.* form of POULTERY.

Pulley (pu·li), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [ME. a. OF. *polie* (*c* 1150 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *poulie* = Genoese dial. *polie*, Prov. *polleia*, It. *puleggia*, Sp. *polea*, Pg. *poia*; also med.L. *polea*, *polegra*, orig. a neuter pl. of med.L. *polegrus* (Prov. *poalier*, obs. It. *puleggio*):—Romanic type **pullarium*, prob. = Gr. **πωλάριον* little steed or mule, dim. of πῶλος a colt: cf. OF. *poulain* a colt, also = PULLEY *sb.*[2], and *poulier* a pulley.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–5 poley, popla, *pl.* poliess, psylleyes; polye, pola, 5–6 polley, polie, 6 polly.

1300 *Arch. Kanh., E.K. Rd.* 183 No. 2 R. 31*b*, Pro vij Hauysson et aliis cordis ad poleys. *Ibid.* 20 In j Rardis pro Poleyis emptis. 1481 *Pilley Inv. B.* 15 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 21 Poleis with therapes. *Ibid.* 27 Poles of iij sheves and rollers of treane. 1488 *Ibid.* 102 Poleys. 1495 *Ibid.* 202 Poleies with iij rollers of Brasse. 1497 *Ibid.* 247 Smethingeshipes & other smale poyles. 1508–27 VICARY *Anat.* vi. (1888) 49 Like unto a Polly to draw water with. 1520 R. ARNOLD in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 81 To the top of the mastis were fastned polies with cordes.

β. 4–5 pully, 5 pulie, *pl.* -ies; pouley, pwlly, 5–9 pully, 6 poolly, poully, -in, powley, *pl.* pullein; 5– pullie, *pl.* -ies; 6–7 pullie, -ye, 6–8 poolly, 7 pullee, *pl.* -eies; 6– pulley.

1396 *Mem. Ripon Statutes* III. 125 Et in j trendehyn... et duarum *pully*, xvd. 1483 CAXTON *Fayttes of A.* II. xxviii. 140 To every ballier ought be ordeyned thre *pulleyes*. 1497 *Acc. Lord. Mayor's Treas. Accts.* I. 32 For the wages of a pully with iij *pulies*. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 230 Some fyll the baket with a rope drylling in a *pooly*. 1526–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 341 Paide for a pully for the instrument and for a rappe to the same. 1542 B. COGAN tr. *Giraldus's Descr. Cambriæ* (1863) 55 In forme of a *powlly*. 1552 *Aberdeen Reg.* XIX. (Jam.) The pulleis pertening to the wobsteis craft. 1552 RECORDE *Castle Knowl.* Prol., Their Cranes, their Cards, their Pullies, their Ankers, were founde by the skill of wery Mechanicien. 1568 *Lyndsay Chronicles Alex.* (Camden) 130 To William, bissop, for rasyngage of the powleys. 1619 *Fenley Rec. Doncaster* 181 For hinges of a gowle and makinge of the pullies. 1619–21 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 152 A Candlestick and pullye, 12*s.* *p.* 1620 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* iv. (1634) 73 Pullies and Cranes of all sorts. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pinion*, A Pully or Cord to carry it. 1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 210 The pulley is the third mechanic power.

γ. 4–5 polyres, -ers, 6 pulyff.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 176 Ther may no man out of the place it deyse For maner engyn of wyndas ne *polyres* (*Harl.* pollies, pulyues). 1483 *Househ. Exp.* (Beadel) 400 Item [paid] for iij. grene *polyres*, iijs. d. *c* 1500 *Debate Carpenters' Tools* 135 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 83 Then he spake the pulyff. With gret strenge wordes and styffe.

B. Signification.

1. One of the simple mechanical powers, consisting of a grooved wheel mounted in a block, so that a cord or the like may pass over it; used for changing the direction of power, esp. for raising weights by pulling downward. Also, a combination of such wheels in a BLOCK (*sb.* 3), or system of blocks in a TACKLE, by means of which the power is increased. *Fixed pulley*, a pulley the block of which is fixed. *Frame pulley*, a pulley in which the wheels or sheaves are fixed in a frame.

1324 (see A. 2). *c* 1386 (see A. 3). 1426–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 380 For j pully pro furnis, xijd. 1467 *Cannon Raymond Annals* (Arch.) 58 The mille where the two lowesyn hange by oor corde renneyng thugh oor pulley. 1489–8 *Statut. Edw. Hen. VII* (1508) 45 Straight poles with Collers of brass. 1530 in *Feudlaws Reeds Q. Elis. pupils* 190 Pulleyes for the Cornes and carriages. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 They haue a Pulley, wherewith they hoyse vp the Corne to the very Rafters of the house. 1587 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 170 A Barke which they let downe by a Rope that runs in a Pully. 1634 G. BATE *Nat. Pikrin.* 88 In the pulley, as in the lever, little is lost no power is gained.

† **b.** Used as an instrument of torture, or part of one. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. xi. (1886) 78 The compasse of such one man of credit is sufficient to bring a goose vnreason to the racke or pulle. 1642 HEATON *Antimedic.* 13 A little pulley would have stretch'd your wise and (the feeble) sense 3 may be three inches further. *a* 1652 KER *Rimedium Pest. Wks.* 1721 IV. 320 Then on the Rack the Saint they stretch, Her Limbs with Screws and Pulleys reach.

2. A wheel or drum fixed on a shaft and turned by a belt or the like for the application or transmission of power; usually used so as to increase speed or power.

With specific prefix, as *brake-pulley* in wheel acting as a brake, *driving-pulley*, etc.; also *cone-pulley* (Cones 18.[1] 13), *dead pulley* (Dead *a.* 13), *differential pulley* (DIFFERENTIAL *a.* 4), *fast pulley*, *fast and loose pulleys* (Fast *a.* 12), *grip pulley* (Grip *sb.*[1] 3), *guide pulley* (Guide *sb.* 13), *loose pulley* (Loose *a.* 9), also *central pulley*, *cone-pulley*, *reducing pulley*, a pulley-wheel with conical rim, which tends to keep the belt in place by centrifugal force; *fanning pulley*, *split pulley*, a pulley-wheel made in two parts for convenience in mounting.

1809 *Tyrrell's Mis. Repertory* 134 For mending the pulley for the ball wapes, 1*s.* 6*d.* 1820 R. HOLLIS *Armoury* xi. 303/1 The Smith Wheel, or Pulley 3*d* a Inch, that about which the Chain or Rope goes to turn the Branch about. 1839 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 30 They are apt to pervert a slipping of the bands on the surface of the driving-drums or pulleys. 1873 J. BUCHANAN *Woodworking Factories* 67 The brake pulley must always be placed on the slack side of the belt, where the tension pulley is the driver. 1874 W. H. H. MCLAREN *Spinning* 208 In the driving belt is first taken round a fixed pulley, round a guide pulley, the driving pulley, and finally round another guide pulley. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 29 Sept. 3/4 The cable vans...were stopped...owing to a grip-pulley breaking at the...cable station.

3. *fig.* from senses 1 and 2.

1587 M. HAMM *Disput.* 129 The Canonists make hands of all the affaires...that we be certaine pillers, or supports at LEO 10 to bolster by our Impropriations, manse. 1897 WALLINGTON (*Cent.*) They are...pullies to draw us there...downeward. 1892 HARTLEBURY *Pottery* 41 We must examine all the windings and labyrinths of our whole Frame, and see, by what Pullies and Wheels all the operations of our Minds are performed. 1892 HARDING *Ins. & Addit. Under Wks.* (Bohn) III. 351 I prize the mechanism of conversation. 'Tis pulley and lever and screw.

4. *Anat.* **a.** The grooved articulating surface of certain joints; a trochlea. **b.** A cartilaginous loop by which the direction of a tendon passing through it is changed.

5. *attrib.* and *Combinations*, as *pulley-block, -case, -chain, -cord, -rope, -shaft, -shell, -spoke, -stand, -turner, -wheel*; also **pulley-box**, (*a*) a broad pulley-wheel, a drum or cylinder; (*b*) in the draw-loom, a frame containing the pulleys for guiding the tail-cords (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pulley-cheek**, a contrivance which prevents the return of the cord through the block; **pulley-stuteh**, (*a*) a clasping device for attaching a pulley-block to an overhead rafter or the like (Knight); (*b*) a clutch by which a loose pulley is connected with the shaft (Funk); **pulley-drum**, the block or shell in which the sheave or sheaves are mounted; **pulley-frame**: see QUOT.; also called *pulley-frame*; **pulley-gauge**, a tide-gauge in which a cord, having a float at one end and a weight at the other, runs over a wheel connected with the pointer; **pulley-mortise** *sb.*, *or chase-mortise*: see CHASE *sb.*[2] 6 and MORTISE *sb.* 2; hence **pulley-mortised** *a.*; **pulley-piece**, *stile*, one of the vertical side-pieces of a window sash-frame, in which the pulleys are pivoted; **pulley-sheave** (? *Sc.* **pillie-scheve**), the sheave or grooved roller over which a rope runs in a pulley-block; **pulley-stone**: see QUOT. 1839.

1824 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 311 To the "pulley block V is hung the counterpoise W. 1880 *Cassell Internat. Exhib.* II. xxxii. 22 Wrought-iron Pulley Block, with continuous or iron sheaves. 1892 *Univ. Encycl. Amer.* 364 Cords passing from this "pulley box...over guides...communicate the motion...to the bobbins. 1844 Simpson *Sib. Papers* II. 223 The "pulley-case is secured to the slide. 1852 GRESLEY-WOOD *Cradle-track Tunnel Northwood.* 9 *Instr. to* "*Pulley-Painter*, the gearing above a pit, upon which the pulleys are supported. 1898 KANE *Irish. Engin.* I. vi. 322 One side-engineer was on board the vessel, a simple "pulley-gauge, arranged with a wheel and index. 1892 GOULD *Anglers.* I. 1023 The lower tier of timbers...are either notched to them, or are what is called "pulley-mortised into them. 1897 *Pioneer Corr.* 277 (MS.) Only stile and "pulley-pieces. 1884 TOMS *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* 276 A little House at the End of the "Pulley-Rope. 1892 VAN *Pilsbry Manuf.* 31 In this way, the "pulley-shaft of the reeds would require but great a speed. 1888 Lieut. R. *Murphy* (1892) 189 [Iron.] Rum, five "...like wheels of brass, one of those patented with two. 1893 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 313 The face of the "pulley-rim of every such drum ought to project about three-eighths of an inch beyond the edge of the bind-work. 1892 MARSHALL *Paperhanger* I. 8 A. 82 The castings finally called, in Derbyshire, Scotia, or "Pulley-stones. 1899 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Pulley-stones*, a familiar term for the hollow casts or moulds of the joints and stems of encrinites. 1883 in Riley *Loud. Mech.* (1888) 389 A wrenching pulley, a chevyse de "prisonyers. 1877 POPE *Cyclopedia* 130 A "pully-wheel, fastened to the arbor or axle of the barrel that pulleys to the hoist.

Pulley, *sb.*[2] [Alteration of PULLEYE, a. F. *poulaine*, in Godef. sense 1 (1380 in Godef.), transferred use of *poulaine* sole; in form confused with PULLEY *sb.*[1] To the same way the Prompt. Parv. explains *poleyne* as 'crocus', a pulley, and Godef. VI. 342 erroneously explains OF. *poulaine* as 'moule', which is corrected in the Compl.]

A kind of ladder used by brewers' draymen in lowering barrels into a cellar; also called a slide or *skid*, and in the north of England a gantry. Also *attrib.* as *pulley-rope*.

1853 *Uniformity Catechist* v. v. 26 It is a *pulley*; by a pulley-rope wine is let down into a cellar. 1901 *Law Trial. Rep.* LXX. 'CHARLES HALL'S B. was necessary to attach to the tailboard of the dray a slide, or what in the trade is called a pulley, down which the cask was slid.

Pulley, *v.* [f. PULLEY *sb.*[1]: cf. *F. poulier*.]

1. *trans.* To raise or hoist with or as with a pulley. Also *fig.*

1599 NASHE *London Lamb.* 41 His bubble craft, or boon-helpe he hoises on the top of his cranes, to be pulld up, or pulled vp to heauen by. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 59 A score of white stones...to heauen a white clay pull child as fast, but being pulled up, with the eyes are it receives a cruell kind of hardness. 1880 R. CUSS *Cruiser & Battl.* 23 These oil observations are not sufficient to pully man up to several hogsheads.

2. To furnish or fit with a pulley; to use with or work by means of a pulley. Hence **Pulleyed** (pu·lid) *ppl. a.*

1767 *Jrnl. Edgc-Hill* 10, 398 Their heavy Sides th' inflated Bellows leave, Tugg'd by the pulley'd Line. 1883 E. BURNETT *Work Land's End* 284 There is no...hydraulic contrivance now pulleyed hither to facilitate the matter.

Pulleylone, *a.* [f. PULLEY *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a pulley or pulleys.

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* vii. Pulleyless windows and topless doors.

Pulleyn, var. *poleyn* (see POLEYN 1a.), PULLEIN[1].

Pulleyne (kind of cloth): see POLAINE *Obs.*

† **Pulley-piece**[1]. *Obs.* [*Pulley* here is app. a corruption of POLAXE.] = GEROUILLERE 1.

1622 CORYS. *Peregrin.* 200/2 Their heauy Sides th' inflated Bellowes leave, Tugg'd by the pulley'd Line. 1883 E. BURNETT *Work Land's End* 284 There is no...hydraulic contrivance now pulleyed hoist to facilitate the matter.

Pulley-piece[2]: see PULLEY *sb.*[2] 3.

Pullicate (pu·likĕt). ? *Obs.* Also 8–9 pulicat(e, 9 *dial.* pollicate. [From *Pulicat*, name of a town on the Madras coast, in Tamil *puḷal Vēḷḷāḍu* 'old Vellalas'.] **a.** A coloured handkerchief, originally made at Pulicat. **b.** Later (from *c* 1785), A material made in imitation of these, woven from dyed yarn; also = *pullicate handkerchief*, a checked coloured handkerchief of this material. Also *attrib.*

a. [Cf. 1504 tr. CORNELI *London des Indes* (1880) II. 367 Bisogna prendere a torchio da oliva que se fanno en Pulicate, que se conta da Chormandel. *Ibid.* 1 *Annal.* Painted cloths and other coloured goods, such as are made in Pulicate, which is on the coast of Chormandel.] 1839 *Penny Encycl.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 204/2 *Pullicats*...The Pullicats are principally manufactures and fabrications, who manufactured the handkerchiefs that took their name from this town.

b. 1794 *District. Acct. Scotl.* XII. 114 Manufactured pullicates of a very superior colour, are coming into fashionable check. 1808 *Dict. Properties in Arts. Agr.* 150/2 For dyeing of dyed yarn and pullicates a kind of coloured chequered cotton handkerchiefs a higher temperature is required. 1810 J. CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 93 The same year (1782) pullicate handkerchiefs were begun to be made. 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 29 I wrought all that day at his loom, finishing 18 napkins of a yellow pollicate. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 511 A pullicat or gingham weaver in St. Nicholas.

Pulling (pu·lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. PULL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of PULL *v.* in various senses.

1. Plucking, picking, gathering.

1580 WELLS *Gen.* xlii. 25 Who set hands to to pulling away [will-away-hing], and lead to warrore? 1592 FULKE. *Confl. Fretting sweete, abstraction.* 1677 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 82 With often digging, and pulling of the leaues. 1893 *Nat. Review* 36 Thirsted by the

...ture close for pulling of grass is in warm weather. 1832 Examiner Pol. Econ. Ire 1. (1868) 56 Hobbling his way to spend of puddings or his cloak and whippings to his ass. 1868 Pall Mall Gaz. Commissioner-Agent. 16 Sept. It grows naturally in tufts or clumps, and is gathered by pulling. 1873 [see Grower One of the best I. I for there will be a great pulling of crops among the improvements (see Pull v. 12a).

2. Stripping of feathers, wool, etc.; plucking; the freeing of furs from long coarse hairs (in full fur-pulling): see Fur sb.1 3(b).

1440 Promp. Parv. 416/1 Pullynge, or plokynge of fetheris, depennacio. 1578-9 Privileges Q. Eliz. 18 Feb. The inordinate pulling of sanctimonie wool hath. 1598 W. Manwood For. Laws (1665) 11. 183 The whole (proved) are subjected to the operation of "pulling": 1857 1918 Cornh. Mag. 720 After the pulling (that is the removal of the longer and coarser hairs) the skins are again dried.

3. Drawing with force or effort.

1440 Promp. Parv. 416/1 Pullynge, or drawynge, trayne, traccio. 1566 in Eng. Garner Dutch Depos. (1908) 61 For paying dowrie of the rich 300 liv. 1584 R. Scot Discov. Witch. (1886) 58 What fineed pullings and drawings to make proper terms to stretch for the covering and palliating wicked actions. 1676 Towerson Decalogue 229 The pulling of Souls upon us with our own hands. 1708 Brevint Saints Everl. Rest (1721) 6. 139 He would make the raptures of the psalmist give way to the pulling of an ox or a sheep out of the ditch.

b. In various specific and technical uses: see quots., and senses of Pull v.

1676 Mason Print Lett. 2 The pulling off at the Press. 1689 Blake Hymenæus Iohn Reading Bk. (1870) 14 with Olive Oyle and Sausage Lines given) to the winners of the Pulling. 1894 Primer & Christ. Lives 11 Chicago 311 The present system of arbitrary pulling is simply a regulation system under the mask of arbitrary access. 1899 W. G. Church in Wyvill Corr. 2 Aug. 2/1 They should be severely reprimanded if they show any tendency towards pulling (in cricket).

c. Racing. The dishonest checking of a horse.

1861 Times 30 Dec., The public 'pulling' of horses is too dangerous a procedure to be frequently resorted to. 1888 Daily News 30 June 5/1 He unreservedly denied every allegation of pulling.

d. Of a horse: see Pull v. 9 b.

1907 Cavalry Training (War Office) 60 § 84 The most usual forms of pulling are:—Rushability, Fast, Free, Freshness and want of work, Hard mouth, Bad breaking.

4. That which is produced by pulling: see quots. † *Pulling-coat*, rich linings drawn out for display, esp. through slashes in the sleeves of a garment: see Pull v. 18 b (obs.).

1598 in Feuilleau Annals Q. Eliz. (1608) 12 Also that hearing empowred unto revenge publique vses. 1764 in Rastall Lutterw. Glass. 270, Two pullingcoats of Stoles cross wrought with Venice gold. 1846 Craven Glass (ed. 2), Pendent, the fat with is stripped or pulled off the branches of a single vessel, which. 1883 Harper's Cyclop. Wonderful Things Shall Lit. 30 Lists a plentiful of points on their condition get a single coal vase on.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pulling-hook*, *-rope*; 'moved by men, rowing'; as *pulling boat*, *passage*; also † **pulling** clock, a clock with weights pulling on a barrel; **pulling-jack**, a jack which acts by contraction instead of expansion; **pulling-knife**, a flaking-knife (Funniss *obs. cit.* 7); **pulling-tress** (*dial.*): see quot.

1723 Wodrow Soc. I. 30, I do give and bequeath to Mr. John Mills...my "Pulling Clock in my 3rd Chamber. 1872 Times Weekly Edit. 18 "pulling hooks handsome, 12 brakes and bosins. 1895 R. W. Thomson Pract. Agric. II. 752 The poles [are] drawn up by a rail for the purpose, which is secured a dog or pulling hook. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech. 1 "Pulling-jack, a hydraulic device for lifting or pulling heavy weights. 1892 Times 7 July 3/1 The gun was afterwards put on board an ordinary "pulling pinnace. 1895 Knight in Pall Mall G. 25 Oct., She took the "pulling oars, and stopped the "pulling of the boat's sails. 1892 R. Anglian Gloss., "Pulling-tress, the part [of a plough] to which the horses are attached.

Pu·lling, *ppl. a.* [See -ING².] That pulls.

1615 G. Herbert *Temple*, *Famelie* 1, When the three kind companions and pulling hands? 1894 Doyle *Micah*, *S. Holmes* xi. Sometimes I'm a pulling hackney. 1903 Wodehouse *Gent.* xi. Mr. G.'s The horse proved by the handle-pulling steward.

† **Pullion**, obs. form of Pillion¹, a saddle, etc., and of Pillion², trunk-hose.

1526 *Lancs. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 23 To Elizabeth my daughter my pullion of worsted. 1682 Cotton *Wond. Peak.* (1725) 24 He wore a pair of pullion breeches.

Pull-iron, -line: see Pull-.

Pullisack, -sack, etc., obs. forms of Pillsack.

Pu·llisee, -shoe. *Sc.* Also pilly-shoe. [Either var. of *pully-shoone* (Pullee *obs.* 3), or the 3rd *pullisee* may be for *pullisei*, from Pullack, -sack.] A pullack.

1708 Ramsay *To Journal* 19 Pullisees Can fill on highest roofs the greatest trees. 1818 Mose *Mania Wasch* viii, Having fastened a bunch of ropes beneath her waists, I let her slide down...by way of a pilly-shoe.

Pullman (pu·lmăn). [From the name of the designer, George M. Pullman of Chicago.] In full, *Pullman car* (*palace*): a railway carriage constructed and arranged as a saloon, and (usually) with special arrangements for use as a sleeping-car.

1874 Miss Knollys in *C. Kingsley's Life & Lett.* (1879) II. 309 On the 19th we left Omaha in the magnificent Pullman car which was our home for the next fortnight. 1875 *Bradsh. Railw. Co.'s Time Tables* April, On and after April 1 trains of the celebrated American Pullman Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars will be run between London (St. Pancras) and Liverpool (Central) station. 1876 *World* V. No. 122. 14 One may ask whether the Great Western might not be supposed to have a Pullman attached. 1877 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 5/6, I was so glad to hire it as though I had obtained a Pullman saloon. 1878 W. Whitman *Roads. Railroad* 670, 1844 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 4/3 The barometer, thermometer, and all the fixed parts of the train up to the Pullman were wrecked.

b. *attrib.*

1885 S. Baxter in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 646/1 The traveller...goes to sleep in his Pullman berth. 1892 Gunton *Wint. Resorts* 34 The Pullman parlor cluster to her to both ends. 1898 in *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 2/3 The first Pullman trains were run in this country in 1865...I saw in the summer of 1866 the very first Pullman train running South through the Trent Valley.

Hence **Pu·llmanize, Pullmanize-ize** *vbs.*, *trans.* to travel in a Pullman car; *transf.* to make comfortable.

1882 *Nat. Assoc. Railw. Offic.* 1887 After these or four days' Pullmanizing. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 6/1 Canvassing...finds its parallel in America in Pullmanizing.

† **Pullock**, obs. var. Pollack, a fish.

1613 T. Bond *K. & W. Low* 104 Young pollock and sprats only are taken with a rod and line.

Pullock, var. Pet-lok. **Pullony**, obs. f. Pullany 2 (sausage). **Pulloria**, obs. f. Pullet.

† **Pu·llous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pullus* dark-coloured + -ous.] Of a dark colour; blackish.

1798 B. Adams in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 377 The Bully is of a Pullous Colour.

Pu·ll-over. [f. pull, *to pull over*: see Pull v.] 1. The action or an act of pulling over or from side to side; also *attrib.* or as *adj.* having the function of pulling over.

1834 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 6/1 The overhead line is on one side of the street only, there are to cross or pull over wires. 1898 B. Adams in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 377 The Bully is of a Pullous Colour.

Pu·ll-over. [f. pull, *to pull over*: see Pull v.] 1. The action or an act of pulling over or from side to side; also *attrib.* or as *adj.* having the function of pulling over.

1834 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 6/1 The overhead line is on one side of the street only, there are to cross or pull over wires.

2. A gap in the coast small hills where vehicles can be pulled over to the beach; a cart-road over a sea-bank. *Local* (Eastern counties).

1883 *Lincoln Chron.* 16 May, The sea swept over the pull-over at Sutton. 1900 E. Peacock in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* v. v., There is a tyrnel, but very heavy pull-over opposite the New Inn and View Hotels at Skegness.

3. *Knitting.* A silk or felt cover or cap drawn over a hat body: also, a hat so made.

1891 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Pullow, obs. variant of Pillau.

Pull-piece, -rod: see Pull-.

Pulls (pulz), *sb. pl.* *n. dial.* [app. = MDu., Mfrlem. *pols*, *pouls*, *pouls*, *pols*, Du. *peul* husk, shell, pod.] The shaft or husks of rapeseed, pulse, or grain.

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 40 The seed is cured, in the chaff or pods—provincially, "pulls". *Ibid.* Gloss., *Pulls*, the shells or chaff of rape-seed when pulse. 1877 *Westmorland Gloss.*, *Pulls*, the husks of oats.

Pulls, *sb. pl.*² [f. Pull v.] Short straw which falls out when the straight straw is drawn; also *called pull-talls*: see Pull- 4; also, heads of corn broken off from the stalks in threshing.

1844 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 218 The straw here weighed...does not include the short and broken straw, which goes away in what is technically termed "falls" or pulls. 1856 *Mech. World.* Gloss., *Falls*, term usually applied to the heads of corn dispersed on a barn-floor, after threshing.

Pull-stroke to **Pull-trigger**: see Pull-.

Pullulant (pu·lĭlănt), *a.* [ad. L. *pullulant-em*, pr. pple. of *pullulāre*: see next.] Budding.

1889 *Irish Observer* 2 Jan., Certain pullulant disorders of civilization. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 8 Aug. 2/2 Where we find a pullulant world of pert aristocrats and brilliant parasites.

Pullulate (pu·lĭlēit), *v.* Also 7 -at. [f. L. *pullulāt-*, ppl. stem of *pullulāre* to sprout out, spring forth, spread, grow, increase, f. *pullul-us*, dim. of *pullus* young of any animal, chick.]

1. *Intr.* a. Of a growing part, shoot, or bud: To come forth, sprout out, bud.

1699 H. Hunter *Sylloge Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 30 Yet they...are urgent, when in weak constitutions, Like Hydra's heads (if pullulate, renew. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 233 Beasts the bulk of a year they pullulate into branches. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 703 Other inferior persons are but just beginning to pullulate. 1892 T. Hughes in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* XI. 339 The sexual buds of the zoophyte...sometimes...pullulate from a portion of the common substance.

b. Of a seed: To sprout, to germinate. Of a plant or animal: To send out shoots or buds, to propagate itself by budding; to breed, to multiply: now usually with the connotation of rapid increase.

1661 T. Gataker *Rem. Evidin* vii. 21, 223 The swellings and diseases of the body, whereas root unnaturally left within, and pullulateth again after the same, or some other manner. 1697 W. Sherwin *Curious quæst Search* iii. 130 Seed doth not pullulate but after some little time. 1834 De Maistre *St. Petersb.* ix. 82 Those rampant, weed-formed things that pullulate in damp and darksome under-ling flat swamps.

c. *Path.* To put forth morbid growths.

1775 Nooms in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 436 The surface of the intestines...began to pullulate, throwing up small grains of flesh from every point.

2. *trans. transf.* and *fig.* a. To be developed or produced as offspring; to spring up abundantly.

1697 Pres. Burnet *Rel. Old Cornw. Remains on prim. Lang.* (1892) 6 Superstition...would in them have pullulated, and vented forth shrubs. 1704 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1732) I. 61 [They] may...see great towns up and pullulate from wife, as naturally as chickens do from eggs. 1892 *Times* 6 Oct., One of those lower forms of Christianity which pullulate so freely in the religious soil of the United States.

b. *fatr.* To teem, to swarm.

1839 Southey *Doctor* vi. III. 223 The Egyptian mind seems always to have pullulated with superstition. 1883 W. H. Russell in 1906 Corr. Supt. 450 As to the beggars, they pullulate in the place.

Hence **Pu·llulating** *ppl. a.*, budding, sprouting.

1758 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. vi. I. 111 Religious liberty which would infect the pullulating Soil in the Seed. 1879 G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1823) I. 364 In our own evil days of wantly pullulating heresy and blasphemy. 1890-94 *Gould's Sporty Mod.* 166. 3/ I. 183 In the frank pullulating genius of the glance.

Pullulation (pŭlĭlēi·ʃən). [n. of action from Pullulate v.: see -ation.] The action of pullulating; sprouting, germination; generation, production. Also, the product of this; offspring, progeny.

1642 R. Baron *Eng. Lipica.* II. vi. 21 Some of these Tenets have been the late pullulations of spirits endured to false ends. 1644 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 49 The Generations or Pullulations of the Heavenly and Earthly Natures. 1827 Hall *Penny Cycl. Mem.* III. 297 In some places...especially between the Virginia, such a Pullulation of Men and Beasts may be supposed to be. 1840 E. Irving *New Christendom* 113 Victory does fatally; in their pullulation, purity of heart is acquired.

b. *spec.* in *Biol.* Generation as reproduction by budding; in *Path.*: see quot. 1897.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 22 Generating pullulations...consist of conditions of coagulating lymph from the vessels. 1837 Dunglison *Compend. Hist.* 161 The formation of a new cell by pullulation from the walls. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pullulation*, budding, or sprouting. Also, a morbid growth or sprouting of tissue.

Pull-up. [f. vbl. phr. *to pull up*: see Pull v. 21c.]

1. The act of pulling up a horse or vehicle; a sudden stop; hence *fig.*

1834 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xviii, All his business plans had received a check, a sudden pull-up. 1883 Fr. M. Peard *Contrad. Heart*, Next they heard wheels, and the pull up at the door.

2. A place for pulling up; a stopping-place for riders or drivers. Also *attrib.*

1887 *Advertisement*, This inn affords one of the most tempting resorts for a pull-up hour on the road. 1899 *Daily News* 27 May 2/1 A humble little coffee-shop, which is a good pull-up for cyclists. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 30 Apr. 2/1 A favourite "pull up" for cyclists.

Pully-hauly (pu·lĭ,hɔ·lĭ), *a.* and *sb. colloq.* Also puller-, haw(l, e)y, pull'e-haul'e. [f. Pull v. + Haul v. + -y.] *a. adj.* Consisting of, or characterized by, pulling and hauling. *b. sb.* The action or work of pulling and hauling.

a. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 130 It was a complete pully hawly contest on the part of Martin. 1854 Miss Eden *Northants. Gloss.* s. v., 'I have such pully-hawly work'.

b. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 1. 83 Two days of pully-hawly, or pully hawly, or rough work with oysters. 1877 *E. Rep.* CXLII. 69 The ropes with which the old Normans played their favourite game of pully-hauly against one another. 1906 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 59 There is the halliard-hauly-ing when the topsail or topgallant yards are being hoisted by pully-hauly or strength of arm.

Hence **Pully-haul** v., to pull or haul with all one's strength; **Pu·lly-ha·uling** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. 1872 applied to unskilful bell-ringing).

1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. iii. 227 Hence it is, by way of ridicule, called "Pully hauling". 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Nov., Then commenced such a scrimmage for the 30 Nov., Then commenced such a scrimmage for the possession, such a pully-hauly-ing and kicking of shins, as was seldom...remembered for months after. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Pully-haul*, to pull by main force. 1899 Mary Kingsley *W. African Sk.* iii. 79 When the boys are pully-hauling [a tree] down the slope.

Pullyn, *n.* obs. form of Pullet 2.

Pullyrh·e, -yaulle, obs. forms of Pulpit 2.

† **Pu·lmus.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pulmus*.] The lungs.

1533 Udall tr. *Erasmus' Apoph.* A vj/1 Hym schewede of the Pulmus, called of some, the Lightes and Lounges. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xviii. 27 Also my that is [Pentaches] will heale all those infirmitiees and lasyons of the Pulme or Longes.

† **Pu·lment.** *Obs.* Also 4 polment. [ad. L. *pulment-um* sauce, condiment; food generally.]

1. Potage.

c 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 190 Eggis bro fobis cast, Sal ik polment, hastgor him mak. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 628 Al his fyue prayen were polment to seche. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 45/1 [She] ordeyned to hym bredde and the polmentes that she had [She] ordeyned to hym bredde and the polmentes that she had myxed. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshe.* 3 Sherynge the polment Of gotes or kydones, a noble mayte for lere.

2. A poultice or the like.

1500 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 156/1 Take quyrrelstocks Chykke, and thrie Vynger, and make therof a polmente, spreade it on a cloth and apply it therto. *Ibid.* 156/2 Take Oatemeale in Vynger, till that resemble a thicke polmente, or pappe, and applye this thereon.

† **Pulmentarious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pulmentārius* of the nature of a relish + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pulmentarious*, of or belonging to, or made with, Pottage or Gruel.

Pulmo- (pu·lmō), shortened from Pulmoni-, combining form of L. *pulmo*, *pulmōn-em* lung; occurring in various terms of zoology, anatomy, etc., as † **Pulmobranchia** (-bræ·ŋkĭă) *pl.*, lung-gills: see quots.; hence **Pulmobra·nchiate** *adj.*, having, or breathing by means of, pulmobranchiæ. **Pulmo-cu·taneous** *a.* [Cardiac], pertaining to the (left) lung and heart (see cant.). **Pulmo-cuta·neous** *a.* [Cutaneous], pertaining to

or supplying the lungs and skin: applied to two main arterial trunks in the frog, from each of which arises a pulmonary and a cutaneous artery. **Pulmo-gastric** *a.*, pertaining to the (left) lung and stomach (see quot.). **Pulmogastropod, -gastropod,** *a.* belonging to the *Pulmogastropoda*, the pulmonate or air-breathing gastropods: *sb.* one of these. **Pulmograde** [after PLANTIGRADE, etc.] *a.* belonging to the *Pulmograda*, a synonym of *Dicephora* or jelly-fishes, so called from their swimming by alternate expansion and contraction of the body, resembling that of the lungs in breathing; *sb.* a pulmograde hydrozoon, a jelly-fish. **Pulmo-hepatic** *a.* [HEPATIC], pertaining to the lung and liver (see quot.). **Pulmometer** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs, a spirometer: so **Pulmometry**, measurement of the capacity of the lungs, spirometry. **Pulmo-tracheate** *a.*, breathing by means of lung-sacs (or lung-books) as well as tracheal tubes, as the majority of spiders.

1835 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 150/1 Arachnida usually by..*Pulmo-branchiae*, said to be a compound of the gill of fish and the lung of mammals. 1857 *Ord. Soc. Lex., Pulmo-branchiata*, the modified gills of certain animals (Arachnida, air-breathing Mollusca) adapted for air-breathing. 1850 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pulmobranchial*. 1857 *Ord. Soc. Lex., Pulmobranchiata*. [1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 112 **Pulmobranchiata*, M. de Blainville's name for his 3rd order of his second subclass of the *Malacozoa*.] 1841 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 401 All the **pulmobranchiate* Gasteropoda are not terrestrial; one fresh water shell with various species that respire air by a similar contrivance. 1850 BALLARD *Med. Mod. Dict.*, **Pulmocardiac* region, portion of thorax where the heart is covered by a thin layer of lung. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Animals*, 178 The hindermost, or **pulmo-cutaneous*, passage ends in the pulmonary and the cutaneous arteries. 1874 DUNGLISON & MARTIN *Elem. Med.* (1892) 276 The apparently simple branches into which the truncus arteriosus divides are, in fact, each made up of three separate trunks, the pulmo-cutaneous trunk behind, the aortic arch in the middle and the carotid trunk in front. 1850 BALLARD *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pulmo-gastric* region, region of thorax where an edge of the left lung lies over the stomach and spleen. 1842 DUNGLISON *Diet. Sci. etc.*, **Pulmogastric*.. the name of a tribe of Acalephæ. 1845 OWEN *Comp. Anat., Invert.* 106. 1858 E. FOWKE *Rational Medicine* 19 The affusion of the Pulmogastric Acalephæ. 1850 BALLARD *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pulmo-hepatic* region, region of thorax where an edge of lung covers the liver. 1814 E. KENNEDY (title) An account of limbs .. with the Description of a *Pulmometer, and Cases showing the utility in ascertaining the state of the Lungs in Diseases of the Chest. 1870 S. GEE *Assoc. 4. Papers*, I. 6. (1871) 31 Instruments which have been invented for registering the respiratory movements and powers ..spirometers, pulmometers, pneumatometers, stethographs. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1.1, *Spirometer*, The mode of measurement has been called Spirometry, as it was formerly called *Pulmometry.

Pulmonad (pʌlmŏnæd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *pulmo, pulmōn-* lung + *-ad* as in DEXTRAD.] Towards or to the lungs.

1806 BAILLIE *Morbid. Anatomy* 333 That which from the systemic arteries the sanguineous fluid performed, or for wards the lungs; and that which from the lungs carries it systemad, or towards the system.

Pulmonal (pʌlmŏnăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *pulmonāl-is* (irreg. for *pulmōnārius*), f. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung: see -AL 1. Cf. F. *pulmonaire*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the lungs. (Chiefly *Anat.*)

Pulmonary artery, the main artery, or each of its two branches right and left, which conveys the blood from the heart to the lungs for aeration. *P. circulation*, the course of the blood from the heart to the lungs and back to the heart, as distinguished from the general or systemic circulation. *P. valves*, a name for the three semilunar valves at the entrance of the pulmonary artery. *P. veins*, the veins which convey the aerated blood from the lungs to the heart.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pulmonary Vessels*, are those which carry the Blood from the Heart to the Lungs, and back again, the Pulmonary Vein, and the Pulmonary Artery. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 391 A larger animal requires a greater quantity of its pulmonary air to the inflammable air. 1826 *Gener. Rh. Med.* (1834) I. 328 The blood is first received into the heart on the pulmonary side. 1846 *Quain Anat.* (ed. 3) 1049 Each bronchial tube ..enters a checked pulmonary lobule, within which it undergoes still further division, and at last ends in the small cellular recesses termed the air cells or pulmonary cells.

b. Constituting a lung or lung-like organ; of the nature of a lung. *Pulmonary branch*, *sac*, a lung-sac.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 250/1 The external openings of these, termed spiracles, are transverse clefts, corresponding in number with the pulmonary pouches (*n. branchiales*). 1872 *Mayne Expos. Anat.* 17 Respiration of air by pulmonary sacs is neither universal in man's subkingdom, nor unknown out of it.

2. Carried on by means of lungs.

1826 KIDD & SP. *Pulmonol.* III. 1 (still, as Yet Both Kinds) respiration is perfectly pulmonary. 1869 GALLOWAY in *Pilgrim's Refl. & Strict Introd.* 4 To be succeeded by pulmonary respiration.

3. Occurring in or affecting the lungs (chiefly *Path.*); of or pertaining to disease of the lungs.

1707-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Pulmonary consumption, or consumption of the lungs. 1795 HOSPITAL *Consumption* 119 Giving the pulmonary vessel an opportunity to heal. 1838-42 BRANDE *Chem.* 796, 2,764 In some pulmonary complaints, the respiration of air highly tainted by the admixture of ulcerous matter has been supposed to be beneficial. 1857 HUMPHRY *Morbids, Med.* I. 19 The danky or acrid fume of some earthen and pulmonary diseases.

b. Affected with or subject to lung-disease, esp. consumption; consumptive. Also *transf.* Of the quality associated with the consumptive.

1623 DEKKER *Wonder. Patient*, Fond of becoming such suffering angels. 1626 *Pulmonary*, the herb Lungwort. 1662 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 A pulmonary consumption of the throat with cold sore. 1858 *Hodder's Lect. Med.* I. 281 Inclined to regard the voyage ..as unsuitable to the pulmonary invalid.

B. *sb.* Having lungs, lung-sacs, or pulmonary organs; distinguished from *tracheary*, as *pulmonary arachnids*; also, distinguished from *branchiate*, as *pulmonary* or pulmonate *mollusca*.

1835 DESHAYES in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 198 We could never separate the Pulmonary from the Tracheal Arachnids, or from hitherm from the Pulmonary Gasteropod Mollusca.

B. *sb.*

†1. = PULMONARIA. [Cf. F. *pulmonaire* (Cotgr.).]

1656 PHILLIPS, *Pulmonary*, the herb Lungwort.

2. *Zool.* A pulmonary arachnidan, as a spider or a scorpion.

1835 KIRBY *Hist. & Anat. Anim.* II. xix. 361 Latreille.. divides his Arachnidans into two Orders, *Pulmonaires*, or those that breathe by gills, and *Trachéennes*, or those that breathe by spiracles or connected with trachæ.

Pulmonate (pʌlmŏnĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. med.L. *pulmonāt-us*, f. *pulmo, -mōnem* lung: see -ATE 2 4. In F. *pulmoné*.] Having lungs, as the higher vertebrates, or lung-like respiratory organs, as the orders *Pulmonata* of gasteropod molluscs and *Pulmonaria* of arachnids. B. *sb.* A pulmonate mollusc (or, less usually, arachnid).

1840 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Pulmonata*, *Pulmonate*, the name of an order of Gasteropodous Mollusks, including those which breathe air. 1860 HOLL. *Man. Geol.* 82, 383 As late as the Cretaceous period there were only reptiles, insects, and pulmonate mollusks. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 683/1 There is one genus of slug-like Pulmonates which frequent the sea-coast.

See (in same sense) **Pulmonated** *a.*

1842 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 420 In the Snail and the generality of pulmonated Gasteropods. *a.* 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* (1855) 12 The absence of pulmonated vertebrates from the older formations should be expected.

Pulmoni- (pʌlmŏnĭ-), the full combining form of L. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung, as in **Pulmonibranchiate, Pulmonigrade,** *adjs.* and *sbs.*; see *pulmobranchiate*, *pulmograde* under PULMO-.

1847 WEBSTER, **Pulmonibranchiate*, having the branchiæ formed for breathing air. ..A term applied to certain mollusks. 1864 *Ibid.*, **Pulmonibranchiata*, one of an order of mollusks having the branchiæ formed for breathing air. 1898 FAYRER *Zool.* 56 The term *pulmonigrades has been applied to these animals [jelly-fishes Medusæ].

‡ **Pulmonia** (pʌlmōnĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung. In F. *pulmonie*, in 16th c. *pulmonaille*.] A name for disease of the lungs.

1844 W. BROWN in *Lib. of Last.* 1866) III. 200 In this state of mind she was attacked by measles and pulmonia. 1847 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pulmonia*, Phthisis pulmonalis, Pneumonia. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulmonia*, old term for cases of Peripneumonia.

Pulmonary (pʌlmŏnĕri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pulmonārī-us*, f. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung: see -ARY 1. Cf. F. *pulmonaire*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the lungs. (Chiefly *Anat.*)

Pulmonary artery, the main artery, or each of its two branches right and left, which conveys the blood from the heart to the lungs for aeration. *P. circulation*, the course of the blood from the heart to the lungs and back to the heart, as distinguished from the general or systemic circulation. *P. valves*, a name for the three semilunar valves at the entrance of the pulmonary artery. *P. veins*, the veins which convey the aerated blood from the lungs to the heart.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pulmonary Vessels*, are those which carry the Blood from the Heart to the Lungs, and back again, the Pulmonary Vein, and the Pulmonary Artery. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 391 A larger animal requires a greater quantity of its pulmonary air to the inflammable air. 1826 *Gener. Rh. Med.* (1834) I. 328 The blood is first received into the heart on the pulmonary side. 1846 *Quain Anat.* (ed. 3) 1049 Each bronchial tube ..enters a checked pulmonary lobule, within which it undergoes still further division, and at last ends in the small cellular recesses termed the air cells or pulmonary cells.

b. Constituting a lung or lung-like organ; of the nature of a lung. *Pulmonary branch*, *sac*, a lung-sac.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* II. 250/1 The external openings of these, termed spiracles, are transverse clefts, corresponding in number with the pulmonary pouches (*n. branchiales*). 1872 *Mayne Expos. Anat.* 17 Respiration of air by pulmonary sacs is neither universal in man's subkingdom, nor unknown out of it.

2. Carried on by means of lungs.

1826 KIDD & SP. *Pulmonol.* III. 1 (still, as Yet Both Kinds) respiration is perfectly pulmonary. 1869 GALLOWAY in *Pilgrim's Refl. & Strict Introd.* 4 To be succeeded by pulmonary respiration.

3. Occurring in or affecting the lungs (chiefly *Path.*); of or pertaining to disease of the lungs.

1707-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Pulmonary consumption, or consumption of the lungs. 1795 HOSPITAL *Consumption* 119 Giving the pulmonary vessel an opportunity to heal. 1838-42 BRANDE *Chem.* 796, 2,764 In some pulmonary complaints, the respiration of air highly tainted by the admixture of ulcerous matter has been supposed to be beneficial. 1857 HUMPHRY *Morbids, Med.* I. 19 The danky or acrid fume of some earthen and pulmonary diseases.

b. Affected with or subject to lung-disease, esp. consumption; consumptive. Also *transf.* Of the quality associated with the consumptive.

1623 DEKKER *Wonder. Patient*, Fond of becoming such suffering angels. 1626 *Pulmonary*, the herb Lungwort. 1662 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 A pulmonary consumption of the throat with cold sore. 1858 *Hodder's Lect. Med.* I. 281 Inclined to regard the voyage ..as unsuitable to the pulmonary invalid.

B. *sb.* Having lungs, lung-sacs, or pulmonary organs; distinguished from *tracheary*, as *pulmonary arachnids*; also, distinguished from *branchiate*, as *pulmonary* or pulmonate *mollusca*.

1835 DESHAYES in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 198 We could never separate the Pulmonary from the Tracheal Arachnids, or from hitherm from the Pulmonary Gasteropod Mollusca.

B. *sb.*

†1. = PULMONARIA. [Cf. F. *pulmonaire* (Cotgr.).]

1656 PHILLIPS, *Pulmonary*, the herb Lungwort.

2. *Zool.* A pulmonary arachnidan, as a spider or a scorpion.

1835 KIRBY *Hist. & Anat. Anim.* II. xix. 361 Latreille.. divides his Arachnidans into two Orders, *Pulmonaires*, or those that breathe by gills, and *Trachéennes*, or those that breathe by spiracles or connected with trachæ.

Pulmonate (pʌlmŏnĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. med.L. *pulmonāt-us*, f. *pulmo, -mōnem* lung: see -ATE 2 4. In F. *pulmoné*.] Having lungs, as the higher vertebrates, or lung-like respiratory organs, as the orders *Pulmonata* of gasteropod molluscs and *Pulmonaria* of arachnids. B. *sb.* A pulmonate mollusc (or, less usually, arachnid).

1840 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Pulmonata*, *Pulmonate*, the name of an order of Gasteropodous Mollusks, including those which breathe air. 1860 HOLL. *Man. Geol.* 82, 383 As late as the Cretaceous period there were only reptiles, insects, and pulmonate mollusks. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 683/1 There is one genus of slug-like Pulmonates which frequent the sea-coast.

See (in same sense) **Pulmonated** *a.*

1842 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 420 In the Snail and the generality of pulmonated Gasteropods. *a.* 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* (1855) 12 The absence of pulmonated vertebrates from the older formations should be expected.

Pulmoni- (pʌlmŏnĭ-), the full combining form of L. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung, as in **Pulmonibranchiate, Pulmonigrade,** *adjs.* and *sbs.*; see *pulmobranchiate*, *pulmograde* under PULMO-.

1847 WEBSTER, **Pulmonibranchiate*, having the branchiæ formed for breathing air. ..A term applied to certain mollusks. 1864 *Ibid.*, **Pulmonibranchiata*, one of an order of mollusks having the branchiæ formed for breathing air. 1898 FAYRER *Zool.* 56 The term *pulmonigrades has been applied to these animals [jelly-fishes Medusæ].

‡ **Pulmonia** (pʌlmōnĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung. In F. *pulmonie*, in 16th c. *pulmonaille*.] A name for disease of the lungs.

1844 W. BROWN in *Lib. of Last.* 1866) III. 200 In this state of mind she was attacked by measles and pulmonia. 1847 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pulmonia*, Phthisis pulmonalis, Pneumonia. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulmonia*, old term for cases of Peripneumonia.

+Pulmo·nize, *v.* Obs. *rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung, after words from Gr., as *carotize*, *rhomboize*.] = PULMONIC *a.* 3.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 1. 270 of Some Mediterranean ..corroborate some parts by a specifical virtue, as Cephalick ..for head..Pulmonick, Hepatick, the Lungs, Liver (etc.).

Pulmonian (pʌlmōnĭăn). *Zool.* [f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung + -IAN.] A pulmonate gastropod.

1859 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 392/1, 1. Nudibranchians, ..2. Pulmonians without an operculum. ..3. Operculated Pulmonians.

Pulmonic (pʌlmŏnĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *pulmonique* (Paré 16th c.), f. as prec.: see -IC.]

1. = PULMONARY *a.* 1.

1702 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1183 Ligature.. Injected into the Pulmonick Arteries pass to their Veins. 1724 HOOPER *Chem. Med.* 3, 282 The pulmonic air ..and Milk by coagulation. 1799 J. BAILEY in *Med. Trans.* (1800) III. 126 The blood is propelled with less energy to the pulmonic system. 1834 *Examiner* 10 (Orig. Cor. *St. I. Orig. Mat.* 6) This vesicular membrane for blood partly from a systemic, partly from a pulmonic source.

2. = PULMONARY *a.* 2.

1661 [see PULMONICAL, 1661, 1678]. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxix. (1697) 88 Pulmonick Consumption, or Consumption of the Lungs. 1725 COCKER *Health* 1, § 3 (1787) 3 Subject to nervous or pulmonick distempers. 1860 *Med. Trial.* IV. 191 Where pulmonic inflammation was dreaded. 1845 R. J. GRAVES *Lect. Clin. Med.* 561, 141 For months together the pulmonic symptoms prevailed.

3. Remedial or curative in disease of the lungs; good for the lungs. ? Obs.

1699 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 1816 Tincture of Coltsfoot, or Pulmonick ..is Pulmonick, and profitable against Catarrhs.

B. *sb.* 1. A remedy for disease of the lungs; a medicine good for the lungs. ? Obs.

1699 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 1316 It is a good Pulmonick, profitable against the Phthisick, Consumption, Pissing. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 173 Our true Pulmonicks consist of such Particles as ..cannot be ..assimilated to it (the blood).

2. A person subject to or affected with disease of the lungs; a consumptive person.

a 1733 ARBUTHNOT (T.), Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 1 Nov. 1/2 Passing the winter in that enervating genial to pulmonics—the Cape.

+Pulmo·nical, *a.* Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gulielmeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21/1 Asthmas, proper to all pulmonicall wounds. 1599 — tr. *Guilelmeau's Fr. Chirurgie* 103/1 (Douce Bq) a Pulmonicall patient. 1658 E. WARREN tr. *Diego's Pimod. Spagn.* (1660) 21 Half of them who dye in London, dye of pleuriticall and pulmonicall distempers [1661 cited by EVELYN *Numismata* 1.1.10 pulmonick ?]. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, ed. 3, *Pulmonical*, belonging to the Lungs or Lights.

Pulmoniferous (pʌlmŏnĭ·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung + -FEROUS.] Having or bearing lungs (or lung-like organs); pulmonate; *spec.* belonging to the group *Pulmonifera* (= *Pulmonata*) of gasteropod mollusca.

1852-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 630/2 The pulmoniferous Mollusca. 1892 *Encounter in Nat. Sci. Rep.* 400 The terrestrial or pulmoniferous Mollusca (land-shells).

b. Containing the lungs or lung-sack.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The pulmoniferous cavities of an arachnidan.

See **Pulmo·nifer**, a pulmoniferous gasteropod.

Pulmono-, irreg. combining form of L. *pulmo, -ōn-em* lung, sometimes used instead of PULMONI- or PULMO-, as in **Pulmonobranchiate, -branchous** (-brăŋkĭĕt, -brăŋkŭs), = *pulmobranchiate* (-branchous) under PULMO-, **Pulmonogastropod** *a.* and *sb.*, *pulmogastropod* (*Cent. Dict.*); see PULMO-.

1824 J. E. GRAY in *Ann. Philos. Aug.* 122 On the Natural Arrangement of the Pulmonobranchous Mollusca. 1849 CHARL. *Pulmonobranchidians*, belonging to the order Pulmonobranchiata. 1859 *Knight's Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 69 Affording a good character for dividing the Land Pulmonobranchous Mollusca into two families.

Pulp (pʌlp), *sb.* [ad. L. *pulpa* the fleshy portion of the animal body; also, the pulp of fruit, the pith of wood: cf. F. *pulpe* (K. Estienne 1539), *polpe, poulpe* (Cotgr. 1611).] A soft, moist, homogeneous or formless substance or mass: in various applications.

1. The fleshy succulent part of a fruit; also, the soft pith in the interior of the stem of a plant.

1563 HIGG. *Art Garden.* (1592) 129 Gourds without seeds, having onely but a soft pulpie wicble. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. (1606) 289 The right Fennel hath small brownie stalkes .. filled with a certaine white pulpe or light pith. 1604 TOURN. *Quarrell* iii. 199 Take the marrow or pulp of spunke. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 238 There is another Sort like a Cotton, but a white Pulp. 1789 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* viii. (1794) 79 note, The apple also has a firmer pulp. 1832 TENNYSON *Poet. Mus.* (ed. 1833) 6, Anatomist pulps and juices.

2. Any soft muscular or fleshy part of an animal body; the fleshy part of the limbs, hands, fingertips, etc.; the soft substance of internal parts or organs, as the spleen, the intervertebral disks, etc.; the soft nervous substance which fills the dentine cavity of a tooth.

(This may have been the earliest sense in Eng., as in L.)

1612 CHAPM., *Iliad* xiii. (1865) 1/1 Lowest or fleshie part of the loins. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 811 These two together with the fleshy flat make the pulpe or nether

Leg. 1889 Bowie *Fur. Marine Mat.* 197 If...you carefully prop the upper Orifice with the *Pulp* of your Finger. 1913 *Patent Gazette* No. 26 ♦ 8 It is not for me to celebrate the lovely knight of her husband, the soft pulp of her lips. 1932-6 *Todd's Cyclo. Anat.* I. 511/2 There was a gelatinous pulp, analogous to the pulps which secrete teeth. 1948 *Cotswold Advtr.* 16 (1884) 1/3 The matter composing this little body, which is termed the pulp, is gradually converted into the ivory of the tooth. 1958 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. (1883) 183 He...touched the...centre of his right eye with the pulp of his middle finger.

3. A soft fibrous mass; esp. of disintegrated organic matter, produced by maltreating and urination or by boiling.

1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 108 One end...may serve to crumble the fruit, the other the wooden for the pulp. 1692 Sir T. P. Bennet *Rem.* 61 They boyl the bodies of their Dead, and afterwards pound them to a pulp. 1732 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 145 Nine acres of the land...was almost all rotten pulp. 1858 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 630 A determinate quantity of potatoes was reduced with water to a pulp. 1863 Kane *Universal Engl. Grammar* (1868) 196 The trodden grains around our shoes are so weakly pulp, adhering to the boots. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 161 Steel pulp for fattening cattle.

b. *spec.* The fibrous material, as linen, wood, etc., reduced to a soft uniform mass, from which paper is manufactured; paper-pulp.

1707-42 Chambers *Cycl. s.v. Paper*, Paper is chiefly made among us of linen or hempen rags, boiled to a pulp in water. 1849 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 377 The most eligible mode of adjusting the thickness of the paper would be by varying the proportion of the surface of the cylinders which is covered with pulp. 1858 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1864) I. 795 The first idea of a machine for converting pulp into paper, originated in France, the inventor being an ingenious workman of the name of Louis Robert. 1869 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 637 It is only necessary to put the wood into one end of the machine, and take out at the other the pulp ready for being converted into paper. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 2/1 Rags are no longer available in sufficient quantities for paper-making. Hence the necessity to employ wood pulp as wood pulp. Experts regard the pulp we made from old newspapers as second equal to cotton pulp.

c. One pulverized and mixed with water, in which condition the drug is washed out; slimes. *Dry pulp*, dry crushed ore.

1857 J. T. Smith tr. *Ure's Mortars* 164 Each of these being followed in the middle like a funnel, received a fixed pulp, composed...of clay and water. 1872 Raymond *Mortar Mines & Mining* 197 The buffers, pulp, and tailings were sorted by assay. 1877 *Ibid.* 24 Ten gates, holding 1 ton each of dry pulp.

4. *fig.* **a.** Appearance of pulpiness (*of texture*).

1821 Pybus tr. *Lett. Peter. II.* (1826) 383 The beauties of abundance, its glow, its juice, its richness, its pulp.

b. Something of a 'pulpy' character, without stability, strength, or 'backbone'.

1876 T. L. Cuyler *Pictured Papers* 164 The difference is clearly marked between the boy who has moral pluck and the boy who is more pulp.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** esp. in technical terms referring (*a*) to the preparation of pulp for making paper (sense 3 b), as *pulp-chest, factory, industry, -strainer, -waste, pulp-making* sb. and *adj.*, *pulp-saving* adj.; or (*b*) to the pulp of the teeth (sense 4), as *pulp-cell, -cavity*, etc.; also *pulp-canal* (sense 3 c), *pulp-hook, -pit*, etc. **b.** Spec. Comb.: **pulp-board**, a kind of millboard made directly from paper-pulp, instead of being made like pasteboard from paper; **pulp-boiler**, = *pulp-digester*; **pulp-canal**, the pulp-cavity in the fang of a tooth; **pulp-capping**, the covering the soft interior of a tooth by artificial means; **pulp-cavity**, -**chamber**, the space in the interior of a tooth which contains the pulp; **pulp-digester**, a machine for reducing paper-stock and obtaining the fibre free from extraneous matter; **pulp-dresser**, -**engine**, -**grinder**, -**machine**, machines used in the preparation of paper-pulp; **pulp-mortar**, an apparatus for measuring the amount of pulp required for a specified thickness of paper; **pulp-mill**, a mill in which wood is reduced to paper-pulp; also, a factory in which pulping is carried on; **pulp-nodule**, -**stone**, an excrescence of dentine in the pulp-cavity of a tooth; **pulp-washer**, a machine for removing impurities from paper-pulp; **pulp-wood**, wood suitable for making paper-pulp.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pulp-assay*, the assay of samples taken from the pulp after or during vanning. 1880 *Rep. to Sc. Rept. Pens. Mil. D.S.* 121 Pulp-assays averaging about $250 per ton. 1902 *Lab. to Editor Fr. Pas. Editor* (J. Jones), There are sweetbreads, made...of the nerve implied from crow, and "pulp boards, twines and oatmeals, various qualities, all made direct from the pulp. — *Ibid. Fr. T. Dickinson & Co.*, A Millboard is a Pulp Board of a dark color, made from old Ropes, Bagging, etc., and also finished by mechanical pressure, without the aid of paste. 1893 Owen *Odontography* II. Descr. Plates at The large central chamber or "pulp canal. 1902 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 310 The success attending "pulp-capping. 1840 Owen *Odontography* I. 11. iv. 243 The "pulp-cavity in old teeth becomes occupied by a coarse bone. 1872 L. P. Morrison *Facts* (1878) 32 Each (tooth) is supplied with blood vessels and nerves, which enter by a common "pulp chamber. 1893 Use *Dict. Arts* II. 592 A box...kept full of pulp from the "pulp-chest. 1851 Weale *Gen. Pr. Mar.* 9/1 The Factory Inspector...never saw the "pulp-holes where all the bad junk and loose-pod are thrown. 1858 Gwilt's *Gasworks* 587 From the "pulp-made cartridge paper. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 2/1 Probably in the near future half the sewing-mills and paper- and "pulp-making mills which supply Europe will be transferred to Finland from Norway and Germany. 1893 Use *Dict. Arts* II. 592 The "pulp-saver which is driven in connection with the paper machine. 1898 *Daily News* 26 July 5/7 He has started "pulp mills and lumber mills, and he has made other valuable mineral finds. 1872 L. P. Morrison *Facts* (1878) 132 It is a very hard matter to decide whether "pulp nodules ever or not. 1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Aug. 126/1 The (coffee-) trees fall over into a mere hollow, and the skin is dragged behind the cylinder and escapes by a spout to the "pulp-pit. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 740 Irregular calcifications, with the formation of "pulp-stones, frequently leaves some living pulp. 1900 *Montreal Witness* 23 Feb. 4/3 The tariff of 1900 on "pulpwood. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 6/2 The district...contains a great pulpwood forest, besides spruce-wood &c. of pinewood.

Pulp, *v.* [f. Pulp *sb.*, in various senses.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to pulp or to a pulpy mass.

1682 (see Pulping). 1683 *Tryals Wine to Health* 10. (1697) 56 Conserve of Old Red-Roses pulped. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 122 Some love the Gooseberries only mashed, not pulped through a Sieve. 1809 *Empiric Pref.* (ed. 2) I. 197/2 By pulping the roots and mixing them with a full allowance of chaff, every animal gets its bit. 1898 *Q. Rev. Agr.* 376 The whole work, of which 10,000 copies had been prepared, was mixed by hearty and pulped.

†**2.** To make pulpy, give a pulpy appearance to. 1704 Swan *Spec. Lover* 20, This (paste) is low on the Charles pulps the Flesh too much.

3. To remove the surrounding pulp from (coffee-berries, or the like).

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 180 The saving of time in pulping, cooking, picking [= coffee] clean. 1793 H. Knowles *West Ind.* II. v. 191 The other mode is to pulp it (the coffee) immediately as it comes from the tree. 1894 [see Pulping 2].

4. *intr.* To become pulpy, to swell with juice.

1818 Keats *Lamia*, *Hyperion, Third Fragment &c.* 82 Isabel's eyes, and her lips pulpy'd with blood. *a* 1822 — *Extracts fr. Opera*, A kiss should be had upon the lips of love, that pulp and ripen richer every hour. 1832 R. H. Stoddard *Poems* 32 The locust seed begins to pulp and swell In Earth's warm bosom.

Hence **Pulped** (pʌlpt) *ppl. a.*, reduced to pulp.

1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 234 Put the soup into a stew-pan, with...the pulped pease. 1892 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/1 Crushed oats and cake, mixed with pulped turnips, for a nibbling feed.

Pulpa·ceous, *a.* rare—1. [f. *pulpa* pulp + -aceous.] Of a pulpy consistency.

1683 Kirk *Grimoald* Xxiii. 2. (1876) 383 Immaterially enchanted round with the pulpaceous material which he had scrupulously freed from the ice.

†**Pu·lpament.** *Obs. rare.* Also in L. form, pl. -a. [ad. L. *pulpāmentum* the fleshy part or meat of animals, food prepared mainly from bits of meat, f. *pulpa* Pulp *sb.*] **a.** A pulpy preparation of food; *pl.* delicacies. **b.** A pulpified mass, as the chyle.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vii, How now, monsieur Brisk? what! Frying sighs, and in affection too, and yet your pulpaments, your delicate morsels! 1599 *Pilgr. Plasm.* XXI. 251 The glutton and more solid Poets;...dissolved into simples Parthicks, so as to make more equally unto the Soul, and with that to make one Pulpament, or chylous Mass.

†**Pulpatoo·n.** *Obs.* [Cf. Sp. *pulpeton*, augm. of *pulpeta*, 'a slice of stuffed meat.'] A dish made of rabbits, fowls, etc., in a crust of forced meat.

1677 Nicholas *Discourse*. 91, 109, I then send forth a fresh supply of Rabbits, Pheasants, Kid, Partridge, Quails,...with a French mixture of Pulpatoones, Mackaroones, Kickshaws, grand and nouvelles. 1708 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* 42 To make a Pulpatoon of Pigeons. Half roast six or eight Pigeons, and lay them in a Crust of Puff-paste:...Scrape a pound of Veal, and two Pounds of Marrow, and beat it together in a Stone Mortar.

Pulper (pʌlpəɹ). [f. Pulp *v.* + -er¹.]

1. A machine for reducing fruit, straw, roots, paper-stock, etc. to pulp; a pulp-machine.

1862 *Times* 10 June, Ringing and grain-sowing machinery with root-slicers, pulpers, chaff-cutters. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* s.v. *Pulper*,...a machine for reducing paper stock to pulp. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/1 Quick mixing can be effected by the use of the root pulper and chaff cutter.

2. A machine for removing the external pulp or rind from the coffee-bean.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1845 The berries...pass to the pulpers...The pulper is a stout frame supporting a fly-wheel, shaft, and barrel. 1894 Watts *Coffee* (Philad.) 50 There are three...when it is impossible to pulp coffee; the pulpers may get out of repair.

3. A maker of or worker in paper-pulp.

1884 *Standard* 23 May 3/2 (Article) 'turned out' of a paper-maker pulper's shop by hundreds of thousands.

Pu·lpify, *v.* [f. Pulp *sb.* + -fy.] *trans.* To reduce to a pulp or pulpy condition.

1870 Rimmer *Round Pebbles*, Anim. 168 The Thrush softens [of vegetables] are rejected until the greater portion of the grass which has been cropped is pulpified. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 292 Lower fragment much crushed and almost pulpified.

Pulpily (pʌ·lpĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. Pulpy *a.* + -ly².] In a pulpy or flabby manner.

1879 W. Collins *Rogue's Life* vi. A smooth double chin resting pulpily on a white cravat.

Pu·lpiness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being pulpy; softness, flabbiness.

1848 Worcester, Pulpiness. 1889 *Contemp. Rev.* XL. 227 Appreciating genius who write about its [a picture's] fruitfulness, and fulsomeness, and pulpiness, and cleanliness, and cheerfulness. 1899 W. Collins *Rogue's Life* ix, There was a delicacy and perfection in the proportions of his fat white chin. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 2/2 The elasticity, or rather pulpiness, in regard to religion in boarding schools.

Pulping (pʌ·lpĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pulp *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of Pulp *v.*; reduction to pulp. Also *attrib.*, as *pulping-house, -mill, -stone.*

1682 B. Marrow *Dut. Advt.* § 126, 191 Rags is through a pulping Iron, and wash with clean water the mill or the Cylinder. 1793 H. Knowles *West Ind.* II. v. 191 A pulping mill, consisting of a horizontal fluted roller, about eighteen inches long, and eight inches in diameter. 1824 *Gent. Mag.* XCV. i. 223 After the coffee is gathered, it is taken to the pulping-mill. 1885 *Times* 15 Apr., Houses for thrashing, grinding, pulping, cooking. 1891 Tuberculle *Progress*, &c. (1892) 1. 22, 483 Water operated by the pulping-engines of a paper manufactory. 1893 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 173/2 The pulping-house and other necessary buildings have to be erected.

Pulpit (pʊ·lpĭt), *sb.* Also 4 pulput, 4-6 -pitte, -plte, 4-7 -pet, 3-7 -pit, (5 pol(l)ypyt, polypytte, -pyte, 6 -pyt, -patte, -pete, poulpot, pilpeit). [ol. L. *pulpit-um* (med.L. *pulpitrum*) a scaffold, platform, stage, in med.L. a pulpit in a church; cf. OF. *pulpite*, also *pupitre* (1357 in Godef. *Compl.*), *pulpitre, pulpistre, pupistre, pupitre*, med.L. *pupitra*.]

1. In reference to ancient times: A scaffold, stage, or platform for public representations, speeches, or disputations. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 107 In hoc loco pueri and gentrouses synges a pulpet rehersede gestes, geestes, and songes. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* vi. 13 Salomon had made a brasen pulpit (1611 scaffold)...upon the same stode he. 1598 Withals *Dict.* (1988) 69 b/1 A pulpit, *suggestus, pulpitum*. 1680 T. R. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 242 Heard Agrippa...being gone up into the pulpit appointed for orations, was suddenly stricken from heaven. 1820 Shaw. *Pol. C.* 181, I say That I may Produce his body in the Market-place, And in the Pulpit as becomes a Friend, Speake in the Order of his Funerall. 1822 Imla *Nat. Hist.* viii. 4 And Rora the noble stood upon a pulpit of wood [marg. *Nat.* rostra of wood]. 1883 Kingsley tr. *Hrotsvit. Wonders at Gallery* 21 Dumor'house...lost that Credit in the Camp which he gained in the Pulpit.

2. A raised structure consisting of an enclosed platform, usually supplied with a desk, seat, and other accessories, from which the preacher in a church or chapel delivers the sermon, and in which in some denominations the officiating minister conducts the service. Hence, *to occupy the pulpit*, to preach, or to conduct divine service.

(The earliest and also the usual sense in Eng.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gramm.* (Zupitza) 30 Undæ or pulpitum þæræ fleru is ræcðende oð oð tekhúsenn mellenchun or oð fenestre ræcðende.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 300 He stode up in pulpite, *for* other lered no. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 274 With preching in the pulpit ther he stood. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 649/20 *Hic pulpitum*, pulpyt. 14.. *Nom.* (Ital. regist) *Hoc pulpitum*, a pulpyt. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (Add. MS.) xxxv. 161 And when they came a person into the pulpite, unto prechide. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 To shewe in the pulpyte, *ostendere*. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 273 The first lessons at the first nonne, publik in temple in the pulpet. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Consecration*, The priestes shal goe into the pulpitte and saye thus. 1582-8 *Mem. James VI* (1804) 251 A certaine minister, at his sermon in Glasgow, was pullit out of the pulpet, and buffeted by the Lord of Minto, for backbyting and schandering. 1650 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Aug., In the afternoone [I] was...to divers churches, the pulpits full of sermons and novelties. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 31 The doctrines publickly preached in the pulpits. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. One of the pulpit 2 would be the same once I was in it. 1870 F. E. Wilkes *Ch. Lindley* 121 In front of the low screen...stands the oak pulpit.

b. In other than Christian places of worship.

1583 W. Hunnius tr. *Sabbata Vet.* (1595) 21 v, 1 Esdras Scribæ, Constructuglis.] The pillars on both sides of the church are very stately and rich, their Pulpits uniquely and handsome; two are common to preach in. 1728 Lady M. Montagu *Lett. & Chas of Brussels to Am.*, Mosque of Solyman...On one side is the pulpit, of white marble.

c. *fig.* The place from which anything of the nature of a sermon, or a moral lecture, is delivered.

a 1616 Beaumont *& Fl. Tamer. & Philaster*, Thinke how many sequil'nesses Sleep within these long Sermons;...Where from pulpits seal'd with dust, They preach, 'In greatnesse is no rest'. 1889 Boyle *Occas. Refl. Occas. Medit.* iv. 7, The whole World would be a Pulpit, every Creature turn a Preacher. 1888 Lowell *Democ.* (1910) 1, A least the pulpit silences His spoke.

3. *transf.* The occupants of the pulpit, the preachers; Christian ministers or the Christian ministry as occupied with preaching.

1570 E. Grindal *Figh. Winged* 11. (1580) for Do not the pulpites of the Pope, persuade this manifold wight? 1593 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 30 The Rite, the Pulpit and the Priest Redoubtedly condone To cop up all my sinnes past's and stamp it right divine. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 330, I say the pulpit ...Must stand acknowledg'd, while the world shall stand, The most important and effectual guard, Support, and ornament of virtue's cause. 1834 Emerson *Lect. & Ess.* (1880) *Misgivings* Wks. (Bohn) III. 187 We exclude the bar, the senate, journalism, and the pulpit peaceful professions; but can cannot escape the demand for courage in these. 1883 W. Phillips *Speeches* xxvii. 301 It is the duty of the pulpit to preach politics. 1886, 1902 [see Free 28].

b. As title of a collection or periodically published series of sermons.

1823 — (title) The Pulpit: a Collection of Sermons by emi-

next being Ministers. 18.. (title) The Christian World Pulpit. 18.. (title) The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit.

4. Applied to other places elevated so as to give the occupant a conspicuous position, or enable him to direct or address others.

† a. An elevated royal pew or seat in a church.

1422 *Acts Chapt.* 59 (Newton MS.) Ye kyng to chaunge non fol stat. And in his pulpit a clergy him bok In his pulpet ay seth he lok. 1485 *Ancient Pedigree* (Camden) 10 The King and the Queene..shall entende to their seruice shall and of estate, in the said pulpit, wherin when thei are set, the valew of the quere shal begynne this procession, *Audeliue* [etc.].

b. † The poop of a ship, from which directions were given (*obs.*); the harpooner's standing-place on a whaler.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 46 Euyn the .. Maid semyt from the pulpit of the schip [L. *puppi ut adsit*]. 1881 *Gordon Amer. Whaler* 230 All vessels regularly engaged in this fishery are supplied with a special appendage, called a 'pod' or 'pulpit,' for the support of the harpooner as he stands at the bowsprit.

a. An auctioneer's desk or platform. *Now local.*

1738 FARLOWE *Mist. Rep.* II. Wks. 1764 III. 320 Why are you not at the auction? Mr. Mist has been in the pulpit this half hour. 1797 SOUTHEY *Sch. Attend.* 11, I. Come, get to your pulpit, Mr. Auctioneer. 1798 *Stud. Adventure* 2 June 2/2 The Exchange and W. Bell's pulpit are at the service of every banker and auctioneer. 1889 *N. & Q.* Lond. Glos. 196 2.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of or belonging to a pulpit, *as pulpit bible, cushion, door, stair*, etc.

1637 WRITER *Anc. Pun. Mem.* 49 A learned and pulpit confutation. 1640 *Reformed Miss.* (1908) IV. 331 Payd for the pulpet cushen and the cushen of the carring, xxi. xviijs. 1648 H. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Relief* Ch. 7 In *United Prov. Fathers* 236 Mr. Bonnus heard the pulpit door open. 1900 CHAMBERS *Rotting of Pearls* 6 In *Lost Ajalla* (1902) 3 The top of the dusk pulpit Bible.

b. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the pulpit as the place of preaching, as *pulpit abhorrence, key, oratory, service, style, thunder*, etc.

1609 *Ecc. Memorials in Hume* v. 1. 5 In Italien *O. Pl.* IV. Another is a mylling pulpeat boy Dromes through her nose the accents of her voice. 1649 MILTON *Eikon. Pref.*, Wks. 1851 III. 332 The Prelats and the fellow-teachers..whose Pulpit-stuffe hath bin the Dunstic and perpetuall infancies of Sparkes and wonderments to all that heare them. c 1680 SOUTH *Serm., Prov. xxiii.* 6 (1727) V. 5 31 Filled with Wind and Noise, empty Notions and Pulpit-stuffe. 1730 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charact.* 73 To Priests, the applauded pulpit eloquence is of the mechanick..species. 1805 J. J. RIDLEY *Hild. Sheffield* 224 With (arms) as well as pulpit-thunder he carried the war into the enemy's quarters.

c. Referring to the occupant of a pulpit (often uncomplimentary), as *pulpit drum, dunce, mountebank, orator; pulpit-thumper*, etc.

1598 J. HAYWARD *Pros.* v. 72 (1608) III. Though this appeare a proper pulpit proem, Yet when the fox preacheth, then beware your geese. 1849 O. DOGBERT, *Primrose...How C. Jo.*, And Pulpit Drums awake the Band sound; All Bunnegay. 1892 MELVIN *Tenney Kings* ed. 2 47 That man may not more fully know the difference between Pulpit Instant Orators and those pulpit Instruments, 1873 [H. LEGGE] *Strange Rich.* vi *Your* exposure of silence..your might have reserv'd for some of your pulpit-officers. 1882 T. FLANNAN *Hexadrian Ethics* No. 70 (1883) II. 191 How do they make one of these Pulpit-champions? 1903 HORNIMAN'S *Pamphlets* No. (1902) xxii The Pulpit-prayer that has no Religion in it, No Tongues and Eyes, I mean, but Sermon Notes. 1778 WESLEY tr. *Hist. Pr. Germans* II. 384 Henceforth those Pulpit-Drums ..but not a beggest of a Punchinello strike. 1804 SOUTHEY *Mr. of Ch.* xiii. (1846) 230 Though he [Dr. Pasch] censured those pulpit-heretics, as he called them. 1808 WARTON, *Pulpit-orator*, an eloquent preacher.

d. Special Combs.: pulpit-cloth, an ornamented cover of the reading-desk or a pulpit; **pulpit-cross**, a cross set up in a burying-ground or in a place where there was no church, from the steps or raised base of which sermons were often preached; a preaching-cross; † pulpit-friar, a preaching friar; **pulpit-glass**, a sand-glass placed on a pulpit to indicate the time to the preacher; † **pulpit-man**, a preacher; † **pulpit-prayer**, a prayer said in the pulpit (as distinguished from those said in the service).

1550 in *Peter Ch. Surveys* (1888) 44 One *pulpit cloithe*. 1752 *Scots Mag.* 603 The *pulpit-cloth*, &c. 1753 *Scots Mag.* 603 About the middle of this (Pepoli Churchyard) is a *Pulpit Cross* of timber, mounted upon steppes of stone,..in which are sermons preached..every Sundays in the forenoone. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 263 John Cavallus the Spanishe friar of the order of saynct Francis. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 2 Nov. 4/7 Probably the most modern 'pulpit-glass' in existence is that which adorns the pulpit of the Chapel Royal, Savoy. It is timed for eighteen minutes only, and was placed in the chapel in 1881. [Cf. quots. 1901, 1902, & N. HARDINGE] 1580 ALLEN *Marriage Father Campion* (1908) 8 Many Protestantes ..ever afterward, contemned their vulgar *pulpit man* in comparison of him. 1681 DRYDEN *Dialog.* Note, Dr. Sharpe..in one of my first tools of pulpit wit in the satire. 1684 BAXTER *Preface Argyle*, § 20. 75 They have all that you have (*Pulpit Prayer and Sermon*, and sometimes a Chapter). 1897 HORNIMAN *Educ. Relig. Address* 20 Every pulpit-prayer made by a man's private spirit is valued much above the Common Prayer.

Hence (rarely nonce-words) † **Pu'lpitable, Pu'lpital, Pu'lpitary, Pulpi'tic, Pulpi'tical** *adjs.*, connected with, appropriate to, or characteristic of the pulpit as the place of preaching; hence

Pulpi'tically *adv.*, in a pulpital manner; **Pu'lpitful**, enough to fill a pulpit; **Pu'lpitish** *a.*, resembling a pulpit performance or preaching; **Pu'lpitism**, a characteristic of language or style of preachers and sermons; **Pu'lpitless** *a.*, lacking a pulpit or a place as preacher; **Pu'lpitly** *adv.*, with regard to the pulpit or preaching; **Pulpit-o'latry**, 'worship' of the pulpit or of preaching.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Mem. Fr. Gerund* II. 64 This the excellence of our *pulpitable* faculties. *Ibid.* 311 The Fathers (*pulpital*) performances of...Friar Gerund. 1846 PUSEY *Catena Wks.* 1865 III. 77 His sermons: Eusebius..had grandiloquence, and with a tone half tragical, half pulpital. 1784 J. DUNCH *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1812) I. 120 The 'pulpitary controversies' between Popish and Protestant preachers was great. 1844 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 112 A slight pectoral flowers, a more 'pulpitic' exaggeration. 1878 *Ann. Suppl.* 'Pulpitical'. 1885 CLARK WILSON, *Strange Cup* I. xvi. 129 Not a little impressed by the pulpitical twang and rattle of his northcountry name. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. cxxiv. 123 To preach then regularly and "pulpitically"; I will first chew you, my beloved [etc.]. 1880 V. KNOX *Miscellany of Sophisms* xiii. 99 Whether he gave ..any encouragement..to some of the whole "Pulpitical Cult. 1842 WEBSTER, "Pulpitish. 1882 *Ch. Rev.* No. 589. 177 The common places and "pulpitisms which have gone so far to make vulgarisms of sermon culture. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 7 Feb., Some of them are "pulpitists, and some ..want a change of pulpit. 1870 H. W. FRENCH *Last Preaching* I. 14 As it is frequently necessary, so is it dangerous "pulpitly. 1844 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 200 The "pulpitarity of another arrangement is almost incredible.

Pu'lpit, *v.* [f. PULPIT *sb.*] **a.** *trans.* To provide with a pulpit, or place in the pulpit. **b.** *intr.* To officiate in the pulpit, to preach. Hence **Pu'lpited** *ppl. a.*, **Pu'lpiting** *vbl. sb.*

1509 More *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 1557 Yet wouldst thou long to be pulpited. c 1550 (1567 Wyer) (1892 39 Affter he had dyned with his pulpytyngs. 1633 MILTON *Apol. Smectymnuus* (1642) 84 It is not necessarie ..that Men should sit all the life long at the foot of a pulpited Drone. 1709 MATTH. TIND. *Rights Chr. Church* 25 Feb. (Chetham Soc.) I. 15 To be said...that he was to goe about a cobler, but...that he had done with pulpiting. 1805 R. ROBERT *Wyatt Lamb's Conf.* vi. 109 Men and men! The retreats ..; pulpit at the central column of the great hall; stage each man to her preaching with may supply. 1807 D. W. HOLMES *Gospel Angel* 186 The young girl not under the tremendous pulpiting. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* July 140 Unhealthy, vulgarised, materialised, pulpited, prosperous England.

Pulpitarian (pulpitē·rian), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. PULPIT *sb.* + -ARIAN, as in *trinitarian*, etc.] A preacher, a pulpiteer; also, one who regards the pulpit or preaching as the chief feature of worship.

1612 WEBSTER *Duchesse* 1.ii You may talke away the Poxes, whom all are Pulpitarians. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 92 Ubiquitous, that had entered the supervised Pulpitarians. 1880 *Medical Times* 15 Sept. 260/1 Some of the most 'popular' of...modern pulpitarians.

II. *adj.* Savouring of the pulpit; sermonical.

1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5/6 Some fastidious critics may consider Dr. Bevan's style somewhat pulpitarian.

Pulpiteer (pulpitē·r), *sb.* [f. PULPIT *sb.* + -EER.] A preacher (usually professional) usually with contemptuous implication.

1642 BRAMHALL *Vindic. Treat., True Informer*, (1682) 18 By the Interposure of those fiery pulpiteers. 1678 *Apostle to Apostat-Conformist to City* 15 Against his Own Son Church-pulpiteers were encouraged to open as loud as possible. 1680 TRAPNELL *Sun Dreams* 20 A brazen pulpiteer, Not preaching simple Christ to simple men. 1880 TULLOCH *Eng. Puritl.* I. 97 Travers...seemed by far the more eloquent and successful pulpiteer.

Hence **Pulpiteer'r** *v. intr.*, to preach; chiefly in **Pulpiteering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1822 *Kaleidoscope* 11 If your son's a pulpiteering go. 1877 T. ARNOLD *Manual* (1878) 48 A commonplace everyday pulpiteering king. 1883 *Spectator* 23 June 801 A thoughtful Christian who has no weakness for pulpiteering.

Pu'lpiter. [f. PULPIT *sb.* or *v.* + -ER1.] A preacher, a PULPITEER.

1860 SEARS *Ch. Y. Lv.* 20 S. 263 O most gentle pulpiter [Spurgeon's *amanuensis*: *Father Taylor*], what solemn homilie of Love have you wasted your preciousness with-al. 1881 SHAKESPEARE, *Pilot. Method Preach* iv. 4 As some Pulpiters have also had. 1894 *Speaker* 3 June 670/1 The auxiliary drain-worker does more for mankind than the pulpiter.

Pu'lpitize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PULPIT *sb.* + -IZE.] **a.** *intr.* To pulpiteer, to preach. **b.** *trans.* To discuss or deal with in the pulpit. Hence **Pu'lpitizing** *vbl. sb.*

1851 EMMA *New Dish* I. 140 Cryed up ever to pulpitizing. 1718 CORDINGTON *Lett.*, in T. *Wade* (1891) 18 Parson Warren did certainly *pulpitize* much better. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 708 To what subject of how to encounter these religious...must he proclaimed and pulpitized.

Pu'lpitry. [f. PULPIT *sb.* + -RY.] The work or service of the pulpit; preaching; the conventional talk of the pulpit; sermonizing.

1626 WILKINS *Alt. Eng.* xii. 21, (1640) 284 For Fare And greater Ease than Stuffe them or Pulpitrie can spare. 1647 MILTON *Tetrach.* Pr. To teach them more pulpitry or to them. 1877 R. H. DYSON *Chapel St. John* (1878) 22 See perhaps you do not like pulpitry.

Pulpless (pu·lplis), *a.* [-LESS.] Lacking pulp.

1778 LAXTHORP *Fibrin Anat.* I. viii Barren Strawberry..the fruit is dry and pulpless. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 301 Defective dentine, such as the dentinal tubes of pulps in pulpless teeth.

Pulpose (pu·lpōs), *a.* rare—1. [ad. L. *pulposus fleshy*, f. *pulpa* PULP.] = PULPOUS.

1658 MOUNT *Expos. Lam., Fulpitum*..of the consistence of pulpe: having or full of pulp: pulpy: pulpose.

So † **Pulpo'sity**, pulpousness. *Obs.* rare—1.

1730 BAILEY, *Pulpositie*, fulness of Pulp, Substance, &c.

Pulpous (pu·lpŏs), *a.* [ad. L. *pulpōsus* (see prec.); cf. F. *pulpeux* (1539 R. Estienne in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of the nature of or consisting of pulp; resembling pulp; pulpy.

1802 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 566 The leaves verily that this guiles from dark leaves, be pulpous and fleshy. 1860 IRONSIDE *Health*, x. 170 A small mass of pulpous substance in the brain. 1799 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pear Tree*, The flower is succeeded by a pulpous fruit. 1856 *Dr. Hunter to Pilot, Times* 1.XXXVI. 307 A soft and pulpous matter, like that which is found in unripe medlars. 1870 ROLLESTON *Form Anim. Life* 297 The special type of gemmiferous background ..more or less thickly pulpous and swollen.

Hence **Pu'lpousness**, rare, pulpy consistency.

1730 in BAILEY vol. II. : whence 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Pulpy (pu·lpi), *a.* [f. PULP *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling pulp: soft, fleshy, succulent; also *fig.* flabby.

1597 SHAKESP. *1st Quarto* I. iii. 80 Long'st thou for Juliet? Hie thee presently get thee gone, And court some harlot-cosen to thy Mate. 1644 J. MAYO in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 216 The hard-hitting (British) touch (or pulpy) fruits. 1730 *Kennett Coll. Rec.* 130 Moles, pulpy, hardened, scyrrhous masses. 1800 tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* II. 417 The pulpy matter of the brain. 1813 CAMILLE *Fleet & Pr.* 11. 8/2 Some seem as if years ago all them were thick and pulpy, without proper bottoms. 1883 OUIDA *Ruffino* (1902) 161 His mind was perhaps a little pulpy from that too exclusive diet. 1903 J. H. MCCARTHY *Dryad* 283 To make its way through ground so muddy and pulpy as a swamp.

† Pulque (pu·lke). [Sp. Amer. *pulque*, of uncertain origin.]

According to F. X. Clavigero *Storia antica del Messico* 1780 (Eng. trans. 1787 I. 251), native Sp. pox Mexicano, but from Aztecan *pulcu*, the generic name for the intoxicating beverage used by the Indians. See J. Platt in N. & Q. 9th s. IX. 196 (1902), where other suggestions are also mentioned.

A fermented drink made in Mexico and some parts of Central America from the sap of the agave or maguey (*Agave americana*).

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2846/1 The Viceroy Commanded, That the Indian Natives should not...consume any More in the making of a Drink common among them, called *Pulcke*. 1708 MOTHE *Amer. Ling.* 2. 100 Pulque is the sweet wine or beer of the Mexicans, made of the fermented juice of the Maguey. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. v. (1850) I. 151 The chief current entertainment at table, sipping *pulque*, and smoking about other things. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 609/2 The press with money only bought pulque or gambled.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pulque-brandy**, a strong intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque.

1888 Mrs. M. E. BLAKE & Mrs. SULLIVAN *Mexico* 12 A corner cantina has its handful of under pulque-drinkers.

Pulsant (pu·lsănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pulsant-em*, pr. pple. of *pulsare* to push, strike, beat, freq. of *pellere*, *puls-* to drive, strike, beat.]

1. *intr.* To expand and contract rhythmically, as the heart or an artery; to exhibit a pulse; to beat, throb. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1726 T. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. ii. 42 The heart of a vipper or frog will continue to pulsate long after it is taken from the body. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 223 From the moment the heart begins to pulsate till it ceases to beat, the motion of the blood is constant. 1839 *Alibutt's Anal. Med.* VII. 239 It has been asserted that the brain cannot pulsate in the closed cranium.

b. *fig.* or in figurative allusion, of life, feeling, etc.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Saadi* 26, Leaves twinkle, flowers like persons be, And life pulsates in rock or tree. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-Ta.* iv, What strains and prophets of marvellous verse pulsate through my soul when I open a certain chest in the ancient house where I was born! 1883 *Gilbert's Empire Indig. Knowl.* 1156 The Public blood of his descent is visibly pulsating in his style.

2. *intr.* **con.** To strike upon something with a rhythmical succession of strokes; to move with a regular alternating motion; to exhibit such a movement; to beat, vibrate, quiver, thrill.

1882 *Times* 10 Oct., The air pulsates with the flash of arms in the sunlight. 1889 LEWIS *Hist. Photog.* (ed. 3) I. p. vii, The sensation existed..by the undulations pulsating on the eye-organism. 1891 G. TOMLINSON *History of Aeron.* 261/2 Dr. Hawksbee reproduces this experiment by causing two drums to pulsate in concert, the one above the other. 1894 H. SPENCER in 19th Cent. Jan. 21 The spectroscope proves ..that molecules on the Earth pulsate in harmony with molecules in the stars.

3. *trans.* To agitate with a PULSATOR (sense 2).

1892 *Electric. Mag.* Sept. 300 The *mash* to be pulsated.

Hence **Pu'lsanting** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.* in sense 3, *as pulsanting-gas*); **Pu'lsanting** *ppl. a.*, that pulsates, exhibiting a pulsation or pulse.

1867–68 S. GROSS *First Lines Surg.* 197 An aneurism is generally a pulsating tumour, arising from a dilated, ruptured, or wounded artery, and filled with blood. 1880 GROSSE *Rhabdo* 302 Heart replaced by pulsating cicatrix.

1892 *Electr. Mag.* Sept. 322 We thrust sunken diamonds into the pulsating part, and we never fail to recover them.

Pulsatile (pʌ·lsătil, -ăil), *a.* Also 6 -tyle, 7 -ill. [f. L. type **pulsātilis*, f. *pulsāre*, *pulsāt-*: see prec. and -ILE.]

1. *Anat.* and *Physiol.* Having the capacity or property of pulsating or throbbing, as the heart, an artery, a tumour, etc.; exhibiting pulsation.

a 1626 Lord Bacon (Cayton) Hist. Life & Death (1638) 8 Pulsatile veins, old name for an artery, what the same.

1742 R. Cotesworth *Candid's Chirurg.* H.] b. The Immediate of the supra pulsatyle that commeth for the left eyelid. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compital.* 1. 11 Your mouth, or nostrils, or Pulsatile Tumours with your Fingers, had [etc.]. 1698 H. Sampson *Eve.* L. 320 Every heart is at first a mere pulsatile sac. 1830 Mussey *Elem. Anat.* 2. (1833) 431 Such pulsatile structures are called lymphatic hearts.

b. Of, or characterised by, pulsation; pulsatory.

1684 J. P. tr. *Bonetus(ius)' Sep. Anat.* 1. 84 Under the Pulsatil Anatomies comprehended the Motions of the heart. 1708 Motteux in *Pepys.* Pref. XX.XV. 444 Such a Tumor will rather have a pulsatile Dilatation, than a Pulsation, for in true Diagnostick. 1837 *Alibert's Nosol. Mod.* IV. 647 Instances...of the common tendency towards 'pulsatile or throbbing activity' manifested by all living tissues.

2. Of a musical instrument: Played by striking or percussion; percussive: see PERCUSSION 2 c.

1789 *Mus. Dict.* 294 (T.) The cavils, among the ancients, is a musical instrument of the pulsatile kind. 1864 Encyc. *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 100 The Assyrians employed in their musical performances stringed, wind, and pulsatile instruments in combination. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 605/3 The 'pulsatile instruments covered with skin' begin with the kynnal Mridangs, said to be invented by Brahma himself, and to mention here, the Bheris and Tabla.

Hence **Pulsatility** (-ĭ·lĭti), the quality of being pulsatile (sense 1).

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 293/2 The distinguishing characteristic of the third form of tumour is its pulsatility. *Ibid.* 294/2 A pulsatility scarcely inferior to that of an aneurism.

Pulsatilla (pʌlsătĭ·lă). *Bot.*, *Pharm.* Also anglicized 6 **pulsatill**, 7 -ille. [med.L., dim. of *pulsātio* beaten, driven about; according to Linnæus *Philos. Botan.* 166 'from the beating of the flower by the wind': cf. the name ANEMONE.

Cf. also Pena & Lobel *Stirpium Adversaria Nova* (1570) 124 Pulsatilla, an Hysterick Anemone. Hanc vocant ut arbitrandi nonnulli quòd hoc herpes illos vel lectissimo quoque fœtu pulsaverint, Pulsatillam barbari vocarunt, Anemonemque.]

The Pasque-flower, a species of Anemone (*A. Pulsatilla*); in Tournefort, *c* 1700, a generic name; now in *Bot.* the name of a subgenus including this (then called *P. vulgaris*) and other species; also, in pharmacy, the extract or tincture of this plant.

1596 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxiii. 400 Passe flower is called in Latine *Pulsatilla*.] 1597 Gerarde *Herball* II. lxxiii. 310 In English Pasque flower...and after the Latine name *Pulsatill*. 1706 Phillips, *Pulsatilla*, a Plant call'd Pasque-Flower, the distilled Water of which is excellent for cleansing and curing Wounds.] 1876 tr. van Tieghem's *Cryst. Mod.* VI. 293 Herbert (has recommended) for some cases [of whooping-cough] the extract of pulsatilla. 1892 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 6/2 Take at the same time three drops of tincture of pulsatilla every half hour until relief is obtained. 1892 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pulsatilla*, the herb of Anemone *Pulsatilla* and of *A. pratensis*, and of *A. patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, collected when flowering...; diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

Pulsation (pʌlsē·ʃən). [ad. L. *pulsātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pulsāre*: see PULSATE.]

I. The action, or an act, of pulsating or pulsing.

1. The movement of the pulse in a living animal body; rhythmic dilatation and contraction, as of the heart, an artery, etc.; beating, throbbing.

1541 R. Copland *Galen's Terap.* 2 F j b, If thou be all redy vehement pulsatyue, in such wyse that there is no more hope of the exercyse of the sayd pulsacyon. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 592 The motion of the Arteries is called *pulsus* or pulsation...which is standard by dilatation and contraction. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 1. 5 In a greater Louse you might see the pulsation of her heart through her back also. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 218 The pulsation of the artery was not felt. 1836 Todd-Bowman *Phys. Anat. & Physiol. Man.* (1856) 301 Dilatation and pulsation of the larger veins.

b. with *pl.* A beat, throb (of the heart, an artery, etc.); = PULSE 2b.3 1 c.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. ii. xxxvii. The Physitians hold, that in every well shaped'd body, there be eleven score Pulsations every hour. 1727 H. Broome *Fables, Friends Industry Poems* (1850) 413/2 Her hours with new pulsations thrill'd. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 659 The affection is distinguished by the pulsations of the heart appearing more audible in the back...than in the region of the heart itself.

c. *fig.* Cf. PULSE 2b.3 2.

1765 Stuart *Fr. Identity* VIII. 206, It could neither give fire by pulsation, nor motion it by sympathy. 1848 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 317 The pleasure...of beholding the pulsations, so to speak, of intellectual life. 1884 Symonds *Renais. in Italy Catholic Reaction* I. 1. 1 A little book...warm with the pulsation of individual thought.

2. *gen.* Rhythmical beating, vibration, or undulation: cf. PULSE 2b.3 4.

1656 J. Rawlins *Murder's Throat Int.* 1304 They [waves] move from place to place with a certain shaking and pulsation. 1892 Tennyson *In Mem.* xli, As a dream...Some dolorous message knit below The wild pulsation of the wings. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Art* Wks. (Bohn) III. 17 The pulsation of a stretched string or wire gives you not the pleasure of sweet sound.

b. with *pl.* A beat, a vibration, an undulation; = PULSE 2b.3 4 b.

1832 Hamerton *Nat. Magic* ix. (1852) 227 A low continuous murmuring sound beneath his feet, which gradually changed into pulsations as it became louder. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xviii. 70 No sound heard but the pulsations of the great Pacific! 1886 Dr. Arcoll *Expos. Love* iii. (1887) 131 The pulsations of the ring in mere birds are so rapid that they cannot be counted. 1896 Hunter *Physiogr.* xi. 171 In the open sea, the wave or pulsation is propagated, but the mass of the water...remains stationary.

II. 3. The action of striking, knocking, or beating; with *pl.* A stroke, knock, blow; in quot. 1891 one made by a pulsator (see PULSATOR 3).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pulsation*, a beating, pushing, knocking or thumping. 1796 Blackstone *Comm.* III. viii. 121 The Canonists law *de injuriis* prohibited pulsation as well as reclamation: distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 392 A large flag of wood hoisted a small box on the top,...on the surface of its...a gun. I measured the number of these pulsations at 120 per minute.

Hence **Pulsa·tional** *a.* (*rare*), of, pertaining to, or characterized by pulsation.

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 636 The swinging seen athwart the mist...would be explained...as due to the observed pulsational manner in which the envelopes are raised.

Pulsative (pʌ·lsătĭv), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pulsāre*: see PULSATE and -ATIVE.]

1. = PULSATILE 1, PULSATORY. Now *rare*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxi. (Bodl. MS.) By vryne hede pulsatif and is sensibile to bringe quantite of blood and spurtes in pe lunges. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 152 It is vsyful pat an arteriet schulde arise vpward from bynebe, for pe blood pat is in him is pulsatif, & his mevynge is pulsatif. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* 1. vi. 4 Great inflammations...doe induce paine, and pulsative ardure. 1668 Culpeper & Cole *Barthol. Anat. Man.* iv. xii. 328 A pulsative pain of the teeth. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 788 Others...have half risen to the very pulsative heart of America.

†2. = PULSATILE 2. *Obs.*

1693 J. Edwards *Perfect. Scripl.* iv. 136 All other Musical Instruments...whether Pulsative or Pneumatick.

Hence **Pu·lsatively** *adv.* (in quot., with a blow or a series of blows).

1881 Blackmore *Christowell* xv. Handling him by the head, against the wall, pulsatively, [he] stirs up the muffled brain of his outer ear.

Pulsator (pʌlsē·ɪtəɹ, pʌlsăt·əɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from *pulsāre*: see PULSATE and -OR.]

1. One who or that which knocks or strikes: see quots.; in quot. 1753 the Death-watch. *rare*.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pulsator*, one that knocks or strikes. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Pulsator*, the plaintiff or actor. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Pulsator*, a name given by some authors to that species of beetle, commonly known among us by the name of the death-watch. 1782 Grose, *Pulsator*, a striker; a beater. 1858 E. Howard *E. Neyber* 121, The patience, with pointed toe,...would make a progress to a direct line.

2. A machine, working on the principle of the *jigger*, for separating diamonds from the earth in which they are found.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 2/1 The residue of divers scores of cubic yards of earth is then tipped about with more water in the 'pulsator'....The machine is a huge framework of graduated sieves and reckers. 1900 *Ibid.* 7 July 2/2 The finer material is graded by the motions of the trommel, and passes direct to the four compartments of a pulsator or jigger of the type used at Kimberley.

3. = PULSOMETER 2.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pulsator*, a name for the *Pulsometer*.

Pulsatory (pʌ·lsătŏɹĭ), *a.* [f. PULSATE: see -ORY 2.] Having the quality of pulsating; characterized by or of the nature of pulsation; acting or moving in intermittent pulses.

1619 Welton *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 27 May, in *Reliq. Wottonn.* (1651) 408 These external evils do not so much trouble us, as an inward pungent and pulsatory ach within the cheek. 1727 Lancaster *Muscular Motion* iii. § 103 in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. Let us now...examine whether the nervous *Ether* is transmitted from the Brain to the Heart, in a pulsatory Manner, as suppos'd by Dr. Cheyne and Tho. [Sir T.] *Sloane Med.* vol. 4/1 135 A pulsatory motion is always felt by the fingers when applied to a leaden water-pipe. 1876 G. E. Fenwick *Sp. Telephone* 22 A merely intermittent or pulsatory current.

b. = PULSATILE 1.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 4 A pulsatory swelling at the fore part of the elbow joint. 1868 Dyeing tr. *Rigodet's Insect World* Introd. 10 Malpighi and Swammerdam...discovered in different insects a pulsatory organ occupying the median line of the back, which appeared to them to be a heart.

Pulsatus, obs. form of PULSATOR 2b.

Pulse (pʌls), *sb.*[1] Forms: **a.** 4–5 **pous**, **pows**, 4–6 **pouse**, 5 **pous**, **powse**; *β.* 4–6 **puls**, 6 **poulse**, **poulce**, **pulce**, 5– **pulse**. [ME. *pous*, *pouce*, a. OF. *pous* (1175 in Godef. *Complt.*), *pouz* :—L. *pulsus* (*pōnĕrunt*) the beating of the veins, f. *pul-*, pp. stem of *pellĕre* to drive, beat; altered in med.F. to *pouls*, and in late ME. to *pulse* after L.]

1. The 'beating', throbbing, or rhythmically recurrent dilatation of the arteries as the blood is propelled along them by the contractions of the heart in the living body; esp. as felt in arteries near the surface of the body, e. g. in the wrists and temples; usually in reference to its rate and character as indicating the person's state of health: often in phr. *to feel* (*† take*) one's *pulse*. (A pulse also occurs exceptionally in the veins.)

Formerly sometimes construed with AS A plural.

a. c 1230 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 20 Ac quoo He tastid his pous, and fel wyst, He sulde be knaw his endynge. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 820 His pouse es noght, Withouten styntynge. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 192 A fisician bynnip diligenli his signes, in veyne, in pous. *c* 1440 Hoccleve *Jonathas* 604 He ay him vryste & wele dide his pous. 1450–83 Malory *Arthur* xvii. xv. 711 They...felte his pouse to wyte whether deed were ony lyf in hym. 1590 Pilkos. 2557/1 Pouse of the wynd, *pouxe*.

β. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. l. (Tollem. MS.), Pe arteries takep pe spirite of pe herte, and herep hedde to make pe puls. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 293/2 A Pulse, *pulsus*. 1530 Palsgr. 238 *The pouloe of a mannes arme*, *Pouls*. 1535 Coverdale *Psalm* cxl. 6 Heare my voyce, *Jehe*. 1598 Shakspere *Mids. Nt.* iv. 97 Physicians...take counsell at the pulse. 1600 Surfl. *Cont. Rich. Vet.* iv. iv. 23 Give me your hand, and let me feele your pulse. 1613 T. Purchas *Ess.* II. 60 In twenty minutes my pulse rose to 88. In half an houre they rose to 80. 1896 Victoria *Phys. L.* iv. (1899) 133 The average rate of the human pulse or heart-beat is 70 a minute.

b. *Variant pulse*: see QUOT.

1847 *Lond. Sci. Lect.*, *Pulse*, variant, a term applied...to a pulse caused on from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, e.g. in a recurring ordinary gland. **c.** *Tic* the backward propagation of a pulsation, e. g. in tricuspid regurgitation, when pulsation is seen in the great veins and the liver. **d.** To variations of pressure in the great veins due to the movements of respiration.

c. Each successive beat or throb of the arteries, or of the heart. Usually in *pl.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ix. xviii. (1869) 324 I wende nit pouere, but...I fond wrake, in sikenes or in crelpid ne in veyne. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 90 To take hede to the meteacher of his pouloes. 1684 Power *Exp. Philos.* 1. 42 At every pulse of the Arteries you might see the blood passe through this Channell into the heart [of the lungeyes]. 1732 J. Clegg *Robault's Nat. Phil.* (1736) I. 193 If we will let in the Trouble to mind how many Pulses of the Artery there are in the first twenty Vibrations. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* x. 196, I, whose pulses stirred not at javelins showered in the fray.

d. As a vague or incidental measure of time.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 72 The space of 100 pulses. *Ibid.* § 366 A Spoonfull of Spirit of Wine, a little heated, was taken, and it burnt as long as came to 120. Pulses.

†e. *concr.* The place where the pulse occurs or is felt; esp. in the wrist; also an artery or 'pulsating vein'. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1083 (1112) Pe-with his pous and pawmes of his honden [he] gan to fele. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. lxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), The sophist knop sixthe in pese of breostpoge bynepe pe pappe is longed vayne pe poleyn and pe veynes of pe brest [L. *phlebis venæ circa pectoralia*]. 1541 R. Copland (*Copeland's*) *Quest. C. Advert.* Q iv b, Wrenge of a heauen, and clyppyng of a poulce, to that whych is pynched is alyghtly wrenghe. 1614 W. E. *Philanthropie's Banquet* (ed. 2) 28 The Arteries...are also called Pulses. 1683 Cocker-ham, *Pulse*, a beating veine.

† f. Excessive or violent throbbing, palpitation. 1600 Tooker] *Pope of Rome* (1678) 4 [It] strengtheneth the hearts, reuiueth[eth] it, and driveth away the pulse and pestilentiously thereof.

2. In various figurative or allusive uses, denoting life, vitality, energy, feeling, sentiment, tendency, drift, inclination, etc.: with *pl.*, a throb or thrill of life, emotion, etc.

c 1440 (see 1). 1595 Shaks. *John* III. ii. 32 Thinke you I heare the Shewes of Stirling? How I counterfeasance on the pulse of life? 1624 Vicars *Parliamentum in Anag.* 6 Canon (Camden) saw hearing drawne my chiefe reasons upon the pulse of the affayres which I am sooner to finde. 1742 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 92 All this will raise the pulse of the stocks. 1804 Wordsw. 'Oh! the vain *pleasures*' II. And now I see with eye serene The very pulse of the machine. 1885 R. S. Hawker *Prose Wks.* (1893) 43 Had this instrument [a barometer], the pulse of the ocean, been perceived, the crew would have received warning of the...hurricane.

b. Phr. *To feel* (*† try*) *the pulse* (*† pulses*) *of* (*fig.*): to try to discover the sentiments, intentions, drift, etc. of; to 'sound'.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 188 Godwinus, hearing the small confidence, plaine ynn hadd once felte his pulses and perceyuered his drift. 1639 S. De Vrese tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 2/1, I have ceased ever since upon points of them, only so to finde their pulses, and informe my selfe of their language and Country. 1707 Famous *Polypharmacy Cured. Sp.* 263 With whom my Lord had occasion to talk and to feel his Pulse. 1883 Stevenson *Kid.* & *Stud.* 1 He only who has felt the pulse of an age can tell at how fast or slow its heart really beats towards evil or towards good.

†3. A stroke, blow, impact; an attack, assault. (Cf. *impulse*, *repulse*, and PULSE *v.* 3 b.) *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1094/1 The commons...[to] fall into the towne; and then when themselues together to abide the pulse. 1637 Gage *Cert. Gamblers* II. iv. 309 Every bodie that is moved by an outward pulse is inanimate. *a* 1687 Petty *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. ii. The quick and different pulse of the water upon the Rudder.

4. The rhythmical recurrence of strokes, vibrations, or undulations; beating, vibration.

1892 W. Morris *Canoe passed* Know ye not Like the pulse of the flowing Sea. 1880 Bowen *New Experim. Pleas. Rhet.* xxviii. 328 So weak a pulse as that of the fullness of a Width. 1885 Hinton *Mirrage* 208 Use That there is such a fluid body ...which is the medium, or instrument, by which the pulse of Light is conveyed. 1892 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxiii, The measured pulse of rocking oars Among the willows. 1896 Bridges *Spirit Keats* x. 156 Pulse of waters blithely bearing, Waves advancing, wave retreating.

b. Each of a rhythmical succession of strokes or undulations; a single vibration or wave; a beat.

1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 390 To suppose that there are but two figures, sizes, and degrees of velocity in fibres, of the sphærical corpuscles or pulses. 1704 — *Optics* (1721) 326 The Vibrations of Pulses of the Medium ...must be swifter than Light. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. vi. When the air receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single pulse of the air, which makes the ear drum and the other membranous parts vibrate. 1867 EARLE *Chr. Y.'s Evening* 5 The last faint pulse of quivering light.

c. *Pros.* and *Mus.* A beat or stress in the rhythm of a verse or piece of music.

1883 J. LOGIE in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* p. v, Varieties of metre were caused (a) by altering the division and combination of pulses, so as (passing from dactyl to anapæst...(b) by altering the number of pulses into which the stress-group was divided: substitution of triplets in binary metre, and of duplets in ternary).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost all in sense 1 or 2). a. *attrib., as pulse-beat, -beating, -place, -rate, -stroke, -throb, -tick.* b. objective, etc., as *pulse-counter, -feeling* sb., adj., *pulse-like, -moving, -quickening, -stirring* adjs. c. Special Combs.: **pulse-breadth** *Path.* (see quots.); **pulse-curve** = *pulse-tracing*; **pulse-glass**, a glass tube with a bulb at each end, or at one end only, containing spirits of wine and rarified air, which when grasped by the hand exhibits a momentary ebullition, which is repeated at each beat of the pulse; † **pulse-pad** *Obs.* = *sweat-rod.* [PAD *sb.*[2] 3]. humorous appellation for a medical man; **pulse-tracing**, the curve traced by a sphygmograph, indicating the character of a pulse-wave; † **pulse-vein** *Obs.*, a 'vein' or blood-vessel in which there is a pulse, an artery; † **pulse-watch** *Obs.*, Floyer's name for a sand-glass used for estimating the rate and character of the pulse; **pulse-wave**: see quot. 1897.

1841 EDMONDS *Addr., Medical Stat.* Wks. (Bristol II. 120 We do not take up a new book, or meet a new man, without a 'pulse-beat of expectation. 1860 C. E. HALL in *Trans. Med.-Chirurg. Soc.* XLV. 187 By the term "pulse-breath", I wish to signify...an audible pulsation communicated to the breath as it issues from the mouth by each beat of the heart. 1881 *Spd. Soc. Lect., Breath, Pulse*, 2 terms applied to a palmate movement of the expired air in cases of phthisis, where there is a large cavity either close to the heart and the aorta, or separated from them only by indurated structures. 1869 MILLER *Old Rhet.* II. iv. 87 The little 'pulse-counter set himself about reviewing the patient's situation. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, 'Pulse' curve. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 708 note, The pulse (sphygmographic) tracing. 1894 *Nat. Philos.* I. ix. 98 Cf. Robert Keynell, fecit. The instrument called a "pulse-glass is a glass tube with a bulb at each end of the form represented. 1905 *Encyclop. Chirurgy* I. (1836) 6 The pains [of an abscess] in "pulsative beating mind with pushing and some lacking. 1708 BOERHAAVE in Sir J. Floyer *Hist. & Cold Bath.* ii. 202 These 'Pulse-watches, these Bedside Baubles. 1844 G. PLATTEN in *Mariott's Lounge* (1855) 180 They say, that divers who were drowned could have been recalled with old Owl in the five principal "pulse-glasses, and revived. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 795 The temperature had fallen to 95°; the 'pulse-rate was 110. 1830 MACKENZIE *Pictor* (1840) 88 Feel every "pulse-stroke thrill of good. 1893 HUNTINGTON *Old Pict. in Florence* vi, One whose each footstep "pulse-like pains. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 304 This change is only maintained during the bath; after it the 'pulse-reacting returns to its former standard. 1758 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* v. 353 I called for help, intreating them to rub the "pulse vein on my left temple. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Dec., Sir Joh. Floyer [is perhaps] the Inventor of a "Pulse-Watch with being nicely set and adjusted to a Man's Constitution; tells him when his Blood & that is out of order. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch Pref.*, I caused a Pulse-Watch to be made which runs by Seconds, and I placed it by a Box to be more easily carried, and by this I new feel Pulses. 1733 [see PULSELESS]. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 348 When the tendency of the arteries is less than it should be, their walls yield too much to the "pulse-wave. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pulsifacient*, the compound element of the apparently simple movement of the pulsating artery, as detected by the sphygmograph. There are chiefly the systolic wave, in which the line of ascent ends; the tidal or first secondary wave, due to the distension of the arteries; and the dicrotic or great secondary wave, produced probably by the aortic recoil.

Pulse (pʌls), *sb.*[2] *Forms*: (1 pols-, 4 pols', pulz', 3–7 puls, 6 poulse, poults, *dial.* pousse, 7 powse, pulce, 8–9 *dial.* pouse, 6– pulse. [a. OF. *puls, pouls, pous* (Godef.), in mod.Norm. dial. *pouch*, in other dialects *pouf, pou* :—L. *puls* pottage made of meal, pulse, etc. See also PELTA.]

1. The edible seeds of leguminous plants cultivated for food, as peas, beans, lentils, etc. a. *collective singular*: sometimes const. as *pl.*

1297 [see PULSE-cosen]. 1366–8 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 9 De j quarterio pols veniđ. 1378–9 *Ibid.* 33 Et de xij d. de pols vendit. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 166 Of whatkin of it ought to bee sowing of pulse. 1592 HARRISON *Eliz. Martyrs* ii. 624 In Cole the Pease, the Core within the Ear. 1618 STARK, & MARSH. *Country Farmer* 310 Pulse (as we call them) that is...such grains as is ordained to pulidge or broths. 1894 WRIGHTSON *Lexpl. Words* 22 Field Beans and Pease do feed horses. 1780 CORNISH *Progr. Rev.* 203 Daniel ate pulse by choice—example more! 1 1820 *Old Farmer in Gentl. Mag.* XCIII. i. 240 Then eat the pease, and I will drink my beer. 1820 HARVEYSON in *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 408 A song composed entirely of 2 or 3 low pulse. 1883 Sir T. SKIPTON *Cassell in Colonies* iv. 163 To search for and secure all grain, fruit, pulse, and food of every description.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A kind or sort of such seeds.

1552 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 32 The priest may not take upon a beane, for then is he judged an enchaunter [1582 R. CRANMORE] *D'Amiot's Hist. Æthiop* viii. iv. 372 They sowed their land for bread and pulses, which they tooke. 1681 H. *Baker's Mem. Physicke* 42 All sorts of Milk-meats, Eggs, Fishes, Fruits. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 140 There are several other Pulses or Seeds mentioned by many Authors. 1758 E. BOYER *Compl. Farmer* 6. (1762) 86 The least of all pulses is the lentil.

2. a. *collective sing.* (sometimes const. as *pl.*) Plants yielding pulse; esculent leguminous plants. 1388–9 *Abingdon Acc. (Camden)* 73 Et de vij d. de vendicione pols' vendito. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 304 Declared of the reason why Pythia called them. 1555 EDEN *Decades of the New World* (1885) 18 Besides all kyndes of pulse, as beanes, pesses, tares, and suche other. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 210 White Vetches, Pulse, and Tares have sown, And Bodies of Leaguers gorn. 1786–72 tr. *Tusser & Dillon's Husb.* xxi. 43 Sow not pease or pulse or pot-herbs of any kind. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg.* I. 141 High climb his pulse in many an even row. 1850 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 38 Pulse grows everywhere.

b. *individual sing.* (with *pl.*) An esculent leguminous plant, or a species of such.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* 10. 22 For fodder now is tyme, and sauery pulse.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pulse crop*, † *shell* (*shale*), *stick* (cf. *pea-stick*), *tribe*; also PULSE-COSEN.

a 1661 HOLYOAK *Dictionar. Sax.* 160, A pulse-shale more I value, than the whole town's pease. 1683 MORTON *Kennaway's Bot. Ill.* 11710 The leguminous or pulse tribe. 1830 *Kyle Farm. Rep.* 31 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, A luxuriant pulse crop of land involves the soil. 1879 HARKNESS *Lorrea* 67, 1 book and a bit of worm-eaten pulse-stick.

Pulse (pʌls), *v.* Also 6 pulce. [ad. L. *pulsare* to push, drive, strike, beat, freq. of *pellere* to drive, strike, beat. In sense 1 push, is part from *V. pousser*, formerly *pulser, pouiser* (15th c. in Littré); in other senses more directly connected in use with PULSE *sb.*[1], and *pulsate, pulsation*, etc.]

† 1. *trans.* To drive, impel; to drive *forth*, expel. *Obs.* (occ. as in 4).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 Nouocht pulsis and counsyngis me to ery on god. *Ibid.* xvi. 130 Your ignorance, inconstance, rude inclinatiun, pulsis you to perpetuat inordynat exactiones. 1573 TUSSER *Husbd.* x. *Grdng.* Q ij, Pulse forth through spite Your prisoner from your sight [L. *Pulsus ut meritissimo odio*]. 1580 *Eng. Privy Council Acts* IV. 110 The Douglasses was pulsit to the Ile in Sanct Johis aduenture thairwith to be furneist to his Maiesteis seruice. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 103 The heart...doth...take in [the blood] forth, and pulse it to all, even the extremest parts.

2. *trans.* To beat, thrash, as the heart, etc.: = PULSATE 1 (but now only in literary use).

1533, 1664 [see PULSING *sbl.* 2]. 1668 CHARLETON & COLE *Diet. Med.*, *Arteri*, 1. *carotid.* In For the Umbilical Arteries of a live Child being bound, as yet pulsing to the Mother...they pulse between the Ligature and the Child. 1840 BAY. CRAVEN 2. (*Add.*) 35 The Heart, when separated wholly from the Body in some Animals, continues still to pulse for a considerable time. 1862 DUNCAN COOK *Travels & Troubles* II. 218 The heart pulsed more rapidly; the eyes were closed again. 1867 F. E. TRELOAR *S. Trelogie* I. 2 My warm blood pulsed through high-soaked grades.

b. *fig.* or in figurative allusion, in reference to life, energy, influence, feelings, etc. = PULSATE 1 b: cf. PULSE *sb.*[2] 2.

1806 KEATS *Endym.* I. 229 The mass Of nature's breasted wonders pulsed tenfold. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 226 The throb of hope and glory which pulsed on its report...died into inaction or despair. 1888 *Times* 26 June 5/1 The outward and sensible expression of the unwavering flow of thought, action, and feeling which pulses through it [London].

3. *Intr.* 1566. To perform or exhibit a rhythmic movement; to beat, vibrate, modulate) = PULSATE 2.

1850 CARLYLE *Stanley* II. I. (1872) 32 Playing and pulsing [the cuckoos or not] together. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 226 The throb of hope and glory which pulsed on its report...died into inaction or despair. 1888 *Times* 26 June 5/1 The outward and sensible expression of the unwavering flow of thought, action, and feeling which pulses through it [London].

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1850 CARLYLE *Stanley* II. I. (1872) 32 Playing and pulsing [the cuckoos or not] together. 1874 J. GREEN *Gt. Ins. Age* iv. 91 The beat of the pulse through the great plex of ne that causes the higher elevations of Alpine countries. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* [see 1756] The thermal water...pulsed out of the cleft of the rock. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* v. vii. 163 You could hear the regular galloping of a horse, pulsing in the dark like some muffled pendulum.

¶ b. To make repetitive sallies or attacks.

1850 CARLYLE *Sterling* v. iv. (1872) 32 His studies were...pulsing out with impetuous irregularity now on this topic, now on that. 1865 — *Frederick* III. xv. v. (1872) IX. 89 Such charging and recharging, pulsing and repulsing, has there been. *Ibid.* xx. 246 Frederick on the other hand, keeps vigorously pulsing out, round Fouilmont's flanks.

4. *trans.* To drive or send out in or by pulses or rhythmic beats.

1834 KEATS *Isabella* vi, The ruddy slide Dabbed his warm and pulsed resolve away. 1861 LOWELL *Wanderer of Shroud* ii, Pale fireflies pulsed within the meadow-mist Their lullaby, marrying dumbness with delight. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. ii. 302 Life is not cloud, but living?...coming down and out to keep?...pulsed into us, not outside of us to grasp and define.

† **Pulse-corn.** *Obs. rare.* Also 3 polscorn. [f. PULSE *sb.*[2] + CORN *sb.*[1]] = PULSE *sb.*[2] 1 a, 2 a.

1297 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) II. 674/1 Shedding [of] Polscorn. 1398 TREVISA tr. *Higden's Descr.* I. 49 All sortes of pulse corne, as Peese, Beanes, Tares, and Fitches.

Pulseful (pʌ·lsfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. PULSE *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] Full of pulses, pulsations, or throbbing.

a 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* (1874) 193 The partridge to every bonde thy hasty flow In pulseful tripsos.

Pulseless (pʌ·lsles), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. Having or exhibiting no pulse or pulsation, as a body in which the heart has ceased to beat.

1728 EPHRAIM CHAMBERS *Cyclopædia* (1741) VIII. 2262 The White waste, though pulseless, we pressed each her hand with our lips. 1800 HANNAH MORE *Bleak-ho.* 142 His cold pale limbs and pulseless temples. 1877 BROWNING *Inside*[2] *Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 322 In shook the injured person his pale, limb,...silvery pulseless.

2. *fig.* and *gen.* Devoid of life, energy, or movement; void of feeling, unfeeling, pitiless (*spec.* 1898); motionless; lifeless.

1598 ARTHUR *Rothwell* 2. iii, There he stood, the pulseless man, The unfeeling lord. 1881 F. S. KEYMER in *Poems, Prayers, etc.*, Intr. 11 I...yet for others as the cause, as often there feared on the goddess are the gentle mind 'Most Strength'. 1893 W. S. MAUD *Nurse Agnes* xxxiii, Better than Days of pale and pulseless Life, The agony of birth.

Hence **Pu·lselessness.**

1872 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pulselessness*, asphyxia. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 85/2 [We] point out the difference between the meanings of the terms asphyxia and apnœa, the former standing for pulselessness and the latter for breathlessness.

† **Pulsellum** (pʌlse·lŏm). *Zool.* Pl. -a. [mod. L., f. *pulsi-*, ppl. stem of *pellere* to drive, after FLAGELLUM.] A modified form of flagellum found in spermatozoa and certain infusorians, serving to propel the body through a liquid medium.

1880 KENT *Infusoria* I. 409 Among the free-swimming monoflagellate Infusoria as at present known, where the locomotive appendage without exception fulfils during existence the rôle of a tractellum, its recognition by each title to contradistinction to a propelling organ or pulsellum is entailed for. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 804/1 The flagellum of the Flagellata is usually distinct from the pulsellum of the Bacteria.

Pulshe, *obs.* form of PULSH *v.*

† **Pulsidge.** *Obs.* Humorous blunder for PULSE.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. iv. 73 You are in an excellent good temperalties: your Pulsidge beates as extraordinarily, as heart would desire.

Pulsi·fic, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *puls-us* PULSE *sb.*[1] + -FIC.] Producing or causing the pulse or pulsation of the arteries; also, characterized by pulsation, pulsatory, throbbing.

1834 T. JOHNSON tr. *Farrey's Chirurg.* 330 obs. 304 Cruel symptoms...the follow, as pathologic pains, a fracas, confusions. *Ibid.* xx. vii. 772 The opportunities of the vital and pulsific heights by a cloud of grosse vapours. 1876 CLEVELAND *Introd. Lyol.* 1. xx. § 17. 161 A publick corporal quality to the substance of the heart itself, is very anatomically and absurd. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extempt.* 422 The pulsific Motion of the Blood continually dressing it. 1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pulsific*, that which causes or excites pulsation. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Pu·lsilloge.** *Obs.* [adl. mod.L. *pulsilogium*, f. *pulsi-us* PULSE *sb.*[1], after *horologium*, HOROLOGE.] (See quots.)

1599 CASMANN *Cycl. Disput., Pulsilogium*, a name given by authors to a pulse-watch, or instrument to measure the celerity of the pulse.) 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 163 Santorio...applied the pendulum to determine the quickness of the pulse, forming what he called a *pulsilogie*, to which the style regarding a ball was gradually shortened, till its vibrations corresponded with the beats.

Pulsimeter (pʌlsi·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *pulsus* PULSE *sb.*[1] + -METER. Cf. PULSOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the rate or force of the pulse, Also *attrib.*, as *pulsimeter watch.*

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1842 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 May 253/1 The advantages claimed for the 'Pulsimeter' watch are accuracy of time, accuracy of record, and the possibility of taking the pulse in the dark without any inconvenience to the patient.

Pu·lsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PULSE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PULSE: rhythmical beating, throbbing, or flowing.

1830 HALLE *Nature* viii. (1832) 180 Consider as the pulsings of the blood. 1847 CARLYLE *Pict. & Pre.* 12 21, The pulsings of his own soul, if he have any soul, alone audible. 1854 CROMBIE *Gardener's Guide*, I could hear...the pulsing of the sea. The pulsing current rushes through the arteries.

Pu·lsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That beats, throbs, or flows with rhythmic cadence.

1599 MARSTON *Pygmal.* 322 This still unopened upon the pulsing orpines, where they appease moans. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 4 If you divide the Iron...near the needle, you shall...see the Iron beat most lively, which is a white pulsing needle. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 290/2 The pulsing current rushes through the arteries.

Pulsion (pʌ·lshən). *Now rare.* [ad. L. *pulsio, -ion-em*, n. of action from *pell-ĕre, puls-* to drive, push.] The action of driving or pushing. In first quot., the beating of the pulse.

1834 T. JOHNSON tr. *Farrey's Chirurg.* v. iii. (1838) 107 There may arise...a deadly interruption of the pulsion of the brain. 1838 tr. *Muller's Elem. Physiol.* (1842) 224 One motion in pulsion or driving, another reaction or stopping. Pulsion, when the opposed motion the moved body go before it; and traction, when it makes it follow. 1879 S. HAMER *Heat. Bot.* I. 110 If this great quantity [of sap] were carried up by pulsion or traction. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 263 Acquired malformations [of the semilunars]—Pressure pouches...phlegmonous pouches, pharyngocœles, pulsion diverticula.

Pulsive (pʌ·lsiv), *a. Now rare.* [f. L. *puls-us*, ppl. stem of *pell-ĕre* to drive, impel + -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of driving or impelling; constraining, compelling; impulsive; propulsive.

1600 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii, What I have spoken is forced from me: Spa By the pulsive motion of compulsion. a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* v. § 8 By The Tractive and Pulsive force upon swimming Bodies. 1688 R. G. HOOKE *Philos. in Suidbook* 63 The whirl of the wheels was...in length With the pulsive motion of their central irregular-

†2. Beating or throbbing as the heart; etc. *Obs.*
1611 J. Taylor *Water P.'s Complaint* Wks. II. 3/1 Such a motion That shall soon excite my pulses to Such a motion That shall soon excite my pulses to swelling Or concern in heart and water. 1630 — *Pennyless Purse* Wks. 246/2 In end my pulses leaden as Art allows, To rest or sleep, or forget new wrongs wrote.

Pulsometer (*pʌlsɒ·mĭtəɹ*). [irreg. f. L. *pul-sus* PULSE *sb.*1 + -METER, after *barometer*, etc.]

1. = PULSIMETER.
1858 Morris *Explos. Lex., Pulsometer*, term for an instrument for recording or calculating the variations of the pulse: a pulsometer.

2. A name for a kind of steam-condensing vacuum-pump, with two chambers so arranged that the steam is condensed in, and the water alternately to each alternately: so called from the pulsatory action of the steam. Also *pulsometer-pump*. (Not being a *measuring* instrument, it is preferably called *pulsator*.)
1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pulsometer*, a form of vacuum-pump. 1881 *Mechanical World* 19 Dec. 8/2/1, The Pulsometer Engineering Company Limited. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/6 The water is heated by means of a horizontal tubular boiler, a six-horse power engine, a centrifugal pump, and two pulsometer pumps. 1900 F. T. Bullen *Log of a Sea Waif* My heart worked like a pulsometer.

†**Pu'lsor.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [agent-n. from L. *pellĕre, pulsĕ-* to drive, impel: see -OR 2.] One who or that which drives or impels.
1666 J. Sparrow *Old Age* (1678) 142 The great artery...is to us the most apparent Pulsor: we can feel the blood to be forced along its Cavity.

Pulsshe, obs. form of POLISH *v.*

Pult, parallel form of PULT *n.* and *sb.* *Obs.*

Pultaceous (*pʌltē·ʃəs*), *a.* [f. L. *pult-, pultis* pap, pottage + -ACEOUS.]
1. Of the nature or consistency of pap or of a pancake; soft, semi-fluid, pulpy.
1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 750 He first dissects that Ox Tender and glandulous or pultaceous. 1758 *Reader Dict. Xl.* 302 A soft white pultaceous Matter. 1834-6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 715 In infancy the brain is universally soft, almost pultaceous. 1856 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 402 Pultaceous or even solid food may be remarkably well borne.

2. Of the nature or client of pulse.
1761 tr. *Stocking's Syst. Surg.* III. 869 Barley, peas and other pultaceous grain.

Pultar, -er, etc., **Pulterer, Pult(e)ria,** obs. forms of POULTER, etc.

Pultas, obs. or dial. form of POULTICE.

†**Pu'lter.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. In quot. prob. an error for *pulter*, POULTERY, fowls. (The whole passage is composed in the language of falconry, and some of the allusions are obscure.)
1599 Lodge *Rich. Riddles* (a. 16) Epist. Dismall hovered her wings round, Where presidents pulter was pitched Full nine, Made he Rawcon to flower and Shrub for anger, That he hop-hald to hounds but he hugs hopes.

Pultas, -ess, -iss, obs. or dial. f. POULTICE.

†**Pulti'feral,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pulti, pulti-nis* pottage + -FER + -AL.]
1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pultiferal*...wherewith Potages, Pap, or such like meat is made.

Pultis(e, -ess, Pultre, Pultron(e, -oon, -owne, obs. ff. POULTICE, POULTRY, POULTROON.

†**Pultis.** *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. med.L. *pultis* any vitriols prepared by boiling (Du Cange), pl. of L. *pulti, pultem* pap, pottage (see PULSE *sb.*[2]): cf. It. *pulta, polta* (gravel), batter, or pap (Florio).] Soft boiled food, pap, pottage.
c 1550 Lever. *Treas. Health* 3 b, Gruel vere the pacient ; two pennye worthe of bay berie made to poulse with a soft Egge or palte, without doubt the perfect diette made him.

‖**Pultun** (*pʊ·ltʊn*). *E. Ind.* Also pultan, -en, -oon. [Hindī *paltan*, ad. Tamil and Telugu *paṭṭālam*, ad. Eng. *battalion* (the Eng. word having been first adopted in Southern India).] A regiment of infantry in India.
1810 Wellington in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 21, I...shall probably destroy some camp-followers and pultuns, which have been incessantly pushed across the Kistna. 1884 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 294 Camps and pultuns (battalions) under European adventurers. 1893 Mrs. E. M. Cameron *Village Tales* (1896) 22, I know lots of Sahibs in a pultoon (i.e. regiment) at Bareilly.

‖**Pulu** (*pū·lū*). [Hawaiian.] A fine yellowish silky vegetable wool obtained from the base of the leaf-stalks of the Hawaiian tree-ferns, *Cibotium menziesii*, *C. chamissoi*, and *C. glaucum*.
1848 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pu-lu*, a species of brown thistle-down imported from the Sandwich islands, to mix with silk in the manufacture of hats. 1864 in Webster. 1888 Hillebrand *Flora Hawaii Is.* 526 The base of the leaf-stalks is densely covered with a soft and glossy yellowish wool, which is used for stuffing mattresses and pillows, and under the name of pulu forms a regular article of export to California.

†**Pulurve,** obs. f. PILLIVER, pillow-case, pillow.
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 681 His wenche fel wiȝely who were to be ywisse; ac parie ! it ran hir to pulurue.

†**Pu'lvar,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *pulver-em* (nom. *pulvis*) *powder, dust.*] Powder, dust.
1599 Abercrombie tr. *Du Fouilloux* (1) 50, 104 Quod herbe I spake to the, of my possession, not withstandinge that I am but palace & nedles. 1599 Jefferson *Cross. Zool.* (Rollit) II. 403 In palace small gret birse thanne earth con. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 16/1 Mice thane pismoistened palvers...addinge hereunto the Sugre.

b. **Pulver Wednesday** = ASH-WEDNESDAY.
c 1512 James Paston in *P. Lett* I. 230 Wrytyn at Norwyche on Pulver Wednesday.

†**Pu'lvar,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *pulver-āre*, f. *pulver-* : see prec.] *trans.* To reduce to powder, to pulverize. Hence †**Pu'lvared** *ppl. a.*, †**Pu'lvaring** *vbl. sb.*, sprinkling of salsa ; *pulvaring day*, Ash Wednesday.
1620 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 159 As pulvared flints (ed. 1632 flints of Hungt bifurrow, under ground, by sprinkled water for scourse). 1734 W. Gibbons *Hist. Hampshire* 109 On pulvaring Days, when Disposition of the wild Lands was made, but not confirmed till St. Nicholas's Day. 1776 (implied in PULVARING).

Pulverable (*pʌ·lvĕrăbl*), *a.* [f. as prec. +-ABLE.] Capable of being crushed or ground down to powder; pulverizable.
1655 *Physical Dict., Pulverable*, hard things (as oyster-shells) brought to powder. 1660 Boyle *Produc. Chym. Princ.* 21, 187 Some liquid substances allowed by wounded glasses, that...turned into consistent and pulverable bodies. 1789 Morveau in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 272 If a little mercury be added to melted zinc, it renders it easily pulverable. 1819 J. K. Hollings in *Student* II. 108 Tripoli, very soft and pulverable.

Pulvereous (*pʌlvī·rĭəs*), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. L. *pulver-em* powder, dust + -EOUS.] Covered or sprinkled with powder; pulverulent.
1814 Cross in Wernian.

†**Pulveralin.** *Obs.* [Corruption of Fr. *pulvérin* (*c* 1600 in Littré), = It. *polverino*, f. *polvere* : —L. *pulvereus* powder.] A powder-horn, esp. one for priming-powder.
1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Pu'lveral,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pulver-em* PULVER *sb.* + -AL.] In the state of powder.
1697 Tryon[?] *Kenan's Dispt.* 256 Solid...or pulveral, which must be sculled up.

†**Pu'lverate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pulverāt-us*, ppl. stem of *pulverāre* to powder: cf. PULVER *v.*] *trans.* To reduce to powder, to pulverize.
1619 C. Sandys *Trans.* 82 They have them in their owne dung, first dried in the Sunne and pulverated. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 160 Stones caused to so easily pulverated by heating.

Pulveration (*pʌlvĕrē·ʃən*). [ad. L. *pulverātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pulverāre* : see prec.] Reduction to powder or dust; pulverization.
1623 Cockeram, *Pulveration*, a beating into powder. 1731 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* v. 43 We further...that the Share, Plow could more by any, and help it in its Pulveration. 1866 C. W. Heaton *Agric. Eco.* 103 The deep and perfect pulveration of the soil.

‖**Pulverators** (*pʌlvĕrē·tŏɹz*), *sb. pl.* *Ornith.* [mod.L., pl. of *pulverator*, agent-n. from L. *pulverāre* to powder; in F. *pulvérateurs* (Belon 1555).] Birds which habitually roll themselves in the dust, as the Sparrow.

†**Pulveratricious** (*pʌlvĕrātrĭ·ʃəs*), *a.* *Obs.* [f. mod.L. *pulveratrix*, *-trīc-em* (see next) + -ICIOUS.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of birds that roll themselves in the dust.
1681 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, which...are pulveratricious and wild ; as the Peacock, Ingenious, and Lucky. 1708 Kay *Willughby's Ornith.* 92 § 3. 311 The colour of the feathers...comes near to that of pulveratricious birds.
1882 R. Hudd *Ornithology* 2. 313/2 Pulveratricious (lit) or earthy kind of colour, mouse-colour. *Ibid.*, *Pulveratricious*, covered with a dusty colour.

‖**Pulveratrix** (*pʌlvĕrē·trĭks*). *Ornith. rare.* Pl. *-atri-ces*. [mod.L., fem. of *pulverātor*, agent-n. from *pulverāre* to powder (sc. *avis* bird); in F. *pulvératrice* (Littré).] A bird which cleanses itself by wallowing in dust.
Cf. Aristotle's assertions, *Hist. An.* v. 2. 539, 20.
1710 C. Wren *Parentalia* 8 Oct., Ray remarks that birds of the Gallina order, as cocks and hens, partridges and pheasants, are pulveratrices, such as dust themselves...; Common house-sparrows are great pulveratrices, being frequently seen grovelling and wallowing in dusty roads.

†**Pulverous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *pulver-* *us* dusty (f. *pulver-em* powder, dust) + -OUS.]
1696 Blount, *Pulverous*, dusty, of dust, full of dust.

†**Pu'lverer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PULVER *v.* + -ER 1.] A pulverizer, an instrument for pulverizing the soil.
1708 [W. Maxwell] *Minister Africa., Digest* 34 note, If land as a Pulverer and Compasser of fallows, this acting for ought to be set deeper.

Pulvescence (*pʌlvĕ·sĕns*). *Bot.* [f. as next + -ESCENCE : see -ESCE.] Incipient powderiness; tendency to become powdery.
1846 R. K. Greville *Sc. Cryptog. Flora* VI. 338 Honey, with a white pulvescence. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pulvescence*...of a vegetable surface when covered with a kind of farina...as in the *Chrysolæna pulverosa*: *pulvescence*. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pulvescent (*pʌlvĕ·sĕnt*), *a.* [f. L. *pulver-em* dust + -ESCENT.] Tending to fall into powder; becoming powdery.
1824 Mudie in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 288 It was...found to be very fine ore of iron in a pulvescent state.

Pulvertibulous, obs. f. PULVERIZABLE.

Pulverine (*pʌ·lvĕrin*). Also -in. [Cf. It. *polverino* dust, fine powder.] Ashes of bullis.
1858 in Smart. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pulverine*, bullock's ashes.

Pulverizable (*pʌ·lvĕrəizăbl*), *a.* [f. PULVERIZE *v.* + -ABLE. See *P. pulverizable* (Littré).] Capable of being pulverized or reduced to powder.
1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* 6, to Boil them until they are pulverizable. 1794 G. Adams *Mech. & Hyd. Philos.* I. 21, also his easiley pulverizable nature. *c* 1805 J. Wyon in *Gent. Mag.* I. 185 The becomes pulverizable ...at high temperatures.

†**Pu'lverizate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *pulverizāt-us*, pa. ppl. of late L. *pulverizāre* to PULVERIZE.] Pulverized, reduced to powder.
1492 Bonner *Comp. Alch.* xv. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 180 Like as saffron when it is pulverizate.

†**Pu'lverizate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *pulverizāre* : see prec.] *trans.* = PULVERIZE.
1597 A. M. tr. *Gulielmeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21/1 That all these Pyxides be verye cleanelye pulverizated. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 2/2 Pulverizate it verye smalle. 1604-13 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Pulverizated*, beaten or brought into dust, or powder.

Pulverization (*pʌlvĕrəizē·ʃən*). [n. of action f. late L. *pulverizāre* to pulverize : cf. F. *pulvérization* (Oudin 1642).]
1. The action of pulverizing; reduction to the state of powder or dust.
[1599 *Physical Dict., Pulverization*, bringing to powder.] 1658 Phillips, *Pulverization*, a breaking to dust, a reducing into powder. 1783 Mem. in *Pract. Husb.* II. 198 Sought to that state of pulverization, in which alone plants can thrive well. 1898 J. Bayne *Edin. Pract. Agric.* II. 64 Rains, alternate frosts, and thaws, greatly assist in pulverization.

b. *Techn.* The separation (of a liquid) into minute particles, as spray.
1881 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 202 Method of rendering Medicated Vaporable Respirable by Pulverization. 1883 *Ibid.* 421 Pulverization of liquids for Therapeutic Purposes.

2. *fig.* Crushing morally, reducing to nullity, utter demolition (of arguments, statements, etc.).
1875 Mozley *Essays* II. 1. 41 This criticism...marks a beginning of true democracy, as distinguished from the mere pulverization of aristocracy. 1883 *Chr. World* 13 Sept. 241/3 The complete pulverization of their case by the Minister whom they approached. 1897 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 264/2 That the *Saturday Review* devote to your pulverization two pages and a 'pict'.

2. *concr.* A pulverized product or material.
1898 in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 16 Mar. 1/3 The pulverizations gradually find a place on the lowest levels of the ocean.

Pulverizator (*pʌlvĕrəizē·ŏɹ*). [Agent-noun from late L. *pulverizāre* to pulverize : as mod.F. *pulvérisateur* (Littré).] An instrument for reducing to powder; also, an apparatus for scattering powder or ejecting liquid in the form of spray.
1890 *New Bulletin* 191 It is mixed as a powder...and blown with 'pulverizator' on to the vine leaves. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 431 There have been many patents taken out in Russia for pulverizers or pulverizators.

Pulverize (*pʌ·lvĕrəiz*), *v.* [ad. late L. *pulverizāre*, or F. *pulvériser* (Part 16th c.), †*pulverizer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pulver-* *eus* : see PULVEAN *sb.*]
1. *trans.* To reduce to powder or dust; to comminute, to triturate. Also *refl.*
1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* 2. 25b, 6/b, A drugge...which being pulverized and tempered in water, they rubbe vppon...the bodye. 1604 Shakespeare *Oth. Barrius* v. ii. 21, *Lest* (1) The medicine prepared with that Iudean mans (2)...pulverized their kind. *c* 1790 Dyer in *Nichols Lit. Anec.* (1815) IV. 587, and then pulverize it. 1808 Kirwan *Pol. Econ.* 224 (1816) 134 Calcitable land must be pulverized and watered. 1819 J. Mavor *Voy. Lit.* 158 The solid ground of Ida was pulverized into snow.

b. *trans.* To divide (a liquid) into minute particles or spray.
1847 J. Ramsay *Colonel* VI. 230 Steaks after steaks with Cooking have been piled, Full'd the best Flesh and pulverized the tide.

2. *fig.* To demolish or destroy, to break down utterly ; to 'smash'.
1832 Macaulay *Reform as you Like It.* 2, I've theft. Feel really that we have true hearers. To pulverize rebellion. 1884 Bayard *Treaties Annexa.* Pres. M. 6, Between both which Trade and Peace is broken, and the Church pulverized. 1893 *Examiner* 27 May 515/1 Which, like a flap of thunder, has pulverized...theoretical hopes. 1894 J. H. Newman *Apol.* (ed. 1908) 110 The theory of the Via Media was absolutely pulverized. 1895 Col. Maurice in *United Service Mag.* July 418 The four battalions...were...pulverized and driven helter-skelter partly among the defendants.

b. To dissipate in minute portions. *rare.*
1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 323 The corporeality was so pulverized among a passing multitude of minute individuals.

3. *intr.* To crumble or fall to dust; to become disintegrated. Also *fig.*
1800 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 147 If they are ploughed in November or December, the roots, straw, and weeds, under them pulverize readily. 1880 Eastwood *Cumd. Lights, Worship Wks.* (Ruskin) II. 194 The stones did fairly have all pulverized. 1888 Lounsbury tr. *Cattle's Reader Chaucer* (1892) 263 Sometimes these varieties [of limestone] pulverize to a crystalline sand.

4. *intr.* Of a bird: To roll in the dust ; to take a dust-bath. *rare.*
1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Pu'lverized** *ppl. a.* ; **Pu'lverizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
c 1893 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 266 That...pul-

vented Dress. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Apparit.* iv. (1840) 29 The more than fired there must be dried up sufficiently for pulverizing. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 367 Manures are found to enrich the best pulverised soil. 1832 Carlyle *Misc., Occas. Counsels* (1858) 313, 100 The works and published relicts of another thing. 1839 *Fleeting* 37 (Ellis, Usef. Knowl.) The pulverising action of the sun and air.

Pulverizer (pʊ·lvĕrəi·zəɹ). [f. Pulverize v. + -er¹.] One who or that which pulverizes; an instrument or machine that reduces to powder; also *techn.*, one that reduces a liquid to spray.

1858 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 724 The high conservative Tremor (the pulverizer of Voltairerians, Radicalites, and Pigeon). 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 56/1 For the best calomel pulverizer, £10. 1874 H. Walton *Mix. Eye* 18 There are also spray-producing droplets...already named water pulverizers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 May 12/1 The crushing of the area by the pulverizer.

Pulverous (pʊ·lvĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pulver-* dust + -ous.] Powdery; dusty.

1776 (W. Marshall) *Minister Agric., Digest* 24 Soils...are light or loose; that is, tenacious or pulverous. 1884 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The trees and the herbage were powdered thick with pulverous particles.

Pulverulence. [f. as next, as if from a L. **pulverulentia*: see -ence.] Dustiness, powder.

1599 Bacon vol. II. *Pulverulence*, dustiness. 1837 J. T. Smith in *Fleet's Memoirs* 130 This monument is obliged to be subdivided...into an infinite number of partial concretions, whence arises pulverulence.

Pulverulent (pʊlvĕ·rŭlĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *pulverulent-us* dusty, f. *pulver-em* dust, powder: see -ulent. So mod.F. *pulvérulent* (1801 in Littré).]

1. Consisting of or having the form of powder or dust; powdery.

1658 Phillips *Glossogr., Pulverulent, dusty, of dust, full of dust.* 1806 Sauvages *Mineral Waters* i. 21 The gluteous part of wheat flour, [which is] dry and pulverulent. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 326 In Lycopodium...the pulverulent thecæ occupy the upper ends of the sheets. 1883 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 235/2 The announcement by M. Spring that a pressure of 5,000 atmospheres caused pulverulent markers to aggregate into crystalline masses.

2. Covered with powder or dust; dusty; spec. in *Entom.* and *Bot.*

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 300 Calcareous stone is also found in the pulverulent form; and of this kind is chalk. 1811 Pinkerton *Petrology* II. 361 Ashes, sand, and light pulverulent matter. 1848 Chambers *Misc.* 377/2 Clothes ...which has every delicate knob, and which, in consequence of the very slight adhesion of its component cells, is said to be 'pulverulent'. 1882 Gerard *Trad.-Gk.* 18, 19, 21 A rock is said to be...pulverulent, when it readily falls to powder.

4. Pulverizing. *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1804 Watson *Account of Chaux* (1811) I. 362 The pulverulent effect [on masses of stone] of subglacial precipitation no greater level than two or three thousand feet above.

5. Of birds: Characterized by or addicted to lying or rolling in the dust.

1808 in Wheeler. 1819 Gilchrist in *Pigeon's Expt. & Birds* v. 402 Partridge-hens, like the Quail, the pulverulent method.

Hence **Pulverulently** *adv.*, in a powdery or dusty manner. †**Pulverulentness** *n.* (in spec. pulverul-).; pulverulent. *Obs. rare.*

1692 Phillips *Theat. Hon.* 1. 87 We have many sorts [of myrrh]...great and small, in sand dry, pulverulentness like, pale and more red. 1721 W. F. C. Dodsley *Flora N.-Amer.* I. 213 Cordia pulverulently rough within.

Pulverulous, *a. rare.* [From *pulverulent*, with change of suffix.] = Pulverulent.

1842 Braithw. Chem. Gaz. II. 319 About an ounce of the calcareous acid from the aqueous or pulverulous should be dissolved in three ounces of the acid.

Pulvil (pʊ·lvil), *sb. arch.* Also 7 pulvil, 8 pulvilio, -illo. [ad. It. *polviglio*: see Pulvilio.] Cosmetic or perfumed powder for powdering the wig or perfuming the person.

1632 *Islington Wells* 15 Saluted by the Fragrancy Of Powder de Orenge, Jessimin, Pulvil, or something else. 1659 Cotgrave's *Exhibition* 22, 1665 373 Great Ladies...with Haire...Pulvil, Powder's and Cosmeticks. 1702 Farquhar *Constant Couple* v. i, How many pound of Pulvil must the Fellow use in sweetning himself from the smell of Hops and Tobacco? 1724 Ferguson *Backgam. Rhapsody* 71, The frizz wig, in formal curls arrayed, With pulvils pregnant.

†**b.** *transf.* Applied to snuff; also, any inexplicable powder, as magnesia. *Obs.*

1698 J. Bateman *Mineralia Hyem. Life* 101 *Flowmall Anglic.* The greatest pulvil from Hibernia's shore. 1699 *Relig. Rom.* XI. 113 Adding but a little of the water at a time...and carefully and patiently rubbing it up with the requisite pulvil.

c. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of perfume; perfumed.

1630 Jonson *Cynthia's Revels* (Percy Soc.) 181 To sleep at ombre, or limber, like a rich pulvil puncs must go.

†**Pulvil,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To powder or perfume with pulvil. Hence †**Pulvilled** *ppl. a.*

1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv. 1, Have you pulvil'd the Coachman and Footmen that they may not stink of the Stable when Sir Rowland comes by? 1704 T. Brown *Sat. upon. Ill women* 222 The musty wages, and the pulvil'd beau.

†**Pulvilio, -villio** (pʊlvi·lio). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. It. *polviglio* fine or subtile powder, cosmetic powder, *dim. of polve, pulvere* powder.] = Pulvil.

1603 Wecquelin & Dassigny *Hydr.* (c. 1) I have donned you ...and spent upon you ounces of essence and pulvillio. 1611 Andrewes *Sperl. Pietas* ¶ 3 The Flowres perfumed the Ayr with smells of Incense, Amber-greese, and Pulvillios. 1647 Lupton *Lucrecia* (c. 1) His vest of silk...dressing a profusion of fold, slightly sprinkled with the pulvillo of his favourite mistresse. 1840 Ld. Lytton *King Popp* v. 233 The powell'd hair Wherein he carried his pulvillio.

attrib. 1676 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* v. 3, Shou you have these two Pulvillio Boxes, these Essence Bottles (etc.). 1901 *Gen. Baptiste My Indian* (Jones) 6, The multitude of perfumed and pulvillio bottles.

Pulvilliad, *ppl. a.* [f. Pulvil *sb.* + -ed².] Powdered and perfumed with pulvilio.

1718 Susan *Let. P. Hill* Lett. (1780) 150 The pulvilliad, feathered, gilt coronets, is no disgustful to my musted dust my thoughts serve.

Pulvil Bag, *n.* [f. L. *pulvill-us* little cushion + -age.] Of or pertaining to a pulvillus; cushion-like, pad-like.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pulvilla, Pulvillio: see Pelvil, Pulvilio.

†**Pulvillus** (pʊlvi·lŭs). [L., contr. from *pulvinal-us*, dim. of *pulvinus* cushion.]

1. A little cushion; in *Surgery*, one quasi, 1837, [1693 in *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pulvill*, the same with *Dilatica.*] 1706 Phillips, *Pulvillus*, a little Pillow, or Cushion; also a Bolster us'd by Surgeons in dressing Wounds. 1847 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pulvillus*, a small cushion or pillow. In *Surgery*,—a small oblong-shaped mass of lint used for plugging deep wounds.

2. *Entom.* A cushion-like process on the first of an insect, by which it can adhere to a vertical surface as a wall, or in an inverted position to a ceiling or the like; a foot-cushion.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 386 *Pulvilli*...rudiments of short hairs very closely set; or of membrane, capable of being inflated, or very soft; or concave plates, which cover the underside, or fleshy apex, of the four first joints of the Males of Tarsus. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 398 These organs are furnished with a cushion or *pulvillus*. 1832 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 119 The *pulvilli* or foot cushions of flies. 1902 *Brit. Med. Journ.* 17 Sept. 666, I...found a pulvillus in the middle of the sole.

Hence **Pulvilliform** *a.* *Entom.*, resembling a pulvillus, cushion-like.

†**Pulvinar** (pʊlvəi·nəɹ), *sb.* Also 6 -are. [L. *pulvinar* a couch, orig. rester *pulvinare* of *pulvinus* bed, f. *pulvin-us* cushion, pillow.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A couch or cushioned seat of the gods; also, the cushioned seat in the circus.

1600 Holland *Livy* v. 21 In that one high feast and solemne day...the Pulvinar be embraced, or a sacred Table be spred and furnished in any place, but in the Capitoll? 1626 — *Sueton. tha Illustrious Iulivlivs. the Cæsars Gesses*...sometime out of the Pulvinar, sitting there with his wife vnder and children. 1890 Lanciani in *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 292 (ed. 2) 371 The ornaments of the cella of the Roman Circus, among others the pulvinar.

2. *Surg.* A small pillow or cushion; sometimes, a medicated cushion or pad. ? *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Hb. Physicke* 211/1 But as heate therafter applye this little pulvinare on the Eyes. 1811 *Sledge's Med. Dict., Pulvinar*...a cushioned cushion. 1857 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Anat.* The posterior inner tubercle of the optic thalamus.

1880 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 H. Gray *Anat.* (ed. 12) 884 Its posterior extremity...internally forms a well-marked projection, the *pulvinar tuberculi* or pulvinar. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 532 A case of symmetrical softening of the pulvinar.

b. The cushion of fat by which the non-articular part of the acetabulum is filled up.

Pulvinar (pʊlvəi·nəɹ), *a.* [ad. L. *pulvinār-is*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to a pulvinus.

1883 *Science* I. 173/1 The pulvinar parenchyma is composed in genuine part of finely porous cells.

Hence **Pulvinarian** *a.* [f. L. *pulvinārē-s* or *pulvinārĭ-um* + -an.], cushion-like, pulvinated.

1888 Sir S. Finsbury *Orphan Inscript.* (1889) 31 The cases of these pulvinarian cryptostomes...exhibit many imperfections.

Pulvinate (pʊ·lvĭnĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *pulvināt-us* made into or like a cushion, f. *pulvin-us* cushion: see -ate².] In *Botany*, *Conch.*, *Entom.*, cushion-shaped, swelling or bulging like a cushion.

1864 R. K. Greville *Flora Edin.* 259 Hylocomium *pulvinatum*, stems short, pulvinate. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 201, 308 *Pulvinate*, when in consequence of being decurved in one place, it seems to pull out in another. 1883 Tenison-Woods *Hist. Marine Gast.*, *Patricosta*, having cushion-like sutures.

Hence **Pulvinately** *adv.*, *Bot.*, in a pulvinate manner. Also **Pulvinate-** comb. form, as *pulvinate-subclavate* (*-ovate*), subclavate and partly pulvinate.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pulvinately.* 1898 Dixon *Graph.* (1898) 222 Surface pulvinate-subclavate.

Pulvinated (pʊ·lvĭnēĭtĕd), *a.* [as prec. + -ed.]

1. *Arch.* Swelling or bulging; especially applied to a frieze having a convex face.

1573 J. Northern in *Hist. London* 236 It hath the pulvinated or swelling frieze. 1850 Rickman *Archit.* (1858) 30 It was once the custom to work the frieze three preceding like a turret...Where this feature is it is called *pulvinated*. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 260 The curvilineal, or pulvinated frieze seems to me a single Grecian example. 1892 Lacroix tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 203 (ed. 2) 229 The shaft either diminished in or straight line or pulvinated.

2. *Bot.* Having a pulvinus.

1880 C. & F. Darwin *Motion. Pl.* 113 With pulvinated leaves (i. e. those provided with a pulvinus) their periodical movements depend...on the cells of the pulvinus alternately expanding more quickly on one side than on the other.

3. *Entom.* = Pulvinate *a.*

1898 Mayer *Explor. Lay. Pulvinarian*...*Eriococcid.* Applied by Kirby to the pulvinate whose, being depressed at one point, it appears swells out at another...: pulvinated.

Pulviniform (pʊlvi·nifɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *pulvinĭformis* (c. f. L. *pulvin-us* cushion + -form, by mod.F. *pulviniforme*.] Cushion-shaped.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pulviniformis*...*pulvillose.*

Pulvinule (pʊ·lvĭnĭūl). *Bot.* [ad. L. *pulvināl-us*, dim. of *pulvin-us* cushion, pillow, bank. (Also used in L. form.)]

1. One of a number of excrescences, sometimes like minute trees, rising from the thallus of lichens.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pulvinula*...term by Acharius for thallodes,...often indicating small bodies or cushions, which are raised from the superior surface of the thallus of certain lichens, as the *Parmelia glomulifera*: a pulvinule.

2. A heap of naked spores.

1824 Corda *Fungi* (1839) 39 There is great variability in the comparisons of the spores in the asci, as polyblasts *Ibid.* 142 The whitish spores are in solid pulvinules.

†**Pulvinus** (pʊlvəi·nŭs). *Bot.* [L. *pulvinus* cushion, pillow.] Any cushion-like swelling or expansion of a stem or petiole; *esp.* a protuberance or enlargement at the foot of the petiole of some leaves, when large, turgid, and contractile, forming a special organ for movement of the leaf.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 77 In woody Dicotyledons there is generally a little protuberance under the cleavage, which is termed the *pulvinus*. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Motion. Pl.* 113 The rudiment of the petiole is developed into a pulvinus, cushion, or joint on this organ has been variously called, like that with which many leaves are provided. 1902 *Athenæum* 15 June 768/1 Mimosa...has in its pulvinus a structure which allows of the free play of the leaf.

Pulviplume. *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *pulviplūmus*, f. L. *pulvis* dust + *plūma* plume, feather.] Powder-down.

1890 Cones *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* 125 Such plumules, from being always found over with dry scaly substances, are called *pulviplumes*. I call them *pulviplumes*.

†**Pulvisele.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *pulvisculus*, -*um* small dust, dim. of *pulvis* dust.] A fine powder, a dust.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Hb. Physicke* 69/1 Take Rue, Dittanye (viz.)...make breuet a fine pulvisele, and vse it with good success.

†**Pulwar** (pʊ·lwăɹ). *E. Ind.* Also pulwaur, pulwah. [Hindī *pulwār.*] A light keelless native boat used on the rivers of Bengal, 'carrying some 12 to 15 tons' (Yule).

1785 Hickey *Mem. Hickey*, etc. i. 69 We observed a boat ...making for Patna: the commanding officer had two light pulwaurs after her. 1793 W. Hunter in *Trans. Indic* IV. Besides this boat, a gentleman is usually attended by two others; a pulwah for the accommodation of the kitchen, and a smaller boat. 1798 S. Williams in *Asiatick Recas.* (1799) II. 63 They have another kind of boats, which they call *pulwahs*. These are very long, low, and narrow....They are worked instead of being rowed. 1880 C. Grant *Rural Life Bengal* 1 The Pulwar is a small description of native travelling boat, of coarse build, and low number of oarsmen.

†**Pulwere,** *obs.* f. Pillver, pillow-case, pillow. c 1390 *Wyclif Palworde* thy Hy wonel to bone lenge for bolt hoppe to wonne; & aligne to him a pulwere.

Puly (pū·lĭ), *a.* [f. Pule *n.* + -y.] Given to puling; whining; sickly.

c 1688 Bunyan *Solomon's Temple Spiritualized* 8, The church of Christ is of herself a very sickly puny thing. 1880 Sala in *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 72 The puly shabby puny weak pompier nurse...people ...to be perpetually screwing begging letters to Heaven.

†**Puly,** *Herb.*, var. of Poly. (Cf. Pulegium.)

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 62 Dyapolium of Brunus. Puply...Ginger, Poly, Mynsom, Parlesyll.

Pulyal, -yol, var. Pulque. *Obs.*

†**Pulypyk.** *Obs.* ? Some sort of picker: cf. *pyk-pike* s. v. Pyke *sb.*¹ 3 c.

1380–81 *Purchase Acc. Rolls* (Chetwynd 380, In...una pulypyk empt. pro ulnera de Bowrth.

Pulysh, *a.* obs. form of Polish *a.*

Pulza-oil (pʊ·lzăoil). A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the Physic-nut (*Curcas purgans* or *Jatropha Curcas*), a native of Tropical America, but now generally cultivated in all tropical countries for the oil, which is used in medicine as a purgative, as well as for various domestic purposes.

1866 *Treas. Bengal Soc. Arts* 17 Aug. 254/2 *Pulza Oil.*—Under this name, a considerable commerce is carried on in the Cape de Verd Islands, in the oil obtained from the seeds of the *Jatropha Curcas*, a euphorbiaceous plant. About 20,000 bushels of the seed are gathered and exported annually to Portugal, where the oil extracted is called purgueira oil, and is used principally for burning.

Puma (pū·mă). [a. Sp. *puma* (pū·ma), a. Peruv. *puma*.] A large American feline quadruped, *Felis concolor*, also called Cougar.

1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* iv. (1783) II. 21 The Puma or Jaguar, to [America's] fiercest beasts of prey, which Europeans have inconsiderately denominated lions and tigers.

…mmon under the unlearned concept of the former, nor the common crumby of the latter. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 109 The Puna, or South American Llama, is not uncommon. 1848 C. F. Lowell *Skeptic* xiv. 164 The proper name of the American lion-monkey is Puma; and that is an Inca word that Pizarro found in the Fifteen-thirties among the Andes. The animal has a range now wider than the Peruvian name … by now is accepted, not only in all Spanish countries, but wherever English is spoken.

Comb. 1897 Mrs. E. L. Voynich *Gadfly* (1909) 290 We had been walking a river on a puma-hunt.

b. The flesh of this animal.

1842 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1876) 108 It tasted just as the Puma: the meat is very white, and remarkably like veal in taste.

Pumblerose, var. Pompelmoose *Obs.*, shaddock.

Pumelee, **-eyne**, obs. ff. Purice. **Pumel**, **-elle**, obs. ff. Pummel. **Pumelo**, var. Pumelo.

† **Pumex**. *Obs.* [L. *pūmex.*] = Pumice *sb.*

1589 Greene *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 102 Seeke out in my watry eate out of the pumex. 1599 Nashe *Christ Bibl.* 471 Expressions … so penetrating as might obscure an heart as hard as Adamants into waters, and eyes as dry as Pumex into floods of teares. 1656 Ridley *Pract. Physick* 319 A Pumex stone Scal, and quenched twice in white wine. 1720 Mem. Ramsay *Pop. Medicine* 40 There is no appearance of pumex nor vestigia of fire about it.

Pumgarnade, **-granad**, etc., obs. ff. Pomegranate.

† **Pumicate**, *v. Obs. rare*[1-2]. [f. L. *pūmicāt-*, ppl. stem of *pūmicāre*, f. *pūmex.*] *trans.* To smooth with pumice. So † **Pumication**.

1623 Cockeram, *Pumicate*, to make smoothe. 1658 Phillips, *Pumication*, a making smooth with a Pumice-stone.

Pumice (pe·mis), *sb.* Forms: see below. [M.E. *pomis*, *-ys*, a. O.F. *pomis* (a 1250 in Godef.), *pumis*, adj. late L. *pūmicium*, for cl. L. *pūmex*, *-icem*, fr. *pumex*; a learned form for the popular F. *ponce*: see Ponce *sb.*[3] In 16th c. gradually assimilated (*pomis*, *ponice*, *pumice*, *pumice*) to the Latin form; under the influence of which some now pronounce (pi·mis). (So in It., Florio has *pumice* as var. of *pomice*; Congr. *pomice* as syn. of *ponce*.) The β forms, *pumich* (*pomage*), were perh. due to Ital. influence; but cf. Eng. *-ish* in verbs for F. *-iss-*. *Pumy*, *pumose*, prob. some sort of the reduction of *pumic stone* to *pumel-stone*. (The L. word had been taken into OE. in the form *pumic*; with this the M.E. forms had no historical connexion.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3–7 **pomice**; 5 **pomeys**, **-yce**, **pomys**, **-yse**; 6 **pomis**, **-ise**, **-yse**, **-ize**; **pomice**, **-ice**; **pumice**, **-yse**, **-ise**, **-yce**; 6–7 **pomice**, **pumice**; 7 **pomis**; 7–9 **pumice**; 6– **pomice**.

14– *Pop. in* Wr.-Wülcker *Wulfcs Pomeis*, *pomys* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, *pomis*, *pomeys*, or *pomys*, *pomice*. 1483 *Pomeys* [see 5]; *Pomyce* [see B. 1.]. 1543 *Pomice* [see B. 1.]. 1590 *Pomice*. *Antiphatis* 8/1. That they be blowen out … with light pomice. c 1550 Lauder *Dewtie Mankind* 6 A pumyce maks hors … Ane pomyce. 1579 *Pomice* [see B. 1.]. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 483 Being more unsensible … than wood … was required to be a very pumice. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Esponja*, a sponge, a pomice. 1591 *Pomice* [see B. 1.]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 219 A Pumice put to wine. *Ibid.* 318 White and crumbly like a Pomice. 1613 *Pomis* [see B. 1.].

β. 5 **pomych**, **-e**, **pomage**; 6 **poumyshe**, **pumiche**; 6–7 **pumish**.

1440–2 *Promp. Parv.* [see B. 1 c]. c 1440 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 660/24 *Hic pomych*, *pomage*. 1483 Caxt. *Angl. Gold.* 49/2 A Poinyche (*d. Pomyce*), *pomicis*. 1530 Palsgr. 197/2 *Pomyche stone for a sensyrowne*, *pomyce*. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Lapis pumex*, A grauish kind of little holes. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* xx. 407 It makes the breast extream dry, and like a pumish.

γ. 6 **pomunis**, **-y**, **pumnis**, **pumey**, **pumi** (*stone*); 6–7 **pumice**, **-y**, 7 **pumny**.

1585 Gilbert *Diddy Mar.* (1902) 31/1 With flint and Pomney was it wrubbe by nature hath ordain. 1587 *Hist.* 122, 123 The walles were made Of Pomney [1593 pomnis] followed diuerslie and carued Pinckle stone. 1679 Dineley *Glouc. Col. Mus.* 93 Pebble stones I…(brown) 1st…From Bough in bough he hopped light, And oft the pumies hitched. 1725 Pope *Anglo-Saxon Verse* 26 Thetis in her bowre Of pumy and tesselate pebble-stones.

B. Significations.

1. a. A light kind of lava, usually consisting of obsidian made spongy or porous by the escape of steam or gas during the process of cooling.

14– c 1440 [see A. 2]. 1587 Mascall *Gov. Vermin* A 2 b, Of the minerals ayre is the Pomice [*printed* Pomise] … come of froth as Salaire whetstoneth. 1604 G. Sandys *Trav.* 240 Much ground about it (Etna) lies waste by reason of the ensuing ashes, or lasted so frequent fires. 1698 Misson *Italy*, Engl. II. 184 Vast quantities of pumice-stone of different kinds. 1823 Brewster *Edinb. Encycl.* (1830) XII. 332 The island of Lipari contains a remarkable variety formed of white pumice. 1834 F. C. Browning *Lucil.* 66 Pumice is a well known volcanic product of a white colour, and so light that it swims upon water.

b. With *pl.* A piece or block of this substance.

c 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 42/21 Glas fonden a pompyce And of the best pomice, thy pomice, my shorla. 1561 *Rec. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 63 For fourie pumyces to him… 6/8. c 1580, 1587, 1607 [see A. 2]. 1845 Eyrton *Diary* 7 Feb., To some rocks, & [Tripoline] horse cut… throwing out huge stones and fiery pumices. 1879 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 81 The various substances lose the lightness of a pumice.

2. As a material used for smoothing or polishing (parchment, etc.), or removing stains; as an absorbent of ink, moisture, etc.; as powdered for its dryness.

[a 1000 *Exp. Lorichal.* H. 210 Of felle uocabro nihil pumicis.] 1440–2 *Promp. Parv.*, *Pomyche stone*, or *pomyce*, *pomicis*, *pomicium*, *spuma rubea*, *nupa*. 1543 Traheron *Vesal.* I. 121 Penne, paper, vellet, parchement, … pomyce, … these remedies. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 58 The pyramist that is taken off with the Pumiston. 1580 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1560/4 Stolen … with antiphonis pumicis…to prevent the repaire of the water in the aqueduct reaching the dominating fellen a mil. 1582 Montagu *Exam. Emp.* VI. To. 223 *marg.* A copy of one book…of Martial…scoured with pomice, and eloquently turned, was sold for 30. 40. 1852 R. Edgcumbe *Musical Reminisc.* 1. 9 The tone, the delicacy reborne…fresh with ashy pomice. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* vii. 126. 01 123 The stone largely used for scouring paint under the name of pumice.

† **d.** *fig.* or *allusively*, esp. in reference to its qualities in a. *Obs.*

1590 Common *Pursuits to Galiq. Fr. Dante*, The pomice that defaceth passages,… Is but a stomach overcharged with worms. 1598 Chettle *Lamon Kiddie* sig. I, For I have Eyes of Pumice. a 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* v. iii. I cannot weep, mine eyes are pomice. a 1658 Cleveland *On Rose*, fo. 11 Wks. (1687) 187 Martin can weep, whilest we are Pumice. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 1307 Pumice can weep, whilest we are Pumice.

2. a. attrib. Consisting of or resembling pumice; † **pumice hoof**, a 'pumiced' hoof: see Pumiced 2.

b. *Comb.*, as *pumice-like* adj., Pumice-stone, q. v.

1592 R. H. *Metamorphosis Ajax* 20 b, The two…gilliots of Perigort…of a pumice or quoyle colour. 1604 Carl. Boyle *Virginia* v. 109 A kinde of white hard substance…pumice like and spungie. 1668 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 89/1 Terra vasa…so to House-cleaning,…Pomice, or *Flor Mundi*. 1801 Thompson *Mod. Geogr.*, Indiana (ed. 2) 265 The pumice-like lands near inside the rain. 1842 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 63 A firmly-cemented conglomerate of pumice-pebbles.

Pumice (pe·mis), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. *sb.*: cf. L. *pūmicāre* to smooth with pumice-stone, F. *poncer* Pounce *v.*[2]] *trans.* To rub with pumice; to smooth, polish, trim, or clean by rubbing with pumice.

1483 Caxt. *Angl. Gold.* 49/2 To Pumyche(*d. Pumyst*), *pumicare*. 1552 Huloet, Pumiced or trymme pumiced, *pumicatus*. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Esponjar*, to sponge, or pomice. 1600 W. Fouldesse *Art of Carriage* iv. 61, 58 Pomiced Russia hath lastly annoyed and lightly pumiced. 1647 R. Stapylton *Strymon*, *Just.* viii. 124 note, The Indians in this day have the fashion of pumicing their skin to get off the hairs. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 230 When dry to be pumiced even, or so as to make the whole perfectly dry and smooth. 1875 E. Snow *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 303/1 The cloth is then pumiced to reduce it to a level surface.

Hence **Pu·micing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1752 Hulme, Pumicepaper or sandpaper with pomice, *pumicepaper*. 1850 Mogford *Tanning & Currying* 118/2 1 to 2 in leather…pieces under the pumicing cylinders.

Pumiced (pe·mist), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *vb.* + -ed[1].]

1. Rubbed smooth with pumice.

1552 Huloet, Pomyced, *pumicatus*. 1848 Lardner *Inorg. Chem., Diagrams & Plants* Wks. I. 436/1 They who have pumiced faces and perfumed hair.

2. Applied to a horse's hoof that has become spongy on account of disease. Hence *transf.* of a horse-shoe adapted to such a hoof.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 304/2 A flat or pomiced shoes, having one side thick and the other thin, …is used for flat and pomiced Hoofs. 1846 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 323 With well-bred horses, pumiced feet are, sometimes there is twenty, the effect of fever. 1862 Wilkie & Lupton *Horse* 222, 1870 321 The sole …is always shelvy. Horses that pumiced, or *Absolutely* concave, and in born in brittle and spongy, terminating what is termed the 'pumiced foot'.

Pumiceous (pĭmi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *pūmic-ex* (f. *pūmex*, *-icem*) + -eous.] Consisting of pumice; having the character or texture of pumice.

1676 B. Moon *Remarks* 20 If ore side be pumiceous…and the other metallick, the metallick will gravitate on the pumiceous or spongie side. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 418 I should call it clay, pumiceous substance. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* x. 33 Pompeii was nevertheless built with light-coloured pumiceous tufffi.

Pumice-stone (pe·mistōun, pe·mistəun), *sb.* Forms: see below and Pumice *sb.*

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. [1 pumicestan]; 7 pumick[e stones.

[c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* in Wr.-Wülcker 108/7 *Pumex*, pumicestan.] 1604 Jackson *Creed* v. To Rdr. E1. The Pumicke stones did Rie about some sayne in the open fields. 1648 Hexham *Eng.-Dutch Catech.* II. 8. 3/1. 146 In this town (for abundance of pumich stone) floating upon the water.

β. 6 **pomice**, **pemmyce stone**, 7 **pumis stone**; 6– **pumice-stone**.

1578 Banister *Treatise of Health* 4 What is it…than to desire wood from the Alpes hilles, or to weyng water out of a Pumice stone? 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Pierre ponce*, a pomice stone. 1590 Percivall *Spon.* [see B. 1]. 1681 Grew *Museum* III. i. vi. 311 An ash-colour'd Pomis Stone.

γ. 6 **pumiste**, 6–7 **pumish stone**.

1599 T. Hart *Trans.* Ingrat. 30 Pumiste stones which are so light that they flee upp with the flame and so fall in the embers. 1600 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. *Scotl.* 24 A lightie body and spungeous…by reason of a pumish stone.

δ. 6 **pumicestone**, **pumy stone**, 6–7 **pumie**, **pumexie**, 7 **pummy stone**.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. v. The substances…spungie, not unlike a thicke Pumexie stone. 1599 Pynde verses [see B. 2]. 1599 Sanderson *P. Q.* 15, v. 30 A gentle stranger, whose mourning weare did plaie Amongst the pummy stones. 1613 Cotgr. *Body of Man* 183 Like a fine sponge or a smooth pumie-stone. 1886 J. Hannaford *Pepys Anec. VII* (1887) 127 Small cinders and pummy stones of Mount Aetna.

B. Signification.

a. A stone composed of pumice: = Pumice 1 b.

1530 [see A. 1]. 1578 [see A. β]. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 89 The pumie stones I hastily bred, And chose…but nought availed. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 587 By reason of…flintstone pumestes therin, like a pumish stone. 1680 Grew *Museum* I. i. 9 The Bones of a Humane Leg and Foot…in some places calcined like a Spunge or Pumice-Stone. 1787 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 5 The pumice-stones, falling upon us like hail. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* (1849) 409 A plain…strewed with pumice stones and other volcanic refuse.

b. As a substance: = Pumice *sb.* 1 a.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. 111. *Furies* 1311 Replast with Sulphur, Pitch and Pumy Stone. 1604 E. Grimstone *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxv. 237 Other thicke matter which dissolves into ashes, into pumice stone, or such like substances. 1704 Phillips *Views Nat.* II. 184 The fire was mixed with prodigious quantities of brimstone, sand, pumice-stones, and ashes. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 180 Filled with fragments of pumice-stone.

c. As a thing of use: = Pumice *sb.* 1 c.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 850 A Pomis stone vsed to make parchment smooth, *pumex*. 1600 Holland *Pliny* I. 504 To slick, polish, & smooth them againe with the pomy stone. 1662 *Penn Diary* 25 May, Trimming myself …with a pumice stone. 1872 Yeowell *Cant. Pueris* 22, 330 Scribes after their pens and ink and pumice-stone to Heaven. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 202/2 The body now receives a staining coat, after which it is well rubbed down with pumice-stone.

† **d.** *fig.*: cf. Pumice *sb.* 1 d. *Obs.*

1583 Golding *Melvilla* 21 To Rdrs., Wks. (Grosart) II. 191 Although thou hadst not the Pumicestone of learning to polish her words with superficiall eloquence. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) Tullies…Being a right Pumice stone, apt to race out idlenes with dilight, and fyle with schoolelesse. 1600 Dekker *Satiro.* Wks. (1873) 160 To weep for other things, and not to weep for sin…this is a spunge dried up into a Pumice stone. 1647 Owen *Death of D.* Wks. 1851 X. 231 It is not this sacher a pumice-stone than a heart of consolation?

e. attrib.

1856 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol. Intl.* 6/2 The affected parts thereby become…a pumice-stone consistency.

Hence **Pu·mice-stone** *v.* *trans.* = Pumice *v.*

1851 *Lond. & Provinc. Engineers* 160, 19 Packing 29 Lining Paper…pumice-stoning,…and gilding. 1887 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 861/1 The parchments…of a still more ancient MS., pumice-stoned to an even surface.

Pumiciform (pĭmi·sifōɹm), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *pūmiciformis*, f. L. *pūmex*, *-icem*: see -form.] Having the form, appearance, or texture of pumice.

1856 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pumiciformis*, *Gael.* resembling pumice stone in appearance, as the *Lavæ pumiciformes*: pumiciform.

Pumicose (pi·mikōus), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pūmicōs-us* (Pliny), like pumice, f. *pūmex*, *-icem*: see -ose.] Of the nature or appearance of pumice.

1811 Pinkerton *Petrology* I. 504 Fragments amygdaloid, basalt, … Wolgin, pumicose. 1843 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* I. 240–410 A pumicose deposit.

† **Pu·micous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [L. *pūmic-ōsus*: see -ous.] = prec.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. v b, This Pumicous substance, interstied between the aayd mailes or creuice to the same that some lees aayd, the mill to be sundried and made of two mailes.

† **Pu·mil**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pumil-us*, *pūmil-io* dwarfish.] Dwarf, dwarfish, diminutive.

1776 *Evelyn's Sylva* 327 Which is a Pumil dwarf kind, with a smaller leaf slow of growth.

† **Pumilio**, **pumilo**. *Obs. rare.* Also pomilio. [L. *pumilio*, *pūmilo* a dwarf, f. *pumilus*: see prec. Cf. obs. It. *pumilione* 'a Dwarfe or Pigmey' (Florio 1611).] A dwarf; a diminutive person, or plant.

1578 Florio *Pompl. Epist.* 137 marginal, He was fayllen upon Pomilio or litle dwarfe. 1596 *Evelyn's Sylva* 38 The warme regions produce the tallest and goodliest trees and plants. …As ascending those of the same species, here in the cold North, so as when in a grant in the sun, becomes a pumilo, and in comparison, but a shrubby dwarf to the other.

Pumill, obs. f. Pommel. **Pumis**, **pumish**, **pumisse**, obs. ff. Pomace, Pumice.

Pummel, *sb.*, a parallel form of Pommel *sb.*

Pummel (pe·mĕl), *v.* Also 6 **pomble**, **poumile**, **poumille**. [An alteration of Pommel *v.*, in accordance with pronunciation now rarely heard.] *trans.* To beat or strike repeatedly, esp. with the fist; to pound, thump. In *Comb.*

1598 Ursula Sowgrin *Pan. Lodge* II. 44 That turne 'tith steame out of his own throate, and pumble him about the gums. *Ibid.* 45, 1st Pummelyng and beating thereon. c 1603 *Thos. Tayler to Four Old Plays* (1848) 19 You would pumble him lustily about the pate. 1608 Rankin, & Fr. *Four Plays in One*, 1st, Death v. Your pate I would pummell. 1700 Wycherley (P. Pinder) *Ode to Age* Wks. 1729 II. 401 Dragg'd, kick'd, and pummell'd, by a beggar's brat. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xiv. A desire to pummel and wring the nose of the aforesaid Magnus. 1878 E. C. G. Murray *Rambles & Studies in Majorca* confirm to pummel and scratch, and to be pummelled by their superiors.

b. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* vi. 'You villain!' …and he, pummelling at him as well as he could. 1840 S. Lover

Handy Andy iii, With Dick fattened on him, pummelling away most masterfully.

Hence **Pummelled** *ppl. a.*, **Pummelling** *vbl. sb.*

1888 Swinburne *Charlot.* (1895) I. 146 One he hath been nothing but cudgelling upon cudgelling, pummelling upon pummelling. **1887** Tennyson *Window* I. 168, I...gave him as good a pummelling as my heart desired. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 6 May 5/6 The pampered and pummelled English boys who buy food and fare so dear.

Pummelion, Pummelnose, Pummelo, -low: see Pomelion, Pompelmoose, Pomelo.

1883 *Marine. Mag.* Nov. 313 Watermelon, Jack-fruit, pummelows, and plantains. **1909** See J. R. Lamoreux in *Let. to Mgr.*, I gather that now-a-days *pummelow* has been partially adopted in the West Indies, and has some chance in England; but...40 or 50 years ago this name was special to China; the Anoy pronunciation, with a pink rose flesh, was especially noted.

† **Pummet.** *Obs.* rare—1. [ad. F. *pommette*, in OF. *pumete* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a little ball, dim. of *pomme* apple: see -ette.] A ball used in the old game of troll-madam.

1592 J. Lyly *Barbey Bucktaree* 12 They [Ladies] may have in the ends of a Bauble, sleeues holes made, into the which to reuele pummets, or Bowles of leade, Siluer, Syluer, or wodde, or also, of Copper, Tynne, Woode, rychter vyolent or softe, after their owne discretion: this pastyme Troule in Madame is termed.

Pummice, obs. f. Pomace, Pumice.

Pummy, Pummyse: see Pommey, Pomice.

Pump (pʌmp), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 pompe, pumpe, (5–8 pomp, poompe, 6 poumpe): see also Pumpe *sb.*[2] [Late ME. *pumpe*, *pompe*, = early mod.Du. *pompe*, Da. *pomp*, LG. *pumpe*, *pumpe*, mod.Ger. *pumpe*; whence Da. *pompe*, Sw. *pump*; also Fr. *pompe*.

Machines for raising water were in ancient and mediæval use, but no trace of the name *pump* appears before the 15th c. This is, as yet, known first in Eng. (1440), in the sense of a ship's pump, for pumping out the bilge-water, in which use it was quite common 1450–1600. In Du., LG., Scand. it is not recorded in this sense before the 16th c.; in Fr. cited 1517 in Hatz.-Darm.; in Da. a 1556 in Verelius & Verdam, in Ger. c 1550 (Hans Sachs in Grimm). Florio (1573) gives the Da. only the sense 'bilge', *de pompe* the schips, 'sentine' de la naviere, sentina', *pompen*, *vidrapompen*, 'vuister Tonne, ventilatorium tympanum', but Kilian (1599) has *pompe* in every sense of a ship's pump, and a pump generally. In Da. diction. *pumpe* is found a (1763) in sense of a pipe or tube of wood or metal, or a machine for the conveyance of water under ground, a sense also found in Frisian, and in some Low German dialects. In view of these dates and various senses, it is not easy to form any inference as to the language in which the word *arose*; but the probability lies between English and Danish (or Low German); in either case it was pech. first in nautical use. The primary sense seems to be liveness that of 'pipe, tube', and an echoic formation from the sound of the plunger striking the water. In favour of the latter cf. the collateral form *plumpe*, Palsgr. 28/1, found as early as 1417, also LG. *plumpe* pump; and conversely Ger. *pumpe* the hollow sound of a blow, *pumpen* to make such a sound (Grimm), admittedly echoic. The Ger., Sp., Pg. *bomba* (pump), viewed by Diez as the source of the French, may have been derived from F. *pompe*, but is more prob. an independent though analogous echoic formation. The It. is *tromba*, orig. = trumpet, tube; but Venetian, and some other north It. dialects have *pompa* from Fr. or Ger.]

I. 1. A mechanical device, commonly consisting of a tube or cylinder in which a piston, sucker, or plunger is moved up and down by means of a rod, or rod and lever, so as to raise water by lifting, suction, or pressure, the movement of the water being regulated by a suitable arrangement of valves or clacks; from early times used on board ship to remove bilge-water; also, from 16th c., for raising water from mines, wells, etc.: now, a generic term for a great variety of machines and mechanical devices for the raising or moving of liquids, compressing or rarefying of gases, etc.

Pumps are variously qualified according to the principle of action, manner of construction, means of operating, purpose, etc., as *force*, *lift*, *lifting*, *suction pump*; *barrel-*, *cistern-*, *chain-*, *double-acting*, *single-acting*, *centrifugal*, *double-*, *single-cylinder*, *direct-acting*, *steam*, *rotary*, *spiral pump*; *bucket-*, *chamber-*, *plunger-*, *lever-*, *hydraulic*, *bilge-*, *brake-*, *screw-*, *diving*, *dental*, *deep-well*, *dredging*, *fire-*, *gas-*, *mining*, *oil-*, *pneumatic*, *sailing*, *stomach pump*, etc.; for many of which see the specific words.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 Pumpe of a schyppe, or ober lyke, *haustellum*. **1466** Mirk. *Festial* (1905) 208 For a pompe ... for the ayryon. **1483** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 41 Troppe nailes ... 3, pompe ... 2. **1495** *Ibid.* 159 Poumpes by the mayne mestes 3 li. by the mayne mestes, waste 3. **1509** *Ancr. Ld. Myght Treas. Lord* III. 130 Iesus, purge his cursyng of tun tene ... which cast be poumpe to the schipp. **1577** tr. Bullinger *Agenda.* 2 *Preface* (1581) III. 361/1 Ghost 2 pompes. **1587** Fleming. *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1611/1 Some ... let drawe the lades or to drye any water lyke a pompe, as there be in Cornwall and diuers other places. **1592** Percival *Spanish Dict.* s.v. Pompa, *pompa, pompilla.* **1626** Cave. *Sacred Decl. Eng.* (1660) 10 The Pumps, the pumpes-well, the pumpes brake, the pumpes rots, the pumpes chaines, the spindle, the peeces, the clapper. **1628** Pemberton *Bonamici. Lent* (1630) 121 Their actions doe not runne as water from a spring but as water from a pompe, that is forced and extorted. **1649** Bp. Reynolds *Jonas. Hosea* v. 2 The putting of a Pike water into a Pumpe before way to the drawing out of a great Snake nestle. **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trans.* xli. (1692) 169 Causeys of Wood, made like unto the Pumps of Ships. **1688** The Bee-Pumpe, or Ridge-Pump [see Bee-pump]. **1707–40** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Pump*, The Sucking Pump ...acts by mere impulse or pression, and raises water to any height at pleasure. **1708** E. Lister *Rec. Waters* I. 143 How close water and that of Common-garden pump. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 2 The wines...are kept free from water by means of pumps. **1820** E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* (1839) 1797 All bottles were called in the pumps, which were large working cisterns. **1824** *Mech. Philos. J. Hydraulics* 61 In Lord Kaimes' Sketches of Gypsies, the simplest and most common is the ordinary lift, or Household Pump. **1831** tr. J. Rose *Navy. and Voy.* vi. 87 To repair the leaking pump. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 13/1 The compositor, in taking up his 2 little instrument called a 'pump', which afterwards thrusts it out to a compressed state.

fig. **1649** G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 34 The Pumps of Will leaue fame and passage, And wells a Copper. **1847** Howitt *Priests, Poets* 10 Put his hand to the pump, and stop the leaks of the great vessel of the State.

b. In figurative or allusive phrases.

1600 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (1606) 70 When I seeme within the ile of Dogges, Don Phœbus I will make thee kisse the pompe. **a 1680** Butler *Remn. Scotland in Rem.* (1759) I. 190 That always play the Pump, and never thirst They can be safe, but as the Rats they drink. **a 1722** Drought on Abigail Pump [see Drought 2b, 3]. **1837** Dickens *Pickw.* ii, Put 'em under the pump', suggested a hot-pie man. [Cf. Punch 2. 24.] **1839** H. Ainsworth *Jack Sheppard* iii, If he don't dip the rum without more ado, give him a turn of the pump, that's all. **1860** J. Brown *Lett.* (1907) 137, I am very dull, somehow out of spirits and the pump all the long. **1887** H. Kingsley *Silcote of Silcotes* xxvii, You might as well have argued with the pump. **1893** *Manch. Dict.* 143 *Draft on Aldport Parish*, an old metropolitan phrase for a fictitious banknote or fraudulent bill.

c. As employed in medical treatment, esp. at a place where a mineral spring is used: cf. Pump-room, &c., Pump-nook, etc. † *Dry-pump*: see quot. 1633 and cf. Pumping *vbl. sb.* (*obs.*).

1631 Jonson *Nat. Bottle* 208 (*MS.*) 135 Was lease a Pump out of the last Bath, which was call'de dry Pump, where one may sit in a chaire in his cloathes, and lose his head, or feet, or knees ground. **1636** [see 3]. **c 1700** Cecil Fermor *Diary* (1876) 13 (At Bath) The last pumpe that comes are prompt at the Lazerouse. **1708** Motteux tr. Hadleigh's *Observations* xxv. (at Bath), etc., or A Dissertation on Baths or Simple Water by Dr. Sanconius, the Duke's own Physician. **1728** J. S. *La Dixel's Observ. Surg.* (1730) 259, I advised the Patient to go to Bristow to try the Hot Pump. **1814** *Med. Trans.* XII. 240 It should be had from the pump, and then there cannot exist a doubt of the being superior in strength to the celebrated Tunbridge chalybeate. **1826** *Dog Pump* [see Pumping *vbl. sb.*]. **c 1900** [see Pump-room].

d. *transf.* Applied to the heart, the sucker or proboscis of an insect, the lachrymal glands (or shedding tears): cf. Pump *v.* 6).

1756 H. Holden tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1796) I. 251 A proboscis, which is at once an awl proper for piercing the flesh of animals, and a pump by which it sucks out their blood. **1824** Richardson *Bor. Entomol.* I. 2, Your pumps have been at work—you've been crying, girl. **1830** Herbert *Tr. Hesperides* 16, On well-filled skins, Ply thy light pump, and print thy freckled feet. **1883** A. M. Bacon in *Lippincott's Mag.* Dec. 647 Parts of Rio ...may be seen the whole of the cranial pump-work gone. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 322 The action of the lymphatic pump depends upon the respiratory movements. **1899** *Ibid.* VII. 249 Whenever the power of the cardiac and respiratory pumps is not sufficient to raise the blood from the splanchnic area.

† **2.** The 'well' or 'sink' of a ship where the bilge-water collects, and whence it is pumped out. **a 1533** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj, The stynkes of the pompes in shippes. **1538** Elyot *Dict.*, *Sentina*, the pompe of a shyp, a place where all lyther is receyued. **1561** Rider *Arte Navig.* Prol., The pompe of the shippe (if it be not accorded in measure to the shippe & all that are therein). **1597** Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav.* 290 The spittes are so contayned by thickenes of the pompe and other thicknesse of the shippes.

† **b.** *fig.* = 'sink', *Obs.*

1558 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* x. xviii. (1821) I. 87 The tyrranne Gillus, pompe of every vice [orig. *Scot moderatour omnibus*] in erarum. *Ibid.* II. 22 Dionisius ane, the pompe of all wickitnes, among the peple. **1622** W. Watkinson *Fortific Faithful* 2, 10. 158 The king [Edward the Confessor] ... had sheep for the pompe of all abomines, not knowing wher to becomet hym sowning vnder bulgers.

† **c.** In the following verb. = Du. dial. and Fris. *pompe*, a pipe or conduit for conveying water. *Obs.* (But the sense may be 1.)

1532–6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 322 Pald.. for a pompe xxd lyttes to bryngis the water out of y^e dicke into y^e pompe.

II. [from the vb.]

3. An act of pumping; a stroke of a pump. Also *transf.*

1696 Wood *Life* 25 June 56 H.S.C II. 190, I went to the Bath for the recovery of my hearing... I received at the 6th pump in the King's bath nine thousand two hundred and odd pumps on my head in about a fourteight's time. **1698** W. Kidd tr. *Scribbler's Travels. Lond.* 18 In six Pumps, or Pails full after the Pump. **1699** Pegge *Life Kettle Learned* 55, I came to my corner, when the vessel was over, with very hard pumps in my chest. **1900** Westm. Gaz. 28 May 2/2 Long sideways...he bears the pump, pump, of his heart.

4. a. An attempt at extracting information from any one, by exhaustive or skilful questioning: cf. Pump *v.* 7 b, 8 b. **b.** One who is clever at this.

1797 Richardson *Pamela* I. 102, I was the easier induced ... because, for all her Pumps, she gave no Hints of the Key [etc.]. **1900** *Daily Mail* 3 Apr. 2/3 Parties had Scotch [sic.]. **1901** *Daily Mail* 3 Apr. 2/3 Parties had Scotch pumps. He was truly a pump. But when one was tired of being pumped, one could set him talking about events he had witnessed.

5. A representation of the action of or sound accompanying pumping.

1883 C. Thomas *Theory & Pract. Teaching* v. 53 It is one thing pumping on a bottle with the fist on. Pump, pump, pump. The pump-handle goes vigorously...but the bottle remains empty.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General: attributive, as *pump gear*, *lift*, *machinery*, *pit*, *station*, *stroke*, *work*; forming part of or belonging to a pump, esp. on board ship, as *pump-bolt*, *-brace*, *-bucket* (= Bucket *sb.*[1] 2), *-cartilage*, *-column*, *-crank* (= Crank *sb.* 13 d), *-dock* (= Chock *sb.* 5), *-cylinder*, *-dale* (= Dale[2] 1), *-foot*, *-leather*, *-nail*, *-piston*, *-plunger* (= Plunger 2 a), *-shoe*, *-spindle*, *-stanch*, *-chain*, *-tackle* used in making, working, etc. pumps, as *pump-anchor*, *-bit*, *-boat*, *-iron*, *-key*, *-shaft*, *-trough*; objective, as *pump-clip*, *-holder* (*sb.* a pneumatic tie pump), *-maker*, *-making*, *-stripper*, *-stroker*, *-sticking*; also *pump-action*, *-like* adjs.] **b.** Special combs.: **pump-back**, a wooden casing over a chain-pump to moisten the water when raised (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pump-barrel**, the tube or cylinder of a pump; † **pump-bathing**, bathing in which the water is pumped on the body or part of it: cf. sense 1 c; **pump-bolt**, the mechanism by which the motive power is applied to the action of the pump-rod at the top of the pump-shaft of a mine; **pump-borer**, † (*a*) a borer of tree-trunks for pump-barrels; (*b*) local name of the Spotted Woodpecker; **pump-box**, (*a*) the casing or cap of a pump; (*b*) the casing or box in a pump containing one of the valves; **pump-cart**, an irrigation cart carrying a pump; **pump-chain**, the chain holding the disks of a chain-pump; **pump-coat**, a canvas covering round a pump on the deck of a ship to prevent water getting through into the hold; **pump-head**, **-hood**: see quots.; **pump-hook**: see quot.; **pump-house**, (*a*) the pump-room of a spa; (*b*) a place in which pumps are made; (*c*) a pumping station; **pump-kettle**, ? a convex perforated diaphragm placed at the bottom of a pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matters; a strainer' (Knight); **pump-log**, an appendage (*cf.* Log *sb.*[2] 3 a) on the cross-head of a locomotive by which the plunger of the feed-pump is worked; † **Pump Parliament**, a nickname for the Long or Pumice Parliament of Charles II: see quot.; **pump-spear**, **-staff**, a pump-rod; **pump-stock**, the body of a pump (Webster 1847); **pump-stopper**, *Naut.*, a plug for stopping a pump-barrel; **pump-thunder**, a bird, the American bittern; the stake-driver; **pump-vale** = *pump-dale*. See also Pump-brake, etc., and cf. verbal combinations in Pump *v.* 14.

1833 Use *Philos. Manuf.* 17 Cylindrical nozzles for ... 'pump-barrels. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 268/1 The other ... being discharged therefrom as fast as received, like to the water in the "pump-bitting. **1856** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVIII. 227, I brought to the assistance of her commanding officer two heavy "pump-boats. **1789** Falconer *Dict. Marine*, *Cheville de potence de pompe*, a long "*pump-bolt*. **1814** Robert Falconer's *Dict. M.*, *Pump-bolts*, ...are two pieces of iron, ...one serves to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon. **1758** Bulmer in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 6 Without incurring the inconvenience of submerging the "pump-boots. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4480/2 A Whaff fronting the River of Thames, ...called the "Pump-bower's Wharf. **1848** *Zoologist* VI. 1797 The greater and lesser spotted woodpecker ...are known by the most opprobrious name of 'pump-borer'. **1897** Bicknell 139, *round Wood* (*shop*) 2/3 The two hollow skins were made big enough to contain a "Pump-box in the midst of them both. **1840** *Civil Engin. & Arch. Trad. Jrl.* III. 452 The valves upon the "pump bucket. **a 1625** *Nomencl. Barnabæ* (Harl. MS. 2301 ff. 62 b), *Ye "Pumpe-cann*, in the Cann which they dayly water in to gette it to the pumpes and this is a greate Can. **1887** Davis *Sailor's Word-bk.*, "*Pump-carrier*, the framing or pattern on the upper deck, between which the pumps pass into the wells. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 322 The water is drawn off in a spout to the nearest "*pump-chain*. **1844** *Civil Engin. & Arch. Trad. Jrl.* VII. 1908 The common "pump chain, moving on a leather joint. **1894** J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanics* 259 This tube is continued down to the "pump clack-box. **1870** Knight *At Last* viii, A very pump-cylinder coupled, and clinked, and bolted. **a 1625** *Nomencl. Barnabæ* (Harl. MS. 2301 ff. 62 b), *Ye "Pumpe-dale* is as it were the Trough wherein the water doth run alonge the Deck out to the sholper holes. **1801–1830** [see Dale[2] 1]. **1824** Robert *Falconer's Dict. M.*, "*Pump-gears*, any materials requisite for fixing or repairing the pump. **1823** Kaines *Dict. Mech.*, "*Pump-head*, an arrangement for causing all the water raised by a chain-pump to be directed into the discharging-spout instead of permitting a part to be thrown off by centrifugal force. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 4 June 6/3 The Lee-Francis bicycle[1] carries the machine of 1890 to the extent of bracing the "pump-holders to the down-tube. **1814** Robert *Falconer's Dict. M.*, "*Pump-hook*, a short semicylindrical piece of wood, serving to cover the upper wheel of a chain-pump. **1887** Davis *Sailor's Word-bk.*, "*Pump-head*, an iron rod with an eye and a hook, used for fastening out the lower pump-dog when required. **1790–9** J. Weale *Descr. Bath Cathy.* II. 16, 9. 289 The Cloisters ...have are enclosed within Screens: the end of which is for an Entrance, called the "Pump House. **1800** R. Warren *Hist. Bath* v. v. 337 Building a pump-house or pump-room, in which the invalids might be supplied with water from a several pump. **1883** F. Boase *Duchyand Rem.* 134 The Farmworth pump-house ...supplied with two of hand pumps. **1809** R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 329 Expensive

machinery of the "pomp kind. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 320 Paied...for a pompe to the said Shipwelle. & for a Chaigne iiijs. & a *pompe* lether—iijd. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 372 Although from 20 to 30 fathoms be the common height of a "pump-lift, it sometimes becomes necessary to make it much longer. 1856 A. HOMFRAY *Child of the Page* iii The sailors's nickname for a "pump-like regularity. 1857 GEO. E. TAYLOR *Shaft Sinking* 71 That sum is for another three sweep their stockwalls, and leave one hand only "pump-machinery. In 1550 "Pumpe-maker: see *Pumper* 2. 1863 CLIFFORD *Marriage Licence* (MS.), John Fyche of Canterbury, pompemaker. 1865 HOOD *Every-day Bk.* I. 1043 The worshipful company of pump-makers. 1738 *Ann. Lat. Augh. Poems, Church* VII. 258 For two hundred "pomp nails cost. 1846 CHRY. SMITH *Middle Prop. Sessions* 3 The Carpenter ...is to keep the...pumps-nails, sheppers-nails, and buckets. 1877 J. VERNEY 14 May in *P. Mem.* 269 The people about town call this the "Pomp Parliament, thinking, as a little water can [not] a pomp fetches up a good deal, as [on] 5. 1888 MARJORIE *Model English Household* (1902) 81 To give the "pomp-plunger a travel of 2 in. 1883 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "*Pump-wrapper*, a round plate used for fastening out the pump-barrel. 1844 J. B. LANGFORD *Cornwall Mines* 58 Three seamen were stationed in sinking the "pump shaft. 1591 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 463/1 (Richmond) 4 "pomp sheet 4. 1847 G. DARLEY *Ianthe* 18 Ode my life! in their father a "pumpmaker! 1853 R. J. CHEVNE *Cott. Clin. Med.* 222, 228 In drinking, "pumpwishing, and other similar occupations. 1589 PASQUIL *Dist. Martin* (1911), The "pump-opener; *Answer* to the boy, or player, charged with the water. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 Sept. 6/6 Wm....pumpkeeper, open six times, and remained not half-hour"s delay, enough; a broken "pump, splinter, a thou" *Hom. Consult, I would rather begone*" 17 in *Remarkable Plants* (Hooker, Ed.) 260. If she be left it may be soon pumped. The "pumpkin and the mason bells will try it. 1877 RICHARDS *Mariner's Mystery* 184 The source is ascertained along the "pump-station from the main pipe to the pump. 1858 J. WILKINSON in *Trans. Inst. Civ. Engrs.* I. 128 The cylinders may be further, the "pump stroke 28 feet. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Shark-sucker*, the American lamprey...called from its use...in sucking "pump-chestnuts, thunder-pumpers, etc. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 102 Putting him into the "pumping-trough, Stone cases and pumped upon him. c 1633 CAPT. N. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Surveyor* (1685) 96 The "Pumpvalve which is the Trough, wherein the Water that is pumped out runs along the Ship's side. 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 240/2 A small, short, but principal "pump valves must be strong, rigorous. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pump-valve*, the moveable leathern part or lid of a pump. 1879-88 *Encyc. Sanit. Manage Chas.* § 720 (Comdrs) 112 For "pump work and water carriage in Hyde Park.

Pump (pʌmp), *sb.*[3] Also 6 poumpe, pompe, 6–7 pompe. [Of obscure origin; no word similar in form and sense has been found in other languages. Suggestions have been offered of its identity with PUMP, and with POMP *sb.*, but without satisfactory grounds. The OFr. *pompulle* and *pompilion*, which have been compared, are so called from their inflated or pipe-like legs; and there does not appear in the early use of *pompe* any clear connexion with *pomp* or show. It may have been an echoic word, suggested by the dull flapping sound made by slippers as distinct from the stamp of heavy shoes.]

A kind of light shoe, originally often of delicate material and colour, kept on the foot by its close fit, and having no fastening; a slipper for indoor wear; hence (in 17–18th c.) applied to a more substantial low-heeled shoe of this character, esp. one worn where freedom of movement was required, as by dancers, courtiers, acrobats, duellists, etc.; now *spec.*, a light, low-heeled shoe, usually of patent leather and without fastening, worn with evening dress and for dancing. See also PUMPS 3.

1525 W. WATSON *Ravelle Fancies* sig. B 1 b, Their shoes are not fastened on with buckestes, but lyke a pumpe shoe almaste the heele. 1578 FLEMING *tr. Semedo* 181 I will buye me a payre of Pantofles and Pompes. 1580 SIDNEY *Rem.* (1787) 56 In the "pump...when for single sole of it is worne. 1598 FLORIO, *Zanzarlini*...*Also dancing pumps or little shoes.* 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. 2, The gallant's courtiers finding ballet pumps. 1602 B. HOLME *Armoury* II. 142/1 Pumps are shoes with single soles and no heels. 1708 PETTUS *tr. Savary's Pumps*, a sort of Shoons without Heels or Clogs Shoe-Clowns, Running Foot-men, &c. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 172 They were not like our English Shoes...; being rather what we call Pumps, than Shoes. 1728 W. STUKELY *Iginerarium* I. in Rimmer *Pastor* (1877) II. 274 Well hag'd with horsehide bow cast round for pumps. 1785 *Bell. Mag.* IV. 347 The flat-heel'd dwarfish shoe are thrown aside For the high pumps with toes of pastoral pride. 1832 THACKERAY *Rowland* v. 2, He was a very tall man, standing in his pumps six feet three inches. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/3 Slippers, called pumps, which have only one sole and no heels, are also sewed in the old-fashioned way.

b. In Phrases (esp. in alliterative conjunction with *panniers*: cf. FARTHER b). *To keep tie in prompt (final.)*, to keep quiet or calm, not to get excited.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 21 One standing till supper his pumps and pantables will be almost a Shoetider. 1598 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 55 Not in the countrefait of his schoolride...but in the staple-staid pumpes of his schoolride. 1607 HEATHCOTE *Woman Hater* I. ii, To it shall be bidden...All pumps and pantables, foot-cloth riders. 1631-4 S. LUCAS *Lap. Prec.* 172 So keep your tongue in your head, and your toe in your pump. 1883 THOMSON *Bombay Rhymes*, Keep your toe in your pump, and say nothing.

2. *attrib.*, as *pump shoe, tie.*

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1863/3 Charles Russel, aged 14 years, ...Wooden Shackles, Pinch'd and Thin'd, Pump Shooes...; went away from his Master ...about six weeks since. 1909 *Daily Citizen* 3 May 3/4 The new pump tie is the generally accepted shoe.

Pump (pʌmp), *v.* Also 6 pumpe, pompe, 6–7 pomp. [f. PUMP *sb.*[1]; cf. Du. *pompen*, G. *pumpen*, F. *pomper*, etc.]

I. Literal senses.

1. *intr.* To work a pump (in early use, always a ship's pump); to raise or move water or other fluid by means of a pump.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 463 There sprewlt and hent me many a lusty heap, Faynt thair all the mariynaris cryd pomp. 1530 PALSGR. 670/2, I pumpe up water by a pumpe. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Sentinare*, to pumpe up water out of a shippe. 1653 BOLTON *Mirth Chr.* 156 Who then hast water a tinker, and...a great drain of water in them...pumps it out at three times, yet dry ship still. 1740-9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) I. 1. viii. 30 If the lost Waters are kept from the Air, and pumped up directly from the Spring. 1803 J. SMYTH *Provisions &c.* 9 *Add* II. 19 If this part of the apparatus be air-tight, the mercury may be pumped up into the tube. 1822 KENNEDY *Statist. Mines & Mining* 310 A winch pipe through which they pump the water. *Mod.* To pump the air out of a receiver.

3. To free from water, etc. by means of a pump or pumps. Said simply in reference to a ship: of other things usually with extension, as *to pump dry* or *empty*.

c 1650 HOWARD *Old Age* 130 In a ship...some among the deck, were pump the hold. 1706 E. WARD *Wonders World Dom.* (1708) 34 Pumping a leaky Vessel. 1884 WEBSTER s.v., *To pump a ship*, to free it from water by means of a pump. 1890 *Mod.* s.v., They pumped the well dry.

4. To put (any one) under a stream of water from a pump: a. as a rough ordinary punishment (in quot. 1838 *intr.*, with *upon*); b. in medical treatment; cf. also PUMPING *vbl. sb.* 1 *b*.

a. 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. ii, A Divell be in a poor gentlewoman's appetites. It had been well to have pumpt her. Is shee gone? 1840 *Ord. & Discipl. Auth. Ho., Lords Day* 8 They conveyed him to the pump and pumpt him. 1856 HASSELTINE *Volunteer* iv. Who, then I say, Pump him, privately, impudence follow? 1858 GUNN. *Mag.* LXXXVIII. 2. 19/1 Publicly admonished for having been concerned in a riot, and in pumping a build. 1858 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* I. viii. 233 Would you once pumped upon?...Not never in the Stone Jug!

b. 1831 [see *Pump sb.*[1] 1 *c*]. 1835, 1895, 1897 [see PUMPING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1908 Mrs. DILLON in *Life & Lett.* (1910) III. 311 Advised him to go to the Bath to have his leg pumped.

5. *To pump up*: to inflate (a pneumatic tire, or the like) by pumping air into it.

1892 *Cycling* 1 Must pump up my bicycle first. 1903 *Motor Ann.* 302 These tyres...are pumped up like an ordinary pneumatic.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

6. To draw or force up or out, in a manner likened to the working of a pump; to move up, draw out, pour forth, or eject: said of the shedding of tears, the motion of the blood, the injection of projectiles from a gun (especially a machine-gun), etc.

1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* xiii. Wks. 1873 II. 72 Shall pumpe water from her eyes...in desire showres, Then Aprill when he raines downe flowres. 1756 H. HORTON in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. Hist.* (1796) I. 130 The waters, which the Sun is there incessantly pumping up. 1888 LADY BLENNERHASSETT *Brit. Columbia* 222, Unfaithful of the rifle-shots which Custis...would keep pumping at them [geese]. 1899 *Adelaide's Lost. Mod. Vill.* 804 The blood is then pumped [by the heart] into the soft brain tissue. 1901 ST. J. BROD-RICK in *Daily Graphic* 19 Nov. 6/2 Unaffected engineers has been pumped upon us for the burning of their houses.

b. *absol.* or *refl.*

1827 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* ii, She would she was so happy that the pump'd stick back for ever. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/3 Our men were supposed to breathe odds, especially with two quick-firers pumping at them.

7. FIG. To subject (a person or thing) to a process likened to pumping, with the object of extracting something; to obtain something from by persistent effort; also, to drain, exhaust.

1620 B. JONSON *Masq. w. St.* You shall be emptied, Dun; pumped, and drawne Dun, as they say. 1687 FLATMAN *Lucius Junius Brutus* 131 Others must pump their memories. 1849 *Henry Aldenbolt Introd.* The bathing, tired of pumping his own brains. 1871 W. R. JONES in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 126 The facts is then pumped out of capital men in every generation.

b. *spec.* To subject (a person) to such a process in order to elicit information; to ply with questions in an artful or persistent manner.

1636 *St. Papers, Dom.* CCCX. 40 (P.R.O.) I know not what Mr Pearson means by his gentleness to you: I have been pumping of him, but he...will tell me no more. 1639 *Charles Papers* (Camden) IV. 302 Hamilton and Duke ...[is to be] thoroughly pumped upon their instructions. 1792 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 398, I am going to pump Mr. Bentley for designs. 1888 *Harper's Christ. Library* 6. 222, Pumping the old lady, who willingly told all she knew.

8. To extract, raise, or bring forth by means likened to the working of a pump, i.e. by persistent or fruitless effort or art. Cf. PUMPED *ppl. a.* 2.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 763 These words of Venom from Which thou hast from their native Place, Thy stomach, pump'd to Sting us so. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* VIII. 1308 O how fabulous is their fable! They weave out...Pump and Laughter, till the Curtain falls. 1869 MASSON *Col. Mem.* vi. v. 8 I was no longer in a situation for him to pump anything out of me. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/2 After a good deal of pumping-up of indignation we reach the climax of the argument.

b. To elicit (information, etc.) by such means. Const. *out of* a person.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* IV. iii, I'll stand subtle within then pump'st out of him His business. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 Jan. (O.H.S.) I. 174 The whole design...was...to pump and Fish some things out of them. 1892 R. K. SWEETAPE *Sprogg's Sp. Tour* 186, It...occurred to him, that he might pump something out of the servant about the family.

9. *intr.* To work or exert oneself in a way likened to pumping, to labour or strive. a. *for* the obtaining or gaining of something.

1633 MASSINGER *Antipoetry* v. 1, Not to feed you With further hopes, or pump for more success. a 1725 BURNET *Own T.* (1766) I. 623 (They should) rest satisfied to the secret testimony and silent applause of their own consciences, without ever pumping for popular applause. 1844 THACKERAY *Cont. Mor. Wks.* 1887 XXIII. 313 In endeavouring to account for his admiration, the critic pumps for words in vain.

b. for the eliciting of information.

1669 W. STAMPE *Hudibras, Canto.* 201 Regarding a...lecture of their chaunt to be read thereon [on verse] which many Physicians make a shift to do, pumping with a few considerable previous queries. a 1732 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. 4 (1740) 159 So he goes on with his Friend Frank, pumping about the same Business, but nothing, to purpose, comes out. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. iii, 'Well, are you in a hurry?' said Lord Eskdale, pausing then, and pumping.

10. To work with action like that of the handle or piston of a pump: see quots. a. *trans.*

1862 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 400 *Clock-cupboard*. The upper corner O being pumped off with the locking piece F, from the pin in the wheel A.

b. *intr.*

1887 M. ROBERTS *West. Avernus* 341 A hand-car coming along...with some sailor hands working it along by means of the lever, 'pumping', as it is commonly called. 1888 ARTHUR ROSS *Child's 1st Stand* xx. (1892) 134 She found the organ extended, and thought she would see if she could get the motion to pump for her. 1908 C. F. HOLDER *Big Game of Sea* viii. 118 This is known as 'pumping' from the up-and-down motion of the rod ...; after some practice the motion is readily acquired, and the fish brought in with astonishing celerity.

11. *trans.* (*in quot. 1758.*) To work *up* as with a pump: to excite. (Cf. 5.)

1844 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Grand, Punch to Fair* II. I heard him vow our praises of, and pump himself up into enthusiasm for, certain Greek poetry.

12. To cause to pant violently for breath from excessive exertion; to put completely out of breath. Also with *out*. Usually in *passive*.

1898 [see PUMPED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1880 in MRS. F. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* (1881) 311 A Mexican escort, whose favourite pace is a stretching gallop without cessation, until her mount is perfectly pumped out. 1887 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 177/1 Their performer, which is already showing manifest signs of distress, will be completely 'pumped' before long. 1890 P. T. KIRBY *Short H. C. Africa* 81 Although pumped after our climb, we hurried across the plateau.

13. *intr.* Of the mercury in a barometer: To rise and fall instantaneously to the tube as a result of sudden local alterations of pressure or of mechanical disturbance.

1879 BARNES *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 73 note, Mauric changes, unfavourable...owing to the pumping of the quicksilver, when the motion of the ship is violent. 1905 *Edin. Rev. Jan.* 230 When the wind rises in a typhoon, it blows in gusts and the mercury leaves in the barometer ('pumps') in the more usual expression.

III. 14. *Comb. Pump*- is used to qualify names of mechanical contrivances in which an essential part moves out and in, like the plunger of a force-pump, as *pump-centre*, *-cylinder*, *-drill*, *-screw*, *-spring*.

1845 J. NEILSON *Operat. Mechanic* 422, 31, the pump-spring to the lower. 1869 TYLER *Handy Mod. Mach.* iv. 63 A curious little contrivance, known to English tank makers as the 'pump-drill'. 1884 F. J. HARRISON *Mech.* 8 *Electr.* 63 Although the plug may be set true with the pump centre, it is liable to be thrown a little in fixing. *Ibid.* 208 [The] Pump Cylinder...fed a sliding telescopic gauge used by electricians makers for taking lengths. 1900 *T. Mead's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 32 Two sets of uprights are used, one set having pump screws and the other being provided with wedges.

Pump, *int.* [Echoic.] A sound as represented; *sub.*, with this sound: see quot.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 2/1 A certain number [of bullets] with great regularity went plump-plump—pump into the earth-work.

Pumpable, *a.* RARE[—0]. [f. PUMP *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being pumped. Hence **Pumpabi'lity**.

1880 W. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 3. 68 The pumpability of the air from the receiver shows that [etc.].

Pumpage (pʌ·mpēj). [f. PUMP *v.* + -AGE.] The work done at pumping, the quantity pumped.

1880 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 362 The pumpage for ten year amounted to 21,129,740,186 gallons. 1893 Colliery Guard. *Engineer's Note*, The total average pumpage is given as 2,000,000 gallons.

Pump-ball, obs. synonym of PUMICE, PUMICE-STONE: see the latter.

Pump-brake. The handle of a (ship's) pump, esp. one having a transverse bar for several persons to work at it; = BRAKE sb.² 2 b.

a 1825 *Nimrod. Nereids* (Hall. MS. 1901 R. 8.), *Fr Pump-brake* Is the handle that works the pump for in the ordinary sort of pumps. 1793 *Beatty's Exam. Evid.* 2 v., *Pumps. The Pump-Brake*, by which the People pump up Water. 1901 *Murray's Mag.* XXV. 483/2 As the topsails came on deck ... the cook struck him over the head with a pump brake, knocking him down.

Pumpe, obs. form of POMP, PUMP.

Pumped (pʌmpt), *a.* [f. PUMP *sb.*² + -ED².] Wearing pumps; having pumps on.

1820 J. Lowe *Three Tri-tonic* 301 Some dames are pumped, because they lisp in pumps, Thus with Herculus they might visibly discern, Some in their pantopoids toe visibly stumps.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 48 Spicy first [of a sailor] pumped and fashioned on the instep with a bunch of ribbon.

1838-9 Dickens *St. Jas. Nicc Paper. So* if we were duly demi-cooled and pumped, and had just been summoned at the dressing-room door.

Pumped (pʌmpt), *ppl. a.* [f. PUMP *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Obtained by pumping. *Pumped-up* (*fig.*), raised by an effort likened to pumping; artificially worked up; laboured: cf. PUMP *v.* 8.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *Rights Wom.* 2, 202 Lower-like streams of pumped up passion. 1880 HUXLEY *Free Process of Capt.* 253, *A* basin of fresh pumped water. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 6/1 The rich cream, with its thick indigenous and pumped-up contributions.

2. *Pumped-out* (also *pumped*), exhausted as out of breath with exertion; winded: cf. PUMP *v.* 12.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lii, The first thing that attracted his attention was his own pumped-out steed.

Pumper, MINING-*used.* [f. PUMP *v.* + -ER¹.] One who is pumped upon: see PUMP *v.* 4 a.

1874 See PUMPING¹ 1.

Pumpelmousse, variant of POMPELMOUSE *Obs.*

Pumper¹ (pʌ·mpəɹ). [f. PUMP *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which pumps or works a pump: *spec.* † (*a*) the official in charge of the pump-room (at a spa) (*obs.*); (*b*) one in charge of the pumping-machinery in a mine, etc.; a pumpman; (*c*) one engaged in a business in which pumping is the characteristic operation, *e.g. brine-pumper.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* x. The Rains heard about two minutes from the time the pumper began to draw out the air. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4021/3 The Mayor ... of the City of Bath, having appointed Carew Davis ... Pumper of all the Bath-waters. 1731-9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) I. 2. 21, 224, The Pump-House was immediately put under the Care of an Officer that bore the name of the Pumper. 1751 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. 16 Apr.*, The pumper [at Bath], with his wife and servant, served within a bar; and the glasses, of different sizes, stood ranged in order before them. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 747 To have gone and enlisted at the ceremony of inauguration,—whether as pumper or pumpee, I should not have cared. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug. 5/1 The successful ... show that during the past year a new oil well upon all better prospects outlined [Lucas].

b. An exercise, stave, or the line which pumps or puts one out of breath. *colleg.*

1888 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

2. *U. S.* An oil-well from which the oil is pumped up, as distinguished from a natural spring.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Pumper**², *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PUMP *sb.*³ + -ER¹.] (See quot.)

1823 MIDDLETON *Horæ Ellensleæ* v. 1. I was but a pumper, that is, a parler or of gentlemen's passages.

† **Pumpernickel** (pʊ·mpəɹnɪkĕl). [G., also † *pumpernickel* (as we 1663); also (earlier) a lout, a loobey. Origin uncertain.] Bread made (in Germany) from coarsely ground unbolted rye: wholemeal rye bread: associated esp. with Westphalia.

(The forms were app. unknown to F. Marperger's time: cf. *Vers.* (1717) 22, 30. That West-Phalians devour ... brown bread (vulgarly *crunch bread*, that is, sticks bread.)

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour*, Germ. II. 80 Their bread is of the very coarsest kind, ill baked, and as black as a coal, for they never sift their flour. The people of the country call it *Pumpernickel.* 1759 LOCKE. *Hesperus* II, The devil take you and your Westphalian ham, and *pumpernickel*! 1908 *Manches. Mag.* May 609/1 It [dearer] makes a coarse but not inglorious bread rather resembling pumpernickel.

† **Pumpet, pompet.** *Typogr. Obs.* Also 7 **pompot.** [Ar. obs. F. *pompette* a puff of ribbons, etc. in dress, = mod.F. *pompilon* (1468) in Du Cange.] also ? a pumple, or pimple on the nose; ... *pompette d'imprimeur*, a Printers Pumpet-ball" (Cotgr.). Ulterior origin uncertain; prob. connected with *pompon*, of which it seems scarcely to be a synonym: cf. also POMPING-BALL.]

Usually **pumpet-ball**: The ball, originally covered with sheep-skin, formerly used by printers for inking the type: = ink-ball. Cf. BALL *sb.*¹ 13. Also called *pump-ball, pumping-ball.*

1598 COTGR., *Pompette-ballon*, a Printers Pumpet-ball ... wherewith he beates, or layes, Inke on, the Formes. 1683 MOXON *Mechan. Exercises* 2. 68, If ... they did not sacrifice the Printers pompet-balls [Fr. *les pompettes*] to Moses, with a one edge cut upon their by accidation. 1888 *Printers' Circular* (ed. 2), *Pumpet-ball.* 1889 KELSEY *Hist. Stock, Pumpet*, a printer's inking ball.

Pump-handle, *sb.* The handle by which a pump, esp. the ordinary hand- or house-pump, is worked; also *transf.* (see quot. 1794).

1708 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1810) II. Gloss., *Pump or Pillar Handles*, the long projecting timbers, on the hind part of the Carriage, on which the footboard is placed. *Mod.* I. 121. 1829 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 252 The quantity of work raised by each stroke of the pump-handle is just as much as fills that part of the bore in which the piston works. 1832 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lii, His round swinging [leg] ... arms to and fro like a pump-handle. 1883 [see PUMP *sb.*² 3].

b. *attrib.* Applied to movement resembling the working of the handle of a pump.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 108 The pump-handle shake [of hands] is the free which deserves notice. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* I. iii, One after the other gave him the hand, which Sam accepted with a pump-handle movement.

Hence **Pump-handle** *v. trans.* (*colloq.*), to shake in greeting (a person's hand, or a person by the hand) as if working a pump-handle; to move (an arm, etc.) in such a manner; also *absol.*; **Pump-handler,** a hand-shake of this nature.

1841 J. T. HEADLEY *Parsons & W.* 226, Exchanged the salute for a most hearty old English pump-handler. 1856 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxiii, In an instant the four were ... pump-handling each other's arms as if they were going into partners. 1887 Rugby Mission *St. Solomon's Messes* 22, He and Sir Henry were pump-handling away at each others.

Pumping, *vbl. sb.* [f. PUMP *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PUMP in various senses.

† *Dry pumping*, pumping water on any particular part for curative purposes, without immersing the body. *Obs.*

1796 HAMILTON *Voy.* I. 401 Notwithstanding their pumping with a pewter, heating out water with bellows, ... the drops will fall full of water on the hole could be found and stop. 1833 DUNCAN *Med. Guides* 206 (1838) 132 The use [of Bath waters] is either general to the whole body, as by bathing; or particular to some one part, as in bathing or pumping. 1846 POOR *Denv. &c.* 114 And (in the 19th) what sense, what brain, but knows Our pumpings, pumpings, thumpings, and blows? 1997 *Morning Mag.* III. 309 To pour water on those who practised what we term medical pumping. 1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 51 Pumping is the King's and Queen's bath, of cold hundred weights: at the dry pump, 48 cock hundred strokes. 1840 *Dorp. Bath Guide* 72 An experienced ... for shocking or dry pumping, i.e. pumping on any particular part of the body. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/2 The barbarous custom of the pumping of the Maiden, Blackbird, ... and machine guns in general. *Ibid.* 25 July 8/3 Great Damage by Water Pumping.

b. *fig.* See PUMP *v.* 7.

1830 A. STEVENS *Fam. Colloq.* (1859) 92 Can Politics loath before their tedious pumping for improper phrases. 1878 *Quart. Rev.* CXLV. 2 A Previous pumping, by use and wary Questions. 1899 MARIUS *Hist. Eliot.* viii. ¶ 3, I got out of her, though by hard pumping, that Dick Ambrose's cards were but a short league from Point de Hale. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pygmalion & Galatea* Act. *Finis Written, Bridge* 47 It may be drained dry by Pumping, or other Engines. 1883 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 215 The glacial was pulled out of the pumping-trough. 1898 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1, *Pumping-trough*, being supplied of the pumping with and drain from Wrapping. 1908 *Daily News* 31 July, All the sewage ... has to be lifted, and for this purpose there are four pumping stations. 1894 *Field* 3 July 27/3 The Thames ... would be in a condition from the pumping shaft by a single ... *Western Gaz.* 19 Apr. 5/3 He went to the pumping-room ... to ask when the refrigerator would be started.

Pumping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That pumps; in quot. 1815, working as from a pump; in 1898, resembling the working of a pump.

1800 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xi, The frowns terrified you also To bid the pumping tremor flow. 1898 A. R. WALLACE in *Ann. Mat. Hist.* July 10, A female Mite ... resting at intervals a loud, pumping grass.

† **Pumping-ball.** *Obs.* [History obscure. As the F. *pompette* was synonymous with *pompon*, it seems possible that *pumping-ball* was corrupted from **pumpet-ball* = *pompet-ball.*]

= PUMPET-*ball*; also called by Florio *pump-ball.*

1598 FLORIO, *Trullo*, a printers inke ball, called pumping ball, wherewith they beat the letters in the forme lying upon the presse. 1611 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.*, *Trullo*, a printers inke-balles or pump-balles.]

See † **Pumping-nail,** a nail used in fastening the leather on a printer's ink-ball, or "pumping-ball" to the stock.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. 16, ¶ 21 For Pelts or Leather, Ball-Nails or Pumping-Nails, Wool or Hair, the Press-men generally name the Master-Printer of the trouble of cleaning. 1888 H. HOWES *Dictionary* 21, 300/1 Pumping Nails, with round Heads. [Cf. 1888 [see PUMPET].] *Printers' Pocket-b.* Ball nails, tacks or points used for fastening on the coverings of the old ink-balls.]

Pumpion, variant of POMPION, pumpkin.

Pumpkin (pʌ·mpkĭn). Also 7–9 **pompkin,** 8–9 **punkin,** 9 (*U. S.*) **punkin.** [An altered form of *pumpion* (see POMPION), with the ending conformed to the suffix -KIN. In U. S. the *o* is often further assimilated to the *k*, the word being pronounced (pʌ·nkĭn), and sometimes spelt *punkin*, esp. in comb.]

1. The large fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucurbita Pepo*), egg-shaped or nearly globular with flattened ends; widely cultivated for the fleshy edible layer next to the rind, which is used in cookery, esp. for pies, and as a food for cattle; in *U. S.* applied *spec.* to particular varieties in distinction from the *squash.*

1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 61 He would cause some to go to bed to receive one pumpkin blessed betimes. 1660 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 3 Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, Pumpkins, Melons, &c. grow very well. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Pompion or Pumpkin*, a sort of Fruit of the nature of Melons. 1710 ST. PIERRE'S *Hist. Events* I. 125 Cotton-Seeds, unlike those of Pumpkins. 1733 L. ROBERTS *Hound for Lovers* 63 A single pumpkin could furnish a farmer's pottage. 1850 CHARLES *Mem. Eliz.* The Queen VII. 119 A lean supper with more appetite for pumpkin.

b. The plant producing this fruit; a trailing annual, growing often to a great length, having heart-shaped five-lobed leaves, and flowers of a deep yellow. Also called *pumpkin-vine.*

1696 PENN *E. India & P.* 109 Planted with ... Pompkins, Cucumbers, Gourds. 1719 *Daughter's Fort.* III. 235 *Great Pumpkin*, (in their dialect, round, but somewhat flatish, and is with white and red, but white yellow. 1897 A. E. EDMANDS *Up Nile* viii. 263 A wall of thickness overgrown with wild pumpkins.

2. *fig.* a. Applied contemptuously to the body or person; hence 'a stupid, self-important person' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*). Cf. PUMPION 3.

1630 GEO. *Lancia* F. 2, I, for I ain't a pumpkin, the Smiths be known that. 1808 WILLIS *Life & Times Sketches* (1848) II. 19, 300, I think to rid myself of the pumpkin of a body. 1883 R. BARNES *Spire* 21, I'll let Master Knape have pumpkin Chandler dine 2d. *pumpkin-fashion* below].

b. *U. S. slang.* A person of matter of importance; esp. in phrase *some pumpkins* (or *punkins*).

a 1848 RUFUS *Four Wks* 178 Alone I left the settlements I found it a white girl, and she was some punkins. 1854 BARNES *Upper Ten Thousand* 178 We's being packed were of course among the invited. [Note] A rising expression of young New York for people of value and consequence. 1887 *Pacific Rural* 20 May, 1/1 Driving ... from Piccadilly to Hammersmith, he (H. W. Beecher) quaintly said: 'London is some punkins, I tell you ;—a profound Americanism, which is supposed to convey a wholly unutterable appreciation and surprise.

3. A sea-cucumber. (Eastern U. S. *local.*)

1893 KINGSLEY *Captains Courageous* iv. 100 Stripping the sea-cucumbers that they called *pumpkins.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pumpkin-ship* (*Cucurbita* sb.³ 2 b), *ground, head, -shell, -vine*; *pumpkin-coloured, -purple* adjs.; **pumpkin gourd** = sense 1; **pumpkin lantern,** a lantern made of the rind of a pumpkin hollowed out so as to be translucent; **pumpkin-pie,** a pie of which pumpkin is a chief ingredient; in U. S. considered especially appropriate to Thanksgiving day; **pumpkin-pine,** a variety of the White Pine: see quot.

1880 T. W. HOUGHTON *Among Lofty Hills* (1881) 21 Pioneers made of "pumpkin chips. 1883 'SARAH CROCKER' *What Katy did at Sch.* xi. 92 Have a big "pumpkin-coloured house. 1892 *Harper's Magazine* II. 797 *Connecticut Pom.* Pompion, or "Pumpkin Gourd. 1798 *Wisconsin Hist. Collect.* XIV. 103 The large for ... is to have oats sown on the pasture and "pumpkin ground. 1902 PENNELL *Delaw. Road* II. x. 160 A flock of the "pumpkin kind, dressed after their way. 1884 LOWELL *Biglow P.*, Intr. v. 91 Something more than a "pumpkin-lantern is required to scare ourselves and our friends. Destroy one of her pith. 1867 J. FISKE *Myths Aryan Nations* II. 67 *Cucurbita Pepo*,

his pumpkin. 1849 Carrier *Misc. Ess., Negro Question* (1850) VII. 100 All this fruit...so far beyond the meanly-cucumbrick and grossly normal, [to] the West India lands. a 1855 Mrs. Hemans in H. F. Chorley *Mem.* (1872) II. 18 There will be an outpouring of scions of 'Pumpkinian tapers over the summer I get back. 1856 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* V. 1 Her...name...caused his shipmates, Steven translated it into "pumpkinery."

Pu·mpkin-head. *U.S. colloq.* a. A head having the hair cut short all round: see quot., 1781. b. A big head like a pumpkin. c. A person having a pumpkin-head (cf. *Round-head*). d. A man with a head compared to a pumpkin, a stupid fellow, a dolt.

1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 243 Massachusetts is celebrated for having given the name of pumpkin-head to all the New-Englanders. It originated from the Blue Laws, which enjoin...every male to have his hair cut round by a cap. Where caps were not to be had, they substituted the half shell of a pumpkin, which being put on the head...the hair is cut by the shell all round the head. 1832 Knickerb. Gleeds I. 81, 70 Children...with great pumpkin heads.

Hence **Pu·mpkin-headed** *a.*, having a head compared to a pumpkin, stupid.

1782 tr. Lavaterius (*Mr. Gilpin*) 128 Like pumpkin headed Salvators they looked. 1833-42 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 102 They don't get two ideas to klesh themselves with, the stupid, pumpkin-headed, cornfield blockheads!

Pu·mpkinification, etc.: see Pumpkin.

Pu·mpkin-seed. a. The flattish oval seed of the pumpkin. b. A fresh-water fish of North America, *Lepomis gibbosus*, the sun-fish, pond-perch. c. Applied locally in *U. S.* to a yacht-built sailing-boat, said to a row-boat having the shape of a pumpkin seed.

1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 243 Maize...is planted in hillocks three feet apart, five kernels and two pumkin seeds in a hillock. 1857 Gray *First Lessons Bot.* (1860) 1 In the pumpkin-seed,...It is two lines or eighth of an inch long. 1880 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Pumpkin-Seed*, common to fresh-water ponds and lakes. They are so called from their form. In the river St. Lawrence I have seen them from six to eight inches in length. 1882 Lowell *Biglow P. Poems* 1890 II. 225 The bream, Whose coy bashess is to hear spawnsong, Who call us pumkin-seed. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 64 The 'Pumpkin seed' and the perch are the best trophies of the boy angler.

Pumplo, *obs.* and dial. variant of Pimple.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xxii. (1539) 52 Except they have many small pumples and springes where the corn. 1811 tra W. Gesenius *Rem.* v. 161, (1832) 292 Like a pumple the children rage of a sore. 1796 *Anal. Jacobin, New Morality* 198 Planting thorn and pumple nose.

Pumplemousse, -muss, -nesse, var. Pompelmoose *Obs.*

Pu·mpless, *a.* [Not -less.] Without a pump.

1841 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 2/1 The majority depend upon pumpless wells.

Pu·mpman. Also **pumpsman.** A man who works a pump; *spec.* one who attends to the pumps in a coal or other mine.

1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 23 That subterraneous Water...never failed...to contribute greatly to the increase of the Pump-mens Labour. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 1/2 The Pennsylvania coal strikers threaten to call out the engineers and pump-men, which would result in the flooding of the mines. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 190/1 [He] speculates on which of his two pumpsmen will prove the wealer.

Pu·mp-rod. A rod (Rule 18. 9 a) connecting the piston or plunger of a pump with the motive power; in mines a heavy iron or wooden beam or system of beams.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 156 A pull at both ends of the beam, at the one end by the weight of the pump-rod. 1834-6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 100/1 The beam and pump-rods, sometimes weighing many tons. 1854 J. H. Lemprière *Cornwall Mines* 130 The whole column of pumps in a shaft is worked by a single pump-rod.

Pu·mp-room. A room or building where a pump is worked; *spec.* a place at a spa where the medicinal water is dispensed for drinking, etc.

The latter use arose at the King's Bath in Bath (England) where early in the 18th c. a building was erected for the shelter of the more wholesome and hallowed of the water, which was supplied from the cistern by pumping; the buildings were in course of time elaborated, features of the Kursaal being added; the name has been adopted and applied to buildings serving the same purpose at other spas.

1702 W. Oliver *Pract. Disc. Bath Waters* 10 (1707) iii The Inconveniencies [at Bath]...are much less, since the erecting a new Pump, and a convenient warm and dry Gallery to walk in. 1742-3 J. Wood *Descr. Bath* (1765) I. 71, 81, 102 At the Pump-room, where the gentlemen and ladies go in a morning to drink the waters. 1806 *Gent. Bath Guide* 28 The Great Pump-room in its first Song. 1818 In the season of the months in the pump. 1858 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 402/1 Dr. Struve's establishment [at Dresden]...consists of baths and a pump-room. 1900 *Cassell's Dictionary* 17 The chalybeate water is also obtained at the Pump Room. At the western end of the Pump Room is the Public Pump, which is supplied from the same spring.

Pu·mp-tree. A length of tree-trunk used as the body or stock of a hand-pump, or as a water-pipe; the stock, barrel, or cylinder of a pump.

1617 in *Knowles Lindfield* (1896) 136 Item a Levill and a stalle 15*d*...pumptree 2*s*. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pump*, The Pump-Tree, which is that Part that stands more above the Earth, or Top of the Well. 1849 R. Stuart *Round. Steam England* I. 306 Employed...for boring the wooden pipes or pumptrees, used to convey water. 1850 *Coal Mag.* 4 *Lords Tours* V. 320/2 In Cornwall the cast iron pump-rods exposed to the action of mine water were very speedily destroyed.

Pu·mp-water. Water obtained from below the surface of the soil by means of a pump, as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring-water*, etc.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 193 Very many Pump-waters will yield a hair tinge, as Rain-waters...will do. 1789 Bloe in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 140 Some I got him very hard pump-water. 1858-61 Fresen *Chem.* (ed. 3) 689 The coldest pump-water that can be procured.

Pu·mp-well. a. A casing or compartment in a ship in which the pumps work; the 'well' of a ship. b. A well having a pump combined with it; a receptacle in which water is collected to be removed by pumping.

a. [1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The Pumpe, the pumpen well.] 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Archipompe*, the pump-well. 1799 *Mod. Adventurer* 61 Dec. 373 The unhappy man was found suspended in the pump-well of the ship.

b. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Lect. Husb. Scot.* v. 356 If a sunking system cannot be obtained,...a pump-well...may supply its place. 1824 Mrs. Fenwick *Father.* viii, A room like the hoarde of a pumpwell. 1882 *Rep. to Hr. Exptr. on Prev. Metals of U.S.* 630 The rest...is collected by pipes into the pump-well, whence it is pumped up both to the supply tanks, near the mess. 1885 R. L. & F. Stevenson *Dynamiter* xiii. 197 A pump-well that ran ashore.

Pumpy, pumpyon, etc.: see Pompey, -eroon.

Pun (pʌn), *sb.*[1] Also 7-8 punn. [Appears first, with its cognate Pun *v.*[1], soon after 1660. Of unascertained origin: see Note below.]

The use of a word in such a way as to suggest two or more meanings or different associations, or the use of two or more words of the same or nearly the same sound with different meanings, so as to produce a humorous effect; a play on words.

1662 Denham *Wks. Cal.* 1.1, A late Clinch will serve the turn; a Carwichet, a Quaere-quibble, or a Punn. 1670 Rawlinson *Cont. Clergy* 17 Wits both ancient and modern ...that never ...received their improvements by employing their time in puns and quibbles. 1673 *True Nat. Stages* 91 If this...be no quibble, but a pun. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Fordyce's Mystic Div.* 13 What of Whites and Blacks, Puns and Plots, Doublegloster Dialogs? 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 6 Having pursued the History of a Punn...I shall here endeavour to trace it to its Conception, and shew you what sprts in the Sound, but differ in the Sense. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art Sinking* v. 37 The Paronomasia or Pun, where a word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being spoke. 1796 Sheridan *Rivals* 136 Delicacy is none of mine, for double meanings run The vogue nowadays and the prudent pun. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. v. 74 Laud...turned out Archy, the King's fool, for a pun (viz. for saying at grace 'Great praise be to God, and little Laud to the devil', in words to that effect). 1870 L. Tennant *Miss Maitland* I. v. 137 Even Shakespeare's taught is not proof against the artillery of puns.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pun-hater*, *-trap*; *punslithering*, *-admiring*, *-proof*, *-provoking* adjs.

1701-2 *Amherst Terræ Fil.* No. 39, 304 It is no wonder that a punning monarch professed a taste of punning and pun-admiring...subjects. 1740 Dancing. *School-mistress* 25, The ruffled Beaux, puns provoking throws. 1830 D. Chambers *Dr. Grins, Exam. Freshmen* lxxvii 256 The irrelevant pun-hater. 1839 Monkbarns *Illustrated Hunter* III. 200 (Me) frequently had pun-traps and quibble-springes of which he took advantage. 1884 W. E. Hearn in *Ward Eng. Poets* III. 230 A good and cheerful talker, whose piety was not always pun-proof.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Pu·nless** *a.*, void of puns; **Pu·nlet,** a little pun; **Pu·nnage,** punning; **Pu·nnic, Pu·nnical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by puns; **Pu·nnigram** [after *epigram*], a punning saying or *mot*; **Pu·nnology,** the subject or study of puns.

1716 Swift (title-headband), God's Revenge against Punning...(Signed) 'the "Punless and Perplext J. Baker, Knight'. 1864 *Reader* 6 Apr. 8 Let any ingenious dissertation try their hands at a question worthy such nose and fun and interest in it. 1819 Colman in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) II. 287 The 'punlet, or pun-engaged, or pun translated. a 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 384 Such elegances of 'plantage as Hood was in the daily practice of committing to paper. 1773 Steen (*Lond. Mag.* 78 *Sending*), What Robinson small: the "Punnic Sane! 1901 *Academy Treas. Fil.* 24/2, (1722) 104 Punning is not entirely banished from the pulpit. ...Some persons have alledged, that this patriotic 378 is of divine institution. 1780 R. Graves *Spiritual Quixote* II. 230 "Punctual. 1833 *Tait's Mag.* II. 420 Much that is merry and wise, punnical and nonsensical. 1888 Bradley in *Encycl. Britannica* III. 481, 603 Vol. have already made all possible epigrams and "punologisms on the right. a 1734 Pope (1751), He might have been better instructed in the Greek "punnology. 1806 *Remembrancer* 1806 The extreme antiquity of some of the described incidents and punnology.

(Wase, *Pun* was prob. one of the clipped words, such as *cit*, *mob*, and, *cant*, which came into fashionable slang at or after the Restoration. Longer equivalents, found at this time, were Pundy and Punnimene; the former app. a dim. of *pun*. It has been suggested that *pun* might originally be an abbreviation of H. *pontifex*, small or fine point, formerly also a card, or quibble (*Expostulations, antiquarians, wit engineers, a vast disputes*, *Punch, Dulle Comedie*, a pun being akin to a quibble) and that *punnimene* might perh. be a perversion, Rhenish or humorous, of *pontifex*. This appears not impossible, but nothing has been found in the early history of *pun*, as in the English uses of *punctilio*, to confirm the conjecture.]

Pun, *sb.*[2] Also 8 punn. [Related to Pun *v.*[2]]

1. A layer or bed of clay to prevent leakage. Nôtts.

1726 J. Pullein *Hist. Inland Navig.* 362 A bed (technically a *pun*) of clay, to prevent the water escaping through the arches.

2. A puzzle, a pounder, a rummer. *local.*

1903 J. T. Middlemarch *Lett.* 25 Sept. (MS.), *Pun*, a sort of grass puzzle for hearing senior.

Pun (pʌn), *v.*[1] [Goes with Pun *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To make puns; to play on words.

1670 Rawlinson *Cont. Clergy* 23 Whether or no punning, quibbling, and that which they call jesting, and such other delicacies of wit,...might not be very conveniently omitted? 1706 Phillips (ed. 2), *Pun*, to quibble or play with words. 1727 Bailey (*Lond. Dict. appl. Printing*) Wks. 1735 III. i. 251 One Samuel an Irishman, for his forward attempt to pun, was stigmatiz'd in his station. 1729 in Pope *Dunc.* i. 83 note, A great Critick formerly ...declared He that would pun would pick a Pocket. 1847 Craigenfelt *Mag. Lit.* xxiii. (1849) 290 Edgar in Lear, also, in imitation of the glaring incongruities, puns on the old word *matter*, a bag. 1849 *Levana Dispensers* i. 20, I paused and punned.

Ag. 1698 Fryer *Acct. E. India* & *Persia* 71, Here, here, master; here is [wine] pears and quibbles in the glass!

2. *trans.* To bring or drive by punning.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 2 The Sermons of Bishop Andrews...are full of them [puns]. This Humour was pursued into Regularity. 1888 Cheltenham *Mod. Language* II. 278, 131 To be pursued to death, sir, would be equally horrible.

Pun, *v.*[2] [Early and dial. var. of Pound *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* = Pound *v.*[1] in various senses.

1552-1903 [see Pound *v.*[1] 1 A, 2 B].

2. *spec.* (in technical use). To consolidate by pounding or running down (as earth or rubble, in setting poles, etc., or making a roadway): = Pound *v.*[1] 6.

1858 Sewer *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 8 The materials shall be...well pounded, rammed and beaten down. 1878 Parker & Shrewsbury *Telegraphy* 136 Too much stress cannot be laid upon good sound pounding. The earth, as it is thrown in, should be thoroughly well punned at every stage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 23 The material used for the puddle...should be carefully punned in thin layers so as to secure that no earwicks are left in any part.

b. To work *up* to a proper consistency with a pestle.

1849 W. Pearson in *Voodlar Corr. (privately printed* 1908) 322 Barrow Lee mortar and washed sand made through a fine riddle and punned up to a proper consistency, using as little water as possible. (1900 *Nott.* Well worked up with a 'pun', a wooden implement resembling in shape a great pestle.)

Hence **Pu·nning** *vbl. sb.*; also in comb. **pu·nning-block,** a mechanical rammer.

1858 Sewer *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 31 The operation of punning or packing performed, until the brickwork is complete. 1878 Parker & Shrewsbury *Telegraphy* 190 It matter how well the punning and ramming may be done after the pole is planted,...a considerable time will always elapse before the earth settles back to its former condition.

[Puna (pū·nă). [Peruvian, in sense 1.]

1. A high bleak plateau in the Peruvian Andes; *spec.*, the table-land lying between the two great chains of the Cordilleras at an elevation of more than 10,500 feet.

1823 Pentland *Pilgrimage* viii. I. (1824) 221 There are other Deserts in Peru, called Punas, where the days outarch all sense like without feeling. 1843 F. Thomas *New Answer Job* xx. 93 Pleurisies,...breeding...in cold and desert Places, which they call *Punas*. 1880 Gould *Romance Bot. World* 31 It scarcely the skin air...in those loftier ridges which the Peruvians term *punas*, where the elements appear to have concentrated all their sternness. 1885 J. Bates in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 6, I am inclined to place the lower limit of the Alpine zone on the *puna* at about 12,000 feet.

2. Difficulty of breathing arising from a too rarefied atmosphere; mountain sickness.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Puna*, a sickness common to the elevated districts of S. America. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 310 The short breathing from the rarified atmosphere is called by the Chilenos 'puna'. 1903 *Longman's Mag.* July 218 Soon...was suffering from puna.

3. *Comb.* **Pu·na-wind,** a cold dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across the Pampas.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Puna, Punahlite, var. Poon, Poonahlite.

Punai·se, puna·se. *Obs.* exc. as Fr. Forms: α. 6– **punaise** (pinɛ·z); also 6 **punayse**, 6–8 **punese** (pinɛ·z), 7–8 **punese**, **punise**, 8 **punaise.** β. 6–8 **punie**, 7 **puny**, **-ee** (pi·ni). [a. F. *punaise* (pinɛ·z) a bed-bug, prop. fem. of the adj. *punais* stinking, fetid. The form *puny*, *punie* arose as a false singular of *punies*: cf. *cherry*, *Chinee*.] A bed-bug. Also, with defining words, applied to other noxious insects.

α. 1512 Boorde *Dyetary* iii. (1870) B vij/1 Make thee sealyt...For lise, for fleas, punaises, wine and cattas. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 136 Gnattes, punayses, flies. 1576 Lyte *Dodoens* 111. iv. 410 The leaues...chaseth away the stinking punayses. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 356 The said powder ought to be lapped in a reddish cloat of a carnation colour. 1683 Dryden? *Mock'd the Master* 11, They sleep so soundly that Punese cannot wake 'em. 1698 Butler *Trad.* pt. 1. 437 His Flea, his Morpion, and Punese, If bad, gainst her his proper cause. 1712 Cooke *Voy. S. Sea to Batt.*...will it so much be suffer any Punaises, or Bugs...to live. 1819 Keats & Sn. *Reformed* iv. (1878) I. 240 On dissecting the brain of a woman there were found in it abundance of minnikins and punaises.

8. 1598 FLORIO, *Cimici*, a kinde of wormle in Italie that... hauel ouer, rubbel pumice or wall-lice. 1660 HOLCROFT *Virgil* II. 320 (*L.*) Plumes or well lin'd, the most thickened and richest varnishes of all others, and which we lack and abhorre at the verie naming of them. 1697 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 1701, Called a wall-louse or pricy in English. 1881 *Gentl. Magazine* 6 111. ii. 171 The Green Winged Punse. *Conops sphecoides* seldom seeper. 1905 HARMER *Pomp. Disc.* 1. 11. *Taschenberg Punch*, The Strawberry-Basket are infested with Field-Pennes.

¶ Punatoo (pənăt·ū). [Cingalese.] The preserved pulp of the fruit of the palmyra palm, used as food. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Punay, variant of PUNYE *Obs.*

† Punce, obs. var. POUNCE *sb.*[1] 4.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Ponsel* a Punce to engrave with.

Punce, dial. var. POUNCE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; obs. f. PUNCH *sb.*[1] 2 c; var. PUNSE *Obs.*, var. PULSE *sb.*[1]

Punch (pənʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 punshe, 6 punshe. [1599, a collateral form of PUNCHE *sb.*[1], used in certain senses, chiefly related to uses of PUNCH *v.*[1]; or shortened from PUNCHEON[1], with which it is synonymous in nearly every sense.]

† 1. A dagger; = PUNCHEON[1] 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1580 *Play Sacrum.* 474 (*Magi directus, Hore shalle ye* iij) lowys pryk ye daggerys in iij quarters ye mydyst... We thys punche I shalle kyll pryke.

2. An instrument or tool for pricking, piercing, perforating, or making a hole in anything; esp. for making holes or cutting out pieces of a particular shape; also for enlarging a hole already made, driving a bolt, etc. out of a hole (*starting punch*), or forcing a nail beneath the surface after it has been driven (*driving punch*). The name is also extended from the simple instrument to an appliance or machine of which it forms the essential part.

A punch may be actuated by percussion or by pressure; and, according to its purpose, the working end may be sharp, pointed, blunt, or hollow with a cutting edge; a punch for cutting out pieces of a particular shape may also impress a design upon them, and thus combine senses 2 and 3.

1509 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 100, I..haue de ferrez j punchon. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 136 Togedly betwene the backe and the mane...then must haue woode redy a punche of harde wode with a stoupe and a tunnard on the one ende. 1523 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 43 Item v punchyn, one paire with a stone &c. 1548 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* vi. v. 77 The Nedler the Lyon the Shaue the Pricker or Punche were deuysed by Theofer a Smithes. 1550 LEVENS *Manip.* 159/1 A Punche, *franchissoire, fregin.* 1573 MOFFET *Nosce. Elem.* 5 Drills are vsed for the making such Holes as Punches will not conueniently serue for. *Ibid.* 12 You vsed three make a vsual Punch to the like end: steps of like bole you are to strike...place the point of the Punch where the hole must be, and with the Hand-hammer...punch the hole. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 124 The punch used in cutting nails consists of a cube of steel. 1854 *Ibid.* II. 340 For thin becoming bends, it will yield to the blows of the hammer and to the punch, which is used to enlarge the holes. 1859 *Usef. Instr. Arts* 180 In each of these apertures, there is a punch for the purpose of piercing the cards, clips, or pasteboards with holes. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper-Curr.* II. 27 Taking care to cut by a circular punch of an inch diameter, a hole in each bill. 1880 J. M. CAMPBELL *Seamanship Notes* 6, 2 Punches, 2 Starting, 2 Driving.

b. Often with a prefixed defining word indicating (*a*) the kind or use, as *conductor's p.*, *cooper's p.*, *hand p.*, *picking p.*, *pipe-altering p.*; or (*b*) the substance punched or the nature of the hole or impression made, as *blast p.*, *barleduck p.*, *eyelet p.*, *feather p.*, *nail p.*, *paper p.*, *rail p.*, *rivet-cutting p.*, *ticket p.*, *wad p.*, *wadding p.* (But many of these, or of the following, may, when no kind is known from the context, be called simply 'punch'.) Also **ball-punch**, a conductor's or ticket punch having a spiral ball which announces the punching of a ticket; **centre- or centering p.**: see CENTRE *sb.* 19; **cold p.**, a punch used for perforating cold metal; **dagger p.**, OBS. a punch having a concave die on the opposite jaw; **die** whose face is divided from the rolling action of two levers on a common fulcrum; **gang p.**, a number of punches arranged in a single stock; **hollow p.**, a hollow circular chisel-edged punch used for cutting smooth holes in yielding materials; **rasp p.**: see RASP *sb.*[1] 3; **ratchet p.**, a screw punching machine operated by a lever, punch, and ratchet-wheel; **wheel'd p.**, an instrument formerly used by sheriffs in some ancient cities and boroughs for punching a mark on a freeman's copy or certificate of freedom at the time when he recorded his vote; **spring p.**, a punch which is drawn back after each stroke by means of a spring.

1703 *Mountag. Magaz. Enquire...* to furnish each of all Punches they use upon cold Iron, Cold-Punches. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* The hollow punch is employed to make holes for rivets to harbor...and on other occasions where a smooth, round hole is to be cut out of a yielding material. 1894 Lawrence *Punch-Leather* 30 Deeply cut furrows and mouth-shaped scratches, put on by the tanner with a shading punch. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 1/2 Upon entering the Arch the front of the ladies acts like a washing punch.

c. *Surgery.* An instrument formerly used for extracting the stumps of teeth. (Also, in 8 punce.)

1596 *Edin. Med. Ess.* V. v. 460 The Punce has much better Effect in pushing from within outwards than in the common Way it is employ'd to thrust the Roots of Teeth from without inwards. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Punch*, a surgical instrument, used for extracting the stumps of teeth. 1857 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Punch*...more for a more modern form of dental elevator.

3. A tool or machine for impressing a design or stamping a die upon or into some material; in *Coining* and *Die-sinking*, a hardened steel cameo for forming a die; in *Type-founding*, a steel die having a letter cut in relief on its face, for making the intaglio impression in the copper matrix from which types are cast; in *Plastic Art*, a rod, handle, or wheel-like form having a figure or pattern upon it in relief for impressing a design on clay or any plastic material.

1698 in H. Walpole *Fortesc. Assemb. Paphet.* (1708) II. 81 Patterns for the punches and stamps for his majesties coyne to the 1st. 1838 in *Dom. St. Papers* CCCLXXII. No. 13 § 14 Cutting the Punches and Matrices belonging to the Coinage of one sorte of letters. 1883 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Oct., (1668) 97 Number and Mark every piece...with a small iron or steel Punch. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. (Roll.) 284/2 His (Punchmill) fourth vert, a Punch, or Letter Punch, argent...These are made on the end whereof the letters are cut as that they are punched into the Matrice. 1800 BOSWELL *Mem.* 31 Coins or silver and seals of various kinds, for which I made all the new and punches and letters. 1833 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* II. 238/1 17 The first of making the punch itself (the vehicle of an ornamental design, as well as the die, marks another epoch in the art [of coinage]. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 436/1 [In printing music] since has been of late used instead of pewter: the punches make a clearer impression. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* No. 3 *Punch*, the top half of the prism in which Solares [of knives] are made. 1902 *Athenæum* 10 May 638/2 A passage from the 40-line (Mazarin) Bible is closely imitated by types cast in broken matrices produced by punches of hardened lead, obtained from wooden punches.

4. A mason's chipping tool; = PUNCHEON[1] 2 b. } *U.S.*

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

5. a. A post supporting the roof in a coal-mine: cf. *punch-prop* in 7. **b.** See quot. 1875. Cf. PUNCHEON[1] 4.

1562 *Acct. Thord B.* 1917 (P.R.O.) Cum libris Willelmus ...subsol. vindon...omnia ligna sua lavacra et subtecum... *pro punches et postibus* facciendis. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1135/1 *Punch 5 Carpentry*. Building used to support a roof.

6. *Hydraulic Engin.* A lengthening block or extension piece placed on a pile that has been driven too low to be reached by the ram; a *dolly*.

Evidently derived from the *driving-punch* in sense 2.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *punch cutter*, *holder*, *projector*, *-retainer*; *punch-stretch* adj.; **punch-mark**, a mark punched on metal, a coin, etc.; **punch-plate**, **punch-prop**, † **punch-rod**: see quots.

1789 (title) A Specimen of Printing Types...By William Caslon, Engraver, And Richard Austin, *Punch-Cutter*. 1808 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. ii. 595/1 Types...can be obtained by means of punch-cutters and letter-founders. 1846 T. L. 11th Viscr *Milton's Mask. Ludlow Printing* 203 The leading punch-cutter of his time. 1859 Usef. *Inst. Arts* 180 The plunger, *a*, shown also in section, is called the punch-holder. 1863 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* II. 238/1 18 The back has a "punch-mark *b*, four rough compartments. 1875 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 2 The method of all known coins exhibits on the reverse only a shapeless punch-mark. 1888 HALLEN *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 92 A hole drilled through the point of intersection of these two scratches and through centre punch-mark on opposite side, will be both at right angles to the axis of, and equally eccentrically across the *plane-iron*[1]. 1894 *Rep. Bureau Ethnol.* 1891-2 VIII. 534/1 This "punch-plate...prepared for making a single row of holes, has a number of holes drilled as it is now [in use, at such distances apart as are suitable to the nature of the work to be executed. 1895 *Cent. Dict. Archit.* These wrought-iron bars are called the "punch-prop-irons. 1897 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 "Punch-prop, a short prop, set upon a crossways or bulk, where it does not support the middle of the roof, on account of the plane having fallen before the timber was set. Also, a short prop, about 14 or 15 inches long, placed by a hewer under his sweep or backend, when he is under apprehension of his dropping down before he has got it timbered sufficiently far. 1898 R. MUIR *Inventory* 191, III/2 "Punch-rod, in full Wrought or Wrenches with barrel about the Head of a five punch, to hold it up to the hot iron. 1900 H. HART *Coal. Tidyger Chat.* 142 Each of these nets consists of 24 "punch-struck matches for Greek Alphabets, of which 5 have only one...example types of the rhythm and energies.

Punch (pənʃ), *sb.*[2] [f. PUNCH *v.*[2]] An act of punching; a straight or thrusting blow, in modern usage generally one delivered with the fist; also (*pole, or dial.*) a kick; cf. POUNCE *sb.*[2] 3.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Horion*, a Mule, or *a punche* or *buffecte* on the *eie horion eyes*, &c. I will giue thee such a punch, that, &c. 1887 A. LINDSAY, tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 72 No money had he to go to Pyre, but he gave him a punch on the Belly. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Punch*, a Term in Cock-fighting, a Stroke or Push at the Head, Eye, or Breast of a Cock. (1804) II. 18 (Hal.) aimed a punch at Harry's stomach. 1808 SCOTT *Jrnl. Stadt.* 286, I..gave a punch on the ribs [to] encourage to Rory Bean it was his elder's pleasure that he should fetch both punch and pipes. 1821 PEPYS *Diary* Addy. Intr. He gave him such a punch upon the head. 1840 *Hood's Up Rhine* 40, I couldn't help making a punch at the fellow's head.

Punch (pənʃ), *sb.*[3] (Also 7 punsh, punsch.) [Origin uncertain; stated by Pyne, who travelled in Western India 1672–81, to be the Mauthi (and Hindi) word *pānch* (Skr. *pañcham*, Pers. *panj*) five, from its five ingredients, which may show an explanation then current in the East: but see Note below. The name is evidenced as early as 1632. Beddie it, in 1708 c, foreign writers have a sense with a second element apparently representing *punch* (Du. *pulpeunt*, *-peunt*, Ger. *pulpunt*, *-bunse*, Fr. *bolle*, *boulepongo*), which is not explained by any eastern lang., but which appears to be an imperfect (perh. originally native) echo of the Eng. 'bowl o' punch', a phrase already very common in the 17th century. Mod.Du. *ponse*, *punch*, Ger., Da., Sw. *punsch*, Fr. *punch*, in 1816 c. *poncho*, Sp., Pg. *ponche*, are all from Eng. See Note below.]

1. A beverage now generally composed of wine or spirits mixed with hot water or milk and flavoured with sugar, lemons, and some spice or cordial; but varying greatly in composition with time and place. Usually qualified by the name of a principal constituent, as *arrack*, *brandy*, *claret*, *gin*, *milk*, *rum*, *tea*, *whisky*, *wine*; *punch*.

How to make Drinke (*New York*, 1670) describes 66 kinds.

1632 (Sept. 26) R. *Assistant Let. to T. Colley, Merchant at Portsmouth* (Ind. Off. Rec. O.C. 1221), I am very glad you have so good conquest to be with all so Mr. Cartwright. I hope you will keep a good house together and drinke punch by no allowance. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Punch*, a kind of Indian drink [also pd. 16 acids made of Limes, Juice, Brandy, and other Ingredients]. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Jan., I accompanied the Duke to an East India vessell that lay at Blackwall, where we had entertainment. . . Amongst other curiosities drinke, as punch, etc. they gave us [etc.]. 1664 S. *Hunt. Engl. Negroe* 1. here, Going into Chinchoxo, it must be called in Banguo to drink Punce and tea. *Ibid.* I never came where, but I drank very incomfortably of Punch. *Ibid.* 60, in ordinarily drank amongst the Planters, as well alone, as made into Punch. 1673 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. 186 408 casks Punch, a compounded drink, not to be had or heard name West India Ships. 1683 W. HEDGES *Diary in Bengal* 8 Oct., One owne people and mariners...are now very cautious and for reason of Punch[country dog gives disturbance. 1689 I went *10 ays to Hamble* 190 Their time being more of drinking of that Liquor called Punch, as also very Inimical to Health: For the Lime-Juice, which is one of the Ingredients...is to its Nature, Sharp, and Antiscorbutick, apt to create griping Pains in the Belly. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 386/1 Make a pleasant and grateful sort of Punch...with the following quantities. R. Fair Water Brandy A. a Quart; choice pure Lime-Juice a Pint: double refined Sugar lb j. mix and dissolve, and if you so please, add one Nutmeg grated. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 237 At Narsie is made the best Arack or Negus in Goa, with which the English on this Coast make that inebriating Liquor called *Punnch* (which in Indostan by Five) from Five Ingredients. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 2 We were the odd way of all Sailors, the Punch was made, and I was made drunk with it. 1726 W. RICHARDS *Vth. Filpot* 178 Punch. ...The Ingredients are Brandy, Rack, or Rum, Water warm or cold, Lemon-juice, Sugar, and sometimes a little Milk is added, which thereon is Milk-Punch. 1732 SLOANE in *Hist. trop. Fruits* I. 1. v. 24 We treated them with punch till our brandy was expended. 1811 R. FENTON *Tour Greet Grottoes* 15 Punch, whose basis was strong green tea, richly sophisticated with toffee.

b. In *pl.*: *bowl of punch*.

1698 T. ALEXANDER *Let. to T. Darcie* in *W. Hodges' Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) III. App. 194 Your Company, which now have often remembered in a bowle of the choycest punch, hauing non better Liquor. 1870 KIRKMAN *Engl. Rogue* III. 228, We had good sport over a bowl of Punch. 1673 THOMAS *Diary* (1862) 2 (OS) board the Ship *Anglesey*...[I]...drunke part of a bowle of punch, in Some very strange to me. 1683 J. DUNTON *Life, &c. New-Eng.* (1867) 74 That which was the most unusual by every one was a large Bowl of Punch, a Liquor of that Noble and Divine Original that all the Caribe and Caribbean...contributed to the Composition. 1752 E. FILMER *P. Wilkins* (1882) II. 1.6, I am a bowl of punch before them, made with my treacle and some rare Shrub Jokes. 1782 *Bull. Mag.* II. 360 The captain...promising to regale him with a bowl of rum punch in the kitchen. 1837 THOMAS *Pickw. Abroad*, A bowl of punch was carried up...and a grand carouse held in honour of his safety.

2. Foreign adaptations and *attrib.* or *Comb.*

1663 BOULLAYE-LE *Coins Fr.* 5 Obs. 326 Ballagnage est en mot Anglois, qui signifie une boisson dont les Anglois vsent aux bales faites de laines, sur de Bays, sur de la Serge de nouuelle, & leurre nom[1]. 1680 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 61 In 1638 at Surat every man was at liberty...to drink Palmwine, which is a kind of drink consisting of Aqua-vitæ, Rose-water, Juice of Citrons and Sugar. 1691 H. G. tr. *Bernier's Relat. Emp. in Asia* in *Voy. & Trav.* (1745) II. 241 Since that they have taken care...that their people shall not drink or touch Rosa-brandy. 1698 WARMOUTH *Cedar* I. § 6 *Palgebanes*, here (England) vulgarly known by the name of Punch; a Drink...very much esteemed there that frequent the Sea, where a Bowl of Punch is no small Beverage. 1784 J. MORRISON in *Strange Voy.* (1811) There are many Shopkeepers who destroy themselves with drinking of a Liquor much in use there, called *Palgebanches*, being compounded of Arrak, Sugar, and Rubbin. 1788 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 36 The French use a Beverage there [in Persia], which they call a Bowl of Punch, and is cooling [orig. (1682) Les François y usent d'un breuvage qu'ils appellent Bolponch, qui rafraichit].

† 2. Applied in Barbados to a drink fermented from sugar. *Obs.*

1657 E. LEDRA *Barbadoes* 30 [Besides strong drinks made from potatoes, cassavia, and plantines] Punch is a fourth sort: and of that I have drunke: It is made of water and sugar put together; which is turned to a very strong will be very strong. 1680 in Hotten *Lon. Tavernbillss.*

3. With *a* and *pl.* **a.** A bowl or drink of punch. **b.** A party at which punch is drunk.

1682 R. O. *Sullivan's Ladies* 21 118 Entring...Rathought himself, A Punch of Happy Liquor In a Cold Winters Night was no false Lattice. 1684 *Bond in Chester Inl.* 2 Apr., There was no commission-court, which...had been customed once a Jun, and there the consumption of wine-punches was enormous. 1831 *Hardy Notes* 3 Jan., One hundred bottles another to what they call a punch. 1888 *Scott. Leader*

16 Oct. 3 A 'punch' was given at Clothworkers on Wednesday night, in honour of the officers of the Russian fleet. 1901 W. Canonicus *Rich. Carroll* 5 He seized a punch or a gimlet as well as any one in the colony.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *punch-club*, *-glass*, *-knife*, *-ladle*, *-marker*. See also Punch-bowl, etc.

1807 F. S. Barrett *Bishop Jew* III. 229 The Punster spread himself with the punch-ladle. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 490 Fragrant punch-clubs too frequently. 1820 *Sporting Pictures* 108, A hotter...where the punch-ladle is never allowed to cool. 1894 Tauchnitz *Pseudonym* 9, Was it the punch, or the punch-maker who tantalized him?

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Pu'nchery** [after *brewery*, etc.], a place where punch is prepared; **Pu'nch-ker**, a punch-maker; **Pu'nchless** *a.*, without punch; **Pu'nchy** *a.*, of the nature of punch.

1865 *Electro. Mag.* XVIII. 119, I have...made it a smelling order, that the punch be made in the 'punchery. 1822 *Ibid.* XV. 196 Our youthful friend has promising "punchifies. 1820 *Ibid.* X. 560 Punchifications, nebbiness, tendons, soapless, "punchless. 1843 Dickens *To Forbes* 2 Mar. *Lett.* (1880) III. 47 A compilation of "punchy smells.

[*Note.* As to the origin of the name *punch*, Yule thought that 'there is something of Indian idiom in the suggestion of Fryer'. But there are serious difficulties. The word for 'five' in the Indian vernaculars, Hindī, Gujarātī, Marāthī, etc., is *pāch* (in Anglo-Indian formerly spelt *panch*), while the drink has uniformly been *punch*, and not by Fryer spelt *paunch* and, only to support the alleged derivation. The combining form of *pāch*, however, is *pancha-*, with short *a*: ? = Beng. *ā* in *bāt*, as in Hindī *panchāmrit* a mixture of five substances, *panchbhūta* a union of five ingredients, *panchgirya* the five products of the cow, etc.] and it has been suggested that *punch* may have been short for some such compound, as, in fact, *panchkhāṇ* 'a compound of five' has been colloquially shortened to *panch*, Fryer 26.' But the history of English pronunciation shows that *punch* was in the early 17th c. pronounced not with the *u* in *pull*, but with the *u* in *pull*, *pull*, so E. still is in the words of England, and was by Dr. Johnson ('Who's for Punch?': see Punch-bowl, quot. 1711) which is confirmed by the 17th c. foreign rendering *ponts*, *ponts*, *ponsch*, etc. Now *ponch*, as pronounced, does not represent either *pāch* or *panch* in Indian language; which makes its origin from that source improbable. Moreover, the number of ingredients does not seem to have been at any time so fixed as to give origin to a name; arrac rarely enters, give four, sometimes three, sometimes five or more; it has been tried by me 'five', but the fifth has been very variously specified. As several early passages show that punch was especially a seaman's drink, the Rev. C. E. Shaw has suggested that the name originated not in India, but on the way thither, and may have been a sailors' shortening of *panchayet*, as that to which sailors would look for their allowance of liquor. See *N. & Q.* 12th s. IV. 401, 18 Nov. 1905, and subsequent articles to 27 Jan. 1906.]

Punch (*punʃ*), *sb.*[3] and *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* [Of uncertain origin. No words certainly related are found outside English.

It has been suggested that it is short for Puncheon[1]; cf. Sax. *dial. puncon* a cask, also a short thick person or thing (Wedgwood); also that it is connected with Bunch, Pot so Puppy, in spain. 1889 in Puncheon 2, and in A here, records the use of both *Punchinello* and *Punch* as appellations for a short and thick person or thing, it is highly probable that *Punch* in this sense, as well as in the town sense, was in its origin short for Punchinello. As it is not certain whether the *sb.* or adj. was the original, the senses are here arranged chronologically, as the hypothesis that the adj. was an attrib. use of the *sb.* A, and that an ellipsical use of the *sb.* gave rise to the senses here *sb.* C.]

A. *sb.* A name for a short fat man, or for anything short and thick. Cf. Punchinello 2. ? *Obs.*

1689 Penn *Diary* 20 Apr., Saying among your people there in the city, did hear them call their fat child Punch; which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of contempt use for all that is short and thick. **a 1720** D. D. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Punch*, a thick short Man. 1858 T. H. Pearson in *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 242/2 A juvenile figure of the best height, 3 ft. 10 inch.: taller or shorter men being promptly thumbed, knock-kneed, or Punches.

B. *adj.* Short and thick, stout. Now only *dial.* Said esp. of horses, and so leading to use in C.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4418/2 Taken away from two Grooms on Monday,...a little gray punch-bodied Horse, hath all his paces, ...about 14 hands. 1880 *Ibid.* No. 1456/2 A strong punch Nag, with a star, 14·0 hh. 1900 *Ibid.* No. 3911/4 His low-about punch Mare. 1708 Cheshire *Cryt.* 4–5, In the Manage, a Punch Horse, is a well set, well-knit Horse; short-thick'd, and thick-shoulder'd, with a broad Neck, and well lined with Flesh. 1810 W. Irving *Diedrich Kn.* (1849) 230 Gerrish...was a short punch man, very fleshy and bustling. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Punch*, dirty, fat.

C. *sb.* One of a breed of heavy draught horses (in full *Suffolk Punch*), characterised by a short and very thick-set body and neck, and short legs.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 32 The breed of horses, denominated Suffolk Punches. 1832 Youatt *The Horse* 38 The Suffolk Punch, so called from his round punchy make. *Ibid.* 39 The Punch is not what he was. 1850 *R. Prentice's Ann.* 261 Riding...not on hunters or blood mares, but on sturdy Suffolk punches.

Hence † **Punch'd**, † **Pu'nching**, † **Pu'nchish** *adjs.*, of horses = Punch *a.*; see B. above. *Obs.*

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4611/3 A thick punching Horse between 5 and 6 years old. *Ibid.* No. 3010/3 A bright bay Nag,...short Punch'd, well Starr'd. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4911/4 Stolen,...a bright Bay Nag, near 14 hands high, a very strong Punchish Horse.

Punch (*punʃ*), *sb.*[4] [Short for Punchinello.]

1. The name of the principal character, a grotesque hump-backed figure, in the puppet-show called Punch and Judy. (The name *Judy* for 'Punch's wife' appears to be later.) Also *attrib.* in *Punch and Judy show*, etc.; see also 3.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 16 ¶ 2 When we came to Noah's Head to the Show, Punch and his Wife were introduced dancing to the Ark. *Ibid.* No. 24 ¶ 2 His sudden exit upon the Entry, whom he calls Punch, speak to the Dishonour of Isaac Bickerstaff. 1735 *Some Dr. Pantry Wks.* 1777 IV. 1. 225 Some think to maintain with, and smooth, by lenses quite in punch's teeth. **a 1790** in Hone *Every Day Bk.* II. 304 Can't you see by my breech, &c.... I am master Punch, sir. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* i, Examining behind the curtain screen, like the ingenious manager of Punch and his wife Joan. 1823 C. M. Westmacott *English Spy* II. 62 Old Punch with his Judy. 1828 [J. P. Collier] (title) Punch and Judy...Accompanied by the Dialogue of the Puppet-show [etc.]. 1870 B. Taylor *Faust* (1871) I. 13 At the fair a Punch and Judy play. 1876 Tinsley's Rich. *Gold Butterfly* 16, There were picturesque beggars, Punch-and-Judy shows. 1888 C.L.S. *Famous London of Dickens* 169, [I 191 Passages] 'reads', a rendezvous of Punch and Judy men, vagrant minstrels, donkey-drivers, and the like.

b. In allusive phrases, e.g. *as pleased as Punch*.

1813 Moore *Let. to Lady Donegal* in *Diary* VIII. 132, I was as the poet says) as pleased as Punch. 1828 in *Fraser Pamph.* I. 78 While Sammy's as pleased as Punch. *Ibid.* 81 So Give me the useful preaching Man; Not things as mute as Punch, when bought. 1833 Lincoln *Lett.* (1902) II. 102, I am so pleased as Punch at the thought of having a kind of descendant. If nothing more, at Oxford. 1869 Gentry *Monsey's Month.* 187, I was proud as Punch, for then I was trained...to ride a pony by my own little self.

c. *Punch's Pence* [*F. tenir de Polichinelle*]: see quot.

1899 Gould *Dict. Mod. etc. Sci.*, *Punch's Pence*, a peculiar bell-like, or ringing tone of voice, like that assumed by Punch in the Punch and Judy shows. It is sometimes heard among the nasals, and labials.

2. The title of a well-known comic weekly journal, published in London, of which 'Mr. Punch' is the assumed editor. Also *attrib.*

1841 (July 17) (title) Punch, or the London Charivari. 1846 White Melville *Rank Cons.* viii, She wish late hunting and I with the last Punch. 1856 *Men of the Time* 343 One of the younger brothers...is on the 'Punch' staff.

3. Comb.: † **punch-man**, the owner or operator of a **punch-show**, or Punch and Judy show.

1660 Mayeow *Lond. Labour* III. 47 'How are you getting on?' I might say to another Punchman. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* v, Little punch-shows on the Riva.

§ **Punch** (*punʃ*), *sb.*[5] *East Indies.* Short for Panchayet; a council of five persons.

1880 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. 122, vii. 287 All real power was usurped by the crown, who exercised it by means of delegates called panchas. 1884 C. W. King-Gambell *Jail Life in our Towns*, with the Hillis, to hold a Punch, or council of five was the formal mode of deliberating. 1887 J. C. Mansman *Mem. Hannibal* (1890) IV. 245 Their movements were regulated by panches or councils of five.

Punch *a.*[1] see Punch *sb.*[3]

Punch (*punʃ*), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **punche**, 5–6 **pounch**, 6 **ponch**(e, 7 **paunch**, *dial.* **painsche**. [4–5 *p.* a collateral form of Pucche *v.*?; cf. the two forms *poncion* (or *paunson*) and *punchon* in Puncheon 1. Perhaps also regarded as a by-form of Push *v.*]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To stab, prick, puncture with or as with a pointed instrument; = Pucche *v.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/1 Pounchyn, idem quod prykkyn. 1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 80/1 *Punche*, as a man punche a hole with a bodkin. 1562 Phaer *Regim. Children* I. D 8, To punche...by which he [the Bee] hath punched the skin, and sucht the blood through it.

† **b.** *fig.* To pierce, prick (the heart, conscience, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 32 Euer punched, stirred, laied and pricked with the scrupulous nyppes of domesticall sedicion and vtter commocion. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par., Matth.* ii. 23 The same sentence ...whose edge hath punched and stricken the Jewes hertes. 1600 Maister *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Does the hart With panching anguish raise thy gulled ribs?

2. To poke or prod, esp. with a stick or other blunt implement. Now in U.S. and Colonial use. To drive cattle (by prodding them on).

1581 Wylde *Rauf. Arith.* 221 For that that so punchiden [1570 harkenen, 1653 engraven] with wyls, and shakten, and with your horsis wyndenden side and hanche. 1592 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 1. xxxvii, Diogenes...beholding a young springal as he dogt...to punnished the asse with his staffe. 1598 Stevens *Pl. Q. Ver.* 6, 20 Punching me with the butt end of his speare. ? 1671 Chetham *Hard* 71, 126 With a goad he punch'd such saucie chaps. 1851 Lettsom *Brief Rec.* (1851) II. 253, 2 other birds [were] pouncht with the butt ends of muskets. 1855 J. A. Roberts *Sk. Mr. Cornish*, 113 Jules, The gaoler, furnished with their leaves, wattes[etc.]. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 21 He...with his elbow punched the maid. 1872 C. D. Warner *Backlog Studies* 25 (U.S.) It is time to punch the backlog and put on a new dog-stick. 1888 Kendall *Poems* 107 At punching oxen, you may guess There's nothing can cure "young" like. 1893 *Horse Missionary* (N. Y.) June 68 In the end of each stick is a sharp iron spike, with which they punch the beasts and save their toes into the oars. Hence the cowboy is sometimes called the "punch-puncher".

b. To put *out*, or *off*, or *up* by punching or poking.

1883 Cowden Clarke *Shakes. Char.* vii. 189 To punch out the eyes of an adversary. 1887 F. H. Lewsey *Beauty of Bigs* 111 They became gradually active the moment they were punched up, and felt that the moment the punching was resumed. 1892 Howells *World Worth While* 181 A...bundle ...punched up a kneeling peasant.

3. To deliver a sharp blow or forward thrust at; *esp.* to strike with the closed fist; to beat, thump.

To punch the ball: to take exercise with the punching-ball. 1535 Fleming *Epic.* 9 To punche, or bunche, *to pounce*. Where punchinel toon sits with thy tyron on this fayron, *pone prece tua bonibus ea, ne pone prece tua pectoris in the low playing on a pianet?* [Cf. *Ibid.* 471/1, I bunche, I bounce, *to pounce*. Hybrideth me and bunceth me: *O me pondit ut me fac*.] 1840 in Barham *Mem. Coll. Incogn.* III. 61 *Supp.* 22 The Defendants...kick'd and punch'd the Plaintiff's Wife. **a 1850** G. Fox *Trad.* (1891) I. 186 They rudely haled me out, and struck and punched me. 1857 W. S. Rose tr. *Ariosto* xx. 120, Now grasp'd it from behind, now punch'd before, His guards and plow the ground with swollen nose. 1857 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, A fourth was busily engaged in paring and punching the pillows, arranged for his repose. *Ibid.* xix, [He] eased his mind by punching the head of the inventive youth. 1887 Jerome *Country of Comics* v. 233 Punching their opponents on the nose. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 5/2 During the early morning walking and punching the ball occupied the attention of the crew.

b. To strike with the foot; to kick; = Butch *v.*[1] b. *north. dial.*

Cf. *to press*, to strike or thrust with the sole of the foot, not to kick with the toe: said of a person in bed, or a child in the lap: see Punch *sb.*[3] 4.

1738 Jane Pipecross *ibid.* 36 I. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Punch*, to kick or strike with the foot. 1828 Craven Gloss. (ed. 2), *Punch*, to kick with the foot, not with the fist, as explained by Dr. Johnson. 1883 Whitby *Rural Dial.* II. 82, If he ever comes to Black Dean he'll get his shins punched.

II. 4. To pierce or cut (anything) in the manner of a punch (see Punch *sb.*[2] 2); so as to make a hole or holes in or through it; to perforate or make holes in (a plate of metal, a sheet of cloth or paper, etc.).

1526 Skelton *Bk. Dk.* v. ll. 121 My Accoutred body By thee was punched full of holes. 1895 J. Edwards *Perfect. Scripv.* 248 To punch the lap of the ear, and to hang some ornament therin. 1713 J. Watkins *Tryal Arrogance* (ed. 2) 136 A piece of Tin Plate punched full of Holes. 1848 Gaskell *Lr. Coverley* xvi, Cloth plate was easily punched by a charge of two and a half drachms coarse in three thicknes fine. *Mod.* A railway official came to punch our tickets.

b. With the hole or perforation as object.

1677 *Modern Mach. Enters.* i. 7 A piece of...iron hath an hole punched a little way into it. *Ibid.* 12 With the Hand-hammer...punch the hole. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* ii. (ed. 3) 21 The method of punching holes in iron plates. 1888 D. Stevenson *Panel. Mem.* I. 183 All these missings would seem to have been punchs with a sharp nail.

c. *Telegraphy*: see quots.

1858 Prince & Steinmetz *Telegraphy* 136 The Perforator, which prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon. *Ibid.* 139 The messages are punched and transmitted in batches of five or six. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 4/6 The message is previously 'punched' out on a paper ribbon, and soon the ribbon is placed on the transmitting machine the message reproduces itself at the receiving office at great speed on another ribbon there. 1901 H. Morton *John Henry* 72 I've just punched out a parcel of paragraphs which I shall turn in to Tommy.

d. To take *out* (a piece) by punching.

1867 Pulling *Chem. Manip.* xv. 326 They are...punched out of hard or thin leather. 1874–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 353/2 In some cases the part punched out is the object in view, as in cutting the blanks for coin, buttons, &c.

5. *Instr.* To penetrate, pierce, cut (as a punch).

1883 Mining *Mach. Engrav., Printing* viii. 7 2 To manage and command it while it is Punching into the Copper. 1885 *Athenæum* No. 3074. 220/3 In 'punching' through the armour of an ironclad.

Punch, *v.*[2] *colloq. rare*[—0]. [f. Punch *sb.*[3]] *Intr.* To drink punch.

1804 Colman the *Yo.* *Hus.* (1878) II. 202, I dined and punched at Lambe's.

Punch, *v.*[3], obs. form of Puchse *v.*

Pu'nchable, *a.* [f. Punch *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being punched: † *spec.* of coin.

1811 7 & 8 Will. & M. c. 1 for improving the coinage enacted in § 2 that hammered coins at present in circulation and not damaged by clipping should be "struck through,...with a solid Punch" before being passed further in circulation, as a means of preventing clipping: to this regulation the quots. refer.)

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3198/3 They will...take in Payment Old Hammer'd Money that is Punchable. 1698 Lowndes *Brief Rel.* (1697) IV. 60 An information against some goldsmiths in Lombard street for offering clipt money not punchable since 1696. **a 1700** D. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Punchable*, old passable Money.

Punchayet, variant of Panchayat.

Pu'nch-bowl. [f. Punch *sb.*[3] + Bowl *sb.*[1]]

1. A bowl in which the ingredients of punch are mixed, and from which it is served with a ladle.

1696 Lovelace *Brief Rel.* (1697) II. 104 Subscriptions are making in the city for a gold punch bowle of good value, to be presented to admiral Russel. 1708 E. Cooper *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 132 A Valley, in form of punching bowle like a Punch-bowle. 1750 Berkeley *Siris* 20, 1708, 67 Mar., Garrick sometimes used to take him [Johnson] off, squeezing a lemon into a punch-bowl, with several good relishers, looking round the company, and crying 'Who's for Punch?' 1880 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. vii, They...got what pleasure they can out of a punch-bowl.

2. *attrib.* Resembling a punch-bowl. Hence *sb.* (*a*) A round deep hollow between hills or in a hillside: cf. Bowl *sb.*[1] 3 c. † (*b*) A kind of wide river-boat.

1832 J. R. Leicester *Cromwell Mimic* 19 The white beckons is confined to the interior of the punch-bowl hollow. 1869 F. J. Furnivall *Percy Folio* (1868) xxi. 31 The Among hills, the admirably open are enclosed valleys, punch-bowls. 1901

Words of Eponymous 231 On the high ridges ..were Roses, ..meeting the punchions below them with field glasses. 1892 *Daily Graphic* 8 Feb. 2/2 Then there was the waiter, and the hostess, waiters, wherries, punchbowls, and half-dockers that thronged the river daily.

Punch'd, *a.* (of a horse): see PUNCH *sb.*⁴

Punched (pœnʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. PUNCH *v.*¹ + -ED¹.]

1. Of metal-work: Beaten, hammered, wrought; *repoussé*. = PUNCHWORK *ppl. a.*¹ 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1403 *Mandates of Hen. V to Corporation of York* in Drake *Eboracum* (1736) App. 17 Item a pesia vessa d'argento, d'opere, Coste chased et Pantes punched. 1488 *Acc. L.L. High Treas. Scot.* I. 82 Item, a cop with a cover enoglit and punchit. 1860 W. R. WILDE *Catal. Antiq. R. Irish Acad.* 631 The details of the punched or hammered cup ornament.

2. Perforated or pierced with a punch.

1856 PEARCE & STEVENSON *Telegraphy* 122 The two lines of larger holes in the punched papers. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 July 8/4 Small punched holes, contrast with bolder holes stitch. 1904 *Ibid.* 28 July 8/5 Broderie Anglaise, which was cut, punched or worked into embroidery.

b. *Bot.* = PERFORATED 1 c.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Punched leaf.*

3. *Punched end*: that of a wound with a deficient edge.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Surg.* II. 611 Edges [of ulcer] punched out, perpendicular, irregular. 1898 HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 34. 129 He described the sore as 'punched out'. 1901 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 3/4 The wounds look of enormous size and each [of Mayor Ireland] was small, and presented a clean punched-out appearance.

Puncheon¹ (pʌ·nʃən). Forms: α. 4 ponson, 5 -ȝon, 6 -eon; β. 5- ponncioun, ponnsawn, 7 ponnoon; 4-5. 7 ponson, 5 -oune, -ion, 6 -eion. *B.* 4 ponchong, 5 -choun, 5-6 -chon, 6-7 -chion; 5 pounchion, 5-6 -oun, 6 pownchion; 5 *Sc.* pownheen, 5-8 pounchon, -oun, 5-8 -chion, 6 *Sc.* -chine, -schoven, 6-8 -chin, 7 -tion, -ction, 6- punchcon. [a. OF. *poinçon*, *ponçon* (13th c. in Godef.), *ponçon*, *ponchon*, *poinson*, mod.F. *poinçon*, a boring, graving, or stamping tool, an awl, punch, stamp; also, a king-post, a strut in a builder's centre, etc. ; = Pr. *ponchon*, Sp. *punzon*, Pg. *punção*, It. *punzone*, † *ponzone* a bodkin or any sharp-pointed thing; 'a poinçon, a poynt, a little stamp or printer's letter' (Florio); all assoc. with late L. or Com. Rom. **punctiōn-em*, a dative. of *punctio* point, or late L. *punctōrium* (Sp. *punzar*, Obp. and Pg. *punçar*) to prick, punch, work with a punch. Generally held to be a distinct word from cl. L. *punctārium* fem., pricking, punction. Hence also Ger. *ponzen*, Russian a metal-worker's punch.]

1. Name of various pointed or piercing instruments. † **1.** A short piercing weapon: a dagger.

1303 BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1. 345 Syxe in hys cuplode was, In [Cotton] Sharpe with a pechchoppe tyȝht to the dod. c 1400 *Lond. Trad. Pls.* 1502 Item in his body hur a tenschone, As it were put in with a ponchone. c 1440 WYNTOUN *Chron.* vi. xxv. 1339 Hir tethyr hyre [Lamiel] .. Wilde schayre pynyownys to, or, ponsonnerys, etc.]. 1538 PRIOR *Medull.* 136 b, Thair .. punchons shuld be made thryr heare. 1894 MAYHEW *Babylon* v. 2. 45 Pointers, Shorts, Pedlevins, Punchons.

2. A pointed tool for piercing; a bodkin. **b.** A needle-worker's tool, = MODERN'S pointed chisel. *Now rare.* † **c.** A graving tool, a burin; = PUNCHER 2.² 4 (*obs.*).

1369-8 *Duchess Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 370 In operacione iij pots. vj d. to William pro *chelcestour*, ponsons, shoulis. *Ibid.* 372 Pro reparacione iij ponsons eum virolis. 1387 *Priory of Finchale Surtees*) 76 (1837) Instrumenta operationis. Item ij bulas ix / 3vjs. .. Item ij punchong cum j cisore. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Punchon, clowying, *punctorium*. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 179 vij punchions of brase & steele. *Ibid.* 1055 iij gowndelles .. pownchons. 1598 BARRET *Jewell of Health* 120 b, Bored or wrought through with many stroles of a small punchin or small sayle. 1680 HOLTZWORTH *Pract. Pr. Trag. Poesies* 26 (1870) 72 Item bodkin or punchon. 1796 LEWIS *Diary. Amer.* (1876) 63 He with a punchon of steele in a table of white alablaster wrought well. 1858 H., *Porter's Nat. Magic* 121. viii. 74 Having first found the spot of either of them with a wooden punchion. 1859 URQUHART, *Burden*, a gunner-mate, a punchion. 1880 *Bell's Cycl. Fr.*, s. v. Bât, Rivets, Pennets &. Cuvrers for Goldsmiths. 1882 EUSTON Challenge 4 Those who Carve with the chisel, or work in Room with the Punchin, as our Bricklayers do. 1884 *Pr. Bk. of Rates* 413 Punchin Sticks .. headed with Awls, Punchins and such Tools. 1893 E. Trow *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 56/2 The pieces .. are finely grooved, followed with the puncheon.

3. An instrument for punching or stamping figures, letters, etc. on plate or other material; also, for making dies for coining and matrices for casting type; = PUNCH *sb.*¹ 3. *Now rare or Obs.*

1504 *Acc. L.L. High Treas. Scott.* II. 210 For the cuttis bene and the punschonis to the samyn. 1580-3 *Reg. Priy Council Scot.* I. 297 The tuvell .. togidder with ten punscheonis, the saidis tuvell the midle betuix .. and the uther betuix the midle ironnetis and thaxell. 1594 R. ANDREW tr. *Lyne le Roy* 10 To make Characters for Imprinting, it is requisite first to have punchions of steel, ordained by the first, by the which they grave with a certaine punchions hereafter. 1604 in Devon *Exchequer Rec.* 139 For making and graving certain punchions for the stamping of his Majesty's picture upon the said pieces of peyces. 1870 in Hist. *Lond. Postal Chief* (1908) 183 Large barrels of Little Maldon, but the Greek Patterns are not found together. 1877 in A. Rimbaud *Assay Gold & S.* 41 The Company of Goldsmiths have caused to be made...punchions of steel, and marks at the end of them, both great and small, of those several sorts following. 1778 J. CHAMBERLAINE *Ess. Co. Beds.* 1. 170, 26. 267 (Oxford, Clarendon Printing-House) An Office for the Letter-founder, furnished with Punsons, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds &c.). 1880 *Glasgow Cat.* V. 346 The punchions makes the dyes, and the counter-punchion is the dye when it is made; the matrices produced are punchions, but not punchions made at the Mint. 1898 *Gentl. Mag.* CCLXXXVIII. ii. 330 The metals and punchions had one mark, his heart cailiou.

II. In building and carpentry.

4. A short upright piece of timber in a wooden framing which serves to stiffen one or more long timbers or to support or transmit a load; a supporting post; a post supporting the roof in a mine-raise; formerly also a door-post.

1488 in Wills & Clerk *Cambridge* (1910) III. 23 With 2 perlours in...the said quarters with ponchions for the beame to lave the same. c 1492 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1140 Myrrours with that gave throw the wall, Syne pounchionis furyt, and to the ground bar all. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 240 b, The thre fifth of from the pounchion, *trois cinquiesme pouchonnaul*. 1627 in Wills & Clerk *Cambridge* (1888) I. 103 The partitions shall bee made with ... ponchions and studds of rudes. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser's Jewels*, Posts, or Punchions of Doors. 1722 J. KIRBY *Lex. Techn.* II. *Punchion*, in Architecture, are those pieces of Timber placed to support some considerable Weight: They commonly stand upright between the Posts. .. Those that stand on each side of a Door are called Door Punchions. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 204 The 7th Figure represents the Cams with the walking Wheel, the whole turning round upon the strong Post or Punchion N. 1813 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Ec. W.* 132 The principal superposition of the Underwood is to Puncheons or Supporters for the Coal-Pits. 1844 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanics* 222 *Puncheons*: short transverse pieces of timber, fixed between two others for supporting them equally...sometimes called *studs*.

5. A piece of timber with one face roughly dressed, or a split trunk, used for flooring and rough building. *U.S.*

1819 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 62 A floor of punchions or split plank were laid, and covered with grass and clay. 1832 W. NEALE *Franklin's Exp.* 84 A roof of punchions, neatly shaped with the broad-axe. 1840 *Richmond Whig* 28 July in *Dict. Amer.* (1848) 1. 1260/2 Others from the corners of the gate piloted the carriage with steers, and pushed at them with punchions poles (I. cattles).

6. 1870 BOOTHBY *Pacific* 8 Short legs, with their faces a little smoothed with an axe or hatchet ; and upon elongated, make a punchion floor. 1894 H. CADDICK *Dwarf Patriot* 99 Suddenly the swamp for the bushy about on the punchions stood and gave a tremendous snort.

c. **punchion iron** = sense 3.

1903 *Acc. L.L. High Treas. Scott.* II. 358 Ane hammyr, ruleis, and uthir punchionis irnis.

Puncheon² (pʌ·nʃən). *Now rare exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 poccion, pwecion, 6-8 punchion, 6 ponchion, -cheon, punshion, -chun, *Sc.* ponttoune, ponctoune, -cheoun, -oun, -e(l)oon, -ehioun, -tion, 6-7 punshon; 8- punsheon, [a. OF. *ponçon* (13th c.), *poinçon* (13-14th c.), *ponchon*, *poinçon* (13-16th c.), also *punson* (14th c.), *poinson* (14-16th c.) in Godef. The forms both in OF. and Eng. are identical with those of PUNCHEON¹; Bullon also has *punçon* for both; but concealion of sense has not been found, and Fr. lexicographers treat them as separate words.] A large cask for liquids, fish, etc.; *spec.* one of a definite capacity, varying for different liquids and commodities.

As a liquid measure it is varied from 72 down to 120 (whisky) gallons.

1479 *Acc. L.L. High Treas. Scott.* I. 134 Gavin...to John of Tyre to ly a pwncion of wyne. 1503 *Ibid.* II. 284 For the stanche...of xxx pipe and xxx punchionis bondis lasses with stuf for the King. 1550 *Ibid.* VI. 256 For xxx punchionis of wyne fill. vis. 1556 *Acts & Decr. PRIVY C.* 14 In the Parliament holden in the first yere of the reign of King Richarde the thirde ...it was established that ... every tonetun or punchon [of wine should contain] twenty gallons. 1540 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 51 Ane paire of the pontoris of the saidis wynis are full of vait warne. 1594 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admr. Dalded* II. 61, xv tonne & punchions of wyne. 1597 DUNCAN *Practicks* 20. 16. If in...bundles of wine vessels, as the tunnes, the pipe, the punchion, hogsheids, barrels, barrells. 1599-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 190 Ane pynsioun of fallone. 1598-9 *Ibid.* 603 Ane pynsioun of salmond. 1597-8 *Rerd. Burgh Scott.* XXO. 401 Ten tunnis, ten pontoiss, and two barrels of Inglis bald. 1598 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 100 Andrea Barbarigo ..drew an enemy giveth, that many punchionis full of chalt powis be sent in Scotland, in gifts, to the king. 1870 NARBOROUGH *Trial in Am. Law. Lake Fish.* 2. (1892) 42 As much fish ..as filled a Punchion. 1908 PERCIVAL 2-3, Punchion...of Prunes from 20 to 12 Hundred Weights. 1853 HUMPHREY *P. Knight* xxxiii. She had a punchion of oil of roses on board.

Puncher (pʌ·nʃəɹ). [f. PUNCH *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who or that which punches, forges, perforates, or stamps; an instrument for doing this.

1681 *Guard Musicians* 1. v. 1. 92 In the upper box, five leftover 10s Dickens, or Cutters, for thick Pitchers. 1841 A. HAIG in J. Russell *Nagger* 92 (1881) 330 When the chairman came to the Great Seal's it used to the Chancellors 19 Wh., and to the patentees 2 Wh., and to the keeper of the small Seal 100 shillings. 1766-71 H. WALPOLE *Painters' Anecd. Paint.* II. 250 He was a stout...who used punchions for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling himself a puncher, not a graver. 1867 J. BARNARD *Dom. Amusem.* 56 The puncher, a steel instrument. 1876 PEARCE & STEVENSON *Telegraphy* 132 When a wire is kept going at its full speed two punchers, one adjuster or sender, and three writers, are employed. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 333 The very next puncher of our tickets. 1884 E. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 140/2 Puncher.—This instrument is used for blazing or punching those notches which are too heavy to be taken in the hands and rubbed. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 16 Aug. 3/2 Pelzer, a powerful 'puncher' of the over-roused bull, made some splendid drives to the off.

b. *U. S.* Short for *cow-puncher*: cf. PUNCH *v.*¹ 2.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 353 In the handling of those savage animals the punchers are brave to recklessness. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Rancho* 162, The punchers to their daily tasks gathered in the range ponies.

Punchery, Punchiffer: see PUNCH *sb.*³

Punch-house. [f. PUNCH *sb.*³ + *obs. house.*] A tavern where punch is supplied; esp. in India, an inn or tavern frequented by sailors.

1631-2 in Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1882) III. 401 It is ..ordered and declared hereby that no Victuller, Punch-house or other house of Entertainment shall be permitted to make trappings at the 3rd day of their wages. 1697 *Ibid.* I. 161, 360 Having in a Punch house upon a quarrel of words drawn his sword. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 398 The English have Punch-houses, where the European Seamen resort (Otherwise to Bantam, a 1803 A. CAMERON *Autobiog.* (1861) 300 A company of seven or eight, all clergymen, supped at a punch house in the Row, kept by an old servant of his. 1841 J. W. FOSBROKE *Rise & Old Sea Captain* (c. Sailors, British and American, Malay and Lascar, [belong] to Flag House, the quarter of punch-houses.

Punchinello (pʌnʃĭne·lō). Forms: α. 7 polichinello, 7-9 polichinella, 9 policinello, pulchinello. *β.* 7 punticonella, punchonello, 7-8 punch(i)anello, 7-9 punch-, 8-9 poochi-, 7- pouchinello, 9. 7 pagenello. [In the form *polichinello*, 1653, ad. Neapolitan dial. *Pollecenella* (whence also F. *Polichinelle*, 1660 in Hatz.-Darm.) name of a character of the puppet theatre; = It. *Pulcinella*. Origin uncertain. See Note below.]

1. Name of the principal character in a puppet-show of Italian origin, the prototype of Punch; hence applied to the show (and *spec.* 1666 in β, to the exhibitor); sometimes to a living performer.

N.B. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Oct., The King, before whom the puppet plays I saw this summer in Covent garden are acted this night.]

α. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Aug. I with my wife, by coach to Mantelells, and there saw Polichinello, which draws me mightily. 1668 *Ibid.* 9 May. [At the Duke of York's playhouse] A little boy, for a farce, to dance Polichinella. 1668 *Ibid.* 31 Aug., Thence to the Fayre, and saw 'Polichinello'. 1818 LORD MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 193 Sickly were all without (acting when he heard of a Punch and Polichinella. 1847 DISRAELI *Tan. Grey* v. 61, A long grinning wooden figure, with great starting eyes, and the pointy nose of a policinello. 1880 WILLIAM *Rambles* x. 210 (inscribed above with features of man), a branch of oak, beads and polichinello, gaiters and pan-pipes. 1892 *Cl. Rev.* Oct. 532 They are simply lady-puppets in the Punchinello or commedia.

β. 1666 *Gentleman's Mag.* LI. *Martins in the Fields* 19 Mar., Item, to Punchinello, 5s. Item, paper, &c. for the Scotch or Charing Cross 4s. 10 d. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial., Sched. Antip.* 350, I question not but the Quakers would play the part of the Puppet or Punchinello in the Antipodes of the Papists. c 1680 BUTLER *Rem. on Smith. Peasant* 301 And the worst Deeds of Punchinellos Were much th' ingenuous Fellows. 1683 *Merveilous Con. Bla.* 20 Dec. (1909) 373 Peter Dubois has leave to show a motion called his Majesty's Punchinello, at the Angel. 1709 *Country Punch-Cully* 2 A Bartlemy-fayre-Fair Punchinello. 1728 SWIFT *Mullinix & Time.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 211 The world considers of puppet-shows: Where greatest concourse follows Pastime the most of Punchinellos. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiii. 'Are those signor, there in Punchinello.' 1835 WILLIS *Pencil. Engl.* I. 121 Punchinello squeaked and beat his accordion at every corner. [1880 *Once a Week* 22 Mar. 283/1 (Stage) Harlequins, mysterious-looking dominoes, punchinellos, and demons of all periods.]

γ. 1687 PETTUS *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. E. Enjo. I know no way to gruppe for you, as to turn Poet to Pupposello. 1688 SHADWELL *Scullion Lovers* v. 56 Enter a boy in the habit of Pupposello, and traverses the Stage.

2. *transf.* Applied to any person, animal, or thing, thought to resemble the puppet, esp. in being short and stout. Cf. PUNCH *sb.*⁴

1689 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Apr., Going among with extraordinary report of the proof of his gun, which, from the thickness and lightness, they do call Punchinello. 1784 TRAVIS *Wings to Wealth* 96 We have no fairer Swine, fatted Goose or Punchinello's sausages as makes have we now of Pharaoh's lean Kine. c 1789 JOSEPH in Burnett *Life* (Macleod's Recollections), (Being told that Gilbert Cowper (who was short and very round) called him the Cardinal of Bayeaux) 'Well! (said he), "I must dub him the Punchinello".' 1834 MARY HOWITT *Ill. Hall. Hous.*, Monkey, Monkey, little merry fellow, Thou art Nature's Punchinello. c 1835 CORNWALL, 'The great Magol'; The great Magol, as I've heard people say, Was a fat little Punchinello.

3. *attrib.*

Punchinello value = *Punch's value* (PUNCH *sb.*¹ 13).

1797 ROGERS *Lit. Mex.* Comic Cur. (1840) IV. 417 The shrieks and wickedness of our country-people under one absurd head, if those punchinello exposures did not sometimes serve not to make us laugh. 1883 W. G. MONTAGU tr. *Hoefer's Zoology* 283 The intensity of the chin...; the punchinello voice accompanying the performance.

[*Note.* There is every probability that the Eng. *polichinelle* and F. *polichinelle* are derived from the Neapolitan word, and that *Punchinello*, although evidenced somewhat earlier, and actually given (prob. in error) as the name of the puppet-showman, was an English alteration. The Italian word is used in the *Pentalogia Napolitana* of 1683, as the stereotype of the name of a comedian *Pompeo d'Arnolfo*, originally a peasant of Aversa, whose uncouth physiognomy is said to have served as the model for the mask of the character; another conjecture cites the name of one *Paolo Cinella*, said to have been a buffoon at Naples. Nothing adds these legendary conjectures, a hint been pointed out that It. *pulcinella* is dim. of *pulcino* chicken, and according to Quadrio and Ravani, cited by Pitrè in *Usanze, Credenze, delle Sicilie* (1913), to the Neapolitan *dial. pollecenella* is dim. of *pollecene*, the young of the turkey-cock, on the hooked bill of which the nose of the mask bears a resemblance.]

Punchiness. [f. PUNCHY *a.*¹] Squatness.

1892 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 118 The other master...was a short stout man, inclining to punchiness.

Punching (pʊ·nʧiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUNCH *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PUNCH in various senses; also, a marking produced by punching.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Pownchynge, *or* bolnyssynge (*K.* pynkynge), *alimodatio, frenatio.* 1598 FLORIO *Worlde, Da P., E.* 1901 arch. 1938's Cause of hemyngs and of paunchynge [L. *punctionis*]. 1708 SYNGE *Cycle of causes* before 1938 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.) For the...punching of him with his fyst in the wame. 1883 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 68 Punching is not applicable to cast iron, nor to steel and things of very large, being in any metal. 1892 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/2 A patent leather shoe is ornamented round the top with perforated punchings.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in names of tools used for making holes, as *punching bear* (= BEAR *sb.*³ 7), *iron*, *machine*, *support*, etc.; **punching-ball**, an inflated ball held in position by elastic bands or supported on a flexible rod, which is punched with the fists as an athletic exercise; so **punching bag**, **punching block**; **punching match**, a boxing match, a fight; **punching room**, the cutting room in a glove manufactory; †**punching staff** = *punchon-staff* (PUNCHEON *sb.*¹ 6a); a lance, a spear.

1897 *Cutting Off*, No. 5. XXX. 18/2 Dumbbells,...punching rings and "punching-bag, may be taken to develop different groups of muscles. 1901 *Cornh. Dict. Gloucs. Mag.* 111. 218/1 Earned it when a great boxer,—York'll find all you want there: clubs, "punching ball, bars, dumb-bells, everything. 1879 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, "Punching-bear, a machine for making holes in sheet-metal, operated by simple lever power or by hydraulic power. 1594 T. NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 69 Friendly-safe sponge, blacking tub, and "punching pots. 1897 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 17 At the late "punching match. 1841 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 869 The markings are continued to the ears, and consist of...holes made with "punching-nippers. 1901 J. SMITH in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 173 Many light holds of the Pliers and "punchings mown of these exercises. 1592 BARNFIELD *Knight Cha.* 121 For horsmen, a Launce, a punching staffe, Pistoll or mace.

Punching, *ppl. a.* [f. PUNCH *v.*¹ + -ING².] That punches; see the verb.

1802 [see PUNCH *v.*¹ 13]. 1883 MERCY *Mech. Engin., Principles* 218 To The Chester-Parish of *S.* ought to be Forged Triangularly, especially towards the Punching End.

Punching, Punchion, *obs.* (of a horse): see PUNCH *sb.*⁴ **Punchion,** obs. f. PUNCHEON¹ and ².

†**Punchite,** obs. form of PANCHATAT.

1827 *D. Jeannes Ind. Field Sports* 191 Accustomed to double their deputies by punchits.

Punche, -chon, obs. ff. PURSE, PURSHON.

Punchy (pʊ·nʧi), *a.*¹ [f. PUNCH *sb.*³ + -Y.] Short and stout, thick-set, squat, stumpy.

1792 'O. GAMBOGE' *Anec. Horses*, viii. (1804) 102 If your horse be of the short punchy kind. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 20 The phaeton being short and punchy. 1803 in *Edinb. Pub. Trials*, 330 A beautiful punchy little pony.

Punchy, *a.*² : see PUNCH *sb.*³

Punck, obs. form of PUNK *sb.*¹

†**Punct,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **punt.** [ad. L. *punct-um* point.] = POINT *sb.*¹ in various senses.

1. A dot, spot, speck: = POINT *sb.*¹ A. 2.

1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Marble powdered...is rotyn with panetis sauage. 1598 *Inv. Exp. Wardr.* (1878) 24 Ane mallioun with punctis of gold.

2. A stop in punctuation: = POINT *sb.*¹ A. 3*a*.

c 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 34 The round punct concludes an assertion...; The tailed punct concludes an interrogation.

3. *fig.* *Sc.* An item, detail: = POINT *sb.*¹ A. 3*c*.

b. A particle, jot: = POINT *sb.*¹ A. 8.

1599 *Comm. Scots Gentl.* XI. 292 The Parcels to be inquirit of the Inquisis. 1561-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 283 The saidis Lordis ordanis Johne Johnestoun to insert the panis in the saidis bukis. *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 170 He fulfillis not the panis and clauses contenit in the said infeftment. 1613 R. SIMPSON *Pilgrimage*, 150 Enter in the best parts of the counter-thrust.

4. As a measure of time, or of the magnitude of an eclipse: = POINT *sb.*¹ A. 10, 11.

1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. lx. F. 99/1 (Bodl. MS.) A conjunccion [of Venus] is nine houres and xx houre fewer puncta, and a punct ten minutes. 1661 EARL *Orig. Hosag.* v. viii. 52 For the quantity of these Eclipses, the Astronomers divide into 12d. equall parts, as well the Diameter of the Sunne as of the Moone. And those parts they call Digges, passing or prickes.

6. *Gram.* = POINT *sb.*¹ A. 12.

1639 NIDER *Excoriation on Stockfish at Wars.* Wks. 1880 II. 251 (which is above As these small points, from whom tongueious grow What else may be divided. 1893 R. NICHOLS *Viaticum.* 103 As number [dispersed] on a scene, and a line upon a punct or point.

6. A moment, instant: = POINT *sb.*¹ A. 23.

1923 DRUMMOND *Flowers* 202. xiii. 29 Now in even the extreme hour punct. 1580 LYLY *Euph. Anat. Womig. Prol.*, At the same instant is punct of time in midnight day in one place & night on the opposite parte. 1639 ALEXANDER *Conn. Epit.* 34 At the same punct of time.

†**Punct,** *v.* *Obs.*, rare. [Collateral form of POINT *v.*¹ and ², after med.L. *punctare*.]

1. *trans.* To appoint: = POINT *v.*² 2. *Sc.*

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 289 With all tithes conditionale as it is punct[it] in Thomas Kairds tak.

2. To prick, pierce: = POINT *v.*² 1.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28/1 She brake the punctell, her hand bare the taste.

Puncta, pl. of PUNCTUM.

Punctal (pʊ·ŋktăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [In quot. *c* 1400, perh. an error for PUNCTUAL *a.* 1. In quot. 1897, rendering med.L. *punctilis* (Wycliff), f. *punct-um* point: see -AL.]

A. *adj.* †**a.** Of the nature of a point or punctum (*obs.*). **b.** Occupying a point in space.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 109 Make smale cantelen punctals, but it is nie to smal to be made of a pricke, betwen ech wheelum of the nauke. 1897 H. BRADSHAW *Wycliff's De Logica* III. 238/2 It seith, If every punctal noun is and remaine eternally the same, then the elements would remain in their compounds. *Ibid.* 51 seith, His idea of the universe—one material being, made up of punctal atoms, filling all possible space.

B. †*sb.* A dot, speck, small spot. *Obs.*, *rare.*

1668 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 590 The white Owl...all the Feathers upon her Breast and Back being Snow-white, and spotted with a Punctal of Jet-black.

Punctate (pʊ·ŋktĕt), *a.* [ad. med.L. *punctāt-us*, f. L. *punct-um* point: see -ATE¹ 2. Cf. It. *puntato*, F. *ponctué*.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* Marked or studded with points or dots; having minute rounded spots, or (esp.) depressions resembling punctures, scattered over the surface; of the nature of or characterized by such markings.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2), (1765) 283 *Punctate, dotted*; when it is besprinkled with hollow Points or Dots. 1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 281 *Punctate*, beset with many points. 1847 J. HOGG in *Prov. Trans. Nat. Hist* II. No. 3. 251 Elytra...very thickly and finely punctate. 1884 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Lect. Dis. Wom.* iv. (ed. 2) 32 The mucous membrane...has often a punctate appearance.

b. In comb. with other adjs., as **pu·nctate-acu·minate**, scabrous with minute dots or points; **pu·nctate-stri·ate** (-striated), having striæ or streaks marked with dots, or formed of dots arranged in rows; **pu·nctate-su·bulate**, having furrows marked with dots. (Cf. PUNCTATO-.)

1833 G. R. WATERHOUSE in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 200 Elytra obliquely punctate-striated. 1837 W. E. SHUCKARD *Elem. Brit. Ent.* 156 Thorax...sharply punctate-scabrous. 1839 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 581 Shell...striated or punctate-striate.

2. *Math.* Having or coming to a definite point.

1699 *Alliott's Opt. Mod.* VI. 390 The Inquiss [of an acute cone] is nearly punctate.

†3. *Gram.* = PUNCTUATED 1. *Obs.*

[1704 NEWTON *Examen*, *Limacon* (1711) 72 Punctatam, cujus contingentes inter Ovalem latitudo parvam [*l.* est parva].] 1880 TOMLIN tr. *Newton's Examen*. 13 That which has an infinitely small conjugate oval, i.e. a conjugate point, the punctate hyperbola.

4. Having or ending in a point; pointed. *rare*—⁰.

1848 WEBSTER, *Punctate, Punctated.* [1.] Pointed. 1847 — *Punctate, Punctated.* 3. Pointed; ending in a point or points. Brande in later Edns.

Punctated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

†1. *Gram.* Having a conjugate point or nodule: see CONJUGATE *a.* 6 *b*. *Obs.* *rare.*

[1704: see prec. 3.] 1721 J. HORSLEY *Lex. Techn.* II. *Punctated Hyperbola*, is an Hyperbola whose Oval Conjugate is infinitely small, that is, a *Point*. 1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

2. = PUNCTATE 1.

1752 tr. J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 344 The Cat-a-Mountain,...with the upper spots elongated, the lower punctated. 1760–72 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 283 Punctated Outlines. 1805 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 84 Small punctated specklets on the posterior surface of the cornea.

3. = PUNCTATE 4. *rare*—⁰.

1775 ASH, *Punctated*, drawn into a point. 1848 [see PUNCTATE 4].

†**Punctatim** (pʊŋkte·i·tĭm), *adv. nonce-wd.* [L. in form, f. *punct-um* point, after *verbātim*, *C.S.* late L. *punctātīm* briefly, resolutely.] Point for point: = PUNCTUATIM *b*.

1616 *D. Rec.* XV. 346 We shall give our accurate explation, punctatim, and if we may use the expression, punctatim.

Punctation (pʊŋkte·i·ʃən). [ad. L. type **punctātiōn-em*, n. of action from med.L. *punctāre* (It. *punteare*) to point.]

1. †**a.** = PUNCTUATION 3. 3 *b*. *Obs.*

1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Eph. Edg* 8. 2. 326 Let the Reader be carefull of reading them...aright, with due punctation of them. 1708 J. MORTIMER *Elements of Theor.* 11...so much irregularity occasioned, into the modern Method of Punctation, that it is become a very imperfect Rule to direct a just Pronunciation.

†**b.** *Mod. Gram.* The insertion of the vowel-points and accents; = POINTING *vbl. sb.* 2 *b*. *Obs.*

1894 CONSTANTIA *Lord's Supper* 38 In the Hebrew the words...according to a several Punctation...may be expounded several ways. 1893 J. EDWARDS *Author.* O. & N. Test. 225 The true punctation of the proper Names.

2. *Mus., Mus.*, etc. The action of marking or fact of being marked with points or dots; the condition of being punctate; also *concr.* one of such dots, a series of such dots.

1832 DANA *Crust.* I. 134 Two minute punctations. 1872 MACILWAIN *Pathology*, 478 The woody fibres do not exhibit punctations. 1879 H. C. WOOD *Therapt.* (1879) 142 It lacks the punctation of the rash of scarlet fever.

§ **d.** [repr. Gr. *punktiation*.] A laying down of points; a stipulation; a contract or agreement.

1864 EDINBURGH *Review* 10. *Alcuin's Ch. Hist.* 10. 101 The Elenchus of Maycence, Trèves, and Cologne, together with the Archbishop of Salzburg...assembled together in a spiritual congress at Ens (1288), and resolved upon the renunciation of a German Roman Catholic National Church, independent of Rome, in the so-called Ensser Punctation. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 330 The "punctation of Ofenar" as it was called was signed in Nov. 1891.

Punctato- (pʊŋkte·i·tō), combining advb. form of med.L. *punctātus*, with other adjs. = PUNCTATE 1 *b*: as **punctato-striate**, **-su·bulate**.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 281 The terms punctato-striate, or punctato-sulcate, signify that striæ or furrows are drawn with punctæ in them.

Punctator, *Hist. Gram.* [Agent-n. f. med.L. *punctāre* to point.] One who inserts the vowel (and other) points in writing; applied esp. to the Masorites, who invented the points.

1749 MASON *Vind. Bibl.* 224 The punctators used to point Sheva under Thau in the word Ashdith.

Punctic·ular, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. **punctĭcŭlum* a minute point + -AR.]

†**1.** Of the size or appearance of a small point or dot; extremely minute. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 51 Wiser to glasses, wherein a manifold eye may...discover the punctiular Originals of Perforacies and Grates.

2. Characterized by small dots or specks.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Puncticulate*, having small pubes; applied to leaves, etc.: punctulate.

(so) **Punctic·ulate** *a.* = PUNCTULATE.

1870 in *Cent. Dict.*

Punctiform (pʊ·ŋktĭfōəm), *a. Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* [ad. L. type **punctiformis*, f. *punct-um* point: see -FORM.]

1. Having the form of a point, puncture, or dot.

1820 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 300 The female (thread-worm) has a small punctiform aperture a little below the head. 1858 W. L. LINDLEY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 193 A small, black, punctiform Fungus.

2. Formed of, or presenting the appearance of, a number of points or dots; punctate: esp. in pathology, of eruptions, etc.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 820/2 These animals appear as a punctiform homogeneous mass. 1861 HULKE *Ophth. Neurosp. N. Annot.* 10 A hazel spoke the middle and punctiform base at the eyes. 1886 FOOTE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* I. soil limited of being punctiform (the rash of Scarlatina) may in rare cases consist of large, irregular, slightly raised macules.

Punctigerous (pʊŋkti·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *punct-um* point + *-ger-* bearing + -OUS.] Applied to the eyes of some mollusca, and other invertebrates: Consisting of mere eye-spots without a lens: opp. to *lenticerous*.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 810/2 We have to consider also...the extremes of the two lines of development of the Mollusca's eye, those two lines being the punctigerous and the lenticerous.

Punctilio (pʊŋkti·lĭō). Forms: **a.** 6–7 **puntilio**, 7 **-illo**, **-illio**, **-iglio**. **β.** 7 **puntiglio**, 7–8 **-illo**, **-illio**, 7– **punctilio**. [a. It. *puntiglio* and Sp. *puntillo*, dim. of *punto* point: = L. type **punctĭcŭlus*; later with *punct-* after Latin. Cf. F. *pointille* (ad. It.).] *c* 1562.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voyages, Adar Fed.*, Standing upon the punctilio of honour having been challenged. 1613 ENCHMAY *Greenfield* (1878) 62 note, Who stands on the punctilio of his honour. 1626 T. H. *Conscience's Medy Cri.* 230 Anticonkins, revenges, quarrels, punctilioes. 1626, etc. [see B. 3]. 1632 ROB. STAFFORD in *Strafford Lett.* (1740) 304 Concerning that Punctilio. 1640 Punctilio's [see B. 4]. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 107 As for the little cavilling punctilios, concerning the receiving of Cardinal Wolsey and the like. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 12. Wks. 1851 III. 422 With reason, conscience, honour, policy, or punctilios. 1655 GURNEY *Cæsar* v. 8 17. 267 [To] dissemble...their punctilioes. 1660 TRAPP *Lect. Catechism* 1 Apr., Wks. 1730 I. 139 To lay by the punctilio. 1704 D. DEFOE *Jure Divino* I. 28 (ed. 2) 18 This is according to the nice Punctilio's of striking the Opportune. 1750 *Gentl. Mag.* 87 Fair III. 1 Punctilios all The noble Lord takes of Spanish punctilios.

B. Significations.

†**1.** A small or fine point or mark, esp. one of those on a dial (with play on sense 5). *Obs.* *rare.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voyages Adam Ayler* Co'n, He shall finde the

Punctilio of his honour thereof. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. 5, 1600) E 1b. To the perfection of Complement (which is the ripell of the thought...) are requisite three Parts: the Grammer, the Punctilio, and the Superfluous: the Superfluous is that we call Place; the Punctilio, Circumstance; and the Grammer, Ceremonie.

†2. The highest point, acme, apex; a high pointing point or tip (sometimes with mixture of sense 4). *Obs. rare.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. iii. (1601) D 3 b, He that is put in...his Course, & hath not reacht the Punctilio or point of hopes. 1632 W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe.* (1868) 1 A three-fold knowledge of religion...of pinnacles or punctilio's, high and curious points to the building.

†3. A minute point of time, a moment, an instant; = Point 16.3 a, 5. *Obs.*

1600 Dr. J. King *Serm.* 29 *Mar.* 23 Let no man...spin him to canonical hours, and minutes, and punctilio's of time, *tempus, tempus, ætatissim tempus.* 1639 *Unhappie Marchesman in Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 4 In that punctilio of time wherein the bullets struck him...he is in an instant disinherited. 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 232 To leave the painting out of the punctilio of time to God only.

†4. A minute point, detail, or particular; a particle, whit, jot; a trifling point; a thing of no importance, a trifle. *Obs.* (exc. as in 5).

1640 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvi. 323 He is zealous of the least punctilio's of his Masters honour. 1650 Cook *I Timothy at Oxford* Wks. 1686 II. 227 If every Punctilio must be Extend to be and forwards and backwards a hundred miles. 1708 Bowes *Reply. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 130 When one of the parties...will not...admit a single punctilio. 1715 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 130 We have never...lost any one punctilio of those rights or liberties.

5. A minute detail of action or conduct; a nice point of behaviour, ceremony, or honour; a small or petty formality. Formerly sometimes, A fine-drawn or fastidious objection, a scruple.

1599 (see 1). 1626 J. Ford in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* 2nd. s. III. 191 On Bishop stood upon his punctilios. 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* i. ii, Gentlem...observes the full punctilios of his nation. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 91 He professes a mortal Hatred to Ceremonies, and yet has more Punctilios than is fit. 1725 Somerville *Duchess* 1. ii, To strike with me at such a juncture as this!—now to stand on punctilios! 1819–20 Colebrook *Friend* (1818) III. 248 In consequence of some punctilio, as to whose business it was to give the compliment of the first call. 1836 H. Rogers *P. Hume* ii. (1869) 17 He [Lord] was ready to wink the occasion of the most trifling ecclesiastical punctilios with relentless severity.

b. (without *pl.*) Strict observance of or hair-drawn upon minutiæ of action or conduct; petty formality in behaviour; punctiliousness. *? Obs.*

1598, 1625 [see A]. 1676 D'Urfey *Mus. Pickle* 1. 1 My Lord was so excessively a Fellow as I ever saw...Sir, Sir, Sir—He a Noble man, and punctilio no better. 1709 *Tatler* No. 56 ♀ 2 (Dec) when the Whole of this Life is consist in understanding Punctilio and Decorum. 1745 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 271 People of birth stand a little too much on punctilio. 1800 W. Irving *Salmagundi Ess., Ignotus Bridegr.*, The preliminaries [of the marriage] had been conducted with proper punctilio.

†6. (*?*) A punctilious person. *Obs. rare*—1.

1629 Hannay *Pop. Impiet.* 47 A Malecontent standing upon his worth like some of our high Perdies moued to vse himselfe with any of his tackle.

†7. A (or the) precise point or fact. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Vicars *Theol. Treat.* ii. 36 By their denyes al depends on the peremptory punctilio of Gods...Decree. 1683 F. Hamilton in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1860/3 Transmitable Practices to a Punctilio of Rebellion, conniving the Murder of Your Person.

7. *attrib.* (*or adj.*) and *Comb.*

1682 Mason *Or. Gratitude Serm.* Wks. 1751 V. 398 Should they who were left sitting, break up, or not dare touch *supper...*for the punctilio wanting of a full number? 1708 Vanbrugh *False Friend* v. i, The injury's too great for a punctilio satisfaction. 1761 Cumberland *Emerald Pieces* (1784) I. 40 The nice punctilio-mongers of this age. The grand minute reformers of the stage.

Hence (senses 5–6b.) **Punctilionist,** one who is scrupulous about punctilios, a stickler about small points of behaviour or proceeding; **Punctilio-sity,** punctilious performance (= sense 5 b).

1914 Savage *Art of Prudence* 183 Punctilionity is tiresome. 1865 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 200 A complaisance ...which we could wish to see more frequent with other practitioners of the drama.

Punctilio-sity, *rare.* [f. next: see -ority.] = Punctiliousness.

1858 Masson *Milton* (1859) I. 454 A kind of sweet, modest punctiliosity is the virtue he strives to point.

Punctilious (pŏŋktĭ·lĭəs), *a.* Also 7 punctillious, 7–8 punctillious. [ad. F. *pointilleux*, -euse, f. *pointille*, ad. It. *puntiglio*: = mod.It. *puntiglioso.*] Attentive to punctilios; strictly observant of nice points or details of action or behaviour.

1634 Rowlands *Riddle Scoffer* 10 I. is Italian *Il*, I, for this doubt were no Punctilious. 1653 H. Cogan *Pitcher's Treat.* Int. (1683) 163 Those Jesuits are the most punctilious ...Masters of the world. 1732 Voyage *Mr. Pitt.* v. 405 On such punctilious pique of pride, Or ghosts of honour. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 583 The punctilious honour of a Spanish gentleman has passed into a byeword. 1870 Spectator *Rev. 2 Stud. Intrep.* 205 The punctilious if not pedantic precision which has rehearsed the whole scheme of procreation.

Punctiliously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a punctilious manner; with precise or scrupulous attention to minute points of action or conduct.

1770 Lysons *Parish Hibern.* Wks. (1871) X. 20, I have done punctiliously and minutely pursued this disposition. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lvi. Gravely and punctiliously greeting each other, the two disdain before they take their ground. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 20 So conscientious an example of good faith punctiliously observed.

Punctiliousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or character of being punctilious; scrupulous attentiveness to small points of conduct.

1685 Crowne's *Courtiers' Quar.* 108 Punctiliousness in Gentlemen. There are whole Nations sick of that Disease. 1838 Miss Martineau *Lett. fr. Madeira* xxi. (1843) 208 He is a good man, but gives great offence by his punctiliousness about minor matters. 1880 Farrar *Silent Lond.* (1892) IV. v. 91 They had their periods of outward repentance and ceremonial punctiliousness.

†**Punctilla,** *Obs. rare.* Also **punctilla.** [ad. *V. pointille*: see Punctino; influenced by L. *punctum* and med.L. dim. *punctillum.*] = Punctilio 5, 5 b.

1622 *J. Mush in Bacchus Bold.* (Bliss. MSS. Camb.) I, 67 It was a hard matter to give them commandment in such punctillas. *a* 1648 Lo. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 107 Their first meeting...was not without some of that Emulation and Punctilla which is ordinary in their Sex.

†**Punction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *punctiōn-em*, n. of action from *pungere, punct-* to prick. Cf. F. *punction* (16th c. Calvin, Paré), Sp. *punccion*, It. *puntione.*] The action or an act of pricking or puncturing; a prick, a puncture. Also *fig.*

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 20 v, are not For the cure of tyrannous hurts by punction. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. VI* 238 b, A punction and prikke of hys cyuyll conscience. 1603 W. Rankin tr. *Lemnius's Complex.* (ed. 2) 122 In Rankish quality ...one proceed from nothing but a punction made in the stomach. 1707 *Curiosa in Husb.* & *Gard.* 59 The Function of Plants, and the Framing of Vines.

b. A pricking sensation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 463 With lytings upon, with continuall punctions. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 220 Gouts whose skin resembleth all colours and punctions. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iv. 367/2 A Punction, or Punction feeling.

†**Punctionate,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. punct. + -ate.] Of the nature of a 'punction'; pricking.

1708 [see punct. b].

Punctist (pŏŋktist). [f. L. *punctum* Point + -ist.] One who holds the vowel-points in the Hebrew Scriptures to be authoritative.

1857 T. S. Henderson *Mem. R. Henderson* II. 118 note, Mr. Henderson...had become a punctist before 1811...though he never went to the full length of the views above mentioned, who considered even for the purpose-accents 'the signature of a divine hand'.

Punctiuncle. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *punctiuncula*, dim. of *punctio.*] A very minute or trifling point.

1654 *N. Hall tr. N. Amer. Hom.* CXIX. 308 All the punctiuncles of the (unsuperstitious Controversy).

†**Punctivize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. L. *punctum* point + -ize.] In quot. app. Making straight for a point.

1622 R. Dallington *Char. travell'd Turke* 3, Who like a ship vnmand'd...doth sporte it to make a course Direct and punctive, till we see it dash Against some propulse Syrtis.

Puncto, obs. var. of Punto[1].

Punctograph (pŏŋktŏgrŏf). *Surg.* [ad. G. *punktograph*, f. L. *punctum* point: see -graph.] An instrument for ascertaining the precise position of a foreign body imbedded in the bodily tissues.

1900 *Lancet* 4 May 1292/1 For the surgical localisation of foreign bodies, such as bullets embedded in the tissues, he [Dr. Rieschel of Munich] had, in conjunction with Surgeon-General Professor von Angerer, devised an instrument called the 'punctograph'.

Punctorious (pŏŋktōˑrĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. **punctōri-us* (in *punctōrium* a pricking instrument) + -ous.] Having the quality or property of pricking or puncturing. So †**Punctory** *a. Obs.*

1619 (? Sarpi) *Extravag. Conclaval.* 273 Sting not punctorious. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 430 Pains if punctory, is in the membranous; if pulsative in the arteries.

Punctual (pŏŋktiŭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [adj. med.L. *punctuāl-is* (Gerosestre *c* 1440), f. L. *punctu-* (= sense) a pricking, a point: see -al. Cf. F. *ponctuel* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. †1. *Surg.* a. Of the nature of a point or puncture; = Punctal *a.* 2. b. Used for making punctures, sharp-pointed, as a cautery or other surgical instrument. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurgie* 271 Ben non nakun punctuel cauteris in be maner of a large spon diuidaunt, & *fuse* afterward bath it. 1597 R. Gorgan *Gayelon's Quest. Chirurg.* F iij, The fourth [instrey] is named punctual, which hath the points sclender and rounde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b/1 We must in needs of the crooked launce, vse our punctuall instrument.

II. †2. Of, pertaining to, or made by, a point or dot; of or belonging to punctuation. *Obs. rare.*

1623 J. Dallaei *Gemilla. Marvel.* 34 If you finde two Semibreefs Rests after a perfect Breefe, it shall containe perfect, minime perfect Tripletion comes between. 1628 Coleridge in *Biogr. Mercop.* (1843) I. Introd. 8 n His days, months, and years, as the steps and punctual marks in the records of duties performed.

b. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to a point: as *punctual co-ordinate*, the co-ordinate of a point.

†3. Of the nature of or resembling a point or speck; small, minute (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 6 Many may be well versed in the passages of government and policie, which are to seeke in little and punctuall occasions. 1613 R. Cudworth *Public Acts* 108, 31, *Parchwell*, small, or of no great force. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iii. xxiii. (1840) 134 The unkindnesses of punctual occurrents. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 23 This Earth a spot, a grain, no more, with the Firmament compar'd And all her numbred Starrs, that seem to rowle Spaces incomprehensible...meerly to officiate light Round this opacous Earth, this punctual spot.

†4. *sb. pl.* A minute point, a subtlety. *rare.*

1660 G. Fleetwood *Tri. over Death* 28, Let the...schools throw punctualls Of wits, all good, or bad, or worse dies.

III. †4. Bearing directly on the point; to the point, to the purpose, apposite, apt. *Obs.*

1620 Bacon *Charge touching Duels* Wks. 1879 I. 80/2 It is so punctual, and hath such reference and respect unto the received customs. 1626 Bolingbr. *Symp. Kapnos, Counterpoll.*...short, and direct to the purpose. 1629 Perkins *Ch. Eng.* 39 Nothing can be more full and punctuall to our present confession. 1632 Bishop *Nineveh* 347 If a man would compile a story...for the demonstration of Providence, could he frame a more punctuall one?

b. Express, direct; explicit, definite. *arch.*

1613 T. Adams *Spir. Navig.* 33 The sea is full of mariners. Innumerable and almost incredible are the relations of Travellers in this punctuall demonstration. 1624 Bp. Montague *Gagg. Prof.* 3 Saint Augustine in punctuall...(not the corrupted Latine Translation in his time, could not be mistaken). 1639 Heylyn *Theol. Lect.* 159 A plain and punctual testimony. 1882 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xix. I. III. 169 The Polish King...left his Dominions shared by punctual bequest among his five sons.

IV. 5. Exact in every point; precise, accurate. Now *rare or arch.*

1600 E. Hilton *Hosp Exhs.* 136 If any do not look so punctual an agreement as hee expects. 1630 Dutchman *Cruel Brother* iv. H 1b, Remember then: and not two years hence. 1660 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* iv. vi. § 5 Those predictions...have had their punctuall accomplishment. 1750 Sir H. Beaumont *Crito* 3, I should see upon which of Shenstone's Rainbow...an of forming grave and punctual Notions of Beauty. 1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss. Philos.*, etc. 438 The punctual accuracy of our statements.

b. Of time or date: Exact or precise. Now *rare or arch.* Cf. 8.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* iii. iv. (1840) 163 About this time (though we find not the punctuall date thereof) happened the death of Reinoldus Frederick. 1657 W. Howard *Lives great Roses* ii. 130 We dine not single...according to a precise and punctual instant. 1720 Wagstaffe *Ch. of Engl. Monk's Comp.* § 13 As to the punctual time when the greatest of haunting [at Holy Confession] first began, it is hard to determine. 1746–7 *Un Quaker Leaving* Wks. 1759 XIII. 258 Nothing obliges the poor like the patient to commence time his private into one punctual instant of time.

8. Occurring at a precise point of time; exactly or aptly timed; timely. *rare.*

1862 Evans *Welsh Lit. Rev.* iii. 20, (1893) 372 Sir William Stanley Lord Chamberlain to King Henry the whose punctuall coast from K. Richard he had principally achieved for crowne. 1826 Wordsw. *Ode Thanksgiving Day* i, Hail, orient Conqueror of gloomy Night!...Whether thy punctual visitation smite The haughty towers where monarchs dwell; Or [etc.].

9. Of or belonging to a precise place. *rare.*

1829 Wordsw. *Prelude* viii. 630 The human nature which I felt That I belonged...Was not a punctual presence, but a spirit Diffused through time and space. 1843 Sir Quarterly Caprice Wks. 1879 XII. 10 Whereas human nature has ever been prone to the supervision of local conservations ...it is the usage of God to hallow such conveniences by removing...all traces of their punctual attention.

†6. Dealing with a matter point by point; minute, detailed, circumstantial. (Often with mixture of sense 5.) *Obs.*

1626 F. Bacon (title) The Visible and Decent-Rite of Baptizing Infants Punctually Considered, A Sermon...containing not onely an Historicall relation of all those severall Popish Ceremonies and practises...: But likewise a punctuall confutation of them. *a* 1633 Hopkins *Lect.* (1706) 20 A punctual opinion of all the circumstances. 1772 Nichols tr. *Hist. Fr. Carmel.* iii. v. 228 Having...given a punctual topographical description of Anthony Este's house.

V. 7. (Of persons, or their actions or attributes.) Attentive to, or insisting upon, points or details of conduct; punctilious.

a. Strictly or minutely observant of ceremony or convention; formal, ceremonious. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1609 [implied in Punctually *adv.* 3]. 1618 Weever *Mirr. Mir. Chere Journal.* (1633) 360 Stand upon their points of honor as *An If* their Credit had no overthrow ...if in ought they seeme Wherein the accomplish Gallant punctuall be. 1626 Mayne in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* 2nd. s. III. 190 D was one of the most punctual ceremonious men in the Company. 1632 W. Hathornhall *Pract. Log.* D v, [He] gives his words such a punctuall stiffe precisenesse. 1706 *Eng. Theophrast.* 102 To leave to do with a punctual, formal Slip. 1729 C. Pitt *Vida's Art Poetry* ii. (1736) 32 So much on punctual niceties they stand. 1866 R. Turner *Josephus Poems* 244 A hard cold man of punctual form.

b. Strictly or minutely observant of rule, principle, or obligation; attentive to duty; strict, precise, particular, scrupulous. Now *rare or arch.* exc. as implied in 8.

1598 (implied in Punctually *adv.* 2). 1609 Bible *Apocrypha*, ii Mac A gentleman that was punctuall of his word. 1666 Dryden *Ess. Dramat. Poesy* 22 We are not altogether so punctuall as the French, in observing the Unities of Comedy. 1732 Somerville *Chase* ii. 373 What these command, Those execute with Speed, and punctual Care. 1859 Prescott *Philip II* iv. 77 His punctual discharge of his duties.

c. Precise, accurate, exact, careful of details (in statement or action). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1820 SELDEN *Table-T.* (1892) 11. 1. 332 Old Hoaxius, the most punctual Stickler of the very source of this true History.
1838 PUSEYISM *Sunday as Sabbath* (1850) 22 S. Wynnis is more punctual and observe; the Lord's day (which he) began at twelve evening. 1708 POPE *Dunc., Bl. Scribleriad* 111. 1741) I. 39 n. That continues and punctual sorts of letters.
1843 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1850) II. I. 120 n., The punctual contemporaneous Collector has entered him with his pen.

3. *gen.* Exactly observant of an appointed time; up to time, in good time; not late. (Also of actions.) The prevailing current sense.

In *punctual* in this sense is a contracted use of 3 b.

1678 NEVILLE tr. *Machiavelli's Mixt. Refelmgov.* Wks. 1917 III. 150 Hilton hath described to us all the gentlenesse of Behaviour and Mannigement, and Moralese to Gentlemanlike as any punctualio of Courtes, Nights, or Pleasants Hours could have done.

Punctuality (pʌŋktiæ·lĭtĭ). [f. PUNCTUAL + -ITY. Cf. med.L. *punctualitās* (Wycliff 1382); F. *ponctualité* (1629 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality or character of being punctual (in various senses), or an instance of this.

1. Exactness, accuracy, precision; regularity; mindfulness; punctiliousness; circumstantialness. Now *rare or arch.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxvii. 313 To measure with all the punctualities, & watch that he wrongly doth. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii. I have...With curious punctuality set down, To a hair's-breadth, how low a new-created courtier May veil to a country gentleman. 1730 JAMESON *Remedies* No. 80 P. 3 I can relate, with great punctuality, the Days of all the last runs of wet and hunters. 1848 THOMAS *Miscel.* v. 86 Mark, with his usual punctuality, notes that they [the Gadarene swine] were 'about two thousand'.

† **b.** (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of precision or accuracy; a small point, a nicety, a detail. *Obs.*

1681 PRIN *Dr. Hammond* 59 His Memory, Soon...faithful to things and business, but unwillingly retaining the nonsenses and punctualities of words. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iv. 5. 140 Wisely Punctualities...did not so much conduce to preserve the Text. 1714 HEN. MAUDLEY *Advt. Attendv* 21 The unchronicle proof resulting from a punctuality. a 1731 NORTH *Examen* III. viii. § 34. I hope no Journal...Therefore I am sensible that many Punctualities are here wanting.

2. Formality, ceremoniousness; formal style; = PUNCTILIO 3 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1649 MASSINGER *Picture* v. ii, The ways were miserable if the Court had none Of her sweet breeche. With forme and punctuality to receive Strangers Entertainers. 1742 ARCHBISH. *Let. to Dean Powis* (1843) 21 Those punctualities of form and punctilios. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to R. Langton* 6 May in *Boswell*, Your own elegance of manners, and punctuality of compliance.

† **b.** (with *pl.*) = PUNCTILIO 3. *Obs.*

1640 RYAN *Mirror.* tr. *Rivadil's Civil Warres* IV. iii All punctualities are taken if wounded, and foolish if handled.
1732 JAMESON *Remedies* No. 102 P 1 His first 100 long observes nice punctualities.

3. Precise observance of rule or obligation; strictness in the performance of duty; scrupulousness. Now *rare or arch.*

1640 HOPKINS *Bedford's Ch.* 169 Those that...breathe should never attain to Heaven without punctuality in Sabbath bad done. 1689 D. GRANVILLE in *Farmer Misc.* (1878) 20 I did faithfully, and with as much punctuality as I was able, discharge those trusts. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. x. 408 The readers of the English at the Inn, and their treatment and punctuality elsewhere, was the general subject of conversation. 1813 A. HAMILTON *Hints. Ep. Ministry* II. iv. 183 Scrupulous punctuality to all his engagements.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of strictness in conduct; a point of duty or right. Now *rare or Obs.*

1639 Lit. Dean, etc. *Lett. educ. Relig.* (1851) 72 There were so many circumstances that might scare and lead them from the exact punctualities of a sincere conveyance.
1730 JAMESON *Remedies* No. 72 P 3 Ready to assist the nicest punctualities of right, and to consider every man that hath to any part of his farm, as without concern. 1748 J. MACKENZIE *Stud. Chr. Life* 131 What...must have been the feelings of the Hebrew, when told that all his punctualities had been thrown away?

4. Exact observance of an appointed time; the fact or habit of being in good time. (The prevailing current sense.)

1777 THOMSON *Sick Stomach* iv. iii, Sought, O, madam, punctuality in a species of constancy: a very unfashionable custom among ladies. 1849–52 W. IRVING *Mahomet* viii. (1855) 79 The troops...answered...arrived at the appointed time with a punctuality recorded by the Arabian chroniclers as miraculous. 1880 MRS. RANNEY *Just as I am* xiv, She is always a pattern of punctuality.

5. The character of a geometrical point; the fact of having position but no magnitude. *rare*—1.

1881 G. S. HALL *Common Coll.* 230 The very possibility of punctuality or punctuality must be inferred as negative instances from indeterminate extension and movement.

II. 6. *pl.* Particulars or characteristics of punctuation. *nonce-use.*

1893 LORD *Let. old Gentlem.* Wks. 1870 III. 308 He must be a thorough master of vernacular orthography, who is taught into the inconsistencies and punctualities of modern usages, or English.

Punctually (pʌŋktiŭlĭ), *adv.* [f. PUNCTUAL + -LY 2.]

† **1.** By or as by pricking; in the way of puncture, or (*fig.*) of compunction. *Obs. rare.*

1892 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afflict. Consc.* 134 'They were pricked in their heart.' *Marg.* The word is the original signifieth to prick, stab, and wound punctually. 1657 THOM. GOODE, *Acts* ii. 37 Punctually pricked and pierced.

† **2.** To the point, directly; explicitly, expressly; definitely, with direct aim, point-blank. *Obs.*

Quot. 1650 appears to belong here.

1650 Sir Ludwick *Lett.* 25 Jan. in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* App. 80 For the writing of her letter punctually for lack of oak.
1654 BUSSELL *Lights. Calvin.* ii. 19 It is a most happy ability to speak punctually, directly to the point. 1658 ROYAL *Mem. Chas.* x. (1710) 230 Christ has Minister punctually and expressly dealt (as) for excellent Fruits of his Doctrine. 1697 HOWES *Killing is M. Prof.*, This prohibits and perfidious Edict, which punctually breaks at the vain and lies of his Highness. 1699 BISHOP *Mariner's Map* v. 96, 66 Heading punctually, Lewis by a dispart out. Pacific.

3. Precisely, exactly, accurately, in every point or detail. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1604 E. GRIMESTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. viii. 410 A kinde of writing with small stones, by manner whereof, they know punctually the words they desire to know by heart. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 24. 190 The Question is not punctually stated...that there is no possibility of any subterfuge left. 1738 SWIFT *Dion. Apol.*, M.'s Wks. I. 85 Had the Memorandum been punctually dated. 1887 ROBERTSON *Hist.* which confirmed me Wks. 1825 III. 284 To understand that he is not punctually right, nor those from whom he differs absolutely wrong.

† **4.** Point by point; in detail; minutely, circumstantially. (Often with mixture of sense 3.)

1600 E. HAYWARD *Hayw Subs.* 222, I should now punctually search the severall Authors, and Examples of Lawes, amongst different Nations...but that would be too large. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xx, This Chapter cannot punctually be answer'd without many repetitions: then now not to be answer'd without many repetitions. 1679 *Hist. Jesuits* 37 The Papal Brief being severally...punctually read (as for example) to all his Confessors, and Inner Examined punctually of all his Confessors. a 1741 CHANDLER *Wks.* (1766) 68 He told me this Dream so punctually.

5. With careful attention to, or insistence upon, points or details of conduct; with strict observance of rule or obligation; strictly, scrupulously, carefully, punctiliously. Now *rare* exc. as in 6.

1598 DALLY *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 112 The other officers will more punctually performe their duties. 1609 GUEVARA *St. Francis* (1618) 28 No men stand more punctually upon their Honourable merits of Valour. 1779 DR. FOR CHRIS (*Coll.*) II. 216 The people ...dealt very fairly and punctually with us in all their agreements and bargains. 1810 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 238 Never was resolution more punctually observed. 1892 LEWIS *Journ. Brit. 78 Cassar. Introd.* 1861 his orders for preparations had been punctually obeyed.

6. With strict observance of the appointed time; at the precise time. (Now the prevailing sense.)

In the early quots. punctuated, the verse being really 3 or 5.

1643 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 161 All those...who were sent for, appeared punctually at the hour that was assigned them. 1697 RAY CRAIGIE (1820) 54 The Heavenly Bodies ...punctually come about in the same Periods to the Firmament, part of a Minute. 1703 *De Foe's Hymn. Tradition.* 6, (1841) I. 18 (His) words there we punctually by the time. 1798 [see]. ROBY in *Lond. Times Rep.* LXXIII. 614/2 If the instalments were not punctually paid, the building society would come down on the property. *Mod.* You can't expect the train to arrive punctually on Christmas Eve.

Punctualness. *Now rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PUNCTUALITY (in quots., in senses 1, 3).

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlviii. 326 That you may see the punctualness and good manners of my Husband. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 242 (1660) 283, I will not here discuss the punctualness of these traditions...though I doubt upon the punctualness of these traditions...though I doubt upon the punctualness of these traditions...though I doubt upon

5. *Nat. Hist.* = PUNCTATION 2.

1866 E. C. Rye *Brit. Beetles* 107 The elytra exhibit very coarse punctuation.

6. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *punctuation mark*.

1882 *Pharmacy Educ. Trilogy*, III. Forty-one inflections, corresponding to the letters in the alphabet, the numerals, and punctuation marks.

Hence **Punctua'tionist**, one who practises, studies, or treats of punctuation (sense 3).

1870 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* xii. 223 The Son...may end in the middle of a phrase where the most lavish punctuationist could not bestow a comma.

Punctuative (pœ·ŋktiuˌĕitiv), *a.* [f. as PUNCTUATE v. + -IVE: see -ATIVE.] Of, pertaining to, or serving for punctuation (sense 3).

1893 J. Ryan *Philos. Mann. Voice* viii. 2nd. ed. 124 The former, or, if I may so call it, the punctuative intonation of this feeble cadence is such, that the ear allows a speaker scope to pause after it, or to proceed to his discourse. 1894 M. CRICHTON *Transmigr.* II. ii. 43 The use of interrogation is unknown in their punctuative system. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 183 The punctuative particles [in Cornish]...giving in words the force of the comma, the colon, and the period.

Punctuator (pœ·ŋktiuˌeĭtəɹ). [a. med.L. *punctuātor*, agent-n. f. *punctuāre* to PUNCTUATE.] One who punctuates.

1. *Hist. Gram.* = PUNCTATOR.

1659 Dr. WALTON *Considl. Considered* 103 The word...being without points was ambiguous, or capable of two significations, of which the one was followed by the translator, the other by the punctuators. 1680 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Lingu.* (*Hebrew Lang.*) The work of the punctuators was perhaps completed in the 7th century.

2. One who inserts the points or stops in writing or printing.

1848 WORCESTER, *Punctuator*, one who punctuates; a punctist. *N. Pkilos.* 1885 *Nat. Ref.* 30 May 313/1 The sadly unintelligent punctuator of the *Times*.

† **Punctuist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *punctu-s* point-ing + -IST.] = PUNCT, PUNCTATOR.

1658 SELDEN, *Punctist*, one skilled in punctuation. 1853 J. HOWARD THROGMORTON (*trans. Hebr. App.* 370 To convert 7 forty years' with 'grieved'; was the work of the Punctuists, and this mistake the Apostle corrected.

Punctulate (pœ·ŋktiŭlēĭt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *punctulāt-us*, f. *punctulum* (see PUNCTULE), after *punctum*, *punctāt-us*.] Marked or studded with punctules; minutely punctate.

1857 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 9. 277 Thirty qualities, dusk punctulate. 1870 MORRIS *Brit. Plants* 109 Pods black punctulate.

Punctulated (-ēĭtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] † **a.** Consisting of small points or dots; dotted. *Obs.* **b.** *Nat. Hist.*, etc. = prec.

1685 H. MORE *Paradox. Prophet. xxxi. obs.* A perpetual *Portcullis*, vaned with three Lines, of which the middle is punctulated or made by points. *Ibid.* 261 The middle line, viz. that which is punctulated drawn through the midst of the work. **a 1728** WORTHINGTON *Nat. Hist. Pontefr.* (1729) I. 140 The Basis of this (stone) is flat and cultured, the Ridges between the Strias being punctulated. 1857 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 9. 240 Elytra...thickly, finely, and distinctly punctulated.

Punctulation (pœŋktiŭlē·ĭ·ʃən). *Nat. Hist.*, etc. [f. mod.L. *punctulāt-us* after prec. ppl. adj. + -ATION.] The condition of being punctulate; minute punctation; also *concr.* a number or mass of punctules.

1660 HOOKE, in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 291 The...darker coloured places in the punctulation. 1857 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 9. 244 The...fine quality of the elytra and abdomen, and the deeper and wider punctulation of the latter. 1858 GOSSE *Mar. Zoölogist* 68, 119 Glossy under...ornamented with a very minute punctulation.

Punctule (pœ·ŋktiŭl). Also in Lat. form **punctulum** (pœŋktiŭlŏm), pl. **-a.** [ad. L. *punctul-um*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A small point; *Nat. Hist.*, etc., a small punctum.

1850 WILKES *New Pilgrim* II. (1884) 81 What is this unto the vast frame of the whole Universe, but *punctulum*, vayle an invisible Point? 1857 WORCESTER *Hist. Pedant.* 20. I. v. iii. 403 And what is the earth and the ambient air with respect to the immensity of the uniuerse? It is a point, a punctule.

† **Punctum** (pœ·ŋktŏm). Pl. **puncta**, [L. 'point', orig. neuter of *punctus*, pa. ppls. of *pungĕre* to prick: cf. POINT *sb.*1]

† **1.** A point, in various figurative senses. *Obs.*

c 1390 GOWER *Fr. Balade* lx. 23 Mongst the gastfulnesse of elementall essence, *Terra* is but thought To be a *punctum* opposed to the one. **a 1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xv. § 4 (1622) 208 God is that *Punctum*, *Stans ubique*, euery Centaure...doth proceede;...and euery where, doth fore determine. **a 1679** T. GOODWIN *Eternal. God* 11 v. The personal, of which [assertion] lies in this, that in our Christ, God and man, are become one person. 1683 RAINOLDS *tr. Erasmus on Psalm* 30 Which sentence is a figurate of discrete Quantity, that has no permanent *punctum*.

† **2.** A (geometrical) point: = POINT *sb.*1 A. 1*b*.

1626 THOMAS *Numbers* v. 208, I.Be a Pinnacle, lessening it selfe by degrees, till it ground at last to a *punctum*, to a nothing. 1733 H. WARNER *Lett. to R. Weal* 9 Mon., They plod on in the same eternal round, with their whole view confined to a punctum, *cujus nulla est pars*.

† **b.** A mere point of time, an instant: = POINT *sb.*1 A. 7. *Obs.*

1680 BOYLE *2nd Pt. Contn. New Exp.* v. 28, I open a fifth hole 2, which died in one punctum of time.

† **3.** A chief or main point (see POINT *sb.*1 A. 5), as opposed to *punctille* (PUNCTILIO 4). *Obs.*

1631 HEYLIN *Mere Prot.* Pref. 2 Though not the Punctilio's, yet the Puncta's the full poynts.

4. *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* A minute rounded mark or visible object; a speck, dot; a minute rounded spot of colour, or of elevation or depression (esp. the latter), upon a surface: = POINT *sb.*1 A. 2.

1683 WILKINS *Mod. Mathimat.* 199 The least Creature that we can see without the help of Art, is a Mite, it resembles a little white *Punctum* or Point. 1846 *Med. Trad.* XIX. 164 The dark parts of the petals and capsules affect the essential oil. 1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 241 In many of the hardcoleata...in the skin of the pupa is pierced with impressed puncta. 1879 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 218 These papulæ...often disclose a central punctum.

b. *Punctum lachrymale*, pl. *puncta lachrymalia* (also *lachrymal punctum*, or simply *punctum*), the minute orifice of each of the two lachrymal canals at the corner of the eye. *Punctum saliens* (*cf.* SALIENT *a.* 3), the first trace of the heart in an embryo, appearing as a pulsating point or speck.

For the origin of the latter cf. Aristotle Hist. Anim. VI. iii. 561*a* 20 τὸ σημεῖον πηδᾷ καὶ κινεῖται.

[1634 HARVEY *De Generat. Animalium* 29 Apparet punctum sanguineum subesse, quod *punctum saliens* (ut Aristoteles).]

1683 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) *Lachrymale punctum*, an Hole made in the Brim of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears, passes to the Nostrils. *Ibid.* s. v., In the growth of an Egg you see a little Speck or Cloud,...which growing gradually thicker, acquires a kind of slimy Matter, in the middle whereof you see first this *Punctum saliens* to Gods (speak that sense is long). 1782 BALLARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 253 The steel pipe was passed into the lobrical punctum. 1822 *Edin. Encyc. Surg.* 169 To discover the origin of the *punctum saliens* in the incubated egg.

5. In mediæval music. **a.** (See quots.)

[1679 HOLDER *Philosophy* 8 The Point (Punctum), having the value of a short note (C. o. 2 Semibreves.) 1901 H. C. WOOLRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 108 The *punctum* or old *punctus quatus*, which signified a descending note, and the virga or old *acuta recta*, which was used when the note ascended....The virga became the *longa*...and the *punctum* the *brevis*...of Franco. 1903 GROVE, *Plainsong* 21 There are three forms of the single note: the square note or punctum, the tailed note, or virgula, and the diamond.

b. A kind of inflexion used in singing: collects, etc.

1851 DALE tr. *Baldwin's Rom. Brit.* 324 When the Point concludes with *Qui venis ad Christ. homine*, the Punctum only is used, as above in *Spiritus Sanctus Deus*.

† **Punctuosity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as if from a L. **punctuōs-us* or Eng. **punctuous* (*cf.* Sp. *puntuoso*) + -ITY.] = PUNCTILIOSITY 1.

1733 *Chalkw's Quibs* IV. vi. 43 (Dublin ed.) To connect with all the Punctuosity [*edd.* 1620, 1632, etc., punctuality] he *practicable*] and Touch that he usually doth.

Punctuation (pœŋktiŭē·ĭ·ʃən). [n. of action f. PUNCTUATE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. The action or operation of punctuating; in quot. 1733 in reference to a pricking sensation.

1733 CHEYNE *Engl. Malady* (ed. 2) 83 (1734) 191 Headache, either behind or over the Eyes, like a Pulsation, 1856 CRAIK, *Eng. Punct.* (ed. 2) 19 Mr. Squire, in place of the punctuation of Fitzherbert...prefers to scarify the skin with regular linear parallel incisions.

2. *Nat. Hist.* The condition of being punctured, pitted, or dotted; = PUNCTATION 2, PUNCTULATION 3. **b** in Conc. *Dict.*

Puncture (pœ·ŋktiŭ), *sb.* [ad. L. *punctūra* prick, puncture (Celsus), f. *punct-*, ppl. stem of *pungĕre* to prick: see -URE.]

1. An act, or the action, of pricking; a prick; perforation with a sharp-pointed instrument or object; in recent use (*spec.* an accidental perforation of a pneumatic tire, as of a bicycle.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 If pus be so wounded in be hand other haue ony puncture of ony senues. 1840 MARTON *Pneumat. & Kinth.* 16. 98 The pressure of any bodies, or the puncture of my lever, stands at the service of your subtle reflections. 1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 75 The Loadstone of Lucretius Gassendi, wherewith...whatsoever needles...were touched, the wounds and punctures made thereby, were never felt. 1883 *Chron. to Aloe*, Aug. 1137 The king of Denmark...afflicted with a dropsical disorder, underwent...the operation of the puncture. 1898 LAURIE *Surg. Cases Intr.* v. 1266, A slight puncture will let out all the wind in the bladder. 1870 YEATS *Tech. Mech. Comm.* 139 The galls were the products of the punctures of an insect. 1895 *Cycling* 28 Jan. 481/2 The specially thick same cover renders burst or puncture practically impossible.

b. *fig.* A 'pricking'.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communic.* ii. § 3. 330 Although he feels no external punctures and natural disorganies of desire. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 2) III. 173 Henry felt the punctures of a want which even Emma could not accommodate.

† **c.** A sensation of pricking; a pricking pain. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 ¶ 4 Our Advocates...flew to the continual Punctures of aching Bones and paltered Joints.

2. A mark, hole, or wound made by pricking.

1585 J. HALE tr. *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 2 If there be any Punctures in the sinewes. 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xii. 191 The female Ants hath fewer, but the male two teeth, whereby it left this impression, or double puncture behinde it. 1900 G. FORBES *Pop. round World* I. 320 His eyebrows, his colour, and his punctures (tattoo-marks)...were very distinguishing marks of his rank. 1860 CRAIK in *Lect. Drawing* ed. 398 Making new scratches or punctures with the etching-needle. 1898 *Daily News* 27 June 6/2 The cyclist went limping with a compound puncture and a refractory lamp.

† **b.** *Bot.* A prickly point on a surface. *Obs.*

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 389 *Scabrous*, rough,...covered with rigid Punctures raised above the Surface.

c. *Zool.* A minute rounded pit or depression in a surface, as if made by pricking: cf. PUNCTURE 4.

1840 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **3.** The pricking part, the point. *Obs.* 1900[1].

1727 A. M. tr. *Gentleman's Fr. Chirurgy* 17 It's a bellows knife...The puncture or pounce of the same.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in reference to pneumatic tires, or to surgery).

1893 *Cycling* 13 July 44/1 The Puncture-Proof Pneumatic Company's trademark. *Ibid.* 14/1 By all means have puncture proof tubes. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 180 The study of puncture spirals [in spirals produced by puncture of certain portions of the cerebral cortex]. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 July 302 The puncture needle is then passed through the skin. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 12 Oct. 5/2 As an outcome of the plethora of cheap tyres attention has been re-directed towards puncture-preventing devices.

Hence **Pu'nctureless** *a.*, free from punctures; that cannot be punctured.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Punctureless*, in botany, without punctures; smooth. 1898 *Columbia* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 2 May 1/3 He rides a puncture wheel with punctureless tyres.

Pu·ncture, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To subject to puncture; to pierce with a sharp point; to prick; to perforate: esp. in *Surgery*. Also *absl.* of the instrument.

1599 GABEN *Diatrete.* v. 370 With that he drew a lancet to his eye, To puncture the still suppurating sore. 1793 WILLICH (title) On puncturing the bladder. 1807–08 T. COOPER *Fixed Liberr Incog.* (ed. 3) 172 When a large cavern is only punctured, and not completely cut through. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 6/1, I punctured the tire within one mile of the race.

b. *spec.* To mark (the skin) with punctures; to tattoo.

1784 *Cook's Voy. II.* iv. 176 They differ in being of a darker colour, with a fainter aspect, and differently punctured. 1898 LUCIAN *Hawkell's tr.* 16, His hair, bravery thereof was punctured with sundry devices. 1899 J. C. CURTIS *Mint. Engl.* (1894) 3 All the Britons punctured their bodies.

c. *Nat. Hist.* To mark with spots or dots resembling punctures: chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1847 [see *Puncturing* below]. 1880 HARTWIG *Sea* 4 If (ed. 2), by The Narwal...is of a grey-white colour, punctured with many white spots.

d. *fig.* To 'prick'.

1898 *Nation* (N.Y.) 10 June 447/1 A few of the Silhelm...which Prof. Nicholson punctures. 1908 *Midland Jrnal. Agr.* 822 [He] may...touch [him], with satire and even puncture him with epithet.

2. To make (a hole, etc.) by pricking.

1850, 1885 [see PUNCTURED 2]. 1879 EMERSON & DYER *Shakesp. Key* 301 If a hole is punctured by a fine needle in the bladder.

3. *pass.* and *intr.*, or *absol.* To get a puncture: said of a pneumatic tire, or (esp.) of the cycle or rider. *colloq.*

1893 *Cycling* 13 Apr. 26/1 It was agreed that whoever punctured stood drinks round. *Ibid.* 1 July 401 I've punctured! Have you got a repairing outfit? 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 3/2 During the last few years I have only punctured twice on the road.

Hence **Pu·ncturing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot., marking as with punctures, pustules), and *ppl. a.*

1879 HOLDER in *Proc. Roy. Soc. Med. Chir.* IX. No. 3. 238 Variable...in the more or less frequent puncturing of the thorax. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 383 Keeping up a little pressure on the wound after the puncturing instrument has been withdrawn.

Punctured (pœ·ŋktiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Pricked, pierced, perforated. Also *fig.*

1592 R. VERS *New Court-Songe* 6 So vain the Surgeon does apply Soft Balsame to a punctur'd Heart. 1597 ARMSTRONG *Surg. & Phys. Rec.* 10, 97 One of the punctured glasses shattered. 1898 WELLS *Wheels Chance* ix. 62 Just then the other man in brown appeared..., wheeling his punctured machine. 1898 BURR *Bicycle Repairing* 10, 139 To fix a burst casing and a punctured tire.

2. Made by puncturing; composed of punctures. 1800–08 S. COOPER *Fixed Liberr Incog.* (ed. 3) 402 A gouty-tinged wound, penetrating the side of the œsophagus. 1851 HERSCHEL *Nat. Magic* iii. (1852) 43 The punctured patterns usually worked...round the edges of that garment in thread. 1865 EDMUND *Hymns.* 1. xcix. William of Malmesbury, in quaint old...says that the English 'coloured their skins with punctured designs'. 1908 *Athenæum* 19 Oct. 506/2 The ornamentation of these leaders consists of small punctured dots arranged in parallel lines.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Marked with dots resembling punctures; punctate. 1880 [see PUNCTURE v. 1 c].

Pund, Pundar, obs. ff. POUND, POUNDER.

Pund-a-, -age, obs. or dial. ff. POUND, -AGE.

Pundar, obs. f. POUNDER, PONDER.

Pundfald, obs. Sc. form of PINFOLD.

† **Pundelarn.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. Destruction and arson unknown; app. some kind of strong plum.

1572 RUTHVEN *Bruce* xv. 139 Sukyth now may ye se Sic trane the maikless pundelarn, That ever gane lyth upon ye sow tane.

† **Pundigrion.** *Obs. rare.* [app. related, either as earlier form or derivative, to PUGH *sb.*3, *int.*, PUGGY.] A pun, a quibble.

1656 R. L'ESTRANGE *Counsellor Manner's Last Legacy* 116, (1702) 21 Quibble, pun, punnet, punfigrion, of which fellows will not make up one single jest. (Ed. 1 **pundigrion** W. RUSSELL (tr. *Cassandra's Hym Book*) (1880) 183 Quibbles, puns, punnets, punsigrions...I find these words in Cotgrave, Manners' last legacy, printed after.) 1870 SCOTSMAN (Swansea) 1 Oct. Many...will lose their friend rather than their pun, or their quibble, pun, punnet or punsigrion. 1890 — 8 Sept. 1

412 Thomas Adams had as honest a love of quips, quirks, jests, parents, and paradigms as Fuller the Worthy himself.

‡ **Pundit** (pʌ·ndit). Also 7 pandet, 8 prandeak, 9 pandet, pandit. [a. Hindī *pandit* :—Skr. *paṇḍita* learned, skilled; as sb., a learned man. So Fr. *pandite, panditte* (16–17th c.), *F. pandit*, formerly *pandite, -dicte*.] A learned Hindu; one versed in Sanskrit and in the philosophy, religion, and jurisprudence of India.

The Pandit of the Supreme Court (in India) was a Hindu Law-Officer, whose duty it was to advise the English Judges when consulted on questions of Hindu Law. The office became extinct on the consolidation of the 'High Court' in 1862. In Anglo-Indian use, *pandit* is applied also to a native Indian, trained in the use of Indian courts, and employed to survey regions beyond the British frontier and inaccessible to Europeans. The Pandit who inspects an enemy's force on the right was the late Nain Singh, C.I.E. (1876)

1672 H. O. to *Cowley Sherwin's Ecclesiast. Magnif.* III. 139 Their first study is of the Heavens, which, in a Language (now) more known but by the Pandits, 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 146 Into Pieces of Trees and Authority he puts only Brachmins, or their Substitutes, viz. Pundits ... for Physicians. 1763 Improvement to *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 62 The Pandits or Bramin lawyers, still speak the original language in which their ordinances were composed. 1792 T. Maurice *Ind. Antiq.* I. Pref. 87 In an ancient Shaster ... translated by Colonel Dow's pandits. 1837 Miss Martineau *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 90 Then there is the Pundit, or principal Hindoo law-expounder—a Brahmin. 1861 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) I. v. 119 All our great Sanskrit Scholars ... used to work ... with a Pandit at each elbow, instead of the grammar and dictionary.

b. *transf.* A learned expert or teacher. (*colloq.* and humorous.)

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* iv. 71 For English pandets condescend To' observatory to attend. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 298 A petty man with the dictum of whatever and the pandits of infinitude will differ. 1896 *Nineteenth Cent.* 1918 *Cent. Lit.* v. 913 Hudson ... an honoured pundit and champion of the Whig party.

Hence **Pu·ndital** *adv.* (*nonce-word*), in the manner of a pundit, in a learned way; **Pu·nditship**, the position or office of a pundit; Hindu scholarship.

1808 G. Dyer *Poems Rem. Mem.* I. 94 Also pundits, theologically, by a careful comparison of all the Shasters. 1873 F. Hall in *Academy's Mag.* VI. 469 The studiousness of contemporary Punditship.

Pundlar[1], *local.* Also 7 poundlar, 7–9 *pundlor*. [Altered form of ON. *pundara steelyard*, f. *pund* Pound sb.[1] (weight).] The name given in Orkney and Shetland to the steelyard or Danish balance with movable fulcrum.

1698 in G. Barry *Orkney Ed. App.* (1805) 413 That every pundlar be justed and made equal with the King's pundlar. 1733 Wallace *Orkney* 93 *Pundlar*, a Beam marked with the marks of their weight, which hath a cross on the one end, and a Hook on the other end for hanging up the Cords (Dorket). 1808 *Statist. Nomen.* 28 Mar. (K. D. D.), From very early times it [the Hymer] was with the Pundlar the universal counterpoise, or weighing machine of Scandinavia.

Pundlar[2], variant of Pundlar *Sc. Obs.*, Pundle (pʌ·ndl). [Origin obscure: cf. *bundle*.]

†**1.** (See quots.) *Obs.* ? *Local.*

1708 Phillips (ed. 6) *Pundle*, or 'She is a very Pundle', *i. e.* an ill shap'd and ill dress'd Creature. 1736 Ainsworth's *Engl.-Lat. Dict.*, *Pundle*, a short and fat woman. [Hence in Johnson and most Dicts.]

2. Local name for the wigeon. ? *Obs.*

(Cf. *Pundle-colors*, s. v. Pandle.)

Pundler, var. Pundlar *Sc. Obs.*, Pundle[2].

‡ **Pundorer** (*pundorər*). [Sp. *pundonor*, contr. of *punto de honor* point of honour.]

a 1648 Lo. Herbert *Life* (1886) 204 The Spaniards do so much stand upon their punctilios. a 1698 — *Hen. VIII* (1683) 234 And this was the end of the Carists and Pundorers between these two great Princes. 1809 W. Irving *Granada* I. xxxvii. 330 They stood not much upon the punctilios and high pundonor.

Pundre, *obs.* form of Ponder, Pounder.

Pune, var. Poon, East Indian tree.

Punese, **pu·nes**, **puney**, *obs.* ff. Pusser, Puny.

Punese, **punese**, **-ese**, *obs.* ff. Purpose.

†**Pung**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [OE. *pung* = NFris. *pung*, MLG. *punge*, MDu. *pong*, *pongh*, LG., Du. *dial. pung*, Flem. *pond*; OHG. **pfung*, *fung* (in *scafpfung*); ON. *pungr* (Sw., Da. *pung*); Goth. *puggs* a purse; cf. also med.L. *punga*, mod.Gr. *πουγγί*, *πουγγάρι* a purse. See Bung *sb.*[2], and Sping.] A purse.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 301 *Cassidis*, *pung*. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1716 I have the pyment,...with gold a litel pung ful nobe *Lord Ali's*, For thow hast yeve youre.

Pung (pʌŋ), *sb.*[2] *U.S.* [Shortened from *tom-pung*, or (?) *toto-pung*, corruptions of an Indian word akin to Chippeway *odāhtān*, *odāhtānad*, Montagnais *otāpān*, Abnaki *odaᵘbᵃgan* 'instrument for drawing' or 'that on which something is drawn', the rude sledge on which Indians transport their goods. The same word in a northern Algonkin dialect has given the Canadian *tarbogine*, *tarbogan*, whence Toboggan.

See Trumbull in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 1872, 251 Klein in *Harrap's Anabas.* 1898, I.N. 259.]

A one-horse sleigh or sledge used in New England; also, a toboggan. (Loosely applied also to a two-horse sleigh.)

1838 *Dimond's Farmer's Museum*, Roxbury (last found note which speaks to Benson Mint 'The gliding Tom Pung and the rattling cart'). 1840 Lowell in *Life* (1891) I. 366 I drove on to Hartford, sitting on top of the mail-bags, which were piled in an uncovered pung. 1850 F. Cooper *Pioneers* v. 63 note, The 'pung', or 'low-swung', which is driven with a pole. 1856 *Harper's Mag.* XIII. 731 The wheeling,...wound up by tossing the pung upside down in a snowdrift.

b. (See quot.)

1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 9037 This old pung [here = bed: cf. Punch] U do to carry home fish in a pinch.

Hence **Pung** *v. trans.*, to 'coast' on a sleigh, to toboggan.

1892 Howells *Minny's* 126, A gait which...exposed him to the ridicule of such small boys as observed his haste, in their intervals of pungling.—One who dropped from the summit of a sleigh...[here] 'also for the awkwardness with which he flounced out of his pung in the deep snow'.

Pung, Pungar, *obs.* ff. Purse *sb.*[1], Pursue.

†**Punge**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *pungere* to prick, puncture. Cf. *punge*, Punte *v.*]

1. *trans.* To prick, pierce; to push or drive with a pointed instrument, to goad.

c 1390 R. Brunne *Medit.* 363 Pay pongard tyns forbe burgh euery sleigh. 1561 Lever *P. Pl. A.* 12. 18 A yerde is to be geuen to punge a dunne be whiskte. 1580 Wylde *Rec.* I. 7 That that pungeden [*edit.* or quickended] him. 1592 Fosse *A. & M.* (1601) 21 I. pass'd This horrible...gauged them with her beakes, plucked them by the skynne and bones, and to all places harted them.

2. To affect pungently; to cause to smart; to sting. Also *absol.*

1683 Trelcatius *Exam's Disp.* 293 (A nettle) by the Greeks nuncupated called Cnide, because it pungeth exorbitantly. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5060 The smoak and soot of herbs and wood purge the eye.

Hence † **Pu·nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 3 In (pungyng bafferynge and pungyngis of the thornes. 1670 Blankaart *Physicon's Lexicon*, or Strong whatyes with acids, the acidity is destroyed, the punging quality is taken away.

Pungence (pʌ·nj(ə)ns). *rare*[−1]. [f. *pungent-em* Pungent: see -ence.] = next, 2.

1800 Chem. *Recreations* I. 68 Around the whole rise cloudy vessels, and he fear the warm pungency of o'er-looking me.

Pungency (pʌ·nj(ə)nsi). [f. as prec.: see -ency.] The quality of being pungent.

1. The quality or property of pricking; the fact of having a sharp point or points. *rare.*

1646 Bacon *Colours, Pungency*, a pricking, grieving or nipping. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 50 Oblong particles, angular and pointed, which may pentrate exceedingly the Stomach, for its curling pungency: like a heap of needles. 1732 *Anonymous Essay of Diet in Alimento*, etc. 402 Any Substance which by its Pungency can wound the Worms.

2. The quality of having a pungent smell or taste; such smell or taste itself; in more general sense, a stinging, irritant, or caustic property.

1678 Cudw. *Intellectual Misadvocate* I. § 10. The pungency of Ginger [or] is a neighbourness and valuable hab. 1704 Grainge *Nat. Hist.* (1708) VI. 205 The violent pungency of the clove substances...If the smallest quantity but touch the skin...it burns it like hot oil. 1796 Kirby *Arrit. Right.* I. xiv. 252 The air had a perceptible pungency upon inspiration. 1798 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* V. 126 Carminatives of Aromatics should be ...combined with syrup of tolu, liquorice or treacle, to soften its pungency.

b. *transf.* A stinging sensation, esp. of taste.

1793 Wycherley *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 292 (*Agaricus theiophan*) shrinking with white milky juice, at first mild, but at length leaving a slight pungency in the throat.

3. *fig.* In various senses (see Pungent *a.*, 3): Keenness; eagerness, intensity of desire or other feeling; intense painfulness, poignancy; severity, insidiousness, causticity; piquancy.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Ut. Exampl.* Pref. § 19 The pungency of forbidden fruit is truely a thorne to the flesh. 1708 Toland *Lit. Hist.* (1734) II. 326 The pricks of conscience will...abate its pungency. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 2 Their repeated pungency will produce effects that could not have been wished by strength. 1800 Charnw. in *Monk. Jour. Rep.* 321 Cameron beheld it with a pungency of grief which [etc.]. a 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 210 The large amount of truth contained in this latter tenet increased its pungency.

Pungent (pʌ·nd͡ʒənt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pungent-em*, pr. pple. of *pungere* to pierce, prick; substituted for the earlier Poignant in many of its senses; cf. the intermediate Pounge(n)t *a.*[1]]

1. Pricking, piercing, sharp-pointed. Now only in *Nat. Hist.*, e.g. of leaves having stiff sharp points or prickles, or of a part or organ having a sharp point or serving for puncture.

1600 H. Jonson *Cynthia's Revels* v. 3 Beneath it a bloodlike Tue, between three Thornes pungent. 1626 Charnock *Genitissimum Ushor* 11. 1. A Rush which now your bodies doe lie on here. Was without end for a pungent spears. 1750 in *Mon. E. Anad. Surv. Fuels* I. 72 Curling or pungent Instruments. 1787 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 192 Trientalis is a very sharp-pointed pungent leaf. 1880 Gilpin *Forest* 363 The pointed (fir) has a pungent spire.

2. *fig.* (of pain or grief). Sharp, keen, acute, poignant; causing or inflicting sharp pain; keenly painful or distressing.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/2 The dolour not so pungent and sharp. 1684 tr. *Bonetus' Sepulchr.* I. 311 Intolerably pungent grief and sorrow. 1708 [Pascoe *Cyder* i. 4 With pungent Colic Pangs chronick he'll vex. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 108 A very pungent Distemper afflicted. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s. v., Pain is said to be pungent, when it seems as if a pointed instrument were being forced into the...part.

3. Of appetite or desire: Keen, eager; piercing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1700 Dr. Dove *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1817 I. 108 To gratify a pungent pungent, languishing appetite. 1733 Somerville *Chase* iii. 190 Hunger keen, and pungent Thirst of blood. 1890 Miss. Burney *Evel. Paris* cxxxv, Burns, with pungent questionings Set in his eyes.

3. Keenly or strongly affecting the mind or feelings; with various shades of meaning (now usually with allusion to sense 4). † **a.** Pointed, telling, convincing. *Obs.*

1630–32 Rob *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 194 Throw ane well-ingyne to lessen ane pungant argumente, they were not insisted upon. 1680 Pepys *Diary* 29 Aug., A very good and pungent sermon...discovering the necessity of restitution. 1708 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. vii. (1840) 260 That which is still more pungent in the case.

b. Sharp in reproof, trenchant, severe; biting, caustic, incisive, sarcastic, satirical.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wilts* (1840) III. 304 His author ...hath so pungent passages against the pride and corruptions of the court of Rome. 1693 Dryden *Juv. Satire Ded.* 206 Envy II. 200 Satire...consisting...chiefly in a sharp and pungent manner of speech. 1826 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. viii. 268 His conversation and his letters...seem to have been occasionally free and pungent. 1834 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 363 A few pungent epigrams.

c. Exciting keen interest or curiosity; mentally stimulating; piquant.

1850 Rossetti *Germ.* Ser. ii. ix. 108 Every amusement and all literature become more pungent. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxiii, She was pungent, and had taste, and spirit, and flavour in her.

d. Exciting or stimulating to the senses. *rare.*

1879 G. Allen *Col. Sense* iii. 130 Red is the pungent and stimulative colour, ...green is the restful and reparative colour.

4. Affecting the organs of smell or taste (or the skin, etc.) with a sensation resembling that produced by pricking; of the nature of such smell, taste, or sensation; penetrating and irritant.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 40 Ground-pine,...a small creeping plant...of a pungent taste. 1675 Grew *Disc. Tasts* 32. § 12 Lovage (Watercress) ...is very Pungent upon the Tongue. 1726 Shelvocke *Schouten's* 100 Pungent radish, biting infidel's tongue. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 523 A white vapour, exceedingly acrid and pungent. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1892) I. ii. 56 Chlorine and sulphur are corrosive, the former a pungent gas.

b. (*Path.*) Said of the lowered skin.

1706–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 222 If...the skin be still hotter ...and more pungent to the touch, 1836 *Alliburt's Syst. Med.* V. 92 The skin is...pungent(is) dry and pungent.

5. *as sb.* (*or absol.*) A pungent substance; an irritant, esp. of the nerves of taste.

1660–74 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 427 External and internal pungents. 1683 Boyle *Mod. Antidote* iv. (1684) 63 Capsicum pepper bushes ...and lemon-trees; the one supplying the pungent, the other the acid, for sauce to...fish.

Hence **Pu·ngently** *adv.*, in a pungent manner; with pungency; **Pu·ngentness**, pungency (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1840 S. Lover *Handy Andy* II. An you very properly and pungently remark, your Honor is a quoter. a 1884 Hawthorne *Mother Right's Pipe* i. The pungently aromatic smoke. 1885 Villari *Machiavelli* IV. ii. 229 His verses are...often satirical and pungently vivacious.

Punger (pʌ·nd͡ʒəɹ). Now *dial.* Also 7 pungar. [Of uncertain origin: has been conjectured to represent, in some way, Gr. *πέγανον*, L. *pagurus*, Fr. *pagure* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The large edible crab, *Cancer pagurus*.

1588 Bacon *Melanch.* vi. 28 The salme shal, or smelt 300 1727 fish, the crab, the lobster, the pungar. 1811 Cowell, *Cyclopæd.*, the Cambrian internet a Pungar. 1881 Gane *Measures* i. v. ii. 120 The Claw of the Punger, or the Velvet-Crab, called Pugeron. 1890 T. Mitchell *Antiquib.*, Com. I. 115 Their food was young pungers. 1892 tr. *Arnoldus, Knights* 78 They ate pungers instead of edible genus.

Pungi, Hindu name for Pooteh.

† **Pu·ngitive**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *pungitivus* (Du Cange), irreg. f. L. *pungi-re* to prick, after *fugitīv-us*, etc., instead of the regular L. form **punctitivus*, not found. So *F. pungitif*, 1668 *c.* in Furet. (Littré).] Having a pricking or stinging quality; sharp, keen, pungent.

a 1580 Hieronym *Tract. Cons.* 109 Angelis as very Surgeons necessarie, Richt pungitive with wordis celsive. 1591 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. v. Thame to remove its reuthis pungitive. 1598 Frere *Man. Genebrie* 29 The pungitive pricke of necessity. 1688 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* iv. 48 Through their acidity they are rendred vellicating and pungitive. 1712 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 133 It abounds with a smart pungitive, volatile salt.

Hence † **Pu·ngitively** *adv. Obs.*, in a stimulating manner.

1677 Culpeper *Def. Ep. Eliz* 2. iv. 400 The priest was to be possessed of a copy of the law, that he might observe it punctually for his own sake. Not only so, he, but punctually for others.

Pungled (pʌ·ŋg'ld), *a. dial.* [Origin uncertain.] **a.** Shrivelled or shrunken, as grain.

1825 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.* 297 Wheat, from mildew, or other causes, not being plump or ripened, is said to be pungled —synonymous pingled. a 1840 Forby *Voc. East. Anglia*, *Pungled*, shrivelled and become rough; as wheat that is kept, but not turned enough; also grain shrivelled with heat or disease. a 1846 T. W. Hamm *Dialect Improv. to Vig.* (1880) 139 The *Pingle* sensations, ...sometimes betoken wheat,

to Europe, to a great extent. ... It is supposed to catch out the oysters of the west, thus causing the latter to shrink, and become what the English farmers call pungled.

b. Fischol, or pecuniarily embarrassed.

1880 Miss Jackson *Shanghai*. *Wood-Ibis, Pungled*, embarrassed in money matters. 'If Mr. — we had a large income he would not be so pungled as he is'.

Pungy (pə·ndʒi). *U. S. local.* [Origin obscure: cf. Punt sb.?] In Massachusetts, 'A small boat like a sharpey'; in Chesapeake Bay, A kind of fast-sailing schooner used in the oyster-trade; also, a canoe used in oyster-dredging. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1880 G. A. Townsend *T. Chesebrough* 19 They launched the pungy, not alone. **1891** W. E. Brown *Amer. Oyster Cult.* 106 The vast fleet of pungies and canoes. **1899** W. Cunningham *R. Carroll* 61 The big ship was already riding in the water as I heaped into my pungy.

Puniard, obs. form of Poniard.

Punic (pi·nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -yk, 6 -ik, 7 -ick, -icke, -iqne, -icque, 7–8 -ick. [ad. L. *Pūnicus*, earlier *Pōnicus*, f. *Pōnus* a Carthaginian; f. Gr. Φοῖνῐξ Phœnician, Carthaginian; also purple. Cf. F. *punique* (1518 c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian. *Punic Wars*, the three wars between the Romans and Carthaginians waged between B.C. 264 and 146.

1531 Bellenden *Livy* x. viii. (S. T. S.) I. 46 Efter he end of ye first punyk battale. **1600** Holland *Livy* I. ii. 60 Our countrymen name it Tarrasco, the Carthaginians Usello [marginal Or Gadir], which in the Punicke language signifieth the number of seven. **1669** Lassy *Europ. Mer.* (1671) II. 2 The Complete dissolution of Roman power began shortly after the Punic wars. **1908** P. E. Mace in *Nineteenth Trad. Agricul* The Punic language was still spoken by the lower order.

b. † *Punic apple* (L. *Pōmum mālum*, also absol. *Pōmum*), the pomegranate; so † *punic tree*. *Punic wax*: see Cerot, 1848.

[c **1440**: see B. 1]. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 518 The territorie of Carthage challengeth to it selfe the Punicke apple: some call it the Pomegranat. **1640** tr. Varen *Descript. Japan* (ed. 2) 5 The Climate [for Punicke Apples see. **1748** tr. Columella's *Husb.* v. 277 Some set the pomegrane...itself shall with its bloody blossoms shadow. **1848** Wordsw. in *Lect. Painted.* 370 note, Punic wax (*cera Punica*) was...the common yellow wax, purified and bleached by being boiled three times in sea-water, with a small quantity of nitre... This was the Greek substance for all its painters' colours.

c. Having the character attributed by the Romans to the Carthaginians; treacherous, perfidious. *Punic faith*: see Faith *sb.* 11 b.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. 30, Crueltie more savage and inhumane, falshood and treachrie more than Punicke. **1738** H. Brooke *Fool's Revel.* (ed. 2) 1. 3 (Jod) 3 Yes, yes, his faith is counting cousin with the Punic, and he a proverb known! **1756** Burke *Rep. Prospr. Wks.* VIII. 103 An invasion against the succession of Great Britain, that Punic faith, their proverbial punick perfidy. **1853** W. Stirling *Cloister Life Chas. V* 133 Accustomed that a consecrated oil or much experience should have put any trust in the Punic promises of a Moor.

† **2.** Purple; = Phœnicious, *Obs.*

1599 Broughton *Pol. Hom.* 4, 3[6]1, Purpur colour, punick and skarlate hewe. **1607** R. C[awdrey] tr. *Tilleman's Worlde of Mr.* 296 A punicke colour, that is, yellow tyrning to a red.

B. *sb.* † **1.** = *Punic apple*: see A. 1 b. *rare*.

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 362 Godfryg is namere In bere of euery fruit—grapis & nerre.

† **2.** An inhabitant of Carthage, a Carthaginian.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 86 The Punikes called God, Bal. Hence comes those names Hyrobal, Asdrubal, and such like. **1648** Bramhall *Vind. Liberty* 13 The Punicks, the Sons of Chaos, put in a Caveat.

3. The Carthaginian tongue, a Semitic language, an offshoot of Phœnician and allied to Hebrew.

1613 *Q. Eliz. Gen.* 269 The Maltese is immediately derived from the modern Arabick, without any intervention from the Punick. **1880** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 846/1 Malta's Phœnician...history is the Punic or Arabic whole passages in Punic.

† **Pu·nical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as Punic *a.* + -al.] = Punic *a.* In quot. 1626 = Punic *a.* 2.

Punical grass = Punic apple: see Punic *a.* 1 b.

c **1430** Pyrkoil *passe* [see Punic *sb.* 1]. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 21 From which he came the hardest punicalle begon to outrage. **1555** Madrigal *Synopsis*, Prol., Put in worship by such that quite the Punicall in all the Arabicke tongue. **1626** Bacon *Lord—Succ.* (1633) 10 Men seeking themselves under saintly manners and punicall pietie disguised.

So † **Pu·nicen** [ad. L. *Pūnicānus*] = Punic *sb.* 2.

1595 *Pollimanteia* 370, 1850. Y, You have surpassed the Punicen perfidiem, gaining that brand of treachery which once was Carthage due.

Punice, obs. f. Punise (lad-ing), Purpose.

Punicean (piunī·ən, -ī·ʃĭən), *a.* [f. L. *pūnicies* (see next) + -an.] = next: cf. Phœnician.

Not in first quot., *Small pestilence* 1939, = *Punic* 1956.

1886 J. S. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* x. 140 Fruit punicean Pyrus bended bough with swollen hand [*sic*] had to her. And ripened seven grains. *Ibid.* 100 the Muse, who...adds his hales of brownish grey, One only tree punicean had. *Ibid.* 308 Forth from the rock welled the punicean blood.

Punicene (piunī·sīn), *a.* Also 8 *errou.* -ious. [f. L. *pūnicē-us* Punic; also red, purple-coloured (L. *Pūnic-us* Punic, with suffix *-eus*) + -ine.] Of a bright red, purplish-red, or reddish-yellow colour: cf. Phœnicene.

1730 Bailey (folio), *Pœnicene* (in Botan. Writ.) of a scarlet Colour. **1768** [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir R. Sutphenl.* II. 270, 272 To obtain the flower of the punicious field. **1830** Gray, *Punicene*, in *entom.*, purplish-red or crimson; having the color of a pomegranate.

Punicin (piū·nisin). *Chem.* [See -in 1.]

† **1.** [f. L. *pūnicum* pomegranate.] (See quots.)

1693 *Gentm. Mag. Hist.* 159 The rust-bark [of the Granado] contains ... tannin, and a principle called *Punicine* has also been detected. **1866** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 796 *Punicin*, an acrid amorphous substance obtained from the bark of the pomegranate tree.

2. [f. L. *pūnic-us* purple.] The colouring matter obtained from the purple whelk (Purpura *sb.* 3); the purple of the ancients.

1879 Schunck in *Trans. Chem. Soc.* XXXV. 222 This colouring matter [formed by incubation from the chromogen of the mollusc]. ... is not identical with indirubin or any known member of the indigo group, and is being, as I think, a substance *sui generis*, I propose to call it *Punicin*.

Punie, obs. form of Puisne, Puny.

Punily (pi·nĭli), *adv.* [f. Puny *a.* + -ly 2.] In a puny manner; weakly.

1773 H. Walpole *Let. to Conway* 21 Jan., Lord Buckinghamshire, very quietly, and the Duke of Richmond joined and supported the motion. **1807** W. Kenrick *Bibl. Fanatica* 87 The narrow shell In which the creeping creature must Lower punily to dwell.

Puniness (pi·nĭnės). Also 8 punyness. [f. Puny *a.* + -ness.] The state or quality of being puny; littleness and feebleness; pettiness.

1730 Bailey vol. II, *Pusillanimity*, Weakness, Tenderness, Unfruitfulness, spoken of Children. **1740** Cheyne *Eng. Malady* 66 The Frequency of nervous...Distempers now, the Smartness, Pettyness and Pusillanimity, so conspicuous among the better Sort. **1871** Mozley *Carlyle in Ess.* (1878) *Hero Wors.* 1. (1858) 175 The same sense of the pettiness of man is the source of a cruel and frowning sadness.

Punish (pə·nĭʃ), *v.* Forms: see below. [a. *F. punis-*, extended stem (in *punissant*, *punissant*, etc.: see -ance) of *F. punir*—*L. pūnīre* to punish, in earlier L. *pœnīre*, f. *pœna* = Gr. ποινή fine, penalty, requital, punishment, Fate (?).]

A. Illustration of Form.

a. 4 punise-en, -yse-en, punyss, punish, punysch, 4–5 punysch(e, punnishe, 4–6 punyse, -ysshe(e; 5 punice, -yce, -ych, -ee(e)h, pugnysshe, *Sc.* pwnys, 5–8 punysh, 6 punysch, punis, *Sc.* puniss, -isse, -isse, -isch, -eis(s, -ische, -yse, pwnis, 6–punish (?pninish).

1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Hou he sael punysshen [Lincl. -ysse] his sunnen...gostes. **1340** Ywayne and Gaw. (Camb. Ff. ii. 38) 1. 1184 Hanna *Psalter* lv. 8 A sacrefull god, purnyschand [*v.r.* vnfit for sacrifice]. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 19 Sodom nee vengist hatz tid [*v.r.* God thou punyse me in hell. **c 1350** Will. *Palerne* 4108 Punched as he bardest. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xx. 69 To punischen [1377 punysshen] on pilloures, Stronge[r]s, Bakere. **c 1375** Pallad. (ms. R. 15). **c 1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 403 [Thei] maden be pursyuaris. **1380** Purgatorie [see B. 1 (2)]. punishe [see B. 2 c]. **c 1400** *Rom. Rose* 3033 Therfore god shal him punyse; But me to rekketh of no wyse. **1400** Partew *Lyfe* 1. 302 My lord of York hath diverse strenges for to punyse. **1423** Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xxxvi. 1284 Wallace with force pwnyst [Harl.] vngraciously. **1489** Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xv. 40 That nother man be pugnyshed. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* lx. 22 Pursew him for his dedd culpable. **1532** Patten *Exped. Scotl.* That God punisheth them for their great vyce. **a 1533** Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 277 For the whiche cause he hath ben by us ben punyshed. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* lv. 7 In pesin of his iniquite. **1538** Bishops *Englond* I. 66 *pr.* And when hys pleyth kym other ways to passeyth to, then we must take. **1541** Parish (see B. 1). **1560** Pilkington (see B. 1 c). **1587–7** Holinshed *Reform. St. Andrew Wks.* (1800) 4 He set purpose...the writer. **1587** Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 236 Without God punis their synnit vice. **1588** J. Hamilton *Catech. Popish Kirk*, in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 56 The lesing God punischit thame. **1598** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 127 To punise offenderis. **1600** Pr. Chas. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 104, I dasnere to be punished for my ill hewers.

B. 4 punis, -esche, 4–5 -ysch(e, 5 -yass, -yshe, 5–6 punysh, 6 peynysse.

c 1275 *Ll Poems of Hall* 201 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Vche sennel deth penyschild trefy. **c 1280** *Wisdom Sol. Wks.* 112, 31 I schal ot bilefte to punesche hem with endeles peyne. **c 1300** *Havelok* 2, Sarazins [*read*, *Gen. Londun*. 37 To punisse wreccheris and trasperurs. **a 1333** Lp. Berners *Huon* 1. xlii. Thother to hath ben punyshed. **1378** in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerset Reliq. Jus* (1892) 82 He kombe vestere and wyll peynysse vyse.

3. 4–5 punch, -en, punish(e.

1340–50 *Alex. & Dind.* 740 Je schalle be punchet & put to pains for euere. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 201 Fatschynge of newe dawes. *Ibid.* VIII. 303 For he schalde nouȝt be ypunchet but he lawe. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 408/2 Punchyn, or chastysyn[e]. *Punchyd*, or chastysyd. **c 1450** *Cov. Myst.* 181 (Shaks. Soc.) Punchon. Punchyth on, Lordis, and spare not blyssed wyll Anna. **1460** Paschal [see B. 1].

II. Signification.

1. a. *trans.* As an act of a superior or of public authority: To cause (an offender) to suffer for an offence; to subject to judicial chastisement or retribution or reputal, or as a caution against further transgression) to inflict a penalty on.

1340, etc. [see A. 2 c]. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 86 Scayth is hot for to punyse be purpos, quen thai hur-thes be. Le purpos sayn, Quhasa punyst, sal be vengit sone. **1380** Chaucer *Clerk's Tale* 281 Alle thise maidenes were punchid with the same peyne for that were first chaste, than hongy, and last bren. **1398** Philipp. *Prol. Of. Ar. W.* (1530) 15/1, Crucifye and punysshe thy body with workes of penaunce. **1401** tr. *Liddgate's Troy* (1513) 6 Troiant in tale after punishyde of yours enimye shall never bot punished of wam. **1851** Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 191 To agitate the Law of Nature, To punish the Innocent. **1721** Ecclesiastes *Constitution* II. xxvii. 308 The violations of the social duties are frequently punished by the statutes of their own wisdom. **1884** tr. B. Geronimo *Milan. Hist.* IX. Introd. 12 The King was not without hope that some legal means of punishing them might be found.

b. To requite or visit (an offence, etc.) with a penalty inflicted on the offender; to inflict a penalty for (something).

1340 *Ayenb.* 34 Al hor hi the leu be zuele of galle of zuele, of speche, of pogte...zi nolleneb and cleuerb and pes hordi zigeinnesse, and zwerdes. **c 1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 408 God may not forbere his trespas but punyshe it in his tyme. **1389** Caxton *Fables of Alarge* ii. Prol., The Athenyens...wold have demaunded a lyenge for to punysshe alle the myll. **1500** Dublin *Pension Records*, 218, 56 Thome hire wyff ...Pitaccio pugnit. **1589** Puttenham *Eccles.* IV. i. 7 It is clear, that the right of punishing crimes against the law of nature...is in a state of more solemn vested in every individual. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 382 The spirit of the law...was that no misdemeanour should be punished more severely than the most atrocious felonies.

c. *absol.* To inflict punishment.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 40 Upon pe holie tyme God vseeth more to punische. **1382** Wyclif *Corr. Prou.* xxiii 1, (S. T. S.) I. 8 God punische offenoure by ye wrecche riding ophalrin man offendis. **1804** Emden *Lapp* xx. iv. 16 But I will punish haste. **1715** De Foe *Plans, Instruct.* 1. I. (1840) I. 3 God does not punish that way. **a 1716** South *Serm.* (1744) X. vi. 180 To punish is properly an act of a superior to an inferior.

† **2.** a. To fine (a person). b. To exact (money *due*) *from* a person. *Obs.*

1572 Huloet, To punish, *pecunia mulctare*. **1591** Horsey *Trans.* (Hakl. Soc. No. 18) App. 289 A desperate fellow swinge by the chancelors Shaftan...was violently provoked from him and payd the Conqueror. **1592** Yonge *Diar. Jour. Eng.* II. 69 He whose Dog...shall be found Unlawed, shall be punished Three Shillings.

3. *transf.* To handle severely; to inflict heavy damage, injury, or loss on. *Also absol.*

In various slang, colloquial, or jocular uses: as, To inflict severe blows upon (an opponent in a boxing match); to thrash, belabour, maul; extended to handling severely in other forms of contest (e. g. football, cricket, boat-racing); also, jocularly, to make a heavy 'inroad' on (a stock of provisions, wine, etc.); to consume or diminish severely; to urge (a horse) by severe application of whip or spur; to shoot or volley-fire on, to cause pain or suffering to, to hurt: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 25 He lost his mistress after he had been a good deal punished. *Ibid.* XL. 8 [It] may be no cause to one could punish him. **1829** C. St. Maurice *Scenes Eng. Life* I. 240 We...drank freely—punished his claret. **1837** Thackeray *Pascal Bonnet* 26 We punished her cellar rare. **1848** — *Van. Fair* iii, He punished our champagne. **1848** H. S. Davis *Poet & Peasant* I. 216 Jem Bolded had punished his beaver being unaccustomed to. **1862** W. C. Bunnett *Life Hunting* I. 28 They [sc. standings] are very rough and ungain...and punish tremendously. **1870** Carolus *2 Jane* 362 Miss Gyvelcock is very pretty, but how she does punish the pastry! **1883** *Daily Tel.* 23 May 2/2 The Oxonian's [football] was severely punished, both batsmen scoring a 3rd off one over. **1896** Dodge *Bishop Jim* 161, I'm senile, although so laughed at by my own juniors, had none the less keenly punished.

Hence **Punished** (pə·nĭʃt) *ppl. a.*

c 1540 Sir R. Wilson *Copy Col. Hyde in Lift* (1882) I. App. lx. 373 It is also remanded...that...the backs of punished men require all the care and skill of the surgeons. **1886** *St. James Gaz.* 4 *Dec.* (1890) 30 Evil is prevented to a punished boy.

Punishability (pə·nĭʃăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity. So mod.F. *punissabilité* (in Littré).] The quality or fact of being punishable; punishableness.

1868 Rice *Mod. & Mor. Sci.* iv. 98, 404 Granting these two postulates, Punishability...is amply vindicated. **1878** *Whedon. Rom.* No. 38. 241 To inquire how the notion of Right and Wrong...is linked to that of punishability.

Punishable (pə·nĭʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Punish *v.* + -able. Cf. F. *punissable* (14–15th c. in Hatz.–Darm.), path. the immediate source.] Liable to punishment; capable of being punished. **a.** Of a person.

1531 Plac. *en Lancs Reg.* 11. I. Tenantes for terme of life...be punishable of waste by the statute...but at the comon lawe before that statute they were not punishable. **1629** Bunney *Ps. Alex.* v. (1700) 117 No man is accountable, rewardable or punishable, but for that for which he acts freely. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* (1771) III. ix. 'I think it is a pity, these boys are not punishable by law. **1874** Stephen *Hist. Criminal L.* II. 426, I should be legally punishable if I omitted the act.

b. Of an offence: Entailing punishment.

1508 Udall, etc. *Respons. Fort. Matt.* v. 24 b, Whether among the Lawes of Moyses any is reuocable. **1632** Massachusetts *City Madam* v. 1, The more punishable to our house. Thou scandalous engrosser. **1788** Blackstone *Comm.* II. xviii. 118 It is not an offence punishable in a criminal way at the common law. **1846** M'Culloch *Acct. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 272 An attempt was made to repeal it, by rendering it an a punishable offence.

Hence **Pu·nishableness**, the quality of being punishable; **Pu·nishably** *adv.*, in a punishable manner or to a punishable degree.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Punishableness*, Capableness or Fitness to be punished. **1788** A. Gib *Amer. Contempt.* 272 In respect of guilt or of punishableness. **1837** Sydney *Pol. Econ.* 2nd Ed. (1888) 272 The guilt and punishably pass. **1860** Pusey *Min. Proph., Amos* v. 20 The soul is a witness to its own dumbleness, to its own accountableness, its own punishableness.

Punisher (pə·nĭʃə). Forms: 4 punysere, 5 *Sc.* punissour, -or; 4 punyschar, -ere, 4–6 [302]–2

-**pusher**(0, 6- **punisher**; a **punner**, **punnisher**. [f. PUNISH v. + -ER¹. Cf. F. *punisseur* (14th c.), in Cotg. *punisseur*, which may be the source.] One who punishes, one who inflicts a penalty.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lii. 36 Night stonied god punysshere of synnes. *Ibid.* l. 7 Righteise punyssere of vys. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 19 Helper, *punysher* [1775 *punner, punysher*] of iniquite. 1552 ABP. HOOPER 10 Comm. (1584) 59 Are oppressors punished or no? Are they punishers? S. HOSKINS *Armorie* K. 3 b, A Pursiuer of Traitors. 1747 HUTCHINSON *Charissa* (1761) I. 270, 353 Not to say anything about our past state—she is her own punisher. 1860 LYTTON *Str. Story* xxix, He received the blow, drew forth his schoolboy knife, and stabbed the punisher.

b. *Sporting slang.* A hard hitter.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 72 Smith was the heaviest man and a right-handed punisher, 1827 *Ibid.* L. 38 They are both active punishers, and a good battle is expected. 1832 BLANCHARD *W. Pringle* xviii, A fine fellow!—a severe punisher.

c. *transf.* A thing that hits one hard; a heavy or severe task.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 156, I had nearly fifty miles' road-work this day, which...is a punisher.

Punishing (pɔ·nĭʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUNISH v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. PUNISH; an instance of this; punishment.

c 1325 *E. Eng. Allit. P. A.* 101 (Cott.) Þis schal be to hem punyschyng. *a* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxi.* (Chron.) 731 Ferli. I think his punyssing. *c* 1390 *Melusine* 4 The punyshinge of god hath an ordynaunce without bonisun. 1630 EARL MANCH. in *Encyclopædia Brit.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 271 The punishing of rogues and idle persons. 1639 *Statutes Civil Power* Wks. 1850 V. 311 He himself seem to be their punishing. 1832 MARRYAT *Peter S.* vi, You will see what effect your punishing may have upon him.

Punishing (pɔ·nĭʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PUNISH v. + -ING².] That punishes; chastising, punitive.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 6 Þi punyt punyssand be fundes til all thi fase. 1624 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1631) 144 That this punishing Angell might passe over them. 1634 HABINGTON *Cas. to Cas.* (1815) 9, to Par. 326 He taken off his punishing hand again.

b. *slang or colloq.* Hard-hitting.

1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 89 With...clenched hands, firm, and of punishing size. 1866 *Routledge's Sch. Boy's Ann.* 421 Some punishing letter of the opposite side has come in. 1894 *Daily News* 24 May 5/3 An accomplished writer keeps...and a punishing batsman.

Puniship, variant of PUNYSHIP *Obs.*

Punishment (pɔ·nĭʃmĕnt). Forms: see PUNISH v. [a. AF. *punissement* (13th c. in Britton) = OF. *punissement*, f. *punir* to PUNISH: see -MENT.]

1. The action of punishing or the fact of being punished; the infliction of a penalty in retribution for an offence; also, that which is inflicted as a penalty; a penalty imposed to ensure the application and enforcement of a law.

[1292 BRITTON i. iv. § 2 Aukes plus simple punissemens, selunk la nature del fet.] 1297 *Eng. Gilds* (Claxton 1483) 10, In the A wonder grevous thynge it semeth to me that...to that hath worshipe shulde passe without punyshement. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 326 His synfull punchemend may never mend. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 63 He was taken...to the vsuall prison and gouernement of theues. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxl. 7 Me to the Lorde vare God, whose gouyrnemente are thanne out all the worlde. *c* 1550 CROWLEY *Matt.* xxiii. 33 How can ye fle from helles punishement? 1632 MASSINGER *Duke of Milan* i. 312 The shroud that clad Army...should take punishment of him for cheating the King. 1640 *Instruct. Hosp. Chil. & wards.* (1655) 191 We must, whenever we suppose a Law, suppose also some Reward or Punishment annexed to that. Rules. 1658 BUTLER *Anat.* v. (L. Wks. 1874 I. 40 Divine punishment is what most chiefly object against, and we most unwilling to allow. 1827 W. SEWELL *Lect. Mod. Privat.* 146 If, By The rule now laid down is, that it is the crime and not the punishment, which makes a man infamous. 1879 J. H. BURN *Penol. Congr.* 9, (1878) 72 There are punishments that are inflicted from without, and punishments that are naturally and of necessity grow out of offences.

2. *slang* and *colloq.* Severe handling; belaboring, mauling; orig. that inflicted by a pugilist upon his opponent; extended to football, cricket, and other contests; pain, damage, or loss inflicted (without any retributive or judicial character) as in PUNISH v. 3; also *absol.* and *colloq.*, pain, suffering, misery: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1838 W. H. DIXON *Fast & Feasted* xii. 102 The heavy punishment in which Cliff and some of the old school indulged, is very much gone out. 1880 *Times* 18 Aug. 5/3 After these tremendous rounds Smyrn still seems very fresh, and showed not half the awful marks of punishment visible all over Hanlan. 1882 UNIVERSITY *Adv. Philip* iv, Town lawyers could not take punishment more gaily than they do. 1883 BESSANT *Myst. Tr.* xx. 66, Stripping to exercise his arms and hands, as if to see what punishment he has received in the Fight. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The punishment Hill [the bowler] was receiving caused Bates to relieve him at 76. 1889 *To Nature* Jan. 17 Dec. 10/1 He can ride horse or camel from early morning till late at night without showing punishment. 1889 LD. WOLSELEY in *Times* 20 Jan. 5/2 While severe punishment was being inflicted on enemy by all other parts of square.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 229 All punishment drill is to be carried on in the Barrack-Yard or Drill-Ground. 1897 MRS. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 313 He remembered the 'punishment cell', and discarded the ladder, shortening his strokes. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 732 The rule that a punishment-book should be kept was established in the Navy. *Ibid.*, Cruiser...told a young captain that the Admiralty did not like officers who had a long punishment list.

† **Punishworthy**, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PUNISH v. + WORTHY.] Deserving of punishment.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 407 All of you...much punishworthy..., but you indeed most...being the greatest, and therfore most vaile to be ill, but ill seeking most punishworthy.

Punition (pi(ū)nĭ·ʃən). Now *rare.* Forms: 5- pune-, (5 puenge-), 5-6 puny-, (5-6c. **punni**-): 5-6 -icio(u)n, -cyon, -sion, -syon, (5 -sebon), 6 -sion, etc., 6- -tion. [a. F. *punition* punishment (1478 d. in Littré), ad. late L. *pūnītiō-em*, n. of action from *pūnīre* to PUNISH.] The action of punishing; infliction of chastisement; punishment.

1443 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 376/1 The said merchauntes..shall pave double the value of the forfaitures...with outen any other punicion. *a* 1450 KNT. *de la Tour* (1906) 56 God shewed her good punissyon for her pride. 1470 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Gunther) 221 Why...remember the not...for the punycyons that thou hast suffred. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. 23 Sad punitioun of Grekis dyid scho. 1549 CHEYNEY *Last Trumpet* 156 Yit or it thou pas cause him fynes Goddes terrible punicion. 1613 tr. E. HAYE *Convp-gentle* iii. 109 The time after this life is for punition, not for purgation. 1637-83 BISHOP *Mist. Relig.* (1850) I. 63 Means for the punition of tyrants, and the vices of men. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 321 The doom of restitution and punition.

Hence **Puni·tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to or of the nature of punishment; whence **Puni·tionally** *adv.*

1824 BENTHAM *Mem.* Wks. 1843 X. 240 There should be no responsibility, political or (otherwise) punitional. 1826 — in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 294 Every lawyer...might and should be made punitionally and compensationally responsible.

Punitive (pi(ū)·nĭtĭv), *a.* [a. F. *punitif*, -ive (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *pūnītīv-us* (Bonaventura *c* 1260), f. L. *pūnīt-*, ppl. stem of *pūnīre* to PUNISH: see -IVE.] Awarding, inflicting, or involving punishment; retributive, punitory.

In early quots. freq. with *justice*: since 1880, commonly of a military expedition to chastise a savage people.

1624 MS. BILL *Speech, on St. 21 Jas. I. c. 15*, Wise law to them...then, by the rigor of their letter, better to stop the due course of punitive justice! 1646 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 91 This punitive way of dealing with Adam. 1739 J. TUCKER *Wealth, nat. much* (1776) 6 The proper ends of punitive justice. 1879 HARLAN *Const. Lab. Pr.* 10, no. 8 § 2 Has the legislative, punitive, and judiciary power. 1882 *Times* 16 Sept. 5/1 Probably a punitive expedition will be undertaken next winter. 1897 *Lit. World* 10 Oct. 322/1 A British Punitive Expedition captured Benin City.

Hence **Puni·tively** *adv.*, by way of punishment; **Puni·tiveness**, punitive quality.

1863 TURNBULL *Prison. Soc.* iv. I. (1868) 458 As if Christ were now more positively handled in our place. 1907 BALDW. vol. II. *Punitiveness*, punishing Nature or Quality. 1908 H. S. MACKENZIE in *Nature's Trial*, July 300 A similar reference as to the punitiveness of God.

Punitory (pi(ū)·nĭtŏrĭ), *a.* [f. med.L. type **punitorius*, f. L. *pūnītor* a punisher: see -ORY².] Inflicting or involving punishment; = PUNITIVE.

1710 J. BRAMHALL *Lett. Fowler, Pastoral Interest*, In it Power to the Civil Law, for such Interest of Money as is given for Usury, or Breach of Trust. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 43 Of worldly evils...some are punitory, such as sickness, troubles, misfortunes...; others punitory, which we draw upon ourselves by our ill conduct and wilful mismanagement. 1879 MILL *Liberty* v. 172 The preventive function of government...is far more liable to be abused, to the prejudice of liberty, than the punitory function. 1880 *Times* 31 Jan., It had been originally intended that the punitory expedition should have started in October.

Punk (pʌŋk), *sb.*¹ *Obs. or rare exch.* Forms: 6-7 punck(e, 7 punke, punque, (pung). 7-9 punk. [Appears *c* 1600; of unknown origin.] A prostitute, strumpet, harlot.

1596 LODGE *Incarn. Devils* Wks. (Hunter. Soc.) IV. 69 He hath a Punck (as the phrased Gospel calls her). 1607 DEKKER *Worse, &c.* v. 1. 179 She may be a Punck: for many of them, as neither Maid, Wife, nor Widow. 1630 MASSINGER *Nicholas. Three* iv. 1, If I'll, I may graze her with the name of a Cockatrix, a Backbelder, a Prostitution, or such a Toy, but when all comes to all she but a plaine Punq. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.* (J.) 21 Who, thus I, by Elbo'n pipe polluted Punk his darling, would. 1834 GRANDISON *Sydney's Odes* v. xxxv. 23 The fickle harl, the pictured punk, Fell off. *Comb.* 1600 B. JONSON *Hath.* iv. iii, This is a wench'd punque-quarrel. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expostul. Ode* 171, Wks. II. 140 If Empson will Punk-for-like not drink.

Hence † **Punk** *v. intr.*, to have to do with punks. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 211 We scorn to Punk, or to be drunk.

† **Punk**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare*—¹. [app. connected with PUNCH *sb.*³ and *puncheon*.] A punch.

1630 E. BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1108 They cut them out into round pieces with an Instrument like a Shoemakers Punk.

Punk (pʌŋk), *sb.*³ Chiefly *U. S.* [Of obscure origin. For the senses cf. PUNK *sb.*⁴ 2, SPUNK.

Pub. N. Amer. Indian: cf. POWH *sb.* Some conjecture a slight form of *shunk* 'tinder-wood, touch' in Stanyhurst 1582.]

1. Rotten wood, or a fungus growing on wood, used in a dry state for tinder; touchwood, amadou.

c 1707 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 149 As the Tinder-fungus use Moss (or Mould), so these here with Punk, which is the inward Part of the Excrescence or Knobbiness of an Oak. 1708 J. BANISTER in Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 226 They [Indians]...shoot out but few arrows, or punk, into the roof, for fire house. 1908 S. T. SHEPPARD *Two Little Imps.* 12, viii. 72 Caleb worked on the hollow log...With the hatchet he cleared out all the punk and splinters inside.

2. A composition that will smoulder when ignited, used to touch off fireworks.

1889 ALLBUTT *Story of Bad Boy* 10 The smaller sort of fire-works, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double-headers, and punk warranted not to go out.

3. Chinese incense: cf. *Joss-stick* (JOSS 3).

1830 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trad.* in May 2/2 The burning of innumerable sticks of bamboo punk, which emit both a fetid, sickening odor.

4. *Comb.*: **punk-box**, a tinder-box; **punk-knot**, a protuberance in wood, indicating inward decay (*Faull's Stand. Dict.*); **punk-oak**, the water oak, *Quercus aquatica*; **punk-wood** = sense 1.

1660 BOYLE *Sk. Hunter* i. 46 As soon would you be tempted to pull out your tinder-box and punk-box for a carbuncle. 1883 E. IRONSIDE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 411 A fire opened a flint-and-tinder box, and struck a spark into the punk-wood.

‖ **Punkah, punka** (pʊ·ŋkă), *sb. E. Indies.* Forms: 7 punkaw, punkah, panka, (8 errou. punker, -er), 9 (**punkah, phoonka**), punk-ha, **punkah, punka.** [a. Hindī *pankhā* a fan, orig. a hand-fan (=Skt. *pakshaka* fan, f. *pakshas* wing.]

1. 'A portable fan, generally made from the leaf of the palmyra' (Yule and Burnell).

In final quot. errou., an attendant who fans with a punkah.

a 1625 W. FOSTER *Observ. in Purchas Pilgrimes* IV. iv. vi. 439 The King sits in his chaire of State, accompanied with his Children and chiefe Ware...no other without calling during 11 gos 12 to him, save only two Pankaw's to gather wind. 1672 H. O. tr. *Bernier's Gt. Mogul* III. *Dehli & Agra* 4 Having a servant or two to fan me by turns, with their great Pankahs or Fans. 1810 *Miss. Transl. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 336/2 Over her head was held a punkar. 1826 *Asiat. Cabinet* 45 The punk-ha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra. 1834 [A. PRINSEP] *Indian Ch.* 120 Fair hands were gently waving a punkah over its fair face. 1903 G. W. FORREST *Cities of India* v. 132 Punkas and water were brought.

2. A large swinging fan made of cloth stretched on a rectangular frame, suspended from the ceiling or rafters, and worked by a cord so as to agitate and freshen the air in hot weather.

Mentioned under the Arabic name *Mahab* مهب or *mirwahat-al-Hawā*, in 12th c., referred to 8th or 9th c.

1807 (Sept. 17) LD. MINTO in *Life & Lett.* (1880) IV The punkah vibrates gently over my eyes. 1832 MRS. GRANGER *Trad. Resid. India* 19 The punka (a large frame of wood covered with cloth), is suspended over every table, and kept swinging, by order to freshen the air. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Archit. Trad.* V. 272/1 Strong loose hinges...hooks for punkahs. 1879 MRS. A. K. JOHNS *Ind. Hospitals. Management.* 41 The punkah is a straight board some two feet in width, and is put up diagonally across the corner of the room, being from the ceiling or rafters by stout ropes; to this board is attached, by means of rings, a deep frill, or valance, about eighteen inches in depth.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **punkah-board, -cord, -fan, -fringe, -pulling, -rope**; **punkah-coolie**, a native Indian servant who works a punkah; also **punkah-wallah** [*cf. competition-wallah*, s.v. COMPETITION 3]: whence **punkah-wallahing** (*nonce-wd.*), the occupation of a punkah-wallah.

1839 LADY *Wanal. India* 193 The idea of the poor men paying for punkah coolies! 1884 TEMPLEMAN *Comfort. Wedded* (1888) 216 Where well-organised females can settle down as object in a society of a dozen people...; or wives, when her audience consists of a Punkah-wallah and a Portuguese Ayah? 1890 J. W. KAYE *Sepoy War* v. ii. II. 253 There were...men to pull the punkah-ropes. 1894 MRS. A. E. STEEL *Ind. Hospitals. Management.* 41 Punkah fringes, or Khuskus. *Ibid.*, The punkah boards and ropes are handkerchiefs' property. 1896 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Social Depart.* 179 He had never, in the whole course of his punkah-wallahing, been told to stop before. 1898 F. H. S. MARSHMAN' *Pleasures* v, The servant...resigned his place at the punkah-cord. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 637 There is no class of native here to occupy punkah-pulling as an occupation.

Hence **Punkah** *v.*, to fan with a punkah (trans. and *absol.*).

a 1625 W. FOSTER *Observ.* in Purchas *Pilgrimes* IV. iv. vi. 422 Nottwithstanding of the King to store driving amongst his women,...behind one punkawing, another holding his sword. 1839 LADY *Wanal. India* 225 What would it cost to punkah the whole regiment during the hot season?

† **Punkatowro**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PUNK *sb.*³; after such Sp. words as *vocadoro* exclusive.] A purveyor of punks; a procurer, pander.

1620 MASSINGER *Albert* iv. i. F ij, Panders, punkatowros, rogues, bags, I will have...

† **Punker**. *Obs.* [f. PUNK *sb.*³ or v. + -ER¹.] One who frequents the company of punks.

1736 ARMSTRONG tr. *Juvenalis Advice* by He was a great Punker, and nothing that wore a Cap came amiss to him.

Punker, obs. erron. f. PUNKAH.

† **Punke-tta**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [app. an arbitrary formation from *punctu*, PUNTO ¹, with It. dim. ending *-etta*.] A minute point of behaviour.

1608 BARLW. & FL. *Tri. Love* i, We were standing on your punctilios and punkettos of honour.

Punk-fist. corruption of PUNCTIST, associated with PUNK *sb.*³

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Punkin, U. S. dial. f. PUMPKIN.

† **Punkish**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. PUNK *sb.*³ + -ISH¹.] Resembling a punk; meretricious.

1618 T. ADAMS *Plain-Dealing* (1862) I. 28 Those punkish outsides beguile the needy traveller...Such a house is like a painted whore: a lush a fair cheek, but rotten lungs.

† **Punkling**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -LING¹.] A little or young punk.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Squiring punks and punklings up and down the city.

Punky (pʌ·ŋki), *sb. U.S. local.* Also **punkie.** [See QUOT. 1794, and cf. Lenape *punk, punck*, light ashes, dust, powder, *pongui* sand-fly, *ponuw* full of sand-flies.] A minute fly or midge, common in some parts of the north-eastern States of America, which bites severely. Also *attrib.*

1794 G. H. LOSKIEL *Mission Indians N. Amer.* III. 29 The most troublesome plague...especially in passing thro' the woods, was a kind of insect, called by the Indians *Punk*, or Living Ashes.] 1856 *Forest & Stream* 17 July 36/1 Hands tingling from punkie bites. 1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 650 Sandy beaches or gravelly points are liable to swarm with midges or punkies.

Punky (pʌ·ŋki), *a.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. PUNK *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Containing, or of the nature of, punk or touchwood; of fire, smouldering.

a 1656 H. BOWMAN *In Life & Lett.* v. (1880) 209 The fire is pretty and only smokes. 1880 *Northwest. Lumberman* 24 Jan., For punky knots the general rule is to allow the whole scale of the log for defects. *Ibid.*, A buyer should be advised...one-half the scale of the punky log.

Punler, variant of PUNNER *Sc. Obs.*

Punless, Punlet: see after PUN *sb.*[1]

Punnable, *a.* [f. PUN *v.*[1]] Capable of being pinned upon; susceptible of pass.

1840 T. HOOD *Pitchcroft* I. xv, It was a punnable word, but he could not make it act. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/1 The Browns, Whites, Blacks, Greens, Longs, Shorts, Smalls, Finches, and all the lines who own punnable names.

Punnage: see after PUN *sb.*[1]

Punne, obs. form of *bun*, POUND *v.*[1]

Punner[1] (pʌ·nəɹ). Now *rare*. [f. PUN *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who makes puns; a punster.

1689 TRAHERNE *Harry V.* 1. 4 A paltry old frekled wit and parcel of the Boars Head. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 2 Alway...hath been Quibler and Punner in ordinary to the dissenting party. 1710 HARRY *Trad.* to *Strella* 1 Oct., The greatest punner of this town next myself.

Punner[2] (pʌ·nəɹ). [f. PUN *v.*[2]; a variant of POUNDER *sb.*[2]] One who or that which puns or rams earth, etc.; *spec.* a tool for ramming earth about a post or the like. Hence *punner-bar*, a pennet and crow-bar combined.

1882 [see POUNDER *sb.*[1] 2]. 1896 PRAED & EVERSHED *Telegraphy* 183 The 'punner bar' should invariably accompany Mandel's borer. *Ibid.* 194 The upper end of the is tapered down to the form of a chisel, with the point turned to deal with stones...the lower end...shaped like a punner, is employed for ramming and consolidating the soil around the pole. *Ibid.* 196 The hole for which a pole is cut should not be hastily filled up, but ample time be given to the punners to do their share of the work.

+Punnet[1], *Obs. rare.* [app. a dim. of PUN *sb.*[1]] ? A little pun.

1678-1820 [see PUNNARET].

Punnet[2] (pʌ·nĕt). *local.* Also **punnit.** [Of obscure origin: perh. f. *pan*, dial. for POUND *sb.*[1] + -ET.] A small round shallow chip basket, used *chiefly* for fruit or vegetables. Less correctly = PUTTLE[2] 2.

1820 LONDON *Enquir. Lond. Tradesm. Present*, a small flat basket from four to twelve inches in diameter, and one to two inches deep, formed of split wood or shavings of timber. 1849 *Rep. Select Committee* 2 *cxxiii*, Baskets of Strawberries, being persons licensed from the market-gardens. 1884 *Weekly Dispatch* 19 May 7/7 The high and constant [demand]...suggest strawberry growers turned upside down upon the brain. 1906 *Spectator* 29 Sept. 453/2 This paper being a final payment where Lay Charity would endow.

b. *Comb.*, as *punnet-crowned, -shaped adjs.*

1892 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 2/4 Some of the new hats have high, punnet-shaped crowns. *Ibid.* 4 July 2/7 Punnet-crowned bonnets were the principal wear.

Punnet Pu·nnetted *ppl. a.*, pinched in pennets.

1597 HIGGINS *Gen. ult.* 37 Jane 16/1 The Perth strawberry wenys are heavy, and for the first time large quantities of punnetted berries are to be sent down South.

Punnie, -ioal, Punnigram: see PUN *sb.*[1]

Punning (pʌ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PUN *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The making of puns.

1650 [see PUN *sb.*[1] 1]. 1662 NEWTON *Nat. Cond. Hum. Life* (1691) 76 This great Mystery of Disputation is nothing else but a meer Tossing of Words backward and forward, sometimes without any meaning, which is Cavilling; and sometimes with more Meaning, than one, which is Punning. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 1 That [false wit] which consists in a Jingle of Words, and is comprehended under the general Name of Punning. 1713 *Short Art of Punning* Wks. (1841) II. 402 Punning is a virtue that most effectually promotes the end of good fellowship, which is laughing. 1791 *Gent. Mag.* 161/1 During the reigns of James and Charles, punning was the language of the Pulpit as well as of the Court. 1864 *Round Table* 18 June 397 Philadelphia has a world-wide reputation for punning. To be a Philadelphian is to be a born punster.

Punning, *vbl. sb.*[2], stamping: see PUN *sb.*[2]

Punning (pʌ·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PUN *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That puns or makes puns.

1680 DRYDEN & STEPH. tr. *Rollin's Art of Poetry* II. *Epigram*, A Corporation of dull Punning Drolls. 1708-9 tr. *Rapin's Trav.* (1782) IV. 158 Such as have nothing to recommend them but a punning Jingle of words. 1872 A. H. STOVEL in *Academy* 15 The Tyrrhenians, whose only a punning etymology made Tyrrhi.

Hence **Pu·nningly** *adv.*, in a punning manner; with a pun or play on words.

1791 *Gent. Mag.* 351/2 Evidences punningly demands how what information Mr. Stanyan (in Swift) his argumentation. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. xii. iii, The Philosophic 'Count of Casseliou', as Camille might punningly name it, has done its work. 1893 *Times* 8 May 12/1 A picture punningly named 'Reflections' endorses a wide stretch of imagination with a donkey standing in the midst.

Punnology: see after PUN *sb.*[1]

Punque, obs. form of PUNK *sb.*[1]

+Punquetta. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *punque*, PUNK *sb.*[1]] ? A little or young punk. So **+Punquetto.** (One of the forms may be a misprint.)

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, To his Caiuetce or Punquetto, hailo a dozen Taffata gowns or Satin Kirtles, *alias* = *Kich.* II. i, You shall marry my young Vice-negro, And have your pumpion, and pumpeaten [*printed* pumpeitenen].

Punsch, -o, obs. form of PUNCH *sb.*[1]

Punschoown, -ion, obs. ff. PUNCHEON[1].

+Punse. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **punss.** [Variant of PULSE *sb.*[1]; ? through association with *punse*, POUNCE *v.*, to beat.] = PULSE *sb.*[1]

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 124 My veines with trembling like to brist—My punse lay still pleth. *Ibid.* 577 The punse remeyde All kynd of quart mak. a 1600 = *Misc. Poems* xlv. 32, I quake for fainesse punss lope.

Punse, punss, obs. (Sc.) and dial. ff. POUNCE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Punsh, Punsh(i)on, -e(i)oun, -eon, -scone, obs. ff. PUNCH *sb.*[1], PUNCHEON[1] and 3.

Punster (pʌ·nstəɹ). [f. PUN *v.*[1] + -STER.] A professed maker of puns; one addicted to or skilled in punning. (In first quot., a quibbler.)

1710 CIBBER *Way of World* v. 1, To be a Theme for legal Punsters, and Quibblers by the Statute: to discompose the gravity of the Bench. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 7 That learned Monarch [James I] was himself a tolerable Punster. 1823 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 420 [James, the King's Professor of Divinity] was so unfortunate as to have a name which was an excellent mark for the learned punsters of his University. Several epigrams were written on the double-headed James.

Hence **Pu·nsteress** (pʌ·nstĕ·ɹĕs), a female punster.

1893 *Notes Pun. Lett.* (1894) II. viii. 179 Anne...is a doubled punstress.

Punt (pʌnt), *sb.*[1] [OE. *punt* (in 10–11th c. glossaries), *adj.* L. *ponto* a kind of Gallic transport (Caes. *B. C.* III. 29), also a floating bridge, a pontoon (Gellius *N* 2.17.5, Ammonius, Digest); in later sense referred to L. *pons*, *ponton* bridge. Cf. also MDu. *ponte*, Du. *pont* fem., 'ferry-boat, pontoon', MLG. *ponte*, *pante*, LG. *pante*, *pante* ferry-boat, mud-boat, rope: the same L. word.

OE. *punt* was, from its vocalization, prob. an ancient word, representing a survival of the Latin word in Britain; but it may have been only in local use to which also it seems to have continued during the ME. period, though no example has yet been noted. But *punt-boat* is found in the Maldon (Essex) Records of 1320-40 as a current word, and it is noteworthy that the history can begin with Pytheas, a native of that county, who in his translations uses it, evidently as a familiar term, to render various Latin words, e.g. *cimba*, *navis*, *ratis*, *scheda*, *scapha*, *cymba*.]

1. A flat-bottomed shallow boat, broad and square at both ends; formally used widely as a name for a sail, dog-cart, river ferry-boat, float, lighter, etc.; also = PONTOON 2; now *spec.*, a boat of this kind propelled by means of a long pole thrust against the bottom of the river, or shallow water (see QUOT. 1892).

a 1000 *Riddle* v 7 in Wr.-Wülcker 186/1 *Pontonibus*, punt. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 286/1 *Pontonibus*, fyrs. *Cimbris*, punt...*Trabeatis*, scypum setle. a 1100 *Voc. Bibl.* ibid. 287/35 *Pontonibus*, fyrs. *Trabeatis*, i. *cimbris*, punt, i. *pontonibus*.

1300, 1339 [in *punteles*, etc.: see 3]. 1388 WYCLIF *Dict.* 10 Ac 2 *Pontones* sund nauicula. *Pontonile*, id. 1480 CAXTON *Dicts.* 20 Pontones (who) yet had neuer greater vessell than a Punt or Yaugh upon the Danobie. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* *Pontone* a punt or ferry-boat. 1669 FRANCKLIN *Diss. Montis* (1683) 8 In S. Pauls are 4 punt of oldong flat-bottomed boats ...used by shipwrights and roofers. 1683 PEPYS *Corr.* V. 52 The carpenter, assisted by the cooper and three other hands, began to build a punt of twelve feet long, six feet wide, and about three feet deep. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* I. 14 Lighters, Barges, or other Craft employed in the trade of the river Thames. 1817 J. EVANS *Excursion. Island. &c.* 276 Procuring a boat, usually called a punt, and being it at some little distance from the shore, they lay their lines and quietly resign the fishy prey. 1880 MCCULLOCH *Ecl. Comm.* 78 The ships, so called, at Philippi on Valerius fleet were little else than punts of very great length, carrying one mast and a sail, but about fifteen hundred tons. 1883 ARCHDEACON *Norway* 228 A man rattling oysters in a punt in the lake. 1892 HALSE *Sec. Pract.* xv. 280, It was a fine day, and we resolved to go out in a punt. 1892 *Encyc. Adm.* 206 Orders for Pontoon, Thames Punting Club: A punt is a flat-bottomed craft without stem, keel, or stern-post, and the width at each end must be at least one-half of the width at the widest part.

†2. An ingot, shaped with two square ends like a punt. *Obs.*

1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/5 'Punts' [of silver]...weighing upwards of 1800 ounces, and of the value of about £300.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *punt-boat*, *-builder*; *punt-fisher*, one who fishes from a punt; so *punt-fishing*; *punt-gun*, a gun used for shooting water-fowl from a punt; so *punt-gunner*, *punt-gunning*; *punt-pole*, the long pole used in propelling a punt; *punt-shooter*, *-shooting* = *punt-gunner*, *-gunning*; *punt-stick* (*U. S.*) = *punt-pole*; *punt-wall*, a wall in a fishing-punt in which to deposit fish.

1300 *Madox Cal. rolls* (Bundle 29, No. 3) De Roberto Lovekin pro quietan. 21 pontonibus et pro ligno inde, 1330 (Dec. 4) *Admir. Court, Liber*, Bundle 21, No. 84 (Valuation at Lowestoft) Finding three three pann boats and a cocke boat ...did ...relieve the vessel pennie boate[s] and cocke boat 40 twelve pennie two oldinges. 1892 [J. SHARP *Pilots. Holdings. Lisbon*] 3 His sloo...worse than the 'punt-fishes'. 1808 CIV. ENGINEER *Instr. Apprentices* (1812) 334 The barrel of a "gunnigun ...should ...be about seventy or eighty pounds weight. 1886 WILLOUGHBY & GALLOWAY *Shooting* (Badminton) II. 296 Double-barrelled Punt Gun: Bore 1¼ in.; weight, not lbs.; length 9 ft. 6 in. 1892 C. R. B. BARRETT *Fever* 23 The punt-gun was loaded one from the little cabin. 1892 ELLEN *Knapp. Rur. Sports* I. 1/2 Colonel Hawker was the first "punt gunner in Great Britain. 1892 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 2/2 A man needs to be uncommonly strong and hardy to pursue "punt-gunning without endangering his health. 1894 H. KNIGHT *G. Hamilton* xv. (1896) 183 Unable to reach the bottom with the spear the lad used as a "punt-pole in the shallower water. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/7 "Punt sailing is becoming quite a popular pastime on the Upper Thames, as much so that a Thames Punt Sailing Club has been started. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 6/2 These "punt-shooters are not as a rule naturalists...Their object is to kill solid fowl for the market. 1808 CIV. ENGINEER *Instr. Apprentices* (1812) 367 These, who fancy "punt shooting such a dangerous amusement. 1892 ELLEN *Knapp. Rur. Sports* I. 1/2 (heading) Hampshire Coast Punt Shooting. 1900 W. B. GIBB *Fowling in Pitsea Land* 108, 134 The crossing of the north [marshes] in native dugouts propelled by "punt sticks. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 2/2 Anglers avoid...the absence of trout in their baskets and "punt-wells to the cold winds.

Punt (pʌnt), *sb.*[2] [ad. F. *ponte* (in both senses), 1718 in *Dict. Acad.*, or Sp. *puesta* point.

The connexion of the two senses is obscure and disputed. Littré traces them as the same word, and refers both to *ponte*. But HATZ.-DARM. treats the two senses as distinct words, taking *ponte* 'point' as sb. fr. *ponter*, but *ponte* 'the player against the bank' as a deriv. of *ponter*, *Point* v.[1], unconnected with *ponte*, and of unknown origin. English writers have in general identified them.]

1. = PUTTER[1] 1.

1708 D'URFEY *Stud Spread Hill* 58 Th' Assembly meets, and on the board, Scatters, like Jove, the dashing hoard: Before the Punts with Bones and Dice. 1711 *Spectator Mag.* IV. 44 Each person is furnished with a Piece of Ivory, containing a set of thirteen cards.] 1892 [see sense 2].

2. In the game of BACCARAT: A point.

1850 *Baker's Handbk. Games* 238 Terms used at Faro...*Punt*, a Player. The player or players.

Punt, *sb.*[3] [Goes with PUNT *v.*[2]] An act of punting.

1. *Football* (Rugby). A kick given to the ball dropped from the hands, before it reaches the ground. (Cf. DROP-KICK, PLACE-KICK.)

1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* § 7 Kick out must not be from more than ...twenty-five yards (out of goal) if a punt, drop, or knock on. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, The mysterious "off your own" "drop kicks," "punts," "places," and the other technicalities of the great science of foot-ball. 1880 *Lawn Tennis Guide* 308 A Fair Catch is a catch made direct from a kick or a throw forward, or a touch on by one of the opposite side, or from a punt out or a punt on.

2. *transf.* An upward jerk. *rare.*

1897 KIPLING *Capt. Courag.* iv. 63 A great red crystal of the world-salt: a punt, a push, and a kick, and the *Alert* there gathered herself together to repeat the motions.

Punt, *sb.*[4] *Golf-making.* = PUTTY 1, PUTTIL.

1892 G. K. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 171 At this stage another implement, called a punt or putty is brought into use. This is a solid iron rod of 3-cylindrical form smaller and lighter than the tube used for blowing.

Punt, *sb.*[5] [cf. PUTTY *sb.*] The hollow at the bottom of a wine-bottle: = KICK *sb.*[2] 2.

1883 T. G. SHAW *Wine, Vine, & Cellar* xviii. 363 To label such bottle...in large letters...on a piece of paper...gummed into the punt or hollow part of the bottom of the bottle.

Punt (pʌnt), *v.*[1] [ad. F. *ponter*, in same sense (in *Dict. Acad.* 1718); according to HATZ.-DARM., of unknown origin. Cf. PUNT *sb.*[2]] *intr.* At certain card-games, as basset, faro, and baccarat: To lay a stake against the bank.

1708 [implied in PUNTER[1]]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 323 ¶ 12 From Epsom at Night to Eight in the Morning. Dream't that I punted to Mr. Frith. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letters* (1887) III. 'Twitch that I was! how often have I swore, When Wortley talked, I would punt no more. 1718-9 *Ord. to Gen. Ct.* 11, 21 § 3 Every person ...who shall ...play, set at, stake, or punt at...any of Sworts, groseck, losset, and lansed. 1724 TOUCHPAD *Merchants* I. 3 Punting for half crowns at a coffeehouse bar. 1880 STEWART & RUE *Compl. of Faro* 11, 24 I shall punt low, and never bet more than a guinea a night.

b. *absol.* and *intr.* To bet upon a horse, etc.

1887 *Compiled in Poetry* 76 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/1 Resolving to punt, I selected a horse which was given to the favourite. 1898 *Ibis* xxxv 2 Sept. 11/2 (Pioneer) While Paul is punting with the outside bank-makers.

Hence **Pu·nting** *vbl. sb.*[3]

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 330 The information charged him with unlawfully playing, making and passing at the game of Faro. 1893 *Tennessee Statesman* 7, What must have been the miserable Queen Charlotte's mind when she heard of his punting at gaming-tables?

Punt, *v.*[1] [f. PUNT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To propel (a punt or other boat) by thrusting a pole against the bottom of the river, etc.; to propel or shove off, in the manner of a punt. Formerly called *pulling*: see POLE *v.* 6.

1626 Sir H. DIGBY *Nose. Bridges* 42 The pontoons are vnead or pusted to their respective stations. 1663 *Three Voiages* 52 It...is like [an] a raft[] got aground, and but to be punted off with poles. 1883 *Athenæum* 18 May 636/1 A young lady standing in a boat, which she punts from bank to bank.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To propel a punt, or any boat in the manner of a punt; = POLE *v.* 6 b.

1598 Lenten *Essex. Shakes. Wks.* II. 274 Will Shakespeare and another were skiling in the middle, the third punted. 1837 CH. HOWITT *Rural Life* (1838) II. 275. I...punted my way to a single goose...and killed him. 1885 LONSD. *Second Journal* iv. 100 Others are passing over the small intervening streams.

2. *trans.* To convey in a punt, or by punting.

1833 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* v. 54, They had just been punted over the river. 1883 W. C. BELLEW *Adv. Hunting* viii. 102 Two Markham punted me several miles up the river.

Hence **Punting** *vbl. sb.*[1]; also *attrib.*

1884 LONGMORE *Excelsior* viii. 426 They preferred punting to paddling. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 3/2 years ago, when it was not the fashion to regard...the Nile as a punting and canoeing stream. 1893 MILES *Sec. Penns.* 44, 190 The pottery, very nearly got upset, holding on mostly to his punting pole when in the [pun]ts owned. 1897 *Rowing Almanack* 169 Rules and Regulations for Punting, by the Thames Punting Club.

Punt, *v.*[2] [Goes with PUNT *sb.*[2] History obscure: prob. in origin a dialect word.

In Northamptonsh., *punt* appears as a variant or modification of *bunt*, a word widely used in midland and southern districts, from Cheshire to Kent, and Devon to St. Anglia, in the sense 'to push, butt, strike with the head, horns, or foot, to bump, raise, lift up'. Miss Baker's Glossa. *Northamptonsh. Words*, 1854, has *bunt* 'to kick or strike with the foot'; *punt* 'to push with force, to raise by a push: to push with the head as a calf does a cow'. These words appear to be combined variations of BUNT and PUT (in its original sense), prob. of onomatopoetic origin or modification.]

1. *Football* (Rugby). *trans.* To kick (the ball), after dropping it from the hands, before it reaches the ground. Also *absol.*

1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* § 3 *Try at goal*...The ball when punted must be within, when caught without, the line of goal. 1865 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 1/6 Rowell secured [the ball] and punted it into touch in the home twenty-five. 1889 *Pall Mall Mag.* XVIII. 38 From the scrummage...Hosmond obtained the ball and...punted to Turner, who passed into touch.

b. Target (a goal) by punting: see PUNTER *sb.*[2] 2.

2. To strike, hit, knock. *rare.*

1888 *Cassell's Fam. Jrn.* 30 To see a stout Flemish dame or thereabouts solemnly punting, by the aid of a small tambourine, a minute hollow-rubber ball, to another (together of similar aspect, which in the favourite way in which all ages and sexes take exercise on the alleys. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1892) 197 M'Coll's head in the smoke of his back-cocooned bins into Stalky, who punted him back.

Hence **Punting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1893 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 Cambridge...got further towards the United line by the aid of Neilson's punting. 1896 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 230/1 This 'punting into touch' is a very favorite means of gaining ground.

Punt-about t. *Football.* [f. PUNT *v.*[2] + ABOUT *adv.*] The kicking of a ball about for practice at odd times; also, a football used for this.

1894 *Rugby Misc.* 178 The impatience with which pleurisy kicking w...regarded as punt-about. 1897 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, 'Hurrah! here's the punt-about,—come along and try your hand at a kick'. The punt-about is the practice ball, which is just brought out and kicked about anyhow from one boy to another.

‖ **Punta**[1]. *Obs.* Also 6 (*anglicized*) Pointall. [*n.* Sp. *punta*[1], f. *punta* point.] Properly, the name of a block-house on a point of land at the entrance into the harbour of Cadiz; extended to a similar defensive work elsewhere; in Eng. usually plural, and treated as a common noun.

1589 *Spanish War* 1585-7 (Navy Records Soc. XI. 163) The White Lion being commanded...to ride as near as Puntes (W.S. Pickard) as might be. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/4 There went to Cadiz Sept 3 or 4 French Men of War...who joined about 20 Spanish before the Puntes. 1705 *The Fox Fir. reveal'd World* (1840) 197 To ride without the town of Cadiz, out of the command of the puntals or castles there. 1722 THOMAS *Cadiz. Expos* III. xxvii. 360/1 The French fleet of 60 sail, and the galleys, that lay in the bay [of Cadiz], entered within the puntals.

Punted (pɒ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PUNT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -ED.] **a.** Frequented by punts. **b.** Propelled as, or conveyed in, a punt.

1847 ALD. SHEWS in *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 June 374 Upon the punted Thames a fisher might In watching where his float is idly dangling. 1883 J. ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1890) 27 And so the white sail passed along, A punted Poet sang this song!

Punted, *ppl. a.*[2] *Football.* [f. PUNT *v.*[2] + -ED.[1]] Obtained by punting: see PUNT *v.*[2] 2 b.

1884 *Field* 3 Dec. 566/1 The School claimed a 'punted' goal, which, by the rules of High House is not allowed to count.

Puntee, variant of PUNTY 1.

Puntel, var. PONTIL [*cf.* Sp. *puntal*].

1884 in WEBSTER (cf. *Funtee*).

Punter[1] (pɒ·ntəɹ). [f. PUNT *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. A player who 'punts' or plays against the bank at certain card-games: see PUNT *v.*[2]

1708 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pounter*, a Term us'd at the Game of Ombre and *Basset*. 1781 G. ROBERTS *Diary* 22 June, I...called in at Brooks's...Here in the Oval [the Genoese] chief Punter, who lost 2,000. 1850 *Baker's Hanaikh. Games* (Farr.) 371 The banker turns up the cards...The punter may or his option set any number of stakes...upon one or more cards chosen out of the layout [a suit of 13 cards, with four others called *Figures*]. 1892 HOFFMANN *Pastimes* 13 The player on his [the punter's] right, who for the time being is dealer, or 'banker'. The other players are punters.

2. *transf.* A small professional backer of horses; also, a gambler in stocks and shares.

1873 in *Slang Dict.* 1884 *Graphic* 15 Nov. 501/2 Many 'punters' continue to retrieve past losses. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/1 The punter, having no longer the company's daily traffic returns...to play with. 1903 M. SEBEL *Springtime Englishm.* 183 Round it there has grown up a specious and parasitical finance which is rapidly transforming the English into a nation of punters.

Punter[2]. [f. PUNT *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] In earlier use, one who goes fishing or shooting in a punt; often = *punt-gunner*; later, one who punts or manages a punt.

1824 CH. HANBURY *Diary* (1897) I. 57 All over Poole harbour...according to report of punters...the name...exactly prevailed. 1888 WALSINGHAM & GLEANNY *Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 141 The wildfowl shooter who uses a punt and swivel gun is known as a 'punter' or 'puntsman'. 1908 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6 Pangbourne, the riparian haunt of the Thames angler, the summer retreat of the Saturday-to-Monday punter.

Puntiglio, -**illo,** etc., obs. ff. PUNCTILIO.

Puntil, variant (in Dicts.) of PONTIL.

† **Puntillion.** *Glass-working. Obs. rare*[—1]. [*adj.* obs. It. *puntiglio*, *puntiglio*: cf. PUNCTILIO.] = PONTIL, PUNTY 1.

1662 HEXHAM *Stronger.* 42 Small...bubbles of glass...being struck off from the Puntillion while very hot.

Punting, *vbl. sb.*: see PUNT *v.*[1], [2], 2.

Puntion, obs. form of PUNCHEON[2].

Puntist (pɒ·ntist). [f. PUNT *sb.*[1] + -IST.] One who practises punting; = PUNTER[2].

1889 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/4 One leading amateur lady punter. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 7/2 The ever-increasing number of punters in no sense afloat...on the Thames.

Puntman (pɒ·ntmăn). Pl. **-men.** [f. PUNT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]] = PUNTSMAN, PUNTER[2].

1883 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Nature Punctator* (1888) I. 54 A puntman...walking to a flock of wild-duck in the twilight. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 2/2 In the early part of the eighteenth century a puntman named John Hayes, at Essex Stairs, near the Temple, gained a good living by taking anglers out in his boat.

Punto[1] (pɒ·ntō). Also 6–8 (in senses 1–3) puncto. [*n.* It. or Sp. *punto*.—L. PUNCTUM.]

† **1.** A small point or detail; an atom, particle, jot; a moment, instant. (In first quot. with play on sense 3). *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii, It must be done like lightning...'Tis nothing, and 't be not done in a punto! 1613 ANT. WILLIAMS *Life & Buckhm.* in *Harleian Misc.* (1808) I. 190 This...is expected to the utmost punto. 1626 E. WARD *Wonders World Dial.* (1708) 62 He will no more trouble you Parents of Time.

† **2.** A small point of behaviour: = PUNCTILIO 3. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 69 Amongst maidens that stand much upon their Puncto. 1609 BIBLE *Ecclus.* ix. xxiii, ¶ 2 Where that [reputation] is not, it must be supplied by Puncto and Complement. 1640 PULLEN *Holy & Prof. St.* (ed. 2) 266, The Evangelicall Gentry, who stand so on the pointes of their honour, that they prefere nothing before iudgment. 1708 SWIFTDICTUS *Fac. visual World* 112 Every body...hugged it would not goe a mouse puntoe to orders to the balance against such a prospect. 1708 SWIFT *Battle Bks.* (1711) 201 Undanting in punto, founded in theoretical opposition to common sense and humanity.

b. Phr. *In punto* = in point (POINT *sb.*[1] D 4 c).

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, And do they weare Cheshire cats? *Wit.* If they be drest in *punto*, Madame.

† **3.** *Fencing.* A stroke or thrust with the point of the sword or foil. *Punto dritto*, a direct thrust. *Punto riverso*, a back-handed thrust; also *adverbially* = in the position for such a thrust. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 27 Your dagger cannot sounder his Rapier, you mete [*Qo.* 1 meete] blades. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.*, Punta riversa, a back thrust. 1598 LODGE *Incarn. Jesuit. Wks.* (Hunter. Soc.) IV. 27 His hilt without a hand, his base supportered, his Rapier *punto riverso*. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* II. iii. 26. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii, I would teach them tricks, discover the special vices in your *Punto*, your *Reverso*, your *Imbrocado*...till they could all play very nearly, or altogether as well as my selfe. 1600 SHAKESPEARE *Aresaged* v. ii. 87 My engine, ready...In put you to the Puncto priuately. 1604 FORD *Fame's Darling* v. 1, I'll quit you here to give the lie, and stab in the punto.

† **4.** A pricking pain: = PUNCTION 3. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Remains* I. 87 (Hall. MS.) Mr. Tomas felt here an extreme punto of pastes (or stitches).

5. *Glass-working.* = PONTIL, PUNTY 1.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 580 (*Glass-making*) Another workman...now applies the end of a solid iron rod capped with melted glass, called a punto, to the cupola or pot-furnace...and then stretches it by the centre of the globe. *Ibid.*, An assistant nips it off from the punto with a pair of long iron shears, or cracks it off with a touch of cold iron.

† **6.** STEEL. *Punto lisard*, a pointed beard. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V*, *Humours* v. ii, I can lurke vpon your lisbs And puntu beard.

Punto[2] (pɒ·ntō). *Cards.* Also **ponto** (pɒ·ntō). [*n.* Sp. *punto* point.] (See quots.)

1598 GLAPTHORNE *Cyd.* v. i, *Clodius.* If either of the red Suits be Trumps, the Ace of that Suit, call'd *Punto*, [is] the fourth Trump]. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 61 *Punto* is the Spanish Ace [in Quadrille]. 1861 *Hoyle. Mag.* Dec. 101 Fourth, if the losing suit be red, comes the ace of the losing suit, called *Punto*; if black, three is *ace Punto*. 1892 H. HOFFMANN *Pastimes* 13 In Thirteenth and Hearts, when trumps, the Ace takes rank before the King. It is called Punto (pronounced Poon'to) in Spanish and English. Quadrille players sometimes call it, corruptly, Pontoon.

Puntsman (pɒ·ntsmăn). Pl. **-men.** [f. *punt's*, gen. of PUNT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]; cf. *batsman*, etc.] = PUNTER[2].

1881 Gentleman *Cue* 330 It being the desire of gentlemen to get as many birds as possible by one shot. 1882 Jefferies *Nature* II. 30 The puntsman being too idle to look till somebody called...the space between thereat and the lake bottom was full of water. 1886 [see PUNTER[2]]. 1904 LD. ROSEBERY *Sp. at Glasgow* 3 Dec., In the history of every puntsman there comes a critical moment...when he has to make a decisive choice whether he will go overboard with the pole, or whether he will remain in the punt without the pole.

Punty, ponty (pɒ·ntĭ). *Glass-making.* Forms: 7 **ponte**, 7–9 **-ee**, 9 **punty**, **-ee**, **ponty**. [app. sel. *f. puntil*: see PONTIL.]

1. An iron rod used in glass-blowing: see quots. Called also PUNT, PUNTO, PONTEE, PONTIL.

1662 MERRETT in *App.* to tr. *Kunl's Art of Glass* 364 *Punto* is the Iron to which the Glass in the Furnace for the more convenience fashioning the neck of it. *Ibid.* 365 *Tower* is the Iron on which they cut their Pontee when they would the Glass. 1843 G. DODD *Days at Factories* 269 The whole was transferred from the table to a rod called the 'punty'. 1865 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 283 A long iron rod called a ponty. 1876 *Beauty Glass & Silvester* 30 The workman...is shewing this operation to a man with arms, laying the ponte on them. 1883 H. J. POWELL *Glass-Making* v. 68 The working rod or 'punty'...is used for holding a vessel during the later stages of manipulation, by means of a seal of glass. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 235 A bar standing ready with an iron holder, called a 'punty', slips it on to the end of the bottle...Held by the punty the bottle is taken to the leader of the punty.

2. A round hollow made on a glass object to remove the mark made in breaking it off the punty-rod; hence, a small circular or oval hollow made as an ornamentation on glass.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 2 c, A glass decanter...is said to be cut in panels when the ornamentation consists of dots or cup-like depressions, usually circular but sometimes oval.

3. *Comb.*, as *punty-mark*; **punty-iron**, **-rod**, † **punty-stake**, see quots.; **punty-stricker**, a workman who sticks a quantity of melted glass on the punty.

1662 MERRETT in *App.* to tr. *Kunl's Art of Glass* 364 *Pontee-sticks* is the Iron wherein the Servitors place the Irons from the Maister when they have knock'd off the broken pieces of Glass. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 580 The workman having...taken possession of the globe by its bottom or knobbed pole attached to his punty rod,...carries it to another circular opening, where he removes it to the station of moderate heat. 1843 PELLATT *Glass Making* 101 Another workman then gathers upon a punty-iron a small piece of Glass. 1850 *Lond. Dict. Interpreter* 1909 JULIAN S. COHEN in *Lab.* 3 Mar., To finish the glass evenly, a round hollow is made—not primarily as an ornament, but to preserve the punty-mark.

Puntyvally, obs. (So.) f. PUNTYVALLY (sense 2).

Puny (pi·ni), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **puney**, 6–7 **puisne**, **puysne**, 7 **puiney**, **puisne**. [Phonetic spelling of POISNE, q.v.]

A. *adj.* † **1.** Junior; inferior in rank, subordinate; = POISNE *a.* 1, 2 b. *Obs.*

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 69 The officer inferior whome the Clarke is to take the oth vnto, is the very Iuniors in the common house. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 298 Appealing...from the lower house of priests Burgesses to the higher house of anointed Bishops. 1591, in CHAS. FFOULKES *Discip.* 178 The Lord High Steward takes vp Lords one by one beginning with the puny Lord, so to the highest. 1733 HENRY *Chr. Pastor* Wks. 1835 IV. 1. 192 Put on the minister's brow, and sit in Wise the puny judge of all.

† **2.** Later, recent: = POISNE *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1626 PEACHAM *Comp. Mr. Cleaues* 59 Compassed by some valiant and illustrate Matches of puisne times. 1648 *Pet. for Lords* 303 Not precedented of puisne date within time of memory. 1650 M. RIDGE *Disc. Govt.* v. Pref. A 2 b, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Parliament...were no knowne nor kinde of till puisne times than these.

† **3.** Raw, inexperienced; that is a novice or tyro. 1590 SHAKES. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 38 Base muleters of the state, thou puisny traitor! 1598 Ibid. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 20 Thou runnest away shortly with the reputation of an unthrift, and I think the puisniest [*Qo.* 1 puisnie] away! 1602 HEYWOOD tr. *Oberndorfer's Anat.* A 2 b, No Commander will prefer the puisny and fresh-water Souldier before the seasoned and well-disciplined Warriour. 1632 BARNABY *Bapt. Lect.* i. 21 Those natures may disturb some small pretenders and puisny saviors. 1712 W. ROBERTS *Exp.* (1718) 324 Neither do I think it half so fair as those puisny marriners left us.

4. Of inferior size, force, or importance; minor; petty, weak, feeble; small, diminutive, slight.

1593 SHAKES. *2 Hen. IV*, ii. 2. 28 Anne, some say Wayes; some puisny subject strikes At thy great glory. 1598 — *Merch. V.* iii. iv. 24 And tweatie of these puisne Lawes in vse. Let not shall receaue it haue discontinued schoole Above a twelue month. 1892 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Enchirid.* viii. The puisny law shall not disturb your mind. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1739 (1831) I. 223 Some puisny publisher accidentally attempted to found upon it a charge of incorrectness. 1858 EMERSON *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 108 The great

line, and the puny execution. 1856 G. W. Stearns *With Kirghese to Khiva* 159 The River was poorer than ever and the belt of bush thin.

b. esp. of human beings and animals: Of small growth and feeble vitality; undersized and weakly.

1604 Shakes. *Oth.* v. ii. 124 Every Puisne whipster gets my Sword. 1697 Thoby *Comm.* x. *Tim.* v. 1 Lamb him well with the scourge of the reason, or a puny-boy. 1864 Power *Life Philos.* 28 Malthus calls this human *Lumbricilium* or a puny Lacaus. 1875 C. Marvin *Wand. Arctic World* (1882) 122 He was a very Puny Man, yet he had often done things beyond the strength of a Giant. 1710 Tatler *No.* 78. 11. 1725 Each fow'l, each beast, with its small people swarm'd, (These puny members of Omnipotence!). 1875 Jowett *Plato, Rep.* Introd. 118. cf. III. 53 They...did not wish to preserve useless lives, or make up a puny offspring.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.*

1. One younger or more recent than another or others; a junior.

1585 Jerni. *Def. Apol.* (1611) 34 Thereafter S. Augustine saith, Deus docuit Petrum per posteriorem Paulum...That God instructed Peter by Paul his puisne, they were called after him. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 304 The eldest...shall succeed and inherit it all; where nothing is reserved for Puisnes, but obedience. 1628 Jackson *Creed* IX. xviii. § 3 Much less did the ancient saints...honour their puisnes...from the Jewish rabbins, who were their parents.

2. A junior or recently admitted pupil or student in a school or university, or in the Inns of Court; a freshman. Also *fig.* or *attributively* (tending to sense 4).

1598 Perven *Regist. Scotl.* I. vi *Like ye play* in Robin Cooks shede, where Sholan the puisne may serue thaf onlie fone strokes, but by assent & appoincteinent. 1590 J. Stocwood *Accidence* A 1 b, The Rudes to the Puisnes and Petits of the Grammer Schoole. 1607 Cartwright *Preston* (1618) 1 They whome they call Freds-coats, Puisnes of the first yeare. 1673 *Lady's Calls.* i. § 3 29 An if she's now disdained to have any passes in its school.

3. A raw or inexperienced person; a novice, tyro.

1589 Nashe in *Greene Menaphon* Prol. (Arb.) 8 The idle vaine of our vnexperient and illiterated youths. 1592 Thomson *Rev. Trag.* i. 64, I am (Heath) but a puny to the subtill Mistery of a woman. 1658 Cleiveland *Rustick Prof.* v. 30. I 13. 204 Punies in Logick, know that universall affirmatives are not simply converted. 1668 H. Wharton *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 33 He was no puny in this Art.

4. An inferior, a subordinate; a person of small account.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 [To reap] the pleasure of my worshipfullest dearest friendes...Contempts and disdayns of my poorest and vnderlings. 1626 C. Mayn *Dy. Hero* 1, I...who know my wife a vaile power to compassion of so meane humane men. 1658 Osborne *Jas. I*, 23 The State, though aware of hopes without, are yet so fierce their Punies in the hearing of trade. 1702 *Countrym.-Mate's Let. to Cheat* 4 Subscribed Himself to be a *pony* for an asshes to compasture of hay.

5. A petty judge; = Puisne *sb.* 2.

1648 A. Wilde *Necessitie to Reade* 326 That the puisnes and inferiour Judges should deliver their opinion first.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) † **Pu'ny** *v. trans.*, to make puny or insignificant, to dwarf; **Pu'nyish** *a.*, somewhat puny; **Pu'nyism**, puny character.

1649 Cartwright *Epitaph* 2, To puny the Records of time By one grand Oxymoron, Crime. 1832 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 863 Foolish [was that room down], punyish figures that must grow. 1792 Pughe *Cyclus of Mist. Inf.* 46 The puyism of a spiritless word like Duke, or Count, or Earl, has ceased to please.

Puny, obs. form of Puisne, bed-bug.

Punyard, obs. form of Pontard.

† **Pu'nye, punje**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 *poinde*, *punay*. [a. *F. poignée*, in OF. also *puignie*, *paynie*, *paignie*, *-née*, *paygnee*, etc. handful: = Pr. *punhada*—L. type **pugnāta*, f. L. *pugnus*, F. *poing* fist: see Pounce and -ade.] A handful of sum (soldiers).

c 1350 *Alext.* & *Mod.* 2991 Pe kingis...sped, gert wham kest was liffalle, Pat Achone with a lasf poinye Hastis ofcraue haue couen. *Ibid.* 3901 Michel wonder had Lord Ogan, Pat vnicha a lasf poinie of men, So fele in so litel braies he purchiche had ytaken. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. xii. 109 Thai ourtak on fyve diuersyt thar pungis, Quhilk thairin enterit (helpyt with partyt) fyve.

Punye, punje, -sie (pʌ'nɪ), *v. Sc.* [ad. *F. poign-*, pres. stem of *poindre* to pierce: see Poin *v.*, Punge, and for the form cf. Sc. *cunje*, *cunjie*, Cone.] *trans.* To prick, pierce; to sting.

c 1420 Henrie *Wallace* v. 828 The grund off hall bir pannell or the last, *Ibid.* vi. 1308 The grenyeand had the plaidis punyst rycht. 1689 W. Tennant *Pugilatry Stirred* (1827) 163 He stood he punyed wi' his bent.

Hence **Pu'nzie** *sb. Sc.*, a prick, a stab.

1619 W. Tennant *Pugilatry Stirred* 173 Strange! that no punzie on the back (hand sooner bring that rue) to reach.

Punze, Sc. var. Puncel *Obs.*, fight, skirmish.

Punzel, var. Poncell *Obs.*, a bracelet.

Punyness, variant of Puisneness.

† **Pu'nyship.** *Obs.* Also 6 *puisne-*, 6–7 *puni-*. [f. Puny + -ship.] The position, station, or character of a 'puny'; juniority; inferiority. Also with possessive as a mock title.

1580 Montgomerie *Poetrines* v. (1887) 32 Reading...most meetlie acknowledge and confesse her pueldrie to weiking. 1592 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 31 In the prioritie or ponage of Gridiron Taruine, where the best houses and maines there were of sparkle. 1624 Br. Montagu *Gagg* 18 Shall ever believe your Puisnship or mine? 1680 Hickeringill *Reb. Lete Libel on Canne-yo-Mowe* 3 Undermining other mens good names, but they should chose to eclipse and benight their twinckling Puisnships.

Puny, variant of Poy *sb.*3 and 8.

Puomotana, variant of Pomotana.

Pup (pʌp), *sb.*1 Also 8 *puppe*. [Shortened form of Puppy *sb.* Cf. Pup *v.*1

(Hence, *pup*, *puppy* are not parallel to *bab*, *baby*, *Tom*, *Tommy*, in which the form is *y* in basic and diminutive.)]

1. A young dog, a whelp, a young puppy. *In pup*, with *pups*: (of a bitch) pregnant.

1573 *Gentl. Rec.* XLIII. 212 A Pupp with two months and one head. 1800 J. H. Reynolds *Fancy* (1906) 22 Farewell to bark, and snake, and pup. 1840 E. W. Thom *Rhymes* 106 At first, promising pup, with bow wow paws. 1884 E. Mayhew *Dogs* (1892) 139 To discover whether a bitch is in pup. 1893 E. A. Freeman *Lect. to Dog*, in Stephens *Life* (1895) II. vii. 56 We have also a big Newfoundland pup growing up.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a person.

In cant, esp. with some allusion to Lincoln's inn also Lowry and Poer *sb.*2).

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 Why hane you not taught some of these Puppes their lawe?

3. Applied to the young of the fur seal.

1698 Jacobsen *Disc. Trade, Trade*, a young seal. 1880 F. H. H. Guillemard *Cruise Marchesas* I. 198 The launch...fired at a pup to amuse above the rest. 1892 *Century* (U. S.) XXVII. 259/2 An inexperienced hunter...started out to kill his first seal and in some way managed to steal a head pup, without shooting its parents.

4. (See 1866.)

1902 Kent. Rogers *Magna Mortis* xvii. 283 'That's the pup where my claim is'. 'The what?' 'Little creeks call 'em pups here [on the Yukon in Alaska]'. *Ibid.* xviii. 291 Above the pup, on the right, there's a bed of gravel.

5. Phrase. *To sell (any one) a pup*, to swindle by selling something on its prospective value.

1900 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 5/2 There is a poetical phrase in our language, "to sell a man a pup". 1902 Watson *Gen. to Nov.* 8/2 The statesman of military opinion is...the Colonel Sweyne's disaster was due to the native levies 'selling him a pup'.

6. *Comb.*, as *pup-breeder*.

1905 Thurston *Wonder Worker* (1906) *Our Indian*...Octogenarian, Celebrity, and Pup-Breeder, According to me, his Wife.

Pup, *sb.*2 *Cadger slang.* Abbreviation of Pupil, humorously associated with Pup *sb.*1 Cf. Cub *sb.*1 3.

1871 'M. Leonard' *Country Pearlers* 241 He rushed off resolute to his Coach, whom he discovered surrounded by 'pups'.

Pup, *v.*1 [Shortened f. Puppy *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To bring forth pups, to litter. Hence Pupping *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.*

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dog*, If they are all over white: that is, puppy'd without any black upon them. 1787 Hearne in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 280 Her puppies...on the 14th of February 1781, and had six puppies. 1815 Youatt *Dog* 182 The pupping usually takes place from the sixty-second to the sixty-fourth day. 1877 F. Warren *Sea Ib.* 40 The seals were landing in the cove, it being the pupping season.

Pup (pʌp), *int.* and *v.*2 [Cf. *puf*, *puff* in mod.E., S–9 b.v. (De Cange).] Imitation of an inarticulate sound made with the lips; in quot. 1560 as a verb: = Poop, Poof-poof.

1560 Nicolas *Lat. to Thingestetus* in Fenelle *Hist. Eng.* (1857) VII. lv. 294 The greate would pup with her lips; she would not marry a subiect. 1595 Middleton, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Exquisite. Alight: are you laugh out loud, we are all discovered. Timoclea. Pup, we shall be hanged. I cannot leave it. Pup! there 'tis. (Blows into a bugle.)

Pup, obs. f. Poop *sb.*1; dial. f. Poop *v.*1

† **Pupa** (pjū'pă). Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L. (Linnæus *Syst. Nat.* 1758 I. 340), a use of L. *pūpa* girl, doll. Cf. Ger., Da. *puppe*, Sw. *puppa*, Du. † *poppe*, *pop*, *popje* doll, sprouts, chrysalis.—Romance *pupa*-doll.]

1. An insect in the third and usually quiescent state (of complete metamorphosis), preceding that of the imago or perfect insect; a chrysalis.

1813 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. I. 61 The worm through which insects pass are four: the egg; the larva; the pupa: and the imago. 1849 H. Miller *Prosper. Creat.* viii. 134 A mummy, or their representation, was simply a human pupa, waiting the period of its entrapment. 1880 Duncan tr. *Figuier's Insect World* 4, 32 In another fortnight these pupæ become perfect insects.

b. A stage in the development of some other invertebrates, as cirripeds, helminthes.

1875 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 298 Other important alterations take place, during the passage of the locomotive pupa into the fixed young Cirripede. 1900 E. B. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* III. 5 When the Ambulacra assume a barrel shape, before changing into a Holothurian...the mouth has rapidly passed up to the anterior pole, and the anus down to the posterior. This form is called the Pupa.

2. *Comb.* Name of a genus of pulmonate mollusks: a chrysalis-shell.

3. *attrib.* (See also Pupa-case.)

1803 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. I. 66 Lloyd has called it the *pupa* state, and my learned friend Dr. Leach has adopted the same term, and my friend Mr. Paige [*ibid.* ii. 91 per This is particularly the case in the Pupa state. 1882 *All Year Round* 23 Sept. 8 It assumes the pupa form, and is enclosed in a hard case, resembling nothing so much as an old-spectacle frame-case.

Hence **Pu'padom**, **Pu'pahood** (*nonce-wds.*), the condition of a pupa.

1893 E. A. Butler *Hemipt. Insects* 29 The grub...grows very rapidly through the resting-stage of pupadom. 1894 *Ibid.* 184 It would...be just as devoid of influence as if it had died in pupahood.

Pupa-case. [f. prec. + Case *sb.*8 2 b.] The horny case or sheath of a pupa or chrysalis.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxvii. 241 The wings...remain attached to the pupa-skin or pupa-case. 1842 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 101, 320 The large-eyed dragon-fly quits the pupa-case along the body. 1893 Miall *Aquatic Insects* 136 The pupa-cases are found in the rocks in crevices, which resemble small wasps' nests.

Pupal (pjū'păl), *a.* [f. Pupa + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pupa: nymphal.

1866 Treasury *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (ed. 4) 339 The caterpillar or maggot, and common or pupal stages. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 492 A subsequent pupal condition is interposed between the active larval and the active imaginal states. 1903 *Athenæum* 20 June 784/2 For seventeen years the pupæ of this species [of locust] remain underneath the ground...This long subterraneous vigil is not necessarily one of usual pupal inaction.

Puparial (pjūpē'rĭăl), *a.* [f. next + -al.] Of or pertaining to a puparium.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 15 Sept. 689 The duration of the puparial stage is from a fortnight to three weeks.

† **Puparium** (pjūpē'rĭŏm), [mod.L., f. Pupa + -arium, after *herbarium*, *vivarium*, etc.] The coarctate pupa of some Diptera and other insects, the case of which is formed by the last larval skin.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. I. 71 The analogue of cased pupæ, which is formed of the skin of the larva,...may be conveniently called the puparium. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnal.* 15 Sept. 689 The puparium is a dark brown or black, cylindrical segmented body.

Pupate (pjū'pēt), *v.* [f. Pupa + -ate3 1.] *intr.* To become a pupa or chrysalis.

1879 in Webster *Suppl.* 1882 Ent. A. Osborne *Mem. Inquiries Ins.* 19 Commonly they spin themselves cocoons in the ground. 1902 *Q. Rev. Sept.* 324 If they lived long enough to pupate, the pupa perished.

Pupation (pjūpē'shŏn). [n. of action f. prec.] The formation of the pupa.

1842 *Circular Insect Agric.* (*Kingsbury Musk.*, When the time arrives for pupation, the caterpillar 'scoops out a hole in the pith of the straw...in which it turns to a chrysalis. 1877 E. A. Butler *Hemerk. Insects* 19 After several months, the time for pupation arrives.

† **Pu'p-barn.** *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. MLG. *puppe*, *pup*, MDu., MFlem. *puppe*, Du., Flem. *pop* doll (ad. L. *puppa*, *pūpa* girl, doll, puppet) + *barn* Barn.] ? A doll.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/1 A Puppe barne (or a Pulsarre) *pupa*, *pupula*, *pupilla*.

† **Pupa.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pupe* pupa.] = Pupa 1.

1842 Brayley *Dict. Lit.*, etc., *Pupe*, the name of the aurelian nymphs of Lepidopterous insects. *Ibid.*, *Pupa*, a genus of land snails, so called from the resemblance of the shell to the pupa, or chrysalis of an insect. [Hence in Dicts.]

Pupelo (pjū'pĭlō, -ēlō). *U.S. local.* A name in New England for cider-brandy.

1892 S. *Jean Margaret* 1. 18, There were five distilleries for the manufacture of cider-brandy, or what was familiarly known as pupelo. *Ibid.* 162, They drink pupelo and rum.

Pupiform (pjū'pĭfōrm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pupiformis*, f. Pupa: see -form.]

1. Having the form or appearance of a pupa.

1847 *Naturalist* 72 The almost exactly pupiform (pointed cylindrical) shape of the typical *Hemiptera*.

2. Resembling in shape a shell of the genus *Pupa*.

1834 Woodward *Mollusca* ii. 276 *Cylindrella* (cylindric: shell cylindrical or pupiform, sometimes ventricose).

Pupigenous (pjūpĭ'dʒĭnŏs), *a.* [f. L. *pūpa* + *-genus*, f. -ĕre 1 + -ous.] = Puparious.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pupigerous (pjūpĭ'dʒĭrŏs), *a.* [f. Pupa: see -gerous.] Of a larva: Forming a Puparium; having the pupa enclosed within the last larval skin.

1884 *Journ. Nat. Hist.* II. 406 In the other group [of chyrosa], which are always pupigerous, the perfect insect escapes from the larval skin through a...circular opening.

Pupil (pjū'pĭl), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–5 *pupille*, 6 *-ill*, 6–7 *-ill*, *pupile*, 7– *pupil*. [a. F. *pupille* masc. and fem. (1548 in Godef.), ad. L. *pupillus*, *pupilla* orphan, ward, minor.]

I. An orphan who is a minor and hence a ward; in *Civil* and *Sc. Law*, a person below the age of puberty who is under the care of a guardian.

1580 Wever *Jus.* L. 17 To visite pupilles [*sic*] that is, fatherles or motherles, or both], and widowes in her tribulacion. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 1571/1 *Inclosure* & compatibill meits for tutoures wardens vsufructs & pupilles. 1590 Pilkam. *Spenser's Faerie Queene* 1. 1. 4 1598 Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 230 The French kyng...cherished to hand the order and marriage of the yonge lady as a pupille ward and orphane. 1803 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 1 Pupil and ward, Thou plack the Pupil from the tender fawn. 1734 Moses *Mich. Reg.* (1761) II. viii. 288 The chancellor...was the guardian of all such minors and pupils as were the king's tenants. 1889 *Act* 52 & 53 *Vict.* c. 72 § 3 (Scotland). The judicial factor appointed to each pupil, minor, or lunatic.

2. One who is under a teacher or instructor; one who is taught by another; a scholar; a disciple.

1585 Fulke *A. & M.* 1243 There is but one in all christendom, that when he was a young man was my pupill. 1603 *Stow's Ann.* 1277 The Earle of Worcester and the Lord Zouche who [sic] hearer his pupiles when they were brought vp in Cambridge. 1700 Wotton in *Collect. Hist. Ireland* I. 321 Keep typse with his pupille. 1862 Sir H. Davis *Chron. Fluvia* 1 This distinguished teacher...is said to have had a class of nine pupils. 1898 *Cassell's Encycl. Lit.* 6 One of the millionaire inspiring the pupils of the grammar school

of Glasgow to speak Latin only. 1840 E. FRANCIS *N. Brandon* I. 120 He took pupils to increase his income. 1879 FOWLER *Adamson* Introd. p. 78 Lauder was a pupil of St. Columba.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *appositive* (in sense 1): In the state of pupilage or nonage; under age, infant; also *fig.*

1621 SIMEON *Hist. Ch. Brit.* cc. xxiv, § 16 Francis the young King was taken away by death, and another pupil King crowned, none Charles his younger brother, and worth of that name. *a* 1633 MASSINGER *Fatal. Dowry* (1806) 17 Espying his time during the Sovereignty in the hands of a pupil Prince. 1844 MILLER *Sketch-Bk.* (1871) 191 I have a pupil teacher, I confess not an immediate line parent to my under the wardship of an overgrowing fee. 1859 TENNYSON *Pelleas*, a pupil-woman. 1900 J. A. ARTER tr. *Comenius's Pansophia* II. 233 Four was a necessary Tutor to this Pupil People. 1882 *Harper's New Monthly Mag.* Sept. 609 The custody of his pupil children.

b. in sense 2, as *pupil-master*; *pupil-like* adj. and adv.; **pupil-room** (at Eton), the room in which a tutor takes his pupils; also, the preparation and other work done there by a pupil. See also PUPIL-MONGER, -TEACHER.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 70 Wilt thou, Pupil-like, Take the Correction mildly, kisse the Rodde? 1766 *Lett. to Hist. Harsley Fam.* (1901) I, Mr. Norbury used to sleep in his pupil-room in a press-bed. 1850 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. in Pref. Wks.* I. p. xxxiii, The pupil-tutor was a remarkably quiet man. *a* 1860 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 277 He has done a good deal of extra work for me in pupil-room. 1899 A. LUBBOCK *Hens. Alive* I. 5 (title) sec. allowed to roost there (illustrations) see the pupil-room fire while pupil-room was going out.

Hence (from sense 2) **Pupildom**, **Pupilhood**, the condition of a pupil; †**Pupilless**, a female pupil: **Pupilless** *a.*[1], without pupils.

a 1845 POE *E. B. Browning* Wks. 1864 III. 429 During the epoch of his "pupilhood in that school. *a* 1783 T. PAYNE *Miscellan.* II. 320 The "pupilness, the friend, the sensible and accomplished companion. 1834 E. FARRAR *Opening Addr. to Kan. St. Chart.* in Wilson & Gobin *Life &c.* (1881) 334 Those who remained constant to the beautiful studies of his "pupilhood. 1883 *Gentleman Mag. Fr.* 111. 6, Sometimes accompanied by his fingerless pupil; whence, "pupil-hers.

Pupil (*pū'pil*), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 -ill; and in L. form. [a. OF. *pupille* fem. (14th c. in Godef.) = It., Pr. *pupilla*, Sp. *pupila*; ad. L. *pūpilla* pupil of the eye, the same word as *pūpilla* female child (see next). Cf. HART *sb.* 3.]

1. The circular opening (appearing as a black spot) in the centre of the iris of the eye, which expands or contracts in regulating the passage of light through it to the retina; the apple of the eye.

a. In Latin form.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vii. (1495) 110 The blacke of theye...is called Pupilla in latyn the smalle yongone boy seye therin. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 292 *Pe place* [*pat is clepid pupilla, pat is pe prynte of pe yze.*]

1639 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1025 They contract much their pupilla or sight-hole of the Eye. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xii. § 13 The Number of them [*sc.* rays] is much fewer than if they were immediately received in a greater Opening of the Pupilla without this Iride.

β. in English form.

1587 HARRISON *Gr. Forest* 3 It [the Cathaculi] so warreth with the pupill or the sunsight, that it shooteth exactly full. 1648 tr. T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 111. xx. 158 If beholding a candle we protrude either upward or downward the pupill of the eye, the object will appear double. 1685 HOWE *Exp. Matthew Sup.* cli. Wks. 1725 V. 236, I consider then that what is called the pupill or apple of the eye, is not (as it is known) a substantial part of the organ, but only a round hole or window made in the uvea, as which the modified beams of light enter, to fall upon the retinal membrane beyond. 1846 *Mod. Quart. Rev.* 388 The pupils of the eyes were much dilated. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. (Her eyes) were large and they had dark pupils.

2. *fig.* and *transf.*; in *Entom.* The dark central spot of an ocellus.

1599 DANIEL *Innocent. Scud* 49 The Wit, the pupill of the world's clear eye. 1750 tr. *Lamentable Misc. Theatre* 79 Butterflies in a winter-season, having a black pupil. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvi. IV. 186 Ocelluss, an eye-like spot in the Wings of many Lepidopteras, consisting of circuli of different colours, inclosing a central spot or pupil.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pupil change*, *contractor*, *dilator*, *reaction*; *pupil-contracting*, *-dilating* adjs.

1888 *Glasgow Med. Jrnl.* Jul. 31 402 Morbidness which set upon the eyes...Pupil Dilation (Mydriasis)...Pupil Contraction (Myosis)...Pupil Change. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 272 The causes of the pupil-dilating fibres in reuse circulation. *Ibid.* VII. 87 Optic atrophy, failure of pupil reaction. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1842 Such concomitant effections as muscular paleness and pupil changes.

Hence **Pupillean** *a.*[1], (of an eye) having no pupil.

a 1845 POE *Revenge* Wks. 1884 I. 440 The eyes were lifeless and lustreless, and seemingly pupilless. 1886 E. WARREN *Lengthening Rope* (1892) 81 The pupillean eyes of marble busts.

†**Pupil** (*pū'pil*), *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6-ell. [f. PUPIL *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To treat as a pupil; to teach.

1599 PEELE *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Have I wrote thee Pupil such grave young things, and with thy counsell Tutor they wits? 1622 HEYWOOD *Hier. Angels* I. 31 It becomes my humanity rather to be pupill'd my self then to instruct others.

Pupilabi·lity, *nonce-wd.* †Pupillary nature.

To quot. with punning allusion to the pupils of the eyes.

1788 SYDNEY *Tr. Rhetoric* iv. 1. What can be more by the luckless pupillability of those, few, dry chat, five rooms below the natural size...unless...the voice...forces the eyes to approach one another within six inches of each other—how to look into the pupils?

Pupillage, **pupillage** (*pū'pilēj*). [f. PUPIL *sb.*[1] or L. *pūpill-us* + -AGE.]

1. The condition of being a minor or ward; the period of this condition; nonage, minority.

1550 Inventory *P. Q.* II. x. 64 By reasone whereof their wyfe Margaret Countes the grandam during their pupillage. 1630 *Lords Cont.* v. 666 From The Father...might thereby procure his transgressing Children even when they were Heirs, and out of their Pupillage. 1783 *Roman Affairs India* Wks. XI. 238 A measure...professing to relieve the Nabob from a state of perpetual pupillage. 1807 E. K. CHANNING *Jun. Fashion* II. 209 The protracted pupillage is needful by his moral nature.

b. *fig.* Said of the world, a country, etc.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 183 They live as it still in the golden Age, When as the World was in its Pupillage. 1649 Jer. TAYLOR *Ch. Europ.* xx. 267, Moses Law, by which we were kept in pupillage and minority. 1660 EDWARDS *Serm. Advent.* (1661) III. 284 Thus the colonies are kept in a state of perpetual pupillage. 1871 KARLE *Plain. Eng. Temper* § 329 The period when our language was in a state of pupillage.

2. The condition or position of being a pupil or scholar; pupilship.

a 1548 CAVENDISH *Life Cardinal Wolsey* (1706) 61 Came all the Boats of the Expounding Age To whom the Spirit is in Pupilage. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 10 To raise themselves from pupillage by disputing the propositions of their teacher. 1846 J. BAINES *Lect. Teach. Agricult.* (ed. 2) 5 *n.* 6, At the period of the Duke's pupillage at Westminster school, there were annual tournaments given conflicts between the scholars and the boys of Tothill Fields. 1880 CRAIKSHANK in 14th *Cent. Apr.* 543 In the days of my medical pupillage the brewery draymen were the terror of every hospital surgeon in London.

Pupil age. [f. PUPIL *sb.*[1] + AGE *sb.*; app. due to errors. analysis of prec.] The age during which one is a pupil; minority; nonage.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, iv. iv. 106 Given the old dayes of gentlemen Adam, to the pupil age of this present twelve o clock at midnight. 1807 — *Cor.* II. iii. 100 His Pupill age Man-entred thou, he won'st first a Sea. 1839 MARRYATT *Kingsmen Aust Ser.* I. Your pupil age is past G, and scarcely sixteen Are now expected from you. 1867 GEORGE *Mansfields* II. 32 You were...prepared at the pupil age of seventeen to play the part of a don.

Pupiliar, -ary, -ate: see PUPILLAR, etc.

Pupildom, -ess, -hood: see PUPIL *sb.*[1]

Pupiled, Pupilize: see PUPILLED, PUPILLIZE.

Pupillage: see PUPILLAGE.

Pupillar, pupilar (*pū'pilăr*), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *pūpillār-is* belonging to a pupil, orphan, or minor. Cf. F. *pupillaire.*] = PUPILLARY *a.*[1]

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 777 Charles I...eliminated a fifth state of Commons by an ancient standard, whose use was a regular and elementary state of transition. 1880 R. GARNETT *Emerson* ii. 36 The young schoolmaster...for a season retrograded into the pupilar condition.

Pupillar, pupilar, *a.*[2] = PUPILLARY *a.*[2]

1885 A. M. EDGAR *Anim. Art* (Sandwith) 51 In injecting these hypodermically, they destroyed pupilar dilatation.

Pupillarity, pupilarity (*pūpilă'rĭtĭ*), *Civil and Sc. Law.* [a. F. *pupillarité* (14th c.), ad. med.L. **pupillāritāt-is*, f. L. *pūpillār-is* PUPILLAR *a.*[1]: see -ITY.] The state of being below the age of puberty; the period during which a person remains in this state.

1583-4 *Eng. Privy Council Acts.* III. 841 His tutour...during the tyme of his pupillarite. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I* 29 He reacon the heire in ward, age (within the yeares of pupillarite). 1734 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1846) 67 The origin of the principle distinguished in her acts, *pupillarity*, *puberty* or *minority*, and *majority*. A child is under pupillarity from the birth till fourteen years of age, if a male, and till twelve, if a female. 1818 *Scott Mid. Addit.* v, 'Very true, gudewife, ...we are in loco parentis to him during his years of pupillarity.' 1869 *Act 32 & 33 Vict.* c. 126 § 7 (Scotland) Domicil...intromitted to the Curator, whether of full age or in pupillarity or minority. 1880 MCCLYMONT *Game L.* § 137 A minor who has passed the years of pupillarity shall have the assistance of a curator.

b. Incorr. Childhood; = PUPAL.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 666 The deep-seated pitchfork of ...misrepresentation to a Cockney whose years of pupillarity have been passed on the spot of his birth.

Pupillary, pupilary (*pū'pilĭ*), *a.*[1] [ad. F. *pupillaire* (1409 in Godef.), or L. *pūpillāris* PUPILLAR *a.*[1]]

a. Of or pertaining to a person in pupillarity. **b.** Belonging to a pupil or scholar.

Pupillary substitution (Hist. Law): nomination of a substitute to take on the death in pupillarity of an institute (who had succeeded) to effect, a testament made by a father for his child living at publication, so as to make effect in the event of the latter dying under puberty and before he could make one for himself. [Shortened *Pupil. Subst.*, etc. ED.]

a. 1811 CRUISE, *Pupillaris*, *Pupillaris*, of or belonging to a Pupil. 1708 WISHART tr. *Monteyreul's Inst. Lawes* I. xvii. xxiii. [1658] 303 The testator...may leave the vulgar substitution...and put the pupillary into a part of the testament, which cannot be opened till after a certain time. 1819 TRAHERNE *Stewartons* lxv, Kenny was in a pupillary state...her duty was to obey the wishes of her dear Mamma. 1880 MCLAUCHLAN *Digest* xviii. § 3 A parent may make a pupillary substitution even to his children in infancy.

b. 1598 LINDSAY *Pights P. Porteous* (1899) II. 2, I behold how those swains...bruckit the pupillary lips, nor leave to the pedagogis no notice nor counsel. 1818 M. PATTESON *Academ. Disp.* by philosophers and exhibitions are stigmata imposed by students in the pupillary state.

Pupillary, pupilary, *a.*[2] [f. L. *pūpilla* PUPIL *sb.*[2] + -ARY: cf. prec. So mod.F. *pupillaire.*] Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

1721 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 178 The lateral parts of the pupillary margin of the uvea. 1807 — in *Med. Trans.* XVIII. 402 A brownish grey, which is of the opaque colour in the Pupillary Ring. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 838 The pupillary diameter is subject to a considerable range of variation.

Pupillate (*pū'pilĕt*), *a. rare.* Also **pupilate**. [ad. med.L. *pūpillāt-us*, f. *pūpilla* PUPIL *sb.*[2]: see -ATE[2] 2.] = PUPILLED.

1898 MAUND *Expos. Lex.*, *Pupillatus*, applied to the wings of birds and of butterflies when they present circular spots of divers colours, representing...an eye, and in the centre of which exists a black spot resembling a pupil: pupillate.

†**Pupillate**, *v. Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. L. *pūpillāre* + -ATE[3].] *intr.* (See quot.) So †**Pupillorian** [L. *pūpillāre-ens*], one who cries like a peacock.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pupillate*, to cry like a Peacocke. 1800 *Monthly Monument Lost Wild Wks.* (Grosart) VI. 238 This *Pupillorian* in the feeder room shall have a coat of feathers, & a whistle.

Pupilled, pupiled (*pū'pĭld*), *a.* [f. PUPIL *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] *lit.* (See quot.) So †**Pupillorian** [L. *pūpillāre-ens*], one who cries like a peacock.

1847 CRAIGIE, *Pupillatus*, to cry like a Peacocke. 1800 *Monthly Monument Lost Wild Wks.* (Grosart) VI. 238 This *Pupillorian* in the feeder room shall have a coat of feathers, & a whistle.

Pupilled, pupiled (*pū'pĭld*), *a.* [f. PUPIL *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Having a central spot in the ocellus resembling a pupil; pupillate.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 421 *Ocelus pupillatus.* The pupilled Ocel. 1823 A. G. BOGLAN in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XI. 170 Small ocelli...touched with black, and pupilled with blue.

Pupillese[1], [2]: see PUPIL *sb.*[1], [2].

Pupillise, pupiline (*pū'pĭlaiz*), *v.* [f. L. *pūpill-us* PUPIL *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] *intr.* and *trans.* To teach a pupil or pupils; to take pupils; to 'coach'. Hence **Pupillising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1820 J. POWER *Lett. to St. Lynch* 19 Jan in *Power's Wks.* (1826) VIII. 634 He still continues at Clare Hall, and has been much engaged in pupillizing (as they call it at Cl.). 1842 J. T. MERCADY *Parsons & W.* 322, Private pupilling was in vogue at that period. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* viii. 85, I am his lady, and shall pupilize him some day.

Pupillometer (*pūpĭlŏ'mĭtəɹ*). [f. L. *pūpilla* PUPIL *sb.*[2] + -O- + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of the eye. So **Pupillometry**, the measurement of the pupil of the eye.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Pupillometer. 1899 *Nature* 18 May 79/1 Method for rapidly measuring the dimensions of small objects independently of their distance. Application to pupillometry and to heliometry.

†**Pu·pil-mo·nger**. *Obs.* [f. PUPIL *sb.*[1] + MONGER.] One who makes it his business to take pupils; *esp.* a tutor at Cambridge University.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampt.* (1662) II. 292 He [J. Preston] was the greatest Pupil-monger in England in inner memory. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pupil-mongers*, tutors in the Universities, that have many Pupils, and make a Penny of them. 1773 W. COLE in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 1 My learned Friend, Mr. Farmer, Fellow and Pupil-monger of Emanuel College.

So †**Pu·pil-mo·ngering** *vbl. sb.*

1633 WILSON *Lett.* 17 June in Chr. Wordsw. *Hist. Antiq.* (1872) II. 164 You are as an ape when the humour of the mind are setting, to make fresh; and the practice of pupil-mongering is an absolute blight for this purpose.

Pupilship (*pū'pĭlʃĭp*). [f. PUPIL *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.]

1. The condition or position of being a pupil.

1581 MULCASTER *Bk. Notes* fol. The Church of Israel was under the Iaws...vnder the tuue of Christ, when she waxed mature, and therfor pupilship ended. 1879 W. SIMSON *Trans. & Transl. in Antiquities* (eBook). To-day you commence your pupilship to me. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/3 Time was when pupilship at this school was by nomination.

2. A fund for the education of a pupil: see quot.

1880 J. E. PARLEY *Mission. Pupils* 20 We require in addition to these necessary endowships, what I would call missionary pupilships—means for supporting and educating lads, in the time intervening between School and College.

Pupil teacher (*pū'pĭl,tī·tʃəɹ*). A boy or girl preparing to be a teacher, who spends part of the period of preliminary education in employment as a teacher in an elementary school under the supervision of the head teacher, and concurrently receives general education either from him or in some place of higher education.

The system was introduced into England from Holland in 1839-40, the pupil teachers being originally bound as apprentices, a plan which came to an end after 1870. The system has undergone many changes: in January 1900 it was to be fought in a *Memorandum on the History and Prospects of the Pupil-Teacher system*, issued by the Board of Education in that year.

1846 DR. KAY in *4th Ann. Rep. Poor Law Comm. App.* B. No. 3. 250 In the normal school at Saarlem...certain of the most intelligent scholars...were selected to be trained to the occupation of teachers...These pupil teachers would constantly acquire a greater degree of skill and knowledge. 1846 *Min. Comm. Comm. Educ.* 21 Dec. To carry into execution the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 25th day of August 1846, respecting the Apprenticeship of Pupil Teachers. (In the Minute of 27 Aug. called 'Apprentices'.) 1858 J. PAGE *Foster Brothers* x. The plan of pupil teachers was then in its infancy. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pol. Educ. France* 108 Pupil-teachers—the stones of English primary instruction, whose institution is the great merit of our English State system, and its chief title to public respect. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 470/2 The pupil-teacher, as a rule, we fear, learns little and teaches less. 1901 [see b].

b. *attrib.*, as *pupil-teacher system*, etc.; **pupil-teacher centre**, a central institution where the pupil-teachers of a town or locality may receive

their general situation. (Introduced as 'Central Classes' about 1874; much developed 1888–98.)

1897 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/3 A Committee to inquire into the working of the pupil-teacher system in England and Wales. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/2 It should be noted that the London School Board have just had exchequer the cost of their pupil-teacher training-centres. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 29 Mar. 6/6 A compulsory subject...for pupil-teacher candidates. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 4/1 There are, at this moment, some 20,000 pupil-teachers, of the ages of 16 to 18, attending institutions called pupil-teachers' centres. 1907 *Manch. & Pupil-Teacher* April, § 30 Obviously it would not be possible to drop the Pupil Teacher system so as to starve for the supply of white teachers.

¶ 'Pupil teacher' in Milton: see PUPIL *sb.*1 3 a.

Hence **Pupil-tea'cherdom**, the body or institution of pupil-teachers; **Pupil-tea'chership**, the post or office of a pupil-teacher; **Pupil-tea'chery**, the work or position of a pupil-teacher.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 June 3/1 How can you complain about the teachers...now that we've opened 'pupil-teachership to all alike? 1878 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 170 If I could get a 'pupil-teachership in some London school...I could stay with you and be governess to Georgina and Myrtle. 1890 W. E. HENLEY *Poems & Rev.* (1892) 130 Herself (George Eliot), too, has been valiantly dissolved: on 'Agnesis of 'Pupil-Teachery!

Pupipara (pjūpi·pără), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. L., neuter pl. of *pūpipar-us* bringing forth pupæ (*L. partire* to bring forth).] A division of *Diptera* in which the young are born in, or ready to pass into, the pupal state. Also called *Hymenopara*.

1879 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 42 The case of the so-called Pupipara not constituting a true exception. 1878 *Encyclopædia Britannica* IX. 159 The complete fusion of the ventral chord into one somewhat long knot, in the parasitic Pupipara.

Hence **Pupipa'rous** (pjūpi·părəs) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Pupipara*; producing or bringing forth young already advanced to the pupal state.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxiv. 63 *Pupiparous*, contrasting to the mantis of the ovulous [sic] or larva state, and coming forth in that of pupa. 1839, 1843 [see NYMPHIPAROUS]. 1878 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 311 Pupiparous insects suck the blood of mammals and birds.

Pupivora (pjūpi·vŏră), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. L., neuter pl. of *pūpivor-us* devouring pupæ.] A division of hymenopterous insects containing those, such as the Ichneumon flies, which deposit their eggs in the larvæ of other insects, chiefly *Lepidoptera*. Hence **Pupi'vore** [so in F.], a member of the *Pupivora*; **Pupi'verous** (pjūpi·vĕrəs) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Pupivora*; devouring the pupæ of other insects; parasitic on pupæ.

The name *Pupivora* was introduced by Latreille 1806–9, as that of his second family of Hymenoptera. Very corresponds nearly to the *Entomophaga* of Westwood.

1878 SHARP, *Pupivorous*. 1892 STANDEN *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Pupivore*, *Pupivorous*.

Pupile, obs. form of PUPILE, PUPIL *sb.*1

Pupilich, **-lie**, **-lish**, etc., obs. ff. PUPILLAR.

Pupillake, **-ke**, **-lique**, obs. ff. PUBLIC.

Pupoid (pjū·poid), *a. Conch.* [f. PUPA + -OID.] = PUPIFORM 1; akin to the genus *Pupa*.

Puppa: see PUP *sb.*1 2; obs. form of POOP *sb.*1

Puppet (pu·pĕt), *sb.* Also 6 popette, puppetie, 6–8 puppit, 7 pupet. [A later form of POPPET, q.v., which has lost some senses and developed others, and has generally a more contemptuous connotation.]

1. A contemptuous term for a person (usually a woman): cf. POPPET *sb.* 1; but in sense 2(b), associated with 2 or 3 below: a dressed up 'mere doll' or figure of a woman.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* i. (1625) 69 If she be faire, then a spectacle to gaze on; if foule, then a sleeping sorpent to trouble us. 1600 DEKKER *Patient. Grissell* (1603) Wks. 1873 I. 81 Is it not a shame, that women...should make themselues such glorious puppets and pesanders as they do? 1611 COTGR. *Tyrannesse* 11 A Proper sawcily ripp'd lippe not half such a skarry as a strumpet, or this Pidgeon Trumpet for whom the Word was in his Mouth. 1640 HARVEY *S. M. Perth* 20, A pretender...to the favour of the scornfull puppet [Catharine]. 1870 R. VAUGHAN *Pamet* (1873) I. vi. 100 But tell me now, ye cursed puppets, Why do ye stir the quicklyn air?

2. A figure (usually small) representing a human being; a child's doll; = POPPET 2a. 2. With qual. 1837, cf. POPPET *sb.* 2 b. Obs. or arch.

1580 TOMSON *Herbal* tr. 46 The women are...made like little puppettes and mammettes which come to be sold in England in boxes. 1583 *Rules of Customs* D 1b, Puppets or Babies for Children [*in gross* vii. viiid.]. 1614 H. HOLE *Arraign. Paris* v. 2, 24 Having noted how Lactantius compared the idols of the Heathen to the little Puppets that little Girls vse to play with, and that the said Idols were but grose Puppets for the Poets to play with. 1716 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 320 ¶ 3 The motherly airs of my little daughters when they are playing with their puppets. 1839 BAILEY *Festus Engl. Lap.* Inc. 1, *Lords of Feilden*, Where did you get this pretty doll ...? asked James, turning over the puppet. 1859 JAMES *Woodman* ii, I looked upon it as a sort of doll or puppet.

†**b.** Contemptuously applied to an image or other material object which is worshipped; an idol; = POPPET 2 c. Also *fig.* Obs.

1552 W. WATSON *Needle Passion* v. x. 203 That (Tarentum) make theire selues Idle puppetes of olive or of Idle, and fix them vnethy ouerone. 1634 tr. T. HERBERT *Trav.* 56 As each and [of the tomb] was placed a Puppet or Pagod to protect it. 1665 [see 2]. 1809 CHAMBERS *Syllab. Celtica, Caledon Epitaph.* The hollow puppets of a hollow age, Ever blackening, and changing ever its worthless idols.

3. A human figure, with jointed limbs, moved by means of strings or wires; *esp.* one of the figures in a puppet-show; a marionette; = POPPET 2b. 3.

1598 ELYOT *Dict., Contrarotulus*, he that playeth with puppettes. 1597 SHAKES. *M. Stratford* 331 Like as a Puppet played in a play, Whose part once past all men but take away. 1600 SHAKES. *Hamlet*, III. ii. 103, I could interpret between you and your love: if I could see the Puppets dallying. 1687 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 62 They are but as your Automata, those artificial Machines or Images called Puppets. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 446 ¶ 1, 216 You look like a puppet moved by clockwork! 1800 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. (1819) 191 The adjustment of the wires and strings by which a puppet is moved.

b. *fig.* A person (usually one set up in a prominent position) whose acts, while ostensibly his own, are suggested and controlled by another; = POPPET *sb.* 3 b. (Cf. 9 a, below.)

[1552: see POPPET *sb.* 3 b.] 1592 GREENE *Groat's W.* (1617) 5 b, Thou Puppets...that speake from our mouths, those Anticks garnisht in our colours. 1600 BACON *Hen. VII* 27, To make the people see...that their Plantagenet was indeed but a puppet, or a Counterfeit. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* (L) His hoped by keeping the memory of Shirley important, to discredit the true duke of York, another puppet, when ever he should really appear. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Legend.*, 1st Lord's puppets, last and worst, Are we. 1887 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 31 p. 101 Cheating remained for some while a puppet in the hands of Herbert.

†**c.** A living personator in dramatic action; an actor in a pantomime. *Obs.*

a 1599 GERVASE YAC. *Ep. Indices*, *Sidera*. What were those Puppets that leapt and skipt about me your wheele? [=zodiacal?] *Ibid.* My subiects. 1603 SHAKES. *Lear* v. iii. 59 You come with Letters against the King, and take Vanity the puppet's part against the Royalty of her Father. a 1626 DEKKER *Fortunatus* III. *Lott* 1, All the dry old Fools of Bartholomew Fair are come to hire me for puppets...matchless Jackpuddings: the new motion man of Norwich, Gy'es Puppets. 1662 STILLFL. *Ireneic.* 4 *Pract.* xx. (1675) 439 All the absurdities of the puppet-show, except the discourses, are retained in the particulars, the difference consisting principally in the substitution of living puppets for wooden ones.]

†**4.** A little dog; a whelp; = PUPPY 1, 2. *Obs.*

1599 B. CLERKE *In Extremal's World of Wonders* 147 The great coyne...the little puppets. 1632 GOUGE *Maguerons* 236 She cannot, Puma wil bead; meaning her whelp or puppet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iv. 183/2 Whelpes, or Puppits, are...whelped blind.

†**5.** = POPPET *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

a 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* iv. 3, A noble maker o'excellence of bulls a Crowne a weeke for plowes and puppits.

6. A little head; = POPPET *sb.* 5.

1680 MORDEN *Merch. Assist., Turning* L. 109 There are your Puppets, and weaker there right up. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 326/1 The Puppets, are the square pieces of wood...which have the...Iron Pines in, upon which the work is turned. 1837 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 208 Upon a strong table of wood...are fixed three cast-iron puppets or uprights.

†**7.** *Naut.* (See quot.) [Cf. POPPET 2f. 6.]

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 8 Gromets, laid in laced, for raising the heads of large masts...are made of elm, and consist of two puppets, a bed, and a sole: the puppets are four feet nine inches long, have their lower parts round, and are cut with a screw; their head, is larger, and is either square or round.

†**8.** A papa. (Employed to render Du. *papdoes*.)

1670 *Phil. Trans.* 1075 (Oct.), of Swammerdam's *Hist. Insect. Generalis*, Utrecht, 1669 Therein...how the Worms and Caterpillars turn into Puppets [Swammerdam 19, the worm up-wells the Western side in Rapeet in Paphone wonderfully]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Puppets...the name given by Swammerdam to the cremysis of animals, which he distinguishes from the chrysalides by the simple name, calling these the *gilt puppets*, from their golden colour.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Appositive (in senses 3 and 3 b): That is a puppet, *lit.* and *fig.*; managed by the will of another.

a 1680 BOYLE *Rem.* (1705) 15, 136 He is but a Puppet Saint, that moves he knows not how. 1713 HOOK *Lady J. Grey* iv. 1, Their puppet queen reigns here. 1817 COLE-RIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. 286 But the very much resemble us of those puppet-tyrannies, for whom the slaveman contrives to dialogues without any skill in ventriloquism. 1832 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 292 Scotland would have been a smaller Poland, with a puppet sovereign, a turbulent diet, and an enslaved people.

b. General attrib. uses and Combs. (chiefly in sense 3): 'of a puppet or puppets'; as *puppet-bath*, *-dramas*, *-fight*, *-land*, *-maker*, *-master*, *-prompter*, *-stage*, *-strap*, *-teacher*, *-theatre*, *-word*; *puppet-like adj.* and *adv.*; **puppet-man**, **-master**, the manager of a puppet-show. Also PUPPET-SHOW, PUPPET-VALVE, etc.

1870 G. MACLEOD *Celtic Soc. Hist.* (1898) 60 What silly "puppet-belief obtained in our college. 1812 SOUTHEY *Sports & Fear.* iv. 2. I 19 The subjects of the "puppet-dramas were formerly taken from some well-known and popular stories. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* 163 The dolls threw cousin behind them, and other dolls forthwith arose to people "puppetland. 1812 CRUIKS., *Punchinello*, a tailor-maker, or "puppet-maker. 1592 *Strange Knights & Chiv.* 182 From yonder "puppet man he spake, Who vainly hides his wood and wire. 1892 D. JOHNSON *New Inn* v. v. (1631) 98 Pallery, Rankers, "Puppet-masters, Jugglers. 1795 POLWHELE *Two Views* 101, 'Tis heedlessly... foul that we both her husband and the poor "puppet-master. 1580 CHURCH *Retirement* 322 With limbs of British oak and sinews of wire, And wit that "mocks pompous weight implies. 1592 MARSH *Pierces of Supp.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 236 Comes many superfluous humours of ours, and serues a "puppet-stage, or some such ridiculous idle childish invention. 1842 E. MOORE in *Memorial* II. 82 (The Sussex tercentenary) is destined to higher ends (but to be a sort of "puppet-string to the hands of state ambassadors. 1800 DRINKW. SHERWOOD, &c. Holds...silence, the "puppet-smaller speakers. 1851 H. TAYLOR *Faust* (1862) I. 224 The rude transportable "puppet theatres in which Gombo first saw Faust represented. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 101 Those very Men, not Things That move by "Puppet-work and Springs.

Hence †**Pu'ppet** *v.*, (*a*) *intr.* to play the puppet (sense 1 or 3 c); (*b*) *trans.* to dress like a puppet (? sense 1); **Pu'ppetdom**, **Pu'ppethood**, **Pu'ppetism** (*nonce-wds.*), the condition of a puppet (sense 3 b); **Puppe'tical** *a.*, pertaining to a puppet.

a 1600 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prop. Marriage* v. ii, Good Ladies, no more Counsels; This is no time to "puppet in. 1842 QUARLES *Emblt.* v. viii. (1718) 229 Whose idle fond indulgence checks And puppets up to arts, to which wisdom flies. 1850 ELIZ. B. BARRETT, in *Mary Russell Mitford*, *Lett.* (1872) II. 103 Not to substitute for the old sham possibility of "puppetism the new sham assurance of resuscitation. 1883 *Cent. Rev.* 15 Sept. 360/2 The dethronement or reduction to "puppethood of native dynasties. 1729 *Compl. Let.-writer* (ed. 6) 225 My Pouch [is not a "puppetical supernacular]. 1820 LD. CAMPBELL *Let. Lyc.* in *Life & Corr.* (1881) I. 65 The intimacy between him [Addington] and Pitt continues as great as ever, and no doubt of his "puppetism any longer remains. 1818 CRESSWELL *Pol. Dict.*, PUPPETS, 1907 It was then...that the idea of puppetism came into his mind.

Pu'ppet-clack. [Cf. CLACK *sb.* 5.] = PUPPET-VALVE.

1720 DESAGULIERS *Repert. Philos.* II. 422 If the Steam is stronger than you want, it may be eas'ily let off by the Valve, and so on. This is commonly call'd the *Puppet* [*sic*] *clack*. 1849 R. STUART *Manuf. Steam Engines* I. 188 The motion of the water is governed by the usual means of a puppet-clack, or valve. 1844 *Catal. Engine, & Mech. Tools*, VII. 1772/2 Stop the engine, open the puppet clack, and fill the boiler.

Pu'ppet-head, variant of PUPPET-HEAD.

Pu'ppetish, *a. rare.* Also 6 popetish. [f. PUPPET *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a puppet. (Cf. PUPPET 2 b.)

1550 BALE *Image* Third Ch. ii. H iv, Hollye water makynge, his procession and mummynge wyth other Popetish geare. 1600 SHAKES. *Jul. C.* v. 3, 105, I'll bear to rather stroken upon the Puppetish Monsters, overthrowing cities, and beheading others.

†**Pu'ppetly**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 popetly, poppetly. [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] = prec.

a 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 17 You, Clergy...With your latyne bookes, ordenaryes, & popetly geares. 1576 FLEMING *tr. Caius' Dogs* in *Arb. Garner* III. 263 This popetly and peasantly use (the Spanish gentle). 1624 GATAKER *Hierogl.* 148 Poppetly Idols lately consecrated to vulgar adoration.

Pu'ppet-play, *sb.* Also 7 puppet-play.

1. A play or dramatic performance acted by means, or with the aid, of puppets; usually with dialogue spoken by a concealed person or persons.

1592 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 191 My function hath relation to such an order of Attic puppet-players, and every carrion to please children, in comparison of their outlawed barbarous lewdnes. 1600 B. JONSON *Cob.* v. ii, And blow up gunner, after gunner, As they use crackers, in a puppet-play. 1633 BRIDGES *Theat. Sacrament* 1, 132 They make a mere spish Puppet and Puppet play of the Sacrament. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 247 ¶ 1, What he lost in sharpers, and spent upon country fiddlers and puppet-plays. 1850 MASSON *Early Parisl.*, xx. 339 Every stage, every table, every puppet-play scoffed at the parishes.

2. The playing or acting of puppets.

1597 NASHE *Prof. Solomon's Lect. in Works* in G. G. Smith *Elizab. Crit.* 80, [repeal] Ill say Let us your method alight, now come from such puppet play, think scorns to taste aside into this Theatre of pleasure. 1893 WHITTIER *Lady in Boston* xi Of your spectral puppet play I have traced the crooking wires.

Hence **Pu'ppet-play** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to bring or drive by means of puppet-play or juggery.

1697 TRAPP *Manoeuvrer* 23 Do you not see yourselves puppet-play'd into a new war?

Pu'ppet-play-er. Also 6–8 puppet-. [f. PUPPET *sb.* + PLAYER.] †**a.** A performer in a pantomime (*obs.*). **b.** One who manages or exhibits a puppet-play.

1592 BEVERLEY, Puppet player, *Circulator*, *Confabulator*. 1624 EDWARD *Sherry* 3 Feb., The late do Palais...The front looking on the grand bridge is possess'd by Mountebanks, Operators, and Puppet-players. a 1700 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Parnass. Displ'd* in *Lond.* 24 The Whig in the Finger of the Puppet-Player. 1837 *Chamb. Jrnal.* VII. 104 Daily, the native land...of modern puppetry, must...at a very early period have sent her puppet-players abroad.

So **Pu'ppet-play-ing**, the performance of puppet-plays.

Puppetry (pu·pĕtri), Also 6 popetrye, popetry(e, -ie, 7 puppetory. [f. PUPPET + -RY.]

1. Mimic action or representation as of puppets; masquerade, mummery; false semblance, make-believe; artificial or unreal action; *spec.* applied to idolatrous or superstitious observances (in 16th c. often in form *popetry*, with play on *poetry*).

1526 TINDALE *Deed. Chr. Mink, Days of Kings*, 23, Let not ours mum holy fether make them to mowe devotion with vayne mattes, with cappes of superstescion, and like baboks, as it were puppetry for children. 1530 — *Answ. More Wks.* (1573) 298/1 Ridiculous popetrie or superstition. Idolatrie, but signes of the remembrance of God. 1599

Latinum *Pimpinare* (Arb.) 30 The Devyl...his office is to hinder religion...As much as Cycle of popperie. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 24–5 Dec., The puppetry in the Church of the Mysteries (as Rome), representing the Nativity. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 133 Where'er Vice with mild sorrow from the stage's cue And the low puppetry of custom, to cause Or (the blest triumph) stop Delusion *Ann. & Introd.* (1803) 52 Puppetried pulpits and puppetry of passion done to order.

2. Puppet-play; debased dramatic action.

1663 CHERMAN *Ken. Rump & Ambush* 2 C1b, Nay, we must now have nothing brought on Stages, But puppetry, and plots subsidious Actitions. 1697 BOHUN *Necr. Disq.* I 150 The pageantries and puppetries of Bartholomew Fairs. 1803 [see PUPPET-MASTER]. 1879 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shakes.* iii. (1880) 180 *Romeo and Juliet*...and we have but the coarse and vulgar figures of jealousy and treasonous, vainly vamped and veneered and polished and patched up for the darkest purposes of puppetry.

† 3. 'Get-up'; *ver dress* as of a puppet. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* iii. viii. 256 Now doth the tender lad, by assiduous toil...Shine, talke lively as 'tweere some coloury Adonising female painted puppetry. 1638 *Penn Lady's Triall* iv. 1. With this language, Bold mien of scorn, that will regain her, double use, Beyond all others puppetry.

4. Something compared to a puppet or set of puppets. **† a.** *pl.* Follies or pretended distortions. *Obs.*

1622 HALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* iv. ii. 157 The true God did vouchsafe them [the Romans] that increase of their Empire, when their own puppetries [*sui quasi dæi putarent*] never did them a pennyworth of good.

b. An unreal or artificial character in literary fiction; a set of such characters.

1822 LORD *Elia Ser.* 2 *Acrid Comedy Last Cent.*, What was it to you if that...half-reality the husband was over-ruuled by the puppetry—or the this thing...was personified as was dying of a phthisis? 1883 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. A great modern writer...ground over his puppetry, that he darted out animate flesh...with the force of positive brain-stuff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 3/1 Fully furnished with the stage properties and puppetry of a Highland romance, has...originality, freshness of romantic atmosphere and colour.

Pu·ppet-show. Also 7 poppitt-, 8 poppet-. [f. PUPPET *sb.* 3 + SHOW *sb.*] A show, display, or exhibition of puppets; *esp.* a dramatic performance with or of puppets; a puppet-play.

1630 MASSINGER *Full Fortunately* 136 The devil may buy his soul for a Puppit-show. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., Here was 'Bartholomew Fayre', with the puppet-shows, acted to-day. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18. ¶ 2 Puppet-shows, had bespoke the Play Entitled the Puppet-Show of The Creation of the World. 1818 SHORT *Lect.* 20 Sept., I would vouch sooner write an opera for Punch's puppet-show. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-Bks.* (1870) II. 331, I...saw a fair, with puppet-shows, booths of penny actors, merry-gentlefolk, clowns, horses.

attrib. 1742 FIELDING *Miss Lucy in Town* (1786) 160 You must play yourself at your puppet-show dress. 1749 — *Tom Jones* xv. vi, The puppet-show man can not to publish his showy shadows.

Hence **Pu·ppet-show-er, Pu·ppet-show man.** A man who exhibits or manages a puppet-show.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5096/3 Roger Dawson, Puppet Shewer, alias Sadler, *Ken.* XXXIV, 278 The puppet-shewman or a Vaulting Cavelier. 1893 HALL-CAINE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1910) I. 347 Vaudeville, hand-organists, puppet-showmen,...and all such vagrant arts-makers.

Pu·ppet-va·lve. Also puppet-valve. [f. PUPPET *sb.* + VALVE; in allusion to its movement.] A disk valve which is opened by being bodily lifted from its seat, not by turning upon a hinge. Earlier called *poppet-clack*.

1822 [see POPPET-CLACK]. 1884 in WEBSTER. 1894 RANKINE *Steam. Steam & Mining* 241 The engines are fitted with puppet-valves and 'cross variable cut-off', which is worked by the governor. 1897 D. A. LOW *Modern Steam.* (1898) 208 Sketches showing the construction of a conical metal lift or puppet valve and seating. 1899 *Cent. Dict., Puppet-valve*, same as *Poppet-valve*.

† Pu·ppify, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PUPPY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make a puppy of; to befool.

1642 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 31 Never was there a poor people so purblinded and Puppified, if I may say so, as I finde them in Ire. 1682 — *Perfy of Scantl.* 29 Never any who did feel and peppifie themselfs into such a perfect slavery and confusion.

† Pu·ppily, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Characteristic of a puppy; puppy-like.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 87 (1711) II. 168 He has found out a new Toy Puppit-Plot upon the Popish Cowards; some badly or other, if by Gods Bo, made his Fellow Papists. 1798 ROBERTSON *Chronicles* Wks. 1883 VI. 221 This impertinent heart is more troublesome to me than my providence...I shall be obliged to honours my voice and weapons, my character, to keep up with its puppily cavalcade. 1795 S. CROMPTON *Fond Love in Arts. Theat.* XVIII. 46, I wish you would...not insult my ears with that puppily word heroine.

† Pu·pping, *vbl.n.* var. PUPPET 2 (easily mod.Du. *poppingel*).

1615 *Montanus Doctor* 3781 A popping-apple or Pippin.

Pupplich·e, -lis·e, -lisch·e, obs. ff. PUPILAGE.

† Pu·pprelle. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. next + -REL 1 cf. *-arella, pedarella*.] A little puppy.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* 93. 130 Gentlewomen were driuen to saue their little puppirelles, to whom before they took great pleasure.

Puppy (pə·pi), *sb.* Also 5–6 popi(n, 6 papp(p)ie, 6–7 puppie. [Corresponds in form, and, to a certain extent in sense, to F. *poupée* (in 13th c. *popee*, Littré) a doll, a woman likened to a doll as a dressed-up beauty, a lay figure used in dressmaking or as a butt in shooting; also, contextually, a plaything, hobby, toy (e.g. *il en fait sa poupée*), whence app. in Eng. 'a dog used as a plaything', a toy dog'; a sense unknown to French. The *doll*- and *woman*-senses of F. *poupée* are usually represented in Eng. by PUPPET *sb.* 1, 2. But *puppet* and *puppy* are not always distinct: *puppet* (sense 4) was in early use synonymous with *puppy* (sense 1 or 2), and in dialects *puppy* is still widely used in the sense of *puppet*, esp. in *puppy-show* for *puppet-show*.

F. *poupée* has no cognate form in the other Romanic langs.; it appears to have been an association French formation on the stem of Romanic *puppa* for L. *pupa* girl, doll, puppet, but the use of L. and Rom. *-ētta, -ĕ, -ŏ* in such a sense is apparently unparalleled.]

† 1. A small dog used as a lady's pet or plaything; a toy dog. *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Ecclus.* xxx. 9, Syngule ladies pepis that haue a wel the fleer. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 276 Lyttel popies, that serue for ladies, were auentyous ladies, ouercom others full of pricke for their defence. 1540 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 1.121, [If thuggans there ben chiefest serues...There ben little seruons, or popies that ladies keepe in their chaumbers, to playe withall. *Ibid.* II. xviii. 251 When he sawe in Rome strangelers corpe young puppies in their armes, to plaie withall. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* 2 In the Spanish gentle,...Muskinoes,...These puppies the smaller they be, the more pleasure they prouoke. 1655 CARTE *Tentations* 13 A foolish woman may in her foolish affection dote upon a puppy more than on her gold.

2. A young dog, a whelp.

1590 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 3 One that I brought vp of a puppy; one that I sau'd from drowning, when three or foure of his blinde brothers and sisters went to it. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. v. 11. c 1680 EARL HOWARD *To Sidney Mountford on his Puppy* 31 And though 'tis late if justice could be found, Thy plays, like blind-born puppies, should be drown'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 300 In less than a month the puppy begins to cast off its coulors. 1898 *Yeomanry Drag* 268, 38 birds that was often brought to my house was suckling a litter of puppies.

b. By extension, A young seal; = PUP 2b 3 2.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. Applied to a person as a term of contempt; especially, in modern use, a vain, empty-headed, impertinent young man; a fop, a coxcomb.

24 epith. & 1613 garth. = F. *poupée* a lay figure or dressed-up person.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 402 Peppe with an hatchet for such a puppie. 1590 G. HARVEY *Trimming Wastc* 7 To the pelypuppanoddi!...Puppie Thomas Nashe. a 1613 OVERBURY *A cnoft.* &c. (1638) 179 There is a confederacy between him and his clothes, to let make a puppie. a 1625 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) IV. vii. 13 That opinion of a poor shallow-brain'd puppy, who [etc.]. 1922 IRVING *Bracebr. to Stratf.* 24 Nov., Sir Richard Cox, they say, is sore of going over lord chancellor, who is no servant a puppy as ever eat bread. 1738 — *Pol. Conversat.* 120, I did a very foolish thing yesterday, and was a great Puppy for my Pains. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 340, I should be a most affected puppy if I did so. 1850 *Lincoln Herald* 17 June 3/2 There are only two classes amongst sexual snobbery—namely puppies and blackguards. 1894 MRS HUNGER *Lyddon* 67, A clever, sensible young man: has no conceit about him like the puppies of our day.

† b. Applied to a woman in sense of F. *poupée*: a (mere) doll. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 40 Who...hath no witte, but a cherubin doll fleginde the poppie to his smokes.

† c. Applied to women in various figurative senses from 1 or 2. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Blin d Beggar Comp-Catcher* Wks. (Grosart) X. 190 Holding each Maidens as were modest, froden, and such as were lus, as wilfully wanton as any table, puppies, ill brought vppe and without manners. 1600 *2nd Pt. Ret. Pk. Parnass.* I. vi. 470 You light idiot mates...By gloomy light perke out your dastfull heads: Tut when Don Phabus shewes his flashing beare, You are this puppies (*i. e.* lustie dog-starr) straight your light is out. a 1625 FLETCHER *Rebellion* IV. xxviii, Other such like Quarrells flurting Harlots...and such like Puppies [*Fr. petits mastineaux*].

4. † a. = PUPPET 2, PUPPET 2. *Obs.*

1659 TORRIANO *It.-Engl. Dict., Fuga...*A childs hobby, puppy, or puppet to play withal.

b. A north and east country equivalent of PUPPET *sb.* 3; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

5. A white bowl or buoy used in the herring-fishery to mark the position of the net nearest the fishing-boat (*Cent. Dict.*).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *puppy-chameleon, -cur* (see CUR *sb.* 2 b), *-hunting, -portrait, -picture, -play, -stage, -stake, -style; puppy-like, -looking* adjs.; **puppy-biscuit,** a finer kind of dog-biscuit; **puppy-dress,** a young or small-sized drum-fish; **puppy-fish,** a name of the angel-fish, *Squatina Angelus*; **puppy-god,** a puerile divinity; **puppy-headed** *a.*, stupid; **puppy-love** (*contemptuous*): cf. *calf-love*; **puppy-peeping** *a.*, looking with half-closed eyes like a puppy; **† puppy-snatch,** a man; **puppy walker,** one who takes hound-puppies to 'walk'; so *puppy walking*; **puppy-water,** the urine of a puppy, formerly used as a cosmetic.

1895 F. ANSTEY *Love is Lovest* 11. 121 Ought a schipperke to have name? Miss wool: Isuth 'puppy blonde. 1845 *Tommy Dog* 3, 8 The characteristic 'puppy-cheekiness' of their looks. *Ibid.* 6, 19 It seems...to be agreed that my dog or bitch can qualify for a 'puppy cup after two years of age. 1859 *Orting* (C. T.) XXII. 24/1 Small drum fish ought to measure inches in length are taught in set nets in the most waters of Pamlico Sound about Hatteras...They are called 'puppy-drum' by the natives. 1883 *Day Fishes* (*U. Kent.* II. 327 Evinces opposition. Names.—*Angel-fish*...*Puffin-fish*, from its shape. *Puppy-fish*. 1892 HUNGER *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. xxxiv. 135 They...were brought up without any of those "puppy-gods lodged [*sunt sic enervibus*]. 1597 BACON. v *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 107 A tame Cheuret, hee; your may smoake him as gently, as a "Puppie Greyhound. 1820 — *Temp.* II. ii. 139, I shall laugh my selfe to death at this puppy-headed Monster. 1798 MRS. CHEVELEIGH *Beauty Rivals* II. 2, Let me catch you no more "Puppy-hunting about my Downs. 1899 KARL LEMMON *Lett. to* [*E. Fox, Esq.*] *Dandy Dame* 29 Feb. [1800] 3/b Widows that "puppy-like affectation which is so often found with young gentlemen of 1798. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Montbrenant* III. 236 The "puppy-looking animal who came with her. 1902 *Black & Wh.* 1 Dec. 1 His school for which all the Second Mistress of "puppy love. 1899 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* xxi, (A prize fighter) set on the knee of a succeeding generation,...'puppy-pugging', unmistakably mendacious. 1788 WOLCOTT (*P. Pindar*) *Tales Hop Wks.* 1812 IV. 340 With "puppy-pertness, pretty pleasant pride. 1892 J. SHIELDS *Scarrow, Travesty and Bk. Pirgot's Master* 32 So he by either person might catch Us Trojans in a "Puppy-snatch. 1898 *Westminster Budg. Sports* 1. 21. 11. 3 3, 174/2 Those who do not care for "puppy suckers. 1880 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 2/3 Four dogs are now left in for the Puppy Stakes. 1887 *Field* 26 Aug. 304/3 The team 'Second to no hunting, and the "puppy walkers of England'. 1900 *Daily News* 13 June 6/4 The events of the hunting year's year, beginning with "puppy-walking, the training of the hunter, and cub-hunting. 1887 SHIRLEY *Sailors* i. Who, 1710 II. 93 You spend it like a Cockchafer, "Puppy-water and Pulse, every day of your Life. 1732 SWIFT *Mrs. Lady's Dreaming Grave*, With Puppy-water, Nanny's Help, Untill'd from Tidpeg's darling Whelp.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pu·ppycide,** the killing of a puppy or puppies; **Pu·ppyess,** a female puppy (sense 3).

1792 *Bon Ton Mag.* Mar., Title-p. 2, 2. Portrait of a Modern Puppy. 2. Portrait of a Modern Puppyess. 1803 *Pratt Hall* II. 3 *July* 9/1 It is to be hoped that the crime of puppycide...may be checked.

Puppy (pə·pi), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *Intr.* and *trans.* To bring forth puppies; to whelp, litter; to pup.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 63 Bitches that puppie in haste bring forth blind whelpes. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 111 A young whelpe...such as one as the bitch puppied the same morning. 1887 A. LOVELL tr. *Thimmel's Trans.* 4, 50 A Hynde that had neuer puppied. 1736 BAILEY (Hifel), *Pupf*, to bring forth puppies, to puppy.

Pu·ppy-dog. A child's word for PUPPY *sb.* 1, 2. 1705 STANH. *Juv.* x. 1. 460 Here's a large mouth...That...Talkes as fearfully of roaring Lyons, As rankes of thirteene to 12 of puppy-dogges. 1884 RICHARD *Mod.* II. xv. 934 Of Monkeys, Puppy-Dogs, and Cats. 1900 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* iv. 360 A Puppy-Dog, that's within a few Hours of the Age of Sensing, is as blind as another dog's nearly whelp'd. 1879 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 402 Like puppy-dogs, they delight to...pull at all who come near them.

† b. *Puppy-dog sweet* = *puppy-water* (PUPPY 6).

1682-4 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., Up with some little discourse with my wife upon her saying that she had got and used some puppy-dog water, being put upon it by my Aunt Wight...who hath a mind...to get some for her ugly face.

Puppydom (pə·pidəm). [f. PUPPY *sb.* + -DOM.] **a.** = PUPPYHOOD. **b.** Puppies collectively.

1837 KNOX *Wks.* (1886) I. 60 The fate of this is to outgrow his puppydom, and be no anywise more. 1840 HAMMOND LEWIS (*L. Meredith*) I. The ideas and habits of literary puppydom or his heels. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 2/1 Mrs. E...warns them through all the troubles of puppydom to old age.

Puppyhood (pə·pihud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] **1.** The state of being a puppy (sense 2); the early period of a dog's life.

1770 CUMBERLAND *Pompey Lit.* I. 61 (1783) 139 The puppyhood of little Pompey. 1846 J. MILLER *Life Fredericus* I. When I was an adult at the house of my puppyhood, the hospitable farm-house. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* 183 When a dog has once been brought up from puppyhood under a master.

2. The quality or character of a puppy (sense 3). 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxiv, That was the first of puppyhood makes a perpetually recurring subject of our friendship.

Puppyish (pə·piiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH 1.] Of the nature or character of a puppy (sense 3).

1775 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, Let 14 Apr., He is conceited, self-sufficient, and puppyish. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 31 Your stage days are to be...silly to some, puppyish to pantaloons.

Puppyism (pə·piiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The character, style, or manners of a puppy (sense 3); impertinent conceit, affectation, 'side'.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 22. 2 There was a grand display of puppyism. The front boxes were much crowded with beardless young fellows. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Three Farmers Bing.* II. 103 The affectation and puppyism of literature are less tolerable and more offensive than the puppyism of all other puppies in the world. 1882 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xi, What do you know of him, with his assumed puppyism and arrogance?

Pupsie, pupsy, a nursery or playful alteration of PUPPY: cf. *Birdsy, Pigsy*.

1820 CRUIK., *Chien de Gouvernante*, a pupsie, little doggie.

Pur[1], *dial.* Also 8 purr. [OE. in *pur Lundi*, of uncertain origin.] **a.** A man or mother lamb; also *pur-lamb, pur-dog*. **b.** *transf.* A male child, a boy.

1 1000 *Wulfstan Hom.* xli. 3 Wenne ælc mann an lamb...*Pur* lamb sceal beon sceawiend þæt lamb cleane and unwemme. a 1398 LAGD *Hand. Chron.*, *Pur-dawe*, male lamb. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, s.v., In Lincolnshire a *purr* signifies a boy, also a male lamb. 1867 W. STRICKLAND *Agric. Dorset* 402 Pur-

books are sold to dealers, etc. from Gracechurch, and other streets, where bonding Books are not so generally kept as in the upland parts of Devonshire. 1883 *Standard* 20 Apr. 5/8 The lands...are mostly all pure. 1888 Kingsley *St. Leonards* (Worlds.), *Pure*, a made land, ...seldom used in W. Sussex, but in the regular term in E. Sussex and Dorset. *Rare or neither* is the common term in W. S.

† **Par**[1], **purr.** *Cards.* *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A name given to the knave or Jack in the game of post and pair (see POST *sb.*[1]). Also *attrib.*, *pur-chop*, *par-dog*, ?a card which would take the knave.

1592 LYLY *Midas* v. ii, Mine asses are all asnarle, gules, sables, azure, or, vert, pur, post, pere, &c. 1606 D. J[ones] *Mungrat Christenes*, Knaue ... Post and Pair, with a pairroyall of aces in his hat; his garments all done ouer with Pairs and Purs. *Ibid.* Post and Pair weare his par-chops, and his par dogs. 1768-86 Darwin *Writer Fragm.* Wks. 1806 II. 381/2 Some, loosing loue the double Pare pull Post, Make their advantage on the Purrs they lose: Whereby the Winners windings all are lost, Although, at last the other's but a Knave.

Pur, obs. f. POOR, PORE, PURE, PURRE.

Pur-, *prefix.* The usual AF. form of OF. *per-*, *par-*, mod.F. *pour-* :—L. *per-*, *prō-*, prep. and prefix (see PRO- *prefix*[1]). The form in which this prefix came into early ME. through OF., still retained in numerous words as *purchase*, *purfle*, *purlieu*, *purlain*, *purport*, *purpose*, *purpoynte*, *pursue*, *purvey*, and their derivatives, as well as in the earlier forms of some words in which it has been since altered to the L. form, as *promenade*, etc. See the individual words.

Purailll, -raio, -rall, var. of PURAIL. *Obs.*, poor people.

† **Purale, pu'ralee.** *Old Law.* Forms: 3-4 *purale*, *pouralee*, 4 *puralee*, *puraley*, *purale*, 5 *Sc.* **purealy**, (*Hist.* 6-7 *pur-*, 6-8 *pouralles*, 7 *puralle*). [AF. *puralee* (latinized *puralea*) = OF. *par-*, *parale* a going through, f. OF. *par-*, *pur-*, *paraler* to go through, traverse, f. *par-*, *pur-* :—L. *per-*, forth; here interchanging with *par-* (:—L. *per-*) in OF. *paraler* to go through. Taken in AF. and ME. equivalent of L. *perambulatio*, PERAMBULATION, sense 3. (See also PURAILLES.)]

1. A perambulation made to determine the boundaries of a county, manor, parish, or district; *esp.* one made to ascertain the boundaries of a royal forest and to disafforest lands encroached upon by the crown.

[1225-6 *Rotuli Cancell.* anno 7 Johan. 118/2 Willelmo...quod Rex[1] vndiit comitatum de Cestr. ii. ex foresta pertulit land; de Walensibz. 1292 BRITTON ii. xvii. § 5 Et en chescun la manere soit leez purale par comun (*var.* parties). [*Ivanet.* In the same manner perambulation shall be made in case of a difference between the parties. Cf. BRACTON III. 401 Item cadit assisa de communibus pasturis intercommunitatem, de communibus partium perambulatis modo.] 1305 *Ann. Paul.* (1300) in *Mem. de Paul.* (Rolls) 4 Le vij le parale fet fete par commandement quere seignour le Roy en Ingelwode. 1305 *Ordinatio Forestæ* 33 *Edw. I.* Et droit de cesse pal iceux & remanere assez desaforestez par le dite parale, & qui desaforestez demorent dores les bondes des forestes. 1307-8 *Trésor Recl.* (Mauveaux) *J. Forest* ex. 1748/2, fol. comencie le parale de la parsaye de Wauer, fait par le Counte de Surrey. c 1330 *Ann. London*, an. 1326 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 156 Super alnatorium tenementi dicebat regis Anglie de parva Wenlok, cum vulgarior et Anglice *dicebatur parale*. *Ibid.* an. 1329, ib. I. 173 Richardo de Retherwyk eligitur in nativum. ...Petit etiam coram vobis aldermannis in *parale* in civitate.]

c 1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 307 Pe wile he bare pe wille of Iesu[s] he lyng (Rdg. Ll.: Whilome any delay he made) he purale fil a certeyn day, So, pat pere we be *Inde*, pe same on his feyth. ...To mak pe purale, it nold not be delaied, With oute more sold it be, pat he[r] sold hald here peied. *Ibid.* 309 Fast he rennid ofte he, pe purale wild make, pat hegly he nome nald go, pe lenedon fayre gaden. *Ibid.* 310, ib. for pe purale, or wit[h] oureyn hande, forgh he lord wild he delaied or lengere stonde. 14... *Ash William* (ed. 1184) in *Arch. Pardl. Rolls* (1620) I. 359 Sue pat pe iiij lords wyth kenyll of purpule on wyth toyn clop lengyll be any tyte ofer al or part of pe sayd land but gil it war cleyn a lengyll of cyclis. c 1834 *Cron. Fantal.* in Lewis *County Forest* (1758) 304 Some Letters Patents of the perambulations or parales of forests made by king E. 3...which we have seen.

2. From the middle of the 14th c., sometimes applied (in Law French) to the piece or tract of land between the wider bounds of a forest and the restricted bounds as fixed by perambulation, and then passing into the sense of PURLIEU, q.v.

The exact history of this vocalic of sense is not evidenced; it was prob. at first an incorrect popular use of the term; but it appears as here (was already established before 1225 (when the L. *perambulatio* appeared in the same sense), and then within ten years of the date at which Robert of Brunne used *parale* in the original sense. *English* examples have not yet been found before 1281, when the word evidently appears as PURLIEU; but *parailles*, *pouralles*, was used by Norman and by other legal writers as identical with *pourlieus*, and the form *parelys* has come down from the 16th c. to modern times in the verb *perlambate* as variant and spoken form of PURLIEU-MEND, q.v.

1301 *Dupl. cone. Whickhamond's Forest* (*Inq. Post. Tri. of Rec.*, No. 181, skin 3), Et quod R., le R. de S. ne nouncrunt translatour de nouuelcus dounes regis *d'Eggere* from a forestis in pauperibuscisnes, et *de* *d'Eggeis* Rois Scis stabilire *inter* forestam et pauperibuscisnes. 1372 *Cartulary of Rievaulx* (O. M. S.) 81 (1st Qual) quidam Thomas de Langley...facit quandam perambulacionem circa forestam de Wychewode, singulos bondas profiliter: et...quod predictus bondarius (Hyerbaughe) est infra les parailles et nondum forestæ. 1372 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 313/1 (1 Edw. III) But are regular in the Commission...qu prenie de pays pursuit chacun le Parale ainz rien en plaidoyes faire, mais ainz ariscles, rolles, en remembre par Forestie en autre Maniere. 1377 *Stat. Realm* 50 Edw. III, Item supplient...qe nul homme soit empeche en greve ne trespas a venir par ceaux q'ils ont chace en chescun defense le Forestes, en ad[ue]rs bois de le bondz de Forst. 1378 *Stat.* III. 42/2 (1 Rich. II), Item requierent les Communes, q'les poinctz prise lour Parales (sont y solde ayeux en temps, solonc le purport del Chapitle Charte...) & qe Proclamation sur ceo soit faite, com il pleit en temps de Roy Henry.

1398 MARWOOD *Lawes of Forest* (*Hodgk.*) 2 Treaties declaring what Parailes is. *Ibid.* ca. 8 § 1, 142 Purlies, or Pouralles, is a certain Territorie of ground adioyning vnto the Forest...which Territorie of ground was also once Forest, and afterwards disafforested against by the perambulations made for the severing of the new Forestes from the old. 1508 C. KNIGHTON (title) Two Letters to a Friend, the First Shewing and Demonstrating by Law the Rights and Privileges of Foraidons or Free-Boy. [1509: see PURLIEU-MEN.]

† **Puraua** (pərrā·). Forms: 7 poraun(e, 9 poorawn, poordna, 8- purana. [Skr. *purāṇa* belonging to former times, f. *purā* formerly. Cf. F. *pouranna*, formerly *pouran*, *puran*.] One of a class of sacred poetical works in Sanskrit, containing the mythology of the Hindus. Also *attrib.*

1698 TOLAND *Christianity not Myst.* 31 To say it bears witness to itself, is equally to establish the Alcoran or the Poran. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 293 In which Language are written the Poraun, or Sacred History. 1786 *Hist. Ceylon* XI. 120 From the numerous *puranas* and ancient dramas of India, many scattered rays of information are to be collected. 1885 J. M. KENNEDY *Christ & Krishna* vii. 95 He disputes the point as to the early existence of literature of the Purana order.

Hence **Puranism**, the religious system taught in the Puranas.

1882 FERGUSSON *Eastward & Holiday* II. 222 Buddhism has been replaced in India by Puranism, a religion based on an immense extension and perversion of the early Vedas.

Puranic (pərrā·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **pauranic**, -ik (pərərā·nik), **poornanic**. [f. prec. + -IC. *Puranic* follows the Skr. *pauranika*.] Of or pertaining to the Puranas.

1809 COLEBROOKE *Duties in Relat. Life* IX. 193 The Jainas, with whom the legendary story of their saints also seems to be regarded on the Puranic rules of the orthodox sect. 1869 MAX MÜLLER *Rig-Veda* I. 194 In the epic and puranic literature this Dêvî has grown into a definite person. 1885 J. M. KENNEDY *Christ & Krishna* vii. 72 The Krishna Birth-Festival here departs from the Purânic legend.

b. absol. as *sb.* (*a*) A Puranic work or author. (*b*) A believer in the Puranas.

1808 WILFORD *Sacr. Isles in Asiat. Res.* VIII. 320, I shall give a few specimens...in the very words of the Puranics. 1858 tr. *Bhâgvat Gîtâ* 7. Where is, 123 Rajas Chandra, formerly a Puranik, would defend the Christian religion.

† **Puranism.** Altered form of PURITANISM.

1600 WARNER *Alb. Engl.* x. lv. 242 In the first part of Malcolm, through Puranisme dedyzide.

Purawante, **-wyne**, var. of PERADVENTURE.

Purbeck (pə·rbek). Name of a peninsula on the Dorsetshire coast; in full, Isle of Purbeck; used *attrib.* to designate the stone quarried there, or things made of this, and the geological formation there typically developed.

Purbeck beds *Geol.*, the three strata of the Purbeck series, reckoned as the uppermost members of the Oolite formation, or the lowest of the Wealden. **Purbeck marble**, the finer qualities of Purbeck stone, formerly much used in ornamental architecture. **Purbeck stone**, a hard limestone obtained from Purbeck, and used in building and paving.

[1205 *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (1835) I. 1/2a Dedimus Reginaldo...D. Cicestr' Episcopo quod possit facere marmor venire de Purbek. 1400 in *Rogers Archit.* 4 *Pr.* (1866) III. 400/1 Purbrick stone. 1548 *Patent Roll*, 2 *Edw. VI*, pt. 7 The great yeres brick stone. 1598 STOW *Survey* 100 The same parsonage (of Stane) they grant Mooue pound, in the saide parsonage (of the Guildhall), with hard stone of Purbecke.] c 1650 SIMEON *Mist. Ath.* (1826) 107 A very experienced mason informed me that the Cathedral of Salisbury is made of Purbeck-stone, which in the air ...will moulder away. 1832 *Mechan. Mag.* XVI. 396/1, The Purbeck strata are 400 feet. 1846 HAWKINS *Introd. Geol.* ed. 3) 218, 224 The Purbeck beds are by some geologists classed with the oolites. 1847 J. PHILLIPS *Manual Geol.* VI. 640/1 Columns, chimney-pieces, and *Purbeck marble* other architectural uses for which the 'Purbeck marble' is celebrated. 1850 FOSBROKE in *Mem. Geol. Surv., Org. Rem.* III. 6, 2 New forms of marine Purbeck molluscs. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 113 A todd-headed niche with Purbeck neighbours.

b. absol. (*sb.*) = *Purbeck stone*; a Purbeck paving-stone. (*b*) Any one of the Purbeck strata.

1726 KENNET *London* IV. 81 The floor is paved with Purbeck. 1772 LONDONDERRY *Hist. Print.* 302 The Prose Stones should be marble, though sometimes Master Printers make shift with purbeck. 1833 T. HOOK *Sylvius* x *Marryers* iv. 1 Marble hall have gathering the gardens of Portland-place. 1851 LESLIE *Edwin Grad.* iv. 168/2 Thick beds of these Purbecks are used in the Middle Purbeck. *Ibid.* 169 Between Bury and some in the Middle Purbeck. *Ibid.* 169 Between Bury and Stone is

Purblindness. [f. PURBLIND *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being purblind (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1599 HAKLUYT, *Pref. Bilkhalem, Lamalo.* 1721 R. GREEN *Hermet. Family Herb.* (1760) 302 (Title) cure the dulness or purblindness of their eyes with the powder of white Hellebore. *c* 1780 HUNTER *Robert's Disp. to Jr. Pitt* (pun of gold): cures diseased eyes, or purblindness. 1834 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ii. 2, The Professor's keen philosophic perspicacity is somewhat marred by a certain manner of almost owlish purblindness. 1859 C. LYELL in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 197 To inform the eye to have been brought to perfection, from a state of blindness or purblindness.

Purcelanite, -y, obs. ff. PURSLAIN, PURSLANE.

Purcelin, -ine, obs. ff. PURSLAIN.

Purcelle, -ellan, etc., obs. ff. PORCELAIN, PURSLANE.

Purceynt, var. PERCEINCT *Obs.*

† **Pur charite** [Anglo-Fr.], var. *par charity*: see PAR *prep.* 1.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 189 Ich praye þe.. per charite... Awreke me of þese wronges.

Purchasable (pə·ɹtʃəsăb'l), *a.* Also **pur-chaseable.** [f. PURCHASE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be purchased. † **a.** That may be obtained in any way: acquirable; procurable (*obs.*). **b.** Capable of being or liable to be bought for money.

1611 FLORIO, *Acquistabile, acquistabile, purchasable.* 1650 LILLY *Lesser Jahovah* 43 Money being the Current Inflation by all other Things purchaseable by it. 1708 MODERN *Chron.* Hung. II. 361 (Title) No public office is henceforth hereditary or purchaseable. 1848 WILL *Jnl. Rom. to L.* I. ii. 8 I. 328 (Title) exchange value of a thing,...the command which its possession gives over purchaseable commodities in general. 1859 S. HOBHOUSE *Magic Lantern to Cassell's Turkish Tales* IV. 1141 The most article of the shops...purchaseable for about three guineas.

Purchase (pə·ɹtʃis, -ɛs), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 3 *porchas*, 3 *-chas.* *β.* 4 *pourchas, -chass*, 7 *-chace.* γ. 5–6 *purchas.* 4 *-us.* **chase,** 4– **purchase,** (4–6 *-chas*, 4–7 *-chass*, 5 *-chase*(*s*), 5–7 *-chasse*, 6 *-chace*). [ME., a. OF. *purchas, pourchas*, later *pourchat* masc. (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *purchacier, pourpurchacier* to PURCHASE. The 15th c. *purchase* is merely a graphic alteration of *purchas* (cf. *ace, ice, ouse*), whence mod. *purchase* after the vb.; but the 17th c. *pourchase, purchace*, were prob. influenced by F. *pourchat*, OF. *purchace* fem., a parallel form to *purchas* masc.]

I. The act or action of purchasing.

† **1.** The action of hunting; the chase; the catching or seizing of prey; hence, seizing or taking forcibly or with violence; pillage, plunder, robbery, capture. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1745 So hai nede of purchas come to hem so gret riches. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 372 Forbi to maister his purchas He..covaiteth, as to robbe (Ed. 1532 to robbery) in the strete. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xxiii Prouerbis (S. T. S.) II. 143 Am reuaird well, that hath vpon purches (v.r. be bruvall). 1508 *Z. Lyt. Lancelot's Slumbering* 10.22 [The Turbe] being scattered and disparsed...here and there about purchase and pillage. 16.. *Robin Hood* in Thoms' *L. & Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 120 Being overpoyd at the great purchase he had made. 1709 H. HARRIS *Whet. Jul. Scot.* 124 They [two english] commonly make their purchase in the adjacent town and continent, will never take so much as a basket or hen from the place of their abode. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 208 We were loaded now upon mullets, and not for purchase...They told us they were taken from the booth here, for purchase, but that they had made little of it.

† **2.** Attempt or effort to obtain, procure, bring about, effect, or cause something; endeavour; attempted instigation; machination; contrivance, management. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 859 Yif thou him slest, Al hire purchas On the falle schal wende, As ich [etc.]. 1338 ROBT. OF BRUNNE tr. *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) 111 Wordes he made, and purchas, Pat he myght haue pes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 331 The king, thrist gretly gamyn, Gert bete watyr to dryssyne. *c* 1400 LYDG. *Troy* v. 2260 All þis gynne he dressyd By his wyte and his purchace. 1513 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxvii. 92 Desyryng them, that they wolde make no vnyll purchase against hym. *Ibid.* 375 Ye Kynge of Englond made moche purchace to haue the doughter of thebe of F. to haue ben maryed to his son Edwarde. *c* 1533 — *Huon* xxxiii. 133 His nephew and...his sone, who were newly depryue by the purchas of the vilayn of Clarey.

† **b.** Hence, The actual bringing about or procurement of any deed or event. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 27 Ouer gyuen hasty thanne repenter to the purchas of my deth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. *Prologue* 21, 1632 Diuers maystres bryng a diuers myrde From vilany has maid by her purchas.

† **3.** The action or process of procuring, obtaining, or acquiring for oneself in any way; acquisition, gain, attainment. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 12276 Or hord al almaine...Wende to be court of rome, to make ous purchas. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8050 Yn alle youre mede purchace vseth none but aqueint yn place. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 52 It ys no purchas of no good lone, but of sorow. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/1 Purchase, *adquisicio*. 1500 *Orol. Cryatale Mira* (W. de W. 1506) 2 iv. 41 Many fisshers & marches bye moche diuerse...to make purchases, & to gete goodes for the lyuynge of theyr children. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 53 No doubt the shepheards [made] the first act of lawfull acquisition to purchase, for as those dales ordinary was a reuenue of purchase.

† **b.** Concr. Booty. *Obs.*

(Cf. OF. *enfant, fils de purchas*, bastard child, 1316 s.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16184 But ho he yong o raddels state for he that wif dalten imagen Oper a spous or a purches.

4. The action of making one's profit or gaining one's sustenance in any way; esp. of living (by) in an irregular way, as by begging, or by shifts of any kind; shifting for oneself.

Chaucer, 1390, 1450 see OBSERVE. To live on one's purchase, i. e. on what one can make in any way. To leave one to his purchase, i. e. to shift for himself, to his own resources. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frol.* 256 His purchas was wel better than his rente. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6840 To winne is alway myn entente; My purchas is better than my rente. 1500 *Ranulf Pur. Knt.* The 4 of Februarye was buryed one Foukes a pore man that came to the towne of his purchase. 1571 *Shepherd Pur. Knt., Surveyors.* 3 This Writte [= warrant of] his purchase the xiiith of Maye. 1594 ROLLESTON in Douglas *Miracle Glass.* 6 v., His Dere upon his purchase as well as others on their ne sent. 1808 JAMIESON s. v., We still say *He lives on his purchase*, of one who has no visible or fixed means of maintenance. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, Donnerailleau's brow grew very dark at this proposal of leaving him to his 'sole purchase'. 1824 JAMIESON s. v., *To Live on one's Purchase*, to support oneself by expedients or shifts, in bad circumstances, without being in dependence.

† **5.** A parcel by which gain or livelihood is obtained; an occupation. *Obs.*

1388 T. BRAMPTON tr. *Pembroke's Pap.* 24 b, If many Oyster bed panels in them, it [oyster-fishing] would be a very good purchase, but there is very many that have no panels in them. 1615–22 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night (Fadler's)*, Then have no Lords, Studying to thy own purchase. 1698 BLOMFIELD *Fuller's Lap.* 21 Many (after) will be more strange for them who practise that Trade long, to gain by the purchase.

5. *Law.* The acquirement of property by one's personal action, as distinct from inheritance. Also *fig.*

1292 BRITTON ii. ii. § 4 Purchas pris sanz ni plusors manieres. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Monarchie* 10, The grete lordes off be londe, by reason...off Marlages, Purchases, and ober titles, shall alsso tymes growe to be greter than bai be now. 1563 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 201 Every creature that I leave liuelie londe of...as well that which came by inheritance as by purchas. 1593 FULKE *Refut. Treat.* (1617) 4 Purchase is called the possession of landes or tenements that is gotte hath by his deede or by his agreements. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 201 These three persons therefore, king William, queen Mary, and queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or purchase, as the lawyers call it. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Purchase*,...an acquisition of land in any lawful manner, other than by descent, or the mere act of law, and includes escheat, occupancy, prescription, forfeiture, and alienation.

6. *spec.* Acquisition by payment of money or of some other valuable equivalent; buying. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1580 HOLLY *Pro. xxvii.* 8 Pro my field, I paide dan... / for the right of the possession in Otley, and the purchase whereof yours ouer-liue.) 1620 *Bond* 103, I bought the field...and weighed him the money...; So I tooke the euidence of the purchase. 1680 tr. *Cluverius's Intro. Ancient* 350 He would make his first Purchases at Lacus Juventi. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* tab. of L. 450 To sell in, and to apply the money in the purchase of other lands. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii, We retired into Mrs Hoch's sleep, where I wanted to make a purchase. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Rupert Tharn* i. ii, She had only stopped her caprices and her purchases when the crown would have had another thing of beauty.

b. The action, practice, or system of buying commissions in the army; payment made for an appointment or promotion in the commissioned ranks.

The system was finally abolished in 1871.

1708 SWINBURNE *Instructions* I. i. 4 An ensign's commission, procured on either purchase, to one of the Scots brigade regiments in the pay of Holland. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 409/2 In the navy, in the regiment of artillery, and in the corps of engineers and marines, the commissions are conferred without purchase. 1870 *Punch* 29 July 37/2 The Queen, by Royal Warrant, will put an end to all Purchase in the army.

7. *fig.* Acquisition at the cost of something immaterial, as effort, suffering, or sacrifice.

1692 MASSEY *Lawsuit* vi. xxxii. 231 Our Senses and Experience...are the Talents,...to be employed in the purchase of Justice, Peace, and true Religion. 1698 WHOLE *Duty Man* vii. § 21 (1877) 61 They that get their estates by purchase and reversion, must reckon upon the purchase. 1712 POPE *Temp. Fame* 222 But if the purchase costs us dear a price, As working Folly or wedding Vice. 1758 S. HAYWOOD *Given.* 38 Has the Son of God...made a compleat purchase of all the blessings of salvation for us?

II. The purchase of the action: that which is purchased or acquired.

† **8.** That which is obtained, gained, or acquired; gains, winnings, acquisitions; *esp.* that which is taken in the chase, in pillage, robbery, or thieving, or in war; the prey of an animal or hunter; spoil, booty, plunder; a prize; in later use, chiefly, a prize, or booty, taken by a privateer. Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1736 Of wilkoed pays Darl him gadreede a gret route, & bi-lat hore god lore of porchas hor god hore strede. 1375 *Cour de L.* 1303 Gete off thy gode and off thy purchase To euel hauers, bergile, and extorcioun of mede. *Ibid.* 1480 He gaff the cyrcles and the lone, Off bye pouerte, good leuen. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Prud.* 203 Vsenged is geddys many or Porches of the ghuis wythe be is ayede to. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. vii. 16 A Bloudie weaking, and vnlooked Warre,... Made prize and purchase of his warrous Foes. 1800 R. JOHNSON *Adelt. no.* vii. Duck up all the goods and purchase. That we can carry (the two trunkes). 1866 *Lond. Gaz. No.* 21815/2 A Dutch Caper...having in company three two tenders or one without sending with my purchase. 1894 LEVERSON *Beryl Kel.* 2 Dec. (1897) 112, 20 of their privateers are laid up at St. Malloes, finding little purchase of late. 1901 *Du Pont Cat. Pack* (Baker) 313 Several other John D sold him of by which I made pretty good purchase. 1903 — *Pop. Second World* (1940) 5 To my mind nowhere does the advantage of trade, or hope of purchase should guide us.

† **b.** An advantage gained or possessed. *Obs.*

c 1350 CHAUCER *St. Kath.* x. 1333 Pryde, mayden, taketh hem[e] her-by, I pray, Lese not your lorde, but get your purchase. Lete mekenesse dwelle with preyers a fouch nesp.) *c* 1480 *H. Ld. Mus.* (Weston Church) 3, One hath a mytre, the 2d le spekkyt nesp. (If God we have that fayre purchas, 1638 FENN *Ann. E. Indies* 4 P. 89 Jewellers...have made good Purchase by buying Jewells here, and carrying them into Europe to be Cut and Set, and returning all them hone.

† **c.** *spec.* A vessel sailing to a pilot's turn to conduct; also, the sum earned as pilotage. *Obs.* rare.

1599 *Egerton MSS.*, 2216 f. 3 (If a ship wanting a pilot fire a gun when passing Dover, the pilot) who cometh the nearest may follow his purchase into the Downes & there shall not be charged ner so disturbed by other pilotes. 1609 *Charter Forts Cvil. Confectionage* (ed. 8) 21 The said John is to pays the one halfe of the purchase unto the fellowships of the Trinity House of Deven.

† **9.** Property acquired or obtained by one's own action or effort. *Obs.* (So in Anglo-L. and AF.)

c 1350 R. BROWNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 We se alle day in place ping [at a man wynne, it is vnkit purchase, wiuelle he it hold or vnyuste. 1444 *Maldon, Essex A.* & *R.* 318, It shall be lawful to every man that purchaseth any land or lande with in the Burgh for to devyse his purchas.

10. The annual return or rent from land; in the phrase *at so many years' purchase*, used in stating the price of land. Also *fig.*, in phrase *not to be worth (an hour's, a day's*, etc.) *purchase*, not to be likely to last the length of time mentioned.

1584 WESTCOTE *Silvae for Map.* 25/1 The same parcelles Brodeot...he helpeth him to sell, for land at fiue yeres purchase. 1609 HIGGINS *Barn. Flery-Dragt* 240 Land purchased at fourteene yeeres Purchase, will yeeld fyue in the Hundred. 1687 PENNEY *City & C. Build.* 16 A Lease for a single life is generally valued at seven years Purchase, a 1720 SHEFFIELD *Duch.* (1729) I. 10 The Earl was obliged to sell those lands at nine years purchase. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, The doctor says that, with his short neck, his life is not worth two years' purchase. 1893 FISHER-MITCHELL *Reminis.* (ed. Mackay) 348 The life of General Walpole would not have been worth half an hour's purchase.

11. That which is purchased or bought.

1589 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* iv. ix. (1877) I. 204 Now all the wealth of the land dooth flow vnto our common hostes, of whome, some one hauing practised likke abuse thirteene or fourteene yeares is able to beare a purchase of an hundred 1000 pounds. 1609 SPEED. *Hum.* v. x. 227 A Lawyer,... With his Vsurious touch him no more of his Purchases, and double ones too, then the length and breadth of a paire of Indentures? 1818 *Niles' Reg.* 3 June 224/2 The whole of that fine tract, in Indiana territory, generally called Harrison's purchase, is now surveyed, and will be offered for sale. 1884 FAR. EDITION *Outcast* ix With a proud and swelling heart he entered in possession of his purchase.

b. *fig.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 2 Are not psalms the purchase of Jesus Christ? 1607 J. ROBINSON *Exhort.* (1738) How has the purchase...been the hopeful seed Of paltrie pears and parmeting soil. 1833 CARLYLE *Corvol. Hum.* (1896) I. iii. 158 The peaceful fruit or purchase of such moral victory.

c. A (good, bad, dear, etc.) bargain. ? *Obs.*

1625 G. GARDEN *Trans.* 17 You desire a purchase for so short a breath. 1700 DRYDEN *Fal. & Arc.* 1 Thy Wife cost but Arabia scorners his bitter fate, Finds his dear purchase, and repents too late? 1812 GEO. *Hist. to Geo. Rep.* 140 The total loss of the besiegers...amounted to upwards of 4000. This might perhaps be thought a dear purchase. 1857 BOOTH *Economy Agric.* 16, She could not pronounce her words,—to I thought she was no very high purchase.

† **12.** The price at which anything is or may be purchased or bought; purchase-money. *Obs.* *fig.*

1625 G. GARDEN *Trans.* 17 You desire a purchase for so short a breath. 1700 DRYDEN *Fal. & Arc.* 1 Thy Wife cost but Arabia scorners his bitter fate, Finds his dear purchase, and repents too late? 1812 GEO. *Hist. to Geo. Rep.* 140 The total loss of the besiegers...amounted to upwards of 4000. This might perhaps be thought a dear purchase. 1857 BOOTH *Economy Agric.* 16, She could not pronounce her words,—to I thought she was no very high purchase.

III. [f. PURCHASE *v.* 7. Cf. also 8 b above.]

13. Hold or position for advantageously exerting or applying power; the advantage gained by the application of one of the mechanical powers; mechanical advantage, leverage, faluram.

1711 W. STUKELEY *Itinerarium Curiosum* 36 Fig.—the Post ...with such a regard always to the Weight, that the Purchase and Security may be an Combalance for it. 1778 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 24 The further it goes the more Power it will gain, and thereby increase its own Purchase. 1799 HAMILTON *Mechanics* I. 8 133 The weight...was gaining more and more purchase upon the mast, as it bended more outward. 1800 *Philos. Mag. Theol.* viii. § 1 The lever of an ox or a horse is a heavy weight, acting at the end of a long lever, consequently with a great purchase. 1850 G. DODSON *Lect. Coal. Construct.* I. 259 The screws of Florence, being flogged instead of pinned, are...dangerous for rolling:—the horses having no purchase for their feet. 1880 THOMAS, *Gloss.*, s. v. 08 If I could have calculated on a safe purchase for my foot. 1889 BARROW *Arena* 3 *Arm.* viii. 192 He might be enabled to bind his bow with a greater purchase. 1889 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/2 Unfilled dues and willow spaces allowing entrance and purchase to the gills.

14. A device or appliance by means of which power may be brought to bear with advantage; any contrivance for increasing applied power; *esp. Naut.* such a device consisting of a rope, pulley, windlass, or the like.

1711 W. STUKELEY *Itinerarium Curiosum* 36 That the Angles of the Purchase may be as obtuse as possible, for

the Facility of gaining the same with smaller Force. 1716 Addison *Freeh. Whig* No. 1 Wives we cannot be said to make purchases to cheat her again, [we] found she did not long to betray. 1733 Bolingbroke *Reflections* 2. 198 The conquered purchase, yielded the Banner and Tackle. 1800 Belsham *Mem. Austria Engl.* II. 423 We had no other means of preventing this singular evolution than by attaching purchases to the ice from the ship. 1839 F. T. Bullen *Log Sea-boat* 47 A derrick was rigged over the main-hatch with a double chain purchase attached.

13. *fig.* A 'hold', 'fulcrum', or position of advantage for accomplishing something; a means by which one's power or influence is increased.

1596 Bacon *Fr. Rep.* 159 A politician, to do great things, looks for a power, what our workmen call a purchase: and if he finds that power, he publisheth it in merchants, he consult not for it as a law to apply it. 1809 Kendall & Jones *Corr.* I. 227 This may give us a purchase, by which we may gain over people, from intelligence, to religion. 1823 Mudie *Feasey Bullfrog* v. 108, 1986) 97 They diminish the amount of evil to be contended with, and they provide a firmer purchase for the power which eventually will it. 1888 Lennox *Sarum. Chron.* vii. (1892) 130 The will has a subtle but strong purchase over the understanding in matters of belief.

IV. 18. *absol.* and *Comb.*: in sense 6, as *purchase-boat, -deed, -reading, -price*, -sum; in sense 8 b, as *purchase officer, system*; in sense 13, as *purchase-block* (Block *sb.* 3), *fall* (Fall *sb.*3 36), *gear, power, -tackle*; also purchase-land, land acquired by purchase. See also Purchase-money.

1858 *Chief Rep. 9 Arch. Prat.* I. 146/2 With the assistance of double and single "purchase-blocks. 1880 H. Stuart Lennox's Catech. 36 Purchase or Swidder Hooks are used for mooring, discreting, or hauling down, or hauling off vessels on shore, or anything where powerful strain is required. 1733 Chambers *Cyc. Suppl.*, 'Purchase-book', ...the same given to a book, containing an account of all the purchases made. 1907 *Expositor Dec.* 458 The descendants of 'purchase-deeds' in the time of Jeremiah is suggestive of Babylonian usage. 1898 C. Bather *Turbine Trip-propeller* 61, 1901 Not only can the cable be cut in shallow water near the coast by any small steamer with "purchase gear that will raise an anchor, but [etc.]. 1483 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 134, I bequeathe to Henry, my sonne, all my "purchesse londes that I have purchesed [sic] of the manor of Cumerow. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/3 That they should re-open the whole question of purchase and the terms granted to "purchase officers. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* Feb. 49 Jessie paid the "purchase-price. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 5/2 To issue 370,000 fully paid shares to the old company on purchase price for the undertaking. 1722 Swinton *Sermons* I. 1 note. The term "purchase-Tackle has of late years been applied to this kind of block.

Purchase (*pə·tʃɪs*, -*ɪz*), *v.* Forms: a. 3 purchase(n)ȝ, -chasy, 3-4 -chesy, -i, -e(n, 3-6 -chase. *β.* 4 pourchase, 4-6 -chace, -chasse, 5 -chaasse, -chase. *γ.* 3 purchasi, -chesy, 3-5 -chacen, 4-5 -chasen, 4 chaase, -chayase, -chaise, -chace, 4-6 -chas, -chase(n, -chaas, 4-7 -chas, 4-8 -chace, 5 -chase, 4- purchase: (5 perchese). [ME. a. AF. *purchacer*, = OF. *porc-, pur-, pourchacier, -chassier, -chasser* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to seek out, seek to obtain, procure, or bring about, f. *por, pur, pour*- = L. *pro* for + *chacier, chassier, chasser* = prob. L. *captiāre* to catch, hunt, Chase, cf. It. *procacciare* to endeavour to get, to procure. (The ONF. dialect forms *porcachier*, and *por-, purcacier, pourcacier, pourchacier*, do not appear to be represented in Eng.)]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To try to procure or bring about; to contrive or devise (esp. something evil) *to* or *for* a person. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5682 Pat hii ne mizte purchase non yuel pe king ne non of his. 1340 *Ayenb.* 6 He...bet ouh-wher purchasep manie vuele leaves to chese. 1422 tr. *Boccaccio Estoire de Aufortune* xxxiii (1926) 57 Yet the saide Julian Mamme...to purchase to me dyuerse thynge...to myne wilde vnwise. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* 76 Wel they apperceyued certeynly that Iherusalem purchaced for them alle the euyl that he myghte. 1483 — *Cato* g j b, When they ordeyn and purchace the lawe and the dulles of euyll dyscheses. 1500 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 He...wadir the cullour of freindschip, purchesis me feyt extremitiones.

†**b.** With subordinate clause or infinitive. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. the Wheel thou thenkest to deserve Thi priuete thenk, and to pourchace How thou myht atteine to his grace. 1508 Lydg. *Te Cast. Pelyce*, 2072 Whet threw...thyr purchace Thy temptacions to enchace. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 208/1, I shalle me pourchace to serue vnder a clarke in thy temple. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. 101, 1167 Duke Iohan of Brabant...purchased greatly that ye sone of Flaunders shulde have his doughter to mayage. 1599 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 73 My mortal enemeis purchesis to reif my liberte.

†**2.** To exert oneself for the attainment of some object; to endeavour; to strive. *Obs.* **a.** *refl.*

[ME. *se purchacier* = AF. *se purchacer*, *chacier* (1278 in Godef.)]

1292 Britton v. xii. § 3 Le tenant se purchace de somoyner le dengein (*Fraunc.* le dit tenant purcace de somoyner le dengein de somoyner le dit tenant).] c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 7315 Per...hyrdmen gy purchace pese best, To wike vpon londe & lede. c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* II. 111 Pharon purchased him than this day...that his hadde gotten hym An Asse.

b. *intr.*

1480 Caxton *Godeffroy* 191, I wente not how many poore pylgrymes that were pourchaaching of they myght fynde any victuayles in the countre. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxvii. 277 The Castylyens purchaced muche that a truse was taken betwene ye kynges of Englande and of Fraunce. c 1533 — *Huon* lxxxii. 254 He purchaseth for your dede. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. ii. 32 That I shold Purchase...for a little part, and yet rather a great deale of Mercie. 1674 Earl Essex *Let.* 17 Mar. (1718) 304 Mr. justice Jones purchased hard for it [to be made chief Justice].

†**3.** *trans.* To bring about, cause, effect, produce; to obtain, procure, manage. Const. *it or for* a person, or with dative. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 216 Nil leb me nothing purveyen, To purchas a fole gret bounte. 1375 Sc. Troy-bk. *Destr. Troy* viii. 248 And weal...to have & gete, Purely purchase thame vengeance. 1390 Gower *Conf.* Prol. 129 The worre wil to pes purchace. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 232 Some might not to resteynen my deth, sith that I have purchaced it myself. c 1533 Lo. Berners *Huon* lxviii. 230 For he thus fourth love my brother, that he hath purchased for you so moche ill. 1642 J. Jackson *True Bounds T.* iii. 136 As a Prince, he did merit, and purchase praise. 1808 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* 21 *Acts Counsel.* (1699) 369 Accused, and pursued for crimes purchast by him.

†**b.** *intr.* To arrange, make provision, provide. Const. *for. Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 775 Whe wyed and wrote altogidre and purchace And brynge here house. c 1450 Lydg. *Mylke, Pistres* (Percy Soc.) 176 To every fellaschip we for chepyll purchace. 1483 Caxton *St. Jo. in Tower* (1896) 59 Ye ignorant...of all that fayres the length and bryn that lasi can purchace for hym self. 1503 Lo. Berners *Arthur* I. lxxii. 251 I trust I shall purchase for moche a mariage, that ye shal be all recomforted.

II. †**4.** *trans.* To procure for oneself, acquire, obtain, get possession of; to gain. *Obs.*

[a 1135 *Agno Wilhelm. Gemmet.* (MS.) 1 1296 A. 16b, Lingebat porta eis [sc. the Danes] ut fide ne per mare classe, ne per aut denis non purchesse.] c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 87/32 Pat kep [Uriele] pe purchace chon maidenes: with pe to habbe to pe louere. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 360 Gurmoun...wende afered to beon ... Vor to purchasi lond oueral. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 14461 He purchased Sayne, Bolein wilderye, Mes ynowe, & fair manoir. c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 9 930 He hopeth for to haue lesse and for to purchace more, therfore halt he his pacience. c 1480 (Dicey) *King* 38 All thynges pe which the church of Sayntz Martyn...hit hath fully hath purchased [L. *adepta est*]. 1523 *Compl. Scot.* xli. 200 It sal be ane lang tyme or the romans can purches ye gre ane aruye contrey yar. 1600 Spenser *Colin Clouts Prophesie* 1. iv. 11 The water ... purchaseth from the land no mill tymbre. 1872 *R. Tolmie's Kingd. & Universities* II. 160 In three united Canons purchase are borne by their peculiar Arms. 1903 M. Maclise *Wisdom Edin* 183 With those (with books, and a few more) Sebag Bees, they purchased fame for their masterpiece.

†**5.** To obtain from a constituted authority (a subordinate or permissive instrument, as a brief, a licence, etc.); *spec.* in *Law*, *To purchase a writ*, to sue out, to obtain and issue a writ; hence, to commence an action. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1292 Britton II. xvii. § 4 It is lord pat purchaced avenant la chalenge.] c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14806 And late-on purchast he her bonis For to take...Gilom sons. c 1425 *Reg. Comp. Hist.* 4 When Mansbrugh holds the bayngne before this ...purchaseth. 1593 Proclam. *Recusants & Jesuits* (1596) 25/1, All those pt purchaseth letters of any Lordes court. 1629 Maidstone *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 133 He could not Kinsmen owe more without purchasing a license. 1658 Duke *Read Prep.* v. 4 2. 222 note, 'Purchasing' is such was the usual expression for commencing an action by suing out a writ, for which the usual fees must be paid, notwithstanding the provisions of Magna Carta (c. 40), 'Nulli vendemus...justitiam'.

†**6.** To gain, get to, reach (a part). *Obs.* rare—1.

†1580 N. Tenison *Exp. W. Ind.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 782 One of the skippes of our company went that night with the land: thinking in the morning to purchase the port of S. John de Vlua.

8. *spec. Law.* To acquire (property, esp. land) otherwise than by inheritance or descent; sometimes, to get by conquest in war. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[1278 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 203 Par cea qe la terre est de ancient demeine le Roy a nul autre pui purchasser par la conquest ley.] 1303 [implied in Pourchaser 4]. c 1330 [see Pourchaser *pple.* & *ppl. a.* 1]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 233 Gif parties land ocht vair be-nay, For thareff haffys he nane perfay. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. 160 (Bodl. MS.) Pe folke ...purchaseth lond and heritage for his children. 1509 [implied in Purchaser 4]. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxxxvi. 511 Thou...purchasest by force and by dedes of armes all pys thighe & all pys wylle, was nyghte & day, with all pys myght to weed to-fo Mount...to do hym pys seruyce, lond to purchace yo vykud lond. 1532 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 480/2 The Maner of Lambeth...shall remayne, purchased or acquyred. 1903-4 *Pat. 10 Hen. VII.* 5. 23 § 3 If any bordeman purchas any londes...in the myndle. 1608 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. iv. 14 His faults in him...Have...more than purchase. 1681 [see Purchaser].

†**b.** *fontr.* To acquire possession; to become rich. *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1742 Skilk were purchacez and gotten first, And here, als He [sc. God] sayd, sall ay last. c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 628 He [the Sergt] kande better than his lord purchace.] Ful riche he was astored priuely. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 134 Bihi se is Covetise allied To loke where he mai purchase. 1604 Wentworth *Pandl's Embassage* 10, I Were all of his mynd, to remayne on my pyle, But much they thought were honest, rare our lawyers Would not purchase half in fast. 1609-33 Purveyor & Steward *Nightwalker* 3, I Why should that Scrivener...Purchase perpetually, and I a steward?

6. *trans.* To acquire by the payment of money or its equivalent; to buy. (Now the chief sense.)

1297 Liber. *P. Pri.* II. 270, 250 And purchace al pe pardon of Pampilone & Rome. 1303 *Hist. C.* 17, 30 And purchace you priuiledge while youre purse lasteth. 1340 *Ywain & Gaw.* 3301 To the hold which Absolon purchased of the sonne of Herh. 1814 Cottle, *Alfred*, 10 Sent to purchase. a 1597 Nashe *Christ. Ascended* v. (1708) 339 He that received money of the People for purchasing things for the Smithies. 1683 Brandenburg Cabinet. ii. 50, 324 To buy and sell for her majesty's use, to purchase salt for her lands. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii. 'We never purchase our stories,' said Mr. Pogram.

b. *fig.* To obtain, acquire, or gain (something immaterial) at the cost or as the result of something figured as the price paid; *esp.* to acquire by toil, suffering, danger, or the like; to earn, win; to bring upon oneself, incur (mischief).

c 1440 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 52 He hat grace to be good to hem hat hauyn to myster, he purchasep vs lowynge herof. c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xlii. 428 For he that doth his lyve Outrages, And purchaced till ye Every Crimes Mas. 1456 *Coutts Lett.* I. 401, I...do purchase malgre to remembre of seldenesse lakkyng for emplement. 1501-2 Privy Purse of Portugal *Ballads & MSS.* I. 339 For pes. 1547 purches hervys to make. 1598-99 Yelver *Anat. Eq. Decl.* (1881) 8 [They] purchased eternal praise by their study and paining in Philicke and Surgery. 1880 Oliver Orpheus 5, I, The Hymnes he has gain'd are justly his: He purchas'd Queen in War. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 He that commends himself, never purchases our Applause: nor he who beraile himself, our Pity. 1727 tr. *D'Argens's Chinese Lett.* cx. 241 At length they all prevail'd, and made the Japanese purchase their Death by the Loss of most of their Soldiers. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxx. 180 Thirdly, Indeed, do I purchase experience! 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 183 The victory was purchased by the death of Harwalden.

III. 7. *Naut.* To haul in, draw in (a rope or cable); *spec.* to haul up (the anchor) by means of the capstan; hence, to haul up, hoist, or raise (anything) by the aid of a mechanical power, as by the wheel-and-axle, pulley, or lever. Cf. Purchase *sb.* III.

From quot. a 1625 this appears to have arisen as a nautical use of sense 4, with the notion of 'gaining', applied as first to hauling in a rope with the two hands so as to 'gain' one portion after another, and to have been extended to hauling with the capstan, and so at length to the advantage gained by any mechanical power.

1587 *Admiralty Cst. Act* xxi, 29 May, [Commission is awarded] to recover, purchase, way and bring to lande and market or wrecked thinge. a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 3302) If he be to Purchase Wee Call the gaining or Coming in of a Rope by our hales of it to with our handes, or hawling of it in by 2 Capstaine or otherwise Purchasing; as the Capstaine doth purchase apace that is it drawes in the Cabell apace, or the Tackles doe purchase, and the Capstaine where one cannot purchase with the Ropes, Tackle, or the like Meanes. 1867 Capt. Sayer *Seaman's Grave*, I. 208 (1892) 80. 1894 J. Harris *Law. Tackle*, I. 2021 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 241 Products of the Male and Foreman ought to be as big as the Vessels, since they purchase a great Weight of Boats and Anchors. 1908 Smeaton-Hay *Round World* 180 In purchasing the anchor, the cable parted, and I lost it. 1908 J. Reece *Nore, Patagonia* (ed. 2) 16 We were usually obliged to purchase each thing as it were, which much by means of large hooks fastened to poles. 1893 Knocker *Kafoolers* I. 1 I say in this situation a strong hawser...being passed under one of the arms of the anchor...the whole accumulation was in that manner purchased. *Ibid.*, note, A piece of strong timber employed in the hawse of a vessel, containing sheaves, or a roller for purchasing the anchor. 1895 Manley *Yac. Pilotage* II. Purchase the anchor I could not; I therefore slipped the cable. 1898 — *Mariner. Encyclo.*, After one or two attempts, he lowered down the steps and contrived to bump her (at old lady) on the first, from the first he purchased her on the second, and from the second he at last seated her at the door of the carriage.

Purchased (*pə·tʃɪst*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.]

†**1.** Obtained by effort, entreaty, or the like; acquired, procured, gotten; of land, Acquired otherwise than by inheritance. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) by Heritage but lyves & lesses to be eldest sonne. Purchased lyvg non given, nomen wedding to none. Or elles a man...to his heritage for his owne allonne. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 293/1 Purchasyd, *adeptus*. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Eph.* i. 14 Unto the redemption of the purchased possession. 1598 Sylvester, *Woods*, V. iv. 1. 50 You have among you many a purchast dean. 1686 Warrington *Hist. Inspruck* (1810) 50 Purchased estates, acquist or conquist...Entirely, acquest is such as is purchased before marriage.

†**b.** Incurred by one's act or conduct. *Obs.*

1607 Beaum. & Fl. *Woman Hater, Prologue* 11, He is dead, Grief of years purchas'd scarce breaks his heart.

2. Bought with money or other equivalent.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* 222 Israel, An English customer, though it hath no vines...Hath yet a purchased choice of choicest wines. 1625 T. Hoyle *Sapright Ser.* 11, *Sacklord.* (Collinson) 24 Purchased rents decked but Surveyed cheeks.

Purchase-money. The sum for which anything is or may be purchased. Also *fig.*

a 1585 Sidney (MS. 1962) II. 202, I would part with the purchase-money, for which I have less regard. 1628 *Conserv Pol. Exp.* XXXIII. 57 The purchase money of Lewis is estimated upon the assistant of 100. 1632 Hist. Mariveaux *Life in Words* 10, I abour to still the purchase money of everything here. 1850 'R. Bloomfield' *Cott. Reformer* (1851) 193 He retained the pounds...with which to pay off his purchase-money.

Purchaser (*pə·tʃɪsəɹ*). Forms: 4 purchasour, 5 -ours, -owre, purchasor, 6 -ower, 6-8 -our, 6- purchaser. [ME., a. AF. *purchasour*, = OF. *purchaseur*, later *pur-, pourchaseur*, agent-n. from *purchacier, pourchasier* to Purchase.]

†**1.** One who acquires or aims at acquiring possessions; one who 'furthers his cost'. *Obs.*

Ingram c 1386, many explain *purchaser* as 'conveyancer',

which is possible; but cf. quot. 1552 and PURCHASE v. 5b, quot. 1613-33.

1509 R. THORNE *Handl. Synar* 1008, Y se nere but purchasers are, but cranyes exist with nerve & bone. *c* 1586 CAMDEN *Pref. Ed. Angleseie of the Lords, &c* Some and riches hastie be merry ons, the grant a purchaser, mannerlier riches hastie be merry ons, the grant a purchaser, mannerlier riches hastie be merry ons, the grant a purchaser, mannerlier

wise vowel-nature of the sons (to have itself, whose, wishes); and the two sing...contains the pure vowel sons.

3. Taken by itself, with nothing added; ... and nothing else; nothing but ..., nothing besides ..., no more than ...; mere, simple.

Often in phr. *pure and simple*, following the sb. cf. 9 c).

1597 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) 704 His soul [on his mouth admirable *Vox nec mortem verbum*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* (St. Paulus) xxxii *For pure pytte & loy pai gedi.* c 1440 Marmion. (Roxb.) xxxii. 141 Mercy ... clere for pure ruthe withouten ransoun. 1559 Fenton *Causa.* v. 1758 In The ill, nouns of Mankind were counterpoised of pure force to curbe strange bodies for their refuge. 1593 Shakes. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 183 Alas my son, my dear son, Dost thou not linger? [*exit Soldier*] *Soldier* I. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 2 Knowing no more how to swop a sequin than a pure clown to manage a sword. 1794 A. Charles (ed. G.&c. *Kalig.* 19 This distinction in the pure invention of those who make the objection. 1880 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 36 He delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and disinclination. 1875 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2) I. 19 That of which we are speaking is knowledge pure and simple.

b. In emphatic or intensive sense: Nothing short of ..., absolute, sheer, thorough, utter, perfect, complete.

1597 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) 1326 He was...pur mood he it is blame to is hapinesse ful of al is wo. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1613 Pelleus...scarrit into sware greue, And Priam reprouit as a pure fole. 1450-3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 363/2 Considering alway in his pure wisdom and wyte. 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. Playe (1865) 90/1 He sleepe hath such a pure belief in his wife, that he's apt to believe any gull of her. 1734 Gough *Cal. Williams* 182, I believed that misery more pure than that which I now endured had never fallen to the lot of a human being. 1850 Rogers *Let. to Abbotsford* in *Irving*, (1906) 3 Dickens was a pure fool—a mere mountebank—a leader of the mass-whistle party *par excellence*. 1902 Bowman *Watcher by Threshold* 143 A lot of pure nonsense.

†c. That is the thing itself, not something else; true, real, genuine; very. *Obs.*

1297 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) 4308 His...orde he was pureil ayo to be lyuynde to kinge. *Prol. Wom.* (in a tone to harmony)... out of his wyfe pur libel speryng ywis. 13... *E. E. Allit.* (*P. B.* 104 Wat eyre pure parmyes mony grene he hetes. c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 411 The pure fetters of his dyvyne goost Weren of his herte alle tweyr nome. c 1400 *Lanal Troy-Bk.* 6898 He ... passed his dayes,...That is come to his fineire pure. 1535 Miles Coverd *Apol. Frith* 1, Wks. 1572/1 Til the pure paugen of death pulled their heart fro their play.

III. Free from corruption or defilement.

4. Free from admixture of anything debasing or deteriorating; unadulterated, uncorrupted, uncontaminated; conforming accurately to a standard of quality or style; faultless, correct.

13... *K. Alis.* 69 Than he seated the engineurs, That kin craft for to assale;—In pure mestre of bataile. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 104 Mi lord,...Is the pure bed and wyfe And Mirour and ensample of goode. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* xvi. 1 Pure *three* [Ashm. and Addit.]. 1530 Palsgr. *Acolastus* Epi. to King A iij b, In suche places of your realme as the queenes englysche is spoken. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 180 At Genoua many *French Gentlemen* and *Students* repaire thither ...did speake pure French. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. (1858) V. 21 The purest disciples of Epicurus escaped from the corruption of idolatry. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 165 They had been oppressed, and oppression had kept them a poor body. 1884 *Pioneer Mag. Jour-nalism* 201, 114 His taste, if severe, was pure.

5. Free from moral defilement or corruption; of unblemished character or nature; sustained or animated with evil; guiltless, innocent; guileless, sincere. Rarely const. *to* or (obs.), *from* (arch.). Often absol., *the pure* (= persons).

a 1340 Hampole *Pralter* xxiii. 4 His...hat is pure in werkis and clene in thoghtes. 1480 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiv. 38 To save his owne whiche God hath sent to him pure and clene to thende he should receive it with ioyes. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 8 Blessed are the pure in herte. *Ibid. Acts* xx. 26, I am pure from the blood of all men. *Ibid. Titus* i. 15 Unto the pure are all thynges pure. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 508 Nature hers not, though pure of mortal thought. 1719 Watts *Hymns & Lyrics*, How should the sons of Adam's race Be pure before their God? 1730 Fales *Horat. Fam. Comm.* His morality is everywhere calm, pure, and rational. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 191 A friendship as warm as it pure was that ancient or modern history records. 1852 Tennyson *To Queen* vii, Her court was pure; her life serene. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 163 He pronounced...that his hands were pure from the blood of the persecuted Covenanters.

†b. Applied mockingly to Puritans; also to Quakers. *Obs.*

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* v. i, Lucia, saw ost thy ruffs; tut, they are pure, Canst thou not linge 'good brother', look demure? 1611 B. Jonson *Prodigies* iv. 1, To helpe 'hem to some pure brotherhood, out of the city. 1787 G. A. Bellamy *Apology* II. 49 My mother, being one of the pure ones, had changed her religion to that of a methodist.

6. Sexually undefiled; chaste.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 Alle clad in white, in token of clennes, Lyke pure virgines. 1588 A. Kerr tr. *Cantelmi Catech.* in *Cath. Franciscan* (S. T. S.) 109 That Ursula Duke remaines still pure virgine. 1592 Shakes. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 83 And yet forsooth she is a Virgin pure. 1871 Milton *P. L.* v. 134. 1771 tr. *Horatius' Parad. Lost* Apol. 10 Hail you, the Sun's bright Star, Who God's pure Mother with your...Son. 1908 *Hymns A. & M. Rev.* 55 A maiden pure and undefiled Is by this light given with child.

7. Free from ceremonial defilement; fit for sacred service or use; 'clean'.

1611 Bible *Ezra* vi. 20 The Priestes and the Leuites were purified together, all of them were pure, and killed the Passeouer. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. xvi. (1614) 192 Mo ja Jaw'ji with hath prepared his chosen, pure meats purely dressed.

IV. 8. *slang* or *colloq.* (? orig. *ironical*). A general term of appreciation: Fine, excellent, capital, jolly, nice, splendid. *Now rare or Obs.*

1693 Wycherley *Country Wife* ii. 1, I was quite enough till my husband told me what pure lives the London ladies live abroad with their dancing, masking and juddening. 1699 Congreve *Love for L.* v. 1, O I have pure news, I can tell you, pure news. c 1720 Vanbrugh *Journ. to Lond.* ii. 1, A shoe of it [ground plot] before stopps tonight would have been pure. 1734 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 398 Will it be not pure that we shall meet in a fortnight? 1747 Gentlem. *Mag.* (a fair Turne it, The Aunt's double bubble), and I have the key in my pocket. Fiddy. That's pure. 1884 Hensley & Stevenson *Deacon Brody* I. iii. Sc. 3 (1892) 33 O, such manners are pure, pure, pure!

b. In conjunction with another adj.: *Pure and . . . = nice and . . ., fine and . . .*; excellently, satisfactorily; thoroughly (= C. 1; cf. 2 above). *Now dial.* (See Add. 1905, 4.)

1720 Pegge's *Fam. Anonym.* (c. 1810), They (sc. bugs) were all pure and fat. 1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1808) IV. 191 You would have been pure and happy to drive about in a one-horse chaise. 1789 Romance *Lett.* 27 Oct. (1793) xviii. 122, I saw Lady B—, who was pure and well. 1803 *Let. to Soldier*, In answer to the question 'How do you do?' 'as Cornwall...they say 'Pure and well, thank you'.

c. *dial.* Quite well, in good health; = Pure a 4 b.

1894 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 326/2 The word pure is commonly used in Gloucestershire to express being in good health:... 'I hope, Sir, the ladies be all pure.' 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

15. *sb.* (or *absol.*)

1. That which is pure; purity. *poet.*

a 1625 Lodge *Misc. Poems* ii. Who...(as IV. Her else decayed) gains, gentle, and pure. 1687 Milton *P. L.* viii. 620 Union of Pure with Pure. 1697 Shakespeare *Rom. Coll. Wr.* 1748 II. 133 How happen't thou pure may seem To blush. 1879 Tennyson *Queen* 32 The wash of pure Wye by the court. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* A Knot's warrior Host To win Heaven's Pure.

†2. 'Pared' fur: see Pured 2, Pures 1. *Obs.*

1300 *Ann. Ld. High Treas. Lost.* IV. 215 For lyning of the cold Tauny within grene with pelys.

†3. A kept mistress. *Obs. slang.*

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* v. i, Whom's...the Blowing, that is to be my Niece?...Why, Mr. Cheatly, my Pure. c 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canal. Crew, Pure*, a Mistress. 1725 in *New Canal. Dict.*

4. A 'pure' physician or surgeon: see the sb., sense 3 d. *Med. colleg.*

1827 *Lancet* 15 Dec. 434/2 Do the Pures profess a kind of surgery to the abstract? 1843 *Sess. Papers Lit.* 19 Dec. to *Mem.* 16, (1906) 158 The election of the pures or Licentiates was not I am told general. (*Note*, The 'pures' were the surgeons in consulting practice.)

†5. [Cf. Pure v. 2 b.] Tanning. Dogs' dung or other substance used as an alkaline lye for steeping hides. Also in comb. as *pure-collector, -feeder, -feeding.* (Also spelt *peuer, peuer.*)

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 140 Dogs'-dung is called 'Pure', from its cleansing and purifying properties. *Ibid.*, The name of 'Pure-finder'...has been applied to the men engaged in collecting dogs'-dung from the streets. *Ibid.*, 'Directions about pure-keeping'...and these all have their regular Pure collectors. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pure*, a tanner's name for dogs' dung. *Ibid., Pures, Pewers.*

C. *Adv.*

1. Absolutely, entirely, thoroughly, quite.

In early use from sense 3 b of the adj.; in 16th c. also in *colloq.* or *slang* use (= *sure*) and *dial.* or *Obs.*

1297 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) 1342 He bisette sone her after pur gilp & wod. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conscr.* 1992 He says 'I se the dedys se pur the wrenghe', but not pur gude dedis pur gud or wenghe'. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 170 Pe gyn of a gloton[nes]...To spende pat ȝyue were pure ȝynd. c 1395 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Child* 89 It is pure nesy...to fulen god and serue hym in tyme of tranquylite. 1580 Dare tr. *Alcuinus' Contin.* 37 This yere [1040] deceased Benedict, a pure good man; Leuias *greatest*. 1710 Short *Treat. on Ainsle* 23 Sept., Ballynash will be a pure good place for us. 1732 *Lett. 25 May in Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 598 Your amiable and worthy lady is pure well. 1860 Slowman *Faulcon* I. 78 The course will be pure swampy in some parts.

2. Purely, in various senses; simply, merely; rightly; distinctly. *poet. rare.*

c 1460 G. Asser *Deeds Philos.* 390 A kynge shuld be right lusty and stylleste To gouerne his Rowme. ii. his people pure. 1600 Shakes. *Much Ado* v. i. 78 For his sake, Dick I suppose you will pure for his sweet love the danger. 1611 — *Wint. Tale* iv. 1, 568 O there were desire the wares pure of it. And the purer with the other haile.

3. Qualifying an adj. of colour (chiefly *white*): Purely, with no admixture of any other colour.

(Not always clearly distinguishable from *pure* adj.: cf. a pure white rose: a rose whose colour is a pure white.)

1597 R. Gloucr. (Rolls) 1180 Pe lilies & vale & pur ȝelk among ybore were hii bede. 1530 Palsgr. 1742/1 Pure white as lilly, *tout blanc*. 1601 Shakes. *Twel. N.* iii. 81, 1711 Addison *Spectator* xxxiii, The Lily (that pure whitest Flower of all). 1833 W. Gilmore *Surg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 256 Gold is distinguished by its pure yellow colour.

D. *Comb.* 1. a. parasynthetic, as *pure-blooded, -coloured, -eyed, -mannered, -minded, -sighted*, etc. b. adverbial and complemental, as *pure-bred, -broken, -living, -reared.*

1886 C. Storr *Sheep-Farming* 132 Breeding "pure-blooded ram for sale. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 50 Specimens of "pure-bred domestic fowls. 1852 Mitchell *Cream* 213 O welcome "heavenly O Faith, white-handed Hope, ...And thou, unblemish'd form of Charity. 1898 Ann. *Reform* in *Mod. Church Feb.* 121/2 Pray we for a uniformed, a "pure-living people. 1879 Sheldon *Peter Ibbt.* vi. newly, The most sublime, religious, "Pure-minded poet. 1598 Spenser *Hymne Heavenly Love* 236 All sacrifice ghtie... [will] become dust and ashes in the "purest-shrined eyes. 1860 Ruskin *Sesame* ii. 66 On the "pure-waist mind.

Pure, *v.* [a. OF. *purer* = L. *pūrāre* to purify (with religious rites), f. *pūrus* Pure.]

†1. *trans.* To make pure; to cleanse, purify, refine (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 16 Pat made hir to purele in be fyre of lufe of Godd. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1228 Pou mayt...pure be wyth, pennaunce to[1] brou3 purly wolle. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxviii. 125 In which passengeres hoten likely and passe be gold and likenesses be fyne gold fro be wolfyre. c 1440 G. Asser *Gentle Craft* 30 To clene pure youre wolle fyste withouen blame. 1587 T. Howell *Devices* (1879) 177 Be fyre by-kause the Golde doth fine and pure. 1608 Middleton *Penn. Love* v. iv. If you be spotless...you may pure yourself. 1638 Heywood *Hierarch.* v. 240 The Light, pur'd and refin'd.

b. *Tanning.* To cleanse (hides) by steeping them in a bate or alkaline lye. (Cf. Pure sb. 5.)

1883 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 280/1 They [calfskins] are then subjected and freshed in the usual manner, paired with a bate of dog's dung. 1907 *Camb. Mod. Hist.* Prospective 720 Basing or puring as it is called, is a process by which all but a very small amount of the mineral grease is removed from the skin.

†2. (?) *intr.* To become pure. *rare.*

c 1525 Skelton *Garnesh* i. 97 And alday he to anoynt himselfe, Hee ne purge nought purg Of accustumaunce.

Pure, obs. form of Poor a., Pour.

Pureasnie, i. q. *pure anis*: see Purayne.

Pure-billed, a. obs. forms of Purblind.

†**Pured**, *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 3 **purid**, -**yd**. [f. Pure *v.* + -ed.]

1. Purified, cleansed; refined.

13... Gen. & Ex. *Kut.* 633 Ganun was for gode knowen, & an golde pured. c 1440 Alphabet. (1854) 10, 227 Enclosed a-bi siluere with pured Gold. c 1450 Lydg. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 273 Wetyde the coldelle from the pured corne. 1503 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvii. K 3 b, Mynstry...Alone the spyce castynge his pured bygle. 1513 Bradshaw's *St. Werburge, Cathedr. & Nunnery* B. E. T. S.) 100 This delicious wyne Thou surely saue by pured science.

2. Of fur: Trimmed or cut down so as to show one colour only. (Cf. Pure *sb.* 1 a.)

Pured gris or *grys*, the grey fur of the back of the squirrel in winter, without any of the white of the belly. *Pured calabre, menuver*, the white belly part of these furs, with the dark or grey sides trimmed off. (Cf. also 3, and Pures.)

Beside pured minivere (*minivere varrere pureene, menuver pured*, the 14-15th c. records have also *m. n. simplex pura-bat*, half-pured minivere, in which a narrow strip of the grey colour was left at the edges. (*Index Modifiers.*)

13... *Gawy. & Gr. Knt.* 159 With pelure pured apert be pane fyl eboute. *Ibid.* 1736 In a mery mantyle, furred ful fyne with felles, wel pured. [1383 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 254 Et vylin ne soient...Cloches, Manteux ne Cotures, forsorns de menuere pured.] c 1400 Chron. *Vilod.* (1842), 76 mentyl pe wose furred wt purpil grey. c 1450 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 321 Their wyves, may use and were the furred Furres of Martrons, Foines, Letyces, pured Grys, or pured Bogeons. 1503 *Acts Ld. High Treas. Lost.* II. 101 Pryd to Pyers Maudeyng, Maister of the Quenis wardrob, for x[1] tymis of pured calabre to the sorays, the tymis aswele. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 43 For xvj hukkis of pured gris; 6s. pece xvjs.

b. *attrib.* as *adj.* 'Pured' minever: cf. next.

c 1350 *Chron. London* (1905) 31 They was putte upon the lordeys a cardynall kalyse all bladette furred with purvell. c 1440 *Alph.* 130 A fleyrys coope of fyne russetes furred with purfyl. c 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 9480 In the kynges tyme ...that alle the schal regne in pured & pelle.

Pures[1], **purrey**. *Obs.* Also 4 **purres**, 5 **purry**. [a. AF. *purrés*, for F. *pourri*, pa. pple. of F. *pourrir*: see Pure *v.*] = Pured 2 b, i.e. pared or pure white minever, the belly fur of the grey squirrel in winter, used in the furring of garments.

(In the London Letter Bks. in AF. form *purrés*) in 15th c. Sc. as *purrey, purrayg*.)

1320 *Lett. Bk. F. Lond.* H. 208 Furres de Pelliers come de minivers, Gris, Purres, Dameselines, Popell, Espagnolis, Byse and Conyes des bestes. 1365 *Lett. Bk. G. Lond.* H. 162 b, Item q' nul del mayer accomplie vestera de cendeles ou furera de purre (in Lett. Bk. H. f. 2 in *Munim. Gildhall.*) ou de minivier ou de Blank [in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 329 this one of the trades shall occupy before all others with furs of purre, or of minivere, or of lombard]. 1382 *Ac. Arch. Soc. f.* (1814) II. 13 Pur ma oun mi weir clarke of silk ou furringis of menyelin, furmes, purrey, ou grete, ou vaire ober cloke furring bot allanerly bogeles [etc.]. 1433 *Ac. Audit Dep. H. Gard.* 22 Vbi vir lordis of parliamente be hadd non manell of pede cyrtis ne opperell bote and furryt with silk or furryt with other grey, grete, or purrey, ygildid: whi non bode of the sarsenys cloth, and furryt as wide is.

†**Purée**[1] (*pūr*ĕ). Rarely in anglicized form **purry**. [F. *purée* (*pures de pois* pea-soup, 1314 in Hatz.-Darm.), of uncertain and disputed origin.

Hatz.-Darm. take *purée* as the pp. fem. from the OF. *purer*, in sense 'to squeeze, press out'. Others would literally it with OF. *porrée* (see Porraceous), from which in sense it is always to be separated in sense: cf. mod.F. *purrée, purrette*, as well as *purrot* (1555 in Du Cange), in sense 'pea-soup'. Thus Scheler, Littré, Brachet.]

A kind of broth or soup made of vegetables, meat, or fish, boiled to a pulp and passed through a sieve. Also *fig.*

1804 Bruce *Trav.* iv. (ed. Also) I must leave unbolted the gibbet. The salad, the consommé, the *purée* [same word]. 18... — *Let. to Semple* Wks. (1846) 60/2 It suits The classic comforts the *purée* of the whole philosophy of Epi-

mean. 1887 G. B. Tatz *Mary Tudor's Mem.* 34 Matron ruddy kind in red bed-gown all sunk pany. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 390 Poached fish may be succinctly given, pounded mutton or beef in pasty. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 322 A purée of potato.

Pure(1, &c. var. PURAIL *Obs.*, poor people.

Pursly (*pū*ə*rsli*), *adv.* [f. PURE *a.* + -LY².] In a pure manner or degree: in various senses.

1. Without (physical) admixture, easy, or anything that stains or impairs; cleanly, clearly, spotlessly, chastely, innocently.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 57 The dayes calliopete, so ful of cleernes, That in them truely dyd myne entendyte, and by me pursly remembred. 1 1600 DALRYMPLE *Elegy to Lady D. S.* 65 The purest eyren...Bene as some clayme, which is purely white. 1614 MAY *Heroicall Worthies* 80 b. (1865) 100 The purely grey custome...observed in mixture of black and white. 1884 TENNYSON *Spinster's Field* 118 The soft river-breeze...so late breathed For purelier in his rushings to and fro.

† **b.** So as to make pure or clean; so as to cleanse. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Treatise of Health* 120 b. Washe diligentlye and purelie the bodie. 1612 BRIAN *Pair* L. 175 I will...purely purge away thy drosse. 1669 WORTHEN *Spir. Optick* 27 It may be purely separated from its Husk by a Mill. 1683 MORDEN *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 28. ¶ 13 Those Rifts must be purely Smooth'd and Polish'd.

2. Without admixture of anything different (in non-physical or general sense); simply, merely; exclusively, solely; . . . and nothing else: often implying 'entirely' (cf. b, and ENTIRELY 3).

c 1390 WYCL. *Matthew* xxvi. We ellis...myst-myte for to mak mone be delyuered, but purli preech your help. c 1580 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 47 Yet bei preie not purli vnto be seint...but...sympliche and goodliche to god & to write be reule. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iv. v. 43 Lete no lyyng be pure or lyy or accepcioun to be, but purely gode. 1529 HALES, *Parable, Apostle, mere, pure, frontier, Ignorant.* 1682 J. DUNTON tr. *Alexander's Trav.* 3 Whether they had lows...an there in the air purely for show. 1702 ROBERTS *Prime Mem.* Advert. 6 (10) Remedings and compensations purely Mental. 1883 CHARLES *Mongrels* 220, 360 The Government duty they have to perform seems to be purely formal. 1890 *Academy* 8 Nov. 403/2 There were...no children of virgin purely Egyptian.

† **b.** Of degree or extent: Absolutely, thoroughly, perfectly, completely, fully, utterly, entirely. *Obs.*

1497 R. GAGNY. (Rolls) 1372 So king Lowis is wil soon to purchase & so vaste [*sic*] of herte asshrie on him or he enow. 1577 LANEY *P. Pl.* B. 443, 260 Ne [may] many make pees amongis crisene people, Tyl pryde be purelich ended. c 1400-20 *Alexander* (Ash) 80 purelych of Pyrrus purely destroyed. 1584 J. HOOKER *Relation to Holinshed's Chron.* (1587) 2 vi. ¶ 37 The said Kenner...I utterly plaine, forsake, and purely renounce. c 1636 HEATH *Grad. Nurse*, tr. *Sorus*, xxi. (1655) 44 A Gentleman ...purely ignorant, yet greatly desirous to seem learned.

† **c.** Really, actually, truly, genuinely. *Obs.*

1597 R. GAGNY. (Rolls) 2303 Rebelle make pe salue...Alle al pe leagues of pe erl as pis were purlaine he. 1725 LAMBE, *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 208 He hab the power pat seyst pater hadde, He hab purelicche he pat wib pe neuer nabe.

d. LOGIC. Without conditions, unconditionally.

1497 *Rolls of Parth.* IV. 530/1 Vt quos declaracion...inhabilitat purely and simply. c 1680 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I. 161 This his gift was a gift indeed, purely bestowed on the scholars, as linked with no testimonial Conditions. 1880 MURRAY *Dictat.* 91. § 103. If I have stipulated purely, he may regulate conditionally.

3. Without mixture of anything deteriorating or debasing; without blemish, corruption, leaven, or uncleanness; faultlessly† properly, rightly, correctly; guilelessly, innocently, chastely.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 To behaue you purely, &...to purely counselle to labour to the seruyce of god. 1535 COVER. The Byble, wherin is all the holy Scripture: In which are contayned the Olde and Newe Testamente truely and purely translated into Englishe by Thomas Matthewe. 1608 SHAKS. *Tr.* & *Cr.* IV. v. 189 Faith and troth, Strain'd purely from all hollow bias drawing. 1874 T. FLOYDELL *Tr. Mr. Faithful* 6 One line speaks purelier Than that may best speak. 1893 *Private Views* 210, 208, In Germany, where people *purely* live.

b. So as to be ceremonially clean.

1615 [see PURE *a.* 7].

4. *Slang* or *colloq.* Finely, excellently, capitally; nicely, satisfactorily, very well. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1693 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. ii. You can keep your countenance purely, you'll make an admirable player. 1712–13 *Tatler Treat. to Stella* 1 Jan. Am I not purely handled between a couple of puppies? 1728 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* II. ii. That will do purely. c 1825 HOOD *Last Man* 228, To see me so purely dressed.

b. *absol.* Quite well, in good health. (Used predicatively like an adj.; cf. *well, ill, poorly*.)

1829 MISS. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* 216. (*Pollet* 1895) 'If the ladies' prayers are of any avail, you ought to be purely.' 1868 *Cornhill Mag.* Jul. 41 n.7., 'How's the cow now?' 'Purely, thank ye.' 1897 HOWARD *Tom Brown* I. ii. Well I never! you do look purely. 1899 THORNDYKE *Filigree* xxxiv. 'I hope the time-bills are well, sir?' 'The bullets are purely.'

Pureness (*pū*ə*rnės*). [f. PURE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pure; purity.

1. Freedom from admixture; simplicity, homogeneity.

c 1386 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 320 He soft watell hat, sun of ye gren gouernesse. a 1618 ROLLOCK (J.), An essence...of absolute purenesse and simplicitie. 1675 R. VALENTINE *Catastyx* 14 A proof of the pureness of the metal. 1893 LD. PEMBROKE *Earth.* v. 140 His knowledge...remained in the Pureness & Simplicity of its Presence.

2. Freedom from defilement or blemish; chasteness; faultlessness, correctness.

1548 PATTEN *Expedic. Scotl.* O ij b, Many frenes and chiefe leaders the pureness of the Scotes estimacion. a 1556 ARCHBP. ABERCROMBIE (Jam.) 124 In all this great properteis of wordis, and pureness of the phrase which he in Tweidis. a 1618 TIMME *Rise A. & M. Learn. Wks.* 1781 I. 139 Great Pureness of Air, and Equality of Climate.

3. Freedom from moral blemish; innocence; chastity; charity.

1548 TURNER *Baruh, De P. N. nov. nomen* (1557) *alio* Manne Bysop begins the newest of pureness and of cleanesse, for wose wyffes come to the newest bai thoes that were cheef in hold and in mode. 1576 TURNER *Herb.* I. 72 With godly pureness. 1590 SPENSER *Daphn.* xxxv, She in pureness resteth it still did pass. 1604 QUARLES *Solon's Lemn.* 40, I Virgin promise. 1708 H. DODWELL *Grad. Mort. Wisem. Introit* 129 To encourage all Diligence...with...Purpose from Heavenly Pureness. 1892 CLOUSTON *Dipsychus* v. ii. 40 And then, dear heaven, Look pureness back into me.

4. Ceremonial cleanness.

(Cf. 1908, 1916 in 3.) 1897 *Sched. Diss. appl. Antiche.* 1. ii. 78 Holy pureness from all connection with vociferous Gentiles. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. vi. Wks. 1851 IV. 77 In flowing shields...for the much of a circumscribed pureness omitted.

Pureto, -ty, *obs.* forms of PURITY.

Purfle (*pō*ə*rf'l*), *sb.* FORMS: 4 porfyl, -fil, purfyl, -el, 4–5 purfil, -fyle, 4–6 -fyl, 5–6 -fell, -full, 6 -ful, -fyll, -fele, -pfoll, 6– purfle. Also (in sense 2) 6 purfoe; (in sense 3) 7 porfil, -phile, 7–8 pourfil. See also PROFILE. [a. OF. *porfil* (c 1213 in Godef.), later *pourfil* (1316, and 1911 in Cotgr. in sense 2), a border or edge: = Pr. *perfil*, Sp. *perfile*, med.L. *perfilum*, It. *profilo*, PROFILE; prob. verbal sb. from *profilare*, *perfilare*, etc.: see PURFLE *v.*]

1. A border; *esp.* a wrought or decorated border; the embroidered border or edge of a garment.

In ordinary use 1552–60, after 1600 revived as an antiquism in 19th c. (But cf. 1502 in PURFLE *v.* 2.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 216 Of precious perlez pe purfyl [MED. purfil, purfyl] be put to hemre wrbicle. c 1450 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 17 A lowde wrtebe to were a skarlet gowne, Wibe a blac lasch bare wibout purfle of silke. c 1450 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purfyle of a cloobe, *limbus*. a 1529 *Rel. & Ja Tour* (1906) 30 This semes that ye vse of gret purfiles and slete coten. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Purfyll or borders of a gowne, *bord*. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 18b, The Trappor of his Horse, Damaske gold, with a deepe purfell of Sarsyns. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. 61 10 Inner garments...bent with long lappes and purfles. 1612 — *Camden's Brit.* n. *Irel.* 146 They cast over them their mantells or shaggy Rugges...with a deep fringed purfle. 1730 BAILEY, *Purfle*, a Sort of antient Trimming for Womens Gowns, made of Tissue, Thread, &c., called also Bobbin-Work. 1814 HOOD *Queen's Wake* 192 Fretwork pillars...upright ranged in horrid array, With purfle of green o'er the darkness gray. 1822 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Lett., Lady G. Saltilly Cowch*, Berry's thick Lappet fur in purfle, furbelow, or frill, No whit behind. 1894 *Athenæum* 2 May 551/1 The portrait of the gracious court lady in her ruff and purfles.

b. = PURFLING 1 c (as of a violin).

1708 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Purfle*...Also a kind of Ornament used about the Edges of Musical Instruments, particularly of Viols, Violins, &c. 1909 HOWES *Old Violins* 103 He runs his purfle into his monogram with attendant flourishes.

† **2.** *Her.* A bordering line. *Obs.*

1572 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 90 b, This pale was given after to bee a chiefe; because they were both of one colour, there goeth no purfle betweene. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 27 That verie is so frequented, because two colours, or any mettal or colour, be graduately tabered one into the other, that no partition but only the Purfle maie be seene betweene them.

† **3.** The contour or outline of anything; a representation of the outline; = PROFILE *sb.* 1, 3. *Obs.*

In this sense 1552, a new adoption from Fr., and there from It. Soon superseded by *profile*.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. c. 11. 121 How soon the pole and perker from them all in making up the pourfle and resemblee of his Venerean. 1622 CHILLEN *Herodotus* vi. iii. 42 The naked and bare proportion of the outward lines, maine thereof, or the outward Tract, Purfle, or shadow of a thing. *Ibid.*, The Portraicturing out of any thing vnlineated. It is nothing else, but a simple and single draught or Purfle, vnlined out with a Pencill. 1669 A. HARVEY *Arte Pict.* 83 Draw the lines of perfable (i.e. the outmost streaks) of a Face with lake and white.

† **b.** *In purfle*, as seen from one side; = *in profile* (PROFILE *sb.* 2). *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness*, The backs of some were seen; some in purfle, or side; others in face. 1680 *Antiquary Painting* (Dodsley 12) Cleanthes his Picture is put to be seen...made in Profil. *Ibid.* 266 All the left Side was seen in Profile. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Profil*, (a Term in Painting) as A Face drawn in Profil, i. e. side-way; a Side-face.

Purfle (*pō*ə*rf'l*), *v.* Forms: 4–5 purfile, -fyle, 5 -fill, 5–6 -full, -fyll, 5–7 -fel, 6 -fyl, -fulle, -phile, 6– purfle. Also 7 (sense 5) pourfil, pourfle. [a. OF. *porfiler* (1371 in Godef.), later *porfigurer*, *pourfiler* to border, adorn the border of, adorn, = Pr., Sp. *perfilar*, It. *profilare*, med.L. *perfilare* (Du Cange), f. L. *per-* or *por-* + *filum* thread: see PROFILE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To border; to decorate with a wrought or ornamental border; *esp.* to adorn (a robe) with a border of thread work or embroidery; to trim with gold or silver lace, pearls, fur, etc. *arch.*

c 1395 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 19 His wede, Purfiled with pelure

fouh to the rere. c 1580 CHESTER *Prol.* 1671, I neigh his throne purfiled at the hand With gyes. c 1586 *Wisdom* Image Bk., in *Macro Plays* 36 A maiden, in a wright clothe of golde...purfyled with rosyens. 1590-8 MARLOWE *Arethusa* 1. xxviii. 74 King Ryence had purfyled a mantell with byrgine lawrell. c 1600 *Misfortune* xxxv. 240 Robes of cloth of gold, & fauced with Ermynes, & purfyled all with precyous stones. 1599 *Penny Pepys Roy. Rem. of Prod* (1879) 83 Item the blake cowherts purfelle the rownd vpe. a 1618 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 204 The heighnes of the hatt is under gerded with hobbis purfiled with Minniver [*sic* doubtless]. 1811 CYRUS, *Pourfiller d'or*, to purfle, bind, or encrust with gold thread, &c. a 1820 PRINCESS *Mousse's Petite* ms. (L.) Lace the gown through with plush purfrayed, and purfle All the sleeves down with pearl! c 1838 W. TURNER. *Acct. Expens in May* (L.) A silken canopy...Purfled by Nature's hand! 1863 W. TURNER in *Anal. Brit.* I. 392 Like a garment embroidered in chenille, and purfled with beads, and spangles, and foil. 1890 H. ASHWORTH *Tower of Lond.* (1892) 4 The Bishop of Ely, who, in his character of lord high chancellor, wore a robe of scarlet, open before, and purfled with minever.

fig. 1605 *Leycus* IV. ii. in Hunt. *Dodsley* IX. 427 This (Triumphed gorgeous-bodied'st with rich ornaments, That (Cressides) hair and purfled round with merriments.

† **b.** To work (a design) in embroidery. *Obs.*

1620 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxi. xi. 320 To weave and purfle letters in their cloths, after the manner of embroderie.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To do purfling; † to hem a border', *Cent. Dict.*

† **2.** *trans.* To give to (leaves, flowers, etc.) a border or edge of a particular kind; to ornament with such a border: in *pa. pple.*, denoting the outline, contour, or distinctive colouring of the edge.

1562 BULLEIN *Bulwark*, *Bk. Simples* 49b, Leaues ...purfled about with lagges, or small teeth like a sawe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. iii. 210 The great Tulipas, or cuboe Tulipes ...of colour very diuers...and purfled about the edges or brimmes with yellow, white, or red. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* iv. v. 926 Flowre ...consisting of five small pure white leaues, pointed at the ends, and sometimes a little purfled about the brims, and with a vaue of purple.

3. In technical applications. † **a.** *Her.*, etc. To border or edge with a line of a different colour or tincture. (See also PURFLED *ppl. a.*[1] 2.) *Obs.*

1631 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* i. xxvi. 91 A fesse bloe purfled with inke, and purfled with liquid gold.

b. *Arch.*, etc. To ornament (the edge or ridge of any structure) with crockets, etc.: cf. PURFLED 3.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 178 not All the edges [of the saints] were purfled with a border of exquisitely-wrought cockets in silver gilt. 1852 *Ibid.* III. i. 320 To this chest [shrine] the goldsmith...gave no architectural form: it had ...its roll even purfled with knobs of sparkling jewels to run along the ridge of its steeply-pitched roof.

c. To adorn (the back or belly of a violin or other instrument) with a border of inlaid work: see PURFLER, PURFLING 1 c.

4. In vague or extended sense: To adorn, ornament, beautify.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* viii., Prouerb. *Similitudo in Floreis*...Quhilis...Phebus with his guilden bemis gent Hes purfellit mid peirrott pleasantly. 1590 GREENE *Disc. Courtier* D ij, A tente, Azoure vaue, purfeled pearlewise with pearle and siluer like a coopwebbe worke. 1614 CHAPMAN *Body of Man* 32 The clere Medusa wheeled, ore purfled with curled volues. 1631 E. ELLIS *Caballus* I. 2 Who shall take thee, the new, the dainty volume, Purfled gloudly, Book with ashy passion [*sortida manda pavonior acquisitrum*]?

† **5.** *trans.* To draw in profile, to outline; to draw. Also *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIV. x. (1634) II. 139 Apelles...had no sooner purfiled a little about the visage, but the king presently tooke knowledge there by of the party that had played this pranke by him. *Ibid.* xli. 330 [She] used ordinarily to sophit upon the wall the shadow of her louers face by candle light and to pourfil the same afterwards deeper, that so shee might enioy his visage yet in his absence.

Purfled (*pō*ə*rf'ld*), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Bordered; *esp.* having a decorative or ornamental border; bordered with embroidery, gold lace, fur, etc.; fringed; in vague use, embroidered, decorated. Also *fig.*

c 1470 *Compl. Christ* 284 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 256 What shalle thou perdyone in gowne purfylled? 1500 *Treat. Galeazzo* 142 his many purfled garmentes fetted with non semyche With so many purfled purses hath no man mone. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xv. ii. 590 All of the Purple, saving the Consuls, with their purfled and powdred long robes in yeare chefore of estate. 1633 MILTON *Comus* 990 Flowers of more mingled hue Than her purfl'd scarf can shew. a 1637 DAMPIER *Mem. Misc.* (1891) 30 The purfled border deack'd the floor with gold. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems, Sonnet* 110 But trust your vows die, and those Their purfled bulk that should enclose?

b. *transf.* Of a person: Decorated with purfling.

1580 LYLY. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 3 Perce was I wat of a seamster wonderfully studied, Purfled with pelure he reckned vppon worke. a 1649 *Rel. & Ja Tour* (1906) 31 That the shrif be better purfled and furred thanne other ladies and gentill women. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 2/1 The American heiress with money and hairbrush, the pleased and purfled *Lobkowitz* from Bonn.

† **2.** *transf.* Applied as a border. *Obs.*

1632 COLLINS in *Brathwait's Thanph. Fest.* Verses, But brighter Thespiall behold, Whose Vest is wrought with purfled Gold.

† **3.** *Her.* Said of a charge having a bordering line, or a border or edging of another tincture: see also quot. 1868, and cf. PURFLEWE. *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 90 The Fesse was first, & then the Cantone was given to trouerse. Being of one colour,

thay are not purfled. *Ibid.* 180 b, (i) Chesnutes, Hunstins, commonstraight, Purfled Argent. Ye common say bastard, bastarde nothinge may be purfured, that is Hunstes who ye Forresters. 1600 Cowell *Interp.* (1688) 129 *Purfled*: when applied to a Mantle, implies that it is lined or guarded with fur; and when to Armour, that the studs and rims are of another metal.

3. *Archit.*, etc. [See QUOT.]

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 392 *Purfled*, ornamental in a manner resembling drapery, embroidery, or lacework. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Purfled*. 1843 Civil Eng. & *Archit. Journ.* VI. 126, The tall and narrow tomb canopy, with its ... flying and attached buttresses, perforated parapets, and purfled pinnacles.

†**4.** *ingraph.* Variegated. *Obs.*

1601 Carew *Cornwall* 119 b, So thou dost line the earth With purfled mantles of thine and white.

Purfled, *ppl. a.*[1] *Sc. rare.* 'Short-winded, esp. in consequence of being too lusty' (Jamieson 1808–24); plethoric.

1808 J. Wilson *Nape. Ambo.* Wks. 1855 I. 17 The language is out of condition—fat and lazy, thick-winded, purfled and plethoric.

Purfler (pə·flər). [f. Purple *v.* + -er[1].] One who purfles; *spec.* one who belays the ornamentation in violins.

1883 Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 53 The prince of purflers was Stradivarius.

†**Purflewed,** *a. Her. Obs.* Also 6 -flewe, 7–8 -flew. [Obscurely f. Purple *v.* or *sb.*; app. orig. *purfleur.*] Having a border of a fur.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 190b, The first is plaine ... commonly called embordered. ... The vii is termed purflew, which is, when that the borders is enriched with more of the skin furres afore rehersed. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 19 A border purflewe, Vayry. Sith here that fifth borne purflewe is common to all the furres before handled as others as they are vsed in bordures. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bordure*, If the Bordure consists of Ermine, Vaire or any of the Furs, the Term is, *Purfleur* of Ermine.

So †**Purflewed** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1688 Coxmans *Her.* (1682) 68 *Arrentes* formerly used several distinctive terms in blazoning a charged Bordure, to signify the nature of such a charge: as *Enarched*, if charged with Birds: ... and *Purfleured*, if compos'd of a Fur. This method is now obsolete.

Purfling, *vbl. sb.* [f. Purple *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. Bordering, *arch.* the ornamenting of the edge or border of anything; also *concr.* ornamental bordering work, trimming, fretting, fringing, etc.

1388 *Cudworthy Charters* (1854) 104 Pur 3 ferrure de gray pur remuer le grayne ore la purfuyng du mesure et le tyssue du chaperon. 1483 *Warwks. Accts.* in *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 42 To the lasting of every harness and purfling of every saddell. 1530 *Assembly of Ladies* 520 The *colour* and the vesis, Lyk as semyne is mad to purfling. 1611 Cotgr., *Pourfilleure*, purfling; a purfling lace or work; lamb[e]kin-works; shredding. 1629 Jamie *Wardsmen* 111. xii. 136 Especially where shadings and purfling, are out of symmetry. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 1/2 Where is the blood and the vampers, Wrigle and scal with their purflings?

b. *Archit.* The ornamentation of an edge or ridge: see Purple *sb.* 3 b.

1850 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 108 A purfling of crockets in silver.

c. The inlaid bordering or marginal decoration with which the backs and bellies of violins and the like are often finished.

1848 J. Banger in *Grove's Violin* I. 200, Some authors mention only two strips for the purfling, in which case the number of pieces would be reduced to 12. 1884 Harrap *Musical Life* ii, 118 The purfling, more or less deeply imbedded, emphasizes the outline of the violin. It is composed of three thin strips of wood, ebony, sometimes whalebone, the centre of two white strips. 1892 W. H. Cummings in *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 452/2 A seventeenth century viol da gamba ... remarkable for its beautiful purfling of ebony and ivory. 1908 Mrs. Hodgson *Internlopers* 180, I noticed how well he used the purfling chisel.

†**d.** *ingraph.* ? Decking, adornment. *Obs.*

1615 Bacon *Serm. Gray's Inn* (1629) 130 Pride doth dispose, How inborn the heart, With painting, purfling and a face of Art. 1630 — *Lent.* (1641) 60 To spend the whole Month till the Mid-day in trimming, trussing, painting and purfling.

†**2.** *Her.* A border or contour line. *Obs.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iv. xi. 191 They be not happened one vpon another, but are decently seamed by embossing the purflings. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 246/2 Purfling, Blanking with a French, as Ermoll Fulzeon Brith on their Work.

†**3.** Drawing in outline, outlining. Cf. Profile.

1600 Holland *Pliny* II. 303 As for the Greeke writers, ... they all doe iointly agree in this, That the first practise was nothing els but the bare pourtraict and drawing onely the outline of a person.

Purfliss, obs. var. Purple *sb.* (sense 2).

Purfly, *a. ? Sc. rare.* = Purfled *ppl. a.*[2]

1832 Galt *Misc. Rec., Johnson* (1870) IV. 24 The purfly, tasselled tables and settees, with his open mouth, and face of brazed honeycomb; not already dominant, imperial, lordsville! 1834 — *Rothelan* II. 53 Just, in French *Lewis* (1882) II. 202 A very large, purfly, flabby man.

†**Purgable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *purgabilis*, f. *purgare* to Purge: see -able. Cf. Purgeable.] Capable of being, or that has to be, purged.

1580 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* iii. 13 note, Whosoeuer hath any vnperfit matter of Venial sins or such other duties to God vnclene pasable & purgable, must into that fire.

†**Purgament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *purgāmentum*, f. *purgāre* to cleanse, Purge: see -ment.]

1. That which is removed or rejected in the process of cleansing; *spec.* that which is excreted from an animal; excrement; filth, offscourings.

1527 J. Rede (*In Foxe* (1576) 992 b) Ye ... bowells of the fish,—where what excrement hee [Jonah] had avoided those purgaments and superfluous the Lord knoweth. 1604 Marsh *Adv. Lepros.* 6, iii. § 1 For the humors, they are commonly named ouer to Anatomists, as purgaments, wherein [sic.] 1609 J. Rastell *Fisherman* 36 The very getting, and sale, and purgament, and all according of all things. 1656 Hobbes *Mind* i. 298 And then Archites the army purify'd, And threw into the sea the purgament.

b. *transf.* An outgrowth; = Excrement[2] 1.

1850 Blunt *Autheophonia* ii. 28 These submersles...that have ere a Purgament of the body altogether ungodlinesse.

2. = Purgation 1 b. *rare.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 168, 170 The Beard...serves not for ornament...nor for a covering, nor for purgament.

3. That which purges; a purge, purgative. *rare*[—0].

1808 Wiseman, *Purgament*, a cathartic. *Dunse.* (Prob. due to a misunderstanding of quot. 1693 in 1.)

†**Purgata,** *n. Obs. rare*[—1]. [L. *purgāta*, fem. of *purgāre*: see Purge *v.*[1] and -ate[1] 5.] *transf.* To purge, purify.

1726 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 102 It is by means of fire and fury that the promises are to be purgated.

Purgation (pəːgē·ʃən). Also 6 pourg-; 4–6 -acion. [a. OF. *purgacion* (1281 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *purgātiōn-em*, n. of action from *purgāre* to Purge.] The action of purging.

1. The clearing away of impurities; the cleansing of anything from impure or extraneous matter; purification.

1372–96 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 139 But it [*sc.* the river Xanthus] made a fel purgacion Of al spices & tyrkes to be voide. 1589 *Mirr. Kings*, ***** 15 b, You would make a purgation of these dregges. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 213 Purgation (like to separation, in the chymicall sense of Emperor Severus, burning a thick parchment and sparrow by decoction. 1758 *Monitor* No. 74 II. 222 Such a total purgation of Augias's stable...might possibly excite no great a noise. 1829 Pioneer *Trust. Virtue* 225 A century will pass before Lyons will recover itself from this *fanatic* purgation.

b. *spec.* The discharge of waste matter from the body; excretion or evacuation; now only the evacuation of the bowels, esp. by means of a cathartic; the administration of cathartics; purging.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi (*Thomas*) 467 Alas It is lyk to perische men takis fore purgacione. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 100 Maade for purgacioun Of spyces. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xx. 120 Other waters ... the whiche ... make purgacion to manne peple. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 194 b, For euery defaute of nature ceased by purgations and vomites. 1609 Tuvill *Pourg. Reverb.* 408 Purgations is ordained by the Physitians, to be the expelling or voiding of superfluous humors, annoying the body with their euill quality. 1889 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 412 Promoting purgation and diuresis.

†**c.** Menstruation; *pl.* catamenia. In quot. 1455 applied to the lochia. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet *Diuersitie* and When they are delyuered of their children, they go to the ryuer and washe them. Which diuerse, thinge Shadie and purgacions vncleanly. (marginally) 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 130 b, The vrine. Is good against ...strangurie, and retention of womens Purgations. 1644–52 Bulwer *Anth. Nat. Mind.* (1882) 140 Among the women there are several kinds, who by certain set onely their customary purgations, but even their feats, fulsome, above the age of fifty yeares. 1737 Whiston *Josephus* I. xiii. 3 Rachel ... said that her natural purgation hindred her riding up.

2. Ceremonial or ritual cleansing from defilement or uncleanness; = Purification 3.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. 72 After the dayes of purgation of Maide wayne fulfild, ye Hyppots bore, 14 .. Nyreus & Virgyn in *Trentale's Vis.* (1843) 107 The dayes passed of thi purgacion To fulfyll the precept of the law. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnar. Evang. Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 83 The All-seeing God ... Orders it Purgation Blood, to shew That nothing Clean could from Uncleanness flow. 1789 Blagdon *Comm. IV. Acts* 187 Even the daughter of common reputed a solemn purgation among the Jews.

3. Moral or spiritual cleansing; purification by the destruction or removal of sin, guilt, or any evil; freeing from moral defilement or corruption, from the taint of heresy, etc.; *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.*, the purification of the soul in Purgatory.

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* i. 3 The which...makynge purgacioun of synnes, sittide on the right half ye maieste in hi3 thingis. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxxiii. 101 A grace for purgacioun of lustis and lowely wisdom. 1480 *Mirk of Repyndon* (Arb.) 64 A region where the synfye the whiche hadd done her purgacion in purgatorie ioyfully entryd. 1504 Atkinson tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 124 The purgacion there (from sin) with the ioye of Purgatory. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* vi. (1603) 109 Hierocles saith that religion is the studie of wisedome, consisting in the purgation and perfection of life. 1680 Roger Hiereuke by Thackeray is affected by the purgation of Opinion. *a* 1703 Burnet *On N. T., Luke* xi. 41 The inward purgation of their hearts and consciences from sin and uncleanness. 1858 Pusey *Daniel* 9 An (which I add, not) Ubi purgatorium of the dead from slavery.

4. The action of clearing oneself from the accusation or suspicion of crime or guilt. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Canonical purgation (Lat. as prescribed by the canon law), the affirmation on oath of his innocence by the accused in a spiritual court, confirmed by the oaths of several of his peers. *Vulgar purgation*, a test by the ordeal of fire or water, or by wager of battle.

c 1275 *Marvs. St. Wilfrid* in *Hist. Ch. York* (Rolls) II. 240 Adiudicata fuit ei purgatio ferri candentis, secundum consuetudinem regni.] *To* 1400 *Plimpton's Pall* 320 If a man be falsly accused, And wolde make purgacions. 1422 Yonge (Jesus *Coll. MS.*) tr. *Secreta Secretorum* (1528) 61 Queen Rosmay was vpon dethe and had vnto the place of execucyon. It cam, where ye lyon kept his dwellynge hous, and passed the xii. dayes redouted. Then sh lepte into seyd grete Lordes, where shuld I come to the place of my purgacion? 1545 *Rep. Privy Council Scotl.* I. 5 (To) vnlik his purgacion of the suspicioun that ha[s] lyand against him. 1860 Hearn *A. F. L.* v. iv. 92 If any man desire that he [*sc.* the one new to my purgation. 1872 — *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 2 We...Present us loathe, which shall bear your censure, Rome to the Gaols, or the Purgation, 1631 Celestina (1. v.), Purgation is either Canonicall or Vulgar. 1647 Lo. Strickland in *Rushw.'s Hist. Collect.* II. 745 [He] said indeed it was more than the Inquisition, which gave a man upon his own purgation. 1788 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxii. 342. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxiii. 389 The oath of purgation was substituted in the place of battle. 1888 Pollock *Norm. Conq.* II. App. II. 491 If the [Queen Emma] will make a double purgation, if she will swear four hooving clerks for herself, and five for the Bishop, her innocence shall be allowed.

†**5.** An agent or means of purging or cleansing. **a.** An aperient medicine; a purgative. *Obs.*

a — in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 The body must purge her...with sundry gode purgacion That is of her complexion. 1390 *Innocent Remembrancer's Disciple. Wisdom* D 3, *Mine* that they shall take a strange purgacion. 1540 [J. Hevwood *Pron.*] (1867) 33 Ye would ... geue me a purgacion, that I not hastely lough. 1637 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 403 She Recovered by Emetiques and Purgations.

†**b.** That which cleanses from sin or defilement, or frees anything evil or noxious. *Obs.*

a 1533 Frith *Answ. to Gardiner* Wks. (1572) 51 But our perfite purgation is the pure bloud of Christ. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xliii. 251 To ghue schoolers a purgation to voide them of some great inconueniences.

6. *attrib.*, as *purgation-humor*: see QUOT.

1642 Digby *Orders Lovers* 3, 1. (1654) 2 The Lady ... was Arrested ... by the Officers Of the Purgation house, and thither sent To suffer for unchastity. *Ibid.* 6 The two purgation houses, were wherein Rose severally dispos'd Of the two mothers.

Purgative (pə·rgătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *purgatif, -ive* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *purgātīv-us* purgative, f. ppl. stem of L. *purgāre* to cleanse; Purge: see -ive, -ative.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of purging.

1. *Med.* Causing evacuation of the bowels; cathartic, aperient.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Purgatiue digestif, and purgatyf. 1598 Barckley *Disc., Cathartikes, purgative medicines.* 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. 33 What Barnardine, Cyrus, or what Purgative drugge Would scoure these English hence. 1632 Jonson *Nat. Barthol* v.ii. (1684) 47 The purgative faculty of Medicines. 1732 Abercrombie *Rules of Diet in Diseases* 101, 292 The Juice of an unripe Cucumber is purgative. 1849 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* 1870, 426 A purgative pill was administered.

2. Cleansing or freeing from defilement, evil, sin, or guilt; † of or pertaining to purgatory (1664).

1605 Bacon *Nathan Romish Faith* 102 The great peculiars of purgative, concerning this their purgative (imaginarie). 1873 Trahern *Christ. Ages* 182 Among the creatures some are purgative, and some are preservative. 1898 M. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. iv. ii. 216 A certain threefold division of the mystical process into Purgative, Illuminative, and Unitive. 1898 C. K. Paul II. *Sacrament Eu. Essays* v. 140 This idea of a purgative life after death is as natural ...that all religions assume it.

B. *sb.* **1.** A cathartic or aperient medicine which provokes evacuation.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 491 Setting stronger purgatives, or purgatives by them. 1789 W. Buchan *Domest. Med.* (1797) 401 Small quantities of salt and water, or some other mild purgative. 1858 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 111 We probably could extract castor-oil as a purgative.

2. Any cleansing or purifying agent or means.

1702 De Foe *Treat. how Eng.* 1. 130 Civil Wars, the common Purgative Which always use to make the Nation cholerick. 1712 *Spectator Spect.* No. 191 ¶ 1 Pliny has called Modesty a natural Detersive to the Cathartics, or Purgatives of the Soul.

Hence **Purgatively** *adv.*, **Purgativeness.**

1847 Webster, Purgatively. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Purgativeness*, purging, purifying, or cleansing Quality.

†**Purgator.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. [a. late L. *purgātor* a cleanser, agent n. from L. *purgāre* to Purge. Cf. F. *purgateur* (16th c.).] A purifier.

1710 Hickes *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* 1. 158 He is to our great purgator in the primary and most principal sense of the word.

Purgatorial (pəːgătōˑrĭăl), *a.* [f. late L. *purgātōri-us* and L. *purgātōri-um* (see Purgatory, *a.*, *sb.*) + -al.] Of a spiritually cleansing or purifying quality; also, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of purgatory.

c 1450 *Minour Lichenesses* 1966 his differences five worthy be (fyft purgatorials. 1850 Kingsley *Yeast.* v. 300 Blessing Penhgelly, to their Purgatorial Pumbgh. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iii. v. 228 If any class contained purgatorial rest, the publicans enjoyed it. 1880 E. B. Pusey in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* II. 1095/1 His Unguarded (I own) view of a purgatorial punishment for the baptized.

Purgatorian (pəːgătōˑrĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [f. med.L. *purgātōri-um* Purgatory *sb.* + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to purgatory; purgatorial.

a 1641 Cleveland (1677) *Poems* (1687) 304 Their Purgatorian fire, their five pain-fraid proper Sacraments, confirmation of wakes, yea supererogation, and an acuate of Supererogation. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Feb. 210/1 *Hist. Coll. Interiors.*

Pioneer (1885) 1/2 When all the Purgatorian Ranges have been. 1892 J. H. Newman *Present Pos. Cath.* 23 Another doctrine, purgatorian, but not Romish, is that said to be maintained by the Greeks at Florence.

B. *sb.* A believer in purgatory.

a 1550 *Image Idolat.* v. 230 in *Harleian Misc.* (1744) II. 341 So be they Sophomes... Purgatorians, Chaloneyliers, And Anthemites. 1579 (Mar.) Lyncurium in *Shepheards Calender*, Nov. 141 Some suppose that passage to be metaphorical, or hold, either opinion that passage to be metaphorical, or hold, either opinion that purgatorie is but a meere prefection. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 406 Inquisitors to be ogleted by the rigid purgatorians.

b. A seat in purgatory.

1867 R. (Turner) tr. *Rabisson's World of Wonders* 302 The souls of those pious Purgatorians ..retained backs.

† **Purgato'rious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*L. as prec.* + -ous.] Belonging to or connected with purgatory.

1623 Marion *Hirelings* Wks. (1630) 302 To vse such purgatorious and superstitious Vses.

Purgatory (pə·rgători), *sb.* Forms: 1. 3–7 purgatorie, 4–5 -tori, 5–6 -torye, 4– **purgatory**; (also 4 purcatorie, 4–6 -ory, 6 pourgatory). *Sc.* 4 purgatore, 4–6 -toire, 5 -tor. [*adj.* used I. *purgatori-um* (in St. Bernard *c* 1130, in sense 'a means of cleansing'), shad. use of *neuter* of *purgātōrĭus* adj. cleansing, purifying, f. *purgāre* to cleanse, PURGE. Perh. teased. 2. AF. *purgatorie* (*Godef. Compl.*) = OF. *purgatoire*, whence the 3 forms.]

1. A condition or place of spiritual purging and purification: *spec.* in Roman Catholic belief, a state 'in which souls who depart this life in the grace of God suffer for a time, because they still need to be cleansed from venial sins, or have still to pay the temporal punishment due to mortal sins, the guilt and the eternal punishment of which have been remitted' (*Cath. Dict.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 *Achoruinge*, after ine purgatorie, after ðe grete of helle. *a* 1300 (see Pope A. 1). 1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Purgatoire ys uor ssewy hym god cheorde ine zenne. 1382 Lewis, *P. PLA.* xi. 146. I shal purgatorie in purseuey ar it be put of helle Ethe wan for the mendes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 207 The man which lith in purgatoire. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Chron.* v. 401, 3ytte Mergy ..lufyt in his purgatore Mare be ruthe nowcht in hellor þat ber he thaym his purgatore. 1426 Lydg. *Dr. Conf. Prayer* subject Prayer downgarth purgatory. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 101 Alanus dothe lowest hell there is another hell called purgatory. 1536 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 56 He wold prove purgatory by a certayne text in the Sinalles. 1562 *Articles of Religion* 1571 The Romish doctrine concerning purgatory ..is a fond thing vainly inuented. 1596 Bacon *Anal. Mor.* 10, v. § 16, 108, 2. 370 Purgatory, Limbus Patrum, Infants, and all that vnchristian Geographie. 1601 Bancroft *Glasgow. rob.* 6 A.D. The Council of Trent, Sess. 25, decrees, that there is a Purgatory, and that the soules detained there, are releeued by the prayers of the faithful. 1708 Toland *Lit. Nat.* (1734) II. 230 The doctrine of a purgatory seems innocent in itself, or rather, inhibitorie ..: it is only the absurd notion of purging or buying souls out of purgatory, that renders it a strong engagement to money, to religion, and to tyrannic power. 1823 Pilkington *Jeffrey Peerage* 70 The case of Purgatory was then authoritatively given to the Ecclesiastics State in 1564 by Inspeximus IV. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 20/2 *If souls* fill the souls to Purgatory have died in the love of God, and are certain to enter heaven.

1898 A. G. Mortimer *Cath. Faith & Practice* II. 332 The exposition of the difference between the Eastern and Western doctrine of Purgatory .. strongly inclines one to the Western view.

b. *Saint Patrick's Purgatory*:

A name given to a cavern on an island in Lough Derg, co. Donegal, where, according to legend, Christ appeared to St. Patrick and showed him a deep pit wherein whosoever spent a day and a night could behold the torments of hell and the joys of heaven.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159/2 Seint patrik ..makede ane put in Irlonde, þat seint patrikes purgatorie is ikleped yet. 1372–400 *Higden* (Rolls) V. 302 The thyrdde thynge of the Purgatory of Seynte Patrikes is ascribede to Seynte Patrikes the secunde. 1503 *Irish Acts 3 Hen. 7* c. 6 § 28 Whereas the Superstitious of Pugory are greatly increased and vphold by the pretended Sanctity ..of a place called St. Patrick's Purgatory in the County of Donegall [etc.]. 1825 Maxwell *Lett. Ire.* xxv. ii. 430 The Purgatory of St. Patrick, the Purgatory of Owen Miller, ..were among the most popular and widespread legends of the ages preceding Dante.

2. *fig.* Any condition, place, or thing having the characteristics ascribed to purgatory; a place or state of temporary suffering, expiation, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 489 Er god to write I was his purgatorie For which I hope his soule be in glorie. 1400 Chaucer *Rime to Chr* (1492) 7 The Jalousie ..lokes the myth in lyfe to a purgatorie. 1500–20 *Dunbar Poems* xxv. 2 Wa that so fair to fervis glory [*at Court*], To vse thar as ane purgatory, bot fabling to dirrenyt. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. v. 16 Those who first called England the Purgatory of servants, were did as much wrong. 1705 T. Thomas in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 158 Hall way to North Allerton is a very bad place of road which goes by the name of Purgatory. 1708 Foote *Knight. Parish* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 102 And you really think Paris a kind of purgatory. 1820 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 186 We have toiled through the purgatory of an election. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* II. 159 The paradise of other women was her purgatory.

† **b.** That which purges from sin; an expiation. 1589–4 Bacon *Treat. of Nat Prod.*, We know not Chile's most precious blood to be a sufficient purgatory for all our sins. 1633 N. R. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 63 Women are so lazie ere they fall to devotion, and take it ordinarily but as a Purgatory of the offences of their youth.

† **3.** A purgation, a cleansing out. *Obs. rare*—1.

1398 Trevisa *Barthol. Anglicus* Wks. (Stowe) III. 19 The fire of Alchimie hath wrought such a purgatorie or purgatory in a great number of mens purses in England, that it hath clenst hir'd them out of all they have.

4. *U. S.* a. A canyon (cf. sense 2 b). b. A deep narrow gorge or ravine, with vertical or steep sides; also, a brook flowing through such a gorge. Usually as a place-name.

1766 M. Cutler in *L.* & *Lit.* (1888) I. 22 Hosted in Purgatory 1036 Mr. Dean and Mr. Pendexter [*the hospital specimen*] this afternoon, but found nothing. 1787 Mosses *Amer. Gazetteer*, Easton, a township in Worcester co, Massachusetts ..The causey, commonly called Purgatory, is a natural curiosity. 1788 J. H. Warren *Natural & Picturesque* 6 Along the coast of New England and in the interior, narrow ravines with nearly perpendicular walls are called 'purgatories'. 1902 A. Matthews *Purgatory Ridge* 1 note, There are in New England several small brooks to which the name of Purgatory is given, either because they flow through, or near through or near rock chasms which are called Purgatories.

5. A hole under a fire-place, covered with a grating through which the ashes may fall; also, the grating which covers it. *local.*

1861 Mrs. H. Wood *Elster's Folly* II. The 'purgatory' in Mr. Jabez Dane's kitchen consisted of a hole, two feet square, under the hearth, covered with a grating, through which the ashes and the small cinders fell. 1879 *Mid. Counties Words*, Essex Ann, in raking out of the irons from between the bars of the grate, let it fall with a crash upon the purgatory. 1897 R. M. Garraway *Fuddyland Puggle'd.* 20 It's impossible, for those purgatories on th' hartholes, to keep ashes fro' flyin.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *purgatory fire, legend, pain, realm, suffering*, etc.; **purgatory hammer**, popular name of stone axes found in prehistoric graves in Ireland; **purgatory hole** (*local*) = sense 5.

c 1378 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 470 Tit alle is purgatory pyne, bot ronne he neuer & neuirrene. *c* 1423 *Jas. Wardy of Dunbar* 13, xlv. in *Anglia* VIII. 148/18 Sho gat grauns ..at the tirrable pyne in purgatory vthwrawin purgatory pepus. 1553 Eden *Arriuyage of Kinge Wm. Lysbon* 258 Where they place of Purgatorye is: none of owre purgatorye rebuke or perseuerers thereof is able to implane. 1596 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 247 The great quarre of Pybble in Edward the thirds time. Three hundred thousand people passed to Rome for purgatorie pils and pairoual verdyct beneficences. 1892 Dr. or Eld. *Jones Translations & Purgatory-fees* which they have kindled already, and would have us believe bonds are now frying therein. 1834 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann. Scot.* (1851) 118 The stone hammers ..popularly known in Scotland almost till the close of last century [as] the Purgatory Hammer. 1869 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 214 Purgatory Hammers, for the dead to knock with at the gates. 1892 [T. Fenwick] *T. Stevens's Journey*

P 12 The Presbyterian members, who had been 'purged' out by Pride, again took their seats. 1854 Jeaffreson *Pleasant Days* ed. 2 I. 320 To purge away the crime appears to him...a duty.

b. *Endr.* for refl.

1805 Southey *Lett. to C. W. W. Wynne* in *Life* (1850) II. 246 This sort of humour soon purges off.

4. *Med.* Said of a medicine, or of one who administers it: To empty (the stomach, bowels, etc.); to deplete or relieve (the body or, now only, the bowels) by evacuation.

a 1300–50 [see Ass 3]. [1483 Caxton *Cato* e vij b, His (enemies') purgeth and maketh clene the lowynes.] 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 10, 470 (1614) 908 When they were to medicine, they purged themselues first,...and by vomit emptied their bodies. 1634 tr. T. Herbert *Trav.* 210 Palmers Wine...purges the body and helpes obstructions. 1709 J. Pomfret *Choice* (1714) 139 The next Day the Patient must be Purg'd, and a Purgatick given him that Night. 1804 Annesley *Surg. Obs.* 178 On the second meeting he was again purged. 1905 H. H. Bellamy *Dis. Liver* 280 Chamilla opiates of course being 'purged to death'.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* (In quot. *c* 1845, to vomit.)

1580 Caxton *Fables of Poge* 2, He went onely to purge hym. 1598 Dodoens tr. *Crooke* (1615) 225 How purged ordinarily. *c* 1845 Hogarth *Lect.* (1870) I. 59, I did purge so violently at one time. 1884 Bowman *Pulpit.* 16 In The Bay may do well again; but he must purge and vomit. 1778 R. Jones *Dict. Botany* (ed. 2) 25 He awaked sick, vomited and purged considerably.

c. *absol.* To induce purgation; (of a drug) to act as a purge.

1626 Holland *Sueton. Annot.* 59 The roote is that, wherof is made our rowling pouder. It purgeth extreamely by vomit. 1633 tr. Hammon *Theophil. Love* 15, What is better then a cure? What is sweeter? yea it purgeth. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 283 In the quick and frequent Pulse we Purge little, because Purging accelerates the Pulse. 1801 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 140 Larger doses purge. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 246 Medicines which purge actively.

5. To clear (oneself or another, one's character, etc.) of a charge or suspicion of guilt; to establish the innocence of; to exculpate; *spec.* in *Law*, by assertion on oath, with the support of compurgators, or by wager of battle. Also *refl.*; *intr.* (*rare*).

a. *c* 1250 *Bebet* 425 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 218 I-loked him was to purge[*sic*] him þerin clergie, of þe pointe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 To Knowe or to vn, 3if þou be gylty, or elles purge þe þerof or lawfully. 1589 Caxton *Perfect of A.-B.* viii. 249 This man...offereth to forsweare and purge himself by charme of bataylle. 1593 *Knox Decades* 18 To purge him of such crimes as they should lay to his charge. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 191 He so well purged himself, that he was again restored to his Office. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. 166 (J.) They were required to purge themselves by oath. 1856 Bucker *Civil. Mod. Eur.* III. 268 *n.* 48 Archbishop Arundel had to purge himself from a like calumny. 1886 Ruskin *Lects. to Ist Mus. Sh. Wilberforce* II. v. 72 Full opportunity [was] given him (Dr. Hampden) to purge himself of all suspicion of false doctrine.

b. *c* 1440 *Destr. Troy* 10850 He pleide thy quires, & purgit his fame. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 40 Purging and declaring his innocencie concerning the murther of his nephewes. 1580 Dian tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 Yet I speake not this to defende or purge the Magistrates. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1213/1 What did purge me that I knew nothing of his mind. 1678 Trans. *Crit. Jour.* 90 That Reason ought to purge me from being the Author of the publick silence. 1708 Blackmore *Comm.* III. xxvii. 227 When facts...rest only in the knowledge of the party, a court of equity applies itself to his conscience, and purges him upon oath with regard to the truth of the transaction.

6. *Law.* To atone for (an offence, etc.) by expiation and submission, in order to relief from penalties; to 'wipe out' (the offence or sentence).

1681 Stats *East Law Scot.* (1841) c. xiii. § 24. 122 By payment at the Bars, it was allowed to be purged. 1687 *Aston. Abb. Lonsh* 136 That is only true when the Violence is not purged, but here the violence is purged by obtaining the Pope's Grant. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxxi. 386 A plain direct act of bankruptcy once committed cannot be purged, or explained away by any subsequent conduct. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 373 The Court said, that justification for hurting service on estate of the creditor, was an acceptance of the bail so tendered, and purged the forfeiture. 1894 *Daily News* 10 May 2/3 [The accused has] taken steps to purge the contempt of cautionary passed upon him in consequence of his non-appearance at the Tewkesbury Court. *Edinburgh, the trial.* 1897 *Encycl. Laws* X. 1 *Contempt of Court*, It is necessary for a person judged to be in contempt to clear or purge his contempt.

b. *Sc. Law.* To call upon (a witness) to clear himself by oath or affirmation of any implication of malice or interest before giving evidence; usually in passive *to be purged*.

1733 in *Stewart's Trial Appx.* 27 Katherine Macneil, servant to the panel,...being solemnly sworn,...purged of malice and partial counsel, and examined and interrogate, deponed, That [etc.]. 1824 *Stewart & Kneller's Forensic Trial* 24 Sept. 291 The witnesses were sworn and purged according to the Scotch form. 1838 Pearce *Law & L.* 37 Witnesses are brought into court upon a diligence, and before they can be examined, they must be purged.

7. *refl.* and *intr.* (also *pass.*). Of a liquid: To clear itself, to become or be made clear or pass by settlement or defecation. Also *fig.*: ? Obs.

1580 Dodoens *Adv. g. Acute* v. 58 Some waves accustome...Wine conserued, vnneth that purged by boiling vtte. 1708 Lucas *Alberti's Archit.* I. 15, Water not well purged, but fetcht and filtered. 1728 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 43 After it [the water] has been in the cask a day or two it begins to purge itself. 1834 Lytton *Pelham. Conf.* III. 299 Every current charged with sediment must purge itself in the first deep overfly which it traverses, as does a turbid river in a lake.

6. Combs. of the vb. stem: see Purge *sb.* 3.

† **Purge,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [1555, for ? *purge*, *ad.* L. *porgere*, contr. form of *porrigere* to reach out, extend, put forth, f. *por-* = *pro* forth + *regere* to lead straight.] Trans. To issue forth.

1598 Travers *Search Ch. P. B.* v. 141 (Rod. MS.) 50 b/2 In verye purpole one of the Prayers in his service said wemens out of his loins and he answers unto of he lawyes. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* v. xlii, Those are but two ways for this roote to leave, When parting from the body, forth it purges.

Purgeable (pə·ɹdʒəb'l), *a.* [f. Purge *v.*[1] + -able. Cf. Purgible.] Capable of being purged.

1844 *Dome Mon. Bodleiensis* 8 1. 292 When the Physician giueth a purge, it worketh two thinges: the one is, to make some certaine humour more liquid and purgeable then the rest. 1878 in Fountenhall *Decis.* (1759) I. 72 The Lords declared that they will find that some purgeable at the bar. 1890–10 Shetman *Restless. Pacific. Rivals* (1891) V. 188 An interest not purgeable by release.

Purged (pə·ɹdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Purge *v.*[1] + -ed.]

1. Cleansed, clarified, purified; freed from impurity or deficiency.

1588 *Bk. St. Albanes* e vij, Take a quantyte of purple...and purgede grese. 1591 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* 1. Prol. 56 The purgit air with new resperdent bew. 1646 tr. Drummond *Poems Wks.* 1656 I. 24 High, & purged Region. Essex Virtue & Plain, to dull unrelenting Sculls. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* II. v. 1 xcv They were not to the purged, but to the purged nor of a few speculators. 1856 Miss. Bremner *Pearl's Conf.* v. xviii, Her purged, sweet human heart.

† 2. Washed away (as sin). *Obs.*

1420 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 221 That saved I hope fully to be For purged synnes that were in me.

† **Purgement.** *Obs. rare*[–1]. [a. OF. *purgement* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *purgimentum*: see Purgament.] Purgation, purification.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 440 b/1 Thys purgement or washyng may vnnethe the gutes and chymmes that the grese ought to haue.

Purger (pə·ɹdʒəɹ). [f. Purge *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who or that which purges. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1460 *Wisdom* 966 in *Macro Plays* 69 Yore confessyon... Ys to purge & cleanse of synne. 1598 Florio *2 Frut. Ys.* xxxviii. Wh. (1878) 72 Penances which is the very purger of synne. 1611 Shaks. *Pal.* C. iv. 1. 180 We shall be cal'd Purgers, not Murderers. 1614 Cotgr. *Belle of Mans* 438 Such men doe commonly prooue vnlucky, and are called ...purgers of choller vpward. *Ibid.*, Purgers of choller downeward. 1641 S. Marshall *Hart Sorrow, 1st Ser. Con.* 92 Are you purgers and preservers of our Religion. 1907 *A. Lang Hist. Scot.* IV. ii. 59 The purgers of the Kirk were not subjected to the approval of the Privy Council.

† b. *spec.* A purgative, a cathartic. *Obs.*

1580 Turner *Baths* 10 Let the sicke purge him selfe with cassia fistula or suche...laxative or gentil purger. 1598 Wecker *Mahumet-Moor* 1. This purget is the very quintessence, the rest somewhat nobler simples. 1705 *Beveridge's Euseb. Dial.* 2 v. Gregorie, Bishop...being a great Purger of small beer.

† c. An expurgator of books. *Obs.*

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 39 The Popish purgers authorized to mince and mangle Authors.

Purgery. [a. F. *purgerie* (1838 in Littré), f. *purger* to Purge: see -ery.] (See quots.)

1758 Simmons *Dict. Trade, Purgerie*, a blanking or refining sugar for sugar.] 1884 in Webster. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Purgery*, the portion of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is allowed to drain off to molasses.

Purging (pə·ɹdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Purge *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Purge.

1. Purgation; cleansing, removal of impurities, faults, or errors.

1580 Wilde *Nosc.* 180, 21 Ecke that ouerlokth the waste of purgynge, shal be vseless vnto the ware. — 2 *Pet.* i. 9 Remembryng the purgynge of his olde wickednes. *a* 1533 Frith *Digest. Purgatory* F 2b, Where fore shuld there necessyte of purgatorye arise but to be a place of purgynge, purifyenge, and prouynge. 1552 Bradford *Q. Corinne* 40/1 Thereupon they fell to weeping and purging of their selues. 1892 T. Hilke *Acc. New Found.* 9, 21, *Aug.* either Engher for the purging the River of Thames from Chatterhouse. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 263 The purging and washing of Yarn is now pretty well understood. 1887 Bristow *Hist. Tariff* I. viii. 278 Purging of the lists of salors.

† b. *concr.* That which is washed away, or removed as refuse. *Obs.*

1598 Travers *Search. Ch. P. B.* 1172, 180 (1612) 722 The ordure of all manner of vnclennes and peruerse[sic]. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann., Germanie* vi. (1622) 277 It lay so sought worth, like other purging of the sea.

2. *spec.* The excretion or evacuation of refuse matter, esp. (now always) from the bowels, generally by means of a purgative: = Purgation 2 b.

1548 Cooper *Mistresse, Counsel* 1, Confusion of Pisy give me drinke, For I too weak for Purgings greate. 1598 Rowlands *Fruit. Pilgrim* 116 Purging was ordained with discretion of Medicine, Friend, Rhubarbe, Senna, made His Client. 1618–20 E. Tavernier *Cullen's Wound, Method.* (ed. 2) 232 Vomiting and frequent purging of a bilious humour. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 906 Recurrent purging and vomiting.

3. Cleaning from a charge or suspicion; exculpation; = Purgation 4.

1708–30 Waldron *Short Info. of Man* (1865) 21 They are ...obliged to swear themselves innocent, or endure the shame and punishment....This they call purging.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *purging day, faculty*, etc.: **purging-cock**, a cock for discharging sediment, dregs, or refuse from a steam-boiler, etc.; † **purging place**, (*a*) purgatory, (*b*) a privy.

1389 *Rolls in Gough in Vetusta Monum.* IV. (1815) I. 232 Nos Heringes anno the purgynge place Destroyed by the purgynge 1577 Holinshed *Chronicle's Chron.* 19 He lieth in all statutes in Rome publique privatly places. 1599–60 Norris *Pilgrim's Remedie* (1598) 32 The Stues of Lupercalia,...or the subterranean Caues of the cesspoole of Pedacula, which are called the purging dales. 1859 Mechanics' *Mag.* 14 Jan. 22 Stopping-waste handles, helps the purging handles.

Purging (pə·ɹdʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That purges.

1. Cleansing, purifying.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* xii. 6. (1622) 122 That providence and purging sacrifices of incest should ben sought. 1880 F. W. H. Myers *Renewal of Youth*, etc. 284 The purging sacrament of pain.

2. *spec.* That induces purgation of the alimentary canal; purgative, aperient, cathartic.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 79 b, Se hauo the old auncient grees vnto diuers bodies a purging vertue. 1632 Wodroll *Surg. Nosc Wks.* (1653) 245 Let your purging Medicines be such as purge downward mostly. 1696 Salmon *Pharm. Rond.* 903 Purge with Mercurius dulc. or some such like cause Purging-Ale. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 272 Purging Waters.—There is no County scarce in England, but the richest part of them Springs. 1799 Wordsworth *Nat. Mod. Poss.* I. 73 A Sir Bat Body...was found in sinking the Purging Well at Bow-Cross, near Deptford. 1878 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Richmond, Surrey*, On the ascent of the hill are wells of purging mineral water, to which a great deal of company resort. 1893 R. J. Graves *Lect. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 378 The purging mixture of Epsom salts.

b. In names of plants having purgative qualities: **Purging agaric**, a fungus, *Polyporus officinalis*; **purging broom**, *Spartium purgans*; **purging buckthorn**, *Rhamnus catharticus*; **purging cassia**, *Cassia Fistula*; **purging flax**, *Linum catharticum*; **purging grass**, *Saxifraga*; **purging nut**, the seed of *Curcas purgans* (*Jatropha Curcas*) or *Barbadensis nut*; also, the seed of *Croton Tiglium*; **purging thorn**, *Rhamnus catharticus*. *Marine Amphibia* II. 221 *Spermaceti*, *Physeter*, "Purging Brown. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 256 "Purging Buckthorn. Woods and hedges near Norwich. 1778 Lightfoot *Flora Scotica* (1789) 272 *Linum catharticum*, "Purging flax. *Angl.* 1796 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 474 "Purging Gentle, *Gentiana*. *Ibid.* 500 "Purging Nut, *Curcas*. *Ibid.* 514 Purging Nut, *Jatropha*. 1862 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 151 It appears...that the common plant is the same which produces the seeds known in commerce as the Indian purging-nut. 1892 *Pharm. Jrnl.* XX. 963 The Jamapha Curcas, or purging-nut of the Philippine Islands.

Purguinnah, variant of Perguinnah.

† **Purgy,** *a. Obs. rare*[–1]. [f. Purge *sb.* or *v.* + -y.] Of purging quality; purgative.

1580 Turner *Herbal* II. 79 Later writers have founde...a purgy vertu in diuerse herbes.

† **Purie.** *Obs.* [? early ad. F. *purée*, or var. of Puree, *porray*: cf. also Sc. *purry* pottage.] ? Broth or ? pottage.

?a 1500 *Chester Pl.* VII. 138 Nowe will I...spill out that I have in my pote, and a pigge froes from pulling purie.

† **Purifa ction.** *Obs. rare.* Also parallelform. [irreg. f. Purify: see Petrifaction.] = next.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 3 § 29 The ceremonial scrupulosities or purifactions which they prescribe. 1872 *Phil. Trans.* CLII. 1109 Of the free-vessels capableness of Purifaction.

Purification (pū·rifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *purification* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *purificātiōn-em* (Pliny), n. of action from *purificare* to Purify.] The action or process of purifying.

1. Freeing from dirt or defilement; cleansing; separation of dross, dregs, refuse, or other defiling or deteriorating matter, so as to obtain the substance in a pure condition.

1398 Trevisa *Barthol.* xx. 79 Latyr wilnes haue founde...a purgy vertu in diuerse herbes.

† **Purie.** *Obs.* [? early ad. F. *purée*, or var. of Puree, *porray*: cf. also Sc. *purry* pottage.] ? Broth or ? pottage.

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etc.), also simply *the Purification*: a name in the Western Church for the festival (Feb. 2) of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple (see PRESENTATION 2) by the Virgin Mary on the completion of 'the days of her purification' (Luke ii. 22); also called CANDLEMAS.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 29 Je seconde procheine chef holyday be Purificacion of our lemman. *Ib.* therof, after be feste of Pentecost next. 1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 40 Wrotyn at the Wednesday next to fore ye Feste of the Purification of Our Lady at London. *a* 1536 MARG. CAVENDISH *Mem. Wolsey* (1959) 21 After the Purification of our Lady, the King created Sir Charles Brandon Viscount Lisle. 1670 PATRICK *Feathers Eng.* iii To hold from the Feast of the Purification next, for 40 years. 1880 F. MEYRICK in *Stud. Chr. Antiq.* II. 331/2 The Purification.—As first instituted, this was not a Festival of St. Mary, but of our Lord; and as it has always remained in the Eastern church.

c. *attrib.* **purification flower** (see quot.).

1888 *Aunt Judy's Mag.* I. 128 Annie asked about the three-leaved leaves, and she wondered..."the purifying use of flowers", "her maid of Februarye", "purification flower".

3. Moral or spiritual cleansing; freeing from moral defilement or corruption; clearing from taint of guilt.

1560 JOH. TAYLOR *Worthy Communic.* [i], As the Water (in baptisme) is the symbol of purification of the soul from sin. 1736-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* II. 432 A person who, for the purification of his soul, ought to remain in Purgatory a hundred thousand years. 1853 ALISON *Mod. Europe* (1892) I. ii. 188 [Rousseau's essay] on the question 'Have the arts and sciences contributed to the corruption or purification of morals?' 1892 DILLMANN *Amer. Notes* (1897) 20/1 To make his prayer a place of purification and improvement, not of demoralization and corruption.

4. Freeing from fault or blemish (in ideal or general sense); the action of clearing from debasing or corrupting elements.

1593 SHAKSP. *Ch. Pathos* i. (1634) 202/2 You...are one of those consummate connoisseurs, who, in their perfections, by learned scrupulosity, while they understand to preserve decorum. 1593 T. BECCON *Communic. Bond.* 150 The purification of the Greek grammar from a kind of its absurdities. 1841 S. AUSTIN *Randle's Hist. Eng.* III. 350 Zwingle demanded...the purification of the council from the ungodly. 1860 WILLIAM *Isa. Ancient.* II. xiv. 59 The invention of printing...contributed towards the final purification of the English language.

Purificative (pjŭ·rĭfĭkătĭv), *a. rare.* [a. F. *purificatif, -ive* purificatory (14th c.), f. *purifier* to PURIFY: see -IVE.] = PURIFICATORY *a.*

1597 CALVIN *Vitar Pials* (W. de W. 1907) v. i. 31/1 The body is purified and washed by the extreme whyrtle to a space of halfe purgyinge. 1862 CRUSE, *Purificatif*, purificative, purifying.

Purificator (pjŭ·rĭfĭkēĭtəɹ). [Agent-n. in L. form, f. L. *purificare* to purify: see -ATE. In sense 1 identified with PURIFICATORY *sb.*: see -ATOR 3.]

1. *Eccl.* A cloth used as ornamental for wiping the chalice and paten, and the fingers and lips of the celebrant.

1833 TRACT 87 *Baldwin's Ceremonial* 97 The Subdeacon receives the chalice with the purificator. 1850 *Ch. Times* 3 Sept. 822 The purificator, or napkin, used for cleansing the chalice and paten after the ablutions is laid on the chalice.

2. One who purifies: = PURIFIER 1: in quot., one who performs magical purifications. *rare.*

1886 FALCK *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. 61 n. 414 The sanctuary, purificators, accomplements, and charlatans.

3. An apparatus for purifying gases or other substances: = PURIFIER 3. *rare.*

1898 H. E. HOWES in *Western. Gas.* 6 May 1/1 This admirable purificator receives all the vapours, gases, and impurities which escape from the first retort-chamber.

Purificatory (pjŭ·rĭfĭkătĭvĭ), *sb.* [adj. used. L. *purificatorium*, subst. use of neut. of late L. *purificatorius*: see next and -ORY 2.] = prec. 1.

1870 BOCKET *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Purificatory*, the linen flaxen cloth with which the Priest wipes the Chalice. 1879 CATH. *Dict.* (ed. 3), *Manutergy* or Purificatory, a cloth of linen or hemp...used for cleansing the chalice.

Purificatory, *a.* [ad. late L. *purificātōrius* adj. (c 375 in Ambrose) cleansing, f. *purificāt-*, stem of L. *purificāre* to PURIFY: see -ORY.] Having the quality of purifying; tending to purification.

1870 HEALEY *St. Aug.: Civ. of God* xxi. 206 Sin [if to be washed in the fountain of regeneration, by its...force] from all person, eternall and purificatory. 1892 WESTWELL *Hist. Ireland*, *Ac.* (1896) I. 200 His various acts arranged as physical, moral, purificatory, thaumic, and theurgic. 1901 MONTH-WILLIAMS in 19th *Cent. Mar.* 311 For use in purificatory ceremonies. 1902 WESTCOTT in *Mod. Ch. Biogr.* (1887) IV. 1308/2 A vast volume of purificatory ceremonies.

Purified (pjŭ·rĭfĭəd), *ppl. a.* [f. PURIFY *v.* + -ED1.] Made pure; freed from admixture or deliterant; cleansed: see the verb.

a 1393 DEGUILEVILLE *Pilgrim* (Roxb.) 4138 Hail, purified pools! 1593 SHAKSPERE *Macbeth* iv. 1. 66 Purified and refined, it is more refined than the minerall. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 172 The specific gravity of purified coal-gas is liable to much variation. 1873 JOSIAH *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 67 That purified religion...of which he speaks.

Purifier (pjŭ·rĭfĭəɹ), [f. as prec. + -ER1.]

1. A person who purifies (in various senses); a cleanser; a refiner.

1577 WILLIAM *Compl. Alch. Prol.* 5 In Ashes *Thesaur. Chem. Instit.* (1620) 120 Of poisonous purifyer of Stories. 1861 HOOKER *Himal.* II. 3 He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver. 1878 ROSSE *Sermon, Ind.* 30 The predicted Shiloh, who is to be their purifier, king, prophet, and high-priest. 1898 [HOLLAND] in *Edin. Rev.* CLXV. 3 note, One of the earliest purifiers of English style from pedantry. 1898 STANLEY WESTON, *Adm.* viii, Address the noblest purifier of English literature.

2. A thing that purifies (in various senses).

1660-2 Jer. TAYLOR *Serm. Pan.* (J.) 24 Faith is a great purgen and purifier of the soul. 1793 Baroness *Lett. Darwin to Gregory* xii, which ...deserves to be considered as the true *sanatorium* or purifier of the blood. 1849 in Burrows *Parl. Reform.* II. 302 [Circumlocution] considers the sun as the greatest purifier.

3. An apparatus or contrivance for purifying; *spec.* **a.** An apparatus in which coal-gas is purified by passing it through or over lime or other substance; a gas-purifier. **b.** *A* apparatus to remove lime scales and flour from grits or middlings.

1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 330/1 (Gas-light) A series of purifiers. 1838 *Newton Chron.* 466 The gaseous products [of coal]...are passed through or over hydrate of lime, or through a mixture of quicklime and water, in vessels called purifiers, by which the sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases are absorbed. 1856 in *Ure's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 304 The gas is...made to pass through a set of vessels...the purifiers. These contain milk of lime, or lime that has been recently slaked. In the former case it is termed a wet-lime purifier, and in the latter a dry... 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 8/2 [It is a flour-mill] the most important machines are the 'purifiers'.

Puriform (pjŭ·rĭfɔːm), *a. Path.* [f. L. *pūs, pūr-*, PUS + -(I)FORM; cf. F. *puriforme*.] Having the form or character of pus; resembling pus.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 173 Purulent effusions and exudations take place. 1880–93 *Quain's Elem. Med.* I. 201 Mucopurulent...mucous, which...resembled thick milk or a puriform fluid. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 488 Vesicles...whose contents may become sanguineous or puriform.

Purify (pjŭ·rĭfəi), *v.* Also 4-5*fie*, 4-7 -ifie, 5-6 -yfy(e; 6 *pu. pple.* (*Sc.*) purifit, -fet. [a. F. *purifier* (12th c.), ad. late L. *pūrificāre*, f. L. *pūr-us* pure: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make pure, in various senses.

1. To free from admixture of extraneous matter, esp. such as pollutes or deteriorates: to rid of (material) deliterant or taint; to cleanse.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Purifyyn, clensyn, or make clene. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 54 The ayer purifyeth and cleareth hym selfe for to receyue the impressyons of influences of this ayel. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 390, I...entirely desyre al eloquence the kirkyeis, Quhen it was purifit with fyre...and fowis cleir. 1522 TINDALE *Matthew* xxiii. 25 Ye purifie ye pesage of [the cuppe]. 1562 HEYWOOD *Epigrams* (1867) 101 Purifie the water, and it will soone be foule. 1597 DRAYTON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 541 Th' offensive Nymphs...With Waters...From earthly drugs his Body purifie. 1600 tr. *Lagenware's Chem.* 72 The pulpitor may be purified...by washing it. 1837 GOODE & PATTISON *Mosaic Account* 201 The means of generating and purifying the oxygen gas. 1842 T. K. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* xxviii. 367 The air required for purifying the blood is, of course, continually changed.

b. *Eccl.* See quots. and cf. PURIFICATION 1 b.

1898 FRANCIS *Introd. Angelo.* to The Celebrant...first purifies the corporal...and then purifies the paten. 1876 *Irreverence Not. Church.* 808 In the Roman rite the Minister first "pours into the Chalice a little wine for the Priest to purify himself". 1883 CATH. *Dict.* (ed. 3) App. 1-2, *Purification*, Innocent III...held it down that the priest should always can wine to purify the chalice, and drink it, unless he was going to say another Mass.

2. To cleanse from moral or spiritual defilement: to rid of base motive or feeling; to free from taint of guilt or sin.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* li. 3 Pou shalt purifie me, and I shal be made whyter pe snowe. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 When he will not be silliouseus to purylede and cleanede fra all fowlehy luste. *c* 1440 *Hoccleve's Learne to Die* 874 He shal be purged clenne & purified, And disposid the glorie of god to see. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 By this gyfte of goostly sorowe, the tonge of man or woman is purified & fyled. 1611 BIBLE 1 *John* iii. 3 Every man that hath this hope in him, purifieth himselfe, even as he is pure. 1705 *Lew Jarman C. and Am.* Purifying his heart; as variety of ways, fearful of every error and defect in his life. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each old mask to...purify the spiritual self-respect of mankind.

3. To make ceremonially clean; to free from ceremonial uncleanness. Formerly *spec.* of the churching of women (usually in *pass.*).

a 1552 R. SAUNDERS *Chron.* (1911) 230 Pe queene Margarete with childe here was sche...he kyng...went way, to se her & her barn, & with her he soiourned, tille sche was purified. 1587 THOMAS *Virgilius* (Rolfe) I. 101 No man dyrste touche the Mouse Stone, but he were purified and made all cleane. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Clensyn, or purifyyn, *purifico*. 1548-9 *Obed. Bk. Com. Prayer, Purif. Women*, The woman shall be purified, and offer her Cyrymonie. 1630 MILTON *P. R.* i. 74 In the Consecrated stream...to wash off sin, and fit them to Purified to receive him pure. 1894 SIGHT *Notables* xxxviii, The holy places [have been] purified from pollution by the blood of those infidels who defiled them. 1895 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1897) II. i. 36, 178 Their priests washed and purified the altars where the Ladye priests had said mass.

4. To free from blemish or corruption (in ideal or general sense); to clear of foreign or alien elements, esp. of anything that contaminates or debases.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 39 The kynge hastynge peace as well with Scottes princes...as distinguished and purified of all domestical infection. 1889 SAINT *Hilar. Tap. Inv.* 3 as He saw the French Tongue abundantly purified. 1893 S. AUSTIN *Randle's Hist. Eng.* III. 373 The country generally determined (April, 1530) that those churches was should be purified. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Dec., The desire of the Russian Government to 'purify' Poland of Germans.

5. *Law.* To make (a contract or obligation) 'pure' by freeing it from conditions; also, to fulfil (a condition) so as to render the obligation 'pure': see PURE *a.* 2 c.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 133 If he die, then is the condition said to be purified or extinct, and no more act to be admitted, otherwise not. *a* 1604 — *Spousals* (1686) 330 Whether in this Case the conditional Contract be purified and made perfect Matrimony, is a Question. 1861 W. HOLL. *Stud. Law Lect.* x. 11 Obligations, A conditional obligation, dependent on an event which may never happen, has an obligatory force until the condition be purified.

6. *transf.* with the thing removed as obj.: To cleanse or clear away. *rare.*

1599 GOOGE *To Hus. IV.* 149 b/1 He hopes it hath so purified. 1780-90 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 2 He, who should be darkness, will...purify your pollutions.

II. 7. *trans.* for *refl.* To become pure.

1668 R. BOHUN *Mechanofluvii Colling* ix. (1672) 337 Water, if it stand, it purifies: if it run, it purifies. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 382 He has not yet got it to water to purify. 1805 *Successor Lee. to C. W., M. Wyatt to Lee* (1850) II. 341 Send them to new settlements, and let the old ones purify. 1892 MARTINEAU *Gr. Faith* I. 20 Of the transformations of departed souls, purifying for the kingdom of God.

Purifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING1.] The action of the verb PURIFY; cleansing, purification.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxi. 26 The fulfilling of dayes of purifying. 1526 TINDALE *Note* Ii. 21 There a rose a question between Jesus disciples and the jewes a bout purifyinge. 1580 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This purging of wit,...which...we call learning. 1640 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 16, Those ceremonies, those purifyings and offrings at the Altar. 1722 PRESBYTER *Disput. Ch.-murderer* 108, & 122 Without a long purifying in the Furnace of Affliction. 1823 J. BOUCHER *Jrnl. Almsmen* 23 Charcoal intended for purifying...servile. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 330/1 The last step of the purifying process to which coal-gas is submitted. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/1 About 250 men were at work in one of the purifying sheds.

Purifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That purifies; cleansing.

1597 A. M. tr. Gallemarius's *Fr. Chirurgy* 156 We must, with purifying medicamentes, purifye that. 1660 T. GOODE *Chr. Advert.* 221 (1670) 131 A purifying disposition ...detects sin...and strives against it. 1822 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xii. 220, The sight Of Heaven was kindly to the penitent The strong and purifying fire of hope. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 330/1 (Gas-light) Fresh portions of the purifying material are supplied.

Purim (pjŭ·rĭm, pjŭərĭ·m). [Heb. פּוּרִים *pūrīm*, pl. of פּוּר *pūr*, a foreign word (perh. Assyrian or Persian: explained in Esther iii. 7, ix. 24, 26 = Heb. גּוֹרָל *gōrāl* lot.] A Jewish festival observed on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar, in commemoration of the defeat of Haman's plot to massacre the Jews: see Esther ix.

There are also several special or local Purims, in imitation of the original feast.

1561 WYLIE *Esther* ix. 26 For that these three dayes be called Purim [1568 *Pimpernel*, that is, of lotts, for]...that for, that is, for to a pas was pur. 1599 GREENWOOD *Abol. of Purim* 13 They are the dayes of Purim, which are not to be celebrated amongs the Iewes. 1858 HOSE *Cowbridge* I. 303 As if we might consign A Purim, or a Feast to celebrate Some Victory. 1908 *Daily News* 27 May 4 In a Jewish Leap Year *Adar* is doubled and Purim falls in Adar the Second, which is the thirteenth month. 1910 ZANGWILL *Cobbler, Colette* I. vii. 163, I must go to the Purim ball with him and Look.

Purine (pjŭ·rəin). *Phys. Chem.* Also *attributively* purin. [ad. Ger. *purin*, according to the inventor, Emil Fischer, 'combined from the L. words *pūrum* pure, and *dērivāre* uric (acid)'. By the Chemical Society spelt *purine*, as a base: see -INE5.] A white crystalline basic substance $C_5H_4N_4$, of very complicated structure, which when oxidized forms uric acid ($C_5H_4N_4O_3$), and of which adenine, caffeine, xanthine, etc., are also derivatives, and known as *the purines* or members of *the purine group*. Also *attrib.*

(The group C_5N_4 was so named by Fischer in 1884 as the source of derivatives then prepared and named by him: *purin-bases* and *purin-substances*; the substance itself was not isolated by him till 1898. In 1900 after it had been named. See *Berichte d. deutsch. chem. Gesellsch.* XVII. 329 (1884), and XXXI. 2550 (1898).)

1899 *Nat. Chem. Soc. Lect.* LXXVI. 2. 175 *Purine*, ...is a readily soluble, well crystallised substance, which forms salts both with acids and with bases, and as regards its character in general falls naturally in the series of acid, amidine, hypoxanthine, purine. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2082. 12 Uric acid, or what is called 'purin' and the substances that contain the nucleus C_5N_4, may be included. 1901 *Chem. Soc. Trans.* LXXIX. 1. 272 *Purine*, ...all the substances that contain the nucleus C_5N_4 may be included. 1902 *Encyclopædia Britannica* II. 608/2 Uric acid, or what is called 'purin' and the substances that contain the nucleus C_5N_4, may be included. 1902 *Encyclopædia Britannica* II. 608/2 Uric acid, or what is called 'purin' and the substances that contain the nucleus C_5N_4, may be included.

‖ Puriri (pjŭ·rĭrĭ). [Native Maori name.] A New Zealand tree, *Vitex littoralis* (N.O. *Verbenaceæ*), which yields very hard and durable timber. *Also puriri tree.*

1842 W. B. WAKE *Nature, N. Zealand* 201 note, Puriri, coloured *vitex littoralis*, as it is not found over the seacoast. 1880 *N. Zealand Herald* 3 June 2/2 The land is...finely sheltered by pretty clumps of puriri and other bush.

Purism (pi̇·ri̇z'm). [ad. F. *purisme*, f. *pur* PURE: see -ISM.] Scrupulous or exaggerated observance of, or insistence upon, purity or correctness, esp. in language or style.

1804 *Monthly Repository* 320 Before we attempt to correct or use language the spirit of what the French used to call purism. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 236 The purism of modern times and your healthful beverage... would not allow me to give this story at full length. 1860 MAINE *Lect. Eng. Lang.* xxviii. 396 The spirit of nationality and linguistic purism...has...purged and renovated so many decayed and corrupted European languages. 1869 Miss BRADDON *Lady's Mile* 244 The strictest purists in the ethics of conveyance. 1902 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 264/2 The words and views of the writers on (French) grammar who uphold purism.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this; a scrupulously or excessively pure expression or principle.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 224 The glory of illustrating his countrymen by purisms. 1844 *Dolectic. Mag.* LVI. 144 The purisms of political delinquency had little share...in any measure which shall furnish night over her.

Purist (pi̇·ri̇st). [ad. F. *puriste* (1688, applied to the Puritans), f. *pur* PURE; or (sense 2) f. L. *pūr-us* PURE + -IST.]

1. One who aims at, affects, or insists on scrupulous or excessive purity, esp. in language or style; a stickler for purity or correctness.

1708 PRIDEAUX (ed. 6) *Purist*, one that affects to speak or write exactly and properly. [1732 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 189 English, in which you are certainly no purist.] 1756 *Letters Literature* I. 241 Some Italian Purists, who scrupled to make use of any word or phrase, which was not to be found in Cicero. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 141 The greatest purists (*respecting words*) are often free-livers. 1832-9 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 143 The use of quotations in a different language, which some purists in French style had in horror. 1840 *Hawker's Diary* (1893) *N. Devon* 257 The castle is a fine example of...the architecture which purists term *Anglo-Norman*, restricted by bands, every above story. 1886 FALCON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. 2. 178 The Macedonians were not acknowledged as genuine Greeks by the purists of Ionia and Attica. 1890 LOWELL *Lett., To C. E. Norton* 23 Oct. (1894) II. 74 As to words, I am sounding of a purist, though I like less the word that has now the thing.

2. One who maintained that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

1839 MOSES STUART *Repository* May, 441 In the controversy of the Puritans and Hellenists in the seventeenth century.

Hence **Puri·stic, Puri·stical** *adjs.*, characteristic of a purist; characterized by purism.

a 1872 MAURICE (*Oxford Sermons*) (1880) 206 Puristical notions. 1877 STRICKLAND *Queens Consort. Introd.* II. 16 The relations of the ancients grew more puristic and precise. 1880 VERE *Lect. Mod. Hist.* 1. 3 This reformed Italian drama, introduced by the purists eighteenth century. 1882 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 464/3 He complains...that the Persian language is flooded...by Arabic words and phrases; and the whole book is a practical illustration of his puristic theory. 1908 *Edinb. Rev. Apr.* 480 His puristical theory.

Puritan (pi̇·ri̇tăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *pūr-us* pure, or *pūrit-ia* PURITY + -AN. Perh. formed in French or med.Latin: cf. F. *puritain* (Rossard 1564), med.L. *puritānus* (in Du Cange). The appellation appears to have been intended to suggest that of the *Καθαροί*, Catharans, or Catharists, assumed by the Novatian heretics, and thus to convey an odious imputation.]

A. *sb.*

1. *Hist.* A member of that party of English Protestants who regarded the reformation of the church under Elizabeth as incomplete, and called for its further 'purification' from what they considered to be unscriptural and corrupt forms and ceremonies retained from the unreformed church; subsequently, often applied to any who separated from the established church on points of ritual, polity, or doctrine, held by them to be at variance with 'pure' New Testament principles.

According to Shaw (see quot. 1571) *the name* was (? originally) assumed by congregations of Anabaptists in London; but this is probably an error, for otherwise it appears to early use always as a term of reproach used by opponents, and assumed by those to whom it was applied: see quot. from Fuller 1655. Its application changed with time and the course of events. Originally it was applied to those within the Church of England who demanded further reformation, especially in the direction of Presbyterianism; afterwards, naturally, to the same party when they were separated from the Church, and became the anti-episcopal Presbyterians, Independents, or Baptists, and consequently to the typical 'Roundheads' of the Commonwealth period, whose puritanism was sometimes little more than political. In later times, the term has become historical, without any opprobrious connexion, and has even, from its association with *purity* and *pure*, come to be resumed by those who in opinion agree more or less with the early Puritans, as a name of honour.

1565 *Stone in Three* 1566 *C. Glean.* (Camden) 143 About that time [1566] were many congregations of the Anabaptists in London, who carried themselves Puritans or Unspotted Israelis of the Lord.] 1570 J. JEWEL *Harbor of Faith* 21, 24 Puritanes are they named, para I will they are. *Ibid.* [see Protestant]. 1572 [FIELD & WILSON] *Admon. unto to Parl.* Fol. A 1 b, They [spake in rogishe & slanderously change pure into...with prepostre facths, calling them Puritanes, worse than Heretiques. 1572 WHITGIFT *Answ. to Admonition* 18 This name Puritans is very aptly given to those men, not because they be pure or more than were the Novatians called Cathari, but because they think them selues to be extraordinary saincts, more pure than others, as Cathari did, and separate them selues from all other Churches and congregations as spotted and defyled. 1573 T. CARTWRIGHT *Reply to W. Whitgift* 33 If these reasons, that these are Puritanes or Catharists, which do not hold a true and perfect pattern or platforme of reforming the church, then the marks of thys heresie conteineth vnto them, which marke the books of ecclesiast pastors. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 69 Alleging...that I had grossly conuersed with which were reft preachinge and puritanes. 1589 *Hay, any Works for Cooper* 23 The Ministers mainteineth by their no Puritan-heades to be unlawfull. For Martin,...you must understand, hath accused no Bishoppe to be a Puritane. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 30, I knowe their are commonly called Puritans, and not unlike...They take themselues to be pure, when they are filthy in Gods sight. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. iii. 58 Though honestie be no Puritan, yet it will do no hurt, it will weare the Surplis of humblitie ouer the blacke Gowne of a bigge heart. 1601 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 48 The shearers (*from* sun-rising, etc., and very good sonnet: Ask you Puritan amongst them, and he sings Psalmes to horne-pipes. 1618 *King's Declar.* (1620) *Sports* 6 (*caption*), 1633 *ed.* Our pleasure likewise is, That the Bishop of that Diocese take the like straight order with all the Recusants and Precisians...either conforming them to conformitie themselues, or to leave the Countrey. a 1625 J. ROBERTSON in Drysdale *Hist. Presbyt. in Engl.* (1889) 1 note, The Papists plant the ruling power of Christ in the Pope; the Protestants in the Bishops; the Puritans in the Presbytery; we (Independents) in the body of the Congregation of the godlie...shall were branded with the Name of Puritans. 1633 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. v. § 86 The English Bishops...began...urging the Clergy...to subscribe to the Liturgie, Ceremonies, and Discipline of the Church, and such as refused...were branded with the odious name of Puritanes, a name which in this nation first began in this year (1564). a 1635 BURNET *Own Time* 1. (1724) 17 The Puritans...put on outward appearances of great strictness and gravity. They took many pains to...preach more than those who adhered to the bishops. 1636 J. NEAL (title) The History of the Puritans or Protestant Non-Conformists. a 1639 WADDINGTON *Ministers Duties* (1672) 8, § 3. 10, 12. Those preachers and writers...gave him the [Calvinistic] judgement, 'That the Puritans ought to conform, rather than trouble a whole: and that the church then ought to indulge the others' scruples, rather than hazard one'. 1645 MILTON *Eikon. Milton* (1851) 25 The Puritans, the most remarkable body of men, perhaps, which this world has ever produced. 1650 CALAMY *Talbot* 12 June, It is not...an historical error to call the Puritans dissenters? Before St. Bartholomew's day they were essentially a part of the Church. 1655 JOHN *A. Brad* 8, His answer was a right one, a Puritan of the most severe cast. 1689 *Br. Relig. Lights fr. Old Times* (1691) 330 This saintly old Puritan (Hooker). 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. 677, 700 Those who strove for a worship purified from all taint of popery [and] for a discipline with 'keyes in it'. Puritans 'scrupled' the cap and gown...and 'scrupled' the surplice.

b. *transf.* A member of any religious sect or party that advocates or aspires to special purity of doctrine or practice. (Cf. CATHARAN, CATHARIST.)

1577 HARRIS *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* vi. xiii. (1582) 128 Novatus ...became himself the author and ringleader of his own heresie, and, to wit, of such as through their swelling pride do call themselues Puritanes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 6) 668 The Persians are a Sect of Catharists or Puritans in their highest Mahometanisme. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremo.* iv. 6. 24 The old Waldenses...were also named by their adversaries, Cathares or Puritanes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 13. We read not words of the ancient Cathari or Puritani Novatiani. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 21 By the Puritans we are to understand the Novatians, who would not communicate with the Catholic church unless persons that had communicated were purified. 1871 See W. W. HUNTER *Ind. Miscellanies* 58 The Wahabis have...an advanced division of the Sunnis—the Puritans of Islam.

c. A member of any (non-religious) party or school who practises or advocates strict or extreme adherence to its principles; a purist.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 1/1 The Codlins Holdings Bill has been received...very quietly by the Purisms of 'economic principle'.

2. Applied, chiefly in reproach or ridicule, to one who is, affects to be, or is accounted extremely strict, precise, or scrupulous in religion or morals.

The early Puritans were in many cases characterized by the prominence which they attached to personal religion, and by strictness and gravity of behaviour, with observance of forms and manners; hence it was easy to look upon a 'puritan' as one who professed a higher standard of personal religion and morality than was usual.

1592 GREENE *Repentance* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 196 When I had discouered that I conuersed for my wickednesse...they fell vpon me in hunting nicenesse, terming me a Puritane and Precisian. 1611 BEAU. & FL. *Woman's Prize* (Pavy Soc.) 53 He that hath not the euery word an oath...they say hee is a puritan, a precise foole, not fitte to hold a gentlemans company. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 13. We read not words of the ancient Cathari or Puritani Novatiani. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 21 By the Puritans we are to understand the Novatians, who would not communicate with the Catholic church unless persons that had communicated were purified. 1871 See W. W. HUNTER *Ind. Miscellanies* 58 The Wahabis have...an advanced division of the Sunnis—the Puritans of Islam.

B. *adj.* = A. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Puritans; strict and scrupulous in religious observance.

1. That is a Puritan. (In quot. 1607 satirically used as = hypocritical, dissembling.)

1589 *Marprel. Tr., Epist.* A vj, The Puritans are angels with me, I meane the puritane preachers. 1607 LEIGHTON *Rom. Trag.* G. ij, I'll after him And...assure to learn a part to all his life, but with a Puritane heart. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 30 If a man would assume to himself the name of an Hypocrite, there is danger to fall into the suspition of an Hypocrisie. 1638 LAUD *Diary* 23 Apr., There's a great contrariety between them [in Scotland] and the Puritan party in England. 1652 SANDERSON *Cases of Conscr.* (1678) 191 To discover the weakness of the Puritan principles and practices. 1662 in J. Thacher *Hist. Plymouth* (1832) 150 This is the 18th anniversary of the first landing of our puritan fathers. 1832 *Blackw.* 329 The venerable pastor of the pilgrims, and his puritan associates. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, He was no less frugal in his repasts than in his Puritan attire. 1857 C. KINGSLEY *Lect. to Ladies* (1862) 18, 30, I am full of old Puritan blood. 1858 LOWELL *M. Standish* iv. 40 Singing the hundredth Psalm, the grand old Puritan anthem.

Hence **Puritaness** (-nes), a female puritan; † **Puritanian** (-ē·niăn) *a.* = PURITANICAL; Presbyterian; **Puritanity** *nonce-wd.*, in a puritan manner, towards Puritanism; † **Puritano-papistical** *nonce-wd.*, a strict or austere papist, esp. a Jesuit.

1892 *Daily Tel.* 4 Apr. (C.) Women like "Puritanesses" seem so much harsher. 1820 W. WATSON *Decapolitan* (1828) 23 A blind concern and opinion of their (Israels') "puritanian holiness." *Ibid.* 229 The Puritanian Covenants, representing the ecclesiastical state in Scotland. 1897 W. WALKER *Hist. Congregat. Ch.* (C. U. S. Ed.) The sect of London, the most "Puritanly inclined." 1621 Dr. W. BARLOW *Defence* 107 The "Puritano-papists, Loyola.

Puritanic (pi̇ri̇tæ·nik), *a.* [f. PURITAN + -IC; after *Satanic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to the Puritans, = PURITAN *a.* (now rare); having the character or manner of a puritan; = next.

1808 CRABBE *H. Dillon Plays* 1875 I. 224 That vein of his (according to the Puritanick cast) having a narrow bridge. 1762 W. MASON *Eng. Garden* IV. 340 Before The dark'n ends Were we Religion's more than common slaves By Puritanic zeal. 1792 *Mass. Mag.* (U.S.) May 288 When these venerable puritanic sages landed at Plymouth. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. 88, 93 The puritanic party...wanting up among all ranks of society. 1839 FOSTER in *Life* & *Corr.* (1846) II. 132 A puritanic simplicity and unworldliness. 1880 BANCROFT *Treats. Const. Pol.* 211, I. The Puritanic divines are almost all of them against the taking of any interest upon money.

Puritanical (pi̇ri̇tæ·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Puritans, or of puritans generally; having the character of a puritan; marked by the strictness, plainness, or other quality of puritans. Chiefly in disparagement. In quot. 1882-3 used as = PURITAN *a.*)

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* v. 1, His whole puritanicall opinions. 1624 in *Wynne Fasbrex* XVII. 126 Seditious Puritanicall books and pamphlets, scandalous to our person or state, such as have been lately vented by some Puritanicall spirits. 1683 DOWNE *Def. Mod. 1.* (1911) 11 The Jobs (of York) complained of this Assertion to the Bp. of Chester, Prayer; much to me as a puritanical thing. 1687 A. LAURIE tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 1/2 That last...was to Mahometanize the most Puritanical of all the Sects of the East. 1702 ASHMOLE (*Bibl. No.* 298 ¶ 6 Every Appearance of Devotion was looked upon as Puritanical. 1858 T. COLLIER *Friend Papers* 360, I do not want to be thought queer or puritanical. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* III. 82 That Fielding in his heart he loathed should have condemned gaiety as puritanical, is clearly lamentable. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2/2 Puritanical or protestantical Catholicism (Congregation-ist... Baptist).

Hence **Puritanically** *adv.*, in a puritanical way; after the manner of the Puritans.

1687 DENNIS & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* (1778) D.'s Wks. 1871 III. 41 How would she do it so puritanically, so strictly I assure, that no body should know of it. 1708 SHADWELL *Cobler* 9 Sir, (*Lilli.*) I am (Sir) now a little Puritanically inclin'd. 1897 LOTTIE *Lucretia* II. xviii, The forehead, over which that stiff, harsh hair was so puritanically parted.

Puritanism (pi̇·ri̇tăniz'm). [f. PURITAN + -ISM.]

1. The Puritan system; the doctrines and principles of the Puritans; Puritan opinion or practice.

1572 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30 Let M. Phisicion alone...that now I have maintained and set peace of parishioners, or preachers. 1600 T. MORTON *Precepts* 6 *Lect.* iii. 230 Learn praying for dead. 'Tis no good Catechisme, Puritanisme. 1624 LAUD *Diary* 23 Dec., The same day I delivered my L. a little tract about Doctrinal Puritanism. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., Bartholomew Fayre!, with the puppet-shewes,...which had not been (acted) these forty years in being or anywhile against Puritanisme. 1778 WESLEY *Arminian Mag.* I. 32 (*title*) A Preservative against Puritanism and Enthusiasm. 1795 *Jacobin Mag.* I. 41 Methodism, or another term for Puritanism, was often only half-Christian. 1908 F. T. FOSTER in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 189 Puritanism in the modern church of Western democracy.

b. *transf.* (Cf. PURITAN A. 1 b, c.)

1580 J. BRIS. *Buddle's Answ. Defy* 120, I could wishe...that we all could shew the same of our lyfe...according to this Puritanisme of Ouides. 1872 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* 61, 73 This Puritanism in the worship of beauty, though sometimes weak, is always honourable and sensible.

2. Excessive (or affected) strictness or preciseness like that observed by or attributed to the Puritans; puritanical behaviour or principles; precisianism.

1590 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 100 Vnder pretence of [I misunderstand] al Shrouetide, puritanisme, & outward glossing with a sower sanctity. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* v. ii. 97 Lieutenant Chittinden, who under their wonted and hate their love, may discern it Puritanisme, or hoard it for sanctified conscience. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 919 Samples which grow out of excessive puritanism in style. 1892 O. SHEPARD *Lect. Conc. Literature* I. 192 That exaltation to-day...which may, without puritanism, be so commended.

Puritanize (*pjū·rĭtănaiz*), *v.* [as prec. + -IZE.] *1. trans.* (*with of*). To act the puritan; to practise, confess to, or affect puritanism.

1609 Dr. Mountagu *App.* Caesar 190 He faine would puritanize it.

2. *transf.* To make puritan, imbue with puritanism.

1638 *Perspective Confession* 19 So generally perish and miscarried were the people. 1638 Baillie *Lett. & Jrnl.* II. 1. 22 note, Latimer succeeded in puritanizing, as Wood thought, the University. 1659 Mem. Verney *Church-Yards* (E.) She has been purloined till to it good for nothing.

Hence **Puritanized**, **Puritanizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Puritanizer**, one who puritanizes.

1638 *New Homilie Mag.* XLVII. 29 St. Paul's was a purloined private imitation of St. Peter's. 1647 Br. Wilkinson *Let. to Ashwell* 4 (B.) I..am, I cannot effectually guard the purity of the Bill. From dishonesty of subscription on the side of Romanisme, if I wish so o Nor do so on the side of Puritanisme. 1837 Harry Powell *Christ. Indolence* 213 The continued struggle between the Puritanizing and the Catholicizing extremes of the Reformation. 1862 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 160 Character and the Puritanizing party.

Puritanly, etc. : see after PURITAN.

† Puritanni. *Obs. rare.* Alteration of PURITAN, *after Protestant.*

1604 Weever *Faults Faire* Wks. I. 223 Many sundry sects ...The Calvinist, the Protestant, The Zwinglian, the Puritanni. 1607 T. Stanes *Brotherly Persuasion* B. To learn and undergoe for sake the odious name of Puritanni.

Purity (*pjū·rĭti*). Forms: 3–6 pureté, 4–5 purte, 4–6 purete, 6 purite, puretty, 6–7 puritie, 6– purity. [ME. *pureté* (*pure*), *n.* *OF. pureté* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); but usually, from the beginning of 13th c. in the later F. form *pureté*, mod.F. *pureté*, and at length more fully conformed, as *puretée*, *-ete*, *-ete*, to L. *pūritāte*, *-tātem* (*f. pūr-us* PURE : see -ITY). Cf. Pr. *puretat*, *-etat*, -*itat*, It. *purità*, Sp. *puridad*.] The quality or condition of being pure, in various senses.

1. In physical sense : The state of being unmixed ; freedom from admixture of any foreign substance or matter ; absence of any other ingredient ; *esp.* freedom from matter that contaminates, defiles, corrupts, or debases ; physical cleanness.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* XIX. 108 This corruptible body shall be ioined with pureté & incorruption. 1530 *Acts Privy Counc.* (1890) II. 432 French crownes..of the goodnes, purenes, and waight, as they be current in France. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 729 To...Sodry the purnes and adulterations of my Siluer. 1703–48 Thomson *Summer* 1260 This [nothing] is the purest medicine of health...Hence from the body's purity the mind Receives a secret sympathetic aid. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 184 To balance the absolute purity of the ingredients. 1880 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xx. 158 Snow of perfect purity.

b. quasi-*concr.* Pure substance or part.

1580–81 *Sir Quintilliano's Ir.* in *Archæologia* XLIII. 1 Quintilliano..is grown to be quite weary of the purites of his gentle mistress. 1592 Percy *Reliq.* (1876) III. 292 The sprightlie..hose little arse Pure streames inlard, and purity of waters.

2. In moral-physical or general sense : The state of being unstained ; freedom from any foreign or extraneous element, esp. from such as corrupt or debase ; unalloyed or unadulterated condition ; fullness, correctness.

1561 tr. *Calvin's Godly Instr.* I. C iij, To abhorre all superstitions, & the true religion..may be set in his own purite & holines. 1583 Nowell in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 21 The purity of the Latine tongue. 1661 Evelyn *Diary* 10 May, He shew'd that the Church of England was for purity of doctrine...the most perfect under Heaven. 1700 Dryden *Fables Pref.*, in *Arc.* (ed. Kerr) II. 234 From Chaucer the purity of the English tongue began. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 18 ¶ 2 The metaphysical purity ...of thought is the impossibility of his object. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. v. i. 35 The daughters of such connections, if they go on marrying Hindus for seven generations, restore their progeny to the original purity of the mercenary class. 1879 Freeman *Preface Hist.* 67 The slight touch of Romanesque in some of the capitals...is no sort taken away from the general purity of the style.

3. Of persons, their faculties, actions, attributes, etc. : Freedom from sexual corruption, from ceremonial or sexual uncleanness, or pollution ; chastity, sinless condition or character ; innocence, chastity, ceremonial cleanness. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 *Alle* weoren & ouren holden ous riche mest purete of herte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Pe chastete, pe uirginite, & pe purte [*1340* pureté] pet ase hoolde be hoten ouren zoule lepoun. 1426 Lydg. *Dr. Gard. Pilgr.* (1896) 1, Whanne it is songe of good entente, It clenseth soul in purete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 245 b, When we be grouen..to clennesse of mynde & purete of life. 1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. V* 51 b, I could declare her vertues in the worde of her purete, her reputation, her marriage vow. 1611 Bible 2 *Tim.* v. 2 Intreate..The elder women as mothers, the younger as sisters with all puritie. 1634 Milton *Comus* 452 No savage fierce ..Will dare to soyl her Virgin purity. a 1661 Holyday (J.), Is it the purity of a pious woman, which some so fear would defile the purity of the priest? 1709 *Law Serious Call* vi. 133 Every thing about her expresses the purity of her soul. 1818 Byron *Elegy Cor.* xxi. 'Tis said the line will turn and twist From a maid in the pride of her purity. 1820 Hymns *Hymns* 'Holy, holy, holy' iii. Perfect in power, in love, and purity. 1905 W. Sanday *Cont. 4th Gosp.* vi. 220 The ordinary moralistic purity was required of those who took part in the feast.

b. *quasi-concr.* An embodiment of purity ; a spotless being. MOTOR-MAS.

Purkinjean (*pərkĭ·nʤĭăn*), *a.* *Anat.* and *Phys.* Also PURKINJEAN. [*f. Purkinje*, name of a Bohemian physiologist (1787–1869) + -AN.] Pertaining to or named after Purkinje : applied to various anatomical structures, etc., as the *Purkinjean cupboles* in the enamel of a tooth (see quot. 1854) ; *Purkinjean vesicle*, the nucleus of the ovum, discovered by Purkinje in 1825, also called *germinal vesicle* or *Purkinje's vesicle*.

1842–4 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 369/1 During the last stage of its continuance in the ovary the vesicle of Purkinje disappears. 1856–9 *Ibid.* IV. 427/1 The Purkinjean or germinal vesicle. 1854 Owen *Odont.* 9 Teeth in *Owen's Cycl. Art., Org. Nat.* Lxxv (Elephant's grinders) The cells...become confluent ...forming the dentine-tubes being indicated only by their pervious granular nuclei, which now form the enlarged Purkinjian capsules. 1869 Huxley *Phys.* iv. 106 *f* 248 If you go into a dark room with a single candle, and...allow the light to fall very obliquely into the eye, one of what you called Purkinje's figures is seen. This is a vision of a series of diverging, branched, red lines on a dark field. 1892 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Purkinje's cells...Purkinje's figure...Purkinje's vesicle.

Purl (*pəːl*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 pyrle, 6–9 purle, 7– purl (9 *in senses* 2, 3, *also* pearl : see PEARL *sb.*[4]). [In sense 1, app. orig. *pyrle*, *f. pyrl-e*, PIRL *v.* to twist (‘I pyrle wyre of golde or syluer’ Palsgr.). As to the other senses see Note below.]

1. † Thread or cord made of twisted gold or silver wire, used for bordering and embroidering. *Pearl purl* : see quot. 1882. *Silk purl* : see quot. 1893.

1532 *Exp. Dk. Buckland's Papers* (Mar. MSS. Comm.) IV. 251 For vj pighon of fyne lawne for sleves for the Quenes use with purles of purles of golde, double worked upon the sleve by my Lady. a 1536 Skelton (Webster), A triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with pearl and gemel. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 500 One Frenche gowne of blacke velvet, with an edge of purle, and pipes of gold. 1611 Cotgr., *Canetille*, Gold, or silver) Purle, (Cr. mod.F. *cannetille*, ribbon-wire, gold or silver thread, purle here two-fold for one d'argent tortillé [Littré.] 1621 in Kirkby *Inchaster Ho. Lords Appx.* (1870) 142 They granted I should make purle upon condition to be bound to me to give up an accompt of every pound of gould and silver purle I should sell ; that through them I was forced to condescend to make the bond for not making any gold thread for this 3 years. 1797 *Report to Dk. Dublin*, Cannetille, gold or purled gold or silver wire embroidery. 1869 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlew.*, *Pearl-purl* is a gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. Used for the edging of Indian Embroidery. 1892 W. G. F. Townsend *Embroidery* 72 (*Gold Thread*, etc.) *Bullion*.—The largest size of ‘gold’ is...*Purl* may be either in gold or silver. It is made in a series of continuous rings rather like a corkscrew. *Ibid.* 61 120 Purl is made of the finest gold wire twisted to form a round tube. *Ibid.*, *Gold purl* is a variety of colours is made over wire,...It is worked in the same way as the gold. 1900 Dye & Bronge *Art Needlework* 242, (1902) 251 Fine gold wire is known by the name of ‘plate’, and various twisted threads by the name of ‘purl’. [Does not the two works here quoted here.]

attrib. 1620 in *Somerset Hermits. Mem.* (Surtees) 143 Two yeomen of gould and silver purle for making a purle drinking for Mrs. Maria. 1839 W. G. F. Townsend *Embroidery* 72, 108 Horse-tail silk for purl embroidery should be well waxed.

2. Each of the minute loops or twists with a row of which the edges of lace, braid, ribbon, and the like, are ornamented (in Fr. *picot*) ; hence, collectively, a series or chain of such loops. In the machine-made lace trade, a twisted loop on the edge of a piece of lace, net, or braid ; also, a similar twisted loop in the fabric (not on the edge) of lace. House laces and braids characterized by such loops are known as *pearl lace*, *pearl braids*, and elliptically as ‘purls’. (Cf. also PEARL *sb.*[4])

1611 Cotgr., *Canetille*, Gold, or silver) Purle ; also, a small purle of needle-worke ; or, a small edging (lased here, *Ibid.*, *Canetille*), net, wrought, or knitted, with purle ; also, edged with a small needlewarked purle, or lase lace. 1688 Miege *Fr. Dict.* 72 Purl, *engréleure petite*. *Sundry sorts of purl are sold by the dozenline.* 1708 Phillips (ed. C. *Purl*, a kind of edging for the Head-dress of Women. *Venice Pur. E. Anglia*, *Purle*, a narrow list, border, fringe, or edging. 1869 *Painted Spindle* No. 810 These extra warp threads thereby become warp weft threads, and they also form the purls...Intended for weft threads are caused to twist with the warp weft threads to produce combined twisted purl. To which the warp facing threads attach the purls formed by the warp weft threads. 1869 W. Felkin *Machine-Wrought Hosiery* 293 [A machine] producing, if wished, pearls either on one or both sides of the weaving edges. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 386/1 The loops that decorate the edges of Pillow Lace are called Purls or Picots, and are made to any parts of the design that are ornamented in any way from the main body of the work. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 2/6 *Marshal Ingles*...Insurance in Manchester hosiery and parts in the trade being in a satisfactory condition. 1891 *Painted Spindle* No. 3483 A ‘cut purl’ is produced by the ordinary ‘lap and purl’ process.

attrib. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, *Purl-edge*, otherwise written Purl-edge. A narrow kind of thread edging made to be sewn upon lace as a finish to the edge ; or projecting loops of silk at the sides of ribbons formed by making some of the threads of the weft proceed beyond the selvedge.

II. 3. ‘The plant or fold of a ruff or band’ (Fairholt), as worn about 1620 ; a frill. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 70 Your plackets, your purles, your fleecy leggings. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Humour*, v. ii. A great lace on my shoulder, taken me away nine purles of an Italian cut-worke band I warr. 1604 Middleton *Father Hubburd's T.* in Bullen *O. Pl.* VIII. 72 Many poore soul parts lap in a miserable case for want of stiffening. 1631 J. Taylor *Fun. Alf. Fowler* (1856) 215 For washing in carnous Italian purles, or French borders, it is not worth the while. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* v. ii, My lord, one of the purles of your band is, without all discipline, fallen out of his rank. 1663 Davenant *Siege of Rhodes* i. Wks. (1673) 9 Our Powders and our Pouls Are now out of fashion.

4. *transf.* a. A minute ‘frilling’ on the edge of a petal or leaf. b. A frill of feathers on the breast of some fancy varieties of pigeon.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 590 The paring of plots and gilly-flowers [is] like the tenderity of oak leaves or vine leaves, ...but they seldom or never have any small purls. 1664 Evelyn, *Hypæthra* 216 The feathers on the breast open, and reflect both ways, expanding itself something like a rose, which is called the purle by some, and by others the frill. *Ibid.* 217 The feathers on the breast (like that of the neck) open, and reflect both ways, standing out almost like a fringe, or the frill of a shirt ; and the finer is valued in proportion to the goodness of the frill or purle.

III. 5. *Knitting.* (Often *purl*.) An inversion of the stitches, producing a ribbed appearance of the surface. (See PURL *v.*[1] 4.) Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *purl-knitting*, *purl-stitch*.

Purl-edge, an edge made by ‘taking off’ the end stitches purlwise ; i. e. by knitting the wires as in purl-stitch.

1809 Lancaster, *Purl*, the same stitch in a knitted stocking. *To cast off a purl*, to cast up a stitch on the right side in place of the wrong : *Purl*, *Turn-fiddle*. *Ibid.*, *Purl*, the inserstitch in a knitted stocking. *Kitt. Fur.* 1867 Minnie Hawthorn & Rosina Needles. *Knitting* 11, 19 *To purl* knitting the needle is put through the upper part of the stitch towards the front. ...*Purl* knitting is also called reversed knitting. *Ribbed* knitting is when plain and purl knitting is worked alternately. *Ibid.*, Let them knit alternately a stitches plain and a purl. *Ibid.*, The purl stitches.

[*Note.* The various senses above have been treated together rather for convenience, as all relating to the description of apparel, than from any certainty that they are all one of the same word. The derivation of sense 3 seems clear. That sense 1 had the same origin is possible, if the twist given to the minute loops was the characteristic. Or it may be that, as the *pearl* edging of lace, etc. had a similar ornamental use to that of gold and silver purl, the name was extended from the one to the other ; the possibility of this appears to be shown by Cotgrave's inclusion of both as renderings of F. *cannetille*, in quot. 1611. The connexion of brackets II. and III. is much more difficult to explain, and their inclusion must be considered as merely provisional ; the latter may very well be a distinct word, and perhaps better spelt as *pirle* to *pearl*. Members in his Doctor suggested that *purle* was the same word as PURFLE, but this is historically as well as phonetically unlikely.]

Purl (*pəːl*), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6–7 **pirle**, **purle**, 7 **perle**, 7– **purl**. See also PURLE *sb.*[2] [In earliest form *pirle*, mod. dial. *perl*? : possibly connected with PIRL *v.* to whirl, twist ; but certainly akin to PURL *sb.*[3], and the Norse *vb.* there mentioned.]

† 1. A small rill in which the particles of water are in a whirl of agitation. *Obs.*

a. 1552 Leland *Itin.* (1710–12) II. 75 Ther is a litle pirle of water. *Ibid.*, Thorough this wood resorth a perle of water comming out of an hil Derby. 1582 *N. Fylling Rec.* (1894) 191 They name now a litle becke or pirle of water called Hallerden. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 1. 666 Receiving sundry pirles to it and many a running rill.

b. a 1624 Dr. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 137 If the water so the well-head be corrupted, the streames, or purle running from the same, will not be wholesome.

c. 1598 Drayton *Mortimeriados* (J.), Whose streame..Which on the sparkling ground renews in purles, As though the waues had beene of siluer cures. 1630 Jos. Taylor *Funerall Sermon Countesse of Carlisle* 2 Watered with the purles flowing from the fountaine of life. 1653 — *Serm. for Year* 201, 204 So have I seen the little purles of a spring sweat through the bottom of a basin, and consume the stubborn pavement.

2. The action or sound of purling as a rill.

1830 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint., Silv Verse*, The Purles of crystalled blood. 1830 J. Stanyhurst *Poems* Wks. II. 101 How bounds with lib the gentle purl in OE her sweet mouth. 1898 T. H. Hasse *Kinderwiva* (1899) 180 The pleasure lake, the purl of the weir, the rudimentary horses, shrubberies, and avenues, had changed their character quite. 1880 — *Keeper of Cedarbe* xxxviii, The purl of waters through the vales.

Purl (*pəːl*), *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also ? purle. [Origin unascertained (? related to prec.).]

a. Formerly, A liquor made by infusing wormwood or other bitter herbs in ale or beer. *Purl-royal*, a similar infusion of wormwood in wine. **b.** Later, A mixture of hot beer with gin (also called *dog's nose*), sometimes also with ginger and sugar ; in repute as a morning draught.

1599–60 Pepys *Diary* 19 Feb., To Mr. Harper's to drink a draft of Purle. 1707 Hickeringill *Musick* (1716) II. 241 As grateful to the stomach as the best Purl-Royal, or Wormwood Wine. 1710 *Accompt Spect.* No. 307 Friday...Twelve a-Clock...Drank a Glass of Purl to recover Appetite. a 1784 Lloyd *Poet. Epist.*, O Purl ! oft hail...Mum, Porter, Stingo, Mild and Stale. 1832 Marryat *P. Simple* v. The landlady made us some purl. 1883 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* v. vi. For, it would seem that Purl must always be taken early. 1903 *Diamond Traders' Diet.*, *Purl*, hot beer with a glass of gin in it, or otherwise ‘dog nose’ in later days.

c. *Comb.*: **purl-house**, a public house at which purl is sold and drunk (so **purl-house**); **purl-man**, a man who sells purl.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 126 The 'Jolly Gardeners' was much up to a Purl-house. 1832 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 93/2 The true beer-seller, or purl-man, as they are more commonly called. 1902 A. Morrison *Hole in Wall* 30 The men were porters...selling liquor—but beer chiefly, in the cold mornings—to the men on the coffees. *Ibid.* 101 The purl-boat swung round and shot off.

Purl, *sb.*[1] *slang* or *colloq.* [Goes with Purl *v.*[1], sense 3, of which (notwithstanding the want of earlier instances of the verb) it is prob. the derivative *sb.* naming the act.] An act of whirling, hurling, or pitching head-over-heels or head-foremost; a header or dropper in the hunting-field; a spill, a heavy fall; an overturn, upset, capsize.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 380 The peel was tremendous. 1809 *Ibid.* XXIV. 32 Mr. Tollemache got an awful purl over a gate. 1842 E. E. Baxter *Narrow. S. Africa* II. 246 Sights of numerous monkies...I still kept aloof; but Purry...was soon close at my heels; and, at every purl I got, I fancied I felt his tusks. 1858 Baxter *Minor Inf. Life* xxxviii. They [mares] went a tremendous pace—with occasional stoppages when a purl occurred. 1861 G. Meredith *E. Harrington* xix. There's a purl: somebody's down.

Purl, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also **purle**. A hard nodule of the dung of an animal, esp. of horse or sheep; also, 'dried sow-dung used for fuel' (Jam.).

1708 A. Pitcairne in Chalmers *Am. Life Lond.* (1818 *C.* 1910) I. vi. 21 A handful of dreaty's purles. 1799 *Peter Bell. Highl. Inv. Lond.* II. 228 (Jam.) The dung of the animal is entered in small quantities, and in the form of small hard pearls. 1825 Jamieson s.v., The said woman was gathering horse-purls.

Purl, *sb.*[3] [Echoic, from the bird's cry; cf. Purr *sb.*[2], Purre *sb.*[1]] A local name of the tern.

1885 Swainson *Provinc. Names Birds* 202 Common Tern...Great purl (Scottish). *Ibid.* 203 Little Tern...Small purl (Norfolk).

Purl, *v.*[1] Also 6 pyrl(e, pirl(e. [*f. pyrle* Purl *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To embroider with gold or silver thread (Purl *sb.*[1] 1); to edge embroidered figures with gold or silver thread. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*

1526 In *Exp. Goody Dth. Richmond* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 14 Item, iij Coppe of clothe of golde of damask pearld with cypresse velvet pirled. 1527 *Inv. T. Cromwell's Goods* (Waldo Rec. Office), A peece of black velvet pyrled with golde thredc. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 713 b, Cloth of Tissue...powdered with rubie Roses pearled with fine gold. 1587 Flesher[*see* Golde. *Holinshed* III. 1447/2 The lord maior, recorder, and aldermen,...who had vestures of velure or purpled with gold. 1611 G. Sandys *Christ's Mvt.* 4, A bullish purle'd with silver. *a* 1620 Abbot *Exposit. Jonah. Pr.* 160, 14 Purled workes or grounds, (stuffes of gold, such as precious stones are set in). 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 224 (Heralds') 304/2, a cushioun of cloth of gold Frenzed and purled, &c. 1800 Fletcher *Sow Pigs* I. 88, Is thy skin white? art thou not purl'd with snow?

2. *absol.* To border or edge with or as with purls (Purl *sb.*[1] 2). Chiefly in **Purled** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*, ornamented with or as with an edging of minute twisted loops.

1568 W. Gonson *Gov. Constable &c.* 430, to yarde plain purled ribbon. 1683 *Protest. Advice* 8 Mrs. Jane Thompson...to twist lace machinery of plain or ornamental fashion having purled edges obtained from many threads. *Ibid.*, As I am about to purl on the sides of this weaving, I must suppose that I have six cartridges, the two outside ones being for the time being ordinary twisting or fabric cartridges to which the warp lacing threads reach the guide formed by the warp web threads.

†**3.** To plait or frill like a ruff; to frill the edge of; also *transf.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxv. 29 Smal, narrow, long and pointed, ragged or purled leaues. *Ibid.* xxx. 91 The leaues...be...a little cut, or purfle about the edges. 1592 Spenser *Du Bartas* I. ii. 93 The bristl'd, purl'd, painted, curl'd purfle wanton Pride. 1629 W. M. *Wound. Jesus* (1633) 18 By his sleeke'd dexter, high galloshes, and trulaue purld hose (how should he) a Frenchman. 1899 Lovelace *Lucasta* 140 (*T.*) The offshoots wind her loose hayre curles, The dews her tresses frozen purles. *a* 1893 G. Durie *MSS* 108 Wrought *N.* ane lyching Peacock Lace, finished Common-wealth, and purled Kind.

4. *Knitting.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To knit the stitches so as to produce a furrow or 'seam'. (See Purl *sb.*[1] 4.)

a 1882 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Purle*, a term in knitting. It means an inversion of the stitches. The seams of stockings, the alternate ribs, and what are called the clocks, are purled. 1894 Jamieson, *To Purl*, to form that stitch in knitting, or weaving stockings, which produces the hollow or fur. This is called the Purled or Purle stitch, and the stockings themselves Purled Stockings....It is to be observed, however, that *Purl* is merely a pronunciation, *Pearl* being the common pronunciation of the Weaver[s] term. 1895 Norma Shearer[*see* S. Rogers *Needlework* 9 *Knitting* 11, 92 As soon as the children can purl with ease. 1900 Eleanor Glynne *Thanes' Camp* 292 Knitting her 'pilarcies edging'. 'Counting 'leath three, purl three'.

Purl (pɜːl), *v.*[2] See also Purl *v.* 2. [Goes with Purl *sb.*[2]; cf. also Norw. *purla* (Aasen, Ross) to bubble up, gush out as water, Sw. dial. *purra* to purl, murmur, ripple, gurgle (Rietz).]

1. *Intr.* Of water, a brook, etc.: To flow with whirling motion of its particles, or twisting round small obstacles; often with reference to the murmuring sound of a rill.

a 1586 [see Purling *ppl. a.*]. 1592 Spenser *Du Bartas* I. iii. 81 From dry flanks drinks abundant Rivers purle. 1620 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* xi. From the rock a spring Wide streames of Lethe softly murmuring, Purles on the pebbles, and invites repose. 1708 Phillips (ed. 6), To *Purl*, to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does. 1720 Pope *Iliad* xxii. 198 *Scotch how* the rolling pebbles, down the hills, Leader and leader purl the finking rills. 1865 Cleasby *Vig. Minstr.* I. 19 The gravel-paved brook...like others she to me is purl along. 1890 Tennyson *Dirk for Memoirs* iv. The brook that loves To purl o'er matted cress and cliddied stone.

2. *transf.* Said of a stream of air, breath, wind, the sound of a wind instrument or a voice, etc.

1593 Shaks. *Lucrece* 1407 From his lips did flie, Thin winding breath which purl'd up to the skie. 1616, 1623 [see Purling *ppl. a.*]. 1748 Hervey *Meditt.*, *Flower-Garden* 56, The soft, the sweet, the mellow note That gently purles From sixteen Oats. 1837 D'Israeli *Rhodes* (1840) II. 149 The cold wind purls through the town.

b. trans. To utter with 'purling'.

1848 Hervey *Meditt.*, *Evil. Inhes. Evil. Flavour & Lyndac* 56, I Tell me why Thy whilome merry Ease By thee doth so neglected lye And never purls a note.

Purl, *v.*[3] Now *n. dial.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To 'purr, or a cat.

1658 Tryon *Acc. E. Indies & P.* 301 A Noise much the same as a Cat when she purls. 1880 'Nemo Hoos' (*St. Bundy New Ser. Forms Dev. Dial.* 71 To relieve as her do purl wid purdie, He wid's do et in other words.

Purl *v.*[4] [In sense 1, app. a (? dialectal) variant spelling of Purl *v.* (sense 1), and thus in origin closely related to Purl *v.*[1], but with a different sense-development.]

1. *intr.* To revolve or whirl round rapidly, as a wheel; to spin round, as a peg-top, a whirligig, etc.; = Purl *v.* 1.

1727–1800 [in form *pirl*]: see Purl *v.* 1. 1880 *Gloss. Antiochwords* 104 In Wilts a smallmouth is said to 'purl' when it spins in the air, after being thrown up in the air. 1881 *Leg. Wight Words* (E.D.S.) 18 He purled round like a top. 1903 *Engl. Dial. Dict.* s.v., [Warwickshire.] How that wheel goes purling round!

2. *intr.* To wheel round suddenly, as a horse.

1737 Somerv. *Economy Eye* (1768) I. 360 All on a sudden a light glanced upon the horse's face, who purled round to great terror, and flung me out of the saddle.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To turn sprain down, overturn, upset, capsize; to turn heels over head, turn a somersault. *Hunt. and colloq.*

1858 Baxter *Never too late* xxxviii, They [natives] commonly gambol in companies of three; so that whenever one is purled, the other two come on each side of him, each takes a hand, and...they cause him to his cocked hat [correct], which never tires, only purls. 1874 S. Beresford *Grenville Grange* II. xii, *aby* A good smacking hedge will purl you like a wink; turn you right over...unless you cheer it. *Ibid.* 262 (E.D.D.) He hit the fence, and then purled over.

†**Purl**, *n.*[1] *Obs.* Variant of Prowl *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Purlyn, as rauchyn (*or* purlyn), *rapidor*. *Ibid.* 417/2 Purlyn, idem quod prollyn.

Purl, var. Purr *n.*, to twist, spun.

Purled, *ppl. a.*: see Purl *v.*[1]

Purlstaw, -low(e, -bey, *obs.* ff. Purlieu.

Purler (pɜːlər). *colloq.* [f. Purl *v.*[3] + -er[1].] A throw or blow that heels any one head-foremost; a knock-down blow; cf. Purl *sb.*[1]

1869 E. Farren *Scamp Sk.* ii. 67 A 'purler' was Macbeth. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* iv, Seeing his gun waved, and hooked him a purler on the back of the head. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Lakewood*, 318 You were lucky if...you escaped the purler that stopped[ed] Howard cleven. *a* 1903 R. S. Surtees *Thomas's Fur.* (1905), 264 (1909) 134 It was precisely the attitude of one who has had a purler at fivebarb.

Purley-man, variant of Purlieu-man.

Purlieu (pɜːlɪ(j)ū), *sb. Sc.* Now *rare*. Also **purlieus**, **-lieue**, **-leyeus**, **perlieue**, **-lequs**, **-likew**, **pirlieue**, **-lieeue**, **-lieuey**, **purlepeuse**. [Origin and etymological form unascertained. See Note below.]

1. 'A dash or flourish at the end of a word in writing; a school-term, Aberd.' (Jamieson 1808.)

b. *pl.* 'Whims, particularities of conduct, trifling oddities, Angus.' (Jam. 1808.)

2. 'The peroration, or conclusion of a discourse; also used to denote the discourse itself, Strathearne, Rush.' (Jam. 1825.)

3. Sea-quot. 1825. (The practice is now obsolete.)

1825 Jamieson, *Purlieue, Pirlieue, Purlieue*...The examination made by the pastor of a congregation, of the heads of the discourses, which have been delivered by his assistants, on the Saturday preceding the dispensation of the sacrament of the Supper. *Scot. Dialect.* (*passim*[second]) *Perlieue*. Also, the exhortations which were wont to be given by him, on Monday, or when was called 'the close of the work', were then denominated in other parts of Scotland. (I have been informed that the term has been sometimes extended to all the services on Monday.) 1880 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxvii, If you distaste the sermon, I doubt the pulpit-use will please you no little. 1892 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxxvii, She would wear her life upon sacrifice, these nine to worship God prosperly, for that they were no ignorant wicked pack! A pitiless which pleased them but little.

4. 'The space enclosed by the extended forefinger and thumb' (E. D. D.).

1894 Dialect *N.C. Gloss.* 270, 'A quarg and a purlieue' is a measure allowed in a certain game at marbles.

Hence **Purlieued** *a.*, *transf.* and *fig.* (In the Puritan Churches): to give a résumé of the preceding sermons at the close of a monumental session.

1825 Jamieson, To *Purlieue*, *Pirlieue*, *Purlieue*. 1880 J. Wilson *Presbytery of Perth* 33 He kept up to the last the now all but obsolete custom of *purlieuing*—giving up to the pulpit at the close of the service, and giving the people an abstract of the sermons preached by his assistants on Communion occasions, with any remarks thereon which he thought necessary. 1896 W. M. Taylor *Ministry of Word* 119 They have been content to 'say away' on the passage, or, to use an expressive Scotch word, they have 'purlieued' awhile. 1899 [Jos. Hughes] *Eccles. Quincuplex-mention* (Appendix), At the close it was the custom of an old minister to postpone the addresses of the clergymen who had preached him, 1898 H. M. B. Reid *Commission Apostle* vi. 98 note, Dugald Williamson...was in his time reckoned the best purlieuieing member of the Presbytery.

[*Orig.* It is generally assumed that the last part of this curious word is *eue* or *F. queue* 'a tail'; the first part has been conjecturally referred to F. *pardre* 'to speak', *par le* 'by the', and *pour la* 'for the', each being supposed to yield a plausible sense. The word is not known before Jamieson; and it is noteworthy that in his Dictionary of 1808, the recognised early source is not 1711, although a Scottish clergyman, whose 1 was not unknown to his both when and when he prepared his first ed. of 1808, and was added only in the supplement of 1825.]

Purlieu (pɜːlɪ(j)ū). Forms: 5 **purlewe**, 5–7 **purlew**, 6 **-lue**, 6–8 **-lue**, 7 **-lieue**, **-lieu**, **-liew**; **purly**, **-lie**; **pourlieu**, **-liew**; 8 **purlieue**, **purlew**; 6– **purlieu**; also, *in comb.* 8 **purle**, **purley**. [Exemplified in 1482 in the form *purlieu(e)*, app. an erroneous alteration of *purley*, syncopated from *parvaley*, the natural Eng. spelling (cf. *alley*, *ally*, *array*) in the 13th c. of A.F. *parrail*, *-aile*, taken in its transferred sense (Parallel 1).

For the history of *parrail*, *-aile* 'parcel' in English between *c* 1330 and 1482, evident evidence is wanting; in Anglo-French documents it continued to be written *parrail*, *parraile* (examples of which, of 1310–15, in the sense 'portion' appear under Parallel 1); but, as an English word, it would naturally become *parvaley*, *parvaly* (*parvaile*, *parvale*), and easily be syncopated to *parvle*, *parvle*, as in 1482 given in the title 1. and later, esp. in the north, *parlyament*, which shows that this was the pronunciation even after the spelling was changed. *Purlew* may have originated in a 'trifling' error, or as a pseudo-etymological spelling, erroneously associating the word with *law*, *ley*, Lat. *placit*; esp. if *Bill* not suppose to be Fr. *île* Sans, when it was prob. taken over from Eng., and Galloised as *purlieu*: see quot. 1552.]

1. A piece or tract of land on the fringe or border of a forest; originally, one that, after having been (wrongly, as was thought) included within the bounds of the forest, was disafforested by a new perambulation, but still remained in some respects, especially as to the hunting or killing of game, subject to provisions of the Forest Laws.

1482 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 214/1 Within his Forest of Rokyngham, and other Forests, Chaces within his Realme of England, or Purlieus of the same. *Ibid.* To the fore declaracion of the same Forest, Chaces and Purlieus. 1535 J. Heywood *Play Weather* (1903) 424 Rangers and keepers of carnayne places, As foresters, purlieus and chaces. 1552 E. Coote *Pop. Kingd.* x. (1880) 21 Large fields, with pasturage, layes and leasses and parkes and pourlieus large. 1572–8 J. Dyer *Reports* (1794) 301 Exhenestus fuit Forrestus de S. adversarii al. dit. chase, come as le purlieu del chase...le Worste del purlieu remayne, unenfreind.) 1574 in *Mist. Fortescue Fam.* (1880) 120 The next day...came the hop that was wont to hunt that purlieu. 1594 [see Purlieu-man]. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 17 For now this is Free from love's laws, Where in the Purlieus of this Forest, stands A sheepcoat, fenc'd about with Oliue-trees? 1626 Bolton *Iust. Euphor. Purlieu*, a place open belonging to a Forest, where it is lawful for the owner of the ground to hunt, if law can dispend forte shillings by the years of freehold. *a* 1634 Coke *Inst.* iv. Introd. *Courts Forests* (1648) 303 Purlieus containeth such grounds which H. 2. K. E. or King John added to their ancient Forests grew other mens grounds, and which were disafforested by force of the statute de *foresta*, cap. 1 and cap. 3, and the perambulation and grants thereupon. *Ibid.* 305 (v. R. 2 No. 48) The Common reade Perkins that men might enjoy their purlieus from Forg. *F.* 9 The general Acre his Purpose, and that perambulation ought to made as was in the time of King Henry 3. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1688) IV. 201, 422 In Henry the third's time...there was made Land disafforested, which hath his owl'd purlieus ever since. 1664 J. Wren *Some-Mens* 128 Have we not made Laws

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* IV. 3 He Hunts too much in the Purlews, would he would leave off Poaching. *a* 1632 Randolph *Muses Looking-glasse* IV. iii. To catch at hunt in the Purlews. 1647 Herrick *Noble Numbers* (1846) 208 Fuddy, this is something Wide unlike your Game reserv'd. 1650 Dryden *Amphitryon* I. i. He is weary of hunting in the spacious Forest of a Wife, and is following his Game (wrapt in some little Purlieu here at Thebes).

3. *pl.* **a.** *transf.* The parts about the border of any place; the outskirts. 1678

1691 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. iii. 24 It had some fertile intervals, especially in the skirts, and purlieus thereof, as about points Mouth. 1693 Mayow *P. C.* 11. 253 A piece of ideas in the Purlieues of Hope's. 1710 Shaftesbury *Creation* (1716) 72 Verses, which in the purlieus of the very Dens once shown him, now beneath him run. 1834 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xi. A *petit*...was stalking about the purlieus of the camp. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxvii. 11 They pleased him, fresh from brawling courts And dusty purlieus of the law.

b. *fig.* The region forming the outlying part of anything abstract. Cf. Pale 2*b*.3 5. *arch.*

1647 Ward *Simple Cobler* 7 Rather to live within the pale of Truth, where they may live quiet, than in the purlieus, where they are sure to live hazard your soul sooner. 1664 Evelyn *Mem. Cornbury Park* 1. iii. I walk within the purlieus of the law. 1708 Steele *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 4 To understand all the Purlieus of this Game the better...I must venture my self, with my Friend Will. into the Haunts of Beauty and Gallantry.

4. An outlying district of a city or town, a suburb (*obs.*); also, the meaner streets about some main thoroughfare; a mean, squalid, or disreputable street or quarter. Also *attrib.*

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 25 Sicily was now become a province, or colonie-purlieu of the Romane State. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Chances* v. vi, Have he's gone home: I have known all the purlews. Cut runner hob'lin. 1746 Hervey *Lett. Rom.* xlix. Two interlocutions which he had engaged...about the purlieus of St. Giles's. *a* 1832 Lord *Life T. Dundas* Misc. Wks. (1871) 300 A wretched shed in the most beggarly purlieu of Harwich Green.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*purlieu steward* (cause 4), *purley-hunter*; **purlieu-wood**: see quot.

1610 Peerce *Anat. Mis.* 1. ii. 6, As a purly hunter, I have hitherto beaten about the circuit of the forest of this Microcosme. 1701 tr. *Du Cange's Gloss. Purlieu-wood*, *Purlieu-wood*, *Purlieu-wood*, are those woods which are situate immediately to the vicinity of the Forest. 1819 Pease *Lett. Wks.* (1891) III. 104 Murray has been cruelly castigated in his way home from a parlew dinner, and robbed.

Purlieu-man, †purley-man (pɔ·lĭūmæn). Also 6 purle-, 7 purtle-man. [f. prec. + Man *sb.*1] The owner of freehold land within the purlieu of a forest; *obs.* see quot. 1609.

1509 See J. Foocroch in *S. P. Dom. Eliz.* XCIII, No. 32 (*cf. Hist. Fortescue Pap.* (1880) 301). I answered that I will not squelle...here my grounde, nor yet suffre myne purlemen to breake them: as myne tymne. *Ibid.* 308 Neyther my wife, nor myne purleymen shall breake myne of my grounde. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest*, (1839) 9 What a Purlieu man may be, how he may have and use his owne Purlieu. 1609 Caswell *Antiqu. Purlie* seem to be that land which within the purlieu, and being able to dispend forty shillings by the yeare of freehold, is upon these two points licensed to hunt in his owne purlieu. *a* 1632 Cook *Book* MS. Inscr. Courts *Forest* (1858) 304 Seeing the wilde Beasts doe belong to the purlieu man (without soil, so long as they remain in his grounds, he may kill them, for the property resteth still in the King. 1733-4 Chevalier in *Blackstone's Comm.* II. xxvii. 419 note, If Bees come out of the Wood into the purlieu, the purlieu man may have and kill them, provided he does it fairly and without forestalling. 1809 R. W. Raper *Law of Rabbits* 19 Man, I am no chace or he a Purlieu man or Purley man: Having a Cottage and a Cottage in a Purlieu lying between the Bishop's Chase, Colwall, Herefordshire, and the Kings Chase, Worcestershire (the Malvern Forest). ...My Purlieu is no warren, but always possessed Purley.

Purlin (pɔ·lĭn). *Carpentry.* Forms: 5 (pestilon), purlyn, -lyne, 6 -lyrne, 7 -lain, -linge, 7–9 purline, 8– -lin. (9 purling, perling): 5–7 purlyn(e, 8–9 -lein. [History unascertained; the forms suggest a Fr. origin, with the prefix *par-*, *pour-*, in AF. *pur-*.] A horizontal beam, usually one of two or more, which run along the length of a roof, resting upon the principal rafters (which they cross at right angles), and lending support to the common rafters or boards of the roof.

1447 *Tinkehull Churches, Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 183 It. in pestilonibus emptis ad idem opus, 2*s.* 1448–9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 80 The principalles shalbe...a inch thik with a purlyn in the Middes from one principall to a nother. 1484 *Inventory Wingfield* in Parker *Glass. Archit.* s. v., The seven doubell purlyns pon...and the over purlyns for the said floor. 1597 *Regulat. of Drapers Company* (Public Rec. Office), For assayage of spares and sydersons and purlynes 1 dayn. 6*d.* 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 25 The Purlins for the Roof. *Ibid.* 27 Purlins to Purloyne the same. *Ibid.* 33 The Purloynes the same. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 4 *Oct. Ibid.* 16 Four Purlines, being between eighteen and nine and twenty foot long, and twelve and nine inches in thickness. 1714 S. Sewall *Diary* III. 349, with the principal Rafter next that end, on the outside. 1864 in Brighton *Air & Wells* (1869) 234 The purlins of the dark room about twelve feet long. 1880 *Mechanic* § 1708 Common rafters...are notched slightly on the under side to fit over the purlins.

b. *attrib.*, as *purlin plate, post, rafter.*

1589 *Inductions Wingfield* in Parker *Glass. Archit.* s. v. The lower doubell purlyne pece. 1823 Kennay *Hist. Mich. Parish-book*, 3 1078 supporting a purlin. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2018 Purlin rafters.

Purlin: see Perling *sb.*, quot. *a* 1700.

Purling, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Purl *v.*1 + -ing1.]

†**1.** In senses 1 of the *vb.* *attrib.* as *purling wire*, *purling iron*. 1555 *Rolls of Customs* C 5, Perlynge wyre the dozen poundz 3*d.* 1575 J. Jones *Preserv. Health* v. *Simples* 11. v. 111 The Powders, Spunges, or Iralues working of silke, as quilting, twisting, weuing, sowing, imbroydring, sowing, weauenstytyng, drawing, raising, purling, bonoring, &c. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Lover's Cure* I. ii, If he live...to purr yours, shall be spred his time in plaiting, painting, purling, and perfuming as you do?

2. *Knitting*: see sense 4 of the *vb.*

1880 *Finds Knitting*, etc. 11 Purling or knitting backwards should be the next step, as one is necessary for the completion of stockings and stocking heels. 1900 Rosoman *Crochet Trimmer Catal.* 199 The knitting and purling may be made very easy.

Purling, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Purl *v.*2 + -ing1.] The action of Purl *v.*2; chiefly referring to the sound.

1598 Florio, *Sorgimento*, a rising...a mounting, a purling, a billowing. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 430 A pipe 9 little perforated on the inside,...maketh a more solemne sound, than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a lesser degree of delectation or purling. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 77 The purlings of Streams. 1813 Mrs. Opie *Lover's Vows*. Cont. I. *Zadoc* (*Ab.*) 6 He...heard vaguely the golden purling of Mariana's voice. 1840 — *Tremaine* II. ii. 236 The purling of the little river under the alder-trees.

Purling, *vbl. sb.*3 [f. Purl *v.*3 + -ing1.] The fact of being retained or thrown headlong.

1889 E. Farmer *Sporting Life* (ed. 6) 52 And with 'pecling' and 'purling' the field gets mixed.

Purling, *ppl. a.* [f. Purl *v.*2 + -ing2.] That purls, as a rivulet or stream; rippling, undulating; murmuring.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr.* & *Stella* xv. 1 Every purling spring Which from the skin of this Parnassus flowes. 1598 Drayton *Mortim. Ep.* xxii. 37 With every little purling brook that slowes. 1842 Barham *Ingoldsby Leg.* (1862) 68 All instruments that have either reverses, as trumpets; or flexures, as cornets; or are drawn up, and put from, as necklaces; have a purling sound. 1852 Calverley *Caesar & Pompey* II. I. F. 3 Extending calms, My reason of a purling winds that Eros Off from the shore each morning. 1854 Tennyson *Idylls Island.*, *Pel. Ire*, The fruitful fields Of every daily, And purling corn dash down the vale. 1872 Poet. *Ess. Man* 1. 204 The whispering rushes, and the purling rill. 1887 Miss Yonge *Lads & Lasses* xvi, The pathetic purling flow of talk. 1888 F. Coutts *Capt. of Wight* (1889) 230 The evening star flickered in glinting light across the purling water.

Purloin (pɔlɔi·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 poelyorn(e, 5–7 purloyn(e, (5 pourloigne), 7 purloine, 6– purloin. [a. AF. *purloigner* = OF. *porloigner*, *-lonier*, *-lunier*, *purlongner*, *-loignier*, *-lonnier*, *latter pourlo(i)gn(i)er*, *-longnier*, f. *pur-*, *pour-* (—L. *prō-* + *loing*, *loin* :—L. *longe* far; hence, 'to put far off or far away, to put away, do away with'. The sense 'make away with, steal' appears to be of English development.

The OF. *pur-* *porlongner* tended to be confused in use with *porlongier*, and the learned *prolongier*, representatives of L. *prolongare* to Prolong. In Eng. *prolong* is rarely found in the sense 'purloin', but the obs. Prolate is, conversely, found in senses of both verbs.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put far away; to remove; to put away; to do away with; make of none effect. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 31 My duke doughty, demur of dawnyssonce, To prowes and prisoke pat youre precepte purloyned. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 324/1 Purloynyn, *alias* *pouet purloynyn*. *Ibid.* 407/1 Purloynyd, or purloynyn, or put fer away, *prolongo*, *adhuc*. 1480 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 520/1 The said Ecclesiastical and Prebendarie have purloyned, embeselled and put away. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 103 A Prince commands a Judge to execute the known Laws rigorously; he becomes corrupt, and sells, or otherwise purloyns judgment.

†**b.** To put out of the way, conceal. *Obs.*

1489 Hen. VII in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) II. 339 The sayde barbelar hath...grevously offended unto us in concelling and purloyngyng pe sayde Thomas.

2. To make away with, misappropriate, or take dishonestly; to steal, esp. under circumstances which involve a breach of trust; to pilfer, filch.

1528 *Act* 4 & 5 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 If any meddler...doe sell, give awaie or withdraw purloyne or otherwise exchaunge aliene or gett awaye any leases. 1594 Drayton *Idea* lxiii, For fears that some their Treasure should purloyne. 1689 Wood *Life* III. 103 A.W....made a sad exact catalogue of his books that nothing could be purloyn'd thence. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. xi. I took...an opportunity of purloining his key from his breeches-pocket. 1880 Channel. *Trial* 1071, 367 Kyllpeths have an irresistible impulse to purloin whatever they can secretly lay their hands upon.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To commit petty theft.

1600 Rowlds *Tis* 2. 10 Not purloyning, but shewing all good fidelitie. *a* 1625 Br. Cosin *Devotions* (1627) 98 Thieves give he to their prayers, And them in theft purloyne.

†**c.** *trans.* To steal from, to rob (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1577 Caltrop *Hist. Ind.* vi. (1653) 19 If neighbours and friends send their Carers to purloyne one another.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 Shakes. *Lucr.* 1631 Foulmouth'd rumours Thou soyl'st thy pitchy purloyn'd joy. 1626 Bacon, *Sylva* § 1 Masers, *Country Forme* 623 If they [seeds] be suffered to grow up, necke, gorbilles, and cattle spoyle the crop and substance of the earth. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot.* in 1772, I believe we purloined from the first floor of each house. 1807 J. Bigland *Colonel* I. 22 Heroes, kings, adventurers, noblest of his name, Enjoy'd his labours, and purloin'd his fame. 1809 Strutt *Sing. Sports* & *Pa. Englanders* 328 Let the Sabbath-bard...Pervert the Prophets, and purloin the Psalms.

Hence **Purloi·ned** *ppl. a.*

1907 Nation 2 Oct. 750 Hendt stabs thrusting sharp snippets from the shelter of purloined whetstones.

Purloiner (pɔlɔi·nəɹ). [f. Purloin *v.* + -er1.] One who purloins; a petty thief, a pilferer.

1583 Anc. Scottish Poems, ed. Nat. lv. 3 Parker Soc.) 130 Colmpers of other men's goods, and pillers, and purloiners. 1692 L'Estrange *Fables* ccxvii. 351 If many more...Hard...to see Publique Purloyners...sit...upon the Lives of the Little Ones, that go to the Gallows. 1701 Swift *Examiner* No. 19 Wks. 1841 I. 393/1 Why those purloiners of the public cause such a clutter to be made about their reputations. 1731–1813 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Literary History*, We have both forgers and purloiners...in the republic of letters. 1879 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 3 It is not only in trade matters that we English are for the most part mere pronic purloiners from the antique.

Purloi·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing1.] The action of the verb Purloin; making away with; pilfering, filching.

1589 in *Verbal. Archæol.* Su. XVII. 256 For purloynynge of wrackes or goodes stolles upon the sea. 1620 F. Markham *Bk. Warr* II. vi. 63 How is also to discover all manner of thefts or purloynings (whether of victualls or other matter). *a* 1627 J. White *Haven, Poetry*, & *Propet. Verbs* xiii. (1630) 252 The aforesaide purloining of your earlier days.

Purloi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That purloins; pilfering, filching.

1598 Florio, *Furagli, Furaglie* 283 Thieking & stele from yr purloyning vilifier. 1600 *trad. Pol. Roberts fr. Purnassus* I. ii. (*Ab.*) 17 Let us run through all the lewd forrests of lieuing purloyning villanies.

Purloyne, **-lyn**, **-lyon**, obs. ff. Purlin, **Purly**, obs. form of Purlieu.

†**Purmein**, *v.* *Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pourmener* (-*mener*), earlier form of *promener*: see Promenade *v.*] *intr.* To walk about, take a walk.

1600 J. Melville *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 147 In prieve conference purmeining in the fields.

Purmenade, **-ado**, obs. Sc. ff. Promenade.

Purnaneis, Purnele, Purnor: see Pernancy, Parnel, Pernor.

Puro- (pi·ro), used as combining form from L. *pūs*, *pūr-* Pus, in a few pathological terms, instead of the more usual Pyo- of Greek origin. **Puro-hepati·tis**, suppurative hepatitis. **Puro-lymph**, lymph containing pus-corpuscles, pyo-lymph. **Puro-mucous** *a.*, consisting of or containing both pus and mucus, muco-purulent.

1857 Dunglison, *Puro-hepatitis*...*Puro-mucous*. 1869 G. Lawson *Dis. Eye* (1874) 85 The iris at first appears hazy...; its surface then becomes partially or wholly coated with a film of puro-lymph. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 497 There was greenish yellow puro-lymph along the vessels up to the cornea.

Purpa·rley. *rare.* [app. alteration of Purparlee after Parley.] = Purparlee.

1904 M. Hewlett *Queen's Quair* I. iv. 50 After some purparley, at a privy audience, he came to what he called (from 'pairlees').

†**Purpart**. *Law. Obs.* or *arch.* [= med.L. *portpars*, *perpars* (in *Plota*), *purpars* (1368) 'portio hereditatis, seu divisa hæreditatis per partes' (Du Cange), f. *pert-* (OF. *par-*, *pur-*), or *por-* + *part* part, portion: cf. *proportion*.] = Purparty.

1292 *Writ Scandv* (Dominus Wm.). Haverdale or purpart. 1388 in Notice *Rept. Mun.* (1902) I. App. 20–250. I will that Margery my wyfe shal have the xiiid part, to her own propre use, in name of her purpart. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 333 There is a proviso, that every one shall have his true purpart, parcell of the lands holden in chiefe. 1790 *Statutes at Large, Lego Hib.* I. 333 The purports of the valuations are not specified. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 311 If...the tenants or persons concerned, admitting the descendant's title parts and purparts, shall show to the Court no incapacity in the partition.

Hence †**Purpa·rture** *Obs.*, in same senses.

1843 *Farrington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 53 Goods set out by the Colonells of this County for Mrs Shelgrove of Wardit, purparture in fifth.

Purpa·rty. *Law. arch.* Forms: 4 porpartie, 4–5 pour-, porpartie, 5 -ye, 6–8 purparty, 7 pourparty. [a. AF. *purpartie* (Britton 1292) = OF. *par-* (1255 in Godef., in med. Anglo-L. *purpartia*, *propartia*), f. *pur-*, *pour-* (—L. *prō-* for, forth, etc. + *partie* division, part: see Party; cf. prec.] A proportion, a share, esp. in an inheritance.

a 1292 *Mir. Event.* E. 320 ff. 3 b. Je avie el nouele cumbine mi purporcie. 1300 Gower *Conf.* II. 164 That sch of hem an Heritage His purpartie hath underfongen. *Ibid.* 384 Proporcioun. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 40 Presentie, The said Mayorle...were allowed to the porpartie and parcion thereof of the said John Howard. 1556 Bonde *Mary*, 2 *Dec. Com. Lett.* I. xviii. If these Copartioners be, and one of them alles her purparty. 1658 Phillips, *To make Pourparty*, to sever the Lands that fall to partners, which before partition they held jointly. 1793 R. Wharton *Let. to Miss M. Barry* 6 Oct., I am fixed to get all the game of your purparties, as well as my own thirds. 1858 Simmonds's *Laws Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 402 To make purparty is to divide and sever the lands which fall to parceners. 1882 C. Swayne *Gloss. Sarum* 239 Purparty is an old word for share or portion;...to hold land in purparty with a person is to hold it jointly with him.

†**Purpayne**, variant of Port-paie *Obs.*

1513 W. *Worcester Ms. Cirencester to Bristol Rd.* 372 Thes knoll as poor knes tyll the purpayne passe evyn knes.

Purpayr(e)se, -pese, -peys, obs. ff. Purpose.

†**Purpe·rse**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 pour-. [a. OF. *purfiercer* (12th c.) f. *pur-*, *pour-* (—L. *pro*

forth] + *pense* to think. Superseded in 16th c. by PURPOSE, so as to emphasize the notion of 'beforehand'.] *trans.* To think of, meditate or deliberate upon; to determine beforehand; to premeditate.

c1400 *Destr. Troye* 2014 A Cochepell, or was he fol ensensid How he hym weld vnfayen, as he had purpensid. 1450 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 177/2 Purpensyng [*sic*] *Fraiton L.* L. to pretend *purpensyng* that your said grace, Ennemye and Adversarie Charles shuld conquere and gete by power and myghty yours and Reame of Fraunce. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 7 Jamys Gwnne .. wylfully assemid and purpensed the murder of oon Richard Tracy Gentilman, then his maister. 1532 *Moliere* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 27 The said bishop did her remember and purpensed.

Hence † **Purpe·nsed** *ppl. a.* [*alter* OF. *purpensé*], resolved, premeditated, planned, deliberate; esp. in *malice purpensed*, *purpensed malice*, the original form of *malice prepensed* or PREPENSE, q. v.

[a 1350 *Lancs* 16 (*MS. T.*) 1. 4 (Lieberman) 450 Jotted .. Of ayesed purpensed [*v.r.* purposed, prepensed]. 1404 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 541/2 Si non licenciam quod ea non fuit per malicia purpensata. 1436 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 498/1 William Pulle .. is vexyth tryfelyng, by untrewe purpensed .. the saide Isabell wherewith there thinx robe .. and his thinx holde. 1439 *Ibid.* V. 348/1 Conspyryng in their purpensed malyckous and cherysshe oppynyons. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 193/1 Of the moost notorious purpensed malice. 1503 Mons Pealgre 22 Wks. 1567/1 In such a wilful purpensed beyonde reason hate. 1536 PUTTENHAM, *Partt. Pour* 108 b, Mountayne, by chaunce meeting, and not of malice purpensed. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matth.* iii, 30 A purpensed malice against the goodnesse of God.

Also † **Purpe·nsedly, Purpe·nsedly** *adv.* = PURPENSELY.

1378-9 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 55/2 The takes of the same .. wilfully and purpensedly with fyers .. [the Kinges] house. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 7 If any late persons knowable gyltynesse ouerthe their Lord Maister or Sourayne hereto fore done, that they herselfe be not admytted to their Clergie.

† **Pu·rple,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [n. OF. *purpel* (13th c. in Godef.), *later pourpil, pourpled*, altered from *pelpil, penelpiel*, *ad. medL. pellipod-ium*, *acc. of pellis pes or pes pellis* (i.e. *will's foot*), in medieval lists of plant-names a regular synonym of *portulaca*: see *Simon. Barthol.*, *Alphita*.] = PURSLANE.

1578 SKENE *The Pest* (1580) 12 Latine, Cichoria, Purpie, Scottis. 1596 in *Analecta Scotica* II. 15 The rent of xl sort of stanes, purpie, and uyrsilis or quarrellis. 1680 in *Diurnal of Occurrents* (Spald. Club) 330 Purpie half ane noble.

Pu·rpie, *a.* A Scottish variant of PURPLE.

1680 LAUDER *Diary* 6 Aug. (1840) 163 His dyed silk purpie fabrik. 1689 *Rec. Edin. Guild Court* (1909) 2 She attended her brother who lay sick of a Purpie Feuer. 1844 J. LYSON *Lays St. Mungo* 25 We beggart a' our chanis Wi' the bonnie purpie dyes.

† **Purpit,** *obs.* aHarv. PERIWINKLE; cf. PERVIS.

1707 *Curios. Hus. & Trees.* 230 The goods they received was purpits, old sheets, cagges of tallow, .. and powder.

† **Pu·rpitle,** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 purpytyl, purpetill. [app. a twetheesh of OF. *pulpitre*, med. L. *pulpitrum*, var. of *pulpitum*, staging, scaffolding, raised platform, PULPIT: cf. quot. in Du Cange 'magnum pulpitrum fert in altum ex traverso flete ecclesiæ, in quo stat allegando cantores ad Missam'.] A choir-screen or organ-screen.

1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In j chore xxvi una platee empt. xxv bordis carentes in le Purpitle, 6d. 1408 *Ibid.* 132 Pro j bordo in le purpytle et pro bordis fidelen ad magnas organes, 16d. 1433 *Ibid.* 169 Rob. Wright operacri super le Purpetill (*Scarlton*) organes [*sic*, *read*].

Purple (pə·rp'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 3 purpel, 4-5 purpul, 4-6 -prl, 5 -pyll, 5-6 -pylle, -pull, -e, -pil(l). [ONorthumb. *purpli*, early ME. *purpel*, *purpul*, altered from *purpire*, *purpur* PURPUR, with *l* for *r* after preceding *r*, as in *marbre*, *marble*.

In the OE. *purpure*, ME. *purpir*, *purpur*, PURPUR, the *ch.* use was the original, the adj. or attrib. use being later and derivative; but the form *purpli*, *purpul*, appeared first in adj. or attrib. use, and only in the 13th c. maintained *purpur* as the ch. But the adjective use of *purple* itself grew both the OE. *ch.* ; the ON *purlinadi*, *purpla* (*purpla skyrtu*, 'the *purpurea*' of the Hanno Gospels, a weakened form of *-ine* of the OE. *geatelic purpirinum* 'of purple', or of the derivative adjective *purpuren*. See also PURPLISH.]

A. adj.

1. Of the distinguishing colour of the dress of emperors, kings, etc.; = L. *purpureus*, Gr. πορφύρεος, in early use meaning crimson: hence, imperial, royal.

c1275 *Passion. Georg.* 1280 in O. 2 Kinde fyelkon fle kaiserȝ brenede fyrenene brig & *purple* [*Lindisf. G. porfyrin*] (*temple Lilyn. Georg. purpuren vual*, *Hatton Georg. purpen vual*; L. *purpureus vestimentum*). a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20/16 Deoflene wes purpel pal wurkin hanc to wode. c 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 384 In cloth of white purpel pelle. 1470 GOWER *Mirr. Fumes* (Percy Soc.) 100 His purpil mantel his garnementis royalle. 1526 TINDALE *Rebe* xix. 2 They did put on him a purple garmente. 1591 CONSTAB *Oliph.* xix. 144 Vnbuckles .Cast off His purple cloak.

b. Of persons: Clad in purple; of imperial or royal rank. *poet.* or *rhet.*

c 1394 T. BRAMPTON in *Minster Lydsford Death Lancelot* Wks. 1719 III. 2. If Rhea'd my passion Rule be purpose by the purple Villain. 1592 *Gest Adversity* 5 Purple tyrants rarely groan.

2. Of the colour described in B. 1, in its earliest and modern acceptations.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xiii; (1495) 585 Purpul and is Perfumes is of bright and clere thre ymages [see VOL. VII.

nere thode]. 1488 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 36, I lote vestimenti of reede purpyl silke. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii (Percy Soc.) 115 With purple colour the flowres inbrowed. 1580 BARET in *Alvearie's Comm.* 1506, She was accused Anthony .. Cardinall of Modena, setting vpon his head a purple barre. 1593-60 BARET *Adv.* P 879 The Purple, or violet colour, caerulleum. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxvii. 53 That [pimpernel] which beareth the purple flowres [of Adonis]. 1840 J. MORRIS *Mus., Alpine* (1864) 119 This flower we saw in a purple-shag grove. 1878 WHITEHEAD *Brit. Fossils* I. 382 Limestone .. Rhomoose purple, much shattered from the colys. 1750 E. BOSCAWEN *Philos. Trans.* I. 31 When purple evening tinged the west. 1800 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. 6, Heath-bell with her purple bloom. 1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 280 Purple .. Equal parts of lime and red. c 1839 PEARU *Poems* (1864) I. 302 Beneath a purple canopy. 1873 O. N. ROOD *Mod. Chromatics* II. 28 By the prismatic spectrum and in our normal spectrum we found no representative of purple, or purplish tints. This sensation can not be produced by one set of waves alone, whatever their length may be; it needs the joint action of the red and violet waves, or the red and blue.

b. Preceded by an adj. or *sb.* indicating the shade of colour, as *amethyst*, *bluish*, *dahlia*, *dark*, *dun purple*, etc. (for other instances of which, see the first element). See also B. 1 d.

1609 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 182 The three vpright leaues are very of couulet, part of a dun purple colour. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 492 Her whole skin was always more or less of a bluish purple colour. 1839 ROBSON *Two Paths* v. 100 That lovely dark purple colour of our Welsh and Highland hills in autumn, not to their distance merely, but to their rocks. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 203/2 The varieties .. seem now .. very purple, dark field purple, deep rose purple, .. crimson purple. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 23 Oct. 8/2 Made in dahlia purple edged in chine.

c. Of this colour as being the hue of mourning (esp. royal or ecclesiastical mourning), or of penitence.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 36 Item j nether pavell chaunged for gode frydey. 1493 *Petronella* 103 With purple weds to the heuenly mansyon His soule went up the last day of may. 1500 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 48 Item a vestement purpell after the good Sydaye. 1668 MARGOTT *Pract. Chr.* 174 The vestments, ornaments .. are purple, in times of fast, because of our mourning in respect of sin.

d. Used *fast.* to describe the colour of blood. (Properly said of the crimson venous blood, the colour of arterial blood being scarlet.) HENCE, Bloody, blood-stained.

1390 GOWER *C.* I. 2. vi. 29 A large purple streame adowne thei gunnen falle. *Ibid.* viii. 36 The red blood flowed fresh, That underneath his fore coote made a purple pleth. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 64 Now how new reeked wrongs / Do throng this speech, thick as the autumn leaues / Vpon the purple brookes, that with the ouerflow of your horne, / Choake the short breathes of your hounds! O may such purple teares be alway shed From those that wish the downfall of our house. 1603 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1605) sig. C, And by that stone this purple act was done. 1712 POPE *Windsor Forr.* 307 Where purple Vengeance bathed in gore retires. c 1785 GRAY *Church* 73 Where the pensive sky possest / Hours, lovely Rose to flowers, 1809 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. 2, When Marmion hopes to Holmes cast All purple with their blood. 1819 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xvi, A thought more than my own brain / Had framed our loves and made us purple-warm. 1905 H. A. VACHELL *The Hill* vii. 147, I never said beauty was a purple tint.

b. *collog.* 'Gorgeous', 'splendid', 'stupid'.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 3/1 Who should I see..buying a purple time of it but Pudsham and Potter. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 6/3 You had any purple manners to your fellow-cyclist of course, and scrambling them among boys.

B. sb.

1. The name of a colour. a. Anciently, that of the dye obtained from species of gastropod mollusca (*Purpura* and *Murex*), commonly called *Tyrian purple*, which was actually a crimson; b. in the middle ages applied vaguely to many shades of red; cf. PURPUR *sb.* 3; c. now applied to admixtures of red and blue in various proportions, usually containing also some black or white, or both, approaching on the one side to crimson and on the other to violet.

The various tints are frequently distinguished by the names of flowers, fruits, etc., to which they occur; as *amethyst*, *dahlia*, *hollyhock*, *plum*, *pomegranate*, *rose purple*; also by special names, as *Indian*, *royal purple*; *magenta*, *mauve*, *solferino*, etc.; see these words.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/1 Purpil, *purpura*. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Purpylle, *pourpre*. 1552 LYNDSAY *Monarch.* 2171/23 Purpil, *purpura*, *ut*. c 1568 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1598) 427 Now that purple which we vse most, but of the right Tyrian purple, which was vsuall to a subiect heretofore vnto Princes and Kings. 1611 CHAPMAN tr. C. Bonibo *Schoo! Rich. III*, Purple (olive) so What does then The purple to grasse, with thousand other sorts? a 1640 DEKKER in HAZLITT *Eliz. Ir. Wks.* 1756) 231 As the rose, or the fair appearing of the morning sun, displayeth and spreadeth her purples. 1720 ODELL *Visser's Exam. Expl.* I. vii. 422 The Red Purple of Rome .. was allowed the Patricians, or Noble reliefs with Purple. 1754 GRAINGER *Sickness. Hind.* (1908) V. 246 Those advantage to glossed with a rich purple. 1809 STRUTT *Pictur. Engl. Manners* I. His subjects were gleaming in purple and gold. 1813 'SIMON CORTONIS' *What Keep Bed at Sea.* xiii. 201 Painted in rich purples and greys. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 414 In the genera *Purpura* and *Murex* the secretion (of the hypobranchial gland) at first colourless, changes in sunlight to a purple or violet, used as a dye by the ancients, and known as 'Tyrian purple'.

d. The Tyrian dye, or any pigment of the above-mentioned colours.

With many defining words, expressing the composition, source, processes, etc., as *alizarin*, *aniline*, *archil*, *cudbear*, *cudbear*, *orchil* or *archil purple*; *French*, *Indian*, *London purple*; *Field's*, *Perkins's*, *regina purple*, etc. *Purple of Cassius* (also *purple powder of Cassius* C. 2) or *gold-purple* (*Aurum purpureum*) named after Andreas Cassius (died 1673).

1658-78 COWLEY *Davideis* 191 Rose in The Purple of the Anchusa was taken out of a kind of Shell-fish called Purpura. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Purple of Cassius*, gold purple, is a beautiful pigment, which stains glass and porcelain of a beautiful red or purple hue. *Ibid.*, *Purple of mulberry*, is a vivid liquor, secreted by certain shell-fish, the *Buccinum lapillus*, and others, which dyes wool, &c. of a purple colour, and is supposed to be the substance of the Tyrian dye. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 326, 50 ozs. With solutions of gold, ozes of grenadite of the produce a purple precipitate, the purple of Cassius.

2. Purple cloth or clothing; a purple robe; = PURPUR *sb.* 1. *Purple and pall*: see PURPUR *sb.* 2. Now only in imitation of Latin or Greek, or of Biblical language.

c 1380 *Townsley Mysl.* x. 225 Made wroght purpell. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W. 1535) 280 b, The purple glouds .. whiche was clothed in purpell & cloth of scyrsse. 1398 TINDALE *Acts* xvi. 14 Lidia a seller of purple. 1573 SANDER *Rhem. Cor.* (1877) I. 8 He weare the purple vested her entreated bonnet. 1594 GLASGERION *Hermes, Adieu* iv. xviii, She well-born maidens, my poor flowers whitest, Lucrecies purples spin.

b. As the distinguishing dress of emperors, kings, consuls, and chief magistrates; hence *fig.*; spec. the *purple*, imperial, royal, or consular rank, power, or office. Also the colour of imperial and royal mourning.

c 1440 LYDG. *Horse, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 13 Of purpil rode with his riall clothing This agreen del here of a pore virgine. 1452 ELYOT *Troyal. Nowe Ind. Dod. Arch.*) 4 No lesse can Sardanapa the order of thinges, than he whiche clothyth an ape in purple, and a king to ruskenfolde. 1609 BARLOW (Dionysius *Exiguus* tr. *Epitome* lii. 2 King Darius made a great coppur .. to al that were purple, and to the purpur. 1611 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 251 Constantine .. laid aside the Purple. [and] became a Priest. 1709 POPE *Iliad* xxiii. 330 A She consult in purpurea words reigned, In like a clown in regal purple shined. 1726 CHAMBERS *Dict. Persons*, 111 They worship not God, but the Purple. 1726 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiv. I. 400 the name as Dioclesian and Maximian had usurped the purple. 1869 SHELLEY *Lett.* I. 62 (1870) The oldest grounds are still frequently invested with the purple.

c. *The purple*: in reference to the scarlet colour of the official dress of a cardinal; hence the rank, state, or office of a cardinal; the cardinalate.

1689 BISHOP *Trans. R. Hist.* (1888) 231 He retains the external simplicity and humility of a Friar, amidst all the dignity of the Purple. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2948/1 We are told that the present Duke of Modena .. intends to quit the Purple, and to send back his Cardinals Cap to the Pope. 1788 W. TARRANT *Watson's Philip III*, vi. (1792) 311 The necessity of exchanging the cast of former familiarity for those commodes of respect which were due to the purple. .. The prospect of the cardinal was necessary to him. 1898 *Village Life & Times Manchest.* II. vi. 253 He was raised to the purple.

d. In phrase *born, cradled in (the) purple*: said of a child of an imperial or royal reigning family; or by extension, of a noble or wealthy family, or of the highest or most privileged rank of any organization. (Commonly associated with sense 2; but, see, as to the origin, PORPHYROGENITE *a.*)

1590 SPENSER *Lett. M. Harvey* in *Corr.* (1840) III. 182 He was born to purple, and of course was not ready to a thing which would have tried a virtue more fully professed. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 288 (Richard Cromwell) would probably have reigned as well as more of those who are born in the purple. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc. C.S.* VI. 80, 156 The old Whig party never had the highest place for those cradled in the purple. 1884 LANSDOWNE in *Forts. Rev.* Feb. 208 True Liberals who have not had the good fortune to be born in the Whig purple.

3. Any of the species of molluscs which yielded the Tyrian purple (see 1), or any allied species; in mod. use, a mollusc of the genus *Purpura*. Also called PURPLE-FISH.

The species which yielded the Tyrian dye are believed to have been *Murex brandaris*, *M. trunculus*, and *Purpura lapillus* (see *Pliny*, *Encyl. Lon.* X. 1797); but all species of *Murex* and *Purpura* across the field to some extent.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Pourpre*, .. a shell fish called a Purple. 1611 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 326 Purples also be caught by means of some stinking bait. 1882 CARUS in *Encyclopædia* 1x. 1492 The Purpura (dead grass Wood as drug a stain. That we can never wash it out again. 1705 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. 1. 3 The Tyrians, by infusing many the blood of the greater Purples, do come at that noble Tyre. 1733 *Gentl. Mag.* XXX. 32 It belongs to the another tribe, and is a Purple. 1901 *Westr. Gaz.* 23 Aug. The Purple (*Purpura lapillus*), commonly known as Dog-

visible, and in Ireland as Hazo-visible, is one of the commonest of marine molds.

4. † **a.** A purple or livid spot, botch, or pustule; also, the bubo of the plague *etc.*). **b.** *pl.* A disease characterised by an eruption of purplish pustules; esp. PURPURA, but formerly often vaguely used.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4216/1 Purples, wyrse, *morbidi purpurei silvestres*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/2 A Purpelle, *papula*. *c* 1550 *Misfortunes* (1900) 148 God punished...with great sickness As pox, pestilence, purple and sores. 1552 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 83 b, When they (children) were older, than to they greved with kernelles...swellynges under the chynne, and in England, commonly purples, measles, and small pockes. 1658 B. HARRIS tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (ed. 2) 130, I am glad at heart to hear the Duke of Parma is dead of the Purples. 1660 WOOD *Life & Diar.* (O.H.S.) I. 240 It is thought it is the spotted fever or purples. 1759 JOHNSON *Purples* (without a singular) spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers. 1772 tr. *Life Lady Colon.* II. 31 My daughter had the small-pox and the purples. 1866 A. *Fever Princ. Med.* 691 The term purpura, or the purples, denotes an affection characterised by a scaly petechial eruption, or parachite.

c. *Purples*: swine fever.

1887 *Times* 1 Feb. 4/6 Swine fever...being known in different parts of Great Britain by the names of pig typhoid, pig distemper, purples, swine plague [etc.]. 1897 *Lyds. Inst. Live-Purples*, a common name...for Swine fever.

d. *Purples*: a disease in wheat caused by *Tilletia tritici* (see quots.).

1898 *Ann. Agric.* XLV. 198 *Purples, &c*, 'sec-cockle' in wheat, &c. 1899 Ec. *A. Onnobio Infect. Insects* (1900) 124 'Cockle galls' or 'Purples' are the small roundish or diseased growths sometimes found in wheat which give to the ear an appearance much as if purplish or dark-coloured peppercorns had taken the place of wheat-grains.

5. A purple flower. *Long purples*: see LONG *a.*[1] 17 c.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 295 Flushing purples in Guido's mood, 1905 *Gardening* 18 Nov. 1118/1, I took his bunch of purples, and I observed his heart sway.

6. With *the*, applied to blood: cf. A. 2 *d*.

1824 R. COLLES *Poetry* II. 61 This storied Madge's trouble'd eye, Till not the purple spread.

C. Combinations and collocations.

I. Of the adjective.

I. General combinations: **a.** Parenthetic, as *purple-berried* (having purple berries), *-eyed, -faced, -flowered, -headed, -hued, -leaved, -necked, -robed, -skirted, -spotted, -tailed, -tipped, -topped, -vested, -vested*, etc. adjs.: freq. in specific names of animals and plants, e.g. *purple-berried bay, purple-tailed parrakeet*. Hence such forms as **purple-back**, the purple-backed humming-bird.

1550 LEVER *St. Marquerite* 17 This dayesye with lyttle reds and white, Purpel-hewed. 1734 *Catesby's Nat. Hist. Carol.* I. 69 The Purple-bearded Bee. 1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Lady*, The Cockscomb, the purple horned Amaranth. *Ibid.* s. v. *Purple*, The round red or purple topped sorrel. 1781 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* I. 315 Purple-tailed Parrakeet. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* II. 262 Purple-necked Milk Vetch. *Ibid.* 333 Purple-eyed Bastard Hard Wood. 1841 LYDE *C. Whitaker* Introd., A large purple-faced old virgin. 1842 *Private Walk at Sunset* Who, as Purple-robed clouds curtain the crimson sky. 1868 H. COLLINS *Insect Anat Phys* I. 192 The golden-haired and purple-haired bullgar. 1887 E. E. MORRIS *Cassell's Pronounce Suppl.* 78 *Zebrula Ornest*, Quite Purple-back.

b. Qualifying the names of other colours, as *purple-black, -blue, -brown, -crimson, -green, -rose, -yellow* adjs.: also as sbs. See also PURPLE-RED.

1787 *Mem. Mag. Indust.* 21, 81 length appeared Clad in purple blades Servant Sorrows. 1801 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 51 Shall follow that yeald the purple crimson colour. 1833 *Penny Cycl. Anal.* I. 350/1 A...layer of a dark purple-brown pigment. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 63/2 Varying in colour from a deep purple-rose to a delicate rose-pink. *Ibid.* 2 Sept. 107/1 Agastache violacea, a splendid purple-yellow, growing among dead leaves. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 572 The surface of the spleen...is often found to be of a black or purple-green colour.

c. Adverbial, as *purple-leaning, -dreaming, -dying, -glowing, -shining, -streaming* adjs.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. War* iv. 1118, Blues dide With purple streaming wounds of their owne hue. 1782 CRABBE *Lett. Suppl.* x. 1, *Trumpet-shell*, The purple-dying Spice of the Sea-Goose. 1786 FALCONER tr. *Anacreon, Odes* Iviii. 4 Softly shroud Media's purple-lowering Cloud. 1820 BOWLES *Arabs. Bldg.* (1821) III. 283 The purple-staining wheels. 1856 *Howitt Man.* 438 The purple-glowing heather.

2. Special collocations: **purple chamber**: see PORPHYROGENITE, and cf. B. 2 *d*; **purple-coat**, a person dressed in a purple coat; cf. RED-COAT; so **purple-coated** *a.*; **purple copper** (ore) *Min.*, a native sulphide of copper and iron; = BORNITE; **purple fly**, a kind of anglers' artificial fly; **purple-man**, an Irish party name for one who has reached a certain degree or rank in the 'Orange' system; cf. ORANGEMAN; so **purple meeting**; **purple powder of Cassius**: see B. 2 *d*; **purple quinia**, the anethyst; also, a local name for SERPENTINE; **purple-rash**, an eruption of purple pustules. See also PURPLE FEVER.

1832 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* iii, An imperial princess *porphyrogenita*, or born in the sacred purple chamber itself. *Ibid.* xvii, You are a child of the purple chamber. 1844 WARREN *Ten Th. Mystery* xxv. The Lord Bishop has "Purple-coats...Bill must straighten good service of this light. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 2/1 The market...to "purple-coated mercenaries proves far

from Kansas *Hom. Mis.* (ed. 2) II. 319 "Purple Copper Ore. 1881 RAYMOND *Gloss. Mining, Copper-ores*, ...purple copper (variegated or peacock ore, bornite, sulphide of copper and iron). 1700 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 302 "Purple-fly. Dubbing, of purple wool, and a little bear's hair mixed [etc.]. 1892-3 W. CARNEGIE *Trade & Law. Irish Peasantry* (ser. 2), (1894) I. 130 I am a true blue, sir...a "purple man. 1898 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 591 The very names of 'Orange-men' and 'Purplemen' are beneath the real elevation of their high and noble cause. 1908 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 8/2 Injuries inflicted on the roadside...after a "purple" meeting in the Bush Mill Orange Hall. 1803 *Ann. Dom. Chem.* 450/2 A plate of tin, immersed in a solution of gold, affords a purple powder, called the "purple powder of Cassius, which is used to paint in enamel. 1858 BARNES *Hom. Chem.* 108 Soda, "purple quartz or amethyst, is tinged with a little iron and manganese. 1896 *Contemporary* XX. 490 The fleet-paper is usually known as "purple quartz'. 1808-20 E. TOMKINSON *Cadbury Stuart, Maitland.* (ed. 3) 306 Prayers; "Purple, or Sacerdotal Book.

b. In names of species or varieties of animals characterised by a purple or purplish colouring, as *purple gradicle, heron, kalonge, martin, sandpiper, sea-anemone, urchin*, etc.; **purple-bird**, **purple coot**, the purple gallinule of Europe: see PORPHYRIO; **purple-bullfinch** = *purple-finch*; **purple crow**, one of several species of small glossy E. Indian crows, as *Corvus(ed, Corvus*, and *C. violaceus* (*Cent. Dict.*); **purple-egg**, a purple sea-urchin, as *Arbacia punctulata*; **purple-emperor**, a butterfly: see EMPEROR 4; **purple-finch**, a common American bird, *Fringilla purpurea*: see FINCH 1 b; **purple gallinule**, (*a*) the bird *Porphyrio caruleus* (TOWNSEND); (*b*) of N. Amer., *Ionornis martinicus*; **purple-shell**, (*a*) = B. 3 *c*; (*b*) an ocean snail of the genus *Janthina*; **purple water-hen**, a water-hen of the genus *Porphyrio*; **purple whelk** = B. 3.

1773 "Purple Emperor [see EMPERORS *sb.* 4]. 1800 CRABBE *Borough* viii. 78 Above the sovereign oak a sovereign sits on, The purple Emperor, among long and lofty. 1734 CATESBY's *Nat. Hist. Carol.* I. 42 The "Purple Finch. 1782 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* II. 460 "Purple Gralle. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Apr. 11/2 Grebes, divers, blackbirds, purple-grackles, redwing blackbirds, bobolinks, and terns make very pretty ornaments. 1837 GOULD *Birds Eur.* IV. Pl. 272 The food of the Purple "Heron consists of fish, frogs, mice, and lizards. 1883 STANTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 36/2 The "Purple Martin of America, *Hirundo or Progne purpurea*,...being such a favourite bird in Canada and in the United States. 1837 GOULD *Birds Eur.* IV. Pl. 231 The Purple "Sandpiper. 1884 *Standard Nat. Hist.* I. 313 *Janthina*, "purple shell, with the foot supporting the eggs. 1832 F. H. CUMING *Mem. Zool.* 1. 63 The "Purple Urchin (*Echinus*) finished excavates hollows for itself in limestone rock, in which it resides. 1895 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 592 The genus *Porphyrio*, including the bird so named by classical writers, and perhaps a dozen other species often called Sultanas and "Purple Water-hens. 1880 CASSE *Manners* x. 11. 1. 109 The "Purple-Wilk with long plaited spikes.

d. As a distinguishing prefix in names of species or varieties of plants having purple flowers, leaves, etc., as *purple avanavath, beech, broomrape, cannonball, cone-flower, cow-wheat, grammell, groundsel, honeysuckle, medick, mullein, nightshade, sparge, vetlins*, etc.; † **purple apple**, the genus *Annona*; **purple bottle**, a genus, *Sphaeranthus amplicaulis*, from the reddish pitcher-shaped apophysis; **purple grass**, (*a*) a garden variety of *Tradescantia virginica*: see quot. 1840; (*b*) *Medicago sativa*, Heart-clover or Spotted Clover (Denning Catalog. *Scriptum* 1758); **purple-heart** (-tree), of Guiana, *Copaifera brevifolia* or *C. publiflora*; of Trinidad, *Peltogyne paniculata*; of the W. Indies, *Copaifera officinalis*, yielding copaiba balsam (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **purple lily**, (*a*) = MARIPOSA; (*b*) an Australian genus (*Dianella*) of flag-like plants, bearing showy blue or purple flowers; native lily (Miller); **purple-tassels** = *purple-fringe* (PURPLE *sb.* 11); **purple-velvet flower**, Love-lies-bleeding (*Amaranthus caudatus*); **purple-wood** = *purple-heart*, the timber of this; **purple-wort**, one of various plants of which the flowers, leaves, or stems are purple; as, a dark-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens*; also, *Comarum palustre*; **purple wreath**, a tropical American twining shrub (*Petrea volubilis*) bearing violet flowers (*Treas. Bot.*).

1588 LYE *Bot. Apoc.* "Purple apple, *Annona*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 882/2 Ornamental varieties of the common Beech...as ...the "Purple Beech with purple leaves. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 792 (*Medicago*) *sativa*...Common "Purple Broth-weed. 1840 *Penny Cycl. Treas. Bot.* 1102 The "purple grass prevailed so the general, the leaves are in some three to eight feet or five or six stalks, of a very greater colour, with a shadow of darker purple-coloured fruits. 1796 STORMONTH *Gardener* II. 19 The "purple-heart-tree grows sometimes to the height of fourscore feet...; the wood is of a beautiful purple colour. 1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1846) 220 The Purple Heart, a Guiana timber-tree of great toughness, whose timber is found invaluable for resisting the shock of artillery discharges. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. 283 xxi The small "purple Lilies. *Ibid.* xxii The red purple Lilie...Some call the greatest Medo Martagon. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 326 Called...the purple Sore Imperial Spanish...and...of divers Countreymen, "purple tassels. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xviii. 566 Called...in English Stone-Cressle...*Purple velvet flowre*. 1842 PAMPHLET *Treats. Bot. Index* 1243 "Purple wort or Purple grass.

1578 APHORISTE *Lat. Dict.* s. v. *Purple*, Purple wort, *Trifolium purpureum*.

II. Of the substantive.

3. General combinations: objective or obj. genitive, as *purple-dyer, -seller, -weaver*; *purple-producing, adj.*; instrumental, as *purple-clad, -dashed, -dyed, -edged, -lined, -stained, -tinged*, etc. *adjs.*; locative, as *purple-born adj.*; † **purple-father**, a cardinal: cf. B. 2 *a*; **purple gland**, the gland in some gastropods which yields the purple dye.

1851 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxvii. The lees of many a victory, achieved, says the "purple-born [Anna Comnena], is...her history, sometimes by his arms and sometimes by his pen-dowers. 1879 G. DARWIN *Rhythm.* xxxiii. 23 Hours are, O you "purple-Clad Magistrates, You civil Rulers. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 383 The "purple-footed butterfly. 1586 PETYT *Gossip's Ch. Conv.* iv. (1588) 113 b, Not perceiving her owne "purple-died face. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xxiii. 401 The Jews...were organised in trade-guilds, the "purple-dyers, the carpet makers, and perhaps others. 1879 PETER GREEN *Comm. Inst.* iv. 90 The "purple-edged pomatella was generally laid aside by boys along with the balla aurea...on the first Liberalia...after the completion of their fourteenth year. 1823 BRITTANNY *Strathcale* (1878) 47 A purple dye...Since "purple-fishers ply diving 50 years in. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 283 "*Purple gland* = hypobranchial gland of Purpura. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 21 The "purple-lined palace of sweet sin. 1599 CHAPMAN, tr. *Homer, Iliad* xxiii. 693 The "purple-mingled fleece. 1728 *Argonautica* II. *Argonaut's Hist. Indies* I. 393 Was it then to be reserved for the gramercy, that we perpled the seas with our blood? 1871 J. WILSON *Dictionary* vi. 3 The heather bloom...purples...The Moors and Mountains.

2. *intr.* To become purple.

1846, etc. [see PURPLING *ppl. a.*]. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* i, The farthest to the Zenith tide That purpling rolls on either side. 1885 MRS. BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* x, The heather was purpling on the hills. 1843 E. H. BARKER *Wood Gootlows* II. 4 Grey fly II purpled and died away in grayness and somewhat shadow.

Hence **Purpling** *vbl. sb.*

1880 FISHER *Geog. Lang.* 113 The deep purpling of an agitated sea.

Purple-coloured, *a.* [f. PURPLE *sb.* + COLOURED, or parasynth. f. *purple colour* + -ED 2.] Of the colour of, or coloured with, purple.

1587 MASLEY *Gr. Forest* 114 It is Prisms among those Gemms that be Purple coloured. 1592 NASHE *Pier. Penn.* 3 *Ad.* 1 The mouse with purple-coloured Coat, Had none his like but Jesse of the weeping mouse. 1880 HARKNESS in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 296 The purple-coloured glass stops out the ultra-violet light. 1896 F. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Analysis* 466 At the bottom...we find a purple-coloured resin.

Purpled (pə·rpld), *ppl. a.* Also 5 **purpelid**. [f. PURPLE *v.*, *sb.*, and *a.* + -ED 1: cf. L. *purpuratus*.] Coloured, stained, tinged, or dyed purple; hence, blood-stained, dyed with blood; clothed in purple.

Also fig.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt* 24 Not...to be gilt bridis, purpelid sadels, or silueren speris, nor purpelid aray. 1561 DAUS tr. *Sleidanus' Com.* (1625) 184 A Princely troupe of proude purpled Cardinals. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 32 All with purpled hands, Dide in the dying slaughter of their foes. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 2 Not with more glories in th' ethereal plain, The Sun first rises o'er the purpled main. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 97 Oh England! England! watch thy purpled hands Of this foul sin. 1822 SHORT *Gen. Evol.* VIII. 101 Purpled Conquest. 1883 C. KINGSLEY *Saintsbury* 250 A cluster of bold purpled pimples.

† **Purple fever.** *Obs.* An old name for PURPURA; but also applied vaguely to other fevers attended with purplish cutaneous eruptions.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 804 The Lesser Infections, of the small Pocks, Purple Feavers, Agues, in the summer Pestilences, and lowring all winter, do prevent a great Pestilence in the summer following. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 61/2 We see in a great fear of the Plague, several persons being lately dead of a very malignant Purple-Fever. 1708-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Purple*, The *purple fever* is a kind of plague, or a malignant fever discovering itself in eruptions on the skin like the bites of bugs or fleas, or the spots of scarlet, or the small pox; whence it is sometimes also called the *spotted* and *scarlet fever*. *Ibid.* s. v. *Fever*, Purple Fevers are...attended with cutaneous eruptions. Such are those of the small pox, measles, the petechiæ, the purple or scarlet fever, and the miliary fever. 1789 BELLOMY *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Purple fever*, cerebro-spinal fever.

Purple-fish. Now *rare*. [f. PURPLE *sb.* + FISH *sb.*] A mollusc that yields a purple dye; = PURPLE *sb.* 3.

1552 PROMPTUAR. *Gk. Dict.*, *Bucinus*, a trumpet,...a purple fish, *Buccinus, purpura, murex*. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* Introd., The Purple-fish, whose Bastard royalty, A violet colour on the cheek doth die. 1760 W. ELLIS *Purpura Aug.* 108(*tit.*) The Purple-Fish, which I found...on the Sea Coasts of Somersetshire, and the shores of South-Wales opposite to it. 1892 W. TOMKINS in *Lancet* 1. 934 note, The murex, a species of shell-fish, called also the purple-fish.

Purplely, *adv.* [irreg. f. PURPLE *a.* + -LY².] In a purple manner, with purple. ?a 1**711** **Pulteneaus.** (the quality or condition of being purple.

a 1**625** Beaumont *Valentinian* v. i. The young lord... Like a young dragon on Hesperian barrier Purplely fed, who dashes through the air. 1**708** *Phillips* (ed. 6) *Apr.* 3/1 Standing on an unobservable peripteroma of the unwavering furrow, wet a hint of monadilla.

Purple-red, *a.* *obs.* Red inclining to or tinged with purple. b. *sb.* A purple-red colour.

1**556** Lyte *Dodoens* vi. xxiv. 750 White Vyne. The flowers... bud commonly of a purple red colour. 1**614** Gutierrez *Triumphalls.* by The people are all clad purplered in it with Christs blood. 1**632** tr. R. Potter *Perochius & Gl.* 370 Imparting to glass almost exquisite purple-red colour resembling the ruby. 1**870** Rawl. *Chronologer* 400, 404 Every kind of grape red, from purplered to orange-red.

Purpling, *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poetic.* [f. PURPLE *v.* + -ING².] Becoming purple.

1**632** Cranmer *Carmen Des Nostro* 29 Th' Babe's bright face, the purpling Bud And Rosy dawn of the right Royall blood. 1**632** — *Mary Magd.* Wks. (1904) 261 The sanious gowne By the purpling vine prest on. 1**788** Bicker *To Hymen* Poetry II. Upward springing, blythe, to greet The purpling east. 1**816** Wordsw. *Odd Man Narrative's, From the purpling* east departs The star that led the dawn.

Purplish (pɜ·plɪʃ), *a.* [f. PURPLE *a.* + -ISH¹.] Somewhat purple; tinged with purple.

1**562** Turner *Herbal* II. 54 Mint...hath in ye top of the stalkes a purplishe flowr. 1**808** Vowell *Serpents* (1856) 870 These Caterpillers are blackish-red, with spots or streaks going overthwart their sides, being half white, and half purplish. 1**809** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 137 If you put a piece of gold between two cards and expose it to a strong electric shock, you will obtain it in the state of a purplish colour. 1**880** *Gentlem. Mag.* CCXLII. 174/1 The eggs are greenish blue, with faint brown or purplish markings.

b. Qualifying adjs. and obs. of colour.

1**566** *Compl. Parsons* 2 v. *Serviceberries*, The branches, while yonge, have a purplish brown barke. 1**808** See W. J. Hooker *T. E. Smith's Engl. Botany* II. 54 Seed purplish-black. 1**842** *Chambers Informa. People* I. 386/1 Amethyst is a pure rock-crystal, of a purplish-violet colour. 1**882** *Garden* 27 May 366/1 Spikes of purplish green flowers.

Purply (pɜ·plɪ), *a.* [f. PURPLE *a.* or *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by a purple colour or tint: purplish; also in *comb.* as *purply-brown, -gold, -grey.*

1**725** *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *May Morning*, That Part which is purply to the Viewer. 1**808** Scott *Marm.* II. *Introd.* 64 Dusk'd with purply hue. 1**814** — *Hel. Wal.* II. v. 4 His look breathe of the salmon with dusk-dark purply fins. 1**859** *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 174/1 The warmth of the ash stems leaves, and the rich purply of the purply greys.

Purpoint, -**point**, variants of PURPOINT.

Purport (pɜ·pɔːt), *sb.* Also 5 **purpoort.** (See also PURPOSE *sb.*) [a. AF. = OF. *porport*, *purport* (13th c. in Godef.) produce, contents, f. *purporter*: see next. Formerly stressed *purport'.*]

1. That which is conveyed or expressed, esp. by a formal document; bearing, tenor, import, effect; meaning, substance, sense.

[1**297** *Rolls of Parl.* I. 240 Solum le purport de lur chartres.] 1**330** *Stat. W. yonge* After the purporte and tenure of the same. 1**466** in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 51 Our seyde grauntz and lettres patentes according to the effectes tenour and purport therof be not stored. 1**495** *Stat. 11 Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 2 Lettres patentes...[shall be] effectuell to the lawe after the tenour and purporte of the same. 1**598** Sylvester *F. G.* v. iv. 26 High over his head There written was the purport of his vow. 1**611** Bible, *Hosea* iv. 1 To plead with a lawful or judicial purport, As if he had been learned out of hell. 1**703** Rowe *Ambit. Stepmot.* II. 3, 378 To tell thee the purport of my Thoughts. 1**791** Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* viii, She resolved to acquaint Madame La Motte with the purport of the late conversation. 1**881** Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 228, I endeavoured...to give the general purport of what was actually said.

†**b.** Outward bearing. *Obs.* rare—[1].

1**590** Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 17 For shee lost scas under this strannge purport Did use to fish.

2. That which is intended to be done or effected by something; meaning, object, purpose, design, intention. *Now rare.*

1**604** Cromwell *Sp.* 4 Sept. (in Carlyle), What was the purport of it but to make the Tongue as liberal a furnace as he [Laudlord]? 1**733** Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 173 Writings of that sort, framed to serve particular views, fulfil the purport of their creation, and then perish. 1**753** Hogarth *Educations Lectures* I. 3 The whole purport of the present treatise, being nothing more than cutting the rude into shape...for the reception of any structure whatever. 1**863** Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. 260 The purport of our manner's visit to these shores is to promote exchange of commodities and commerce.

Purport (pɜ·pɔːt), *v.* Also 6 pore-. [a. AF. = OF. *porr-*, *porporter* (c 1160 in Godef.), later *pourporter* to embody, extend :—late pop. L. **proportāre* to carry or bear forth; *cf.* med.L. *portāre* (*pro-*, *por-*) to extend (13th c. in Du Cange). OF. had also the variant *proporter*, whence the sb., from PROPORT, q.v.]

1. *trans.* To have as its purport, bearing, or tenor; to convey to the mind; to bear as its meaning; to express, set forth, state; to mean, imply.

[1**330** *Lib. Custum.* I. 224 al Ed. I. Solum une qe leur chartre retaile le purporte.]

1**508** Guevara tr. *French Rec. Rule* I. xlii. 84 Like as my letters here from Lyons...did purport. 1**533** More *Debell. Salem Wks.* 950/2 This condemnation, if we properly weigh o more...[1**581** T. Pesshe *Catoptron* in Hazl.-Dodsley IV. 173 Your grace's message came to me, Your will purporting forth). 1**636** *Accomplt. MSS.* (Miss. MSS. Comm. 1901) 228 [A silver coin] purporting a woman carrying a bucket on her head. 1**643** *Mem. Cott. Tuckely* 10 a The Declaration also purported, That from the 15th of February, those Malecontents...should find the Emperor's Commissioners at Presburg. 1**780** D. Bellamont in *Spalding Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) 113, 114, I...inclose copies of letters...purporting some of the silliest facts. 1**846** Monastic Million (1892) I. 3 It purports that some one from Oxfordshire...applied to the College of Arms to have his coat recognised.

b. Followed by *that* (of a picture, statue, document, book, or the like; rarely of a person): To profess or claim by its tenor. (Said without pronouncing as to the truth or validity of the claim.)

1**590** *Faire Howe Fonel.* I. 20 This epistle purports to be written after St. Paul had been at Corinth. 1**808** Coxe. *Memoirs Walpole in Aulast. Rev.* VIII. 377 A transcript of what purported to be a complete copy of the Vision. 1**842** *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. v. 532 The Declaration which purported to give them entire freedom of conscience. 1**873** Tristram *Pool's Eve.* xxxiii. 201 A letter purporting to have been written by you. 1**884** J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 121 Jack Downing...who purported to accompany the great special party and to chronicle its doings.

2. To mean, intend, purpose. *rare.*

1**803** Southey *Lett. to Coleridge* 7 Aug., After all, this is really nearer the actual feelings of what I purport by a bibliotaph than poets would be. 1**872** — *Robberds* II. 398 That rests in the necessity of guilt No guilt be purported. 1**877** Mahaffy *Class. Studies* (1878) 210 Where he shows the bottom which Rousseau and Godwinism are taking with them purporting his death. 1**879** Rossetti *Design of Wyatt* II. iv. 97 What Matthew purports doing, I don't know.

Hence **Purported** *ppl. a.*, professed, alleged.

1**894** F. B. Dauvit in *Daily News* 19 June 6/1 Your readers will now be able to form an opinion as to the authenticity of the purported discovery.

Purportless (pɜ·pɔːtlĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.] Having no purport; meaningless, objectless.

1**816** Southey *Poet's Pilgr. Waterloo* iv. 20, The central storms which shake the world...Are not more vague and purportless and blind, Than is the course of things among mankind? 1**883** W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 14 A fourth sole purportless or superstitious question.

Purpose (pɜ·pəs), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 porpos, 4 perpos, 6 purpoos, -pose; 4-6 pourpos, (4-5 pourpoos, 5-7 -poos, 6-poose); 4-7 purpos, (4-5 -poos, 5-poos, -pus, -puse, 6-post, -poost, -os, -pose, -o, -poss), (4-5) 6- purpose. [a. AF. = OF. *porpos*, *purpos*, *pourpos* (12th c. in Godef.) later *propos*, after L. *prōpositum*), f. *porpoer* to PURPOSE. With the forms in *o* cf. OF. *por-*, *purpois* = *purpos* in Godef. (See also PROPOSE *sb.*)]

I. Simple senses.

1. That which one sets before oneself as a thing to be done or attained; the object which one has in view.

To answer or serve one's purpose, to be of use or service in effecting one's object, to do what one wants. *To put one beside his purpose*, to disappoint or foil; lose in the end. See also CROSS-PURPOSE 1.

c 1**290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/8 And sikh, 'wel purpos and wel wis' [a-nother he made Christen]. c 1**300** *Beket.* 310 *S. Fragm. Pol. Songs* (Camden) 224 Al þis purpos þou þi3te to make. c 1**325** *Coer de Lyon* 1387 Now tendeth what is your purpos? *Ib.* *Corser M.*, here tydyngs I hope to gode ys, Ich am þe noth ar myn purpose. c 1**384** Chaucer *H. Fame* 309 Who-so to knowe his lusty purpos [MSS. purpose, purpost] feele Virgile in Eneydos. 1**390** Gower *Conf.* III. 169 Thanne he his purpos sylve astelgh. c 1**440** *Merlin* III. 283 Thanne he his purpos sayde. 1**500–20** Dunbar *Flyting* 401 Purpos dois change as wynd or vane. 1**513** More *Rich. III* 7 Other he assisted and no more but purpos. 1**526** Tindale *Matth.* vi. 28 For their askes which were not suppe also he wolde not put her beside her purpose. 1**528** Skaks. *Merch. V.* v. iii. 94 The should not 1**529** Scripture to his purpose. 1**582** Mulc. Bowyer *Cicero's Or.* 61 He would be for his purpose. 1**586** Marl. *Edward II* (1598) Sig. C 2 Now I perceive he understands me, That cunning is the nurse unto my purpose. 1**592** Greene *Looking-Glasse* (1617) 37 Yes I thanke God they agree now increasing purpose every day. 1**637** Massinger *Emp. of East.* I. i. Either will serve our purpose.

†**b.** with *vb.* of motion implied (cf. PURPOSE *v.* 4). *Obs.*

1**513** J. Harman to Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. I. 23 Owsyn was to purpose to Kalmesely. 1**526** Owsyn changed to purpose and rode to goo to the Kyng. 1**530** Skelton *Bowge of Court* 1. 188 My Lord, before Hailes told me of their wealth, Of this their purpose hither. 1**536** — *Garl.* 1. 1. 1**2** Acolaste we hear repaire Our holy purpose to Jerusalem.

2. Without *a* or *pl.* The action or fact of intending or seeming to do something; intention, resolution, determination.

c 1**325** Southeast *L.* 2040 Pray he calde by good purpos For have Emelie owrthe. c 1**400** *Destr. Troy* 9752 Perseverance of purpos may 1**526** 3700 to lose, Your landes to lose, & lange for ever. 1**526** Tindale *Acts* xi. 23 He...exhorted them all, that with purpose of hert they wolde continue ay in the lordes. 1**604** Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 459 If all their best...purpose, Courage, and Valour. 1**605** — *Mach.* II. ii. 59 Infirme of purpose: Give me the Daggers. 1**726** Young *Sat.* I. 84 If nothing more than purpose in thy power. The purpose, lost is equal to the deed. 1**858** Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 283 Honesty of purpose is no necessity for soundness of understanding. 1**907** J. R. Illingworth *Doctr. Trinity* i. 22 No such thing as blind or unconscious purpose is conceivable.

†**b.** *To take purpose* : to determine, resolve. *Sc.*

1**575** Bannatyne *Journ.* 1. 243 He...left purpose that he had taine. 1**599–66** *Misc. Edin. Burgh* in *Scalacron* (ed. Maxwell) 78 Unfriendly that makis purpose to pass to the Castle. c 1**650** Cant. *Hist. Buf. Wks.* 1848 I. 230 That took purpose to invild them with—and to go in cumbre parts.

3. The object for which anything is done or made, or for which it exists; the result or effect intended or sought; end, aim.

1**340** Gower *Conf.* II. 100 To this purpose and to this ende This king is redy for to sende. 1**523** Lp. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxiv. 232 So he tarryed on that purpose till the tyme of March was come. 1**583** Wraget *Four Sonet Three Quest.* (S. T. S.) I. 71 money, Without treasure for this purpose. 1**621** Burt. *Anat. Mel.* 1. ii. 2. 9 To what purpose is this waste? c 1**680** Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 3 This was the Purpose of their meeting. 1**784** Scott *Four Sermons* 197 That the laws for ordering their businesses...have not answered their purposes. 1**818** Cruise *Digest* ed. 2) IV. 532 In all fines...words and grants the word *heirs* is absolutely necessary for that purpose, and cannot be supplied by any other word whatever. 1**879** Lushington *Sick Lord* I. 32 Are these differences merely casual and accidental or have they a meaning and a purpose? 1**900** *F. H. Townsend Ever. Eng. Novel* v. 122 The novel of purpose. *Ict purpose-novel* in 24.]

†**4.** That which one proposends; a proposition, question, or argument; a riddle; *pl.* a game consisting of questions and answers (*cf.* CROSS-PURPOSE 2, CROSS-QUESTION *sb.* 2). *Obs.*

c 1**325** *Poem Fadlyr* xlviii. (title), I. ...that open is þe gamen myn purpos [alternate *propos*] (*purpos* crossed). 1**362** Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 171, I...purpos fayr 3ow purpos to preuen his wittes. 1**398** Trevisa *Barth. Prop.* 13 It is the nature of our man that hee...kow vnto leggyng, that maketh purpos vnto questions is hatefiller yn3 hem. 1**556** T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* ii. (1561) A iv b, Manye tymes they fell into pastymes, as we vewe a dayne to vse them. 1**592** Shakes. *1 K. John* II. i. 188 purposes, of riddles, to be vnrid, And hornpipes like. With which he fed her hours. 1**861** Cooke, *Opinion*...Opinion also, the proper game which we call Purpose.

†**b.** Discourse, conversation : = *F. propos*. *Obs.*

c 1**575** Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 131 He called for Johne Knox,...with whome he began to enter to purpose, (but he worried of the world...for he perceaved that men began to misery of God. 1**587** Golding *Fortune.* 11. Wks. (Lumsden) 121. 128 He thought it very fit to passe away the morning with such profitable purposes. 1**599** Thom. *Much Ado* III. i. 12 There will she hide her, To listen our purpose.

5. That which forms or ought to form the subject of discourse; the matter in hand; the point at issue. *Now only in phr. to the purpose* (formally † *to purpose*) : see 12 b; *from the purpose*, away from the point (*arch.*).

c 1**386** Chaucer *Wife of Lath's T.* 52 But now to purpose lat us turne agayn. c 1**450** Holland *Howlat* 79 Charles to hald with I have To the purpose. 1**583** T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 91 a, 30 It shall not be impertinent nor out of my purpose, if I do speak...of the kindes of the great Turks. 1**597** Morley *Introd. Mus.* 78 To table of these proportions: so is this place out of purpose. 1**605** Shakes. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 120 Come: you are a tedious fool: to the purpose. 1**623** H. Cogan tr. *Pinelo's Trim.* xxvii. 30 The assumed hath no fee from the purpose ... like a man that had lost his Judgement. 1**666** Pepys *Diary* 3 Oct., I...Mistress...said two or three words from the purpose, but to no hurt. 1**703** Maidm *Mock Exam.* 30 For that I did not mention D. Stone, I thought to follow the Purpose required to do it here. 1**708** *Phillips* (ed. 6), *Purpose*, ...*sublime Master of Discourse.* 1**868** [see 12 b].

†**6.** Import, effect, meaning (of words) : = PURPORT *sb.* 1; in phrase *to this, that*, etc. *purpose.*

1**608** Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 264 He hath not taken a Trumpet, And to this purpose speaks. 1**611** Bible *Ecclesiasticus* 3 She spake to Hagar according to the same purpose (*Vulg. R. V.* words). 1**712** Addertiser *Take Heed* I. v. There were several old customs to that purpose. 1**728** Harry Gardiner in *ib.*, With other common topics to the same purpose. 1**763** Brerewood *Enq.* I. 3 The adversaries do...explained literally...reply to the following purpose...' &c. all manifold' [etc.].

II. Phrases with prepositions.

7. A purpose, a-purpose (*of purpose*), = *on purpose, of purpose.* (See A *prep.*[1] 2.) *Now dial.*

1**530** A. Barclay tr. *Fabyan.* Introd. 11 He hath wilfully and a purpose ... taken ... the greatest payne upon him. 1**598** Grim. *Wint. Conf.* 24 Which had been brought a purpose from Maiden. 1**604** R. I. Rathmore *Fables* rendred. (ed. 6) 456, I cannot...yesterday a-purpose to tell you the story. 1**656** Mrs. C. L. *Bonne Mamel. Mem.* 260, 'An accident does a-purpose,' obtained by Mrs. Cheese.

† **8. For the purpose** : for instance, for example. a 1**705** E. L'Estrange (J.) 'To common for double-dealers to be taken in their own snares, as for the purpose, in the matter of power.

9. In purpose. **a.** *To be in purpose* : to be minded or disposed, to intend (*to do* something). Also occas. *to have in purpose.* *arch.*

1**340** *Ayenb.* 215 He is for wyfle and for purpose nor to understonde...yef we him misdeth. c 1**440** *Alphabet of Tales* 262 How he was in purpose to destroy his realm. 1**513** Thynne *Animadv. Fidge.* (1884) 47 The Speaker was in purpose to a senycyd three pylloes. a 1**626** Bacon *New Atl.* (1660) 3 We were sometimes in purpose to trade into Japan. 1**632** Rastell *Mariage, in Bandbook MSS.* (1870) Miss. Comm.) I. 277 We are in purpose to have a consultation to send Councillors and Judges. 1**856** J. H. Newman *Cff. Universities* I. 7, I have it in purpose to commit to paper...various thoughts of my own, desirable, as I consider.

† **b.** With the design, in order (*to do* something) : = *on purpose*, 11 b. *Obs.*

c 1**400** *Destr. Troy* 4843 If Paris...had him Grece, In purpos to prey or prolle to gete. 1**573** L. Lloyd *Horrors of Hol.* (1842) 214 Certain Buddhist lamas...in purpose to kill his guests.

10. Of purpose. **a.** (Also † *out of purpose* (*obs.*), *of (a) set purpose.*) Purposely, designedly; = *on purpose*, 11 a. *Now rare or arch.*

1**530** *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 427 As were with words diverse,

as of purpose to come...to the saide Hauenne. 1597 Tomasso *Riche* v. *Fedra* B. 2 (1633) 225 Whereunto mindeth of purpose (for the knowledge of truth). 1606 Dekker in *Ld. Mayor's Show.* 14/2 Whilst was thought to be done of a chance. 1800 Holland *Livy* v. xxvii. 570 A thousand on purpose. 1800 Holland *Livy* v. xxvii. 570 A thousand horsemen of Capua, chosen out of purpose for that warre. 1821 Bentley *Sermons* xi. 268 Let fall into some of the hostilities of purpose for her. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) Pref. 5 I... of Purpose omitted many. 1844 *Times* 10 Apr. (Leader), The whole of the arrangements...have been wrapped up, evidently of set purpose, in a cloud of navigation.

†b. With *inf.* or *that*: = *on purpose*, 11 b. *Obs.*

1533 Coverdale *1 Sam.* xxiii. (heading) Saul goeth him his daughter of purpose, that the Philistynes might do away him. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 201 So purposely with a Prince it is decent to let him sometimes wite of purpose, to keepe him pleasant. 1600 Bastard *Chron. Ch.-Eliz.* 169 The Scripture is written in such words as were not of purpose that they may understand it.

11. On purpose. **a.** (Also † *on set purpose.*) By design, as opposed to chance or accident; purposely, designedly, intentionally.

1526 Skelton *Com. Rem.* 71, II. 92 Bellie his wife...On purpose that she knows against his way. 1540 W. Warde *Alcumist. Anglo-Lat. Prol.* 4 While men so lusked for on set purpose many more will be gained...by thether. 1633 Hy. Mainwaring *Illustr. Pol. Rem., Commerce & Pyracie* (1634) 13 They had come out...early on purpose. 1688 Rome Humbled Col. Quare (title says,) He has been accidentally shot. 'Was by?' 'Mrs. Quare.' 'Then she did it on purpose.

b. With *inf.* or *that*: With the express purpose mentioned; in order *to do* something; with the particular design or aim *that*. Also with *for*, † *to*: Expressly for. So † *upon purpose.*

1509 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. M.* iii. 47 How still the earning is. As lambe on purpose to geue harmonie. 1633 E. Hutton *Compl. Gentl.* (1688) v. 135 Upon purpose, that he may more soundly vote, and resolve. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 33 Truth'd say on purpose to a life beyond life. 1702 Atterbury *Disc. Methods Wks.* 1736 III. 181 When there is a strong groundwork and set apart on purpose for the design [of them]. 1709 Ramsay *Gentle Shepherd* III. 1708/1 She...screwed him with mains eye words and thanks, as was most to purpose. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 38 I'll tell you a story to the purpose. 1868 Kay *Philol. Ess.* 161 The examples...quoted by Bopp, are all but right most to the purpose.

b. *To and † purpose*: useful or serviceable for one's purpose or ends.

[c 1386 Chaucer *Sq.'s T.* 198 What it can, here to purpose for to write.] 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 8 (1856) To to his purpose somedeale to deliver you the situation of the Country, for discourse sake. 1888-9 Pater *Plato* & *Platon.* 1. 1. 1.

unexpired, only his intention and his purposelessness. 1890 G. A. Simon *Isaiah* II. 208 This intellectual sense of righteousness, as resemblance to purposelessness.

Purposeless (pɔ·rpăsles), *a.* (*adv.*). [f. Purpose *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of purpose. **a.** Done, made, or produced without purpose or design.

1592 Hudson, Purposeless, *adverbe*. Purposeles, or without purpose or reason, *adverbe*. 1622 Sir H. Hall *Contempt. O. T.* 370, *Deuteronomy*. There are some spirits that love to carry verses through thicknesse, though purposelesse. 1698 tr. *Sirom, an. Eccl. lib.* 4 Wks. 1737 V. 370 Prayer is ever joined with fasting in all our humiliations; without which, the emptiness of our voices were but a vain and purposeless ceremony. 1833 See J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* lii. In A purposeless waste of time.

b. Having no purpose, plan, or aims.

1888 *Daily News* 20 July, He looked limp and purposeless as a broken puppet. 1870 Spectr. Church. I. (1876) 12 Without a certain degree of practical efficient force...life will be indefinite and purposeless.

Hence **Pu·rposelessly** *adv.*, in a purposeless manner; aimlessly; **Pu·rposelessness**, lack of purpose, object, or use; aimlessness, uselessness.

1832 *Chambs. Jrnl.* XI. 80 Sin was *purposelessly* unpunishable. 1867 Miss Bradden *Rose & Lurch* (1868) II. 268, 201 [He] would...lounge purposelessly about, selfish and gloomy. 1896 *Temple's Mem.* XXXVII. 267 Repeating the same silly jingle of words with happy purposelessness. 1879-9 *Purposelessness* [see Purposeless].

Pu·rpose-like, *a.* [f. Purpose *sb.* + -like.]

1. Having the appearance of being efficient, fit, or suitable for a purpose. *Sc.*

1708 Sir G. Hare *Lake Arena* (S.T.S.) 302 Devait and dyvit, by wie clerks, and men of essentiale, and expert in the knois, and purposelyke. 1782 Sir J. Sinclair *Observ. Scot. Disc.* vi. A purpose-like person...a person seemingly well qualified for any particular business. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxvii. [She] should make a bed up for him at the house, more purpose-like and comfortable than the like o' three could give him. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xv. Mrs. Dods ...going what she called a decent, purpose-like body.

2. Having a definite purpose; purposeful.

1864 Bessie *Aspd.* 60 [She] turned away from me with express and purpose-like determination. 1895 Mrs. Macleod *Antelope* I. 323 In conversation no speaker could be more absolutely clear and purpose-like [than Browning].

Purposely (pɔ·rpăsli), *adv.* [f. Purpose *sb.* + -ly 2 *cf.* Partly.]

1. Of set purpose; on purpose; by design; designedly; intentionally; deliberately.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 It is ordeyned...that no man take any Fyssh[,] Counterfeite [etc.] nor purposly drive them out of their courses. 1550 S. Rowland tr. *Hieron's Usyde.* a. v. (1623) 163 They gladly lean also the yong ones, you and do purposly provoke them to talke. a 1658 Dr. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 293 A rude fellow spat purposely in his face. 1709 *Pract. Asst. Civil Law* If the Owner fly (where he right, they [the horses] purposely go wrong. 1874 W. S. Hoppus *Lake Agast. World* By His hand purposely emptied her.

2. With the particular object specified; for the express purpose; on purpose; expressly.

1548 Knight *Lat. to Wolsey* MS. Cott. Vitell. B. x. 31 b/2 Purcell *Mrs. Rep. L.* assist. 27 To endure the hotness to send a letter purposely for her. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 73 As if it were the Moors, Come hither purposely to poison me. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 369 A fine new yacht...built purposely for his majestie. 1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* I. 320...The Queen herself came also, purposely to see him. 1880 Pitman *Mission L. Grace* 4 *Fol.* 125 He left Titus in Crete, purposely to ordain elders.

†**3.** To good purpose; effectively. *Obs.*

1580 Dian 51, *Alcidiana's Cousen.* 426 To the intent the matter may the more easily and purposely [orig. *facilius et magis ex re*] be brought to passe.

Purposer (pɔ·rpōsəɹ). [f. Purpose *v.* + -er 1.] One who purposes. †**a.** One who states a proposition or propounds a question or argument. *Obs. rare*—1. **b.** One who has a purpose; one who intends or plans anything.

1581 Bunyan *Tully on Old Age* (Cassell) 11 If...[it] happen, How Cares was levied in the lowe—a plaine and a purposer is the answere. 1733 A. Mowbray *Gray's-Inn Trad. No.* 13 The Identity, Purpose of determined Vengeance. 1891 *Harvard Law. Mod. Mind.* Introd. (1896) 9 Perhaps I ought not to press the word 'purpose' because purpose implies consciousness in the purposer. 1884 *Academy* VIII. 344 The persistent determination of its purposers.

Pu·rposing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Purpose *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Purpose; designing, planning; meaning, intention.

c 1440 *Sowdone Bab.* 326 Knyt as it was by purpasynge, Right so was it after Lelo. c 1440 Lovelich *Grail* (Roll) 182 Thus, he here this purposing,...[they] beheeded Os Alyn Arundel. As sed the soothe as his bookes. 1533 More *Comf. Agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1199/2 By the shooting of this arrowe of purpose, that he shoteth purposedly and sporteingly.

Pu·rposing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That purposes; having a purpose; designing.

1580-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* v. (Skeat) I. 73 The ministers of purposinge minde. 1835 Coleridge *Nat. Theol.* I. iv. I. 227 A living and purposing agent who manifest the forms. 1856 J. Grimm *Ess. Mythol.* iv. (1858) 90 Plainly the result of purposing will effecting its ends.

Purpo·sitive, *a. rare.* [An alteration of next to assimilate the suffix to its etymological form as in *positive*.] = Purposive 2.

1890 S. Kneeland *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 508 The ramifying or feeling movements of the pronators have a significantly purposive effect.

Purposive (pɔ·rpōsiv), *a.* [f. Purpose *sb.* or *v.* + -ive. (An anomalous form.)]

1. Characterized by being adapted to some purpose or end; serving or tending to serve some purpose in the constitution of things, esp. in the animal or vegetable economy.

1859 See J. Power in *Lect. Educ.* 240 Things that we call inorganic, when we would distinguish them from living organisms, are purposive, and mutually adapted to co-operate to the fulfilment of design. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* June 317 Its final outcome will be a purposive structure,—what is in fact, a structure specially adapted to its peculiar function. 1874 G. Allen in *Nature*, Can. 8 May 2/1 The songs of warblers are purposive, as wings. They are as protective.

2. Acting or performed with conscious purpose or design.

1867 Owen *Lect., Power of God* (1884) 3 Admitting the vast degree of constructive skill, foresight and purposive adaption, in many artificial machines. *Ibid.* 8 To contradict the purposive or adaptive principle in creation. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 13 (1879) 20 The many purely Volitional movements—those which are prompted by a distinct purposive effort. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 May, 563 In this work [Romanes' *Evolution in Animals*]...we have...purposive intelligence distinctly opposed to natural selection.

3. Of or pertaining to purpose.

1899 J. Smith *Chr. Character, &c.* [on *Amer. Power*] 126 There is not a casual, but there is a purposive, connection here. 1903 *Outlook* 19 Sept. 320/1 The purposive aspect of Crabbe's writing.

4. Characterized by purpose and resolution.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 4/2 They are strong in mind and body, truthful and purposive, excellent leaders of the people of brave races. 1904 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 6 They have become aware of his practical talent, his lucidity, integrity, and calmly purposive resolutions.

Hence **Pu·rposively** *adv.*, in a purposive manner; purposely; **Pu·rposiveness**, the quality or fact of being purposive.

1906 Westm. Gaz. 12 Dec. 2/2 Then the subject commences as a whole to definitely, even if not "purposively, show out from the kind of political evolution which has gone and goes on in the dungeon cell. 1878 E. B. Lowndes in *Blackie's Hist. Gospel.* I. i. 23 (One] must necessarily come to the conclusion that this "purposiveness" is more exactly that the much talked of "beneficence" of the Creator. 1878 Bastian in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 198 In movements, instead of being wholly at random, show more and more signs of purposiveness. 1904 W. Jennings *Elements Embryology* 288 Purposiveness...is a characteristic of all organic functions and cannot be ignored.

Purpoure, -powr, -pre, obs. ff. Purpur.

Purpoynt, obs. form of Pourpoint.

†**Purpre·ss,** *v. Sc. Law, Obs. rare.* [Another form of Purprise *v.*, app. influenced by *purpresture*.] *trans.* To commit purpresture; to encroach on another man's land, etc.

a 1573 in Balfour *Pract.* (1754) 422 No one man, heard nor vassal nor vassal, purpresis and encroche against ane, than is his own-herd of his heritie, in so far as he has cassin turfe, will, and saw my lands of N., or has bigge upon thame in ane place.

†**Purpressour.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 3 -ure. [In form an agent-n. from Purpress or F. *purpresture* (see Purpresture), but the sense in the quotation is peculiar.] Apparently, A person appointed to inquire into purpresture.

1477 *Scottish Mis.* (1820) 17 That the purpressours cesse to the day and day, to gif their presentment belanging to their office.

†**Purprestor.** *Obs. Law.* [a. AF. *purpreistour* one who encroaches, f. *purpreisture* (see next), with agent-suffix *-our, -or.*] (See quot. 1889.)

[1292 Britton I. xiii. § 2 Et ceux qi auront presentes defaultes et purpresteurs.] 1889 Nichols *Britton* II. 319 *Purpresteur*, a purpresture, one who usurps or encroaches.

Purpresture (pɔ·rpre·sti(ŭ). *Law.* Also (*erron.*) 6 -toure, 7 -ture; 7-8 pourp-. [a. OF. *porpresture*, *pourpresture* (13th c.), altered from *porpresture*, f. *por-*, *pur-*, *pourprendre* to occupy, seize, usurp, appropriate, enclose, encroach upon, etc., f. *por-*, *pur-* (—L. *prō-*), here intensive = *prendre* (—L. *prehendĕre*) to seize, take. Cf. med.L. *por-*, *purprestura*, *purprisura*, etc. (from Fr.), in Du Cange.] An illegal enclosure of or encroachment upon the land or property of another or (now only) of the public; as by an enclosure or building in royal, manorial, or common lands, or in the royal forests, an encroachment on a highway, public water-way, etc.

[a 1290 Glanville *Tract. de Leg. Angl.* vi. xi. (1778) 301 De Purpresturis. 1292 Britton I. xiii. § 2 Et aussi est enquis de totes maneres de purpresture faites par nous de terres et de franchises.] 1420 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 30 Also we commaund ... that no man make non purpresture or stoppyng with tree to course or with no other thinge in the Riuell Ryver, up the pesis aforsaid. 1598 Sylvester *Bartas*, II. (1605) 84 Purpresture, or encroachment on the Highways, lanes, and common grounds, by and about the cities. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* c. lxxiv. § 3 Purpresture is, quhen ane man occupies vnlesfully ane thing againe the King, as in the Kings domaine, or in stopping the Kings publick waith, or passages, in so farre as is stated for the ryde course. a 1650 Cowel *Inst. Lit.*, Interp. *Courts of Forest* (1658) 290 To be quit of assarts, and purpresturs. 1722 Ralegh *Prerog. Sr. Lawe* (1819) 178 Purpresture drawe likewise a forfeiture of the whole fine after it, and is incurred by the vassal's encroaching upon any part of his superior's property. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xix. 38 note 1 To account for the wastes and purprestures made in the forest of Hampshire. 1889 L. Nicholson in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 409/1 The offence of "purpresture"...was an encroachment on the forest rights, by building a house within the forest, and it made no difference whether the land belonged to the builder or not.

b. A payment or rent paid to a feudal superior for liberty to enclose land or erect any building upon it.

c 1384 *Charter Rich. II.*, cit. in *Archæol. Cliens.* (1902) 67 Of all the manor customs vsages and impositions and also purprestures and other charges what so they be that fall with in the franchise of the forsaid cite. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 19, I haue right to be fermour of the forsaid chastell...for to perpetuell dayes, the said quite the all seruice and purpresture of bere tauernes of Cardyngton. 1580 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 480 In sufficiance of he Mayr & Comunalte, which he payed of Chester & tyme out of mynde haue had perdit of purpresentes.

Purpris, -ise, var. of Pourpris *Obs.*

†**Purpri·se,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. F. *pur-*, *porprendre* (see Purprestre, and cf. Purpresse *v.*)] *intr.* To make a purpresture or illegal encroachment; *trans.* To enclose or encroach upon. Hence **Purpri·sing** = Purpresture.

1580 *Acta Dom. Concil.* 249/1 Purfeiing of him...of his tenandrie of Wester Cornwal...for his purprising aganis ye auld lettis fathen...in his cuming & vptaikin of his landis of auld landis. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1774) 11. xxiii. 139 The quha commits purpresture within the kings bungh, dikes that quhilk he wrangeouslie biggis, or purpleses.

†**Purprise** *sb.* [cf. Purpresse *sb.*], an illegal enclosure, an encroachment; = next.

1498 Prescr. [see next]. 1532 in Turner *Select. Rec. Guildrd.* (1) To enquere of the purprestors and purpryses of other comon nuysaunces.

†**Purpri·sion.** *Sc. Law, Obs.* Also 6 -prusion. [a. OF. *porprision* (in med.L. *porprensio-on* occupation, usurpation), n. of action f. OF. *porprendre*: see Purprestre.] = Purpresture.

1508 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 401 Quhar that fail purpresture [is] maide it sall pas to wit and clargs thame to refourme it within xl dais, and forbeiris vnder payne of purpresiones of the kingis. 1579 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 52/1 The tacksmane ...aganis ellandis merkis...sould be haldine of a court of purpresione vpone be landis of Rauthorne wrangwisly haldin. 1597 *Reg. Priuy Seal Scotl.* I. 1171 Lyand pertening to the kingis hienes be reasone of eschet be prouisioun maid tua forsaid. 1593 *Rec. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* VIII. 384 To Hayis, messinger, letters of purpresioun vpoun the laird of Glenkirk...charging them baith to compeir in Edinburgh. 1600 *St. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 208/2.

Purpur *Obs.*, **purpure** (pɔ·rpiŭ), *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Forms: see below. [In OE. *purpure*, -*ur* (weak fem.), ad. L. *purpura* *sb.* fem.; thence in early ME. *purpre*, coinciding with OF. *porpre* (mod. *pourpre* = Pr. *porpra*, *porpra*, Sp. *purpura*)—L. *purpura*, whence learned F. *purpure*; also in ME. *purper*, *purpar*, and in 14th c. *purpure*, orig. with -e silent, but at length associated with the suffix -ure, which has attracted various endings, as in *nature*, *pleasure*, *culture*. Cf. OHG. *purpura*, ON. *purpur*, Goth. *paurpaura*, *-aura*, all from L.; thence MHG., MLG., Du. *purper*, Ger., Da., Sw. *purpur*. L. *purpura* was an early ad. Gr. *πορφύρα* name of the shell-fish or whelk which yielded the Tyrian purple, hence the purple dye, and cloth dyed with it. The last is the earliest sense in Eng. (Cf. also Porphyry.)

OE. *purpura* was only a sb., the adj. or attrib. use being expressed by the genitive *purpuran*, or later by a dupl. adj. *purpurene*: cf. OHG. *purpurîn* in Otfrid. The wearing down of either of these gave the verb a *purpre* and OE. with dupl. *purpile*, an attrib. and, at length, adj. forms. A similar phenomenon appeared in OHG., in the tendency to treat the genitive *purpurdes* as an adj.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 purpure, -ur, 2 purpre, -re.

c 1000 K. Alfred *Oros.* vi. xxx. § 3 His wedan...he purpure wæpon he his werdon. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xv. 17 Hi...werydon hine mid purpuran [c 1160 *Hatton* G. purpre].

b. 3 *pl.* purpres, 3-6 purpre, 3-5 *pl.* -es, 4 porpre, 4-5 porpres.

c 1205 Lay. 1566, & clades weren purfles & purpres [c 1275 purpred]. *Ibid.* 3206 Pa rafles & pa purpres. c 1225 *Juliana* 8 Wið purpre wið gal. 13... *St. Mary. F.* 61 (MS. F.) gyue it gromes of purpre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 Hy hem clupped...mid purpres and mid myere robes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xli. 58 (Harl. MS.) Y-clothed alle in purpre & blaue. 1483 Cath. Angl. 289/2 In ryches of purpres. 1609 [see B. 1]. c1.

γ. 4-5 purpur, -ure(n, porpere, 5 purpren, -yrr(e.

c 1340 Hampole *Prickne* xiv. 72 He seems in mirkil wib purpire. 13... *Cursor M.* 10483 (Cott.) Pou purpurpell, pou gerle o purre. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 674 (Dig. 4. 17) Flich of the queen withal hire purpre he yaf, purpre, purpur, purpur(e)[wel]. 1426 Audelay *Poems* xxiv. 11/16 Bi-Crist ichabbe purpur[wel] wel. 1428 Bokenam *Mids. Nyght's Dr.* (1884) 10, 303 Hath it covering of vnclaad purple vesee.

δ. 4-7 purpur, (4 -powr, 4-5 purpre, 5-6 purpour, -e, pourpour, -e, 6 *Sc.* purpour).

13... *K. E. Allit. P.* B. 1725 Purpre wone was sturpet vpon hir bed. 1382 Wyclif *Judges* xiii. 5 It shulde be clooth of purpur. c 1400 Purpour [see B. 1]. 1487 Cath. Angl. 289/2 Chel With purpour. 1849 Rolland *Court Venus* Kk. 1. 19 Clouthed with Cleiths Purpur Maiestie.

ε. 4- purpure.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*St Margrete*) 190 His god emperiowre [Olibrius]...pointed a-non purpure & chiere. To 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2488 Turnipes pomelides pyghles, but purpyl wore cyclus, Of perle and of purpure. 1440–1483 see B.

B. Signification.

1. *sb.* †1. Purple cloth or clothing; in earliest use, a purple robe or garment; *spec.* as the dress of an emperor or king: = PURPLE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

Purpur (purpyll and pall, also tpall and purpur, a fantastic alliterative collocation (see also in A.1, which probably when *pall*, OE. *pæll*, began to lose the spec. sense of 'purple cloth', and to be used in the more general sense of 'rich clothing': see PALL *sb.*1 1. Cf. also the variation *purpur-pall*, spec. 13.: in A. 3.)

c893 K. ALFRED Oros. IV. iv. § 4 Hi ungyrdon hine mid þare wæde þe purpuran wende hæsten cynincgum. c1205 LAY. 28225 Þa purpur & þa palle. c1225 *Lgr. Kath.* 1461 Iuliaan & spusal ha wið pal & wið purpre. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6742 Deuglinde in purpur & bys. c1375 (see A. 2). 1380 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 19 Sum man was riche, and was clothid in purpur. c1400 [LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 908 Chel all in purpur was the more in luste. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 223 With purpour and palle. 1422 LYDGATE *Chron. Tr.* bkIII. 40 This Cassandra had taken vpon hym to weare the purpure. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 14 Overgrowit with carpetis of the tyne purpour. 1614 RALEIGH *Nepenthes* (1813) 118 When in a robe of purpure I wielded the transmorphased Daphne.

†2. The mollusc whence the purple dye was obtained: = PURPLE *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

(The original sense of the word in Gr. and L.)

c1325 CAUCEN *Beasts* 121, xxvi. viii. (Cott. MS.) 69 Men ... knowen wiþoute wonder hulsowelech resut of Rede purpre, for [it]...of a mucous shelle fysh with wiych men dyen purpre.

†3. A deep crimson or scarlet colour; = PURPLE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. II. 105 So Jesus, Joue a coloure of lustere, and cloth of purpur. 1389 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xvii. 280 Purpre (*var.* ye colde red vyppe) ageynste the fyre the more sodeyn of all the colourmens. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* Comm. viii. viii. 331/1 The cherubin betokeneth the cloth of purpure in whiche the kynghes clothed were in somre.

b. *Her.* Purple as a colour or tincture; in engraving represented by diagonal lines from sinister to dexter.

1572 SKYNNER *Chron. Scot.* (1828) I. 363 With laurele braid, and anarchels in the air, Pulit with purpyll, plesand and precius. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1576) The worthie colour is purple, it is Purple, and is blazed by this word Purpure, which is a gemmelyke colour. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Purpure*, the Heralds Term for a Colour resulting of much Red and a little Black. 1892 *Parker's Gloss. Heraldry, Purpure* ... this colour, as it is considered by some, but therefore as it is allowed to be by others, is found but rarely in early rolls of arms.

II. *adj.* †1. = PURPLE *a.* 2: often as the distinctive colour of imperial and royal dress; = PURPLE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

(1) 1561 *Hatton Corr.* John xix. 5 Purpre roall! *Ldgr. Geigh.* purpureo vestit.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1026 Þe mayster purpre with ynde blaunn. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* (c. Thrithrede) 98 Sum wich werit of purpre here. c1430 *Hymnes to Virgin & Christ, Passion* 33 The Iolie Bestis...bare gyues, mirrilere, nane purpour, saluyis fyrrid. 1509–10 *Acct. Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Sylke of Purpoynt Colour. 1564 CAMDEN *Rem.* 81 Three Sticles with purpre bedi. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 6 purpured necken-ruffed Prouffagers. c1604 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* ii. 14 With purpura blank, scarce as the morne displayes Heauens ouersil gaire.

†2. Qualifying another adj. of colour. *Obs.*

c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Lion & Mouse* Prol. v. 833 Cleanlie was of character pourgeant bricht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. *Prol.* 226 For a slow mellee purpur violet.

2. *Her.* Of the colour called purpure: see I. 3 b.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 84 b, He beareth Purpure an a pale Sable, three Imperiall crownes, Or. 1709 *Natal Chron.* I. 333 Two eagles, purpure, beaked. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) xiv. § 2. 133 Sometimes blazoned purpure tresuré of gules.

‖ **Purpura** (pɜ·pjŭ·rā). [L. *purpura* purple, sb. Gr. πορφύρα purple shell-fish, purple.]

1. *Path.* A disease due to a morbid state of the blood or blood-vessels, characterised by purple or livid spots scattered irregularly over the skin, with great debility and depression, and sometimes hæmorrhage.

Usually divided into *Purpura simplex*, the mild form, and *P. hæmorrhagica* or *senilis*, the severer form. Formerly used more widely, with many differing words.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., *Purpura*, The ruling fault of the symptoms in the white purpura is very often fatal. *Ibid.*, The red purpura, when the symptoms are struck back, is not attended with such sudden danger. 1770 *Med. Trad.* 234 The rash was succeeded by intensive livid spots, diffused over almost the whole body, and resembling those of the purpura, or the petechiæ are foiers, in their most dangerous form. 1858 SIMON *Lights, Lect., Purpura Hæmorrhagica*...petechial fever. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 232 *Purpura* is due to a peculiar asthenic condition of the blood and tissues.

2. *Zool.* A large genus of gastropods, including some of those which secrete the fluid whence the ancient purple dye was derived; a mollusc of this genus.

The common British and North Atlantic species is *P. lapillus*, which secretes a small quantity of the dye-liquid.

1688 W. CRAGG (title) Purpura Anglicana, being a Discovery of a Shell-fish Found on the Shores of the Severn, in which there is a Vein containing a Juice, giving the delicate and durable Tincture of the Ancient, Rich, Tyrian Purple. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Purpura*, It has been found with some authors to resemble together the genera of the murex and purpura. 1847 CRAVEN-ELY *Zool.* I. 322 The *Purpura*, a shell of comparatively small size,...very abundant...on our own coasts.

Purpuraceous (pɜ·pjŭrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.]

1. Purple-coloured. *(Syd. Soc. Lex. 1897.)*

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Purpuracea*, a family of gastropods of which *Purpura* is the typical genus.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

So **Purpura·cea** *sb.* = prec. 2; *sb.* one of the *Purpuracea* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Pu·rpuraride. *Chem.* = PURPURATE.

†**Purpurara.** *Sc. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *purpurārius* a female dyer in purple.] = PURPURISSA.

c1500 NORREY *Sc. N. F.*, *Arte* vii. 24 A woman, Lydia be name, a purpurara (Vulg. *purpuraria*, WILLIS purpurissa) of the cloot of Thiathyrria.

Purpura·ecent, *a. Zool.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *purpurascēre* to become purple, f. *purpurēre*: see PURPURATE 2.] Passing into purple.

1820 *Linn. Gen. Zool.* III. 343 Purpurascent Snake. *Coluber purpurascens*...Violaceous-green Snake, with a pale line on each side the abdomen.

Purpurate (pɜ·pjŭrĕt), *sb. Chem.* [L. as PURPUR-EUS + -ATE¹ 1 c.] A salt of purpuric acid.

1818 PROUT in *Phil. Trans.* CVIII. 423 On the supposition then, that it be named the *purpuric acid*, its compounds with different bases ought to be denominated *purpurates*. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 742 Purpurates are all distinguished by their splendid purple colour; many are gold-green by reflected light.

Purpurate (pɜ·pjŭrĕt), *a.* Also 5–6 purpurat. [ad. L. *purpurāt-us*, pa. pple. of *purpurāre*: see next.]

1. Purple-coloured, purple; also, 'purpled', clothed in purple. Also *fig. Obs.* or *arch.*

c1350 HOCCLEVE *Letter to Duke, Tract* HOCCLEVE Min. Poems 114 The dyuyniyte of maistre with purpurat cassokes of the cerde. 1550–60 LYDG. *Soules* 171 (R.), Vitellius. Used a gret feest that was purpurate. 1563 DRANTON *Ravish'd Soul* Prol. 98 *Aurora*...In crimosyn clad and grene vesture, With saffron vmbe, the welkyn purpurat. 1604 H. MORE *Apol. Lang.* 360 His Senate of purpurate Cardinals.

† b. Born in the purple; of illustrious origin. 1689 *Address to Inspirid your Country Rep.* Fref. A 2/1, Not that [the Soldier] purpurate descent alone, but the unquestionable verity that the blood in the vitals of the common sustains my assertion.

2. Of or pertaining to the disease *purpura*.

1846 in WORCESTER and in mod. Dicts.

†**Pu·rpurate,** *v.* Obs. [f. pcl. stem of L. *purpurāre* to make purple, to clothe in purple, f. *purpura* PURPLE.] *trans.* To make purple, empurple. Hence †**Pu·rpurated** *ppl. a.*

1540 tr. ERASMUS *Paraphr. Rom.* 13 The intestines of his Lyue greue, his stomacke is more ouere a litle purpurated with a blew chaunge water. 1708 M. DICONS *Albion. Drill.* II. 183 Those purpurated and clated Cardinals. 1804 *Monthly Rev.* n. s. (1806) I. 91 Oils to Rainbow touch assimilated, Offending of powder'd ashen cloud, That purpurates the air.

Purpure; see PURPUR.

Purpureal (pɜ·pjŭ·rĭăl), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. L. *purpure-us* (sb. Gr. πορφύρεον purple) + -AL.] Of purple colour; purple.

a1708 W. KING *Art of Cook.* 1725 If by her the purpureal velvet's worn, Think that she rises like the bloom of morn. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VII Faintly discerned with purpureal gleams. 1831 MRS. S. *Blanche. Mag.* XXX. 562 That purpureal dye Which gave the Tyrian lords such old renown. 1879 THOMSON *Poems* 221 Meadows with purpureal roses bright.

Purpurean (pɜ·pjŭ·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

a1615 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* lv, Some or transparent as purpureall eyes, And some more value greene about yt hes. 1858 BARNES *Glossary, Purpurean*, of purple, as the sea purple, blewish. 1866 J. R. KEMP tr. *Gould's Hist.* 170 He frisses the white and the purpurean threads.

†**Purpured,** *a. Obs.* [f. PURPUR + -ED².] Clothed in purple; coloured or dyed purple; empurpled; = PURPURATE *a.* 1; also as *pa. pple.*

1580 WYLEY *Exhort* lv. 33 Thamar the kinge and the purpled race beholden either to to other. 1598 THYNNE *Enarrat. Due P. H.* xxvii. 98 (H. MSS. *Addl.* 27924 f. 164) Per John Rousant Hallowde...Knyght dyuerse times and purpuredde [*perpurred*] to be sepulchred. 1599 GERARD in *Catesby's Nat. Hist.* (1601) 120 Now cannot birds the purpurde wyll with blood. 1597–23 *Chronicl. of Queen.* (Harl. Chr.) 61 Ann parlour hath roomde with fyne purpourde velvet. 1620 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* iv. li, Bambe hath lay diuinely purpured With violets.

Purpurein (pɜ·pjŭ·rĭĭn). *Chem.* [f. L. *purpure-us* (see PURPUREAL) + -IN: named after *murexin*.] A product of the action of ammonia on purpuric, which dyes a fine rose-red or amaranth-red. Also called *purpuramide*.

1863 SCHUNCK in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XIII. 125 This compound, being in its mode of formation and physical properties very analogous to murexin, I have called it purpurein. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 749 Purpurein is comparatively insoluble in colourless ether.

Purpureo- (pɜ·pjŭ·rĭō-), combining form from L. *purpureus* adj. purple = PURPLE-; as *purpureo-cobalt*, *-cobaltic* adj.

1892 *Chem. Gaz.* XV. 188 The salts of purpureocobalt are often found among the direct products of the oxidation of ammoniacal solutions of cobalt. 1893 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1050 PURPUREOCOBALTIC SALTS...may be divided into two groups, the *Roseocobaltic salts*, which have a red colour, varying from bluish to rose-red, and the *Purpureocobaltic salts*, which are purple, or violet-red. *Ibid.*, Purpureocobaltic chloride, $Co_2Cl_6.2H_2O$.

Purpureous, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *purpure-us* adj. purple + -OUS.] = PURPLE *a.* Hence **Purpureously** *adv.*, purply, with purple colour.

1879 E. WILSON *Spectroscope Described*, 32 As progressively red as our gentler and less coloured Christ.

Purpurescent (pɜ·pjŭrĕ·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple + -ESCENT. (The L. was *purpurēscens*: see PURPURASCENT.)] Inclining to or tinged with purple; turning purple. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Pu·rpuress.** *Obs.* Also 4 -truse, 7 -urisse. [f. L. *purpura* purple + -ESS¹; transl. late L. *purpurissa*.] A female artist of purple.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 14 Lidie...purpuresse of the citee of Tiatiren [*Vulg. purpuraria*, WILLIS purpurisse] of the cloot of Thiathyrria. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 9 Lidia...purpuresse of the citee of Tiatiren [*Vulg. purpuraria*, WILLIS purpurisse] of the cloot of Thiathyrria. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 64/4 Lidie...purpuresse of the citee of Tiatiren [*Vulg. purpuraria*, WILLIS purpurisse] of the cloot of Thiathyrria. 1527 TINDALE *Acts* xvi. 14 Lidia...purpuresse of the citee of Tiatira [*Vulg. purpuraria*, WILLIS purpurisse] of the cloth of Thiathyria. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowledge* xxxiii. (1870) 133 Lydia, a purpuresse, other wyssomer rendringe purpur; 1611 a seller of purple. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gil. Field.*, in *Comm. Ep.* 634 Paul cannot finde the purpuriss, nor Peter the Tanner.

Purpuric (pɜ·pjŭ·rĭk), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* PURPLE + -IC: cf. F. *purpurique*.]

1. *Chem.* Applied to a hypothetical acid ($C_5H_5N_5O_3$), the salts of which are purple or red. 1818 PROUT in *Phil. Trans.* CVIII. 423 I shall call this principle the purpuric acid, a name suggested by Dr. Wollaston, from its remarkable property of forming compounds with most bases of a red or purple colour. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 747 Purpuric acid has never been isolated, being decomposed when its salts are treated with a stronger acid.

2. *Path.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of purpura or purples; marked by a purple rash (in a disease). *(Malignant) purpuric fever, exanthematical meningitis.*

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 363 The kidneys were found...with some purpuric spots on their surface. 1853 *Rep. Cornwall Eng.* 1852 xxxiv. 316/2 Purpuric eruptions appeared on his legs. 1880 M. HACKWOOD *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 191 One patient labouring under a severe purpuric fever. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 377.

Purpuriferous (pɜ·pjŭrĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple dye + -FEROUS: in F. *purpurifère*.] Producing purple; also *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Purpurifera*, a division of gastropods containing those which yield the purple dye.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Purpuriferous*...applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Purpuriferæ*...) of the Umbilicipoda, = *purpuriferous*. 1872 ROLT. *Tiryt. Fabr.* vii. 168/6 75 The class mollusca and purpuriferous family.

Purpuriform (pɜ·pjŭrĭfōrm), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Purpura* + -FORM.] = PURPURIFEROUS.

Purpurigenous (pɜ·pjŭrĭ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple dye + *-genus* of +GEN¹ + -OUS.] = PURPURIFEROUS; as in *purpurigenous gland.*

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purpurin (pɜ·pjŭrĭn). *Chem.* Also (in commercial use) -ine. [f. L. *purpur-a* purple + -IN¹.] A red colouring matter, $C_{14}H_6O_3(OH)_2$, used in dyeing, orig. extracted from madder, hence called *madder-purple*; also prepared artificially by the oxidation of alizarin.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 783 Purpurine, the crude substance from which they profess to extract alizarine, is a richer dye than the pure substance itself. 1862 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 422/2 Other principles may be extracted from madder, such as purpurine, alizarine, munjeine. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 749 Purpurin.

b. *Path.* (See quots.)

1846 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Purpurin*, Potter's name for the red colouring matter found in the urine of some rheumatic patients. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Purpurin*, s. A red colouring-matter sometimes present in the urine, and supposed by some to be indicative of rheumatism or hepatic derangement.

†**Pu·rpurine,** *a. Obs.* Forms: (1 purpuren), 3–4 purpin, 5 purperyn, 6 purpurynd, 8 purpurine. [OE. had *purpuren* adj., from *purpur*; ME. *purpin*, a. OF. *purprin*, *purprin* (12th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *purpurin* (15th c.), conformed to L. type **purpurīn-us*, f. *purpura* purple.] Of purple colour.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 42 Wt. Wicket 151/29 Cleaneð, *mid purpuren*, purpuran hrægle. c1150 *Gen. & Ex.* 2888 Þe purpin clader [*Arch. purpuric*] cloth þai on him kest. And gain to pilate brogt. c1200–50 *Alexander* 4310 Þe plaine purpryn are full of pride Richli. 1535 PAISGR. 311/2 Purpuryng of the colour of purple, *pourpurin*. 1708 [HEARNE tr. *Thwaites's Hymn*, lii. 369 This flesh is very like upon bunches which are branch'd and purpurine.

Purpuriparous (pɜ·pjŭrĭ·părəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple + -PAROUS.] Producing or secreting purple, as a gland of some gastropods; see PURPURA 2.

1874 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 630/1 Adrenal purpuriparous gland.

†**Purpuriasse.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *purpurissa*: see (Pliny).] A kind of red or purple colouring matter, used by the ancients.

1572 BOURNE *Pract.* 189 They whyte their face ... with ceruse: And they lyppes and cheekes with purpurisse.

†**Pu·rpurize,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *purpura* purple + -IZE.] *trans.* To make purple.

1630 T. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 33 A shadow, purpurized vnder the obscurities of valley. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 92 So being scarlet purpurized, it might be termed by others, and with appositeness.

Purpuroid (pɜːˈpjʊərɔɪd), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Purpura*, generic name + -OID.] Akin in form or structure to the genus *Purpura* of gastropod molluscs. 1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purpurous (pɜːˈpjʊərəs), *a. Path.* [f. PURPURA 1 + -OUS.] Of the nature of purpura.

1880 J. Eccleston in *Med. Temp. Presb.* LI. 122 If fresh vegetable juices are not regularly administered these cases a purpurous tendency.

Purpyr, -e, obs. forms of PURPLE.

Purr (pɜː), *sb.*[1] Also 7 purre, 7–9 pur. [Cognate with PURR *v.*] An act of purring; the soft murmuring sound made by a cat or other animal when pleased: also, any similar sound.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xl. 304 Have I a purre of Partaxon oh, or of Partaxon Cat. 1822 WILLMOTT *Sp. Peasant Poets* 2 *Similes* Wks. 1871 V. 70 The Cat would the robin envy'd, For purr to rain belong. 1849 *Zoologist Mist., Mammalia* IV. 1456 (Title) notes [of the animals] in a state, rather short, pleasure just. 1870 DARWIN *Descent* I. 129 The purr of satisfaction, which is made during both inspiration and expiration. 1898 *Daily News* 3 May 6/3 The familiar music of the purr, and the cloth-raising paw of the Maltese.

† Purr (pɜː), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A small edible bivalve, *Tapes decussata*; also called PULLET. Also applied to allied species.

c 1510 PETYCH *Gamelyn* (MS. Ireld, Morfield Sawyer, Purr. . . A beautiful Bivalve finely latticed and mottled. 1578 DE CANDIA *Crocket.* 113 *Chamot, Purre*, or Cockles.

† Purr, *sb.*[3] [Mass *purr* with mountain boar (J. Kelly).] Name of a breed of wild pigs formerly found in the Isle of Man.

1811 WILSON & GRAHAM *Hum. E. Forbes* I. 30 The purrs, an odd looking race of pigs, which are also dying out. 1892 A. W. MOORE *Superstitions, etc. Isle of Man* 113 A curious breed of wild pigs, called purrs, which is now extinct.

Purr, var. PURSE *sb.* (a throat, etc.), PURRE[1], [2].

Purr, purrs, *1st. Ols.*, or *dial.* [Of uncertain origin.] In purrs (also & pour, 5 poor) oats, wild oats; so purr barley: see quots.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xiii. 360 Also there is a barren Oat, of some called the purre Oate, of others wilde Oate. *Ibid.* The Pursoones or wilde Oats. *Ibid.* xvi. 430 Your Oats or wilde Oats, are in leaues and fourme resembling vnto your tame Oats. 1847 HALLIW., *Purr-barley*, wild barley. 1882 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss., Purr oats*, wild oats. *Avena fatua.*

Purr (pɜː), *v.* Also 7–9 pur. [Echoic.]

1. *intr.* Of a cat or (occasionally) other feline beasts: To make a low continuous vibratory sound expressive of satisfaction or pleasure.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlvii. 304 But the Cat, carelesse of these threats, purred, and held fast. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxii. (1876) 61 That in [grasshopper's] notes are formed . . by the powers of the parts of its wind-pipe, formed for sound, just as cats purr. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. II. 232 An English lady once made an observation, that a cat never purr when she is alone. 1870 DARWIN *Descent* I. 129 The purring, therefore, and modes likewise of purr: it is said that the lion, jaguar, and leopard do not purr.

b. Said of other than feline animals.

1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1860) 248 The young hens purr and hug. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 250 How these fish manage to purr to the deep, and by means of what organ they communicate the sound to the external air, is wholly unknown. 1859 G. A. H. DIXON in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 133 A night-jar is said 'purring', as Tom Hughes expressed it, from a belt of trees.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of persons: To show satisfaction by low murmuring sounds, or by one's behaviour or attitude; also, to talk on in a quiet self-satisfied way.

1888 DARIN *Rivers, Love* 11. 4 We love to get our mischiefs, and purr over them. 1889 HARDY *Pl. Painted Tale. Paint.* Wks. 1912 II. 104 The Doctor, Who purring for preferment, silly means. 1898 O. W. HOLMES *Auto-Breakf.-T.* iii. 29 I never saw an author . . that did not purr as audibly as a full-grown domestic cat on having his fur stroked in the right way by a stiff hand. 1899 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. xxiii. 337 His audience purred with sympathetic tenderness.

b. Of things: To make a sound suggestive of the purring of a cat, as that caused by rapid vibrations, the boiling or bubbling of a liquid, etc.

1897 R. LEIGH *Bachelor* 61 The burning blast . . serves shining, but purring with low whings, all the time the noises with the flower. 1947 *Discovery Medic.* II. 51 He . . blesses his good fortune, if no frightful sound parted at his lucky. 1892 MRS. BROWN *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, Mary placed in [the kettle] over the stove, where it was soon purring and steaming. 1883 HOUSEHOLD *Edible Fungus* xvii. 304 The softened fat in the grate passed and flickered.

3. *trans.* To utter or express by purring.

1740 MARY GRANVILLE *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 113 Jenny Tit purred out what consolation she could. a 1900 [MARY *Booth Pleasures Cat* 8, She [the cat] says [and purrs] explosive. 1892 MACKINNON *Public Rest. Acts* 30 'You shall be sent out to be murdered', purred Chapel.

Purr, *v.*[2], var. PURR *v.*, *dial.*, to thrust, prod, etc.

Purr, *int.* Also 6 pyr, purre, 9 *dial.* pur. A call to pigs, and to turkeys.

1540 LUPTON *3rd Serm. Inf. Rubr.* (1878) 98 They cry to my master, when they call their buggets to the swyne troughes. Come to the wyggis swetely, come pyr, come pyr. 1580 T. HOWE *Disput. Popish Mass* Wks. (1582) 12. 30 To hony for an asse; but, loosing a hope to help you any thence, to go to your wyggle troughe, and never call pyrre to you. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1908) Wks. (Grosart) V. 189 Some whirligigs of wine, which were a swingle saught over yours, and I knew not what to make of my self. 1879 MRS. JEWSBURY *Shepherd's Warfield, Cockwards to poultry*, Turkeys, . . pur, pur, pur.

Purray, variant of PURRE[1].

Purre[1] (pɜː). Also 8–9 purr. [From the voice of the bird, whence also called *churre*. Cf. PURR *sb.*[2], PURR-MAW.] A local name of the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis*), esp. in its winter plumage.

It is doubtful whether the name is historically connected with late OE. *pur* shrieking Latin names of some birds.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Gen.* in Wr.-Wülcker 1082/9 *Mergus, lacebirdum, uel pur* [? = *mergel*]. *a* 1100 *Leges Wall.* (Bdd. 26) in Oxegarastan, meadowlark, pur his pur [? = *churre*] the Cornu, *Gymnetis de mer*, the little sea fowle called a Purre. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 111 Tab. 8 1 These Birds live about the Sea shores, and fly together in flocks. At Westchester they call them Purres. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 272/2 In Chester we call . . the Brim, or Jesses . . Purres; they fly together by the Sea and Water side, in great flocks. 1774 PENNANT *Mal. Hist.* (1812) II. 72 A. 250 Small birds of the coasts kind, the Dunlin, the Purre, and the Stint. 1832 R. DIXON *Ornith. Ordinary & Chart.* 66 In consequence of their change of plumage, they [dunlins] are considered to be a distinct species, and are then called the Purre or Pirre.

† Purre[2], **purr.** *Obs.* Also 7 pur. [Origin unascertained.] Water cider, siderkin, perkin. (But see also quot. 1725.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 291 The Purre...will not be lost, if you put it upon the Chaff, for then it inclineth your Pot, or Water-Cider, if you make any. 1678 — *Cyder* (1691) 113 Your cider will then be the worse, and so will your purre or cidrolin. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Cidrolin or Purre, a Drink for the meaner Sort of People. *Ibid.* s.v. *Seminary*, After having made any Cyder, Verjuice or Purre, they take the Must or Pur, which is the Substance of the Fruit, after the Juice is prest'd out. c 1790 [see PURRY].

Purre, obs. form of PURR *sb.*[1], *v.*, *int.*

Purre, Purre-maw, dial. var. PURR *sb.*[2], PURR-MAW, the tern. **Purree,** obs. f. PURRE[1].

† Purree (pʌˈriː). Also **puerhoo**, pluri.

A yellow colouring matter imported from India and China, from which the pigment INDIAN *yellow* is prepared. It is essentially the magnesium salt of purreic or euxanthic acid: see below.

1832 *Penny Cyclop.* (ed. 4) The Purree, or Indian yellow, a body of unknown origin, used in water colour painting, according to the researches of Stenhouse and Erdmann, is a compound of magnesia with a substance termed *purreic* or *euxanthic acid*. 1873 *Dixon Manf. Artists* III. 289 Purree ...is said to be formed from the urine of camels, elephants, and buffaloes, after the animals have eaten the fruit of the mangosteen. 1890 *Acta Bulletin* 49 Purri is a yellow dye used chiefly in painting walls of houses, doors, and railings.

Hence **Purree'ic** *a.* Chem., in *purreic acid*, an acid, $C_{19}H_{18}O_{11}$, obtained in pale yellow needles, which forms deep yellow compounds with the alkalis and earths. **Purreous** [-OUS 2] : see quot. 1843.

1852 *Penny Cyclop.* (ed. 4) 360 Purreic acid [see above]. *Mag.* & general crystalline substances, precursors or somethem. 1853 MADAN *Elem. Chem.* III. 308 When euxanthic acid is heated . . a little above 212°, it melts, and a yellow substance *of permanence or euxanthone* ($C_{19}H_{10}O_4$) is formed.

† Purrell. *Obs.* [Etymology unascertained; possibly = F. *barrelle*, a hairy stripe or border, in Heraldry.] A transverse stripe, or bar, made by one or several coloured weft threads, in a web of cloth (cf. LIST *sb.*[3] 4); ordered by Act 35 Eliz. c. 10 to be woven at the beginning and end of a piece, as evidence of its full length, and to prevent its subsequent fraudulent shortening.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 584/8 *Virago*, a lysta, or a purrel. 1577 *Voyages*, "a drinking thread (in a web)"; Lewis & Short: "a thread inserted to distinguish a day's work"; Riddle.] 1592 *Proclam.* 21 Jan., We also straightly charge and commaund all the said Weauers, that euery of them... shall also shut one purrell through both the ends of the same peeces, of some coloured yarne, euery such purrell to be three quarters of an inch breadth at the least. 1592-3 *Act* 35 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 Eche Weauer . . shall also at eche end of euerie of the same Kersies weaue one Purrell likewise of coloured Yarne of the breddth of Three Quarters of an Vnche at the leaste.

Purrer (pʌˈrəɹ). [f. PURR *v.* + -ER[1].] One who purrs, as a cat.

1892 *Cat's Mag.* XXI. 360 The fellies purrer of the hearth.

Purring (pʌˈrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PURR *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PURR.

1812 H. MOSS *Antid. Atk. Scholia* 180 The purring of cats. 1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 17 July, Their hymn was the purring of kittens. 1888 ARC. STUART in *A. C. Benson Life* (1899) II. 109 The night-jar 'fills up his nightingale's' intervals with the softest purring.

b. *attrib. Purring thrill, tremor*, *vibration*: a peculiar thrill (like that felt in a cat when purring), present in certain conditions of the heart and great vessels, as aneurysm, and valvular lesions.

1873 J. FOSGATE *Lawson's Dis. Chest* (1894) 637 These symptoms are still more marked, if the purring-thrill accompanies the hollow-sound. 1878 MORRIS *Expos. Lect. Purring Tremor.* 1878 TUKE *Clinical Int.* 178 Marked guidance being visible in the second, third and fourth left anterior-oval spaces, case which also a well-pronounced purring thrill was felt. 1878 ST. ANDREW'S *Cent. Med.* VI. 121 In palpating the finger feels a purring vibration over the cardiac area.

Purring (pʌˈrɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PURR *v.* + -ING[2].] That purrs: in various senses of the vb.

1849 FRASER'S *Portuguese Conquistat* 40, I would not change my chaise for all the hopkins purring Mendez gains. 1907 *Daily Express* 2 Oct. 1/6 The new fleet, if his trade went on, The purring cats must be useless. 1807 DUGUID (title) 13 His Business . . Who at her purring wheel had been. 1813 L. STEPHENS *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 124 He swallowed down into an amiable purring old gentleman.

Purrock, obs. dial. form of PARROCK.

† Purrsable, *a. Obs.* rare—[f. PURSE *sb.* + -ABLE.] Possessed of money; financially able.

1620 SHERLEY *Spec. Strat., Cornet.* (1908) 12 If a worke ...prove ever likely to be profitable, let that discommerth a purrsable himselfe with some purrsable person to consortshare the charge with equall profit.

Pursaund, variant of PURSOUNT *Obs.*

Purse (pɜːs), *sb.* Forms: see below. [OE, and ME. *purs*, app. ad. late L. *bursa* purse (whence OF. *burse* (12th c.), F. *bourse*, Pr., It. *borsa*, Sp., Pg. *bolsa*); the later forms *purs*, *pourse*, and those with final *e*, *purse*, *pourse*, *purce*, were evidently influenced by the Fr. word.

The initial *p* for *b* is not certainly explained: influence of OE. *pusa*, *pusu*, OE. *pos* bag, has been suggested. As to the loss of the final vowel, if the word was taken as a strong feminine, it would naturally have the form *purs*, as obliquecases *purse*. L. *bursa* (*bursæ*), a. Gr. *βύρσα* hide, leather, appears in the glossaries (*bursa* and *bursæ* c 1895, and appears to be confined to glossaries before 1400. See) it is glossed *corium*. For history see Kitting 2.0.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1, 3–6 purs, 3–4 pors, 4 pours.

a 1100 *Liber Scintillarum* in *Napier OE. Glosses* (1900) 181/28 *Fiscus*, *Pors vel bucel.* *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 62/193 He pulled ayen wes ssel pors bi-hulle sun. 1380 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 112 I-lik a leperes pors bilonde his clothes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 149 This King . . Out of his Pours awey he drowe. *Ibid.* II. 198 Not every man his owne pours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 *Purs*, or barr, *Bursa*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70 Drawe yo other hats that beneeth the purs. *Ib.* § (*An old poor man*) 1822], 4– pours. (4–6 porse, pourse, 5 porce, 5–7 purce, 6 purse).

a 1250 *Lambeth Lamb Lawman* 72 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Euer of his *purse* hit schuer hes [sulde]. 1390 PIERS (see B. 1). 1587 TURBERV. *Heroides* (Rollo) I. 409 Sonder buy beside purse answere. *c* 1440 PIERS (see B. 1). 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Whyle I talked with the one of them, the other picked my purce. 1555 *Eden & Willes' Decades* 313 Purses for trauailers. 1598 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 26 His leg . . were shrke of the fleste of ye purse. 1599 LAWSON *3rd Serm. Inf. Rubr.* (1878) 18 Did ever any a mouldyngs as shamles hyll...to take a pource? 1862 PATCH-origin (see B. 10).

B. Signification.

1. A money-bag or receptacle and its contents.

1. A small pouch or bag of leather or other flexible material, used for carrying money on the person; originally a small bag drawn together at the mouth with a thong or strings, now of various shapes and fastened in various ways.

a 1100 (see A. 2). *a* 1205 *Ancr. R.* 168 His is beggares olde water leren, bagge on bac, & beggares for to beren purses. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15480 (Cott.) Mosker, i had my purce stole,...And in no place he pem i bere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Purse nolde ne beoren bo gnize and be wombe of be glotonye: habbe a uayr mild. Ye wombe zeyb 'ich wille by mi3t'. Ye purs zeyb 'ich wille by uel'. 1390 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 302 Pore of possessioun to purse nou3t to coffre. *c* 1390 CHAUCER *Pardon* 1 To yow my purse. (Compare L. *Ye ye ha my lady dere*; I am to every man that ye have hyre.) *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 His purs full of gold. 1508 J. HEYWOOD *Pardon* (1867) 20 There is nothing in this worlde that agreeth more, Than doeth a . . Ladies hert and a beggers purs. 1589 *Greene & Lodge R.* (T.T.S.) 193 Pretche, baby to gold, Silver eye cleare in your purs. 1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* I. iii. 341 Put Money in thy purse. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i. A heavy purse makes a light heart. a 1634 THOMAS *Lowsie Serv.* (1826) 11 [A] fellow that will venture to cut a purse in the presence of the judge. 1884 MRS. BRADDON *Lemuel le.* The blind old man opened his purse, and gave all its contents to his guest.

fig. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 5/1 The rather hard saying [attributed to Sir Stafford that London has always been the purse, seldom the head, never the heart of England.

b. *transf.* Something drawn together tightly like a purse: cf. PURSE *v.* 4.

1713 MANDEVILLE *Fall. Bees* (1725) II. 61 We are fain'd to draw our Mouth into a Purse, . . into our Lips, or squeeze them close together.

2. A purse with its contents; hence *transf.* money, funds; esp. with qualifications, as *a common purse*, funds possessed and shared by a number of people in common; *a heavy or long purse*, wealth; *a light purse*, poverty; *the public purse*, the national treasury or wealth. *Privy purse*: see PRIVY *a.* 3.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* 357 For common profyte vpon be comoun purs. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Mins. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 67 My poor wife falle in grete rengle. 1450–53 in *Cal. Pat. Chanc.* (S. Ellis, I. 1680) Inrol. 23 His and other of his craft have made a comyn purce to sythensell us. *c* 1540 *Chronyk. Purce.* 1715/2 Kynge goes, or hath, *Scotus*. 1555 CONDAMIN *Peru*, I. 14 Coal is [by her] enough to, we shal have all our purse. 1577 R. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6, I build my house . . according to my purse. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 52 The report goes she has all the rule of her husbands Purse. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. 3. 102 Why should my purse, mistake trade. 1624 *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 345/1 Advocates too poorer to purse and friends for me to wage law with. 1640 *Ibid.* 81/2 To remain in France upon your own purse. 1652 J. WILKES in *Camp' Stat. Pamphlet* 21, 100 It was enough to tax the State Purse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 87 If the make a private purse, which we are told by anti-sweetmenalists,

of wives [now to do. 1772 *Trustee Lett.* 82. (1808) 308 Let humanity be increased as far as the public purse can support them. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 124 It requires a very considerable political derangement for a nation to feel that the power of the purse is the surest safeguard of freedom.

b. Phrases (often in collocation with *purse*): † *by or on the purse*, by fine [*obs.*]; *purse and person*, one's money and oneself; † *to be out of purse*, to be the loser, to be out of pocket (*obs.*).

1[5]... *E. Allo.* 1798 That he will you lete, and chace, By the top, and by the pors. *c* 1386 Chaucer *C. T. Prol.* 627 To his purs he is ful necessarie he. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* IV. 8 2. 15 [He] was twise taken Prisoner, whereby he was much punished by the Purse. 1582 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 89 Thee younger Trojans Bonnet to see their charity, with purse and person. 1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 158 My purse, my person, my extremest means Lye all vnlock'd to your occasions. 1603 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arber *Garner* III. 631 The Owner and Adventurer of each a Buss shall not be out of purse. 1700 *Gentl. Constable* i. 1 Constables, which are out of purse for their charges. 1858 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* x, You feel so keenly in your own purse and person the consequences of hysterics or baroness. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 261 (Funeral Laws) Where the offender could not pay in purse, he had to pay in person.

3. A sum of money collected as a present or the like; a sum subscribed as a prize for the winner in a race or other contest.

1630 R. Shakerley *Stranda's Lanc. Warres* vii. 37 The more Merchants making a Purse, bought great store of Victuall, and therewith lading a Ship sent it to the Poore in Meckley. 1789 Bentley *Phil. wr.* 496 His Friends made a Purse for him, when he was to travel to Egypt. 1794 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6990/2 His Horse...shall be admitted to Run for this Purse, that now wins the Value of 70 l. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 11/1 Few racing stables do pay their expenses in the money won in purses. 1891 *Sporting Life* 3 Apr. [Farmer]. If any club or gentleman will give a purse for him to face the victorious colt in the match referred to. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Mar. 8/1 Payments of £ 500 per annum to [the] former mayor of the borough, [as] a mayoral purse to reimburse him for the expenses connected with the office.

4. A rendering of Arab., Pers., Turkish كيس *Kīs*, *Kīsè* 'purse', used in the Turkish empire for a definite sum of money.

The purse [of silver] is = 500 piastres; the purse of gold was = 25,000 piastres.

1600 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2798/2 The Sultana [offers] 400 Purses, of 500 Crownes each. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Travels* I. 67 When they say a Purse, they understand five hundred Piastres, or Eighty five thousand Aspres. 1753 Harwood *Trans. Aspron* (1762) II. 144, 145 note, Crowns or pieces, each of five hundred dollars of four shillings value. 1796 J. *Mission Am. Emp.* II. 467 The public revenue amounts to 80,000 purses, or 200 millions each. 1880 R. Scholefield in *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 159/1 The sum of 15,000 purses (500,000 l.) was paid to Russia as a war indemnity.

5. A fragment of live coal starting out of the fire with a report: regarded as a prognostic of good fortune.

(According to some, it is a 'purse' when it rings or rumbles, a 'coffin' when it falls dead.)

1708 Gildas *Fr. W.* 5, The gleds...had their crosses,...purses bounced from the fire, and coal-heavers licked to the bottom of every tenement. 1789 Bage *Farm. of Cofe* 43 One of these red-hot cinders we call, from the ringing sound they make when cold, 'purses', and sometimes, from their odd, long shape, 'coffins'.

II. A bag or bag-like receptacle generally.

†6. A bag carried for any purpose; a wallet, scrip, pouch. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* v. 321 Hunne nogte in hi purs ney hoot spenne? "I hope prest and pitaunce, quod she, 'and a pounde of garlike'. 14... *Twelve in M. of Hendly's Hous.* (1840) 50 Take heede in the thresherne ye bey have no goddes nor grete purses wherwage bey myght stelle and here away your corne. 1568 in Archæol. (1887) L. 141 Item i litill purse of pellores and dyuers relekes within leyd. 1592-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* 68 A purse to have the communion in. 1599 *Antig. Navish.* 189 One chest containing reliques of the eleven thousand Virgins in four purses.

†7. b. *spec.* One of the official insignia of the Lord High Chancellor of England; = Bible 1.

1667 in *Lords Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 37 Severe misdemeanors persons to dishonour my Lord Chancellour crept through a window of his house...and stole the mace and the two purses. 1901 [see Purse-bearer 2].

†8. The *sporran* of the Highland dress. *Obs.*

1779 *Ann. Reg.* 130 The money...was conducted by Lord Frederick Campbell's having purchased at London purses for his regiment, which occasions a part of the Highland dress, and ... 30 l. was stopped from each man for his purse.

†9. *fig.* Cf. Pocket *sb.* 3 c. *Obs.*

1598 Weever *Sat. Wks.* I. 308 What can hel [Pluto] dedden hills, obey her kingdom to admire, but hidden as in her purs. 1627 *Pilgr. Prof.* 127 b, Whither...at their death finisheth exchange but vanish in the purse of their consciences.

7. *transf.* a. *Organ-building.* A small leather bag formerly used in connection with the pull-downs which passed through the bottom board of the wind-chest, to prevent the escape of wind.

1832 Seward *Organ* 28 To back, instead of using the purse, the wire through the plates of steel or brass. 1881 W. E. Jackson *Organ Build.* v. 58 This was formerly effected by 'purses' (French, *étouffoirs*), little leather bags, tied or otherwise attached to the pull-downs.

b. = Coin 2b, 3; also a purse-net.

1879 Hemsworth in *Zoologist* 3rd. S. IX. 440/1 The body of the rat tapers away to the entrance to the purse. 1893 J. Watson *Trout Fisher* 108 A rabbit goes rolling over and over, entangled in the purse.

8. Applied to various natural receptacles (in animals or plants) resembling a bag or pocket; e. g. a pouch, a marsupium, a cyst, an ovicapsule.

1598 Florio, *Sacoleva Regione*, 562 b, The parts that gathe to the purse of the gulle. 1615 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. xiv. 816 With a network purse under her belly, wherein she putteth her young. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xi. x. (1678) 92 The Pericardium, or Purse of the Heart. 1741 Hamilton *Philos. Ess.* 8 No. *Nat.* 28 Stamina...surrounded at their Tops by small Cups or Purses called Apices. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 89 The Sessiles [of the sheat] begin to cast their *purses* as the fishermen call them (the bags in which the young are included). 1782 A. Monro *Comparat. Anat.* 301 All footy tarts...a...black triangular purse rising from the bottom of their cyst, just at the entry of the *ejaculatory* canals. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXII. 152 Each convolution is a kind of small canal or canal, closed externally by a double layer of cleverious and medullary matter.

b. *spec.* The scrotum.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 720 Knytte hem fast in his purse. 1580 E. Aggeware tr. *Alberti Secrets* iv. 1. 29 To remedie the ache of the purse of the testicles. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. *s. v. Stallions*, A Possession...which you are to apply to the Purse of the Beast.

†9. *Mining.* A small cavity filled with gold or other ore; = Pocket *sb.* 7 b. *Obs., rare.*

1864 E. Giddings[s] *D'Acosta's Mod. Indies* IX. vi. 441 Mines of metal...which were found as it were in purses, and not in lucid or continued veins.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. Simple attrib., as *purse cloth, snap*; in sense 1 that is like a purse, pursed up', as *purse lip, mouth*; b. objective or *obj.* genitive, as *purse-maker, -sewer*; esp. in colloq. and slang terms for a pickpocket or a swindler, as *purse-catcher, -snapper, -lifter, -snatcher*; so *purse-nibbling, -snatching* vbls.; c. locative, distributive, parasynth., etc., as *purse-eyed* (see 1782 in b), *purse-like, -lined, -lipped, -mad, -pinched, -shaped, -swollen* adjs.

1600 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* I A "purse-catcher vpon the high-way, &c., a common cut-purse or pick-purse. 1611 Florio, *Portatore*, a shoulder-mate, purse bearer, or Porter. 1616 "purse-emptier. 1688 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/1 Worthy of ranking with Turpin, Paul Clifford, and the other celebrated purse-nappers. 1803 Sporting Mag. *Lond.* IV. 295 Purse-eyed Mackerel, Scomber Crumenophthalmus. 1900 W. Lawson *Mod. Cornw. Prophet* IV. 288 "Purse-lifters, loafers, depredators and thieves of all sorts. 1898 Westcott *Medieval* 35 Scaly skins, 'purse-like. 1824 Cary, Inscr. *Victoria Prof.* 2 Thou the beggar one of dozen That in rich "Purse-eyed Mercury (1875), Maunder Hight of All Saints', Canterbury. "pursemaker. 1907 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 9 [He] had bought the purse from Hayes in the belief that he was a master pursemaker. 1600 Bodyn *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 121, xv. Such a "purse-mouthed carkas. Gosse (Leviathan, Chevron, and 2 Sibbalds) 108 Of reservoirs. 1893 Tennyson *Maud* I. xviii, Maud with her meek "purse-mouth when my father dangled the groom. 1823 J. Davies *Mirremonte* 14 "Purse-pinched and needy-gall'd. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 21 Jan. 8/3 Mother agrees that the "purse-seine can be worth as a "purse-seiner. 1776 Witherings *Brit. Bot.* (1796) IV. 83 The fruit terminating, and "purse-shaped. 1901 Mundella *Epreg. Eng.* 180 Gang of daylight robbers, "purse-snatchers, watch-snatchers. 1908 Westcott *King in Note* 41 Two youths having been put down for a "purse-snatching case. 1823 Coll. *Poems* (ed. Jamieson, Smith) 210 "Purse-wrack's neighbours.

11. Special Combinations: **purse-board**: see quot. and 7 a; **purse-boat**, a large boat used in fishing with a purse-seine for mackerels, mackerel, etc.; **purse-bow-netter** (*slang*), a species of swindler; **purse-club**, a subscription club or guild; **purse-crab**, a crab of the genus *Birgus* living in burrows on the East Indian islands; **purse crew**, the crew of a purse-boat (*U.S.*); **†purse-cross**, a pecuniary loss or reverse; **purse davit**, a short strong davit attached to the gunwale and thwart of a purse-boat, to support the passing blocks of a purse-seine; **purse-famine**, a scarcity of money; **purse gang** = *purse crew*; **purse-gill**, a manipoleus-chiate fish; hence **purse-gilled** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **purse-girdle**, a girdle containing a receptacle for money, etc.; **purse-holder**, one who has charge or control of the funds of a society, party, nation, etc.; **†purse-hood**, a hood drawn together at the neck like the mouth of a purse; **†purse-leech**, a person greedy for money; **purse-lines** = *purse-rope*; **†purse-negligent** *a.*, denying or 'striking' the purse; **purse-penance**, a fine; **purse-penny**, *n.*, a penny retained in the purse for luck; also *fig.*; **purse-rope**, the cord used to close up the mouth of a purse-seine; **purse silk**, silk thread used for knitting purses, and embroidering; **purse spider** = Purse-web *spider*; **purse-sucker** = *purse-leech*; **purse-tassel**, (*a*) a purse-string; (*b*) the Tassel-hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; **purse-trick**, a species of swindling trick; **purse twist** = *purse silk*; **purse-weight**, the weight or sinker of a purse-seine; **purse-wire**, † (*a*) ? wire used in making purses; (*b*) the wire which passes through a purse in an organ (see 7 a).

1892 Sinnett *Organ* 32 That part of the bottom of the great sound-board, upon which these bags or purses are glued, is called the 'purse-board'. 1879 *U. S. Comm. Fish & Fisheries* V. 108 Besides these there are the 'purse' and 'mate' boats from which the seine is worked,...The captain of the gang is in charge of the "purse-boat'. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 5/1 Described as 'the king of "purse-seiners'—people who practised the 'purse-trick'. 1809 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 476 The golden, or purse-rights, of the different companies of tradesmen are not modern inventions, but of Syrian origin. 1913 Perrins *Agent. Amin. Ambulac* i. *Cancer Crustaceus*...'Purse-Crab. 1589 Wotton *Lett.* (1907) I. 259 Notwithstanding these "purse-crosses, I find myself...able to carry the state of a gentleman with sufficiency. 1878 Whymper *Flight Pacific* xv. I. 268, 4 gingers and "purse-famine light on the law! 1599 *Haven-finding Art* (Hakluyt) 3 By My "purse gyrdell. 1884 *Cassell's Family Clerk* IV. 31 The two sub-groups are "purse-holders. 1899 C. Bryson *Fem. Mem. Johnny* C 3, For the safeguard of your face...provide a "purse-hood made of coarse leathering, to be drawn and knit about your collar. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1083 Proud "Purse-Leaches, Harpies of Wonderment. 1648 *Bull. Bollman in Hart. Mag.* VII. 320 So long as you harpyes, you ravishing purse-leeches, and your longfingerds in our monies. 1818 Vincent *Battle of Banks* 264 In like manner the "purse assigned stipendiate not long since dealt with a gentlewoman. 1820 Sir Hugh *Appl. Bronwicke* 188, Who, (thing) has You send me to Shrewsbury and "Purse-penance. 1708 H. Prior *Cloud Nine* 38 If I had those three "purse-pennies, I was think nothing to go throw all the world with them. 1891 Matthaeus *Pencil. Pulpit.* 80 Saith that make a poor of Patients, and are "Purse-rackers. 1849 Fitzgerald *Purse-Seiner* 126 The whole scene with the flowers upon it, doth somewhat resemble a long "Purse vessel, and thereupon divers Gentlewomen have so named it. 1888 Tweed. *Bot., Purse-capsule, Mesocarp consimum.* 1907 *Daily Chron.* 24 Oct. 6/7 The boundless importance of the "purse-seine man. 1913 *Rules of Customs Club*, "Purse-seine (in dimensions pounds 12. 1892 Sinnett *Organ* 30 The wire going through the purse is called the purse-wire.

Purse (pɜːs), *v.* [f. Purse *sb.*: cf. *to pocket.*]

1. *trans.* To put into one's purse; to pocket. Also with *up*. *Now rare.*

1393 R. Bruyn *Manuel. Lyons* 6218 For chul y neuer, after yis day, Pure pens, ne[i]ther ny mony. *c* 1400 *Rowland* 71, 256 Many be manchipens of mede And to pore parsones wil none vpsed. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 100 It is not lawfull to play for money, to wynne it, and purse it vp. 1634 Milton *Comus* 420, I purs'd it vp, but then profaneing eyes, Till now that this extremity compell'd. 1893 Hall in *Bastow's Diary* (1898) IV. 418, I never purse one penny of it. 1724 Ramsay *Vision* xxiii, Some thanes thair revenues pykt and spoilit, And purst up all their rents. 1800 Canbee *Strength* xix. 177 I've one advice'd me three To purse three pieces.

†2. *fig.* In various senses: To pocket (an affront); to withdraw or keep back (a boast); to take possession of, shut up, swallow. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. of Troy*, 1277 His proud wordes ar now al purst, For, be heyth, fal ill he shuld Acon lyke vpon that knyght. That he made bost with to fyght. 1570 G. Richardes *Nosce, O. Mary* (1578) K 8 b, He [Dudley] was constrayned to silence to purse vp his proud lookes. 1608 Shaks. *Lear*, v. iii. 67, ye, he vps Whom the first rose shall dare Macbeth Anthony, she purse vp his heart vpon the River of Sidnis. 1630 Hexham *Whs.* II. 314 A man is verrily disgraced, if either he purse vp a disgrace, or else declina the fight when he is challenged. 1641 Ussher *King. Antichrist* xi. 8, I am spell-caught by Philalet, And pursed within a net.

†3. *pass.* To be (well or ill) provided with money. *Obs.* (Cf. Pursed *ppl. a.* 2.)

c 1550 Bale *K. Johan* (Camden) 21 With Indies we bene wele to be purste. 1604 J. Cooke *Greene's Tu quoque* D 2 b, Purse. The butcher and the baker thou shalt weep, (good Purse) They must eate I see some what stronger meate. *a* 1632 Ruggle *City Wit* iv. iii, How is the purse, Jack? is she strong that way?

4. *trans.* To contract, to draw together (the lips, brow, etc.) in wrinkles or puckers, suggesting the tightly drawn-in mouth of a purse. Often with *up*.

1564 Shakes. *Oth.* IV. iii. 113 Then...Sith'e contract, and purse thy brow together. 1588 Claremont in Cyuk *Barthol. Anat.* (1615) 11 If you cut it [a nerve] it pulls it self round and draws it self into a hill like a ball. 1598 J. Florio *Man. Physiog.* 2 In *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 24 Their Action is only to purse up the Mouth, as to whistling and blowing. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 103/1, I have often seen the superior aperture of the glottis...pursed up and closed. 1882 Miss Bradford *Mount Royal* I. viii, Lady Cambridge...pursed her lips and elevated her eyebrows.

b. *fig.* To collect, concentrate.

1609 Maiden *Cal. Bks.* 120. I. v. 6, I looked hard at my master...and pursed up all my generation to remark upon the effect of my intelligence.

c. *intr.* and *absol.* To become wrinkled, to pucker.

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 284 Her Brows pucker'd, she wrinkled her Forehead. 1798 Richardson *Clarissa* V. viii. (1811) 108 The nabler...turned away, and pursed, and pursed. 1824 Southey *Inderaja* vi. 183 His eyelids slackened and pursed up.

5. *trans.* To close up like a purse, *rare*.

1823 Lamb *Elia Ser.* 2. xiiii. *Dream Children*, Was this a story to purse up people's hearts, and pucker, against giving any alms to the Dane?

† 6. *trans.* To steal purses, to rob. *Obs.*

1592 Lodge *Catharos* C 2 b, my The trade of pursing nowe shal hide Until the Sargeant cryes *stroke stall*. *a* 1600 Beaumont & Fletcher *Knight Burn. Lady* v. 1, I'll purse; if that cajer me out, I'll lay as bowling-alleys.

7. *U. S. trans.* To draw a purse-seine into the shape of a bag so as to close it. Chiefly in *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, q.v. Hence, **Pursing** *vbl. sb.* (also attrib.) and *ppl. a.*, as **pursing-block**, **gear**,

fins, -weight, the block, etc., used in working a purse-seine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 The fetherying of the bare wenche clene of [modern] and the fetheryng of the prentys or lordis herying there of. **a 1664** Bp. H. Spencer *Serm.* (1697) 210 Abigail...cherisheth the same safety by a metaphor of subduing or safe querking.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June, Supp., Her rendezvous, pending your &c. are picked-pieces. **1888** *Bulletin U. S. Fish Museum* (Knight) *Anal. Mech. Supply*, The pending weight varies from 200 to 250 pounds. **1890** *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Purse-line*, the line by means of which a purse-seine is pursed.

Purse-bearer.

1. The bearer or carrier of a purse; one who has charge of the money of another or of a company; a treasurer, bursar.

c 1303 *Judas Iscariot* 114 in *E. E. P.* (1861) 120 Sithen came leasel him maketh speake: to fendi his mod And sithen purchaser of his purs: to spene al his god. c 1425 *Pol. S. Wks.-Wicklyf Sel.* iii. 1 Symonie...is purchasynge of prelacie...& purchasynge of benefice...& purchasynge of office...& purchasynge of temporal lordschipe...& purchasynge of worldli richesse...& purchasynge of heuenli blisse. **1498** *Ord. for Prayer in Liberg. Sarv.*, C. Xlix. (1531) 6b/2 O Iudasse, the Popes Iudas or purse-bearer. **1630** Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vi. 36 The money which was disbursed unto him being our purse-bearer. **1640** Taylerson *Pict. Schismatic Wife* 1900 XIII. 300 There is Mr. James Fraser, our employer, master, publisher, purse-bearer, and friend.

2. *spec.* The official who carries the Great Seal in front of the Lord Chancellor in a receptacle called 'purse' or 'burse'.

1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* I. (1857) 409 The lord chancellor hath taken it out Mr. Harris, his purse-bearer. **1705** Hearne *Collect.* 18 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 60 Mr. Wickstead made Purse-Bearer to the...Ld. Keeper. **1901** *English Hist. Rev.* I. 261 The Lord Chancellor...is preceded on his entry to the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the Mace, the Purse-bearer carrying the Purse, which is supposed to contain the Great Seal, and his train is borne by a Trumpeter.

3. A pocket-book, a memorandum.

1841 Rennie *Notes Bk. Naturalist* (1850) 161 The memorandum, or purse-bearers.

So **Purse-bearing** *a.*, pouched, marsupiate.

† **Purse-bound,** *a.* Keeping one's purse tightly closed; averse to spending money; stingy.

1636 Heads *Instr. Travels* Ep. Ded. b, Not was I purse-bound when I had occasion to see any of those Rarities, Religious, and matters of more than antiquity.

† **Purse-carrier.** *Obs.* = Purse-cutter.

c 1580 *Warr. Let.* (1840) III. 320 Most cursed of villanyes and purse-larcenie. **1587** Turbervile *Ovid's Epist.* (Rollo) VIII. 181 A pickpocket [*Sacrilegus furcifer*] in hottings of purses were lately in his hondes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 *Pursecarrare*, *furcifer*.

Purse-cutter. A thief who cuts purses and abstracts their contents; a cutpurse.

c 1440 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 840 Tybarne schoppes, and pursekittares. c 1450 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 211 Pikers, purse cutters, money bawners. **1630** [see Purse-taking]. **1688** Bunyan *R. Rich. Knight. of Faith* 81, Pickpolls and purse-cutters no longer lurked there.

Hence **Purse-cutting** *vbl. sb.*

1620 Dr. Sanderson *Serm. on 1 Cor.* xiii. 24 § 27 Such as live by stealing, and Robbing, and Piracy, and Purse-cutting.

Pursed (pɜːst), *ppl. a.* [f. Purse *v.* + -ed1.]

1. Drawn into close folds or wrinkles; drawn together, puckered. Usually with *up*.

1589 Hoskyns *Allegiance*, 198 The other...was usually pursed or wrinckled in the brushing of the hose. **1833** Mr. Montgomery *Sp. Wings* 4 *Fish* 1, a fish large like that eyes and pursed up mouth. **1836** Dickens *P. Pickw.* xvii, Mr. Stiggins looked apprehensively at Mr. Enfield's purse-proud countenance. **1891** S. Baring-Gould *Troubadour Land* 1. 18 She sat up trembling, with pursed lips.

2. Supplied with money. (See also Purse *v.* 3.)

1849 ? *R. Rose' Change of Air* 27, The travelling lads with bilkem like-minded and like-pursed.

Purseful (pɜːsfŭl). [f. Purse *sb.* + -ful.] As much as fills a purse.

c 1440 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 62/183 A porthil of pouer hi þe wile he lived. **1842** J. Duncan *Jas. D. Dryden Tercent.'s Inst.* (1892) 364 The Lord...a Purseful of their Gold, The last Remains of all their Treasure, hold. **1846** Mrs. Gore *Ch. Eng. Chas.* (1851) I. The unlucky, who had flung about pursefuls of them like of sin, began to learn the new lesson of the nice, as having more significance.

Purse-full, *a.* *nonce-wd.* That has a full purse, opulent, wealthy.

1883 Mrs. Fenwick-Miller *Patron.* xix, Dr. Percy's next difficulty was how to supply the purse-full and purse-proud citizens with matter and occupation.

Purselain, -lan, *obs.* ff. Porcelain, Pursslane.

Purseless, *a.* [f. Purse *sb.* + -less.] Having no purse; without a purse.

1630 C. Nixon *O. & N. Test.* I. 346 The penalties insolies from not the purse-cutter. **1887** E. Pilkington *Life P. Honeyed* I. An parasites, sciphons and dumbers as the seventy-two) being one of Christ.

† **Purse-master.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* A purse-bearer, treasurer, bursar.

c 1440 *Pasell's Wall* 45 Jullas...was purse-maister...& receyvyd to be part of þe maystry. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 110 He clerk...went with him; & he made him his purse-maister. **1594** Kirk *Earlish. Ashmole.* C'xb, Tudor was purse-maister with Christ Jesus. **1883** J. Francis *Fishkeeper* (1892) 208 The year after he entered his purse-master.

Purse-net (pɜːsnɛt).

1. A bag-shaped net, the mouth of which can be drawn together with cords; used especially for catching rabbits, also as a fishing net.

c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vi, Men wiveth hem with hounde, with purse-nettes, with berpes, and with pursenettes. **1576** Turberv. *Venerie* 179 But purse-nettes serue al the holes, as so many of them as you can finde. **1623** Cockeram *Rabbets* 1. 21, I twist lines and weave purse-nets, wherein to catch conies. **1788** *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Rabbit*, The ferret is next put into a hole to force them out, and the purse-nets, being spread over the holes, before them, as they come out. **1883** *F. Day Indian Fish* 15 There are purse-nets and bag-nets, some with, others without, pockets.

Attrib. **1611** Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* iv. 2, Wa shrugbeapers, which all'e fancy are sure to have 'em in our purse nets as bought. **1879** *V. Mount. Anct.* xxxi. 85, 249 If he has not got on into such a Creepy and Purse-cunt that we shall never escape without loss of Bag and Baggage.

† **2.** See quot. *Obs.* slang.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canal. Crew*, *Purse-nets*, goods taken upon Trust by young Undertits at 10th the Value; also a little Purse.

3. *Comb.*: † **purse-net-fish,** a basket-fish.

1611 Whitaker [see *net-fish*, Vol. of.] 53.

† **Pursepick.** *Sc. Obs.* = next: cf. Purse-pick.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 247 Sturrydg, lurkyng, purspyk, cormyllis gait, &c. — *Wowing allone* in flowry pulmr and gossipik hegis, Lord was lonely woeis on ane.

† **Pursepicker.** *Obs.* A thief who picks purses; a pickpocket. So † **Purse-picking.**

1549 Compl. *Heart Scotld.* (1846) 41 They have all their lib allow an unsavory mouth thereof, and smell ill of their day-dingers, purse-pickers. **1591** Richardson *Anc Ashmolean* Wks. (1892) 34 Swithers...pursepickers...to exercise theft and reFrauds craft. *Ibid.* Dishonest...to theeves to pursepicking. **1620** J. Taylor (Water P.) *Fly. Wks.* (1630) 2. 201/1 He...easy sith the pot, Stroke himself drunke, and let his owne Pursepicker, And (chronically) carest his copper to liquor.

Purse-pride. Pride of purse or wealth; the self-esteem or arrogance of the wealthy.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Soft Th., Impressure.* In Wks. 1808 VI. 311 Even purse-pride is gracelessa, domineering over the humble neighbourhood. **1753** Mickle *Concl. Jane Prol.* No. 6 The insolence of Purse-pride. **1841** Hon. Smith *Moncrieff Wife* I. vii. 73 The infection of vulgar purse-pride.

Purse-proud, *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up on account of one's wealth.

1680 Hickeringill *Black Rom'Cast.* 6, Having grown fourteen, and great Purse, and wicked, Purse-proud. **1742** *Dr Pitt's Rep. Troublesome* 1818, (1840) II. 149, I think a peregrinal inclination was of the most troublesome and hideous of all Mon. **1761** *Connois. Night* 18 The rich grow proud, the poor become purse-proud. **1858** Lever *Miss Fr.* II. I...could live happy in a garret, if this purse-proud England would but allow one to make within one's means.

Purser (pɜːsəɹ). Also 5 **pursour,** pourser, 6 -our, 5–6 **pursar,** 5–7 **purser.** [f. Purse *sb.* + -er1: cf. *mediev. Lombier*, and F. *bourcier*, med.L. *bursarius* Du Cange.]

† **1.** A maker of purses. *Obs.*

1423 in *Coventry Leet Bk.* 472 Joh. Smyth...Tailleur; Joh. Bonere...lebarer...; Will. Bardolph...pourer. c 1480 *Custom Dialogues* 412/1 Lyon the pulser [*V. Sompsier*] Hath purses and pointers. c 1515 *Cocke Lorelle's B.* 11 Pursers, pynne makers, pewterers, and gurnyllers. **1638** Randolph *Hereafter Prol.* 21, (1640) 107 Where be Cry masters? Billows? scribers? burners? O Stamford! to thy shame, they're all turn'd pursers. [Referring to its defunct university.]

† **2.** An officer charged with managing money matters and keeping accounts; a purse-bearer, treasurer. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 136 (*Tudor Sp.*) Of his purys pourer was I. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Purser, *bursarius*. **1530** Palsgr. 254/2 Purser, *bourcier*. **1631** Celestina (Mabbe) 222 Rich men are but God's pursers; they do but 'marry for beg', and what is put therein, for pelfe; were **1816** Moor *Oxford Minstrelsy* 1. 74 exam the clerk and purser wi' their sang.

b. The officer on board a ship who keeps the accounts, and usually has charge of the provisions.

In the Royal Navy the purser was originally the commissariat officer of the ship, but not the paymaster of the crew (who were paid at the end of the voyage or commission). In 1805, by Act 6 Geo. IV, c. 26, a portion of the wages of the crew was permitted to be paid to them monthly, and the duty of making these payments was assigned to the purser, who in 1840 was officially designated 'Paymaster and Purser'. In 1852 the title was changed to 'Paymaster'; and the officer's duties in regard to money transactions on board ship were largely amended. In modern passenger-ships, the purser is the head of the stewards' department, and has general superintendence of the passengers and their comforts and requirements, checks their tickets, issues those taken on board, etc.

1478 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 301 All mysteries, covenants, purposes of al manor wittingis. **1588** *Naval Mis. How, Vill* (1858) 22 Also paid William Pury then Purser of the same ship for the wheell of the mid...mariner, for a seale. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The owners mariners and pursers of Englishe shippes. **1627** Capt. Smith *Seaman's Grammar* viii. 34 A man of Warre hath onely a Purser. **1680** *Pepys Diary* 29 Aug., I...did begin to-night...to look into the nature of a purser's accounts, and the business of victualling. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Purser*, an Officer in a King's Ship, who receives her Victuals from the Victualler, and is to take care that it be in good Condition, and well laid up and stowed. His Office is also to keep a List of the Men and Boys belonging to the Ship, and to set down exactly the Days of each Man's admittance into Pay. **1708** Addis *Rep.* 11. 6. 116, & 192 Our former Purser had neglected to take or board large quantities of several kinds of provisions. **1836** Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, An old friend of his, a purser in the navy, who lived at Southsea. **1840** Act. 3 *Order in Council* Paymasters and Pursers to be designated Paymasters of the Navy. **1898** Tennyson *Dict. Words, Purser*, a kind of cabin steward or providore in a passenger ship.

c. In Cornwall, The treasurer or cashier of a mine, esp. one worked on the cost-book principle.

1852 Robinson *Rem. Mining* xv. 228 The Purser and Book-keeper manage the accounts. **1859** De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, 227, xv. 286 In the generality of mines the purser is the chief officer. **1896** Atkinson *Law Cantwards* 1. 1. § 1 (1882) 223 In mining companies carried on on the cost-book principle...the shareholders...are not liable upon bills...drawn...by the purser...of the company.

† **d.** *Purser-general*, the head of a body of pursers, in a district, or department of service.

1634 G. Genebel *Lett.* 9 *July* (1st. *Off. Rec. O. C.* 1904), Mr. Garrard, Purser-General of Ireland, requests his leave to pass. **1637** T. Manning in Thurloe *St. Papers* VI. 108 If somebody were joined with the purser-general by an order from his highness,...there would be much money saved.

† **3.** One who steals or cuts purses; a cutpurse, a pickpocket. *Obs.*

1849 W. M. *Wand. New* (1850) 64 § 4 All Rascaldry that ever Orphance of their portions, are Thieves, and deserve more to be hanged than a Purser.

Hence **Pursership,** the office of purser.

1620 Dekker *Fortunatus* E 3/2, He bare the purse for 2-years, was the first...& when my purserschip ends, (for newes, and that you...

1884 in Wardens taking Tuppence) and in mod. Dicts.

Purse-ring.

1. A ring, or one of the two sliding rings, closing a silk or leather purse.

1598 Mere *Comf. agst. Trib.* 111. 180, (1846) 136 Like a purse-ring of Paris bullion, light and counterfeit indeed.

2. The ring of a purse-seine, through which the purse line runs.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purse-seine (pɜːsseɪn). A fishing-net or seine which may be pursed or drawn into the shape of a bag, used for catching shoal fish. *Also attrib.* **purse-seine-net;** *purse-seine fishery*, etc.

1883 *Fish. Exh. Catal.* 136 Model of mackerel purse-seine. **1887** Goode *Fish. Indust.* II. 68 There is...reason to believe that our great purse-seine fisheries for menhaden and mackerel, though perhaps not causing a decrease in the numbers of the fish, have kept them farther from the shore. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 3/1 To enable our fishermen to use the practical working of the celebrated purse seine net, as used by the United States fishermen for the capture of mackerel, herring, and other fish usually caught by the drift net. **1889** *Nature* XLI. 180/1 The purse-seine fleet sometimes consist of 100 or 150 boats.

Hence **Purse-seiner,** a vessel employed in purse-seine fishing. **1890** in *Cent. Dict.*

Purse-string. Usually in *pl.*: The two threaded strings by drawing which the mouth of a purse is closed; hence in various *fig.* phrases, as *to hold the purse-strings*, to control the expenditure of money; *to tighten or loosen the purse-strings*, to be sparing, or generous, in spending money.

c 1450 Merlinus *De Reg. Princ.* 1389 So have I plukked at my purse strynges, And made him often for to gape & grone. c 1550 *Will & Polly* (Percy Soc.) XX. 31 So, I shall beggar them to hasen gone...And hele them clether by purse strynges. **1630** Dekkar *Gull's Hornbook* 11. i, Those whose Fathers Purse-strings hose up in bonos-a 1689 Dr. Barrow *Serm.* (1694) I. v. 71 He endeavours to corrupt him...and so to tie the Holy Ghost to his Purse-strings. **1801** T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 259 There now Ruth is necessary to open his purse-strings. **1859** Carlyle *Quarter.* in *The House of Commons*...has to look after the purse-strings of the people. **1902** Bryce *House Lords* II. ii. 56 Relating to issues his purse-strings are further.

b. absol. That is drawn like a purse-string.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 July 11 The stomach and the appendix being limited by a purse string suture of catgut.

† **Purset.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Purse *sb.* + -et. Cf. F. *bourselle* (13th c.).] A small purse or bag.

1849 R. Jones *Nuptial Quarrel* 1 *Hayday*, The thrift of the frog...I have been getting; and made of his skin A purset, to keep the Crooked in.

† **Purse-taker.** *Obs.* A highwayman or robber who deprived persons of their purses.

1601 Chettle, *Entire for Gloucester*, to Imbay the way, as purse-takers and bootchers doe. **1647** R. Stapylton *Two Tragedies* 142 Murderers, mixt with pyrates, and purse-takers, Rom-sway clowns, beggers, and vaffia-makers. **1654** W. M. *Wand. New* (1850) 64 § 2 A brave Purse-taker in the Great Forest of Cardenan, to such honestly Handy-Crafts.

So † **Purse-taking.**

1598 Barer. *Theor. Wars* 1. i. 8, 113 I am a good remembrance of life in thee: From Pinping, to Purse-taking.

Pursevant, -want, *obs.* 5*a.* ff. Pursuivant.

Purse-web. A (spider's) web of the form of a purse. *attrib.* **Purse-web spider,** a spider of the genus *Atypus* which spins a close web against a tree; esp. the American species *A. abbotii*.

1888 McCook *Amer. Spiders* I. 303 The characteristic tube of the Pursewebb spider is open against the trunk of a tree, extending several inches above the surface of the ground and about an equal distance beneath it.

† **Purseward,** *Obs.* An old name for the weed Shepherd's purse.

c 1440 *Alphita* 140 *Capsella*, herba sacerdotis,...herba pastoris idem,...pursewarde. *Ibid.* 61 *Pastoris*, scrippe, pursewarde.

Pursey, Purseynt, *var.* Pursy, Purseuve.

† **Pursick,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Pursive with suffix substitution: possibly influenced by Sick.]

A. *adj.* Of a horse: = Pursive, Pursy *a.* 1 †.

1600 Markham *Masterp.* i. (1618) 50 Of the broken-winded or Pursicke Horse. *Ibid.* (ed. 10) Looke for the rest pursicke.

B. *sb.* Shortness of wind in a horse; pursiness.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 292 If it continue, it will either grow to the Pursick, or else break his winde altogether. *Ibid.* 293 Of the Pursick. This is a shortnesse of

breath, and the Horse that is so diseased is called of the Frenchmen, *Cassade pulmire*, or *Bulee*. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iv. 351/2 The shortness of Breath...[of a Horse], of some termed *pursicke*.

Hence † **Pu'rsickness**, pursiness.

1600 Maisters *Husbonde* 11 (Bodl.) Dry figges...are good for pursicknesse, coughes, and diseases of the lungs.

Pursile, *Sc.* Also, of Purse *sb.*: see -ile.

1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* Recit. iv, For money a purse the land holded.

Pursiness (pɔ·rsinés). [f. Purse *a.*[3] + -iness.] The state or condition of being pursy; short-windedness, breathlessness, dyspnœa.

1[1]... *Manchuk* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 718/39 (*Glossæ nominum*) *Hec anasca*, -cis, pursiness. 1583 Cath. *Angl.* 294/2 A Pursiness, anelitus, anelitus. 1589 Turner *Herbal* iv. 177 Rue ... is good ... against pursines & shortnes of breath. 1611 Cotgr., *Pousse*, short wind, pursiuenesse. 1686 Worlidge *Dict. Rusticum* (1708) s. v., This Pursiness or shortness of Breath is thought to cure'd by cutting their Ears and changing their Pasture. 1834 *Gentl.'s Stable Mag.* 2nd. ed. I. 284 *Corpulent dyspnœa.* Pursiness.

† b. Flatulence; internal stuffiness. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* 840 (It) doth help the shortness of the breath, and cure the pursiues of the stomacke. 1610 Markham *Cheval.* ix. (1617) 20 As he is outwardly full of external humors, so hee is inwardly stuft with much grist and pursiues.

Pursing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Purse *v.*

Pursive (pɔ·rsiv), *a. arch.* Also 5–6 -syf·e, 6 -sifie, -cyfie. [a. (?) AF. *purcif*, *-syf*, pleonastic var. of OF. *porcif*, in Cotgr. *poulcif*, used F. *poucif* (L. type **pulvi-ace*), f. OF. *pulser*, *V. pouser* in sense 'to breathe with labour or difficulty' :—L. *pulsāre* to drive or agitate violently, freq. of *pellĕre* to drive. *Porcif* is given as Fr. in quot. 12 . . , and *pourcif* in Palsgr. 1532, but there is no evidence of it nor is its anatomical Fr., and the substitution of *r* for *l* was prob. English, perh. from some association with *purrir*, which becomes evident in the later form Pursy.] Short-winded, broken-winded, asthmatic: originally said esp. of a horse.

(Cf. *Cheual pouspif, pousse* 'malade des chevaux essoufflés par l'extraordinaire, par le battement des flancs, et pantelissement par vne interruption de l'haleine.')

[1[2]... *Alveraulx* (*sic*) *de Montfort* (Cambridge Corpus Christi Coll. MS. 400) s. 13 Cantabunt [*sic*] ... *pulsi* [*sic*] *pectore*.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxiii. (1495) 1. 1. 1398 Palsgr. 320/2 Pursyfe, shorte winded or stuffed *diuoce the stomacke, pouruif.* 1532 Huloet, Pursyfe cannot, *anhelator, anhelus.* 1600 Holland *Pliny* xx. xiii. II. 78 For the curing of hoarse bested beasts...broken winded and pursives. 1707 Tuffon *Phys. Farr.* Watch 127 If any Pulse be so, I can always Pursive, but no modern nor Anthonish. 1831–41 Youatt *Horse* (ed. 2) 278 The pursive or broken-winded horse should not stand idle ... a single day.

Pursiveness (pɔ·rsivnés). *arch.* [f. prec. + -ness.] = Pursiness.

1552 Huloet, *Pursifulnesse, difficultas.* 1600 Holland *Pliny* II. 67/2 [It] hurteth or commodeth...by pursifiveness and shortnesse of wind. 1600 Markham *Cavel.* v. (1617) 10 There is ...pursiveness in the Flanke and Falsenarre, in the Hanches. 1732 J. Barclay *Farriery* 63 Distinguished in their symptoms from that pursiveness ... we are treating of.

Pursivine, -ivn·e, obs. ff. Porcelain.

Purslane (pɔ·rslĕin). Forms: 2. 4–5 purcolan(e, 5 -lain, -layne, -line, -lyne, purselina, purselane, 6–7 -lain(e, 7 -lan, -lyn, purcellene. *B.* 5 porcelagine, porcelayne, 6 -laine, -leze, -layne, -line, -lyne, 6–7 -lane. 7. 5– purslane; also (5 poselane), 6 purslayne, -lin, -lead, pourslane, 7 purslan, -lain, purslain, 6–9 purslain(e. [a. OF. *porcelaine* (a 1300 in Godef.), *pourcelaine* (still in Cotgr.), = It. *porcellana* (Florio); identical in form with the Fr. and It. words for Porcelain, q. v., and app. altered, by assimilation to that word, from L. *portŭlăca*, used by Pliny for the more usual L. *portulăca* (which is taken in botany as the name of the genus).]

1. A low succulent herb, *Portulaca oleracea*, widely distributed throughout tropical and warmer temperate regions, used in salads, and sometimes as a pot-herb, or for pickling. Also called *Common* or *Garden Purslane*. Formerly cultivated in English kitchen gardens, but now rarely met with.

a. a 1387 *Sinon. Bartholi* (Arsen. Ouesn 342) *Portulaca* ... *porcelan.* c 1440 *Cookbook* (Cornhill Cookery 21 *Indoss. MSS.*) Wip lat of porcellayn [*Add. MS.* *poslayne*] or of nam ellers cold nedus. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 294/2 A Purcolan, *portulaca*. 1538 Elyot *Dict. Portulaca*, purcolan, purcelayne. 1562 Turner *Herbal* iv. 177 Rue ... is good ... against pursines & shortnes of breath. 1611 Cotgr., *Pourcelaine*, short wind, pursiuenesse. 1686 Worlidge *Dict. Rusticum* (1708) s. v. This Purslane or shortness of Breath is thought to cure'd by cutting their Ears and changing their Pasture. 1834 *Gentl.'s Stable Mag.* 2nd. ed. I. 284 *Corpulent dyspnœa.* Pursiness.

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Purslaine, -lan

personality that to belongeth to the love of man. 1625 J. Howe *Living Temple* (1634) 160 We see here, personality to the drift and design of the present discourse, to affirm a necessity. 1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 32 Personality ... to say he made oppose that [etc.]'. 1823 Bentham *Ind. Coll. Ev.* (1838) II. 570 Personality, one meaning—knock at door... broke nothing: On household chattels.

Pursue (pŭsiū'), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. a. AF. *pursiuer-*, *pursuer* (also *purcie-re*) = OF. *porsiure*, *porsiure-*, *-ivre*, *-uire*, etc. (see Sup. s.v.), mod.F. *poursuivre* = Pr. *porsegure*, *porsegre*, Sp. *perseguir* and *proseguir*, It. *perseguire* and *perseguire* :—L. *prosequĕre*, *-ire*, *persequĕre*, *-ire*, popular forms of *prōsequī* and *persequī*, compounds of *sequī* to follow, which to a great extent ran together in Romance. In ME. the L. form of the *prōs-*, *pro-*, was sometimes, and *per-* frequently, substituted.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 3 pursiwe(n, 4–5 -siwe, -swe, 4–6 -sew, 5 -siewe, -syewe, -syue, -suie, -suye, -ui, -uwe; 4– pursue.

a 1290 *Sidrac* 249 In *H. Eng. Leg.* I. 233 Iwarc... Iabere nere porsuwende me. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4450 Ben vil aniiorie lyggis helle To pursue ane thargh tirannye. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 12818 (Vesp.) *Sanct. Iacobe* sitte...sal pursewe bim nan. a 1400 Pursywed (see B. 1) 3). c 1400 *Chastt. Vow* 1130 Pulke with his pursell porsu on the lanis. 1422–30 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* (E. E. T. S.) 3067/3883 For with al his myth My deth purswen[th]. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 251 Hearyng this verse, after I shal pursewe (*rime* versen o versue). 1449 *Knyght of Tourn.* V. (1901) 80 the same of bim whiche in this can will pursuye. 1450–60 Mannyng *Brother Tables* ii. v. 7 How Dalyo was pursywed. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lii. 208 They went so hastyly and pursewed.

b. 4 pourswie, 4–6 -swe, 5 -sywe, -sue, -ui.

1300 Gower *Conf.* II. 218 Thei...Sone hope thinne spede And sithens lowe to pourswe [*rime* lowe]. *Ibid.* [see B. 5 possessed]. 1458 Sir G. Hoby *Lave Armis* (E. T. S.) 119 To pourse tberoff. 1483 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 150 Knowyng that he was pourswed. 1487 Bps. VII to *Ep. Acad. Duac.* (1898) IV. 294 To be pourswed ouer in Brusselles. 1498 Trevisa's *R. D. de Worth.* 30 Whom seeing Ro dide specially pourswed.

c. 4–5 porsewe, -sue.

a 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5413 Al be peple...but bim porsued hadde. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 187 And porsuede to have be pope prynce of bolycbarche.

d. 4 persywe, 5–7 persew(e, 5–6 persue, 6 -sevv, -sehew.

1340 *Prompt. Parvulorum* (Roxb.) V. 72 (Hll. 9) Persywed. c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 24 Wan men schul...persewe hym. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 27/1 How that I persuede diverse billes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 To ensue and persewe tbe kynge. 1586 in *Lib. Cbas. J. Andrew* (Whitref.) 170 But we not leste...In very surpise ne'r persehew ane fellow [etc.]. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 21 To persew his clame. 1759 Joseph Ritson *Ann. Pasbali...* assessed the prisoner not to persue as directed a purpose. *Ibid.* xxxii. Ritsonius persuaded to persue the sollicitors. 1779 Perused [see B. 10].

e. 5 prosewe(n.

1431–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 233 Antbiocus...prosewede [Dolfe Tbersua persuade] Tyrobon.

B. Signification.

I. Transitive uses.

1. To follow with hostility or enmity; to seek to injure (a person); to persecute; to harass, worry, torment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as treated in 2.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 63 (Cott. Jul. E. 7) Ne sbulde be bleued, wben men sbulden swine bete, and sbulden pursue bym. *Ibid.* *Ayen* 21 (L. 3 'Sequi, bunti, wban pursuen men'...'Leo Tyrannus Nazareb, wbere tbou pursuest'. 1398 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 Lose your seruyces, ...praysis for tbem that persuade you. 1693 Penn in *Lond. Life Mon.* (Camden) 252 To persue you to the ruine of the Prince nor her beyond wbat in good conscience I ...would have Prince nor her beyond what in good conscience I ...would have done. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 12 Those may justly be pursued as enemies to the community of nature. 1833 Macaulay *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. 72, 254, 413 To expel, or to pursue to death, a large part...of their subjects.

†b. To arraign, to follow with punishment. *Obs.*

1350 Lydg. *Pseudo Rycbeus*, xxiii. 117 Tbeseus dede war wyse his dyth tbis wykl persew; Tbe rigbtful God be wold Ke-venge his blode. 1869 Gascoigne *Memo. for M.* v. 6 109 That with such vehemency he should persue Pardo proper to himselfe. 1892 Davison *Pilgr. Journey* iv. 633 No vulgar God Persues the Crimes, nor with a common Rod.

2. To follow with intent to overtake and capture or kill; to chase, to hunt.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 321 Je sekeb, and ones persue bym may noone bright bright; For be trailyngal bis bridle, c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 70 Wyth Pbarao persued Israel. 1580 Bacon (Greene) *Pl. Introd.* 11 Pursue and take bim, for tbere is none to deliuer bim. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 314 Rowes in his Rank...with impetuous rage Pursues the flaming Targes to the Shore. 1783 Cowper *Epitapb on Hare* 2 Here lies, wbom bound and sav'ge parents, Nor ruffian gamekeeper follow'd. 1874 Greene *Short Hist.* vii. 7/2 To rout their other wing of borse as it returned breathless from pursuing the Scots.

b. *fig.* Said of the action of things evil or hurtful.

1567 Gude & Godlie *B.* (S. T. S.) 19 Sy quben temptatioun dois ane persew. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 23 No wrong yet laid; wbom suspect bas indicted? Pursu'd bim still. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 161 The worst inconveniencies that pursued us. 1840 Bushnell *Serm. in Season* viii. 97 The cost will pursue me. 1894 Baldwin *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* vi. iii. 297 The parables of a selfish life and wasted opportunity pursue one beyond death.

3. To prosecute in a court of law, to sue (a person). Chiefly *Sc.*

1580 *Rec. Scone, Rep. Scot.* XXI. 348 Persewing the said Alexander for mair nor ten thousand pundis. 1643 *Decreet Conv., Kirk Sess.* 56 The Lords of his Majesties Privy Councell have given order that Hillisland and Alanton be sbort, and criminally persued of bigh Treason. 1688 *Proceed. Archivers* I. 220 All...such Persons or Persons shall be persued with the utmost Severities and the greatest Rigor. 1856 *Wodrow* V. 6 Sir...cannot be pursued in Germany, for there she has committed no crime. 1893 *Stat. Stat. Reg.* XXXIII. 403 Here 'pursued' bere in the Scottish statute in November 1563 for the sum of 3322.

4. To follow, as an attendant; to come after in order, or in time. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 220 Schyr Jhon the Graysme,... To Lanrik come, and Wallace to pursew. 1608 Smith *Ant.* 4 Cr. ix. 68 Of Fortune pursue three. 1648 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* 86 To Move we say, Jesus al things the purpose are ambles. 1700 Dryden *Mithridat* & *Antiochus* 139 May no enquiries my death, and none shall be pursued. 1788 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 94 Her track, where'er the Goddess treads, Gloxy pursue, and grateful Science. 1789 W. Gilpin *Wyc.* (ed. 3) 119 Grand woody promontories, pursuing each other, all with so profusion.

b. To follow the course of (in description, etc.); to trace. *poetic.* In quot. 1823 = Follow v. 10.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 1 The Gifts of Heav'n my full strong force pursues. 1712 Addison *Spectat.* No. 419 ¶ 2 *Hic* namque ad. Through every Period of my Life This Consensus I'll pursue. 1823 F. M. Perry *Contrad.* vii. Said Lady Mobyrne, pursuing tbese with her eye-glass.

5. To sue for, to seek after; to try to obtain or accomplish, to aim at.

1340 Gower *Conf.* III. 134 In Rome, to pourswie his rite. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 150 Oftir tbei bere ei, wbo so wold pursue bym, by be wiche men myght go all aboute be erthe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414 Pursywe, or sewe, *prosequor*. 1570 Buchanan *Scripta Inedita* (1901) 1. 1 For more tbat wyth so bost yo not of so euyl, as be pursuyd. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* v. ii. 83 He murdred Pompey wben tbat pursu'd his death. 1671 Trial *Pr. xxxiv.* 14 Desire peace and pursue it. 1708 Strype *Abbot.* No. 561 ¶ 4 He pursued Pleasure more than Ambition. 1834 Carnarvon *Mem. Pbys.* I. vii. (1859) 326 The mind instinctively pursues wbat is pleasurable.

†b. To make it one's aim or endeavour, to try (*to do something*). *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 61 Such Socrate...I wyll outbeit, That no so wel I myght pourswie Mi love of love forto seche. c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 82, I commande tbese persons all tbys love To lyve in peace. c 1450 *Myroure Vyg.* 61 Pe fourte [see Sup.] pursuyb for to passe be hevel. 1593 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxxix. 398 People and men of warre, that wolde persue to go into Castell.

†6. To seek to reach or attain to, to make one's way to. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 230 Tbus Cartbage craggis tbai persewyt full fast. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 418 Nit my baffbeis bair, my bugrig perpetuis. a 1500 — *Flyting* 61 To berge be bicocht and be bastig fast, The nowt on Sonsbyn, bis cayrocbe bicb persues. 1822 Hartwood-Lodd. *Agr.* 14 A Dieman's Chyster I will neer persue. 1882 Davison *Gifts* 9 *Acbit.* 830 Here stops, my Muse...No Pbœbus can pursue immortal height.

†b. To attack, assail, besiege. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii. 458 Sothrowan marvaill gyff it wald be Wallace, Wirk on sumtrane cum to pursew tbat place. 1547 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* I. 82 Our said pursewar...bownde to cum and pursew the said house...to recover the manys furth of the said lords bandis. 1583 *Ibid.* III. 272 A great nowmer of wicket and ondiscreit persons...persewit the bouses of the pursew and ane of the ballies.

7. To follow (a path, way, course); to proceed along; = Follow v. 2 b. Now chiefly *fig.* In quot. 1390, to go through in reading, to peruse.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 56 For full unlikenesse The Scote which Hereward wyle, he pourswieth. 1648 Jeanne *Priest. Antiquity* 120 They could not choose but cbeerefully pursue the same way of Art. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 291 We now for the pleasing Work pursue. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 2 To consider what Course of Life he ought to pursue. 1788 Jefferson *Writ.* (1829) II. 380, I...shall pursue the course of the Rhine as far as the roads will permit me. 1879 R. K. Dixon *Conflagration* iii. 70 The Stage...pursues the heavenly way without the slightest deflection.

8. To proceed in compliance or accordance with; = Follow v. 8. Now only with *method*, *plan*, *course*, *system*, and the like: see quots. 1817–79.

1508 Love *De Conf. Pilgr.* 309 Al bys dayes tbere pursues. ? 1698 Bramhall *Replic.* vi. 191 This is not to alter the Institutions...of general Councells...but to stand by their orders, and to pursue their grounds. 1708 *Pers. Relat.* 20, 150 The king's example did his Grandsir pursue. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxi. 311 As we were going to pursue this advice. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. 3. 373 The following scheme was invented and pursued. 1879 Tuttle, *Dressing to Conceal's Tuttle. Label.* IV. 1850 The same system is to be pursued.

9. To follow up, carry on further, proceed with, continue (a course of action, etc. begun).

1498 Sir G. Hoby *Lave Armis* (E. T. S.) 119 Nicbt all men that purpwin bandil is nocht cbef with tbair curse of fecte. c 1568 Cvrse *Possession Pr.* (1812) 120, In bandl pursue. Thy trust is lost. 1598 Talbertus *tr. Lambe's Archa.* 2120 Tbey were to [see] ...to pursue tbeir purpose, and beare no...regard. (E. T. S.) 132 That tbese tbree so pursue, and beare no...regard. (E. T. S.) 132 That tbese tbree so pursue, and beare no perijure the matter wt swindus. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. 1. E. 78, I cannot pursue with any safety this quest Did the youngest. 1668 Dryden *Secular's Love* iv. 1, This is the wondrous Fifty of a blushing Quintessence, who will vehemently pursue a losing Hand. 1738 Lancelot *Life Marlborough* I. 69 The Earl was resolved to pursue this good Success. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxii, The Prince pursues his enquiry. 1798 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xxi. The subject was pursued no further. 1820 E. Forster in *Acad. Mus.* (1849) II. 222 The brethren then pursued their journey.

b. *Law.* To carry on (an action); to lay (information); to present (a libel). Chiefly *Sc.* (Cf. 3 and 13 b.)

1498 *Acts Parl. Scot.* 56 Be actions and cause pursewit be William of Glowys...or be to pers ageis Andro Stowin, ane be vther part. 1552–6 *Act. at Aims, Y.* 222, 6, 22 The maystir thereof to be to him that pursuyth the informacion for the same. c 1592 *Interlocutor* in J. Lenthion *Pursuers* (ed. 2) 132 The Lords Justice-Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciary, having ex...considered the Libel pursued at the instance of A. B. of ——[etc.].

10. To follow as an occupation or profession; to carry on, practise; to make a pursuit of.

1503 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxxvi. 232, I have...pursewed myne office, to the honnour of you and of your people. 1673 R. C. *Art of Complaisance* 19 When we enterprise any affair with hopes well conceived...we pursue it with all perseverance. 1774 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 563 He pursued...his studies, at his admonitions without intermission, vacation-time or book. 1892 Hall in *Camp. Smith.* I. (1894) 1 Others may pursue science of art.

11. Absolute and intransitive uses.

11. To go in chase or pursuit.

c 1300 *Will. Palerne* 1038 Pe pople bisete pursewed forb & of bere prey bei nemed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 238 The wommen forb and he pourswieth. 1862 Binns *Prov.* (1868) 1. The wicked flee when no man pursueth. 1725 Gent. *Progr. Poesy* 30 Now pursuing, now retreating, Now in circling troops. 1893 M. Arnold *Tristram & Yseult* 44 Far on the forest-skirts, where none pursue.

b. *To pursue after*, to follow in pursuit, to chase; = sense 2. Also with *indirect passive*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xix. 136 Peter...pursued after, Rolle kenne & Johan, Thenne for to seke. ? a 1400 *Arthour* 372 Arthour on gret haste Pursuyed after bym faste. 1580 Binns (Greene) *Rem.* 280 A And the Egyptians pursued after them. 1633 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 25 Left to be pursued after by hunger and cold. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 66 To take every horse he had...and to pursue after the fugitives.

†c. *To pursue for*, to seek or "hunt" after.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* v. 1892 Pat pursue ay for pleasaunce.

†12. To proceed with hostile intent against some one; with *on*, *upon*, *to*, to attack, assail. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1103 He pursued to bis palasyn with pryuely mon wonge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4735 Pat owre Oh Sone pat his bidde, & so barme dyd. *Ibid.* 4813 All bis wone pepull Ane-wangis to bis cost...And pursuyd to bis pauyone to passe to wonge Of barnys. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (Sloane) clxxxvi. 566 To take every horse he had...and to pursue after the fugitives. 1480 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* (1881) 148 King edward ...ordeyned men to pursuyr vpon hym...and dyuyd bemselue bym bitwene. c 1500 *Mort Arthur* (Roxb.) 3 Yf ye wyll pursue me, I shall brynge you to your payne.

†13. To make one's suit; to sue, entreat. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 13 For after that a man pourswieth To love, so fortune wendi. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11430 Pat ...shuldyr Anteuor...with the gyftes to trete, And pursue by pes. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* vi. To the mercy I will pursewe, With 'Wo remeinyable, Domine!' c 1580 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xl. 7 Se mony or honorit persone, Gif ye be constant, wyse, & leirne.

b. spec. To sue in a court of law; to make suit as plaintiff or pursuer. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 320 For pees bat pursye pursuede be pore & so longe, Pat be kynge may do no wrong. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 761 Yet shall pursue for her Custell in quam cruyte pat bene lisle. c 1640 *Tweed's Wood* 29 Whanky pe wan is keryed of his rynt, he cannot be pursuit nor persewit to bald cheuill-lawes. c 1670 Hickeringill *Clerio.* ii. That of Seamen, and other that were perverting Might there appears, their titles chattering. a 1693 Urquhart *Rabel. Ck. Gest.* iv. (1697) 33 If they should happen to die intestate, it was easie lawful to their nearest Kinsmen to call and pursue for the same. 1788 Mrs. Calderwood *Journey* (1842) 208 He was bred a papist, but his mother...set on the pursuit him to pursue for his estate.

†14. To follow as an attendant or supporter. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 193 He thocht commendyt ay wer that he pursew; For he thame kend rycht lusbfully, and trow. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1092 Hait I mak zow ane grant, Ay to your presence to pursew, with al my servise.

†15. To follow or come after in order. *Obs.*

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 199/2 The Dede and Pyne, wbicbe the tresoure pursueth. 1500 Mont. *Dyalogue* iv. 2118, Wbo sballe Remedie or punishement, pursuyng vpon all tbis dowlegre. 1688 Holme *Armoury* I. 1. 4 Lost...sounds do arise and affusion of blood do pursue.

†16. To proceed continuously. In quot. a 1631, to go or come forth, issue. *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiv. 6 In to your gentbe this day I did pursew. a 1631 Donne *Lett. Mourdaunt to Fuller Abel Redev.* (1660) II. 40 Those weighty words which plentifully pursued out of his mouth. 1892 Liverpool *Trans. Cardiovascular Assoc.* 189 But we pursued in our own way, resigning our action to the persistence and guidance of the fluids.

17. To continue (to do or say something); to go on (speaking). Also with *on*.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 50 Quhair did, quoth the bellial, quod pursew A sycopingall, with suggeris sum new. 1583 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* (1870) 129 In the other two staffes following the Author pursueth his matter. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reflt.* iv. xi. 241, I...propose Readers this many weighty as with another Reflection. 1708 Motteux tr. *Rabelais' Gargantua* v. 8 (D.) Wonderfully did he pursue Valiant Sir Richard's...Exploits. 1800 Mrs. Inchbald *Simple Story* (1908) II. 46, I...find I have buried Rosamond's *Mornal* 7. (1868) v. 66, 67 And

obliged to give his bond for the *pursuit him. 1742 J. Wesley *Rules of United Soc.* (1760) 27, 127 Pursued shall forbear drawing heathen to Christ's voice. *c* 1780 Wesley *Serm.* (1811) VIII. I. 206 How true species shall do in time of her *pursuings. *c* 1786 — *Wks.* (1868) VII. 83, among pursuings by ships of alle terres non. 1823 G. W. to Count's *Inst.* 36 If a cessation of Hues forsake my love, they are said to be taken as long as they continue in my sight and that the pursuing of them becomes not impossible. 1864 Lowell *Among my Books* (1870) I. 204 Milton's pursuing Salmasius with a sonorous Latin termination.

Pursuing, *sb.* (in *draw pursuing*, etc.): see Pursue, v.

† **Pursuingment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Pursue v. + -ment.] Pursuing; = Pursuit 1.

1629 G. Sandys *Trans.* 48 The unmanly vow, agreeing with their fights, their flights, or pursuingments.

Pursuer (pəɹsi·ŭəɹ). Forms: 4 purseuer, -seuere, 5 -suere, 5–6 peurseur, -er, 6 pursuour, 4– pursuer. [f. Pursue v. + -er 1.]

1. One who pursues. † 1. A persecutor. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 138 Þei ben enemyes to Crist & pursuers of vertu. 1382 — 1 *Tim.* i. 13, I was a blasfemere, or dispitour of God, and pursuyour [1388 persuer], and ful of wrongis. 1503 Dunbar *Golden Targe* 61 In Vertu's pursuyt I suppos, Sall never nane help to put remedy. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 560 Desperate oppugners and pursuers of all grace, of Christ and Christians.

† 2. = Pursuivant 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

1564–5 *Dutch Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 121, I paresis ils armes.

3. *Civil and Sc. Law.* A suitor; a plaintiff, a petitioner; a prosecutor.

c 1420 Honorius *De Reg. Princ.* 1159 Fol many swyche pursuers þere ben, þat for to take, & gete to hem a yifte. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* (Skeat) i. Florence thrife of Holland, and his conquest That claymed thare the crowne of Scotland; my pursuyte, Cause to bring Edward. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 31 The demandaries pleyntyffes or pursuers of the same writtes. 1582–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 310 The saidis Gilbert Millar, pursewar, and the said Sibbone Hamerkhous compeirand baythe personalie. 1598 J. Chamberlayne *St. Ct. Bell* (1. n. iv. 1737) 175 The Lord Advocate...is the Pursuer of all Capital Crimes before the Justiciary. 1872 *Somers Tracts* (ed. 2) I. 325 What is your suit, Kathyphro? Are you the pursuer or the defendant? 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* iv. § 37 There is the same action if he be either pursuer or defender in an action on the Aquilian law for wrongful damage to property.

† 4. A beneger, an assailant. *Sc. Obs.* Cf. Pursue v. 6 b.

c 1508 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. 222, I. 143 The saidis lords...thocht nocht expedient to resist the pursuaris, *1567*, The generalis wer all maist tint in the lang wicht.

5. One who follows after or chases with intent to capture; in quot. 1824, a suitor, wooer.

1537 Bess (Lovell York. fl. 16 Gett you into the mantyon house, lest the pursuers mete you. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 21 Quhill a pursewar is followeing ony thing he wantis. 1708 Monsey *Scripture* II. iv. 284 Above 40,000 died by the Weapons of their merciless Pursuers, the Spanish Cavalry. 1824 Robert *Dow Jones* xx. xxxvii, Sometimes they accept some long purpose, Worn out with importunity. 1875 W. S. Haydon *Love appl. World* 134 The fox never will escape her or his pursuer.

6. One who pursues some object or aim.

1632 Hopkins *Levinah.* 1. xiv. 72 A Generosity too rarely found to be possessed of, especially in the pursuers of Wealth. 1690 Wood *Life, Oxon.* I. 362, I [am] an ardent pursuer of Truth. *c* 1720 Emery *Eng. Riches Country's Last Misery* Wks. 1741 I. 220/1 Of no pleasures of which he had indeed been too great and criminal a pursuer.

Pursuing, *Pursuingly*: see Pursue v.

Pursuit (pəɹsi·ŭt). Forms: 6. 4 pursuit, 4–5 -suyt(e, 4–7 -sute, 5 -suette, 5–6 -sewt, 5–7 -suite, 6 -sute, -syvvte, 5– pursuit. *β.* 4 pourseut, 4–7 -suite, 7 -seyte. γ. (mainly *Sc.*) 6 persuyt, -sut, -sewt, 6–7 -suite, -suit. [a. AF. *purseute*, *pursuit*, OF. *pur(s)seute*, *pourseute* (1346 in Godef.), deriv. of *pourseuire*, *pourseuir* (1346 in Godef.), deriv. of *pourseuire*, after *suite* (—pop. L. **sequita* from *sequere*.)] The action or an act of pursuing, in various senses.

† 1. Persecution, annoyance, ill-treatment. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 44 [To] bere wibsonne & pursuyte in purseyt ...and be holi lore þat persuen vs. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 193 His enemies...bad him be exiled and pursuit of here iniquitees. 1393 *Rolls of Parrl.* III. 304/2 Whilis King shuld be to be Merchiaunt...Sold gaue hyndryng and a pourtaile lufkin. 1619–20 Sir W. Monson *Pr.* (1.) 20 How...The pursuivant's right hand...from pursuit of such as sold Confessions his enemies, setts free.

2. The action of pursuing, chasing, or following, with intent to overtake and catch or kill, a fleeing object, as a hunted animal or an enemy.

Courts of pursuit: see Court sb. 1.

1410–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. 3763 So longe laste be pursuyte and be chas. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 235 The other that had be of the pursuyte & chace of my pursuyte. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 91 The Danes that as cheefe captaine...was [Edmund Ironside], but he ended the Pursuit by the wicked mail of the traitor Edric. *c* 1660 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 352 He...makes his Escape, and thus beyond Pursuit of Humanities. 1780 Cowper *Conjur.* 240 All and each that passed that way Did join in the pursuit. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 362, I have been on the pursuit, or rather chase of Soult out of Portugal. 1850 *Lect. Peace Sanitary Committee* I. iv. 51 The Marquis gave hot pursuit.

b. *In pursuit (of)*: said of the pursuer; *in pursuit* formerly sometimes of the pursued, = in flight.

1590 Shakes. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 126 My hounds...Slow in pursuit. 1680 *Chron. Pr. Knight Br. Worcester in Select. Fr. Hard. Misc.* (1742) 370 [He] acquitted of his brother Valens, what news from Worcester? who told him, that the king was defeated, and in pursuit. 1681 Flavel *Mark Gospel* 318, 230 Idolaters in pursuit of a pretended heathenly. 1697 *Dr. Quincy Epos. Hist.* 1666. *Nun Wks.* 1834 III. 72 In pursuit of some flying game, [they] had wandered far.

† 3. The action of suing or entreating; a suit, request, petition, instance. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 34 Her which oppression was such clamour had, euch prayde vp-on the kyng Arthour. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8880 Syn I with grapes, or with pursuit, preuet not Jenelior. 1488 *Paston Lett.* I. 361 After long pursuyte made to the King and his counsell. 1493–4 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 28 *Proamble*, Many persones...made instance & diligent pursuyte...to his Highenesse. 1600 Meriton *Barnaby's Jests* 10, I, Thy Mistris is chaste: Onely to frustrate thy pursuit to love, In that's unchaste. 1702 Secret *Courtship Noblest* 9 Cou. Wks. 1735 II. 1. 21 What a long lecture scribbled by your compliment without further pursuit, does oppose to that popular assemblies consent with small contenders.

4. *Law.* An action at law; a suit; prosecution. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

[1340–50 Sir T. Gurnevile in Sp. Goodhow *Rep.* (1659) 11. 128 For queen Isabellaes pension...some years was soure grevid (in 1320.)] 1424 *Rolls of Parrl.* IV. 311/1 To greuous and dayrgge my pursuite...to wallens in lengo. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 *Preamble*, To have made pursuite of their several attornyers to be reversed. 1572 in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 204/1 The king hedeth...the land of Lokky his suspior be the pursuyt of the Erll of Mentiethe. 1699 Pollan *Ch. Hist.* in. vi. § 2 16 That pursuit for Tythes might, and of ancient times did pertain to the spiritual Court. 1708 Hale tr. Hocquard *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xvii. § 8 (1736) 89 Such a Criminal pursuit, as was intended. 1733 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) IV. 371 The Lord Advocate...consists in all Pursuits before Sovereign Courts by Remitter of the Peers. 1832 Acheson *Travighn.* (1873) I. 204, 227 It is within thought expedient to convert the offence into a crime. That it is my the pursuit of it is not left to the discretion of the injured party.

† 5. Attack, assault, siege. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 182 Illeiterallace who lyd to mak pursuite, In vij powere to perse the Golsyn Targe. *c* 1508 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 172 To be assist and delegeris to the persuit of the said castell. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 233 For defens of the said burgh in tyme of feryour persuit. *a* 1600 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 139 The town of Edinburgh...maiks warneand on the sone of the maneis for pursuit of the castell.

II. 6. The action of seeking, or striving to obtain, attain, or accomplish something; search; † enchaunter, attempt (*to do* something).

1606 Shakes. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 191 Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done, Nor faint in the pursuite. 1636 W. Bosworth in *Lett. Lib. Rev.* (Camden) 230, I am in daily pursuite of peace (Heidale). 1708 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 774 One soul should back wagers, and validate prize His slow's kindness in pursuit of love. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 2 An insatiable Pursuit after Wealth and Riches. 1838 J. H. Newman *Par. Sermons* (ed. 2) II. xxvii. 321 You may lose your talk as if the pursuit of wealth was the business of life.

b. *Transf.* The object aimed at; also, † *Obs.*

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* IV. 70, Hard-hearted fathers...Who this the pursuit of the policy†. *a* 1732 Gay *Fables* II. xi. 6 So virtue then your first pursuit, 1742 Gray *Progress* ii. 32 In love my youth's pursuit, and science crown my age.

7. The action of following or engaging in some calling, as a profession, business, recreation, etc.; that which one engages in or follows.

1595 Weever in *Progr. C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 30 That expedition he kept to my parents, the delay whereof so tediously(d) my hasts with lowryan. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 57 Yet ceased they not to follow the pursuites of their lawfulle in perverting his honeste purposes. 1774 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 469 Your consideration of mind is such, that you must have a pursuit. 1800 Coleridge in Cottle *Early Rec. Treat. also Fellow Sentinel Preamble.* 1862 Ben H. Disraeli *Epistol. Jap.* II. 4 2 In our daily pursuits we found much time spend to distance our former speculations. 1874 Dasent *Short Stat.* in. § 2 (1880) 392 The pursuit of Physical Science became a passion.

† 8. The pursuing or following out *of* a plan, design, etc. *Obs.* (replaced by Pursuance 4.).

a 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 60 Towards the pursuite of any worthy design. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 128 The doing of many things in pursuit of their Passions. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* xiv. 30 He made answer...in pursuite of the Instruction which he had received.

† 9. The action of going on with something already begun; a continuation, a sequel. *Obs.*

1630 Earl Monm. tr. *Guazzo's Hist. Int. Gallby* 103 We shall not all down, unless in the pursuit of this discourse. 1666 Orrery *Rom. Hist.* (1732) I. 130 Unless we look on the words as a pursuit of the first promise. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 13, I return now to the pursuit of our voyage.

† 10. Succession, sequence, serial order. 1604 Brooke *Ath. Conten.* IV. ii. I. 310 In order, pursuite, sequence, and concadenage of application, which is requisite in nature. *Ibid.* viii. § 2 That men may know in what order or pursuite to read.

† **Pursuite**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [In 5 *pursuite* for *pursuit*, f. pres. t. of Pursue v.] *trans.* To persecute: = Pursue v. 1.

1563 Winzet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* (S.T.S.) I. 13 We ar pitifullie persuite, with sa grete rigour, as we war leveand in ye speciales. *Ibid.* 25 King Saul...persuitted the said David trimelie to the deth.

† **Pursuiter**, *Obs.* Also 6 poursuer. [f. as prec. vb. + -er 1, or f. *pursue*, *pursuit*, after *suitor*.] = Pursuer.

1542 Privy *Act*, in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 119 The possessours have of these mattyers...hath bene Defenders and Mayntayners Seruyors. 1548 *Gentill & Feab.* (1626) B3, Loue doth not equally love all his pursuiters.

Pursuivant (pə·ɹsiwĕnt), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4–5 purs(ue)iaunt, 5–8 pursew-, -sevant, (5 -syuant, 5–6 -syvaunt, 6 -seu-, -seve(n)ant, -sivant, -siuant, -siuant, -syvant, 6–7 -suyvant, 6–8 -suevant, -vant, 7 -sevant, -sivant); 6– pursuivant, (7–8 pour-). Also *Sc.* 5 pursevand, -sevand, -ant, -sephant, -siwant, -syfant, -syfaut, 5–6 persevand. [ME. x. OF. *pur-, pourchaunt*, etc., mod.F. *pourvoiant*, pr. t.-ple. of *pourvoir*, *pourvoiller* 'to pursue, follow after', also mod. subst., = follower, suitor, pursuant-at-arms, etc.]

1. Formerly, A junior heraldic officer attendant on the heralds; also one attached to a particular nobleman. Now, an officer of the College of Arms, ranking below a Herald.

In the English College of Arms there are three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants, styled respectively: Rouge Croix, Bluemantle, Rouge Dragon, and Portcullis: in the court of the Lyon King of Arms in Scotland there are three Heralds, and three (down to 1587, viz.) Pursuivants: Carrick, Unicorn, and Marchmont (formerly Rate, formerly also Dingwall, Ormond, and Kintyre); in the court of the Ulster King of Arms in Ireland there are two Heralds and four Pursuivants: Athlone and St. Patrick (see 2, 4, and 5).

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1320 Pursevantes and herraudes That ofte rydin fellen heedes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Purcyvaunte (*K.* pursivant). 1456 Sir G. Hayo *Law of Arms* (S.T.S.) 276 (He) has first nane till a herre...to lere in his schaldis...or in Skaten 1900 his herraldis or pursevandis here. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* vi. *Father Wolf & Aue Uchyorne*...nor bill in hynde he bare, Nor Pursevant speciall wardis. I gow assure. 1556 Chron. Gr. *Friars* (Camden) 84 It was proclamed openly with the kynges shrelle and two harraldes and two pursevauntes and a trumpet. 1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 190 Johnne Calder, Rose Pursevant. 1583 *Rec. Incor. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 389 I Robert Campbell, Carrik pursevand...charged Maister Patrik Vaus...to compeir and ansuer. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Sir T. Wyatt* D 2 Wks. 1873 III. 81 Send for Heralds, call for Pursuyants, Where's the King at armes? 1700 Luttrell *London Ly.* IV. 17 The four pursuivants are also created by the aforesaid. 1866 *Chronol. Rewards.* VIII. 240 In ancient times, any great nobleman might reserve his own pursuivant with his own hands and by his single authority. The Duke of Norfolk had a pursuivant, called Blanch-Lyon, from the white lion in their arms. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 2/2 He held the office of his Majesty's Unicorn Pursuivant for Scotland.

b. Also *pursuivant at (of) arms*.

1530–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Any herolde pour, herolde, or pursevant at armes. 1658 Phillips s. v., The four Pursuivants at Arms are those that attend the Heralds, and are called Blanmantle, Rougecrosse, Rougedragon, and Portcullis. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* IV. xxxiii, The pursuivant-at-arms...Before the castle took his stand. 1808 S. Pegge *Anonym. & Pseud.* 19 Two Pursuivants at Arms, properly attired.

† 2. A royal or state messenger with power to execute warrants; a warrant-officer. *Obs.*

In Scotland the heraldic pursuivants usually served summonses of treason, thus combining arrest 1 and 2.

1393 *Pric. Poets Roy. Edw. of York* (1812) 85 A pursuyant belonging to my lord the Kinges Chamberlain. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* li. 31 Ye pursevauntes that were appointed ye ons poets shal cause by seruice, to bringe the kinge of Babilon tydinges. 1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 A pursuyant this brought the proclamacyon. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. xii. 582 There was a speciall pursuivant or conveier that went throughout the battailion. 1673 Owen *Pneumatologia* vi. Displ. 30 There were sent for by letters by a pursuivant to make their repaire to the Council of the marches. 1698 E. *Chandler's Hist. Pers. Jas. II* 1. 1. 1.

†**B.** *adj.* Pursuing, prosecuting. *Obs. rare.*
a 1577 tr. *T. Smith's Common. Eng.* (1609) 91 The party purchaser giueth good assignes.

†**Pursuivant**, *n. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec.] *trans.* To send a pursuivant after; to pursue; to summon or arrest by a pursuivant. Also *fig.* Hence **Pursuivanting** *vbl. sb.*

1638 Prynne *Unlock. Tim. Ded.* (1661) 17 The late suppressing, ..persecuting, vexing, ..crushing of many learned ..Ministers. 1639 Wilkins *Math. Magic* iv. xxviii. 208 Their navie was purs[u]ivanted after with a horrible tempest. a 1680 Harleian *Lamd* (1808) 238 Divers of them had been pursuivanted for Printing of orthodox Books. 1687 R. L'Estrange *Brief Hist. Times* I. 84 Pursuivanting, Messengring, Sequestring, Compting up, Squeezing, Rifling, Plundering, and Oppressing. 1718 M. Davies *Athenæ Brit.* II. 710 He was pursuivanted up to London ..and was committed Prisoner to the Fleet.

Pursy (*pə·rsi*), *a.*[1] Also 5 pursy, 6 poursye, porsy, 6–8 pursie, 7 purcie, 7–9 pursey. [Later form of *pursif* PURSIVE, with the ending *-if* reduced to *-i*, *-y* as in *hasty*, *leafy*, *tarry*, etc.]

1. Short-winded, asthmatic, puffy; = PURSIVE.

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Pursye, in wynd dyseasyd, *anelosus*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 84 Pursey is a disease in an horses bodye, and maketh hym to blowe shorte, and apperely at his nostrilles, and commeth of colde. 1598 Florio *Salamon's Ragion.* D 3, We ought to take good heede ..that we make not our selfe pursie. 1673 tr. Ulitius' *Alb.* P 8b, A pursie man, or that hath his breath often, as is over choice whirlwinds. 1820 Quarterly *Reviews* 4 *Fr.* (1856) 63 The peasant's hands are purple, drive asses. 1910 tr. *Fernel's Med. Therap.* I. 31 Good Medicine to cure.. short-winded or pursy Horses.

2. Fat, corpulent.

(Due to the close association of short-windedness with fatness, and of this with the notion of a swollen purse or bag, as in PURSE *n.*3)

1598 Warner *Lownde's Complus.* (1632) 153 They that bee by nature very pursy and grosse, live as long as they that be slender bodied. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 5 [He] was given to gurmandize, that his fatness would ..stifle him in both his breath. 1674 Grainge *Nat. Hist. Ass.* (1716) 78 The neck, thick and pursy, is joined to the head. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.*, *Christm. Day* I. 10 A short pursy man, stopping and listening at a post-chaise, so as to show nothing but the top of a round bald head, like the top of an earthen. 1880 Charles *Fresh. Cr. Ser.* i. (1881) 7, I am an elderly fat gentleman, pursy, scant of breath. *Ap.* 1890 Spectator *Hist.* 16 Sir 1715 the leaders of that parish clergy, Varlet & sons, of Five were pursley beggs. 1892 Times *Comm. Rob.* 1 9 (1893) II. 43 One short beggy and purple bearer cannot hold and bear.

Purry (*pə·ri*), *a.*[2] [f. PURSE *sb.* + *-y*.]

1. a. Of cloth, the skin, etc.: Having pockets, puckered; drawn together like a purse-mouth.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 17 Divers ..grose nether parcels, lumpy, equally by Warpe or Woof. 1823 J. Mayo *Discour. Ext. Clothing* v. 27 The still looser skin is thrown into shapeless folds, or, as it is technically termed, purry, wherever its more pliant than in other parts. 1878 Wilde *Proceedings* II. 200, 134 like heavy, ugly, black purry rubbishof to their purry versions 1880 *Bryce Recent Travels* I. 4 Her purry mouth softened.

b. Of clouds, = Baggy, swollen; heavy.

1792 W. Taylor *Stolb. Biand., Duenna* 22 The purple Clouds darkened, and scatter, All expect some sudden storm.

2. Having a full purse; rich, wealthy; purse-proud.

1682 Mackenzie *Diary Chancellor.* 48 One said, purry Mr. Lockie was rearry rich, and that, 'True', said he, 'Lockie, purry men are fast for the most part'. 1893 Times 21 Sept. Their purry pride has been signally humbled. 1898 Baring-Gould *Fug. Tracts*, lx., *Cockayne Who.* (Boke) 61-64 The purry man begins by forcing the right to do as he pleases. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 4/4 He is the genuine antithesis of the conventional 'moneyed man'. A less 'purney' man it would be impossible to imagine.

†**Purtain-tun.** *Carol. Obs. rare.* Also **patre tuna.** [app. f. Pair *sb.*[1] + F. *tout* so much, as much; i.e. scoring as much again as *pair-royal*. For reduction of *pair* to *par-*, cf. *perepal* = Pair-royal.] In cribbage, Double pair-royal; four cards of the same denomination.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. xvi. (Roxb.) 294/1 Cribbidge, ..The Value of the cards is thus:..a paire Royall is 6, a double paire Royall 12, a purtaintun is 12. 1706 Phillips, and Cribbidge-Noddy,..Each person has 5 cards and one turned up,..They are thus markett,..a paire 2, paire Royall 6, a paire Tuent 24.

Purte, *obs.* f. Purity; *obs.* Sc. f. Poverty.

Partenance (*pə·rtĭnăns*). *arch.* Also 4 purteyn-, 4–6 parten-, purtynaunce, -ans, 5 pourtynaunce, 5–7 partin-, portin-, portenannce, -anse, -ans, 7 part'nance (portenants). [ME. a. AF. **partinance*, with change of prefix, for *OF. parten-*, *partinence* (cf. *partinaire*, 1278, in Prompt. *a.* 1.); then an earlier form of Pertinence, corrup. in vocalization to Appurtenance, of which it later than it may have been taken as an aphetic form.] That which pertains as appertains, or forms an appendage, to that which is the principal thing; an Appurtenance.

†**1. a.** *Law.* That which pertains or is an appendage to a possession or estate. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 221, I Jon Baliol be Scotis King, I bowe je ware for Scotland parti, With alle be purteynaunce perinne. 1430 *Lydg. Pilgr. Sowle* IV. 3984 The Manor of Holston, with the Forrest of the same, with the purteynaunce. 1443 *Act* 21 *Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 1 The Manor or Lordshippe of Hunningfield with the purteynaunce in the County of Kent. 1503 Ld. Rutland's *Probate* (Somerset House), That the duke of Lancaster should have for ever..all the signeury of Anglesaye, with the purteynaunce.

†**b.** *fig.* and *gen.* = Appurtenance 2. *Obs.*

1561 Lever, *P. Pl. A.* 2, 21 To holders and to holdes,.. Wt all be purteynaunce of prosperite In to be tyme of helth. c 1580 *Wisdom Sol.* &c. (Ill. vol.) 30 yende with his purteynaunce to batter pese pre bestis. c 1595 Prince *Edgar*, 11. viii. 208 The tabernacle, the temple, with the vessells and purteynances ther to wonn clenged hath.

2. The 'inwards' of an animal; = Purse *sb.*[1] 6.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Purteynaunce, of a thynge, *pertinencia, in plurali numero.* 1552 Huloet, *Purteynaunce of a beast, Pertinens.* 1552-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The heades, neckes, inwardes, purtynaunces, leggges, and feete, shall be counted as parte of the carcasse. 1559 Fabr. *Chronicl. Scotl.* xiii. 8 Be cleir ye eittis ..Cheryt ..out of hes the head, fete, & purteynnis thareof. [Ibi *edes*; 1563 (R.V.) the inwards.] 1592 Lyly *Midas* v. ii, I will only handle the head and purteinances. 1681 J. Wilson *Charity* v. i, To dresse ..Of a Calves head, and Purteinances (betakest a Fricassee, and his Pettitoes? 1780 Stevens *Tr. Shandy* III. xi, May be he dress'd it ..his heart and purtenances, down to the very stomach.] 1808 Beaumont *Knight & Sh.* v. 70 How she can dress and dish up—lordly dish. Fit for a duke, lord's head and purtenances.

Purtract, -trait(e)(*t*), **-trayt, -e**, obs. f. Portrait. **Purtrais, -tray, -trods, -troy, -u**, obs. f. Portray v. **Purtraiture, -trato·w're, -tra·y·ture, -tre(a)ture**, etc., obs. f. Portraiture. **Purtrad, -tured**, pa. pples. of Purtray *v. Obs.* **Purtye**, obs. Sc. f. Poverty.

Purulage (*pū·rŭlēj*). *rare.* [From next, with change of suffix: see *-age*.] Applied to the contents of a liver abscess, in which there are other elements than purulent matter.

1898 *P. Manson Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 383 Liver purulage has always a peculiar mawkish odour.

Purulence (*pū·rŭlĕns*). [ad. post-cl. L. *purulentia*, f. *purulentus* Purulent: see *-ence*. So in Fr.] **a.** The fact of being purulent; the formation of pus; suppuration, festering. **b.** Purulent matter, pus.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtherus's Fr. Chirurg.* 43v The purulence, or matter, is not engendred the first dayes. 1599 — tr. *Guilhelmeau's Bk. Diseases* 146/2 If the wounde will ..make no purulence. 1725 Jourdan *Dict., Purulence, Purulency*, engendring of pus or matter.

Purulency (*pū·rŭlĕnsi*). [f. as prec.: see *-ency*.] The quality or state of being purulent.

1597 (see *Clowes Chirurg.* (1602) 27) If with these there then be purulency and rottenesse. 1680 Lovell's *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 113 The gall dropped into the ears with Womans milk, helps the purulencie thereof. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Diseases*, etc. (R.), Consumptions are induced by purulency in any of the other viscera. 1847 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 773 The nearest approach to purulency.

Purulent (*pū·rŭlĕnt*), *a.* [ad. L. *purulentus*, f. *pūs*, *pūr-* Pus: see *-lent*. So in Fr.]

1. Consisting of, of the nature of, or resembling pus, or corrupt matter; also *gen.* corrupt, putrid (*rare*).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guilhemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31v The purulent matter was sucke to the grounde off the wounde. 1683 T. Brown *Tr. Harth* ii. 88 Tumors and diseases of subjacentous figure, and purulent melted matter. 1713 *Swiss Lucubrations* 33 Wks. 1715 III. ii. 37 It spues a filthy black Oil mixed purulent and clear. 1813 Kidd & Sr. *Zoonomia*, III. 126ff. V. 585 Some of the Genus engulfs themselves on a purulent secretion with which they are surrounded. 1880 W. MacCormac *Antiseptic Surg.* 108 During the whole time was no purulent discharge.

b. *fig.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. 51 Lord Fauconbridge is sent to sound their affections, and to draw the purulent matter to an head. 1797 Pegg, etc. *Art of Speaking* 73 A discharge of the purulent humour in exceeding purulent terms. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 308 Dull forth assertions purulent of slander.

2. Full of, forming, or discharging pus; suppurating, festering.

1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 587 If very small branch of those vessells be broken the Lungs become purulent and yeeld matter up to coughing. 1668 *Boyne Serv. Mary.* xxii. 12 O cursed Pit (v. 13). To prate and smack a purulent old sore to the bottom. 1814 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 222 The treatment of simple, purulent, or healthy ulcers.

b. Characterized by or accompanied with the formation of pus.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 2) 583 Purulent infiltration. 1879 Harley & Speight's *St. Pathol.* 356 Purulent ophthalmia is one of the most dangerous diseases to which the eye is subject.

Hence **Pu·rulently** *adv.*, in a purulent manner; **Pu·rulentness**, purulency.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Purulentness*, Schism of Matter or Corruption. 2 1834 Copeland *Notes & Lect.* (1840) I. 137 He could be allowed to obtain as much pus as purulently as he likes. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 403 Surrounding the purulently infiltrated part.

Purulo- (*pū·rŭlō-*), combining form from assumed stem of L. *purul-entus* Purulent.

1856 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 583 The ..products of purulo-fibrinous exudation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 421 We recognize two forms of dysentery—the purulo-ulcerous and the fibrinous, or pseudo-diphtheritic.

Puruloid (*pū·rŭloid*), *a. Path.* [irreg. f. as prec. + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the appearance of purulent matter; pyoid.

1868 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 402 Presenting a purulent or purulent appearance. 1880 Ravenel *Bacteria* 39 Crittenden corrider 'containing..purulent matter.

Purvey (*pə·rvē*), *sb.* Also 6 purveaie. [f. next.]

1. The provision of a station; = Purveyor 1.

1511 *Act* 4 *Hen.* VIII, c. 2 § 1 Purveyances should have been made, according to the Purvey of the same Estates. 1585 *Act* 1 *Edw.* c. 5 § 2 Purveyant ..have ..taken away by Virtue and Purvey of the said Estates from divers poor Men. *Mod. Hume.*

2. An arrangement, provision. *rare*—1.

a 1626 Sir *Hen. Savyle* in *Remains* (1675) 20 To Hazl. *E. P.* III. 101 He made a good purvaie For many who by his coyn eat, And made another wise.

3. The act of providing or supplying; that which is provided or supplied; *pl.* provisions.

1615 Crooke *Cabin. Serv.* 108 Those that used to furnish that purvey. 1636 Bulteel *Hind.* 23. 10, 171 And when y' are furnish'd with all Purveys, I shall be ready, at your service.

4. A sum provided to meet current expenses; for specific use see quot. 1908. *local.*

1740 *Addlingham* (*Cumberland*) *Par. Bk.*, Collected by the Church Wardens ..two Purveys thro the whole Parish at 1*s* 6*d* a pen. 1794 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberland*, I. 224 The rate imposed by purvey, about 30*s.* a year. 1838 *Addlingham* (*Cumberl.*) *Par. Bk.*, 3 purveys Collected. 1839 *Ibid.*, 2 purveys Collected. 1908 G. C. Hodgson *Private Bill*, 5 Mar., In this county [Cumberland], and in many or to others, the county rate used to be levied by "purveys". A Purvey was a sum of £100 and according to £100, £1 was or £1,000 was imposed the 6*s.* fourteen ordered 200, 100, or three purveys to be levied. A certain sum was fixed against each Parish as its contribution to the purvey. This system was found in time to operate unfairly, and in 1810 a special Act of Parliament was obtained abolishing Purveys.

Purvey (*pə·rvē*), *v.* Forms: 4– purvai(e, -vay(e, 5– -vei(e, -vey(e; pur-vai(en, -vey(en, 5–6 -vai(en, 4–6 -vaye, 4–7 -vai(e, -vaye, -vay, (4–5 *Sc.* -way, -wey), 5– purvay, (6–7 -veigh, -veyghe; 4–5 pourvai(e, -vey(e; 6 poarvey). (*Pa. t.* and *pple.* purveyed: in 5 *Sc.* purvai, -vait, -voit, -ved, -vyde, -vyde.) *fl.* 4 pourvei, [*pa. pple.* pourveid, -vyde), 6 *Sc.* provay, *pa. pple.* -vaid, -wyd. 7. 4–5 pervei(e, -vey(e. (In all forms before 1640, *u* was commonly written for *v*.) [ME. a. AF. *pur-, purveier, purveer* = OF. *porveeir, -voir, -veior* (*le porveit, porveit*), 1606 F. *pourveoir*, = Pr. *provezir*, Cat. *proveher*, Sp. *proveer*, It. *provedere*:—L. *prōvidēre* to Provide, f. *prō-* for + *vidēre* to see. The forms in *pou-*, *pur-*, were assimilated to the L. prepositions. In ME. often stressed *pu·rvey*.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To forsee; = Provide v. 1. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prudent. Cons. Mount.* 40 *God gif* that ..purveyd *Dalida* thare, that that weght thyr sleppis. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 120 (Camb. MS.) It *be* hauen wrete for thinges but lese to comyn leen yvesawed. c 1374 — *Troylus* iv. 1056 (1087) Yet god purveyeth thynge for to comen. 14.. *P. Pl.* 80. 80 (Whitaker *Bodyle Premides*, to purvoye, to se to before.

†**b.** To see before or in front of one; to have in view. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xx. 8, I purveyd god ay in my sight...I purveid him ay in my sygth.

II. †**2.** To see to, attend to (something) in advance; to order, arrange beforehand; to foreordain; to bring (something) about by previous planning; = Provide v. 3. *Obs.*

(1290 Beyond v. v. 8 a 170 If ryche men do purveye here vengeaunce.) c 1330 Cursor M. 6322 (Cott.) Pat wark, pou sal it purueal [other texts, devise, ordaine] in pi thogh. Thou ordainest it and he wrought. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Theodosia*) 377 He gert purvey ..a margere with glad cheire. 1483 Caxton *Faves* 8 *b*, I shal purveye ..some lewde and symple for our necessyte. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. 6, 24 To seik reddy for weyr, Purvyd thai schippis, gan vyde armour and geyr. 1520 *Irish Act* 12 *Hen. VIII* in *Ribton. Stat. Irel.* (1621) 75 Accordyng unto the statutes in that behalfe purveyed. c 1538 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 150 b, What chiefe was purveyed for this grosse enterprise.

†**b.** *absol. or intr. Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 After He God schal purveie [L. *providebit Deus*]. 1430–85 Mirour *Aduent.* c. xi. 31 To hirselue wonne all the hoost, as Arthur had allso purveyed.

†**3.** *intr.* To take measures, arrange, or prepare beforehand. Const. *inf.* or *that*. Cf. Provide v. 4.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 32 Pe Romeis (Neuthene people) purueiled, to clo him a dyngdin. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* c. v (Harl. MS.) How pat pis wif was a sorcerasse, and which purveith in pat fey pat hire husbond should be ded. 1513 Sir Thomas *Pembr.* I. iii. 5 Then the grave secretary *Est* purvey to go in to Fraunce. c 1533 — *Gold. Bk. Marcus Aurel.* (1546) K 6 b, The good emperour purueyed, that all they of his palais should be decent. 1604 Daniel *Def. Ryme* (1717) 80 Before, he ..purveyed that he should not be sorry, by the neglection thereof. To succeed from this eminent Decay. 1620 *Privy Coun. Rec.* 23 No meanes hath purveyd, that during all her reigne The Holies their owne power for ever shall retaine.

†**4.** *trans.* To make provision or adequate preparation for some event or action, or for the supply of something needed. Const. *for*, *of* (*against*, *to*).

Cf. Provide v. 5. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10720 Full proudly he greet hate purueyen hurlyng. c 1450 *Lyfe Gower.* (Roxb.) 3086 That the mariners vp yede To purvey of that bed nede. 1478 *Rh. Nobleman* (Roxb.) 24 That it may be purveid for by no slow means that [etc.]. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Yf I had well thoughte to have taken in hande ..I sholde have purueyed therto. 1500 Spenser *Chron.* (1611) 291 The Commander ..purveyed for a present there against. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 283 To Purueigh for things

necessaries. 1858 *Whole Duty Man* Pref. 3 To forward to purvey for pleasures and delights for us.

III. 8. *trans.* To provide, furnish, supply (something); = PROVIDE *v.* 5. **a.** Const. ¶ to a person, etc., or with dative. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 348/182 Hire purueide him vle feondskiche A penaunce, strengi i-nou, Vor to fou3te wip pouere child to ouer him. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1738 Pis folue nome...purueiede hem gode wapnes & al to pe se ssonde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5208 Pat wel wile pe cheri Merlin Hede buldi3 purueied a riche bi. 1381 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiii. 9 I shal shal gadere to hym, my sone, the sowdiour. *c* 1485 *K. E. Mus.* (Warton Cl.) 42 To purvey the a glas for kowyde to drynke. 1529 *Prier Claremede* in Hall. *Fabyan* I. 29 Ou, purvey me a dyner...Of all manner of dishes. 1800 *Secret Freedom* xiii, Get thy wounds healed, purvey thee a better horse.

b. (*simply.*) Now in reference to articles of food, said or the act of a purveyor: cf. sense 9 and PURVEYOR 2.

1573 – *Gay Wives* (A.) 1901 (E.E.T.S.) 148 'Foode Yore', saye ye Sir, 'Where the fat ox Bleu' (*Quoy y schal acheter pursuer*). 1580 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* viii. 21 We purueien goode thingis, not onli bifore God, but also bifore alle men. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 73 Wisedom a remedy puruey in hast. 1576 *Fleming Panopl. Epist.* 208 Being prouidient in purueying victuals for his necessitie. 1638 Sir R. CARYLL *Englis. Exc. Prayer* 13 The late Queene, Anno 1570. caused by Warrant of privie Seale a great quantity of Beere to be purveyed, transported and sold to her owne use beyond the Seas. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 605 Such is all the inland food purvey'd. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. 281, 314 The provisions...had been excellently purveyed under Ralegh's overseers.

6. To furnish or supply (a person, etc.) with (*of*) something; = PROVIDE *v.* 8. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3117 Pe kyng him purueide of pore men, 13 ... *Cursor M.* 11930 (Fairf.) Hem self...purueyd hem wip al ping fare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 591 Pat ilke pat I wed purveyed of a mule I wayte hir vitaille and that I take[s]. *c* 1440 MARMION (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Pere he purveiede him and purueyes him of vitaille. 1496 in Wills & Chuk Cambridge (1888) I. 331 Yeue myn oxyn tyme so he be purveyed of a place. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 484 Had thai bene purueid [*var.* prouyded] as of wyfeis pe gyse...had perile thair bail nane. 1550 STEVENS *P. O. T.* iii. 13 Give no ods to your foes, but that purvey Your selfe of sword before that bloody day. 1587 HOLINSHED *Hist.* I. 5/1, 320 His House with all convenience was purveyd. 1643 *James Forest Dayes* 168, Thence he went back to London, was purveyed with a spy [etc.].

† **b.** Const. *for* (a purpose, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xl. 20 Pat he clergy was nedbeynly purueyed for lyuelode. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iii. 38 Merlin...said hit ys most purvey you for the nourishyng of your child. *Ibid.* xxviii. 73 Thenne was he [Pytres] wonder sore of nature, and purveyed him for a grete hunte.

† **7.** To furnish (a person, etc.) with what is necessary, to equip; = PROVIDE *v.* 7. *Obs.*

c 1275 *St. Lag. Ivomb* xxxvii. (O'Donovan) 77 He and best purueie hi3 me be furlyt vpbringe pat cuppes myzte be. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 348/182 Hire purueide hire vle feondskiche A penaunce, strengi i-nou, Vor to fou 3te wipoute child to ouer him. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1738 Pis folue nome...purueiede hem gode wapnes & al to pe se ssonde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5208 Pat wel wile pe cheri Merlin Hede buldi3 purueied a riche bi. 1381 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiii. 9 I shal shal gadere to hym, my sone, the sowdiour. *c* 1485 *K. E. Mus.* (Warton Cl.) 42 To purvey the a glas for kowyde to drynke. 1529 *Prier Claremede* in Hall. *Fabyan* I. 29 Ou, purvey me a dyner...Of all manner of dishes. 1800 *Secret Freedom* xiii, Get thy wounds healed, purvey thee a better horse.

8. *intr.* (or *absol.* of sense 5 b). To furnish or procure material necessaries or the like; to act as purveyor (see PURVEYOR 2); *esp.* to make provision *for* a person, his needs, etc.; = PROVIDE *v.* 9. From 17th c. used chiefly or only of supplying victuals, and *fig.* from this.

c 1440 *Generydes* 2427, I will purvey for you another ways. 1486 CARTON *Stephen* viii. 21 (Rolls) VIII. 125 By ordenaunce of kyng Edward his father he purveyed for his vytte and lodge. 1574 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 56 To the entent that every of them may purveye and purvey for hymself w^tin the said halff yere. 1687 MARVELL *P. L.* 11. 1001, I [Adam] the praise Yield them, so well this day they have purvey'd. *c* 1692 KAY *Remember Poet. Wks.* 1760 III. 121 This for his last beastiality purveys. 1812 YARRELL *Cornish Comm. Syl Dactris*, respect great advantages in purveying for the troops during the latter Years' war. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 760/2 Purveying...by ten or twelve Connecticut smacks, which purvey for the New York markets.

b. Const. *to*. *rare.*

c 1440 *Abol. Lolli.* 22 In court of Rome...ordeynith...keepers of pe world, bat il purvey to be temporal bi of cattis. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* C 1/1 A good example how God purueyeth to thos that haue donacion in hym. 1708 *Bonna Lol. Nobis Lol.* 4 Their vnreasonable purveys to their realme. 1808 R. TAYLOR *Deuteronomy* 21, Love and lay expressed for adoration that purveys to mean.

Purveyable, *a. rare.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ABLE.] † **a.** Provident, foreseeing, prudent. *Obs.* **b.** Purchasable, obtainable.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth. m.* metr. 6. 33 [Cato's MS.] How bat nature...fetcheth the gouernement of thinges and by whiche lawes she purueyable [L. *prouidile*] leadeth the grete world. 1540 TRAHERON *Ayenbit.* v. xi. 286 b, And so, the physicien abandoned, he lokie hym to seuerin purueyable.

Purveyal (pləvēəl), *rare*[−1]. [f. PURVEY *v.* + -AL.] The action of purveying or supplying; purveyance, supply.

1887 *Minor Chast Poems* 181 What may be called the purveyal of literature was a task attended with difficulties.

Purveyance (pəlvēəns). Forms: 3–4 (3) pur-, 3–6 pour-, 3– pur-; 3–6 -vyn(e, -vin, (4 -ans), 3–6 -vis(s)ynce, (-ans), 4–6 -vys(s)ance, (-ans, -ans), 4–6 -vyans(s)ance, (-ans, -ans); 4 -veyance, 4–6 -veyn(e, -vin, 4–7 -veiance, 4–6 -veyans(s)ance, 5– purveyance, (6 -veigh-, -veyghs(s)ance). 4–5 perveyance, -vince; *Sc.* perwyans, pourwiance, purweans, -wians. (Ref. *c* 1620 constantly with a for e.) [ME. a. *OF. pur-, purveu(s)ance* = L. *providentia*: see PROVIDENCE. Subsequently confused to the vb. *purveier, pourveir*, PURVEY, as if *V. purvei-, pourveyance*.] In Eng., with shift of stress from *purveu'ance, purvéiance*, to *purvey'-, purvey'ance*.]

† **1.** Foresight; foreknowledge of and provision for the future; = PROVIDENCE 2. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9587 Pei hadd ba le leue an al wipoute rede, Hadde wipoute purueance. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 2 Pais wilnaun purueyance of pe tober world. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Wip-oute wyt and wip-oute purueyance. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 83 (Camb. MS.) For which is nat ysayed purueyaunce, but is dedde-tarie bat clepeb purueyaunce [*text providencia sed providentia potius dicitur*] but bylowbiliest from alle thinges. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 27 Then maist with bis purueance and foresight helpe bi regnie. 1587 *Flet. Hist. Scotland* 150 In Scot. *Stat. Regni* I. 51 Quhair Tresor sulde gaeide to his gouernance...Wisdome is euirie ane prudent purueyance. 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Poutbous* xxxvii. (1887) 118 For vyseth... while it cannot without purueyance, makis remedious a des before it will die.

† **2.** The action of preparing, arranging, or ordaining; preparation, pre-arrangement; ordination, direction, government, management; = PROVIDENCE 1; PROVISION 2b, 3. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11938 (Cott.) Qua lard oper aut dik Purueance in hal of noiber. *a* 1350 *Otnel* 888, & alle winne be king of Femenie, Lete reuken his purueiance. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta* (Roxb.) IV. 140 His maist purueiance be seruyse and fyrdom and alse thynges. 1582 *Psalms Lamb.* II. 200, I pray...that ye will make such purveyance thairin that it may be to myn deliverance. *c* 1585 *Digby Mysl.* (1882) iii. 370 Ho-so pe sete I will a-pere for my gestes to make purveyance. *a* 1592 *Festive of Parnell* 232 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 299 He had wist of all his purveyance to. 1596 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 63/2 The citizens of Dyflin...made the best purueiance they could to defend their citie. 1607 WILKINSON *Obs. Glass* 116 (1864) 132 The owne charge of the owners. The fourtain of 1442 Advices and good Purveyance.

† **3.** In full, *purveyance of God, divine purveyance*: = PROVIDENCE 3. *Obs.*

a 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin. T.* 135 Eterne god that thurgh thy purueiaunce Ledest the world by certein gouernaunce. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 25 The hyhe alwyhti purveiance, In whos eiene remembraunce Pis Sone and euery thing present. 1457 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Dij r Thou purpos'd me the purueiance of almyghty god Jesu Crist whiche is holde. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* v. 1300 This yle of Ely by diuyne purueyance With wahhy waters is compassed alwaie. *a* 1533 PRIMAT *Lament. K. H.* (Parker Soc.) 16 His wise...forsee the world by the diuine purueyance.

† **4.** That which is ordained; an ordinance or statute, or a clause in one: cf. PROVISION 2b. In quot. 1652 = PURVEYOR 2. *Obs.*

[1382 *Statut. 28 Hen. VI* c. 19/2 *Rymer's Fœdera* (1816) I. 491 Diuers ordeinements, purueiances, e establissemens fue a Oxinford.] 1392 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11207 Pe pot 3ete hath bi-longe him pere to. To stable a purueiance amendement to do. Pised it was at Oxeneford pat lond pat to apyre. *Ibid.* 11209 Pe speres pat an hipolde to fi pe kingen beupeen al pe, & euery pere pere hii schyn pe purueiance vnde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11331 He made a purueiance in be, pat maid secules sadd it be. 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 430/1 Pe pouly name cause to touch gainst Duke, to loue that prior purueiance ere made. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. V* 2 III. 2, 4 § 2 Euery Piere to collectour against pis Ordenaunce and Purveyaunce aforesaid. 1652 *Women Apleas* 330 The court had ordered the whole purveyance of the act.

5. The providing or furnishing (of some commodity), *esp.* the purveying or provision of victuals.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 173 He made grete purueiance of vitaille for hym. *c* 1440 *Sir Cleges* (Bas-lem) 1130 Of vitayles pei made gret purueyance. 1540 MORE *Vitus' Invived. Wyatt* II. 6/18, They are gentyll and large purueyaunce for a lytell and short tyme. *a* 1598 MAIR *Chron. Scot.* V. 73 b, He made great purueyance of all thinges necessary for the coronation of his Queine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxx. 452 For purueyance of forage and fewell. 1766 PENNANT *Lond.* (1828) II. 1021/2 The way of ordering the meats, both in money and purveyance of victuals, &c. 1884 BRYCE *Amer.* I. iii. 119 All along the coast...there was busy baking of biscuits and purveyance of provender.

6. *spec.* The requisition and collection of provisions, etc., as a right or prerogative; *esp.* the right formerly appertaining to the crown of buying whatever was needed for the royal household at a price fixed by the PURVEYOR, and of exacting the use of horses and vehicles for the king's journeys.

1439 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 20/2 Pardons of the said purveiances. 1453 *Mr. Rokeby* (Roxb.) 20 His mynstrell Billy thurnpyk toke wulle for purveiance. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* d v/2, Pardon the commyssyon yeuen the kynge...that he shalle make purueyaunce and store of it. 1561 T. NORTON *Nowell. Doct. Lubc.* 21, I 47 (1608) 19 A valler of victuller purueiour of ale, who shal make the purueiance of ale. 1622 DRAYTON *Ht'ge England*, etc. (1748) 182 He established the composition of the Pale, in lieu of purveyance and sess of soldiers. 1628 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* (1669) 111 The King by his Prerogative hath power to all those his Right of Purveyance or Pre-emption of all sorts of Victuals over the Court. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 288 By degrees the powers of purveyance have declined, as foreign countries as well as our own. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. iv. 8. I. 411 Great Britain is...the only monarchy in Europe where the oppression of purveyance has been entirely abolished. 1813 STORY *Comm. Const.* III. xxxi. (1833) 532 The prerogative of purveyance forbidden, besides the right of pre-emption of victuals, the compulsory use of horses and carts and even the preferment of personal labours.

† **7.** That which is purveyed; a supply, stock, provision (of victuals, arms, or other necessaries). Cf. PROVISION 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11867 Vr watre purueance as gan... *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin. T.* 176 A garden...In which that they hadde euery herbe of vertue That growe may within her erbere, ful sote, Of wilde and of tame purueiaunce. *c* 1450 *Bower Wallace* viii. 1024 Breid, ayill and wyn, with vthir purveyans. 1503 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vi. 5 In a noder shep they had gret aray of theyre purueyaunce. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* C How Yarmouth ...should ...supply her inhabitants with plentifull purveyance of sustenance.

† **b.** An armed force fitted out; armament; array. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE (Chron. Hiffac) 193 The yere next yo kynd gede pe King of France To pe holy land, with his purueiance. *c* 1400 *Lanal Troy Bk.* 2734 He schulde with-euere dispayre Crist with alle his purueyaunce, That were hidi with hate the walles.

Hence **Purvey'-ance** *nonce-wd.*, purveyor.

1800 CHURCHYARD *Worthies* 71, xliv. Did the Duke make any of these purveiors...when he gave you the office of auncy purveyeance?

† **Purvey'ant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ANT.] Foreseeing, provident.

1400 (*Secreta Secret., Prov. Prud.* 178 A lyenge...thinke he Purveyaunt and Pereyde of thynges that may come afterwards. *Ibid.* 179 Who so hath the vertue aforne lowene gode and sende, he is wise, Purveyaunt, verbalde.

Purveyed (-vēˈid), *ppl. a.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ED[1].] **1.** *ppl. adj.* † **a.** Pre-arranged, foreordained. † **b.** Equipped, prepared. **c.** Furnished, provided.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 141 Pandrase...indeth him and in what wise Though his purveied ordinance A king schal wite in governance His fredom. 1435 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 491/1 Whether, like it to your purveyed discretions, to prayle[...] 1450–83 MALORY *Arthur* x. lx. 86 Pat ye may be purveyed, and Merlyn, for to measure the lessen of Nasse...with-oute on yow. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvii. 146 We be not so sone purveyed to gyue you a full answere.

† **2.** *pa. pple. Purveyed that*, provided that: see PROVIDED II. *Obs.*

1398 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VIII. 62/1 Purvei that Merlegges on bothe the Syde maied in the Bourne and vestes so it completh within the Townes. 1427 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 330/1 Purveied also, that non man having any Grasons of the King...of any Causis...be stopped or prejudiced.

Purveyor, Purveyoress: see PURVEYOR.

Purveying, *vbl. sb.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PURVEY.

† **1.** Foreseeing, foresight; providence, prudence. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 958 (986) If thou wright ben e purueiyng To withsten yow the goddes purueyngis. 1580 WYCLIF *Prov.* x. 23 Wisdom forsothe is to a man pursuing [1388 Wisdom is prudence to a man].

† **2.** Preparation, arrangement, management; = PURVEYANCE 2. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8170 Thus he bete make purveying ...Into Yrde to take worde on hond. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 27 That which others have toil'd in so strictly, and so needlessly into their own purveying.

3. The providing or procuring of supplies; forging; = PURVEYANCE 5, 6.

1552 HULOET, Purueyinge of corne or graine, *Annonatio*. *Ib.* 1615 CROOKMAN, *Capnatice*, a bearing or purueying of wood. 1689 GUILLIMAN *tr.* Duncan *Rebels* (1818) 290 The ministers paid...to the victualling and purveying for the fleet. 1850 Miss YONGE *Caroline* (1877) I. xxviii. 273 His own household had neither wages, clothes, nor food, except what they obtained by purveying, to think case only a license to rob.

Purveying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That purveys; that manages the provisioning.

1583 B. YONGE *Mod. Eng.* 30 The union of the purveying and cooking departments of hospitals in the same persons.

Purveyor (pləvēəɹ). Forms: see below. [a. AF. *purveur, -our*, = OF. *pur-, pour-, pour-, pro-veor, -eour, -eiour, -eiour* (13th c. in Godef.), in mod.F. *pourvoyeur*, agent-n. from OF. *pourveir*, mod.F. *pourvoir*: see PURVEY *v.* and -OR. The forms in *pro-* were assimilated to L. *provisor*. Orig. stressed *purveu'r*, whence *purveyour, purveiour*; later confounded to *purvey'or*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α.[1] 4 purveiur, -veour, 4–5 pur-, pourveiour.

α.[2] 4 purveyour, purveyowr, -va(y)our, 4–7 -veyour, -or, 5–7 -veiour, -e, -veiur, (7 pour-veyour, -veyor), 6– purvey'or.

1340 *Ayenb.* 100 He ys vader, be le dijnere and gouernour and purueyour to his mayne. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 4110 (Fairf.) Joseph pat wibin purueyour. *a* 1440 *Pilg. Sowle* (Laud) Right was that pe purveyoure Sholde come by-fore the

Surveyor. 1542 Uterd. *Erasm. Apoph.* 187 Pompeius ... purveyed & provided for the furnishing of corne. 1550 in *Feudalism Extinct* (C. *Elis.* 1908) 184 As the purveyor compounded. 1585 Asp. Archbp. *Sermon. on Matt. xxii.* 10 § 19 God is no purveyor for thrones and cribbes. 1613 Heywood *Pleasaunt* tr. *Sa* The Purveyor of the supplies of the army. 1698 Fryer, *Purveyour*,...an Officer of the King, or other great personage.

2. 3–5 **purveyour**, 3 **-viowre**, 3–6 **-viour**, 6 **vior**, &c. **-vyar**.

1390 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 25 Ty pale be pore pople þat ... purveyours take, without pouere as a parlement. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Purveyowre, *provisor, preparator*. *c* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 162 Like a speedy purvior, which thinketh not tymes. 1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 150 Corpus...to the Queen of Scottes purpur 1/2.

B. 4 **purvayer**, 3–7 **-vaiar**, **-vayar**, 7 **pur-**, **pourvoyer**.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 17008 (Fairf.) For-þi is he cable (cleric) purvayer. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Purveyowre, *provisor*, *Medulla* (1893) III. 207 Purveyor for all spirituale provision. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* xi. 811 They haue certaine Castes and parishes among them. 1600 J. Davies *Hit. Caribby Isles* 188 The Castellanus were as it were the Purueyores of the Frenich. 1683 *Acad. Prof. France* tr. 17 His Purveyor could find no roofe for him in the Castle.

3. 4–5 **pevryour**, **-vyour**, **-veour**, **-vour**, **-our**, **-wor**, **-wor**.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 435 My pouere & my pleyntes Fram vthat hus on erthe [*v.rr.* pououre, pouvroue, pouvrour; C. xxii. 180 pouerte, pououre]. 1387 Trevisa (1527) *Higden* V. 15 *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 10, viii. 466 Cros...were bonde prououre ordeyned al that was lent for vs to bate.

II. Signification.

†1. One who makes preparation or prearrangement; a manager, director, steward. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4322 (Cott.) Ioseph, ...he was god purveyur [*v.rr.* -vayour, -vaiour] A dai he went to se his lese. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 147 As it were to be counsail purveyor of alle [*L. consensus consiliarius provisorii*]. 1448 Rec. VI in Wills & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 356 For xl. purveors eithir of bedes & of dayes.

2. One who procures or supplies anything necessary, or something specified, *to* or *for* others.

In *commercial use*: One who makes it his business to provide or supply victuals, etc., esp. one who provides lodgings, dinners, etc., on a large scale or for a large number; also in such circumlocutions as 'Purveyor to their Majesties', or 'to the Royal Household', 'Universal Purveyor', etc.

1340 [see A. 2 †]. *c* 1400 Prymer *Expl.* 488 The whiche purueier and inuellid hunt. 1502–6 Lichfield *Accounts, Assay* (1876–8) 366 This yere served the parson as Purveyor of his parishe. 1633 Quarles *Emblems* V. vi. 14 (1718) 269, I love the sea; she is my fellow-creature, My careful purveyor: she provides me victuals. 1703 Vox Pop. 7 (title) Vox Populi, or The Spectator, ... with their guide himself, and their purveyor also. 1803 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 127 A Mr. Billingham has not proved himself an indolent purveyor for the dramatic corps. 1875 Jowett *Plato* ed. 2 III. 140 A shoemaker, or perhaps some other purveyor to our bodily wants. 1891 *Daily News* 13 July 5/3 Mr. Morton moved to reduce the sum by 50*l.* allowance to the governor of Dartmoor.

b. An official charged with the supply of requisites or of some necessary to a garrison, army, city, or the like; † in quots. 1787–91 an officer who provided timber for the navy (obs.).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 66, I truste he hys lokes of hys purveyour how ye every castelle, fortresse, and cyte or towne be wolde fully store[d] wyth plenté of vitaille. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 277 To honor of the Treasurer and purveyor generall of the armie in Armenia. 1787–91 Wentw. *Sailmaker's*. The subs. of Temple and Blackmore stand high in the estimation of purveyors, and have furnished much naval timber. 1791 *Orders Forest Justices* 11, 25 Besides these under-officers of the Forest, there is one of large jurisdiction, ...He is called the *purveyor*, and is appointed by the commissioner of the dock at Portsmouth. His business is to assign timber for the use of the navy. 1809 Wellington *Lett.* 23 Dec. in Gurwood *Disp.* V. 563 The usual allowance, which the Purveyor General of the British Army will give. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. 258, 272 Both Knox and Raleigh acted as purveyors of the fleet. 1883 *Forest. Mag.* July 122 The Purveyor-in-Chief was to furnish everything required for the hospital service.

II. A domestic officer who made purveyance of provisions, lodging, transport, and the like for the sovereign (*king's or queen's purveyor*), or for some other great personage. Also *transf.* one who exacts supplies or contributions. Now *Hist.*

[1360 *Act* 34 *Edw. III*, c. 2 Que le seignour nyent de purveier nul chastage fi grosse achatesse.] 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 194 He is cruel & purueyour and eo vsith. 1393 Lanc. *Rolls*, 3... Pur, le Wr. *Wrythe* 36/15 Elsmere, 3 Purveyours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Purveyowre, *provisor*, he þerfore is takyn as for his purpose. ... a 1592 Greene *Pan. IV.* 50, I must needes beat your maisters bones. ... I am the Kings Purveyor, and I tell you I will have them. 1698 Fryer *Glossary*, *Purveyor*, an Officer of the King or other great Personage, that provides Corn and other Victual for the house of his whole Office to it. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxvi, The Queen's purveyors had been abroad, seizing the forest and villages of those within the usually reputed deer of royal Progress. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 415 The hated name of purveyor was (1362) to be exchanged for that of buyer.

Hence **Purvey'oress**, a female purveyor.

1802 Cobbett, *Peveryoress*, a Peculatress, or Peveryoress.

Purview (*pə́r*-vĭu). Forms: 5 **purvew**, **-vewe**, 5–7 **-view**, 6 **-vue**, 7– **purview**. [a. AF. *purveu*, *purveue* provided = OF. *porveu* (= Cat. *provehit*), in mod.F. *pourvu*, pa. pple. of *pourveoir*: see Purvey). The word was used in the AF. statutes (*a*) in the phrase *purveu est* 'it is provided', to introduce that which is provided or enacted by the statute, and (*b*) in the phrase *purveu que* 'provided that', to introduce a special proviso, condition, or saving clause; hence as sb., the clause so introduced, the provision or proviso.

[*a*] 1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 1 Purveu est que nul ne rengne manger, berlinge, ne giue en nomer de religion, al vsage de la reaume. *Ibid.* Et est purveu que les poiez seuandie leur seit lors pas Conseillers, issint dyent gent.

[*b*] 1377 *Act* 1 *Rich. II*, c. 13 Purveu toutfoits que les dites gentz de mier eyllez ne se tiegnent deins les eyllez ou countrecontes par feaulte ou ligeance. 1483 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 Purveu toutfoits que le gouvernour soit tenuz par toutes fi le Roy que le Capitain soit en plein vie.]

1. The body of a statute, following next after the preamble, and beginning with the words 'Be it enacted'; the enacting clauses; that which is provided or enacted by a statute; hence, the provision, scope, or intention of an act or bill.

1461 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 468/1 Non purveue, provision, ne other thyng in this present Parlement made, ... in any wise be hurtyng ...unto the Abbas and Convent aforesaid. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII* c. 15 § 12 Provyded also that ye said proxie or persone hereafter ...doo contrary to the purveu and remedy of this Acte. *a* 1627 Hale *Com. Law* ix. (1716) 51 Many Times the Purview of an Act is larger than the Preamble or the Proviso, and so 'tis here. For the Body of the Act qualifies all Appeals. 1708 Phillips (ed. 5) s. v., There is likewise to stand upon a Preamble and upon a Purview. 1850 Gladstone (*Hans. V.* 1870) 110 We will assume then that the Statute intended...to include in its purview all the circumstances of the consecration of Parker.

†b. A provisional clause; a proviso. *Obs.*

1440 *Petit. for Ld. Scrop* in *Rolls of Parl.* V. 41, 21 Knowyng right well, which enhesetour was nother a clause of Purveu, in this statute that followeth. Purveu toutz fois, qe si ceuse soit a graunt [etc.]. 1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 59/1 For alway that Richard vele of Salisbury ...be not in any wise by force or cohoue of this purview or exception hereb. 1732 Jenkins, *Purview*, proviso, providing clause. [With quot. from Hale, *a* 1677 above.]

2. By extension, The scope or limits of any document, statement, scheme, subject, book, or the like; the purpose or intent; also, the range, sphere, or field of a person's labour or occupation.

1788 Madison *Federalist* (Webster 1818), In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the purview of that authority. 1815 Knox *Corr.* xv. *Tracts* (1834) II. 30 Christianity ...takes mankind as it is, and, in its private, leaves out nothing. 1881 J. G. Fitch *Lect. Teach.* (ed. 3) 38 If we wish to change the subject of instruction, or for any thing lie within the purview of a school-teacher. 1884 J. Hannah *Hist. Inspiring* I. 10 Questions that have influenced the mind of the writer in considering the purview of his book.

3. Influenced by View: Range of vision, physical or mental; outlook; range of experience or thought; contemplation, consideration.

1837 Wordsworth *Ded., Poetical Works*, the view forward; the forward, the contemplation. 1839 Helps *Friends in C.* (1st ser.) I. viii. 247 There is a definiteness, too, in this width of purview. You see the extent of horizon, but do not make out the roads. 1873 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Inspiration* ix. 227 A glimpse, a point of view that by no brightness reaches the purview, is granted, but no presence. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 21 Jan., How was it that none of these facts seem to have come within the purview of her Majesty's Office of Works? 1904 S. J. Weyman *Abbess of Vlaye* xxii, In a twinkling the two bodies by the turn [of the road] were from the purview of the castle.

†Purviston, obs. variant of Provision, influenced by Purvey.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 1080/2 Letters...from the Palatine of Vilna and the Kyng of Poole offering their large carriadge. This purpleas [*Index* 1641 purveiston] refused for greatly resolued theyr hoaste spedie.

‡ Purwannah, purwánah (*pəwɑ́nə*). *East Ind.* Also 7 pher-, 8–9 per-: 7–8 **-wanna**, 8–9 **-wannah**, 9 **-wanah**, **-wanah**. [a. Urdū and Pers. *u/3f. parwānah*, a royal patent or diploma, warrant, commission.] A letter of authority; an order, license, pass.

1682 Sir W. Hedges *Diary* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 34 If we did not procure a Pherwanna from the Dane of Dealo to secure us from it. 1693 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old T.* (1861) I. 261 (V.) Rajacos and Purwannahs were lately granted us by the Nabob's perwannah. 1784 *Asiat. Regr.* 150 The said purwannah...granting ...exemption of all duties...shall be observed. 1800 *Mem. Tracts in Asiatic Ann. Regr.* 1801 My servant answered ... with the Rajah's acknowledgment of my letter, and a purwannah to pass through his dominions, written in the modest Hindu character. 1849 E. S. Raffles *Life Lamme* 108 note, One of these officers...signed a purwannah for a merchant to transport goods through Hindi to Gilad free of toll.

Purwrinkle, -wynkle, obs. ff. Periwinkle 3.

Pury, *a.* *Obs.*: see Puny, rotten, putrid.

Pus (*pəs*). *Path.* Also 8 **puss**. [a. L. *pūs*, stem *pūr-*, viscous matter of a sore: cf. Purulent.] A yellowish-white, opaque, somewhat viscid matter, produced by suppuration; it consists of a colourless fluid in which white corpuscles are suspended.

1597 E. Cotland *Caljou's Treat. o Eye* 8 Hypopuosion...touched to that pus or suppuration is made of some putrefaction. 1697 R. Bacon *New Disp.* 193 The Pus is materially produced of blood. 1705 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ulcer*, A pus or corruption which expells the wonderfulling of the parts. 1803 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 105 The resolution by suppuration is that process in animal bodies, by which the matter of sores or pus is formed. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 220 Pus is opaque, less viscid than mucus, and is more prone to the bottom.

fig. 1892 S. Tuke *Insane King under Lucas Adonis.* 1680 II. 103 A William, infants spirit of Reform, as a Grumpus ... would have inflicted pus of Rotterdamic temper).

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pus-cell*, *-corpuscle*, *-production*, *-serum*; *pus-containing*, *-forming*, *-like*, *-producing* adjs.

1845 Hunt *Dis. Liver* ii. 38 It would seem, that catarrhs, like pus-globules, usually, if not always, become arrested in the liver, and do not pass through to become the germs of cancerous tumours in other organs. *Med. Ty.* 1851 Forbes *Phys. Chron.* 169 The pus-corpuscles are spherical irregular bodies about $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{1200}$ of an inch in diameter. 1875 T. H. Green *Introd. Prothol.* (ed. 2) 197 The extent of proliferation will depend upon the severity of the inflammatory process. 1876 Clin. Soc. *Trans.* IX. 229 Discharge less in quantity and more pus-like. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 430 Underground passages. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 103 The pus cavity extended within two centimetres of the apex of the frontal gyrus.

Pusane, puseo, pusen, variants of Pisane, Pusca (vinegar-water). **Puscle, puscull, pusel, -ell**, obs. ff. Pustule, Pucelle.

† Pusenun, error, obs. form of Pudding 2b.

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 197 And of he smot of þat tonn, Mani pus-fles of pusenun, And dyuk in mikel sin.

Pusgrim (*pə́sgrim*). [f. the name of Dr. E. B. Pusey, 1800–82, professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church at Oxford + -ism.] A name given by opponents to the theological and ecclesiastical principles and doctrines of Dr. Pusey and those with whom he was associated in the 'Oxford Movement' for the revival of Catholic doctrine and observance in the Church of England which began about 1833; more formally and courteously called Tractarianism. Now little used.

The 'Pusgrim' name appended to No. 18 (cf. Dec. 1833 on Fasting) of the *Tracts for the Times*, and, of the series, seven were written by him. His academic and ecclesiastical position gave great weight to his support of the movement, and especially associated his name with it.

1836 Stephen in *Ann. R. T. L.* (1846) 116, Calvert, an Oriel man, a contemporary and friend of Froude's, has quite opposed to Pusgrism. 1840 Hist. Can. Wilson *Lichfield in Clifford* 25, 175 The neighbourhood...is every day assailed by the emissaries of Pusevism. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. iv. (1858) 110 O Heavens, what shall we say of Pusyism, in comparison to Twelfth Century Catholicism? 1871 E. H. Bickersteth *Rem.* I. 424 Puseyism is very far from being at one in principle with Romanism. It is clearly a conservative movement towards ancient doctrine—while Romanism has a principle, a life, an aim of its own. 1893 Lilburn, etc. *Life Pusey* II. 139 It was apparently during the year 1840 that the use of the word 'Puseyism' became widely popular.

So **Pu seyist** = Puseyite; also **Puseyi'stic**, **Puseyi'stical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the Puseyites or Puseyism. (All hostile terms.)

1842 Wharton in *Life* (1893) 163 Oxford...has at present two-thirds of the steady reading men, Rahbonists, i.e. Puseyists. 1850 Ld. Ellenborough *Lett. to Jane*, I heard the words 'Newmanite' and 'Puseyite' in one and another conversation between two parsonesses. 1850 Disraeli *Lett. to Hon. in Corr. to Sister* (1886) 250 Biting the high Protestant horse, and making the poor devils of Puseyites the scapegoats.

b. *absol.* or as *sb.*

a 1851 J. B. Wigan in *Newman Apol.* (1904) 391 The most active and influential member of that association called the Puseyite party. 1892 Dublin *Homil. Mag.* Xmas No. 3 A great young Puseyite Curate.

Hence **Puseyi'tical** *a.* = Puseyistical.

1844 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 139, I have searched the children's minds greatly on the doctrines of Puseyitical criticism. 1851 *Bachelor Adam* (1856) 5 A mere of much learning, somewhat heavy, and Puseyitical opinions.

Push (*pŭ*), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **puash**(*e*, 6–7 **pushe**, 8 *fr.*, **pousse**. [f. Push *v.*[1] cf. F. *poussée* (1578 c.).]

1. An act of pushing; a continued application of force or pressure to move a body away from the agent; a shove, thrust. In early quotations, A blow, stroke, knock (obs.).

1580 Shakespeare *Merry W.* II. (Arb.) 79 Pyshow with flat wrought rutfled in handling Thomas Smale with pushing them down. ...A hand gap yeerding with shoues great pushes is vsuall. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. x. (1614) 136 Here might you see the strong waits shaking and falling, with the pushes of the yron rammes. 1692 Dryden *Cymon* 1. 1, While his cruelious hand Had rounded this huge ball of Earth and Seas. To give it the first push, and see it roll Along the vast abyss. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 3 She gives him a Push with her Hand in jest, and calls him an impudent Dog. *a* 1796 Burke *Annus. Reg.* 70 Count ... gave him a rude push. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* (Bohn) I. 66 Just as the edge of the wall, he gave him a push, and threw him into it. 1869 *Munch. Examr.* 28 Sept. 3/1 [It] is on the edge of a precipice, and ...it needs but a push to send it tumbling into the gulf below.

b. *spec.* in *Billiards*. A stroke in which the ball is pushed instead of being struck with the cue, or

is which the one, the cue ball, and the object ball are all in contact at the time the stroke is made; also, in *Cricket* and *Golf*, a stroke in which the ball is pushed instead of being hit; a push-stroke.

1873 'CAVENDISH' & BOWERY *Billiards* 205 Push strokes may be divided into the half-push and the push. 1893 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/3 He would...prefer what is called the 'push'; and he would count a vote by which the cue ball no being put down from the billiard spot during a break should be placed on the pyramid spot.

c. *fig.* An exertion of influence to promote a person's advancement by one who is 'at his back'.

1855 LD. STANLEY *Lett. & Jrnls in Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 308, I shall say much more to you...concerning your future views and hopes, than I can well do in a letter. For when in these 'it' your pushers can be had to call in. 1893 CHR. ERVINGTON in *Ld. Randolph's Corr.* (1860) III. 43 Your Lordship will judge whether in this you can give me a push.

1889 *Contemp.* XXXVIII. 198 It is necessary to 'push' which secured the place that should have been awarded to merit.

2. A thrust of a weapon, or of the horn of a beast. Also *fig.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1534/2 At the Tournay ech striker, with the sword, threw pushes with the pointed staffe. 1589 *Lady Vap. Sp. & Pert.* 27 Being charged by one...they stood...down to the push of the pike, to which charge and at the push, Captaine Robert Pitts was shote. 1592 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 32 So great was the prowesse of his push, That from his saddle quite he did him bosre. 1640 MILTON *Animadv.* x. Wks. 1851 III. 109 Suppose the Archdeacon horne of your Diocesse bow you con, against the next push. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4386/2 He Attack'd the Enemy with push of Bayonet. 1845 JAMES *Woodman* II. 31 was nothing but push and thrust. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 170 He will not suffer them to go on a hunting party, whose there would be risk of a push from a stag's horn. 1901 *Athenæum* 13 July 49/2 'All the fine passes were caught in the wood,' of hills, of the dissolute.

†**3.** An attack; a vigorous onset. Also *fig. Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Cæsar* 12 b. (1908) 72 They were not able to sustain one push [*impetum sustinere*] of us, but by and by turned their backes. 1632 WITHERDEN *Lyrics to Wood* 10 b. I will not pass the push. They [*sic*] 1827 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 97 If the Push be vigorous, and the Resistance considerable. 1841 LOVERELL *Scrip'ture* III. 169 The Irish army consisted of near 30,000 men, and 'twas believed would try one push. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 296 The push And feeble onset of a pigmy tusk. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 202 *Anywere Johnny* 10, The consciousness of having made a push...of having thrown a die. 1826 CHARLEY *Pol. Reg.* XXVIII. 21 The Kings made a grand push to make sure the City of Westminster to the Whigs.

b. A determined advance; a pushing forward; in phr. *to make a push.* Const. *at* or *for.*

1809 NELSON in *Nicolas Dispatches* (1845) V. 290, I wish I could know to a certainty where they are bound...I think...they will make a push at Messina. 1828 Sir W. NAPIER *Peninsw.* II. 20 vi. (Bohg.) I...his Making a 'push' of any sudden. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 592 Argyle resolved to make a bold push for Glasgow. 1887 LOUISA STUART *Treat.* iii. 64 We make a push for the lake.

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1873 *Slang Dict., Push*, a robbery or swindle. 'I'm in the push'; the orders given by one magnate to another that he means to 'stand by'.

8. Pressure; *esp.* in *Building*, the thrust of an arch or the like.

1704 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 29 The Air that was in the Room...had been driven away up the Chimney, by the Push of the External Air. 1708 HOPTON *Bridges* 99 Push, of an Arch, the same as Shift, Thrust, &c. 1805 — *Concrete Math.* II. 269 The area of the triangular basis of each is increased in the same proportion as its horizontal push is encreased. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnal.* IV. 267/1 The 'push' is thrown upon the main iron abutting piece. 1850 *Alfred's Lect. Mod. Hist.* IV. 239 There is no forward push of the rib.

6. *fig.* The pressure of affairs or circumstances; the condition of being 'pushed'; a case or time of stress or urgency; a critical juncture, an extremity, a 'pinch'; *esp.* in phrases *at (the) a push*, in an emergency; *to come, put, bring to the push*, i. e. to an extremity, hence to actual trial; cf. PUSH *sb.*[3] 22 b. Sometimes fig. from 5.

1550–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1091/2 His...bloudy heart blindeth betweene both, till the pushe come that his helps might serue at a pinch. 1559 KNOX *Exercise* (1580) 56/2 Yea To what a miserable pitch have they driven the World. 1644 in 11th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* vii. 310 The extreame push of affaires doth the associated Counties see now put to. 1677 MARVELL *P. W.* iv. 470 If them...will not long All to the push of Fate. 1690 WOOD *Life. Oxon.* II. 10 Chillingworth...was a subtile and quick Disputant, and would several times put the Kings Professors to a push. 1720 E. E. *Dial. Cont. Crow, At a Push*, at a pinch or need. 1764 *Mem. C. Frankenstein* 187 Till it come to the solemn push. 1892 J. ASTON *Domest. Econ.* (1893) 146 When a push comes, he prepares additional beads to get the last 100, or the odd 25, or the pattern finished. 1893 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 325 It was a hard push to make a newspaper pay.

7. Determined effort to get on; persevering energy; enterprise, esp. that which is inconsiderate of the rights of others.

1691 *Romance Lit. Stud.* (1897) I. 30 Like what is called 'push' in a practical man, before Bentley's style goes straight to his object. 1881 in Nodal & Milnes' *Lancs. Gloss.* (1882), *Push*, energy, determination. He'll never make nowt on it—he's no push in him. 1893 PAUL *Lion Fighter* 26 The world indifference and want of push and enterprise which has characterised agriculture.

II. Concrete senses.

8. A 'press' of people; a crowd, throng. Now rare or *arch.* or in 9.

1708 C. HOLDEN *Three Dials.* 13 He is a...thieves' watchman, that has scouring...when and where there is a push, when an accidental crowd of people. 1754 J. PHILIPS *Charm.* 30 In order to be one of the push or throng. 1830 *Monmouther Street, London* II. 1 He's as quiet as a dormouse (pickpocket) in a push by Mansion-house. 1886 H. HARRISON *Victoria* xxiii. A great push of men emerged from one of the close courts.

b. A moving school or shoal of fish. *Obs.*

1676 RAMSAY *Wittie Ghost, Shrood, or Puck*, a shoal of fish pursuing their coasts.

9. *slang.* A 'crowd' or band of thieves; a gang of convicts at penal labour (*Farmer*); *esp.* in *Australia*, A gang of larrikins; hence, Any company or party; a 'crowd', 'set', 'lot'.

1689 DRYDEN *Prince Dancy* (1889) I. 2. 22 The stocking-knitting party [in prison]...became known...as the 'upper ten push'. 1892 *Melbourne Argus* 26 July 4/3 'Hudson's push' were a party of larrikins working, or supposed to be working, in a certain paddock near by. 1893 *Sydney Morn. Herald* 28 June (*Cassell*) Day by day the new 'push' has become more exciting. From chatting drunken men and insulting defenceless women, the company has taken to assault, to daylight robbery. 1898 E. E. MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s. v., He was began with the larrikins, and spread, until now it often means cliques, set, party, and even jocularly so for an 'the Government House Push'. 1900 *J. FLINT World of Gaiety* 16, I like him, an' the push like him, 'cause he gives us tips. 1902 *Standard, Mag.* July 4/1, I was mistaking for my 'push' down in Durham. I used to go and get the helpers off the ships as they came in.

10. A flush of water. *Mod.*

1888 CYRIL *S. W. Lincs Gloss.*, *Push* (pronounced short, as Wash), a push or puddle. The water all stood in pushes. Wait till a push of water agate our door, we had to let it off. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/3 The heavy pools of water, which had long been locked forward by ice floes. 1895 *Ibid.* 7 Oct. 9/1 The heavy downpour in the early hours of yesterday morning might to cause a 'push' of land water.

11. A contrivance or part which is pushed or simply pressed in order to operate a mechanism; a push-button.

1884 *Sci. Amer.* 18 May 313/1 The spring push, which was secured higher up on the cover, could be tampered with by persons not inclined. 1892 F. E. PIERCE *Electric. Bells* 63 A push might be described as an automatic switch, as it is self-stopping when the pressure is removed. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 2/6 Push-stop valves...do not require a key, the driver simply having to press the push and the water runs off.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: see PUSH-.

Push (pu∫), *sb.*[3] *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 poushe, powsh(e, pushe, 6–7 poush(e. [Origin obscure.

Possibly a use of PUSH *sb.*[1], with the sense 'something that pushes or is pushed out or up': but it occurs 30 years earlier than any of the known senses of that word, as well as with spellings not found there, though occurring in the words; and it is difficult to separate it entirely from MDu. and MLG. *pûst*, mod.Du. *pust*, pimple, blister, E.Fris. *pûste* (dim. of **pûst* pustule, pock, blister, and many related words, from an app. onomatopoetic stem *pūs-* or *pūst-* to inflate, swell up); coinciding also in form with the stem of L. *pustula*, *pruriola*, blister, pimple, pustule. If the word entered Eng. from any source as an early form of *pose*, or *poser*, it might share the phonetic history of *F. poseur*, and become *push*, like PUSH *v.*]

A pustule, pimple, boil.

1533 EDEN *Conf. Peter. Martyr* 98 (1555/6) b, Sometyme blacke poushes or bolles, with inflamation and much payne. 1540 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 71 Sibaritapuers, that is, lyke pymples or pushes. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxiv. 18 b, Anaphasi is the greke worde. In Englyshe they be named whelkes or pushes the which be rounde. 1552 HULOET, Pyne, bosche, or pushe. *Ibid.*, Powder, *Ethecrisius*, *Epitegridion*. *Tuberculo*...a litle pouche. 1598 STURTEVANT *Treas. Simples* 15 b. 50, *Fumiter* (1641) 58/2 The young Pushes do them all with pushes Wines a drink agreed of curds coarse pushes. 1683 D. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 4 Blisters like blisters, or small tumors and pushes, some red, others yellow. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 422 Very useful for Pushes, Pimples, and Blotches in the Face. 1820–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 40 To remember language, Sth signifies [a common phrygnon] is denominated a *push*. 1845 Sir T. WATSON *Pract. Physic* II. 736 A very common...pustular disease of the skin, usually called boil, in some parts of England a *push*, and by the learned *furunculus*.

Push (pu∫), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 †**pusse**, *pa. t.* **puste**; 4–5 **poushe**(n) ; 5–6 **poushe**, 6 **pusshe**, **pushe**, **powshe**, 7– **push**. *β.* 6–9 *Sc.* **pouse**, 7–9 *Sc.* **pouss**, 9 *dial.* **pouse** (*pous*), **powse** (*pows*). See also PUSE *v.* [a. F. *pousser*, with palatalization of *s* (cf. *brusk*, *rusk*), *push*, with F. *brosse*, *russe*, *censer*); in OF. *pulser*, *pousser* (—L. *pulsāre*, freq. of *pellĕre* to drive, push, beat), which gradually supplanted *bouter*, in OF. to strike, thrust, push (see BUTT *v.*[1], and cf. sense 3 below), as in Eng. *push* has supplanted PUT *v.*[1] in its early senses 'thrust, butt'.]

I. Of physical action.

1. *trans.* To exert force upon or against (a body) so as to move it away; to move by such exertion of force; to shove, thrust, drive (the opposite of *to draw* or *pull*). In early use comprehending the force of impact as well as of pressure, but now spec. applied to the communication of force by pressure in contact.

a 1300 *K. Horn* (Harl. MS.) 1079 Horn he wyket pusse, Jut fil upon Rutte. a 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4870, I...that was pushed in every side, Than I saw where I might abide. *Cl. Ibid.* 5399 A.-N. Pous o. 1) a 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 18 Pei hanled hym, pei hanled hym, pei pushed hym, pei pushed hym. 1560 ROWLANDSON *Piage of Chastice* E v, If he pushe his Pastie one steppe more. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. C.* v. v. 24 It is more worthy, to heape in our selues, Then nearly till they push vs. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. ii. 25, I see I must you the not push on, He be gone. 1733 JOHNSON *tr. Pantopin.* A child's game in which pins are pushed about variously. 1833 *Mamgr. Mariar* (Cab. Cyc.) II. 269 Any one of them...being pushed the least degree too much or too little. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii, The blacksmith pushing the front ones faster than they would have gone of themselves. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1101 The dust, Puff'd from without, drove backward to the wall. 1893 *Labour Commission*, Glossary 6/2 The man considering the coal is sometimes pushed by the hay, and sometimes pulled by a pony. *Mod.* The nurse was pushing the perambulator and not the gardener pushing a wheel-barrow. The gradient being steep, an additional locomotive is here put on behind to push the train.

b. with an adverb or advb. phrase, expressing the direction, or way, in which the thing is moved, e. g. *to push back, down, in, out, onward, open, etc.*

a 1450 in *Anegler Spon* (1898) 260 If any...schulle, pusche, or spurne any water from her withe armes or schulders. 1530 PALSGR. 670/1 He pushed me away as harde as he coulde. *Ibid.*, *I put, or pushe, or put rughelye, pousse, bay dauat and fende.* 1602 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 33, I will you not push her out? 1621 BURTON *An. Mel.* 2 Through whose wide seas push forrein commodities. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Laicky Stoics* 226 (1689) 126 The Brain being pressed on by the soft spine which makes it vegetative. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. He was turning to go out when the man suddenly pushed him back, and he heard the door locked upon him. 1872 R. STEWART *Mead* § 130 As the liquid becomes heated its vapour pushed the mercury before it along the tube. 1892 *Aldred's Syst. Med.* IV. 612 The warmth is pushed through the system much quicker than under ordinary circumstances. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* v. 1, She turned the key and pushed open the door.

fig. 1581 COGAN *Haven Health* 62b To parry and push by God's word With wonderous valor. — *Exhort. Sac.* The word of prophecy, those works driven...Are never long vouchsafe, If pust[1] aside With cold disgust or philosophic pride.

c. To drive or repulse by force of arms; to drive in the chase.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 27 The Malabars pushing them (our rabble) and throwing fire balls at us. 1709 *London Gaz.* 4581/2 They charged our Horse, and broke it upon us; we rallied, and pushed them. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 238 After we had thus pushed the enemy's cavalry. 1732 HOUGHTON *Chase* 11, 250 The tenacious Cross Hare on the Track,...And push him like his many a League.

d. To move, throw forward, or advance (a force) against opposition or difficulty.

1598 *Shaksp. Pop.* II. iii. 104 He intended to have yeelds two hundred of his men on shore in his Boats. *Ibid.* xiii. 228 To hinder us from pushing our men on shore. 1600 WARNER in *Corrie. Engl.* (1834) I. 91 Some purposes and policies, which have been inchronicly pushed across the Rhine. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xv. 238 Henry pushed his scouts along the road towards Windsor.

e. *absol.* To thrust others out (of one's way); to jostle, shove.

1738 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 278 Alternate they prudely, and pushing push To guide the dubious Scent. 1867 J. ROGERS *Proph. Apocalyp.* lxv. 46 15 Rather than pay three-pence to one of the men on the quays, they stretched, and paused, and pushed, under a load which was heavier than it need so have been.

f. *To push round the ale, etc., to pass the bottle*, to pass the liquor from one to another in convivial drinking.

1689 LUTTRELL *Diary* (1857) I. 497 Almanzo they would push round the ale. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & M.* II. iv. 22 Thomson could push the bottle like a regular Jew steward.

g. *trans.* or *absol.*, in *Billiards*. To make a push-stroke: see PUSH *sb.*[3] 1 b.

1873 'CAVENDISH' & BOWERY *Billiards* 214 To push, the cue must be placed off but touching the player's ball.

h. *absol. Push off!* Of a person in a boat (and *transf.* of the boat). To push oneself away from the bank or the like: to shove off. *fig.* (*slang* or *colloq.*) To begin a game, etc. So to *push out* i.e. into the open water.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. x, Then, getting into my Canoe, I pushed off from Shore. 1856 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 107 As M'Kenzie's canoes were about to push off. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* IV. 129 The two Admirals galleys were slowly pushed out. 1865 J. THOMSON *Sunday up Rhine* v. 8, We push off from the bank. *Mod.* We're all ready to *push* (push off!)

i. (See quot.)

1867 LIEUT. *Sailor's Word-bk., To Push*, to move a vessel by poles.

j. *rare.* To sit aloft on an oar and propel a boat with forward strokes: as, to push down a stream.

3. *trans.* To thrust with a pointed weapon, stick, or the like (*constr. at*); to tilt, fence; to use a spear, short sword, pocket, etc. *Obs. or arch.*

1481 Lond. *P. Pr.* & *sen.* 36 Mi plesh-pots schal be my pyk and goodlees and litsteres, And lodge my cubres to horse.] 1535 Stuart. *Hom. Ii*, iv. 2. 109 *An mentioned shal compound*: ..pushed at them with patchkies poles. 1598 Florio *Ital. & Engl.* s. v. The Duke of Burgundy ..pusher the floure of any man in France. 1600 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 511 That none shall dare With sheathed Sword to stab in closer War.. Nor push with biting Point, but strike at length. 1725 Cowper *Iliad* xv. 383 Let the green fir yours ..Push with the lance. 1840 Tennyson *Princess* v. 311 But Arac rode him down: And Cyril seeing it, push'd against the Prince.

Sc. a 1724 Sinclair *Orac Flim.* an. 1685 (1851) II. 19 When duke Lauderdale was lately pushed at, he then pretended.. that he would avoid all future strife. 1738 Ross, *Helenore, Poems* (1768) 1. 191 A bold and forward man, who pushed at every thing that might rule the Church.

† **b.** *trans.* To stab with a weapon; to 'strike'. Also *fig.* (cf. Put *v.*[1] 3 b). *Obs.*

1634 *Mariners' Cas. Lithotomyzes* 31 In *Act. Soc. Lath. Fran.* v. (1711) 180 For the most part they do not much mind where they lance or push them [abscess]. 1708 Vanbrugh & Cib. *Provo. Wife*, iv. 1, *Man.* Right! there you push'd the home.

3. *intr.* To thrust or butt with the horns: chiefly biblical. Also *trans.* = Push[1] 1b. Now *dial.*

1535 Coverdale *Ezech.* xxxi. 24 Yf the cow have been used to push in tymes past. [So 1611; 1885 *R. V.* gore.] *Ibid.* xxxiv. 21 With these [horns] shalt thou gumble all the Egiptians [1611 push the Nycions], tyll thou brynge them to naught. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxi. 31 If the ox chall push [Coverdale gyreth] a mannesmon or a manswomon. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 263 They fight, they push, and pushing, lastly rout. 1888 R. Lees *Lincoln Mag.* 8/30 *Push*, to butt like a cow.

4. *trans.* To thrust (a weapon); to thrust (a limb, organ, root, etc.) into some position; to put (anything) out in a propelling manner. *To push at face*: see Face *sb.*[1] 7 b.

1637 *Discry. Sleight Iconoclish Prof.* A ij b, With no more a Handful to push up hold a Sword, and carry it under a Visour. 1683 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 225 Some kinds of weeds push their roots very far down. ..*All* roots are very sweet in the land, they push their roots among the stones. 1708 Jeremiah *Let. to Mrs. Thresh* 15 Oct., I never could get anything from her but by pushing a fine. 1824 F. Reynolds *Pocket of Anecdotes* 1. 328 What has he to do to push his nose into our affairs?

5. *trans.* To thrust *out*, stick *out* (in organs or part). Of a plant: To send forth (a shoot, runner, root); also, to put *forth* (fruit).

1634 D. Dyke *Mystl. Self-Deceipt*, xxvii. 310 Some like Stubble push out their horns all they be touched. 1788 Thomas *Ld. Mat.* (1834) II. 403 [To] continue its vigour by continual efforts to push forth more fruit of good works. 1788 Agriculture *Gentl. Assist.* Feb. 31 In rotten plants pushing runners: pinch off the end of the runners. 1840 *Florist* 132 To encourage the plants to push fresh roots.

b. *intr.* To stick out, project. Of a plant or stem: = Put *v.*[1] 9.

1590 Dr Fyr *Capt. Stapleton* iii. A..cape..pushing out a long way into the sea. 1805 Beaumont *Childe Rolland* xii, If there pushed any rugged knuckle-stalk Above its verges, the hand was thrusted. 1858 Gurney *Gard. Every-day Life* 89/2 Those plants which are pushing strongly will do all the better if the ground is forked between them.

6. *intr.* To exert pressure upon something in the way described in 1.

1873 Smiles, *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 28 We may as well push against Pooles as others us. 1893 Tennyson *Becket* v. 3 *Lords in Philip's garden-gate. Mess.* Do not push against me. The door is weak: if you push against it it will give way. *Push* with all your might; all push at once!

7. *intr.* To make one's way with force or persistence (as against difficulty or opposition). With various adverbs and preps.; esp. *to push on*, to press forward, to advance with continued effort.

1598 Barrey, *Ouse* iv. 1589 Now push we on, thinkein we have to feat, & thousand Wounds to every Bosome bare. 1788 Brand *Narr. Lion Wagner* 100, I pushed into the next village soon my hands and knees. 1804 Monson in Owen *Wesleyan's Chapl.* (1870) 208 The enemy pushed after and many were either killed or wounded. 1808 J. Bannister *Minstrel Maon. Life* iv. 21, Pushing through the very narrow path of a very long field of very high corn. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lii, For thus dishonour Philosophy should push beyond her mark. 1879 Francis *Lamer* xiv. 202 Caesar, after a short rest, pushed on and came under their walls. 1892 Gardiner *Hist. Hist. Eng.* 31 He pushed inland to the Kentish Stour. 1892 *Athenæum Jrnl. Mod.* VIII. 200 Both the hasty and gauntlet layers push downwards wherever they can.

b. *To push one's way*, to make one's way by thrusting obstacles or opponents aside.

1581 Cotton *Espinel.* 27 Whom forty eyes .. Forbid to push his darling way To darker closes. 1884 S. W. Cencrus *Sacra* iii. 61 The shrewd and supple lawyers .. who unscrupulously pushed their way to professional *Mod.* He pushed his way to the front of the crowd.

II. Of action other than physical.

8. *intr.* To put forth vigorous effort or endeavour; to press, be urgent in request or persuasion; to aim *at* with endeavour to attain; to try or work strenuously *for*, press *for*; to seek actively, labour *after*. *Now rare.*

1593 Bilson. *Chr. Wherein* xxvi. 30 Glory was in great request his mind did elevate.. Which made him push at what his eyes gaze. 1602 in Morgan *Hist. n. s.* II. (1877) 171 The King of Spaine ceaseth to make this place [Ostende] the seate of the Warre. He seemes to push for England. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv. 5, Will he be importunate, Foible, and push? 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xv. 200, I had no occasion to push at a winter journey of this kind. 1728 Eastern Gen. *Mistake* 130 Mercantile people often push for Gain. 1758 Wesley, *Hist. Church* IV. 82 While the Presbyterians were pushing for their Covenant uniformity. 1785 Reeve *Tr. Donnell* VII. xxvii. 87 pushing or something beyond that, I have brought myself into such a situation as [etc.]. 1844 H. Dodd *Thrift. Manag.* I. 72 The manner in which the manufacturers pushed the orders.

9. *trans.* To urge, press, incite, impel, drive (a person, etc.) *to do* something, *on to* (+ *infin*) some course; to urge or egg *on*.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 42 His wicked and evill counsell, allureit him and pusche [*v.r.* procurit] him for ferdwart to fight with Inglischemen. 1640 R. Harlow *Counsel. Self-Conversat.* 48 Nothing .. but that which conscience would perswade me to, upon all hazards to prosse. 1703 tr. *Boetius's Consol.* 320 Pushed on by the King of Allies, he marched against the People of Pisa. 1708 Dr. Fox *Pilgrim* (Milling) 228 Apprehensions .. that desperation should push the People upon Tumults. 1730 A. Cooper *Hughes's Amphitrite*, 149 Then might the Wolf-Hearts be soon pushed on to fight. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 138 He pushed his master to seek an occasion of quarrel with that monarch. 1812 Journal Bamba *Negro* 21 It, 'Tis a strange thing that women, who can't fight themselves, should so eagerly push on to the work. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* iv. 44 (1879) 327 Shrinking from being pushed to greater lengths to Religion than we are prepared to go.

10. To compel (a horse, etc.) to greater speed; to urge on; *spec.* to urge (it) forward beyond its natural speed or endurance; also in reference to other animals, a stone-ship, etc.

1749 Bevis *Dict. Horsed* 15, To push (or put) on a Horse, *Pousser, Lancer, Jeter* on Chevai. 1775 Sheridan *Clumsy* iv. 141 As I beheld Each lovely nymph .. Push on the gen'rous steed. 1830 Stanford *Hand of Nature* 18 The stumps with augers sunk were push'd 'Till low in darkness all was hush'd. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *A Stepmother* iv, The car-driver managed to push his poor starveling to a canter. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 14 Sept. 5/6 Mr. Cooper denied that there had been any effort whatever to push the vessel [the Lusitania].

b. To force (a thing) into more intense action. Now *rare*.

1598 P. Erondell *Remedie* 21 Oyntment, when pushed by a strong fire yeelds a great quantity of solid volatile particles. 1599 *Respect. Severe*, (ed. 3) IV. 103 By pushing the heat after the oil comes over. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 802 The fire, as first moderate, is pushed till the crucibles are red hot.

11. To press forward, prosecute, or follow up, press with vigour and insistence (some action or operation); to urge, press (a claim, etc.); chiefly with advb. extension, esp. *to push on*; *to push it*, to press one's suit.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. 1. 176 Camillo's flight .. hath pushed this proceeding. 1701 W. Winstanley *Hist. Women* 21 Marius was for pushing on his Flow. 1720 Swift, *Hist. Chambers* (1755) I. 70, 363 Since the chambers pushed this so far already it is hoped [etc.]. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) II. 101, 136 If the Spanish commander .. had pushed his operations with proper vigour, he must have made himself master of the town. 1847 Emerson (1857) Tech people..so close to push their studies. 1892 L. Oliphant *Mr. Piccadilly* xxv, Unless he pushes it strong there. 1892 H. Rider Haggard *Jess.* In the.., Paddle let his outward journey to Rome languish somewhat.

b. To. *To push one's* (†*a*) *fortune*, to engage actively in making one's fortune. Cf. Fortune *sb.* 5.

1697 Sir W. Hope *Hort.* 191 A man stocks and hardie, fit for pursuing a fortune in those Climes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* Dedic. (1721) I. 150 You push'd not your Fortune to rise in either. 1775 Ramsay *2nd Epistle to Hamilton* xiv, We mun to the land, And pursue our fortune. 1797 Shelley *Cid Rud.* v. 1, It is high time for a brisk lad of seventeen, like thee, to push his fortune in the world. 1883 Kinglake *Crimea* (1898) I. xvii. 214 To glance at the operations of a small host of ambitious men who were pushing their fortunes in Paris. 1886 Jane Forrest 26 ii.

c. To extend operations vigorously forward in space, or to more distant places.

1820 Alison *Hist. Europe*, (ed. 2) (1848) XIV. 289 The approaches were pushed with great rapidity. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 32 They pushed their trade to still more distant parts. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 Hitherto Russia has been pushing her conquests in a region where there is no well-established authority and no close boundaries.

12. To carry out (a matter, action, principle, etc.) to a further point, or to the furthest limit. *To push through*, to press or carry by force to a conclusion.

1713 *Account Conard.* No. 132 P 2, I think they have pushed this matter a little too far. 1779 *Mirror* No. 40 P 7 He must push to excess every species of extravagance he signalizes. 1839 J. Vaughan *Anc. Brit. Ch.* 5 (1847) 4 If we push our investigations to an earlier period. 1898 Dominion *Law. Travels, Cookeyear Wks.* (Bohn) II. 84 Instructed rights is pushed to the uttermost bound compatible with public order. 1876 Green *Stray Stud.* 7 That peculiar temper.. which declines to push conclusions to extremes. 1888 Edin. *Review Comment.* I. xxxvii. 489 It is just a commercial war pressing, neither party ..cares to take it up and push it through.

13. To advance or try to advance or promote; to urge or press the adoption, use, practice, sale, etc. of (a thing); to assert oneself for the advancement or promotion of (a person); also with *forward*, *on*.

1714 R. Fraser *Pract. Disc.* iv. 31 Immediate [sic] employ'd to push and forward it. 1748 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 10 Dec., There is a reasonable going on to send Sir Charles Williams to Turin; he has asked it, and it is pushed. 1758 Johnson *Let. to Strahan* 8 May, In *Rasselas*, Nor that I mean to impose upon you the trouble of pushing them with more importunity than may seem proper. 1861 Hotsons *Time Business* xi. (1871) 3, Every one who had a use ..whom he wanted to push forward in the world [etc.]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 10/1 Pushing the sale of British goods. 1892 *Times* of Nov. 9/2 To correct your correspondent's misconception of the phrase 'pushing' a book.

b. To press, force, or thrust (something) on or upon a person for attention, acceptance, or adoption.

1713 E. Wynne *Cure* (1842) III. 23 They were not fond of having one that was in the family, and on that score pushed on them. 1885 J. Masterman *Eth. Ill.* 92 Physicians are not apt to push their prescriptions upon the healthy. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee at Ct. K. Arthur* xx. (1907) 221 There was another hut, which he never pushed upon anybody unasked.

14. To press or bear hard upon (a person) in dealing with him, to put to straits; *esp.* in *passive*, To be hard pressed or put to straits, as by lack of time, means, etc.; often with *for*.

1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 191 Henry having hold of an plausible a pretence, resolved to push the clergy with regard to all their privileges. 1887 J. R. Boyden *Lamed of Thor* iii. 43 It is dreadful to see people so hard pushed to live. 1890 R. Broughton 'Cird. Reformer' (1891) viii. 131, a little pushed for time. 1893 Rawdon Lind. *Typical* ii. I'm a little pushed...and I thought perhaps you'd let me have a small matter of fifteen pushed.

Hence **Pushed** (pusht), *ppl. a.*

1858 Dr. Brougham *Lord's Supper* 18, Would not God, in the Law, accept of any but pushed, and flourished, and burnt sacrifices?

† **Push,** *int.* (*sb.*). *Obs.* = Pish, Tush, *int.*

1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. 1. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1882) III. 292 Push! vaunt me. Ferdinand, I will. 1607 Shakes. *Timon* iii. 6. 109, I. Know you the quality of Lord Timons fury? 3. Push, did you see my Cap? 1624 *Trag. Mans* v. 8. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1882) I. 58 Push, it could not be like to this.

II. *sb.* An exclamation of 'push'; = Pish *sb.* *To make a push at*, to treat with disdain.

1590 Shakes. *Much Ado* v. 1. 56 There was never yet Philosopher, That could endure the tooth-ache patiently, How ever they have writ the style of gods, And made a push at chance and sufferance.

Push-, the stem of Push *v.*, or Push *sb.*[1], in combination. **a.** General; in the senses (*a*) moved or actuated by a push, or by pushing, as *push-bar*, *-pick*, *-rod*; (*b*) used for pushing, transmitting a push, as *push-pedal*, *-piece*, *-rod*, *-shaft*. **b.** Special Combs.: **push-ball**, a game in which a very large ball is pushed by the hands and backs of the players towards the opponents' goal; also *attrib.*; **push-barrow** *n.*, (*Billiards*) in which a Pyramid (2 b) is barred or forbidden; **push-battle**, a game; **push-bicycle, -cycle**, an ordinary bicycle, propelled by the rider, as distinguished from one driven by a motor; **push-board**, some parlour game: see quot.; **push-button**, a button to an electric switch, which, when pushed, closes or opens the circuit; **push-car** *U. S.*, (*a*) a hand-car; (*b*) a bogie car used to connect an engine with a train which is on a ferry-boat; (*c*) a plate-layers' trolley; **push-cart**, a hand-cart; **push-halfpenny**, a game in which coins are pushed over a mark on a level surface; throw-halfpenny; **push-hole**, see quot.; **push-off**, the act of pushing a boat from the land; hence, an effective send-off in starting on any course; **push-plough** = Breast-plough; **push-stroke**, in *Billiards*, *Cricket*, and *Golf* = Push *sb.*[1] 2 b; **push-through**, a narrow passage through a boundary wall, etc.

1892 *Sunday Times* 31 Oct. 2/3 'Pushball' was developed out of mere experiments into an organised game about the year 1891 by the Montauk Athletic Club near Boston U.S.A. The ball used is made after the same fashion as the ordinary round football used in the English association game, but has a diameter of about 6 feet. 1895 *Pearl's Island. Dict.*, 'Push-bar', a bar that controls a pushing stress. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 6/1 Pointing to the extra push-bar rods and elaborate bar appliances. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 2/3 A new 'push-bicycle' record of 24 h. Gressoney *Daily Graphic Comp. Math.* 120 In our old-fashioned games, like 'push-battle.' 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 2/3 Spring forks, which are considered detachable points on a 'push' bicycle, are now recognised as valuable essentials on the motor cycle. 1906 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 4/3 Playing a kind of 'bagatelle or 'push-board.' 1878 G. B. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 318 The 'push button or key used in short circuits, serves to close the battery in a very simple manner. 1903 *Webster's Mag.* XXV. 360/2 The automobile presents a push button, and the two numbers to be connected are 'rung up' simultaneously. 1894 Mansion *Rideau. Pearl* 224 Street hawkers with their heavy 'push-carts. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 3/6 Anyone who has tried it knows that a motor-cycle is as comfortable as a 'push-cycle' were the same piece of road. 1906 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 4/3 *Push-cycle Club. Meeting*, 'Push-bats v. Lawn-mowings', a bout in the dressing-furnace for grounding and flattening plate ghost. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 2 May 3/6 It was the right person to give a 'push-off' to this newest venture of the Christian Social Union. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 16/2 *Mudlight dive-bomb*, 'push-pedals, four-handlebarrow. 1908 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 2/2 The two push-pedals performing the magic functions of disconnecting the clutch and putting on the brakes. 1845 *Farmer's Cyclo.* XXVII. 208/1 (Beginning Watch), If in the parishes church or 'push-place. 1884 F. J. Snelling *Watch & Clocks* 152 For cutting the bands a push-piece.. is fitted with the finest nail. 1888 Pall Mall Gazette 23 The turf.. they use in the Marshlands in the Spring time

with an instrument called a "push-plow, being a sort of spade, shod somewhat in the form of an arrow. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 11 Aug. 5/2 "Push-pin, and the inevitable vegetables of the greasy pole. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 5/2 The waistcoats are placed immediately above the schoolboy-reform, and actuated by modern and vertical "push-rods. 1873 "Push stroke (see Push *sb.*¹ 15b). 1884 W. Cook *Bicycling* 64 In order to play the push modes successfully, it is necessary to hold the rod [etc.]. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 6/3 When the Prince was holding a short put at the home green, he mistrusted his Royal Highness against giving the ball a push stroke. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/2 Driven between the off-side fielders, and pushed-on between the bowler and wicket-keeper, until past mid-on. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 6/6 To provide "push-up valves to the several troughs in this borough. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 217 The side pieces of a Derbyshire stile or "push through' in the churchyard wall. 1884 F. J. Bayford *Wizard & Cracker.* 36 The "push-work for moving the hands.

Pusher (pu·ʃəɹ). [f. Push *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which pushes (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also in various technical uses.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict. Corrocador*, a pusher with the horne. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* v. i, The buzzards Pusher of his Fortune has all he has about him still ready to throw. 1859 Sala *Tw. Round Clock* (1861) 112 The pushers of invisible personalities. 1870 Emerson *Cond. Life* 3 *Force*, Everything in motion or pushed: and masses and mind are in perpetual ebb and balance on. 1881 *Instr. Cavalry Circle* (1886) 31 Bridemaking: Clasp Pushers:...Pushers: cast. *Ibid.* 80 Fastening Gloss Martingale Pushers. 1884 A. M. Mayer in *Sport in Amer. World* II. 191 Boats... with a board stern in which was a rower seat for the pusher to stand on while he plied his "pole". This is the name given to the punting-pole. 1885 [see Pulling 2]. 1895 *Nebraska State Journ.* 29 June 5/1 As a student he was known as a "pusher"; a man who was first in his classes and first in all the doings of the college.

† b. (See quots.) *Obs.*

a 1700 E. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pushers*, Cowry-birds new Flown that cannot Feed themselves. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cowry-bird*.

2. A part of a machine having or accommodating a thrusting action; a machine having such parts.

1839 *Usc Dict. Arts* 587 A pusher now sets behind the staple, and drives it home into the leather. 1850 Brooks *Dynam.* 38 Between the two stanchs a strong bolt, called the pusher, can be drawn. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech. Pusher*, a form of bobbin-net machine...having independent pushers to propel the bobbins and carriages from front to back. 1881 *Machin. Mag.* Oct. 464 The bobbins were acted on separately by a "pusher" or governor.

Pu·shery. *nonce-wd.* [f. Push *v.* + -ERY; cf. *pickery*, *puffery*, etc.] The practice of pushing.

1788 *Toronto Gaz.* 10 Jan. in Mem. D'Arblay *Diary*, I actually asked for this fish of preference; it is the first piece of gallery I ever was guilty of.

Pushful (pu·ʃfĭl), *a.* [f. Push *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of "push' (see Push *sb.*¹ 7); active and energetic in prosecuting one's affairs; self-assertive; pushing; aggressively enterprising.

1846 Ca.-Just. Allen (U. S.) in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 2/3, I suppose Mr. Chamberlain, more than Lord Salisbury, is the present representative of that pushful spirit which makes England's attempts to advance her lines and extend her Empire on this continent a subject of national sensitiveness. 1896 *Gentlewoman* 23 May 699/2 The Pushful Woman. 1899 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 520/2 A little pushful perhaps, and in danger of being a little vulgar.

Hence **Pu·shfully** *adv.*, **Pu·shfulness**.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2 It is little like pushfulness to rely in this way on someone's luck. 1907 *Academy* 17 Aug. 800/1 Be pushful and your nose will obtrude on country parlours.

Pu·shing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Push *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb Push in various senses.

1530 Palsgr. 259 *Pushynge, thrustynge, rebutynge.* 1879 C. Monro *Mod. Instr. to Several Queries* To Wit, 2 May we not take these local disputes and questionings, as pushings at the feet of the present Highness? 1799 Hon. Mary *Fem. Educ.*, Ind. 47 I. 204 With the more virtuous pushing on to continued progress. 1883 Mrs C. F. Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 431/2 With some pushing he made his way within.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pushing-jack*; **pushing-jack**, a form of jack (Jack *sb.*¹ 10) for moving or pushing a heavy object, as a railway-truck or the like, a short distance; † **pushing-master**, a teacher of fencing; **pushing-nut**, ? = Push-nut; † **pushing-school**, see quot. *a* 1700.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India* 9 I. He appeared crowded about with a dancing-master, pushing-master, music-master, and all the throng of hum-makers. *Ibid.* v. 4. 81, here comes the pushing-master. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pushing-School*, a Fencing School. 1883 *Frederick Exhib. Catal.* 129 Two Bag Nuts. Casting Nut. Single Nut.... Pushing Nut. 1884 Pushing-pole [see Punting 1].

Pu·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. Push *v.* + -ING².] That pushes. **a.** Thrusting, shoving, driving.

1855 T. Power in *Dryden's Poems* (1892) I. 202 A Muse ...Forward his hearers hits Hope's extended height, With pushing hints and skewed and slanting hands.

b. *fig.* That pushes forward; active, energetic, enterprising, keen to do business; also, intrusively forward, self-assertive, officious.

1892 Dawson *St. Barnabas's Min.* Prof. 8 As for personal courage, that of Augustus was not pushing. 1897 L. Cranak *Mem. Bobbie* (1900) I. 52 Howard...a bold and pushing man. 1898 Jeannes, Pushing, enterprising, vigorous. 1904 Sun-*sine Real Life* I. iv. 36 A pushing riding family. 1914 *Birmingham Daily Post* 25 Feb. 3/2 Assurance...Pushing Man Wanted.

Hence **Pu·shingly** *adv.*, **Pu·shingness**.

1847 Webster, *Pushingly*. 1881 *Daily News* Leader 23 Mar., Aversion, sentiment, and moral pushingness.

Push-pin (pu·ʃpin). [f. Push- + Pin *sb.*¹ See also Push-ball.] A child's game, in which each player pushes or fillips his pin with the object of crossing that of another player.

1598 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 569 To see...Master play at push-pin with the boys, And Critick Time to laugh at idle toys. 1624 Wither *Fair Virtue* to Gentlemen made By Boys, in Globo, at Push-pin, in 28 Cut. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Love's Play at Push-pin*, Love and my selfe (believe't) met on a day At childish Push-pin for our sports (*did play*): I put, he (*quoth*, and headlong of my skin Love prickt) my finger with a golden pin. 1773 Ann. *Pushpin*, a child's play in which pins are pushed with an endeavour to cross them. 1825 Brockett *Eastern. Exmo. and Provincism* 350, the game of push-pin is of equal value with the arts and sciences of music and poetry. 1908 *Forum. Rat. Amus.* 210 It was poetry and not push-pin that contented Mill when he fell into despondency.

b. *fig.* As the type of trivial or insignificant occupation; child's play, triviality.

1629 Massinger *Bash. Prompt.* i. 15 Our Authors Dickring might have gone to Push-Pin with the Pulters. 1788 Cowper *Let.* 22 Feb. in *Cowper's Corresp.* (1904) IV. 80 Everything that we do is so quite impotent, though half that we do seems to be push-pin. 1820 *Examiner* No. 627, 130/2 This is the push-pin of literary reading.

c. *attrib.* (coming into *use*). = 1b, 2, sense.

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 20 (1713) I. 228 Cynic, let's hear a little of his Push-pin Labours. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 78 A mere children's play and a worse than Push-pin Exercise. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 742 Every effort ends in push-pin play.

Pushtoo, -tu (pu·ʃtū), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Pushto**. [a. Pers. پښتو *pašto*, Afghan *pāxtō*.

(The several consonants, written as ش with dot above and below, is pronounced by Western Afghans nearly as Persian *sh* (= *sh* as in *ship*) by Eastern Afghans nearly as *s* or *kh*: hence the name has been also transliterated as *Pukhto*, *Pukhtu*, *Pushtu*, and in many other ways. See Lepsius *Standard Alphabet*, and the Grammars and Dictionaries of Raverty, Trumpp, Bellew, Leitner, etc.)

The native name of the language of the Afghans, intermediate in character between the Iranian and Sanskritic families of the Aryan languages.

1823 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* II. ii. 188 The principal spoken present...appears a Persian name, importing that Kimmul are with God, but deliberation is allowed to men'. 1841 J. Wilson in G. Smith *Life* viii. 116/2 [He talks] nothing but Persian and Pushtoo. 1859 C. Forster *New Acct. for Kaoor, Lost Ten Tribes* 141 note, The Dictionary of the Pushtoo language. 1878 R. N. Cust *Lang. Pushtu* 19 The Pushtu, or Pukhtu, is the Language of the Afghans or Patáns.

Pusill (pi·ʊsĭl), *a.* and *sb.*¹ *rare.* [ad. L. *pusillus* very small; cf. F. *pusil* feeble (1668 in L.).]

† **A.** *adj.* Small, insignificant, petty. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Pusill*, small. 1640 (?) Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* ix. ii. 82 To be enquired, by what offices such a pusill soul & little body are should put to motion such solid and hard duties.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A variety of pear. *Obs.*

1664 Butterwit *Strappado* (1676) 120 Hence the Plum, the Damson then The Pusill, and the Katherine pears.

2. A little or weak one, a child. *rare*—⁰.

1884 Blackmore *Tommy Upmo.* v, He has not dashed to encounter...the foes of the world committed to his charge. Hence † **Pu·sillage** *Obs.*, littleness, smallness, insignificance; **Pu·silling** *rare*—¹ [cf. *mealing*], a small person, a dwarf.

1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* Author to Wr. 6 Thy absolute Limits I rather chuse In close concealment from this captious Age To smoother, ays, than rashly thus expose thy Pusillage. 1850 Alexander *Land of Cedars* 229 Swept out of the way, from puzzling of a dwarf, you.

† **Pusill**, *sb.*², obs. var. of Pucelle.

c 1600 B. Jonson *To Fletcher on Faithf. Shepherdess*, Lady, or Pusill, that wears mask or fan. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* I. 1, sfo To invite the like obedience In other pusills by our mark example.

† **Pu·sillanimate**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *pusillanime* or ad. L. *pusillanimis*.] = Pusillanimous.

1552 Huloet, *A. & M.*, 1708/1 It were fame thou wrote, to thinke that he which hetherto for his estate hath stood in such abasidence, should be so pusillanimate. 1577 Fenshaw tr. *Contilor* (1608) 48 We disavow our selves...to be of a pusillanimate, base, and feeble heart.

Pusillanimity (pi·ʊsĭlănĭ·mĭtĭ). Also 4–5 **pusillanimite**, 5 **-animite**. [a. F. *pusillanimité* (1456 c. in Godef., *pusillanoté* 1481 c. in Gower, *Mirour de l'omme*), ad. ecc. L. *pusillanimitās* (4th c.); f. *pusillanimis*: see next.]

The quality or character of being pusillanimous; lack of courage or fortitude; pettiness of spirit; cowardliness, timidity.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 101 For he is in Pusillanite, Which every Prince schulde flee. *Ibid.* II. 29, 79. *c* 1425 *Destr. Troye*, 1. ix *Angelia* N. 324/87 So for sentymte for pusillanimite and abidement of spirite he wole neyther whelpes bit nouzte or whistre his gole. 1534 More *Comf. Agst. Trib.* ii. 266 1397 Sallust, *Jugurtha* 2 *Hist. Fr.* ix. 114 The Blood; which...fell like Lions whelps, and gain'd which is the Badge of Pusillanimity, and Cowardice. *c* 1625 Bacon *Apoth.* (1629) 229 It is a great weakness and pusillanimity to be soon angry. 1708 Motteux tr. *Cervantes' Quixote* III. 303 note, The...pusillanimity with which they have long submitted to the oppression of a few Arabs. 1825 Hilman *Lect. Chr. Evid.* viii. 168 The shame of Germany at the pusillanimity of Louis of Bavaria wrought more strongly on German pride.

Pusillanimous (pi·ʊsĭlă·nĭmŏs), *a.* [f. ecc. L. *pusillanimis* (in Itala *a* 250, rendering Gr. *ὀλιγόψυχος*) f. *pusillus* very small, petty + *animus* soul, mind + -ous. Cf. F. *pusillanime*.]

1. Lacking in courage and strength of mind; faint hearted, mean-spirited, cowardly.

1588 R. Yorke, *Gunner's Gov. Comm.* iv. 192 A scoffe in the presence of discredited and pusillanimous persons. 1632 Hayton *Apol. Lenock.* Wks. 1870 III. 298 Where does there more horror lie or appear, or pusillanimous? 1789 Robertson *Chas. V*, viii. Wks. 1851 I. 368/2 An indignity which no prince, how inconsiderable or pusillanimous soever, could tamely endure. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. Nature...remains to the last, to the selfish and the pusillanimous forever a sealed book.

2. Of qualities, actions, etc.: Proceeding from or manifesting a want of courage.

c 1620 Chapman *Blind* v. Cons., Who can deny, that these are tracts of pusillanimous and unsupportable, as well as womanish and pusillanimous? 1698 W. Temple *Misc. Thoughts* iv. (1731) 120 What a cowardly and pusillanimous disowning of his power and guilt! 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian*, xxiv, You are now anxious to have excuses to yourself for a conduct so pusillanimous. 1881 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 76 (Heroic) and, perhaps the meanest and most pusillanimous which has ever been recorded.

Hence **Pusillanimously** *adv.*; **Pusillanimousness** = Pusillanimity.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 92 The rebells 'pusillanimously opposing that was sacred & destructive, gott no kribe. 1788 Cranch *Decl.* 4 *Ev. St. IV. By the Queen of Cappadocia*] pusillanimously fled to the sanctuary of the church. 1871 Mozley *St. Richmond* xxxii, I was interested by the distance that I had behaved pusillanimously. 1907 Rees *ex* ref. II, "Pusillanimousness, want of Courage. 1889 J. Parker in *Our Day* (U. S.) Sept., A cowardly pusillanimousness had taken possession of that part of the people that really wanted the law enforced.

† **Pusillity**. *Obs.* [ad. post-cl. L. *pusillitās*, f. *pusill-us* little, petty.] Littleness, pettiness.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Prof. (1622) 28 Many most contemptible pusillities & baseness. 1662 Fenton *Farmer* 12 Amid Without honouring God to the Pusillity of Man.

† **Pusk**. *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *fourgon*.] = Pusca.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 308 Sangreen is swete, lusshe large with gnub sondes, Vpald is myddis of a day sestene.

Pusle, Pusley: see Purslie, Pursley.

Pussey, Puscon, obs. ff. Posset, Poison.

Puss (pus). Also 6–7 **pus, pusse**. [A word common to several Teutonic langs., usually as a call-name for the cat (rarely becoming so in Eng. a synonym of 'cat'): cf. Du. *poes*, LG. *pusse*, *puus-katte*, *puse-mus*, Sw. dial. *pus*, *katte-pus*, Norw. *puus*, *puus*; also, Lith. *puz*, *puis*, Ir. and Gael. *pus*. Etymology unknown: perh. originally merely a call to attract a cat.]

1. A conventional proper name of a cat; usually, a call-name.

a 1330 Heaveron *Yokam & Tyd* (Sarnelli) 250, I have seen the day that pus-wy (an Herb had in a pynte kylppes explaine. 1583 *St. Patryns* (Dodd.) 182, I can here the brainet with my grammers Cat, Puss puss, where art thou? 1598 Sandys *Ovid* v. iv. b, Hadst *Dudley* II. 223 Even Jove not so much lof the portaged as a fish for puss, nor cat. 1599 Porter(ead) *Sh. Dict.*, Miss, the name to call a cat, as we call 'puss'. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Mist Age* 69, Turn-walling...wantles by our ashes...True Calendars, as Pusses eare Wash'd o'er, to tell what change is neere. 1719 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 304 The Sparkowls, when they call them, say Mio, so say the Poets. 1841 S. Warren *Ten Thousand a Year* xxxii, 'Puss puss!' he exclaimed, stroking her.

b. Hence a nursery synonym or pet-name for 'cat'. Now mostly superseded by Pussy.

1605 Camden, etc. *Remin. Hist.* 61. i. When the famous fable of Whittington and his puss shall be forgotten. 1634 Milton *Comus* 1. 206 Lest the false Arch-Dame of Puss (if chastity)...was the Cause of his Death. 1710-2 Mrs. Delaney in *Life & Corr.* (1861) 340 Have I not two of a pretty tortoiseshell puss I have? *c* 1840 W. E. Forster in *Reid Life* (1888) I. v. 139 A most delightful black kitten...; a most refined, graceful, gentlemanly, amusing puss.

2. Applied to other animals. **a.** A hare. In recent use only as a quasi-proper name.

1688 Etherege *The wonder of she could* iv. 2, If a lecture be better meat than an old puss. 1793 Farmer *Inventions* no. 8, Ah sir, that one who has followed the game so long... should let a Muggett Cur chop in, and run away with the Puss. 1799 Ct. Dorset *Sng. Poems*, *A Sigh* 108 Makes a Hare of the one, and a Hound of the other, and very takes Pan's Part, to set the Dog after her. 1847 Gentl. *Mag.* 156 Now Puss is starting cunning fleet. What glorious peals of mouth rise! 1848 E. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xxxviii, After scudding up the hill, puss stopped to listen and ascertain the quality of her pursuers.

b. As quasi-proper name for a tiger.

1830 *Hamilt's Mr. Romeo* 236 Puss—a remarkably fine animal...had fastened on the trunk of Falconer's elephant.

3. Applied to a girl or woman; † **a.** Formerly, as a term of contempt or reproach (obs.); **b.** In current use, playfully, as a familiar term of endearment, often connoting dryness.

1608 Dekker *and Fr. Hoxard* iv. 2, Wm. (1873) II. 111 This wench (poor new Widow). This Shrew-ape will have never done then your last Puss fed. 1620 B. Jonson *Alch.* i. 2, The lovely Doctor, and the cunning Captaine, And Pus my sweet. 1683 Pepys *Diary* 8 Aug., His wife, so ugly pusse, but wonderly rich money. 1732 Fielding *Mod. Husb.* iv. iv, I think her an ugly, ungenteel, squinting, flirting, impudent, odious, dirty puss. 1782 *School of Wives* 22 The beguiseable, the whimsy, says he, of the little Puss. 1846

Dickens *Battle of Life* ii. 'Strawberry's little dog, Puss', replied the Doctor. **1880** T. A. Trollope *La Beata* I. v. 100 To think that the little puss should defend herself so coolly. **1881** Ramsay & Flux *Cl. Fleet* v. iv. They could not have ordered their daughter to sly and deceitful a puss.

4. Short for Puss-moth.

1829 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 431 *Cerura Vinula*, The Puss.

5. Puss in the corner: a game played by children, of whom one stands in the centre and tries to capture one of the 'dens' or 'bases' as the others change places; also, in a more elaborate form, a sailors' game in the British Navy.

1914 *Puss Mart. Scrobbens* i. v. I will provide my son to play at Apostlesticks, which can be no other than our Puss in a corner. **1936** *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 82 The favourite one was Puss in the Corner...In this play, four Boys or Girls pour themselves at the four corners of the room and the fifth in the middle, who keeps himself on the watch to slip into one of the corner places when the general commotion and endeavouring to supplant one another. **1869** Kingsley *Passages Wond. Life* I. i. 32 The King...caught Fanny Barnacle playing at puss-in-the-corner. **1888** *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb. 4/4 The necessities which frequently compel a Premier to make the resignations of his Cabinet a game of Puss-in-the-Corner.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *puss-faced*, *puss-like* adjs.; **puss-gentleman**, a gentleman portrayed with civet (cf. *cat = civet-cat*, Cat *sb.*[2] 4).

1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 284 I cannot talk with civet to the room, A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume. **1873** Lelgard *Egypt Sketch Bk.* 39 The natives are peaceful in their habits, and like petting. **1883** Besant *Let Nothing You Distrain* II. We gave puss-faced owls to fine fair fighting.

Puss, obs. form of Pus.

Puss-cat. = Pussy-cat.

1584 *K. Darynge* (Brandl) 304 He shall go play with my northern pussecat. **1598** Florio, *Micio*, a puss-cat, a tybilt. **1870** W. Thom *Ps. Bards Prophl.* 170 *In Hud. C. P. P. IV.* 304 The Pus-Cat and the Dogge, For safeguard from the cruell Ox Hides, and Mice, and Wolfe, and Fox.

Puss-clover, *U. S.* The hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*: so named from its silky heads.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pussel, pussle, obs. forms of Puzzle.

Pussley, -ly (pʌ·sli). Also **pusley**. A corruption of Purslane, common in U. S.

1811 N. A. Wood *Pr. Works in Canada* v. *U. S.* 309 The instant the land is ploughed a weed called 'Pusley' takes its appearance. This, when boiled, is a most delicious and wholesome vegetable, the leaves being like spinach, and the branches in many resembling sea-kale. In prairie settlements pusley is always a standing dish. **1870** C. D. Warner *Summer in Garden* (1886) 120, I doubt if any one has raised more 'pusley' this year than I have. **1888** *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 708 To select the most offensive among the worst weeds...among the annuals, especially in gardens, the purslane or 'pusley' perhaps takes the lead.

Puss-moth. [f. Puss + Moth: see 1906.] A large European bombycid moth, *Cerura* (*Dicranura*) *vinula*, having the fore-wings of a whitish or light grey colour with darker markings and spots.

1840 Swainson *Zool. Yl.* 108 This moth (*Platarea Vinula*), from its strangely downy appearance, has obtained the popular title of the Puss Moth. **1852** Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi. (1861) II. 208, 269 The caterpillar of the puss-moth...and some others, instead of the anal prongs, have two tails or horns. **1869** Westwood *Brit. Moths* xxi. When the caterpillars of the Puss-moth are about...to form their cocoons, the whole ground colour changes to a dull brown. **1882** E. A. Ormerod *Injur. Insects* (1890) 286.

Pusso-, combining form of Puss, in humorous nonce-words: **Pussonia'nae**, one with a mania for cats; **Pussy-philist**, a lover of cats.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 56/1 His master...is the reverse of a pussonianiac. **1891** *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 192/1 Cat lovers (pussyphilists as J. S. Mill used to call them).

† **Pu'smock.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Puss + -ock.] A term for an old maid; an 'old tabby'.

1600 Meade tr. *Alexander's Gagnaeus Ep. dedic.* a. 16, I have knowne some one old Maide Pusmocke in comparison of her (my Mother) of greater yeares and lesse Hatchcomeses, that could call themselues Children and little pretty Maidings.

Pussocracy, obs. Sc. and Irish. form of Purshoch.

Puss-tail. [f. Puss + Tail.] A popular name in U. S. for a common grass of the genus *Setaria* or Bristle-grass, in England sometimes called Foxtail.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pussy (pʌ·si), *sb.* Also 6–8 **-ie**, 8 **-ey**; *Sc.* **pussie, poosie.** [f. Puss + -y dim. suffix.]

1. A cat: used much in the same way as Puss, but more as a common noun and less as a call-word.

1598 Mrs. Dolney in *Life & Corr. Alleyn* (1841) 294 My sure pussey is...white...with black spotts. **1820** Clare *Vill. Minstr.*, *Sorrows Fate. Cat* vi, Ah alone, sighs I, 'tis yours to triumph, while's the woe, Now pussy's dead. **1870** E. Peacock *Roll Life* I III. 144 A saucer of milk put on the rug for pussy. **1889** J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 129 He strokes the cat quite gently, and calls it 'poor pussy'.

2. Used as a proper name for the hare: cf. Puss 2.

1785 Burns *1st Ep. T. Lapraik* 3 Poortith scrattches baud as Vice, And mocking Pussie [*v. r.* poussie] whiddies anee. **1790** — *Tam o' Shanter* 191 As open pussie's mortal foes, When, pop! she starts before their nose. **1820** Clare *Vill. Minstr.*, *Autumn* xxxii, Poor pussy through the stubble flies. **1842** J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 13 Away went pussy for her lives.

b. A humorous name for a tiger: cf. Puss 2 b.

1873 *Routledge's Trip. Centl. Mag.* 225, I should have liked to have potted a pussy, particularly such a Hindoostanee beauty as this one seems to be.

3. Applied to a girl or woman: cf. Puss 3.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 2. 37 You shall have many saucy boys...to catch up a woman's maide for...to be base his pertie pussie to haggle withall, is fauorish sport. **1840** Mrs. Byrne *Adv. Claude Truro's C.* xvi, 'What do you think, pussy?' said her father to Ena. **1870** Dickens *E. Drood* ii, 'O Pussy you, young man, if I was Pussy, as you call her.

b. A person who lives in another's house as an inmate; a 'house-cat'.

1904 Mabie Cowles *God's Good Man* 225, I shall invite Wordsworth and his sister pussy, Mr. Marian Longford.

4. In childish speech applied to something soft and furry, as a fur muskrat, a willow or hazel catkin, etc.

1848 *Zoologist* XVI. 5898 Little children pull their warm muff-coverings by the name of 'pussies'. **1880** *Garden* 4 Feb. 75/1 These catkins, 'pussies', and 'lambs' tails', as the country people call them.

5. *Phrase-comb.* **a-corner**, an American name for *Puss in the corner*: see Puss 5.

1897 Geo. H. Porter *Campaigning* 91, *Grand* in *Cent. Mag. Jan.* 349/2 [The manœuvres] now became more like the play of pussy-in-the-corner.

6. a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Soft and furry like a cat: cf. 4. **b.** *Comb.*, as *pussy-headroot* (*N.*); **pussy-footed** *a.*, having a cat-like tread.

1823 Kincaid *Water Bad.* v. (1886) 158 She was the most nice, soft...pussy, cuddly, delicious creature who ever nursed a baby. *Ibid.* 240 Little boys...who have kind pussy mammas to cuddle them. **1883** *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 623 Men who were beginning to wear pussy-footed and dry or shadows. **1894** Crockett *Raiders* 32 Browsed on pussy-headroot thinking on the cream-jug.

Pussy (pʌ·si), *a.* [f. Pus *sb.* + -y.] Full of pus.

1878 *Med. News* LXII. 695 The most pussy gland ruptured during enucleation.

Pussy-cat. A nursery word for a cat; also used in other senses of Pussy 2b.

1837 Hawkins *Olla Podr.* 25 The term pussy can may be considered tautological. **1860** I. Taylor *Wond. Fl.* xx. (ed. 2) 289 Every boy knows the 'pussy-cats' of the willow. **1884** *Rendle & App.* 1 What a petrified old pussy-cat, instead of the light and sightliness we imagined was tripping before us! **1886** E. J. Worboise *Limit to*, 'What a wild pussy-cat she is!' said her father, looking fondly at her, as she dashed already from his side.

Comb. **1881** J. H. St. Thomas *Optical Facts* 26 But sensitive pussy-cat fits ways.

Pussy-willow. A popular name in U. S. of the American glaucous willow, *Salix discolor*, in reference to its silky catkins.

1884 Rep. *Nat. Sec. Surv.* 65 He ground through them to look like...pussy willows. **1897** W. D. Howells *Landlord at Lion's Head* 304 He begged her to let him keep one switch of the pussy-willows.

† **Pust, pupet.** *Obs.* [In quot. 1547 a. Du. *pust*, MDu. *pûst*; in quot. 1677 perh. a misreading of *puck*.] A pustule; = Pust *sb.*[1]

1547 Antoine Arnaemydes *Dispotl. Watere* L iv, Good for scabbes, pupetes, and other impedimentes on the body. **1677** Lady Cassandra in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 41 The...same hangeth...half down to a pust under the arme which drives the malignity of it to the heart.

Pustle, obs. form of Pustule. Hence † **Pustled** *a. Obs. rare*[−1] = Pustulate.

1620 P. Fletcher *Lamech* v. xxviii, Her hands with sudden scurfy'd, Her goat fed skin with direful excrements.

Pustulant (pʌ·stiŭlănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *pustillant-em*, pr. ppl. of *pustillare* to Pustillate.] **a.** *adj.* Giving rise to the formation of pustules (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **b.** *sb.* An irritant affecting the skin and causing pustulation, as a solution of silver nitrate, croton oil, etc.

1871 Gairdner *Med. Mod.* 412 The pustulants induce deeper action, and are sometimes of greater value than vesicants.

Pustular (pʌ·stiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pustulāris*, f. *pustula* Pustule: see -ar.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of pustules; characterised by pustules.

1730 Hughes in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 669 The pustular and leprous Eruptions increased daily. **1800** Woodville in *Med. Trad.* IV. 236, I differ in opinion from Dr. Jenner in not regarding the pustular eruption...to any modification of the variolous matter employed in the inoculation. **1816–20** E. Thompson *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* Intr. ii. 319 The five genera of pustular diseases. **1878** Dunglison *Pr. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 370 Pustular or pustulose rashes.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having low glandular excrescences like blisters or pustules.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 322 *Sphæria pustulosa* (Fungus). Large, thick, black, cracked shrub with pustules. **1807** Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 432 On the leaves of grass and gramineous trees, it exhibits itself at first in small yellow pustules, increasing in size until they effloresce in clusters of various shapes. **1864** Challenger in *Popular's Knpl. & Rivals* 13 Toads, in colour are usually of a livid grey, spotted with brown and yellow, and disfigured by a number of pustules or warts.

3. *transf.* An eruptive swelling of the ground.

1833 Macgillivray *Subterranean* 201 These subterranean volcanoes are nothing more than superficial pustules. **1870** E. T. Higgins in *Proclr. Phenom. & Geol.* Soc. 11. I. 33 Stunning expression of clay. The appearance...is very beds of sand and clay, out of which they rise in variegated blotches and pustules of blue, white, red, and yellow.

4. *Comb.*, as *pustular-like* adj.

1893 Kinsley & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1816) I. 61 They are produced in the form of small pustule-like tumours. **1894** *Florida's Fruit* 37 Peculiar to this plant is the property of producing pale pustule-like callosities on the branches.

Pustuliform (pʌ·stiŭlifɔ̄ːm), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *pustuliformis*, f. *pustula* Pustule + -form.] Having the form of a pustule.

1846 Dana *Zoophl.* (1848) 634 The pustuliform verrucæ are rounded and unequal.

Pustulo-cruста-cous, *a.* [f. *pustulo-*, combining form of L. *pustula* pustule + Crustaceous.] Covered with a pustulous crust or scab.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1897** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pustulose, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pustulōs-us*, f. *pustula* pustule: see -ose.] = next.

1880 J. T. Cunningham in *Zoologist Mar.* 102 *Pordenone tuberculatus* is distinguished by its tuberculate pustulose carapace.

Pustulous (pʌ·stiŭlăs), *a.* [ad. L. *pustulōsus*: see -ous and -ose. Cf. F. *pustuleux* (1549 in Godef.), path. the immediate source.] Abounding in or characterized by pustules; pustular.

1541 Traherone *Vigils Offerings* v. I. 103 Anoynt the pustulous place with a liniment following. **1658** Phillips, *Pustulous*, full of Pustules, *A.* blisters, blotches, or wheales. **1799** *Med. Trad.* II. 332 A presentation 'for the great pustulous eruption and its degrees'. **1804** *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 536 That the pustulous disease produced by the vaccine pock may in the least pox Hospital was the small-pox, I can safely aver. **1848** Dana *Zoophl.* 250 Surface either smooth or somewhat

pantaloon. 1892 — Cricket x. 109 Grimpen...submitter or pantaloon above.

Put (put), *sb.*[2] Also 5–8 **putt** (see also next). [f. PUT *v.*[2]] An act of putting, in various senses.

1. An act of thrusting or pushing; a thrust; a push, a shove. Also *fig.* [with quot. 1548 cf. PUT *v.*[1] 3 b]. *Obs. exc. dial.* = BUTT *sb.*[2]

c 1440 *Sir Gawan.* (Gaste) 4588 In his sadle he held him still, And smote Dayid with so goodwill to middes of the...shield that bent. This Dayid fell doun with that putt. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 233 A lusker pertolland, that nyppis on put thrie. *a* 1529 SKELT. *Elynour Rummyng* 1 Whan it begynne to ren, God knowe...who shall lede the route to put. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* (Windsor Proc.) 181 He with all main and force threw a putt, with sharpenes and vnreuth. 1679 WOODWARD *Lett.* (1696) I. 104 To help you to bear your burden, and to come in behind you, and give you and your burden a put up the mountain. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. iv. 280 The four youngest...resented so indecent and base an answer the Captain's home put. 1865 E. FARRER *Friends Abr.* iii. 216 He gig made a put at the closed...door.

2. The act of casting a heavy stone or weight overhand, as a trial of strength; a throw, a cast. (In this sense pronounced [pʊt] in Sc., and identified with PUT, PUTT *sb.*[2])

c 1300 *Havelok* 1233 Se champiouns hat put wonen, Hadden he ilc ober, and wonen. *c* 1340 *Alexius* (Vrp., etc.) 31 Pe put of he stone bere nanin mot reches, Ye laid stynpe in he lifte. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 780/2 After each put has been marked the ground is smoothed over. *Ibid.*, I noticed...the pole as several occasions knocked out the rope...of previous casters.

3. In phr. *forced put*: see FORCE-PUT.

The precise sense of *put* in this phrase is obscure.

4. In *Stock-jobbing* and *Speculation*: The option of delivering a specified amount of a particular stock or produce at a certain price within a specified time: see OPTION 4, and cf. PUT *v.*[1] 20 b.

1707 MIL. CRITICUS *Bold Stroke for Wife* iv. 5 Are you a bull or a bear trader, Abraham? *3rd Stockholder.* A bull both: but I have a good put for most wool. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Secr. Alley* II. 232 For the call or put. *a* 1860 C. TOMS *Engl. & Port. Friends* (1863) 127 A 'Put' is an option of delivering stock at a certain time, the price and date being fixed at the time the option-money is given. 1893 HOWELL *Counting-H. (Nat. u. v. Cyclone,* When money is paid for the option of buying at a given price, the operation is called 'giving for the call'. When it is paid for the option of selling, it is called 'giving for the put'. Sometimes both operations are combined, and then it is called 'giving for the put and call'.

Put, putt (pʊt), *sb.*[3] [A differentiated pronunciation of PRET.; of Scotch origin.]

1. *Sc., in* 1900, obsolete.

2. *Golf.* (1743, *Sc.*) An act of 'putting': see PUT *v.*[2] 3; a gentle stroke given to the ball so as to make it roll along the putting-green, with the purpose of getting it into the hole.

1743 *Musselburgh Golf* in *Porter's Golf* (1867) 58 With putt well directed, plump into the hole. 1847 *Chambers's Inform. for People* (1941) One who can make a full stroke on his opponent between two far-distant holes, frequently loses his advantage by missing a 'put' within a yard of the hole! 1883 in E. Clark *Golf* (1893) 178 The first hole was halved...Drummelzier holed a long putt. 1900 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 On the next green he got down his putt from a distance of...twenty yards.

3. *fig.* in phr. *To make one's put good* (*Sc.*), to succeed in one's attempt, gain what one aims at.

1680 ROTHERFORD in *Life* (1881) 98 Fearing I should not make my put good. 1820 GALT *Steam-Boat* iv. 93 [97] 170 The ministers...made her put good, and the state down was obliged to be sent to her. 1824 MACDONALD *Caldwell, Exciseman* 38 It was said to have made his *putt* good, when he obtained what his ambition panted for.

Put, putt (pʊt), *sb.*[4] *Obs. or arch.* [app. f. PUT *v.*[1]: cf. sense 22 *b*; but the history is not clear.] An old game at cards for two, three, or four players, somewhat resembling Nap, three cards being dealt to each player; the score at this game.

1662 CotTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 201 50 Put is the ordinary cocking Game of every place. *Ibid.* If you play at two-handed Put (or if you please you may play at three handed too) but Four-Card Put, *Ibid.* 59 Five or six at Putt is commonly the Game. 1711 E. WARD *Wagner Revis.* 17, 59 When they by dint they'd to set, At All-Fours, Cribbage, or at Put. 1725 TOTTEL *Chalc. Chas.* 10, *To Sir S. Compton* 30 Since Apes can come the theatre caressing no? Since Shrubs of gamps are angled at Put. *c* 1776 in F. MARSH *Songs & Ball. Anne, Geo.* (1858) 190 *Jack*, thinking of cribbage, all fours, or of put, With a dextrous hand, he did shuffle and cut. 1892 MARRIOTT *Lond. Ladies* 1. 267/1 He had found an old table and put in his pocket; '50 counters, and patience cards to pass games.' 1897 SHARPE *The World went Ass*, Hon...could play *All-knots, Put*, Snip-snap-snorum.

b. Comb. *Put-card*, a card used in this game.

1662 CotTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 201, 51 The best Put-Cards are four five-Trey, count the Deuces, then the Ace. 1911 J. PEDDIE *Chef* 21 note, Bending one, to know where to cut a good Put-card. *Ibid.* 23 Marking Put-cards on the edge with the nail as they come to hand.

Put (pʊt), *sb.*[5] *Obs. or arch.* (*slang or colloq.*) Also **putt**. [Arose in 17th c. slang; origin unascertained.] A stupid man, silly fellow, blockhead, 'duffer'; *country put*, a lout, a bumpkin.

1688 BRADSHAIGH *Lyr. Admirer* 3 Of by-names a company of Puts, some Putts [*a* 1700 E. B. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Country-Put*, a silly, shallow-pated Fellow. 1702 *Twelve Wo.* 230 I'm The Third Buffoonade...considerable the Choice of certain Wealthy Scotland by some pretty Fellows, such as *Hunter, Bumbazade, Country Put* and *Bishop*. 1720-9 ARBUTHNOT *Famous Hist.* No. 58. 197 They were instantaneously hurl'd into gallows vessels, and dashed the cold country puts, their fathers. 1782 *Adventurer* No. 100 P 2 Foundations which would have dumbfounded an o Genus Homo, or to other words, a country put very great. 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Trans.* VI. 225 This lack, who scorns the city puts, And thinks all such men noodles. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 32 The Runners of the House of Lords...long chats of the borough-mongers and country puts of the house human. 1829 THACKERAY *Fitzgin.* 252, Look at that old put to the clerk: did you ever see such an old quiz? 1886 F. HARRISON *Exs.* 228 What shall puts the citizens seem to be?

Put (pʊt), *a.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **put** (pʊt). Forms: see before. [Late OE. *putian* (? *pūtian*), represented *c* 1040 by the vbl. sb. *putung* (? *pūt-*), FUTTING; thence early ME. *pūten* and ? *putten*, later *puttien, putt, put.* While this, late OE. and *putian* (11th c.), ME. *pūtien* (see PUTE *v.*), and *putten*; also, OE. *pūtian* (repr. by *pūtan dī* in the OE. Chron., MS. F. (12th c.), anno 796, and *dī dpūtan*, put out, thrust out, Numbers xvii. 14), which app. gave southern ME. *puuten, puyte* (= *pūte*), and may even have been the source of the late ME. *putten, pitten, pyt, pit.* Prof. Sievers thinks that the ME. shortening of the vowel was carried over from the pa. t. and pa. pple. *pytte, putte* from *pyt-te, pit-te.* The normal conjugation was pa. t. *put-te, now put* (*ot, out*), in ME. and early mod. Eng. also *puttede, putted*; pa. pple. ME. *yput, iputte* and *putt, now put*, also in 14–16th c. *puttud.* But in Sc. and north Eng. dialects, *put* (or rather its northern form *pyt, pit*), has been from the 14–16th c. conjugated as a strong vb., with pa. t. *put*, pa. pple. *putten* or *pitten* (also in Eng. dialects *putted*); and perhaps the southern *spitte* also arose out of **spitten*. With these compare the northern infinitive of HIT, *hat, hatten* or *hitten.* The variant *pet, pett*, occurs as an existing dialect form, besides carrying in a differentiated form and sense as PUTE. The differentiated vb. PUT[2], PUTT (*pat*), used in *golf*, and in Sc. also in 'putting the stone', is conjugated *putt, puttet, puttud*, and is thus quite distinct in Sc. from *pit, pat, pattin*, as well as from the ordinary Eng. *put, put, put.*

For the earlier history evidence is wanting, but the various forms appear to be parallel formations from a stem *pŭt-*, whence app. also Du. *putte* to pat, put (in) but this appears to Kilian only from the 17th c. Rietz gives a southern Swedish *putta* (with variants *pitta, pytta*) in two senses: (1) to roll, as a child in sledging to strike, knock or push, *gerdtjen i väg* = *skicka verdan*, *stilla bort*, 'putta i hop-stan' (to put out of the way or to oneself, put away), 'put in the pocket'. The Welsh *pwtio* and Gaelic *put* are from Eng. ME. had also a vb. *putten, pitten* (see PUTE), which was synonymous with *put*, and which occurs as a variant readingfor 13th c. MSS., but could not be formally relisted. It became obs. (at least in the senses in question) before 1500. In the sense 'strike with the head or horns', ME. *pytte* was in early use synonymous with *butten, Butt* v.[1], by which it has been superseded in literary English; but some dialects retain *put* in this sense.]

A. Illustration of Forms and Inflexions.

1. From OE. *pūtian*, ME. *pūte-n, put-en*, mod. *put.*

I. *Inf.* and *Present tense.* 1 ***putian**, 3–4 **pute**(n, 2–5 **putten**, 3–6 **putte**, 4–6 (also 7–9 in special senses: see PUTT *v.*[2]) **putt**; 5 (–6 *Sc.*) **pwt**, 6 *Sc.* **powt**; 4– **put**.

c 1050 *Lord's Prayer* in Napier *Anal. Boeth.* 200/2 Ne *putast* us on costnunge. *c* 1175 *Lambeth Hom.* 63 A pendling valle to him hauef, his sunne him under puuelt. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* 111. 73 Thei seyn man putte his soule in his breeste. *a* 1400 *St. Alexander's Quest.* (Percy MS.) 1060 *Slow* makes enemy. To putte his enemie down (*Lamb. MS.* putte to prone) if he may. 15.. LYDG. *Life Our Ladye* 20 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 46 Thy lyfe to put to mortage. 1470 in *Paston Let.* (ed. 1872) 463, I shall put me in God, to be your Pylot for to passe. 1508 in *Kolbk. Rolls Soc.* XV. 384 Tak the counsell of Fyf fra the Ayrdis and gowt in thair hous and his wyf. 1512 *Gaw. Euphel Prol.* 21 They quhilis...gowis north at thair toyse ...to kowis. 1870 H. M. in *Rennes Collog.* 198 Thou indeed pretends not hard to it.

2. *Past tense.* a. 3–6 **putte**, (4 **putt**, 5 **pute**), 5–7 **putt**; 4– **put**.

c 1205 LAY. 16192 He smat him vnneden pat hauued. And pat sweord putte in his muth. *a* 1300 *Pol. Poems* (R. 18th) 23 Pouh, potte, pot pee be I, 21[1]. *c* 1440 *Sowdone of Babylon* 1579 The worlde forthe...putt pat hert thanne fro. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 87b, Peleus and his nouueme putte hem in poynte to armen. 1565 PUTTENHAM *Eccl.* 1. (1589) 28 Thou putted his in his hastie hande other, v. thousande goddises.

3. *Past ppl.* a. 4 **y-put**, **i-put(te**, **pute**, 4–7 **putte**, **putt**, 4– **put**.

13.. *Cursor M.* 2958 (Cott.) Quare we war put o parelle. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6133 To be yput til pestat stronge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 100 Pere he nome is put likynede [1393 C. xviii. 92 yput, xix. ypitte]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 9 His fust pat he hadde with i-putte, [*a.* 1, (1527) edit: Otto his name]. 1483 CAXT. *Angl.* 192/2 Pere were, *explained*. 1526 G. WHITEHEAD *Lively Embassage to Jesus, Scottes* G.iij, I his corpes was...putte into the sepulchre. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* (Windsor Proc.) 181 They with all their main mouthes...shot off their ordinance. 1839 MARRYAT *Pharis. Adop* xii, We might have put the rapple on her.

4. 4–5 **puted**, 5 **putet**, **putid**, **-yd**. See also PUTE *v.*[2]

1390 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1023 Pou art fed...pe gatted of maidden pyne. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3082 Pou fedd... to pi pe fader pastur gentil Dauid. 1535 *Treatise Shrede, &c. P. E. xi. 4.* (W. de W.) 119 He is apaut [MSS. ipuit, ipuitt] amyde and buryed.

II. From OE. *pūtian*, ME. *pute, puute, puta*, mod. dial. *put.*

1. *Present.* a. 1 **putian**, 4–5 **puten**, 6 **puto**, **pouto**.

c 1000 Psalms (see PSAL. 0. 15. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xiii. 18 To the shapur...of hym pat pouto [*Purv.* putip] awai the mesle. — *Isa.* lv. 2 Wyl pouto pat wyl aliuer not to hoonest? — *Matt.* v. 15 He pruddi lyre...(pat he shulde not put [*Purv.* puteb] hym out of the cuntreie. 1435–150 (see PUTE *v.* 1).

b. 4–5 **potte**(n, **pot**, **potte**.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8683 Rapes to drawe, trey to potte, Pey schrapped, pey bruste, pey made o strute. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 509 To potte [*Purv.* putten, putteb] him in exile as aventure. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 183 Pey putteb hulde pe Pope. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3 hauen left pe wommen. *Ibid.* 3011 Pat he wolde potte [MS. *y* potte] of pe floures by dreb. *Ibid.* 3211 To potte [MS. *y* put] of alle maneres bet of his spechis. *c* 1405 CHAUC. *Persones Tale* in *Manere Hoge* 110 Spekeb pe neyghbore nakyd schame; pat on hem seeb hire hinne. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 346 But yif pe potte pertes Camadith. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii, *Mary Magd.* 1334 Pou dost pe pryd of mannerys enhaut!

2. *Past tense.* 4–5 **potte**, 5. 9 *dial.* **pot**.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 51 pe wommen...pottey [MS. *y* potte] hym...out of his sygnifiaunce. *a* 1547 in Cal. *Pres. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 13 Whoche Johan...pot my lord to leysure. 1880 J. MACGREGOR *Pen Sketch's Travels* 16 (Cassell) Grass, I. T' gurt lazys scrooted, an' off we pot.

3. *Past ppl.* 4–7. 9 *obsol.* **put**, 5 **potte**.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 187 After pat Tarquinius was put [MS. *y* put] out of Rome. 1480 *Newcastle Merch. Ven. Charters* I. 2 As for money of the said feast... be put in the said box. 1892 *Cornish. Chron., Put, Put*, has put, did put.

III. From OE. *pytten*, ME. *putte, puyt(e.*

Present. 1 **pytte**, 4 **putte**, **puyte**.

11.. *O.E. Chron.* an. 796 (MS. F) Cudwulf...let him gyrwe on his ungan & swerfan of his lande. *c* 1330 *Chr. Gr Worcr.* 913 Pis Alfgyua pe clerk hirb *putte* [*rime* hidde]. 1382 *Lamb. P. Pl. A.* vi. 100 And *putteb* forb preiris to purpose [*Cotton., Ibid.* xx. 42 And *yeueb* forb ensamplesse, *c* 1400 *Alisaunder Fragm. K. Vernon MS.* 198/321 Iesyne pe wol to pe leuye, Pepi pe managhe in-to prue.

IV. From ME. *pytt(e)n, putt(e)n, pyt*, mod. dial. *pyt, put.* (With *putte* and *pote*, cf. *cutte* and *kitte*: CUTT *v.*)

1. *Present.* Now only *north. dial.* and *Sc.* 4–5 **pitt**, 5 **pyt**, 7 **pitte**, 6– **pit**.

c 1400 *Wycliff's Bible* Luke xii. 22 Whi of pus...ouer nobis [*v. r.* pitt] o cubite to his stature? *c* 1440 *Lobe Cuckoo* (Harl. MS. 2253) 61 In schyppe...I ben, whedir pat pou pitt [*rime* sitted]. 1788 A. KING tr. *Cassiodor Cantich.* 3 169, Pitting to: may to their habitacle for ayment. 1841 *Brist. Pierce, Rhs. Dialect* 32 Hammer to pitte the stickle with to make it keene. 1876 Whitby *Gloss.* Pyet, Pyet by. What pyet can dick pit their palmb in. 1896 Scotch *Agric. Statist.* xxxvii. If we didna put hand till't ourselel. 1899 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* x. I put down like to pit the lid over him.

2. *Past tense.* a. 4 **pitte**; 9 *Sc.* **pit** (in E.D.D.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 369 As he pitte forth his hand Upon my body, while I lay.

b. 6–*Sc.* and *north. dial.* **put**.

1535 GAU *Edict Play* 48 The balle speide, the quilk...put to makine the hall of gold. 1549 [see B. 1c]. *c* 1640 in Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls of Sutherl.* (1813) 249 The consequence...put them all to such a fray. 1787 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xi, Somebody...That put me to an unco soldier. 1876 *Cornwall. Gloss., Put*...did put.

3. *Past ppl.* a. 4–5 **ipit**, **ypitte** (4 ? **putt**), 5–6 *Sc.* **pit**.

[*Sc.*...*N. Addr.* 3422 Pou art fal of heuen pett.] *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 168 Hys H fulwoun to wraht, How he pursuyne is Herde and spit. *c* 1400 *Wycliff's Bible* Luke xii. 19 Pou hast many goodis kept [*Purv.* pit up] *c* 1440 *Palladius on Husb.* x. 1219 With brymstone ysodyne ysalue [*rime* slitte]. 1502 *Aberd. Ld. Might Treasr. Accts.* II. 218 Ane seruand in Buchkard that was pit fra the work.

b. 5–7–*Sc.* and *north. dial.* **puttun**, (5 **-yn**), 9 **pittan**, **potten** (in Eng. Dial. Dict.).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12134 Pompeius...of bright Olyue... puttyn til hebo. *c* 1440 *Merlin* i. 18 As trewliynge pis thei is puttun on my mynde. ? *a* 1500 *Ratnes of Caralon* iii. In Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 450 She had nae scorner buskit her nek Nor pattan on her gowne. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrid. Ballads* 113 A chubby-fac'd gossip...I say ne'r thee'se putten. 1897 T. WILKIN *Pitman's Pay* I. 13 (Northumberld. Gloss.) All wer brewed and puttan i'mun and swarm. 1898 *Whitby Gloss., Puttin*, put or placed.

B. Signification.

I. To thrust, push and allied senses, in which the application of force is expressed.

† **1.** *trans.* To thrust, push (with or without resulting change of position); to shove; to knock. *Obs.*

In literary use after the 16th c. the senses 'thrust' occurs in contexts which make it indistinguishable from sense 19.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Sif pu me puttest to pet eze, to pin eare, here a wis dore. *c* 1205 LAY. 30181 Pe ar mi leoure hafuerunt, and pe oper blee pene pundruard. 13.. *Cursor M.* 2958 (Cott.) Quare we war put o parelle.

Carmer *Mem.* 1892 (1884) Lance can, no say, quelee he push (Cott. pains) he stand or not? 23. *Milner Poems, &c. Various Mss.* 1899 Of wor men a-gain anyone he, Sweyne or elles push he. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Puttyn, or schowyn, *impellit, trudit, pellit.*

b. To butt with the head or horns. Now *n. dial.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* 1. xv. (1869) 10 I shulde putte and batte be proud folk with myne hornes. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* § 50 The lusson with sharp hornes will put better fellow away, and the sleepe, and goare them in theyr bellyes. 1626 Cotton *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Put*, to push with the horns.

†**c.** *fig.* To urge, incite, instigate. *Obs.* See PUTTING *vbl.* sb.1 1 b.

†**d.** *absol.* or *intr.* To deal a thrust or blow, to give a push or knock; to push, knock (*at*, *on*, etc.). Now *north. dial.* To butt.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* Place (Rolls Ser.) When hey ete, tadde put þe brytt þ[e] pase *do* what hym *do* lyste. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 21617 (Fairf.) Þe parbest putte, þe bir, tade (*Trin.* among his ore tede). 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. xv. (Tollem. MS.) When he body ...fongeb vyolet, and rist, and begynneb to amende is sekbe, and ayeneb and putteb wib hert and hondis (orig. *repellit se pulsibus cujuslibet*). *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1317 The wyf fande þis dom hasti, ...bobe gate at þis dore in hye. *c* 1440 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6050 With his swalkonan him he putt. 1504 *Jul. Caves Cit. Lear Chronicles* (Addison) 1170 (How on heuid) with heuidis it aperyt of hem...putteth at the odd Britayn fi. greatly Pictis towrnith ...fi. cuerith downe the seuen. 1884 [Marconi] *Fireside, Dial.* 10 (E. D. S.) Whaugh, Hester, how she roars! Ter vanna Aebi, Shae'l, put, and give my good Pirandia Suzeb. 1886 Hunter *Sheep Nose Mark* 17 They say she pawes and bores and put furiously.

†**e.** *intr. fig.* To make a push, to exert oneself. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* v. i. (1692) 5 Stap I your place...and put me Beyond the subtlest of your activity. 1624 Fletcher *Pulse* (Oxf. tr. 1), If it be possible That an archchilus may ever be reserved it, This pendance cannot will put hard.

2. *trans.* To propel (a stone or weight) mainly by the swing of the body from the right hand raised and placed close to the shoulder: as an athletic exercise. Usually in phr. *putting the stone* (*shot*, *weight*). See also PUT, PUTT *v.*2 2.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2244 For onoper 3eres no saw he se Perles be skires, or lasses bras. *a* 1326 SIDE OF *Hegge*(*s*) 408 They have made me have to put the stone. 1853 UNGLEBY *Rebekah* v. xxiii. 117/2 I, 203 the day, Hester the line, put the stone. 1854 [see PUT *n.*2 2]. 1860 *Sports Engineers* III. 25 Lifting heavy weights, throwing the hammer and putting the stone. 1884 H. C. Bunner in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 309/1 The Scottish dominions will speedily pass to put the shot. 1889 *Nat's Own Paper* 2 Sept. 780/1 The same plan can be adopted for both putting the weight and the broad jump.

b. *intr.* Also *to put at* (*or with*) *the stone.*

For the later Sc. absolute use of PUT, see PUT *n.*2 1b.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1233 How; so neiber partie here Ikkeb o-nober, so hoth or more ...He was for a kempe told. *Ibid.* 1251 Þei hedd stan, þat he sholde panne wiþe. *c* 1440 *Cast. Perseverance* 51 *Mank.* 1. 763 As well is worpy Greg as putting at he stone. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iv. 14 To wraste, to dawnce, & to put at þ[e] stone.

3. *trans.* To thrust or plunge (a weapon) + *home*, or *into* a body; to drive or send a missile *through*, Phr. *To put a* (*one's*) *knife into*, to stab; *to put a bullet through*, to shoot.

Now fell as a euphemistic use of sense 10.

c 1205 LAY. A. I. 21. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 37 Þei schulen se in to whom þei piersen [*Vulg. transfixerunt*] Dionr. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 16858 (Vesp.) Þe iewes made him pierse his side to, þat bi [*a. typus*] mon myste. 1592 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* IV. 486 Thomeyis to put two bullettis throw his heid. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. 2 Where thy good Master lies, and put it home. 1700 J. Brome *Travels Jerusalem, Egypt, & Canc.* 31 Mariopus, as a Man would thinke, to put his Knife into. 1894 [see KNIFE *sb.* 2 1b].

†**b.** *fig.* (Cf. HOME-THRUST.)

1603 Ben Jonson *Sejanus* II. ii, That trick was well put home; and had succeeded too, But that [etc.]. 1647 Suckling *Sonn.* (1836) I. 2 Their hypocrisie he putteth home to them. 1709 Dr. Fiat *Counsel* (1840) II. 216, 475 I should...find an opportunity to put it home to them.

4. *Coal-mining.* To propel (a tram or barrow of coal), orig. by pushing behind; now also by means of a pony, a stationary engine, etc. (Cf. PUTTER *sb.*2 6.) Also *absol.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* 36 Those Persons, put or pull over the 6th Curves of Coals. *Ibid.* 39 [see COAL 1]. 1730-6 A. Maxton *Guagg. Rec.* (1844) II. 138 They are employed ...in putting or drawing the coals. 1811 [see PUTTER *sb.*2 6]. 1836 CHAMBERS'S *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 7 The average day's work of a horseman, ...when putting alone, ...is equal ...to ... 30 score [one pushed a distance of one mile. 1883 GREENWELL Gloss. *Coal Mining*, *Put*, to haul coal, etc., underground.

†**5.** To drive; to send by force or command. *To put again*: to drive back, repel. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 313 And have at thaf war put agayn And part of thair gud tane wes slane. *Ibid.* 1015, 396 The defendouris...can thame perse Till put thair folk fra ayane. 1580 WYCLIF *Ezekiel* xlii. 13 Be thai not to gyrdy, but thai be put ayen [Vulg. *ne confringatur*]. *c* 1390 *P. Pl. Crede* 206 Paul preiede þerupon þat no lau-ordur it awey hadde y-dryuen fro worlde in disputes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1796 Fro Priam full prim put am I hadne, As a messenger made of þe more tyme. *c* 1533 Lo. Berners *Huon* lx. 200 He hadde...chaced & put the Sarasins all nyght vnto.

6. *Naut.* (If the wind or a storm:) To drive or cast (a ship) on or from shore, to sea, etc. ? *Obs.*

1580 Sir J. Mayerne *and Vip.* (Hakl. Soc.) III. 313 The ordinary Nitre taking us...put us, the 24th [June] from the shoare. 1593-8 Shakes. *Pericles*, *Prologue* 1 Gower to Conducte Pericles, which...were by windes put to the Thessean shore. 1602 Dymmock *Chr. Surveyed Proclam.* B 2 b, Were then we not put from shore. 1680 Travels *Three Engl.* 8 1669 One ...in her voyage was put ashore at Black Sea.

6. *trans.* To launch (*pinnace*, a boat, a fleet, etc.).

1450-83 MALORY *Arthur* v. xxviii. 93 All were put in a ship to the sea. 1839, 1840 [see *put off* 32 e (ii)]. 1877 Mod. Yorksh. Cricket Sec. to 1st xi. 1 We put a fleet to sea.

†**7.** *refl.* To embark on a sea voyage (*in*, *into*, or *in the sea*, *to sail*); = SAIL *v.* Obs.

1388 Bosworth *Bruce* iv. 441 So by that þai war chasyt to the se, And evyrl fast with all þare mayn. *c* 1400 *Beryn* (Camb. *Ired.*) 2636 He put him to myddle at Mydelton. 1456 Sir G. Have *Lanc. Arthur* (S.T.S.) 136 Thai put thaime in the see, and chosit to gange in Lumbardy. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiii. 178 They were so manlese an knightes and putte vnto pacours, which perse them in to the sea.

8. *Naut. trans.* To set out, set forth, yourself, take one's course (to sea, into harbour, etc.).

See also *put back*, 35 f; *put forth*, 42 b; *put in*, 44 f; *put off*, 45 c; *put out*, 47 f; *put over*, 49 e; *put to*, 51 c.

1390 Gower *Conf. Amt.* I. 140 My lordes blisse, Why hat for staring in our Commonwelle, Hath holend nulle, and put to sea to day. 1595 Monsieur *Dumbe-Show Fr.* (Hakl. Soc.) 7 We putting for the shore of the Canaries...found a great troupe. *c* 1600 Carr. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. to Trinidad* (Hakl. Soc.) 40 Instead of going to the Banks of Trinidado, part into a bay of the main. 1622 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 312 Then point him a bed, then input me sound. 1708 *Beaver's Voy.* 111, 112, 270 With a view of preventing them from putting before the wind. 1856 Tennyson *Enoch Ard.* 1. xxviii. 25 Cleanthus...after having put into Dulos for shelter, resumed to Miletus. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 180 He stopped into a fishing-boat and put to land. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 3/1 *Erin*...was among the first vessels to put down the bay this morning.

9. *intr.* To set out, to start; to pass, make one's way. *Obs.* exc. *U. S. colloq.*, to make off, be off, 'clear out'. Cf. *put off* 45 a (*b*), *put out* 47 j (*c*).

c 1300 *Destr. Troy* 6587 Ellis þou drogh forb,...Thou Paris with prise put away sone. *a* 1326 SIDE OF *Hegge*(*s*) 1191 Fitz hath a noun, I say, to euery toun; To put where he lyst, Fitz hath his chois. 1839 Monsieur *Dumy Amours Str.* v. II. 232 Clear out, quit, and put-well away "to off". (Cognate, come, you 'look to' or 'put'.) 1897 *Outing* III. 8/1 XXX. 1767. The pair...played supplementary as 20, then they put for home like a tandem team.

c. *with.* Of a stream, etc.: To make its way, to flow (*into or out of* a large piece of water). *U. S.* Also of ships: to flow (in some direction). *Obs.*

1623 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* 27 Where you take any thing away, the sap (the best nourish) will be putting. *a* 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 627 In the Climate [coast], the sea-bulgeth more in the earth, and therefore putteth down-ward. 1738 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX. 330 Her Hide from Shewsbery River, and about three Quarters of a Mile from a good Landing that puts out of said River. 1897 F. Goss *Trad.* 171 A small river which puts into a large bay on the south side of the Columbia.

9. *intr.* Of a plant: To shoot out or grow; to send forth shoots or sprouts; to sprout, bud; *esp. put forth* (42 g). *Now dial.*

1613 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1618) 20 Some (gentle) ...keeping pruned and grafted, will not put till the second yeare. *a* 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 603 The vines of many climates of them put downwards deep into the ground. 1648 *Trad. U. Agricult. Soc.* IX. 21 360 Thereon soon ...will shortly, and gets into bud, and produces leaves. 1893-4 *Northumbrld. Gloss., Put*, to vegetate, as a plant begins to show the first sign of bulb. 'As sea to sail' (see) 2 c; patata'.

II. To move (a thing or person) physically into or out of some place or local position.

A weakening of the more 'thrust' or 'push', with elimination of the notion of dynamic force; which is, however, often still traceable in senses to and 10 b.

10. *trans.* To move (a thing) so as to place it in some situation (with reference to the result rather than the process); to cause to get into or be in some place or position expressed or implied (see also the phrases with prepp. and advbs., 31–55); to place, lay, set.

The most general word for this sense, which cannot be so simply expressed by any other word or phrase, and which is more or less implied, literally or metaphorically, in nearly all the other senses that are still in use. The original notion of 'thrust', 'set or lower with some force' is still traceable in some combinations, often followed by *into* or *to*.

c 1205 *Lay.* *Brut.* 23 Þa heo hæfden ihoket alle heore kinedomes heore succesiuisse alse hes heore wolde is to heore leoues gasten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 Nim[e] ane prouplinch harden, and putte hondes ariht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4782 (Cott.) Nenðir wiþ mete...þai had neiðer to put in þair mouth. *Ibid.* 13707 In þe land þou gate bi mayd. 1580 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 20 For now the axe is put [1388 put] to the rote of the tren. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Egerton) 1356 Futtok ioun hondes vpon oure berde. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 100/2 *Item*, I bid eiller by parte to his moste desyres. 1590 *Compl. Scot.* Epi. 3 The day of gaines...put ane gainsum of ten thousand zeir: that is the reason of sanct quintynes. 1598 Florio *Frescobaldi*, *Ajuti*, you for he was putting the pot to his lips ready to drinke. 1605 B. Jonson *Vp. Parliam.* *Stanza*, This Figure, that thou here seest put, It was for gentle Shakespeare cut. 1610 T. Bayne in W. L. Bruce *Bayne*, *Collog.* (1858) 338 For your Hand to your Head and tell me freely. *a* 1796 Burke *Regicide Peace Fragment* (1816) 34 The ghost on...noses of honest men a flying gun. 1860 Bates *Mineor* ii. Wks. 1766 I. 289 Bread, greens, potatoes, and a leg of mutton, A farther sup'a table to'ry was put on. 1868 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 513 Turning some commercial Change of Time or Stance to touch the Sun. 1895 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* (1896) 470 The patient...had my hand put into the top of the head. 1894 R. M. Ballantyne *Ch. Eng. Pioneer*, iii. 41 When they are then put on the rails...the train will go forward.

1833 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 37 A sealed packet was put into his hands. 1865 Pearce *Diamond* I. 6 To You have put a redundant bridge over the Bel, at Schaffhausen. 1872 Univ. Rugby *Miscellanea* viii. Somebody put a drop under a magnifying glass. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 13 May 2/3 Mr. Cave put his usual ball to leg for a. *Mod.* He put the key in his pocket.

b. To remove, dismiss, expel, send away; to turn away, or divert from. *Obs. or arch.* Also *to put off*: to divert from, cause to give up. So *to put* Beatrice, Baseness (B. 4 c), and Ill (A. 16 c).

The original notion of 'thrust' or 'push' is often traceable; see also *put away* (36), *put off* (45), *put out* (47).

13.. *Cursor M.* 22220 Fra sacrament bai sal to gar lese bair kingrent. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9183 Fortonus...wild put hym fro purpos þat he purposed *Hom.* *a* 1450 *Hymns Virg.* 23 He putteb his handes fro his flet. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 72 To resite a good man from his right. 1470-83 MALORY *Arthur* v. lxxii. 332 Ye putte me from my worshyp here. 1535 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xliii. 1 Why hast thou put thou from me? 1540 tr. J. Sperra *Disc. Worldynes* Dvij, (title), Vppon the occasion of whiche treatie, to put them from them. 1608 Fletcher *Loyal Subject* v. iv, Readily I thought her false, and put her from me. 1730 Hogg. *Hist. Powis.* I. 128 Princess Elizabeth...was led by the Treaty's party; but was soon privately being put from her. 1880 *Temple Bar Mag.* LV. 532 Don't to put off this by any consideration of weight or expense, 1883 Mrs. F. Moore *Parish Stiffy* xiii, She could not put from her the recalling of pride.

c. To place (an article of apparel or an ornament) *on*, *upon* (also + *off*) the body. See also *put on*, *put off* (45 c, 45 d).

1580 Wyclif *2 Kings* xi. 12 He broughte forthe the sone of the kynge, and putte vpon hym a diademe. 1590 *Spenser Faerie Queene*, Prol. Prec. see He...Put of hym his clothes and hym clenched in hides. 1594 Carew *Tasso of Huon* v. 101, None ought to wore and putte on hym the garment of other. 1611 Bible tr. *Matthew's Comm.* 23 He putteth also a ryngge on his fyngers. *Ibid.* 452, He hath put vpon him no olde and a Newe cloke. 1612 Engl. *Lucke* xv. 22 Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feete.

d. *spec.* To place upon or affix to a writing or document (a title, seal, signature, name, etc.).

c 1443 Pecock *Repr.* v. 5, Whanne to a synfole book which y have send y putted this name, The rule of Cristen religioun. 1760 *North Briton* No. 23 To bring the name into contempt by putting it to two forged inscriptions. 1778 *Trial of Vessels' owner* 102/2 He put his seal to herein. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* iv. (1904) 130/1 To this number...I also put my initials. *Mod.* It seems to be in his handwriting, but he hasn't put his name to it. Put a tick against the names you know. Put a cross against the name of the candidate you oppose.

e. To harness (a draught animal) *to* a vehicle; to place *in* the shafts of a cart, etc.

1589 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Iumpe*, To couple or put horses in the carte...To put them to draw the chiefest...To put the horses to the carte. 1598 *Lond. Lies.* No. 548/3 The Ambassador-Waggon was put with the Horses out of them. 1824 Mrs. Parkinson *Cookery* II. 29 Whilst fresh horses were putting [= being put] to his chaise. 1847 Marryat *Childe. N. Forest* i, He...put Billy (the pony) to the cart to draw him home.

f. To introduce (a male animal) *to* a female, or *esp.* ram(s) for breeding.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 32 What time of the yere the ramynes shulde be put to the ewes. 1551 R. Grafton *Herod. Jacob's Husb.* xi. (1568) 116 b, Neither shall you put him to a young mare. 1807 Topham, *Franc. of Swede* (1658) 62 If I can make her get to one female, they take fiercely. 1726 H. Brown *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 91 They are put to the bull about July. 1884 *Trans. R. Agricult. Soc.* XXV. 1. 221 The season...if put to a good thoroughbred horse would produce good horses.

g. To convey (a person, etc.) across a river, etc.; to transport; to set down on the other side.

a 1625 Wotton *Rem. Poet.* (1685) 126 b, Neither must you put him to a young mare. 1807 Topham, *Franc. of Swede* (1658) 62 If I can make her get to one female, they take fiercely. 1726 H. Brown *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 91 They are put to the bull about July. 1884 *Trans. R. Agricult. Soc.* XXV. 1. 221 The season...if put to a good thoroughbred horse would produce good horses.

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h. *Mech. obliging.* To deliver (stock or produce) at a specified price within a specified time: cf. PUT *sb.*1 4.

1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* Glos., *Put their Bears*, selling to get more to do. If the seller chuses on a certain day at the same price. 1882 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/2 Those who desire to buy the option of "putting" — i. e. delivering—Russian stock on the present basis of prices during the next six weeks. 1884 *Weekly Sun* 9 Nov. 6/1 If his view with regard to the principal markets is favourable operators will 'call' the stock: if otherwise, they prefer for he able to 'put' it.

i. with abstract obj., in various shades of meaning: see quots. (See also the phrases mentioned under 54.)

c 1394 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 229 He that weight her...That put vnder hearte in her face That nedy me counte nor purchace. *a* 1425 Cursor M. 3983 (Trin.) Whanne hat he Iesus-childe Ysrenden þam at hitte a pelle. 1599 Jonson *Cynth. Revels*, *III*, i. 56 Let me put to your solution, if you forget, What you leave behind you this, and what you are. 1708 [see Love *sb.* 45]. 1727 Fielding *Pickelsharing's Comed.* iii. 1 Your Gentlemen ...confound ... her, ... put your Arse into the Histories. 1862 Chambers *Trad.* xi Mar. iv. 2/2 (1878) I. 277, I...am greatly struck with the quantity of Variety which he [Shakespeare] can thrust, though he be unable, if Romance) Under Strange Mask (1. 46) 56 The thing had better not before her in such vivid reality.

III. To place or bring (a thing or person) in or into some relation, or into some condition, state, mode, or form.

* *Where the notion of motion in space is sub-ordinated to that of relation.*

11. To place (a thing or person) *in* or *into* the hands or power of, *in or under the care of* a person; † formerly also *to*, *to, unto* the person; †to commit or entrust to a person, to be dealt with, protected, etc. Often *refl.*

c 1275 *Cursor M.* 4009 (Fairf.) Pride ai in him þat is of mik. *Ibid.* 22351 Wiþ-in þaim ai is godds hirde. 1390 Lond. *Mech. Worship. Pewt.* 28, I put me in his power. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1581 Let ane dyner to Dary & bede him dryfly sone, Or put him to my powere. 1429 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 120 The next Wednes pass inan to grete. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 202 He gadie set his hed, he put þam vnto þe knaiyp. 1450–81 Mallory *Arthur* xviii. v. 728 Now I put me holy in to your grace. 1551 *Respublica* iv. ii. 397 Will ye putte yourselfe [your whippe into my handes? 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* 90 Let vs put ourselues to his protection. 1588 Acton *Admon.* 38 A prince that was put to him for an vnlaga. 1680 Gazeteer *Privil.* 16 Builders put their designs to Master-Workmen by the Great, or have it Wrought by the Day. 1843 R. J. Graves (*per. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 368 A very fine healthy young man put himself under my care for chorea. 1880 H. G. Wilkinson *Life Bp. Wilberf.* III. xv. 404 He wished 'to put himself in my hands' for our journey to Salisbury.

†**b.** To commit (a person) *to* another for the purpose of being educated or trained in a business; to place with; to apprentice *to*. *Obs.*

1652 Brome *Cit. Rogue* i. 1, To put you to some Tailors Clarke to teach you Arabic dexterity in telling money. 1708–20 *Lett. to Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 184 You was put Clerk to an Attorney to the Temple. 1732 Journeyr *to Apr. to Journeyl.* I would not put a boy to him, whom I intended for a year of learning.

12. To place, set, or cause to be in some place or position, in a general or figurative sense, or when the name of a thing or *place* stands for its purpose, *as to put a person to bed, to school, to march, to prison, to put a thing to sale, on the market, on the stage*, etc.

1587 Timpson *Hygiein Medici* VIII. 303 Þe King of Engelland ..was ignoble to ward, in þe castel of Rafforsshire. 1598 *Satir. Poems* (*Hunt. Pap.*) xvi. 6 Putting a thyngs to ryffyn. a 1600 *Cal. St in Tour* (1708) 111 Yong women, maydens, shalle be putte vnto to learn vertuous thinges of the scripture. 1680 Dryden *Sidney's Comm.* 427 It is put the kingis crowne or his brother to to the possession of Scotlande. 1781 Wesley *Corr. Treasurer* 2 Wks. (1872) I. 1 Poland is the place of godly eminence... *Item* doggis. 1840 E. Barrett *Nerve Sudr.* 126 That heat is not born by any capacity or accident put betwixt hand (a the eyelid. 1859 W. H. Canaday *Milit. Ethics* 234 His goods were put to port sale. 1898 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 121 Having others put over their heads. 1850 J. H. Newman *Hist. Tract.* 88 (1881) 229 He was ever putting himself in the background. 1899 M. J. Guest *Lect. Mist. Eng.* xxxiii. 283 The landlords were strongly opposed to their serfs putting their children to school. 1897 *Tit-Bits* 4 Dec. 154/2 It...must now cannot be being put on the market, it is no opportunity that our member will not seize.

13. To place with or in, by way of addition; to add. Const. *to* († *unto*), *on*. **a.** with material *obj.*

c 1440 *Two Cookery-bks.* 30 Take halfe a dozyn Chykenys ...þen putte þer-to a gode galon of fressche Beef. *Ibid.* 40 Þen put grondet Pepir, & þerne it be-cast. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 33 Put thereto a gallon of Milk. *Ibid.* 61 Then take 2 gallons of Sand and put to it, etc. 1764 Brit. Museum *Req. Museum.* (ed. 3) 80 Take twelve eggs, beat them well, put to them a pint of cream. a 1849 E. Elliott *More Verse & Prose* I. 27 Said Death to Pol Sly, 'Put no rum to thy tea'. 1892 *Cal. Words Eng.* 322/2 They put water to their wine.

b. with immaterial *obj.*

1580 Wilcox *Exp. xxii.* 18 If any man shall put to to doo [Vulg. *apposuerit ad haec*], God shal putte vnto him *[apponet super illum]* the plagues written in this book. 1626 Cockeram *Exodus.* xxiii. 1 Thou shalt nothinge to be taken from them, nothinge shalte to put vnto them. 1643 Lilie *Milford on O. & N. Test. Prof.* 1 The remainder of a thing...is very hard and rare: put male is it for a man to take and put somewhat thereto.

14. To place, insert, or enter (a name or an item) in a list, account, or table. Now more usually (esp. in certain connexions) *put down* (see 41 f).

1513–95 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* 3K. II. 5, Put me in thy wyfe. 1611 Speed *Theat. E. in* III. 139 Let me be verried, and my name put in the books of Virtue. 1661 Evelyn *Chron. Arcta.* 208 Neither was the number put in the account of the Chronicles of King Daniel. 1687 Buckle *Right Deceptive* 17 The present Professor in the University would tell him that putting so much upon a mean, had signified placing so much to his account. 1692 Wanchester w. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 332 Answer your selves, you are like to be put in the Gazet. 1726 J. Shipton tr. *Postmaster's Dial.*, etc. 11, (ed. 3) 36 They could not all be put into a Passpatch, but into a Barge they might. 1828 *Y. H. Miner's Pract. Mining* (ed. 2) 158 These are generally put in a table, against the names of their respective places in an alphabetical order.

** *Where there is no notion of physical motion.*

15. To place (a thing or person) in a scale of estimation or a classification; to allot a place to in thought, opinion, or statement; † also, to regard or suppose (a thing) to be (so-and-so) (*obs.*).

To put...at: to estimate or proceed to certain value). † *To put all on one throw*: = to hazard in one venture. † *To put before*: to give the precedence to; as † *to put behind*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 305 *pe* richie is renowned by reuerse of his richedome, þere þe gome is put vnderynde. c 1386 Wyntoun *Cron.* Bal. Wks. I. 350 Mathew...tuk two Hayrmonis, Davyd and Abrahame;...Davyd was gud Iubire for wanrikis and wardlyness, and Abrahame was Ilhire. c 1580 — *Wks.* (1872) 51 No man vseth to putt he-fornde godlie Ishoppe and ye lyghtynge of a cyndel wan before. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4693, I put not vnpossible þou place for to-morne. c 1500 *Three Kings's Coloyne* 134 De bodiens and De Relliqes of De holy kynghs were put at Jc-n. And left no remenant. 1660 Ranger *Fanchil* v. xiv. 103 If A is put equall to C, then CB is to B. Q. E. D. 1742 [see Fiction 12a]. 1846 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 288 The result of this field is put too high at 30s. 1857 Reader *Pal. Hum. Lect Addr.* No. 6 § 3 There are three weighty matters of the law:—justice, mercy, and truth; and of these the Teacher puts truth last. But men put, in all their efforts, truth first. 1883 — *Science* I. § 3 Whether you think I am putting the motives of popular action too low. 1891 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 79 A circulation which a competent authority puts at three millions.

16. To convert or change *into* something else (*obs.*); *esp.* to translate or render *into* another language or form of expression.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) Prol. 5, I have put þis boke out of latyn into frenssch, and translated it eyen out of frenssch into englyssch. 1601 Tourneur *Trans. Bonetti* (1638) 429 If a man would change any part of his Horses hair, as...take away the black hairs and put them into white. 1740 Pitcairne *Trans. Andronicus* xx. iii, We...put our small farthing (accounted to effects) into money. 1793 Emerson *Theocritus* 129 Put these Equalities into Phalaric. 1893 Lodge, etc., *Life Force* I. 5 n., 'I never knew', Keble once said, 'how Pindar might be put into English until I heard Posey construe him in his examination'.

b. To express (something) *in* spoken or written words; to turn *into* speech or writing, or *into* some particular form of speech or writing.

a 1500 *Sat. Poeple Kildare* xl. in *E. E. P.* (1860) 134 Skin he was...But his love yan is writen. c 1580 Gascoigne *Dulke Elizabeth* 54 Fables That...other poetes put to verses. 1592 Sir N. Upchardon *Lam. & Pit. Troas. Adam. in Hazl. Mem.* (1868) I. Put in writing the orders and names of my voyages. 1618–9 Privy *Diary* 24 Feb. I do purpose to put in writing that which shall make the Testament subsisted. 1674 M. J. Guyot *Last. Mist. Eng.* 220, 283 Henry's principal plots... were put into writing. *Ibid.* xxiii. 208 Thoughts which they did not know how to put into words.

c. To express or state (in a particular way).

1699 Bentley *Phal.* xv. 462 Was ever any Declaimer's Theme so extravagantly put? 1703 Burnet *Serm., Fast-sermon. Dalrymple* Wks. 1874 II. 126 This natural notion of spirits was put into a more exact way. 1832 Marryat *Japhet* (1878), This new feature of the case, as aptly put by the old lawyer. 1867 *Ld. Wrenb* 30/2 The French have such a brilliant, graceful, and ingenious way of 'putting things'. 1881 Baring-Gould *Perpetua* I. 13 One thing...I have never seen fully put or accounted for the complete repudiation of nearly the whole people. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 772/2 This was putting it strong. 1885 J. Pigot *Lect. Theatre* 301 He heard a good story well put.

17. To assign or attribute one thing to another in some relation.

a. To assign or set (a quality, meaning, value, price) *on*, *upon*, *to* (? *in*) a thing.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 3 It is a foolis wrkk a wyckid creature to putte disheris in þe ordenaunce of God. 1529 *Four Elem.* to Hall, *Dialogue* I. 19 For physic...putteth this reason thereto. 1530 [see Fault sb. 7 a]. 1606 Wilkes *Humble Remb.* 358 Our Saviour reproveth the Pharisees for washing of their hands...because they put holiness therein. 1697 Evelyn *Numis.* iv. *Pertinax's Coin.* 241 That high esteem which is deservedly put upon the Roman Affairs. 1708 Penn *Diary* 25 Nov., I do see that he do continue to put a value on my advice. a 1708 Bp. Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 158 Putting the best construction upon all men's words and actions. 1711 *Amusem. Apost.* No. 1 p 2 That was the Interpretation which the Neighbourhood put upon it. 1831 Thirlwall *Greece.* Conq. IV. xvii. 5 n. 32 This can we need not doubt, at least in the sense which the great Survey confers on it, and upon it. 1884 *Law Rep. 29 Chanc. Div.* 463 A gloss he put upon those documents which they will not bear. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 492 Written sometimes put ridiculously low prices upon his work.

b. To assign or ascribe (a thing) to something else as cause, reason, or basis; to regard or represent as based upon or arising from; to base, found, rest upon.

1592 Dr *Vite Plague* (1593) 229, I reflect upon no Man for putting the Reason of those Things upon the immediate Hand of God. 1709 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 155 A plain rule of life...not...put the principle of virtue upon the love of our neighbour. 1808 Gentl. *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 397 It was said generally, and was not put upon any exception. 1884 J. H. Newman *Apol. tr.* (1904) 250, I would have no dealings with my brother, and I put my comfort upon a syllogism. 1884 Sir J. Stephen in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 280, I wish to put my judgment on the plain and broad ground already stated.

18. To apply *to* a use or purpose.

1 1500 Mayhew (1859) Prol. 3 The common people, þat wolde putte here leuynge and here catell, for to empayre ours heritage. 1583 Cayton G. *de la Vigne* H iij b, To put ornatiue termes. 1588 Greene *Chron.* 15, 1587 They put all their goodes vnto the Englishmens pleasure. 1600 E. Giffordwrite] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xv. 463 The Indians sided and put to profite the Ingrian lands. 1608 Knolles *Mercurius.* 170 (Add.) 31 No man dare put his Bridle to more ten than hee. 1850 Maurice *Lessons* xv. 67 Gladness through Pat to the bloom of a Rose. a 1700 Locke (J.) The great difference in the notions of mankind is from the different use they put their faculties to. 1847 Marryat *Children. St. Forest* viii. To what uses are they to be put?

19. To set mentally or conceptually *in the place of* (something-else); to substitute (one thing) *for* another, in thought or expression.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/1 To Putte a thinge for a nodre, *ad permutare*. 1580 Baret *Alvearie Put*, v. 20 Which put darkenes for light, and light for darkenesse. 1892 Gosse *God's Arrows* I. § 41, I'g Figuratively...A special use for the gonnad, is signified by the parables. 1899 Sir A. S. Cooper in *Darwin's Theory* (1918) IV. 164 It is chiefly a matter of putting in these places, and in omitting up a thing that is quite contrary. 1914 tr. *Pseudo-Dio Areop. Hier.* I. 2 In Plato, Purple is often put for the Chief Magistrate. 1884 Kinahan *Geology* I. § 33 Putting ourselves always in the author's place. 1890 Raine (title) Put yourself in his place.

20. To establish or introduce and bring to bear (a state, condition, relation, or alteration) *on*, *on, or to* an existing thing, action, or state of things. Chiefly, now only, in special phrases.

† *To put* (*set*) *doubt* (*obs.*): to raise or 'make' (see doubt). † *To put order to* (*obs.*): to take measures for (cf. *to take order* 4, c). Grace *ib.* 146. *To put an end, stop, period to*: to bring to an end, to stop, to cause to cease; (see the obj. *to put a check, clog, fetter*, into *on* (= to check, stop, or forbid), and similar phrases.

1580 Wylie *Gen.* iii. 15 Because I shal put Wrath betwe and the woman. c 1400 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 761 They lyve confusyd & had lyves put no divers, Hyre estate mowe I put to murdrere. 1483 Caxton *Cato.* G2 *vo.* 2. xiv. 227 After that he had put and sette good ensaue...to speyne. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xv. 9 And he putt no difference betwene vdem and vs. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L1, He ordeyned, sodainely that...one put order to the double of his daughter. 1590 *Sir Arth. Gor. Pl.* (1598) v. 414 To put order to all matters and causes Ecclesiasticall. 1602 [see Pursue *sb.* 1]. 1647 [see Ease *sb.* 20c]. 1722 Anonyme *Spect.* No. 403 ¶ 10 This Intelligence put a Stop to my Travels. 1760 *Inquiries Disturbed* v. II. 14 (Title) put a sudden stop to their zeal. 1807–8 Hon. Sarah *Piozzi's Lett.* Wks. 1833 II. 197/2 Infamous and damnable laws...which have been put an end to by him. 1892 Macalister *Hist. Eng.* xii. 171. 1713 To which the Lords to put some check on the violence of the Commons. 1889 H. D. Traill *Strafford* viii. 201 These subsequent words speedily put a stop to. 1890 T. Hayden *Tom sawyer*, 'What was you thinking of doing?' he required. 'Of putting an end to myself'.

b. To place, repose (trust, confidence, etc.) *in* († *of*).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 19 Owre grete favoure and trust put in youre adversaries. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Perynge there trust onely in spirituall...or humanly thynges. 1589 More *Epwigus* 1 Why, 1213 These pyrgo-manners...that put their confydence in the assembly and circle on the grounde. 1633 Cotgrave *Fr.* calvir[.] 3 Put not your trust in princes. 1643 Maunday *Christ. St. Parent* 108, Of course I put implicit confidence in you. 1688 G. R. Gleanes *Herbar World* (1689) III. v. 34 He put no faith in Sibley's assertion.

21. To entrust (the fate of something) *to* a risk or hazard; to stake *on*, *upon*.

1611 Speed *Chron.* x. iv. 933 Would I had put my Estate, and my Neighbors on the appreciation of wine! Bacon spoke. 16.. Bacon (J.), They durst not put it to a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land conquests. 1840 J. Jackson *True Riches*, 7. 82, 250 So have as my interest in religion goeth...I shall willingly put it wholly upon this issue. 1900 Dewsnup *Dodd's Mod. Hist.* 13 When our colonies were War put to hazard. 1902 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 129 The resolution had been taken of putting all upon a battle. 1782 *Mist. Eur. in Amer. Rev.* 53/2 (H) shipped him, at no small hazard, to put off at the haven. 1883 *Manch. Exam. Notes* 17 June 3/3 A Frenchman who had particularly put his money on Robinson.

b. To invest or venture (one's money) in.

1604 Hopper *Wyll in Herald's Funer.* (1708) Life 23, I give thirtie Shillings, to be put into a Ringe. 1737 [S. Ingenuous] *G. de Lucca's Hist.* (1738) 29 But this put what was left, together with my little Stock, into that unfortunate Bottom. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 184/2 The poor people had put their substance into purchases of land.

c. *refl. To find oneself on or upon*: to entrust or commit oneself to the ruling or conduct of.

1660–[see Concourse 1]. 1702 *Abbreviator Tales Bull Appl.* iii, Sir Jack resolved...but he had done more wisely to have put himself upon the mal of his country. a 1715 Burnet *Hist. Own Time* an. 1688 (1823) II. 370 The king being now resolved to live on his revenue, without putting himself on a parliament, he was forced on a great reduction of expence. 1889 W. Lonsdale *Mist. Edw. III*, I. ii. 31 Thomas de Berkeley, accused ...'put himself on his country', and was consequently tried by a jury of twelve men.

*** *Where a thing (usually non-material) is put on some evidence to a person (or agent).*

22. To propose to or place before a person for consideration or answer; to propound (a question, supposition, etc.); † in first quot., to address *to* a person (*obs.*). *Put* (*like*) *case*: see Case *sb.*[1] 12. *See also put forth* (42 c), *put forward* (43 c).

Used with indirect (dative) and direct *obj.* in *to put one a question*.

c 1290 tr. Wright *Lyric P. xvi.* 23 To love 3 yeuie pleyntes me, ? 1300 *Tundal's Vis.* xxvi. 174 But I putte þis clos: þou art sumtyde ā sory þi lorde for þi sonne [etc.]. a 1398 Higd. *Chron., Rolls*, I. 5 Put the case that we wolde haue but oon kynde, yet there were no cause why [etc.]. 1881 H. Moss *Eccl. Hist.* 81 The Queen...put [you] and weighty questions to him. 1890 Romanes *Ment. Comic. Answer.* 269 Whatever others could who may have put the question. 1888 G. Gissing *Life's Morn.* II. iii. 73 He did not put to himself the plain alternative. 1888 Farrar *Silver Pict. Another world*, You are putting a riddle to me. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 141 He put me two hard questions.

b. *spec.* To submit (a point for decision) formally to the vote of an assembly.

1883 *Cal. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 51 The question was put whether the Ballot should be used in all cases? 1889 J. B. Plate *Govt. Europe* 24 The Council...put it to the Vote who shall be their General. 1900–03 [see Position 2 c].

1710–3 *Guardian Autobiog.* (1756) 23 To the question being put, it was carried without a division. 1830 *Examiner* 775/1 The resolution was put and carried. 1866 'R. Bellairs' *Bobbery under Arms* xiv, Let us put it to the vote.

6. *To put it*: to present or submit a question, statement, etc. *to* a person for consideration or by way of appeal.

1747 Hanmer-Shore *Clarissa* I. vi. 53 My aunt Harvey has put it to my mother, whether it were not best [etc.]. 1819 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 31 Shew—put it to me if I should like to see Spencer as well as Chaucer. 1859 *Express.* 1 Nineteenth I. iv. 184, I appeal to you: I put it to you to be frank with yourself. *Mod.* (Counsel cross-examining) 'I put it to you that you were not there at the time.'

† d. *Cards.* (*Instr.*) In the game of Put (*obs.*): app. To put it to the other player whether he will play out the hand; to challenge one's antagonist. (Also spelt *putt*.) *Obs.*

1680 *Cotton Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 27, 31 The eldest (hand) if he hath a good Game, and thinks it better than his Adversaries, puts to him, if the other will not or dare not see him, he then wins nem. but if he will see him they play it out. *Ibid.* 36 Who would not put as such Cards?

23. To impose (something), *on, upon* († *to*, † *unto*) a person, etc.

a. as a burden, charge, or obligation.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wycliff* (1851) 134 pei puttiden grete penaunces unto men. Here Cristis charge is lay. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* vii. 9 Tho fulde pieris [1388 portelis] to ye owtir hous[e]. *Ibid.* 2 *Kings* xviii. 14 Al that thou puttist on vs we, I schulde beren. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 10 *Pe* charge...pat is put vnto me. 1548 Knyvet *Pilgrimage* xv. *Dunbar* 104 Put I nocht reffuse to the, subiectyt thairtill? 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scott.* I. 87 To put inhibitionis to the executouris. 1568 (see Turner 56 c). 1585 Ordered *Cabins on Board*, viii. 39 Whom God hath...given to the vpper hand of all assaultes that could be put vnto vs. 1594 *He Put Him Downe Cavalier* (1840) 7 We were very sensible of the obligations he had put vpon vs. 1733 Lediard *Lett. Physician* xxxii. The covenants that were put upon him. 1790 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 84, I have declared myself against putting any more Grammar upon Boys. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 407/1 Henry does not put on cant.

b. as an indignity, insult, censure, etc.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 We mai not preche as we hoon but God hindrid wrongwisly hem, but pei we putten Marpheyne on God but he ordeynede hidly. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* v *Lxh.* 15 b, Inuyrayge the...and many other greuous paynes putteyge to them. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts* Mal. I. 6 (O.) Obj. 300...think that you put a reproach upon them? 1683 Dryden *Rapk. Pacificus* 11 Another censure I had put on his works. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* v. 304 Feeling indignities aimed and put another. 1756 Burgess *Misc. Metaphysics* III. 330 The contempt which lyric poets put upon instrumental music. 1830 J. R. T. Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 121 One humbleton who neither would let put on the unhappy king.

c. as something unwelcome or unpleasant; sometimes, to saddle a person with. *Now rare or Obs.*

Used absol. with favourable application (qual. 1716).

1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts* Rom. vii. 7 Spirit had not had such force to put itself upon us. 1668 *Pepys Diary* 23 Dec., Sir G. Goudon is mightily troubled at Pen's being put upon him, by the Duke of York. 1708 *Farm. Head* xvi. 260 Were I Victor put upon us by surprize, and you pleas'd to find a thing where we should never have look'd to, some 4160 a. 1727 *Select Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1733 VI. 109 There would nothing to be put upon the publick, but a false Author, or a false Canon. 1752 Chesterfield *Lett.* (1792) IV. 1 She put herself upon him for a maid. 1805 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 416 Posing upon you gobs of no real value.

d. something false or delusive, as a deception or trick.

1600 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. 1. 63 If I put any trickes upon em. 1606 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* iv. iii. You, Sir! there now Sonus Britannicus, or Cornish counterfeit. You'ld put upon us. 1630, 1693 [see Caesar ad.] 5 b. 1688 Bishop *Lett. St. Hon.* 113 They see such gross Deceptions put upon the World. 1833 Hawthorne *Fanshawe* P. (Shandon ed.) 230 C. suspected...that he was putting a joke upon him.

e. *To put the ass or fool upon*: to impose the name or character of ass or fool upon; to call an assistant an ass or fool. ? *Obs.* (See also Fool, sb.1 3.)

1611 Shakes. *Hen. VI*, iv. 70 If any Gentleman will put the Asse upon another cunningly, he will say, that the other was wanting in Wisdom. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* 40 Who soeuerly in familiar discourse was pleased to put the fool vpon me, or to. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 144 The public...have put the fool on me from my birth.

† f. *absol. To put upon*: † (*a*) to play a trick upon, befool, impose upon (*obs.*); (*b*) to impose unfair or excessive tasks upon; to exact over-much from; to oppress, victimize. Chiefly in indirect passive.

1633 Cowdrey *Old Bench.* ix. viii, Sir Joseph has found out your trick, and does not care to be put upon. 1740 Pinchbeck *Tom Andrewes* xx. viii, [He] advised him not to carry the jest too far, for he would not endure being put upon. 1857 Kingsley *True N.* Apr. I. 8. 72 'I should not have fancied Miss Harvey the sort of person to act so basely to darkness of me.' The more reason, Sir, if you'll forgive me, for your not putting upon her'. 1861 Temple *Sur Mag.* VI. 158 Sheep little worse, who evidently would not be 'put upon'. 1890 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Halliburton's* II. 82 If You remember...how she used to put upon me.

24. To lay the blame of (something) *on* or *upon*; to lay (crime or fault) to a person's charge, tax with; to charge against, impute to.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 174 Pus peynis have on Crist enemyes of sacramentys of Jesu. 1380 on *Acts* xxv. 7 Jewis moeuden alouate him...puttinge vpon [Gmj manye and greuous resun. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 13 pat Grimme men schulde songe be thonged wile pat tempest pat ageyn hem, and ligtenid. a 1400–50 *Alexander* (*Bodl.*) 1. 13 pat Grimme men schulde songe be thonged wile pat tempest pat ageyn hem, and ligtenid. a 1400–50 *Alexander* (*Bodl.*) 1. 13 pat Grimme men schulde songe be thonged wile pat tempest pat ageyn hem, and ligtenid. a 1400 *Rolls Parnassus*

Bramhall *Just Vind.* v. (1676) 17 Men are not put to passive obedience. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 302 He...is reckon'd a great Master of his Sword. God grant he may never be put to use in't! 1832 *Spirit Ch. Fathers* 168 Put one man...to dishonour himself by striking him with this weapon.

6. *To put* (a person) *to it.* (*it*) To force, urge, challenge, or call upon (him) to do what is indicated by the context. Chiefly in *passive.*

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 1. (1586) A 5 b. A pleasant Gentleman (who could have spoken sufficiently, if he had been put to it). 1697 J. Norris *Theory & Pract.* ii. 38 When they are put to it, they must for their own principles confess the contrary. *c* 1800 *J. Boyd-Kinn's Pioneers* (1855) 146 To put him to't, before the play be ended. 1707 Norris *Theol. Hermetica* vi. 241 Pride is so much put to't to shew, that humility is no genius. 1888 Mrs. Ramsay *Dead Sea Fr.* xviii. There is nothing a man of the world can't do when he's put to it.

(*b*) *spec.* To force (one) to do one's utmost; to reduce to straits; to drive to extremities; to hamper or embarrass. Now always in the passive and usually with an adv. of degree, as *hard, sore, (fig. sadly, greatly put to it.*

1603 Jonson *Sejanus Dedic.* 10 Lord Angelo Dolce is well to his advancer; he puts transgression too. 1840 J. Sketch *Sarah & Wagner* (1841) 159, I know this is difficult, and puts a man to it. 1892 W. Besant *Ivory Prince* (1899) 186 Then Didier puts himself to bail and pay (for) to it. 1669 Bunyan *Pilgr.* (1. 76 marginal) The Hill puts the Pilgrims to it. 1699 *Sweers Sailmak.* Wks. 1720 III. 21, 63 (1865) was newly put to't at the mouth of a room, Because he could find no word to come put to. 1730 De Foe *Crusoe* i. 138, I was sadly put to it for a Scythe or a Sickle to cut it down. 1884 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 272 You see how we are put to it. 1885 Dowden *Mod. Lit.* 72, 288, We were hard put to it ...to get it down to so short a time.

†c. *To put a thing:* in pregnant senses of L. *ponere.*

†29. To posit, suppose, assume. With obj. cl. (= *put case* in 21) or simple obj. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Manc. T.* 270 But let us now putte that ye have hem to wedde yow. 1540 T. Gaudens *Dr. Lopido* 55 And one being put, the other is put. 1698 W. Fuller *Wolfius Mastrix* (1710) 72 Put that Christ did not dye for them. 1704 *J. Corbet Lapide's An Hist in Acts* was completed...must be put when the copies are put.

†30. a. To lay down (one's life); for, *on behalf of. Obs.*

(A Lucidus: *ambiuare nostre femore pro...*)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Crist...putte his life for his sheep. *ICor.* Vulg. *Johan* x. 15 *Animam meam pono pro ouibus meis.*) 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 183 Whanne Kynges comeb to vnwarde bey putteb [*v.r.* putteb] bere lif for wommen (Higden, *animas pro mulieribus exponunt*). *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcvii. 403 (Add. MS.) If the bondeman be wrongely and vpon, he oweth to mekenesse here, and putt his life for here lif. *c* 1443 Pecock *Repr.* iv. viii. 503 Bodi forto putte her lijfe for wifmanlig of trouthe.

†b. To 'lay down'; to state, assert, affirm, declare as a fact. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxxii As prayeth him put, *gladely* he lowe Where gotyn he a gode on a gome hafe. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 149/1 Sayntt Bernard putteth in a sermon of his. 1503 Monk *Lydgate* vi. Wks. 1675/1 If holders of *y*^e opinion the pet, *y*^t no reyn sowys for all *y*^t take upon him to preache or medle or plede, til he be chosen by the congregacion. 1530 Tindale *Answ. More* iv. 2. Wks. (1573) 394/1 The true faith putteth the remembrans, which we be warned to have for every haues. 1605 Bacon *Advt.* v. 1. 198 An common brable doth put it.

†c. To lay down as a rule or law; to ordain. (With *obj. cl.*) *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (Camden) 1203 And furthermore ordeyned, pursuede and statyfyede...that all maneyr ordynaunces [etc.]. 1676 *Hist. Sun Ct. Sessions* (1707) 83 Therefor the Judge ...puts limits and measures for their revolts in tyme assuming that every persons grasse [etc.].

IV. In combination or construction of the intransitive use with prepositions.

31. Put at —, *intr.* To strike at, proceed against, take measures against; to attack; to prosecute. (*Sc.* hows *v.* 4.) *Sc.* With *indirect passive.*

1707 *Rec. Privy Council Scott.* I. 69 The actuaries to put at those heads in their persands, houses, and goods, qch[il] the cum to obedience. *a* 1779 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 264 Gif the nichtwifes would yeit at me and my house, according to civile and common lawes. *a* 1808 Lieutenant (Newcastle Chron. *Scot. Ch. Hist. Soc.* I. 300 The Hieghlands put still at the Lord Lyndsay). 1984 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* III. 300 They ar persewit and put at for the said pairtis act. 1806 tr. *C. Maydestone in Swedenb. Mem.* (1880) Mem. Consid. I. 198 Sir Robert Rich puts hard at them for the recone of his land. 1886 Galloway *Songbird, Glenc., Pilgrim, to Sun* 3 40 'the banker's beginnin' to put at him for the bill'. 1907 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* IV. iii. 73 Argyll advised Cassiwara that Simon should not be put at for debt.

†**32. Put for —,** *intr.* a. To make an attempt or effort to attain; to try for; to strive to do or attain. *Obs. Cf. push for,* Push *v.* 8.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 130 Let them...looke after it, or the man in the Moone put for it. 1598 Dekker *Lap.* 3 *Hy Henry* againe doth lustly put for it. 1613 Heywd. *Hist. Engl.* 1. (1810) 3 Many...were proclaimed Citizens and put for the whole empire. 1648 Pollard *Gentl. Th. etc., Wounded Conse.* (1856) 173 Now Satan being no less envying...did put hard for our souls. 1676 C. Harvey in *N. Caro.* (1918) 101 Some of my Ld Treasurer's servants...put for Sr. John Strobes[s] place, as commissioner of *y*^e Navy. 1739 *Rowzer, Sea-fl. Pacific* 79 The Squadrs putting for it to lay the Admiral aboard, fell on his Weather Quarter.

†b. *Put fair for* —, *intr.* = 'bid fair' for; to be in a fair way of attaining. *Obs.*

1588 Marprelate *Diotrephes Pref.* (Hal.) Sig.) 2 Had wee hearted under the form at our first comings to anchor, wee had put fayre to bee possessors of the towne. *a* 1637 Haly *Prem. Disp. Matt.* v. 136 Those Nations whose Hieroglyphicks put fair for the greatest Antiquity, are the Romans (sic.).

†c. To make for, argue for. *Obs.*

1644 Dr. Mountagu *Gagg* 32 It would put for Hebrew or Syriake, their mother tongues.

Put out of: see 48.

Put upon: see 23 f.

V. Combined with adverbs, forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other languages.

†**33. Put aback.** *transf.* = *put back,* 39 a, b. *Obs.*

c 1580 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 330 It neuere hap ben sumwhat to his grete cristis ordynaunce aback. 1590 *Lodge & Greene. V.* (1878) True matter...soon hyralled and put aback. 1684 Calton *Publics of Mosh* 10, 115, The men of Gomitis ben not shewn and put aback. 1690 Pilgr. 670/2 To put a backe from promotion. *a* 1727 Ozell *Chaucer* (1736) 34 The saddle persones...was put aback for the backe Rotheris, (sic.).

34. Put about.

a. See simple senses and About.

1580 Wyllie *Hand-bk.* 27, 56 Fillinge a sponge with vynegre, and puttinge aboute [*Vulg. circumponentes*] to a rodde. 1768 *Ancient Ballads* (1829) III. 78 The lords after dinner I put about pretty quick. 1768 Lady M. Coke *Trial of Anne* 1. 231 Down with the helm, and let us put about. 1892 Manchester *Periodical* 5 282, The Sharks was then put about, and the oiler brandish'd gloves. 1894 Kinglake *Heroes.* xxi, Put your horses' heads about and ride for Sparking.

b. *Naut. trans.* To lay or place (a sailing vessel) on the opposite tack. Also *transf.* to cause (a horse, a body of men, etc.) to turn round so as to face in another direction.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. I, Every time the vessel was put about, we shipped a sea. 1832 *Prog. Digest. Instr. Cavalry* 21, 83 The...wing is...to be put about by Threes. 1840 Marryat *Percival K.* xlix, The Sharks was then put about, and the oiler brandish'd gloves. 1864 Kinglake *Heroes.* xxi, Put your horses' heads about and ride for Sparking.

c. *Naut. absol.* or *intr.* To turn on to the other tack; to go about. Also *transf.*

1726 *Swan's Voy.* xx. v. 342 The peace...ran from one of those Islands to the other and back again...without ever putting about. 1803 Somerset *Trad. Whale-fish.* 378 The main interests of my voyage obliged me to put about, and return to the northward. 1840 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 231 Down with the helm, and let us put about.

d. *trans.* To circulate, publish (a statement).

1781 Mrs. D'Arblay (*Early Diary*) II. 34 Is it what she [Mrs. Thrale]put about in the morning? 1892 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Engl.* 303 This has been put about as a discovery. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* II. v. 102 Who has put this lie about?

e. To trouble; to put to inconvenience, embarrass; to distress. (Orig. and still chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*) *Cf. put out,* 47 f (*fig.*), 51 f, 52 f.

1824 Lockhart *Peter's Lett.* (1900) II. 20 Some unforeseen circumstance or difficulty...as, 'I was just put about to get that rider'. 1843 *F. E. Fraser Warden of Sarkingshed* 149 You see I don't let a thoughtless word put me about, and you must'na mislike. 1857 Livingstone *Trans. Introd.* 6, I would not have been much put about, though my office had been removed. 1866 Rankine *Scottish Ball.* xi. 13 She pets me about, Hammond? You look as white as a sheet.

†**35. Put abroad.** *trans.* To spread abroad, unfurl, display. *Obs.*

1625 Cockram *Ophea.* 1, 68 When he shall be...the person Of youth's spring put abroad. 1628 Drue *Jos. Modir. Cambria's* To glue notice...by putting abroad his flag. 1689 *Bolton Mariner's Mag.* i. 6, 19 She puts aboard (1883 abroad) her Waste-cloths; she will fight no.

Put again: see 9. **Put apart** = *put aside,* 36 a.

36. Put aside.

a. See simple senses and Aside.

1598 Yarrow. Sketch. *Dy. P. E.* vi. 61 (Bo. Mus. Add. 27534 f. 67 b/2) He hathe repelled Ezechiel...for he is put aside Ezekyel vndo perfo. 1633 Covenanters *Instances* 31 Put these two sayds out from amongst.

b. To lay aside out of use, etc.; = *put away,* 38 e; also to bury = 38 f (*d*).

1870 Bolton *Adv. Pilgrim* ii, She told like he must put aside his traditions while he is England. 1892 *Lond. Mgz.* Weekly Rumour 63/1 The salesman, seeing that the meat was bad, did not expose it for sale, but put it aside. 1892 Temperance *Chronicle* 268, They put him aside for ever, and after a week...a widow came to my door.

37. Put asunder. *transf.* To separate.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xix. 6 Let not man therfore put asunder, that which god hath coupled togedder. 1539 *Jove* 30 b/2. 1611 Cotgr., *Séparer,* to separate, sever, part,...put asunder.

38. Put away.

a. See simple senses and Away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5300 (Cott.) He put he blinder all a-wai. 1598 Thomas *Ramelli, Du Pl. R.* xvi. 31*. (Br. Mus. Add. 27534 f. 100/2) The magnus diameter to bee in 6 numbers and perteyn it away in another corner. 1599 Falconr. 670/2, I put put him away as harde as I could. 1599 Shakes. *Hen. V,* v. ii. 307 Two may keepe counsell putting one away. 1892 S. De Vismes in *Century Magazine* 9 Viewing this little creature, by threatening to put her away from the Prince. 1897 Queen Emilie's *Wardrobe,* 2, v. Fine, The head of the vessel is put away from the wind. 1892 *Macdon. Mag.* July 197/1, I had...put away the phrase in disgust.

b. *trans.* To send away, dismiss, get rid of; to reject; spec. to divorce. Somewhat arch.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Pei weren alle Arrianis prechours to putte awey Cristis ordinaunce. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 289 Pe king putte away his lowerd wif. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Putte away, or refuse, repudio, rejicio. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xix. 9 Whosoever putteth awaye his wife (except it be for fornicacion) and marrieth another, breaketh wedlocke. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlii. 143 Put awaye thy displeasure and pardon me. 1550 *Apocalyps Reg.* to Sir C. Sharp *Chron. Mirael.* (1840) 38 A pedigree admonition...for all measures and dauses to put away such wyckednesse...as were not meetly vsed to churches. 1808 Bunyan *Pyr.* Chillow vii. He forbad and put away his food. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 204 This is the last enemy that man learns to put away.

†c. To drive away, dispel; to do away with, abolish, put an end to. *Obs.*

a 1325 Mannyng *Conton. Lowy to God Wks.* 1896 I. 31 It...puttes away wykked desires & vices, & clenses be thoghts. *c* 1400 *Brut* 310 Philip of Valeys...cast & purposed ...to put away be sege. *a* 1450 *Myre. Festival* 40 The seasse he lowte to put away be smoch of be mankid bre nobe bep. 1493 *Abol. Ill. Mag.* (1656) 6, 2 § 3. In [1648] he [selfish] to ij of the Justices...to reporte and put away causes als selling be Votes. 1559 Morwent *Examen.* sail It pertenth always clame the Cardon. 1673 Mrs. Ormerod *Immanuel's Land*, Ask God to put it away out of your mind.

†d. To part with, dispose of, sell; = *put off,* 45 j. 1572 in *Rec. Kelso Scott.* XX. 460 To sell...and put away his lands, heritages [1615, alienat]. 1607 *Stat. in West. Wakefield Sessions Bk.* (1891) 61 To sell give or put away any part of the lordes. *a* 1649 Whitelock *Mem. Eng.* (1682) II. 348 He took two skins and a half...which he carried to Mr. Cardogh's shop, and put it away there for twenty-four shillings.

e. To put (out of one's hands or immediate use) into a receptacle for safe keeping; to stow away; also, to lay by for future use (money, etc.); = *put by,* 40 g.

1843 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. v. 398 The fruit should be...carefully put away in bins. 1882 Browning *Ch. Rudyard Asside*, I've put away money, only for you to spend. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 330/1 Searching for the spectacles he had put away overnight. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 972 She had put away her books, writing materials [etc.].

f. *slang or colloq.* (*a*) To consume as food or drink, take into the stomach. (*b*) To put in jail, to imprison. (*c*) To put in pawn, to pawn. (*d*) *absol.* To put in the grave, to bury.

1678 Dekker & Rowl. *Celia's Ark.* 4[viii], I never saw a man put away such an enormous quantity of provision at one time. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 Sept. 4/1 Having been 'put away' since the previous October...and only just now released. 1887 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 5/3 They have clothes and household effects...which, if used by, they can 'put away' during the winter. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xvi, He could put away more sorrow here than you would care to put by. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *Sir G. Tressady* 146 It's three weeks now sure they put him away.

g. *slang.* To inform against, 'give away', betray. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 4/5 It's all right, mate; I won't put you away. 1892 R. Green *Double Event* 184, I had an idea you put me away over the Derby.

39. Put back.

†a. *trans.* To thrust or force back, repulse; to refuse, reject. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xxv. 480 Though his prowesse that were gave hakke and chaced to the town. 1530 Palsgr. 671/1 He had thought to take orders at this tyme, but he was put backe. 1535 Coverdale *2 Esdras* iii. 16 As he hath thou dyddest chose him and put backe Esau. 1599 Shakes. *Much Ado* v. iii. 20 He that hangs and buries him...should not have...put them back to second places.

b. To reduce to a lower position or condition; to retard, or check the advance of; †to reverse (*obs.*).

1538 Coverdale *Hos.* iv. 17 Their drunkennesse hath put their lustes. 1. brought them to wickednes. 1626 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 466 All subsidies and small customs...whensoever shalbe put back and extinguished. 1826 Harte *Lydia* I. 274 An overdue commitment in child-hood put back station. 1892 *Field* 7 May 699/1 Their one minutes...should not have...put them back to second place.

c. To move (the hands of a clock) back to an earlier position; to set back; also *fig.*

a 1745 Swift *Adv. Servants, Cook* § 26 When you find that you cannot get dinner ready at the time appointed, put the clock back. 1882 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* III. ix. 159 She had put back her age ten years at the least. 1889 — *Third Long Night* v. xvii, Nor times nor prayer can...put back the hand of time.

d. To prevent from coming on at the time appointed or expected; to defer; = *put off,* 45 c.

1883 J. Payn *Lucky Dogwell* III. xiii. 164, I have taken upon myself to put the disease back for six hours. 1892 T. F. Tout *Med. Soc. Ch.* 1889, 267 The defeat of the former at Bosworth put back the policy of Italy.

e. To restore to its former place or position.

1818 Scott *Antiq.* xxv, I'll put back the pick and shole when I get them. *Mod.* When you've done with the book, please put it back on the shelf.

f. *intr. Naut.* To reverse one's course; to return to the port which one has left. (Cf. sense 8.)

1772 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., My men doubted her weather to order the boatmen to put back to Kingston. 1892 Cornhill *Panoramic New World* I. Transf. 6 The latter vessel...having a few days previously been compelled to 'put back'...owing to...having opened a leak. 1892 Cornhill *Trad.* 20 Feb. 198/1 The Exeter...put back to Falmouth.

40. Put by. (See also By *adv.* 2.)

a. *trans.* To thrust or set aside (*lit.* and *fig.*); to reject; to neglect, let alone; †to leave out, except (*spec.* 1504); †to give up, desist from.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 208 He wondt no kissyd no bar...and yeat the pore byrn bym. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxx. 30 Cure on chekkis scorne, all circumstance put by and circumlok. 1518 Bale *Three Lawes* (1538) Sig. [viii]* Put by the work of God? 1552 Huloet *Christ's T. Ser.* xi To Rich., Some of the smoothe and honest...I desire to put

thought favorably of, guilty the blood of the Heroes put by. 1600 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. 3. 101 A Crowne ... being offer'd him, he put it by with the backe of his hand. 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 272 For Christian shame, put by this barbarous Brawle. 1730 CENTLIVRE *Lett. Wom.* (1939) III. 24 He will be discouraged, put by, or trampled on. 1885 RIDDELL *Seneca* II. 3 pr There is no putting by that crown; queens you must always be.

b. To turn aside, ward off, divert, avert (a blow, or *fig.* a calamity, etc.). Also *absol.* † *Obs.*

c 1440 Lo. Berners *Arth. Lit. Bruit* 277 He kept wayte, and well and wisely put the stroke by. 1649 W. Prynne *Perf. R.* 114 Almanacks ... chang'd him, with as much vigour ... that he scarce gave him reason to put by, or avenge himselfe. 1682 Flavel *Fount. to Life* Incitement, avoid, which we are not how to escape or put by. 1743 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxviii. 253 I was aware of his throw, and put it by. 1899 MARCH *Gil Blas* III. vii. 8 So, I had the good fortune to put by all his thrusts.

c. To turn aside, evade (a question, argument, etc.); to put off (a person) with an excuse or evasion: = *put off* 45 f.

1608 Hieron *Godd. Teare* iv. (1638) 42 When they were prest with any reason they could not put by. 1688 HICKMAN *Lett. Jul. Barb.* 124 The Pope put it by in some general Answers. 1778–1806 S. PEGGE *How long will they remain satisfied with* being repeatedly put by with empty promises? 1840 THACKERAY *Chas.-Grounds, The Bretons* (D.) The chancellor ... endeavoured to put the question by. 1898 E. H. HERFORD *Scott's Lett.* (1900) 239 The medical men ... tried to make him give up his novel-writing. But he smiled and put them by.

† **d.** To prevent (a person) *from* effecting or carrying out something; to divert *from*. *Obs.*

c 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 38 Which put by their young mens from that expectation. 1604 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xl. Put by from this, the Duke of Yorke dissuades Another course to bring his hopes about. 1705 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 29 Considering ... whether they should march to the relief of Exeter, but the distance of the Garrisons put them by. 1806 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Mem.* (1850) II. 119 The well-timed remonstrances of some of his nearest friends put him by from his resolve.

† **e.** To drive out, dislodge (an enemy). *Obs.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* II. 74 Caesar went out of his campe ... not by the garrison [*domestic praesidio*], and presently dissodge all the place.

† **f.** To remove, dispel; to rid one of. *Obs.*

1643 TOWN *Comm. Gen.* iv. 14. This makes ... others [sell] for value of the Deeds: sendpence to put by the groans of their wounded spirits. 1721 GLOVER *Leon. Sparta* II. vii. 61 A Bright shone forth put by an Agon-ist, And subjugated a Foe of the Coast.

g. To lay aside (something out of use); to store away; to lay by, save (esp. money) for future use.

1600 MRS. EDMONDES *Manual* 7 (1608) E. 2081, 1316 A claue, which ... she lately got had put by very carefully. 1630 DICKENS *Old C. Chap* xx. The old gentleman had put by a little money that nobody knew of. 1660 MRS. H. WISE *Mrs. Wallh.* II. v. 7 They had better wait a few years ... until they shall have got by something. 1890 *Athenæum Lond. Notes* 9 Aug. 190/1 Herbs and roots and apples put by for the winter.

41. Put down.

a. *See simple senses and* DOWN *adv. To put one's foot down*: see FOOT *sb.* 38.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 To Putte downe, *subtrare* ... *remouere*, *deponere*, *deprimere*. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, An huckster can put down him; a wolf. 1736 *Gentl. Cricket* by Grace Cricket (1890) 24 He that runs for ye Wicket that is put down is out. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* vi. 96 Whereabouts ...do you want me to put you down? 1887 BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* xviii. She put down his needlework. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 140 The new rooms were full...unexpected ; there were this rage put down.

b. *trans.* To put an end to by force or authority, to suppress, repress, crush; † to bring into disuse, abolish (*obs.*).

1513 R. BRERETON *Plaudit. Speare* 628 But, for [the Pope] mercy, bought no repair, He neither pityed nor relieued. 1540 *Homilies Pt. Conc.* 408 Alle lady leyrk wil be put down. 1598 *Pilgr. Parf.* (W. de W. 1531) 120 This glotte ... prouoketh & pulleth downe all chastitee. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 191 It is impossible to extirpe it quite, Friar, till eating and drinking be put downe. 1656 *Declar. &c. to Inhabitants Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 240 Hope is no bonding, carries from most places put downe. 1777 *Northumb. Sch. Scandal* ii. 6, He Pitts is such an enemy to scandal, I believe he would have it put down by parliament. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 63 Parking down 1 clay. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vi. 121 The determination to put down opposition. 1892 *Law Times* XCI. 240/1 Putting down the Southdean fairone by reason of which the pockets of Jonesboro are ...picked.

c. To depose from office, authority, or dignity; to dethrone, degrade. *Somewhat arch.*

1580 WYLEY *Exhib* 31 He ouerlide those saynges were his owne. c 1590 *Brut* 347 His Eldre was to reigne in his roome of Kenylworth, and she was put down of his realme. c 1680 POPPLEWELL *Sch. & Lim. Mem.* (L. (1883) 129 Hysterics lying-off Flowers ... swooning distantly Pepper was of Candles Maladies. 1893 SHARP *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 58 Imagine with the spirit of putting down Kings and Princes. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng. Work.* 477 Judges ... were almost instead of the king, who could set them up and put them down at his pleasure.

d. To lower the presumption, pride, or self-esteem of; to 'take down'; to snub; to refute, put to silence.

c 1400 *Kellg. Pilate* 56 *Theodotus Mil.* 28 *Se* widow es nilkelowes, se put Sym downe with many schapmes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 143 Lord, Lord, how the Ladies and I haue put him downe. 1800 ROSLARROW *Lett. Hannah More* 6 I repent ... To let a Stone-hall Cockney put me down. 1851 MACAULAY *Eng.* Nobody cares who Wilkes was when nobody remembers who put down his impertinence. 1888 ROSE LEWIS *Child Stagleton* 251 The prerogatives which Lady Dorothy put him down.

† **e.** To overthrow, subdue, defeat (a person, an enemy). *Obs.* (merged in 'suppress' in 6).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* (1911) 7180 Tydeus, fiercest knight with a temes, Putidonare to put down, & his pride bidde. 1626 B. C. *Times' Whistle* v. (1871) 80 We shall put downe all that dare resume Wickets. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of News* I. i. 93 To mount up on a Spread-eagle, with a Swan-quill, To put downe Cokeley. 1647 MARSHALL *Christ. M. Friend* 16 The Loyalists had opposed Cromwell, and he had put them down with the other troops.

† **f.** To lower in estimation; to excel, surpass, 'beat', etc., by comparison. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *Pl. Pusillum* (ed. 2) 14 Ready to...die for griefe if he be not drawn in lamely neere to him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. 11. 1. 1. 1

1711 Addison *Spectator* 56 Upon putting down a little before the rest, viewed both Armies at a good Distance. 1748 Ld. Hervey *Mem. I* 168 [they] say Magi de Mandrodo...puts forth with a fine Gallery. 1820 Shelley *Ode to Liberty* 31 Who shall put forth on thee, Unfathomable Sea! 1841 Wordsw. *Evelyn Hardbeg* 31 Together they put forth, Father and Child! Each grasps an oar.

42. Put forward.

†**a.** *trans.* To cause to 'go forward' or make progress; to further, advance. *Obs.*

1638 Chillingw. *Lett.* 17 Jan. in *Cavalier* (1877) I. 57 It only remains now that He who first moved you to this, put you forward in the continuance thereof. 1723 Smith (*see Reformer I.* 4 still being counted as *Plymouth*), to put forward the work of...the factory.

b. To push into view or prominence, to make conspicuous; = *put forth*, 42 d. Also *refl.*

1611 Bible *Acts* xix. 33 And they drew Alexander out of the multitude, the Iewes putting [Tindale, etc., thrusting] him forward. 1837 Sharp (J.) When men and women are mixed and mal-classed, and put their best qualities forward, there may be any appearance of civility and good will. 1849 [see Forward *adv.* 5]. 1866 *An Nursery No Saint* 54 People don't like to put themselves forward. 1868 Mrs. Lirio Lyster *Thro' Long Nights* I. 4, He wanted him...to put himself forward and make a mark.

c. To advance for consideration or acceptance; to propound, advance, urge; to set (with, allege; to represent as: see Forward *adv.* 5.

1689 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 678 The Duke put forward a claim which...might have been fatal to the expedition. 1870 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xx. The girl put forward all manner of reasonable excuses. 1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 2/3 Showing the groundlessness of the argument put forward by the Economists. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 792 A specious child upon the plea put forward on the child of the husband. 1889 R. H. Thorn *Stratford* iv. 70 Several theories...have been put forward to account for Wentworth's apostasy.

d. *intr.* To press forward, advance, hasten on; to put oneself forward, come forward. ? *Obs.*

1598 Marston, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii. Put forward, man! thou art most sure to have me. 1633 Fr. Hall *Hard Texts* (Cot. ix. 24. 211 Many make it profitable and put forward to an holy conversation. 1745 Pilkington *Tom Thumb* xx. 46, Jones put forwards as fast as he could, notwithstanding all those Hints and Cautions, and poor Partridge was obliged to follow. 1813 *Jane Austen Mansf.* xii. Always pushing forward to prevent Hayter's being obliged to say a word.

44. Put in. (Cf. Input 2c.)

a. *trans.* To thrust into or place within a receptacle or containing space; to insert, introduce: see simple senses and In *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5841 (Cott.) He put his hand in, his la bein, And yer he dreght it ut again. ? a 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgia* 231 To fulfille pe wounde wip fasse oiles of rosis & to yaxis is a tweie. c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 108 Thei putt in her, and bare thei ther yrne. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cl. 430 When they ships was garnysshed, they put in theyr horses and their armure. 1604 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 47 And now about the Cauldron sing,...In chanting all that you put in. 1624 R. Jonson *Kentish Fam.* iv. 58, Come put in his beggs in the middle trundel. 1639 Thompson *Pinders* 299 A blacksmith putting in a graft. 1887 Sussex Gossip Gossiperoo xii. The old gentleman puts in his head at the door.

spec. (*b*) To put (a letter) in the post.

1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Dec., I will to my home this morning myself. 1814 *Owen's Mem. Rt. Honble* 192 Letters and Packets...are...to pass, at the Office where they are put in, the full postage to London.

(*c*) To put into the ground (seed or plants); to sow or plant.

1689 Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 204 Drills...for putting in bere, pea, and turnip seeds. 1847 *Trans. R. Agricl. Soc.* VI. ii. 207 Oats...are put in with the grass seeds in one ploughing.

(*d*) To place (a horse) between the shafts; to harness to a vehicle. Cf. *put to*, 51 c (*c*).

1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxii, The horse was accordingly put in, and the chaise brought round. 1850 *Howard Mag. Jan.* 30/2 Will those to put the horses in at once.

b. To install in or appoint to an office or position; sometimes with nuance of liberal sense, *to put in a caretaker, a bailiff*; *to put in a minister*, *one executive*.

1587 Turner *Nigeon* (Skilt) IV. 7 Whereye Odo was dede...he Episcus...gat wytlefor a mannesmouse he hyng, and was cuse is at Canterbury. 1596 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 58 Yea...Hooke counsel him by new Act of Parliament, To this end we, and you his mates, doome him. 1745 Pilkington *Derby Mad* II. x. 77, viii. 161 The archbishop is put in by the penfuch of Constantinople. 1824 *Examiner* 726/1 The conduct of Mr. Mores, in putting in an executive under these circumstances. 1851 Robert Pigg *Cricketer's Tutor* 118 Whenever a man is put out,...and if the bowling have become loose, put in a resolute hard hitter. 1898 *Daily Telegraph* 18 Jan. 5/7 Baden-Gollan Cavendish will...look to put in a couple, as caretakers, at so much per week.

c. To present, or formally tender, as in a law court (a document, evidence, a plea, a claim, surety, Bail, an Appearance, etc.).

1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 130 There be many and diverse particular bills put him. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 262 Putting in sufficient safety for the payment. 1600 Shaks. *As I. Prol.* 6, *As. Together with him*,...Him. He put in bail: my lodge. 1634 Clarke *Paroem.* (Camden) 111, 10 The Court ordered him a couple thereof, and 14 dayes time to put in his answeare. 1640 Parliam. Pet. *Andrewes* 10, If they have put in the bars, I doubt you will publish them no more without my orders. 1681 H. Wharton tr. *Paillavicin's Disenss.* Pr. to Rdr. 3 Others may put in a claim. 1882 *Temple Bar Mag.* LV. 326 [long hair No. 19 has just put in an appearance. 1888 *Times* 29 Apr. 10/3, I received...a letter from Mr. T. M. Kelly...(Letter: put in). 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 233/1 As the child...the plaintiff...put in an affidavit sworn by the defendant.

d. *intr.* To make a claim, plea, or offer: (*a*) to present or advance one's own claim; to apply *for*; to offer oneself as a candidate, to enter *for*; bid *for*; †to claim or profess to be, to set up *for* (*obs.*); (*b*) to interpose on behalf of some one or something, to plead or intercede *for* (quot. 1607).

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 107 They had gone down on, but that a wise Burger put in for them. 1607 — *Timon* III. iv. 83 *Lord.* Put in now, Timon. *Tim.* My Lord, here is my Bill. 1620 Fletcher & Massinger *Sea. Servant* I. i, A Woman...whose all-conuling Forces Diuideus competition with any She That puts in for a fair one. 1647 Cleveland *Last Collect.* 26 Many must settle Patents are now putting in for that plaide. 1732-3 Stukeley *Gesarol. No.* 6 P 2 He puts in for the Queen's place every year. 1740 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 230 Clodius was putting in at the same time for the Praetorship. 1840 *Lit. Rec.* 10 July 63/1 Opposition without mercy to every Minister who puts in for moderation.

e. *trans.* To drive in, cause or compel to go in: (*a*) *Naut.* (a ship) into a port or haven; (*b*) *Falconry*, (the game) into covert. Cf. g.

1619 Countess Cumb. (*J.*), Whose moneys put in there, are with *may* subtract. 1798 Nelson *Let. to Mordaunt* 21 July, in *Pearson's Cruise* No. 5 (1810) 21 The Agamemnon is just in here by bad weather. 1806 Sir J. S. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* (1808) 23 If the bird is put in, the second may be in the right style, as the hawk will then have time to get up to his pitch. 1852 Beaton *Falconry Valley Indus* viii. 78 They compare...her conduct, after she has 'put in' her quarry, to a cat's. (*Footnote*) To 'put in' the quarry is to drive it into a bush.

f. *intr.* To go in, enter:

spec. (*a*) *Naut.* to enter a port or harbour, esp. by taking refuge from the regular course for shelter, provisions, repairs, etc.; (*b*) to make a call at a house for entertainment, or on a chance visit (now rare or *obs.*); (*c*) to fly into covert for safety, as a bird pursued by a hawk. In quot. 1809, to join, unite with.

1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* I. i, Hebron, where some of our Fleet put in, and left us. 1614 Speed, *Hist.* II. x. 63 Cyrus...Mine now? Who he's put in? *Gent.* Thy new Page. 1619 Thornton *Pulpwell* 21, 30 When Prayer with the helps of Pictures, make againe To put in with those servants. 1680-8 Penn *Diary* in *Pub. Mr.* Hollingshead in *Ard. Quest* with my wife and me. 1709 Ld. Fox *Cranes* (1740) I. x. 26 Here I put in. 1887 Baden & Bowmaker *Falconry Instr. Note-Glass.* 131 The phrase, 'where the quarry has' put in'.

g. *trans.* To interpose (a blow, shot, etc.); a word or remark; also with the actual words as obj., usually preceding); to intervene with; to get in (a word). *To put in one's ear*: see Ear *sb.*¹ 5a.

1588 — Dicke (J.), A sizable fooste will put in a thrust or twaine, that the foil will be in your bosom, ere you thought it a foot off. 1603 *Alexander Essex* 30 A Man can no more put in a word with you, then with a statue of our Coffee-House Holdenthrift. 1620 Dr. Fox *Plague* (1636) 223 At last the Saxons put in a Hire that deserved it. 1801 Robin Tyas tr. *ibid.* The third...took The blows upon his cuishes, and then put His own well in. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* lii. *My ladies*...supplicated the whole company by parts' not to...1839 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 491 Waiting sate dowcet and Baxter himself attempted to put in a word. 1880 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* I. xii. 230 'Goodby, Tom !' put in Mr. Channing. 1884 C. Lowndes *Barrystone* ii. agnd, Act III. v. 97 You must depend upon my putting in a word for you whenever I can.

h. *intr.* or *absol.* To intervene. ? *Obs.*

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* Induct., He has...kick'd me three or four times...for but offering to put in with my experience. 1638 Essex Mercur. ii. *Barnabee's Journ. St. Parnass.* x. 20 (1874) 122 Unless your Majesty...put in betweene my misery, and my Confesses rage. a 1719 Bellamont *Cambyses* (1736) 234 [A Man] of a Temper so thoroughly Peaceable, that he had not hitherto put in at all.

i. *trans.* To furnish in addition, to 'throw in'; to insert as an addition or supplement.

1639 Misomicus *Coby Madness* v. 6, These are new Would not misdemeans you, for I can should put in Gentleness and Duty. 1643 (Sarcast.) *Lane. Fast. Sermon* 7 But when God put the wash into their hands, he put in dirt. a 1708 Jane (J.) 06. 1898 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Three Lives Night* x. v, He...put in, as occasional base to her well-bright soprano.

1850 T. F. Tytler *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 203 The Lords put in amendments which the Commons would not accept. 1850 Mrs. L. Adams *Sarnia Kate* I. 60 Though a painter had touched there with a brush fresh from 'putting in' a sunset.

j. To contribute as one's share of work or duty; to perform (a piece of work, etc.) as part of a whole, or in the midst of other occupations.

1599 *Translated* 14 Feb. 278 The Dutch Ships returned with yesterday...and put in some useful practice. 1850 *Gd. Words* May 276/1 He had to...'put in' 'fourteen of ordinary services. 1852 *Punch* 8 Apr. 150/1 Nothing could induce that man to put in more than five chapels a week. *Mod.* I may be able to get in an hour's work in the morning.

k. *colloq.* To pass, spend, use up (a portion or period of time), usually by means of some occupation.

1863 C. R. Coxon *Life among Convicts* II. viii. 109 A man with a sentence of twelve years, no matter how exemplary his conduct, must put by nine years. 1882 Besant *Fifty Years Ago* ii. 308 If he had to wait for a dish of poached eggs, he must put in the time by playing on the flageolet. 1885 'Mark Twain' *Pudd'nhead Wil.* xi. *Arthur* was, I couldn't do anything with the leisure after I had written them. But it put in the time. 1892 *Field* 10 Dec. 849/1 They...'put in' the remnant of some fashionable event.

45. Put off.

a. See simple senses and Off *adv.*

†**b.** *trans.* To drive off, repulse, expel; to dispel, drive away. *Obs.*

? 1300 Cursor *Mundi*, 2 pt. lo. 8 (Cazth. MS.) How sho sik hous I put of or pat oer yelp, sekest hous...of pe wimmes [etc.]. 1377 Langland *Piers* vii. 389 He pat is forwandred To put of pouere pan hym nedip. ? 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6380 Telamon...pe Troiens pursuet; Pasis kyng put of, & pennit hym oute. 1510 *Arch. Miss. Vitell.* C. x. 84 To put theym of pe thirde bowlyng. 1847 Carr. Smith, Lawrence's Grain, xiii. 61 If we be put off, charge them with all your great and small shot.

c. To postpone to a later time; to defer. Also *absol.*

1598 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. *Addit.* Man. *Addit.* cxxxiii. C. 1016, (knight) dub his heire...to an honest and profitable mariage of his to a morwen. 1550 Pilkington 603/2 It is part of his (the tyrant's) craft to put off the matter. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1882) ii. 5 Faste from defaulte, or putting of poore mens causes. 1604 Dryden *Albion' Ladies* v. (J. All things are now in Readiness, and must not be put off. 1690 Dryden *Pal. Pref.* 1719 I am oblig'd to put off the Debate to another opportunity. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 234 The dispersion of the galeon was put off. 1889 Mrs. E. Jenkins *Distracting Guest* II. xii. 227, I shall assuredly put our wedding off.

d. To remove or take off (clothes, or other things worn); to doff; to divest oneself (rarely another) of. (The opposite of *put on*, 46 c.)

1450-83 Malory *Arthur* xvi. xxx. 681 He put up Gawayne to his visour, for he put of his helme. 1550 Pilkington 603/2 Put of his bridel and give hym a bridle of hays. 1552 Coverdale *Song Sol.* v. 3, I have put off my coate, how can I do it an nightes? 1598 J. Cecil *Memorp* 132 Then Way of Subsiding is by putting off their Caps. 1722 Shelvocke *Voyage*, Cl. 4 July 1 I so [Should] be in no pickle as [I] as to repaire a servant to put off and on his clothes. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Jan. 281 The heathen put off her bridal veil.

(*b*) *fig.* To divest oneself of (a character, habit, or manner).

1598 Trevisa *Col.* II. 3 Ye have put off the olde man with his workes, and have put on the new. 1699 Marine *Rifles*, ch. 8 Putting off the courtier, he now puts on the philosopher. 1713 Ione G. 1889 *Ribbont, F. Westwood* I. ix. 72 She put that very kindly....Certainly she had put off the wrongful princess for the day.

e. To 'put out of the way', make away with, kill. *Obs., exc. dial.*

1598 Ben G. Haye *Love Armor* (R.T.S.) 158 It was then youthfull that ell a man was put off for the better. 1608 Anonymous *Cleveland Gloss.* s.v., How ye housed or no'd Mally at t' work to her pains hasnd off?

†**f.** To dismiss, put away: (*a*) from one's mind or thought; (*b*) from one's service or employment. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2884 Hodis to hot, And perin of hot purpose hit parfs not mend. *Ibid.* 11408 To put of hot purpos he purpos him ouer. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 31 The Cheshires all are able to maintaine The worst is (now longing, have put off The Spaniards, Cardens, Fellow, Wonders. a 1715 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 58 Having put off his Housework, he had put off with it some of his Servants.

g. To dismiss or get rid of (as an importunate person or demand) by evasion or the like; to baffle or balk of his desire by giving something inferior or less acceptable (*rarely, refl.*).

Sometimes with nuance of sense c: to dismiss till a later time, bid to wait.

1588 Greene *Clerm.* II. 140 The king put them of for that Season, and warned them to see him about Michelmas. 1630 Shakespeare *Servo. on Prom. Acad.* 10 § 2 Let no man think to put off this Story with the Lawyers question,—For who is my neighbour? 1708 *Post-Boy* 20 Nov. 2 The Duke may put them off with Shells, and Pebbles, as any Trumpery. 1748 Jenyns *Mrs. Caudle's Lect.* xv. Of course you've some story to put me off with. 1889 J. Macdonald *Evil.* II. 2 Psychology has been put off with complimentary acknowledgments.

h. To divert *from* one's purpose; to hinder, delay; to dissuade *from* doing something. Now usually (without const.), to hinder (a person) from performing some act by diverting his attention.

1608 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* v. iv, Nor can his wife, With whom I make him, put me off. 1640 *Parliam. Pap. Mis.* x. 8 Sept. 256 This complaint shall not put off the greatest of the people in the next parle. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Trav. Ambass.* 436 We could not by any means put off the second Banket out of my Honours [that] had taken care to accompany us. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Oct. 1/1, 254 Millet was put off from entering the subject.

i. To pass, spend, get through (time). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1636 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 306, I am here, Sir, putting off a part of my lack of time. a 1704 T. Baker *Trial. Theol. Instr. Cambr. Wks.* (1711) IV. 56 But what will serve the turn full as well, to put off half an Hour or so of Conversation. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 21 I am so stupid as to...to put off my time in speaking to such an old antiquarian. 1830 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 701/2, I have purposely put off time, in order that if anybody was coming forward they might have an opportunity.

j. To dispose or get rid of (a commodity) by sale; to make to 'go off', to sell (? *now dial.* and *slang*); †to dispose of (a woman) in marriage.

1639 G. De Vere tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 308 The eldest...called Callidora, which was likelliest to be put off, considered in the world to report when her beauty...could purchase her a husband. 1894 Hosmer *Let. to Sir E.*

Shower 19 Jan., Of all Dowries exceeding £100 there should be 10*s.* out of every 100*l.* deducted, for putting off bashful Saints' (1) and great Blocks. 1693 Congreve *Old. to Maids* (1706) 40/1 As if it were of little more importance to marry a child, than it is to put off a horse or cow at a fair. 1705 tr. *Boorstaff's Gallant* 240 He may put off every Piece for the worth of Twopence. 1804 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 13, 250 As to Sheep, I put off two lots in the year, one from the grass and the other from the yards.

k. To dispose of deceptively or fraudulently; to pass off for what it is not; to palm off (*Johns.*); to impose unwarrantably, foist *upon* some one.

1659 H. More *Antid. Ath.* xv. 1. § 4 To sophisticate metals, and then put them off for true Gold and Silver. 1740 Chesterfield *Lett.* (1792) I. 187 A plagiary is a man who steals other people's thoughts and puts them off for his own. 1780 *Hampden Corr.* V. 79 Great part of this counterfeit money was put off at country-fairs. 1852 *Harper's Mag.* I. X. XIV. 193/2 Do you think it was quite right ... to put him off on your uncle, if you didn't like him yourself?

†**l.** To set off; to make attractive, as food, etc.

1700 Wycherley *Gentlem. Dancing-M.* Wks. (1711) 106 Riding the great horse...is the expedient for putting off the great beast to good advantage. 1758 *Dancer. Planter* 139 A Mackrel, drained as soon as taken,...requires no Gombolettes or rich Sauce to put it off.

†**m.** *Surviving.* To discharge, pass. *Obs.*

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) II. 84 Lute Feeding ...opens a Horse to put off his Meat before it has been sufficiently acted upon by the Stomach. *Ibid.* 103.

n. (*a*) *Intr. Naut.* To leave the land; to set out or start on a voyage; also, to leave a ship, as a boat. (*b*) *Intr.* To depart, leave a place, make off. *rare*, 1 now only (*Johns.*, (*a*). 81). (*c*) *trans.* To push off, send off (a boat) from the land, or from a ship. (= *put out*, 47 *f*.)

(*a*) 1580 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* v. leaft. 160 They did devise such abundance of presents, ye they made our men put off. 1626 Bacon *Sylv.* § *Cl.* (1. 98, 58 Let one cut the Cable, And when we are put off, fall to their Oarcs. 1699 J. Cole *Of Death* 40 Where the ship is putting off. 1705 tr. *Voy. round World* (1726) 68 A boat put off from one of the ships. 1748 Anson's *Voy.* II. 54, 253 The men, who remained in the barge, put off with her to sea. 1840 R. Lane-Poole *Barbary Corsairs* x. 161 In the summer...Barbarossa put off to sea.

(*b*) 1858 *Nat. Intelligencer* 10 July (Bartlett) Four fifteen thousand persons have deserted their homes in California, and put off by every means of conveyance for Fraser's river.

(*c*) 1839 Westmore *New Eng.* (1841) I. 110 He caused the husbands to put off the boat. 1850 *Black & White* 2 Jan. 23/2 It was too rough to put a boat off.

o. *absorp. or catchy.* = *put out* (47 *f* (*c*)).

1909 *Spectator* 13 June 1021/1 People...forget that a horse can be 'put off' as easily as a man.

46. Put on.

***a.** *lit.* To place on or upon something; to superimpose: see simple senses and Ons *adv.*: often with special implication, e. g. to put (a cooking-vessel) on the fire, (a play) on the stage, (a sauce) on another cool already played; also, to fix or attach (a part) to some structure.

1511 *Wills & Inv. Dioc. Cal.* I. 4 The potting on of the Bankar is 12*d.*; Hanging of it, 2*d.*...Nursery Rime, Polly, put the kettle on, We'll all have tea. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 52 His hand is not well put on. 1823 J. Payne *Lock Darnell* II. 108/1 It is possible...to get a through carriage put on at St. Thomas. 1889 F. C. Penrice *Reader's Courtship* II. vi. 63 A gorgeous spectacular piece ...put on with a ruthless disregard of expense.

b. *trans.* To impose or inflict as a burden or charge. In quot. 1588, 'to' lay on as a blow' (Schmidt). *To put it on*, to add to the price, to overcharge.

1580 Wolfe 1 *Kings* xii. 4 The newe prouerbe yat thou hast both putte on vs. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. 3, 118 Finely put on indeede. 1875 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xvi. 210 The Rats were not Royal rates; the King could put on just what he liked. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 5/3 If any 'hawker' comes out with profane language we put on a nominal fine. *Mod. colloq.* Bailie-answer for that job! They knew how to put it on!

c. To place (apparel or an ornament) upon one's person; to don; to clothe oneself (or another) with. Also *fig.* in scriptural language (cf. *d*); of a plant, to 'clothe itself' with (leaves or blossoms).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 He dyd on his mekeste clothynge, & put on his cryng on hys fyngar. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* xiii. 14 Put ye on the lorde Jesus Christ (Tr. *Authorized*). *Ibid. Ephes.* vi. 11 Put on the armoure of god. 1598 Barckley *Felicity* 220, 62, (*Refl.*) 41 Hee hath not put on the spotlesse Garbe of the Age. 1784 Miss Fenner Cuzzlis 10, 2, Pray put on your hat. 1806 Mrs. Minifie *Lessons* I. 3 You must not run to put your on a great coat. 1858 T. Hughes *Tom Brown's Schooldays* II. vi, Mrs. Vesey has got up, and is going away to put on her things. 1883 Mrs. F. Mabie *Parish Folks* 21, The wife had washed him up and put him on a clean jacket.

† (*b*) *absol.* To put on one's hat, to 'be covered'; also, to put on one's clothes, dress oneself (*Sc.*). *Obs.*

1600 Chapman *May Day* v. 1, Please ofay 11. 144 *Tom.* When your ring may come to me? I pray let him put on, unless it be for three glasses. *Lat. Ho.*...can endure the cold well enough bare-headed. 1636 Massinger *Gr. Duke Florence* i. 3, Will your son, gauntlets, and good sir, put on. 1708 Southerne *Spanish Friar* v. 81, I think you Blunder, what's the news in town? Fa. on, sir, on: Blow's Sister? Ta. then Queen's Marcia sir, in Scots Mantle. *Scot. Bord.*, O dowly, dowly came she up, And dowly put she on.

d. *fig.* To take upon oneself, adopt, assume (a character or quality, real or feigned).

1598 Timme *Cal. H.* xviii. 43 (1873). a 1598 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 53 This King...determined with himself to put on the shape of a new man. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 1. 68 In Italy I put my Knighthood off. 1800 Spence *Lett. & Pr.* (1820) 187 The Duke hath put on a Religious life. 1876 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 113 A young scripping...who puts on airs of gravity. 1899 Macleod *Old Stone* xv. 1. 7 S. Wells...determined for my part on the strongest and coarsest my compliments with...coldness. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* [note end]. The stones had put on their holiday look.

e. In sense, emphatic use: To assume deceptively or falsely; to affect, feign, pretend. *To put it on*, to pretend to something in excess of the fact.

1621 [see Put-on *sbst.* a. 2]. 1780 Dibdin *Dk. Grim.* ix. 1. Twas all put on that I might lose and save. 1808 Lady Jerningham in *N. Lond.* (1846) I. 172 The first days the Duke supposed the illness a little *Put on*. 1888 Rider Haggard *Cet. Quatrain* x, I wonder if he puts it on or if he deceives himself. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2/1 That voice is put on. *Mod.* He is not so tired as all that; he is putting it on. The horse is putting it on with him; he knows the man can't ride.

f. To add, make an addition of. (*a*) To develop additional (flesh or weight). (*b*) To add (so much) to the charge or price.

1892 *Trad. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 11 180 [They] put on no small gain if they were put up to feed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 4 The woman returned ...in a state of robust health, having put on a stone in weight. 1900 Mary Cornish *Boy* ii. I can never take sugar. I put on fats directly. *Mod. colloq.* How much have they put on to the price?

(*c*) To add (runs, a goal) to the score of cricket, football, etc.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Five wickets were at this point disposed of for 178 runs. Of these Giffen had put on 43. 1897 *Standard* 6 Nov. 6/3 After crossing over the visitors could only put on one more goal.

g. To lay, stake, bet (a sum of money).

[1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxii, Altamont put the pot on at the Derby, and won a mint of money. *Ibid.* 'I put on the pot, sir.' 'You did what?' 'I laid my money on.'] 1890 *Standard* 21 July 2/4 The Defendant 'put on' for her aid upon Oberon for the Lincolnshire Handicap.

*†**h.** To urge onward, encourage; to incite, impel (*Johns.*, *Todd*, *Rich.*); to persuade (a state of things). 1600 Shaks. *Hamt.* v. ii. 308 He was likely, had he been put on To have prov'd most royally. 1605 — *Lear* i. iv. 227 That you protect this course, and put it on By your allowance. 1626 J. Smith *Sacred & Profane* (1629) 172 They have put them on to the doubling of their blood. 1682 G. Duncarton *Heathen Theol.* II. 86 The overly...sup cruel desire of the Common good, which puts me on.

i. *Intr.* To go faster, go ahead; to push on, hasten onward; to go on, proceed. † *Obs.*

1621 Chudleigh *Hand* 103, 217 When wives, though many things put on lustily, neither say Retard, could make the vessel. 1623 tr. *Nicholay Pilgrim Castellan* II. 10, I am clearly of opinion he will now very speedily put on to make himself or some other...to be elected K. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* iii. 8 § (1669) 1916/2 We may not halt in duty way, but must putting on. 1748 tr. G. Sheldon *Hist. Dorchester, Mass.* (1829) I. 248, I came up with Ormond Taylor, on horseback, and ordered him to put on hastily. 1817 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 441 If she walks, put on: if she stops on, cry.

j. *trans.* To push forward (the hands of a clock, the time) on as to make it appear later. Also to fig. allusion.

1885 tr. Bismarck *Kleine Reden* 47, My belief, sir, is the clocks at Mayence and Pressburg's put on the time. 1885 C. H. Ross tr. *Domenigons* I. Neighbors, I wish some good fairy would put the clock on. 1891 F. W. Robinson *New Love* x. 160 *Life* v. 1. We can afford to put on the hands of the clock a few more weeks.

*****k.** To bring into action or operation; to cause to act; to apply; to exert. With various objects, as a screw, brake, or other part of mechanism; steam, gas; force, pressure; pace, speed, etc.; often implying increase of force or velocity. Also in fig. applications: see Pressure, Screw, Steam, etc.

1748 Hutchinson *Curious* (1760) VIII. xlii. 191 When we were within five miles of Barbowsmines, I put on a hard gallop. 1863 W. C. Russell *Ab. Drawing* 68, 158 They [ghosts] do not put on the steam until you quit visible short range [yards of them]. 1889 *Col. Words* 68/1 Now and then he even put on 'a spurt'...to overreach us. 1889 G. Allen *Tents of Shem* III. xxviii. 82 The driver put on the brake quick and hard. 1889 J. Masterman *Sisters of Sanctuaries* 168, Ann would have...woken one hundred if I didn't put on the screw occasionally. 1892 Blackmore *Perlycross* xvii, He put on a few tons of speed, and sang the bell. 1897 [see Pressure 13].

l. To set or appoint (a person) to some work or occupation, or to do something; in *Cricket*, to set (a person) on to bowl; to set or appoint (a train, steamer, etc.) to make regular journeys or voyages; to lay (a board) on the scent.

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47. Put out. (Cf. Out-put 2.)

***a.** See simple senses and Out *adv.* 1–6.

1550 Pilkington 1562/2 I were to be dead, he putteth out no breathes. 1892 Lives *Reading 'Friends Adventurer'* 4 He ...then put out French Colonies and lived a Gay, adventurous Life as was a Frenchman. 1892 Fr. A. Kemble *Jrnl. to Rec. Gentlewif* (1908) III. 16 Having put out my dresses for my favourite Parties for to-night. 1895 'Cuthbertus' *Curef Rec., Chef's Duties*, 160, 69 He puts out four cards and leads to the dead.

b. To thrust, drive, or send out of a place; to expel, eject, turn out; † to discharge (obs.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 943 (Cott.) He put him owte. Yete he wold put he was neede. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* iv. 24 Whanne the feuer was put out, he wente in, and helde his hond. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgy* 9, 25, 182 To helpe pottis out he hede & wiped it wele. 1483 Cath. *Angl.* 292/2 To Putte owte, *ejicere*. 1526 Tindale *Matth.* v. 40 Then he put them all out, and toreed in. 1879 *Jewett Pilate* (ed. 2) I. 150 He is...put out by the committee.

(*a*) To destroy the sight of, to blind (an eye), either by literally gouging it out, or by burning or other means. (See Out *adv.* 4.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21492 (Cott.) His eies first put yte I sal. 1483 Caxton *Cato* G5 *vjxx*, I shal...also put out thyn eyen. 1535 Stuart. *Boke* ii. 1. 36 Will you put out mine eyne?...*Mod.* I have sworn to do it: And with hot irons must I burne them out. 1870 Morris *Lovers* 111 Bernyld. Captive'd, and both our Eyes put out.

† (*c*) To expel, dismiss, put away. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 122 By his word he purkide out thanne, whanne he purkide his Gost. 1500 *Orol. Cyprian Mus.* (W. de W. 1508) v. iii. C vj, Hym [the man slighte] lyketh to put out all thy fondes and dreryporynge.

(*d*) To put out of joint; to dislocate. (Over *adv.* 19.)

c 1800 Mrs. Inchbald *Every Trait* I (Henderson's Jun. Tr.) Francis...had the misfortune to put out his ancle. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 972/1 He put out his shoulder in one of the most dangerous feuilletons.

c. To remove or turn out of office, dignity, possession, etc.; to depose, dismiss. (See Out *adv.* 4 b.)

Now rare or arch., exc. in sense 'to put out of play', in games, athletic contests, or the like; *esp.* in *Cricket*, to cause (a batsman) to be 'out'. (Out *adv.* 4 c, 19 b.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 403 Felles...dyddis her lordes, wolde werre in his londes and putte hym out. c 1400 *Brut* 249 He deposed & put out the Mayre of London. 1535 Pilgr. 7056 His was lawfully of the towne, but the lorde hath put him out. 1589 Puttenham *Poesy* xx *Mayr*, The same day...that Alys Jannock was put out. 1618 Crosse *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 72 If a man puts out his house for years, or disseizes his tenant for life.

1732 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 3 Upon London's second innings four of them were put out before they reached the county. 1744 J. Love *Cricket* (n. 1755) 6*sqq.*, Byass to put out by Kips. 1890 *Field* 24 May 776/2 Although nearly put out...in the fifth round, his steady shooting eventually enabled him to win. 1890 *Sir Richard Mag. Mag.* 63/2 Is he nearly fatigued as to result in putting out the batsman.

d. To extinguish, do away with, put an end to, destroy, abolish. *Now rare or Obs.*

1538 Thomas *Dictt. Do P. R.* (1592) 511b, Bodl. MS.) His [general] gaile putteth away sickenes of yeare. 1580 Baskerv. *Pr. in Ps.* Their remembrance...Thou dost put out. 1589 Pappe *With. Hedd.* Wks. 1888 I. 2 Those who...bury their talents in the ground, putting them out, because they will not put them out, extinguishing their abilities because they will not employ them. 1826 Southey *Wond. Real. Engl.* viii. An effort which put out the former profuse. 1892 *Field* 19 May 778/3 A sharp left-hander put out Mr. Ellis's chance.

e. † (*a*) To strike out or delete (a writing, drawing, etc.); to expunge, erase, efface. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 672/1 There was a writynge upon his grave, but the weather hath put it out. *Ibid.*, Rose was a horse properly painted, but all his head is put out. 1535 Coverd. *Isaiah Pr.* xli, 9 Turne thy face fro my synnes, and put out all my wickednes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 103 His seat to the Sister Bishops again, that they should put out that power of mediation. 1600 Wilbye *Madrigals Illust.* 1598 When he portrayeth the picture he putteth out the first lines (so outlined). a 1708 Somerville *Chas. I Hist.* (1710) II. 302 The Commissioners...Bishops put a stave into the Creed, the Westminster Catechism, Liturgy...: Lets [D]. goes it out, and Mayhem put it in again, and so grows the schism.

(*b*) To extinguish (fire or light, or a burning or luminous body). (See Out *adv.* 6, 22 a.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 No wynde or vyrye smoke quenche it or put it out. 1535 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* Diij, If in your Glory, that you like not to be shone, as to put out the light thou hast. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal. Sept.* 211 All my idle Flames are extinguished, as you may observe, ordinary Fires are often put out by the Sunbeams. 1808 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 2. 248 Water was used to put the fire out. 1889 Ad. Sandeau *Etelka* Dunstan v. 72, A draught from the door put out the candles.

f. (With person as obj.) (Out *adv.* 5, 20.)

† (*a*) To baffle, foil, defeat. *Obs. rare.*

1483 Caxton *Cato.* G2 He beyng put out alle his lyst engynes, take lese of the kyng.

(*b*) To cause to lose one's self-possession; to disconcert, discompose, confuse, embarrass.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. 2, 311 Rosa and some other maids a visite, Preserve unspotted this night put him out. 1834 J. H. Newman *Lett. to R. H. Wilmot* 19 Sure, you must not be all surprised or put out at finding the difficulties you describe. a 1849 *Poet. Remains* Wks. 1884 VI. 188 He is never noticed into a flurry. She is never put out. 1886 Mrs. C. Praed *Miss Jacobson* II. viii. 219 You are so cool and composed, and nothing puts you out.

(*c*) To disconcert, disturb, or 'upset' (any one) in the course of his action, speech, calculation, etc.;

to interrupt or distract (an actor, orator, speaker, musician, or performer), so as to cause him to lose the "thread" of his subject: see OUT *adv.* 8, 20.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* IV. i. My aunt is here, and she will put me out: you know I cannot dance before her. 1691 PH. A. KNIGHT *Print in Rim. Ordained* (1716) III. 32 They put us out terribly in our scenes by forgetting the heads on which I have to sit down. 1850 *Last Rem. 9 Aug.* 469/2 The Idlebrothers...are therefore put out in their calculations. *Mod.* I had learned my speech carefully, but she put me out by giggling.

(*d*) To cause to lose one's equanimity; to distress, 'upset' (mentally); to mod. too, to put out of temper, annoy, irritate, vex.

1800 LADY *Lit. to Wordsworth* 20 Mar., Death's overmuch you, and put one out long after the acutest grief. 1880 HOWARD *Three Seasons at Cliff* xxvii, He was a little put out for a moment, but then recovered himself. 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *Daisy Mallone* xxx, the Dean[was]...thoroughly put out with the cupuids. 1896 DOWIE *Mister de Nancrede* I. Introd. 10 Mr. Pane was a very particular person, and was very easily put out.

(*e*) To put any one out of his way; to put to inconvenience.

1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* I. 124 Stephen...was not the man to 'put himself out'—that is to say, to make the least exertion of consideration.

†g. † To utter, pronounce, give forth (words, the voice). *Obs.* (*a*) To vent (in words, etc.). *rare.*

c 1320 *K. R. Pardoner* 180(C.) 1 Myn hert pat out gode wordis. 1388 *Bk. St. Albans* a vj b, The first wordis to the houndis that the hunt shall set pat is at the hunt doore when he comyth in. 1588 E. TYLNEY *Disc. Maid's Glories* H. viij, 140 All his anger was put out on poor me.

h. To put in exercise, exert; = *put forth*, 42 *e*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 To Put out voice or strenght. 1592 SHAKS. *Ham.* & *Jul.* IV. v. 104 Pray you put up your Dagger, and put out your wit. 1634 GUTHRY *Chr. Gt. Enlarged* x. 70 (1654) 121 Unless a Man...put out Faith in Christ Jesus...he cannot be saved. 1898 *Times* 28 July 4/3 For one putting out any strength. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 322 When she puts herself out to please.

i. To publish, issue, put in circulation; = *put forth*, 42 *i*. *Now rare.*

1505 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 227/1 Tyndall hath put out in his own name sundry bookes entitled Mammona. 1601 RICHARD *Answ. Mol.* 21 **3**, 20, (1602) 180 To peruse these bookes of Cicio, put out by Bonner, and Hegendinus. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in the Grass* (ed. 2) 141 There is a Pretence put out for the Quaker Children, by W. Smith. 1700 ATKINSON *Disad. Students* (R. Mus. Wks. 1706) III. 183 He put out a Coin, that on the reverse of it had a ship steered on the waves to represent the Church. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 259 To put out a new Edition. 1877 MRS. VENN *Common Sins* vii. 161 Translations were put out this winter...against carrying cannibals on Caroline Bay.

j. (*a*) *Naut.* To send or take (a vessel) out to sea. *rare.* (*b*) *intr.* To go out to sea; to set out on a voyage. (Said of a vessel, or person.) (*c*) *intr.* To depart, make off, go away; to set out. (Chiefly *U.S.*) (= *put off*, 45 *b*.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 150 If any ship put out, then straight away. 1622 — *Temp.* V. i. 229 As when We first put out to Sea. 1629 CAPT. *Dover, Pleasaltie* 6, In Through the deep Seas ye fearlesse may put out Your vessel. 1635 *Nibel Reg. 20 Aug.* 478 Apprehending Judge Lynch's face, he put out for a berth. The war proceed and caught. 1860 MACKENZIE *Cape, Adventures* 11 Many a night finding boat put out to prey along the coast. 1898 G. D. SEAWELL *Water or Monsoon* 42 We 'put out' in search of fish and a shelter. 1899 THOMPSON *Crossing the Bar* 1, And may there be no moaning of the bar, When I put out to sea.

k. To stretch forth, extend, protrude (the hand or other member of the body); to extend from within an enclosing space; to cause to stick out or project; to display, exhibit, hang out (also *fig.*).

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxviii. 28 The one put out his hande. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Nav.* ii. 21 *b*, The port, or the sterling wherof were put out all the flagges of our galleon. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 32 Let each like sense: May put out all your heads. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 24 When he had put out the Colours of St. Mark, we thereof gave. 1784 F. M. CRAWFORD *Confessions* I. vii. 203 Putting out his hand to prevent the act. 1905 — *Sapphire* vi, An if he were going to feel her pulse, and tell her to put out her tongue.

l. = *put forth*, 42 *g*. Also *absol.* *Now rare.*

1608 HIERON *Jephtha* ii. 633 They forsake their first vow, and put out another vnto towards the top of the earth. 1688 RYMER *Lett. St. Evelyn* 238 The Trees had not yet put out their Leaves. 1737 BRADLEY *Husbandry Impr.* (1726) I. 239 If the Sets seem to put out Fangs or spongy Flesh. 1838 *Times Weg. Aug.* 1819/1 Beans...are shifty to put out their Fibres. *absol.* 1899 F. GRIER *Prod. 107* The grass and plants here are just getting out.

m. (*a*) To place (a person) away from home under the care of some one, or in some employment; to turn out (a beast) to graze or feed; to plant out (seedlings, young plants).

1600 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv. An some wealthy brainsick dame Would but inflect, prove it out to nurse. 1639 *Rec. Dedham, Essex*, Introd. III. 83 Henry Sawyre that dwelleth with me put to liberty thalbe well and sufficiently Wrought. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Hermaphrod.* A charity school for teaching, clothing, and putting out to boys apprentices. 1838 *Penal Ct. Digest. Jan.* XIII. 1 23 In the morning the [cow] was put out to graze. 1889 W. LONSDALE *Notes Eden. III*, 6, 322 These children were often put out to wet nurse with the nurse bish. 1892 *Field* 17 Sept. 401/2 To raise plants from seed, and...[have] a vigorous healthy stock to put out annually.

(*b*) To lend (money) at interest, or lay it out to profit; to invest; also *fig.* to employ to advantage. Also (*U.S.*), To expend, lay out.

1601 BACON *Pr.* 40 3 He that putteth not out his money to usury. 1608 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. iv, With purpose, yet, to put him out I hope To his best use? *c* 1630 *Jest Bk.* (1864) 8 To Gaw *Powell's Horse*. 150 The next Bravery...is put out to Nurse, and sometimes given for it. 1780 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Fabricius's Drama. Wks.* II. 198 Employing it to its good is to put it out to the highest interest. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Irish.* 13 Sept., If the opposing candidates did not have a rich father-in-law, who will put our money freely. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 3 Aug. 290/1 The pound was put out to multiply itself.

(*c*) To give (work) to be done off the premises, or by some one not in one's regular employment.

1680 MORDEN *Mod. Exact.* 288, 108 Being ... concern'd ambassador of a Lather of my own, I intended to put them out to be Turned. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 107 The farmer has availed himself of the power...to put out, as it is termed, the reaping of his wheat. 1846 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 102 To Set or put out the job at a certain rate per acre. 1884 MRS. O. F. WALKER *Spindle, etc.* III. 92 Mrs. Price did not put out her washing. *Mod.* All work is done on the premises; nothing put out.

48. Put out of. (See OUT OF.)

a. *trans.* To remove or expel from (a place, or a status conceived as a place). *Obs. or arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3243 (Cott.) Oute of pe bus was pous nere, Pat nan a pous for lask nas bar. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 360 Pei pervsiden men out of cheyres, and permytten hem to stonde vpon. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* V vij b, God...made her to become hyere to me moche than she was put oute of the town. 1530 PALSGR. 675/1 *And I were on yow, I wolde put my wife out of the ways for a whyle.* 1611 BIBLE *John* xvi. 2 They shall put you out of the Synagogues. 1788 BISHOP *Sent. Jurors, Kemble Trial* 18, It will oblige you to have a third horse, which will put twenty pounds out of your pocket. 1779 G. KEATE *Sk. Mod. Geol.* 67 II. 92 The new Indies oth hatcheschael...which she had forgot to put out of his pocket.

†b. To expel or dismiss from the possession or occupation of property, office, etc.; to do out of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7340 Pai wilde a wod-smith sergh Wat pai wan o pair heritagh. 13.. *Seven Sag.* (W.) 1208 That prebul...Pan the sun of pe kingis pere. 1440 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 41/2 *Publiced*...and put out of his lands and goodes. 1508 TURBERV. *Lade* 216, § When I am put out of my seuerall shippes. 1550 PALSGR. 675/1 *Ile* the owne that was so forgiven to put out of wages. 1658 WHARTON *Wond. Lit. World* v. 3 § 200 (1678) The King...of Bohemia...is prosecuted and put out of his Electorship. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 232 [The Duke of York] seemed then for the sake of Monmouth should be put out of all command.

c. To expel from one's thoughts, memory, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Pet hire pare ssomth wuldliche ping...ut of hire bonke. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. 30, vi. 13 (Caxton MS.) Thou...by-ouergoost pat goode pat pou haddest of pe cure of god. 1450-83 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxvii. 431 He putte all that oute of his thoughte. 1592 LODGE *Remedy for Love* (1878) 18 *Wks. Chron., Rich. III* 29 b, To obliuion and put quite out of remembrance that none of infants. 1626 [see HARD *adj.* 9].

d. To remove, liberate, or extricate from a condition of.

To put out of misery or *pain* (euphem.), to dispatch or kill a wounded or suffering man or beast; also, to put an end to a state of mental suspense (by an unfavourable decision, etc.); to let one know the worst.

c 1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 187 To be put out of thys trouse. *a* 1535 I. BOURDE *Knowe thy.* xlvi. 134 His grete youthe put him out of his reuerse.

e. To remove from the region or sphere of; to cause to be out of the condition of.

To put out of mind: see *Irish* sb. 2.

1552 PALSGR. 675/1 To put you out of doute, it is so in deede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 159 To put the matter out of doubt. *a* 1586 [see *Irish* sb. 2]. 1593 *Dr. Parm. Diary* 3 May, I made a promise...to drink no strong drink this week, for I find that it puts me quite out of order. 1888 *Inst. Patience* 58, 1 (T.) 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 10 Mar., I will not work you up into a fright, only to have the pleasure of putting you out of it. 1892 MACKAIL *Lect. Aesth.* 316, III. 265 The English Commons had never been put out of tempre. 1887 *Spectr. Examr.* 19 May 714 The opposition of the Board of Trade...put them out of the question.

49. Put over.

a. *trans. Falconry.* Of a hawk: To pass (the food) on from the 'gorge' or crop to the stomach; to swallow. Also *transf.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij, An hawke putteth ouer when she rauenesh thy mete from the gorge in to hy bowelle. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 230 Sometime...a hawke cannot well indeue nor put ouer his meate. *a* 1656 HALL *Rem. Serm. Wks.* 1808 I. 66 Death did but taste of Him, could not devour him, much less put him over. 1688 *Innocent's Sc. Dict.* 2 b, Yolk serves milk to put over your bite.

†b. To defer, postpone; = *put off*, 45 *b*. (Cf. *carry over, hold over.*) *Obs.*

1526 Hen. VIII in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. Rec. xlv. (If you) do then delay, protract and put over the accomplishment of the Kings...lawfull desire. 1608 HIERON *Gold. Rem.* iii. (1637) 18 Both these questions were put over to the next meeting. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (Arber) II. 511 I hope but weeke the ship was put over till Wednesday last. 1628 WILBRAHAM *To par. man* 250 To defer; to postpone. The court put over the cause to the next terme.

c. To get over; *esp.* to get through (time); also, to get over the time, 'get along'. *Now dial.*

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1878) 19 Which had happening was sometimes put over with the comelond lay of his pennance. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1681) I. 120 To engage him in the course, and so put over the time. 1824 J. WILSON *Pickle Shrop. Landlady* iv. 113 The stranger offered...money; but she...said they could all get over very well till their father was set free. 1892 CAROLINE *Sterling* ii. 21 (title) Let Them ...So might you owre the rigmarole period of this process you.

d. To convey as tales across or to the other side; to transport; see OVER *adv.* 3.

c 1440 CAPG. WYATT *K. Dudley's Exp. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 28 To give them a faire gale to put them over to the mayne. 1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 439 by swimming they put the horses ouer. 1892 CAROL WILKINS *Oceans Treas.* II. 374, 71 The bills was put over and the yacht's head fell off.

e. *intr. Naut.* To sail or go across, to cross.

1867 ASS. *Answ. Amer. Disord.* (1834) 263 Carthagena, a City in the mainland, to which he put over. *a* 1898 CAESAR *Ann.* vi. (1628) 392 He put over from thence to Phocaea.

†f. *transf.* To hand over, to refer. *Obs. rare.*

1555 SLEIDAN *K. Johns* i. 1 As for the certaine knowledge of that truth, I put you o'er to Heaven, and to my mother.

†g. To transfer, make over. *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 431 To put over their wealth and possession unto their Heires. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 361 It were good he...paid Dr. Strese his £ 100 which he grounded when I put over his land to him.

h. To knock over (with a shot). *colloq.*

1859 H. KINGSLEY *Ill. Hamlyns* xxxvii, That pistol...I've put over a parrot at twenty yards with it.

50. Put through.

†a. *trans.* (?) To get through, traverse, penetrate, cross. (Cf. 3.)

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 Quicksands (if not to thick) are often put through by Boats or Timbers.

b. To cause to pass through any process; to carry (successfully) through; to carry out, bring to a finish; to get done with. Chiefly *U.S.*

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxi, I reckon think she's sickly, but I shall put her through for what she's worth. She may last a year or two. 1888 ERCKM.-CHAT. *Conscript* II. ix. 160, 165 Encouraged...to put the joke or 'canole' which those murderers were 'putting through'. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 369 Taking prompt action...to 'put through' a certain collection-budget.

c. In literal sense, to put a telegram or telephonic call through between points; to place a person in telephonic connexion with another through one or more exchanges.

Mod. I have a call put through to Mr. X. Will you put me through to Birmingham, No. 1000?

51. Put to.

†a. *trans.* To add (actually or mentally). Also *absol.* Cf. 23. *Obs.*

1580 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 27 Who of you thenkinge may putte to [Vulg. *adiicere*] to his stature one cubite? *c* 1580 *Bon Ie. Sobr Trans. unto Mercy* 1555, I may not put to, nor take away. 1590 *Govt. Cyprian Mon* (W. de W. 1508) 2, xvi. 124 Beyonde the .x. commaundements of god...holy churche hath put to fyue. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Polit.* (1611) 72 Pulling away some things, and putting to other some. 1609 BIBLE *Ecclus.* v. xiii. ¶ 7 When he commeth to a particular he shall have nothing to do, but to put to reasons, and times, and places.

b. To exert, apply, put forth. *To put to one's hand*: to set to work at something; to render assistance. *Now rare or arch.*

1582 WILLET *Gen. xxx.* 20 The men gentes to hereafter, and inclineth into them Lord. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 72 To send out to grete lawyeres to take the Duke. 1588 FRASER tr. *Monluc's Hist. China* 134 Praying to their diligence and industrie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1113 Whereupon also Chamut...put to his helping hand. 1634 SIR T. C. *Words* 133 That as all Parties concerned may put to their hand at the same time. 1888 ERCKM.-CHAT. *Conscript.* 121, Fourth 33 People think of the government as a great machine which will go on, whether they put their hand to it or not.

†(b). *intr. for refl.*, or *absol.* To go to work, 'set to'. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 201 [She] deserues a Name As rankes as any Flax-Wench, that puts to Before her troth-plight.

†c. *trans.* To attach, affix, 'set to' (as a seal or signature to a document). *Obs.*

1429 Hen. V in *Madox Formu. Angl.* (1702) 18 Wee have, to these Vowes afore written, putte our seales. *c* 1450 *Coulaine Reg.* 143 Both partyes sealede bi auenage to partynge to here seales, marryed to other. 1532-3 *Pat. Ch. Guern., Stephen to Anne Lichfield* (1883) 10, I to witnesse whereof...we, to this presente knowledgement have putte our handes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *2 Kings* viii. 36 They caused not to be engraven, but put to sound about.

(†) To place (a male animal) with a female for breeding. Cf. 22 f. ? *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 37 Every man ought not put to sheep rammes all at one tyme.

(†) To attach (a horse, etc.) to a vehicle (cf. 10 b); *transf.* (an engine) to a train.

1708 STEELE *Lond. Tatler, Memorial* to J. Ast him...put the horses put to. 1845 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxvi, You know how impossible my father would deem it that [anne should put to for such a purpose. 1847 LYTTON *St. Aliens* i. 3, Tell the post-boy to put the horses immediately. 1882 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 140 A Scotch engine was being put to at Berwick.

d. To shut. *Now arch. and dial.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 81 (Harl. MS.) Anon he put to the dore again. 1552 CORNELIUS *Vocab.* (R.) Shut, put him out at the backe dore, & put to [*Gloss.* shut] the fore gate, and locke it. 1573 R. CARPENTER *Christ. Man* v. 14, To put the shutters to. 1808 *Examiner* 588/1 Shut the door and put to the window shutters. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* *Put to the door, put the door to*, [Many localities: Scotland to Huntingdon and Dorset].

6. *Absol. intr.* To put in to shore; to turn in, take shelter.

1597 F. Bacon *Prud. Treas. M. Amer.* (1598) 129 We pushed off...and after sailing about twenty miles, were obliged to put in to an island of the west. 1600 *E. Coke Voy.* 183 We put to sea a league of fresh water, under high cliffs.

†7. *pass.* To be reduced to straits; = *to be put to it*: see 28 c (*f*).

1603 *Flor. His Moc.* 8 (1618) I. 101 He is...like myself, hard put to it some for a little money. 1666 T. Henry *Mayor Cambrobr.* 19 We must needs be put to for want of a whole-some cream. 1689 M. Grey *Expostulat. Assembly* 11. 8, Truths hard put to they be no bear out the time.

52. Put together. a. See simple senses and Together.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4235/1 Put to-gedre, *or* put asyd, *coniungo*. 1552 Lodge *Hym. Usef.* 1. b, 3 Unto the love Devotion that shall make him put together those brains to his Mind and observe wherein they agree or disagree.

b. *transf.* To combine, unite (parts) into a whole; to join, e.g. in marriage.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (1900) 208/1 Sythe they be ones put togyther by the lawes of holy churche, I wyll never gon from hem. 1552 St. Miles *Second Lamb to Brethren* Tvi, viii. (1636) 218 If in you that have put things together so ill. Personally. 1689 *Just. Wom. Prog. for Health* 10 That those few directions I have here put together, may be so truly useful to you. 1703 Swaddon *Edmonton* I. 8 (T.) Every thing was ready in the yard for putting together.

†c. *refl.* To join, combine, unite. *Obs. rare.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) P v, The Queen and the ladies put them again together for to give Alfonsus a very bitter supper.

3. To form (a whole) by combination of parts; to construct, compile, compose, compound.

1530 Palsgr. 676/1 He can spell, but he can not put to gyther. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 12 One mind putteth the whole figure out of those visible parts together. 1660 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 102/1 This figure can be taken to pieces and put together with the greatest ease. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 222, I put together many accounts of a series of incidents. 1889 Fr. A. Kemble *Four Acres a Long Age* 28, His figure was ill put together.

4. To combine mentally; to add or reckon together, to sum; often in *pa. pple.*, taken or considered together, in a body, collectively.

To put this and that together: to consider two facts or circumstances together and draw a conclusion from them. *Not to put two and two together*: see Two.

1600 Heard tr. *Alphonsus' Ceremon. d'Affr.* 9, 120 All this put together...was nothing, being compared with her ordered course of life. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 331 Put that and that together. 1728 Bevenidge Chertsey VI. (1870) 70 All these things put together, excited their curiosity. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 468 He knew more than all the old school put together. 1889 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* 12, 21, He puts this and that together.

†5. *Cricket.* To make up, 'complete', as a 'score'.

1850 *Field* 30 May 264/1 Webbe and O'Brien...put together thirty-nine runs for the third wicket. *Ibid.* 20 June 392/2 The largest score they have ever put together in a first-class engagement.

53. Put up.

a. *transf.* To put into a higher position; to raise: in 6B: see simple senses and Up *adv.*, also the sbs. Back, Hair, Sheaves, etc.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3833 (Cott.) Pe water o pe flum bigan to ascend pat it vp aganes pe bend. c 1400 *Sir Beues* 3040 Sheres wiste wel and rede, Put vp a penaunt, bot fiuhet ne dede. c 1400 *Mcl. Antkor.* 3340 (Cott.) And maist he smiten pat vp his pon. E. misrad 181 c. 1503 *Dyalogue Thomas & Reed* 34 The purpose was...Throw golden shels parting vp his hed. 1589 Sidney *Arcad.* II. ii. 58 Why then (also) Do I put vp that womanly defence? 1660 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Trav. Ambass.* 73 Married Women put up their hair within their Caps or Coifs. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, There were silkies sneering, and they put a fellow's back up. 1889 M. Grey *Expostulat. Assembly* v. 4, Shopkeepers had hastily put up their shutters. 1897 Fleming *Mistress Penge* (1898) 17 You will put up the windows in the morning, won't you?

spec. (*f*) To fix up for public view, to post up. Hence, of a nickname: To score (to many cases) only to have them put up on the coming board.

1633 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 42 § 103 Such rules...shall...be put up, either in print or in writing, on such place...as the...court shall think proper. 1880 *Sandys's Mag.* I. 408 Grossly put up 11 and 16. 1890 *Globe* 7 June 1/4 He put up no notices requesting visitors not to leave the plants alone.

(*g*) To set up or mount (a person, esp. a jockey) on horseback; to employ as a jockey.

1888 *Times* 26 June 4/3 Would they put up a jockey they believed to be dishonest? 1893 *Chamb. Sporting & Dramat. Mem.* 12 Apr. 183/2 Some trainers believe in putting up stable lads instead of jockeys.

(*h*) To put or bring (a play, etc.) on the stage for performance. Cf. *put on*, 48 a.

1850 F. Bennett *Between Life & Death* II. xxvi, 148 A new opportunity was...put up for rehearsal after Christmas. 1892 *New Rev.* Dec. 508 A manager...may 'put up' the 'Midsummer Night's Dream'.

b. *Hunting.* To cause (game) to rise from cover; to rouse, start.

c 1425 *Mont. Hare* 212, I wylle ryde and pull her vp. 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 150 Let him which hath the Hunting...goe in the midst Hawfist and vp the Hunting. 1804 H. Bowyer *Truth's Triumph* 308 A spaniell...puts vp many a birde. 1901 *Sporting Life* 30 Nov. 1/2 Mr Tom [...] put up sixty-five Partridges and a Hare.

(*i*) *intr.* For *refl.* To rise: (in *Angling*) of a fish.

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* v. 50, When as the vppar parrock vp and vnmarck to the barbe. 1850 *Field* 30 May 392/1 The trout that put up here and there were after a very speck of midge-like character.

c. *trans.* To cause to spring up or grow; of a beast, to develop or 'run' (a tooth).

1808 Bingley *Zoology* I. 220 It is reported, that herdsmen observe, or in small germs, stained with dung and watered, pretends up successively. 1894 *Trans. S. Agricc. Soc.* XV. 2, 321 Their teeth are not up when the calf is six months old.

d. *Cricket.* To hit (a ball) so that it rises high.

1854 W. Denison *Cricketer's Companion* 9, 10, Had the chances from the ball being put up been taken advantage of. 1890 *Field* 31 May 796/1 Holden went out a ball up to leggins.

e. To 'raise' (a shout). *rare.*

1892 *Outing* Mar. 552/1 They put up a great shout of exhilaration.

f. To raise in amount.

1850 *Sharpe's Mag.* Oct. 256/2 His governor...had quite lately put his allowance up a hundred pounds. 1890 *Nat. Rev.* 16 Nov. 6/2/1 Making preparations to put up the prices still higher.

g. *colloq.* To show, exhibit (a game, play). *To put up an appearance* (*north., dial.* and *Sc.*), to make one's appearance.

1850 Hr. Martineau *Tales Pol. Econ.* II. 10, Democracy [...] is A few of the druggists who had not put up their appearance at the proper hour. 1890 *Field* 30 Jan. 152/1 Polish put up a good game...but it was not strong enough for the English champion. 1890 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 431/1 Aids to put up a game at golf that the youngsters will find hard to beat.

†h. † (*a*) To send or hand up to a superior for consideration; to present (a petition, etc.). *Obs.*

1560 Lodge, *P. Pl. & C.* 34 How Peers com to parliament and put up a Bille, How Jan Wynne angers his wife his wyf bedels Lubin. 1630 *Earle of Pearth* V. 201 In a Petition parte up to the King. 1730 Pulteney 67/1, I will put up a complaint against the. 1784 *Pennant's Mus.* Crit. 15 The reasoning Effect of Matthieus had never put upon any Bills of enlightment against her the last Parliament.

(*b*) To offer (prayer or worship) to God or a divine being 'on high'; to present a petition to any exalted personage.

1640 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Ex.* v. 41 1719 Steele *Ann. Ref.* I. 160, you that church...put up prayers to God in the behalf of us. 1737 Hooke *Rom. Hist. Kingc.* § 4 (1830) II. 177 The Lacedæmonians...always during war, put up their public vows very early in the morning, in order to be heard with their enemies. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liv, The service (which...he always read there) was found to put up petitions for sons, when the sons were overdue. 1889 F. C. Penney *Apostle's Creed.* xiii, Prayers for fine weather were put up. 1889 Dublin *Mission Church* 220, 30 dinner I heard him put up thanks for what he was to receive.

†i. To bring (a person) up before a magistrate; to bring into court on some charge; to summon formally. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 121 On a tyme he was ferd to be put vp at be mote (*in synode membre*). 1548 Thomas *Matt.* v. 25 Whyle thou art yet vpo the, take no thought howe or what ye shall speake. 1560 in *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) II. 1194/1 All them were put up for railing against the Sacrament and Communion.

j. To propose for election or adoption.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 Sins my grave advisinge the end was put vp to the brim. *Ibid.* 3. 1624 *Lond. Lloyd. Shrievalty* 32 [They] both put up and voted for Sir Hamphrey Weld[en], and Sir Rich. Gore. 1890 E. L'Estrange *Fiddle* xxvi, The Senate Men in Council to Chuse a King. There were several Put up. c 1892 Macleod in *Scotch. Revol.* (1889) XIX. 127/1 Soon after the debate Pitt's name was put up by Fox in Bradford.

(*k*) *intr. for refl.* To offer oneself for election; to stand as a candidate.

1709 Hearne *Collect.* 20 Dec., He...modestly declin'd it. The like did also Dr. Hudson, who was desir'd by divers to put up. 1890 Dorset *Fives Gleaner* xviii, He put up at Montgrowse in the Conservative interest.

(*l*) *fig.* To 'set up' *for*, offer (to do something).

1890 *Quiver* Sept. 870/2, I am not master enough of the occult sciences to put up for delivering Dan's character as a character.

(*m*) *trans.* (with mixture of lit. sense): To bring forward (a person) to stand up and speak.

1889 Dublin *Mission Church* xxxvi, When one to put a witness up, when he was thrown down, and threatened by the Chief Justice! 1890 *Pall Mall Mag.* CXLVIII. 1921/1 He was the only speaker the Conservatives could get up...to answer or criticise Mr. Gladstone.

k. To send or hand in (a communication) to be published in a church in the course of the service; esp. in reference to banns; also, to publish (banns).

1589 G. Harvey *Diary* 28 Mar., I put up a note to pray for the Indians. 1630 *Examiner* 796/2, I then went and put up the banns. 1890 *Macmillan's Penny Encyc.* xxxii, We have to be put up in church next Sunday, and it takes three Sundays. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 48 Their banns had been put up in the East End parish.

l. To offer for sale by auction, or for competition.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4386/2 The Buyer to pay down a Guinea each Lot, or to be put up again. 1858 *Leicester Journ.* 17/2/1 The lot was put up again, to be knocked down for six and threepence. 1890 *Chamb. Journ.* 3 Dec. 753/2 Onslow's fine goat...is here seen put up for public competition! 1892 Stanley *Harris Under Kongo* I. xvii He [Richard I] put everything up to sale.

m. † (*a*) *intr.* To advance to, approach; or † to make up to, address oneself to a person (*obs.*). (*b*) *trans.* To submit (a question, etc.) to a person: cf. 22, 22 b. *rare.*

1548 *Sweet Discovery* 17 Wm. 1532 Fv, 1548 With this he put up to my lord, The counsell, that their distance shut. 1908 *Murphy's Mag.* June 225/1 When he finally put it up to me what I would do,—I'll accept, repeat I, answered, 'no what it was the women has done'.

*****n.** To place in a receptacle for safe keeping; to store away; to put into a bag, pocket, box, or the like; to lay aside out of use, put by (somewhat *arch.*); to lay up in store, lay by for future use (*now rare or obs.*); to pack up, do up, make up into a parcel, or place in small vessels or receptacles so as to be kept ready for use.

To put up one's pipes: see Pipe *sb.*¹ 12. 1577, *put away, shut, put by*, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Compl. Pite* 92, I have put my complaynte vp aperte. *Ibid.* 112 Now my litle I dar not shewe. 1580 *Wyrcest. Lady* 18, 29 Smale, short hair many gentle heare in, c. past 1581 to to fal manye pretie. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. 1. 109 Three fleet minutes soon hence...Here, sweete, put up this. 1630 Gentiana *Servo.* (*Ser.*) *Tim.* xv. 6, I can [they might not pocket or put up ought to carry away with them. 1632 Fabian. *Quintil.* v. 103 Put it up in bottles. 1865 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 408/1 It will keep...even a very long time put up in good flint bottles. 1883 Mrs. *F. Moles Parish Notby* 50, [If you some's for your more white,...we easy as well put up the cards. 1889 *F. Bennett Under Sun. Mask* II. xiv. 78, I took the money...and put it up in the pocket-book. 1890 *Field* 21 May 778/1 The housekeeper...had put us up plenty of edibles and dishabilles.

(*b*) To put into the sheath, to sheathe (a sword); also *absol.* to sheathe one's sword (cf. Draw 9, 23 b). Also *fig.* arch.

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1193 Thai...Put vp thair brandis to braid, bustly and bane. 1548 Thomas *Pedr. prol.* 10 Put vppe thy swourde into the sheath [*Gk. Mss.* Vulg. mittit]. 1550 Bale, *Eccles. & Treat.* c. 1. 72, I do but keepe the peace, put up thy sword. 1600 Middleton *Blurt Master Constable* v. 6, *Fond.* I'm satisfi'd: let him come in,...*Sing.* Con. gon, put up. 1808 Dan. & Charlotte *Explan. Prov.* 184 To be very here we carry our weapons, that they be safely put up from doing of hurt, and never unsheathed. 1715 Swaddon *Fiddle* v. 45, Put up, Jack, put up...where came you by a duel? 1808 Scott *Marmion* xxiv, None shall fight dastlike here...Put up, luck of you.

(*c*) To shut up, enclose (a beast for fattening, a meadow for hay).

1667 Tuvser. *Husb. Hands* (1878) 222 They put up a Hog to fatning. 1799 Worcester *Wks.* (1830) XIV. 122 Before the period arrives for putting them up on pasture. 1844 *Prov. T. Agric. Soc.* XV. 2, 401 The stud beasts are ...put up to stand in October. 1892 J. C. Buckmaster *Hom. Shepherd* v. 'Bags', or meadows put up for hay.

(*d*) To settle (any one) to rest or repose; to settle (a person) to bed.

1600 *Mids. Yeast.* III. 56, I just settled simple dressing...putting him up to blankets, with his head as I've recently. 1880-8 Pugh, *Northumbr. Farming* 39 Everything put to rights, a patient's room, after he is 'put up' for the night, increases tenfold the risk of his having a bad night.

(*e*) To deposit, stake (a sum of money); to pay up. Also *absol.*, *U.S.* and *Colonial.*

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Pearl.* 27 Aug., A wealthy Bostonian yesterday wagered $1,000, and put up the money, that Mr. Blaine's majority in New York State would exceed 20,000. 1892 C. Bullock *Ashgill Amour.* 126, I will pick you up if you choose to put up a couple of dollars.

o. (*a*) To lodge and entertain (man or beast).

1588 Shaks. *Tit. Ad.* v. 3, The blood hath been the cruel meat we had to put up that night of the last. 1808 Bisshop *Metag.* XXIII. 372 Mr. Hunt...was 'put up' in the ground-floor of his Lordship's house. 1887 Thalleon *Circus Rescue* ix, Mr. Roberts went to the inn, and put up his horse, and then ...ventured back to the scene. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 124 Can you put us up for the night?

(*f*) *intr. for refl.* or *pass.* To take up one's lodging, to 'stop' (at an inn, etc.).

1597 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 21 We put up at the first cottage. 1772 *Anon. Mag. Occ.* 283/1 The first town where their waggons put up. 1890 Dorothy *Sharp. Knolge* xxxvi, Let's either go on to London, or put up at once. 1894 D. C. Murray in *Cornhill Xmas No.* 3/1 Would it not be better...to put up here for the night?

p. *fig.* † (*a*) *trans.* To 'pocket', submit to, endure, suffer quietly, patiently, or tamely (an affront or injury); 'to pass unavenged' (J.). *Obs.* (now displaced by *put up with*: see (*f*)).

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 All this I put up quietly. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 52 Abuses, which, with temper, by our senate put up at their hands. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iv. 2, 160 *Lod.* Is this true? Is this he that could endure all? *Des.* He? I'll be hanged if he endured anything. 1611 Florio, *Sofferire*, to suffer, endure, put up. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 21 Hannibal...brought the Romans to put up the losse of Italy. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 1. iii. He who would not put up an affront, would not up a wrong in the face. 1650 *Christ. Moderate* I. 371 The rudiments which the minister...might not up from his former friend.

(*b*) *To put up with*: to submit to (an injury), 'to suffer without resentment' (J., 1785); = (*a*); in wider sense, To bear, endure, tolerate, do with (anything inconvenient or disagreeable); 'to take without dissatisfaction' (T., 1818).

1573 T. Stocks in *Consistorie* Bv, 200, 600 All these indignities I very patiently put up with. 1580 Lyllie *Euphues* 80, 2 to *Prince an Inn. Dorset* (1908) 8 30 This loss ...would have been the least, and most ready to be put up with. 1830 *Da Quixote Country Inns, Hardy Wks.* (1911) III. 280 Whether Pugs ever put up with Pugs of which themselves repute, I have rarely sought to discover. 1887 *Spectator Aranda* 1811, 1139/2 [A] regular gentleman...learned out of London records, where they will not put up with him.

*****q.** *trans. To put* (a person) *up to* (calling.): (*a*) To make conversant with or aware of; to

inform of, instruct in (something, originally some action or expedient).

1612 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., To suggest to another, the means of succouring a dependeder... *to* [prison], putting him up to it. 1614 *Middle Temple, etc.* 18 Those who had been 'put up' to the secrets, or might acquainted with the manner of doing the feats. 1648 *Examiner* 369/1. I want you to put the people in the less up to my not coming. 1691 *Creed, Mag. Ox.* 337 He put me up to one or two things worth knowing.

(*b*) To stir up, instigate, incite, induce, persuade (*to* some action, etc., or *to do* something).

1604 in G. T. Curtis *D. Webster* (1870) I. 286 'You first it hard work enough this morning, I think', said Mr. Webster. 'Yes, Sir', said the boatman, 'it gave a man no to all he knows, I assure you'. 1699 E. FOWLER *Reasons & Lett.* (1889) I. 193 You must not believe however that [] is only chance which puts me up to this exercise. 1883 M. GRAY *Reverend Amaryllis* vi. I. Always putting them up to mischief. 1892 *Ld. Wards Sept.* 384/1 He put me up to try to get into Hamlet's secrets.

†**c.** To erect, set up (a building or other structure); to construct, build.

1618 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 563 The making a Bridge and putting up the Gates at the end of that ditch. 1697-8 Sarah Jekyll in *Ld. Jekyll* (1907) 18 ...find out an carpenter to put up the Shop. 1874 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 167 Here are lighthouses we have yet up to prevent shipwrecks. 1878 THACKERAY *Chesterf.* v. 58 A bust to his memory was put up in Westminster Abbey.

8. To make up or compose by union of individuals or parts: *spec.* in *Angling*, to make up or construct (an artificial fly).

1840 *Sportsman's Mag.* May 370/1 Pennie, together with the remaining stores, puts up sixteen more ropes. 1850 *Field* 15 June 454/1 When putting up a new fly, the wings, hackle, and body are painted over with the paradise. *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 402/1 One game put up a pair of twilights.

f. *fig.* To connect or plan in combination with others; to prearrange, prearrest (a robbery, or any iniquitous or underhand piece of work). Orig. and chiefly *Thieves' slang*: see also PUT-UP *ppl. a.* 1.

1810–38 [see PUT-UP *ppl. a.* 1]. 1836 *Sketches Newg.* V. 190/2 How successful...affords a good example of the style of 'putting up' a house robbery. 1851 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 13 Aug. 190/1 Bartley got up a job to rob old Overton.

VI. 54. In numerous idiomatic, proverbial, and other phrases, as *to put to the BLUSH, to the PUMP; to put to one's POCKET, to* REQUISITION, *(out) of (one's) HEAD, knits one's MOUTH, out of* COUNTENANCE, *out of* COURT, *out of* JOINT, *out of the* WAY; *to put the* CHANCE *upon, a (good, etc.)* FACE *upon, one's* FOOT *in it, too fine a point upon it* (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 4 d), *one's* NIGHTCAPS *to*, SPOKES *in*; *to put a* BONE *in any one's hand, the* CART *before the horse, the Anger in the* EYE, *one's best* FOOT *foremost, one's* NOSE *out of joint, one's hand to the* PLOUGH, *pen to* PAPER, a STOKE *in one's wheel*, etc., etc., for which see the sbs.

Put, putt (pŭt), *v.*[2] Pa. t. and pa. pple. putted (pŭ·tĕd). [The same word as PUSH, used in particular senses differentiated by pronunciation and by the use of the regular weak conjugation.

This is not merely the *lo.* pronunciation of PUT *v.*[1] which in *Sc.* is conjugated *pit, pitt, pittin* or *pittren* while *this* is *putt, puttit, puttit*, and in earnest one felt as a distinct verb. But the regular weak conjugation formerly occurred in Eng. with senses belonging to PUT *v.*[1]

†**1.** *intr.* To push, shove, butt; = PUT *v.*[1] 1 d. *To put on*: to push gently, nudge. *Sc. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ii. 32 The beste...Can schowtly with hornis fayre and gent. 1583 *Leg. Sp. St. Andrews* 427 How sowne wyfe or wther persis, fechting the bischop ane for his gattis. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. viii. 34 It were time for us, by prayer, to put upon our master (*John*, xvi. 24 [?]), 'Master, save us: we perish'. 1637–50 ROB. BAILLIE *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) I. 438 He sent one who, coming on me, awakened me. 1768 BURN *Hebrews* 38 (Jam.) I pretend a' you for to set you free.

2. *trans.* To throw or hurl (a stone or weight) from the shoulder, as an athletic exercise; = PUT *v.*[1] 2. *Sc.*

1390–1 see PUT *v.*[1] 2 f. 1724 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, When three rise, or wrestle, or putted the stain. 1818 SCOTT *Heart.* xxiii, *Auld Edin.* that bore the value of a country games better than ony man that ever drave a howe, or threw an axle-tree, or putted a stone. 1826 — *Old Mort.* iv, Would the incognito but wrestle, or pitch the bar, or putt the stone.

b. *intr.* = PUT *v.*[1] 2 b.

[c 1390–1532 see PUT *v.*[1] 2 b.] 1560 *Rime the Rod & Wicked Life* xviii. in Scott. *Minstr. Scot. Bord.*, (1812) xxvii, upon a time, They putted at the stone. 1810 [see PUTTER *sb.*[1] 1]. *Mod. Sc.* Let's see who can putt farthest!

3. *Golf.* To strike the ball gently and carefully (with the PUTTER), so as to make it roll along the surface of the PUTTING-*green*, with the object of getting it into the hole. Usually *intr.*; also *trans.* with the ball as obj. *orig. Sc.*

1743 [implied in PUTTER *sb.*[1] 2 c]. 1833 G. F. CARNEGIE *Golfiana* in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 170 Will he always the stones and iron, but He fails a little when he comes to putt. 1857 *Golfer's Man.* in *Chambers's Inform. for People* (1871) Some golfers put almost exclusively with a cross-cleek, as I do at times. 1892 *Scottish Illustr. Mag.* X. 20 It means a little easier to drive your ball up to the hole and 'put' into the hole more. 1894 'CRUSO' in *Pall Mall Mag.* III. 260 He approached with his iron with great effect, and putted to most deadly style.

Put (pŭt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 *Sc.* putt. [pa. pple. of PUT *v.*[1]] Placed, set, appointed, etc.: see PUT *v.*[1] Usually with an adverb, as **put-aside** (in quot. *absol.*); **put-away** (PUT *v.* 38 e); **put-down** (41 i; in quot., degraded, 42 c); **put-off** (43 c; in quots., † cast away, abject (obs.); deferred, postponed, 45 c); **put-out** (47; in quots., 45 *f* (*d*), 60 (*f*)). See also PUT-ON, PUT-UP *ppl. adjs.*

1668 VAUX *Lord Aboyne* (1871) 168, The Putt-aside and rejected of Gilbert Lloyd. 1892 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) xiv, It was the 'put-away' manner that he was trying to find. 1881 Gen. F. TREVELYAN *Lead. Life Parl.* III. cxlii. 126 It ought to be asked in parliament, if parliament was not a 'put-down' thing and a plaything of the ministers. 1896 E. FRANCIS *Illustr., Pictorial*, I am a wretch and 'put of' man; if I be not severance and horror him. 1911 Miss H. WARD *Dear Hollow* xxxix, A put-off wedding sometimes brings ill-luck. 1899 F. V. KENT *Sport P. C. Adv.* xi. 128 Grassing in a 'spinney sort of way'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 2/2/1 The put-out work of some West End talkers.

Put, obs. f. PIT *sb.*[1], PUTT; var. PUTT *sb.*[2]

Put- (pŭt), the stem of PUT *v.*[1] in combination with adverbs, forming sbs. derived from adverbial combinations of the verb (see PUT *v.*[1] V.): as **put-back**, an act of putting back, or something that puts back; a set-back; **put-by**, an act of putting by or setting aside; † **put-forth**, an act of putting forth, or 'one who puts forth'; in quot. an imposture, pretence, or † an impostor, pretender; **put-out**, an act of putting out (in cricket, of getting a player 'out' at baseball); **put-up**, a place to 'put up' in, a lodging, 'quarters'. Also rarely with a preposition, as **put-upon**, an act of 'putting upon' any one, or fact of being 'put upon' (see PUT *v.*[1] 23 f); an imposition. See also PUT-*off sb.*

a 1637 J. ACHMET *Lives, Hobbes* (1656) I. 221 For ten years together his thoughts were ...chiefly intent on his 'De Cive', and his 'Leviathan', which was a great 'put-back' to his mathematical improvement. 1922 LAURENCE *Secret Ploughers* (1923) 56 There be no marks put often, no many 'put lyes, no many suspects, and considerations of worldly wisedom. 1720 [see PUT-*over* 1]. 1828 FELTHAM *Resolves* Sec. ix. Dis. (1839) 172 The cast of the eye, and the put-by of the moving hand. 1781 HUNGERFORD *Footlose Youth* 203 Lapping consecrated by parson, though re-plenished in 'putbacks' by such misconstrues. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) *Hasebard* 83 Every base that was ever was licked off...and every 'put-out' and every 'assist' was treasure on the appointed place. 1892 *Lancet* 8 Aug. (Oct. 284 We must get a 'put-up at Queen's Gate'. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* iv, The presence of your husband's clothes in her house she would regard as a 'put upon'.

†**Putage.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *putage* (Godef.), f. *put* harlot, PUTE + -AGE.] Fornication on the part of a woman; whoredom. (Cf. PUTERY.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Hen. VI*, 211 He pleseth me better that men saye that Rebecca is a good wyf than she had doon putage. 1670 FLECKNOE *Love Dict.*, *Putage*, fornicatio an quite finished. 1708 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

†**Putai'le, -aylle.** *Obs.* [In form = OF. *putaille* (Godef.) a body of harlots, a harlotry; but the sense appears to be that of PETAILLE, q. v.] Rabble; (?) foot-soldiers.

1513 *Conc. de L.* 1188 They clowe keyghnes and gret pesayle Of harrygeys that cryes belwyd. *Ibid.* 1191 With al acton Sythy thonnest With other small pesayle, That ther come love the bataylle. c 1450 *Merlin* 266, 150 The saxones ... were well a xij. *of* hors-men, with-oute the putaille that rowe up and down and robbed the people.

†**Putain.** *Obs.* Also 4 **-aine**, (**-eyn**), 4–5 **-ayn**, 6 **-ane**, 7 **pewtane**. [a. OF. *putaine* :—late popular L. "*putitanem*, acc. of *putita* :—L. *putida* stinking, disgusting. (See Schwan *Gram. Altfrz.* ed. 2, § 343, 352.)] A whore, a prostitute, a strumpet.

Vita et passio (Anglo-Fr.) *in* wherein: see PUTE.

a 1300, etc. [see PUTE]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 17 Pupilleres and gostpis worschipis to him. 1382 KING. xxiii *Lenten Exp. Pref.* iii, *Non prejudicii* pam Putaen, At qwhois worth were weid nak *usual chalenge*. 1605 *Philotus* lxxxiii, Fals pewtane, bes nobo playit that sport, Bes adro ane bandfle to thy sport?

†**Putamen** (pĭtē·mĕn). [L. *putāmen* that which falls off in pruning or trimming, husk, shell, f. *putāre* to prune.]

1. *Bot.* The endocarp of a fruit when hard and woody, as the 'stone' of a plum, etc.; rarely applied to the shell of a nut.

1832 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 64 Fruit a drupe, with the putamen sometimes separating spontaneously from the nucleus. 1863 GRISEBACH *Flora Brit.* (1890) 178 A fragment of the hard shell of a nut or of the putamen of a drupe.

2. *Anat.* The outer zone or segment of the extraventricular portion of the grey matter of the brain (*nucleus lenticularis*).

1892 in BILLINGS *Amer. Med. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 559 (Certain lesions) in the lenticular nucleus in its outer segment or putamen.

3. The tough membrane or skin which lines the inside of the shell of an egg.

1830 in Cent. Dict. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Putaminous (pĭtæ·mĭnŭs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *putāmen* (-*min-*) + -OUS.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a shell, husk, or putamen.

1797 S. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28/2 Some putaminous substance chanced to be thence (the tunic) hardened. 1880 HEMENWAY *Vegetable* (1881) 28 The outward crust or putaminous husk, being broken, appears full of little kernels, or nuts. *Also in* mod. Dicts.

†**Putanize.** *Obs.* [L. *putāna*.] = PUTAIN (for which the intransm essay be examples).

1598 *Complaint to Penance* 18 Some are called Catechists,... others Exorcismes, and some Putanize also. *Ibid.*, 1626, Putanize be those Names that we call the greatest Feasts on miserable beasts.

†**Putanism.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. PUTAIN + -ISM: cf. F. *putanisme*, It. *puttanismo*.] (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Putanismo*, the Trade and Living of a Whore. 1721 in BAILEY, and in later DICTS.

†**Puta'tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *putātiōn-em*, n. of action from *putāre* to cleanse, prune, reckon, consider, think.]

1. The pruning or trimming of trees.

c 1440 *Palladius on Husb.* xii. 30 Pursuinge autumnal tribulacion Is wyse in vyne & pes ther nye no could. 1847 CRESSWELL, *Putation*, a lopping of trees.

2. The action of considering or reckoning; supposition, estimation.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Putation*, a thinking, reputing, or esteeming. 1671 BAXTER *Life Faith* iii. viii. 301 It is our putation ...by our putation, estimation, or weighing whatsoever.

Hence † **Puta'tionary** *a.*, based on hypothesis or theory, suppositional; † **Puta'tioner**, a theorizer.

1659 D. SCLATER *Holocaust's Vind.* 86 An insufferable rude for an old Puritanism. 1658 — *Pyrrhadius* 22, I. A late person, or a considered Puritioner. 1659 W. STRODE *Mystical Chym.* 107 In a putationary and consequently deceitful philosophy.

† **Putati'tious,** *a.* (*Obs.* [f. L. *putāt-us*, thought, supposed, pa. pple. of *putāre* to think: see prec. and -ITIOUS[1].] Of a supposed, reputed, or imaginary sort.

1680 H. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* ii. 30 An infallible might be imposed on such pretitious, imaginary Physicians. 1691 J. WILKINS *Mathemat.* xxix. 360 The putatitious transmutation of lead doth otherwise not happen. 1674 R. HOOKE *Lect. & Coll. Physic* 140, I found neither Truth nor Knowledge in my Putatitious Doctrine.

Hence † **Putati'tiously** *adv.*, supposedly, reputedly, in reckoning merely.

1680 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* viii. iv. 225 Even as Christ was righteous, who was not pretitiously and imaginarily righteous, but really so indeed.

Putative (pūt·ătĭv), *a.* [a. F. *putatif* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *putātīv-us* (Tertullian c 200), f. *putāt-* see prec. and -IVE.] That is such by supposition or by repute; commonly thought or deemed; reputed, supposed.

Putative marriage, in *Canon Law*, a marriage which though legally invalid was contracted in good faith by or best one of the parties.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 351 Philippus... held possession of the realm conquered Alexander. 1539 *Pub. Rec.* (Scotland) VI. 50 John Ba'Ville, my some putative. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 198 Of all his other paramours I dare not say hereof; frendes...he had later closely abandoned. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 668 Neither is the Scripture to seeke advanced, to call Marie ... not the putative or supposed, but the true and naturall mother. 1580 PARYS, *Mark.* Grace vi. 150 Let their blasphemous mouths call it in derision putative righteousness, (*i.e.*) a mere fancied or conceited righteousness; yet we know assuredly Christ's righteousness is imputed to us, and that to the end of faith. 1587 FLECKNOE *Comm. I.* 216 *ypll* If such putative father, or lewd mother, was away from the parish, the wardens...may seize their rents, goods, and chattels, in order to bring up the said bastard child. 1598 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xi. 240 He (Christ) begets not a putative, but a subjective, righteousness to the believer.

1821 [Feb.] *Cp. Misdemeanors in Bystander v. Riddell* (C. of Session). Here there was a putative marriage, acknowledged by all the friends of both parties, and by the general admission...of the legality of that marriage. 1829 RT. BELL *Comm.* Report of a case of legitimacy under a putative marriage [Symmer v. Russell] cited...1801. 1898 F. FRANCIS *Wash. L. Rep. Lane Lands.* 121 The children born of such a putative marriage are, by the law of Scotland legitimate, though the marriage be null.

Hence **Pu'tatively** *adv.*, in a putative way or manner; supposedly, reputedly.

1708 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 220 He subjoin'd also that Christ did not really suffer, but only Putatively in people's Fancies. 1891 T. COUCHMAN *Rem. Cts. Lond.* II. 5 1716 Putatively married persons have the same privileges. 1903 MCBAIN *Reportions Registers* 109 Mr. Davidson is a Scot, and Mr. Yeats, putatively at any rate, an Irishman.

†**Pu'tatory,** *a. Obs. rare*[—0]. [ad. late L. *putātōrius*, f. *putāre* to prune.] (See quot.)

1658 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Putatory*, of or belonging to cutting, dressing or pruning of Trees.

†**Put-bone.** The knuckle-bone or astragalus.

1884 E. BROWN in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1836) I. 41 Mr. Osborne sent my father a colt, wherein I observed the knee joint, and the neat articulation of the put bone, which was here very perfect. I observed another bull's knee. *Ibid.* 48 In a perfume the unfortunate name are not worst, the forwards lowest.

Put-cord: see PUT *sb.*[2]

†**Put-case.** *Obs.* [f. the phrase *put case*: PUT *v.*[1] 22.]

1. The act of putting a case; a supposition or hypothesis.

1585 JESSE, *Def. Apol.* iv. 31 § 3 What a foolish picture, and what a fond wizard is that, to say, When *X* a Virgin bringeth forth *Christ* of *Mary* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 182 They with their innumerable preachments and put-cases do make the occasion of confession no seldom.

2. A person skilled in putting cases; one who states or argues hypothetical cases.

a 1716 *Notitia Lebas, Ld. Guildford* I. xx He used to say that no man could be a good lawyer that was not a putcher.

Putchamin, early form of Pumanose.

Putcher (pʊ·tʃəɹ). *local.* [The same as *putcher*, *-cone*, *-tie*, recorded in the Eng. Dial. Dict. from Shropsh., Worcester, Warwick, Gloucestersh., in sense 'eel-basket, wicker eel-trap'. Origin unknown. Cf. Puff *sb.*[2]] A conical basket or wicker trap for catching salmon (see quots. 1825).

1672 *Act* 26 & 27 *Eliz.* c. 22 § 10 (Licenses for fishing weirs, fishing mill dams, pots, putchers, food nets, and other fixed instruments or devices. 1885 *Fisheries Exhibit. Catal.* 21 Models of Salmon Nets...With fish-pots...Putchers, (222.) 1884 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/3 In the Gwendraeth estuary large basin weirs made with the wire and putchers in July and August. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug., Putchers...are formed chapel fashion of wicker-work set at right angles to the shore, into which the salmon press themselves in trying to pass through, and are unable to retreat.

† Putchuk, putchock (pʊ·tʃʌk). Also 7 pochuk, 8–9 potuchuck, 9 potchuk. [Uddhol or Southern Hindustani *pāchak*; origin doubtful: widely prevalent as a trade name.] The root of the plant *Aplotaxis auriculata* (*Auchlandia Costus* of Falconer), a native of Kashmir, exported to China and other Eastern countries, and used as a medicine and for making the Chinese joss-sticks.

(Various genus *putchuk*, a name for the root of the Chinese *Aplotaxis auriculata*, used in medicine.

[1698 T. Bowrey tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 2 Abundance of Opium, Anni Feidie, Pachke, with many other sorts of drugs.] 1807 R. Cotes *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 250, 1 lanquin pochuk. 1834 in C. Lockyer *Trade Intl.* (1935) 57 Putchuck or Costus Root. 1907 S. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xx. 206 Nothing of it is useful but the Root, called Putchuck, or Radix Costi. 1810 Crabb *Mechanic Dictionary*, Putchuck, dark fine, silkworm. 1841 Stocqueler *Handbk. Intl. India* (1854) 72 Bombay...supplies...gruin, oats, putchuck, seeds, tobacco, and soap, from the southern coast. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prod.*, Putchuk.

† Pute, *sb. rare*[−1]. [n. F. *puie* = Pr., Sp. *puta*, It. *puita*, late pop. L. *putta* = L. *putida* stinking: cf. Putain.] A whore, strumpet, prostitute.

c 1580 Wyclif *Serm. Sel.-Wks.* I. 243 Sei hen hath puis.

Pute (pjūt), *a.* Now *rare* or *arch.* [ad. L. *putus* clean, pure, used in the phrase *putus putus* (*sc.*) *putus* = *purissimus*.] In phrases *pure pute*, *pure and pute*, pure, clean, mere.

c 1605 Bp. Hall *Vir. Medit.* § 3 Ambition...acknowledges itself to be the pure pute gift of God. 1637 Rutherf. *Lett. Pref.* § 19 A pure pute Christian. a 1720 Norris *Beauty.* (c. 3) I. 42 (1722) 326 Unexpected that the Honour to be a single Disciple of a pure and pute Mosaical Notion and Thing. 1908 E. Knowles *Pack o' Paul's Hall, Mad o' Dowd* 140 Only you and I chance to be pure pute men.

Pute, obs. form of Pit *sb.*[1]

Puteal (pjū·tĭăl), *sb. Rom. Antiq.* [n. L. *puteal*, (-*ālis*), orig. neuter of *putealis*: see next.] The stone curb surrounding the mouth of a well.

1832 Gell *Pompeiana* II. xlii. 21 A marble mouth or *puteale*. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 272 note, The Capitoline *puteal* has sculptured a youthful figure of Hermes. 1880 E. Falkener *Ephesus* I. vi. 63 Vestiges of a circular building, the usual size of which confirm it probable that it formed a *puteal*.

† Puteal, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *putealis*, f. *puteus* pit, well.] Of or pertaining to a well or pit.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Putteal*, of or belonging to a pit or well. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 122 The best water, therefore, is fountain, *Puteal*, and pumed water.

Putealio (pjūtē·ĭăliō), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *putealis* + -IC.] Pertaining to a well (f. *puteus* well) + -IC.] In *putealic acid*: see quot.

1834 Hatchett in *Gardner's Archiv. Nauberg.* XXVI. 330 Ich bezeichne sie daher...mit dem Namen Brunnenäure (*Acidum putealicum*). 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 256 *Putealic acid*...discovered, in 1834, by M. Hatchett, an ordinary at Lub, in the ochre which deposits abundantly in the wells of that neighbourhood....It is a colourless-looking body, transparent when in thin crusts, having a strong taste, and a bitter odour. It has no smell.

Putem, error for Pettis, q. v., quot. 1600–14.

Puter, obs. form of Pewter.

† Putery. *Obs.* Also 4 putrie, 4–5 -erie, 5 putrye, -ree, -erye. [a. Of. *putr(e)rie* whoredom, L. *putr-*: see Pute *sb.*[1] -ERY.] Unchastity (partly in a woman); lasciviousness.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 22 Pei pleteren grete lust to wyue, nebeles ȝif pei leue pryuey putrie pei leue. c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ Her What sayst we now of Putrie? wel lyuen by the horrible synne of putrie, and compelleth women to yelden to him a certayn synne of her bodily putrie? c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxix. 30 Wo, lurdan for-thi with putrye plesyne. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* (1), Ye putrye and to synne horrible or dedely be [the devylle] hath grete power.

Putfaile, obs. form of Pitfall.

† Put-gallary, putt-, var. of Pot-gallery, *Obs.*

1638 *Lease in N. & Q.* 5th Ser. (1908) IX. 102/2, 4 Pott Gallerie, or thereby, both over the said stream upon the wheels thereof to Poole Gardens.

† Put-gally. *Obs.* Also 6 putt-. [ad. Du. and Fl. *put-galg* a bucket to raise water from a well, in Hexham *put-galye* 'a swipe to drawe up water out of a well', in Kilian *put-galghe*, 'tollenon, pertinus pateolis'; f. *put* well, pit + *galghe*, gallows, post of a draw-well.] A bascule or lever fixed on a high fulcrum and having a counterpoise on the handle, by means of which water is lifted from a well or pit; a swipe or sweep.

1586 J. *Goldesborough in Rliz. tr. N. & Q.* 8th Ser. (1896) V. 342/2 With free egresse and regresse thereunto the same water, and with free accesse, egresse and regresse to the Pott galy, fludgat wherewith to drawe and carrye the same water awaye, And together also withe the accesse egresse and regresse to the fale well there. 1611 Cotgr., *Puisard*, a cesspit, sincque, or put-gally to draw up water withall.

† Puther[1], obs. form of Pewter.

1562 in J. E. Boyle *Hedon* (1892) App. xvii A fyfe brasse pott, two pother dubbers, two dishes of pother.

Puther[2], obs. and dial. form of Potter.

Putid (pjū·tĭd), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *putidus* stinking, foul, f. *putē-re* to stink: see -ID[1].]

† 1. Stinking, rotten, putrid. *Obs.*

1599 Gallucc *Plight Healers* (1860) 10 Some putid or corrupt humors in the body.

2. *fig.* Foul, base; morally or intellectually 'rotten' or worthless. (Often merely a term of contempt or execration.)

1580 Fleke *Dong. Rock* (1581) Wks. (*Parker Soc.*) II. 310 O putid and abused slanders! 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* 2 Noah, Wks. (1684) 18 Made up...by the putid offcasts...men of some Constellations. 1681 Settle *Amin. Duthech* iv. 26 A chain of forgeries on putid falsehoods. a 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. § 70 (1740) 398 His lately...formed so putid a Libel upon his Lordship. 1818 J. C. Hobhouse *Illust. Manners*, Intr. 21 (2) To reject this narration as a putid fable.

Hence **Putidly** [ad. med.L. *putidē*, *c* 1132 in Thomas *Thesaur.*], **Putidness**, the quality of being putid, rottenness; **† Putidly** *adv.*

1893 Galesia *Trans.* (A. S. ser.) 149 Slightly tainted means...applied to tainted meats, to make their putidness less perceptible. 1864 Webster, Putidly, Putidness. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 7 May 550/2 What we must frankly and gaddily nowadays call a lady-doctor.

Putlog, putlock (pʊ·tlŏg, -lŏk), *sb.* [The form *putlock* appears to have been the earlier; derivation obscure; Hoon *put*, pa. pple. of Put *v.*?]

One of the short horizontal timbers of a scaffolding, on which the scaffold-boards rest; one end is inserted at right angles in a hole left in the wall for that purpose (*putlog-hole*), the other being supported by the lodger.

a 1643 Oudart, *St. Paul's* (Camden) 143, Putlocks for scaffolding 3½. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 160/1 Putlocks, pieces of Spar put into the holes of the Wall to lay Boards on for the Bricklayer to stand and work on high Walls. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Putlog*, or *Putlock*, in building, a piece of wood, &c. 1843 F. Witherden *Princ. Build.* 292 Putlogs or Putlocks in scaffolding, are transverse pieces, or right angles to the wall. 1866 *Standard* 10 June (s.v. The putlock...came away, and a bricklayer...was precipitated from a considerable height to the ground.

b. comb. **Putlog-, putlock-hole**, one of a series of small square holes left in the brickwork or stonework of a wall to receive the ends of the putlogs.

1727 Swinden in *Phil. Trans.* L. 501 Putlock-holes for the scaffolding. 1858 M'Culloch *Choral Ch. Cathedrals* 81 Small holes were found running through the wall at different heights, resembling putlock holes.

Hence **Putlog** *v.* (*trans.*), to insert in the manner of a putlog.

1908 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. VII. 289/1 A beam pathlogged into the north and south walls.

Put-off (pʊ·tŏf), *sb.* Pl. **put-offs**. [f. the verbal phrase *put off* (Put *v.* 45).] An act of putting off, in various senses.

1. An act of dismissing a question, argument, etc., or the person proposing it, by evasion or the like; a pretext for not doing something, or for deferring it till later (*cf.* 2); an evasion, a shift.

1549 *Latimer 3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 79 Some they have their stayes, and their putoffs usinge, as maye not go before a lawe, we maye lawfully no order. 1599 E. Hake *Edicts* (Manchester) Prol., Then should neither Gentlen assure their goods from matters long in suite, nor many needie men be able to dispute. a 1704 T. Brown *Disc. Dead, Funerall-pile* Wks. 1711 IV. 59 Sir, 'tempt'd me past Invention with...Such Put-offs. 1823 Bentham *Bell Pand.* 40 Promises, put-offs, evasions—and...after all, I think I would have asked further. 1861 *Edinburgh Rev.* July 28, 1 am rather wearied', he said. After years on the put-off. 'I am rather wearied', he said.

2. An act of deferring or postponing something; postponement, delay, procrastination; a putting a person off to a later time.

1625 B. Gassendi *Consolatio Christian* 28 Inconsolable on the occasion to glean, without pausde to affections, or any tedious protraction. ? 1629 Jas. I in *Walker's Hist. Independ.* lix. We Put-offs, nor Lord, answer not presently. 1722 Franklin *Jos. Who.* etc. (H.) 411 What the courtier's promise could not effect, was to be accomplished by this put-off. 1820 Monck Mason *Hints* V. 132 Expecting...to receive a present from Lady Holland for the evening.

3. *fig.* A putting off or setting down a person from a vehicle or a vessel, esp. a boat. *rare.*

1829 Hook *Every-day Bk.* I. 821 This delay...is occasioned by 'laying to' the 'pan ofe' of single persons and parties, by Thames watermen.

Put-off, *ppl. a.*: see Put *ppl. a.*

Put-on (pʊ·tŏn; stress *var.*), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of *to put on*: see Put *v.* 46.]

1. Placed upon the person, as clothing.

1832 Miss Bremer *Neighbours* xii, The Russian use of her unwearably put-on veil.

b. *transf.* of the person: Clothed, dressed (with qualifying adv., as *well* or *ill*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1824 Scott *Redg.* xi, I'm no just that weel put on. 1883 Manch. Weekly Times *North-Country Words* xxiii, It changes hands often; they look so trim, and well put on. 1898 Baring *Diplom. in Turkey* 167 The first thing I want to know about her is whether she was good-looking, and the second how she was put on.

2. *fig.* Assumed, affected, feigned, pretended.

1822 Florence *Wildgoose Character* 1, With such a screwed put-on Reappraiser Which could not miss. 1879 Miss D'Arblay *Early Diary of Fan.*, He assumed no manner of superiority: nor yet...affected a certain put-on equality. 1883 Cornhill *Bacchus* iii. 36 The put on and worldly life.

† **Putor**. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *putor stanch*, f. *putēre* to stink.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Putor*, a stink or ill savor.

† **Putour**. *Obs.* [app. AF. *putour*, collateral form of OF. *putier* Putter.] A whoremonger; a pimp; a fornicator.

c 1386 (see Putery). 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 191 Lady, to ly lese your lawe for me soules, That to lasse gyte or to putoure [B. c. portoure] of lust pure grasse and moiste.

Put-out, *sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Put, Put *ppl. a.*

† **Put-pin**. *Obs.* [? Put *v.*[1] + Pin.] = Push-pin.

1592 *Nashe Pasq. Lett. Cruelt.* (1593) 32, I will play at put-pinne with thee for all that thou art worth. 1598 J. Hooker-ven *Prosop. Pop. Conf.* c. ii. (1900) 284 His Pot-pie is penny: The Emperor puts Power into the hands of the Electors; and the King of Poland puts Power into the hands of the Gentlemen. 1880 Gilbert *Sorcerer Act.* viii. 178 He...will not leave the Throne to play with Beggars at Put-pin, or be fond of Toys and Cherry-stones.

Putrel, obs. error, form of Putrid.

† **Putrede**. *Obs. rare.* Also -rede. [ad. L. *putridō*: see below.] Rotting, putridity.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 66 If þei be nowher to dim... & þei ben gret putrede [MS. R. putrede] & corrupcion.

† **Putre·dinal**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 putri-. [a. F. *putridinal* (1680 c. in *Godef.*), f. late L. *putridin-*, -*inis*: see Putrido and -al.] Procuring fetor or characterized by putrefaction.

1678 J. Jones *New Improving Comm. Things* ch 8 It is the natural Yeast, become putridinal or rotten. 1686 G. Harvey *Merc. Angl.* 21, [it have...engendred out of their sweaty sweat, by a preternatural heat that ensueth them.

† **Putre·dinous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *putridineux* (Cotgr. 1611), f. as prec.: see -ous.] = prec.; also *fig.* filthy, abominable.

1647 Beard *Theatre, Apol. Ho. Conc.* 5 Non- to All putredinous version of Isobel Schmandrick and Fancrick Smithson 4 Jews in her salon. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 24. 3/2 From Physicians Shamans that ill doth proceed. 1721 C. Cart *Hipp. Physician* 2 109 Most Pestilentious Ferments.

† **Putredo** (pjūtrī·dō). *Obs.* [Late L. *putridō* rottenness, putridity, f. *putrēre* to rot: cf. *torpido*, *torpēre*.] Putrefaction; *spec.* in *Path.*, hospital gangrene (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1704 T. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 161 Accounting for danger by Occult Qualities, Putredo's and the like.

Putrefacient (pjūtrĭfē·ʃĭĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *putrefacient-em*, pres. pple. of *putrefacĕre* to make rotten: see next.] = Putrefactive.

1883 *American* VI. 103 One of which is...a putrefactive poison. 1888 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IX. 383 Putrefacient action on the blood and tissues after the lapse of some hours.

B. sb. A putrefactive agent or substance.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Putrefa·ct**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 putri-. [f. L. *putrefact-*, ppl. stem of *putrefacĕre* to make rotten, f. *putrēre* to be rotten (*cf. putter*, *putr-* rotten) + *facĕre* to make.] trans. To make rotten, to putrefy.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fr. Chirurg.* 55 b/b To putrifie the same [bone] to be...extracted and corrupted.

Hence † **Putrefa·cted** *ppl. a.*, putrefied; † **Putrefa·ctible** *a.*, capable of putrefaction; putrescible.

1620 Mayerne *Antonio's Nos.* v. 10, Tweake head of putrefacted slime. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* i. xviii. 80 Greene and putrefacted vapours, that issue from the open Sea. 1650 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* ii. 26 An object so very putrefactible or unbearable thing is imposed in the stomach.

Putrefaction (pjūtrĭfa·kʃən). Forms: 3–9 (*arch.*) putri-, 5 putry-, 5– putre-; 5 -faccion, -faccyon, -factioun, 6– -faction. [a. OF. *putrefaction* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *putrefactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *putrefactus*: see prec.]

1. The action or process of putrefying; the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, with its attendant unwholesome loathsomeness of smell and appearance; rotting, corruption.

In quot. 1422–30 applied to a corrupting purchase.

1422–30 tr. *Wisdom Medici* V. 339 A gode drogge, that the putrefaccion [of which another people thinke to the putrefaccion [of which another people thinke to the putrefaccion] Rome Cart. *Middle Ag. sec.* (1907) 308, It shal be necessary for them...to be circumspect to serving means of speedy and certain purification. 1580 J. Chester *Bull. Sacrobosco* 55 Heat and moisture are the greatest cause of putrefaction. 1589 W. Stanes *Dom. Med.* Diseases to putrefaction. 1589 W. Stanes *Dom. Med.*

1731 tr. Astruc's Animal substances have a common tendency to putrefaction. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxix, The body is never allowed to remain many hours beheaded in the tropical climates, where putrefaction is so rapid. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 46 All the forms of putrefaction which are undergone by animal and vegetable matters are fermentations set up by Bacteria of different kinds.

b. Decomposition of tissues or fluids in a living body, as in ulceration, suppuration, or gangrene.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Pe which ordeyne schulde conseyue Mete [ymet = lesh] in leyinge kun to putrifaccioun [*a. r.* putrefaccion]. 1541–70 *Bk. Chirurgerye* 10 *Alle phlebotomeris ware* [to be bourne] carefullie to prohibit of putrifaccion of blood and of corruptione of humoris in it. 1579 Lancham *Gard. Health* (1633) 402 Mirrhe preserueth from putrifaction, both the bloude and all outward sores, wounds, and vlcers. 1609 Bulwer *Anth. Leaven* 5 vi. § 9 That putrefaction is more contagious before maturitie than after. 1708 *Cases Lat. to Wharton* 25 May, I maintain that one sick with poison has more of putrifience and putrefaction about him than a whole ward of sick men. 1808 *Med. Trans.* XV. 420 It is attended with great debility, and there is frequently a great tendency to putrefaction and mortification.

†2. In reference to inorganic matter, esp. in *Alchemy*: The disintegration or decomposition of a substance by chemical or other action; also, the oxidation or corrosion of metals, etc. *Obs.*

1472 Roscoe *Comp. Alch.* v. iii. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 148 *And Putrefaction may then defyned be After Philosophers sayinges It is of Bodyes the Begyng, And is our compound a Corruption of thynges there.* 1600 B. Jonson *Alch.* 3, 2, Mount the vapidum, and the mercurius vitæ of Mercurie,...Sic. Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution, Sublimation [etc.]. 1616 Bacon *Advt.* § 291 Metals give Oyster and Elm colours in Dissolutions...likewise in their Putrefactions or Rusts. 1672 J. Webster *Metallogr.* viii. 128 A certain mundick body...that is of an ruddy solution and putrefaction.

3. *absol.* Decomposed or putrid matter.

1665 Boyle *Adv. Learn.* x. vi. § 11 The moore vapors the soil, which is but a gradated brinnesse putrefaction, and an acerbity. 1834 Sir E. Bulwer *Pomp.* iii, In the stables or a hole, shovelling to the bottoms, which receives those putrefaction and vegetations, issuing from the sinking bodies, which are laid there naked...exposed to the sunnes fiery rays. 1892 Bramley *Bank. Lect.* iv. 134 They would readily [expose their eggs] in all Putrefaction, even in a marriage of bruised spiders.

4. *fig.* Moral corruption and decay.

a 1631 Donne *Sermons* (1640) 264 We bring elements of our own; oaths of covetousness, worry of contentfulness, air of pestilence, and fire of lasciviousness. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 47 ¶ 14 Sorrow...is the putrefaction of frugal life, and is remedied by exercise and motion. 1892 Tyrrell *Prague. Rev.* (1893) II. ix. 248 Rome, and the other cities of the Empire, had fallen into moral putrefaction. 1909 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 92, It is thanks to bacteria that orthodoxy has been kept from putrefaction.

Hence †**Putrefa'ctiana** (putri-) *a. Obs.*, of the nature of, or full of putrefaction; putrefying, putrid.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* D iij, Your complexion...shall be of a saffron colour; your cheekes, thinner your members satisfaction;...your breath, corruption. 1626 K. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2037 Drunkenesse, whose putrifaction these Darkens the splendour of our common wealth.

Putrefactive (pi|triˈfæktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 putri-. [*a. F. putréfactif, -ive* (1478 c. in Littré), f. L. *putrefact-*: see Putrefact and -ive.]

1. Causing or inducing putrefaction; putrefying.

1545 Elyot *Dict.* Hydrites, *Septicus*,...putrifactyue, or corrosyue. 1600 Holland *Pliny* xxxvii. ix. II. 521 The blood is corrosive by nature and putrifactive. 1660 Manwaring *Manuscr. in Ashm.* 480 The acerbitous are either constrictive, putrefactive, or vparish. 1734 Bombelles *Letter* § 89 Where the observation is attended with a putrefactive effluvia. 1832 M. Hopkins *Hum. Econ.* I. 93 The existence of some putrefactive ferment. 1859 *Aldrich's Lect. Med.* VI. 183 Putrid softening is due to the invasion of putrefactive bacteria.

2. Of, pertaining to, produced or characterized by putrefaction; inducitive of putrefaction. *Putrefactive fermentation*, putrefaction scientifically viewed as a species of fermentation.

1698 Sir T. Brown *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 95 Making putrefactive generations correspondent unto medical prohibitions ...where the Ova corrupteth into Ants, or the Horses into hornets. 1806 Webster *Chirurg. Treat.* (ed. 2) 36 If the bone be corrupted, the putrefactive smell will discover it. 1808 Kirby & Spence *Introd. Entom.* I. 111 The third generation exhibits only [this last not taking the name of the Putrid or Putrefactive Fermentation. 1819 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* II. (1826) I. 87 The sutlers...had stimulous for fifty more other species of insects, which are not unfrequently found in putrefactive urine. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 277/1 Fermentation is of three kinds: the vinous, producing alcohol; the acetous, yielding vinegar; and the putrefactive, of which the products are very variable and usually fetid.

†3. Undergoing or subject to putrefaction; putrefying; corruptible. *Obs.*

1600 Maplet *Mineral.* in *Ashm.* 483 It changeth of putrifactiue humors. 1660 Fryther *Excellent Ch.* 208, Who (1670) 134 If momentary and putrefactive meat can indiscreetly and unlawfully lose so much about him.

†**B.** *sb.* A substance which causes putrefaction; a putrefactive agent. *Obs.*

1600 Maplet *Mineral.* in *Ashm.* 482 The corrosives are weaker than the putrifactives, and the putrifactives are weaker than the causticks.

Hence **Putrefa'ctiveness**, the quality of being putrefactive. 1884 in Webster.

† **Putrefa'ctory**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also putri-. [*f.* as prec. + -ory.] = Putrefactive *a.*

1650 Hexham *Auddersaet*, 252 Their wee is, so that it soon by [*sic*], and then put into into a Putrifactory Vessel.

Putrefiable (pi|triˈfiəb'l), *a.* [f. Putrefy + -able.] Capable of being putrefied; putrescible.

1683 W. T. Brunner *Refut. Mistr.-Org. & Dispute* 60 For absorption of putrefiable materials. 1884 1918 *Cent. Pers.* 320 Some epidemic agent...which converts putrefiable impurities into a specific poison.

Putrefied (pi|triˈfiəd), *ppl. a.* [f. Putrefy + -ed.] Rendered putrid; rotten.

1598 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 102 b, Many other beastes and wormes be gendred of the orth earth, or other putrefyed matter. *a* 1640 J. Ball *Answ. to Cranm* 11. (1642) 33 As rotten and putrified stuffe to be cast out. 1702 E. Wallis *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 339 Their hearts are filthy and corrupt like those putrified carcasses. 1785 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 370 The dung...is not to be considered as vegetables in a putrified state.

Putrefier (pi|triˈfiəɹ), [f. Putrefy + -er.] A putrefying agent. Also *fig.*

1693 Boyle *New Disp.* § 118 Putrefiers of the blood. 1823 *Westminster Examiner Jan.* 11. 19/1/2 A series of experiments upon putrefiers and antiputrefiers. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 3/2 Who are the putrefiers of society to-day?

Putrefy (pi|triˈfai), *v.* Also 5–6 putry-, 6–9 putrify. [*a. F. putrifier-ier*, ad. L. *putrificare* (see Putrefact), with the ending *-fy*, as if from a L. **putrificere* (whence the spelling *putrify*): see Putrification and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To render putrid; to cause to rot or decay with a fetid smell. *Now rare.*

1531–90 tr. *Nicolas* (Rolls) V. 127 This Galenist...hade the putrie intestaile of his beaste and esteriale putrefacte (*putrefacte et pejore*) [and corrupte to worse...than [*sic*]. 1598 Bp. *Hall Sat.* IV. Epist. (Arb.) 161 Put one nation equally [well and] [yell putrifieth as whole herdes. 1599 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 36 They would lust abroad, and putrifie the aire. 1639 Pearson *Creed* (ed. 1686) 149 The bodies were often left upon the Graves till the sun and rain had putrified and consumed them. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 184 God...bids a plague Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin, And putrefy the breath of blooming health. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Oct. (*Parnell Commission*) Extract Let us putrefy letters of him deceased from abc.

†**b.** *Alchemy* and *Old Chem.* To decompose chemically; to subject to any decomposing or destructive process, e.g. to oxidize. *Obs.*

1472 Roscoe *Comp. Alch.* v. ii. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 162, I have the tongue here than the Bodye must Putrefy. 1651 French *Distill.* i. 14 Things are sooner putrefied in cloudy weather than in faire. *Ibid.* v. 216 Putrefie them together in Balneo the space of three dayes. 1657 Putrefie [some vegetables] in Balneo the space of three dayes.

†**c.** *fig.* To corrupt morally or socially; to destroy the purity or soundness of; to render corrupt. *Obs.*

1538 Bale *Three Lawes* 1907 We charge you no more Days here to putrifye. 1595 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* in G. G. *Smith. Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II. 260 Our vpon cauke and ballasme vinalitie that putrifieth where it should purify. 1683 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 15 The World is putrified with the corruption of all sin.

2. *intr.* To become putrid; to decay with an offensive smell; to decompose, rot, 'go bad'.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxviii, Above the grounde if the body lye That by all reason it must putrifye. 1539 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* 37 Sauce is the nature of hony, that it putrefieth not the lenger it parteth. 1892 Bramley *Bank. Lect.* iv. 134 He called those things to putrefy in Hermetically sealed glasses. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 374 In the cold arctic regions, animal substances, during their winters, are never known to putrefy. 1858 Thackeray *Chron. Drg. Bobtail* xxxii Almonds and Raisin passerly very quickly.

b. Of the tissues or fluids in a living body: To become putrid or gangrenous; to fester, suppurate.

c 1300 [see Putrescence] *ad.* 1.). 1340–54 Chaucer *Pa.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Myne oyl sores do breden out ogayns, And are corrupte and putrefie. 1680 St. Cæsar *Fortune & Safety* 190 Sin (Original) can rightly cure any disease or wound; until the wrongous matter which purifies inwardly be drawn out. 1870 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 136 The blood would putrefy and become fetid.

6. *fig.* To become corrupt or decay, morally, socially, or in any non-physical sense.

1526 Tindale *1 Pet.* i. 24 An inheritaunce immortall and undefiled, and that putrifieth not. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 4 The name of covetousness cannot choose but putrifie. 1679 Trosse *Chr. Ethics* 29 Raising up some persons formerly to be like salt among corrupted men, lest all should putrifie and perish. 1700 T. Brown *Disc. Mod. Fanatick* St. (1707) 104 We perished in Adam as one rotts.

Putrefying (pi|triˈfiiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing1.] The action of the verb Putrefy; putrefaction.

1472 Roscoe *Comp. Alch.* iv. pref. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 143 And here of Ashes and Salts for putrefying. 1730 Molecatcher 2nd. 127 The corpse that was within, the wounds opened grew putrifying & stinking of his fleashes.

Putrefying, *ppl. a.* [-ing2.] That putrefies.

1. *Instr.* Undergoing putrefaction; rotting. Also *fig.*

1611 Bible *Isa.* i. 6 Wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 137 Also! a mass of putrefying clay. 1839 Bailey *Fest. Angels* xi. 230 The ground is considered by some as slowly putrefying vegetable matter. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 182 These 'putrefactive' bacteria are...potent...in putrefying liquids.

b. *transf.* = Putrefactive *a.* 2, rare.

1756 J. S. *La Drue's Chirurg. Lumy.* (1770) 198 From a continual Use of putrefying Medicines.

† **Putrer,** *Obs. rare.* [*f. putris*, Putrer + -er.] A whoremonger; a fornicator.

c 1300 [see Putrid]. [1a... in *Annales Cheron.* (1871) 30 Ye shall suppose yt there has ouere comen Iuuentus concubary magistratus *of* quarels...or other causes supdenes to dwelling within the walls.

Putrescence (pi|triˈsəns). [f. L. *putrescent-em* Putrescent: see -ence. Cf. F. *putrescence* (1803 c. in Littré).] The action or process of rotting or becoming putrid; incipient or advancing rottenness.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 200 They prevent...putrescence of humours. 1783 Jefferson *Lett. to Mrs. Trist* 10 Sept., You would not have the fat free of pain: perhaps in putrescence. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 181 As sound is a great degree of putrescence has taken place, the luminous property of the fishes is destroyed. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 213 Having always a putrescence *for* 10 *or* 20 days. 1882 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 197 (*Preserved Meats*) How did this putrescence arise?

b. *concr.* Putrescent or rotting matter.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. x. Noisome masses of putrescence, useful only for turnip-manure. 1846 Worcester, Gas, 19 Aug. 2/3 The sanitary inspector described one of the lots as "polluted, diseased, and unsafe;...In the only passage...the sanitary sense of the putrescence and the burying of it at the bottom of the sea!

c. *fig.*: esp. Moral corruption or corruptness.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes, Luther*, The European World was asking him: Am I to sink ever lower into falsehood, cognizant putrescence, loathsome poisoned death? 1889 Rodocanachi *Avenue of Chaos* (1890) II. 121 A putrescence through the consideration of the people is indicated by this gallant phrase.

Putrescency (pi|triˈsĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ency.] The state or condition of being putrescent.

1796 C. Lucas *Elec. Wanstead* III. 125 This...corrects the putrescency, blunts the acidity. 1799 Smeaton *Fiber Nat. Stone* 148 When these bodies are only in the commencement of putrescency. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 13 Putrescency is an element, in the opinion of many authors. The inhabitants of Terra del Fuego find the putrid flesh of the whale and seal quite agreeable.

Putrescent (pi|triˈsĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *putrescent-em*, pr. pple. of *putrēsc-ĕre* to grow rotten, inceptive of *putrēre* to be rotten. Cf. F. *putrescent* (1668 c. in Godef.).]

1. Becoming putrid; in process of putrefaction.

1772 Anonymous *Rules of Diet in Abstracts* 150 The fears of a poisonous Attack. 1818–20 E. Tennyson *Cuvier's Animal Mechan.* (ed. 3) 240 Scorbutus. In cold countries occurring after living on putrescent, salted animal food. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 102 Putrescent manures...all animal and vegetable substances which can be reduced through decomposition, fermentation, and putrefaction, into such a state as will render them fit to assist the nourishing of the land. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter Air* iv Bacteria were excessively numerous in putrescent tubes, and soon afterwards all three of them became thickly mouldy and putrescent.

2. Of, pertaining to, or accompanying putrescence.

1775 Sir E. Barry *Obs. Wines Ancients* 10 Stronger Wines are more apt to degenerate...into a vapid, rapid, and at length a putrescent state. 1849–52 Todd's *Cyel. Anat. IV. Supp.* We find genus, in a putrescent state, come to a beauty. *fig.* 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 40 He saw God's features, in the dim putrescent light Of his own sick imaginings.

Putrescible (pi|triˈsib'l), *a.* [f. L. *putrēsc-ĕre* to grow rotten + -ible. Cf. F. *putrescible* (1438 c. in Godef.), and Putrescent.] Liable to rot or become putrid; subject to putrefaction.

1797 Fearon in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 28 It does not appear to be putrescible, nor form a vivid solution with water. 1819 Millard *Vine's Talus.* (1820) 89 The white cabbage is the most putrescible. 1878 Tyndall in 19th *Century* May, 905 The substances often having been superheated remain putrescible, though they do not putrefy.

Hence **Putrescibi'lity** [cf. F. *putrescibilité* (Littré)], the quality of being putrescible.

1800 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 293, I...suspect, that strong...muscular fibre...is not of easy putrescibility. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter Air* 102 The putrescibility of glycocoll...was exceeded by that of soups, partridge, and gluten.

Putrescine (pi|triˈsəin). *Physiol. Chem.* Also errom. -ine. [f. as prec. + -ine5.] One of the ptomaines or cadaveric alkaloids: see quots.

1885 A. M. Bleyer *Leuc. Alkaloids* 36 Putrescine $C_4H_{12}N_2$.—Like the preceding procedure is obtained from the flesh of the mammalian and herring kidneys. It is a fragrant, slightly oily liquid, the odour of which resembles that of sperm. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 566 Bodies ...less isolated and named a number of these ptomaines, such as putrescine, cadaverine, neurine, &c. 1897 *Med. Ill.* 388 Some [alkaloids] such as cadaverine, putrescine, and choline are but slightly poisonous. 1899 *Lancet Pathol. Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 2) 168 Thus observers...established the identity of Brieger's ptomain with tetramethylendiamine.

† **Pu'tribile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *putribilis* corruptible, f. *putrēre* to rot: see -ible.] Liable to become putrid; = Putrescible.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 50 Olives...breed a gentle and wholesome nourishment. *Ibid.* vii. 120 They...fill the body with crude and putrible humours.

Putrid (pi|triˈd), *a.* (In 6–7 errom. putred.) [*a. L. putrid-us* rotten, f. *putrēre* to rot, f. *puter* rotten. Cf. F. *putride* (1478 c. in Godef.).]

1. Of organic bodies or substances: In a state of decomposition; rotten.

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* v. Prayer, (1599) 171 Quake greedie dogs, that live on putred offall, Shall from the bottes of my reeking cloke. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. 133 (He) made innumerable trials with the putrid Flesh of all sorts of Beasts and Fowls. 1750 tr. *Lavendar Mixt.*

Hosea 6 Cyril chooses putrid sores. 1734 Gulston *Phil. Mod. Disc.* (1778) I. 234 Stagnant sea-water, like fresh, soon grows putrid. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. 2. 330 Only vegetable and animal substances ever become properly putrid and offensive. 1880 Bristow *St. Thomas'* 330 Glad to squeeze their lunges on putrid knee-flesh.

2. Pertaining to, causing, proceeding from, accompanying, or infected with putrefaction; foul. 1612 Hooker *Vind. Conon. St. Aug. Civ. of God* x. xi. 317 Whole heavens (pestered also) are thy putrid haw. 1622 Donstan *Polycrit.* 108 To Peace has there not proceeds wholesome putrid air. *c* 1730 Sydenham *Diagnos.* xviii. 13 Avoid the putrid neighbour of the meat. 1803 Bostock *Q. Medica* 67 Their bones bleaching unburied in the putrid blast. 1848 *Millard's Syst. Med.* V. 311 Symptoms which are called typhoid or putrid, and which are indicative of septic infection of the whole body.

b. *Putrid fever*, a name for typhus fever; pythogenic fever; *putrid sore throat*, gangrenous pharyngitis; sometimes applied to diphtheria.

[*a* 1400 Lydg. *Two March.* 222 And putrifie is exercyd gladly thus.] 1692 Phoenix *Distill.* II. 64 Spirit of Salt is very good to Preserve putrid. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 471/1 Mr. Pryde, his wife, daughter and mother, who all died a few days ago of a putrid sore throat. 1772 *Provincial Trans. Bath*, iii. 1775. 305 Putrid fevers, the epidemic of the country, originating from unwholesome food. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 182 The diseases called the putrid fever, and putrid sore throat, are but of late date.

3. *fig.* (*a*) Morally, socially, or politically corrupt; æsthetically abominable. (*b*) Corrupting, noxious, noisome.

[1600 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv, You putrid object of my vilest loathe.] 1628 Feltham *Resolves* v. xii. Wks. (1677) 28 The nefarious Bee...working that to honey which the putrid Spider would convert to poyson. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxvii, Touching to life him all those putrid and pernicious carcasses, both of State and Religion. 1766 C. O'Conor *Dissert. Hist. Ireland* (ed. 2) Quoting and ridiculing also, those putrid Lives which he ascribed to Irish Bards. 1883 *Statesman* 28 June 6 In respect to electoral morality Pontefract is putrid.

†**4.** Of soil (rendering L. *putris* in Vergil): Loose, crumbling, friable, mellow. *Obs.*

1659–98 Cocker *Dictionary* (ed. 30) Shun with sharp weight the warlike Horses sounds: And with pond pennings beat the putrid ground.[*Postrem pregrii angulis ungibus*.] 1697 Dryden *Virgil Georg.* ii. 281 For crumbling Earth [*putris glebæ*] is fruits for me Enough, Potrid and loose kinds, and black below. 1781 A. Young *Tour Irel.* (1892) I. 281 A mellow, putrid, friable loam.

Hence **Putridly** *adv.*, in a putrid manner; **Putridness**, putrid condition, rottenness.

1683 J. M. Doolin *Chr. Last. Dis. Winsor* v. (ed. 4) 80 A putrifying decomposing bit of Sacrifice, or of placental Humor. 1689 W. Penn *Spiritual Chym.* 321 To begin to undergo a putridness. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 61 As his Infirmity in the Knee, and a Putridness in the Ala. 1903 *Daily Express* 6 *Mixed 3 Inch* 4 The excuse made...was that the guns had revealed a tendency to putridness.

Putridity (pjūtri·diti). Also 7–8 *erron.* **putredity.** [f. as prec. + -ITY: cf. med.L. *putriditās* (*c* 1150 in Thomas *Thesaur. Nov. Lat.*), F. *putridité* (1734 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality or condition of being putrid or rotten; rottenness; loathsome decay.

a 1639 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. 1. iv. (1651) 200 The whole malady proceeds from that inflammation, putridity, black smoky vapours. 1677 G. Harvey *Vip. reduced* (1678) 8, 10 The degree of freshness or of putridity. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 149 A true typhus, with symptoms of putridity. 1826 Bacot *Sp., Ripheus* 26 Oil, (1828) 380 General corruption and putridity are the destruction of most bodies which they affect. 1848 *Millard's Syst. Med.* V. 34 According to some bacteriologists putridity is mainly due to the tobacco of micro-organisms.

b. *fig.* Moral or metaphorical rottenness.

1823 Southey *Lett.* 30 Oct. (1856) III. 208 Man against the principle of the government...has against the magistrate and patriotism. 1872 'Ouida' *Pascarel* I. i We—whose whole year-long cousin is one Dance of Death over the putridity of our pleasures. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 183 The emblem of purity and preservation from putridity.

2. *concr.* Putrid matter.

1790 Cath. M. Graham *Lett. Edw.* 356 As we find the Dairy has made putridity agreeable and wholesome to several of the animals, he might have made it so to all. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 458 The smoke and putridities, which taint the air of large cities. 1834 Duncan *Dyer. Sphin.* vi. (1860) 197 The naked skin on the head of a vulture is supposed as a direct adaptation for wallowing in putridity.

Putrifaction, *obs.* form of Putrefaction.

†**Putri·fient**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. type **putrifient-em*, pr. pple. of **putrifi-ĕre*: see next.] Putrefied, become putrid.

1572 Bullein *Comp. Addr.* 71 xxv. b Adam. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1650) 126 The Rotten be Putrifient.

†**Putrifaction.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. type **putrifăcĕre*, f. **putrifi-us*, f. L. *putri-s* rotten: substituted for the actual L. *putrefactio* to make to rot: see Putrefy.] = Putrefaction.

1598 R. Cawdrey *Conf. Shaxtoe* D 1 b, Sepoys...that the putrifaction means seeke to be a helpe, and that the qualities be no hinderes. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 193 The worms...keep without any putrifaction until the sabboth. 1610 T. Lodge *Comm. Titus* I. 16 (1619) 321 Like the opinion first of putrifaction and rottenesse.

Putriform, *a. rare.* [f. L. *putri-s* rotten + -FORM.] Of putrid form or appearance.

1811 L. F. Marcuvitz *Trunk* (1818) 72 It is also subject to other changes which render it liable to putrefy with rapidity, This is confined to fibrous, albuminous and purulent saliva.

Putrify: see Putrefy.

Putrilage (pjū·trilēj). Also 7 *erron.* **putre-**. [ad. L. *putrilago*, *-ĭginem* rottenness, f. *puter*, *putri-s* rotten: cf. *cartilage*. So in med.F., (Littré).] Putrid matter.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 483 Roots and herbs turned to putrilage. 1665 W. Sanderson *Graphice*, Chym. use The white humours...are forthwith transformed into a clammy putrilage. 1728 P. Browne *Namaikas* 30 (title) Those [insects] were for a long time considered as the mere productions of fish and putrilage. 1872 Gosse & Reeves *Mar. Mod.* (1896) 123 The septic force produced artificially in dogs by the injection of putrilage into their veins.

Putrilaginous (pjūtrilæ·dʒinəs), *a.* (Also 7 *erron.* **putre-**.) [f. L. *putrilāgin-em* (see prec.) + -OUS: perh. through F. *putrilagineux* (1803 in Littré).] Of the nature or character of putrilage.

1667 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 310 Flies, the corrupted ones search hereto, then flocks or part of Magpies, that is, corrupted. 1699 Vienna *Vis Rerum* vii. 119 They ...experience the putrilaginous nature. 1869 W. Scarbrow *Medical Chym.* 92 A putrefying or putrilaginous corrupt matter. 1893 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 699 The old began to rise again from the putrilaginous mass.

†**Putrilency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *puter*, *putris* rotten + -ENCY, after a type **putrilentia*: cf. *pestilentia pestilence*, *lentĭ pestis*.] = Putrilage.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 100 Softened stalks cannot be a purifying.

†**Putritude.** *Obs.* Also 7 **putre-**. [ad. L. type **putritūdo*, f. *puter*, *putri-s* rotten: see -TUDE.] The quality or condition of being putrid; putridity.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 76 Cupres ...keepeth the flesh sound and from putritude. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 160 That they may be long preserved without putrefaction and mustiness. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iv. 226/1 Putrifaction is the resolution of a natural Fruit-tude to make it more excellent.

†**Putrature.** *Obs. rare.* [f. assumed pple. stem *putrāt-* of L. *putrēre* + -URE; cf. F. *pourriture*, OF. *porreture*, L **putrētūra*.—L. *putrēre* for *putēre* is not.] Rotting; putrescence; putrefaction.

1589 Stockes in *Stud. Ed.* ix. 280, 100 lb Ingliish] is very profitable...to preserue dead bodies from ...putrature. 1670–80 Norris *Platonick Lyrics* (1701) II. 303 The changing of the flesh into this putrefying matter is wrought against.

†**Putry, puzry**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Form and etymology uncertain.

Puzry, if correct, was app. ad. L. *puter*, *-tris*, *-tre*, rotten, decaying, putrid; *putry*, if correct, may have been ad. F. *pourri* rotten, decomposed.]

Rotten, decomposed, formed by decomposition.

1802 Mariton *Animal's Ryt.* xi. 31 (Wks. 1839 II.) Is bloods not thats putry (nil. thin pury) mouth, greater not pus gnaws!

Putrye: see Purray *Obs.*

Putt[1] (pʌt), *local.* Also 6 **putte**, 9 **put**. [Variant of Butt *sb.*[1]: cf. also Pot *sb.*[1] 5.] A small cart used as a farm, esp. for manure: = Butt *sb.*[1]9. Also attrib. Hence **Puttel**.

1508 *Fitzh. Churches. Acc. Gen. Mar. Soc.*) 28 It. a putell of ash...4*d*. 1788 Wills in *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Turnip*, I pulled them (turnips) before Christmas, and had fifteen good loads. 1840 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* I. 81 A low single-horse cart, like a large wheelbarrow, called a three-wheel pot, in contrast to the (foreseen) 4-ton...1888 Eliverton *W. Som. Wds., Putt*, s. 2 Devon, broad-wheeled tipping cart, for manure. This is the 'fast' form of what is known as a *butt* or dung-cart. I never heard a bilvern say *putt*.

Putt[2] (pʌt). *local.* Also 7 **putta**. [Variant of Butt *sb.*[2]: cf. also Pot *sb.*[3] 5 b.] A basket-trap for catching fish: cf. Putcher.

1660 Gouge *Heraldry* iv. 26, 380/1 *erg.* The shift of fishing...sometimes with nets, and sometimes with Grates, with purses, Wheels, &c. *a* 1676 Hale *De Jure Maris* v. 11, 19 Hargrave *Law Tracts* (1787) I. 72 They had...granted three fishing places,...as their several names, by the names of nooks, weirs, stakes, horsings, pens. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 276, (Shrub.) 192/1. 1875 [see Pounded]. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 166. *a.* 112, Putts...are used...for taking salmon, thirlmen, and various kinds of fish.

†**Putt** 3, the var. Puer *sb.*[1], Putter, young bird. 1600 *St. Alex Trag.* 1710 (1854) 258 (Jam.) He reasons of the great slaughter of their youth and youngsters.

Putt, var. form of Put *sb.*[2], *v.*[1], *v.*[2]

Putt, obs. form, or variant, of Put *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; obs. form of Pit *sb.*[1]

Puttargn, obs. variant of Bottargo, a relish.

‡**Puttee** (pʌ·ti). Also **putti, puttie, putty**. [Hindi *patti* band, bandage; cf. Skr. *paṭṭa* strip of cloth, bandage.] A long strip of cloth wound spirally round the leg from the ankle to the knee, worn as a protection and support to the leg by sportsmen, soldiers, etc. Also *attrib.*

1875 F. Drew *Jammoo & Kashmir Territ.* 122 Leggings of a peculiar sort, a bandage about six inches wide and four yards long...this, which is called 'puttee,' is a much-cherished article of dress, and without doubt is a very good thing for mountain work.] 1888 Gutteridge-Cowie *Marchmont* II. 152 The prevailing sportsman just now ...wears his trousers and shirks the gaiter) out of his puttie. 1892 Wyllie *Gen.* 7 Sept. 2/3, I would hideously prefer the 'puttie'; or long, light serge or flannel bandage wrapped tightly round the leg. 1900 *Daily Mail* 3 Dec. 4/6 To protect the legs (of the dog) from the strong weeds of the thick grass, he was provided with puttees. 1900 Times 24 Dec. 7/6/2 The Puttee leggings are excellent for peace or war, on foot or on horseback.

Hence **Puttied, puttied** *a.*, clothed in or wearing puttees.

1900 *Outlk Times* 10 Sept. 2/3 One [soldier] with his puttied legs kicking wickedly over the side, was singing.

Putter (pʌtəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Put *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A person or thing that puts, in various senses.

1. A beast that pushes or butts with the head or horns: cf. Put *v.*[1] 1, *Obs. exc. dial.* (*pertin.*).

1580 Wollay *Bandl. Soul.* 121 If an ox be an horneputter his fellowship and the cheefest day hath. 1588 *Ibid.* 58 The ox was a pusher. 1893 Jamieson, *Putter*, ...A. An animal that butts with the head or horns.

2. One who or that which puts (in current senses of the vb., *lit.* and *fig.*): one who or that which places or sets; one who propounds a question, etc. Also with extension, as *putter to death, to flight*, etc.: see also 8.

a 1325 *Cursor M.* 2744 (Trin.) Skilful in lauth his name for it to say is thy luggage Putter out of lastyngs. *a* 1375 Joseph of Exeter *Iliad* v. 63 Hail, parter to flight Of feuills to lauide! 1581 Sir Geo. Peckham, *Hist.* 121 (with the Knave was a commender, and no man a putter to remember. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxii. 509 The putters of Jesus and of his disciples to death. *a* 1704 R. L'Estrange (J.), The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and putters of cases. 1861 *Lond. Rifle Brigade Jrnl.* The putter of the said question. 1897 L. Hunt *Mem. Women & Ch., Lying* (1876) 139 O love of truth!...putter of security into the heart.

†**3.** 'Prob., the hem or ensctor of the *chaffeware* or head-dress' (*Jamieson's Dict.* 1880). *Obs.*

1526 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 60 Item, one chaffeware with one putter with seeds of pede stitt sent to the queen in England.

†**4.** An instrument for crimping a ruff: also called *putting-stick* or *putting-stick* (see Pork *sb.*).

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 56 This instrument [ruff] he heated in the fire, the better to stiffen the ruffe... And if you would know the name of this goodly coole, forsooth the deuill hath given it to name a paire, to wit a putting sticke. [Other: see Poking.]

†**5.** See quot. and cf. Putterelling. *Obs. rare.*

a 1600 Stallenge *Fruit.* Chas. I (1630) I. 107 He had about two mes. and six pastels or other pieces of ordinare.

6. *Coal-mining.* A man or boy employed in 'putting' or propelling the frame or barrows of coal from the workings; a hauler; orig. one who pushed the tram or barrow from behind: see Put *v.*[1] 4. Also *attrib.*, as *putter-boy, -lad.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1846) 38 Barrow-Men, or Coal-Putters...put or pull away the full Corves of Coals. 1810 J. Mushet in *T. Wylie Mem.* (1870) I. 97 This work was done by porters and barrow-men, the latter pulling before, and the former pushing or thrusting behind. 1880 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/3 Two putter lads were found jammed against some bricks in the...Colliery Commission Given. 1. v., The trams containing the coal is sometimes pushed by the boy, and sometimes pulled by a pony, hence the terms *hand-putters* and *pony-putters*.

†**7.** See quot. *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

1897 Sir R. Weston in *Ellis Letters* II. viii. 370 The pond...being made of putters or young swans.

8. With adverbs, forming compound agent-nouns corresponding to adverbial combinations of Put *v.*[1] (branch V.): as *putter away, back, down, forth, forward, on, together*; **putter off**, † (*a*) one who shoots off or discharges a missile (*obs.*); (*b*) one who passes off something fraudulently (*rare*); (*c*) one who defers or postpones; **putter on**, † (*a*) one who urges on, an instigator, inciter; (*b*) one who puts something on, or affixes it to, something else, *esp.* a workman employed in doing this in various manufactures, etc.; **putter out**, (*a*) one who extinguishes; (*b*) one who deposits or lends money at interest; (*c*) one who puts an animal out to grass or food; (*d*) see quot. 1864; **putter up**, (*a*) one who puts something up, or affixes it to, something else (see Put *v.*[1] 33); (*b*) *spec.* one who prearranges a robbery or other criminal proceeding (*slang*).

1552 Huloet, 'Putter awaye, *exturbator*. 'Putter backe, *repulsor*. 1721 Swanston *St. Aug. Medit.* (1722) 61, as Come, then, "parrie down of the proud and mischief of the Monk. 1805 Trollope *His own right hand.* A republican, a putter down of the Church, a hater of the Throne. 1824 Edinburgh *Rev.* The fabrication and "putters-forth of such "fictitious" 1886 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* I. 746 William Squires, the parish-forth of the "Staines Papers", was before their issue concerned in two forgeries. 1832 Boase *Modern* v. 1, The Chamberlayne, a kind of "putter-forwards, &c. to the business. 1881 *Daily Course Clerks* (1889) 37 Rob Marling...'Putter-on. 1893 *Contract Object.* 37/21. 109 Trap-makers (to approved buyers). In stock of some: lesser "putters-off of clothes. *a* 1592 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chamber-lye-fuzzer*, a Rogue's and putter off (of) false Money. 1862 in *Spirit Pub. Trade.* VII. 207 work, Fellow in the grave sales of delayers and putters-off, who Sooner, *Ocad. T.* v. 1. 140 You are about it, right by some "putter on, That will be done it for't. 1893 — *Hen. VIII*, v. 1. 6 My good Lord Cardinal, they vent reproches Most bitterly on you, as putter on Of these exactions. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Williamite* (ed. 4) 1. 504 He was a person in a primework. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 460 O knowledge, and business not the "putters out of the worlds light. 1822 Shelley *Trans. Ov.* II. 48 Most Whose hands appear to flesh-lovers? which note we hands Each putter out of fear for sons, will bring us Good warrant of. [Cf. quot. a. v. Put *v.*[1] 40.] 1893 *Rev. Dickens, Manc.* (1894) III. 52 After the usual manner or putter out of by some lawyer shall have knowledge thereof. 1793 J. Aikin *Manchester* 239 A number of hands are also employed by the manufacturers as accepts of the merchants in Manchester. 1883 Rossiter

Infidels I. 109 I succeeded in obtaining a shoulder or patronet to a fess in Manchester. *Ibid.* 110, Patronet is a term applied to the person who gives out the work to handloom weavers. 1787 *Mem. in Ann. Reg.* 200/1 Many handloom weavers. 1790 *Mem. in Ann. Reg.* 200/1 Many a "patter together of long and short coats in Latin. 1881 *Amer. Cornet Circles* 49 Submit Patter Together. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Patter up*, the profession or character of a patter-up. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Mid.* xxxvi, 'Patter up, the professor or character of a patter-up; a gang of housebreakers the ordinary locality, who plunder to a great extent the ordinary of his master's house. 1823 Lamb *Tks. rowned Clock* (1860) 177 The chief nourishment [of] I were friends. His was my 'master-up' at stables. 1880 *Amer. Cornet Circles* (1885) 73 Hosiery Manufacturer:... Patter-up. *Ibid.* 78 Hose and Hosiery Manufacturer:... Patter-up. *Ibid.* 78 Hose and Hosiery Manufacturer:... Patter-up. *Ibid.* 78 Hose and Hosiery Making:...Patter-up. *Ibid.* 78 Hose and Hosiery Making:...Patter-up. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 2/2 (The bull is...a beast of burden), or a patter-up of fish for the boards of the Madrid butchers.

Putter (pʊ·tər) [1. Put *v.*1 + -er1.]

1. One who 'puts' or throws a heavy stone or other weight: see Put *v.*1 2, *v.*2 2. Chiefly *Sc.*

1820 *Perth Weekly Journ.* 7 I. 265 'There's nothing of a putter', said Hugh,...a 'no there are my lilly lewis pin, he said and it sat here'. 1824 H. C. Rowpa in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 209/1 The champion...putter of the gentleman weight. 1846 *Abbott's Jrnl. Nov.* V. 211 Spanish measure, putters of weights, scrambles and the like.

2. *Golf.* **a.** A club used in 'putting': cf. Put *v.*1 3. *Dividing putter*: see 1891 and Driving-iron *vbl. sb.* 3 b.

1743 Montgomerie *Golf* in *Poems on Golf* (1880) 29 Let each build and Drink to the putter, the balls, and the hole. 1824 Forbes *Remarks Gunt* I. 24, The putter is used where a short stroke is intended. 1833 G. F. Cavendish *Golfiana* 10 E. Clerk *Golf* (1867) 230, I use Mount-Melville round faced, his driving putter is his hand. 1892 *Chambers's Inform. People* 634/2 The putter...is a short-shafted, stiff club, with a large, heavily-built, and square head; it is used when the ball arrives within close proximity to the hole. 1877 Mrs. H. Grant *Last Maid* 16, The 'putter' has succeeded the mallet. 1880 Forbes *Cadger's Handbk.* 11 The two varieties of Putters are used for very different purposes. They are the most "applied" before the iron...The 'Cross Putter'...is employed on the putting-green...Use Iron...for the Driving-Putter...is to form a ball out of long grass...The Driving-Putter is for lofting into cleans.

b. A player who 'puts' (well or ill).

1892 *Chambers's Inform. People* 634/2 To be a good putter, in what all golfers aim at, and comparatively few ever attain. 1893 *W. St. Leonard Golf* ind. 31 is A player who is a really good putter is often more than a match for the longest driver.

Putter (pʊ·tər), *n.*3 *Obs. exc. dial.* [An onomatopoeic word, akin to *flutter* and *mutter*. Cf. the parallel Sw. *pustra* to scatter.] *intr.* To mutter; to grumble.

1801 Cotton, *Beholder*, to mumble, puter, mutter, grumble, or babble unintelligible. *c* 1903 J. H. in *Exp. Dial. Dict.* (Nwd.) s. v., *Puter*, also putter all day long.

Pu·tter, *v.*4 *dial. and U.S.* var. of Potter *v.*1 of Poddle. Hence **Pu·tterer, Pu·ttering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Pu·tteringly** *adv.* (all *U.S.*).

1861 *Century* XXV. 201 The aged grandfather of this group was usually about after wood, or else pottering near the fire-place. 1863 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 423/2 So wishing, haply, yesterday, he would see none of his letters. 1892 Mrs. Allen in *Chicago Advance* 27 Oct. 2/2 If you two girls would stop your confusing puttering over paint and embroidery, and do something. 1893 Edgar M. H. Gosse *Chamber Japan* v. 63 He was a hard-working kind of a parsnip. 1897 Kincaid *Capitaine Courageous* ix. Is for Eel It's a parsnip' job all the same.

† **Puttierling.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* Puttock *sb.*3 + -ling1.] See quot.; ? = Puttock *sb.*3, or a smaller form of it.

a 1670 Stanford *Treat. Chas. I* (1872) II. 332 They are well-favoured,...With plentiful sparrowgrass, and other grass. ‡ **Puttil,** *pl.* of Putto. **Puttis, Pottied:** see Potter, Potty *sb.* and *v.* **Puttier:** see Putty *v.*

† **Puttine.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. It. puttino* little boy, dim. of *putto* boy.] = Putto.

1821 Fraunce *Graphice* 111 Captive Fame is drawen as a Lady in a long black Robe painted with Puttines, or little Images with black wings, a Trumpet in her hand.

Putting (pʊ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 Also † **potyng.** 4 **potyng.** [*f.* Put *v.*1 + -ing1.] The action of the verb Put, in various senses.

1. Pushing, shoving, throwing. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7804 And leh [he] potyng, warp ay, Pe whyle hyr nought he lette stan. *a* 1366 Pl. Lewis *Fisher* iii. 5, 3 with roughe by hales stirpyge on stare bas a grauate don at be potyngge of a wyb cast. 1674 *N. Glass v. Clarke* (Scotch) 4/2 Pro. was pulling it, shoving [*Jam.*, *S. portyng*]. It schewing [it] is more than many to. *a* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Potyngge, or schowyngge, *pulsus*.

† **b.** *fig.* Instigation, incitement; urging, driving. *a* 1529 *Rule of Chronicling* (E. E. T. S.) 59 Many men hath deeded potyngge was so latent, & lothen hem hath Godes godeyens gaynsayed wern. *a* 1540 Hoveden *Pardoner* wasse 12 pe hand of pe spyrite, pat is, pe potynge of pe holie, eber on. ant. (H) 1575. 1598 H. Holland *Of St. Crosse*, Now is He brought all affections to be pottings of him to God from disobedience.

† **c.** Driving out, expulsion, emission. *Obs.*

1598 Traheron *Bartol. De P. R.* viii. xxix. (Bull. MS.) pe pryuey vessaulx...seruche to dressing and purging of bloud.

2. Sprouting, germination.

1664 W. Lucombe *Country Husbam. Gard.* (1678) 20 The growth of the Tree, consisting of wounds, putting of buds, *Ibid.* 29 The first stone of putting is an sure signe of growth.

3. *Coal-mining.* The pushing or propelling of the trams or barrows of coal: see Put *v.*1 4.

1887 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 150 The mean the actual present workings are hampered by barriers and want of room, the higher will be the expenses of putting. *Rep. Trans* 17 Oct. 4/8 From putting, the last, now recognised as a full groove and properly-drained mines, passes to hewing.

4. *Naut.* The action of setting out or taking one's course: (to sea, into harbour, etc.).

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* 2, Who (Gossart I. 247 This is easie to the lists putting into harbour, to cast away the Ships. 1598 *Jonson's Vop.* iii. iii. 328 The day of their putting to sea.

5. Placing, laying, setting, etc.: see Put *v.*1 10, 13.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Potynge, or bernage, *fundacio, collocacio.* 1685 tr. Hamner *Trav.* (1807) 72 At the [a cooper's] putting into the Sun the Capitals of the Ship honoured his Funeral with the ending clauses of four Calverins. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 356 The time of putting of your Spirits into your Cyder. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & M.* I. vi. 129 We...were content only in the putting of colors.

6. In various general and figurative senses: see Put *v.*1 10 i, 11, 12, 13–28.

1548 Whittinham *Chron. Kingdom* I. b, With the image of his patronge to death. 1613 Sir T. Lake in *Bacon's Bk.* (Hist. Mon. Comm.) I. 149 At their first putting into the world. 1884 tr. *Leon's Midnight* 32 It is by this act of putting that there is constituted the very intelligible though not further analysable idea of an objectivity which can be attributed only to that which is, not to nothing.

† **7.** *Cards.* In the game of 'put' or 'putt': see Put *v.*1 22 c. *Obs.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 21, 72 Sometimes they play without putting, and then the winner is he that wins most tricks. *Ibid.*, He that once hath the confidence to put in bad Cards cannot recall his putting.

8. The exercise of throwing a heavy stone or weight from the shoulder: see Put *v.*1 2. In *Sc.* (pe·tiŋ).

c 1300 *Havelok* 1042 Hendok stod, and lokede hem til: And of pittinge he was fil wil. *Ibid.* 1304 Wrastling with ladden, putting of ston. *c* 1440 [see Put *v.*1 11]. 1871 L. Benjamin *Playgr. Eur.* (1891) 61, 27 Then in wrestling and putting of weights and dancing so holidays.

9. With adverbs, expressing the action of the adverbial combinations a.v. Put *v.*1 V.: as *putting away, back, by, down, forth, in, off, on, out, to, together*, *qq.v.* (in various senses general and technical: see under the verb).

1582 Wylde *Pol. Bk.* 21 The "pottinge away of Bank of Rides. 1594 Lo. Lumley in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 272 It is not a putting it away but taking it in. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 560 Tired and bored with final packings and puttings away. 1530 Palsgr. 252/1 "Putting backe, *repulse*. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Pr. Trag., Interpret. mund*, a putting or setting between. 1610 Sharpe, *Pol. C.* v. ii. 151 At every "putting by, mine honest Neighbors shrewd. 1530 Palsgr. *Introit. Fren. Expos.* & *Notes* (Parker Soc.) II. 334 Concerning the Cardinal's "putting down. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Pr. Trag., Mercy* IV. ii. 1 To "putt in Exhibit a Bill to the Parliament for the putting downe of men. 1611 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxx. 841 The serpent casteth with great "putting forthe of water. 1580 *Acts Privy Counc.* (1598) XVII. 103 His putting forth of their Embassy without more just cause should be now prejudice unto him. 1597 Hudson's *Civ. Short.* II. 9. (1611) 67 Their every passing forth has a lying character. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Gram.* 78 With a compleat diction and "putting in with the Genitive case. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Pr. Trag., Indign.* a delay, a "putting off. *c* 1680 W. Montagu in *Sandwich MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 331 The putting off of the matter. 1609 in *Spott. Pap. Jewels*, VII. 109 Will thou never yet have done With prolonged stories? 1840 Maxwell *Serm.* (Shaftesb. 1848) 136 What a putting off of this hour till shall there be at that day! 1893 Smith *Hom. for W.* iv. 82 Lord Angels...wonders not With this repeated "putting on. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 312 Hoodet in the 2 Widow, was With fresh detergent and putting on. 1880 Thomas *Serm. Wales* 268 A putting on of the armour of light. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 266 A [=on] pan of "putting owte of bulke in ore. 1613-38 [see Lewis *Pallaces Acad.*]. 1710 I. 77 The putting out of the Lapelling-place of the Bones farther than the Passage of the Rectum. 1892 Knt. Manors in *Sandwich MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 190 The putting out of apprentices. *c* 1440 *Godstow Reg.* 658 He wroughted hyt with be "potynge to of hys seale. 1579 J. Lowe in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. 336 At the first putting to of the Bill. 1890 "Stevenson" *Bow. Bairns* (1902) *Sports* 292/1 Putting-to is managed very differently, according to whether the horse is going in shafts or with a pole. 1892 "R. Boldrewood" *Col. Reformer* (1894) 181 The tidewaiters who had assisted at the difficult business of putting to. 1898 Bacon (title) A Int. to the Art "putting up It contains 15 rule portions. 1892 Muir *Ambassadors*, I. vii. The pushing up of our Prayers. 1832 M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* 1081 Employed...in ascertaining, weighing, bleaching, dyeing, ..., packing, &c.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **putting-road,** a road along which coal is 'put' (see sense 3) in a mine; also **putting-stick,** = Putter *sb.*1 4, *putting-stick* (see Put *v.*1).

1887 F. M'Neill *Shrewsbury* 21 [The pit] has been stopped for nine years, not because the "putting-roads" had become too far, or too heavy for the pumps;...but because the seam had become nearly flooded with water. 1883 "Putting-sticks [see Putter *sb.*1 4].

Putting (pʊ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [*f.* Put, Putt *v.*2] 1. *Golf.* The action of striking the ball with the putter in order to get it into the hole.

1809 Forbes *Remarks Scott.* I. 24 The art...of so proportioning the force and direction of the stroke, or putting as it is called, that the ball may with few strokes be driven into the hole. 1892 *Chambers's Inform. People* 634/1 It is only by careful judgment that money in putting is secured at. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 58 At golf...is divided into three parts—driving, iron play, and putting.

b. *Comb.* **Putting sleek,** a sleek used in putting; **putting-green,** the part of the ground, usually kept smooth and clear of obstacles, around each putting-hole, where the ball is 'putted'; **putting-iron,** an iron putter (Putter *sb.*2 2 a).

1880 Forbes *Golfer's Handbk.* 17 The "Putting Cleek"...is employed on the putting-green, but is a very treacherous weapon. 1905 Vardon *Compl. Golfer* 146 Whether it is a plain gun-metal instrument, jarnished, or nickel-silver, spanning cleek, an ordinary aluminium, [or] a wooden putter. 1891 *Links & Innerlines* iii. in *Poems on Golf* (1867) 61 Yet all upon the "putting-green He'll run to grave upon the scene Thus his round boundeven. 1892 *Chambers's Inform. People* 634/2 Your ball...lies on the turved, or "putting-green', within a dozen yards from the hole. 1906 Weber. Gen. 1 Nov. 3/1 Finding nothing to reward them in that, they [Jacksonites] left it, to visit the "putting-hole of the clock-golf. 1892 *Chambers's Inform. People* 634/2 Should you be advised to substitute a "putting-iron for the *head-fide* iron, then the advice, and stick in the putter.

2. = prec. 8, which in Sc. is (pe·tiŋ).

Putting (pʊ·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f.* Put *v.*1 + -ing2.] That puts: see the verb. Usually with adverbs, as † **putting-forth,** putting oneself forward, self-assertive, presumptuous (*obs.*); **putting-on,** employed in placing something on something else (in manufactures, etc.).

1611 Bp. Montagu *Diatribæ* 18 Whensoever we are we doe not vnderstand your *Sauoyan* [*sic*, *Sauoyard*], so many putting-forth followes not to doe. 1842 Bremner *Visit to Scot.* (1869) 158 What is so noisy putting-forth, as an hereditary offending the place of his existence? 1859 *Guide to Trade, Printer* 21 Putting-on Boys.

Putting-stone (pu·tiŋ-, *Sc.* pe·tiŋ,stōn). [*f.* Putting *vbl. sb.*2 8.] A heavy stone used in the athletic exercise of putting.

1836 Pope (*f.*), In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call putting stones, for trials of strength. 1772 Pennant *Tour Scot.* (ed. 2) 1769, 214 Antient sports of the Highlanders...retained are, throwing the putting-stone, or stone of strength (*Clach neart*), as they call it, which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest. 1813 W. C. Prowse *Adv. Mustang* 201 Physical qualities...used and tried through the time with the putting-stone.

† **Puttish** (pʊ·tiʃ), *a. Obs.* [*f.* Put *sb.*1 + -ish1.] Of the character of a 'put': see Put *sb.*1 4 †3 *Contl. Mag.* VIII. 1137/2 The cruel spoken, that puttish spirit, whose signal by the butler's mark.

‡ **Putto** (pʊ·tō). Usually in *pl.* **putti** (pʊ·ti), also 7 **putti.** [*It. putto*, *pl. putti*, boy, lad, urchin, ad. L. *putus* boy, child.] In *pl.* Representations of children, male or in swaddling bands, used in art, esp. in Italy in the 15th–17th c.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Nov., That stupendous canopy of Corinthian brasse [in St. Peter's]; it consists of 4 wreath'd columns...beate'd with vines, on which hang little putti, birds and bees. 1893 *Athl. Jrnl.* 7 Sept., The stairs—one of the ornaments of Pitti about it. 1892 R. Bodenhamer in *Nation* (N. Y.) 20 Aug. 135/2 It was for putti. ...for the suppression of the joyful feeling that led Correggio to strew every corner to paint putti.

Puttock1 (pʊ·tək). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 **puttok's, potok,** 5–7 **puttocke,** 9 *dial.* **puttick, puddock.** [Found *early* in the 15th c. Origin uncertain; the ending seems to be the dim. -*OCK*, OE. -*uc*, -*oc*, as in *bullock, hillock*.

The stem has been conjectured to be the "past. of OE. *potian*, Putta, a name applied to the same birds, of which the obscure etymology is uncertain. Some have suggested derivation from L. *Milvus* housed, as a kind of hawk, which might have given an OE. "*pyttoc*, and parts. a dim. "*pyttuc*.]

A kind of prey; usually applied to the Kite or Glede (*Milvus ictinus* or *regalis*); sometimes to the Common Buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

Also, according to Swainson (*Prov. Names Brit. Birds*), sometimes incorrectly applied to the Marsh Harrier or Moor Buzzard, *Circus aeruginosus*.

c 1400 Lydg. *Reson's Feb.* II. 82 The hound...Wynneth foreplas benefyt he [appetyt], The wolf and the puttok. *c* 1420 *Pilgrimage's Tale* 1358 Glotun and lourdeyn vexen hem bi3t Whyt pellys and purfyl pelure to han his place. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. 370 (Add. MS.) The patrok come flyeng, and lowed over the hennes and hare hiddes. *c* 1475 *Piers Pl.*, in W. Walker (1813) *Hist. Walton*, 4 gronk. 1496 *Dives & Pamph.* (W. de W.) i. xiii. 60/2 Vf the kyte or the puttoke take away from them. 1575 Gascoigne *Tr. D. Ulixes*, A puttocke set on preach Fast by a hilcyon sate Will quickly chase it with a high. 1688 Chamberlayne (*transl.*) *St. Augustine's Relig. regnum* ... the long-winged Kite, or Puttock. 1758 *Hodgkin's Orchards*, iii. 141 Of the common Buzzard or Puttock, called in Latin *Buteo*. 1807 J. Mayne *Siller-mon's Direct.* (ed. 2) 184 The Gray Bellowfed Buzzard or Puttock. 1827 Clare *Rhyth. Cal.* 70 A shrilly note of puddock's feeble wail. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 3 The kite, or glead, or puttock, is almost extinct.

† **b.** *fig.* Applied opprobriously to a person, as having some attribute of the kite (e.g. ignobleness, greed): cf. Hawk *sb.*1 3 †*a*, *b*. (from the kite's preying on chickens) a catchpole. *Obs.*

1609 *Tryall Chev.* w. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 190 Peter, doe see this creed?.. Whereon *puttock*, no garbage serves you but the best bits of ore. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 11, II. *Adam.* Who comes yonder? *S. Peep.* They looke like *puttocks*, them should ye flee. 1631 CLEVELAND *Caesar & Pompey* v. i. *Plays* (1872 III. 108 And such a flocke of *Puttocks* follow Caesar. 1667 [SIR SAMUEL LUKE'S *Moveables*, *Puttock*, a commoner, a greedy fellow.

a. Comb., as *puttock-grey*, *-hood*, *-like* adjs.

1597 *Cott.-Hall Ct. Waltham Manor, Essex* 36 July, Unus equus *puttokkhawed* provenit de naturam iubis [read *dimidium*. 1600 MARSTON *Antonio* 24 The rheume of the *Puttock-like* Cheek-poles. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1890/1 Stolen,..a large strong grey Gelding,..a kind of *Puttock* grey, low in flesh. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5830/3 Stolen,..a Puttock coloured Horse.

† **Puttock**[1], *Naut. Obs.* [Origin obscure: see below.] The original name of the small or short shrouds connecting the lower shrouds with the top; also, where there is a top-gallant mast, the similar set connecting the topmast shrouds with the top-gallant top. After 1700 usually called **puttock shrouds**, and now *futtock-shrouds*, from an erroneous confusion of the word with FUTTOCK in the latter half of the 18th c.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) 100 *Puttocks*, are the small Shrowdes which goe from the Shrowdes of the Main, Fore and Mizen masts and also to the Topmast shrowdes, if the Topmast have a top gallant yard, the use whereof is to goe of the shrowdes into the Tops, for when the shrowdes come more upp to the mast they fall in so much that otherwise they could not get into the Tops from them. The *Puttocks* goe..above to a plate of Iron or to a [*Swallow-sin* to which the Lanniers of the Topmast [MS. Forensics] Shrowdes are cleat. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar*, v. 19 The top-Masts shrouds, are fastened with Lanniers and final mayn ropes to the *Puttocks* of plats of iron belonging to them, aloft near the head of the Mast. *Ibid.* so [as in *Nomencl. Nav.*]. c 1630 CAPT. W. RUTHERFORD *Ibid. Sea Speculum* [as in *Nomencl. Nav.*]. 1658 in PEPYS. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Puttocks or Futtock Shrouds* [as in *Nomencl. Nav.*]. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 103 The Futtock Shrouds Seizing the main Shrouds and Top-mast Shrouds together. 1708 *Mariner's Mag.* v. vii. 81 Out of the..dead-eyes you Strike, as was also a main-shroud and *puttock-shroud*. [1769 FALCONER *Mar. Dict.* s. v. *Shrouds*, The topmast-shrouds are moulded from the topmast-heads to the edges of the tops,..The lower deadeyes..is fitted with an iron band, called the *Puttock-plate*, which passes through a hole in the edge of the top and communicates with a rope called the *Puttock-shroud*, whose lower end is attached to the shrouds of the lower mast.] 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. M., Puttock or Futtock-Plates*,..are narrow plates of iron attached to the *Aftmost-ends* of the topmast shrouds. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Puttock-shrouds*, synonymous with *futtock*: a word to rule, but not warranted.

fig. 1788 SHADWELL *Pict. Pic.* Irish, Expressing his hope that..he should be able to surmount the puttock-shrouds of despair, and get aloft to the main-cross of Usual's good graces.

[*Note.* The form *puttock* was regularly used down to 1750 at least; but after that date it appears to have been, from ambiguity of sound, confused with FUTTOCK, the name of the middle timbers of the ship's frame, with which the *puttocks* had no manner of connexion. Hence in Falconer's *Marine Dict.* 1769, and 1771 in all later works, *puttock* is replaced by *futtock*; in the combinations given in FUTTOCK 2, *futtock-hole*, *-hoop*, *-plate*, *-rigging*, *-shroud*, *-staff*, *-stave* belong to this erroneous substitution of *futtock* for *puttock*. As *futtock* was prob. orig. *foot-hook*, it has been suggested that *puttock* was = *putlock* (of which a form *puttock* occurs in 1596): but nothing in the sense appears to confirm this supposition. Some elusive use of FUTTOCK[1] has also been mentioned. More probably it is connected with DIAL. *putting*, applied in 1615 to the chains of the main shrouds, while *mast-putting* in 1626 renders F. *jumelles de hune*, the puttock-shrouds. Cf. E.Fris. *putting* (cf. *-s*, *-es*), Ger. *putting* or *pütting* (-s, -es), Du. *putting* 1598, Sw. *pütting*, the iron chain or chains by which the shrouds of the masts are secured to the ship's sides, the chains of the dead-eye; Ger. *puttingtaue*, Du. *putting mantel*, Sw. *pättingsmast* = "puttock shrouds". But the source of *putting* or *pütting* is unknown.]

Puttock[2] (pu·tək). Chiefly *north. dial.* Now *Obs.* or *rare*. [Derivation unascertained.] A make-weight: chiefly in comb. *puttock-candle*.

1834 REV. W. C. *Words* (1892) 38 A Puttock-Candle: the finch in the Pound, put in to make weight. 1876 GEORGE *Primit. Glass*, Puttock candle. 1896 ELWORTHY *Wkshr Words*, *Puttock*, *Iron*, or *Mak-weights*, small portions put into the scale to make up the required weight. 1897 *Thoresby Soc. Yorkshire Clean.*, *Puttock-candle*, the smallest candle in a pound, put in to make up weight.

Puttoo (pu·tū). *East Indies.* [a. Hindī (Panjābī and allied langs.) *paṭṭū*, a. Old Kashmīrī *paṭu*, allied to Skr. *paṭa* woven stuff, cloth.] A fabric made of the coarse refuse hair of the Cashmere goat. Also *attrib.*

1837 DR. KERR *Voyage Ulurp, Etape of Dalhi* (1901) 110 A portico cast and equally warm confectionaries, as beginner calls them. 1838 THOMPSON *Dict. Treads.*, *Puttoo*, a coarse thick fabric made of the refuse wool and long hair of the shawl goat, *Capra elongata*. 1844 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 163/1 A neat (Scottish jacket style) and loose knickerbockers of puttoo.

Putty (pu·ti), *sb.* Also 7 **puttey**, **-ie**, **-oe**, 8–9 *N.* **potty**. [a. F. *potée* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), used in senses 1, 2 a, b, below; orig. a pottle, or the contents of a pot, f. *pot* POT *sb.*[2]]

1. A powder of calcined tin (amorphous stannic oxide), or of calcined tin and lead, used for polishing glass or metals; distinctively called *tinsmiths' putty*. Also *putty of tin*, *putty powder*. (So F. *potée*.)

1683 HOOKE *Lect. Illust. Colours* 11. xiii, The common putty, that is sold and used so much to clean, instead of lead, as it is pretended and ought to be, only the coke of tin, is by the artificers thus called it, to save the charge of tin, wanting but of half the real half lead. If not far more lead than tin. 1760 FL.-ANDREW in *Reginald Cave, Ind. Mem.* (1840) II. 351 I intend to grind with ordinary sand five thousand, and polish first with chalk, after with putty. 1783 W. LEWIS *Comm. Pharm. Techn.* 28 Flint glasses, called putty prepared by calcining a mixture of lead and tin. 1839 *Ure. Dict. Arts* (1841) White [tin is] heated to redness, with free access of air, it absorbs oxygen with rapidity, and changes first into a yellowish-white powder, called putty of tin.

2. A fine mortar or cement made of lime and water without sand; distinctively called *plasterers' putty* or "fine stuff".

1693 GENGA *Immortal* (1910) 191 With them paste was left open, which same was still reserve in a wet and liquid manner for cementing seams together by Masons called Putty. 1840 BARR *Porce. Man.* (Garnsey) 158 To mingle water and lime, and not to temper it too thicken, but to make it thinne like unto putte. 1739 *Compromise in Phil. Trans.* LI. 47 What the bricklayers call fine stuff, or putty. *Note*, Putty is lime slacked, and, while warm, dissolved in water, and strained through a sieve. 1824 J. NICHOLSON (*Operat. Mechanic* 172 A thin and smooth coat spread over it, consisting of lime only, or, as the workmen call it, putty, or wt. 1881 YOUNG *Sci. Man Fix Own Machines* 1 222 The coarser coat for the white lime (in painting) is what is technically called 'putty', that is to say, plaisterer's putty, and not glazier's putty.

3. A cement composed of powdered whiting made into a stiff paste with raw linseed oil or occasionally other ingredients, used in fixing panes of glass, and for making up inequalities in woodwork, etc. before painting: distinctively, *glaziers' putty*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6) *Putty*,..also a kind of Composition that Painters make use of to stop up Holes in Wood, &c. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Putty*, in its popular sense, denotes a chalkish kind of paste, compounded of whiting and linseed-oil. 1815 JACOB *Farmer's Ser.* 60 In the consistence of a tough dough. 1815 [SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 258 The nails are driven in a little below the surface of these boards, and the cavity is filled with glazier's putty. *Ibid.* 211 A mixture of oil-putty. 1825 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., Some trades employ *glue-putty*, to which the ordinary glue is universal for the oil.

† **4.** *Mil.* Lead-glister, diachylon. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1708 *Lancast. of Jure (1877) Plaster, or putte*, is a composition of oil and cerate of lead...it is sometimes called *lead plaister*.

5. In various transferred senses.

(*a.* and *b.* are senses of *F. potée*; they are given in Ogilvie's *Imperial Dict.* 1882, but have not been found in English or Scottish use.)

† **a.** *Pottery.* Glaze or glazing-slip for earthenware. † **b.** *Foundry.* The 'loam' of which moulds are made: a mixture of clay, horse-dung, and sand.

c. (*slang or colloq.*) Sticky mud at the bottom of a body of water.

1890 P. H. EMERSON *Wild Life by Mere* xxxv. 200 I stuck in the putty. 1902 *Black Mary's Coal Trade* VII. 362 The tide was running down, and the quant had to be used a good deal, the punts sticking 'on the putty' more than once.

d. As the name of a colour, esp. in dress-materials: A light shade of yellowish grey; in full *putty-colour*.

1886 *Daily News* 18 May 6/3 Another pretty colour with an ugly name is that called 'putty'. It is really a very pretty tone of grey with a touch of brown in it.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *putty-ball*, *colour* (hence *putty-coloured* adj.), *joint*, *mark*, *shade*, *stain*; also *putty-faced*, *-like*, *-looking*, *-stuffed* adjs.; *putty-blower*, a blow-tube for shooting pellets of putty (sense 5); **putty-earner**, = sense 2; **putty-eye**, a pigeon's eye having a thick fleshy cere; *putty-knife*, a knife with a blunt flexible spatulate blade for spreading putty (sense 3); **putty-powder**, = sense 1; *putty-root*, a rare N. American orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*), the corm of which contains a glutinous matter sometimes used as a cement; *putty-work*, decorative work executed in a putty-like composition which hardens after it is moulded.

1900 *How to make Things* 230 (In Mid-stuffing) the insertion of the artificial eyes, in a "putty ball, follows the operation of pinning the wings to the body. 1858 E. HARTE *Man on Beach* 98 The boat-hook drew a fine "putty-blower from his pocket, and took unerring aim. 1893 J. NICHOLSON (*Operat. Mechanic* 158 "Putty cement will stand longer than most stones. 1885 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/6 The Baroness..wore "putty-coloured silk with trimmings of handsome gold and lava embroidery. 1908 H. BELOC *Prince* I. 6 In one and was a great spread of folding doors putty coloured. 1858 *Chr. Rem.* 4 *Look. Prod.* I. 720/2 A fine brick ..to be..laid in what is called a fine "putty joint. 1898 HARRISON *Dict. Trades*, *A Putty-Knife*,..used by glaziers and painters, to spread putty. 1901 *Q. Manch's Comp.* 2 *Pencil. Dep. Examiner* 51 Take a strong-edged putty-knife,..and cut the paper off as low as you can without scratching the glass. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/4 Lowering a huge "putty-like cake of clay at the bottom. 1892–96 CHEW *Amat. Fr.* xxxvi/1 The "putty-looking creamy mixture often observed in the lungs. 1887 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 2. 242 The *colour* surface being then covered with washed "putty powder, which is a combination of the oxides of tin and lead. 1908 WARD *Dog. Chem. & Tec Assistant* stannic oxide...is hard, and is therefore used for polishing stone and glass, and for sharpening and polishing steel, etc. The oxide used for this purpose is called *putty-powder*; it is sometimes a mixture of the oxides of tin and lead. 1892 *Church Gospel* I. 256/2 The artist...next finishes the figure with very delicate touch, of pearl color,...finally polishing with *putty powder*. 1897 *Illustrated Bk.* 427 *Aphrodisian Symbols*, the South American "Portugueza, is good for molding a cement for china. 1880 VOSMAER *Bk. About the Jews Michelangelo* 3. 360 They could not be "putty-stopped well enough.

Putty (pu·ti), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or smear with putty; to fix, mend, or join with putty; to fill up (a hole, woodwork, etc.) with putty.

1734 COCHIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 260, I..stops the holes in the Bottoms with Corks; and..puttyed the Corks, that no Water could filtrate through them. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 2 June, A glass mug broken to pieces and puttied together again. 1879 *Engl. Carriage Builder in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 202/2 Any joints...are carefully puttied up with oil putty.

Hence **Puttied** *ppl. a.*, **Puttying** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pu·ttier**, one who putties, a glazier.

1775 [STEVENSON *West Ships*] I. 430 To detain them always a month to harden the puttying. 1880 TRAUBRIDGE *Lamps & Cracked old houses where the panes and plasters and* putties are always at work. 1892 *Chicago Ann.* II. 72 Fix the lens...and focus on a large sheet of puttied or ground glass.

Put-up, *sb.*: see PUT-.

Put-up (pu·tʌ·p), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of *to put up*: see PUT v.[1] 53.]

1. (orig. *Thieves' slang.*) Arranged or concocted beforehand, as a burglary by conspiracy with other persons, as servants in the house; preconcerted, planned in an underhand manner: see PUT v.[1] 53 i. Often in phr. *a put-up job*.

1810 *Ann. Reg.* 258 The police officers are of opinion, that the robbery of the house mentioned in what is called, in the thieving language, *a put-up robbery*. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, 'Oh! bosh (I can't be a part and parcel of this put-up job, as we say in the profession, *Ibid.* xxxi, We call it a put-up robbery, when the servants is in it. 1893 G. J. GOSCHEN in *Wrights. Univ. C. Dec.* 56 Your acceptance of our commission is part and parcel of your rejection of the other. It is a *put-up* job.

2. Rarely in other senses of *put up*, as 'a put-up affair' (PUT v.[1] 53 r), 'a put-up candidate' (53 l), 'put-up drags' (53 k), 'put-up goods' (53 f).

b. *transf. Put-up price*, the up-set price at or above which something will be sold at an auction (see PUT v.[1] 53 l).

1895 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 5/3 The put-up prices are very low.

† **Pu·ture, pu·ture.** *Obs.* [a. AF. *puture* = ONF. *pulture* (Ph. de Thaon *Best.* 294), OF. *pouture*, *puiture*, *pouiture* (Godef.), food, nourishment, mod.F. dial. *pouiture*, feature food for horses, cattle, or pigs:—late L. 1370 *pulitura*, in med. L. also *pulitura* (Du Cange), supposed to be an irreg. deriv. of *pulē*, *pulium* (sb.), porridge.] Food for man or beast; *esp.* in Forest Law, that meat and drink for themselves and their attendants, and food for their horses, hawks, and hounds, claimed by the foresters from every one within the bounds of the forest, and sometimes by other officers on an official circuit; also *attrib.* the custom of giving or the right of demanding such entertainment.

In the ME. period common in the L. form *puteura*, in Latin records: rare as an English word.

a 1286 *Fleta* (in *Cowell*) (1658) 263 Bene negat [scilicet] quod forestarii aut capitales parentes de comitibus et singulis terrarum terris, infra metas charcterum suarum. 1362 *Placita apud Westm.* 13 *Edw. III* (*Record*), Johannes de Radcliffe..clamat quod..Potagium in Pitcarnie de Puteuriebus..pro se et Ministris, equis, et canibus suis, per annos..tres et dimidium mensis, de ordine suo[rum] in tota vestitudine, viz. de victualibus, et in escalentis, et panellentis. 1392–97 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 64 Per patrona galline. *Ibid.* 98 Per ove emptionibus ..et per patrona ovarum.] 1860 F. TATE *Hexam. Ord. Edw. II*, § 17 (1876) 24 He shall take for each dogge *puture* 3*d.* ob. a day. *Ibid.* § 30, 25 He shall have for each dogge *puture* ob. a day. In 1894 CODD *Inst.* xv. (edit. *Courts Forest* (1598) 308 And after they claimed the same for all victuals for themselves, their servants, horses, and dogs, which was called *pulture*. 1870 *Record Law Dict.*, *Pulture*, [1880 W. SHAKSPERE *Acc. Prodigal.* v. 31 Purses was the right to exact food and lodging for the lord's peace officers whenever they were making an official circuit through the district.

‖ **Putwary** (pu·twĭ·ri). *East Ind.* Also **put-war'ries**. [Hindī *patwārī*, f. *paṭṭā*: cf. PUTTAH.] A village registrar or accountant under a zemindar.

1810 E. FITTON *Acct. Mem.* 108 Officers who have been denominated *canongoes* and *putwaries*. The canongoe was the principal, and the *putwary* the subaltern officer, in the department of control. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Putwarries*, a registrar or collector under an Indian zemindar, or land-holder. 1901 *19th Cent. Nov.* 804 An village *putwary*, they have almost the monopoly.

† **Pu·tyer.** *Obs.* Also ‖ **puttyer**. [a. OF. *putier* : *fl. pute* (13th c. in Littré): see PUTE *sb.*] A whoremonger; = PUTEUS.

1480 CAXTON *Dodd's Mod. ser.* 61 He whos conyth this wombe here with this purse in this contree? 1483 — *Cato* C vj b, Somme bee tyraptes or dotes and the other are *putyers* and ryotte wombed and emyl.

Puws, Puwth, obs. forms of PUE, PUETH.

‖ **Puy** (pwē). [F. *puy*, in OF. *put*, *pui* hill, mount, hillock:—L. *podium* elevation, height, in med. (Franco-) L. *podium*, *pogium* hill, peak.] A small volcanic cone; *spec.* one of those in Auvergne, France; also, in Geol., generalized.

1898 G. F. Scrope *Geol. Centr. France* 180 Among the peaks of the Monts Dore we are baffled...to count distinct every system of lava to the centre which marks the spot of its outbreak. 1898 Hooker *Himalayas* xvii There the traveller may see hundreds of volcanic cones, known locally as 'puys'. 1880 Darwin *Earth Worm* iv. 74 Chevers of small lateral cones or puys opening up on their flank, like those on Mount Etna.

Puy, variant of PUY *sb.*[3], a goat-pole.

Puy-: see PUI-.

Puyné, obs. form of PUISNE *a.*[1] and *n.*[1]

Puynte, variant of PUNT *Obs.*, puzzle.

Puyt, obs. form of PUT *v.*[1]

Puzel, puzell, puzzle, obs. ff. PUSSELL.

Puzzle (pœ·z'l), *sb.* Also 7 **puzle.** [Goes with PUZZLE *v.*, q. v.]

1. The state of being puzzled or bewildered; bewilderment; confusion; perplexity how to act or decide.

1697–12 Evelyn *Eccl. Grand Vizirs* (Arb.) 180 While they are in the perils of hazzoons, they have not time to tend their health, either of body, or minde. 1698 Fryer *Accounts* E. India, &c. 218 Beyond these new towns with nothing but the puzzle of the sand, and the fords of the winds drains you. 1697 J. Sommart *Solid Philos.* 83 Later Philosophers were in a great puzzle about it. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. 18 Wks. 1874 I. 122 The puzzle and obscurity, which must unavoidably arise from arguing upon or about a supposition of that of universal Necessity. 1767 G. Wakefield *tr.* Lucretius xxxiii To be in a puzzle about his own *originations*. 1873 H. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 139 The result would be...utter puzzle and bewilderment.

2. A puzzling or perplexing question; a poser, 'problem', 'conundrum'.

1699 H. More *Antid. Ath.* Appx. xi. § 9 To the last puzzle propounded, whether these Archei [or seminal forms] be so many species of the common soul of the world, or particular subalternate of that soul; there is no great inconvenience to acknowledging that it may be either way. 1760 Goldsm. *Wks.* (1884) I. 308 About the painting I have a great puzzle in my head between Vernet, Mr. M'Ulty, and Rubens Tassoni. 1803 Laing *Atlas, New Evolution.* He is a puzzle to the servants, who are fearful of being too strenuous, or not civil enough, to him. 1858 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 307 It is a puzzle of some interest where they have returned to.

3. Something contrived or made for the purpose of puzzling, or exercising one's ingenuity and patience; a toy or problem of this kind.

1824 Scott *Waverley* xxv, His looked not unlike that ingenious puzzle, called *a nest in a bottle*, the marvel of children, and of some grown people too, myself for one, who can neither comprehend the mystery how it has got in or how it is to be taken out. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Puzzles*, various articles of mixed ware and carving; dissecting maps, and pictures for children. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 855 Like a puzzle risen by chess. 1870 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* Suppl. ix. 284 At p. 34 of *Devonshire Bells*, I have mentioned where some A B C puzzles are to be found. 1893 [title] The Puzzle Dog. Containing six thirteen puzzles.

b. *Chinese puzzle*: one of the ingenious puzzles made by the Chinese, in which the problem is to fit together the dissected pieces of a geometrical or other figure, to disentangle interlocked rings, to remove a string from an object without untying it, etc., etc. The name was app. first applied to the dissected square called *tangram*. Hence, *fig.* Any specially intricate puzzle or problem.

a 1803 (*Pamphlet, Brit. Mus.* No. 15,272.8. 18, containing upwards of 250 figures, formed out of the seven pieces of the 'tangram'.) 1866 A Grand Eastern Puzzle. The following Chinese puzzle is recommended to the Kaiser, Gortschakoff, and others, being superior to any hitherto invented for the amusement of the Juvenile World. 1874 *Sun. Missionary Mag. N. S.* I. 91 A real Chinese Puzzle.—Young people are fond of puzzles, and have often puzzled for hours over those called Chinese or Dissected Puzzles, for very little purpose. 1893 Mrs. Gutch *Aunt Judy's Tales* 61 Putting Chinese puzzles together into straight patterns. 1894 S. W. Williams *Syllabic Dict. Chinese Lang.* 367 [C'HU in Cur. 6a] The Chinese puzzle of seven pieces, the tangram. 1895 *Gentl. Mag.* 106 478, p. 173 The Chinese religion may be said to be a Chinese puzzle. 1906 *Times* 2 Feb. (Archit. & Engin. Supplement) 1 A statute is by the process converted into a sort of Chinese puzzle.

2. Short for PUZZLE-PEG.

1845 Youatt *Dog* v. 223 There was the puzzle and the check-collar (as a punishment) for killing other dogs.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: attrib., 'of a puzzle', or appositive, 'that is or involves a puzzle', as *puzzle-poetry*, *-question*, *-subject*, *-word*, *-words*; in terms of various mechanical contrivances presenting a puzzle or operated by some trick, as *puzzle-cup*, *-jug*, *-locket*, *-piece* (hence *puzzle-piecing*), *-ring*; **puzzle-lock**: see QUOT.; **puzzle-path, puzzle-walk**, a maze (MAZE *sb.* 4). Cf. also PUZZLE *v.* 3.

1884 *Hamilton Sale Cabal.* No. 808 A two-handled 'puzzle-cup painted with flowers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* 'Puzzle-jug. 1834–6 Babbage in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1849) VIII. 906/2 The 'puzzle or combination lock. 1880 Sir E. Beckett in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 746 It used to be supposed that locks which could only be opened by setting a number of slugs or disks to a particular combination of letters could not possibly be opened by anybody who was not in possession of the secret; and hence they were also called puzzle-locks. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/5 Mr. T. had just been explaining to Mr. D. the secret of how to open a certain 'puzzle locket. 1879 *Spectator* 8 Sept. 1124/2 We undertake that anything like a final collapse on mechanical 'puzzle-plecing and the section, on the part of the artist, would be a perilous discourtesy...of the interactive links of the goose which one master called the 'the color of her golden eggs. 1883 *Harvard Mem. Lect. Lib.* II. 447 The natural harmony of Ecclesiastes lay in the direction of 'puzzle poetry. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 9 Apr. 4/7 The General Knowledge inquiry...has in many districts produced the rather subtle 'puzzle-question. 1872 W. Jones *Finger-ring Lore* 370 Some curious specimens of Indeed or 'puzzle-rings'. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 4/4 Another 'puzzle word' competition was described at the North London Police-court. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 343/1 It is an 'puzzle-work that to me.

Puzzle (pœ·z'l), *v.* Forms: 6–7 **puzle, puzzell,** 7 **puzel, prozell,** 7–8 **prozel, puzle,** 7– **puzzle.** [Appears in the end of the 16th c.; the cognate PUZZLE *sb.* is not known till somewhat later (a 1611), and appears from its sense to have been a derivative from the verb. Their etymology is obscure: see Note below.]

1. *trans.* † **a.** *arch.* To curse (any one) to be at a loss what to do or how to turn; to embarrass with difficulties; to put to a non-plus; to perplex, bewilder, confound: said of circumstances, material obstacles, etc. *Obs.*

(The quotations in brackets show transition to the modern sense 2.)

[a 1580 see PUZZLED.] c 1592 Carv, Wiliot *E. Dudley's Exp. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 21 The passage were troubles by many currents of whirle pooles and bankes of trees lyinge across the mouth of that narrow river, over which men were forced to carrie the boat upon their shoulders by maine strength. And whilst we were thearo pusled...Farmer...stepped cheerfully with his companion and schollar goes into the thickets. *Ibid.*, Hoys will I leave our Captaine and his company pusled to the bote and returne to speake of our passages alonde the shore. 1612 Sir Cor. Tirrell *Jr.* tr. *It.* 56 Thou art more puzzell'd than the Egyptians in their bogges. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 32 [Certain signs] answered to we were neere the shoare (the first morne) had pusled us. 1643 Howgrave *Preacher, Ch. Wars* 17, 20, 144 Their ships stood jumbled together like so many lumpes...and that puzzling one another, they were the cheifest cause of the Enemies victory. 1735 Somerville *Chase* iv. 286 The piercing Throng In their own Footsteps puzzled, foil'd, and lost.

1736 Bardsley *Theatr. Warrer* i. 1 Then commonly he is sent about some business, where there is he quarrelled. 1838 W. N. v. *Da Ring's Compl. Wiseman* ii. 14 So many good proceedings were pusled in a great measure. 1841 Eaton *Tom. Cross* xx. Wks. 1875 III. 405, I am pusell'd to the choice. 1897 Thornton *Prop. round World* (1904) 191 A large green Turtle, with her weight and struggling, will puzzle two Men to turn her. 1739 Bramston *Man of Taste* ii. 6 This sort of arguments...may perhaps puzzle, but never will convince me.]

b. To perplex or bewilder (the brain, mind, understanding, will, wit); in late use passing into c.

1600 Shakes. *Much Ado* iii. 1. 60 Is it possible Disdain should die? While she hath such meet food to feed it as Benedick? Nay, puzzle the brains and doth sunbarned the sense. 1604 *Ibid. Oth.* ii. The dread of something after death...Puzzle the will. 1680 Boulmore, *Orig. Jubil.* iii. 1. 5 They do for more puzzle our understandings than when we converse them to be to God. 1688 Shadwell *Lett. Epsom* 19 All our Wit was puzzled, and all our Industry tir'd out. 1754 Smollett *Don. Quix.* (1755) I. 5, 40 Rural Mysteries merely to puzzle the Heads of Men. 1830 Lamb *Elia* I. 131 Fancy was puzzling her brain to think where she had heard the name before.

c. To perplex, put to a non-plus, or embarrass mentally, as or by a difficult problem or question; to puse. The current sense.

a 1634 Randolph *Muse's Looking-gl.* iii. iv. (R.) I very much fear there be some languages That would go near to puzzle me. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 1. xv. 34 It would puzzle now to conceive a way of expression of sufficient honour...for restless worship-wanting Priesthood. 1688 — *Div. Dial.* (J.) A very shrewd Cognizance in those points to be common to passing others. 1780 Bentham *Introd.* (1789) I. 273, I know these words have much puzzled interpreters. 1797 *Parental Lect.* iii. 229 He did it with a view to puzzle them with some perplexing questions. 1797 Brown *Lect. to Master & Asq.* I. 200 [...to puzzle Catechists with so much heat and hallucination, that I called a bar and try of heresy against me. 1809–8 W. Irving *Salmagundi* (1824) 13 Poor Will Honeycomb...over-with his half century of experience, would have been puzzled to point out the humours of a lady by her prevailing colours. 1873 Black *Greenleaf Edp.* xxiii. (1898) 197 The discussions Eric copied with the flag of red bunting...many puzzle conjunctions for our English brothers. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 16 Like a schoolmaster puzzled by a hard quiz. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 407 May you answer at what puzzles them. 1892 H. Spencer *Ess. Evolution* I. 162 The question has always puzzled me.

d. *refl.* To bewilder or perplex oneself; to exercise oneself with difficult problems.

1892 Hamilton Fletcher Prof. 37 We are apt to puzzle ourselves with obscure Marks of Grace and doubtful Signs of our good Estate. 1705 [In For Pay, entered *World* (1840) 326 After these had puzzled themselves here...two or three days. 1883 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 402 When he was young he had puzzled himself with physics. 1887 A. Roberts *N. T. Revis.* iii. 48 Many readers have doubtless puzzled themselves with the two different forms of the same word.

2. *intr.* (? for *refl.*) To be at a loss how to act or decide; to be bewildered; to be perplexed for a solution; to ponder perplexedly; to exercise oneself with the solution of a puzzle. Const. *about, over, upon.*

1609 Conran *Rem.* 324 I am still...here posed and puzzled upon many an old Record. 1811 Cuttle, *Metagraphology*, in those cases, to puzzle, or toss oneself, but the broken about. 1850 tr. *Pere Lett. Jesuits* 115 Contradictions which the Divines...have not been able to reconcile, after pooling about it above three thousand Years. 1940 Wm. Norris *Rem. Pillard* Wks. 1811 XI. 181 Our Advocate...puzzling on between his nose and John Gent's lungs, like a false teacher at his to between heaven and earth. 1894 Hawkins *Hyphen* ix. 101, I dare say they would puzzle long before guessing what pattern I mean to propose to them. 1894 *Sporting Mag.* Jan. 110 Whenever the dog puzzles over the scent.

b. To search in a bewildered or perplexed way; to fumble, grope *for* something; to get *through* by perplexed searching.

1827 H. T. Cockburn *Algebra*, etc. 19 Which shall sometimes to algebra labor to succeeded, puzzling for it is the no child puzzled of discovery there tongue. 1828 Scott *Nov. Mod.* I. Are you puzzling in your pockets to seek your only memorial among old play bills? 1833 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) V. 1806, 450 After puzzling through the form, we reached a large berg. 1882 St. James' *Gaz.* 31 Oct. 8/1 The dogs are puzzling about for a bird or a rabbit in cover.

3. *trans.* To make puzzling; to complicate, involve, entangle (some matter or subject); to put into confusion, mix up, confound; to confuse or muddle (drawing). *Now rare.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 56 His party were most prevalent in puzzling and perplexing that discourse to invert to court. 1690 W. Beveridge *Serm. Prelim.* (1699) 63 Let me think Thou art the judg, that I may not, prevent or puzzle right. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 5, The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate, Puzzled in mazes. 1852 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 702/2 He [an artist] is never obliged to resort to trick or device, or to employ meretricious effects. He never has to 'puzzle' but at doubtful drawing.

4. *To puzzle out*: to make out by the exercise of ingenuity and patience.

1781 Cowper *Charity* 473 While the clerk just puzzles out the psalm. 1883 Hawthorne *Dan Old Times* (1883) 101 The inscriptions...were not sufficiently legible to enable us to puzzle them out. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 190 The Hoodlums[etc.]...can puzzle out a cold scent under the most adverse conditions.

5. Combinations of the verb-stem: **pu·zzle-brain,** (*a*) *sb.*, one who puzzles his brain about a subject; **pu·zzle-cap**, that which puzzles the cap or the head; a cap (*fig.*) which bespeaks a puzzled head; **pu·zzle-nut-tree**, a familiar name of the Chilian tree *Araucaria imbricata*, from the difficulty which a monkey would have in climbing it (also called *monkey-puzzle*); **pu·zzle-text**, one who makes a puzzle of a scripture text; **pu·zzle-wit** *n.*, that puzzles or would puzzle one's wit. Cf. also PUZZLE *sb.* 4.

1870 Tennyson *Tiner Roy.* I. v. 126 After all these 'puzzle-brain theories, the result is...no great enlargement of knowledge. 1873 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* II. They are mostly over-but-trumpery and puzzle-brains. 1882 Gardiner *Memory a Manif.* 232 Another 'puzzle-cap to me with regard to the burning debt. *Ibid.* 273 This entirely put the puzzle-cap upon him as to my actual whereabouts. 1883 Mrs. Riddell *Mounted Sister* 2, A garden...adorned probably by a 'puzzle-monkey and a stone vase. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 11/1 To see and paint the old forests of Araucaria imbricata, known in England as the puzzle-monkey tree, rather appropriately, as there are no monkeys here to puzzle. 1892 *Gambler's Dictum* 1. 189 This petticoat 'puzzle-text pointed to her young master and retired. 1886 Wolfe Hallock *Mil. Travel.* xviii, What is called a 'monogram'—a thing not unlike the 'puzzle-wit look on a gate.

[*Note.* For the etymology of *puzzle* the first question is the relation of the *sb.* and *vb.* The *vb.* has been held to be derived from the *sb.*, and the latter viewed as an aphetic form of APOSTLE or OPPOSE. But the chronology of the words, and still more the consideration of their semi-history, seem to make it clear that the verb came first, and that the *sb.* was its derivative. In the light of this, the *vb.* has been referred to POSE *v.*[1], as a modification or other derivative formation, as to *sand*, *cumb*. This is phonetically possible: cf. *weasel* from *wese*. But there are serious difficulties in the signification. Of the earlier sense of *puzzle*, as seen in the examples under 1 a above, no trace appears in the original sense of *pose* and *oppose*; to examine by putting questions; and it is only the derivative senses 2 of *pose* and 1 c of *puzzle* that come into contact. Thus their relative senses to be that of two words originally distinct, which in no sense either cause have subsequently attracted each other. *Puzzle* was possibly the same verb of which the pp. *pozzled*, *pozzeled* lasts late in the 14th c., app. in the sense 'bewildered, confused, confounded', and which, staving with *foozled*, i. e. *bedrid*, *Hermaph.* was pass. participial (*pot-bel*, which would regularly give by rime (*pot-bel*, *hose pot-bel*). The rare appearance of the verb during the intervening 200 years might be owing to its being one of the colloquial words which cause less literary use in the 16th c. This is however conjectural and, even if true, leaves the ulterior derivation still to seek. (A verb of similar form appears in late OE. *pozlian* 'to pick out best pieces of food' (Sweet). = Du. *pozelen* to pick, to gabble, LG. *pozeln*, *pozzeln*, Norw. *pozlast* 'to it is difficult to see in its sense any connexion with that of 'puzzle'.])

Puzzlement. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] Puzzled condition; state of perplexity.

1773 Foote *Rantrope* iv. Wks. 1799 II. 132 They have got the old gentleman into such puzzlement, that I don't believe he knows what he wishes himself.

Puzzle-brain, -cap: see PUZZLE *v.* 5.

Puzzled (pœ·z'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -ED[1].] **a.** Of a person, the mind, head, etc.: Nonplussed, bewildered, confused; perplexed to find a solution. **b.** Of a thing: Made puzzling; involved, complicated, intricate; † tangled (*obs.*).

1632 Hooker *Ecclesiast.* i. iv. 13 Cursed by Schoolmen, and puzzled Philosophers. 1638–9 Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 130 note, If there were any. It was but a puzzled

combination, and that very dark and imperfect. 1683 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1748) III. 187 Like a puzzled lump of silk, so that the man cannot draw out a thought to any length. 1684 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. iii Why should you perplex me thus? Why should you put me upon the rack, to find my own torment? 1700 DRYDEN *Fr. Ep.* 297 Their puzzled obstacles, under two sovereigns, over neither of whom they have any influence. 1742 THOMSON *Sophonisba Ep.* 1 Thus, Thus I am puzzled, doubting both, and both Resolved to die.

Hence **Puzzledly** *adv.*, **Puzzledness**.

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* App. (J.), Pref. (1662) 2 Several instances of the puzzledness of Plutarch in the true catechism of Nature, and of Reason. 1670 MYNSHUL *Essays & Char.* 1. 182 Her eyes...sent him, looking at her curiously, inwardly, puzzledly.

Puzzledom (pʊ·z'ldŏm). [f. PUZZLE *sb.* + -DOM.] The realm of puzzle; the state of being puzzled; perplexity, bewilderment.

1798 REMEMBRANCER *Classical Tales*, *Ideal* VI. 317, I was resolved to travel with him into the land of puzzledom. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccl. 86. IV. 307 Plucking the reader by puzzledom. 1874 LORD & CODE *Pract. Carpenter* 18, He would not make out in the depths of his puzzledom what had gone wrong.

Puzzle-headed, *a.* [f. PUZZLE *sb.*, or *pa. par.* *puzzled* + HEAD *sb.* + -ED².] Having a puzzled head; having confused ideas.

a 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Mallet...seems to have been a puzzle-headed man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logick in his head. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 463 He [Harley] was really a dull puzzle-headed man. 1906 *Outlook* 14 July 40/1 A singularly puzzle-headed sentimentalism.

Hence **Puzzleheadedness**; so also **Puzzle-head**, a puzzle-headed person.

1874 LORD & CODE *Trad. Carpenter* 7, To answer the former with open eyes of dull puzzleheadedness. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* v. (1885) 165 This anomaly can only be accounted for by a certain puzzle-headedness on the part of the Puritans. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xli, 'They don't see it to that light themselves'...'No,...because most men are puzzleheads.'

Puzzlement (pʊ·z'lmĕnt). [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -MENT.] The fact or condition of being puzzled; perplexity, bewilderment, confusion.

1860 *Month. Mus.* (1859) III. 350 Four invitations to dinner on one day for to-day, but, owing to some puzzlement about Holland House, lost all. 1873 *Macmillan's Mag.* XXVIII. 830 His mind between the two must be in a queer puzzlement. 1874 RUSKIN *Mornings in Florence* (1875) 1 The puzzlement I have had to force that sentence into grammar! 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* IV. 310, 472 To avoid the possibility of any theological misunderstanding or puzzlement hereafter.

b. Anything that puzzles; a puzzle.

1892 G. S. FABER *Prim. Luth. Symbol* I. 56 In short, Dr. Todd's ingenious puzzlement works altogether upon the false principle, that no more than four horses came up. 1893 *Spectator* 23 Oct. 1388 A puzzlement for some of the worst antagonistic bands of Europe. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 313/2 Westminster is one even they are not always innocent of similar sprightly puzzlements.

Puzzle-monkey: see PUZZLE *v.* 5.

Puzzle-pate. [f. PUZZLE *v.* + PATE¹.] One who puzzles his pate; one who is puzzle-headed.

1772 T. HOLCROFT *Sir. Man his own Worker* III *notit.*, Two or three puzzle-pates and I had not much [brains]. 1864 A. LAMBTON *Mount Sup. Edinburgh* (1868) 326 A great scheme of philosophy which attracts those puzzle-pates who are much given to the habit of ultimate thinking.

So **Puzzle-pated** *a.*, puzzle-headed; hence **Puzzle-patedness**.

1781 G. WASHINGTON *Corr.* (1853) IV. 210 This said Thomas Paine, shows himself but a puzzle-pated fellow. 1799 *Mag. J. Wright Tale of Times* II. 191 Heavish really has a very good heart, which excuses a little accidental puzzle-patedness. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xlii, He was very ignorant,—puzzle-pated as you may call it.

Puzzle-peg. [f. PUZZLE *sb.* or *v.* + PEG *sb.*¹] A piece of wood, about a foot in length, pointed at one end and flattened towards the other, fastened to the lower jaw of a dog so that the pointed end projects a few inches in front, and prevents him from putting his nose close to the ground.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 284 The principal use of the puzzle-peg, appears to be that of worrying and tearing the animal to no purpose. 1870 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. 1. iii. § 2. 48 By the constant use of this puzzle-peg...the dog loses, by habit, the tendency to snap.

b. *fig.* A puzzling subject, a puzzle.

1845 *Zoologist* III. 941 This has been, to use the term of his race, Jacobite, has always been a 'puzzle-peg.'

Puzzler (pʊ·zlər). [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which puzzles; also, one who occupies himself with puzzles.

a 1832 THOMAS *Essays on Scholas.*, Hickory the general puzzler of old heads. 1839 VOLCKY *Epis. Rec. Pref.* 4 No marvel if many of the Pastors here be just as well placed as perfected as is expected. 1880 J. M. STEPHENSON *Cottage Talks* 91 Lawyers...those puzzlers, and confounders...who unravel and complicate what should be simple. 1892 (title) The Puzzler's Manual, or monthly journal of ingenious amusements. 1892 O. W. HOLMES *Post Breakfast* ix, My question...seems to me to be a puzzler.

Puzzle-text, -wit: see PUZZLE *n.* 3.

Puzzling, *vbl. sb.* [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PUZZLE in its various senses.

1598 ROBERT THOM *Warning* 2, 6 He will assay twelve times weight without helpe: and (that knowen) with what pondring and toyle. 1874 RANSOM *Sailboats* 18 You can find out for yourself by a little puzzling why the three angles of a triangle...must be equal to two right angles. 1907 *Athenæum* 2 June 685/1 The puzzling of the Russians by rumour that the turning-back-march of the Japanese was first by the Russian left, then by the Russian right.

Puzzling, *ppl. a.* [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -ING².]

1. Bewildering, confusing, perplexing; that puzzles one to solve or answer.

1668 BOYLE *Orig. Forms & Qual.* i. Wks. 1772 III. 32 A more puzzling question it may be to some, 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. Soc. Wks. 1892 IV. 208 The grand puzzling question, whether I sleep or wake? 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 60 The various Turnings...of this Labyrinth, render it extremely intricate and puzzling. 1833 T. HOOK *Sayings & Doings*, *Expectants* (1878) 204 This is a puzzling matter. 1872 JOHNSTONE *Uncle Reg. Ladies* (1879) 204 The summit of the mountain is most puzzling and dangerous.

2. Bewildering oneself; laboriously trying to puzzle something out.

1792 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* III. The Servant, says he, is a Puzzling Fool that lends nothing. 1793 SCOTTISH *Chase* II. 200 The puzzling Pack amazed Wide by Wide, Maze within Maze. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 56 Certain precise and puzzling minds.

Hence **Puzzlingly** *adv.*, in a way that puzzles one; **Puzzlingness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Puzzlingness*, perplexedness, embarrassing Quality. 1887 M. A. LOWE *Two Poets* II. 67 A puzzlingly impalpable mist in her friend's character. 1894 *Naturalist in Shakespeare's Forest*...puzzlingly associated the orange-flowered Pimpernel's form.

Puzzolana, -ano, -ano, etc., var. POZZOLANA.

Pwdyll, Pwf, Pwir, pwr, pwyr, Pwll, Pwn, Pwns, Pwnjha, Pwt, Pwynd, etc., obs. Sc. forms of PUDDLE, PUFF, POOR, POOL, PUN, POINT, POUNCE, POUNDS, PUT, POKED, etc.

Py, var. PYE *sb.*³ *Obs.*, kind of mat; obs. f. PIE.

Pya, variant of PIA 2.

† **Pyæmia** (pəi,ī·miă). *Path.* Also **pyæmia**, and less correctly **pyohæmia**. [mod. L., f. Gr. πύ-ον pus, matter + αἷμα blood: see QUOT. 1880.] A condition of blood-poisoning accompanied by fever, caused by the presence in the blood of pathogenic bacteria and their toxic products, and characterized by the formation of multiple pus-foci in different parts of the body; septicæmia.

1859 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Pyæmia*, *pyohæmia*. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1892) I. v. 136 Hospital wards where death was rampant from pyæmia. 1878 *Proc. Pathol. Soc. Philad.* (1878) 264 Pyæmia covering after purulent eruptions one of the most common and fatal forms of so-called 'puerperal fever'. 1878 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* XI. 160 Pyæmia is most liable to occur in broken-down persons. 1880 *Quart. Pract. Med. Ind.* II. 87 As the name denotes, pyæmia originally was supposed to be due to the presence of pus into the blood. The disease is no longer attributed to the direct absorption, by the blood, of pus-corpuscles.

Pyæmic (pəi,ī·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pyæmia; affected with pyæmia.

1859 J. V. SHARPE in *Stat. Encycl.* I. 120 The dangers of pyæmic poisoning. 1880 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 5) 103 Almost complete exposure of pyæmic patients to the open air. 1898 *Brunswick Thr. & Fever Hosp.* (1898) 270 The fatalness of the pyæmic pulse is remarkable.

† **Pyal** (pəi·ăl), *a.* & *sb. Indian.* Also pyali, pial. [South Indian *adj.* Tg. *payal* a young block or mounting stone, dattu. of Tg. and Sp. *paya* a bench by the door:—L. *pallium* raised place: see PODIUM.] 'A raised platform on which people sit, usually under the verandu, or on either side of the door of the house' (Vale). Also *attrib.* pyal school.

1673 E. C. GOUGH in *Ind. Antiq.* II. 72 Sundrey Pyal Schools in Madras. 1698 *Indian Mag. & Rev.* Dec. 58 Every village has its well-appointing pyal school, where boys and girls are taught simple lessons. 1698 *Madras Mercurie* (Stanes) Apr. 1/3 In front of an outhen pial where I might sit.

Pyan, pyany, obs. forms of PIONY.

Pyanit, pyanrot, -ot, obs. forms of PIANET, PYRANET.

† **Pyarthrosis** (pəi,ɑːrθrōu·sĭs). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. πύ-ον pus + ἄρθρωσις jointing.] The formation of pus in a joint; suppurative arthritis.

1898 in HOPE *Expos. Lex.* 1899 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pyastor, obs. f. PIASTER. **Pyat**, var. PIET, magpie, obs. f. PYRRHUS.

Pybald, obs. f. PIEBALD.

Pybbis, pybde, obs. forms of PEBBLE.

Pycar'd, variants of PICARD *Obs.*, a sailing boat.

Pyche, pych(e, Pycois, Pyce, Pychar, -er, obs. forms of PYCE, PYCHE, PYE, PICHER.

Pyche (pəitʃ). *n. dial.* Also 6 **pitche**, 8–9 **potch**, 9 **pytch**. [? Phonetic variant of *pike*: cf. PIKE *sb.*³ 2.] A fan-kiln.

1790 LADY MIDDLETON in *Hist. Bubbs. coalbrookdale.* 1772 J. WEDGWOOD *Mod. Medallion* 140 Potch, an Oven to bake bricks in, after they have received. 1808 *Coalbrookdale Coal.* 61 *Pytche*, a bricken. 1861 *Lond. Gloss.*, *Pytch*, a kiln for bricks.

Pychal, obs. form of PINNACLE, a small field.

Pycht, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of PITCH *v.*¹

Pyck, Pyckage, obs. ff. PIKE *sb.*¹, PITCH *sb.*¹, PICKAGE. **Pyckard, pyckar**, var. ff. PICARD *Obs.*

Pycke, Pyckcrylle, Pycket, obs. ff. PIKE, PICKEREL, PICKET.

Pycnaspidean, Pycnaster: see PYCNO-.

Pycnid, -ide. *Bot.* [mod.F. *pycnide*] = next. 1887 J. HOOD *Mycosis*, ind. 2 n. 4 sq. 1900 E. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, Pycnid, Pycnide, Pycnidium.

† **Pycnidium** (pĭknĭ·dĭŏm). *Bot.* Pl. -dia. [mod.L., f. Gr. πυκνός thick, dense + dim. suff. -ΐδιον.] The special receptacle in certain ascomycetous fungi in which the cystospores are produced.

1847 HASSALL *Cryptog. Bot.* i. 180 In *Sclerotia* the pycnidia appear frequently to arise from the transformation of one of the joints of the mouldlyon threads. 1880 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 308 Receptacles resembling perithecia...have been named by Tulasne *pycnidia*, and the spores or gonidia formed in them *stylospores*.

Hence **Pycnidial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pycnidium; **Pycnidiophore** [-PHORE], a compound sporophore bearing pycnidia; **Pycnidiospore** [Gr. σπόρος seed], a stylospore developed inside a pycnidium.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Pycnis.** *Bot.* Pl. **pycnides**. [mod.L.] A rare synonym of PYCNIDIUM.

Pycnite (pĭ·knəit), *Min.* [mod. (Haüy 1801) f. Gr. πυκνός thick, dense + -ITE¹.] A variety of topaz occurring in columnar aggregations.

1820 BERZELIUS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 321 The mass called *schorlartiger Smirgel* by Werner (the *pycnite* of the Abbé Haüy). 1868 LORENZO H. GIBBS *Kerks Chem.* (1878) 51 Pycnite is a fluorous variety of topaz.

Pycno- (pĭknō), bef. a vowel **pycn-**, combining form of Gr. πυκνός 'thick, dense', forming various terms. (Occasionally spelt *pykno-*; sometimes *picno-*.)

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1820 BERZELIUS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 321 The mass called *schorlartiger Smirgel* by Werner (the *pycnite* of the Abbé Haüy). 1868 LORENZO H. GIBBS *Kerks Chem.* (1878) 51 Pycnite is a fluorous variety of topaz.

Pycno- (pĭknō), bef. a vowel **pycn-**, combining form of Gr. πυκνός 'thick, dense', forming various terms. (Occasionally spelt *pykno-*; sometimes *picno-*.)

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Pycnid, -ide. *Bot.* [mod.F. *pycnide*] = next. 1887 J. HOOD *Mycosis*, ind. 2 n. 4 sq. 1900 E. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, Pycnid, Pycnide, Pycnidium.

† **Pycnidium** (pĭknĭ·dĭŏm). *Bot.* Pl. -dia. [mod.L., f. Gr. πυκνός thick, dense + dim. suff. -ΐδιον.] The special receptacle in certain ascomycetous fungi in which the cystospores are produced.

1847 HASSALL *Cryptog. Bot.* i. 180 In *Sclerotia* the pycnidia appear frequently to arise from the transformation of one of the joints of the mouldlyon threads. 1880 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 308 Receptacles resembling perithecia...have been named by Tulasne *pycnidia*, and the spores or gonidia formed in them *stylospores*.

Hence **Pycnidial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pycnidium; **Pycnidiophore** [-PHORE], a compound sporophore bearing pycnidia; **Pycnidiospore** [Gr. σπόρος seed], a stylospore developed inside a pycnidium.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.*

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1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 311/2 Within the cuticle subsequently were pycnosis. 1844 *Dunglison Aesculap.* 329 The white intercolumnations of the bone [enamel] subject probably more nearly to the primitive model than the old form previously.

Pycnotic (pĭknǫ·tĭk), *a.* In quots. pyk-. [ad. Gr. πυκνωτικός, f. πυκνόω to condense.] Pertaining or relating to condensation; applied to a theory of the formation of matter.

1900 in *Haeckel's Riddle Univ.* 220 In fundamental opposition to the theory of vibration, as the kinetic theory of substance, we have the modern 'theory of condensation', or the pyknotic theory of substance. It is most ably established in the suggestive work of J. C. Vogt on The Nature of Electricity and Magnetism on the Basis of a Simplified Conception of Substance (1894). 1903 R. Cunliffe in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 504 The pyknotic theory of substance differs from the Kinetic theory, we are informed, in so far as the centres of condensation of the primitive ether are endowed with cohesion and will.

Pycos(e, **pycows**, **pycoys(e**, obs. ff. Pinnace.

Pycton, **Pyctoure**, **-ure**: see Pict *sb.*, Picture.

Pyd, **pyde**, **Pydgion**, obs. ff. Pied, Pidgeon.

Pye, obs. f. or var. of Pie *sb.* and *v.* (in quot. 1547 = Pie *sb.*² 2); var. Pee *sb.*¹, *Obs.*, a coat.

1536 *Ann. Eccl. Night Poems Scott.* (1901) VI. 193 Dalrauli to be ane cyteing pye and ane pair of hals to the Kingis Grace. 1547 in *Rolls Exp. Kyr.'s Regn.* (1874) 193 A pye of all the cotes of dark Bulleyn as laste to accompte pro anno regni regis Edwardi sexti primo.

Pyeannet, obs. f. Pinnace. **Pyebald**, **pyed-ball**, obs. ff. Piebald. **Pyece**, **Pyed**, obs. ff. Piece, Pied. **Pyedoma**, variant of Podesma.

Pye-dog, **pie-dog** (pī·dɒg). *Anglo-Ind.* Also shortened pye. [f. Anglo-Ind. *pye*, *pai*, Hindi *pāhī* outsider.] An unmarried dog, a Pariah-dog.

1884 *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug., In India...pie-dogs, or "pye-dogs" as they are called, wander all the hard year over scenes. 1886 Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson*, *Pye*, a familiar designation among British soldiers and young officers for a Pariah-dog. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Sept. 663 In the course of the hair was the usual small fan and a sleeping pye-dog.

† **Pyela ygo.** *Obs. rare*. [Corrupt ad. F. *pelorgue*, ad. Gr. πελεκυγόν stork.] A stork.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Alayn* vi. lx. C 5 b, The is fable is of the labourer and of the pyelarge,...Amonge a grete company of grues and cranes he took a pyelargo.

‖ **Pyelitis** (pəi,ĕləi·tĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πύελος trough, pan, taken in sense 'pelvis' + -ιτις.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the kidney.

1842 in Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. IV.* 8/2 Renal calculi, produce such atrophy of the kidney with pyelitis. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 322 1887 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 422 If there is retention pyelitis...suppuration and extension of the mischief into the secretory tubuli.

Hence **Pyelitic** (-i·tĭk) *a.*, of, relating to, or of the nature of pyelitis.

1889 *Ann. Surgery* Dec. 2 *Rep. Dis. Ur. & Ur. Org.* 1. 206 Extension of a pyelitic process.

Pyell, obs. form of Pele *sb.*²

Pyelo- (pəi,ĕlō), combining form from Gr. πύελος trough, taken in sense 'pelvis'; in pathological and other terms, as ‖ **Pyelocystī·tis**, pyelitis accompanied by cystitis (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pyelolithotomy**, the removal of a renal calculus by incision into the pelvis of the kidney (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Pyelo-meter**, = Pelvimeter (Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 1844). ‖ **Pyelo-nephri·tis**, 'inflammation of the kidney and of the pelvis and calices' (Med. 1842); hence **Pyelonephri·tic** *a.*

1886 S. Fenwick *Princ. Med.* (1886) 822 Suppurative nephritis ...called..., when there is concomitant inflammation of the renal pelvis, pyelonephritis. 1890 *Cycl. Pract. Pathol.* Pyelonephritis.

Pyenard, **Pyennia**, var. Pimenty *Obs.*, Pyonia.

Pyep, **Pyepowder**, **Pyers**, **Pyerve**, **Pyerveye**, obs. forms or variants of Pear *n.*¹, Pie-powder, Pier *sb.*, Pyas², Pierreder.

Pyet, var. Pite; obs. 8a. f. Pute.

Pyetous, var. Pietous *Obs.* **Pyf**, **Pyffe**, obs. or dial. var. Puff, Piffle. **Pyg**, obs. f. Pig.

Pygal (pəi·găl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. πυγή rump + -al.] Of or pertaining to the rump or hinder quarters of an animal.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 289/1 Pygal cellulose large. 1842 Owen *Odont. & Teeth* in *Owen's Lect. on Comp. Anat.* 127 (In the cetacea) the sixth, tenth, and pygal plates, with the marginal plates of the carapace, do not coalesce with any parts of the ossific skeleton.

b. *sb.* (Short for *pygal plate* or *shield*.) The posterior median plate of the carapace of a turtle.

1850 in *Cent. Dict.* 1858 Lydekker *Phil. Nat. Hist.* V. 41 In front the scute is composed by a large median plate, while behind it terminates in one or two pygals.

Pygang (pĭ·gæŋ). Forms: 4 phigang, (Gawain), 6 pygangs, 7 pygangus, pigangs, 7-pygang. Also in L. form **pygargus** (a pigeon). [ad. L. *pygang-us* (Pliny), a. Gr. πύγαργος lit. 'white-rump', applied to a kind of antelope, a white-tailed eagle, and a sandpiper; f. πυγή rump + ἀργός white.]

1. A kind of antelope mentioned by Herodotus and Pliny: by some supposed to be the addax.

In the LXX and Vulgate, wherein it Wyclif, Douay, and Bible of 1611, usual to render Heb. דישון *dishon*.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 5 This is the beest that ye owen to ete: oxe, and sheep, and...phigang (1388, fisardis; 1609 (Douay), pygargus; 1611 and R.V. Pygarg). 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxvi. (1495) 708 Pygargus is a beest, The bak is white, and the wombe, & the buttokes, but synapwastre, and lesse than the Harte. 1398 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 83 *Pygargus*, a wild Beest like a Fallow Deer, so called because the back Parts are white.

2. (In L. form.) The osprey or sea-eagle.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxv. (Bodl. MS.) xlv/1 *Pygargus* with her pigeages is a fair lowe bild. 1587 Harrison *Englande* III. v. (1878) II. 30 Of hawkes and ravenous foules...Neither have we the cygarges or gripe. 1592 Sir J. Hall *Hist. Animi.* 331 The pygargus, the falco ...with the tail feathers white and black at the end.

Pygeon, **Pygg**(e, obs. ff. Pigeon, Pig.

Pygges nye, **pyggesny**, var. Pigsney *Obs.*

Pyght, **pyyt**, **Pyghtall**, **Pyghtur**, obs. forms of Pight, Pightle, Picture.

‖ **Pygidium** (pəidʒi·dĭăm, pəigi·dĭăm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πυγή rump + -ιδιον, aufl. -*idium*.] The posterior part of the body in certain invertebrates, chiefly insects, crustaceans, and worms, when forming a distinct segment or division; the caudal or pygal segment.

1842 Morgagni *Sedes* in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1. 227 *Pygidium*, or tail of seven minute extremities. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 118 note, The posterior [segment of a trilobite] when shield-shaped and combining two or more segments [is] the pygidium. 1870 Nicholson *Palæont.* 181 The most exhibits three [segments,—i. e. metathoracic shield]...2. a variable number of movable 'body-rings' or thoracic segments; and 3. a caudal shield or pygidium. 1879 D. Sharp in *Camdr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 187 The last of such exposed dorsal plates [in Beetles] is termed pygidium.

Hence **Pygi·dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pygidium.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 239 The blobovenate segment of the body...divided at the end into two segments by the pygidial cleft.

† **Pygiat**, *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Gr. πυγή rump + -ιατ; cf. Gr. αἰγιαστήρ, *pantaloons*.] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram, *Pygiat*, one that wears baggards.

Pygjing, var. Pickling *Obs.*, kind of cloth.

† **Pygmachy**. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. πυγμαχία boxing, f. πύξ (πυγμ-) with clenched fist, or πυγμή fist + μάχη fight.] Boxing.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pygmachy*, a fighting with Gauntlets or Clubs. 1658 in Phillips.

Pygmæan, **-mean** (pigmī·ăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6- pig-. [f. L. *Pygmæus* (see Pygmy) + -an.]

† **A.** *sb.* = Pygmy *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1535 Stone *Chronicles* 82, I never compare a Pigmean or a Dwarfe to a giant. 1556 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 192 They are also Pygmeans (soon but a cubite in height) which taking up Cranes and Ramners, do keepe warre with Cranes. 1595 Shakespeare *Romeo* v. iii. (1636) 256 They are mouers first that are worn to be told of the Pigmeans. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. 21. I. 156 Amantes verbenis, That those Pygmeans live in hollow caues, & holes vnder the ground.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pygmies; of the nature or size of a pygmy; diminutive, dwarfish.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 780 Now less than smallest Dwarfs, in narrow room Throng numberless, like that Pygmean Race Beyond the Indian mount. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* 30, (1906) 32 Or Do the cranes, when from the north they fly, The army of pygmæan wars to charge. 1738 Somerville *Chase* III. 139 The tall, plump, brawny Welch Cattle the cumbrous Bulk; and strides into The short Pygmean Race. 1804 *Spectator* 21 May 1742/1 The expenditures of [1802...less than on a pigmean scale) compared with those of Russia.

† **Pygmæan.** *Obs.* Also 5 pigmeon. [a. OF. *pigmenin*, *pigmeon* (Godef.).] = Pygmy *sb.* 1.

c 1440 Hoccleve (Rawl.) xxvii. 103 Ye lord of pe Pigmeon [Fr. *pigmenin*], which or man of litil stature. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. v. 89 People that ben hounded, and ar but 2 cubits hye,...This people is called pygmeons.

Pygmeni, obs. form of Pygmy.

Pygmy, **pigmy** (pi·gmi), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4-7 *pigmey* (4-6 *pl. -eis*), 5 *pl.* **pigmes**, 5-7 **pygmey** (5-6 *-eis*, *-eys*, 7 *-ey*), **pygmie**, 6 **pigmye**, *-ee*, 6-7 **pigmie**, 7 **pigmee**, **pygmis**, 6-**pigmy**, 8- **pygmy**. [In a form, ad. L. *pygmæ-us*, a. Gr. πυγμαῖ-ος adj. dwarfish, sb. a dwarf, a pygmy, f. πυγμή a measure of length from the elbow to the knuckles, also the fist (the pl. *pygmai* in Wyclif being directly ad. L. *pygmæi*); cf. F. *pygmée*, Rabelais. In the *B* form, *pygmeon*, ad. med.L. *pygmeon-es*, L. *pygmæus*, cf. *Arabum*, † *Graii*, *Hebræus*, *Jon*, *Maccheus*, † *Pharisæus*, also OF. *pigmeus* (Godef.), *pimeus* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.*

1. One of a race (or several races) of men of very small size, mentioned in ancient history and tradition as inhabiting parts of Ethiopia or India; in later times generally supposed to be fabulous. In the last quarter of the 19th c. dwarf races were ascertained to exist in equatorial Africa, who may be the Pygmies of Homer and Herodotus, and are now commonly spoken of as 'the Pygmies'.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxvii. 11 Pigmeis that weren in thi towris [Douay, Pygmæi] hangiden in thi walls bi enuyron. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxxv. (1495) 632 Pigmeus is a nacyon in Yndia towarde the est in mountayns: ofte the nerues. Thothers describe the Pigmeis: men xxvij^ti of body: xxvith two-cubyten longe, they assaylen to the fourth yere and wexe to the moorth. Thyse...fyghten with cranes and chastysyen theyr nestes, and lerne them agayn, than theys nacyon is not multeplyed. *c* 1400 Mandeville (Bodl.) 178, [in Asia] ben many maner kynges; [*MS. C.* pygmeyes]. *Fr. pigmeles*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Pygmeus [*K.* pygmey], pigmeus. *c* 1500 Lt. Andreas *Addit. Cott.* MS. Pigmeis be men & women, & but one cubite longe, dwellynge in the mountaynes of ynde. They be vyll geuers at their tithe[yere, & at euer more yere they be olde. 1555 Eden *Decades* 3 b, I will...fetch you a buyre out of the great Chaun hand: for you any exchanges to the Pigmies. 1603 J. Harvey *Germania* 10 Ravenspurgh had by this time pretty well continued us all in the opinion, that these were Pigmies. 1698 Fryer 126, 3½ Pigmy, a sort of People, if there be any such, said to be not above a Cubit high. 1701 Ashmole *Theat. Ins.* 91 ¶ 2 That part of India which is said to be inhabited by the Pigmies. 1708 Edmd. *Bagot. Peace* 21 Who, 1808 IX. 42 That the battle of Marignano was the battle of the Giants, that all the rest...were Battles of the Cranes and Pygmies. 1887 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* (1890) I. 192 A march of 1292 and a half miles on the 5th of November took us to a Pigmies' camp. 1898 G. Robertson *Land of Pigmies* vii. 156 The name Akka, by which the Pigmies are known.

† **b.** Formerly applied to the chimpanzee and other anthropoid apes as the assumed originals of the pygmies of ancient story. *Obs.*

1699 K. Tyson (*Orang-outang*) 3 That the Pygmies of the Ancients were a sort of Apes, and not of Humane Race, I shall endeavour to prove in the following Essay....A Pygmy Race of Mankind, (as'd to this day, *Homo Sylvestris*, The Wild Man: Orang Outang, or a Man of the Woods. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1786) I. 191 § 230 The Troglodytes of Borneo, the Devil of Purchas, and the Pigmy of Tyson, have all received this general name...some satyrs, or wild men of the woods. 1778 Carver in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 124 As the celebrated Dr. Tyson had found the organs of voice as similar to that of man in his Pigmy. 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* 1. 8 This 'Pygmie', Tyson tells us, 'was brought from Angola'...sufficient to prove his 'Pygmie' to be a young chimpanzee.

2. *gen.* A person of very small stature; a dwarf.

1390 in *Archæologia* LIII. 17 A case of wode covered w[ith] yelow, having a man and a woman called pygmies. 1598 Minsheu *Guide. Tongues* Wks. 1/2/2 In very a reason to be that both little statures, as has that hathe a gyaunt, and a Pigmey as a Gyaunt. 1840 J. Spencer *Life & Travels, Exo.*, 220, 6 Though a Gyant be taller than a Pygmy, yet a Pygmy upon his shoulders hath advantage of him. 1912 Addison *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 2 A Woman, who was but a Pygmy without her Head-dress, appear'd like a Colossus upon putting it on. 1820 Keats *Otho* iv. 1. 28 Ay her is mixture the tall Amazon Had stood a pigmy's height.

b. *fig.* A person (or something personified) of very small importance, or having some specified quality in a very small degree. (Cf. Giant A. 3.)

1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* v. ii. 32 He send some Cranes to combate with the Pigmies. 1616 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* iv. § 14 Though Giants in Wealth and Dignity, we are but Dwarfs and Pygmies in Humanity. 1780 Bonet *Hymn Cal.-Nature Poems* (1785) 2 We stand Mere Pigmies on the ground. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* I. xxiv. These are heathen acts, and we but pigmies at them. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. viii. 110 They were intellectual pigmies beside the real leaders of that generation—Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.

c. *transf.* A thing that is very small of its kind.

1758 T. Tennent *Chem. Dyg. Bodies* 362 The plant...does not cease to vegetate, but it continues always a mere pigmy. 1849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 183 They look little more...among the pigmies and minorities of creation. 1880 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxxvi. 3 Westward the mountain ridges upwards of 25 miles in height, in comparison with which our giant Himalayans would appear like pygmies. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 12/1 Since the equilibrium of the fly proceeds to photography—the dynamics of these planetary pigmies [meteorids] has been rendered much easier.

3. An elf, pixie, play.

1821 Clare, *Pigmies*, a Pigmey, dwarfs,...elfs, tearfs, &c. 1846 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. 16. The Pygmies of Paracelsus, that is, his nine-fathomed men, or middle natures between men and spirits. 1794-6 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 370 The Greek and Roman Poets imitated the character of this Deity [Eros] to that of a wanton mischievous pigmy. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* iv. 103 All tribes of Celtic origin assigned to...these elves or pigmies, more social habits. 1849 Lemon *Romeo*, Introd. 7 They the fairies, and the pigmies, Plotted and conspired against him.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the race of pygmies: see A. 1. (Partly attrib. use of the sb.)

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* xiii. 140 The pygmie-warfare runs to fable. In his dwarfe-armie. 1704-5 Phil. Trans. *Abridg.* 460 Their pygmy king, and little fairy queen, by circling dances gambol'd on the green. 1749 Collins *Ode, Fifty Eighteenth, Night.* 143 In whose small vaults a pygmy-folk is found. 1850 Brontë *Shirley* I. xii. 80 Being fearful lest to the pigmy race, Rhoddard and dwelt.

2. *a.* Of persons and animals: Of very small size or stature, dwarf.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 36 As a pure Palmer drawn... Here a huge Cyclop, there a Pigmé Elfe. 1596 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 63 Their great ballasine, then Pigmie Bumpers, then Pumpild Detas of nothing but pumps. 1642 Rogers *Naam* 50-51 Shee, A pigmy soul of qualitie. 1738 Somerville *Chase* I. 282 The pigmy Fiend in ev'ry Parish swarms. 1814 Scott *Waverley* xxxiii, 'I have the honour to be, young man,' said the pigmy tenant of the cell, with an air of dignity. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. x. 153 The old thumb-...stood up the ends of the pygmy people with one of the quickest tunes in the music book.

b. *gen.* Very small, diminutive, tiny. In *Nat. Hist.* often used in the names of species of animals that are very small of their kind. Also *fig.*

1592 Spenser *Tears of Muses* 1. 57 Pregne'd To whip the dwellish swarm, that *Pigmey Armies* from the shade of his Tent-tories. 1608 Middleton *Conquest of Lib.* (1613) I. 1050/1 An arrow buried to me in high...Gone but a pigmy length. 1763 Cowper *Hist. & M. Nonsuch* 458 Did the Deep Heart of thy pigmy voice her waves to obey. 1771 Pennant *Jrn. Chester* 98 Pygmy Age. 1788 Lettsom *Hist. Hinds* I. 198 Pygmy Forskâl. 1804-6 Wordsw. *Ode Intim. Immort.* vii. *Is she your* Darling of a pigmy size. 1832 *Edin. Encycl.* XIII. 292/1 *Pithecus* colobicus. The Pygmy ape inhabits Africa, the East Indies, and Ceylon,...and, when standing on its hinder legs, measures about two feet in height. 1857 Livingstone *Norms & Incid.* 338 The smallest of all the pigs is, however, the pygmy hog (*Sus salvanius*). 1858 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 5/1 The pigmy shrew...which ranks in the smallest mammal we have, and the least but one in all Europe.

Cf. *Camb.* as *pygmy-weighed* adj.; **pygmy-wood**, an asexual weed, *Tillæa simplex*, an inch or two high, found in the eastern United States.

1835 Penny in Likken *Life* (1852) I. 256, 320 One robs in the plan did make me so low pigmy-minded.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pygmy**, **pi·gmy** *v. trans.*, to make a pygmy of, to reduce to insignificance, to dwarf; **Pygmydom**, the realm of pygmies; **Pygmyhood**, **Pygmyism**, **Pygmyship**, the condition, position, or character of a pygmy.

1598 Sam. Acosta *Mighty Fortunate.* B.ij, Stand off thou Pottenger from the Pyxis, Who [*sequitur* Shewyes with thy dwarf like vires. 1848 *Electric Mag.* XXIII. 198 They were reduced to nothing in such a hardly neighbourhood. 1909 *Church Times* 23 July 100/1 This great...church towers high above everything. It pigmies the parish church. 1890 Brown-Thomas *Catherine Booth* (1908) II. 180 Lilliputian schoolies from the level of 'pigmydom attained and. 1890 Swinburne *Glad. Fratr. & Poetry* (1894) 231 What we do not understand, we declare, from the height of our 'pigmyhood, to be useless. 1837 Dr. Lucas *Lett.* to R. Chorton *Hym. T. Wilson* (1860) II. 59 Do not laugh at our 'pigmyism. 1880 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 488 His 'pigmyship.

Pygo- (pəigo), repr. Gr. πυγο-, combining form of πυγή rump, used in the formation of zoological terms. **Pygobranchiate** [Gr. βράγχια gills] *a.*, belonging to the *Pygobranchia*, a group of gastropods having the gills arranged round the anus; so **Pygobra·nchious** *a.* **Pygome·lian** [Gr. μέλος limb] *a.*, pertaining to or connected with a *pygomelus*; a monster having a supernumerary limb behind or between the normal posterior pair; *sb.* a pygomelian animal. **Pygopagus** [*sb. mod.L. Pygopagus*, *f.* Gr. πάγος that which is fixed or firmly set, *f.* πήγνυσθαι to fix, fasten], a monster consisting of twins united in the region of the buttocks; so **Pygopagous** *a.* **Pygopod** [Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot], *a.* and *sb.* *adj.* of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes*, an order of aquatic birds, including the auks, grebes, and loons, having the legs set very far back; **b.** *adj.* of or belonging to the genus *Pygopus* or family *Pygopodidæ* of Australian lizards having rudimentary hind legs; *sb.* a lizard of this family; hence **Pygo·podous** *a.* **Pygostyle** [Gr. στύλος column], the vomer or triangular plate formed of the fused caudal vertebræ, which supports the tail-feathers in most birds; hence **Pygostyled** *a.*, furnished with or forming a pygostyle.

1858 *Mivart Explos. Lect., Pygobranchiata*,...applied by Gray to an order (*Pygobranchiata* of the Gasteropodiphora or *Pygobranchiata*. 1894 Rutimeyer *Eocaene Säugeth.* 401 note, 'Pygomelian' genus are often recorded. 1847 *Amer. Nat. Sci.* 344 The case of Rose Josephs is not entirely analogous and comparable to the two other 'pygopagus. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* I. 840 'Pygopagous twins...united together in the region of the anus and having each its own pelvis. 1880 *Bailey's Monthly. Mod. Sc.* II. 226 The keel of such homotherous animals as the whale, the seal, the walrus, and the 'pygopodous birds. 1823 W. E. Parry in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 799/2 A pygobranchiate horse or 'pygomelus. 1892 Rudyard Kipling in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IX. 57 The tail [of Hornbills], was fairly long and broad, but had no pygostyle. 1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 258 Tail short [as to its vertebræ, which are 'pygostyled].

Pygrail, **Pygmya**, **Pygymast**, **Pygyn**: see Pigrail, Piggery, Pigstrand, Pigeon.

†**Pygya**, obs. form of Pigeon.

1392 *Black Bk. Denbigh* E. 402 Reddendo duodecim pro marcis vi vacc et pygye bullok.

†**Py·hy**, *int.* Obs. A representation of laughter; cf. Tee-hee.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1841) 22, I cannot but laugh, *ey hy hy hy*. 1589 *Martins Months Minde* Nashe's Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 Ha, ha, ha, ho, ho, ho, hy, hy, hy, hee fortunes wheeles, ho how, how! Mavors hath cundi vp his lustie.

Pyie (pəi·iˌ), *a.* rare—°. [f. Gr. πύον pus + -ιε.] Of or pertaining to pus; purulent.

1848 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Pyin (pəi·in). *Phys. Chem.* [f. as pyic + -IN 1.] An albuminoid substance found in pus.

1845 Times & Register *Phys. Anat.* I. 37 It is...stated, that the albumen which may be obtained from the young cells of areolar tissue is pyine. 1880 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 1031 Pyin closely resembles mucin. 1875 Kolbe *Phys. Chem.* 35 Pyin can be obtained by agitating recently-drawn pus with 5 to 10 per cent. solution of sodium chloride.

†**Pying**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. implied *pie *v.* (f. Pie *sb.*[2]) + -ING 1.] The alphabetical indexing of rolls and records; see Pie *sb.*[2] 2.

1648 *Franchise Court Lect.* (ed. 2) 183 The keepers of the fine of Declaration Rolls for the filing, getting, and shewing the fine of every Clerke for every Terme, &c.

Pyione, obs. form of Peony.

Pyjamas, **pajamas** (pədʒā·məz, pā-), *sb. pl.* Also 9 **paijaushehs**, **pie-**, **pyjamahs**. [a. Pers. and Urdū پائجامہ *pāy jāma* (پای *pāy*) *jāmah*, f. Pers. پای *pāy*, *pāy* foot, leg + جامہ *jāmah* clothing, garment. In Persian, a sb. singular; in Eng. made plural with -s, after *breeches*, *drawers*, *trousers*, etc.] Loose drawers or trousers, usually of silk or cotton, tied round the waist, worn by both sexes amongst the Mohammedans, and adopted by Europeans, especially for night wear: in England often in trade use inaccurately applied to a sleeping suit of loose trousers and jacket.

1800 *Miss. Travels in Calcut. Amu. Rep.* 320/2 Mussoolman rebelled to Tippoo Sultaun's wardrobe,...20, pai jamahs, or drawers. *Ibid.*, Pai jamahs. 1831 Marryat *Jacket in Wales* I. 168 In a pair of 'pyjamahs' and a shirt. 1839 Thackeray *Major Gahagan* iii. I swopped him of his...pajaumahs. 1842 E. E. Napier *Scenes & Sports Ind.* (1868) II. v. 238 Equipped in our loose cotton 'pyjamahs, light silk or muslin 'pejahanahs'. 1844 Fitzclarence *Narrative, Kerk. India* (1854) 196 His usually unbecoming garb in his pajamas (the loose Turkish trousers). 1852 Lord *Hardinge Portia* 361 Pyjamahs of red silk wrapped with gold lace. 1853 Lieut. Dicconson *Passing* I. 227 They were the usual short blue silk cloak and loose white pyjamas. 1903 *Onward for* IX. 144/2 It's no use for me to wear in my pajamas.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sing. form), as *pyjama coat*, *trousers*; *pyjama-clad* adj.

1857 Hughes *Maid. Flour* v. 128 It has the disadvantage over the pyjama suit of being more difficult to change. 1900 G. Savile *Something to Do* Make your pyjama-trousers look like cricket-flannels. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 27 Apr. 6/3 The spectacle presented by the bearded convict...and the officials of the court, arranged in front of the pyjama-clad judge.

Hence **Pyja·maed** *a.*, clad in pyjamas.

1883 *World* 28 Nov. 18/2 Two pyjamaed and bejewelled sable strangers are standing...outside. 1890 Weyman *Gent. of Sept.* xi. A stranger who strolled into the Lord Chief Justice's Court, pyjama-ed and not ashamed.

Pyjon, obs. form of Pigeon.

Pyk, *-e*, **pykke**, obs. ff. *pick*, north. *f.* Pitch *sb.*[3]

Pyk, **Pykage**, **Pykas**, **Pykarelle**, obs. ff. Pie, Pies, Pieage, Picard, Pickerel[1], Pickerel.

Pykas, **-ax**, **pykeax**, *-o*, **pykuis**, **pykus**, obs. ff. Pickax. **Pyke**, obs. *f.* Pike *sb.*[1], Pick *sb.*[1], Pike, Pight. **Pykefork**, obs. *f.* Pickfork.

Pykeled, var. Pickled *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.*, speckled.

Pyker, **Pykerel**, **-elle**, **Pykery**, obs. ff. Picard, Pickerel[1], Pickerel, Pickery.

†**Pykestole**, **-olle**. *Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] Name of a play or sport formerly engaged in at Ripon on Easter Monday.

1439 *Misc. Rolton Chantries* III. 239 Et in gasa et cameris simplis, pro habitacione le Pykestolle in cameris Pasche...xd. 1447 *Ibid.* 240 Et in solucione facta ex secrecis habentibus le cryenge boni Pasche...xiijd. Et in gasa et cameris simplis pro le Pykestolle habentibus ludum eodem die, xjd.

Pykfork, **Pykid**, **Pyking**, **Pykit**, obs. ff. Pickfork, Pikid, Picking, Picked, Pikid.

Pykk, **-e**, **Pykkert**, **Pykkyll**, **Pykla**, **-lat**, obs. ff. Pick, Picard, Pitiful, Pickle, Pikelet.

Pykola, **-e**, **-oye**, **Pykrelle**, **Pykrie**, **-ry**, **-s**, **Pykrille**, **-yl**, **Pyl**, obs. ff. Pickax, Pickerel[1], Pickerel, Pickle, Pile *sb.*, Pill *sb.* and *v.*

‡ **Pyla** (pəi·lă). *Anat.* Pl. pylæ. [mod.L., ad. Gr. πύλη a gate.] Each of the openings forming a communication between the cavities of the optic lobes of the brain and the iter.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pylagore (pəi·lăgəɹ). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in Gr. form **pylagoras**. [ad. Gr. Πυλαγόρας, f. Πύλαι, Thermopylæ (the older place of assembly of the Pythian Amphictyony) + ἀγορᾶς assembly.] The title of one of the two deputies sent by each constituent tribe to the Amphictyonic Council.

1783 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, Pylagoræ. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph., Concl.* II. 56 Every Greekes state...sent to his meetings two deputies, one of whom bore the name of Pylagoras, the other the appellation of Hieromnemon. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* I. v. 380 At Athens three pylagoræ were annually elected. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. ii. H. 302 Machinus, himself a Pylagore sent to Delphi by Athens.

‡ **Pylangium** (pəilæ·ndʒĭ·ŏm). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. πύλη gate + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] The undivided portion of the arterial trunk near the ventricle in the lower vertebrates.

1879 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 763/1 *Pylangium* and *synangium*, together, are the equivalents of the bulbus of the heart which lies between the ventricle and the anterior wall of the pericardium. 1900 *Nature* 31 Aug. 389/2 Figures of the frog's heart, which, as regards the designed structure of the pylangium...are wholly unintentional.

Hence **Pylangial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pylangium.

Pylar (pəi·lăɹ), *a. Biol. rare.* [f. Gr. πύλη (see Pyla) + -AR.] Pertaining to a pyle or pyla.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pylar, **-ard**, **-aster**, obs. ff. Pillar, Pillaster.

Pylche, **Pylchord**, obs. ff. Pilch, Pilchard.

Pylcraft(e, obs. variant of Pilcrow.

Pyle (pəil). *Biol. rare.* [ad. Gr. πύλη gate.] A small orifice, a pore; generally used in combination, as in Muscopyle.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* (see Cuticle).

Pyle, obs. f. Peel *sb.*[3], Pile, Pill, Pillow.

Pyle-, bef. a vowel **pyl-**, sel. Gr. πύλη gate, orifice, applied to the portal vein; irreg. used as combining form instead of the regular *pylo-*.

Pylemphraxis (pəilemfræ·ksĭs) [Gr. ἐμφραξις stoppage, obstruction], obstruction of the portal vein (Mayne 1858). **Pylephlebitis** (pəilĭflĭbəi·tĭs) [Phlebitis], inflammation of the portal vein; hence **Pylephlebi·tic** *a.* **Pylethrombosis** (pəilĭthrŏmbō·sĭs), thrombosis of the portal vein.

1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 430 'Pylephlebitis' obscures to the first. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Cirrhosis, also...R. C. Dunsmure in *Med. Times. Trans.* (1851) I. Cases of pylephlebitis or adhesive type due to alcohol. 1892 Buchanan *Nat. Med. Dict.*, 'Pylethrombosis. 1904 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 64 To diagnose pylethrombosis.

Pylecl eyal, pennyroyal: see Pulegil.

Pyler(e, **Pylery**, obs. ff. Piller, Pillery.

Pylet, **Pylewer**, obs. ff. Pellet *sb.*[2], Pillwyn.

Pylfer, **Pylfry**, obs. ff. Pilfer, Pilfrie.

Pylgrome, **-grime**, **-grym**(e, obs. ff. Pilgrim.

Pylia, **Pylion**, **Pyliwe**, obs. forms of Pilt *sb.*[2], Pillion, Pillow.

Pyll, **Pyllar**, **-er**, **Pyllary**, **Pyllaster**, obs. ff. Pill, Pill, Pillar, Pillars, Pillory, Plaster.

Pylle, **Pyllery**, obs. ff. Pile, Pill, Pillory.

†**Pyllotori**, **-ory**, obs. forms of Pellitory.

Pyllory(e, **Pyllowe**, **Pyllyon**, obs. forms of Pillory, Pillow, Pillion.

‡ **Pylon** (pəi·lŏn). *Arch.* [a. Gr. πυλών a gateway, f. πύλη gate.] A gateway, a gate-tower; *spec.* in recent use, the monumental gateway to an Egyptian temple, usually formed by two truncated pyramidal towers connected by a lower architectural member containing the gate.

1850 Layard tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 120 (ed. 2) 227 The principal structure, begin with a pylon, that is, pyramidal double towers or wings (Müller's term) which flank the gateway. 1882 Tristram *Up Nile* (1887) 208 A square panel to the entry of the great pylon records the visit of the French General Desaix and his myrmidons in 1799. 1893 Wilkins *Masonry* 75 The towers of the pylons conquered by Thothmes were inscribed ...on some of the pylons at Karnak.

transf. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 May 5/1 At each end of the bridge [over the Thames at Vauxhall], according to the design, there were two 'pylons'.... The Bridges Committee recommended that these pylons should be omitted.

fig. 1902 W. Sharp *Cent. Fourth Gosp.* vi. 183 The pylon of the Fourth Gospel is of course the prologue.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pylon-shaped* adj.

1850 Rosa Hassard *St. A. Lady Windsor's Diaries* iv. 1. There on the pylon brow stood...Hathor's self. 1904 Rosse *Guide 3rd & 4th Egypt. Exams. Brit. Mus.* 70 Headdress on a support, with a pylon-shaped opening in it.

Pyloric (pəilo·rĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Pylorus + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the pylorus.

1890 Howe in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXII. 141 Two cæcules: one large, which I shall call the cardiac portion, the other small, which I shall call the pyloric. 1892 Wesselhoeft *Medicine* (1898) 59 The pyloric orifice is on the posterior dorsal side. 1892 Huchard *Clinical Medicine* 4 A pyloric valve. 1894 Howard & Morton *Elem. Hyg.* (1895) 139 These acids with a prospectus, the 'pyloric' acids, which arches over the end of the pyloric division of the stomach.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) The pyloric glands.

1884 *Field* 26 Dec. 856/1 When according into fresh water with their own sandy ready for extraction, their pyloric are loaded with fat.

Pyloro- (pəilōro), before a vowel **pylor-**, stem of Gr. πυλωρός (see next); a formative element in various pathological and surgical terms.

Pyloro-stomy [Ectomy], excision of the pylorus.

Pyloro-plasty (see -plasty), plastic surgery of the pylorus. ‡ **Pyloro-rrhaphy**, sutchus of the pylorus.

1892 Mikulicz in *Lancet* 16 Feb. (1895) A successful case of Pylorophasty. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Aug. 437 Of his last 12 cases...9 were pyloroplasties.

‡ **Pylorus** (pəilō·rŭs). *Anat.* [Late L. *pylorus* the lower orifice of the stomach (Cod. Aurel. 5th c.), a. Gr. πυλωρός, πυλωρὸς guiskeeper, porter, f. πύλη gate + οὖρος watcher, warder.] The opening from the stomach into the duodenum, which is guarded by a strong sphincter muscle; also, that part of the stomach where it is situated.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 20, v. 1060/1 The gate are continued with the stomach at the right Orifice called the Pylorus. 1683 Tryon *Wonders L.* 304 Its superior orifice, called also the cardiac, is on the left, and the inferior or pylorus, on the right side of this organ. 1806 Bancroft *Muscular Motion* 193 The pylorus opens into the intestine. 1864 C. G. Bruce *Zool.* 198 In the pylorus there is an annular membranous valve, near which the gallduct opens.

b. An analogous part in invertebrates; e.g. the posterior opening of the stomach in insects; also,

the vitreular structure which separates the gastria from the zoonitic cavity in the siphonophorous hydrozoans (the *gyletic* canks of Huxley).

1865 Lyell *A. to Antiquity* IV. xl. 39 The stomach... As its posterior end is terminated in this process, a fleshy cæcum or appendage formed of another muscular fibre.

Pylot, -ott(e, Pylote, obs. ff. Pilot, Pellet[1], **Pylour, -owre, Pylowre, -lu, -lwa, Pylt(e,** **Pylwere, Pylpot, Pylron,** obs. ff. Pillar, Pillar, Pillare, Pelt, Pillwer, Pelisse, Pillion.

Pym-, Pyma- were, for the sake of greater legibility, usually written by ME. scribes instead of *pim-, pima-*; for all such forms not found here, see the corresponding words in Pim-, Pim.

Pymander, Pymentaria, -ye, Pyn, obs. ff. Pomander, Pigmentary, Pin, Pine.

Pynacle (Caxton), error. f. Pinacle, cupidine.

Pyncheon, Pyneam, obs. ff. Pinion[1] and [2], **Pynd(e,** obs. pa. t. and pple. of Put v., Pine v. ; var. of Pind v. *Obs.*, to impound. **Pyndare, -er(e, Pyndfold(e,** obs. ff. Pindar, Pinfold.

Pyne, obs. f. Pine n. (in best this). Pie, Pies.

†**Pyne doublet.** *Sc. Obs.* [First element *in* obscure ; cf. *fy-* or *fye-doublet*, Pie *sb.*[1].] Supposed to be the same as Jack *sb.*[2] 1 b, a quilted and sometimes iron-plated doublet or coat of State.

1715 Econ. Commerce *Hist. Acc. Complm. Rent Grocer to Mr. Alexander* [Bruntsfield] being absent on his Knees, laid his Hand upon His Majesty's Fattened Mouth; and his Majesty seeing the Impudence, cry'd, *Fy!* struck him high, because he has a Pyne Doublet upon him. **1849** Jas. Grant *Cavaliers of Fort.* iv. 39 A breastplate, a jack or pyne doublet were usual parts of everyday attire.

Pynnable, Pynoco, Pynonse, -ico, obs. ff. Pinn-apple, Pinion, Pinnace.

† **Pynspany.** *Obs.* [L. (?)Pine n. + Peny] cf. Pinchpenny. A niggard.

c **1412** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4021 Thow pynspany [MS. pynchpenyl, thee ne wot how coye!

Pyne pig. *Sc.* [First element uncertain (? the same as in prec.) ; the second is Pie *sb.*[2]] A pot or an earthenware vessel (or sometimes one of tin or other material) for the keeping of money ; a savings box. (Cf. *Penny-pig* s. v. Penny *sb.* 12.)

1488 (see Pie *sb.*[2]). **1825** Jamieson, *Pyne Pig*, a vessel used for keeping money. **1880** J. Lumsden in *Mod. Scot. Poets* II. 47 [Will] keep your Savings' pyne-pig warm o' white or yellow?

Pynn-: see Pinn-, Pin-.

Pynok, Pyno(u)n(e, Pyno(u)r, -owr, obs. ff. Pinnock[1], Pinion, Pinion, Pinea[1], **Pynot,** obs. f. Pinnet. **Pynote,** obs. f. Pine-nut.

Pynsal, Pynsell, -il, obs. ff. Pencil, Pencil.

Pynsen, -scn, -scun, var. Pounce[1] and [2] *Obs.*

Pynshe, Pynsor(e)n, -sours, obs. ff. Pinch, Pincers. **Pynstal,** obs. f. *pine-stall* (Pine *sb.*[1] 6).

Pyntche, Pynt(e, Pyntil, -ill, etc., obs. ff. Pinch, Paint v.[1], Pint, Pintle.

Pynun, pynyo(u)n, obs. ff. Pinion, Pennon.

Pyo- (*pəi·o*), before a vowel **py-,** repr. Gr. πυο-, combining form of πύον (*puos*) ; used to form medical and pathological terms. **Pyoc·oual** a. [Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) grain], pertaining to the ; **Pyoc·occus,** a microbe or coccus causing suppuration. ; **Pyoce·lia** [Gr. κοιλία cavity], the presence of pus in the abdominal cavity (Dunglison 1833). **Pyo·ctonin·e** [Gr. κτείνειν to kill], name given to methyl violet from its alleged power of checking suppuration. **Pyocy·anin** [Cyanin], a blue coloring matter, $C_{32}H_{31}N_5O_5$, obtained from blue or lead-colored pus ; so **Pyocy·anic** a. **Pyocyst,** an encysted collection of pus, esp. in the lung. **Pyoder·mia** a. [Derma], of or pertaining to ; **Pyoder·mia,** a purulent state of the skin. ; **Pyodie·thesis,** a purulent diathesis. ; **Pyodo·nia** [Gr. ὀδούς], redness caused by purulent infiltration (Dunglison 1833). **Pyoge·nesis,** the formation of pus, suppuration ; so **Pyoge·nic, Pyogy·nic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pyogenesis ; producing pus. † **Pyoha·emia,** = Pyæmia (Dunglison 1840) ; hence † **Pyoha·emic** a. = Pyæmic (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Pyohæmothora·x,** presence of pus and blood in the pleural cavities. **Pyo·graph,** lymph containing pus corpuscles. ; **Pyome·tra** (-mī·trə) [Gr. μήτρα womb] : see quot. **Pyonephri·tis** [Nephritis], suppurative inflammation of the kidney ; hence **Pyonephri·tic** a. ; **Pyonephro·sis** [Gr. νεφρός kidney : see -osis], the presence of pus in the kidney ; hence **Pyonephro·tic** a. ; **Properitone·itis,** the presence or a collection of pus in the peritoneum. ; **Pyophthe·inia,** production of pus in the eye (Dunglison 1843). ; **Pyopneumoperica·rditis** [Pneumopericarditis], the presence of pus together with air or gas in the pericardium. ; **Pyopneumothora·x** [Pneumothorax], the presence of pus and air in the pleural cavities ; = Pneumopyothorax. ; **Pyo·ptysis** [Gr. πτύσις spitting], expectoration of pus (Dunglison 1842). ; **Pyorrhœ·a** [Gr. ῥοία flux], discharge of pus. ; **Pyosalpi·nx** [Gr. σάλπιγξ a tube], the presence of pus in the Fallopian tube. ; **Pyosepticæ·mia,** pyæmia together with septicæmia ; hence **Pyosepticæ·mic** a. ; **Pyothe·rax** [Thorax], collection of pus in the pleural cavities. **Pyoxa·nthin, Pyoxa·nthose** [Gr. ξανθός yellow], a yellow coloring matter found with pyocyanin in blue suppuration.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 726 Forms also against the 'pyococcal infections. **1897** *Med. Ill.* 303 Due to the *Streptococci* contained in the specific clary exudate. **1890** *Lancet* 12 Oct. 1830/2 [He] has tried '*pyoktanin*, the new sulfate antiseptic, in several cases of suppurative ear disease. **1892** *Standard* 2 Feb. 3/2 Experiments with solutions of methyl violet, also called pyoctanin, a new pigment manufactured at Dantzsch. **1901** W. Ogden *Perins. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 163 The '*pyocyanic* disease...is an extremely interesting form of infection with bacillus pyocyaneus. **1860** *Chem. Scient.* II. 129/1 M. Fordos has...succeeded in extracting...this matter to which he gives the name of '*pyoxanthose*. **1860-2** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 732 Pyoxanthose crystallizes in needles or in rectangular tables. **1873** *Knapp's Dispens.* 40 A fine colour is often noticed on the dry bandages and linen which have been in contact with pus ; this is due to pyoxanthine. **1893** Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, '*Pyoxanthin*, variety.] **1898** Norris *Expos. Lect., Pyocyanin*, term for a type of pus, especially in the lung ; a *bacillus* : a pyocyan. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 301 Certain other chemical forms of '*pyohæmia* have received special names. *Ibid.* 418 Staphylococcus and other '*pyohæmic* disorders. **1898** Norris *Expos. Lect.*, '*Pyosalpinx*'. **1897** *Todd's Cyel. Anat.* IV. 778 The true division of '*Pyogenesis* is a modification of that of 'necrosis'. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 21 note, Pyogenesis must not be confounded with inflammation. **1893** Mahon *Explos.* 'Pyogenetic'. ...'Pyogenesis'. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 72 The pyogenetic inflammations. **1899** *Ibid.* II. 20 *Pyogenetic* bacteria are as a rule prone to varying numbers. **1899-97** *Todd's Cyel. Anat.* III. 1348 note, The '*pyogenic* membrane'...describe rarely of an abscess. **1880** *N. Syd. Soc. Transl. Mal.* 137 On the Pyogenic or Suppurative Diathesis. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 73 Conditions of great virulence of the pyogenic microbes. **1890** *Cent. Diet.*, '*Pyohæmothorax*'. ; '*Pyopoiesis*. **1893** W. R. Gowers *Diag. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 333 If a sculpt is passed over the surface, it removes a little pus-lymph. **1880** Thomas *Pregnancy* 31, 181 The collection...of pus—'pyometra—in the uterus). **1898** Bastian *The. & Pract. Med.* (1898) 832 The cholesterine was found to a 'pyonephrotic cyst. **1893** Dunglison, '*Pyoplocacardia*, a collection of pus in the pericardium. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 195 Successful cases of draining the pyo-pericardium have been published. *Ibid.* 276 Pyo-pericardium is occasionally acute in its manifestation. **1898** tr. *Von Jaksch's Clin. Med.* VIII. 122 '*Pyopneumothorax* putrefactum has thus far been observed only a few times. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 219 In a few recorded cases a pulmonary cavity has perforated the pericardium and produced pyopneumopericardium. **1894** *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1122 The eight ribs of the chest gave the physical signs of a '*pyo-pneumothorax*. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 132 Pyo-pneumothorax is gangrene of the lung. **1801** Monro *Diss.*, '*Pyorrhœa*, a purulent discharge from the belly. **1876** tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 272 The treatment of chronic pyorrhœa. *Ibid.* X. 193 The accumulation of pus in the tube—'pyosalpinx—may even lead to ulceration of the mucous membrane. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 170 Other symptoms significant of a general 'pyosepticæmic infection of the system are present. **1893** Maddison *Diseases Anorexia.* 379 Effusions of blood, or pus—Hæmothorax—'Pyothorax—into the pleural cavity. **1876** tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 811 Purulent glanders-exudations, empyema, '*Pyothorax*, a purulent discharge from the belly. **1879** Watts *Fhy. Chem.* 92 Mineral yellow crystals of '*Pyoxanthin*. **1860-2** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 732 After the separation of the pyocyanin, the chloroform retains in solution a yellow substance called '*pyoxanthine*.

Pyoid (*pəi·oid*), a. [ad. Gr. πυοειδής like pus, f. πύ-ον pus : see -oid.] Of the nature of or resembling pus ; purulent.

1851 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 4 n., Pyoid *corpuscles* or *globules*. **1879** H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 76 The cells are converted into pus, to speak safely. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 724 Soft, greasy, pyoid material.

Pyoine, pyon(e, -onis, etc., obs. ff. Peony. **Pyoner, -oor, -er, -ier,** obs. ff. Pioneer. **Pyome,** obs. f. Pium. **Pyoning:** see Pie *n.*[2], *Obs.*

† **Pyosis** (*pəiōʊ·sis*), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πύωσις.] Formation of pus, suppuration.

1657 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyosis*, a Collection of Pus in any part of the Body. **1706** in Phillips (ed. 6). **1840** in Dunglison. **1897** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyosis*, the process of pus-formation.

Pyot, Pyot(t)y, a magpie : see Pie.

† **Pype,** obs. f. Pipe *sb.*[1], [2], Pit, Pipe.

c **1440** Hoccleve *Mor. Prob.* 31 (*Wife & Poet*) cxvi. It is ate side of oakwood, as it were, And cellour, pyped like ane pretyle as.

Pyp-grass (*pəi·pgrɑs*). [app. f. Du. *pijp*, formerly *pyp* pipe + Grass.] A tall-growing South African species of grass, *Eharharta gigantea*.

1894 F. L. Stevenson in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 401 Something must be done with the hairy [of the Mystic] to give it stock...Pyp grass used chiefly...is prepared for the purpose. **1895** *S. African Gazette & Cat.* Of indigenous grasses which may be usefully employed to arrest shifting sands none are better than the Pyp grass.

Pypkin, obs. form of Pipkin. **Pypoudre, pypowder,** etc., var. Pepowder. **Pyppe,** obs. f. Pip, Pope. **Pyppen, Pyppin(e,** obs. ff. Pippin. **Pypple,** obs. f. Pebble, Pipple. **Pyprygo,** obs. f. Pepperidge. **Pyquaya,** obs. f. Pichiey.

Pyr, variant of Purr *int.* (call to pigs).

Pyracanth (*pəi·rākæn*θ). ; **pyracantha** (*pəirākæ·nθə*). Also † **pyracantha, piracanthe, pyracanthus.** [ad. L. *pyracantha*, a, Gr. πυρ-ακάνθα, name of an unidentified shrub or plant, occasionally mentioned (last not described) by Dioscorides (3. xvii) ; applied by 16th c. botanists to the shrub here noted, and adopted by Linnæus as its specific name. See Note below.]

An evergreen thorny shrub, *Crataegus Pyracantha*, a native of southern Europe, bearing clusters of white flowers and scarlet berries ; in England often trained against walls as an ornamental shrub ; also called Christ's, Egyptian, or Evergreen Thorn.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xx. 89 Some Pyracantha which I have removed to a Northern dripping shade. **1705** tr. *Cowley's Plants* Wks. 1710 III. 456 Pyracantha here and Pyracantha there, Whose Beauty only guarded the Fruit. **1776** S. Gilpin in *Nichols Lett. Literat.* 1848 C. 12824 VIII. 624, I can talk only of ...Pyracanthas and Syringas. **1832** Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* vi. The long low passage-house half-covered with China-roses and pyracanthas. **1898** T. Hardy *Return Native* iv. v, A large pyracantha now darkened the greater portion [of a house-front].

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pyracantha seed*; *pyracantha-leaved* adj. ; **pyracanth-mediar,** the pyracanth (reckoned as a species of *Mespilus*).

1845 Gloucester *Comp.* II. 83 *Gloucester Pyracantha*, pyracantha-leaved Red-fruit, a tree was also from the Capt. **1832** Mary Mowitt *Lit. Nat. Hist.* *Gold-headed Willow* 60 And the finches to their nest Picked the pyracantha seed. **1849** J. E. Fraser *Manipul. & Experim.* xv. 333 On the flanks of forests...there appear...*Mespilus Pyracantha*...Pyracanth mediar [etc.].

Hence **Pyraca·nthine** a. [-ine[1]], of or belonging to the pyracanth.

1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* III. 133 Like an owl or pyracanthine heaven.

[*Note.* The numerous Latin variants of Dioscorides 3.16 *πυρακάνθα* acknowledged, and scarcely intended as *pyracantha*. According to Lobel *Adversaria* 436 (1570), this was derived from L. *pyrarpia* + Gr. *ἄκανθα* thorn, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the wild pear (*Pirbonia* not Sativa or Edible Pyraster). *pyrapia* (*pirarum* identificatum cetera) *Pyracanthus* vocant'). But this hybrid origin was, of course, impossible for the Greek word, and the name has been variously taken as meaning 'fire-thorn' (A. *πῦρ* fire + *ἄκανθα* thorn, and considered to be appropriate to the modern pyracanth, from its profusion of scarlet or flame-coloured berries. For the identity of this with the *πυρακάνθα* of Dioscorides there is no other evidence.]

Pyracid, variant form of Pyro-acid.

Pyracia, -acy(e, obsolete forms of Piracy.

Pyrage, obs. error. form of Pirogue.

Pyral (*pəi·rāl*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pyra* Pyre + -al.] Of or pertaining to a pyre.

1898 See T. Sharpe *Hysteria* iv. 57 After the pyreal combustion. *Ibid.* 61 More inflammable, and customarily contrasted for the better pyreal combustion. **1866** *Science* XII. 40 Incorporation with each house...was what the explorer calls a pyral second. On this the bodies and effects of the dead were consigned to fire.

† **Pyralis** (*pi·rălis*). Pl. **pyralides** (*pirăl·ĭdēz*). Also (in sense 1) in anglicized form (from Fr.) **pyralids.** [ad. Gr. πυραλίς a winged insect supposed to live in fire, f. πῦρ fire ; also L. obs. f. *pyralide* 'a fire-fly or worme bred in the fire' (Cotgr.).]

†**1.** A fabulous fly supposed to live in or to be generated by fire. *Obs.*

1588 Golding *Plutarches Treat.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 60 As the fire Pyralis cannot live out of the flame. **1600** Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xvii. 41 His pairt was tyll the pyralids, A toun to byging thair dans hous. **1654** Cotgrave, *Statis Mous* II. vii. (1898) 101 Plato on in the Light and Bright One [i.e. Bowel of thy Love] where the Pyralides and sacred Salamanders we shall live happy without Pain or Unease.

2. *Entom.* [mod.L., Schrank 1801.] A genus of moths typical of the family *Pyralidæ*. So **Pyra·lid,** a. resembling or belonging to the *Pyralidæ* ; *sb.* a moth of this family ; **Pyrali·deous** a. = Pyralid a. ; **Pyra·lidiform** a., resembling the *Pyralidæ* in form or structure ; **Pyra·lidine** a. = Pyralid a.

1893 Standard *Nat. Hist. Butterfl. & Moths* II. 124 The Pyralidina are divided into two main groups :—1. The Pyralidous group. 2. The Crambidous group. The Pyralidous group is further divided into two main sections : 1. The Duponchel. 2. The Pyralides. **1903** *Nature.* 6 Aug. 3 Oct. 1478 In some of the *Pyralidæ*...in Pyrausta...gene larvæ has been wrought by the pyrals.

Pyralloite: see Pyro- 2.

† **Pyrame.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4-5 **pirom, -e, 7 piramus.** [Shortened from L. *piramis* Pyramid, perh. by taking *piramis, piramus* as a pl.]

1. Applied by Trevisa to the cone or pencil of rays entering the eye from any object ; see Pyramid 2b, 2.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xx. 208 (Hal. MS.) Þe þridde is þat þe lyȝte þat hem ȝyueþ fourme falle in þe pariye of þe eȝe for it comeþ in ende a pirame. [L. *lucidus pyramidem*] in oculum acie exit (*Cotton MS.* trompit).

it be prove heard is in the blisk of Bevers). *Ibid.* 13/1 Perfor makes yt easier to have a prism [or] 1493 pyramid a schedule after a copper of $\frac{1}{32}$ *ft.* of be pinnacle be impress be in be square it be bright matter in be longer but bee 1 square. *Ibid.* (Add. MS.) Whereas be likeas of be long cometh to be 12 square bese pinnacle [or] 1493 pyramid, prome be likeas of be it, colour pointe by be same matter & impression of be size.

2. A pyramid, spire, or steeple: see PYRAMID 3.

1614 Hieron *Defensat Rome Answ.* Who. 1620 I. 324 Will may be heatben people heard Of pinnacles & churches cost.

+ Pyra·mical, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *pyramis*, n. Gr. *πυραμίς* PYRAMID + -ICAL. The etymological form is PYRAMIDICAL.] = PYRAMIDAL *a.*

1639 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* xi. xvi. Thus Giant Ab, Title His work's glory, stable pyramical. 1658 W. Cooper *Art of Sleighing* 180 Of a pyramical Figure, and not unlike to a Pine Apple.

Pyramid (pi·rămid), *sb.* Forms: see below. [Originally in form *pir-*, *pyr-amis*, *pl. pir-*, *pyramides* (*pirămidēs*), later *pyramis*, *a. L. pyramis* (masc.), also *pyramis*, *pl. pyramides*, *n. Gr. πυραμίς*, *pl. πυραμίδες* (perh. of Egyptian origin, but anciently explained by some as a deriv. of *πῦρ*, *wheat*, by others as f. *πυρός* wheat, grain, as if a granary). The later form *pyr-*, *pyramide*, *pyramid* was app. after F. *pyramide* (in 14th c. *piramide*, Hatz.-Darm.). The *pl. pyramids*, *pyramidies*, and sing. *pyr-*, *pyramidis*, *-es*, were popular or illiterate analogical formations.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 4–7 pi·ramis, 6–8 pyramis; *pl.* (4 viii.) 6–7 pira·mides, pyra·mides; (7 pyra·midis, pyra·mixis, 8 pira·midies); also (3 viii.) 6–7 pyra·mides (*e* mute), pyra·mids.

The *pl.* forms *pyramidis*, *-mixis*, *pyramidis*, retained the stress of *pyramid-es*; but it is only in verse that they can be distinguished from the *pl.* *pyramides*, *pyramids*, with stress on first syllable, in *b.*

1398 Trevisa *tran. Bartk. De P.* 1535 1586 Pyramides, pinnacles (see B 1-3). 1570 1687 Pyramis (see F. 2. a). 1589 Pyrrhinicus *Regr. Pseudo* 2. xi. (Arb.) 102 The Spire or tippe, called pyramis. 1608 Sylvester, *Abst.* 8 Cf. ii. vii. *tr. Lipsius.* I have heard the Pyramids are very goodly things. *Ibid.* 9. ii. 60 Rather make My Countrey high pyramides my Globe. 1624 *Purchas's Pilgr.* xxxviii. To cast your full Pyramides to ground. 1660 Gunter *Prime.* 30 His Figures and Stations Coloures, his Pyramides, the Order of Magick. 1730-36 Chalk *Pyramis* (1888) 56 Two pyramides full of pipes spouting water. 1718 Hearne *Collect.* V. 238 The Church hath a Pyramis or Spire.

1730 Swinden *Enfield Rome* 35 Rivers with the olde Tiberius buildings there, And Nylus sundings their Pyramides faire. 1790 — *Rome.* iii. Their huge Pyramids, which do heaven threat. 1801 Reason. 8 Ye *Philistes* v. 14. Make it rich...Like the Pyramides: lay on spangles.

β. 6–7 pyramide, pirамide, 7 piramid, 7– pyramid; *pl.* 7 pira·, pyramides, piramids, pyramyds, 7– pyramids.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p. 27 b/1 The Pyramide which passeth cleane through the Tongue. *Ibid.* 1 b/2 The great 2 pirамides of 2 Tongues. 1604 Shaks. *Meas.* iv. 3. 57 (1623) Through Palaces, and Pyramids do stoope Their heads to their Foundations. 1608 — *Ant.* & *Cl.* iv. vii. 10 They take the Flow o'th' Nyle By certaine scales i'th Pyramid. 1630 W. Lithgow in *Lithgow Trav.* (1632) Memphis, by prudent K. Pharaos wight: Fram'd with old Pyramides, and striking Spire. 1638-56 Cowley *Davideis* i. 750 Nineteen which 363 cubicals more high and wide From One, the root of these fam'd Pyramids. 1664 Bulteel, or Blount, *Poems Wits* (1711) 20 My heart is living pyramide I raise. 1693 Ct. Dunb. *Triumph. Hon. Ir.* (1698) 6, Th' longer Beard, a true Pyramid, to Government. 1697 Milton *P. L.* ii. 1013 Satan...Springs upward like a Pyramid of fire, Involves while Encircle. 1843 Brown *Poems* 188, (missing) or what shall happily be hid for the real purpose of a pyramid.

γ. 1695. 6–7 pirамidis, 7 pyr-, pirамides; *pl.* 6 pirамideses.

1595 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Coll.* III. Introd. 38 The two stanons finishing...four of the topmost for the pyramidhouse. *Ibid.* The base and spire of a pyramidis. 1600 W. Warner *Decacordon Prof.* (1609) A 2/2 He also was cast off from the highest Pyramides of fortune's wheele. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 308 A covetous woman hath like a pirамidis. 1640 Vicars *God in Mount* (1880-3) 2 A Panegyrick Pyramides, erected to the everlasting high honour of England's God.

B. Signification.

1. A monumental structure built of stone or the like, with a polygonal (usually square) base, and sloping sides meeting at an apex; *esp.* and *exc.* one of the ancient structures of this kind in Egypt.

1398 Rider *Dictionarie Prof.* (Arb.) 25 The highest heapes of stones of the Pyramides of Egypte. 1588 T. Fenton *Prop. Measure Holyday* 1 ch. 9 (1591) D 2, 200 Without the Cities, nine miles higher into the land, are to be seene three verie high three square Pyramides, among which are three marvellous great, and very artificially wrought. 1601 Shaks. *A. & Cl. Philaster* v. iv. Piece on, some god, upon a Pyramis, Higher than hills of earth. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 129 Chemps, a King of Egypt, is the builder of this pyramis. 1752 Akenside *Epist.* No. 1 P 4, I made a Voyage to Grand Cairo, on purpose to take the Measure of a Pyramid. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* iv. 129 Nile shall pursue his triumphless way; Thou dynastic shall fall. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. lii. By Cephrenes...There is a small and simple pyramid...Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. 48 The great pyramid of Cholula, the largest and most sacred temple in Mexico. 1843 Penrose *Mexico* 21, 22 (1864) 102 [A Mexican remark] A stone building on the usual pyramidal basis: and the answer was by a flight of steep steps on one of the faces of the pyramid. 1857 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* i. 19 The Great Pyramid...towers close above one's head.

2. The form of a pyramid; in Geom. a solid figure bounded by plane surfaces, of which one (the base) is a polygon of any number of sides, and the other surfaces triangles having as bases the sides of the polygon, and meeting at a point (the vertex) outside the plane of the polygon.

Formerly sometimes extended to include the Cone, which differs in having a circular (or other curved) base, and a continuous curved surface between the base and the apex.

1398 Trevisa *tran. Bartk. De P.* 1535 Baldwin *Beneficial to Mod.* v. 314 A Pyramis is a solide figure contained under many plaine superficiaries set upon one plaine superficies, and gathered together to one point. 1663 Bullokar *Pharmacop. Maj.* (1701) The shadow of the earth being round, growth pointwise or sharp at the end, in manner of a cone or pyramis. 1800-22 I. Lewis *Stone-Wrap* (1826) 20 That Fire hath the Form of a Pyramis or solidest other Taverna *Exc. Cons.* Who. 1731 I. 109 The Rules of Architecture, teach us that the Pyramid is of all Figures the lowest. 1795 Hutton *Dict. Math.* 2. v., A cone is a round Pyramid, or one having an infinite number of sides....The axis of the Pyramid, is the line drawn from the vertex to the centre of the base. When this axis is perpendicular to the base, the Pyramid is said to be a *right one*; otherwise it is oblique. 1864 Bradley & Evans *Cycl. Sci.* 369 The spheroid will have the form of an inverted triangular pyramid.

†b. Erroneously used for the vertex or point of a pyramid or similar figure. (Cf. Cone 1. 1.4.)

1634 Jos. Taylor *tr. Eucrop.* v. ii. § 21 A great Body of Light transmitting his rayes through a narrow hollowness does by that small Pyramis reproduce all the parts of the enlightens. *Ibid.* v. § 6 The reproof light passing through the thin air, and in a small and unobserved pyramis.

†3. *Arch.* Any structure of pyramidal form, as a spire, pinnacle, obelisk, etc. Also applied to a guide. (Cf. Pyramant 1.) *Obs. exc.* as in 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391 Pyramide (or gabyl), *Mercur Cenatis, piramis, vel piramidalis.*]

a 1440 Lydg. *Troy Bk.* (1906) I. 77 They be 3 great old Towres with pyramides on them. 1566 (see A. 3). 1600 Holland *Livy, Bartkinus' Prologue, Lond.* 1/1 (1611) There stand 2 Pyramis or steeple in three guise, under which they say P. Scipio Africanus lay interred. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 312 [Lichfield Cathedral Church] doth mount on high with three pyramids or spires of stone. 1664 T. Baskerville in *Diaries &c.* (S. Soc.) v. 63 A most rare Pyramide of the Cathedrall Church of Saint Paul, in London, was struckt...with fire from heaven. 1832 Milton *On Shakespeare* 4 What needs my Shakespeare...that his baseless fabrick should be his Gothic...a Star-pointing Pyramid? 1832 in E. F. Bunt *Carpenters' Co.* (1913) 201 The Carpenters...have allowed me to have the Casting of...Indentures, bascons, tallowells, pendants and pinnacles. 1834 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 694 The plumbers upon the twin gable ends. 1887 A. Lang tr. *Theocrit's Poems* ix. 60, I could shower...A square Minaret that spires into a Pyramis. c 1910, 1918 [see A. 6].

4. Any material thing or object of pyramidal form; a number of things arranged or heaped up in this form, a pyramidal pile.

1570 Dee *Mathematical Preface* 19 Make of Copper plates,...a triangulare upright Pyramis, or a Cone. 1597 Jas. I, *Bas. Doron* (1603) 8 T. Hudson's *Prof.* 2 The top of the Pyrdre or Pyramide [Transl.]...adorned without stone. 1651 Stanley *Poems* 13 Or when one flame twined with another to Pyramids. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 1 They both ascend in one bright pyramis. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 46 Cocoa-nuts...are sometimes brought to Market in Pyramids. 1727 Bailey (folio), *Pyrd*, (or a Pyramid) a Heap of Things, as Balls, Shot, &c. 1758-9 tr. Kyd's *Peter* (1780) I. 213 On each side of the altar, stands a pyramid of roses. 1832 Harvard *Mus. Magic* x. (1833) 102 Among the remarkable exhibitions of mechanical strength and dexterity, we may enumerate that of supporting pyramids of men. 1886 L. F. Vernon *Lessons of Things* 106, pl. 2 (3) Stone-labourers with massive pyramids of white limestone.

b. *Gardening.* Applied (orig. *attrib.*, hence also *absolutely*) to a tree, esp. a fruit-tree, trained in a pyramidal form. So *pyramid-trained adj.*, *-training*.

1646 Evelyn *Diary* Apr.—June, At the entrance of the garden groweth the goodliest pyramid I have in France, and in perspective. 1702 Evelyn *Kalend.* § 126, *Rosa Gallica* I. 17 The pyramid tree roses are set in the nursery. 1884 *Garden* 25 Jan. 63/1 Long lines of pyramid Apples and Pears. 1887 Nicholson *Fruit Garden Pl.* 251 Pyramids...trained to largely gnarled with Pear-trees,...Pyramids may be procured trained either on the Pear stock or on the Quince. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/1 A pyramid trained tree produces annually of 40 upright axes, and so many side branches as can be trained without overcrowding.

5. *Fig.* or *allusively* (from prec. senses).

1592 [Nashe] *Pierce Pen.* (c. 1), He that to worlde pyramides will build On three great heaven...Should have a pin. 1600 (see A. 2). a 1626 F. Greville (Osborne) *Sir Art* unstably and sharp pointed Pyramis of power. 1660 Cowley *Eighteenth* won to yeu, 129 The most glorious Act of his life,...which...ought to be placed as the highest Pyramis of his Fame. 1698 Dryden *Fab. Sonn.* x. 1, The spire of the pyramid of his ambition was at length visible. 1880 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 488 To me the noble Gothic hardly has an heavenlier pyramid of lightness ascending silent upon its supremely narrow space.

6. *Cryst.* A set of faces belonging to a single crystallographic form and, if symmetrically developed, meeting in a point; also, a form consisting of two such sets of faces on opposite sides of a common base.

1748 Sir J. Hill *Fossils* 124 Crystal ...consisting of eighteen sides, disposed in the form of an hexangular column, terminated by six hexangular pyramids at each end. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. I. 141 A salt, under the form of a solid with eighteen sides, terminated at each extremity by a pyramid of six faces. 1838-40 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 3) 885 Large right rectangular prisms, terminated by a four-sided pyramid. 1858 Gosset *Crystallogr.* 31 A group of triangular facets standing in one plane is called a pyramid. 1893 Tyrrell-Mason *Gem Crystallogr.* 8 For The latter points such symmetrical pyramids have been applied by various writers; somewhat inadequately to the right-pyramidal figures, or, in crystallographic language, pyramids, which have been here termed monotic octahedra.

7. *Anat.* Applied to various parts or structures of more or less pyramidal form; *spec.* (*a*) a mass of longitudinal nerve-fibres on each side of the medulla oblongata (some of which cross from one side to the other in the decussation *of the pyramids*); (*b*) each of the conical chapel masses (distinctively called MALPIGHIAN *pyramids*) constituting the medullary substance of the kidney, projecting, and opening at the apices by papillæ, into the pelvis of the kidney; (*c*) see quot. 1840.

1805 *Med. Pocket. XIV.* 102 The most important part of nerves is what was hitherto called the pyramids, the bundle of nerves in the origin of the cerebrum, or the hemispheres of cerebre. 1840 Dunglison *Med. Dict., Pyramid*, a small, bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum, which is perforated to lodge the muscle of the stapes. 1865 Humphry *Myol.* v. 102, § 104 Into this [sides of the kidney] enter minute elevations, called the *Pyramids*, papæ; their summits present multitudes of minute openings—the final terminations of the tubuli. *Ibid.* 16. 302 At the lower and front part of the medulla oblongata, three [fibrous bundles]...cross over; and the white fibres which convey them are seen passing obliquely from left to right and from right to left in what is called the decussation of the anterior pyramids. 1881 Rivers *Mechanics Hum. Frame* 108, 6" 36 The remaining two cartilages [of the larynx]...are the Pyramids, so called because of their shape. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* s.v., *Pyramids*] of *Ferrein*...*Fasciculi of Reil*...*P. of Wenzel*...*P. of Malpighi*...*P. of lymphatics*, a small bony eminence in the tympanum, behind the fenestra ovalis, enclosing the stapedius muscle. 1892 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 703 Paralysis of the limbs and tongue...due to softening in the left olive and pyramid.

8. *Geom.* A plane figure suggesting the profile of a pyramid; a triangular or quadrilateral figure or formation, as a wedge-shaped body of men; a beam the successive lines of which increase or decrease in length; etc. (Cf. the noun 'prism' in 5.)

1589 Pyrrhinicus *Reg. Pseudo* 2. xi. (Arb.) 108 Of the Spire or Tiper called Pyramis,...In something we have not yet said of the Spire or Tiper called Pyramis,...In something we have not yet said of the Spire or Tiper called Pyramis,...In something we have not yet said

a pyramid, i.e. symmetrically about a central figure in an elevated position; **Pyramidal'ia** [after *multimania*], a persona to whom a pyramid is erected as a monument.

1847 *Craddock, Marg.* LXVIII. 408 It superfluous to the good sense of the picture. If by means of it [the light] the groups pyramid and unite well. . . *Note.* Powell objects that the principal figures and chief action in the *Entering of Lancaster* . . . are crowded into a corner. He would have had them . . . 'pyramid'. 1875 Rossetti *Lett.* & *Rec. Artist* xi. *Pentecost.* *Analysis.* Every picture was a door to a pyramid; a king or rich man was a pyramidion.

Pyramidal (pĭrămĭdăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *pyramidālis* (Du Cange): see PYRE, and -AL, Cf. F. *pyramidal* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a pyramid; sloping, as an edge or face of a pyramid. *rare.*

1570 Dissen *Pantom.* 20, viii. B 3½ The Pyramidall side. 1597 R. Wilkin *Fire Constantinople* in Harbert *Pen.* (1708) II. 1. 308 Two hills rising in a pyramidal forme. 1761-71 H. Walpole *Further's Anecd. Painter.* (1786) II. 30 Some were made of glass in a pyramidal shape. 1807 J. G. Wilkinson *Egypt. Pharaohs* 131 The pyramidal, or sloping, line was intended to insure the durability of a wall.

2. Of the nature or shape of a pyramid; resembling a pyramid.

1599 T. Morkwit *Silkworms* 43 A Pyramidall and most steepe hill. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 164 Pyramidall Cypresse-trees. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 773 Plato . . would compound the Earth of Cubical, and Fire of Pyramidal Atoms, and the like. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 139 The [the various in array] . . With purple spikes pyramidal. 1828 Shelley *Lett.* to Ivin, Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 249 Conical and pyramidal crystallizations. 1879 Mozley *Sermons* II. xiv. 264 One tall pyramidal goble of ancient grey brick-work.

Ap. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 108 Prelacy if she will seek to abate an ebullience in the Church, must be low; to dissolve and consider her own pyramidal figure. 1670 Milton *Eng. Prose Life* w. v. 366 That the most visible government is the pyramidal,—that erect on the widest basis of popular confidence.

b. *fig.* In recent journalistic use (after F. *pyramidal*): Astonishingly large, colossal.

1847 Cyrus Cracroft *Lett.* 1890 I. 431 Madame de Rosa has just told me that Miss Foote's income is pyramidal! 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/2 The pyramidal ignorance of the average Englishman concerning the great Republic and her institutions.

3. Specific technical applications.

a. *Anat.* Applied to certain structures of more or less pyramid-like form, esp. to certain muscles in the abdomen, and in the nose (both often denoted by the L. *pyramidalis* used absol., sc. *musculus*). Also, Pertaining to or connected with the pyramids of the medulla oblongata, as in *pyramidal tract*, a tract of motor nerve-fibres in the spinal cord. Also *Path.*, applied to a form of cataract in which the capsule of the crystalline lens is opaque and prominent at its centre.

1803 tr. *Blane's Elem. Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 2 n., Muscles of the Nostrils and of the *Abdomen* called Pyramidales, or of a Pyramidical Figure. 1795 *Hamby's Obst. Disc.* I. 1. 1. Note, The Nostrils are dilated by six Muscles, three on each Side, viz. the pyramidal, oblique Ascendant or Myrtiformis, and the oblique Ascendant. 1832 Dunglison *Institutes* II. 190 The pyramidal muscle serves to draw down the skin of the forehead between the eyebrows, together with their proper extremities. 1879 Cleveland-Stevens *Mind* V. 67 It is not important of the cells are known as pyramidal. 1893 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 730 Sclerosis of the pyramidal tracts.

b. *Cryst.* Used in senses 1 and 2; also applied to the TETRAGONAL system, of which the square *pyramid* is a characteristic form.

1787 J. Kirwan *1st Pt. Dict. Chem.* 89/1 A brown ash, which forms white, pyramidal crystals. 1816 Sturm *Hüyn. Nat. Hist.* II. 482 Fundamental forms of minerals...The Pyramidal, in which the crystals assume the form of an octoedre base called pyramid. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* v. 97 The Pyramidal includes the octahedron with a square base, and the right square prism.

4. Applied to particular species of plants having the flowers in a pyramid-like spike or cluster (often translating the specific name *pyramidalis*); also to fishes or other animals having the body or some part of a pyramid-*like* form.

1756 C. Marshall *Gardening* 160 (1758) 222 Scythian plants are usually raised to move into the house...as indeed the pyramidal is particular should be. 1804 Abbot *Gen. Coral.* V. 190 Pyramidal Starfish. *Ibid.* 191 Pyramidal Trunk-fish. 1880 *Gardn's Ch. Ch.* 83/1 Other native Orchises, such as...the Pyramidal Orchis...less easy flower to a garden, but no less to improve.

5. *Arithm.* Applied to the several series of numbers, each beginning with unity, obtained by continued summation of the several series of POLYGONAL numbers; so called because each of these numbers, represented (e. g.) by balls, can be arranged according to a certain rule in the form of the corresponding pyramid (on a triangular, square, or polygonal base).

Thus the series of triangular numbers, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21... gives, by summation, of successive terms, the series of *triangular pyramidal* numbers 1, 4, 10, 20, 35, 56...Similarly from the series of square, pentagonal, etc. numbers are obtained corresponding series of pyramidal numbers. The pyramidal numbers constitute the second generation called the *third* order of figurate numbers: see FIGURATE *gen.* a. 3 b. The term was formerly extended (with ordinal numbers) to the succeeding orders of figurate numbers, each obtained similarly from the preceding by continued summation: see 1729 in b. In quot. 1874 erroneously used.

1672 Jonas *Arithl.* (1696) 161, this is called the first Pyramidal Number; for the Units therein may be so placed, as to represent a Pyramis. 1729 Hutton *Math. Dict., Pyramidal Numbers*, are the sums of polygonal numbers, collected after the same manner as the polygonal numbers themselves are found from arithmetical progressions. 1826 — Course *Math.* I. 224 Cubonic r. contains the sum of the triangular numbers, that is, the first unequal in a triangular pile, commonly called pyramidal numbers.

b. (as *sb.*) A pyramidal number.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Mathesos* 263 Pyramidals having their Names from their Number of Sides. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Pyramidal Numbers*, These are particularly called First Pyramidals. The sums of First Pyramidals are called Second Pyramidals; . . and so on. Pyramidals, those arising from triangular numbers, are called Prime Triangular Pyramidals.

8. *Comb.*, as *pyramidal-shaped*, *adj.*

1839 W. S. Cumming *Wanderings* (1888) 228 The Yew forms a pyramidal-shaped tree. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 201 A sweeping, pyramidal-shaped plant.

Hence **Pyra'midalist** = PYRAMIDIST; *rare*, one who holds certain theories or beliefs about the pyramids of Egypt. So **Pyra'midalism**, the body of theories or beliefs held by pyramidalists.

1877 Proctor *Myths & Marvels Astron.* 32 The facts most confidently urged by pyramidalists in support of their views. 1880 — *Gt. Pyramid* i. 11 Taylor, Smyth, and the Pyramidalists generally, consider this sufficient to prove that the pyramid was erected for some purpose connected with religion.

Pyramidally (pĭrămĭdălĭ), *adv.* [f. PYRAMIDAL + -LY 2.] In a pyramidal manner; in the form of a pyramid.

1580 Hester *Arte of Navig.* v. viii. 72 The shadowes of the spire is pleasantlie sharpe. 1594 Lawson *Lat. Orchyd.* 30 Vpon a base a ten foot square, & 80,...a square pillaster rising pyramidally of a fyftéen foote hy. 1677 Gale *Anat. Vitruv.* II. 34 They must both together pyramidally. 1778 Phil. *Trans.* LXVIII. 1049 *Kinzig* pyramidally at least five hundred and forty feet above the sea. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/1 The shoots of a pyramidally trained tree.

†b. *fig.* In allusion to the established bodies of the dead preserved in the pyramids: After the manner of a mummy. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. viii. 366 A man may be happy without the apprehension thereof: surely in that sense he is pyramidally happy. 1658 — *Hydriotaph.* v. 71 Due to subject to bones, and be but Pyramidally extant, is a fallacy in duration.

c. *fig.* Hugely, colossally: cf PYRAMIDAL 2 b.

1890 *Lit. Rec.* 28 Feb. 253/2 So pyramidally ignorant is the British newspaper-man.

Pyramidate (pĭrămĭdĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *pyramidāt-us*, f. *pyramid-em*: see -ATE 2.] Pyramidal as a pyramid; = PYRAMIDAL 2.

1784 R. Scott *Discov. Witches*, xiii. 161, 136 Experiments may be made to discuss more of [pyramidate] glasses; as to the hollows, the plains, the sectional, the columnate, the pyramidate or plicat, the cuticular, the lenticular. 1806 Coxe & Sir. *Universal Arch.* IV. 289 *Pyramidate Family*,...a hand which has not only an angle on one side.

So **Pyra'midated** *a.*, formed with pyramids, or into a pyramid.

1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 136 A crystal is named pyramidated, when the primitive form is a prism, and has a pyramid on each extremity. 1903 *Nature* 3 Oct. 520/2 Some of the pyramidated mounds among the South American volcanoes.

Pyramides, *pl. of pyramis*: see PYRAMID.

Pyramidia, *pl.* of PYRAMIDION.

Pyramidic (pĭrămĭ'dĭk), *a. rare.* [f. PYRAMID + -IC; perh. after Gr. πυραμοειδής.] Of, like, or proper to a pyramid; heaped up, or lofty and massive, like a pyramid.

1743 Shenstone *Elegies* xiv. 30 Their gold in pyramidic pomp yet lies. 1821 Byron *Twain* v. lxxxvii, The enormous piles which rear O'er them in almost pyramidic pride.

Pyramidical (pĭrămĭ'dĭkăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = PYRAMIDAL: in quot. 1626, referring like a pyramid: cf. MONUMENTAL 4.

1626 Bacon *Acad. Mal.* i. i. n. iv. (1651) 98 [The lower] of a pyramidical forme, and not much unlike to a Pine-apple. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxx. (1709) 180 The Ashestonish diminished his Stature, yet they would not extinguish the same pyramidical vertues. 1693 [see PYRAMIDAL 3 b]. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 320 They set six or eight Waggon Loads of Coal in a pyramidical Heap. 1857 Rankin *Milit. Tribut.* xx. (1870) 210 The pyramidical hill beneath which I had found our camp. 1895 Weyman *Gent. of Jug.* xiv After the Switchback and the Great Wheel comes the Pyramidical Railway, which is being erected at the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton...The idea is to build a tower of varying height, round which a spiral track will carry a car from the top to the bottom.

Pyramidically (pĭrămĭ'dĭkălĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pyramidical manner or form; pyramidally. (In quot. 1688 = PYRAMIDALLY c.)

1657 Lovell *Hist. of Anim.* (1677) IV. 298 A very noble bonefire...consisting of whose two parts barrels, placed pyramidically on 7 waggons. 1870 Morley *Const. Study Coll. Ghost in Pyramidically-shaped tomb.* 1888 D. C. Murray *First Fire, Singular* said, like to terribly rich. Awfully, colossally, pyramidically rich.

So **Pyramidicalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1731).

† **Pyramidion** (pĭrămĭ'dĭŏn). Pl. -IA. [mod.L., a. Gr. type *πυραμίδιον, dim. of πυραμίς PYRAMID. Cf. F. *pyramidion* (Littré).] A small pyramid; *spec.* in *Arch.*, the pointed pyramidal portion forming the apex of an obelisk.

1840 Bigsby in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.* (1842) Ser. 2, I. 161 The height of the pyramidion should be about a tenth of the whole length. 1850 J. Lindley in *C. G. Walker's Anc. Art* I. 224 Four-sided pillars on a low base, which diminish upwards and end in a pyramidion, usually of granite. 1877 W. R. Cooper *Egypt. Obelisks* (1878) 2 It rises unbrokenly terminated by a small pyramidion, whose faces are inclined at about an angle of sixty degrees.

b. *Cryst.* Used by Story-Maskelyne in naming figures formed from other solid figures by constructing a small pyramid upon each face of the original.

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 167 Holohedral-tetartohedral forms of this [the cubic] system:...2. The trigon-tetrahedron or the scalenohedral pyramidion....4. The tetrahexahedron or the cube-pyramidion...; the term pyramidion being employed in the case of forms in which a pyramidion or small pyramid composed of similar isosceles triangles surmounts every face of a simpler figure...; such a figure is then an icositetrahedron. *Ibid.* § 172 The figure presents the aspect of a cube each face of which is surmounted by an obtuse pyramid, and it may, on this account, be termed the cube pyramidion.

Pyramidist (pĭrămĭdĭst, pĭrĭ'mĭdĭst). [See -IST.] One who investigates or is specially versed in the structure and history of the Egyptian pyramids.

1874 P. Smyth *Our Inher. in Gt. Pyramid* v. 226, 41 A scientific pyramidist...confines himself to stating...that the Great Pyramid was erected in the times of the Fourth Dynasty. 1883 Proctor *Great Pyramid* Appx. A. 187 The height of the earth's polar axis is measured by pyramidists to be pyramidon pyramid inches.

Pyramidize, *v.* [f. PYRAMID *sb.* + -IZE.] *Intr.* To form a pyramid; to converge towards a summit or apex: cf. PYRAMID *v.* Hence **Pyramidizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1831 T. Hood *Hints Ann. Aerolith.* (1840) I. 26, 368 The gradual contraction and pyramidizing, as they rose higher, of the indispensable strata, and buttresses, and pinnacles and roofs. 1892 Imbrie-Ellis *Kansas Fossil Aerolith.* in *Science* 323 A very graceful pyramidizing composition of two distinct portions.

Pyra'mido-, combining form from Gr. πυραμίς, πυραμιδ-, PYRAMID, as in **Pyramido-atte'nuate** *a.*, pyramidally attenuated; † **Pyramido-prismo'tic** *a.*, of a form due to a combination of pyramid and prism.

1821 R. Jameson *Mem. Mineral.* 184 Pyramido-Prismatic Augite. 1858 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 401 Instead branchlets..., acicular and pyramido-attenuate.

† **Pyramido'graphy** (also in L. form **pyramidogra'phia**). *Obs.* [f. πυρα. + -GRAPHY.] A description of, or dissertation on, the pyramids.

1648 Gerard (title) Pyramidographia: or a description of the Pyramids of Egypt. 1696 Bernard (*Compar.*, *Pyramidographia*, 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5049 By whom the Pyramidographia, the Roman Fora and Theatres are...traced out.

Pyramidoid (pĭrămĭdoid). *Geom. rare.* [ad. med.L. *pyramidoīdes* (sc. *schēma*): see PYRAMID and -OID.] A solid figure in form approaching a pyramid, but of which the edges that meet or intersect at the vertex are curves, instead of straight lines as in a pyramid; as the *parabolic pyramidoid*, in which the vertical sections through the edges are parabolas instead of triangles.

1699 J. Wallis *De Sectionibus Conicis* Prop. 19, De Conoide et Pyramidoide Parabolico. *Ibid.* 20, De Ellipsoide Pyramidoide et Conoide. 1796 — *Arithmetica Infinitorum* Prop. 19, Sect. Pyramidoides vel Conoides Parabolicum...ad Pirami vel Cylindrum (super aequali basi superstantem) est ut 1 ad 2. 1904 J. Hudson *Lect. Taylor.* I. *Parabolick Pyramidoid*, so named by Dr. Wallis from its Conoeid, or Fusiform. 1798 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Pyramis*.

¶ Erroneously identified with a *parabolic spindle*.

1700 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* ed. 2) II. s.v.; thence 1707 in Bailey vol. II, and 1839 *Urle*; 1875 *Knight. Mech.* XVIII. 745/1; and some recent Dicts.

So **Pyramidoi'dal** *a.*, *n.* Of or pertaining to a pyramidoid. b. Of the general figure of a pyramid upon a base of any shape.

1897 T. Young *Nat. Philos.* II. 20 All pyramidoidal solids are equal to one third of the circumscribing prismatic or cylindroidal solids of the same height.

Pyramidon (pĭrămĭ'dŏn). [f. PYRAMID, after *accordion*, *harmonicon*, etc.] A partial organ-stop having wooden pipes in the form of an inverted pyramid, and producing very deep tones.

1856 Hugo *Calech. Organ* 34. (1878) 61 Pyramidon, a Pedal stop of 16 or 32 feet-tone. 1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 156 [This] Pyramidon has been mentioned in some works, but it was found impracticable to make this stop answer throughout the entire scale, and is therefore in abandoned.

† **Pyramidy**. *Obs. rare.* † Illiterate form of PYRAMID (from pl. *pyramides* in PYRAMID A. 4), used *attrib.* or † derived *adj.* = PYRAMIDAL.

1627 Speed *England, Scot.* & *Ire.* A Well, whose trickling drops issue the Pyramidy-wise like hard stone. c 1700 *Cruso Famous Diary* (1888) 33 Madera Ilds. are in a Pyramidy fashion or 3 sugs. *Ibid.* 174 With four pyramidy spires on Each Corner.

Pyramis: earliest form of PYRAMID, q.v.

Pyramoid (pĭrămoid). *Geom. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. πυραμοειδής pyramid-shaped, f. πυραμίς PYRAMID: see -OID.] = PYRAMIDOID (Webster 1864). So **Pyramoi'dal** *a.* = PYRAMIDOIDAL b.

1683 Hannes tr. *Rumpf. Herb.* XVI. 134/2 Producing, as the botanical names "pyramidalis" and "pyramidal" follow.

Pyrantimonite, Pyrargillite, Pyrargyrite: see PYRO- 2.

Pyrata, Pyratic, etc.: see PIRATE, etc.

†**Pyratigus**, obs. form of PYROGUS.

1721 BAILEY *Necessity* II. 129 Pyrogous reads of Cicilus].

[**Pyrausta**. *Obs. rare.* [L. (Pliny = *pyralis*), ad. Gr. *πυραύστης* a moth that gets singed in the flame: in obs. F. *pirauste* (Cotgr. 1611).] A fabulous insect supposed to live in fire.

1551 SKELTON *Dk. Barttes* 1. 26, 1111 Ne of the fire in burning furnace springe The fly Pyrausta with the flaming wings. 1598 FLORIO, 61, *Pyrausta* or *Pyrogenea*, the Fire-Fly or Salamander-Fly: as Insect.

Pyrazolin: see PYRO- 3.

Pyre (pəiəɹ). [ad. L. *pyra*, a. Gr. *πυρά* a hearth, a place where fire is kindled, the place of a funeral fire, a funeral pile.] A pile or heap of combustible material, esp. wood; usually, a funeral pile for burning a dead body: see PILE *sb.*[3] 3 d.

1598 BARNES *Hydriot.*, Ep. Ded., When the Funeral Pyre was out, and the last Valedictions over, Hyn took a lasting Adieu of their funerall Friends. 1710-14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 40 With tender Billet-doux he lights the pyre. 1725 — *Iliad* v. 72 For nine long nights, through all the ghastly air The gleam thrice-flaming shot a dismal glare. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* I. 221, Then fasted in hand the victim hand Rolled in the plants around the funeral pyre. 1870 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxiii. 4 Hear the pyre they scorn Where weeps a mother o'er the lost, the kind one son.

attrib. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Sathach* iv. 200 The fabled Phœnix was only reborn amidst its pyre-scent of incense.

Pyre, obs. f. FEAR, PEER, PERE[2]; var. PURE *a.*

Pyretic, *a.* [a. Gr. *πυρετικ-ός* feverish, f. *πυρετ-ός* fever: see -TIC.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with fever, feverish.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 123 Thus thrill-flesh... will sometimes excite great uneasiness with pyretic heat. *Ibid.* IV. 251 The third and general intimation and pyretic symptoms increase.

†**Pyreo.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pyrée* (Littré), f. Gr. *πῦρ* fire: cf. *πυρεῖον* a pan for coals.] The altar of fire in the religion of the ancient Persians.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 238 Albeit, Ieiosuna in the Pyreo or Temple of Idolatrous Fire, which has never gone out for fifty Ages. *Ibid.* 251 The Pyreo be instructed, and made other comers fire be consumed with that they brought they had from heaven.

†**Pyren**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Pyrēnē*, Gr. *Πυρήνη* the Pyrenees.] = PYRENEAN *a.*

1613 HARVEY *Stan. Age* 1. Wks. 1874 III. 159 While on the glorious hilly pyren more, Or rocks of Chrimell. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. xii. 82, In his Masters...view the Pyren mountains jassie.

‖**Pyræmia**. *Path.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *πυρ* fruit-stone, nucleus + *αἷμα* blood + -IA.] The presence of unclotted red corpuscles in the blood.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Hence **Pyræmic-matous** *a.*, having unclotted red blood corpuscles. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖**Pyrenarium**. *Bot.* [mod.L. f. *pyrēna* PYRENE[1] + -ARIUM.] A drupaceous pome: i. e. a pome containing pyrenes or 'stones', as those of the medlar and hawthorn. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrene[1] (pəiəɹi·n). *Bot.* Also in L. form *pyrena*, pl. **-æ**. [ad. mod.L. *pyrena*, f. Gr. *πυρήν* fruit-stone.] The stone of a fruit; *esp.* one of those in a drupaceous pome.

1857 KEITH *Bot. Lect.* 1. 1/1, If a pomum is composed of several cells, each cell takes the name of pyrena, as in *Cornus*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 1. 256 The pyrene or stony inner portion of each carpel when drupaceous or composing a drupe of 2 or more stones. 1880 GOODALE, Pyrena.

Pyrene[2] (pəiəɹi·n). *Chem.* (Also 9 pyrene.) [f. Gr. *πῦρ* fire + -ENE.] A solid hydrocarbon ($C_{16}H_{10}$) obtained from the dry distillation of coal, crystallizing in rhombic laminæ.

1837 H. D. TRAILL in *Brit. Ann.* 338 Pyrene, was procured from the last process by taking the ether which was employed for the purification of the chrysene, mixing it [etc.]. 1866 WILLIAMS *tr. Regnault's Phys. Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 1. 1. 1. 1. Pyrene is soluble in hot ether, and may be separated from chrysene by means of this solvent, which at a low temperature deposits it in microscopic rhomboidal plates... This hydrocarbon appears to have been first observed by LAURENT. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 1227 Pyrene $C_{16}H_{10}$ and Chrysene are contained in the portion of coal-tar boiling above 360° boiling point of anthracene).

b. Comb. as *pyrene-butane, -cymene*, etc.

1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 956.

Hence **Pyrenic** *a.*, of, belonging to, or derived from pyrene, as *pyrenic acid*, $C_{32}H_{16}O_{12}$, forming pale yellow plates.

Pyrenean, -æan (pirəni·ən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 Pireneian, Pireneon. [ad. F. *Pyrénéen*, or f. L. *Pyrēnæ-us* (f. *Pyrēnē*, a. Gr. Πυρήνη, name of the daughter of Bebryx, beloved of Hercules, said to be buried on these mountains) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the Pyrenees. *B. sb.* A native of the Pyrenees. 2 *pl.* The Pyrenees.

1592 *Intrigo of Ferrara* To Rdr., The Pyreneon mountaines towardes Spaine. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. 1. 201 Talking of the Alpes and Apennines, The Pyrenean and the river Po. 1638 ROBERT GOMGE, *Pyrenean Mountains*. 1642 MORGAN *Gouge. Rest.* (ed. 3) 176 The Province of Spaine... ceded to the Crowne of France by the Pyrenean Treaty (between France and Spain, 1659). 1708 EARL MARLBOROUGH *Travels* 6 *Corr.* I. 59 All Rivers from that Barrier you discover the Pyrenean. 1800 FITZPATRICK *Misc. Comp.* I. 177 The Pyrenean chain. 1886 A. H. CURTOIS *Francis* (1887) 122 Why Pyrenean Verses will you hear, 1906 *Daily Chron.* 25 Sept. 8/3 Long circular capes to Pyrenean wool-bodies.

Pyrenees (pirəni·z), *sb. pl.* Also 7 **Pyrenæs, Pire-, Pyrenæys, Pirhæanes**. [a. F. *Pyrénées*, ad. L. *Pyrēnæi* (sc. *montes*): see prec.] Name of the range of mountains separating France and Spain.

1599 EDEN *Decades Pref.* (Arb.) 23 In the mountaines named Pyrini (*sive* labitantem inter eo the woodden). 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 440 The South Frontiers of the high Pirhæanes. 1682 HOWARD *Lett.* (1890) I. 57 Those parts of the Pyrenys that border upon the Mediterranean are never without Thieves. 1693 MORGAN *Gouge. Rest.* (ed. 3) 208 Extending from the Pyrenæs... Southwards. 1707 *Compl. Bott.* (ed. 3) XV. 66/2 Pyrenæan Mountains, or Pyrenees. 1837 ARNOLD *Hist. Europe* VI. xlix. 210 Napoleon...felt with Louis XIV. that it was necessary there should be no longer any Pyrenees.

†*b. attrib.* (in sing. form **Pyrenee, -ey**). *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 726 A Serpent in the Pirenny Mountains. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1890) I. 49, I passed between one of the Pyrenny Hills.

Pyrenelite (pəiəɹi·nəlit). *Min.* Also -elite. [ad. Gr. *πυρηνολίτ-ης* (Werner 1811), f. as prec.: see -LITE[1].] A variety of iron-lime garnet, greyish-black and of semi-metallic lustre.

1811 URE *Dict. Chem., Pyrenelite*... occurs in primitive limestone, in the Vic of Bareges, near Barèges, in the French Pyrenees. 1854 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 178. 1866 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 734 Pyrenelite.

Pyrenic: see PYRENE[2].

Pyrenin (pəiəɹi·nin). *Phys. Chem.* [f. as PYRENE[1] + -IN[1].] Schwartz's name for the substance composing the nucleolus of a cell.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Pyrenium** (pəiəɹi·niəm). *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *πυρήνιον*, dim. of *πυρήν*: see PYRENE[1].] The hypothecium of a cephalodium or angiocarpous apothecium, i.e. that of an angiocarpous lichen.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Pyrenium*, either the receptacle or peridermium of certain fungi. 1880 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 534/2 (Lichens) When the pyrenium quite covers the nucleus it is said to be urceo-

Pyrenocarp (pəiəɹi·nŏkāɹp). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *πυρήν* (see PYRENE[1]) + *καρπός* fruit.] **a.** 'Any drupaceous fruit' (*Cent. Dict.*). **b.** = PYRENOMYCETE.

1889 BESSEY & MORRIS *Cryptog. Bot.* 232 The *Pyrenocarpi*, with pyrenocarps or perithecia (*Pyrenomycetes*, with pyrenocarps or perithecia (*Pyrenomycetes* of authors). 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pyrenocarpous** *a.*, resembling, pertaining to, or having a pyrenocarp.

1872 LINDSAY *Lichen-flora* 58 Apothecia pyrenocarpous or cleistocarpic.

Pyrenoid (pəiəɹi·nŏid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *πυρήν* (see PYRENE[1]): see -OID.]

A. adj. Resembling in form the stone of a fruit: see QUOTE. *rare*[—0].

1880 in *Nineteenth Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyrenoides processes*, the Tuck of the second Vertebra. 1898 MEYER *Organ. Law., Pyrenoides, pyrenoid.* 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrenoid*, kernel-shaped. *Amæb. Syphon.* formerly applied to the odontoid process of the axis vertebra.

B. sb. A small colourless granted body, resembling a nucleus, found in certain algæ and protozoa.

1883 *Science* I. 145/2 Schmitz finds in the chromatophore of many algæ more or less spherical bodies to which he gives the name of pyrenoids. 1889 CLEVELAND *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 609 The exact part played by the pyrenoid is very obscure, but there can be no doubt that it influences in some way the formation or deposition of starch by the protoplasm. 1901 G. M. CALKINS *Protozoa* 121 Chromatophores in which one or more deeply staining bodies—the pyrenoids—may be found.

‖**Pyrenomycetes** (pəiəɹi·nŏməisi·tiz). *pl.* *Bot.* [mod.L. *Pyrenomycetes*, f. as prec. + μύκης, pl. μύκητες mushroom.] An order of ascomycetous fungi, characterized by the asci being formed in flask-shaped receptacles or perithecia. So **Pyrenomycetous** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of the *Pyrenomycetes*.

1874 CARUEL *Fungi* 58 The hard, or carbonaceous Ascomycetes, sometimes called the Pyrenomycetes. 1880 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 529/2 (Lichens) Distinguishable [by them from certain pyrenomycetous fungi.

Pyrenous (pəiəɹi·nəs), *a. Bot. rare*[—0]. [f. as PYRENE[1] + -OUS.] Containing pyrenes or 'stones'; chiefly in comb. with a numeral.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pyrenodes*, having or full of fruit-stones: pyrenous. 1870 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pyrenous*, in *bot.*, containing pyrenes: used only in compounds with a numeral: as *a-pyrenous*, *4-pyrenous*, etc.

†**Pyrergy**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρ-* fire + *ἔργον* work: properly ***pyrurgy**: cf. PYRURGIC.] Working in or with fire.

1650 NEDHAM *Hoar Mine Difficult.* 120 * 127 She can perfect nothing without Pyrergy.

Pyrestiology: see PYRETO-.

Pyrethrine (pəiəɹi·θrin). *Chem.* Also 9 -in. [ad. F. *pyrethrine* (Pelletier, 1835): see PYRETHRUM and -INE[5].] The substance to which the sialagogic action of pyrethrum root is due; it appears, when pure, to be a white crystalline alkaloid. Hence **Pyrethrate**, *a. pyrethric acid*, a substance obtained by the action of potassium hydroxide on pyrethrine.

1898 THORPE *Organic Bodies* 113 To the acrid substance M. Pelletier has given the name of pyrethrin. But it appears that it is not a simple vegetable principle as he supposed, but a compound of two oils and a resin. 1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1899 *sv. Pyrethrum*, E. Buchheim, by evaporating to dryness the alcoholic extract of *Radix pyrethri*, and extracting the residue with ether, obtained a crystalline substance, *pyrethrin*, which melted at the heat of the body, and was resolved by alcoholic potash into pyrethric acid and pyrethrine. 1895 DYMOCK & GRAGGIS in *Prod. Chem. Soc.* [XVII. 120 We propose provisionally to name it *pyrethrine*. It is very probable that it is the same substance as that isolated...by Buchheim, in 1856, and named by him *pyrethrine*.

‖**Pyrethrum** (pəiəɹi·θəm, -θɹəm). Also 6–7 (from Fr.) **pyrethre**. [L. *pyrethrum*, *-on* (Pliny) = *-ος*: 1, a. Gr. *πυρέθρον* feverfew: cf. *πυρετός* fever. In F. *pyrethre*, in OF. *pirotre* (1556 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Cf. PELLITORY, FEVERFEW.]

1. Originally, The name of the plant *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, N.O. *Compositæ*, also called Pellitory of Spain, a native of Barbary, Arabia, and Syria, having a pungent root. (*radix pyrethri*) used in medicine. Now as called only in pharmacy.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 107 b, Pyrethrum...hath a stalk & leaues like vnto fennell. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* 22, 220 The roote of Pyrethre is hoate and dry in the thirde degree. 1783 *Acts of Convent* II. 63, Pitchwax [sic] the pyrethr. 1807 THOMAS, *Farrier's Manual* 320 To prevent him to swim, by blowing Pepper and Pyrethre [copies to prevent, as one has mostly]. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 401 Take pyrethrum (wild or bastard pellitory, boil it in strong vinegar, so as to prevent the steam from having any vent. 1818 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pyrethrum*, The pharmaceutical name for the root of the plant *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, or... *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, or pellitory of Spain.

2. *Bot.* A genus of composite plants, now often made a subdivision of *Chrysanthemum*; a plant of this genus, a feverfew.

As a current florists' name, usually applied to *Pyrethrum* (= *Chrysanthemum*) *roseum*, now grown in many colours, single and double, in common gardens in England: also to *P. parthenifolium sarsonæ*, a low-growing hardy dwarf annual or biennial, extensively used for carpet-bedding and edging, having white flowers with yellow disks. Both species are natives of the Caucasus, Armenia, and Persia, and were introduced into England *c* 1803.

1882 *Garden* 17 May 370/1 There seems to be a growing taste for single-flowered Pyrethrums. 1907 *Outlook* 3 Aug. 798/1 New sorts, which combine the virtues of the pyrethrum and daisy with the peculiar quality of the chrysanthemum.

b. In full, *Pyrethrum powder*: an insecticide made of the powdered flower-heads of *Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium* of Dalmatia, and of *P. roseum* and *P. carneum* of the Caucasus.

1876 THOMAS *Dis. Skin* 599 The best preventive against bugs in beds are corrosive sublimate (and) pyrethrum powder. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 2/1 Another product [of Montenegro] is the 'pyrethrum' flower, which is dried and exported to Italy ...for use as insect powder.)

Pyretic (pəiəɹe·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *pyretic-us*, f. Gr. *πυρετ-ός* fever: see -IC. Cf. Gr. *πυρετικὸς* PYRETIC.]

A. adj. **1.** Of or pertaining to fever; producing feverish symptoms; tending to raise the bodily temperature.

1818 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pyretical*, of or belonging to fever; pyretic. 1879 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 892 Whenever the bodily temperature falls below normal, pyretic treatment is demanded. 1894 BUCKMASTER *Perfumes* xiii. If...pyretic action does not supervene, we shall save her life.

2. Used for the cure of fever, antipyretic.

1888 *Pharm. Jrnl. Ser.* 3. IX. 547 An effervescing preparation, called '...Pyretic Salts'; and also...' Effervescing Pyretic Saline'.

B. sb. A remedy for fever; a febrifuge, an antipyretic, *rare*[—0].

1883 in *Stormonth's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyretics*, Medicines that cure Fevers.] 1908 CROOKSHANK *Cycl. Pyretics*, medicines good against Fevers. 1898 in *Syd.*

Pyreto- (pəiəɹi·tō, pəiəɹi·tŏ), before a vowel **pyret-**, combining form of Gr. *πυρετός* fever, entering into a few scientific terms. **Pyretiatrics, -logy** [*-IATRICS*], the aetiology of fevers (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖**Pyretogenesis, -genesy** [Gr. *γένεσις* production], the production of heat (*Ibid.*). **Pyretogenetic, Pyretogenous** *adjs.*, heading or producing fever. **Pyretography** [*-GRAPHY*], a description of fevers (Mayne). **Pyretology** [mod.L. *pyretologia* (R. Morton 1692): see *-LOGY*], the branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

1880 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 163 The absorption of...pyrogenetic substances. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyretogenous Fever*, Med. L. 44 The "pyretogenous" material is synonymous [with fever]. 1898 *Westm. Mail*, 19 Sept., "Pyretology, a discourse or treatise on fevers. 1898 F. MARRYAT *Poor Nellie* xiii. 104 The study of the pyretology of the tropics

Pyretoid (pəiˈrɪtɔɪd), *a.* [f. Gr. πυρετ-ός fever + -οειδ-ής.] Resembling or associating fever.

1859 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 160 *Pseudo-pyretic*, or pyretoid erythemata. *Ibid.* 464 A number of erythrodermias which are pyretoid.

Pyrewinkes: see PILLEWINKS.

† **Pyrexia** (pəiˌrɛksiə). *Path.* Pl. -iæ. Also anglicized **pyrexy**. [mod.L., f. Gr. πύρεξις, f. πυρέσσειν (see PYRETIC).] So *F. pyrexie*.] Febrile disease; fever.

1769 W. CULLEN *Gener. Method. Introd.* Synopsis, Class I. Pyrexiæ. Under I. Febres. 1778 — *First Lines* s. 82 Whether I. are Pyrexiæ, or febrile diseases, beginning with some degree of cold shivering, they have some increase of heat. 1800-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 56 There is heat, thirst, and other concomitants of pyrexy. 1837 *Dorly Manual Mat. Med.* 5/2 On Saturday there was moderate pyrexia, with loss of appetite and unusual irritation.

Hence **Pyrexial**, **Pyrexic**, **Pyrexical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyrexia; febrile.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pyrexial*, relating to fever; febrile. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pyrexial*, relating to fevers. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 141 A pleasant drink in pyrexial conditions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 144 During the pyrexial stage 1880 *Cent. Dict., Pyrexic*, same as *pyrexial*.

Pyrgocephalic (pɔ:gɔsɪfæˈlɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. πύργος tower + κεφαλή head + -ic, after *brachycephalic*, etc.] 'Tower-headed', an epithet descriptive of a form of skull having a highly arched vertex. So **Pyrgocephaly** (-sɛˈfălɪ), the condition of being pyrgocephalic.

1878 KEITHLY in *Tuplouse's Anthrop.* v. 356 Pyrgocephalic, elevated skull. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pyrgocephaly*.

Pyrgoidal, *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. πυργο-ειδής, πυργοειδής tower-like (f. πύργος tower: see -OID) + -AL.] Tower-shaped; consisting of a prism having a pyramid of corresponding base on one of its ends. (Cf. PYRAMIDATED.) 1850 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrgo-logist. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πύργος tower, after *geologist*, etc.] One versed in the structure and history of towers.

1877 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 258 Those who had the advantage...of hearing what fell from the lips of the great Carolist and pyrgologist.

Pyrgom (pɔ:gɒm). *Min.* [ad. (by Breithaupt 1830) Gr. πύργωμα, (but which is furnished with towers, a fenced city, f. πύργος tower; 'alluding to the grouping of its crystals', Chester.] An aluminous variety of pyroxene allied to sahlite: = FASSAITE *b*.

1868 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 230.

† **Pyrgopo·linist**. *n. Obs. nonce-wd.* [prob. f. L. *Pyrgopolinicēs*, name of a swaggering soldier in the 'Miles Gloriosus' of Plautus, f. Gr. πύργος tower + πόλις city + -ονης suffixing: see -IST.] *rare*. To swagger. Imitor.

1604 G. POWEL *Polit. Epist. Parthian-Populi* To Rdr. 2 His Hannibal need not fain those pyrgopolinizing Cleonæs, for all their desperate threats and big looking.

Pyrheliometer (pɔ:rhɪlɪɒˈmɪtəɹ). [f. Gr. πῦρ fire + ἥλιος sun + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the amount of heat given off by the sun, by allowing the rays to fall perpendicularly for a given time upon water or mercury in a blackened closed shallow cylindrical vessel, and observing the consequent rise of temperature in the liquid.

1887 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. 340 The radiation from the pyrheliometer is not interrupted, when we stand in such. 1891 E. TOWNLEY *Heat* § 258 Instruments for measuring the intensity of the sun's radiant heat have been devised by Herschel and Pouillet. The instrument of the latter he calls a *pyrheliometer*. 1893 *Science* I. 1046 The new method of deducing the solar constant from pyrheliometer observations at the earth's surface.

Hence **Pyrheliometric** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or conducted by a pyrheliometer, as *pyrheliometric experiments*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyridine (pɪˈrɪdɪn, pəiˈrɪ-). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πῦρ, πυρ- fire + -ID 3 + -INE 5.] A colourless volatile liquid alkaloid (C_5H_5N) of offensive odour and poisonous quality, produced in the dry distillation of bone-oil and other bituminous matter. The inhalation of its vapour is said to be beneficial in asthma, etc.

Pyridine bases, the series of alkaloids, of composition $C_nH_{2n-5}N$, of which pyridine is the lowest member, and picoline, lutidine, collidine, parvoline, etc., other examples.

1879 T. ANDERSON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1880) XXIX. 153 The first of these [gravel bases], to which I give the name of pyridine. 1886 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 719 Pyridine is a colourless mobile liquid, having a most powerful and peculiar odour closely resembling that of picoline, and, like that alkaloid, causing a bitter taste in the mouth and lash of the throat. 1889 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 1892 Pyridine may be expanded as benzine having one of its CH groups replaced by nitrogen. 1898 *Daily News* 26 June, 7/3 The latest practice adopted by the German Government...is that of mingling with the [methylated] spirit 'pyridine', an essence which gives the 'peculiarly offensive and characteristic odour' to a volume of the gas-works which the user call 'shrell water'.

b. *Comb.* as *pyridine-carboxylic acid*, a name for picolinic and nicotinic acids.

Hence **Pyridic** *a.*, of or related to pyridine; *pyridic group* or *series*, the series of pyridine bases: see above; **Pyridone** = oxy-pyridine, C_5H_5NO; **Pyridyl**, the radical C_5H_4N of pyridine.

1880 A. M. BANG *Antisc. Alkaloids* Introd. 11 Those... which are constantly present in prolonged putrefactive fermentations, belong to the pyridic and hydropyridic series; they do not differ widely from the poisonous bases of hemlock and tobacco. *Ibid.* 31 A base which seems to belong to the pyridic group.

Pyrie, variant of PEARE † *Obs.*, a pear-tree; also, form of PEERIE, a spell.

Pyriform (pɪˈrɪfɔ:m, pəiˈrɪfɔ:m), *a.* Also **pirr-**. [ad. mod.L. *pyriformis*, f. *pyrum*, *pirum*, mod.L. spelling of *pirum* pear + -FORM.] Of the shape of a pear, pear-shaped; obconic; differing from *styliform* in having a slight stricture at or near the narrow end. (Only in scientific or technical use.)

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 51 The *Encephaloides Carni*...is a...somewhat *pyriform* Bag. 1797 JENNINGS in *Phil. Trans.* I. 340 The calculus...was of a pyriform shape. 1803 *Wkmd. W. Africa* II. 36 The fruit...is a pyriform pod with crimson skin enclosing black beans seeds.

b. *Anat.* Denoting a muscle of the hip. Usually in L. form *pyriformis*, also *absol.* (sc. *musculus*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pyriformis, seu Iliacus Externus*, is a Muscle of the Thigh. 1830 ROBERTSON *Obstetr. Med.* (1838) 9 The sciatic and pudic nerves, and the pyriform muscle. 1872 HUXLEY *Elem. Anat.* 302 The Pyriformis arises from the front of the sacrum. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 539 The anterior wall of the pyriform sinus.

c. In comb. with another adj. expressing form.

1820 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 113 Root pyriform-bulbous. *Ibid.* 116 Germ pyriform-triangular.

Hence **Pyriformed** *a. rare*, = prec.

1879 *Archæol. Assoc. Trans.* Dec. 423 Both spoons are of the thirteenth century. The pyriformed bowl is stamped with the maker's mark, a rose.

Pyritaceous (pɪrɪˈtēʃəs, pəiɹɪˈtēʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. PYRITES + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or containing pyrites.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 442 Sprinkled with yellow, bright pyritaceous specks, or crystals. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 104 Pyritaceous Hornblende gives a gray powder, is not magnetic, decrepitates with nitre.

Pyrite (pəiˈrəit). Also 6 pyrit, 6–7 pirrite. [f. L. *pyrites*: see next. In F. *pyrite* (12th c.).]

† **1.** In early use (often *pyrit a stone* = Gr. πυρίτης λίθος) = PYRITES 1 *a* fire-stone. Later, in general sense of PYRITES 2. *Obs.*

1569 HANMER *Gr. Forger* 12 b, The Pirrite must with exile hand...subdeline be. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 61 Resembling the Pyrite stone. 1589 — *Pandosto Lat. Dial.* 107 A Pyrit stone, which kindled softly is so subtile as fire, but pressed becomes the hugest bastell as ice. 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) 34 Like the pyrit stone, that is, fire without, and frost within. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Pirite is a kind of stone yellow. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Garet* v. 6. 390 Hence also Chalk the many-coach entrench And store of gold the sparkling Pyrite breeds.

2. *Min.* Native disulphide of iron (FeS_2), crystallizing in isometric forms, esp. in cubes and pyritohedra; one of the forms of *iron pyrites* (see, 2).

1668 DIGBY *Min.* 63 The pyrite of most gold ragions is marcasite. Pyrite occurs abundantly in rocks of all ages, from the oldest crystallines to the most recent alluvial deposits. 1846 CARPENTER *Phys. Geogr. Mrs. A.* 71, Pyrites...is now only applied to the disulphide of iron which crystallizes in isometric forms.

‖ **Pyrites** (pɪˈrəiti:z). Pl. (rare) † pyrri·tæ. Also † pirrites. [L. *pyrītēs* (Pliny) fire-stone, flint, pyrites, n. Gr. πυρίτης 'of or in fire' (f. πῦρ fire), πυρίτης (sc. λίθος) 'a mineral which strikes fire, the copper pyrites of mineralogists' (L. & Sc.).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 92 Pyrites [*sic Edition*, ed. quod vide] est lapidis materiatus; vel quod ignem sit cotorbi dentibus Harmonice or Percussus.]

† **1.** In early use, vaguely, a 'fire-stone' or mineral capable of being used for striking fire. *Obs.*

Formerly the subject of fabulous statements.

1588 GARDEN *Alkahs Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 43 As the stone Pyrites casts out fire by beating in the water. 1600 HOLLAND *tr. Pliny Nat. Hist.* II. 580 The Persian Pyrites procured hard by Susa, by beating it, whereupon it hath the name. 1708 PEPYS (ed. 6), *Pyrites*, a precious Stone, which burns like Pitch, if one holds it hard. 1756 *Lancaster Mem. Manch.* III. 72 Pyrites is a large stone, 42 stones that strike Fire may be called Pyrites. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 73 Pyrites is a name, anciently given to any Metallic compound that gave fire with steel; including at the same time, a sulphurious or Arsenical smell.

2. In modern use: Either of the two common sulphides of iron (FeS_2), pyrite and marcasite, also called distinctively *iron pyrites*; also, the double sulphide of copper and iron (CuS, Fe_2S_3), chalcopyrite or *copper pyrites*.

Used also generically to include many related sulphides and arsenides of iron, cobalt, nickel, etc., or of these with another metal; e.g. **arsenical p.**, including Leucopyrite Fyhäs, and Mispickel Fyhäs, Fyhy; **capillary p.**, native sulphide of nickel = MILLERITE; **magnetic p.**, Fyhy; = PYRRHOTITE; **spear p.**, white iron p., varieties of MARCASITE; **tin p.**, CASSITERITE, Fyhy; **variegated p.**, Fyh. = CUPRIC = ERUBESCITE. Also COBALT, COCKSCOMB, HEPATIC *Pyrites*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 121 margin, There mines or stones are called Marchesites, Pyrites. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 b, Pirites is a kinde of stone, pruine, like to the fire his flame. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 588 There is another fire stone going under the name of Pyrites or Hæmatite, that resembleth brasse or is like unto. 1894 SLADE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 108 Mr. ...engineered the Pyritous Copperas-stone to himself. 1798 tr. J. HILL *Mat. Fossils* 613 The most common of all the species of mineral Pyrites. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 361 The mineral finds reason...now thinks its origin to be the contact of common water with pyrites, whose composition is iron, sulphur, and the vitriolic principle. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (ed. 2) 240 The Chilian miners were so convinced that copper pyrites contained not a particle of copper, that [etc.]. 1850 VOGEL *Anal. Mod. Cancer*, 322 Pyrites sometimes contains gold, and it is then called auriferous pyrites. 1880 DOUGLAS *Earth Man* 9, 356 Fire was obtained in the Bronze age by striking a flint flake against a piece of iron pyrites. 1888 *Knapsl. Brit.* XX. 128/2 By modern mineralogists the term 'pyrites' has been extended to a number of metallic sulphides, and it is...now used rather as a group-name than as the specific designation of a mineral.

Mineral. and Geol. Trans. Chem. Soc. XVII. 128 The first-fruit of Pyrites-burners. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 12/1 Pyrites lodes...carrying over an ounce of gold to the ton, are now being opened up.

Pyritic (pəiˈrɪtɪk), *a.* [f. PYRITES + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pyrites, containing or resembling pyrites.

1802 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 179 Bright shining spicula, of a metallic or pyritic nature. 1813 BRANDISS *Botanol. Lect.* (1843) 104 Yorkshire slate ... is sometimes covered with thin pyritic coatings, resembling tinsel, hence called 'tinselstone'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 3/1 The deep levels, where the ore becomes pyritic.

Pyritical (pəiˈrɪtɪkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1796 F. BUCHOLZ *Tentamen* 58 A green copper ore in a pyritical matrix. 1799 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 309 The pyritical or mineralized yellow copper ores. 1845 J. PHILLIPS *Coal, in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 672/1 Irregular lumps and pyritical nodules, containing a few pyritical casts of shells.

Pyritiferous (pɪrɪˈtɪfərəs, pəiɹɪˈtɪfərəs), *a.* [f. PYRITES + -FEROUS.] Yielding pyrites.

1808-32 in WEBSTER. 1892-6 H. MILLER *Pivot Inquiry* 58. (1837) 188 Here it trickles ...through a pyritiferous shale. 1887 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 190 All the siliceous (pyritiferous) ores are selected for this purpose.

Pyritify (pɪˈrɪtɪfəi), *v.* [f. PYRITES, after *petrify*.] *Irans.* = PYRITIZE. So **Pyritifica·tion** = PYRITIZATION.

1737 tr. *Hunckel's Pyrrhol.* 34 Nature finds materials...as principals and foundations for a pyrification. 1892 MANTELL *Petrifactions* § 3. 27 fig., Stems of a young plant pyritified.

† **Pyritish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PYRITES or PYRITE + -ISH 1.] Resembling that of pyrite or pyrites.

1758 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 135 A pyritish smell arises about the well.

Pyritize (pɪˈrɪtəiz, pəiˈrɪtəiz), *v.* [f. PYRITES + -IZE.] *Irans.* To convert into pyrites (as wood by replacement of the original substance by iron pyrites); to impregnate with pyrites. Hence **Pyritized** *ppl. a.*; also **Pyritiza·tion**, conversion into pyrites.

1804 CRICHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 115 Professor Lampadius, in distilling some pyritized wood...obtained the same substances. 1839 *Mechanics' Mag.* 3 XXVI. 332 I saw the same *pyritized* in reference to those stained rocks in connect with the trap which contain numerous and large crystals of iron pyrites. 1885 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* Feb. 134 Kerry of Sand Radiolaria. Their preservation would lead to their ready destruction.

Pyrito- (pɪrəiˈtō, pəiɹɪˈtō), combining form of PYRITES, occurring in a few scientific terms.

Pyrito-bitu·minous *a.*, containing pyrites and bitumen. **Pyritohedron** (-hĭdˈrĭăn, -ēdˈrĭăn), pl. -hedra, *Cryst.* [*Gr. ἕδρα* side, after *dodecahedron*, etc.], a form of pentagonal dodecahedron, or solid contained by twelve pentagons, common in crystals of pyrite; hence **Pyritohe·dral** *a.*, pertaining to or of the form of a pyritohedron. **Pyritology** [mod.L. *pyritologia*: see -OLOGY], a treatise on, or the study of, pyrites.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 77 The Ores in which Arsen owes its origin to the decomposition of Pyrites...114, The purely pyritous...of. The 'Pyrite Blende'. 1868 DANA *Min.* 60 Pyrite. Isometric; *pyritohedral*...The cube...most common; the 'pyritohedron'...and related forms very common. Cubic form often striated. 1893 STOCKMEIER *Crystallogr.* § 190, 103 A remarkable combination of pyritohedron and octahedron is a not uncommon form of pyrites and cobaltite...The eight faces of the pyritohedron are equilateral triangles, and the twelve faces of the pyritohedron assume also a triangular form. [1795] J. F. BLUMENB. (title) 'Pyritologia, sive Kiesz Historia.' 1797 (title) *Pyritologie, or a History of the Pyrites.*] 1868-70 W. GREGG, *Crystallogr.*, a rhombic or marble or pyrites.

Pyritoid (pɪrəiˈtoid), *a.* [f. PYRITES + -OID.] Resembling or allied to pyrites.

1892 STOCKMEIER *Crystallogr.* 181 § 130 Pyrrhotine rarely...has its place in the zone of the pyritoid minerals. *Ibid.*: Of the different paragenetic forms known as the pyritoid minerals the only one that is self-existent is the 'pyritoid-tetrahedral'.

Pyritose (pəiˈrɪtōs, pɪrɪˈtōs), *a.* [f. PYRITES + -OSE: cf. next.] = PYRITOUS.

1798 KIRWAN, *Shropshire's Chem.* I. 362 When the ore is to be smelted in pyritose and sulphurous, it may be roasted at first with a much stronger degree of fire than is used for ores that are friable. 1841 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXVI. 224 In Great Britain, where sulphate of iron from refuse pyritose coal and pyritous ores is had almost for nothing.

Pyritous (pəiˈrɪtəs, pɪrɪˈtəs), *a.* [f. PYRITES + -OUS; in F. *pyriteux*.] Of, of the nature of, or containing pyrites; characterizing, or characterized by the presence of, pyrites.

1798 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 180 Most or best of the

pyrites smell is generally perceptible. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 110 All are said to yield sulphur or bitumen. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 331 Pyritous Copper: Kupferkies; a metallic looking substance, of a brass-yellow colour. 1842 TH. ROSE *Mineralogist's Tour.* I. vii. 124 Ravines, of which the pyritous strata have borne for ages the imposing names of 'Hades in use.' 1880 *Nature Wint. Sud-Ver.* 72 These sulphides are prevalent in the...pyritous beds of the Lias.

† **Py·rity**, *a. Obs.* [f. PYRITE + -Y.] Containing pyrite or pyrites.

1727 in *Mitchell's Fossils.* 172 Small or poor ores, which are commonly quarry, much-leady, and pyrity. *Ibid.* 310 Medium pyrity tor richishy.

Pyrk, obs. forms of PERK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Pyrl, *a.* obs. forms of PURL, PURL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Pyro (pai·ro). *Photogr.* Abbreviation of PYROGALLIC *acid* or PYROGALLOL, extensively used as a developing agent. Often *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as in *pyro-developer*, *-solution*, etc.

1879 (*title*) *Photo. Echo.* III. 292 The proper developing agent for collodio-bromide plates is...known as the alkaline pyro-developer. 1883 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 366/2 Take enough of the pyro solution to your developing tray to well cover the plate. 1890 *Photogr. Amer.* II. 24 Pyro and other photo chemicals are without poison. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 747 Pyro is used in conjunction with sodium sulphite. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 14/1 One of the chief merits of the pyro-developed negative.

b. *Comb.*, indicating a mixture of pyrogallic acid with another substance, as a developer: e. g. *pyro-ammonia*, *-lime*, *-metol*, *-potash*, *-soda*; **pyro-carbonate**, pyrogallic acid with carbonate of soda.

1883 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 366/2 The pyro-lime developer becomes violet and brown in use. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 308 Now a word about developers. I have tried them all....Ferrous oxalate pyro-soda, pyro-potash, hydroquinone, etc. *Ibid.* 310, I have developed a good many dozens of negatives, and with pyro-ammonia or pyro-carbonate I have not yet got an unevenly developed film. 1901 WATTS, Gen. 2 Mar. 167/2 A green tinge or brown-black colour, such as is given by a pyro-metol developer or pyro-soda not too heavily dosed with sulphite.

Pyro- (pai·ro, pir), before a vowel or *h* sometimes pyr-: (but more freq. *pyro-*), repr. Gr. *πυρο-*, combining form of *πῦρ* fire, forming the first element in many terms belonging to various arts and sciences. (The second element is properly of Greek, but sometimes of Latin or English origin.)

1. In various terms, chiefly scientific or technical, in the sense Of, relating to, done with, caused or produced by fire.

Pyroclas·tic *a. Geol.* [Gr. *κλαστός* broken: cf. CLASTIC], consisting of fragments broken through the action of volcanic fire, or concentrated in the process of eruption. **Py·rocone**, a cone of flame, as in the blow-pipe flame. **Py·ro-engra·ver**, an artist who practises PYROGRAPHY or poker-work. **Pyrognomic** (-gnǫ·mik, -gnō·mik) *a.* [Gr. *γνωμικός* means of knowing, mark, token]: see quot. **Pyrognostic** (-gnǫ·stik) *a. Min.* [Gr. *γνωστικός* pertaining to knowledge: after *diagnostic*, *prognostic*, etc.], applied to, or relating to, those characters of a mineral that are ascertained by means of the flame of a blow-pipe or of a Bunsen burner; so **Pyrogno·stics** *sb. pl.*, pyrognostic characters, or the branch of mineralogy that deals with them. † **Pyro·machy**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [cf. Gr. *πυρομαχία* to contend with fire], fighting with fire. **Pyromagne·tic** *a.*, applied to a dynamo invented by Edison, the working of which depends on the diminution of the magnetization of iron with increase of temperature. **Pyroma·nia**, insanity characterized by an impulse to set things on fire, incendiary mania; so **Pyroma·niac** *sb.*, one affected with pyromania; *adj.*, pertaining to or affected with pyromania; also **Pyromani·acal** *a.* **Pyromatamorphism** *Geol.*, metamorphism resulting from the action of heat; so **Pyrometamo·rphic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyrometamorphism. **Pyromorphous** *a. Min.* [Gr. *μορφή* form], having the property of crystallizing after fusion by heat (cf. *pyromorphite* in 2). **Pyronaphtha**, an illuminant made from the waste products of the distillation of Baku petroleum. † **Pyronomics** (-nǫ·miks), † **Pyronomy** (-rǫ·mi) [? after *economics*, *economy*], the phenomena and laws of the action of fire or heat. **Pyrophanous** (pairǫ·fănus) *a. Min.* [Gr. *-φανης* appearing; cf. *diaphanous*], having the property of becoming transparent or translucent when heated (cf. *pyrophane* in 2). ‖ **Pyrophe·bia** *Path.* [see -PHOBIA], 'morbid dread of fire' (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pyrophone** (-fōn) [Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound], a musical instrument devised by Kastner, having a series of glass tubes each containing two hydrogen flames burning close together, which by pressing down a key are caused to separate, and then produce a sound. **Pyroqu·artzose** *Min.*, 'resembling with salt-hot needles' (Billings); a paratype so made. **Py·roscope** [see -SCOPE], an instrument invented by Leslie, *c* 1813, for measuring the intensity of radiant heat, consisting of a differential thermometer having one bulb covered with silver. **Pyrosi·lver**, a trade name for electro-plated goods in which the silver is 'beat in', i. e. fused more freely by means of heat. **Pyrosophy** (-rǫ·fi) [Gr. *σοφία* wisdom], 'the knowledge of the nature and properties of fire or heat' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Py·rostat** [Gr. *στατός* standing: cf. *Aclinostat*, *Barostat*], 'an automatic draft-regulator for chimneys, smoke-pipes, and smoke-stacks' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pyrostereotype**, a printing plate in relief cast from an intaglio burnt in a wooden block by means of a blade, or of steel plugs, heated by a gas-flame; used esp. for printing music; also, short for *pyrostereotype process* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875–84). † **Pyrotheo·logy**, the part of natural theology which is founded on the laws and phenomena of fire. **Pyrothonide** (-*th*ǫnoid) [Gr. *θόνη* linen, sail-cloth], an explosive gunpowder, formerly used in mediciné, obtained by burning linen, hemp, or cotton in a closed vessel.

1888 *Bristol Rock-Forming Min.* 104 Bronzite and talc, whether of 'pyrallolite origin or not. 1891 GEIKIE *Text-book Geol.* (ed. 3) 74 All kinds of pyroclastic matter discharged from volcanic vents. 1880 W. A. ROSS in *Nature* XXI. 253/1 The blue 'pyrosine produced by the blowpipe from an ordinary gas burner. 1892 *Chemical News* 20 Mar. 67/1 Henri Guérin, of the engineer draughtsmen, painter, manufacturer, "pyro-engraver, and engraver in colours. 1882 OGILVIE (*citation*), "Pyrognomy, applied to certain mineral characters, which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit a glow of incandescence, probably arising from a new disposition of their molecules. 1849 DUNN *Geol.* 83 (*title*) *Pyrognostic Characters*.—In order to open tube given off a small quantity of water. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 76 Bronzel, a French mineralogist,...being the first who classified mineral substances according to their pyrognostic qualities. 1902 G. HARPER *Pioneer Engin. Whs.* (*citation*) II. 66, I take the Apologue described "Pyronomy: for Cardinal Archbishop Morton, that shall include the Book of the Cassock. 1881 *Times* 9 Sept. 12/3 The 'pyro-magnetic dynamo will allow of the waste heat being utilized for many purposes. 1892 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, "Pyronomia. 1847 in *New Sydenham Soc. Pyrol. Lexicon*,

yel. at 3. 290 It is said that some *pyrophores* are found in Australia which are conspicuous when exposed to the sun, and spoken of as signs. **1830** *Edin. Philos. Trans.* VIII. 183 The name *pyrophyllite* is given to it on account of its exfoliation on exposure to heat. **1870** *Daily News* 6 Oct. 2/2 Pyrochlore, a mineral resembling tale in appearance and sonor. **1808** *Medicina* I. 201 Mineralogical Description ... of a Stone, called "Pyrodamolite." **1800** Kirwan *Ib.* Cor. *Philos. Soc.* 101, 1. c. phrenology 1900 "Pyrolepis, part of "Pyramis of Reps. **1801** *Trans. Chem. Soc.* XL. 339 Four resins belonging to the resinic group, viz., Pyroretin, Xanthoretin, Leucoretin, and Erythroretin. **1848** Westrop *Ib.* v. "Pyrolusite is in black Exmoor. **1868** Lawrence in Cornh. Mag. Oct. 1900 "Pyrolusite is very blue-coloured and dark-brown or black-coloured sedimentary shale. **1804** *Trans. Min. Geol.* 4 S. 10 They picked and obtained some also in the "pyrometers and Wilkinsons of Chester Co. Pa. **1838** Chemical *Phil. Mineral Min.*, *Pyrochlorite*, a micaceous mineral, one of the essential alteration products classed with vermiculite. **1846** E. Jameson *Trans. Min.* 103, 21 III. 311 "Pyromeline or native Muriate of Iron. **1850** Jameson *Min.* ed. 3. 360 Pyromeline ... heated in a tube yields water. **1868** Dana *Min.* ed. 3. 93 "Pyrophyllite ... Fracture ... Color brownish-red.

3. In Chemistry, *pyro-* is prefixed to the name of a substance or to an adjective forming part thereof, in order to name a new substance formed by destructive distillation or other application of heat.

Names thus formed appeared first in the *Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique* of De Morveau, Lavoisier, etc., 1787. Many of the substances originally so called have subsequently received other names.

a. Prefixed to the adj. denominating an acid (sometimes an ether or spirit), to form the name of a new acid, etc. The substances properly so denominated were themselves mostly acids, but sometimes anhydrides or other derivatives. † **Pyroacetic** *acid* = Pyroligneous *acid*; † **pyro-acetic** *ether or spirit*, early name of Acetone. **Pyroallo'ric** *acid*, $C_{11}H_{12}O_7$. = Pyrallo *anhydride*. **Pyro-arse'nic** *acid*, $H_4As_2O_7$, an acid produced by the action of heat on arsenic acid expelling H_2O. **Pyroarsenophe'nic** *acid*, $C_{12}H_{11}O_7$. **Pyrocatechu'ic** *acid* = *pyrocatechin*; see b. † **Pyrocit'ric** = Citraconic. † **Pyrocome'ric** = Pyromeconic. **Pyrodi'lic** = *pyrolithofellic*. † **Pyroglu'cic** *acid* = *pyrodiastatic*; see b. † **Pyrogua'cic** *acid* = Guaiacol. † **Pyrohi'cic** *acid* = Quinicine. † **Pyrola'ic** = Sebacic. † **Pyroli'thic** = *pyro-uric*, Chaptal. **Pyrolithofe'llic** *acid*, $C_{26}H_{42}O_4$; see quot. **Pyrolivi'nic** *acid* (Oliver), $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$. † **Pyroma'lic** = Maleic. **Pyroma'ric** *acid*; see quot. 1866-8. **Pyromeli'tic** *acid*, $C_{10}H_4O_6$. **Pyrope'nic** *acid*; see quot. **Pyrophosphe'mic** *acid*, $P_2NH_3O_6$. **Pyrophospho'ric** *acid*, $H_4P_2O_7$, a tetrabasic acid, produced as a glass-like solid, by the action of heat on phosphoric acid. **Pyroracce'mic** *acid* = Pyretic *acid*. † **Pyrosa'cric** = *pyrocastic*, Maleic. **Pyrosulphu'ric** *acid*, $H_2S_2O_7 = (HSO_4)_2 + O$; see quots. **Pyrotarta'ric** *acid*, $C_5H_6O_3$; also called Acetonic *acid*. **Pyro-u'ric** = Cerebric. Also in the names of salts of these acids, as **Pyroarsenate, -citrate, -phosphate, -sulphate**, etc. See also Pyrogallic, Pyromucic, Pyromucic, Pyrosulphuric, Pyruvic.

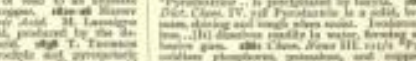
1815 Henry *Elem. Chem.* ed. 3) II. 161 The peculiar acid, which Dobereiner has named "pyro-acetic ether; but to which Mr. Chenevix is of opinion, the less definite name of pyro-acetic spirit will be better adapted. **1839** Thomson *Min. Chem.* ed. 3) 256 Acetone; pyro-acetic spirit.—A peculiar inflammable colourless liquid, designated by this above names. **1868** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 113 A ...volatile inflammable fluid called pyro-acetic spirit. **1876** *Mar. Med.* (ed. 6) 298 "Pyromucous of soda, isomorphous with the pyrophosphate of that base. **1880** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 292/2 The methylated gallic ether or "pyrotartaric acid. **1838** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 72 Dumas subjected the pyruvic acid to "pyrolysis of lead to an ultimate analysis by means of oxide of copper. **1820-36** Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 108 "*Pyrotartaric Acid.* M. Lassaigne has given this name to an acid, produced by the destructive distillation of citric acid. **1838** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 328 Of pyrocitric and pyrotartaric acid. **1839-6** Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 940 Citraconic acid (Pyrocitric acid), $C_5H_4O_4$. (Lassaigne, 1880.) **1873** Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 719 "Pyrocitric acid is a white solid. **1873** Kolbe *Pract. Chem.* 59 Submitted to dry distillation, itaconic acid loses 1 atom of water and is converted into "pyrocitric acid. **1874** Cleve, *Geol.* 1 Soc. 270 "Pyrogallic Acid obtained by the Distillation of Gallonic Acids. **1848** Mayer *Explos. Lec.*, "Pyrohmate, ...a compound of pyrochromic acid with a salifiable base. **1832** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 409/2 "Pyrochromic acid is formed when citric acid is distilled in a retort. **1838** Smart, "*Pyro-Citric*, an epithet applied to an acid obtained from citric acid. **1857** *Ure, Dict. Arts*, "*Pyrocitric acid*, the same as Pyrocitric acid. **1866-8** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 780 "*Pyrocitraconic acid*, an acid produced by the dry distillation of Scheele's acid, the chief constituent of some kinds of colonial lemon. **1847** Webster, "*Pyrocreatic* (chem.) Used. **1820-36** Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 102 When malic acid is heated out of the contact of air, it volatilizes, and the sublimed crystals possess characters differing from those of the original acid. When thus obtained, it has been called "*pyromalic acid.* **1867-8** Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 164 Malic Acid. "*Pyromalic acid*). **1832** Henry *Elem. Chem.* III. 310 "*Pyromeric acid.* **1866-8** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 780 Pyromeric acid ... obtained by subjecting gummic acid to dry distillation. **1880** *Trans. Chem. Soc.* XLII. 830 Crystals of ammonium "pyromellitate. *Ibid.* 810 "*Pyromellic acid.* **1892** *Chem. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 341 A new acid, to which he [Bottcher] has given the name of "pyrometilic acid. **1866-8** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 780 When protein ... is heated to 200°, water and carbonic anhydride are evolved, and "pyrogenic acid remains in the form of a black substance, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline liquids. ...Pyrine produces the formula $C_{13}H_{11}O_3$. **1864** *Trans. Chem. Soc.* XVII. 237 It seems preferable to adopt the names given by Laurent, ... These are "pyrophosphoric and pyrophosphorous acids. **1866-8** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 780 Laurent (1840) suggested that these acids were each acids derived from pyrophosphoric acid, the first being *pyrophosphamic acid*, $P_2NH_3O_6$, and the second *pyrophosphodiamic acid*, $P_2N_2H_4O_6$, and these formulæ have been confirmed by the later recent analyses. *Ibid.*, "*Pyrophosphosamine of Jacquelain* is obtained as a gummy mass. **1858-42** Brande *Chem.* (ed. 3) 490 Phosphoric acid, after it has been exposed for some time to heat, yields, when saturated with bases, salts possessed of certain peculiarities, which have hence been termed "*pyrophosphates.* **1869** Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 238 If common sodium phosphate be heated to redness, water is driven off, sodium pyrophosphate remains. **1832** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 363/2 Mr. Clarke ...called the newly modified acid "*pyrophosphoric acid.* **1892** *Inorganic Chem. Tho.* 2. 230 "Pyrophosphoric acid when boiled with water. *Ibid.* 230 Intermediate between ortho- and meta-phosphoric acids are an [sic] from three distinct classes of salts, the most important of which are *pyrophosphates* or *paraphosphates.* **1837** E. D. Thomson in *Brit. Ann.* 330 "Pyrosaccic acid. **1866-8** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 780 Pyrosaccic acid is a liquid having a faint yellowish tint, resembling acetic acid. **1854** Miller & Morgan *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 Pyrosaccic or Pyrotic acid, $C_6H_4O_5 = CH_3.C(:O).CO_2H$. **1869-8** "*Pyrosaccin*; see *Pyrosaccic.* **1832** *Trans. Chem. Soc.* XXV. 869 Plants that sulphuric and "pyrosulphuric acids not easily distinct compounds. **1873** Watts *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1140 Ethylsulphuric, Pyrosulphuric, or Anhydrosulphuric Acid; Monobasic Sulphuric Acid. **1854** Miller & Morgan *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 380 Potassium pyrosulphate, $K_2S_2O_7$, is formed by heating K_2SO_4 with half its weight of H_2SO_4 till acid ceases to come off as an insoluble red heat. **1866-8** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 776 "*Pyrotartaric Acid*, belonging to the acrylic series, is a liquid boiling at 210°, and resulting of tartaric acid. *Ibid.*, "*Pyrotartrate of silver*, $C_4H_4AgO_4$, crystallises with difficulty, and blackens on exposure to light. **1820-36** Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 403 The liquid, when filtered and evaporated, yielded small white needles which were pure "pyro-uric acid. **1836-42** Fownes *Chem.* (ed. 3) 364 Cyanuric Acid ...Scheele first examined this acid under the name of *pyro-uric acid.*

b. Prefixed to a sb. (Now often superseded by other names.)

† **Pyrote'uutine** = Lupuline, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2$. **Pyrocatechin** (pɑiro,kæ·tʃin), also called *catechol*, *pyro-catechuic acid*, and *oxyphenic acid*, $C_6H_6O_2$, produced by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other substances, forming broad white strongly shining lamine, and rhombic or small rectangular prisms. **Py'rocoll** [Gr. κόλλα glue]: see quot. **Pyrodextrin**, a product of the action of a high temperature upon starch. **Pyrogly'cerin**, dialycerin = $C_3H_5(OH)_2.O.C_3H_5(OH)_2$. **Pyrogly'cides**, digluride, $C_3H_5(OH).O_2.C_3H_5(OH)$. **Pyrogna'sic acid**, a crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{14}O_3$, produced by the dry distillation of gum guaiacum. † **Pyrogua'sol** = Hydroquinone. † **Pyrote'ra'cin**: see quot. See also Pyrogallin, -xanthon, and Pyrotilin.

1837 Malaguti *Elem. Chem.* III. 363 "*Pyrohamoline* (*pyrolein*. *Ibid.* 349 Catechin: ... yields a crystallisable substance termed "*pyrocatechin*, or *oxyphenic acid.* **1878** Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 236 Pyrocatechin was discovered in 1839 by Reinsch, and subsequently was discovered in 1841 by Reinsch, and subsequently was discovered in "pyroxyl urine by Müller and Rhanis. **1847** *Gilbert's Syst. Med.* IV. 559 Muldmann has put forward the view that the symptoms of Addison's disease are due to the poisoning with pyrocatechin. **1881** *Trans. Chem. Soc.* XL. 191 The authors propose to call it "*pyrocoll*, because of its mode of formation from gelatin. **1894** Miller & Morgan *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 370 Pyrocol, $C_{10}H_8N_2O_2$, a product of the distillation of gelatin when mixed with fat but containing albumen, casein or gluten. **1858** *Chem. Gaz.* 1 May 178 "Pyrodextrine ... is precipitated by baryta. **1866-8** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 778 Pyrodextrin is a solid, brown, friable mass, dissolving and sought when moist. ...Isolutions and tests from ...[it] dissolves readily in water, forming a brown yellowish gum. **1881** *Chem. News* III. 121/2 "Pyroglycerine oxidises phosphorus, potassium, and copper. **1864-72** Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 834 The hypothetical body glycide, C_3H_6O, is the alcohol of the glycidic ethers, and is related to glycerin in the same manner as "pyroglycide to pyroglycerin. **1866-8** *Ibid.* IV. 771 "*Pyrolactic*, the name applied by Berzelius to the less fusible portion of the distillate obtained by distilling sugar-candy or milk with water.

c. Also in the (extractive) names of certain hydrocarbon compounds and groups: **Pyra'zine** (Azo- + -ine), a ring-group; **Pyra'zole** [Azo- + L. *oleum* oil], a compound; **Pyra'zone** [-one], a ring-group; the analytical formulæ of which respectively are



Hence *Pyrazoldiline*, a dyestuff-base ($C_{18}H_{16}N_4O_2$). **1892** Muir & Morgan *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 929

Pyro-acetic to **-arsenite**: see Pyro- 3 a.

Pyro-acid (pɑi·rōæ·sid). *Chem.* Also 9 † **pyracid.** An acid formed from another acid by dry or destructive distillation: see Pyro- 3.

1832-6 Turner's *Chem.* (ed. 3) 1. 431 The other mineral acids ...are peculiarly produced. ...Such acids ...mineral pyracids. **1838** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 11 Sometimes the subtracting power of a vegetable acid is not altered by converting it into a pyracid. **1866-8** (see Pyruvic 3).

Pyro-aërite, etc.: see Pyro- 2.

† **Pyrobo'logy**. *Obs.* [Altered from Pyrobolory, after *Gr. βάλλειν*, to throw.] The study of the art of casting fire, i. e. of artillery.

1728 [see Pyrobolic, quot. 1728]. **1751** Scots *Tr. Stanly* II. 18. He was enabled, by the help of ...Gobesius's military architecture and pyrobology, translated from the Flemish, to form his discourse with possible perspicuity.

Pyro-bomolite: see Pyro- 3 b.

† **Pyrobo'lia**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Pyro- + Gr. *βολή* a throw + -ic.] (See quot.)

(Perh. due to a misunderstanding of *parabolic*.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xiv. (Book) 127/2 A pyrobolick Mirrour is such a Glass that casts forth fire to a concave of 1700 by the same laws.

† **Pyrobo'lical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Relating to the art of casting fire, i. e. to artillery, or the fireworks. See † **Pyrobo'list** [F. *pyrobolist*, Ger. *pyrobolist*], one who makes or manages artillery or fireworks; † **Pyrobo'logy** [F. *pyrobologie*, 1683 c.], † **Pyro'boly**, the art of making or managing fireworks, pyrotechny.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Pyrobolics*, Some call Pyrotechny by the name *Artillery*. ...Others reason to call it Pyrobology (ed. 1738 adds or rather pyrobolism), *q. d.* the Art of Missile Fires. **1729** Bailey (vol. II) *Artillery* 10. 185 To the second Pyrobolick Machines, which are used upon Rejoicing Occasions. *Ibid.* 189 Nothing ...that may be of Use to the diligent and expert Pyrobolist. **1732** *Mod. Universal* III. 120 He called together the most expert of the Fire-workers and Pyrobolists. *Ibid.* IV. 114 If the Chinese have been so ancient in the Mystery of Pyrotechny and Pyrobolics.

Pyro-camphretic, etc.: see Pyro- 1, 2, 3 a, b.

Pyro-carbonate: see Pyro 3 b.

Pyro-che'mical, *a rare.* [f. med. or early mod. L. *pyrochymia*, -*icus*, in F. *pyrochimie*, -*chimique*: see Pyro- 1 and Chemical.] Pertaining to the chemical action of fire. Hence **Pyro-che'mically** *adv.*, by the chemical action of fire.

1839 G. Rogers *Dict. Geol.*, Pyro-chemically formed ... through the instrumentality of fire, as crystals of galenastic feldspar on the walls of a furnace to which copper slags and ores have been melted.

Pyrodin (pɑi·rōdin). *Med.* [f. Gr. *πυρέθειν* fire + -in.] A crystalline substance consisting essentially of acetyl-phenyl-hydrazine, $C_6H_5N_2H(C_2H_3O)$, used as an antipyretic.

1892 *Pharm. Med. Dict., Pyrodine.* **1897** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pyrodin.* **1899** *Country Doctor's Clin., Drugs*, 128 If [Pyrrhea] is cause of poisoning by sulphuric, carbolic acid, pyrodin, and chloral.

Pyro-e'lectric, *a. Min.* [Pyro- 1.] Applied to certain crystals which on being heated become electrically polar, i. e. exhibit positive and negative electricity at opposite ends (the effects being reversed while cooling). Hence **Pyro-electri'city**, the property of being pyro-electric.

1832 in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 503/2 Pyro-electricity. **1852** *Pharm. Journ.* XIII. 132 The crystals ...are ...pyroelectric. **1864-72** Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 411 In Crystals :—Pyroelectricity. **1870** B. Stewart *Heat* § 169 Haüy was the first to remark that those crystals are pyroelectric which are deficient in symmetry. **1892** [see Polarized]. **1899** O. Lodge *Mod. Views Electr.* 65 (heading) Pyro-electricity.

Pyro-engraver, -follite: see Pyro- 1, 3 a.

Pyrœst, Pyrog, obs. ff. Pharoevre, Pyroeta.

Pyrogallic (pɑi·rōgæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Pyro- 3 a + Gallic *a.*²] Produced from gallic acid by the action of heat: in *pyrogallic acid*, an acid substance, $C_6H_6O_3$ (strictly a trihydric phenol, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$), hence systematically named *pyrogallol*, which crystallizes in long flat colourless prisms, soluble in water; much used as a reducing agent in photography (see Pyro) and otherwise. Hence *pyrogallic developer*, etc.

1832 Brande *Man. Chem.* (ed. 2) 333 Pyrogallic acid has been analysed by Berzelius under the name of gallic acid. **1838** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 86 Braconnot ... showed that when gallic acid is subjected, it is converted into a substance possessing quite different properties ... He therefore gave it the name of pyrogallic acid. **1846** E. A. Hamon in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 194 After the pyrogallic solution has apparently done its utmost. **1860** *Photogr. Notes Alliance* in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) I. 180/1 There are two methods of development; with pyrogallic acid and with gallic acid. **1869** Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 411 On heating gallic acid splits up into carbon dioxide and pyrogallic acid or trihydroxyl benzol. **1878** Kingzett *Physiol. Chem.* 1080 A pyrogallic-acid developer.

Hence **Pyrogalli'nic**, a salt of pyrogallic acid; **Pyrogalli'nin**, a product of the action of air on an ammoniacal solution of pyrogallic acid; † **Pyrogal'lin** (*varr.*), **Pyrogal'lol**, synonyms of pyrogallic acid.

1832 Brande *Man. Chem.* (ed. 2) 333 Arsenuric, nitric, and prussic, form soluble "pyrogallates. **1878** Kingzett *Physiol. Chem.* 98 The nitrates pyrogallates have no affinity for the halogens. **1866-8** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 708 "Pyrogallin, an isomeric modification of pyrogallic acid. **1856** Hunter *Med. Chem.* (ed. 2) 422 Heated to 410°, gallic acid is ... converted

tion 'pyrogallic and carbonic anhydride'. 1876 *Amer. Arch. Sci.* V. 3613 Trihydric phenols comprising ... pyrogallic acid or 'pyrogallol'. 1894 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 382 The remedies ... found most useful are tar, turpentine, and pyrogallol.

Pyrogen (pai·rŏdʒĕn). *rare.* [f. Pyro- + -gen; f. 'fire-producer', or 'fire-produced'.] A term proposed in various senses. †**a.** A name for electricity considered as a material substance; the 'electric fluid'. †**b.** (See quot. 1866-8.) **c.** A substance which, when introduced into the blood, produces fever; a pyrogenetic agent.

a. 1838 *Mosaic Exploi. Lex., Pyrogen*, a term proposed for electricity considered as a material substance possessing weight. 1864 in Webster.

b. 1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 732 *Pyrogen*, a name applied by Dumas to pyroxylin and other products of the action of heat on organic bodies.

c. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 137 In 1872 I prepared a substance, which I continued to call pyrogen, from putrid extract of flesh.

Pyrogeneous, erron. form of Pyrogenous.

Pyrogenesis. [f. Pyro- + Genesis.] The generation of fire or heat.

1838 in *Mosaic Exploi. Lex.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrogenetic (pai·rŏdʒĕnĕ·tik), *a.* [f. Pyro- + -genetic.] **a.** Having the property of producing heat, esp. in the body; thermogenetic. **b.** Having the property of producing fever.

1838 *Mosaic Exploi. Lex., Pyrogenetic.* 1879 tr. *von Zlemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 233 What the chemical energies of these pyrogenetic processes may be, we have never known. 1885 *Buck's Ref. Handbk. Med. Sc.* II. 208 Not the least curious phenomenon of the pyrogenetic mechanism is the influence upon it of cold. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 135 Artificial fever produced by the introduction of pyrogenetic substances.

Pyrogenic (-dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. as Pyrogen + -ic.] †**1.** *Geol.* = Pyrogenous 1 a. *Obs. rare.*

1833 Tr. Roy. *Humboldt's Trans.* III. cxvii. 302 The ancient pyrogenic rocks which I found near Pompeii.

2. *Chem.* Name for a supposed peculiar acid, now identified with formic acid. *Obs.*

1864-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 682 Thenard ... (Pogg. Ann. xv. 297) thought that he had discovered two peculiar acids, to which he gave the names of *pyrogenic* and *sebacic acids*.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* = Pyrogenetic b.

1877 Koeppen *Handbk. Med. tod.* 5 A. to Dr. Burdon-Sanderson found...that by removing certain fluids which he terms 'pyrogenic'...fever could be realized. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 137 The pyrogenic substances were perhaps a body analogous to the unburned ferments.

Pyrogenous (-rŏdʒĕnŏs), *a.* Erron. -geneous. [f. as Pyrogen + -ous.]

1. Produced by fire or heat. **a.** *Geol.* Of rocks: = Igneous a. 4. **b.** *Chem.* Applied to a substance produced by the combustion of another substance.

1839 G. Rogers *Dict. Geol., Pyrogeneous*...produced by the agency of fire. 1841 J. Phillips *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 780/1 The phenomena of pyrogeneous rocks. 1848 Morfit *Eclectic Lect., Pyrogeneous*, ... pyrogenetic. Applied by Berzelius to empyreumatic oils and resins, i.e. those produced by distillation of organic substances.

2. Producing fire, heat, or fever: = Pyrogenetic. 1840 *Cent. Dict.*, s.v., Pyrogenous action in the blood. 1847 *Trans. Soc. Lect., Pyrogeneous*...*a. Med.* Fever-producing, pyrogenetic.

Pyroglucic to **-gnostics**: see Pyro- 1, 3 a, b.

Pyrography. [f. Pyro- 1 + -graphy.]

†**1.** A description of fire-arms. *Obs.*

1682 tr. *Agricola's Plan. Arch.* xxii. (t) The several varieties of Guns and Fire-running Engines, of which lately my self have written a...Treatise, Entituled *Pyrographia*.

2. a. A method of wood-carving by means of heated metallic plates or cylinders in relief, by which the design is burned into the substance of the wood (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. The art of making drawings or designs on wood, bone, etc. by means of a heated metallic point: = Poker-work.

1851 Mrs. Merrifield *Pyrography* ii. 41 Bone and ivory are also very delicate grounds for Pyrography in small work. 1859 Mrs. Stevens in *Penn. 19th Century Sketch Book* 256 The 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow', done in pyrography on the wood-work of a fire-place.

So **Pyrograph** *v. trans.*, to practise pyrography or poker-work; **Pyrographer, Pyrographist**, one who practises or is skilled in pyrography; **Pyrographic** *a.*, pertaining to, done by, or using pyrography; **Pyrogravure** (pai·rŏgrăvĭū·r) = Pyrography 2 b, poker-work.

1851 Mrs. Merrifield *Pyrography* iv. 56 The general tones of the animal or his '*Pyrographed*' *Mud*. v. To Pyrographed Sketch for sepia drawings. 1852 Jos. Smith in *Fraser's Corr.* (1908) 224 To send you this 'Pyrographic Picture' you ordered of me. 1859 Mrs. Stevens in *Penn. 19th Century Sketch Book* 256 Some very fine specimens of pyrographic work. 1851 Mrs. Merrifield *Pyrography* ii. 26 A very clever lady 'Pyrographist'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 3/2 'Pyrogravure' is a new method of engraving in black, reddish brown, bistre, etc., by the use of a red hot metallic point. 1902 *St. James' Gaz.* (Amer. Suppl.) 1 This panel and the rest of the wood-work are in pyrogravure.

Pyroguaiacic to **-xylic**: see Pyro- 1, 3 a, b.

Pyrogue, obs. form of Pyroge.

Pyrohelionometer: = Pyrheliometer.

‖ **Pyrola** (pai·rŏlă). *Bot.* Also 7 pirola; and in anglicized form, 8 pyrole, 7 pyrol. [mod. or med.L., dim. of *pyrus*, med.L. for *pirus* pear-tree; in F. *pirole*. So called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the pear-tree.] A genus of plants, type of the N.O. *Pyrolaceæ*, often viewed as a sub-order of the *Ericaceæ*, consisting of smooth herbs, with running underground stems, evergreen usually entire and rounded leaves, and simple racemes of flowers; several of the species are known as wintergreens.

Formerly including some allied plants now removed to other genera, as *Monotropa grandiflora* (*Pyrola* wax-flower and *Chimaphila* (*Pyrola*) umbellata.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xcii. 724 Pirola groweth in shadowy places, and neare woodden. *Ibid.* 725 Greene Pirola is also good to be layde upon wounds, vlcers, & burnings. 1832 Pennant (*omitted* in ed. 10, 12). Nose wounds...teeth...An infus. var. *pinus* of *pyrol* saves teeth. 1870 Jussieu in *New Eng. Rambles by Pirola*, or Winter Green, that kind which grows with us in England in common in New England, but there is another plant which I judge to be a kind of *Pirola*, and proper to this Country. 1894 Mary Howitt *Sk. Nat. Hist., The Garden* 26, I found within another wood The rare Pyrola blowing.

Hence **Pyrolaceous** (-ē·ʃəs) *a.*, belonging to the *Pyrolaceæ* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, 1858).

Pyrolatry (pai·rŏlătri). [f. Pyro- + Gr. λατρεία service, worship: cf. Idolatry.] The worship of fire, fire-worship.

1689 Gale *Ct. Gentiles* I. ii. iv. 144 Their Pyrolatrie, or fire-worship, which they learnt from the Chaldeans. 1839 Moore *Hist. Ireland* I. ii. 26 The Pyrolatry, or Fire-worship, of the early Irish. 1841 Max Müller *Phys. Relig.* 141 Anything like pyrolatry or worship of fire, as a mere element, is foreign to the character of the Greeks.

Hence **Pyro·latrer** (-ər), [cf. Idolater], a fire-worshipper.

1820 Southey *Thalaba* viii. note. The fires...having no more an analogy to the religion of the pyrolaters.

Pyroleter (pai·rŏlītər). [f. Gr. πῦρ fire + λητήρ destroyer.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, consisting of a double pump by which solutions of hydrochloric acid and sodium bicarbonate are mixed in a cylinder, and the carbonic acid generated by the reaction is projected upon the fire.

1878 *Uni's Dict.* IV. 722 The pyroleter is a small double pump worked by hand, which sends up from reservoirs either any metallic acid and a solution of carbonate of soda.

Pyroligneous (-rŏlĭgnĭŏs), *a.* [a. F. *pyro-ligneux* (De Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. Pyro- + L. *lignum* wood.] Produced by the action of fire or heat upon wood. *Pyroligneous acid*: a crude acetic acid (wood vinegar) obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. So *pyroligneous alcohol, ether, spirit*, methyl alcohol.

1789 De Morveau, Lavoisier, etc. *Elements of New Method of Chem.* (*Kerr*) 208 Acetous acid...Pyroligneous acid. 1790 Trans. *Royal Irish Acad.* III. 33 Pyroligneous acid, or spirit of wood. 1810-28 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 136 Liquid products of value are collected...as impure vinegar called pyroligneous acid. 1820 F. Taylor in *Philos. Mag.* 50 Oct. 236 This spirit, which, from its genuine resemblance to ether [was to any other substance, I have called pyroligneous ether. 1860 *Pharmac. Journ.* 1 May 1. Pyroligneous liquor, however obtained, contains methyl-alcohol, and wood naphtha. 1874 R. Scott-Wortley *Education* (ed. 2) 64/1 Some indigestion being drawn from gipsies from almond[s] with a pyroligneous acid. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 576 Pyroligneous ether or wood naphtha,—a fluid quite distinct from ordinary naphtha, which is a simple hydrocarbon.

Hence † **Pyroli·gnic**, † **Pyroli·gneous** *adjs.* in same sense; **Pyroli·gnate**, † **Pyroli·gnite** [as in Fr.: see -ite 4 b], a salt of pyroligneous acid, an impure or crude acetate.

1814 J. Bigelow *Disc. Answers. to Animals of Linn. Lect. Sciences* termed "Pyroligneous of Linn. *c.* 1790 J. Black *Lect. Elem. Chem.* (1803) II. 372 An acid now called pyroligneous (pyroxylic). 1809 Nicholson's *Dict. Chem.*, *Pyroligneous acid*, impure acetic acid. 1815 *Pyroligneous medicinal*, basis of acid distilled from lamb and other animals. 1787 De Morveau, Lavoisier, etc. *Memoirs*, and "Pyroligneite de chaux, etc. *c.* 1790 tr. *De Morveau's, etc., Cadet Chem. Hum.* (*Kerr*) *Pyrol.* (ed. 2) IV. 298 on Pyroligneite of lime, Pyroligneite of zinc, etc. 1819 *Ure Dict. Arts* 403 The pyroligneite of iron called iron liquor in this country, is the only mordant used in calico-printing for black, violet, puce, and brown colours. 1790 Kirwan tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 260 The Combination of "Pyroligneous Acid with the Salifiable Bases. 1815 J. Bigelow *Disc. Answers.* 21 Pyroligneous acid, whose radix the vinegar of vinegar...possesses a dull, nauseous, offensive smell.

Pyrolima, *Chem.*, var. of Pyrolith.

Pyrolithic to **Pyrolivillic**: see Pyro- 3 a.

Pyrology (pai·rŏlŏdʒi). *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *pyrologia*: see Pyro- 1 and -logy.] The science or study of fire or heat; now *rare*. That branch of chemistry which deals with the application of fire to chemical analysis, etc.

1664 K. Wyvill (title) Pyrologia Mixta; or an Answer to Hydrologia Chymica of W. Simpson...In Defence of Scarborough-Spaw. 1692 D. Bertius (title) Pyrologia. Topographica, id est, de ligni fossilium, picis, ina, cum aquis desertionibus. 1775 (title) *Lithocosmi* III. 198 The Dimensions made by the modern Philosophers in Pneumatics, Hydrology, Pyrology, &c. 1797 W. Gilpin (title) Pyrology; or the Connexion between Natural and Moral Philosophy. 1873 W. A. Ross (title) Pyrology or Fire Chemistry.

Hence **Pyrolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to or involving pyrology; **Pyrolo·gist**, one versed in pyrology.

1799 Nicols is cited by Webster (1828) for *Pyrologist*. 1867 W. A. Ross in *Knowledge* No. 5, 137 The young pyrologist, or blowpipe chemist. 1881 *Engl. Mechanic* 27 May 283/1 Even with his pyrological methods, he would have difficulty in determining the carbonic acid in a grain of sand. 1883 *Ibid.* 20 July 526/1 Easy Lessons in Blowpipe Analysis and Pyrological Mineralogy.

Pyroluisite (pairŏlūĭsait). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pyrolusit* (Hatchett 1847), f. Gr. πῦρ- (Pyro-) + λοῦσις washing + -ite 2; from its use, when heated, for discharging colour from glass.] Native dioxide of manganese, MnO_2, a common ore of black or dark-grey colour and metallic lustre.

1868 *Edin. Trans. R. Soc.* IV. 304 An account of pyroluisite or prismatic manganese ore. 1879 De La Rive *Expl. Lead Cornwall*, etc. 40, the Pyrolusite, or grey and black ore, containing from 70 to 92 per cent. of peroxide of manganese. 1886 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 180 Pyrolusite parts with its oxygen at a red heat, and is extensively employed for discharging the brown and green tints of glass. Hence...chemically related by the French to arseno ore specimens.

Pyromachy to **-malite**: see Pyro- 1, 3 a.

Pyromancy (pai·rŏmænsi, pī·rŏ-). Now *rare*. Forms: 4 pyromance, -aunce, (pertinaunce), 5-6 pyromancy, (5 -cye, 6 -cie), 5- pyromancy, (5 -cye, 6-7 -cie, 7 -cy). [a. OF. *pyromancie*, *pyromancie* (1481) s. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *pyromantia*, a. Gr. πυρομαντεία: see Pyro- and -mancy.] Divination by fire, or by signs derived from fire.

1382 Lond. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 128 Nigromancie and pertinaunce. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 41 The craft...That Geomancie cleped is, And of the first by Tiresonne, And of the fyr Pyromance. *c.* 1400 (see Divination). 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xxxvi. 350 Pyromancye, that is wytchecrafte done in the fyre. *c.* 1550 Godeve *Pr. Satan* 8. 15 Thou art cited in Magicke mystery, in Pyromancy, in chiefe by Satan. 1632 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Water Commanded* Wks. 22. 1/2 By Fire to hath the skill of Pyromancy. 1833 Southey *Doctor* 20, use Pyromancy, by which conjurers were made from the motions of the ascribed flame.

Hence **Pyromancer**, one who divines by fire; **Pyroma·ntic** *a.*, pertaining to or practising pyromancy; † *sb.* = *pyromancer*.

c. 1400 *Apol. Lol.* 96 You are called ... pyromancers for seeking to be fat. *c.* 1550 Godeve *Pr. Satan* iv. 32 The Pyromantike Gentl. 1616 Bret *Lam. Troubes* iv. 61, Shall ye pyromantique saints. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trans.* (ed. 2) 213 Many Witches, Sorcerers, Inchanters, Hydra and Pyromantique, and other Diabolisers.

Pyromania to **-mavic**: see Pyro- 1, 3 a.

Pyromeco·nic, *a. Chem.* [f. Pyro- 3 a + Meconic.] In *pyromeconic acid*, a crystalline lemon acid, $C_5H_4O_3$, occurring in large transparent tables; it is obtained by the dry distillation of meconic or of comenic acid. Hence **Pyrome·conate**, a salt of this acid.

1838 Brande *Man. Chem.* (ed. 2) 1227 Pyromeconic Acid. This acid is among the products of the destructive distillation of the meconic acid: it is a crystalline substance, which fuses at a temperature of about 250°. *Ibid.* The neutral pyromeconates of lead. 1858 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 63 Pyromeconic acid ... was first examined by Robiquet in 1832. 1868-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 762 With bromine water it yields bromopyromeconic acid ($C_5H_3BrO_3$). Chloride of iodine converts it into trichloropyromeconic acid ($C_5H_3ClO_3$).

† **Pyromel.** *Obs.* [f. Pyro- + L. *mel* honey.] An old name for treacle.

1892 in *Stat. Soc. Lex.*

Pyromelane to **metamorphism**: see Pyro-.

Pyrometer (pairŏmĭtər). [f. Pyro- + -meter.] †**a.** *orig.* An instrument for measuring the expansion of solid bodies under the influence of heat. *Obs.* **b.** Any instrument for measuring high temperatures, usually those higher than can be measured by the mercurial thermometer.

Such instruments have been made on a variety of principles, depending on the expansion, contraction, or fusion of solids, the radiation, conduction, etc. of heat, the production of electrical or chemical action, etc.

1749 *Gentl. Mag.* XIX. 383/2 The Draught of an accurate Pyrometer or Instrument to measure the Expansion or Contraction of Metal, or other Bodies, invented by Mr. Wilcocke of Dublin. 1759 W. & E. Jones *Catal. Optical*, etc. (note) A Pyrometer, observing the expansion of metals. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Prel. 72, I...examined their flexibility in various degrees of heat by the help of Mr. Wedgwood's pyrometer. 1811 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 71 Clay contracts considerably in dimension by a very little heat, and on the manner of its contraction the pyrometer of Wedgwood is founded. 1908 Watson, *Gen. of Indy* 4/2 Special features which are controlled by the instrument of electrical pyrometers. 1907 *Abstracts* of May Soap's A modification of Prof. Roy's radiation pyrometer, which in principle consists of receiving in a concave mirror the total radiation of a hot plate.

Hence **Pyrome·trize**, **Pyrome·trical** *adjs.*, pertaining to a pyrometer or to pyrometry; of the nature of, or measurable by, a pyrometer; formerly said of effects due to the expansive power of great heat; **Pyrome·trically** *adv.*, in the manner of, or by means of, a pyrometer; **Pyro·metry**, the measurement of very high temperatures.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 10 This pyrometer [Wedgwood's] consists of two parts, one of which, called the *Gauge*, serves to measure the degrees of contraction or compression; the other consists of small cylinders of clay, called 'Pyrometrical Pieces'. **1837** HAWKINS, &c. *Bridge Bridgers. Treas. Appx.* L. 133 The operation of assay by pyrometric apparatus of the refractory cohesion of rock. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 1016 Pyrometric balls of red clay, coated with a very fusible lead enamel, are employed in the English potteries to ascertain the temperature of the glost fires. **1850** *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 197 The substances employed...may have been influenced in their length by 'permanent and hygrometrical effects. **1854-6** BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1849) VIII. *Misc. Pyrometrical Scales*, technically called *rounds*, are made in the form of small lumps, of Egyptian black clay. **1885** Miss MEYNELL *Wedgwood* II. 180 Then, 1782 John Wedgwood...about 1740 introduced what they termed pyrometrical beads, formed of prepared clay. **1908** *Elect. Trades. Pocket-bk.* 429, *Smelting*: An Essay on 'Pyrometry and Assayers'. *Ibid.* 491 The relations which tie one to Pyrometry. **1830** MEDHURST *Theol. Nat. Phil.* 304 The distinction of bodies by heat forms the subject of...pyrometry. **1897** WEST in *Whitby Trad.* 30 Jan. 2/2 Pyrometry and the testing...of allloys continue to receive much attention.

Pyromorphite, -morphous: see PYRO- 2, 1.

Pyromucic (pairōmiū·sik), *a.* Chem. [f. PYRO- 3 + MUCIC: cf. F. *pyromucique* substituted for *pyromqueux* (De Morveau and Lavoisier 1787).] In *pyromucic acid*, an acid, $C_5H_4O_3$, isomeric with pyromeconic acid, produced by the dry distillation of mucic acid, and occurring in white glistening scales or needles. So *pyromucic alcohol, chloride, ether*, etc.

1794 C. PEARSON tr. *De Morveau*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* 22 Radical Pyromucic. **1819** J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 284 Pyromucic acid has been lately discovered by M. Hycinth Gräffenhan. **1858-62** BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1021 When mucic acid is subjected to destructive distillation it yields...pyromucic acid.

Hence **Pyromu·camide**, an amide of pyromucic acid, $C_5H_5NO_2$; *Dipyromucamide*, $C_{10}H_8N_2O_3$; **Pyromu·cate**, a salt of pyromucic acid; **Pyromu·cyl**, the radical $C_5H_3O_2$, of pyromucic acid; also † **Pyromucous** *a.* = *pyromucic*, † **Pyromucite** = *pyromucate*.

1790 KIRWAN tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 282 Table of the Combinations of Pyromucous Acid with the Salifiable Bases. *Ibid.* 284 Pyro-mucite of lime. **1814** J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 284 Pyromucous Acid is composed of acid 51·5 parts 42·2. **1841** *Chem. Gaz.* V. 72 Pyromucamide differs essentially from the body. **1858-6** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 761 The pyromucates of the alkali-metals are...difficult to crystallize. *Ibid.* 762 Dipyromucamide forms white, shining lamellæ, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, less soluble in water. **1880** *Pract. Chem. Soc.* XL. 301 Ethylamine pyromucate when distilled with phosphorus pentachloride yields pyromucyl chloride.

Pyronaphtha to **Pyronomy**: see PYRO- 1.

Pyrone: see PYRO- 3 *c*.

Pyrope (pairōup). Forms: 4 **pirope**, 5 **pirop**, 7–9 **pyrop**, 9 **prrope**; also in Lat. form 6 **piropus**, 7–9 **pyropus**. [*pl.* -s]. [a. OF. *pirope* (1378 *c.* in Godef.), ad. L. *pyropus* gold-bronze, also a kind of gem, a. Gr. πυρωπός gold-bronze, lit. 'fiery-eyed', f. πῦρ, πυρ- fire + ὤψ eye, face.]

† **1.** In early use applied vaguely to a red or fiery gem, as ruby or carbuncle. *Obs.*

1377 *K. Alfr.* (title) Jerusalem, Pirapus, Cibalibus. **1393** *Piers Plowm. Crede* (Add.) 14 *Pirapi* (whether we a kille of Rubies or Cirbonkles). **1601** CHAPMAN *Esq. Paradise* 11, in *G. D. Smack Alfr. Crit. Rec.* (1903) II. 328 The glassy Pirop leaves to blaze, like touche coal appeares, and no earthy stone. **1649** LOVELACE *To Harriet, Rose* 19 Two pyropes are her eyes (for flaming carbuncles). **1732** *Harmony Muses of Arts* 14 Rubies and emeralds...With the gay topaz...and the emerald's hue, And bright pyropus.

2. *Min.* Applied by Werner, 1803 (*Pyrop*), to the Bohemian garnet or fire-garnet, a deep-red gem.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* III. 310 The pyrop, which has lately exhilarated from the claws of parrots, has no difficulties but superior beauty. **1819-27** E. JOHNSON *Chem. Min.* (ed. 3) 98 Precious garnet, pyrope and true-garnet. **1840** BREWSTER *Nicholas* vi. 411 Coal chrysolite-crystals, fierce pyropes-stones. **1868** DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 380 The original pyrope is the blood garnetizing chromate. **1888** *Kentucky Rock-Phrasing Min.* 111 Pyrope, or magnesia-alumina garnet.

Pyropectic to **Pyrophone**: see PYRO-.

Pyrophore (pairōfōəi). *rare.* [a. F. *pyrophore* (1780 in *Dict. Acad.*), ad. mod.L. *pyrophorus*.]

1. = PYROPHORUS 1; also applied to a substance which takes fire on contact with water.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, *Pyrophore*...a body which has the faculty of inflaming by contact with air or water.

2. [prop. Pl.] A fire-fly of the genus *Pyrophorus*: see PYROPHORUS 2.

1882 *Harper's Weekly Pract.* 16 Dec. 1/2 These insects had been brought from Mexico, where they are to be found in the forests. Their scientific name is the pyrophore.

Pyrophoric (-fō·rik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pyrophorus; having the property of taking fire on exposure to air. Also **Pyrophorous** (-fōrəs), *a.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Pyrophorous*, pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus. **1836** BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 1115 A metallic...which burns like tinder when heated, and at a high temperature is pyrophoric. **1858-6** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 766 The pyrophoric character is exhibited by all the more easily oxidizable metals. **1898** HIGGINS *Mod. Metal.* 6–247 At a higher temperature this is completely decomposed, leaving a pyrophoric mixture of lead and carbon.

Pyrophorus (pairōfōrəs), Pl. -s [-es]. [mod. L., a. Gr. πυροφόρος fire-bearing.]

1. *Chem.* Any substance capable (esp. in a finely divided state) of taking fire spontaneously on exposure to air. In early use applied *spec.* to *Homberg's pyrophorus*, a substance made by heating alum with lamp-black, starch, sugar, or flour.

1708 M. CLYDE in *Ld.* 6 *Coll.* 111. 204 That there will one product such appearances is probable from the very ingredients of Pyrophorus. **1756** *Monthly Mag.* Jan. 20/1 There is a particular composition, known to chemists by the name of pyrophorus, because it possesses the property of being liable to spontaneous inflammation in the open air, is was composed by Homberg. **1840** PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 341 The metallic cobalt then exists of acts as a pyrophorus when it comes in contact with the air. **1880** *Pennsylvania Forest Nurs.* iv. 139 *note*, Lead Pyrophorous...is a mixture of lead which has been heated in a glass tube to dull redness as long as vapours are emitted.

2. *Entom.* A genus of beetles (caused by Illiger, 1809) of the family *Elaterida* (see ELATER[1] 2), found in tropical and subtropical America, containing the most brilliantly luminous 'fire-flies'.

Pyrophosphamic, -phoric: see PYRO- 3 *a*.

Pyro-photograph (pairōfōtăgraf). [f. PYRO- 1 + PHOTOGRAPH.] A photographic picture burnt in on glass or porcelain. Hence **Pyro-photogra·phic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pyro-photograph, or of pyro-photography. **Pyro-photography**, a process in which fixed is used to fix a photographic picture.

1889 *Photogr. Trade*, 13 Oct. 236 Pyro-photography, or fire-proof photography, is the production of transparent glass photographs by means of finible pigments, the latter being attached to a film rendered sensitive to the action of light. *Ibid.* The pigments of the pyro-photographic pictures. *Ibid.* 237 It is this almost incredibly delicate gradation of impenetrable grains, imparted to the film by exposure...to light, that is utilized for the production of pyro-photographs. **1893** H. VOGEL *Chem. Light* xiv. 273 We shall see...that there are other means of producing such pyro-photographs. *Ibid.* xv. 295 Section II.—Pyro-Photography with Salts of Chromium.

Pyrophyllite to **Pyrosilver**: see PYRO-.

Pyropus, L. form of PYROPE; var. PIROPUS *Obs.*

† **Pyrosis** (pairōu·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πύρωσις setting on fire, burning, f. πυροῦν to set on fire.] An affection characterized by a burning sensation in the stomach and œsophagus, with eructation of watery fluid; water-brash.

1684 CULLEN *Mat. Med.* II. 247 The pyrosis, frequent in this country under the name of the Water-brash. **1845** R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 30 The precursion of bilious vomit in pyrosis. **1847** tr. *Swediaur's Nervous Dis.* I. 9 The most morbid sensibility of the stomach is what is called pyrosis or water-brash.

Pyrosmalite: see PYRO- 2.

Pyrosome (pairōsōum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Pyrosoma* (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. πῦρ fire (PYRO-) + σῶμα body.] An animal of the genus *Pyrosoma*, consisting of highly phosphorescent compound ascidians, the individuals being united into a free-swimming colony in the form of a hollow cylinder closed at one end.

1819 tr. *Peron's Voy. S. Lands in Flinders's Voy.* XII. 180 What...of those Pyrosomas clasped like an enormous finger of a glove, which cover the sea with their luminous, vivid hues? **1834** *Gentl. Mag.* CIII. 3 Compound tunicates, as the pyrosome, and the botryllus. **1898** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 16. 342 The Pyrosomas are often gregarious in vast numbers. **1883** C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/2 The most glorious fire bodies of the sea, the strips and ribbons, the larger 4 polygon aggregation of individuals, forming a hollow cylinder, closed at one end, from five inches to five feet in length.

Pyrosophy to **Pyrosulphuric**: see PYRO-.

Pyrotartaric (pairōtătarik), *a.* Chem. [f. PYRO- 3 *a* + TARTARIC: cf. F. *pyrotartarique*, substituted for *pyrotartareux* (De Morveau and Lavoisier 1787).] In *pyrotartaric acid*, $C_5H_8O_4$, a colourless crystalline substance, obtained by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. So *pyrotartaric anhydride*, $C_5H_6O_3$; *pyrotartaric ether*, etc.

1794 G. PEARSON tr. *De Morveau*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* 23 Basis of Pyro-tartaric Acid. **1814** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 208 From the experiments of Bussy and Vauquelin, it appears that the pyrotartaric acid is a peculiar species. **1819** J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 280 Pyrotartaric acid...is solid, extremely acid to the taste, and resembles vegetable blues strongly. **1868** OTTOWAY *Analyt. Chem.* 36 Dibasic Fatty Acid Series: $C_5H_8O_4$ Pyrotartric.

Hence **Pyrota·rtranil**, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_2$, formed by heating aniline with the acid; **Pyrotartra·nilic acid**, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_3$ (hence **Pyrotartra·nilate**, a salt of this); **Pyrota·rtrate**, a salt of pyrotartaric acid; **Pyrota·rtrimide**, the imide of this acid; and other derivatives. Also † **Pyro-ta·rtarous**, **-tartra·rsous** *a.* = *pyrotartaric*; † **Pyrota·rtrite**, **-tartrite** = *pyrotartrate*.

1790 KIRWAN tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 282 The name of Pyro-tartarous acid is given to a dilute empyreumatic acid obtained from purified acidulous tartarite of potash by distillation in a naked fire. **1790** tr. *De Morveau's*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* (Manch. Mem. ed.) IV. 298 Pyro-tartarous acid. *Ibid.* Pyro-tartarite of iron. **1814** HENRY *Elem. Chem., Table Annexed.* 1. Pyrotartarous. Pyrotartrites. **1837** T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 5) II. 150 The French chemists...distinguished them by the names of *tartareux* and *pyrotartareux* acids; which were afterwards changed into those of *tartaric* and *pyrotartaric* acids. **1838** DARTON *Mem. Chem.* (ed. 4) 350 The pyrotartrates of ammonia, potassa,...and lime, are very soluble. **1856** *Prac. Chem. Soc.* VIII. 137 Pyrotartaril. *Ibid.* 113 Pyrotartrilic acid is a very stable though rather weak acid. *Ibid.*, Pyrotartrimide of ammonia. **1866-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 772 Pyrotartranil ...is easily soluble in ...aqueous alkalis, by which it is converted into pyrotartranilic acid. *Ibid.*, Pyrotartranic forms small needles or hexagonal plates belonging to the trimetric system.

Pyrote, obs. form of PIRATE.

Pyrote·chnian. *rare*—[f. PYROTECHNY + -AN.] = PYROTECHNIST.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Pyrotechnian, Pyrotechnician*, a maker of fire works, one skill'd in Pyrotechny.

Pyrotechnic (pairōtĕ·knik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. πυρο-, PYRO- + τεχνικός, f. τέχνη art; or f. PYROTECHNY + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to pyrotechny.

† **1.** Of or pertaining to the use of fire in chemistry, metallurgy, or gunnery. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pyrotechnick-Art*, is the Art of Chymistry, so called...because Fire is the chief Instrument the Chymist makes use of in the separating the several Substances of mixt Bodies. **1733** BAILEY vol. II, *Pyrotechnick, Pyrotechnical*, of or pertaining to Pyrotechny (i.e. *Vulcan mihi* or the art of gunnery).

2. Of or pertaining to fireworks, or the art of making or managing them; of the nature of a firework.

1744 C. M. WOOTTINGTON *Eng. Life* I. 62 The spectatorial parties. **1837** tr. *Von* F. *Pocklington's Travels in Java, Ceylon* II The *pyrotechnic* cause in which the *gunstar* is to be contained. **1869** H. ANDERSON *Military Ld. Inst.* 21, 1868, The glories of ancient Vauxhall gilt the modern pyrotechnic displays. **1873** *Board of Trade Notice in Bradford Banker's Pocket Bk.* (ed. 11) 1879) 18 The Pyrotechnic Light, commonly known as a Blue Light, every 15 minutes.

b. *fig.* Resembling or suggesting fireworks; esp. said of a brilliant or sensational display of wit, rhetoric, etc.

1849 Miss MULOCK *Cyrilla* xxix, Sending forth his humorous in a perfect shower of miscellanies, so that his conversation became quite a pyrotechnic display. **1897** 'IAN MACLAREN' (J. Watson) *Domine Dodd, Div. Old School* iv. 133 This was considered to be rather a pyrotechnic display of Elspeth's superior memory than a serious statement.

B. *sb.* **1.** = PYROTECHNIST, *rare*.

1807 *Sinclair, Mag.* I. 450 Like the fiery wheel of some skilful Pyrotechnic.

2. *pl.* **Pyrotechnics.** **a.** = PYROTECHNY 1, 3.

1728 SAMUEL COOPER *Artillery* 10, 189 The whole Excellence ... of Pyrotechnics doth not consist in the Construction of Rockets. **1832** DE QUINCEY *Assass. Lib. Wks.* 1853 I. 41 All subjects...from the Thirty-nine Articles ...down to pyrotechnics, hippodramatic...fantasmagory and necromancy.

b. A display of fireworks; also *transf.* of lightning; in quot. 1840, the juggler's trick of pretending to eat fire.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 1, *Lunch Fishnet*, He was eating fire!...the attention of the multitude was absorbed by the pyrotechnics of Mr. Merryman. **1850** R. TAYLOR *Historian* I. (1880) 10 Broad scarlet flashes of lightning, surpassing any celestial pyrotechnics I ever witnessed. **1861** N. A. WOODS *Fr. Wales in Canada* 116 The long deferred fireworks for the people came off at last. The pyrotechnics were very fine. **1884** BOYD *Nat. Sel. Story* ix, A great black cloud...was the background for the electric pyrotechnics.

c. *fig.* Brilliant displays. (Cf. *A.* 2 *b*.)

1901 *Spectator* 07 Aug. 200/1 *Orchestral pyrotechnics* can be infinitely more exciting. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 16 Aug. 3/1 An Edinburgh graduate, in the gentle Rhinelandt chose by the kindling pyrotechnics of Professor Haeckel.

Pyrote·chnical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† **1.** = PYROTECHNIC *A.* 1. *Obs.*

1620 HEXHAM *St. Aug. City of God* 189 The warlike arms were Mercury's charge, the pyrotechnicall, or such as worke in fire,...Vulcans. **1753** *Chambers' Cycl. Supp., Build.*, In the ordinary and pyrotechnical arts, is a composition ...of the combustible kinds, serving to burn and destroy, give light, smoak, steam, or the like. **1800** T. CROSBY *Every L. Ed.* 371 (1813) Count Rumford, with all his pyrotechnical devices.

2. = PYROTECHNIC *A.* 2.

1733 JOHNSON, *Pyrotechnical*, engaged or skilful in fireworks. **1765** R. JUNIUS *Fireworks* 72, 254 A variety of pyrotechnical representations. **1800** *Sporting Sports & Past.* II. 84, 114 Some of the actors concerned in the pyrotechnical shows. **1880** M. HOWITT *Homes* II. 59 The pyrotechnical display ceased...the greatest astonishment.

b. *fig.* = PYROTECHNIC *A.* 2 *b*.

1845 *Eng. Life* I. 194 All the warmth of his nature was exhausted by her manner; there was a sort of pyrotechnical blaze, without any real heat. **1898** *Chicago Advance* 27 Feb. 313/2 The hysterical and pyrotechnical fashions of the French.

Hence **Pyrote·chnically** *adv.*, in a pyrotechnical manner; by means of fireworks; *fig.* like fireworks.

1817 E. BERDOE *Contemp. Hom.* VI. 32 He can question 1789 strikers expressing pyrotechnically. **1883** *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/3 Gas lights with Chinese lanterns and 'the moon' ran up the dock ...done pyrotechnically.

† **Pyrotechni·cian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PYROTECHNIC + -IAN, after *mechanician, physician*, etc.] One skilled in pyrotechny; a maker of gunpowder, etc., or of fireworks (= next).

1709 SAUNDERSON *Artillery* 10, 169 To instruct the Pyrotechnicians. **1731** (see PYROTECHNIST).

Pyrotechnist (pəiərəˈteknist). [f. next + -IST: cf. *botanist*, etc.] One employed or skilled in *pyrotechny*; a maker or displayer of fireworks.

1730 SAMPSON in Boswell *Johnson* (1881) IV. 305 The author of *The Examiner*...may be considered, on this occasion, as the engineer of a pyrotechnist, though not as a skilful pyrotechnist. 1838 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 63 The whole skill of the pyrotechnists...was employed to produce a display of fireworks which might vie with any that had been seen in the gardens of Versailles. 1856 T. K. LYNN *Aquarium Nat.* 47 The sauce, gold, and silver take of the pyrotechnist.

b. fig. (Cf. PYROTECHNIC A. 2 b.)

1806 *Scots Mag.* Mar., The bankers will be persuaded that it is a squib which may burn their own fingers, and will cease that pernicious trade compounded by...the...G. Macdonalds *Sir Gibbie* III. x. 184 To hear the new preacher, the pyrotechnist of human logic and eloquence.

Pyrotechnite: see PYRO- 2.

Pyrotechny (pəiərəˈteknɪ). [n. F. *pyrotechnie* (1518 in Hatz.-Darm.) or mod.L. *pyrotechnia* (also formerly in English use), f. Gr. πυρ- PYRO- + τέχνη art.] The art of employing fire: with various connotations.

† **1.** (*Military pyrotechny.*) The manufacture and use of gunpowder, bombs, fire-arms, etc. *Obs.*

1572 BOURNE *Compend. Fortifyers*, vii. (Cheltham Soc. Misc. I) Of My three laboratories serving for Pyrotechnie. 1631 BOURNE *Arms Disp.* § 80 Mechanick experiments of Pyrotechnie. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v., Military Pyrotechny teaches the Art of making all sorts of Fire-Arms: Chymical Pyrotechny teaches the Art of managing Fire in Chymical Operations. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Pyrotechny is of two kinds, Military, and Chymical... Some reckon a third kind...viz. the Art of baking, refining, and preparing Metals. **II.** The making and managing of fireworks for scenic display, for military use, or as signals, etc.

1639 J. ELEMENSON (title) Pyrotechnie or a Discourse of Artificiall Fireworkes for Pleasure, in which the true grounds of ye Art are plainly and perspicuously laid downe. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rocket*, In pyrotechny, an artificial fire-work. 1837 BYRNE *Treat. Rudiments* (ed. 2) I. 178 All the fireworks of Lahore seemed to be exerting their talents in pyrotechny. 1864 MORRIS *Brit. Forest* 92 The gooding queen [of *Lycopodium*]...are highly inflammable, and used in pyrotechny under the name of vegetable brimstone.

b. Ar. (Cf. PYROTECHNIC A. 2 b, B. 2 c.)

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 308 [They] make such a noise in the world, with artificial volcanoes and puerile pyrotechny of all kinds. 1859 E. L. YOUMANS in *N. Y. Tribune* 22 Oct., Brilliant combinations of thought, and a blaze of imaginative pyrotechny. 1898 W. A. WALLACE *Mystics* (1899) I. 227 A notable example of mystical pyrotechny.

Pyrotect, *nonce-wd.* [After *architect*.] A maker of fireworks, a pyrotechnist.

1850 LANDOR *Papers* 23 The pyrotect of many a pyrotect have been blown up into the air, together with his crackers and serpents, and wheels and rockets.

Pyroterebic to **Pyrothonide**: see PYRO-.

† **Pyro'tic**, *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [mod.L., *pyrōticus*, a. Gr. πυρωτικός burning, f. πυροῦν to burn.] = CAUSTIC A. 1, B. 1.

1834 T. JOHNSON *Farrey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xviii. (1878) 540 The conclusion is said to be Pyrotick or Caustick, which by its acrimony and biting...burns and consumes the skin and flesh. 1884 in *Rosse's Mem. Comport.* vi. 203 Not unlike the impression of an actual Pyrotick. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pyrotics*,...remedies either actually, or potentially hot; and which, accordingly, will burn the Flesh, and raise an Escher. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyroticus*,...having power to burn; caustic; pyrotic.

Pyro-uric: see PYRO- 3 c.

Pyroxanthin (pəiərəˈksænθin). *Chem.* [f. PYRO- 3 b + Gr. ξανθός yellow + -IN 1.] A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{14}O_2$, contained in crude wood-spirit, and produced by the action of potash on one of the constituents of the heavy oil of wood-tar.

1858 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Assoc.* 37 Rhinole or pyroxanthin, in long yellow needles.

Hence **Pyroxa'nthogen** *Chem.*, the constituent of wood-tar from which pyroxanthin is supposed to be formed (WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1866–8).

Pyroxene (pəiərˈɒksiːn). *Min.* [f. Gr. πῦρ, πυρ- fire + ξένος stranger: so named by Haüy 1796, because he thought it 'a stranger in the domain of fire' or alien to igneous rocks.] A species including a large variety of minerals, all bisilicates of lime with one or more of various other bases, most usually magnesia and iron oxide, but also manganese, potash, soda, and zinc, or two or more of these.

Often identified with AUGITE, q.v.: but, according to DANA, *Mineralogy* 'is properly the name of the species, while augite is only entitled to be used for one of its varieties'.

1820 *Philos. Mag.* VII. 252 Sir [Vauquelin] has analysed the pyroxene of Mont. 1820 PERKINSON *Petrol.* II. 423 Fine fragments of augite or pyroxene. 1839 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 62 The modern Lavas of Vesuvius are characterised by a large proportion of augite or pyroxene: 1879 DANA *Manual of Geol.* 111 White pyroxene, an anhydrous silicate of lime and magnesia.

attrib. 1880 [see PYROXENIC]. 1883 DANA *Manual of Geol.* ii. of Pyroxene rock or pyroxenite.

Hence **Pyroxenic** (-ˈɒsɛnɪk) *a.*, pertaining to, having the character of, consisting of, or containing pyroxene. **Pyroxenite** (-ˈɒksənaɪt), also -yte [see -ITE 1 2 b], a metamorphic rock consisting chiefly of pyroxene.

1826 WERNER, *Pyroxenic*, pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 308 Unless explosions, like those which, in 1760, threw down from Vesuvius a mass of pyroxenic lava, of many tons weight, to the distance of three miles. 1833 *Medium* (*N. Y.*) 27 July 7/1 Brunner's theory of pyroxenic and anorthoic magmas forms the starting-point for all theories for the differentiation of magmas. 1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 8. 78 *Pyroxenite*. Coarse or fine granular pyroxene rock, consisting of granular pyroxene of a grayish green or brown color. 1880 — *Min.* 796, 97 [see *Pyroxenoid*] is a metamorphic rock containing mainly of compact pyroxene of the foliated section.

Pyroxyle (pəiərˈɒksil). *Chem.* Also errou. -ile. [n. F. *pyroxyle*, f. Gr. πυρ- PYRO- + ξύλον wood (Pelouze, 1846; *Comptes Rendus* 23, 8951.] = PYROXYLIN: chiefly as the Fr. name of gun-cotton.

1847 [see PYROXYLIN 1]. 1850 *Edin.* & *Rev.*, A chemical manufactory at Cossebi blew its pieces, with four men, who were making pyroxile for the Government. 1860 in *Faraday's Mysl. Inf.* 94, 12 One grain would have the capacity of the pyroxile gun. 1900 *Private Let.* 31 Aug. 4/3 The heavy rains hindered the pyroxyle from acting as the compulsion element.

Pyroxylic (pəiərɒksˈɪlɪk), *a. Chem.* Also errou. *-illic*. [f. as PYROL + -IC.] Obtained from wood by means of fire, i.e. by dry distillation; chiefly in *pyroxylic spirit*, an early name for methyl alcohol (CH_3O), also called *wood-spirit*.

1799 [see PYROLIGNEOUS]. 1824 *Ann. Philos.* July 63 Pyroxylic spirit...is obtained during the distillation of pyroligneous acid. 1836 J. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 346 When wood is distilled for the purpose of obtaining acetic acid, the pyroxylic spirit is formed, and found in the aqueous liquid which comes over. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 121 *Methylic Alcohol, Methylic Hydrate, Wood Spirit, or Pyroxylic Spirit.*—This alcohol was first observed by Taylor in 1812 amongst the products of the destructive distillation of wood. 1874 CALVERT & BELTON *Mat. Med.* (1880) 131 Creasote is also obtained from oil of tar, as pyroxylic oil, and is contained in the tarry matter from wood.

Pyroxylin (pəiərˈɒksilɪn). *Chem.* Also improp. -ine. [f. as PYROL + Gr. ξύλον wood + -IN 1; cf. F. *pyroxyline* (Pelouze 1846), f. as PYROXYLE + -INE, -IN 1.]

† **1.** = PYROLIGNEOUS. *Obs.*

1832 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1225 Pyrolithe is a name which I have ventured to give to a substance detected by Mr. Stanley...and...called by the Rhinite [cf. PYROLIGNEOUS, spirit, 1798].

2. Any one of the class of explosive compounds, including gun-cotton, produced by treating vegetable fibre with nitric acid, or with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids; chemically, they are nitrates of cellulose, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{10}$, in which a varying number of OH groups are replaced by ONO_2 groups. Thus, gun-cotton is *cellulose trinitrate* $(C_6H_7(NO_2)_3O_5)_{10}$. A solution of soluble pyroxylin forms COLLODION.

1847 DAMS in WOHLER, *Pyrogallic, Pyrexyle, Pyroxyle*, a term embracing gun-cotton and all other explosive substances which are obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric acid, or a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid, and then suffering it to dry. 1850–6 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 777 The term *pyroxylin* is sometimes applied to the most highly nitrated compounds; but it is much better to use this term as a generic name for all the substances compounds formed by the action of nitric acid on cellulose, and to designate as 'gun-cotton' the most highly nitrated compound, trinitrocellulose, the only one adapted for use in gunnery. 1851 *Hardwicke's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 60 Photographic Pyroxyline is prepared with hot acids, thus being found remarkably to modify the pyroxide. *Ibid.* 158 In preparing a Pyroxyline for fluid and adhesive Collodion.

Pyrrosone (pəiərˈɒsəʊn), *Pharm.* [f. PYRO- + OXON.] An antiseptic substance containing three parts of hydrogen peroxide in a hundred parts of water. 1897 *In Lpd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Pyrra**, *obs.* form of PYRE *sb.*[1], a fit of temper or pettish humour.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. 180 One Highland parent will do more harme vpon a head, if he take a pyrra at some vse, some comforting with any, but with his gouse chuborn, then a thousand of the thunderbolts will pose the good.

Pyrra, variant of PYRRIE *Obs.*, jewellery.

Pyrrey, *obs.* form of PERRY 2, pear-cider.

Pyrrhic (pɪrˈɪk), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] *Gr. Antiq.* Forms: 6–7 **pir(r)hicke**, 7–8 **pyrrhick**, 8 **pyrrich**, 8– **pyrrhic**. [ad. L. *pyrrhicha* or Gr. πυρρίχη a dance in armour, said to have been so named from one Πύρριχος the inventor; prop. an adj. qualifying ὄρχησις dance. Path. through F. *pyrrhique* (1548 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* The war-dance of the ancient Greeks, in which the motions of actual warfare were gone through, to measure, to a musical accompaniment.

1590–6 SP. HALL *Sat.* vi. 1. 188 Or dance a sober galliarde in the hall. 1708 BOTHMAR *Mod. Misc.* (1709) I. 18 So Proper for military dances called Pyrrhics or with the drawn sword. 1708 OZELL *Lond. Mag.* 190 In Sparta...all who were above five years of age learnt the Pyrrhic.

B. *adj.* Epithet of this dance; of or pertaining to this dance.

1850 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. iii. Do they not still Learn them...The Pyrrhic gestures, both to dance and spring In armour, to be active in the wars? 1859 HEYWOOD *Pent. Age* xv. 1. Wks. 1874 III. 308 Monkes scribe a pirhicke measure. 1748 CHAMBERS *Lect.* 31 Oct. 6 sonets, I now plainly see the prelude to the pyrrich dance in the earth, which I have long foretold. 1804 EDGEWORTH *Mor. Tales* (1816) II. 81 Their accoutrements are lavishing to mingle...and framing a sort of Pyrrhic dance, in which they go through some warlike attitudes, and leap about, flourishing their swords. 1821 BYRON *Vision* xii. Inscrd. x (Gods of Greece), You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet; Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?

So † **Pyrrhical** *a. Obs.* rare = B.; **Pyrrhician** [mod. Gr. πυρρικιανός], a dancer of the pyrrhic.

1638 FOTHERBY *Art. R. Indin* & *P.* 100 Dancing in such Antick Dresses as resemble the Pyrrhical Salmedies. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* (1818) V. *Rem. Antiq.* 2/1, Ballatio, Three Pyrrhicians, two of whom...are engaged in the dance.

Pyrrhic (pɪrˈɪk), *sb.*[2] and *a.*[2] *Prosody.* Forms: 7–8 **pyrrhick**, 7– **pyrrhic**, 9 **pyrr(h)ich**. [ad. L. *pyrrhichius*, a. Gr. πυρρίχιος of or pertaining to the πυρρίχη or Pyrrhic (dance); as *sb.*, short for *pes pyrrhichius*, with πυρρίχη pyrrhic foot, a metrical foot used in the war-song: see PAEAN.]

A. *sb.* A metrical foot in ancient Greek and Latin verse, consisting of two short syllables. Sometimes applied to a group of two unstressed syllables in modern accentual verse: see quots.

1628 B. JONSON *Lingua of N.* v. iv. His Hippo, and his Dactyle Catalectick, His Pyrrhicke, Spondee and Chorobache. 1744 J. MASON *Numbers in Pros. Compl.* 45 A Pyrrhic may possess any Place of the Verse except the last. But whenever it is, it gives a lame Movement to the Measure. 1864 L. MORRIS *Songs Grams.* (ed. 2) I. 10, 3. 320 A Pyrrhic has both the words or syllables unaccented: as, 'in the all love'. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. xii. § 189 Of words making in I or U a pyrrich or dactyl is rarely added before a short syllable, except (1) in proper names, or (2) in the first foot. 1886 MAYOR *Engl. Metre* ii. 31 They intended to vary the ordinary rhythm by introducing an occasional pyrrhic. 1901 GEORGE *English Metrists* 113 A trochee by [Bradley] prefers to count choriamb, keeping the former term for what most writers call pyrrhic or dibrach.

B. *adj.* Consisting of two short syllables; composed of or pertaining to pyrrhics.

1742 J. MASON *Numb. Poet. Compl.* 16, I have exemplified my Pyrrhic, which contains two short Times, by two short Monosyllables, because every Word of two Syllables hath in the Pronunciation an Accent upon one of them, and in English Metre every accented Syllable is being 1 and therefore an English Word of two Syllables has properly exemplify a Pyrrhic Foot, which consists of two short Time. 1864 L. MORRIS *Songs Grams.* (ed. 2) I. 10, 3. 320 A Pyrrhic has both the words or syllables unaccented: as, 'in the all love'. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. xii. § 189 Of words ending in I or U a pyrrich or dactyl is rarely added before a short syllable, except (1) in proper names, or (2) in the first foot. 1886 MAYOR *Engl. Metre* ii. 31 They intended to vary the ordinary rhythm by introducing an occasional pyrrhic. 1901 GEORGE *English Metrists* 113 A trochee by [Bradley] prefers to count choriamb, keeping the former term for what most writers call pyrrhic or dibrach.

Pyrrhichius (pɪrˈɪkɪəs). *Pros.* Forms: 6 pirr-, 6–8 pyrrichius, 7 -ychius, 8– pyrrhichius. The Latin form of PYRRHIC *sb.*[2]

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Two short (syllables) called *Pyrrichium* as — *Iudex*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xiii. (Arb.) 159 For your lusty poyet...*Ouce or of two short* sillables ye have these words (*deduct*) (*remedy*) (*abate*) (*debit*) and others of that constitution or the like. 1766 ANTHONY *Phil. Methods* Wks. 1770 I. 429 'Mr barber has often crushed my head to dandyfy and spruceize. ...May', says he, 'I have known him sometimes run over two pyrrhichius's and stopped?'. 1868 ROGERS *Mod. Appr.* iv. 1. (1888) 389 *Made* is used as a pyrrhichius.

Pyrrhite (pɪrˈaɪt). *Min.* [Named in Ger. 1849, f. Gr. πυρρός reddish + -ITE 1.] A rare mineral, occurring in minute orange-yellow octahedral crystals: see quots.

1854 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2), *Pyrrhite*,...Primary from the regular octahedron. 1868–9 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 783 *Pyrrhite*, to the name given by G. Rose to a mineral occurring at Marienbach in the Ural, in small orange-yellow octahedrons. 1898 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Pyrrhite*, small, orange-red, octahedral crystals, not fully examined. Probably a columbite-like pyrochlore.

Pyrrho-arsenite (pɪrəʊˈɑːsənaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1886, f. Gr. πυρρός reddish + ARSENITE.] An orange-red variety of ERYTHROSIDERITE.

1892 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 in CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

† **Pyrrhocorax** (pɪrəʊˈkɔːræks). [L., *pyrrhocorax* (Pliny), a. Gr. πυρρόκοραξ a red-headed crow, f. πυρρός reddish + κόραξ crow.] A genus of crows, typical of the subfamily *Pyrrhocoracinæ*; the choughs; sometimes confined to the Alpine Chough, *P. alpinus*. Hence **Pyrrhocoracine** *a.*

1708 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pyrrhocorax*, the Cornish Chough, a Bird having a red Bill. 1831 KIRBY & SP. *Ent.* vi. 81 Insects so very hard-brain, as the Nuttcracker and the Pyrrhocorax.

Pyrrholite (pi·rŏlăit). *Min.* [Named 1869 (in Fr.), f. Gr. πυρρός reddish + -LITE.] An altered crystalite similar to polyargite.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 3) 480 The name Pyrrholite has been given to a reddish lamellar mineral from Vassboro (Dresser), which is very similar to polyargite.

Pyrrhonian (pĭrō·nĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -ean, 8 -æan. [a. F. *pyrrhonien* (Rabelais, 16th c.), f. L. *Pyrrhōnius*, -*eus* adj. and *sb.* (f. *Pyrrho*, Gr. Πύρρων, name of a sceptic philosopher of Elis: see definition s.v. PYRRHONISM) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = PYRRHONIC *a.*

1692 Bishop *New Ship.* 8 131 The most pyrrhonian incredulity may be refuted. 1818 Monthly Mirror, xxv. 180, 1870 D. 310 The Pyrrhonian conceit that the whole world is but a dream. 1732 Hume *Abs. Hum. Understand.* (ed. 2) viii. xii. 274 The natural Bounds of the Pyrrhonian Doubts and Scruples. 1908 *Hibbert Trnl. Apr.* 566 The form of rationalism offered us by the Pyrrhonian writers of the day.

B. *sb.* = PYRRHONIST.

1658 CHARLETON *Nat. Exerc. Pref.* 2 cit. 3 p.b. 398 If he be a true Academian, or Pyrrhonian, or Epicurean. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* in *Pref. Lives* (1716) I. 18 This Pyrrhonian...who being all captivity in Question. 1731 HUME *Enq. Hum. Understd.* (ed. 2) xii. 219 A Pyrrhonian cannot propose that his Philosophy will have any common influence on the Mind. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 430 If one has the misfortune not to be a Christian, it is wise to be a Pyrrhonian.

Pyrrhonic (pĭrō·nĭk), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 Pirronik. [f. Gr. Πύρρων (see prec.) + -IC.] **A.** *sb.* = PYRRHONISM. **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sceptic philosopher Pyrrho, or to his doctrines (see next); purely sceptical.

1552 ROBIN *Christ's T.* (1613) 120 They followe the Pirronike, whose position and opinion is it, that there is not had or mainly had opinion. 1788 H. COMPTON *Treat. Apostles* (1792) 112 I am no Sceptick or Pyrrhonick. 1795 WAITE *Logic* II. ii. § 3 After these seem the sect of Pyrrhonick. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Prof. Ess. to Edmonds' Friend* 46/2 In such instances as the Pyrrhonic or the Stoic...leave a vision to be fastened to. 1892 *Academy* (N.Y.) 13 Oct. 273/1 The trembling, pyrrhonic spirit of the age is fatal to passionate (use of the) art.

Pyrrhonism (pĭrō·nĭz'm). Also 8 πυρρο-. [f. as prec. + -ISM. In *F. pyrrhonisme* (Pascal, 17th c.).] A system of sceptic philosophy taught by Pyrrho of Elis (*c* 360 B.C.), founder of the first school of Greek sceptic philosophy; the doctrine of the impossibility of attaining certainty of knowledge; absolute or universal scepticism; hence *generally*, scepticism, incredulity, philosophic doubt.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* ed. 3 *Pyrrhonism*, the Doctrine or Sect of Pyrrho. 1701 DE FOE *Serious Reflect., Memorials* pt. I. You...that you deserve philosophy, are not to stop at Pyrrhonism or Pyrrhonism. 1708 TOLAND *Ex. Nat.* (1709) I. 116 Before you assert pyrrhonism, or being wholly uncertain whether we know anything or not. 1884 F. JACOX *In Doubt, Apt. Noble* I. iii. 241 Another noble lord...carries his discretion to extend his pyrrhonism...to historical facts themselves. 1893 J. B. BURY *Idea of Immort.* 12 A misrepresentation of the Socratic method was at the root of Pyrrhonism. 1895 A. L. WIGAN *Theol. Mod. Lit.* 309 You began with the unmeaning pyrrhonism of Gordon Lindsay, bright with bells of daffodil, with chaos of every white and blue, with scarlet pyres all ablaze against the whitewashed wall. 1897 MRS. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 317 The blooming pyres against the hot bare wall looked more than ever like the flaming robes of the avenging furies.

Pyrrolic (pĭrō·lĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. PYRO- 3 a + L. *oleum* oil + -IC.] In *pyrrolic acid*, $C_3H_4O_4$ = $CH_3.CO.CO_2H$, also called *pyruvacetic acid*, produced by the dry distillation of muconic or tartaric acid; a liquid smelling like acetic acid, and boiling at about 165° C. So *pyrrolic alcohol* = acetyl carbinol, $CH_3.CO.CH_2OH$; *pyrrolic aldehyde* = methyl glyoxal, $CH_3.CO.CHO$.

1858 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 69 Pyrrolic acid is a yellowish, somewhat oily liquid. 1867 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 250 A new acid termed pyrrolic or pyruvacetic acid. 1869 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 707 Ordinary lactic acid is also produced...by the action of nascent hydrogen on pyrrolic acid.

Hence **Pyrrolate**, a salt of pyrrolic acid; **Pyrrolin**, or *glycide pyrrazate*, $C_5H_7O_3$, a white crystalline substance obtained by distilling glycerin with tartaric acid.

1867 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 227 The pyrrolates crystallise well, provided that heat is avoided in their preparation. 1870 *Nicol Chem.* (ed. XXV. 400 When glycerin is heated in a vessel with merely acid, crystals of pyrrolin are formed in the neck of the retainer.

Pyrrophane: see PYRROPHANE.

Pyrrophyllite: see PYROPHYLLITE.

Pyrrotine, obs. f. PYRRHOTINE.

Pyrry, Pyrye: see PERRY [1], [2], PIRRIE.

Pyrs, obs. f. PIRN, PIRSE.

Pyrsan(e, var. PIRASE *Obs.*, breast-armour. **Pyrsell, Pyrsemare, pyrsmarcre**, obs. ff. PIRSEL, PIRSEMARE.

Pyrtance, obs. f. PITTANCE. **Pyrtel, Pyrtell, -il**(l, -le, etc. obs. ff. PURTEL, PURTLE. **Pyrtillade**: see PURTILLADE. **Pyrtiller, Pyrtolet, -ott**(e, var. PURTLER, PURTLET *Obs.*

Pyrt, Pytagru, -rwe, obs. ff. PIT, PITY, PITAGRE. **Pytaille**, var. PITAILLE *Obs.*, foot-soldiery.

Pytch, e, **Pytcher**, obs. ff. PITCH, PITCHER.

Pyte, obs. var. *pight*, pa. t. of PIGHT *v.* [1]

Pyte, pytee, pytell, obs. ff. PITY, PITEOUS.

Pytenote, -evoute, -owote, etc., obs. ff. PITEOUS.

Pyth, obs. f. PITH; obs. pa. t. of PITCH *v.*[1]

Pythagorean (pĭthăgŏrī·ăn, pəθ-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **Pythagorian**, 6–7 **Pythagoraan**. [f. L. *Pythagoræ-us*, -*ius*, a. Gr. Πυθαγόρειος, f. proper name Πυθαγόρας + -AN.

As first spelt and pronounced *Pythagorian*; the spelling was changed *c* 1600–34, but the pronunciation was still used by Cowley and Dryden. Bailey 1731 has, [1] has *Pythagorean*, 1736 (ed. 2) has *Pythagorian*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras, an ancient Greek philosopher and mathematician of Samos (6th c. B.C.), or to his system or school.

In early quots. often with allusion to the belief in the transmigration of souls, attributed to Pythagoras (whence the *proverb*, see 2c, 3); sometimes to the consequent practice of the school of abstaining from animal flesh as food.

Pythagorean beans: see QUOT. 1858, and cf. BEAN *sb.* 4. *Pythagorean cannon*: see CANON 3. *Pythagorean letter*, the Greek Y, used by P. as a symbol of the two divergent paths of virtue and of vice. *Pythagorean lyre*, a lyre of eight strings said to have been invented by Pythagoras. *Pythagorean proposition* or *theorem*, the 47th of the 1st book of Euclid, namely, that the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides: said to have been discovered by Pythagoras. *Pythagorean scale*, a scale of musical tones (nearly corresponding to the modern *diatonic major scale*) attributed to Pythagoras: hence applied to the intervals of this scale, as *Pythagorean semitone*, *third*, etc. *Pythagorean system of Astronomy*: see QUOT. 1704.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Diion* (1928) vi. 143 Archytas the Pythagorean Philosopher. 1600 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. 2, If Pythagorian Actiones be true. Of spirits transmigration. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Pilgr. Conty.* (1711) 126 soul, Upon this Pythagorean Opinion, That Beasts derive from a Celestial source'. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius's Sat.* vi. 167 There, love the Fowls, thy Garden cultivate, And give thy frugal Friends a Pythagorean Treat. 1694 HOLCROFT *Harmony* (1732) 178 The Pythagoreans, not using Tame Mines, but two equal Tones Major, as a Fourth, were forced to take a lesser interval for the Hemitone; which is call'd their Limma, or Pythagorean Hemitone. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pythagorean System*, is the same with the Copernican,...being embraced by Pythagore and his Followers, and therefore is the most ancient of any. 1783 RAEE *Introd. Geneva* (ed. 4), The Platonic system of Ideas...was the invention of the Pythagorean school. 1820 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 1...on Illusions of imbibing the Pythagorean abstinence and Gentry. 1858 BADHAM *Cycl. Brit. Sci. Lit. &c. Schoolmistress*, The 'false Egyptian',—the Pythagorean letter,—is supposed by many to be the celebrated letter of antiquity. 1878 W. H. STONE *Ind. Essay Music* v. 92 The oldest of the Greek scale was made by four fifths taken upwards, and is still called a Pythagorean scale.

b. *transf.* Metamorphosed, transformed.

a 1667 COWLEY *Verses, on Chair made fr. Sir F. Drake's Ship*, Then Pythagoras Ship the it may claim Without presumption to convert to a Name, By knowledge once, and transformation since).

B. *sb.* A disciple or follower of Pythagoras.

1590 W. LODGE *Cartes's Cross.* 37 The Pythagoreans taught their disciples privately amongst themselves. 1598 *tr.* Mascardi *Sar.* 1. iii, Giue him his fable name against Or he'le more mute than a Pythagorean. **a 1661** FULL. *Worthies, Lincoln.* 1. (1662) 108 Here was one Pythagoras, if we give credit to the best Historians, How they did keep a wonderous strict and silent diet. 1727 WARDER *Neapolitan* (1732) II. xv. 6, 366 Pasquin (Erasmus) for the same kind of life as the Hogs, whom the Greeks call Pythagoreans. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. 3 Nearly three centuries before the Christian era, Aristotle following the lessons of the Pythagoreans, had taught that the earth is a sphere.

b. *transf.* or *allusively.* A person whose doctrine or practice agrees with that attributed to Pythagoras.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 32 The Rhenish wines? Pythagoreans or Carthusian friers, that manage we nothing but fishe. 1709–10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 2 This ancient Pythagorean, who has so much Honesty as very Man living, but good Nature to an Excess. 1870–78 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* (1880) 401 Now from the Pythagoreans a much better lesson might be learned than by all Cowper's Retail. [C. J. Richard Phillips...does, indeed, eat neither flesh, fish, nor fowl;...But...his shoes and breeches and gloves are made of the skins of animals.]

Hence **Pythagoreanism**, the Pythagorean philosophy; **Pythagoreanize** *v. intr.*, = PYTHAGORIZE *v.* 1 (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pythagoreanly** *adv.*, in a Pythagorean manner.

1599 BARLEY tell. II. 'Pythagoreanism, the Doctrine or Philosophie of the Pythagoreans. 1883 *Nat. Rev.* 4 Nov. 277 There is, by the way, a slight smell of Pythagoreanism about the phrase 'approximate numbers'. 1906 SAMUEL *Hebrew Wisdom* 83 Prof. [still rather than as 'Pythagoreanly bent to husband them in all companies.

Pythagoric (pĭthăgŏ·rĭk, pəθ-), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare*. [ad. L. *Pythagoric-us*, a. Gr. Πυθαγορικός, f. Πυθαγόρας: see prec. So F. *pythagorique* (Rabelais, 16th c.).] = PYTHAGOREAN *a.*

1623 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 38 It may be a question, whether in that Pythagorick Oath, 60 and the, &c. they did not swear by Gods. 1704 T. Brown tr. *Alcoran Scholast. Lett.* Introd. Wks. (1730) I. 1 Pythagoras Mose Pythagoricis dictatis, you pass your melancholy Hours. 1798 Pantisocr. *Memoirs* 158 In 3 or 4 Essays...Forgets his Promise, now swears by Fates, And hands us more his Pythagoric Dreams. 1884 Shakespeare *Y. Inglesand* xvii, An ethereal sort of body—to use the Pythagoric phrase.

† B. *sb.* = Pythagorean *sb.* *Obs. rare.*

1632 Lithgow *Pilgrimage* xxvi, Thus...which the Pythagorists did assert. 1658 Chamberlayne *Introd. Spec.* 1, 1. 17 An Ancient Opinion...delivered down by some...Pythagorists.

† **Pythago·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al: see -ical.] = Pythagoric *a.* In quot. 1626 *allusively* (cf. Pythagorean A. 1).

1590 *Disc. Mach. Prof.* 27 (R.) A Pythagoricall, and Platonicall perfect wheeler...very (like the best gather, lowsey, both wax and honie. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* iv, v, Pythagorical rascal!...Ay, he changes his cloak when he meets a serjeant. 1638 Ramsay tr. *Hume's Life & Death* (1890) 19 Apollonius Tyaneus...In his Urpe Pythagoricall? A great Transform Much Reverenced. 1656 Edmund *Democrit. Revisit. & Protest. Conf.* 1. 22 The Pythagorical Monkie of the spleen.

Pythago·rically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a Pythagorical manner; like a Pythagorean, or according to Pythagorean doctrine.

1609 Tr. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 198 Pythagorically perswaded to without prohibiting reason. 1613 J. Barlow *True Life Stephen* 23 The Soul of St. Augustine (say the Schooles) was Pythagorically transfused into the corps of Austin.

Pythagorician (pəiθəgŏrĭ·ʃĭăn, pɛt-). Now *rare.* [f. Pythagoric + -ian: cf. *arithmetician, logician,* etc. So F. *Pythagoricien* (Voltaire, 1768), -path, the immediate source.] = Pythagorean *n.*

1750 Hume *Ess. & Treat. Rise Arts & Sc.* (1760) 71 Those sects of Stoics and Epicureans, Platonics and Pythagoricians could never explain any credit. 1788-74 Tucker *Lit. Rem.* (1857) I. 322 Plato and the Pythagoricians asserted the eternity of matter and forms. 1824 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 136/2 The symbols of the Pythagoricians.

† **Pythago·rician,** [f. as prec. + -ism.] = next. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pythagoricism,* the Tenets, or opinion of Pythagoras.

Pytha·gorism. † Obs. [ad. Gr. Πυθαγορισμός, f. Πυθαγορίζειν to Pythagorize.] The principles and practice of Pythagoras; Pythagoreanism.

1693 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 138 Thoth's Phœnicians be derived from Pythagorism, yet it has left out the Theory of the Earth's Motion. 1699 — *Philos. & Ex. Devel.* Gen. 4 To make for the discovering that Pythagorism had relation to the Text of Moses.

Pytha·gorist. † Obs. [ad. Gr. Πυθαγορικός, f. Πυθαγορίζειν: see prec.] One who follows the principles or practice of Pythagoras; a Pythagorean.

1598 Barckley *Felicit. Man.* 103 marginal, Declare your selfe to be a right Pythagorist. 1632 Lithgow *Pilgrimage* xxvi, The worshipfull Pythagorist will suppose, for the subsidy numbers. 1788 Priestley tr. *Hartley's Letters,* etc. (L. of the closest mortification of the Pythagorists.

† **Pytha·gorite.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. *Pythagor-us* + -ite 1.] A disciple of Pythagoras.

1680 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* iv, *Pythagorae* 101 (1687) 303/2 Calling upon the Pythagorites, more Pythagoreo (more of the System), some Pythagorites (Name of the Hemicycle [Semicycle the school of Pythagoras]).

Pythagorize (pəiθæ·gŏrəiz, pɛt-), *v.* [ad. Gr. πυθαγορίζειν to be a disciple of Pythagoras; f. *Πυθαγόρ-ας* Pythagoras + *-ίζειν* to imitate Pythagoras. Cf. F. *pythagoriser* (Cholliana 1587) = sense 1.]

1. *intr.* To follow Pythagoras; to speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

1620 Hakewill *Apol. Power God.* iii. 4 §3 (1630) 362/2 Plato Pythagorizing held that the Soules after death passed into other bodies. 1666 Dr. S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 96 The latter Platonists...especially those that did most Pythagorize.

† 2. To pass by transmigration. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1652 Benlowes *Theoph. Cruden. St. Aug. Citie of God* v. xxvi. (1660) 382 Plato Pythagorizing held that the Soules after death passed into other bodies. 1666 Dr. S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 96 The latter Platonists...especially those that did most Pythagorize.

† 3. *trans.* To change (one person or thing) into another as by transmigration of souls. *Obs.*

1632 J. Done *Polyolbion* xix If our gallows do Gallants save but as Pythagorized, how they would / they had lived before. 1721 Kennet *Glorv. Instructing* (J.) Happiness of battle! who would not be Pythagoriz'd by the force of fate, And with high transported the part be?

Hence **Pytha·gorizing** *ppl. a.*; also **Pytha·gorizer,** one who Pythagorizes, or follows the doctrine or practice of Pythagoras.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 29 Those Pythagorizing Gentiles...were professed enemies to Paulus. [f. Lat. *nosse Cosmo, Cal.* 146 Sublimed...as 'pythagorize' to other words or base substances and vegetables.

Pythia (pĭ·θĭă, pəi·-). [a. Gr. Πυθία, *Πύθιος*] the priestess of Pythian Apollo at Delphi, fem. of Πύθιος adj. Delphic, f. Πυθώ, a pre-Hellenic name (see Pythian). In F. *Pythie* (Rabelais).

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles.

1641 L. Scudery tr. Smith *Disc. c. 3 Rom. Antiq.* 161 When Greece was in its most flourishing state, there were always two Pythias who took it by turns to sit on the tripod alternately. *Ibid.* 162 Over this tripod there stood a high tripod, on which the Pythia took her seat whenever the oracle was to be consulted. *Ibid.* 163 In the time of Plutarch one Pythia was, as of old, sufficient to do all that work. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* xxiii, Pythias exaggerate, feeling o'er her fine god's trembling back.

2. *Zool.* A genus of gastropod molluscs.

Pythiad (pĭ·θĭăd, pəi·-). [a. Gr. Πυθιάς, Πυθιάδ-, f. Πύθια, pl. (sc. ἱερά) the Pythian games.] The period between two celebrations of the Pythian games. (Cf. Olympiad.)

1842 L. Schmitz in Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 811/1 The Olympic cycle with four years was not introduced till the second Pythiad. *Ibid.* 812/2 A Pythiad...was since the time that it was used as an æra, comprehended a space of four years, commencing with the third year of every Olympiad.

Pythiambic, *a.* (*sb.*) *Ancient Pros.* [ad. L. *pythiambic-us,* f. *Pythius* Pythian (v. *Pythius* hexameter verse) + *iambicus* Iambic.] The epithet or name of an epitrochaic or peonic metre consisting of a dactylic hexameter (Pythian verse) followed by an iambic octoter. There are two varieties according as the hexameter is followed (1) by an iambic dimeter, as in Horace, *Epod.* 13, or by an iambic trimeter, as in Alcæus, *Fragm.* 1. 1850 Peile *Introduct. Greece* 31 Of the Pythiambic metre a complete example of the second variety [sc. (1)] is to be found in Aristophanes *Clouds*...The second Pythiambic couplet of the Dactylic Hexameter and Iambic Octameter...

1871-92 Colenso *Lect. Genes.* 489 *Hexateuch* I. 389.

Pythian (pĭ·θĭăn, pəi·-), *a.* (*sb.*) *Apollo*) [a. Gr. Πύθιος of Delphi, or the P

+ -AN. Derived from Πύθων in one generally held to have the surname Πύθιος or Πύθιος, the oldest name of the connected with the slaying (*sense*) but it was in existence a said to have the legend of the other or monster, been thus there by Apollo: see *Pythia* oracle and

Of or pertaining to Delphi, or pertaining to priestess of Apollo there; al the games held near Delphi *obsolete* and *transfer Pythian Apollo,* Apollo in town, one of the four connexion with Delphi. *Pythian* Delphi, *Pythian* national festivals of the Greeks the chorus; hexameter; metre or verse (L. *versus Pythius*) in the Pythian oracles, and to be so called either from Apollo as his victory or from the first sing of it over the Python. 1823 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* xi. *Interpreters* 1. *Oracles* To Dicearchus, in the 1860 *Hist. Ch. Pythagoras* Hugo 1867 *Jos. Pythag.* 13. *Temples of Pythian Apollo* (Tenn. ed. 2) II. 226. 1747 Hoadley *Inquiry* to his Son Pythian hymn. Pythic measure this season, and The Pythian Games 1847 Robinson *Greek Apollo* was Delphi...The most were celebrated in honour himself was the author of common opinion is one Python, a serpent or cruel there after he took to Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 1870 L. S. Olyppiad] 48 the Pythian games *s.v. Pythia,* Pythia the end of every eighth year, but ...had been celebrated held at the end of every fourth latter Ol. 48. 3] an *Difference Times* iv. 288 The still 1878 *Pythian* chariot on his return. 1884 J. *Archæology of Art* (1892) 127 The Pythian Apollo...was the latest Mood instance of the birth of Christ, and issued because very of the Apostles.

Study in the Greek 2. *sb.* priestess; hence, one who is ecstatic like the priestess; also, an appellation of from Apollo; hence *transf.* of the 1598 *Sir. Villanis* v. vi. (1633) 200 But when I 1598 and my Sisters, And heard him answer I was a were! 1820 Shelley *Adonais* xxxvii, How they fled, Pythia Apollo, from his golden bow, The Python of Whose arrow yet And smiled! 1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* v, If prate on the tripod most Wrote the Pythian to make you Their oracles and most trem. 1870 Morris *Earthly Paradise* I. 16 Pythia, prophetess of Delphi, Sate with the Python...the cruel dusty...took his great a from it...the Pythian.

Pythic (pĭ·θĭk), *a.* [ad. L. *Pythic-us,* Gr. Πύθιος, f. Πύθι or Πύθων: see prec.] = Pythian *a.*

1819 Holland *Plutarch's Ess.* Wife, Pythick or Pythian games, were celebrated to the honour of Apollo Pythias, since the city Delphos, with great solemnity. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. x. Pythic song. 1880 E. Falconer *Dædalus, Anc. Art* II. 10 Competitors in the Olympic and Pythic games.

b. Like or of the nature of the Pythian priestess; ecstatic, phrenetic.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i. Count *d'Alsinoise...* from inevitable almost Pythic. 1850 Robertson *Serm., Wisdom* (1858) 326 There was no transformation, nothing of the Pythic, in the nature of Wordsworth.

Pythogenic (pəiθŏdʒe·nĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. πύθειν to rot + -γεν- producing + -ic.] Generated by or from corruption or filth; esp. in *pythogenic fever,* a name for typhoid or enteric fever.

1880 C. Macnamara *Contin. Fevers Gr. Brit.* iv. 283 Pythogenic or Enteric Fever. *Ibid.* 288 These considerations induced me to suggest a few years ago, the name Pythogenic Fever distinct from what I understand to be their true cause of the fever. 1881 Tennant *Sheeting Matter Air* I. 13 It was...an environmental pythogenic disease that killed the women, but a definite organism. 1898 F. Manson *Pract. Diseases* v. 109 Malta fever—a disease probably of pythogenic origin.

So **Pythogenesis,** production or generation by or from filth; **Pythogene·tic** *a.* = Pythogenic.

1880 Cameron, Pythogenesis. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 727 The pythogenetic theory of Murchison...became untenable.

Pythoness. (pəi·θŏnĕs, pĭ·θŏn). [a. L. *Pythōnissa,* a Gr. name Delphi by Apollo. So F. *pythonisse.* Now used as suggested to have been connected in some 1884 or Hebrew, the ancient name of the locality; according to some, with אוב to cut, subsidiary to 'because the serpent was said to have issued there, as in one form of the legend, the oracle originally of to or was guarded by the serpents, and, as the guides of the latter, became the oracle of Apollo.]

Gr. Mythol. The huge serpent or monster ed to have been slain near Delphi by Apollo; *one feast,* any monster or pestilential stranger.

1590 Peele *Polyhymnia* Who, (1861) 170 Knowing the (as, like Titan arm'd with fire Wherewith you (Python he slew. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Philosophie* of Words, Apollo Pythius...who make that name of Python there shame by him and being punished. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 525 [Sin:] Now Draper drawn, longer than whose the Sea Ingendred by the Pythian Vale on slime, Huge Python, 1727 Addison *Pr. Europ.* (1866) 72 The most fought Tyrannicide's young Practice for the Pythonists. 1850 C. S. Harris *Tanse* iv, v, Myrtus tree, and Pythons whistling wild.

2. *Zool.* A genus of large non-venomous snakes inhabiting the tropical regions of the Old World, which kill their prey by constriction; the rock-snakes; popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey; loosely including the Boas of tropical America, etc. *Diamond python:* see quot. 1896.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* V. 250 The manifestest power and ministry of the Indian host or Python. 1820 *Med. Jrnl.* XLII. 136/1 The size to which the Pythons grow is fully equal to that assigned by the Poet. 1847 Emerson *Mod.* I. 308 The true Boas are restricted to America; the name of Pythons being given to the large Serpents of Africa and India. 1869 *Encyclopædia Londinen.* IX. 89 Two species were observed coiled together among the branches of a large tree. 1896 *Lit. Anim. Dead Zo.* 109 *Python spilotes,* Diamond-Python. *Mod.* Australia.

3. *Comb.* to *python-like adj.*, *python-slayer.*

1874 Grs. Elliot *Coll. Speech. P.* 320 As Python-slayer of the present age. 1896 C. Kingsley in *Wright Mem. Mag.* Oct. 1/2 The boy is knighted over by a blow from his (a conger's) python-like head.

Python[2] (pəi·θŏn, pĭ·θŏn). Also 7 pithon(e. [ad. late L. *pithō, -ōnis* (Vulg.) or late Gr. πίθων New Test.), a familiar spirit, the demon possessing a soothsayer; in pl. *pithones* persons speaking by professed divine inspiration, ventriloquists (Heinrich). In Gr. the same word is form as prec., but the semasiology is not clear; in sense obviously related to *pithos, Pythia Pythia,* and their derivatives.] A familiar or possessing spirit; also, one possessed by such a spirit and acting as its mouthpiece.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 Those spirits speaking within the bellies of possessed folkes, such as in old time they called Engastrimithi [=ventriloquists], and be now termed Pythons, erected into the bodies of Prophets. 1604 Edmr (Dousa) *Treat. witch.* 11 Neither in there be a sorcerers, nor inchanters, nor that conuerseth with pithones, or diuiners (Vulg. *nec qui pythonem consulat*, LXX ἐγγαστρίμυθον, Wyclif 1388 hath that has a fiend spokynge in the wombe). *Ibid.* 12 They shal take their Gods, and their diuiners, and Pythons, and Southsayers (Vulg. *pythones et ariolos*, LXX τοὺς ἐν τῇ γαστρὶ ἔχοντας, and τοὺς ἐγγαστριμύθους). *Ibid.* Index (L. Sand.: In diuiners be comprised a Pithon spirite. 1611 Bible *Acts* xvi. 16 A certaine Damosell possessed with a spirit of diuination (marg. or, of Python; 1881 R.V. marg. or, a spirit, a Python; Gr. πνεῦμα Πύθωνος [*p.* c. nom. Vulg. *spiritum pythonem*]). 1678 Phillips ed. 4) *Python*, that is familiar or possessing spirit, or one possessed with it. 1880 W. E. Bullinger in Smith & Cheetham *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s.v. *Python*, The attributes of the demon and the serpent were interchanged. ...The golden tripod by Apollo at Delphi was thought to have inspired the oracle before the god took his place. ...Hence both in Jewish and Christian antiquity the name of python was given to prophesying spirits.

† **Pythoness,** *Obs. rare.* In 3 **phitonesse.** [f. *Python,* Pythos 2, or L. *Pythō, pithonissa* act of divination + -ess 1: cf. next.] A soothsayer, a diviner.

1300 *Arth. & Lell.* 32 If any go to spek, nek of Pharaoh and of phitonesse, but gramere will hey calle hi her charmfolk. *Ibid.* 33 Enchaunters are ase hei to calles hinde to hes here hingin...And swilk are calles gleimmers.

Pythoness (pɒ·θŏnĕs, pĭ·θŏnĭs). Forms: 4–6 **phiton-**, 5 **phyton-**, **phetonesse**, (**fetonasse**), 5–6 **phitonesse**, **phetonyssa**, 7 **phytonisse**. *Sc.* 6–7 **pythonisse**, 7 **python-**, **pithonesse**, 6– **pythoness**. [a. OF. *phitonise* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *phitonissa* (Du Cange); later F. *pythonisse*, ad. late L. Pythonissa, q. v.]

A woman supposed, or pretending, to have a 'familiar spirit', and to utter his words; a woman having the power of divination or soothsaying; a witch. In the early examples, applied (after the Vulgate) to the witch of Endor (1 Sam. xxviii. 7); cf. also Pythonissa. In quot. 1823 applied to the Delphic Pythia.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iii. 721 That nathing did the Phitones [MS. C fantomes] ne elrit Pythonissis That Saul, throu [MS. C saulis dyede, Sammell quem gle vit. 1438 Chronicles *Scotl.* (1806) I. 300 Inquirers, Magicians and sorcerers And *Il. Canon* 1587 Inquirers, Magicians and sorcerers And *Pythonesses* [*Heb.* Ob], Pythonesses, Charl., 78, phetonesse

Pythonic (pəi-, pĭthɒ·nĭk), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *pythōnic-us*, a. Gr. *πυθωνικός* prophetic, f. *Πύθων* PYTHON[1]. Cf. OF. *phitonique* in same sense.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling (*a*) the python of mythology, or (*b*) the pythons of natural history; python-like, monstrous, huge.

Pythonical, *a.* *Now rare.* [f. as PYTHONIC *a.*[1] + -AL[1]: see -ICAL.] = PYTHONIC *a.*[1]

Pythonid (pəi·thŏnid), *Zool.* [f. PYTHON[2] + -ID[3].] A snake of the family *Pythonidæ* or Pythons.

So **Pythoniform** *a.*, of the form or structure of the pythons; **Pythonine** *a.*, of or belonging to the subfamily *Pythoninæ*, typified by the genus *Python*.

Pythonism. *rare.* [f. PYTHON[2] + -ISM.] Intercourse with or possession by a pythonic spirit; occult power thence derived; divination.

Pythoness (pəi·thŏnĕs). Also 6 **phitonesse**, -**yssa**, 5-7 -**essa**, 6 **phatonissa**, 7- **pythonissa**. [Late L. *pythōnissa* (Vulgate), med.L. *phitonissa* (Du Cange), fem. of *pythō* PYTHON[1].] = PYTHIAS. (Often treated as proper name of the witch of Endor.)

† **Pythonist.** *Obs.* Also 6 **phitonist**, 7 **pithonist**. [f. PYTHON[2] + -IST.] One who professes to be possessed with, and to speak by the inspiration of, a familiar spirit; a soothsayer; a conjurer; a deceiving ventriloquist.

Pythonize, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE, Cf. med.L. *pythōnizāre* (Du Cange).] *intr.* To act as a python, to soothsay.

Pythonoid (pəi·thŏnoid), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. PYTHON[2] + -OID.] *A. adj.* Having the form or characters of a python; belonging to the sub-order *Pythonoidea* (the perpoisonous snakes), including the families *Pythonidæ*, *Boidæ*, and *Charinidæ*. *B. sb.* A snake of this division. Hence **Pythonoid-ean**, a pythonoid.

Pythonomorph (pəi·thŏnŏmɔ·ɹf), *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Pythonomorpha* pl., f. PYTHON[2] + Gr. *μορφή* form.] One of the *Pythonomorpha*, a division of extinct reptiles allied to the existing *Pythonoidea*; a MOSASAURIAN. So **Pythonomorphic**, **Pythonomorphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of a pythonomorph.

Pyx (pĭks), *n.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *transf.* To place in a pyx. **a.** To reserve (the host) in a pyx. **b.** To deposit (specimen coins) in the pyx (PYX *sb.* 3); hence, To test (coin) by weight and assay. Hence **Pyxed** (pĭkst) *ppl. a.*, **Pyxing** *vbl. sb.*

Pyxidate (pĭ·ksĭdĕt), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *pyxidāt-us*, f. *pyxis*, *pyxid-* box: see -ATE[2] 2.] Having the form of a pyxis or pyxidium: opening, as a capsule, with a transverse slit; also, bearing pyxidia. Also, in same sense, **Pyxidated** *a.*

Pyxidium (pĭksi·dĭŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **pyxidia**. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *πυξίδιον*, dim. of *πυξίς* a box: see PYX.] A capsule opening by transverse dehiscence, so that the top comes off like the lid of a box.

Pyxis (pĭ·ksĭs). Also 5 **pixis**. Pl. **pyxides** (pĭ·ksĭdēz). [L., *pyxid-*: see PYX.]

1. A small box or vase; a casket; = PYX 2, 3.

2. *Anat.* The acetabulum or socket of the hip-bone, into which the head of the thigh-bone is inserted.

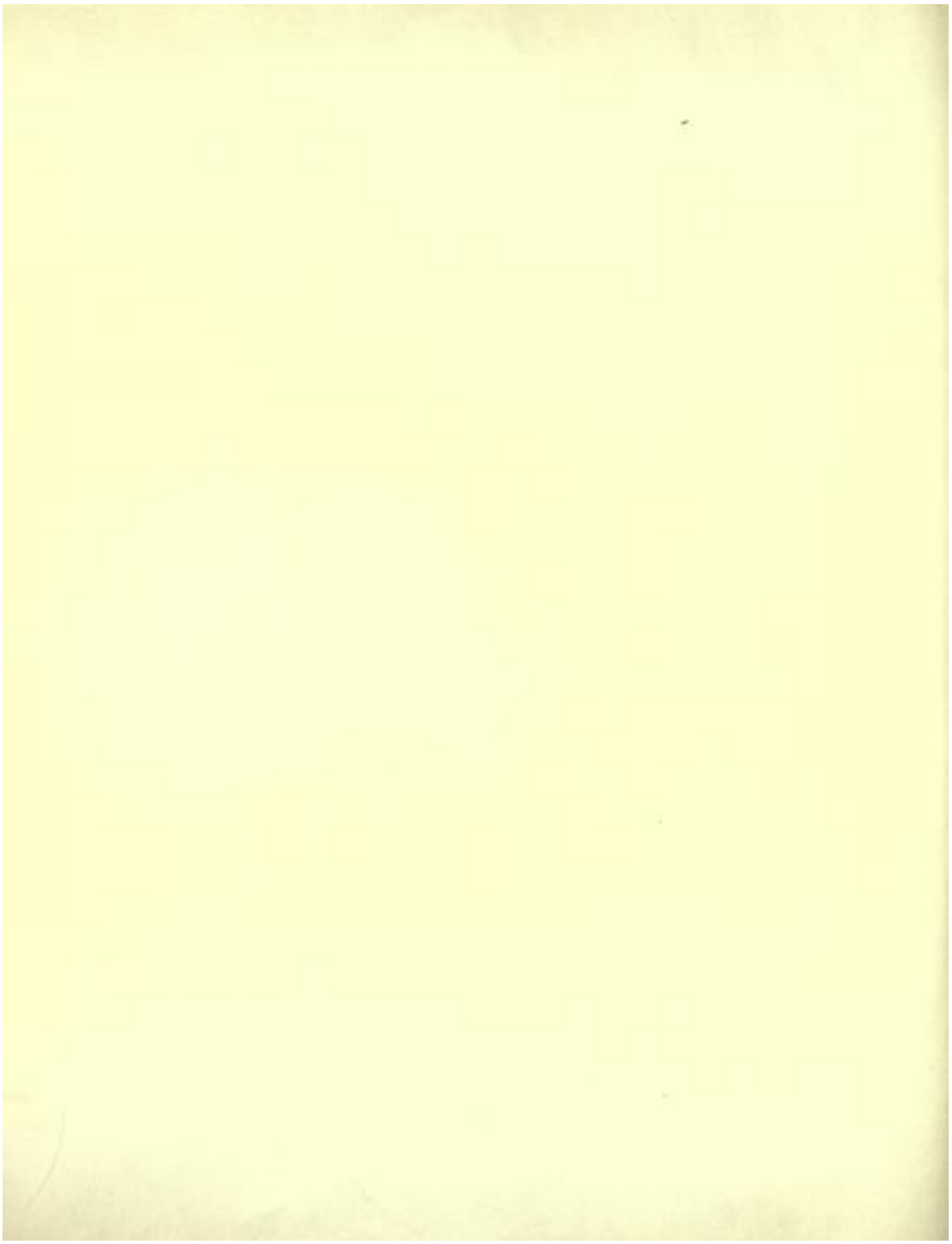
3. *Astron.* = PYXIDIUM. † b. The stern of a ship. c. A cup-like dilatation of the pedicels in the genus *Lecythis*, having shields on its edge.

4. *Zool.* a. = PYXIDIUM. † b. The theca of a moss. c. A cup-like dilatation of the pedicels in the genus *Lecythis*, having shields on its edge.

5. *Zool.* a. A genus of land-tortoises, having as the only known species *Pyxis arachnoides* (Gray) of Madagascar and Mauritius. b. A genus of coleopterous insects, containing about 8 species (Dejean, 1834). c. A synonym of *Pyxidanthera*, a genus of Bucklands (Clematis, 1784).

Pyxote, Pyxot, obs. ff. PIXY, PIXIE.

pyx-cloth, -kerchief, -veil, a cloth used to veil the pyx; in sense 3, *pyx-box*, *-chest*; **pyx-dinner**, **-feast**, an entertainment on the occasion of the trial of the pyx.



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